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PREPARED BY

MORE THAN THREE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY SPECIALISTS AND OTHER SCHOLARS

UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF

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ALSO

A STANDARD HISTORY OF THE WORLD

VOLUME IV.—SABI TO *Z*

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Sa'bine, 1 sā'bain 2 sā'bin, *n* One of an ancient people of central Italy, with whom, according to tradition, the Romans intermarried by force, as related in the story of *The Rape of the Sabines*, also, the language of the Sabines Compare SABELLIAN [< L *Sabinus* Sabine] — **Sa'bine**, *a*

Sab'ine, 1 sab'in 2 sāb'in *n* **1. Sir Edward** (¹⁰/₁₁1788–⁶/₁₁1883), an English general scientist, president of the Royal Society 2 **Lorenzo** (⁶/₁₁1803–⁴/₁₁1877), an American biographer 3. 1 sa-bin', 2 sa-bin' A lake between Texas and Louisiana 18 by 9 m , 5 m from the Gulf of Mexico 4. A river in S E Texas bounding S W Louisiana length 500 m to the Gulf of Mexico 5. A parish in W Louisiana, 1,029 sq m ; parish-seat, Many 6 A county in E Texas 577 sq m , county-seat, Hemphill

Sa-bin'i-an, 1 sa-bin'i-on 2 sa-bin'i-an, *n* A member of the school of Massurius Sabinus

sa-bi'no, 1 sa-bai'[or -bī']no 2 sa-bī'[or -bī']no *n* **1.** Same as AHUEHUETL 2. Same as LAUREL SABINO [< L *sabina*, see SAVIN] — **laurel sabino**, a West-Indian tree (*Magnolia splendens*) yielding a fine-grained, hard brown wood

Sa-bi'nus, *n* **1.** 1 sa-bai'nus, 2 sa-bī'nŭs **Aulus** (40? B C – A D 15), a Roman poet, friend of Ovid *Heroides* 2 **Calvisius** (70?–20? B C), a Roman leader adherent of Cæsar, consul, commander of fleet of Octavianus 3 **Havius** (–69), a Roman general, brother of Vespasian, killed by soldiers 4 1 sa-bi'nus 2 sa-bi'n is **Georg** (1508–1560), a German educator and poet *Sabini Carmina* 5. 1 sa-bai'nus, 2 sa-bi'nŭs **Massurius**, a Roman jurist founder of the school known as Sabinians, lived in 1st century

sa'ble, 1 sā'bl 2 sā'bl, *rt* [SA'BLED, SA'BLING] To make black **Sa'ble-ize**‡

sa'ble, *a* **1.** Black, especially as the color of mourning

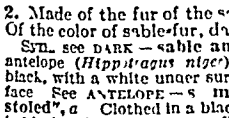
> Star and moon were quenched in gray rain-clouds — gray they would have been by day by night they looked *sable*
> CHARLOTTE BRONTË *Shirley* p 18 [R]

2. Made of the fur of the sable, as, *sable* trimmings **3.** Of the color of sable-fur, dark-brown

SYN. see DARK — **sable antelope**, a large stout-horned antelope (*Hippotragus niger*) of South and East Africa, black, with a white under surface and white streaks on the face See ANTELOPE — **s mouse**, the lemming — **sa'ble-stoled**, *a* Clothed in a black stole — **s vested**, *a* Clad in black or in mourning — **sa'bly**, *adv*

sa'ble, *n* **1.** A musteline carnivore (*Mustela zibellina*) related to the marten, especially numerous in Siberia, or a related species The true sable has a body 18 inches long and a bushy tail 12 inches long its color is dark lustrous brown, paler on the head and throat and it has short black paws The North-American marten (*Mustela americana*) is hardly distinguishable from the sable but yields a poorer pelt a Japanese species is named *Mustela melanopus*

2. The dressed fur of a sable, specif of the Asiatic sable often used in the plural of garments made wholly or partly of this fur **3.** The color black, hence, a mourning-garment or -habit, as, a widow clad in *sables* **4.** *Her* Black represented, when uncolored, by a network of lines crossing each other at right angles See TINCTURE **5.** *Paint* A pencil made of the sable's hair **6** [Eng] Any one of several pyralid moths, as *Botys nigrata* **7.** A Russian iron so designated because formerly marked with a sable [OF, < Rus *soboli*, sable] — **Alaska sable**, the fur of the common skunk — **sa'ble-fish''**, *n* The hilsa so called by the English in Madras — **s iron**, *n* Same as SADLE *n* , 7 — **s visaged**, *a* Having a melancholy expression of countenance


Sable-fish (*Clupea ilisha*) 1/24

Sa'ble Is'land An island S W of Nova Scotia, length 25 m the scene of many shipwrecks

Sa'bles d'Ol''onne', 1 sā'bl dō lon' 2 sa'bl dō'lŏn' A seaport in Vendée department on the Bay of Biscay, France

sa''bli''cre'', 1 sa''bli''kr', 2 sa''bli''cr', *n* [F] Same as RAISING-PIECE

sa''bli''ere'', *n* [F] [Rare] A sand-pit [name]

sa'bo, 1 sā'bo, 2 sā'bo, *n* Same as CACOON 2 [Native

sa-bo'rai, 1 sa-bō'ra, 2 sa-bō'ra, *n* The Egyptian fox (*Vulpes niloticus*), thaleb

sa-bo'ra, 1 sa-bō'ra, 2 sa-bō'ra, *n* [SA-BO'RA-IM 1 -ri-im 2 -ra-m, *pl*] [Heb] A scholar qualified to make interpretations and render decisions

sa''bot', 1 sa'bō', 2 sā'bō', *n* **1** A shoe made of wood, worn by French, Flemish, and sometimes by French-Canadian or other peasants **2** A heavy wooden-soled shoe with flexible shank **3** *Ordnance* (1) A thick wooden disk attached to a projectile to cause it to maintain its proper place and position in the bore of the piece (2) A metal cap or disk on a projectile to cause it to take the rifling of the gun **4.** *Metal-working* A protection for the end of a file **5.** A clamping piece connected with the pedal of a harp, for shortening a string [F, < LL *sabbatum*, shoe]


1 Wooden 2 Leather Sabots

sa''bo''tage', 1 sa bo tāj' 2 sa'bo tazh', *n* [F] **1** The act of cutting shoes or sockets for rails in railroad-ties **2.** By extension the act of tying up a railroad by malicious damage **3** Hence, any poor work or other damage done by dissatisfied workmen, also the act of producing it, plant-wrecking [< F *sabot* a wooden shoe]

sa''bo''tier', 1 sa'bō'tyē' 2 sa'bō'tyēr' *n* [F] **1.** One who wears sabots **2.** One of the Waldenses a term of contempt

sa''bo''tiere', 1 sa''bō''tyār' 2 sā''bō''tyēr' *n* [F] An ice-cream freezer used in France, employing as a freezing-mixture sodium sulfate and hydrochloric acid

sa'bre, *v & n* Same as SABER classical form

sa'bre-tache, 1 sā'bər-tash, 2 sā'ber-tăch, *n* [F] *Mil* A leather pocket hung from the left side of a sword-belt in certain mounted divisions of European armies **sa'bre-tasche**‡; **sa'bre-tash**‡.

Sa-bri'na, 1 sa-brai'na 2 sa-bri'na, *n* **1.** A feminine personal name **2** In Milton's *Comus* the virgin daughter of Locrine and Estrildis, thrown into the Severn and transformed into a river-nymph

Sa-bri'na Land. A region bordering on the Antarctic ocean, long 120° E

sa-bri'na-work'', 1 sa-brai'na-wŭrk', 2 sa-bri'na-wûrk', *n* A variety of applique-work made in large designs on counterpanes, table-covers, etc

Sab'ta, 1 sab'ta, 2 sāb'ta, *n* *Bib I Chron* i, 9 **Sab'tah**‡ (*Gen* x, 7) — **Sab'te-chah**, 1 sab'ti-ka, 2 sāb'te-ca, *n* *Bib Gen* x, 7 **Sab'te-cha**‡ (R V). **Sab'te-cha**‡ (*I Chron* i, 9) [the Nile

sa-bu'ga, 1 sa-bū'ga, 2 sa-bu'ga, *n* A shad (*Alosa finta*) of

Sa-bu'la, 1 sa-bū'la, 2 sa-bū'la, *n* A city, Jackson county, Ia

sab'u-lose, 1 sab'yu-lōs, 2 sāb'yu-lōs, *a* **1.** Same as SABULOUS 2 *Bot* Growing in sandy places, arenaceous [< L *sabulosus*, < *sabulum*, sand]

sab'u-lous, 1 sab'yu-lus, 2 sāb'yu-lŭs, *a* **1.** Gritty, like sand said especially of particles found in the pineal body and adjacent regions of the brain **2.** Sandy said of an abnormal sediment in urine [< L *sabulosus*, see SABULOSE] **sab'u-lin**(es‡.— **sab''u-los'i-ty**, *n* The quality of being sabulous

sa-bur'ra, 1 sa-bur'a, 2 sa-bŭr'a, *n* [-RÆ, 1 -i, 2 -ē, *pl*] Foulness of the stomach, vitiated matter accumulated in the stomach from indigestion, gastric sordes [L, sand] — **sa-bur'ral**, *a* — **sab''ur-ra'tion**, *n* The application of a hot sand-bath for relief from pain, arenation

sac, 1 sak, 2 săc, *n* *Biol* A membranous pouch, a cavity or receptacle [F < L *saccus*, see SACK¹, *n*] — **eversible sac** (*Entom*), in *Insecta* a sac containing a glandular secretion of an offensive odor supposed to be protective — **pudendal sac**, a pear-shaped pouch of elastic tissue filled with fat in each of the labia majora — **serous sac**, the closed cavity formed by a serous membrane as the pleura enclosing the lungs, the pericardium enclosing the heart, etc — **vocal sac**, a distensible pouch, in frogs and toads, connected with the mouth cavity, which serves to intensify the sound produced by the vocal cords

sac, *n* *Ing Law* Formerly, authority to exercise jurisdiction in a manorial court of acts of trespass within the manor [< AS *sacu*, strife]

Sac, 1 sak *or* sāk, 2 săc *or* sąc, *n* Same as SAUK

Sac', 1 sāk 2 sac, *n* **1** A river in W central Missouri, length 120 m to the Osage river **Big Sac**‡. **2** A county in W central Iowa 576 sq m , county-seat Sac City

Sa-ca''ja-we'a, 1 sa-kū'ja-wē'a, 2 sa-cā''ja-wę'ā, *n* (1790?–⁹/₁₁1884) A Shoshone Indian woman, guide to Lewis and Clark *in their northwest expedition* (1804–1806)

sac'a-lait, 1 sak'a-lēt, 2 săc'a-lāt, *n* **1** A centrarchoid fish, the crappie **2** A cyprinodontoid fish (*Fundulus similis*) found along the Gulf States, a killifish **sac'a-lait**‡.

Sa'car, 1 sē'kar 2 sā'car *n* *Bib I Chron* vi, 35 [Heb, hired]

Sa''ca-te''co-lu'ca, *n* Same as ZACATECOLUCA

Sa''ca-te-pe'quez, *n* Same as ZACATEPEQUEZ

sac'a-tra, 1 sak'a-trə, 2 săc'a-tra, *n* [U S] A child of a negro and a griff

sac-cade', 1 sa-kād', 2 sā-cād', *n* [F] **1.** *Manège* A sharp check of a horse by a single sudden pull of the reins **2** *Mus* A strong pressure of the bow on the strings of an instrument of the viol class, so as to level them and produce several notes simultaneously

sac'cage, 1 sak'ij, 2 săc'ag, *n* *Law* Same as SAC'

Sac''cam-mi'na, 1 sak a-mai'na, 2 săc'a-mi'na, *n* A genus of *Foraminifera*, found in the Silurian and Devonian, and in the Carboniferous forming in some places whole strata, as in parts of Northumberland, England [< Gr *sakkos*, sack, + *hamma* link]

Sac-ca'tæ, 1 sa-kā'tē 2 sā-cā'tē, *n* *pl* *Zooph* A suborder or order of *Ctenophora* with a spheroidal or ovate body, 2 tentacles, and no oral lobes, as *Cydippidæ* [< L *saccus*, see SACK¹ *n*]

sac'cate, 1 sak'ĕt, 2 săc'āt, *a* **1.** Sac-shaped, or having a sac, bag, or pouch **2** Of or pertaining to the *Saccatæ* [< L *saccus*, see SACK¹, *n*] **sac'cat-ed**‡.

sac-ca'to, 1 sa-kā'to, 2 să-ca'to, *n* [Southwestern U S] A coarse perennial grass, as *Epicampes rigens* or *E marroura*

Sac''ca-too', 1 sak'a-tū' 2 săc'a-tōō', *n* Same as SOKOTO

sac'cha-ra-scope, 1 sak'a-ra-skōp, 2 săc'a-ra-scōp, *n* A fermentation saccharimeter

sac'cha-rate, 1 sak'a-rēt, 2 săc'a-rāt, *n* *Chem* **1.** A salt of saccharic acid **2.** A sucrate [< L *saccharon*]

sac'cha-rat''ed, 1 sak'a-rēt'ed, 2 săc'a-rāt'ĕd, *a* *Med* Prepared or combined with sugar, as, *saccharated* solution of lime

sac''cha-reph''i-dro'sis, 1 sak''a-ref'i-drō'sis, 2 săc'a-rĕf'i-drō'sis, *n* A morbid state in which the perspiration contains sugar [< L *saccharum* (see SACCHARO-) + EPHIDROSIS]

sac'cha-ri-, 1 sak'a-ra-, 2 săc'a-ri- Same as SACCHARO-

sac-char'ic, 1 sa-kar'ik 2 să-căr'ic, *a* *Chem* Of, pertaining to, or derived from sugar or a sweetish compound [< L *saccharon* see SACCHARO-] — **saccharic acid** **1.** A colorless amorphous compound ($C_6H_{10}O_8$) formed by treating cane-sugar glucose, milk-sugar, etc , with nitric acid or other oxidizing agents It is dextrogyrate and exists in two other modifications **2.** A compound ($C_6H_{10}O_8$) obtained by treating dextrose with milk of lime

sac'cha-rid, } 1 sak'a-rid 2 săc'a-rid, *n* *Chem* **1.** A su-
sac'cha-ride, } crate **2** A carbohydrate, especially one containing six or a multiple of six atoms of carbon, a monosaccharid

sac''cha-rif'er-ous, 1 sak'a-rif'ər-us 2 săc'a-rif'er-ŭs, *a* Producing sugar, saccharine [< SACCHARI- + L *fero*, bear]

sac'cha-ri-fy, 1 sak'a-ri-fai, 2 s.c'a-ri-fy, *rt* [-FIED, -FY-ING] To convert into sugar — **sac''cha-rif''i-ca'tion**, *n* — **sac'cha-ri-fi''er**, *n* *Brewing* A boiler and accompanying mechanism for converting into sugar the starch in grain and potatoes

sac''cha-ril'la, 1 sak'a-ril'a, 2 săc a-ril'a, *n* A kind of muslin [Appar < L *saccharon* see SACCHARO-]

sac''cha-rim'e-ter, 1 sak'a-rim'i-tər, 2 săc'a-rim'e-ter, *n* An instrument used to detect the amount of sugar in a solution (1) A form of polariscope, depending for its action upon the fact that a sugar-solution rotates the plane of polarization of a ray of light passing through it, the amount of rotation depending upon the strength of the solution See POLARISCOPE (2) A form of hydrometer used chiefly by brewers [< SACCHARI- + -METER] **sac''cha-rom'e-ter**‡ — **fermentation saccharimeter**, an instrument used to show the amount of sugar in urine by measuring the quantity of carbon dioxid evolved in fermentation — **polarizing s** , a polarimeter for determining the relative strength of different varieties of sugar

sac''cha-rim'e-try, 1 sak'a-rim'i-tri, 2 săc'a-rim'e-try, *n* The act or method of determining the amount of sugar contained in a compound, especially by the saccharimeter **sac''cha-rom'e-try**‡.— **sac''cha-ri-met'ric**, *a* — **sac''cha-ri-met'ri-cal**, *a*

sac'cha-rin, } 1 sak'a-rin, -rin *or* -rin, 2 săc'a-rin -rin *or*
sac'cha-rine, } -rin, *n* **1.** A white crystalline compound ($C_7H_5SNO_3$) derived from toluene a constituent of coal-tar It is 300 times sweeter than cane-sugar, and finds use as a sweetening agent especially for persons who should not eat sugar, owing to disease, as diabetes

Saccharin was discovered by Ira Remsen and Charles Fahlberg in the chemical laboratory of the Johns Hopkins University *Scientific American* July 16, 1887 p 39

2. A bitter crystalline compound ($C_6H_{12}O_6$) formed by treating a solution of invert-sugar with lime [< L *saccharon*, see SACCHARO-]

sac'cha-rin-ate, 1 sak'a-rin-ēt, 2 săc'a-rin-āt, *n* *Chem* **1.** Any saccharate **2.** A saccharin salt produced by substituting a metal for the hydrogen of the NH group

sac''cha-rin-at''ed, *a* Same as SACCHARATED

sac'cha-rine, 1 sak'a-rin *or* -rən, 2 săc'a-rīn *or* -rĭn (XIII), *a* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or possessing the qualities of sugar, specif , sweet **2.** Consisting largely of sugar, containing an excess of sugar, as the urine in diabetes **3.** *Geol* Of granular texture, as, *saccharine* marble [< F *saccharin*, < L *saccharon* see SACCHARO-]

Syn. see SWEET — **saccharine fermentation**, same as SACCHARIFICATION — **sac''cha-rin'ic**, *a* — **sac''cha-rin'i-ty**, *n* The quality of being saccharine

sac'cha-rite, 1 sak'a-rait, 2 săc'a-rit, *n* *Mineral* A white or greenish-white granular variety of feldspar, occurring in veins in serpentine formerly referred to andesite, but now known to be a mixture [< L *saccharon* sugar]

sac'cha-rize, 1 sak'a-raiz, 2 săc'a-rīz, *rt* [-RIZED, -RIZ'ING] To convert into sugar [< L *saccharon*, see SACCHARO-] — **sac''cha-ri-za'tion**, *n* The process of converting or the state of being converted into sugar

sac'cha-ro-, 1 sak'a-ro- 2 săc'a-ro- From Latin *saccharon*, sugar (< Gr *sakcharon*, *sakcharon*, see SUGAR) a combining form — **sac''cha-ro-bi'ose**, *n* *Chem* A disaccharid — **sac''cha-ro-bu-ty'ric**, *a* Relating to the production of butyric acid in the presence of sugar applied to a form of fermentation caused by the *Bacillus aerogenes capsulatus* — **sac''cha-ro-col'loid**, *n* Any one of the cellulose group of the carbohydrates See CARBOHYDRATE

sac'cha-roid, 1 sak'a-roid, 2 săc'a-rōid, *a* Resembling sugar, specif , having crystalline granular structure, as, *saccharoid* marble [< *saccharo-* in SACCHARO- + OID] **sac''cha-roi'dal**‡ — **sac'cha-roid**, *n*

sac''cha-ro-lac-ton'ic, *a* Designating or relating to any acid which is a derivative of saccharic acid — **sac''cha-ro-ly't'ic**, *a* Capable of causing a chemical disintegration of the sugar molecule

sac''cha-rom'e-ter, etc Same as SACCHARIMETER, etc

Sac''cha-ro-my'ces, 1 sak''a-ro-mai'sīz, 2 săc'a-ro-mȳ'çēs, *n* *Bot* A genus of 1-celled ascomycetous fungi commonly known as *yeasts* They multiply by gemmæ The true yeasts are active ferments, used extensively in bread-making, brewing, etc [< SACCHARO- + Gr *mykēs* fungus]

Sac''cha-ro-my''ce-ta'ce-æ, 1 sak''a-ro-mai'si-tē'si-ī, 2 săc''a-ro-mȳ''çe-tā'çe-ē, *n* *pl* *Bot* The type family of fungi of the order *Saccharomycetales* — the yeast family — commonly unicellular, but sometimes developing a septate mycelium Several produce endogenous spores, while most of them cause alcoholic fermentation with evolution of carbon dioxid [< SACCHAROMYCES] **Sac''cha-ro-my-ce'te**‡ — **sac''cha-ro-my''ce-ta'ceous**, *a*

Sac''cha-ro-my''ce-ta'les, 1 sak''a-ro-mai si-tē'līz 2 săc'a-ro-mȳ''çe-tā'lēs *n* *pl* A group of ascomycetous fungi embracing the families *Saccharomycetaceæ* and *Endomycetaceæ* [< Gr *sakcharon*, sugar + *mykēs*, mushroom]

sac''cha-ro-my'cete, 1 sak''a-ro-mai'sīt 2 săc'a-ro-mȳ'çēt, *n* Any plant of the yeast genus or of the yeast family

sac''cha-ro-my-co'sis, *n* *Pathol* A condition due to infection by saccharomycetes

sac'cha-rone, 1 sak'a-rōn 2 sac'a-rōn, *n* *Chem* An oily liquid ($C_6H_8O_6$) formed when saccharin (def 2) is heated with phosphorus and hydriodic acid [< *saccharin* in SACCHARIN + *-one* in LACTONE] **sac'cha-ron**‡ — **sac'cha-ro-nate**, *n* *Chem* A salt of saccharonic acid — **sac''cha-ron'ic**, *a* *Chem* Derived from saccharone — **saccharonic acid**, a crystalline compound ($C_6H_8O_7 + H_2O$), having a pleasant sour taste, formed by oxidizing saccharone, as with nitric acid

sac''cha-ror-rhe'a, 1 sak''a-ro-ri'a, 2 săc'a-ro-rē'a, *n* The discharge of saccharine matter in the fluid excretions, as in the urine, perspiration etc [< SACCHARO- + Gr *rhoia*, flowing] **sac''cha-ror-rhœ'a**‡.

sac'cha-rose, 1 sak'a-rōs, 2 săc'a-rōs, *n* **1.** Any one of the group of carbohydrates, including cane-sugar, milk-sugar, melezitose, melitose, trehalose, and maltose, having the common composition $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$, and deviating the plane of polarized light to the right **2.** Specif , cane-sugar as obtained from the sugar-cane, maple, beet, etc [< L *saccharon*, see SACCHARO-]

sac''cha-ro-su'ri-a, *n* *Pathol* The presence of saccharose in the urine [< SACCHARO- + Gr *ouron*, urine] — **sac''cha-ro-tri'ose**, *n* *Org Chem* Any trisaccharid [< SACCHAROSE]

sac'cha-rous, 1 sak'a-rus, 2 săc'a-rŭs *a* Saccharine

sac'cha-rum, 1 sak'a-rum, 2 săc'a-rŭm, *n* **1.** *Pharm* Sugar Specif (1) invert sugar, (2) cane-sugar **2.** [S-] *Bot* A genus of about a dozen tall, stout, tropical or semitropical grasses with branching panicles of spikelets cinctured at the base with long silky hairs *S officinarum*, the sugar-cane, is the best-known species [LL, < L *saccharon*, see SACCHARO-] — **sac''cha-ru'mic**, *a* Derived from or containing sugar and ulmic acid — **saccharumic acid**, an acid formed by the action of baryta on dextrose

Sac'chi, 1 sāk'ki, 2 săc'ci, **Andrea** (1600–1661) An Italian painter

Sac-chi'ni, 1 sak-ki'ni, 2 sac-ci'nī, **Antonio Maria Gasparo** (⁷/₁₁1734–¹⁰/₁1786) An Italian composer *The Cid*

sac-chul'mate, 1 sa-kul'mēt, 2 să-cŭl'māt, *n* *Chem* A salt of saccharulmic acid

sac-chul'mic, 1 sa-kul'mik, 2 să-cŭl'mic, *a* Derived from sugar and ulmin [< *sacch-* in SACCHARIN + ULMIC] **sac-cul'mic**‡.— **saccharulmic acid**, a dark amorphous compound ($C_6H_{10}O_6$) formed when sugar is boiled for a long time with dilute mineral acid **sac-chul'min**‡.

sac'ci, 1 sak'sai, 2 săc'çī, *n* Plural of SACCUS

sac'ci-, 1 sak'si-, 2 săc'çi- From Latin *saccus* (see SACK¹ *n*) a combining form — **sac-cif'er-ous**, *a* Bearing or containing a sac or sacs saccate — **sac'ci-form**, *a* Having the form of a sac — **sac'cine**, *a* Made up of air-cells

Sac'co-, 1 sak'o-, 2 săc'o- From Greek *sakkos*, sack, sac (see SACK¹, *n*) a combining form — **Sac''co-bran'chi-a**, *n* *pl* *Ascid* An order of tunicates with saccate gills, including most species — **s.c-co-bran'chi-ate**, *a* & *n* — **Sac''co-cir'ri-da**, *n* *pl* *Helminth* A family of chætopod worms having a long vermiform body, numerous segments, and each fascicle of setæ with a membranaceous retractile tube **Sac''co-cir'rus**, *n* (t g) — **sac''co-cir'rid**, *n* — **sac''co-cir'roid**, *a* — **Sac''co-cir-rid'e-a**, *n* *pl* *Helminth* A group of chætopod worms, represented by *Saccocirridæ* — **Sac''co-la'bi-um**, *n* *Bot* **1** A genus of epiphytal orchids from the East Indies and the Malayan Archipelago Their stems have long, pendent leaves, with racemes of flowers, proceeding from their axils The sessile lip, spurred or saccate at the base, gives name to the genus **2** [s-] A plant of this genus

sac''co-lev'a, 1 sak'o-lev'a, 2 săc'o-lĕv'a, *n* A one-masted lateen-rigged Levantine vessel, also, a Greek vessel with a square foretopsail and topgallantsail, and two small masts abaft with lateen yards and sails

Sac''co-my'i-dæ, *n* *pl* *Mam* A family of saccomyoidean rodents, especially those with a muriform aspect and mastoids encroaching on the top of the skull pocket-mice **Sac'co-mys**, *n* (t g) — **sac''co-my'i-an**, **sac''co-my'id**, *n* — **Sac''co-my-i'næ**, *n* *pl* *Mam* A subfamily of *Sacco-*

myidæ, especially those with rooted molars — **sac"co-my'in(e"**, *a & n* — **sac"co-my'oid** *I a* Of or pertaining to the *Saccomyidæ* *II n* One of the *Saccomyidæ* — **Sac"co-my-oi'de-a**, *n pl* *Mam* An American superfamily of myomorphic rodents with cheek-pouches opening externally, including *Geomyidæ* and *Saccomyidæ* — **sac"co-my-oi'de-an**, *a & n*

sac-coon't, *n* *Fencing* A seconde

Sac"co-pha-ryn'gi-dæ, *n pl* *Ich* A deep-sea family of lyomerous fishes, especially those with the branchioanal region longer than the rostrobranchial, including the bottle-fish See illus under BOTTLE-FISH **Sac-coph'a-rynx**, *n* (t g) — **sac"co-pha-ryn'gid**, *n* — **sac"co-pha-ryn'gold**, *a & n* — **Sac-coph'o-ra**, *n pl* *Ascid* The *Tunicata* — **sac'co-phore**, *n* 1. A geomyoid rodent 2 A tunicate — **Sac-coph'o-ri**, *n pl* [LL] *Ch Hist* A party of Manichean penitents (4th century)

sac'cos, 1 sak'ŏs, 2 săc'ŏs, *n* *Gr Ch* 1. Sackcloth 2. A vestment, usually of silk, resembling the dalmatic, worn by the patriarch and by metropolitans [< Gr *sakkos*, see SACK¹, *n*]

sac'co-spore, *n* *Bot* A plant with sack-like disseminules

sac'cu-lar, 1 sak'yu-lər, 2 săc'yu-lar, *a* Resembling a sac, sac-shaped.

sac'cu-late, } 1 sak'yu-lēt, -lēt"ed, 2 săc'yu-lāt, -lāt"ĕd,
sac'cu-lat"ed, } *a* 1. Formed into a series of sac-like expansions, dilated and constricted alternately, as, the colon is *sacculate* 2. *Pathol* Encysted, pouched, as, a *sacculated* aneurism [< L *sacculus*, see SACCULUS]

sac"cu-la'tion, 1 sak"yu-lē'shən, 2 săc"yu-lā'shon, *n* Formation into a sac or sacs, also, a group or series of sacs, collectively

sac'cule, 1 sak'yūl, 2 săc'yul, *n* A little sac, specif, one of the cavities of the inner ear communicating with the cochlear duct See illus under LABYRINTH [< L *sacculus* see SACCULUS] — **sac"cu-lo-coch'le-ar**, *a* Of or pertaining to the saccule and the cochlea — **sac"cu-lo-u-tric'u-lar**, *a* Pertaining to the saccule and the utricule

Sac"cu-li'na, 1 sak"yu-lī'nə, 2 săc"yu-lī'na, *n* *Crust* 1. A genus typical of *Sacculinidæ* 2 [s-] A rhizocephalous cirriped of this genus [< L *sacculus*, see SACCULUS]

Sac"cu-lin'i-dæ, 1 sak"yu-lin'i-dī, 2 săc"yu-lin'i-dē *n pl* *Crust* The *Peltogastridæ* [< SACCULINA] — **sac'cu-lin(e"**, *a*

sac'cu-lus, 1 sak'yu-lus, 2 săc'yu-lŭs, *n* [-LI 1 -lī, 2 -lī, *pl*] A small sac or pouch saccule [L, dim of SACCUS]

sac'cus, 1 sak'us, 2 săc'ŭs, *n* [-CI, 1 -sī, 2 -cī, *pl*] A sac [< L *saccus*, see SACK¹, *n*] — **saccus endolymphaticus**, a diverticulum of the labyrinth of the internal ear, found under the dura mater on the petrous portion of the temporal bone

sac"e-ba'ron, 1 sas'ə-bē'ron, 2 săc'e-bā'ron, *n* In Salic law, the chief of a hundred men, having a minimum annual income of 600 solidi Compare CENTENARIUS

sa-cel'lum, 1 sə-sel'um, 2 sa-cĕl'ŭm, *n* [-LA, *pl*] [L] 1 *Rom Antiq* A little sanctuary or chapel usually a roofless enclosure containing an altar, but sometimes with a shrine or edicule 2. A monumental chapel in a church usually a canopied altar-tomb, where masses were said for the repose of the dead

sa'cer, 1 sē'kər, 2 sā'cer, *n* Same as SAKER¹

sac'er-do"cy, 1 sas'ər-dō'si, 2 săc'er-dō cy, *n* 1. Sacerdotal character or worship 2. The priestly office

sac'er-do"tage, 1 sas'ər-dō'tij, 2 săc'er-dō'tăj, *n* 1. Sacerdocy 2. The adherents of sacerdotalism a derogatory term

sac"er-do'tal, 1 sas"ər-dō'təl, 2 săc"er-do'tal, *a* 1. Of or pertaining to a priest or priesthood, priestly, as, *sacerdotal* duties 2. Having the priestly office 3. Characterizing the doctrine of sacrificial power in the priesthood. See SACERDOTALISM, 2 [F, < L. *sacerdotalis*, < *sacerdos*, priest, < *sacer*, sacred, + *do*, give] — **sac"er-do'tal-ly**, *adv*

sac"er-do'tal-ism, 1 sas"ər-dō'təl-izm, 2 săc"er-dō'tal-Ism, *n* 1. The character or methods of the priesthood, zeal for priestly things, also, in reproach, priestcraft 2. Specif, the doctrines and practises of those who hold that the presbyter is a priest, in the sense of an offerer of sacrifice, in the eucharist, as Roman Catholics and High-church Anglicans often in derogation **sac'er-do-tism†**.

The new liturgy still retained much of the leaven of *sacerdotalism* W M TAYLOR *John Knox* p 31 [A & s 1885]

— **sac"er-do'tal-ist**, *n* One who upholds or exhibits sacerdotalism — **sac"er-do'tal-ize**, *vt & vi* To render sacerdotal or to practise sacerdotalism

Sach'a-cha, 1 sak'ə-kə, 2 săc'a-ca, *n* *Bth* (Douai)

Sach"a-ris'sa, 1 sak'ə-ris'ə, 2 săc a-ris'a, *n* Lady Dorothea Sidney so called by the poet Waller

sa'chem, 1 sē'chem, 2 sā'chĕm, *n* 1. One of the hereditary chiefs in a tribe of North-American Indians 2. [U S] One of the officers or governing council of the Tammany Society in the city of New York 3 [U S] A hesperoid, grass-eating butterfly (*Hylephila comperitis*) [Am Ind] Syn. see CHIEF — **sa'chem-dom**, *n* The dignity or the jurisdiction of a sachem — **sa'chem-ic**, *a* — **sa'chem-ship**, *n* The office of sachem

sa"chet', 1 sa'shē', 2 sā'çhe', *n* A small ornamental bag containing cotton or other substance perfumed with a highly aromatic powder, also, any small receptacle for perfumed powder, as an envelop used for placing among articles to be perfumed, as garments, linen, and stationery [F, dim of *sac* see SACK¹] — **sa"chet'pow"der**, *n* Perfume in the form of powder for use in sachets


Sachet.

sa-cher'er-el, *n* [Prov] A blower for a stove

Sa-cher'er-ell, 1 sə-chev'er-el, 2 sa-chĕv'er-ĕl, **Henry** (1672-4/5 1724) An English preacher of political sermons who caused much agitation over religious polity — **Sa-cher'er-el-itet**, *n* An adherent of Dr Sacheverell a High-churchman

Sachs, 1 säks, 2 sacs, *n* 1 **Hans** (11/21494-1/21576) a German journeyman shoemaker poet, and meistersinger, celebrated by Goethe also by Wagner in *Die Meistersinger* 2. **Julius von** (7/21832-3/21897) an Austrian botanist founder of the science of experimental vegetable physiology

sack¹, 1 sak 2 săk, *vt* 1. To put into a sack, bag, or cover, as, *sacked* grain 2 To cover, as grape-clusters, etc, with paper bags, to prevent attacks of fungi 3 To carry in a sack or sacks 4. [Colloq] To pocket 5 [Slang, Eng] To send away or dismiss, discard, give the sack to, also, to beat as in a race

sack², *vt* To plunder or pillage (a town or city)

The soldiers that *sack* a city go off with all the precious things they can snatch up HOLMES *Our Hundred Days in Europe* p 231 [H M & co 1888]

SYN.: see DEVASTATE

sack³, *vt* [Canada] 1. To lighten (a bateau) over shoal-rapids by lifting at the sides 2 *Logging* To put (a grounded or stray log) into a moving drive or on to a slide [< SACK¹]

sack¹, *n* 1. A bag, usually large, made of strong material, for holding loose, coarse, or bulky articles, as grain, flour, vegetables, cotton, or coin 2. A measure varying greatly in amount in different countries See MEASURE 3. A weight, used principally for salt and wool See WEIGHT 4. A loose garment with sleeves Specif (1) [U S] Any loose-fitting coat without a waist-seam worn by adults and children of both sexes as, a sealskin or cloth *sack* (2) In the 17th and 18th centuries, a robe, commonly of satin or brocade, flowing loosely at the back in folds from the neck-band or shoulder-yoke worn by women, also, formerly, the back of such a gown or robe See WATTEAU

5. *Anat & Zool* (1) Same as SAC (2) Same as SACCULE 6†. Sackcloth, sacking [< AS *sacc*, < L *saccus*, < Gr *sakkos*, < Heb *saq*, sack, cp Coptic *sok*, sackcloth] — **sakt — Brethren of the Sack** (*Ch Hist*), an order of ascetic monks, in France and England in the 13th century, who wore a coarse sack mendicant friars — **co'ker-sack"**, *n* [Southern U S] A grain-sack — **sack'cloud"**, *n* A variety of mammato-cumulus, or festoon-cloud, in which the underhanging protuberances are especially long and sack-like — **s -holst**, *n* An apparatus for hoisting sacks, etc — **s -holder**, *n* A contrivance for holding a sack open during the operation of filling — **s -lifter**, *n* 1 A device for raising filled sacks, as to a truck 2. A sack-hoist — **s. of coals**, same as COAL-SACK, *n*, 2 — **s.-packer**, *n* *Milling* A machine for packing flour into sacks — **s -race**, *n* A race in which the contestants have sacks drawn up over their feet and tied around their necks, leaving only their heads exposed — **s.-shoot**, *n* A chute for sliding filled sacks to a lower level — **s -tree**, *n* The upas-tree of the East Indies from whose close, tough, fibrous inner bark sacks are made in India for carrying rice — **the s**, drowning in a sack, a punishment inflicted by the ancient Romans upon parricides — **to get the s.** [Slang], to be dismissed, as a lover or a servant — **to give the s.** [Slang] to dismiss


Sack-tree or Upas-tree
a, a spray of leaves

sack², *n* 1. The pillaging of a city after storming it, as, the *sack* of Rome by the Vandals 2. Booty obtained by pillage, loot [< F *sac*, < L *saccus*, see SACK¹, *n* from the use of sacks in carrying off plunder]

sack³†, *n* Light-colored Spanish dry wine applied also during the 17th century to all strong white southern wines, distinguishing them from the Rhenish and red wines [< F *sec*, dry, < L *siccus*, dry] — **sacket — burnt sack**, hot sack-posset — **sack'-pos"set†**, *n* A posset formerly brewed with sack, ale being sometimes added — **s.-pot†**, *n* A small earthen jug formerly used for drawing sack or other wine from the cask

Sack, 1 săk, 2 sak, **Friedrich Samuel Gottfried** (9/41738-10/41817) A German theological writer.

sack'age, 1 sak'ij, 2 săk'ăg, *n* [Archaic] The act of sacking, pillage [< F *saccage*, < *sac*, see SACK², *n*] — **sack'aget**, *vt*

sack"a-lev'er, 1 sak"ə-lev'ər, 2 săk a-lĕv'er *n* Same as SACCOLEVA

sack'-bear"er, **1.** A bagworm 2 A sack-moth

sack'but, 1 sak'but, 2 săk'būt, *n* 1. A primitive wind-instrument resembling the trombone and having a slide for altering the length of a column of air 2. In the English Bible, a stringed instrument See SABECA, SAMBUCA

He heard the solemn *sackbut* play
LONGFELLOW *Wayside Inn, Prelude* st 10

[< F *saquebute*, < *saquier*, *sachier*, pull (< *sac*, see SACK², *n*), + *bouter*, OF *boter*, push, see BUTT¹, *v*] **sac'but†**.

sack'cloth, 1 sak'klŏth', 2 săk'clŏth', *n* 1. A coarse cloth used for making sacks, bagging 2. Cloth similar to this, or haircloth, worn in penance

Mordecai rent his clothes, and put on *sackcloth* with ashes
Esther iv, 1

— **sackcloth and ashes**, Jewish marks of penitence or humiliation hence, self-abasement — **sack'clothed"**, *a*

sack'doo"dle, 1 sak'dū'dl, 2 săk'dōō'dl, *vi* [Scot] To play on bagpipes Compare DOODLESACK **sack'dou"dle†**.

sacked, 1 sakt, 2 săkt *a* [Rare] Clad in a sack or in sackcloth — **Sacked Friars**, same as BRETHREN OF THE SACK

sack'er¹, 1 sak'ər, 2 săk'er, *n*. 1 A maker or filler of sacks 2. *Milling* An apparatus for filling sacks

sack'er², *n* One who sacks or pillages

sack'er³, *n* Same as SAKER²

Sack'etts Har'bor, 1 sak'ets, 2 săk'ĕts A town in Jefferson county N Y on Lake Ontario, a summer resort

sack'ful, 1 sak'ful, 2 săk'fŭl, *n* [-FULS, *pl*] Enough to fill a sack

sack'ie, 1 sak'i, 2 săk'i, *n* [Brit Guiana] Any of several tanagers, as, the blue *sackie* (*Tanagra episcopus*)

sack'ing, 1 sak'iŋ, 2 săk'ĭng, *n* A coarse hemp or flax fabric used for bags, bed-bottoms, etc

sack'less, 1 sak'les, 2 săk'lĕs, *a* 1. [Scot] (1) Blameless (2) Useless simple 2 Harmless **sac'less†**. — **folk-free and sackless†**, lawfully a freeman — **sack'less-ly**, *adv*

sack'moth", 1 sak'-mŏth', 2 săk'-mŏth', *n* A moth whose caterpillar is a bagworm especially, a lacosomid

sack'pipe", 1 sak'paip', 2 săk'pip', *n* A bagpipe

sackt, *pp* Sacked S S

Sack'ville, 1 sak'vil, 2 săk'vĭl, *n* 1 **Charles** and **Thomas**, see DORSET, EARL OF 2 **George Viscount** (7/21716-8/21785), Lord Germain an English general and secretary of state for the American colonies 1775

sack'winged", 1 sak'-wind, 2 săk'-wingd', *a* Having a glandular odoriferous sac on the antebrachial wing-membrane as some neotropical bats (*Saccopteryx*)

sack'y, 1 sak'i, 2 săk'i, *a* Hanging like a sack, loose baggy

Sa'co, 1 sā'ko 2 sa'co, *n* 1 A river in New Hampshire and Maine, length, 175 m to the Atlantic ocean 2 A port in York county, Me on the Saco river

Sac"o-glos'sa, 1 sak o-glos'ə 2 săc'o-glŏs'a, *n pl* *Con-h* A suborder of opisthobranchiate gastropods coordinate with *Tectibranchiata* and *Nudibranchiata* and including *Elysiidæ Limapontiidæ*, and *Placobranchidæ* [< Gr *sakos*, shield + *glossa*, tongue] **Sac'o-glos'sate**.

sac'o-la, 1 sak'o-lə, 2 săc'o-la, *n* [Florida] The common killifish

sa'cop, 1 sā'kŏp, 2 sā'cŏp, *n* [P I] A vassal, subject

sacque, 1 sak, 2 săk, *n* A garment, the sack, especially when worn by women See SACK¹, *n*, 4 [For SACK², *n*, as if F]

sa'cra, 1 sē'krə, 2 sā'cra, *n* Plural of SACRUM

sa'cral, 1 sē'krəl, 2 sā'crăl, *adv* Toward the sacrum or sacral aspect

sa'cral¹, 1 sē'krəl, 2 sā'cral, *a* *Anat* Of, pertaining to, or situated near the sacrum, as, the *sacral* nerves — **sacral rib**, one of the hypothetical structures, thought to be continuous in series with the other ribs, represented in the sacrum by certain points of separate ossification occurring in each lateral mass

sa'cral², *a* Pertaining to sacred rites

sa'cral, *n* A sacral vertebra

sa-cral'gi-a, 1 sə-kral'ji-ə, 2 sā-crăl'gi-a, *n* *Pathol* A painful affection of the sacrum [< SACRUM + Gr *algos*, pain]

sac'ra-ment†, *vt* 1 To bind by an oath 2 To consecrate

sac'ra-ment, 1 sak'rə-ment *or* -mənt, 2 săc'ra-ment, *n* 1. *Theol* (1) A rite ordained as an outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual grace, specif, such a rite instituted directly by Christ or by the church (2) In the Roman, Greek, and some other churches, such a rite instituted directly by Christ and deriving from this fact an inherent efficacy

Seven sacraments are recognized by the Greek and Roman Catholic churches — baptism, confirmation, the eucharist, penance, holy orders, matrimony, and extreme unction (or in the Greek Church unction of the sick) Baptism, confirmation, and holy orders are held to leave a permanent impress or character on the soul Baptism and the Lord's Supper are recognized as Christian ordinances (and to be literally observed) by almost all Christians Sacraments are regarded by various Christian bodies (1) as channels of grace, (2) as the seal of God's promises of grace, or (3) as a sign, pledge, or badge on the part of the recipient of his Christian profession Some hold one or two of these views to the exclusion of the remainder The word is sometimes applied to the ordinances of the old dispensation, as, the Mosaic *sacrament* of circumcision

2. Specif, the Lord's Supper, the eucharist, as, the sick man received the *sacrament* The term is rejected by the "Christian Church" and some others as unscriptural and antiscriptural

That to the churchē bothē been they went,
For to receive the holy *sacrament*
CHAUCER *C T*, *Merchant's Tale* l 456.

3. A sign, symbol, type 4. A mystery 5†. The Roman military oath of allegiance on enlisting, hence, any oath or solemn ceremonial assumption of obligation Compare SACRAMENTAL ACTION [OF, < LL *sacramentum*, < L *sacramentum*, oath, < *sacro*, render sacred, < *sacer*, sacred]

SYN.: ceremony, communion, eucharist, Lord's Supper, observance, ordinance, rite, service, solemnity *A ceremony* is a form expressing reverence, or at least respect, we may speak of religious *ceremonies*, the *ceremonies* of polite society, the *ceremonies* of a coronation, an inauguration, etc An *observance* has more than a formal obligation, reaching or approaching a religious sacredness, a stated religious *observance* viewed as established by authority is called an *ordinance;* viewed as an established custom, it is a *rite* Any religious act, especially a public act, viewed as a means of serving God is called a *service* The terms *sacrament* and *ordinance* in the religious sense are often used interchangeably, the *ordinance* derives its sacredness from the authority that ordained it, while the *sacrament* possesses a sacredness due to something in itself, even when viewed simply as a representation or memorial The Lord's Supper is the Scriptural name for the *observance* commemorating the death of Christ the word *communion* is once applied to it (*1 Cor* x, 16), but not as a distinctive name at an early period, however, the name *communion* was so applied, as denoting the communing of Christians with their Lord, or with one another The term *eucharist* describes the Lord's Supper as a thanksgiving *service*, it is also called by preeminence *the sacrament*

— **sac'ra-ment-house"**, *n* A receptacle constructed for the reserved sacrament or host usually tower-shaped and standing at one side of the altar — **s of the altar**, the eucharist

sac"ra-men'tal, 1 sak"rə-men'təl, 2 săc"ra-mĕn'tal, *a* 1. Of or pertaining to a sacrament, constituting or composing a sacrament, having the influence or efficacy of a sacrament, as, *sacramental* words or elements, *sacramental* grace, a *sacramental* rite 2. [Rare] Consecrated, as by sacred vows, as, the *sacramental* host of God's elect — **sacramental action** (*Rom Law*), a litigation in which each party deposited a certain sum, called the *sacramentum*, which was forfeited if he failed to prove his contention — **s communion**, the actual reception of the eucharistic elements distinguished from **spiritual communion**, or that of desire and intention, when absence or inability forbids the other — **sac"ra-men'tal-ism**, *n* The doctrine of the inherent efficacy of the sacraments to minister grace, the doctrine of sacramental grace — **sac"ra-men'tal-ist**, *n* One who adheres to the doctrine of sacramentalism — **sac"ra-men'tal-ly**, *adv* In the manner of a sacrament by means of a sacrament — **-ness**, *n*

sac"ra-men'tal, *n* *Eccl* 1. One of certain rites such as the use of holy water, oil, or salt, employed as adjuncts to sacraments, or regarded as analogous to a sacrament, but deriving their efficacy from the institution and intercession of the church 2 *pl* The objects, words, or ceremonies used in administering a sacrament

sac"ra-men-ta'ri-an, 1 sak"rə-men-tā'ri-ən, 2 săc"ra-mĕn-tā'ri-an, *a* Of or pertaining to a sacrament or sacramentarians

sac"ra-men-ta'ri-an, *n* 1. One who regards the sacraments as channels of divine grace 2 [S-] *Ch Hist* One opposed to Luther's doctrine of the eucharist; one who regarded the sacraments as ordained merely to be sacred and memorial signs or symbols applied by the Lutherans of the 16th century to the followers of Zwingli **sac"ra-men'ta-rist†**, **sac'ra-ment-er†** — **sac"ra-men-ta'ri-an-ism**, *n*

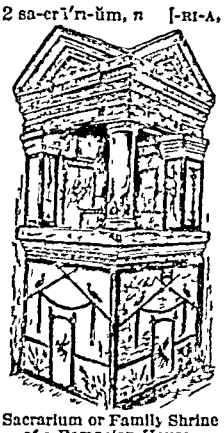
sac"ra-men'ta-ry, 1 sak"rə-men'to-ri, 2 săc'ra-mĕn'ta-ry, *a* Of or pertaining to a sacrament or to sacramentarians

sac"ra-men'ta-ry, *n* [-RIES, 1 -riz, 2 -rĭz, *pl*] A book containing the ritual for mass, the sacraments, and various other rites, as, the Gelasian *Sacramentary*, prepared by or under Pope Gelasius (5th century), and revised by St Gregory, the Leonine *Sacramentary* of Leo I, etc Sacramentaries are all ancient, and are now used only as a basis for modern rituals [< LL *sacramentarium*, < *sacramentum*, see SACRAMENT]

Sac"ra-men'to, 1 sak"rə-men'to 2 săc'ra-mĕn'to, *n* 1. A river in N central California, length, 400 m to San Francisco

Bay 2. A county in central California, 1,000 sq m 3. Its county-seat, the capital of California

sa-cra'ri-um[1], 1 sa-krē'ri-um, 2 sa-crī'ri-ŭm, *n* [-RI-A, *pl*] 1. *Rom Antiq* (1) A lararium (2) Any sacred or secluded place where venerated things were deposited, as in a temple, or where a sacred image stood 2. *Eccl* (1) The sanctuary of a church (2)† A vestry 3. *R. C Ch* A piscina for water that has been used for washing the vessels, linens, and other articles employed in the immediate service of the altar, also for ashes, and for holy water no longer fit for use [L, < *sacer*, sacred] **sac'ra-ry**†.



Sacrarium or Family Shrine of a Pompeian House

sa-cra'ri-um[2], *n* [-RI-A, *pl*] The complex sacrum of birds [< SACRUM] — **sa-cra'ri-al**, *a*

sa'cre, *n* Same as SAKER[1]

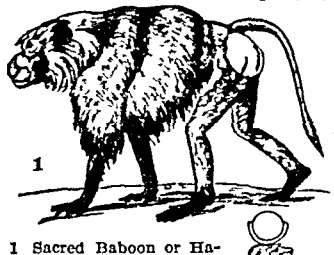
sa-crec'to-my, 1 sa-krek'to-mi, 2 sa-crēc'to-my, *n Surg* Excision of the sacrum, sometimes performed in operations for cancer of the rectum

sa'cred, 1 sā'kred; 2 sā'crĕd, *a* 1. Set apart for religious or divine service, dedicated to religious use, as, a *sacred* edifice

Eventually David brought it [the ark] to Mount Zion, and then Zion became a *sacred* place G ST CLAIR *Buried Cities and Bible Countries* ch 2 p 162 [K P & CO 1891]

2. Esteemed especially dear or acceptable to deity, employed or frequented by divine or supernatural beings, as, a *sacred* grove, the peacock *sacred to Juno*

Numerous things, especially animals and trees, have in certain times and places received the attribute *sacred* from superstitious regard, as, the sacred *baboon*, s. beetle (scarab), s. *cat*, s. *fish*, s. *ibis*, s. *vulture*, etc 3. Pertaining or related to deity, religion, or hallowed places or things, as, *sacred* music; *sacred* history India, though it has about one hundred spoken dialects, has only one *sacred* language and only one *sacred* literature



1 Sacred Baboon or Hamadryad (*Cynocephalus hamadryas*) 2 Representation of the Sacred Baboon as the Emblem of Thoth

MONIER WILLIAMS *Hinduism* p 13 [P Y 1877]

4. Consecrated by love or reverence, dedicated, as, *sacred* to his memory, the *sacred* graves of martyrs 5. Entitled to reverence or respect, not to be profaned or lightly treated, inviolable, as, *sacred* honor 6. Set apart for evil, accursed a rare Latinism [< F *sacrer*, consecrate, < L *sacro*, < *sacer*, holy] Syn.: see HOLY — **sacred ax**, a mark on Chinese porcelain regarded as signifying a warrior — **s. bark**, the cascara sagrada bark See table under BARK — **s. canon**, same as CANON[1], 3 — **s college**, the body of the Roman Catholic cardinals — **s disease**, epilepsy **s. malady**†. — **S. Empire**, the Holy Roman Empire — **s fire**, erysipelas — **s. place**, a burial-place — **sa'cred-ly**, *adv* In a sacred manner with reverence or religious observance also, strictly, inviolably — **sa'cred-ness**, *n*

sa-crif'ic, *a* Same as SACRIFICIAL

sa-crif'ic[1], 1 sa-krif'ik, 2 *sa-crif'ic*, *a* Employed in sacrifice [< L *sacrificus*, < *sacrifico*, sacrifice, < *sacer*, sacred, + *facio*, make] — **sa-crif'i-cant**†, *n* An offerer of sacrifice

sa-crif'ic[2], *a* [Rare] *Anat* Forming an element of the sacrum [< SACRUM + L *facio*, make]

Sac"ri-fi-ca'ti, 1 sak'ri-fi-kē'tī, 2 sāc'ri-fi-cā'tī, *n pl* [L] *Ch Hist* In the early church, Christians who sacrificed to the pagan gods to escape persecution, and were afterward disciplined as having lapsed Compare LIBELLATIC

sac'ri-fice, 1 sak'ri-faiz *or* -fis, 2 săc'ri-fiz *or* -fiç (XIII), *v* [-FICED, -FIC'ING] **I** *t* 1. To offer as a sacrifice, make an offering of to deity, especially by presenting on an altar, immolate at or on an altar and consume wholly or partly, as, an ox was *sacrificed* to Baal 2 To give up or relinquish, especially as an offering or tribute, yield for the sake of another person or thing, as, to *sacrifice* one's personal wishes to public good 3. To surrender or devote with loss or suffering, as, to *sacrifice* health, lives *sacrificed* in an accident 4. [Cant] *Com* To sell at a reduced price 5 *Baseball* To advance (another player) by a sacrifice hit

II *i* 1. To offer a sacrifice, make an offering 2. *Baseball* To make an intentional hit that advances another player a base while the batter is being put out — **sac'ri-fic"er**, *n* One who sacrifices, specif, a sacrificial priest — **sac'ri-fic"ing-ly**, *adv*

sac'ri-fice, 1 sak'ri-fais *or* -fas, 2 săc'ri-fiz *or* -fiç (XIII), *n* 1. The act of making an offering to God or a deity, or the destruction of a victim in his honor, as a tribute, a gift, or an expression of thanksgiving, especially for propitiation or atonement for sin See also OFFERING 2. That which is sacrificed, especially, some living thing destroyed as an offering to a deity, specif, a victim immolated on an altar, as an act of propitiation

Neither Athene nor Apollo ever adverts to *sacrifices* as giving by their savor a physical satisfaction GLADSTONE in *North American Review* May, 1892, p 616

3. A loss or deprivation voluntarily incurred in behalf of another person or interest, the act of giving up some desired or valued object for the sake of another or of future good, as, a mother will make *sacrifices* for her child 4. Loss incurred or endured without return, destruction, as, a terrible *sacrifice* of life 5. *Com* A reduction of prices so great as to leave little or no profit or involve a loss, as, to sell at a *sacrifice* [F, < L *sacrificium*, < *sacrificus*, see SACRIFIC] Syn. atonement, expiation, immolation, loss oblation, offering, propitiation, surrender — Ant. advantage, benefit, emolument, gain, profit, reward — **burnt sacrifice**, same as BURNT OFFERING — **s. hit**, see SACRIFIC, F, II, 2 — **s of the eucharist** or **of the mass**, the sacrifice of the body and blood of Christ under the appearance of bread and wine held by Roman Catholics, *High-church Anglicans, etc, to be an unbloody or mystical* renewal of the sacrifice of Christ on the cross **eucharistic s**

sac'ri-fi'cial, 1 sak'ri-fish'al, 2 săc'ri-fish'al, *a* 1. Of or pertaining to a sacrifice, used in sacrifices, as, *sacrificial* ceremonies, *sacrificial* knives See illus under DOLABRA 2. Of the nature of a sacrifice, offering or offered as an atonement for sin, as, a *sacrificial* act — **-ly**, *adv* — **-ness**, *n*

sac'ri-lege, *vt* [Rare] To commit sacrilege upon

sac'ri-lege, 1 sak'ri-lij, 2 săc'ri-leg, *n* 1. The act of violating or profaning anything sacred, including sacramental vows 2. *Eng Law* (1) The larceny of consecrated things from a church, the breaking into a church with intent to commit a felony, or breaking out after a felony (2) Formerly, the selling to a layman of property given to pious uses [OF, < L *sacrilegium*, < *sacer*, sacred, + *lego*, pick] **sac'ri-le-giet**.

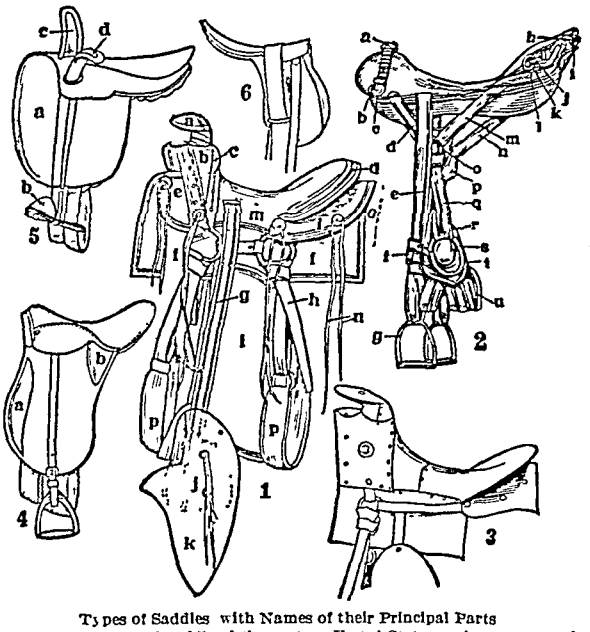
sac"ri-le'gious, 1 sak'ri-lī'jus, 2 săc'ri-lē'gŭs, *a* 1. Having committed or being ready to commit sacrilege

The hand that renovates is always more sacrilegious than that which destroys HAWTHORNE *Mosses* p 44 [H M & CO 1891]

2. Of the nature of sacrilege, as, *sacrilegious* deeds Syn. see PROFANE — **sac"ri-le'gious-ly**, *adv* — **sac"ri-le'gious-ness**, *n* — **sac'ri-le'gist**, *n* One who has committed sacrilege **sac'ri-leg-ert**.

sac"ri-lum'bal, etc Same as SACROLUMBAL, etc

sa'cring, 1 sē'kriŋ, 2 sā'cring, *n* 1. [Archaic] The act of consecration 2†. Holy communion. 3†. The host [< F *sacrer*, consecrate, < L *sacro* < *sacer*, sacred] **sack'er-ing**† — **sa'cring-bell"**, *n* A Sanctus bell **sa'cry-bell"**†. — **s bread**, *n* The eucharistic wafer — **s card**, *n* — **s tablet**, *n* A card on which the canon of the mass is inscribed, placed on the altar for the priest's use — **s. time**, *n* Any one of the times at which the sacring-bell is rung



Types of Saddles with Names of their Principal Parts

1 Range- or stock-saddle of the western United States *a* horn or pommel, *b*, front outside or double-cinch rigging (passing around the horn) *c* flap (overlying *b* etc as shown by dotted lines) *d* cantle *e* front jockey *f f* front and hind saddle-skirts, *g* stirrup-leather *h*, the binder of the two latigos or latigo-straps supporting the cinches attached to the saddletree and to each other *i*, rosadero or sudadero *j* wooden stirrup covered by the tapadero or stirrup-hood (*k*) *l* back double-cinch rigging, *m* seat-jockey (position when present, shown by dotted lines) *n* saddle-strings *o* back jockey (overlying *l*) *p, p*, front and back cinches 2 United States army saddle (Whitman saddle) *a* pommel coat-strap *b* low foot-staple *c k* brass rings *d* pommel quarter-strap, *e* stirrup-strap *f* stirrup-strap buckle *g* stirrup *h* cantle coat-straps *i*, saddle bag stud *j* low foot-staple *l* high foot-staple *m n* cantle quarter-strap, *o* quarter-strap ring *p* quarter-strap safe *q* cinch-strap *r* cinch-safe *s*, cinch-ring *t* cinch cover *u* horsehair cinch 3 Saddle on a Morgan tree (commonly used in the southern United States) 4 English hunting-saddle *a* knee-puff and *b* thigh-puff of the flap 5 Side-saddle *a*, puff of the flap, *b*, slipper-stirrup, *c* pommel *d* horn 6 Racing-saddle (the surcingle passing over the seat and through an iron loop on each flap)

sac'ris-ty, 1 sak'ris-ti, 2 săc'ris-ty, *n* [-TIES, 1 -tiz, 2 -tiz, *pl*] A room attached to a church or religious house in which the sacred vessels and vestments are kept, and in which the clergy robe a vestry **sac'ris-tan-ry**†.

sa'cro-, 1 sē'kro-, 2 sā'cro- From Latin *sacrum* (see SACRUM) a combining form — **sa"cro-cau'dal**, *a* — **sa"cro-coc-cyg'e-al**, *a* Of or pertaining to the sacrum and the coccyx or caudal region as, the *sacrococcygeal* articulation **-ant** — **sa"cro-coc-cyg'e-us**, *n* [-E-I *pl*] *Anat* A sacrococcygeal muscle — **sa"cro-cos'tal**. 1. *a* Connected with the sacrum and of the nature of a rib **II.** *n* A sacrocostal element — **sa"cro-cot'y-loid**, *a* Of or pertaining to the sacrum and the cotyloid cavity of the hip-bone, as, the *sacrocotyloid* diameter of the pelvis **sa"cro-cot"y-loi'de-ant**. — **sa"cro-cox-al'gi-a**, *n Pathol* A painful affection of the sacrum and the hip — **sa"cro-cox-i'tis**, *n* Same as SACROILIAC DISEASE — **sa"cro-dor'sal**, *a Herp* Designating vertebræ originating in the proximal part of the sacrum — **sa"cro-il'i-ac**, *a* Of or pertaining to the sacrum and the ilium as the *sacroiliac* ligaments — **sacroiliac disease**, chronic tubercular inflammation of the joint between the *sacrum and the ilium* — **sa"cro-is'chi-ac**, *a Of or pertaining* to the sacrum and the ischium, sacrosciatic **sa"cro-is"chi-ad'ic**, **sa"cro-is"chi-at'ic**. — **sa"cro-lum'bal**, *a* Of or pertaining to the sacrum and the lumbar region or the loins as the *sacrolumbal* muscle **sa"cro-lum'bar**. — **sa"cro-lum-ba'lis**, *n* [-LES, *pl*] *Anat* Same as ILIOCOSTALIS **sa"cro-lum-ba'ris**† — **sa"cro-me'di-an**, *a* Of or pertaining to the median portion of the sacrum as, the *sacromedian* artery — **sa"cro-pu'bic**, *a* Of or pertaining to the sacrum and the pubis — **sa"cro-rec'tal**, *a* Of or *pertaining to the sacrum and the rectum*

sac'ro-sanct, 1 sak'ro-saŋkt, 2 săc'ro-săŋct, *a* Peculiarly and exceedingly sacred, preeminent for sanctity: sometimes used substantively [< L *sacrosanctus*, < *sacer*, sacred, + *sanctus*, pp of *sancio*, render sacred] — **sac"ro-sanc'ti-tude**, *n* [Rare] The state or quality of supreme sanctity **sac"ro-sanc'ti-ty**†.

sa"cro-sci-at'ic, *a* Of or pertaining to the sacrum and the ischium, as, the *sacrosciatic* ligaments — **sa"cro-spi'nal**, *a* Of or pertaining to the sacrum and the other parts of the spine, as, the *sacrospinal* muscle — **sa"cro-ver'te-bral**, *a* Of or pertaining to the sacrum and other vertebræ, as, the *sacrovertebral* angle

sa'crum, 1 sē'krum, 2 sā'crŭm, *n* [-CRA, *pl*] *Anat* A composite bone formed by the union of the vertebræ between the lumbar and caudal regions, constituting the dorsal part of the pelvis In man the sacrum is triangular and consists of 5 vertebræ In other mammals it is generally narrower and composed of 2 to 5 vertebræ Thoracic, lumbar, and caudal vertebræ become fused with the sacrum and constitute the sacrarium in birds In some reptiles and most tailed amphibians a single vertebra functions as a sacrum See illus under PELVIS [< L *sacrum*, neut. of *sacer*, sacred from its being offered formerly in sacrifices]

sac"to-sal'pinx, 1 sak'to-sal'piŋks, 2 săc'to-săl'piŋks, *n* A Fallopian tubal cyst together with the dilatation due to the inflammatory condition [< Gr *saktos*, stuffed, + *salpinx*, trumpet]

Sa"cu-i', 1 sā'ku-ī', 2 sā'ku-ī', *n* A river in Minas-Geraes state, Brazil, length, 250 m to the Doce river

Sa"cy', 1 sa'sī', 2 sā'cy', *n* 1. **Baron de** (9/11 1758–3/11 1838), Antoine Isaac Silvestre, a French Oriental scholar, *Arabic Grammar* 2 **Samuel Ustazade Silvestre de** (10/11 1801–3/11 1879), son of Antoine, a French academician, bibliophile

sad, 1 sad, 2 săd, *a* [SAD'DER, SAD'DEST] 1. Sorrowful or depressed in spirits, affected with grief; mournful, as, he grew *sad* 2 Having the external appearance of or expressing sorrow, downcast, gloomy, as, a *sad* face, *sad* words 3. Causing or such as to cause sorrow or pity, unfortunate; distressing, as, a *sad* event, a *sad* loss

It is a *sad* exchange if the very blows which beat arithmetic and grammar into a boy, should beat confidence and manliness out H MANN *Lect on Ed* p 74 [PRINTED PRIV 1867]

4. [Colloq] Inclined to be vexatious, mischievous, or bad· often humorously or as a mild intensive, as, that boy is a *sad* tease, a *sad* fellow to run wild 5. [Prov] Not well raised, heavy, soggy said of bread 6. [Archaic] Of dark hue, sober, somber 7†. Heavy, grave, firm 8†. Satiated, wearied, sick 9†. Calm, unmoved, constant, settled [< AS *sæd*, sated, < *sæ*, fill, cp L *sat*, enough]

Syn.: afflicted, dejected, depressed, desolate, despondent, disconsolate, dismal, distressed, doleful, downcast, dreary, dull, gloomy, grave, heavy, lugubrious, melancholy, miserable, mournful, sober, somber, sorrowful, sorry, unhappy, wobegone, woful *Sad, melancholy, unhappy*, and many similar words may be used either of the personal experience of grief, sorrow, mental depression, etc, or of that which causes grief or pain, a person is *sad* on account of a *sad* event — Ant see synonyms for HAPPY — **sad'-bad"**, *a* [Prov Eng] Very ill — **sad-colored**, *a* Same as SAD, 6

sad, *adv* 1. [Scot] Firmly, closely 2†. Strongly

Sad"a-mi'as, 1 sad'ē-mī'ăs, 2 săd'a-mi'as, *n Bib* (Apocrypha) *2 Esd* i, 1 [Gr]

Sa'das, 1 sē'dăs, 2 sā'das, *n Bib* (Apocrypha) *1 Esd* v, 13

sadd, 1 sad 2 săd, *vt & vi* [Egypt] To build or operate by means of a coffer-dam

sadd, *n* [Egypt] A coffer-dam

sad'da, 1 sad'ə, 2 săd'a, *n* [Per] A book containing a summary of the Zend-Avesta **sad'dah**†; **sad'der**†.

sad'den, 1 sak'n, 2 săd'n, *v* **I.** *t* 1 To render sad or mournful, as, the community was *saddened* by his death

When the yellow autumn sun *Saddens* all it looks upon BRET HARTE *Madroño* st 3

2. *Dyeing* To darken the color of, as by certain metallic salts 3†. To make heavy, firm, or compact

II *i* 1. To become sad or dejected 2. [Prov Eng] To grow heavy or compact, as a road after rain

sad'dend, *pp* Saddened S S

sad'den-ing, 1 sad'n-iŋ, 2 săd'n-ing, *n* The application of mordants in dyeing and printing to produce duller tints than usual to the colors employed

Sad-de'us, 1 sa-dī'us 2 să-dē'ŭs, *n Bib* (Apocrypha) *1 Esd.* viii 45

sad'dle, 1 sad'l, 2 săd'l, *vt* [SAD'DLED, SAD'LD, SAD'-DLING] 1. To put a saddle on, as a horse 2. To load as with a burden, also, to lay as a burden, as, he was *saddled* with a debt, they *saddled* the blame on him 3 To cut or hollow out the under side of, so as to fit over a projection

sad'dle, *n* 1. A seat or pad, commonly of leather and stretched over a frame or tree, to support a rider on the back of a beast, especially of a horse, also, a similar seat for one who rides on a cycle 2. A padded cushion on a horse's harness, across the back, behind the shoulders, for supporting the terrets, check-rein hook, etc, a gig-saddle or harness-saddle See illus under HARNESS 3. A pack-saddle 4. (1) Among marketmen, the upper back portion including the undivided loins of a carcass,

as of mutton, veal, or venison (2) The hind legs and lower part of the back of a frog 5. *Anat & Zool* Some part like or likened to a saddle (1) *Helminth* A clitellum (2) *Crust* An ephippium (3) *Poultry* The lower part of the back, also, saddle-feathers collectively (4) *Conch* A salient extension of a septum of a tetrabranchiate cephalopod

In ammonites both lobes and *saddles* are extremely complicated WOODWARD *Mollusca* p 180 [C L & CO 1880]

6 *Geol* (1) A ridge whose strata dip away downward from the central axis on each side, an elevated and symmetrical anticlinal fold (2) A depression across the summit of a ridge, a col or pass 7 *Mech* Something resembling a saddle, as in form or position Specif (1) A bed having a concave upper surface, to receive a cylinder or other similarly curved object to be worked, as in a lathe (2) A bearing for a car-axle (3) A straddling-piece between the cylinders of an outside-connected locomotive (4) Same as SADDLE-BRACKET (5) *Naut* A block or piece with a hollow to fit another part that rests thereon, as the block on the upper side of the bowsprit, receiving the jib-boom heel (6) *Ordnance* The support of a gun in certain forms of mounting, as in a naval gun without trunnions, the gun bearing upon its surface a series of rings (called **saddle-rings**) that fit into indentations in the support (7) *Railroad* A chair or seat for a rail (8) A block on the top of a suspension-bridge tower, having a concave top, on which the cables ride, or from which they are hung (9) *Building* A support to relieve a foundation temporarily of its load, as a saddle-piece on a shoring timber also a thin board in a doorway, on the floor, between the jambs (10) A seat for a grinder who works over a grindstone (11) A groove cut in a skidway to facilitate and guide the passage of logs (12) *Dentistry* The base into which false teeth are set in a bridge (13) The summit of the dividing partition in a coal-bunker 8 *Bot* A ridge in the leaves of *Isoetes* which separates the fovea and foveola 9. In the game of policy, a combination of two numbers in a drawing See POLICY[2] 10. [Austral] *Mining* A formation of gold-bearing quartz on an elevated anticlinal fold [< AS *sadol*, saddle < √ *sad*, sit] **sad'elt.**

— **sad'dle-backed"**, *a* 1 Hollow-backed, sway-backed, as a horse 2 *Zool* Having some mark likened to a saddle — **s -bags**, *n pl* 1 A pair of pouches connected by a strap or band and slung over an animal's back or attached to a saddle 2 Small carpets woven in imitation of the saddle-bags of camels in Persia — **s bar**, *n* 1 Formerly, an iron bar across a window to support the lead settings of the glass now one of the lead strips dividing the parts of a stained-glass window 2 The bar or plate on the side of a saddletree — **s -blanket**, *n* A blanket used under or in place of a saddle — **s -bow**, *n* The arched front upper part of a saddletree a pommel

And once my arm was lifted to hew down
A cavalier from off his *saddle bow*
TENNYSON *A Dream of Fair Women* st 12

— **s -bracket**, *n* 1 A bracket-like support of proper form to sustain a saddle and keep it in shape 2 *Tyleg* A saddle-shaped bracket for supporting a wire along the tops of poles — **s -carp**, *n* A variety of carp distinguished by large scales along the ridge of the back — **s -check**, *n* [Eng] An old-fashioned high-backed easy chair — **s -clip**, *n* A clip or clamp for fastening the spring of a vehicle to the axle — **s -cloth**, *n* A cloth under and attached to a saddle or one under the saddle of a harness a housing — **s -feather**, *n* One of the long linear feathers that droop from the rump or saddle of the domestic cock, above and on each side of the root of the tail **s -hackle†** — **s.-flange**, *n* A curved pipe-flange adapted to fit upon a cylindrical surface — **s.-flap**, *n* The skirt of a saddle **s -lap†** — **s -gall**, *n* A sore on a horse's back, made by a saddle — **s girth**, *n* Same as GIRTH, 1 — **s -grafting**, *n* See GRAFTING — **s -hackle**, *n* A saddle-feather — **s -hook**, *n* A hook on the saddle to receive the check-rein — **s -horse**, *n* A horse used under or trained for the saddle — **s -iron**, *n* A stirrup — **s -joint**, *n* 1. *Mech* See JOINT 2 *Anat* A joint in which each articular surface is, like a saddle convex in one direction and concave in the other the surfaces being mutually adapted — **s -leather**, *n* 1 Leather manufactured especially for saddlers' work 2 A housing or saddle-cloth made of leather — **s.-nose**, *n* A nose in which the bridge is depressed, either from external violence or from decay of the nasal bones — **s -nosed**, *a* 1. Having a broad, flat nose 2 *Ornith* Sagmatorhine — **s -oyster**, *n* A thin saddle-shaped anomioid bivalve, as *Placuna sella* or *Anomia ephippium* a saddle-shell — **s -piece**, *n* See SADDLE, *n*, 7 (9) — **s -pilling**, *n* A saddle-pile See PILE — **s -pin**, *n* A pivot-pin connecting the saddles to the springs of a locomotive —**s.-plate**, *n* In a locomotive boiler, a bent plate forming the furnace-arch — **s -quern**, *n* *Archeol* A quern with the nether stone hollowed on top so that the upper stone can be rocked in the cavity used for grinding grain — **s.-rail**, *n* A rail of arched cross-section, as used on bridges, a bridge rail — **s -reef**, *n* *Mining* A deposit of auriferous quartz in a saddle-shaped cavity among greatly bent and broken strata — **s -ring**, *n* See SADDLE, 7 (6) — **s -roof**, *n* A roof with a gable at each end **s -back roof†**, — **s -rug**, *n* A rug or carpet saddle-cloth — **s -seal**, *n* The harp-seal saddleback — **s -sealing**, *n* The business of taking harp-seals — **s -shaped**, *a* Shaped like a saddle (1) *Geol* Having the form of an upward fold of strata with unbroken flexures at the summit ridge (2) *Bot* Oblong with lateral lobes like the flaps of a saddle — **s -shell**, *n* A saddle-oyster — **s -stone**, *n* 1. *Arch* The stone at the apex of the coping of a gable 2† A stone containing a depression like a saddle — **s -weight**, *n* A weight that rides upon the beam of a balance, as distinguished from one suspended by a hook

sad'dle-back", 1 sad'l-bȧk", 2 săd'l-bȧk", *n* 1 A hill or mountain having two summits separated by a shallow depression Many orographic proper names, as "Old Saddleback," refer to this shape 2 An animal with some dorsal mark or modification likened to a saddle Specif (1) The caterpillar of an American bombycid moth (*Empretia stimulea*) (2) The harp-seal (3) The great black-backed gull (4) The wariatu (5) A variety of the domestic goose (6) The tickl (7) The hooded crow

3 A coping with a double slope 4 A worthless wild oyster 5 A size of wrapping-paper

sad'dled, 1 sad'ld 2 săd'ld *a* Saddle-backed

sad'dle-less, 1 sad'l-lĕs 2 săd'l-lĕs *a* Lacking a saddle

sad'dler, 1 sad'lər, 2 săd'lər, *n* 1. One whose trade is saddle-making. 2. A young harp-seal 3. [Colloq] A saddle-horse — **sad'dler-cor"po-ral**, *n* [Gt Brit] A corporal in charge of the saddlers in the household cavalry — **s -sergeant**, *n* A non-commissioned officer having charge of the saddlers in a cavalry regiment See also under SERGEANT

sad'dle-rock", 1 sad'l-rok", 2 săd'l rok", *n* [U S] Any large fine oyster originally applied to one from Little Neck Bay, Long Island

sad'dler-y, 1 sad'lər-ɪ, 2 săd'ler-y, *n* [-IES, 1 -ɪz, 2 -ɪŗ, *pl*] 1 Saddles and whatever belongs to them, collectively, all leather articles and their fittings used about horse-furniture 2. The trade or business of a saddler 3. A saddler's shop

sad'dle-tree", 1 sad'l-trī" 2 săd'l-trē", *n* 1 The frame of a saddle, usually of wood, consisting of pommel, cantle, and side-bars, and sometimes stirrup-bars 2 *Bot* The tulip-tree so called probably from its leaf, whose shape suggests a saddle [a saddle

sad'dle-wise, 1 sad'l-wɑɪz, 2 săd'l-wīş, *adv* In the manner of

Sad'duc, 1 sad'ŭk, 2 săd'ŭc, *n* *Bib* (Apocrypha) *1 Esd* viii, 2 Same as ZADOK **Sad'duk†** (R V)

Sad"du-ca'ic, 1 sad'yu-kĀ'ɪk, 2 săd yu-cā'ic, *a* [Rare] Relating to or characteristic of the Sadducees as, *Sadducaic* modes of thought [< Gr *Saddoukaïoi*, Sadducees, < Heb *Tsedûqîm*, < *Tsâdôq*, Zadok, the founder, lit 'the just one']

Sad"du-ce'an, 1 sad'yu-sī'ən, 2 săd'yu-çē'an, *a* Of or pertaining to the Sadducees or Sadduceeism **Sad"-du-cæ'an†**.

Sad'du-cee, 1 sad'yu-sī, 2 săd'ɣ u-çē, *n* 1 Among the Jews, one of a party that arose in the 2d century before Christ, in opposition to the party of the Maccabees, taking their name from Zadok (*1 Kings* ii, 35, and *Ezek* xlv, 15), as ancestor of the priestly nobility In the time of Christ they had become a skeptical school of aristocratic traditionalists, adhering only to the Mosaic law Their views are known almost wholly through Josephus and the New Testament Their position is probably represented now by the Karaites See KARAITE See also *Acts* xxiii 8

The *Sadducees* were less of a sect than of a class
Their view of human conduct was that it was within the control of a man's own will Their view of the future existence was that as in the Mosaic law a veil was drawn across it
A P STANLEY *Hist Jewish Church* vol iii, p 335 [s 1881]

2. [s-] Hence, by extension, a person of skeptical views or indifferentism [< LL *Sadducæi*, < Gr *Saddoukaïoi*, see SADDUCAIC] — **Sad'du-cee"ism**, *n* The doctrines or tenets of the Sadducees applied also to modern skepticism **Sad'du-cism†** — **Sad'du-cee"ist**, *n* — **Sad'-du-cize**, *vi* To become a Sadducee

sadet†, *a* Grave steady CHAUCER *C T* ll 8 878, 8 923

Sade, 1 sȧd 2 sad **Donatien Alphonse François, Comte de** (better known as **Marquis de Sade**) (⁶/₂1740–¹²/₁1814) A French writer of obscene novels See SADISM

Sadh, 1 sȧd, 2 sad, *n* [Anglo-Ind] One of a small sect of Hindu monotheists whose religious teaching and practise resemble those of the Friends [< Sans *sâdhu*, pure]

sa-dhe', 1 sɑ-dē' 2 sa-de', *n* Same as TSADE

Sa'dĭ, 1 sȧ'dĭ, 2 sa'di, **Muslih-ed-Deen** (1184?–1291?) A Persian poet and moralist *Bustan (fruit-garden)*

Sa'die, 1 sē'di, 2 sā'di, *n* Diminutive of SARAH

sa-dī'na, 1 sə-dī'nə, 2 sa-di'na, *n* [Sp Am] The California sardine

sad'i"ron, 1 sad'ɑɪ ərn, 2 săd'ɪ'ern, *n* A flat-iron in distinction from a *box iron*

Sa'dism, 1 sā'dizm, 2 sa'dĭşm *n* *Pathol* Sexual perversion with cruelty [< Comte de SADE] — **Sa'dist**, *n* — **Sa-dis'tic**, *a*

Sad'ler, 1 sad'lər, 2 săd'ler, **Michael Thomas** (¹/₂1780–⁷/₂1835) An English social reformer and economist

sad'ly, 1 sad'lɪ, 2 săd'ly, *adv* 1. In a sad manner (1) As if grieved or sorrowful (2) Calamitously, miserably (3)† Somberly (4)† Carefully, firmly, heavily, steadily (5)† Earnestly, also, quietly 2 [Colloq] In a poor condition, in a sickly state

sad'ness, 1 sad'nes, 2 săd'nĕs, *n* 1 The state or condition of being sad, depression of spirits, a feeling of grief or gloom 2 The quality of being sad or pitiful, capability of exciting sorrow or gloom

There is a *sadness* in sweet sound That quickens tears
ALDRICH *Two Songs from the Persian* pt 1 st 3

3† Seriousness, gravity 4† Steadiness weightiness Syn., see GRIEF

sa-do', 1 sə-dō', 2 sa-dō', *n* A Javanese jaunting-car [< F *dos-à-dos*, a corruption] **sa-doo'†**

Sa'do, 1 sā'do, 2 sa'do, *n* An island off the W coast of Honshu Island Japan 336 sq m

Sa"do-le'to, 1 sā"do-lē'to, 2 sa'do-le'to, **Jacopo** (¹/₂1477–¹/₂1547) An Italian cardinal, diplomat, and author

Sa'do-wa, 1 sa'do-vɑ, 2 sa'do-va *n* A town in Bohemia near Koniggratz where the Prussians defeated the Austrians *July 3, 1866*

sadr, 1 sădr, 2 sadr, *n* [Ar] A lotus-tree (*Zizyphus lotus*)

sad' tree", 1 sad'trī", 2 săd'-trē, *n* Same as NIGHT-JASMINE [SANDIVER]

sad'wel, 1 sȧd'wɛl, 2 sad'vI, *n* Same as GLASS-GALL [Cp

sae, 1 sē, 2 sā *adv* [Scot] So

Sæ-hrim'ner, 1 sē-rim'nər, 2 sā-rim'ner, *n* *Norse Myth* The boar on which the gods and heroes feed in Valhalla cooked every morning, whole again every night **Sæ-hrim'nir†**

saeng'er-bund, 1 zeŋ'ər-bunt, 2 sĕŋg'er-bunt, *n* [G] *Mus* A choral association **s -ing'er-bund†**.

saeng'er-fest, 1 zeŋ'ər-fest, 2 sĕŋg'er-fēst, *n* [G] A festival held by German singing societies or singers, for competition in song **s -ing'er-fest†**.

Sæ-nu'ri-dæ, 1 sī-nū'rɪ-dī, 2 sē-nū'ri-dē, *n pl* *Helminth* A family of oligochætous worms with 4 rows of fascicles of setæ and no muscular stomach **Sæ-nu'ris**, *n* (t g) [< Gr *sainou is* wagging the tail < *sainô*, fawn, + *oura*, tail] — **sæ-nu'rid**, *n* — **sæ-nu'roid**, *a*

Sæ-nu"ri-do-mor'pha, 1 sī-nū rɪ-do-mŏr'fə 2 sē-nū"ri-do-môr'fa *n pl* *Helminth* An order of oligochætous worms represented by *Sænuridæ* [< SÆNURIS + Gr *morphe* form]

saer, 1 sār 2 sar, *n* *Ir Hist* A form of tenancy which did not require the tenant to give any security and enabled him to become a permanent tenant upon the fulfilment of certain obligations Compare DAER [< Ir *saerrecht*, free tenant]

Sae'ter, 1 sē'tər 2 sē'ter *n* *Teut Myth* A god represented as an old man, from whom Saturday takes its name

Saf'ar, 1 suf'ər, 2 sȧf'ar, *n* See MOHAMMEDAN CALENDAR, under CALENDAR

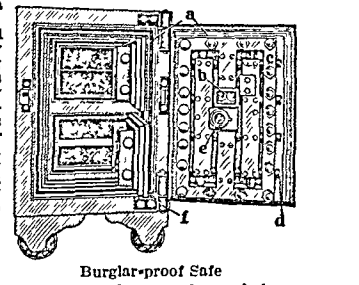
sa-fa'ri, 1 sə fȧ'rɪ 2 sa-fa'ri *n* [Swahili] 1 An expedition on foot especially for the purpose of hunting 2 The porters and others employed in such an expedition 3 A single day's march as it is one *safari* to the river [< Arabic *safar*, journey] **suf'fa-ri**: — **on safari**, engaged in such an expedition marching in the course and under the discipline of a safari — **saf'a-ri-ant"**, *n* [I Afr] The driver-ant so called from its manner of traveling in column formation

safe, 1 sĀf, 2 sāf, *a* [SAF'ER, SAF'EST] 1 Free or freed from danger or evil, placed so that harm can not come, as, you will be *safe* in the fort 2 Having escaped hurt, injury, or damage, unharmed

But let your Prince (our royal word upon it
He comes back *safe*) ride with us to our lines
TENNYSON *Princess* v, st 4

3. Not hazardous or involving risk, peril, or loss, also, conferring safety, of persons, trusty, prudent, as, a *safe* investment, the road is *safe* at night, a *safe* man, not liable to overstrain or break supports as, a *safe* load 4. Not likely to cause disappointment, free from blunder, as, if you love her, it is *safe* to tell her so 5. [Humorous] No longer dangerous, beyond the power of doing harm, as, the villain is *safe* — he is dead 6. Practically sure or certain, as, we are *safe* to win 7. *Baseball* Having reached a base without being put out, as, *safe* on second 8. *Billiards* Placed so that the player can not count said of the balls [< OF *sauf*, < L *salvus*, whole] — **safe"-con-duct'**, *vt* To conduct or escort in safety, protect in passing through danger, as in a foreign country or a hostile region — **s -conduct**, *n* *Inter Law* An official document given, especially in time of war, to enable a person or a vessel to make a certain journey or voyage with freedom and safety a passport — **s -deposit**, *a* Having special means for the safe-keeping of valuables as a *safe-deposit* institution **II** *n* A vault or building containing safes, strong rooms, etc, in which valuables may be deposited — **s -edged**, *a* Having the edge blunt, protected or otherwise inoperative or not dangerous, specif, having a smooth edge said of a file — **s -keeping**, *n* The act of keeping in safety, or the state of being so kept, as, I have the jewels in *safe-keeping* — **s -pledge**, *n* *Law* Surety required for one's appearance in court at a specified time

safe, *n* 1. A receptacle for the safe-keeping or storage of articles, as, a match-*safe* Specif (1) A strong steel receptacle, usually fire-proof, having one or more doors secured by specially strong locks for protecting valuables from burglars or fire, by extension, (*a*) a strong box, or (*b*) loosely, a vault for the storage of valuables, as a bank-vault (2) A meat-safe See MEAT (3) A tank, box, car, or other receptacle, made to contain live fish



Burglar-proof Safe

a, tongue and groove *b* time-lock, *c* bolt-frame *d*, locking-bolts *e* combination-lock, *f*, crane-hinge

2 *Plumbing* A pan or tray beneath a fixture, to catch leakage or overflow usually connected with the waste-system by a pipe 3 *Saddlery* An anti-chafing leather piece under a buckle 4† Safety — **floating safe**, a buoy with a water-tight compartment for saving letters, papers, or light valuables abandoned in case of shipwreck

Sa-fed', 1 sə-fed', 2 sa-fĕd' *n* A town in upper Galilee, seat of noted rabbinical school, repeated earthquakes in 19th century

saf"ed-sĭ'ris, 1 saf ed-sɪ'rɪs, 2 sāf ĕd-sī'ris, *n* [E Ind] A large deciduous tree (*Albizzia procera*) of the sub-Himalayan region [C]

safe'guard", 1 sĀf'gärd", 2 sāf'gȧrd", *vt* To keep or **safe'gard"s**, guard in safety, furnish safeguards for

safe'guard", *n* 1 One who or that which guards or keeps in safety, a protection

Soul of our Souls, and *safeguard* of the world
WORDSWORTH *Excursion* bk iv, st 1

(1) A safe-conduct (2) An escort or guard, as for a journey, a convoy (3) A rail-guard at a railroad switch or crossing also, a device by which a locomotive throws light obstructions from the track (4) *Ceram* A saggar 2 A varanoid lizard 3† A riding-skirt over the gown, for women traveling, as on horseback 4†. Safety [< OF *sauvegarde*, < *sauve*, f of *sauf* (see SAFE), + *garde*, see GUARD, *n*] Syn see DEFENSE

safe'ly, 1 sĀf'lɪ, 2 sāf'ly, *adv* In a safe manner (1) Without risk or danger (2) Without injury or harm (3) Securely, as the prisoner is *safely* confined (4) Without disappointment or mistake

The rule of architecture may *safely* be applied to poetry — that construction must be decorated not decoration constructed
E C STEDMAN *Victorian Poets* ch 8, p 289 [H M & CO 1887]

safe'ness, 1 sĀf'nes, 2 sāf'nĕs, *n* The state or quality of being safe

safe'ty, 1 sĀf'tɪ, 2 sāf'ty, *n* [-TIES, 1 -tɪz, 2 -tiş, *pl*] 1. The state or condition of being safe (1) Freedom from danger or risk, as, there is absolute *safety* for children in these woods (2) Freedom or exemption from injury as we passed through the bombardment in *safety* (3) Harmlessness as, the *safety* of the dose is certain

2 [Colloq] A safety bicycle See BICYCLE 3. *Football* The act of touching down by a player behind his own goal of a ball received from his own side 4. *Baseball* A safe hit 5. *Polo* A driving of the ball over the goal-line by a player defending it, reducing the score of the player's side by half a goal 6 [Archaic] Safe-keeping [< F *sauveté*, < LL *salvitas*, < L *salvus* safe]

Safety is the first element in some self-explaining compounds, as, **safety-grate**, **s -rope**, **s.-strap** — **margin of safety**, same as FACTOR OF SAFETY — **safe'ty-arch"**, *n* Any plain arch, specif, a discharging-arch See illus under ARCH — **s -ball**, *n* A ball placed in the pipe of a car-stove to choke it up in case of overturning — **s -beam**, *n* *Car-building* A timber on each side of a passenger-car truck having iron straps which pass under the axles to support them in case of their breakage — **s -belt**, *n* A belt inflated or furnished with corks or bladders, to sustain the wearer in the water a form of life-preserver **s -buoy**: — **s -bolt**, *n* An additional bolt as for extra security or a bolt having a device as a cotter to prevent accidental withdrawal — **s.-bridle**, *n* A bridle with a device for restraining a horse inclined to run away — **s -cage**, *n* A hoisting-cage as in a mine-shaft, provided with a safety-attachment for holding it in case of breakage of the hoisting-cable a parachute — **s -cap**, *n* *Mech* 1 A device in the bearing-boxes of a roll-train designed to burst when the strain is too great for the rolls 2 A cap connected with an engine-cylinder and designed to burst when water collects in such quantity that it can not pass out with the exhaust — **s -car**, *n* 1 A life-saving car designed to be run on a cable between shore and a grounded vessel 2 A mine-cage having safety-stops — **s -catch**, *n* 1 Any catch or stop in a mechanism designed as a safeguard, as a safety-stop attached to an elevator See SAFETY-STOP (1) 2 *Elec* A safety-fuse 3 A device for fastening a piece of jewelry to the clothing, with a view to prevent its loss by becoming loose or by theft — **s.-chain**,

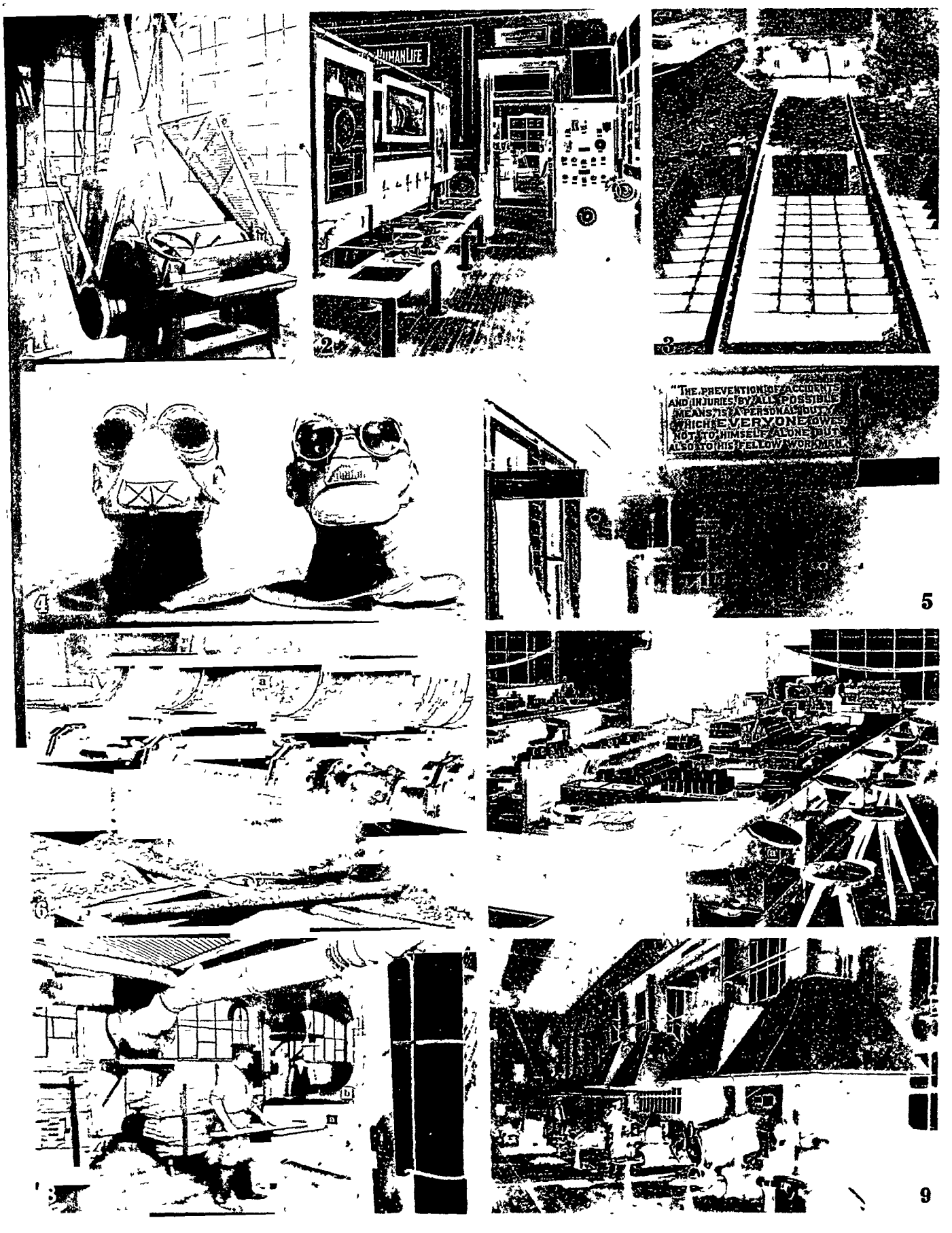


SAFETY-DEVICES.—I.

1. Smoke and fire-damp proof helmet for rescue work in mines, front view. 2 Shield (A) for circular saw 3. Smoke and fire-damp proof helmet for rescue work in mines, rear view. 4 Resuscitation of miner by pulmotor oxygen treatment. 5 Shield for emery-wheel. 6 Steel cab on traveling crane. 7. Guards on band-saw. 8 Knife-guard of food-chopper 9 Gate to stop runaway. 10. Gear-cover, open

Prepared under the direction of DR W H TOLMAN Director American Museum of Safety.

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SAFETY-DEVICES.—II.

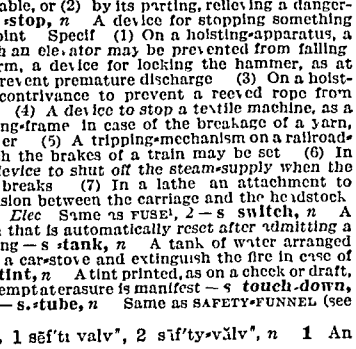
1 Belt-guard of planing-machine 2 Interior of American Museum of Safety, New York 3 Grating for prevention of workmen being crushed by ore or coal while it is being dumped 4 Eye-masks, nose- and mouth-respirators used for prevention against smoke, gases, and fumes 5 Caution-sign for prevention of accidents, changed every two weeks to one in a foreign language 6 Cover-guards (*a*) on sprocket-chains in plate-mill raised to permit inspection 7. Dust-absorbers (*a*) on work-bench 8 Planer-guard (*a*), and dust-exhaust (*b*), on planing-machine. 9 Hoods for removing smoke and fumes

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Prepared under the direction of Dr. W. H. Tolman, Director, American Museum of Safety

n **1.** A chain to hold railway-cars together in case of accident to the regular coupling **2** A loose chain between a car-body and a truck, to prevent dangerous swaying of the former **3.** A key-chain **4.** An auxiliary watch-chain **5.** A chain composed of perforated links cut out of sheet metal and doubled upon themselves, each link being slipped through the perforation in the other before being doubled over — **s clause** (*Life Insur*), a clause in a policy issued by an assessment company stipulating for an increase in assessments *should collections at any time fall short of claims.* — **s disk,** *n* A thin disk of copper set in a boiler or in an engine-cylinder so as to burst under high pressure and admit the steam to an escape-pipe — **s door,** *n* *Coal-mining* A door in the roof of a level for escape in case of blockade of the main door — **s fund system,** a system by which private banks are compelled by law to establish and maintain a fund sufficient to guarantee their circulating notes — **s funnel,** *n* A glass funnel having a seal, usually formed by bending the neck, for filling bottles or retorts with corrosive liquids — **s fuse,** *n* **1.** Same as FUSE¹, 2 **2** Same as FUSE-WIRE — **s grate,** *n* A perforated plate over the fire-box of a railway-car heater to retain the burning fuel in case the car is overturned — **s hanger,** *n* *Railroad* A loop under a car to protect the tracks from broken rods etc — **s hatch,** *n* **1** A *hatch or horizontal door for closing an* elevator-shaft or hatchway often operated automatically by the passing of the elevator-cage **2** A similar device closed automatically by the burning of a cord or release of a rope in case of fire — **s hoist,** *n* **1.** A *differential hoisting-*gear that will not allow the load to run down **2** A hoist having a safety-stop — **s hook,** *n* **1.** A hook, shut by a spring or other device, to prevent an article from being accidentally or forcibly detached from a chain **2** A safety-catch in a mine-hoist — **s ink,** *n* An ink used for writing, as checks, which when tampered with at once discloses the fact, as by change of color — **s ladle,** *n* A large ladle which, in order to facilitate safe and steady pouring, is tipped by means of a worm — **s lamp,** *n* **1.** Any lamp constructed on the principle discovered by Sir Humphry Davy, a davy See DAVY¹ **2** An incandescent electric lamp having thoroughly insulated leads to guard against ignition or explosion — **s latch,** *n* Any latch serving as a safeguard, as one for sleeping-car berths arranged to prevent *automatic locking from severe jolting of the car* — **s link,** *n* A link or coupler used to couple railway-cars etc, to their trucks — **s match,** *n* A match tipped with a compound, as antimony sulfid and potassium chlorate, designed to ignite only *when rubbed on a surface containing* some ingredient, as amorphous phosphorus, that renders it inflammable — **s nut,** *n* Same as JAM-NUT See under JAM — **s paper,** *n* **1.** Paper that changes appearance on any attempt to erase or alter writing on it **2.** *Paper* specially made so as to be difficult to counterfeit used for bank-notes and bonds **3.** Paper specially prepared to prevent the photographing of matter written or printed on it — **s pin,** *n* **1** A pin for fastening clothing, made with a sheath to guard the point and a spring to keep the point in place **2.** A pin serving as a safety-device — **s plug,** *n* **1.** A fusible-metal plug in an orifice of a steam-boiler that melts if the temperature of its fusing-point is reached, and prevents bursting **2** *Elec* Same as FUSE¹, 2 **3.** A contrivance to prevent the bursting of barrels containing fermenting liquors — **s rail,** *n* A guard-rail See under GUARD — **s razor,** *n* A razor which, to prevent cutting the skin, is provided with a guard or guards for the blade the whole being mounted at right angles on a handle See illus under RAZOR — **s rein,** *n* A rein attached to a device for producing disagreeable pressure in the mouth or on the throat of a horse or for blinding him when he becomes unmanageable — **s rope,** *n* A rope designed to insure safety in a mechanism either (1) by taking the place of a broken part, as a hoisting-cable, or (2) by its parting, relieving a dangerous strain — **s stop,** *n* A device for stopping something at a critical point Specif (1) On a hoisting-apparatus, a *check by which an elevator may be prevented from falling* (2) In a firearm, a device for locking the hammer, as at half-cock, to prevent premature discharge (3) On a hoisting-pulley, a contrivance to prevent a reeved rope from running back (4) A device to stop a textile machine, as a mule or drawing-frame in case of the breakage of a yarn, thread, or sliver (5) A tripping-mechanism on a railroad-track by which the brakes of a train may be set (6) In an engine, a device to shut off the steam-supply when the governor-belt breaks (7) In a lathe an attachment to prevent a collision between the carriage and the headstock — **s strip,** *n* *Elec* Same as FUSE¹, 2 — **s switch,** *n* A railway-switch that is automatically reset after admitting a train to a siding — **s tank,** *n* A tank of water arranged to empty into a car-stove and extinguish the fire in case of accident — **s tint,** *n* A tint printed, as on a check or draft, so that any attempt at erasure is manifest — **s touch-down,** see FOOTBALL — **s tube,** *n* Same as SAFETY-FUNNEL (see above)

safe'ty-valve", 1 sēf'ti valv", 2 sīf'ty-vălv", *n* **1** An automatic valve on a steam-boiler which opens when the pressure reaches a certain predetermined point, permitting steam to escape, thus preventing the generation of dangerous pressures **2.** A similarly acting valve, admitting air from without so as to equalize internal and external pressures in a vessel in which there is a partial vacuum due to condensation



Safety-valves

1 Lever safety-valve *a*, valve, *b* lever, *c*, weight 2 Spring safety-valve 3 Lever safety-valve with low-water alarm *a*, lever *b*, dome *c* steam-outlet, *d*, valve, *e*, whistle *f*, slide-valve, *g*, float

Of the three general types of safety-valves, the first, in which the valve is held against the pressure of the steam, simply by a weight, and known as the **dead-weight safety-valve,** is seldom used, except on low-pressure boilers The second type or **lever safety-valve** is extensively used on stationary boilers The stem of the valve engages with a lever of the third order a short distance from its pivoted extremity To the other end of the lever a weight is attached which may be set so as to cause the boiler to blow off at any desired pressure In the third or **spring** type, of which there are several varieties, a spring is sometimes used to take the place of the weight used with the lever-valve, but on a variety of much more extensive application the spring, in the form of a helix, acts directly upon the valve, which has a lift usually equal to one-fourth of its diameter This type is used extensively on stationary, but especially on marine and locomotive boilers *Locomotives have frequently* two safety-valves, one which is adjustable and another, termed a **lock-up valve,** which is set to open at a point somewhat higher than the first and is secured against *being tampered with by means of a lock or cover In the* **pop safety valve,** when the valve opens, the escaping steam acts upon a larger valve placed above the first, causing a sudden compression of the spring accompanied by a *pop,* a similar sound is produced when the valve closes The **Ramsbottom safety-valve** has two valves controlled by a single spring through the agency of a bar, one end of which is extended, forming a hand lever by which the adjustment of the valves may be ascertained The area of any safety-valve should be sufficient to carry off steam as fast as it can be generated under the best conditions altho such is seldom the case in practise, the area being governed usually by the amount of grate-surface and also in many districts by legal provisions

Saf-fa'rid, 1 saf-fā'rid, 2 saf-fa'rid, *n* One of a Persian dynasty of Mohammedans founded in the 9th century

saf'fi-an, 1 saf'i-ən, 2 săf'i-ăn, *n* A leather of Russian origin prepared from goat-skins, and dyed yellow or red

saf'flor-ite, 1 saf'lor-ait, 2 săf'lōr-it, *n* *Mineral* A metallic tin-white cobalt diarsenid ($CoAs_2$), *crystallizing in the* orthorhombic system [< G *saflor,* SAFFLOWER]

saf'flow-er, 1 saf'lau-ər, 2 săf'low-er, *n* **1.** A thistle-like annual (*Carthamus tinctorius*) about 2 feet high, with spiny heads of orange-red flowers cultivated from China and India to Egypt and southern Europe for the dye obtained from its flowers, and used in dyeing China *silks, etc, and as an ingredient in rouge* The seeds yield an oil used for lamps and for cooking See CARTHAMUS **bastard, dyers',** or **false saffron‡; saf'fron-this"tle‡** **2.** The dried flowers of this plant made up into flat cakes, the size of a *half-dollar,* for export **saf'flow-er-cake"‡.** **3.** The dyestuff obtained from the dried flowers [< OF *saflor,* < O It *safflore,* < Ar *usfur,* < *safrī,* yellow] **saf'flow†.**

saf'fre, *n* Same as ZAFFER

saf'front, *vt* To give color or flavor to, savor, make yellow as with saffron **saf'fran†.** [saffron

saf'fron, 1 saf'ran, 2 săf'ron (XIII), *a* *Of the color of*

saf'fron, *n* **1** The dried orange-colored stigmas of the saffron-plant An ounce of the product requires more than 4,000 flowers It was formerly in high medicinal repute as a stimulant, emmenagog, cordial, and antispasmodic, but is now used mainly for coloring confectionery, liqueurs, varnishes, etc, and in parts of the Old World as a flavoring and coloring ingredient in cookery **2** The plant (*Crocus sativus*) that produces saffron, an autumn-flowering species of crocus, often called **autumnal** or **fall crocus,** to distinguish it from its near ally, the spring crocus (*C vernus*), which it closely resembles It is a native of southern Europe and western Asia, and is extensively cultivated in Spain, France, Italy, and Kashmir See CROCUS **saf'fron-plant"‡** **3.** *A deep orange color,* such as that of the stigmas of the saffron **4.** [Eng] One of various yellow-winged moths and butterflies **5** *Old Chem* Same as CROCUS, 3 [< F *safran,* < Ar *za'farān,* < *safrā,* yellow] **saf'-fornet, saf'fran† — African saffron,** a South-African shrub (*Lyperia crocea*) of the figwort family, whose flowers yield an orange dye and are used also medicinally — **American s, bastard s, dyers' s,** or **false s,** same as SAFFLOWER 1 — **Indian s,** any plant of the genus *Curcuma,* especially *C longa* or *C zedoaria* — **saf'fron-plum",** *n* The ant-swood, or its plum-like fruit — **s sugar,** *n* Crocose — **s tea,** an infusion of dried flowers of *Carthamus tinctorius,* used as an antifebrin — **s.-thistle,** *n* Same as SAFFLOWER — **saf'fron-wood",** *n* A South-African tree (*Elæodendron croceum*) or its wood — **saf'fron-y,** *a* Of a saffron tint orange-colored

Saf'fron-Wal'den, 1 saf'rən-wôl'den, 2 săf'ron-wal'dĕn, *n* A town in Essex, England

Sa'fo-nov, 1 sä'fo-nof 2 sa'fo-nŏf, **Vassily Ilich** (*vȧ'sĭl-yĭch,* O S] 1852–1/12 1918) A Russian concert conductor and pianist, conducted Philharmonic orchestra New York 1906-1909

saf'ra-nin, } 1 saf'ra-nin, -nin *or* -nin, 2 săf'ra-nin, -nin *or*
saf'ra-nine, } -nin *n* **1** *Chem* Any of a class of basic *compounds considered as symmetrical diamino derivatives* of the azonium bases Their salts form important dyes The simplest safranin is **phenosafranin** ($C_{18}H_{15}N_4Cl$), and the most important is **tolusafranin** ($C_{19}H_{17}(CH_3)_2N_4Cl$), *whose chlorid* is used in cotton- and silk-dyeing **2** Any one of various mixtures of safranin-salts (see def 1) used in dyeing The most common is a brown paste composed mostly of tolusafranin chlorid **3** Same as CROCIN **4** Same as PHENOSAFRANIN [< F *safran,* see SAFFRON] **saf'fro-nine‡, saf'fron yel"low‡.**

saf'ra-nol, 1 saf'rə-nōl *or* -nol 2 săf'ra-nōl *or* -nŏl, *n* *Chem* A crystalline compound ($C_{19}H_{22}N_2O_2$) obtained by treating phenosafranin hydrochlorid with an alcoholic solution of potash with heat [< F *safran* (see SAFFRON) + -OL]

saf'ra-no-phile, 1 saf'rə-no-fil 2 săf'ra-no-fil *a* Readily taking tint from safranin said of certain cells [< F *safran* (see SAFFRON) + Gr *phileō,* love]

saf'rol, 1 saf'rōl *or* -rol 2 săf'rōl *or* -rŏl *n* *Chem* A crystalline stearoptene ($C_{10}H_{10}O_2$) forming a large portion of sassafras-oil and contained also in other oils, as oil of camphor [< F *safr-* (in *safran,* see SAFFRON) + -OL]

saf'ro-sin, 1 saf'ro-sin, 2 săf'ro-sin *n* *Chem* A fluorescein derivative ($C_{20}H_8Br_2(NO_2)_2O_5$) used as a saffron-dye

saft, 1 saft 2 săft, *a* & *adv* [Scot] Soft

sag, 1 sag, 2 săg, *v* [SAGGED, SAGD[S], SAG'GING] **I.** *t* To cause to bend downward in the middle or to give way **II** *i* **1.** To bend, sink, or settle downward from its own weight, particularly in the middle, as a ridge-pole, a telegraph-wire, or a ceiling, also, to incline from the horizontal, as, the door *sags,* the *sagging* of a roof

The ceiling of canvas black with smoke *sags* down in folds and shows many a rent HELEN HUNT JACKSON *Glimpses of Three Coasts* p 117 [H BROS 1886]

2. Figuratively, to be depressed, sink and yield, as under misfortune, to decline in price said of stocks **3.** *Naut* To drift to leeward **4** To slouch about, loaf along, loiter [< Sw *sacka* settle] **sagg‡.**

sag¹, *n* **1** The state of sinking or bending, a sagging, or its extent or degree, as, the *sag* was four inches **2.** *A sidewise drift or tendency, particularly the leeward* drift of a vessel **3** A depression in the grade of a road-bed — **blind sag,** a soft space beneath a railroad-track so short that the track resumes its proper level after the train has passed over it

sag², *n* [Prov Eng] Same as SEDGE

sa'ga¹, 1 sā'gə *or* sē'gə, 2 sa'ğa *or* sā'ğa, *n* [Ice] **1.** A Scandinavian myth or heroic story; in a wider sense, a bit of ancient history or legend

'*Saga*' meant simply any kind of literature in narrative form FISKE *Disc of Am* vol 1, p 198 [H M & CO 1892]

2. [S-] The Norse goddess of history, dwelling in Sokvabek — **sa'ga-man,** *n* A Scandinavian bard

Sa'ga², 1 sā'ga, 2 sa'ğa, *n* **1.** A ken in N W Kyushu Island, Japan **2** A city, its capital

sa-ga'ci-ate, 1 sə-gē'shi-ēt, 2 sa-ğā'shi-āt, *vt* [-AT'ED, -AT ING] [Slang, Southern U S] To get on, fare, prosper

sa-ga'cious, 1 sə-gē'shus, 2 sa-ğā'shŭs, *a* **1.** Ready and keen to apprehend and to decide with wisdom on *the best course; able to discern and distinguish with* wise perception, as, a *sagacious* diplomat

Too *sagacious* to be deceived by any one even by himself DISRAELI *Endymion* p 170 [A 1880]

2. Marked by or resulting from the quality defined above, showing keenness and wisdom, as, a *sagacious* policy **3** Quick of scent, as a hound [<L *sagax* (*sagac-*), < *sagio,* perceive quickly]

Syn able acute, apt, clear-sighted, discerning, intelligent, judicious, keen, keen-sighted, keen-witted, perspicacious, quick of scent, quick-scented, rational sage, sensible sharp, sharp-witted, shrewd, wise *Sagacious* refers to a power of tracing the hidden or recondite by slight indications as by instinct or intuition, it is not now applied to mere keenness of sense-perception We do not call a hound *sagacious* in following a clear trail but if he loses the scent, as at the edge of a stream, and circles around till he strikes it again, his conduct is said to be *sagacious* In human affairs *sagacious* refers to a power of ready, far-reaching, and accurate inference from observed facts perhaps in themselves very slight, that seems like a special sense or to a similar readiness to foresee the results of any action, especially upon human motives or conduct — a kind of prophetic common sense *Sagacious* is a broader and nobler word than *shrewd,* and not capable of the invidious sense which the latter word often bears, on the other hand, *sagacious* is less lofty than *wise* in its full sense, and more limited to matters of direct practical moment See ACUTE, ASTUTE, KNOWING, POLITIC — Ant. absurd, dull, foolish, futile, ignorant, irrational, obtuse, senseless, silly, simple, sottish, stupid, unintelligent

— **sa-ga'cious-ly,** *adv* — **sa-ga'cious-ness,** *n* *The state* or quality of being sagacious — **sa-gac'i-ty,** *n* The quality of being sagacious, shrewdness, ready and accurate discernment and judgment Syn see ACUMEN

sa-gad', 1 sa-gād', 2 sa-ğad', *n* Same as MOLAVE

Sag"a-da-hoc', 1 sag ə-da-hok', 2 săğ'a-da-hŏc', *n* A county in S Maine, 259 sq m, county-seat, Bath

sa-ga"mi-té', 1 sa-gā'mi-tē', 2 sa-ğa"mi-t.', *n* [Louisiana, U S] An Indian dish of hominy, much used by Creoles

sag'a-more, 1 sag'ə-mōr, 2 săğ'a-mōr, *n* [Am Ind] An American Indian tribal chief, probably of secondary rank, *tho considered by some writers as equivalent to sachem*

sa'gan, 1 sā'gən, 2 sa'ğan, *n* [Heb] **1.** *Bib* A prefect of a province governor ruler, especially, the ruler of a conquered city or territory **2** In Talmudic use, the high priest's deputy, the second in sacerdotal rank in the Temple, who stood at the right of the high priest

sag"a-pe'num, 1 sag'ə-pī'num, 2 săğ'a-pē'nŭm, *n* A bitter yellow to red gum of garlic-odor, formerly much used as an antispasmodic See GUM¹ [< L *sagapenon,* < Gr *sagapēnon,* a gum] **sag'a-pen‡**

Sa-gar', 1 sō-gur', 2 sa-ğūr', *n* **1.** A district in Jabalpur division, Central Provinces, India, 4,067 sq m **2** Its capital **3** An island at the mouth of the Hugli river Bengal

Sa-gas'ta, 1 sa-gās'tə, 2 sa-ğas'ta, **Praxedes Mateo** (?/n 1827–1/12 1903) A Spanish statesman [and cotton

sag'a-thy†, *n* A light-weight fabric of silk and wool or silk

sag"a-vard', 1 *sag'ə-vārd'* 2 *săğ'a-vard', n* *In the Armenian* Church, a priest's cap [< Armenian *sagh̄avard*]

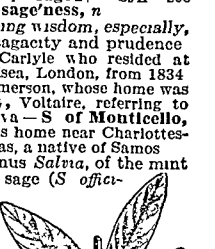
sage, 1 sēj, 2 sāğ, *a* [SAG'ER, SAG'EST] **1.** Possessing calm, far-seeing wisdom and prudence, judiciously wise, as, a *sage* counselor **2.** Characterized by or proceeding from such wisdom, judicious, as, *sage* advice

The *sage* counsels of the Duke of Wellington BROUGHAM *British Constitution* p 269 [G P & CO 1861]

3 Befitting a sage, profound, learned, also, grave, serious [F, < L *sapio,* be wise] **saged†** Syn see SAGACIOUS, WISE — **sage'ly,** *adv* — **sage'ness,** *n*

sage², *n* *A person of calm, far-seeing wisdom, especially,* a venerable man of recognized sagacity and prudence — **Sage of Chelsea,** Thomas Carlyle who resided at No 5 (now 24) Cheyne Row, Chelsea, London, from 1834 — **S of Concord,** Ralph Waldo Emerson, whose home was in Concord, Mass — **S of Ferney,** Voltaire, referring to his estate at Ferney, near Geneva — **S of Monticello,** Thomas Jefferson so called from his home near Charlottesville, Va — **S of Samos,** Pythagoras, a native of Samos

sage³, *n* **1** Any plant of the genus *Salvia,* of the mint family, especially the common sage (*S officinalis*) of the gardens, a stiff shrubby perennial of southern Europe, about 2 feet high, with narrow, wrinkled, grayish-green leaves and blue flowers variegated with white and purple **2.** Any one of various plants of other genera See below **3** The sage-brush [< F *sauge,* < L *salvia,* < *salvus,* safe] **sauge† — Bengal sage,** an East-Indian plant (*Meriandra bengalensis*) with a camphor-like smell and taste, used in India as a medicine — **black s** **1** A tropical plant (*Cordia cylindristachya*) of the borage family **2** A Californian herb (*Trichostema lanatum*) of the mint family — **French s.** (*Bot*), the Jerusalem sage — **Jerusalem s,** a shrubby plant (*Phlomis tuberosa*) of the mint family, of the Mediterranean region, often cultivated in gardens for its showy yellow flowers — **sage'-ap"ple,** *n* *Bot* An edible gall caused on sage-plants by the larvæ of a gallfly (*Cynips salvia*) — **s -cock,** *n* The sage-grouse, especially the male See illus on next page — **s -green,** *n* A gray green — **s grouse,** *n* A large, long-tailed, grayish, black-speckled grouse (*Centrocercus urophasianus*) frequenting the sage-brush plains — **s hare,** *n* The sage-rabbit — **s.-hen,** *n* **1.** The sage-grouse more especially the female **2** [S-] An inhabitant of Nevada a nickname — **s mullen,** *n* The Jerusalem sage — **s.-of-Bethlehem,** *n* *Bot* **1** The spearmint **2** The common lungwort — **s rabbit,** *n* A rabbit (*Lepus artemisia*) representing the cottontail on the sage-brush plains — **s rose,** *n* **1** The holly-rose **2†.** Any plant of the genus *Cistus* — **s sparrow,** *n* A sparrow of the genus *Amphispiza,* especially *A belli,* var *nevadensis,* of the sage-brush plains — **s.-thrasher,**



Garden Sage

a, the flower *b* a stamen

n A mocking-thrush (*Oroscoptes montanus*) of the sage-brush districts — **s.-tree,** *n* [Austral] A small shrub (*Psychotria daphnoides*) bearing opposite leaves and small white flowers — **s.-willow,** *n* 1 A downy tufted shrub (*Salix tristis*), from 1 to 2 feet high, with small crowded leaves and very small globular or oval aments, common in dry or sandy fields or on the borders of woods in the northern and eastern United States 2. The hoary willow — **sage'wood",** *n* Same as SAGE-BRUSH — **scarlet s.** 1. A half-hardy shrubby species of *Salvia* (*S splendens*) from Brazil with large scarlet flowers, common in gardens 2. A greenhouse species (*S fulgens*) with large bright crimson or scarlet flowers — **wild s.** 1 [U S] Sage-brush 2. [Eng] The vervain-sage (*Salvia verbenaca*) or wild clary 3. [S Afr] A camphor-scented shrub or small tree (*Tarchonanthus camphoratus*) of the aster family, with elliptical grayish leaves the largest and most woody plant of its family in South Africa.— **wormwood's,** *n* A silky-canescent perennial (*Artemisia frigida*) with lobed leaves and nodding racemose flowers, common on dry plains in western North America



Sage-cock. (1/12), and Sage-brush

Sage, *n* 1 1 sāj 2 sâzh **Balthasar Georges** (3/4 1740–3/4 1824) A French chemist and author founder of the School of Mines 2. 1 sāj 2 sāg **Russell** (3/4 1816–7/12 1906) An American financier — **Sage Foundation,** an organization for the improvement of social and living conditions in the United States incorporated in New York, April 1, 1907, and founded by Mrs Russell Sage, who donated $10 000 000 for the purpose

sage'-brush", 1 sāj'-brŭsh', 2 sāg'-brŭsh', *n* Any one of various shrubby species of *Artemisia*, of the aster family, growing on the elevated plains of the western United States, especially *A tridentata*, very abundant from Montana to Colorado and westward — **pasture sage-brush,** same as wormwood-sage — **S State,** Nevada

sa-geer', 1 sə-gīr' 2 sa-ĝēr', *n* Same as SAKIEH

sa-gene', 1 sə-jīn', 2 sa-ĝēn', *n* A fish-net, seine See SEINE [< L *sagena*, see SEINE]

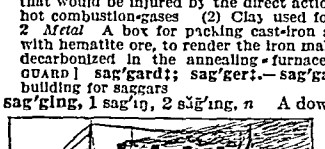
sag'e-nite, 1 saj'ɪ-nait, 2 săg'e-nit, *n* *Mineral* Quartz penetrated by acicular crystals of rutile crossing at angles of 60° also, similar crystals of rutile or other minerals as tourmalin, goethite stibnite, asbestos penetrating rock-crystal — sometimes termed *Venus's-hairstone, Venerts crinis flèches d amour* [< F *sagénite*, < L *sagena* see SEINE] — **sag"e-nit'ic,** *a* Of, pertaining to, or resembling the structure of sagenite

Sag"er-e'ti-a, 1 saj ər-ĭ'shɪ-ə *or* -tɪ-ə, 2 săg'er-ē'shɪ-a *or* -tɪ-a, *n* *Bot* A genus of shrubs of the family *Rhamnaceæ*, having opposite oblong leaves, of which those of *Sageretia theezans* of China are used as a substitute for tea [< Augustin *Sageret*, French agriculturist]

sag'gar, 1 sag'ər 2 săg'ar, *rt* To place in a saggar **sag'gert.**

sag'gar, *n* 1 *Ceram* (1) A vessel of refractory material in which are enclosed, while in a kiln, delicate pieces of pottery that would be injured by the direct action of the flames or hot combustion-gases (2) Clay used for making saggars 2 *Metal* A box for packing cast-iron articles in contact with hematite ore, to render the iron malleable while being decarbonized in the annealing-furnace [Cor of SAFE-GUARD] **sag'gardt; sag'gert.** — **sag'gar-house",** *n* A building for saggars

sag'ging, 1 sag'ɪŋ, 2 săg'ing, *n* A downward sinking or bending between supports; as, the *sagging* of a beam; *specif*, in nautical use, the downward bending of a ship's keel or bottom opposed to *hogging* See HOG, *v*, 2 — **sag'ging-mo"ment,** *n* The moment of the stress to which a ship is subjected when the ends are water borne and the hollow of the wave is amidships Compare HOGGING-MOMENT



Sagging-moment

sag'gon, 1 sag'ən, 2 săg'on, *n* [Scot & Ir] Same as SAG, *n*

Sa"gha-lien', 1 sä ga-lin', 2 sä"ĝä-lēn, *n* Same as SAKHALIN

Sag Har'bor A summer resort in Suffolk county, N Y

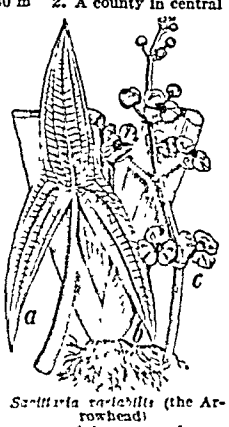
Sa-gi'na, 1 sə-jaī'nə, 2 sa-gī'na, *n* *Bot* A genus of low matted herbs — the pearlworts — belonging to the family *Silenaceæ* They have awl-shaped leaves, small, white flowers and a 4–5-valved capsule There are about 10 species, all natives of the northern hemisphere [L, fattening]

sag'i-nate, *rt* To pamper glut — **sag"i-na'tion,** *n*

Sag'i-naw, 1 sag'ɪ-nō, 2 săg'ɪ-nạ, *n* 1. A bay in Lake Huron, E Michigan, 60 by 30 m 2. A county in central S Michigan, 832 sq m 3. Its county-seat

sa-git'ta, 1 sə-jĭt'ə 2 sa-gĭt'a, *n* [-TÆ -tē, 1 -əz, -ɪ, 2 -as, -ē, *pl*] 1. [S-] A constellation, the Arrow See CONSTELLATION 2 [Rare] The keystone of an arch. 3 *Geom* The versed sine of an arc also, the abscissa of a curve 4. *Helminth* (1) [S-] A genus typical of *Sagittidæ* (2) A translucent free-swimming, marine worm of this genus 5. *Ich* An otolite 6. *Anat* The sagittal suture. [L, arrow]

sag'it-tal, 1 saj'ɪ-tal, 2 săg'ɪ-tal, *a* 1. Pertaining to or resembling an arrow, straight as, the *sagittal* suture, between the two parietal bones of the skull See illus under INTERPARIETAL BONE 2. Of or pertaining to the sagittal suture especially, lying in the plane of that suture (the median plane of the body) or in any plane parallel to it, as a *sagittal* section of the brain [< L *sagitta*, arrow] — **sagittal crest,** a bony ridge along the sagittal suture in various mammals developing especially in old age — **sag'it-tal-ly,** *adv*



Sagittaria variabilis (the Arrowhead)

a one of the sagittate leaves b the roots and leafstalks c the flowers

Sag"it-ta'ri-a, 1 saj'ɪ-tē'rɪ-ə, 2 săg'ɪ-tā'rɪ-a, *n* *Bot* A genus of aquatic herbs of the family *Alismaceæ*, having arrow-shaped leaves and perfect flowers produced in whorls of three *S chinensis* yields edible tubers See illus n preceding column [< L *sagittarius*, of an arrow, < *sagitta*, arrow]

Sag"it-ta'ri-us, 1 saj'ɪ-tē'rɪ-us, 2 săg'ɪ-tā'rɪ-ŭs, *n* *Astron* 1. A zodiacal constellation, the Archer See CONSTELLATION 2. The ninth sign of the zodiac, with the symbol ♐ 3 *Her* A bearing representing a centaur with drawn bow [L, archer, < *sagitta*, arrow]

sag'it-ta-ry, 1 saj'ɪ-tē-rɪ, 2 săg'ɪ-tā-ry, *a* Of or pertaining to archery or to an arrow, arrow-like

sag'it-ta-ry, *n* [-RIES, 1 -rɪz, 2 rɪş *pl*] 1. *Myth* A centaur 2 [S-] *Astron* Sagittarius 3. A sagitta, an arrow-worm 4. [S-] A place mentioned by Shakespeare in *Othello* erroneously said to be the Arsenal in Venice [< L *sagittarius*: see SAGITTARIA]

sag'it-tate, 1 saj'ɪ-tēt, 2 săg'ɪ-tāt, *a* Shaped like an arrow-head, pointed at the apex and having the base prolonged backward into two acute lobes or ears, as certain leaves See illus under SAGITTARIA [< L *sagitta*, arrow] **sag'it-tat"ed‡; sag'it-ti-form‡.**

sa-git'tid, 1 sə-jĭt'ɪd *or* saj'ɪ-tɪd, 2 sa-gĭt'id *or* săj'ɪ-tɪd, *n* *Astron* Any meteor with its radiant point in the constellation of Sagitta [< SAGITTA]

Sa-git'ti-dæ, 1 sə-jĭt'ɪ-dī, 2 sa-gĭt'ɪ-dē, *n pl* *Helminth* A family of chætognath worms having a translucent cylindrical body, lateral marginal fins and a mouth beset with hooks [< SAGITTA] — **sa-git'tid,** *n* — **sag'it-toid,** *a*

sag"it-tif'er-ous, 1 saj'ɪ-tĭf'ər-us, 2 săg'ɪ-tĭf'er-ŭs, *a* Having or bearing arrow-like points [< L *sagittifer*]

sag"it-ti-lin'gual, 1 saj'ɪ-tɪ-lĭŋ'gwəl, 2 săg'ɪ-tɪ-lĭŋ'gwal, *a* Having a long arrow-like tongue, as most woodpeckers [< L *sagitta* arrow, + *lingua*, tongue]

sag'it-to-cyst, 1 saj'ɪ-to-sist, 2 săg'ɪ-to-çyst, *n* *Helminth* A cell of a turbellarian containing a rhabdite [< L *sagitta* arrow + CYST]

sag-mat'o-rhin(es, 1 sag-mat'o-rin, 2 săg-măt'o-rin, *a* Having a soft nasal membrane saddled on the bill, as a tufted puffin after molting the sheath [< Gr *sagma*, pack-saddle (< *saptō* pack), + *rhis* (*rhin-*), nose]

sa'go, 1 sē'go, 2 sā'ĝo, *n* 1. A farinaceous food prepared from the soft inner portion, miscalled pith, of the trunk of various East-Indian palms and a few cycads

In the countries of its production sago is used extensively as a staple food, in other countries, mainly for dessert or *a delicate article of diet, sometimes as a starch for textile fabrics* In commerce it occurs usually granulated, as **pearl sago** and **brown s.**, or in a fine whitish powder with a faint musty odor, called **sago-meal** or **s.-flour.** The principal sources of sago, besides the sago-palms (see compounds), are several cycads, as *Cycas inermis* in Cochin-China, *C revoluta* in Japan, *C circinalis* in both East and West Indies, and *Zamia integrifolia* and *Z furfuracea* in the Bahamas and neighboring islands

2. Any tree from which sago is derived [< Malay *sāgu*] — **Portland sago,** a farinaceous meal obtained from the corm of the European wake-robin so called from the isle of Portland, England, where it was formerly prepared for sale — **sa'go-palm",** *n* 1. Either of two East-Indian monocarpic palms of the genus *Metroxylon* (formerly *Sagus*), the spineless sago-palm (*M lævæ*) and the prickly sago-palm (*M rumphii*), which furnish the bulk of the sago of commerce 2. Any one of various other palms and cycads, some of which yield sago, mainly for native use especially, in India, the jaggery-palm or bastard sago, and a palm (*Phœnix farinifera*), a congener of the date-palm; in Java, the areng and the gebang-palm, and in New Ireland and New Guinea, the dwarf palmetto — **s.-plant,** *n* The wake-robin See PORTLAND SAGO — **s.-spleen,** *n* A spleen with the Malpighian corpuscles enlarged, somewhat resembling grains of sago — **s.-tree,** *n* [Jamaica] Either of two cycads, *Zamia integrifolia* and *Z furfuracea*, sources of sago



Leafy Head of the Prickly Sago-palm (Metroxylon rumphii).

sa'gu, 1 sə'gū, 2 sa'ĝu, *n* [Guam] Arrowroot

Sa-guache', 1 sə-wach', 2 sa-wăch', *n* 1 A mountain range in Colorado **Sa-watch't** 2. A county in S Colorado, 2 769 sq m 3 Its county-seat

sa-gua'ro, 1 sə-gwä'ro, 2 sa-ĝwä'ro, *n* [Am Ind] *Bot* A very tall cactus (*Cereus giganteus*) with yellow flowers and edible but insipid fruits the giant cactus common in northern Mexico and the southwestern United States **sa-gua'ra‡, sa-guar'ro‡; sa-hua'ro‡.** — **sa-gua'ro-wood"-peck-er,** *n* Same as PITAHAYA-WOODPECKER

sa-guelr', 1 sa-gwĭr', 2 sä-ĝwĕr', *n* [E Ind] The ejugomuti-palm, also, its chief product, palm-wine, toddy **sa-gwire't.**

Sag"ue-nay', 1 sag'ɪ-nē', 2 săg'e-nā', *n* A river in Quebec province, Canada length, 110 m from Lake St John to the St Lawrence river, *its scenery attracts many tourists*

Sa-gue'rus, 1 sə-gwĭ'rus 2 sa-gwĕ'rŭs, *n* Same as ARENGA

sa-guin', 1 sa-gĭn', 2 sä-ĝĭn', *n* [S Am] 1. A bushy-tailed mycetipithecine monkey of the genus *Callithrix* a tetee 2. One of various other small monkeys See SAI, SAIMIRI [< F *sagouin*, < Braz *sagoin*]

sa'guin, 1 sä'gĭn, 2 sä'ĝĭn *n* [P I] *Bot* The banana

sa'gum, 1 sē'gum, 2 sā'ĝum, *n* [-GA, *pl*] [L] *Rom Antiq* The common soldiers' military cloak, a symbol of war, as the toga was of peace Compare PALUDAMENTUM TOGA

Sa-gun'tum, 1 sa-gun'tum, 2 sa-ĝŭn'tum, *n*, now **Sagunto** or **Murviedro.** An ancient fortified town in Valencia province, Spain, destroyed by Hannibal, 219 B C [TECA.

sa"gun-ja'te, 1 sə"gun-jā'tē 2 sä"ĝun-jä'te *n* Same as **sa-gu'ran,** 1 sa-gū'ran 2 sä-ĝu'rän, *n* [P I] A fibrous packing-material made from the leaves of the buri-palm

sag'ran-dite(s, 1 sag'ran-dait, 2 săĝ'ran-dit, *n* *Petrol* A variety of metamorphic schistose rock consisting essentially of magnesite and bronzite with a little mica, pyrite and chromite [< Lake *Sagrand* Norway] [sage

sag'y, 1 sā'jɪ, 2 săĝ'y *a* Flavored or seasoned with or like

Sa-ha'ma, 1 sa-hō'ma 2 sä-hä'mä *n* A volcano of the Andes mountains in Oruro department Bolivia 21 041 ft high

Sa-ha'ra, 1 sa-hă'ra 2 sä-hä'rä *n* 1 A desert plateau in N E Africa, dotted with oases and inhabited by nomadic Arab tribes 3,500 000 sq m By a convention between Great Britain and France Aug 5 1890 practically the whole of the Sahara is within the French sphere of influence The Libyan desert and the Nile basin belong to Egypt, while Great Britain Morocco, and Spain lay claim to the west coast the Saharan oases were organized as a French territory Aug 14 1905, under the government of southern Algeria 2. Figuratively, a wilderness desert — **Sa-ha-ran, Sa-har'i-an, Sa-har'ic,** *a*

Sa-ha"ran-pur', 1 sə-hä'run-pūr', 2 sa-hä'rŭn-pur', *n* 1. A district in Meerut division, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, British India 2,242 sq m 2 Its capital

sa'hib, 1 sä'ĭb, 2 sa'ĭb, *n* [Hindu] Master, lord, gentleman used in Persia and India in speaking of or addressing Europeans, as equivalent to English *Mr* or *Sir*, also sometimes as a Hindu or Moslem title, as, the *sahib* is here, General *Sahib* **sa'hebt.**

sa'hi-bah, 1 sä'ĭ-bə, 2 sa'ĭ-ba, *n* Mistress, lady. the feminine of *sahib* Compare MEM-SAHIB

Sa-hid'ic, 1 sə-hid'ĭk 2 sa-hid'ic **I.** *a* Thebaic **II.** *n* The Sahidic version of the Bible as used by the Copts, also, the Sahidic dialect

sah'lite, *n* Same as SALITE

sa-hua'ro, 1 sa-hwä'ro, 2 sa-hwa'ro *n* Saguaro

Sa-hu'ca bean, 1 sə-hū'kə, 2 sa-hu'ca The *soy-bean*

sa-hui', 1 sə-hwī', 2 sa-hwi', *n* A marmoset

sa'i, 1 sā'ɪ, 2 saī *n* [Braz] 1. A cebine monkey 2. A bright-blue honey-creeper (*Cæreba cyanea*) of tropical America

sai'ad, *n* Same as SAYID **sa'idt.**

sai'bling, 1 saī'blĭŋ 2 sī'bling, *n* [Dial, G] 1. The European char 2 The Sunapee trout **American salbling‡.**

sa"ic', 1 sa'ĭk', 2 sa'ic', *n* A sailing vessel common among the Greeks and Turks of the Levant [< F *saïque*, < Turk *shāīqa*]



Saic

saice, 1 sais 2 sīç, *n* [Bengal] A groom

said, 1 sed, 2 sĕd, *pa* *Law* Previously mentioned, aforesaid, as, the *said* party of the second part

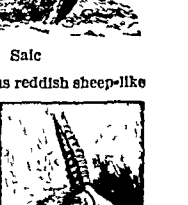
Sai'da, 1 saī'da 2 sī'da, *n* A seaport in Syria Asia Minor on the Mediterranean sea ancient **Sidon**

saide, 1 sēd, 2 sād, *n* A fish (*Hæmulon niloticus*) of the Nile

Sa'id Pa-sha', 1 sa'ĭd, 2 sa'ĭd (1822–1/18 1863) A viceroy of Egypt from 1854 to 1863

salet, *n* A kind of cloth, say

sal'ga, 1 sal'gə, 2 sl'ĝa, *n* 1 A gregarious reddish sheep-like antelope (*Saiga tartarica*) of the steppes of Russia and Persia, having a large, whitish convex nose, and yellow erect, lyrate horns in the male **sal'gak.** 2 [S-] A genus typical of *Saiginæ* [< Rus *saĭga*, antelope]



Saiga 1/21

Sa"i-gi'næ, 1 sē ɪ-jaī'nī, 2 sā"ĭ-gī'nē, *n* *pl* *Mam* A subfamily of *Bovidæ* with nose inflated and nasal bones not connected with maxillaries [< SAIGA] — **sal'gin(es,** *a* & *n*

Sai-gon', 1 saī-gen' *or* (*F*) sa'ĭ gōñ, 2 sī-gŏn' *or* (*F*) sa'ĭ-gôñ', *n* A city and seaport on the Saigon river, capital of Cochin-China, French Indo-China

saik'less, 1 sēk'lĕs, 2 sāk'lĕs *a* [Scot] Sackless, guiltless feeble

Sa-i'kyo, 1 sa-ĭ'kyo, 2 sa-ĭ'kyo, *n* Same as KYOTO

sail, 1 sēl 2 sāl, *v* **I.** *t* 1. To manage the motion of, or guide on the water, as a vessel, navigate said of any vessel propelled by the wind, and by extension of any craft not propelled by hand, as a steamer

He [Richard Froude] loved the sea he liked to *sail* his own boat R W CHURCH *Oxford Movement* p 40 [MACM 1892]

2. To pass over as in a ship or boat, move upon the surface of by the action of wind, steam, etc

My soul to-day Is far away *Sailing* the Vesuvian Bay T B READ *Drifting* st 1.

3. [Rare] To glide through

II. *i* 1. To move or be impelled or driven forward on a body of water by the action of the wind on sails or, by extension, by any mechanical power. not said now of propulsion by oars

Steamships *sail* from every shore with the contributions of all the continents to the world's trade GLADDEN *Applied Christianity* p 3 [H M & CO 1886]

2 To be carried over the water in a ship or any craft; travel by water, as, to *sail* in a packet 3. To begin a voyage, set sail, as, the ship will *sail* to-morrow 4. To fly without flapping the wings, as a hawk, pass or glide smoothly along, float, as a cloud across the sky.

Three angels bear the holy Grail
With folded feet in stoles of white,
On sleeping wings they *sail*
TENNYSON *Sir Galahad* st 4

5. [Colloq] To move or sweep along as if with spread sails said of a person; as, she *sailed* by with a lofty manner [< AS *seglian*, < *segl*, sail]

— **to sail close to the wind,** to sail windward at a comparatively small angle with the direction of the wind, hence, to come near to the limit, as of a danger-line, especially, to reach nearly the limit of pecuniary resources — to s. in [Colloq], to undertake anything with boldness or readiness; act promptly and vigorously, plunge into a contest

sail', *n* 1. A piece of stout fabric, commonly canvas, attached to a mast, spar, yard, or stay on a vessel, iceboat, or other vehicle, so that it may be spread to the wind and aid in its propulsion, and also by adjustment assist in maneuvering The parts of a sail are the *head, foot, leeches, cleus,* and *luff* (See these words) The two principal types are **square sails** (the four-sided sails of a ship or bark, bent to a yard, and normally at right angles to the keel), and **fore-and-aft sails** (attached to a boom, gaff, stay, etc, as in a schooner, and normally nearly parallel to the keel) See illus under SHIP

2. A sailing vessel or craft in this sense having the same form in singular and plural, as, 30 *sail* in sight 3 A trip or passage in a sailing vessel, loosely, a journey in any water-craft, as, Bermuda is within two days *sail* of New York 4. Anything resembling a sail in form or use (1) The broad part of the arm or blade of a windmill (2) A bird's wing 5 [Ir] A ride in a vehicle 6 [S Afr] The canvas or cloth covering of the sides of a wagon or cart 7. [S-] *pl* *Astron* A part of the constellation Argo [< AS *segl* sail] — **after sail,** any sail abaft the foremast — **flying s.,** a sail set from a deck as distinguished from one fastened on to a gaff, yard, or mast — **full s.,** with all sails set — **leg-of-mutton** or **shoulder-of-mutton s.,** a triangular boat-sail — **plain s.,** the ordinary sail exclusive of studdingsails — **sail'boat",** *n* A boat which is or may be impelled by a sail or sails especially a small sailing vessel or yacht holding only a few persons as a catboat — **s. shorne** *a.* Conveyed or

borne by means of sails — **s.-broad,** *a* Spreading like a sail — **s.-burton,** *n* A tackle used in swaying aloft sails for bending See BURTON — **s.-cloth,** *n* Any heavy fabric suitable for sails, as duck, canvas, etc — **s.-cover,** *n* A cover, as of canvas, for furled sails — **s.-fluke,** *n* [Orkney s] The whiff, marysole — **s.-gang,** *n* In the American menhaden-fishery, the seine-gang of a sailing vessel, with their boats and gear — **s.-hook,** *n* A hook for holding a sail while it is being sewed — **s.-hoop,** *n* A hoop about a mast or a stay for securing a sail — **s.-loft,** *n* A large room where sails are cut out and sewed — **sail'mak"er,** *n* One who makes sails, in the United States navy, a warrant officer in charge of the keeping, caring for, and repairing of sails, etc. — **s.-plan,** *n Naval Arch* A chart which represents in longitudinal elevation a ship's spars, sails, masts and rigging — **s.-room,** *n* A storage-room in a vessel for spare sails, etc — **s.-trimmer,** *n* A mariner who handles or assists in handling the sails of a vessel of war while in action — **s.-wheel,** *n* A Woltmann tachometer — **shadow s.,** a type of spinnaker, the head of which is set on a gaff at the masthead — **sheer s.,** *n* Same as DRIFT-SAIL — **to set a s.,** to unfurl a sail to the wind — **to set s.,** to spread the sails as in putting to sea, hence, to begin a voyage — **to strike s.,** to take in sail suddenly, as in saluting or in case of sudden wind, hence, to give token of submission — **under s.** 1. With sails set, especially, under sailway See WAY, *n*, 13 2. Driven by sail as distinguished from other motive agencies, as steam — **sail'less,** *a* Having no sails — **sail'y,** *a* [Rare] Like a sail

sail'a-bil(e"), 1 sāl'a-bl, 2 sāl'a-bl, *a* [Rare] Navigable

sail'age, 1 sāl'ij, 2 sāl'aĝ, *n* All a ship's sails collectively

sailed, } 1 sāld, 2 sāld, *a* Provided with sails chiefly in com-**sail.ed,** } pounds, as, a full-*sailed* brig

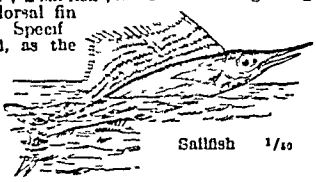
sail'er, 1 sāl'er, 2 sāl'er, *n* **1.** A vessel that sails

The duty of escorting merchantmen, for the most part bad *sailers*, had prolonged the period of the voyage

KINGSFORD *Canada* vol II, p 200 [R & H 1888]

2 [Rare] A sailor

sail'fish", 1 sāl'fish", 2 sāl'fish", *n* A fish having a large or conspicuous dorsal fin likened to a sail Specif (1) A histiophorid, as the Old World *Histiophorus gladius*, similar to the swordfish but smaller (2) A swordfish (3) The basking shark (4) [Local, U S] The carp-sucker



Sailfish 1/10

sail'ing, 1 sāl'iŋ, 2 sāl'ing, *n* **1.** The setting forth on or prosecution of a voyage, as, the *sailing* of a vessel

Where a vessel insured quits her moorings in complete readiness for sea, and it is the actual intention of the master to proceed on the voyage and she is afterwards stopped by head winds and comes to anchor still intending to proceed as soon as wind and weather will permit, this is a *sailing* on the voyage within the meaning of the policy 20 *Pickering's Rep* p 275

2. The art and method of determining the direction and distance sailed by a ship at sea, the point reached, and the course to be taken, navigation, seamanship [< AS *segling*, < *segl*, sail]

— **circular sailing,** same as GREAT-CIRCLE SAILING See CIRCLE — **composite s.,** a compound of parallel and great-circle sailing — **current s.,** the making of an allowance for the motion of a current, in navigation, in addition to that of the ship through the water — **Mercator s.,** sailing in which differences in departure and latitude are ascertained by means of a table of meridional parts and treated in their relations as given upon a Mercator chart — **meridian s.,** navigating north or south distinguished from *parallel sailing* (east or west) — **middle-latitude s.,** sailing in a course cutting obliquely meridians and parallels, the departure being ascertained by measurement along the parallel of latitude at a point equally distant from the course a latitude ends — **parallel s.,** the keeping of the course on the same parallel of latitude — **plain s.** 1 Unobstructed progress, literally or figuratively 2. Plane sailing — **plane s.,** a system for ascertaining a vessel's position on the supposition that the earth's surface is plane not spherical — **sail'ing-di-rec"tions,** *n pl Com* Published directions drawn from reports of official marine surveys of various oceanic waters, relating islands, and coasts, for the benefit of navigators, indicating dangers and how best to avoid them — **s.-fish,** *n* A sailfish — **s.-gang,** *n* Same as SAIL-GANG — **s.-master,** *n. Naut* The navigating officer of a vessel in the United States navy, a commissioned officer, generally a lieutenant, and designated as *navigator*, charged with navigating the vessel in British use chiefly referring to yachts — **spherical s.,** navigation in which calculations are based upon a consideration of the spherical or spheroidal shape of the earth — **tangent s.,** a combination of parallel and plane sailing — **traverse s.,** navigation by finding the resultant that is equivalent to a series of components on a zigzag course actually passed over

sail'iant, *a* Same as SALIENT

sail'or, 1 sāl'er, 2 sāl'or, *n* **1.** One whose occupation is to aid in navigating vessels, especially, one of the crew, as distinguished from an officer, a seaman, mariner, as, he shipped as a *sailor* before the mast **sail'or-man†.**

No man can be a *sailor* or know what *sailors* are, unless he has *lived in the forecastle with them*,—turned in and out with them, and eaten from the common kid

R H DANA, JR *Two Years Before the Mast* p 57 [O & CO 1876]

2. [Colloq] A sailor-hat

Syn *mariner*, seafarer, seafaring man, seaman In nautical language *sailors* and *seamen* are exclusive of officers, but in literary use all whose vocation is navigation are figuratively termed *sailors* or *seamen* *Mariner* is a poetic and also a legal term for any *seafaring man*, in the United States *statutes mariner* denotes any person, from captain to cook, who is engaged in the merchant service — Ant.: landsman

— **climb"ing-sail'or,** *n* Same as KENILWORTH IVY — **sail'or-fish",** *n* A sailfish of the genus *Histiophorus* — **s.-fisherman,** *n* One who is engaged in whaling or in some deep-sea food-fishery — **s.-hat,** *n* A low-crowned, flat-topped straw hat with a brim, worn by both sexes — **Sailor King,** sobriquet of William IV of England, who had served in the navy — **s.-monger,** *n* [Slang] One who induces seamen to desert from the vessel to which they are bound by shipping articles, in order to receive their bounty or advance pay on shipping them on another vessel — **s.-plant,** *n* The strawberry-geranium — **sailor's-choice,** *n* An American sparoid food-fish (1) The hogfish (2) The pinfish — **sailors' home,** an institution in which sailors are lodged and cared for, especially when superannuated or incapacitated — **sailors' knot,** a reef-knot See illus under KNOT — **sailor's-pocket,** *n* The egg-case of a skate or oviparous shark **sailor's-purse†.** — **sailors' skin,** a form of skin-cancer characterized by bluish-red discoloration, warty excrescences, and thickening of the epidermis — **sail'or-ly,** *a* Like or characteristic of a sailor

sail'or-iz"ing, 1 sāl'er-iz'iŋ, 2 sāl'or-iz ing, *n* The occupation of a sailor, specif, work in sails and rigging

saim, 1 sām, 2 sām, *v & n* Same as SEAM

Sal'ma, 1 sal'mə, 2 sī'ma, *n* A lake in Viborg government, Finland, 45 by 30 m, largest in Finland

sal'mi-ri, 1 sal'mi-ri, 2 sī'mi-ri, *n* [S Am] **1.** A squirrel-monkey (*Chrysothrix*) **2.** A saguin (*Callithrix*)

sain, 1 sān, 2 sān, *vt* [Scot or Obs] To sign or bless with the sign of the cross, to guard against evil influence **sanet.**

sain'foin, 1 sān'foin, 2 sān'fŏin (XIII), *n* [F] **1.** An Old World perennial clover-like herb (*Onobrychis sativa*) of the bean family, with odd-pinnate leaves and elongated spikes of variegated flowers, cultivated extensively in Europe for forage **saint'foin†.** **2.** [Canada] A species of tick-trefoil (*Desmodium canadense*)

saint, 1 sānt, 2 sint, *v* **I.** *t* **1.** To enroll or reckon among the saints, canonize, esteem as a saint **2.** [Rare] To address as a saint

II. *i* To act like a saint, or with a show of piety [< OF *saintir*, < *saint*, see SAINT, *n*]

saint, *a* Holy, especially, of persons, having been sainted or canonized generally as a title before the names of saints (in which use it is now treated as a noun in apposition), but sometimes otherwise, especially in names of churches usually abbreviated to *St*, as, *St* Paul, *St* Sepulcher [F, < L *sanctus*, prop pp of *sancio*, make holy, allied to *sacer*, holy]

— **Saint Agnes's Eve,** the evening of January 20, when old superstitions maintained that any young girl might have prevision of her future husband — **St. Agnes's flower,** the spring snowflake (*Leucotum vernum*) — **St. Andrew's cross.** **1.** The crux decussata used on the flag of the Russian navy See CROSS, note, and plate of FLAGS OF EUROPE **2.** *Bot* A low much-branched and decumbent shrub (*Ascyrum crux-andrew*), growing in sandy woods and pine-barrens of the United States so called from the position of its petals — **St Anthony's cross,** same as TAU CROSS See CROSS, note — **St Anthony's nut,** a European groundnut or pignut (*Bunium flexuosum*) eaten by pigs from a legendary temptation of St Anthony by the devil in the shape of a pig — **St. Anthony's rape or turnip,** the bulbous crowfoot (*Ranunculus bulbosus*) eaten by swine — **St. Barbara's cress or herb,** same as HERB-BARBARA See HERB — **St. Barnaby's thistle,** a star-thistle (*Centaurea solstitialis*) of English fields so called because blooming at the time of the summer solstice, which was formerly about St Barnaby's day, June 11 — **St Bennet's herb,** the herb-bennet [C] — **St. Bernard's lily,** a south European lily (*Anthericum liliago*), cultivated for over 300 years has tufts of long narrow leaves, and spikes of white flowers — **St Brendan's Isle,** see ISLAND — **St Bruno's lily,** a cultivated lilywort (*Paradisia liliastrum*) from southern Europe, having 6 or 8 long, narrow, radical leaves, and a scape with a loose spike of fragrant white lily-like flowers, marked by a delicate green spot at the point of each segment — **St. Catherine's flower,** the fennel-flower — **St. Christopher's herb,** same as HERB-CHRISTOPHER — **St. Dabeoc's heath,** see HEATH — **St. Elmo's fire,** same as CORPOSANT — **St George's cross,** the Greek cross used on the British flag See CROSS, note, and plate of FLAGS OF EUROPE — **St. George's flag** **1.** In the British navy, a small white flag with red cross used as a signal that the admiral of the fleet is on board **2.** The banner of St George of England, a red cross on a white ground the original national flag of England See ST GEORGE'S CROSS — **St George's herb,** *the common valerian* — **St. Helena blackwood or ebony,** a small tree (*Melhania melanoxylon*), formerly abundant in St Helena, but now extinct, yielding a fine, hard, dark wood for cabinetwork — **St. Ignatius's bean,** see BEAN — **St James's flower,** a greenhouse perennial (*Lotus jacobæus*) from the Cape Verde Islands, a species of bird's-foot trefoil, with very dark purple and yellowish flowers — **St James's lily,** same as JACOBÆA-LILY — **St James's-wort,** *n* The jacobæa (*Senecio jacobæa*) — **St John's-bread,** *n* The carob-bean See CAROB — **St. John's dance,** epidemic chorea — **St. John's eve,** the evening of June 24, midsummer eve — **St John's evil,** epilepsy — **St John's lily,** a bulbous marsh-plant (*Crinum americanum*), of the southern United States, with obtuse leaves and white flowers — **St Joseph's lily,** the common white lily — **St. Leger** [Eng], a horse-race for three-year-olds held annually at Doncaster, Yorkshire so called from Col St Leger, by whom it was instituted in 1776 — **St. Lucie cherry,** the mahaleb cherry — **St. Martin's evil,** drunkenness — **St. Martin's flower,** a tender ornamental plant (*Alstræmeria pulchra* or *A. flos-martini*) of the amaryllis family, about a foot high, with an umbel of 4 to 8 variegated flowers — **St. Martin's fowl,** the hen-harrier — **St Martin's herb,** same as HERB-OF-ST-MARTIN See HERB — **St Mary's flower,** the rose of Jericho, or resurrection-plant See illus under RESURRECTION — **St. Nicholas's clerks,** highwaymen — **St. Patrick's cross,** same as ST ANDREW'S CROSS — **St. Peter's corn,** a hardy Old World cereal (*Triticum monococcum*), so closely allied to wheat (*T vulgare*) as to be regarded by some as a mere variety — **St Peter's finger.** **1.** A belemnite or similar cephalopod **2** The European garfish — **St Peter's fish,** the John-dory — **St.-Peter's-wort,** *n* **1** Any species of *Ascyrum*, a genus of low shrubby American plants of the St-John's-wort family (*Hypericaceæ*), with black-dotted leaves and light-yellow flowers, especially *A stans* **2.** [Eng] Either of two species of St-John's-wort (*Hypericum*), *H Ascyron* and *H quadrangulum*, or the common snowberry **3†.** The cowslip — **St-Peter's-wreath,** *n* Italian may See MAY! — **St. Robert's herb,** the herb-robert — **St. Swithin's day,** July 15, in honor of St Swithin, bishop of Winchester The transfer of his remains having been delayed forty days by rain, it was believed that a rainy St Swithin's day portended as many consecutive days of rainfall — **St. Thomas's tree,** a showy evergreen hothouse shrub (*Bauhinia tomentosa*) of the bean family, from Ceylon, with yellow flowers spotted with crimson suggesting that they were sprinkled with the blood of St Thomas — **St Ulloa's bow,** same as FOG-BOW — **St Ulmo's fire,** same as CORPOSANT

saint, *n* **1.** A holy or godly person, one of great moral and religious purity, one who has been sanctified

And remember there are thank God myriads of *saints* which the world never heard of FARRAR *Sermons and Addresses in Am* ser XIII, p 215 [E P D 1886]

2. [S-] Especially, such a person who has died and been canonized See SAINT, *a* **3.** Any one of the blessed in heaven **4.** Any consecrated person, or member of the Christian church used frequently in the New Testament and somewhat in the Old Testament, as, "the *saints* which are at Ephesus," *Eph* I, 1 **5.** [Archaic] An angel [OF & F, < LL *sanctus*, < L *sanctus*, see SAINT, *a*] — **communion of saints,** the spiritual union in Christ of all faithful Christians, living or dead — **Ice saints** or **frost saints,** Saints Mamertus, Pancratius, and Servatus, whose days in the Roman Catholic calendar, May 11, 12, and 13 are popularly reputed in Europe to be a period of unseasonable cold, also, the days themselves — **invocation of saints,** the act of addressing prayers to saints in heaven *to secure their intercession with God, as in* the Roman and Greek churches — **patron saint,** a saint supposed to protect specially a given person or place, as St Patrick is Ireland's *patron saint* — **saints' bell,** *same as* SANCTUS BELL — **saint's day,** a day appointed for the commemoration of a saint — **saint'dom,** *n Sainthood, the* realm of saints — **saint'ed,** *a* **1** Called or made a saint, canonically enrolled among the saints *canonized* **2.** Being one of the blessed and holy dead, as a *sainted* sister **3.** Consecrated, sacred — **saint'ess,** *n* [Rare] A female saint — **saint'hood,** *n* **1.** The state of being a saint, the character, rank, or condition of a saint **2** The saints collectively — **saint'ish,** *a* Affecting saintliness said in irony — **saint'ism,** *n* [Rare] The quality of being a saint, sanctimoniousness *in contempt* — **saint'like",** *a* Having the character, manner, or appearance of a saint, befitting a saint — **saint'li-ly,** *adv* In a saintly manner — **saint'li-ness,** *n* The quality of being saintly as regards holiness of life — **saint'ly,** *a* Having the character or aspect of a saint, such as becomes or belongs to a saint, as, a *saintly* man Compare DEVOUT — **saint-ol'o-gist,** *n* [Rare] One who studies or writes the lives of saints, a hagiologist.— **saint-ol'o-gy,** *n* Same as HAGIOLOGY, 1 — **saint'ship,** *n* Sainthood

TABLE OF PRINCIPAL SAINTS' DAYS

The following table is based on the calendars of the *Roman Breviary* and of the *Book of Common Prayer* Biographical information concerning many of these saints, and others not recorded here, will be found in vocabulary place.

Jan	8	St Lucian	July	15	St Swithin
"	13	St Hilary	"	20	St Margaret
"	18	St Prisca	"	22	St Mary Magdalen
"	20	St Fabian	"	25	St James
"	21	St Agnes	"	26	St Anne
"	22	St Vincent	"	31	St Ignatius[4]
"	24	St Timothy	Aug	4	St Dominic
Feb	3	St Blaise	"	10	St Lawrence
"	5	St Agatha	"	20	St Bernard
"	14	St Valentine	"	21	St Bartholemew
"	24	St Matthias	"	28	St Augustine[5]
Mar	1	St David[1]	Sept	1	St Giles
"	2	St Chad	"	21	St Matthew
"	7	St Thomas[2]	"	29	St Michael
"	12	St Gregory	"	30	St Jerome
"	17	St Patrick	Oct	1	St Remy
"	18	St Edward	"	15	St Theresa
"	19	St Joseph	"	17	St Etheldreda
"	21	St Benedict	"	18	St Luke
Apl	3	St Richard	"	25	St Crispin
"	21	St Anselm	"	28	SS Simon & Jude
"	23	St George			
"	25	St Mark	Nov	1	*All Saints*
May	1	SS Philip & James	"	4	St Charles
			"	6	St Leonard
"	2	St Athanasius	"	11	St Martin
"	3	St Monica	"	17	St Hugh
"	6	St John[3]	"	20	St Edmond
"	19	St Dunstan	"	22	St Cecilia
"	26	St Philip Neri	"	25	St Catherine
"	28	St Augustine	"	30	St Andrew
"	27	St Bede	Dec	6	St Nicholas
June	5	St Boniface	"	7	St Ambrose
"	11	St Barnabas	"	13	St Lucy
"	14	St Basil	"	21	St Thomas
"	22	St Alban	"	26	St Stephen
"	24	St John Baptist	"	27	St John[6]
"	29	SS Peter & Paul	"	31	St Sylvester

[1]Wales [2]Aquinas [3]before the Latin gate, [4]Loyola; [5]Hippo, [6]Evangelist

Saint Al'bans, 1 sānt ōl'banz, 2 sānt ąl'banș **1.** A cathedral city in Hertfordshire, England scene of two decisive battles in the wars of the Roses, the **First Battle of St Albans,** 1455, in which Henry VI was defeated and taken prisoner by the Duke of York, and the **Second Battle of St Albans,** 1461, in which Queen Margaret defeated the Yorkists under the Earl of Warwick and liberated Henry VI **2.** A city, county-seat of Franklin county, Vt **3.** A borough in South Island, New Zealand

Saint An'drews, 1 sānt an'drūz, 2 sānt ăn'druș A seaport and borough in Fifeshire, Scotland, seat of the University of St Andrews, founded in 1411, headquarters of golf

Saint Anne's-on-Sea A seaside resort in N Lancashire, England

Saint"-An"toine', 1 saṅ"-tan"twān', 2 sāṅ"-tan"twan', *n* A village in Vercheres district, Quebec province, Canada

Saint"-Ar"mand', 1 saṅ"-tar"mān', 2 sāṅ"-tar'man', **Baron Arthur Leon Imbert de** (11/12 1834–4/12 1900) A French author and statesman [Victoria Australia

Saint Ar'naud, 1 sānt ūr'nōd, 2 sānt ar'nąd A town in

Saint"-Ar"naud', 1 saṅ"-tar'nō', 2 sāṅ"-tar'nō', **Jacques LeRoy de** (5/12 1796–9/12 1854) A French marshal, distinguished in Algeria and in the Crimea

Saint As'aph, 1 sānt az'ef, 2 sānt ăș'af A city in Flintshire, Wales, its cathedral is the smallest in Great Britain

Saint"-Au"bin', 1 saṅ"-tō"bañ', 2 sāṅ"-tō"bāṅ', **Augustin de** (1/12 1736–11/12 1807) A French engraver

Saint Au'gus-tine', 1 sānt ō'gus-tīn', 2 sānt ą'gŭs-tīn' **1.** A city, county-seat of St John's county, Fla a winter resort, oldest town in the United States, founded by Spain in 1565 **2** A bay in S W Madagascar

Saint Aus'tell, 1 ōs'tel, 2 ąs'tĕl A mining town in Cornwall, England

Saint Bar-thol'o-mew, 1 bar-thel'o-miū, 2 bär-thŏl'o-mū An island of the French West Indies, 8 sq m **Saint Bar"thé"le-my'†**

Saint"-Bé"noît', 1 saṅ"-bē'nwā', 2 sāṅ'-bę'nwa', *n* A seaport on the N E coast of Réunion

Saint Ber"nard', 1 saṅ ber'nūr' *or* (*Ang*) sānt ber-nārd'; 2 sāṅ bĕr'nar' or (*Ang*) sānt ber-nārd' **1 Great,** a pass in the Swiss Alps, 8,108 ft high, between Valais canton and Piedmont, Italy, crossed by Napoleon's army in May, 1800 **2 Little,** a pass in the Alps, S of Mont Blanc, elevation 7,177 ft **3** 1 bur'nard, 2 bĕr'nard A parish in S L Louisiana, 721 sq m **4.** Its county-seat **5** A manufacturing village in Hamilton county, O — **St. Bernard dog,** one of a breed of large, strong, sagacious dogs, formerly bred chiefly at the hospice of St Bernard, Switzerland, but since 1860 common in fancy breeding in England and the United States See DOG

Saint Bon'i-face, 1 sānt bon'i-fēs, 2 sānt bŏn'i-fāc A town in Manitoba province, Canada, a suburb of Winnipeg

Saint Bran'don, 1 bran'dən, 2 brăn'don A British island E of Madagascar, a dependency of Mauritius

Saint"-Bri"euc', 1 saṅ"-bri"ū', 2 sāṅ"-bri"ū', *n* A town in Côtes-du-Nord department, France, having a cathedral of the 13th century

Saint Cath'a-rines, 1 sānt kath'ə-rinz, 2 sānt ĕth'ə-rins A town in Lincoln district, Ontario province, Canada, noted for its mineral springs

Saint"-Cha"mond', 1 san"-shə"mōn', 2 sān"-chā"mōñ', *n* A manufacturing town in Loire department, France

Saint Charles, 1 sānt chärlz, 2 sānt chärls 1 A parish in S E Louisiana 300 sq m parish-seat, Hahnville 2 A county in E Missouri 456 sq m 3. Its county-seat 4. A city in Kane county, Ill 5 A village in Saginaw county, Mich 6 A city in Winona county, Minn 7. A city, county-seat of St Charles county Mo

Saint Chris'to-pher, 1 kris'to-fər, 2 eris'to-fer 1 One of the British Leeward Islands, 65 sq m capital Basseterre

Saint Kitt's. 2 See CHRISTOPHER

Saint Clair, 1 sānt klâr, 2 sānt clâr 1 **Arthur** (1735–⁹/₁₁ 1818), an American general and statesman, first governor of the Northwest Territory 2. A county in N E Alabama, 650 sq m county-seat Ashville 3. A county in S W Illinois 680 sq m county-seat, Belleville 4 A county in E Michigan 690 sq m county-seat Port Huron 5 A county in W Missouri 705 sq m county-seat Osceola 6. A city in St Clair county, Mich 7. A coal-mining borough in Schuylkill county, Pa 8. A river the outlet of Lake Huron forming a part of the boundary between St Clair county Mich and Ontario province Canada length 41 m 9 A lake which receives the St Clair river and discharges into Lake Erie by the Detroit river

Saint Clairs'ville, 1 klârz'vil 2 clârs'vil A village, the county-seat of Belmont county O

Saint"-Claude', 1 san"-klōd', 2 sān"-clōd', *n* A town in Jura department France

Saint Cloud, 1 sānt klaud *or* (*F*) san klū, 2 sānt cloud *or* (*F*) sān clų 1. A city, county-seat of Stearns county, Minn 2. A western suburb of Paris France, once a royal residence and now the seat of the Sèvres porcelain factory

Saint Croix, 1 sānt kroi 2 sānt crȯi 1. An American island of the Virgin group West Indies 84 sq m capital Christiansted **San'ta Cruz'.** 2 A river between N W Wisconsin and Minnesota length 200 m to the Mississippi river 3. A county in N W Wisconsin 711 sq m, county-seat, Hudson

Saint" Cyr', 1 san"-sir' 2 sān"-cȳr', *n* A village in Seine-et-Oise department France seat of national military academy

Saint Da'rid's, 1 sānt dă'vidz, 2 sānt dȧ'vids A cathedral town of Pembrokeshire, Wales the ancient **Menevia.**

Saint De-nis', 1 san də-nē' 2 sān de-nī' 1. A manufacturing town in Seine department France the burial-place of French kings and the site of remarkable medieval structures 2. A city capital of Reunion Island

Saint"-Dié', 1 san"-dī'ā', 2 sān"-dī'ę', *n* A cathedral town in Vosges department France

Saint"-Dizier', 1 san"-dē zyē', 2 sān"-dī zyę' *n* A town in Haute-Marne department France besieged by Charles V. in 1544 scene of the defeat of Napoleon by the allies, Jan 27 and March 26 1814

Sainte Anne, 1 sānt an *or* (*F*) sant ăn *or* (*F*) sānt an A river of Quebec province Canada noted for a beautiful cataract length 120 m to the St Lawrence

Sainte-Anne de-Beau"pré', 1 sānt-ən-də-bō prē' 2 sānt-an-də-bō prę', *n* A town at the mouth of Sainte Anne river, Quebec province, Canada the scene of annual pilgrimages for cures by the alleged miraculous power of relics of St Anne preserved in the local Roman Catholic parish church

Sainte"-Beuve', 1 sant"-bŭv' 2 sānt"-buv' **Charles Augustin** (¹²/₂₂1804–¹⁰/₁₁1869) The foremost French literary critic of his time *Causeries du Lundi* etc

Sainte"-Claire'-De-ville', 1 sant"-klâr'-də-vil', 2 sānt"-clâr'-də-vil', *n* **1. Charles** (³/₂1814–¹²/₁₁1876), a French geologist. **2. Henry Étienne** (³/₂1818–⁷/₁1881) a French chemist first invented a method of making aluminum in masses and of making certain gems artificially

Sainte"-Croix', 1 sant"-krwȧ' 2 sānt"-crwȧ', **Guillaume, Baron de** (¹/₂1746–⁷/₁₁1809) A French antiquarian *Mysteries of Paganism* [A suburb of Montreal Canada

Sainte Cu"ne-gonde', 1 sānt kū"ni-gond', 2 sānt cų"ne-gōnd'

Sainte Gen"e-vieve', 1 sānt jen'ə-vēv', 2 sānt gen e-vēv' **1.** A county in S E Missouri 493 sq m 2 Its county-seat

Sainte"-Hi'laire, 1 sant"-hĭ'lâr', 2 sānt"-hĭ'lâr' *n* **1. August de** (⁵/₂1779–⁹/₂₁1853) a French naturalist *Flora Brasiliæ Meridionalis* **2. Émile Marc de** (⁵/₂₁1796–¹¹/₁1887) a French writer *Recollections of the Pri ate Life of Napoleon*

Saint E-li'as, 1 sānt-ə-lai'əs 2 sānt e-lī'as A snow-capped volcanic peak in S Alaska 18 100 ft high it gives its name to a short range, the **Saint Elias Alps.**

Saint El'mo, 1 el'mo 2 el'mo 1 A town in Fayette county, Ill 2. A mountain in Colorado 10 053 ft high

Saint E"lol', 1 sant ē"lwȧ' 2 sānt ę"lwȧ' Village near Ypres, West Flanders held by the Canadians against German attack April 3–12 1916

Sainte"-Mar"gue-rite', 1 sant"-mär'gə-rit', 2 sānt"-mär'gę-rit', *n* An island near Cannes France where were imprisoned the Man with the Iron Mask and Marshal Bazaine

Sainte"-Ma"rie', 1 sant-mə'ri', 2 sānt"-mā"rē', *n* An island on the coast of Madagascar 64 sq m its capital

Sainte"-Ma"rie'-aux"-Mines', 1 sant"-mə ri'-ō"-min', 2 sānt"-mā rē'-ō"-min' *n* Same as MARKIRCH

Saintes, 1 sant, 2 sānt *n* A town in Charente-Inférieure department France capital of the old province Saintonge

Saint"-Ir"ĕl'enne', 1 san"-tē"ri'en' 2 sān"-tę"ri'ĕn', *n* A town in Loire department France an important coal-mining and iron manufacturing center

Saint Eus-ta'tius, 1 sānt yūs-tē'shus 2 sānt yus-tā'shŭs **1.** An island of the Lesser Antilles Dutch West Indies, 7 sq m 2 Its capital

Saint"-Ev"re-mond', 1 san-tē vr-mōn' 2 sān-tę"vr-mōn', **Seigneur de** (¹/₂1610–²/₂₁1703) Charles de Marguetel de Saint-Denis, a French dramatic writer satirist and wit

Saint"-Flour', 1 san -flur' 2 sān -flųr', *n* A cathedral town in Cantal department, France situated on a rock 3,000 ft above the sea

Saint Fran'cis, 1 sānt fran'sis 2 sānt frăn'çis **1.** A group of islands in the Nuyts archipelago on the coast of South Australia **2.** A river in S Missouri length, 450 m to the Mississippi river **3.** A river in S central Quebec province length 100 m from Lake St Francis, Beauce district to the St Lawrence river at Lake St Peter **4.** An enlargement of the St Lawrence river at the mouth of the Ottawa **5** A cape near Port Elizabeth South Africa **6** A county in E Arkansas 646 sq m county-seat, Forrest City

Saint Fran'cis-ville, 1 fran'sis-vil 2 frăn'çis-vil, *n* A town, parish-seat of West Feliciana parish La

Saint Fran'çois, 1 frăn'sis, 2 frăn'çis A county in S E Missouri 460 sq m county-seat Farmington

Saint Gall, 1 sant gâl 2 sān gȧl 1 A canton in N E Switzerland 779 sq m 2. Its capital, site of a Benedictine abbey

Saint Gau'dens, 1 sānt gô'denz, 2 sānt gȧ'dĕns **Augustus** (¹/₂1848–³/₂1907) An Irish-American sculptor *Shaw Monument* (Boston) *Sherman* (New York)

Saint-Gau'dens, *n* 1 sañ-go dōn' 2 sāñ-ço'dāñ' A town in Haute-Garonne department France

Saint George, 1 sānt jô'j, 2 sānt gôrg 1. One of the Bermuda Islands 11 sq m a fortified military depot. 2 Its capital, an ancient city and former capital of the Bermuda Islands 3 An island opposite the mouth of the Apalachicola river, W Florida separated from the mainland by **Saint George's Strait.** 4 A town capital of Grenada Island, West Indies 5 A town in Knox county, Me 6 A city, county-seat of Washington county, Utah 7. Same as FREETOWN [Wales

Saint George's Chan'nel. The strait between Ireland and

Saint"-Ger"main', 1 sañ -zer'man' 2 sāñ"-zhĕr mañ', *n* **1 Comte de** (¹/₂₁1707–¹/₂₁1778) Claude Louis a French field-marshal in Denmark and Minister of War **2 Count** (–1784) a Hungarian adventurer who claimed to possess the philosopher s stone and an elixir of life and held a superstitious ascendancy over European courts **3.** An aristocratic suburb of Paris France, which contains a royal château park and museums, and is a favorite pleasure-resort **Saint"-Ger"main"-en-Laye'.**

Saint"-Gilles', 1 san"-zil', 2 sāñ"-zhil' *n* **1.** A town in Gard department, France **Saint"-Gilles"-les-Bou"cheries'.** 2. A suburb S W of Brussels Belgium

Saint Goth'ard, 1 sānt goth'ərd *or* (*F*) sañ go târ', 2 sānt gŏth'ard *or* (*F*) sāñ ço târ' A mountain chain of the Swiss-Italian Alps with one peak Pizzo Rotondo, 10 490 ft high has a noted hospice and pass tunneled between Göschenen and Airolo (9¹/₄ miles), begun June 1872 completed Feb 29, 1880

Saint He-le'na, 1 in-il'nə 2 he-lē'na **1.** A British island in the S Atlantic ocean where Napoleon was held in exile, 1815–1821, and General Cronje and many Boer prisoners were detained 1901–1902 area, 47 sq m capital Jamestown **2.** An island of the Sea Island group, off Beaufort county, S C **3.** A parish in E Louisiana, 409 sq m; parish-seat, Greensburg **4.** A town in Napa county, Cal

Saint Hel'ens, 1 hel'enz 2 hĕl'ĕnz **1 Mount,** a volcanic mountain in Skamania county Wash 12 000 ft high **2.** A glass-manufacturing town in S W Lancashire England

Saint Hel'ier, 1 hel'yər, 2 hĕl'yer The capital of Jersey Island

Saint" Hen"ri', 1 sant' an'ri', 2 sānt' ăñ'ri' A town, Levis district, Quebec province Canada

Saint Hy'a-cinthe, 1 sānt hai'ə-sinth *or* (*F*) sañ'tī'ə'sañt' 2 sānt hȳ'ə-cinth *or* (*F*) sāñ'tȳ ă çañt' A district and manufacturing city in Quebec province, Canada, 263 sq m

Saint Ig'nace, 1 sānt ig'nēs, 2 sānt ig'năç A port and lumber-mart on the N shore of the Straits of Mackinac, Mich

Saint Ives', 1 sānt aivz', 2 sānt ivs' 1 A seaport in Cornwall England 2 A borough and market town in Huntingdonshire, England, an ancient cattle-market

Saint James, 1 jēmz 2 jāmz 1 A parish in S E Louisiana 280 sq m, parish-seat Convent 2. A village county-seat of Watonwan county Minn 3 Same as SANTIAGO

Saint James's The British court so called from the palace of St James s Pall Mall London the town residence of the sovereigns of England from William III to William IV, now only used for levees, etc

Saint Jean and I"ber"ville', 1 sañ jān and i'ber vil' 2 sāñ zhan and ī'bĕr vil' A district in Quebec province Canada 403 sq m

Saint"-Jean' d'An"gĕ"ly', 1 san"-zān' don'zē"li' 2 sāñ"-zhāñ' dāñ'zhę lȳ' A town in Charente-Inférieure department France a stronghold of the Huguenots

Saint Jē"rôme', 1 san zē rōm', 2 sāñ zhę"rōm' A town in Terrebonne district Quebec province, Canada

Saint John, 1 sānt jon, 2 sānt jŏn (*as a British surname* 1 sin'jin, 2 sin'jin) **1. James Augustus** (³/₂1801–³/₂₂ 1875), an English Orientalist, explorer journalist and author **2. John Pierce** (¹/₂1833–⁷/₂₁1916), an American army officer, legislator, and reformer Governor of Kansas 1879–1883, and leader in the Prohibition movement **3. Oliver** (1598–¹²/₂₁1673), an English jurist who first advocated republican government in England **4 Percy Bolingbroke** (³/₂1821–³/₂₁1889), an English author of boys' books son of J A **5** A lake in N Quebec Canada, nearly circular and 25 m wide which discharges into the St Lawrence by the Saguenay river **6** A river in New Brunswick province, Canada mainly on the boundary between New Brunswick and Maine, length 550 m to the Bay of Fundy **7.** American island of the Virgin group, West Indies, 21 sq m capital, Cruz Bay **8.** A mountain in Colorado 10 087 ft high **9** A town capital of Antigua Island **10** A county in N E Florida, 960 sq m county-seat, St Augustine

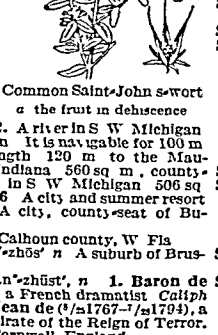
Saint Johns, 1 jonz 2 jŏnz **1.** A navigable river in N E Florida length 350 m to the Atlantic ocean near Jacksonville **2.** A village county-seat of Clinton county, Mich **3.** Same as SAN JUAN

Saint John's. The capital of Newfoundland

Saint Johns'bur-y, 1 jonz'bər-i 2 jŏnz'bur-y A manufacturing town county-seat of Caledonia county, Vt

Saint Johns'ville, 1 jonz'vil, 2 jŏnz'vil A village in Montgomery county N Y

Saint-John's'-wort, 1 sānt-jonz'-wŭrt, 2 sant-jŏnz'-wûrt, *n* **1.** Any species of *Hypericum*, espec *H perforatum*, the common Saint-John's-wort, a hardy perennial and pernicious weed in dry fields, with numerous deep-yellow flowers in open leafy cymes **2.** In England, also, the Indian currant — **bedstraw Saint-John's-wort,** a somewhat woody perennial (*Hypericum galloides*) 12 to 30 inches high found in the eastern United States



Common Saint-John s-wort
a the fruit in dehiscence

Saint John the Bap'tist. A parish in S E Louisiana 209 sq m parish-seat Edgard

Saint Jo'seph, 1 sānt jō'zef 2 sānt jō'sĕf 1 A Canadian island between Lake Huron and Lake Superior, length, 19 m **2.** A river in S W Michigan length 250 m to Lake Michigan It is navigable for 100 m **3** A river in N W Ohio length 120 m to the Maumee river **4** A county in N Indiana 560 sq m, county-seat South Bend **5** A county in S W Michigan 506 sq m county-seat Centerville **6** A city and summer resort in Berrien county Mich **7.** A city, county-seat of Buchanan county Mo

Saint Jo'seph's Bay. A bay in Calhoun county, W Fla

Saint"-Josse', 1 san"-zōs' 2 sāñ"-zhōs' *n* A suburb of Brussels, Belgium

Saint"-Just', 1 san"-zūst', 2 sāñ"-zhŭst', *n* **1. Baron de** (1769–1826) Godard d Ancour a French dramatist *Caliph of Bagdad* **2. Louis Antoine Jean de** (⁵/₂1767–¹/₂1794), a revolutionist one of the triumvirate of the Reign of Terror.

Saint Just. A mining town in Cornwall England

Saint Kil'da, 1 kil'də 2 kil'dȧ **1** An island of the Outer Hebrides Scotland 1 9 sq m, it has cliffs 1,220 feet high. **2.** A watering-place and suburb of Melbourne, Australia

Saint Kitt's. See SAINT CHRISTOPHER

Saint"-Lam"bert', 1 san"-lan"bər' 2 sāñ"-lāñ"bĕr', **Marquis de** (¹²/₂₁1716–⁷/₁1803) Jean François a French poet

Saint Lan'dry, 1 sānt lan'dri, 2 sānt lăn'dry A parish in S W Louisiana 1,662 sq m parish-seat, Opelousas

Saint Law'rence, 1 sānt lô'rens, 2 sānt lą'rĕnç **1.** An Alaskan island in Bering Sea 80 by 20 m **2 Cape,** a point on N Breton Island, Nova Scotia **3. Gulf of,** an inlet of the Atlantic ocean, E of Newfoundland **4** A river of Canada, the outlet of the Great Lakes length, 1900 miles to the Gulf of Saint Lawrence **5** A county in N New York 2,810 sq m county-seat, Canton

Saint Leon'ards 1 len'ərdz 2 lĕn'ərdș **1 Lord** (³/₂₁1781–¹/₂1875) Edward Burtenshaw Sugden an English jurist: Lord Chancellor, 1852, *Law of Vendors and Purchasers* **2.** A seaside resort in Sussex England, suburb of Hastings

Saint Leon'ard's A town in Tasmania near Launceston

Saint"-Lô', 1 san"-lō', 2 sāñ"-lō', *n* A former cathedral town capital of La Manche department, France

Saint Lou'is, 1 sānt lū'is *or* lū'i 2 sānt lų'is *or* lų'i 1 A French island at the mouth of the Senegal river, West Africa 2 **Lake,** an expansion of the Saint Lawrence river at the mouth of the Ottawa above Lachine Rapids 3 A river in N E Minnesota length, 220 m to Lake Superior 4 A county in N E Minnesota 5 562 sq m, county-seat, Duluth 5. A county in E Missouri 483 sq m, county-seat, Clayton 6 A city in Missouri on the Mississippi river, a manufacturing commercial and railroad center, seat of Christian Brothers College (Roman Catholic), founded in 1851, of Saint Louis University (Roman Catholic), founded in 1818 and of Washington University (non-sectarian), founded in 1853 7 A city in Gratiot county, Mich 8. A town in Saint Louis Island, capital of Senegal 9. A town in Reunion Island

Saint Lu'cia, 1 lū'shə *or* lū-sī'ə, 2 lų'sha *or* lų-cī'a The largest of the Windward Islands, West Indies, 233 sq m; capital, Castries

Saint Lu'cie, 1 lū'si 2 lų'çi A county in S E Florida

Saint"-Ma"lo', 1 san"-mə"lō', 2 sāñ"-mā"lō', *n* A fortified seaport Ille-et-Vilaine department France

Saint"-Marc"-Gi"rar'din', 1 san"-märk'-zi'rar'dañ', 2 sāñ"-märç'-zhī rar dāñ', **François Auguste** (³/₂1801–⁴/₁₁ 1873) A French statesman and academician

Saint"-Mars', 1 sañ"-mār', 2 sāñ"-mâr', **Marchioness de** (³/₂1804–³/₂1872) Gabrielle Anne Cisterne de Courtilas, a French writer, especially of romances

Saint"-Mar"tin', 1 sañ"-mar'tan', 2 sāñ"-mār'tāñ', *n* **1. Antoine Jean** (³/₂1791–⁷/₂1832), a French Orientalist **2. Marquis de** (¹/₂₁1743–¹⁰/₂₁1803), Louis Claude "The Unknown Philosopher, a French philosopher and moralist 3 An island in the West Indies under joint control of France and the Netherlands

Saint Mar'tin. 1 sānt mār'tin, 2 sānt mär'tin A parish in S Louisiana, 493 sq m parish-seat, Saint Martinville

Saint Ma'ry, 1 sānt mē'ri, 2 sānt mā'ry **1.** A parish in S Louisiana 658 sq m parish-seat, Franklin 2 A town in Marion county Ky seat of Saint Mary s College (Roman Catholic), founded in 1821 3 A village in Auglaize county, O 4. A borough in Elk county, Pa 5. A river connecting Lakes Superior and Huron length, 40 m canalled about its rapids

Saint Ma'rys, 1 mē'riz 2 mā'rys **1.** A river in N F Florida between Florida and Georgia length, 175 m to the Atlantic ocean 2 A river in N W Ohio length, 110 m to the Maumee river 3 A county in S Maryland 372 sq m county-seat Leonardtown 4 A city in Pottawatomie county, Kan seat of Saint Mary's College (Roman Catholic) founded in 1845 [Seine department France

Saint"-Maur', 1 san"-mōr', 2 sāñ -mōr', *n* A town in

Saint Mau"rice', 1 san mō"ris' 2 sāñ mō"rię' **1** A river in Quebec province length 360 m to the Saint Lawrence, has Shawanegan Falls 130 ft high 2 A suburb of Paris

Saint Mein'rad, 1 sānt main'rad 2 sānt min'răd A town in Spencer county, Ind seat of Saint Meinrad College (Roman Catholic), founded in 1857

Saint Mi'chael, 1 mai'kəl, 2 mi'cel **1** An island of the Azores, 350 sq m capital Ponta Delgada **San Mi-guel'.** **2.** A province in S E Finland 8 818 sq m **3** Its capital

Saint Mi'chael's Mount. A conical rocky islet in Mount s Bay, Cornwall, England site of a priory founded by Edward the Confessor surmounted by a castle Compare MONT SAINT MICHEL

Saint-Mihiel, 1 san"-mi'el' 2 sāñ"-mi'ęl' *n* A town in Meuse department France on Meuse river Head of salient of German attack wiped out by counter-attack of the United States Army, Sept 12 1918

Saint Mo'ritz, 1 sānt mō'rits 2 sānt mō'rits A summer and winter resort in the Upper Engadine, Switzerland

Saint"-Na"zaire', 1 san"-nə"zâr', 2 sāñ"-nā zâr', *n* A seaport in Loire-Inferieure department France

Saint Neots, 1 sānt nits 2 sānt nēts A market-town in Huntingdonshire England

Saint Nich'o-las See SANTA CLAUS

Saint Ni"co"las', 1 san ni kō lâ' 2 sān ni"cō"lâ' **1** A mining town in E Flanders province, Belgium **2.** A town in Meurthe-et-Moselle department, France

Saint Nin'i-ans, 1 sānt nin'i-ənz, 2 sānt nin'i-ans A parish in Stirlingshire, Scotland embracing the field of Bannockburn **Saint Ring'ans.**

Saint"-Omer', 1 sant"-ō mer', 2 sānt"-ō mār', *n* A manufacturing town in Pas-de-Calais department, France

Sain"tonge', 1 san tōnz', 2 sān tōnzh', *n* An old province in W France, now forming the greater part of Charente-Inferieure department capital Saintes [of Paris

Saint"-Ouen', 1 sant"-wān' 2 sānt"-wāñ' *n* A N suburb

Saint Pan'cras, 1 sānt pan'kras, 2 sānt păn'cras A borough in N London, England

Saint Par'is. A village in Champaign county, O

Saint Paul, 1 sānt pôl 2 sānt pąl 1 See PAUL 2 A small volcanic barren island in the S Indian ocean ceded by England to France in 1892 3 A river in Liberia West Africa length 200 m to the Atlantic ocean 4. A city in Neosho county, Kan 5. A city, the capital of Minnesota seat of Hamline University (Methodist Episcopal), founded in 1854 and of Macalester College (Presbyterian) founded in 1884 6 A city, county-seat of Howard, Neb 7 A town in Reunion Island [capital of Angola.

Saint Paul de Lo-an'da, 1 lo-ān'də 2 lo-ān'dȧ A city

Saint-pau'll-a, 1 sānt-pō'li-ə, 2 sānt-pą'li-a, *n* *Bot* A small genus of East-African plants of the family *Gesneraceæ* characterized by ovate leaves and nodding light-blue flowers the corolla subrotate and 2-lipped *S tonantha* is the African violet [< *St Paul*-Illaire German courtier]

Saint Paul's Bay. A town in Charlevoix district, Quebec province Canada

Saint Pe'ter, 1 sānt pi'tər, 2 sānt pē'ter **1.** See PETER **2.** A lake in Quebec province an expansion of the St Lawrence river length, 35 m **3.** A city, county-seat of Nicollet county, Minn seat of Gustavus Adolphus College (Lutheran), founded in 1862

Saint Pe'ter Port. A town, capital of Guernsey Island.

Saint Pe'ter's; St. Pi"erre's.

Saint Pe'ters-burg, 1 sānt pi'tərz-bûrg 2 sānt pē'ters-bûrg. **1.** Former name of a government in N European Russia; 20 760 sq m **2.** Former name of its capital also capital of Russia on the Gulf of Finland founded by Peter the

Great, 1703 name changed to **Pet'ro-grad**, 1914, thence to **Len'in-grad**, 1923 **Pe'ters-burg‡.** 3. A pleasure-resort in Pinellas county Fla.—**St Petersburg Standard Hundred**, see note under LUMBER

Saint"-Pierre', 1 saṅ"-pyār', 2 sāṅ"-pyĕr', *n* **1 Charles Irénée Castel de** (²/₁₈1658–¹/₀1743), a French writer and ecclesiastic **2. Jacques Henri Bernardin de** (¹/₁₈1737–¹/₁8141), a French author, *Paul and Virginia* **3.** Chief of a small group of islands which together with the Miquelon group constitute the French colony of Saint-Pierre and Miquelon **4.** Capital and chief town of the colony, situated on the island of Saint Pierre, terminus of the French-American telegraph cable **5** A town in Martinique Island, completely destroyed by volcanic eruption on May 8, 1902 See PELÉE **6** Same as SAINT PETER PORT

Saint"-Pol"-de-Lé"on', 1 saṅ"-pōl"-de-lē"ōṅ' 2 sāṅ"-pōl"-de-lę"ōn' *n* A town in Finistère department, France

Saint"-Quen"tin', 1 saṅ"-kaṅ'tan' 2 sāṅ"-kaṅ'tāṅ', *n* A town in Aisne department, France, where the Spanish and English defeated the French, Aug 10, 1557 and on Jan 19, 1871, the Germans defeated the French taken by the Germans, March 21, 1918 recovered by Allied British French, and American forces Oct 1, 1918

Saint"-Re-my', 1 saṅ"-rə-mī', 2 sāṅ"-re-mȳ', *n* A stone-quarrying town in Bouches-du-Rhône department France

Saint"-Saëns', 1 saṅ"-sāṅs' 2 sāṅ"-sans', **Charles Camille** (²/₁1835–¹²/₁₈1921) A French composer, organist, pianist

Saint Savior, 1 sānt sāv'yər, 2 sānt sāv'yor **1.** The basilica known as St John Lateran, Rome, which is actually dedicated to the Savior **2 Order of**, the Brigittines

Saints'bur-y, 1 sānts'bər-ı, 2 sānts'bər-y, **George Edward Bateman** (¹⁰/₁₈1845–) An English literary critic

Saint"-Ser"van', 1 saṅ"-ser'vāṅ', 2 sāṅ"-sĕr'vāṅ', *n* A seaport in Ille-et-Vilaine department, France

Saint"-Sï"mon', 1 saṅ"-sï'mōṅ' *or* (*Eng*) sānt-saï'mən, 2 sāṅ"-sï'mōṅ' *or* (*Eng*) sānt-sï'mon, *n* **1 Count** (¹⁷/₁₈ 1760–⁹/₁₀1825), Claude Henri, founder of French socialism **2. Duc de** (¹/₁₆1675–²/₂1755), Louis de Rouvroi, a French writer and diplomat —**St.-Si-mo'ni-an. I.** *a* Relating to Saint-Simon or St-Simonism **II.** *n* A believer in St-Simonism **St.-Si'mon-ist‡, St. Si'mon-ite‡.**—**St-Si'mon-ism**, *n* The socialistic principles of Count C H St-Simon, advocating the state ownership of all property and the distribution of earnings based on the amount and quality of the work done by each laborer **Si-mo'ni-an-ism‡.**

Saint Ste'phen, 1 sānt stī'vən, 2 sānt stē'ven A town in Charlotte district, New Brunswick, Canada

Saint Tam'ma-ny, 1 tam'ə-nı, 2 tăm'a-ny A parish in S E Louisiana, 874 sq m , parish-seat, Covington

Saint Thom'as, 1 tom'əs 2 tŏm'as **1.** A volcanic island in the Gulf of Guinea 259 sq m capital, São Thome **2** An American island of the Virgin group, West Indies 33 sq m capital, Charlotte Amalie **3.** A city, chief town of Elgin W district, Ontario province, Canada **4** A town in Franklin county Pa [province Belgium

Saint Trond, 1 saṅ trōṅ, 2 sān trōṅ A town in Limburg

Saint Ubes See SETUBAL

Saint"-Vic"tor', 1 saṅ"-vïk'tōr', 2 sāṅ"-vïc'tōr', **Paul Bins, Comte de** (¹/₁₈1827–⁷/₈1881) A French author and critic

Saint Vin'cent, 1 vin'sənt, 2 vin'çənt **1. Earl** (¹/₁1735–³/₁₆1823), John Jervis, a British admiral defeated the Spanish off Cape St Vincent, 1797 **2** An island of the Lesser Antilles, British West Indies, 132 sq m capital, Kingstown devastated by volcanic eruptions May 1, 1812 and May 7, 17, 18 and 24, 1902 See LA SOUFFRIÈRE **3.** An island of the Cape Verde group, 80 sq m **4. Cape,** the S W point of Portugal, near which important naval battles were fought between the British and the Spanish in 1780 and 1797 **5 Gulf,** a gulf in S Australia

Saint"-Y"rieix', 1 saṅ"-tï'rï'ĕks', 2 sāṅ"-tȳ'rï'ęks', *n* A town in Haute-Vienne department, France, its beds supply the kaolin for the French potteries

salp, 1 sălp, 2 sălp, *v* & *n* [Scot] Soap **sapet.**

sair, 1 sār, 2 sār, *vt* [Scot] To serve, satisfy with food or the like —**sair't**, *pa* Served

sair, *a* [Scot] Sore, sorrowful —**sair'lı**, *adv*

sair'ing, 1 sār'ıng, 2 sār'ing *n* [Scot] A serving, that which serves or suffices, a sufficient quantity, as of food

sair'y, 1 sār'ı, 2 sār'y, *a* Sorrowful, wretched, poor

saisi, *n* Same as SAICE

Sais', 1 sēs, 2 sīs, *n* A city of ancient Egypt on the Rosetta branch of the Nile, seat of the worship of the goddess Neith capital of Egypt during the 25th and 26th dynasties and burial-place of kings of the 7th and 6th centuries B C

Sa'ist [Gr] —**Sa-it'ic**, *a* **Sa'itet**

Sais"set', 1 sē"sē', 2 sā sę', **Émile Edmond** (⁹/₁₈1814–¹²/₁₇ 1863) A French philosopher and author

Sal'ta-ma, 1 sal'tə-mə, 2 sl'ta-mā, *n* A ken in S central Honshu Island, Japan capital, Urawa [SAY', *v*

salth, 1 selth 2 sĕth [Archaic] *Sd per sing pres ind of* **salth**, 1 sēth, 2 sāth, *n* [Scot] The coalfish **saithe‡**

Sal'va, 1 sal'və, 2 sl'va, *n* [Hind] A devotee of Siva —**Sal'vism**, *n* Sivism

sal'yid, *n* Same as SAYID

sa-jou', 1 sa-jū' *or* (*F*) sa'ʒū', 2 sa-ju' *or* (*F*) sä'zhų', *n* [S Am] Same as SAPAJOU **sa-lou'‡.**

Sa'kai, 1 sā'kaı, 2 sa'kı, *n* One of a primitive, probably aboriginal race in the Malay Peninsula, lighter than the Malays, and inferior to them in culture

Sa'ka-i, 1 sā'ka-ı, 2 sa'ka-ı, *n* Same as MIKUNI

Sa"ka-rï'yah, 1 sā"ra-rï'ya, 2 sa"ka-rï'ya, *n* A river in Asia Minor, length, 230 m to the Black Sea **Sa"ka-rï'a‡**

Sa-ka'ta, 1 sa-kā'ta 2 sa-ka'ta, *n* A seaport at the mouth of the Mogami river, N. W Honshu Island, Japan

Sa"ka-ta'ya-na, 1 sā"kə-tā'ya-nə, 2 sa'ka-ta'ya-na, *n* An ancient Sanskrit grammarian, known only by his writings

sake', 1 sēk, 2 sāk, *n* **1.** Purpose of obtaining or accomplishing with *for* and the name of the thing to be done or obtained preceded by *of* now rarely with a possessive, as, to open the window *for the sake of* air, *for honor's sake* **2.** Interest or regard felt for any person or thing, account commonly with *for* and a possessive, less often with *of*, as in def 1 often in the plural when with a possessive plural, as, *for your sake* [< AS *sacu*, strife] —**for old sake's sake**, for the sake of times gone by —**for one's name's s**, out of regard to one's name —**la sakes! land sakes! sakes alive!** indeed! rustic corruptions of mild expletives, now but interjections of surprize

sa'ke', 1 sā'kı, 2 sa'kē, *n* [Jap] **1.** A fermented liquor made from rice, **2.** By extension, in Japan, any spirituous liquor **sa'kee‡; sa'kı‡.**

sa-keen', 1 sa-kin', 2 sa-kēn', *n* An ibex (*Capra sibirica*) of the Altai and Himalaya mountains, the tek See illus in preceding column

sa'ker', 1 sā'kər, 2 sā'ker, *n* **1.** A large Old World lanner falcon (*Falco sacer*), also, the related American prairie-falcon **2.** [Prov Eng] The peregrine falcon [< OF *sacre*, < LL *sacer*, < Ar *saqr*, falcon]

sa'ker'‡, *n* An old form of cannon, of 5 to 12 pounds caliber

sa'ker-et, *n* The male saker

Sa'kha, 1 sā'kə, 2 sā'ka, *n* [Sans] A recension or critical text of an ancient author, particularly in Vedic literature

Sa"kha-lin', 1 sā ka-lïn', 2 sā'ka-lïn', *n* An island owned jointly by Russia and Japan in S W Okhotsk sea, 29,936 sq m the portion S of latitude 50° was ceded to Japan by the treaty of Portsmouth, Sept 5, 1905 **Sa"gha-lin'‡.**

sakh-rah', 1 sak-rā', 2 sak-ra', *n* [Ar] The sacred rock at Jerusalem on which the temple was built

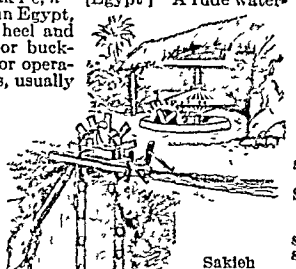
sakh-rat', 1 sak-rāt', 2 sak-rat', *n* [Ar] In Moslem mythology, an emerald-colored stone conferring miraculous gifts

sa'kı', 1 sā'kı, 2 sā'kı, *n* [S Am] A South-American ceboid monkey of the genus *Pithecia*, having a long, bushy, non-prehensile tail See SAI and COUXIA The black saki (*P satanas*), the hairy (*P hirsuta*), the bald-headed (*P calvus*), the white-headed (*P leucocephalus*), and the red-backed or hand-drinking (*P chiropotes*) are well-known species, often tamed

sa'kı', *n* [Per] A cupbearer

The Eternal *Saki* from that Bowl has pour'd
Millions of Bubbles like us and will pour
FITZGERALD'S *Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam* st 46, ll 3 4

sak'ı-eh, 1 sak'ı-e, 2 sāk'ı-ĕ, *n* [Egypt] A rude water-raising device, used in Egypt, having a wheel or wheel and chain carrying pots or buckets, and mechanism for operation by draft-animals, usually oxen



Sakieh

An occasional *sakia* or water-wheel began the monotonous music of the river G W CURTIS *Nile Notes* p 47 (in 1862)

Compare illus under NORIA

sak'ı-at; **sak'ı-aht**; **sak'ı-et**; **sak'ı-yeh**; **sak'kı-yek‡.**

Sa"ki-shï'ma, 1 sā"kı-shï'mə, 2 sa ki-shï'ma, *n* A group of islands E of Taiwan (Formosa), comprising the Miyako and Yayeyama groups

Sak-ma'ra, 1 sak-mā'rə 2 sak-ma'ra, *n* A river in E Europe, length, 300 m to the Ural river

Sak'ra, 1 sāk'rə 2 sak'ra *n* *Hindu Myth* Same as INDRA

sak'ta, 1 sāk'tə, 2 sak'ta, *n* [Hind] A worshiper of a Sakti, representing the female principle regarded as the consort of Brahma, Vishnu, or Siva especially of Siva

Sak'ti, 1 sāk'tı 2 sak'ti, *n* [Sans] **1.** The female principle **2** In Hinduism, the female consort of a deity, specif, under such names as *Kali*, "the black one," *Durga* "the terrible one," etc, that of Siva —**Sak'tism**, *n* Sakti-worship

sak'ul-ya, 1 suk'ul-yə, 2 sūk'ul-ya *n* *Hindu Cult* One who offers the lepa, or an ancestor who receives the offer [Sans]

Sa-kun'ta-la, 1 sə-kūn'tə-lə, 2 sa-kųn'ta-lā, *n* [Sans] The title and heroine of a Sanskrit drama in seven acts by Kâlidâsa, called Abhignâna-Sakuntalam, or "Sakuntalâ recognized by the ring" The first English translation of this drama, by Sir William Jones (Calcutta, 1789), was the starting-point of modern Sanskrit philology

sak'ur, 1 sā'kur, 2 sa'kůr, *n* [E Ind] A small astringent gall formed on certain species of tamarisk (*Tamarix*), used in dyeing and in medicine

Sak'ya, 1 sāk'yə 2 sa'kya *n* [Sans] The family name of Buddha, who is called **Sakya-muni**, the monk of the family of the Sakyas, or **Sakya-sinha**, the lion of the Sakyas

Sakya is the name of the author, or reviver of Buddhism *Vishnu Purâná* tr by H H Wilson, vol iv, bk iv, p 170 note (trn & co 1868)

sal', 1 sal, 2 săl, *n* [L] Salt used in chemistry and pharmacy —**sal absinthii**, an impure potassium carbonate obtained from the ashes of wormwood —**sal acetosella**, the acid oxalate of potassium —**sal aeratus**, same as SALERATUS —**sal alembroth**, a combination of mercuric chloride and ammonium chloride **salt of wisdom‡.**—**sal amarum**, magnesium sulfate, Epsom salts **sal cathar-ticus‡** —**sal ammoniac** (*Mineral*), a white, vitreous, soluble ammonium chlorid (NH_4Cl), crystallizing in the isometric system —**sal cullinarius**, table or common salt —**sal Cyrenaicus**, same as SAL AMMONIAC —**sal de duobus**, potassium sulfate **sal duplicatus‡.**—**sal diureticus**, potassium acetate —**sal enixum**, hydrogen potassium sulfate or potassium bisulfate —**sal gemmæ**, rock salt —**sal Jovis**, stannic chlorid **salt of tin‡.**—**sal Martis**, iron sulfate copperas green vitriol —**sal microcosmicum**, ammonium-sodium phosphate, used as a flux in blowpipe analysis —**sal mirabile**, sodium sulfate **Glauber's salt‡.** —**sal plumbi**, same as SUGAR OF LEAD —**sal prunella**, same as PRUNELLA‡ —**sal Saturni**, sugar of lead —**sal sedativus**, boric acid **sal sedativus Hombergii‡.**—**sal seignette**, see under SEIDLITZ POWDER —**sal soda**, sodium carbonate washing-soda —**sal tartre**, potassium carbonate, purified pearlash **salt of tartar‡** —**sal vitrioli**, zinc sulfate —**sal volatile**, ammonium carbonate **volatile salt‡.**

sal, 1 sāl *or* sōl, 2 sal *or* sal *n* [E Ind] A very large tree (*Shorea robusta*) growing in India It yields a dark-brown, cross-grained heart-wood, that is hard, heavy, strong, and tough, and highly prized for building purposes A pale aromatic dammar-like resin, called **dammar** and **sal-dammar**, is obtained from the tree, and the Tussar silkworm feeds on its leaves **sal'-tree"‡.**

Sal', 1 sāl, 2 sal, *n* **1.** An island of the Cape Verde group, 20 by 9 m **2.** A river in S European Russia, length, 400 m to the Don river

sa'lal', 1 sā'lo, 2 sa'la- *n* [It, Sp, & Port] A large room, especially, a dining-room or drawing-room

Sa'la', 1 sē'lə 2 sā'la, *n* **1 George Augustus Henry** (¹¹/₁₈1828–¹⁰/₁1895), an English essayist and journalist **2.** *Bib Lute* iii, 35

sa-laam', 1 sə-lām', 2 sa-lām', *vt* & *vi* To greet with or make a salaam —**sa-laam'ing**, *n*

sa-laam', *n* An Oriental salutation or obeisance performed by bowing the head and body very low, with the palm of the right hand on the forehead, also, a respectful or ceremonious verbal greeting [< Hind *salām*, < Ar *salām*, < *salm*, saluting]

—**salaam alaikum** [Ar] peace be unto you a Mohammedan greeting —**s convulsion** (*Pathol*) a form of convulsion sometimes occurring in childhood, characterized by a peculiar bobbing or bowing of the head. **s. spasm‡.**

sal'a-bl(eᴾ, 1 sēl'a-bl, 2 sāl'a-bl, *a* That may be sold; marketable, hence, venal now rare

Allowances must be made *for the necessity* of a certain proportion of abuse and ridicule in a Review, in order to make it *saleable* COLERIDGE *Works, Biog Lit* in vol iii p 586 (in 1858)

sale'a-bl(eᴾ‡.—sal"a-bil'ı-ty, sal'a-bl(e-nessᴾ, *n* —**sal'-a-bly**, *adv*

Sal"a-bo'nı, 1 sal'ə-bō'nıl, 2 săl'a-bō'nı, *n* *Bib* (Douai)

Sal"a-bo'nite, 1 sal'ə-bō'nait, 2 săl'a-bō'nit, *n* *Bib* (Douai)

sal-ac'e-tol, 1 sal-as'ı-tōl *or* -tol, 2 săl-ăç'e-tōl *or* -tŏl, *n* *Chem* A colorless, crystalline compound ($HOC_6H_4COOCH_2COCH_3$) obtained by the action of monochloracetone on sodium salicylate [< L *salix*, willow, + ACETO- + -OL]

sa-la'cious, 1 sə-lē'shus, 2 sa-lā'shŭs, *a* Having strong sexual desires, lustful, lecherous, hence, impure, as, *salacious* fiction [< L *salax* (*salac-*), < *salio*, leap] —**sa-la'cious-ly**, *adv* —**sa-la'cious-ness**, *n* The quality of being salacious in man, satyriasis, in woman, nymphomania **sa-lac'ı-ty‡.**

sal'ad, 1 sal'əd, 2 săl'ad, *n* **1.** A dish of green herbs or of vegetables, usually uncooked and chopped or sliced, sometimes mixed with cooked and chopped cold meat, fish, etc, and served usually with a dressing Turkey and chicken, lobsters, crabs, or shrimps are principally used for such mixtures, the salad often taking its name from the chief ingredient, as **chicken** or **lobster salad.** The dressing is variously compounded of oil vinegar, mustard etc **2** Any vegetable used for salad The herbs and vegetables chiefly used for salad are lettuce, cabbage, celery, onions, chicory, radishes, cress, potatoes (boiled), cucumbers, and tomatoes **3.** [Local, U S] Lettuce [< F *salade*, < O It *salata*, < LL *salata*, f of *salatus*, pp of *salo* salt, < L *sal*, salt] **sal'adet** —**sal'ad-bur"net**, *n* The common cultivated burnet See BURNET —**s days**, days of youth, freshness, and inexperience —**s oil**, *n* Olive-oil —**s rocket**, *n* Same as ROCKET², 2

sa-la'dang, 1 sə-lā'dąn 2 sa-la'dang, *n* **1.** The Indian gaur **2** The Indian tapir [Sumatra]

Sal'a-din, 1 sal'ə-din, 2 săl'a-din, *n* (1137–1193) Salah-ed-din Yusuf ibn Ayub sultan of Egypt and Syria defended Acre for two years against the Crusaders [of a salad.

sal'ad-ing, *n* [Rare] **1** Salad-vegetables **2.** The making

sa"la-gra'ma, 1 sā"lə-grā'mə, 2 sa'la-gra'ma, *n* [Anglo-Ind] A sacred stone or pebble, especially one containing a fossil ammonite adopted as the representative of some god **sal'a-gram‡; sal'gram‡; sal'ı-gram‡.**

Sa'lah, 1 sē'lə, 2 sā'la *n* *Bib Gen* x, 24 [Heb]

Sal'a-l, 1 sal'ı-al, 2 săl'a-l, *n* *Bib* (Douai)

sal'al tree", 1 sal'al-trï' 2 săl'l-trē", *n* [Anglo-Ind] A tropical Asiatic tree (*Boswellia serrata*) which furnishes the resin olibanum supposed to be the frankincense of the ancients In India it is employed both as a perfume and a medicine

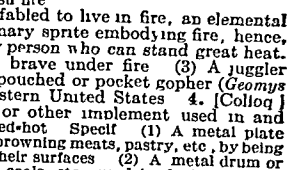
sal'al, 1 sal'el, 2 săl'al, *n* An evergreen shrub (*Gaultheria shallon*) of California, Oregon, and northward, bearing dark-purple, fleshy, edible berries, of the size of a grape [Prob. of Am Ind origin] —**sal'al-ber"ry**, *n*

sa-lam', *v* & *n* Same as SALAAM

Sal"a-man'ca, *n* **1.** 1 sal'ə-maṅ'kə *or* (*Sp*) sā'la-māṅ'ka, 2 săl'a-măṅ'ca *or* (*Sp*) sa'la-maṅ'ca A province in Leon, Spain, 4,829 sq m **2.** Its capital, seat of the University of Salamanca here the French under Marmont were defeated by Wellington July 22, 1812 **3** 1 sal'ə-maṅ'kə, 2 săl a-măṅ'ca A village in Cattaraugus county, N Y

sal'a-man"der, 1 sal'ə-man'dər, 2 săl'a-măn'der, *v* [Rare] **I.** *t* To subject to excessive heat **II** *t* To live surrounded by fire

sal'a-man"der, *n* **1.** A lizard-like urodele amphibian without scales, especially a terrestrial form *Salamandra maculosa* is the **common European spotted salamander**; *Ambystoma tigrinum* is the **tiger s.** of the western U S, *Megalobatrachus japonicus* is the **giant s.** of Japan, which attains a length of three feet or more The salamanders were formerly fabled to live in and extinguish fire



European Spotted Salamander ⅓

2. One of the genii fabled to live in fire, an elemental fire-spirit, the imaginary sprite embodying fire, hence, colloquially (1) Any person who can stand great heat. (2) A soldier who is brave under fire (3) A juggler who eats fire **3.** A pouched or pocket gopher (*Geomys tuza*) of the southeastern United States **4.** [Colloq] A large iron poker or other implement used in and around fire or when red-hot Specif (1) A metal plate with a handle used for browning meats, pastry, etc, by being passed over and near their surfaces (2) A metal drum or box for containing hot coals, etc, used in drying plaster (3) A hot iron formerly used for firing cannon, a loggerhead. **5.** [Colloq, U S] A fire-proof safe originally a trade term **6.** *Her* A four-footed beast represented passant, breathing or surrounded by flames **7.** *Metal* A mass of hardened metal or slag remaining in the hearth of a furnace after the fires are drawn [< F *salamandre*, < L *salamandra*, < Gr *salamandra*, salamander, cp Per *samandar*]

—**sal"a-man'dri-an**, *a* Resembling or having the form of a salamander —**Sal"a-man'dri-dæ**, *n pl* *Herp* A family of salamandroidean amphibians, especially those having opisthocœlous vertebræ, vomeropalatine bones extended backward, and no bony postfrontosquamosal arches **Sal"a-man'dra**, *n* (t g) —**sal"a-man'drid**, *n* —**sal"a-man'dri-form**, *a* —**Sal"a-man-dri'na**, *n pl* *Herp* The *Salamandroidea* —**Sal"a-man-dri'næ**, *n pl* *Herp* **1.** The *Salamandridæ* as a subfamily **2** The *Salamandroidea* —**sal"a-man'drin(eˢ.** **I** *a* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or like a salamander, enduring fire **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Salamandrinæ* **II** *n* One of the *Salamandrinæ* —**sal"a-man'drold I.** *a* Of or pertaining to the *Salamandridæ* **II** *n* One of the *Salamandridæ* —**Sal"a-man-drol'de-a**, *n pl* *Herp* A superfamily or suborder of urodele amphibians, especially those having two pairs of ceratobranchials and stapes unconnected with the quadrate arch in adults —**sal"a-man-drol'de-an**, *a* & *n*

sa-la'mat, 1 sə-lā'mat, 2 sa-lā'mat *interj* [P I] A form of salutation or of thanks a Tagalog term

sa-lam'ba, 1 sə-lām'bə, 2 sa-lam'ba, *n* [E Ind] A Malayan and Chinese device for sea-fishing consisting of a large dip-net mounted upon and worked from a bamboo raft.

Sa"lam-bri'a, sa"lam-drï'a, 2 sa"lăm-bri'a *n* A river in Thessaly, length 110 m to Gulf of Saloniki

sa-la'me, 1 sə-lā'mē, 2 sa-la'me, *n* [It] [SA-LA'MI 1-MI, 2 -mi *pl*] A variety of Italian salted spiced sausage

Sa-la'mi-el, 1 sə-lē'mı-el, 2 sa-lā'mi-ĕl *n* *Bib* (Douai).

Sal"a-mi'na, 1 sal'ə-mai'nə 2 săl ə-mī'na, *n* *Bib* (Douai)

Sal'a-mis, 1 sal'ə-mis, 2 săl'a-mis *n* **1.** Daughter of the river-god Asopus and beloved of Poseidon 2 *Bib* A city of Cyprus, visited by Paul and Barnabas *Acts* xiii, 5 **3.** An island off the coast of Attica Greece 36 sq m birthplace of Solon and Euripides Here the Greeks under Themistocles defeated the Persians under Xerxes in a naval battle Oct 20, 480 B C — **Sal"a-min'i-an,** *a*

sa-lam'stone", 1 sə-lăm'stōn", 2 sa-lam'stōn", *n* *Mineral* A variety of sapphire usually in small, transparent, hexagonal prisms of pale red or blue, found in Ceylon [< G *salamstein*, < *salam*, salaam, + *stein*, stone]

sal'an-gane, 1 sal'ən-gān, 2 săl'an-gān, *n* [F] An Oriental swift of the genus *Collocalia*, whose nests are edible, especially *C esculenta* See illus under EDIBLE BIRD'S-NEST

sal'a-gane‡; sal"an-ga'nat, sal'an-gin(e)‡

Sa-lan'gi-dæ, 1 sə-lan'ji-dī, 2 sa-lăn'ji-dē, *n* *pl* *Ich* A family of salmonoidean fishes with head depressed and snout produced, including the Chinese whitebait

Sa'lanx, *n* (t g) — **sa-lan'gid,** *n* — **sa-lan'goid,** *a*

sal'an-tol, 1 sal'an-tōl *or* -tol, 2 săl'ăn-tōl *or* -tŏl *n* *Chem* A colorless compound ($C_{15}H_{16}O_4$) with germicidal properties [< SALACETAL]

sal'a-ried, 1 sal'ə-rid, 2 săl'a-rid, *a* In receipt of a salary, having a salary attached, as, a *salaried* clerk

sal'a-ry, 1 sal'ə-ri, 2 săl'a-ry, *vt* [Rare] To pay or allot a salary to

sal'a-ry†, *a* Saline

sal'a-ry, *n* [-RIES, 1 -riz, 2 -riz, *pl*] A periodical allowance made as compensation to a person for his official or professional services or for his regular work

Labor is remunerated by wages and by *salaries* wages being the remuneration of subordinates and *salaries* of officials
R T ELY *Political Economy* pt II p 169 [CHAUT 1889]

[< OF *salarie*, < L *salarium*, < *salarius*, of salt, < *sal*, salt from the salt forming part of the pay of a Roman legionary] **sal'a-ry‡.**

SYN. allowance, compensation, earnings fee, hire, honorarium, pay, recompense remuneration, stipend, wages An *allowance* is a stipulated amount furnished at regular intervals as a matter of discretion or gratuity, as of food to besieged soldiers, or of money to a child or ward *Compensation* is a return for a service done *Remuneration* is applied to matters of great amount or importance *Recompense* is a still wider and loftier word, with less suggestion of calculation and market value there are services for which affection and gratitude are the sole and sufficient *recompense* *Pay* is commercial and strictly signifies an exact pecuniary equivalent for a thing or service, except when the contrary is expressly stated as when we speak of high *pay* or poor *pay* *Wages* denotes what a worker receives *Earnings* is often used as exactly equivalent to *wages*, but may be used with reference to the real value of work done or service rendered and even applied to inanimate things, as the *earnings* of capital *Hire* is distinctly mercenary or menial, but as a noun has gone out of popular use, tho the verb *to hire* is common *Salary* is for literary or professional work, *wages* for handicraft or other comparatively inferior service a *salary* is regarded as more permanent than *wages*, an editor receives a *salary*, a compositor receives *wages* *Stipend* has become exclusively a literary word A *fee* is given for a single service or privilege, and is sometimes in the nature of a gratuity [Apocrypha] *Judith* viii, 1

Sal"a-sad'a-i, 1 sal ə-sad'ı-ai 2 săl a-săd'a-ī *n* *Bib*

Sal'a-thi, 1 sal'a-thai, 2 săl'a-thī, *n* *Bib* (Douai)

Sa-la'thi-el, 1 sə-lē'thı-el, 2 sa-lā'thi-ĕl, *n* *Bib* *Matt* i, 12

Sa-lay'er, 1 sə-laı'ər 2 sa-lī'er, *n* A group of islands off the S coast of Celebes Island area 245 sq m

Sal'cah, 1 sal'kə 2 săl'ca *n* *Bib* *Josh* xiii, 11 [Heb, wandering] **Sal'chah‡** (*Deut* iii, 10)

sal-cil'la, 1 sal-sil'yə, 2 sal-çil'ya, *n* [Porto Rico] A tropical American trailing shrub (*Morongia leptoclada*), much-branched and spiny [ICIONAL

sal'ci-o-nal, 1 sal'sı-o-nəl, 2 săl'çi-o-nal, *n* Same as SAL-

sal'-dam"mar, 1 sŏl'-dam'ər, 2 sal'-dăm ar, *n* A white resin obtained from the sal-tree (*Shorea robusta*)

Sal'di-dæ, 1 sal'di-dī, 2 săl'di-dē, *n* *pl* *Entom* A family of paglopodous bugs with the antennæ plainly visible **Sal'da,** *n* (t g) — **sal'did,** *a* & *n* — **sal'doid,** *a* — **Sal-doi'de-a,** *n* *pl* *Entom* The *Saldidæ* as a superfamily — **sal-doi'de-an,** *a* & *n*

sale†, 1 sēl, 2 sāl, *n* **1** The act of selling, the exchange of real or personal property for money or its equivalent

These taxes are levied on *sales* of lands and houses
J H WILSON *China* p 207 [A 1887]

We should discourage the *sale* of ardent spirits
CHANNING *Works Temperance* p 114 [A U A 1883]

2 An auction **3.** *Law* (1) A contract for the transfer of property from one person to another for a valuable consideration 2 KENT *Comm* p 468 (2) A contract to give and to pass rights of property for money which the buyer pays or promises to pay to the seller for the thing bought and sold S HOWARD *Rep* pp 495, 544 (3) Transfer of property from one person to another for a consideration of value, without reference to the particular mode in which the consideration is paid S ALLEN *Rep* p 297

Kent's definition of *sale* is open to the criticism of including both barter and exchange Benjamin in his work on *Sales* (p 1) defines a sale as a transfer of the absolute or general property in a thing for a price in money" He specifies as the essentials of a valid sale, (1) parties competent to contract, (2) mutual assent, (3) a thing the absolute or general property in which is transferred from the buyer to the seller and (4) a price in money paid or promised **4.** Opportunity of selling, demand by purchasers, market, as, stocks find no *sale* [< AS *sala*, < *sellan*, sell]

SYN. bargain, barter, change, deal exchange, trade A *bargain* is strictly an agreement or contract to buy and sell (see CONTRACT) tho the word is often used to denote the entire transaction and also as a designation for the thing sold or purchased *Change* and *exchange* are words of wider signification applying only incidentally to the transfer of property or value a *change* secures something different in any way or by any means an *exchange* secures something as an equivalent or return tho not necessarily as payment for what is given *Barter* is the *exchange* of one commodity for another the word being used generally with reference to portable commodities *Trade* in the broad sense may apply to vast businesses (as the book-*trade*) but as denoting a single transaction is used chiefly in regard to things of moderate value when it becomes nearly synonymous with *barter* *Sale* is commonly, and with increasing strictness, limited to the transfer of property for money or for something estimated at a money value or considered as equivalent to so much money (compare definition 3) A *deal* in the political sense is a bargain substitution or transfer for the benefit of certain persons or parties against all others as the nomination was the result of a *deal* in business it may have a similar meaning, but it frequently signifies simply a *sale* or *exchange*, a dealing as, a heavy *deal* in stocks

— **executory sale,** a sale that does not at once transfer the ownership but leaves something further to be done to give effect to the contract of sale — **for s ,** or **on s ,** offered or ready for sale — **judicial s ,** a sale made under and by virtue of an order of court having competent authority to order it, by an officer duly authorized to sell as, a *judicial sale* under a decree of foreclosure — **matched sales** (*Finance*), sales made on matched orders — **on s. or return,** in the book-trade, delivered subject to payment if sold, or returnable at a time specified if unsold said of newspapers, magazines, etc — **sale'pond",** *n* *Fish-culture* A pond devoted to fishes kept for sale — **sales bill, sales bill of exchange** (*Com*), a note drawn upon a purchaser of goods proportioned to their price and insuring payment for them — **s to arrive,** the sale of merchandise in transit but not yet arrived the sale being dependent on its safe arrival — **wash s.** (*Finance*), the buying of stock by the seller's agents, to mislead as to the real demand

Sale', 1 sēl 2 sāl, *n* **1 George** (1697?–11/21 1736), an English Orientalist and translator of the Koran **2 Sir Robert Henry** (1782–12/21 1845), an English general in Afghanistan and Burma **3** 1 sə-le', 2 sa lē' A seaport of Morocco **4** 1 sēl 2 sāl A parish in Cheshire, England **5** A town in Tanjil county, Victoria, Australia

sa"lé', 1 sa lē', 2 sa-le' *a* [F] Salted, corned — **sa"lée',** *fem*

sale"a-bil'i-ty, etc Same as SALABILITY, etc

Sal'e-bim, 1 sal'ı-bim, 2 săl'e-bim, *n* *Bib* (Douai)

Sal'e-cha, 1 sal'ı-kə, 2 săl'e-ca *n* *Bib* (Douai R V)

sa-lee'tah, 1 sə-lī'tə, 2 sa-lē'ta, *n* [Anglo-Ind] *Mil* A gunny-bag for carrying a soldier's bedding and personal baggage

sa'le-le, 1 sā'lē-lē 2 sa'le-le, *n* A bass-like river-fish (*Kuhlia rupestris*) of Samoa

Sa'lem, 1 sē'ləm, 2 sā'lĕm, *n* *Bib* **1** (1) *Gen* xiv, 18 (2) Same as JERUSALEM *Ps* lxxvi 2 A district in Madras province, British India, 7,529 sq m 3 Its capital 4 A county in S W New Jersey, 359 sq m **5.** A city, its county-seat **6.** A township and city county-seat of Marion county, Ill **7** A town, county-seat of Washington county, Ind **8.** A manufacturing and commercial city, county-seat of Essex county, Mass birthplace of Hawthorne and Prescott **9** A city, county-seat of Dent county, Mo **10.** A town in Rockingham county, N H **11** A township and village in Washington county, N Y **12** A city in Forsyth county, N C **13** A township and city in Columbiana county, O **14.** A city, State capital, county-seat of Marion county, Ore , seat of Willamette College (Methodist Episcopal), founded in 1844 **15** A township and town, county-seat of Roanoke county, Va , seat of Roanoke College (Lutheran), founded in 1853

sa-le'ma, 1 sə-lē'mə, 2 sa-le'ma, *n* [Sp Am] **1** A sparoid fish (*Archosargus unimaculatus*) of the tropical Atlantic coast of America a sheepshead **2.** A rudder-fish (*Kyphosus analogus*) of the tropical Pacific coast

Sa-le'mas, 1 sa-lē'məs, 2 sa-lē'mas, *n* *Bib* (Apocrypha, R V) 2 *Esd* i, 1 [province, Sicily

Sa-le'mi, 1 sə-lē'mi, 2 sa-le'mi, *n* A town in Trapani

Sa-le'moth, 1 sə-lī'moth *or* -mŏth, 2 sa-lē'môth *or* -môth, *n* *Bib* (Douai)

Sal"e-ni'i-dæ, 1 sal'ı-nai'ı-dī, 2 săl e-nī'ı-dē, *n* *pl* *Echin* A family of regular echinoideans with persistent dorsocentral plate or plates, ambulacra narrow, and teeth not keeled **Sa-le'ni-a,** *n* (t g) — **sa-le'ni-id,** *n* — **sa-le'ni-oid,** *a*

sale'so"ver, *n* *Arch* Same as OVER-SAIL, *n*

sal'ep, 1 sal'ep, 2 săl'ĕp, *n* [Ar] A farinaceous meal obtained from the dry tubers of various orchids, (1) mainly of the genus *Orchis*, as *O mascula* and *O morio*, used as food, and formerly as medicine, (2) of the allied genera *Eulophia* and *Habenaria*, species of the two yielding respectively the **Cashmere** and the **North-American salep. sal'eb‡** — **Otaheite** or **Tahiti salep,** a starch-like meal from the tubers of a species of *Tacca* (*T pinnatifida*), of the taccad family (*Taccaceæ*) **South Sea arrowroot‡**

sal"e-ra'tus, 1 sal'ı-rē'tus, 2 săl'e-rā'tŭs, *n* **1.** Potassium or sodium bicarbonate, for use in cookery **2.** Cooking-soda [< NL *sal aeratus*, aerated salt, < L *sal*, salt, and see AERATE] — **sal"e-ra'tus-weed",** *n* Same as GLASSWORT — **soda saleratus,** bicarbonate of sodium as dis inct from the potassium compound

Sa-ler'no, 1 sə-ler'no 2 sa-lĕr'no *n* **1 Andrea Sabbatini** da (1480?–1545), an Italian painter **2. Gulf of,** a gulf in S W Campania Italy near it are the ruins of Pæstum **3** A province in Campania Italy, 1,917 sq m **4** Its capital, the ancient **Salernum** — **Sa-ler'ni-tan,** *a*

Sa-le'sian, 1 sə-lī'shən, 2 sa-lē'shan, *n* **1.** A nun of the Order of the Visitation so called from St Francis of Sales, who founded the order **2.** A member of an order of men, established in Italy by Dom Bosco (8/15 1815–1/15 1888S) for the rescue and education of poor and neglected children — **Sa-le'sian,** *a*

sales'la"dy, 1 sēlz'lē di, 2 sālş'lā dy, *n* [-LA DIES, *pl*] [U S] A saleswoman a cant term also, vulgar or humorous

sales'man, 1 sēlz'mən, 2 sālş'man, *n* [-MEN, *pl*] A man who sells goods in a shop or store, or by canvassing — **sales'man-ship,** *n*

sales'room", 1 sēlz'rūm', 2 sālş'rōōm', *n* A room in which sales are made, an auction-room **sale'room"‡.**

sales'wo"man, 1 sēlz'wu'mən, 2 sālş'wo'man, *n* [-WO'MEN, *pl*] A woman who sells goods in a shop, etc

Sal'fi, 1 sāl'fi, 2 sal'fi, **Francesco** (1/21 1759–9/21 1832) An Italian philosopher, author and dramatist. *Medea*

Sal'ford, 1 sŏl'ford, 2 sal'ford, *n* A borough in S E Lancashire England

sal'gram, *n* Same as SALAGRAMA [*illuzi*] of Guam, etc

sa'li, 1 sā'li, 2 sa'li, *n* A thrush-like starling (*Aplonis kittlitzi*)

Sa'li-an, 1 sē'lı-ən, 2 sā'li-an **I** *a* Of or pertaining to the Salii, a group of Germanic tribes, formerly occupying districts on both sides of the lower Rhine **II** *n* One of the Salii **Salian Frank‡**

Sa'li-an", *a* Belonging or relating to the Salii or dancing priests of Mars at Rome See SALII — **Salian hymn,** the hymn to Mars sung by the Salii

sa'll-ancet, *n* Onslaught, assault **sa'll-auncet**

sa'll-ant, *a* *Her* Same as SALIENT

Sal'ic, 1 sal'ık, 2 săl'ic, *a* Of or pertaining to the Salian Franks or the code of laws named after them, especially the Salic law See the phrase [< F *salique*, < LL *Salicus*, of the Salians, < *Salii*, tribe of Franks]

She fulmined out her scorn of laws *Salique*
TENNYSON *Princess* II, st 5

— **Salic law,** a 5th-century code of laws compiled from the then existing codes of the Teutonic tribes, including the Salian or Merovingian Franks one provision of which was that males should inherit lands in preference to females, best known by its special application as excluding women from the throne of France

Acknowledging the *Salic Law* in part, he [Edward III of England] ingeniously maintained that though it prevented a female from filling the throne it did not destroy the rights of her male descendants W F COLLIER *British Empire Plantagenet Line* p 149 [T N 1887]

Sal"i-ca'ce-æ, 1 sal'ı-kē'sı-ī, 2 săl ı-cā'çe-ē, *n* *pl* *Bot* A family of shrubs and trees — the willow family — forming the order **Salicales,** having alternate undivided leaves and dicœcious flowers (one to each bract) in catkins It embraces two genera — *Salix* (the willows) and *Populus* (the poplars) [< SALIX] **Sal"i-cin'e-æ‡.— sal"i-ca'ceous,** *a*

sal"i-ca'ri-an, 1 sal'ı-kē'ri-ən 2 săl'ı-cā'ri-an, *a* Of or pertaining to the genus (*Acrocephalus* or *Salicaria*) that includes the reed-warblers [< NL *Salicaria*, < L *salix*, willow]

sal"i-ce'tum, 1 sal ı-sī'tum, 2 săl'ı-çē'tŭm, *n* *Bot* An arboretum of willows, a willow-garden [L, < *salix* (*salic-*), willow]

sal'i-cin, 1 sal'ı-sin, 2 săl'ı-çĭn, *n* *Chem* A white, crystalline, bitter compound ($C_{13}H_{18}O_7$) contained in the bark of certain willows and poplars, and also made synthetically: used in medicine for rheumatism and as an antiperiodic [< L *salix* (*salic-*), willow] **sal'i-cine‡.**

sa-li'cion-al, 1 sə-lish'ən-əl, 2 sa-lish'on-al, *n* An organ-stop having a tone like that of a willow reed or pipe [< L *salix* (*salic-*), willow] **sal'i-cet‡.**

Sal"i-cor'ni-a, 1 sal'ı-kôr'ni-ə, 2 săl'ı-côr'ni-a, *n* *Bot* A genus of chenopodiaceous fleshy herbs, the glassworts, or marsh-samphires There are 10 species, widely distributed in saline marshy localities in both hemispheres, distinguished by scale-like leaves, terminal spicate flowers and the inclosure of the utricle by the fruiting calyx [< F *saltcorne*, < L *sal*, salt, + *cornu*, horn]

sa-lic'tum, *n* Same as SALICETUM

sal'i-cyl, 1 sal'ı-sil, 2 săl'ı-çĭl, *n* *Chem* The hypothetical radical (HO C_6H_4 CO) of salicylic acid and its derivatives. [< L *salix* (*salic-*), willow, + -YL] — **sal'i-cyl-al,** *n* *Chem* A thin, colorless, fragrant, oily compound ($C_7H_6O_2$) contained in various spiræas, especially in the flowers of the meadowsweet, and made synthetically by oxidizing salicenin, salicin, etc **salicyl hydrid, salicylic aldehyde; sal'i-cyl-ol‡; salicylous acid.**

sal'i-cyl-age, 1 sal'ı-sil-ıj, 2 săl'ı-çĭl-aj, *n* The application of salicylic acid to foodstuffs to preserve them

sal"i-cyl-am'id, 1 sal'ı-sil-am'ıd, 2 săl ı-çıl-ăm'id, *n* *Chem* A compound ($C_6H_4(OH)CO\,NH_2$) formed by the action of ammonia on oil of gaultheria **sal"i-cyl-am'ide‡**

sal'i-cyl-ate, 1 sal'ı-sil-ĕt, 2 sal'ı-çıl-āt, *vt* To impregnate with salicylic acid **sal'i-cyl-ize‡.**

sal'i-cyl-ate, *n* A salt of salicylic acid — **antipyrin salicylate,** same as SALIPYRIN

sal"i-cyl'ic, 1 sal ı-sil'ık, 2 săl'ı-çĭl'ic, *a* **1** Of, pertaining to, or derived from certain willows, as the Old World gray sallow (*Salix cinerea*) 2 Relating to salicylic acid [< L. *salix* (*salic-*), willow, + -YL] — **salicylic acid,** a white crystalline compound ($C_7H_6O_3$) contained in various plants and also made synthetically from phenol It is an antiseptic and is used in medicine, as for rheumatism, and also sparingly in preserving foods See SALICYLISM — **s aldehyde,** same as SALICYLAL

sal'i-cyl"id,] 1 sal'ı-sil"id, -id *or* -cid, 2 săl'ı-çĭl id, -id *or* -id,

sal'i-cyl"ide,] *n* A white amorphous compound ($C_7H_4O_2$), forming the anhydrid of salicylic acid [< *salicyl-* (in SALICYLIC) + *-id*, *-ide* (in ANHYDRID, ANHYDRIDE)]

sal'i-cyl-ism, 1 sal'ı-sil-ızm, 2 săl'ı-çıl-ızm, *n* A morbid state of the human system brought about by the excessive use of salicylic acid

sal"i-cyl'ous, 1 sal'ı-sil'us, 2 săl ı-çĭl'ŭs, *a* *Chem* Of, pertaining to, or derived from salicin — **salicylous acid,** same as SALICYLAL formerly so called

sal"i-cyl-u'ric, 1 sal'ı-sil-yū'rık, 2 săl ı-çıl-yu'ric, *a* Denoting an acid ($C_9H_9O_4N$) derived from the urine evacuated after the administration of salicylic acid — **sal"i-cyl-u'rate,** *n* A salt of salicyluric acid [Colo

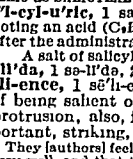
Sa-li'da, 1 sə-lī'də, 2 sa-lī-da, *n* A city in Chaffee county,

sa'li-ence, 1 sē'lı-ens, 2 sā'li-ĕnç, *n* **1.** The condition of being salient or standing out distinctly, projection; protrusion, also, figuratively, the quality of being important, striking, or noteworthy

They [authors] feel no doubt, that tame realities do not answer very well and that there must be *salience* sparkle glitter
HAZLITT *Offspr. ng of Thought* essay xxvi, p 326 [in A T 1884]

2. Any thing or part that protrudes beyond a surface, a projection, salient **sa'll-en-cy‡; sal'll-ancet.**

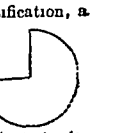
sa'll-ent, 1 sē'lı-ent, 2 sā'li-ĕnt, *a* **1.** Standing out prominently, conspicuous, striking, as, *salient* features of a landscape, *salient* points of an argument **2.** Thrust or bent beyond the general line, projecting


Lion Salient
Arms of Dallington

Jerusalem whether ancient or modern, was built upon and surrounded by sharp, *salient* rocks, intersected by deep ravines
KINGLAKE *Eothen* p 122 [G P P 1850]

3 Leaping or jumping, saltatorial, of or pertaining to the *Salientia* **4.** *Her.* Leaping, with the hind legs in the same base and the fore paws elevated in the dexter chief **5.** Shooting out or up, springing [< F *saillant*, < L *salio* (ppr *saliens*(*t-*)s), leap] — **salient angle** (*Math*), a convex angle an angle considered as greater than the sum of two right angles, being measured by an arc that exceeds a semicircle — **s poles** (*Elec*), same as CONSEQUENT POINTS — **sa'll-ent-ly,** *adv*

sa'll-ent, *n* **1.** A salient angle, as of a fortification, a projecting point of a bastion


Salient Angle.

The weak point in the Confederate line was the *salient* at the northern point of their intrenchment A *salient* is weak because almost any fire directed against it becomes an enfilading fire for one or another part of it ROSSITER JOHNSON *War of Secession* p 381 [WESSELS, '10]

2. One of the *Salientia*

Sa"li-en'ti-a, 1 sē"lı-en'shı-ə, 2 sā"li-ĕn'shi-a, *n* *pl* *Herp* An order or subclass of amphibians without basioccipital, supraoccipital, intercalare, and supratemporals and with lumbosacral vertebræ united into a urostyle, as frogs and toads [< L *salien*(*t-*)*s*, see SALIENT]

The two lines make with each other a right angle (90°) but they also make a salient angle equal to three right angles

sa"llère', 1 sə"lyār', 2 sa'lyĕr', *n* [F] A kind of saltcellar

Sa"li-e'ri, 1 sā li-ē'rī, 2 sa lī'-ē'rī, **Antonio** (8/15 1750–8/15 1825) An Italian musical composer

Sa"lies', 1 sa lyē', 2 sa'lye', *n* A town in Basses-Pyrénées department, France It has strong salt-springs

sal"i-fe'brin, 1 sal ı-fī'brın *or* -feb'rın, 2 săl'ı-fē'brin *or* -fĕb'rin, *n* *Pharm* A mixture of salicylic acid and acetanilid, used as an antifebrifuge [< SALICYLIC + L *febris*, fever]

sa-lif'er-ous, 1 sə-lif'ər-us, 2 sa-lif'er-ŭs, *a* *Geol* Containing a considerable proportion of salt in beds, or as brine: said of strata [< L *sal*, salt, + *fero*, bear] — **salliferous system,** the Triassic so called because of its rich salt-deposits in Europe See GEOLOGY

sal"i-for'min, 1 sal'ı-fôr'mın, 2 săl ı-fôr'min *n* *Pharm* A colorless crystalline compound ($C_{13}H_{13}N_4O_3$) used medicinally, as in gout gravel, and calculus [< SALICYLIC + FORMALDEHYDE] **sal"i-for'mine‡.**

sal'i-fy, 1 sal'i-fai, 2 săl'i-fy, *vt* [-FIED, -FY'ING] *Chem* To combine with a salt, or to combine so as to form a salt, as with an acid [< L *sal*, salt, + -FY] — **sal'i-fi"a-bl(e)**, *a* Capable of being salified said of a base — **sal"i-fi-ca'tion**, *n* The act of salifying, or the condition of being salified

sal"i-gal'lol, 1 sal'i-zal'ŏl *or* -ol, 2 săl'i-zăl'ŏl *or* -ŏl, *n* *Pharm* A compound ($C_6H_2(OH)(C_7H_5O_2)_3$) known as pyrogallol disalicylate, a resinous solid sold in solutions of acetone it facilitates the application of antiseptics to skin-wounds [< SALICYLIC + PYROGALLOL]

sa-lig'e-nin, 1 sə-lij'i-nin, 2 sa-lij'e-nin, *n* *Chem* A white crystalline compound ($C_7H_8O_2$), with a pearly luster, formed variously [< *sal-* (in SALICIN) + -GEN] **sa-lig'e-nol‡**.

sal'i-got, 1 sal'i-got, 2 săl'i-gŏt, *n* 1. A tripe stew 2. The water-caltrop or land-caltrop [< OF *saligots*, water-nuts]

sal'i-gram, *n* Same as SALAGRAMA

Sa'li-i, 1 sē'li-ai, 2 sā'li-i, *n pl* [L] *Rom Antiq* Priests of Mars, whose special duty it was to guard the ancilia At Rome there were two colleges, each of 12 priests, drawn from the patrician order, who yearly in March and October bore the ancilia through the city, halting at each temple and altar to dance the war-dance, whence they derived their name of *Salii*, dancers The original college of twelve were known as **Salii Palatini**, as the temple of Mars in which the ancilia were kept was on the Palatine. Later a second college of twelve was instituted, devoted to Quirinus and Jupiter, and known as the **Salii Colini**, or **Agonenses**. Both colleges merged in a common function, the chief aim of which was to placate the war-god See SALIAN²

sa'lik, 1 sē'lik, 2 sā'lik, *n* [Ar] In Oriental mysticism, a pilgrim or devotee on the tarikat or road to heaven

Sa'lim, 1 sē'lim, 2 sā'lim, *n* *Bib* *John* iii. 23

Sa'lim-be'ni, 1 sā-lim-bē'ni, 2 sa-lim-bē'ni, **Ventura** ¹/₇-1568-¹¹/₇-1613) An Italian painter of the Sienese school.

sa-lim'e-ter, sa-lim'e-try. Same as SALINOMETER

Sal'i-moth, 1 sal'i-meth *or* -mŏth, 2 săl'i-mŏth *or* -mōth, *n* *Bib* (Apocrypha, R V) *1 Esd* viii. 36

sal'in, 1 sal'in, 2 săl'in, *n* The residue obtained from the evaporation or calcination of vinasse, a source of potassium salts [= SALINE, *n*] **sal'ine‡**.

sa-li'na, 1 sə-lai'nə, 2 sa-li'na, *n* 1. A pool, pond, or marsh containing salt water diked in from the sea

Beyond the narrow gateway in the hills less than three miles of level swamps *salinas reach to the surf of the Pacific* R E PEARY in *Sci Am Supplement* Jan 18 1890, p 11710, col 3

2 A salt-works [Sp, < L *salinæ*, < *sal*, salt]

Sa-li'na², 1 sə-lai'nə 2 sa-li'na, *n* 1. A city, county-seat of Saline county, Kan, seat of Kansas Wesleyan University (Methodist Episcopal), founded in 1886 2 A township and town in Onondaga county, N Y 3. 1 sa-li'na, 2 sa-li'na A volcanic island of the Lipari group, Mediterranean sea length, 5 m — **Salina formation**, see GEOLOGY **Salina beds‡**. [-thŏl, *n* *Chem* Betol.

sal'i-naph'thol, 1 sal'i-naf'thŏl *or* -thol, 2 săl'i-năf'thŏl *or*

Sa-li'nas, 1 sa-li'nas, 2 sa-li'năs, *n* 1. A city, county-seat of Monterey county, Cal 2. A municipality in Guayama department Porto Rico

sal"i-na'tion, 1 sal'i-nē'shən; 2 săl'i-nā'shon, *n* 1. A washing or soaking with saline liquid 2. Saltness

Sal'i-na"tor, 1 sal'i-nē'tər *or* -tor, 2 săl'i-nā'tor, **Marcus Livius**. A Roman general, consul 219 B C; was called Salinator because he taxed salt

sa'line, 1 sē'lain *or* sə-lain'; 2 sā'lin *or* sa-lin' (XIII), *a* 1. Constituting or consisting of salt, containing or affected by salt 2. Having or partaking of the quality of saltness as, a *saline* taste [< F *salin*, < L *sal*, salt] **sa-li'nous‡**. — **sa'line-ness**, *n* The quality of being salt — **sal"i-nif'er-ous**, *a* Yielding salt, as a salt-bed — **sa-lin'i-form**, *a* Having the form or nature of salt — **sa-lin'i-ty**, *n* The state or degree of being salt or saline

It has been ascertained, with some approach to certainty, that the *salinity* of the Baltic and Mediterranean is gradually increasing *ARCH GEIKIE Text-Book Geol.* bk II p 44 [MACM '03]

sal'ine¹, 1 sal'in, 2 săl'in, *n* 1. Same as SALIN 2. Same as SALINA, *n*, 1 & 2 3. *Med* A metallic salt, especially a salt of one of the alkalis or of magnesium. [F, < L *salinæ*, salt-works, < *sal*, salt]

Sa-line'², 1 sə-lin', 2 sa-lin', *n* 1. A river in S central Arkansas, length, 175 m to the Ouachita river 2. A river in N central Kansas length 200 m to the Smoky Hill river 3 A county in central Arkansas, 712 sq m, county-seat, Benton 4. A county in S Illinois, 380 sq m, county-seat, Harrisburg 5 A county in central Kansas, 712 sq m county-seat, Salina 6 A county in N central Missouri 820 sq m county-seat, Marshall 7 A county in S E Nebraska, 576 sq m, county-seat, Wilbur

Sa-line' Creek. A river in S E Nebraska, length, 90 m to the Platte river

Sa-line'ville, 1 sə-lin'vil, 2 sa-lin'vil, *n* A mining village in Columbiana county, O

sal"i-nom'e-ter, 1 sal'i-nem'i-tər, 2 săl'i-nŏm'e-ter, *n* A hydrometer graduated to show the percentage of salt in a solution used in one form to indicate the proportion of salt in a marine boiler [< SALINE, *a*, + -METER] **sal"i-nom'e-try**, *n* The art of determining the percentage of salt in a compound, especially by a saline meter

sa-li"no-ter-rene', 1 sə-lai'no-te-rin', 2 sa-li"no-tē-rēn', *a* O, pertaining to, or consisting of a salt and earth [< SALINE, *a*, + TERRENE, *a*]

Sa"lins', 1 sa lan', 2 sa'lăn', *n* A town in Jura department, France it has brine-springs

sal'i-py"rin, 1 sal'i-pai'rin 2 săl'i-pȳ'rin, *n* *Chem* A white crystalline compound ($C_{13}H_{18}N_2O_4$) obtained by the action of antipyrin on salicylic acid, and used in medicine as an analgetic and antirheumatic [< *salix* (*salic-*), willow, + *pyrin*, < Gr *pyr*, fire] **sal'i-py"rine‡**

Sal'ique, 1 sal'ik, 2 săl'ik, *a* [Archaic] Same as SALIC

sal"i-re'tin, 1 sal'i-ri'tin, 2 săl i-rē'tin, *n* *Chem* A whitish or yellowish compound ($C_{14}H_{18}O_7$) formed by the action of dilute acid on saligenin or salicin [< *salt-* (in SALIGENIN) + Gr *rhetinē*, resin] **sal"i-re'tine‡**.

Sal'i-sa, 1 sal'i-sə, 2 săl'i-sa, *n* *Bib* (Douai)

Salis'bur-y, 1 sōlz'bər-i, 2 sąlz'ber-y, *n* 1. **Edward Elbridge** (⁵/₁₁1814-²/₁1901), an American Oriental scholar, philologist, educator, and author 2. **Marquis of** (³/₁1830-⁸/₁1903), Robert Arthur Talbot Gascogne-Cecil, an English statesman and diplomat Prime Minister, 1885-1886, 1886-1892, 1895-1900, 1900-1902 3. **William Welsh** (1520?-1600?), a Welsh author of a dictionary of Welsh and English translator of New Testament into Welsh 4 A borough, city, and county-town in Wiltshire, England it has a Gothic cathedral built 1225-1258 5 A town, capital of Southern Rhodesia 6 A town in Litchfield county, Conn 7. A town, county-seat of Wicomico county, Md 8. A township and town in Essex county, Mass 9 A township and city in Charlton county, Mo 10 A township and city, county-seat of Rowan county, N C

Salis'bur-y Plain. A level tract in Wiltshire, England, it contains Stonehenge and remains of a British and Roman camp, a military rendezvous

Sa'li-shan, 1 sē'li-[or sal'i-]shən, 2 sā'li-[or săl'i-]shan, *n* A North-American stock See AMERICAN — **Sa'li-shan**, *a*

sa'lite, 1 sē'lait, 2 sā'lit, *n* *Mineral* A green non-aluminous pyroxene (Ca(Mg,Fe)Si_2O_6) crystallizing in the monoclinic system [< *Sala* Sweden] **sah'lite‡**.

sal'i-ter, 1 sal'i-tər, 2 săl'i-ter, *n* Soda niter [< Sp *salitre*, see SALITRAL]

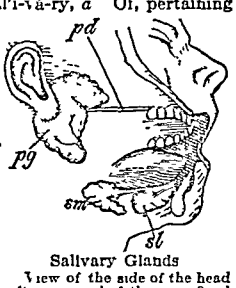
sal-i'tral, 1 sal'i-tral, 2 săl'i-tral, *n* A swampy place where certain salts, as saltpeter, become incrusted in the dry season [Sp, < *salitre*, < L *sal*, salt, + *nitrum*, NITER]

sa-li'va, 1 sə-lai'və; 2 sa-li'va, *n* *Physiol* An inodorous, tasteless, slightly viscid fluid, the specific secretion of the salivary glands, spittle Saliva has been considered as a purely neutral substance, possessing neither alkaline nor acidulous element, but recent analyses indicate the presence of a minute proportion of alkaline constituents, potassium, and sodium Conveyed from the secreting glands through the salivary ducts into the mouth, the saliva mingles with the mucous secretions, moistens the mouth and fauces, assists in deglutition, and is carried with the food into the stomach It contains a specific element called *ptyalin*, which converts starch into maltose and is therefore considered a promoter of digestion In certain morbid states saliva contains a specific virus which may become exceedingly malignant if introduced into the circulation through a wound or the bite of an animal, as in hydrophobia The treatment may consist of one or all of the following methods ligature above the wound, cauterization, hypodermic injection, Pasteurism See HYDROPHOBIA [< L *saliva*, spittle] — **sa-li'va-pump"**, *n* A dentists' device for freeing the mouth of saliva **s rejector‡** — **sa-li'vous**, *a*

sal'i-vant, 1 sal'i-vənt, 2 săl'i-vant, *a* Promotive of the secretion of saliva, causing salivation [< L *salivo* (ppr *salivan(t-)s*), see SALIVATE]

sal'i-vant, *n* A medicine that promotes the secretion of saliva or produces salivation a sialagog

sal'i-va-ry, 1 sal'i-vē-ri, 2 săl'i-vā-ry, *a* Of, pertaining to secreting, or conveying saliva, as, *salivary* glands, a *salivary* duct [< L *salivarius*, clammy, < *saliva*, spittle] **sa-li'val‡** (XIII). **sa-li'vant‡** [Rare] — **salivary calculus** (*Pathol*), a concretion, consisting of salts of calcium combined with animal matter, formed in the salivary glands or in their ducts — **s. corpuscles**, bodies resembling and perhaps identical with the leucocytes of the blood, found in the saliva — **s fistula**, an accidental opening into the excretory ducts of the salivary glands — **s. gland**, a gland that produces saliva In man there are three pairs of such glands, the parotid, the submaxillary, and the sublingual besides the small, irregularly distributed buccal glands The poison of snakes is secreted by modified salivary glands



Salivary Glands
View of the side of the head after removal of the superficial tissue *pg*, parotid gland *pd*, parotid duct *sm*, submaxillary gland, *sl*, sublingual gland.

sal'i-vate, 1 sal'i-vēt, 2 săl'i-vāt, *vt* [-VAT'ED, -VAT'ING] *Med* To excite to an excessive and continuous secretion and flow of saliva, produce ptyalism or salivation in [< L *salivo*, pp *salivatus*, < *saliva*, spittle]

sal"i-va'tion, 1 sal'i-vē'shən, 2 săl'i-vā'shon, *n* An abnormally increased secretion and flow of saliva, especially when due to the effect of drugs, as mercury

sal'i-va"tor, 1 sal'i-vē'tər *or* -tor, 2 săl'i-vā'tor, *n* 1. A physician who uses sialagogs in the treatment of diseases 2 Any agent that salivates

Sa'lix, 1 sē'liks, 2 sā'liks, *n* *Bot* A large genus of shrubs and trees, the type of the willow family, the willows, sallows, and osiers (*Salicaceæ*), having long, narrow, frequently serrate leaves, and dense, erect catkins There are over 200 species, found mostly in cold or temperate regions See WILLOW [< L *salix*, willow]

sall, 1 sal, 2 săl, *vt* [Prov Eng or Obs] Shall

Sal'la-i, 1 sal'i-ai *or* sal'ai, 2 sal'a-i *or* săl'i, *n* *Bib* *Neh* xii, 20 [Heb, rejecter]

salle, 1 sal 2 săl, *n* [F] A hall, room — **salle d'attente**, an antechamber, waiting-room

sal'lee, 1 sal'i, 2 săl'ē, *n* 1. [Austral] Any of various shrubs of the genus *Acacia* 2 Either of two tropical American verbenaceous trees, *Citharexylon cinereum* and *C quadrangulare*

sal'lee-man", 1 sal'i-man', 2 săl'ē-măn', *n* 1. A Moorish pirate 2. A pelagic veliferoid hydrozoan, especially the blue *Velella vulgaris* The salleemen often swim on the surface, with a triangular sail upraised suggesting the lateen rig of Moorish pirates [< *Sallee*, seaport on the coast of Morocco] **sal'ly-man‡**; **sal'ly-ro"ver‡**.



Sallee-men
1 European sallee-man (*Velella limbosa*) 2 The under surface of the float of a common American sallee-man (*V mutica*)

sal'len-ders, 1 sal'en-dərz, 2 săl'-ĕn-ders, *n pl* An eczematic inflammation about the hock-joint of the hind leg of a horse Compare MALANDERS [< F. *solandre*]

sal'let, 1 sal'et, 2 săl'ĕt, *n* *Archeol* A hemispherical helmet of the 15th century See ARMOR [< OF *salade*, < It *celata*, < L *cælata*, f of *cælatus*, pp of *cælo*, engrave, < *cælum*, chisel, < *cædo*, cut] **sal'lad‡**

Sal"lo', 1 sa lō', 2 sa'lō', **Denis de** (1626-³/₁1669) Sieur de la Coudray, a French writer, founded the first literary journal *Jan 15, 1665*

sal'low, 1 sal'o, 2 săl'o, *vt* [Rare] To make sallow

sal'low, *a* Brownish-yellow, of an unhealthy yellowish color said chiefly of the human skin or complexion [< AS *salo* sallow] — **sal'low-ish**, *a* Somewhat sallow — **sal'low-ness**, *n* The state or quality of being sallow

sal'low¹, *n* [Eng] One of various yellowish noctuid moths, especially of the genus *Xanthia* [Short for SALLOW-MOTH, < SALLOW, *a*, + MOTH] **sal'low-moth"‡**. — **sal'low-kit"ten**, *n* A British puss-moth (*Dicranura furcula*)

sal'low², *n* 1. Any one of various European willows with less flexible shoots than the osiers, especially the goat-willow (*Salix caprea*), sometimes called the **great sallow**, and a common variety, the **gray sallow** (*S caprea cinerea*) The sallows are said to yield the best charcoal for gunpowder

2. An osier, a willow shoot 3. Same as SALLEE.

[< AS *sealh*, sallow] — **sal'low-thorn"**, *n* An ornamental Old World thorny shrub (*Hippophæ rhamnoides*) of the oleaster family, with small axillary dioecious flowers and bright-orange berries

sal'lowed, *pp* Sallowed S S

sal'low-y, 1 sal'o-i, 2 săl'o-y, *a* Fringed with or abounding in sallows or willows

Many a glancing plash and *sallowy* isle
TENNYSON *Last Tournament* st 32.

Sal'lu, 1 sal'ū, 2 săl'ų, *n* *Bib* *Neh* vi, 7 [Heb, weighed]

Sal-lu'mus, 1 sə-lū'mus, 2 sa-lų'mŭs, *n* *Bib* (Apocrypha). *1 Esd* ix, 25

Sal'lust, 1 sal'ust, 2 săl'ŭst (**Calus Sallustius Crispus**) (86-35 B C) A Roman historian, *Jugurthine War*

sal'ly, 1 sal'i, 2 săl'y, *vi* [SAL'LIED, SAL'LY-ING] To issue, leap, or rush out suddenly, make a sudden excursion or dash, make a sally, hence, to set out or proceed spiritedly, as, the troops *sallied* forth

Think'st thou we will not *sally* forth,
To spoil the spoiler as we may?
SCOTT *Lady of the Lake* can 5, st 7.

[< OF *saillir*, < L *salio*, leap] — **sal'li-er**, *n*

sal'ly, *n* [-LIES, 1 -iz, 2 -is, *pl*] 1. A rushing or springing forth, sudden issuing or eruption, sortie; said chiefly of troops issuing against besiegers

By sudden and repeated *sallies* [the natives] inflicted severe injuries on their opponents
LINGARD *England* vol v, p 240 [E C 1827]

2. An issuing forth, as on a walk or excursion, as, a *sally* into the country 3. A sudden overflow of spirits; an ebullition of jocosity or raillery, as, a *sally* of wit

He however indulged himself in occasional little *sallies*, which the French so happily express by the term jeux d esprit
BOSWELL *Johnson, 1738* in vol i, p 72 [C E & B 1824]

4. *Arch* A projection, the end of a timber cut in a wedge-shaped angle, as in a rafter, salient 5. [Rare] A sudden departure from custom or propriety, an escapade 6. *Naut* A leaping or springing movement. 7†. A leap, dance [< F *saillie*, < OF *saillir*, see SALLY, *v*]

sal'ly¹, *n* 1. [Prov Eng] The willow, sallow 2 [Ir] The wren 3 A stone-fly [Def 1 var of SALLOW² Defs 2, 3, < SALLOW, *a*] — **black sally** [Austral], either of two trees of New South Wales, *Eucalyptus stellulata* and *Acacia melanoxylon* — **white s** [Austral], either of two trees, the long-leaved acacia (*Acacia longifolia*), and the *Eucryphia moorei*

Sal'ly², *n* A diminutive of SARAH

sal'ly-lunn', 1 sal'i-lun', 2 săl'y-lŭn', *n* A raised and sweetened tea-cake resembling a muffin, to be eaten hot with butter often baked in loaves named from *Sally Lunn*, who first made it in Bath, England **sal"ly-lun't‡**.

sal'y-man, *n* Same as SALLEE-MAN

sal'y-pick"er, 1 sal'i-pik'ər, 2 săl'y-pik'er, *n* [Ir] Sedge-warbler, chiffchaff, willow-wren

sal'y port", 1 sal'i-pōrt, 2 săl'y-pōrt', *n* 1. *Fort* A gateor passage to give egress to sallying parties, a subterraneous passage leading from under the rampart into the ditch or, in more modern usage a cutting through the glacis, giving egress through the covered way 2. A large port-hole in the quarters of a fire-ship, through which the crew may escape into boats

salm†, *n* A psalm

Sal'ma, 1 sal'mə, 2 săl'ma, *n* *Bib* *1 Chron* ii, 51

Sal'ma-cis, 1 sal'mə-sis, 2 săl'ma-çis, *n* *Class Myth* A nymph who controlled a fountain of the same name in ancient Caria, whose waters were supposed to render effeminate all who drank of them

sal"ma-gun'di, 1 sal'mə-gun'di, 2 săl'ma-ğŭn'di, *n* 1. A dish of chopped meat, anchovies, eggs, onions, etc, with oil, vinegar, and pepper 2. Hence, any mixture of various ingredients, a medley or miscellany potpourri

Some ten years or more after the conclusion of *Salmagundi*, Paulding ventured alone upon a second series E A DUYCKINCK in Irving's *Salmagundi* pref, p 9 [G P P 1860]

[< F *salmigondis*, < It *salame* (< L *sal*, salt), salt meat, + *condito*, seasoned, < L *condio*, pp *conditus*, pickle, < *condo* see CONDIMENT] **sal"ma-gun'di‡**.

Sal'mah, 1 sal'mə, 2 săl'ma, *n* *Bib* (R V, margin) *Ruth* iv, 20

Sal"ma-na', 1 sal mə-nə, 2 săl'ma-nə, *n* *Bib* (Douai)

Sal"ma-na'sar, 1 sal'mə-nē'sər, 2 săl'ma-nā'sar, *n* *Bib*, (Apocrypha) *2 Esd* xiii, 40. [Gr]

sal'mi, 1 sal'mi, 2 săl'mi, *n* An appetizing dish consisting of birds or other game, roasted, minced, and stewed in wine with sauce, bits of bread, and condiments [< F *salmis*, < It *salame* (< L *sal*, salt), salt meat] **sal'mis‡**.

sal'mi-ac, 1 sal'mi-ak, 2 săl'mi-ăc, *n* Sal ammoniac a contraction

Sal'mi-an, 1 sal'mi-an, 2 săl'mi-an, *a* *Geol* Of or pertaining to the Upper Cambrian (Tremadocian) series of strata as developed in the Ardennes region in Belgium

Sal-mi'as, 1 sal-mai'as, 2 săl-mi'as, *n* *Bib* (Douai)

sal'min, 1 sal'min, 2 săl'min, *n* *Org Chem* A proteid found in salmon-spermatozoa [< SALMON]

sal'mite, 1 sal'mait, 2 săl'mit, *n* *Mineral* A variety of chloritoid in which a portion of the ferrous iron is replaced by manganese [< Viel-*Salm*, in Belgium]

salm'let, 1 sam'let, 2 săm'lĕt, *n* Same as PARR

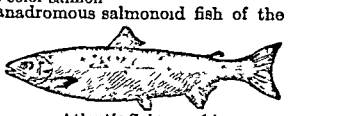
Sal'mo, 1 sal'mo, 2 săl'mo, *n* See SALMONIDÆ [< L. *salmo*, salmon]

sal'moid, 1 sal'moid, 2 săl'mŏid, *n* A salmonoid

salm'on, 1 sam'ən, 2 săm'on, *tt* [Pacific Coast, U S] To poison or make ill with salmon, as dogs

salm'on, *a* Having the color salmon

salm'on¹, *n* 1. An anadromous salmonoid fish of the genus *Salmo*, especially *S salar* of the North Atlantic, brownish above, silvery on the sides, with numerous black often X-shaped spots


Atlantic Salmon ¹/₂₇

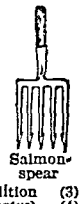
The salmon ranges north of Spain in Europe and of New York in North America It ascends to the headwaters of rivers to spawn, and surmounts obstructions, as waterfalls, of considerable height It is a highly prized game- and food-fish, and has delicate reddish-orange flesh A variety (*sebago*) occurs landlocked in certain lakes in Maine and New York The fish in its full-grown condition is known as the *salmon*, one on its second return from the sea is often termed a *gerling* in the Severn, a *botcher* on its first return, when under five pounds weight, altho the more general designation is *grilse*, when under two pounds weight it is usually termed *salmon-peal* by fishmongers From one to two years, before it has gone to the sea, it is known as a *parr*, *pink smolt*, *smelt*, *salmon-fry*, *sprag* or *salmon-spring* (Northumberland), *salmlet branding*, or *fingerling*, *blackfin*, *bluefin*, *shed*, *skegger*, *graveling*, *hopper*, *laspring*, *gravel-laspring sperling* or *sparling* (Wales) In Northumberland a *miller*, or spawning male, is known as a *summer-cock* or *gil-fish*, and a salmon as a *stimen* In the Severn

a salmon that has remained in fresh water during the summer without going to the sea is termed a *laurel* After spawning this fish is a *kelt* or *salt*, but a male is generally termed a *kipper* and a female a *shedder* or a *baggit* In the Ribble, according to Willoughby, salmon of the first year are termed *smelts*, of the second year *sprods*, of the third year *morts*, of the fourth year *forktails* of the fifth year *half-fish* of the sixth year *salmon* F DAY *Fishes of Great Britain and Ireland* vol ii, p 68 [COX 1887]

2. One of other salmonoid fishes especially one of the genus *Oncorhynchus*, ascending rivers tributary to the North Pacific The quinnat (*O charicha*), the blueback or redfish (*O nerka*), the kisutch (*O kisutch*), the humpback (*O gorbuscha*), and the dog-salmon (*O keta*) are American species The quinnat and blueback are extensively canned on the Columbia and Fraser rivers, and the other species northward See illus under REDFISH

3 A fish of some other family like or likened to a salmon (1) [New Zealand] A serranoid (*Arripis trutta*) (2) The spotted weakfish (3) An amber-fish (4) A pike-perch jack-salmon (5) The California rock-bass, kelp-salmon (6) [Queensland] A threadfish (*Polynemus tetradactylus*)

4 A reddish or pinkish orange color of varying tints, in general resembling that of the salmon's flesh **5.** One of the incompletely burned upper bricks of a kiln, named from its color **salm'on-brick"‡**. [< F *saumon*, < L *salmo(n-)* < *salio* leap] — **black salmon**, the namaycush — **Burnett s.**, the barramunda — **coho s**, the kisutch.— **Columbia river s**, the quinnat (*Oncorhynchus chouicha*) — **Fraser river s**, the blueback (*Oncorhynchus nerka*) — **Hokkaido s**, a Japanese salmon (*Oncorhynchus yessoensis*) with very small scales, the yezomasu — **hoopid s.**, the kisutch — **lost s**, the humpbacked salmon (*Oncorhynchus gorbuscha*), so called along the Sacramento river — **red s**, the blueback — **red-throat s**, the cut-throat-trout — **Sacramento s**, the quinnat — **salm'on-bel"ly**, *n* The belly of a salmon (usually an Alaskan quinnat) salted and cured — **s -berry**, *n* **1** An erect branched shrub (*Rubus parviflorus*) occurring in the northern United States the white-flowered raspberry It bears red aggregate fruits, edible but of disagreeable flavor **2.** The European rose-colored bramble (*Rubus speciabilis*) — **s cloud**, same as NOAH'S ARK, 2 — **s -club**, *n* A small bludgeon often ornamentally carved, used by the Indians from Puget Sound northward to stun salmon and other large fish before hauling them into the canoe — **s -color**, *n* See SALMON, *n* 4 **s colour†** — **s -colored**, *a* — **s.-disease**, *n* A disease of fish associated with and by some authors attributed to the fungus *Saprolegnia thureti* (*ferax*) — **s -fly**, *n* An artificial fly used in angling for salmon — **s -fry**, *n* Asmolt — **s.-herring**, *n* [Austral] A chanolid the milk-fish (*Chanos chanos*) — **s -hook**, *n* A long-handled gaff-like fishing-implement of the Columbia river Indians, which is held at the bottom of the stream until a salmon (or sturgeon) is felt when the fish is gaffed by a quick jerk — **s -killer**, *n* A North Pacific variety (*cataphractus*) of the common stickleback, destructive to salmon-fry — **s -leap**, *n* A fish-ladder to enable salmon to pass dams in ascending streams to their spawning-grounds **s -ladder†**, **s -stair†**. — **s. louse**, *n* A caligoid copepod (*Caligus piscinus*) parasitic on the gills of the salmon — **s -patch**, *n* A discoloration seen in interstitial inflammation of the cornea — **s -peal**, *n* **1** See SALMON, 1, note **2** The sewen **s -peel†**. — **s -pike**, *n* A Chautauqua maskinonge See MASKINONGE — **s -pink**, *n* Pink tinged with orange — **s -shark**, *n* The porbeagle (*Lamna cornubica*) — **s -spear**, *n.* **1.** A spear for killing salmon used especially in Scotland, and called *leister* and *waster* Similar implements are used extensively by the Alaskan Indians and the Eskimos **2** *Her* The Scotch salmon-spear used as a bearing — **s -spring**, *n* [Prov Eng] A smolt or salmon-fry — **s -stair**, *n* A salmon-leap — **s -triton**, *n* An aquatic plethodontoid salamander (*Gyrinophilus porphyriticus*) of the eastern United States, dark-brown above and unspotted salmon underneath — **s -trout**, *n* **1.** The European sea-trout (*Salmo trutta*) **2** [U S] One of various other salmonoid fishes (1) The great lake-trout (2) The Dolly Varden trout in its sea-run condition (3) The Rocky Mountain trout (*Salvelinus purpuratus*) (4) The steelhead (*Salmo gairdneri*) (5) [Austral] A serranoid fish (*Arripis trutta*), especially when about a foot long — **s.-wheel**, *n* [Western U S] A fish-wheel for taking salmon — **Schoodic s**, the landlocked salmon (*Salmo salar sebago*) of the Schoodic Lakes in Maine — **silver s**, a small salmon (*Oncorhynchus kisutch*) of the North Pacific — **white s.**, see under WHITE Many self-explaining compounds have *salmon* as the first element, as **salmon-color, s.-spool, s -steak**, etc


Salmon-spear

Sal'mon¹, 1 sal'mən 2 săl'mŏn *n* [Heb] *Bib* **1.** The father of Boaz *Ruth* iv, 20 **2** The hill Zalmon *Ps* lxviii 14

Sal'mon², 1 să'mən, 2 să'mon, *n* **1 George** (⁹/₁₁1819–¹/₂₀ *1904*) a British mathematician and divine provost of Trinity College Dublin **2 Sir Nowell** (³/₄1835–⁹/₁₀ 1912), an English naval officer rendered notable service at Lucknow and in Central-American waters admiral of the fleet from 1899 to 1904 **3** 1 sam'ən 2 săm'ŏn A river in N central Idaho length 450 m. to the Snake river

Sal-mo'na, 1 sal-mō'na 2 săl'mō'na, *n* *Bib* (Douai)

Sal-mo'ne, 1 sal-mō'ni, 2 săl-mō'ne, *n* *Bib* *Acts* xxvii, 2 **Sal-mō'nē‡** [Gr]

salm'on-et, 1 sam'ən-et, 2 săm'on-ĕt *n* A young or a small salmon a samlet or parr — **salmonet amarilla**, a mulloid fish (*Upeneus martinicus*) with the yellow goatfish

Sal-mo'ne-us, 1 sal-mō'ni-us 2 săl-mō'ne-ŭs *n* *Gr Myth* Son of Æolus and King of Elis destroyed by thunderbolts for claiming to be the equal of Zeus **Sal-mō-neus'‡** [Gr]

sal-mon'ic, 1 sal-mon'ik, 2 săl-mŏn'ic, *a* *Chem* Of, pertaining to or derived from salmon.— **salmonic acid**, a reddish, fatty compound with acid properties found in the reddish muscles of certain species of salmon as in *Salmo salar*

Sal-mon'i-dæ, 1 sal-mon'i-dē 2 săl-mŏn'i-dĕ *n pl* *Ich* A family of malacopterygian fishes especially *Salmonoidea* having a fusiform body, supraoccipital advanced between parietals epipleural bones and numerous pyloric cæca including salmon trout chars whitefish etc of the northern hemisphere **Sal'mo**, *n* (t g) [< L *salmo*, salmon < *salio*, leap] — **sal'mo-nid**, *a* & *n*

sal-mon'i-form, 1 sal-mon'i-form 2 săl-mŏn'i-fôrm, *a* Having the form of a salmon [< SALMON + -FORM]

salm'on-ing, 1 sam'ən-iŋ 2 săm'on-ing *n* **1** Salmon-fishing also, the business of preparing salmon for market **2** The habit of dogs of feeding on salmon also a disease caused by this habit

sal'mo-noid, 1 sal'mə-noid 2 săl'mo-nŏid **I.** *a* Resembling a salmon, of or pertaining to the *Salmonidæ* **II** *n* A salmonoid fish [< SALMON + -OID]

Sal"mo-nol'de-a, 1 sal'mo-nol'di-ə 2 săl mo-nŏl'de-a *n pl* A superfamily of malacopterygian fishes with the side of the oral arch bounded by supramaxillaries an adipose fin and eggs discharging into the abdominal cavity including *Salmonidæ*, *Thymallidæ*, *Argentinidæ*, etc [< SALMO(n-) + -OID] — **sal"mo-nol'de-an**, *a* & *n*

Sal"mo-per'cæ, 1 sal'mo-pûr'sī, 2 săl'mo-pĕr'çĕ, *n pl* *Ich* A suborder of haplomous fishes containing American freshwater fishes, according to some, only the family *Percopsidæ*; according to others both *Percopsidæ* and *Aphredoderidæ* [< L *salmo*, salmon + *perca* perch]

Salm"-Reif'fer-scheidt, 1 sälm'-rīf'fər-shīt, 2 sälm'-rĭf'fer-shīt, **Nicholas, Count** (1459–¹⁰/₁₁1530) An Austrian general, defended Vienna against Turks

Salm'-Salm", 1 sälm'-sälm", 2 sälm'-sälm", **Felix, Prince** (¹²/₂₅1828–¹/₁₇1870) A Prussian soldier, joined U S army in Civil War, under Maximilian in Mexico with the Prussians in 1870, killed at the battle of Gravelotte

sal-na'tron, 1 sal-nā'trən 2 sal-nā'trŏn *n* Crude soda-ash. [< L *sal*, salt, + NATRON] [*1 Esd* ix, 22

Sa-lo'as, 1 sə-lō'əs, 2 sa-lō'as, *n* *Bib* (Apocrypha R V.)

sal'ol, 1 sal'ōl *or* -ol, 2 săl'ōl *or* -ŏl, *n* *Chem* A colorless crystalline compound ($C_{13}H_{10}O_3$) derived from salicylic acid, phenyl salicylate used in medicine as a substitute for salicylic acid and as an antineuralgic, antirheumatic and an internal antiseptic [< *sal-* (in SALICYL) + -OL] [ll, 26

Sa'lom, 1 sē'lom 2 sā'lom, *n* *Bib* (Apocrypha) *1 Mac*

Sa-lo'me, 1 sə-lō'mi 2 sa-lō'me, *n* **1.** A feminine personal name F Sa"lo"mé', 1 sa'lo mē' 2 sa'lo'mę', G Sa-lo'me, 1 sa-lō'mə 2 sä-lō'mę Sa-lō'mē‡ [Gr] **2.** *Bib* The mother of James and John *Mat* xxvii, 56 *Mark* xv, 40 **3.** The daughter of Herodias who asked from Herod the head of John the Baptist in return for her dancing wife of Herod Philippi, who died without issue, A D 31 In *Matt* xiv, 8, no name is used **4** A drama by Oscar Wilde used by Richard Strauss as the libretto for an opera of the same name based on the Biblical incident [Heb, peaceful]

sa-lom'e-ter, etc Same as SALINOMETER

Sal'o-mi, 1 sal'o-mī 2 săl'o-mi *n* *Bib* (Douai)

Sa-lo'mith, 1 sə-lō'mith 2 sa-lō'mith, *n* *Bib* (Douai)

Sal'o-mon, *n* **1.** 1 sal'o-mən, 2 săl'o-mŏn *Bib* (Douai) **2** 1 sä'lo-mōn 2 sa'lo-mōn **Johann Peter** (²/₃1745–¹/₂₅ 1815), a German composer, violinist

Sal"o-mo'ni-a, 1 sal o-mō'ni-ə, 2 săl'o-mō'ni-a, *n* *Bot* A genus of perennial herbs of the family *Convallariaceæ* the Solomon-seals They are distinguished by a creeping, scarred rootstock, simple stem alternate sessile leaves in our species, greenish or pinkish flowers and dark-blue or black pulpy berries covered with a bloom [< LL sigillum *Salomonis*, Solomon's seal]

Sal"o-mon'ic, 1 sal'o-mon'ik 2 săl'o-mŏn'ic, *a* Same as SOLOMONIC, as, *Salomonic* proverbs **Sal"o-mo'ni-an‡**.

sa"lon", 1 sa"lōn', 2 sa"lôn', *n* **1.** An apartment in which company is received, a saloon, drawing-room, hence, a fashionable reception or gathering, also, fashionable society, in the plural, fashionable circles **2.** Specif, in Paris, the periodic social reunion, under the auspices of some distinguished woman, of noted persons The salon, a Parisian institution never successfully transplanted, began with the 17th and virtually ended in the 19th century. Among the most noted salons were those of Mmes de Stael Recamier, Roland, Vigée Le Brun, de Girardin, and the Princess Lieven

The most indisputable source of feminine culture and development in France was the influence of the *salons*

GEORGE ELIOT *Essays Woman in France* p 36 [r & w 1883]

3 [S-] The annual exhibition of works by living artists at the Palais des Champs Elysées in Paris so called because formerly held in the Salon Carré of the Louvre Since the secession from the Société Nationale des Artistes Français of the Société des Beaux-Arts (1891), there have been two Salons in Paris, the Salon of the Champs Élysées, or **Old Salon**, and the Salon of the Champ de Mars, or **New Salon**. [F, < *salle*, < LL. *sala*, < OHG *sal* dwelling] [ment France

Sa"lon'¹, *n* An ancient town in Bouches-du-Rhone department France

Sa"lo-ni'ki, 1 sā lo-ni'ki, 2 sa'lo-ni'ki *n* **1. Gulf of**, an arm of the Ægean sea in E Thessaly 50 by 75 m **2** A village yet in Macedonia 13,684 sq m **3** Its capital a seaport occupied by the Anglo-French Army Oct 5, 1915 formerly *Thessalonica* **Sa"lo-ni'ca‡**.

sa-loon', 1 sə-lūn', 2 sa-lōōn', *n* **1.** A large and elegant apartment for social receptions, for the display of works of art, or for public entertainment, especially, a large public parlor, drawing-room, or assembly-room, as, fashionable *saloons* Specif (1) *Arch* A high hall usually vaulted above and having two tiers of windows (2) The main cabin of a passenger-carrying vessel

2. A public hall or apartment devoted to some specific use; as, a dining-saloon, a hair-dressing saloon **3.** [U S] A place devoted to the retailing and drinking of intoxicating liquor, but lacking the regular accommodation for food and lodging provided by hotels, a public house often used as a typical or generic term, sometimes attributively, as, unhealthy *saloon* influence in politics Compare PUBLIC HOUSE **4.** *Railway* (1) [U S] The main room of a compartment-car, or a small subdivision in a sleeping- or palace-car (2) [Gt Brit] A railway-carriage having handsome appointments, similar to a parlor-car or Pullman, but invariably opening on the side, instead of at the ends as in America also a type of automobile body [< F *salon* see SALON] — **din'ing-sa-loon"**, *n* [Gt Brit] A railway dining-car — **family s** [Gt Brit], a railway parlor-car **sa-loon'-car"-riage‡** — **s -keeper**, *n* One who keeps a saloon specif, one who is licensed to keep a place where intoxicants are sold to be drunk on the premises —**sleeping-s**, *n* [Gt Brit] A railway sleeping-car — **sa-loon'ist**, *n* **1** A saloon-keeper **2** An upholder of saloons for drinking

sa-loop', 1 sə-lūp', 2 sa-lōōp', *n* [Eng] An infusion of sassafras-chips or similar aromatic herbs flavored with milk and sugar formerly largely used as a beverage also as a cure for drunkenness and as a remedy in cutaneous and rheumatic affections sassafras tea [Cp SALEP] — **sa-loop'-bush"**, *n* [Austral] An erect soft-stemmed bush (*Rhagodia hastata*) of the goosefoot family, one of the Australian redberries, 2 to 3 feet high a food-plant for cattle

sal'op, *n* Same as SALEP

Sa"lop, *abbr* [L] *Salopia* (Shropshire)

sal'o-phen, 1 sal'o-fen 2 săl'o-fĕn, *n* *Chem* A white crystalline compound ($C_{13}H_{11}NO_3$) obtained by the reduction and acetification of salicylic para-nitro-phenol and used in medicine as an antirheumatic and antineuralgic [< *sal-* in SALICYLIC + *phen-* in PHENOL] **sal'o-phene‡**.

Sa-lo'pi-an¹, 1 sə-lō'pi-an, 2 sa-lō'pi-an **I.** *a* Of or pertaining to Salop or Shropshire a northwestern county of England **II.** *n* **1.** A Shropshire man or woman **2.** See GEOLOGY — **Salopian ware**, a type of Roman pottery found in Shropshire.

sa-lo'pi-an², *a* [Rare] Of or pertaining to saloop

salp, 1 salp 2 sălp, *n* A salpid especially as an individual [< L *salpa* see SALPA]

Sal'pa, 1 sal'pə, 2 săl'pa, *n* **1.** *Ascid* A genus typical of *Salpidæ* **2.** [s-] A tunicate of this genus **3** *Ich* The bighead [< L *salpa* (< Gr *salpē*) kind of sea-fish]

Sal-pa'ce-a, 1 sal-pā'si-ə 2 săl-pā'çe-a, *n pl* *Ascid* The *Salpidæ* [< SALPA] — **sal-pa'ceous**, *a*

sal'pi-con, 1 sal'pi-kon 2 săl'pi-cŏn *n* Chopped bread, meat vegetables, etc, used variously as a stuffing

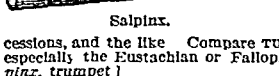
Sal'pi-dæ, 1 sal'pi-dī, 2 săl'pi-dē *n pl* *Ascid* A family of hemimyarian tunicates manifest in two forms or alternate generations, a solitary asexual one and an aggregated sexual one The asexual form gives rise by internal gemmation to a stolon, subsequently segmented into a series of buds which successively become developed and detached in chains of the sexual form, whose individuals in turn produce solitary salps [< SALPA] — **sal'pi-an, sal'pid**, *n*

sal'pi-form, 1 sal'pi-fôrm, 2 săl'pi-fôrm, *a* **1** Having the form of a salp **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Salpiformes* [< SALP + -FORM] — **Sal"pi-for'mes**, *n pl* *Ascid* The *Pyrosomidæ* as a suborder

Sal"pi-gles'sis, 1 sal pi-glos'is, 2 săl pi-glŏs'is, *n* *Bot* A small genus of South-American solanaceous downy herbs having entire leaves and handsome variegated flowers

sal'ping-, **sal-pin'go-**, **sal'pin-go-** } 1 sal'piŋ-, sal-piŋ'go-, 2 săl'ping-, săl-pĭŋ'gŏ- From Gr *salpinx*, trumpet, or from SALPINX, 2 combining forms — **sal"pin-gec'to-my**, *n* The cutting out or excision of a Fallopian tube — **sal"pin-gem-phrax'is**, *n* Obstruction of the Eustachian tube, a cause of partial deafness — **sal-pin'ges**, *n* See SALPINX.— **sal-pin'gi-an**, *a* Of or pertaining to a Eustachian or a Fallopian tube — **salpingian dropsy**, dropsy of the Fallopian tube — **sal-pin'gi-on**, *n* A craniometrical point See CRANIOMETRY — **sal"pin-git'ic**, *a* Relating to or affected with inflammation of the Fallopian or the Eustachian tube — **sal"pin-gi'tis**, *n* Inflammation of either the Fallopian or the Eustachian tube — **sal-pin"go-cath'e-ter-ism**, *n* Application or use of the catheter to the Eustachian tube — **sal-pin"go-cy-e'sis**, *n* *Obstet* Pregnancy where the fetus is developed and continues in the Fallopian tube, tubal pregnancy — **Sal"pin-gœ'ca**, *n* (t g) — **sal"pin-gœ'cid**, *n* — **sal"pin-gœ'coid**, *a* — **sal-pin"go-mal'le-us**, *n* [-LE-I *pl*] The tensor muscle of the tympanum — **sal-pin"go-na'sal**, *a* Of or pertaining to the Eustachian tube and the nasal passages as, the *salpingonasal* fold — **sal-pin"go-o-pho-rec'to-my**, *n* *Excision of the ovary* and the Fallopian tube — **sal-pin"go-o"va-ri'tis**, *n* Inflammation of an ovary and of the immediately adjoining oviduct — **sal-pin"go-per"i-to-ni'tis**, *n* Inflammation of the peritoneum surrounding the Fallopian tube — **sal-pin"go-pha-ryn'ge-al**, *a* Of or pertaining to the Eustachian tube and the pharynx — **sal-pin"go-phar"yn-ge'us**, *n* [-GE'I *pl*] A small collection of muscular fibers passing from the Eustachian tube to the pharynx — **sal-pin"go-staph'y-lin(e)**, *a* Of or pertaining to the Eustachian tube and the palate as the *salpingostaphyline* fold of mucous membrane **sal-pin"go-pal'a-tal‡**; **sal-pin"-go-pal'a-tine‡**.— **sal-pin"go-sten"o-cho'ri-a**, *n* Stricture or abnormal narrowness of the Eustachian tube — **sal"pin-gos'to-my**, *n* *Surg* Formation of a passage from the surface into the Fallopian or Eustachian tube — **sal"pin-got'o-my**, *n* Excision of a Fallopian tube — **sal"-pin-gys"ter-o-cy-e'sis**, *n* Pregnancy where the fetus develops at the junction of the Fallopian tube with the womb, occupying a portion of each

sal'pinx, 1 sal'piŋks, 2 săl'piŋks, *n* [SAL-PIN'GES, 1 -jiz, 2 -gēs *pl*] **1.** *Gr Antiq* A long trumpet, the Roman tuba, used in giving signals in the army, in religious processions, and the like Compare TUBA **2.** *Anat* A tube, especially the Eustachian or Fallopian tube [< Gr *salpinx* trumpet]


Salpinx.

sal'poid, 1 sal'pŏid 2 săl'pŏid, *a* Of or pertaining to the *Salpidæ* [< SALPA + -OID]

salse, 1 sălz *or* sals, 2 sălz *or* să s *n* A mud-volcano [F, < L *salio*, pp *salsus*, salt, < *sal*, salt]

sal-sep'a-rin, 1 sal-sep'ə-rin, 2 săl-sĕp'a-rin, *n* Same as PARILLIN [< SARSAPARILLA] **sal"se-par'i-sin‡**.

Sal-sette', 1 sal-set', 2 săl-sĕt', *n* An island near Bombay, India 240 sq m capital Mahun

sal'si-fy, 1 sal'si-fi, 2 săl'si-fy, *n* An Old World biennial (*Tragopogon porrifolius*) of the family *Cichoriaceæ*, with grass-like leaves and heads of purple flowers, also, the long, tapering, white, fleshy root, for which it is cultivated, and which is eaten from its flavor, called *oyster-plant* and *vegetable oyster* [< F *salsifis*, < It *sassefrica*, goat's-beard, < L *saxum*, rock, + *frico*, rub] sal'sa-fy‡ — **black salsify**, see VIPER'S-GRASS

sal-sil'la, 1 sal-sil'ə, 2 săl-sil'a, *n* [W Ind] Any one of several species of *Bomarea*, yielding edible tubers resembling those of the Jerusalem artichoke, especially *B edulis* and *B salsilla* See BOMAREA [Sp, dim of *salsa*, sauce < LL. *salsa* see SAUCE¹, *n*]

Sal'so-la, 1 sal'so-lə, 2 săl'so-la, *n* *Bot* **1.** A genus of chiefly Old World herbs or shrubby plants of the family *Chenopodiaceæ*, known as saltworts from growing on sandy seashores *S tragus* is the Russian thistle **2.** [s-] A plant of this genus [< L *salsus*, see SALSE] — **sal'so-la'ceous**, *a* Of or pertaining to salsola


Common or Prickly Saltwort (*Salsola kali*)
a the fruit showing winged calyx

sal-su'gi-nous, 1 sal-sū'ji-nus, 2 săl-sū'gi-nŭs, *a* [Rare] **1.** Slightly salty saltish **2** Salsuginose [< LL *salsuginosus*, < L *salsugo* (*salsugin-*), saltness, < *salsus*, see SALSE] — **sal-su'gi-nose**, *a* *Bot* Growing in salt places, as salt marshes **sal-su'gi-nous‡**.

salt, 1 sôlt; 2 salt, *v* **I.** *t* **1.** To apply salt or a salt to for any purpose, especially, to season with common salt Specif (1) To impregnate with salt as in curing food-substances (2) *Naut* To put salt between the planks of as a ship, for preservation of the timber

The handsome clipper ship was thoroughly *salted* during construction

W C RUSSELL *Strange Voyage* p 4 [r 1885]

(3) To furnish with salt as an article of food as, to *salt* cattle (4) *Phot* To treat as paper to be sensitized with silver nitrate, with a solution of a chlorid (5) To put salt in (the bye) to cause separation of the soap

2. Figuratively, to season, as character, thought, or feeling, also, to purify

Joy's zest itself is *salted* with a touch of woe

OWEN MEREDITH *Elisabetta Sirani* st 2

3 [Slang] (1) To add something undesirable to, specif, to make the prices in too high as to *salt* an invoice (2) To add to to deceive intending purchasers, as

(a) to deposit rich ore or precious stones in, as a mine or suitable locality, (b) to put mineral salts in, as a spring, (c) to put petroleum in, as an oil-well etc

4. To cause to drink salt water a form of hazing once practised in English universities

II 1 To deposit salt from a solution, as, the brine is *salting* — **to salt down,** to pack in salt or brine hence [Colloq], to save up or safely invest as money **to s. away** † — **to s. out,** to separate (coal-tar colors) by adding salt to solutions containing them

salt, *a* **1.** Impregnated or flavored with salt or a salt, tasting of salt, saline, briny, as a *salt* lake, *salt* tears **2.** Cured or preserved with salt, as, *salt* pork, *salt* butter **3.** Containing or growing or living in salt water, as, *salt* marshes, *salt* hay **4.** [Colloq, Eng] High-priced, expensive **5†.** Bitter, acrid, severe **6†.** Being in heat, lustful, lecherous salacious — **salt bottom** [Western U S], a tract of land covered with saline deposits — **s. formation** (*Geol*), a series of rocks impregnated with salt or containing salt-beds **s. group‡.** — **s. junk,** hard, dry, salt beef for use at sea — **s. vein,** a coarse granite vein intersecting granite and the older crystalline rocks so called by quarrymen

salt, *n* **1** Sodium chlorid (NaCl), a widely distributed compound, used by men from time immemorial as a seasoning, and a necessary ingredient of food for most mammals Its antiseptic properties have led to its general use in preserving organic substances from decay Salt is the chief source of chlorin and soda, and hence has many and important uses in chemical and industrial arts It is obtained by evaporation or freezing of the water of the ocean, of saline lakes and springs or wells, and by mining in beds of rock salt Nearly 3 per cent by weight of the ocean is made up of it, and beds of it are found in strata of all geological periods from the Silurian up Wild animals obtain it at salt-licks, to which they beat out trails Among primitive peoples, and especially among those of the Orient, religious and social significance attached to its use It was formerly regarded as an elementary substance

Both Greeks and Romans mixed *salt* with their sacrificial cakes In their Lustrations also they made use of *salt* and water

JOHN BRAND *Pop Antiq, Omens* in vol iii p 165 [B B S 1870]

2. *Chem* Any compound produced when all or part of the acid hydrogen of an acid is replaced by an electro-positive radical or a metal Salts are usually formed by treating a metal with an acid, as when zinc is treated with hydrochloric acid, zinc chlorid (the zinc salt of hydrochloric acid) is formed In solution, salts become dissociated, forming anions and cations Usually the salts derived from acids whose names end in *-ic* take the suffix *-ate*, and from those ending in *-ous, -ite*, as, sodium sulfite is the salt of sulfurous acid

3. *pl* A salt used as a medicine or restorative when unqualified, usually Epsom salts or some other salts of pharmacy, as, smelling-*salts* **4.** Brightness and wittiness in talk or writing, piquant humor, dry wit, repartee from the phrase *Attic salt* See ATTIC

Come from what fountain it may, all talk that succeeds to the extent of raising a wish to meet the talker again must contain *salt* DE QUINCEY *Additions to Opium-Eater Wales to London* p 408 [H M & CO]

5. Allowance, question, distrust from the proverbial phrase **with a grain of salt** (Latin *cum grano salis*), with reserve or doubt, as in believing any statement **6.** That which preserves from corruption or gives flavor or character usually in the Biblical phrase **the salt of the earth,** applied to persons **7.** [Colloq] A sailor, tar, as, an old *salt* **8.** A saltcellar formerly in literary use, but now chiefly a trade term, as, an individual *salt*. **9.** *Her* A saltcellar as a bearing drawn in the form of a covered vase **10.** Antimonious chlorid used in bronzing iron wares **11.** *pl* [Prov Eng] Marshes overflowed by the tide **12†.** Savor, smack, relish **13†.** Concupiscence, heat, as in a bitch [< AS *sealt*, salt] — **alkaline salt,** a salt whose solution manifests its alkalinity by turning red litmus paper blue — **amphid s,** a salt regarded as composed of a basic and an acidic oxid no longer in use — **anilin s** (*Chem*), a chemical compound ($C_6H_5NH_2$ HCl), obtained by the action of hydrochloric acid on aniline — **binary s,** a salt composed of two radicals, one basic and one acidic See BINARY — **Carlsbad s.,** a mixture of mineral salts obtained by distilling the water of the Carlsbad springs Is compounded artificially used in medicine as an aperient — **English salts,** see EPSOM — **essential s,** a salt obtained by crystallizing the juice of a plant, as, the *essential salt* of lemon no longer used — **ethereal s,** a compound ether See note under ETHER — **fish and potash salts,** a fertilizer made by mixing fish-scraps and potash salts — **fossil s,** same as HALITE — **Glauber's s.,** sodium sulfate (Na_2SO_4) a white crystalline substance used medicinally as a cathartic — **microcosmic s,** same as STERCORITE — **Mohr's s.,** a green crystalline salt ($Fe(NH_4)_2(SO_4)_2 6H_2O$) — **Monsel's s,** basic ferric sulfate, the aqueous solution of which is called in pharmacy *Monsel's solution* — **native s,** sodium chlorid found native either as halite or as brine — **not worth one's s.,** not earning or worth the value of the salt one eats with his food a colloquial by-phrase — **Preston salts,** ammonium carbonate saturated with ammonia-water, perfumed with essential oils, and used as smelling-salts — **Rochelle s. or salts,** see ROCHELLE — **rock s** (*Mineral*), halite as distinguished from brines or from granulated salt — **salt'-ae"ld,** *n* Same as HYDROCHLORIC ACID — **s -barrow,** *n* Same as BARROW, *n*, 3 — **s -bearer,** *n* A bearer of salt specif, the schoolboy at Eton who distributed salt in return for contributions of money at the now obsolete montem See MONTEM — **s -block,** *n* [Eng] **1.** An apparatus for producing salt by evaporation **2.** A salt-factory where the evaporating process is used, saltern — **s. bottom** [Western U S], low ground impregnated with alkali — **s.-burned,** *a* Damaged by keeping too long in salt applied to fish — **s - bush,** *n* Any one of various Australian herbs, chiefly of the genus *Atriplex*, of the family *Chenopodiaceæ*, especially *A nummularium A vesicarium*, and *A halimbides* They abound in the salt plains of the interior, and afford good pasture Also, any of various other species of this family — **s.-cake,** *n* The crude sodium sulfate obtained in the manufacture of soda-ash by treating sodium chlorid with sulfuric acid in a reverberating furnace so called commercially — **s -cat,** *n* [Eng] **1** A lump of salt made at a salt-factory **2.** A mixture of salt, cumin-seed, lime, etc, fed to pigeons — **s.-cote,** *n* A saltern — **s duty,** *n* A duty levied on salt In old London a tax of 5 per cent was paid to the city on salt imported from abroad — **s -fat,** *n* [Scot] A saltcellar — **s -flour,** *n* Crystalline potassium nitrate — **s.-foot,** *n* The large saltcellar that in baronial halls was once placed midway on the dinner-table, to part noble or favored guests from the vulgar See SALT, *n*, 8 — **s.-former,** *n* Same as HALOGEN — **s -gage,** *n* Same as SALINOMETER — **s -garden,** *n* See SALTERN — **s -glaze,** *n* A pottery-glaze formed by volatilizing salt in a kiln with the articles to be coated — **s -grape,** *n* The common saltwort (*Salsola kali*) — **s.-green†,** *a* Sea-green — **s -holder,** *n* A saltcellar — **s -horse,** *n* [Sailors Slang] Salted beef **s -junk†.** — **s.-lick,** *n* Same as LICK, *n*, 4 — **s -mine,** *n* A mine in which rock-salt deposits are worked — **s -money,** *n* **1** Cakes of salt used as money, as in Abyssinia and Tibet **2** [Eng] See MONTEM — **s -mouth,** *n* A wide-mouthed, glass-stoppered bottle for holding crystallized salts — **s. of amber,** same as SUCCINIC ACID **volatile s. of amber†.** — **s. of art,** same as SAL ALEMBROTH **s. of science†.** — **s of colcothar,** same as COPPERAS (iron sulfate) — **s. of hartshorn,** same as SAL AMMONIAC See HARTSHORN — **s. of lemon,** acid potassium oxalate **acid s. of sorrel†, essential s of lemon†.** — **s. of opium,** narcotin — **s of Saturn,** sal Saturni — **s. of seignette,** same as SEIDLITZ POWDER — **s. of sorrel,** same as SALT OF LEMON — **s. of tartar,** potassium carbonate — **s of Venus,** blue vitriol (copper sulfate) — **s of vitriol,** zinc sulfate — **s. of wisdom,** same as SAL ALEMBROTH — **s of wormwood,** same as SAL ABSINTHII — **s.-pan,** *n* **1.** A vessel in which salt is made by evaporating saline water **2** A *pond or basin* from which salt is obtained by natural evaporation **3** *pl* Salt-works — **s -perlate,** *n* Sodium *phosphate* — **s.-pit,** *n* Same as SALT-PAN, 2 — **s -radical,** *n* An acid radical — **s.-raker,** *n* One who gathers salt in a salt pond or in an enclosure from the sea — **s -rising,** *n* [Local, U S] Salted batter used as a leaven for bread — **S. River,** see TO BE SENT UP SALT RIVER below — **s.-sedative(s),** *n* Same as SAL SEDATIVUS — **s -silvered,** *a* [Local, U S] Salted and slit for bait, as menhaden — **s.-spoon,** *n* A small round-bowled spoon for serving salt — **s - spring,** *n* A flow of salt water from the earth, brine-spring — **s.-stand,** *n* A saltcellar — **s.-water,** *a* Of, pertaining to, formed in, or living in salt water, as, a *salt-water* fish — **s -water tailor,** see under TAILOR — **s.-well,** *n* A bored or driven well from which brine is obtained — **s.-works,** *n sing or pl* An establishment where salt is made on a commercial scale In England the singular form is preferred in describing a single factory.— **Schlippe's s.** (*Chem*), sodium sulfantimonate — **sedative s,** same as SAL SEDATIVUS — **solar s,** a coarse salt obtained from brines by solar evaporation — **spirit of s,** hydrochloric acid — **to be sent, go, or row up S. creek or river** [Slang, U S], to be defeated or fail in anything especially applied to political candidates who fail at elections, with a supposed reference to a small stream in Kentucky — **to put s on the tail,** to catch originally a mock direction to children for capturing birds — **to sit above or below the s,** proverbial expressions derived from the old custom of dividing, by the salt-foot on the table, gentlefolk from inferiors and retainers dining with them in the hall

Will took him up *above the salt* and made much of him KINGSLEY *Westward Ho!* p 297 [MACM 1889]

Some self-explaining compounds have *salt* as the first element, as, **salt-crystal,** s -room, s -shovel, etc

Salt, *n* **1. Henry** (6/11 1780–10/21 1827) an English author, Egyptologist **2. Sir Titus** (7/21 1803–12/21 1876), an English manufacturer, philanthropist

Sal'ta, 1 sāl'ta, 2 sal'ta, *n* **1** A province in N Argentine Republic, South America 62,200 sq m **2.** Its capital

sal'tant, 1 sal'tant, 2 sāl'tant, *a* **1.** Of or pertaining to a leap, jumping, saltatory **2.** *Her* Represented in a leaping attitude, as a greyhound, cat, squirrel [< L *saltō* (ppr *saltant(i-)s*), dance, < *saltus*, leap]

sal"ta-rel'lo, 1 sal ta-rel'o, 2 sāl'ta-rĕl'o, *n* [-LI, 1 -li 2 -lī, *pl*] [It] **1.** A quick Italian dance in triple time, diversified by skips, danced by one or two persons, generally a man and a woman, who continually change places while moving in a semicircle **2.** Music for such a dance usually written in a minor key **3.** A round dance of the 16th century, the music of which was in triple time with the first note of each measure strongly accented **4.** The jack of a harpsichord

sal"ta-rel'la†. [Cornwall England]

Salt'ash, 1 sōlt'ash, 2 salt'ish, *n* A borough and seaport in

sal'tate, *vi* [Rare] To dance leap skip

sal-ta'tion, 1 sal-tē'shan, 2 sāl-tā'shon, *n* **1.** The act of leaping or jumping, as in a dance

All joined vigorously in the dance the *saltations* being elaborately executed steps requiring severe muscular exercise H H BANCROFT *Utah* p 584 [HIST CO 1889]

2. A beating movement, palpitation, as of a blood-vessel **3.** Same as TARANTISM **4.** An abrupt variation, especially in the character of a species, as, *saltations* of thought

The number of successive *saltations* the nimble thought can make measures the difference between the highest and lowest of mankind EMERSON *Letters and Social Aims, Poetry and Imagination* p 72 [H M & CO 1889]

[Γ, < L *saltatio(n-)*, < *saltatus*, pp of *saltō*, see SALTANT]

sal-ta'to, 1 sal-tā'to 2 sal-ta'to, *n* [It] *Mus* The act of making the bow rebound from the string in playing a stringed instrument

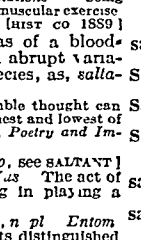
Sal"ta-to'ri-a, 1 sal'ta-tō'ri-a 2 sāl'ta-tō'ri-a, *n pl Entom* A section or suborder of orthopterous insects distinguished by saltatorial movements including grasshoppers [< L *saltator*, < *saltō* see SALTANT]

sal"ta-to'ri-al, 1 sal'ta-tō'ri-al, 2 sāl'ta-tō'ri-al, *a* **1.** Capable of or built or adapted for leaping, as, *saltatorial* hind limbs **2.** Given to or characterized by leaping, saltatory **3** Of or pertaining to the *Saltatoria* **sal"ta-to'ri-ous†**

sal'ta-to-ry, 1 sal'ta-to-ri, 2 sal'ta-to-ry, *a* **1.** Relating to or fitted for leaping or dancing **2.** Moving or progressing by leaps or abruptly, specif, moving the feet synchronously, as some birds [< L *saltatorius*, < *saltatus* see SALTATION] **sal"ta-tor'ic** — **saltatory theory** (*Biol*) a theory of evolution that assumes the occurrence of abrupt and marked variations giving rise to gaps in the series of forms — **s. variation,** same as SALTATION 4

Salt'burn by the Sea, 1 sōlt'bûrn 2 salt'bûrn A town and watering-place in the North Riding of Yorkshire, England

salt'cel"lar, 1 sōlt'sel'ar; 2 salt'çĕl'ar, *n.* A small vessel used on the table for holding salt



A large ornamental vessel called the **standing saltcellar** formerly stood at the head of the table while within reach of the diners were **trencher saltcellars** See SALT-FOOT, under SALT [< SALT + SELLER², *n* < F *salière* saltcellar, < L *salarius*, of salt < *sal*, salt]

Salt'coats", 1 sōlt'kōts', 2 salt'cōts', *n* **1.** A burgh and seaport in Ayrshire, Scotland **2** A district Saskatchewan Canada

salt'ed, 1 sōlt'ed, 2 salt'ĕd, *pa* **1.** Treated with or as with salt for any purpose, hence, preserved **2** [S Afr] Immune from endemic horse-sickness by reason of a previous attack, hence, in slang or colloquially, of persons, experienced or expert in some trade or occupation **3.** [Slang] Tampered with so as to deceive Compare SALT, *vt*, 3

Saltcellar of Queen Elizabeth

sal'tee, 1 sōl'ti, 2 sal'tē, *n* [Slang, Eng] A penny said to be a corruption of Italian *soldi*

salt'er, 1 sōlt'ar, 2 salt'er, *n* **1.** One who applies salt to cure fish, meat, etc **2.** A member of the dry salters' corporation in London **3.** One who manufactures or deals in salt **4.** [Local, U S] A trout ascending a stream from salt water **5.** A workman at a salt-works **6** [Slang] A swindler [< AS *sealtere*, < *sealt*, salt]

Sal'ter, 1 sōl'tar, 2 sal'ter, **William** /12-/12 1804-12/21875) An English painter, *The Waterloo Banquet at Apsley House*

sal"te-rel'lo, *n* Same as SALTARELLO

sal"te-ret'to, 1 sōl tē-ret'o, 2 sal tē-rĕt'o, *n* [It] *Mus* A group of three notes, the first being dotted the rhythm of *the saltarello*



or



Salteretto

salt'ern, 1 sōlt'arn, 2 salt'ern, *n* **1.** A plot of clayey ground where salt is obtained by evaporating sea-water in the sun, salt-garden **2.** A factory where salt is obtained by evaporation [< AS *sealtern*, < *sealt*, salt, + *ern*, storing-place]

salt'er-y, 1 sōlt'ar-i 2 salt'er-y, *n* A salt-works [M]

salt'-grass", 1 sōlt'-gras', 2 salt'-gras', *n* Grass growing in salt soil whether in salt meadows, near the sea, or on salt plains, as those in the western United States Of the former, the principal kinds are species of *Spartina*, especially *S juncea S polystachya* and *S stricta* of the latter, *Distichlis maritima* (alkali-grass), which grows also by the sea

Sal-tic'l-dæ, 1 sal-tis'l-dī, 2 sāl-tĭç'l-dē, *n pl Arach* The *Attidæ* **Sal'ti-cus,** *n* (t g) [<LL *salticus* dancing, < L *saltus* see SALTUS] — **sal'ti-cid,** *a & n* — **sal'ti-coid,** *a*

salt'le, 1 sōlt'i, 2 salt'l, *n* A fish, the common European dab [< SALT] — **bastard saltie,** the rough dab

sal'tier, *n* Same as SALTIRE

sal-tier'ra, 1 sal-ty-er'ra, 2 sal-ty-ĕr'ra, *n* [Mex Sp] A salt-basin formed by the drying up of a salt lake

Sal-tig'ra-da, 1 sal-tig'ra-da, 2 sāl-tĭg'ra-da, *n pl Arach* A division of dipneumonous spiders prone to leap, having eyes in 3 rows the first with 4 eyes as *Attidæ* [< L *saltus* (see SALTUS) + *gradior*, walk] **Sal-tig'ra-dæ†.**

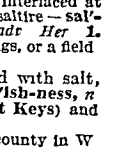
sal'ti-grade, 1 sal'ti-grēd, 2 sāl'ti-grād, *a* **1** Moving by leaps, saltatorial **2** Of or pertaining to the *Saltigrada*

sal'ti-grade, *n* One of the *Saltigrada*

Sal-til'lo, 1 sal-til'yo, 2 sal-til'yo, *n* A city, capital of Coahuila state, Mexico

salt'ing, 1 sōlt'ing 2 salt'ing *n* **1** The act of curing, sprinkling, feeding, etc, with salt used also figuratively **2.** The custom of levying salt-money practised before 1847 by the boys of Eton College England **3.** A salt marsh — **salt'ing-box",** *n* A box containing gunpowder-meal for sprinkling the fuses of shells to facilitate ignition after firing — **s -point,** *n* In soap-making the stage at which salt is added to separate the soap from the lye

salt'ire, 1 sal'tīr, 2 sāl'tīr, *n Her* An ordinary formed by the combination of a bend and a bend sinister, as in St Andrew's cross [< OF *saultoir*, < LL *saltatorium* stirrup, < L *saltatorius* see SALTATORY] **cross in saltire†, cross saltiret.**



Saltire

— **per saltire,** or **quarterly in s** same as SALTIREWISE — **s. arched,** a saltire-like bearing composed of two arches turned back to back — **s conjoined in base,** one couped and conjoined by a band from one limb to the other — **s. couped,** cut short at the extremities — **s. couped and crossed,** a cross crosslet in saltire — **s fimbriated,** one edged with a line of different tincture, drew) azure, a in token of family alliance — **s moline,** a saltire argent cross moline in saltire See MOLINE — **s quarterly pierced,** a saltire with its center removed or pierced — **s. quarterly quartered,** one in a field quarterly quartered, each arm having a different tincture — **s triparted,** one composed of three bendlets and three bendlets sinister, interlaced at the crossing-point — **sal'tired,** *a* Having a saltire — **sal'tire-let,** *n* A small saltire — **sal'tire-wise,** *adv Her* **1.** Arranged or divided per saltire, as small bearings, or a field **2** In the form of a saltire **sal'tire-ways†.**

The *arms of* Scotland (the cross crosslet in saltire — **s fimbriated,** cross of St Andrew)

salt'ish, 1 sōlt'ish, 2 salt'ish, *a* Tinctured with salt, tasting of salt, salty — **salt'ish-ly,** *adv* — **salt'ish-ness,** *n*

Salt Key Bank. A group of rocky islets (**Salt Keys**) and shoals between Florida and Cuba

Salt Lake 1. See GREAT SALT LAKE **2.** A county in W Utah 768 sq m

Salt Lake City. A city, county-seat of Salt Lake county; capital of Utah the *center of Mormonism* seat of the University of Utah (non-sectarian), founded in 1850

salt'less, 1 sōlt'les, 2 salt'lĕs, *a* Free from salt, hence, insipid

salt'ly, 1 sōlt'li, 2 salt'ly, *adv* In a salt manner, with a salt taste

salt marsh. Low land frequently overflowed by the tide, usually covered with coarse grass [< AS *sealtmersc*, < *sealt*, salt, + *mersc*, marsh] — **salt marsh caterpillar,** a larval arctiid moth or woolly bear (*Spilosoma acræa*) that feeds on salt-marsh grass in the United States **s -m moth†.** — **s m grass,** same as SALT-GRASS — **s m. hen,** a clapper-rail — **s.-m. terrapin or turtle,** the diamondback See illus under TERRAPIN

salt'mas"ter, 1 sōlt'mas'tar, 2 salt'mas'ter, *n* The owner or conductor of a salt-works

salt'ness, 1 sōlt'nes, 2 salt'nĕs, *n* **1.** The quality of being flavored or impregnated with salt **2** Pungency, poignancy [< AS *sealtness*, < *sealt*, salt] [Same as SKIP

sal'to', 1 *sal'to or sāl'to*, 2 sāl'to *or* sāl'to *n* [It] *Mus*

Sal'to', 1 sāl'to, 2 sal'to, *n* **1** A department in N W Uruguay, 4,866 sq m **2** Its capital, a live stock and leather center

sal'to-rel, 1 sal'to-rel 2 sāl'to-rĕl, *n Her.* A saltire

salt"pe'ter,) 1 sōlt'pi'tar, 2 salt'pē'ter, *n* **1.** *Mineral*

salt"pe'tre,) Niter so called colloquially and in commerce Saltpeter is obtained, especially in Eastern countries, by the lixiviation of earth, where it occurs as an efflorescence, with subsequent purification by crystallization It is also obtained artificially from beds prepared by mingling nitrogenous matter as animal refuse with quick-lime, the nitrates thus produced, chiefly those of calcium, being then decomposed with potassium carbonate and purified See NITER. **2.** A whitish exudation found on the leaf-ribs of mature tobacco-plants The exuded material consists mostly of nitrates [< F *salpêtre*, < LL *salpetra*, < L *sal*, salt, + *petra* rock] **sal"pe'ter†.** — **Chile saltpeter,** mineral sodium nitrate occurring in beds several feet in thickness along the western coast of South America especially in northern Chile and Bolivia The commercial article is prepared by lixiviation of the crude material with boiling water, concentration, and crystallization The resulting salt contains from 92 to 97 per cent of pure sodium nitrate. **Peruvian s.†** — **wall s,** an efflorescence, consisting of nitrate of calcium found on walls exposed to decaying animal

or vegetable matter — **salt"pe'ter-ing,** *n* Same as SALTPETER ROT See ROT, *n* — **salt"pe'trous,** *a* Of, pertaining to or characterized by saltpeter

salt"-rheum', 1 sôlt"-rūm', 2 salt"-rum', *n Pathol* Any one of various skin-affections, especially herpetic or eczematous forms

Salt Riv'er A river in N E Missouri, length 200 m to the Mississippi river near Louisiana

Salt Sea *Bib* The Dead Sea *Gen* xiv, 3 (R V)

Salt Sul'phur Springs A village in Monroe county, W Va

salt'-tree", 1 sôlt'-trĭ', 2 salt'-trē', *n* A Siberian shrub (*Halimodendron argenteum*) of the bean family, with pinnate hoary leaves and purplish flowers It grows in dry salt-fields near the Caspian — **Indian salt-tree,** a species of tamarisk (*Tamarix articulata*) of northwestern India, incrusted with salt **tamarisk** s ‡

sal'tus, 1 sal'tus, 2 săl'tŭs *n* [SAL'TUS, *pl*] **1** A skip or break in continuity **2** *Logic* A jumping to a conclusion, a hasty inference or deduction **3** A Roman land-measure of four centuriæ [L, < *salio,* leap]

salt'wort", 1 sôlt'wûrt", 2 salt'wûrt", *n* **1.** Any one of various maritime plants of the genus *Salsola,* especially the common saltwort (*S kali*), a bushy, prickly annual of a pale bluish green See SALSOLA **2.** Any one of various glassworts as the dwarf saltwort (*Salicornia mucronata*) of the New England coast These groups are similar in habit, and both have been sources of barilla See BARILLA

— **American saltwort,** a low erect tropical American plant (*Batis maritima*) resembling a glasswort burned in some countries for barilla and in Jamaica used as a pickle **Jamaica** ‡, **West-Indian** s ‡.— **black** s, the sea-milkwort — **Russian** s, same as RUSSIAN THISTLE — **shrubby** s, an Old World saltwort (*Salsola fruticos*) burned for barilla in southern Europe — **West-Indian** s, same as AMERICAN SALTWORT

salt'y, 1 sôl'ı 2 salt'ı *a* **1** Tasting somewhat like or of salt, containing salt saltish, as the soup is too *salty* **2.** Sparkling, piquant, sharp said of speech or a saying — **salt'i-ness,** *n*

Sa'lu,] sē'lū 2 sā'lu *n Bib Num* xxv 14

sa-lu'bri-ous, 1 sə-lū'bri-us 2 sa-lū'bri-ŭs, *a* Conducive to health, contributing to bodily vigor, healthful, as *salubrious* air [< L *salubris* see SALUBRITY]

Syn see BENEFICIAL HEALTHY — **sa-lu'bri-ous-ly,** *adv*

sa-lu'bri-ty, 1 sə-lū'bri-tı, 2 sa-lū'bri-tı, *n* The quality of being salubrious or favorable to the preservation or restoration of health, healthfulness [< F *salubrité,* < L *salubritas* < *salubris* healthful, < *salus,* health < *salvus,* safe] **sa-lu'bri-ous-ness** ‡

This decrease of *salubrity* is attributed by the Sisszekers themselves to the great destruction of forests
ARTHUR J EVANS *Through Bosnia* p 73 [L G & CO 1876]

sal'u-brol, 1 sal'yu-brōl *or* -brol 2 săl'yu-brōl *or* -brŏl *n Chem* A powder containing bromin obtained from antipyrin used as an antiseptic dusting-powder [< L *salubris* healthful, + -OL]

Sa-lu'da, 1 sə-lū'də, 2 sa-lu'da, *n* **1** A river in W South Carolina length 200 m to the Congaree river **2** (1) A county in W central South Carolina 438 sq m (2) Its county-seat [*Encl* v, 28

Sa'lum, 1 sē'lum 2 sā'lŭm, *n Bib* (Apocrypha) *1 Esd* v, 28

sal'u-min, 1 sal'yu-m n 2 săl'yu-m n, *n Pharm* A reddish-white powder consisting of the salicylate of aluminum ($Al_2C_7H_5O_3 3H_2O$) used in diseases of the throat and nose

Sa-lu'mith, 1 sa-lū'mith 2 sa-lū'mith, *n Bib* (Douai)

sa'lung, 1 sā'lung, 2 sa'lăng, *n* [Siamese] **1** See COIN **2** One fourth of a tical about 58 grains

Sa'lus, 1 sē'lus 2 sā'lŭs, *n* [L] *Rom Myth* The personification and goddess of health and prosperity identical with the Greek Hygeia As *Salus publica* she represented especially the welfare of the Roman people Later she was also the patron goddess of the emperors

Sal'u-sa, 1 sal'yu-sə, 2 săl'yu-sa *n Bib* (Douai)

sal'u-ta-ry, 1 sal'yu-tē-rı, 2 săl'yu-tā-rȳ, *a* **1.** Calculated to bring about a sound condition, tending to correct evil or promote good, corrective, beneficial, as, *salutary* discipline

Perhaps with a view to a school of discipline and of moral fortitude it might be a more *salutary* prayer Give me riches and poverty and afterwards neither' DE QUINCEY *Biographical Essays, Shakespeare* p 39 [T & F 1854]

2 Promoting health, salubrious, wholesome, healing **3** Tending to save, salvational, as, a *salutary* prayer [< L *salutaris,* < *salus* (*salut-*), see SALUBRITY]

Syn see BENEFICIAL HEALTHY — **sal'u-ta-ri-ly,** *adv* — **sal'u-ta-ri-ness,** *n*

sal"u-ta'tion, 1 sal'yu-tē'shən, 2 săl'yu-tā'shon, *n* **1.** Any form of greeting, hailing, or welcoming, whether by word or act that which is said or done in saluting

In central Tibet the *salutation* consists in sticking out the tongue pulling the right ear and rubbing the left hip making a slight bow at the same time
W W ROCKHILL *Land of the Lamas* p 200, note [C CO 1891]

2. The opening words of a letter, as "Dear Sirs" **3.** The act of saluting **4** A liturgical form of greeting between minister and people **5** Invigoration, stimulation [F, < L. *salutatio(n-),* < *salutatus,* pp of *saluto,* salute, < *salus* (*salut-*) see SALUBRITY] — **angelical salutation** (*R C Ch*), same as AVE MARIA

sa-lu"ta-to'ri-an, 1 sə-lū ta-tō'rı-ən, 2 sa-lū'ta-tō'rı-an, *n* [U S] In colleges and schools the graduating student, usually the second (sometimes the first) honor man who delivers the salutatory at commencement

sa-lu'ta-to-ri-ly, 1 sə lū'ta-to-rı-lı 2 sa-lū'ta-to-rı-lı, *adv* After the manner of salutation

sa-lu"ta-to'ri-um, 1 sə-lū ta-tō'rı-um, 2 sa-lū ta-tō'rı-ŭm, *n* Same as SALUTATORY 2

sa-lu'ta-to-ry, 1 sə-lū'ta-to-rı, 2 sa-lū'ta-to-ry, *a* Of, pertaining to, or consisting in salutation, specif, in the United States, relating to the oration delivered at commencements in schools and colleges [< L *salutatorius,* < *salutatus,* see SALUTATION]

sa-lu'ta-to-ry, *n* [-RIES, 1 -rız, 2 -rıȝ, *pl*] **1** The opening oration at the commencement in American colleges delivered usually by the student who ranks second in honors, hence, any oration of welcome **2†** A place of greeting, a vestibule, especially, the porch in which the clergy of the early church received the salutations of the people

sa-lute', 1 sə-lūt', 2 sa-lūt', *v* [SA-LUT'ED, SA-LUT'ING]

I *t* **1.** To greet with a sign of welcome, love, or deference, as a bow, an embrace, or a wave of the hand **2** To greet with words of friendship, courtesy, or respect, accost in welcome or reverence, offer well-wishes to by speech or letter

I *salute* thee, Mantovano I that loved thee since my day began
TENNYSON *To Virgil* st 10

3. To honor in some way prescribed by etiquette or official orders, as, to *salute* a foreign ship of war by the firing of guns, soldiers *salute* officers by lifting the hand to the cap or visor **4.** To make demonstrations of any kind at the appearance of, as, they were *saluted* with cheers **5.** [Archaic] To greet with a kiss **6†.** To affect, gratify, benefit

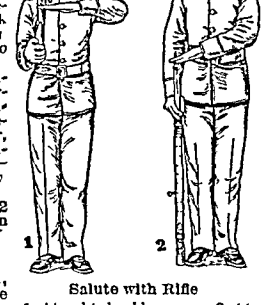
II *i* To perform a salute or a salutation [< L *saluto,* see SALUTATION] Syn. see ACCOST, ADDRESS — **sa-lut'ing-col"or,** *n Mil* A camp-flag distinguished by a transverse cross

sa-lute', *n* **1.** A display of military, naval, or other official honors out of respect for a person, a nation, a day, etc, as by presenting arms, firing cannon or small arms, lowering the sword-point, dipping colors or sails, manning the yards, or cheers A *salute* is said to be of as many guns as there are volleys fired The **salute to the nation or national** s of the United States consists in the firing with blank cartridges, at intervals of 8 or 10 seconds, of one gun for every State in the Union An **international** s, a **royal** s, and the **Presidential** or **personal** s. of the President of the United States are each 21 guns while for the Vice-President, a member of the Cabinet, a Justice of the Supreme Court, a Governor of a State, a foreign ambassador or governor, the General of the army, or the Admiral of the navy, the **personal** s is 17 guns A **consular** s. is 7 guns


Salute

2. The act of or attitude assumed in giving a military salute, as, to stand at *salute* **3** *Fencing* A conventional series of guards, appels, thrusts, parries, parades, etc, usually performed as a prelude by the contestants in a fencing-match, and also as an exercise **4.** A gesture of greeting, a phrase expressing kind wishes, salutation **5.** A kiss **6†.** A gold coin of 54 grains, struck by Charles VI of France and Henry V and Henry VI of England so called from the representation on the face of the coin of the angel Gabriel saluting the Blessed Virgin [< SALUTE, *v* Def 6 < OF *salut,* < L *saluto* see SALUTATION]

— **rifle salute** (*Mil*), in the manual of arms a position in which the left arm is brought across the chest with elbow in line with the shoulder hand palm downward and forefinger touching the stock or barrel See illus — **sa-lut'er,** *n* One who salutes


Salute with Rifle
1 At right shoulder arms 2 At order arms

sal"u-tif'er-ous, 1 sal'yu-tif'er-us, 2 săl'yu-tif'er-ŭs *a* [Rare] Healthgiving medicinal, beneficial [< I *salutifer,* < *salus* (*salut-*) (see SALUBRITY) + *fero,* bring] — **sal"u-tif'er-ous-ly,** *adv* [Rare]

Sa-luz'zo, 1 sa-lūt'so, 2 sa-lut'so, *n* A city in Piedmont province, N Italy

Salv, *abbr* Salvador

sal'va-bl(e"), 1 sal'va-bl, 2 săl'va-bl, *a* Capable of being saved or restored, especially, fit for redemption or salvation [< LL *salvo,* see SAVE, *v*] — **sal"va-bil'i-ty,** *n* **sal'va-bl(e-ness")** ‡ — **sal'va-bly,** *adv*

Sal"va-dor', 1 săl va-dōr', 2 sal va-dōr', *n* **1.** A republic in Central America, 7 225 sq m capital, San Salvador **2.** A marshy lake in S E Louisiana draining into Barataria Bay

Sal"va-do-ra'ce-æ, 1 sal va-do-rē'sı-ı, 2 săl"va-do-rā'çe-ē, *n pl Bot* A family of tropical shrubs and trees of the order *Primulales,* with opposite entire leaves and panicled clusters of flowers with 4 stamens and 4 petals There are 3 genera and 9 species **Sal"va-do'ra,** *n* (t g) [< J *Salvador,* Sp botanist] — **sal"va-do-ra'ceous,** *a*

Sal"va-do'ri-an, 1 sal'va-dō'rı-ən, 2 săl"va-dō'rı-an **I** *a* Relating to Salvador or its people **Sal"va-do're-an** ‡.

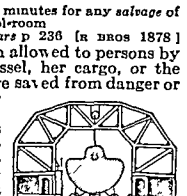
II *n* A native or inhabitant of Salvador

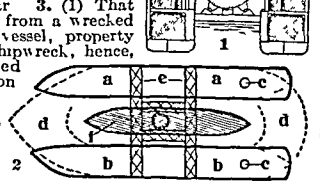
sal'vage, 1 sal'vıj, 2 săl'vag, *vt* [SAL'VAGED, SAL'VAGING] To save (a ship or its cargo) from wreck, capture, etc, salve — **sal'vag-er,** *n*

sal'vage, *n* **1.** The act of saving a ship or property from loss, as from the sea, fire, or pirates, hence, any act of saving property

They had no thought of using these minutes for any *salvage* of their little personal effects in the schoolroom
E E HALE *Mrs Merriam's Scholars* p 236 [R BROS 1878]

2 *Mar Law* The compensation allowed to persons by whose voluntary exertions a vessel, her cargo, or the lives of those belonging to her are saved from danger or loss in case of wreck, capture, or other marine misadventure termed legally **civil salvage,** as distinguished from **military salvage,** which consists in the rescue of property from the enemy in time of war **3.** (1) That which is saved from a wrecked or abandoned vessel, property rescued from shipwreck, hence, anything saved from destruction


1


2

Salvage Dock.

The ashes, and shreds and wrecks of everything else are of some value but of words not freighted with ideas there is no *salvage* H MANN *Lect on Ed* lect 1 p 71 [PRINTED PRIVATELY 1867]

1 Sectional view showing vessel salvaged 2 Plan *aa bb* two separate hulls *cc* funnels *dd* decks connecting hulls *e* steel bridges for hoisting sunken submarine (*f*)

What is saved from or after a fire **4.** A salvagee [OF, < *salver,* < LL *salvo,* see SAVE, *v*]

— **salvage corps,** a body of men in some large cities in connection with the fire department, supported by the insurance companies, charged with the duty of saving property from fire and caring for it — **s dock,** a vessel having twin hulls connected by decks forward and aft, and by a pair of steel gantries amidships which support a powerful crane designed especially for raising sunken submarines See illus in preceding column

sal"va-gee', 1 sal va-jī', 2 săl va-jē', *n Mar Law* A person in whose favor or behalf salvage has been effected

sal'van-tine, 1 sal'van-tin *or* -tīn, 2 săl'van-tin *or* -tīn, *n* A steel foot-guard, used as armor in medieval times [< L. *salvo,* save]

sal-var'san, 1 sal-vär'sən, 2 săl'var'san, *n* A compound invented by Ehrlich for the treatment of microbic diseases caused by spirilla, such as syphilis, recurrent fever, frambœsia, etc popularly known as 606 See CHEMOTHERAPY

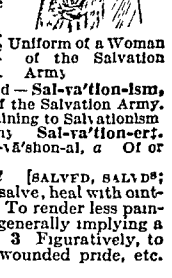
Sal"va-tier'ra, 1 sōl"va-tyer'ra, 2 sal va-tyĕr'ra, *n* A city in Guanajuato state S central Mexico

sal-va'tion, 1 sal-v 'shən, 2 s l-vā'shon, *n* **1.** The process or state of being saved, deliverance or preservation from evil or destruction, as, the *salvation* of a vessel **2.** *Theol* Deliverance from the penalty, pollution, and power of sin, especially as completely realized in a future state of holiness and happiness, also, the state so produced, as, the *sa vation* of Christ **3.** The cause or means of deliverance from evil or ruin

There was a time when the dilatory disposition of Fabius was the *salvation* of the state ARTHUR HELPS *Friends in Council* new series, vol II p 206 [JAS M]

4. *Buddhism* Liberation from the miseries of existence and from rebirths, all of which are due to desire [F < LL *salvatio(n-),* < *salvatus,* pp of *salvo,* see SAVE, *v*]

— **Salvation Army,** a religious organization founded in England in 1865 as the Christian Mission by William Booth, which took the title of Salvation Army in 1878 Its design is to reach the poor and neglected classes by going to their haunts, attracting their attention by processions with songs musical instruments, and banners, and drawing them to halls or other places of worship, where the simple gospel of repentance, forgiveness, and redemption is preached With this work various philanthropic labors have been joined, as house-to-house visitation and relief of the poor by officers usually two or three working together, who make their home in the destitute district and more recently the great scheme of Booth for national or world-wide relief of the poor and unemployed The members of the Army are under a semimilitary organization, and are distinguished by a special dress or uniform, men and women being equally eligible to membership and command — **Sal-va'tion-ism,** *n* The principles or the procedure of the Salvation Army.


Uniform of a Woman of the Salvation Army

— **Sal-va'tion-ist** **1** *a* Of or pertaining to Salvationism

II *n* A member of the Salvation Army **Sal-va'tion-ert.**

sal-va'tion-al, 1 sal-vē'shən-al, 2 săl-vā'shon-al, *a* Of or pertaining to salvation

salve[1],] sāv *or* sav, 2 sav *or* săv, *vt* [SALVED, SALVD[S]; **salv**[S],] SALV'ING] **1.** To dress with salve, heal with ointment, hence, to cure, remedy **2.** To render less painful or disagreeable, ease, palliate generally implying a temporary or inadequate remedy **3** Figuratively, to soothe, as a pricking conscience, wounded pride, etc. [< AS *sealfian,* < *sealf,* salve]

salve, 1 salv, 2 săl, *vt & n* To save from loss at sea [< SALVAGE[1]]

The holes were subsequently plugged and arrangement had been made to *salve* the remaining cargo when the steamer suddenly parted forward and aft of the engine room
New York Times Apr 13 1892, p 3 col 2

salve[1], 1 sāv *or* sav, 2 sav *or* săv, *n* **1.** Any thick, adhesive ointment for local ailments, a cerate unguent **2.** Figuratively, that which soothes, heals, or tends to restore

There is in trouble and in sorrow no *salve* and no balm like that of personal affection and personal sympathy H W BEECHER *Plymouth Pulpit Oct 12 1873* in vol I, p 92 [J B F 1873]

3. [Slang] Praise, flattery [< AS *sealf,* salve]

— **salve'-bug",** *n* A fish-louse, as *Ægа psora,* parasitic on the cod and halibut used by the Banks fishermen in the composition of a salve

salve†, *n* **1.** A solution, explanation of a difficulty, also, an evasion excuse **2** Same as SALVO[2], *n*, 3

sal've, 1 sal'vı, 2 săl'vē, *interj* [L] Hail! literally, be well, or in good health — **Salve Regina** (*R C Ch*), literally, Hail Queen a hymn to the Virgin Mary contained in the breviary so called from the opening words

sal've-line,] sal'va-lin, 2 săl'va-lin, *a* Of or pertaining

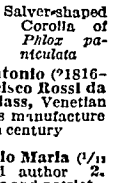
sal've-lins,] to the genus (*Salvelinus*) of *Salmonidæ* that includes the chars, of or like a char [Perhaps < G *salbling,* small salmon]

sal'ver[1], 1 sal'vər, 2 săl'vər, *n* A tray, especially one of silver or other heavy material [< Sp *salva,* < *salvar,* save, < LL *salvo,* see SAVE, *v*]

sal'ver[2], *n* One who salves, a salvor

salv'er[3], 1 sāv'er, 2 sav'er, *n* One who uses salve as a pretended remedy, a quack

sal'ver-shaped", 1 sal'vər-shēpt 2 săl'vér-shāpt", *a Bot.* Having a border or limb spreading out at right angles to a slender tube said of certain gamopetalous corollas, as that of a phlox, hypocrateriform or **salver-form** ‡


Salver-shaped Corolla of *Phlox paniculata*

Sal'vi-a, 1 sal'vı-ə, 2 săl'vı-a *n Bot* **1** A large genus of plants of the mint family, having square stems, entire toothed or pinnately cleft leaves, and a variously shaped frequently spicate inflorescence of flowers with 2 stamens See illus under SAGE The bright-scarlet *S splendens* is well known in cultivation *S officinalis* is the garden sage **2** [s-] A plant of this genus [< L *salvia,* sage < *salvus,* safe]

Sal"vi-a'ti, 1 săl'vı-ä'tı, 2 sal vı-a'tı, *n* **1 Antonio** (?1816-1/21890) an Italian mosaic artist **2 Francisco Rossi da** (1510-1563), an Italian painter — **Salviati glass,** Venetian ornamental glassware since the revival of its manufacture by Dr A Salviati, in the latter half of the 19th century

sal'va-tion, *n* Restoration salvation

Sal-vi'ni, 1 sal-vı'nı, 2 sal-vı'nı, *n* **1 Antonio Maria** (1/21653-1/21729), an Italian philologist and author **2. Tommaso** (1/21829-1/21916), an Italian actor and patriot

Sal-vin"i-a'ce-æ, 1 sal-vın ı-ē'sı-ı, 2 săl-vin"ı-ā'çe-ē, *n pl Bot* A family of small floating plants of the order *Salvinales* with entire or 2-lobed leaves and 1-celled sporocarps having a central receptacle bearing macrosporanges or microsporanges There are but two genera — *Salvinia*

and *Azolla* the former containing 13 and the latter 5 species **Sal-vin'i-an,** *n* (t g) [< Antonio Maria *Salvini*, a Greek professor at Florence] — **sal-vin"i-a'ceous,** *a*

Sal-vin"i-a'les, 1 sal-vin'i-ē'l z, 2 săl-vin'i-ā'l s, *n pl Bot* An order of aquatic or marshy herbs — pteridophytes — having microspores and macrospores contained in sporocarps There are only two families, the *Salviniaceæ* and the *Marsileaceæ*

sal'vi-ol, 1 sal'vi ōl *or* -ol, 2 săl'vi-ōl *or* -ōl, *n Chem* A liquid compound occurring in sage-oil See THUYA [< L *salvia*, see SALVIA] [a volley of guns

sal'vo, 1 sal'vo 2 săl'vo *rt* To salute, as a vessel, by firing

sal'vo', *n* A simultaneous discharge of artillery (1) A salute given by firing all the guns, as at the funeral of an officer used figuratively, as, *salvos* of applause, a *salvo* of rockets (2) The concentrated fire of many pieces, as in siege operations [< It *salva*, a salute, < L *salve*, hail, imper of *salvo*, be well, < *salvus*, well] — **salvo point** (*Coast Artillery*), a point on which the salvo fire of a number of batteries may be centered, the range and azimuth having been carefully determined

sal'vo², *n* **1.** A saving clause, proviso

Royal prerogative is put upon its defence and compelled to formulate its claims, reserving however a *salvo* of its own indefeasible omnipotence

STUBBS *Constitutional Hist England* vol II p 513 [ed P 1875]

2. An evasion, excuse, mental reservation **3.** An expedient to save (one's reputation) [< L *salvo* (in *salvo jure*, right being reserved)]

sal vol'a-tile See under SAL

sal'vor, 1 sal'vər, 2 săl'vor, *n* **1.** One who saves or assists to save vessels or property from loss at sea, one who effects salvage **2.** A person who rescues one from drowning **3.** A vessel used in a salvage **salv'er‡.**

salv'y, 1 săv'i 2 săl'vy, *a* Like salve, unctuous

Sal"win', 1 săl w n', 2 sal win', *n* **1.** A river in S F Tibet, Burma, and S China, length 1 750 m to the Gulf of Martaban **2** A district in Tenasserim division, Lower Burma, 4 646 sq m

Sal"zach', 1 zăl'tsŏn', 2 săl'tsăn', *n* A river in Austria and Hungary length, 130 m from the Hohe Tauern mountains to the Inn river

Salz'burg, 1 zălts'burh 2 săltz'burh, *n* **1** A province in central W Austria, 2,767 sq m **2.** Its capital, the birthplace of Mozart, ancient name, **Juvavum.**

Salz"kam'mer-gut, 1 zălts'kăm'ər-gŭt, 2 săltz'kăm'ər-ğut, *n* A mountain region of Upper Austria, Styria, and Salzburg, noted for salt deposits [collect

sam¹, 1 sam, 2 săm, *rt* **1.** [Prov Eng] To curdle **2†.** To

sam², *rt Leather-manuf* Same as SAMMY **samm‡.**

Sam, Sam'l, Sam'my, *n* Diminutives of SAMUEL.

S Am, *abbr* South America, South American

Sam, Samar., *abbr* Samaritan

sa'ma¹, 1 sō'ma, 2 sa'ma, *n* [Sans] The first qualification for a neophyte, to obtain mastery over the mind, the seat of emotions and desires, and subordinate it to the intellect

sa'ma², *n* [Porto Rico] **1.** The mutton-fish (*Lutianus analis*) **2.** The flasher (*Lobotes surinamensis*)

Sam'a-a, 1 sam'i-ə 2 săm'a-a *n Bib* (Douai)

Sam"a-chi'as, 1 sam'ə-kī'əs, 2 săm'a-c'as, *n Bib* (Douai).

sa-madh', 1 sə-mŏd', 2 sa-mad', *n* [Sans] **1.** The spiritual throne of the founder of a sect **2.** The tomb of a Hindu Yogi, also a place of self-immolation by burning or burial alive

When his supposed death occurs he is held to be in a state of trance which may last for centuries, and his body is, therefore, not burnt but buried generally in a sitting posture — and his tomb is called a *samadh*

MONIER WILLIAMS in *Christian Thought* vol IX, p 226

— **sa"ma-dha'na,** *n* [Sans] The fifth qualification for a neophyte, rendering him incapable of deviating from the right path — **Sa-ma'dhi,** *n* [Sans] Silent abstraction and absorption of thought into the Supreme Being, the last stage of Yoga

Sam'a-el, 1 sam'i-el, 2 săm'a-ĕl, *n Bib* (Apocrypha) *Judith* VIII, 1 — **Sam"a-i'a,** 1 sam'i-ī'ə, 2 săm'a-i'a, *n Bib* (Douai) — **Sa-ma'las,** 1 sə-mā'yəs, 2 sa-mā'yas, *n Bib* (Apocrypha) *1 Esd* I, 9 [Lat]

Sa-maj', 1 sə-mŭj', 2 sa-maj', *n* [Ind] Same as SOMAJ

Sa'mal, 1 sā'məl, 2 sa'mal, *n* One of a half-heathen tribe of Malays on the island of Samal, south of Mindanao

Sa'ma-le†

Sa'ma-le Laut, 1 laut, 2 lout A Moro people dwelling mostly in boats among the islands between Basilan and Sulu

sa'man¹, 1 sā'man, 2 sā'man, *n* [S Am] Same as GENISARO [Persian dynasty of Samani, 892

Sa-man', 1 sa-măn', 2 sa-man', *n* The founder of the

Sa"ma-na', 1 sā'mə-nā', 2 sa'ma-na', *n* **1** A peninsula of N E Santo Domingo, 35 by 10 m **2.** A bay in the S of the peninsula 43 by 12 m [South America

Sa-man'co, 1 sa-măn'ko, 2 sa-man'co, *n* A bay in Peru,

Sa"man-dra'chi, *n* Same as SAMOTHRAKI

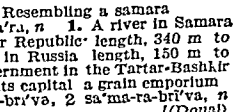
Sa-man'du-ra, 1 sa-man'diu-rə, 2 sa-măn'dū-ra, *n Bot* A genus of tropical Asiatic and African trees of the family *Simarubaceæ* They have large pinkish flowers borne in umbels The calyx is 4-parted Niepa bark or Samadera bark is obtained from these trees [< L Ind name] **Sa-mad'er-at.**

Sa-ma'ni, 1 sə-mā'ni, 2 sa-ma'ni, *n pl* A Persian dynasty ruling A D 874–1005 famous for its patronage of the arts **Sa-ma'nids‡** — **Sa-ma'nid,** *a*

Sam'a-oth, 1 sam'i-ŏth *or* -ōth, 2 săm'a-ŏth *or* -ōth, *n Bib* (Douai)

Sa'mar, 1 sā'mər, 2 sa'mar, *n* An island of the Philippine group, 5,488 sq m, capital, Catbalogan

sa-ma'ra¹, 1 sə-mē'rə, 2 sa-mā'ra (XIII), *n Bot* An indehiscent fruit, usually one-seeded, with a membranaceous expansion or wing at the end or edges, as in the elm, ash, and maple [L, elm-seed] — **sa-ma'ri-form,** *a Bot* Having the form of a samara — **sam'a-roid,** *a* Resembling a samara



Samaras of an American Ash

Sa-ma'ra², 1 sə-mā'ra, 2 sa-ma'ra, *n* **1.** A river in Samara and Orenburg Tartar-Bashkir Republic length, 340 m to the Volga river **2.** A river in Russia length, 150 m to the Dnieper river **3.** A government in the Tartar-Bashkir Republic, 58 321 sq m **4** Its capital a grain emporium

Sa"ma-ra-bri'va, 1 sā"mə-rə-bri'və, 2 sa'ma-ra-bri'va, *n* The ancient name of Amiens [(Douai)

Sam"a-ra'im, 1 sam'ə-rē'im, 2 săm'a-rā'im, *n Bib*

Sa"ma-rang', 1 sā mə-rāŋ', 2 sa'ma-rang', *n* **1** A residency in N central Java 1,597 sq m **2** Its capital

Sam'a-rath, 1 sam'ə-rath, 2 săm'a-răth, *n Bib* (Douai)

sa-mare', *n* Same as SIMAR

Sam'a-reth, 1 sam'ə-reth, 2 săm'a-rĕth, *n Bib* (Douai)

Sa-ma'ri-a, 1 sə-mē'ri-ə, 2 sa-mā'ri-a, *n Bib* **1.** A city of Palestine or the hill on which it was built, capital of the kingdom of Israel, built by Omri *1 Kings* XVI, 24 **2** The territory occupied by the kingdom of Israel **3.** The land of Ephraim and Manasseh W of the Jordan *Acts* VIII, 1 See SAMARITAN [< Heb *Shomeron*, watch-mountain] **Sa-ma'rei-a‡** [Gr]

Sam"a-ri'as, 1 sam'ə-rai'əs, 2 săm'a-ri'as, *n Bib* (Douai)

Sa-mar'i-tan, 1 sə-mar'i-tən, 2 sa-măr'i-tan, *a* **1.** Of or pertaining to Samaria, in central Palestine, or to its capital **2** Written in the Samaritan-Hebrew character

Sa-mar'i-tan, *n* **1** *Bib* One of the people of Samaria, a population resulting from the commingling of several nationalities imported into that country by several successive Assyrian kings, recorded both in the Old Testament (*2 Kings* XVII, 24), and in the cuneiform inscriptions At the time of Christ they were monotheists and strict observers of a modified form of Mosaic law, but were not acknowledged by the Jews as belonging to the covenant race

2. The language or dialect of Samaria, an impure Hebrew mixed with Aramaic Its oldest monument, the **Samaritan Pentateuch,** a version of the Pentateuch, is referred to the first century of our era See ARAMAIC, SEMITIC **3.** A humane, compassionate person so named after the good Samaritan of Christ's parable (*Luke* x, 33) — **Samaritan's balsam,** a mixture of wine and oil formerly used as a liniment for wounds

Sa-mar'i-tan-ism, 1 sə-mar'i-tən-izm, 2 sa-măr'i-tan-ism, *n* **1.** The belief of the Samaritans that God's true sanctuary was not on Mt Zion, but on Gerizim, that they held the true Mosaic tradition, and that the Jews were schismatics The sect is still represented by a few families at Nablus **2.** The distinctive idioms or peculiar language of the Samaritan Pentateuch **3.** True benevolence, charitable conduct, philanthropy

Sam'a-rite, 1 sam'ə-rait, 2 săm'a-r.t, *n Bib* (Douai)

sa-mar'i-um, 1 sə-mē'ri-um, 2 sa-mā'ri-um, *n Chem* An element announced by Lecoq de Boisbaudran as existing in samarskite, with lines and absorption-bands not belonging to any known element [< SAMARSKITE]

Sa"mar-kand', 1 sā'mar-kănd', 2 sa'mar-kănd', *n* **1.** A government in S Turkestan, S W Asiatic Russia, 26,627 sq m **2** Its capital, the capital of Tamerlane's empire and the site of his tomb **Sa"mar-cand'‡.**

Sam"a-rop'sis, 1 sam'ə-rep'sis, 2 săm a-rŏp'sis, *n Paleon* A genus of fossil fruits with ovoid, or flat, somewhat cordiform nuclei, at the sides of which are striated or meshed membranous expansions forming wings [< SAMARA + Gr *opsis*, appearance]

sa-mar'ra, 1 sə-mar'ə 2 sa-măr'a, *n* Same as SIMAR

sa-mar'skite, 1 sə-mär'skait, 2 sa-mar'skit, *n Mineral* A vitreous to resinous velvet-black tantalo-columbate of the cerium and yttrium metals, $(Fe,Ca,UO_2)_3(Cb,Dl,La,Yt,Er)_2(Cb,Ta)_2O_{10}$, crystallizing in the orthorhombic system the source of many of the cerium and yttrium elements, including several that have not been acknowledged generally by chemists, as mosandrium, decipium, and philippium [< *Samarskit*, Russian mine-officer] **sa-mar'skit‡.**

sa"ma-sa'ma, 1 sā"mə-sā'mə, 2 sa'ma-sa'mā, *n* [Samoa] A yellow acanthurid fish (*Zebrasoma flavescens*)

Sam'a-tus, 1 sam'ə-tus, 2 săm'a-tŭs, *n Bib* (Apocrypha) *1 Esd* IX 34

Sa'ma-ve'da, 1 sā'mə-vē'də 2 sa'ma-vē'da, *n* The third of the Vedas merely a reproduction of parts of the Rig-Veda arranged for the Soma ceremonies of certain priests, called the Udgatris See RIG-VEDA and VEDA [< Sans *Sama-veda*, < *sāman* hymn for chanting + *Veda*, Veda]

Sāman is the name of the third *Veda*, which is called the best of the three It appears to be little more than a recast of the Rich consisting of the same hymns broken up and arranged so as to be chanted during the various expiatory ceremonies *Bhagavad Gîtâ* tr by J C Thomson *Index of Proper Names* p 142 [AUS 1855]

sam'bal, 1 sam'bəl, 2 săm'bal, *n* A Malay condiment of chillis and capsicum of the most fiery kind, to give additional glow to curry, etc

Sam"bal-pur', *n* Same as SUMBULPUR

sam-ba'qui, 1 sam-bā'ki, 2 sam-ba'kĭ, *n* [Braz] A kitchen-midden

sam'bar, *n* Same as SAMBUR **sam'bhar‡, sam'bhur‡.**

Sam-bas', 1 sām-bās', 2 sam-bas', *n* A small river, state, and city in W Borneo, known for its gold-mines

Sam'bo¹, 1 sam'bo, 2 săm'bo, *n* **1.** A negro a widely used nickname **2.** The offspring of a negro and a mulatto **Sam'bo Pre'to†.** [< Sp *zambo*, bow-legged]

sam'bo², *n* [Afr] An anklet worn in Central Africa

The ankles are covered with small iron bells and the rings of thin brass, copper or iron wire called *sambo*

R F BURTON *Lake Regions of Cent Afr* ch 12, p 294 [H 1860]

sam'boc, 1 sam'bok, 2 săm'bŏc, *n* A large rusine deer (*Cervus equinus*) of Borneo Sumatra, and Singapore

sam-bong', 1 sam-bon', 2 sam-bŏng', *n* [P I] An asteraceous herb (*Blumea balsamifera*) The bruised leaves are used medicinally by the Filipinos

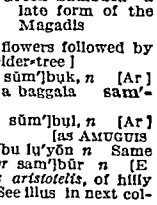
sam'book, *n* Same as SAMBUK

Sam'bor, 1 săm'bor, 2 săm'bŏr, *n* A town in Galicia province, Austria.

Sam'bourne, 1 sam'bərn 2 săm'burn, **Edward Linley** (1/1845–3/1910) An English artist cartoonist for *Punch*

Sambre, 1 sānbr, 2 sanbr, *n* A river in Aisne department, France, length, 100 m to the Meuse river, Belgium

sam-bu'ca, 1 sam-bū'kə, 2 săm-bū'ca, *n* **1.** *Antiq* A sharp-toned trilangular stringed instrument, resembling a harp, of Asiatic origin **2** By extension, a lyre or harp **3.** A military war-engine, a sort of huge bridge for storming walls used by Marcellus at Syracuse Plutarch says it took two ships to carry it [< L *sambuca*, < Gr *sambykē*, < Syr *sabkā*, stringed instrument] **sam'buke‡.**



Greek Sambuca a late form of the Magadis

sam'bu-cene, 1 sam'bi-sēn, 2 săm'bū-çēn, *n Chem* An isomeric hydrocarbon ($C_{18}H_{12}$), from the oil of the elder [< L *sambucus*, elder-tree]

Sam-bu'cus¹, 1 sam-bū'kus, 2 săm-bū'cŭs *n Bot* A genus of shrubs or low trees of the honeysuckle family — the elders — having pithy stems and branches, opposite, pinnate, toothed leaves, and cymous clusters of whitish flowers followed by black or red berries [< L *sambucus*, elder-tree]

sam'buk, 1 sam'[*or* sum']buk, 2 săm'[*or* sŭm']bŭk, *n* [Ar] An Arab coasting-vessel smaller than a baggala **sam'-book‡; sam-bu'co†**

sam'bul, 1 sam'[*or* sum']bul, 2 săm'[*or* sŭm']bŭl, *n* [Ar] Musk-root (*Ferula sumbul*) [as AMUGUIS

Sam"bu-lu'yon, 1 săm bu-lū'yŏn 2 sam'bu lu'yŏn *n* Same

sam'bur, 1 sam'[*or* săm']bur 2 sam'[*or* sam']bŭr *n* [E Ind] A rusine deer, especially *Cervus aristotelis*, of hilly districts in India, Burma, and China See illus in next column **sam'boo‡.**

sam'cloth"†, *n* A sampler

same, 1 sēm, 2 sām, *a* **1.** Having individual or specific identity, no other, identical emphasizing a preceding definite article or pronoun, the suggested idea of oneness and particularity being sometimes further emphasized by an additional word, as, that very *same* man **2.** Identical in nature, not different, similar in kind or quality, as, the *same* plants will grow in the *same* soil and climate everywhere **3.** Identical in magnitude, amount, or degree, equal, as, children of the *same* age **4.** Aforesaid or particular, very marking the thing just mentioned or held in mind sometimes used as a noun



Head and Shoulders of the Sambur 1/50

Well tell me now what lady is the *same*
To whom you swore a secret pilgrimage?

SHAKESPEARE *Merchant of Venice* act I, sc 1

5. Equal in degree of preference, indifferent, of small account, as, whatever comes it is the *same* to him

To Daniel the lion's den and the monarch's palace are the *same*

UPHAM *Madame Guyon and Fenelon* vol II, p 31 [H 1847]

[< Ice *samr*, same] Syn., see ALIKE

— **at the same time,** nevertheless, still — **s. offense** (*Law*), an offense that is the same both in law and in fact. He who commits an act that violates both military and civil law, or both federal and State law or the laws of two countries, may successively be prosecuted in each jurisdiction without infringing the general constitutional prohibition in the United States against putting a person in jeopardy twice for the same offense

sa'mech, 1 sā'mek, 2 sa'mĕc, *n* [Heb] The fifteenth letter in the Hebrew alphabet (ס), representing the sound of *s* As a numeral it stands for 60 **sa'mekh‡, sa'mekh‡.**

Sa-me'lus, 1 sə-mī'yus, 2 sa-mē'yŭs, *n Bib* (Apocrypha). *1 Esd* IX, 21 **Sa-me'us‡** (R V)

sam'el, *n* Same as SAMMEL

Sa-mel'lus, 1 sə-mel'yus, 2 sa-mĕl'yŭs, *n Bib* (Apocrypha) *1 Esd* II 16 [dull — **same'll-ness,** *n.*

same'ly, 1 sēm'li, 2 sām'ly, *a* [Prov Eng] Unvaried,

same'ness, 1 sēm'nes, 2 sām'nĕs, *n* **1.** Lack of change or variety, dull monotony, as, a *sameness* of style, the *sameness* of an ocean voyage **2.** Correspondence in kind or degree, close similarity, as, they show much *sameness* of disposition **3.** The state of being one in substance or being, identicalness, oneness, as, the *sameness* of consciousness **same'll-ness‡.**

sa-mes'ter, 1 sə-mes'tər, 2 sa-mĕs'ter, *n* A coral **sa-mes'tre‡.** [*Jer* XXXIX, 3

Sam"gar-ne'bo, 1 sam'gar-ni'bo, 2 săm'gar-nē'bo, *n Bib.*

Sa'mhain, 1 sā'vin, 2 sa'vin, *n* [Ir] **1** November, also, the autumn **2** An ancient Gaelic festival **3** Hallowtide

Sa'mi, 1 sā'məi 2 sa'mi, *n Bib* (Apocrypha) *1 Esd* V, 28

Sa-mi'a, 1 sə-mai'ə, 2 sa-m i'a, *n Bib* (Douai)

Sa'mi-an, 1 sē'mi-ən, 2 sā'mi-an **I.** *a* Of or relating to the Ægean island of Samos **II** *n* A native of Samos **Sa'mi-ot‡, Sa'mi-ote‡.**

— **Samian earth,** a clay found in Samos, formerly used medicinally as an astringent — **S letter,** the Greek letter Υ, used by Pythagoras to symbolize the different roads of vice and virtue — **S. Sage,** sobriquet of Pythagoras referring to his birthplace, Samos — **S stone,** a stone found in Samos, used by goldsmiths for polishing — **S ware,** ancient black or red pottery of high glaze, with ornaments in relief, made of Samian earth or similar clay

sam'iel, 1 sam'yel, 2 săm'yĕl, *n* [Turk] The simoom

sa'mi-ri, *n* Same as SAIMIRI [ix, 34

Sa'mis, 1 sē'mis, 2 sā'mis, *n Bib* (Apocrypha) *1 Esd*

sam'i-sen, 1 sam'i-sen, 2 s.m'i-sĕn, *n* [Jap] A guitar-like instrument with three strings, played with a plectrum See illus *under* CLOG

sa'mite, 1 sē'mait, 2 sā'mīt, *n* A rich silk fabric worn in the middle ages, originally, one having a warp twisted of six threads, later, any heavy satin or other lustrous silken stuff [< OF *samit*, < LL *examitum*, < Gr *hexamiton*, < *hex*, six, + *mitos* thread]

Sam'lah, 1 sam'lə, 2 săm'la, *n Bib Gen* XXXVI, 36

sam'let, 1 sam'let, 2 săm'lĕt *n* A parr [For SALMONET]

Sam'ma-a, 1 sam'i-ə, 2 săm'a-a, *n Bib* (Douai)

Sam'ma-l, 1 sam'i-əl, 2 săm'a-l *n Bib* (Douai) [gravel

sam'mel, 1 sam'i, 2 săm'i, *n* [Prov Eng] Loamy or sandy

Sam-mu'a, 1 sa-miū'ə 2 sā-mū'a, *n Bib* (Douai)

sam'my, 1 sam'i, 2 săm'y, *rt* [SAM'MIED, SAM'MY-ING] To season (skins) by tempering (them) in a certain degree of moisture — **sam'mi-er,** *n* A machine for pressing the water out of skins

sam'my, *a* [*Dial*] Sodden moist clammy, specif (U S), soaked said of leather soft enough to make into soles

Sam'mi, *n* [-MIES *pl*] An American soldier in France so called by the French repudiated by the U S Army

Sam'nite, 1 sam'nait, 2 săm'nit, *a* Of or belonging to ancient Samnium, in Italy, or its people **Sam-nit'ic‡.**

Sam'nite, *n* **1** A member of the Samnite race **2.** A Roman gladiator equipped with a large shield, a leather or metal sleeve on the right arm, a vizored helmet, short sword, shoulder-piece, and greave

Sam'ni-um, 1 sam'ni-um, 2 săm'ni-ŭm, *n* An ancient country of central Italy, inhabited by a race of Sabine origin conquered by the Romans 272 B C

Sa-mo'a, 1 sa-mō'a, 2 sa-mō'a, *n* A group of islands in the S W Pacific ocean, 1,200 sq m, capital, Apia devastated by a tempest, March 15 1889 On Nov 14, 1900 Tutuila was ceded to the United States the remainder to Germany, which on Aug 29, 1914, were seized by New Zealand

Sa-mo'an, 1 sa-mō'an, 2 sa-mō'an **I.** *a* Of or pertaining to Samoa or the Navigators' Islands in the South Pacific, or to the aboriginal inhabitants, belonging to the Maori race **II** *n* A native or inhabitant of the Samoan Islands, or the language of the Samoans

Sa"mo-gi'ti-a, 1 sā"mo-jish'i-ə, 2 sa mo-gish'i-a, *n* A former district of Lithuania on the Baltic sea now forming part of Kovno and Courland governments, Lithuania and E Prussia capital, Rossieny

Sam-o'lus, 1 sam'o-lus 2 săm'o-lŭs *n* [L] *Bot* A genus of perennial herbs belonging to the family *Primulaceæ* They are characterized by alternate entire leaves inconspicuous white flowers borne in terminal clusters, with the corolla 5-lobed or 5-parted, cordate anthers, and globose capsules There are about ten species *S floribundus* is the water-pimpernel

Sa'mos, 1 sē'mes, 2 sā'mŏs, *n* **1** An island belonging to Greece in the Ægean sea near S W Asia Minor 181 sq m; capital Vathy **2** Its ancient capital, now in ruins **3.** *Bib* (Apocrypha) *1 Mac* XV, 23

Sa"mo-sa'ta, 1 sā"mo-sā'tə; 2 sā'mo-sā'tă, *n* A village in Aleppo vilayet, Syria the ancient capital of Commagene, birthplace of Lucian and Paul of Samosata

Sam"o-sa-te'ni-an, 1 sam'o-sə-ti'ni-ən, 2 săm'o-sa-tē'ni-an, *n Ch Hist* A disciple of Paul of Samosata. See PAULIAN **Sam"o-sa-tene'‡.**

Sam"o-the're-um, 1 sam'o-thē'rı-um 2 săm'o-thē'rı-ŭm, *n* *Palæon* An extinct genus of ungulates, fossils of which, found in the Greek Miocene, show them to have resembled giraffes but with shorter neck [< SAMOS + Gr *thēriŏn* beast]

Sam'o-thrace, 1 sam'o-thrēs 2 săm'o-thraç, *n* *Bib* (R V) Same as SAMOTHRAKI, — **Victory of Samothrace,** a statue set up by Demetrius Poliorcetes in 305 B C, now in the Louvre Paris

Sam"o-thra'ci-a, 1 sam'o-thrē'shı-ə, 2 săm o-thrā'shi-a *n* *Bib* *Acts* xvi, 11 See SAMOTHRAKI

Sa"mo-thra'kı, 1 sā mo-thrā'kı, 2 sa mo-thra'ki *n* A mountainous Greek island in the N Ægean Sea 68 sq m, highest peak over 5,000 ft, the Biblical *Samothracia.*

sa-moun' *n* Same as SIMOOM

sam"o-var', 1 sam'o-vär', 2 săm'o-var', *n* A Russian urn, commonly of copper, for boiling water, as for making tea



Samovar

Almost every Russian house owns a *samovar* or urn, for boiling water which is heated by charcoal in a tube extending from top to bottom R PUMPELLY *Across America and Asia* p 410 [L & H 1870] [< Rus *samovarŭ*, tea-urn, 'self-boiler', < *samo* self, + *barŭtĭ*, to boil]

Sam"o-yed', 1 sam'o-yed', 2 săm'o-yĕd', *n* **1.** One of a primitive people belonging to the Ural-Altaic race and extending across middle Siberia used also attributively They fall into two main groups, the northern and the southern, of which the latter have become almost completely Tatarized **2.** The language of the Samoyeds, an agglutinative tongue See LANGUAGE **3** A breed of dogs raised by the Samoyeds

Sam"o-yed'le† [< Rus *Samoyedŭ*] **Sa-mo'ed†, Sa-mo'ld†, Sa-mo'led†; Sa-mo'yede† — Sam"o-yed'le,** *a*

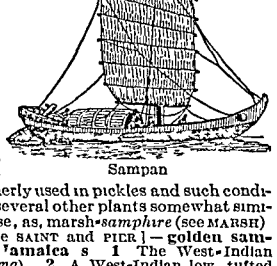
Sa"mo-ze'ro, 1 sā mo-zē'ro, 2 sa'mo-ze'ro, *n* A lake in Olonetz government, Russia, 20 by 8 m

samp, 1 samp, 2 sămp, *n* [U S] Coarse hulled Indian corn, also, a porridge made of it [< Am Ind *saupac*, thinned]

Samp is Indian corn divested of its outside skin or bran, and of its germinal eye, the grain being left whole or nearly so YOUMANS *Hand-Book Household Science* p 239 [A 1857]

sam"pa-gui'ta, 1 sām'pa-gı'ta, 2 sam'pa-gı'ta *n* [P I] An ornamental oleaceous tree (*Jasminum sambac*) bearing white flowers from which an essential oil is distilled

sam'pan, 1 sam'pan, 2 săm'păn, *n* A Chinese and Javanese flat-bottomed river-boat a remarkably swift craft propelled by sails or oars and sometimes roofed and used as a house-boat [< Chin *san* three, + *pan*, board]



Sampan

samp'fen-wood", *n* Same as SAPAN-WOOD

sam'phire, } 1 sam'-**sam'fire"** } fair, 2 săm'fir (VIII), *n* **1.** A perennial European herb (*Crithmum maritimum*) whose saline fleshy leaves were formerly used in pickles and such condiments **2** Any one of several other plants somewhat similar in appearance or use, as, marsh-*samphire* (see MARSH) [< F *saint pierre* see SAINT and PIER] — **golden samphire,** see GOLDEN — **Jamaica s 1** The West-Indian saltwort (*Batis maritima*) **2** A West-Indian low, tufted maritime bush (*Borrichia arborescens*) of the aster family — **Longwood s,** a plant (*Pharnaceum acidum*) used as a salad in St Helena

sam'pi, 1 sam'pi, 2 săm'pi, *n* A sibilant letter in the primitive Greek alphabet (Ϡ) obsolete except as a numeral sign for 900 [< Gr *sampi*, < *san*, san, + *pi*, pi]

Sam"pi-er"da-re'na, 1 sām pi-er da-rē'na, 2 sam'pi-ĕr da-re'na *n* A town 3 suburb of Genoa, Italy

sam'ple, 1 sam'pl, 2 săm'pl, *vt* [SAM'PLED, SAM'PLING] **1.** To take a sample of, test or examine by means of a portion or specimen, as, to *sample* wine, sugar, or ore

I have *sampled* for the gentle reader a few grains out of an immeasurable harvest J J G WILKINSON *Emanuel Swedenborg* pref to second ed p 14 [JAS S 1886]

2 To produce as a sample **3†.** To place together for comparison, compare with a sample obsolete except in logical use See SAMPLE, *n*, 2 **4†.** To make or show something similar to, match

sam'ple, *n* **1.** A portion, part, or piece taken as a representative of the whole, a part selected or taken at random as a fair or average example of the quality of all

There is therefore in this country an implied warranty that the goods correspond to the *sample* PARSONS *Contracts* vol 1 p 584

2 *Logic* Something representing a property or character of a thing, used for comparison with something else, as a piece of iron representing by its weight the weight of a pound of merchandise **3†.** A model for imitation, pattern, example [< OF *example*, see EXAMPLE]

Syn case, example exemplification, illustration, instance, specimen *A sample* is a portion taken at random out of a quantity supposed to be homogeneous, so that the qualities found in the *sample* may reasonably be expected to be found in the whole, as, a *sample* of sugar, a *sample* of cloth A *specimen* is one unit of a series, or a fragment of a mass, all of which is supposed to possess the same essential qualities as, a *specimen* of coinage, or of architecture, or a *specimen* of quartz No other unit or portion may be exactly like the *specimen* while all the rest is supposed to be exactly like the *sample* An *instance* is a *sample* or *specimen* of action See EXAMPLE — Ant. abnormality, aggregate, exception, monstrosity, total, whole — **sam'ple-card",** *n* A card to which a sample or samples, as of cloth are attached — **s-cutter,** *n* An instrument consisting of a sharp-edged disk, rolling against a fixed straight edge used in cutting strips of cloth for samples — **s-passer,** *n* A person employed in selecting and testing samples — **s room,** *n* **1.** A room in which samples are displayed or tested **2** [U S] Hence a room in which liquor is sold for drinking a barroom

sam'pler, 1 sam'plar, 2 săm'pler, *n* **1.** One who samples or tests by sample, also, one who prepares or exhibits samples **2.** A piece of embroidery or needlework consisting of one or more patterns, formerly often worked as a sample of a beginner's skill, or for the preservation of the pattern or patterns **3.** A device for removing a portion of a substance for test **4†.** An exemplar, pattern [< F *exemplaire*, see EXEMPLAR]

sam'pler-y, 1 sam'plar-ı, 2 săm'pler-y, *n* The art of making samplers, embroidery-work

sam'pling, 1 sam'plıng, 2 săm'pling, *n* Paper, colored or white used in exhibiting textile samples

sam'pling-tube", 1 sam'plıng-tūb", 2 săm'pling-tūb", *n* A pipette for taking small quantities of liquor from a cask

Samp-sæ'an, 1 samp-sī'ən, 2 sămp-sē'an, *n* One of a sect of early Jewish Christians, perhaps the Elcesaites [< Gr *Sampsaioi*, Sampsæans, < Heb *shemesh*, sun]

Samp'sa-mes, 1 samp'sə-mīz, 2 sămp'sı-mēs, *n* *Bib* (Apocrypha) *1 Mac* xv, 23

Samp'son, 1 samp'sən, 2 sămp'son, *n* **1. William Thomas** (?/21840–1/21902), an American rear-admiral, in command of the U S fleet which destroyed the Spanish fleet at the battle of Santiago de Cuba, July 3 1898 **2** A county in central North Carolina, 921 sq m county-seat, Clinton

Sam'sal, 1 sam'sal, 2 săm'sı, *n* *Bib* (Douai)

sam'sa-ra, 1 sam'sə-rə, 2 săm'sa-ra, *n* [Hind] Metempsychosis, rebirth See REINCARNATION

Sam'sa-ri, 1 sam'sə-rı, 2 săm'sa-rı, *n* *Bib* (Douai)

sam'shu, 1 sam'shū, 2 săm'shu, *n* [Chin] Alcoholic liquor resembling arrack, distilled in China from boiled and fermented rice or millet, loosely, any kind of spirits

Only one distillation is made for common liquor, but when more strength is wanted, it is distilled two or three times, and it is this strong spirit alone which is rightly called *samshu*, a word meaning thrice fired' S WELLS WILLIAMS *Middle Kingdom* vol i, p 808 [S 1883]

sam'shoo†, sam'shoo†

Sam-shu'i, 1 sam-shū'ı, 2 săm-shu'ı, *n* A town and treaty port 25 m W of Canton, China

Sam Slick. See HALIBURTON, THOMAS CHANDLER

Sam'so, 1 sām'sō, 2 sam'sō, *n* **1 Ole Johan** (?/21759–1/21796), a Danish author, *Frithiof* **2** An island in the Great Belt Denmark 15 by 5 m **Samst, Sam'sö-ct.**

sam'son, 1 sam'sən, 2 săm'son, *vt* *Logging* To direct the fall of (a tree) by means of a lever and pole GIFFORD PINCHOT *Terms Used in Forestry, U S Dept of Agr, Bulletin No 61* [GOV PTG OFF '05] [< SAMSON, *n*]

Sam'son, *n* **1** A masculine personal name Dan, D **Sam'son,** 1 săm'sən, 2 sam'son, F **Sam"son',** 1 săn'sôN', 2 san'sôn', L **Sam'son,** Pg **San-são',** 1 sān-soun', 2 saṅ-souṅ', Sp **San-son',** 1 san-sōn', 2 san-sōn', Sw **Sim'son,** 1 sim'son, 2 sīm'sən **2.** *Bib* A Hebrew judge of abnormal physical strength *Judges* xiii 24 **3** 1săn sēn', 2san sôn' **Joseph Isidore** (?/21793–4/301871), a French actor and dramatist **Samp'son†** [< Heb *shimshon*, strong]

sam'son fish", *n* An amber-fish (*Seriola hippos*) of Australia

sam'son-post", *n* A stout upright post Specif (1) *Naut* (*a*) A notched stanchion in the hold of a merchant vessel, against which to fix purchases or abut jacks in stowing cargo (*b*) A stanchion between decks of a war-vessel, to which to attach a pulley-block (*c*) A heavy upright beam formerly fastened in the deck of whalers for the attachment of the fluke-rope (*d*) A heavy post in a rigging-loft to get standing rigging on a stretch for fitting (2) An upright post bearing the walking-beam of an oil-well rig (3) *Logging* An apparatus for starting logs, consisting of a stout post and a chain terminated by a swamp-hook It resembles a cant-hook in its action, but is worked by horses [< *Samson*, Hebrew champion] **samp'son-post"†**

Sa-mu'a, 1 sə-mū"ə, 2 sa-mū'a, *n* *Bib* (Douai)

Sam'u-el, 1 sam'yu-el, 2 săm'yu-ĕl *n* **1** A masculine personal name Dan, D, G **Sa'mu-el,** 1 sā'mū-ĕl, 2 sa'mu-ĕl, F **Sa"mu"el',** 1 sā'mu el', 2 sa mu ĕl', Hung **Sa'mu-el,** 1 shā'mū-el 2 shā'mu-ĕl, It **Sa"mu-e'le,** 1 sā mū-ē'lĕ, 2 sa mu-e'le, L **Sam'u-el,** Sp **Sa"mu-el',** 1 sā'mū-ĕl', 2 sa mu-ĕl' **2** *Bib* A Hebrew judge and prophet *1 Sam* 1, 20 **3** The ninth and tenth books of the Old Testament, recounting the life of Samuel, his establishment of the Hebrew monarchy, and its rise to power under Saul and David formerly called the first and second books of the Kings See KING[1], *n*, 8 [Heb, *Shemuel*, heard of God]

Sa'mund, 1 sā'mund, 2 sā'mund, *n* (1056–1133) A scholar and historian of Iceland

Sa'mu-rai, 1 sā'mu-rai, 2 sa'mu-rī, *n sing & pl* [Jap] Under the feudal system, a member of the soldier class constituting the lower nobility, a military retainer sometimes including the Daimios They were supported by the feudal chiefs to whom they were attached, and were distinguished by the privilege of wearing two swords Their numerous privileges were abolished after the fall of the Shogunate

sam'yt†, *n* Same as SAMITE **samyte†.**

san[1], 1 san, 2 sān *n* [Gr] Same as SAMPI

San[2], 1 sān 2 san *n* A river in Poland, length 280 m to the Vistula river

San, *abbr* Sanskrit [Peru

sa'na[1], 1 sā'nə, 2 sa'na *n* A variety of tobacco grown in

Sa-na'[2], 1 sə-nā', 2 sa-na', *n* A city, capital of Yemen vilayet, Arabia **Sa-naa'†**

San'a-as, 1 san'ı-as 2 săn'a-ăs *n* *Bib* (Apocrypha, R V) *1 Esd* v, 23 — **San"a-bas'sa-rus,** 1 san ə-bas'ə-rus 2 săn a-băs'a-rŭs, *n* *Bib* (Apocrypha) *1 Esd* vi, 18 **San"a-bas'sar†** (mar)

san'a-bl(e[2]), 1 san'ə-bl, 2 săn'a-bl, *a* [Rare] That may be cured, curable [< L *sanabilis*, < *sano* cure, < *sanus*, sound] — **san"a-bil'ı-ty, san'a-bl(e-ness[2]),** *n*

San An'dres, 1 san ăn'drēs, 2 san an'dreş Same as LAKE PETEN, under PETEN

San An'gel A city in Mexico state, Mexico

San An-to'nı-o 1 1 sān an-tō'nı-ō, 2 san an-tō'nı-ō, **Cape,** the west point of the island of Cuba 2 1 san an-tō'nı-ō 2 săn ăn'tō'nı-ō A river in S Texas, length, 200 m to San Antonio Bay **3.** A city county-seat of Bexar county, Tex

San An-to'nı-o Peak A mountain in New Mexico, 10,833 ft high [*1 Esd* v, 24

San'a-sib, 1 san'ə-sib, 2 săn'a-sib, *n* *Bib* (Apocrypha)

sa'nat, 1 sā'nat, 2 sa'năt, *n* [E Ind] An Indian calico

san"a-ta'ri-um, *n* Same as SANATORIUM incorrect form

sa-na'tion†, *n* A healing curing

san'a-tive, } 1 san'ə-tıv, 2 săn'a-tiv, *a* Having power

san'a-tiv§, } or tending to cure or heal, healing, sanatory

There is nothing so *sanative* so poetic as a walk in the woods and fields THOREAU *Winter* p 133 [H M & CO 1888]

[< LL *sanativus*, < L *sanatus*, pp of *sano*, heal]

san'a-to-gen, 1 san'ə-to-jen, 2 săn'a-to-gĕn, *n* A proprietary preparation used in nervous affections, anemia, indigestion etc a trade name [atory

san"a-to'ri-al, 1 san"ə-tō'rı-əl, 2 săn'a-tō'ri-al, *a* Sanitary

san"a-to'ri-um, 1 san"ə-tō'rı-um, 2 sın'a-tō'rı-ŭm, *n* [-RI-UMS or -RI-A, *pl*] **1** A locality conducive to the restoration or preservation of health, especially when used as a resort for invalids, a health retreat, specif, an elevated summer station in tropical climates for European troops, officials, or residents as, the government of India is directed from the *sanatorium* of Simla between May and November

2 An institution for treatment of disease or care of invalids, especially, an establishment employing natural therapeutic agents or conditions peculiar to the locality, or some specific treatment, or treating particular diseases Compare SANITARIUM [< LL *sanatorius*, healthgiving < L *sanatus*, see SANATIVE]

san'a-to-ry, 1 san'ə-to-rı, 2 săn'a-to-ry, *a* Promotive or protective of health, having a tendency to heal or cure, health-giving, healing, curative, sanative, as, *sanatory* diet Compare SANITARY

The people were to be purified partly as a *sanatory* measure and partly that they might be able to engage in the solemn sacrifice to the god ANTHON *Homer's Iliad* bk 1 | 312–314, note. [< LL *sanatorius*, see SANATORIUM]

San Au"gus-tine', 1 san ô'gus-tīn', 2 san a'gūs-tīn' **1.** A county in E Texas, 570 sq m **2** Its county-seat

San-bal'lat, 1 san-bal'at, 2 săn-băl'ăt, *n* *Bib* *Neh* ii, 10.

San Bar"to-lo-me', 1 sān bär tō-lo-mē', 2 san bar'to-lo-mē'. A city in Chiapas state, Mexico

san"be-ni'to, 1 san"bē-nī'to, 2 săn'bę-nī'to, *n* *Archeol* **1.** In the Renaissance period and later, a garment, sometimes decorated with figures of flames, devils, and the like, worn by persons in the hands of the Inquisition, on appearing at an auto da fé for public recantation or punishment, or during a period after repentance and reconciliation to the church It is described as a loose coat or shirt, with or without a hat **2** A penitential garment of sackcloth formerly worn by penitents on reconciliation to the church [< Sp *sambenito*, < *San Benito*, St Benedict]



Sanbenitos

As worn by one who (1) recanted before trial, (2) recanted during trial (3) did not recant and was condemned by the Inquisition

San Be-ni'to A county in W California, 1,388 sq m, county-seat, Hollister

San Ber"nar-di'no, 1 bûr'nar-dī'no, 2 bĕr när-dī'no **1.** A county in S California 19,945 sq m **2** A city, its county-seat **3** A mountain-range in S E California, highest peak, San Bernardino 11,600 ft **4** A strait between Luzon and Samar, P I [4 **2** Same as CUNA

San Blas, 1 san blūs, 2 sın blas **1** Same as MANDINGO,

San'born, 1 san'bərn, 2 săn'born, *n* **1. Franklin Benjamin** (12/131831–2/211917), an American journalist, historian, and philanthropist **2.** A county in S E South Dakota 576 sq m, county-seat, Woonsocket **3** A town in O'Brien county, Ia

San Car'los, 1 san kär'los, 2 san car'lōs **1.** A pueblo in Pangasinan province, Luzon, P I **2** A town in Nuble province, Chile **3** A town in Chiapas state, Mexico **4** A town in Tamaulipas state, Mexico **5** A town in Cajedes state, Venezuela

San Ca-tal'do, 1 ka-tāl'do, 2 ca-tal'do A town in Sicily

sance'-bell", 1 sans'-bel', 2 săn̨c'-bĕl', *n* Same as SANCTUS BELL

san'cho[1], 1 saṅ'ko 2 săṅ'co, *n* A rude form of guitar played by West-African negroes Compare ZANZE

san'cho[2], *n* In Sancho-Pedro, the nine of trumps

San'cho[3], *n* **1** 1 sān'cho, 2 san'cho **S III the Great** (965?–1035), warlike king of Navarre **2** 1 saṅ'ko 2 săṅ'co **Ignatius** (1729–12/141780), a negro author who was born on a slave-ship *Letters*

San"cho-Pe'dro, 1 saṅ'ko-pē'dro, 2 săṅ'co-pē'dro, *n* [U S] *Card-playing* A variety of all-fours in which the highest bidder names the trump The *sancho* or nine and *pedro* or five of trumps count the same as the number of their spots, the ten of trumps counts one as game, and high, low, and jack count one each [Island off S California

San Cle-men'te, 1 sān klē-men'tē, 2 san cle-mēn'te An

San Cris-to'bal, 1 kris-tō'bal 2 cris-tō'bal **1.** A lake in Mexico one of the group of lakes near Mexico city **2** A town in Chiapas state, Mexico **3** A town, capital of Tachira state, Venezuela

San'croft, 1 san'kroft, 2 săn'crŏft, **William** (1/301616–11/24 1693) An English nonjuror archbishop of Canterbury

sanct I *a* [Rare] Holy, consecrated **II†** *n* A saint

sanc"ta-nim'ı-ty, *n* [Rare] Sanctity of mind [< L *sanctus* (see SANCTIFY) + *animus*, mind]

sanc'te-bell", *n* Same as SANCTUS BELL

sanc'ti-fi"a-bl(e[2]), *a* [Rare] That can be sanctified — **sanc'ti-fi"a-bl(e-ness[2]),** *n*

sanc"ti-fi-ca'tion, 1 saṅk'tı-fı-kā'shən, 2 săn̨c'tı-fı-cā'shon, *n* **1.** The act or process of sanctifying, or the state of being sanctified, specif, in theology, the gracious work of the Holy Spirit whereby the believer is freed from sin and exalted to holiness of heart and life distinguished from *regeneration* and *justification* The more common Protestant view is that sanctification is a gradual work of divine grace, but it is held by perfectionists to be an instantaneous act, by Pelagians to be only a moral reformation, and by some others to be merely the maintenance of holy exercises In Roman Catholic theology it is the cleansing of the soul from sin together with the inpouring of sanctifying grace and the three theological virtues — faith hope, and charity

The soul's new life begins at regeneration Its development in spiritual strength and stature is its *sanctification* FRANCIS L PATTON *Summary of Christian Doctrine* p 292 [F & P]

2. The act of setting apart as holy or for a holy use, consecration; as, a better *sanctification* of the Lord's day **3.** The action of canonizing as a saint [< LL *sanctificatio(n-)*, < *sanctifico*, see SANCTIFY]

sanc"ti-fi-ca'tion-ist, *n* [Rare] One who has become sanctified

sanc'ti-fied, 1 saṅk'tı-fıd, 2 săn̨c'tı-fid, *pa* **1** Made holy, consecrated **2** Made to affect holiness sanctimonious as a *sanctified* manner — **-ly,** *adv*

sanc'ti-fi"er, 1 saṅk'tı-fı"ər, 2 săn̨c'tı-fi er, *n* One who or that which sanctifies [S-] In theology, the Holy Spirit

sanc'ti-fy, 1 saṅk'tı-fı, 2 săn̨c'tı-fy, *vt* [-FIED, -FY'ING] **1.** To make holy, render sacred or morally or spiritually pure, cleanse from sin, in theology, to cause to experience or undergo sanctification

All philosophy to a truly a *sanctified* mind is but matter for Divinity to work upon R CUDWORTH *Intell Syst Universe* vol ii p 547 [G & N 1838]

2. To set apart as holy or for holy purposes, consecrate, hallow, as, the Sabbath was *sanctified* by God **3.** To make a means of holiness render operative for or productive of holiness, as, the righteous have their afflictions *sanctified* unto them **4.** To celebrate, adore, or acknowledge as holy, as, "*sanctify* the Lord God in your hearts" *1 Peter* iii, 15 **5.** To give a sacred or inviolable character to, invest with a religious sanction; also, to justify, as, the results *sanctify* the work.

Nor think the intention *sanctifies* the deed
JOHNSON *Irene* act III sc 8

6† To canonize [< F *sanctifier*, < LL *sanctifico*, < L *sancto* (pp *sanctus*), make holy, and see -FY] —**-ing-ly**, *adv*

sanc"ti-mo'ni-ous, 1 sank"ti-mō'ni-us, 2 sănc"ti-mō'ni-ŭs, *a* **1.** Making an ostentatious display or a hypocritical pretense of sanctity, affecting holiness or piety
Under all this form of godliness there may be hid much *sanctimonious* imposition
BUCKMINSTER *Sermons* ser xv, p 204 [W & L 1815]
2†. Saintly [< L *sanctimonia*, holiness, < *sanctus*, see SANCTIFY] —**-ly**, *adv* —**-ness**, *n*

sanc'ti-mo-ny, 1 sank'ti-mō-ni, 2 săn'ti-mo-ny, *n* **1.** Affected or hypocritical devoutness or saintliness, assumed or outward sanctity, show of holiness **2†.** Scrupulous piety or austerity, devoutness [< OF *sanctimonie*, < L *sanctimonia*, see SANCTIMONIOUS] Syn. see AFFECTATION, SANCTITY

sanc'tion, 1 sank'shŭn, 2 săn'shon, *vt* **1.** To approve authoritatively, render valid by assent or concurrence; confirm, ratify, as, Congress *sanctioned* the President's acts **2.** To give consent or support to, regard with favor or approval, countenance, as, to *sanction* dishonesty **3** To enforce by attaching a penalty to, as a law Syn. see ABET ALLOW CONFIRM —**sanc'tion-a-bl(e)**, *a* [Rare] That may be sanctioned —**sanc'tion-er**, *n* One who or that which sanctions

sanc'tion, *n* **1.** Solemn and final confirmation by supreme authority, ratification
Without the royal *sanction* her [Church of England's] canons had no force MACAULAY *England* vol I, p 45 [P S & CO 1849]
2 Hence, effective countenance or support, justification, confirmation, as, the *sanction* of long usage, conscience may not give *sanction* to acts that have the *sanction* of the law **3.** Anything that confers binding force or legal solemnity, as, the *sanction* of an oath **4.** A formal decree, published law, as, a pragmatic *sanction* **5.** *Law* A provision for enforcing observance of natural or positive law by the enactments of rewards and penalties, also, the rewards and penalties The *sanction* to a law consists of either a reward for obedience **(remuneratory sanction)** or a penalty for infraction **(punitive s)** Such a penalty may take the form of actual punishment, the withholding of a reward, or the real or approximate undoing of the results of the infraction as in civil action judgments **(civil s)** Since in positive legislation the penalties greatly outnumber the rewards, a *sanction* usually signifies a penalty
There is a law written in our nature itself apart both from temporal *sanctions* and from the prolongation of existence after death, which of itself imposes upon sound minds a real obligation to good conduct GLADSTONE in *Nineteenth Century* Oct, 1891 p 673
6. *Philos* The inner constraining principle, that which impels to conformity to a command or judgment **7.** *Ethics* That which makes binding the moral law or any special moral injunction, that which confers its morally obligatory character on any deed or course of conduct No question in ethics has been more debated, and none is more important theoretically, than that which concerns the origin and nature of moral sanctions Ancient philosophy connected them with the conception of the good Scholastic theological ethics found them in the will of God and in the consequences of conduct as resulting in the divine pleasure or displeasure J S Mill, to whom the modern form of utilitarianism owes its rise, assigned two kinds of sanction for altruistic conduct, external and internal The cruder hedonism of Bentham mentions four—all external The evolutional theory alleges the mere fact of survival of those individuals and races which have attained a superior grade of morals, as a sufficient sanction for morality Ethical idealism claims that the intrinsic value of moral ideals, and of conformity of conduct and character to them, affords the only and sufficient sanctions
8. *Psychol* Any reason for action, whether arising out of an instinctive impulse or based on a conscious motive [F, < L *sanctio(n-)*, < *sanctus*, see SANCTIFY]
—**moral sanction** (*Ethics*), a sanction admitted by all to be inseparable from the moral character of acts, as opposed to a merely *legal sanction* or a *physical sanction* —**physical s**, the physical pleasure or pain resulting from an act, regarded as a motive for doing or avoiding it
—**sanc'tion-al**, *a* [Rare] Of or pertaining to sanction or sanctioning **sanc'tion-a-ry†**.—**sanc'tion-a-tive(s)**, *a* *Law* Of or pertaining to sanctioning —**sanc'tion-less**, *a* —**sanc'tion-ment**, *n* [Rare] The act of sanctioning

Sanc'tis, 1 sänk'tis, 2 sanc'tis **Francesco de** (1/22 1817–12/29 1883) An Italian author and statesman

Sanc'ti Spi'ri-tus, 1 sănk'ti spi'ri-tŭs, 2 sanc'ti spi'ri-tus A town in Santa Clara province, Cuba

sanc'ti-tude, *n* [Archaic] **1.** Sacred character, sanctity **2.** The air or appearance of sanctity

sanc'ti-ty, 1 sank'ti-ti, 2 săn'ti-ty, *n* [-TIES, 1 -tiz 2 -tis, *pl*] **1.** The state or nature of being holy, spiritual purity, godliness, holiness, as, Christian *sanctity* **2** The quality of being sacred or inviolable, solemnity, as, the *sanctity* of an oath **3.** [Rare] A holy being or object, or one that protects
If we cannot at once rise to the *sanctities* of obedience and faith let us at least resist our temptations EMERSON *Essays, Self-Reliance* in first series p 63 [H M & CO 1890]
[< OF *saincteté*, < L *sanctitas*, < *sanctus* see SANCTIFY]
Syn holiness sanctimoniousness sanctimony As referring to character, *sanctity* is *holiness*, while *sanctimoniousness* or *sanctimony* is the pretense or affectation of *holiness* Compare synonyms for HOLY

sanc'tu-a-ried, 1 sank'chu-[or -tiu-]ē-rid, 2 săn'chu-[or -tū-]ă-rid *a* [Rare] Regarded as or containing a sanctuary

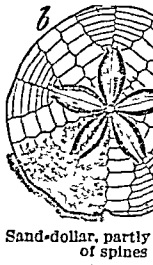
sanc'tu-a-ry, 1 sank'chu-[or -tiu-]ē-ri, 2 săn'chu-[or -tū-]i-ry, *n* [-RIES, 1 -riz, 2 -ris, *pl*] **1.** A holy or sacred place, especially, a building, enclosure, or space devoted to sacred uses Specif (1) A house of Christian or other worship, a church, cathedral, mosque, or temple (2) *Script* The temple at Jerusalem (3) A temple or structure devoted to the worship of any deity as, heathen *sanctuaries* (4) Among classical nations, an enclosed or other space, frequently a grove, sacred to one or more deities (5) The most sacred part of or place in a sacred structure, especially, the part of a church where the principal altar is situated, in Scripture, the holy of holies of the Jewish tabernacle and temple, also the sekos or adytum of an ancient Greek, Roman, or Egyptian temple (6) Any place considered as sacred, as, the *sanctuary* of the heart (7) Anciently, a church, churchyard, or any consecrated place to which fugitives from justice, as debtors or persons guilty of crime might flee as a refuge from arrest (8) Hence any place of refuge, as, a *sanctuary* from care **2.** Immunity from punishment, secured as defined above, shelter, asylum
In England this privilege extended to all crimes except treason or sacrilege, but the fugitive was required, within forty days after entering the sacred place, to go in sackcloth and make a detailed confession before the coroner, and abjure and depart the realm In time abjuration became obsolete, and "sanctuary men" were allowed to stay in the privileged places under certain regulations By the statute of 21 James I, c 28, all privilege of sanctuary was abolished, but it was claimed illegally in certain places, at least as to civil process, as late as the time of George I It still exists for debtors at Holyrood in Edinburgh, but is of no value imprisonment for debt having been abolished
3†. A box or shrine containing sacred relics **4.** *Hunting* The period during which the hunt is discontinued, close season [< F *sanctuaire*, < LL *sanctuarium*, < *sanctus*, see SANCTIFY] Syn. adytum, asylum, cathedral, chapel, church, holy of holies, shrine, temple See REFUGE, SHELTER —**privilege of sanctuary**, same as SANCTUARY, 2 —**sanc'tu-a-rize†**, *vt* To afford a sanctuary to

sanc'tum, 1 sank'tum, 2 săn'tŭm *n* A sacred spot, hence, colloquially, a private room a retreat secured against intrusion, as, the editor's *sanctum* [Neut of L *sanctus*, see SANCTIFY] —**sanc'tum sanc-to'rum**, the holy of holies (see HOLY), hence, humorously, a place of great privacy

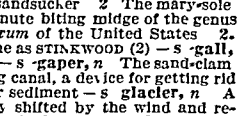
Sanc'tus, 1 sank'tus, 2 săn'tŭs, *n* [L] **1.** In liturgical worship, the ascription "Holy, holy, holy, Lord God of hosts," etc named from the initial words, *Sanctus sanctus, sanctus* (holy, holy, holy), of the Latin version **2** A musical setting of this passage —**black Sanctus†**, an impious burlesque of the Sanctus sung to an accompaniment of discordant sounds hence, figuratively, any loud confused clamor —**S bell**, in the celebration of the mass a bell rung at the singing of the Sanctus, the elevation of the host and other solemn portions of the service now usually a hand-bell, but formerly a small bell suspended in the roof of the nave or in a small turret over the chancel **mass'-bell"†**; **sa'cring-bell"†**.

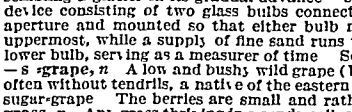
sand, 1 sănd, 2 sănd, *vt* **1.** To sprinkle, cover, or powder with sand, put sand on, as, to *sand* painted wood or iron in imitation of stone, to *sand* writing in order to dry the ink **2** To cast or drive upon the sand, or a sand-bank or sand-bar, gravel, as, to *sand* a vessel **3.** To mix sand with, as, to *sand* sugar **4.** To rub with sand, as in some mechanical operations **5.** To fill with sand, as by the action of currents usually with *up*
The old harbor is now so *sanded up* that large vessels cannot enter B TAYLOR *Lands of Saracen* p 46 [G P P 1855]
6. To bury or sink in the sand, as oysters

sand, *n* **1.** A grain or particle of rock-material large enough to be easily visible to the naked eye, but not so large as to be regarded as a stone or pebble, forming an incoherent aggregate, hence, specif, in petrology, an incoherent arenaceous sedimentary rock
Sand grades through *silt* into *dust* *mud* or *clay* on one hand and into *gravel* on the other hand, without any sharp demarcation Ordinarily material composed of grains up to about one-fifth of an inch in diameter is called *sand*, if coarser it is called *gravel*
2. A tract or tracts of sand (1) *pl* Tracts of land consisting chiefly of sand, sandy wastes as desert *sands* (2) *pl* Stretches of sandy beach as, to stroll on the *sands* (3) *sing* A sand-bank or a sandbar as, a vessel cast upon a *sand*
3. *pl* Grains or particles of sand, especially those of the hour-glass, hence, moments of time or life, term of life, as, the *sands* of life
The *sands* of Time are changed to golden grains
And dazzle me POE *Scenes from Politian* sc 3
4. *Geol* (1) Any loose or moderately consolidated bed consisting chiefly of sand, often used in the plural, even in the name of a single deposit (2) Specif, sandstone a technical usage in petroleum-producing regions The following are the principal sands recognized in the northern part of the Appalachian, named from above downward, with the geologic ages in parentheses **Salt** or **Sixty-foot** (Pottsville) **Mountain** or **Big Injun** and **Hundred-foot** (Pocono), **Thirty foot, Third** or **Gordon,** and **Fourth** (Catskill), **Warren, Tiona,** and **Bradford** (Chemung and Portage)
5. *Founding* A mixture as of sand, clay, etc used in making molds for metal castings **founders' sand‡; foun'dry-sand"‡; molders' sand‡; mold'ing-sand"‡.**
Familiar varieties of molding-sand are **burned sand** (made untenacious by high heat), **core-s.** (suitable for making cores composed of sand clay, and horse-dung), **dry s** (a mixture of sand and loam, dried in the oven), **green s.** (unburned molding-sand), **new s.** (newly mixed but not unused molders' sand), **old s.** (a molding-sand rendered friable and porous by frequent high heating), **parting-s** (a non-adhesive sand with which the meeting faces of a mold are dusted to prevent their sticking together)
6. [Slang, U S] (1) Strength of character or of endurance, grit, courage, pluck, as, a man of *sand* (2) Money, cash, means [< AS *sand*, sand]
—**grain'ing-sand"**, *n* Sand for graining lithographic stones for crayon-work —**Hastings Sands**, an extensive deposit of the Lower Cretaceous found near Hastings in Sussex England See GEOLOGY —**sand'-bag"er**, *n* **1.** The balisaur See illus under BALISAUR **2.** The Japanese badger (*Meles ankuma*) —**s -ball**, *n* A ball made up of hard soap with sand mixed in it for washing the hands —**s.-band**, *n* *Vehicles* An iron ring projecting over the inner end of a wheel-hub to keep sand from the axle-box —**s -bank**, *n* A bank or ridge of sand such as is formed by ocean currents or in a shifting river-bed —**s -bar**, *n* A bar of silt formed by currents in rivers and at their mouths, or of sand formed along beaches by tidal action —**s bear**, *n* The balisaur —**s -bearings**, *n pl* The supports of a core in the sand of a mold —**s.-bed**, *n* **1.** The bed into which molten metal from a blast-furnace is run **2** A floor of a foundry, in which large iron castings are made —**s -beetle**, *n* A trogid beetle —**s -bellows**, *n* Bellows for sanding a freshly painted surface to make it look like stone —**s -belt**, *n* The polishing-belt on a sandpapering machine —**s -binder**, *n* A grass or other plant grown on shifting sand for the purpose of holding it together —**s -bird**, *n* A shore-bird —**s.-blackberry**, *n* An erect shrubby blackberry (*Rubus cuneifoltus*) of sandy woods, from Long Island to Florida and westward, differing from the common or high blackberry mainly in having its 3 to 5 leaflets wedge-obovate, and its peduncles with but 2 to 4 flowers instead of 15 to 20 —**s -blower**, *n* A sand-bellows —**s -board**, *n* **1.** A bar uniting the side-bars of a wagon where they cross the hind axle **2.** In car-building a spring-plank —**s -boy**, *n* A boy engaged to cart or carry sand used commonly in the phrase **as happy or as jolly as a sand-boy** —**s -brake**, *n* A device consisting of sand in a box surrounding a car-axle, intended to stop motion by the frictional resistance of the sand in case of too great speed —**s -break**, *n* In a landscape, a patch of sand or sandy-colored ground —**s.-breast**, *n* A dam of sand and fireclay placed in front of an iron-smelting furnace to prevent the iron and slag from running out —**s -brier**, *n* The American horse-nettle (*Solanum carolinense*) —**s.-bug**, *n* **1** A small hippoid that burrows in sea-beaches, as the bait-bug **2** (1) A galgulid bug (2) [U S] A digger-wasp, sand-wasp —**s bur**, *n* **1.** A pernicious weed (*Solanum rostratum*) of the great plains of the western United States, now spread eastward The fruit closely fills the very prickly calyx **2** An ambrosiaceous weed (*Gaertneria acanthicarpa*) having fruiting involucres armed with spines common in western North America —**s -burr‡.** **3** The hedgehog-grass Cenchrus under HEDGEHOG, and also CENCHRUS, 2 —**s -burned**, *a* Having molding-sand fused on its surface said of a casting —**s burnt‡** —**s -canal**, *n* *Echin* The madreporic canal, stone-canal —**s -cherry**, *n* A small trailing shrub (*Prunus pumila*) of sandy soils in the United States and Canada with umbels of 2 to 4 dark-red ovoid acid drupes —**s.-clam**, *n* The long clam A unionid mussel *Lampsilis recta* or *Unio gibbosus*, of the Ohio river —**s -club**, *n* A long slender bag filled with sand, designed to be used as a club —**s.-cock**, *n* [Local, Gt Brit] The redshank —**s -collar**, *n* Same as SAND-SAUCER —**s -column**, *n* Same as SAND-PILLAR —**s -cone**, *n* A glacial elevated projection thinly coated with sand and thus proof against liquefaction —**s.-corn**, *n* A grain of sand —**s.-crab**, *n* **1** A racing crab **2.** The lady-crab —**s. crack**, *n* **1.** A crack running down from the coronet of a horse's hoof, apt to cause lameness if neglected See QUARTER-CRACK, under CRACK, *n* **2.** A sand-flaw —**s -cricket**, *n* One of various large-headed burrowing crickets of the genus *Stenopelmatus* as *S fasciatus* of the western United States wrongly considered venomous —**s -crusher**, *n* An arrastra-like apparatus for breaking up and washing sand for glass-making —**s -cusk**, *n* An ophidioid fish, as *Ophidium marginatum*, of the Atlantic coast of the United States —**s -dab**, *n* **1.** The rusty dab **2** A fish of North Atlantic waters (*Hippoglossoides platessoides*) —**s dance**, *n* A soft-shoe dance on a floor over which sand has been sprinkled —**s -dart**, *n* A British noctuid moth (*Agrotis ripæ*) —**s -darter**, *n* A darter or etheostomine fish, as *Ammocrypta pellucida* of the United States —**s.-devil**, *n* A small whirling column of sand See DEVIL, *n* 10 —**s -diver**, *n* **1** A lizard-fish (*Synodus intermedius*) of the Atlantic waters from Florida to Brazil **2** The sand-darter —**s.-dollar**, *n* Any small flat sea-urchin found on sandy bottoms, as *Echinarachnius parma* —**s -drier**, *n* An apparatus for drying wet sand by drainage or evaporation —**s -dune**, *n* Same as DUNE **s -drift‡.**—**s -ejector**, *n* A form of jet-pump for drawing up sand, as from a river-bottom, and discharging it at some desired point —**s.-feeder**, *n* An organism which feeds on sand of coral rock by extracting from it the organic matter it contains —**sand'-fish"**, *n* **1.** A trichodontoid fish (*Trichodon stellert*) that buries itself in the sand **2.** A holothurian of the genus *Holothuria* especially the white sandfish (*H edulis*) of Queensland —**s.-flag**, *n* Fine-grained sandstone cleavable into flagstones —**s.-flask**, *n* A frame to contain a sand-mold —**s.-flaw**, *n* In brick-making, a flaw caused by imperfect mixture of the clay with sand sand-crack —**s.-flea**, *n* **1** The chigoe **2.** An amphipod crustacean a beach-flea, sandhopper See illus under BEACH-FLEA **3** A flea occurring in sandy places, as the dog-flea —**s -flood**, *n* A moving mass of desert sand —**s -flounder**, *n* The window-pane —**s -fluke**, *n* **1.** The sandsucker **2** The mary-sole —**s fly**, *n* **1.** [U S] A minute biting midge of the genus *Simulium*, especially *S nocturn* of the United States **2.** A fibionid —**s fly bush**, same as STINKWOOD (2) —**s -gall**, *n* *Geol* Same as SAND-PIPE —**s -gaper**, *n* The sand-clam —**s -gate**, *n* In an irrigating canal, a device for getting rid of accumulated sand or other sediment —**s glacier**, *n* A cumulation of sand gradually shifted by the wind and resembling a glacier in its gradual advance —**s -glass**, *n* A device consisting of two glass bulbs connected by a small aperture and mounted so that either bulb may be turned uppermost, while a supply of fine sand runs through to the lower bulb, serving as a measurer of time See GLASS, *n*, 5 —**s -grape**, *n* A low and bushy wild grape (*Vitis rupestris*), often without tendrils, a native of the eastern United States, sugar-grape The berries are small and rather sweet —**s -grass**, *n* Any grass thriving in a sandy soil specif, a tufted grass (*Triplasts purpurea*) with numerous bearded joints, and short awl-shaped leaves, common about the Great Lakes and the Atlantic coast of the United States —**s -grouse**, *n* An Old World pterocloid bird of pigeon-like form, with long pointed wings and short feathered legs, inhabiting sandy tracts *Pterocles arenaria* is the common sand-grouse of southern Europe and Asia *Pterocles fasciatus* is the painted sand-grouse of India and *Pteroclurus alchatus* the pin-tailed sand-grouse of southern Europe and Africa Pallas's sand-grouse (*Syrrhaptes paradoxus*) of Asia has occasionally overrun Europe in flocks *P bicinctus* is a species found in South Africa —**s guard**, *n* A sand-band or other device for preventing sand or dust from entering the axle-box of a vehicle —**s -heat**, *n* *Chem* Heat imparted by sand —**s.-hill**, *n* A hill composed of or covered with sand a dune —**s -hiller**, *n* [Colloq] A low-class poor white inhabitant of the sand-hill districts of Georgia and South Carolina, a cracker —**s -hog**, *n* [Local, U S] A worker underground, as in a caisson —**s -holder**, *n* A cavity in a pump-barrel to catch sand and keep it out of the way of the plunger or buckets —**sand'-hop"per**, *n* An amphipod crustacean See illus under BEACH-FLEA —**s -hornet**, *n* A sand-wasp especially a crabronid —**s -iron**, *n* *Golf* A club with an iron head used in driving the ball out of a sand-pit —**s jack**, *n* Same as WILLOW-OAK —**s -jet**, *n* A sand-blast, especially one in which steam is used to drive the stream of sand —**s -joint**, *n* *Foundry* The parting between the sections of a mold —**s -jumper**, *n* A sandhopper —**s lance**, *n* A sand-eel or ammodytoid fish **s.-launce†.**—**s -lark**, *n* **1.** A sand-colored lark of the genus *Ammomanes* of Asia **2** One of various shore-birds especially the sanderling the common European sandpiper, and the ringneck —**s.-leek**, *n* The rocambole —**s.-lily**, *n* A native American bulbous liliaceous plant (*Leucocrinum montanum*), with narrow leaves and clusters of fragrant white flowers —**s.-line**, *n* The cord or light rope attached to the sand-pump in well-boring. —**s.-lizard**, *n* **1** A small European lizard (*Lacerta agilis*) found in sandy places **2.** A small lizard (*Cnemidophorus*



Sand-dollar, partly denuded of spines
a, an ambulacral zone *b*, an interambulacral zone


Sand-grouse 1/15


Common Sand-lance 1/4

sexlineatus) of southern North America — **s -lob,** *n* The lugworm — **s.-dug,** *n* A low grade of tobacco, manufactured from leaves that grow near the ground — **s -martin,** *n* The bank-swallow — **s -mason,** *n* A British tubicolous terebelloid sea-worm (*Terebella littoralis*) — **s.-mixer,** *n Founding* A centrifugal machine for the cleaning, mixing, etc, of foundry-sand — **s.-mole,** *n* The South-African mole-rat — **s -monitor,** *n* A large Egyptian varanoid lizard (*Varanus arenarius*) inhabiting sandy places — **s -mouse,** *n* [Local, Eng] The dunlin — **s -mullet,** *n* **1.** A fish of New South Wales, (*Myxus elongatus*), one of the gray mullets **2.** The sea-mullet (*Mugil dobula*) of Victoria **3** Same as PODDY — **s -myrtle,** *n* See LEIOPHYLLUM — **s -natter,** *n* An Old World sand-snake of the genus *Eryx*, as *E jaculus* — **s -nettle,** *n* Same as SPURGE-NETTLE — **s -oat,** *n* The wild oat (*Avena fatua*) — **s -oyster,** *n* [Southern U S] One of the isolated oysters found on sandy shores — **s painting,** *n* A pictorial design made by allowing slender streams of differently colored sand to flow from the hand over a surface a sand-mosaic

With the more cultured tribes, as the Zuñis Tusayans Pueblos and Navahos *sand-painting* was used as much as an adjunct of healing the sick as of certain religious ceremonies FRANK H VIZETELLY *Wall Papers, their Origin and History* in *The New Age Nov 10* p 386

— **s -partridge,** *n* A partridge of the genus *Ammoperdix*, as the seesee (*A bonhami*), of India — **s -pear,** *n* A hardy pear-tree (*Pyrus sinensis*) often used as stock for other pears In the raw state its fruits are very hard and inedible, but when fully matured they are used for preserves This tree is the principal parent in the production of the valuable varieties, the Kieffer and Le Conte pears — **s -perch,** *n* [Southern U S] The calico bass — **s -pigeon,** *n* A sand-grouse — **s -pillar,** *n* Sand whirled by a tornado into the form of a pillar, as in the Sahara — **s -pit,** *n* A place where sand is dug — **s -plank,** *n* In car-building, a spring-plank — **s -plate,** *n* A horizontal rotating cast-iron plate on which marble articles, etc, are ground or polished — **s -plover,** *n* A ring-plover — **s -pride,** *n* Same as PRIDE², *n*, 1 **s -prey**‡ — **s -pump,** *n* **1** A long cylinder having a valved piston for extracting from a well the grit resulting from rope-drilling a sludger **2** A sand-ejector — **s.-pump,** *vt* — **s -rammer,** *n Founding* A rammer for packing the sand around the pattern in a flask — **s -rat,** *n* **1** *Zool* A geomyoid rodent especially the camass-rat **2** An African mole-rat **3** *Founding* A molder s **-puncher**‡. — **s -reed,** *n* The beach-grass of the Great Lakes and of the Atlantic coasts of Europe and North America **sea-sand reed**‡ — **s -reel,** *n* A windlass for working a sand-pump in well-boring See illus under OIL-WELL — **s -ripple,** *n* A ripple-mark occurring on a surface of sand — **s -rocket,** *n* Same as STINK-WEED, 2 — **s -roll,** *n* A metal roll cast in a mold of sand distinguished from a *chilled roll*, which is cast in an iron mold or chill — **s -roller,** *n* The trout-perch (*Percopsis guttatus*) — **s -saucer,** *n* A nearly circular mass of agglutinated egg-capsules of a naticoid gastropod, especially of *Lunatia heros*, found in the sand of beaches See illus under SEA-SNAIL — **s -scoop,** *n* A machine designed for dredging sandy river-beds — **s -screen,** *n* A sieve or screen that separates the gravel from sand shoveled against it — **s -shark,** *n* An odontaspidoid shark, especially *Odontaspis littoralis* — **s shell,** *n* A unionid or river-mussel shell of the genus *Lampsilis*, used in the pearl-button industry Varieties are known as (1) the **black sand-shell** (*L rectus*) (2) the **slough s** (*L fallaciosus*), (3) the **yellow s** (*L anodontoides*) — **s shoe,** *n* A light shoe made with rubber sole and canvas upper — **s shot,** *n* Small iron balls for use as grape-shot or the like cast in sand-molds — **s -sifter,** *n* A sand-screen — **s -sill,** *n* A sill supporting one end of the sand-reel shaft of a well-boring rig and resting upon the mudsill — **s skink,** *n* A European skink of the genus *Seps*, as *S ocellatus* — **s -skipper,** *n* A sandhopper, beach-flea — **s smelt,** *n* An atherinoid fish or silverside — **s -snake,** *n* **1** A short-tailed booid serpent of *Eryx*, or a related genus of arid districts of the Old World **2** A desert-snake — **s -snipe,** *n* A sandpiper, especially the European — **s -sole,** *n* A European sole (*Solea lascaris*) — **s -spur,** *n* The common bur-grass — **s spurry,** *n* Any one of the various low shrubby herbs of the genus *Spergularia* especially, in the United States, *Spergularia rubra*, the red sand-spurry, with small linear leaves and small pink-red flowers, of sandy fields along the Atlantic coast — **s squirrel,** *n* A pale-gray ground-squirrel (*Citellus spilosoma*) inhabiting burrows in sand-banks in the Rio Grande valley — **s -star,** *n* **1.** A starfish **2.** An ophiuran See illus under OPHIURAN — **s -strake,** *n* Same as GARBOARD-STRAKE — **s -swallow,** *n* The sand-martin — **s -table,** *n* **1** A table having a thin layer of sand spread upon its surface used in schools for writing upon before the advent of blackboards The writing was obliterated by passing a flat board over it **2** *Paper-manuf* A box to catch and strain out any sand that may happen to be in the stream of stock flowing to a paper-machine — **s -thrower,** *n* A hand-tool for sprinkling sand on newly painted surfaces — **s -trap,** *n* A trap or settling-chamber introduced in a line of pipe to separate the sand from running water — **s -tube,** *n* **1** A fulgurite **2** *Zool* (1) A tube-like structure of cemented sand, as the cases of many marine annelids (2) A sand-canal — **s -valve,** *n* The device controlling a locomotive or street-car sand-box — **s -verbena,** *n* A handsome half-hardy trailing California annual (*Abronia umbellata*), with rose-pink flowers, perennial in greenhouse culture, adapted for rockwork hanging baskets and the like — **s -viper,** *n* [Local U S] A hog-nosed snake — **sand'-ware",** *n* A coarse kind of ware made chiefly of sand, for metal-melting crucibles — **s -washer,** *n* A wire screen or other device used in washing earth and other matter out of sand — **s -wasp,** *n* A digger-wasp — **s -wheel,** *n* A wheel constructed to scoop water and sand up into launders or flumes which convey it away from the stamp-mills or dressing-floors — **s -whiting,** *n* The silver or surf whiting See WHITING², 3 — **s -widgeon,** *n* [Prov Eng] The gadwall — **s -wind,** *n* A wind carrying a cloud of sand — **singing** or **sonorous sands,** sands in various parts of the world having the property of emitting a low musical sound when stepped on or allowed to slide down a declivity **musical sands**‡ — **Sorel sands,** a division of the Pleistocene marine deposits of Canada, between the St Lawrence river and Lake Champlain — **strong s,** sand containing clay or organic substances — **Thanet Sands,** the lowest beds of the Eocene Tertiary in England See GEOLOGY — **Trent s,** siliceous sand from the beds of the Trent, Severn, and some other rivers in England It is used for polishing — **volcanic s.,** finely divided fragments of lava produced by volcanic explosions — **weak s** [Eng], a non-carbonizing sand, used for molding in foundries

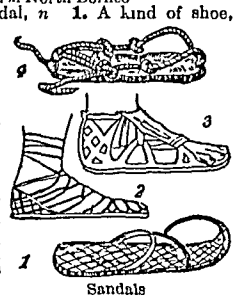


Chicken-ing's Sand-pump

Sand, 1 sand *or* (*F*) sänd, 2 sänd *or* (*F*) sand, **George** See DUDEVANT

San-da'kan, 1 san-dē'*or* -dä')kan, 2 sän-dä'*or* -dä')kan, *n* A seaport the capital of British North Borneo

san'dal, 1 san'dəl, 2 săn'dal, *n* **1.** A kind of shoe, consisting usually of a sole only, but sometimes with a shield for the heel and a cap for the toes, held to the foot by thongs, cords, etc Sandals, usually of leather, cork or wood, were sometimes made of straw, wicker-work, silver, gold, velvet, etc, especially among the Orientals They were worn by both sexes among most of the peoples of antiquity, but among the Greeks chiefly by women In the Roman Catholic Church the official shoes of some prelates as bishops and abbots are highly decorated sandals See illus under FENCING **2.** A *light fancy* slipper often embroidered **3.** [N Am] An overshoe, as of rubber, cut very low, often with a strap across the instep **4** A strap or latchet for fastening a low shoe on the foot **5.** *Her* A shoe used as a bearing [< F *sandale*, < L *sandalium*, < Gr *sandalion*, dim of *sandalon*, sandal, cp Per *sandal*, sandal] — **san'daled,** *a* Wearing sandals also fastened with a sandal or latchet **san'dalled**‡ — **san'dal-l-form,** *a* Sandal-shaped, slipper-shaped



Sandals

1 An Egyptian sandal of papyrus 2 A Greek sandal of the 5th century 3 A Roman sandal 4 A Japanese sandal

san'dal, *n* Same as SANDALWOOD [F, < LL *santalum*, < Gr *santalon* sandalwood, < Sans *chandana*, sandal-tree] **san'dal-in**‡.

san'dal², *n* Same as SENDAL

san'dal³, *n* [Ar] A long, narrow, two-masted boat used on the Nile and the Barbary coast

san'daled, *a* Sandaled S S

San'dal Mag'na. A town in west Yorkshire England

San-dal'phon, 1 san-dal'fon, 2 săn-dăl'fŏn, *n* The angel of fire who, according to the Jewish angeology, brings the prayers of men before God

san'dal-tree", 1 san'dal-trī, 2 săn'dal-trē", *n* A Burmese evergreen tree (*Sandoricum indicum*) extensively cultivated in the tropics Its fruit is an apple-like, edible berry

san'dal-wood", 1 san'dal-wud", 2 săn'dal-wŏŏd", *n* **1.** The fragrant wood of any one of several trees of the genus *Santalum*, especially that of *S album*, a small evergreen tree of southern India The sandalwood of the Hawaiian Islands is produced by *S freycenetianum*, which is called **yellow** or **citron sandalwood,** and by *S paniculatum*, that of western Australia, by *S latifolium* **san'ders-wood"**‡, **saun'ders-wood"**‡ **2** The wood of any one of various other trees not belonging to the sandalwood family, but resembling the true sandalwoods in some particular Among the Russians, the red wood of a Siberian buckthorn (*Rhamnus dahuri*) used for dyeing leather — **bastard** or **false sandalwood** **1** The fragrant wood of a small Mexican tree (*Ximenia americana*) **seaside plum**‡ **2** The red or yellow heart-wood of a small Tahiti tree (*Myoporum tenuifolium*) **3** The fragrant reddish wood of an oak (*Quercus abelicea*) of the island of Crete — **New Zealand s,** an Australasian tree (*Fusanus cunninghamii*) yielding a dark fragrant wood used in making fine furniture — **red s,** the heavy, close-grained, red wood of either of two East-Indian trees (*Pterocarpus santalinus* and *Adenanthera pavonina*) **red sanderswood**‡ — **white s,** same as SANDALWOOD, 1

San'dal-wood" Is'land An island of the Malay Archipelago, 4,800 sq m length, 120 m

san'dal-wort", 1 san'dal-wûrt", 2 săn'dal-wûrt", *n* Any plant of the sandalwood family (*Santalacea*)

san"da-na', 1 sän da-nä', 2 san'da-na', *n* [P I] A dipterocarpaceous tree (*Antisoptera oblonga*) yielding a fragrant gum

san'dang, 1 sän'dăng, 2 san'dang, *n* [P I] A marine mite

san'da-rac, 1 san'də-rak, 2 săn'da-răc, *n* **1.** A pale-yellow gum resin that exudes in tears from the sandarac-tree See GUM **2.** Same as REALGAR [OF, < L *sandaraca* (< Gr *sandarakē*), realgar cp Sans *sindūra* realgar] **san'da-rach**‡.— **san'da-rac-tree",** *n* **1** A medium-sized North-African tree (*Callitris quadrivalvis*), yielding sandarac gum and a hard, dark-colored, fragrant wood, called *alerce*, susceptible of a high polish and used in ornamental work believed to be the *thyine wood* of Scripture (*Rev* xviii 12) **san'da-rach-tree"**‡. **2** Any one of the various species of *Callitris*, found in Australia

san-dar'a-cin, 1 san-dar'ə-sin, 2 săn-dăr'a-çin, *n* A resinous compound contained in sandarac that remains when the gum is treated with alcohol

san"dat', 1 san'dă', 2 san da', *n* [F] The European pike-perch

san"da-ta', 1 sän'da-tä', 2 san'da-ta', *n* [P I] A short war-sword or bolo of the Filipino [Tag] — **san"da-ta-han',** *n pl* [P I] Armed soldiers

San'day, 1 san'di, 2 săn'dy, **William** (⁵/₁₁1843–⁹/₁₆1920) An English Biblical scholar and author [Cheshire, England

sand'bach, 1 sand'bach, 2 sănd'băch, *n* A market-town in

sand'bad"ger, etc See SAND

sand'-bag", 1 sand'-bag", 2 sănd'-băg", *n* **1** A bag filled with or intended for holding sand (1) A pillow-shaped bag of this kind for building fortifications, for covering cracks to keep out light or air, for use as ballast, etc (2) A sand-club (3) A rounded bag full of sand formerly fastened to a staff and used as a weapon (4) An engravers' leather cushion filled with sand used to prop a plate or block at any desired angle **2** [Eng] The stomach of a crab — **sand'-bag",** *vt* To strike or belabor with a sand-bag or sand-club — **sand'-bag"ger,** *n* **1** A criminal assailant who uses a sand-bag **2** A boat ballasted with sand-bags

sand'-bath", 1 sand'-bath", 2 sănd'-băth", *n* **1.** A bath in which the medium is hot sea-sand used for heating and tempering delicate articles, as watch-springs, that can not bear live heat See BATH, 4 **2** A bath, *usually of iron in which sand is used to* prevent direct contact of the flame with the vessel to be heated Compare BATH, 5 **3** The act of rolling and burrowing in sand, arenation, saburration done by fowls and birds to cleanse themselves from dirt and insects **4.** *Therap* Heated sand in which the body or a limb may be immersed — **Ruedorf's sand bath,** a sand-bath the temperature of which may be varied by changing the position of the S-shaped burner underneath

sand'ber-ger-ite, 1 sand'bûr-gər-ıt 2 sănd'bĕr-ger-ĭt, *n* *Mineral* A variety of tennantite in which the copper is partially replaced with zinc [< F *Sandberger*]

sand'-blast", 1 sand'-blast", 2 sănd'-blăst", *vt* To cut, clean, etc, with a sand-blast

sand'-blast", *n* **1.** An apparatus for propelling a jet of sand with great force, as by a blast of air or steam, also, the jet of sand It quickly cuts hard substances, while a soft substance remains practically unaffected It is used to engrave patterns on glass, marble, etc, a paper or lace figure being placed on the surface to protect the parts that are to remain untouched **sand'-jet"**‡ **2.** A sand-storm

sand'-blind", 1 sand'-blaınd", 2 sănd'-blīnd", *a* *Pathol* Partially blind, false-sighted, having a derangement of vision in which objects, as dark spots, cobwebs, etc, seem to be seen, and to be perpetually moving [< AS *sām-*, half, + *blind* blind] — **sand'-blind"ness,** *n*

sand'-box", 1 sand'-boks", 2 sănd'-bŏks", *n* **1.** A box with a perforated top for sanding paper to keep ink from blotting, a pounce-box **2.** A reservoir on a locomotive (in America on top of the boiler) filled with sand to be poured on the rail-treads through pipes ending just in front of the forward drivers, to prevent them from slipping **3** The sand-box tree

— **sand-box tree,** a tropical tree (*Hura crepitans*), often cultivated for its curious woody capsules, about the size of an orange sometimes called the *monkey's dinner-bell* See HURA and MONKEY'S DINNER-BELL under MONKEY



Leaves and Flowers of the Sand-box Tree

a, male flowers *b* female flowers; *c* a capsule or "sand-box"

S & C, *abbr* *Paper-making* *Sized and calendered*

San"deau', 1 san'dō', 2 săn'-dō', **Leonard Sylvaine Jules** (1811–⁴/₁₂1883) A French novelist *Martanna*

sand'ed, 1 sand'ed, 2 sănd'-ĕd, *a* **1.** Filled, covered, or sprinkled with sand, clogged with sand, or buried in sand, sandy **2** Of a sandy color, marked with minute specks **3.** [Prov Eng] Short-sighted Compare SAND-BLIND

sand'-eel", 1 sand'-ēl", 2 sănd'-ēl", *n* **1.** An ammodytoid fish, swimming in large schools and burying itself in the sand at ebb-tide *Ammodytes tobianus* is the common sand-eel **2.** A gonorhynchoid fish of the western Pacific and Indian oceans, as *Gonorhynchus greyi*

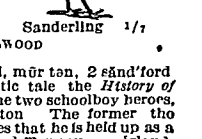
San"de-ma'ni-an, 1 san'di-mē'nı-ən, 2 săn"de-mā'nı-an *I a* Pertaining to Sandemanianism **II** *n* A member of the Sandemanian sect See GLASSITE [< Robert *Sandeman* of Scotland] — **San"de-ma'ni-an-ism,** *n* The doctrine and observances of the Sandemanians

sand'er, 1 sand'er, 2 sănd'er *n* **1** A sandpapering machine **2** A sand-blower or sand-bellows **3** A box and attachments placed on a locomotive for conveying sand to the rails to prevent slipping of driving wheels

san'der', *n* Same as ZANDER

san'der‡, *n* Same as SANDALWOOD **san'ders**†.

san'der-ling, 1 san'dər-lıng, 2 săn'der-ling, *n* A small three-toed sandpiper (*Calidris arenaria*), white below and rusty above in summer and ash-gray in winter [< SAND *n*]



Sanderling 1/7

san'ders, 1 sän'dərz 2 săn'ders *n* A preparation of minced meat

San'ders-ville, 1 san'dərz-vil, 2 săn'ders-vĭl, *n* A city, county-seat of Washington county Ga

san'ders-wood", *n* Same as SANDALWOOD

sand'fly, etc See SAND

Sand'ford and Mer'ton, 1 sand'fərd, mûr'tən, 2 sănd'ford mĕr'tŏn In Thomas Day's didactic tale the *History of Sandford and Merton* (1783–1789), the two schoolboy heroes, Harry Sandford and Tommy Merton The former the poor possesses so many good qualities that he is held up as a pattern to the wealthy but ill behaved Tommy [gland

Sand'gate, 1 sand'gĕt, 2 sănd'gāt *n* A town in Kent, En-

Sand'ham, *n* Same as SANDOWN

san'dhi, 1 sän'di, 2 san'di *n* *Phon* The assimilative changes occurring in combined sounds in consecutive speech in Sanskrit, also, similar phenomena in any other language

San'dhi², *n* [Sans] The last sixth of a Yuga or of a Manvantara

Sand'hurst, 1 sand'hûrst, 2 sănd'hûrst, *n* **1. Lord** (⁶/₁₂ 1819–⁶/₂₁1876) William Rose Mansfield an English general commander of the army in British India **2** Same as BENDIGO², 2 unofficial name **3** A village in S E Berkshire England, seat of the Royal Military College

San'dhya, 1 sän'dya, 2 sän'dya, *n* [Sans] **1** Twilight **2** The period that precedes a Yuga

The interval that precedes each Yuga is called a *Sandhya* composed of as many hundreds of years as there are thousands in the Yuga HELENA P BLAVATSKY *The Secret Doctrine* vol II, bk II pt II st 10 p 308, note [T P S 1888]

3 Evening prayer

san-di'a, 1 san-di'ə 2 san-di'a, *n* [Sp] **1** A watermelon **2** [S W U S] *Phys Geog* A ridge or a mountain resembling, when seen in profile half a watermelon

San Di-e'go, 1 san di-ē'go, 2 săn di-ē'ĝo **1** A county in S California 8,478 sq m **2** Its county-seat a winter resort **3** A town county-seat of Duval county, Tex

san'dik, 1 sän'dik, 2 san'dik, *n* [Heb] Among Jews the person who during the ceremony of circumcision, holds the infant on his knees a godfather **san'dek**‡.

sand'i-ness, 1 sand'ı-nes, 2 sănd'ı-nĕs, *n* **1** The state or quality of containing sand or consisting of sand **2.** The quality of being sandy in color or complexion

sand'ing, 1 sand'ıng, 2 sănd'ing, *n* **1** The performance of some process in which sand is used, as sprinkling, mixing, covering, burying, adulterating, etc, *with sand* **2.** Specif, in the oyster-fishery, the burial of oysters in mud or sand, also, an accretion of sand on oyster-shells **3.** *Ceram* A process of testing gilding with sand and water, to ascertain whether it has been fired sufficiently — **sand'ing-ma-chine",** *n* *Barrel-making* A machine which sandpapers and polishes barrels before they are hooped the staves being held in place by circular clamps **sand'ing-lathe"**‡.

san'di-ver, 1 san'di-vər 2 săn'di-ver, *n* Scum rising from the ingredients used in glass-making Compare GLASS-GALL [< OF *suin de verre, suin* grease, < *suinter* (< G *schwitzen*), sweat *de* of *verre* glass]

san'dix, 1 san'dıks, 2 săn'dıks, *n* [L] A red pigment resembling minium, made by calcining lead carbonate

sand'jak, *n* Same as SANJAK

sand'ling, 1 sand'lıng 2 sănd'ling *n* A dab

sand'-lot", 1 sand'-lət", 2 sănd'-lŏt", *n* A sandy plot of ground, specif, one of the unoccupied building lots in the outskirts of San Francisco, where Denis Kear-

ney, a labor agitator, was accustomed to address his followers He became known as the sand-lot orator, and the Constitution of California, adopted in 1879 under the influence of his agitation as the sand-lot Constitution.

sand'man", 1 sand'man'; 2 sănd'măn', *n* The mythical being of nursery lore who makes children sleepy or casts into their eyes imaginary sand, which they try to rub out

sand'-mar"tin, etc See SAND [sandsucker

sand'neck"er, 1 sand'nek"ər, 2 sănd'nĕ"'er, *n* [Eng] The

San Do-min'go, 1 san do-miŋ'go, 2 săn do-miŋ'go Same as DOMINICAN REPUBLIC [ANDER

San'dor, 1 sän'dor, 2 săn'dôr, *n* [Hung] Same as ALEX-

San'do-val', 1 săn'do-vāl'; 2 săn'do-vāl', *n* 1. **Fray Prudencio de** (1560–1621), a Spanish historian 2. A county in New Mexico area 3,871 sq m

San"do-way', 1 sän'do-vaĭ', 2 săn'do-vā', *n* 1. A district in Arakan division, Lower Burma 2. Its capital.

Sand'down, 1 san'doun' 2 sănd'down, *n* A town and watering-place on the Isle of Wight, England.

sand'pa"per, 1 sand'pā"por, 2 sănd'pā"per, *t* To smooth, polish, or clean by rubbing with sandpaper or its equivalent also used figuratively.—**sand'pa"per-ing-ma-chine"**, *n* A machine having a wheel, belt or disk on which sandpaper is fastened, for polishing spokes, tool-handles shoe-soles, etc , in barrel-making, called a *sanding-machine* See SANDING, *n*

sand'pa"per, *n* 1. Stout paper coated with sharp sand or grit and glass, embedded in glue and used for smoothing or polishing by abrasion. 2. *Loosely*, any paper coated with an abrasive material, as glass-paper or emery-paper —**sand'pa"per-tree"**, *n* Any one of various trees of the dilleniad family (*Dilleniaceæ*) with very rough leaves Those of *Curatella americana*, of Guiana are used by the natives as a substitute for sandpaper to polish their blowpipes war-clubs, etc. The leaves of an East-Indian tree (*Dillenia scabrella*) are similarly used. [sandpiper

sand'peep", 1 sand'pip', 2 sănd'pĭp' *n* [U S] A small

sand'pipe", 1 sand'paip', 2 sănd'pīp', *n.* 1. [Eng] *Geol* A vertical cylindrical or conical cavity, from a few inches to many feet in length, filled with sand or gravel, occurring chiefly in calcareous rocks attributed to weathering 2. In a locomotive, one of a pair of pipes extending downward from the sand-box.

sand'pip"er, 1 sand'paip'ər; 2 sănd'pip'er, *n* 1. A



Common Sandpiper. 1/8

tringine snipe-like bird frequenting seashores in flocks *Actitis hypoleucus* is the common sandpiper of the Old World *A macularia* the *common North-American s. Totanus ochropus* is the green s., and *T. glareola* the wood-s. of the eastern hemisphere *Tringa maritima* is the purple s. of both coasts of the Atlantic See illus under LIMICOLINE Baird's s. (*T. bairdi*), the least s. (*T. minutilla*), the Aleutian s. (*T. couesi*), the semipalmated s. (*Ereunetes pusillus*), the upland or Bartramian s , the western s. (*Ereunetes occidentalis*), the white-rumped or Bonaparte's s. (*Tringa fuscicollis*), and the buff-breasted s. (*Tryngites subruficollis*) are North-American.

2. One of other small limicoline birds as, a swimming *sandpiper*, or phalarope 3. The sand-pride —**red-backed s.**, the dunlin —**red-breasted s.**, the knot

sand'plain", 1 sand'plān', 2 sănd'plān', *n* *Geol* 1. Any plain made of sand. 2. Same as DELTA-PLATEAU.

sand'pump", etc See SAND

sand'rac, *n* Same as SANDARAC [(*Stizostedion lucioperca*).

san'dre, 1 san'dər; 2 săn'der, *n* A European pike-perch

sand'rock", *n* [Eng] Same as SANDSTONE

sand'run"ner, 1 sand'run"ər, 2 sănd'rŭn"er, *n* 1. A sandpiper 2. The turnstone

Sands, 1 sandz, 2 sănds **Robert Charles** (1/11799–1/11832) An American author. *Life of John Paul Jones*

S & S. C., *abbr. Papermaking* Sized and supercalendered

sand'screw", 1 sand'skrū', 2 sănd'scrŭ', *n* A burrowing gammaridean amphipod (*Lepidactylus arenarius*) of the shores of the northern hemisphere [pillar

sand'spout", 1 sand'spout', 2 sănd'spout', *n* A sand-

sand'stay", 1 sand'stē', 2 sănd'stā', *n* A shrub or small tree (*Leptospermum lævigatum*) of the seashores and sand-deserts of extratropical Australia remarkably effective for arresting drift-sands

sand'stone", 1 sand'stōn', 2 sănd'stōn', *n* *Petrol* An indurated clastic sedimentary rock composed of cemented sand

The commercial sandstones are distinguished according to color, source, working qualities, and suitability for particular purposes Those of free-working qualities and homogeneous texture are called *freestones* *Brownstone* and *bluestone* are named from their color, as *North River bluestone, Portland brownstone, Euclid bluestone* etc The name *flagstone* is usually applied to those varieties of sandstone that split readily into thin sheets suitable for flagging but *brownstone* and *bluestone* are not necessarily restricted to any particular kind of rock Frequently, sandstones are designated simply by the name of their source, as *Carlisle stone*, etc Sandstones are common, characteristic of certain geological formations from which they may take their name Among such the following are common varieties **Catskill sandstone** (Devonian U S), **Medina s.** (Silurian, U S), **New Red s.** (Triassic, Gt Brit), **Old Red s.** (Devonian, Gt Brit a series of non-marine beds of red color), **Orishany s.** (Devonian, U S), **Pocono s** (Carboniferous U S), **Potsdam s.** (Cambrian U S) For the geological position of the foregoing see chart under GEOLOGY —**Berea sandstone**, a fine-grained sandstone or grit from Berea Ohio largely used for grindstones and also for building —**fetid s.**, same as STINKSTONE —**flexible s.**, a fine-grained variety of itacolumite —**Lake Superior s.**, a formation of Upper Cambrian age developed in the Lake Superior region of North America —**saccharoidal s** , very pure sandstone of sugar-like grain utilized as glass-sand.

Sand'stone", *n* A township in Pine county, Minn

sand'storm", *n* Same as SIMOOM

sand'suck"er, 1 sand'sŭk"ər; 2 sănd'sŭk"er, *n* 1. [Eng] The rough dab, sand-dabe sandeel 2. [U S] A soft-bodied animal living buried in the sand as an ascidian

sand'swal"low, etc See SAND

san-du'cha, 1 san-dū'cha, 2 săn-dū'cha, *n* [Sp Am] Same as LADYFISH, 1.

San-dus'ky, 1 san-dŭs'ki 2 săn-dŭs'ky, *n* 1. A bay of Lake Erie on the Ohio shore 15 by 5 m 2. A river in N central Ohio length, 150 m to Sandusky Bay 3. A county in N. central Ohio 429 sq m , county-seat, Fremont. 4. A city, county-seat of Erie county, O

sand'vent", 1 sand'vent', 2 sănd'vĕnt', *n* *Foundry* A series of small holes pricked in the sand of a mold to allow the escape of gases arising from the molten metal.

sand'ware, etc See SAND

sand'weed", *n* 1. Sandwort 2. Spurry

sand'weld", 1 sand'weld'; 2 sănd'wĕld', *tt.* To weld by fusing sand on surfaces. These unite more easily when the slag formed by the sand is driven out by hammering.

sand'wich, 1 sand'wich, 2 sănd'wĭch, *tt* To lay or place between two layers, as meat in a sandwich; insert between dissimilar things, fit tight between two other objects, as, a bank *sandwiched* between warehouses

sand'wich', *n* 1. Two thin slices of bread, having between them meat cheese, or other savory food 2. Hence, any combination of alternating dissimilar things, especially, a trio of objects of which the one in the middle is different from the others 3. Specif, a sandwich-man. [< the 4th earl of *Sandwich*, who had sandwiches brought to him while at cards, that he might be able to play without stopping] —**Spanish sandwich**, a layer each of chopped olives and Mayonnaise, and of cottage cheese, between thin slices of Graham bread spread with mustard —**sand'wich-man"**, *n* A man carrying advertising boards slung in front and behind him. **human sandwich**:.

One of the most wretched classes of the community, the poor fellows who perambulate the streets as Sandwich Men
WILLIAM BOOTH *In Darkest England* pt ii p 112 [r a w. 1891]

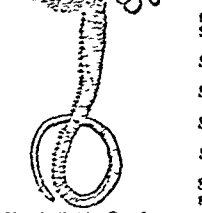
Sand'wich', *n* 1. **Earl of** (1/11625–1/11672), Edward Montague an English general, admiral. 2. A borough in Kent, England formerly one of the Cinque ports but now 2 m from the sea. 3. A city in DeKalb county, Ill. 4. A town in Barnstable county, Mass

Sand'wich Islands. Same as HAWAIIAN ISLANDS

San-dwip', 1 sun-dwip', 2 sŭn-dwip', *n* An island in the Bay of Bengal, devastated by a cyclone Oct 31 1876.

sand'wood", 1 sand'wud"; 2 sănd'wŏod", *n* An evergreen ornamental hothouse shrub (*Bremontiera ammozylon*) from the island of Mauritius It has purple flowers, and thrives in a sandy soil

sand'worm", 1 sand'wûrm', 2 sănd'wûrm', *n* 1. A marine arenicolous annelid, especially, one constructing a tube of sand, as of the genus *Sabellaria* 2. The chigoe



Terebelloid Sandworm (*Amphitrite ornata*) with Expanded Tentacles 1/2

sand'wort", 1 sand'wûrt"; 2 sănd'wûrt', *n* Any species of *Arenaria*, a genus of low usually tufted herbs, with opposite sessile leaves and small white flowers —**pine-barren sandwort**, a densely tufted species (*Arenaria caroliniana*) growing in sand, barrens along the Atlantic coast from Long Island to Georgia —**thyme-leaved s.**, a low annual diffuse, branched European species (*A. serpyllifolia*), with very small ovate, acute leaves, naturalized in sandy waste places of the United States

sand'y, 1 sand'i, 2 sănd's, *a* 1. Consisting of or characterized by sand, containing, covered with, or full of sand, hence, lacking stability; unstable, as, the *sandy* beach, a *sandy* desert 2. Having the color of sand, yellowish-red, as, a *sandy* beard. 3. [slang] Courageous, plucky, brave 4†. Void of interest dry [< AS *sandig*, < *sand*, sand] —**sand'y-car"pet**, *n* A British geometrid moth (*Emmelesia decolorata*) —**s.-glass†**, *n* Same as SAND-GLASS —**s. lavcrock**, the ring-plover, also, the European sandpiper —**s. loo** [Scot], the ring-plover —**s. oat**, an earl, oat with a small red and white grain —**s. pear**, the snowy pear —**s. poker** (Local, Eng.), the pochard —**sand'i-ly**, *adv*

sand'y, *n* [Prov Eng] The sandy lavcrock —**cuckoo's sandy**, the meadow-pipit (*la'head* (*Aphrite urvillii*)

sand'yx, *n* [Tasmania] A percophoid fish, the freshwater

San'dys', *n* [Colloq] A Scotchman abbr of *Alexander*

Sand'ys', *n* 1. A village in *Bedfordshire, England*. 2. A city in Salt Lake County, Utah 3. Same as BIG SANDY.

Sandy Hill A town, capital of Washington county, N. Y

Sandy-hill'ite.

Sand's Hook. A fortified peninsula length, 6 m , in Monmouth county, N J., at the entrance to New York Bay

Sandys, 1 sandz, 2 sănds, *n* 1. **Edwin** (1519–1/11588), an English ecclesiastic, archbishop of York, active in Bible revision. 2. **George** (1/11577–1/11644), an English poet.

sand'dyx, *n* Same as SANDIX.

sane, 1 sān, 2 săn, *a* [SAN'ER, SAN'EST] 1. Mentally sound, not deranged, in full possession of one's senses, will, and reason, as, a *sane* person. 2. Proceeding from a sound mind, showing normal correctness of judgment 3. [Archaic] Physically sound, healthy, as, a *sane* body. [< L *sanus*, whole] Syn: healthy, lucid, rational, sober, sound, underanged, unperverted —**sane'ly**, *adv* As a sane person In a sane manner —**sane'ness**, *n* Sanity

San Fe-li'pe, 1 sän fē-lē'pe, 2 săn fe-lĭ'pe 1. A town in Aconcagua province, Chile 2. A district and city in Habana province, Cuba

San Fer-nan'do, 1 sän fer-nän'do 2 săn fer-năn'do 1. A seaport on the island of Leon, S E Spain 2. A pueblo on E Cebú, P. I. 3. A town, capital of Colchagua province, Chile. 4. A pueblo in Pampanga province Luzon, P. I. 5. A pueblo, capital of Union province Luzon, P I 6. A district and city in Santa Clara province, Cuba 7. A town in Tamaulipas state Mexico

San'ford, 1 san'fərd, 2 săn'ford, *n* 1. A city in Orange county, Fla 2. A township and town in York county, Me 3. A township and town in Moore county, N. C 4. **Mount**, a mountain in S Alaska, 14,090 ft high.

San Fran-cis'co, 1 san fran-sis'ko, 2 săn frăn-sĭs'co 1. A mountain group in Coconino county, Ariz highest point, San Francisco Peak, 12 794 ft 2. A bay in W California; length, 40 m 3 Same as SAN FRANCISCO 4. A county on San Francisco Bay California 47 sq m 5. Its county-seat a seaport and commercial city shaken by an earthquake and fire Apr 18 1906 6. A town in N central Venezuela. 7. A cape in N. W. Porto Rico 8. Same as RIO GRANDE, 4

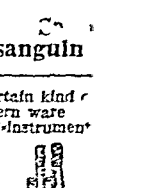
sang, 1 sang, 2 săng *tt* [Colloq , U. S] To collect ginseng for sale. [< GINSENG]

sang', *n* [Scot] Same as SONG —**sang'school"**, *n* [Scot] A singing-school.

sang', 1 săn, 2 săn, *n.* *Vet Surg.* Malignant pustule, anthrax. [F : see SANG4] **sang"-de-rate'**:.

sang', 1 săn 2 săn, *n* Blood in heraldry, gules in various phrases [F., < L *sanguis* blood] —**gutté de sang** (*Her*), having a spotted ground representing drops of blood. —**sang"-de-bœuf'**, *n* [F.] Literally, bullock's blood a dark red of varying shades characterizing a certain kind of antique Chinese pottery and imitated in modern ware

sang', 1 săn 2 săng *n* [Chin] A Chinese wind-instrument See *quotation*, *shêng‡*.



Sang.

The sang is . the embryo of the organ it is a hollow conical shaped box, which corresponds to a wind chest having a mouth-piece on one side, and communicating with thirteen reeds of different lengths inserted in the top S WELLS WILLIAMS *Middle Kingdom* vol ii p 176 [w. a s 1876]

sang', *n* [Colloq , U. S] Ginseng

san'gai, 1 san'gaĭ; 2 săn'gā *n* [Abys] An Abyssinian bibovine ox (*Bos africanus*) with horns sometimes 4 feet long

sang'a', 1 sun'ə 2 sŭng'a, *n* [Hind] 1. A breastwork or parapet 2. A wooden bridge.

san'gar':. [A head man, chief

san-ga'jy, 1 san-gā'ji 2 săn-gā'jĭ, *n* [Malay]

San-gal'lo, dī, 1 dē san-gäl'lo 2 dē săn-găl'lo 1. **Antonio** (1485–1546), an Italian architect 2. **Giuliano** (1445–1/21516), an Italian architect

San'ga-mon, 1 san'ga-mon, 2 săn'ga-mŏn, *n* 1. *Geol* An age of the Pleistocene in North America. See GEOLOGY 2. A river in central Illinois length 225 m to the Illinois river. 3 A county in central Illinois, 869 sq m ; county-seat Springfield

San-gar', 1 san-gär', 2 săn-gär', *n* A strait separating Honshu Island from Hokaishu Island, Japan.

san"ga-ree', 1 san'ga-rī', 2 săn'ga-rē', *t* [-REED'; -REE'ING]

I. To dilute and sweeten make wine into sangaree, as port or sherry.

II. *t* To drink sangaree

san'ga-ree', *n* Red wine and water, spiced, sugared, and often iced much used in hot climates [< Sp *sangria*, lit. bleeding < *sangre* (< L *sanguis*), blood]

San-gay', 1 san-gaĭ', 2 săn-gī', *n* A volcanic peak of the Andes mountains in Ecuador, 17 400 ft high

sang'er, 1 sang'ər; 2 săng'er, *n* [Colloq , U S] A person who gathers ginseng

Sang'er-hau"sen, 1 zŭng'ər-hou'zən, 2 săng'er-hou'zĕn, *n* A town in Saxony province Prussia

San Ger-man', 1 sän hĕr-män', 2 săn hĕr-măn'. A town in S W. Porto Rico

sang"-froid', 1 sän'frwä', 2 săn'frwä', *n* [F] Calmness of demeanor amid circumstances of embarrassment or danger, steadiness of nerve, assurance collectedness cold-bloodedness [F., *sang* (see SANG2), *froid*, cool, < L *frigidus*; see FRIGID]

san'gi-ac, san'gi-a-cate. Same as SANJAK, etc

San Gil, 1 sän hil, 2 săn hil A city in Santander department, Colombia

San Gi"mi-gna'no, 1 san jĭ'mi-nyä'no, 2 săn gĭ mi-nyä'no A town in Siena province, Italy

San Gio-van'ni a Te-duc'cio, 1 sän jo-vän'nē ä tā-dŭ'cho, 2 săn go-văn'nĭ ä te-du'cho A town in W central Italy

San Gio-van'ni in Fi-o're, 1 fē-ō'rā, 2 fĭ-ō'rĕ A town in Cosenza province, S Italy

San-gir' Islands, 1 san-gir', 2 săn-gĭr'. An island group in the Malay Archipelago See GREAT SANGIR

Sang"-Kol', 1 sän'-kol' 2 săng'-kŏl', *n* Same as SONGKA.

san'glant, 1 san'glant, 2 săn'glant *a* [F.] *Her* Bleeding used especially in the phrase **erased and sanglant**, meaning 'torn off and bleeding" as a lion's paw. [boar.

sang'li-er, 1 sang'li-ər 2 săng'lĭ-er, *n* [F.] *Her* A wild

san'glot', 1 san'glō', 2 săn'glŏt', *n* [F.] In singing, a grace-note after the next to the last tone in some skips usually with sad exclamations and aspirated like a sob

San'gre-al, 1 san'gri-əl, 2 săn'gre-al, *n* The Holy Grail. See GRAIL [OF., < *san*, F. *saint* (see SAINT, *a*) + *greal*; see GRAIL, *n*] **san-graal'**:.

San'gre de Cris'to, 1 sän'grā dā kris'to, 2 săn'gre de cris'to A mountain range in Colorado highest point Blanca Peak.

Sang'ster, 1 sang'stər, **Margaret Elizabeth** (*nee* Munson) (2/11835–4/11912). An American editor and author

sang'sue, 1 sang'sū 2 săng'sŭ, *n* [F.] Same as SANGUISUGE

san'gu, *n* Same as SANGAI

san'gui-, 1 san'gwi-, 2 săn'gwi- From Latin *sanguis*, blood a combining form —**san-guic'o-lous**, *n* Inhabiting the blood, as a parasite **san"gui-nic'o-lous**:.—**san"gui-fa'cient**, *a* Blood-making —**san-guif'er-ous**, *a* Conducting blood, as the organs of circulation **san"gui-nif'er-ous**:.—**san-guific**, *a* —**san"gui-fi-ca'tion**, *n* The generation of blood. blood-formation, as from chyle —**san'gui-fī"er**, *n* That which produces blood a promoter of blood-formation —**san-gui'fu-oust**, *a* Flowing with blood —**san'gui-fy**, *tt & tt* To make into blood, make blood —**san-guig'e-nous†**, *a* Generating blood blood-forming —**san"gui-mo'tor**, *a* Of or pertaining to the blood-circulation **san"gui-mo'to-ry**:.—**san"gui-na'ceous**, *a* Of a sanguine hue blood-red

San"gui-na'ri-a, 1 san"gwi-nā'ri-ə 2 săn"gwi-nā'ri-a *n* 1. *Bot* A monotypic genus of plants of the poppy family. *Sanguinaria canadensis* is the common bloodroot See illus under BLOODROOT 2. [-s] The bloodroot, or its medicinal preparation, which is emetic, purgative, or stimulant according to the dose [< L *sanguinaria*, plant so called, < *sanguinarius*, see SANGUINARY]

san-guin'a-rin, -rine, 1 san-gwin'ə-rin, -rin *or* -rin, 2 săn-gwĭn'-**san-guin'a-rine**, ə-rin -rin *or* -rin, *n* *Chem* A white, nearly crystalline compound ($C_{17}H_{13}NO_4$) contained in the roots and other parts of bloodroot, in celandine, and in horn-poppy

san'gui-na-ry, 1 sang'gwi-nē-ri, 2 săng'gwi-nĕ-ry, *a* 1. Attended with much bloodshed; characterized by slaughter, bloody, as, a *sanguinary* battle 2. Prone to shed blood, murderous, bloodthirsty.

The prisoners amounted to two thousand, whom the sanguinary Pedro had prepared to intimidate to his revenge LINGARD *England* vol iv, p 83 [e. c 1827]

3. Consisting of blood, as, a *sanguinary* flood [< L *sanguinarius*, < *sanguis* blood] **san'gui-noust**.

Syn: bloodthirsty, bloody, cruel, inhuman, murderous, sanguine, savage *Sanguinary* applies either to the act of shedding blood or to the spirit that delights in bloodshed. *Bloody* applies more directly to the actual staining with blood we may say either *a sanguinary* or a *bloody* battle, but a *bloody* (not a *sanguinary*) field, we speak of a *sanguinary* rather than of a *bloody* threat, disposition, etc *Sanguine* is sometimes used in poetic or elevated style in the sense of *bloody*, as *a sanguine* stain —**san'gui-na-ri-ly**, *adv.* In a sanguinary manner bloodily —**san'gui-na-ri-ness**, *n.* —**san"gui-na'ri-ous**, *a*

san'gui-na-ry, *n* 1. Same as YARROW. 2. Same as SANGUINARIA, 2

san'guinet, *n* To stain with blood color-red

san'guine, 1 sang'gwin; 2 săng'gwĭn *a* 1. Of buoyant disposition, hopeful of the best, confident; light-hearted, vivacious, or cheerful; ardent or enthusiastic originally, having qualities or a temperament supposed to be due to active blood. See TEMPERAMENT.

It is natural for them [the Americans] to believe in their star And this *sanguine* temper makes them tolerant of evils which they regard as transitory removable as soon as time can be found to root them up
BRYCE *Am Commonwealth* vol II p 287 [MACM '11]

2. Having the color of blood, red Specif (1) Ruddy, as, a *sanguine* complexion (2) *Bot* Of a dull red verging on dark brown (3) *Her* Murrey-colored **3** Composed of blood, as, the *sanguine* stream of life **4** Abounding with blood, of full habit, plethoric **5.** *Phren* Noting a temperament where the heart and lungs are large, chest broad, abdomen moderate, face full, complexion bright, eyes blue, circulation active, and the spirit enthusiastic **6** [Rare] Bloodthirsty, sanguinary [< F *sanguin*, < L *sanguineus*, < *sanguis* (*sanguin-*), blood] **san'gwĭnt**

Syn animated, ardent buoyant confident, enthusiastic, hopeful *Sanguine* from the same root as *sanguinary* (Latin *sanguis*, blood), came to denote full-blooded or plethoric, and so *ardent*, *confident*, *hopeful* – qualities which were supposed to be associated with fulness of blood For the rare use of *sanguine* in direct literal sense, see synonyms for SANGUINARY — **san'guine-less**, *n* [Rare] Bloodless, pallid — **san'guine-ly**, *adv* In a sanguine manner, hopefully enthusiastically — **san'guine-ness**, *n* The quality, character, or condition of being sanguine

san'guine, *n* **1.** Blood-color, deep red Specif (1) *Art* A deep blood-red obtained from iron oxid (2) *Her* Murrey **2** *Art* A crayon colored with iron oxid, or a drawing executed with such crayon **3†.** Red hematite or bloodstone, with which swords, armor, etc, were formerly stained red

san-guin'e-ous, 1 sang-gwĭn'ı-us, 2 săng-gwĭn'e-ŭs, *a* **1.** Of, pertaining to, consisting of, or forming blood, also, having circulatory organs, as, *sanguineous* animals **2.** Full-blooded, having the sanguine temperament
Courage is witnessed in the pale and fragile more than in the strong and *sanguineous* or the bulky and hairy savage
CHARLES BELL *Anat of Expression* essay VI, p 133 [BELL 1883]

3. Sanguine in disposition **4.** Of the color of blood [< L *sanguineus* see SANGUINE, *a*]

san'gui-ni-, 1 sang'gwı-nı-, 2 săn'gwı-nı- See SANGUI- a combining form — **san"gui-nic'o-lous**, *a* Same as SANGUICOLOUS — **san"gui-nif'er-ence**, *n* [Rare] Conveyance of blood, circulation — **san"gui-nif'er-ous**, *a* Same as SANGUIFEROUS — **san"gui-ni-fi-ca'tion**, *n* Sanguification

san-guin'o-lent, 1 sang-gwĭn'o-lent, 2 săng-gwĭn'o-lĕnt, *a* Tinged or mixed with blood bloody [< L *sanguinolentus*, < *sanguis* blood] — **san-guin'o-lence, -len-cy**, *n*

San"gui-sor'ba, 1 sang'gwı-sôr'ba 2 săn"gwı-sôr'ba, *n* *Bot* A genus of rosaceous chiefly perennial herbs with unequally pinnate leaves and small apetalous flowers disposed in crowded spikes or heads The achene is enclosed in the 4-angled dry calyx-tube *S sanguisorba* is the garden burnet [< SANGUI- + L *sorbeo* absorb]

san"gui-suc'tion, 1 sang'gwı-suk'shən 2 săn gwı-sŭc'shon, *n* The act of blood-sucking as by leeches

san'gui-suge, 1 sang'gwı-sı 2 săng'gwı-sūj, *n* A leech, sangsue [< L *sanguisuga* < *sanguis*, blood, + *sugo*, suck] — **san"gui-su'gent**, *a* **1** Of or pertaining to a sanguisuge blood-sucking **san"gui-su'gous†** [Rare] **2.** Sanguivorous

san-guiv'o-rous, 1 sang-gwĭv'o-rus, 2 săn-gwĭv'o-rŭs, *a* Subsisting on blood [< SANGUI- + L *voro*, devour] **san"gui-nĭv'o-rous†**

San'he-drin, } 1 san'hı-drın, -drım, 2 săn'he-drĭn,
San'he-drim, } -drĭm, *n* **1** A Jewish council and tribunal, especially the supreme council of the Jewish nation, in existence from an uncertain time after the exile until A D 425, originating in the municipal council of Jerusalem which gradually increased its functions This supreme council, called also **Great Sanhedrin**, was composed of 71 priests, scribes, and elders of the people and under the Romans was presided over by the high priest It had not the power of inflicting death The **lesser sanhedrins**, or provincial courts of which there was one in each large town were each composed of 23 members appointed by the Great Sanhedrin sitting in Jerusalem
The Jewish tradition which regards the *synedrium* as entirely composed of rabbins sitting under the presidency and vice presidency of a pair of chief doctors, the *nasi* and *ab beth din* is inconsistent with the evidence of Josephus and the New Testament
Encyc Brit 11th ed vol XXVI p 294

2. Figuratively, any council or assembly [< Heb *sanhedrin*, < Gr *synedrion*, < *syn*, with, + *hedra* seat, < *hezomai* sit] — **San"he-drin'ic**, *a* — **San'he-drist**, *n* A member of the Sanhedrin

San'hi-ta, 1 sun'hĭ-tə 2 sŭn'hĭ-ta *n* [Hind] The portion of the Veda that comprises the hymns See VEDA
In the Rig Veda we must distinguish again between the original collection of the hymns or Mantras called the *Sanhitâ'* or the collection being entirely metrical and poetical and a number of prose works called Brâhmanas' and Sûtras
MAX MÜLLER *Chips* vol I, p 10 [S 1874]

san'i-cle, 1 san'ı-kl 2 săn'ı-cl, *n* **1** Any one of various smooth perennial herbs constituting the genus *Sanicula* of the parsley family (*Apiaceæ*) especially, in the United States *S marilandica*, called also *black snakeroot*, and in the Old World *S europæa*, the wood-sanicle both reputed to have medicinal roots They grow 2 or 3 feet high in thickets and woods and have a few palmately lobed or divided stem-leaves and long-stalked radical leaves with small white or yellowish flowers in capitate umbels **2** Any one of various plants of some other genus or family For examples see phrases [F < LL *sanicula*, in form dim of L *sanus*, healthy] — **Alpine sanicle**, or **bear's-ear s**, a cultivated ornamental perennial (*Cortusa matthioli*) of the primrose family, from the Swiss Alps with long-petioled radical leaves and drooping funnel-shaped or bell-shaped flowers in umbels — **American s**, alum-root (*Heuchera americana*) — **black s**, the rootstock of a European herb (*Astrantia major*) — **Indian s**, white s, same as WHITE SNAKEROOT

Sa-nic'u-la, 1 sə-nik'yu-lə, 2 sa-nic'yu-la, *n* *Bot* A genus of North-American herbaceous perennials of the family *Aptiaceæ*, with alternate, palmate leaves and inconspicuous white purple, or yellow flowers in umbels The fruits are small globose, and covered with recurved bristles [LL, see SANICLE]

san'i-das"ter, 1 san'ı-das tər 2 săn'ı-dăs ter *n* *Spong* A short rod-like spicule with scattered cylindrical spines [< Gr *sanis* (*sanid-*), tablet + *astêr*, star]

san'i-din(e), 1 san'ı-din, 2 săn'ı-dĭn, *n* *Mineral* A variety of orthoclase, usually rich in soda in tabular, transparent, and glassy crystals found in trachyte phonolite etc — **san'i-dine-tra"chyte**, *n* *Petrol* A variety of trachyte in which the ground-mass consists chiefly of sanidine — **san"i-din'ic**, *a* — **san'i-din-ite**, *n* *Petrol* A trachytic rock composed almost exclusively of sanidine — **san"i-din"o-phyr'ic**, *a* *Petrol* Containing distinct crystals of sanidine

san"i-do'des, 1 san ı-dō'dĭz, 2 săn ı-dō'dēz, *n* *Med* One whose chest is flat like a board [< Gr *sanidôdês*, flat, < *sanis*, plank, + *eidos*, form]

sa'ni-es, 1 sē'nı-ĭz, 2 sī'nı-ēz, *n* [L] *Pathol* A serous greenish fluid of offensive smell, presenting the appearance of pus tinged with blood discharged from ulcers — **gangrenous sanies**, sanies resulting from death of tissue — **sa'ni-ous**, *a* Of the nature or appearance of sanies, or productive of it ichorous

san'i-fy, 1 san'ı-fal 2 sĭn'ı-fī, *rt* [-FIED, -FY ING] [Rare] To make healthful or sanitary [< L *sanus*, whole, + -FY] — **san"i-fi-ca'tion**, *n*

San'i-lac, 1 san'ı-lak, 2 sĭn'ı-lăc, *n* A county in S E Michigan, 960 sq m, county-seat, Sanilac Center

sa"ni-o-pu'ru-lent, 1 sē nı-o-pū'ru-lent, 2 sā nı-o-pū'ru-lĕnt, *a* *Pathol* Having the characteristics of both sanies and pus

san"i-ta'ri-an, 1 san'ı-tē'rı-ən, 2 sĭn'ı-tī'rı-an, *a* Of or pertaining to hygiene laws, relating to the public health

san"i-ta'ri-an, *n* A student of sanitary laws, a promoter or advocate of sanitary reform **san'i-ta-rist‡.** — **san"i-ta'ri-an-ism**, *n*

san'i-ta-ri-ly, 1 san'ı-tē-rı-lı, 2 sĭn'ı-tī-rı-lı, *adv* With reference to hygiene or sanitation

san"i-ta'ri-um, 1 san'ı-tē'rı-um, 2 sĭn'ı-tī'rı-ŭm, *n* [-UMS or -A, *pl*] A sanatorium sometimes restricted to a place where the hygienic conditions are prophylactic or preservative of health, as distinguished from one where therapeutic agencies are employed [< L *sanitas*, see SANITY] **san"i-to'ri-um‡** [Corrupt form]

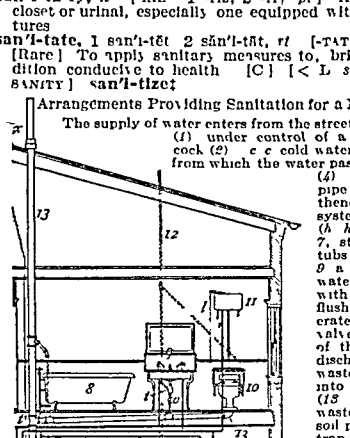
san'i-ta-ry, 1 san'ı-tē-rı, 2 săn'ı-tī-rı, *a* **1.** Relating to the preservation of health, especially to hygiene and public health, concerned with sanitation, as, *sanitary* regulations, a *sanitary* engineer **2.** Same as SANATORY
In Sweden *sanitary* amulets are made of mistletoe-twigs and the plant is supposed to be a specific against epilepsy and an antidote for poisons
FISKE *Myths and Myth-Makers* p 61 [o & co 1873]

[< L *sanitas*, see SANITY] **san'i-to-ry‡.**
Syn see HEALTHY — **sanitary ware**, earthenware used in sewage apparatus

san'i-ta-ry, *n* [-RIES 1 -rız, 2 -rĭz *pl*] A public water-closet or urinal, especially one equipped with sanitary fixtures

san'i-tate, 1 san'ı-tēt 2 săn'ı-tāt, *rt* [-TAT'ED, -TAT'ING] [Rare] To apply sanitary measures to, bring into a condition conducive to health [C] [< L *sanita(t)-s*, see SANITY] **san'i-tize‡**

Arrangements Providing Sanitation for a Modern House



The supply of water enters from the street main by a pipe (*1*) under control of a stop and-waste cock (*2*) *c c* cold water pipes *3*, boiler from which the water passes to the range (*4*) returning by a pipe (*5*), and flowing thence through the system of hot pipes (*h h*) *6* a sink *7*, *7*, sanitary wash-tubs *8* a bathtub *9* a washstand *10*, water-closet seat with an overhead flushing-box (*11*) operated by pulling the valve-cord (*l*) All of these receptacles discharge through waste-pipes (*w w*) into the soil-pipe (*13 13*) Both the waste-pipes and the soil pipe contain a trap or traps (*t, t t*) for each connection, and are ventilated by the system of pipes in dotted lines (*12*) leading to the roof The soil pipe has an upper exit (*x*), a clean-out" (*o*) and a running-trap (*r*) with a hand-hole (*s*) ventilated by a branch opening to the air outside the house through a grating (*o*) it discharges to the street sewer at *f*

san"i-ta'tion, 1 san'ı-tē'shən, 2 săn'ı-tā'shon, *n* The devising and applying of measures for preserving and promoting public health, the removal or neutralization of elements injurious to health, the practical application of sanitary science — **san"i-ta'tion-ist**, *n*

san'i-tist, 1 san'ı-tıst, 2 sĭn'ı-tĭst, *n* A sanitarian

san'i-ty, 1 san'ı-tı, 2 sĭn'ı-ty, *n* **1.** The state of being sane, especially, soundness of mind, perfect control of one's senses, reason, and will See INSANITY **2** [Archaic] Physical health [< L *sanitas*, < *sanus*, whole]

San Ja-cin'to, 1 san jə-sin'to, 2 săn ja-cĭn'to **1** A river in E central Texas flowing into Galveston Bay **2** A county in E central Texas 636 sq m county-seat, Cold Spring **3.** A locality and former village in Harris county, Tex, destroyed by a cyclone September 1875 Here the Texans under Houston defeated the Mexicans under Santa Anna, Apr 21, 1836 deciding the independence of Texas

san'jak, 1 san'jak 2 săn'jăk, *n* [Turk] An administrative subdivision of a Turkish province or vilayet It is further subdivided into *kazas*, or cantons, and these into *nahiés*, or parish communes The administrator is called the **sanjak-bey** or **-beg**, or **mutessarif** **san'jak-ate‡** — **san'jak-ship**, *n*

San Joa-quin', 1 san wā-kĭn', 2 săn wa-kĭn' **1** A river in central California, length 350 m from the Sierra Nevada mountains to the Sacramento river **2** A county in central California 1,396 sq m county-seat, Stockton

San Jor'ge, 1 săn hôr'hē, 2 san hôr'he **1.** A river in N W Colombia length 250 m to the Cauca river **2** 1 jôr'je, 2 zhor'zhē Same as SÃO JORGE **3** A gulf in S Argentine Republic, off Chubut and Santa Cruz territories

San Jo-sé', 1 săn ho-sē', 2 săn ho-sę' **1** An island in the Gulf of California, length 20 m **2** A city, county-seat of Santa Clara county Cal seat of the University of the Pacific (Methodist Episcopal), founded in 1851 **3.** One of the Pearl Islands in the Gulf of Panama **4** A province of Costa Rica **5** A town, capital of Costa Rica, Central America **6** A department in Uruguay, 2,688 sq m **7.** Its capital

San Ju-an', 1 săn hu-ăn', 2 san hu-an' **1** A mountain range in S W Colorado highest peak, Mount Sneffels 14,280 ft **2** A cape on S Vancouver Island, British Columbia **3** A river in S Bolivia length, 300 m to the Pilcomayo river **4.** A river in Cauca department, Colombia, length 150 m to the Pacific ocean **5** A river in N E Mexico, length, 150 m to the Rio Grande river **6.** A river in S Mexico, it flows into the Gulf of Campeche **7** A river in S Nicaragua, length, 100 m from Lake Nicaragua to the Caribbean sea, a link in the projected Nicaragua canal **8.** A river in S Colorado N New Mexico, and S Utah length, 350 m to the Colorado river **9** A province in N W Argentine Republic **10** A county in S W Colorado, 438 sq m, county-seat, Silverton **11** A county in N W New Mexico, 5,742 sq m, county-seat, Aztec **12** A county in S E Utah, 8,025 sq m, county-seat, Monticello **13** An island county in N W Washington, 187 sq m, county-seat, Friday Harbor **14** A pueblo in Batangas province Luzon, P I **15.** A city and municipality, N Porto Rico **16** A hill near El Caney and Santiago, Cuba, captured by United States troops July 1 1898

San Ju-an' Bau-tis'ta, 1 bau-tis'ta, 2 bou-tĭs'ta A city, capital of Tabasco state, Mexico

San Ju-an' del Ri'o, 1 del rı'o, 2 dĕl rī'o A town in Querétaro state, Mexico, known for its opals

sank, 1 sangk, 2 săngk, *imp* of SINK, *v*

San-ka'ra, 1 san-kā'rə 2 săn-ka'ra *n* A Brahman religious reformer (9th cent) of the school of Vedanta philosophy

San'key, 1 sa'ı-kı, 2 săn'ky, **Ira David** (5/8 1840–8/11 1905) An American hymn-writer, singer and evangelist

san'kha, 1 sung'kə 2 sŭn'ka, *n* [E Ind] The chank-shell or an ornament made from it See illus at CHANK

San'khya, 1 sŭng'kyə, 2 sang'kya, *n* [Sans] One of the six systems of philosophy of Kapila fabled son of Brahma and incarnation of Vishnu a dualistic system, using Vedic notions, but departing entirely from the spirit of the Vedas

San-khya'ya-na Brah'ma-na See BRAHMANA

sank'work", 1 sangk'wûrk, 2 săngk'wûrk', *n* [Slang] The making of military uniforms

San Laz'za-ro, 1 săn l.d za-rō 2 san lid'za-rō An island in Venice Italy It has an Armenian monastery

San Lo-ren'zo, 1 săn lo-ren'so, 2 san lo-rĕn'so A municipality and city in Porto Rico

San-lu'car de Bar"ra-me'da, 1 san-lū'kar dē bā"ra-mē'da, 2 san-lu'car de ba ra-mę'da A seaport in Cadiz province, S E Spain starting-point of Columbus on his third voyage

San Lu'cas, 1 săn lū'kas, 2 săn lu'cas, **Cape** A point in S Lower California

San Lu-is', 1 săn lū-ĭs', 2 san lu-ĭs' **1** A province in central Argentine Republic South America 28 512 sq m **2** Its capital **3.** A district and city in Santiago province, Cuba

San Lu-is' O-bis'po, 1 o-bis'po, 2 o-bĭs'po **1.** A county in S W California 3,310 sq m **2** A city, its county-seat **3** A township in the same county [120 by 60 m

San Lu-is' Park A valley in Colorado and New Mexico

San Lu-is' Peak A mountain in Colorado 14,100 ft high

San Lu-is' Po"to-si', 1 pō to-sī' 2 pō to-sē' **1.** A state in central Mexico 24 007 sq m **2** Its capital, a railroad center once noted for silver-mines

San Mar'cos, 1 săn mär'kos, 2 san mar'cŏs **1.** A department in W Guatemala capital, San Marcos **2** A town, county-seat of Hays county, Tex

San Ma-ri'no, 1 săn ma-rı'no, 2 san ma-rī'no A republic and town in central Italy 32 sq m one of the most ancient and the smallest independent state in Europe

San Ma-te'o, 1 san ma-tē'o, 2 săn ma-tę'o **1** A county in W central California, 434 sq m, county-seat Redwood **2** A city in San Mateo county Cal

San Mi-che'li, 1 săn mī-kĕ'lī, 2 san mī-cĕ'lī, **Michele** (1484–1559) An Italian architect

San Mi-guel', 1 săn mī-gel' 2 san mī-ĕl' **1 Don Francisco** (10/25 1785–8/10 1862), a Spanish general, captain-general of Madrid **2** Saint Michael **3** A gulf in Panama Bay Panama **4** An island of the Pearl Islands in the Gulf of Panama, former name, *Isla del Rey* **5** An active volcano in S E Salvador, Central America, 6,000 ft high **6** An island near S E Albay province, Luzon **7.** A county in S W Colorado, 1,310 sq m county-seat Telluride **8** A county in N E New Mexico 4,833 sq m county-seat, Las Vegas **9** A town in S L Salvador Central America

San Mi-guel' A-len'de, 1 a-lĕn'dē, 2 a-lĕn'dę A town in Guanajuato state Mexico

San Mi-guel' de Ma-y u'mo, 1 dē ma-y ū'mo, 2 dę ma-y ų'mo A pueblo in Bulacan province, Luzon, P I

San Mi"ni-a'to, 1 săn mı nı-ä'to, 2 san mi n-a'to A cathedral town in Florence province Italy

san'nah, 1 sun'ə, 2 sŭn'a, *n* [E Ind] A variety of East-Indian muslin

san'nup, 1 san'ŭp 2 săn'ŭp, *n* [Am Ind] A married male Indian correlative of *squaw* **san'nop‡.**

san'ny, 1 sa n'ı, 2 săn'y, *n* [Scot] The European sandpiper

san-nyā'sa, 1 sun-yä'sə, 2 sŭn-ya'sa, *n* [Sans] Withdrawal from the world asceticism — **san-nyā'si**, *n* [Anglo-Ind] A Hindu religious mendicant

San Pa'blo, 1 săn pä'blo 2 san pa'blo **1** An inlet of N San Francisco Bay, California **2** A pueblo in Laguna province, Luzon, P I

san'pan, *n* Same as SAMPAN

San Pa-tri'ci-o, 1 san pə-trī'sı-o, 2 săn pa-trĭ'cī-o A county in S Texas 700 sq m county-seat Sinton

San Pe'dro 1 1 san pē'dro 2 săn pĕ'dro A bay in Los Angeles county, Cal **2** A city in Los Angeles county, Cal **3** 1 săn pē'dro 2 san pę'dro A town in Paraguay

San-pete', 1 san-pīt', 2 săn-pēt', *n* A county in central Utah 1,561 sq m, county-seat Manti

San Pi-er' d' A-re'na Same as SAMPIERDARENA

San Poo Same as SONG-KA

san'que, 1 săng'kē, 2 san'kę *n* Same as NARRA

San Ra-fael', 1 san rə-fel', 2 săn ra-fĕl' A township and town, county-seat of Marin county Cal

San Re'mo, 1 săn rē'mo 2 san rę'mo A seaport in Porto Maurizio province, N Italy a winter resort

sans, 1 sanz *or* (*F*) săn, 2 sănz *or* (*F*) săn, *prep* Without used in heraldry and in French phrases, and formerly (now archaically) as if it were an English word
Sans teeth *sans* eyes *sans* taste *sans* everything
SHAKESPEARE *As You Like It* act II sc 7

[F < L *sine*, without, < *si* if, + *ne*, not] **sanst.**
— **sans"ap-pel'**, *n* [Rare] One not to be appealed from, a teacher or arbiter whose decision is final — **s nombre** (*Her*), covered with small charges, as a field

Sans, **Sanse**, **Sansk**, **Skr**, **Skt**, *abbr* Sanskrit

san'sa, 1 san'sə, 2 săn'sa, *n* Same as ZANZE

San Sa'ba, 1 săn sä'ba, 2 san sa'ba A river in central Texas length 150 m to the Colorado

San Sal'va-dor, 1 san sal'və-dōr *or* (*Sp*) săn säl'va-dōr" 2 săn säl'va-dōr *or* (*Sp*) san sal va-dōr' **1** An island of the Bahama group named by Columbus, 1492 his landing-place **2** Same as SALVADOR **3** A city, capital of Salvador **4** A town of Angola

san'sam", 1 san'-sam, 2 săn'-săm', *n* *Bot* The large-rooted wild ginseng of eastern Asia It is valued very highly by Chinese doctors [< Korean *san sam*]

San-são', San-son', *n* See SAMSON

San'scrit, San-scrit'ic. Same as SANSKRIT, etc

sans-cu-lotte', 1 sanz-ku-lot' *or* (*F*) san"kü"lot', 2 săns-cū-lŏt' *or* (*F*) săn"cü"lŏt, *n* **1.** Literally, a man without breeches first applied by the aristocrats as a term of reproach to those who started the revolution of 1789, it afterward became a popular name for one of a revolutionary mob, a Jacobin

He relapsed into Jacobinism so fierce that a friend by way of agreeable flatters, compliments him as being only half a *sansculotte* ' DE QUINCEY *Essays on Philos Writers, Parr* in vol xi pt i p 169 (T & F 1856)

2. Hence, a revolutionary anarchist, a red republican, a communist Compare NIHILIST **3.** A shabbily dressed fellow [F, < *sans* (see SANS) + *culotte*, breeches, < *cul* (< L *culus*), breech]

—sans"cu-lot'tic, *a* Pertaining to, done by, or like the sansculottes, revolutionary Compare CULOTTIC **sans"cu-lot'tish‡.—sans"cu-lot'tid(es,** *n* In the calendar adopted in the French Revolution one of the supplementary days or holidays intervening between the end of Fructidor and the beginning of the new revolutionary year See CALENDAR — **sans"cu-lot'tism,** *n* The ideas or proceedings of sansculottes democracy in a bad sense, anarchy or demagogism **sans"cu-lotte'riet; sans"cu-lot'ter-y‡** [Carlyle] — **sans"cu-lot'tist,** *n* A sansculotte or an upholder of sansculottism — **sans"cu-lot'tize,** *rt* [-TIZED -TIZING] To make republican, favor republican principles

San Se-bas"ti-án', 1 săn sĕ-bŭs'tĭ-ăn', 2 san se-bas'ti-án'. **1.** A fortified city, capital of Guipuzcoa province in N Spain **2** A municipality and city in Porto Rico

San Se-ve'ro, 1 săn sĕ-vā'ro, 2 san se-ve'ro A town in Foggia province, Italy

San"se-vi-e'ri-a, 1 san"si-vi-i'ri-a, 2 săn"se-vĭ-ē'ri-a, *n* *Bot* A genus of lilliaceous stemless perennial herbs — the bowstring hemps — natives of the Old World tropics — which throw out runners and have only root-leaves, which are thick, fibrous, and lance-shaped The whitish or yellowish-green flowers are borne in clusters *S roxburghiana* is the moorva, or fiber-plant, of the East Indies [< Prince of *Sansevero*, of Naples]

Sans"-Gêne', 1 son"-zhĕn', 2 săn'-zhen', **Madame.** [F] The wife of Marshal Lefebvre so called because she retained to the end the unconventional manners of her early life, having been a laundress at the time of her marriage to the marshal, who was then a sergeant [< F *sans*, without, + *gêne* constraint]

San"shu'i, *n* Same as SAMSHUI

San"sing', 1 san'sing', 2 san sing', *n* A treaty port on the Sungari river, central Manchuria

San-ska'ra, 1 sun-shä'rə, 2 sŭn-shä'ra, *n* [Hind] The forty rites celebrating the various important events in life, performed by the members of the three upper castes

San'skrit, 1 san'skrit, *a* Of, pertaining to, or noting the ancient sacred language of India or the period during which it was a living tongue, as, *Sanskrit* verse — **Sanskrit architecture,** an early style of northern Indian or Indo-Aryan architecture, the precursor of the Jain characterized by low and wide temples with a massive square tower, convexly pyramidal from half its height to the apex See INDIAN ARCHITECTURE, under INDIAN

San'skrit, *n* The ancient and classical language preserved in the Hindu sacred writings belonging to the Indian class of the southern division of Aryan languages opposed to *Prakrit* and modern dialects derived from it

It is the oldest of the Aryan or Indo-European languages Its copious literature begins with the Vedas (see VEDA), and dates probably from 2000 to 1500 B C It is still cultivated as a classical language, and is the sacred language of the Brahmans See ARYAN, LANGUAGE, MAHABHARATA PURANA, RAMAYANA UPANISHAD

The virtual mother of all these dialects [Hindustani Gipsy, Prakrit, Pali] is the *Sanskrit* For the last twenty-five centuries, at least, the *Sanskrit* has been no longer a proper vernacular language, but kept artificially in life as the sacred dialect of Brahmanism and the cultivated tongue of literature and learning WHITNEY *Lang and Study of Lang* lect vi p 225 (s 1867)

[< Sans *Samskrita*, < *samskrita*, perfect, < *sam*, together, + *krita*, made]

—San-skrit'ic, *a* Relating or belonging to the sacred Hindu language, derived from or written in Sanskrit — **San'skrit-ist,** *n* A person versed in the Sanskrit language or writings — **San'skrit-ize, San'skrit-ise,** *rt* To translate into Sanskrit or change to a Sanskrit form

San"son', 1 săn'sôn', 2 săn'sŏn', *n* **1. Louis Joseph** (1/21790–8/21841), a French surgeon **2. Nicholas** (12/21600–7/21667), a French geographer and cartographer

sans"-ser'if, 1 sanz'-ser'if, 2 săns'-sĕr'if, *n* [Eng] Printing-type without serifs, Gothic, grotesque **sans"-ser'lif‡**

sans sou"ci', 1 săn sū'si', 2 san su'çi' [F] Without care, specif [S-S-], the name of a royal palace at Potsdam, built by Frederick the Great, and now preserved just as he left it

San'ta An'a, 1 san'tə an'ə *or* (*Sp*) săn'ta ăn'a, 2 săn'ta ăn'a *or* (*Sp*) san'ta an'a **1.** A town in Salvador, Central America **2.** A town, county-seat of Orange county, Cal **3.** A hot desert wind of S California

San'ta An'na. Same as BANANAL

San'ta An'na or **A'ña,** 1 săn'ta ä'na *or* ä'nya, 2 san'ta a'na *or* a'nya, **Antonio Lopez de** (2/21795–6/21876) A Mexican general President and Dictator of Mexico

San'ta Bar'ba-ra, 1 san'tə bär'bə-ra, 2 săn'ta bar'ba-ra **1.** A county in S W California, 2,632 sq m **2** Its county-seat a seaport

San'ta Bar'ba-ra Islands. A group off S W California

San'ta Cat"a-li'na, 1 san'tə kat"ə-li'nə, 2 săn'ta căt"a-li'na An island in Santa Barbara group, 23 by 10 m , a resort

San'ta Ca"tha-ri'na, 1 săn'tə kä"tə-ri'nə, 2 san'ta ca"ta-ri'na **1.** A coast state in S Brazil 28 632 sq m capital Florianapolis **2** An island near S Brazil, length, 30 m chief city, Florianapolis

San'ta Clar'a 1 san'tə klar'ə, 2 săn'ta clăr'a A county in W California 1 286 sq m , county-seat San José **2.** A township and town in Santa Clara county, Cal **3.** 1 săn'tə klä'ra 2 san'ta cla'rä A province in W central Cuba, 9,560 sq m **4** A district and city in Santa Clara province Cuba

San'ta Claus, 1 san'tə klôz, 2 săn'ta clas **1.** In nursery folk-lore, a friend of children who brings presents on Christmas eve usually represented as a fat, jolly old man who drives over the roofs in a sleigh drawn by reindeer and descends chimneys to fill with gifts the stockings hung by the chimneypiece to receive them Sometimes he is said to leave a birch rod in the stocking of a naughty child **San'ta Klaus.**

Not believe in *Santa Claus!* You might as well not believe in fairies Nobody sees *Santa Claus* but that is no sign that there is no *Santa Claus* The most real things in the world are those that neither children nor men can see No *Santa Claus!* Thank God he lives and he lives forever FRANK CHURCH *Is there a Santa Claus?* in *The Sun* New York Sept 21 1897

2. A similar character found in the nursery lore of many countries and in most instances identified with St Nicholas, the patron saint of children The special form of the legend found in the United States is due to the Dutch. [D for *Saint Nicholas*]

San'ta Cruz, 1 săn'ta krūs, 2 săn'tă crus **1. Andres** (1794–9/21865), a Bolivian general, President of Bolivia **2 Marquis de** (12/21526–2/21588), Don Alvarez de Bazan, a Spanish admiral commander of Spanish Armada **3** Same as SAINT CROIX **4.** An island of the Santa Barbara group **5** A group of islands in Melanesia, near the Solomon Islands 362 sq m , also, the largest island of this group **Ni-ten'di‡. 6** A river in S Argentine Republic, length, 250 m from Lake Argentine to the Atlantic ocean **7.** A county in Arizona, 1,212 sq m , county-seat, Nogales **8.** 1 san'tə krūz 2 săn'ta crus A county in W California, 424 sq m **9.** A city, its county-seat **10.** 1 săn'ta krūs, 2 san'tă cruş A town in Guanajuato state, Mexico **11** A territory in S Argentine Republic **12.** A pueblo, capital of Laguna province, Luzon P I **13.** A department in E Bolivia 141,700 sq m **14.** Its capital **San'ta Cruz de la Si-er'ra‡.**

San'ta Cruz de Te"ne-rif'fe, 1 tĕ"nē-rī'fĕ, 2 te"ne-rī'fe A seaport town of N E Teneriffe, capital of the Canary Islands

San'ta Fe, 1 san'tə *or* (*Sp*) săn'ta fĕ, 2 săn'ta *or* (*Sp*) san'tă fe **1.** A county in N central New Mexico **2.** Its county-seat, capital of New Mexico the second oldest town in the United States founded in 1605

San'ta Fé. **1** A province in Argentine Republic, South America, 50,929 sq m **2** Its capital

San'ta Fé Bal'dy Peak. A mountain in New Mexico, 12 661 ft high

San'ta Her'man-dad. See HERMANDAD

San'ta Ysa-bel. A municipality in Porto Rico

San'tal', 1 san'tal, 2 săn'tal, *n* One of a non-Aryan people of India, dwelling in the Santal Parganas northwest of Calcutta **San'thal‡.—San'ta-li,** *n* The language of the Santals belonging to the Kolarian stock of the Ural-Altaic languages **San'tha-li‡.**

san'tal', *n* *Pharm* Sandalwood [< LL *santalum*, see SANDAL²] — **oil of santal,** sandalwood-oil See OIL

—san-tal'ic, *a* Of, pertaining to or derived from sandalwood — **santalic acid,** a red crystalline coloring-matter ($C_{18}H_{16}O_8$) contained in sandalwood from which it is extracted by means of alcohol **san'ta-lin(e‡.**

San"ta-la'ce-æ, 1 san'to-lā'si-ē, 2 săn'ta-lā'çe-ē, *n pl* *Bot* A family of apetalous trees shrubs or herbs — the sandalwood family — the order *Santalales*, often parasitic on roots, with alternate or opposite entire leaves and small greenish flowers in terminal or lateral heads cymes, or spikes It includes 26 genera and about 250 species, mainly tropical

San'ta-lum, *n* (t g) [< LL *santalum*, see SANDAL²] — **san"ta-la'ceous,** *a*

San"ta-la'les, 1 san'tə-lā'lēz, 2 săn'ta-lā'lēş, *n pl* *Bot* An order of dicotyledonous herbs shrubs, and trees, characterized by a one-celled inferior ovary There are seven families including the sandalwood family (*Santalaceæ*) and the mistletoe family (*Loranthaceæ*) [< LL *santalum*; see SANDAL²]

San-tal' Par-gan'as, 1 san-tāl' pur-gun'əz, 2 san-tal' pŭr-gŭn'ăs A district in Bhagalpur division, Bengal province, India 5,469 sq m capital Naya Dumka **San-tal' Pergan'as‡; San-tal' Per-gun'nah‡.**

San'ta Mar"ga-ri'ta, 1 san'tə mär"gə-ri'tə, 2 săn'ta mar"ga-rī'ta An island W of Lower California 25 by 5 m

San'ta Ma-ri'a di Ca'pu-a, 1 săn'ta ma-ri'a dī kä'pū-a, 2 san'tă ma-rī'a dĭ ca'pu-ă A town in Caserta province, Italy **San'ta Ma-ri'a Ca'pu-a Ve-te're.**

San'ta Ma-ri'a tree. The calaba

San'ta Mar'tha wood Same as NICARAGUA-WOOD

San'ta Mau'ra One of the Ionian Islands, Greece

San'ta Mon'i-ca, 1 san'tə mon'i-kə, 2 săn'ta mŏn'ĭ-ca A city in Los Angeles county, Cal a seaside resort

San"tan-der', 1 săn'tan-dĕr', 2 san'tan-dĕr', *n* **1 Francisco de Paula** (4/21792–8/1840), a South-American general and statesman President of New Granada **2.** A river in Tamaulipas state, Mexico **3** A province in N central Spain, 2,108 sq m **4** Its capital, a seaport and resort

San'ta Ro'sa, 1 san'tə rō'zə, 2 săn'ta rō'sa **1** A county in N W Florida, 1,523 sq m , county-seat, Milton **2.** A township and city, county-seat of Sonoma county, Cal **3.** 1 săn'ta rō'sa 2 săn'ta rō'sa A town, capital of Copan department, Honduras **4** A town, capital of Tundama department Colombia

san'tee', 1 san'tī, 2 săn'tē *n* [E Ind] A measure of land, as much as 2, 3, or 4 bullock's can plow in a season **san'theet.**

San-tee'2, 1 san-tī', 2 săn-tē', *n* A North-American Indian of a tribe forming a division of the true Dakotas

San-tee'3, *n* A river in E central South Carolina length, 208 m to the Atlantic ocean

San"terre', 1 san'ter', 2 san'tĕr', **Antoine Joseph** (2/18 1752–2/21809) A French revolutionist and scholar

San"ti-a'go, 1 săn"tĭ-ä'go 2 san'tĭ-a'ço, *n* **1** A river in S Ecuador and N Peru **2.** A river in N Ecuador to the Atlantic ocean **3** An island of the Cape Verde Islands, 49 sq m chief town, Praia **4** A province in N Chile, 5 663 sq m **5** Its capital and capital of Chile **6** A town, capital of Santiago del Estero province, Argentine Republic **7.** A town in Panama Republic

San"ti-a'go de A"tit-lan'. Same as ATITLAN

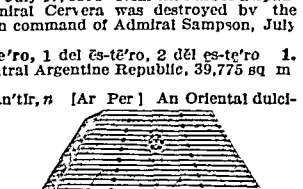
San"ti-a'go de Ca"bal-le'ros, 1 dĕ kä"bə-lyā'ros, 2 dę ca"ba-lyā'rōs Same as GUATEMALA LA ANTIGUA

San"ti-a'go de Com"pos-te'la, 1 kom"pos-tē'lə 2 cōm"pōs-te'la A city in Coruña province, Spain, having a Romanesque cathedral of the 11th century

San"ti-a'go de Cu'ba, 1 kū'bə 2 cų'ba **1.** A district and city in eastern Cuba formerly the capital surrendered to United States troops, July 17, 1898 Near the harbor a Spanish fleet under Admiral Cervera was destroyed by the United States fleet in command of Admiral Sampson, July 3 1898

San"ti-a'go del Es-te'ro, 1 del ĕs-tē'ro, 2 dĕl ęs-te'ro **1.** A province of N central Argentine Republic, 39,775 sq m **2** Its capital

san'tir, 1 san'ter, 2 săn'tir, *n* [Ar Per] An Oriental dulcimer played with two curved sticks **san'tour; san'tur‡**



Santir
(Original in Victoria and Albert Museum London)

San'tis, *n* Same as SENTIS

San'to Do-min'go, 1 san'to do-min'go, 2 săn'to do-mĭn'ĝo **1.** A republic in eastern Haiti 19 325 sq m **2** Its capital, burial-place of Columbus (1542–1795)

San'to Es-pi'ri-tu Same as SANCTI SPIRITU

san-tol', 1 san-tōl', 2 san-tŏl' *n* **1** A fruit-tree (*Santoricum indicum*) of the Philippine Islands **2.** The bitter-sweet peach-like fruit of this tree

San"to-li'na, 1 san'to-lī'nə 2 săn'to-lī'na, *n* *Bot* A genus of Old World plants of the aster family, the best-known species being the ground-cypress [< L *sanctus*, holy (see SANCTIFY), + *linum* (< Gr *linon*), flax]

san'ton, 1 san'tən, 2 săn'ton, *n* [Sp] A Mohammedan hermit. a dervish **san'to‡; san'tone‡; san'toon‡.**

san'to-nate, 1 san'to-nāt, 2 săn'to-nāt, *n* A salt of santonic acid

San-to'ni-an, 1 san-tō'ni-ən, 2 săn-tō'ni-an, *n* See GEOLOGY

san-ton'i-ca, 1 san-ton'i-kə, 2 săn-tŏn'i-ca, *n* **1.** An Oriental variety of *Artemisia* (*A maritima pauciflora*) formerly supposed to be *Artemisia santonica*, of Persia and Tatary **2.** The unexpanded flower-heads of this plant, used as an anthelminthic [< L *Santonicus*, of the Santoni, < *Santoni*, a people of Aquitania] — **san-ton'ic,** *a* Of, pertaining to or derived from the plant santonica — **santonic acid,** same as SANTONIN

san'to-nid, 1 san'to-nid, 2 săn'to-nĭd, *n* *Chem* A crystalline substance ($C_{15}H_{18}O_3$) obtained by heating the product of reaction of glacial acetic acid on santonic acid [< SANTONICA] **san'to-nide‡.**

san'to-nin, } 1 san'to-nin, -nin *or* -nīn, 2 săn'to-nĭn, **san'to-nine,** } -nin *or* -nīn, *n* *Chem* A colorless crystalline poisonous compound ($C_{15}H_{18}O_3$) contained in santonica, of which it is the active principle used in medicine as a vermifuge, and remarkable for producing in large doses artificial and temporary yellow vision, a very rare form of color-blindness [< F *santonine*, < L *Santonicus*, see SANTONICA] — **san"to-nin'ic,** *a* Of, pertaining to, or derived from santonin — **santoninic acid,** a compound ($C_{15}H_{20}O_4$) contained in santonica and derived from santonin by treatment with alkalis — **san'to-nous,** *a* Denoting an acid compound ($C_{15}H_{22}O_3$) of santonin, by driodic acid, and fissures [Brazil

San'tos, 1 săn'tos 2 san'tōs *n* A town in São Paulo state,

San'tos-Du"mont', 1 săn'tos-dü"mōn', 2 san'tōs-du'mōn', **Alberto** (7/21873–) A Brazilian aeronaut inventor of the dirigible air-ship

San'to To-mas', 1 săn'to to-mās', 2 san'to to-mas' **1.** A city in Guatemala **2** A pueblo in Batangas province, Luzon, P I

san'tour, san'tur, *n* Same as SANTIR

San"tu-a'o, 1 săn'tu-ä'o, 2 san'tu-a'o, *n* A treaty port on Samsa inlet Fukien province China **San"tun-ga'o‡.**

santy†, *n* Same as SONTY

San"ric', 1 san'sĭk', 2 san'ric', *n* A town in Seine-Inferieure department, France

San"si-tā'li-a, 1 san'si-tē'li-ə, 2 săn'sĭ-tā'li-a, *n* *Bot* A small genus of annual asteraceous low herbs and shrubs, natives of Mexico and the southeastern United States They have opposite entire leaves and small heads of flowers having white or yellow rays and an involucre, short and broad of dry or herbaceous bracts [< the *Santitali* family of Parma Italy]

San-ya'si, 1 san-yū'si 2 san-yä'si, *n* [Hind] A Hindu ascetic commonly a worshiper of Siva

san'za, 1 sän'za, 2 san'za, *n* The marc or residue after olive-oil has been pressed from olives nocciolo

sa'o, 1 sĕ'o, 2 să'o, *n* A eunicoid sea-worm of the genus *Hyalinœcia*, especially the European *H tubicola*, inhabiting a portable quill-like tube

São An-tão', 1 saun an-taun', 2 souñ ăn-toun' An island in N Cape Verde group 245 sq m capital Ribeira Grande

São Fran-cis'co, 1 fran-sis'ko 2 fran-çis'co **1.** A river of E Brazil length 1,800 m to the Atlantic ocean **2.** An island in the Atlantic ocean, off Santa Catharina state, Brazil **3** A town in F Bahia state Brazil

São Jor'ge, 1 jôr'je 2 zhôr'zhĕ An island of the Azores group 29 by 5 m Villa das Velhas

São Le"o-pol'do, 1 lĕ"o-pōl'do, 2 lę"o-pōl'do A town in Rio Grande do Sul state Brazil

São Ni"co-lão', 1 nĭ"ko-laun' 2 nĭ"co-loun' A mountainous island of the Cape Verde group length, 30 m

São Pau'lo, 1 pou'lo 2 pou'lo **1.** A state in S Brazil, 112,307 sq m **2.** A city its capital

São Pe'dro Same as RIO GRANDE DO SUL

Sa'or Stat Eire'ann, 1 sē'er stāth ār'an 2 sā'or stath ār'an, *n* [Gael] The official name of the Irish Free State

Sa'os, *n* [Gr] Same as SAAF

São Sal"va-dor'. Same as BAHIA

São'shyat, 1 sou'shyat, 2 sou'shyat, *n* [Zend] The coming savior, of the seed of Zarathustra, who is to appear at the end of the world to renew it

saou-a'ri, *n* Same as SOUARI

sap'1, 1 sap, 2 săp, *v* [SAPPED SAPT⁶, SAP'PING] **I.** *t* **1.** To make weak, as by wearing away or gradually undermining the foundations, imperceptibly or insidiously destroy, gradually enervate or impair

Time by slow degrees
Saps the gray stone and wears the embroidered frieze
HOLMES *Poetry* div iii st 4.

2. *Mil* To undermine, as a wall, by digging, also, to approach by trenches **3.** *Wood-working* To saw (bolts) for shingle-stuff

II *i* To carry out sapping operations, effect a slow or secret undermining [< F *saper*, < *sape*, see SAPE², *n*]

sap', *rt* **1** [Slang Eng] To act like a saphead or ninny, be silly **2.** [School Slang, Eng] To be studious

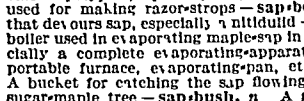
sap'1, *n* **1.** The liquid contents or juice of plants, especially, the circulating liquid in which take place the changes necessary to vegetable growth It starts from the root in the form of a solution of material absorbed from the soil called **crude sap** Passing thence from cell to cell by osmose, mainly through cell-walls, it ascends to the leaves, where, under the influence of light, chemical changes take place chief among which are the absorption of carbon dioxid from the atmosphere and the formation from it and other elements of the sap of organic compounds, which on the descent of the sap, now called **elaborated sap,** build up the plant The sap ceases to circulate in winter, and its movement is one of the first signs of the approach of spring **2.** Hence, any fluid or humor essential to life or health, or anything regarded as containing or contributing strength, vigor, vitality, essential element

Facts looked at directly are vital when they pass into words half the *sap* is taken out of them TYNDALL *Fragments of Science* lect xiii p 380 (L G & co 1871)

3 Sap-wood, also (*pl*), lumber in which there is much sap-wood an inferior grade **4** *Quarrying* Portions of stone extending inward from the joints which have been stained and softened by the weather **5.** [North Eng or Scot] Drink of any sort, especially beer or milk, taken with food [< AS *sæp*, sap] — **milk'sap",** *n* Latex — **nuclear sap,** the achromatic ground-substance of

the nucleus of a cell, occupying the interspaces of the chromatin network — **sap'-ball**", *n* [Local, Eng] Any one of various polypori, especially *Polyporus squamosus*, sometimes used for making razor-strops — **sap-beetle**, *n* A beetle that devours sap, especially a nitidulid — **sap-boiler**, *n* A boiler used in evaporating maple-sap in sugar-making, especially a complete evaporating-apparatus, consisting of a portable furnace, evaporating-pan, etc — **sap-bucket**, *n* A bucket for catching the sap flowing from the tap of a sugar-maple tree — **sap-bush**, *n* A grove or orchard of sugar-maple trees — **sap-cavity**, *n* A vacuole — **sap-color**, *n* A green pigment made by evaporating the expressed juice of certain berries, flowers, etc frequently preserved in bladders, and hence called *bladder-green* — **sap-green**, *n* 1. Same as SAP-COLOR 2 Same as CHINESE GREEN

sap[2], *n* *Mil* A deep narrow ditch dug from an advanced parallel in the direction of a fortification, as for the advancement of siege-works In making a sap, the sappers, working in fours and advancing in zigzags to prevent an enfilade, are protected from the fire of the enemy by the scarp of the ditch and by sap-rollers and standing gabions until a parapet is thrown up A **single sap** has a parapet on only one side a **double sap** has one on each side [< F *sape*, < LL *sapa*, hoe, cp Gr *skapanē*, hoe, < *skaptō*, dig] — **flying sap**, an earthwork for advancing a trench, consisting of a parapet made by erecting gabions at the edge of the trench and throwing the excavated earth over them — **sap'-fag"ot**, *n* A bundle of fagots used to close interstices between gabions — **sap-fork**, *n* A forked lever used in propelling or holding in place a sap-roller — **sap-roller**, *n* A large cylindrical gabion filled with fagots sometimes rolled along by the sapper between himself and the fire of the enemy — **sap-shield**, *n* A steel shield mounted on wheels to protect a sapper where the earth thrown up is not sufficient



Sap

sap[3], *n* [Slang & Prov Eng] A simpleton, mill sop, sap-head also, a diligent student, plodder — **sap'skull"**, *n* [Slang & Prov Eng] A saphead, simpleton **sap'scull"ŧ.**

sa"pa', 1 sa-pō' 2 sa pa' *n* [F] Grape jelly

sap'a-jou, 1 sap'ə-jū *or* (F) sa-pa-ʒū', 2 sap'a-jų *or* (F) sa-pa-ʒhų', *n* [F] A South-American prehensile-tailed monkey, especially one of the genus *Cebus*, having a well-developed pollex and the end of the tail entirely covered with hair sajou, capuchin often seen in captivity



Sapajou 1/21

See SAI **sap'a-jo**ŧ

sa-pan'-wood", 1 sa-pan'-wud', 2 sa-pän'-wo͝od" *n* 1 The brownish-red dyewood obtained from a medium-sized East-Indian tree (*Biancæa sapan*) of the bean family 2 The tree itself [< Mal *sapang* + wood, *n*] **sap-pan'-wood"ŧ.**

sape, 1 sēp 2 sāp *n* [Scot] Soap **saipŧ.**

Sa-pe'lo, 1 sə-pē'lo, 2 sa-pē'lo, *n* An island in McIntosh county Ga, length 12 m

Sa-per'da, 1 sə-pûr'də, 2 sa-pēr'da, *n* *Entom* A genus of beetles long-horned and wood-boring found in Europe and the United States [< Gr *saperdēs*, kind of fish]

sap'ful, 1 sap'fuł, 2 săp'fuł, *a* Abounding in sap

Saph, 1 saf, 2 säf, *n* *2 Sam* xxi, 18 [Heb, preserver]

saph"a-ren'si-an, 1 saf ə-ren'si-ən, 2 saf a-rēn'si-an *a* Noting a method of chronology used in Spain from the 5th to the 12th century, numbering the years from 38 B C See SPANISH ERA [< Ar *tarīch al-sefar*, perhaps < *sifr* zero]

Sa'phat, 1 sē'fat, 2 sā'fät, *n* *Bib* (Apocrypha) *1 Esd* v, 9 **Saph"a-tiŧ** (Douai)

Saph"a-thi'a, 1 saf'ə-thī'ə, 2 säf a-thī'a *n* *Bib* (Douai)

Saph"a-ti'as, 1 saf ə-tī'əs, 2 säf a-tī'as, *n* *Bib* (Apocrypha) *1 Esd* viii, 34

sap'head", 1 sap'hed', 2 săp'hĕd", *n* [Colloq] A soft-headed person, weak and foolish fellow — **sap'-head"ed**, *a*

sa-phe'na, 1 sə-fī'nə, 2 sa-fē'na, *n* [-NÆ, 1 -ni, 2 -nē, *pl*] One of the two large superficial veins of the leg The **external** or **short saphena**, passing behind the lower end of the fibula and running up the back of the leg, joins the popliteal vein at the knee-joint the **internal** or **long s** extends from the foot up the inside of the leg and, passing through the saphenous opening, joins the femoral vein [< Gr *saphēnēs*, clear, < *sa-* (intensive) + *phainō*, show] — **sa-phe'nal.**

I *a* Saphenous **II** *n* A saphena

sa-phe'nous, 1 sə-fī'nus, 2 sa-fē'nŭs, *a* *Anat* Relating to the saphenæ, or the nerves that accompany them — **saphenous nerves**, nerves that accompany the saphenæ and are accordingly known as the **external** or **short** and the **internal** or **long saphenous nerves** — **s opening**, an interval in the deep fascia of the thigh, through which passes the long saphenous vein [*Esd* v, 33

Sa'pheth, 1 sē'feth 2 sā'fĕth, *n* *Bib* (Apocrypha) *1*

Sa'phir, 1 sē'fər, 2 sā'fir, *n* *Bib* *Mic* i, 11 [< Heb *Shaphīr*, beautiful]

saph'ism, etc Same as SAPPHISM, etc

Saph'o, *n* Same as SAPPHO

Sa-phu'thi, 1 sə-fū'thai, 2 sa-fū'thī, *n* *Bib* (Apocrypha, R V) *1 Esd* v, 33

sap'id, 1 sap'id, 2 săp'id, *a* 1. Affecting the sense of taste, possessing flavor, savory 2. Hence, relishable

Nevertheless it is undeniable that he had a certain singular quality about him that made his society more interesting more piquant and more *sapid* than that of many men of a far wider importance and more commanding achievement J MORLEY *Crit Miscell Pattison's Memoirs* in vol iii, p 133 [MACM 1886]

[< L *sapidus*, < *sapio*, taste] — **sa-pid'i-ty**, *n* The quality of being sapid **sap'id-ness**ŧ.— **sap'id-less**, *a* [Rare] Lacking savor insipid

sa'pi-ence, 1 sā'pi-ens, 2 sa'pi-ĕnç, *n* 1. Deep wisdom or knowledge, oracular wisdom, learning often ironical

The University became the dispenser of its old-world *sapience* P BAYNE *Essays* second series essay ix p 319 [O & L]

2ŧ. An attribute of God or the Word as the second person of the Trinity, also, spiritual wisdom 3ŧ. Correct taste and judgment 4ŧ. [S-] The apocryphal book of Wisdom [F, < L *sapientia*, < *sapien(t-)*, wise, ppr of *sapio*, know] **sa'pi-en-cyŧ.**

sa'pi-ent, 1 sā'pi-ent, 2 sā'pi-ĕnt, *a* Possessing deep sagacity or wisdom, sage often ironical

Some doctor full of phrase and fame
To shake his *sapient* head and give
The ill he cannot cure a name M ARNOLD *A Wish* st 5

[< L *sapien(t-)s*, see SAPIENCE] Syn see WISH — **sa'pi-ent-ize**, *vi* [Rare] To make wise — **sa'pi-ent-ly**, *adv*

sa"pi-en'tial, 1 sē"pi-en'shal, 2 sā'pi-ĕn'shal, *a* 1. Same as SAPIENT 2. Marked by or consisting of sapience **sa"pi-en'tiousŧ.— sapiential books**, the didactic books of the Old Testament, comprising Proverbs and Ecclesiastes, and the Book of Wisdom and Ecclesiasticus in the Apocrypha — **sa"pi-en'tial-lyŧ**, *adv*

Sap"in-da'ce-æ, 1 sap in-dē'si-ī, 2 săp in-dā'çe-ē, *n pl* *Bot* A family of trees, shrubs, and vines — the soapberry family — having alternate, often evergreen, compound leaves, and small unsymmetrical odorless flowers with 8 stamens It embraces 118 genera, and over 1,000 species, mainly tropical **Sa-pin'dus**, *n* (t g) [< L *sapo*, soap, + *Indus*, Indian] — **sap"in-da'ceous**, *a*

Sap"in-da'les, 1 sap in-dē'lz, 2 săp in-dā'lēs, *n pl* *Bot* An order of dicotyledonous shrubs and trees distinguished by having the stamens inserted on a disk and the ovary 1- ovuled or 2 ovuled There are 20 families, including *Sapindaceæ*, the soapberry family, *Anacardiaceæ*, the sumac family, and *Aceraceæ*, the maple family [< L *sapo*, soap, + *Indus*, Indian] — **sap'in-dal**, *a*

sa'plt, 1 sā'plt, 2 sa'plt, *n* [P I] A small sailboat used by the Moros

Sa'pi-um, 1 sā'pi-um 2 sā'pi-ūm, *n* *Bot* A genus of euphorbiaceous tropical trees and shrubs characterized by entire leaves and small greenish flowers arranged in terminal spikes Most of the species exude a milky juice, acrid or poisonous *S tnalcum* and *S salicifolium* are employed in dyeing and tanning [< L *sappium*, kind of fir-tree]

sap'l-u-tan", 1 sap'i-ū-tan', 2 săp'i-ų-tăn", *n* [Malay] The anoa See illus under ANOA **sap'i-ou-tan"ŧ.**

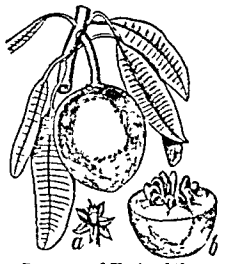
sap'less, 1 sap'les, 2 săp'lĕs, *a* 1. Destitute of sap, drained of vital fluid, withered 2. Hence, lacking the virtues of youth or vigor, wanting vitality, vivacity, or spirit

sap'ling, 1 sap'liŋ, 2 săp'ling, *n* 1. *Forestry* A young tree 4 feet or over in height and less than 4 inches in diameter 2. A youth 3 A greyhound pup — **large sapling**, any tree exceeding 10 feet in height and not exceeding 4 inches in diameter — **sap'ling-cup"**, *n* A wooden ale-cup, with a cover, made like a cask **s.-tankard**ŧ.— **small s**, any tree from 3 to 10 feet in height

sa'po[1], 1 sō'po, 2 sā'po, *n* [L] *Pharm* Soap a term applied to various preparations such as white castile soap, animal or curd soap, soft soap etc

sa'po[2], 1 sō'po, 2 sa'po, *n* [Sp] The toadfish (*Batrachus tau*) **sar'poŧ.**

sap"o-dil'la, 1 sap'o-dil'ə, 2 săp'o-dil'a, *n* A large evergreen tree (*Ochras* SAPOTA) of the family *Sapotaceæ*, native of the West Indies and Central America, or its luscious apple-shaped fruit, for which it is extensively cultivated there and elsewhere [< Sp *sapotilla*, dim of *zapote*, zapote, < Mex *zapotl*] **sap"a-dil'loŧ, sap"o-dil'loŧ, sap"o-til'laŧ; sap"-po-dil'laŧ.— sap"o-dil'la-plum"**, *n* The sweet, juicy, pear-like fruit of the sapodilla — **wild s**, the dilly



Leaves and Fruit of the Sapodilla

a a single flower *b* section of the fruit

sa-pog'e-nin, 1 sa-poj'i-nin, 2 sa-pōg'e-nin, *n* *Chem* A crystalline compound ($C_{11}H_{32}O_2$) formed when saponin is decomposed with acids [< *sapo-* (in SAPONIN) + -GEN]

sap'o-na'ceous, 1 sap'o-nē'shus, 2 săp'o-nā'shŭs, *a* Having the nature or quality of soap, especially, compounded of a base and a fatty acid [< L *sapo(n-)*, soap] **sap'o-na-ryŧ** — **sap"o-nac'i-ty**, *n*

Sap"o-na'ri-a, 1 sap'o-nē'ri-ə, 2 săp'o-nā'ri-a, *n* *Bot* A genus of Old World plants of the family *Silenaceæ*, the soapworts There are about 25 species The five petals are obscurely clawed and the ovary is many-seeded Several species and varieties are in cultivation *S officinalis* is the bouncing bet [< L *sapo(n-)*, soap] — **sap"o-na'ri-al**, *a*

sa-pon'a-rin 1 sə-pon'ə-rin, 2 sa-pŏn'a-rin, *n* *Chem* A crystalline glucosid occurring in the soapwort [< SAPONARIA] **sa-pon'a-rineŧ**

sa-pon"i-fi-ca'tion, 1 sə-pon'i-fi-kā'shən, 2 sa-pŏn'i-fi-cā'shon, *n* 1. The process or result of making soap 2 *Chem* A decomposition in which any compound ether is changed into an acid and an alcohol originally restricted to the specific decomposition of certain glycerids (olein, palmitin, and stearin), as by boiling them with a caustic alkali (sodium or potassium hydroxid), when they yield corresponding acids (oleic, palmitic, and stearic) which combine with the alkali to form salts called *soaps*, an alcohol (glycerin) being liberated, also the conversion of certain acid derivatives, as nitriles acid amids, etc into the corresponding acids — **saponification equivalent** (*Chem*), the amount of fat (in grams) saponified by a gram-molecule of potassium hydroxid or other alkali — **s number or value** (*Chem*), in oils or fat-analysis the number of milligrams of potassium hydroxid used in the saponification of one gram of the material

sa-pon'i-fi"er, 1 sə-pen'i-fai"ər, 2 sa-pŏn'i-fi"er, *n* That which saponifies Specif (1) An apparatus for the manufacture of glycerin and separation of the fatty acids (2) Any compound, as a caustic alkali, used in soap-making to convert the fatty acids into soap

sa-pon'i-fy, 1 sə-pen'i-fai, 2 sa-pŏn'i-fy, *vt* [-FIED, -FY'ING] To convert (a fat or oil) into soap by the action of an alkali [< L *sapo(n-)* soap + -FY] — **sa-pon'i-fi"a-bl(e"**, *a* Capable of saponification

sap'o-nin, 1 sap'o-nin, 2 săp'o-nin, *n* *Chem* A nearly white amorphous poisonous compound ($C_{32}H_{54}O_{18}$) contained in various plants as the soapwort, corn-cockle and horse-chestnut, and used in medicine as a local anesthetic [< L *sapo(n-)*, soap] **sap'o-nineŧ.**

sap'o-nite, 1 sap'o-nait, 2 săp'o-nīt, *n* *Mineral* A soft, hydrous magnesium-aluminum silicate found as an amorphous soap-like mass in nodules, or filling cavities [< L. *sapo(n-)*, soap]

sap'o-nul, 1 sap'o-nul 2 săp'o-nŭl, *n* *Chem* A soap-like compound formed when an essential oil is heated with an alkali [< F *saponule* < L *sapo(n-)* soap] **sap'o-nuleŧ**

sa'por[1], 1 sē'por, 2 sā'pôr, *n* Quality affecting the sense of taste taste — **sap"o-rif'ic**, *a* [Rare] Imparting a taste or savor — **sap'o-rous**, *a* [Rare] Having or producing a taste or flavor

Sa'por[2], *n* The name of several rulers of Persia (1) **S I.** (—272), who waged war against Rome and captured the emperor Valerian in 260 (2) **S II.** (—381), 'The Great,' who conquered Armenia and persecuted the Christians

Sa-po'ta, 1 sə-pō'tə 2 sa-pō'ta *n* *Bot* 1. A monotypic genus the type of the *Sapotaceæ* 2 See SAPODILLA [< Sp *zapote*, see SAPODILLA] **Sa-po'teŧ.— white sapota**, the greenish-yellow fruit of a Mexican tree (*Casimiroa edulis*) It is about the size of a large apple agreeable to taste but unwholesome, and its seeds are poisonous The bark, leaves, and seeds, burned and reduced to powder, are used medicinally in Mexico

Sap"o-ta'ce-æ, 1 sap o-tē'si-ī, 2 săp o-tā'çe-ē, *n pl* *Bot* A family of trees and shrubs — the star-apple or sapodilla family of the order *Ebenales* — with milky juice alternate leathery leaves, and large flowers with perfect stamens It embraces 31 genera and 400 species, all natives of the warmer countries Several of the species are of great economic importance [< SAPOTA] — **sap"o-ta'ceous**, *a* — **sap'o-tad**, *n* Any plant of the star-apple family (*Sapotaceæ*)

sa-po'te, 1 sa-pō'tē, 2 sa'pō'te *n* 1 [W Ind] (1) The marmalade-tree (2) Its fruit 2. [P I] The date-plum 3 The sapodilla

sap-pan'-wood", *n* Same as SAPAN-WOOD

sap'par, 1 sap'ər, 2 săp'ar, *n* Same as CYANITE [< F *sappare*, a name given by Saussure, cp SAPPHIRE] **sap'-pareŧ.**

sap'per[1], 1 sap'ər, 2 săp'er, *n* In wood-turning, a cutting-tool for removing sap-wood

sap'per[2], *n* One who or that which saps, specif, a soldier employed in saps or in making trenches — **sappers and miners** [Eng], the non-commissioned officers and men of the Royal Engineers

Sap'phic, 1 saf'ik, 2 săf'ic, *a* 1. Pertaining to or in the manner of the Greek poetess Sappho, who wrote passionate lyric poems about 600 B C 2 Denoting one of two meters used by Sappho These are (1) the **greater Sapphic** a falling logaœdic tetrapody followed by a Priapean. (2) The **common S** · three pentameters (of which the first, fourth, and fifth feet are trochees the second a spondee, and the third a dactyl) followed by a dipody consisting of a dactyl and a spondee (Adonic) This is the form usually called the **S stanza**, and is shown in the following, from Canning's *Friend of Humanity*

Tell me, knife-grinder, how came you to grind knives?
Did some rich man tyrannically use you?
Was it the squire? or parson of the parish?
Or the attorney?

Sap'phic, *n* A verse or stanza in one of the measures of Sappho ordinarily used in the plural and applied to common Sapphic verse

Sap-phi'ra, 1 sa-fai'rə, 2 să-fi'ra, *n* *Bib* The wife of Ananias She fell dead after lying to Peter *Acts* v, 1

sap'phire, } 1 saf'aır, 2 săf'ir, *n* 1. *Mineral* Any one
saf'ireŧ, } of the hard, transparent, colored varieties of corundum which when cut are used as gems usually and specifically, the blue variety The yellow stone is known as Oriental topaz, and the green variety as Oriental emerald In the Authorized Version the word translates the Hebrew *sappir*, a stone in the breastplate of the high priest

The ruby is red corundum and the *sapphire* blue corundum. When corundum suitable for gem purposes occurs of other colors such as green yellow or violet the gems are sometimes known as green yellow or violet *sapphires* Colorless corundum is known as leuco*sapphire*

O C FARRINGTON *Gems and Gem Minerals* p 88 [A W M '03]

2. Deep, pure blue used also attributively 3 A South-American humming-bird of the genus *Hylocharis*, with throat and breast usually bright blue 4. *Her* The tincture blue in blazoning by precious stones [< F. *saphir*, < L *sapphirus*, < Gr *sappheiros*, < Heb *sappir*, sapphire] — **Brazilian sapphire**, the blue tourmalin — **star s**, an asterlated sapphire

sap'phire-wing", 1 saf'aır-wiŋ", 2 săf'ir-wĭng", *n* A South-American humming-bird of the genus *Pterophanes*, with steel-blue wing-quills, as *P temminckii*

sap'phir-in(e[3], 1 saf'ər-in *or* -un, 2 săf'ir-ĭn *or* -ĭn, *a* Consisting of or like sapphire in color or other quality, as, *sapphirine* blue used also substantively

Thunder from the safe sky's *sapphirine*
BROWNING *Parleyings, Gerard de Lairesse* st 11.

[< L *sapphirinus* < Gr *sapphirinos*, < *sappheiros* see SAPPHIRE] — **sapphirine gurnard**, a trigloid fish (*Trigla hirundo*)

sap'phir-in(e[3], *n* *Mineral* 1 A vitreous pale-blue or green silicate ($Al_{23}Al_2Si_2O_{10}$), crystallizing in the monoclinic system 2 Sapphire quartz 3 A blue variety of spinel

Sap"phi-rin'i-dæ, 1 saf i-rin'i-di, 2 săf i-rĭn'i-dē *n pl* *Crust* A family of parasitic copepods with head much wider than thorax, first antennæ 5- to 7-jointed and second antennæ simple and hooked at tips **Sap"phi-ri'na**, *n* (t g) [< L *sapphirinus* see SAPPHIRINE, *a*] — **sap'phi-rin-id**, *n* — **sap'phi-rin-oid**, *a*

sap'phism, 1 saf'izm, 2 săf'ĭsm, *n* Sensual desire of women for their own sex Lesbian love [< Gr *Sapphō*, Sappho] — **sap'phist**, *n*

Sap'pho[1], 1 saf'o, 2 săf'o, *n* A genus of South-American humming birds with fiery tails There are two species, *S. sparganua*, or the Sappho comet, and *S phaoon*, or Phaon comet [< Gr *Sapphō*, Sappho]

Sap'pho[2], *n* [Gr] A Greek lyric poetess of Lesbos who lived in the 7th century B C, she was known as the Tenth Muse. 2 The 80th asteroid

sap'ping-ma-chine", 1 sap'iŋ-mə-shīn', 2 săp'ing-ma-çhĭn', *n* *Building* A machine for sawing shingle-bolts

sap'ples, 1 sap'lz, 2 săp'lş, *n pl* [Scot] Soapsuds, lather.

Sap'po-ro, 1 săp'o-rō, 2 sap'o-rō, *n* A city, capital of Hokushu Island, Japan

sap'py, 1 sap'i, 2 săp'y, *a* 1. Full of sap, juicy, hence, figuratively, full of vitality 2 Consisting of or like sap-wood, immature, young, also, sap-headed, silly, weakly sentimental 3 Full of wool-grease said of raw wool 4. Finely grained and highly finished said of steel 5. [Prov Eng, or Scot] (1) Saturated with drink, hence, exhilarated (2) Sodden, moist, rainy 6ŧ. Turned soft tainted — **sap'pi-ness**, *n* 1 The state of being sappy or succulent 2 Sap-headed silliness

sapr- Same as SAPRO-

sap-ran'thra-con, 1 sap-ran'thrə-kon, 2 săp-răn'thra-cŏn, *n* A high-grade sapropelic coal ore from which the volatile combustible matter has largely been expelled [< SAPR- + Gr *anthrax*, coal]

sa-pre'mi-a, 1 sə-prī'mi-ə, 2 sa-prē'mi-a, *n* *Pathol* Blood-poisoning septemia [< SAPR- + Gr *haima*, blood] **sa-præ'mi-aŧ** — **sa-pre'(or -præ')mic**, *a*

sap'rin, 1 sap'rin, 2 săp'rin, *n* *Org Chem* A non-poisonous ptomain ($C_5H_{14}N_2$) formed in the decomposition of liver, etc [< Gr *sapros*, rotten] **sap'rineŧ.**

sap'ro-, 1 sap'ro-, 2 săp'ro- From Greek *sapros*, rotten (< *sēpō* rot) a combining form — **sap"ro-don'ti-a**, *n* Caries of the teeth — **sap"ro-gen'ic**, *a* Productive of putrefaction, developing in or living upon putrefying matter **sa-prog'e-nousŧ** — **sap'rol**, *n* A dark-brown oily mixture of crude cresols used as a disinfectant a trade name — **Sap"-ro-leg'ni-a**, *n* *Bot* 1 A genus of saprolegniaceous fungi reproducing non-sexually by peculiar swarm-spores and sexually by oospores 2 [s-] A fungus of this genus as the *saprolegnia* that causes salmon-disease — **sap"ro-leg"ni-a'ce-æ**, *n. pl* *Bot* A family of phycomycetous fungi typical of the order *Saprolegniales* They live in water on the dead bodies of plants and animals Propagation is effected gener-

ally by zoospores **Sap"ro-leg-nl'e-æt.**—**sap"ro-leg"nl-a'ceous**, *a* **sap"ro-leg'nl-ous‡**; **sap"ro-leg'nized‡.**—**Sap"ro-leg"nl-a'les**, *n pl. Bot* An order of phycomycetous fungi, mostly aquatic molds—**sap'ro-lite**, *n Geol* Thoroughly decomposed, earthy, but untransported rock—**sap"-ro-lit'ic**, *a*

sap'roll"er, *n* See SAP², *n*

sap"ro-my"l-oph'yl-lous, *a* [Rare] Carrion-loving—**Sap"ro-myz'l-dæ**, *n pl Entom* A family of acalyptrate flies **Sap"ro-my'za**, *n* (t g)—**sap"ro-my'zid**, *a* & *n*—**sap"ro-my'zoid**, *a*—**sap'ro-nel**, *n* The more or less decayed plankton matter, animal organism, algæ, spores, etc., entering into the composition of many coals, and constituting the greater part of cannel coals, bogheads, kerosene shales, etc It is the mother-substance of petroleum name given by Potonie—**sap'ro-pel-ic**, *a*—**Sa-proph'a-ga**, *n pl. Entom* A division of lamellicorn beetles that feed on decomposing matter—**sa-proph'a-gan**, *n*—**sa-proph'a-gous**, *a* **1.** Feeding on decomposing substances **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Saprophaga*—**sap'ro-phile**, *n* A bacterium which can flourish only upon previously decomposed substances—**sa-proph'i-lous**, *a*

sap'ro-phyte, 1 sap'ro-fait, 2 săp'ro-fȳt, *n Biol* An organism that lives upon dead organic matter, as certain fungous or other plants without chlorophyl, various bacteria, etc [< SAPRO- + Gr *phyton*, see PHYTO-]—**sap"ro-phyt'ic**, *a* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a saprophyte, as, the *saprophytic* nutrition of an infusorian **2** Saprogenous **sap-roph'i-lous‡.**—**sap"ro-phyt'i-cal-ly**, *adv* After the manner of a saprophyte—**sap'ro-phyt"-ism**, *n* The nature or condition of a saprophyte

sa-prop'y-ra, *n Pathol* Putrid fever, contagious typhus, or hospital fever **sap'ro-ty"phus‡.**—**sa-pros'to-mus**, *n* **1** Foulness of the breath **2** A person having an offensive breath—**sa-pros'to-mous**, *a* [timber

sap'-rot", 1 sap'-rot', 2 săp'-rŏt', *n* Dry rot, a disease of

sap'sa"go, 1 sap'sē"go, 2 săp'să'ĝo, *n* Sapsago cheese See CHEESE [Cor of G *schabzieger*, < *schaben* shave, + *zieger* whey]

sap'suck"er, 1 sap'suk"ər, 2 săp'sŭk"er, *n* [U S] **1.** Any small black-and-white woodpecker of the genus *Sphyrapicus*, especially the **yellow-bellied sapsucker** (*S varius*) which damages orchard-trees by exposing and devouring the sap-wood **2.** Any small spotted woodpecker, as the hairy, downy, and red-bellied species See WOODPECKER



Yellow-bellied Sapsucker 1/4

sap'-tube", 1 sap'-tiūb', 2 săp'-tūb', *n Bot* A vessel that conveys sap

sap"u-cai'a, 1 sap'u-kai'ə, 2 sap'u-ci'a *n* [Pg (Braz)] The tree that bears the sapucaia-nut **sap"u-kay'a‡**—**sap"u-cai'a-nut"**, *n* One of the edible seeds of several Brazilian trees of the genus *Lecythis*, especially *L zabucayo* and *L amazonum*, of the myrtle family, allied to the Brazil-nut, but superior in flavor and digestibility See LECYTHIS and MONKEY-POT **sap"u-cay'a-nut"‡.**

sap'-wood", 1 sap'-wud', 2 săp'-wŏŏd', *n* The new wood next the bark of an exogenous tree, which contains much of the sap, alburnum See illus under EXOGEN

Sa-pyg'i-dæ, 1 sə-pij'i-di, 2 sa-pŷg'i-dē, *n pl Entom* A family of fossorial hymenopters or digger-wasps with prothorax extended backward, first 2 abdominal segments coalescent, and hindmost legs short **Sa-py'ga**, *n* (t g) [< Gr *sōs*, sound, + *pygē*, rump]—**sa-py'gid**, *a* & *n*—**sa-py'goid**, *a*

sar, 1 sär, 2 sar, *n* Same as SARGO

S. A. R., *abbr.* Sons of the American Revolution, [F] *Son Altesse Royale* (*His Royal Highness*)

Sar, *abbr* Sardinia Sardinian

Sar'a-a, 1 sar'i-ə, 2 sär'a-a, *n Bib* (Douai)

sa'rab, 1 sə'rab, 2 sa'răb, *n* [Ar] A mirage, among the Arabians a common emblem of deceit hence, deceit

Sar"a-ba'ite, 1 sar'ə-bē'ait, 2 sär'a-bā'it, *n* One of a company of vagrant Oriental monks of the early church, who submitted to no superior and were reputed disorderly [< LL *Sarabaitæ*]

sar'a-band, 1 sar'ə-band, 2 săr'a-bănd, *n* **1.** A stately Spanish dance of Moorish origin, originally for a single dancer and accompanied with singing, but later a contra-dance **2.** Music for such a dance or written in its measured triple time Arrangements in the strongly accentuated rhythm of the saraband have been adopted by Handel, Bach, etc

> Nor far some Andalusian *saraband*
> Would sound to many a native roundelay
> CAMPBELL *Gertrude of Wyoming* pt 1, st 5

[< F *sarabande*, < Sp *zarabanda*, < Per *serbend*, song] **sar'a-bande‡**

Sar"a-bi'as, 1 sar'ə-bai'əs, 2 săr'a-bī'as *n Bib* (Apocrypha) [Gr] *1 Esd* ix, 48

Sar'a-cen, 1 sar'ə-sen, 2 săr'a-çĕn, *n* One of the nomad Arabs of the Syro-Arabian desert who harassed the frontiers of the Roman empire, hence, after Mohammed, a Moslem enemy of the empire in general, a Moslem enemy of the medieval Christians, loosely, a member of any people against whom Crusaders fought

> So the Arabs or *Saracens* as they are also called as soon as they had embraced the faith of Mahomet, held it to be their duty to spread their faith everywhere, which in fact became to conquer the whole world
> E A FREEMAN *General Sketch* p 117 [H H & CO]

[< F *sarrasin* < LL *Saracenus* < Gr *Sarakēnos*, < Ar *sharqin*, Oriental, eastern, < *sharq*, rising sun, < *sharaqa*, rise]—**Saracen's consound** (*Bot*), a European groundsel or ragwort (*Senecio saracenicus*) formerly used as a vulnerary and deobstruent **Saracen's comfrey‡**—**Saracen stone**, gray wether—**Sar'a-cen-ism**, *n* Mohammedanism

Sar"a-cen'ic, 1 sar'ə-sen'ik, 2 săr'a-çĕn'ic, *a* Of or pertaining to the Saracens [< LL *Saracenicus*, < *Saracenus* see SARACEN] **Sar"a-cen'i-cal‡.**—**Saracenic architecture**, the brilliantly colored and decorated style of architecture typical of the period of Moslem supremacy, characterized by pointed and horseshoe arches minarets arabesques, etc Compare ARABIAN, MOHAMMEDAN MOORISH and plate of ARCHITECTURE, fig 8, also chart of ARCHITECTURE

sar"a-cen'i-cum, 1 sar'ə-sen'i-kum, 2 săr'a-çĕn'i-cŭm, *n* [LL] Sarsenet

Sa'ra-da, 1 sə'rə-də 2 sə'ra-da, *n* **1.** See CALENDAR **2** A Hindu alphabet akin to Nagari [< *Ghāradā* Naudan, said to be the first to reduce the language to writing]

sa-raf', 1 sə-rāf' 2 ə-raf', *n* A money changer See SHROFF

sar'a-fan, 1 sar'ə-fan, 2 săr'a-făn, *n* A sleeveless mantle worn by Russian peasant women

Sar"a-gos'sa, 1 sar ə-gos'ə, 2 săr'a-ĝŏs'a, *n* **1.** A province in N E Spain, 6,726 sq m **2.** Its capital, former capital of Aragon, captured by the French Feb 20, 1809

sar'a-gu, 1 sar'ə-gū, 2 săr'a-ĝu *n* Same as SARGO

Sa'rah, 1 sē'rə, 2 sā'ra, *n* **1.** A feminine personal name **Sa'rat.** D G It Pg Sp Sw **Sa'ra**, 1 sā'rə 2 sa'ra, F **Sa"ra'**, 1 sa'rā', 2 sa'ra' **2.** *Bib* (1) The wife of Abraham *Gen* xvii, 15 (2) The wife of Tobias *Tob* iii, 7 [Heb, princess]

Sa'rah Gamp. In Dickens's *Martin Chuzzlewit*, a sick-nurse addicted to gin, lying, and quotations from her fictitious friend "Mrs Harris" Compare GAMP

Sa'rah Grand Pseudonym of Mrs F E M'Fall

Sa'ral, 1 sē'rul *or* -rl., 2 sā'rl *or* -rāl, *n Bib* The original name of Sarah, wife of Abraham *Gen* xi, 29 [Heb, Jah is prince]

Sa-ra'las, 1 sə-rē'yəs *or* -rəl'əs, 2 sa-rā'yas *or* -rī'as, *n Bib* (Apocrypha) *1 Esd* v, 5

Sa'ra-ites, 1 sē'ri-aits, 2 sā'ra-its, *n pl Bib* (Douai)

Sa"ra-je'vo, *n* Same as SERAJEVO

sa"ra-ma-yul'lon, 1 sā'rə-mə-yūl'on, 2 sā'ra-ma-yul'ŏn, *n* [Porto Rico] A grebe **sar"a-ma'yo‡**. [*1 Mac* xiv, 28

Sar'a-mel, 1 sar'ə-mel, 2 săr'a-mĕl, *n Bib* (Apocrypha)

Sa'ran, 1 sā'run, 2 sa'rŭn, *n* [Hind] **1.** The bow of Vishnu **2.** [s-] A violin-like instrument used by the Hindus

Sar'a-nac, 1 sar'ə-nak, 2 săr'a-năc, *n* **1.** A series of lakes in S Franklin county, N Y, known as **Upper, Middle,** and **Lower Saranac**; the largest, Upper Saranac Lake, 8 by 2 m **2.** A river in N E New York, length, 100 m from Saranac lakes to Lake Champlain **3. S Lake,** a village in Franklin and Essex counties N Y

sa'ran-gi, 1 sā'ruŋ-gi, 2 sa'rŭŋ-ĝi, *n* [E Ind] A violin-like instrument used by Hindus and Mohammedans

sar"an-gous'ty, 1 sar'an-gūs'ti, 2 săr'ăn-ĝus'ty, *n* Waterproof stucco to preserve walls, etc, from dampness [< Pers *sarəngushti*, thin paste for painting tips of fingers]

sar"an-jam', 1 sur'un-jām' *or* -jŏm', 2 sŭr'ŭn-jam' *or* -jăm', *n* [Hind] Same as JAGHIR

sa-ra'pe, *n* [Sp Am] Same as SERAPE

Sa'raph, 1 sē'raf, 2 sā'răf, *n Bib* *1 Chron* iv, 22

Sa-ra'pis, *n* Same as SERAPIS

sa'ras, 1 sē'rəs 2 sā'ras, *n* The sarus

Sa-ra'sar, 1 sə-rē'sər, 2 sa-rā'sar, *n Bib* (Douai)

Sa"ra-sa'te y Na-vas'cu-es, 1 sā'ra-sā'tē i na-vās'kū-ĕs, 2 sa'ra-sa'te ŷ na-vas'cu-es, **Pablo Martin Melitón de** (3/10 1844–9/11 1908) A Spanish violinist and composer. **Sa"ra-sa'te‡.**

sar'a-sin, sar'a-sine, *n* Same as SARRASIN

Sar'as-wa"ti, 1 sar'əs-wa'ti, 2 sär'as-wā'ti, *n* [Hind] See VACH **Sar'as-va'ti‡.** [(Douai)

Sar"a-tha'sar, 1 *sar ə-thē'sər*, 2 *săr'a-thā'sar*, *n Bib*

Sa-ra'thi, 1 sə-rē'thai, 2 sa-rā'thi, *n Bib* (Douai)

Sa"ra-tof', 1 sā"ra-tof', 2 sa ra-tŏf', *n* **1.** A government of S European Russia, 32,610 sq m **2** Its capital **Sa"ra-toff'‡; Sa"ra-toy'‡**

Sar"a-to'ga, 1 sar'ə-tō'gə, 2 săr'a-tō'ga, *a* [U S] **1.** Designating a certain variety of large traveling trunk **2.** Designating mineral-water from the springs at Saratoga

Sar"a-to'ga, *n* **1.** A lake in Saratoga county, N Y 7 by 2 m **2.** A county in E New York 830 sq m, county-seat, Ballston Spa—**Saratoga Springs**, a village in Saratoga county, N Y summer resort, noted for its mineral springs Here the British General Burgoyne surrendered to General Gates, Oct 17 1777

sar'au, *n* [E Ind] Same as SEROW

Sa"ra-vi'a, 1 sā"ra-vi'ə, 2 sa'ra-vi'a, **Hadrian A** (1/1531–1/11611) A Spanish reformer and theologian, translator of *Authorized Version of the Bible (1611), from Genesis to 2 Kings*

Sa-ra'wak, 1 sə-rā'wak, 2 sa-ra'wăk, *n* **1.** A British protectorate in Borneo, 55 000 sq m, it is governed by a rajah, and succession is hereditary in the family of Brooke **2.** Its capital formerly, Kuchin—**Sa-ra wak-ese**, *a* & *n*

sa-ra'wak-ite, 1 sə-rā'wak-ait, 2 sa-ra'wak-it, *n Mineral* A soft yellow antimony oxychlorid that occurs in minute crystals [< *Sarawak*, Borneo]

Sa"ra-wan', 1 sā'ra-wūn' 2 sa'ra-wan', *n* **1.** A province in N central Baluchistan, 15,000 sq m **2.** Its capital

sar'ba-cand, 1 sär'bə-kand, 2 sar'ba-cănd, *n* A blowgun Compare SUMPITAN [< OF *sarbacane*] **sar'a-ba-can‡; sar'ba-cane‡.**

sar'blit‡, *interj* [Scot] An exclamation of sorrow

sarc-, Same as SARCO-

sar'casm, 1 sär'kazm, 2 săr'çăzm, *n* **1.** A keenly ironical, scornful, or taunting expression, a satirical remark or expression, cutting and reproachful language, as, withering *sarcasm* **2.** The use of sarcastic language, that form of irony in which the speaker is actuated by enmity or scorn [< F *sarcasme*, < L *sarcasmus*, < Gr *sarkasmos*, < *sarkazō*, see SARCASTIC] Syn. see BANTER

sar'cast, *n* [Rare] A sarcastic person

> Jerrold has been called a cynic and a *sarcast*
> M ADDEY in *Knickerbocker Magazine* Nov, 1859, p 478

sar-cas'tic, 1 sar-kas'tik, 2 sar-căs'tic, *a* **1.** Characterized by or of the nature of sarcasm **2.** Given to sarcasm, taunting

> Christina, duchess-dowager of Milan, to whom the royal Bluebeard (Henry VIII) offered his hand, declined the honour with this *sarcastic* observation that 'If she had had two heads, one should have been at his service' AGNES STRICKLAND *Queens of England, Katherine Howard* in vol II p 386 [BELL 1884]

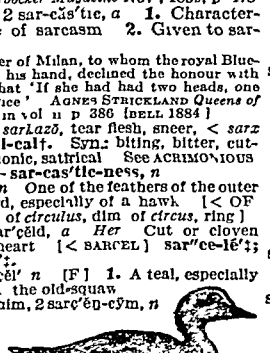
[< F *sarcastique*, < Gr *sarkazō*, tear flesh, sneer, < *sarx* (*sark-*), flesh] **sar-cas'ti-cal‡.** Syn.: biting, bitter, cutting, cynical ironical, sardonic, satirical See ACRIMONIOUS—**sar-cas'ti-cal-ly**, *adv*—**sar-cas'tic-ness**, *n*

sar'cel, 1 sär'sel, 2 sar'çĕl *n* One of the feathers of the outer joint of the wing of a bird, especially of a hawk [< OF *cercel*, < L *circellus*, dim of *circulus*, dim of *circus*, ring]

sar'celed, 1 sär'seld, 2 sar'çĕld, *a Her* Cut or cloven through the middle, as a heart [< SARCEL] **sar"ce-lé'‡; sar'celled‡; sar"cel-lé'‡.**

sar"celle', 1 sar sel', 2 sar çĕl' *n* [F] **1.** A teal, especially the garganey **2** A duck the old-squaw

sarc'en-chyme, 1 särs'en-kaim, 2 sarç'ĕn-cȳm, *n* *Spong* The gelatinous mesodermal matrix of the higher sponges, consisting of small polygonal granular cells [< SARC- + Gr *enchyma* see ENCHYMA]—**sarc"en-chym'a-tous**, *a*



Sarcelle 1/12

sarce'net, *n* Same as SARSENET

sarc'e-pip'lo-cele, *n* Same as SARCOEPIPLOCELE

Sar-ched'o-nus, 1 sär-ked'o-nus 2 sar-cĕd'o-nŭs *n Bib* (Apocrypha) Esarhaddon *Tob* i, 21

sar'cic, 1 sär'sik, 2 sär'çic, *a E cl* Designating a Gnostic believer in the resurrection of the body opposed to *pneumatic*, which designated a believer in the spiritual resurrection [< Gr *sarkikos*, < *sarx*, flesh]

sar-cid'i-um, 1 sar-sid'i-um, 2 săr-çid'i-ŭm, *n* [-I-A, *pl*] *Pathol* Any fleshy excrescence, a caruncle carnosity [< Gr *sarkidion*, dim of *sarx* (*sark-*), flesh] **sar'ci-on‡**

sar'ci-lis, 1 sär'si-lis, 2 sar'çi-lis, *n* A coarse woolen cloth formerly worn by persons of the lowest classes and by beggars [< LL *sarciatus*, coarse cloth]

sar'cin, 1 sär'sin, 2 sar'çin, *n* Same as HYPOXANTHIN [< Gr *sarkinos*, fleshy, < *sarx* (*sark-*), flesh]

Sar-ci'na, 1 sar-sai'nə, 2 sar-çi'na, *n Bacteriol* **1.** A genus of non-ciliated spheroidal bacteria of the family *Coccaceæ*, in which the cocci divide in three planes perpendicular to each other, but cling together in cuboidal packets See BACTERIA **2** [s-] A bacterium belonging to this genus. [< L *sarcina*, bundle, < *sarcio*, mend]—**sar-ci'na-form**, *a* Shaped like a sarcina—**sar-cin'ic**, *a* Relating to or caused by sarcina **sar'ci-nous‡.**

sar-ci'tes, 1 sar-sai'tiz, 2 sar-çi'tĕs, *n Pathol* A general dropsy, anasarca [< Gr *sarx* (*sark-*), flesh]

sar-ci'tis, 1 *sar-sai'tis or -si'tis*, 2 *sar-çi'tis or -çi'tis*, *n Pathol.* Same as MYOSITIS [< Gr *sarx* (*sark-*), flesh]

sar'co-, } 1 sär'ko-, särk-, 2 sär'co-, sărc- From Greek
sarc-, } *sarx* (*sark-*), flesh combining forms—**sar"co-ad"e-no'ma**, *n Pathol* Sarcoma combined with adenoma—**sar-cob'a-sis**, *n Bot* Same as CARCERULE—**Sar-cob'a-tus**, *n Bot* A monotypic genus of North-American shrubs of the goosefoot family *Sarcobatus vermiculatis* is the greasewood—**sar'co-blast**, *n Biol* A germinating protoplasmic particle—**sar"co-blas'tic**, *a*—**sar"co-car"ci-no'ma**, *n Pathol* A tumor partaking of the nature of both sarcoma and carcinoma—**sar'co-carp**, *n Bot* The succulent part of a drupaceous fruit, a fleshy mesocarp, between the epicarp and the endocarp, as the fleshy edible part of a plum or a peach See illus under EPICARP—**sar'co-cele**, *n* Cancer of the testicle, fleshy tumor of the testicle; cystic disease of the testicle

sar'co-col, 1 sär'ko-kol, 2 sär'co-cŏl, *n* A resin or gum imported from Arabia and Persia in light-yellow or red grains: named from its supposed value in promoting the healing of wounds and ulcers and formation of new flesh It was formerly erroneously supposed to be obtained from a plant of the penæa family (*Sarcocolla squamosa* or *Penæa sarcocolla*), and these were named accordingly [< L *sarcocolla*, < Gr *sarkokolla*, < *sarx* (*sark-*), flesh, + *kolla*, glue] **sar"co-col'la‡**—**sar"co-col'lin**, *n Chem* A brownish, semi-transparent, amorphous compound ($C_{18}H_{21}O_8$) in sarcocol, separated by treatment by ether

Sar"co-col'la, 1 sär'ko-kol'ə, 2 sar'co-cŏl'a *n Bot* **1.** A genus of South-African low shrubs belonging to the family *Penæaceæ* They have opposite entire leaves and axillary clustered flowers red or yellow, with long perianth tubes bearing four recurved lobes **2.** [s-] Same as SARCOCOL

Sar"co-cys'ti-dæ, *n pl Protoz* The *Sarcocystidea* as a family **Sar"co-cys'tis**, *n* (t g)—**sar"-co-cys'tid**, *n.*—**sar"co-cys'toid**, *a*—**Sar"co-cys-tid'e-a**, *n pl Protoz.* An order of *Sporozoa* with tubular protoplasmic bodies developing numerous ovoid spores, from which falciform young emerge—**sar"co-cys-tid'e-an**, *a* & *n.* **sar"co-cys-tid'i-an‡**; **sar"co-cys'toid‡.**—**sar'co-cyte**, *n* In gregarines, the pellucid cytoplasm underlying the cuticle

sar'code, 1 sär'kōd, 2 sar'cōd *n Biol* The substance forming the basis of animal bodies animal protoplasm a name applied by Dujardin in 1835 and mostly used of the undifferentiated substance of lower animals [< Gr *sarkōdēs*, *sarkoeid's* like flesh < *sarx* (*sar* -), flesh, + *eidos* see -OID]—**sar'co-dal**, *a* **sar'codet‡**, **sar-cod'let‡**; **sar'co-dous‡.**

sar'co-derm, *n* **1.** *Bot* A layer usually apparent and sometimes fleshy, between the outer and inner integuments of a seed **2** A sarcocarp **sar"co-der'ma‡**—**Sar-co'des**, *n. Bot* A curious monotypic genus of parasitic plants of the family *Monot opaceæ* *Sarcodes sanguinea* is the snow-plant.—**sar"co-dic'ty-um**, *n Protoz* A protoplasmic network on the surface of the calymma of a radiolarian—**Sar"co-di'na**, *n pl Protoz* The *rhizopoda*—**sar"co-en"chon-dro'ma**, *n Med* Sarcoma and enchondroma combined—**sar"co-e-pip'lo-cele**, *n* Omental hernia, or hernia of the caul, complicated with a fleshy tumor, sometimes with cystic disease of the testicle—**sar"co-ep"i-plom'pha-lo-cele**, *n.* Umbilical hernia formed by indurated caul or complicated with a fleshy tumor **sar"co-ep"i-plom'pha-lus‡**—**sar"co-gen'ic**, *a Physiol* Having flesh-forming properties; forming flesh **sar-cog'e-nous‡**—**sar-cog'no-my**, *n.* [Rare] The science of the correspondence and sympathy between the entire surface of the brain and the entire surface of the body introduced by J R Buchanan in 1842

sar'coid, 1 sär'koid, 2 sar'cŏid **I** *a Biol* Resembling or composed of sarcode, flesh-like **II.** *n* A structural element of the sarcoid tissue of a sponge [< Gr *sarkoeidēs*; see SARCODE]

sar"co-lac'tate, *n* Any salt of sarcolactic acid—**sar"co-lac'tic**, *a Chem* Of, pertaining to, or derived from flesh and milk—**sarcolactic acid**, same as PARALACTIC ACID—**sar"-co-lem'ma**, *n Anat* The elastic structureless sheet that invests striated muscular fibers—**sar"co-lem'mic**, *a* **sar"co-lem'mous‡**—**sar'co-lin(es**, *a Mineral* Flesh-colored—**sar'co-lite**, *n Mineral* A vitreous, flesh-red calcium-sodium-aluminum silicate ($Ca,Na)_3Al_2Si_3O_{12}$, crystallizing in the tetragonal system—**sar'co-lobe**, *n Bot* A fleshy cotyledon or seed-leaf, as those of a bean

sar-col'o-gy, 1 sar-kel'o-ji, 2 sar-cŏl'o-ĝy, *n* **1.** The branch of anatomy that treats of the softer tissues of the body **2** [Recent] The science or study of the dynamic qualities thought by some to reside in the flesh of different organs, particularly as shown by the effect that certain extractives of those organs have when administered internally

> The science of *sarcology* and the new way opened up by Brown-Séquard and Dr Hammond suggest higher possibilities
> WALLACE WOOD in *Science* [New York] Sept 22, 1893, p 162.

[< SARCO- + -LOGY]—**sar"co-log'ic** or **-i-cal**, *a*—**sar-col'o-gist**, *n*

sar'co-ly‡te, 1 sär'ko-lait 2 sar'co-lȳt, *n* A many-nucleated giant cell, present in decomposing muscle [< SARCO- + Gr *lytikos*, that looses]

sar-co'ma, 1 sar-kō'mə, 2 sar-cō'ma, *n* [-TA, *pl*] **1** A tumor or group of tumors often malignant composed of quasi-connective tissue in which the cell-elements predominate; loosely, any kind of fleshy excrescence **2** *Bot* A fleshy disk [< *Gr sarkōma*, < *sarx* (*sarl-*), flesh]—**adipose sarcoma**, a fatty tumor of the consistence of suet enclosed in a thin cellular capsule—**lymphatic s**, a gland-like, round-celled tumor of a fatty consistence—**mammary s**, a tumor composed of variously shaped cells and having the consistence of a mammary gland—**myeloid s**, a tumor formed of colossal many-nucleated cells, composed of the constituents of marrow and of the connective tissue between layers of bones and having a semicartilaginous consistence **giant-celled s‡**—**sar"co-ma-to'sis**, *n* A disease characterized by the development of manifold fatty sarcomatous tumors on various parts of the body—**sar-com'a-**

tous, *a* Relating to or having the characteristics of sarcoma

sar-com'a-trix, *n* *Protoz* The protoplasm forming a layer on the exterior of the capsular membrane — **sar"co-mel'a-nin,** *n* The dusky coloring-matter present in a melanosarcoma — **sar'co-mere,** *n* *Anat* One of the segments into which a sarcostyle appears to be divided by transverse septa — **sar-com'pha-lus,** *n* A hard fleshy tumor at or near the umbilicus **sar-com'pha-lo-cele‡; sar-com'pha-lon‡; sar-com'pha-lum‡**

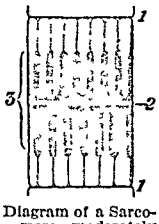


Diagram of a Sarcomere, moderately extended
1 1 Membrane of Krause 2 Hensen's disk 3 Sarcous element of Bowman

Sar-coph'a-gal, 1 sar-kof'a-gə, 2 sar-cŏf'a-ga *n pl* *Mam* A suborder of marsupials with teeth of three kinds and carnivorous habits, as the dasyures [< L *sarcophaga*, neut pl of *sarcophagus* see SARCOPHAGUS]

Sar"co-phag'i-dæ, 1 sär-ko-faj'ı-dı, 2 sar-cō-făj'ı-dē, *n pl* *Lntom* The *Sarcophaginæ* classified as a family — **Sar"co-pha-gi'næ,** *n pl* A subfamily of *Muscidæ*, characterized by a bristly abdomen and carnivorous habits including the flesh-flies See FLESH-FLY under FLESH **Sar-coph'a-ga‡,** *n* (t g) — **sar-coph'a-gan,** *n* A flesh-fly

sar-coph'a-gous, *a* 1 Carnivorous flesh-eating 2 Of or pertaining to the *Sarcophaga* **sar-coph'a-gal‡**

sar-coph'a-gus, 1 sar-kof'ə-gus, 2 sar-cŏf'a-gŭs, *n* [-GI, 1 -jaı, 2 -gī, *pl*] **1.** A stone coffin or a chest-like tomb, often decorative or architectural, and bearing elaborate carvings and inscriptions Hence a large ornamental coffin of marble or stone placed in a crypt or exposed to view in a mausoleum or other building **2.** A kind of limestone, used by the Greeks for coffins alleged to consume the flesh of corpses laid in it sometimes termed *Assian stone* or *lapis Assius*, from the place of its discovery, Assos, in Lycia


Greek Sarcophagus

So-called Sarcophagus of Alexander from the royal necropolis at Sidon

3 A kind of wine-cooler, forming part of a sideboard used in the 18th century [< F *sarcophage*, < L *sarcophagus*, flesh-eating, < Gr *sarkophagos*, < *sarx* (*sark-*), flesh, + *phagein*, eat] **sar-coph'agel**

sar-coph'a-gy‡, *n* The practise of eating flesh

sar'co-phile, 1 sär'ko-fil *or* -fāl, 2 sar'co-fil *or* -fīl, *n* *Mam* **1** A sarcophilus **2** Any flesh-eating animal [< SARCO- + Gr *phileō* love] — **sar-coph'i-lous,** *a* Fond of flesh, sarcophagous — **sar-coph'i-lus,** *n* [-LI, *pl*] A dasyuroid marsupial (genus *Sarcophilus*), as the Tasmanian devil See illus of TASMANIAN DEVIL, under DEVIL

Sar'co-phyte, 1 sär'ko-fāıt, 2 sar'co-fīt, *n* *Bot* A genus of South-African parasitic plants of the family *Balanophoraceæ* There is only one species (*S sanguinea*), a red fleshy leafless herb found growing usually on species of *Mimosa* The flowers are dicecious There are 3 free stamens in each perianth, the latter being 3-lobed [< SARCO- + Gr *phyton*, plant]

sar'co-plasm, *n* The substance resembling hyaloplasm that lies between the columns of a striated muscle-fiber **sar"co-plas'ma‡** — **sar"co-plas'mic,** *a* — **sar'co-plast,** *n* One of the rounded bodies found in developing muscle-fiber from which the striated substance appears to be formed — **sar"co-plas'tic,** *a* — **sar"co-pol-et'ic,** *a* Sarcogenic — **Sar-cop'tes,** *n* **1** A genus typical of *Sarcoptidæ* — **Sar-cop'ti-dæ,** *n pl* *Arach* A family of acarideans, especially those without tracheæ as the itch-mites — **sar-cop'tic,** *a* Pertaining to or caused by sarcoptids, as the itch-mite — **sar-cop'tid,** *n* — **sar-cop'told,** *a* — **sar"co-pu-o'des,** *n pl* Excreted substances having the appearance of pus mixed with fleshy matter, as in the sputum of consumptives — **Sar"co-rham'phi,** *n pl* *Ornith* The *Cathartidæ* as a suborder — **Sar"co-rham'phus,** *n* *Ornith* The genus comprising the true condors — **sar"co-sep'tum,** *n* *Zooph* One of the fleshy septa of an anthozoan alternating with a skleroseptum — **sar'co-sin,** *n* A colorless crystalline compound ($C_4H_7NO_2$) contained in creatin, from which it is derived when the latter is decomposed, as by boiling with barium peroxid **sar'co-sine‡**

sar-co'sis, 1 sar-kō'sis, 2 sar-cō'sis, *n* **1.** Production of fleshlike tumors **2** An abnormal development of muscle or flesh sarcoma [< Gr *sarkōsis*, < *sarkoō*, make flesh] — **sar-cot'ic** *Med* **I** *a* Promotive of increase of flesh **II.** *n* A sarcotic medicine

sar'co-some, *n* **1** The soft tissue of a coral-polyp **2.** The contractile portion of a muscle-fibril [< SARCO- + Gr *soma* body] **sar"co-so'ma‡** — **sar'co-sperm,** *n* Same as SARCODERM, 1 — **sar'co-spore,** *n* *Bot* A plant with fleshy disseminules — **Sar"co-spo-rid'i-a,** *n pl* An order of sporozoa They are found chiefly in the striped muscle-fibers **Sar"co-spor'i-da‡** — **sar"co-spo-rid"i-o'sis,** *n* The condition caused by infection with *Sarcosporidia*

Sar"co-stem'ma, 1 sär"ko-stem'ə, 2 sar co-stĕm'a, *n* *Bot* A genus of tropical Old World asclepiadaceous climbing or erect shrubs often epiphytal, and either leafless or else bearing linear or cordate leaves and strongly scented white yellow or purple flowers in umbels the calyx 5-cleft *S brunonianum*, a yellow-flowered cultivated climber, is the best-known species [< SARCO- + STEMMA]

sar"co-sto'sis, *n* *Pathol* The ossification of muscular tissue — **sar'co-style,** *n* *Anat* **1** One of the fine longitudinal elements running from end to end of a striated muscular fiber a muscular fibril muscle-column **2** *Zooph* The protoplasmic contents of a sarcotheca — **sar"co-the'ca,** *n* [-CÆ *pl*] *Zooph* The outer walls of a thread-cell — **sar"co-ther"a-peu'tics,** *n* *Med* The use of animal extracts as curative agents — **sar-coth'la-sis,** *n* A deep bruise of the flesh with discoloration of the part **sar"co-thla'si-a‡,**

sar'cous, 1 sär'kus 2 sar'cŭs *a* Of, pertaining to, or composed of flesh or muscle [< Gr *sarx* (*sarl-*), flesh] — **sar-cous element** (*Anat*), the darker contractile portion of a sarcomere, believed by Bowman to be the ultimate constituent of muscle See illus under SARCOMERE

Sar-cox'ie, 1 sar-koks'ı, 2 sar-cŏks'ı, *n* A township and city in Jasper county, Mo

Sar-cu'ra, 1 sar-kiū'rə, 2 sar-cū'ra *n pl* *Ich* A suborder of batoidean fishes including the thick-tailed rays See under RAY", *n* [< SARC- + Gr *oura* tail]

sard, 1 särd, 2 sard, *n* The deep-red, yellow, or brown variety of carnelian, translucently blood-red used as a gem

The ring I possess is a fine *sard* engraved with a subject from Homer GEORGE ELIOT *Romola* p 316 [R]

[< F *sarde*, < L *sarda*, < Gr *sardion*, < *Sardios*, Sardian, < *Sardeis*, Sardis]

sar'da-chate, 1 sär'də-kēt, 2 sär'da-cāt, *n* *Mineral* A variety of agate with reddish bands of carnelian, carnelian agate [< L *sardachates*, < Gr *sardion* (see SARD) + *achatēs* agate < *Achatēs*, river in Sicily]

Sar"da-na-pa'lus, 1 sar də-nə-pā'lus, 2 sar'da-na-pā'lŭs, *n* Ashur-banī-pal Greek form of the name of the Assyrian king who united Assyria and Babylonia fl 668–624 B C , subject of tragedy by Byron

sar'dar, *n* Same as SIRDAR

sarde, 1 särd 2 sard, *n* [F] Same as NORDCAPER

sar'del, 1 sär'del, 2 sar'dĕl, *n* **1.** A sardine **2** A small clupeoid fish (*Clupea aurita*) of the Mediterranean, often prepared as a sardine [< OF *sardelle*, < L *sarda* sardine, < Gr *sarda*, kind of tunny < *Sardō*, Sardinia] **sar"delle'‡.**

Sar'di-an, 1 sär'di-an, 2 sar'di-an **I** *a* Belonging or relating to Sardis **II.** *n* A native or citizen of Sardis

sar-di'a-sis, 1 sar-dai'ə-sis, 2 sar-dī'a-sis, *n* *Pathol* The sardonic laugh or cynic spasm [< *sard-* in SARDONIC] **sar"do-nī'a-sis‡.**

sar-di'na, 1 sar-dī'nə, 2 sar-dī'na, *n* [Sp Am] A sardine, especially an anchovy (*Engraulis luctidus*) of Mexican waters

sar-dine'ı,] 1 sar-dīn', 2 sär-dīn' (-ım), *n* **1** One of **sar-din'r,**] various small clupeoid fishes preserved in oil as a delicacy, especially the European pilchard (*Clupea pilchardus*) The **Spanish sardine** (*C pseudohispanica*), of Florida and the West Indies and the **California** s or sardina (*C sagax*) are similar species

2 The young of the herring, menhaden, or some like fish similarly prepared **3.** [Local, U S] (1) The Gulf menhaden (*Brevoortia patronus*) (2) An anchovy (*Stolephorus browni*) **4.** [Trinidad] A fresh-water characinoid fish of the subfamily *Tetragonopterinæ* **5.** [Slang] A person of small account or mean habits [F , < L *sardina*, < Gr *sardinē*, < *Sardō*, Sardinia, near which it was caught] — **scaled sardine,** any herring of the genus *Sardinella*

sar'dine', 1 sär'dın, 2 sar'dīn (-ın), *n* [OF] **1.** Same as SARD **2** Same as SARDIUS **sar'din-er‡**

Sar-din'i-a, 1 sar-din'i-ə, 2 sar-din'i-an, *n* **1** An Italian island in the Mediterranean sea, 164 by 61 m capital Cagliari **2** A former kingdom (1720–1860), now merged in the kingdom of Italy, it included the island of Sardinia with Savoy and Piedmont

Sar-din'i-an, 1 sar-din'i-ən, 2 sar-din'i-an **I.** *a* Of or pertaining to (1) the island of Sardinia, or (2) the kingdom of Sardinia See ITALIAN **II.** *n* A native or naturalized inhabitant of Sardinia

sar-din'i-an-ite, 1 sar-din'i-ən-aıt, 2 sar-din'i-an-īt, *n* *Mineral* A variety of anglesite ($PbSO_4$) that crystallizes in the monoclinic system [< *Sardinia*, island]

Sar'dis, 1 sär'dis, 2 sar'dis *n* **1** An ancient city in Asia Minor capital of Lydia **Sar'des‡** **2** A town in Panola county, Miss

Sar'dites, 1 sär'daits, 2 sar'dīts *n pl* *Bib* *Num* xxvi, 26

sar'di-us, 1 sär'di-us 2 sar'dī-ŭs, *n* **1** Same as SARD **2** One of the twelve stones in the breastplate of the Hebrew high priest a translation of the Hebrew word *odem*, thought by some to be the ruby See *Ex* xxix, 10 [LL , < Gr *sardios sardion* see SARD]

sar-don'ic, 1 sar-don'ik, 2 sär-dŏn'ic, *a* **1.** Insincere and derisive, scornfully or bitterly sarcastic, sneering

Schoppius who witnessed the martyrdom of Bruno wrote to a friend, with *sardonic* humor that the unhappy man had gone to relate in those worlds which he imagined how the Romans treat impious men and blasphemers C W SHIELDS *Final Philosophy* pt 1 p 59 (s 1877)

2 Unnatural, forced said of a show of gaiety or mirth, as, *sardonic* laughter, *sardonic* humor

The '*sardonic*' or Sardinian laugh, a laugh caused as was supposed, by a plant growing in Sardinia of which they who ate died laughing TRENCH *Words* lect iv, p 176 [L P & CO 1888]

[< F *sardonique*, < Gr *sardanios*, bitter, < *sairō*, grin, but said to be from *Sardonios*, Sardinian, from a bitter Sardinian plant] **sar-do'ni-an‡, sar-don'i-can‡** — **sar-don'ic-al-ly,** *adv*

sar-don'ic, *n* A kind of linen made at ancient Colchis [< Gr *Sardontos*, Sardinian (applied by the Greeks to Colchian linen) said to be applied to SINDON]

sar'do-nyx, 1 sär'do-niks, 2 sär'do-nĭks **I.** *a* *Her* In blazoning by precious stones, sanguine **II.** *n* A variety of onyx of alternate layers of light-colored chalcedony and reddish layers of carnelian or sard [L , < Gr *sardonyx*, < *sardion* (see SARD) + *onyx*, onyx]

Sar"dou', 1 sar'dū' 2 sar dư', **Victorien** (*b* 1831—11/11908) A French dramatist *Fédora*, *La Tosca*

Sa-re'a, 1 sə-rī'ə 2 sə-rē'a, *n* *Bib* (Apocrypha) *2 Esd* xiv, 24 — **Sa-re'as,** 1 sə-rī'əs 2 sə-rē'as, *n* *Bib* (Douai) — **Sar"e-bi'a,** 1 sar ı-boi'ə 2 sär e-bī'a, *n* *Bib* (Douai) — **Sar"e-bi'as,** 1 sar ı-boi'əs, 2 sär e-bī'as, *n* *Bib* (Douai) — **Sar'e-da,** 1 sar'ı-də, 2 sär'e-da, *n* *Bib* (Douai) — **Sa-red'a-tha,** 1 sə-red'ə-thə, 2 sa-rĕd'a-tha *n* *Bib* (Douai)

sa'ree, *n* Same as SARI

Sa-rep'ta, 1 sə-rep'tə 2 sa-rĕp'ta *n* *Bib* *Luke* iv, 26

sar-gas'so, 1 sar-gas'o 2 sar-găs'o, *n* [Pg] Gulfweed

sar-gas'so-weed"‡; sar-gas'sum‡ — **sar-gas'so-crab",** *n* One of the small crabs (*Planes minutus*) found on the floating algæ of the *Sargassum* — **s.-fish,** *n* A fish of the pediculate family *Antennariidæ*, as *Antennarius marmoratus*, greenish brown with light spots and streaks, found in the Sargasso sea — **s.-pipefish,** *n* A pipefish (*Siphostoma pelagicum*) which dwells in the sargasso-weed — **s. sea,** a region of the North Atlantic ocean, between latitude 16° and 38° N and longitude 30° and 50° W , where some of the surface is covered with floating gulfweed — **s. shell,** *n* A litiopoid gastropod adhering to floating seaweed, gulfweed-shell **sar-gas'sum-shell"‡**


Spray of Sargasso

Sar-gas'sum', 1 sar-gas'um, 2 sär-găs'ŭm, *n* *Bot* A large genus of tropical seaweeds characterized by the distinctly stalked air-bladders The gulfweed (*S baccaferum*) is perhaps the best-known [< Pg *sargasso*, seaweed, < *sarga*, kind of grape (from the air-bladders)] [KITTEL, 2

sar'ge-nes, 1 sär'gə-nes, 2 sär'ge-nēs, *n* [Heb] Same as

Sar'gent, 1 sär'jent, 2 sar'jĕnt, *n* **1 Charles Sprague** (*b* 1841—) an American arboriculturist and author **2 Epes** (*b* 1813–11/11880) an American editor and author **3 John Garibaldi** (10/11860–) an American lawyer attorney-general of Vermont, 1908–1912 U S attorney-general 1925– **4 John Singer** (1/11856–4/11925), an American portrait- and genre painter and mural decorator long resident in England **5. Lucius Manlius** (4/11 1786–4/11867), an American author **6** A county in S E North Dakota 864 sq m , county-seat, Forman

sar'go, 1 sär'go, 2 sar'ĝo, *n* [Sp] A sparoid fish of *Diplodus* (*Sargus*) or a related genus, as *Diplodus sargus* of the Mediterranean **sar'gon‡.**


Sarl, as worn

Sar'gon', 1 sär'gon, 2 sar'gŏn, *n* **1.** The name of several Assyrian monarchs, including **Sargon II**, who reigned 721–704 B C , father of Sennacherib, and founder of the Sargonids **2** *Bib* *Isa* xx, 1 [Heb]

Sar'gon-id, 1 sär'gon-id, 2 sar'ĝŏn-id, *n* A member of the Assyrian dynasty founded by Sargon II It lasted until 605 B C , and numbered among its members Sennacherib, Esarhaddon, and Asshurbanipal

sar'haus, *n* Same as SARUS

sa'ri, 1 sä'rı, 2 sa'rī, *n* [Anglo-Ind] **1.** A long piece of cotton or silk cloth, constituting the principal garment of Hindu women worn round the waist, one end falling to the feet, and the other crossed over the bosom, shoulder, and head **2.** A long scarf of gauze or silk **sa'ree‡**

Dropped the fold *sari* over her fearful eyes EDWIN ARNOLD *Light of Asia* bk n, at 8

Sa-ri'a, 1 sə-raı'ə 2 sa-rī'a *n* *Bib* (Douai)

sa"ri-a'ma, *n* Same as SERIEMA **sa'ri-at, sl'rı‡.**

Sa'rid, 1 sā'rid, 2 sā'rid, *n* *Bib* *Josh* xix, 10

sa-rigue', 1 sə-rig', 2 sa-rīg', *n* A South-American opossum (*Didelphys opossum*) [F , < Braz *sarigueya*]

sa-rin'da, 1 sə-rin'də, 2 sa-rin'da *n* [Tibet] An Oriental musical instrument of the violin class, the lower part of which is covered with skin and the upper part left open, with four to ten strings and a movable bridge, a Tibetan guitar

Sa'ri-on, 1 sē'ri-on 2 sā'rī-ŏn, *n* *Bib* (Douai)

sa'rip, 1 sā'r p, 2 sa'rīp, *n* [P I] A Moro high priest

Sa"ri-pu'tra, 1 sā'rı-pū'trə, 2 sa'rī-pu'tra, *n* [Sans] The right-hand disciple of Buddha He and Maggallana were Buddha's favorite disciples

sa-ri'ra, 1 sə-ri'rə, 2 sa-rī'ra, *n* *Theos* Body, corporeal attributes [< Sans *cartra*]

sark, 1 särk 2 sark, *tt* *Carp* To cover, as a roof, with sarking

sar'k, *n* [Prov Brit] A shirt or chemise, a body-garment hence a shroud — **sark'it,** *a* Provided with shirts — **sark'less,** *a* Having no shirt

Sark', *n* A double island in the English Channel, near Guernsey known as **Great Sark** and **Little Sark,** length 3½ m

sar-kar', 1 sur-kär', 2 sūr-kar', *n* Same as SIRCAR

sar'kin, 1 sär'kın, 2 sar'kĭn *n* *Chem* Same as HYPOXANTHIN [< Gr *sarx*, flesh]

sark'ing, 1 särk'ıŋ 2 sark'ing *n* **1** *Carp* Thin boards used for sheathing especially under slates **2** Linen for shirts [< SARK *n* , < AS *serce*]

sar'ki-nite, 1 sär'kı-naıt, 2 sar'kĭ-nīt, *n* *Mineral* A greasy-lustered red manganese arsenate (HMn_2AsO_5) crystallizing in the monoclinic system [< Gr *sarkinos*, see SARCIN]

sar'lak, 1 sär'lak, 2 sar'lak, *n* [Mongol] The yak **sar'lac‡.**

Sar-ma'ti-a, 1 sär-mē'shə, 2 sär-mā'shan, *n* Poland the ancient name

Sar-ma'tian, 1 sär-mē'shən, 2 sär-mā'shan, *a* Of or pertaining to Sarmatia, an ancient territory of southern Russia of uncertain extent often applied poetically to Poland **Sar-mat'ic‡, Sar-mat'ti-an‡.** — **Sarmatian disease,** a matted condition of the hair due to filth, eczema, and pediculosis

Sar-ma'tian, *n* One of the people of Sarmatia, a member of one of those ancient tribes in southern Russia from whom the modern Slavic stock has sprung

sar'ma-tier, 1 sär'mə-tir, 2 sär'ma-tĭr, *n* [G] A dark-colored polecat (*Putorius sarmatica*) of eastern Europe

sar-men'tose, 1 sar-men'tōs, 2 sär-mĕn'tōs *a* *Bot* Having or producing sarmenta or runners **sar"men-ta'ceous‡; sar"men-tif'er-ous‡; sar-men'tous‡**

sar-men'tum, 1 sar-men'tum 2 sar-mĕn'tŭm, *n* [-TA *pl*] A slender prostrate branch rooting at the nodes, a runner [L , < *sarpo*, prune] **sar'ment‡.** [Kols

sar'na, 1 sär'nə, 2 sar'na, *n* [Hind] A sacred grove of the

Sar'ni-a, 1 sär'ni-ə, 2 sar'nī-a, *n* A port of entry chief town of Lambton district Ontario Canada

sar'oh, 1 sar'o, 2 sär'o, *n* [E Ind] A musical instrument with three wire strings, played with a bow **sar'od‡.**

Sa-ro'hen, 1 sə-rō'hen, 2 sa-rō'hĕn *n* *Bib* (Douai)

sar'on', 1 sar'on, 2 sär'ŏn, *n* [E Ind] A xylophone

Sa'ron', 1 sē'ron, 2 sā'rŏn, *n* *Bib* Same as SHARON *Acts* ix, 35 [Gr]

sa'rong, 1 sā'reŋ, 2 sa'rŏng, *n* [Malay] **1** A garment worn by both sexes in the Malay Archipelago, consisting of a piece of colored silk or cloth covering the lower part of the body like a petticoat or kilt

The Malays wear their national jacket and *sarong* (a kind of kilt) with loose drawers A R WALLACE *Malay Archipelago* vol 1, p 42 [MACM 1869]

2 The cotton cloth used for this garment, especially, a printed fabric imported from Europe

Sa'ro-nite, 1 sə'ro-naıt, 2 sā'ro-nīt *n* *Bib* (Douai)

sa'ros', 1 sē'ros, 2 sā'rŏs, *n* **1** *Astron* The cycle in which solar and lunar eclipses repeat themselves, about 18 years and 11⅓ days, equivalent to 223 synodic months The same succession of eclipses is seen about 120° west of the longitude of the stations of the preceding saros This period was discovered by the Babylonians

2. A Babylonian numeral representing sixty sixties (3,600) [< Gr *saros*, Chaldean cycle of years]

Sa'ros', *n* 1 sā'ros 2 sā'rŏs **Gulf of,** the N E arm of the Ægean sea, N of Gallipoli Peninsula, Greece **2** 1 shū'rōsh, 2 sha'rōsh A county of Czechoslovakia, formerly in Hungary 1,476 sq m capital Eperies [*II Esd* v 34

Sa-ro'thi-e, 1 sə-rō'thi-ē, 2 sa-rō'thi-ē *n* *Bib* (Apocrypha)

sa-ro'thrum, 1 sə-rō'thrum, 2 sa-rō'thrŭm, *n* [-THRA *pl*] *Entom* The pollen-brush of a bee [< Gr *sarōtron* broom, < *sairon* broom < *sairō* sweep]

Sar'pa, 1 sär'pə 2 sar'pa *n* A river in S E Europe length 200 m to the Volga river

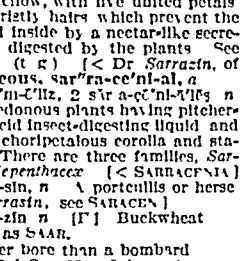
Sar"pa-nit', 1 sär"pa-n t', 2 sar pa-nīt', *n* *Babylon Myth* The goddess of offspring and fertility wife of Marduk **Sar"pa-nī'tum‡**

Sar-pe'don, 1 sar-pī'don, 2 sär-pē'dŏn *n* [I] *Class Myth* **1** A king of Lycia, son of Jupiter and Europa **2** A Lycian prince, grandson of the preceding an ally of the Trojans slain by Patroclus His body was anointed by Apollo and carried by Sleep and Death to Lycia for burial

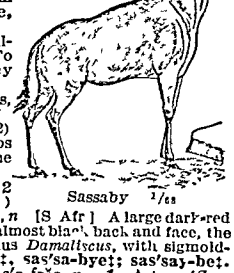
Sar'pi, 1 sär'pı 2 sar'pī, **Paolo** (*b* 1/11552–1/11623) An Italian ecclesiastical historian, *Council of Trent*

sar'piar‡, *n* **1.** A coarse packing-cloth made of hemp coarse sacking **2** A bale of wool containing 80 tods or 2,240 pounds **sar'pel-eret; sar'plert, sar'pli-ert.**

sar'po, 1 sär'po, 2 sar'po, *n* Same as SARO¹
Sar'py, 1 sär'pi, 2 sar'py, *n* A county in E Nebraska, 225 sq m county-seat, Papillion
Sar"ra-ce"ni-a'ce-æ, 1 sar"a-si'ni-ē'si-i, 2 sir"a-çē'ni-ē'çe-ē, *n pl Bot* A family of curious North-American plants — the pitcher-plant family — belonging to the order *Sarraceniales* They have tufts of radical leaves, trumpet-like or pitcher-shaped the tubular portion corresponding to the stalk of an ordinary leaf, but being colored and netted They vary from 4 to 24 inches in height, and have radical leaves tubular or pitcher-formed, each surmounted by a lid and solitary nodding flowers, purple red, or yellow, with five united petals The pitchers are lined with bristly hairs which prevent the egress of insects which, lured inside by a nectar-like secretion, are drowned and then digested by the plants See PITCHER **Sar"ra-ce"ni-a,** *n* (t g) [< Dr *Sarrazin*, of Quebec] — **sar"ra-ce"ni-a'ceous, sar"ra-ce'ni-al,** *a*
Sar"ra-ce"ni-a'les, 1 sar"a-si'ni-ē'liz, 2 sir"a-çē'ni-ē'liz *n pl Bot* An order of dicotyledonous plants having pitcher-shaped leaves secreting a viscid insect-digesting liquid and perfect seposse flowers with choripetalous corolla and stamens usually hypogonous There are three families, *Sarracenaceæ*, *Droseraceæ* and *Nepenthaceæ* [< SARRACENIA]
sar'ra-sin, 1 sar'a-sin, 2 sir'a-sin, *n* A portcullis or herse [< F *sarrasine*, prop f of *sarrasin*, see SARACEN]
sar'ra-zin, 1 sar'a-zin, 2 sir'a-zin *n* [F] Buckwheat
Sarre, 1 sär 2 sar. [F] Same as SAAR.
sarret, *n* A cannon of smaller bore than a bombard
Sarre"gue-mines', 1 sar"gə-min' 2 sar"ge-min', *n* A manufacturing town in Alsace-Lorraine **Saar"ge-mind'**‡[G]
sar-rus'o-phone, 1 sa-rus'o-fōn, 2 si-rūs'o-fōn, *n* A musical instrument like an oboe, but with a metal tube, invented by Sarrus, a French bandmaster, in 1863 [< *Sarrus* (see def) + Gr *phone*, sound]
Sars, 1 särs 2 särs **Michael** (⁸/₁₁1805–¹/₂-1869) A Norwegian ecclesiastic and zoologist
Sar-sa'chim, 1 sar-sē'kim, 2 sar-sē'cim *n Bib* (Douai)
sar"sa-pa-ril'la, 1 sär"sə-pə-ril'ə, 2 sär"sa-pa-ril'a, *n* 1 The dried roots or rootstock of any one of several tropical American shrubby climbers of the genus *Smilax*, also, a medicinal preparation or a beverage made from them 2. Any one of these plants, especially, *Smilax officinalis* of Colombia and Central America, *S papyracea* of Brazil, and *S medica* of Mexico, also, any plant of the genus *Smilax* 3. Any one of various other plants, so called from some real or apparent likeness to true sarsaparilla [< Sp *zarzaparilla*, < *zarza*, bramble, + *parra*, vine] **sar'sat.**


Fruiting Branch of Sarsaparilla

— **American sarsaparilla,** same as WILD SARSAPARILLA — **Australian s,** the root of a greenhouse ornamental climbing shrub (*Hardenbergia monophylla*) of the bean family, used by the Australian colonists in place of true sarsaparilla See also NEW HOLLAND SARSAPARILLA — **big s,** the Dutchman's pipe — **Brazilian s,** the root of *Smilax papyracea* also of other species — **bristly s,** an ill-scented perennial weed (*Aralia hispida*) with bipinnate leaves and nauseous dark-colored berries in umbels common in the eastern United States **rough s ‡.** — **country s,** same as NUNNARI-ROOT — **false s,** same as WILD SARSAPARILLA — **German s,** the roots of any one of several sedges, as *Carex arenaria*, *C hirta*, and *C districha* — **Guatemala s,** *Smilax officinalis* — **Honduras s,** *Smilax medica* — **Indian s,** same as NUNNARI-ROOT — **Italian s,** *Smilax aspera* and *S excelsa* — **Jamaica s,** *Smilax officinalis* formerly, any one of several other kinds, because exported to Europe from Jamaica — **Lima s.,** *Smilax officinalis* — **Lisbon s,** same as BRAZILIAN SARSAPARILLA — **Mexican s,** *Smilax medica* — **native s.** [Austral] 1. A purple-flowered twining shrub (*Hardenbergia monophylla*) 2. A liliaceous plant (*Smilax glycyphylla*) — **New Holland s,** the Botany Bay tea-tree (*Smilax glycyphylla*) — **Rio Negro s,** same as BRAZILIAN SARSAPARILLA — **Vera Cruz s,** same as MEXICAN SARSAPARILLA — **wild s,** a perennial nearly stemless woodland herb (*Aralia nudicaulis*) of the eastern United States and Canada with a single long-stalked decompound leaf a short naked scape bearing 2 to 7 umbels of greenish flowers and long horizontal aromatic roots used as a substitute for official sarsaparilla **small spikenard‡; Virginian s ‡** — **yellow s,** the Canada moonseed (*Menispermum canadense*)
sar"sa-pa-ril'lin, *n Chem* Same as PARILLIN
sar'sar, 1 sär'sər, 2 sar'sar, *n* [Ar] A cold piercing wind
Sar-se'chim, 1 sər-sē'kim, 2 sar-sē'cim, *n Bib Jer* xxxix, 3
Sar'sen, 1 sär'sen, 2 sar'sĕn, *n* 1 [Local, Eng] (1) One of the early inhabitants of southwestern England, especially, a former worker of the tin-mines of Cornwall and Devon (2) [s-] One of the large sandstone blocks lying on the chalk downs in England, as on Salisbury Plain See GRAYWETHER 2‡. A Saracen [Short for SARACEN] **Sar'sin‡, Sar'sy n‡**
sarse'net, 1 särs'net, 2 särs'nĕt, *n* A fine, thin, woven silk of soft texture, now used for linings [< OF *sarcenet*, < LL *saracenatus*, < *Saracenus*, see SARACEN]
Sars'field, 1 särs'fild, 2 sars'fild, **Patrick** (⁸/₁₁1693) An Irish general under James II defended Limerick
Sar-si'i-dæ, 1 sar-sai'i-di, 2 sir-si'i-dē, *n pl* Same as CODONIDÆ **Sar'si-a,** *n* (t g) [< Michael *Sars*, of Norway]
sart, 1 särt, 2 sart *n* [Eng] A clearing of land, an assart — **sart'age,** *n* The clearing of woodland for cultivation
Sart, *n* One of a people living in Turkestan, of mixed Arab and other stock
sar'tain, 1 sär'tin 2 sar'tin, *a* [Dial or Obs] Certain
Sar'tha-na, 1 sär'thə-nə 2 sar'tha-na, *n Bib* (Douai)
Sarthe, 1 särt, 2 sart, *n* 1. A river in France, length 175 m to the Mayenne river 2. A department in N France, 2,411 sq m capital Le Mans
Sar'ti, 1 sär'ti, 2 sar'ti, **Giuseppe** (¹²/₁₁1729–⁷/₂₅1802) An Italian musical composer
Sar'to, 1 sär'to, 2 sar'to, **Andrea Vanucchi del** (?/₁₁1487–¹/₂₅1531) An Italian painter *Madonna of the Harpies*
sar'tor, 1 sär'tər *or* -tor, 2 sar'tor, *n* A patcher, hence, tailor most familiar in the title of a work by Carlyle, "*Sartor* Resartus" (the patcher repatched) [L, < *sarcio*, mend] — **sar-to'ri-ad,** *n* An epic of a tailor or mender
sar-to'ri-al, 1 sar-tō'ri-əl, 2 sar-tō'ri-al, *a* 1. Pertaining to a tailor or to the patching art 2. Relating to the sartorius
Sar'to-ris, 1 sär'to-ris, 2 sar'to-ris, **Adelaide** (1816–⁸/₁₁1879) An English singer and author, daughter of Charles Kemble
sar'tor-ite, 1 sär'tər-ait, 2 sar'tor-it, *n* A metallic, dark lead-gray lead sulfarsenite ($PbAs_2S_4$) crystallizing in the orthorhombic system [< *Sartorius* von Waltershausen]
sar-to'ri-us, 1 sar-tō'ri-us, 2 sar-tō'ri-ŭs, *n* A long, narrow muscle of the thigh, that aids in flexing the knee the longest muscle in the human body so called from its use in crossing the legs, as of tailors See illus under MUSCULAR SYSTEM [< L *sartor*, see SARTOR]
Sa-ru'a, 1 sə-rū'ə, 2 sa-ru'a, *n Bib* (Douai)
Sa'ruch, 1 sē'ruk 2 sā'rūc *n Bib Luke* III, 35 [Gr]
Sa"ru-fu-to', 1 sä ru-fu-to', 2 sa"ru-fu-tō', *n* A city, capital of Hidaka prefecture Hokushu island, Japan
Sa'rum, 1 sē'rum 2 sā'rŭm, *n* [L] Salisbury the ecclesiastical *name* — **Sarum Use,** see LITURGY **S. Office‡.**
Sa-run', 1 sə-run' 2 sa-rūn', *n* A district of Patna division, Bengal province, India, 2 653 sq m, capital, Chapra
sa'rus, 1 sā'rus *or* sē'rus 2 sa'rŭs *or* sā'rūs, *n* [Anglo-Ind] A large gray semidomesticated crane (*Grus antigone*), having the head and part of the neck covered with crimson papillæ
Sar-vi'a, 1 sar-vai'ə, 2 sir-vi'a, *n Bib* (Douai) [driver
sar-wan', 1 sar-wän', 2 sar-wan' *n* [Anglo-Ind] A camel-
S. A. S, *abbr* [L] *Societatis Antiquariorum Socius* (Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries) [state
sa'san, 1 sā'sən, 2 sa'san, *n* [Hind] A grant of land by the
Sa-sa'ni-an, *n* Same as SASSANIAN
sa-san'qua, 1 sə-sap'kwə, 2 sa-sāŋ'kwa, *n* [Jap] An eastern Asiatic shrub (*Thea sasanqua*), with elliptic crenate shining leaves and white flowers having 5 or more obovate petals Several varieties are in cultivation
Sa'se-bo, 1 sä'se-bo, 2 sa'sē-bo, *n* A seaport on the N W coast of Kyushu, Japan
sash', 1 sash, 2 sāsh, *tt* To furnish with a sash
sash', *tt* To adorn or dress with a sash or sashes
sash', *n* 1. A frame of wood or metal in which the glass of a window or the like is set and supported, usually arranged to open by sliding or on hinges, as, a window-*sash*, *sash* for a hotbed or greenhouse 2. Same as GATE', 5 [< F *châsse*, < L *capsa*, see CASE', *n*]
— **French sash,** a window-sash swinging on hinges at the side a casement — **leaded s,** sash composed of strips of lead that retain the edges of the glass used especially in stained-glass windows — **sash'bar',** *n* One of the transverse or upright bars dividing a sash-frame and holding the panes in place — **s.-casing,** *n* A window-frame made hollow to incase sash-weights — **s.-clamp,** *n* A clamp for tightening sash-joints — **s.-door,** *n* A door with panes of glass — **s.-fast,** *n* A catch for window-sashes usually placed at the meeting rails a sash-lock **s.-holder‡** — **s.-fastener,** *n* 1 A bolt or latch for fastening a window-sash 2 A device for holding a window-sash up or down — **s.-frame,** *n* 1. The frame in which a window-sash is hung or hinged Compare SASH-CASING 2 In a sawmill same as GATE — **s.-gate,** *n Hydraul* A valve or gate lifted or dropped like a window-sash — **s.-lift,** *n* A finger-hold on the bottom rail of a window-sash — **s.-line,** *n* 1 The line or cord on which a window-sash or the like is hung and balanced by weights or spiral springs 2 *pl* Ropes with which telegraph-poles are set up **s.-cord‡** — **s.-pocket,** *n* 1 The space in either of the pulley-stiles of a sash-casing in which the sash-weights are suspended 2 Same as POCKET-PIECE, 2 — **s.-saw,** *n* 1. A small saw for cutting tenons in sash-frames 2 In sawmill usage, a saw strained in a sash or gate — **s.-sluice,** *n* A sluice having a sash-gate — **s.-sticking machine,** a machine for making moldings on the bars and rails of sashes — **s.-tool,** *n* A small brush used in painting window-sashes — **s.-weight,** *n* A counterpoise for a window-sash — **s.-window,** *n* A window having a movable sash
sash', *n* 1. An ornamental band, scarf, strip, or belt worn round the waist or over the shoulder, by women and children (infrequently by men) as a part of the costume, and by military officers and others as a badge of distinction 2. In Oriental countries, a long band of fine material wound about the head to form a turban or for ornament [< Per *shast*, girdle]
sa-shay', 1 sa-shē' 2 sā-shā', *vi* [Slang, U S] To move back and forth or here and there a corruption of *chassé*
Ye remember how he *sashayed* round newspaper offices in Frisco BRET HARTE *A First Family* p 300 [H M & CO 1892]
sash'er-y, 1 sash'ər-i, 2 sāsh'er-ȳ, *n* [-IES, 1 -iz, 2 -iz, *pl*] Sashes collectively
sa-shoon'‡, *n* A soft leather pad placed about the leg inside of a boot to protect the limb or aid the fit of the boot
sasht, *pp* Sashed S S
sa'sin, 1 sē'sin, 2 sā'sin, *n* [E Ind] The Indian blackbuck See BLACK-BUCK
sa'sine, 1 sē'sin *or* -sain, 2 sī'sin *or* -s n, *n Scots Law* The act of giving legal possession of feudal property also, the instrument by which such possession is proved [For SEIZIN]
— **sasine ox,** an ox given to the sheriff as a perquisite when he gave infeftment to an heir holding crown lands, later superseded by a money payment, afterward abolished
Sas-katch'e-wan, 1 sas-kach'i-wen, 2 sās-kăch'e-wan, *n* 1 A river in Alberta and Saskatchewan provinces, W Canada length, 1 200 m to Lake Winnipeg 2. A province in W Canada 250 650 sq m, capital, Regina 3 A town in Saskatchewan province Canada
sas'ka-toon', 1 sas'kə-tūn, 2 sās'ka-tōōn, *n* [Canada] Same as SERVICE², *n* **sas'koo-toom‡.**
Sas"ka-toon", *n* A district in Saskatchewan province, Canada


Sassaby 1/68

sass, 1 sas 2 sās *tt & ri* [Vulgar or Humorous U S] To sauce, specif, to be saucy (to)
sass, *n* [Vulgar or Humorous, U S] 1. Sauce 2 Specif (1) Saucy or pert talk (2) Vegetables, particularly herbs and salads commonly in the compound **garden-sass**
Sas-sab'a-sar, 1 sa-sab'ə-sər, 2 sā-sāb'a-sar, *n Bib* (Douai)
sas'sa-by, 1 sas'ə-bi, 2 sās'a-by, *n* [S Afr] A large dark-red South-African antelope with almost black back and face, the bastard hartbeest of the genus *Damaliscus*, with sigmoidally curved horns **sas'sa-bit‡; sas'sa-bye‡; sas'say-be‡.**
sas'sa-fras, 1 sas'ə-fras, 2 sās'a-fr'is, *n* 1. A tree (*Sassafras officinale*) of the laurel family, common in eastern North America, with a spicy aromatic bark, especially on its roots, and very mucilaginous twigs and foliage, also, the bark of the roots, an aromatic stimulant
The tree is the only species of its genus varies exceedingly in size, from 15 to 125 feet in height and is remarkable for its yellowish-green twigs and the peculiarly variable outline of its leaves, which are entire, 2-lobed or 3-lobed
2 Any one of various other trees resembling true sassafras 3. [Austral] A tree (*Daphnandra micrantha*) of the monimiad family (*Monimiaceæ*) [< Sp *sasafrás*, < L *saxifraga* f of *saxifraous* < *saxum* stone, + *frango*, break] — **Australian sassafras** 1 A large tree (*Doryphora sassafras*) of New South Wales 2 The plume-nutmeg tree, of Victoria and Tasmania, of the same family **Tasmanian s ‡.** — **black s,** a New South Wales tree (*Cryptocarya glaucescens*) of the laurel family (*Lauraceæ*) — **Brazilian s,** the sassafras-nut tree (*Nectandra puchury*) See PICHURIM — **California s,** the California laurel — **Cayenne s,** a tree (*Licania gutanensis*) of the rose family, found in Guiana — **Chilean s,** the Peruvian nutmeg See NUTMEG — **gray s,** the Moreton Bay laurel (*Cryptocarya australis*) — **native s,** the Tasmanian sassafras (*Atherospermum moschatum*) — **New Zealand s,** the New Zealand laurel This and the Chilean sassafras are the only known species of the genus *Laurelia* — **oil of s,** see OIL — **Queensland s,** a large tree (*Beilschmiedia obtusifolia*) of the laurel family — **sas'safras-lau"rel,** *n* Same as CALIFORNIA LAUREL — **s.-nut,** *n* Same as PICHURIM-BEAN


Leaves and Fruit of the Sassafras

sas'sa-frid, 1 sas'ə-frid, 2 sās'a-frid, *n* A yellowish-brown granular compound spontaneously formed by the tannin of fresh sassafras-bark. [< SASSAFRAS]
Sas'sak, 1 sə'sak, 2 sa'sak, *n* A Mohammedan Malay of the island of Lombok **Sa'sak‡.**
Sas-sa'ni-an, 1 sa-si'ni-ən, 2 sā-sā'ni-an, *a* Of or pertaining to the Sassanids
In the *Sassanian* period, a council of priests was convoked for the express purpose of restoring and committing to writing the ancient texts, and the result is the Avesta text as we now see it
ZÉNAÏDE A. RAGOZIN *Story of Media* p 28 [G P P 1888]
— **Sassanian architecture,** Persian architecture
Sas-sa'ni-an, *n* A Sassanid
Sas'sa-nid, } 1 sas'ə-nid, 2 săs'a-nĭd, *n* [-NIDS, -SAN'I-
Sas'sa-nide, } -DES, or -SAN'I-DÆ, 1 -nidz, -san'i-dīz, -dī; 2 -nĭds, săn'i-dēz, -dē, *pl*] A member of the last national dynasty of ancient Persia (A D 226–642) [< LL *Sassanidæ*, < *Sassan*, Persian priest]
Sas'sa-ri, 1 sās'sa-ri, 2 sas'sa-rī, *n* 1 A province comprising N Sardinia, 4,123 sq m 2 Its capital a cathedral city **3. Gulf of** A gulf on the north coast of Sardinia
Sas'se-nach, 1 sas'i-nan, 2 sās'e-năn, *n* A person of Saxon blood an Englishman or Lowlander so called by the Gaelic inhabitants of Great Britain and Ireland [< Gael *Sasunnach*, Saxon, < LL *Saxo(n-)*, see SAXON] **Sac'san-agh‡.**
Sas"ser-am', 1 sās'ər-ām', 2 sās'er-ăm', *n* A town in Shahabad district, Bengal province, British India
Sas"so-fer-ra'to, 1 sās so-fer-rā'to 2 sas so-fēr-ra'to (?/₁₁ 1605–⁴/₂₁1685) An Italian painter, *Marriage of St Catherine* **Glam"bat-tis'ta Sal'vi‡.**
sas'so-lin, 1 sas'o-lin 2 sās'o-lin, *n Mineral* A pearly white boric acid (BO_3H_3), crystallizing in the triclinic system Called also *natire sedative salt* [< *Sasso*, near Florence, Italy] **sas'so-line‡; sas'so-lite‡**
sas'so-rol, 1 sas'o-rol 2 sās'o-rōl, *n* The rock-pigeon [< It *sassajuolo*, < *sasso* (< L *saxum*), rock] **sas"so-rol'la‡.**
sass'y, 1 sas'i, 2 sās'y, *a* [Dial] Saucy impudent
sas'sy-tree", 1 sas'i-tri', 2 sās'y-trē', *n* [Sierra Leone] A West-African tree (*Erythrophlæum guineense*) with poisonous bark and juice used as an ordeal [< W Afr *sassy* + TREE] **sas'sy-bark"‡, sassy-bark tree‡.**
sas'tra, *n* Same as SHASTRA
sas-tru'ga, *n* Same as ZASTRUGA
Sa-su'na, 1 sə-sū'nə, 2 sa-sų'na, *n* A seaport on the N W coast of Tsushima Japan
sat, 1 sat, 2 săt, *imp* of SIT, *v* **satet.**
Sat', *abbr* Saturday Saturn
Sa'tan, 1 sē'tən, 2 sā'tan, *n* **1.** Literally, adversary the adversary of man, first mentioned in *Job*, and appearing as a distinct personality in *I Chron* 21 In rabbinical literature his great opponent is the archangel Michael, who hurled him from heaven for the sin of pride, this view occurs in the *Book of Henoch* and is adopted by Milton in his *Paradise Lost*
It is noteworthy that St Paul shared the contemporary belief that angelic beings inhabited the higher regions and that *Satan* also with his retinue dwelt not beneath the earth but in the lower atmospheric region
HASTINGS *Dict of the Bible* p 830 [S SONS '09]
2 [s-] A devil, cruel person, reprobate [F, < LL *Satan* < Heb *sātān* enemy, < *sātan*, be adverse] **Sath'an‡** [Dial or Obs] **Sath'a-nas‡.**
— **sa'tan-mon"key,** *n* The couxia See illus under COUXIA — **s.-shrimp,** *n* A devil-shrimp — **sa'tan-ism,** *n* 1 A satanic disposition, doctrine or contrivance extreme wickedness 2 Satan-worship specif, a perverse cult addicted to profane mockeries of the holy rites and sacraments of Christian worship — **sa'tan-ist,** *n* [Rare] 1. A person of satanic disposition 2 [S-] *Ch Hist* A Euchite — **sa-tan'i-ty,** *n* Satan-like character satanic conduct — **sa"tan-oph'a-ny,** *n* [-NIES, *pl*] [Rare] A visible manifestation of Satan demoniac possession — **sa"tan-o-pho'bi-a,** *n* [Rare] Morbid dread of Satan — **sa'tan-ry,** *n* Satanic conduct or wiles, a course or action appearing as if inspired by Satan
sa-tan'ic, 1 sə-tan'ik, 2 sa-tăn'ic, *a* Pertaining to, characteristic of, or proceeding from Satan, fiendishly or maliciously wicked, diabolical, devilish, hellish, as, his *satanic* majesty (Satan humorous) **sa-tan'i-cal‡.**
Syn see INFERNAL — **Satanic school,** Southey's name (in the preface to the *Vision of Judgment*) for a group of contemporary poets including Byron and Shelley, whom he accused of "a satanic spirit of pride and audacious impiety" — **sa-tan'i-cal-ly,** *adv* — **sa-tan'i-cal-ness,** *n*
Sa"ta-pa'tha-Brah'ma-na, 1 sā'tə-pā'tə-brā'mə-nə, 2 sa'ta-pa'ta-bra'ma-na, *n* [Sans] The Brahmana of the Yajur-Veda, describing a variety of solemn sacrifices in which the Soma is the chief ingredient Its contents are heterogeneous, abounding in strange legends
The *Satapatha-Brâhmana*, from its compass and contents, undoubtedly occupies the most significant and important position of all the Brâhmanas A WEBER *Hist Ind Lit* tr by Mann and Zachariae first period, p 116 [TRÜBNER & CO 1878]
sat'a-ra', 1 sat'ə-rə *or* sə-tā'rə, 2 săt'a-ra *or* sa-ta'ra, *n* A kind of woolen cloth, ribbed, highly dressed, and lustered belonging, with diagonal and venetian, to the class of cloths milled and cropped bare in finishing Compare TWILL, *n*
Sa-ta'ra', 1 sa-tā'rə, 2 sa-ta'ra, *n* 1 A district in Dekkan division, Bombay province British India 4,987 sq m 2. Its capital **Sat-ta'rah‡.**
satch'el, 1 sach'el, 2 săch'ĕl, *n* A little sack or bag, especially for containing articles to be carried along for

(a thin blade strained in a light frame, for piercing work in the precious metals, a buhl-saw), **radius-saw** (a traversing circular saw journaled at the upper end of an upright pendulum-like arm), **slitting-saw** (a circular saw for metal-cutting, with fine teeth), **splitting-saw** (a rasaw or re-sawing-machine, or a machine for ripping a round bolt radially), **subcutaneous saw** (one by which bones may be cut in place without making a large incision in the skin or flesh), **sweep-saw** (a bow-saw or turning-saw), **swing-saw** (a sawing-machine having a circular cross-cut saw journaled at the lower end of a pendulous frame swinging in the plane of the disk), **traverse-saw** (a cross-cut circular sawing-machine in which the saw moves across the work, which is stationary), **turning-saw** (with a thin narrow blade that can make a curved kerf — a bow-saw, scroll-saw, or compass-saw) **twinning-saw** (for working between comb-teeth, in making combs two at a time), (4) from their purpose use, manner of use, or the trade in which they are used, as, **arm-saw** (a hand-saw), **chair-makers' saw** (a small frame fret-saw, also a scroll- or jig-saw for making parts of chair-frames), **cold saw** (a disk-saw), **cross-cut** or **cross-cutting saw** (see CROSS-CUT), **equalizing-saw** (same as EQUALIZING MACHINE), **gaining-saw** (for grooving or channeling instead of for dividing), **grafting-saw** (for cutting off stocks), **hand-saw** (for use by hand), **miter-box saw** (fine-toothed, stiff-backed, for use in a miter-box), **nicking-saw** (for cutting the slot in screw-heads), **pit-saw** (see under PIT), **pruning-saw** (with teeth specially adapted for cutting branches of trees), **rip-saw** (see RIP), **stockers' saw** (especially used for working on firearm-stocks), **trephine-saw** (a cylindrical surgical saw), (5) from the inventor, as, **Gigli saw** (a surgical wire having saw-teeth on all sides for sawing in any direction used in operations on the skull)

saw[2], 1 sô, 2 są, *n* **1.** A proverbial or familiar saying; old maxim

> Strict age, and sour severity,
> With their grave *saws*, in slumber lie
> MILTON *Comus* l 110

2†. A discourse, recital story **3†** A command decree [< AS *sagu*, < *secgan*, see SAY[1], *v*] Syn see ADAGE

sa'wa, 1 sô'wa 2 sa'wa, *n* [P I] One of a series of terraces on a hillside used in growing rice a native name

sa-war'ra, 1 sa-wô'rə, 2 sä-wa'rä, *n* [Guiana] Same as SOUARI

Sa-watch', 1 sa-wach', 2 sa-wăch', *n* A mountain range in Colorado

saw'back", 1 sô'bak", 2 sa'băk', *n* Something having a serrate dorsal outline Specif (1) A mountain range having sharp and even peaks, especially when all are excessively steep on one side, a sierra (2) The larva of a bombycid moth of the genus *Nertice*, having dorsal protuberances like the teeth of a saw — **saw'backed",** *a*

saw'bel"ly, 1 sô'bel'ı, 2 sa'bĕl *y*, *n* [Local, U S] A clupeoid fish with ventral serratures strong (1) The alewife (2) The glut-herring

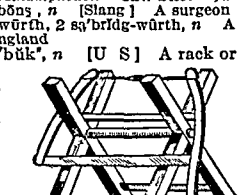
saw'bench", etc See SAW[1], *n*

saw'bill", 1 sô'bil, 2 są'bil", *n* A bird having a serrate beak (1) A merganser, sawneb See JACK-SAW (2) A motmot (3) A humming-bird of the genus *Rhamphodon* — **saw'billed",** *a*

saw'bones", 1 sô'bōnz", 2 sa'bōnş, *n* [Slang] A surgeon

Saw'bridge-worth, 1 sô'brij-wûrth, 2 są'brĭdg-wûrth, *n* A town in E Hertfordshire, England

saw'buck", 1 sô'buk", 2 sa'bŭk", *n* [U S] A rack or frame consisting of two X-shaped ends joined by a connecting bar or bars, for holding sticks of wood while they are being sawed with a buck-saw



Sawbuck and Buck-saw

sawcet, *v* & *n* Sauce

saw'ce-flemt, *a* Same as SAUSEFLEME

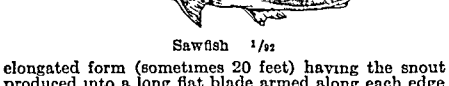
sawd, *pp* Sawed S S

saw'der, 1 sô'dər, 2 są'der *n* [Slang] Flattery, wheedling talk blarney used only with *soft*, as, he tried *soft sawder* [Cor of SOLDER]

saw"dust", 1 sô'dust", 2 sa'dŭst", *n* Small fragments or dust, especially of wood, cut or torn out by a saw — **saw'dust-car"ri-er,** *n* A tube or trough, commonly of wood for carrying away sawdust from a power-saw — **s powder,** *n* An explosive made by nitrating sawdust by treatment with a mixture of nitric and sulfuric acids See EXPLOSIVE — **s ring,** a circus-ring within which performances take place often covered with sawdust to make it soft

saw'er, *n* [Rare] Same as SAWYER

saw'fish", 1 sô'fish", 2 są'fish', *n* **1.** A pristoid ray of



Sawfish 1/92

elongated form (sometimes 20 feet) having the snout produced into a long flat blade armed along each edge with socketed horizontal teeth for tearing or ripping open its prey They frequent chiefly inshore waters within the tropics *Pristis antiquorum* is a European species, with from 16 to 20 pairs of teeth on the saw *P pectinatus*, with from 25 to 28 pairs of teeth, is an American sawfish **2.** A similarly armed pristiophoroid shark of the Pacific and Indian oceans

saw'fly", 1 sô'flı" 2 sa'flĭ", *n* A tenthredinid hymenopterous insect The ovipositor is long and composed of two lamellæ toothed at the outer edge and sliding back and forth upon each other like saws set back to back With this instrument the female pierces plants and soft wood and deposits her eggs in the incision Many species in North America are injurious to trees and cultivated shrubs and plants Thus those of the genus *Lophyrus* attack conifers, *L abietis* being especially harmful to spruce and fir, lindens elms birches, willows, etc , are subject to attack by sawflies of the genera *Nematus Cimbex*, and *Euura*, the pear, raspberry, cranberry, gooseberry, and currant (see CURRANT-WORM) suffer from *Selandria* and its allies, whose larvæ are termed slugs see PEAR-SLUG, RASPBERRY-SLUG The **grain-sawflies** (*Cephus*) injure wheat-stalks by boring, **grass-sawflies** (*Pachynematus*) devour grass-blades, and greenhouse plants are frequently devastated, especially by slugs of *Emphytus canadensis*, destructive to violets — **tur'nip-saw"fly,** *n* Same as TURNIP-FLY, 2



Sawfly 1/2

a, adult female *b*, larva *c*, pupa *d*, cocoon

saw'-frame", **saw-gin,** etc See SAW[1] *n*

saw'horn", 1 sô'hôrn", 2 sa'hôrn", *n* An insect with serrate antennæ, specif , a serricorn beetle

saw'horse", 1 sô'hôrs", 2 sa'hôrs", *n* **1.** A carpenters' horse used to support a plank in sawing **2.** A sawbuck

saw'ing, *ppr* & *verbal n* of SAW, *v* — **saw'ing-ma-chine",** *n* A machine for sawing, a machine that works a saw or saws often called simply a *saw* [sawmill

saw'log", 1 sô'lôg", 2 są'log", *n* A log suitable to be cut in a

saw'mill", 1 sô'mil", 2 sa'mĭl", *n* **1.** An establishment for sawing logs into lumber by power, often including other wood-working machines, as lath-machines and planing-machines **2.** A large sawing-machine — **saw'mill'er,** *n* — **saw'mill"ing,** *n*

sawn, 1 sôn, 2 sąn, *pp* of SAW *v* [ganser, sawbill

saw'neb", 1 sô'neb", 2 są'nĕb" *n* [Prov Eng] A merganser

saw'ney, 1 sô'nı, 2 są'ny, *n* **1** [S-] A Scotchman proper name **2** A simpleton **3** [Slang] Bacon **4.** *Cotton spinning* [Eng] A breakage of a large number of threads in a mule at one time [Cor of *Sandy*, abbr of *Alexander*] **Saw'nyt.** — **saw'ney-ing,** *n* Dawdling, wheedling

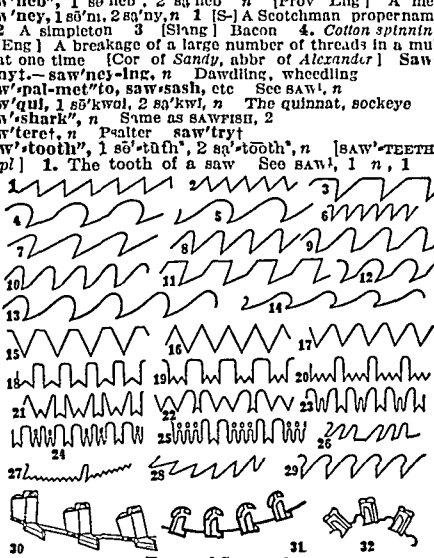
saw'pal-met"to, saw'sash, etc See SAW[1], *n*

saw'qui, 1 sô'kwoi, 2 są'kwĭ, *n* The quinnat, sockeye

saw'shark", *n* Same as SAWFISH, 2

saw'teret, *n* Psalter **saw'try†**

saw'tooth", 1 sô'tûth", 2 są'-tōoth", *n* [SAW'-TEETH", *pl*] **1.** The tooth of a saw See SAW[1], 1 *n*, 1



Forms of Saw-teeth

1 2 Hand saws for ripping and cutting 3 Band-saw, wide pitch 4 Same with wide curve 5 Same flattened behind points 6 Frame-saw 7 8 Circular for soft wood 9 10, 11 12 Same for hard wood 13 Hooked, for pine 14 Gullet-tooth 15, 16, 17 Forms of peg-tooth 18 19, 20 Forms of M-tooth 21 22 Tuttle-tooth with cleaning-tooth 23 24 Forms of diamond 25 Cross-cut with perforations 26 Mitre-saw for fine work 27 Combination-tooth 28 29 Grooving-saw 30 31 Inserted teeth in milling-saws 32 Special internal inserted teeth for cutting steel bars

2 An antarctic seal (*Lobodon carcinophagus*) having many cusps, likened to saw-teeth, on the molars — **saw'-toothed",** *a* Having tooth-like processes like those of a saw, sharply serrate, as a mountain range

Sa"wunt-wa'ree, 1 sô'wunt-wô'rı, 2 sa'wŭnt-wa'rē, *n* **1.** A native state in Bombay province, India **2.** Its capital

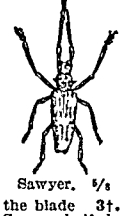
saw'wheſ", etc See SAW[1], *n*

saw'wort", 1 sô'wûrt", 2 sa'wûrt", *n* Any one of various species of *Serratula* and *Saussurea*, both of the aster family, especially *Serratula tinctoria*, the common sawwort of England, whose leaves yield a yellow dye so called from the saw-toothed leaves

saw'yer, 1 sô'yər, 2 sa'yer, *n* **1.** One who saws logs into boards, one who saws wood for fuel **2** [Western U S] A fallen tree that rests at the root end on the bottom of a stream, and continually rises and falls under the action of the current one of the dangers of Western river-navigation See SNAG, and illus under SNAG-BOAT

> The Pe-ho is entirely devoid of rocks and there being no forest trees on its banks it is also free from snags and *sawyers* J H WILSON *China* p 46 [A 1887]

3. A wood-boring insect-larva, as of a longicorn beetle, girder, especially, one of the genus *Monohammus*, as the Southern pine-*sawyer* (*Monohammus confusor*) **4.** [New Zealand] A large grasshopper (*Deinacrida megacephala*) resembling a scorpion, that lives under decayed trees and stones **5.** [Local, U S] The bowfin



Sawyer. 5/8

Saw'yer, *n* **1 Bob,** in Dickens's *Pickwick Papers*, an indigent jovial medical student who seeks to enlarge his practise by many novel devices **2 Sylvanus** (4/15 1822–19/25 1895), an American inventor, especially of firearm appliances **3 Tom,** in Mark Twain's *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer*, the clever boy hero He is regarded as a type of juvenile life and training in the Mississippi Valley in the early 19th century, and his adventures to some extent are considered as autobiographical **4** A county in N W Wisconsin, 342 sq m , county-seat, Hayward

saw[1], 1 saks, 2 sâks, *n* **1.** A slate-cutters knife-like chopping-tool for trimming roof-slates, having a pointed pick at the back to make nail-holes **slate'ax"†.** **2** *Her* A similar having a round nick in the back of the blade **3†.** A long knife short Teutonic sword [< AS *seax*, knife]

saw[2], *a* & *n* [Scot] Six

Sax, *abbr* Saxon Saxony

sax'a-tile, } 1 saks'ə-tĭl *or* -tīl, 2 sāks'ə-tĭl *or* -tīl *a* **1.** Per-
sax'a-tīle, } taining to rocks **2** Saxicolous [< L *saxatilis*, < *saxum* rock]

sax'aul, 1 saks'ôl 2 sāks'ąl, *n* [E Ind] A singular tree (*Anabasis ammodendron*) without leaves and its thin boughs without branches, the stem growing in zigzag curves to the height of 15 feet or more It is common in western Asia

sax'cor"net, *n* Same as SAXHORN

saxe[1], 1 saks, 2 sāks, *n* **1.** An albuminized photographic paper prepared in Dresden **2.** *Metal* An apparatus for purifying gold-amalgam [< P *Saxe* = G *Sachsen*, Saxony]

Saxe, *n* **1** 1 sāks, 2 saks **Comte de** (10/21 1696–30/11 1750), Hermann Maurice, a French marshal, who won the battle at Fontenoy, 1745, and took a part of Flanders **2** 1 saks 2 sāks **John Godfrey** (6/21 1816–3/21 1887), an American humorous poet, *The Proud Miss McBride*

Saxe"-Al'ten-burg, 1 saks"-al'tĕn-bûrg, 2 sāks"-äl'tĕn-bûrg, *n* A republic in central Germany, proclaimed Nov , 1918; 511 sq m , capital Altenburg **Sach'sen-Al'ten-burg†**

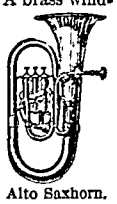
Saxe"-Co'burg-Go'tha, 1 saks"-kō'bûrg-gō'tə, 2 sāks"-kō'bûrg-gō'tä, *n* A republic in Thuringia, 756 8 sq m , capitals, Coburg and Gotha **Sach'sen-Co'burg-Go'tha†.**

Saxe"-Lau'en-burg, *n* Same as LAUENBURG

Saxe"-Mei'ning-en, 1 -mī'nĭng-ĕn, 2 -mī'ning-ĕn, *n* A republic in central Germany 953 sq m , capital, Meiningen **Sach'sen-Mei'ning-en†.**

Saxe"-Wei'mar, 1 -wī'mar, 2 -wī'mar, *n* A republic in central Germany, proclaimed November, 1918 1,396 sq m , capital, Weimar **Sach'sen-Wei'mer-Ei'se-nach†.**

sax'horn", 1 saks'hôrn", 2 sāks'hôrn", *n* A brass wind-instrument, invented about 1845 by Adolphe Sax, a Belgian living in Paris much used in military bands It has a long winding tube with a wide bell opening, and with 3 to 5 valves, and is of large compass with full rich tone



Alto Saxhorn.

Saxhorns are made of several sizes, the principal being the soprano, tenor or alt-horn, baritone, euphonium, bombardon, and contra-bombardon They are all alike in general form excepting the contra-bombardon, which, on account of its size and weight, is made to go around the shoulders of the player The tone is not sympathetic enough for finer orchestral use [< *Sax* (the inventor) + HORN]

Sax"i-ca'va, 1 saks'ı-kē'və, 2 sāks'ı-cā'va, *n* *Conch* **1.** A genus typical of *Saxicavidæ* **2.** [s-] A bivalve of this genus, burrowing in limestone, shells, and the like [< L *saxum*, rock, + *cavo*, see SAXICAVOUS] — **Sax"i-cav'i-dæ,** *n pl* *Conch* The *Glycymeridæ* — **sax"i-cav'id,** *a* & *n* — **sax"i-ca'void,** *a*

sax"i-ca'vous, 1 saks'ı-kē'vus, 2 sāks'ı-cā'vŭs, *a* Burrowing in rocks, as certain bivalves [< L *saxum*, rock, + *cavo*, make hollow, < *cavus*, hollow]

Sax"i-col'i-dæ, 1 saks'ı-kol'ı-dī, 2 sāks'ı-cŏl'ı-dē, *n pl* The *Saxicolinæ* as a family — **sax-ic'o-lid,** *a* & *n* — **sax-ic'o-loid,** *a*

Sax"i-co-li'næ, 1 saks'ı-ko-lī'nī, 2 sāks'ı-co-lī'nē, *n pl* *Ornith* A subfamily of *Turdidæ*, generally united with *Turdinæ*, chats **Sax-ic'o-la,** *n* (t g) [< L *saxum*, rock, + *colo*, inhabit] — **sax-ic'o-lin(e),** *a* 1 Saxicolous 2 Of or pertaining to the *Saxicolinæ* — **sax-ic'o-lous,** *a* Living among rocks **sax'i-cole†.**

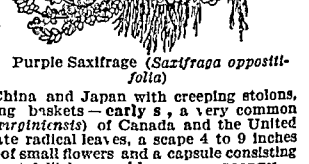
Sax"i-fra-ga'ce-æ, 1 saks ı-fra-gē'sı-ī, 2 sāks'ı-fra-gā'çe-ē, *n pl* *Bot* A family of herbs of the order *Rosales* They have the capsules commonly fewer than the sepals the ovules anatropous, and numerous seeds containing copious albumen There are 70 genera and about 600 species, widely distributed, but most abundant in the temperate zones **Sax-if'ra-ga,** *n* (t g) [< L *saxifraga*, see SASSAFRAS] — **sax"i-fra-ga'ceous,** *a*

sax-if'ra-gal, 1 saks-if'rə-gal, 2 sāks-if'ra-gal, *a* *Bot* Of or pertaining to the *Saxifragaceæ*, saxifrageous

sax-if'ra-gant, 1 saks-if'rə-gənt, 2 sāks-if'ra-gant, *a* [Rare] Breaking or destroying stones or calculi lithotritic [< L *saxifragus* see SASSAFRAS] **sax-if'ra-gous†.**

sax-if'ra-gant, *n* That which breaks or destroys stones, especially a remedy for calculus

sax'i-frage, 1 saks'ı-frıj, 2 sāks'ı-frag, *n* *Bot* **1.** Any plant of the genus *Saxifraga* **2** Any one of various other plants, as, the golden *saxifrage* and the pepper-*saxifrage* [F, < L *saxifraga*, see SASSAFRAS] **stone'break"†.**



Purple Saxifrage (*Saxifraga oppositifolia*)

—bur'net-sax"i-frage, *n* A European herb (*Pimpinella saxifraga*), sparingly naturalized in the United States — **creeping s ,** an ornamental plant (*Saxifraga sarmentosa*) from China and Japan with creeping stolons, common in hanging baskets — **early s ,** a very common species (*Saxifraga virginiensis*) of Canada and the United States, with spatulate radical leaves, a scape 4 to 9 inches high, dense clusters of small diffuse flowers and a capsule consisting of 2 purplish divergent follicles — **golden s ,** see GOLDEN

sax-ig'e-nous, 1 saks-ij'ı-nus, 2 sāks-ĭj'e-nŭs, *a* *Bot* Produced on rocks [< LL *saxigenus*, < L *saxum*, rock, + *-genus*, -GENOUS]

Sax'o Gram-mat'i-cus, 1 saks'o gra-mat'ı-kus, 2 sāks'o grā-măt'ı-cŭs A Danish historian of the 12th and 13th centuries first to relate story of Hamlet, *Gesta Danorum*

sax'o-lin, } 1 saks'o-lin, 2 sāks'o-lin, *n* *Chem* Same as
sax'o-line, } PETROLATUM **sax"o-le'num†**

Sax'on, 1 saks'ən, 2 sāks'on, *a* Of or pertaining to the Saxons, in any sense, or to their language or country, as, the original *Saxon* home on the banks of the Elbe, the *Saxon* element in our language, the *Saxon* lowlands, also, Anglo-Saxon **Sax-on'ic† — Saxon architecture,** a crude form of the Romanesque prevailing in England from an early date until superseded by the Norman Its masonry is rough, thick and solid Quoins at the angles, laid alternately on end and horizontal a rough kind of geometrical wall-tracery, and baluster-shafts are characteristic features — **S wheel,** a treadle-machine used in spinning flax, so made that the bobbin is slower in its movement than the fly The spindle twists the yarn and the bobbin is wound as a result of the difference of speed in bobbin and spindle Arkwright's invention (1769) employs this principle **Saxony wheel†.**

Sax'on[1], *n* **1.** A member of a Teutonic tribe formerly occupying Holstein, and later also the district now included in Hanover and Oldenburg, which, in connection with the Angles and Jutes, conquered England in the 5th and 6th centuries See ANGLO-SAXON

> A common name was applied by the Britons to the whole alien immigration and, though each tribe had its own domestic designation they were, and still are all called *Saxons* by the Celtic aborigines and their descendants
>
> G P MARSH *Lect on Eng Lang* first series, lect II, p 34 [S]

2. A member of the Saxon-English race, one whose mother tongue is English, a Lowlander as distinguished from a Scotch Gael, or an Englishman as distinguished from an Irishman or Welshman an Anglo-Saxon **3.** A native or naturalized inhabitant of the modern German republic of Saxony, or of the Prussian province of

Saxony, or of one of the four Saxon republics of Saxe-Altenburg, Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Saxe-Meiningen, and Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach, also, an inhabitant of the Saxon part of Transylvania 4. The language of the Saxons comprising (1) **Old Saxon**, formerly spoken in northern Germany between the Rhine and the Elbe and (2) **Anglo-Saxon**, of early England (see ANGLO-SAXON), both of which were idioms of Low German High German is spoken in modern Saxony 5. Hence, pure idiomatic English, especially as distinguished from that which uses words or idioms of Latin derivation [< AS *Seaxan*, pl of *Seaxa* (> LL *Saxon-*), > F *Saxon*), < *seax*, knife influenced in form by the French word] — **Sax'on-dom**, *n* 1. Peoples or population of Saxon or Anglo-Saxon race 2. Countries inhabited by Saxons — **Sax'on-ish†**, *a* Pertaining to or like the Saxons — **Sax'on-ism**, *n* 1 A Saxon form of expression, an early English idiom as, the *Saxonisms* of the old writers 2 A liking for what is Anglo-Saxon also, the characteristics of the Anglo-Saxon race — **Sax'on-ist**, *n* One versed in Saxon or Anglo-Saxon — **Sax'on-ly**, *adv*

sax'on‡, *n* [Dial] Sexton

sax'on-ite, 1 saks'on-ait, 2 sāks'on-it, *n* 1. *Petrol* A variety of peridotite composed of olivin and enstatite or bronzite **harz'burg-ite‡**. 2 Mountain-soap [< *Saxony*, see SAXONY¹]

Sax'on-ize, 1 saks'an-aiz, 2 sāks'on-'z, *vt* [-IZED, -IZ'ING] To make like the Saxons or their language, imbue with Saxon ideas fill with Saxon words or idioms

Sax'on-land", 1 saks'an-land", 2 sāks'on-lānd", *n* A region in S Transylvania, Roumania; chief town, Kronstadt

Sax'on Swit'zer-land. A mountainous region in Saxony, S E of Dresden

sax'o-ny¹, 1 saks'o-ni, 2 sāks'o-ny, *n* [-NIES, 1 -niz 2 -nis *pl*] A fabric made from wool raised in Saxony Specif (1) A kind of yarn **Saxony yarn‡**. (2) A glossy cloth formerly used for wearing-apparel (3) A fine blanket, or a superior flannel [< *Saxony*, < LL *Saxonia*, < *Saxo(n-)*, see SAXON¹]

Sax'o-ny², *n* 1. A republic of central Germany, proclaimed November 9 1918 5 789 sq m capital, Dresden 2. A province of Prussia 9,750 sq m capital, Magdeburg 3. A former division of W Germany, between Bavaria and the Baltic sea — **Saxony wheel**, same as SAXON WHEEL — **Sax-o'ni-an.** I. *a* Of or pertaining to Saxony II. *n* A native of Saxony

sax'o-phone, 1 saks'o-fōn; 2 sāks'o-fōn, *n* A brass wind-instrument, with about 20 finger-keys and a mouthpiece and reed like a clarinet, invented by Adolphe Sax (see SAXHORN), of Paris used as a strong substitute for the clarinet in military bands Compare illus under CLARINET [< *Sax* (see def) + Gr *phōnē*, sound] — **sax'o-phon"ist**, *n* One who plays the saxophone

sax"o-trom'ba, 1 saks'o-trom'ba, 2 sāks'o-trōm'ba, *n* Same as SAXHORN

Sax'ton, 1 saks'tan, 2 sāks'ton, **Joseph** (¹/₂₁1799–¹⁰/₂₁1873) An American mechanician and inventor of chronometer-making machinery, etc

sax'-tu"ba, 1 saks'-tiū"ba, 2 sāks'-tū"ba, *n* A bass saxhorn, bombardon [< Adolphe *Sax* + L *tuba*, trumpet]

sax'-valve", 1 saks'-valv", 2 sāks'-vālv", *n* A valve common in wind-instruments of the saxhorn type having compensating mechanism to preserve pure intonation [< *Sax* (the inventor) + VALVE]

say¹, 1 sē, 2 sā, *v* [SAYS, 1 sez, 2 sēz, SAID, 1 sed, 2 sēd, SAY'ING] **I.** *t* 1. To pronounce in words, utter or repeat vocally, speak, recite

Then *said* they unto him, *Say* now Shibboleth and he *said* Sibboleth for he could not frame to pronounce it right *Judges* xii, 6

2. To declare or make known in words, either orally or in writing, tell, affirm, as, to *say* things that are not true, *say* it out, what *says* the writing? 3. To utter as a decision or opinion, determine, decide, as, *say* which you prefer 4. To assume as possibly true, or as a working hypothesis, suppose in the imperative, as equivalent to "let us assume", as, worth *say* a million 5. [Prov Eng] To contradict, check, silence, also, to advise, direct, command, control 6†. To declare to be.

II. *i* 1. To make an assertion, declare, speak, as, he hath well *said*; so *say* we all 2†. To assume, reply. [< AS *secgan*, say] Syn. see ALLEGE, ASSERT, SPEAK — **say** [Colloq, U S] listen take notice an exclamation to call attention to what is about to be said In England the form *I say* is preferred Used also as an exclamation of surprize pleasure, protest, dismay, etc — **It is said, they say**, it is rumored or reported generally; people declare — **that is to say**, in other words introducing an explanatory paraphrase — **to hear say**, to learn by report — **to say one nay**, to refuse to gratify one — **to say to**, to express an opinion in regard to, judge of, think of, as, what do you *say to* that? [deavor 2. To test, try.

say², *vt* [Prov Eng, Scot, or Obs] 1 To attempt, endeavor

say³, *n* 1. What one has said or has to say, an affirmation, testimony, word poetic or obsolete except in such expressions as let him say his *say*

Say thou thy *say*, and I will do my deed
TENNYSON *Gareth and Lynette* st 88

2. [Colloq] Right or turn to speak or choose, as, now it is my *say* 3. [Archaic] A saying, maxim

say², *n* [Scot] A milk-strainer

say³, *n* [Prov Eng, Scot or Obs] 1. Assay or trial by sample hence sample specimen especially, in hunting, the first cut of a deer to test the quality of meat 2. Tried quality, temper 3 Attempt essay

say†, *n* 1 A fine thin serge used in the 16th century 2. A kind of satin or silk [economist

Say, Jean Baptiste (²/₂1767–¹¹/₂1832). A French political

sa'ya, 1 sā'ya, 2 sa'ya, *n* [P I] A variety of woven fabric worn by the natives also, a sarong-like garment made of this material

say'a-bl(e), 1 sē'a-bl, 2 sā'a-bl, *a* Capable of being spoken or said

The fault of oriental art is the apparent attempt to say more than is *sayable* G W CURTIS *Nile Notes* p 99 [in 1862]

Say'brook, 1 sē'bruk, 2 sā'brōōk, *n* A town in S E Middlesex county, Conn

Saycc, 1 sēç 2 sāç **Archibald Henry** (²/₂1846–) An English Oriental scholar educator, and author *The Archæology of Cuneiform Inscriptions*, etc

Sa-ye'ki, 1 sa-ȝē'ki 2 sā-ȝe'ki *n* A seaport on E Kyushu Island Japan **Sae'ki‡**; **Sai'ki‡**.

say'er, 1 sē'er 2 sā'er, *n* A person who tells or says

say'er, *n* *Hind Hist* A duty levied by the East India Company, and afterward by Zemindars on goods in transit

Say'ers, 1 sē'erz, 2 sā'ers **Tom** (²/₂1826–¹¹/₂1865) An English champion prize-fighter fought a drawn battle with John C Heenan (⁶/₂1833–¹⁰/₂1873) at Farnborough, England, April 17, 1860

say-ette', 1 sē-et', 2 sā-ēt', *n* 1. A fabric of wool, wool and silk or silk and cotton, used for linings and furniture-coverings 2 A woolen yarn used for stockings carpets, and Berlin-wool work [F, dim of *saye*, < L *sagum*, < Gr *sagos*, coarse cloak, < *sattō* pack]

say'id, 1 sai'id *or* sā'id, 2 sȳ'id *or* sā'id, *n* [Ar] Lord a title applied to the descendants of Mohammed through his daughter Fatima and Ali, and to the members of the tribe Koreish, to which Mohammed belonged applied also to the sultans of Muscat and Zanzibar **sal'yid‡**; **say'yid‡**.

say'ing, 1 sē'iŋ, 2 sā'ing, *n* 1. Anything that is said, a statement, as, a strange *saying* 2. Specif, a proverbial utterance, a maxim an adage, as an old *saying* Syn. see ADAGE

saj'nay, 1 sē'nē 2 sȳ'nā, *n* [Prov] A lamprey

say'on, 1 sē'an, 2 sā'on, *n* A medieval sleeveless jacket of peasants and common soldiers [OF, < *saye* see SAYETTE]

Sayre, 1 sār, 2 sar *n* A borough in Bradford county, Pa

say'sie, 1 sē'si, 2 sā's', *n* [S Afr] A seed-eater of the genus *Crithagra* as the bu-*sayste* (*C albogularis*)

say'sō", 1 sē'sō", 2 sȳ'sō", *n* [Colloq] An authoritative saying, especially a dogmatic assertion, dictum; also, a rumor, a report

But they don t do nuthin' agin his *say-so* C E CRADDOCK *Despot of Broomsedge Cove* p 319 [in 1889]

Sa-yu'la, 1 sa-yū'la, 2 sā-yu'lā, *n* A city in S W Jalisco state Mexico

S B, *abbr* Spartan Brotherhood sales book small bonds, single-breasted stolen bases (*Baseball*) See ABBREVIATION

Sb, *abbr* Stibium **- sb**, *abbr* Substantive

S B C, *abbr* Southern Baptist Convention

sbir'ro, 1 sbir'ro, 2 sbir'ro, *n* [It] A policeman

'sblood†, 1 zblud, 2 sblōd, *interj* God s blood! an imprecation.

S C, SC, Sc, etc See ABBREVIATION

scab, 1 skab, 2 scāb, *v* [SCABBED, SCAB'BING] **I.** *t* 1. [Prov] To trim (rough blocks of stone) with a pick or broad chisel a term used by quarrymen 2. To treat work or cause (it) to be treated in such a way that the worker will be regarded as a scab

II. *i* 1. To form or become covered with a scab, cicatrize, as, the sore *scabbed* over 2. To take the place of a striker, act as a scab See SCAB, *n*, 6 3. *Founding* To form scabs on the surface said of a casting

scab, *n* 1. A crust formed on the surface of a sore, due to the hardening of the matter issuing from it, an eschar. 2 A contagious disease among sheep resembling mange caused by a minute insect (acarus) burrowing in the skin; also [Colloq or Obs], the itch of human beings 3. *Founding* A blister or swell on the surface of a casting 4. *Bot* Any one of certain plant-diseases in which there is a roughened or warty exterior **Apple-scab** and **pear-s** are due to the fungi *Fusicladium dendriticum* and *F pyrinum*; **potato-s** and **beet-root s**, to *Oospora scabies* the scab of citrous fruits is of unknown origin 5 [Cant] A workman who does not belong to or will not join or act with a labor-union, one who takes the place of a striker, a strike-breaker, rat 6. [Low] A mean, dirty, paltry fellow

Mal You must amend your drunkenness'
Sir To Out, *scab!* SHAKESPEARE *Twelfth Night* act II sc 5 [< AS *scæb*, < L *scabies*, < *scabo*, scratch] — **head'-scab"**, *n* *Vetcr* A mangy condition in the head of sheep occasioned by a mite (*Sarcoptes scabiei* variety *ovis*) — **scab'-fun"gus**, *n* See SCAB *n*, 4 — **s -mite**, *n* The itch-mite

scab'bard, 1 skab'ərd 2 scāb'ard *vt* 1. To sheathe in or as in a scabbard 2 To furnish with a scabbard or sheath

scab'bard¹, *n* The sheath of a sword or similar bladed weapon, any sheath See illus under SWORD

Many a poor blade looks gay in a velvet *scabbard*
SCOTT *Kenilworth* p 109 [in 1858]

scab'bard², *n* Same as SCALE-BOARD a corruption — **scab'-bard-plane**, *n* A plane for cutting scale-boards

scabbed, } 1 skab'ed *or* skabd, 2 scāb'ĕd *or* scābd, *a* 1.
scabds, } Covered with a scab or scabs, abounding or diseased with scabs, scabby 2. *Founding* Blistered by scabs said of a casting 3. Paltry, vile

scab'ber, *n* [Rare] Same as SCAB, *n*, 6

scab'bing, 1 skab'iŋ, 2 scāb'ing *n* 1 *Pathol* The process of healing with the formation of a scab 2. *Iron-founding* A becoming faulty or damaged with scabs

scab'ble, 1 skab'l, 2 scāb'l, *vt* [Prov] In stone-working, to dress roughly after pointing or broaching, and before finer dressing Compare SCAB [< AS *scafan*, shave] — **scab'-bler**, *n* — **scab'bling**, *n* 1. A stone chip or chipping 2. *Sculp* The rough shaping of a block of stone

scab'by, 1 skab'i, 2 scāb'y, *a* [SCAB'BI-ER, SCAB'BI-EST] 1. Covered with, full of, or consisting of scabs, as, a *scabby* face, a *scabby* eruption. Specif (1) Having poor spots caused by the attachment of barnacles or other shell-fish said of tortoise-shell (2) In founding, blistered or marred with scabs said of a casting (3) Blotched and spotty, as the result of unequal inking said of printed matter 2. Affected with the scab or mange, as, *scabby* sheep 3. Hence, mean, vile, as, a *scabby* trick — **scab'bi-ly**, *adv* — **scab'bi-ness**, *n*

sca-bel'lum, 1 ska-bel'um, 2 sca-bĕl'ŭm, *n* [-LA, *pl*] 1. An ancient musical device, consisting of wooden shoes, perhaps with bells or other jingling attachments, to mark time in the performance on instruments 2 *Arch* A sheath-like standard or ornament tapering downward, and terminating above in a bust used by the Romans of antiquity solely for the display of the bust, but occurring in Renaissance architecture as a decorative support or pilaster, especially in English and German work of the 17th century **sca-bel'lon†**. [L, dim. of *scamnum*, footstool]

sca-ber'u-lous, 1 ska-ber'u-lus, 2 sca-bĕr'ŭ-lŭs, *a* [Rare] *Bot* Somewhat or slightly scabrous [< L *scaber*, see SCABROUS] **sca-bres'cent‡**

sca'bi-es, 1 skē'bi-iz, 2 scā'bi-ēz, *n* *Pathol* The itch See ITCH ITCH-MITE [L, < *scabo*, scratch] — **scabies ferina**, itch of domestic animals the mange — **scab'bi-o-pho'bi-a**, *n* Morbid dread of the itch

Sca"bi-o'sa, 1 skē"bi-ō'sa, 2 scā'bi-ō'sa *n* *Bot* A genus of Old World herbs of the family *Dipsacaceæ*, with involucrate heads of variously colored flowers *S atropurpurea*, the mourning-bride or sweet scabious, is perhaps the best-known in cultivation [LL, < *scabies*, itch, supposed to be a remedy for itch]

sca'bi-ous, 1 skē'bi-us, 2 scā'bi-ŭs *a* Of, relating to, or affected with scabies having or consisting of scabs scabby

sca'bi-ous, *n* Any dipsacaceous plant of the genus *Scabiosa*, as the sweet scabious of gardens, and the blue scabious of British fields **scab'ish‡**. — **sweet scabious**. 1. A North-American annual asteraceous herb (*Erigeron annuus*) with erect branched stem, 1 to 4 feet high, the daisy-fleabane The rays are white or white tinged with purple 2. The Philadelphia fleabane (*Erigeron philadelphicus*)

scab'ling, *n* Same as SCABBLING

sca'brate, 1 skē'brēt, 2 scā'brāt, *a* *Bot* Same as SCABROUS.

sca'brid, 1 skē'brid, 2 scā'brid, *a* *Bot* Roughish, diminutively scabrous [< L *scabridus*, < *scaber*, see SCABROUS]

sca-brid'i-ty, *n* Ruggedness roughness **sca-bred'i-ty†**.

sca-bri'ti-es, 1 ska-brish'i-iz, 2 sca-brish'i-ēz, *n* *Pathol.* 1. A morbid roughness of the inner surface of the eyelids, causing a sensation as if sand were in the eye, chronic granular inflammation of the mucous membrane of the eye and eyelid 2. A rough or scabby condition of the skin [L, < *scaber* see SCABROUS] — **scabrities ungulum**, a morbid degeneration of the nails, making them rough, thick, distorted, and separated from the flesh at the root, symptomatic of syphilis and of leprosy

sca"bri-us'cu-lous, 1 skē"bri-us'kiu-lus, 2 scā'bri-ŭs'cŭ-lŭs, *a* *Bot* Slightly rough, scabrid [< L *scaber*, see SCABROUS] **sca"bri-us'cu-lose†**.

sca'brous, 1 skē'brus, 2 scā'brŭs, *a* 1. Roughened with little points or minute elevations or irregularities; rough, rugged, scurfy used especially in botany and zoology 2 Thorny, full of impediments or obstacles 3. Approaching the indelicate, risky 4. [Rare] Harsh in sound, unmusical [< LL *scabrosus*, < L *scaber*, < *scabo*, scratch] — **sca'brous-ness**, *n* Roughness of surface

scac'chite, 1 skak'ait, 2 scāc'it, *n* *Mineral* A deliquescent manganese chlorid (MnCl.) found on Mount Vesuvius. [< A *Scacchi*, Italian mineralogist]

scad, 1 skad, 2 scād, *n* 1. A carangoid fish (1) A saurel or horse-mackerel (2) A mackerel-scad, especially the cigar-fish (3) The goggler **big-eyed scad‡**. 2. [Scot] (1) The friar-skate (2) The fry of salmon [Var. of SHAD]

scad'dle, 1 skad'l, 2 scād'l **I.** *vt* [Prov Eng] To run off in fright **II.** *a* 1. Mischievous, thievish in a petty way. 2. Timid, shy, nervous, wild **III.** *n* Injury, hurt.

Scad"i-a'ce-æ, 1 skad'i-i-ē'si-ī 2 scād'i-ī-ē'ce-ē, *n* *pl* *Bot.* An order of fresh-water algæ **Sca'di-um**, *n* (t. g) — **scad'i-a'ceous**, *a*

scads, 1 skadz, 2 scādz, *n* [Western U S] 1. Money 2. A large amount

Scæ'an, 1 si'an, 2 sē'an, *a* Western applied to one of the gates of ancient Troy. [< Gr *skaios*, left, west]

Sca"ër', 1 skə'-ir', 2 scā'ĕr', *n* A town in Finistère department, France

Scæv'o-la, 1 sev'o-lə, 2 sĕv'o-la *n* [L] 1. **Caius Mucius**, a Roman soldier condemned to be burned for attempting to kill Porsena showed his contempt for torture by thrusting his right hand into the flames pardoned, lived about 500 B C 2. **Quintus Mucius** (159?–88 B C), a Roman jurist, teacher of Cicero

scaf, 1 skaf, 2 scāf, *n* [Prov] The tapered edge of metal where two pieces are welded together [Cp SCABBLE]

Sca-fell', 1 skē-fel' 2 sca-fēl', *n* A mountain in Cumberland England, 3,162 ft high **Scaw-fell'‡**.

Sca-fell' Pike. A mountain in Cumberland, England, 3,210 ft high, the highest peak in England

scaff, 1 skaf, 2 scāf *v* [Scot] **I.** *t* 1. To provide or furnish (food). 2. To get in a mean, beggarly way sponge **II.** *i* To wander idly about, also, to eat greedily

scaff, *n* [Scot] 1. Food 2. The rabble scum

scaf'fling, 1 skaf'liŋ, 2 scāf'ling, *n* [Local Eng] An elver

scaff'-net", 1 skaf'-net', 2 scāf'-nĕt', *n* [U S] A fishing-net suspended horizontally by the corners from two bows hung loosely to a lifting-pole at their intersection Compare SCAP-NET



Scaff-net

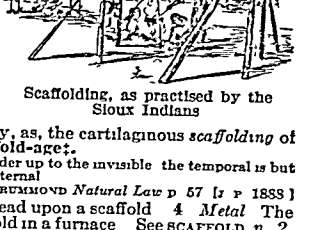
scaf'fold, 1 skaf'ld, 2 scāf'old, *vt* 1. To furnish with a scaffold, uphold or sustain with or as with a scaffold, as, the tower was *scaffolded* for repairs 2. To lay or expose upon a scaffold, as corpses, after the custom of some Indian tribes, in place of interment

scaf'fold, *n* 1. An elevated structure, as of planks, usually temporary (1) A platform built against the side of a building, steeple, or the like, for the support of workmen (2) An isolated platform, often within enclosing walls, for the execution of criminals

Truth forever on the *scaffold*, Wrong forever on the throne
LOWELL *The Present Crisis* st 8

(3) A stage as for exhibition purposes or the accommodation of spectators at a pageant (4) A raised wooden framework for any other purpose specif, among North-American Indians for the disposal of the dead 2. *Metal* A shelf-like accumulation of material in a blast-furnace, obstructing the working of the furnace. 3. *Embryol* Same as SCAFFOLDING, 2 4†. The highest gallery in a theater [< OF *eschafault*, F *échafaud*, = *catafalque*, < It *catafalco*, < *cattare*, get, orig view (< L *capto*, see CAPTATION), + *balco*, a stage, see BALCONY]

scaf'fold-ing, 1 skaf'old-iŋ, 2 scāf'old-ing, *n*. 1. A scaffold or system of scaffolds, as about a structure in course of erection, also, the material of a scaffold or material for scaffolds 2 Figuratively, any framework, support, or supporting part, as the bony framework of an animal, specif, in embryology, a temporary framework or structure indicating in outline a part to be formed subsequently, as, the cartilaginous *scaffolding* of the cranium **scaf'fold-age‡**.



Scaffolding, as practised by the Sioux Indians

The visible is the ladder up to the invisible the temporal is but the *scaffolding* of the eternal
DRUMMOND *Natural Law* p 57 [in 1888]

3. Disposal of the dead upon a scaffold 4 *Metal* The formation of a scaffold in a furnace See SCAFFOLD, *n*, 2

scaff'raff", 1 skaf'raf' 2 scāf'rāf', *n* [Scot] The rabble, riffraff **scaff'-and raff"‡**.

sca'glia, 1 skā'lia, 2 sca'lyā, *n* An Italian calcareous somewhat fissile and fossiliferous Cretaceous rock, corresponding to the Chalk of England [It, < OHG *scala*, scale]

sca-gliō'la, 1 ska-lyō'la 2 sca-lyō'lā *n* Hard polished plasterwork imitating marble, granite, or other veined, mottled or colored stone made of powdered gypsum and glue colored in various ways [< It *scagliuola* a small shell]

scaith, 1 skēth, 2 scāth, *n* [Scot] Scathe — **scaith'less**, *a* [Scot] Scatheless

sca'la, 1 skē'la, 2 scā'la, *n* [SCA'LÆ, 1 -li, 2 -lē, *pl*] 1. *Surg* An instrument for reducing a dislocation 2 *Anat.* Any of the passages of the cochlea of the inner ear — the **scala tympani, s vestibuli**, and **s. media** or **cochlear duct**. See illus of ORGAN OF CORTI, under ORGAN [L, ladder, < *scando* climb]

Sca'la, La, 1 la skā'la 2 lā scā'lā [It] The opera-house of Milan, erected in 1778 on the site of the church of Santa

Maria della Scala Owned by the municipality, it is subsidized with $40 000 a year

scal'a-bl(e)r, 1 skā'ə-bl 2 scāl'ə-bl, *a* Capable of being scaled, as, a *scalable* wall

sca-lade', 1 skə-lād', 2 sca-lād', *n* [Archaic] **1.** A scaling-ladder **2†.** An escalade **sca-la'do†**

scal'age, 1 skā'lij, 2 scāl'āj, *n* The act of scaling in estimating dimension, value weight etc, specif, an allowance on various kinds of dry hides of a certain percentage in weight for scalings that may drop off Scalage is usually about 16 per cent It is especially applicable to dry flint hides, such as come from Matamoros

Scal'a No'va, 1 skā'lə nō'və 2 scā'la nō'va **1 Gulf of,** a gulf in the Ægean sea, N of Samos Island, Asia Minor **2.** A seaport on the s gulf

sca'lar, 1 skā'lər, 2 scā'lar, *a* **1.** *Math* Completely definable by a single numerical specification said of a quantity, composed of or relating to such quantities **2.** [Rare] (1) Resembling a ladder (2) *Bot* Scalariform [< L *scalaris*, see SCALARIA]

sca'lar, *n* **1.** *Math* A quantity that has no direction, as opposed to a *vector* or directed quantity, specif, a pure number, especially that term of a quaternion which is not a vector The word as used by its inventor, Sir W R Hamilton and by the stricter school of quaternionists signifies a real numerical quantity as opposed to an imaginary Other writers use it to include imaginaries while still others, to avoid confusion, call imaginaries **biscalars**

2 *Physics* A *quantity having magnitude but not direction*, as volume number, or mass — **scalar function,** a real numerical quantity, having one or more values for each point of three-dimensional space

sca-lar'i-form, 1 ska-lar'i-fōrm, 2 sca-lăr'i-fôrm, *a* **1.** Ladder-like said specifically, in biology, of cells or vessels with walls transversely marked by alternating thick and thin places, giving a ladder-like appearance **2** Relating to the *Scalaridæ*, or the genus *Scalaria* [< L *scalaria*, staircase, neut pl of *scalaris* (see SCALARIA), + -FORM] — **scalariform duct** (*Bot*), a tracheal duct marked with elongated transverse bordered pits as in certain ferns

Scal'a-ri'i-dæ, 1 skal'ə-rai'i-dī 2 scāl'a-ri'i-dē, *n pl* *Conch* A family of ptenoglossate gastropods with a turreted shell, subcircular aperture, and corneous spiral operculum wentletraps **Sca-la'ri-a**, *n* (t g) [< L *scalaris* of a ladder, < *scala* see SCALA] **Scal"a-ri-a'ce-æ†, Sca-lar'i-dæ†** — **sca-la'ri-an,** *a* & *n* — **sca-la'ri-id,** *n* — **sca-la'ri-oid,** *a*

Sca'la San'ta, 1 skā'lə sān'tə 2 scā'la sān'ta A flight of 28 marble steps in a little chapel near St John Lateran, Rome, said to have been brought by St Helena from the palace of Pilate in Jerusalem and held sacred because, according to tradition, Christ ascended and descended them at the time of his trial

scal'a-wag, 1 skal'ə-wag 2 scāl'a-wăg *n* **1.** [Slang U S] A worthless fellow scamp specif during the reconstruction period (1865–1870) a native Southern white Republican, as distinguished from a *carpetbagger* an opprobrious epithet 2 A worthless, ill-conditioned or very inferior animal perhaps first applied by drivers to poor cattle [Cor of *Scallowcay*, Shetland]

Scal'chi, 1 skāl'ki 2 scal'cī, **Sofia** (ıı/ıı1850–) An Italian mezzo soprano and contralto singer

scald[1], 1 skōld, 2 scald, *vt* **1.** To burn with or as with a hot fluid, especially with water or steam, as, to *scald* one's hand

The tears that *scald* the cheek BRYANT *The Living Lost* st 2

2 To cook slightly, as fruit, in hot liquid, especially in water or steam **3** To cause (a liquid) to boil **4** To treat with boiling water so as to loosen the hair or feathers of (slaughtered animals), or the skin of (fruits and vegetables) [< OF *escalder* (F *échauder*), < LL *excaldo* < L *ex*, out + *caldus*, see CALDRON]

scald[2], 1 skâld 2 scald, *v* & *n* [Scot] Scold

scald, *a* Same as SCALLED an archaic form

scald[1], 1 skōld, 2 scald, *n* **1.** A burn or injury to the skin or flesh by a hot fluid, as water **2** An act of scalding — **scald'fish",** *n* [Local, Eng] The smooth sole

scald[2], *n* [Colloq] **1** Scurf on the head, scall, scab a vague use **2** A destructive disease of cranberries, due to a sphæraceous fungus applied also loosely by farmers and fruit-growers to any sudden wilting or decay, of unknown origin, of leaves and fruit [Cor of SCALL] — **scald'-head",** *n* [Colloq] Same as SCALLED-HEAD

scald[3], 1 skōld *or* skâld, 2 scald *or* scald (VIII), *n* One of the ancient Scandinavian minstrels who composed and sang or recited verses in celebration of famous deeds, heroes, and events the equivalent of *bard* among the Celtic peoples

And there in many a stormy vale
The *Scald* had told his wondrous tale
SCOTT *Lay of the Last Minstrel* can 6 st 22

[< Ice *skâld*, post] **skaldz — scald'ic,** *a* [blackberry

scald'ber"ry, 1 skōld'ber ı, 2 scald'ber ɔ, *n* The European

scald'er, 1 skōld'ər 2 scald'ĕr **I** *vt* [Prov Eng] To scald, scorch, or blister **II.** *n* One who scalds, or a vessel used for scalding

scald'ing, 1 skōld'iŋ, 2 scald'ing, *n* **1** The act of burning by steam or a boiling liquid, also, a quantity of anything so scalded **2.** *Hort* Injurious effect of the sun's heat on plants after being watered **3** *pl* [Prov Eng] Articles treated by steam or a boiling liquid

scal-di'no, 1 skal-di'no, 2 scal-dī'no *n* [-NI, 1 -nī 2 -nī, *pl*] A small earthenware brazier used in Italy for warmth, especially by the lower classes [It, < LL *ercaldo*, see SCALD[1], *v*]

We poetize the idea of defense by the figure of defending our hearthstones Alas! could we fight for our sacred *scaldini*?
HOWELLS *Venetian Life* p 44 [H M & CO 1893]

scald'weed", 1 skōld'w d' 2 scald'wēd' *n* [Prov Eng] A European dodder (*Cuscuta europæa*)

scale[1], 1 skēl, 2 scāl, *v* [SCALED, SCAL'ING] **I** *t* **1.** To strip or clear of scale or scales, especially, to remove the scales from (fish), also, to peel or husk, as, to *scale* perch, to *scale* nuts **2.** To free, as an iron surface, from a coating or scales of rust, as, to *scale* a boiler, to *scale* a cannon (by firing a small blank charge from it) **3.** To reduce by paring or shaving, pare down, as, to *scale* the surface of a field **4** To cover with scales, as a person or his skin

The leper plague may *scale* my skin but never taint my heart
TENNYSON *Happy* st 7

5 To cover with incrustation, as, that water *scales* the boiler **6** [Prov] To spread, as compost, scatter, disperse, as a crowd, also, to spill **7.** To cause to skip along the surface of the water, as a stone **8** To throw (a thin flat object) in such a way that its edge cuts the air in the direction of the impulse

II. *i* **1.** To separate and come off from a surface, as scales or flakes, as, the bark *scales* off, the monument has *scaled* badly **2** [Prov] To disperse, scatter, as a crowd **3** To become crusted internally, as a boiler

scale[2], *v* **I.** *t* **1** To surmount by climbing, ascend, as *by a ladder, as, to scale a wall*

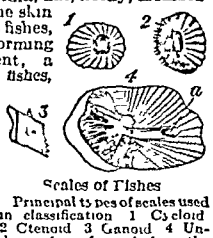
For in the night unseen, a single warrior
The rampart wall had *scaled*
LONGFELLOW *The Warden of the Cinque Ports* st 9.

2. To make a drawing, pattern, or projection of, according to scale, draft in proper proportions, as, to *scale* a building **3** [U S] In lumbering, to measure or estimate in the rough, as the amount of lumber in logs or in a tract of woodland **4.** To reduce according to a scale, cut down proportionally, as, to *scale* wages

II. *i* To serve as or to resemble a ladder, afford steps for ascent, as, the mountainside *scaled* upward to the summit [< LL *scalo*, < L *scala*, see SCALA]

scale[3], *vt* **1** To determine the weight of by means of scales, hence, to measure or estimate the weight or quantity of in any way, as, to *scale* a load of wood **2.** To amount to in weight as, the hog *scaled* 600 pounds **3** To make of exact weight or measure, divide into proper quantities, as, to *scale dough into loaves*

scale[4], *n* **1.** *Zool* One of the thin, flat, horny, membranous or bony outgrowths of the skin of various vertebrates, as most fishes, usually overlapping and forming a nearly complete investment, a squama scute *The scales of fishes*, according to the form and appearance of which Agassiz classified them as *ctenoid, cycloid, ganoid,* and *placoid,* owe their brilliance more to optical interference than to the amount of coloring-matter present The scales of reptiles and of birds' legs are horny differentiations of the skin while those of such mammals as certain ant-eaters are outgrowths of the epidermis **2.** A structure resembling or suggestive of a scale in thinness or flatness, on various invertebrates, as on the wings of butterflies, the body of most thysanurans, sea-mice, etc **3.** A scale-insect **4.** One of the hard scabs resulting from certain human diseases as leprosy **5** *Bot* (1) A rudimentary or metamorphosed leaf, as those covering the leaf-buds of trees, the bulb, cones of coniferous trees, etc (2) Any epidermal outgrowth having cell-dimensions in two planes, as the pulem on the young parts of some ferns (3) A trichome whose terminal cell becomes a flat, dry disk Often the disk becomes stellate, as in *Oleaceæ* (4) A cataphyllary leaf which, the having no assimulating function, is important protectively as a bud-scale, as in the horse-chestnut (5) Any thin scarious structure, usually a degenerate leaf **6.** *Mech* (1) The coating of oxid that forms on iron and some other metals when heated, and comes off in the processes of forging rolling, etc variously called **forge-scale, hammer-s, iron-s, mill s, roll s,** etc (2) An incrustation that forms on the inside of boilers etc, and consists chiefly of the stable soluble salts, as those of calcium and magnesium contained in water (3) The ornamental covering *outside of the shell of a pocket-knife*



Scales of Fishes

Principal types of scales used in classification 1 Cycloid 2 Ctenoid 3 Ganoid 4 Under surface of a scale from the lateral line of *Labrichthys*

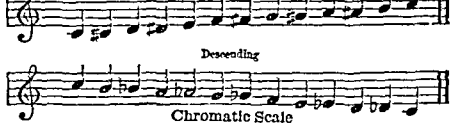
7. Tartar, as on the teeth **8** Any hard, thin, scale-like formation, as a flake, husk, shell, pod, or exfoliation **9.** Crude paraffin wax, obtained by filtering the cooled, heavy distillates from petroleum or shale STANDARD OIL COMPANY *Letter to Standard Dict* Oct 25, '11 [< AS *sceale, scale*]

— **ap'ple scale",** *n* See under APPLE, *n* — **blackberry soft s,** same as BROAD SCALE — **broad s,** a scale-insect (*Lecanium hesperidum*) that infests garden plants, brambles and fruit-trees **brown s** † — **California red s,** a scale-insect (*Chrysomphalus aurantii*) of the diaspine group, which injures the leaves and fruit of citrus trees — **cottony s,** a bark-louse (*Pulvinaria innumerabilis*) that infests maple-trees, grape-vines rose-bushes and other garden shrubs — **cottony cushion s,** the *Icerya purchasi*, infesting the orange- and other fruit-trees **fluted s** † — **dry s,** psoriasis See PSORA — **giant s,** any one of several large Australian scale-insects of the genus *Monophlebus* sometimes an inch long that infest eucalyptus-trees — **grape-s,** *n* A destructive scale-insect (*Aspidiotus uvæ*) which feeds on the under surface of the grape-vine bark — **long s,** a scale-insect (*Lepidosaphes ulmi* or *Aspidiotus ostreæformis* **oyster-s** † — **pernicious s,** the San Jose scale — **purple s,** the orange-scale See ORANGE *n* — **San José s.** (*Aspidiotus perniciosus*), a scale destructive to various fruit-trees so called because it first appeared in the United States at San José, Cal — **s. armor,** armor made of overlapping metal scales, fastened on an underlying material such as *cloth or leather* — **scale'-bee"tle,** *n* The tiger-beetle — **s-board,** *n* A very thin veneer-like piece of board as for the back of a picture — **s-borer,** *n* A machine by which boiler-tubes are scaled — **s-bug,** *n* A scale-insect — **s-carp,** *n* The normal scaled form of the common carp — **s-detector,** *n* A contrivance in a boiler-tube showing, by means of a pointer, any stoppage due to the accumulation of scale — **s-dove,** *n* An American dove (genus *Scardafella*) grayish-brown with each feather ending in a dusky border, suggesting scales, as *S squamosa* — **s-drake,** *n* [North Eng Ir, & Scot] The sheldrake — **s-duck,** *n* 1 [Local Ir] The red-breasted merganser 2. The sheldrake — **s-feather,** *n* A scale-like feather in penguins — **s-fern,** *n* An Old World fern (*Asplenium ceterach*) ceterach **scaly fern†** — **s-fish,** *n* 1. [Eng] Dry-cured fish (pollack torsk, hake, and haddock) of inferior quality as compared with cod a trade term 2. The scabbard-fish — **scale'foot",** *n* The scabbard-fish, in which the ventral fins are merely scale-like appendages — **s-ground,** *n* The ground of scalework or imbricated ornamentation — **s-hair,** *n* *Entom* A short, flattened, and usually tarsal hair, like a scale — **s-leaf,** *n* Same as SCALE[1], *n* 5 (4) — **s-louse,** *n* A scale-insect especially of the subfamily *Diaspinæ* — **s-moss,** *n* Any moss-like plant of the *Hepaticæ* or *Acrogynæ* so called from the regularly arranged scale-like leaves — **s pattern,** a pattern made in imitation of scales an imbricated pattern — **s-quail,** *n* A scaled partridge of the genus *Callipepla* as *C squamata* from the appearance of the plumage Compare SCALE-DOVE — **s-shell,** *n* *Conch* A leptonoid bivalve — **s-stone,** *n* *Mineral* 1. Same as WOLLASTONITE 2 Lepidolite — **s-tailed,** *a* Having a scaly tail — **s.-winged,** *a* *Entom* Having the wings covered with minute scales, as specif, the *Lepidoptera* — **scurfy s.,** same as APPLE-SCALE 2 — **turtleback s,** the orange-scale See under ORANGE[1] — **scale'less,** *a* — **scal'i-ness,** *n*

scale[5], 1 skēl, 2 scāl, *n* **1.** A piece of metal, wood, ivory, or glass bearing lines or graduations for use in measurement, or the series of marks so used, as, the *scale* of a *thermometer*, a micrometer, or the like, specif, a straight cylindrical or prismoidal staff or rule bearing upon its surface a series of transverse and generally equidistant visible lines **2** Any system of designating the magnitude of a unit of measurement or the correspondence of two magnitudes, one of which is represented by the other, any system in which a fixed proportion is used in determining quantities, as, a *scale* of 1 inch to the mile, the *scale* of one-hundredth, a taxation *scale* of 2 per cent **3** A system of arithmetical notation in which the successive places determine the value of figures according to a certain proportion, as, the decimal and the duodecimal *scales* **4.** In general, any progressive or graded series as for use in measurement or estimation, a gradation, as, a *scale* of tints, a *scale* of sounds, the social *scale*

We make tones of orange and get an orange *scale* tones of blue and get a blue *scale* and so each color has its *scale* in which it moves in two directions from its normal or standard point towards black and towards white
YOUMANS *Hand Book Household Science* pt II p 91 [A 1866]

5. *Mus* (1) All the tones or notes of a key in regular ascending or descending order, in an octave or more.



Chromatic Scale

The octave is the basis of the scale of modern music, the hexachord was that of medieval and the tetrachord that of Greek music See illus under PENTATONIC SCALE

The **major scales** are the *scales of major keys, and the* **minor scales** the scales of minor keys The **diatonic scale** is a scale of diatonic or regular tones The **chromatic s.** includes the diatonic tones and chromatic tones or semitones of a key in regular ascending or descending order from key-tone to key-tone A scale may extend from any pitch of a key to its octave above or below, but its normal form is from key-tone to key-tone *Scale* is often incorrectly used as a synonym of *key* See KEY In the modern **major s,** when the tones are perfectly true the number of vibrations producing the respective tones are to each other, whatever the key may be in the following ratio

do re mi fa sol la si do
24 27 30 32 36 40 45 48

From this series of numbers, together with the data given under PITCH, the vibration-number of any note may be found Thus if middle C is given by 261 vibrations per second, the G above it which is *sol* when C is *do* is given $261 \times {}^{36}/_{24} = 391\frac{1}{2}$ Such an exact tonal ratio gives the **pure or just s** But these ratios are modified on keyed instruments by the necessity of using each key for several notes, very near each other, but not precisely the same, producing the **tempered s** The **minor s** has three forms, the intervals of which may be represented as follows, taking A for the keynote **original or oldest minor s,** A B – C D E – F G a, **harmonic minor s,** A B – C D E – F + G – a, and **melodic minor s,** A B – C D E F♯ G♯ – a (ascending), a G F – E D C – B A (descending),— the period indicating a whole step the dash a half step and the + sign a step and a half See TEMPERAMENT

(2) [Rare] The complete range of an instrument **6.** The *ratio* of the width of an organ-pipe to its length largely determining the quality of the tone **7†** The act of storming a citadel with ladders, an escalade **8†.** A succession of steps, ladder, stairs the original meaning [< L *scala*, see SCALA]

— **Babylonian scale,** same as SEXAGESIMAL SCALE — **Beck's s,** a *hydrometer-scale in which the degree* is one-thirtieth part of the distance between the points corresponding to the specific gravities unity and 0 85 the former being reckoned as the zero-point — **cir-cum'fer-ence-scale",** *n* A scale marked on one edge with lengths of a circumference, and on the other with corresponding diameters used for determining the diameter and circumference of a cylinder — **distance-s,** *n* *Ord* A device attached to the table of a *range-finder* with which the observer determines the distance (in yards or meters) between his instrument and the object sighted — **magnetic s,** a diagram of metals showing their comparative magnetic qualities — **Marquois s** (*Surv*) an instrument for drawing parallel lines at regular intervals — **mirror-s,** *n* An etched scale on the surface of a glass strip silvered on the back used in reading manometers barometers etc — **proportional or proportionate s** 1 A logarithmic scale 2. A graduated scale arranged to facilitate drawing on an enlarged or reduced scale — **scale'-co"ef-fi"cient,** *n* *Physics* The factor which denotes the rate of change of the scale relatively to the change in the physical condition that alters its length — **s-micrometer,** *n* A graduated scale used in the field of a telescope or microscope for measuring distances by direct comparison — **s of chords** (*Math*), a graduated scale of the lengths of chords of arcs in a circle of given radius used in measuring and plotting angles — **s of sines, tangents,** etc (*Math*), a scale upon which numbers representing angles are marked at distances from the origin porportional *to their sines, tangents, or other functions* — **s-rule,** *n* Same as LOG-SCALE — **sexagesimal s,** a scale of enumeration by sixties the scale of sexagesimal arithmetic — **sliding s.** 1. A scale or rate of imposts prices payments wages etc varying with certain conditions, as the rise and fall of values, consumption, cost, demand, etc 2 Same as SLIDE-RULE



San Jose Scale

1 Scale on pear 2 & 3 Adult female and male greatly enlarged

— **triangular s**, a draftsmen's measuring-scale of triangular cross-section, having from 6 to 12 different sets of graduations — **universal s.**, a draftsmen's measuring-scale, on which the most commonly used proportional divisions are represented in parallel series The scale is usually triangular in section to provide six margins on which the divisions may be marked

scale[1], *n* **1.** The bowl, scoop, or platform of a weighing-instrument or balance, also, the balance itself, hence, figuratively, the *scale* or *scales* of Justice **2.** By extension, any form of weighing-machine, in this sense commonly plural, as, hay-*scales* **3.** [S-] The sign of the zodiac *Libra* **4†.** A bowl or cup [< AS *scāle*, bowl]

Scales for weighing are named (1) from some feature of mechanism or construction as, **combination scales** (having several beams or several sets of graduations upon one beam), **lever scales** (a steelyard), **platform scales** (of the steelyard type, having a level platform on which is placed the object to be weighed), **registering scales** (having a device, usually operated by pushing a button, which records the weight of an article on a card or paper), **suspension scales** (suspended from a traveling crane and used to weigh the load carried by the crane), (2) from the commodity for which they are used or the place or business in which they are used, as **creamery scales** (a platform scale having several beams, for weighing at one time the lots of milk brought by several persons called also **milk-scales**), **grocers' scales** (having a large tin receptacle on the platform), **railroad scales** (a large platform scale bearing a *railroad-track, and arranged for weighing rolling-stock*), *ascertaining the load on a car*), etc, (3) from the thing weighed, as, **canal-boat scales** (an arrangement of a canal-lock for weighing canal-boats, etc called also **weigh-lock scales**), **grain-scales, sample-scales** (lever scales of great accuracy for weighing minute quantities), etc

— **army scales**, any portable weighing-scales — **computing scale**, a mechanical scale that weighs and calculates the price simultaneously — **dormant scales**, platform scales set even with a floor, as in a warehouse — **even scales**, balance-scales having the fulcrum in the center — **scale'-beam"**, *n* **1.** The lever or beam of a weighing-machine, supporting the balances or scales **2.** A simple form of scale, consisting of a scale-beam and hooks, a steelyard See illus under STEELYARD **beam-s.‡.— s.-house**, *n* A building containing scales for weighing or measuring manufactured articles, outgoing materials, food, etc — **s.-pan**, *n* The pan for holding articles to be weighed by a weighing-scale

scale'a-bl(e)", *a* Same as SCALABLE

scale'back", 1 skēl'bak"; 2 scāl'băk", *n* A sea-worm bearing large dorsal scales or elytra, especially, a polynoid

scaled[1], 1 skēld, 2 scāld, *pa* **1.** Having the scales removed, as, *scaled* fish **2.** *Zool* Having scales, as a fish or reptile, having structures or markings likened to scales, squamate, also having feathers, as the scale-dove or scale-quail, in appearance like scales

scaled[2], *pa* **1.** Provided with a scale, as the sight of a gun **2.** Measured or reduced to a required standard, specif, in lumbering, said of logs ready for transportation — **scaled herring**, fat smoked herring not less than 7 inches long

scale'-feath"er, s.-ground, etc See SCALE[1], *n*

Scale Force. A waterfall in Cumberland, England, 125 ft high.

scale'-in"sect, 1 skēl'-in"sekt, 2 scāl'-in'sect, *n* Any insect belonging to the homopterous family *Coccidæ*, and especially to the subfamily *Diaspinæ*, a coccid or bark-louse The adult male as a rule has wings, but having lost its mouth-parts, can not feed and soon disappears, while the female is wingless and, attaching itself to the plant, secretes a scale-like shield as a refuge for itself and young, losing in time its external organs and becoming little more than a protecting shell Several species have been known for centuries because of their economic value, their powdery or waxy scales producing lac, Chinese wax, and various dyes, while many species have proved to be injurious to cultivated plants and fruits For some of the latter, see under SCALE[1], *n*.



Scale-insect
The cottony cushion-scale 1 side view of an adult female with part of the shield torn away 2. Adult female, dorsal view.

sca-lene', 1 skē-lĭn'; 2 scā-lēn', *a* **1.** *Geom* (1) Having sides no two of which are equal said of a triangle (2) Having the axis inclined to the base said of a cone or cylinder **2.** *Anat* (1) Of irregular triangular shape, as, the *scalene* muscles (2) Of or pertaining to one of these muscles [< L *scalenus* (< Gr *skalēnos*), uneven] **sca-le'nous‡.— scalene muscle**, any one of several oblique muscles of the neck that pass from the spine to the first and second ribs **sca-le'nus‡.— s. tubercle**, a projection on the inner side of the first rib, to which the scalenus anticus muscle is attached

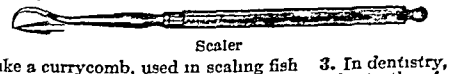
sca-lene', *n* A scalene triangle or muscle. **sca-le'non‡; sca-le'num‡.**

sca-le"no-he'dron, 1 skē-lĭ'no-hĭ'drən 2 scā-lē' no-hē'dron, *n Crystal* **1.** A hemihedral form of the hexagonal system, included under twelve equal and similar scalene triangular faces **2.** A hemihedral form of the tetragonal system included under eight equal and similar scalene triangular faces [< Gr *skalēnos*, unequal, + *hedra*, base, < *hezomai*, sit] — **sca-le"no-he'dral**, *a*

scale'-quail", etc See SCALE[1], *n*

scal'er[1], 1 skēl'ər; 2 scāl'er, *n* One of a scaling party, as a zouave.

scal'er[2], *n* **1.** One who scales fish **2.** An instrument,



Scaler

like a currycomb, used in scaling fish **3.** In dentistry, an instrument for removing tartar from the teeth **4.** *Logging* One who computes the bulk of logs and marks them with the owner's name before log-rolling

scale'-shell", etc See SCALE[1] *n*

scale'tail", 1 skēl'tēl", 2 scāl'tāl", *n* An African rodent resembling a flying squirrel and having large horny scales on the under surface of the tail near the root, an anomalure

scale'work", 1 skēl'wŭrk", 2 scāl'wûrk", *n* **1.** Work formed of scales overlapping one another, as in scale armor **2** Imbricated work, work showing a scale pattern

scale'worm", 1 skēl'wŭrm", 2 scāl'wûrm", *n* A scaleback

Scal"i-breg'mi-dæ, 1 skal'i-breg'mi-dī, 2 scāl'i-brĕg'mi-dē, *n pl Helminth* A family of limivorous worms with buccal segment not setigerous **Scal"i-breg'ma**, *n* (t g) [< Gr *skalis*, bowl, + *bregma*, front of head] **Scal"i-breg'mid-æ.— scal"i-breg'mid**, *n* — **scal"i-breg'moid**, *a*

Scal'i-dæ, 1 skal'i-dī, 2 scāl'i-dē, *n pl Conch* The *Scalariidæ* **Sca'la**, *n* (t g) [L, ladder, < *scando*, climb]

scal'i-ger[1], 1 skal'i-jər, 2 scāl'i-jer, *n* A decorative forked battlement introduced into Verona under the La Scala family — **scal'i-ger**, *a*

Scal'i-ger[2], *n* **1 Joseph Justus** (8/11540–1/21609), a French philologist son of the following *De Emendatione Temporum* **2 Julius Cæsar** (4/21484–10/21558), an Italian author and critic

scal'ing[1], 1 skāl'ĭng, 2 scāl'ing, *n* **1.** The operation of removing scales or scale, as from fish, the interior of boilers, cannon, etc **2.** The deposition of scale, as in boilers **3.** Scutellation

scal'ing[2], *n* **1.** The act or method of ascertaining dimensions with a measuring-scale, as on a drawing, where the dimensions in figures are lacking **2.** The rough measurement or estimation of the amount of lumber in logs

scal'ing[3], *n* A climbing, an ascent, as by a ladder — **scal'ing-lad"der**, *n* A ladder for climbing walls etc, as in the assault of a fortification or in case of fire usually with hooks at the top and often with other fittings.

sca-lio'la, *n* Same as SCAGLIOLA

scallt, *a* Same as SCALLED

scall, 1 skŏl, 2 scal, *n* Any scabby or scaly eruption of the skin, especially of the scalp often epidemic among children

All manner of plague of leprosy, and *scall* *Lev* XIV, 54.

[< Ice *skalli* bald head] — **crusted scall**, same as IMPETIGO — **honeycomb s**, a pustular eruption occurring in clusters and often uniting, having the discharges offensive the scabs honeycombed and the interstices filled with fluid, running tetter — **milky s.**, a disease of infancy, characterized by an eruption of minute whitish ulcerations on the forehead and cheeks — **washerwomen's s.**, psoriasis See PSORA

scall'age, 1 skŏl'ĭj, 2 scal'ag, *n* [Prov Eng] A lich-gate **scal'lenge‡.**

scal'la-wag, *n* Same as SCALAWAG

scalled, } 1 skŏld, 2 scald, *a* **1.** Affected with scall, scabby,

scald[3], } as a *scalled* scalp **2†.** Base and mean, paltry — **scalled'-head"**, *n Pathol* Ringworm of the scalp, a disease of the hair-follicles generally confined to children

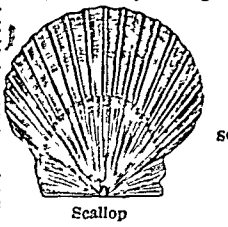
scal'lion, 1 skal'yən, 2 scăl'yon, *n* **1.** The shallot **2.** Any onion that develops no bulb, but has a long thick neck, as a leek. [< L (*cæpa*) *Ascalonia*, onion of Ascalon, < *Ascalonius*, of Ascalon, < *Ascalo(n-)* (< Gr *Askalon*), Ascalon, in Palestine]

scal'lom, 1 skal'əm, 2 scăl'om *vt Basket-making* To fasten or plait (osiers) **scal'lum‡.**

scal'lom, *n Basket-making* An osier rod. [< Ir *scolb*, wattle] **scal'lum‡.**

scal'lop, 1 skol'əp, 2 scal'op (XIII), *vt* **1.** To cook in a scallop, hence, to bake, as oysters, with crums and seasoning **2.** To shape the edge of into lobes or rounded projections, as for ornament

scal'lop, *n* **1.** A pectinoid bivalve, commonly having a subcircular shell with radiating ribs and an undulating edge The scallops have a number of brilliantly bluish eyes of a very complex structure, they have a single adductor muscle, which as a rule is edible, and resemble in that respect the oysters They possess very delicate gills and do not attach themselves



Scallop

Pecten maximus is the common edible scallop of Great Britain The American edible species is *P irradians*, common on sandy bottoms from Cape Cod to Florida, the **great northern scallop** or **sea-scallop** (*P. tenuicostatus*) is nearly extinct **2.** Hence, a scallop-shell worn as a pilgrim's badge

The St Jacob's or St James's shell or pilgrim-shell (*P. jacobæus*) was the scallop worn by medieval pilgrims returning from the shrine of St James, at Compostella, Spain.

He quits his all the pilgrim-staff he bore,
And fix'd the *scallop* in his hat before
PARNELL *The Hermit* 26

3. A scallop-shell **4.** The great adductor muscle of a scallop used as food **5.** *Her* The representation of a scallop **6.** A dish or pan (originally a scallop-shell) in which oysters are cooked or served **7.** One of a series of semicircular curves or projections along an edge [< OF *escalope*, < D *schelp*, shell]

— **putting on scallops** [Slang] putting on airs using an imposing style — **scal'lop-bud"ding**, *n* A method of budding in which the bud with the wood attached to it is inserted into a tongue-shaped opening, so that the bark-edges exactly meet — **s.-crab**, *n* A pea-crab (*Pinnotheres pectinicola*) dwelling within the shells of scallops — **s.-dredge**, *n* A small dredge, with attached bag-net, for catching scallops — **s.-moth**, *n.* [Eng] One of various geometrids, as the gray **s.-moth** (*Scodiona*) — **s.-net**, *n* Same as SCALLOP-DREDGE — **s.-shell**, *n* **1.** The shell of a scallop, either one or both valves especially, this shell as the badge of a pilgrim **2.** A British geometrid moth (*Eucosmia undulata* or *Hydria undulata*), whose larvæ destroy the leaves of cherry-trees

scal'loped, } 1 skol'əpt, 2 scal'opt, *pa* **1.** Ornamented

scal'lopt‡, } around the edge with scallops **2.** Baked, as oysters, with bread-crums **3.** Wearing a scallop, as, a *scalloped* pilgrim **4.** *Bot* Crenate **5.** *Her* Escalloped — **scal'loped-ha"zel**, *n* A British geometrid moth (*Odontopera bidentata*) — **s.-hooktip**, *n* A British platypterygid moth (*Platypteryx lacertula*) — **s.-oak**, *n* A British geometrid moth (*Crocallis elinguaria*)

scal'lop-er, 1 skol'əp-ər, 2 scal'op-er *n* One who gathers scallops as an industry. **scal'lop-fish"er‡.**

scal'lop-ing, 1 skol'əp-ĭŋ 2 scal'op-ing, *n* **1.** The act or business of gathering scallops **2.** The making of scalloped ornamentation or edging **3.** The cooking of oysters with bread-crums — **scal'lop-ing-tool"**, *n Saddlery* A tool for scalloping the edge of leather straps or trimmings

scal'ly-wag, *n* Same as SCALAWAG

scal'ma, 1 skal'mə 2 scăl'ma, *n Vet* An infectious and contagious disease of the horse affecting chiefly the nasal cavities and bronchia, attended with coughing, fever and difficulty of breathing [< OHG *scalmo*, pestilence]

Sca'lops, 1 skē'ləps, 2 scā'lōps *n* A genus of talpoid moles, represented by the common American mole (*Scalops aquaticus*) [< Gr *scalops* mole]

scalp, 1 skalp, 2 scălp, *v* **1.** *t* **1.** To tear or remove the scalp from, specif, to remove the scalp of (a slain or captured enemy) for a trophy, as in Indian warfare, by making a circular cut in the crown and tearing out the skin by the scalp-lock

2. Hence, to make bare by removing a top part or covering of (anything), denude **3.** To level by cutting off, as the tops of cradle-knolls and the knobs of logs laid in corduroy roads, as, to *scalp* a road **4.** [Colloq, U S] To buy and sell at reduced rates and in competition with the official agencies said especially of railroad-tickets While not the subject of national legislation, scalping has been declared illegal in several States, and the various railroads have powers for dealing with the practise **5.** *Stock Exchange* To take small profits on, as, to *scalp* stocks, specif, to buy, as grain, etc, at a low price in order to be able to sell below official quotations **6.** [Slang, U S] To deprive (a party politician) of honor, position, or influence **7.** *Milling* To separate, as by a screening-reel said of milling products

II. *i* **1.** *Stock Exchange* To take small profits immediately so as to minimize risk **2** To cut the quarters with the fore foot while running said of a horse

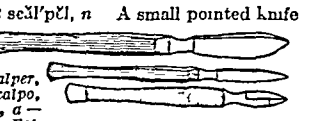
scalp[1], *n* **1.** The skin, or skin and hair, of the top of the skull, especially as a war-trophy among savages, or taken from the head of a wild animal as an evidence that it has been killed

Along with a mass of peltry were said to have been found eight large packages containing *scalps* taken in the last three years by the Seneca Indians FRANCIS W HALSEY *The Old New York Frontier* pt VII ch 4, p 208 [s '01]

2. Figuratively, a denuded or bare summit, as of a hill or cliff **3.** The head of a whale, without the lower jaw **4.** *Her* A stag's horns with the skin of the head attached **5.** *Stock Exchange* A small profit taken by a speculator **6†.** The head or the skull, especially the crown [= SCALLOP] — **scalp'-dance"**, *n* A war-dance of American Indians when celebrating a victory

scalp[2], *n* [Scot] A bed of shell-fish, especially of mussels or oysters.

scal'pel, 1 skal'pĕl, 2 scăl'pĕl, *n* A small pointed knife used in anatomical dissections and in surgery [F, < L. *scalpellum*, dim of *scalper*, *scalprum*, knife, < *scalpo*, carve] — **scal-pel'lic**, *a* — **scal-pel'li-form**, *a Bot.* Having the form of a scalpel, as certain leaves



Dissecting-scalpels
The smallest one is an arthrotome.

Scal"pel-li'næ, 1 skal'pe-lī'nī 2 scăl'pĕ-lī'nē, *n pl* A subfamily of lepadidoid cirripedes with umbones of scuta and carina above the middle of the plates or apical, and peduncle scaly **Scal-pel'lum**, *n* (t g) [L, see SCALPEL] — **scal-pel'line**, *a* & *n*

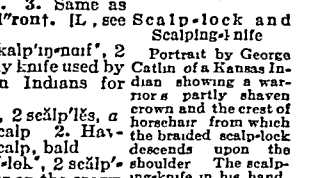
scal-pel'lum, 1 skal-pel'um, 2 scăl-pĕl'ŭm, *n* [-LA, *pl*] *Entom* **1** Any one of the filamentous elements of the proboscis of a hemipter or a blood-sucking fly, probably representing maxillæ and mandibles [< L *scalpellum*, see SCALPEL] — **scal-pel'lar**, *a*

scalp'er[1], 1 skalp'ər, 2 scălp'er, *n* One who or that which scalps Specif (1) [U S] One who buys and sells railroad or other tickets at less than official rates, a ticket-broker (2) *Stock Exchange* One who buys and sells stock on the basis of small margins in his favor, or who sells stock at lower than the official rates (3) *Milling* A machine or contrivance for scalping



scalp'er[2], 1 skalp'ər, 2 scălp'er, *n* **1.** *Surg* An instrument for scraping diseased portions of a bone, a raspatory **2.** *pl* Calking-boots **scalp'ing-boots"‡.** **3.** Same as SCAUPER **scalp'ing-i"ron†.** [L, see Scalp-lock and SCALPEL] Scalping-knife

scalp'ing-knife", 1 skalp'ĭŋ-nīf", 2 scalp'ing-nīf", *n* Any knife used by the North-American Indians for taking scalps



Portrait by George Catlin of a Kansas Indian showing a warrior's partly shaven crown and the crest of horsehair from which the braided scalp-lock descends upon the shoulder The scalping-knife in his hand, and the shell and bead ornaments worn are characteristic

scalp'less, 1 skalp'les, 2 scălp'lĕs, *a* **1.** Deprived of the scalp **2.** Having no hair on the scalp, bald

scalp'-lock", 1 skalp'-lok", 2 scălp'-lŏk", *n* A lock of hair on the crown of the head, often braided and interwoven with feathers, etc · worn by Indian warriors of North America

The [Indian] women wore their hair long while the men commonly shaved theirs off, except one lock called the '*scalp-lock*' which was left as a point of honor
T W HIGGINSON *Young Folks' Hist U S* p 15 [L & S 1875]

scalp'ing-tuft"‡.

scal'pri-form, 1 skal'pri-fôrm, 2 scăl'pri-fôrm, *n* Chisel-shaped specifically said of the incisors of rodents. See illus under DUPLICIDENTATA and RODENT [< L *scalper* (see SCALPEL) + -FORM]

scal'prum, 1 skal'prum, 2 scăl'prŭm *n* [SCALPRA *pl*] **1.** *Zool* The cutting edge of an incisor tooth **2.** Same as SCALPER[2] [L, see SCALPEL]

scalp'-shirt", 1 skalp'-shûrt", 2 scălp'-shirt, *n* A shirt of buckskin trimmed with human scalps, used by certain North-American Indian tribes in their religious ceremonies



Sioux Scalp shirt, showing Scalps *a*, *a*

scalp, pp. Scalped S S.

scalp'ture, *n* [Rare] The art of stone-cutting. [< L *scalptura*, scraping, < *scalpo*, scrape]

scal'y, 1 skēl'ĭ, 2 scal'y, *a* **1.** Having a covering composed of scales, hence, also, exfoliated; laminar, desquamated, scurfy, as, a *scaly* monster, a *scaly* leper **2.** Of the nature of a scale, squamous **3.** Incrusted, as a boiler **4.** *Bot* (1) Made of overlapping scales, or having scales here and there upon its surface, as, a *scaly* tuber, a *scaly* bud (2) Infested with scale-insects, as many cultivated plants and trees **5** [Colloq] Mean; shabby, dishonorable perhaps from the idea of scales as a covering appropriate to a loathsome reptile Compare SLIMY — **scaly ant-eater**, a pangolin — **s fern.**

(From *Ninth Annual Report of Bureau of Ethnology U S National Museum Smithsonian Institution*)

same as SCALE-FERN — **scal'y-fins"**, *r pl* Same as SQUAMIPINNES — **s lec**, *n* A poultry disease attended by the formation of large scales on the legs caused by a minute insect (*Cremidocoptes mutans*) — **s. skin** disease, pityriasis.

Sca-man'der, 1 ska-man'dər 2 sca-măn'der *n* 1 An ancient winding river in Asia Minor, near Troy Same as MENDEREZ. 2 [s-] A winding course — **sca-man'der**, *ri* To wander about loaf

Sca-man'dri-us, 1 ska-man'dri-us, 2 sca-măn'dri-ŭs *n* Same as ASTYANAX

scam'blet, *r* **I.** *t* 1. To scatter, dissipate 2 To gather confusedly 3 To mangle

II. *i* 1. To struggle confusedly, scramble 2 To act awkwardly and without method 3. To struggle in confusion to obtain something — **scam'blert**, *n* One who scambles especially, one who obtrudes on a host — **scam'blingt**, *n* A hurried ill-prepared meal **scam'lingt** — **scam'bling-ly†**, *adv*

scam'el, 1 skam'el 2 scăm'el *n* [Local Eng] A bur-tailed godwit **scam'elt**; **scam'mel**

sca-mil'lus, 1 ska-mil'us 2 sca-mil'ŭs *n* [-LI 1 -al, 2 -ī, *pl*] 1 *Rom Arch* A plain block having no molding, placed beneath the pedestal of a statue or the plinth of a column 2 *Gr Arch* A beveled portion of a stone as in a Doric capital or base-drum, intended to guard against the chipping of the edges when the block is set in place [L, little bench, < *scamnum* bench.]

scam-mo'ni-ate, 1 ska-mō'ni-ĕt 2 sca-mō'ni-ăt, *a* Having scammony as a constituent as, a *scammoniate* medicine

scam-mon'ic, 1 ska-mon'ik 2 să-mŏn'ic, *a* Of or pertaining to scammony — **scammonic acid**, same as JALAPIC ACID

scam'mo-ny, 1 skam'o-ni 2 scăm'o-ny, *n* 1. A climbing plant (*Convolvulus scammonia*) of the Levant with tuberous roots containing a milky juice 2 The dried gum resin of scammony-roots used for its powerful cathartic properties It is dark in color of a peculiar cheese-like odor, and so nearly tasteless that it is occasionally given as a purge to children [< F *scammon'e* < L *scammonia* (< Gr *skammōnia*), scammony] — **French scammony**, a substitute for scammony obtained from *Cynanclum acutum* — **German s**, the hedge-bindweed (*Convolvulus sepium*)

Sca-moz'zi, 1 ska-mot'si 2 scă-mŏt'si **Vincenzio** (1552–1616) An Italian architect and author who designed the Scamozzi capital, an Ionic capital developed from Roman prototypes having four pairs of coupled volutes springing from the echinus with leaf-ornaments under the horns of a Corinthian-like abacus

scamp, 1 skamp 2 scămp *r* **I.** *t* To perform, as work, in a makeshift, inadequate, or stinted manner, either carelessly or through dishonesty skimp as to *scamp* a job **II.** *i* [Local, U S] To be miserly practise forced economy [< Ice *skamta* see SCANT, *r*]

scamp, *n* 1. A confirmed rogue, an unprincipled and worthless fellow, a knave, a rascal sometimes said playfully of a person given to tricks or escapades 2 A brown grouper-like fish (*Mycteroperca falcata*) of the West Indies. 3. [Rare] A vagabond, fugitive the original meaning [< OF *escamper*, see SCAMPER, *r*] — **scamp'ish**, *a* Of, pertaining to, characteristic of, or like a scamp rascally **scamp'y†**. — **scamp'ish-ness**, *n*

scam"pa-vi'a, 1 skăm'pa-vi'a 2 scam'pā-vī'ă, *n* [It] A Neapolitan war-boat about 150 feet long propelled by long oars or sweeps and lateen sails used in the early part of the 19th century See illus under GALLEY

scam'per, 1 skam'pər, 2 scăm'per, *ri* To run rapidly, as from some source of alarm or danger, go off speedily

Thus seeing Gilpin fly With postboy *scampering* in the rear
They raised the hue and cry COWPER *John Gilpin* st 59

[< OF *escamper*, escape, < L *ex*, out, + *campus* field]

scam'per, *n* The act of running hastily or impulsively

scamp'er, 1 skamp'er, 2 scămp'er, *n* One who scamps work

scamp'erd, *pp* Scampered S S

scam'per-er, *n* One who scampers

scampt, *pp* Scamped S S

scan, 1 skan, 2 scăn, *r* [SCANNED, SCANDS, SCAN'NING]

I. *t* 1. To examine with critical care and in detail, observe with closest attention, scrutinize

Know then thyself presume not God to *scan*
The proper study of mankind is man
POPE *Essay on Man* ep II I

2. To separate, as a verse, into its metrical feet, or to read in such a way as to show the succession of feet, as, to *scan* a hexameter 3. To interpret 4. [Rare] To perceive discern 5†. To surmount by steps, climb

II. *i* To fall in with the rules of scansion, as, this ode does not *scan* easily. [< F *scander*, < L *scando*, climb] Syn. see BEHOLD LOOK

scan, *n.* [Rare] Range of vision view

What will be the end of these manœuvres is beyond my *scan*
WASHINGTON in Sparks's *Writings of Washington Not 28, 1776* in vol III, p 178. [H G & CO 1834.]

Scan., **Scand**, *abbr* Scandinavian

scance, 1 skans 2 scanc *n* [Scot] An oblique view, a glimpse a gleam of light

scan'dal, 1 skan'dəl 2 scăn'dal, *rt* [Archaic] 1. To utter scandal against calumniate vilify slander 2. To give offense to scandalize offend as to *scandal* men [< OF. *scandaler* < *scandale* < LL *scandalum* stumbling-block, < Gr *skandalon*, snare]

scan'dal, *n* 1. The heedless or malicious repetition and spreading of evil reports, aspersion of character

Her [Elizabeth's] levity her frivolous laughter her unwomanly jests gave color to a thousand *scandals*
GREEN *Short Hist Eng People* p 376 [H 1875]

2. Reproach caused by outrageous or improper conduct, blame or censure called forth by any disgraceful, immoral, or criminal act, or by any irregularity, as of opinion or behavior; cause of reproach

No fawning! 'tis a *scandal* to thy office
OTWAY *The Orphan* act III sc 1

3. Specif (*Law*) (1) A report, rumor, or action by which some one is affronted in public, malicious defamation by word of mouth slander (2) An allegation in an equity pleading made in improper language, unbecoming the dignity of the court to hear, or which charges some person with a criminal or immoral act irrelevant to the merits of the cause 4 One whose conduct disgraces 5. [Archaic] A stumbling-block or hindrance to religious faith [< OF (and F) *scandale* see SCANDAL *n*]

Syn. aspersion backbiting calumny defamation detraction, obloquy odium reproach slander *Scandal* may be odious truth, *slander* is certain falsehood See IGNOMINY — Ant. applause, celebrity, credit eulogy, fame glory honor, renown reputation repute — Prep: the scandal *of* the town a scandal *to* the family *about* a person

— **scan'dal-bear"er**, *n* One who gives currency to idle or defamatory reports **s.-monger†** — **s -broth**, *n* [Colloq] Tea **s -potion†**; **s.-water†** — **s -mongering**, **s -monger**, *n*

scan'dal-ize, 1 skan'dəl-aiz, 2 scăn'dal-iz, *r* [-IZED, -IZ'ING] **I.** *t* 1. To offend, as by scandalous, outrageous, or improper conduct, shock the feelings of 2. To throw scandal on, subject to scandal or disgrace; malign, vilify traduce 3. To bring into reproach

II. *i* To talk scandal [< F *scandaliser*, < LL *scandalizo* tempt < Gr *skandalizō* < *skandalon*, snare]

scan'dal-ise† — **scan"dal-i-za'tor -sa'tion**, *n* 1. The act of scandalizing 2. That which scandalizes, a scandal — **scan'dal-iz"er** or **-is"er**, *n*

scan'dal-ize', *rt* *Naut* To trice up the tack and drop the head or peak of (a sail) in order to reduce its area done in square-rigged vessels to the spanker or mizzen, and in a fore-and-after-rigged vessel to the mainsail [< SCANTLE, *r* freq of SCANT, *r*] **scan'dal-ise†**.

scan'dal-ous, 1 skan'dəl-us, 2 scăn'dal-ŭs, *a* 1. Causing or tending to cause scandal, being a scandal, shocking to the sense of truth, decency, or propriety, disgraceful, offensive, disreputable, as, *scandalous* conduct 2 Constituting scandal, consisting of evil or malicious reports; calculated to injure reputation, as, *scandalous* reports 3. *Law* Slanderous, libelous, also, unsuitable, irrelevant, as, *scandalous* matter in an equity pleading See SCANDAL, 3 (2)

Syn. see FLAGRANT INFAMOUS — **scan'dal-ous-ly**, *adv* In a scandalous manner so as to shock or offend, disgracefully - **scan'dal-ous-ness**, *n*

scan'da-lum mag-na'tum [LL] *Frç Law* Literally, slander of magnates formerly, the offense of speaking slanderous or defamatory words of a peer, a judge or other great officer of the realm often used humorously for gossip

Scan"da-roon', 1 skan'da-rūn', 2 scăn'da-rōōn', *n* A breed of pigeons resembling the homers probably of Persian origin [For *Iskanderun* on Gulf of Iskanderun] **Scan"de-roon'†**.

scan'dent, 1 skan'dent, 2 scăn'dĕnt, *a* 1. *Bot* Climbing, or aiding to climb as a *scandent* plant 2 *Ornith* Scansorial [< L *scando* ppr *scandent(-s)*, climb]

Scan'der-beg, 1 skan'dər-beg 2 scăn'der-bĕg', *n* (1403–1/11 1468) George Castriot an Albanian chief, who maintained the independence of his principality against the Turks corruption of ISKANDER BEG *i e*, Alexander Bey

scan'di-a, 1 skan'di-ə 2 scăn'di-a, *n* *Chem* Scandium oxid

Scan'di-an, 1 skan'di-ən, 2 scăn'di-an *a & n* 1 Relating to Scandia, the southern part of Scandinavia the ancient Roman name 2 Same as SCANDINAVIAN

The only objection to the title Scandinavian' is its length on which account I shall take the liberty to shorten it to '*Scandian*' which is equally explicit . . *Scandian* is almost synonymous with Icelandic GREAT *Principles of Eng Etymol* first series, p 454 [CL. P 1887]

scan'dic, 1 skan'dik 2 scăn'dic *a* *Chem* Of pertaining to or derived from scandium, especially in its higher valence

scan'di-cus, 1 skan'di-kus 2 scăn'di-cŭs *n* *Mus* See NEUME [< L *scando* mount]

Scan"di-na'vi-a, 1 skan'di-nē"vi-ə 2 scăn'di-nā'vi-a *n* 1. A peninsula of N W Europe including Sweden and Norway 2. The land of the Norsemen formerly including Denmark and Iceland with Norway and Sweden

Scan"di-na'vi-an, 1 skan'di-nē"vi-ən, 2 scăn'di-nā'vi-an, *a* Of or pertaining to Scandinavia, its people or languages (see SCANDINAVIA, 2), as, *Scandinavian* poetry **Scan'di-an†**. — **Scandinavian languages**, the Norwegian, Swedish Danish Icelandic and Old Norse, constituting a branch of the Teutonic class of the northern division of Aryan See LANGUAGE — **Scan"di-na'vi-an-ism**, *n*

Scan"di-na'vi-an, *n* 1. A native of Scandinavia 2. The Scandinavian languages collectively

scan'di-um, 1 skan'di-um 2 scăn'di-ŭm *n* *Chem* A rare metallic element found in certain Swedish yttrium minerals See EKABORON ELEMENT [< L *Scandia* Scandinavia]

Scan'dix, 1 skan'diks 2 scăn'dĭks, *n* *Bot* A genus of annual apiaceous herbs with dissected leaves white flowers in umbels linear fruit, lengthened into a beak, and oil-tubes solitary or none [L herb chervil]

Sca'ni-an, 1 skē"ni-ən, 2 scā'ni-an, *a* Relating to a code of Danish common law (*Lex scania antiqua*), the two extant versions of which date from the 13th century

Sca'ni-an, *n* See GEOLOGY — **Sca'ni-an**, *a*

scan. mag, *abbr* [LL] Scandalum magnatum

scan'ning, 1 skan'iŋ, 2 scăn'ing *a* 1 Observing closely, scrutinizing, critical. 2. *Pathol* Denoting a hesitation in speech characteristic of certain nervous diseases — **-ly**, *adv*

scan'sion, 1 skan'shən, 2 scăn'shon, *n* The act of scanning verse, so as to show its metrical parts, especially, the division of a verse according to rules of quantity and accent

The language had undergone some changes since Chaucer's time which made his *scansion* obsolete
H A BEERS *From Chaucer to Tennyson* p 49 [CHAUT 1890]

[F < L *scansio(n-)* < *scansus* pp of *scando* climb] — **scan'sion-ist**, *n* *Pros* One expert in classical scansion

Scan-so'res, 1 skan-sō'riz 2 scăn-sō'rēz, *n pl* *Ornith* A division of birds, especially a suborder with toes in opposable pairs, as woodpeckers *Zygodactylæ* no longer in use [< L *scansus* see SCANSION]

scan-so'ri-al, 1 skan-sō'ri-əl 2 scăn-sō'ri-al, *a* 1. Of pertaining to, or adapted for climbing, or having the habit of climbing as, the *scansorial* tail of a woodpecker a *scansorial* bird 2. Of or pertaining to the *Scansores* [< L *scansorius* < *scansus*, see SCANSION] **scan-so'ri-ous†**

scan-so'ri-al', *a* Of or belonging to the scansorius

scan-so'ri-al', *n* One of the *Scansores*

scan-so'ri-al', *n* A scansorius muscle

scan-so'ri-us, 1 skan-sō'ri-us 2 scăn-sō'ri-ŭs *n* [-RI-I, 1 -ri-ai 2 -ri-ī *pl*] A muscle in apes occasional in man passing from the edge of the ilium to the great trochanter of the femur [< L *scansorius* see SCANSORIAL', *a*]

scan'so-ry, 1 skan'so-ri 2 scăn'so-ry, *a* [Rare] Relating to climbing able to climb

scant, 1 skant, 2 scănt, *r* **I.** *t* 1. To restrict or limit the supply of, render small, hence, to give grudgingly or insufficiently, as, to *scant* the food of the household

Being rich in both, he never *scanted*
His bounty unto such as wanted
S BUTLER *Hudibras* pt I can I l 55

2. To put on short allowance, provide scantily for, stint

Why am I *scanted* by a niggard birth?
DRYDEN *Absalom and Achitophel* pt I l 369

II. *i* *Naut* To decrease in force, lessen, also, to vary to a less favorable direction especially, to blow from such a direction as to prevent a vessel from keeping on her course even when close-hauled said of the wind [< Ice *skamta*, dole out, < *skamt*, neut of *skamr* scant]

Syn. see SCRIMP

scant, *a* 1. Scarcely enough, less than sufficient, small in measure, quantity, or extent, as, a *scant* provision 2. [Colloq] Being just short of the measure specified often with the indefinite article even with a plural noun, as, a *scant* half-hour, a *scant* five yards 3. Sparingly or insufficiently possessed of something, as, scant in sense, *scant* of money 4. *Naut* Coming from such a direction as almost to keep a vessel from lying to her course, altho close-hauled said of the wind 5. [Rare] Parsimonious, illiberal, stingy, as, a *scant* giver [< Ice *skamt*, see SCANT *r*] Syn. see SCANTY

scant, *n* [Archaic] Scantiness scarcity want dearth

scant, *adv* [Dial] Scarcely barely not quite

scant'i-ly, 1 skant'i-li 2 scănt'i-li *adv* In a scanty manner

scant'i-ness, 1 skant'i-nes 2 scănt'i-nĕs *n* The condition or character of being scanty, meagerness **scant'i-ty†** [Rare]

scan'tle, 1 skan'tl 2 scăn'tl *rt* 1 [Archaic or Prov] To divide into small pieces partition minutely 2† To cut down in size scant [< OF *escantiler*, < *es-*, out (< L. *ex*), + *cantel* see CANTLE]

scan'tle†, *rt & ri* To make less, become less

scan'tle, *n* 1 A gage by which slates are assorted in sizes 2† Same as SCANTLING 5 [< Norw *skant*, measuring-rod]

scant'ling, 1 skant'liŋ, 2 scănt'ling, *n* 1. *Building* (1) A timber less than 5 inches in breadth and thickness, used for studding tie-beams, etc, also, such timbers collectively (2) The dimensions of a timber in breadth and depth, but not in length, as, the *scantling* of the timber should be 2 × 4 (3) The dimensions of a stone in length, breadth and thickness 2. A measurement or set of fixed dimensions to be used in any case especially, in naval architecture, the size prescribed for any part of the hull of a ship, as the plates or the flooring 3. A rough sketch, draft, or outline 4. A trestle, as in a cellar, for holding a cask in a convenient position for drawing off liquor 5†. A small quantity or part, a sample, as, a *scantling* of wit [< OF. *eschantillon*, dim. of *eschantille*, < *es-*, out (< L *ex*), + *cant* (< LL *cantus*), corner]

scant'ling-num"ber, *n* A number fixing the size of the members of a vessel computed from certain known standard dimensions of the hull used mainly for the purpose of classification **s.-numeral†**.

scant'ly, 1 skant'li 2 scănt'li, *adv* [Archaic] 1 In a scant manner, parsimoniously slightly, scantily. 2. Scarcely, barely 3. [Rare] Curtly [scant

scant'ness, 1 skant'nes 2 scănt'nĕs *n* The state of being

scant'y, 1 skant'i, 2 scănt'y, *a* [SCANT'I-ER; SCANT'I-EST] 1. Limited in extent, lacking space, small, close

The present is the *scanty* realm of sense
The future, reason's empire unconfined
YOUNG *Night Thoughts* VII, l 1 433

2. Restricted in quantity or number, scarcely sufficient, as, a *scanty* supply 3. Restricted in giving or expenditure, sparing, as, *scanty* of favors

Syn. chary deficient insufficient limited, narrow, niggardly parsimonious, poor, scant, scarce scrimp, scrimped, scrimping scrimpy short small, sparing — Ant. see synonyms for ABUNDANT, AMPLE

Sca'pa Flow, 1 ska'pə 2 scā'pa A sea-basin among the Orkney Islands, Scotland where the German High Seas Fleet was taken after surrender, Nov –Dec, 1918, and sunk by its own officers June 21, 1919

scape, 1 skēp, 2 scāp *rt & ri* [Archaic or Poet] To escape' generally written '*scape* — **scape'gal"lows**, *n* One who has escaped hanging tho deserving it — **scape'less**, *a* Unavoidable inevitable

scape, *n* 1. *Bot* A long, naked, radical peduncle, a naked peduncle rising from a subterranean or depressed stem, as in the dandelion, primrose, etc 2 *Entom* A stem-like basal part, as of the balancer of a fly, specif, the second antennal joint, or the first when the basal part is not separated 3. *Ornith* The whole shaft of a feather 4. *Arch* (1) The shaft of a column (2) The apophyge of a shaft [F < L *scapus*, stem cp Gr *skapos*, staff] — **scape'less**, *a* Having no scape

scape, *n* 1. The cry of a snipe when flushed 2 A snipe [Onomatopœic] [restraint

scape†, *n* A fault slip also a breaking out from moral

scape'goat", 1 skēp'gōt", 2 scāp'gōt', *n* 1. *Jewish Antiq* A goat upon the head of which Aaron, on the great day of atonement, symbolically laid the sins of the people, after which it was sent away into the wilderness *Lev* XVI, 10 2. A person made to bear the blame due to others

scape'grace", 1 skēp'grēs", 2 scāp'grāç", *n* A heedless, mischievous, or incorrigible fellow, a graceless person

scape'grace", *n* [Local, U S] The red-throated diver or loon See CAPE-RACE, under CAPE[1] [*pus*, scape]

scap'el, 1 skap'el, 2 scăp'ĕl *n* *Bot* A caulicle [< L *scapus*, scape]

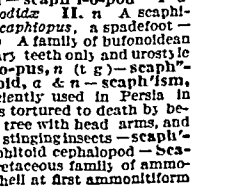
scape'ment, *n* Escapement

scape'thrift", *n* [Archaic] A spendthrift

scape'wheel", *n* Same as ESCAPE-WHEEL

scaph-, } 1 skaf-, skaf'o-, 2 scăf'-, scăf'o- From Greek
scaph'o-, } *skaphē*, *skaphos*, bowl, skiff, anything hollow (< *skaptō*, dig make hollow), (*Anat*) terms also from SCAPHOID combining forms

sca'pha, 1 skē'fə 2 scā'fa *n* [SCA'PHÆ, 1 -fi, 2 -fē, *pl*] The scaphoid fossa of the helix of the ear [L, a skiff, < Gr *skaphē*, see SCAPH-]



— sca'pha-moth", *n* A moth (*Limacodes scapha*) of the tropics

sca-phan'der, *n* 1. (1) A water-tight dress for a diver (2) A cork belt for assistance in swimming **sca-phan'dre**; [F] 2 [S-] *Conch* A genus typical of *Scaphandridæ* — **Sca-phan'dri-dæ**, *n pl* *Conch* A Scapha-moth 1/3 family of aspidocephalous tectibranchiate gastropods having distinct median teeth very large curved or uniform lateral teeth and a bulliform shell — **sca-phan'drid**, *n* — **sca-phan'droid**, *a* — **Scaph"i-di'i-dæ**, *n pl* *Entom* A family of clavicorn beetles with roundish body prominent anterior coxæ slender antennæ and last ventral segment elongate — **sca-phid'i-um**, *n* [-I-A, *pl*] 1 *Bot* The spore-case or conceptacle of certain algæ a disused term 2 [S-] *Entom* A genus typical of *Scaphidiidæ* — **scaph"i-du'rous**, *a* Boat-tailed — **scaph'i-o-pod** I *a* Of or pertaining to the *Scaphiopodidæ* **II.** *n* A scaphiopodid especially of the genus *Scaphiopus*, a spadefoot — **Scaph"i-o-pod'i-dæ**, *n pl* *Herp* A family of bufonoidean toad-like amphibians with maxillary teeth only and urostyle confluent with sacrum **Sca-phi'o-pus**, *n* (t g) — **scaph"i-op'o-did**, *n* — **scaph"i-op'o-doid**, *a & n* — **scaph'ism**, *n* A mode of punishment anciently used in Persia in which the condemned person was tortured to death by being fastened in a trough or hollow tree with head arms, and legs smeared with honey to attract stinging insects — **scaph'ite**, *n* A fossil Cretaceous scaphitoid cephalopod — **Scaphit'i-dæ**, *n pl* *Conch* A Cretaceous family of ammoneans, especially those with the shell at first ammonitiform

but partially unrolled in final stage **Sca-phi'tes,** *n* (t g) — **scaph'i-tid,** *n* — **scaph'i-toid,** *a* & *n* — **sca'phi-um,** *n* [-PHI-A *pl*] **1.** [Rare] *Bot* The carina or keel of a papilionaceous flower **2.** *Gr Antiq* A boat-shaped vase — **scaph"o-cal-ca'ne-al,** *a* Of or pertaining to the scaphoid and the calcaneum — **scaph"o-ce-phal'ic,** *a* **1.** *Craniom.* Boat-shaped said of a skull **2.** Affected with or exhibiting scaphocephaly **scaph"o-ceph'a-lous‡.** — **scaph"o-ceph'a-lism,** *n* — **scaph"o-ceph'a-lus,** *n* [-LI *pl*] An individual afflicted with scaphocephaly — **scaph"o-ceph'a-ly,** *n* The state or condition of having a boat-shaped skull, resulting from the premature union of the parietal bones along the sagittal suture — **scaph"o-ce'rite,** *n Crust* A scale-like appendage of an antenna of a decapod crustacean, an exocerite — **scaph"o-ce-rit'ic,** *a* — **scaph"o-cu'boid,** *a* Of or pertaining to the scaphoid and cuboid bones of the ankle — **scaph"o-cu'ne-i-form,** *a* Of or pertaining to the scaphoid and the cuneiform bones — **sca-phog'na-thite,** *n Crust* An appendage of the second maxilla of a decapod crustacean It serves by its constant motion to force out the water which has aerated the gills from the gill-cavity — **sca-phog"na-thit'ic,** *a*

scaph'oid, 1 skaf'oid, 2 scăf'ŏid (XIII) **I.** *a* Boat-shaped, navicular **II.** *n* **1.** A proximal bone of the wrist or carpus on the radial side **2.** The navicular, a bone of the tarsus on the tibial side. See illus under BONE, CARPUS, and TARSUS **scaphoid bone‡.** [< Gr *skaphoeidēs,* < *skaphē* (see SCAPH-) + *eidos,* see -OID] — **sca-phoi'des,** *n* The carpal scaphoid bone — **sca-phoi'de-um,** *n* [-DE-A, *pl*] A scaphoid bone, os scaphoideum

scaph"o-lu'nar. I. *a* Of or pertaining to the scaphoid and the semilunar bones of the wrist **II** *n* A bone formed by the coalescence of the scaphoid and the semilunar bones of the carpus as in carnivorous and other mammals **scaph"o-lu-na're‡.** — **scaph'o-pod. I.** *a* Of or pertaining to the *Scaphopoda* **II.** *n* One of the *Scaphopoda* **sca-phop'o-dan‡.** — **Sca-phop'o-da,** *n pl Conch* A division of mollusks especially, a class with body bilaterally symmetrical and elongated along the primitive oro-anal axis, foot adapted for burrowing and a curved tubular shell, tooth-shells — **sca-phop'o-dous,** *a* Scaphopod

sca'pi-form, 1 skē'pi-fōrm; 2 scā'pi-fōrm (XIII), *a Bot* Scape-like in form [< SCAPE[1] + -FORM] **sca'poid‡.**

sca-pig'er-ous, 1 skə-pij'ər-us, 2 sca-pĭġ'er-ŭs, *a Bot* Scape-bearing [< SCAPE[1] + L *gero,* carry]

Sca"pin', 1 ska'pan', 2 scă'păn', *n* In Molière's comedy *Les Fourberies de Scapin* (1671), the hero, a clever and knavish servant

scap"i-nade', 1 skap'i-nād' *or* -nād', 2 scăp'i-nād' *or* -nad' *n* A piece of trickery, an act of deception and cheating [F, < *scapin,* knave, < It *Scapino,* a comedy character, < *scapino,* sock]

scap'-net", 1 skap'-net", 2 scăp'-nĕt', *n* **1.** A hand dip-net used to catch minnows, etc, for bait **2.** Same as SCAFF-NET

scap'o-lite, 1 skap'o-lait, 2 scăp'o-lit *n Mineral* Any one of a definite group of tetragonal silicates, chiefly of aluminum, calcium, and sodium specif wernerite The **scapolite group** contains mionite, mizzonite, marialite, sarcolite, and wernerite, which, like the feldspars, form a series the composition of which varies gradually, increase of silica corresponding with that of alkali When pure, the crystals are white or grayish, but even when impure they are rarely dark [< Gr *skapos,* staff, + -LITE] — **scap'o-lite-gab"bro,** *n Petrol* A massive hornblende scapolite rock formed by the alteration of gabbro

scap"o-lit"i-za'tion, 1 skap'o-lit'i-zē'shən, 2 scăp'o-lit'i-zā'shon, *n Petrog* The process by which such minerals as feldspar are transmuted into scapolite

sca'pose, 1 skē'pōs, 2 scā'pōs, *a* **1.** Bearing a scape **2.** Like a scape [**dress"‡.**

scap'ple, 1 skap'l 2 scăp'l, *tt* Same as SCABBLE **scap'ples.** caps., *abbr* Small capitals

scap'u-la, 1 skap'yu-lə, 2 scăp'yu-la, *n* [-LÆ, 1 -li, 2 -lē, *pl*] **1.** The shoulder-blade, the superior or proximal element of the shoulder-girdle in the skeleton of vertebrates It is a flat, triangular bone, the upper lateral angle of which corresponds to the articular surface, which together with the upper end of the humerus forms the shoulder-joint See illus under MUSCULAR



Human Scapula, viewed from behind

2. *Entom* (1) The tegula of a lepidopter, frequently miscalled *patagium* (2) One of the side pieces of the mesoscutellum, as in certain hymenopters (3) A trochanter of the fore leg **3.** *Zool* A basal plate of a crinoid [LL, < L *scapula,* shoulder-blades, cp *scapus,* stalk] — **scap"u-la-cro'mi-al,** *a* Of or pertaining to the acromion and to the scapula in general — **scap"u-lal'gi-a,** *n* Neuralgia in the region of the scapula

a process b, coracoid process c, spine d supraspinous fossa e, infraspinous fossa f g superior and inferior angles h glenoid cavity

scap'u-lar, 1 skap'yu-lər, 2 scăp'yu-lar, *a* Of or pertaining to the scapula or fossa for articu-scapulars, as, the *scapular* region or lation with the tract [< LL *scapularis,* < L *scapulæ,* humerus shoulder-blades] **scap'u-la-ry‡.** — **scapular arch** or **girdle,** the pectoral arch, the shoulder-girdle — **s. crow,** a small scapulated crow (*corvus scapulatus*), native of Africa

scap'u-lar, *n* **1.** *R C Ch* A dress worn by members of religious orders (1) A monastic hood and cloak used especially as a working-dress by certain orders (2) A narrow strip of cloth crossing the shoulders and reaching nearly to the feet worn by both sexes in certain orders (3) An adaptation of the scapular, consisting of two small strips of cloth connected by strings and falling over the shoulders a badge of affiliation with some religious order

St Simon Stock became General of the Carmelites He is said to have received from the Virgin the *scapular* or distinctive tabard worn by the monks of this order

C R CONDER *Tent Work in Palestine* vol 1 p 175 [A 1878]

2. In surgery, a bandage passing over the shoulder-blade **3.** *Ornith* The shoulder-feathers of a bird those rooted at or near the humeral pteryla and lying along the sides of the back **scapular feathers‡.** [< F. *scapulaire,* < LL *scapularium,* < *scapularis,* see SCAPULAR, *a*] **scap'u-la-ry‡** — **scap"u-la'ris,** *n* [-RES, *pl*] The suprascapular nerve — **scap"u-la'ri-um,** *n* [-RI-A, *pl*] **1.** *Ornith* (1) The scapulare (2) The scapulars collectively **2.** *Entom* The episternum

scap"u-la're, 1 skap'yu-lē'ri 2 scăp'yu-lā'rē, *n Ornith* The side of a bird's back, that part bearing the pteryla humeralis and covered by the scapular feathers, the scapular region or tract [< LL *scapularis,* see SCAPULAR, *a*]

scap'u-lat"ed, 1 skap'yu-lēt'ed, 2 scăp'yu-lāt'ĕd, *a* **1.** Having conspicuous scapulars **2.** *Ornith* Having white spots or feathers on the shoulders [< L *scapulæ,* shoulder-blades]

scap'u-let, 1 skap'yu-let, 2 scăp'yu-lĕt, *n Zooph* A secondary fold at the base of the oral arms in rhizostomous medusæ [< SCAPULA] **scap'u-lette‡.**

scap'u-li-man"cy, 1 skap'yu-li-man'si 2 scăp'yu-li-măn'çy, *n* Same as OMOPLATOSCOPY [< SCAPULA + -MANCY] — **scap"u-li-man'tic,** *a* Pertaining to scapulimancy omoplatoscopic

sca'pu-lo-, scap'ul-, 1 skap'yu-lo-, skap'yul- 2 scăp'yu-lo-, scăp'yul- From SCAPULA combining forms denoting relation to the scapula, and used in anatomical terms, as *scapuloaxillary, scapulobrachial scapulocla*vicular, *scapulocoracoid, scapuloradial, scapulospinal, scapulothoracic, scapuloulnar, scapulovertebral* — **scap"u-lo-dy'n'i-a,** *n Pathol* Pain under or in the region of the shoulder-blade rheumatism in the shoulder, omodynia — **scap"u-lo-hu'mer-al,** *a* Of or pertaining to the scapula and the humerus, as, the *scapulohumeral* articulation — **scap"u-lo-zo'na,** *n* The shoulder-girdle

sca'pus, 1 skē'pus, 2 scā'pŭs, *n* [SCA'PI, 1 -pai, 2 -pi, *pl*] [L] Same as SCAPE[1], *n*

scar, 1 skär, 2 scär, *v* [SCARRED, SCARD[3], SCAR'RING] **I.** *t* To mark with a scar, form a scar upon, hence, to mar, disfigure

Thy brow, Glorious in beauty though it be, *is scarred*
With tokens of old wars BRYANT *Antiq of Freedom* st 2

II. *i* To become marked with a scar, cicatrize

scar[1], *n* **1.** The mark left on the skin after the healing of a wound or sore, a cicatrix

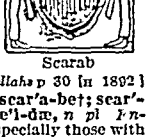
He well could vouch the sad romance of wars
And count the dates of battles by his *scars*
CAMPBELL *Pilgrim of Glencoe* st 3.

2. Any mark resulting from past injury often applied figuratively to the effects on character or disposition of crimes or sorrows **3.** *Bot & Zool* The mark left on or made by an organ, as by leaves after separation from a stem or branch, a seed from its seed-stalk, or by the adductor muscles on the shell of a bivalve **4.** An indentation or mark made by use, motion, or contact, as, the *scar* on the rock made by a shell-fish **5.** *Founding* An imperfect spot in a casting [< F *escarre,* < L *eschara* (< Gr *eschara*), scab]

scar[2], *n* [Eng] **1.** A bare rock standing alone **2.** A steep cliff, a rocky place on the side of a hill or mountain **3** [Prov Eng] A piece of slag or cinder **4** A sunken rock, rocky sea-bottom [< Ice *sker,* < *skera,* shear] — **scar end,** the unfinished projection of a breakwater, or similar construction [*skaros*]

scar[3], *n* A parrot-fish or scarid [< L *scarus,* < Gr

scar'ab, 1 skar'əb, 2 scăr'ab, *n* **1.** A scarabæid beetle, especially *Ateuchus sacer,* worshiped by the ancient Egyptians, who regarded it as an emblem of fertility and of the resurrection **2.** A gem representing the beetle, inscribed with symbols used in ancient Egypt as a seal and amulet


Scarab

The Egyptian *scarab* is made in the shape of a beetle,—the backs exactly imitated from nature, but the under sides engraved, like seals with a variety of devices AMELIA B EDWARDS *Pharaohs and Fellahs* p 30 [in 1892]

[< F *scarabe,* < L. *scarabæus,* beetle] **scar'a-be‡; scar'a-bee‡.** — **scar"a-bæ'an,** *a* — **Scar"a-bæ'i-dæ,** *n pl Entom* A family of lamellicorn beetles especially those with lamellæ of antennæ closely apposable and legs fossorial, cockchafers, June-bugs and tumblebugs — **scar"a-bæ'id. I.** *a* Pertaining to *Scarabæidæ* **scar"a-bæ'i-dous‡ II** *n* One of the *Scarabæidæ* — **scar"a-bæ'i-doid,** *a Entom* Resembling a scarabæid specifically said of the third stage in the larval development of hypermetamorphic beetles, as oil-beetles — **scar"a-bæ'ist,** *n* A naturalist who makes a special study of scarabæids — **scar"a-bæ'oid. I** *a* **1.** Resembling a scarab scarabæid **2.** Scarabæidoid **II.** *n* **1** A scarabæid **2** A carved imitation of the Egyptian scarab, also, any carved scarab but fairly resembling the insect **scar"a-be'oid‡.** — **scar"a-bæ'us,** *n* **1.** [S-] A genus typical of *Scarabæidæ* **2.** [-BÆ'I, *pl*] A beetle of this or a related genus, a scarabæid **3.** Same as SCARAB, 2 **scar"a-be'us‡.** — **scar'a-bold. I** *a* Resembling a scarab **II.** *n* A scarabæoid

scar'a-mouch, 1 skar'ə-mauch, 2 scăr'a-mouch, *tt* To act or behave like a scaramouch

scar'a-mouch, *n* A boastful, cowardly character in old Italian comedy conventionally represented in a grotesquely decorated garb of black, hence, a cowardly boaster, buffoon, poltroon [< F *scaramouche,* < *Scaramouccia*), an Italian buffoon] — **scar'a-mouch,** *a*

Scar'ba, 1 skär'bə, 2 scär'ba, *n* An island of the Inner Hebrides group, Scotland, 3½ by 3½

Scar'bor-ough, 1 skär'bur-o 2 scar'bŏr-o *n* **1** A town and watering-place in Cumberland county, Me **2.** 1 skär'bro 2 scär'bro A borough seaport and watering-place in Yorkshire, England bombarded by German warships Dec 16, 1914

scar'bro-ite, 1 skär'bro-ait 2 scär'bro-it, *n Mineral* A white, clayey hydrous silicate of aluminum found in veins in the Scarborough sandstone [< *Scarborough,* England]

scarce, ‡ 1 skārs, 2 scârç, *a* [SCARC'ER, SCARC'EST]

scarse[2], ‡ **1.** Rarely met with or occurring, not numerous or common, infrequent, rare, as, a *scarce* bird or flower **2.** Insufficient in supply, not abundant enough for ordinary needs, not plentiful, scant **3.** Characterized or attended by insufficiency or want, especially of the necessaries of life, as, a *scarce* time **4.** [Archaic] Having an insufficiency, or but little or few, ill supplied, needy commonly with *of,* as, *scarce of* bread **5†.** Parsimonious, sparing **6†.** Deficient, scant [< OF *escars, scars,* miserly, small, < LL. *scarpsus,* for L *excerptus,* see EXCERPT, *n*]

Syn. see RARE SCANTY — **to make oneself scarce** [Slang], to take oneself off, go and keep away

scarce, *adv* Only just, barely same as SCARCELY, especially in the sense of def 1

A thousand years *scarce* serve to form a state
BYRON *Childe Harold* can 2, st 84

scarce'ly, 1 skārs'li, 2 scârç'ly, *adv* **1** Only just, with difficulty or with little lapse of time, barely signifying that the qualified attribute or action is true, but lacks little of being untrue, as, I had *scarcely* spoken **2.** Not quite, hardly negativing the qualified word, while asserting that it lacks but little of truth, as, you will *scarcely* maintain that proposition

Scarcely is often improperly used for *hardly* In strict use *scarcely* has reference to quantity, *hardly* to degree as, 'It is *scarcely* an hour to nightfall', "He will *hardly* finish his task by nightfall' *Scarcely* is not properly used as a conjunction, *scarcely . than* Not "*Scarcely* had I addressed him *than* he recognized me," but 'No *sooner* had I addressed him *than*," etc

scarce'ment, 1 skārs'ment *or* -mənt 2 scârç'ment *n* **1** *Arch* A plain flat ledge or set-off in a wall **2.** *Mining* A ledge or projection left in the side of a shaft, as for a ladder.

scar'ci-ty, scar'si-ty, ‡ 1 skār'si-ti, 2 scâr'çi-ty, *n* **1.** The state or quality of being scarce, insufficiency of supply for needs or ordinary demands, rarity, as, a *scarcity* of good men, a *scarcity* of fruit **2.** Specif, dearth, famine, as, a period of great *scarcity* **3†.** Parsimony, penuriousness [< OF *escarsete* < *escars,* scarce, see SCARCE, *a*] **scarce'ness‡** — **scar'ci-ty-root",** *n* The mangel-wurzel [ment

scard, 1 skōrd, 2 scard, *n* [Dial or Obs] A shard; frag-

scare, 1 skār, 2 scâr, *v* [SCARED, SCAR'ING] **I.** *t* To throw into fear, frighten, alarm often implying unreasoning fear, as, to *scare* a horse

II. *i* [Rare] To take fright, become alarmed, as, the horse *scares* at nothing [< SCARE[1], *a*, < Ice *skjarr,* timid]

Syn. see AFFRIGHT, APPAL, FRIGHTEN

— scare'bug", *n* A bugbear — **s -devil,** *n* [Prov Eng] The common swift, or screecher (*Cypselces Apus*) — **s -fly,** *n* A device for driving away flies — **s -head,** *n* [Newspaper Slang U S] An unusually displayed heading, containing more lines and heavier type than customarily employed, commonly, for news of much more than ordinary interest Compare SPREAD HEAD — **s -sinner,** *n* One who or that which scares sinners, hence death — **s -sleep,** *n Entom* A large stridulating lantern-fly of the family *Fulgoridæ,* found in the Guianas — **to s off, away, from,** etc, to drive off, away, etc, by frightening — **to s up. 1.** To frighten from cover as game **2.** [Slang] To unearth or bring to hand, as, I could hardly *scare up* five cents — **scar'er,** *n* One who or that which scares

scare[1], *a.* [Rare] Liable to take fright, timid

scare[2], *a* [Prov Eng] Lank; scrawny, scraggy.

scare[1], *n* Sudden fright, especially that due to a slight or imaginary cause, terror, panic — **scare'-mon"ger,** *n* One who circulates alarming reports — **s.-mongering,** *n*

scare[2], *n Golf* The smaller end of a club-head at the part where it is fastened to the handle

scare'crow", 1 skār'krō', 2 scâr'erō', *n* **1.** (1) Anything, especially a rude effigy, set up to scare crows and other birds away from crops (2) A person whose occupation is scaring birds **2.** Any instrument or cause of false alarm, as, a political *scarecrow* **3.** A ragged or wretched-looking person **4.** [Prov Eng] The black tern Syn. bugaboo, bugbear, fright ghost, goblin, hobgoblin, ogre, specter. — **scare'crow"ish,** *a* **scare-crow"y‡**

scare'ful, 1 skār'ful, 2 scâr'ful, *a* [Rare] Causing fright or terror

scarf[1], 1 skārf; 2 scârf, *v* **I.** *t* **1.** To join by means of scarfs, unite with a scarf-joint, also, to cut a scarf-in, as, to *scarf* a flagpole

The keel of oak for a noble ship,
Scarfed and bolted, straight and strong
LONGFELLOW *Building of the Ship* st 12

2. In whale-fishery, to remove the blubber from (a whale) by stripping it spirally as fast as cut loose, fleense **3** *Metal-working* To flatten or bevel, as edges of metal

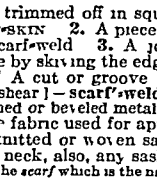
II. *i* To be fastened by a scarf-joint [< Sw *skarfva,* < *skarf,* see SCARF[1], *n*]

scarf[2], *tt* **1.** To cover or decorate with or as with a scarf, invest with a scarf, as, to *scarf* a child

The moon drew up the fogs and *scarfed* herself in white with them BLACKMORE *Lorna Doone* p 483 [T Y C]

2. To use as a scarf, wrap loosely around one

scarf[1], *n* **1.** *Carp* (1) A lapped joint made by beveling off, notching, or otherwise cutting away the sides of two timbers at the ends, and bolting or strapping them together so as to form one continuous piece, usually without increased thickness **scarf'-joint"‡; scarf'-joint"-ing‡.** (2) One of the timbers so cut (3) The rough bark slab or rough surface of a log or piece of lumber that is sawed or trimmed off in squaring or finishing Compare SCARF-SKIN **2.** A piece of metal shaped or beveled for a scarf-weld **3.** A joint in a leather belt or the like made by skiving the edges at the place of union **4.** [Rare] A cut or groove [< Sw. *skarf,* seam, < Ice *skera,* shear] — **scarf'-weld",** *n* A weld-joint between two notched or beveled metal pieces


Forms of Scarf-joints

scarf[2], *n* **1.** A strip of some fabric used for apparel, especially, a long and wide knitted or woven sash, worn about the neck or head and neck, also, any sash

He presents us with the cata, the *scarf* which is the native visiting card
G BONVALOT *Across Thibet* tr by C B Pitman p 248 [CAS CO]

2. A neckcloth or necktie, especially one that has a made-up tie hanging over the shirt-bosom **3** *Her* Same as SCARP[2] **4.** *Eccl* See STOLE[1] **5.** An inscribed metal plate or scroll **6†.** A long, thin strip, as of metal — **scarf'-cloak",** *n* A narrow shoulder-cloak or covering of light weight — **s -loom,** *n* A loom in which narrow figured fabrics may be woven — **s -pin,** *n* A pin worn for ornament in a scarf or cravat — **s -ring,** *n* A ring through which the ends of a scarf are drawn

scarf[1], *n* [Scot] The cormorant shag **scarff‡.**

scarf[1], *n Whaling* A long cut made in the carcass of a whale in order to extract blubber [< SCARF[1], *v*]

scarf'ing, 1 skārf'iŋ, 2 scarf'ing *ppr & verbal n* of SCARF, *v.* — **scarf'ing-frame",** *n* The frame in which the ends of a band-saw are held while being welded together — **s -machine,** *n* A machine for shaving the ends of leather belting where they are to be made into a lapped joint

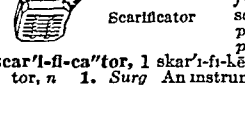
scarf'-skin", 1 skārf'-skin", 2 scarf'-skin, *n* The epidermis or outer layer of the skin, the cuticle

scarft, *pp* Scarfed S S.

scarf'wise, 1 skārf'waiz, 2 scarf'wiz, *adv* Like a scarf or sash, also, as a scarf is worn across

Scar'i-dæ, 1 skar'i-dī 2 scăr'i-dē *n pl Ich* A family of acanthopterygian fishes especially *Labroidea* having convex jaws bearing imbricated teeth, partly consolidated dorsal with 9 spines and 10 rays, and anal with 2 spines and 8 rays parrot-fishes [< SCARUS] — **scar'id,** *a & n*

scar"i-fi-ca'tion, 1 skar'i-fi-kē'shən, 2 scăr'i-fi-cā'shon, *n* The act or process of scarifying, specif, in surgery, the making of numerous slight incisions in the skin over a part, by either a lancet or a scarificator [F, < L *scarificatio(n-),* < *scarifico,* scratch open, < Gr *skariphaomai,* sketch, < *skariphos,* pencil]


Scarificator

scar'i-fi-ca"tor, 1 skar'i-fi-kē'tər *or* -tor, 2 scăr'i-fi-cā'tor, *n* **1.** *Surg* An instrument for scarifying, consist-

ing usually of several lancet-points so arranged in a box that all can be made to act at once by means of a spring 2†. One who scarifies

scar'i-fi"er, 1 skar'ı-fai"ər, 2 scăr'ı-fī"er, *n* **1.** One who scarifies **2.** *Agric* A pronged cultivator that stirs the soil without turning it over **3.** A machine for breaking up the surface of a street or road that is to be resurfaced **4.** A scarificator

scar'i-fy, 1 skar'ı-fai, 2 scăr'ı-fȳ, *vt* [-FIED, -FY'ING] **1.** To scratch or make slight incisions in, especially, in surgery, to make superficial incisions in, for various therapeutic purposes, as, to *scarify* a part for wet-cupping **2.** *Agric* To stir on the surface, as soil **3.** To cut off the twigs and branches of, prune

The vineyards were not in their best looks having only just been *scarified*

ANNIE BRASSEY *Last Voyage* p 300 [L G & CO 1889]

4 Figuratively, to criticize severely, make cutting comments on **5.** [Colloq, Eng] To torture, plague, or hurt, physically or mentally [< F *scarifier*, < L. *scarificō*, see SCARIFICATION]

scar'i-ly, 1 skăr'ı-lı, 2 scâr'ı-ly, *adv* In a scary manner (1) So as to scare (2) In a manner indicating fright

scar'i-ness, 1 skăr'ı-nes, 2 scâr'ı-nĕs, *n* The state of being scary

sca'ri-ous, 1 skē"rı-us, 2 scā'rı-ûs, *a* **1.** *Bot* Thin, dry, membranaceous, and not green **2.** Scaly [< L *scaria*, thorny shrub] **sca'ri-ose†.**

scar'i-tid, 1 skar'ı-tid, 2 scăr'ı-tid, *a* Of or pertaining to carabid beetles of *Scarites* or related genera [< Gr. *skaritis*, stone colored like the fish *skaros*, scarus]

scar"la-ti'na, 1 skār"lə-tī'nə, 2 scar"la-tī'na, *n* *Pathol* An infectious specific form of fever characterized by a diffused scarlet rash on the skin and extending along the mucous membrane of the throat, followed on subsidence of the fever by the scaling off of the cuticle Called commonly **scarlet fever.** [< It *scarlatina* < LL *scarlatinus*, scarlet, < *scarlatum* (< Per *saqalāt*), scarlet cloth]

— **scarlatina anginosa,** scarlatina with intense fever, extensive ulceration of the throat, and livid rash — **s maligna,** a form of the disease in which all the morbid conditions are extreme usually fatal — **s simplex,** a mild form of scarlet fever, in which the fever is slight and terminates in efflorescence **scarlet rash†** — **scar"la-ti'nal, scar"la-ti'nous,** *a* — **scar"la-ti'ni-form,** *a* Resembling scarlatina — **scar"la-ti'nin, scar"la-ti'nine,** *n* *Pathol* The supposed cause or germ of infection in scarlatina — **scar"la-ti'noid.** **I.** *a* Scarlatiniform **II.** *n* One of a group of erythemas closely resembling scarlatina

Scar-lat'ti, 1 skar-lāt'tı, 2 scar-lat'tī, *n* **1 Alessandro** (1659–$^{10}/_{21}$1725) an Italian composer of operas *Laodicea e Berenice* **2 Giuseppe Domenico** ($^{10}/_{21}$1685–1757?), an Italian instrumental composer

scar'less, 1 skăr'les, 2 scar'lĕs, *a* Free from scars or wounds, uninjured

scar'let, 1 skăr'let 2 scar'lĕt *vt* [Archaic] **1.** To render scarlet **2** To clothe in scarlet

scar'let, *a* **1.** Having the color scarlet, brilliant-red, inclining to orange **2.** Clothed in scarlet **3.** In figurative use, atrocious, glaring, as, a *scarlet* sin — **scarlet admiral,** a butterfly, the red admiral — **scar'let-ber"ry,** *n* The bittersweet — **scar'let-cup",** *n* Any of several cup-formed scarlet fungi belonging to the genus *Peziza* — **s -day,** *n* [Eng] In the universities, a day, either ecclesiastical, as Trinity Sunday, or academical, as degree day upon which doctors of the university and other university officials appear in full academic dress so called from the red color of the doctors hood and gown **s -gown day†.**

He preached it upon a *scarlet day* when the vice-chancellor and all the doctors go to church in red

AMHERST *Terræ Fil* No 39 (1726) vol II p 52

— **s fever,** same as SCARLATINA — **s -fish,** *n* The telescope-carp — **s -grain,** *n* A scale-insect (*Porphyrophora polonica*) similar to the kermes-berry, furnishing a red dye used in Russia and Turkey — **s hat,** a cardinals' hat, hence, the rank or dignity of a cardinal — **s. letter,** the letter A in scarlet, which women convicted of adultery were formerly compelled to wear — **The Scarlet Letter,** a novel by Nathaniel Hawthorne dealing with Puritan life in New England The heroine bore a scarlet letter as a badge of shame — **s -lightning,** *n* **1.** The red valerian **2.** The scarlet lychnis — **s. mallow,** any scarlet-flowered plant of the genus *Paronia* — **s mite,** a predaceous trombidiid harvest-tick that is scarlet when adult a red louse — **s -plume,** *n* A tropical American plant (*Euphorbia fulgens*), cultivated for its bright-scarlet bracts — **s. rash,** scarlatina simplex — **s. snake,** a harmless colubrine snake (*Osceola clapsoidea*) of the southern United States, red, with about 20 pairs of black rings, each enclosing a white ring — **s -tiger,** *n* A British moth (*Hyperocampa dominula*) with crimson hind wings — **the s. woman. 1.** The woman of Rev xvii, 4, 5 considered variously as a personification of pagan Rome, or of worldliness in general sometimes applied by Protestant controversialists to the Church of Rome **2.** The city of London so called by certain Roman Catholics

scar'let, *n* **1.** A brilliant red, inclining to orange, of which the color of red mercuric iodid is typical This pigment is called **pure** or **iodin scarlet.** See SPECTRUM **2.** Any one of several coal-tar colors, varying from yellow to brown, belonging to the oxy-azo group, and used for dyeing cotton, silk, and wool They include **Biebrich scarlet, crocein s, imperial s, palatine s., xylidin s** For many scarlet coal-tar dyes see RED **3.** Cloth of a scarlet color, a scarlet dress or robe

His weather-beaten *scarlets* were much too small

WINTHROP *Edwin Brotherdell* pt II p 179 [T & F 1862]

4 (1) The rank or office of a cardinal from the color of the official robes Compare SCARLET HAT (2) A judge, fox-hunter, or golfer for an analogous reason **5.** [Eng] A small June moth (*Erastria ostrina*) [< OF *escarlate*, < LL *scarlatum*, see SCARLATINA]

scar'let-seed", 1 skăr'let-sīd", 2 scar'lĕt-sēd, *n* Either of two West-Indian shrubs or small trees — *Ternstræmia obovalis* and *Lætia thamnia*

scar'-lime"stone, 1 skăr'-laim'stōn, 2 scar'-lim'stōn, *n* The mountain limestone of the English Lower Carboniferous so called because it frequently forms scars or cliffs See GEOLOGY **scaur'-lime"stone†.**

scar'maget, *n* A skirmish **scar'mish†, scar'moget.**

scarn, 1 skārn, 2 scarn *n* [Prov Eng] Dung Compare SHARN

scarn'-bee", 1 skārn'-bī", 2 scarn'-bē", *n* [Prov Eng] An insect of the barn-yard, as a dung-beetle

sca'roid, 1 skē'roid 2 scā'rȯid **I.** *a* Of or pertaining to the *Scaridæ* **II** *n* One of the *Scaridæ*

scarp, 1 skārp, 2 scârp, *vt* To cut down so as to render almost or quite perpendicular, cut to a steep slope [For ESCARP]

scarp¹, *n* **1.** *Fort* Same as ESCARP **2** Any steep slope, an abrupt natural declivity Same as ESCARPMENT, 2 [For ESCARP] — **scarp'-gal"ler-y,** *n* A covered passage in an escarp, to flank a ditch

scarp², *n* **1.** *Her* A diminutive of the bend sinister, half its width **2†.** A shoulder-scarf, shoulder-belt [< OF. *escarpe*, scarf, < OHG *scharpe*, scrip]

Scar-pan'to, 1 skar-pān'to, 2 scar pan'to, *n* A Greek island in the Ægean sea, 30 by 8 m The ancient *Carpatho*

scarped, 1 skārpt, 2 scarpt, *pa* Sloping steeply, as if cut away

scarpʳˢ, *n* Same as SCARF¹.

scarph, *n* Same as SCARF¹.

scar'pines, 1 skār'pınz, 2 scâr'pinȝ, *n pl* An instrument of torture similar to the boot, used by the Inquisition [< F *escarpins*, pl of *escarpin*, lit slipper, < It *scarpa*, light shoe]

scar-pol'o-gy, 1 skār-pol'o-jı, 2 scar-pŏl'o-ǧy, *n* An alleged method of reading character by the heels and soles of shoes [< LL *scarpa*, light shoe, + -OLOGY] **scar-pal'o-gy†**

scarred, } 1 skārd, 2 scard, *pa* **1.** Marked by scars, as,
scardˢ, } *a scarred* old soldier **2.** *Bot* Showing the marks left by the dropping off of leaves, stems, etc

scar'ring, 1 skār'ıŋ, 2 scar'ing, *n* **1.** A mark left by abrasion, or such marks collectively said specifically of geological processes, as, the *scarrings* of the glacier **2.** In sulfuric-acid manufacture, the formation of lumps in roasting pyrites

Scar"ron', 1 ska'rōn', 2 sca'rōn', **Paul** (?/41610–$^{10}/_{7}$1660) A French dramatist, husband of Madame de Maintenon

scar'ry¹, 1 skār'ı, 2 scar'y, *a* Having scars or cicatrices

scar'ry², *a* Having scars or precipitous rugged exposures said of land

scart, 1 skārt, 2 scart, *vt* [Scot] To scratch, mark slightly, scrape

scartˡ, *n* [Scot] **1.** A scratch slight wound **2.** A pen- or pencil-mark **3** *pl* A scrap or small irregular portion of anything, as a cloud — **scart'-free",** *a* Without a scratch

scartˢ, *n* [Scot] A cormorant [< Ice *skarfr*]

scartˢ, *n* [Scot] A puny- or scrawny-looking person, also, a miserly person

scart'ling, 1 skārt'lıŋ 2 scart'ling, *n* A nestling of the cormorant [< SCART², *n*]

Sca'rus, 1 skē'rus, 2 scā'rûs, *n* **1** A genus typical of *Scaridæ* **2** [s-] [-RI, *pl*] A fish of this genus, parrot-fish [L (< Gr *skaros*), kind of fish]

scarvˢ, 1 skārvz, 2 scarvȝ, *n pl* Scarfs

scar'y, 1 skār'ı, 2 scâr'y, *a* [Colloq] **1** Inclined to take fright, easily scared, as, a *scary* horse **2** Somewhat frightened, anxious **3** Giving cause for alarm, perilous, ticklish, dangerous, as a *scary* adventure

sca'ry, 1 skē'rı, 2 scā'ry, *n* [Local, Eng] Poor land, sparsely covered with grass [SCARCELY

scase'ly, 1 skēs'lı, 2 scās'ly, *adv* [Dial or Obs] Same as scat, 1 skat 2 scât, *vt* To drive off by shouting "scat!"

scatⁱ, *n* [Dial] Tax or tribute, specif, a land-tax levied in the Shetland Islands **scatt†.**

scat², *n* [Prov Eng] A shower of driving rain — **scat'ty,** *a*

scat³, *n* [Scot] Damage, especially, bodily harm, scathe

scat⁴, *n* [Cornwall Eng] A sudden blow, knock, hit

scat⁵, *n* *Card-playing* Same as 5KAT¹

scat, *interj* Begone! away! be off! used to frighten away small animals, especially cats [Perhaps < SCOOT, *v*]

scat"a-cra'tia, *n* Same as SCORACRATIA

scat"a-log'ic, sca-tal'o-gy. See SCATOLOGIC, etc

scatch'es†, *n pl* [Prov Eng] Stilts

scat'e-brous†, *a* Abounding in springs

scathe, } 1 skēth, skath, 2 scāth, scăth (XIII), *vt*
scath, } [SCATHED, SCATH'ING] To injure severely, blast, harm, hurt, as, the lightning *scathed* the oak

His satire flashed about, *scathing* especially his old enemies the monks FROUDE *Short Studies, Erasmus and Luther* in first series, p 70 [S 1872]

[< AS *scæðan*, injure]

scathe, *n* **1.** Severe harm, damage, loss, mischief, injury **2.** [Archaic] A matter of regret, a pity **scath†.** — **scathe'fire"†,** *n* A destructive conflagration

scathe'ful†, *a* Causing or threatening scathe **scath'ful†.** — **scath'el†** **I** *a* Hurtful **II.** *n* Hurt, harm

scathe'less, 1 skēth'les, 2 scāth'lĕs, *a* Free from harm or injury, unharmed **scath'less†, skaith'less†** [Scot]

scath'ing, 1 skēth'ıŋ, 2 scāth'ing **I.** *pa* Inflicting harm or injury, merciless in severity, blasting, withering now usually figuratively, as, a *scathing* rebuke

II. *n* Harm or injury, scathe — **scath'ing-ly,** *adv*

scat'hold, 1 skat'hōld, 2 scât'hōld, *n* [Dial] Land in the Orkney and Shetland Islands for the use of which as pasture, or for peat-cutting, scat was paid [< SCAT¹, *n*, + HOLD¹, *n*] **scat'landˢ; scat'thaldˢ, scat'tholdˢ; scat'told†.**

scath'y, 1 skēth'ı, 2 scāth'y, *a* Same as SKAITHY

scat'o-, 1 skat'o-, 2 scât'o- From Greek *skōr* (*skat-*), dung, excrement a combining form — **scat"o-log'ic,** *a* Of or pertaining to scatology **scat"o-log'i-cal†.** — **sca-tol'o-gy,** *n* The branch of paleontology that treats of fossil excrement or coprolites, also, that branch of folk-lore dealing with scatomancy **scat"o-lo'gi-at** — **scat'o-man"cy,** *n* *Folk-lore* Divination or determination of disease by means of feces — **scat'o-phage,** *n* A dung-eating animal, especially a dung-fly — **Scat"o-phag'i-dæ,** *n pl Ich* A family of scatophagoidean fishes with a high body and 4 anal spines **Sca-toph'a-gus,** *n* (t g) — **sca-toph'a-gid,** *n* — **sca-toph'a-gold,** *a & n* — **Scat"o-pha-goi'de-a,** *n pl Ich* A superfamily of acanthopterygian fishes, including the *Scatophagidæ* — **sca-toph"a-goi'de-an,** *a* — **sca-toph'a-gous,** *a* Eating or living upon dung — **sca-tos'co-py,** *a* Inspection of dung for the purpose of scatomancy

sca-tox'yl, 1 skə-teks'ıl, 2 sca-tŏks'yl, *n* *Chem* The radical (C_7H_5NO), derived from hydroxyscatol — **scatoxylsulfuric acid** (*Chem*), a constituent of human urine, occurring as the potassium salt $C_7H_5NO\,SO_3K$

scatt, *n* Same as SCAT²

scat'ter, 1 skat'ər, 2 scăt'er, *v* **I.** *t* **1.** To cast about so as to be irregularly separated, fling or throw around or abroad, strew, as, to *scatter* seed broadcast

The forest leaves lay *scattered* cold and dead

HALLECK *The Field of the Grounded Arms* st 11.

2 Hence, to cause to separate, disperse, especially in disorder, drive away in different directions, as, to *scatter* the troops of the enemy **3.** Hence, to defeat, dispel, frustrate, disappoint generally in a figurative use, as, to *scatter* one's hopes or fears **4.** *Physics* To reflect (light or heat) irregularly See REFLECTION **5.** [Rare] To cover here and there at many separate points, bestrew, as, the field was *scattered* with rocks

II. *i* **1.** To go in many different directions, disperse, as, the children *scatter* from school **2.** To send shot in such a manner as to disperse it, spread the shot said of a shotgun, also of the shot so spread [< AS *scateran* scatter] SYN. see DISPERSE, SPREAD — **scat'ter-brain",** *n* [Colloq] A person without concentration of mind or purpose — **s -brained,** *a* — **scat'ter-good",** *n* **1** One who wastes that which is good, a spendthrift **2** One who or that which distributes charities used also attributively, as, a *scattergood* society — **s -gun,** *n* [Colloq, U S] A shotgun

scat"ter-a'tion, 1 skat ər-ē'shən, 2 scăt"er-ā'shon, *n* [Colloq] The act or process of scattering, dispersion

scat'tered, } 1 skat'ərd, 2 scăt'erd, *pa* **1.** Spread or
scat'terdˢ, } sprinkled thinly and irregularly, dispersed, dissipated **2.** *Bot* Having no apparent regularity of arrangement opposed to *opposite, alternate, whorled* **3.** *Physics* Irregularly reflected See REFLECTION

The irregularly reflected light is called *scattered* light it is that which makes bodies visible

GANOT *Physics* tr by Atkinson, ¶ 528, p 538 [W W '05]

4. Distracted, vagrant, as, *scattered* thoughts **5.** Divided, disrupted — **scat'tered-ly,** *adv* [Rare] In a dispersed manner, separately — **scat'tered-ness,** *n* — **scat'ter-er,** *n*

scat'ter-ing, 1 skat'ər-ıŋ, 2 scăt'er-ing, *pa* **1.** Dispersed or dispersing irregularly in various directions, sprinkled or spread thinly and unevenly, distributed without order or unity, as, a *scattering* fire **2.** Irregular in time; happening at varying intervals **3.** Cast for unimportant or not regularly nominated candidates said of votes — **scat'ter-ing-ly,** *adv*

scat'ter-ing, *n* **1.** The act of one who scatters, dispersion **2.** *pl* That which has been scattered, disconnected and irregular pieces, as, the *scatterings* of grain, *scatterings* of knowledge **3.** *Physics* Irregular reflection of radiant energy, as light or heat, from a rough surface See REFLECTION, and quotation under SCATTERED

scat'ter-ling, 1 skat'ər-lıŋ, 2 scăt'er-ling, *n* [Rare] A person without fixed home or connections a vagrant

scat'ter-y, 1 skat'ər-ı, 2 scăt'er-y, *a* Apart here and there, sparse, scattering, as, a *scattery* settlement

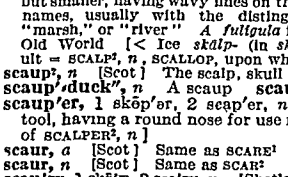
scat'u-la, 1 skat'yu-lə, 2 scăt'yu-la, *n* [LL] A parallelepiped contained between two equal squares which are one-tenth of their width apart

sca-tu'ri-ent, 1 skə-tū'rı-ent, 2 sca-tū'ri-ĕnt, *a* [Rare] Gushing forth, as a fountain

scaud, 1 skōd, 2 scad, *v* [Scot] To scald

scauld, 1 skōld 2 scald, *v* [Scot] To scold

scaupʲ, 1 skōp, 2 scap, *n* A sea-duck of the genus *Aythya*, of northern regions, related to the pochard, having the head and neck black in the adult male



American Scaup 1/18

The **Old World scaup** (*A marila*) has the back and scapulars grayish-white, marked with fine wavy lines, the flanks immaculately white, and speculum white with a black tip The **American s** is a variety (var *nearctica*) locally called (often with the prefix "big," "great," or "large") *blacknek, bluebill, blue-billed widgeon, broadbill, grayback, greenhead, flock-duck, mussel-duck,* and *raft-duck* The **lesser s.** (*A affinis*) is similar but smaller, having wavy lines on the flanks and has similar names, usually with the distinguishing prefix "little," "marsh," or "river" *A fuligula* is the **crested s.** of the Old World [< Ice *skálp-* (in *skálp-hæna* scaup-duck), ult = SCALP², *n*, SCALLOP, upon which the duck feeds]

scaupʲ, *n* [Scot] The scalp, skull

scaup'-duck", *n* A scaup **scaup'-po"chard†.**

scaup'er, 1 skōp'er, 2 scap'er, *n* A wood-engravers' tool, having a round nose for use in open spaces [Var. of SCALPER², *n*]

scaur, *a* [Scot] Same as SCARE¹

scaur, *n* [Scot] Same as SCAR²

scau'ry, 1 skā'rı, 2 sca'ry, *n* [Shetland] A young gull

scav'age¹, 1 skav'ıj, 2 scăv'ağ, *n* [Gt Brit] **1.** A due on certain merchandise, granted to the Corporation of London in the 15th century, but purchased along with bailage and other dues by the government in the reign of William IV **2.** A like toll levied on alien traders in other English cities [< OF *escavage*, inspection, < SHOWING] **schev'age†; schew'age†.** [ENGE etc

scav'age², scav'age-ry, scav'ag-ing, etc Same as SCAV-

scav'enge, 1 skav'enj, 2 scăv'ĕnǧ, *vt* [SCAV'ENGED, SCAV'ENG-ING] To remove filth, rubbish, and refuse from, said especially of streets and vaults [< SCAVENGER] **scav'age†.**

scav'en-ger, 1 skav'en-jər, 2 scăv'ĕn-ǧer, *n* **1.** One whose business is to gather and remove dirt from streets and vaults **2.** An animal that feeds on dead or decaying animal matter or carrion, specif, a scavenger-beetle **3.** In cotton-mills, a child employed to pick up loose cotton from the floor and the machinery **4†.** An official who collects tolls and inspects street-cleaning [ME *scavager*, < OF *scawageour*, < *escavage*, inspection see SCAVAGE¹, *n*] — **scav'en-ger-bee"tle,** *n* A carrion-eating beetle, especially a scaphidiid — **s -crab,** *n* A crab that feeds on carrion or dead animals, as a fiddler-crab — **s -roll,** *n* A roller in a spinning-machine to gather loose fluff — **scav'en-ger-ing,** *n* The cleaning away of the filth of a city, especially, street-cleaning **scav'ag-ing†; scav'en-ger-y†, scav'eng-ing†** — **scav'en-ger-ship,** *n* The office of a scavenger

scav'en-ger's daugh'ter. *Archeol* An instrument of torture reversing the action of the rack and compressing the body into a ball, sometimes so as to cause blood to exude The name is said to be from Sir W Skevington, Lieutenant of the Tower of London in the reign of Henry VIII, who invented the machine Compare IRON MAIDEN OF NUREMBERG, under IRON, *n* [hare

scav'er-nick, 1 skav'er-nik, 2 scăv'er-nik *n* [Prov Eng] A SCAW, *n* Same as SKAW

sca'zon, 1 skā'zen, 2 scā'zŏn, *n* A form of Greek satiric verse that seems to limp or hobble toward the end (1) A Hipponactean tetrameter See HIPPONACTEAN. (2) A choliamb [L, < Gr *skazōn*, ppr *skazōn*, limp]

Sc B, *abbr* Same as B Sc See under DEGREE

Sc D, *abbr* Same as D S **S D†**

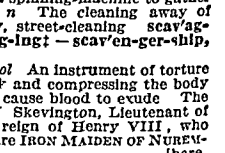
scear, *n* Same as SEAR¹

sceat, 1 skīt, 2 scēt, *n* An early Saxon or Anglo-Saxon coin See COIN [< AS *sceat*]

scel-al'gi-a, 1 skel-al'jı-ə, 2 scĕl-ăl'ǧi-a *n* *Pathol* Neuralgic pain in the leg [< Gr *skelos*, leg, + *algos*, pain]

scel'er-ate†, *a* Villainous, wicked **scel'er-ous†.**

scel'er-ate, 1 scl'er-ēt, 2 sĕl'er-āt, *n* [Archaic] A criminal or wicked man **scel'er-at†.**



Sceat of Ethelbert I (Actual size)

scel'i-des, 1 scl'ı-dīz, 2 sĕl'ı-dēȝ, *n pl* *Zool* The posterior limbs of a mammal [< Gr *skelis*, pl *skelides*, beef-rib]

scel'i-do-, 1 sel'ı-do-, 2 sĕl'ı-do- From Greek *skeli(d-)s*, rib. a *combining form* — **scel'i-do-saur**, *n* *A scelidosaurid*, especially of the genus *Scelidosaurus* — **Scel"i-do-sau'ri-dæ**, *n pl* *Herp* A Jurassic family of stegosaurian dinosaurs with 4 hind toes, distinct astragalus and long metatarsals **Scel"i-do-sau'rus**, *n* (t g) — **scel"i-do-sau'ri-an**, *a & n* — **scel"i-do-sau'rid**, *n* — **scel"i-do-sau'roid**, *a & n* — **scel'i-do-there**, *n* A South-American fossil megatherioid edentate (genus *Scelidotherium*)

Scel'i-o, 1 scĭ'ı-o, 2 sĕl'ı-o, *n* *Entom* A genus of hymenopterous insects of the family *Proctotrypidæ*, parasitic in the eggs of grasshoppers and other insects

scel'o-, **scel-**, 1 sel'o-, sel-, 2 sĕl'o-, sĕl- Derived from Greek *skelos*, leg combining forms — **scel"o-cam-ho'sis**, *n* Abnormal crookedness of the leg — **sce-lon'cus**, *n* A swelling or tumor of the leg — **scel"or-rheu'ma**, *n* Rheumatism of the leg — **scel"o-tyr'be**, *n* **1.** Vacillation or infirmity in walking **2.** Scurvy

scelp, *n* Same as SKELP²

sce'na¹, 1 sī'na, 2 sē'na, *n* [SCE'NÆ, 1 -nī, 2 -nē, *pl*] *Archeol* In the ancient theater, the building that usually bounded the orchestra on the side opposite the auditorium and contained robing-rooms for the actors and chorus, taking the place of the original tent, whence the name [L (< Gr *skēnē*), tent, stage] **scæ'na‡.**

sce'na², 1 shē'na *or* (*Eng*) sī'na, 2 shę'nä *or* (*Eng*) sē'na, *n* [SCE'NE, 1 -nē, 2 -nę, *pl*] [It] *Mus* **1.** A scene in an opera **2.** A long elaborate solo, containing recitative, and generally ending with an aria

sce-na'ri-o, 1 *shē-nä'rı-o or (Eng)* *sı-nā'rı-ō*; 2 *shę-nï'-rī-ō or (Eng)* se-nā'rı-ō, *n* [It] The plot of a dramatic work, or of a motion-picture play, or a skeleton libretto — **sce-na'rist**, *n* [a vessel, on a wave

scend, 1 send, 2 sĕnd, *vi* *Naut* To heave upward, as

scend, *n* *Naut* The upward angular displacement of a vessel opposed to *pitch* [For SEND]

scene, 1 sīn, 2 sēn, *n* **1.** A locality and all connected with it, as presented to one's view, especially one that might be the subject of a painting or description, a landscape or view, as, a lovely *scene*

This is a barren, desolate *scene*
W W STORY *Radicofani* st 1.

2. The place represented on the stage of a theater, during any of the acts of a play, where the action is supposed to take place, hence, the place and surroundings of any event, real or imagined, as, the *scene* of Marc Antony's speech, the *scene* of a great battle

In the story of Perseus and Andromeda, as of St George and the Dragon the scene is placed in Syria
RAWLINSON *Herodotus* vol II p 147, note 5 [I M 1875]

3. A division of an act of a play, comprising all that passes continuously at one time and place, or, as formerly and sometimes still, all that passes between the same persons in the same place, sometimes, also, one comprehensive event or conjunction of circumstances in a play; hence, any combination or situation that may serve as the subject of a description, as, *scenes* in the life of Frederick the Great **4.** A painted canvas screen or curtain, or several in combination, constituting the background for the action of a play, including borders or soffits, wings, flats, and drops

On no other stage are the scenes shifted with a swiftness so like magic as on the great stage of history when once the hour strikes
BELLAMY *Looking Backward* p 335 [H M & CO 1889]

5. That part of a theater in which the actors perform, the stage together with its background and surroundings, in the classical theater, the scena the original meaning **6.** Any striking exhibition or display, whether intentional or accidental, especially, a display of passion or excited feeling, as, let us not have a *scene* [OF (F. *scène*), < L *scena*, see SCENA¹] *Syn.* action, display, event, exhibition, incident, landscape, place, prospect, situation, view See QUARREL¹

— **behind the scenes**, in the rear of the scenery in a theater, hence, in a place where one may have information not accessible to the public — **carpenter's scene**, a short scene played near the footlights in front of a drop-scene, while complicated scenery is being arranged behind **front s.‡.** — **scene'dock"**, *n* The part of the theater, adjoining the stage, where scenery is stored when not in use — **s -man**, *n* The man in charge of theater scenes, who sees that they are put in place and removed, according to the requirements of the play — **s -painter**, *n* One who paints scenes for theaters — **s -painting**, *n* The art of painting scenery for the stage said to have been introduced by Agatharcus for the plays of Æschylus 5th century B C, greatly expanded by Inigo Jones in 1610, and developed in striking and impressive forms, chiefly by distemper methods, since his day — **s -plot**, *n* The scheme or list of scenes needed for a given play — **s -shifter**, *n* One who moves the scenes etc, in a theater — **s -shifting**, *n* — **set s.**, a theater scene built up of set pieces forming sides, back, etc, so as to give a perspective — **scene'ful**, *a* Having much scenery or imagery

scen'er-y, 1 sīn'ər-ı, 2 sēn'er-y, *n* [-IES, 1 -ız, 2 -ız, *pl*] **1.** The elements of a scene in nature or such scenes in general, considered collectively and with reference to scenic effect

Scenery appears to me like a body without a spirit, unless there be added to all the decorations of nature some signs of human life
CATHARINE SINCLAIR *Scotland and the Scotch* ch 7, p 153 [A]

2. Theatrical scenes collectively, as, to transport *scenery* over a railroad **3.** [Archaic] The arrangement of the successive scenes of a play [< L *scenarius*, of scenes, < *scena*, see SCENA¹]

scen'ic, 1 sīn'ık *or* sen'ık, 2 sĕn'ıc *or* sĕn'ık (XIII), *a* **1.** Of or pertaining to an arrangement of objects appropriate for a picture, artistic in grouping and effect **2.** Of or pertaining to landscape or scenery, picturesque

Mountains are the glory of the earth — the culminating points of *scenic* grandeur and beauty
JOSEPH LE CONTE *Compend of Geology* pt II p 224 [A 1884]

3. Of or pertaining to stage scenery or setting [< L *scenicus*, < Gr *skēnikos*, < *skēnē*, stage] **scen'i-cal‡** — **scen'i-cal-ly**, *adv*

sce'nite, 1 sī'nait, 2 sē'nit **I.** *a* Dwelling in a tent **II** *n* [Rare] One of a tribe of tent-dwellers, one who dwells in a tent hence, a nomad [< Gr *skēnē*, tent]

scen'o-graph, 1 sen'o-graf *or* sī'no-graf, 2 sĕn'o-ġraf *or* sē'no-ġraf, *n* An object drawn in perspective [< Gr *sī enographia*, < *skēnē*, scene, + *graphō*, write] — **sce-nog'ra-pher**, *n* One who draws in perspective — **scen"o-graph'ic**, *a* Of or pertaining to scenography **scen"o-graph'i-cal‡.** — **scen"o-graph'i-cal-ly**, *adv* Perspectively — **sce-nog'ra-phy**, *n* The art of making drawings in perspective

sce'no-nym, 1 sī'no-nim 2 sē'no-nym, *n* A theatrical pseudonym of an actor or an author [< Gr *skēnē*, stage, + *onyma* name] [as FEAST OF TABERNACLES

Sce"no-pe'gi-a, 1 sī'no-pī'ji-ə, 2 sē'no-pē'ġi-a, *n* [Gr] Same

Sce"no-pin'i-dæ, 1 sī'no-pin'ı-dī 2 sē no-pin'ı-dē *n pl* *Entom* A family of dipters having a prominent thorax, flattened abdomen, and three-pointed antennæ, the larvæ being carnivorous, the window-flies **Sce-nop'i-nus**, *n* (t g) [< Gr *skēnopoios* tent-making] — **sce-nop'i-nid**, *a & n*

scent, 1 sent, 2 sĕnt, *v* **I.** *t* **1.** To perceive or trace

sent‡, by the sense of smell, recognize the odor of, smell, as, the dog *scents* a rabbit **2.** To perceive through some faint or intangible evidence, form a suspicion of, as, to *scent* roguery, to *scent* a plot **3.** To cause to be fragrant, render odorous, perfume, as, the apple-blossoms *scent* the air

II. *i* **1.** To follow or hunt by scent, as dogs **2†.** To give forth odor or smell, be fragrant, sometimes, to emit a strong or foul odor [< F *sentir*, discern by the senses]

scent, 1 *n* **1.** That property of any body affecting the

sent‡, sense of smell, an odor, pleasant or unpleasant

The sweet tuberose, The sweetest flower for *scent* that blows
SHELLEY *The Sensitive Plant* st 10

2. The effluvium left by an animal in its movements, by which it can be tracked, as by dogs, through the sense of smell; as, the dogs follow the *scent* of a fox **3.** Hence, scraps of paper, in the game of hare and hounds, dropped by the hares in their flight to enable the hounds to follow them **4.** Any clue by which a course of investigation may be guided, any ground of conjecture or suspicion, an inkling, as, we are on the right *scent* **5.** A fluid essence containing extracts from flowers or other *fragrant bodies, or any similar preparation, perfume*; as, violet *scent* **6.** The sense of smell, especially, a keen and delicate power of tracing by means of that sense **7.** *Psychol* The particular quality in consciousness of any olfactory sensation, an odor as a subjective thing *Syn.* see SMELL

— **scent'-bag"**, *n* **1.** *Zool* A scent-gland, especially when pouch-like and external, as in the musk-deer **2.** *Hunting* A bag filled with some odorous substance as anise, for dragging over the ground, to leave a scent which may be followed by hounds after the manner in fox-hunting — **s.-gland**, *n* A gland that secretes an odorous substance, as the preputial glands of the musk-deer and beaver, the caudal glands of the fox and goat, the interdigital glands of sheep, etc — **s -organ**, *n* A scent-gland, as in insects — **s -pore**, *n* The opening of a scent-organ — **s -stuff**, *n* A tuft or brush-like organ in certain insects which secretes odoriferous matter — **second s**, divination by the sense of smell also, a fancied power of detecting odors otherwise than by the olfactories

scent'ful, 1 sent'ful, 2 sĕnt'ful, *a* **1.** Full of odor or scent **2.** Keen of scent, able to follow a trail by smell.

scent'less, 1 sent'les, 2 sĕnt'lĕs, *a* **1.** Devoid of the sense of smell or the power of scenting, as, a *scentless* mongrel **2.** Giving forth no scent, inodorous, as, a *scentless* flower. **3** Unfavorable to or preventive of the conveyance of scent, as for hunting, as, a *scentless* day

scent'wood", 1 sent'wud, 2 sĕnt'wo͝od', *n* An Australian fragrant shrub (*Alyxia buxifolia*) of the family *Apocynaceæ*

scep"as-te'ri-um, 1 sep'es-tī'rı-um, 2 sĕp'as-tē'rı-ŭm, *n* *Surg* A supplementary bandage applied to the head for retaining other bandages [< Gr *skepastērion*, veil, < *skepō*, cover] **scep-as'trum‡.**

scep'sis, *n* Same as SKEPSIS

scep'ter, 1 sep'tər, 2 sĕp'ter, *vt* **1.** To confer the

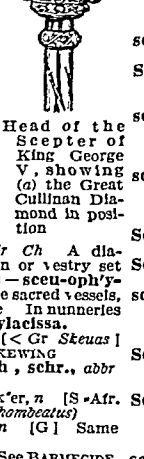
scep'tre, scepter on; give kingly power to **2.** To furnish with or as with a scepter or scepters **3.** To touch with (a scepter), signifying royal ratification, as of a bill or measure

scep'ter, 1 *n* **1.** A staff or baton as the

scep'tre, badge or emblem of command or sovereignty, especially, an ornamental staff or wand symbolizing royal authority in very early times a badge also of judges, priests, etc **2** Hence, the authority symbolized, kingly office or power

With justifiable pride a littérateur may say — that his fine art wields a *sceptre* more potent than any other DE QUINCEY *Essays on the Poets, Goldsmith* p 128 [T & F 1859]

[< F *sceptre*, < L *sceptrum*, < Gr. *skēptron*, < *skē-tō*, prop] — **scep'ter-dom**, *n* **1.** Sovereign character or authority **2†.** A period of sovereignty, reign **scep'tre-dom‡** — **scep'tered**, *a* Possessing a scepter hence, having sovereignty or regal dignity imperial **scep'tred‡**; **scep'try‡.** — **scep"ter-cl'late**, *a.* Like a small scepter with whorls of spines, as a sponge-spicule — **scep'ter-less**, *a* Having no scepter divested of authority, dethroned **scep'tre-less‡.**



Head of the Scepter of King George V, showing (*a*) the Great Cullinan Diamond in position

scep'terd, *pp* Sceptered S S

scep'tic, -ti-cal, scep'ti-cism, etc Same as SKEPTIC, etc

scep'tral, 1 sep'trəl, 2 sĕp'tral, *a* [Rare] Relating to or characterized by a scepter, royal, kingly, as, *sceptral* majesty

scern‡, *vt* To perceive discern **scerne‡.**

sceu'o-, 1 sū'o-, 2 sŭ'o- Derived from Greek *skeuos*, vessel a combining form — **sceu"o-pho'ri-on**, *n* *Gr Ch* An artophorion — **sceu"o-phy-la'ci-um**, *n* *Gr Ch* A diaconicon, also, that part of the diaconicon or vestry set apart as a depository for the sacred vessels — **sceu-oph'y-lax**, *n* *Gr Ch* The sacristan or keeper of the sacred vessels, and often the treasurer of a church or diocese In nunneries a corresponding woman officer is a **sceuophylacissa.**

Sce'va, 1 sī'və, 2 sē'va, *n* *Bib Acts* xix, 14 [< Gr *Skeuas*]

scew'ing, 1 skū'ıŋ, 2 sĕū'ing, *n* Same as SKEWING

sch., schol, *abbr* *Scholium* (a note) — **sch, schr.**, *abbr* Schooner

schaap'-stik"ker, 1 shŏp'-stik'ər, 2 shap'-stik'er, *n* [S -Afr. *D*] *A coronelline serpent (Psammophylax rhombeatus)*

schab'zie"ger, 1 shŏp'tsi gər 2 shäp'tsi ġer, *n* [G] Same as SAPSAGO **schap'zi"ger‡.**

Schac'a-bac, 1 shak'ə-bak, 2 shäc'a-bäc, *n* See BARMECIDE

scha-don'o-phan, 1 skə-don'o-fan, 2 sca-dŏn'o-făn *n* *Arach.* The early quiescent larval stage, as in trombidiid mites [< Gr *schadōn*, larva, + *phainō*, appear]

Scha'dow, 1 shā'do, 2 sha'do **Johann Gottfried** (⁸/₂₂1764–1/₂1850) A German sculptor, who designed the monument to Luther at Wittenberg

schaef'fer, 1 shĕf'ər, 2 shäf'er, *n* [Local, U S] A pedler of poor oysters

Schaeffers — Cart-boys or Arabs who peddle a mean quality of oysters about the streets of Baltimore
E INGERSOLL *The Oyster-Industry* p 247 [GOV PTG OFF 1881]

Schaef'fer, 1 shĕf'ər 2 shäf'er **Charles Frederick** (³/₁₁1807–11/₂₁1879) An American Lutheran minister and author

Schæf-fe'ri-a, 1 shə-fī'rı-ə 2 shē-fī'ri-a, *n* A genus comprising two or three species of smooth, stiff shrubs of the family *Celastraceæ*, found in the West Indies and southern Florida *S frutescens* is the *crabwood, yellowwood*, or *Jamaica bozwood* [< J C *Schaeffer*, German naturalist]

Schaer'beek, 1 shär'bēk, 2 shar'bęk, *n* A town, suburb of Brussels, Belgium

Schä'fer, 1 shē'fər, 2 shä'fer, *n* **1. Arnold** (¹⁰/₁₁1819–11/₂₁ 1883), a German writer, *History of the Seven Years War* **2. Johann Wilhelm** (³/₂1809–3/₂1880), a German author, *History of German Poetry*

Schaff, 1 shăf, 2 shäf, **Philip** (¹/₁1819–¹⁰/₂₁1893) A German-American church historian, editor, *Religious Encyclopedia*

Schaff-hau'sen, 1 shăf-hau'zen, 2 shaf-hou'zĕn *n* **1.** A canton in N Switzerland 144 sq m **2** Its capital **3. Falls of**, the rapids of the Rhine near the city, 70 ft high

Schaght'i-coke, 1 skat'ı-kuk, 2 scät'ı-cǫk, *n* A township and village in Rensselaer county, N Y.

schah, *n* Same as SHAH

schak'o, *n* Same as SHAKO

schal, 1 shăl, 2 shäl, *n* A catfish of the genus *Synodontis*, especially *S schal*, of the Nile

Schall, 1 shăl, 2 shal, **Johann Adam von** (1591–⁸/₁₅1666) A German Jesuit missionary to China, author.

schal-lot', *n* Same as SHALLOT

schal'mei, 1 shăl'mai, 2 shäl'mī, *n* [G] **1.** *Organ-building* A soft reed-stop **2.** Same as SHAWM, 2 **3.** Same as CHALUMEAU, 2.

scha'mir¹, 1 shā'mir, 2 shä'mir, *n* A Scandinavian charm.

scha-mir'², 1 sha-mir', 2 sha-mïr' *n* In Hebrew legend, a worm fabled to have aided Solomon in hewing the stones of the Temple It is generally interpreted to mean a natural crystal or diamond Compare DIAMOND, 2 [< Heb *shamir*]

schanz, 1 shănz, 2 shans [D] **I** *vt* [Rare] To protect with a schanz **II.** *n* A breastwork of earth and stones, redout **schans‡; schanzet.**

schap'bach-ite, 1 shŏp'bəh-ait, 2 shap'bäh-ĭt, *n* *Mineral* A metallic, lead-gray bismuthite ($PbAg_2Bi_2S_3$), crystallizing in the orthorhombic system [< *Schapbach*, in Baden]

schap'pe, 1 shŏp'ə 2 shap'e, *vt* To ferment (silk) so as to remove its gum coating an offensive process obviated by discharging Compare DISCHARGE, *v*, 3 (5)

schap'pe, *n* A fabric woven from spun silk [G dial, waste]

schap'ska, ₁1 shŏp'skə 2 shap'ska *n* [Pol] *Mil* A shako formerly, the distinguishing head-gear of the Polish lancers Compare CHAPEAU **schap'ka‡** [Rus]

Scharn'horst, 1 shärn'hŏrst 2 shärn'hörst **Gerhard Johann David von** (¹¹/₁₂1755–⁴/₂₁1813) A Prussian general

Schar-wen'ka, 1 shar-veŋ'kə, 2 shar-vĕŋ'ka *n* The name of two German composers (1) **Franz Xavier** (¹/₁1850–¹²/₂ 1924) (2) **Ludwig Philipp** (²/₁₅1847–)

Schäss'burg, 1 shes'burh, 2 shĕs'burH, *n* A town in Transylvania Roumania, where the Russians defeated the Hungarians, July 31, 1849

schat'chen, 1 shăt'hen, 2 shat'hĕn *n* One who arranges marriages for a fee a marriage-broker chiefly among Russian Jews [< New Heb *shadkhān* cp *schätzchen*, dim of *schatz*, darling, treasure] **schad'chan‡.**

Schaum'burg-Lip'pe, 1 shoum'burh-lip'ə, 2 shoum'burH-lip'e, *n* A republic proclaimed Nov, 1918, formerly a principality in N Germany, 131 sq m, capital Buckeburg

schaum'-earth", 1 shoum'-ėrth', 2 shoum'-ėrth', *n* *Mineral* Same as APHRITE [< G *schaum*, scum, + EARTH¹, *n*]

Schech'ter, 1 shek'tər 2 shĕk'ter **Solomon** (¹¹/₁7 1847–11/₁₅ 1915) A Roumanian Jewish scholar president of the faculty of the Jewish Theological Seminary of America

sche'di-asm, 1 ski'di-azm 2 scē'di-ăşm, *n* [Rare] Offhand or hasty writing on a loose sheet, hence, an extemporized work [< Gr *schediasma*, something extempore, < *schediazō* do offhand, < *schedios*, sudden < *schedon* near]

sched'ule, 1 skej'ul *or* sked'yul (shed'yul *in England*), 2 scĕj'ul *or* scĕd'yul (shĕd'yul *in England*) (XIII), *vt* [-ULED, -UL-ING] **1.** To place in a schedule **2.** To make a schedule of

sched'ule, *n* **1.** A written or printed statement, usually in tabular form, specifying the details of some matter, and often annexed to constitutions, statutes, petitions in bankruptcy, and other documents, as, a *schedule* of encumbrances, an inventory, list, as, a *schedule* of prices **2.** A list of stations at which trains or other vehicles stop and the time of stoppage, hence, in manufacturing, a list of the operations to be performed and the time of such operations [OF, < LL *schedula*, dim of L *scheda*, leaf of paper] **shed'ulet.** *Syn.* see LIST¹ — **sched'ule-point"**, *n* *U S Postal Service* A post-office on or at either terminus of a mail-route, where a specified time for the arrival and departure of the mails has been fixed by the postal authorities

sched'u-lize, 1 sked'yu-laiz, 2 scĕd'yū-liz, *vt* [-LIZED, -LIZ ING] To make or embody in schedules **sched'u-late‡.**

Scheele, 1 shil *or* (*Sw*) shil'ə, 2 shĕl *or* (*Sw*) shil'e, **Carl Wilhelm** (¹²/₂1742–⁹/₂₁1786). A Swedish chemist, discovered chlorin and oxygen

schee'lite, 1 shī'lait, 2 shē'lit, *n* *Mineral* A vitreous, variously colored, transparent to translucent calcium tungstate ($CaWO_4$), crystallizing in the tetragonal system. [After K W *Scheele*, Swedish chemist]

scheer'er-ite, 1 shīr'er-ait, 2 shēr'er-it, *n* *Mineral* A tabular, pearly, whitish hydrocarbon (C_nH_m), crystallizing in the monoclinic system [< Von *Scheerer*, its finder] **scher'er-ite‡.**

Schef'fel, 1 shef'el, 2 shĕf'ĕl, **Joseph Victor von** (²/₁₅1826–4/₂1886) A German poet *Trompeter von Sackingen*

Schef'fer, 1 shef'ər 2 shĕf'er, **Ary** (²/₁₅1795–⁸/₁₅1858) A Dutch painter in Paris, *Francesca da Rimini*

schef'fer-ite, 1 shef'er-ait, 2 shĕf'er-it, *n* *Mineral* A brown manganese pyroxene, (Ca,Mg,Mn)SiO_3, crystallizing in the monoclinic system See PYROXENE [< *Scheffer*, Swedish chemist]

Sche-he're-za'de, 1 shı-hē rē-zä'də 2 she-he're-zä'de, **Queen** The fictitious relator of the stories in the *Arabian Nights' Entertainment*

Schel'degg, 1 shal'deg, 2 shl'dĕg, *n* **1. Great**, a mountain and pass in Bern canton, Switzerland, 6,432 ft high **2. Little** or **Lesser**, a mountain and pass S W of the above, 6,786 ft high **Schel'deck‡.**

schelk, *n* Same as SHEIK

Schel'ner, 1 shal'nər, 2 shl'ner, **Christoph** (²/₁₅1573–⁶/₁₅ 1650) A German ecclesiastic, scientist, discovered sun-spots, 1611

schel'tel-wert, 1 shal'tel-vert, 2 shl'tĕl-vĕrt *n* [G] [SCHEL'TEL-WER TE, 1 -ver tə, 2 -vĕr te *pl*] **1** In a group of numbers or values the number or value that occurs most frequently, as distinguished from the arithmetical mean of the group **2** Specif, in climatology, the value of a meteorological element that occurs most frequently in a series of observations [< G *scheitel*, top, vertex, + *wert*, value] **schel'tel-werth‡.**

Scheldt, 1 skelt 2 scĕlt *n* A river in N France, Belgium, and the Netherlands, length, 270 m to the North Sea.

Schel'ler, 1 shel'ər, 2 shĕl'er, **Immanuel Johann Gerhard** (²/₂₁1735–⁷/₈1803) A German lexicographer

Schel'ling, 1 shel'ıŋ 2 shĕl'ing, **Friedrich Wilhelm Joseph von** (¹/₂₇1775–⁸/₂₀1854) A German philosopher

Schel-lin'gi-an, 1 shə-lin'gi-ən *or* -ji-ən 2 shə-lĭn'gĭ-ən *or* -gi-an, *a* Of or pertaining to F W J von Schelling or his system See SCHELLINGISM

Schel'ling-ism, 1 shel'ıŋ-ızm, 2 shĕl'ing-ĭzm, *n* The philosophy of Schelling, based chiefly upon the views of Kant and Fichte, combined with Spinoza's doctrine of the oneness of all substance Its distinguishing tenet is the identity of subject and object, hence its title of *absolute idealism* or the *identity philosophy* **New Schellingism** is that philosophy of certain disciples especially of Stahl, which lays emphasis on the later and more mystical doctrines of Schelling

schel'lum, 1 skel'ʊm, 2 scĕl'ŭm, *n* Same as SCHELM

schel'ly, 1 shel'ı, 2 shĕl'y, *n* [Prov Eng] The powan, gwiniad

schelm, 1 shelm, 2 shĕlm, *n* [Scot] A scoundrel, pest, skellum **shelm†.**

schel'to-pu"sik, 1 shel'to-pü"sık, 2 shĕl'to-pŭ"sĭk, *n* An anguoid snake-like lizard (*Pseudopus pallasi*) or glass-snake of eastern Europe, 2 to 3 feet long [< Rus *zheltopuzik*, yellow-bellied]

sche'ma, 1 skī'mə, 2 scē'ma, *n* [SCHE'MA-TA, *pl*] **1.** A scheme, synopsis, or summary, also, a chart or diagrammatic representation of some system of knowledge, as, a *schema* of English history **2.** Any figure drawn in outline, formerly, a geometrical diagram **3.** In logic, a figure of a syllogism, especially any one of the three recognized by Aristotle See FIGURE **4.** In ancient rhetoric, a figure of speech, or any peculiar turn of expression **5.** Same as FORM, *n*, 15 (1) **6.** *Kantianism* A constitutional mode of the operation of the imagination that determines the form or type under which the intellect unifies its particular presentations, thus, a fixed order of succession is the *schema* of the conception of causality

The *schema* of a notion must be very carefully distinguished from a mere image or conception Thus I may have an image or conception of a particular triangle but the *schema* of a triangle is the general type to which every triangle is alike referred

J D MORELL *Hist Modern Philos* vol 1 p 249 [J J 1847]

7. *Gr Ch* A monastic garment, the monastic habit [L, shape, < Gr *schēma*, see SCHEME] — **pedal schema** (*Anc Pros*), the form or outline of a foot as composed of syllables of given length

sche-mat'ic, 1 skı-mat'ık, 2 scē-măt'ĭc, *a* Pertaining to or of the nature of a general plan, representation, or outline, or a general constitution or nature, typical or archetypal, as, a *schematic* mollusk [< Gr *schēma(t-)*, see SCHEME] **sche-mat'i-cal†.** — **sche-mat'i-cal-ly,** *adv*

sche'ma-tism, 1 skī'mə-tızm, 2 scē'ma-tĭsm, *n* **1.** The particular form or disposition of anything, an outline of any systematic arrangement, outline

A perfectly empty *schematism* led to a boundless prolixity

FARRAR *Hist Interpretation* lect v, p 289 [E P D 1886]

2 *Logic* The character of a syllogism considered as belonging to a particular figure **3** In the Kantian philosophy, the act of the intellect in forming its conceptions according to schemata furnished by the transcendental imagination, also, a system of schemata **4.** *Astrol* Combination of the aspects of heavenly bodies [< Gr *schēmatismos*, configuration, < *schēmatizō*, see SCHEMATIZE]

sche'ma-tist, 1 skī'mə-tist, 2 scē'ma-tist *n* One who forms schemes or plans, a schemer [< Gr *schēma(t-)* see SCHEME]

sche'ma-tize, 1 skī'mə-taız, 2 scē'ma-tīz, *v* [-TIZED, -TIZ'ING] **I.** *t* To arrange in a certain form or scheme, form into a scheme or schema

II *i* **1** To make a scheme or outline, project schemes **2** *Philos* To think of or by a schema [< Gr *schēmatizō*, < *schēma(t-)*, see SCHEME] **sche'ma-tiser†.** — **sche"ma-ti-za'tor -sa'tion,** *n*

sche"ma-to-lo'gi-on, 1 skī'mə-to-lō'ji-on, 2 scē'ma-to-lō'gi-ŏn, *n* *Gr Ch* The office used at the admission of a monk now part of the euchologion [< Gr *schēmatologion*, < *schēma* (see SCHEME) + *legō*, say]

sche'ma-to-man"cy, *n* [Rare] A mode of divining an individual's life-history from the appearance of his face and figure an Arab practise [< Gr *schēma(t-)*, shape, + -MANCY]

scheme, 1 skīm, 2 scēm, *v* [SCHEMED, SCHEM'ING] **I.** *t* To form a scheme concerning, devise, contrive, plan

During a long course of years De Quincey went on dreaming always—sometimes *scheming* works of high value and great efficacy which were never to exist

HARRIET MARTINEAU *Biog Sketches* pt 1, p 99 [L & H 1869]

II *i* To make a scheme, project plans, especially, to plot in an underhand manner — **schem'ing-ly,** *adv*

scheme, *n* **1.** A plan of something to be done, a plot or device for the accomplishment of an object, project used often of something visionary or impracticable, as, a *scheme* for the abolition of poverty

Their *scheme* to cheapen bed and fare
Upon a late-discovered plan

E C STEDMAN *Bohemia* st 15

2. A combination of various things according to a general plan or design, the statement or representation of things according to a systematic plan, a systematic arrangement of objects, facts, or actions, as, a *scheme* of medieval history **3.** A written or printed formal plan or arrangement, or a statement of such a plan, also, a table or schedule **4** An outline drawing or sketch, a linear representation, diagram **5.** *Astrol* A plan representing the aspects of the heavenly bodies at any given time, as, a *scheme* of nativity **6.** *Pros* (1) An analysis of the different kinds of structure permissible in a particular kind of verse (2) The structure of verse as represented by such analysis **7.** [Colloq] A prank or escapade of a humorous character [< L *schema*, form < Gr *schēma*, < *echō* (2d aor inf *schein*), have] Syn. see DESIGN, HYPOTHESIS, PLOT†, PROJECT

— **scheme of color,** in painting, the plan of color or color-harmonies for a proposed picture which the artist deems proper to the expression of his idea, sometimes included within tints of a single color or within a single color and its complement — **scheme'ful,** *a* Abounding in schemes full of plans — **schem'ist,** *n* **1** A schemer, schematist **2** One who makes astrological schemes — **schem'y,** *a* [Colloq] Given to scheming inventive hence, tricky, deceptive

schem'er, 1 skīm'ər, 2 scēm'er, *n* One who devises schemes, especially, one given to plotting or intriguing

Twenty very pretty fellows have formed themselves into a committee of gallantry, who call themselves *Schemers* MARY WORTLEY MONTAGU *Letters 1725* vol ii p 168 [DEN & SON 1837]

Schem'nitz, 1 shem'nits 2 shĕm'nits, *n* A city in S Czechoslovak Republic, has gold, silver, and other mines

Schenck, 1 skeŋk, 2 scĕŋk, **Robert Cumming** (¹⁰/₄1809–³/₂₃1890) An American general and diplomat

scheme, 1 skīn, 2 scēn, *n* An ancient Egyptian measure of length, of about 4 English miles, or nearly equal to the Persian parasang said to be the distance traveled by a relay of men towing a boat up the Nile [< L *schænus* (< Gr *schoinos*), measure]

Sche-nec'ta-dy, 1 skı-nek'tə-dı, 2 scē-nĕc'tə-dy, *n* **1** A county in E central New York, 210 sq m **2** Its county-seat, seat of Union University (non-sect), founded in 1795

sche'pen, 1 shī'pen, 2 shī'pĕn, *n* [D] In Holland and Dutch settlements, an officer whose duties resemble those of an alderman

scher'bet-zide, *n* Same as SHERBETZIDE

Sche-rer', 1 shə-rer', 2 shə-rēr', **Edmond Henri Adolphe** (⁹/₂1815–³/₁₆1889) A French literary critic and theologian

scherm, 1 shûrm, 2 shĕrm, *n* [S Afr D] A fence or barrier, as for herding cattle or for protection from attack

sche-ro'ma, 1 ski-rō'mə, 2 scē-rō'ma, *n* *Pathol* Same as XEROPHTHALMIA [< Gr *xēros*, dry]

Scherr, 1 sher, 2 shĕr, **Johannes** (¹⁰/₂1817–¹¹/₂₁1886) A German historian and writer

scher-zan'do, 1 sker-tsän'do 2 scĕr-tsan'do, *adv* [It] *Mus* In a sportive or lightsome manner **scher-zo'so†.** — **scher"zan-dis'si-mo,** *adv*, Very sportively

scher'zo, 1 sker'tso, 2 scĕr'tso, *n* [It] *Mus* A sportive or lightsome movement, usually following a slow movement, especially in a symphony or sonata

sche'sis†, 1 skī'sis, 2 scē'sis, *n* **1** *Anc Rhet* An agreement or presumption based on the mental habit or disposition of one's opponent **2** A disposition or condition [< Gr. *schesis*, < *echō* (2d aor inf *schein*), have] — **schet'ic†,** *a* Pertaining to a state or condition, particularly to the habitudes of the body, habitual, constitutional **schet'i-cal†.**

Scheuch-ze"ri-a'ce-æ, 1 shûk-zi ri-ē'si, 2 shŭk-zē'ri-ā'-çe-ē, *n pl* *Bot* A family of widely distributed bog-plants belonging to the order *Nataales* They are distinguished by rush-like leaves, inconspicuous perfect flowers, disposed in racemes or in spikes, carpels united till maturity, and anatropous seeds There are 4 genera and 10 species **Scheuch-ze'ri-a,** *n* (t g) [< Brothers *Scheuchzer*, Swiss naturalists] — **scheuch-ze"ri-a'ceous,** *a*

Sche'ven-ing"en, 1 shē'ven-ıŋ'en, 2 shē'vĕn-ing"ĕn, *n* A seaside resort in S Holland province, Netherlands, where Admiral Monk defeated Admiral Tromp Aug 8–10, 1653

schew, 1 shû 2 shu *vt* [Scot] To sew

Schia"pa-rel'li, 1 skyä"pa-rel'ı 2 scya"pa-rĕl'li, **Giovanni** (²/₂₁1835–⁵/₇1910) An Italian astronomer and author, noted for his investigations of the planet Mars

schi'as, 1 skaı'əs, 2 sci'as, *n* *Pathol* Ischiagra [< Gr *ischias*, < *ischion*, see ISCHI-]

schia-vo'ne, 1 skyä-vō'nē, 2 scya-vō'ne *n* [It] *Archæol* A form of broadsword with a basket hilt so called because worn in the 17th century by the *Schiavoni*, or Slav lifeguards, of the doge of Venice See illus under SWORD

Shick test, 1 shĭk 2 shĭk *Med* An inoculative test to determine the susceptibility of a person to diphtheria [< Dr *Schick*, Viennese physician]

Schie-dam', 1 skī-dām', 2 scē-dam', *n* **1.** A town in S Holland **2** Holland gin so called from Schiedam, in Holland, where made [Slate-spar

schief'er-spar, 1 skīf'ər-spär, 2 scēf'er-spar, *n* *Mineral*

Schief'ner, 1 skīf'nər 2 scēf'ner **Franz Anton** (⁷/₁1817–¹¹/₄ 1879) A German Oriental philologist

Schiff, 1 shĭf 2 shĭf, **Jacob Henry** (¹/₁₀1847–⁹/₂₁1920) An American banker and philanthropist, born in Germany

schil'be, 1 shil'bı, 2 shil'bē, *n* [Egypt] A catfish of any of the genera *Schilbe*, *Eutroptus*, and *Siluranodon*

schil'ler, 1 shil'ər, 2 shil'er, *n* [G] A bronze-like luster or iridescence due to internal reflection in minerals that have undergone schillerization — **schil'ler-spar"**, *n* Enstatite which has undergone schillerization **schil'ler-fels†** — **schil"ler-i-za'tion,** *n* *Petrol* The process by which microscopic crystals have been regularly deposited in other minerals in definite crystallographic directions, producing the peculiar luster called schiller — **schil'ler-ize,** *vt* *Petrol* To produce schillerization in

Schil'ler, 1 Johann Christoph Friedrich von (¹¹/₁₀1759–⁹/₂1805), a German poet, dramatist and historian **2 Yvette** (*née* Guilbert) (1869–) a Parisian comedy artist

schil'ling, 1 shil'ıŋ, 2 shil'ing, *n* [G] An Austrian and former North-German silver coin, equal to ¹/₄₀ thaler See COIN

Schil'ling, Johannes (⁵/₂₁1828–³/₂₁1910) A German sculptor, national monument in the Niederwald

schil'lu, 1 shil'ʊ, 2 shil'ŭ *n* An African squirrel (*Xerus ruttilans*) [or white horse

schim'mel, 1 shim'el, 2 shim'ĕl, *n* [S Afr D] A gray

schin"dy-le'sis, 1 skin dı-lē'sis, 2 scin'dy-lē'sis *n* *Anat* An articulation formed by the fitting of one bone into a groove in another a form of synarthrosis [< Gr *schindylēsis*, cleaving into fragments, < *schindyleō* (< *schizō*), cleave] — **schin"dy-let'ic,** *a*

Schi'nus, 1 skaı'nus 2 sci'nŭs *n* *Bot* A genus of tropical American and Australian trees and shrubs of the family *Anacardiaceæ* with odd-pinnate leaves and small, whitish, dioecious flowers in panicles *S molle* the Peruvian mastic or pepper-tree, with rose-colored drupes the size of peas is in ornamental cultivation [< Gr *schinos*, mastic-tree]

schip'per-ke, 1 ship'ər-ke, 2 ship'er-ke *n* [D] A small, black, and usually tailless dog, related to the toy Pomeranian, originating in Belgium, weight about 12 pounds

schir'mer-ite, 1 shûr'mər-ait, 2 shĭr'mer-it *n* *Mineral* A metallic, lead-gray silver-lead sulfobismuthite, $(Ag_2,Pb)_3Bi_2S_5$, found massive [< J F L *Schirmer*]

schir'rhus, *n* Same as SCIRRHUS

schis'i-o-phone, 1 skız'ı-o-fōn, 2 scĭs'ı-o-fōn, *n* *Elec* An instrument for detecting flaws or other structural defects, as in iron rails, consisting of an automatic hammer and an induction-balance [< Gr *schisis*, cleaving (< *schizō*, cleave), + *phōnē*, sound] **schis'e-o-phone†.**

schism, 1 sizm, 2 sĭsm, *n* **1.** A division or splitting up of a church into factions or opposing bodies because of differences on questions of belief or administration, as, the *schism* that separated the Eastern from the Western Church **2** The offense of producing or attempting to produce division and separation in a church without justifiable cause, especially of actually withdrawing and forming another ecclesiastical body, or of throwing off a spiritual jurisdiction previously accepted

The clergy . . made war on *schism* with so much vigor that they had little leisure to make war on vice

MACAULAY *England* vol i p 141 [P S & CO 1849]

3 An ecclesiastical body separated from a larger or older body, especially from an established church, because of differences in opinion, as, the Arian *schism* **4.** The act of dividing, or the state of being divided, division

It is a prejudice, as disastrous as it is unfounded, that there can be a *schism* between the heart and the intellect to the advantage of either HOPKINS *Strength and Beauty* p 261 [D M & CO]

[< Γ *schisme*, < L *schisma*, < Gr *schisma*, < *schizō*, cleave] Syn. see SECT — **Great Schism** **1.** The Greek schism **2** The division of the Western Church into two factions from 1378 to 1417, resulting in the election of French and Italian popes, and anti-popes — **Greek s**, the separation of the Greek and Latin churches begun by Photius in 867 and consummated by Michael Cerularius in 1054 due mainly to the Filioque controversy and the claims of the patriarchs of Constantinople in opposition to the Roman see See FILIOQUE — **S. Bill** or **Act** (*Eng Hist*), an act of Parliament (13 Anne) restraining Protestant dissenters from educating their own children and prohibiting teachers from attending any dissenting place of worship, taking effect Aug 1, 1714, repealed 1719 — **schism'less,** *a* Free from schism

schis'ma, 1 skiz'mə or skis'mə, 2 scĭs'ma or scis'ma (XIII), *n* [-MA-TA, *pl*] [L] In ancient music a small interval equal to the half of a comma, or the eighteenth part of a tone, distinguished from a **diaschisma**, which is equal to half a limma See LIMMA

schis-mat'ic, 1 siz-mat'ık, 2 sĭs-măt'ĭc, *a* Relating to, having the character of, or implying schism, promotive of division, especially in a church **schis-mat'i-cal†** — **schis-mat'i-cal-ly,** *adv* — **schis-mat'i-cal-ness,** *n*

schis-mat'ic, *n* One who makes or participates in a schism, one who withdraws from an established church or religious communion from difference of religious convictions, a sectary a term of opprobrium

He is rather the *schismatic* who makes unnecessary and inconvenient impositions, than he who disobeys them

GREEN *Short Hist Eng People* p 599 [E 1875]

[< F *schismatique*, < LL *schismaticus*, < Gr *schismatikos*, <*schisma* see SCHISM] **schis'ma-tist†.** Syn see HERETIC

schis'ma-tize, 1 siz'mə-taız, 2 sĭs'ma-tīz, *vi* [-TIZED; -TIZ'ING] To act the part of a schismatic, organize, take part in, or promote a schism [< Gr *schisma(t-)*; see SCHISM] **schis'ma-tiser†.**

Schis"ma-to-bran'chi-a, 1 skis'mə-to-braŋ'kı-ə, 2 scis'ma-to-brăŋ'çi-a, *n pl* *Conch* A suborder or order of rhipidoglossate gastropods with 2 sinistral plume-like gills, including *Haliotidæ* and *Scissurellidæ* [< Gr *schisma(t-)* (see SCHISM) + *branchia*, gills] — **schis"ma-to-bran'chi-ate,** *a*

schist, 1 shist, 2 shĭst, *n* **1** Any rock that readily splits or cleaves, specif, in geology, a rock that has had a parallel or foliated structure secondarily developed in it by shearing, a process generally accompanied by more or less recrystallization of the constituents in layers parallel to the cleavage The secondary foliation or schistosity may be, but generally is not, parallel to the original bedding

Slates and schists are not essentially different rocks Both have a secondary cleavage produced by dynamic action The term *slate* is generally reserved for an argillaceous rock with a very perfect cleavage in which new crystallization has but begun, as a roofing-slate *Schist*, on the other hand is used rather for much-recrystallized rocks whose cleavage is less perfect, being sinuous lenticular, or discontinuous Rocks that have been entirely recrystallized by metamorphism are called **crystalline schists**, and are named after their predominating mineral, as **chlorite-schist, hornblende s., mica-s.**, etc

2. *Mus* An interval of one-eighth of the schisma [< F *schiste*, < L *schistos*, < Gr *schistos* see SCHISTO-] — **specular schist,** itabirite — **schis-ta'ceous,** *a* *Bot & Zool* Bluish-gray, of a light slaty color — **schist'ic,** *a* **1.** Same as SCHISTOSE *a* **2** Relating or referring to a series of tones built up on the interval of a schist — **schist'i-fy,** *vt* [Rare] *Geol* To change to a structure more or less schistose — **schist'oid,** *a* Somewhat of the nature of schist

schis'to-, 1 skis'to-, 2 scĭs'to- Derived from Greek *schistos*, cloven (< *schizō*, cleave) a combining form — **schis"to-ceph'a-lus,** *n* [-LI, *pl*] A monster having some part of the head cleft or fissured — **schis"to-cœ'li-a,** *n* *Terat* Same as SCHISTOSOMIA — **schis"to-cœ'lus,** *n* [-LI, *pl*] *Terat* Same as SCHISTOSOMUS — **schis"to-cor'mus,** *n* [-MI, *pl*,] A monster having the whole or some part of the trunk cleft — **schis"to-cys'tis,** *n* *Pathol* Congenital fission of the urinary bladder — **schis'to-cyte,** *n* *Physiol* A blood-cell undergoing division — **schis"to-cy-to'sis,** *n* The process of segmentation in a blood-corpuscle — **schis"to-glos'si-a,** *n* [-SI-Æ *pl*] *Terat* A fissure of the tongue, cleft tongue — **schis"to-me'li-a,** *n* *Terat* A fissure making a cleft in a limb — **schis-tom'e-lus,** *n* [-LI, *pl*] *Terat*, One having a limb cleft — **schis"to-pro-so'pi-a,** *n* *Terat* Fissure of the face due to imperfect development of its skeleton — **schis"to-pro-so'pus,** *n* [-PI, *pl*] *Terat* One having a fissure of the face — **schis"to-rha'chi-a,** *n* *Pathol* Fissure of the spinal column, spina bifida — **schis-tor'rha-chis,** *n* *Pathol* A congenital disease characterized by malformation of the spinal column with effusion of serum within the membranes, arrest of development of some portion of the spinal column, and paralysis of the lower extremities **spi'na bi'fi-da†** — **schis'to-scope,** *n* A polariscope for the formation of complementary colors

schis'tose, 1 skis'tōs, 2 shĭs'tōs (XIII), *a* Of, resembling, or having the nature of schist

Lichens and mosses occur abundantly on all our granitic and *schistose* rocks JOHNSON *How Crops Feed* p 136 [J & CO]

schist'ous† — **schis-tos'i-ty,** *n* The quality of being schistose, schistose structure secondary foliation

schis"to-so'mi-a, *n* A form of monstrosity characterized by an extensive abdominal fissure and an imperfect or rudimentary development of the lower limbs — **schis"to-so'mus,** *n* [-MI *pl*] A monster with fissure extending over the whole length of the abdomen and the lower limbs wanting — **schis"to-ster'ni-a,** *n* *Terat* Congenital fissure of the sternum — **schis"to-tho'rax,** *n* *Terat* A congenital fissure of the thorax — **schis"to-tra-che'lus,** *n* [-LI, *pl*] A monster having a cleft neck

schiz"æ-a'ce-æ, 1 skiz'ī-ē'si-ī 2 sciz'ē-ā'çe-ē, *n pl* *Bot.* An order of ferns having the sporangia ovate, sessile, and arranged in spikes or panicles *Schizæa*, the type, has one North-American species **Schiz'æ-a,** *n* (t g) [< Gr *schizō*, cleave, from the many-cleft fronds] — **schiz"æ-a'ceous,** *a*

Schi-zan'thus, 1 skaı-[*or* skı-]zan'thus, 2 sci-[*or* sci-]zăn'thŭs, *n* *Bot* A genus of viscid herbs, natives of Chile, belonging to the family *Solanaceæ* They are distinguished by pinnatisect leaves handsome flowers borne in terminal cymes, and segmented corolla limb The 2 fertile stamens have 2-celled anthers [< SCHIZO- + Gr *anthros*, flower]

schiz"a-trich'i-a, 1 skiz ə-trik'ı-ə, 2 sciz"ə-trĭc'i-a *n* *Pathol.* A morbid condition of the hair, manifested by the splitting of the hairs at their extremities [< Gr *schizō*, split, + *thrix* (*trich-*), hair] **schiz"o-trich'i-a†**

schiz'o-, 1 skiz'o-, 2 sciz'o- Derived from Greek *schizō*, cleave, split a combining form — **schiz'o-carp,** *n* *Bot* A split fruit a pericarp splitting at maturity into two or more one-seeded indehiscent portions — **schiz"o-car'-**

pous, *a* *Bot.* Of, pertaining to or splitting like a schizocarp. **schiz"o-car'pic**.— **schiz"o-ceph'a-ly**, *n* The practise of severing and reverently preserving the heads of departed chiefs or warriors said to be prevalent among some savage tribes — **schi-zoch'ro-al**, *a* In trilobites, designating the type of compound eye where the corneal lenses are slightly separated opposed to *holochroal* — **Schiz"o-cœ'la**, *n. pl* *Zool* A division of deuterostomatous metazoans whose perivisceral cavity is produced by a splitting of the mesoblast, including arthropods mollusks, etc — **schiz'o-cœle**, *n* A body-cavity considered as arising from a splitting into two layers of the mesoblast of the embryo — **schiz"o-cœ'lous**, *a* Having a schizocœle, or pertaining to the *Schizocœla*. **schiz"o-cœ'lic**.— **schiz"o-din'ic**, *a* *Zool* Extruding the genital products by rupture. — **Schiz"o-don'ta**, *n pl* *Conch* An order of bivalve mollusks with numerous similar hinge-teeth and two muscular impressions, including the *Arcidæ* and *Naiadidæ*.— **schiz'o-dont**, *a.*— **schi-zog'a-my**, *n.* Metagenesis — **schiz"o-gen'e-sis**, *n* *Biol* Reproduction by fission — **schiz"o-gen'ic**, *a* *Bot* Splitting or separating said of intercellular spaces formed by splitting or separating of the cells. **schiz"o-ge-net'ic**†; **schi-zog'e-nous**‡.— **schiz-og'na-thæ**, *n pl* *Ornith* A division of carinate birds with schizognathous palate — **schiz'og-nath**, *a* & *n*.— **schi-zog'na-thous**, *a* *Ornith* Having the maxillopalatines separated by a cleft from the vomer and each other and the vomer tapering in front, as the modification of the bony palate in gallinaceous birds, plovers, gulls etc — **schi-zog'na-thism**, *n* — **schi-zog'o-ny**, *n.* *Biol* Schizogenesis. **schi-zog'o-my**‡.— **schiz"o-gon'ic**, *a* — **Schiz"o-la-na'ce-æ**, *n pl* *Bot.* A family of shrubs and small trees belonging to the order *Malvales*, natives of Madagascar. They have ovate leaves clustered flowers, 5-petaled, and a 3-celled capsule — **schiz"o-læ-na'ceous**, *a* — **schiz'o-lite**, *n.* A Greenland silicate, forming reddish, triclinic, prismatic crystals of calcium, sodium, and manganese and allied to pectolite — **schiz"o-lit'ic**, *a*



Schizognathous Skull of a Fowl

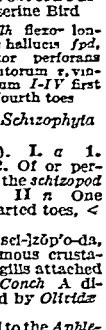
schiz'o-my-cete, 1 skiz'o-mai-sēt; 2 sciz'o-mȳ-çēt, *n.* One of the *Schizomycetes*

Schiz"o-my-ce'tes, 1 skiz'o-mai-sī'tiz; 2 sciz'o-mȳ-çē'tȩs, *n pl* *Biol.* A class of minute unicellular plants allied to the algæ. They multiply by fission, and some by spore-formation. This class of micro-organisms comprises the abundant and important germs more commonly known as *bacteria*. See BACTERIA. [< SCHIZO- — Gr *mykētes*, pl. of *mykēs*, mushroom.] — **schiz"o-my-ce'tous**, *a* Of, pertaining to, or caused by the *Schizomycetes* or bacteria.

schiz"o-my-co'sis, *n* *Pathol* A state of disease due to the presence of morbific fungous organisms, as the bacteria, etc — **Schiz"o-ne-mer'te-a**, *n pl* *Helminth.* A suborder of nemertean worms with deep lateral cephalic fissures, as *Lineidæ* — **schiz"o-ne-mer'te-an**, *a* & *n* — **Schiz"o-nem"er-ti'na**, *n. pl* The *Schizonemertea* — **Schiz"o-nem"er-ti'ni**‡.— **schiz"o-ne-mer'tine**, *a* & *n* — **Schiz"o-neu'ra**, *n.* An important genus of plant-lice

schiz'ont, 1 skiz'ont, 2 sciz'ont, *n* A sporulating individual in the development of a sporozoan. [< Gr *schizō*, ppr. *schizōn* cleave]

schiz"o-pel'mous, *a.* *Ornith* Having the tendons of the flexor muscles of the toes separate the flexor perforans being split to supply the second, third, and fourth toes, as passerine and other birds normopelmous — **Schiz"o-phy'ce-æ**, *n pl* *Bot* One of the two plant classes forming the phylum *Schizophyta*, the blue-green algæ They are single-celled or thread-like, can live under extremely varying conditions, and are very widely distributed, being found on moist earth, wood, and in enormous quantities in water, fresh or salt, often rendering the drinking-water of reservoirs unfit for use They possess chlorophyl, but it is confined to the peripheral cytoplasm and is partly marked by a blue pigment, phycocyanin Reproduction is effected by fission.— **schiz"o-phy'ceous**, *a* — **Schiz"o-phyl'lum**, *n* A genus of agarics found on dead wood and having the lamellæ deeply splitting and villous



Schizopelmous Foot of a Passerine Bird
fth flexor longus hallucis *fpd*, flexor perforans digitorum *x*, vinculum *I-IV* first to fourth toes

Schi-zoph'y-ta, 1 skai-[*or* ski-]zef'i-ta, 2 sci-[*or* sci-]zōf'y-ta, *n pl* *Biol.* A phylum of unicellular plants (bacteria) composed of the two classes *Schizophyceæ* and *Schizomycetes* [< SCHIZO- + Gr *phyton*, see PHYTO-] — **schiz'o-phyte**. **I.** *a* Of or pertaining to the *Schizophyta* **II.** *n* One of the *Schizophyta*

schiz'o-pod, 1 skiz'o-pod, 2 sciz'o-pōd (xiii). **I.** *a* **1.** Having cleft feet as an opossum-shrimp **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Schizopoda*, like a schizopod as, the *schizopod* stage of a prawn **schi-zop'o-dal** or **-dous**‡. **II** *n* One of the *Schizopoda* [< Gr *schizopous*, with parted toes, < *schizō*, split, + *pous* (*pod-*), foot]

Schi-zop'o-da, 1 skai-[*or* ski-]zop'o-da, 2 sci-[*or* sci-]zōp'o-da, *n. pl* **1.** *Crust* A suborder of podophthalmous crustaceans having 8 pairs of cleft legs mostly with gills attached to their bases as opossum-shrimps, etc **2.** *Conch* A division of rachiglossate gastropods, represented by *Olividæ* [< Gr *schizopous*, see SCHIZOPOD]

Schi-zop'ter-is, *n* *Bot* A generic name applied to the *Aphlebiæ* — **schiz"o-rhi'nal**, *a* *Ornith* **1.** Having the nasal bones deeply cleft, as pigeons, etc **2.** Having nostrils in the form of a longitudinal slit — **schiz'o-rhi"ny**, *n* — **Schiz"o-si'pho-na**, *n pl* *Conch* The *Tetrabranchiata* — **schiz"o-si'pho-nate**, *a* — **schiz'o-ste"le**, *n* *Bot.* A partial stele. — **schiz'o-ste"ly**, *n.* *Bot* The production of schizosteles. — **schiz"o-ste'lic**, *a* — **Schiz"o-tar'si-a**, *n pl* *Entom* A suborder or other section of chilopods with many-jointed tarsi and very long antennæ, as in the *Cermatiidæ* — **schiz"o-tar'si-an**, *a.*— **schiz"o-the'cal**, *a.* *Ornith* Having the tarsus divided as by scutella not booted opposed to *holothecal* — **Schi-zot'ro-cha**, *n pl* *Helminth.* A division of rotifers with the trochal disk divided and having an intestine — **schi-zot'ro-chous**, *a* — **schiz"o-zo'ite**, *n* *Biol* The phase of an organism originating in a sexual reproduction.

schlä'ger, 1 shlē'gər, 2 shlę'ger, *n* [G] A basket-hilted dueling-sword used by university students, sharpened on both sides, but without a point.

Schla'gin-tweit, 1 shlā'gin-tvait, 2 shlī'gin-tvit *n* The name of five brothers, natives of Austria, celebrated as travelers or writers on scientific subjects of a geographical nature. **Adolf** (1829–57), who with **Hermann** (1826–82) investigated the physical geography of the Alps, the latter with **Robert** (1833–85), as the first of Europeans crossed the Kuen-Lun mountains, earning the sobriquet of 'Sakuniunski', **Edward** (1831–66), took part in the Spanish invasion of Morocco in 1859–1860, **Emil** (1835–1904) a lawyer and student of languages

schlan'ite, 1 shlan'ait, 2 shlin'it, *n* A product of anthracoxene. See ANTHRACOXENE [< *Schlan* in Bohemia]

Schle'gel, 1 shlē'gel 2 shlę'gēl, *n* **1. August Wilhelm von** (1767–1845), a German philologist, poet, and literary critic. **2. Friedrich** (1772–1829), brother of preceding, a German philosopher and critic

Schlei'cher, 1 shlai'hər; 2 shlī'hər, *n* **1 August** (1821–68), a German philologist, especially in Balkan languages **2.** A county in central Texas, 1,387 sq m., chief town, Eldorado

Schlei'cher-a, 1 shlai'hə-ə; 2 shlī'hər-ə, *n.* *Bot* A monotypic genus of large East-Indian trees of the soapberry family (*Sapindaceæ*), *S. trijuga*, with abruptly pinnate trijugate leaves and furnishing a strong and solid timber, is called lac-tree from the stick-lac yielded by its young branches An oil used for burning and in medicine is expressed from its seeds [< J C *Schleicher* Swiss botanist]

Schlei'den, 1 shlai'dən 2 shlī'dĕn, **Matthias Jakob** (1804–81) A German botanist; *Life of Linnæus.*

Schlei'er-ma"cher, 1 shlai'ər-mā"hər, 2 shlī'ər-mā"hər, **Friedrich Ernst Daniel** (1768–1834). A German Protestant theologian and philosopher. *Discourses on Religion* [VINASSE

schlem'pe, 1 shlem'pə 2 shlĕm'pe *n* [G] *Chem* Same as

Schles'wig-Hol'stein, 1 shlēs'vih-hōl'shtain; 2 shlęs'vih-hōl'shtin *n* Formerly an independent duchy, united with Denmark, taken by Prussia in the war of 1864 became a Prussian province in 1866 with Heligoland, 5,805 sq m., Northern Zone became Danish by plebiscite, Feb 12, 1920 capital **Schleswig.**

Schley, 1 slai, 2 slȳ, *n* **1. Winfield Scott** (1839–1911), rear-admiral in the U. S navy, Arctic explorer rescued Greely (1884), second in command in battle off Santiago, July 3, 1898 **2** A county in southwestern Georgia, 188 sq m., county-seat, Ellaville

schlich, 1 shlik, 2 shlic *n* [G] *Metal* The most finely crushed portions of metallic ores **slich**‡.

schlick'er, 1 shlik'ər, 2 shlik'er *n* [G] *Metal* Metallic substances as copper, zinc antimony, and iron, skimmed from unrefined lead when it is melted

Schlie'mann, 1 shlī'man 2 shlē'man, **Heinrich** (1822–1890) A German archeologist excavator of Troy and Mycenæ

schlie-maz'zel, 1 shli-maz'l, 2 shlē-maz'l, *n* [Yiddish] **1.** A misfortune **2.** A row fuss **3** An unlucky person

schlie-miehl', 1 shli-mīl', 2 shle-mēl', *n* [Yiddish] An unlucky or foolish person a happy-go-lucky person

schlie're, 1 shlī'rə 2 shlē're *n.* [SCHLIE'REN *pl*] *Petrol* In an igneous rock, an irregular, commonly not sharply bounded portion differing in composition or texture from the general mass of the rock. *Schlieren* differ from *inclusions* in being essential portions of the igneous rock, while *inclusions* or *xenoliths* are fragments of other preexisting rocks.

schloss, 1 shlos, 2 shlŏs, *n* [G] A castle

Schlos'ser, 1 shlos'ər, 2 shlŏs'er, **Friedrich Christoph** (1776–1861) A German historian.

Schlo'zer, 1 shlō'tsər; 2 shlō'tsər, **August Ludwig von** (1735–1809) A German historian and traveler.

Schlüs'sel-burg, 1 shlüs'əl-burh; 2 shlüs'ĕl-burh, *n* A town near Leningrad, Russia

Schmal-kal'den, 1 shmal-kal'dən; 2 shmāl-kāl'dĕn *n* A town in Hesse-Nassau province, Prussia.— **Schmal-kal'dic**, *a*

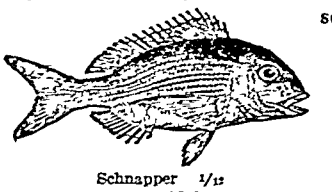
schmel'ze, 1 shmel'tsə 2 shmĕl'tse, *n* Any one of various kinds of decorative glass, especially the variety that is colored red with a metallic salt, as copper or gold and used to flash white glass [< G *schmelz*, enamel] **schmeltz**‡.

Schmidt, 1 shmit, 2 shmt **Heinrich Julian** (1818–86) A German journalist and critic *History and Romance*

Schmuck'er, 1 shmuk'ər; 2 shmŭk'er, **Samuel Simon** (1799–1873) An American Lutheran theologian.

schna'bel, 1 shnā'bel, 2 shnā'bēl, *n* [G] A European whitefish (*Coregonus oxyrhynchus*)

schnap'per, 1 shnap'ər *or* snap'ər; 2 shnăp'er *or* snăp'er, *n* [Austral] A sparoid fish (*Pagrosomus auratus*) It is one of the most important and widely known food-fishes of Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand, and reaches a weight of several pounds in the older specimens Varying names are applied in different stages of growth, as **cock schnapper** (young); **red bream** (larger); **squire**, or **school s.** (still larger), **countfish** (full-grown) and **rock native**, or **old man s.** (large and of advanced age).


Schnapper 1/12

schnapps, 1 shnaps *or* shnăps, 2 shnăps *or* shnāps, *n* Holland gin, more loosely, any spirituous liquor, as, Schiedam *schnapps* [< G *schnaps* dram] **schnaps**‡.

Schnas'se, 1 shnā'zə 2 shna'sę, *n* A county in N W. South Dakota, 1,563 sq m.

schnei'der[1], 1 shnai-dər, 2 shnī'der, *n* [G] In the game of skat, the winning of 91 points in playing

Schnei'der[2], *n* **1. Conrad Victor** (1614–80), a German anatomist **2. Eugène** (1805–75), a French statesman. **3. Johann Gottlob** (1750–1822), a German philologist and naturalist· *Greek-German Lexicon* — **Schnei-de'ri-an**, *a* — **Schneiderian membrane**, the thick, vascular mucous membrane that lines the lower part of the nasal cavities

schnei'ler, 1 shnei'ər; 2 shnēi'er, *n* *Mus* A praltrille· or inverted mordent in which the principal note alternates with the one above instead of below. [G, jerker.]

schnitt'zel, 1 shnit'zel, 2 shnit'zĕl, *n.* [G] A veal cutlet· especially, a Wiener schnitzel, garnished, and served in the Vienna style

Schnit'zer, 1 shnit'zər; 2 shnit'zer, **Eduard.** See EMIN PASHA

Schnitz'ler, 1 shnits'lər 2 shnits'ler **Arthur** (1862–). An Austrian physician and dramatist *The Green Cockatoo*

Schnorr von Ca'rols-feld, 1 shnōr fon kā'rols-felt, 2 shnōr fŏn cā'rols-fĕlt, **Julius, Baron** (1794–1872) A German fresco-painter.

schnor'rer, 1 shnōr'ər; 2 shnōr'er *n* [Yiddish] A professional or habitual beggar. [< G *schnurrer*, hummer]

schock, 1 shek; 2 shŏk, *n* [G] Formerly, a coin unit of value in Germany, displaced by the thaler and gulden. Its later value is about 65 pfennigs

schœ"no-bat'ic, 1 ski"no-bat'ik; 2 scē"no-băt'ic, *a* Pertaining to or characteristic of performances on a tight rope — **schœ-nob'a-tist**, *n* [< Gr *schoinobatēs*, rope-dancer]

Schœ'nus, 1 ski'nus, 2 scē'nŭs, *n* *Bot* A genus of sedges that have the inflorescence in heads or panicles the flower being monoclinous with a perianth of bristles The glumes are in two rows Most of the species are Australasian a few are found in northern Europe and in North America [< Gr *schoinos*, rush]

Schof'fer, 1 shŭf'ər 2 shŭf'er, **Peter** (1430?–1502?) A German printer, associated with Faust, inventor of punches for type-making

Scho'field, 1 skō'fild, 2 scō'fĭld **John McAllister** (1831–1906). An American general Secretary of War

Scho-har'ie, 1 sko-har'i; 2 sco-hăr'i, *n* **1.** A county in E New York; 648 sq m **2.** Its county-seat.

schol'ar, 1 skol'ər; 2 scŏl'ar, *n* **1.** One who learns of a schol'ar‡, teacher or is under a preceptor; one who goes to school for instruction, a pupil, student, disciple, as, a day-*scholar*. **2.** Hence, one distinguished for the pursuit and possession of knowledge, a person of high attainments, one versed in one or more branches of learning

The accent, or turn of expression of a single sentence will at once mark a *scholar* RUSKIN *S and L* p 24 [W & S 1889]

3. One who acquires knowledge of any kind, as an apt *scholar* in diplomacy, a *scholar* in the school of vice **4.** The holder of a scholarship, in Great Britain an undergraduate who belongs to the foundation of a college, and receives assistance from its funds, to furnish him with the means of prosecuting his studies during his course, a foundationer, as, a Rhodes *scholar* **5†.** A man of books, pedant Gt. A literary man, one who seeks to support himself by writing. [< AS. *scōlere*, < *scōlu*, school, < L *schola*, < Gr *scholē*, school, lit. leisure, prob < *echō*, hold] **schol'ard**‡ [Vulgar or Prov].

Syn: pupil, student The primary sense of a *scholar* is one who is being schooled, thence the word passes to denote one who is apt in school work, and finally one who is thoroughly schooled, master of what the schools can teach an erudite, accomplished person when used without qualification the word is generally understood in this latter sense as, he is manifestly a *scholar*. *Pupil* signifies one under the close personal supervision or instruction of a teacher or tutor. Those under instruction in schools below the academic grade are technically and officially termed *pupils* The word *pupil* is uniformly so used in the Reports of the Commissioner of Education of the United States, but popular American usage prefers *scholar* in the original sense as, teachers and *scholars* enjoyed a holiday Those under instruction in Sunday-schools are uniformly designated as Sunday-school *scholars*. *Student* is applied to those in the higher grades or courses of study, as the academic, collegiate, scientific, etc *Student* suggests less proficiency than *scholar* in the highest sense, the *student* being one who is learning the *scholar* one who has learned On the other hand, *student* suggests less of personal supervision than *pupil* thus the college *student* often becomes the private *pupil* of some instructor in special studies For *disciple*, etc compare synonyms for ADHERENT — Ant.: dunce, fool, idiot, idler Ignoramus, illiterate person — **schol'ar-dom**, *n* [Rare] Scholars collectively, the academic world — **schol'ar-hood**, *n*

schol'arch, 1 skel'ark, 2 scŏl'ărc, *n* *Gr Antiq* The head of a school of philosophy in Athens, loosely, the head of any school

For more than 150 years it had been the fashion in any grave crisis to ask the *scholarchs* the grave and solemn philosophers, . . . to represent states on embassies.
J P MAHAFFY *Greek World* p 69 [MACM. 1890]

[< Gr. *scholarches*, < *scholē*, school, + *archō*, rule] — **schol'arch-ate**, *n*

schol'ar-ism†, *n* Pretension to learning

scho-lar'i-ty†, *n* Schooling, instruction training

schol'ar-like", 1 skel'ar-laik", 2 scŏl'ar-lik", *a* Scholarly

schol'ar-ly, 1 skel'ar-li 2 scŏl'ar-ly, *a* Pertaining to, characteristic of, or befitting a scholar or erudite person; indicative of or marked by scholarship, as, a *scholarly* discourse Syn: scholastic *Scholarly* is applied to what is characterized by true scholarship *scholastic* is generally used of what is characterized by formal pedantic, petty learning, tho strictly used as learned or formal without a derogatory meaning Compare synonyms for SCHOLAR — **schol'ar-ly**, *adv.* After the manner of a scholar.

schol'ar-ship, 1 skel'ar-ship, 2 scŏl'ar-ship, *n* **1.** The sum of the mental attainments of a scholar, scholarly character or qualities, learning, erudition

There is nothing less profitable than *scholarship* for the mere sake of *scholarship* nor anything more wearisome in the attainment. LOWELL *Lit and Polit Addresses* p 89 [H M & CO. 1892]

2. Maintenance for a scholar, awarded by a university, college, or other educational institution; a sum of money paid to a student for his assistance or support in the prosecution of his studies, or as a prize, also, the position of such a student

The *Scholarships* are of the annual value of 80*l*, for four or five years. A. M M. STEDMAN *Oxford* p 9 [TR. & CO 1878]

3†. Teaching; instruction, education **schol'ar-li-ness**‡. Syn: see KNOWLEDGE

scho-las'tic, 1 sko-las'tik; 2 sco-lăs'tic, *a* **1.** Pertaining to or characteristic of scholars, education, or schools, as, *scholastic* dignity

My father had constantly an eye to my *scholastic* improvement. TROLLOPE *Autobiography* p 13 [H. 1883]

2. Pertaining to or characteristic of the medieval theologians or schoolmen; hence, characterized by subtle speculation; given to overminute analysis; precise, pedantic **3.** Pertaining to the theological grade of students of the Jesuit order

As to the *Scholastic* members of the Society, their mental culture in the Order begins, of course where their collegiate curriculum had closed, that is, at the end of their classical course
T HUGHES *Loyola* p 84. [S 1892]

[< F *scolastique* < L *scholasticus*, < Gr *scholastikos* < *scholē*, school] Syn: see SCHOLARLY — **scholastic theology**, the theology of the medieval schoolmen hence, any rigidly systematic or a priori theology dogmatics

scho-las'tic, *n* **1.** A schoolman of the middle ages, an Aristotelian theologian, hence, one who resembles the medieval schoolmen in spirit or method Compare SCHOLASTICISM **2.** *R C. Ch* See JESUIT **3†.** A scholar; student

scho-las'ti-cal†. **I.** *a* Scholastic **II** *n.* A scholastic

scho-las'ti-cal-ly, 1 sko-las'ti-kəl-i, 2 sco-lăs'ti-cal-y, *adv* In a scholastic manner, especially in that of the medieval schoolmen

scho-las'ti-cate, 1 sko-las'ti-kēt; 2 sco-lăs'ti-cāt, *n* A general house of higher studies for Jesuit scholastics

scho-las'ti-cism, 1 sko-las'ti-sizm 2 sco-lăs'ti-çĭsm, *n.* *Philos & Ch Hist* **1.** The philosophical and theological movement connected with the teaching of

medieval doctors and universities, confined to no one school, but marked especially by its teaching of classical logic and philosophy as applied to theology and held in check by the assumption of the authority and rationality of theological dogma

The period of medieval scholasticism as a living force extended from about the middle of the 9th century to the 16th The earlier doctors were John Scotus Erigena of the 9th century, Lanfranc, Roscellinus, and Anselm of the 11th century, followed in the 12th century by Abelard, Gilbert of Poitiers, Peter Lombard, and John of Salisbury Up to the 13th century it was controlled largely by the Aristotelian logic and the Neo-Platonic philosophy after that it was marked by full adaptation of the Aristotelian philosophy In the 13th century scholasticism reached its height in Alexander of Hales Albertus Magnus, St Thomas Aquinas and Duns Scotus, all great and systematic thinkers At the close of this period the extension of philosophic investigation, the denial of the authority of dogma, and the break with church authority put an end to its development, and resulted in a theology independent of the Bible and often antagonistic to it Throughout all the scholastic period the doctrines of realism and nominalism were much discussed in connection with theological questions

From the moment when the Friars settled in the Universities *scholasticism* absorbed the whole mental energy of the student world GREEN *Eng People* vol ı, p 261 [ı 1878]

2. A similar teaching of the present day given especially in seminaries of the Roman Catholic Church [< L *scholasticus*, see SCHOLASTIC *a*] Syn compare KNOWLEDGE — **scho-las'ti-cize**, *vi* [Archaic]

scho'li-a, 1 skō'lı-ə 2 scō'lī-a, *n* [L] Plural of SCHOLIUM

scho'li-ast, 1 skō'lı-ast, 2 scō'lī-ăst, *n* **1.** A maker of scholia, commentator, especially, an ancient annotator of classical texts **2** Same as SCHOLASTIC, 1

The *scholiasts* number five methods of acquiring knowledge observation reading listening conversation and meditation C BUCKE *Beauties of Nature* vol ıı p 23 [ı ı 1837]

3. A scholastic treatise or volume, a work of the scholiasts [< Gr *scholiastēs*, < *scholion* commentary, < *scholē*, school] — **scho"li-as'tic**, *a* Relating to or characteristic of a scholiast of the nature of scholia

scho'li-um, 1 skō'lı-um, 2 scō'lī-ŭm, *n* [-UMS or -A, *pl*] **1** An explanatory marginal note, interpretative remark, especially, an annotation on a classical text by an ancient grammarian **scho'li-on†** **2.** An interpolated note suggested by a mathematical exposition [< F *scolie*, < LL *scholium*, < Gr *scholion*, see SCHOLIAST]

Scholl, 1 shōl 2 shûl, **Maximilian Samson Friedrich** (5/6 1766–8/9 1833) A German diplomat and chronicler

Schol'ten, 1 shōl'ten, 2 shōl'tĕn, **Jan Hendrik** (8/17 1811–4/10 1885) A Dutch rationalistic philosopher, father of the Leyden school of theology

Scho'mann, 1 shō'man, 2 shō'man, **Georg Friedrich** (6/21 1793–3/23 1879) A German Greek scholar

Schom'berg, *n* **1** 1 shem'bûrg 2 shŏm'bĕrg **Duke of** (12/-1615–7/1690), Friedrich Hermann, a German general, then marshal of France, and afterward an English general under William III **2.** 1 shem'berg *or* (*F*) shēn ber', 2 shŏm'bĕrg, *or* (*F*) shōn'bĕr', **Henry, Count** (1575–1632), a French marshal and diplomat

Schom'burgk, 1 shem'bûrk *or* (*G*) shem'burh, 2 shŏm'bûrk *or* (*G*) shōm'burh **Sir Robert Hermann** (5/1804–3/11 1865) An Anglicized German traveler in Guiana and Brazil, who discovered and introduced the Victoria waterlily to Europe and drew the **Schomburgk line** of demarcation between Venezuela and Guiana

Schom-burgk'i-a, 1 shem-bûrk'ı-ə, 2 shŏm-bûrk'ı-a, *n* *Bot* A small genus of hothouse epiphytal tropical American orchids *Schomburgkia tibicinis*, the cow-horn orchid from Honduras, with a conical horn-shaped and hollow stem, is the best-known species [< R H *Schomburgk*, a traveler]

Schon'bein, 1 shūn'bain, 2 shûn'bīn, **Christian Friedrich** (10/18 1799–8/23 1868) A German chemist who discovered ozone and collodion, and invented guncotton

Schon'brunn, 1 shūn'brun, 2 shûn'brŭn, *n* A palace near Vienna, built in 1744 the imperial summer residence

Scho'ne-beck, 1 shō'na-bek, 2 shō'ne-bĕk, *n* A manufacturing town in Saxony

Schon'gau-er, 1 shūn'gou-ər, 2 shûn'gou-er, **Martin** (1450–2/21491) A German engraver and painter, *The Madonna of the Rose Garden* **Schon†** [PICROMERITE

schön'ite, 1 shön'ait 2 shûn'ĭt *n* *Mineral* Same as

Schon'lein, 1 shūn'lain, 2 shûn'līn, **Johann Lucas** (11/29 1793–1/23 1864) A German physician, founder of The Natural History school at Wurzburg

Schoo'dic, 1 skū'dik, 2 scōō'dĭc, *n* A group of 12 lakes in S E Maine connected with the St Croix river, also, the largest of the group

school[1],] 1 skūl, 2 scōōl, *vt* **1.** To instruct in or as in a

scool[2],] school, educate, teach, as, well *schooled* in the classics **2** To bring under restraint subject to rule or method, discipline, as, danger *schools* the brave **3** [Archaic] To teach with superiority, tutor, bring to submission by reproof admonish Syn see TEACH

school[3], *vi* **1** To run together in a school, as fish **2.** To troop together or move in a body

school[1],] *n* **1** An educational institution in the widest

scool[2],] sense including all establishments for systematic instruction of every kind and grade, from universities and colleges to establishments for teaching riding and dancing Especially (1) Any institution of elementary instruction below the college or university as the youth in our *schools* and colleges (2) An institution of high grade, where instruction is given in technical, scientific, or professional studies also a single department of a university devoted to such instruction as the scientific *school* of a university a law or divinity *school*

2 The place or structure in which the instruction is carried on, a schoolhouse or schoolroom, as, a hedge-*school*, a corner *school* **3** In Oxford University, and formerly in Cambridge, a room or hall where examinations for degrees and honors take place, hence, one of the examinations there conducted, also, the group of studies taken as his subject by an honor-man in all senses usually plural

I need not remind you that *school* has through a sequence of historical conditions come to have a special sense in Oxford These *schools* were originally the lecture-rooms of the professors of the University, and were also used for the periodical public examinations for degrees hence when an Oxford man is in the *schools* this week or taking his *schools* next month or has his *schools* on or breaks down during his *schools* the word means examination for moderations or finals

SIR JAMES A H MURRAY *Letter* [sent by F E White]

4. Any session or exercise of an institution of learning often used figuratively of any obligatory work or stated task, as, there will be *school* to-morrow **5.** The body of pupils in an educational institution or department, as, a large *school*; the *school* is disorderly **6.** The body of disciples of a teacher or system, those collectively who hold a system of views in common, or are actuated by the same spirit, principles, or methods, also, the system, methods, or opinions characteristic of those thus associated, as, the Scotch *school* of philosophy, a painting of the Flemish *school* **7** A general style of life, conduct, feelings, or manners prevalent at a particular period or with a particular set or class, as, a gentleman of the old *school*, the *school* of scandal or fashion **8.** In medieval times, specif, a seminary of logic, metaphysics, and theology, in the plural, the seats of scholasticism **9.** Any sphere or means of instruction or discipline

The *school* of example my lord is the world and the masters of this *school* are history and experience

BOLINGBROKE *Letters on History* p 15 [TH B 1809]

10. *Mus* A book giving instructions in some specific line of study, as, counterpoint, piano, etc **11.** *Mil* The prescribed drill and duties of any branch or unit of the army or navy, as, the *school* of the (private) soldier, also, the manual of such instruction [< AS *scōlu*, see SCHOLAR] Syn academy, college, educational institution or institute gymnasium seminary See SECT — **commercial school,** a school where business methods and the theory and practise of commerce are taught **trade school;** — **common s**, one of the public schools in the United States — **correspondence s**, a school which undertakes to instruct by correspondence — **Council s** [Eng], a school conducted under the jurisdiction of the London County Council since 1902 formerly a board school — **dame' school",** *n* [Eng] A primary school owned or conducted by a woman — **district s.** [U S], a public school, for the children of a school district, especially of a country district — **elementary s** **1** [U S] A school giving a course of education lying between the kindergarten and secondary schools This course extends from six to nine years, pupils usually entering at about six years of age **2** [Eng] A common school — **examination schools,** see SCHOOL 3 — **graded s**, a school divided into a series of standard levels which the pupils must attain in succession — **grammar-s**, *n* See GRAMMAR — **high s**, any school where instruction is given in the higher branches of learning in a graded system, a school of secondary instruction, superior to grammar-schools, and usually completing the course provided for in the common-school system the highest grade of common schools sometimes preparatory for the college or university In Great Britain the term is used less discriminatively, and is not an official designation of a class of schools — **intermediate s** [U S], a school of intermediate grade between the primary school and the grammar-school sometimes between the primary and high school — **Latin s**, a classical school preparatory to a university, on the continent of Europe, a gymnasium, also, the lower classes of a gymnasium — **Logical s**, same as NYAYA — **middle s** **1.** [Eng] A middle-class school **2.** [U S] A secondary school — **mixed s** **1** A school in which both sexes are taught together, or in which pupils are not classified by grades, or where there is a mingling of different kinds of scholars in any other sense, as of whites and negroes **2** In Roman Catholic usage, a school in which Catholic children are mixed with non-Catholic — **model s**, a school usually connected with a normal school, in which model class exercises take place as part of the normal course in the United States sometimes called a **practise school** — **national s.** [Ir], a school established and maintained by the government and open equally to pupils of all religions — **non-vested s.** [Ir], a school not under the control of public commissioners a private or parochial school — **normal s**, a school for the instruction and training of teachers — **old-field s** [Southern U S], a rural private school so called because often erected on worn-out lands now almost extinct — **parish s** [U S], a free elementary school, controlled by the Roman Catholic diocesan authorities and maintained by voluntary contributions The Roman Catholic catechism is taught, and the teachers are mainly members of religious communities **parochial s** ‡ — **primary s**, a school for the teaching of the youngest pupils, one of the first or lowest grades of common schools — **private s**, a school kept under private or corporate management opposed to *public school* — **public s**, a school controlled and maintained by civil authority, acting through an official board expending public money in the United States a common school in England, one of several great classical schools preparatory to the universities, as Eton Rugby, etc — **s board,** a legal board or committee, usually elective, having oversight of public schools in a district, borough or city — **school'book",** *n* A book for use in school text-book — **s -bred,** *a* Trained in a school — **s -clerk†,** *n* One versed in scholastic learning — **s commissioner,** a person legally commissioned to supervise, or act on a board of supervision of, public or national schools, or to report to the government on schools, in New York city a member of the municipal board of education — **s committee** [U S], a legal body having control of public schools usually applied to the official board of a school district school board — **s -dame,** *n* A schoolmistress — **s days,** *n pl* The period of school life, also, the days during which school is in session — **s. district,** a local territorial division having more or less independence for school purposes — **s -divine,** a school doctor — **s divinity,** scholastic or seminary theology — **s doctor,** a schoolman — **school'dom,** *n* The realm of school life — **s -fee,** *n* The amount paid for a scholar's admission to or tuition in a school — **s fund,** *n* A fund for the maintenance of a school or schools specif, in the United States a sum accumulated in perpetuity by a State or Territory for the support of its schools See SCHOOL-LAND — **s -inspector,** *n* One appointed to examine schools and report on their condition — **s -land,** *n* [U S] **1** A school-section See quotation

The so-called Land Ordinance of 1785 [provided that] section No 16 in every township or one thirty-sixth of the entire northwest territory [be] set aside for the maintenance of public schools within the township The funds derived from sale and lease of these original *school lands* form the major portion of the public school endowment of the states formed out of the northwest territory The precedent thus established became the policy of the nation Each state admitted prior to 1848 reserved section No 16 in every township of public land for common schools Each state admitted since 1848 (Utah being an exception and having four sections) has reserved sections No 16 and No 36 in every township of public lands for this purpose *Encyc Brit* 11th ed, vol VIII, p 985

2 Lands appropriated out of the public domain for school purposes, as for agricultural schools etc — **s -miss,** *n* A young girl still attending school — **s -money,** *n* Money for the support of schools — **s name,** a name designating a mere abstraction a term used by schoolmen — **s of painting** **1.** The studio or atelier scholars of a great painter or master **2** By extension the collective artists of a city province, or nation at some particular time or stage of development, distinguished by a characteristic style, as the Bolognese school or the French school Among the principal schools of painting are the Bolognese, British, Dutch, Flemish, Florentine, French, Milanese, Roman, Sienese, Spanish, Umbrian, and Venetian The most important of these are described in the vocabulary — **s of philosophy,** any system of philosophy having a considerable number of adherents See PHILOSOPHY — **s. of the Prophets,** see PROPHET — **s of the Stoics,** see PORCH, 3 — **s.-pence,** *n pl* In Great Britain, a small sum paid weekly for tuition in a public school — **s -point†,** *n* A point in scholastic disputation — **school'room",** *n* A room in which instruction is given to pupils — **s.-section,** *n* [U S] One section of the public lands set apart for perpetual endowment of common schools — **s.-ship,** *n* A vessel in which boys and young men are trained for sea-service, especially in the navy — **s.-teacher,** *n* One who teaches school, especially a non-technical school of lower grade than a college or university — **s -teaching,** *n* — **s. theology** **1** The theology of the schoolmen **2** Theology learned in schools — **s -time,** *n* **1** The hour at which a session of a school begins **2.** The period spent in receiving school instruction, as, youth is the *school-time* of life — **s -worthy,** *a* [Recent] Worthy to be used in schools, as a book — **secondary s**, a high school or preparatory school intermediate between the grammar-school and college — **select s.,** a private school made exclusive by high prices or regulations — **vocational s**, in general a school preparatory to business the professions or the technical arts and crafts specif, a trade school — **Yamato s**, a Japanese school of painting founded in the 11th century

school[4], 1 skūl, 2 scōōl, *n* A large multitude or company, a shoal now applied only to marine animals, as, a *school* of fish or of porpoises [< AS *scōlu*, see SCHOOL[1], *n*] — **school'-bass",** *n* [Local, U S] The redfish (*Sciæna ocellata*) — **s.-shark,** *n* A dogfish (*Galeus*) — **s.-whale,** *n* A gregarious whale

school'a-bl(e), 1 skūl'ə-bl, 2 scōōl'a-bl, *a* Of the legal school age, as, the *schoolable* children of a district

school'boy", 1 skūl'boı", 2 scōōl'bŏy", *n* A boy attending school, or in the period of school life often as a type of the immature mind, and sometimes attributively, as, every *schoolboy* knows, *schoolboy* logic

school'craft"[1], 1 skūl'kraft', 2 scōōl'crăft', *n* Learning

School'craft[2], *n* **1. Henry Rowe** (1/21 1793–12/10 1864), an American ethnologist and explorer, *Thirty Years with the Indian Tribes* **2** A county in N Michigan, 1,151 sq m, county-seat, Manistique

schooled, *pp* Schooled S S

school'er-y, *n* Schooling teaching

school'fel"low, 1 skūl'fel'o, 2 scōōl'fĕl'o, *n* A schoolmate

school'-fish", 1 skūl'-fish', 2 scōōl'-fish, *n* **1** Any fish that usually appears in schools or shoals, specif [U S] the menhaden **2** One of a school of fish **3** [Local, U S] Collectively, codfish inhabiting the open sea opposed to *shore-fish*

school'girl", 1 skūl'gûrl', 2 scōōl'gĭrl', *n* A girl attending school or in the period of school life **school'maid"†.**

school'house", 1 skūl'haus', 2 scōōl'hous', *n* **1.** A building in which a school is conducted, especially an elementary school **2** [Brit] The residence of the master or principal of a school, usually connected with the school-building

school'ing, 1 skūl'ıŋ, 2 scōōl'ĭng, *n* **1.** Instruction given at school, education, also, any preparatory training or discipline

A race a civilization must have its time of *schooling* as well as an individual G MORRIS *British Thought* p 31 [s c a 1880]

2. Compensation for instruction, price paid for instructing pupils **3.** [Archaic] Reproof, reprimand

school'ma'am", 1 skūl'mām' 2 scōōl'mam, *n* [Colloq, U S] A schoolmistress incorrectly also *schoolmarm*

school'man, 1 skūl'mən, 2 scōōl'măn, *n* [-MEN, *pl*] One of the theologians of the middle ages, so called because they usually taught in the schools and universities of their time, hence, sometimes, one versed in nice disputations See **SCHOLASTICISM** **school'-au"thor†.**

The *schoolmen* are those learned men in the Catholic church who have written chiefly upon its speculative doctrines UPHAM *Mme Guyon and Fénelon* vol ıı, p 264 [ı]

school'mas"ter, 1 skūl'mas'tər, 2 scōōl'măs ter, *v* **I.** *t* To teach school **II.** *t* [Rare] To domineer or act the schoolmaster toward

school'mas"ter, *n* **1.** A man who teaches school, the principal male director of studies or teacher of a school **2.** One who or that which instructs, trains, or disciplines in any way, as, necessity was his *schoolmaster* **3.** A fish, the cap **4.** The leader of a school of fish or of whales — **school'mas"ter-ish,** *a* Pedantic, domineering **school'mas"ter-ly†.**

school'mate", 1 skūl'māt', 2 scōōl'māt', *n* One attending the same school, a fellow pupil

school'mis"tress, 1 skūl'mis'tres, 2 scōōl'mĭs'trĕs, *n* A woman who teaches school, especially, a principal

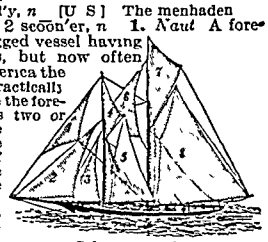
school'mon"ey, etc See SCHOOL[4], *n*

school'ward, 1 skūl'ward, 2 scōōl'ward, *adv* In the direction of or toward school

school's, 1 skūl'z 2 scōōl'z, *n* [U S] The menhaden

schoon'er,] 1 skūn'ər, 2 scōōn'er, *n* **1.** *Naut* A fore-

scoon'er,] and-aft rigged vessel having originally two masts, but now often three or more In America the fore-and-aft type is practically universal, but in Europe the foremast frequently carries two or more square sails The fore-and-aft sails are the characteristic feature of the rig and enable these vessels to sail very close to the wind See illus under SHIP The first vessels of this type are said to have been built by Capt Andrew Robinson in Gloucester, Mass, about 1713



Schooner-yacht

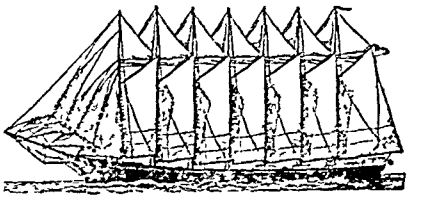
1 Foretopmast-staysail or jib-topsail 2 Jib 3 Forestaysail 4 Fore gaff-topsail 5 Foresail 6 Mainstopmast-staysail 7 Main club-topsail 8 Mainsail

A *schooner* is usually a two-masted vessel with yards only on the foremast and fore-and-aft sails on the main The foresail is not bent to the yard but is set flying In some cases there are no yards at all and the *schooner* is then called a fore-and-aft *schooner*, a *schooner* with yards being sometimes called a square-rigged *schooner* *Encyc Brit* 11th ed vol XXII p 878

2 [U S] A large covered emigrant-wagon of the Western prairies, prairie-schooner See PRAIRIE-SCHOONER and TRAIL **3** [Colloq, U S] A large and tall beer-glass, usually holding a pint or more [Orig *scooner*, < SCOON, *v* said to have been named by Capt Andrew

Robinson, about 1713, in Gloucester, Mass, from the remark of a spectator, "O, how she scoons!" when the first vessel so called was launched]

— **maintopsail schooner**, a schooner having a square topsail on the mainmast — **schoon'er-rigged"**, *a* Rigged like a schooner — **s -smack**, *n* A sharp-bowed schooner-rigged fishing-smack — **s -yacht**, *n* A yacht rigged like a schooner.— **three-, four-, five-, six-, seven-masted s.**, a



Seven-masted Schooner

schooner-rigged vessel having three, four, five, six, or seven masts — **topsail s**, a schooner having a square foretopsail and a topgallantsail — **two-topsail s.**, a schooner having a square topsail on each topmast.

Scho'pen-hau"er, 1 shō'pen-hou"ər, 2 shō'pĕn-hou"er, **Arthur** (²/₂₂1788–¹/₁₁1860) A German pessimistic philosopher, *The World as Will and Representation* — **Scho'pen-hau"er-i-an**, *a* — **Scho'pen-hau"er-ism**, *n* A form of voluntarism which holds that the will is irrational and at cross-purposes with the intellect Release from the unsatisfied craving of the will is to be found in denial of the will to live, but a temporary release is to be found in contemplation of works of art Pessimism is a distinguishing note of the system **Scho"pen-hau'er-e-an-ism‡.**

Schop'flin, 1 shŏp'flin, 2 shŏp'flin, **Johann Daniel** (⁹/₁₀ 1694–⁸/₇1771) A German historian, *Alsatia Illustrata*

schop'pen, 1 shop'en, 2 shŏp'ĕn, *n* [G] **1.** A liquid measure of about a pint **2.** A pint glass or pot

schorl, 1 shôrl, 2 shôrl, *n* *Mineral* **1.** Tourmalin, especially black tourmalin **2.** Formerly, one of various other minerals generally with a qualifying word [< G *schörl*, cp Sw *skör*, frail] — **red schorl**, rutile — **schorl'-rock"**, *n* A rock containing quartz and schorl — **white s**, albite — **schor-la'ceous**, *a* Containing black tourmalin, as granite **schor'lous‡.** — **schor'lo-mite**, *n* *Mineral* A vitreous, black calcium-iron titano-silicate ($Ca_3(Fe,Ti)_2(Si\ Ti)_2O_{12}$), crystallizing in the isometric system, and resembling garnet — **schorl'y**, *a* Pertaining to or containing schorl.

Schott, 1 shŏt 2 shŏt, **Andreas** (²/₂₂1552–⁴/₂₂1629) A Dutch ecclesiastic and author, *Hispania Illustrata*

schot-tische', 1 sho-tēsh' *or* shot'ish, 2 shŏ-tēsh' *or* shŏt'ish, *n* A dance in ²/₄ time, similar to the polka but somewhat slower, also, the music for such a dance [< G *schottisch*, Scottish, < *Schotte*, Scot, < LL *Scotus*, *Scottus*, Scot] **schot'tish‡.**

schout, 1 skaut 2 scout, *n* A municipal officer in the Dutch colonies of North America [D , < OF *escoute*, see SCOUT¹, *n*]

Subordinate to these [the director and council] was the *Schout* whose responsible office combined the double duties of Public Procurator and Sheriff He was not a member of the council but their executive officer and besides his other ordinary functions he was specially charged with the due inspection and enforcement of the revenue regulations of the Colonial Customhouse J R BRODHEAD *State of New York* vol 1 p 163 [in 1853]

Schou-va'lof, 1 shū-vä'lŏf, 2 shu-vä'lŏf, **Count** (¹/₂₂1827–²/₂₂1889). Peter Andreievich Schouvalof, a Russian statesman and diplomat **Schu-va'lov‡.**

Schou'wen, 1 skhou'ven, 2 shou'vĕn, *n* The northernmost island in Zeeland province, Holland; 15 by 5 m , chief town, Zierikzee

Schra'der's grass. Same as RESCUE-GRASS

Schrank'i-a, 1 shrangk'i-ə, 2 shrängk'i-a, *n* *Bot* Same as MORONGIA [< F von P *Schrank*, Ger naturalist]

schrauf'ite, 1 shrauf'ait, 2 shrouf'it, *n* *Mineral* A translucent hyacinth to blood-red resin ($C_{11}H_{18}O_2$), found in schistose sandstone [< Prof A *Schrauf*, of Vienna (²²/₂ 1837–1897)]

Schre'ber-a, 1 shrē'bər-ə *or* shri-bī'rə, 2 shrę'ber-a *or* shrebē'ra *n* *Bot* Same as HARTOGIA [< J C D von *Schreber*, Ger botanist]

Schreck'horn, 1 shrek'hôrn, 2 shrĕk'hôrn, *n* A mountain in Bern canton, Switzerland, 13,382 ft high

schrei'bers-ite, 1 shrai'bərz-ait, 2 shrī'berz-it, *n* *Mineral* A crystallized, foliated, granular, brittle or flexible, steel-gray iron-nickel phosphid, (Fe,Ni)$_3$P, found in meteoric iron [< Carl von *Schreibers*, of Vienna]

Schrei'ner, 1 shrai'nər, 2 shrī'ner, *n* **1. Olive** (Mrs S C Cronwright) (1862?–¹²/₂₂1920), a South-African novelist and journalist, pseudonym, "Ralph Iron" *Story of an African Farm* **2. William Philip** (1857–⁸/₂₂1919), a South-African statesman, Prime Minister of the Cape of Good Hope Colony, 1898–1904, brother of Olive

schrik, 1 skrik, 2 scrik, *n* [S Afr] Panic, fright.

schrode, *n* Same as SCROD

Schro'der-Dev"ri"ent', 1 shrō'dər-dev"ri"änt', 2 shrō'der-dĕv"ri an', **Wilhelmine** (¹²/₂₂1804–¹/₂₂1860) A German actress

schroet'ter-ite, 1 shrōt'ər-ait, 2 shrōt'er-it, *n* *Mineral* A pale emerald to leek-green, gum-like, hydrous aluminum silicate ($H_{10}oAl_{10}Si_4O_{30}$), found as an incrustation [< *Schroetter* (²/₂1837–), Austrian chemist]

Schroon Lake, 1 skrūn, 2 scrōōn A lake in Essex and Warren counties, N Y , 10 by 1¹/₂ m

Schro'ter, 1 shrō'tər, 2 shrū'ter, **Christoph Gottlieb** (⁸/₂₂1699–1782) A German inventor of the pianoforte

Schu'bart, 1 shū'bärt, 2 shu'bart, **Christian Daniel** (²/₂₄ 1739–¹⁰/₂₂1791) A German poet *Die Fürstengruft*

Schu'bert, 1 shū'bərt 2 shu'bert, **Franz Peter** (¹/₂₂1797–¹¹/₂₂1828) An Austrian composer

schuit, 1 skoit, 2 skŏit, *n* A short Dutch vessel, sloop-rigged, used in rivers and canals **schuyt‡.**

schule, 1 skūl, 2 scul *n* [Scot] A school

Schul'tens, 1 shul'tens 2 shūl'tĕns *n* **1 Albert** (1686–¹/₂₂1750), a Dutch Orientalist **2. Hendrik Albert** (²/₂₂ 1749–⁸/₂₂1793), a Dutch Arabic scholar, grandson of Albert

Schult'ze, 1 shult'sə 2 shult'se **Max Johann Siegmund** (²/₂₂1825–⁴/₂₂1874) A German anatomist and biologist

schultz'ite, 1 shults'ait 2 shults'it *n* Same as GEOCRONITE [< Guillaume *Schultz*, Fr geologist]

Schul'ze, 1 shul'tsə, 2 shul'tse, **Ernst** (²/₂₂1789–⁴/₂₂1817) A German poet

Schul'ze-De'litzsch, 1 shū'litch 2 shę'litch, **Hermann** (⁸/₂₂ (1808–⁴/₂₂1883) A German economist

Schu'mann, 1 shū'man, 2 shu'män, *n* **1. Klara Josephine** (*née* Wieck) (⁸/₂₂1819–⁴/₂₂1896) a German pianist wife of Robert Schumann **2. Robert** (⁸/₂₂1810–²/₂₂1856) A German composer

Schu'mann-Heink', 1 shū'man-haingk', 2 shu'män-hink' **Ernestine** (*nee* **Rossler**) (⁸/₂₂1861–) An Austrian dramatic contralto singer

schung'ite, 1 shung'ait, 2 shŭng'it, *n* *Mineral* An amorphous form of carbon, nearly related to graphite

Schur'man, 1 shur'mən, 2 shur'man, **Jacob Gould** (⁹/₂₂ 1854–) An American educator, president Cornell University 1892–1920, U S commissioner in the Philippines, 1899

Schurz, 1 shûrts 2 shurts, *n* **1. Carl** (²/₂₂1829–⁷/₂₂1906), a German-American liberal politician Federal general in the Civil War, editor and author **2. Mount**, a peak in S E Yellowstone National Park, 10 900 ft high

schute, 1 shūt, 2 shŭt *v* & *n* [Scot] Push

Schutt, 1 shut, 2 shŭt, (1) **Great**, (2) **Little**. Adjacent large islands in the Danube river, near Presburg, Hungary

Schuy'ler, 1 skai'lər, 2 scę'ler, *n* **1. Eugene** (²/₂₂1840–⁷/₂₂ 1890), an American diplomat and historian **2 Philip John** (¹¹/₂₂1733–¹¹/₂₂1804), an American Revolutionary general, Senator **3.** A county in central Illinois 430 sq m , county-seat, Rushville **4** A county in N E Missouri, 302 sq m , county-seat, Lancaster **5** A county in S W New York, 339 sq m , county-seat, Watkins **6** A city, county-seat of Colfax county, Neb

Schuy'ler-ville, 1 skai'lər-vil, 2 scę'ler-vil, *n* A village in Saratoga county N Y.

Schuyl'kill, 1 skūl'kil, 2 scul'kil, *n* **1.** A river in S E Pennsylvania, traversing Philadelphia length, 120 m to the Delaware river **2** A county in S E Pennsylvania; 789 sq m county-seat, Pottsville

Schuyl'kill Ha'ven A borough in Schuylkill county, Pa

Schwann, 1 shvän, 2 shvan **Theodor** (¹²/₂1810–¹/₂₂1882) A German physiologist discoverer of pepsin and of the yeast-plant founder of modern histology See CELL

Schwan'tha"ler, 1 shvän'tä"lər, 2 shvan'ta"ler, **Ludwig Michael** (⁸/₂₂1802–¹¹/₂₂1848) *A German sculptor*, designed the colossal statue *Bavaria* at Munich

schwarz, 1 shvärts, 2 shvärts, *n* [G] **1** In the game of skat, the winning of all possible points (120) **2†.** A Hanse coin worth one-fifth of a groat

Schwarz, *n* **1. Berthold**, a German monk and alchemist of the 13th or 14th century erroneously reputed to be the inventor of gunpowder **2. Hermann Amandus** (¹/₂₂ 1843–), a German mathematician See SCHWARZIAN

Schwarz'burg-Ru'dol-stadt, 1 shvorts'burh-rū'dol-shtät, 2 shvärts'burn-ru'dŏl-shtat, *n* A republic in Thuringia, Germany, proclaimed in November, 1918, 363 sq m , capital, Rudolstadt

Schwarz'burg-Son'ders-hau"sen, 1 -zon'dərs-hou"zen, 2 -zŏn'ders-hou'zĕn, *n* A republic in central Germany, proclaimed in November, 1918, 363 sq m , capital, Sondershausen

schwarz'em-berg-ite, 1 shvärts'em-berg-ait, 2 shvärts'ĕmbĕrg-it, *n* *Mineral* An adamantine, yellow, lead oxychlor-iodid ($Pb_3O_2(I,Cl)_2$), crystallizing in the rhombohedral system [< *Schwartzemberg*, of Coplapo]

Schwar'zen-berg, 1 shvär'tsen-berh, 2 shvär'tsĕn-bĕrh, **Karl Philipp, Prince von** (⁸/₂₂1771–¹⁰/₂₂1820) An Austrian marshal who defeated the French at Leipzig, Oct 16–19, 1813

Schwarz'i-an, 1 shvärts'i-ən, 2 shvarts'i-an, *a* Of or pertaining to Prof Hermann Amandus Schwarz, the German mathematician — **Schwarzian derivative**, the left-hand member of a differential equation of the third order, that determines the quotient of any two linear differential equations of the second order written by Cayley $\left\{s, x\right\}$.

Schwarz'wald, 1 shvärts'vält, 2 shvärts'vält *n* [G] Same as BLACK FOREST

Schwat'ka, 1 shwot'kə 2 shwat'ka, **Frederick** (⁹/₂₂1849–¹¹/₂₂1892) An American army officer and arctic explorer

schwatz'ite, 1 shvăts'ait, 2 shvats'it, *n* *Mineral* A variety of tetrahedrite with mercury [< *Schwatz*, in the Tyrol]

Schweg'ler, 1 shveg'lər, 2 shvĕg'ler, **Albert** (²/₂₂1819–¹/₂₂ 1857) A German theologian, *History of Philosophy*

Schweid'nitz, 1 shvait'nits, 2 shvit'nits, *n* A manufacturing town in Silesia [varia, formerly a free city

Schwein'furt, 1 shvain'furt, 2 shvin'furt, *n* A city in Ba-

Schwel'nitz, 1 shvəl'nits 2 shvl'nits, *n* **1. Edmund Alexander de** (²/₂₂1825–¹²/₂₂1887), an American Moravian bishop and church historian **2 Lewis David von** (²/₂₂1780–²/₂₂ 1834), an American Moravian preacher and botanist

Schwel-nit'zi-a, 1 shvəl-nit'si-ə 2 shvl-nit'si-a *n* *Bot* A monotypic genus of low, smooth, brownish, leafless scaly-bracted plants of the Indian-pipe family (*Monotropeæ*) *S odorata*, the sweet pine-sap or Carolina beechdrops with reddish-white flowers of the odor of violets, blooming in early spring, is parasitic on roots in rich shady soils from Maryland to North Carolina [< L D von *Schweinitz*, Amer botanist] [A Swiss cheese Gruyère cheese

schweit'zer-kä"se, 1 shvait'sər-kē'zə, 2 shvit'ser-kā"se, *n* [G]

Schwelm, 1 shvelm 2 shvĕlm, *n* A town in Westphalia

Schwen'de-ner, 1 shven'də-nər 2 shvĕn'de-ner, **Simon** (⁷/₁₀ 1829–⁸/₂₂1921) A German botanist — **Schwen"de-ne'rian** *I a* Of or pertaining to Simon Schwendener *II n* A believer in Schwendener's theory that a lichen is not an individual, but a composite plant made up of an algal host plant and a parasitic fungus — **Schwen'de-ner-ism**, *n*

Schwenk'feld, 1 shvenk'felt, 2 shvĕnk'fĕlt, **Kaspar von** 1490–¹²/₁₀1561). A German religious reformer, founder of the Protestant sect of Schwenkfelders —**Schwenk'feld-er**, *n* *Ch Hist* A member of a sect founded in Silesia in the 16th century, by Kaspar von Schwenkfeld, observing strict discipline, choosing their ministers by lot, denying the apostolic origin of infant baptism and the Roman Catholic, Lutheran, and Zwinglian teaching respecting the Lord's Supper now found chiefly in Pennsylvania **Schwenk'feld-i-an‡.** [Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Germany

Schwe-rin', 1 shvē-rin' 2 shvę-rin', *n* A city, capital of

Schwyz, 1 shvits 2 shvyts, *n* **1.** A canton in central Switzerland, 351 sq m **2.** Its capital **Schwelts‡; Schwitz‡.**

sci, *abbr* Science, scientific [province, Sicily

Sciac'ca, 1 shāl'kə 2 shac'ca, *n* A seaport town in Girgenti

sci'ad, 1 sai'ad, 2 si'ăd, *n* *Bot* A sciophyte [< Gr *skia*, shade]

Sci"a-dop'i-tys, 1 sai"ə-dop'i-tis, 2 si"a-dŏp'i-tys, *n* *Bot* A monotypic genus of tall hardy, evergreen Japanese trees of the pine family *S verticillata*, with long linear leaves in close tufts of 30 or 40 at the ends of the shoots forming a parasol-shaped whorl, is the **umbrella-** or **parasol-fir**, sometimes cultivated [< Gr *skia(d-)s* (< *skia*), shade, + *pitys*, pine-tree]

Sci-æn'i-dæ, 1 sai-en'i-dī, 2 si-ĕn'i-dē, *n pl* *Ich* A family of acanthopterygian fishes, especially percoideans with short spinous dorsal and cavernous cranial bones, as croakers, drums, weakfish, etc They are mostly marine or estuarine, and in all the air-bladder is large and complicated enabling them to make grunting or drumming noises **Sci-æ'na**, *n* (t g) [< L *sciæna*, seafish < Gr *skiaina*, < *skia*, shade] — **sci'æ-nid**, *n* — **sci-æn'i-form**, *a* Having the form of a sciænid — **Sci-æn'i-for'mes**, *n pl* *Ich* The *Sciænidæ* as a superfamily — **sci-æ'noid**. I *a* Of or pertaining to the *Sciænidæ* **II.** *n* One of the *Sciænidæ*

sci'a-graph, sci'a-scope, etc See SKIAGRAPH, etc

sci'ath, 1 sai'ath, 2 si'ăth, *n* [Ir] A wickerwork shield

The *sciath* oval or oblong in shape made of wicker-work covered with hide, and often large enough to cover the whole body. *Encyc Brit* 11th ed vol xiv p 769

sci"a-ther'ic, sci"a-ther'i-cal, 1 sai"ə-ther'ik, -i-kəl, 2 si"a-thĕr'ic, -i-cal, *a* Pertaining to or of the nature of a sundial [< Gr *skiathērikos*, < *skiathēron*, sun-dial, < *skia*, shadow, + *thēraō*, chase, < *thēr*, wild beast] — **sciatheric telescope**, a dial with telescopic attachment for telling time by shadows — **sci"a-ther'i-cal-ly**, *adv* By means of or after the manner of a sun-dial

sci-at'ic, 1 sai-at'ik, 2 si-ăt'ic, *a* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or situated in the region of the hip, ischiatic **2.** Affecting the hip or its nerves, etc , pertaining to, of the nature of, or affected with sciatica [< F *sciatique*, < LL *sciaticus*, for L *ischiadicus*, < Gr *ischiadikos*, < *ischion*, see ISCHI-] — **sciatic foramen**, either of the openings into the pelvis between the sacrosciatic ligaments, corresponding to one of the sciatic notches — **great s. nerve**, a large nervous trunk arising from the sacral plexus and passing down the back of the thigh See illus under NERVOUS SYSTEM — **s notch**, either of two curved incisures found on the posterior border of the hip-bone, the greater being above the spine of the ischium, the lesser below it See illus under HIP-BONE — **small s. nerve**, a nerve originating in the sacral plexus and passing through the perineum to the back of the thigh and leg

sci-at'ic, *n* **1.** A sciatic nerve or part **2†.** *pl* Sciatica

sci-at'i-ca, 1 sai-at'i-kə, 2 si-ăt'i-ca, *n* *Pathol* Neuralgia of the hip and thigh [LL , fem of *sciaticus*, see SCIATIC] — **sci-at'i-ca-cress"**, *n* Any cress-like plant thought to be a remedy for sciatica, as the bitter candytuft

sci-at'i-cal, 1 sai-at'i-kəl, 2 si-ăt'i-cal, *a* Same as SCIATIC — **sci-at'i-cal-ly**, *adv*

sci'ence, 1 sai'ens, 2 si'ĕnç, *n* **1.** Knowledge gained and verified by exact observation and correct thinking, especially as methodically formulated and arranged in a rational system, also, the sum of universal knowledge

Science in the wide sense includes (1) **science proper**, embracing (*a*) exact knowledge of *facts* (historical or empirical science), (*b*) exact knowledge of *laws*, obtained by correlating facts (nomological science), and (*c*) exact knowledge of *proximate causes* (rational science), and (2) **philosophy**. See PHILOSOPHY In the narrow sense of positive science the word is used as including only the first two divisions of science proper

Science may be regarded as one vast miracle, whether we view it in relation to the Almighty Being by whom its objects and its laws were formed, or to the feeble intellect of man by which its depths have been sounded and its mysteries explored BREWSTER *Natural Magic* letter 1, p 94 [1832 1868]

2. Any department of knowledge in which the results of investigation have been worked out and systematized, an exact and systematic statement of knowledge concerning some subject or group of subjects, especially a system of ascertained facts and principles covering and attempting to give adequate expression to a great natural group or division of knowledge, as, the *sciences* of astronomy, botany, chemistry, and medicine

The sciences are divisible into (1) the **mathematical**, treating of quantity, (2) the **physical**, treating of matter and its properties, (3) the **biological**, treating of the phenomena of life, (4) the **anthropological**, treating of man, and (5) the **theological**, treating of the Deity See MATHEMATICS PHYSICAL SCIENCES, under PHYSICAL BIOLOGY, ANTHROPOLOGY THEOLOGICAL SCIENCE, under THEOLOGICAL

In the progress of human knowledge a science, in its earliest and simplest form, is usually a mere collection of observed facts, like the knowledge of the movements of the heavenly bodies possessed by the ancient Egyptians The next step is to correlate or generalize these facts forming a system like that of Ptolemy or Copernicus, the next, to formulate these generalizations as laws, as was done by Kepler the final step to proceed to some principle or force accounting for these laws, usually by the aid of mathematical analysis as was done by Newton in his theory of universal gravitation The tendency of modern physical science is toward this more complete generalization, its goal being the discovery of a principle that shall connect all physical phenomena Compare INDUCTIVE METHOD, under INDUCTIVE, also, LAW, 8

By *Science*, as the word is here used we mean a Systematic arrangement of the laws which God has established so far as they have been discovered of any department of human knowledge WAYLAND AND CHAPIN *Elements Polit Econ* p 4 [SH & CO]

3 Knowledge obtained individually by study of facts, principles, causes, etc , the habit or possession of exact knowledge **4.** Expertness, or ability to do, resulting from knowledge, exceptional skill acquired by intelligent practise, as, the *science* of a pugilist **5.** Formerly, a trade or occupation **6.** Any one of the seven liberal arts (grammar, rhetoric, logic, arithmetic, music, geometry, astronomy) embraced in the trivium and quadrivium an ancient use [F , < L *scientia*, < *scio*, ppr *scien(t-)s*, know]

Syn.: art, knowledge *Knowledge* of a single fact, not known as related to any other, or of many facts not known as having any mutual relations or as comprehended under any general law, does not reach the meaning of *science* *Science* is *knowledge* reduced to law and embodied in system The *knowledge* of various countries gathered by an observant traveler may be a heterogeneous medley of facts, which gain real value only when coordinated and arranged by the man of *science* *Art* always relates to something to be done, *science* to something to be known Not only must *art* be discriminated from *science*, but *art* in the industrial or mechanical sense must be distinguished from *art* in the esthetic sense the former aims chiefly at utility, the latter at beauty The mechanic *arts* are the province of the artisan, the esthetic or fine *arts* are the province of the artist all the industrial *arts*, as of weaving or printing arithmetic or navigation, are governed by exact rules *Art* in the highest esthetic sense, while it makes use of rules, transcends all rule, no rules can be given for the production of a painting like Raffael's "Transfiguration," a statue like the Apollo Belvedere, or a poem like the Iliad *Science* does not, like the mechanic *arts*, make production its direct aim, yet its possible productive application in the *arts* is a constant stimulus to scientific investigation the *science*, as in the case of chemistry or electricity is urged on to higher development by the demands of the *art*, while the *art* is perfected by the advance of the *science* Creative *art* seeking beauty for its own sake is closely akin to pure *science* seeking *knowledge* for its own sake Compare ART KNOWLEDGE — **absolute science**, definite knowledge of things as they actually exist — **abstract s**, theoretical knowledge pure science — **active s**, systematic knowledge put to practical use — **applied s**, that science which uses general principles to explain classes of actual phenomena — **controversial, disputatious, or eristic s**, logic as applied to the rules of debate — **domestic s**, the science of managing a house or household — **economic s**, same as ECONOMICS 1 — **exact s**, a science admitting of exact quantitative treatment, especially one of the mathematical or physical sciences —

historical s 1. The science of events as constituting a course of history 2. See def 1, above note — **liberal s**, a science naturally pursued for the love of knowledge, not from mercenary motives — **lucrative s**, **professional s**, a science followed for its financial returns — **mathematical s**, mathematics, or any distinct branch of mathematics — **mental s**, psychology the science of mind or intellect, mental philosophy — **moral s**, ethics the science of the moral nature and its relations the science of right and wrong, responsibility, duty, etc — **natural s** 1 The science that deals with material beings, things and phenomena 2 Natural history in a wide sense — **nomological s**, see note under def 1 above — **occult s**, a science that deals or professes to deal with secret or mysterious laws or agencies, as alchemy, astrology, magic, etc — **physical s**, same as PHYSICS — **political s**, the science of the organization and powers of governments and of the mutual relations of citizens and the state — **pure s**, knowledge of principles in the abstract and without regard to their application — **rational s**, see note under def 1 above — **reflex s**, logic — **sanitary s**, the science that deals with the laws of health and the securing and maintaining of healthful conditions and surroundings — **the dismal s**. [Humorous] political economy — **the gay s**, literature or poetry particularly amorous poetry so called especially in the middle ages, also, esthetics — **the s** [Slang, Eng], pugilism

sci'ent, 1 sai'ent, 2 sī'ĕnt, *a* [Rare] Learned, knowing, skilful [< L *sciant(-)s* see SCIENCE]

sci'ent, *n* [Rare] A scientist

sci-en'ter, 1 sai-en'tər, 2 sī-ĕn'ter, *n* *Law* 1 Knowledge that renders one liable for an act, criminally or civilly, as, we charge *scienter* 2. The clause in a pleading or indictment which charges a defendant with such knowledge, as, laying the *indictment* with a *scienter*

sci-en'ter, *adv* [L] With knowledge purposely

sci-en'ti-a, 1 sai-en'shi-ə 2 sī-ĕn'shi-a *n* [L] Knowledge science — **scientia media** (*Theol*), divine knowledge of contingencies depending on the human will which in the Molinistic system is considered as holding a middle place between the perception of all possibilities (**scientia simplicis intelligentiæ**) and the foreknowledge of future events (**scientia visionis**).

sci-en'tial, 1 sai-en'shəl, 2 sī-ĕn'shal, *a* Of, characterized by, or producing knowledge or science, also, skilful, scientific, knowing [< L *scientia*, see SCIENCE]

Fragrant as the first bloom of those *sciential* apples which grew amid the happy orchard

LAMB *Essays of Elia Oxford in the Vacation* p 15 [W L & CO]

sci"en-ti'cian, 1 sai'en-tish'ən, 2 sī ĕn-tish'an, *n* A scientist a savant

sci"en-tif'ic, 1 sai'en-tif'ik, 2 sī'ĕn-tif'ic, *a* **1.** Of, pertaining to, discovered by, or used in science or the methods of science, of the nature of science

Scientific facts unlike facts of mere contingency or incident are truths of nature which once discovered admit of repeated verification JOHN TULLOCH *Lect on Renan's Life of Christ* lect II p 88 [POE & H 1865]

2. Agreeing with the rules or principles of science or their application, accurate, systematic, efficient, exact, as, a *scientific* classification 3 Well versed in science or a science, guided by science as distinguished from empiricism or quackery, remarkably learned or skilful 4. Having exact knowledge or perception

Behold there is the Universe and here are we the British public in the exact middle of it and *scientific* of it in the accuratest manner

RUSKIN *Fors Clavigera* vol VII, letter LXXI, p 44 [W & S 1886]

[< F *scientifique*, < L *scien(t-)s* (see SCIENCE) + *facio* make] **sci'en-tif'i-cal; — scientific alphabet,** a key alphabet for indicating the pronunciation of English words It provides a separate sign for each of the 44 commonly accepted sounds of the English tongue, including the vowel values used in the Roman alphabet, and is suitable for use in learning to pronounce most European languages Its notation is based throughout on the pronouncing key recommended by the American Philological Association in 1877 See Introductory — **sci"en-tif'i-cal-ly,** *adv* In a scientific manner, or by scientific means or methods — **sci"en-tif'i-cal-ness,** *n* — **sci'en-tif'ics,** *n pl* [Colloq] Scientific subjects or their discussion

sci'en-tism, 1 sai'en-tizm, 2 sī'ĕn-tĭsm, *n* Adherence to or belief in the aims and methods of scientists, also, the methods themselves

sci'en-tist, 1 sai'en-tist, 2 sī'ĕn-tĭst, *n* **1.** One versed in science or devoted to scientific study, a savant, scientific investigator 2. [S-] [Colloq] A Christian Scientist — **sci"en-tis'tic,** *a*

sci'en-tize, 1 sai'en-taiz 2 sī'ĕn-tīz, *vt* [-TIZED, -TIZ'ING] To speak, think, and reason like a man of science

sci-en'to-lism, 1 *sai-en'to-lizm*, 2 *sī-ĕn'to-lĭsm* *n* Superficial, inaccurate, or false science or devotion to it

sci"er-o'pi-a, 1 sai ər-ō'pi-ə, 2 sī'er-ō'pi-a *n* *Pathol* A defect of vision in which objects appear darker than is natural or as in deep shadow [< Gr *skieros*, shady (< *skia*, shade), + *ōps* (*ōp-*), eye]

sci fa, *abbr* [L] *Scire facias*

sci'l-cet, 1 sil'i-set, 2 sĭl'i-çĕt, *adv* *Law* Namely, to wit, that is to say calling attention to what is immediately to follow, and introducing explanatory matter relating to what has immediately preceded Generally abbreviated *scil*, *sc* or *ss* [L, contr of *scire licet* *scire* inf of *scio*, I know *licet*, it is permitted]

Scil'la, 1 sil'ə 2 sĭl'a *n* **1.** *Bot* A large Old World genus of bulbous plants of the lily family (*Liliaceæ*), with linear radical leaves and a simple leafless scape of racemose blue rose or purple flowers They are among the earliest of spring flowers and are widely cultivated under the names of *Cuban lily squill wild hyacinth* etc 2 [s-] *Pharm* The sliced bulb of *Urginea scilla* (formerly *Scilla maritima*), which is expectorant diuretic, and sometimes purgative [< L *scilla* (< Gr *skilla*) squill]

scil'la-in, 1 sil'ə-in 2 sĭl'a-in, *n* *Chem* A doubtful compound contained in squill probably an impure glucosid [< SCILLA] **scil'line‡**

scil"li-pic'rin, 1 sil'i-pik'rin 2 sĭl'i-pic'rin *n* *Chem* A yellowish-white amorphous compound contained as a bitter principle in the bulb of the squill (*Urginea maritima*), and used in medicine as a diuretic [< SCILLA + Gr *pikros*, bitter] **scil"li-pic'rine‡; scil"li-pik'rin‡.**

scil-lit'ic, 1 si-lit'ik 2 si-lit'ic, *a* *Chem* Composed of or compounded with the extract of scilla or squill

scil'li-tin, 1 sil'i-tin, 2 sĭl'i-tin *n* *Chem* A bitter compound of undetermined composition contained in squill possibly a mixture of several principles [< SCILLA] **scil'i-tine‡, scil'li-tine‡**

scil"li-tox'in, 1 sil'i-toks'in 2 sĭl i-tŏks'in *n* *Chem* A white or light-yellowish amorphous compound contained as a glucosid in the bulb of the squill (*Urginea maritima*), and used in medicine as a diuretic scillain **scil"li-tox'ine‡** [< SCILLA + TOXIN]

scil"lo-ceph'a-lus, 1 sil'o-sef'a-lus 2 sĭl o-çĕf'a-lŭs *n* [-LI, -lai, 2 -lī, *pl*] *Terat* A monster having a large bulbiform or onion-shaped head [< Gr *skillokephalos*, < *skilla*, squill + *kephalē*, head] — **scil"lo-ceph'a-lous,** *a*

Scil-lo'ni-an, 1 si-lō'ni-ən 2 sĭ-lō'ni-an, *n* A native or naturalized inhabitant of the Scilly Islands

Scil'ly Is'lands, 1 sil'i 2 sĭl'y A group of 140 islands off Cornwall, England 5½ sq m **Scil'ly Isles‡.**

scim'i-tar, *n* Same as SIMITAR **scim'i-tar‡.**

scinc, 1 sink *or* skink, 2 sinc *or* scinc *n* Same as SKINK[1] — **Scin'ci-dæ,** *n pl* *Herp* A family of lizards, especially lacertoideans having supratemporal fossæ overroofed by bony dermal plates, bony plates underlying the scales on the body, and head with symmetrical shields, skinks **Scin'cus,** *n* (t g) — **scin'cid,** *n* — **scin'ci-form,** *a* *Zool* Having the form of a skink — **scin'coid** 1.*a* Of or pertaining to the *Scincidæ* II *n* One of the *Scincidæ* **scin-coi'di-an‡.**

scind, 1 sind, 2 sind, *vt* [Rare] To cut or cleave off, divide

scin'ip, 1 sin'ip 2 sin'ip, *n* A biting or stinging insect mentioned in *Ex* VIII, 17 (Douai Version) perhaps a gnat or louse [< L *scinifes*, < Gr *sknipes*, pl of *sknips*]

scink, 1 skiŋk, 2 skiŋk, *n* 1 Same as SKINK[1] 2 [Prov Eng] A cast calf [= SKINK[1], *n*] **scinquet.**

scin-til'la, 1 sin-til'ə, 2 sĭn-tĭl'a, *n* [L] A spark, hence, the smallest trace or particle, the faintest ray

This assertion contains a *scintilla* of truth

HENRY GEORGE *Protection or Free Trade* p 93 [H & B 1886]

Syn. see PARTICLE — **scintilla juris** (*Law*), the smallest particle of legal right or interest that is sufficient to sustain an action or maintain a defense, a mere spark of right

scin'til-lant, 1 sin'ti-lənt; 2 sĭn'ti-lant, *a* **1.** Emitting sparks or little flashes of light, sparkling, twinkling, scintillating 2. *Her* Represented as emitting sparks [< L *scintillo*, ppr *scintillan(t-)s*, see SCINTILLATION] **scin'til-lous‡.** [*Mus* Brilliant sparkling

scin"til-lan'te, 1 shin'til-lōn'tē, 2 shĭn til-lan'tę *a* [It]

scin'til-late, 1 sin'ti-lēt, 2 sĭn'ti-lāt, *v* [-LAT'ED, -LAT'ING] I *t* To fling or send out like a spark or sparks II *i* To emit or send forth sparks or little flashes of light, sparkle, twinkle, flash See SCINTILLATION

Just on the horizon is Vega *scintillating* brilliantly

R A PROCTOR *Half-Hours with the Telescope* p 37 [H & B]

[< L *scintillo*, pp *scintillatus*, see SCINTILLATION]

scin"til-la'tion, 1 sin'ti-lē'shən, 2 sĭn'ti-lā'shon, *n* **1.** The act or state of scintillating, a sparkling, tremulous flashing or twinkling 2. A spark or sparkle, a flashing forth 3. *Astron* The twinkling of the stars generally referred to the refraction and interference of their rays in passing through atmospheric layers of different densities [F, < L *scintillatio(n-)*, < *scintillatus*, pp of *scintillo*, flash < *scintilla*, spark]

scin'til-la"tor, 1 sin'ti-lē tər *or* -tər 2 sĭn'ti-lā'tor, *n* **1.** *Astron* A star which scintillates **2.** An apparatus used to diffuse color-rays [Scintillating feebly

scin"til-les'cent, 1 sin"ti-les'ənt; 2 sĭn"ti-lĕs'ĕnt, *a*

One pale, Minute, *scintillescent* and tremulous star

OWEN MEREDITH *Lucile* pt II can 3 st 12

scin"til-lom'e-ter, 1 sin"ti-lom'i-tər, 2 sĭn"ti-lŏm'e-ter, *n* A device attached to a telescope to determine the amount of scintillation of a star, by causing the image to describe a circle and noting the regularity, irregularity, or varying color of its path

scin-til'lo-scope, 1 sin-til'o-skōp 2 sin-tĭl'o-scōp, *n* A device for showing the scintillation of radioactive substances [< L *scintilla*, spark + -SCOPE]

scin'tle, 1 sin'til, 2 sĭn'til I *vt* [Prov] *Brick-making* To separate (half-dried bricks), allowing free access of air II *n* A course of scintled bricks — **scin'tling,** *n* A scintled brick, or one ready to be scintled

Scio, *n* 1 I sai'o *or* shi'o 2 sī'o *or* shī'o Same as CHIOS 2. 1 sai'o, 2 sī'o A village in Harrison county, O, seat of Scio College (Methodist Episcopal), founded in 1857

sci-og'ra-phy, *n* Same as SKIAGRAPHY

sci'o-list, 1 sai'o-list, 2 sī'o-list, *n* One who has a smattering of knowledge, especially a pretender to scientific attainment

True science is modest for her keen sagacious eye discerns that there are deep undeveloped mysteries where the vain *sciolist* sees all plain EVERETT *Orations* vol I p 276 [L B & CO 1860]

[< LL *sciolus*, < L *scio*, know] — **sci'o-lism,** *n* Pretentious superficial knowledge charlatanism quackery — **sci"o-lis'tic,** *a* Of or pertaining to sciolism and sciolists characterized by sciolism — **sci'o-lous,** *a* [Rare] Characterized by superficial knowledge

sciol'to, 1 shol'to, 2 shōl'to *a* & *adv* [It] *Mus* 1 Free in style freely, ad libitum 2 Staccato opposed to *legato*

sci-om'a-chy, *n* Same as SKIAMACHY

sci'o-man"cy, 1 sai'o-man si, 2 sī'o-măn'cy, *n* *Folk-lore* 1. Divination by shades or departed spirits psychomancy 2. Divination from shadows [< Gr *skia*, shade, + -MANCY] — **sci'o-man'tic,** *a*

sci'on, 1 sai'ən, 2 sī'ŏn, *n* **1.** A piece cut from a twig or shoot of a tree or plant for grafting into another plant, or for planting, also, a cutting 2 A shoot or vigorous twig, sometimes, the first shoot of the year 3. A child or descendant used particularly of noble or illustrious families [F, < *scier* (L *seco*), cut] **ci'ont, sci'ent.** Syn. see BRANCH

sci-oph'i-lous, 1 sai-of'i-lus 2 sī-ŏf'i-lŭs, *a* *Phytogeog* Shade-loving able to live in shade [< Gr *skia*, shade, + *phileō* love]

sci-op'tic, 1 sai-op'tik, 2 sī-ŏp'tic, *a* Of or pertaining to the camera obscura or its action [< Gr *skia*, shade, + *optikos*, of seeing] **sci-op'tric — scioptic ball,** a perforated wooden ball containing a lens and so mounted in a window-shutter, or the wall or roof of a darkened room, that it may be directed to any part of the field of view to throw a picture on a screen, as in a camera obscura

sci-op'ti-con, 1 sai-op'ti-kən, 2 sī-ŏp'ti-cŏn, *n* *Physics* A form of camera obscura or magic lantern [< Gr *skia*, shade, + *optikos*, of seeing, see OPTIC]

sci-op'tics, 1 sai-op'tiks, 2 sī-ŏp'tics, *n* The art or process of producing luminous views of external objects in a darkened room by means of a camera or an arrangement of lenses

Sci'ot, 1 I sai'ot, sai'ŏt, 2 sī'ŏt, sī'ōt I *a* Of or pertaining to Scio or to its inhabitants II. *n* A native of Scio

sci'o-the-ism, 1 sai o-thi-izm, 2 sī o-the-ĭsm, *n* Worship or deification of shades, especially of departed ancestors [< Gr *skia*, shade + THEISM[1]]

sci"o-ther'ic, etc Same as SCIATHERIC etc

Sci-o'to, 1 sai-ō'to 2 sī-ō'to *n* 1 A river in S central Ohio length, 250 m to the Ohio river 2 A county in S Ohio, 505 sq m county-seat, Portsmouth

Scip'i-o, 1 sip'i-ō 2 sip'i-ō *n* 1 **S Africanus,** "The Elder" (237–183 B C) Publius Cornelius, a Roman general consul defeated Hannibal at Zama, 202 B C 2. **S. Africanus,** "The Younger" (185–129 B C) adopted grandson of "The Elder" Roman general consul burned Carthage

sci're fa'ci-as, 1 sai'ri fā'shi-əs 2 sī'rē fā'shi-as [L] *Law* A writ (or the proceeding under it) commanding the party against whom it is issued to show cause why the plaintiff should not have advantage of or execution on a judicial record, as a judgment or recognizance, or why a non-judicial record, as letters patent for land or an invention, should not be repealed or annulled, literally, that you cause to know Abbreviated *sci fa*, or *s f* No longer used in England and in many of the States of the United States

sci-ren'ga, 1 sai-reŋ'gə 2 sī-rĕŋ'ga, *n* [Sp Am] A serranoid fish (*Mycteroperca rubra*) of the Mediterranean sea and the tropical Atlantic

Scir"o-pho'ri-a, 1 sir'o-fō'ri-ə 2 sĭr'o-fō'ri-a, *n pl* *Gr Antiq* A festival of Athene, or, as believed by some, of Demeter and Persephone held at Athens on the 12th of the month **Scirophorion** (see CALENDAR) so called from the great sunshades under which the priestess of Athene and the priests went to sacrifice [< Gr *skirophoria*]

Scir'pus, 1 sûr'pus, 2 sĭr'pŭs, *n* *Bot* A very large genus of mostly perennial sedges (*Cyperaceæ*) — the bulrushes or club-rushes — having sheathed culms and solitary or clustered spikes *Scirpus lacustris* is the great bulrush [< L *scirpus*, bulrush] — **scir'pe-an,** *a*

scir'rho-, 1 sir'o-, 2 sĭr'o- From Greek *skirrhos*, tumor a combining form — **scir"rhen-can'this,** *n* An indurated lacrimal gland — **scir"rho-blephʻa-ron'cus,** *n* Same as SCLERIASIS — **scir"rho-gas'tri-a,** *n* Cancer of the stomach — **scir'rhoid,** *a* Resembling cancer, scirrhous — **scir'rho-ma,** *n* A cancerous tumor — **scir"rhoph-thal'mi-a,** *n* Cancer of the eye — **scir-rhos'i-ty,** *n* A morbid hardness of an organ or a part, the condition of being scirrhous

scir'rhous, 1 sir'us *or* skar'us, 2 sĭr'ŭs *or* scĭr'ŭs (XIII), *a* *Pathol* Morbidly hardened, indurated, cancerous [< OF *scirrheuz*, < L *scirros*, see SCIRRHUS] — **scirrhous sarcoma,** an indurated tumor containing fibrous elements of a cancerous nature

scir'rhus, 1 sir'us *or* skar'us, 2 sĭr'ŭs *or* scĭr'ŭs, *n* *Pathol* A firm, hard tumor, specif, a hard cancerous tumor [< L *scirros* (< Gr *skirrhos*), tumor] — **cuirass-like scirrhus,** a chronic form of scirrhus in which the cancerous mass surrounds the chest — **hepatic s**, cancer of the liver

Scir-top'o-da, 1 skər-top'o-də, 2 scĭr-tŏp'o-da *n pl* *Helminth* An order of rotifers with hollow muscular saltatorial limbs, as *Pedalionidæ* [< Gr *skirtopodēs*, spring-footed, < *skirtaō*, leap + *pous* (*pod-*), foot] — **scir'to-pod,** *a & n* — **scir-top'o-dous,** *a*

scis'sel, 1 sis'el, 2 sĭs'ĕl, *n* *Metal-working* Waste remains of a metal sheet or plate, after it has had blanks or planchets cut or stamped from it, also, chippings, scrap [< F *cisaille*, < *ciseler*, cut, < OF. *cisel*, see CHISEL[1], *n*] **siz'el‡.**

scis'sion, 1 sish'ən *or* siz'ən, 2 sĭsh'on *or* sĭzh'on (XIII), *n* The act of cutting, or the state of being cut, division by or as by a sharp instrument, hence, any division

But if on a temporary superiority of the one party, the other is to resort to a scission of the Union, no federal government can ever exist JEFFERSON in Randall's *Thomas Jefferson* vol II, ch 9 p 447 [D & J 1858]

[F, < LL *scissio(n-)*, < L *scissus*, pp of *scindo*, cut]

scis"si-par'i-ty, 1 sis'i-par'i-ti 2 sis i-păr'i-ty, *n* *Biol* Schizogenesis [< L *scissus* (see SCISSION) + *parto*, beget]

scis'sor, 1 siz'ər, 2 sĭs'or, *vt* & *vi* To cut with scissors make up reading-matter from printed clippings **scis'sart**

He may have written some pretty things but he is taken now to slum *scissoring* namby-pamby and is quite spoiled JOHN WILSON *Noctes Ambrosianæ July 1822* in vol I, p 213 [RED 1857]

scis'sor-bill", 1 siz'ər-bil", 2 sĭs'or-bĭl", *n* A skimmer, as *Rhynchops nigra* **scis'sor-beak"‡; scis'sors-bill"‡.**

scis'sor-bird", 1 siz'ər-bûrd", 2 sĭs'or-bĭrd", *n* The scissor-tail [scissors hence, figuratively, a compiler

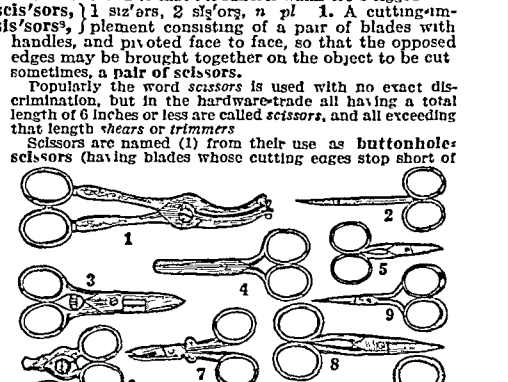
scis'sor-er, 1 siz'ər-ər, 2 sĭs'or-er *n* [U S] One using **scis'sor-ing,** 1 siz'ər-iŋ, 2 sĭs'or-ing *n* Something obtained by cutting with scissors a clipping

scis'sor-leg", 1 siz'ər-leg, 2 sĭs'or-lĕg" *n* A deformity caused by double hip-disease both legs being adducted and rotated outward so that the sufferer walks cross-legged

scis'sors, } 1 siz'ərs, 2 sĭs'orş, *n pl* **1.** A cutting-im-**sis'sors,** } plement consisting of a pair of blades with handles, and pivoted face to face, so that the opposed edges may be brought together on the object to be cut sometimes, a **pair of scissors.**

Popularly the word *scissors* is used with no exact discrimination, but in the hardware-trade all having a total length of 6 inches or less are called *scissors*, and all exceeding that length *shears* or *trimmers*

Scissors are named (1) from their use as **buttonhole scissors** (having blades whose cutting edges stop short of



Scissors

1 Flower 2 Cuticle 3 Buttonhole 4 Pocket 5 Nail 6 Cigar 7 Folding 8 Tailor-point 9 Embroidery 10 Sewing 11 Wire

the rivet to admit of making a slit without clipping the edge of the cloth), **surgical s** (specially formed for some operation as with a curved lip for picking up an artery), etc, (2) from their mechanism as, **revolving s** (having short blades pivoted so that they can be turned to any desirable angle used in surgery for cutting in deep-seated parts) (3) from their inventor as **De Wecker's s**, small, sharp-pointed scissors opening with a spring, used in operations on the eye

A pair of *scissors* is a double lever J D STEELE *Fourteen Weeks in Nat Philos* p 86 [A S B 1872]

2 *Wrestling* A hold secured by clasping an opponent with the legs See illus under WRESTLING 3. In jiu-jutsu, a grip with crossed wrists 4†. Candle-snuffers [< F *cisoires*, < LL *cisorium* butchers' knife, < L *scissus*, see SCISSION] **scis'sars‡; sis'oures‡; siz'zers‡** — **scissors and paste, scissors-and-paste work** [Colloq], literary work composed of clippings pasted together mere compilation lacking originality — **scis'sors-grind"er,** *n* **1.** One who grinds scissors 2 The European goatsucker

scis'sor-tail", 1 siz'ər-tēl' 2 sis'or-tāl', *n* A scissor-tailed tyrant-flycatcher (*Milvulus forficatus*) of the southwestern United States and Mexico **scis'-sors-tail"‡.—scis'sor-tailed"**, *a* *Ornith* Having a long deeply forked tail, which can be opened and closed like shears

scis'sor-tooth", 1 siz'ər-tūth' 2 sis'or-to͞oth', *n* A sectorial tooth

scis'sor-wise, 1 siz'ər-waiz, 2 sis'-or-wis, *adv.* Like scissors

scis-su'ra, 1 si-shū'rə, 2 si-shu'ra, *n* [-RÆ, 1 -ri, 2 -rē, *pl*] [L] *Anat* A fissure

scis'sure, 1 sish'ur *or* siz'ur, 2 sish'ur *or* sizh'ur, *n* A lengthwise cut; cleft, fissure, hence, any division or separation, a rupture, schism [OF, < L *scissura*, < *scissus*; see SCISSION]



Scissortail 1/6

Scis"su-rel'il-dæ, 1 sis'yu-rel'ı-dī, 2 sis'yu-rēl'ı-dē, *n pl* *Conch* A family of small zygobranchiate rhipidoglossates having long ciliated tentacles and a helliciform shell with a revolving impressed band developed from a slit from the outer lip **Scis"su-rel'la**, *n* (t g) [< L *scissura*, see SCISSURE] — **scis"su-rel'lid**, *n* — **scis"su-rel'loid**, *a*

Scit"a-min'e-æ, 1 sit'ə-min'ı-ī, 2 sit'a-min'e-ē, *n pl* Same as MUSALES [< L *scitamenta*, dainties, < *scitus*, pp of *scisco*, search] — **scit"a-min'e-ous**, *a*

Scit'u-ate, 1 sich'u-ĕt *or* sit'yu-ĕt, 2 sich'u-āt *or* sit'yu-āt *n* 1. A town in Plymouth county, Mass 2. A town in Providence county, R I

Sci-u'ri-dæ, 1 sai-yū'rı-dī 2 si-yu'ri-dē, *n pl* *Mam* A family of sciuromorphic rodents especially those with infraorbital openings small 3 pairs of tubercular upper and lower molars, and premolars typical in 2 pairs above and 1 below including squirrels marmots, etc **Sci-u'rus**, *n* (t g) [< L *sciurus*, see SQUIRREL] — **sci-u'rid**, *n*

Sci"u-ri'næ, 1 sai'yu-rai'nī, 2 si'yu-ri'nē, *n pl* *Mam* A subfamily of *Sciuridæ*, especially those with a long distichous tail, as the true squirrels — **sci'u-rin(e)‡**. 1 *a* Of or pertaining to the *Sciuridæ* or specifically the *Sciurinæ* **II** *n* One of the *Sciurinæ* — **sci'u-roid**, *a* 1 Of or pertaining to the *Sciuridæ* 2 *Bot* Resembling a squirrel's tail

Sci-u"ro-mor'pha, 1 sai-yū'ro-mōr'fə 2 si-yu'ro-mōr'fa *n pl* *Mam* A tribe of simplicidentate rodents with complete clavicles, distinct fibulæ, and angular processes of the lower jaw developed from the lower edges below the incisors including squirrels, marmots, beavers, etc [< Gr *skiouros* (see SQUIRREL) + *morphē*, form] — **sci-u'ro-morph**, *n* — **sci-u"ro-mor'phic**, *a* **sci-u"ro-mor'phine‡**.

Sci"u-rop'ter-us, 1 sai'yu-rop'tər-us, 2 si'yu-rŏp'ter-ûs, *n* *Zool* A genus of squirrels including the flying squirrels of America and many of those of Europe and Asia [< Gr *skiouros* (see SQUIRREL) + *pteron*, wing]

S. C. L, *abbr* Student of the Civil Law

sclaff, 1 sklaf 2 sclăf, *v* **I.** *t* 1. [Scot] To strike with something broad and flat hit slap 2 *Golf* (1) To draw (a club) along the ground before hitting the ball in making a stroke (2) To make (a stroke) in such a manner **II.** *i* 1. [Scot] To shuffle the feet in walking 2. *Golf* To cut into the ground with the club before striking the ball — **sclaff**, *n* 1. [Scot] A slight slap or blow 2 *Golf* The stroke made by sclaffing

Sclav, Sclar'ic, etc Same as SLAV, etc **Sclavet**

scler-,] 1 skler-, skli'ro- *or* skler'o-, 2 sclēr-, sclē'ro- *or*
scle'ro-,] sclēr'o- From Greek *sklēros*, hard, or, in some anatomical terms, from SCLERA combining forms

scle'ra, 1 skli'rə, 2 sclē'ra, *n* The sclerotica [< Gr *sklēros*, hard] — **scle'ral**, *a*

scler'a-go"gy, *n* [Rare] Rigid discipline, especially self-discipline mortification — **scle-ran'thi-um**, *n* [Rare] *Bot* An achenium enclosed in a hardened part of a calyx-tube, as in *Mirabilis*, a dicliesium

sclere, 1 sklir, 2 sclēr, *n* *Spong* One of the elements of the hard skeleton, a spicule [< Gr *sklēros*, hard]

scler"ec-ta'si-a, *n* Protrusion of the sclerotic coat of the eye [< SCLER- + Gr *ektasis*, extension] — **scle-rec'to-my**, *n* *Surg* Removal of part of the sclera

scle-re'ma, 1 skli-ri'mə 2 scle-rē'ma *n* Hardening of the cellular tissue **scle-re'mi-a‡.—sclerema neonatorum**, a hardening and contraction of the cutaneous and subcutaneous tissues in infants usually fatal

scler-en"ce-pha'li-a, *n* *Pathol* A morbid condition characterized by the hardening and wasting away of the substance of the brain [< SCLER- + Gr *enkephalos*, brain]

scle-ren'chy-ma, 1 skli-reŋ'ki-mə, 2 scle-rĕŋ'cy-ma, *n* 1. *Bot* The short-celled, thick-walled tissue composing the hard parts of plants, such as the walls of nuts, stone-fruits, etc also extended to include various kinds of lignified fibrous or bast cells 2 *Zooph* The calcareous substance secreted by the tissues of a coral [< SCLER- + Gr *enchyma*, infusion, < *en*, in, + *cheō*, pour] **scle-ren'chym‡.— scler"en-chym'a-tous**, *a*

scle-ret'i-nite, 1 skli-ret'i-nait, 2 scle-rĕt'i-nīt, *n* *Mineral* A black, vitreous to resinous hydrocarbon derivative ($C_{10}H_{16}O$), found in the form of pellets [< SCLER- + Gr. *rhētinē* resin]

Scle'ri-a, 1 skli'ri-ə, 2 sclē'ri-a, *n* *Bot* A genus of leafy sedges with monœcious flowers, the fertile spikelets 1-flowered, the staminate ones many-flowered, and the achene bony or crustaceous the nut-rushes [Gr, hardness]

scle-ri'a-sis, 1 skli-rai'ə-sis, 2 scle-ri'a-sis *n* Any morbid hardening or induration of parts, as, *scleriasis* of the eyelids [Gr]

scle'rid, 1 skli'rid 2 sclē'rid *n* *Bot* A sclerotic cell a lignified idioblast **scle're-id‡**

scle'rite, 1 skli'rait 2 sclē'rīt, *n* *Zool* 1. One of the definite pieces of the integument of an arthropod a skeletal element, as in insects 2. A hard element in the integument of a polyp, specif, the spicule of an alcyonarian 3 A sponge-spicule, sclere [< Gr *sklēros*, hard] — **scle-rit'ic**, *a* Of or pertaining to a sclerite or sclere sclerous

scle-ri'tis, *n* Same as SCLEROTITIS — **scle'ro-base**, *n* *Zooph* The horny or calcareous axial skeleton secreted by the cœnosarc of a compound anthozoan foot-secretion **scle-rob'a-sis‡** — **scle"ro-ba'sic**, *a* 1 Of, pertaining to, or consisting of sclerobase 2 Of or pertaining to the *Sclerobasica* — **Scle"ro-ba'si-ca**, *n pl* *Zooph* The *Antipatharia* — **scle'ro-blast**, *n* A sclere-producing cell — **scle"-ro-blas'tic**, *a* — **Scle"ro-brach'i-a**, *n pl* *Zool* An order of brachiopods with the oral arms supporting a shelly band arising from the cardinal edge of the ventral valve, including the spiriferids and rhynchonellids — **scle"ro-cat"a-rac'ta**, *n* *Pathol* A hard morbid growth or form of cataract — **scle'-ro-cau"ly**, *n* *Bot* An unusual growth of sclerenchyma in stems, as in *Spartium* — **scle"ro-cho"roi-di'tis**, *n* Inflammation of the sclerotic and choroid coats of the eye — **scle'ro-clase**, *n* *Mineral* Same as SARTORITE — **scle"ro-cor'ne-al**, *a* Of or pertaining to the sclerotic coat of the eye and the cornea — **scle"ro-dac-tyl'i-a**, *n* A hardening and thickening of the epidermis of the fingers, causing atrophy and deformity — **scle'ro-derm.** **I.** *a* Of or pertaining to the *Sclerodermi* **II** *n* 1. One of the *Sclerodermi* 2. A sclerodermatous coral 3 Hardened integument or exoskeleton, especially of the corals and other polyps — **scle"ro-der'ma'**, *n* *Pathol* The skin-bound disease hardening of the skin **scle"ro-der'mi-a‡.** — **Scle"ro-der'ma'**, *n pl* *Zooph* The *Sclerodermata* — **Scle"ro-der'ma-ta**, *n pl* 1. *Zooph* The *Madreporaria* 2. *Conch* The *Eurybtidæ* as a suborder 3 *Herp* The scaly or true reptiles — **scle"ro-der'ma-tous**, *a* Of or pertaining to the *Sclerodermata* **scle"ro-der'moust.— Scle"ro-der'mi**, *n pl* *Ich* A division of plectognath fishes especially a suborder with rhombic or spiniform scales, a spinous first dorsal or single spine, and distinct jaw-teeth, including the file- and trigger-fishes — **scle"ro-der'-mic**, *a* 1. *Zooph* Sclerodermatous 2 *Ich* Scleroderm — **scle"ro-der'mite**, *n* 1. The hard integument of any segment of the body of an arthropod, especially of a crustacean 2. Sclerenchyma — **scle"ro-der-mit'ic**, *a* — **scle"ro-der-mi'tis**, *n* Cutaneous inflammation accompanied by hardening of the tissues — **scle'ro-gen**, *n* *Bot* A hard deposit on the inner surface of cells of certain plants, as the horny-nut lignin — **scle-rog'e-nous‡**, *a* *Zool* Giving rise to hard formation, secreting scleres or scleritic tissue **scle"ro-gen'ic‡.— scle-rog'e-nous‡**, *a.* *Ich* Mail-cheeked

scle'roid, 1 skli'roid 2 sclē'röid, *a* 1 *Zool* Hard sclerous 2. *Bot* Hard in texture, as the walls of nuts, etc [< Gr *sklēroeidēs*, < *sklēros*, hard, + *eidos*, form]

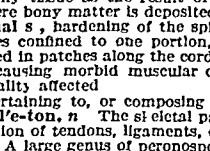
scle'ro-i-ri'tis, *n* Inflammation of the iris and the sclerotica or outer coating of the eye — **scle-ro'ma**, *n* Hardening of the cellular tissue, sclerosis scleroderma — **scle"ro-me'ninx**, *n* The dura mater — **scle'ro-mere**, *n* *Biol* A primitive ossific element — **scle-rom'e-ter**, *n* An instrument for determining the degree of hardness of a mineral by ascertaining the pressure on a moving diamond point necessary to effect a scratch **scle'ro-scope‡** — **scle"ro-mu'cin**, *n* *Chem* A dark-colored gummy compound contained in ergot, of which it is one of the active principles — **scle"ro-my'ch'i-a**, *n* *Pathol* A diseased condition of the nails attended by thickening and hardening — **scle"ro-nyx'is**, *n* *Surg* Same as SCLEROTICONYXIS — **Scle"ro-pa're-i**, *n pl* *Zool* Same as LORICATA, 5 — **scle"ro-path'i-a**, *n* Same as SCLEROMA — **scle"roph-thal'-mi-a**, *n* Same as SCIRRHOPHTHALMIA — **scle'ro-phyl"ly**, *n* *Bot* An unusual growth of sclerenchyma in leaves, as in the leaves of many desert plants — **scle"ro-phyl'-lous**, *a* — **scle-ro'sal**, *a* *Pathol* Relating to or resembling sclerosis **scle'rous‡.— scle"ro-sar-co'ma**, *n* A morbid growth as of a hard fleshy tumor on the gums — **scle-rose'**, *vt* *Pathol* To harden by undergoing sclerotic degeneration — **scle-rosed'**, *a* 1 *Pathol* Affected with sclerosis, grown abnormally hard 2. *Bot* Hardened by a deposit of lignin, affected by sclerosis — **scle"ro-sep'tum**, *n* [-TA, *pl*] *Zool* One of the radiating calcareous septa of a coral.

scle-ro'sis, 1 skli-rō'sis, 2 scle-rō'sis, *n* 1. *Pathol* The morbid thickening of a tissue, accompanied by hardening, as, *sclerosis* of the skin 2 *Bot* The hardening of a cell-wall by the formation of lignin in it [< Gr *sklērōsis*, < *sklēros*, hard]

— cerebrospinal sclerosis, a disease in which sclerotic patches, with resulting atrophy of nervous tissue, are scattered over the brain and spinal cord, producing muscular spasms and incoordination mental derangement, atrophy of the optic nerve, etc **multiple s ‡ — s of bone**, the hardening and condensing of bony tissue as the result of inflammation of the bone, where bony matter is deposited in the medullary cavity — **spinal s**, hardening of the spinal marrow, a disease sometimes confined to one portion, as **anterolateral s**, or scattered in patches along the cord, as **insular s**, in either case causing morbid muscular conditions, according to the locality affected

scle"ro-skel'e-tal, *a* Of, pertaining to, or composing the sclero-skeleton — **scle"ro-skel'e-ton**, *n* The skeletal parts that result from the ossification of tendons, ligaments, etc — **Scle"ro-spo'ra**, *n* *Bot* A large genus of peronosporaceous fungi having the oospores grown fast to the oogone walls Many of the species are destructive parasites on the higher plants — **scle"ro-spo'rose**, *n* *Phytopathol* A plant-disease caused by fungi belonging to the genus *Sclerospora* — **scle"ro-ste-no'sis**, *n* The hardening of a tissue with contraction of its substance — **scle-ros'te-ous**, *a* Sclero-skeletal — **scle-ros'to-ma**, *n* A strongyloid nematode worm (genus *Sclerostoma*)

scle-ro'tal, 1 skli-rō'təl, 2 scle-rō'tal **I.** *a* 1. Of or Pertaining to a sclerotal 2. Sclerotic **II.** *n* 1. One of the small bony plates of the sclerotic coat, as in lizards and birds 2. The sclerotica [< SCLEROTIC] **scle-rot'i-cal‡**



Sclerotals of an Owl's Eye

1 The eyeball complete 2 A section of the same *c c* cornea *s s*, sclerotals (underlaid by the ciliary muscle) *l* crystalline lens *o* optic nerve *p*, pecten or marsupium

scle'rote, *n* *Bot* Same as SCLEROTIUM

scle-rot'ic, 1 skli-rot'ik, 2 scle-rŏt'ı-cic, *a* 1. Dense, hard, indurated applied especially to the outer coat of the eyeball, also, of or pertaining to this coat of the eye See SCLEROTICA 2. Pertaining to or affected with sclerosis 3. Pertaining to or derived from ergot **scler"o-tin'ic‡.** [< F *sclerotique*, < Gr *sklērotēs*, hardness, < *sklēros*, hard] — **sclerot-ic acid** (*Chem*), a yellowish-brown hygroscopic compound contained in ergot, of which it is one of the active principles — **s cell**, an idioblast whose walls have become thick and woody Compare SCLERENCHYMA — **s coat**, same as SCLEROTICA — **s. parenchyma**, thick-walled cells as the grit-cells of pears and certain other fruits **sclerenchyma**

scle-rot'ic, *n* 1. Same as SCLEROTICA 2. A medicine that hardens or indurates parts

scle-rot'i-ca, 1 skli-rot'i-kə, 2 scle-rŏt'ı-ca, *n* *Anat* The dense white membrane which with the cornea in front forms the outer coating of the eye around the iris, the white of the eye See illus CHAMBERS OF THE EYE

This [*sclerotica*] is a strong tough tunic enveloping the whole of the eye behind the cornea At its back it is reflected over the optic nerve forming a sheath for it as far as the apex of the orbit The chief functions of the sclerotic are to maintain the shape of the organ and to protect it from injury and pressure

GANOT *Physics* tr by Atkinson ¶ 625 [w w '05]

[< Gr *sklēros* hard]

— scle-rot"i-cec'to-my, *n* *Surg* The operation of cutting out part of the sclerotic coat of the eye — **scle-rot"i-ci'tis**, *n* *Pathol* Same as SCLEROTITIS — **scle-rot"i-co-cho"roi-di'tis**, *n* The posterior elongation of the eyeball from inflammation of the sclerotic and choroid tunics with loss of color and wasting of the choroid coat — **scle-rot"i-co-nyx'is**, *n* Puncture of the sclerotic coat of the eye, as in the operation for cataract by couching — **scle-rot"i-cot'-o-my**, *n* The operation for cataract by cutting through the sclerotic coat of the eye **scle-rot"i-co-to'mi-ał.**

Scle"ro-tin'i-a, 1 skli'ro-tin'ı-ə, 2 sclē ro-tin'i-a *n* *Bot* 1. A genus of ascomycetous fungi with the ascocarps which are unicellular and hyaline, arising from sclerotia Various species are parasitic on beans, clover, onions, potatoes, cucumbers and other cultivated plants 2 Any fungus of this genus — **scle"ro-tin'i-al**, *a* — **scle"ro-tin'i-ose**, *n* *Phytopathol* A plant-disease caused by a parasitic fungus belonging to the form-genus *Sclerotinia*

scle-ro'ti-oid, *a* Like sclerotium — **scle-ro'ti-ose**, *n* *Phytopathol* A plant-disease caused by a parasitic fungus belonging to the form-genus *Sclerotium* — **scle-rot"i-sec-to'mi-a**, *n* The operation of cutting out a portion of the sclerotic coat of the eye for forming an artificial pupil — **scle"ro-tit'ic**, *a* *Pathol* Affected with inflammation of the sclerotic coat of the eye — **scler"o-ti'tis**, *n* *Pathol* Rheumatic ophthalmia inflammation of the sclerotic coat of the eye

scle-ro'ti-um, 1 skli-rō'shi-um, 2 scle-rō'shi-ûm, *n* [-TI-A, *pl*] *Bot* 1. A compact, waxlike or horny mass of hyphal tissue, black or reddish-brown, found in certain higher fungi when their mycelia pass into a resting stage, as in ergot 2. In the mycomycetes (slime-molds), a plasmodium or part of a plasmodium, dry and waxlike, which for some time remains dormant [< Gr *sklēros*, hard] — **scle-ro'ti-um-dis-ease"**, *n* A destructive parasitic disease of various cultivated plants, due to fungi of the genus *Sclerotinia*

scle'ro-tized, 1 skli'ro-taizd, 2 sclē'ro-tizd *a* 1. *Bot* Hardened by a deposit of lignin sclerosed 2 *Pathol* Hardened, indurated, as by condensation of areolar tissue

scle'ro-tome, *n* 1. *Anat* One of the partitions of connective tissue, bone, or cartilage that separate the myotomes 2. *Surg* A knife used in the operation of cutting through the sclerotic coat of the eye [< SCLERO- + -TOME] — **scle"ro-tom'ic**, *a* — **scle-rot'o-my**, *n* *Surg* The operation of cutting into the sclerotica

scle'rous, 1 skli'rus, 2 sclē'rûs, *a* Hard or indurated, bony [< Gr *sklēros*, hard]

scle'ro-zone, 1 skli'ro-zōn, 2 sclē'ro-zōn, *n* *Anat* A sclerous zonal organ, as the pelvic girdle

Scler"u-ri'næ, 1 skler'u-rai'nī, 2 sclēr u-ri'nē, *n pl* *Ornith* A subfamily of dendrocolaptid birds with spiny tail-feathers and long tarsi **Scle-ru'rus**, *n* (t g) [< SCLER- + Gr *oura* tail] — **scle-ru'rin(e)‡**, *a* & *n*

sclum, 1 sklum 2 sclŭm [Cornwall, Eng] **I.** *vt* To scratch with the finger-nails **II** *n* A scratch with the finger-nails

Sc M, *abbr* See DEGREE **S M.ł.**

scoat, *v* & *n* Same as SCOTE **[sco'by‡.**

scob'by, 1 skŏb'ı, 2 scŏb'ı, *n* [Prov Eng] The chaffinch

scob'i-form, 1 skəb'ı-[*or* skō'bı-]fōrm, 2 scōb'ı-[*or* scō'bi-]fôrm, *a* *Bot* Having the form and appearance of sawdust, as certain seeds [< L *scobis* (see SCOBS) + -FORM]

scobs, 1 skəbz, 2 scŏbz *n* 1. Waste made by sawing, shaving scraping, and the like sawdust, shavings, filings 2 The dross of metals 3 An alkali [< L *scabo*, scrape]

scoff,] 1 skŏf, 2 scŏf, *v* **I.** *t* [Rare] To mock at, treat
scoff',] with derision or scorn, jeer

The men who are increasing the sum of the world's knowledge are studying not *scoffing* the Bible

GAIL HAMILTON *Washington Bible Class* p 48 [A 1891]

II. *i* To speak with derision or insolent scorn, show contemptuous ridicule or reproach, mock, jeer commonly with *at*, as, to *scoff at* religion Syn. deride, flout, gibe, jeer, mock, sneer, taunt See RIDICULE SCORN — Ant see synonyms for PRAISE — Prep *at*

scoff', *vt* [S-Afr D] 1. To eat voraciously 2. To rob, plunder — **scoff'**, *n* [S-Afr D] Food, rations for natives

scoff', *n* 1. An expression of contempt, mockery, or ridicule scornful ridicule mockery, derision 2. An object of ridicule, scorn, or mockery a butt

Forty and seven years it is since William Wordsworth first appeared as an author Twenty of those years he was the *scoff* of the world and his poetry a byword of scorn DE QUINCEY *Essays on the Poets Wordsworth* p 40 [T & F 1859]

[ME *scof*, cp O Fries *schof*, and SHOVE] — **scoff'law**, *n* [U S] A nonce-word, one who drinks alcoholic beverages made or obtained unlawfully [mocker

scoff'er, 1 skŏf'ər, 2 scŏf'er, *n* One who scoffs, a

scoff'ing-ly, 1 skŏf'iŋ-li 2 scŏf'ing-ly, *adv* In a scoffing manner

scoft, *pp* Scoffed S S

sco'gie, 1 skō'gi 2 scō'gi *n* [Scot] A kitchen-maid

scoin'son, *n* *Arch* Same as SCONCHEON

scoke, 1 skōk 2 scōk *n* Pokeweed (*Phytolacca decandra*)

scold, 1 skōld, 2 scōld, *v* **I.** *t* To reprove or find fault with harshly, censure with severe or angry words, rail at **II.** *i* To find fault harshly or angrily, use noisy, reproving language, clamor boisterously and angrily, rail

His heroes weep—his goddesses *scold* BULWER-LYTTON *Speeches Asso Soc Edinburgh Univ* in vol i, p 154 [W & B 1874] [< OHG *scallan* shove] Syn. see CARP, CHIDE

scold, *n* 1. One who scolds, especially habitually, specif, a noisy, brawling, or faultfinding woman, virago, termagant 2. [Rare] A scolding — **common scold**, a woman who offends against the peace of the community by constant scolding [old-squaw

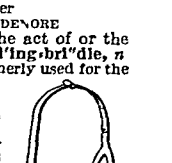
scold'e-nore, 1 skōld'ı-nōr, 2 scōld'e-nōr, *n* [U S] The

scold'er', 1 skōld'er, 2 scōld'er, *n* One who scolds

scold'er', *n* [Orkneys] The oyster-catcher

scold'er', *n* [Local, U S] Same as SCOLDENORE

scold'ing, 1 skōld'iŋ, 2 scōld'ing, *n* The act of or the language used by one who scolds — **scold'ing-bri"dle**, *n* An iron frame for the head, with a gag, formerly used for the correction of scolds, branks — **s -stool**, *n* A cucking-stool



Scolding-bridle

scold'ing-ly, 1 skōld'iŋ-li, 2 scōld'ing-ly, *adv* As one who scolds

scol"e-ci'a-sis, 1 skəl'ı-sai'ə-sis, 2 scōl'e-çi'a-sis *n* *Pathol* The presence of worms in the intestine [< Gr *skōlēkiasis*, worm-eaten]

Sco-lec'i-da, 1 sko-les'ı-də 2 sco-lĕç'ı-da *n* *pl* *Helminth* A class of worms, including turbellarians etc [< Gr *skōlēx* (*skōlēk-*), worm] — **sco'le-cid**, *a* & *n*

sco-lec'i-form, 1 sko-les'ı-fôrm, 2 sco-lĕç'ı-form, *a* Having the form of a scolex, as an early larval stage of tapeworms [< Gr *skōlēx* (*skōlēk-*), worm, + -FORM]

scol'e-cite, 1 skəl'ı-sait 2 scōl'e-çīt (XIII), *n* 1 *Mineral* A vitreous or silky, colorless, hydrous calcium-aluminum zeolite ($H_8CaAl_2Si_3O_{12}$) crystallizing in the monoclinic system and isomorphous with natrolite 2. *Bot* In the perithecial fructification of certain ascomycetous fungi the carpogonium, or vermiform body, which precedes the formation of asci [< Gr *skōlēx* (*skōlēk-*) worm]

sco-le'co-,] 1 sko-lī'ko-, skō'lek-, 2 sco-lē'co-, scō'lĕc-
sco'lec-,] From Greek *skōlēx* (*skōlēk-*), worm· combining forms — **sco-le'coid**, *a* Resembling a scolex — **sco"-le-col-di'tis**, *n* *Pathol* Appendicitis — **scol"e-col'o-gy**,

n Med A treatise on intestinal worms — **Sco-le"co-mor'pha,** *n pl Conch* A class of mollusks having the body symmetrical worm-like in form, and without a shell, as *Neomeniidæ*, etc . *Aplacophora* — **sco-le'co-morph,** *n* — **sco-le"co-mor'phic,** *a* — **sco"le-coph'a-gous,** *a* Worm-eating as a bird — **Sco-le"co-phid'i-a,** *n pl Herp* A division of angiostomatous serpents with palatines bounding choanæ behind and no ectopterygoids including *Stenostomidæ* and *Typhlopidæ* — **sco-le"co-phid'i-an,** *a & n* — **Sco"le-cop'ter-is,** *n Bot* A genus of fossil Paleozoic ferns with long, tapering exannulate sporangia crowded in groups of 3 to 5 about a raised process, to which they are grown in their lower part, and which forms a sort of receptacle The sporangia open along the ventral face *Scolecopteris* belongs to the Carboniferous group of pecopteroids

sco"le-cot'ri-chose, 1 skŏ'lı-ket'rı-kōs, 2 scō"le-cōt'ri-cōs, *n Phytopathol* A plant-disease caused by a parasitic fungus belonging to the form-genus *Scolecotrichum*

Sco"le-cot'ri-chum, 1 skŏ'lı-ket'rı-kum, 2 scō"le-cōt'ri-cŭm, *n Bot* A genus of hyphomycetous fungi belonging to the family *Dematiaceæ* About 30 species are known, mostly parasitic on higher plants [< SCOLECO- + Gr *thrix*, hair]

sco-le'sis, 1 sko-lī'sis, 2 sco-lē'sis, *n* Same as SCOLIOSIS

sco'lex, 1 skō'leks 2 scō'lĕks, *n* [SCO-LY'CES, 1 -lī'sēz, 2 -lē'cēs, or SCOL'I-CES, 1 skol'ı-sēz, 2 scŏl'ı-cēs *pl*] *Helminth* The embryo into which the egg becomes directly developed in metagenesis, especially the head of a tapeworm, forming the asexual generation from which the strobila or chain of proglottides grows See illus under TAPEWORM [< Gr *skōlēx*, worm]

Sco-li'i-dæ, 1 sko-lai'ı-dı, 2 sco-lī'ı-dē, *n pl Entom* A family of wasp-like hymenopters with prothorax extended backward, first 2 abdominal segments separated, and coxæ distant **Sco'li-a,** *n* (t g) [< Gr *skolios*, curved] — **sco'li-id,** *a & n* — **sco'li-oid,** *a*

sco"li-o-ky-pho'sis, 1 skō"lı-o-kı-fō'sis, 2 scō"lı-o-kı-fō'sis, *n Pathol* Curvature of the spine, lateral as well as posterior [< Gr *skolios*, curved + KYPHOSIS]

sco"li-om'e-ter, 1 skō"lı-om'ı-tər, 2 scō"lı-ŏm'e-ter, *n Med* An instrument for measuring the deflection in spinal curvature [< Gr *skolios*, curved, + -METER] **sco"li-o-som'e-ter‡.**

sco'li-on, 1 skō'lı-on, 2 scō'lı-ŏn *n* [-LI-A, *pl*] [Gr] *Gr Antiq* A short impromptu lyric sung at a symposium

Then conversation began and above all *scolia* which consisted in one man starting a song which must be continued in metre and sense by any guest to whom he handed the myrtle branch which he held MAHAFFY *Old Greek Life* p 73 [A 1879]

sco"li-o'sis, 1 skō"lı-[*or* sko ı-]ō'sis, 2 scō"lı-[*or* scō] ı-]ō'sis, *n Pathol* Spinal curvature especially, a lateral curvature of the spine [< Gr *skoliōsis*, < *skolios*, curved] **sco"li-o'ma‡** — **sco"li-ot'ic,** *a*

sco-li'thus, 1 sko-lai'thus, 2 sco-lī'thŭs, *n* A fossil of or like a worm boring [< Gr *skolios*, curved] **sco'lite‡.**

scol'lop, etc Same as SCALLOP, etc

scol'lop, 1 skel'ap, 2 scŏl'op, *n* [Ir] A bent twig used as a peg in thatching **scolpt.**

Scol'o-pax, 1 skel'o-paks, 2 scŏl'o-păks, *n* A genus typical of *Scolopacidæ* — **scol"o-pa'ceous,** *a* Snipe-like as, the *scolopaceous* courlan (*Aramus scolopaceus*) — **Scol"o-pac'i-dæ,** *n pl Ornith* A family of limicolous birds, especially those having moderately long tarsi with a row of transverse scutellæ in front and a slender bill, as snipe, woodcock, and sandpipers — **scol"o-pa'cid,** *n* — **Scol"o-pa-cl'næ,** *n pl Ornith* A subfamily of scolopacoid birds, especially those having the tarsi with a continuous posterior row of transverse scutellæ and eyes directly over the ears including typical snipe and woodcock — **scol"o-pa'cin(e‡.** *I a* Of or pertaining to the *Scolopacidæ*, or specifically the *Scolopacinæ* **II** *n* One of the *Scolopacinæ* — **scol"o-pa'-coid,** *a* Of or pertaining to the *Scolopacidæ* — **Scol"o-pa-col'de-æ,** *n pl Ornith* A superfamily of grallatorial birds having narrow prominent basipterygoid processes and slender abruptly recurved processes of angles of mandibles, including *Scolopacidæ*, etc — **scol"o-pa-col'de-an,** *a & n*

Scol"o-pen'dra, 1 skel'o-pen'drə, 2 scŏl'o-pĕn'drə, *n* **1.** *Entom* A genus typical of *Scolopendridæ* **2.** [s-] A venomous centiped of this genus, as *Scolopendra castaniceps* of the southern United States See illus under CENTIPED **3†.** [s-] A sea-monster [< F *scolopendre* < L *scolopendra* (< Gr *skolopendra*), milliped] — **Scol"o-pen-drel'la,** *n Entom* **1** A genus typical of *Scolopendrellidæ* **2.** [s-] An insect of this genus — **Scol"o-pen-drel'li-dæ,** *n pl Entom* The only family of symphylous insects, resembling centipeds and with about 3 pairs of thoracic and 9 of abdominal legs — **scol"o-pen-drel'lid,** *a & n* — **scol"o-pen-drel'loid,** *a* — **Scol"o-pen'dri-dæ,** *n pl Entom* A family of holotarsian chilopods especially those with 21 to 23 subequal scutellæ including the typical centipeds — **scol"o-pen'drid,** *a & n* — **scol"o-pen'dri-form,** *a Entom* Having the form of a centiped as certain larvæ chilopodiform — **scol"o-pen'drin(e‡,** *a* **1.** Resembling a centiped **2** Of or pertaining to the *Scolopendridæ* — **scol"o-pen'droid** *I a* Of or pertaining to the *Scolopendridæ* **II.** *n* A scolopendrid

Scol"o-pen'dri-um, 1 skel'o-pen'dri-um, 2 scŏl'o-pĕn'dri-ŭm, *n Bot* A genus of ferns, allied to those of the genus *Asplenium*, having a large linear frond and sori confluent in pairs *S vulgaris* is the hart's-tongue [< L *scolopendrion*, kind of fern < Gr *skolopendrion*, < *skolopendra*, milliped]

Scol'y-mus, *n* Same as SPANISH OYSTER-PLANT

Sco-ly'tı-dæ, 1 sko-lit'ı-dī 2 sco-lĭ'tı-dē, *n pl Entom* A family of rhynchophorous beetles of subcylindrical form with pygidium entire and normal in both sexes, and tibiæ mostly serrate including small bark-boring species **Scol'y-tus,** *n* (t g) [< Gr *skolyptō*, clip] — **sco-ly'tid,** *a & n*

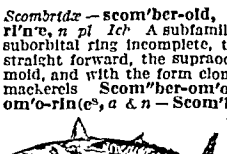


Scolytid Beetle

1 Dorsal view of *Tomicus xylographus*, a destructive to the northern white pine 2 Excavations made by scolytid larvæ under the bark of a tree

scol'y-toid, 1 skel'ı-toid, 2 scŏl'ı-tŏid, *a Entom* **1.** Of or pertaining to the *Scolytidæ* **2** Resembling a scolytid specifically said of the final (sixth) stage in the larval development of hypermetamorphic beetles as oil-beetles [< SCOLYTUS + -OID]

Scom'ber, 1 skom'bər 2 scŏm'ber, *n* A genus typical of *Scombridæ* [< L *scomber*, < Gr *skombros*, mackerel, tunny] — **Scom"ber-e-soc'i-dæ,** *n pl Ich* A family of synentognathous fishes especially the *Exocætidæ* — **scom"-ber-es'o-cid,** *n* — **scom"ber-es'o-coid,** *a & n* — **Scom"-ber-es"o-cl'næ,** *n pl Ich* A subfamily of exocœtoid fishes especially those with both jaws bill-like and dorsal and anal finlets **Scom'ber-e-sox,** *n* (t g) — **scom"ber-es'o-cin(e‡,** *a & n* — **Scom-ber'i-dæ,** *n pl Ich* The *Scombridæ* — **scom'ber-oid,** *a & n* — **Scom"ber-om"o-ri'næ,** *n pl Ich* A subfamily of scombroid fishes with the suborbital ring incomplete, the temporal crests extending straight forward, the supraoccipital crest reaching to ethmoid, and with the form elongated, the sierras or Spanish mackerels **Scom"ber-om'o-rus,** *n* (t g) — **scom"ber-om'o-rin(e‡,** *a & n* — **Scom'bri-dæ,** *n pl Ich* A family of acanthopterygian fishes, especially *Scombroidea* having a fusiform body first dorsal fin typically like the anal and second long and like the anal, and generally with separated posterior rays or finlets including mackerels, tunnies, bonitos, etc — **scom'brid,** *a & n* — **scom'bri-form,** *a* **1** Having the form of a scombrid or mackerel **2** Of or pertaining to the *Scombriformes* — **Scom"bri-for'mes,** *n pl Ich* A division of acanthopterygians including *Scombridæ* — **Scom-bri'næ,** *n pl Ich* A subfamily of scombroid fishes with the opisthotic bones on the lower surface of the cranium, the suborbital ring complete and with a sensory tube, and with the first dorsal fin short the true mackerels **Scom'ber,** *n* (t g) — **scom'-brin(e‡,** *a & n* — **scom'broid** **I.** *a* Of or pertaining to the *Scombridæ* **scom'bri-dal‡.** **II** *n* One of the *Scombridæ* — **Scom-broi'de-a,** *n pl Ich* A superfamily of acanthopterygian fishes, including *Scombridæ*, *Trichiuridæ*, *Xiphiidæ*, *Carangidæ*, etc — **scom-broi'de-an,** *a & n*



One of the *Scombridæ*, the Bonito (*Sarda sarda*) 1/44

scom'fish, 1 skom'[or skum']fish, 2 scŏm'[or scŏm']fish, *v* [North Eng & Scot] **I.** *t* **1.** To suffocate, as with foul gas or smoke, smother, stifle **2** To discomfit, disconcert **II.** *i* To be stifled, suffocate

scon, 1 skon, 2 scŏn, *vt & ti* Same as SCUN¹

scon, *n* [Scot] Scum

sconce, } 1 skons, 2 scŏnç, *vt* [SCONCED, SCONC'ING]

sconse‡, } **1.** To fortify with a sconce or protective work See SCONCE¹, *n*, 2 **2.** To fine, mulct used especially of light fines imposed, as at the University of Oxford

Sconce, the verb, meaning 'fine' 'appears to be modern,' Dr Richardson says Dr Johnson knew of no authority for it and Archdeacon Todd quotes The Idler' Milton used it in 1641. See his Prose Works' (ed Bohn), vol 2 p 416

FITZEDWARD HALL *Modern English* p 133, note [n 1873]

sconce¹, *n* **1.** A protecting shelter or covering, a sheltering hut, shed, or stall **2.** *Fort* A detached defensive work, as a blockhouse, a bulwark, fort

Such fellows will learn you by rote where services were done — at such and such a *sconce* at such a breach, . . who came off bravely, who was shot, who disgraced

SHAKESPEARE, *King Henry V* act iii, sc 6

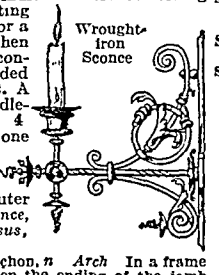
3. A protective or defensive covering for the head, helmet **4.** Hence (1) [Colloq] The head, skull, as, a bald *sconce* (2) The contents of the skull, brains, sense **5.** A fine or mulct, in the University of Oxford, a light fine **6.** A fixed shelf

The flowers are set on every *sconce*

HOLLAND *Mistress of the Manse* pt 1 can 2, st 14

7. [North Eng & Scot] An old-fashioned chimney-seat **8** A piece of ice-floe [< OF *esconce*, hiding-place, < L *abscondo* (pp *absconsus*, for *absconditus*), see ABSCOND] **sconset** — **to build a sconce‡,** to make a debt and abscond leaving it unpaid commit a fraud

sconce², *n* **1.** An ornamental mural bracket for holding one or more candles, a projecting candlestick or candle-socket, or a group of such, particularly when surrounded by a flat border containing a reflector and intended to be attached to a wall **2.** A street-lamp **3** A flat candlestick provided with a handle **4** The round socket (especially one with a brim) of a candlestick into which the candle fits **5†** A lantern, particularly a dark lantern, or one with some outer covering or shade [<OF *esconce*, < LL *absconsa*, < L *absconsus*, see SCONCE¹, *n*]



Wrought-iron Sconce

scon'cheon, 1 skon'shən, 2 scŏn'çhon, *n Arch* In a frame of an opening, the part between the ending of the jamb and the interior face of the wall [Cp SCONCE¹]

sconel, 1 skōn, 2 scōn, *n* [Scot] **1.** A thin cake of wheat, barley, or oatmeal baked on a griddle **2.** A broad bonnet formerly worn in the Lowlands **scone cap‡**

Scone², 1 skūn, 2 scŏn, *n* A village in Perthshire Scotland the coronation place of Scottish kings from 1153 to 1488

scon'ner, 1 skon'ər, 2 scŏn'er, *vt* [Scot] To feel a loathing or disgust, revolt **scun'ner‡.** — **scon'ner,** *n* [Scot] Loathing disgust, abhorrence **scun'ner‡.**

scoon, 1 skūn, 2 scōōn, *vt & ti* [Dial or Colloq] Same as SCUN¹

scoop, 1 skūp, 2 scōōp, *v* **I** *t* **1.** To lade out or remove with or as with a scoop, dip out commonly with *out*, *in*, or *up*, as, to *scoop out* earth, to *scoop* water from a boat **2.** To hollow out as with a scoop, excavate with a scoop often with *out*, as, to *scoop out* a log to make a canoe **3.** To fashion by hollowing or digging

To the eye of sense 'the river windeth at its own sweet will' but reflection knows that the valley through which it winds has been *scooped* by the action of unchangeable laws

F H HEDGE *Ways of the Spirit* p 10 [A BROS 1877]

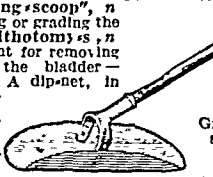
4. [Slang] To get as if with a scoop or in scoopfuls, gather abundantly, as by grasping, gobble, as, to *scoop* in the cash **5.** [Local, U S] To take by a scoop-net or by dredging, dredge, as oysters **6.** [Newspaper Slang] To get ahead of (a rival) in publishing news, beat

II *i* **1.** To use or work with a scoop **2.** Figuratively, to appear or act like a scoop

His broad brimmed straw hat *scooped* down upon his shoulders behind HOWELLS *Dr Breen's Practice* p 23 [o & co 1881]

3. [Local, U S] To dredge, as for oysters **4.** *Naut* To take in food by swimming along with open mouth, as a whalebone-whale — **scooping avocet,** a scooper or avocet

scoop, *n* **1.** A shovel-like implement consisting of a comparatively short handle attached to a deep bowl or receptacle having one side open for scooping (1) A large shovel with sides turned up high used for handling coal, grain, potatoes etc **scoop'-shov"el‡** (2) A small shovel-like implement, usually of tin, used by grocers, druggists, etc (3) An implement, usually of wood and leather, for bailing as water from a boat (4) The bucket or digging-implement of a dredging-machine (5) A light dredge used locally in dredging for oysters (6) [Eng] A coal-scuttle **2.** A spoon-shaped instrument for making or using in a cavity, as, a surgeons' *scoop* (for removing foreign bodies from wounds or natural cavities), a *scoop* for cutting out potato-eyes **3.** An act of scooping, a movement in a curved line convex downward, as, a *scoop* of the hand or of an oar **4** The amount scooped at once, as, a *scoop* of water **5** [Colloq] A large gain, especially of money or profits in speculation, as, he made a big *scoop* on that deal **6.** A bowl-shaped cavity, a hollow, hollow excavation **7.** [Newspaper Slang] The act of publishing a piece of news reputed valuable in advance of rival journals, a beat **8.** [Scot] The peak of a cap **9.** [U S] A depressing of the price of stocks in order to buy for a rise [< AS *skopa*, cp D *schop*, G *schöpfe*, ladle, and SHOVEL] — **grad'ing-scoop",** *n* A scoop used in leveling or grading the bottom of a trench — **lithotomy-s,** *n* A spoon-like instrument for removing small calculi from the bladder — **scoop'-net",** *n* **1.** A dip-net, in whaling, a long-handled netted dipper used to pick up pieces of spermaceti that fall overboard during the *process of cutting in* **2** A net for sweeping the bottom of a river by trailing from a drifting boat — **s -wheel,** *n* A water-wheel with reversed buckets, used to raise water, as in irrigation



Grading-scoop

scoop'er, 1 skūp'ər, 2 scōōp'er, *n* **1.** One who or that which scoops, specif , a variety of chisel used by engravers **2** A scooping avocet

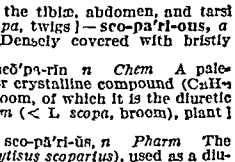
scoopt, *pp* Scooped S S.

scoot, 1 skūt, 2 scōōt, *v* **I** *i* [Scot] To eject forcibly, squirt, dart **II** *t* **1.** [Colloq & Humorous, U S] To scurry off or along, make off fast **2.** To skim along, as a bird **3.** [Scot] To shoot forth, squirt [For SHOOT]

scoot², *n* **1.** [Scot] (1) A gush rushing or scurrying movement (2) A squirt, syringe, hence anything suddenly ejected **2.** [Maine, U S] In wood-sawing, a rejected piece of lumber so called from its being scooted away **3.** *Forestry* A single sled on which logs are dragged, only one end of the log resting upon the sled, *drag* **4.** [Colloq] The action of scooting, as, he did a *scoot* down the street

scoot³, *n* Same as SCOTER **scoot'er‡.**

scoot'er, 1 skūt'ər, 2 scōōt'er, *n* **1.** One who or that which scoots **2** [U S] A combination of ice-boat and sail-boat so constructed that it may be sailed in water and on ice **3.** [Prov Eng & Scot] A squirt, syringe



Scooter (def 2)

scop, 1 skap, 2 scŏp *n* [AS] *Hist* A bard, minstrel, or poet

sco'pa, 1 skō'pə, 2 scō'pa, *n Entom* A brush-like bunch of bristly hairs, as those on the tibiæ, abdomen, and tarsi of certain bees [< L *scopa*, twigs] — **sco-pa'ri-ous,** *a* Scopiform — **sco'pate,** *a* Densely covered with bristly hairs

sco'pa-rin, 1 skō'pə-rin, 2 scō'pa-rin *n Chem* A pale-yellow, brittle, amorphous or crystalline compound ($C_{14}H_{24}O_{12}$) contained in Spanish broom, of which it is the diuretic principle [< NL *scoparium* (< L *scopa*, broom), plant] **sco'pa-rine‡**

sco-pa'ri-us, 1 sko-pā'ri-us, 2 sco-pā'ri-ŭs, *n Pharm* The flowering twigs of broom (*Cytisus scoparius*), used as a diuretic and cardiac tonic [< L *scopa* twigs]

Sco'pas, 1 skō'pas 2 scō'pas, *n* A Greek sculptor (395-350 B C) — **Sco-pa'lc,** *a*

scope, 1 skōp, 2 scōp, *n* **1.** A range of action or view, outlook, reach, hence, room for the exercise of faculties or function, capacity for achievement

Innocent III , being endowed with a lofty and enterprising genius, gave full *scope* to his ambition

WILLIAM RUSSELL *Modern Europe* vol 1, p 183 [n 1830]

2 Physical extent (1) [Archaic] Extent of surface, expanse, stretch, area, as, a great *scope* of land (2) *Naut* Length or sweep of cable at which a vessel rides at anchor **riding scope†. 3.** That which is proposed or aimed at, end in view, ultimate design, aim, purpose **4.** The range of a weapon **5†.** Same as HOROSCOPE **6†.** An act of license **7†.** Indulgence to excess **8†.** A target [< It *scopo*, < LL *scopos*, < Gr *skopos*, see -SCOPE] Syn., see DRIFT — **scoped,** *a* [Rare] Having scope — **scope'less,** *a*

-scope, *suffix* Manifester, indicator chiefly in names of instruments of observation, properly those that indicate or aid in the observation of something without measuring it, as opposed to *-meter*, as, small objects are observed through a microscope, measured with a micrometer [< Gr *skopos*, watcher, < *skopeō*, < *skeptomai* (√ *skep*), see]

Sco-pel'i-dæ, 1 sko-pel'ı-dē, 2 sco-pĕl'ı-dē, *n pl Ich* A family of malacopterygian fishes, especially those having supramaxillaries long and distinct from elongated intermaxillaries, dorsal median, an adipose fin, and phosphorescent or pearly spots **Scop'e-lus,** *n* (t g) [< Gr *skopelos*, cliff] **Scop"e-li'ni‡.** — **sco-pel'id, sco-pel'i-dan,** *n*

sco-pel'i-form, 1 sko-pel'ı-fôrm 2 sco-pĕl'ı-fôrm, *a* Having the form of a scopelid [< SCOPELUS + -FORM]

scop'e-loid, 1 skop'ı-loid, 2 scŏp'e-lŏid **I** *a* Of or pertaining to the *Scopelidæ* **scop'e-line‡.** **II** *n* One of the *Scopelidæ* [< SCOPELUS + -OID]

sco-pet', 1 sko-pet', 2 sco-pĕt', *n* Same as ESCOPETTE

-scopic, *suffix* Indicating, observing as, in *gyroscopic*, etc

Scop'i-dæ, 1 skop'ı-dē, 2 scŏp'ı-dē, *n pl Ornith* An African family of ardeoidean birds with bill much compressed, culmen elevated at base, keeled and hooked at tip, tarsi reticulate, and middle claws pectinated umbrettes

Sco'pus, *n* (t g) [< Gr *skia*, shadow from its color] — **scop'id,** *n* — **sco'poid,** *a*

sco-pif'er-ous, 1 sko-pif'ər-us, 2 sco-pif'er-ŭs, *a Zool* Having a brush-like tuft or tufts of hair [< L *scopa*, broom, + *fero*, bear]

sco'pi-form, 1 skō'pi-fôrm, 2 scō'pi-fôrm, *a* Having the form of a brush — **sco'pi-form-ly,** *adv*

sco'pi-ped, 1 skō'pi-ped, 2 scō'pi-pĕd, *a & n* Same as SCOPULIPED [< L *scopa*, broom + *pes*, foot]

sco'po-la, 1 skō'po-la, 2 scō'po-la *n Chem* The dried roots of the solanaceous plant *Scopolina carniolica* [< G A *Scopoli*, of Pavia]

sco"po-lam'in, 1 skō po-lam'in, 2 scō po-lăm'in, *n* Same as HYOSCIN [< *Scopolia*, genus of plants (< G A *Scopoli* [1723-1788]), + AMIN] **sco"po-lam'ine‡.**

sco-po'le-in, 1 sko-pō'li-in, 2 sco-pō'le-in, *n Chem* An alkaloidal compound analogous to the tropeins and obtained by condensing scopolin with an organic acid anhydrid — **sco-po'le-ine‡**

sco-po'le-tin, 1 sko-pō'li-tin, 2 sco-pō'le-tin, *n Chem* A colorless crystalline lactone ($C_{15}H_{12}O_4$) occurring in the root

of *Scopolia japonica* and *atropa belladonna*, also, produced by synthesis [< *Scopolia*, see SCOPOLAMIN] **sco-po'le-tine‡.**

sco'po-lin, 1 skŏ'po-lin, 2 scō'po-lin, *n* A crystalline compound ($C_8H_{13}O_3N$) derived from scopolamin. **sco'po-line‡.**

sco-poph'o-rine, 1 sko-pof'o-rin, 2 sco-pŏf'o-rin, *a* Of, pertaining to, or designating a group of antelopes (genus *Nanotragus*), having lateral hoofs, and tufts on the knees [< L *scopa*, broom, + Gr *phoros*, bearing]

scop'er-il, 1 skop'er-il, 2 scŏp'er'il, *n* [Prov Eng] **1.** A spinning-top **2.** The bone foundation of a button

scops, 1 skeps, 2 scŏps, *n* A scops-owl [< Gr *skōps*, small owl] — **scops'-owl",** *n* A small bubonold owl (genus *Megascops*), as the European *M. giu* or the American screech-owl

scop'u-la, 1 skep'yu-lə, 2 scŏp'yu-la, *n* [-LAS or -LÆ, *pl*] **1.** *Entom* The pollen-bearing scopa or brush-like organ on the hind tarsi of certain bees **2.** *Arach* A brush of stiff hairs on the feet of some spiders, assisting in the construction of the web **3.** *Spong* A broom-shaped numerously forked spicule See illus under SPICULE [< L *scopulæ*, small broom, < *scopa*, brush]

Scop"u-la'ri-a', 1 skep'yu-lē'ri-ə, 2 scŏp'yu-lā'ri-a, *n pl* *Spong* A tribe or subtribe of dictyonine sponges with uncinates and radially disposed scopulas [< L *scopulæ*, see SCOPULA] — **scop"u-la'ri-an,** *a & n*

scop'u-la'ri-a', *n* Same as SCOPULA, 3 [< L *scopulæ*, see SCOPULA]

scop'u-late, 1 skop'yu-lĭt, 2 scŏp'yu-lāt, *a* **1** Broom-shaped, scopuliform **2.** Having a scopula, as an insect's leg

scop'ule, 1 skop'yūl, 2 scŏp'yul, *n* A hexactine sponge-spicule terminated at one end by a group of bulb-tipped rays. [< L *scopulæ*, see SCOPULA]

scop"u-lif'er-ous, etc Same as SCOPIFEROUS, etc

scop'u-li-form, 1 skop'yu-li-fôrm, 2 scŏp'yu-li-fôrm, *a* Like a small brush Same as SCOPIFORM

scop'u-li-ped, 1 skop'yu-li-ped, 2 scŏp'yu-li-pĕd **I** *a* Having pollen-brushes only on the hind tibiæ of the female, as certain bees **II** *n* A scopuliped bee **scop'u-li-pede‡.** [< L *scopulæ* (see SCOPULA) + *pes* (*ped-*), foot]

-scopy, *suffix* Observation commonly in names of sciences or studies that consist mainly of observation, especially such as use an instrument whose name ends in *-scope*, as, microscopy, laryngoscopy Compare -SCOPE [< Gr *-skopia*, < *skopos*, see -SCOPE]

scor"a-cra'ti-a, 1 skŏr ə-krē'shi-ə, 2 scŏr a-crā'shi-a, *n* *Pathol* Involuntary fecal evacuation inability to retain the feces [< Gr *skōr*, dung, + *a-* priv + *krateō*, be strong] **scor"a-cra'si-a‡.**

scor-bu'tic, 1 skor-biū'tik, 2 scŏr-bū'tic **I.** *a* Relating to, resembling, or affected with scurvy **scor-bu'ti-cal‡. II.** *n* A person tainted or affected with scurvy [< F *scorbutique*, < LL *scorbutus*, < MD *schorbuyck*, scurvy, < *schoren*, tear, + *buyck*, belly] — **scor-bu'ti-cal-ly,** *adv* [The scurvy

scor-bu'tus, 1 skor-biū'tus, 2 scŏr-bū'tŭs *n* [LL] *Pathol*

scorch, 1 skŏrch, 2 scôrch, *v* **I.** *t* **1.** To burn superficially without consuming, discolor the surface of, or injure in texture or quality, by fire, singe, as, to *scorch* a garment, to *scorch* the toast **2.** To affect or change by extreme heat, as that of the sun, parch, shrivel, wither. **3** To affect painfully as by heat, figuratively, to subject to caustic criticism or invective, as, *scorched* by the wind **4.** To impress by or as by burning or branding

A fiery finger was still
Scorching into his heart some dread sentence
OWEN MEREDITH *Lucile* pt 1, can 6, st 11

5 [Rare] To consume or destroy by or as by fire, burn **II.** ɪ **1.** To be burned on the surface, become parched or singed, be withered or killed by extreme heat **2.** [Slang] To go or be impelled, as a horse or bicycle, at a very high rate of speed [ME *scorchen*, form of *scorcnen*, < Norw *skrolkna*, shrivel] Syn. see BURN

scorch, *n* **1.** Any mark caused by heat, as a slight burn **2.** [Slang] The act of speeding, as with a bicycle or motor car — **scorch'pen"cil,** *n* In pyrography, a pencil with which a design is sketched on wood

scorched, } 1 skŏrcht, 2 scôrcht *pa* **1** Burned superficially,
scorcht‡, } singed, parched **2.** *Zool* Colored as if by scorching — **scorched'-car"pet,** *n* A British geometrid moth (*Ligdia adustata*) — **s.-wing,** *n* A British geometrid moth (*Eurymene dolabraria*)

scorch'er, 1 skŏrch'er, 2 scôrch'er, *n* [Slang] **1.** That which scorches or is hot enough to scorch, as, to-day has been a *scorcher* **2.** Something severe, caustic, or withering, as, his reply was a *scorcher* **3.** Something that goes or is capable of being impelled at a very high rate of speed, as a race-horse or bicycle sometimes, also, such speed or performance itself, or the horse, machine, or rider achieving it

scorch'ing, 1 skŏrch'iŋ, 2 scôrch'ing, *pa* **1.** Very hot, burning, parching **2.** Producing a painful sensation of heat, hence, severe, caustic, as, a *scorching* rebuke — **scorch'ing-ly,** *adv* — **scorch'ing-ness,** *n*

scorch'ing, *n* **1.** *Bot* A browning of foliage due to the heat of the sun or to parasitic fungi **2.** The operation of roughing out tools on a grindstone, preparatory to hardening and tempering so called from the heat produced **3.** [Slang] A racing, as by wheelmen

scor-da'to, 1 skor-da'to, 2 scôr-da'to, *a* [It] *Mus* Irregularly tuned, rendered discordant

scor"da-tu'ra, 1 skŏr'da-tū'ra, 2 scôr da-tu'ra, *n* [It] *Mus* An intentional departure from the normal tuning of a stringed instrument sometimes resorted to for effect, or for the rendition of a particular composition in a certain key

scor"di-ne'ma, 1 skŏr'di-ni'ma, 2 scôr'di-nē'ma, *n* [Gr] *Pathol* Heaviness of feeling, especially of the head, yawning symptomatic of approaching fever **scor"di-nis'mus‡.**

scor'di-um, 1 skŏr'di-um, 2 scôr'di-ŭm, *n* The water-germander [< L *scordion*, plant smelling of garlic]

score, 1 skōr, 2 scōr, *v* [SCORED, SCORING] **I.** *t* **1.** To mark with or as with cuts, incised lines, notches, scratches, or gashes, groove, furrow, as, to *score* a log for hewing, rain *scores* the hills with gulleys, the borer *scores* the tree **2.** Specif (1) To mark with notches or lines, as a tally, for the purpose of keeping an account or record See illus under TALLY-STICK (2) *Geol* To mark with scratches or furrows, as rocks in certain localities by glacial drift (3) To cut partly through, as cardboard, to admit of bending or folding without breaking or tearing (4) *Mil* To groove or erode, as the bore of a gun, by heavy charges (5) [Rare] To engrave **3.** To mark or decorate with stripes or wales, as, to *score* a culprit's back with a rod, a garment *scored* with braid **4** To form, impress, obliterate, or remove by or as by incising, carving, marking, eroding, or similar action, as, to *score* out a passage with a pen **5.** Figuratively, to criticize severely, assail with cutting language, as, to *score* an opponent in debate **6.** To register or record by means of lines or notches, mark or set down, keep account or tally of, specif, to enter as a debt or charge sometimes with *to* or *against*, as, to *score* a misdeed *against* one, to *score* a pound of tea **7.** To give a numerical rating of quality to (a specimen), as by a judge of poultry **8.** To win to one's account or credit in a score, as points, counts, runs, etc, in a game, win or achieve and get credit for **9.** *Mus* (1) To orchestrate or arrange in full score (2) To arrange or adapt for an instrument, as, I have *scored* this for the cello (3) To take down and transcribe (music) from the voice or from memory **10.** To lead to the mark preparatory to starting, as a horse in a horse-race

II. ɪ **1.** To keep score or tally **2.** To win and be credited with points, counts, runs, or the like, as in a game, win an advantage, as, neither side *scored* **3.** To make grooves or scratches

By means of its graving-tools, it [ice] *scores* in straight, parallel lines LE CONTE *Compend of Geol* pt 1, p 53 [A 1884]

4. To run up a score of debts, incur items of indebtedness **5.** To burst or split from unequal cooling said of a casting **6.** *Fox-hunting* To speak to a strong scent, as hounds — **to score off** [Colloq], to triumph over or gain at the expense of

score, 1 skōr, 2 scōr, *n* **1.** An account or reckoning kept by notches or marks (scores), hence, any record, especially of indebtedness, amount owing, debt, bill, as, to run up a *score* at a grocery **2.** Figuratively (1) Something charged or laid up against one, grudge, difference, as, to pay off old *scores* (2) Something alleged as a ground or motive, account, credit, as, on the *score* of friendship, laid to his *score* **3.** The record of the winning points, counts, or runs in games, also, the whole number of such points made by a player or side or in the game, as, to keep the *score*, what is the *score*? he made a poor *score* **4.** A rating of quality according to a numerical system, as in a poultry-show **5.** *Mus* The collective notes in which a musical composition is written, when placed on two or more connected staffs one above another so called from the bar (score) originally drawn through all the parts, also, the sheets or book containing them In a **full orchestral score** each instrument is assigned a separate staff See illus under ORCHESTRA In a **compressed** or **close s** more than one part is arranged on the staff In a **pianos.** a staff is given for each hand, and in an **organ s** there is usually a third staff for the pedals A **vocal s** has a staff for each voice-part or one for the male and one for the female voices **6.** The number twenty, originally indicated by a special notch on a tally, twenty units or things in the plural often indicating indefinitely large numbers

Something beside genius drew all these men and *scores* of others to Raphael SARAH K BOLTON *Famous European Artists, Raphael* p 114 [T Y C]

Specif (1) [Prov Eng & Ir] Twenty pounds weight (2)† *Archery & Gunnery* Twenty yards

7. A notch, cut, groove, mark, or line Specif (1) Formerly and originally, a notch or cut made on a tally as a mark of number, reckoning, or record (2) A line or superficial mark, scratch as, a page marked with *scores* (3) The mark or scratch from which a target is fired at, or from which racers start (4) *Mech* A notch or groove in a timber or piece of metal to admit another piece gain (5) *Naut* A groove in a block or deadeye for receiving the strap (6) A cut or slash, as with a whip

There was scarce a back in Congress that did not at one time or another feel the *score* of his cutting lash
J T MORSE, JR *John Q Adams* p 230 [H M & CO 1882]

8. A tally-stick **9†.** A crack, rent, opening [< AS *scor*, twenty, < *scoren*, pp of *scæran*, cut]

— **in score** (*Mus*), with the parts methodically arranged in juxtaposition — **score'-board",** *n* In cricket, etc, a blackboard upon which the score is posted so as to be visible all over the field — **s.-book,** *n* A book for preserving the scores of games of baseball, cricket, etc — **s.-card,** *n* **1** [U S] A blank schedule for entering a score of a game of baseball **2** [Eng] In cricket, a printed card showing the position of the match during the progress of the game, printed after the fall of each wicket **3.** *Golf* A printed card carried during the game by the competitors in a stroke competition, upon which each player records and verifies his opponent's score **4** In exhibitions of poultry, a rating-card — **s.-sheet,** *n* A sheet ruled or designed for scoring, specifically, in baseball and cricket, a sheet ruled for officially recording all the points of the game — **score'less,** *a*.

Scores'by, 1 skōrz'bi, 2 scōrs'by, **William** (10/1 1789–3/11 1857) An English arctic explorer and author

scor"fa-nu'di, 1 skŏr fa-nū'di, 2 scôr fa-nu'di, *n* [Sp Am] A scorpænoid fish (*Helicolenus dactylopterus*) of deep waters and of wide distribution

sco'ri-a, 1 skō'ri-ə, 2 scō'ri-a, *n* [-Æ, 1 -i, 2 -ē, *pl*] **1.** Cellular lava or fragments of lava often in the plural

The route of the army led them across many an acre covered with lava and blackened *scoriæ* attesting the volcanic character of the region PRESCOTT *Mexico* vol III, bk VI, p 55 [H 1851]

2. Refuse of fused metals, dross, slag [L, < Gr *skōria*, < *skōr*, dung]

sco"ri-a'ceous, 1 skō'ri-ē'shus, 2 scō'ri-ā'shŭs, *a* Pertaining to or resembling scoria **sco'ri-ac‡; sco'ri-at"ed‡; sco'ri-form‡; sco'ri-ous‡.** [scaury

sco'rie, 1 skō'ri, 2 scō'ri, *n* [Shetland] A young gull,

sco"ri-fi-ca'tion, 1 skŏ'ri-fi-kē'shən, 2 scō'ri-fi-cā'shon, *n* The process of smelting an ore with lead for the purpose of collecting small quantities of certain metals, which combine with the lead and are thus separated from the earthy constituents that pass into the slag specifically the assaying of gold and silver where the precious metals combine with the lead in a scorifier In the subsequent operation of cupellation the lead is absorbed by the cupel, leaving the gold and silver combined in a button

sco'ri-fi"er, 1 skŏ'ri-fai'ər, 2 scō ri-fi'er, *n* **1** A small flat dish of fire-clay used for scorification **2.** A furnace for scorification, having a muffle like that of a cupelling-furnace

sco'ri-fy, 1 skŏ'ri-fai, 2 scō'ri-fy, *vt* [-FIED, -FYING] **1.** To separate by the process of scorification **2.** To reduce to scoria or dross [< SCORIA + -FY]

scor'ing, 1 skōr'iŋ, 2 scōr'ing, *n* **1.** The act of one who or that which scores, sometimes, the result effected, specif, a deep groove or such grooves collectively, as those made by glacial action **2.** In horse-racing, the act of repeatedly bringing a horse to the starting-post or line for the purpose of securing a fair start

— **scor'ing-ma-chine",** *n* A machine for cutting scores (1) In the manufacture of paper boxes, a device for incising pasteboard so that it will fold properly (2) A cutting-machine for making a groove on a pulley-block to receive the strap — **s.-sheet,** *n* Same as SCORE-SHEET

scor'kle†, *vt* Same as SCORCH

scorn, 1 skŏrn, 2 scôrn, *v* **I.** *t* **1.** To hold in or treat with scorn or extreme contempt, deride, disdain, spurn **2†.** To render paltry, bring into contempt

II. ɪ **1.** To entertain a feeling of scorn **2†.** To act scornfully or contemptuously, scoff [< OF *escarnir*, < OHG *scernon*, mock, < *scern*, mockery]

Syn. abhor, contemn, despise, detest, disdain, hold in contempt, scoff at, sneer at, spurn See ABHOR — Ant. see synonyms for CHERISH

scorn, *n* **1.** A feeling entertained toward some one or something regarded as so inferior as to be unworthy of attention, contempt springing from pride or a sense of superiority, disdain **2.** The manifestation by word or action of such a feeling, derision

Look on these bones thou fool, and see
Where all her *scorns* and favours end
MACAULAY *Sermon in a Churchyard* st 3

3 An object of supreme contempt, matter for scorn, something regarded with disdain

Made by my Enemies the *Scorn* and Gaze
MILTON *Samson Agonistes* l 34.

[< OF *escarn*, < OHG *scern*, mockery]

Syn. contempt, contumely, derision, despite, disdain, dishonor, mockery, scoff, scoffing, sneer, sneering, taunt See NEGLECT — Ant. admiration, approbation, approval, attention, consideration, courtesy, deference, esteem, honor, regard, respect, reverence

scornd, *pp* Scorned S S

scorn'er, 1 skŏrn'ər, 2 scôrn'er, *n* One who scorns or despises, especially, one who holds religion and religious things in contempt, a scoffer

I will scorn only that which God scorns, and He scorns the *scorner* PHILLIPS BROOKS in *The Churchman* [N Y] Mar 14, 1891, p 399, col 3

scorn'ful, 1 skŏrn'ful, 2 scôrn'ful, *a* **1.** Full of or expressing scorn, proudly disdainful, contemptuous, insolent, as, a *scornful* laugh used also with the definite article as a substantive for scorners collectively, as, the seat of *the scornful* (*Ps* ɪ, 1) **2.** Exciting or producing scorn, subjected to scorn, as, a *scornful* butt for the multitude — **scorn'ful-ly,** *adv* — **scorn'ful-ness,** *n* — **scorn'ing†,** *a* — **scorn'ing-ly†,** *adv* **scorn'y‡.**

scor'o-dite, 1 skor'o-dait, 2 scŏr'o-dit, *n* *Mineral* A vitreous, pale leek-green or liver-brown, hydrous ferric arsenate (H_4FeAsO_6), crystallizing in the orthorhombic system [< Gr *skorodon*, garlic] **skor'o-dite‡.**

Scor-pæ'ni-dæ, 1 skor-pī'ni-dī, 2 scŏr-pē'ni-dē, *n pl* *Ich* A family of mail-cheeked fishes, especially *Scorpænoidea*, having the spinous part of the dorsal long and soft, 3 short anal spines, and complete post-thoracic ventrals **Scor-pæ'na,** *n* (t g) [< L *scorpæna* fish, < Gr *skorpaina*, < *skorpios*, scorpion] — **scor-pæ'nid,** *n* — **scor-pæ'noid,** *a & n*

Scor"pæ-noi'de-a, 1 skŏr pi-noi'di-ə; 2 scŏr"pē-noi'de-a, *n pl* *Ich* A superfamily of mail-cheeked fishes, especially those with normal hypercoracoid, hypocoracoid, and posttemporal bones including *Scorpænidæ*, *Hexagrammidæ*, etc [< SCORPÆNA + -OID] — **scor"pæ-noi'de-an,** *a & n*

scor'pene, 1 skŏr'pin, 2 scŏr'pĕn, *n* A fish of the genus *Scorpæna*, as the European hogfish (*S scrofa*), or *S guttata* of southern California [< It *scorpina*, < L *scorpæna*, see SCORPÆNA]

scor'per, 1 skŏr'pər, 2 scôr'per, *n* **1.** A gouging-chisel for working concave surfaces, inscribing carvings, etc, in wood or metal **2** A somewhat similar tool used by jewelers and engravers [For SCAUPER] **scul'per‡.**

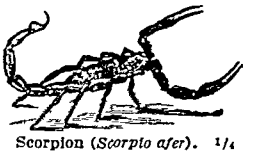
Scor-pid'i-dæ, 1 skor-pid'i-di, 2 scŏr-pid'i-dē, *n pl* *Zool* A small family of acanthopterygian fishes of the Pacific ocean, having a deep body and one dorsal fin partly covered with scales [< SCORPIO]

Scor'pi-id, 1 skŏr'pi-id, 2 scŏr'pi-id, *n* *Astron* One of the shower of meteors that occurs in May and has its radiant in the constellation Scorpio [< SCORPIO]

Scor'pi-o, 1 skŏr'pi-ō, 2 scŏr'pi-ō, *n* **1.** *Astron* (1) The Scorpion, a constellation of the zodiac See CONSTELLATION (2) The eighth sign of the zodiac Compare SIGN, *n*, 7 **Scor'pi-us‡.** **2.** A genus typical of *Scorpionidæ* [< L *scorpion*]

scor'pi-oid, 1 skŏr'pi-oid, 2 scŏr'pi-ŏid, *a* **1.** Scorpion-like **2.** Rolled or curled like the tail of a scorpion specifically said of a terminal unilateral inflorescence that is circinate or coiled at the end, as in the borage family [< Gr *skorpioeidēs* < *skorpios*, scorpion, + *eidos*, form] **scor"pi-oi'dal‡; scor'pi-on"ic‡.**

scor'pi-on, 1 skŏr'pi-ən, 2 scŏr'pi-on, *n* **1.** Any one of many arachnids of the order *Scorpionidea*, from 2 to 8 inches long, resembling miniature flat lobsters in shape, having powerful chelate pedipalps, and a long narrow flexible abdomen capable of being curled up over the back and terminating in a poisonous sting They inhabit warm and tropical countries, are nocturnal in habit, viviparous, and prey upon other insects, killing them with their sting


Scorpion (*Scorpio afer*). 1/4

2. Some animal mistaken for or likened to a scorpion (1) A pseudoscorpion, a book-scorpion, or a whip-scorpion (2) A spider considered dangerous, as a tarantula (3) A centiped (4) Any one of various small lizards that carry their tails curled over their backs (5) A scorpion-bug **3.** *Ich* (1) A sea-scorpion (2) The scorpene (3) [Austral] The fortescue **4.** [S-] Same as SCORPIO, 1 **5.** *Bot* Scorpion's-thorn **6.** An instrument of chastisement, represented as a whip armed with hooks or barbs, or as a scourge having chain lashes containing variously shaped pieces of iron, as, to chastise with *scorpions* (*1 Kings* xii, 11) **7.** An ancient ballistic engine, after the reign of Constantine, later, an onager **8.** [S-] [Soldiers' Slang] A native of Gibraltar **Rock'scor"pi-on†.** **9†.** A gun having dolphins representing the scorpion [F, < L *scorpio(n-)*, also *scorpius*, < Gr *skorpios*, scorpion]

— **scor'pi-on-shroom",** *n* Same as SCORPION'S-THORN — **s.-bug,** *n* The water-scorpion — **s.-dagger,** *n* [Anglo-Ind] A small dagger, sometimes poisoned — **s.-fish,** *n* A sea-scorpion — **s.-fly,** *n* Any panorpid named in allusion to the forceps-like instrument terminating the turned-up abdomen of the male — **s.-grass,** *n* Any species of *Myosotis* as *M palustris*, the forget-me-not — **s.-lobster,** *n* A thalassinoid crustacean — **s. mouse,** *n* A grasshop-

per-mouse — s -plant, *n* 1. A rare orchid (*Renanthera arachnites*) from Java, with large white or lemon-colored, purple-spotted, and musk-scented flowers resembling a spider 2. The scorpion's-thorn — s -senna, *n* A handsome bushy European shrub (*Coronilla emerus*) with yellow flowers and slender-jointed pods, suggesting a scorpion's tail Its leaves are laxative and yield a dye like indigo — s -shell, *n* A spider-shell — s -spider, *n* A pedipalp arachnid a whip-scorpion — **scorpion's-tail**, *n* Any species of *Scorpiurus* — **scorpion's-thorn**, *n* A thorny shrub (*Genista scorpius*) of southern Europe, with yellow flowers s -broom†, s -plant†; s -thorn† — **scor'pi-on-wort"**, *n* 1. Same as SCORPION-GRASS 2 An annual (*Ornithopus scorpioides*) of southern Europe — the **Scorpion's Heart**, the star Antares in the constellation Scorpio See table under STAR — **Scor"pi-o'nes**, *n pl Arach* The *Scorpionidea* as a suborder or order — **Scor"pi-on'i-da**, *n pl Arach* The *Scorpionidea* — **Scor"pi-on'i-dæ**, *n pl Arach* A family of *Scorpionidea*, especially those with 6 eyes — **scor'pi-o-nid**, **scor'pi-o-noid**, *a & n* — **Scor"pi-o-nid'e-a**, *n pl Arach* An order of arachnids, especially those having the abdomen continuous with the cephalothorax, annulated and terminated by a segmented tail, and palpi elongated and terminating in pincers scorpions — **scor"pi-o-nid'e-an**, *a & n*

Scor"pi-u'rus, 1 skôr pi-yū'rus, 2 scôr'pi-yu'rŭs *n Bot* A small genus of hardy Old World herbs of the bean family, whose worm-like or caterpillar-like pods are sometimes used for garnishing salads The various species are called **caterpillar-plant** or **caterpillar**, *S vermiculata* being the common caterpillar, *S sulcata* the furrowed caterpillar, and *S muricata* the prickly caterpillar [< Gr *skorpiouros*, < *skorpios*, scorpion + *oura*, tail]

scorset, *v & n* Same as SCOURSE

Scor"zo-ne'ra, 1 skôr'zo-nī'rə, 2 scôr zo-nē'ra, *n Bot* 1. A large genus of hardy Old World herbs of the family *Cichoriaceæ*, with alternate leaves and long-peduncled heads of yellow or purple strap-shaped florets 2 [s-] Any plant of this genus, especially *S hispanica* See VIPER'S-GRASS [< It *scorzonera*, < *scorza*, bark, + *nera*, black]

scot, 1 sket, 2 scĕt, *v* I *t* To lay under tribute, assess II† *t* To pay scot, also, to share (*with* any one)

Scot[1], *n* 1 A native or naturalized inhabitant of modern Scotland, including the Gaels of the north (*Highlanders*) and the Anglo-Saxons of the south (*Lowlanders*) 2 One of a Gaelic tribe that migrated in the 5th century to northwestern Britain from Ireland, the original Scotia 3. [s-] [Slang] Passion, temper in allusion to the Scotchman's supposed fiery temper, as, you should have seen the *scot* he was in [< AS *Scot*, in LL *Scotus*, perhaps < Gael *sgut*, a wanderer]

scot[2], *n* 1 *Old Eng Law* An assessment a tax 2 [Archaic] Money given or paid as a contribution, a reckoning, or a fine

I will pay the *scot* if the rest will drink
E E HALE *In His Name* p 190 [B BROS 1888]

[< AS *scot*, < *scoten*, pp of *sceōtan*, shoot] — **Rome scot**, same as PETER'S PENCE See PETER — **s and lot**, a customary duty in Great Britain formerly laid on all of a parish, according to their ability to pay, also, figuratively, obligations of every kind — **s -and-lot voters**, voters in certain boroughs entitled to the franchise by paying scot and lot

scot[3], *n* A name for a horse

Scot, *abbr* Scotch Scotland Scottish

scotch[1], 1 skech, 2 scĕch, *vt* 1. To cut with shallow incisions, scratch or score, chip, hack 2. Hence, to wound slightly, cripple, as, to *scotch* a snake

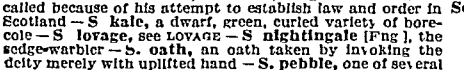
He [Byron] had *scotched* not killed the Scotsman in his birth,' as he himself said in Don Juan with a vengeance
W GRAHAM in *Nineteenth Century* Nov, 1893 p 768

3. Specif, to dress, as stone, with a pick or picking-tool 4. [Prov Eng] To dock, amerce, fine [Form of SCRATCH, *v*, confused with SCUTCH] — **scotched collops**, Scotch collops an erroneous form

scotch[2], *v* I. *t* 1. To block or prop up, as a wheel or log, to prevent moving or slipping, check used also figuratively, as, to *scotch* the wheels of time 2. [Slang] Hence, to obstruct in any way, put an end to, frustrate, suppress, cry down

II *i* [Prov Eng or Obs] To halt, hesitate, refrain [< SCOTE, *v*]

Scotch, *a* Same as SCOTTISH, as, a *Scotch* poem See ANGLIAN, NORTHUMBRIAN [Short for SCOTTISH] — **Scotch or Welsh bait** [Prov] the act of allowing a horse to rest for a moment at a hill-top after an up hill haul — **S. bluebell**, the harebell — **S bonnets** 1 The fairy-ring mushroom 2. The bonnet-pepper (*Capsicum tetragonum*) — **S boot**, same as BOOT[1], *n*, 6 — **S. bowl**, a shallow cooking-vessel — **S broom**, the common broom (*Cytisus scoparia*) — **S broth**, a soup of mutton or beef and vegetables, thickened with barley — **S. cambric**, a finely woven cotton cambric much like linen cambric — **S camomile**, the common garden camomile — **S cap**, see GLENGARRY *n*, 3 — **Scotch's cap"**, *n* [U S] The white flowering raspberry, also, the black raspberry — **S carpet**, ingrain carpet — **S catch**, same as SCOTCH SNAP — **S. crocus**, a crocus with flowers varying from white to pale lavender the two-flowered crocus — **S. curlies**, a variety of kale — **S deerhound**, the true deerhound — **S dipper or duck** [Local, U S] the bufflehead — **S elder**, a kind of tobacco absorbing much moisture — **S fiddle** [Vulgar], the itch — **S. fingering** same as FINGERING, *n*, 4 — **S grass** [W Ind], a panic-grass (*Panicum molle*) — **S. hands**, a pair of small wooden paddles for handling butter after it leaves the churn — **S hearth**, same as HEARTH, 4 (1) — **S. heath or heather** 1 A low shrub (*Erica cinerea*) 2. [Am] The true heather of Scotland (*Calluna vulgaris*) — **S. Justinian**, David I, king of Scotland so called because of his attempt to establish law and order in Scotland — **S kale**, a dwarf, green, curled variety of borecole — **S lovage**, see LOVAGE — **S nightingale** [Fng], the sedge-warbler — **S. oath**, an oath taken by invoking the deity merely with uplifted hand — **S. pebble**, one of several varieties of quartz chiefly cairngorm used in Scotland as a semiprecious stone See CAIRNGORM — **S pink**, the pheasant's-eye pink — **S. primrose**, a small primrose (*Primula scotica*) bearing a dark-purple flower with a yellow eye — **S. snap**, the peculiarity of Scotch tunes in which the first



Scotch Snap

Opening bars of "Within a Mile of Edinboro' Town" The Scotch snaps are marked with asterisks

of two tones played to the same beat is the shorter — **S teal** [Local, U S], the Scotch duck — **S thistle**, see THISTLE — **S topaz**, a species of cairngorm — **S verdict**, same as NOT PROVEN — **S woodcock**, toast spread with anchovy paste and covered with scrambled eggs

Scotch[1], *n* 1. The people of Scotland used as a plural The three great European race types are still recognizable among the Scotch in the descendants (1) of the comparatively late-coming Teutonic invaders, (2) of the original Scots from northern Ireland, probably of the Alpine race, and (3) of the still older aboriginal Picts, conjectured to be a branch of the Iberian Mediterranean type

2. One of the languages spoken by Scots, when unqualified, Lowland Scotch 3. [Colloq] Scotch whisky — **Highland Scotch**, Scottish Gaelic Compare GAELIC — **Lowland S**, the dialect of English spoken in the Lowlands of Scotland the modern descendant of the old Anglian-Northumbrian dialect, more archaic in many of its forms than standard English, and having many Norse and French words **Broad S.** is a name given especially to its more uncultured forms and pronunciations It had once the same literary standing as English, and in the 15th and 16th centuries was the official tongue of the kingdom, but now it is used in literature chiefly in verse and in the dialog of tales like those of Scott — **S and English** [North Eng], the game of prisoners' base

scotch[2], *n* 1. A *superficial cut, score, scratch* 2. A line scotched or traced on the ground, as for hop-scotch — **scotch'-hop"per**, *n* Same as HOP-SCOTCH **scotch's hop"perst.**

scotch[3], *n* 1. A block or chock put behind or under something, as a wheel or a log, to prevent its rolling or sliding 2 A slotted bar used to hold up well-boring rods during adjustment [< SCOTE]

scotch'ing, 1 skech'ɪŋ, 2 scĕch'ing, *n* The act or process of dressing stone with a pick or pick-like tool

Scotch'-I"rish, 1 skech'-aɪ'rish, 2 scĕch'-ī'rĭsh, *n* The people of Lowland Scotch descent inhabiting northern Ireland, especially descendants of the Scottish Presbyterians who settled in Ulster in the 17th century, also, emigrants or descendants of these people in America and elsewhere — **Scotch'-I"rish-man**, *n*

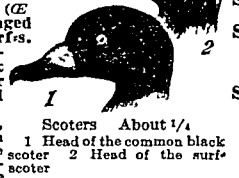
Scotch'man[1], 1 skech'mən, 2 scĕch'man, *n* [SCOTCH'MEN, *pl*] 1. A native or naturalized inhabitant of Scotland, a Scot 2. The Scotch duck 3 [New Zealand] A smaller species of the herbs (*Acæna*) called Spaniard and wild Spaniard 4. [Colloq, S Afr] A British florin 5. [Prov Eng] Same as TALLYMAN, 1 (2) — **flying Scotchman** [Gt Brit], an express railroad-train running between London and Scotland

scotch'man[2], *n* [SCOTCH'MEN, *pl*] *Naut* A protection of wood or iron placed about rigging to resist chafing [< SCOTCH[1], *v*, + MAN]

scotcht, *pp* Scotched S S

scote, 1 skōt 2 scōt, *vt* [Prov Eng] To block or stop, as a wheel scotch — **scote**, *n* A prop, stay

sco'ter, 1 skō'tər, 2 scō'ter, *n* A sea-duck of the genus *Œdemia*, of northern regions, having the bill gibbous or swollen at the base The adult males are black with brightly colored bills (*Œ nigra* is the **common scoter** and *Œ fusca* the **velvet s.** of the Old World The common **black s** (*Œ americana*), the **white-winged s** (*Œ deglandi*), and the **surf s.** (*Œ perspicillata*) are American species Called also *black ducks, divers, coots, brown* or *gray coots* (the females and young), and *sea-coots*



1 Head of the common black scoter 2 Head of the surf-scoter

Scoters are gregarious birds, usually found some way from land except when breeding the flight is strong the note guttural, but softer in spring the Scoters About 1/4

food consists of fish molluscs and crustaceans They nest near fresh-water lakes and pools among heather or grass and lay from five to eight yellowish-white eggs A H EVANS *Birds, The Cambridge Natural History* vol IX p 120 [MACM 1900]

[Perhaps < Ice *skoti*, shooter, < *skjōta*, shoot] — **sco'ter-duck"**, *n* A scoter

scot'-free', 1 skot'-frī', 2 scŏt'-frē', *a* Free from payment of scot, untaxed, hence, unharmed, unpunished

sco'ti-a[1], 1 skō'shi-ə, 2 scō'shi-ə, *n Arch* A concave molding common in the bases of classical columns, trochilus, casement See CORINTHIAN and MOLDING [< Gr *skotia* (< *skotos*), darkness]

Sco'ti-a[2], *n* [Poet] Scotland a Latinized form [Scots

Scot'ic, 1 skot'ɪk, 2 scŏt'ic, *a* Pertaining to the ancient

Scot'i-cee, 1 skot'ɪ-si, 2 scot'i-çē, *adv* In Scotch fashion, in the Scotch language [< LL *Scoticus*, < *Scotus*, see SCOT[1], *n*] **Scot'ti-cet**.

Scot'i-cism, Scot'i-cize, etc Same as SCOTTICISM, etc

sco-ti'no, 1 sko-ti'no, 2 sco-ti'no, *n* [It] The Venetian sumac, or its powdered foliage, used in dyeing and tanning

sco'ti-o-lite, 1 skō'shi-o-loit, 2 scō'shi-o-lit, *n Mineral* A dark-green variety of hisingerite with less water than the normal mineral [< Gr *skotios*, dark, + *lithos*, stone]

Sco'tism, 1 skō'tizm, 2 scō'tĭsm, *n* The scholastic system of the Scottish philosopher John Duns Scotus (13th century) in philosophy, a kind of formalism, leaning more to Platonism than the teaching of the Thomists, and introducing the idea of hæcceity (see HÆCCEITY), in theology, teaching faith in the church's doctrines, but skepticism regarding the arguments that sustain them, in psychology, maintaining the superiority of the will to the intellect Compare FORMALISM Scotism was propagated in the English universities until forbidden in 1535 — **Sco'tist**, *n* A disciple of John Duns Scotus an adherent of Scotism — **Sco-tis'tic**, *a* Of or pertaining to the Scotists, characteristic of Scotism **Sco-tis'ti-cal**†

Scot'land, 1 skot'land, 2 scŏt'land, *n* 1. A country forming the northern part of the island of Great Britain, 30,405 sq m capital Edinburgh, formerly in part a Celtic and an Anglo-Norman kingdom 2 A county in N E Missouri, 453 sq m capital, Memphis 3 A county in North Carolina 387 sq m, capital, Laurinburg

Scot'land Neck. A town in Halifax county, N C

Scot'land Yard 1. The former headquarters of the metropolitan police, situated in Great Scotland Yard, a short street off Whitehall, London, England, removed to **New Scotland Yard**, on the Thames Embankment, in 1890 2. Hence the police force at headquarters specif, the detective bureau — **Scotland Yarder**, a member of the detective department of the Metropolitan police in London

scot'o-, scot-, 1 skot'o-, skot-, 2 scŏt'o-, scŏt- Derived from Greek *skotos*, darkness combining forms — **scot"o-din'i-a**, *n* Vertigo with dimmed vision **sco-to'di-a**[1]**.— scot'o-graph**, *n* 1. An instrument designed to assist the blind in writing or to facilitate writing in the dark 2 A radiograph — **scot"o-graph'o-scope**, *n* An apparatus for drawing and showing diagrams to an audience on an illuminated surface in an otherwise dark room — **sco-tog'ra-phy**, *n* Photography by means of Rontgen or other radioactive rays radiography — **scot"o-graph'ic**, *a* — **sco-to'ma**, *n* [-MA-TA, *pl*] 1 Vertigo 2 A defect in the field of vision

scot'ome†; scot'o-my†.— scot'o-scope, *n* An apparatus to aid in discerning objects in the dark, a night-glass — **sco-tos'co-py**, *n* Same as SKIASCOPY — **scot"o-ther'a-py**, *n* The treatment of disease by total exclusion of light, or with admission of only the ultra-violet rays

Scots, 1 skets, 2 scŏts **I.** *a* Scotch chiefly in certain phrases, as, *Scots* law, the *Scots* Greys **II.** *n* [Scot] The Scotch dialect [For *Scottis*, var. of SCOTTISH] — **Scots Greys**, a regiment of Scotch dragoons organized in 1683, now the Second Dragoons or Royal Scots Greys so called originally from their gray horses — **S Guards** 1. See HOUSEHOLD TROOPS 2. A body-guard of Scotchmen about the French king (*garde du corps*), maintained for nearly five centuries, from the days of St Louis when their valor and faithfulness recommended them as a permanent institution — **S. law**, the system of jurisprudence established in Scotland and the judicial practise thereunder Scots law, having been largely derived from the civil law, differs materially from the common law of England

Scots'man, 1 skots'mən, 2 scŏts'man, *n* [-MEN, *pl*] A Scot

scott[1], 1 skot, 2 scŏt, *n Lumbering* Any piece of lumber of inferior grade also, in general, lumber of the lowest quality

Scott[2], *n* 1 **David** (10/10 1806—3/11 1849), an English painter and engraver 2. **Sir George Gilbert** (1811—3/11 1878), an English architect 3. **Michael** (10/10 1789—11/11 1835), an English author, *Tom Cringle's Log* 4 **Robert Falcon** (6/11 1868—3/10 1912), an English Antarctic explorer reached South Pole Jan 17, 1912, perished, with four companions, on his return journey in lat 79° 40′ south, long 169° 23′ east 5. **Sir Walter** (8/15 1771—6/11 1832), a Scottish novelist, poet, *Waverley Novels, Lady of the Lake*, etc 6. **William Bell** (9/11 1811—11/12 1890), an English artist poet brother of David 7. **Winfield** (6/11 1786—4/10 1866), an American general, in war of 1812 and Mexican and Civil wars 8. A county in central W Arkansas 1,030 sq m, county-seat, Waldron 9. A county in central W Illinois, 255 sq m, county-seat, Winchester 10 A county in S E Indiana, 190 sq m county-seat, Scottsburg 11. A county in central E Iowa 447 sq m county-seat, Davenport 12 A county in central W Kansas 13. Its county-seat 14 A county in N E Kentucky, 228 sq m, county-seat Georgetown 15. A county in S E Minnesota, 360 sq m, county-seat Shakopee 16 A county in central Mississippi, 584 sq m, county-seat, Forest 17. A county in S E Missouri, 416 sq m county-seat, Benton 18 A county in N E Tennessee, 595 sq m county-seat Huntsville 19. A county in S W Virginia, 535 sq m county-seat, Gate City

Scott'dale, 1 skot'dēl, 2 scŏt'dāl, *n* A borough in Westmoreland county, Pa

scot'ter-ing, 1 skot'ər-ɪŋ, 2 scŏt'er-ing, *n* [Prov Eng] A custom among boys of burning a bundle of pease-straw at the end of harvest, the pease so parched being eaten

Scot'ti-cism, 1 skot'ɪ-sizm, 2 scŏt'ɪ-çĭsm, *n* A form of expression or an idiom peculiar to the Scotch [< LL *Scotticus*, < *Scotia*, Scotland, < *Scotus*, see SCOT[1], *n*]

Scot'ti-cize, 1 skot'ɪ-saɪz, 2 scŏt'ɪ-çĭz, *vt* [-CIZED, -CIZ'ING] To make like the Scotch in any respect

Scot'ti-fy, 1 skot'ɪ-faɪ, 2 scŏt'ɪ-fy, *vt* [-FIED, -FY'ING] To give a Scottish character or tinge to, render Scottish [< LL *Scotticus* (see SCOTTICISM) + -FY] — **Scot"ti-fi-ca'tion**, *n*

Scot'tish, 1 skot'ɪsh, 2 scŏt'ish, *a* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of Scotland or its people, pertaining to the English dialects peculiar to Scotland or to the literature written in them, Scotch [< AS **Scottisc*, *Scyttisc*, < *Scot*, SCOT[1], *n*] — **Scottish dance**, the schottische — **S. Episcopal Church**, the Episcopal Church in Scotland. See under EPISCOPAL — **S Hogarth**, David Allan — **S rite** (*Freemasonry*), masonry as more particularly practised in Scotland, differing in but minor details from that of the Grand Lodge of England also the ceremonial of the order — **S school** (*Philos*), a group of thinkers, chiefly Scottish, who held the doctrine of natural realism or common sense including such names as those of Reid, Beattie Dugald Stewart, and Hamilton — the **S Solomon**, James VI of Scotland, afterward James I of England a humorous sobriquet — **Scot'tish-man†**, *n* Same as SCOTCHMAN[1] — **Scot'tish-ness**, *n*

Scotts Bluff A county in central W Nebraska 725 sq m, county-seat, Gering

Scotts'bor-o, 1 skots'bur-o, 2 scŏts'bôr-o, *n* A town, county-seat of Jackson county, Ala

Scotts'burg, 1 skots'bûrg, 2 scŏts'bûrg, *n* A town, county-seat of Scott county, Ind

Scotts'ville, 1 skots'vil, 2 scŏts'vil, *n* A town in Albermarle and Fluvanna counties Va

scouch, 1 skauch, 2 scouch, *vi* [Prov Eng] To crouch

scoug, *n* Same as SKUG[1]

scoun'drel, 1 skaun'drel, 2 scoun'drĕl, *a* Pertaining to or characteristic of a scoundrel, rascally, mean

scoun'drel, *n* A man without principle, a mean, thoroughgoing rascal, worthless knave [< SCUNNER, < SCUN[2], *v*, < AS *scunian*, shun]

— **scoun'drel-dom**, *n* 1. Scoundrels collectively 2. Scoundrelism — **scoun'drel-ism**, *n* The conduct or other characteristics of scoundrels, rascality baseness — **scoun'drel-ly**, *a* Being or acting like a scoundrel, rascally

scoup[1], 1 skaup, 2 scoup, *vt & ti* [Dial] Same as SCOOP

scoup[2], *vi* [Scot] To leap or scurry about scamper — **scoup'er**, *n* A roving or uneasy person, a dancer

scour[1], 1 skaur, 2 scour, *v* I. *t* 1. To rub for the purpose of brightening or cleaning the surface, especially with an abrasive substance, as sand or brick usually sand of metal objects, as, to *scour* knives, to *scour* a floor 2 To clean by thorough washing and rubbing, often with some chemical preparation for removing grease or dirt, as, to *scour* a garment, *scoured* wool 3 To clean out by the action of a strong current of water, wash by flushing, as, to *scour* a drain 4 To purge, especially freely or with violence, as, young clover will *scour* cattle 5 To remove by or as if by scouring, as, to *scour* rust from a knife 6 To form by rubbing, wearing away, or erosion

The river when the hammocks dammed it up washed its way straight across and *scoured* out a new bed for itself
T N PAGE *In Ole Virginia No Haid Pawn* p 163 [S 1887]

7. To clean (wheat) before milling 8 *Tanning* To remove (the flesh) from hides by scraping

II. *i* 1. To rub anything hard, or scrub it, especially with abrasive or chemical preparations, for the purpose of brightening or cleaning, cleanse or wash anything thoroughly 2. To become bright or clean by rubbing, as, these knives *scour* easily, the plow will *scour* in the furrow 3. To be of service in cleansing or removing dirt, grease, etc 4 To be purged, especially copiously or thoroughly, as, this horse *scours* [< OF *escorer*, < L *excuratus* carefully attended to < *ex-* intensive + *cura*, care] **scouret**. SYN.. see CLEANSE

scour², *v* **I.** *t* **1.** To traverse thoroughly, as in search, go over or through every part of, sweep over, as, to *scour* the seas with a navy, to *scour* the woods for game
Joshua had given orders that flying detachments should go forth and *scour* the country
DUFFIELD OSBORNE *Spell of Ashtaroth* p 142 [s 1888]
2. To pass over swiftly, skim or scurry over or along, as, to *scour* the lake **3.** To cause to scurry away, scatter, drive out, as, they chased and *scoured* the fleet
II. *i* **1.** To move, pass, or run swiftly, scurry, skim; as, to *scour* away at a great pace **2.** To move in careful search or examination, as, the scouts *scoured* through the woods [< OF *escourre*, < L *excurro*, < *ex*, out, + *curro*, run]

scour, *n* **1.** The act of scouring **2.** Same as SCOURS **3.** A clearing out of silt in a water-channel or estuary by a strong current of water the clearing action of such a current also, the place scoured **4.** *Chem* In the manufacture of sulfuric acid, a scar **5** A cleanser used in wool-cleaning **6** [Scot] A large bumper or draft

scour'age, 1 skaur'ij, 2 scour'aġ, *n* Water that has been used for scouring, the residuum after scouring

scourd, *pp* Scoured S S

scour'er, 1 skaur'er; 2 scour'er, *n* One who or that which scours or thoroughly cleanses Specif · (1) A violent cathartic, purge (2) Same as GRAIN-SCOURER

scour'er², *n* **1.** One who runs swiftly **2.** One who prowls about the streets by night, a footpad

scour'fish", 1 skaur'fish", 2 scour'fish", *n* The oil-fish

scourge, } 1 skŭrj, 2 scŭrg, *vt* [SCOURGED, SCURGED², **scurge²**, } SCOURG'ING] **1.** To whip with or as with a scourge, whip severely, lash
All night keen winds have *scourged* the frosty plain
ELAINE GOODALE *An Ice Storm* sonnet II, I 1
2. Hence, to punish severely in any way, chastise **3.** To afflict greatly, torment, harass [< OF. *escorge*, see SCOURGE, *n*] Syn.: see BEAT

scourge, *n* **1.** A whip for inflicting suffering or punishment, specif, a handle with one or more thongs or lashes **2.** Any instrumentality or means for causing suffering or death; one who or that which severely afflicts, harasses, or torments, hence, severe punishment **3.** Same as SCOURGE-STICK [< OF *escorge*, < L *ex-* intensive + *corrigia*, thong, < *corrigo*, see CORRECT, *v*]
Syn.: see BANE — **Scourge of God**, Attila, king of the Huns — **S of Princes**, the Italian satirist Aretino — **scourge'-stick"**, *n* A whip used in spinning a top

scourg'er, 1 skŭrj'er, 2 scŭrġ'er, *n* One who scourges, specif, one who scourges himself, a flagellant

scour'ing, 1 skaur'iŋ, 2 scour'ing, *n* **1.** The act of one who scours In technical uses: (1) The cleaning of wool, woolen cloth, or yarn, as by passing through a solution in a washing- or scouring-machine or scouring-stock (2) The steaming of cotton cloth in a kier (3) The rubbing or brushing of smut or other impurities from grain, as in a smut-mill or scouring-machine (4) The cleansing of metal before plating (5) In tanning, a brushing or rubbing process to facilitate the fleshing of hides (6) In angling, the placing of worms in moss etc, to purge them of fecal matter by constriction **2.** A diarrhea scours — **scour'ing-ball"**, *n* Soap mixed with ox-gall, often with fullers' earth or infusorial silica, made generally into a ball for removing stains, grease, etc, from cloth — **s -barrel**, *n* A tumbling-barrel — **s -basin**, *n* A reservoir for water in a lock, which on being rapidly emptied at low water operates to scour a channel — **s.-brick**, *n* A fine-grained brick used domestically for scouring metal surfaces, as steel knives, tin pans, etc — **s -cinder**, *n* The fused refuse of a shaft-furnace which is injurious to its lining — **s.-machine**, *n* **1.** A machine for cleansing cloth from dirt and dust by passing it by rollers through a weak alkali, as stale urine or soda and soap **2.** *Tanning* A machine for scraping the inner sides of skins — **s -rush**, *n* Any species of *Equisetum* or horsetail, especially *E hiemale*, formerly much used on account of its siliceous surface for polishing wood and metal — **s.-stick'**, *n* A rod (often the ramrod) used for cleaning the bore of a gun — **s.-stock**, *n* A machine resembling a fulling-mill in which woolen cloth is beaten and cleansed to remove the oil and dirt — **s.-table**, *n* A large strong table, usually with an inclined stone top, used for scouring leather with water

scour'ings, 1 skaur'iŋz, 2 scour'ings, *n pl* The residue after scouring; said especially of grain

scours, 1 skaurz, 2 scours, *n* A watery diarrhea or purging among cattle [= SCOUR, *n*, 1]

scourse, 1 skōrs, 2 scōrs, *vt* & *vi* [Prov Eng or Obs] To barter, trade exchange

scour'way", 1 skaur'wē", 2 scour'wā", *n* *Geol* A drainage-furrow caused by a strong current, as by a glacial river flowing over a gravel plain

scour'wort", 1 skaur'wûrt", 2 scour'wûrt", *n* [Prov] The common soapwort or bouncing-bet

scour'y, 1 skûr'i, 2 scur'y, *a* [Scot] Shabby, unkempt

scouse, 1 skaus, 2 scous, *n* **1.** A stew of meat and potatoes **2** A sailors' dish of sea-biscuit and vegetables with or without meat Compare LOBSCOUSE **3.** A hasty pudding made of equal parts of corn and rye meal, eaten with dripping or molasses, flavored with pepper sauce

scout¹, 1 skaut, 2 scout, *v* **I.** *t* **1.** To watch or observe carefully, note the movements of, follow and spy upon, as, to *scout* an enemy **2.** To traverse for purposes of observation, reconnoiter, as, to *scout* a region
II. *i* **1.** To act or go as a scout, make an expedition or expeditions of observation, especially for watching an enemy's movements, observe closely, reconnoiter **2.** In cricket, to watch closely, hence, to field **3.** To look about or seek for something, as employment, etc

scout², *v* **I.** *t* To reject with disdain, treat with ridicule or contempt, sneer at, as, to *scout* an idea
II. *i* To mock, ridicule, jeer with *at*, as, to *scout at* religion [< Ice. *skūta*, a taunt]
Syn., see RIDICULE

scout³, *vi* [Scot] Same as SCOOT

scout, *n* **1.** A person sent out to observe and get information, especially of the movements, position, strength, etc, of an enemy in war applied also in the same sense to a war-vessel, an air-ship or aeroplane
A daring *scout* of General Stuart made his way to my quarters
J W PALMER in *Lippincott's Mag* Dec, 1870, p 574
2. The act of scouting or being on the watch, a lookout, also, a scouting expedition, reconnoissance
One day I rode down on a *scout* in sight of the dome of the Capitol JOHN S MOSBY *War Reminiscences* p 82 [D M & CO]
3. In bee-keeping, one of a small number of bees believed to go out in advance to select a place for a swarm to lodge **4.** [P I] A member of a troop of Filipinos organized by U S officers into an auxiliary of the U S military forces **5.** [Univ Slang] At Oxford University (and at Harvard and Yale), an undergraduate's man servant At Cambridge the equivalent term is **gyp**, and at Dublin **skip**. **6.** *Cricket* A fieldsman, particularly one in the deep field, or one other than bowler or wicket-keeper applied chiefly to one who fields at a distance in practise **7†.** [Scot] A sneak, spy **8†.** A scouting party **9†.** Same as SCHOUT [< OF *escoute*, < *escouter* (< L *auscultō*), listen]


American Boy Scout.

— **boy scout**, a member of a world-wide organization for educating boys, between the ages of 12 and 19 years in self-reliance and resourcefulness, by character-building through a program of constructive recreational training Its methods and aim are non-military The **boy scout movement**, which has spread to Germany, France, Italy, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, and the United States, was initiated by Lieut-Gen Sir Robert S S. Baden-Powell in 1908 in England In America the local organizations were founded by Dan Beard and Ernest Thompson Seton, and were combined under the title **Boy Scouts of America.** — **scout'mas"ter**, *n* **1.** An officer in charge of scouts or military messengers **2.** The leader of a troop of boy scouts — **s.-watch†**, *n* The act of scouting, a scout, spy


English Boy Scout

scout², 1 skaut *or* skŭt, 2 scout *or* scŭt, *n* [Orkneys] **1.** The guillemot **2** The razor-billed auk — **green scout**, the crested shag

scout³, *n* [Prov Eng] A high rock

scout⁴, *n* A fleet sailing boat used in Holland [< D *schuit*]

scout⁵, 1 skōt *or* skŭt, 2 scōt *or* scŭt, *n* **1.** [Ir] A forward bold girl a term of reproach **2.** [Scot] A worthless person, a base creature, a trull

scout'er¹, 1 skaut'er, 2 scout'er, *n* One who scouts, a scout

scout'er², *n* [Prov] In stone-working, a quarryman whose function is to split off large portions of rock by means of a jump-drill and wedges

scouth, 1 skŭth, 2 scŭth, *n* [Scot] Room for movement, liberty to range, scope. **scowth†**.

scouth'er¹, 1 skōth'er *or* skŭth'er, 2 scōth'er *or* scŭth'er, *vt* [Scot] To toast over a grid-iron, scorch — **scouth'er²**, *n* A slight scorching quick toasting **scowth'er†**.

scouth'er², *vt* [Scot] To drizzle rain or snow — **scouth'er³**, *n* A light rain or snow a drizzle

scouth'er³, *n* [Prov Eng] Confusion, uproar

scout'-horn", 1 skaut'-hôrn", 2 scout'-hôrn", *n* *Naut* A rude, long-handled, shovel-like implement, formerly used on small vessels to wet the sails to make them hold the wind better [< SCOUT⁴, *v* (cult < Ice *skjōta*, shoot), + HORN]

scout'ing-ly, 1 skaut'iŋ-li, 2 scout'ing-ly, *adv* With scornful rejection, jeeringly, sneeringly

scout'y-au"lin, 1 skŭt'i-ô"lin, 2 scut'y-a lin, *n* [Scot] The aulin **scou'ti-nal"lint**, **scou'ti-nau"lant**.

sco'van, 1 skō'vən 2 scō'van, *n* [Cornwall, Eng] A vein of tin — **sco'van-lode"**, *n* A lode devoid of gossan, especially at the outcrop — **sco'van-y**, *a* Like a tin-lode, hard to work, because lacking selvage or other soft material

scove, 1 skōv, 2 scōv, *vt* [Prov] To case up (bricks) in a kiln — **scov'ing**, *n* The outer wall or casing of a brick-kiln

scove, *n* [Cornwall, Eng] Tin ore so pure that it scarcely needs washing [cleaning an oven

scov'el, 1 skuv'el, 2 scōv'ĕl, *n* [Prov Eng] A mop for

sco'vill-ite, 1 skō'vil-ait, 2 scō'vil-it, *n* *Mineral* A variety of rhabdophanite that is found as incrustation on limonite and pyrolusite [< *Scoville*, ore-bed, Salisbury, Conn]

scov'y, 1 skōv'i, 2 scōv'y, *a* [Cornwall, Eng] Daubed or irregularly spotted, smeared [or scows

scow, 1 skau, 2 scow, *vt* [U S] To transport in a scow

scow, *n* [U S] **1.** A boat with flat bottom and square ends, properly without sails or motive power much used as a lighter and for ferrying **2.** A light boat covered with skins, small ferry-boat **3.** [Colloq] A broad, light, racing yacht [< D *schouw*, scow] — **scow'-bang"ing**, *n.* See the quotation
The Professor had taken the Pilot and the dory, and had gone in pursuit, — the chase of mackerel with a boat being called by the fishermen '*scow-banging*'
R CARTER *Summer Cruise* p 193 [C N & CO 1864]
— **s.-house**, *n* A scow on which is built a house or cabin

scow'bank"er, 1 skau'bank ər, 2 scow'bănk er, *n* [Prov Eng] *Naut* A loafer, a worthless sailor **scow'bank"†**. — **scow'bank"ing**, *n*

scow'der, 1 skŭ'dər 2 scu'der, *vt* [Scot] Same as SCOUTHER

scowl, 1 skaul; 2 scowl, *v* **I.** *t* **1.** To repel or effect in any way with a scowl **2.** [Rare] To express or signify by a scowl, as, to *scowl* disdain **3†.** To threaten, as clouds, with lowering aspect
II. *i* To lower and wrinkle the brows in anger, disapproval, or sullenness, frown deeply or severely, hence, figuratively, to look threatening, lower, as, a *scowling* sky [< Dan *skule*, scowl] — **scowl'er**, *n* One who scowls — **scowl'ing-ly**, *adv* In a scowling manner

scowl¹, *n* A wrinkling and lowering of the brows, as in anger or strong disapproval sullen or threatening expression of countenance, gloomy aspect

scowl², *n* [Local, Eng] Old workings at the outcrop of deposits of iron ore a term peculiar to the Forest of Dean

scowld, *pp* Scowled S S

scowp, *vi* Same as SCOUP² [shabby

scow'ry, 1 skau'ri, 2 scow'ry, *a* [Scot] Showery, also,

scowte, 1 skaut 2 scowt, *n* [Manx] A fishing-boat

scowth'er, *n* Same as SCOUTHER

scr, *abbr* Scruple

scrab, 1 skrab 2 scrăb, *vt* [Prov Eng] To scrape, scratch, claw — **scrabbed eggs**, hard-boiled eggs chopped and seasoned with pepper, salt, and butter

scrab, *n* [Prov Eng] The common crab-apple

scrab'ble, } 1 skrab'l, 2 scrăb'l, *v* [SCRAB'BLED; SCRAB'-**scrab'le**, } BLING] **I.** *t* [Colloq or Prov] **1.** To make irregular or unmeaning marks on, scribble on **2** To gather hurriedly or confusedly, or effect by such action; scrape together, grab usually with an adverb, as *together*, *up*, as, to *scrabble* one's things *together*
II. *i* **1.** To make irregular or scrawling marks, scribble, scrawl, as, to *scrabble* on a slate **2.** [Colloq] To strive, as to obtain something, scramble **3.** [Prov or Obs] To scratch, scrape, or paw with the hands, move on the hands and knees, scramble, crawl, as, to *scrabble* up a steep place
It could make some shift to *scrabble* and sprawl in the water
BUNYAN *Works, Grace Abounding* p 54 [B O & CO 1871]
[Var of SCRAPPLE, freq of SCRAPE, *v*] **scrab'let**.

scrab'ble, *n* **1.** A scrabbling or scrambling **2.** A scribble, a scrawly document or picture

scrabe, 1 skrēb, 2 scrāb, *n* [Scot] The Manx shearwater

scrab'er, 1 skrĕb'er, 2 scrāb'er, *n* [Scot] The black guillemot

scrae, 1 skrē, 2 scrā, *n* [Scot] **1.** A lean, scrawny person **2.** An old shriveled shoe

scraf'fle, 1 skraf'l, 2 scrăf'l [Local, Eng] **I.** *vt* **1.** To scramble, struggle, hence, to wrangle brawl, quarrel **2.** To be busy or energetic **3.** To be evasive, shuffle, shift
II. *n.* A quarrel, disturbance, struggle

scrag, 1 skrag, 2 scrăg, *vt* [SCRAGGED SCRAG'GING] [Slang] **1.** To use roughly, wring the neck of specif, to hang by the neck, kill by hanging **2.** In football, to tackle by the neck. **3.** *Mech* To twist or bend, as in testing steel

scrag, *n* **1.** Something thin or lean and rough, a lean or bony piece or end of meat, especially a neck-piece, hence, humorously or contemptuously, the neck **2.** A remnant or end **3.** [Prov Eng] (1) A remnant, also, *refuse*, *offal* (2) A lean, bony person or animal (3) A crooked or stunted branch or tree **4.** Something rough, broken, or ragged, as a surface, as, this plantation was formerly all *scrag* **5.** A scrag-whale [< Sw dial *skraka*, great dry tree, long lean man, < root of Sw *skrukka*, shrink] **scragg†** — **scrag'necked"**, *a* Having a thin long neck — **s -whale**, *n* An agapheline whale (*Agaphelus gibbosus*) of the North Atlantic, having a scraggy back regarded as the young of the right whale

scrag'ged, 1 skrag'ed, 2 scrăg'ĕd, *a* **1.** Rough with irregularities or protuberances, broken, uneven, ragged, shaggy, rugged, also, figuratively, uneven, as, a *scragged* hillside, a *scragged* temper **2.** Lean and bony, scrawny, as, a *scragged* neck — **scrag'ged-ness**, *n*

scrag'gle, 1 skrag'l, 2 scrăg'l, *vi* [Rare & Humorous] To proceed with sprawling movements, move awkwardly

scrag'gly, 1 skrag'li 2 scrăg'ly, *a* [SCRAG'GLI-ER, SCRAG'GLI-EST] Rough jagged, irregular, shaggy, unkempt **scrag'gling†**; **scrag'ly‡**.

scrag'gy, 1 skrag'i, 2 scrăg'y, *a* [SCRAG'GI-ER, SCRAG'GI-EST] **1.** Rough with points or having irregular protuberances, uneven, ragged
Pennsylvania Avenue was then bordered with *scraggy* poplar trees POORE *Reminiscences* vol I p 30 [H BROS]
2. Lean, scrawny, bony, as, *scraggy* arms, hence, barren, worthless Compare SCRAGGED **scrag'gling‡**. — **scrag'gi-ly**, *adv* — **scrag'gi-ness**, *n*

scraich, 1 skrēH, 2 scrāH [Scot] **I** *vi* To scream harshly, screech, shriek, as a fowl **II.** *n* A shrill cry, scream, screech **scraight†**. — **scraich'-o'-day"**, *n* Daybreak

scram¹, 1 skram, 2 scrăm, *vt* [SCRAMMED, SCRAM'MING] [Local, U S] *Mining* To dig out the remnants of ore from, as a worked-out mine — **scram'mer**, *n* One who scrams

scram². [Prov Eng] **I.** *vt* To shrivel, benumb, paralyze.
II. *a* Puny very small, insignificant in appearance

scram'a-sax, 1 skram'ə-săks, 2 scrăm'ā-săks, *n* *Archeol* A long heavy knife used by the ancient Franks in war and in hunting [< roots found in G *schramme*, wound, and OHG *sahs*, knife]

scram'bl(eR), 1 skram'bl, 2 scrăm'bl, *v* [SCRAM'BLED, SCRAM'BLD², SCRAM'BLING] **I.** *t* **1.** To arrange, prepare, or put together hurriedly or confusedly, hence, to get on, through, or into in a desultory manner, as, to *scramble* one's things into a trunk **2.** Specif, to prepare (eggs) by stirring together while cooking **3.** [Colloq] To scatter or cast down for a scramble
II. *i* **1.** To move along by irregular clambering or crawling efforts of the hands and feet, hence, to make one's way with difficulty, as, to *scramble* up a height
If his [the small holder's] crops fail one year, it is as much as he can do to *scramble* on to the next harvest
BARING-GOULD *Germany, Present and Past* p 83 [D M & CO]
2. To struggle in a disorderly manner, as for an advantage or a desired object, also, to seek something greedily, as, to *scramble* after office **3.** To run or climb irregularly or in all directions, as plants [Freq of SCRAMB, var of SCRAMP, a form of SCRAPE, *v*] — **scram'bler**, *n* **1.** One who scrambles or takes part in a scramble **2.** Any climbing plant — **scram'bling**, *pa* **1.** Having no order or plan, rambling **2.** Informal said of a meal **3.** Awkward, uncouth — **scram'bling-ly**, *adv*

scram'ble, *n* **1.** The act of scrambling or proceeding by irregular movements on hands and feet, a rough climb, walk, or progress, any disorderly or hurried performance, as, a *scramble* over the rocks **2** A rude disorderly struggle or strife, as to seize or attain something, a contest characterized by hurry or unceremonious efforts, as, the *scramble* for wealth or place

scran, 1 skran, 2 scrăn, *n* **1.** [Prov Eng & Scot] Broken victuals, scraps remains of a meal **2** [Slang] (1) *Mil* Food in general rations (2) A bag for food, hence, any bag (3) Formerly, the reckoning at a public house [Prob < Ice *skran*, rubbish] — **bad scran to you** [Ir], bad food to you, hence, bad luck to you, curse you — **out on the s.** [Slang], among beggars, out on the search for scraps, begging — **scran'-bag"**, *n* [Slang] **1.** *Mil* A soldiers' haversack **2** *Brit Navy* A bag for impounding property left about a ship **3** A cadger's bag for scraps of food

scranch, 1 skranch, 2 scrănch, *vt* **1.** [Colloq] To crunch **2.** [Prov Eng] To scratch

scran'ky, 1 skran'ki, 2 scrăn'ky, *a* [Scot] Scraggy, lean

scran'nel, 1 skran'l, 2 scrăn'l [Prov or Archaic] *a* Thin, lean, slight, as, a *scrannel* voice [Cp SCRAWNY]

scran'ning, 1 *skran'iŋ*, 2 *scrăn'ing*, *n* [Slang] *A begging* for scraps

scran'ny¹, 1 skran'i, 2 scrăn'y, *a* [Prov Eng & Local, U S] Scrawny, poor, meager

scran'ny², *a* [Prov Eng] Silly, distracted crazy, wild

Scran'ton, 1 skran'tən, 2 scrăn'ton, *n* **1** A township and city in Osage county, Kan **2** A city, county-seat of Lackawanna county, Pa a railroad and coal-mining center

scrap¹, 1 skrap, 2 scrăp, *vt* [SCRAPPED, SCRAPT², SCRAP'PING] To treat or cast aside as scrap or refuse make scrap of

scrap², *vt* [Slang] To engage in a fisticuff fight or improvised boxing-match, scrimmage box

scrap¹, *n* **1.** A small piece cut or broken from something, detached portion, properly, a scraping, fragment; bit, as, *scraps* of food **2.** A fragment of anything

written, printed, or drawn, brief extract, fragmentary or detached part, especially one cut out for preservation
The petitions against the bill are filled with cant rant scolding, *scraps* of bad sermons MACAULAY *Speeches, Dissenters' Chapels Bill* in vol II p 70 [T 1853]

3. *pl* Pieces of fat tissue after the oil has been expressed, as, lard-*scraps* **4** Fish-refuse deprived of the oil distinguished as **dry scrap** (dried in the sun or otherwise) and **green scrap** (containing a considerable percentage of moisture) **5** Old or refuse metal, as iron, also, pieces worked off in mills [< Ice *skrap*, trifles < *skrapa*, scrape] **scrappet.** Syn see DRIBLET, PARTICLE — **scrap'-book"**, *n* A book in which scraps, pictures or the like are pasted most commonly, a book containing clippings from books, newspapers, or other sources, also, a book for such use — **s -cake** or **s -cheese**, *n* Fish-scrap in solid cakes — **s.-cinders**, *n pl* Cinders or ashes from whale-scrap, used for scouring decks — **s -forgings**, *n pl* Forgings formed from wrought-iron scrap — **s -heap**, *n* A heap or pile of scrap-metal also used metaphorically — **s -hopper**, *n* A vessel used in rendering blubber — **s -house**, *n* An establishment where fish-scrap is made — **s -iron**, *n* Old pieces of wrought iron (**wrought-iron s**) or of cast iron (**cast s ; foundry s**) — **s.-metal**, *n* Same as SCRAP¹, *n*, 5

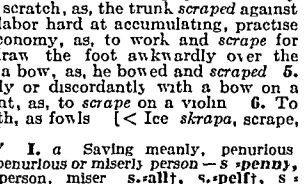
scrap², *n* [Slang] **1.** A boxing-bout or fight, also, a petty fight, scuffle **2.** An angry discussion squabble [< SCRAPE¹, *n*, 2]

scrape, 1 skrēp, 2 scrāp, *v* [SCRAPED, SCRAP'ING] **I.** *t* **1.** To rub, as with an edged or hard thing, so as to abrade or to remove adherent matter, scratch with a hard surface or edge, as, to *scrape* hides in tanning, to *scrape* a ship's bottom or spars **2** To rub hard on something, draw over a surface roughly
Turkey-cocks *scrape* their wings against the ground DARWIN *Descent of Man* vol II p 59 [A 1871]
3. To remove by or as by scraping, clean off, erase: followed by *off*, *out*, *from*, etc, as, to *scrape off* dirt **4.** To gather or collect by or as by scraping, hence, to accumulate little by little, or by effort, get in a rude or unusual way often with *up* or *together*, as, to *scrape up* a snug capital, to *scrape* acquaintance
They [Bulgarians] had come all the way up the Danube and Save to *scrape together* money ARTHUR J EVANS *Through Bosnia and Herzegovina* p 32 [L G & CO 1876]
5. To make or fashion by scraping, as, to *scrape* a hole in the ground **6** *Engraving* To cut or hollow out the design on (a copper plate) preparatory to engraving **7** [Southern U S] To cultivate with a hoe, as cotton hoe **8** [Eng] To express disapproval of, or to silence, by moving the feet noisily over the floor commonly with *down*, as, to *scrape down* a speaker **9.** To play, as a violin used disparagingly
II. *i* **1** To rub the surface of anything with an edged or hard instrument, smooth, clean, or work down anything by abrasion **2.** To rub roughly or carelessly in any way, graze, scratch, as, the trunk *scraped* against the wall **3** To labor hard at accumulating, practise close saving or economy, as, to work and *scrape* for wealth **4.** To draw the foot awkwardly over the ground in making a bow, as, he bowed and *scraped* **5.** To play unskilfully or discordantly with a bow on a stringed instrument, as, to *scrape* on a violin **6.** To scratch in the earth, as fowls [< Ice *skrapa*, scrape, akin to SHARP, *a*]
— **scrape' good"** **I.** *a* Saving meanly, penurious miserly **II** *n* A penurious or miserly person — **s -penny**, *n* A penurious person, miser **s.-all†**, **s.-pelf†**, **s -scall†** — **to s a leg**, same as SCRAPE, *vi*, 4 — **to s. along**, to contrive to manage somehow — **to s. through**, to get through with difficulty, barely succeed

scrape¹, *n* **1** The act of scraping, also, the effect or noise of scraping as, the *scrape* of feet on the pavement **2** A difficult or embarrassing situation, especially one resulting from one's own acts, predicament, as, he got into a *scrape* **3.** A scraping or drawing back of the foot in bowing, as, with a bow and a *scrape* **4** *Fencing* A delivery in tierce, the opponent having his point too low or his arm outstretched **5** (1) [Prov Eng] A rough path or hole made or worn in the ground by animals, as, a deer-*scrape* (2) [Newfoundland] A path worn in hauling logs **6.** [Slang] A shave, also, the act of shaving or of being shaved **7.** Turpentine gum as scraped from the cuts in the trees **8** [Eastern U S] A small dredge, scraper **9.** [Colloq, Eng] A layer of butter scraped thin, as, bread and *scrape*
— **scrape of a pen** [Scot] a scrap of writing, scribble

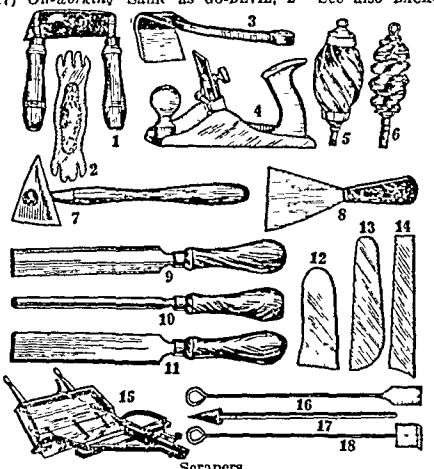
scrape², *n* A snare for taking or a lure for enticing birds [< SCRAPE, *v*, but cp Ice *skreppa*, trap]

scrap'er, 1 skrēp'ər, 2 scrāp'ər, *n* **1.** Any instrument or tool used for scraping (1) A foot-scraper See FOOT (2) *Engraving* Any of several tools used for removing the bur or ground, in line or mezzotint engraving, or for scraping over hatchings, etc (3) *Print* A short flat stick or bone used by press-feeders to spread out the ink (4) *Archæol* A thumb-flint or strigil an implement of chipped stone, bone, or the like, used in dressing hides and for other purposes (5) In domestic use scraper of eastern Eskimo (6) *Surg* An instrument for cleansing the tongue of fur (7) *Marble-working* A tool for working a flute (8) *Stucco-working* A shaping-tool (9) *Metal-working* A tool for giving a smooth finish to turned or planed work (10) *Wood-working* One of several tools used in smoothing, also a form of planing-machine in which a scraping-tool is employed (11) *Mining & Blasting* A tool for removing the dust from drill-holes (12) *Ordnance* A device for cleaning the powder from the bores of mortars or large guns (13) *Steam-engin* A cleaner for boiler-tubes and -flues (14) A semicircular tool resembling a drawing-knife, for removing addresses, labels etc from packing-boxes or the like (15) In oyster-culture, a small dredge with a sharp curved blade, used principally in gathering scallops and in cleaning oysters



Aboriginal Scrapers (for Skins)
1 Wood and chert — the blade resembling a celt (Eskimo of Yukon valley) 2 Ivory and flint (Arctic Alaska) 3 Antler haft and iron blade (Cree Indians) 4 Antler and rawhide (Eskimo of eastern Eskimo) 5 Prehistoric scrapers (flint)

grounds **scrapet.** (16) In livery-stable usage, a flat wooden or vulcanite tool for scraping sweat from horses, etc (17) *Oil-working* Same as GO-DEVIL, 2 See also BACK-



Scrapers
1 Box 2 Wire 3 Butchers' Block 4 Cabinet-makers' 5, 6 Boiler-tube 7 Deck 8 Wall 9 10 11 Machinists' 12, 13, 14 Molding 15 Road 16 18 Muffle 17. Beaker

SCRAPER, DIRT-SCRAPER, GUT-SCRAPER, PUMP-SCRAPER, ROAD-SCRAPER SHELL-SCRAPER SHIP-SCRAPER, SNOW-SCRAPER, TREE-SCRAPER (18) *Bookbinding* A tool for finishing edges of books before gilding or burnishing
2. One who or that which scrapes Specif (1) A miser (2) An unskilful player on the violin (3) [Slang] A barber (4) One who scrapes in engraving (5) [Naval Slang] A cocked hat (6) A rasorial bird
— **col'ton scrap'er**, *n* A cotton-cultivator, or an attachment to a plow used in cultivating cotton **heel-s ‡.** — **revolving s.** **1.** A road-scraper that turns completely on its axis **2.** A boiler-flue scraper that turns on its axis — **scrap'er-chas"er**, *n* [Old-regions U S] One of a number of men whose business is to follow the scraper or go-devil, in the petroleum-pipes, and give instant notice if a clog occurs

scrap"i-an'a, 1 *skrap'i-an'ə*, 2 *scrāp'i-ăn'a*, *n pl* [Rare] A collection of literary fragments a miscellany

scrap'ing, 1 skrēp'ıng, 2 scrāp'ıng, *n* **1.** The act of one who or that which scrapes **2.** *pl* Matter scraped off, that which is collected or left to be collected by or as by scraping, leavings or savings rarely singular, as, road-*scrapings* **scrape'age†** [Rare]
My two sisters got their fortunes paid but I came off with what we technically called the *scrapings* — four hundred a year, sir, is the whole of my income HOOK *Humorous Worl* p 472 [J C H]
3 *pl* Savings accumulated by hard effort, hoardings **4.** A sound of or resembling that of something which scrapes, a harsh, discordant, or rasping sound, as, the *scraping* of feet, the *scraping* of a violin — **scrap'ing-ground"**, *n* The place where deer rub the velvet from their antlers — **scrap'ing-ly**, *adv* In a scraping manner

scrap'per, 1 skrap'ər, 2 scrāp'ər, *n* **1** A scrapping-machine **2.** [Slang, U S] A pugilist or boxer, hence, any one of an aggressive or a quarrelsome disposition

scrap'ping-ma-chine", 1 skrap'ıng-mə-shēn', 2 scrāp'ing-ma-chēn', *n* [Prov] A device for removing the scraps of dough from a biscuit-cutting machine

scrap'ping-match", 1 skrap'ıng-mach', 2 scrāp'ing-măch', *n* [Slang U S] A pugilistic contest, also, a wrangle

scrap'ple, 1 skrap'l 2 scrāp'l, *n* [Local, U S] **1** An article of food made by boiling meal or flour with scraps of pork, chopped hogs liver and kidneys, and seasoning served in fried slices It originated among the Pennsylvania Dutch **2** Scraps obtained in trying out fats, especially lard **3** A rake, or a scraper [Dim of SCRAP¹, *n*]

scrap'py, 1 skrap'ı, 2 scrāp'ı, *a* [SCRAP'PI-ER, SCRAP'PI-EST] [Colloq] Composed of scraps or of odds and ends disconnected, fragmentary, as, a *scrappy* discourse — **scrap'pi-ly**, *adv* [Colloq] In a scrappy manner, in scraps, fragmentarily — **scrap'pi-ness**, *n*

scrap'y, 1 skrēp'ı, 2 scrāp'ı, *a* Discordant, rasping

scrat, 1 skrat, 2 scrăt, *vt & ti* [Prov Eng, or Obs] To scratch, rake

scrat†, *n* **1** A hermaphrodite **2.** Same as SCRATCH² only in the Scotticism *Aud Scrat*

scratch, 1 skrach, 2 scrăch, *v* **I.** *t* **1.** To tear or

scrach²,] mark the surface of with something sharp or ragged, as the nails, briers, pins, etc, as, to *scratch* the face, the varnish has been *scratched* **2** To rub slightly, as with the nails, especially to relieve irritation or itching, as, he *scratched* his head **3** To move, gather, or take by or as by scraping or scratching, as, the hens *scratched* the plants away **4.** To write or draw awkwardly, mark with lines, as of a pencil or pen, as, to *scratch* off a letter, to *scratch* down a rough sketch **5.** To dig or excavate by scraping, as, prairie-dogs *scratch* burrows quickly
The Arab had, with his miserable plough, just *scratched* a transient channel along the hill-side to turn the water from the slopes upon his wheat BARTLETT *Egypt to Palestine* p 398 [H]
6 To erase, obliterate, or cancel by or as by scratches, marks or lines (1) [U S] In elections, to erase the name of (a candidate) from a ticket while supporting the rest of the ticket, as to *scratch* the regular candidate (2) To cancel the name of (a horse) from the list of starters
II. *i* **1** To make slight tears or incisions on a surface, scrape or dig with something sharp or rough, as the nails, claws, or some instrument as, the cat will *scratch*
The editor of that paper [the Chronicle] one Jones seems a Grenvillian He has drawn the teeth and pared the nails of my paper so that it can neither *scratch* nor bite.
B FRANKLIN *Autobiography* vol I pt II p 556 [L 1874]
2 To rub slightly, as with the nails or a scratcher, to alleviate itching **3.** [U S] To erase one or more names of candidates from a ballot or party ticket **4.** *Billiards & Pool* To make a scratch See SCRATCH¹, *n*, 7 **5.** To accumulate money by strict economy **6.** To make a scratching sound said of a pen [< CRATCH, *r* confused with SCRAT, *r*, cp Dan *skrade*, creak, Norw Sw *skratta*, laugh harshly]
— **scratch'back"**, *n* Same as BACK-SCRATCHER, 1 — **scratch'board"**, *n* Smooth cardboard, tinted with lines or stipples, upon which pen drawings may be made the lights being obtained by scratching with a sharp instrument **scratch'card"†.** — **s -brush**, *n* A brush for scratching (1) A wire brush for cleaning castings (2) A brush of fine brass wire for giving luster to metallic surfaces (3) A brush of spun glass for lustering electroplated articles — **s -brusher**, *n* — **s.-brushing**, *n* — **s -coat**, *n* The first coat of plaster on a wall usually roughened by scratching to increase the adhesion of the next coat — **s comma**, *n* *Print* An inclined line (/), used by Caxton as a comma See VIRGULE, and compare SOLIDUS — **s -cradle**, *n* Same as CAT'S-CRADLE — **s.-figure**, *n* A canceled figure See CANCELED TYPE — **s.-finish**, *n* A finish given to metal surfaces by minute scratches ornamentally arranged — **s -gage**, *n* Same as SCRIBING-GAGE See GAGE — **s.-grass**, *n* [U S] Arrow-leaved tear-thumb — **scratch'work"**, *n* *Plastering* A method of wall-decoration by incising designs in or through a surface coat of plaster, graffito-work — **to s. along** [Colloq], to get on with difficulty

scratch, *a* **1** [Colloq] Taken without careful selection, chosen at random or by chance, indiscriminate, as, a *scratch* football-team **2** Having no allowance accorded at the start, starting even, as to time and distance, as in a contest without handicap said of a race or match-game — **scratch shot** [U S], in billiards, a fluke

scratch¹, *n* **1.** A mark or incision made on a surface by scratching, a linear abrasion made by drawing something pointed or rough over a surface, a shallow mark, groove, furrow, or channel, as, a *scratch* on varnish, a glacial *scratch* on a rock **2.** Hence, a slight flesh-wound or cut, as, I received a mere *scratch* **3** *Athletics* (1) The line from which contestants start, as in racing, specif, the line or time of starting of a handicapped contestant, also, the contestant who competes against an allowance **scratch'-man"‡.** (2) In pugilism, a line across a prize-ring at which a round in a boxing-match begins **4** [Colloq] A scrawl, scribble, as, he writes a miserable *scratch* **5** *pl* A disease of horses, consisting of dry scabs or chaps on the heel **6.** A wig covering only a part of the head **scratch'-wig"‡.** **7.** [U S] *Billiards & Pool* A scratch shot **8.** Earthy matter that separates from sea-water in evaporating it to make salt — **scratch division** (*Math*), an old form of division in which only the remainders were set down and it was necessary to scratch out each figure of the dividend from which subtraction was made and place the remainder each time above it — **scratch'-pan"**, *n* A pan used to receive the scratch or limy earth obtained in the manufacture of salt from sea-water — **s play** (*Golf*), first-class play, or play characterized by the fact that all the competitors start without handicap, or at scratch — **s. wig**, *n* Same as SCRATCH¹, *n*, 6 — **to toe the s** [Colloq], to *come to the scratch* get ready for action — **scratch'less**, *a*

scratch², *n* A devil used only in the phrase **Old Scratch**, the devil [Var of SCRAT, *n*, 2, cp AS *scritta*, monster, G *schratt*, goblin, Ice *skratti*, imp]

scratched, 1 skrachd 2 scrăchd, *pa* *Ceram* Ornamented with rough scratches in the paste

scratch'er, 1 skrach'ər, 2 scrăch'er, *n* **1.** One who or that which scratches, in any sense **2** *Ornith* One of the *Rasores* **3** [U S] In bookkeeping, a day-book **4** A cider-mill in which the fruit, instead of being crushed, is torn into fragments **5** *Forestry* An instrument used for marking trees, consisting usually of a hook-like gouge fastened to a flat, elliptical iron hoop, with wooden handle-plates on the opposite side from the gouge **6** [U S] A voter who refuses to vote for certain candidates of his party

scratch'ing-ly, 1 skrach'ıng-lı 2 scrăch'ing-ly, *adv* [Rare] In a scratching manner, with or by scratching

scratch'ings, 1 skrach'ıngz, 2 scrăch'ings, *n pl* [Prov Eng] Fine refuse strained out of melted lard

scratcht, *pp* Scratched S S

scratch'weed", 1 skrach'wid", 2 scrăch'wēd", *n* Same as GOOSE-GRASS, 1

scratch'y, 1 skrach'ı, 2 scr'ich'y, *a* [SCRATCH'I-ER, SCRATCH'I-EST] **1.** Characterized by, consisting of, or having the appearance of scratches, rough, irregular, ragged, as, *scratchy* writing, a *scratchy* sketch **2.** Making scratches or a scratchy noise, as, a *scratchy* pen **3** [Prov Eng] Having but shallow soil, capable of being scratched only with the plow, as, a *scratchy* field **4.** Consisting of thin lines said of drawing or painting **5.** Thin, scanty said of hair **6** [Eng] Irregular, ill-sustained a sporting term

scrat'tle, 1 skrat'l, 2 scrăt'l, *v & n* [Prov Eng] Scramble, scuttle, scratch

scraunch, 1 skrŏnch, 2 scranch, *vt* [Colloq] To crunch

scraw, 1 skrō, 2 scra, *n* [Ir & Scot] A turf or sod

scrawl, 1 skrōl, 2 scral, *v* **I.** *t* To write or trace in irregular or badly formed characters, write hastily or illegibly, as, to *scrawl* a note, to *scrawl* rimes
II. *i* To compose or write unskilfully or inelegantly
I too can *scrawl* and once upon a time
I pour'd along the town a flood of rhyme
BYRON *English Bards* st 4
[Contr of SCRABBLE] — **scrawl'er**, *n* One who scrawls

scrawl¹, *n* Irregular, ill-formed, or unskilful writing, something unskilfully written

scrawl², *n* [New Eng] A crooked, bushy, or broken branch, brush brushwood

scrawl³, *n* [N Am] A trawl

scrawld, *pp* Scrawled S S

scrawl'-seal", *n* *Law* Same as SCROLL, *n*, 3

scrawl'y, 1 skrōl'ı, 2 scral'y, *a* [Colloq] Consisting of or characterized by ill-formed or irregular characters

scrawm, 1 skrōm, 2 scram, *vt* [North Eng] To scratch, tear

scraw'ny, 1 skrō'nı, 2 scra'ny, *a* [SCRAW'NI-ER, SCRAW'-NI-EST] Lean and bony, skinny, thin, as, a *scrawny* beast [For SCRANNY, cp SCRAG, *n*] — **scraw'ni-ness**, *n*

scray, 1 skrē, 2 scrā, *n* [Local Eng] The tern **scraye†.**

scre'a-bie†, *a* That may be spit out

screak, 1 skrīk, 2 scrēk, *vi* **1.** To make a creaking sound, creak **2.** To utter suddenly a sharp shrill sound or cry screech [< SCREECH, *v*] **screek†**

screak, *n* **1** A sharp scream, shriek **2** A creak

screakt, *pp* Screaked S S

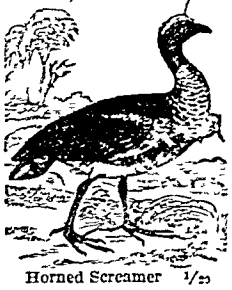
scream, 1 skrīm, 2 scrēm, *v* **I** *t* To utter in a loud and shrill voice, as, to *scream* out one's laughter
I hear the captain in the hulls *screaming* out orders
D G MITCHELL *Reveries of a Bachelor, The Sea* p 172 [S 1874]
II. *i* **1.** To cry with a loud shrill voice, utter a prolonged cry, as of terror, pain, or surprize, or sometimes of great delight sometimes used of the cry of an animal **2.** To emit a piercing or prolonged sound, as a steam

whistle 3 To use heated language, whether in speech or writing [< Ice *skræma*, scare]
SYN. see CALL ROAR

scream, *n* 1. A loud, shrill, prolonged cry, generally indicating fear or pain, loosely, any loud call
The *screams* which accompany bodily suffering are indistinguishable from those which accompany suffering of mind, and there are *screams* of passion as well as *screams* of delight
SPENCER *Principles of Psychology* vol II, § 496, p 541 [A 1883] 2. Any shrill sound, as, the *scream* of a locomotive

screamd, *pp* Screamed S S

scream'er, 1 skrim'er, 2 serēm'er, *n* 1. One who or that which screams, or who sings in a shrill voice 2 A South-American anhimoid bird, of doubtful affinities, tho most nearly related to the ducks, having large feet and two spurs on each wing


Horned Screamer 1/20

The **horned screamer** (*Anhima* or *Palamedea cornuta*) has a long slender caruncle or horn on the top of the head. The **crested screamers** or chajas belong to the genus *Chauna*, as *C chavaria*, often reared by the natives to defend their poultry
The *screamers* possess a number of other marked peculiarities the principal one being the absence of uncinate processes to the ribs, a condition not known in any other living birds
KNOWLTON & RIDGWAY *Birds of the World* p 170 [H. H. & CO '09] 3. The seriema **crested screamer**‡. 4. [Local, Brit] The swift 5. [Slang] Something of extraordinary qualities or character, something calculated to call forth screams of admiration, astonishment, or the like 6 [Printers' Slang, U S] An exclamation-point

scream'ing, 1 skrim'iŋ, 2 serēm'iŋ, *pa* 1. Uttering or emitting screams 2. Provocative of screams or of laughter as a *screaming* farce — **scream'ing-ly**, *adv*

screel, 1 skrl, 2 serēl, *n* [Prov] 1. A loose stone 2. Same as TALUS, 4 3. A precipice [< Ice *skriða*, landslide]

screel, *n* [North Eng & Scot] A coarse sieve

screech, 1 skrich, 2 serēch, *v* **I.** *t* To utter with a screech, as, she *screeched* curses at him
II. *i* To cry out with a sharp, shrill, and strident voice, make a prolonged harsh, piercing sound shriek, as, the night-owl *screeches* [< Ice *skrækja*, shriek]

screech, *n* 1. A shrill, harsh cry, loud, strident sound; shriek, as, the *screech* of an owl or of a steam-whistle
Compare SCREAM. 2. [Prov Eng] The screech-cock — **screech'-bird"**, *n* The fieldfare — **s -cock**, *n* [Prov Eng] The missel-thrush — **s -hawk**, *n* [Local, Eng] The nightjar — **s -martin**, *n* Same as SCREECHER, 3 — **s -owl**, *n* Any owl that screeches instead of hooting (1) The European barn-owl (2) A North-American scops-owl, especially *Megascops asio* See illus under OWL — **s.-thrush**, *n* 1. The screech-cock 2 The screech-bird

screech'er, 1 skrich'er, 2 serēch'er, *n* 1. One who or that which screeches 2. A picarian bird 3. The European swift

screecht, *pp* Screeched S S

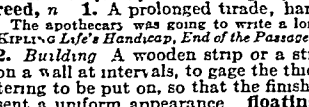
screech'y, 1 skrich'i, 2 serēch'y, *a* [SCREECH'I-ER, SCREECH'I-EST] Resembling a screech, characterized by or addicted to screeching, shrill and discordant, given to straining to the utmost, as a voice, as, a *screechy* sound, a *screechy* hinge

screed, 1 skrid 2 serēd, *tt* & *ti* 1. To rend or tear into shreds 2 [Scot] To talk off glibly [Var of SHRED, *v*]

screed, *n* 1. A prolonged tirade, harangue
The apothecary was going to write a long *screed* on suicide KIPLING *Life's Handicap, End of the Passage* p 166 [MACM 1891] 2. *Building* A wooden strip or a strip of mortar laid on a wall at intervals, to gage the thickness of the plastering to be put on, so that the finished work may present a uniform appearance **floating screed**‡. 3 A long torn strip or shred, hence, any detached strip or fragment the original meaning, now chiefly Scotch
He has been sometimes seen going about with hardly a *shreed* to cover him. CROKER *Fairy Leg., Haunted Cellar* p 107 [TEGG] 4 [Scot] A rending or tearing, rent, tear 5. A strip of land [Var of SHRED, *n*] **skreed**†.— **a screed o' drink** [Scot], a supply of drink, hence, a drinking-bout — **screed's coat"**, *n* A coat of plastering lined up with the screeds

screen, 1 skrīn, 2 serēn, *tt* 1. To separate or cut off from inconvenience, injury, or danger, shield from observation or annoyance with or as with a screen, as, a window *screened* from view by vines, a house *screened* from the wind, a criminal *screened* from justice by his friends 2. To pass through a screen or sieve, sift, as, to *screen* ashes or gravel 3. To show on a screen as a motion picture SYN.: see HIDE MASK PALLIATE SHELTER. — **screen'ing-ma-chine"**, *n* An apparatus for separating materials, as ores, by a rotating screen

screen, *n* 1. Anything that separates or cuts off, as inconvenience injury, or danger (1) A thin structure placed before objects to conceal separate, or shield them sometimes a frame covered with paper or cloth, and usually movable hence any means of shelter, protection or defense as a door-*screen* a fire-*screen*, a *screen* of leafy branches (2) *Arch* A partition, perclose or other construction, properly light, and permissibly latticed, or of open-work, dividing one part of a building, as a choir chancel or chapel, from another as a choir-*screen*, an organ-*screen*
2. (1) Hence, something resembling such a structure, as an outstretched canvas, on which motion pictures, images, or reading matter may be thrown as by an apparatus of the stereopticon class
Science is a *screen* on which we see projected the shadows of invisible powers J W DAWSON in *Magazine of Christian Literature* Oct, 1890 p 13
(2) Any device used to control the passage of light through a lens In photometry, such screens are named after their inventors as, the **Bunsen screen** (white paper rendered transparent by paraffin) **Crova's s** (admits only the yellow of the spectrum), **Elster s.** (a cube of paraffin divided centrally by an opaque partition) **Joly s** (a cube of paraffin divided centrally into two parallelepipeds), **Methven s** (a metal screen with a rectangular opening)


A Revolving Screen or Trommel, used in the separation of ore

3. A sieve or riddle (1) A large, coarse sieve, as for sifting sand, gravel, ore, coal, etc (2) A perforated plate in a stamp-mill or centrifugal roller-mill (3) One of a series of perforated plates or woven-wire structures for separating different sizes of coal (4) A framework of crossed wires or slats to prevent fish from passing a certain point in a stream. 4. *Elec & Magnetism* A body through which electric or magnetic induction can not penetrate, as a hollow conducting sphere that protects objects within from the influence of a varying magnetic field without 5. In photoengraving, same as HALF-TONE SCREEN 6. [Scot] A large scarf or plaid sometimes worn as a head-dress by women 7. *Mil* A detachment of troops sent to deceive an enemy as to the movement of the main column 8 *Arch* (1) A row of columns built in front of a house masking the façade (2) A dwarf wall, solid or pierced by trellis-work or mullions, separating parts of a church; as, choir-*screen*, rood-*screen* 9. *Cricket* Same as CANVAS, 1 (2) 10. *Forestry* A frame made of brush, etc, for the partial shading of a seed-bed. [< F *écran*, OF *escren*, screen, cp G *schranne*, railing, grate] **serenet**. SYN.: see SHELTER — **armored screen**, an interior, upright, thin armor-plate designed to stop flying splinters from reaching the guns near by — **fluorescent s.** (*Physics*), a screen rendered fluorescent by the application of calcium sulfid or some similar substance — **s. plate.** 1. A plate of cast bronze or brass in a pulp-screen perforated with slit-like holes for straining pulp 2. *Phot* A plate combining in itself the color-filters required for taking and projecting a color image — **orthochromatic s** (*Phot*), same as COLOR-SCREEN — **solar s**, a card used in connection with a surveyors transit to receive the sun's image as well as that of the cross-wires of the instrument.

screend, *pp* Screened S S

screen'er, 1 skrin'er, 2 serēn'er, *n* One who screens, in any sense **screen'man**‡.

screen'ings, 1 skrin'iŋz, 2 serēn'iŋs, *n pl* The waste of anything passed through a screen or sieve (1) *Milling* Small or defective grains, as of wheat, screened out (2) Refuse coal

screes, 1 skriz, 2 serēz *n pl* Same as SCREE, *n*, 1

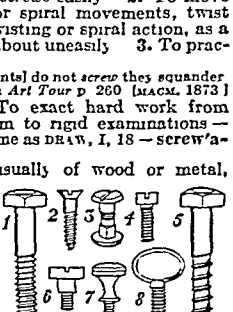
screeve, 1 skriv, 2 serēv *tt* & *ti* [Thieves' Slang, Eng] To write or draw with colored chalk on pavements as to, write screeves — **screeve**, *n* A begging letter — **screev'er**, *n*

screigh'of-day", *n* [Scot] Same as SCRAICH-O-DAY

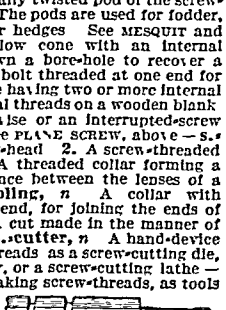
Screv'en, 1 skrev'en, 2 serēv'ēn, *n* A county in central E Georgia, 734 sq m county-seat Sylvania

screw, 1 skrū; 2 seru, *v* **I** *t* 1. To tighten, secure, fasten, or press by means of a screw or screws, apply a screw to, twist or turn, as a screw, or in the same manner as a screw, as, to *screw* a hinge on a door, to *screw* up a loose bolt, to *screw* a gimlet into a block 2. To force as if by the action of a screw, subject to or move by strong pressure, effort, or exaction, urge, extort, as, to *screw* up courage, to *screw* consent from one 3. To press hard financially, as in business relations; treat with extortion, grind, as, to *screw* a debtor or a tenant, to *screw* down a tradesman 4. To twist out of shape or position, distort, contort, as, he *screwed* up his mouth in a droll fashion, eyes perpetually *screwed* up 5. To cause (a ball) to twist or move spirally, as in billiards, to arrest forward action, or, as in cricket, to bat (the ball) upward with a twisting motion 6. [College Slang, U S] To examine severely
II. *i* 1. To turn or admit of being turned in the manner of a screw, as, this nut *screws* easily 2. To move with or as with twisting or spiral movements, twist about, also, to move with twisting or spiral action, as a billiard-ball, as, he *screwed* about uneasily 3. To practise oppression or extortion
When they [Russian governments] do not *screw* they squander J B ATKINSON *An Art Tour* p 260 [MACM. 1873] 4. [College Slang, U S] To exact hard work from students, or to subject them to rigid examinations — **to screw back** (*Billiards*), same as DRAW, I, 18 — **screw'able**(cf), *a* — **screw'er**, *n*

screw[1], *n* 1. A cylinder, usually of wood or metal, grooved or threaded in an advancing spiral on its outer surface, also, a hollow cylinder having such a groove or thread on its inner surface


Common Forms of Screws
1 Lag-screw 2 Wood-screw 3 Saw-screw 4 Cap-screw 5 Skein-screw. 6 Shoulder-screw. 7 Round-head thumb-screw. 8 Flat-head thumb-screw 9 Square-head collar-screw 10. Slotted set-screw

The screw is called **male** or **female** according as its spiral is exterior, as in a wood-screw, or interior, as in a nut A male screw may be used separately (see def 2), but a female screw is used always in connection with a corresponding male screw The two used together constitute one of the mechanical powers, and one or the other of the components may be regarded as a form of inclined plane moving in an advancing spiral The screw is used to exert great pressure or overcome great resistance through a short distance
2. Specif (1) A cylindrical piece of metal with a thread of coarse pitch, used for fastening boards or the like in place or holding them together **wood'-screw"**‡. (2) A round metal rod with a thread, usually of moderate pitch and fineness, a dull point, and a head variously formed, for use in holding together metal-work, parts of machines, etc **ma-chine'-screw"**‡. (3) A cylindrical part, as of a machine or tool, on which a screw-thread has been cut, as, the *screw* giving motion to the back-center of a lathe
The parts of the common screw are the *head* (usually nicked or grooved to receive a screw-driver or shaped to fit a wrench), *barrel* or *stem*, *thread*, and *point*
Screws are named (1) from the thing with which they are connected or attached, as, **bed-screw**, **bench-s**, **coach-s**, **tire-s.**, etc (2) from the shape or character of the head as, **cap-s.** (having a square or hexagonal head), **capstan s.** (having a hole in the head to receive a turning-pin), **conical s**, **countersunk s**, **grub s** (having a slot at the head end to receive a screw-driver but having no head), **hexagon s**, **milled s**, **square s**; (3) from the shape or character of the thread, as, **companion-s** (having a hollow internal thread), **double s** (having two parallel threads of the same pitch), **exterior s** (a male screw) **inside** or **interior s.** (a female screw) **quadruple s.** (having four parallel threads), **ratchet-s**, **right-and-left s**, **triple s**, **V-threaded s.**; (4) from some other feature of construction as **collar-s.** (having a collar on the stem), **regulating s**, **winged s.** (a thumb-screw) Other important screws will be found defined under the first element, as ARCHIMEDEAN SCREW, BALL-SCREW, COMPOUND SCREW, SKEIN-SCREW
3 Anything having the action of or resembling a screw Specif (1) A screw propeller, also, rarely, a vessel driven by a screw propeller (2) A spiral or screw-shaped shell, screw-shell (3) [Gt Brit] A small paper cone twisted at the end for holding tobacco, snuff, etc, also, such a package, as, a *screw* of tobacco 4. A twist or turn of a screw or resembling that of a screw; as, give the press another *screw*, a *screw* of a billiard-ball, etc 5 A steam-vessel moved by a screw propeller 6. *Math* A straight line or axis of given position combined with a definite linear magnitude or pitch, as for expressing the displacement of a rigid body in space. 7. [Slang] (1) An extortioner, miser, skinflint, as, an old *screw* (2) [Slang, Gt Brit] Salary, wages (3) Pressure, force, as, to put the *screws* on the poor. (4) [College Slang, U S] An instructor who exacts hard work from students, or who subjects them to severe examinations, also, the examinations themselves (5) [Thieves' Slang] A key, especially a skeleton key, also, a jailer 8. An amphipod; as, the sand-*screw* 9. [Slang, Eng] A tonic, a "bracer" 10. An implement used for loading cotton-bales into the hold of a vessel 11. A twist of limb or feature [< OF. *escroue*, F *écrou*, < L *scrobis*, trench]
— **ad-just'ing-screw"**, *n* A screw for taking up wear, or for shifting the position of some movable piece, as in a machine — **a. loose**, something wanting or improper in the arrangement or constitution of a thing, a defect, as, there is *a screw loose* in his management
When I see a man wearing a flashy watch-chain I am pretty sure there is *a screw loose* or a wheel wanting about the fellow somewhere C C COFFIN *Caleb Arnhle* p 333 [L & S 1875] — **auxiliary s**, a propeller-wheel for driving a sailing vessel when the wind is unfavorable — **differential s.** 1. A hollow cylinder having on its outer and inner surfaces threads of different pitch and reverse direction, the inner or female screw having playing in it a male screw, so that turning either the inner or the outer screw will make the other advance or retreat by an amount due to the difference in the pitches of the two male threads **Hunter's s** ‡. 2. Any ordinary screw having two threads of different pitches on different parts of its length, and working as by the difference of their pitches — **double-s.**, *a*. Having two screws said of a vessel — **endless s** (*Mech*), a worm — **flat s**, a spiral thread cut in the face of a disk or other plane surface — **hour-glass s.** or **Hindley's s.**, a worm having the form of an hour-glass, so that its thread may engage with a larger number of the teeth of a gear-wheel than a cylindrical worm — **interrupted s.**, a screw having parts of its threads cut away so as to form slits or channels in the direction of its length used to close the breech of some cannons When of uniform diameter with simple longitudinal slots it is known as a **slotted s.**; when cut with a series of steps about its circumference, to fit into a corresponding stepped screw-box, it is a **stepped s.** — **metric s**, a screw whose pitch is expressed in some unit of the metric system instead of in inches or fractions of an inch — **perpetual s.** (*Mech*), a worm — **plane s**, a spiral channel or ridge on a plane surface, as a disk meant to effect, in a mechanism, a cam motion — **screw'-al"ley**, *n* Same as SHAFT-ALLEY — **s -bean**, *n* The seed of the spirally twisted pod of the screw-pod mesquite, also, the tree The pods are used for fodder, and the trees are excellent for hedges See MESQUIT and PROSOPIS — **s -bell**, *n* A hollow cone with an internal thread which may be let down a bore-hole to recover a dropped tool — **s.-bolt**, *n* A bolt threaded at one end for a nut — **s -box**, *n* 1 A device having two or more internal cutting-tools for cutting external threads on a wooden blank 2. A screw-socket, as a screw-vise or an interrupted-screw breech block — **s -cam**, *n* See PLANE SCREW, above — **s.-cap**, *n* 1. A cover for a screw-head 2. A screw-threaded cap or cover — **s -collar**, *n* A threaded collar forming a device for adjusting the distance between the lenses of a microscope-objective — **s -coupling**, *n* A collar with threads on the inside at each end, for joining the ends of pipes, rods etc — **s.-cut**, *n* A cut made in the manner of a screw-thread, a spiral cut — **s.-cutter**, *n* A hand-device or machine for cutting screw-threads as a screw-cutting die, or the die and stock collectively, or a screw-cutting lathe — **s.-cutting**. **I.** *a* Used for making screw-threads, as tools or machines **II.** *n* The act of making screw-threads in or on a bolt, rod, or nut — **s.-cutting die.** 1. A cutting-bit in a screw-plate 2. By extension, a screw-plate — **s.-cutting machine**, a lathe for cutting screw-threads on rods, a screw-cutting lathe — **s -die**, *n* A die for screw-cutting — **s -dock**, *n* A dock having a stage or platform which, together with a vessel, is raised above the level of the water by powerful screws, and held by shores — **s.-dog**, *n* A lathe-dog or the like having a screw for holding the work — **s -dollar**, *n* A medal the opposite faces of which are separate plaques, which may be screwed together, thus forming a small box — **s -down**, *n* A workman in a rolling-mill whose duty it is to judge of the distance to be given between rolls at each pass and to adjust them correspondingly — **s -drill**, *n* A spiral drill — **s -driver**, *n* A tool for driving screws, having a narrow blade with a blunt edge to fit into the slot in the head of the screw — **s.-engine**, *n* 1. A water-raising machine with screw motion See ARCHIMEDEAN 2. An engine designed to drive a screw propeller. — **s -eye**, *n* A screw whose head is a loop or eye Small sizes are much used in the backs of picture-frames and a large size is used for fastening theater-scenes quickly to wooden floors — **s -feed**, *n* A feed-motion, as in a lathe, operated by a screw — **s -fish**, *n* In the fish-trade fish packed with a screw-press — **s -forceps**, *n* A dentists' forceps having between the jaws a screw which can be driven into the nerve-cavity so as to prevent crushing of the tooth when pressure is applied in drawing — **s -gage**, *n* 1. A female screw, as a nut of standard form and dimensions, for testing male screw-threads 2. A steel screw of ordinary form and accurate cut for testing internal screw-threads 3. A serrated strip of metal cut to fit and test the pitch, shape, and angle of screw-threads — **s -gear**, *n* A gear cut for operating with a worm, or the worm and gear collectively **worm-gear s.-gearing**‡ — **s -gun**, *n* Any two-piece gun the parts of which are put together by means of a screw generally used in mountain batteries because of their facility in transporting — **s -hoist**, *n* A hoisting-apparatus in which an endless screw drives a worm-wheel.


Screw-cutting

written, printed, or drawn, brief extract, fragmentary or detached part, especially one cut out for preservation

The petitions against the bill are filled with cant rant, scolding, *scraps* of bad sermons MACAULAY *Speeches, Dissenters' Chapels Bill* in vol II, p 70 [T 1853]

3 *pl* Pieces of fat tissue after the oil has been expressed, as, lard-*scraps* **4** Fish-refuse deprived of the oil distinguished as **dry scrap** (dried in the sun or otherwise) and **green scrap** (containing a considerable percentage of moisture) **5.** Old or refuse metal, as iron, also, pieces worked off in mills [< Ice *skrap*, trifles < *skrapa*, scrape] **scrappet** Syn. see DRIBLET, PARTICLE — **scrap'-book"**, *n* A book in which scraps, pictures or the like are pasted most commonly, a book containing clippings from books, newspapers, or other sources, also, a book for such use — **s cake** or **s cheese**, *n* Fish-scrap in solid cakes — **s cinders**, *n pl* Cinders or ashes from whale-scrap, used for scouring decks — **s forgings**, *n pl* Forgings formed from wrought-iron scrap — **s heap**, *n* A heap or pile of scrap-metal also used metaphorically — **s shopper**, *n* A vessel used in rendering blubber — **s house**, *n* An establishment where fish-scrap is made — **s iron**, *n* Old pieces of wrought iron (**wrought-iron s**) or of cast iron (**cast s**; **foundry s**) — **s metal**, *n* Same as SCRAP¹, *n*, 5

scrap², *n* [Slang] **1** A boxing-bout or fight also, a petty fight, scuffle **2.** An angry discussion, squabble [< SCRAPE¹, *n*, 2]

scrape, 1 skrēp, 2 scrāp, *v* [SCRAPED, SCRAP'ING] **I.** *t* **1** To rub, as with an edged or hard thing, so as to abrade or to remove adherent matter, scratch with a hard surface or edge, as, to *scrape* hides in tanning, to *scrape* a ship's *bottom* or *spars* **2.** To rub hard on something, draw over a surface roughly

Turkey-cocks *scrape* their wings against the ground DARWIN *Descent of Man* vol II p 59 [A 1871]

3 To remove by or as by scraping, clean off, erase followed by *off*, *out*, *from*, etc, as, to *scrape off* dirt **4.** To gather or collect by or as by scraping, hence, to accumulate little by little, or by effort, get in a rude or unusual way often with *up* or *together*, as, to *scrape up* a snug capital, to *scrape* acquaintance

They [Bulgarians] had come all the way up the Danube and Save to *scrape together* money ARTHUR J EVANS *Through Bosnia and Herzegovina* p 32 [L & CO 1876]

5. To make or fashion by scraping, as, to *scrape* a hole in the ground **6** *Engraving* To cut or hollow out the design on (a copper plate) preparatory to engraving **7** [Southern U S] To cultivate with a hoe, as cotton hoe **8** [Eng] To express disapproval of, or to silence, by moving the feet noisily over the floor commonly with *down*, as, to *scrape down* a speaker **9.** To play, as a violin used disparagingly

II ı **1.** To rub the surface of anything with an edged or hard instrument, smooth, clean, or work down anything by abrasion **2** To rub roughly or carelessly in any way, graze, scratch, as, the trunk *scraped* against the wall **3.** To labor hard at accumulating, practise close saving or economy, as, to work and *scrape* for wealth **4.** To draw the foot awkwardly over the ground in making a bow, as, he bowed and *scraped* **5.** To play unskilfully or discordantly with a bow on a stringed instrument, as, to *scrape* on a violin **6** To scratch in the earth, as fowls [< Ice *skrapa*, scrape, akin to SHARP, *a*]

— **scrape' good"** **I.** *a* Saving meanly, penurious, miserly **II** *n* A penurious or miserly person — **s penny**, *n* A penurious person, miser **s -all†**, **s -pelf†**, **s -scall†** — **to s a leg**, same as SCRAPE, *vt*, *4* — **to s along**, to contrive to manage somehow — **to s through**, to get through with difficulty barely succeed

scrape¹, *n* **1** The act of scraping, also, the effect or noise of scraping, as, the *scrape* of feet on the pavement **2.** A difficult or embarrassing situation, especially one resulting from one's own acts, predicament, as, he got into a *scrape* **3.** A scraping or drawing back of the foot in bowing, as, with a bow and a *scrape* **4.** *Fencing* A delivery in tierce, the opponent having his point too low or his arm outstretched **5.** (1) [Prov Eng] A rough path or hole made or worn in the ground by animals, as, a deer-*scrape* (2) [Newfoundland] A path worn in hauling logs **6** [Slang] A shave, also, the act of shaving or of being shaved **7.** Turpentine gum as scraped from the cuts in the trees **8.** [Eastern U S] A small dredge, scraper **9** [Colloq, Eng] A layer of butter scraped thin, as, bread and *scrape*

— **scrape of a pen** [Scot] a scrap of writing, scribble

scrape², *n* A snare for taking or a lure for enticing birds [< SCRAPE, *v*, but cp Ice *skreppa*, trap]

scrap'er, 1 skrēp'ər, 2 scrāp'er, *n* **1.** Any instrument or tool used for scraping (1) A foot-scraper See FOOT (2) *Engraving* Any of several tools used for removing the bur or ground, in line or mezzotint engraving, or for scraping over hatchings, etc (3) *Print* A short, flat stick or bone used by press-feeders to spread out the ink (4) *Archæol* A thumb-flint or strigil, an implement of chipped stone bone, or the like, used in dressing hides and for other purposes (5) In domestic use, a dull-bladed implement for scraping crumbs from the table (6) *Surg* An instrument for cleansing the tongue of fur (7) *Marble-working* A tool for working a flute (8) *Stucco-working* A shaping-tool (9) *Metal-working* A tool for giving a smooth finish to turned or planed work (10) *Wood-working* One of several tools used in smoothing, also a form of planing-machine in which a scraping-tool is employed (11) *Mining & Blasting* A tool for removing the dust from drill-holes (12) *Ordnance* A device for cleaning the powder from the bores of mortars or large guns (13) *Steam-engin* A cleaner for boiler-tubes and -flues (14) A semicircular tool resembling a drawing-knife for removing addresses labels etc from packing-boxes or the like (15) In oyster-culture, a small dredge with a sharp curved blade used principally in gathering scallops and in cleaning oyster-grounds **scrapet.** (16) In livery-stable usage, a flat wooden or vulcanite tool for scraping sweat from horses, etc (17) *Oil-working* Same as GO-DEVIL, 2 See also BACK-



Scrapers

1 Box 2 Wire 3 Butchers' Block 4 Cabinet-makers' 5, 6 Boiler-tube 7 Dock 8 Wall 9 10 11 Machinists' 12 13, 14 Molding 15 Road 16, 18 Muffle 17 Beaker

SCRAPER, DIRT-SCRAPER, GUT-SCRAPER, PUMP-SCRAPER, ROAD-SCRAPER SHELL-SCRAPER, SHIP-SCRAPER, SNOW-SCRAPER, TREE-SCRAPER (18) *Bookbinding* A tool for finishing edges of books before gilding or burnishing

2. One who or that which scrapes Specif (1) A miser (2) An unskilful player on the violin (3) [Slang] A barber (4) One who scrapes in engraving (5) [Naval Slang] A cocked hat (6) A rasorial bird

— **cot'ton-scrap"er**, *n* A cotton-cultivator, or an attachment to a plow used in cultivating cotton **heel s †.** — **revolving s.** **1.** A road-scraper that turns completely on its axis **2.** A boiler-flue scraper that turns on its axis — **scrap'er-chas"er**, *n* [Oil-regions U S] One of a number of men whose business is to follow the scraper or go-devil, in the petroleum-pipes, and give instant notice if a clog occurs

scrap"i-an'a, 1 skrap'ı-an'ə, 2 scrāp'ı-ān'ə, *n pl* [Rare] A collection of literary fragments, a miscellany

scrap'ing, 1 skrēp'ıng, 2 scrāp'ing, *n* **1.** The act of one who or that which scrapes **2** *pl* Matter scraped off, that which is collected or left to be collected by or as by scraping, leavings or savings rarely singular, as, road-*scrapings* **scrape'aget** [Rare]

My two sisters got their fortunes paid, but I came off with what we technically called the *scrapings* — four hundred a year sir is the whole of my income HOOK *Humorous Works* p 472 [J C H]

3. *pl* Savings accumulated by hard effort, hoardings **4.** A sound of or resembling that of something which scrapes, a harsh, discordant, or rasping sound, as, the *scraping* of feet, the *scraping* of a violin — **scrap'ing-ground"**, *n* The place where deer rub the velvet from their antlers — **scrap'ing-ly**, *adv* In a scraping manner

scrap'per, 1 skrap'ər, 2 scrāp'er, *n* **1** A scrapping-machine **2** [Slang, U S] A pugilist or boxer, hence, any one of an aggressive or a quarrelsome disposition

scrap'ping-ma-chine", 1 skrap'ıŋ-mə-shēn', 2 scrāp'ing-ma-chīn', *n* [Prov] A device for removing the scraps of dough from a biscuit-cutting machine

scrap'ping-match", 1 skrap'ıŋ-mach', 2 scrāp'ing-māch', *n* [Slang, U S] A pugilistic contest also a wrangle

scrap'ple, 1 skrap'l, 2 scrāp'l, *n* [Local, U S] An article of food made by boiling meal or flour with scraps of pork, chopped hogs liver and kidneys, and seasoning served in fried slices It originated among the Pennsylvania Dutch **2.** Scraps obtained in trying out fats, especially lard **3** A rake, or a scraper [Dim of SCRAP¹, *n*]

scrap'py, 1 skrap'ı, 2 scrāp'y, *a* [SCRAP'PI-ER, SCRAP'PI-EST] [Colloq] Composed of scraps or of odds and ends, disconnected, fragmentary, as a *scrappy* discourse — **scrap'pi-ly**, *adv* [Colloq] In a scrappy manner, in scraps fragmentarily — **scrap'pi-ness**, *n*

scrap'y, 1 skrēp'ı, 2 scrāp'y, *a* Discordant rasping

scrat, 1 skrat, 2 scrăt, *vt* & *vi* [Prov Eng, or Obs] To scratch, rake

scrat†, *n* **1** A hermaphrodite **2** Same as SCRATCH² only in the Scotticism *Aud Scrat*

scratch, } 1 skrach, 2 scrăch, *v* **I.** *t* **1.** To tear or **scrach"**, } mark the surface of with something sharp or ragged, as the nails, briers, pins, etc, as, to *scratch* the face, the varnish has been *scratched* **2** To rub slightly, as with the nails, especially to relieve irritation or itching, as, he *scratched* his head **3** To move, gather, or take by or as by scraping or scratching, as, the hens *scratched* the plants away **4** To write or draw awkwardly, mark with lines, as of a pencil or pen, as, to *scratch* off a letter, to *scratch* down a rough sketch **5** To dig or excavate by scraping, as, prairie-dogs *scratch* burrows quickly.

The Arab had, with his miserable plough just *scratched* a transient channel along the hill-side, to turn the water from the slopes upon his wheat BARTLETT *Egypt to Palestine* p 398 [H]

6 To erase, obliterate, or cancel by or as by scratches, marks or lines (1) [U S] In elections, to erase the name of (a candidate) from a ticket while supporting the rest of the ticket as, to *scratch* the regular candidate (2) To cancel the name of (a horse) from the list of starters

II. ı **1** To make slight tears or incisions on a surface, scrape or dig with something sharp or rough, as the nails, claws, or some instrument as, the cat will *scratch*

The editor of that paper [the Chronicle] one Jones seems a Grenvillian He has drawn the teeth and pared the nails of my paper so that it can neither *scratch* nor bite.

B FRANKLIN *Autobiography* vol I, pt II p 556 [L 1874]

2 To rub slightly, as with the nails or a scratcher, to alleviate itching **3.** [U S] To erase one or more names of candidates from a ballot or party ticket **4** *Billiards & Pool* To make a scratch See SCRATCH¹, *n*, 7 **5** To accumulate money by strict economy **6.** To make a scratching sound said of a pen [< CRATCH, *v*, confused with SCRAT, *v*, cp Dan *skrade*, creak, Norw Sw *skratta* laugh harshly]

— **scratch'back"**, *n* Same as BACK-SCRATCHER, 1 — **scratch'board"**, *n* Smooth cardboard, tinted with lines or stipples, upon which pen drawings may be made, the lights being obtained by scratching with a sharp instrument **scratch'card"†.** — **s -brush**, *n* A brush for scratching (1) A wire brush for cleaning castings (2) A brush of fine brass wire for giving luster to metallic surfaces (3) A brush of spun glass for lustering electroplated articles — **s -brusher**, *n* — **s -brushing**, *n* — **s -coat**, *n* The first coat of plaster on a wall usually roughened by scratching to increase the adhesion of the next coat — **s.-comma**, *n* *Print* An inclined line (/), used by Caxton as a comma See VIRGULE, and compare SOLIDUS — **s -cradle**, *n* Same as CAT'S-CRADLE — **s.-figure**, *n* A canceled figure See CANCELED TYPE — **s -finish**, *n* A finish given to metal surfaces by minute scratches ornamentally arranged — **s -gage**, *n* Same as SCRIBING-GAGE See GAGE — **s -grass**, *n* [U S] Arrow-leaved tear-thumb — **scratch'work"**, *n* *Plastering* A method of wall-decoration by incising designs in or through a surface coat of plaster, graffito-work — **to s along** [Colloq], to get on with difficulty

scratch, *a* **1** [Colloq] Taken without careful selection, chosen at random or by chance, indiscriminate, as, a *scratch* football-team **2** Having no allowance accorded at the start, starting even, as to time and distance, as in a contest without handicap said of a race or match-game — **scratch shot** [U S], in billiards, a fluke

scratch¹, *n* **1.** A mark or incision made on a surface by scratching, a linear abrasion made by drawing some thing pointed or rough over a surface, a shallow mark, groove, furrow, or channel, as, a *scratch* on varnish, a glacial *scratch* on a rock **2.** Hence, a slight flesh-wound or cut, as, I received a mere *scratch* **3.** *Athletics* (1) The line from which contestants start, as in racing, specif, the line or time of starting of a handicapped contestant, also, the contestant who competes against an allowance **scratch'-man"†.** (2) In pugilism, a line across a prize-ring at which a round in a boxing-match begins **4** [Colloq] A scrawl, scribble, as, he writes a miserable *scratch* **5.** *pl* A disease of horses, consisting of dry scabs or chaps on the heel **6** A wig covering only a part of the head **scratch'-wig"†.** **7.** [U S] *Billiards & Pool* A scratch shot **8.** Earthy matter that separates from sea-water in evaporating it to make salt — **scratch division** (*Math*), an old form of division in which only the remainders were set down and it was necessary to scratch out each figure of the dividend from which subtraction was made and place the remainder each time above it — **scratch'-pan"**, *n* A pan used to receive the scratch or limy earth obtained in the manufacture of salt from sea-water — **s play** (*Golf*), first-class play, or play characterized by the fact that all the competitors start without handicap, or at scratch — **s wig**, *n* Same as SCRATCH¹, *n*, 6 — **to toe the s** [Colloq], to come to the scratch, get ready for action — **scratch'less**, *a*

scratch², *n* A devil used only in the phrase **Old Scratch**, the devil [Var of SCRAT, *n*, 2, cp AS *scritta*, monster, G *schratt* goblin, Ice *skratti* imp]

scratched, 1 skracht, 2 scrăcht *pa Ceram* Ornamented with rough scratches in the paste

scratch'er, 1 skrach'ər, 2 scrăch'er, *n* **1.** One who or that which scratches, in any sense **2** *Ornith* One of the *Rasores* **3** [U S] In bookkeeping, a day-book **4.** A cider-mill in which the fruit, instead of being crushed, is torn into fragments **5** *Forestry* An instrument used for marking trees, consisting usually of a hook-like gouge fastened to a flat, elliptical iron hoop, with wooden handle-plates on the opposite side from the gouge **6** [U S] A voter who refuses to vote for certain candidates of his party

scratch'ing-ly, 1 skrach'ıŋ-lı 2 scrăch'ing-lı, *adv* [Rare] In a scratching manner, with a scratching sound, as, he writes *scratchingly*

scratch'ings, 1 skrach'ıŋz, 2 scrăch'ings, *n pl* [Prov Eng] Fine refuse strained out of melted lard

scratcht, *pp* Scratched S S

scratch'weed", 1 skrach'wīd', 2 scrăch'wēd', *n* Same as GOOSE-GRASS 1

scratch'y, 1 skrach'ı, 2 scrăch'y, *a* [SCRATCH'I-ER, SCRATCH'I-EST] **1.** Characterized by, consisting of, or having the appearance of scratches, rough, irregular, ragged, as, *scratchy* writing, a *scratchy* sketch **2.** Making scratches or a scratchy noise, as, a *scratchy* pen **3** [Prov Eng] Having but shallow soil, capable of being scratched only with the plow, as, a *scratchy* field **4.** Consisting of thin lines said of drawing or painting **5** Thin, scanty said of hair **6.** [Eng] Irregular, ill-sustained a *sporting term*

scrat'tle, 1 skrat'l, 2 scrăt'l, *v* & *n* [Prov Eng] Scramble, scuttle, scratch

scraunch, 1 skrônch, 2 scranch, *vt* [Colloq] To crunch

scraw, 1 skrō 2 scra, *n* [Ir & Scot] A turf or sod

scrawl, 1 skrōl, 2 scral, *v* **I.** *t* To write or trace in irregular or badly formed characters, write hastily or illegibly, as, to *scrawl* a note, to *scrawl* rimes

II. ı To compose or write unskilfully or inelegantly

I too can *scrawl* and once upon a time
I pour'd along the town a flood of rhyme
BYRON *English Bards* st 4

[Contr of SCRABBLE] — **scrawl'er**, *n* One who scrawls

scrawl¹, *n* Irregular, ill-formed, or unskilful writing, something unskilfully written

scrawl², *n* [New Eng] A crooked, bushy, or broken branch, brush, brushwood

scrawl³, *n* [N Am] A trawl

scrawld, *pp* Scrawled S S

scrawl'-seal", *n* *Law* Same as SCROLL, *n*, 3

scrawl'y, 1 skrōl'ı, 2 scral'y, *a* [Colloq] Consisting of or characterized by ill-formed or irregular characters

scrawm, 1 skrōm, 2 scram, *vt* [North Eng] To scratch, tear

scraw'ny, 1 skrō'nı, 2 scra'ny, *a* [SCRAW'NI-ER, SCRAW'NI-EST] Lean and bony, skinny, thin, as, a *scrawny* beast [For SCRANNY, cp SCRAG, *n*] — **scraw'ni-ness**, *n*

scray, 1 skrē, 2 scrā, *n* [Local, Eng] The tern **scraye†**

scre'a-ble†, *a* That may be spit out

screak, 1 skrīk, 2 scrĕk, *vi* **1.** To make a creaking sound, creak **2.** To utter suddenly a sharp, shrill sound or cry screech [< SCREECH, *v*] **screek†.**

screak, *n* **1.** A sharp scream, shriek **2** A creak

screakt, *pp* Screaked S S

scream, 1 skrīm, 2 scrēm, *v* **I.** *t* To utter in a loud and shrill voice, as, to *scream* out one's laughter

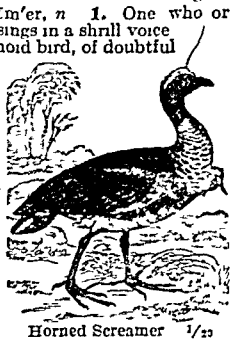
I hear the captain in the lulls *screaming* out orders
D G MITCHELL *Reveries of a Bachelor The Sea* p 172 [A 1874]

II. ı **1.** To cry with a loud shrill voice, utter a prolonged cry, as of terror, pain, or surprize, or sometimes of great delight sometimes used of the cry of an animal **2.** To emit a piercing or prolonged sound, as a steam

whistle 3. To use heated language, whether in speech or writing [< Ice *skræma*, scare]
Syn. see CALL, ROAR

scream *n* 1. A loud, shrill, prolonged cry, generally indicating fear or pain, loosely, any loud call
The *screams* which accompany bodily suffering are indistinguishable from those which accompany suffering of mind and there are *screams* of passion as well as *screams* of delight
SPENCER *Principles of Psychology* vol II, § 496, p 541 [A 1883]
2 Any shrill sound, as, the *scream* of a locomotive

screamd, *pp* Screamed S C

scream'er, 1 skrim'ər, 2 scrĭm'er, *n* 1. One who or that which screams, or who sings in a shrill voice
2. A South-American anhimoid bird, of doubtful affinities, tho most nearly related to the ducks, having large feet and two spurs on each wing
The **horned screamer** (*Anhima* or *Palamedea cornuta*) has a long slender caruncle or horn on the top of the head. The **crested screamers** or chajas belong to the genus *Chauna*, as *C chavaria*, often reared by the natives to defend their poultry
The *screamers* possess a number of other marked peculiarities, the principal one being the absence of uncinate processes to the ribs a condition not known in any other living birds

Horned Screamer 1/20
KNOWLTON & RIDGWAY *Birds of the World* p 170 [H H & CO '09]
3. The serpena **crested screamer‡.** 4. [Local, Brit] The swift 5 [Slang] Something of extraordinary qualities or character, something calculated to call forth screams of admiration, astonishment, or the like. 6. [Printers' Slang, U S] An exclamation-point

scream'ing, 1 skrim'ıŋ, 2 scrĭm'ing, *pa* 1. Uttering or emitting screams 2. Provocative of screams or of laughter, as, a *screaming* farce — **scream'ing-ly,** *adv*

screc¹, 1 skri, 2 scrē, *n* [Prov] 1. A loose stone 2. Same as TALUS, 4 3. A precipice [< Ice *skritha*, landslide]

screc², *n* [North Eng & Scot] A coarse sieve

screech, 1 skrīch, 2 scrēch, *v* I. *i* To utter with a screech, as, she *screeched* curses at him
II. *t* To cry out with a sharp, shrill, and strident voice, make a prolonged harsh, piercing sound shriek; as, the night-owl *screeches* [< Ice *skrækja*, shriek]

screech, *n* 1 A shrill, harsh cry, loud, strident sound; shriek, as, the *screech* of an owl or of a steam-whistle
Compare SCREAM 2. [Prov Eng] The screech-cock — **screech'-bird",** *n* The fieldfare — **s.-cock,** *n* [Prov Eng] The missel-thrush — **s.-hawk,** *n* [Local, Eng] The nightjar — **s.-martin,** *n* Same as SCREECHER, 3 — **s.-owl,** *n* Any owl that screeches instead of hooting (1) The European barn-owl (2) A North-American scops-owl, especially *Megascops asio* See illus under OWL — **s.-thrush,** *n* 1. The screech-cock 2 The screech-bird

screech'er, 1 skrīch'er, 2 scrēch'er, *n* 1. One who or that which screeches 2. A picarian bird 3. The European swift

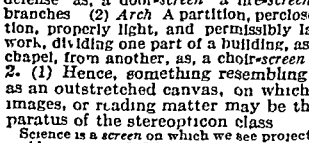
screecht, *pp* Screeched S S

screech'y, 1 skrīch'ı, 2 scrēch'y, *a* [SCREECH'I-ER; SCREECH'I-EST] Resembling a screech, characterized by or addicted to screeching, shrill and discordant, given to straining to the utmost, as a voice, as, a *screechy* sound, a *screechy* hinge

screed, 1 skrid, 2 scrēd, *vt & ti* 1. To rend or tear into shreds 2 [Scot] To talk off glibly [Var of SHRED, *v*]

screed, *n* 1. A prolonged tirade, harangue
The apothecary was going to write a long *screed* on suicide
KIPLING *Life's Handicap, End of the Passage* p 166 [MACM 1891]
2. *Building* A wooden strip or a strip of mortar laid on a wall at intervals, to gage the thickness of the plastering to be put on, so that the finished work may present a uniform appearance **floating screed‡.** 3. A long torn strip or shred, hence, any detached strip or fragment the original meaning, now chiefly Scotch
He has been sometimes seen going about with hardly a *screed* to cover him CROKER *Fairy Leg., Haunted Cellar* p 107 [TEGG]
4 [Scot] A rending or tearing, rent, tear 5. A strip of land [Var of SHRED, *n*] **skreed‡.— a screed o' drink** [Scot], a supply of drink hence, a drinking-bout — **screed's coat",** *n* A coat of plastering lined up with the screeds

screen, 1 skrin, 2 scrēn, *vt* 1. To separate or cut off from inconvenience, injury, or danger, shield from observation or annoyance with or as with a screen, as, a window *screened* from view by vines, a house *screened* from the wind, a criminal *screened* from justice by his *friends* 2. *To pass through a screen or sieve, sift, as, to screen* ashes or gravel 3 To show on a screen, as a motion picture Syn. see HIDE, MASK, PALLIATE, SHELTER
— **screen'ing-ma-chine",** *n* An apparatus for separating materials, as ores, by a rotating screen

screen, *n* 1. Anything that separates or cuts off, as inconvenience, injury, or danger (1) A thin structure placed before objects to conceal, separate, or shield them sometimes a frame covered with paper or cloth, and usually movable, hence, any means of shelter, protection or defense as, a door-*screen* a fire-*screen* a *screen* of leafy branches (2) *Arch* A partition, perclose, or other construction, properly light, and permissibly latticed, or of openwork, dividing one part of a building, as a choir chancel or chapel, from another, as, a choir-*screen* an organ-*screen*
2. (1) Hence, something resembling such a structure, as an outstretched canvas, on which motion pictures, images, or reading matter may be thrown as by an apparatus of the stereopticon class
Science is a *screen* on which we see projected the shadows of invisible powers J W DAWSON in *Magazine of Christian Literature* Oct, 1890 p 13
(2) Any device used to control the passage of light through a lens In photometry, such screens are named after their inventors as the **Bunsen screen** (white paper rendered transparent by paraffin), **Crova's s.** (admits only the yellow of the spectrum) **Elster s.** (a cube of paraffin divided centrally by an opaque partition) **Joly s.** (a cube of paraffin divided centrally into two parallelepipeds), **Methven s.** (a metal screen with a rectangular opening)

A Revolving Screen, or Trommel, used in the separation of ore
3. A sieve or riddle (1) A large, coarse sieve, as for sifting sand, gravel, ore, coal, etc (2) A perforated plate in a stamp-mill or centrifugal roller-mill (3) One of a series of perforated plates or woven-wire structures for separating different sizes of coal (4) A framework of crossed wires or slats to prevent fish from passing a certain point in a stream
4. *Elec & Magnetism* A body through which electric or magnetic induction can not penetrate, as a hollow conducting sphere that protects objects within from the influence of a varying magnetic field without 5. In photoengraving, same as HALF-TONE SCREEN 6 [Scot] A large scarf or plaid sometimes worn as a head-dress by women 7. *Mil* A detachment of troops sent to deceive an enemy as to the movement of the main column 8. *Arch* (1) A row of columns built in front of a house masking the façade (2) A dwarf wall, solid or pierced by trellis-work or mullions, separating parts of a church, as, choir-*screen*, rood-*screen* 9. *Cricket* Same as CANVAS, 1 (2) 10. *Forestry* A frame made of brush, etc, for the partial shading of a seed-bed [< F *écran*, OF *escren*, screen, cp G *schranne*, railing, grate] **screenet.** Syn.: see SHELTER — **armored screen,** an interior, upright, thin armor-plate, designed to stop flying splinters from reaching the guns near by — **fluorescent s** (*Physics*), a screen rendered fluorescent by the application of calcium sulfid or some similar substance — **s. plate.** 1. A plate of cast bronze or brass in a pulp-screen perforated with slit-like holes for straining pulp 2. *Phot* A plate combining in itself the color-filters required for taking and projecting a color image — **orthochromatic s.** (*Phot*), same as COLOR-SCREEN — **solar s.,** a card used in connection with a surveyors transit to receive the sun's image as well as that of the cross-wires of the instrument

screend, *pp* Screened S S

screen'er, 1 skrin'ər, 2 scrēn'er, *n* One who screens, in any sense **screen'man‡.**

screen'ings, 1 skrin'ıŋz, 2 scrēn'ings, *n pl* The waste of anything passed through a screen or sieve (1) *Milling* Small or defective grains, as of wheat, screened out (2) Refuse coal

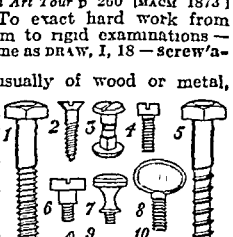
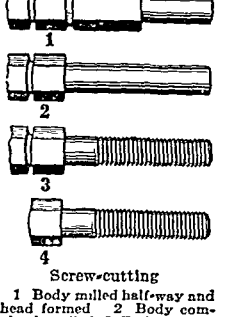
screes, 1 skriz, 2 scrēs *n pl* Same as SCREE¹, *n*, 1

screeve, 1 skriv, 2 scrēv, *vt & ti* [Thieves' Slang, Eng] To write or draw with colored chalk on pavements also, to write screeves — **screeve,** *n* A begging letter — **screev'er,** *n*

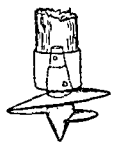
screigh'-of-day", *n* [Scot] Same as SCRAICH-O'-DAY

Screv'en, 1 skrev'en, 2 scrēv'ĕn, *n* A county in central E Georgia, 734 sq m county-seat, Sylvania

screw, 1 skrū, 2 scru, *v* I. *t* 1. To tighten, secure, fasten, or press by means of a screw or screws, apply a screw to, twist or turn, as a screw, or in the same manner as a screw, as, to *screw* a hinge on a door, to *screw* up a loose bolt, to *screw* a gimlet into a block 2. *To force as if by the action of a screw, subject to or* move by strong pressure, effort, or exaction, urge, extort, as, to *screw* up courage, to *screw* consent from one 3. To press hard financially, as in business relations, treat with extortion, grind, as, to *screw* a debtor or a tenant, to *screw* down a tradesman 4. To twist out of shape or position, distort, contort, as, he *screwed* up his mouth in a droll fashion, eyes perpetually *screwed* up 5. To cause (a ball) to twist or move spirally, as in billiards, to arrest forward action, or, as in cricket, to bat (the ball) upward with a twisting motion 6. [College Slang, U S] To examine severely
II. *i* 1. To turn or admit of being turned in the manner of a screw, as, this nut *screws* easily 2. To move with or as with twisting or spiral movements, twist about, also, to move with twisting or spiral action, as a billiard-ball, as, he *screwed* about uneasily 3. To practise oppression or extortion
When they [Russian governments] do not *screw* they squander
J B ATKINSON *An Art Tour* p 260 [MACM 1873]
4. [College Slang, U S] To exact hard work from students, or to subject them to rigid examinations — to screw back (*Billiards*), same as DRAW, I, 18 — **screw'a-bl(cr,** *a* — **screw'er,** *n*

screw, *n* 1. A cylinder, usually of wood or metal, grooved or threaded in an advancing spiral on its outer surface, also, a hollow cylinder having such a groove or thread on its inner surface

Common Forms of Screws
1 Lag-screw 2 Wood-screw 3 Saw-screw 4 Cap-screw 5. Skein-screw 6 Shoulder-screw. 7 *Round-head thumb-screw.* 8 Flat-head thumb-screw 9 Square-head collar-screw 10 Slotted set-screw
The screw is called **male** or **female** according as its spiral is exterior, as in a wood-screw, or interior, as in a nut A male screw may be used separately (see def 2), but a female screw is used always in connection with a corresponding male screw The two used together constitute one of the mechanical powers, and one or the other of the components may be regarded as a form of inclined plane moving in an advancing spiral The screw is used to exert great pressure or overcome great resistance through a short distance
2. Specif (1) A cylindrical piece of metal with a thread of coarse pitch, used for fastening boards or the like in place or holding them together **wood'-screw"‡.** (2) A round metal rod with a thread, usually of moderate pitch and fineness, a dull point, and a head variously formed, for use in holding together metal-work, parts of machines, etc **ma-chine'-screw"‡.** (3) A cylindrical part, as of a machine or tool, on which a screw-thread has been cut, as, the *screw* giving motion to the back-center of a lathe
The parts of the common screw are the *head* (usually nicked or grooved to receive a screw-driver or shaped to fit a wrench), *barrel* or *stem*, *thread*, and *point*
Screws are named (1) from the thing with which they are connected or attached, as, **bed-screw, bench-s, coach-s., tire s**, etc (2) from the shape or character of the head as, **cap-s.** (having a square or hexagonal head), **capstan-s.** (having a hole in the head to receive a turning-pin), **conical s., countersunk s, grub s.** (having a slot at the head end to receive a screw-driver but having no head) **hexagon s, milled s, square s**; (3) from the shape or character of the thread, as, **companion s** (having a hollow internal thread), **double s.** (having two parallel threads of the same pitch), **exterior s** (a male screw) **inside** or **interior s** (a female screw) **quadruple s.** (having four parallel threads), **ratchet-s, right-and-left s, triple s, V-threaded s.**; (4) from some other feature of construction, as, **collar-s.** (having a collar on the stem), **regulating s, winged s** (a thumb-screw) Other important screws will be found defined under the first element, as ARCHIMEDEAN SCREW, BALL-SCREW, COMPOUND SCREW, SKEIN-SCREW
3. Anything having the action of or resembling a screw Specif (1) A screw propeller, also, rarely, a vessel driven by a screw propeller (2) A spiral or screw-shaped shell, screw-shell (3) [Gt Brit] A small paper cone twisted at the end for holding tobacco, snuff, etc, also, such a package, as, a *screw* of tobacco 4. A twist or turn of a screw or resembling that of a screw, as, give the press another *screw*, a *screw* of a billiard-ball, etc 5. A steam-vessel moved by a screw propeller 6. *Math* *A straight line or axis of given position* combined with a definite linear magnitude or pitch, as for expressing the displacement of a rigid body in space 7. [Slang] (1) An extortioner, miser, skinflint, as, an old *screw* (2) [Slang, Gt Brit] Salary, wages (3) Pressure, force, as, to put the *screws* on the poor (4) [College Slang, U S] An instructor who exacts hard work from students, or who subjects them to severe examinations, also, the examinations themselves (5) [Thieves' Slang] A key, especially a skeleton key, also, a jailer 8 An amphipod, as, the sand-*screw* 9. [Slang, Eng] A tonic, a "bracer" 10. An implement used for loading cotton-bales into the hold of a vessel 11. A twist of limb or feature [< OF. *escroue*, F. *écrou*, < L *scrobis*, trench]
— **ad-just'ing-screw",** *n* A screw for taking up wear, or for shifting the position of some movable piece, as in a machine — **a s. loose,** something wanting or improper in the arrangement or constitution of a thing, a defect, as, there is *a screw loose* in his management
When I see a man wearing a flashy watch-chain I am pretty sure there is *a screw loose* or a wheel wanting about the fellow somewhere C C COFFIN *Caleb Krinkle* p 333 [L & S 1875]
— **auxiliary s,** a propeller-wheel for driving a sailing vessel when the wind is unfavorable — **differential s.** 1. A hollow cylinder having on its outer and inner surfaces threads of different pitch and reverse direction, the inner or female screw having playing in it a male screw, so that turning either the inner or the outer screw will make the other advance or retreat by an amount due to the difference in the pitches of the two male threads **Hunter's s ‡.** 2. Any ordinary screw having two threads of different pitches, on different parts of its length, and working as by the difference of their pitches — **double-s,** *a* Having two screws said of a vessel — **endless s** (*Mech*), a worm — **flat s,** a spiral thread cut in the face of a disk or other plane surface — **hour-glass s.** or **Hindley's s,** a worm having the form of an hour-glass, so that its thread may engage with a larger number of the teeth of a gear-wheel than a cylindrical worm — **interrupted s,** a screw having parts of its threads cut away so as to form slits or channels in the direction of its length used to close the breech of some cannons When of uniform diameter with simple longitudinal slots it is known as a **slotted s,** when cut with a series of steps about its circumference, to fit into a corresponding stepped screw-box, it is a **stepped s** — **metric s.,** a screw whose pitch is expressed in some unit of the metric system instead of in inches or fractions of an inch — **perpetual s.** (*Mech*), a worm — **plane s,** a spiral channel or ridge on a plane surface, as a disk meant to effect, in a mechanism, a cam motion — **screw'al"ley,** *n* Same as SHAFT-ALLEY — **s.-bean,** *n* The seed of the spirally twisted pod of the screw-pod mesquite, also, the tree The pods are used for fodder, and the trees are excellent for hedges See MESQUIT and PROSOPIS — **s.-bell,** *n* A hollow cone with an internal thread which may be let down a bore-hole to recover a dropped tool — **s.-bolt,** *n* A bolt threaded at one end for a nut — **s.-box,** *n* 1. A device having two or more internal cutting-tools for cutting external threads on a wooden blank 2. A screw-socket, as a screw-vise or an interrupted-screw breech block — **s.-cam,** *n* See PLANE SCREW, above — **s.-cap,** *n* 1. A cover for a screw-head 2. A screw-threaded cap or cover — **s.-collar,** *n* A threaded collar forming a device for adjusting the distance between the lenses of a microscope-objective — **s.-coupling,** *n* A collar with threads on the inside at each end, for joining the ends of pipes, rods, etc — **s.-cut,** *n* A cut made in the manner of a screw-thread, a spiral cut — **s.-cutter,** *n* A hand-device or machine for cutting screw-threads, as a screw-cutting die, or the die and stock collectively, or a screw-cutting lathe — **s.-cutting,** *I a* Used for making screw-threads, as tools or machines **II.** *n* The act of making screw-threads in or on a bolt rod, or nut — **s.-cutting die.** 1. A cutting-bit in a screw-plate 2. By extension, a screw-plate — **s.-cutting machine,** a lathe for cutting screw-threads on rods, a screw-cutting lathe — **s.-die,** *n* A die for screw-cutting — **s.-dock,** *n* A dock having a stage or platform which, together with a vessel, is raised above the level of the water by powerful screws, and held by shores — **s.-dog,** *n* A lathe-dog or the like having a screw for holding the work — **s.-dollar,** *n* A medal the opposite faces of which are separate plaques, which may be screwed together, thus forming a small box — **s.-down,** *n* A workman in a rolling-mill whose head formed duty it is to judge of the distance to be given between rolls at each pass and to adjust them correspondingly — **s.-drill,** *n* A spiral drill — **s.-driver,** *n* A tool for driving screws, having a narrow blade with a blunt edge to fit into the slot in the head of the screw — **s.-engine,** *n* 1. A water-raising machine with screw motion See ARCHIMEDEAN 2. An engine designed to drive a screw propeller — **s.-eye,** *n* A screw whose head is a loop or eye Small sizes are much used in the backs of picture-frames, and a large size is used for fastening theater-scenes quickly to wooden floors — **s.-feed,** *n* A feed-motion, as in a lathe, operated by a screw — **s.-fish,** *n* In the fish-trade, fish packed with a screw-press — **s.-forceps,** *n* A dentists forceps having between the jaws a screw which can be driven into the nerve-cavity so as to prevent crushing of the tooth when pressure is applied in drawing — **s.-gage,** *n* 1 A female screw, as a nut of standard form and dimensions, for testing male screw-threads 2 A steel screw of ordinary form and accurate cut for testing internal screw-threads 3. A serrated strip of metal cut to fit and test the pitch, shape, and angle of screw-threads — **s.-gear,** *n* A gear cut for operating with a worm or the worm and gear collectively, worm-gear s **gearing‡** — **s.-gun,** *n* Any two-piece gun the parts of which are put together by means of a screw generally used in mountain batteries because of their facility in transporting — **s.-hoist,** *n* A hoisting-apparatus in which an endless screw drives a worm-wheel

Screw-cutting
1 Body milled half-way and 2 Body completely milled 3 Body threaded 4 Finished screw cut from the bar

—s.-hook, *n* **1.** A screw having a hook for a head **2** *Surg* An implement for withdrawing foreign bodies from an ear or nostril consisting of a rod having at its end S-shaped prongs, which are rotated for the purpose of engaging the object sought **—s.-jack,** *n* **1** A hoisting- or lifting-jack operated by a screw **2** A dental implement operated by screws, for changing the position of misplaced or crowded teeth by pressure **—s.-joint,** *n* **1** A hinge-joint in which there is a slight lateral sliding of one bone upon the other, as of a nut upon a screw, a cochleoid joint The elbow-joint, when carefully observed, is found to belong to this class **—** *2 Mech* A pipe-joint made by screwing the pieces into a coupling distinguished from flange-joint **—s.-key,** *n* **1.** *Mach* A conical or tapering wedge the position or motion of which is controlled by a screw cut lengthwise upon a part thereof **2.** A socket-wrench or the like for turning a screw **—s.-lock,** *n* A lock the bolt of which is formed of or operated by a screw, as in some old forms of handcuffs **—s.-locket,** *n* Same as SCREW-DOLLAR **—s.-machine,** *n* **1.** A machine specially designed for making screws, particularly for making metal screws from wire or flexible rods **2** A screw-cutting lathe **—s.-medal,** *n* Same as SCREW-DOLLAR **—s.-molding,** *n* **1** The molding of screws, as in foundry-sand, for casting **2.** The forming of threaded collars or screw-caps of sheet metal, as for fruit-jars **—s.-nail,** *n* A wood-screw an old name **—s.-neck,** *n* The neck of a bottle, jar, or the like, having a thread to receive a screw-cap **—s.-peg,** *n* A headless screw used especially for fastening the soles of boots and shoes **—s.-pile,** *n* A pile to the lower end of which is fastened a short metal screw whose thread expands into a broad flange It is intended for soft soil, and is sunk by turning instead of driving **—s.-pin,** *n* *Mach* A pin threaded at one end to hold it in place **—s.-plate,** *n* **1** A metal plate serving as a holder for screw-cutting dies a screw-cutting die-stock **2** A steel plate having holes of different sizes which are internally threaded for making screw-threads on rod or wire, by forcing up the metal **—s.-plug,** *n* A threaded plug having a square end for a wrench and a tapered body **—s.-pod,** *n* Same as SCREW-BEAN **s.-pod mesquit** **—s.-post,** *n* *Naut* The inner or forward stern-post of a single- or triple-screw steamer **—s.-press,** *n* A press in which the pressure is applied by a screw, as a book-binders standing-press **—s. propeller,** see PROPELLER **—s.-punch,** *n* A machine or press for punching, in which the working pressure is exerted by a screw **—s.-quoin,** *n* A printers quoin operated by a screw mechanism **—s.-rivet,** *n* A fully threaded screw, generally a short one without a head, so that it may be riveted after insertion **—s.-rod,** *n* A rod having at one or both ends a screw and nut, by which to draw or hold together parts, as walls of a building **—s.-rudder,** *n* A steering device for screw steamers, comprising a propeller mounted on a jointed shaft in such manner that it may be turned, altering the vessel s course or position **—s.-shaft,** *n* **1.** A spirally grooved shaft **2** A shaft of a screw propeller **—s.-shell,** *n* A spiral turritelloid gastropod **—s.-spike,** *n* A partially threaded spike which may be driven in first and then screwed home **—s. stair,** a spiral or winding staircase, as around a central post **—s.-stake,** *n* Same as SCREW-PILE **—s.-stay,** *n* Same as STAY-BOLT **—s. steamer,** a steamer driven by one or more screw propellers See illus under PROPELLER **—s.-stem,** *n* Any one of several slender erect North-American herbs of the genus *Bartonia* so called from the twisted stem of some species **—s.-stick,** *n* A composing-stick the knee of which is kept in place by a screw inserted from the back **—s.-stock,** *n* A screw-plate or die-stock **—s.-table,** *n* A table bearing a screw-plate **—s.-tap,** *n* A tap used for cutting internal screw-threads **—s.-thread,** *n* **1** The spiral ridge or thread cut on a screw or in a nut See THREAD, *n*, 4 **2** One turn of the ridge or thread of a screw usually shortened to *thread*, as, twenty *threads* to the inch **—s.-tool,** *n* A tool or implement for forming a screw-thread **—s.-tree,** *n* Any shrub or tree of the tropical genus *Helicteres* so called from the twisted, screw-like 5-celled fruit The fruit of *H isora*, of southern India about 2 inches long is called **twisted horn** or **stick,** or **twisty,** and from its shape and name is regarded as a remedy for colic **—s.-tunnel,** *n* Same as SHAFT-ALLEY **—s.-turbine,** *n* See under TURBINE **—s.-valve,** *n* Any valve that is moved from or toward its seat by means of a screw on its axis, as in the ordinary globe valve **—s.-ventilator,** *n* A ventilating-wheel as in a window-frame, having inclined radial slats or vanes, and rotated by a current of heated air passing through it from the inside It rotates only in one direction, and usually obstructs the passage of a cold current from the outside **—s.-wedge,** *n* A device consisting of a wedge which is adjusted to take up lost motion by means of a screw and nut **—s.-well,** *n* Same as PROPELLER-WELL **—s.-wheel,** *n* [Rare] A worm-wheel **—s. wire,** *n* **1** A wire having a screw-thread or deep corrugations along its surface, short lengths of which are used to fasten shoe-soles to uppers **2.** Wire suitable for making screws **—s.-worm,** *n* The larva of an American blow-fly (*Lucilia macellaria*), bred in sores on living animals or in the nostrils navel, etc, often with fatal effect It occasionally attacks human beings **—s. wrench,** *n* **1** A wrench having a jaw operated by a screw, as in the common form of monkey-wrench **2** Any wrench adapted for turning screws **—set-up s,** same as ELEVATING-SCREW **—slotted s,** see INTERRUPTED SCREW **—spiral s,** a screw having a thread cut on a conical or conoidal surface **—stepped s,** see INTERRUPTED SCREW **—telescope s,** *n* A screw with cylindrical body both internally and externally threaded **—tit s,** *n* A screw which terminates in a cylindrical or rounded projection that is adapted to enter a groove in a shaft or other revolving member so as to prevent end-motion **—to put the screws on** or **to,** to be exacting or oppressive toward, as in enforcing the payment of a debt or other obligation **—tractor s,** *n* *Aero* A propeller-like screw set at the fore part of an aerial vehicle to exert drawing instead of propulsive power on the machine


Screw-pile

screw[2], 1 skrū 2 scru, *n* [Eng] A worthless horse, hack [Var of SCREW, *n*]

screwed, } 1 skrūd 2 scrud *pa* **1** In wood-turning, turned
screwd[t], } or worked into a spiral pattern, having spiral ornamentation as, *screwed* work **2** Having screw-threads **3** [Slang Eng] Intoxicated

screw'el"e-va"tor, 1 skrū'el-ē-vā"tor, 2 scru'ĕl"e-vā"tor, *n* **1.** A hoisting-elevator in which the cage or platform is raised and lowered by a screw **2.** A conveyer, as for grain or similar substances, operated by a screw **3** A dentists' instrument for extracting the roots of teeth, having on its end a gimlet-pointed screw which is screwed into the root to be extracted **4.** *Surg* A hard-rubber conical screw with which to force open the jaws of a maniac or of one having tetanus

Screw'er, 1 skrū'er, 2 scru'er, *n* One who or that which screws

screw'ing, 1 skrū'ĭng 2 scru'ing *pa* Meanly strict or saving close, exacting oppressive as, a *screwing* policy

screw'ing, *verbal n* of SCREW, *v* **—screw'ing-en"gine,** *n* A machine for making wooden screws or cutting threads or spiral fillets on wooden articles **—s.-machine, s.-stock, s.-table,** same as SCREW-MACHINE, etc

screw'man, 1 skrū'man, 2 scru'măn, *n* [Local, U S] A cotton-stevedore who stows compressed bales in the hold of a vessel so called from the implement used in this labor

screw'pine", 1 skrū'-pain", 2 scru'-pin", *n* Any plant of the tropical genus *Pandanus* so called from the screw-like arrangement of the clustered leaves The screw-pines, remarkable also for their aerial roots, belong chiefly to the East-African and Pacific islands and the Indian Archipelago Many are cultivated for ornament in hothouses *P utilis* of Madagascar and the chandelier-tree (*P candelabrum*) of West Africa are among the best-known See illus under PANDANUS

Screw-pines hold aloft a few long scarred, naked branches, each one of which is crowned by a tuft of leaves The aerial roots gradually lift the trunks out of the ground, but they doubtless anchor the trees also

BAILEY *Cyclopedia of American Horticulture* p 1199 [MACM '07]

screw'stone", 1 skrū'stōn" 2 scru'stōn", *n* **1** A pulley-stone **2** The stem of a fossil crinoid

screw'y[1], 1 skrū'ĭ, 2 scru'y, *a* **1** Having the action or motion of a screw screw-like, tortuous **2** [Colloq] Close or oppressive in dealing miserly **3** [Slang] Tipsy

screw'y[2], *a* [Colloq] Used up, as a foundered horse

scrib'a-ble, *a* [Archaic] Such as can be written or written upon

scri-ba'cious, *a* [Rare] Skilful at or inclined to writing **scri-ba'tious†—scri-ba'cious-ness,** *n* [Rare]

scrib'al, 1 skraib'əl, 2 scrib'al, *a* **1.** Of or pertaining to a copyist or scrivener, clerical **2.** Relating to the Jewish scribes

scrib'blage, *n* [Rare] Scribblings collectively

scrib'bla-tive (es, *a* [Rare] **1.** Relating to scribbling **2.** Addicted to scribbling

scrib'ble[1], } 1 skrib'l, 2 scrib'l, *v* [SCRIB'BLED, SCRIB'BLD,
scrib'l'd, } SCRIB'BLING] **I.** *t* **1.** To write hastily and carelessly, as, to *scribble* a note **2** Hence, to cover with careless writing or marks

Inscriptions appear on the walls, *scribbled* with a pencil or scratched with a rusty nail HAWTHORNE *Mosses New Adam and Eve* p 287 [MAC & CO 1891]

II *i* To write carelessly and hastily, scrawl with unmeaning lines, as a child [Freq of SCRIBE, *v*]

scrib'ble[2], *vt* *Textile* To card, as wool, roughly or preliminarily, run through the scribbler [< Sw *skrubbla*, card, < *skrubba*, rub]

scrib'ble, *n* **1.** Hasty, careless writing, also, a worthless literary composition, as, a mere *scribble*, a newspaper *scribble* **2.** Unmeaning lines and marks, scrawl

scrib'ble-ment, *n* [Rare] Scribbling

scrib'bler[1], 1 skrib'lər, 2 scrib'lẽr, *n* One who scribbles, hence, a writer of no reputation, petty author

scrib'bler[2], *n* *Textile* **1.** A scribbling-machine **2.** One who attends such a machine

scrib'ble-scrab"ble, 1 skrib'l-skrab"l, 2 scrib'l-scrăb"l, *v & n* Scrawl [Redup of SCRIBBLE]

scrib'bling[1], 1 skrib'lĭng, 2 scrib'ling, *n* The act of writing hastily and carelessly, or such writing **—scrib'bling-ly,** *adv*

scrib'bling[2], *n* *Textile* The coarse carding of wool or cotton especially, the first carding **—scrib'bling en"gine,** *n* A carding-machine having one large cylinder and several small ones surrounding and engaging with it for scribbling fine short wool **—s. machine,** *n* A cotton- or wool-carding machine used for the first coarse teasing

scrib'bly-gum", 1 skrib'li-gum", 2 scrib'ly-gŭm", *n* [Australian] A tree the white-gum **scrib'li-gum"†.**

scribe, 1 skraib, 2 scrib, *v* [SCRIBED, SCRIB'ING] **I.** *t* **1.** To mark or scratch with a pointed instrument, as a scribing-awl, as, to *scribe* out a framing-piece **2.** *Joinery* To mark and fit closely, as the edge of one piece to another piece of irregular outline **3.** [Rare] To write or write upon, inscribe, record

II. *i* **1.** To make a mark or marks with a pointed instrument, as a scribing-awl **2.** [Archaic] To write [< L *scribo*, write]

scribe[1], *n* **1.** In Jewish history (1) One of a body of learned men who acted as commentators, interpreters, and teachers of the Mosaic and traditional law, and were both expounders of religion and the lawyers of the time (2) A custodian and writer of the official records of the nation

The later scribes arose among the Levites during the Babylonish captivity, when the language of the law had grown obsolete and of them Ezra was chief They assumed the task of transcribing, translating, and writing glosses on the law and applying it to conduct They rapidly grew to great influence and comprised the learned body of the nation Out of their body and practises grew the rabbin'cal schools that followed the destruction of Jerusalem by Titus

An order known, indifferently, as '*Scribes*' Teachers of the Law' or Rabbis,' gradually rose, who devoted themselves to the study of the Law exclusively and became the recognized authorities in all matters connected with it

GEIKIE *Life of Christ* vol 1, p 243 [A 1877]

2. One who writes or is skilled in writing, a penman

I am but a poor *scribe* ill-versed in the craft of wielding words and phrases DU MAURIER *Peter Ibbetson* pt 1, p 7 [H 1892]

3. One whose occupation is writing or copying, a scrivener, amanuensis, clerk **4.** A scribing-tool, a scriber [F, < L *scriba*, < *scribo*, write] **—scribe'-pal"sy,** *n* Same as WRITERS CRAMP

Scribe[2], 1 skrīb, 2 scrīb, **Augustin Eugène** (12/21 1791–2/20 1861) A French dramatist *Adrienne Lecouvreur*

scrib'er, 1 skraib'ər, 2 scrib'er, *n* Any sharp-pointed tool used in scribing, especially, a scribing-awl

scrib'ing, 1 skraib'ĭng, 2 scrib'ing, *n* **1.** The act of one who scribes **2** A mark made with or as with a scriber, a score, also, a mark of any kind, or marks collectively **—scrib'ing-block",** *n* A metal base having attached to it an adjustable scriber for laying out metal-work **—s. compass,** *n* A pair of compasses fitted for scoring arcs, circles, or parallel lines **—s. iron,** *n* A scribing-awl See AWL **s. tool†—s. machine,** *n* Same as SCORING-MACHINE

scrib'ism, 1 skraib'izm 2 scrib'ism, *n* The functions and duties of a scribe, specif, the doctrines, teachings, and functions of the ancient Jewish scribes

Scrib-le'rus Club, 1 skrib-lī'rus, 2 scrib-lē'rŭs A literary club organized by Swift in 1714 and numbering among its members Pope Gay, Arbuthnot, and Bolingbroke Its object being to ridicule inferior literary work

Scrib-le'rus, Mar-ti'nus, 1 mar-tai'nus, 2 mar-tī'nŭs In the satirical *Memoirs of the Extraordinary Life Works, and Discoveries of Martinus Scriblerus*, generally attributed to Arbuthnot, a character ridiculed for his universal but superficial learning, lack of sound judgment and perverted taste

Scrib'ner, 1 skrib'nər, 2 scrib'ner, **Charles** (2/21821–8/29 1871) An American publisher, established *Scribner's Monthly* in 1857

scrieve, 1 skrīv, 2 scrēv [Scot] **I.** *vi* To glide swiftly along **II** *n* A lengthy conversation, a learned dissertation

scrig'gle, 1 skrig'l, 2 scrig'l [Prov Eng] **I** *vi* To wriggle twist about squirm **II** *n* **1.** A wriggling or squirming **2** A scribble **—scrig'gler,** *n* **—scrig'gly,** *adv*

scrim, 1 skrim, 2 scrim, *n* **1.** A strong cotton or linen cloth for upholstery-linings, curtains, etc **India scrim†. 2.** *pl* Thin canvas backing glued on a panel to prevent shrinking, cracking etc

scrime, 1 skraim, 2 scrim, *vt* [Archaic] To engage in fencing

scrim'mage, 1 skrim'ij, 2 scrim'ag, *v* [-MAGED, -MAGING] **I.** *t* In football, to put (the ball) in scrimmage, or to force it along in a scrimmage **II.** *i* [Colloq] To engage in a scrimmage

scrim'mage, *n* **1.** A rough-and-tumble contest, confused or disorderly struggle, row, formerly, a skirmish, colloquially or humorously, any battle

'This is good' he said 'I haven't seen one of you since that last *scrimmage* at Gettysburg'

S WEIR MITCHELL *Roland Blake* p 5 [H M & CO 1886]

2 (1) In American football, a mass play from the lines of scrimmage after the ball has been placed on the ground and snapped back, the play ending when the ball is dead (2) In Rugby football, a scrummage [Cor of SKIRMISH, *n*]

scrimp, 1 skrimp, 2 scrimp, *v* **I.** *t* To be sparing or meanly economical toward or of, limit closely the allowance of or for, scant, skimp, stint, pinch, as, to *scrimp* one's family in food, to *scrimp* a dress-pattern

II. *i* **1.** To be unduly sparing, deal or act stingily, as, to *scrimp* and starve **2.** To wrinkle lengthwise, due to tension said of cloth [Akin to SHRINK, cp Dan *skrumpe*, LG *schrumpen*, shrink] Syn: contract, curtail, cut down, economize, limit, pinch reduce save, scant, shorten, straiten **—Ant.** dissipate, lavish, squander, throw away, waste **—scrimp'ing-bar",** *n* *Textile* A grooved bar for removing wrinkles from a web of cloth on its way to the printing-machine **scrimp'ing-rail"†; scrimp'-rail"† —scrimp'ing-ly,** *adv* Sparingly scantily

scrimp. I. *a* Scanty, short, as, a *scrimp* allowance **scrimp'y†** **II** *n* **1.** A pinching miser, niggard, close-fisted person **2.** A wrinkle running the length of cloth, due to tension **—scrimp'ly,** *adv* **—scrimp'ness,** *n*

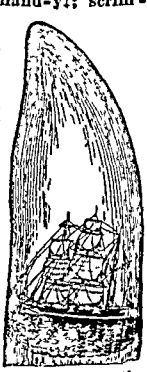
scrimpt, *pp* Scrimped S S

scrimp'tion, 1 skrimp'shən, 2 scrimp'shon, *n* [Local, Eng & Ir] A pittance

scrimp'y, 1 skrimp'i, 2 scrimp'y, *a* [Colloq] Unduly scanty, stinted, skimped, scrimp **—scrimp'i-ness,** *n*

scrim'shaw, 1 skrim'shō, 2 scrim'sha, *v* [Sailors' Slang] **I.** *t* To ornament (ivory, whale's teeth, etc) by cutting or carving and usually rubbing coloring-matter into the incisions

II *i* To produce ornamental work in the manner described above, hence, to do ingenious work **scrim'schont†; scrim'shand-er†; scrim'shand-y†; scrim'shorn†—scrim'shaw,** *n* A scrimshawed article, a shell, whale's tooth, or the like, ornamented with fanciful carving


Scrimshaw on the Tooth of a Sperm-whale (In the National Museum at Washington) 1/4

scrin, 1 skrin, 2 scrin, *n* [North Eng] *Mining* A small lode, a minor vein

scringe, 1 skrinj, 2 scrinj, *v* **I** *t.* [Prov Eng] **1.** To twist (the features), also, to contract (the body) because of cold **2.** To rub or scour, also, to pry about, glean

II *i* **1.** To fish with a ground-seine or scringe **2.** [Prov Eng] To cringe, flinch

scringe, *n* A ground-seine

scrin'i-um, 1 skrin'i-um, 2 scrin'ī-ŭm, *n* [-I-A, *pl*] [L] A case, usually cylindrical, used by the ancients for holding rolls of manuscript, etc, a relic-chest

scrip[1], 1 skrip, 2 scrĭp, *n* **1.** A provisional document (or documents collectively) certifying that the holder is entitled, absolutely or conditionally, to receive something else, as shares of stock, bonds, or payment of interest, dividends, or wages

Many corporations that had once supported themselves by lotteries now began to do so by issuing *scrip*

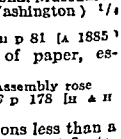
J B MCMASTER *People of the U S* vol 1, p 81 [A 1885]

2. Same as LAND-SCRIP **3** A scrap of paper, especially one containing writing

Not a *scrip* have I had since the General Assembly rose ABIGAIL ADAMS in *Familiar Letters, May, 1776* p 178 [H & H 1876]

4. [U S] Paper currency of denominations less than a dollar not now issued **5†** A writing, a certificate, schedule, or written list [For SCRIPT] **—insurance scrip,** certificates sometimes issued by insurance companies declaring that the holder will be entitled to a share in the profits of the company **—s. certificate,** a preliminary certificate issued to a subscriber for stock, usually on payment of the first instalment, indicating the amount subscribed for and the conditions of further payment On payment of all instalments the subscriber exchanges his scrip certificate for a bond or share certificate The scrip may bear interest, but does not entitle the holder to vote or draw a dividend **—s. company,** a company whose certificates of stock are transferable by delivery merely, without registry **—scrip'-hold"er,** *n* One who has scrip, especially temporary certificates of stock

scrip[2], *n* [Archaic] **1.** A wallet or small bag, especially one for use on a journey or pilgrimage, pouch, satchel


Palmer's Scrip and Staff, used as a heraldic charge

At his feet Lay his small *scrip* and pilgrim's scallop shell And staff N P WILLIS *Healing of the Daughter of Jairus* st 2

2. *Her* A wallet or bag used as a bearing often with a pilgrim's staff [< Ice *skreppa*, bag] **—scrip'page†,** *n* The contents of a scrip

scrip-ee', 1 skrip-ī', 2 scrip-ē', *n* [U S] In the Department of the Interior, one to whom land is allotted by scrip

script, 1 skript, 2 scrĭpt, *n* **1.** Writing or handwriting of the ordinary cursive form, style of writing, also, printed or engraved matter the letters

of which are examples: as, a sheet or page of script; German script. 2. *Print.* Type in imitation of hand-writing.

This line is in script

2. *Law.* A writing, especially an original, in English practice, a will; or duly, a draft of a will or codicil, or the written description thereof. 4. [Rare.] A piece of writing. [< OF. escript, < L. scriptum, < scribere (pp. scriptus), write]

scrip'tion, 1 scrip'shən; 2 scrip'shon, *n.* A hand-writing, especially when characteristic, as of a particular individual or period. [< L. scriptio (-n-), writing, < scribere; see script]

scrip'tor, 1 scrip'tər or -tôr; 2 scrip'tor or -tôr, *n.* [L.] One who writes; a scribe.—**scrip'tō-rī'al,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of writing a writer, or authorship.

scrip-to'ri-um, 1 skrip-tō'ri-əm; 2 scrip-tō'ri-um, *n.*; [sometimes *pl.*] The writing-room of a monastery, where records, annals, and manuscripts were written, copied, or illuminated; also any writing-room. [L., prop. neut. of scriptorius, pertaining to writing or a writer, < scriptor; see script]

scrip'tory. I. *a.* [Rare.] 1. Written. 2. Employed in writing. II. *n.* [Rare.] A scriptorium.

scrip'ture, 1 scrip'chər or -shər; 2 scrip'chur or -shur, *n.* 1. The sacred writings of any people as the Persian scriptures, the Sikh scriptures; specif. [*cap.*], the sacred writings of Christendom: the Bible; usually plural, and preceded by the definite article. **Holy Scriptures.**

The Scriptures are well called Holy Scriptures and . . . though smallen by many, by heresy, and by time, very are nevertheless a house finished upon a rock, and must not be overturned. Gladstone *Impregn. in Rome* p. 8. *In a.* 1896.]

2. A quotation, passage, or text from the Bible; as, "This day is this scripture fulfilled in your ears." 3. (*pl.*) Figuratively, anything regarded as a sacred record. 4. [Jocular.] Originally, anything written, as a document, book, or inscription, or its contents; a writing. [< OF. escripture, < L. scriptura, < scribere (pp. scriptus), write] —**Scrip'tur-ist,** *n.* One who devotes himself to ecclesiastical work in reading the Scriptures among the poor and unfortunate, or to the sick in hospitals. —**Scrip'tur-al,** *a.* 1. Pertaining to, contained in, or warranted by the Holy Scriptures; as, *Scriptural authority*; *Scriptural principles*; the *Scriptural view*. 2. [*c.*] Believing in without reason.—**Scrip'tur-al-ism,** *n.* The quality or character of being Scriptural; also, rules of literal adherence to the Scriptures.—**Scrip'tur-al-ist,** *n.* One who accepts and adheres to the text of the Scriptures in its strictest sense; also, a person devoted to the study of or well versed in the Scriptures.—**Scrip'tur-al-ly,** *a.* Scriptural character.—**Scrip'tur-al-ness.**—**Scrip'tur-al-ly,** *adv.* In a Scriptural manner; evidentially to Scripture.—**Scrip'tur-ist,** *n.* One devoted to or versed in the Scriptures. **Scripture-reader.**

scrip'turd, *a.* [Rare.] Written upon; inscribed; engraved; as a engraved monument.

scrip'ture-proof, 1 scrip'chur-prüf; 2 scrip'chur-prüf, *n.* A text-citation.

scrivell, 1 skrivl; 2 scrivl, *v. t. & n.* [Rare.] Scrivel.

scrive, *n.* Scribe's scroll. ‡*Obs.*

scrivelloe, *n.* Same as scrivenger.

scrive, 1 skrivz; 2 scrivz, *n.* [Scottish; scrive'(s).] 1. To make with a pointed tool; scribe; specif., in shipbuilding, to mark (a line, or a scribe-board). 2. To write. [For scribe.] —**scrive'board',** *n.* *Shipbuilding.* A surface of plane boards on which the outlines of the frames of an iron vessel are scribed or sawed.

scrive, *n.* [North. Eng. & Scot.] A tool for scribing a scratch or carving; also, a writing.

scrivel'ler, 1 skrivl'ər; 2 scrivl'ur, *n.* [Obs.] An elephant's tusk weighing less than 20 pounds. A weighing over 20 pounds is called *prime ivory*. **scrivel'ler-ship,** *n.*

scrive'ner, 1 skrivz'ər; 2 scrivz'ur, *n. & v.* [Archaic.] I. *n.* 1. A writer, especially with legal fulness and repetition; also as surname. —**scrive'ner-ly,** *a.*

scriv'en-ger, 1 skriv'ən-jər; 2 scriv'un-jur, *n.* 1. [Rare, or Archaic.] (*a*) A person whose occupation is writing, especially, one who draws deeds, contracts, and other instruments.

A rivalry of the days—a method and every scrivener—one that writes his instructions, as certain and perspicuous and to do through a guild. Lamb *Essays of Elia, Oxford* p. 11. *In a.* 1821

(*b*) Formerly, one whose business it was to receive and invest money on commission; a moneylender. 2. [Prov. Eng.] A dancer of various words-and-music. [< OF. escrivain, < LL. scribanus, < L. scriba, writer] —**scrivener palsy** or **cramp,** writer's cramp. See CRAMP, *n.* —**scriv'en-er-ship,** *n.* The office, business, or work of a scrivener. **scriv'en-er-y;** **scriv'en-gy.**

Scriv'ener, 1 skriv'ən-ər; 2 scriv'un-ur, **Frederick Henry Ambrose** (b. Attleborough, 1813). An English emphatic and commentator; *Lectures on the New Testament Text.*

scriv'er, 1 skrivz'ər; 2 scriv'ur, *n.* [Prov. Eng. or Scot.] 1. A bat; vellum. 2. A scribbler.

scrivi'ble, 1 skrivz'i-bl; 2 scriv'i-bl, *a. & n.* [Prov. Eng.] Something's scrivable; pay, scribbles scrivel.

scrobe, 1 skrōb; 2 scrōb, *n.* [Obs.] 1. A groove in the side of the rostrum in weevils, into which the base of the antenna. 2. A groove on the outer side of a mandible. [< L. scrobis ground]

scro-bic'u-la, 1 skrō-bik'yə-lə; 2 scrō-bik'yu-la, *n.* [L., < *n.* 2 + -*ic*, pl. -*ae*.] [Rare.] The concave space surrounding a depression of a spermatic. [< L. scrobiculus; see SCROBICULUS] —**scro-bic'u-lar,** *a.*

Scro-bic'u-la-ri'a-ce'æ, 1 scrō-bik'yə-lə-ri'ə-sē'ē; 2 scrō-bik'yu-la-ri'a-sē'ē, *n. pl.* [Mod. L., < *Scrobicularia* (< L. *scrobiculus*; see SCROBICULUS) + -*aceæ*.] A family of bivalves having a cylindrical shell and an internal cartilage lodged in a spoon-shaped fossa. **Scro-bic'u-la-ri'a-ceous,** *a.* (< L. + -*aceus*.) [< L. *scrobiculus*; see SCROBICULUS.] —**scro-bic'u-la-ri'a-ceous,** *a.* —**scro-bic'u-la-ri'a-ceous,** *a.*

scro-bic'u-late, 1 skrō-bik'yə-lit, -lāt; 2 scrō-bik'yu-lit, -lāt, *a.* [< L. *scrobiculus* (see SCROBICULUS) + -*ate*.] Marked with numerous small depressions. [< L. *scrobiculus*, dim. of *scrobis*, ground.]

scro-bic'u-lus, 1 skrō-bik'yə-ləs; 2 scrō-bik'yu-lus, *n.*; *pl.* -*li* (-lī). [Mod. L. < L. *scrobis*, ground.] [Rare.] A shallow depression, pit, or groove.

scrod, 1 skrōd; 2 scrōd, *n.* [New Eng.] A split fish, usually cod or haddock, of the size suitable for broiling.

scrod, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Brushwood, twigs, or small branches for burning. **scrodder,** **scrod'ding,** *n. & v.* [Prov. Eng.] Brushwood; to make with a scrodder.

scrod'dle, 1 skrod'l; 2 scrod'l, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Refuse; waste odds and ends; trash.

scroff, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Same as scurf and scruff.

scrof'u-la, 1 skrof'yə-lə; 2 scrof'yu-la, *n.* A morbid constitutional condition, usually hereditary, that predisposes the system to the development of glandular tumors degenerating into ulcers, also to cutaneous and pulmonary consumption. The most characteristic feature of scrofula is the enlargement and degeneration of the lymphatic glands, especially those of the neck, and a tendency to chronic inflammation of the skin, mucous membranes, or soft tissues. Children are more subject to the disease.

As late as when the Princess was so unfortunate as to be seized with scrofula, it was generally said that the King's touch would cure it. Macaulay *Hist. England* p. 1. *In a.* 1685.]

[< F. *scrofule*, < L. *scrofa*, breeding sow] —**scrof'u-la-plant,** *n.* [*c.*] The figwort. 2. The Maryland figwort.—**s.-root,** *n.* The yellow adder's-mouth.—**s.-weed,** *n.* The downy rattlesnake-plantain (*Peramium pubescens*).—**scrof'u-lid,** *n.* Any disease of the skin or mucous membrane attributable to morbid conditions of the system.—**scrof'u-lism,** *n.* A morbid condition or predisposition.—**scrof'u-lo-der'ma,** *n.* Chronic scrofulous disease of the skin with deposition of abnormal matter, followed by infiltration subcutaneous structure and leaving darker scars. **scrof'u-lo-der'mal;** **scrof'u-lo-der'mi-al.**—**scrof'u-loid,** *n.* A scrofulous condition of the system.

scrof'u-lous, 1 skrof'yə-ləs; 2 scrof'yu-lus, *a.* Pertaining to, affected with, or of the nature of scrofula. —**scrof'u-lous-ly,** *adv.*—**-ness,** *n.*

scrog, 1 skrog; 2 scrog, *n.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] 1. A stunted tree or bush; a thicket, or an low bushes or briers intermingled. also, a branch, twig, or brushwood. 2. *Her.* A branch used as a bearing. **scrog'gy,** **scrog'gi-ness,** *n.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] Stunted; dwarfed; shrubbery, abounding with brushwood.

Scrogie, 1 skrōg; 2 scrōg, Sir William (1550?–1610?). An English Chief Justice, famous only for being impeached.

scro'lar, 1 skrō'lər; 2 scrō'lar, *n.* Of or pertaining to a scroll. —**scro'lar like** (*like*), a use in a surface but not wholly in one tangent plane.

scroll, 1 skrōl; 2 scrōl, *v. & n.* I. *t.* 1. To write or inscribe in a scroll, as of papers or parchments; record in writing; enroll; as, to scroll resolutions. 2. Specif., to make a rough draft or draft in outline; as, to scroll a hasty letter, a sketch of a contract. 3. To roll up in the form of a scroll; as, to scroll a sheet of paper. 4. To decorate with scrolls. II. *i.* To roll up in scroll form; curl up.

scroll, *n.* 1. A roll of parchment, paper, or the like, especially one containing or intended for writing; also, the writing on such a roll, or any writing formed into a roll; as, the sentence and seals instead of books.

Mordecai wrote . . . What is the usage of letters . . . and sealed it with the king's signet, and sent the scrolls . . . by posts. Esther *Enlargement* Esth. iii. 12, 13.

Speeds. (*a*) An outline draft of something to be subsequently written out in full. (*b*) A list, inventory, memorandum, or the like. (*c*) A list, inventory, or memorandum of the contents of a box, package, or the like. *With these terms they the barrel surrendered the residence of the scrolls . . . and memorandums to the several [persons] a scroll of the said articles of their demand; they were surveyed, read, and examined, and found to comply with any one of them.*

Trevor *Com. Rep.* vol. ii. p. 142. *In a.* 1741.]

2. Anything resembling or suggestive of a parchment roll, as, specif., of bark or foliage. Specif., (*a*) Arch. A volute, especially, the volute of the Ionic or the Corinthian capital. (*b*) An ornamental figure or curve, especially as engraved with, resembling a parchment roll partly unrolled, and commonly containing an inscription.

There is another monument . . . of resembling on one tablet two separate scrolls.

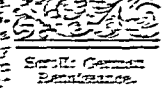
E. C. Wall *Lord Eldon* vol. ii. p. 238. *In a.* 1844.]

(*c*) The curved head of a violin or similar instrument, containing the tuning-pegs. See ILLUS. under VIOLIN. (*d*) A volute or spirally curved arm or other part of a sea or crinoid. (*e*) Her. A spiral groove, as in a snail-shell. (*f*) A pennon; small flag or banner streamer.

Speak, pennon, speak, scrolled, slave
O'er the perilous fave
Scott *Marmion* can. 4. st. 28.

(*g*) Same as SCROLL-SAW. (*h*) Arch. A scroll-cornice. (*i*) Her. The figure of an emblazon or a coat bearing the motto. (*j*) The representation of a sheet or band proceeding from the mouths of speakers in mediæval works of art, as paintings and tapestries. See 2 ILLUST. 4. (*k*) Zoöl. The lamellæ or mandibles of a brachiopod.

2. A flourish, scrawl, mark, or device used in place of a seal. 4. Any spiral line used as an ornament, especially in architecture; any ornamental



Scroll, German Renaissance.

design consisting largely of spirally forming lines, patterns, or imagery; as, panels ornamented with scrolls. 5. *Engraving.* A curving tool, see cut 2, 3, passage of scroll form and constantly reduced capacity, about a rectangular wrought-iron, to emulate the flow of all grains of its periphery. 6. *Mach.* A ruled surface that can not be developed; a skew surface. [< OF. escroll, escrol, dim. of escrit (< LL. scriptum), script]

scroll-, *pref.* Scroll; as in —**scroll'-bear'ing,** *a.* Bearing a scroll, as a coat of arms.—**scroll'-bird,** *n.* A bird, as the wryneck, that writes a scroll.—**scroll'-case,** *n.* A case or receptacle for scrolls.—**scroll'-cut,** *a.* Cut in scroll form.—**scroll'-cut'ter,** *n.* A tool for cutting scrolls.—**scroll'-cut'ting,** *n.* The act or process of cutting scrolls.—**scroll'-fret,** *n.* Fretwork in scroll form.—**scroll'-head,** *n.* Arch. A scroll-cornice.—**scroll'-ing,** *n.* Scroll-work.—**scroll'-like,** *a.* Like a scroll.—**scroll'-plane,** *n.* A carpenter's plane for cutting curves.—**scroll'-saw,** *n.* A fine-toothed saw for cutting scrolls.—**scroll'-shell,** *n.* A shell of the genus *Spirula*.—**scroll'-work,** *n.* Ornamental work of scrolls or volutes; particularly, fanciful designs cut from thin material by means of scroll-saws.

scroll'ed, 1 skrōld; 2 scrōld, *a.* Resembling or contained in a scroll; consisting of or decorated with scrolls or scroll-work; as, a scrolled brace; scrolled trusses; scrolled designs.

scroll'er-y, 1 skrōl'ər-i; 2 scrōl'ur-y, *n.* Arch. Decoration in or by means of scrolls.

scroll'work, 1 skrōl'wûrk; 2 scrōl'wûrk, *n.* Ornamental work of scrolls or volutes; particularly, fanciful designs cut from thin material by means of scroll-saws.

scrom'ach, 1 skrum'ək; 2 scrom'uch, *n.* Same as CROMMACK.

scrom'ach, 1 skrum'ək; 2 scrom'uch, *n.* Same as CROMMACK.

scrono, 1 skrō'nō; 2 scrō'no, *n. & v.* [Scot.] Stark, as hay.

scronch, 1 skrônch; 2 scrônch, *n.* [Prov.] Crouch.

scrooge, *n.* Same as SCROUGE.

scrooge, 1 skrōj; 2 scrōj, *n.* **Ebenezer.** In Dickens's *Christmas Carol*, a miser whose hard nature is transformed by the revelations of joy and grave made to him by the Ghosts of Christmas Past, Christmas Present, and Christmas to Come.

scroop, 1 skrōp; 2 scrōp, *vi.* To give forth a harsh grasping sound or cry; croak; grate. [Onomat.] **scroupt.**

The mar blows of . . . the tub's sore eyes the sullen shirt-and-tree, and hear the rope about creaked. Amelia E. Edwards *Thousand Miles up the Nile* p. 170. *In a.* 1884.]

scroop, *n.* A harsh grating or grinding sound; harsh cry; specif., the crisp sound made by twisting and pressing a bundle of silk yarn. **scroupy.**

Scrope, 1 skrōp; 2 scrōp, **George Julius Poulett** (1797–1876). An English geologist and political economist; *Memoir on the Geology of Central France.*

Scroph'u-la'ri-a'ce-æ, 1 skrof'yə-lā'ri-ə'sē'ē; 2 scrof'yu-la'ri-a'sē'ē, *n. pl.* [Mod. L., < *Scrophularia* (< L. *scrofa*, breeding sow) + -*aceæ*.] A family of herbs, shrubs, and trees — the figwort family — of the order *Polemoniales*, with various forms of leaves and inflorescence, the flowers distinguished by having a persistent five-lobed calyx and a 2-lipped corolla with four didynamous stamens, and often one staminode inserted on its tube, and the fruit a 2-celled, usually many-seeded capsule with axile placenta. It embraces 190 genera and more than 2,000 species. **Scroph'u-la'ri-a,** *n.* (< L. *scrofa*; see SCROFULA.) **Scroph'u-la-rin'e-æ.**—**scroph'u-la'ri-a'ceous,** **scroph'u-la-rin'e-ous,** *a.*—**scroph'u-la'ri-al,** *n.* Any plant of the family *Scrophulariaceæ*.

scro'tum, 1 skrō'təm; 2 scrō'tum, *n.* [scrō'ta, *pl.*] [L.] *Anat.* The pouch that contains the testes and lower part of the spermatic cord.—**scro'tal,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the scrotum; as, *scrotal hernia*.—**scro'ti-form,** *a.* Pouch-shaped.—**scro-ti'tis,** *n.* Inflammation of the scrotum.—**scro'to-cele',** *n.* A hernia issuing through the inguinal canal and descending into the scrotum; scrotal hernia.

scrouge, 1 skrōj; 2 scrōj, *n.* [College, & Prov.] To squeeze or crowd down; crowd; press. [Cp. SCRUFF.] **scrowge.**

scrouger, 1 skrōj'ər; 2 scrōj'ur, *n.* 1. One who scrouges. 2. [Slang, U. S.] Figuratively, something huge; a whopper.

scrow, 1 skrou or skrō; 2 scrow or scrō, *n.* 1. [Prov.] Cumbrian and tanners' slightest used for making glue. 2. [Prov. Eng.] A vessel or quarry; also, mess or litter. [< OF. *escrow*; see SCROLL.]

scrowl, 1 skrōl; 2 scrōl, *n.* 1. [Local, Eng.] In mining, a thin lump or substance over on the wall of a hole, peeling off like a scroll. 2. Scroll.

scroyle, *n.* A wretch, infamous fellow.

scrub, 1 skrub; 2 scrub, *v.* [scrubbed, scrubb'; scrubbing.] I. *t.* 1. To rub vigorously, especially with something rough or coarse, for cleansing; rub hard in the process of washing; cleanse by hard rubbing; as, to scrub a floor with soap or sand. 2. To wash (coal, ore) by means of a scrubber. See SCRUBBER, *n.* 2.

II. *i.* 1. To rub anything vigorously in cleansing anything by hard rubbing. 2. [College.] Figuratively, to toil and live meanly; drudge; as, he works and scrubs [< SCRUB, *n.*, as if to rub with a scrub or brush]. Syn. see CLEANSE.—**scrub'gang',** *n.* A gang of sailors detailed on shipboard for scrubbing decks.

scrub, *a.* 1. Stunted or scrub-like; of inferior, common, or worthless kind or breed; as, a scrub horse.

Certain parts of Florida are famous for their scrub-potatoes. C. D. Evans *in American Garden Dec.*, 1891. p. 711.

2. Consisting of or participated in by contestants without previous training; improvised; as, a scrub race.

scrub, *n.* 1. A stunted or scrub-looking tree or shrub; a bush or collectively, a thicket, growth, or tract of stunted or undersized trees or shrubs; bushy growth; brush; bushy meadow; as, this tree is a mere *scrub*. 2. A small, mean, infamous, or worthless thing or being. Specif., (*a*) An inferior, worthless, or worthless animal or one of no distinct breed, or of impure breed; a runt; as, a mere scrub of a cattle. (*b*) A person who labors hard and lives meanly; a mean, stingy fellow. (*c*) A worthless brute or brute. (*d*) [College Slang, U. S.] A preparatory student.

3. [*c.*] *Games.* (*a*) A second or inferior team, in cricket, football, or baseball; a team made up of untrained players. **scrub'team'.** (*b*) A player or unit a team. (*c*) A boys' game of baseball when there are not enough players to make two sides, played with from one to three batters and from one to three bases, each player moving up one position when a batter goes out. [< ME. *scrob*, *shrob*] —**scrub'bird',** *n.* A passerine bird of Australia, as *Atrichornis clamosus* of western Australia, brown-colored with black above and reddish-white below, with a black patch on the breast.—**s.-board,** *n.* 1. A washboard. 2. A smuggler's board.—**s.-broom,** *n.* A coarse broom used for scrubbing.—**s.-cattle,** *n. pl.* [Austral.] Escaped cattle that run wild in the scrub or brush.—**s.-dander,** *n.* [Austral.] A bullock living wild in the scrub.—**s.-fowl,** *n.* [Austral.] A mound-bird.—**s.-hen,**—**s.-grass,** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The sowing-rush.—**s.-rider,** *n.* [Local, Austral.] One who rides through the scrub for the recovery of runaway cattle.—**s.-robin,** *n.* A thrush-bird (name *Drymodes* of the Australian scrub.—**s.-sandalwood,** *n.* The Australian tree *Eucarya Spicata* or called from the scent of its timber.—**s.-shrub,** *n.* A scrub (*Convolvulus cneorum*) peculiar to St. Helena.—**s.-sword,** *n.* [Austral.] Escaped cattle that run wild in the scrub or brush.—**s.-thrush,** *n.* Any small songbird of the genus *Sphenura*, found in Australia.—**s.-tit,** *n.* A mouse-bird.—**scrub'dom,** *n.* A region covered with scrub.—**scrub'land',** *n.* Land covered with scrub.

scrub-ha'da', *n.* Scrubber; the fish.

scrub'ber, 1 skrub'ər; 2 scrub'ber, *n.* 1. One who scrubs; specif., a member of a scrubbing-crew on shipboard. 2. A brush or other implement for scrubbing. 3. An apparatus for removing tar and ammonia from illuminating-gas by passing it through water. Originally gas-coke were tall cylinders filled with bricks, pebbles, or coke, through which a stream of water trickled as the gas ascended. At present they are provided with a series of boards or other, tipped at different angles to mix the water and gas as much as possible, or have a number of revolving blades or brushes over which the gas passes and is thus carried through the water.

4. A machine for washing hides after they are removed from the carcass—**automatic scrubber,** an electrically operated machine resembling a carpenter-vise, used for softening furs.

scrub'bery, *n.* [Local, Austral.] 1. An animal that has escaped from a herd and runs wild in the scrub; a bear, scrubby animal; hence, an ordinary, an inferior, mean person. 2. One who holds aloof or apart, as in university life.

scrub'bing, 1 skrub'ıŋ, 2 scrŭb'ing, *n* A hard rubbing, a cleansing by rubbing vigorously with an appropriate implement or material, as, a *scrubbing* with soap and sand — **scrub'bing board",** *n* A ribbed board on which clothes are rubbed in washing them, a washboard — **s brush,** *n* A brush for scrubbing, specif, a flat brush with short stiff bristles **scrub'-brush"†**

scrub'by, 1 skrub'ı, 2 scrŭb'y, *a* [SCRUB'BI-ER, SCRUB'BI-EST] **1.** Of stunted growth or appearance, of inferior kind, breed, or stock, mean, worthless, shabby, as, a *scrubby* boy **2** Covered with or consisting of scrub **scrubbed‡** — **scrub'by-ish,** *a* Rather scrubby

scrubd, *pp* Scrubbed S S

scrub'oak", 1 skrub'-ōk", 2 scrŭb'-ōk", *n* Any one of various oaks Specif (1) Turkey oak **barren scrub oak‡** (2) Shin-oak (3) Black-jack oak (4) Yellow oak (5) Myrtle-oak (6) Bear-oak (7) Bur-oak

scrub'-pine", 1 *skrub'-pain, 2 scrŭb'-pin",* *n* *Either of two* American pines, the Jersey pine and the gray pine The latter is called also *Northern scrub-pine* See PINE

scrub'stone", 1 skrub'stōn" 2 scrŭb'stōn", *n* A species of sandstone used for scrubbing stone steps, etc

scruff[1], 1 skruf, 2 scrŭf, *vi* In the game of golf, to graze the grass with the club in striking **scuff‡.**

scruff[2], *vt* [Slang, Austral] To seize by the neck and hustle

scruff, *n* The nape or outer back part of the neck, or the loose skin covering this part [For SCUFF[1], *n*, var of SCUFT, < Ice *skopt*, hair of the head] [Scuffle

scruf'fle, 1 skruf'ı, 2 scruf'ı *v* & *n* [Prov North Eng]

scruge, 1 skrūj, 2 scrŭg, *v* [Colloq or Vulgar] **I** *t* To force crush, or bend down compel to crouch **II** *t* To crouch, as, he *scrugged* into the hollow Compare SCROUGE

scrum, 1 skrum, 2 scrŭm, *n* [Colloq, Eng] Scrummage an abbreviated form

scrum'mage, 1 skrum'ıj, 2 scrŭm'ag [Colloq, Eng] **I** *v* Same as SCRIMMAGE, *v* **II** *n* **1** Same as SCRIMMAGE, *n* **2** In Rugby football a formation, around the ball, of the two sets of forwards, each of which endeavors by superior weight or compactness to dislodge the opponent, secure and break away with the ball or heel it out

scrump, 1 skrump, 2 scrŭmp [Prov Eng] **I.** *vt* & *ti* To shrivel become crisp squeeze huddle together **II** *n* **1.** Anything shriveled or undergrown **2.** A mean, niggardly *person* — **scrump'y,** *a*

scrum'ple, 1 scrum'pl, 2 scrŭm'pl, *vt* [Prov. Eng] To crumple

scrum'-pox", 1 scrum'-poks, 2 scrŭm'-pŏks", *n* A skin-disease associated with football, the infection of which is liable to be transmitted through the close contact of players during scrimmages **scrum'-rash"‡**

scrump'tious, 1 skrump'shus, 2 scrŭmp'shŭs, *a* [Slang] **1.** Very particular, overnice or fastidious dainty as, don't be *scrumptious* **2.** Particularly elegant or stylish, fine

scrunch, *v* & *n* [Colloq] Same as CRUNCH

scrunge[1], 1 skrunj, 2 scrŭng, *vt* & *ti* [Scot & Prov Eng] To squeeze crowd, press crush

scrunge[2], *vt* [Prov U S] To live at others' expense sponge — **scrung'er,** *n*

scrunt, 1 skrunt, 2 scrŭnt [Scot & Prov North Eng] **I** *vt* **1.** To make a scraping grating noise scratch rub **2** Figuratively, to grind down or oppress **II**[1] *n* A harsh sound or grating noise

scrunt', *n* [Scot & Prov Eng] **1** Anything worn down or stunted in growth, a stump **2.** A stunted person a runt, also, a miserly person — **scrunt,** *a* Stunted, worn out insignificant meager **scrunt'y‡.**

scru'ple, 1 skrū'pl, 2 scru'pl, *v* [SCRU'PLED, SCRU'PLING] **I** *t* **1** To entertain scruples concerning, doubt or demur to on conscientious grounds, be suspicious of now usually with an infinitive clause, as, to *scruple* to lie

Others long before them on the contrary, *scrupled* more the books of heretics than of Gentiles

MILTON *Areopagitica, Speech* p 38 [E A 1868]

2†. To affect with scruples, cause to hesitate from motives of conscience

II. ı To entertain scruples or doubts, be reluctant or unwilling to act because of conscientious objections, hesitate from considerations of right or expediency — **scru'pler,** *n* One who scruples or hesitates because of having scruples **scru'pu-list†.**

scru'ple[2], *n* **1.** An apothecaries' weight of twenty grains, or one twenty-fourth of an ounce troy indicated by the character ℈ **2.** A small fraction, minute quantity, least bit, particle, as, I do not care a *scruple*

NAY, I'll come if I lose a *scruple* of this sport let me be boiled to death with melancholy SHAKESPEARE *Twelfth-Night* act II, sc 5

3†. Specif (1) One-sixtieth especially of a degree or an hour (2) One-twelfth of an inch a line (3) One-twelfth of the diameter of the sun or the moon, a digit (4) In geometry, one-tenth of an inch (5) One two-hundredth of an hour eighteen seconds (6) *Rom Antiq* A unit of weight or value [< OF *scrupule* < L *scrupulus*, dim of *scrupus*, sharp stone] Syn. see DOUBT

scru"pu-los'i-ty, 1 skrū"pıu-los'ı-tı, 2 scru"pū-lŏs'ı-ty, *n* [-TIES, i -tiz, 2 -tiz, *pl*] **1** Scrupulousness **2.** A scruple, an overrefinement [< L *scrupulositas*, < *scrupulosus*, scrupulous]

scru'pu-lous, 1 skrū'pıu-lus, 2 scru'pū-lŭs, *a* **1** Influenced by or exercising scruples, cautious in action for fear of doing wrong, hesitating or abstaining from motives of conscience, nicely conscientious

That condition of the heart and understanding which renders men cautious in their judgment and *scrupulous* in their dealings, unfits them for revolutionary seasons

H HALLAM *Literature of Europe* vol I, p 378 [SH & CO 1863]

2 Resulting from the exercise of scruples, exact, nice, punctilious, precise **3†.** Prone to scruple or object, captious **4†** Meriting scruple of dubious justice or propriety [< F *scrupuleux*, < L *scrupulosus* see SCRUPULOSITY] Syn. see PRECISE — **-ly,** *adv* — **-ness,** *n*

scru'ta-bl(e", *a* [Rare] Discoverable or ascertainable by scrutiny [< LL *scrutabilis* < L *scrutor* see SCRUTATOR]

scru'tate, 1 skrū'tıt 2 scru'tāt, *vt* [Rare] To inquire minutely into — **scru-ta'tion†,** *n* Scrutiny, search

scru-ta'tor, 1 skrū-tē'tor *or* -tor 2 scru-tā'tor, *n* **1** [Rare] One who scrutinizes or searches closely a close examiner or inquirer **2** [Eng] An officer in Cambridge University [L, < *scrutatus*, pp of *scrutor*, examine, < *scruta*, rubbish]

scru'thing bag", 1 skrū'thıŋ-bag", 2 scru'thing-băg", *n* [Prov Eng] A bag of coarse material for straining cider

scru"tin', 1 skru'tan', 2 scrü'tăn', *n* [F] Scrutiny, specif, the act of balloting or voting — **scrutin d'arrondissement,** in France, a method of voting for the Chamber of Deputies, by which the arrondissement being the basis of representation, the elector votes only for his local candidates opposed to **scrutin de liste,** in which the voter casts his ballot for the whole number of deputies apportioned to his department

scru'ti-nant, 1 skrū'tı-nant, 2 scru'tı-nant, *a* [Rare] Scrutinizing, observing closely, examining

I would fain please you, and myself with you and live here in my Venetian palace, luxurious *scrutinant* of dome cloud, and cockle-shell RUSKIN *Fors* vol VI, letter LXXII, p 245 [W & S 1886]

scru"ti-neer', 1 skrū"tı-nīr', 2 scru"tı-nēr', *n* A scrutinizer, specif, in England, a person who examines votes at an election and decides upon their validity

scru'ti-nize, 1 skrū'tı-naız, 2 scru'tı-nīz, *v* [-NIZED, -NIZ'ING] **I** *t* To examine or observe closely in detail, investigate minutely, as, to *scrutinize* a gem

II ı To make close examination or investigation, as, to *scrutinize* into every detail **scru'ti-nise‡.**

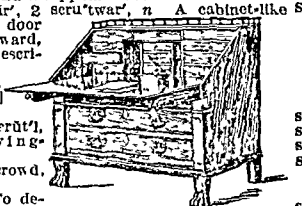
Syn. see EXAMINE — **scru'ti-niz"er,** *n* One who scrutinizes or examines closely, a scrutineer **scru'ti-nis"er‡.** — **scru'ti-niz"ing-ly,** *adv*

scru'ti-nous, 1 skrū'tı-nus, 2 scru'tı-nŭs, *a* [Rare] Closely examining, scrutinizing — **scru'ti-nous-ly,** *adv*

scru'ti-ny, 1 skrū'tı-nı, 2 scru'tı-ny, *n* [-NIES, 1 -niz; 2 -nıs, *pl*] **1.** The act of scrutinizing, close observation or examination, minute investigation, rigid inquiry, as, he was subjected to police *scrutiny* **2.** In English practise, an authoritative examination of the ballots cast at an election, in order to correct the poll **3** *Eccl* (1) Formerly, the examination and instruction of catechumens in Lent preliminary to their baptism on Easter (2) A method of electing the Pope by secret ballot, two-thirds plus one being requisite to elect (3) *Canon Law* A ticket or ballot [< LL *scrutinium*, < L *scrutor*, see SCRUTATOR] Syn see INQUIRY

scru'to, 1 skrū'to, 2 scru'to, *n* A movable trap-door in theaters, arranged with springs to aid in effecting quick appearances and disappearances

scru"toir', 1 skru twär', 2 scru'twar', *n* A cabinet-like writing-desk with a door that, opening downward, serves as a table an escritoire [< F *escritoire* < LL *scriptorium*, see SCRIPTORIUM] **scri-toir'‡**



Scrutoir of 18th century

scrut'tle, 1 skrut'ı, 2 scrŭt'l, *n* *Her* A winnowing-basket

scruzet†, *vt* To crush, crowd, squeeze **scruse†**

scry†, *vt* & *ti* **1** To descry **2** To see visions in a crystal — **scry'er†,** *n*

scry‡†, *v* **I** *t* To proclaim **II** *t* To cry out

scud, 1 skud, 2 scŭd, *v* [SCUD'DED, SCUD'DING] **I.** *t* **1** To move or pass swiftly over, as if in haste, as, to *scud* the wave **2.** *Tanning* To scrape (hides or skins) by hand, after removal of the hair **3.** [Scot] To beat on the buttocks, spank

II. ı **1** To move, run, or fly swiftly, specif, to run or drive rapidly before the wind, as a ship with little or no sail set, as, clouds *scud* across the sky

As from the wattled pens the villain wolf
Chased out *scuds* darkling to the forests hoar
TASSO *Jerusalem Delivered* tr by Wiffen, can 10, st 2

2 [Scot] To skip flat stones over the surface of water [< Dan *skyde*, scud, akin to SHOOT] — **scud'ding-stone",** *n* [Scot] A skipping-stone — **scud'der,** *n* One who or that which scuds — **scud'ding,** *a*

scud, *n* **1.** The act of scudding or moving swiftly or hastily, a driving along, a rushing or running rapidly **2.** Light, vapory clouds driven rapidly before the wind, also, ocean foam or spray driven swiftly in a storm

And the chill driving *scud* of the breakers
Beat thick on his forehead in vain
BAYARD TAYLOR *Fight of Paso Del Mar* st 4

3. A small crustacean, a beach-flea **4.** [School Slang] A swift runner **5.** A figure in skating **6.** [Prov Eng] (1) A light, swiftly passing shower (2) A small number of larks, less than a flock **7.** [Scot] A slap with the open hand

Scud'der, 1 skud'er, 2 scŭd'er, *n* **1. Horace Elisha** (10/16 1838–1/11 1902), an American editor and author, *The Bodley Books* **2 John** (9/11 1793–1/11 1855), an American missionary to Madras and Ceylon **3 Samuel Hubbard** (1/12 1837–6/11 1911), an American entomologist and author

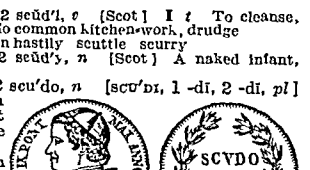
scud'dick, 1 skud'ık, 2 scŭd'ik, *n* **1** [Prov Eng] Anything of very small value, a mere trifle **2.** [Slang, Eng] A shilling.

scud'dle†, 1 skud'l, 2 scŭd'l, *v* [Scot] **I** *t* To cleanse, scrub **II** *t* To do common kitchen-work, drudge

scud'dle†, *vt* To run hastily scuttle scurry

scud'dy, 1 skud'ı, 2 scŭd'y, *n* [Scot] A naked infant, *new-born child*

scu'do, 1 skū'do, 2 scu'do, *n* [SCU'DI, 1 -dı, 2 -dī, *pl*] **1.** An Italian coin nearly equivalent to a dollar See COIN **2** *Jewelry* The space within the outer bezel of a ring [It, < L *scutum*, shield]



Scudo of Five Lire 1/2

scuffe, 1 skŭf, 2 scuf, *n* [Scot] A tennis-racket

scuff, 1 skuf, 2 scŭf, *v* **I.** *t* **1** [Colloq] To wear rough on the surface, rub or wear off the finish or polish of **2.** [Scot] To graze lightly

II. ı To walk with a dragging or scraping movement of the feet, shuffle [< Sw *skuffa*, shove]

scuff[1], 1 skuf, 2 scŭf, *vt* To give blows to (a person) [< SCUFFLE *v*]

scuff[2], *n* [Prov Eng] Same as SCRUFF **scuft†.**

scuff[3], *n* [New Eng] A light shoe or slipper

scuf'fle, 1 skuf'ı, 2 scŭf'l, *v* [SCUF'FLED, SCUF'FLING] **I** *t* To remove or put by or with a scuffle

The transaction in which Philip of Königsmarck was *scuffled* out of this mortal scene

THACKERAY *Four Georges George I* p 22 [E & L 1891]

II ı **1.** To use a scuffle-harrow or -hoe **2.** To struggle roughly with grappling, pulling, scraping of feet, and the like, strive confusedly, engage in any disorderly contest, as, to *scuffle* with an assailant **3.** To make one's way by or as by struggling, as, to *scuffle* along in life [Freq of SCUFF, *v*] — **scuf'fling-ly,** *adv*

scuf'fle', *n* **1.** [Prov U S] A Dutch hoe or thrust-hoe See illus under HOE **scuf'fle-hoe"†.** **2** [Prov Eng] A child's bib [Var of SHOVEL] — **scuf'fle-har"row,** *n* A sharp-bladed cultivator or scarifier

scuf'fler[1], 1 skuf'lər, 2 scŭf'ler, *n* One who scuffles

scuf'fler[2], *n* *Agric* A scuffle-harrow

scuff'y, 1 skuf'ı, 2 scŭf'y, *a* [Colloq or Scot] Having the finish worn off, scuffed, shabby, seedy, as, *scuffy* clothing

scuft, *pp* Scuffed S S

scug, scug'ger-y, scug'gy. Same as SKUG, etc

sculch, 1 skulch 2 scŭlch *n* See CULTCH

Scul'coates, 1 skul'kōts, 2 scŭl'cōts, *n* A suburb of Hull Yorkshire, England

sculd, *pp* Sculled S S

scul-dud'der-y, *n* Skulduddery

scul-dug'ger-y, 1 *skul-dug'ər-ı*, 2 scŭl-dŭg'ér-y, *n* [Slang, U S] Mean, contemptible actions conspiracy or plotting often used in a political sense

sculk, sculk'er Same as SKULK, etc

scull, 1 skul, 2 scŭl, *v* **I.** *t* **1** To propel, as a boat, with a single oar worked at the stern See SCULL[1], *n*, 1 **2.** To propel with a pair of sculls or spoon-oars

II ı **1.** To use a sculling-oar or pair of sculls in propelling a boat **2.** To be or admit of being propelled by a sculling-oar or sculls **3.** To go as if driven by sculls

The driver of the stuhlwagen *skulled* along until we arrived at the village of Blankanese

M SCOTT *Tom Cringle's Log* p 27 [R & S 1876]

4. In skating, to progress in a sinuous track (usually backward) without lifting the feet from the ice **5.** To use the tail as a propeller said of fishes — **scull'ing,** *n*

scull[1], *n* **1.** A long oar used over the stern, by working it from side to side with a twist at every stroke, producing the effect of a screw propeller **2** A light, short-handled spoon-oar used in pairs by one person, over the sides of a boat **3** A small boat suitable for propulsion by sculling **4.** A race in which shells are used [< SCULL[2], *n* bowl, var of SKULL[1], *n*]

scull[2], *n* [Prov Eng] The skua-gull

scull[3]†, *n* The skull, cranium

scull[4]†, *n* A school or shoal as of fish

scull'er[1], 1 skul'er, 2 scŭl'er, *n* **1.** One who propels a boat with a scull or a pair of sculls **2.** A boat so propelled

scul'ler[2]†, *n* A household officer who has the care of the pots, dishes, and other kitchen utensils scullion **scull**[3]†

scul'ler-y, 1 skul'ər-ı, 2 scŭl'er-y, *n* [-IES, 1 -iz, 2 -ıs, *pl*] **1.** A room where pots, dishes, and other kitchen or cooking utensils are kept and cleaned, the place where the coarse and dirty household work is done, a back kitchen **2†.** Kitchen refuse [< OF *escuellier*, < LL *scutellartum*, < L *scutella*, see SCUTELLA[2]]

scul'lion, 1 skul'yan, 2 scŭl'yon, *n* **1.** A servant who cleans pots and kettles, and does other menial services in the kitchen **2.** A base, disreputable person, low wretch [< OF *escouillon*, dish-cloth, < *escouve* < L *scopa*, broom] — **scul'lion-ize,** *vt* To serve as scullion do mean or dirty kitchen-work — **scul'lion-ly†,** *a* Like a scullion — **scul'lion-ry†,** *n* The work or duties of a scullion

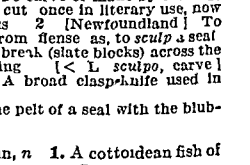
sculls, 1 skulz, 2 scŭls, *n pl* *Metal-working* Thin layers of solidified metal, etc, which cling to the inside of a ladle after the liquid metal has been poured out [Cp SKULL]

sculp, 1 skulp, 2 scŭlp, *vt* **1.** To carve or make by carving, as in stone, sculpture grave, cut once in literary use, now chiefly colloquial or humorous **2** [Newfoundland] To remove the skin and blubber from fiense as, to *sculp* a seal **3** In making roofing-slate, to break (slate blocks) across the grain into lengths for splitting [< L *sculpo*, carve] — **sculp'ing knife",** *n* A broad clasp-knife used in sculping seals

sculp, *n* [Newfoundland] The pelt of a seal with the blubber attached

scul'per, *n* Same as SCORPER

scul'pin, 1 skul'pın, 2 scŭl'pin, *n* **1.** A cottoidean fish of northern waters, of little value as food Sculpins are elongate, with the head usually large, depressed, and spiny



Daddy-sculpin 1/11

The *sculpin* is a lazy rascal, and spends his time chiefly in lying on the bottom with his fins spread waiting till food is brought within his reach He eats everything that is edible, and will therefore bite at any bait

R CARTER *Summer Cruise* p 19 [C N & CO 1864]

(1) A cottid, especially of the genus *Cottus* The **daddy-sculpin** or **big s** or **great s** (*C scorpius*) is a common North Atlantic species of which the North-American form is a variety (*grœnlandicus*) *C æneus* and *C octodecemspinosus* are found on the Atlantic coast of the eastern United States (2) A deep-water hemitripterid, as the sea-raven

2 The California scorpene **3** A calliony moid fish, a dragonet **4.** [Slang, New Eng] A contemptible fellow, mischief-maker [Perhaps cor of SCORPION] — **great sculpin,** any cottoid fish of the genus *Acanthocottus*

sculp'sit, 1 skulp'sit, 2 scŭlp'sit He sculptured or engraved (it) used on an engraving or piece of statuary to designate the engraver or sculptor by whom it was executed as, Powers *sculpsit* Abbreviated sc, **sculp**, or **sculps** [L, ind pf 3d per s of *sculpo* carve] [sculpture

sculpt, 1 skulpt 2 scŭlpt *v* [Rare] To practise the art of

sculp'tilet, *a* Sculptured carved graven

sculp'tor, 1 skulp'tər, 2 scŭlp'tor, *n* **1** One who sculptures, especially, an artist in sculpture, one who executes statues and other objects by carving or graving them from stone or other hard material, or by modeling them in some plastic substance, preparatory to graving or casting

A *sculptor* wields
The chisel and the stricken marble grows
To beauty BRYANT *The Flood of Years* I 42

2. [S-] *Astron* See CONSTELLATION [L, < *sculpo*, carve] — **Sculptor's Tool** (*Astron*) Cælum See CONSTELLATION — **Sculptor's Workshop** (*Astron*), the southern constellation (*Officina Sculptoris*) situated between Cetus and Phœnix — **sculp'tress,** *n* A female sculptor

sculp'tur-al, 1 skulp'chur-[*or* -tur-]al 2 sculp'chur-[*or* -tūr-]al *a* Of or pertaining to sculpture or engraving — **sculp'tur-al-ly,** *adv*

sculp"tur-a'tion, 1 skulp"chur-[*or* -tur-]ē'shan, 2 sculp"chur-[*or* -tūr-]ā'shon, *n* *Zool* In mollusks, a marking resembling sculpture

sculp'ture, 1 skulp'chur *or* -tur, 2 sculp'chur *or* -tūr, *vt* [SCULP'TURED, SCULP'TUR-ING] **1.** To carve or grave out of stone, wood, or metal, fashion by carving or graving in or on stone, wood, or metal, or by casting in metal, as, to *sculpture* a statue See illus under POINTING **2.** To represent or portray in sculpture, as, to *sculpture* Venus **3.** *To embellish with sculpture,* as, to *sculpture* a façade **4.** *Phys Geog* To change, as the face of a valley or cañon, by the physical forces of erosion and deposition

sculp'ture, *n* **1.** The art of fashioning figures out of stone or other solid material by carving or chiseling, or of modeling them in some plastic substance, for subsequent reproduction by carving or by casting, as in bronze, also, sometimes, the art of engraving gems or medals Sculpture is that free branch of the fine arts that imitates natural objects, chiefly the human body, by representing in solid form their true proportions, either in all three dimensions or in those of length and breadth only It is either (1) **sculpture proper,** where the proportions of all three dimensions are reproduced, or (2) **relief,** where that of thickness or depth is relatively reduced The latter approaches painting in effect (See ART) The modern sculptor usually models his work in moist clay, which in the case of a large statue is supported by a skeleton framework If the work is to be in marble, a plaster cast is then taken from this model, and a copy is made of it by a skilled workman, the sculptor generally putting on the finishing touches

The earliest attempts at sculpture are the rude carvings by paleolithic man The Egyptians were prolific sculptors and the schools of Memphis and Thebes are remarkable for their realistic portraiture Sculpture culminated in Greece in the various Attic schools connected with the names of Myron, Polycletus, Phidias, and Praxiteles In the early Christian centuries the art of sculpture suffered eclipse, but the classical tradition was revived by Pisano and Donatello Among moderns, Rodin exercises the most powerful influence, and claims Donatello as his master

What *sculpture* is to a block of marble, education is to a human soul ADDISON *Spectator* Nov 6, 1711

2. Any work carved or fashioned in or on stone, wood, metal, clay, or other material, carved work, as, a *sculpture* on a tomb. **3.** *Zool* The markings or pattern of markings upon a surface, as a shell or an elytrum, exhibiting raised or incised lines or areas **4.** The act or an act of sculpturing or carving applied specifically in geology to the action of water or of sand in eroding rocks and determining the form of the land surface

Many a blow and biting *sculpture*
Polish'd well those stones elect
BARING-GOULD *Myths of Middle Ages, Schamir* [quot] in second series, p 122 [a 1868]

5†. An illustration printed from an engraved block or plate, an engraving [F, < L *sculptura,* < *sculptus,* pp of *sculpo,* carve] — **sculp'ture-cast",** *n* The impression of the interior surface of the skeleton of an organism, together with some features of the exterior, obtained by filling the cavity after the fossil has been removed by solution

sculp'tured, 1 skulp'churd *or* -tiurd, 2 sculp'churd *or* -tūrd, *pa* *Bot & Zool* Having raised or incised markings on the surface — **sculptured tortoise,** the wood-tortoise

sculp"tur-esque', 1 skulp'chur-[*or* -tiur-]esk', 2 sculp"chur-[*or* -tūr-]ĕsk', *a* Resembling or having the characteristics of sculpture, seeming as if produced by careful molding or chiseling, coldly, quietly, or grandly beautiful, purely formed, clear-cut, stately, statuesque, as, *sculpturesque* forms, *sculpturesque* beauty — **-ly,** *adv*

sculp'tur-ing, *n* *Zool* Same as SCULPTURE 3

sculsh, 1 skulsh 2 sculsh, *n.* [Prov, Eng & New Eng] Rejected or unwholesome stuff, unwholesome sweets

scum, 1 skum, 2 scŭm, *v* [SCUMMED, SCUMD[5], SCUM'MING] **I.** *t* **1.** To take scum from, remove froth or impurities from the surface of, skim **2†.** To move swiftly upon, skim over

II. *i* **1.** To become covered with scum **2†.** To rise, form, or be deposited as scum **3†.** To pass swiftly, skim

scum, *n* **1.** Impure or extraneous matter that rises to or collects upon the surface of liquids, as in boiling or fermentation, minute vegetation on stagnant water, also, the scoria or dross of molten metals, hence, foam, froth, as, the *scum* of fermenting wine, the *scum* of a furnace

In all times, weeds and *scum* and all that is worthless, float on the surface and precious gems lie at the bottom of the deep NEWMAN *Essays* vol II, essay XIII, pt III p 269 [L G & CO 1890] **2.** Figuratively, vile elements, refuse, offscourings, as, a locality inhabited by the *scum* of the city [< Dan *skum,* cp G *schaum,* Ice *skūm,* foam] — **blanket scum** (*Sugar-manuf*), a thick film of salts of calcium, albuminoids, and fibers, formed on the surface of the juice and resulting from the use of lime in defecation — **scum'-cock",** *n* A valve with connections so placed in a steam-boiler that without loss of pressure the surface scum of the water may be blown off — **scum'less,** *a*

scum'ber, 1 skum'bar, 2 scŭm'ber [Prov Eng] **I.** *vt* To dung said especially of foxes **II.** *n* Dung, especially fox-dung **scum'mer†**

scum'bl(e[2]), 1 skum'bl, 2 scŭm'bl, *vt* [SCUM'BLED, SCUM'BLD[5] SCUM'BLING] **1.** *Oil-painting* To soften and blend the colors of by rubbing over them a brush or finger charged with comparatively dry color **2.** In chalk- and pencil-drawing, to soften the harsh outlines of by rubbing or spreading with the stump or blunt end of the chalk [Freq of SCUM]

scum'ble, *n* **1.** The softening or blending of tints or colors produced by scumbling **2.** The material used in scumbling

scum'mer[2], *n* [Archaic] A skimmer

scum'mings, 1 skum'ingz 2 scŭm'ingz, *n pl* Skimmings

scum'my, 1 skum'i, 2 scŭm'y, *a* Covered with or of the nature of scum, as, a *scummy* pool, *scummy* matter

scun[1], 1 skun, 2 scŭn, *v* [SCUNNED, SCUND[5], SCUN'NING] [Scot & Prov] **I.** *t* To cause to skip, as a stone on the water **II.** *i* To skim, or pass swiftly [< Norw *skunna,* hurry]

scun[2], *vt* [Prov Eng] To reproach publicly

scun'cheon, *n* Same as SCONCHEON

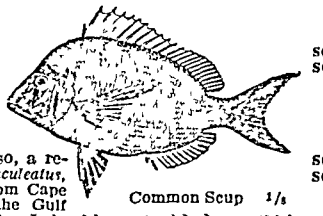
scun'ner, 1 skun'ar, 2 scŭn'er, *v* [Prov Eng & Scot] **I.** *t* To nauseate affect with loathing, disgust **II.** *i* **1** To become affected with nausea be disgusted, have a strong aversion as, a sight to make one *scunner* **2** To shrink from in fear, flinch — **scun'ner-ing,** *pa* Sickening

scun'ner, *n* [Scot] Nausea loathing, aversion

Scun'thorpe, 1 skun'thôrp, 2 scŭn'thôrp, *n* A town in Lincolnshire England [a scup

scup, 1 skup, 2 scŭp, *vt* [Local, N Y & N J] To swing in

scup[1], 1 skup, 2 scŭp, *n* A valuable sparoid food-fish (*Stenotomus chrysops*), common on the coast of the eastern United States, having an ovate compressed body with an elevated back and an antrorse spine before the dorsal, also, a related species *S aculeatus,* found southward from Cape Hatteras and on the Gulf coast to Texas [< Am Ind *mishcup,* < *mishe-kuppe,* thick-scaled] **scup-paug'‡** [Am Ind]



Common Scup 1/8

scup[2], *n* [Local, N Y & N J] A swing, especially one suspended by posts and a crosspiece [< D *schop,* swing] — **scup'-seat",** *n* [U S] A boatswain's chair

scup'per, 1 skup'er, 2 scŭp'er, *n* *Naut* **1.** One of the holes in a vessel's side at the level of the deck, to let water run off the deck **scup'per-hole"†. 2.** The gutter bordering the deck, discharging through such openings [< OF *escupir,* spit out, < L *exspuo,* < *ex,* out, + *spuo* spit]

— **scup'per-hose",** *n* A piece of hose temporarily leading outward from a scupper-hole, to prevent the water discharged there from soiling the vessel's side — **s.-leather,** *n* A piece of leather for the same purpose as scupper-hose — **s.-nail,** *n* A short broad-headed nail, suitable for attaching leather to wood — **s.-plug,** *n* A plug for stopping a scupper — **s.-shoot,** *n* A pipe for carrying off water from the spar-deck **s.-tube†.** — **s.-valve,** *n* A valve outside a scupper-hole, to keep water from passing inward

scup'per-nong, 1 skup'er-nog, 2 scŭp'er-nŏng, *n* [Am Ind] A variety of the southern fox-grape, cultivated in the south, also a white wine made therefrom See WINE

scur, 1 skūr, 2 scŭr, *v* [Prov or Obs] **I** *t* To skim, touch lightly, pass over swiftly **II.** *i* To scurry scour

scur, *n* [Scot] A stunted horn, as of a heifer

scurf, 1 skŭrf, 2 scŭrf, *vt* **1.** To whiten or discolor, as with scurf

This had been done against a bitter east wind, with a low scud of snow flying into the teeth and *scurfing* the darkening road with gray BLACKMORE *Kit and Kitty* p 75 [in 1889]

2. To remove by scraping or chipping

scurf[1], *n* **1.** The exfoliated scarf-skin thrown off in minute scales, as in dandruff **2.** Any extraneous scaly matter adhering to a surface, worthless or impure coating or covering; as, a *scurf* of dirt on a wall **3.** Specif (1) Minute loose bran-like scales on the surface of some tissues, as leaves (2) A polyp-growth on oysters **4.** [Slang] A worthless or contemptible person or such persons collectively, specif, a non-union laborer employed at the London docks or one who employs such laborers [< AS *scurf,* < *sceorfan,* scrape] — **scurf's skin",** *n* The scarf-skin

scurf[2], *n* [Local, Eng] The sewen **scurff†.**

scurf'er, 1 skŭrf'er, 2 scŭrf'er, *n* One who removes scale from the inside of steam-boilers

scurf'y, 1 skŭrf'i, 2 scŭrf'y, *a* [SCURF'I-ER, SCURF'I-EST] Covered with, resembling, or consisting of scurf, scabby as, a *scurfy* skin, a *scurfy* coating **scurfed†.** — **scurf'i-ly,** *adv* — **scurf'i-ness,** *n*

scurge, *v & n* Scourge PH S also obsolete form

scur'ri-er, 1 skur'i-er, 2 scur'i-er, *n* One who scurries

scur'ril, 1 skur'il, 2 scŭr'il, *a* Such as befits a low jester; *grossly opprobrious or vulgar, scurrilous* **scur'rile†.**

scur-ril'i-ty, 1 sku-ril'i-ti, 2 scŭ-ril'i-ty, *n* **1.** The character or quality of being scurrilous, also, that which is scurrilous, foul or obscene language, low or vile abusiveness, indecent jocularity, vulgar railing, as, *scurrility* of language, he used *scurrility* **2†.** A scurrilous attack [< F *scurrilité,* < L *scurrilitas,* < *scurra,* jester]

scur'ri-lous, 1 skur'i-lus, 2 scŭr'i-lŭs, *a* Grossly indecent or vulgar, as befits low jesters or buffoons, characterized by vile abusiveness or vulgar jocularity or railing, opprobrious, vile said usually of language or of one who uses it, as, a *scurrilous* speaker, a *scurrilous* attack *scurrilous* jokes a *scurrilous* journal Syn see ABUSIVE — **scur'ri-lous-ly,** *adv* — **scur'ri-lous-ness,** *n*

scur'rit, 1 skur'it, 2 scŭr'it, *n* [Local, Eng] The lesser tern (*Sterna minuta*)

scur'ry, 1 skur'i, 2 scŭr'y, *v* [SCUR'RIED, SCUR'RY-ING] **I.** *t* To cause to move with or as if with precipitate haste

The wind . *scurried* the snow south or east
HAMLIN GARLAND *A Little Norsk* p 32 [A 1892]

II *i* To move or run swiftly and with rapid movement, as a small creature in precipitate haste, hasten, scamper, as, the mice *scurried* across the floor

The beach-birds fleet, With twinkling feet,
Hurry and *scurry* to and fro
JOHN W CHADWICK *By the Sea-Shore* st 2

[< SCUR]

scur'ry[1], *n* [SCUR'RIES, 1 -iz, 2 -iz, *pl*] **1.** The act of scurrying, a movement, as running or flying, with bustle or precipitate haste **2.** A flurry, whirl, as, a *scurry* of snow **3.** A short fast run or race on horseback [Snyder

Scur'ry, *n* A county in N W Texas, 821 sq m county-seat,

scur'ried, 1 skŭr'vid, 2 scŭr'vid, *a* Afflicted with scurvy

We divided him [a fox] into nine portions three for each of our *scurried* patients
KANE *Arctic Explorations* vol II p 27 [C & P 1856]

scur'vy, 1 skŭr'vi, 2 scŭr'vy, *a* [SCUR'VI-ER, SCUR'VI-EST] **1.** Meanly low or contemptible, base, disgraceful, as, a *scurvy* trick **2†.** Afflicted with scurvy, also, covered with scurf scabby. [For SCURFY] — **scur'vi-ly,** *adv*

scur'vy, *n* *Pathol* A disease characterized by extravasation of the blood in livid spots under the skin, by swollen, spongy, and bleeding gums or bowels, and by great prostration, languor, and occasional rheumatic pains

All the forms of scurvy (*scorbutus*) are attributable to long-continued use of salted meats as food without the admixture of fresh vegetables, as on shipboard, where it was formerly common Potatoes and onions are the best preventives and curatives and since the canning of fresh vegetables has become common scurvy has been rare at sea [< SCORBUTUS (see SCORBUTIC) confused with SCURVY, *a*]

— **Alpine scurvy,** same as PELLAGRA — **button s,** an epidemic affection peculiar to southern Ireland characterized by depraved nutrition and by indolent button-like growths of the papillæ of the skin — **land's'cur"vy,** *n* Scurvy attributed to various causes — **scur'vy-ale",** *n* Ale containing herb antidotes as a cure for scurvy — **s.-grass,** *n* **1.** A biennial herb (*Cochlearia officinalis*) of the mustard family, growing in northern Europe and arctic America, highly prized by arctic explorers as a remedy for scurvy **2.** Early winter cress See WINTER CRESS — **sea-s.,** *n* Scurvy

scuse, 1 skiūz, 2 scūs, *v & n* [Prov or Obs] Excuse

scut, 1 skut, 2 scŭt [Prov Eng] **I.** *vt* To dock (an animal's tail) **II.** *a* Short — **scut,** *n* **1.** A short tail, as of a hare or rabbit **2** *Her* A coney's tail, used as a bearing **3** [Slang, Maine] The drainings of a beer-barrel *The Sun* [New York], Jan 22, '11, p 12, col 3 **4** [Ir] A contemptuous appellation for a human being

scu'ta, 1 skiū'ta, 2 scū'ta, *n* Plural of SCUTUM

scu'tage, 1 skiū'tij, 2 scū'tag, *n* *Old Eng Law* **1.** Same as ESCUAGE **2.** An assessment levied on each knight's fee, for furnishing the army

The royal prerogative in this respect having been greatly abused, it was made an item in Magna Carta that no scutage should be imposed without consent of Parliament
Henry II introduced the payment of *scutage* by which the landowners contributed money instead of serving personally in arms STUBBS *Early Plantagenets* p 217 [E & L 1876]

3. *The tenure of lands where knight-service had degenerated into* escuage [< LL *scutagium,* < OF *escuage,* < *escu,* shield, coin, see FSCUAGE]

scu'tal, 1 skiū'tal, 2 scū'tal, *a* Of or pertaining to a scute or a scutum

Scu'ta-ri, *n* Same as SKUTARI

scu'tate, 1 skiū'tēt, 2 scū'tāt, *a* **1.** *Zool* (1) Covered with shield-like plates, scales, or scutella, scutellate. (2) Resembling a scute or large scale **2** *Bot* Buckler-shaped [< L *scutatus,* armed with a shield, < *scutum,* shield] — **scu-ta'ti-form,** *a* Same as SCUTIFORM — **scu-ta'tion,** *n*

scutch, 1 skuch, 2 scŭch, *vt* **1.** To dress, as textile fiber, by beating Specif (1) To separate the woody parts from the valuable fiber of (retted flax-stocks) (2) To separate (cleaned and loosened cotton-fibers) (3) To separate, straighten, and cut to regular lengths (floss and refuse silk-fibers) **2.** *Tanning* To remove (moss) from bark **3.** To winnow **4.** [Prov Eng & Scot] To whip, beat, chastise **5** [Scot or Obs] To beat or drub [< OF *escousser,* see SCUTCHER]

scutch, *n* **1.** A coarse tow separated from flax by scutching **2.** A scutcher or scutching-machine **3.** A hammer shaped for cutting bricks — **scutch'-blade",** *n* A hard, smooth piece of wood for scutching flax, etc Compare SCUTCHING-SWORD — **s.-cane,** *n* An arborescent grass or cane (*Arundaria tecta*) with culms 3 to 12 feet high, branched at the summit and spikelets borne on radical shoots of the year — **s.-grass,** *n* Couch-grass — **s.-rake,** *n* A rake used in preparing flax

scutch'eon, 1 skuch'an, 2 scŭch'on, *n* **1.** An escutcheon **2** A metal plate or shield, an escutcheon, as on a door, knife, etc, a name-plate or the like See ESCUTCHEON **3** *Arch* An angle of a building, particularly if obtuse an old name **4.** *Zool* A large scutum or plate **5.** A horticulturist's budding-piece [Aphetic form of ESCUTCHEON] — **scutch'eon-less,** *a* Without a scutcheon, having no shield

scutch'coned, 1 skuch'and, 2 scŭch'ond, *a* **1.** Blazoned with or on a scutcheon, emblazoned, as, a *scutcheoned* panel **2.** *Zool* Bearing scutcheons

scutch'eon-ry, 1 skuch'an-ri, 2 scŭch'on-ry, *n* Emblematic blazonry

scutch'er, 1 skuch'er, 2 scŭch'er, *n* **1.** One who scutches **2.** An implement, mechanism, or device used in scutching Specif (1) A scutch-blade or the like for beating flax (2) A beater in a flax-scutching machine, or the machine itself See SCUTCHING-MACHINE (3) In cotton-manufacture, a beating-machine or batting-machine (4) In silk-manufacture, a beating-engine in which floss and refuse silk are prepared for carding [< OF *escoussour,* < *escousser,* shake, < LL *excusso,* shake much, < L *excutio,* shake out, < *ex,* out, + *quatio,* shake]

scutch'ing[1], 1 skuch'in; 2 scŭch'ing, *ppr & verbal n.* of SCUTCH, *v* — **scutch'ing-ma-chine",** *n* **1** A machine, usually constructed with rotating beaters, for scutching flax after braking **2.** A similar machine used in cotton- and silk-manufacture See SCUTCHER **s.-mill†** — **s.-sword,** *n* A broad wooden blade used in scutching flax by hand — **s.-tow,** *n* Waste fiber from scutching hemp, codilla

scutch'ing[2], *n* Same as SCOTCHING

scutcht, *pp* Scutched S S

scute, 1 skiūt, 2 scūt, *n* **1.** *Zool* A thin plate or covering, a large scale, scutum, scutellum, as, the tympanic *scute,* a bony *scute* of a reptile or fish **2.** *Bot* A shoot or sprout **3†.** A military shield, buckler (see illus under SCUTUM), also, a heraldic shield, an escutcheon **4†.** An old French coin See COIN [< OF *escut,* shield, coin < L *scutum,* shield]

scu'tel, 1 skiū'tel, 2 scū'tĕl, *n* A scutellum

scu-tel'la[1], 1 skiu-tel'a, 2 scū-tĕl'a, *n* Plural of SCUTELLUM

scu-tel'la[2], *n* **1.** [-LE, 1 -i, 2 -ē, *pl*] A scutellum. **2.** [S-] *Echin* A genus typical of *Scutellidæ* [< L. *scutella,* tray, < *scutra,* dish] — **scu'tel-lar,** *a* *Bot & Entom* Of, pertaining to, or situated near the scutellum possessing a scutellum — **Scu"tel-la'ri-a,** *n* *Bot* A genus of bitter perennial herbs of the mint family with opposite toothed leaves and racemose 2-lipped flowers of various colors, the calyx enclosing the fruit, whence they are called **skullcaps.** — **scu-tel'la-rin,** *n* *Chem* A yellow crystalline compound ($C_{30}H_{34}O_{17}$) contained in the root of the madweed (*Scutellaria lateriflora*), and used in medicine as a sedative or a tonic — **scu-tel'la-rine†** — **scu'tel-late,** *a* **1.** Platter-like, resembling in form a scutellum or scutella **2** Covered with scutella, having broad transverse scales in regular series as, the *scutellate* tarsus of a bird **scu'tel-lat"ed†.** — **scu"tel-la'tion,** *n* *Ornith* The presence or the arrangement of the scales on a bird's tarsus and toes

Scu"tel-ler'i-dæ, 1 skiū'te-ler'i-dī, 2 scū'tĕ-lĕr'i-dē, *n. pl* *Entom* A family of pentatomoidean bugs, especially those with a very large scutellum, tortoise-shaped body, 3-jointed tarsi and tibiæ not spinous **Scu-tel'ler-a,** *n* (t g) [< SCUTELLUM] — **scu-tel'ler-id,** *n* — **scu-tel'ler-oid,** *a*

scu-tel'li-,] 1 skiu-tel'i-, skiū'tel-, 2 scū-tĕl'i-, scū'tĕl-.
scu'tell-,] From New Latin *scutellum,* a plate combining forms — **Scu-tel'li-dæ,** *n pl* *Echin* A family of clypeastroidean echinoideans with test very flat, ambulacral furrows bifurcating and branching, and peristome flush — **scu-tel'lid,** *n* — **scu-tel'loid,** *a & n* — **scu-tel'li-form,** *a* Having the form of a scutellum, platter-shaped **scu-tel'læ-form†.** — **scu"tel-lig'er-ous,** *a* Having a scutellum or scutella scutigerous — **scu'tel-lin** (e[3]), *a* Of or pertaining to the *Scutellidæ* — **scu-tel'li-plan'tar,** *a* Having the planta

or back of the tarsi scutellate *as larks among singing birds* — **Scu-tel"li-plan-ta'res**, *n pl Ornith* A series of oscine birds with scutelliplantar tarsi — **scu-tel"li-plan-ta'tion**, *n*

scu-tel'lum, 1 skıu-tel'um, 2 sēū-tĕl'ŭm, *n* [-LA, *pl*] A small shield or plate (1) *Zool* (*a*) *Ornith* A transverse tarsal scale of a bird (*b*) *Entom* The third of the four normal sclerites of the notum of each thoracic segment of an insect See illus under COLEOPTERA (2) *Bot* (*a*) A round flattened lichen-shield or apothecium, having an elevated rim derived from the thallus (*b*) A shield-shaped portion of the embryo of certain grasses usually regarded as a cotyledon [NL , < L *scutum* shield]

scu'ti-, 1 skū'tı-, 2 sēū'tı- From Latin *scutum*, shield a combining form

Scu'ti-a, 1 skū'shı-ə *or* -tı-ə, 2 sēū'shı-ə *or* -tı-ə, *n Bot* A small genus of shrubs of the family *Rhamnaceæ*, natives of Asia, Africa, and tropical America The leaves of *S indica* yield an ointment, and the fine-grained, strong wood of *S capensis*, the katdoorn of the Cape of Good Hope, is used by turners [< L *scutum*, shield]

scu'ti-branch I *a* Of or pertaining to the *Scutibranchia* or the *Scutibranchiata* II *n* One of the *Scutibranchia* — **Scu"ti-bran'chi-a**, *n pl* A former suborder of rhipidoglossates with gills in a spiral on the left side of the gill-chamber, including *Neritidæ Trochidæ* etc — **Scu"ti-bran"chi-a'ta**, *n pl Conch* A division of gastropods, especially a section of prosobranchiates including *Rhipidoglossa* and *Docoglossa* — **scu"ti-bran'chi-ate**, *a &n* — **scu-tif'er-ous**, *a* Scutigerous — **scu'ti-form**, *a* Shield- or buckler-shaped, peltate **scu"ti-for'mate**. — **scutiform leaf** (*Bot*), the first-formed leaf in *Salvinia* — **scu'ti-ger**, *n* A cermatitid centiped — **Scu"ti-ger'i-dæ**, *n pl* A family of centipeds with very long legs (which are readily thrown off by the animal) and of diurnal habits — **scu-tig'er-id**, *a & n* — **scu-tig'er-oid**, *a* — **Scu-tig"er-o-mor'pha**, *n* An order or suborder of chilopod centipeds with a median dorsal row of tracheal sacs and long maxillæ with a sensory organ, including the *Scutigeridæ*, the *Scutigeridæ* as an order — **scu-tig"er-o-mor'phous**, *a* — **scu-tig'er-ous**, *a Zool* Having a scute or scuta — **scu'ti-ped**, *a Ornith* Having the tarsi scutellate or scaly

scut'ter, 1 skut'ər, 2 sēūt'er [Colloq , Eng] **I** *vi* To run hastily scuttle **II.** *n* A hasty running

scut'tle¹,] 1 skut'l, 2 sēūt'l, *vt* [SCUT'TLED, SCUT'LD², **scut'ıf**,] SCUT'TLING] To make holes in the bottom, sides, or deck of (a ship), hence, to sink (a ship) by making holes in the bottom

Washington advised the navy board now that the enemy had command of the river, to have all the American frigates *scuttled* and sunk immediately

IRVING *Washington* vol III p 295 [G P P 1861]

scut'tle², *vi* To run in or as if in great haste, scurry, hurry, retire precipitately [Freq of SCUD]

scut'tle¹, *n* **1** A small opening or hatchway with movable lid or cover, especially in the roof of a house, wall or deck, side or bottom of a ship, also, the lid closing such an opening **2.** Any hole [< OF *escoutille*, < D *schoot*, lap, bosom] — **scut'tle-butt"**, *n Naut* A cask of drinking-water, usually placed on a vessel s deck, and having a square hole in the top s *cask*†.

scut'tle², *n* **1** A metal vessel for holding coal, a coal-hod, rarely, a metal vessel or pail for other purposes

The Bergen [Norway] fish-market is something worth seeing From every direction women are coming running with tin *scuttles* swinging on their arms in Bergen fish is never carried in any other way

H H JACKSON *Glimpses of Three Coasts* p 235 [IN BROS 1886]

2. A form of swabber used by bakers in cleaning ovens

3†. A broad shallow basket or dish, platter [< AS *scutel*, < L *scutella*, see SCUTELLA²]

scut'tle³, *n* A hurried run, also, an affected gait, hence, something that aids in quickening the pace

The tail of the fish acts as a *scuttle*, to plough its way thro the deep

MCCOSH *Typical Forms* bk I p 56 [CON & CO 1856]

scut'tle-fish", *n* Same as CUTTLEFISH

scut'tler¹, 1 skut'lər, 2 sēūt'ler, *n* One who scuttles, in any sense specif one who sinks a ship to secure the money for which it has been insured See SCUTTLE¹ *v*

scut'tler², *n* [Local, U S] The streakfield

scut'tling, 1 skut'lıŋ 2 sēūt'lıng *n* [Local Eng] Street-fighting between rival gangs of young ruffians

scut'ty, 1 skut'ı, 2 sēūt'y, *a* [Prov Eng] Short-tailed

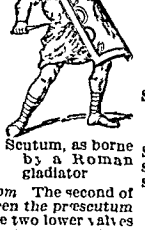
scut'ty, *n* [Local Eng] The common wren

scu'tu-late, 1 skū'tıu-lēt, 2 sēū'tū-lāt, *a* Same as SCUTELLATE [2. A shield-shaped marking

scu'tule, 1 skū'tiul 2 sēū'tūl, *n* **1** *Zool* A small scutum

scu'tu-lum, 1 skū'tıu-lum, 2 sēū'tū-lūm, *n* [-LA, *pl*] [L] *Pathol* A shield-shaped scab or crust over a sore specifically over ringworm of the scalp, literally, a small shield — **scu'tu-lar**, *a*

scu'tum, 1 skū'tum, 2 sēū'tŭm, *n* [SCU'TA, *pl*] [L]



Scutum, as borne by a Roman gladiator

1. The large oval or rectangular wooden or wicker shield of the Roman legionaries, often bent so as to fit close to the body, covered with leather, and bound with iron It differed from the circular leather *parma* of the light infantry the Spanish *cetra* of the auxiliaries and the round *clypeus*

2 *Zool* Some dermal or exoskeletal plate-like piece or part, a large scale, as one of those protecting a mantis or armadillo, a piece of a turtle's shell (see TORTOISE-SHELL), one of the bony plates of an alligator or sturgeon, the frontal shield of a coot, a dorsal plate of a myriapod, or the elytrum of an annelid a scute scutellum Specif (1) *Entom* The second of the sclerites of any notum situated between the prescutum and the scutellum (2) *Crust* One of the two lower valves of an acorn-barnacle (3) *Herp* A gastrostege or urostege **3** *Bot* A disk-like part or organ, as the enlarged stigma of *Stapelia*, shield **4** *Old Law* A shelter, as a penthouse a shed, or an awning — **Scutum Sobieskii** or **Sobiescianum**, a constellation the Shield of Sobieski

scy'b'a-la, 1 sib'ə-lə 2 sȳb'ə-la, *n pl* [-LUM, *sing*] *Pathol* Hardened feces discharged in separate round lumps [< Gr *skybalon* excrement] — **scyb'a-lous**, *a*

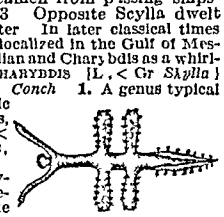
Scyd-mæ'ni-dæ, 1 sid-mī'nı-dı 2 sȳd-mē'nı-dē *n pl Entom* A family of small clavicorn beetles with body mostly ovate and shining hinder coxæ prominent and eyes coarsely granulated **Scyd-mæ'nus**, *n* (t g) [< Gr *skydmainos*, sullen, < *skydmainō* be wroth] — **scyd-mæ'nid**, *a & n* — **scyd-mæ'noid**, *a*

scye, 1 sai 2 sȳ, *n* [Cant] The armhole of a garment [= SEY², *n* , < Ice *seil* slice] **arm'scye"**.

Scy'e-lite, 1 sai'ı-lait 2 sȳ'e-lit, *n Petrol* A hornblende-peridotite rich in brown magnesia mica [< Loch *Scye* Scotland where it is found]

Scyl'la, 1 sil'ə, 2 sȳl'a, *n Class Myth* A sea-monster with six heads, twelve feet, and a voice like the yelp of a dog, that dwelt in a cave by the sea, whence she thrust out her heads to snatch seamen from passing ships HOMER *Odyssey* bk XII, l 73 Opposite Scylla dwelt Charybdis, another sea-monster In later classical times these Homeric monsters were localized in the Gulf of Messina, Scylla as a rock on the Italian and Charybdis as a whirlpool on the Sicilian side See CHARYBDIS [L , < Gr *Skylla*]

Scyl-læ'a, 1 sı-lī'ə, 2 sȳ-lē'a, *n Conch* **1.** A genus typical of *Scyllæidæ* **2** [s-] A pelagic nudibranchiate of this genus, found on floating seaweed [< L *Scyllæus*, of Scylla, < *Scylla*, see SCYLLA]



Scyllæa (*Scyllæa pelagica*).

Scyl-læ'i-dæ, 1 sı-lī'ı-dı, 2 sy-lē'ı-dē, *n pl Conch* A pelagic family of polybranchiate nudibranchiates with body compressed and 2 large foliaceous appendages on each side, bearing gills on the inner faces [< SCYLLÆA] — **scyl-læ'id**, *n* — **scyl-læ'oid**, *a*

Scyl-lar'i-dæ, 1 sı-lar'ı-dı, 2 sy-lār'ı-dē, *n pl Crust* A family of synaxidean macrurans with a depressed carapace and squamiform second antennæ **Scyl'la-rus**, *n* (t g) [< Gr *skyllaros*, hermit-crab] — **scyl-la'ri-an**, *a & n* — **scyl'la-rid**, *n* — **scyl'la-roid**, *a*



One of the *Scyllaridæ* (*Ibacus incisus*)

Scyl-li'dæ, 1 sı-lai'ı-dı, 2 sy-lī'ı-dē *n pl Ich* The *Scyliorhinidæ* **Scyl'lium**, *n* (t g) [< Gr *skyllion*, dogfish] — **scyl'lioid**, *a & n*

Scyl"li-o-rhin'i-dæ, 1 sil'ı-o-rin'ı-dı 2 syl ı-o-rin'ı-dē, *n pl Ich* A family of scylliorhinoidean sharks, especially those having the nostrils shut off from the *mouth*, *dogfishes* **Scyl"li-o-rhi'nus**, *n* (t g) [< Gr *skyllion*, dogfish, + *rhinē*, shark] — **scyl"li-o-rhin'id**, *n* — **scyl"li-o-rhi'noid**, *a & n*

Scyl"li-o-rhi-noi'de-a, 1 sil ı-o-rı-noi'dı-ə 2 sȳl'ı-o-rı-nōi'de-a *n pl Ich* A superfamily of asterospondylous sharks having the first dorsal behind the ventrals [< SCYLLIORHINUS + -OID] — **scyl"li-o-rhi-noi'de-an**, *a & n*

scyl'lite, 1 sil'ait, 2 sȳl'it, *n Chem* A white crystalline compound ($C_6H_{12}O_6$) resembling inosite, in certain cartilaginous fishes as in the kidneys of the shark, and the liver of the dogfish and the skate [< Gr *skyllion*, dogfish]

Scym'ni-dæ, 1 sim'nı-dī, 2 sȳm'nı-dē, *n pl Ich* A family of tectospondylous sharks without an anal fin or dorsal spines, including the sleeper-sharks **Scym'nus**, *n* (t g) [< Gr *skymnos*, whelp] — **scym'noid**, *a & n* — **scym'noid**, *a & n*

scy'pha, 1 sai'fə, 2 sȳ'fa *n Bot* Same as SCYPHUS, *n* , 2

scy'phate, 1 sai'fēt 2 sȳ'fāt, *a* Cup-shaped

scy'phi, 1 sai'fai 2 sȳ'fī *n* Plural of SCYPHUS

scy'phi-,] 1 sai'fı-, sai'fo-, 2 sȳ'fı-, sȳ'fo- Directly or through Latin from Greek *skyphos*, cup combining forms — **scy-phif'er-ous**, *a* [Rare] *Bot* Bearing scyphi — **scy'phi-form**, *a* **1** *Bot* Goblet- or cup-shaped scyphate **scy'phoset**. 2 Boat-shaped, scaphoid — **scy-phis'to-ma**, *n* [-MA-TA, *pl*] *Zooph* A young attached medusa developed from a scyphula **scy'phis-tome**; — **scy-phis'to-mous**, *a* Of, pertaining to, or characterized by a scyphistoma — **Scy"pho-bran'chi-a**, *n pl Ich* A division of percomorph fishes with saucer-like epipharyngeals and myodome obsolete, including blennies, gobies etc — **scy'pho-branch**, *a & n* — **scy-phog'e-ny**, *n Bot* The growing or producing of an ascidium — **scy'pho-man"cy**, *n* Divination by means of a cup one of the most ancient methods — **Scy"pho-me-du'sæ**, *n pl Zooph* A division of medusans, especially a subclass of hydrozoans having when adult 4 or 8 interradial groups of gastral filaments and genitalia developed from endoderm and interradial, as *Discomedusæ* and *Lucernariæ* — **scy"pho-me-du'san**, **scy"pho-me-du'soid**, *a & n* — **Scy-phoph'o-ri**, *n pl Ich* An order of physostomous fishes with pterotic cavities closed by special bones, including *Mormyridæ* and *Gymnarchidæ* — **scy'pho-phore**, *n* — **scy-phoph'o-rous**, *a* — **scy"pho-pol'yp**, *n Zooph* A developed form of cœlenterate, differing from a hydropolyp in having the region about the mouth sunk in to form an esophageal tube typified by a coral-animal or *Lucernaria* — **scy'pho-stome**, *n Zooph* A scyphistoma — **Scy"pho-zo'a**, *n pl Zooph* A subclass of *Cnidaria* including *Anthozoa* and *Scyphomedusæ* — **scy"pho-zo'an**, *a & n*

scy'phus, 1 sai'fus, 2 sȳ'fŭs, *n* [SCY'PHI, 1 -fai, 2 -fī, *pl*] **1.** *Gr Antiq* A bowl-shaped cup with two handles not carried above the rim, and no foot **2.** *Bot* A cup-shaped organ, as the crown of the corolla in the narcissus, or the cup-like summits of the podetia in many lichens [L , < Gr *skyphos* cup] **scy'phat**, **scy'phost**. — **scyph'u-la**, *n Zooph* A scyphopolyp — **scyph'u-lus**, *n* [-LI *pl*] A cup-like organ from which arises the seta in scale-mosses

scy'tal, 1 sai'tal 2 sȳ'tal *n* A snake of the genus *Scytale*

scyt'a-le, 1 sit'ə-lī, 2 sȳt'a-lē, *n* **1** *Gr Antiq* A kind of staff used at Sparta for sending dispatches A strip of parchment being rolled slantwise about it and then written on, the cipher could be read only when wound in the same way about an exactly similar staff **2** [S-] *Herp* A genus typical of *Scytalinæ* **3** A crotaloid snake [L , < Gr *skytalē*, staff, serpent]

Scyt"a-li'næ, 1 sit ə-lai'nī, 2 sȳt'a-lī'nē, *n pl Herp* A subfamily of colubroid snakes with hinder teeth grooved and head slightly distinct [< L *scytale*, see SCYTALE] — **scyt'a-line**, *a*

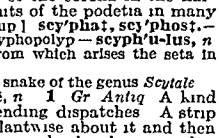
Scyth, 1 sith 2 sȳth, *n* A Scythian

scythe,] 1 saith, 2 sȳ'th, *vt* [SCY'THED, SCYTH'ING] **1. sithe**,] To cut or mow with or as with a scythe **2.** To arm or equip with a scythe or scythes usually in the passive participle — **scy'thed**, *pa* **1** Armed with or possessing a scythe **2** Cut down with a scythe — **scyth'er**, *n* A mower especially [S-], in figurative usage of Time

And unto the pallid *Scyther* either points us

MEREDITH *Reading of Life* I 2

scythe,] **1.** A long curved blade for mowing, reaping, **sithe**,] etc , sharpened on its inner or concave edge, and for use fastened at an angle to a long bent handle, or snath, by which it is swung with both hands, also, the implement formed by the blade and snath **2** A curved blade attached to the axles or wheels of some ancient war- chariots, for the purpose of nibs or handles cutting down enemies



Scythe and its Snath

a blade or *scythe* proper *n*, *s*, snath *t* head of blade showing tang

In battle they [the Britons] fought also on horses and more especially in chariots with *scythes* at the axles SHARON TURNER *Anglo Saxons* vol I, bk I, p 71 [L O & CO 1836]

[< AS *sithe* (< *stigthe*), scythe] — **brush'-scythe"**, *n* A short, stout scythe, usually fixed in a nearly straight handle, for cutting brush, brambles, etc **brambles** ‡; **brier-s.**‡; **bush-s** ‡. — **scythe'-hook"**, *n* A reaping-hook having a smooth blade as distinguished from a serrated one — **scythe'man**, *n* **1** One who uses a scythe **2** One of an irregular body of troops armed with a scythe **3** Figuratively, a term applied to Time and Death — **s.-stone**, *n* A whetstone suitable for sharpening scythes — **s.-whet**, *n* [Local, U S] The veery, or tawny thrush

Scyth'i-a, 1 sith'ı-ə, 2 sȳth'ı-a, *n* The country of the Scythians

Scyth'i-an, *a* Of or pertaining to the Scythians, their country, or their language **Scyth'ic**†. — **Scythian disease**, atrophy of the generative organs of man resulting in corresponding change of manners and habits and often in a mental perversion called **S insanity**, in which the patient assumes feminine ways and costume — **S. lamb** (*Bot*), same as BAROMETZ

Scyth'i-an, 1 sith'ı-ən, 2 sȳth'ı-an, *n* **1.** One of the ancient nomad stock (known to the Greeks as *Scolati*) dwelling along the north shore of the Black Sea, in a wider sense, a member of an unknown people northeast of these, extending far into Asia While the European Scythians are known to have used an Indo-European idiom, their race is a question of doubt It was probably Aryan with a strong admixture of Mongol blood They disappear from history about 100 B C

2. *Bib* (Apocrypha) *2 Mac* IV, 47 **3.** A Scythian language of the Ural-Altaic group

Scy-thop'o-lis, 1 sai-thop'o-lis, 2 sȳ-thōp'o-lis, *n Bib* (Apocrypha) Beth-shean *2 Mac* XII, 29 [Gr , city of the Scythians] [*pl Bib* (Apocrypha) *2 Mac* XII, 30

Scyth"o-pol'i-tans, 1 sith'o-pol'ı-tanz 2 sȳth'o-pōl'ı-tanz, *n*

scyth"ro-pas'mus, 1 sith'ro-paz'mus, 2 sȳth ro-pāz'mŭs, *n Pathol* A dull or fatigued look, a grave symptom in serious diseases [< Gr *skythrōpasmos*, sadness of countenance]

Scy'throps, 1 sai'throps, 2 sȳ'thrŏps, *n* A genus of *Cuculidæ* peculiar to Australia and including the channelbill [< Gr *skythros*, sullen, + *ōps*, countenance]

scy-ti'tis, *n* Same as CYTITIS [< Gr *skytos*, skin]

scy'to-, 1 sai'to-, 2 sȳ'to- From Greek *skytos*, hide, skin a combining form — **scy"to-dep'sic**, *a* Of or pertaining to the art of tanning — **scytodepsic acid**, same as GALLIC ACID — **scytodepsic principle**, tannic acid — **Scy"to-der'ma-ta**, *n pl Echin* The holothurians including sipunculids — **scy"to-der'ma-tous**, *a* — **Scy-tod'i-dæ**, *n pl Arach* A family of micrognathous spiders with 6 eyes in 3 groups **Scy-to'des**, *n* (t g) — **scy'to-did**, *a & n* — **scy'to-doid**, *a* — **Scy"to-ne-ma'ce-æ**, *n pl Bot* A family of blue-green algæ having branched filaments enclosed in a *mucilaginous sheath* **Scy"to-ne'ma**, *n* (t g) — **scy"to-ne-ma'ceous**, **scy"to-nem'a-toid**, **scy"to-nem'a-tous**, **scy"to-ne'moid**, *a* — **scy"to-ne'min**, *n* The deep-yellow or brown pigment that gives color to algæ of the family *Scytonemaceæ* — **Scy"to-pet"a-la'ce-æ**, *n pl Bot* A family of tropical African trees of the order *Malvales* They are characterized by leathery leaves and flowers in panicles *Scytopetalum* and *Rhaptopetalum* are the only genera — **scy"to-pet"a-la'ceous**, *a* — **Scy"to-si"pho-na'ce-æ**, *n pl Bot* A family of marine algæ having unbranched membranaceous or tubular fronds **Scy"to-si'phon**, *n* (t g) **Scy"to-si-phon'e-æ** — **scy"to-si"pho-na'ceous**, *a*

sd , *abbr* Said, sewed

S. D , S Dak See ABBREVIATION

'sdeath†, 1 zdeth, 2 sdĕth, *interj* An exclamation of anger, impatience, surprize, or emphasis [Cor of *God's death*]

sde-gno'so, 1 zdē-nyō'so, 2 sde-nyō'so, *a* [It] *Mus* Fiery, scornful

Sdi'li, 1 zdi'lı 2 sdī'lī, *n* Delos the modern name

sdruc-cio'la, 1 zdrūt-chō'la 2 zdrut-chō'la, *n* [It] *Poet* A trisyllabic rime with an antepenultimate accent, as in the words *femina, semina*

se-, *prefix* Apart, away from occurring only in Latin derivatives, as in seclude, separate, etc [< L *se-*, apart, by oneself, < *se*, oneself]

Se Selenium a chemical symbol

S E , *abbr* Second entrance Society of Engineers southeast, southeasterly, southeastern

sea, 1 sī, 2 sē, *n* **1** The great body of salt water covering the larger portion of the earth's surface, the ocean often in the plural with the same sense, as, ruler of the *seas* In this sense frequent in compounds, as, **sea-**monster, **sea-**dog **2** A large or considerable body of oceanic water partly or almost entirely enclosed by land — (1) by the continental masses of their projections, as the Mediterranean or the Adriatic *sea*, or (2) by *these in connection with lines or groups of islands* as the Caribbean *sea*, or (3) by islands alone, as the Java *sea* **3** Less frequently, a large inland body of water, a large lake, rarely, a small lake, as, the Caspian *sea*

In a decision delivered at the October term, 1893, the Supreme Court of the United States held that the Great Lakes were seas, in the legal sense of the term

The Great Lakes possess every essential characteristic of *seas* They are of large extent in length and breadth they are navigable the whole distance in either direction by the largest vessels known to commerce objects are not distinguishable from the opposite shores they separate in many instances, States and in some instances constitute the boundary between independent nations and their waters after passing long distances, debouch into the ocean The fact that their waters are fresh and not subject to the tides does not affect their essential character as *seas*

U S Supreme Court Reports, 249 U S vs Rodgers, 150

4 The swell of the ocean, also, the course, flow, or set of the waves or of a single wave, as, a heavy *sea*, the boat shipped a *sea* **5.** Figuratively (1) That which resembles or suggests the sea in some respect, something vast, boundless, or wide-spread, as, a *sea* of humanity

God is that *sea* of goodness whereof whoso tasteth shall thirst no more HOOKER *Eccles Polity* bk I p 105 [N & *s* 1888]

(2) *Script* The great bronze laver in Solomon's temple at Jerusalem [< AS *sæ*, *sea*]

— **at full sea**, at flood-tide hence at the highest point, at the height — **at sea** **1** On the ocean legally, at any time or place between the beginning and the ending of a voyage **2** Figuratively at a loss what to do or how to act in bewilderment or perplexity — **brazen sea**, same as BRA, 5 (2) *2 Kings* XXV, 13 — **closed sea**, same as MARE CLAUSUM — **in a seaway** (*Naut*), in the open sea usually in the sense of being in a rather heavy sea — **inland sea**, a large area of water, either salt or fresh without outlet to the ocean — **in sea pay**, in commission, as a ship, for actual service at sea — **long sea**, a swell of the sea characterized by long, steady, uniform waves — **main sea**, the open ocean — **molten sea**, same as SEA, 5 (2) *1 Kings* VII, 23 — **on sea** *1* On the ocean afloat **2** Along the sea on the seacoast as, Southend *on Sea* — **on the sea**†. — **sea'a"corn**, *n* A barnacle — **sea-adder**, *n* **1** The 15-spined stickleback **2.** A British pipefish as *Syngnathus acus* — **sea-angel**, *n* The angel-fish — **sea-ape**, *n* **1** The sea-fox **2** The sea-otter **3** A chimera (*Chimæra monstrosa*) — **sea-apple**, *n*

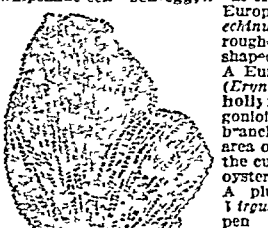
[Jamaica] The fruit of a palm (*Manicaria plukenetii*) of Trinidad and the South-American coast, often washed ashore on Jamaica **sea-coconut**‡ — **sea-apron**, *n* *Bot* Any plant of the genus *Laminaria* having a broad flat surface — **sea-arrow**, *n* 1. A flying squid. 2. An arrow-worm or sagittid — **sea-ash**, *n* *Bot* The southern prickly ash. — **sea-asparagus**, *n.* A soft-shelled crab — **sea-aster**, *n* The sea-starwort. — **sea-bank**, *n* 1. A bank or dike to keep out the sea **sea-wall** 2. The seashore — **sea-bar**, *n* A sea-swallow — **sea-barrel**, *n* A tunicate ascidian — **sea-barrow**, *n* Same as BAPROW‡, *n*, 4 — **sea-basket**, *n* A basket-fish (*Astrophyton*) — **sea-bat**, *n* 1. A platacoid fish of the South Pacific having a compressed body, with the height greater than its length, and a wing-like pair of fins 2. A malthoid batfish — **sea-beard**, *n* A filamentous green seaweed (*Cladophora rupestris*) — **sea-beast**, *n.* A marine mammal — **sea-beat**, *a* Beaten by the waves of the sea **sea-beaten**‡ — **sea-bearer**, *n* The sea-otter — **sea-beef**, *n* [Slang] *Naut* The flesh of whales or porpoises **sea-pork**‡. — **sea-beet**, *n* A perennial herb (*Beta maritima*) growing wild on the seacoast in Great Britain, and occasionally used as spinach or greens — **sea-bell**, *n* A campanularid — **sea-bells**, *n* [Eng] A species of bindweed (*Convolvulus soldanella*) growing on the seashores **sea-bindweed**‡; **sea-withwind**‡. — **sea-belt**, *n* A seaweed (*Laminaria saccharina*) so called from its belt-like appearance — **sea-bent**, *n* The beach-grass — **sea-bird**, *n* A web-footed bird frequenting the ocean or its coasts, sea-fowl — **sea-biscuit**, *n* Unsalted kiln-dried hard biscuit, hardtack — **sea-bladder**, *n* The Portuguese man-of-war See illus of PORTUGUESE MAN-OF-WAR, under MAN-OF-WAR — **sea-bilte**, *n* See BLITE — **sea-blubber**, *n* A jellyfish. **sea-blub**‡. — **sea-boat**, *n* 1. A vessel adapted to ocean navigation as distinguished from a coaster or river-craft 2. A vessel behaving well in a strong sea 3. A sea-bug — **sea-book**‡, *n* A nautical map — **sea-boots**, *n* High rubber boots as worn by sailors — **sea-bordering**, *a* Bordering on the sea — **sea-born**, *a* 1. Born of the sea; especially said of Aphrodite 2. Rising from or produced by the sea as applied to the city of Venice

> That *sea-born* city [Venice] . . . in all her glory
>
> BYRON *Beppo* x.

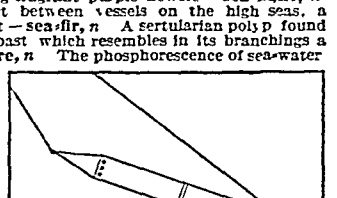
— **sea borne**, *a* Borne or carried on the sea — **sea-bottle**, *n* 1. A tropical ocean seaweed (*Valonia ventricosa*) which has masses of large bladder-like cells 2. The common bladder-wrack — **sea-bound**, *a* 1. Girt by the sea as *sea-bound* islands 2. Bound seaward, as a *sea-bound* voyage — **sea-bow**, *n* A bow similar to the rainbow, sometimes seen in spray at sea — **sea-boy**, *n* [Rare] A sailor boy — **sea-brant**, *n* 1. The brant-goose 2. [Local, U S] The white-winged scoter — **sea-breach**, *n* The breaking of a dike or embankment by the sea — **sea bread**, *n* 1. Ship-biscuit 2. Same as SEA-CRACKER — **sea-brief**, *n* Same as SEA-LETTER. — **sea bristle**, *n* A sertularian polyp (*Plumularia setosa*). — **sea-buckthorn**, *n* Same as SALLOW-THORN See SALLOW *n* — **sea-bug**, *n* A chiton, coat-of-mail shell — **sea-bugloss**, *n* The sea-lungwort See LUNGWORT — **sea-built**, *a* Built on or for the sea also, built or formed by the sea, as *sea-built* fleets *sea-built* lands — **sea-bumblebee**, *n* [Cape Cod, U S] The sea-dove — **sea-bun**, *n* A heart-urchin See illus under SPATANGOID — **sea-burdock**, *n* The cockle-bur — **sea-butterfly**, *n* A pteropod See illus under PTEROPOD — **sea-cabbage**, *n* 1. Same as SEA-KALE 2. A wild cabbage found on rocky seashores It is probably the ancestor of the garden cabbage kale broccoli cauliflower, and kohl-rabi — **sea-cactus**, *n* A pedate holothurian specif., a small prickly species (*Thyone briarcus*) common just below low tide from Connecticut to Florida — **sea-calf**, *n* The harbor-seal named from its cry **sea-bull**‡. — **sea-campion**, *n* A European pinkwort (*Silene maritima*) — **sea-canary**, *n* The beluga, or white whale named from a whistling utterance made by it — **sea-cap**, *n.* 1. The cap of a wave, a whitecap 2 A cap suitable for wearing at sea 3. [Florida, U S] A basket-shaped sponge of great size — **sea-captain**, *n* The master in command of a seagoing vessel of the merchant marine — **sea-card**†, *n* 1. The card of a marine compass 2. A marine map or chart — **sea-carp**, *n* [Austral] A morwong — **sea-cat**, *n* Some marine animal likened to a cat (1) A sea-catfish (2) The chimæra (3) The wolf-fish (4) The greater weever (5) A cuttlefish (6)† A fur-seal (7) A sea-hare — **sea-caterpillar**, *n* 1. A scaleback 2. A chiton — **sea-catfish**, *n* A marine siluroid of *Tachisurus* or a related genus, as *T. felis* and the gaff-topsail of the eastern American coast. — **sea-catgut**, *n* A brown seaweed (*Chorda filum*) with a cylindrical frond often 20 to 40 feet long **sea-lace**‡; **sea-laces**‡; **sea-points**‡ — **sea-cattle**, *n* Fabulous creatures of the sea likened to cattle, said to be tended by mermaids — **sea-cauliflower**, *n* An alcyonarian (*Alcyonium multiflorum*) — **sea-centiped**, *n* 1. An errant marine annelid as of the genus *Eunice* a nereid 2. An idoteoid isopod — **sea-change**, *n* A change caused by or as by the sea — **sea-chart**, *n* A marine chart or map — **sea-chestnut**, *n* A sea-urchin — **sea-chickweed**, *n* Same as SEA-SANDWORT — **sea-clam**, *n* The surf-clam — **sea-clamp**, *n* A mechanical clamp for controlling deep-sea sounding-lines — **sea-clerk**, *n* A calamary squid — **sea-cliff**, *n* A cliff overhanging or overlooking the sea — **sea-cloth**, *n* *Theat* A cloth used to represent the sea or sea-water — **sea-coal**, *n*, 1. Coal dug from the earth so called formerly to distinguish it from charcoal, because it was brought to London by sea Known formerly as *pit-coal* *earth-coal* 2 [Rare, U S] Soft coal as distinguished from anthracite — **sea-cob**, *n* [Eng] The black-backed gull — **sea-cock**, *n* 1. Any cock or valve controlling connection with the water through a vessel's hull 2. [Eng] A gurnard also, a puffin 3. [Local, U S] The sea-plover 4. A viking sea-rover — **sea-cockroach**, *n* A sand-bug of the genus *Remipes* — **sea-coconut**, *n* 1. The double coconut See COCONUT **sea-coco**‡. 2 The sea-apple — **sea-colander**, *n* A brown seaweed (*Agarum turneri*) of the North Atlantic and Pacific shores resembling the laminaries but distinguished by the perforation of its fronds with small roundish holes — **sea-colewort**, *n* Same as SEA-KALE **sea-cole**‡. — **sea-compass**, *n* A mariners' compass — **sea-cook**, *n* A ship's cook chiefly used opprobriously — **sea-coot**, *n* 1. A scoter 2. A coot (*Fulica*) — **sea-cormorant**, *n* A cormorant **sea-crow** — **sea-corn**, *n* [Local, U S] Same as SEA-NECKLACE — **sea-crab**, *n* A salt-water crab specif., in the southern United States the common edible blue crab — **sea-cracker**, *n* The remains of certain silliceous sponges (*Halichondria panicea*), found in European and American waters — **sea-craft**, *n.* 1. Skill in navigation. 2†. The uppermost and principal binding-strake of a vessel's hull — **sea-crawfish**, *n* A crustacean of the genus *Palinurus*, remarkable for its very hard shell. The common sea-crawfish or spiny lobster (*P. vulgaris*) is prized as an article of food **sea-crayfish**‡. — **sea-crawler**, *n* A marine gastropod — **sea-cross**, *n* A jellyfish **sea-danger**‡ — **sea-cuckoo**, *n* See GURNARD, 1 — **sea-cucumber**, *n* A large holothurian, especially of the genus *Pentacta* as *Cucumaria frondosa* found on both coasts of the Atlantic See illus under HOLOTHUROIDEA. — **sea-cudweed**, *n* A European coast herb (*Diotis maritima*) covered with grayish woolly hairs **sea-cotton-weed**‡. — **sea-cushion**, *n* *Bot* Same as SEA-PINK — **sea-dace**, *n* [Local, Eng] 1. A sea-perch 2. The European bass — **sea-daffodil**, *n* Any one of several perennial bulbous seaside plants of the genera *Pancratium* and *Hymenocallis* — **sea-dahlia**, *n* Any Pacific coast plant of the genus *Leptosyne*, especially *L. maritima*, a perennial whose flowers somewhat resemble dahlias — **sea-daisy**, *n* Same as SEA-PINK — **sea-date**, *n* The date-shell **sea date-shell**‡ — **sea-day**, *n* *Naut* A day of 24 mean solar hours counting from local mean noon — **sea-devil**, *n* A devil-fish, especially *Manta birostris* — **sea-dotterel**, *n* 1. The turnstone 2. [Local, Brit.] The ring-dotterel. **sea-dottrel**‡. — **sea-dove**, *n* 1. The little auk dovekie 2. The black guillemot — **sea-dragon**, *n* 1. A flying sea-horse (*Pegasus draco*) of the Indo-Chinese ocean 2. A dragonet 3. A syngnathous fish (genus *Phyllopteryx*) found in Australia only, near seaweeds, which it closely resembles in color and in form, owing to the dermal appendages — **sea-drake**, *n* 1. [Local, Brit.] The common cormorant 2. [Eastern U S] The male elder-duck — **sea-drum**, *n* Same as DRUM‡, *n* 9 — **sea-duck**, *n* 1. A duck having a hind toe with a broad membranaceous lobe 2. [Local, U S] The elder — **sea-dust**, *n* Dust blown as from deserts and observed far out at sea sometimes producing "red fog" and "red rain" — **sea-ear**, *n* 1. A haliotoid gastropod abalone ear-shell or ormer 2 Same as SEA-NECKLACE — **sea-eel**, *n* 1. The conger 2. A whipsnake-eel. — **sea-egg**, *n* 1. A sea-urchin 2 A South-European medic (*Medicago echinus*) yellow-flowered, with rough-hairy leaves and egg-shaped pod — **sea-eryngo**, *n* A European species of eryngo (*Eryngium maritimum*) **sea-holly**‡. — **sea fan**, *n* A gorgonioid coral with fan-like branches — **sea-farm**, *n* An area of sea-bottom devoted to the cultivation of mollusks an oyster-farm — **sea-feather**, *n* A plume-like gorgonian as *Virgularia grandiflora* a sea-pen See illus under SEA-PEN — **sea-fennel**, *a* Same as SAMPHIRE — **sea-fern**, *n* 1. Any fern-like alcyonarian 2. The sea-spleenwort — **sea-fig**, *n* A fig-marigold (*Mesembryanthemum æquilaterale*) a native of Chile, Australasia, and California bearing fragrant purple flowers — **sea-fight**, *n* A hostile conflict between vessels on the high seas, a naval engagement — **sea-fir**, *n* A sertularian polyp found on the British coast which resembles in its branchings a small fir — **sea-fire**, *n* The phosphorescence of sea-water — **sea-flea**, *n* A sand-flea — **sea-filer**, *n* A long-winged swimming sea-bird, as a gull or petrel — **sea-floater**, *n* *Aero* One of a number of devices designed to serve the same purpose to a balloon or airship at sea as a trail-rope does on land Compare EQUILIBRATOR — **sea-floor**, *n* The bottom of the sea — **sea-flower**, *n* A sea-anemone or related anthozoan, as *Actinoloba dianthus.* — **sea-foalfoot**, *n* Same as SEA-BELLS — **sea-foam**, *n* 1. Foam of the ocean 2. *Mineral* Meerschaum 3. [Cant] A mixture of alcohol, ammonia, and water used by barbers as a shampoo — **sea-fog**, *n* A fog along the seacoast due to the condensation of sea-vapor by the cooler air of the land — **sea-folk**, *n pl* Persons engaged in seafaring pursuits, as sailors and fishermen — **sea-fowl**, *n* A sea-bird, also, sea-birds collectively — **sea-fox**, *n* The thresher-shark — **sea-fret**, *n* [Prov Eng] A fog rolling in from the sea See SEA-HAAR — **sea-frog**, *n* Same as ANGLER 2 — **sea-front**, *n* Land that borders on the sea, also that side of anything which looks on the sea — **sea-froth**, *n* 1. Sea-foam 2†. Seaweed — **sea-furbelow**, *n* Any one of various brown seaweeds as *Laminaria bulbosa* — **sea-gage**, *n* 1. The depth to which a vessel sinks in the water the draft of a vessel 2 A sounding-instrument showing the depth of water by the pressure on a column of fluid — **sea-galleywasp**, *n* [W Ind] The ten-pounder — **sea-gasket**, *n* A furling-line — **sea-gherkin**, *n* A small sea-cucumber **sea-ghirkin**‡; **sea-girkin**‡. — **sea-gillyflower**, *n* Same as SEA-PINK — **sea-ginger**, *n* A millepore, especially *Millepora alcicornis*, of Florida and the West Indies, which has a sharply pungent taste like ginger — **sea-ginseng**, *n* Trepang — **sea-gipsy**, *n* One of a tribe of nomads who frequent the seas of the Malay Archipelago — **sea-girdle**, *n* 1. A brown seaweed (*Laminaria digitata*) — 2. Same as VENUS'S-GIRDLE — **sea-god**, *n* A deity supposed to preside over the sea or some part of it — **sea-goddess**, *n* — **sea-goose**, *n* 1. A phalarope 2 A dolphin — **sea-goosefoot**, *n* A fleshy marine plant (*Suæda maritima*) of the goosefoot family — **sea-gourd**, *n* A rhopalodinoid holothurian — **sea-gown**, *n* 1. Any gown suitable for work at sea 2†. A frock formerly worn by seamen — **sea-gudgeon**, *n* The black goby (*Gobius niger*) — **sea-haar**, *n.* [Scot] A chilling, penetrating fog coming inland from the sea a "Scotch mist. — **sea-hair**, *n* A sertularian polyp — **sea-hanger**, *n* Any one of various seaweeds as *Laminaria bulbosa* or *L. digitata* — **sea-hare**, *n* A marine aplysioid slug-like gastropod exuding, when annoyed, a violet fluid formerly thought to produce indelible stains See illus under NUDIBRANCHIATE — **sea-hawk**, *n.* A jaeger-gull — **sea-heath**, *n* Any species of *Frankenia*, a genus of small prostrate heath-like evergreen plants growing near the sea — **sea-hedgehog**, *n* 1. A sea-urchin 2. A spiny plectognath globefish — **sea-hen**, *n* 1. [Local, Brit] The common murre or guillemot 2. [Eastern U S] The skua 3 [Scot] The piper-gurnard — **sea-herdsman**, *n* [Local, Eng] Same as LOON‡ *n* 1 — **sea-hog**, *n* A porpoise — **sea-holly**, *n* Same as SEA-ERYNGO **sea-holm**‡; **sea-hulver**‡. — **sea-honeycomb**, *n* A sea-necklace — **sea-hound**, *n* A dogfish; houndfish — **sea-ivory**, *n* Ivory obtained from marine mammals such as the walrus-tusk — **sea-jelly**, *n* A jellyfish — **sea-kale**, *n* A hardy perennial herb (*Crambe maritima*) of the mustard family, native of European seacoasts, and cultivated for its edible young shoots **sea-cabbage**‡. — **sea-kidney**, *n* A renillean alcyonarian as *Penilla reniformis*, having a thin kidney-shaped polypidom that bears polypites — **sea-kite**, *n* [Ir] A skua — **sea-kittle**, *n* [Prov. Eng] The kittiwake — **sea-lace**, *n* Same as SEA-CATGUT **sea-laces**‡. — **sea-lamprey**, *n* A marine lamprey, especially *Petromyzon marinus* of the North Atlantic — **sea-language**, *n* The peculiar cant of seamen nautical terms and phraseology — **sea lark**, *n* 1. One of various small shore-birds, as the dunlin turnstone, or ring-dotterel 2. [Local, Eng] The sea-titling — **sea-lavender**, *n* 1. The marsh-rosemary (*Limonium carolinianum*) See MARSH 2. Any of various other species of *Limonium* — **sea-laverock**, *n* [Local Brit] The ring-dotterel — **sea laws**, laws for governing and regulating maritime affairs — **sea-lawyer**, *n* 1. A sailor given to criticizing and querying at every opportunity 2. A shark 3. The mangrove-snapper 4 The black-necked stilt — **sea-leech**, *n* A marine leech, as the skate-leech — **sea-lemon**, *n* 1. A thick-skinned yellow doridoid gastropod 2. [Austral] A holothurian of the genus *Curicria* **sea-orange** — **sea-lentil**, *n* The gulfweed (*Sargassum bacciferum*), or its congener *S. vulgare* — **sea leopard**, *n* 1. A spotted seal especially *Ojmorhinus leptonyx* or *Leptonychotes weddelli* of antarctic seas 2. The harbor-seal (*Phoca vitulina*) — **sea-letter**, *n* An official protective document carried by a neutral ship in time of war, showing her nationality, the character of her cargo the names of her owner and captain, and her ports of departure and entrance **sea-brief**‡. — **sea-lettuce**, *n* A green seaweed (*Ulva lactuca*), often used for food — **sea-lily**, *n* A crinoid especially an existing one — **sea line**, *n* 1. The point where sky and sea seem to meet 2 A line for deep-sea fishing mostly in the plural — **sea-linnie**, *n* [Scot] The sea-titling — **sea-lizard**, *n* 1. A glaucoid sea-slug found on floating seaweed 2. An enaliosaur 3. A mosasaur — **sea-loach**, *n.* The three-bearded rockling — **sea-locust**, *n* A lobster — **sea-longworm**, *n* A marine lineoid nemertean, having a threadlike body sometimes 12 or 15 feet long — **sea-louse**, *n* 1. One of various parasitic isopods a fish-louse 2. The East-Indian king-crab (*Limulus moluccensis*) — **sea-lovage**, *n* Scotch lovage See LIGUSTICUM LOVAGE — **sea-luce**, *n* [Eng] A fish the hake (*Merluccius vul aris*) — **sea-lungs**, *n* A ctenophore — **sea-lungwort**, *n* See LUNGWORT — **sea-maegle**, *n* The oyster-catcher **sea-pie** — **sea-maid**, *n* [Scot or Obs] A sea-nymph or a mermaid **sea-maiden**‡ — **sea-mall**, *n* A sea-mew — **sea-mallow**, *n* The tree-mallow — **sea-mantis**, *n* A mantis-shrimp or squillid — **sea-marge**, *n* [Poet] The seashore — **sea-marigold**, *n* A species of sea-anemone — **sea-mark**, *n* Any landmark that serves to aid in navigation to direct a ship in entering a harbor or in sailing along a coast hence, a beacon lighthouse — **sea-mat**, *n* A flustroid polyzoan forming flat frondose coral — **sea-matweed**, *n* Same as BEACH-GRASS — **sea-maw**, *n* [Scot] A sea-mew — **sea-mell**, *n* A sea-mew — **sea-melon**, *n* A pentactoid holothurian, as *Cucumaria frondosa* **sea-pumpkin**‡ — **sea-mile**, *n* A geographical or nautical mile See MILE — **sea-milkwort**, *n* A low fleshy perennial (*Glaux maritima*) with opposite entire leaves and small pinkish flowers found in salt marshes near the seacoast — **sea-mink**, *n* The Ringdish (*Menidcirrus sazatilis*) — **sea-minnow**, *n* The anchovy the young coalfish — **sea-monk**, *n* The monk-seal — **sea-monster**, *n* 1. Some huge or terrifying marine creature, as a great devil-fish, or octopus

> With no less presence, but with much more love,
> Than young Alcides when he did redeem
> The virgin tribute paid by howling Troy
> To the *sea-monster*
>
> SHAKESPEARE *Merchant of Venice* act III, sc 2

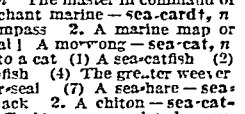
2 The chimæra (*Chimæra monstrosa*) 3. [S-] The constellation Cetus — **sea-moss**, *n* 1 A marine polyzoan of moss-like form 2. *Bot* A seaweed especially a rose-tangle — **sea-moth**, *n* A pegasid fish. — **sea-mouse**, *n* 1. An aphroditoid sea-worm covered with iridescent hair-like setæ as *Aphrodite aculeata* of Great Britain 2. [Local, Eng] The dunlin sand-mouse — **sea-mud**, *n* A fine saline silt or salt-water deposit used as manure, sea-ooze. — **sea-mugwort**, *n* A herbaceous European perennial (*Artemisia maritima*) occurring along seashores — **sea-mulberry**, *n* *Bot* Same as BUTTONWOOD, 2 — **sea-mule**, *n* [Eng] A sea-mew — **sea-mullet**, *n* Any of certain mullets abounding in Australian waters, as the important food-fish *Mugil dobula*, and the *Angonostomus forsteri* — **sea-mussel**, *n* A mytiloid bivalve, especially the common mussel — **sea-necklace**, *n* A string or ribbon of the parchment-like egg-capsules of certain whelks, as *Fulgur carica* — **sea needle**, *n* The European garfish — **sea-nest**, *n* A glass-sponge (*Hoffenia carpenteria*) — **sea-nettle**, *n* A stinging jellyfish — **sea-nurse**, *n* [Local Eng] The small-spotted dogfish. — **sea-nymph**, *n* 1. One of the lesser goddesses of the sea a water-sprite 2 An antarctic petrel (*Procellaria nereis*) — **sea-oak**, *n* 1. Either of two seaweeds, *Halidrys siliquosa* and the nearly allied *Fucus vesiculosus* 2. Same as SEA-WRACK, 1 — **sea-oat**, *n* Same as SEASIDE OAT — **sea onion**, *n* *Bot* The officinal squill (*Scilla maritima*) — **sea ooze**, *n* Same as SEA-MUD — **sea-orach**, *n* A seaside species of orach (*Atriplex littoralis*) used as a substitute for spinach — **sea-orange**, *n* 1 A large globose orange-colored holothurian (*Lophothuria fabricii*) with bright-red tentacles 2. A sea-lemon. — **sea-orb**, *n* The orbfish, a tetraodontoid fish — **sea-ore**, *n.* Same as SEAWARE — **sea-owl**, *n* The lumpfish — **sea-ox**, *n* The walrus — **sea-oxeye**, *n* A West-Indian fleshy maritime shrub (*Borrichia arborescens*) with yellow flower-heads — **sea-pad**, *n* A starfish — **sea-palm**, *n* 1. *Bot* An erect-stalked olive-brown seaweed (*Postelsia palmæformis*) with lobed fronds found along the Pacific coasts 2. *Echin* A crinoid, especially one of the genus *Pentacrinus* — **sea-panther**, *n* A congiopodoid fish (*Congiopus torrus*), about 2 feet long common at the Cape of Good Hope — **sea-parrot**, *n* 1. A puffin 2. [Eng] A variety of the ballan-wrasse (*Labrus bergylta*) in which a reddish network overspreads the green color — **sea parsley**, *n* Scotch lovage — **sea-parsnip**, *n* Any plant of the genus *Echinophora* especially *E spinosa* — **sea-partridge**, *n* [Scot] A fish, the gilthead (*Crenilabrus melops*) — **sea-pass**, *n* Same as SEA-LETTER — **sea-pay**, *n* Pay for service rendered at sea — **sea-pea**, *n* A creeping plant (*Lathyrus maritima*) resembling the common pea found on the seashore and lake-shores of the northern United States and Canada — **sea-peach**, *n* An American cynthioid ascidian (*Cynthia pyriformis*) resembling a ripe peach — **sea-peacock**, *n* The Balearic crane — **sea-pear**, *n* A long-stalked pear-shaped ascidian of the genus *Boltenia* — **sea-peat**, *n* Peat formed from the decomposition of seaweeds — **sea-pellack**, *n.* [Prov. Eng] The porpoise — **sea-pen**, *n* A pennatulacean polyp, having a rod-like base with the polyps borne on lateral pinnæ, giving the appearance of a feather See illus on next page — **sea-pert**, *n* The opah — **sea-pheasant**, *n* 1. The pintail duck. 2 The turbot 3. The halibut. — **sea-**



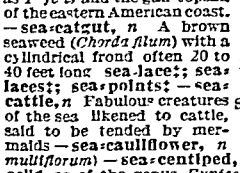
Sea-fan



Sea-floater, regulated from above by the Aeronaut

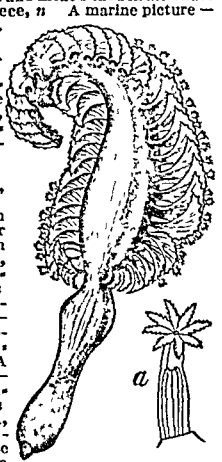


Sea-catfish or Gaff-topsail (*Felichthys marinus*) 1/12

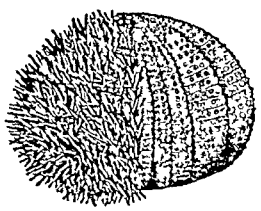


Sea-clam 1/2

piel, *n Ornith* The oyster-catcher (*Hæmatopus ostralegus*)
sea-piet‡ — **sea-pie**, *n* Crust and meat baked in alternate layers a sailors dish — **sea-piece**, *n* A marine picture — **sea-pig**, *n* **1.** A porpoise **2.** A dugong — **sea-pigeon**, *n* [Local, U S] **1** The black guillemot **2** The dowitcher **3** [Ir & Scot] Same as ROCK-DOVE, 1 — **sea-pilot**, *n* Same as SEA-PIE¹ — **sea-pimpernel**, *n* The sea-chickweed — **sea-pincushion**, *n* **1.** A sea-barrow **2** A pentagonal starfish — **sea-pink**, *n* **1** The thrift **2.** The marsh-pink — **sea-plant**, *n* A salt-water or marine plant — **sea-plantain**, *n* A plantain (*Plantago maritima*) with linear leaves, found along the North Atlantic coast — **sea-plover**, *n* [Local, Brit] The black-bellied plover — **sea-plume**, *n* A Gorgonlacean zoophyte having a feathery appearance — **sea-poacher**, *n Ich* An agonid, especially the lyrie **sea-poker**‡. — **sea-pool**, *n* A standing pool of sea-water — **sea-poppy**, *n* Same as HORN-POPPY — **sea-porcupine**, *n* A porcupine-fish — **sea-pork**, *n* **1.** An American polyclinoid compound tunicate (*Amaræcium stellatum*) having a color resembling that of boiled salt pork **2** Same as SEA-BEEF — **sea-potato**, *n* A globular ascidian resembling a potato, as *Boltenia reniformis* — **sea power.** **1.** A nation of great naval importance **2.** The naval strength of a nation — **sea-pudding**, *n* A sea-cucumber — **sea-pumpkin**, *n* A sea-melon — **sea-purse**, *n* **1** [Local, Atlantic Coast, U S] An eddying movement of the undertow, as on a beach, indicated by a small whirlpool on the surface **sea-puss**‡ **2.** *Ich* A sea-barrow, mermaid's-purse See illus under BARROW **3** *Zool* An alcyonoid alcyonarian — **sea-purslane**, *n* **1.** A low, shrubby species of orach (*Atriplex halimus*) of Europe and Asia, supposed by some to be the 'mallows" of the book of Job **2.** A shrubby British species of orach (*Atriplex portulacoides*) **3** The sea-sandwort — **sea-pye**, *n* Same as SEA-PIE¹ **sea-pyot**‡. — **sea-quail**, *n* [Local, U S] The turnstone — **sea'quake"**, *n* A convulsion or sudden agitation of the sea as from a submarine earthquake — **sea-radish**, *n* An Old World congener (*Raphanus maritimus*) of the common radish — **sea-ragwort**, *n* Same as DUSTY-MILLER, 2 — **sea-rainbow**, *n* Same as SEA-BROW — **sea-rat**, *n* **1** [Local, Eng] The chimera **2.** A pirate — **sea-rate**, *n* The rate of a chronometer obtained by observations during a voyage in contradistinction to the observatory or maker's rate which is supplied with the chronometer when it is delivered on board — **sea-raven**, *n* **1** A deep-water sculpin (*Hemitripterus americanus*), found from Cape Cod northward, having the long spinous dorsal fin deeply notched **2.** The cormorant — **sea-reach**, *n* The straight course of a portion of a river, elsewhere winding, as it reaches out seaward — **sea-reed**, *n* Same as BEACH-GRASS — **sea-reeve**, *n* [Eng] A bailiff formerly appointed in maritime towns and manors to have charge of local matters connected with the sea, as salvage of wrecks — **sea-rim**, *n* **1.** *Naut* The horizon of the sea **2**†. The seashore — **sea-robber**, *n* A pirate — **sea-robin**, *n* **1.** A gurnard or triglioid fish, especially of the genus *Prionotus*, found on the Atlantic coast of the United States **2.** The flying gurnard **3.** The red or cuckoo gurnard **4.** [Local, U S] The red-breasted merganser — **sea-rocket**, *n* Either of two fleshy seaside annuals (*Cakile maritima* and *C americana*) of the Old and the New World respectively, by some regarded as being only one species They have lilac flowers and short two-jointed pods — **sea-rod**, *n* A virgularioid sea-pen with the polyps borne on short pinnæ — **sea-roll**, *n* A holothurian — **sea-room**, *n* Sufficient offing for a vessel to be maneuvered in any manner requisite for her safe and proper navigation — **sea-rose**, *n* A northern sea-anemone (*Urticina nodosa*) — **sea-rosemary**, *n* **1.** The shrubby sea-blite **2.** The sea-lavender — **sea-ruff**, *n* A European sparoid fish of the genus *Pagellus* — **sea-ruffle**, *n* Same as SEA-NECKLACE — **sea-run**, *n* Migration of fish to the sea — **sea-running**, *a* Catadromous, as fish — **sea-sac**, *n* A tunicate ascidian — **sea-salt**, *n* Salt made by the evaporation of sea-water — **sea-sandgrass**, *n* Beach-grass — **sea-sandpiper**, *n* The purple sandpiper — **sea-sandwort**, *n* A British seaside sandwort (*Arenaria peploides*) with prostrate fleshy branches **sea-chickweed**‡; **sea-purslane**‡. — **sea-saurian**, *n* A marine saurian as an ichthyopterygian — **sea-scallop**, *n* The great northern scallop — **sea-scorpion**, *n* **1.** A scorpænoid fish **2.** The big sculpin — **sea-scurf**, *n* An incrusting polyzoan, as of the genus *Lepralia* — **sea-sedge**, *n* Same as ALVA MARINA — **sea-shark**, *n* The man-eater shark — **sea-shell**, *n* The shell of a marine mollusk — **sea-shrub**, *n* Same as SEA-FAN — **sea-silk**, *n* A silk-like substance obtained from thread secreted by the foot of the pinna-mussel or sea-silkworm — **sea-silkworm**, *n* A bivalve mollusk, of the genus *Pinna* which secretes a silky byssus — **sea-skimmer**. *n* A rhynchopid bird, the scissorsbill or skimmer — **sea-slater**, *n* A rock-slater — **sea-sleeve**, *n* A calamary — **sea-slug**, *n* **1.** A marine gastropod with the shell absent or rudimentary, a nudibranchiate **2** A holothurian — **sea-snake**, *n* **1** A venomous fish-eating hydrophid snake of tropical seas especially of the Indian ocean, having a compressed tail **2** A sea-serpent — **sea-snipe**, *n* **1** A shore-bird (1) [Local, Gt Brit] The dunlin (2) [Ir] The knot **2** A snipefish — **sea-spider**, *n* A spider-like marine animal (1) A pycnogonidan (2) A spider-crab — **sea-squirt**, *n* A tunicate — **sea-stack**, *n Geol* A stack rising from the sea-floor and isolated from the land — **sea-star**, *n* A starfish — **sea-starwort**, *n* The British seaside aster (*Aster tripolium*) — **sea-steps**, *n pl* A permanent metal ladder attached to the side of a vessel — **sea-stick**, *n* [Eng] A herring roughly cured at sea as soon as caught — **sea-stock**, *n* Provisions or stores for use at sea — **sea-stores**, *n pl* Provisions, fresh or salt and other supplies for use on shipboard — **sea-strawberry**, *n* An alcyonarian polyp (*Alcyonium rubriforme*) — **sea-stream**, *n* **1** An ocean current between ice-packs **2**†. [Poet] The sea or a current of the sea — **sea-sunflower**, *n* A sea-anemone — **sea-sung**, *a* Sung to by the sea — **sea-surgeon**, *n* A surgeon-fish — **sea-swallow**, *n* **1.** A tern **2** [Prov Eng] A storm-petrel **3** *Her* A Cornish chough See CHOUGH **4** A holothurian or trepang **5** [Archaic] Any flying-fish — **sea-swell**, *n* A wave or advancing body of water raised and propelled by a wind — **sea-swine**, *n* **1** A porpoise **2.** [Local Scot] The bullan-wrasse — **sea-tamarisk**, *n* A sertularian — **sea-tangle**, *n* The seaweed *Laminaria digitata*, also, others of the same genus **sea-tang**‡. — **sea-tench**, *n* [Local, Ir] The black sea-bream (*Spondyliosoma cantharus*) — **sea-term**, *n* A term or expression peculiar to seamen or their occupations, a nautical term — **sea-thief**, *n* A pirate — **sea-thong**, *n* **1.** Any one of various seaweeds, especially *Himanthalia lorea* of the British seacoast **2.** The sea-lace (*Chorda filum*) **3** Any of several other seaweeds having thong-like leaves — **sea-thorn**, *n* An acorn-barnacle — **sea-thrift**, *n* **1** The sea-pink **2** Same as SEA-LAVENDER, 1 — **sea-titling**, *n* The rock-pipit — **sea-tortoise**, *n* A sea-turtle — **sea-toss**, *n* [Colloq] A toss into the sea, a toss overboard — **sea-tossed**, *a* Tossed on or by the sea **sea-tost**‡ — **sea-turn**, *n Naut* A breeze or wind from the sea, generally bringing foul weather — **sea-turtle**, *n* **1** A marine chelonian a sea-tortoise **2.** An alcoid bird the black guillemot or sea-pigeon — **sea-twine**, *n* Same as SEA-CATGUT — **sea-umbrella**, *n* A pennatulacean polyp of the genus *Umbellularia* — **sea-unicorn**, *n* The narwhal — **sea-urchin**, *n* An echinoidean echinoderm with a variously shaped shell bearing numerous movable spines It lives buried in the sand, among the rocks and on the sea-bottom feeding on small organisms and animal refuse by means of a mouth in the middle of its lowest surface, and crawls about on tube feet which protrude through holes in the shell The sea-urchin is found in all seas, and some species are used as food — **sea-vampire**, *n* The devil-fish (*Manta birostris*) — **sea-view**, *n* A view or prospect of the sea or a picture representing such a view — **sea-wand**, *n* The seaweed *Laminaria digitata* — **sea-wash-balls**, *n pl* [Eng] The egg-cases of the whelk (*Buccinum undatum*) so named from their use by sailors instead of soap — **sea-wasp**, *n* A scyphomedusan of the family *Carybdeidæ*



Sea-pen (*Pteroides*)
a, polyp (somewhat enlarged)

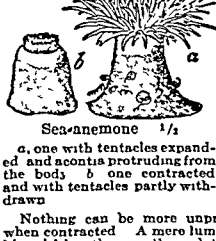

Sea-urchin (*Echinus esculentus*), with Spines on one side removed ½ Compare illus under SPATANGOID

The flexible parts of the tentacles are armed with nematocysts, the stinging power of which is so great that the name '*sea-wasp*' is commonly given to these medusæ

MAYER *Medusæ of the World* p 504 [CARNEGIE INSTIT '10]

— **sea-wax**, *n* Same as MALTHA — **sea-whip**, *n* A whip-shaped alcyonarian coral, especially a gorgonacean — **sea-whipcord**, *n* Same as SEA-CATGUT **sea-whiplash**‡ — **sea-whistle**, *n* A seaweed (*Ascophyllum nodosum*) from the bladders or vesicles of which whistles are made by children — **sea-widgeon**, *n* **1.** The pintail duck **2** The scaup-duck — **sea-wife**, *n* One of various wrasses as *Acantholabrus yarrelli* — **sea-willow**, *n* A sea-shrub or gorgonian with flexible branches — **sea-wind**, *n* A wind from the sea — **sea-wing**, *n* **1** A wing-shell (*Pinna*) **2.** [Rare] Figuratively, the sail of a ship — **sea-withwind**, *n* Same as SEA-BELLS — **sea-wold**, *n* A tract of seabottom resembling a wold on land — **sea-woodcock**, *n* [Eng] **1** The bar-tailed godwit **2** The oyster-catcher — **sea wood louse.** **1.** An asselloid isopod, a sea-slater **2** A chiton — **sea-worm**, *n* A marine annelid See illus under PARAPODIA and SANDWORM — **sea-wormwood**, *n* **1.** An Old World species of *Artemisia* (*A maritima*) — **sea-wrack**, *n* **1** Seaweeds of various kinds, especially large coarse forms, cast up by the sea **2.** Grass-wrack — **sea-wreath**, *n* A sertularian hydroid — **short sea**, a sea characterized by short, choppy waves — **sugar-loaf sea**, a sea heaving in pyramidal waves usually with but little wind — **the four seas**, the seas bounding the island of Great Britain on the north, east, south, and west, specif, the Atlantic Ocean, North Sea, English Channel, and Irish Sea hence, the ocean generally — **the seven seas**, the North Atlantic the South Atlantic, the North Pacific, the South Pacific the Indian Ocean, the Arctic Ocean and the Antarctic Ocean — **to follow the sea**, to pursue the calling of a sailor — **to go to sea**, to become a sailor — **to take the sea** **1.** To put out to sea, as an admiral with his fleet **2** To glide into the water, as a ship from the stocks

sea'-a-nem"o-ne, 1 sī'ə-nĕm'o-nı, 2 sē"ə-nĕm'o-ne, *n* A soft-bodied actinarian anthozoan The body is generally in the form of a cylinder or truncated cone, attachable to foreign bodies at the base and with one or more series of contractile tentacles, which when spread suggest the petals of a flower, surrounding the mouth at the free end



Sea-anemone ½
a, one with tentacles expanded and acontia protruding from the body *b* one contracted and with tentacles partly withdrawn

The common species of New England is *Metridium marginatum*, a large pink species common southward is *Actinia rapiformis* *Actinia mesembryanthemum* and *Cereus crassicornis* are British species

Nothing can be more unprepossessing than a *sea-anemone* when contracted A mere lump of brown or whitish jelly it lies like a lifeless thing on the rock to which it clings and it is difficult to believe that it has an elaborate and exceedingly delicate internal organization, or will ever expand into such grace and beauty as really to deserve the name of the flower after which it has been called ELIZABETH C AND A AGASSIZ *Seaside Studies. Actinoids* p 7 [N & F 1865]

sea'-bass", 1 sī'-bas", 2 sē'-bas", *n* **1.** A serranoid food-fish (*Centropristis striatus*), common from Cape Cod to Florida, dusky-brown or black, more or less mottled and faintly streaked, and with many elongated whitish spots on the dorsal fin often termed *blackfish* and *black sea-bass*


Sea-bass 1/14

2. Any serranoid **3.** The corvina **white sea-bass**‡. **4.** [Pacific Coast, U S] The Sacramento sturgeon **5.** The redfish (*Sciæna ocellata*)

sea'-bean", 1 sī'-bīn" 2 sē'-bēn, *n* **1** Any one of various bean-like seeds of plants of the bean family washed up by the sea after being brought by ocean-currents from their native country (1) One of the circular convex seeds, about two inches in diameter, of the similar-pod plant They are split open and made into snuff-boxes trinkets etc See SIMITAR-POD (2) One of the round polished, scarlet seeds of the West-Indian necklace-tree (*Ormosia dasycarpa*), or of its congener *O coccinea* of Guiana and Brazil (3) One of the round flattened seeds of a West-Indian climber (*Mucuna urens*) See FLORIDA BEAN, under BEAN **2** The thick calcareous operculum of certain mollusks as of a turbinid

sea'-bear", 1 sī'-bâr", 2 sē'-bâr", *n* [Rare] **1.** A fur-seal, especially the Alaskan species

The first specimen of Otaria] jubata exhibited in the [London Zoological] gardens was described by Dr Sclater as the '*sea-bear*,' a title which he has, rightly, since expunged from the society's official guide-book The indiscriminate use of the terms 'sea-lion' and '*sea bear*' for this species is objectionable, because the animal to which that of '*sea bear*' may be most properly applied is the true 'fur seal' (Callorhinus ursinus)

H LEE in *Land and Water* Oct 9, 1875, p 281, col 2

2. The polar bear See illus under POLAR BEAR

sea'ber"ry, *n* **1** Same as REDBERRY **2** Any of several species of two Australasian genera of haloragidaceous herbs, *Haloragis* and *Rhagodia*

sea'board", 1 sī'bōrd", 2 sē'bōrd" **I.** *a* Bordering on the sea, as, a *seaboard* town **II.** *n* The seashore or seacoast, also, the country or territory bordering on the sea, as, the States on the *seaboard* **sea'bord"**†.

sea'-bream", 1 sī'-brīm", 2 sē'-brēm", *n* **1.** Any of several Old World sparoid food-fishes, specif, a common migratory species (*Pagellus centrodontus*), sometimes seined in great numbers on the British coast **2** Ray's bream (*Brama raii*), a small bramoid fish of the eastern Atlantic

sea'-breeze", 1 sī'-brīz", 2 sē'-brēz", *n* A breeze blowing from the sea toward the land, specif, such a breeze prevailing on or near the seashore from about 10 o'clock A M till evening

The *sea breeze* at the shore is due to the movement of the sea air toward the land to supply the place of the heated air which has risen from the land previously heated by the sun The land breeze results from the more rapid cooling of the earth producing an inverse convection current

G F BARKER *Physics* ¶ 332, p 340 [H H & CO 1892]

Sea'brook, 1 sī'bruk, 2 sē'brŏŏk, *n* A town in Rockingham county, N H

Sea'bur-y, 1 sī'bər-ı, 2 sē'bur-y, **Samuel** (1/20 1729–1/20 1796) An American divine the first bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States

Sea Cliff A village in N W Nassau county, N Y

sea'coast", 1 sī'kōst", 2 sē'cōst", *n* The land bordering directly upon the sea, the seashore

sea'-cock", **sea-coconut**, etc See SEA

sea'-cow", 1 sī'-kau", 2 sē'-cow", *n* **1.** A sirenian, especially the toothless arctic, northern, or Steller's sea-cow (*Hydrodamalis gigas* or *stelleri*), which attained a length of 25 feet and formerly inhabited the shores of Bering and Copper Islands **2.** The walrus, sea-horse **3.** The hippopotamus — **sea-cow bird**, a South-African plover (*Æpialites tricollaris*) so called from its association with the hippopotamus, which it warns of danger.

sea'-crow", 1 sī'-krō", 2 sē'-crō", *n* **1.** One of various birds (1) The laughing gull (2) The common cormorant (3) The skua (4) [Orkneys] The razor-billed auk (5) [Ir] The chough (6) [Local, U S] The coot (*Fulica americana*) (7) [U S] The shearwater

2. [Local, Eng] The sapphirine gurnard

sea"-cun'ny, 1 sī"-kun'ı, 2 sē"-cŭn'y, *n* [Anglo-Ind] A steersman or pilot [< Per *sallāri*, < Ar *sukkān*, helm]

sea'-dog", 1 sī'-dŏg", 2 sē'-dôg", *n* **1.** The harbor-seal **2.** [Cal, U S] The California sea-lion **3.** The piked or spiny dogfish **4.** A buccaneer or piratical privateer, also, an old sailor or one very fond of the sea **5** *Her* A hunting-dog, scaled like a fish over its body, legs, and tail, with webbed feet and beaver's tail **6.** A patch of halo seen in a fog at sea

sea' duck", **sea-egg**, etc See SEA

sea'-ea"gle, 1 sī'-ī'gl, 2 sē'-ē'gl, *n* **1.** A fishing-eagle of *Haliaëtus* or a related genus, especially the white-tailed (*H albicilla*) of Europe The American bald eagle, the great Kamchatkan sea-eagle (*H pelagicus*), the small African *H vocifer*, and *Polioaetus ichthyaetus* of India and the South Pacific are other species

2. The osprey **3** The eagle-ray [elephant-seal

sea'-el"e-phant, 1 sī'-el'ı-fənt, 2 sē'-ēl'e-fant, *n* An

sea'far"er, 1 sī'fâr'er, 2 sē'fâr'er, *n* A seaman, mariner

sea'far"ing, 1 sī'fâr'ıŋ, 2 sē'fâr'ing, *a* Following the sea as a calling used also substantively

Sea'ford, 1 sī'fərd, 2 sē'ford, *n* **1.** A seaside resort in Sussex, England **2** A hundred and town in Sussex county, Del

Sea'forth, 1 sī'fərth, 2 sē'forth, *n* A village in Huron S. district, Ontario province, Canada

Sea-forth'i-a, 1 sī-fôrth'ı-ə 2 sē-fôrth'ı-a, *n Bot* A genus of palms now referred to *Ptychosperma* [< Lord *Seaforth*]

sea'-gate", 1 sī'-gāt", 2 sē'-gāt", *n* **1.** A long rolling swell **2.** Hence, the condition in which two vessels are when thrown together by a wave **3.** A convenient approach to a sea, as, the *sea-gate* of a city **4.** One of an outer and supplementary pair of gates for a dock or tidal basin Written also **sea-gait** in senses 1 and 2

sea'-girt", 1 sī'-gûrt", 2 sē'-gîrt", *a* Surrounded by waters of the sea or ocean, as, *sea-girt* Britain

sea'go"ing, 1 sī'gō"ıŋ, 2 sē'gō"ing, *a* **1.** Adapted for use on the ocean **2** Skilful in or accustomed to navigation on the high seas, seafaring **3.** *Ich* Catadromous

sea'-goose", etc See SEA

sea'-grape", 1 sī'-grēp", 2 sē'-grīp", *n* **1.** The gulf-weed from the grape-like appearance of its air-bladders **2.** A West-Indian tree (*Coccoloba uvifera*) of the buckwheat family **3** [Local, U S] A cluster of egg-cases of a squid, often found on oysters

sea'-grass", 1 sī'-gras", 2 sē'-gras", *n* **1.** Any one of various grass-like plants Specif (1) A cosmopolitan submersed aquatic (*Ruppia maritima*) of the pondweed family, with long thread-like stems and leaves (2) Same as EEL-GRASS, 2 (3) The gulfweed **2.** A cirrus cloud with wavy lines resembling tangled sprays of grass — **Iceland sea-grass**, the green laver See LAVER²

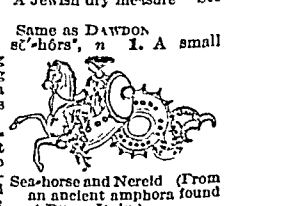
sea'-green", 1 sī'-grīn", 2 sē'-grēn" **I** *a* Having the bluish-green color characteristic of sea-water **II.** *n* **1.** A deep bluish green resembling the tint of sea-water See SPECTRUM **2.** Ground overflowed by the sea at spring-tide [tern

sea'-gull", 1 sī'-gul", 2 sē'-gŭl", *n* Any gull or large

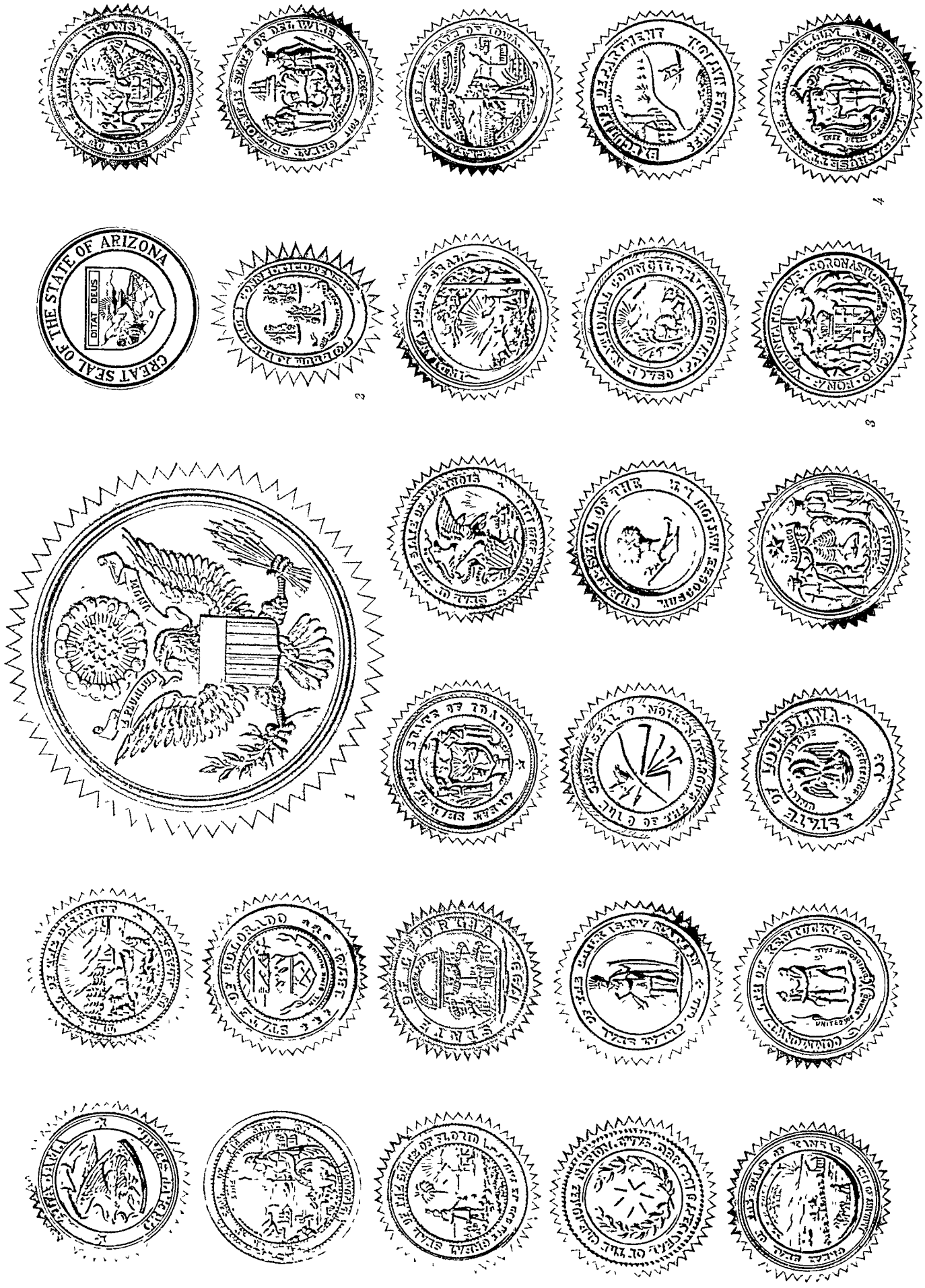
se'ah, 1 sē'ə, 2 sē'a, *n* [Heb] A Jewish dry measure See MEASURE

Sea'ham, 1 sī'əm, 2 sē'am, *n* Same as DAWDON

sea'-horse", 1 sī'-hôrs", 2 sē'-hôrs", *n* **1.** A small hippocampoid fish, having a body and head resembling the head and neck of a horse, and the tail finless and prehensile See illus under HIPPOCAMPUS The sea-horses are often carried great distances to sea attached to seaweed by their tails *Hippocampus hudsonius* is found on the Atlantic coast of the United States


Sea-horse and Nereid (From an ancient amphora found at Ruvo, Italy)

2. The sea-panther **3.** A walrus **4.** A foam-crested


GREAT SEAL OF THE STATE OF ARIZONA
DITAT DEUS



NATIONAL, STATE, AND TERRITORIAL SEALS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

All the seals bear their names plainly except the following 1 Great Seal of the United States. 2. Connecticut. 3 Maryland 4. Massachusetts. 5. New Hampshire

wave· usually in the plural **5.** A fabulous animal, half horse and half fish, such as Neptune drives in his chariot and the Nereids ride **6.** *Her* A horse with webbed feet, a scalloped fin down the back, and a fish's tail **7†.** A hippopotamus — **flying sea-horse,** a pegasoid fish — **sea-horse tooth,** a walrus-tusk or hippopotamus-tooth, useful for its ivory

sea'-is"land, 1 sī'-ai-lənd, 2 sē'-ī'land, *a* Designating certain islands along the southeastern coast of the United States — **sea island bale,** a package of sea-island cotton weighing 390 pounds — **s. cotton,** a valuable long-staple variety of cotton grown in the sea-island region and on a belt of the coast mainland

sea'-king", 1 sī'-kiŋ", 2 sē'-kiŋ", *n* A viking as a maritime leader

A number of vikings of high birth, assumed the name of kings when starting on warlike expeditions but were known as *sea-kings*, in contradistinction to those who ruled at home over a fixed domain

H H BOYESEN *Story of Norway* p 27 [G P P 1886]

seal¹, 1 sīl, 2 sēl, r **I.** *t* **1.** To fasten up or enclose securely with or as with a seal, as, to *seal* a letter, *seal* a door, etc **2.** Hence, to close tightly or to keep secret, as, to *seal* one's lips; to *seal* up one's thoughts **3.** To affix a seal to (a writing) for authentication, as, to *seal* a deed **4.** To stamp or otherwise impress a seal upon, in verification of weight, fineness, or capacity, as, to *seal* silver plate, to *seal* a pound weight **5.** To establish or settle beyond question, confirm, also, to attest fully, as, Warren *sealed* his devotion to liberty with his blood **6.** To point out and determine, designate, mark or claim irrevocably, as, Death has *sealed* her for his own **7.** *Eccl* To sign with the cross, also, to baptize or to confirm, in Mormon usage, to marry (a woman to a man) **8.** *Arch* To secure, set, or fill up, as with plaster, as, to *seal* a piece of wood in a wall **9.** In hydraulics, plumbing, etc, to supply, as a vessel, pipe, or main, with a device or trap for preventing a return flow of gas or air, supply with a water-seal **10.** [North Eng or Scot] To secure (cattle) in their stalls with a seal

II†. *i* To attach one's seal, hence, to agree [< F *sceller*, < L *sigillo*, < *sigillum*, dim. of *signum*, mark]

Syn. see SHUT — **sealed book. 1.** A book of unknown or unknowable contents a term used figuratively **2.** [S-B-] *pl* Certain true and perfect copies of the Book of Common Prayer obtained under the great seal of England by an act in the reign of Charles II., 1662, and, to preserve purity of text, kept in cathedral and collegiate churches under the authority of Parliament — **sealed earth,** any one of the earths or boles used in medicine formerly so called because they were so highly valued as to be formed into small masses and impressed with a seal

seal², *vt* To hunt or catch seals

The question whether sealers have a right without permission from the United States to *seal* in the eastern half of Behring Sea, east of the Russian line

KNOTSFORD in *New York Tribune* Mar 29, 1892 p 1 col 2

seal³, *n* **1.** An instrument or device, as an engraved metallic plate or stone, sometimes set in a ring used for making an impress on upon some tenacious substance, as wax or wafer, when attached to a parchment or paper, either in attestation of the genuineness of the instrument and the deliberation with which it is executed, or to fasten it **2.** The impression made by such means upon the wax or wafer affixed to an instrument, or directly upon the substance of the instrument itself also, in law, the word 'seal,' the letters 'L S,'' (*Locus Sigilli*, place of the seal), or any other device having the effect of a common-law seal



Facsimile Seal of the Ancient Anglo-Norman Borough of Southampton, England

A *seal* such as is known to the common law, is defined to be an impression upon wax, or some tenacious substance capable of being impressed

WASHBURN *Am Law of Real Property* vol II, p 571

3. The wax or wafer affixed to a document to be impressed, also, a disk of paper used for the same purpose, or a mere impression, scroll, or mark on the paper

The use of seals for authenticating or closing up documents dates from remote antiquity It has lately been held in England that neither wax, wafer, nor even an impression is necessary to the sealing of a deed, but only the use of something intended for a seal By a statute of the United States an impression directly on the paper is sufficient as a seal, wherever a seal is necessary In many States a scroll-seal is held to be valid even in the absence of a statute, and the tendency is by statute to render the use of seals unnecessary, except by corporations

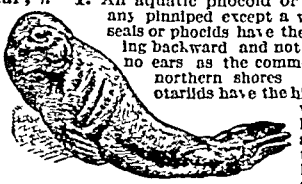
4. A substance, as sealing-wax or a wafer, employed to secure a letter or the wrappings of a package, to prevent its being opened without discovery, also, a substance, as lead, similarly employed upon a door, lid, or other covering **5.** Any act, gift, or other instrumentality which confirms or ratifies a statement, promise, agreement, or favorable disposition, a pledge, assurance, means or mode of confirmation, authentication **6.** Any instrumentality that keeps something close, secret, or unknown, as, the *seal* of dumbness, the *seal* of death **7.** *Eccl* (1) The sign of the cross, a sacrament, or anything considered as a pledge of the Divine favor

God has ordained Baptism and the Lord's-supper as *seals* of his covenant with men M RAYMOND *Systematic Theology* vol III bk. VII, p 260 [P & H]

(2) Among sacramentarians, a permanent impress or character left on the soul by a sacrament, etc (3) In the Greek Church, the Holy Lamb See LAMB **8.** *Plumbing* A device that controls the air or gas in a pipe, as a stench-trap in a soil-pipe, or the fluid filling the trap of a drainage-pipe and preventing the upward flow of gas See TRAP **9.** The trifling amount by which the edge of a steam-engine valve projects over the edge of a port which it covers, in order to make a steam-tight joint **10†.** An instrument, especially a warrant or order, executed with a seal **11†.** The office where a seal is kept and used **12†.** The signature of a plant or other natural object as used in medicine See SIGNATURE **13†.** A willow or willow twigs [< OF *seel*, < L *sigillum*, see SEAL¹, *r*]

— broad seal, see BROAD — **corporation s,** the common seal of a body corporate Formerly a corporation could act and speak only by its common seal but now the use of the seal is not necessary in the ordinary, usual business, tho it is still required in contracts of an extraordinary character **common s ‡ — leaden s.,** a disk of lead having parallel to its diameter two holes through which are passed the ends of a wire connecting two objects as a hasp and staple When the disk is closed upon the wire by a pair of dies which impress it with a design the wires can not be removed without cutting them or obliterating the design — **privy s,** see PRIVY, *a* — **seal'-cyl"in-der,** *n* Same as CYLINDER, *n*, 4 (1) — **seal'-flow"er,** *n* [Eng] The bleeding-heart (*Dicentra spectabilis*) — **s.-hook,** *n* A hasp-hook used in the sealing of a freight-car — **s.-pipe,** *n* A pipe used in a water-seal or the like to prevent reflux of gases, etc Compare DIP-PIPE — **s.-press,** *n* A small lever press having a die and counter for impressing a seal on paper, as on a legal document — **s.-ring,** *n* A finger-ring containing a stone on which a seal is or may be engraved — **s.-stone,** *n* Any precious stone so engraved that it may serve as a seal — **s.-wire,** *n* Wire for use with a leaden seal

seal⁴, *n* **1.** An aquatic phocoid or otarioid carnivore, any pinniped except a walrus The typical seals or phocids have the hind limbs projecting backward and not flexible forward and no ears as the common *Phoca vitulina* of northern shores The eared seals or otariids have the hind limbs flexible forward, and with flap-like digital extensions, and slender ears, as the fur-seals and sea-lion Seals are marine and mostly of high latitudes and congregate usually in great numbers on rocks, ice-floes, etc, to breed, a few inhabit tropical or subtropical seas They feed mostly on fishes, and are hunted for their oil and skins or for their fur



Common Seal

The true *seals* do not possess the beautiful under-fur which makes the skin of the sea-bears so precious

Encyc Brit 11th ed Vol XXIV, p 535

2. *Her* A marine wolf, with a wolf's head and a fish's body [< AS *scol*, seal] — **Alaska seal,** an otariid, the fur-seal (*Callorhinus ursinus*) the most valuable commercially of the various fur-seals See illus under FUR-SEAL **Alaskan fur-s ‡ — Caribbean s,** a phocid (*Monachus tropicalis*) of the West Indies — **crested** or **hooded s,** a seal (*Cystophora cristata*) remarkable for the bladder-like hood over the nose of the male, an adult male weighs 1,000 pounds Its habitat is the Atlantic ocean north of Newfoundland — **eared s,** a seal of the family *Otariidæ* which includes the sea-lions and fur-seals — **French s.,** a variety of leather used in bookbinding — **marble s.,** a phocid (*Phoca fœtida*) — **seal'-bird",** *n* The slender-billed shearwater — **s.-brown. 1.** *a* Having a brown color similar to that of prepared sealskins **II** *n* A seal-brown color See SPECTRUM — **s.-club,** *n* A club for killing seals — **s.-fishery,** *n* The art or industry of taking seals also a place where seals are regularly taken, a sealing-ground, sealery — **s.-scratcher,** *n* An Eskimo implement of wood, tipped with seal's claws, used to attract seals by imitating their scratching on the ice — **West-Indian s,** a monachine phocid or seal (*Monachus tropicalis*), of the West Indies, now nearly extinct — **white-bellied s,** see MONK-SEAL

seal⁵, *n* [North Eng or Scot] A rope or chain used in tying cattle [or sea-calf **sealgh‡.**

sealch, 1 selk *or* selH, 2 sēlc *or* sēlH, *n* [Scot or Ir] A seal

seald, *pp* Sealed S S

sea'-legs", 1 s'-legz', 2 sē'-lēg's', *n pl* [Colloq] Accustomedness to the motion of a ship as in gait or freedom from nausea commonly in the phrase *to have* (or *get*) *one's sea-legs on* (or *off*)

The two Bostonians reached London in July Here they tarried only long enough to take their *sea-legs* off and put their land-legs on MARTYN *Wendell Phillips* bk II p 127 [P & W]

seal'-en-grav"ing, 1 sil'-en-grē'-iŋ, 2 sēl'-ɛn-grāv'-iŋ, *n* The art of engraving seals, crests, or designs on gems, gem-engraving The designs are now cut in by means of rotating tools and the use of diamond-powder and oil

seal'-er¹, 1 sil'-ər-1, 2 sēl'-er-y, *n* [-IES, 1 -IZ, 2 -IS, *pl*] **1.** An official who inspects weights and measures, and who stamps as correct those found to be so **2.** One who is deputed to affix official seals to instruments and documents

seal'-er², *n* A person or a ship in the seal-fishery

seal'-er-y, 1 sil'-ər-1, 2 sēl'-er-y, *n* [-IES, 1 -IZ, 2 -IS, *pl*] A seal-fishery or seal-fishing station

sea'-lev"el, 1 sī'-lev'-el, 2 sē'-lēv'-ēl, *n* The level continuous with that of the surface of the ocean at mean tide and recognized as a standard base for measurements of height or depth **mean sea-level‡.**

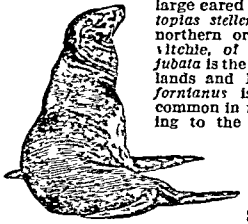
On arrival in camp every day came the ascertaining by boiling a thermometer of the altitude of the station above the *sea-level* SPEKE in Taylor's *Lake Reg Cent Afr* p 155 [S 1887]

seal'ing¹, 1 sil'-iŋ, 2 sēl'-iŋ, *n* The act of fastening or attesting with or as with a seal, especially, in the Mormon Church, the ordinance of marriage, adoption, etc, by the authority of the priesthood, between living persons, and vicariously also for the dead

seal'ing², *n* The business of taking seals, the seal-fishery, including the operations of skinning, curing, and rendering the oil

seal'ing-wax", 1 sil'-iŋ-waks', 2 sēl'-iŋ-wāks', *n* A mixture, as of shellac and turpentine with a pigment, as vermilion or lampblack, that is fluid when heated, but quickly solidifies on cooling used for making seals, as on letters documents or bottles **seal'-wax"‡.**

sea'-ll"on, 1 sī'-lai-ən, 2 sē'-li'-on, *n* **1.** One of various large eared seals, a hair-seal *Eumetopias stelleri* 13 or 14 feet long, is the northern or Steller's sea-lion, or see-witchie, of the North Pacific *Otaria jubata* is the sea-lion of the Falkland Islands and Patagonia *Zalophus californianus* is the California sea-lion, common in menageries While belonging to the seal family, the sea-lion's coat is not commercially valuable as fur **2.** *Her* An animal with a lion's head and a fish's tail



Sea-lion 1/70
(From a specimen in the New York Zoological Park)

Seal Islands Same as LOBOS ISLANDS

seal'-lock", 1 sil'-lok', 2 sēl'-lōk', *n* Any lock to which a seal is affixed so as to show if tampered with

sea'-louse", etc See SEA

seal'skin", 1 sil'skin', 2 sēl'skin', *n* **1.** The under-fur of the fur-seal, especially when prepared for use as a fur by removing all the long hairs and dyeing dark-brown **2.** An overgarment made of this fur — **electric sealskin,** the skin of the so-called French coney (rabbit) dressed and colored in close imitation of sealskin — **s. cloth,** a cloth with a fur-like nap made of the wool of the Angora goat, and dyed to resemble sealskin

seal'wort", 1 sil'wūrt', 2 sēl'wūrt', *n* **1.** The hairy Solomon's-seal **2.** The smooth Solomon's-seal

seam, 1 sīm, 2 sēm, *v* **I.** *t* **1.** To unite by means of a seam, as sheet metal or pieces of cloth **2.** To inflict a cut or furrow upon, as, a face *seamed with scars* **3** In knitting, to give the appearance of a seam to by means of a peculiar stitch in the work

II. *i* **1.** To crease or crack open, become fissured **2.** In knitting, to form seams

seam¹, *n* **1.** A visible line of junction between parts, the place where the edges of two parts of a thing come together or are fastened together, as, a *seam* between pieces of cloth or between the planks of a ship **2.** A line along which something has parted, a crack, rent, gully, or line of separation between things nearly joined

Or where half-way the mountain side was furrowed
With many a *seam* and scar
BRET HARTE *The Hawk's Nest* st 3

3. A ridge made in joining two pieces, as for convenience or to give strength (1) The ridge made in sewing two pieces of cloth together, as in a dress (2) A ridged joint in sheet metal, made by turning over or lapping **4.** A visible line in the flesh, resulting from a cut; a scar or cicatrix, also, a wrinkle, as, a *seam* in the face.

My forehead owns too many a *seam*
And tears have worn their channels through
DINAH M CRAIK *Westward Ho!* st 3.

5. *Geol* A thin layer or stratum of rock **6.** A ridge in a casting, marking the place where the mold parted **7.** In steel or iron manufacturing, a crack-like flaw in steel caused by the flattening of a blowhole, slag-inclusion, etc **8.** *pl* Clippings of woolen rags not sent to the tearing-machine, because they form or contain seams **9.** A suture **10** A guard or seam-covering, sewed as a decorative strip over the place where two edges or pieces of cloth join **11.** [Dial & Archaic] Sewing or a piece of sewing [< AS *sēam*, < *siwian*, sew] — **false seam,** a seam made in the middle of a sail by folding it over on itself, and sewing the fold down, to resemble a regular seam, to make the sail stand flatter — **French s.,** a seam stitched once on the right side, then trimmed closely and turned, so that the raw edges are concealed and then stitched on the wrong side the general effect being to hide all the stitching — **overhead s,** the seam that closes the mouth of a sack when full — **round s,** a seam made by sewing together, without overlapping the edges of light canvas — **seam'-blast",** *n* A blast made by putting the powder into seams or cracks of rocks — **s.-presser,** *n* A heavy sad-iron used by tailors etc, for pressing seams — **s.-rend,** *vt* [Rare] To rip or rend asunder at the seams **s.-rent‡.** — **s.-rent,** *n* A rent along a seam — **s.-roller,** *n* A leather-workers' rubbing-tool, or a burnisher for rubbing down seams **s.-rubber‡** — **s.-set,** *n* **1** A sheet-metal workers' punch for closing seams used in connection with a stake **2.** A shoemakers tool for pressing down seams — **s.-stay,** *n* **1.** A strengthening-piece, as on a sail or a garment, at a seam **2** A sewing-machine attachment for pressing down the folds of a fabric in forming a seam — **to toe a s** (*Naut*), to stand with the toes touching a deck-seam a punishment

seam', *n* **1** [Prov Eng or Scot] The nail or rivet clinched with a rove in clinker-built boats **seam'-nail"‡. 2** *Vet* A lesion of the secreting gland in the top of a horse's hoof

seam², 1 sīm 2 sēm, *n* [Prov Eng or Obs] A measure of quantity as, a *seam* (8 bushels) of grain a *seam* (120 pounds) of glass

seam³†, *n* Any kind of grease hence, fatness

sea'man, 1 sī'-mən, 2 sē'man, *n* [SEA'MEN *pl*] One not an officer who takes part in the practical navigation of a vessel, a mariner, sailor, as opposed to *landsman* specif, in England by the Merchant Shipping Act of 1894, 'every person (except masters, pilots and apprentices duly indentured and registered) employed or engaged in any capacity on board any ship" (S 742) and in the United States by the Revised Statutes S 4612, any person (apprentices excepted) employed or engaged to serve in any capacity on board a vessel In England persons employed in the navigation of rivers are called *watermen*, as distinguished from seamen, employed in sea navigation in the United States those employed in the navigation of inland lakes and rivers also are called *seamen* [< AS *sǣ-man*, < *sǣ* sea, + *man*, man]

Syn. see SAILOR — **ordinary seaman,** an inexperienced seaman one employed to perform ordinary deck and under-deck duties abbreviated in the United States *O S* — **sea'-man-gun"ner,** *n* A seaman trained for gunnery service in the navy He receives extra pay and when proficient is usually promoted to be gunner's mate — **sea'man-like",** *a* Manifesting good seamanship — **sea'man-ly,** *a* Pertaining to or befitting a seaman, as *seamanly* daring

sea'man-ship, 1 sī'-mən-ship, 2 sē'man-shīp, *n* The quality of being a seaman, especially, knowledge and skill in the art of navigation and in the management of a vessel under all conditions of wind and weather, as, a vessel's safety depends on good *seamanship* **sea'man-craft‡.**

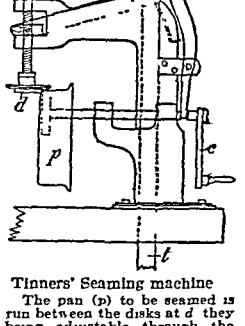
seamd, *pp* Seamed S S

seamed, 1 sīmd 2 sēmd *a* *Falconry* Being in poor condition said of a hawk [Perhaps < SEAM³, *n*]

seam'-er, 1 sīm'-ər, 2 sēm'-er, *n* **1.** One who or that which sews or seams **2.** A seaming-machine or -tool

sea'-mew", 1 sī'-miū', 2 sē'-miū', *n* A gull, especially the European mew-gull (*Larus canus*)

Boulders whereon *sea-mews* white as snow
Sat watching for their food
JEAN INGELOW *Honors* pt II, st. 16



Tinners' Seaming machine

The pan (p) to be seamed is run between the disks at *d* they being adjustable through the screw on the lever (*l*) and by means of the rod (*t*) connecting with the treadle Rotation of the crank (*c*) will then turn the disks and press together the seams of the pan

seam'-ing, 1 sīm'-iŋ 2 sēm'-ing, *n* **1** The act of forming a seam overhand sewing **2** In shoddy-manufacture the act of extracting the threads from the seams of old garments **3** *Fishing* The rope which is attached to the edge of a fishing-net — **seam'-ing-lace",** *n.* **1.** Lace or lace-like material covering or

ornamenting the edge of a seam **seam'-lace"†.** 2 Lace-like openwork formerly placed between breadths of linen in table-cloths, curtains, etc, as an ornament — **s -machine,** *n* 1 A machine for bending over the edges of metal sheets to form seams or joints, usually having two disks with axes at right angles to each other, and with peripheries tangent to each other at right angles and between which the sheets pass (see illus on p 2209) 2 A sewing-machine specially adapted for making smooth seams, as for joining cotton cloth end to end for printing — **s -stool,** *n* 1. A tool for bending sheet metal in order to form a seam 2 A plumbers' soldering-tool for use in making seams

seam'less, 1 sīm'lĕs, 2 sēm'lĕs, *a* Having no seam
His *seamless* robe of light
BICKERSTETH *Yesterday, To-day, and For Ever* bk xi, l 612
— **seam'less-ly,** *adv*

sea'-moss", etc See SEA

seam'ster, 1 sīm'stər, 2 sēm'ster, *n* [Archaic] A person employed in sewing either cloth or leather **semp'-ster.**

seam'stress, 1 sim'stres *or* sem'stres, 2 sēm'strĕs *or* sĕm'-strĕs (XIII), *n* A woman skilled in needlework or who makes sewing her business — **seamstresses' cramp or palsy,** a cramp or paralysis to which seamstresses are liable similar to writers cramp — **seam'stress-ing,** *n* [Colloq] The occupation of a seamstress **seam'ster-ing†; semp'-ster-ing†**

seam'y, 1 sīm'ı, 2 sēm'y, *a* Having or showing seams, as on the wrong side of a garment, hence, figuratively, showing the worst aspect usually in the phrase **seamy side;** as the *seamy side* of genius — **seam'i-ness,** *n*

sean, 1 sēn, 2 gen, *n* Same as SEINE

sē"ance', 1 sē'ăns', 2 ge'anç', *n* **1.** A session or sitting, especially of some consulting or deliberative assembly, specif, a meeting of spiritualists for consulting spirits, an exhibition given by a medium or the like **2.** *Med* A "sitting" for medical treatment [M] [F, < *séant,* ppr of *seoir,* < L *sedeo,* sit]

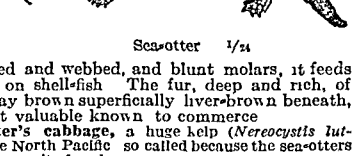
sea'-net"tle, etc See SEA

sean'na-chie, 1 sen'[*or* shen']ə-hı, 2 sĕn'[*or* shĕn']a-hı, *n* Among the Highlanders of Scotland, a bard who preserved and repeated the traditions of the tribes [< Gael *seanachaidh,* < *sean,* old, + *cūs,* affair]

Sea of A-zof'. See AZOF

Sea of Gal'i-lee. Same as TIBERIAS, 2 **Sea of Gen-nes'a-ret†.**

sea'-ot"ter, 1 sī'-ot"ər, 2 sē'-ŏt'er, *n* An enhydrine mustelold carnivore (*Enhydris marina*) of the rocky shores of the North Pacific, with an otter-like form, hind feet enlarged and webbed, and blunt molars, it feeds principally on shell-fish The fur, deep and rich, of a silvery-gray brown superficially liver-brown beneath, is the most valuable known to commerce — **sea otter's cabbage,** a huge kelp (*Nereocystis lutkeana*) of the North Pacific so called because the sea-otters are often seen on its fronds


Sea-otter 1/24

seap'age, *n* Same as SEEPAGE

sea'-perch", 1 sī'-pûrch, 2 sē'-pĕrch", *n* **1.** A serranoid fish, especially of the genus *Dicentrarchus,* as the European bass (*D labrax*) **2.** The rosefish **3** The cunner **4** [New Zealand] (1) A scorpænoid fish (*Sebastapistes cottoides*) (2) A labroid fish (*Pseudolabrus celidotus*) **5** A cerrhitoid fish (*Latris antarcticus*) found in the southern Pacific

sea'-pike", 1 sī'-pīk", 2 sē'-pĭk", *n* **1** A tropical American centropomoid fish, as a robalo or snook **2.** A garfish or belonid **3** The hake **4** A barracuda or sphyræniid **5** [New South Wales] An apogonoid fish (*Dinolestes muelleri*) **6** A trident

sea'plane, 1 sī'plān 2 sē'plān, *n* An air-plane designed to rise from and descend upon the water

sea'port", 1 sī'pōrt", 2 sē'pōrt", *n* **1.** A harbor on the seacoast or conveniently accessible from the sea for the accommodation and security of seagoing vessels **2.** A place designated by law where seagoing vessels may enter, cast anchor, discharge cargoes, and take clearance for other voyages **3.** A town at a harbor for sea-vessels

sear', 1 sir, 2 sēr, *v* **I.** *t* **1.** To cause to wither or shrivel by or as by heat, dry up **2.** To burn on the surface, scorch to hardness, cauterize, as, to *sear* a bite **3.** To blight or blast utterly, as, the *searing* breath of detraction **4** To render callous or insensible, harden, as, *seared* with worldliness **5.** *Pattern-making* To rub the surface of (the pattern) with a hot iron in order to smooth it and also render it less liable to absorb moisture from the sand
II. ı [Rare] To wither, shrivel, dry up [< AS *sēarian,* wither]

sear², *vt* Same as CERE

sear, *a* Dried or blasted, as by excessive heat, withered
Ye myrtles brown with ivy never *sere*
MILTON *Lycidas* l 2
[< AS **sēar,* assumed from *sēarian* wither] — **sear'ness,** *n*

sear¹, *n* **1** The pawl in a gun- or pistol-lock, which holds the hammer at half or full cock, by engaging in notches **2** A saw [< F *serre,* < L *sera,* see SERAGLIO — **sear'-hose",** *n* The end of the sear which engages with the notches in the tumbler [M] — **s -spring,** *n* The spring that presses the sear of a gun- or pistol-lock into the hammer-notches

sear², *n* Same as CERE

sear³, *n* The scar of a burn

sea'ra"ven, etc See SPA

searce, 1 sûrs 2 sērç, *vt* [Prov Brit] To sift through a searce — **searcet,** *n* A fine sieve

search, } 1 sûrch, 2 sērch, *v* **I.** *t* **1.** To explore
serch", } thoroughly, as if to find something concealed or lost, subject to search, as, to *search* the premises **2.** To examine with close attention to detail, scrutinize, as for information or better knowledge, as, to *search* the Scriptures, to *search* a title **3** To try or examine, as by probing or testing, as, to *search* a wound, a *searching* experience **4** Hence, to attain to full knowledge concerning as by diligent examination, reach the bottom of often with *out,* as, to *search out* the culprit's motives
It will be well to *search out* the grounds of this confusion
S J ANDREWS *God's Revelations* pt ı, p 228 [s 1886]
5. [Archaic] To look for closely used reflexively, as, *search* me a man
II. ı To make search, inquiry, or investigation, seek or look carefully, as, to *search* for hidden treasure
Canst thou by *searching* find out God?
PAINE *Age of Reason* pt ı, p 27 [D M D]
[< F *chercher,* < LL *circo,* go about, < L *circus,* ring]
Syn see EXAMINE Compare synonyms for HUNT, *n*

search, *n* **1** The act of seeking or looking diligently for some person or thing, inquiry, investigation
I go over land and sea In *search* of the Holy Grail
LOWELL *Vision of Sir Launfal* pt ı, st 1
2. A thorough scrutiny or minute critical inspection **3** *Inter Law* Same as RIGHT OF SEARCH **4** A search-party Syn see EXAMINE — **right of search** (*Inter Law*), the right of a belligerent vessel in time of war to verify the nationality of a vessel and to ascertain, if neutral, whether it carries contraband goods Forcible resistance to search involves condemnation of the vessel (Art 63, Declaration of London, 1909) Mail-ships may be searched, but all postal correspondence is inviolate
An attempt made by some writers to distinguish between *visit* and *search* only leads to misunderstanding *Search* is the exact English equivalent of *visite,* and in the translation of the Declaration of London (Feb 26 1909) the translator has rightly rendered it as such *Encyc Brit* 11th ed, vol xxiv, p 560
— **search'-coil",** *n* *Physics* A small coil of insulated wire used to find the strength of magnetic fields by means of the currents that they induce in it — **s.-ephemeris,** *n* *Astron* An approximate ephemeris of any heavenly body indicating where the object should be sought — **s -parade,** *n* [Eng] An assembly of convicts in a prison at stated times for the purpose of ascertaining whether they have unlawful possessions concealed in their clothing — **s.-party,** *n* A party organized for making search for some person or thing lost, abducted, or concealed

search'a-bl(e", 1 sûrch'ə-bl, 2 sērch'a-bl, *a* Capable of being searched, explored, or inquired into — **search'a-bl(e-ness",** *n*

searched, } 1 sûrcht, 2 sērcht, *a* *Art* Proceeding from
sercht", } accurate observation and strongly marked in character, not commonplace, as an outline or effect

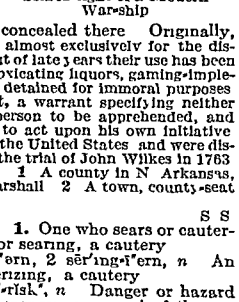
search'er, 1 sûrch'er, 2 sērch'er, *n* **1** One who searches (1) An officer of the customs charged with the duty of searching ships passengers, trunks, etc, for concealed dutiable goods (2) A person employed by transportation companies to make search for all lost goods, parcels etc (3) A person whose business is to search public records in relation to land-titles, encumbrances, etc (4) A prison or police official who searches the persons of prisoners when arrested (5) [Scot] Formerly, an officer deputed to arrest idlers and disorderly persons on the streets during church service (6)† [London, Eng] A person appointed to hold inquests **2.** Any implement or apparatus used in searching (1) Same as GUN-SEARCHER (2) An auger-like instrument for probing butter, as in a tub or firkin to ascertain the quality in the interior (3) A sound for searching for stones in the bladder (4) A searching eyepiece for a microscope, for finding an object to be examined more carefully by a more powerful eyepiece (5) A sieve — **search'er-ess†,** *n* A female searcher — **search'er-ship,** *n* The office or searcher

search'ful, 1 sûrch'ful, 2 sērch'ful, *a* [Rare] Given to investigation inquisitive

search'ing, 1 sûrch'ıng, 2 sērch'ing, *pa* **1.** Investigating minutely, examining critically, as, a *searching* cross-examination **2.** Keenly penetrating, piercing
The *searching* tenderness of her woman's tones seemed made for a defense against ready accusers
GEORGE ELIOT *Middlemarch* vol ıı, p 373 [H 1873]
3. Exhaustively complete, thorough
Syn see INQUISITIVE — **-ly,** *adv* — **-ness,** *n*

search'less, 1 sûrch'les, 2 sērch'lĕs *a* Eluding search

search'-light", 1 sûrch'-lıt", 2 sērch'-lĭt", *n* **1** A powerful electric arc-light or acetylene light set in a reflector, and so mounted that its rays are almost wholly gathered into one beam, which may be used to throw light on distant objects used in coast and river navigation, on war-ships, motor-boats, motor-cars, etc
2. The light-beam from such a device


Search-light of a Modern War-ship

search'-war"rant, 1 sûrch'-wer'ant, 2 sērch'-war'ant, *n* A judicial authority in writing directing an officer to search a house or other specified place for things alleged to be unlawfully concealed there Originally, search-warrants were used almost exclusively for the discovery of stolen property, but of late years their use has been extended to searches for intoxicating liquors, gaming-implements, and also for females detained for immoral purposes — **general search-warrant,** a warrant specifying neither place to be searched nor person to be apprehended, and thus permitting the holder to act upon his own initiative Such warrants are illegal in the United States and were discontinued in England after the trial of John Wilkes in 1763

Sear'cy, 1 sûr'sı, 2 sēr'çy, *n* **1** A county in N Arkansas, 652 sq m, county-seat, Marshall **2** A town, county-seat of White county, Ark

seard, *pp* Seared

sear'er, 1 sir'er, 2 sēr'er, *n* **1.** One who sears or cauterizes **2.** An instrument for searing, a cautery

sear'ing-i"ron, 1 sir'ıng-ı'ern, 2 sēr'ing-ĭ'ern, *n* An instrument used for cauterizing, a cautery

sea'-risk", 1 sī'-risk", 2 sē'-rĭsk", *n* Danger or hazard at sea, specif, in marine insurance, a peril of the sea See PERIL, *n* **sea'-risque"†**

sear'ment†, *n* Same as CEREMENT

sea'-rob"ber, etc See SEA

sea'-rov"er, 1 sī'-rōv'er, 2 sē'-rōv'er, *n* **1.** One who cruises at sea for robbery and plunder, a pirate **2.** A vessel so employed — **sea'-rov"ing,** *a* Cruising about on the ocean without any specified destination, as, a *sea-roving* voyage — **sea'-rov"ing,** *n* Piracy

Sears, 1 sirz, 2 sērz, *n* **1 Barnas** (11/19 1802–7/18 1880), an American educator and scholar *Life of Luther* **2 Edmund Hamilton** (1810–1/14 1876), an American poet

Sears'port, 1 sirz'pōrt, 2 sērz'pōrt, *n* A town in E Waldo county, Me

sear'y, 1 sir'ı, 2 sēr'y, *a* Somewhat sear

sea'-salm"on, 1 sī'-sam'on, 2 sē'-săm'on, *n* **1.** A young pollack **2** The spotted weakfish **3.** The white sea-bass

sea'scape, 1 sī'skēp, 2 sē'scāp, *n* **1.** A picturesque view of the ocean or of any portion of it
This broad *seascape* was broken exactly in the middle by the Bishop's Rock and its stately lighthouse
WALTER BESANT *Armorel of Lyonesse* pt ı, p 2 [H 1890]
2 A picture presenting a marine view, a sea-piece — **sea'scap"ist,** *n* A painter of marine pictures

sea'-ser"pent, 1 sī'-sûr'pent, 2 sē'-sĕr'pĕnt, *n* **1.** An animal, of snake-like form and monstrous size, believed by many to inhabit the ocean singly or in very limited numbers and varying much in general appearance according to the descriptions given
It has never been captured, although asserted to have been seen in repeated instances Some of the recorded credible observations of so-called sea-serpents apparently relate to well-known animals, as ribbon-fishes, basking sharks, etc A few zoologists believe that the animals seen by some observers are plesiosauri or other large marine reptiles generally supposed to be extinct
While with very few exceptions, all the so-called *sea-serpents* can be explained with reference to some well known animal or other natural object there is still a residuum sufficient to prevent modern zoologists from denying the possibility that some such creature may after all exist
Encyc Brit 11th ed, vol xxiv, p 562
2. A sea-snake **3** A chain of salps **4.** A large West-Indian eel (*Ophichthys gomesii*) **5.** [S-] *Astron* Same as HYDRA See CONSTELLATION **6.** Same as WHIP-SNAKE-EEL **7.** A pirate vessel

sea'-ser"vice, 1 sī'-sûr'vıs, 2 sē'-sĕr'vĭç, *n* **1.** Service on shipboard at sea **2** The navy or naval branch of the public service, as distinguished from the army **3** Actual service on board ship at sea (in the navy), as distinguished from shore-duty

sea'shore", 1 sī'shōr", 2 sē'shōr", *n* **1.** The land adjacent to or bordering on the ocean, the shore of the sea **2.** *Law* The ground between high- and low-water mark

sea'sick", 1 sī'sık", 2 sē'sĭk", *a* **1.** Suffering from seasickness **2†.** Weary of traveling by sea

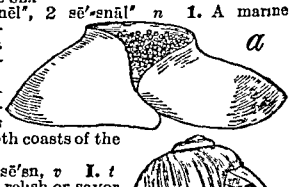
sea'sick"ness, 1 sī'sık-nes, 2 sē'sĭk-nĕs, *n* A distressing illness experienced on shipboard, characterized by dizziness, intense nausea, violent retching, and extreme prostration, caused by the rolling or pitching of the vessel

sea'side", 1 sī'sad", 2 sē'sīd", *a* Adjacent or near to the sea, of or pertaining to the seaside — **seaside aster,** same as SEA-STARWORT — **s beech,** a West-Indian tree (*Exostemma caribbæum*) yielding a bark occasionally substituted for cinchona-bark — **s finch,** a finch (*Ammodramus maritimus*) common along the coast of the eastern United States **s sparrow†.** — **s grape,** same as SEA-GRAPE 2 — **s. pea,** the beach-pea (*Lathyrus maritimus*), valuable as a sand-binder — **s. pine,** the pinaster — **s plum,** the yellow plum-like edible food of the bastard or false sandalwood See SANDALWOOD — **s. poppy,** same as HORN-POPPY — **s. potato,** a trailing tropical herb (*Ipomœa pescapræ*) useful in binding the sands of sea-beaches **s morning-glory†** — **s squill,** the medicinal squill

sea'side", *n* The land bordering upon or the region in the neighborhood of the sea, the seashore, especially as a place of resort

sea'-slat"er, etc See SEA

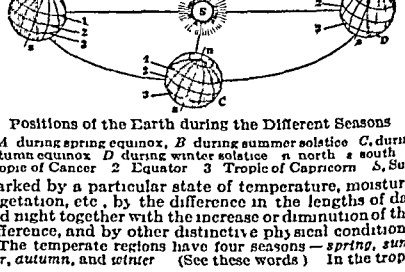
sea'-snail", 1 sī'-snēl", 2 sē'-snāl" *n* **1.** A marine gastropod resembling a snail, as a periwinkle (*Littorina*) or a naticid **2** A small liparoid fish of northern seas, as *Liparis liparis,* found on both coasts of the Atlantic




Naticoid Sea-snail (*Lunatia heros*) 1/2

sea'son, 1 sī'zn, 2 sē'sn, *v* **I.** *t* **1.** To increase the relish or savor of by adding something pungent or pleasant, especially salt or a spice, as, to *season* food **2.** To render more suitable for use by some process of preparation, as a pipe, especially, to prepare, as lumber, by drying or hardening
Knowledge and timber shouldn't be much used till they are *seasoned*
HOLMES *Autocrat* p 154 [o & co 1871] *a* its egg case and eggs
3. To add zest to, make more pleasing or piquant
I have received advice that if I would give my paper a general run, I should take care to *season* it with scandal
ADDISON *Spectator* July 14 1714
4. To mitigate or qualify by admixture, temper, moderate, as, to *season* reproof with kindness
Unless *seasoned* and purified by humour, sensibility is apt to run wild CARLYLE *Essays, Richter* vol ı p 20 [H M & CO]
5. To fit for and use, adapt, or make accustomed, by time or habit, mature, inure, habituate, as, to *season* a person to a climate **6†** To cause a pleasurable sensation in, tickle **7†.** To infuse or imbue, tincture, tinge, taint **8†.** To make fit or suitable, prepare **9†.** To preserve **10†.** To fertilize, manure, as a field **11†.** To impregnate by copulation said of cattle
II. ı **1.** To become dry and hard, as, lumber *seasons* well under cover **2** To become mature, grow fit for use, become accustomed or inured to a climate, as a human being **3†.** To give indication, savor

sea'son, *n* **1.** A division of the year as determined by the earth's position with respect to the sun, and as



Positions of the Earth during the Different Seasons
A during spring equinox, *B* during summer solstice *C*, during autumn equinox *D* during winter solstice *n* north *s* south 1 Tropic of Cancer 2 Equator 3 Tropic of Capricorn *S*, Sun

marked by a particular state of temperature, moisture, vegetation, etc, by the difference in the lengths of day and night together with the increase or diminution of this difference, and by other distinctive physical conditions
The temperate regions have four seasons — *spring, summer, autumn,* and *winter* (See these words) In the tropi-

cal regions the seasons are the rainy and the dry, there being little variation of temperature The seasons of the polar regions are a long winter and a short summer Some localities have three seasons — rainy, dry, and cold

2. A period of time (1) A period characterized by special activity in some specified direction or by the prevalence or vogue of something usually with the definite article when unqualified often referring to the time of greatest social activity as, the operatic *season* (2) *Eccl* Any of the periods into which the Christian year is divided (3) A fit or suitable time, as, to be in *season* for a journey (4) A period of considerable duration but not long a while

3. [Local, U S] Weather, especially, in the Southern States, a shower of rain or a period of wet weather suitable for setting out tobacco, etc **4†.** Something that imparts relish, seasoning [< F *saison*, < L *satio(n-)*, planting < *satus*, pp of *sero*, sow] Syn. see OPPORTUNITY — **hunt'ing-sea"son,** *n* A certain portion of the year during which it is lawful to catch or kill a specified kind of wild game, the **open s**, as distinguished from the **close s.**, when the taking of such game is unlawful — **in s. 1.** In condition and obtainable for use, in use as clams are *in season* during the summer. **2.** In good or sufficient time, opportunely See def 2 (3), above **3** In good condition as to flesh or pelt said of beasts, birds, etc **4.** Open to be killed or taken by permission of the law **5.** Furnishing good sport, as strong, well-grown birds **6.** In a state of rut. — **in s. and out of s.,** all the time, continually — **out of s. 1.** Out of or beyond the proper, usual or appointed time unseasonable **2.** Not fit or obtainable for use not admitting of being legally taken, as fruits or game *out of season* — **running-s**, *n* [U S] *Same as* RUTTING-TIME — **sea'son-check",** *n* A check in timber as a result of seasoning — **the Four Seasons** (*Eccl*), the ember-days

sea'son-a-bl(e, 1 sē'zn-ə-bl, 2 sē"zn-a-bl, *a* Taking place or done in due season, in good time, or at the proper time, meeting the needs or requirements of the time, occasion, or circumstances, being in harmony or keeping with the season, timely or opportune

On this sweet day of May how fair and *seasonable* she looked, like a delicate May flower
AMELIA B. EDWARDS *My Brother's Wife* p 10 [H 1865]

Syn. see CONVENIENT — **-ness,** *n* — **sea'son-a-bly,** *adv*

sea'son-al, 1 sī'zn-əl, 2 sē"zn-al, *a* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a season or the seasons, as, *seasonal* changes **2.** Relating to the various periods of human life **3.** Employed for a certain season **4.** Casual said of certain trades **5.** Recurrent said especially of diseases — **seasonal dimorphism** (*Zool*), a change of form occurring at some definite season, as in certain moths, etc See illus under DIMORPHISM — **sea'son-al,** *n* A periodical which comes out at certain seasons — **sea'son-al-i),** *adv*

sea'soned, *pp* Seasoned S S

sea'son-er, 1 sī'zn-ər, 2 sē"zn'er, *n.* **1.** One who or that which seasons, that which gives or adds relish, a seasoning **2.** [U S] One engaged to serve for the season on a fishing or other seagoing vessel, in an extended sense, an idle or drunken seafarer, a loafer

sea'son-ing, 1 sī'zn-iŋ, 2 sē"zn-ing, *pa* That seasons or imparts a relish

sea'son-ing, *n* **1.** The act or process by which something is seasoned **2.** That which seasons, something added to food to give it a higher relish, especially, a pungent or aromatic substance, as salt or a spice **3.** Something added to increase enjoyment, that which adds zest or piquancy, or relieves monotony or tediousness, as, a *seasoning* of wit is not amiss in serious discourse **4.** The process or course of becoming accustomed or inured to a new climate, acclimation, hence, an attack, more or less slight, of ague or the like endured by those when first taking residence in a tropical climate **5** In diamond-cutting, the process of charging a lap with an abrading mixture of diamond-dust and oil **6.** *Leather-manuf* The coating of a skin, prior to blacking it, with a mixture of blood and logwood — **seasoning fever,** a remittent fever, endemic in certain climates and localities, to which unacclimated strangers are *subject* — **sea'son-ing tub",** *n* A tray in which dough is placed to become light for baking

sea'son-less, 1 sī'zn-les, 2 sē"zn-lēs, *a* **1.** Having no distinct seasons **2†.** Having no seasoning, insipid

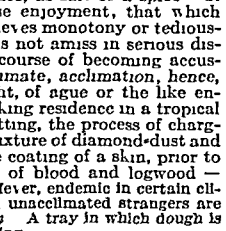
sea'-spi"der, sea-squirt, sea-star, etc See SEA

seat, 1 sīt, 2 sēt, *v* **I.** *t* **1.** To place on a seat or seats, give or assign a seat or seats to, cause to sit down, as, to *seat* oneself, to *seat* an audience **2** To have seats or sitting-room for, as, the hall *seats* five hundred **3.** To establish in a position, location, or abode, fix or set firmly or in place, locate, settle, station, as, a deeply *seated* disease, a firmly *seated* boss **4.** To fix a seat on, renew or repair the seat or bottom of, as, to *seat* a stool, to *seat* a pair of trousers **5.** To equip or furnish with seats, as, to *seat* a concert-hall **6.** To allot the seats of for a period, as in some churches **7†.** To settle with inhabitants, as a region

Interested as well as political motives render it necessary for me to *seat* the lands which I have patented on the Ohio
WASHINGTON *Writings* vol II, p 382 [H G & CO 1834]

II†. *i* **1.** To become permanently established, take up a residence, settle **2.** To lie down, rest

seat, *n* **1.** That on which one sits, a thing or place used, made, or intended to be sat upon or in; a chair, bench, stool, or any other thing similarly used **2.** That part of a thing upon which one rests in sitting, or upon which an object or another part rests, as, the *seat* of a stool, the *seat* of a carspring, a valve-*seat* **3.** That part of the person which sustains the weight of the body in sitting, the buttocks



Marble Seat of the Chief Priest Dionysiac Theater, Athens

The snorting beast began to trot
Which gall'd him in his *seat*
COWPER *John Gilpin* st 21

4. That portion of a garment which covers the buttocks, as, the *seat* of a pair of trousers **5.** The place where anything is situated, settled, or established, a situation, site, as, a *seat* of pain or inflammation, a *seat* of authority **6.** Specif, a place of abode, especially an estate or mansion

The principal *seat* of the Mongolian race is the central table land of Asia GUYOT *Earth and Man* p 285 [G & L 1855]

7. The privilege or right of sitting, a space or place reserved for sitting, sitting, as, a *seat* in a legislative body, specif, in a stock exchange, a membership

Mr Webster made up his mind to resign his *seat* in the Senate
H C LODGE *Daniel Webster* p 235 [H M & CO 1883]

8. The manner of sitting on horseback, as a graceful *seat* **9.** *Mech* A surface or part upon which the base of anything rests **10.** *Shoemaking* The piece of leather forming the foundation for the heel of a boot **11.** [Prov Eng] A sitting of eggs, a clutch **12.** [Prov Eng] A situation to work at making shoes **13.** [Rare] The form of a hare or rabbit **14.** [Eng] The formation underlying a coal-stratum, the floor of a mine [< AS *sǽt*, place to sit in ambush < *sittan* sit cp L *sedes*, seat] — **high seat,** same as RISING-SEAT — **seat'-back",** *n* **1.** A covering, as of tapestry or leather, for the back of an article of furniture as a sofa or a chair **2** A frame forming a back for a seat, as for a vehicle — **s.-bone,** *n* The ischium — **s.-earth,** *n* A bed of clay underlying a coal-seam sometimes highly siliceous, and then known as gannister — **s.-clay†** — **s.-fastener,** *n* A screw-clamp for fastening a seat of a vehicle to the body — **s.-jockey,** *n* An upper flap on a saddle — **s.-lock,** *n* The lock of a reversible car-seat — **s.-mongering,** *n* Trading in parliamentary seats — **s. of war,** the district where war is being carried on — **s.-rail,** *n* A crosspiece between the legs and immediately below the seat, as of a chair or sofa — **s.-stand,** *n* A wooden or metal frame supporting that end of a car-seat which is next to the aisle — **s.-stone,** *n* Same as GANISTER — **s.-transom,** *n Naut* A transom next above the deck-transom — **s.-tree,** *n* The weaver's seat in an old-time loom — **s.-wheel,** *n* A shoemakers tool for rounding seats — **s.-worm,** *n* A threadworm that causes irritation in the anus — **to hold or keep one's s,** to remain seated, also to keep one's position as a member of Parliament — **to take a back s.** [Colloq], to occupy a subordinate position — **to take one's seat,** to take the sitting-place assigned to one also, to assume an official position, as in Congress

seat'age, 1 sīt'ij, 2 sēt'āg, *n* [Rare] Seating capacity

seat'er, 1 sīt'ər, 2 sēt'er, *n* [Rare] **1.** An usher **2.** A vehicle with a certain number of seats used only in combination, as a two-, three- or four-*seater*

seath, 1 sīth, 2 sēth *n* The coalfish **sethe†; sithe†.**

seat'ing, 1 sīt'iŋ, 2 sēt'ing, *n* **1.** The act of placing on or providing with a seat or seats **2.** Any fabric, as haircloth or plush, for upholstering seats, as of chairs or sofas **3.** *Mach* A fitted support or base, as a cast-iron bed, a seat **4.** That part of a ship's frame which rests on the keel

seat'less, 1 sīt'les 2 sēt'lēs, *a* Having no seat

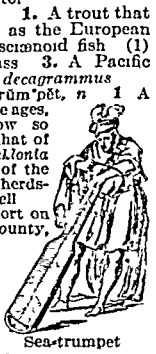
sea'-toad", 1 sī'-tōd", 2 sē'-tōd", *n* **1.** A fish (1) A toadfish (2) A sculpin (3) The angler **2.** The European spider-crab (*Hyas araneus*) WOOD

sea'-tog", 1 sī'-tog, 2 sē'-tōg" *n* A tautog

Sea'ton, 1 sī'tən, 2 sē'ton, **William Winston** (1/11 1785–12/11 1866) An American journalist and editor

sea'-trout", 1 sī'-traut', 2 sē'-trout", *n* **1.** A trout that descends to the sea after spawning, as the European salmon-trout **2.** [Local, U S] A sciænoid fish (1) A weakfish (2) The white sea-bass **3.** A Pacific rock-trout, especially *Hexagrammus decagrammus*

sea'-trum"pet, 1 sī'-trum'pet, 2 sē'-trŭm'pĕt, *n* **1** A stringed musical instrument of the middle ages, having a single string, played with a bow so called because its scale was similar to that of the trumpet **2** *Bot* A seaweed (*Ecklonia buccinalis*), from the hollow upper end of the stem of which is made a horn, used by herdsmen in South Africa **3** A trumpet-shell



Sea-trumpet

Se-at'tle, 1 si-at'l, 2 se-at'l, *n* A seaport on Puget Sound county-seat of King county, Wash seat of the University of Washington (non-sectarian), founded in 1862

sea'-tur"tle, sea-urchin, etc See SEA

seau, 1 sō, 2 sō, *n* [F] *Ceram* A dish in the shape of a pail which usually formed part of a dinner service in England in the 18th century

seave, 1 sīv, 2 sēv *n* [Prov Eng] A Sea-trumpet rush, also a rush wick **selvet.** — **seav'y,** *a* Overgrown with rushes

sea'-wall", 1 sī'-wōl", 2 sē'-wal", *n* **1.** A wall or an embankment for preventing the encroachments of the sea or breaking the force of the waves **2.** A wall or ridge of stones etc, washed up by the sea — **sea'-walled",** *a* Girt around or protected by the sea as by a wall

sea'wan, 1 sī'wan, 2 sē'wan, *n* [Am Ind] Wampum a term used by the Dutch colonists of the Hudson river valley. **sea'wanet; sea'want‡.**

sea'ward, 1 sī'wərd, 2 sē'ward, *a* **1.** Being or going toward or in the direction of the sea **2†.** Newly come from the sea

sea'ward, *adv* **1.** In the direction of or toward the sea **2.** Blowing, as wind, from the sea **sea'wards‡.** — **sea'-ward-ly,** *a & adv*

sea'ware", 1 sī'wār', 2 sē'wâr', *n* Seaweed, especially coarse seaweed thrown up on the beach used for manure and other purposes [< AS *sǽwār*, < *sǽ*, sea, + *wār*, weed]

sea'way", 1 sī'wē", 2 sē'wā", *n Naut* **1** A way over the sea a clear, open sea **2.** Progress through the waves **3.** A rough sea

sea'weed", 1 sī'wīd', 2 sē'wēd', *n* **1.** A plant of the class *Algæ* living in the sea, more widely, any plant of the class *Algæ*, including those in fresh water, on moist earth, rocks, etc **2.** Any plant growing in the sea

Seaweeds abound especially in warm waters and are widely distributed Many of them are of delicate and beautiful form and brilliant color, and some attain gigantic size, as the floating *Macrocystis* which may reach a length of 700 feet, and another species (*Lessonia*) which forms submarine forests Many species abound in gelatin and some are used for food by animals and even by man, as the familiar carrageen or Irish moss The larger varieties were formerly used in the manufacture of kelp, and are still employed as manure See KELP, 2

— **sea'weed"-bath",** *n* A bath of sea-water to which has been added an infusion of the seaweed *Fucus vesiculosus* — **s.-fern,** *n* The hart's-tongue fern — **sea'weed"y,** *a* Full of seaweed, like seaweed **sea'weed"ed‡.**

sea'-wolf", 1 sī'-wulf", 2 sē'-wolf", *n* **1.** A wolf-fish **2.** The European bass **3.** A viking, pirate **4†.** A sea-lion

sea'wor"thy, 1 sī'wūr"thi, 2 sē'wûr"thy, *a* In fit condition, as regards stanchness, repair, lading, or the like, for a voyage and the incident perils of the sea said of a vessel — **sea'wor"thi-ness,** *n*

seax, 1 saks 2 sāks, *n* Same as SAX

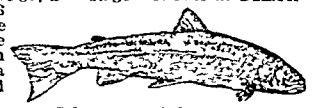
Seb, 1 seb, 2 sēb *n Egypt Myth* A god of the primeval earth identified by the Greeks with Kronos He is represented bearing a scepter and the ankh or emblem of life, and with a goose on his head

Se'ba, 1 sī'bə, 2 sē'ba *n Bib* **1.** The eldest son of Cush *Gen* x 7 **2** A people of N Ethiopia *Isa* xliii, 3

se-ba'ceous, 1 si-bē'shus, 2 se-bā'shŭs, *a* **1.** Pertaining to or appearing like fat, consisting of, containing, carrying, or secreting fatty matter, fatty, oily, as, a *sebaceous* substance, *sebaceous* glands **2.** *Bot* Having the appearance of tallow, wax, or grease [< L *sebaceus*, < *sebum*, suet] — **sebaceous cyst** (*Pathol*), a cyst due to the obstruction of the excretory duct of a sebaceous gland — **s. flux,** same as STEARRHEA — **s gland,** a small saccular gland secreting an oily substance (sebum), and usually discharging into a hair-follicle See HAIR

se-bac'ic, 1 si-bas'ik, 2 se-bāç'ic, *a* Of or derived from fat **se'bic†.** — **sebacic acid,** a white nacreous crystalline compound ($C_{10}H_{18}O_4$) contained in various oils as castor-oil, from which it is obtained by distillation with a caustic alkali **sebic acid‡.**

Se-ba'go Lake, 1 si-bē'go, 2 se-bā'go A lake in Cumberland county, Me, 13 by 10 m It is the chief habitat of the **Sebago salmon** (*Salmo sebago*), a peculiar landlocked variety



Sebago Lake Salmon 1/5

se-ba'it, 1 sē-bē'it *or* -bīt', 2 se-ba'it *or* -bit', *n Hindu Law* **1.** An administrator of an endowment for an idol or religious edifice **2** A legatee of an ancestral estate [< Bengali *sebāit*, < Sans *sēva*, service]

Seb'ah, 1 seb'ək, 2 sēb'ak *n* Same as SEBEK [xxxii, 3

Se'bam, 1 sī'bam, 2 sē'băm, *n Bib* (*R V*) *Num*

Se'bap"tist, 1 sī'-bap'tist, 2 sē'-băp'tist, *n Ch Hist* A member of a sect that separated from the Brownists in the 17th century said to be so called because their leader, John Smyth, is alleged to have baptized himself [< L *se*, oneself, + LL *baptista*, see BAPTIST] — **Se"bap-tis'tic,** *a*

Se-bas'ti-an, 1 si-bas'ti-ən *or* -bas'chan, 2 se-bās'ti-an *or* -băs'chan *n* **1** A masculine personal name D Sw **Se-bas'ti-aan,** 1 si-bās'ti-ən, 2 se-bas'ti-an, F **Sē"bas"tien',** 1 sē'bas tyēn', 2 se'bas tyan', G **Se-bas'ti-an,** 1 sē-bās'ti-ān, 2 se-bas'ti-an It **Se-bas'ti-a'no,** 1 sē-bās'ti-ä'no 2 se-bas'ti-a'no, L **Se-bas"ti-a'nus,** 1 si-bas'ti-ā'nus, 2 se-bās ti-ā'nŭs, Pg **Se-bas"ti-ão',** 1 sē-bas'ti-oun', 2 se-bas'ti-oun' Rus **Se-vas"ti-an',** 1 sē-vās'ti-ān', 2 se-vās'ti-an' **2 Dom** (1554–7/11578), a king of Portugal who invaded Morocco His defeat and death delivered Portugal to Spain **3. Saint,** a Roman soldier martyred as a Christian about 288 **4.** A county in W Arkansas, 542 sq m county-seats Fort Smith and Greenwood

Se-bas"ti-a'ni, 1 sē-bās'ti-ä'ni **Count** (1/11 1772–7/11 1851) François Horace Bastien, a French marshal, *Minister of Marine under Louis Philippe*

se-bas'toid, 1 si-bas'toid, 2 se-bās'tŏid, *a* Of, pertaining to, or resembling the genus (*Sebastes*) of scorpænoid fishes that includes the rosefish [< *Sebastes* genus of fishes (< Gr *sebastos*, august, < *sebomai* be afraid), + -OID]

Se-bas'to-pol, 1 si-bas'to-pōl *or* seb'as-tō'pel, 2 se-bās'to-pōl *or* sĕb'as-tō'pŏl, *n* **1.** A fortified seaport in the Crimea Tauride Republic, occupied by the Germans, May 1, 1918 **2** A suburb of Ballarat, Australia **3.** [s-] A game of dominoes in which only sixes must be played until this denomination is exhausted **Se-vas'to-pol‡** [Rus]

Se-bat', 1 se-bāt', 2 sē-bat', *n* [Heb] **1.** A Jewish month See CALENDAR **2.** *Bib Zech* i, 7 [seb'a-cate‡.

se'bate, 1 sī'bēt 2 sē'bāt, *n Chem* A salt of sebacic acid

Se'bek, 1 sī'bek, 2 sē'bĕk, *n Egypt Myth* A malignant divinity represented with the head of a crocodile, and regarded as protector of the reptiles **Se'bak‡.**

Se"be-nī'a, 1 sī'bi-nī'ə, 2 sē"be-nī'a, *n Bib* (Doual)

Se"be-nī'as, 1 sī'bi-nī'əs, 2 sē"be-nī'as, *n Bib* (Doual)

Se-be'ni-co, 1 sē-bē'ni-kō, 2 se-be'ni-cō, *n A seaport* in Dalmatia Austria-Hungary

Se'be-on, 1 sī'bi-on, 2 sē'be-ōn, *n Bib* (Doual)

se-bes'ten, 1 si-bes'ten, 2 se-bĕs'tĕn, *n* **1.** Either of two trees (*Cordia myxa* and *C latifolia*) of India and western Asia, or their juicy, emollient mucilaginous, drupaceous fruit eaten by the natives and when dried used as a pectoral medicine **2.** [W Ind] An allied tree (*Cordia sebestena*), or its fruit [< Ar *sebestān*] **se-bes'tan‡.**

Se-beth'a-i, 1 si-beth'ə-ai, 2 se-bĕth'a-i, *n Bib* (Doual)

Se-bi'a, 1 si-bai'ə, 2 se-bi'a, *n Bib* (Doual)

se-bif'er-ous, 1 si-bif'ər-us, 2 se-bif'er-ŭs, *a Biol* Secreting or producing fat or fatty matter, sebaceous, as, *sebiferous* glands, *sebiferous* plants [< L *sebum*, tallow, + *fero* bear] **se-bip'a-rous‡.**

se-bil'ic, 1 si-bil'ik, 2 se-bil'ic, *a Pathol* Tending to produce fat or fatty matter [< L *sebum*, tallow, + *facio*, make]

se-bil'la, 1 si-bil'ə 2 se-bil'a, *n* [Sp] A wooden vessel for holding sand and water used in stone-cutting

seb'ka, 1 seb'kə, 2 sēb'ka, *n* [N Afr] A dry area or bed of a lake incrusted with salt a salt marsh **seb'khat.**

Seb'let, 1 seb'let, 2 sēb'lĕt, *n* [Prov Eng] A hand-sowers' seed-basket **seed-lip‡.** — **seb'let-cake",** *n* A seed-cake given to farm-hands during the wheat-sowing

Seb-ni'a, 1 seb-nai'ə, 2 sēb-ni'a *n Bib* (Doual).

Se-bo'im, 1 si-bō'im, 2 se-bō'im, *n Bib* (Doual)

seb'o-lith, 1 seb'o-lith, 2 sēb'o-lith, *n Pathol* A lumpy formation or obstruction in a sebaceous gland [< L *sebum*, tallow, + Gr *lithos*, stone]

seb"or-rhe'a, 1 seb'o-ri'ə 2 sēb'o-rē'a, *n* Same as STEARRHEA [< L *sebum*, tallow, + Gr *rheō* flow] **seb"or-rha'gi-at; seb"or-rhœ'at.** — **seb"or-rhe'ic, -rhœ'ic,** *a*

Se'bree, 1 sī'brī, 2 sē'brē, *n* A town in Webster county, Ky

Seb"u-æ'an, 1 seb'ju-i'ən, 2 sēb'yu-ē'an, *n* A member of a Samaritan sect that differed from the Jews regarding the dates of observing religious festivals [< Gr *Sebyaioi*]

se'bum, 1 sī'bum, 2 sē'bŭm, *n* A fatty matter secreted by the sebaceous glands, for lubricating the hair and skin [< L *sebum*, tallow]

se-bun'dy, 1 si-bun'di, 2 se-bŭn'dy, *n* [Anglo-Ind] A native militiaman or member of the military police collectively, militia, police **se-bun'dee‡; sib-bun'di‡.**

sec, 1 sek, 2 sēc *a* [F] **1** Dry said of wines **2.** *Mus* Plain, unadorned, unaccompanied staccato **sec'co‡** [It]

Sec., *abbr* Secretary — **sec.,** *abbr* Secant second section

sec'a-bil'i-ty, 1 sek'ə-bil'i-ti, 2 sēc'a-bil'i-ty, *n* Capability of being cut into parts, divisibility [< LL *secabilitas*, < L *seco*, cut]

Se-ca'cah, 1 si-kē'kə *or* sek'ə-kā, 2 se-cā'ca *or* sēc'a-ca, *n Bib Josh* xv, 61 [Heb, enclosure]

Se-ca'le, 1 si-kē'li, 2 se-cā'le, *n Bot* A genus of grasses, the best-known species being *S cereale* the cultivated rye [< L *secale*, kind of grain, < *seco*, cut]

sec'a-lin, 1 sek'ə-lin, 2 sēc'a-lin, *n Chem* Trimethylamin, $(CH_3)_3N$ **sec'a-line‡.**

sec'a-lose, 1 sek'ə-lōs, 2 sēc'a-lōs, *n Chem* A trisaccharid occurring in green rye and barley [< SECALE]

Sec"a-mo'ne, 1 sek'ə-mō'ni, 2 sēc'a-mō'ne, *n Bot* A genus of shrubs or undershrubs of the family *Asclepiadaceæ*, with small, opposite leaves and with flowers in cymes,

natives of the Old World tropical regions, South Africa and Australia [< OIt *secamone*, scammony]

se'can-cy, 1 sī'kən-sı, 2 sē'can-çy, *n* Cutting, intersection, as, the *secancy* of two lines [< SECANT]

se'cant, 1 sī'kənt, 2 sē'cant, *a* **1.** Cutting, especially into two parts, intersecting, dividing, as, a *secant* line **2** *Geol* Traversing the anticlinal fold of stratified rocks said of a stream [< L *seco*, ppr *secan(t-)s*, cut]

se'cant, *n* *Math* **1** A straight line that intersects another line, curve, or figure **2** One of the trigonometrical functions, or its representation as a line See TRIGONOMETRICAL

sec"a-teur', 1 sek'ə-tûr', 2 sĕc'a-tûr', *n* [F] Pruning-shears

Sec'chi, 1 sek'kı 2 sĕc'ci, **Angelo** (*fl*1818–*fl*1878) An Italian Jesuit and astronomer See STAR-TYPE

sec'co, 1 sek'ko 2 sĕc'co [It] **I** *a* Literally, dry, in music performed without accompaniment, plain **II.** *n* Tempera painting See TEMPERA

se-cede', 1 sı-sīd', 2 se-çēd', *vi* [SE-CED'ED, SE-CED'ING] To withdraw from union, fellowship, or association, especially from a political or religious body, go out.

Thus in less than three months after the announcement of Mr Lincoln's election all the Cotton States had *seceded* from the Union E A POLLARD *Lost Cause* p 87 [E P T 1866]

[< L *secedo*, < *se-* aside, + *cedo*, go]

se-ced'er, 1 sı-sīd'ər, 2 se-çēd'er, *n* **1** One who secedes **2.** [S-] A member of the United Original Secession Church which originated in Scotland in 1733 and amalgamated with the Relief Church to form, in 1847, the United Presbyterian Church specif a member of the small bodies now comprising the United Original Secession Church in Scotland, the Secession Church in Ireland, and the Associate Church in North America

se-cern', 1 sı-sûrn' 2 se-çĕrn', *vt* & *vi* **1** To separate also, to distinguish **2** [Rare] *Physiol* To secrete [< L *secerno* < *se-*, aside, + *cerno* separate] — **se-cerned',** *a* — **se-cern'ment,** *n* Separation, secretion — **se-cer'nent.** **I** *a* Separating secreting or capable of secreting or separating **se-cern'ing‡** **II** *n* *Physiol* A secreting organ, the secreting function

se-cesh', 1 sı-sesh' 2 se-çĕsh' [Slang, U S] **I.** *a* Secessionist **II.** *n* A secessionist, also, the secessionists collectively — **se-cesh'er,** *n*

Se-ces'si-a, 1 sı-sesh'ı-ə, 2 se-çĕsh'ı-a, *n* [Humorous] The Confederate States

se-ces'sion, 1 sı-sesh'ən, 2 se-çĕsh'on, *n* **1.** The act of seceding, voluntary withdrawal from fellowship, especially from political or religious fellowship or association, separation **2.** Specif (1) *U S Hist* The formal withdrawal of a State from the Union especially the attempted withdrawal of Southern States in 1860–1861, also the doctrine that such withdrawal was constitutional

I hear with distress and anguish the word *secession* especially when it falls from the lips of those who are patriotic *Secession!* Peaceable *secession!* Sir, your eyes and mine are never destined to see that miracle WEBSTER *Works, Constitution and Union* in vol v p 361 [L. B & CO 1858]

(2) *Scot Eccl Hist* The withdrawal in 1733 from the Scottish established church of a portion of its ministers and laity (3) *Rom Hist* The withdrawal of the Roman plebeians from the city to the Mons Sacer whenever they would force reforms on the patricians [OF, < L *secessio(n-)* < *secessus* pp of *secedo* see SECEDE]

— **ordinances of secession** (*U S Hist*), the ordinances, passed by State conventions specially convened for the purpose by which the eleven seceding States in 1860–1861 declared their withdrawal from the Union — **S Church** see SECEDER 2 — **War of S** (*U S Hist*) the Civil War of 1861–1865 between the eleven seceding States and the United States government, resulting in the defeat of the seceding States (followed by their reconstruction as members of the Union) and the abolition of negro slavery — **se-ces'sion-al,** *a* — **se-ces'sion-er,** *n* — **se-ces'sion-ism,** *n* The principles or doctrine of secession

se-ces'sion-ist, 1 sı-sesh'ən-ıst, 2 se-çĕsh'on-ĭst, *n* One who believes in or favors secession, in the United States, one who maintains the right of a State to withdraw from the Union applied specifically to those who aided or favored the Southern States in 1860–1865 — **se-ces'sion-ist,** *a* Relating or pertaining to secession or secessionists

sechet, *vt* & *ri* To seek **seket.**

Sech"e-nī'as, 1 sek ı-nī'əs, 2 sĕc'e-nī'as *n* *Bib* (Apocrypha) *1 Esd* viii 49

Sech'et, 1 sek'et, 2 sĕc'ĕt, *n* Same as SEKHET

Se'chi-a, 1 sī'kı-ə 2 sē'ci-a, *n* *Bib* (Douai) [COIN

se-chi'no, 1 sē-kī'no 2 se-çī'no, *n* [It] A sequin See

sē"chiste', 1 sē'shist', 2 se çhist', *n* One who executes engraved plates entirely with the dry-point [< F *sécher* dry, < *sec* see SECK]

Se'chi-um, 1 sī'kı-um 2 sē'ci-ûm *n* *Bot* A monotypic genus of half-hardy climbing perennial herbs of the family *Cucurbitaceæ* *S edule* yields an edible pear-shaped fruit called **chayotes** or **choco** in the West Indies the root of which, often weighing 20 pounds resembles a yam in appearance and use [< Gr *sikos*, pen]

Se-chro'na, 1 sı-krō'nə 2 se-crō'na *n* *Bib* (Douai)

Se'chu, 1 sī'kū, 2 sē'cū *n* *Bib* (R V) *1 Sam* xix, 22 [Heb, watch-place] **Se'cu**

Se"-Chu-en', *n* Same as SZECHWAN

seck, 1 sek 2 sĕk, *a* Barren, profitless, unenforceable by distress See RENT *n* [< F *sec* (< L *siccus*), dry]

seck'el, 1 sek'l 2 sĕk'l, *n* A variety of small brownish sweet pear See PEAR [< Mr *Seckel*, of Pennsylvania its introducer] **sick'le-pear"‡**

Seck'en-dorff, 1 zek'en-dôrf, 2 zĕk'ĕn-dôrf *n* **1. Friedrich Heinrich, Count von** (*fl*1673–11/*fl*1763), an Austrian field-marshal **2. Veit Ludwig von** (12/*fl*1626–1/*fl*1692) a German statesman and historian.

se'cle, *n* A century

Sec Leg, *abbr* Secretary of Legation — **sec. leg,** *abbr* [L] *Secundum legem* (according to law)

se-clude', 1 sı-klūd', 2 se-clud', *vt* [SE-CLUD'ED, SE-CLUD'ING] **1.** To remove and keep apart as from company or society, place, keep or withdraw from the companionship of others, cut off from intercourse, place by itself or oneself, as to *seclude* oneself from the world

It is an error more particularly incident to persons of the correctest principles and habits to *seclude* themselves from the rest of mankind as from another species and form into knots and clubs CHARLES AND MARY LAMB *Mrs Leicester's School Letter to Southey* p 338 [MACM 1855]

2. To pass or spend apart from others spend in solitude or complete retirement chiefly in the passive participle, as, *secluded* hours, a *secluded* life **3** [Rare] In textual criticism to treat as spurious, reject **4†** To shut out, preclude exclude [< L *secludo*, see SECLUSION] — **se-clud'ed,** *pa* **se-cluse'** [Rare] — **se-clud'ed-ly,** *adv* — **se-clud'ed-ness,** *n*

se-clu'sion, 1 sı-klū'ʒən, 2 se-clu'zhon, *n* **1.** The act of secluding, or the state of being secluded, withdrawal or separation from companionship, society or intercourse, solitude, retirement, as, to be in *seclusion* **2.** A secluded place [< LL *seclusio(n-)*, < L *seclusus*, pp of *secludo*, shut off, < *se-*, aside, + *claudo*, shut] Syn. privacy, retirement, retreat, secrecy, separation, solitude See RETIREMENT — Ant crowd, multitude, numbers publicity, society throng, world — Prep the seclusion *of* the study, *from* the world — **se-clu'sion-ist,** *n* **1** An advocate of seclusion, especially of monasticism **2** A Chinese or Japanese who resents the admission of foreigners to his country

se-clu'sive, } 1 sı-klū'sıv, 2 se-clu'sıv, *a* Having a ten-
se-clu'sıve, } dency to seclusion, secluding, living in retirement [< L *seclusus*, see SECLUSION]

sec"lu-so'ri-um, 1 sek"lu-sō'rı-um, 2 sĕc"lu-sō'ri-ŭm *n* [-RI-A, *pl*] [L] *Rom Antiq* A part of an aviary in which were confined birds to be killed or sold

sec'o-dont, 1 sek'o-dont, 2 sĕc'o-dŏnt, *a* *Zool* Suited for cutting, as teeth also, having teeth that cut [< L *seco*, cut, + Gr *odous* (*odont-*), tooth]

sec'ohm, 1 sek'ōm, 2 sĕc'ōm, *n* *Elec* The practical unit of self-induction now officially superseded by *henry* See HENRY [< *sec-* (in SECOND) + OHM] — **sec'ohm-me"ter,** *n* *Elec* An instrument for measuring self-induction

sec'ond, 1 sek'ənd, 2 sĕc'ond, *vt* **1.** To act as a supporter or assistant of, as a person or his acts, forward, promote, support, specif, to render chief assistance to in a duel or other contest, as, to *second* a duelist **2** In deliberative bodies, to support formally, as a motion, resolution, etc, as a prerequisite to discussion or adoption

The rule is if a member proposes any thing or makes a motion, that some one else must '*second* it before the chairman can allow talking about it

C F DOLE *American Citizen* pt 1, p 19 [D C H 1891]

3 [Archaic] To follow in the next place, follow up, succeed, as, sin *seconded* by sin **4.** [Archaic] To produce something similar or equal to, also, to do again or a second time, repeat, as, it would be difficult to *second* this **5** [Colloq] *Mus* To sing or play second to **6** 1 sı-kənd' *or* -kund'; 2 se-cŏnd' *or* -cond' [Eng] To retire temporarily without pay, but without loss of rank, as members of the Royal Artillery or Engineers when they accept civil offices [< F *seconder*, < L *secundo*, < *secundus*, following, < *sequor*, follow]

— **sec'ond-er,** *n* **1** One who seconds supports, or approves what is attempted, moved, or proposed by another as, the *seconder* of a resolution **2** [Scot] At St Andrew's University Edinburgh a gentleman commoner as distinguished from a primar or nobleman's son

sec'ond, *a* **1.** Next in order after the first the ordinal of *two* abbreviated [U S] *2d*, [Gt Brit] *2nd* **2.** Ranking next to or below the first or best, of inferior quality or value, secondary, subordinate

They say that the Cathedral of Milan is *second* only to St Peter's at Rome

MARK TWAIN *Innocents Abroad* p 182 [AM P CO 1869]

3. Identical in character with another or preceding one, another, other, as, a *second* Washington, habit is a *second* nature **4.** *Mus* Lower in pitch, or rendering a lower part than a principal part, voice, or instrument, as, a *second* violin **5†.** Inclined to favor or aid, favorably disposed [F, < L *secundus*, see SECOND, *v*]

— **at second hand,** as having been received through some agency from the original source of authority — **s best,** best with one exception second in quality — **s board** (*Finance*), the second call on exchanges where there are calls of securities or grain cotton, etc now obsolete on the New York Stock Exchange — **s cabin** **1** A cabin in a steamship for those who travel second-class **2** The second class collectively, as he went home *second cabin* — **s chamber,** that one of two chambers in a legislature whose function is the revision, acceptance, or refusal of the measures prepared and passed by the other — **S Coming,** Second Advent — **S. Confession of Basel,** see HELVETIC, *a* — **s curvature** (*Math*), torsion — **sec'ond-cut",** *a* See SECOND-CUT FILE, under FILE¹, *n* — **S -day,** *n* Monday so called by the Friends — **s. distance** (*Art*), same as MIDDLE DISTANCE — **s estate,** in England the House of Peers anciently, in Scotland, the commissioners of shires in royalist France the nobles — **s fluxion** (*Math*), the second differential coefficient with relation to time denoted by two dots above the symbol of the fluent — **s girl,** an assistant housemaid — **s. head,** a stag of between five and six years — **S Isaiah,** same as DEUTERO-ISAIAH — **s. mourning** (*Dress*), half-mourning — **s nerves** (*Anat*), the pair of optic nerves — **s pedal** (*Geom*), the pedal of a first pedal — **to come off s best** [Humorous], to be worsted in a contest

sec'ond, *n* **1.** The one next after the first in position, rank, importance, or quality, as, he is no man's *second* in patriotism **2** An attendant who supports or aids another, as, a *second* in a duel **3.** *pl* An article of merchandise of second grade or inferior quality, as, *seconds* in flour **4.** *Mus* (1) The interval between any note and the next above or below on the diatonic scale See SCALE (2) A note separated by this interval from any other, considered in relation to that other, specif, the second note above the key-note (3) Two notes at this interval written or sounded together, the resulting dissonance (4) A second or subordinate part, instrument, or voice, a secondo, in popular language, an alto **5** *Theat* The part or role second in importance to the leading part, also, the actor who performs this part Compare LEAD¹, *n*, 4 **6.** In baseball, the second base See BASEBALL **7.** Another person, especially an inferior, a substitute **8** *pl* The middle grade of seed-leaf tobacco, used for binders in manufacturing cigars **9†.** Assistance, aid — **augmented second, major s, minor s** (*Mus*) see illus under INTERVAL — **s of exchange** (*Com*), a duplicate draft or bill of exchange

sec'ond, *n* **1.** A unit of time, equal to 1/60 of a minute, or 1/86400 of a day **2.** A unit of an angular measure, equal to 1/60 of a minute of arc indicated by the symbol " **3.** In the duodecimal notation, 1/12 of an inch or prime indicated by ' **4.** [Colloq] A very short time, moment [< F *seconde*, < LL *secunda*, < L *secundus*, see SECOND, *n*] — **sec'ond-foot",** *n* In hydrography the unit of measurement of flowing water, namely, one cubic foot per second — **s -mark,** *n* The symbol (") used to designate seconds in circular and duodecimal measure

sec'on-da-ri-ly, 1 sek'ən-dē-rı-lı, 2 sĕc'on-dā-rı-ly, *adv* **1.** In a secondary manner, by secondary action or influence, subordinately, as, local causes modify climate *secondarily* **2.** In the second order, place, or rank

sec'on-da-ri-ness, 1 sek'ən-dē-rı-nes, 2 sĕc'on-dā-rı-nĕs, *n* Secondary character or rank, subordinateness

sec'on-da-ry, 1 sek'ən-dē-rı, 2 sĕc'on-dā-ry, *a* **1.** Of second rank, grade, or influence, less important or effective than that which is primary, not of the first order or degree, subordinate, second-rate, as, a *secondary* effect

The *secondary* source of wealth is human labor exerted to bring forth the bounty of nature in time in place suited to meet the desires of men WAYLAND AND CHAPIN *Elements of Political Economy* p 10 [SH & CO 1884]

2. Hence, specif (1) Pertaining to the grades of instruction imparted between the elementary or primary grades and the college or university curricula, as, *secondary* schools or education (2) Acting by delegated authority, deputized, as, *secondary* assistants

That we were form'd, then, say 'st thou? and the work
Of *secondary* hands? MILTON *P L* bk v, l 854

3 *Med* (1) Following another disease as a consequence or result, subsequent, subordinate, as, *secondary* weakness of sight after measles (2) Characteristic of or pertaining to the second stage or period of a disease, as, *secondary* eruptions **4.** *Chem* (1) Formed by replacing two-thirds of the replaceable groups in trivalent compounds, as, *secondary* amins, *secondary* salts (2) Formed by replacing the hydrogen of the group CH_2 in the molecules of certain organic compounds, as, a *secondary* alcohol See ALCOHOL **5.** *Mineral* Subsequent in origin, caused by some change of the original mineral, as chemical (as by decomposition) or mechanical (as by pressure) said of cleavage, twinning, and the like **6.** *Ornith* Of or pertaining to the secondaries **7.** *Elec* Of, pertaining to, or noting an induced current or its circuit, especially in an induction-coil, as, the *secondary* circuit **8.** [S-] *Geol* Belonging to or occurring in the Mesozoic era, the Paleozoic having been formerly called the *Primary era* **9.** *Phon* Same as WIDE, *a*, 7 **10.** *Bot* Designating plant-growth resulting not from the primary meristems of the growing-point, but from the activity of the cambium of open collateral bundles as, *secondary* capitulum, *secondary* growth, *secondary* meristem, *secondary* tissue [< F *secondaire*, < L *secundarius*, < *secundus* see SECOND *n*] **se'con-dar"ı-ly.**

Syn. see ACCESSORY — **secondary battery** (*Elec*), a storage-battery — **s cell,** same as STORAGE-BATTERY — **s circle,** a circle described so as to pass through the poles of another circle See illus under CIRCLE — **s. clay** (*Geol*), clay deposited elsewhere than at the place of its formation — **s color,** a color formed by mixing two so-called primary pigments usually given as green (blue and yellow), orange (red and yellow) and purple (red and blue) — **s. conveyance** (*Law*), a form of conveyance confirming, enlarging, or altering the terms of the original conveyance — **s insulation** (*Elec*), insulation applied to the second, or Ruhmkorff coil of any of the forms of induction-coil — **s lag** (*Elec*), in a transformer, the difference of phase between the primary and secondary current — **s properties of matter,** see MATTER, 3 — **s prothallium** (*Bot*), in *Selaginella* the megaspores undifferentiated protoplasm which develops into a cellular tissue — **s quills** (*Ornith*), the secondaries — **s resistance** (*Elec*), in a transformer, the resistance of the secondary circuit — **s union** (*Surg*), union after the surfaces of a wound have suppurated

sec'on-da-ry, 1 sek'ən-dē-rı, 2 sĕc'on-dā-ry, *n* [-RIES, 1 -rız, 2 -rıs, *pl*] **1.** One who acts in a secondary or subordinate capacity, a person as an officer, second in rank or position, an assistant, especially in a cathedral, a deputy or delegate

Old Escalus, Though first in question, is thy *secondary*
SHAKESPEARE *Measure for Measure* act i sc 1

2. Anything of secondary size, position, or importance, that which is subordinate to or dependent on a primary **3.** *Astron* (1) A secondary circle (2) A secondary planet, a satellite **4.** *Ornith* One of the feathers that grow on the second joint or forearm of a bird's wing See illus under BIRD **5.** *Entom* One of the hind wings of an insect, particularly a lepidopter **6** [S-] *Geol* The Secondary or Mesozoic era or the corresponding group of strata See SECONDARY, *a* **7** *Meteor* A subsidiary cyclone traveling on the border of a more extensive one and productive of local thunder-storms **8** *Elec* A secondary circuit

sec'ond-class", 1 sek'ənd-klas, 2 sĕc'ond-clăs", *a* Ranking next below the first or best of or pertaining to a secondary quality or grade as a *second-class* railway-ticket a *second-class* boarding-house Compare FIRST-CLASS — **sec-ond-class mail,** see MAIL *n*

se-conde', 1 sı-kend' *or* (*F*) sə-gōnd', 2 se-cŏnd' *or* (*F*) se-gōnd', *n* [F] *Fencing* A position in parrying or lunging with the foil held in pronation See illus under FENCING

sec'ond-first", 1 sek'ənd-fûrst', 2 sĕc'ond-first', *n* *Bib* The first Sabbath after the second day of the feast of unleavened bread more probably the first Sabbath of the second year in the week of years that is, of the year after the Sabbatical year (*Luke* vi 1)

sec'ond-hand", 1 sek'ənd-hand', 2 sĕc'ond-hănd', *a* **1.** Having been previously owned or used by another, not new, as, a *second-hand* implement, *second-hand* clothes **2** Received from another, not coming directly from the original source, as, *second-hand* information **3.** Employed in handling stock at second hand, as, a *second-hand* clothes-dealer, a *second-hand* bookstore **4.** Of inferior grade, being a poor imitation

We shall see him come and gone This *second-hand* Napoleon
LOWELL *Villa Franca* st 2

— **second-hand witness,** a witness whose testimony is hearsay

sec'ond-hand"n, *n* **1.** That which has been used or owned before **2** A poor imitation of something else

sec'ond-hand"n, *n* The hand that marks seconds on a clock or a watch See WATCH **sec'onds-hand"‡**

sec'ond-ly, 1 sek'ənd-lı, 2 sĕc'ond-ly, *adv* In the second place in order or succession

sec'ond-ness, 1 sek'ənd-nes 2 sĕc'ond-nĕs, *n* The fact or character of being second or secondary in any sense

se-con'do, 1 sē-kōn'do, 2 se-cōn'do *n* [It] *Mus* The second part in concerted music, especially in a pianoforte duet also the performance of this part Compare PRIMO

sec'ond-rate", 1 sek'ənd-rāt', 2 sĕc'ond-rāt' **I.** *a* Second in quality, size, rank, importance, etc, second-class **II** *n* **1** That which is second-rate, as a second-class warship **2.** A person or thing of an inferior degree **sec'ond-rat"er‡** — **sec'ond-rat"ed-ness,** *n*

sec'ond sight A faculty akin to clairvoyance, attributed to or claimed by certain persons, and alleged to enable them to foretell the future and to discern events occurring at distant places — **sec'ond-sight"er,** *n*

se-con'ic, 1 sı-kon'ık, 2 se-cŏn'ic, *n* A conic section

se'cret, *a* & *n* Secret

se'cre-cy, 1 si'kri-si, 2 sē'cre-çy, *n* [-CIES, 1 -siz, 2 -çiz, *pl*] **1.** The condition or quality of being secret or hidden, secret or hidden conduct or management, concealment, as, a military movement planned with great *secrecy* **2.** The character or quality of being secretive, faithfulness or tenacity in keeping secrets, secretiveness, as, a man of great *secrecy* **3.** A state of seclusion, privacy, retirement, solitude

In a city, populous as Cairo it is possible to obtain at the same time the gratifications of society and the *secrecy* of solitude
JOHNSON *Rasselas* p 59 [JAS M]

4†. A secret **se'cre-sy‡.** Syn. see SECLUSION

sec. reg, *abbr* [L] *Secundum regulam* (according to rule)

se'cret, 1 si'kret, 2 sē'crĕt, *a* **1.** Kept separate or hidden from view or knowledge (1) Kept from all persons except the individual or individuals concerned as, *secret* information *secret* military movements (2) Not immediately apparent, unseen, occult, as the *secret* operations of physical causes (3) Not proper to be seen, kept unexposed, or such as ought to be so kept, as the *secret* parts (4) Denoting a process of construction in which the method employed in its execution is not apparent, as, *secret* nailing **2.** Affording privacy, secluded, retired

The melodies and mysteries of Nature in her *secret* haunts
CONSTANCE C HARRISON *Flower de Hundred* p 196 [CAS CO]

3. Good or faithful at keeping secrets, keeping one's own or others' confidence, close-mouthed, secretive

'Ods heart, madam! I'm as *secret* as a priest when trusted
CENTLIVRE *The Busy Body* act iv, sc 4

4. *Liturgy* Low, half audible, as, the *secret* prayers **5†.** Distinct or separate [F, < L *secretus*, pp of *secerno*, see SECERN] **se'cret.** Syn. clandestine, concealed, covered, covert, furtive hid, hidden, latent, mysterious, obscure, occult, private, recondite, retired, unknown, unrevealed, unseen, veiled See MYSTERIOUS — Ant.: above-board, apparent, clear, evident, manifest, obvious, plain, transparent, unconcealed, undisguised — **letters secret,** sealed letters not intended for the public opposed to *letters patent* — **s block** (*Naut*), a block usually made with a hard-wood shell, having the sheave so enclosed that there are no openings save two holes through which to reeve the rope — **S. Council** [Scot], Privy Council — **se'cret-false",** *a* [Rare] Secretly untrue — **s service,** a government service for the detection of various offenses against the government, as treason, counterfeiting, illegal distilling, etc — **se'cret†,** *vt* To keep secret

se'cret, *n* **1.** Something known only to one or a few and kept from others, anything hidden from general knowledge or observation, something not to be told **2.** A thing undiscovered, unknown, or inexplicable, as, the *secrets* of the stars **3** That which, when known, furnishes an explanation of something before unexplained or inexplicable, an underlying reason, key

Liberty regulated by law is the *secret* of Saxon progress
W PHILLIPS *Speeches, L'Ouverture* p 469 [S R 1863]

4. *pl* Those parts of the body that modesty requires to be concealed, specif, the genitals **5.** A secret contrivance **6.** A piece or suit of armor worn under the clothing, also, a skull-cap of steel bars, formerly worn either above or below the camail **7.** *Eccl* In the Roman and some other liturgies, a prayer offered in low or inaudible tones by the officiating priest after the offertory and before the preface **8.** [Rare] Secrecy [F, < L *secretum*, neut of *secretus*, see SECRET, *a*] **se'cret†.** — **in secret,** in privacy or secrecy, in a secret place, as, to plot *in secret* — **open s,** something that may be ascertained by any one, tho not officially or formally published a fact such as might be but that is not kept secret — **se'cret-ist†,** *n* A dealer in secrets

se-cre'ta, 1 si-kri'tə, 2 se-crē'tə, *n pl* [L] Secretions

se'cret-age, 1 si'kret-ij, 2 sē'crĕt-ag, *n* [F] A process of imparting the property of felting to furs by means of mercury or some of its salts [desi-

sec"rĕ"taire', 1 sek'rē tār', 2 sēc'rē'târ', *n* [F] A writing-

sec"re-ta'ri-ate, 1 sek'ri-tē'ri-ēt, 2 sēc're-tā'ri-at, *n* **1.** A secretary's office or position **2.** The place where a secretary transacts the business and preserves the records of his office, specif, in India, the central office of administration [< F *secrétariat*, < LL *secretariatus*, < *secretarius*, see SECRETARY] **sec"re-ta'ri-a‡** [PI], **sec"re-ta'ri-at‡**

sec're-ta-ry, 1 sek'ri-tē-ri, 2 sēc're-tā-ry *a* Relating or pertaining to a style of legal handwriting of the 15th to the 17th century, hence, designating a black-letter type modeled on it.

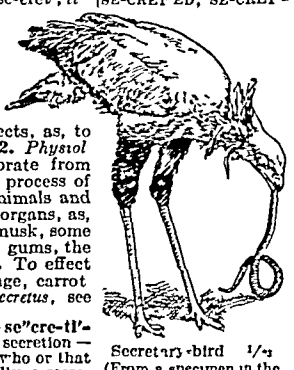
sec're-ta-ry, *n* [-RIES, 1 -riz, 2 -riz, *pl*] **1.** One who is employed to attend to correspondence, keep records, or to transact other business for a society or public body, or for an individual in the latter case usually called **private secretary. 2.** An executive officer who manages and superintends a particular department of government of which he is the head, as, the *Secretary* of the Navy or of the Interior

There are at present eight of these secretaries in charge of departments of the United States government, namely, the Secretaries of State, the Treasury, War, the Navy, the Interior, Agriculture, Commerce, and Labor The British government has five such secretaries, all called **principal secretaries of state,** and having charge of the departments of Home, Foreign, Colonial, War and Indian affairs Besides these are the important offices of **Secretary for Scotland** and **Chief S. for Ireland,** the holders of which are members of the ministry In the United States the secretaries collectively, together with other heads of departments, form the *cabinet*, in which the **S. of State** ranks highest, but holds no official premiership Through his office are conducted all the affairs and communications between the Federal government and (1) foreign governments or (2) the several States See CABINET STATE

3 An article of furniture consisting of a writing-shelf, pigeonholes, and drawers, writing-desk, secretaire

To me most welcome of all the old mahogany *secretary* with brass-handled drawers
LUCY LARCOM *New England Girlhood* p 148 [H M & CO 1889]

4. The secretary-bird **5†.** A confidential manager, attendant, or friend [< F *secrétaire*, < LL *secretarius*, < L *secretus*, see SECRET, *a*] **sec're-to-ry†** — **corresponding secretary,** the secretary who conducts the correspondence of a body — **recording s,** the secretary who keeps the minutes and other records of a body — **S at War,** a former British official who managed the financial affairs of the army — **sec're-ta-ry-bird",** *n* A serpentaroid raptorial bird (*Serpentarius serpentarius* or *secretarius*) of South Africa, having very long tibiæ and crested head named from the resemblance of the depressed crest to a pen held over the ear It preys largely on serpents and other reptiles, and is frequently domesticated, as it destroys vipers, lizards, etc See illus in next column — **s. of legation** or **embassy,** the secretary or assistant of an ambassador, resident minister, or other high diplomatic agent representing a government in a foreign country He is appointed by the chief executive, and fulfils the duties of the minister in the latter's absence — **sec"re-ta'ri-al,** *a* Of or pertaining to a secretary as *secretarial* work **sec"re-ta'ri-an†.** — **sec're-ta-ry-ship,** *n* The position of a secretary, also, his term of office


Secretary-bird 1/24
(From a specimen in the New York Zoological Park)

se-crete', 1 si-krīt', 2 se-crēt', *vt* [SE-CRET'ED, SE-CRET'-ING] **1.** To remove or keep from observation, or from the knowledge of others, put in a place of concealment, conceal, hide now usually of material objects, as, to *secrete* valuables **2.** *Physiol* To separate or elaborate from blood or sap by the process of secretion said of animals and vegetables and their organs, as, some animals *secrete* musk, some trees *secrete* valuable gums, the liver *secretes* bile **3.** To effect the process of secretage, carrot [< F *sécréter*, < L *secretus*, see SECRET, *a*]

Syn. see HIDE — **se"cre-tī'tious,** *a* Formed by secretion — **se-cre'tor,** *n* One or that which secretes, especially, a secretory organ

se-cre'tin, 1 si-krī'tin, 2 se-crē'tin, *n* *Organic Chem* A chemical stimulus to pancreatic secretion, formed in the intestines as the result of the action of the gastric acid, and taken by the blood-stream to the pancreas

se'cret-ing, 1 si'kret-iŋ, 2 sē'crĕt-ing, *n* Same as SECRETAGE

se-cre'tion, 1 si-krī'shən, 2 se-crē'shon, *n* **1.** *Physiol* The process by which materials are separated from blood or sap, and elaborated into new substances, as, the *secretion* of milk, gastric juice, or urine Secretion in animals is generally performed by glandular epithelial cells **2.** The substance secreted either serving some purpose in the animal economy, as saliva, gastric juice, or milk, or to be thrown off as useless or injurious (excretions), as urine In plants, secretions from the descending sap make up the greater part of the solid portions

Both bristles and fur of the seal] are incessantly lubricated by an oily *secretion* analogous to that exuded by the skin of the duck
THEODORE WOOD in *Sunday Magazine* Oct, 1892, p 685

3. The act of concealing or hiding, as, the *secretion* of valuables **4.** *Geol* A deposit of mineral matter in successive coatings, filling cavities and fissures [OF, < L *secretio(n-)*, < *secretus*, see SECRET, *a*] — **se-cre'tion-al,** *a* Secretory — **se-cre'tion-a-ry,** *a* *Geol* Of or relating to the structure or process of forming secretions — **se"cre-tī'tious,** *a*

se-cre'tive, } 1 si-krī'tiv, 2 se-crē'tiv, *a* **1.** Having a
se-cre'tivs, } tendency to secrete or conceal, inclined to secrecy **2.** *Biol* Producing or promotive of secretion, as, a *secretive* organ — **se-cre'tiv(e-ly)s,** *adv*

se-cre'tiv(e-ness)s, 1 si-krī'tiv-nes, 2 se-crē'tiv-nĕs, *n* Inclination or tendency to secrete or conceal, in phrenology, the faculty and disposition that induces concealment or deception

se'cret-ly, 1 si'kret-li, 2 sē'crĕt-ly, *adv* **1.** In a secret or hidden manner, without the knowledge of others, not openly **2.** In retirement, concealment, or privacy **3.** In liturgies, in low, inaudible tones **se-cre'to‡.** [L] Syn. see APART

se'cret-ness, 1 si'kret-nes, 2 sē'crĕt-nĕs, *n* **1.** The state or character of being secret, hidden, or unrevealed **2** The character of being secretive secretiveness

se-cre"to-in-hib'i-to-ry, 1 si-krī'to-in-hib'i-to-ri, 2 se-crē'-to-in-hib'i-to-ry, *a* *Physiol* Inhibiting the action of the organs of secretion.

se-cre"to-mo'tor, 1 si-krī'to-mō'tər, 2 se-crē'to-mō'tor, *a* *Physiol* Exciting action in secretory organs

se-cre'to-ry, 1 si-krī'to-ri, 2 se-crē'to-ry, *a* Of, pertaining to, or concerned in secretion, secreting, as, *secretory* glands

se-cre'tum, 1 si-krī'tum, 2 se-crē'tŭm, *n* [-TA, *pl*] [L] A private seal

sect, 1 sekt, 2 sĕct, *n* **1.** A body of persons distinguished by peculiarities of faith and practise from other bodies adhering to the same general system Specif (1) The adherents collectively of a particular creed or confession, a denomination, communion, as, the Presbyterian *sect* the various *sects* of Jews, Mohammedans, or Christians (2) Especially, an organized body of dissenters from an established or older form of faith often with derogatory implication, as, the *sects* of the Gnostics, the *sect* of the Montanists (3) The body of adherents of a particular philosophical system or teacher, a school or a particular system of philosophy, as the *sect* of Utilitarians

The purest and most exalted philosophic *sect* of antiquity was 'the *sect* of the Stoics'
FARRAR *Seekers after God, Seneca* intro, p 5 [MACM]

2. Any number of persons united in opinion or interest, as in the state or in society, a party or faction, an order

Socrates who is by all accounts the undoubted head of the *sect* of the henpecked, owned and acknowledged that he owed great part of his virtue to the exercise which his useful wife constantly gave at STEELE *Spectator* Sept 9, 1712

3 A kind, especially, a sex obsolete except in the latter sense, and in that use now regarded as a vulgarism

4. *Math* Any finite part of a straight line **5†.** A profession **6†.** Garb, guise, likeness [< F *secte*, < LL *secta*, < L *secta*, faction way, school, < *secta*, f of *sectum*, pp of *seco*, separate]

Syn church, communion denomination, heresy, heterodoxy, party schism, school *Heresy* or *heterodoxy* is a departure from the established doctrine, a *schism* is a division of the *church* either on matters of faith or practise, *schism* is applied also to non-religious organizations A *sect* or *denomination* is an organized body of believers distinct in doctrine or practise, or in both, from others *sect* is an opprobrious and *denomination* an honorable term for the same body Within a *denomination* there may be *schools* differing on minor matters, or *parties* favoring or opposing certain persons or measures, without breach of essential and organic unity *Church* is often used as synonymous with *denomination*, as, the Methodist *Church*, the Presbyterian *Church* The members of a state *church*, or those who represent a foreign state *church*, commonly apply the name *church* only to their own organization terming all other religious bodies *sects* *Communion* designates those who share a common faith rather with reference to their spiritual unity than to their organization or their relations to other bodies of believers, as, the Roman Catholic *communion*, the Lutheran *communion* — **sect'-mas"ter†,** *n* The founder or leader of a sect

sect., *abbr* Section

sec'tant, 1 sek'tant, 2 sĕc'tant, *n* A portion of space extending to infinity, but separated from the surrounding space by three intersecting planes [< L *seco*, pp *sectus*, cut]

sec-ta'ri-al, 1 sek-tē'ri-əl, 2 sĕc-tā'ri-al, *a* Marking a sect sectarian, specifically in the following phrase — **sectarial mark,** in India, a mark tattooed or stained on the forehead of a native to indicate the sect to which he belongs or the god he worships

sec-ta'ri-an, 1 sek-tē'ri-ən, 2 sĕc-tā'ri-an, *a* Pertaining to, peculiar to, or devoted to the interests of a sect or sects, especially, marked by attachment to a sect or denomination often used in derogation as implying heresy or bigotry, and also as an opprobrious epithet for schools not sectarian but under the auspices of a denomination — **sec-ta'ri-an-ism,** *n* Sectarian character or tendency, excessive devotion to or zeal for a particular sect or party undue denominationalism — **sec-ta'ri-an-ize,** *vt* To make sectarian, imbue with sectarian feeling or ideas **sec-ta'ri-an-ize‡** — **sec-ta'ri-an-ly,** *adv* [Rare]

sec-ta'ri-an, *n* A member of a sect, especially if bigoted

sec'ta-ry, 1 sek'ta-ri, 2 sĕc'ta-ry, *n* [-RIES, 1 -riz, 2 -riz, *pl*] **1.** One who belongs to a particular sect, especially a religious sect, an adherent or supporter of a school or teacher, a dissenter, sectarian mostly used opprobriously **sec'ta-rist‡; sec-ta'tor†.**

Hence jarring *sectaries* may learn
Their real interest to discern
COWPER *The Nightingale and Glowworm* l 27.

2. [S-] *Mohammedanism* A Shiite [< F *sectaire*, < LL *sectarius*, < L *secta*, see SECT] — **sec'ta-rism,** *n* **1.** Sectarianism **2.** A sect — **sec'ta-ry,** *a* [Rare] Sectarian

sec'tile, } 1 sek'til, 2 sĕc'til, *a* Admitting of being cut
sec'tils, } Specif (1) *Mineral* Capable of being smoothly cut by a knife, as mica and some other minerals (2) *Bot* Appearing to be cut into small pieces, as the pollen-masses of certain orchids [< L *sectilis*, < *seclus*, see SECTANT] — **sec-til'i-ty,** *n* The quality of being sectile

sec'tion, 1 sek'shən, 2 sĕc'shon, *vt* To make or represent in sections, as a seagoing vessel, separate into sections, also, to make a thin section of, as for microscopic study, or, in architects' plans, to shade with lines obliquely drawn to designate a section or sections

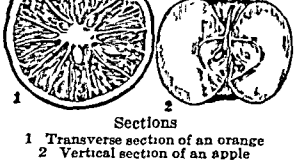
sec'tion, *n* **1.** A separate part or division, a portion Specif (1) A distinct division or portion of a book, treatise, or writing, a subdivision of a chapter also, a division of a law (2) A part of a country, community, people, class, party, or society considered as distinct from the rest, as, the *section* of the United States west of the Mississippi river, the radical *section* of a party

The famous Gogebic iron region, or range marks the western limit of Michigan's 150-mile-wide mineral *section*
JULIAN RALPH in *Harper's Monthly* Apr 1892, p 697

(3) [U S] An area of public land one mile square, containing 640 acres, and constituting 1/36 of a township See TOWNSHIP (4) One of the parts into which what is practically one piece of a machine is sometimes divided for convenience in making or handling as, a fly-wheel made in *sections* (5) *Mus* Half of a musical sentence, also, half of a phrase (6) In a sleeping-car, a space containing two berths, one above the other, or, when not used for sleeping, two facing double seats also, part of a sectional car-cushion (7) A portion of a railway company's tracks for whose care a particular set of men are made responsible See SECTION-BOSS, etc, below (8) One of the two or more parts into which a train may be divided when too long or too heavy to be hauled otherwise as, train No 9 went out in two *sections* (9) *Bookbinding* A set of leaves sewed together in the process of binding a book, also, an offcut (10) *Bot* A group of species having rank below a genus a subgenus (11) *Zool* A division of a group, of indeterminate rank (12) *Mil* A portion of a company or battalion told off for evolutions (13) *Pros* One of the divisions of an Anglo-Saxon verse made by the cesural pause

2. A representation, picture, or drawing showing something, as a building, machine, or geological formation as it would appear if it were cut by an intersecting plane, and the portion between the observer and the cutting plane removed, sometimes, also, the thing itself, if so treated and viewed See illus under GEOLOGY Specif (1) *Arch* (*a*) A drawing showing the parts of a building as they would appear if the building were cut through vertically **vertical section‡.** (*b*) A view of a molding or other member cut through, at right angles to its axis, so as to show its profile (2) *Fort* A representation of the outline made by cutting the works at a right angle to the principal lines

In mechanical drawing the following sections are distinguished **lengthwise** or **longitudinal section,** usually representing objects as cut lengthwise through the center, **cross-s.** or **transverse s,** cut cross-wise **horizontal s,** cut horizontally, and usually through the center, **oblique s.,** cut at various angles, **sagittal s,** in zoology, cut lengthwise through the median plane of a body or part, **vertical s,** cut in a vertical plane


Sections
1 Transverse section of an orange
2 Vertical section of an apple

Natural *sections* are frequently exposed in river-beds, sea-cliffs, and inland valleys, whilst artificial *sections* are seen in wells and shafts in mines and quarries and especially in railway-cuttings
HUXLEY *Physiography* p 23 [MACM 1878]

3 A very thin slice of anything, especially for microscopic examination **4** *Print* The character §, indicating a subdivision, as of a book or chapter used also to refer to a marginal note or foot-note, section-mark **5.** The act of cutting, division by cutting used specifically of surgical operations, as, the Cæsarean *section* **6** *Geom* The figure formed by the intersection of a plane or other surface with a solid, the lines or points in which a plane or line cuts a figure

Every *section* of a cone made by a plane passing through the vertex is bounded by two straight lines passing through that point R ROUTLEDGE *Pop Hist Science* p 43 [R & S 1881]

7. In bee-keeping, a small open box or frame that is placed in a hive to receive surplus honey, and in which the honey is marketed each filled box weighing about one pound **8.** *Geol* The local series of beds constituting a group or formation, as, the Cambrian *section* of Wales [F, < L *sectio(n-)*, < *sectus*, see SECTANT]

SYN: see PART — **abdominal section,** same as LAPAROTOMY — **angular sections,** the branch of trigonometry that relates to the functions of multiples or submultiples of an angle — **frozen s,** a cutting, slice, or sliced surface of a frozen part much employed in anatomy to prevent the disarrangement of parts that might result from cutting in a soft state — **golden s.** (*Math*), a division of a line in extreme and mean ratio — **harmonic s,** the cutting of a straight line at four harmonic points — **sec'tion-bar",** *n* An iron or steel bar so rolled during construction as to have a required cross-section — **s -beam,** *n* A roller in a weaving plant, upon which yarn is run — **s -blaze,** *n* A blaze made on a tree to indicate the situation of a section-post or -corner — **s -boss,** *n* [Colloq, U S] The overseer of a gang of workmen on a section, as of a railway — **s box,** *n* *Railroad* **1** A box where a section-crew can store tools temporarily **2** Same as SECTION, 1 (I") — **s.-crew,** *n* The force of workmen by which a section, as of a railway, is kept in order — **s -cutter,** *n* A microtome, also, one who cuts microscopic sections — **s -hand,** *n* A laborer belonging to a section-crew, also, a subforeman in a cotton- or woolen-mill — **s -house,** *n* A house for the shelter and accommodation of section-hands — **s -line,** *n* A dividing line run by government surveyors between adjoining sections of land — **s -liner,** *n* An instrument for drawing cross-section lines or hatching-lines equidistant and parallel — **s.-plane,** *n* The plane in which a cutting has been made, the plane of a section — **s -point,** *n* Any mark used to indicate the cesura in a line of verse — **s -post,** *n* A post placed by government surveyors at the corner of a section of land, also, the corner so marked — **sec'tion-a-ry.** **1.** *a* [Rare] Sectional **II** *n* A sectionist — **sec'tion-ist,** *n* A partizan

sec'tion-al, 1 sek'shən-əl, 2 sĕc'shon-al, *a* **1** Of, pertaining to, or devoted to a particular section or portion of a country or territory as opposed to the whole, local, as, *sectional* interests, *sectional* pride **2** Made up or consisting of separate sections, as, a *sectional* steamship — **sectional area,** the area of a section, especially of a cross-section — **sec"tion-al'i-ty,** *n* The character or quality of being sectional, sectionalism — **sec'tion-al-ly,** *adv*

sec'tion-al-ism, 1 sek'shən-əl-ızm, 2 sĕc'shon-al-ĭsm, *n* [U S] Regard for a particular section of the country rather than the whole, sectional hatred or prejudice

sec'tion-al-ize, 1 sek'shən-əl-aız, 2 sĕc'shon-al-īz, *vt* [-IZED, -IZ'ING] To make sectional, limit to a particular section, or render devoted to sectional or local interests, as a political party — **sec"tion-al-i-za'tion,** *n*

sec'tion-ize, 1 sek'shən-aız, 2 sĕc'shon-īz, *vt* [-IZED, -IZ'ING] [Rare] To divide or form into sections

sec"ti-o-pla-nog'ra-phy, 1 sek'shı-o-ple-nog'rə-fi, 2 sĕc'shi-o-pla-nŏg'ra-fy *n* *Civ Engin* A system of laying down engineering work as for a railway or canal, by using as a datum-line the line of direction instead of a straight level line [< *sectio(n-)* (see SECTION) + PLANO- + -GRAPHY]

sect'ism, 1 sekt'ızm, 2 sĕct'ĭsm, *n* Sectarianism — **sect'ist,** *n*

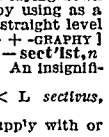
sect'i-un"cle, 1 sekt'ı-uŋ'kl, 2 sĕct'ı-ŭn'kl, *n* An insignificant sect or section

sec'tive, } 1 sek'tıv, 2 sĕc'tiv, *a* Sectile [< *sectivus*,

sec'tivs, } sectile, < *sectus*, see SECTANT]

sec'tor, 1 sek'tər *or* -tor, 2 sĕc'tor, *vt* To supply with or divide into sectors

sec'tor, *n* **1.** *Geom* A part of a circle bounded by two radii and the arc subtended by them, more widely, a similar part of any central curve, as an ellipse, also, a solid generated by the revolution of such a figure about a radius, or a part of a cylinder whose base is such a figure **2.** A mathematical rule consisting of two arms hinged stiffly together at one end, and containing on the broad surfaces of the arms various scales, especially pairs of scales of equal parts, sines, tangents etc, one line of each pair being on each arm, and all the lines of the different pairs radiating from the center of revolution of the arms **3** *Astron* An instrument in the form of a geometrical sector, with a pair of sights moving around its center, formerly used for the measurement of angles in the heavens See ZENITH-SECTOR **4.** A sector-gear **5.** *Entom* (1) One of the longitudinal wing-veins in a dragon-fly which meet the principal veins at an angle and usually reach to the apex or hind margin (2) One of the sharp-edged spines on the wings of saturnid moths by means of which they cut their way out of the cocoon **6.** A part of the visual field cut off in certain diseases of the eye **7.** *Mil* A part of a front on the firing-line [L, cutter, < *sectus*, see SECTANT]


Sector (1)

— **sec'tor-cyl"in-der,** *n* A steam-engine cylinder whose cross-section is a sector of a circle never much used and now obsolete — **s -disk,** *n* *Optics* A disk having alternate open sectors of adjustable width used in rotation to show that intensity of illumination is lessened by intermittent interruption — **s -gear,** *n* A gear-wheel whose pitch-line extends over only an arc of a circle, as a segment-gear — **s.-wheel** [L, cutter, < *sectus*, see SECTANT] — **s -machine,** *n* A cylindrical printing-press — **sec'tor-al,** *a* Of or pertaining to a sector

sec-to'ri-al, 1 sek-tō'rı-əl, 2 sĕc-tō'ri-al, *a* **1.** *Anat & Zool* Adapted for cutting; specif said of the last upper premolar and first lower molar in carnivores See illus under CARNIVORA **2.** *Math* Of or pertaining to a sector, sectoral [< L *sector*, see SECTOR]

sec-to'ri-al, *n* A sectorial tooth

sec'troid, 1 sek'troid, 2 sĕc'trŏid, *n* *Arch* In vaulting, the curved surface between adjacent groins [< SECTOR + -OID]

sec'u-lar, 1 sek'yu-lər, 2 sĕc'yu-lar, *a* **1** Pertaining to this world or the present life, as opposed to eternity and the life to come, having reference to temporal rather than spiritual or religious affairs, worldly

The appearance of Joseph in Egypt is the first distinct point of contact between Sacred and *secular* history
A P STANLEY *Jewish Church* vol I, p 67 [S 1884]

Religious education cannot permanently employ methods which are out of harmony with the methods of *secular* education
ELMER ELLSWORTH BROWN *Government by Influence* p 64 [L & A CO '10]

2. Continuing or taking place progressively throughout an age or ages without observed recurrence in a cycle, having a vastly extended the indefinite period, brought about in the course of ages often opposed to *periodical*, as, the *secular* variation of a planet's orbit, a *secular* being

From that time [the early 10th century] the doctrine of *secular* elevation and depression of land became one of the orthodox parts of the dominant school in geology
GEIKIE *Text-Book Geology* vol I p 377 [MACM '03]

3. Not separated from the world by monastic vows or rules, living and mingling among men, as a parish priest, as, the *secular* clergy **4** Occurring or observed but once in an age or a century, as, the *secular* games of the Romans See phrase below **5.** Pertaining to the laity as distinguished from the clergy, lay **6.** Relating to the doctrine of secularism [< F *séculier*, < L *saecularis*, < *saeculum*, age] **sec'u-lar†.** Syn. see PROFANE

— **secular equation,** the numerical expression of the secular inequalities of a planet's motion — **s games** (*Rom Antiq*), games in honor of the principal deities, celebrated under the empire at very long and irregular intervals, during three days and nights, always in the summer, with sacrifices, sports, dramatic exhibitions, hymns etc — **s. hymn or poem,** a hymn or poem to be sung or recited at secular games Called in Latin **carmen sæculare.**— **s. music,** music not suitable for sacred uses — **s. refrigeration** (*Geol*), the slow cooling of the earth from its original igneous fluid state — **sec'u-lar-ly,** *adv* — **sec'u-lar-ness,** *n*

sec'u-lar, *n* **1** *Eccl* (1) One in holy orders who is not bound by monastic vows or rules, a secular ecclesiastic (2) A church officer who is not ordained **2.** Any person not a clergyman, a layman **sæc'u-lar**

sec'u-lar-ism, 1 sek'yu-lər-ızm, 2 sĕc'yu-lar-ĭsm, *n* The character of being secular, regard for the affairs and interests of this life and neglect of matters pertaining to a future existence, specif, the system of secularists

sec'u-lar-ist, 1 sek'yu-lər-ıst, 2 sĕc'yu-lar-ĭst, *n* A person who rejects all religious systems and forms of worship, concerning himself only with the questions and needs of the present life, one who believes in improving the material condition of himself and others rather than in ministering to spiritual wants, also, one who believes that religion should not be introduced into public education or the management of public affairs used also attributively — **sec"u-lar-is'tic,** *a*

sec"u-lar'i-ty, 1 sek'yu-lar'ı-ti, 2 sĕc'yu-lăr'i-ty, *n* [-TIES, 1 -tız, 2 -tĭz, *pl*] **1.** Supreme or exclusive attention to the things of the present life, secularism, worldliness **2.** Any practise or interest belonging exclusively to the present life commonly used in the plural **3** [Rare] The character of lasting for a long period of time [< F *séculurité*, < LL *saecularitas*, < L *saecularis*, see SECULAR]

sec"u-lar-i-za'tion, 1 sek'yu-lər-ı-zē'shən, 2 sĕc'yu-lar-ı-zā'shon, *n* The act of secularizing or rendering secular, or the state of being secularized Specif (1) Conversion or transfer from sacred to secular or temporal uses or control, as, the *secularization* of a monastery or of ecclesiastical territory

While I believe the world would suffer irreparable loss in the abolition of Sunday or in its *secularization* on the other hand in order to preserve Sundays you must make them beautiful, honorable and desirable H W BEECHER *Plymouth Pulpit, Mar 7, 1875* in vol III, p 620 [J B F 1875]

(2) Change from a monastic or regular to a secular character, release from monastic vows, rules, or subjection as, the *secularization* of a regular (3) The exclusion of religious principle or purpose from secular or temporal affairs, as from education civil government, or literature (4) Conversion to secularism, as of a people **sec"u-lar-i-sa'tion†.**

sec'u-lar-ize, 1 sek'yu-lər-aız, 2 sĕc'yu-lar-īz, *vt* [-IZED, -IZ'ING] To render secular Specif (1) To convert from sacred to secular uses, transfer from ecclesiastical to temporal control, use (a sacred thing) for secular ends or benefits (2) To convert or change from a monastic or regular to a secular, as a monk (3) To make worldly or unspiritual, affect with secularism, as a people **sec'u-lar-ise†.**

sec'u-lum, 1 sek'yu-lum, 2 sĕc'yu-lŭm, *n* [-LA, *pl*] [L] A long period an age

They must have passed through half a *seculum* of total darkness C W GOODWIN in Hedge's *Essays and Reviews, Mosaic Cosmogony* p 266 [W W & CO 1864]

sec'und, 1 sek'und *or* sī'kund, 2 sĕc'ŭnd *or* sē'cŭnd (XIII), *a* *Biol* Having the parts or organs arranged on one side only, as the raceme of flowers in the lily-of-the-valley, unifarious, unilateral [< L *secundus*, see SECOND, *v*] — **sec'und-ly,** *adv*

sec"un-da'ri-us, 1 sek"un-dā'rı-us, 2 sĕc"ŭn-dā'ri-ŭs, *n* [-RI-I, 1 -rı-ai, 2 -ri-ī, *pl*] [LL] *Eng Ch* A lay vicar

Se-cun"der-a-bad', 1 si-kun'dər-ə-bād', 2 se-cŭn'der-a-bad', *n* A suburb of Hyderabad, India a military station

Se-cun'di-an, 1 si-kun'dı-ən 2 se-cŭn'di-an, *n* *Ch Hist* One of a Gnostic sect (2d century) led by Secundus

se-cun"di-flo'rous, 1 si-kun'dı-flō'rus, 2 se-cŭn'di-flō'rŭs, *a* *Bot* Having flowers arranged in a secund manner [< SECUND + L *flos* (*flor-*), flower]

sec'un-dine, } 1 sek'un-dın *or* -dəın, 2 sĕc'ŭn-dĭn *or* -dīn

sec'un-din§, } (XIII), *n* **1.** *Bot* The inner, first-developed coat or integument of an ovule **2.** *Obstet* That which remains in the womb to be expelled after childbirth, consisting of the placenta, part of the umbilical cord, and the egg-membranes usually in the plural [< F *secondine*, < LL *secundinæ*, < L *secundus*, see SECOND, *v*] **sec'on-din(es)†.**

sec"un-dip'a-ra, 1 sek un-dip'ə-rə, 2 sĕc ŭn-dĭp'a-ra, *n* A woman bearing or about to give birth to her second child [L, < *secundus* (see SECOND, *v*) + *pario*, bear]

se-cun"do-gen'i-ture, 1 si-kun do-jen'ı-chur *or* -tiur, 2 se-cŭn do-jĕn'i-chur *or* -tūr, *n* [Rare] **1** A right of inheritance given to a second son **2.** Something so inherited [< L *secundus* (see SECOND, *v*) + GENITURE]

se-cun"do-pri'ma-ry, 1 si-kun do-prī'mə-rı, 2 se-cŭn do-prī'ma-ry, *a* Intermediate between primary and secondary as, the *secundo-primary* properties of matter See MATTER [< L *secundus* (see SECOND *v*) + PRIMARY]

sec-un'dum, 1 si-kun'dum 2 se-cŭn'dŭm, *prep* [L] According to in various Latin phrases — **secundum artem,** according to art artistically, also, artificially

Se-cun'dus, 1 si-kun'dus, 2 se-cŭn'dŭs, *n* *Bib Acts* XX, 4 [L, second]

se-cur'a-bl(e)ness, 1 si-kiūr'ə-bl, 2 se-cūr'a-bl, *a* Such as may be secured [confirmation

se-cur'ance, *n* [Rare] The act of securing assurance

se-cure', 1 si-kiūr', 2 se-cūr', *vt* [SE-CURED', SE-CURING] **1.** To make secure, protect or free from danger, risk, or hazard, make safe, as, to *secure* a town by a wall

Against the head which innocence *secures*,
Insidious Malice aims her darts in vain
JOHNSON *Irene* act V, sc 6

2 To make sure against risk of loss, or to insure the payment, return, or receipt of, make certain of having or receiving some good, assure, guarantee rarely followed by *of*, as, to *secure* one for a loan of money

The soul *secured* in her existence smiles
At the drawn dagger and defies its point
ADDISON *Cato* act V, sc 1

3. To fasten, close, or confine so as to prevent from getting loose or getting away, fasten effectually, place in safe or close confinement, as, to *secure* a door, to *secure* a captive with irons **4.** To get safely in possession; obtain or acquire, as, to *secure* an inheritance or a prize, to *secure* one's attention **5.** *Surg* To get hold of and close by ligature or otherwise, as a vein or an artery, so as to suppress hemorrhage **6†.** To render free from care or anxiety **7†.** To assure, pledge [< SECURE, *a*] Syn. see ARREST, ATTAIN, BIND, CATCH, GET, PRESERVE, RETAIN — **secure arms!** (*Mil*) a command to hold a firearm muzzle down, with the lock under the arm, to keep the lock dry — **s. piece!** (*Mil*) an order to move a battery-gun, depress its muzzle, insert the tompion, and cover the vent — **se-cure'ment,** *n* [Rare] The act of securing, security, protection — **se-cur'er,** *n*


Secure Arms

se-cure', *a* **1.** Guarded against or not likely to be exposed to danger, safe said of persons and things often followed by *from* or *against*, formerly by *of*, as, here we are *secure from* attack, to make a building *secure* **2.** Free from possibility of escaping or of being lost, as, to have a prisoner *secure*, to make one's property *secure* **3.** Free from fear, apprehension, or care, assured in mind of safety, hence, lacking proper caution, too confident, careless, as, the garrison were *secure* and careless of danger

Upon my *secure* hour thy uncle stole
SHAKESPEARE *Hamlet* act I, sc 5

4. Thoroughly confident, not distrustful, certain, sure followed by *of*, sometimes by an infinitive, as, *secure of* the king's favor **5.** So strong or well made as to render loss, escape, or failure impossible, as, a *secure* compact [< L *securus*, < *se-*, without, + *cura*, care]

Syn. assured, careless, certain, confident, defended, guarded, impregnable, insured, protected, safe, sure, unassailable, undisturbed, unmolested, unsuspecting, untroubled See FIRM — Ant. dangerous, dubious, exposed, hazardous, imperiled, insecure, perilous, risky — Prep secure *of* advantage secure *from* loss, secure *in* the fastness secure *against* attack — **se-cure'full†,** *a* Protecting — **se-cure'ness,** *n*

se-cure'ly, 1 si-kiūr'li, 2 se-cūr'ly, *adv* In a secure manner (1) So as to be free from danger or exposure (2) So as to prevent escape, damage, loss, or getting loose, safely, firmly, as, *securely* bound or fastened (3) Without fear, confidently, as, to live *securely* **se-cure'‡** [Poet]

se-cu'ri-, 1 si-kiū'rı-, 2 se-cū'ri- Derived from Latin *securis*, ax (< *seco*, cut) a combining form — **se-cu"ri-cor'nate,** *a* *Entom* Having antennæ shaped like a hatchet — **sec"u-ric'u-la,** *n* [-LÆ, *pl*] [L] A small ax, an ax-shaped charm or ornament — **Sec"u-rif'er-a,** *n pl* *Entom* The phyllophagous hymenopters, *? erebrantia* — **se-cu'ri-fer,** *n* — **sec"u-rif'er-ous,** *a* — **se-cu'ri-form,** *a* Having the form of an ax or hatchet — **Se-cu"ri-pal'pi,** *n pl* *Entom* A division of beetles with 3 terminal joints of palpi enlarged, represented by *Melandryidæ* — **se-cu'ri-palp,** *n* — **se-cu"ri-pal'pous,** *a*

sec'u-rit, 1 sek'yu-rit, 2 sĕc'yu-rit, *n* See EXPLOSIVE, 2 (9)

se-cu'ri-ty, 1 si-kiū'rı-ti, 2 se-cū'ri-ty, *n* [-TIES, 1 -tiz, 2 -tĭz, *pl*] **1.** The state or condition of being secure (1) Freedom from danger or risk, safety, as, a position of great *security* (2) Freedom from care or apprehension, confidence of safety, hence, lack of proper care or caution, heedlessness, as, a sense of *security*, fatal *security* (3) Certainty, assurance, as, *security* of reward **2.** One who or that which secures (1) Something that makes safe or protects, a defense, guard (2) One who makes himself responsible for the performance of another's obligation, a surety **3** *pl* Written promises or assurances for payment of money, evidence of debt, as, government *securities*

Securities are classed as **active** (when in constant circulation), **bearer** (passed from one owner to another without registration, see BEARER, *n*), **corporation, digested** (when absorbed by the public shortly after issue), **liquid** (see LIQUID ASSETS, under LIQUID), **listed** (when placed by a Stock Exchange on its list), **outside** (when outside the market), **personal** (when guaranteed by an individual), **quick** (when available for ready disposal in an emergency), **trustee** (when issuing from a trusteeship), **unlisted** (when allowed to be dealt in on the Stock Exchange, the the directors of the corporation which they represent have not been required to issue statements in accordance with regulations of the Exchange)

The conditions required in order that the operations of a trading body may display the fully developed features of a money market, whether for commodities or *securities* are — (1) A large number of parties dealing (2) A large amount of the commodities or *securities* to be dealt with (3) An organization by which all persons interested in the commodity or *security* can rapidly communicate with one another (4) Existence and frequent publication of statistical and other information as to the present and probable future supply of commodity or *security*
Encyc Brit 11th ed, vol XVII p 731

[< F *securité*, < L *securitas* < *securus*, secure, < *se-*, without, + *cura*, care]

Syn. bail earnest, gage, pledge, surety The first four words agree in denoting something given or deposited as an assurance of something to be given, paid, or done An *earnest* is of the same kind as that to be given, a portion of it delivered in advance as when part of the purchase-money is paid, according to the common expression, "to bind the bargain" A *pledge* or *security* may be wholly different in kind from that to be given or paid, and may greatly exceed it in value *Security* may be of real or personal property — anything of sufficient value to make the creditor secure, a *pledge* is always of personal property or chattels Every pawnshop contains unredeemed *pledges*, land, merchandise, bonds, etc, are frequently offered and accepted as *security* A person may become *security* or *surety* for another's payment of a debt, appearance in court, etc, in the latter case, he is said to become *bail* for that person, the person accused gives *bail* for himself *Gage* survives only as a literary word, chiefly in certain phrases, as, 'the *gage* of battle' — Prep security *for* the payment of a debt *security to* the state, *for* the prisoner, *in* the sum of a thousand dollars

— **double security,** a pair of securities for the same debt — **floating** or **shifting s,** security covering a fixed amount but allowing substitution of the hypothecated property — **personal s 1.** That personal safety of the individual or immunity from bodily harm, to which he has a lawful right **2.** An evidence or written acknowledgment of debt secured only by the personal liability of the maker — **Securities Bill** (*Eng Hist*), a bill, proposed in 1679 by Charles II, confirming the right of succession to the Duke of York and at the same time curtailing his powers as heir

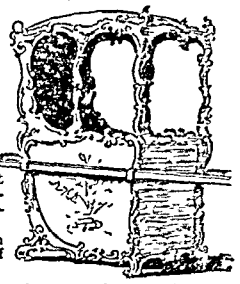
to the throne.—**specific s.**, security on specified property —**underlying s**, one having first claim on a property

se'cus, 1 sī'kus, 2 sē'cŭs, *adv* [L] *Law* Otherwise used in law reports as introductory to a different opinion, or an exception to some general proposition

Sed'a-da, 1 sed'ə-də, 2 sĕd'a-da, *n* *Bib* (Douai)

Se-da'li-a, 1 sī-dā'li-ə, 2 se-dā'li-a, *n* A city, county-seat of Pettis county, Mo

se-dan', 1 sī-dan', 2 se-dăn', *n* **1.** (1) A vehicle for one passenger, consisting of an enclosed chair with a door, usually in the front, and openings or windows at the front and sides, often resembling somewhat a narrow coupe without wheels, carried by two or more men by means of poles at the sides the most common means of transportation in European cities in the 17th and part of the 18th century often elaborately upholstered and decorated **se-dan'-chair"‡.**



Sedan, style of Louis XV

The first *sedan chair* seen in England was used by the Duke of Buckingham under James I
HUME *England, App to James I* vol IV, p 505 [P S & CO 1854]

(2) A closed motor-car having a single compartment for passengers and driver

2. [Cape Cod, U S] A hand-barrow with a latticed bottom used for carrying fish [< *Sedan*, in France]

Se-dan'², 1 sə-dān', 2 se-dăn' *n* A town and fortress in Ardennes department, France, where on Sept 1, 1870, Napoleon III and the French capitulated to the Prussians taken by the Germans, Aug 25, 1914, entered by U S troops in the World War Nov 7, 1918

se'dant, 1 sī'dənt, 2 sē'dant, *a* *Her* Sitting on the haunches, as an animal: sejant [< L *sedent(t-)s*, ppr of *sedeo*, sit]

Se'da-rim, *n pl* [Heb] See MISHNA

se-date', 1 sī-dāt'; 2 se-dāt', *a* Characterized by habitual composure, having unvarying quietness and calm of manner joined with gravity, even-tempered, sober, staid, as, a *sedate* child [< L *sedatus* see SEDATIVE]
Syn.: calm, contemplative, demure, grave, quiet, serene, serious, sober, solemn, staid, still, thoughtful, tranquil, undisturbed, unruffled —Ant. agitated, disturbed, excited, flighty, flurried, frolicsome, gay, lively, mad, merry, wild —**se-date'ly,** *adv* —**se-date'ness,** *n* —**se-da'tion,** *n* **1.** The act of calming **2.** *Med* A sedative

sed'a-tin, 1 sed'ə-tin, 2 sĕd'a-tin, *n* Same as ANTIPYRIN [< L *sedatus*, see SEDATIVE]

sed'a-tive, } 1 sed'ə-tiv, 2 sĕd'a-tĭv, *a* Having a sooth-
sed'a-tivᵉ, } ing or tranquilizing tendency, in medicine, having the property of allaying irritation, excitement, or spasmodic action, assuaging pain, as, a *sedative* remedy [< F. *sédatif*, < L *sedatus*, pp of *sedo*, allay, causative of *sedeo*, sit]
The action of opium is comprised, in the majority of cases in two influences—a stimulating influence first and a *sedative* influence afterward
WILKIE COLLINS *The Moonstone* period II narrative III, p 413 [H]
—**sedative salt,** boric acid —**s water,** a wash composed of spirits of camphor, ammonia, salt, and water.

sed'a-tive, *n* **1.** A medicine efficacious in allaying pain, calming nervous excitation, etc, acting by lessening functional activity and depressing vital force **2.** Any means of allaying irritation or soothing pain, as, music is an admirable *sedative*

Sed'bergh, 1 sed'bŭrg, 2 sĕd'bĕrg, *n* A market-town in Yorkshire, England

Sed"e-ci'as, 1 sed'ī-saī'əs 2 sĕd"e-çī'as, *n* *Bib* (Apocrypha) *Bar* I, 1 [Gr] **Sed"e-kī'as‡** (R V)

se de"fen-den'do, 1 sī dī'fen-den'do, 2 sē dē"fĕn-dĕn'do [L] *Law* In defending himself

Se'de-l, 1 sī'di-əl, 2 sē'de-l *n* *Bib* (Douai)

se'dent, 1 sī'dənt, 2 sē'dĕnt, *a* [Archaic] Sitting, or at rest [< L *sedeo*, (ppr *seden(t-)s*), sit]

Sed"en-ta'ri-a, 1 sed'en-tē'ri-ə, 2 sĕd ĕn-tā'ri-a, *n pl* **1.** *Protoz* A suborder of peritrichous infusorians comprising those attached or sedentary most of their life, as vorticellids **2.** *Helminth* The *Limivora* or tubicolous worms **3.** *Arach* The *Sedentariæ* [< L *sedentarius*, see SEDENTARY]

Sed"en-ta'ri-æ, 1 sed'en-tē'ri-ī, 2 sĕd"ĕn-tā'ri-ē, *n pl* *Arach* A section of spiders that weave a web and await prey [< L *sedentarius*, see SEDENTARY]

sed'en-ta-ry, 1 sed'en-tē-ri, 2 sĕd'ĕn-tā-ry, *a* **1.** Sitting much of the time, accustomed to sit much or to work in a sitting posture, hence, settled in one place or condition (sometimes opposed to *nomadic*), lacking in activity, sluggish, as, *sedentary* people or tribes **2.** Involving or requiring much sitting, characterized by sitting, as, *sedentary* pursuits **3** Resulting from much or long sitting, caused by sitting, as, a *sedentary* ailment **4.** [Rare] Moving slowly and calmly, tranquil **5.** *Zool* (1) Remaining in one place, especially, attached or fixed to an object, as, a *sedentary* annelid or bivalve (2) Of or pertaining to the *Sedentaria* or *Sedentariæ* **6.** *Geol* Of or pertaining to loose material, covering, or soil contiguous to the underlying rock, from whose disintegration it has been formed, residuary
Sedentary soils, or soils in place are those which have not been transported by geological agencies [and] have usually little depth. JOHNSON *How Crops Feed* div II p 143 [O J CO]
[< F *sédentaire*, < L *sedentarius*, < *seden(t-)s*, see SEDENT] —**sed'en-ta-ri-ly,** *adv* —**sed'en-ta-ri-ness,** *n* —**sed'en-ta-ry,** *n* [-RIES, *pl*] **1.** A person of sedentary habits **2** One of the *Sedentariæ* —**sed"en-ta'tion,** *n*

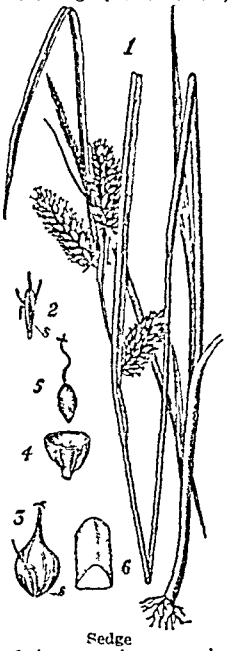
Se'der, 1 sē'dər, 2 se'der, *n* [Heb] [SE'DA-RIM, 1 sē'da-rim, 2 se'dā-rim *pl*] The ritual of the thirteen functions of the Jewish festival of the Passover, celebrated in the home by the head of the household, also, the service itself

se-de'runt, 1 sī-dī'runt, 2 se-dē'rŭnt, *v* [L] There sat or were present prefixed, in minutes and records, to names of persons who were present or took part in a session

se-de'runt, *n* A sitting or session of a court or other body —**acts of sederunt** (*Scots Law*), the ordinances or decrees of the Court of Session, the supreme civil court —**se-de'runt-book",** *n* [Archaic] A book of notes or minutes

Sed'e-ur, 1 sed'ī-ūr, 2 sĕd'e-ûr, *n* *Bib* (Douai)

sedge¹, 1 sej, 2 sĕdg, *n* **1.** Any plant of the genus *Carex*, belonging to the family *Cyperaceæ*, or of its type genus *Cyperus* See CAREX, CYPERACEÆ CYPERUS **2** In a loose popular sense any coarse grass-like, rush-like, or even flag-like herb growing in wet places, or on the banks of lakes, ponds or sluggish streams **3** *Angling* An artificial fly [< AS *secg*, cutter, < Teut base *seg* cut]
—**bede'-sedge",** *n* The bur-reed —**James s**, a sedge (*Carex jamesii*) found in dry woods in the northern United States **Jims ‡.—knob's**, *n* The bur-reed —**myrtle's**, *n* Same as SWEET-FLAG —**rock-s**, *n* A north-temperate-zone sedge (*Carex rupestris*) with stout culms 1 to 6 inches high —**sand-s.**, *n* A European seacoast sedge (*Carex arenaria*) whose rhizome is sometimes substituted for sarsaparilla —**sedge'-flat",** *n* *Law* Land on the seashore below high-water mark and covered with sedge —**s.-hen,** *n* [Southern U S] The clapper-rail —**s.-marine,** *n* [Local, Eng] The sedge-warbler —**s.-warbler,** *n* A reed-warbler (*Acrocephalus phragmitis*), common throughout the Old World in marshy places **s.-bird‡; s.-wren‡.—sweets**, the sweet-flag



Sedge
1 A common American sedge (*Carex lurida*) 2 A staminate flower and its scale (*s*) 3 The perigynium and its attendant scale (*s*) 4 The perigynium opened to show the interior 5 The achene 6 A section of culm.

sedge², *n* A flock of herons or similar birds [FORSIEGE, *n*, 3]

sedged, 1 sejd, 2 sĕdĝd, *a* [Rare] Consisting or made of sedge

Sedge'field, 1 sej'fild, 2 sĕdĝ'-fild, *n* A town in Durham county, England

Sedge'moor, 1 sej'mūr, 2 sĕdĝ'-mōor, *n* A marshy tract in Somersetshire, England, where James II defeated Monmouth, July 6, 1685

sedg'ing, 1 sej'iŋ 2 sĕdĝ'ing, *n* *Agric* A disease which attacks oats [< SEDGE¹]

Sedg'ley, 1 sej'li, 2 sĕdĝ'ly, *n* A town in Staffordshire, England, suburb of Wolverhampton

Sedg'wick, 1 sej'wik, 2 sĕdĝ'-wik, *n* **1. Adam** (²/₂₁1785–¹/₂₁1873), an English geologist, author **2. Catherine Maria** (¹²/₂₁1789–⁷/₂₁1867), an American author, daughter of Theodore **3. John** (⁹/₂₁1813–⁴/₂1864), a United States general in the Civil War **4 Theodore** (⁶/₂₁1746–¹/₂₁1813), an American jurist Speaker of the House of Representatives 5 A county in N E Colorado 535 sq m, county-seat, Julesburg 6 A county in central S Kansas, 992 sq m, county-seat Wichita

sedg'y, 1 sej'i, 2 sĕdĝ'y, *a* **1.** Overgrown or abounding with sedge, as, *sedgy* meadows *sedgy* banks **2.** Of or pertaining to sedge, resembling sedge as, a *sedgy* covering

se'dil-a ges"ta-to'ri-a, 1 sē'dī-ə jes'ta-tō'ri-ə 2 se'dī-a ǧĕs'ta-tō'ri-a A portable throne in which the Pope is carried on occasions of ceremony [Sexdigitate

se-dil'-tat"ed, 1 sī-dil'i-tēt"ed, 2 se-dil'i-tāt'ĕd, *a*

se-dil'e, 1 sī-dai'li, 2 se-dī'lē, *n* [SE-DIL'I-A, *pl*] *Eccl* A seat (usually one of three) near the altar in a chancel, for the use of the officiating clergy usually in the plural [L, < *sedeo*, sit] **sē-dil'i-umt.**



Sedilia in St Mary's Church, Oxford

sed'i-ment, 1 sed'i-ment *or* -mənt, 2 sĕd'i-ment, *vi* To deposit in sedimentary form

sed'i-ment, *n* **1.** Matter that settles to the bottom of a liquid; settlings, dregs, lees **2.** Specif (1) In geology, fragmental material transported by, suspended in, or deposited by water or air, or accumulated in beds by other natural agents, any detrital accumulation, as the loess *Eluvium* and *eolian deposit* have been used for wind-drifted sediment to distinguish it from *alluvium*, *water-drifted*, or *aqueous* sediment
This great river [Mississippi] carries out to sea about one-twentieth of a cubic mile of *sediment* each year
N S SHALER *Aspects of Earth* p 155 [S 1889]
(2) In a steam-boiler, an internal deposit of loose soft matter, as distinguished from *scale*, which is hard [OF, < L *sedimentum* < *sedeo*, sit]
Syn see DREGS —**lateritious sediment,** a sedimentary deposit resembling brick-dust, sometimes found in the urine of persons affected with fever or in a feverish condition —**sed'i-ment-col-lec"tor,** *n* A device by which the sediment deposited in a vessel is collected and removed —**sed"i-men'tal,** *a*

sed"i-men'ta-ry, 1 sed'i-men'tə-ri, 2 sĕd'i-mĕn'ta-ry, *a* Pertaining to or having the character of sediment, specif, in geology, formed originally of sediment deposited by water or air, or of vegetable or animal deposits applied to aqueous rocks in general, but also to wind-drift deposits
In the oldest of the *sedimentary* rocks the remains of animals occur in vast numbers
E HITCHCOCK *Religion of Geology* lect III p 73 [P S & CO 1852]
—**sedimentary cataract** (*Pathol*), a disease of the eye characterized by the formation of a dense fibrous false membrane giving rise to a secondary cataract F *Med Dict*
—**sed"i-men'ta-ri-ly,** *adv*

sed"i-men-ta'tion, 1 sed'i-men-tē'shən, 2 sĕd'i-mĕn-tā'shon, *n* The accumulation or deposition of sediment, especially in the formation of sedimentary rocks

sed'i-men-ta"tor, 1 sed'i-men-tē'tər *or* -ter, 2 sĕd'i-mĕn-tā'-tor, *n* *Med* A centrifugal apparatus for assuring the prompt deposit of sediment in liquids, especially in urine used in diagnosis

se-di'tion, 1 sī-dish'ən, 2 se-dish'on, *n* **1.** Language or conduct directed against public order and the tranquillity of the state, disorder or commotion in a state, not reaching the point of insurrection, also, the stirring up of such disorder, tending toward treason, but lacking an overt act
Wrote a Tory in those days 'The town-meeting at Boston is the hot-bed of *sedition* It is there that all their dangerous insurrections are engendered'
HOSMER *Samuel Adams* p 11 [H M & CO 1885]
2†. Strife dissension discord [OF < L *seditio(n-)* see SEDITIOUS] Syn. see ANARCHY REVOLUTION —**allen and sedition laws,** see ALIEN —**se-di'tion-a-ry,** *a* Of or pertaining to sedition —**se-di'tion-a-ry,** *n* One who promotes sedition **se-di'tion-ist‡.**

se-di'tious, 1 sī-dish'us, 2 se-dish'ŭs, *a* **1.** Pertaining to, promotive of, or having the character of sedition, as, *seditious* language or conduct **2.** Inclined to, taking part in, or guilty of sedition, factious, turbulent, as, *seditious* people [< F *séditieux*, < L *seditiosus*, < *seditio(n-)*, sedition, < *sed-*, aside, + *tio*, going, < *eo*, go] —**se-di'tious-ly,** *adv* —**se-di'tious-ness,** *n*

Sed'ley, 1 sed'li, 2 sĕd'ly, *n* **1. Amelia,** in Thackeray's *Vanity Fair*, a girl of simple and amiable nature who marries George Osborne Her brother, **Jos. Sedley,** a fat, vain, and easy-going Anglo-Indian, falls a prey to the schemes of Becky Sharp **2 Sir Charles** (1639–⁸/₂₀1701), an English poet and dramatist

Sed'litz, 1 sed'lits 2 sĕd'lits, *n* A village in Bohemia, Austria noted for its mineral springs Compare SEIDLITZ

se'dra, 1 sē'drə, 2 sē'dra, *n* [Heb] A section or part of the Pentateuch, read at the Sabbath morning service

sed' rat", 1 sed'-rāt', 2 sĕd'-rat', *n* [Ar] *Moham Myth* The lotus-tree on the right of the invisible throne of Allah

se-duce', 1 sī-dūs', 2 se-dūç', *vt* [SE-DUCED', SE-DUC'ING] **1.** To draw aside from duty, rectitude, obligation, or truth, by misrepresentation, flattery, promises, bribes, or otherwise, draw into error or evil, entice from the right, lead astray, corrupt, as, to *seduce* one into fraud
I am not come by a false and counterfeit show of deference to your judgment to *seduce* it in my favour BURKE *Works Speech at Bristol, 1780* in vol II, p 128 [BELL 1886]
2. Specif, to entice to surrender chastity, as a woman, debauch by means of promise or persuasion, overcoming natural scruples, as by promise of marriage **3.** [Rare] To draw by something alluring or attractive, entice, as, the pleasant air *seduced* me abroad [< L *seduco*, see SEDUCTION] Syn. see ALLURE
—**se-duc'er,** *n* One who seduces, or entices another from the path of rectitude specif, one who, as by arts or promises, persuades a woman to surrender her chastity —**se-duc'i-bl(eᵖ,** *a* Capable of being seduced corruptible **se-duce'a-bl(eᵖ‡.—se-duc'ing,** *pa* Seductive, attractive **se-du'civ(eᵗ —se-duc'ing-ly,** *adv*

se-duce'ment, 1 sī-dūs'ment *or* -mənt, 2 se-dūç'ment, *n* **1.** The act of seducing, seduction **2** The means employed to seduce, entice, or lead astray, the arts of flattery or deception
British judges hold their station fearless of power if they discharge their trust liable to no *seducement* FOX in Goodrich's *British Eloquence, East India Bill* p 466 [H 1861]

se-duc'tion, 1 sī-duk'shən, 2 se-dŭc'shon, *n* **1.** The act of seducing or leading astray, also, that which leads away from right or duty, enticement to evil, as, the *seductions* of wealth **2.** Specif, the act of inducing a woman of previously chaste character to consent to unlawful sexual intercourse, by enticement, persuasion, or promise of marriage Compare RAPE¹, *n*, 1 [OF, < L *seductio(n-)*, < *seductus*, pp of *seduco*, seduce, < *se-*, aside, + *duco* lead] —**se-duc'tion-ist,** *n*

se-duc'tive, } 1 sī-duk'tiv, 2 se-dŭc'tiv, *a* Tending to
se-duc'tiveˢ, } seduce or lead astray, enticing, alluring, misleading, also, having power to charm or win, as, *seductive* pleasures —**-ly,** *adv* —**-ness,** *n*

se-duc'tor, 1 sī-duk'tər *or* -ter, 2 se-dŭc'tor, *n* **1.** A seducer **2** One who stirs up sedition

se-duc'tress, 1 sī-duk'tres, 2 se-dŭc'trĕs, *n* A woman who seduces especially, one who corrupts a man

se-du'li-ty, 1 sī-dū'li-ti, 2 se-dū'li-ty, *n* [Rare] The state or character of being sedulous, assiduous application or attention, unremitting diligence or industry [< OF *sedulite*, < L *sedulitas* < *sedulus*, diligent, < *sedeo*, sit]

Se-du'li-us, 1 sī-dū'li-us, 2 se-dū'li-ŭs, *n* **1. Cœlius,** a Christian poet flourished in the 5th century **2** A Scotch-Irish grammarian flourished in the 9th century

sed'u-lous, 1 sed'yu-lus, 2 sĕd'yu-lŭs, *a* Constant in application or attention, diligent in the pursuit of any object or business, persevering in effort or endeavor, assiduous as, a *sedulous* worker [< L *sedulus* see SEDULITY] Syn. compare ASSIDUITY —**-ly,** *adv* —**-ness,** *n*

Se'dum, 1 sī'dum, 2 sē'dŭm *n* *Bot* **1.** A large genus of chiefly perennial smooth plants, the stonecrops belonging to the family *Crassulaceæ*, having very thick leaves and cymose flowers with 4 or 5 sepals and petals, and 8 or 10 stamens, all free and distinct **2.** [s-] A plant of this genus. [< L *sedum*, houseleek]

see, 1 sī, 2 sē, *v* [SAW, SEEN, SEE'ING] **I.** *t* **1.** To perceive by the eye, have knowledge of (an object or its existence or qualities) through the action of light emitted or transmitted by it or reflected from it to the retina, hence, to fix the attention upon, look at, view, observe, as, we *see* material objects, to *see* a play at the theater **2.** To perceive with the mind, have an idea of or perceive the meaning of, be cognizant of, understand, apprehend, comprehend, as, to *see* the meaning of a remark, to *see* one's object or purpose, to *see* an advantage **3** To have knowledge of by effort or experience, ascertain or find out, also, to experience, undergo, or suffer, as, go and *see* whether some one is at the door, *see* whether I am not right, to *see* the blessings of peace or the hardships of war **4.** To call on or visit, interview or confer with, sometimes, colloquially, to interview for the sake of bribing or influencing dishonorably, as, come and *see* us, to *see* a man on business, to *see* a legislator **5.** To grant an interview to, have a meeting with, meet, receive, as, to *see* callers **6.** To attend as a companion or for protection, accompany or wait upon, escort, as, to *see* a friend to the station, to *see* a lady to her door **7.** To secure, as the accomplishment of some purpose, have as a care followed usually by an object clause with *that*, as, *see that* the work is done
Let governments *see that* labor is allowed to enjoy its full earnings GOLDWIN SMITH *False Hopes* p 69 [L CO 1883]
8. In various gambling games, as poker, to accept (a bet) or to accept the bet of (a player) by putting up an equal stake, call **9†.** To keep guard over, protect
II. *i* **1** To have or exercise the power of sight, perceive objects by the organs of sight, as, we *see* distinctly when the atmosphere is clear
He was very short-sighted, . and never could *see* a yard before his nose KINGSLEY *Water-Babies* p 90 [MACM]
2. To have mental perception or apprehension, have an insight, comprehend often followed by *into* or *through*, as, to *see into* a problem, to *see through* a plot or scheme **3.** To make inquiry, consider, as, *see* if this is true **4.** To take care, be attentive, look out for generally with *to*, as, *see to* the fire **5†.** To have an interview

or meeting **6†.** To look followed by various prepositions [< AS *sēon, see*, cp G *sehen*, D *zien*, see, L *sequor*, follow]

The words *saw* and *seen* are often carelessly and inexcusably interchanged *Saw* is the imperfect tense of *see*, and to be used as such only, *seen* is its past participle, and the form to be used, with the proper auxiliaries, in the tenses formed with the aid of the past participle Not 'I *seen* him,' but "I *saw* him , not I have (or had) never *saw* it," but "I have (or had) never *seen* it '

Syn see BEHOLD, LOOK

—let me see, let's see, let us see, wait a moment while I (or we) consider the matter used to denote hesitation, or to introduce the particular consideration of something — **to have seen (one's) best days,** to have passed one s prime be on the decline — **to see about,** to give attention to examine into, investigate — **to see daylight** [Colloq , U S], to begin to comprehend, as a complicated subject — **to see one through,** to watch, guard, or aid one to the end, aid one in achieving, help one to get out or free from, as a difficulty — **to see out. 1.** To see, attend to, or hear to the end **2** To outstrip or outdo, as in drinking **3** [Dial & Scot] To outlive — **to see stars** [Colloq], to see bright spots or flashes, especially as the result of a blow on the head — **to see through,** to understand — **to see to 1** To attend to, take care of look after, as to *see to* one s work, to *see to* a patient **2†.** To view or behold

see[1], *n* **1.** *Eccl* (1) The local seat from which a bishop, an archbishop, or the Pope exercises jurisdiction See CATHEDRA, 1 (2) The territory embraced within such jurisdiction (3) Episcopal or papal jurisdiction, authority, or rank, a bishop's or pope's office, as, the *see* of Canterbury

Our episcopal *sees* are foundations of later date than the English Conquest FREEMAN *Norm Conq* vol ı, p 16 [CL P 1867]

(4) [S-] The Pope, as, a decision by the *See* of Rome **2†.** A seat, especially of dignity or power, throne, site [< OF *se, sed*, < L *sedes*, seat, < *sedeo*, sit] — **Holy See, See of Rome,** the Pope's jurisdiction, court or office

see[2], *n* [Rare] That which one wishes or cares to see, as, "I have seen my *see* " BROWNING *Ring and Book* ii, ı 127

see'a-bl(eᴾ, ı sī'ə-bl, 2 sē'ə-bl, *a* Capable of being seen

see'a-bl(eᴾ, *n* Something to be seen

See'beck, 1 zē'bĕk 2 sē'bĕk, **Johann Thomas** (1770–1831) A German physicist invented thermopile — **Seebeck effect,** the generating of electric current by joining in a circuit two metals which are dissimilar discovered by Seebeck in 1822

see'bright", ı sī'-brait", 2 sē'-brit *n Bot* The common clary from its supposed effect on the eyes

see'catch", ı sī'kach", 2 sē'căch", *n* [SEE'CATCH'IE, *pl*] [Alaska] An adult male fur-seal

see'cawk", ı sī'kôk , 2 sē'cak , *n* [Am Ind] The skunk

seed, ı sīd, 2 sēd *v* **I.** *t* **1** To sow or sprinkle with seed, plant seed in or scatter seed over, as, to *seed* a field with barley **2.** To cover with figures or decorations thinly scattered, decorate with figures resembling seeds **3.** To remove the seeds from, as, to *seed* raisins **4** In rendering and refining lard, to allow, as fat to granulate by cooling slowly without stirring **5.** *Sugar-manuf* To supply (sirup) with sugar-crystals as the seed or basis for forming new crystallization **6†.** To graft **7†.** To implant

II. ı **1.** To sow seed, as, the *seeding*-season **2** To grow to maturity and produce seed, as plants, go to seed

Many cultivated plants display the utmost vigour and yet rarely or never *seed* DARWIN *Origin of Species* p 15 [A 1869]

3. To shed or let fall the seed [< AS *sēdian*, furnish seed, < *sēd* see SEED, *n*] Syn see PLANT — **to seed down,** to sow with grass-seed — to s **the draw** [Sport , U S], in athletic contests, to so manage the drawing that the best competitors do not meet until in the later rounds

seed, *n* **1.** *Bot* The fertilized ovule with an embryo formed within it, an independent reproductive body containing, when cast off by the parent, a new plant or embryo that, on germination, gives rise to a plant like that from which it came

The seed, like the ovule, consists of a nucleus, enclosed by usually two integuments, an outer called the *testa*, and an inner called the *tegmen* or *endopleura* The scar left on the seed where it was attached to the stem is the *hilum*, and the closed foramen of the ovule is the *micropyle*

2. Any small seed-like fruit, as, sunflower-*seeds*

With all botanists till the time of A L de Jussieu and Joseph Gärtner (1788) naked *seeds* mean dry indehiscent fruits J VON SACHS *Hist Bot* tr by Garnsey bk ı p 23 [CL P 1890]

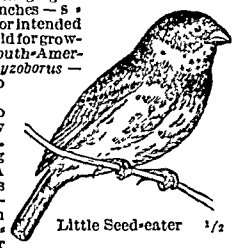
3 That from which anything springs, a first principle, a principle of production, source, germ usually plural **4** Offspring in the first or in any succeeding generation, children, descendants applied in the singular form to one or more than one very rare in the plural

He saith not And to *seeds*, as of many, but as of one, And to thy *seed*, which is Christ *Gal* iii, 16

5. The male fertilizing element, as the human semen, the spawn of fish or the spat of shell-fish **6** A seed-oyster or seed-oysters, set **7.** Same as RED-SEED **8.** An egg, or the eggs, of a silkworm **9.** In glass-manufacturing, a small air-bubble enclosed in imperfectly mixed glass **10** *Her* One of the dots in the center of a rose, a stamen **11** A name given to the larvæ of *Coccus*, or *Carteria lacca*, an East-Indian scale-insect, also given to the eggs of the domestic silkworm See LAC **12** *Sugar-manuf* Crystals of sugar placed in sirup in order to start fresh crystallization **13.** *Philol* That reduction of the word-root which seems an ultimate unit of speech

I hope to show that which I feel to my own satisfaction I am accomplishing in these prolonged Polynesian studies namely out of the mass of roots to pick the yet more primitive element the *seed* of language A direction of our simplest roots to such individual life cells as may properly be designated *seeds* of speech WILLIAM CHURCHILL *Root Reducibility in Polynesian American Journal of Philology*, vol xxvii p 382 [06]

14†. Race, generation, birth [< AS *sēd*, < *sāwan*, sow] — **cold seeds,** the seeds of several fruits as those of the cucumber, watermelon, pumpkin, and other cucurbitaceous plants so termed from their reputed cooling and healing properties — **crop s ,** small sweet potatoes — **eye'-seed",** *n* The wild sage (*Salvia verbenaca*) — **seed'-bag",** *n* A bag for holding seeds especially in well-boring a bag containing flaxseed placed around the tubing in a bore-hole where it forms by the swelling of the seed, a water-tight packing — **s -bed,** *n* A plot of ground prepared for seed or in which seedlings are rooted often figurative — **s -bird,** *n* [Prov Eng] The water-wagtail — **s -box,** *n Bot* **1.** The mature capsule or seed-vessel **2** A perennial herb (*Ludwigia alternifolia*) of the evening-primrose family with a box-like wing-angled seed-vessel found in swamps from Massachusetts to Louisiana also, *L hirtella* — **s -bud,** *n Bot* The germ or embryo within a seed also, the ovule — **s -cake,** *n* **1.** A sweet cake containing aromatic seeds, as caraway **2.** The residuum left in the oil-press from cotton, flax or other seeds — **s -carrier,** *n* **1.** One who refills a sower s basket **2.** An animal that scatters seeds, as bats and insects — **s -coat,** *n Bot* The integument of a seed, usually the outer one or testa — **s -cod,** *n* [Prov Eng] A basket or other receptacle used by a sower for holding seed — **s.-coral,** *n* Commercial coral resembling seed — **s - crusher,** *n* A press or machine for expressing the oil from certain seeds, as rape-seed, or a device for crushing the seeds before pressing — **s.-down,** *n* The down or fine soft hairs on various seeds, as on cotton-seeds — **s.-drill,** *n* An implement for sowing seeds in rows or shallow channels See DRILL[1], *n*, 3 — **s.-eater,** *n* **1.** A granivorous bird, especially an American finch of *Sporophila* or a related genus, as the **little s -eater** (*S morelleti*), ranging northward to Texas — **2.** One of several African finches — **s - field,** *n* A field prepared for or intended to be sown with seed also, a field for growing seed — **s -finch,** *n* A South-American finch of the genus *Oryzoborus* — **s -fish,** *n* A fish ready to spawn — **s -furrow. I** *tt* To apply the seed-furrow to (land) **II** *n* **1** A furrow for the reception of seed **2.** The act or process of making a seed-furrow — **s -gall,** *n* A small seed-like plant-gall, as that produced by a phylloxera — **s -garden,** *n* A garden devoted to seed-growing — **s - grain,** *n* Grain intended or used for seed, figuratively, that which gives rise to anything



Little Seed-eater 1/2

Seed-grain of high emprise immortal food LOWELL *Commemoration Ode* st 2

— **s -growing,** *n* The art or process of cultivating or producing seeds — **s -lac,** *n* Granular lac removed from the twigs, crushed, and washed See LAC[1] — **s -leaf,** *n* **1** *Bot* A cotyledon **2** A kind of tobacco raised in the northern United States and used for cigars and cigar-wrappers probably named from its being grown at first from imported seeds — **s -leap,** *n* The seed-basket in which a sower carries the seed **s -lipt; s -lopt.** — **s -lobe,** *n Bot* A cotyledon or seed-leaf — **s -oyster,** *n* Same as OYSTER-SEED — **s -plot,** *n* A plot of ground in which seeds are sown to produce plants for transplanting hence, figuratively, a place where something is nourished and flourishes a nursery hotbed **s -plat'** — **s -screen,** *n* A screen assisting in the removal of seeds in a cotton-gin — **s -sheet,** *n* A sheet in which a sower carries seed — **s -snipe,** *n* A rhinocorid bird resembling the quail, of the arid interior of South America — **s -spot,** *n Forestry* A small area sown with tree-seed, usually in a burn or opening in the forest — **s - stalk,** *n* The stalk by which a seed or an ovule is attached to the placenta, a funicle or funiculus — **s -tester,** *n* Same as GERMINATOR — **s -tick,** *n* A small tick, as *Ixodes bovis* — **s -tree,** *n Forestry* Any tree which bears seed, specif , a tree which provides the seed for natural reproduction — **s -variation,** *n* Variation of plants in kind produced by reproduction directly from seeds, as distinguished from that by means of slips, buds, and the like — **s -variety,** *n Btol* A variety resulting from seed-variation — **s -vessel,** *n* The part of a plant that contains the seeds, the matured ovary, pericarp — **s -weevil,** *n* A minute weevil of the genus *Apion*, infesting seeds — **s -wool,** *n* [Southern U S] Cotton-wool from which the seeds have not been removed — **seed'ful,** *a* Full of seed also, full of promise — **seed'-less,** *a* Having no seeds — **seed'nessꝛ,** *n* **1.** The action of sowing, or state of being sown **2** Seed-time

seed'age, ı sēd'ij, 2 sēd'āg, *n* The propagation of plants by sowing seeds or spores

seed'ed, ı sīd'ed, 2 sēd'ĕd, *pa* **1.** Sown or sprinkled with seed **2** Having gone to seed or grown to maturity bearing seed **3** *Her* Bearing seeds, seed-vessels, or stamens of a specified tincture **4** Freed of seeds, as fruit

seed'er, ı sīd'er, 2 sēd'er, *n* **1.** One who or that which sows or plants seed, a seed-drill or other device for sowing or planting seeds, specif , in grain-growing regions, a wheeled vehicle, often 6 to 12 feet wide, for sowing seed, as wheat, in several rows at one passage, as, a broadcast *seeder* **2.** A device for taking seeds out of fruit **3** A seed-fish See SEED, *n*

seed'i-ness, ı sīd'ı-nes, 2 sēd'ı-nĕs, *n* The state or character of being seedy

seed'ing, ı sīd'ıŋ, 2 sēd'ing, *ppr & verbal n* of SEED, *v* — **seed'ing-ma-chine",** *n* A machine for sowing or planting seeds as a seed-plow — **s -plow,** *n* A combined plow and seed-drill

seed'ling, ı sīd'ling, 2 sēd'ling, *a* Grown from a seed

seed'ling, *n* **1.** A plant grown from a seed, as distinguished from one propagated by a cutting, bud, or graft, as, *seedlings* are budded to change the variety **2.** A very small or young tree or plant **3.** A variety of plant originating from seed-variation **4.** *Forestry* (1) A tree grown from seed (2) A tree grown from seed which has not reached a height of 3 feet — **seedling stage** (*Forestry*), see STAND METHOD

seed'pearl", ı sīd'-pŭrl", 2 sēd'pĕrl", *n* A very small pearl, used in India and China in medicine, also sometimes strung in quantity to ornament apparel

seeds'man, ı sīdz'man, 2 sēdz'man *n* [-MEN, *pl*] **1.** A dealer in seeds **2†.** A sower

seed'-time", ı sīd'-tım", 2 sēd'-tīm", *n* The proper time of year for sowing seed

seed'y, ı sīd'ı, 2 sēd'y, *a* [SEED'I-ER, SEED'I-EST] **1.** Abounding with or full of seeds, going to seed **2** Poor and mean-looking, like a plant run to seed, worn threadbare, shabby, as, *seedy* garments, a *seedy* person **3** Having a flavor supposed to be derived from weeds growing among grape-vines said of French brandy **4.** In glass-manufacturing, containing seed-like bubbles or so-called seeds **5.** Full of seed or spawn, as a ripe fish **6** Not free from seeds said of wool **7.** [Colloq , Eng] Not in good health, poorly, not well, as, he felt very *seedy* in the morning

— **seed'y-toe",** *n Vet Surg* An affection of a horse's foot in which a cavity filled with powdered horn-material is formed near the bottom of the foot between the laminæ of the hoof and its outer wall

see'ing, ı sē'ıŋ, 2 sē'ing, *n* **1.** The act of seeing, vision, sight **2.** *Astron* The state or quality of telescopic vision as affected by the condition of the atmosphere

see'ing, *conj* Taking into consideration, in the light of the fact or circumstance (that), considering, since followed by a clause introduced by *that* expressed or understood, as, why do we fear death, *seeing* it is but gain to die? [< SEE, *v*, ppr *seeing*]

see'ing-stone"ꝛ, *n* A ball of crystal used for divination

seek, ı sīk, 2 sēk, *v* [SOUGHT, SEEK'ING] **I.** *t* **1.** To go in search or quest of, look for, try to discover or find, as, to *seek* a missing friend **2.** To try to secure or acquire, pursue, aim at, strive for, as, to *seek* honor **3.** To endeavor or try followed by an infinitive, as, the ambitious man *seeks* to become popular **4.** To inquire, ask, or appeal for, desire earnestly, solicit, crave, as, to *seek* information **5.** To try to go to or arrive at, betake oneself to, repair or resort to, as, to *seek* a warmer clime **6†.** To go through or traverse in search, explore, search, as, to *seek* a country over **7†.** To look at, consult

II. ı **1.** To make inquiry, search, or effort to find **2†.** To go, proceed, apply with *to* [< AS *sēcan*, seek, allied to *sacan*, fight]

— **seek dead!** a command to a hunting-dog to find and bring killed game — **seek'-no-fur"ther,** *n* A choice red-dish subacid winter apple — **sought after,** in request, desired solicited, courted — to s **1.** Wanting, lacking **2.** Needing to seek, hence, uninformed, unprepared — to s **after,** to try to obtain or find, pursue as, to *seek after* wealth — **seek'a-bl**(eᴾ, *a* [deer's lair is discovered

seek, *n Hunting* The notes of the horn sounded when a

seeket†, *a* Sick **seket.**

seek'er, ı sīk'er, 2 sēk'er, *n* **1** One who seeks or searches **2.** An anatomical instrument, the tracer **3.** [S-] *Ch Hist* A member of a British sect of the middle of the 17th century, resembling the Quakers

seel[1], ı sīl, 2 sēl, *vt* **1** To close the eyes of by threads drawn through the lids, close, as eyes, in this manner said of a hawk or other bird or its eyes formerly, in falconry, a part of the process of taming

Ambition like a *seeled* dove, mounts upward,
Higher and higher still, to perch on clouds
JOHN FORD *The Broken Heart* act ıı sc 2

2. To close, as eyes, in any manner, blind [< F *ciller*, wink, < *cil* (< L *cilium*), eyelid]

seel[2], *vt* To lean to one side, as a ship, list, roll, heel [< F *stiller*, run ahead, < *cingler*, sail, < Ice *stigla*, sail]

seel[3], *n* A roll, pitch, list, or heeling, as of a vessel

seel[4], *n* [Prov Eng] **1** Felicity, bliss, prosperity **2.** Season time, fit time, as, wheat-*seel*

Se-el'a-da, ı sı-el'ə-də, 2 se-ĕl'a-da, *n Bib* (Douai)

See'land Same as ZEALAND, I

see'land-ite, ı sī'land-ait, 2 sē'land-ıt, *n Mineral* A white, soluble hydrous aluminum-magnesium sulfate ($H_{16}MgAl_2S_4O_{23}$) found in acicular crystals

See'ley, ı sī'lı, 2 sē'ly, **Sir John Robert** (⁹/₁₀1834–¹/₁₂1895) An English scholar and author, professor of ancient history, Cambridge University, England

see'ly†, *a* **1** Innocent, artless silly **2** Trifling, poor **3** Fortunate, happy **4** Pious, good **5.** Frail, worn out — **seely court†,** the court of the fairies

See'lye, ı sī'lı, 2 sē'ly, *n* **1. Julius Hawley** (⁹/₁₁1824–⁵/₁1895), an American educator president of Amherst College (1877-1890) **2 Laurenus Clark** (⁹/₂₀1837–¹⁰/₁₁1924), an American Congregational clergyman, first president of Smith College, 1873–1910

seem, ı sīm, 2 sēm, *v* **I.** ı **1.** To appear to the senses or the mind, or in imagination, present a semblance or an appearance, create or give the impression of being, appear, look, as, the bridge *seems* safe, the man *seems* honest often used impersonally, as, it *seems* unfortunate

All *seem'd* well pleased all *seem'd* but were not all
MILTON *P L* bk v, l 617

2. To appear to oneself, have the idea or opinion respecting oneself a kind of reflexive use, as, I *seem* to hear strange voices

It is not too much to say that nine-tenths of what we *seem* to see and hear is inferred, not really felt
W S JEVONS *Lessons in Logic* lesson xxıı p 236 [MACM 1876]

3†. To be evident, apparent, or manifest often with a preceding indirect object, as, the people *seemed* (it *seemed* to the people) Compare MESEEMS **4†.** To be fitting or becoming, be suitable

II†. *t* To befit or become [< Ice *sæma*, conform to; cp AS *sēman*, satisfy] Syn see APPEAR — **it seems,** it is understood as true, it appears, it is reported — **seem'er,** *n*

seemd, *pp* Seemed S S

seem'ing, ı sīm'ıŋ, 2 sēm'ing, *pa* **1.** Having the appearance or semblance of reality or truth, apparent generally with the implication of non-reality, as, a *seeming* frankness is often the deepest disguise **2†.** Becoming, seemly Syn see APPARENT — **seem'ingꝛ,** *adv* In a becoming manner — **-lı,** *adv* — **-ness,** *n*

seem'ing, *n* **1.** Appearance, semblance, especially, unreal or misleading appearance, false show

All live by *seeming*
The beggar begs with it and the gay courtier
Gains land and title SCOTT *Ivanhoe* p 303 [r & c]

2†. Fair appearance **3†.** Estimation, opinion

Syn see DISGUISE PRETENSE

seem'lessꝛ, *a* Unseemly

seem'ly, ı sīm'lı, 2 sēm'ly, *a* [SEEM'LI-ER, SEEM'LI-EST] **1.** Befitting the proprieties, as of the place or occasion; becoming, fitting, proper, decorous, as, *seemly* conduct **2†.** Beautiful, goodly, comely [< Ice *sæmiligr*, < *sæmr*, fit, < *sama*, befit, < *samr*, same] Syn. see DECOUM-ING — **seem'li-headꝛ,** *n* Seemliness **seem'ly-hedꝛ; seem'ly-hoodꝛ** — **seem'li-ly,** *adv* — **seem'li-ness,** *n*

seem'ly, *adv* In a seemly manner, becomingly

seenꝛ, *vt & vi* To see

seen†, *a* **1** Versed experienced **2.** Evident, manifest

seen, ı sīn, 2 sēn, *pp* of SEE, *v*

seep, ı sīp, 2 sēp, *v* [U S & Scot] **I.** *t* To drain, strain **II** ı **1.** To soak through pores or interstices, percolate **2.** To lose liquid by drainage [Var of SIPP, < AS *sipian*, soak]

seep, *n* **1** [U S or Prov Scot] A small spring- a place out of which oozes water or petroleum, or the moisture which oozes out **2** [Scot] A sip or sup of liquor

seep'age, ı sīp'ij, 2 sēp'ag, *n* The oozing or percolation of fluid, or the fluid or moisture that oozes, also, the quantity of a fluid that percolates

Ordinary wells are artificial *seepage*-springs
JOSEPH LE CONTE *Compend of Geology* p 61 [A 1884]

seept, *pp* Seeped S S

seep'y, ı sīp'ı, 2 sēp'y, *a* Full of moisture or water, oozing soggy said especially of ill-drained land **seepedꝛ**

seer, ı sīr, 2 sēr, *n* [Prov Brit] Sure

seer[1], ı sīr, 2 sēr, *n* One who sees, *especially* one who foresees or foretells future events, a prophet, also, a person believed to have second sight

— **seer'ess,** *n* A female seer — **seer'ship,** *n* The office, character, or dignity of a seer

seer[2], ı sīr or sī'er 2 sēr or sē'er, *n* [Anglo-Ind] A weight and measure having special local values The weight is used

in all India the measure only in Bombay and Ceylon See WEIGHT and MEASURE

seer'fish", 1 sir'fish, 2 sēr'fish", *n* A scombroid fish of the genus *Scomberomorus*, as *S guttatus* of East-Indian seas resembling the Spanish mackerel [< Pg *serra* (< L *serra*), saw, + FISH¹, *n*]

seer'hand, 1 sir'hand, 2 sēr'hănd *n* A muslin of medium

seer'ing, 1 sir'iŋ, 2 sēr'ing, *n* The big-eyed herring

seer'paw, 1 sir'pō, 2 sēr'pa, *n* [E Ind] A robe of state presented as a mark of dignity or honor See KILLUT

seer'such"er, 1 sir'sŭ'ər, 2 sēr'sŭk"ēr, *n* [E Ind] A thin fabric of East-Indian origin woven from linen or linen and silk, usually in stripes of pale blue, and with an irregularly crimped or craped surface, also, a cotton imitation of it

seer'wood"†, *n* Searwood

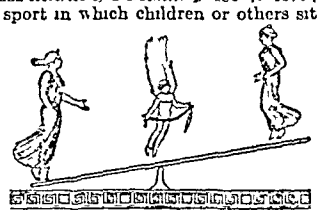
see'saw", 1 si'sō", 2 sē'sa", *v* **I.** *t* To cause to move after the manner of a seesaw, alternate

II. *i* **1.** To move forward and backward or up and down; act in an alternating or vacillating manner **2.** *Mach* Same as HUNT, *v*, II, 4

see'saw", *a* Characteristic of or like a seesaw, moving to and fro or up and down, vacillating, wavering

The *seesaw* tones of the drawling curate
D G MITCHELL *Reveries of a Bachelor* p 180 [s 1874]

see'saw", *n* **1.** A sport in which children or others sit or stand on opposite ends of a long plank or timber balanced on a support in the middle, and make the ends move alternately up and down **2.** A plank or board balanced for this sport **3.** Any up-and-down or to-and-fro movement in which one of two objects goes one way, while the other goes in the opposite direction, a reciprocating or a vacillating action or process **4.** Specif (1) A circular definition or proof See DEFINITION (2) In whist, a condition in which each of two partners alternately trumps the other's lead, a cross-ruff possible only when each has trumps and one suit that the other has not [Reduplication of SAW¹, *v*]



Greek Girls Seesawing, with Cupid in the center (From a vase-painting)

see'sawd", *pp* Seesawed S S

see'see", 1 si'si", 2 sē'sē", *n* A small sand-partridge (*Ammoperdix bonhami*) of western Asia

seet†, *imp* of SIT, *v* Sat

seethe, 1 sīth; 2 sēth, *v* [SEETHED, formerly SOD, SEETHD⁵, SEETHED, formerly SOD'DEN or SOD, SEETH'ING] **I** *t* [Archaic] **1.** To subject to the action of boiling liquid, make fit for food by boiling, boil, as, to *seethe* a kid **2.** To steep or soak, as with a warm fluid **3.** To waste (brain, blood, etc) by excess of heat or intoxicating liquor chiefly in the passive

II. *i* **1.** To be in a state of ebullition or boiling, be violently excited or agitated, as, a *seething* pot, a *seething* flood **2†.** To boil food [< AS *seothan*, boil, cp G *sieden*, D *zieden*] **seeth†.—seeth'er**, *n* One who or that which seethes, a utensil, as a pot, for seething

see'tul-put"ty, 1 si'tul-put'i, 2 sē'tūl-pūt'i, *n* [E Ind] A mat of grass or fine reeds, used as a couch **see'tul-pat"tit.**

See'va, *n* *Hindu Myth* Same as SIVA [sea-lion

see'-vitch"ie, 1 si'-vich'i, 2 sē'-vich'i, *n* [Alaska] The

Sef'ton, 1 sef'tən 2 sēf'ton, *n* A landau-like carriage which first appeared about 1885 so called after the Earl of Sefton

seg, 1 seg, 2 sēg, *rt* [North Eng or Scot] To sag

segi, *n* [Prov Brit] A bull, boar, or ram castrated at maturity **segg†.**

segʒ, *n* **1** [Prov Eng] The yellow flower-de-luce (*Iris pseudacorus*) **2.** Sedge **segg‡; seg'gent.**

segʒ, *n* [Prov Eng] A hardness or callosity on the skin, especially on the hand

se'ga, 1 sē'ga, 2 sę'ğa, *n* [Malay] A very tough rattan used widely by the Dyaks in basketry

se-gar', 1 si-gär' 2 se-ğar', *n* A cigar erroneous spelling

Se-ges'ta, 1 si-jes'tə, 2 se-ğēs'ta, *n* An ancient city of Sicily, noted for its ruins

Se'ges-var, 1 she'gesh-var, 2 shē'ğēsh-vär, *n* Same as SCHASSBURG

seg'gar, *n* Same as SAGGAR **seg'gert.**

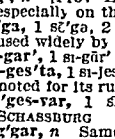
seg'grom, 1 seg'rəm, 2 sēg'rom, *n* [Eng] The ragwort **seg'grumt.**

Seg'hill, 1 seg'il, 2 sēğ'il, *n* A parish in Northumberland, England

se-ghol', 1 se-gōl', 2 sē-ğōl', *n* [Heb] The Hebrew vowel-point or sign ( ) corresponding to English short *e* written below its consonant — **segh'o-late.** *Heb Gram* **I** *a* Pointed with a seghol **II** *n* A redundant dissyllabic noun having the first syllable pointed with an accented vowel and the second with a short unaccented seghol

seg'ment, 1 seg'ment *or* -mənt, 2 sēğ'ment, *vt & vi* To separate, split, or divide into segments, be composed of segments, as, a *segmented* worm

seg'ment, *n* **1.** A part cut off, separated, or divided from the other parts of anything, especially, one of the parts into which an object is naturally divided, a *section*, as, the husks of certain nuts come off in *segments*, a *segment* of a stalk of grass **2.** *Geom* A part of a figure cut off by a line or plane, especially, the part of a circle included within a chord and its arc

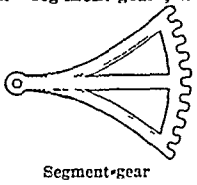


Circle Divided into Two Unequal Segments

Reflect how poor and minute a *segment* in the vast circle of eternity, existence is at the best BULWER-LYTTON *Eugene Aram* bk v, p 234 [L 1884]

3 *Mach* A gear-wheel, cam, or pulley whose outline or efficient working-surface is the segment of a circle **4.** *Biol* (1) One of the serial divisions of an animal, somite, metamere (2) The portion of a limb between two joints **5.** *Bot* A plant-internode and the node that belongs to it, a metamer **6.** *Her* A representation of a portion of a rounded object, as a wreath or a crown used as a bearing [< L *segmentum*, < *seco*, cut] Syn: see PART.

—frontal segment (*Anat*), the anterior of the three annular segments into which the cranial bones may be grouped It is composed of the presphenoid, orbitosphenoid and frontal bones **—occipital s** (*Anat & Zool*), one of the three annular segments into which the cranial bones are grouped, and consisting of the basioccipital, exoccipitals, and supraoccipital **—parietal s** (*Anat & Zool*), one of the three annular segments into which the cranial bones are grouped, and consisting of the basisphenoid, alisphenoids, and parietals **—primitive s.** (*Embryol*), one of the transverse segments formed in the embryo of vertebrates by the proliferation and massing of mesoblastic cells on either side of the medullary canal **—seg'ment-gear"**, *n* A gear whose form is a sector of a spur-gear, having teeth extending over only the arc of a circle more properly but less commonly called **sector-gear.—s of a line**, the part included between any two points of a line **—s -rack**, *n* A rack operating with a segment-gear, as in a reciprocating motion, or a segment-gear having a nearly straight pitch-line **—s -saw**, *n* A saw having teeth extending only through a segment of a circle, or a circular saw made up of segmental saw-plates, or a saw specially adapted for the shaping articles into segmental forms **segmental saw†** **—s -shell**, *n* An artillery shell having a comparatively thin inner casing containing the bursting-charge, and an outer casing made up of several segmental pieces held together by a leaden case **—s.-valve**, *n* A valve closed by a slide turning radially across the face of the seat **—s -wheel**, *n* A gear-wheel toothed on only a portion of its periphery or circumference, or a gear formed of a circular segment **—spherical s**, a portion of the surface of a sphere cut off by a plane **—spinal s**, a neuromere or imaginary section of the spinal cord, comprising a pair of nerves and half of the cord between this pair of nerves and those above and below **—ventral s**, that portion, as of a vibrating string or column of air, which lies between two nodes a loop



Segment-gear

seg'men-tal, 1 seg'men-təl, 2 sēğ'mĕn-tal, *a* **1.** Of or pertaining to a segment or segmentation, having the form of or constituting a segment, as, *segmental* organs; a *segmental* division **2.** *Anat & Zool* (1) Of or pertaining to a primitive segment or metamere arranged in segments, as, the *segmental* organs (2) Of or pertaining to such organs **—segmental duct**, the duct of the segmental organs or primitive excretory **—s. organ**, primitive excretory from which the kidneys and genital ducts are afterward formed in vertebrates a nephridium **—s. tube**, one of the tubules of the primitive segmental organs, afterward developing into the urinary and genital tubes **—-ly**, *adv*

seg'men-ta-ry, 1 seg'men-tē-ri, 2 sēğ'men-tā-ri, *a* Of or pertaining to a segment, as of a circle, segmental

seg'men-tate, 1 seg'men-tĕt, 2 sēğ'mĕn-tāt, *a* Composed of or having segments, segmented

seg"men-ta'tion, 1 seg'men-tē'shən, 2 sēğ'mĕn-tā'shon, *n* The act or of cutting or dividing into segments, or the state of being so cut or divided, specif, in biology, the cleavage of a cell, especially of the egg-cell or ovum, into parts similar to each other and to the parent-cell

The first step in the development of every individual plant or animal that arises from an egg consists in the division of the egg into two parts, each of which is a cell like the egg itself The two parts then divide in turn to form four, eight, sixteen, and so on in more or less regular progression until step by step, the egg has split up into the multitude of cells which build up the body of the embryo, and finally of the adult Segmentation of the egg was first observed in 1824, but its true meaning was not clearly perceived until twenty years after. Segmentation does not begin with the egg because the sperm-cell and the egg-cell arise by the division of cells preexisting in the body of the parent It is, therefore, derived by direct descent from an egg-cell of the foregoing generation, and the derivation so continues

In eggs containing little food-yolk the division is into approximately equal cells (holoblastic) In eggs containing much food-yolk the division is unequal (meroblastic)

Modern investigations show that segmentation is exactly comparable to the divisions of tissue-cells, being preceded by mitosis and connected with the processes of differentiation which is the most fundamental phenomenon in development Definite relations between the planes of division in the egg and structural axes in the adult sometimes appear in the earliest stages and suggest a more definite organization of the embryo at this time than is usually admitted Often the segmentation proceeds with a wonderful clock-like precision in a series which suggests that every division has a fixed relation to all that precedes and follows it **—protoplasmic segmentation** (*Biol*), the dividing of the protoplasm of the cell-body into segments, in contradistinction to the cleavage of the nucleus **—seg"men-ta'tion-cav"i-ty**, *n* The central hollow of the blastosphere **—s.-nucleus**, *n* The nucleus formed in the ovum by the union of its primitive nucleus with that of the spermatozoon (female and male pronuclei) **—s.-sphere**, *n* The spherical body that results from segmentation a blastula or morula

seg'ment-ed, 1 seg'ment-ed, 2 sēğ'mĕnt-ĕd, *a* Composed of or divided into segments, characterized by segmentation, articulated, jointed

seg-men'tum, 1 seg-men'tum, 2 sēğ-mĕn'tūm, *n* [-TA, *pl*] [L] *Anat* A segment **—seg"men-tel'lum**, *n* [-LA, *pl*] A blastomere

seg-ni'ti-a, 1 seg-nish'i-ə 2 sēğ-nish'i-a, *n* [L] Sluggishness in a bodily function inactivity as, *segnitia* of the liver **seg-ni'ti-es†, seg'ni-tudet, seg'ni-tyt**

se'gno, 1 se'nyo, 2 se'nyo, *n* [It] *Mus* The sign 𝄋 indicating the beginning or end of a repetition **—al segno**, (go back) to the sign **—dal segno**, (repeat) from the sign Compare DA CAPO

se'goi, 1 si'go, 2 sē'ğo, *n* [Am Ind] A species of butterfly-lily (*Calochortus nuttallii*) See BUTTERFLY-LILY

Se'goi, 1 sē'go, 2 se'ğo *n* A lake in Olonetz government, European Russia 20 by 20 m

se-goon', *n* Same as SECONDE

Se-go'vi-a, 1 sē-gō'vi-ə, 2 se-ğō'vi-a, *n* **1.** A province of Spain 2,635 sq m **2** Its capital, a walled town with ancient aqueduct

se'gra-seed", 1 si'grə-sid", 2 sē'ğra-sēd", *n* Same as CACOON, 2

Se'gre, 1 sē'grē 2 se'ğre *n* A river in N E Spain, length, 160 m from the Pyrenees mountains to the Ebro river

seg're-ant, 1 seg'ri-ənt, 2 sēğ're-ant, *a* *Her* Erect or raised on the hind legs, with wings expanded and addorsed applied usually to a griffin [Perhaps = SURGENT]

seg're-ga-bl(e), 1 seg'ri-gə-bl, 2 sēğ're-ğa-bl, *a* Capable of being grouped according to the Mendelian law of inheritance

seg're-gate, 1 seg'ri-gĕt, 2 sēğ're-ğāt *v* [-GAT'ED, -GAT'ING] **I.** *t* 1 To place apart from others or the rest, isolate or make into an isolated group, in science, to put into a new or separate class

By an Act of Congress the Yosemite Valley had been *segregated* from the public domain and given to the State of California C KING *Mountaineering in Sierra Nevada* p 134 [o & co]

2. [U S] *Mining* To separate (a joint mining claim) into small individual claims

II. *i* **1.** To become separated from the rest, specif, of Mendelian hybrids, to separate, by a numerical law, into dominants, hybrids, and recessives **2.** *Geol* To separate from a mass and gather about nuclei or along lines of fracture, as in crystallization or solidification. [< L *segregatus*, see SEGREGATION]

seg're-gate, 1 seg'ri-gĭt 2 sēğ're-ğāt, *a* **1** Separated or set apart from others, select, segregated **2.** *Zool* Simple, solitary, not compound

seg're-gate, *n* *Math* One of a system of covariants of the same degorder, whose linear functions, with numerical coefficients, can express all other covariants of that degorder

seg"re-ga'tion, 1 seg'ri-gē'shən, 2 sēğ're-ğā'shon, *n* **1.** The act or process of segregating, a placing or grouping apart from others or the rest, separation, isolation **2.** *Geol* The process by which certain chemical constituents are leached out of rocks by circulating solutions and slowly concentrated in the form of crystallized minerals in fissures, veins, pockets, druses, or other cavities **3.** *Biol* The separation of a group of organisms from nearly related groups by some physical or reproductive barrier 4 In Mendelian inheritance, the separation of allelomorphic unit characters in the gametes formed by a hybrid organism, half of the gametes receiving one and half the other of the allelomorphic pair of character-determinants

This phenomenon, the dissociation of characters from each other in the course of the formation of the germs we speak of as *segregation*
W BATESON *Mendel's Principles of Heredity* p 11 [o P P '09]
[OF., < LL *segregatio(n-)*, < L *segregatus*, pp of *segrego*, separate < *se-*, aside, + *grex* (*greg-*), flock]

—indiscriminate segregation, segregation of individuals not possessing, when regarded as a group, any common character which differentiates them from the group from which they have been selected **—seg"re-ga'tion-stein"**, *n* A portion of a granitic or other massive rock, differing in texture from the rest of the mass, and formed by segregation of minerals during the closing stages of consolidation of the magma **—seg"re-ga'tion-al**, *a* Of, pertaining to, or characterized by segregation

seg're-ga"tive, } 1 seg'ri-gē'tiv, 2 sēğ're-ğā'tiv, *a* **1.**
seg're-ga"tivs, } Marked by or having a tendency to segregation **2.** Given to separation, unsociable said of persons

Se'gu, 1 sē'gū, 2 sę'ğu, *n* A region in French Sudan, West Africa capital, Segu Sikoro

Se'gub, 1 si'gub, 2 sē'ğŭb, *n* *Bib* *1 Chron* ii, 21

se'gue, 1 sē'gwē, 2 se'ğwę, *rt* [It] *Mus* Same as ATTACCA **—segue l'aria** [It] (*Mus*), the aria follows a direction given at the end of recitatives

Seg"uen-zi'l-dæ, 1 seg'wen-zəl'i-dē, 2 sēğ'wĕn-z,'l-dē, *n pl* *Conch* A family of taenioglossate gastropods having median teeth very small and unicuspidate lateral feeble, and marginal ungulform, and the shell trochiform with a subcanaliculate aperture **Seg-uen'zi-a**, *n* (t g) [< G *Seguenza*, Italian naturalist] **—seg-uen'zi-id**, *n* **—seg-uen'zi-oid**, *a*

se"gul-dil'la, 1 sē"gi-dil'yə, 2 sę ği-dil'yā, *n* [Sp] A lively Spanish dance, in triple time, for two dancers, also, the music of such a dance, or its movement, based upon a stanza of four or seven short lines partly assonant

Se"guin', *n* **1.** 1 sə-gan', 2 se-ğăn', **Édouard** (1/29 1812–10/29 1880), a French physician, an alienist **2** 1 si-gin' 2 se-ğin' A town, county-seat of Guadalupe county, Tex

se-gun'do, 1 sə-gun'do, 2 se-ğun'do, *n* [Sp Am] A carangoid fish (*Hemicaranx secundus*) of Cuba

se-gun'do', *n* A variety of bridle-bit

Sé"gur', 1 sē'gur', 2 se'ğŭr', *n* **1. Louis Philippe, Comte de** (12/10 1753–8/27 1830), a French diplomat author, *Histoire Universelle* **2. Philippe Paul, Comte de** (21/4 1780–2/25 1873), a French general author, son of Louis

Se-gu'ra, 1 sē-gū'rə, 2 se-ğu'ra, *n* **1** A mountain range in S E Spain **2.** A river in S E Spain length, 100 m from the Segura mountains to the Mediterranean sea

Se-hes'i-ma, 1 si-hes'i-mə, 2 se-hēs'i-ma, *n* *Bib* (Douai)

se'i, 1 sē'i, 2 seğ'i, *n* [It] *Mus* Six

se"i-cen'to, 1 sē'i-chen'to, 2 seğ'i-chĕn'to, *n* [It] The 17th century, in reference to Italian art **—se"i-cen'tist**, *n.* An Italian artist or litterateur of the 17th century

seiche, 1 sēsh 2 seçh, *n* A remarkable oscillation of water above and below the mean level, of Swiss lakes as at Geneva. It varies from a few inches to 5 feet and lasts from 35 to 72 minutes attributed to variations of atmospheric pressure. [< F *sèche* f of *sec* (< L *siccus*), dry] **sea-beart**

Seiche"prey', 1 sāsh'prē', 2 sēçh'pre', *n* A village in Meuse department, France, where United States troops repulsed a German attack April 20-21, 1918

sei-chom'e-ter, 1 sē-shom'i-tər, 2 seç-çhŏm'e-tēr, *n* An instrument for measuring seiches [< SEICHE + -METER]

se'id, 1 sē'id *or* sid, 2 se'id *or* sēd (XIII), *n* One of the descendants of Fatima and Ali, daughter and nephew of Mohammed [< Ar *seyid*, prince]

Se'dl, 1 zai'dl, 2 si'dl, **Anton** (5/7 1850–7/23 1898) A Hungarian composer and musical director in New York

Seid'litz, 1 sed'lits, 2 sēd'lits, *a* Of, pertaining to, or derived from Sedlitz, Bohemia a corrupt spelling See SEDLITZ, *n* **—Seidlitz powder or powders**, an aperient powder consisting of two parts tartaric acid and sodium bicarbonate mixed with **Rochelle salt** (potassium and sodium tartrate, often called **sal Seignette**), put up in separate papers used as a mild cathartic by dissolving separately, mixing the solutions, and drinking while effervescing **—S. water**, the natural mineral water from Seidlitz used as a laxative It contains sulfates of calcium, magnesium, potassium, and sodium, a carbonate of calcium, and a trace of magnesium chlorid

seiet†, *imp & pp* of SEE, *v* **seight†.**

seige, *n* Same as SEDGE²

Sel"gnette' salt, 1 sē"nyet', 2 seğ"nyĕt' Sal Seignette. See SEIDLITZ POWDER

sei'gnior, 1 sēn'yər, 2 sēn'yor, *n* **1.** A lord, in southern Europe, variously spelled, a title of honor or respectful address, equivalent to English *sir* **2.** *Law* A lord of a fee in lands or of a manor **3.** [Canada] One of the landed gentry, especially in Lower Canada [< F. *seigneur*, < L *senior*, see SENIOR] **sei'gneurt.—Grand Seignior**, the Sultan of Turkey, hence, any great or important personage **—s in gross**, one who was a lord, but of no manor, and therefore unable to keep a court, but enjoyed superiority and services **—sei'gnior-al-ty**, *n* The jurisdiction, territory, or manorial rights of a seignior **—sei-gnio'ri-al**, *a* **1.** *Of or pertaining to a seignior, manorial as, seigniorial rights* **2** Having large powers independent **sei-gneu'ri-alt; sei-gnio'ralt, si-gno'ri-alt**

sei'gnior-age, 1 sēn'yər-ij, 2 sēn'yor-ag, *n* **1.** A charge made by a government for coining bullion brought for that purpose

Against *seigniorage* carried further than the cost of coinage, economists have in general, raised a decided protest
F A WALKER *Money* p 187 [H & co 1878]

2. The difference between the cost of bullion purchased by a government for coining and the nominal or face value of the same when coined

This gain or *seigniorage* evidently indicates so much of the bullion owned by the Government as should remain after using a sufficient amount to coin as many standard silver dollars as should equal in number the dollars represented by the Treasury notes issued in payment of the entire quantity of bullion CLEVELAND in *Congressional Record Veto Message* Mar 31, 1894, p 4101

3. A royalty, as on proceeds from a patent, a proportion of proceeds of sales, as, the *seigniorage* of an author from publishers of his books **4.** [Rare] The system of land-tenure by seigniors or feudal lords **5** [Eng] A duty or royalty claimed by the overlord on the output of certain minerals [< LL *seniorāticum*, lordship, < L *senior* see SENIOR] **sel'gneur-agе‡, sel'gnor-agе‡.**

sel gnior-ize, *vt* To be the lord of, rule **sl'gnor-lsе†**

sel'gnior-y, 1 sīn'yər-ı; 2 sēn'yor-y, *n* [-IES, 1 -IZ, 2 -IZ, *pl*] **1** The authority or power of a seignior or lord, consisting mainly of fealty and rent-service, lordship

The Earl into fair Eskdale came Homage and *seignory* to claim SCOTT *Lay of the Last Minstrel* can 4, st. 10

2. The territory or jurisdiction of a seignior or lord, a manor, domain, seigniorality **3.** A lordship to which no manor is annexed, an incorporeal hereditament, *appendant* (passing with the grant of the manor) or *in gross* (severed from the demesne lands of a manor, and specially conveyed by deed of grant) **4.** In the middle ages, the elders composing the municipal council of an Italian republic **5** [Canada] (1) A landed estate of the feudal type (2) The mansion of a seignior **6†.** Precedence priority, preeminence [< F *seigneurie* < LL *sentoria*, < L *senior*, see SENIOR] **sel'gneur-y‡, sel'gnor-y‡; sl'gnor-y‡.**

Seik, *n* Same as SIKH

sell, 1 sll, 2 sĕl *vt* [Scot] To strain, as milk

sell, *n* [Scot] Bliss happiness

Se'l-land, 1 se'l-lan, 2 sĕ'l-lan, *n* An island in Finmarken province, Norway 20 by 20 m

Selm, 1 sĕm, 2 sem, *n* A river in S E European Russia; length, 300 m to the Desna river

seine, 1 sēn, 2 sen (XIII), *v* [SEINED, SEINDS, SEIN'ING] **I.** *t* To take or catch with a seine, also, to use a seine in, as, to *seine* mackerel, to *seine* a lake

II. *i* To fish with a seine, catch fish with a seine

seine¹, *n* Any encircling fish-net, held upright in the water by floats along the top and weights at the bottom, and intended to be hauled to the shore, to a boat, or to some other landing-place, by its ends, or closed around a body of swimming fish See PURSE-SEINE, SHAD [< AS *segne* or F *seine*, both < L *sagena* (< Gr *sagēnē*), seine] — **haul-ashore seine,** a seine that is dragged from the shore, a drag-seine — **seine'-block",** *n* [U S] A block used in a seine-boat for pursing a mackerel-seine — **s.-boat,** *n* An open boat especially adapted or used for carrying or paying out a seine — **s.-captain,** *n* [U S] The head man of a seine-gang — **s.-crew,** *n* The crew of a seine-gang — **s.-engine,** *n* A steam-engine used in hauling seines — **s.-fisher,** *n* A seiner — **s.-gang,** *n* A company of seiners working together, with their outfit of boats and gear — **s.-hauler,** *n* A seiner — **s.-needle,** *n* A netting-needle used in making a seine — **s.-roller,** *n* A revolving cylinder over which a seine is hauled — **s.-shooting,** *n* The casting of the nets in seine-fishing

Seine², 1 sēn, 2 sen, *n* **1.** A river on which Paris lies, in N W France length, 480 m to the English Channel **2.** A department in N central France 185 sq m, capital, Paris

Seine"-et-Marne', 1 -ē-märn, 2 -e-märn', *n* A department in N central France 785 sq m, capital, Melun

Seine"-et-Oïse', 1 -ēt-wāz', 2 -et-wäs', *n* A department in N central France 2,185 sq m capital Versailles

Seine"-In"fé'rl"eure', 1 -ăn fē'rl ūr', 2 -ăn'fe'rl-ūr', *n* A department in N W. France, 2,448 sq m capital, Rouen

sein'er, 1 sēn'er, 2 sen'er, *n* A person or a vessel engaged in seine-fishing especially at sea

sein'ing, 1 sēn'ing, 2 sen'ing, *n* The act or business of catching fish with a seine — **sein'ing-ground",** *n* The area over which a seine is hauled **seine'-ground‡.**

seint†, *a & n* Same as SAINT

selp, 1 slp, 2 sĕp, *vt & vi* [Scot] Same as SEEP

Se'lr, 1 sl'ır, 2 sē'ır, *n Bib* **1.** A Horite chief *Gen* xxxvi, 20 **2** A mountainous region or mountain ridge in Idumea, S of the Dead Sea *Gen* xxxii, 3 **Land of Se'lr†, Mount Se'lr†** 3 A place in Judah *Josh* xv, 10

Se-l'ra, 1 sı-ol'ra *or* sl'ı-ra, 2 se-l'ra *or* sē'ı-ra *n Bib* (Douai)

Se-l'rath, 1 sı-ol'rath *or* sl'ı-rath, 2 se-l'răth *or* sē'ı-răth, *n Bib Judges* III, 26 [Heb, woody] **Se-l'rah†** (R V)

selr'fish", *n* Same as SEERFISH

sel-rl'a-sis, 1 sol-rol'ə-sis, 2 s"-rl'a-sis, *n* [Gr] *Pathol* Sunstroke

sel'ro-spore, 1 sol'ro-spōr, 2 sl'ro-spōr, *n Bot* A non-sexual spore or organ of reproduction in certain algæ (*Floridæ*) produced by the division into moniliform chains of terminal cells of particular or of main branches [< Gr. *seira* band, + SPORE] — **sel"ro-spor'ic,** *a*

seise, sel'sln, sel'sor Same as SEIZE, etc

seis'mic, 1 sols'mik, 2 sls'mic, *a Geol* Pertaining to characteristic of, or produced by earthquakes or earth-vibration, as, *seismic* disturbances, *seismic* records [< Gr *seismos* earthquake, < *seiō* shake] **sels'malt, seis'-mi-cal†** — **seismic area,** the area affected by any particular earthquake — **s center or focus,** same as CENTRUM — **s vertical 1.** Same as EPICENTER **2** The imaginary vertical line joining the centrum and the epicenter — **seis-mic'i-ty** *n* The condition or degree of seismic activity — **sels'mism,** *n* The processes or phenomena involved in earth-movements [earthquake a combining form

seis'mo-, 1 sols'mo-, 2 sls'mo- Derived from Greek *seismos*,

seis'mo-gram, 1 sols'mo-gram, 2 sls'mo-grăm, *n* A record of earthquake-phenomena made by a seismograph [< Gr *seismos*, earthquake (see SEISMIC), + *gramma* see GRAM]

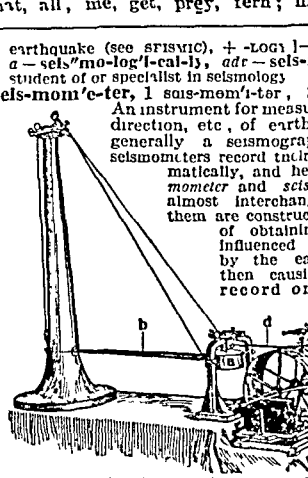
seis'mo-graph, 1 sols'mo-graf, 2 sls'mo-graf, *n* An instrument for recording automatically phenomena of earthquakes especially with reference to the moment of passage of every wave, and its time of oscillation, a recording seismometer or seismoscope See SEISMOMETER [< Gr *seismos*, earthquake (see SEISMIC), + -GRAPH] — **sels-mog'ra-pher,** *n* A seismologist — **sels"-mo-graph'ic,** *a* Pertaining to a seismograph or to seismography recorded by or made by means of a seismograph as *seismographic* data *seismographic* charts **seis"-mo-graph'i-cal†.**

seis-mog'ra-phy, 1 sols-mog're-fı, 2 sls-mŏg'ra-fy *n* The study or description of the phenomena of earthquakes, also, the art or systematic study of the methods of recording such phenomena automatically

seis'mo-log, 1 sols'mo-log 2 sls'mo-lŏg *n* A catalog or detailed account or record of earthquake-phenomena **seis'-mo-logue†**

seis-mol'o-gy, 1 sols-mol'o-jı, 2 sls-mŏl'o-gy, *n* The science of earthquake-phenomena [< Gr *seismos*, earthquake (see SEISMIC), + -LOGY] — **sels"mo-log'i-cal,** *a* — **sels"mo-log'i-cal-ly,** *adv* — **seis-mol'o-gist,** *n* A student of or specialist in seismology

seis-mom'e-ter, 1 sols-mom'ı-tər, 2 sls-mŏm'e-ter, *n* An instrument for measuring the intensity, direction, etc, of earthquake-phenomena, generally a seismograph All practical seismometers record their observations automatically, and hence the names *seismometer* and *seismograph* are used almost interchangeably Most of them are constructed on the principle of obtaining a steady point influenced as little as possible by the earth's motion, and then causing it to trace a record on an object connected rigidly with the earth, or vice versa Compare SEISMOSCOPE



Horizontal Pendulum Seismograph of the United States Weather Bureau

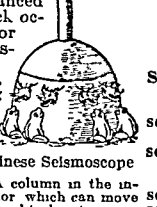
Waves of commotion have been investigated by means of the pendulum and the *seismometer* with tolerable accuracy in respect to their direction and total intensity HUMBOLDT *Cosmos* tr by E C Otté *Earthquakes* in vol 1, p 205 [LONDON 1859]

The instrument serves to record one linear component of the horizontal motion of the ground upon which it is installed When the whole seismograph is moved by the action of an earthquake, the freely suspended pendulum mass (*a*) tends to remain nearly or quite at rest with respect to horizontal motion in a direction at right angles to the line of the boom (*a b*) of the pendulum The relative motion of the ground and the steady mass is recorded on the clock-driven drum (*c*) covered with a smoked-paper record sheet, by means of the multiplying-lever (*d*)

earthquake (see SEISMIC), + -METER] — **seis"mo-met'ro-graph,** *n* A seismograph

seis-mom'e-try, 1 sols-mom'ı-trı, 2 sls-mŏm'e-try, *n* The scientific determination and recording of facts regarding earthquake-phenomena, especially by means of the seismometer, the scientific study or application of the seismometer — **sels"mo-met'ric,** *a* Pertaining to seismometry or the seismometer **sels"mo-met'ri-cal‡**

seis'mo-scope, 1 sols'mo-skōp, 2 sls'mo-scōp, *n* A simple form of seismometer, a device for indicating the occurrence, direction, or intensity of earthquake-waves without measuring them generally a suspended or balanced body that, by moving when the shock occurs, stops a clock, closes a circuit, or makes a mark [< Gr *seismos* (see SEISMIC) + -SCOPE] — **seis"mo-scop'ic,** *a*


Chinese Seismoscope

seis"mo-tec-ton'ic, 1 sols'mo-tek-ton'ık, 2 sls mo-tēc-tŏn'ic, *a Geol* Indicating surface lines refe able to earthquake dislocations in rock-strata below [< SEISMO- + TECTONIC]

seis"mo-ther'a-py, 1 sols'mo-ther'ə-pı, 2 sls mo-thĕr'a-py, *n Med* The application of vibratory motion to the treatment of disease [< SEISMO- + Gr *therapeia*, medical treatment]

A column in the interior which can move in eight directions is overturned by an earthquake movement, and may knock a ball or balls from the mouth of one or more of the eight protruding dragons' heads into the mouths of the attendant dragons causing them to vibrate (Invented in China about A D 136)

seis-mot'ic, 1 sols-mot'ık, 2 sls-mŏt'ic, *a* Of or pertaining to earthquakes, seismic [< Gr *seismos*, see SEISMIC]

The assumption that Canada is beyond *seismotic* influences is not borne out by fact KINGSFORD *Canada* vol III ch. 7 p 207, note [8 & H 1889]

seisti†, *2d per sing pres ind* of SAY (Thou) sayest — **seis'tow†,** say est thou

Seis"tan', 1 sēs'tān', 2 ses'tan', *n* A morass and swampy lake in S W Afghanistan

se'l-ty, 1 sl'ı-tı; 2 sē'l-ty, *n* [Rare] *Philos* That which distinguishes a person from all others, selfism or selfhood, individuality [< L *se*, oneself]

Sel"u-rl'næ, 1 sol'yu-rol'nı, 2 sl'yu-rl'nē *n pl Ornith* A subfamily of miniotiltoid birds represented by the water-thrushes **Sel-u'rus,** *n* (t g) [< Gr *seiō*, shake, + *oura*, tail] — **sel-u'rin** (ēs", *a*

selve, *n* Same as SEAVE

seize, 1 slz, 2 sēz, *v* [SEIZED, SEIZDS, SEIZ'ING] **I.** *t*

seiz", 1. To catch or take hold of suddenly and forcibly, clutch often used figuratively, as, to *seize* an idea, to seize the imagination

> But pleasures are like poppies spread,
> You *seize* the flower its bloom is shed!
> BURNS *Tam o' Shanter* st 7

2. To take possession of by authority or force, as, the enemy *seized* the town, the usurper *seized* the throne

> A nation at war has the right to *seize* its enemy's property
> T G BOWLES *Maritime Warfare* pt 1 p 11 [BIB 1877]

3. To come upon, invade, or affect suddenly, begin suddenly and powerfully to act upon, as, terror *seized* the invaders, sickness *seized* the traveler **4.** *Law* (1) To take into the custody of the law by virtue of some judicial writ or order, as, to *seize* property on an execution (2) To invest with possession, as of lands, by virtue of a freehold estate therein, put in possession, possess commonly in the perfect participle, and followed by *of*, as, to be *seized of* a farm In this sense commonly written by law-writers *seise* **5.** *Naut* To fasten or bind by turns or windings of cord, line, or small rope, lash, as, to *seize* two ropes together, to *seize* a sailor to a mast **6†.** To fix, fasten

II *i* **1** To take or lay hold, take forcible or sudden possession with *on* or *upon*, as, to *seize on* goods

> They rapidly *seize on* the best expedient LEOPOLD RANKE *Hist of Popes* tr by E Foster vol 1 p 80 [LONDON 1847]

2 *Mech* To stick fast, owing to excessive heat, pressure, or friction said of an overheated shaft, a gas-engine piston, or the moving element in any bearing [< F *saisir*, < LL *sacio*, < OHG *sezzan* set] **seise†**

Syn see ARREST, CATCH GRASP — **seiz'a-bl(e",** *a* Such as may be seized — **seiz'er,** *n* One who seizes, in any sense

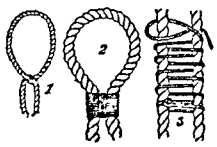
sel'zin, 1 sl'zın, 2 sē'zın, *n* [The old form *seisin* is found in law-books] *Law* **1.** The possession of land under a claim of a freehold, interest, possession **2.** That which is possessed, possessions, property **3.** The act or ceremony of taking possession See LIVERY OF SEIZIN

> William grasped the sand and turned the omen into a sign of gladness for he had taken *seizin* of his kingdom
> KNIGHT *England* vol 1 p 55 [LONDON & CO 1850]

4†. Ownership of personal property, possession of chattels [< F *saisine*, < *saisir*, see SEIZE]

— **equitable seizin,** the constructive possession of lands by one who enjoys the rents and profits by virtue of an equitable interest, while another holds the legal title as trustee — **s. in deed or fact,** actual personal possession by the freeholder or some one claiming under him — **s. in law,** a right of immediate possession, dependent upon the nature of the property — **writ of s.,** a writ of restitution of possession of a freehold awarded to a plaintiff in an action in which right of possession has been duly adjudged to him

seiz'ing, 1 slz'ıng, 2 sēz'ing, *n* **1.** The act of grasping or taking possession suddenly or forcibly **2.** State or condition of being in possession **3** *Naut* (1) The process or operation of fastening or lashing by turns of rope or cord, or the fastening so made (2) Small cord or line used in making such fastenings, seizing-stuff — **cross'-seiz'ing,** *n Naut* A seizing around the bight of a rope, so passed as to form an eye as the *seizing* of a rope-strapped block **eyes‡, throats‡ — flat s.** (*Naut*), a lashing or seizing in which the turns or line make a single layer — **round s.** (*Naut*) a seizing in which riding or upper turns are superimposed upon the first layer of seizing-stuff — **riding s‡ — seiz'ing-stuff",** *n Naut* Tarred cord or small rope used in seizing usually of four, six or nine threads


1 Cross-seizing 2 Round Seizing 3 Racking Seizing

sel'zor†, 1 sl'zər 2 sē'zor, *n Law* One who takes livery of seizin, a person who enters into possession of a freehold under lawful title **sel'sor†**

sei'zure, 1 sl'zur, 2 sē'zhur, *n* **1.** The act or an act of seizing, a taking hold forcibly or suddenly, or a taking possession forcibly or by authority of law, as, a *seizure* of a fort by an enemy, *seizure* of goods by the sheriff **2.** A sudden or violent attack, sudden onset or access, turn, fit, spell, as, a *seizure* of disease or grief **3†** Possession, ownership, seizin **4†.** That which is seized or taken into possession — **seizure of heriots** [Eng], the taking possession of the heriot on a tenant's death See HERIOT,

se'jant, } sl'jant, 2 sē'jant *a Her* Sitting with the fore
se'jeant, } limbs erect, as a lion [< OF *seant*, < L *sedcn(t-)s*, see SEDENT] — **sejant addorsed,** sitting back to back, as two animals — **s. affronté,** sitting and facing the spectator with the whole body — **s gardant or guardant,** sitting with the body in profile and the face fronting the spectator — **s. rampant,** sitting with the fore legs raised


Lion Sejant

Se-ja'nus, 1 sı-jē'nus, 2 se-jā'nŭs, **Lucius** Ællius (—31) A Roman courtier poisoned Drusus, son of Tiberius executed for his imperial ambitions

se-join't, *vt* To divide, separate — **se-joint'ı,** *a* — **se-junc'-tion†,** *n*

sej'u-gous, 1 sej'u-gus, 2 sĕj'u-gŭs (XIII), *a Bot* Having six pairs of leaflets as certain pinnate compound leaves. [< L *sejugis*, six-horse team, < *sex*, six, + *jugum*, yoke]

sej'u-gate, *vt* [Rare] To unyoke, disjoin

seket†, *a* Sick

Sekh'et, 1 sek'et, 2 sĕk'ĕt, *n* [Egypt] *Egypt Myth* A goddess represented with the head of a lioness or a cat worshiped as *Bast* at Bubastis and associated with Ptah in the triad of supreme gods at Memphis She is crowned with the solar disk and the uræus serpent **Pasht‡.**


Sekhet (From a granite statue in the Louvre, Paris.)

se'kos, 1 sl'kos, 2 sē'kŏs, *n Gr Antiq* Any sacred building or enclosure a sanctuary or shrine often an adytum, in some early Christian writers, a church See illus of PROSTYLE at COLUMNIATION [< Gr *sēkos*, pen]

sel, 1 sel, 2 sĕl, *n* [Scot] Self — **a body's sel,** oneself alone **sell‡.**

sel-, *abbr* Selected, selection

se-la'chi-an, 1 sı-lē'kı-an, 2 se-lā'cı-an **I.** *a* Of or pertaining to the *Selachii* **II** *n* One of the *Selachii*

Se-la'chi-i, 1 sı-lē'kı-aı, 2 se-lā'cı-ı, *n pl Ich* A division of vertebrates, especially a class of *Ichthyopsida* having a cartilaginous cranium upper jaw represented by palatine bones, scapular arch lyriform and not connected with skull, and gill-chambers mostly separate, as sharks, rays, and chimæroids The term has been variously limited in the development of ichthyology from a widely inclusive range to the present view that restricts it to a suborder of *Plagiostomi* containing the modern sharks and dogfishes with their immediately related fossil allies [< Gr *selachos*, shark]

— **sel'a-chiid I.** *a* Shark-like selachian **II** *n* A shark, a selachian — **Sel"a-choi'de-i,** *n pl Ich* A suborder of plagiostomes having lateral gill-openings sharks — **sel"a-choi'o-gist,** *n* A student of selachians — **sel"a-choi'o-gy,** *n* The branch of zoology that treats of the selachians — **Sel"a-chos'to-mi,** *n pl Ich* An order or suborder of chondrosteous fishes without interopercula, as paddle-fishes — **sel"a-chos'tome,** *n* — **sel"a-chos'to-mous,** *a*

se-la'dang, *n* Same as SALADANG

Sel"a-gi-nel'la, 1 sol"ə-ji-nel'ə, 2 sĕl"a-gi-nĕl'a, *n Bot* **1.** A large genus of evergreen plants, the type genus of the *Selaginellaceæ*, with a general semblance to club-moss and ground-pine (*Lycopodium*) of which many species are in ornamental cultivation **2** [s-] A plant of this genus [Dim of L *selago*]



Se-lag"i-nel-la'ce-æ, 1 sı-laj"ı-nel-lē'sı-ı, 2 se-lăj"i-nĕl-lā'ce-ē, *n pl Bot* A family of moss-like vascular cryptogamous plants with branching stems and minute scale-like leaves, and solitary axillary 1-celled spore-cases containing both microspores and macrospores The family comprises only one genus *Selaginella* [< SELAGINELLA] — **se-lag"i-nel-la'ceous,** *a*

Se-la'go, 1 sı-lē'go 2 se-lā'go *n Bot* *Selaginella rupestris*

Se-la'go, 1 sı-lē'go 2 se-lā'go *n Bot* **1** A genus of scrophulariaceous shrubs undershrubs or herbs, almost all from the Cape of Good Hope, and many of them in ornamental cultivation **2.** [s-] A plant of this genus [< L *selago* (*selagin-*) a species of savin]

se'lah, 1 sl'la, 2 sē'la A term of frequent occurrence in the Psalms and found occasionally in Habakkuk, usually con-

sidered as a direction to singers or readers to lift up their voices at the close of a section.

Thomas that *selah* represents a Hebrew translitera'ion of a Greek word (e. g. 'psalle') or an abbreviation of three words, have little probability The meaning of the LXX rendering ('diapsalma") is as uncertain as that of the Hebrew word itself.
G. H. Box in Hastings *Dict of the Bible* p 835 [L. '09.]

Se'lah, 1 sē'la; 2 sē'la *n Bib 2 Kings* xiv, 7. [Heb., rock.]

Se'la‡ (R.V.) — **Se'la-ham-mah'le-koth, 1** shā-mā'lē-kŏth *or* -kō'th. 2 shā-mā'le-kŏth *or* -kō'th, *n Bib 1 Sam* xxiii, 28 — **Sel'a-hi, 1** sel'ā-hī; 2 sēl'ā-hī, *n Bib* (Douai).— **Se'la-ites, 1** sē'lā-īts 2 sē'la-īts *n Bib* (Douai).

se-lam'lik, 1 sı-lăm'lĭk 2 se-lăm'lic, *n* [Turk.] **1.** That part of a Mohammedan house occupied by the men. Compare HAREMLIK. **2.** The official attendance of the Turkish sultan at a mosque on Friday, the Mohammedan sabbath.

Se-lan'gor', 1 sē-lan'gōr', 2 se-lān'gōr', *n* A native state in the Malay Peninsula, 3 200 sq m ; capital, Kwala Lampur.

Sel'borne, 1 sel'born 2 sēl'born *n* A village in Hampshire, England, made famous by Gilbert White's *Natural History of Selborne* [ding of Yorkshire England.

Sel'by, 1 sel'bı, 2 sēl'by, *n.* A market-town in the West Ri-

sel'couth†, *a* Unusual; strange — **sel'couth-ly†,** *adv.*

seld†, *a* Unusual rare, uncommon.— **seld'seen"†,** *a.* Seldom seen — **s.-shown†,** *a* Rarely shown.— **s.-speech†,** *n.* Taciturnity

seldt, *adv* Seldom; rarely. **sel'dent.**

Sel'den, 1 sel'd.n 2 sēl'd..n, **John** (= /ı1584–11/ı1654). An English jurist and statesman.

sel'dom, 1 sel'dam; 2 sēl'dom, *a* [Archaic] Rare infrequent — **sel'dom-ness†,** *n* — **sel'dom-times†,** *adv* Rarely.

sel'dom, *adv* At widely separated intervals of time, infrequently. *Seldom* is sometimes used erroneously with *or ever*. This is a vulgarism and solecism. A person may say "I *seldom if ever* use that word, that is, "I *seldom* use it, *if* indeed I *ever* do so " or he may say, using a slightly more emphatic form, "I *seldom or never* do it" that is "I do it very *seldom* at the utmost, *or* (in my own opinion) probably *never*" [< AS. *seldum* < *seld*, rare] **sel'dom-ly†** [Rare].

sel d'or, 1 sel dōr 2 sēl dōr *Phot* A double salt of gold and sodium, probably sodium aurothiosulfate, $Na_3AuSO_3O_6 + 2H_2O$ produced by crystallizing a mixture of gold chlorid and sodium thiosulfate solutions. It was formerly used in daguerreotypy and in certain toning processes. [F., < L. *sal de aurum*, salt of gold]

selet, *n* Same as SEALI and SEAL².

Sel'e-bin, 1 sel'ı-bin, 2 sēl'e-bin, *n Bib* (Douai)

se-lect', 1 sı-lekt'; 2 se-lĕct', *v.* **I.** *t.* To take in preference to another or others; make choice of from a number, as for obtaining the best or those specially suited to one's purpose, choose; cull; as to *select* cloth for a garment.

The artist notoriously *selects* his items, rejecting all tones colors shapes which do not harmonize with each other and with the main purpose of his work. W. JAMES *Principles of Psychology* vol. i, p 287 [H. H. & co. 1890.]

II. 1. To choose or pick out something from a number, make a selection. See SELECTION

A *selecting* memory . . . is not only useful for what it retains but for what it rejects. HAMERTON *Intellectual Life* pt. iii, letter x, p. 125. [H. BROS. 1874.]

2. [Austral.] To choose and take up land under the provisions of the Land Act See SELECTION **free'se-lect"†.** [< L *selectus* see SELECTION] Syn.: see ALLOT; CHOOSE — **se-lect'a-bl(e"**, *a*

se-lect', *a.* **1.** Chosen in preference to others; taken as being most excellent fit or desirable, considered as superior, specially valuable; choice; as, *select* fruit

The government of a *select* body may be commendable in other respects. BROUGHAM *Brit Constit* p 25 [G. B. & co 1861.]

2. *Polit* Obtained by selection from different parties; as, the members formed a *select* committee **3.** Making careful selection of members or associates, exclusive, as, a *select* club [< L *selectus* see SELECTION.] Syn.: see CHOICE; EXCELLENT — **select meeting,** the committee of elders in the Society of Friends — **se-lect'ness,** *n*

se-lect', *n* **1.** [Colloq.] That which is selected, chosen out, or choice **2.** [Rare.] A selection

se-lect'ed, 1 sı-lekt'ed; 2 se-lĕct'ĕd, *pa* **1.** Chosen or culled out with special regard to quality or fitness for a purpose; choice; as, *selected* coal, *selected* raisins. **2†.** Devoted; consecrated.— **se-lect'ed-ly†,** *adv.*

se-lec'tion, 1 sı-lek'shan; 2 se-lĕc'shon, *n* **1.** The act of selecting or choosing out; choice, also, the state of being selected

There is [in the instinctive action of insects] *selection*, but not choice volition rather than will.
COLERIDGE *Works Aids to Reflection*, vol i, p 260 [H. 1858.]

2. Anything selected. (1) An aggregate of things *chosen*; a collection made with care, as, a *selection* of paintings (2) *pl* Choice or picked articles, in tobacco-culture, the choicest leaves and the highest grades of tobacco **3.** [Austral.] The choosing of land, as for a farm, under the provisions of the Land Act; hence, the land thus chosen, a farm. The laws authorizing selection enable any one to select crown land in blocks of 40 to 1280 acres of land according as the land is situated in the ordinary crown lands or in the mallee country. See also SETTLEMENT LEASE

4. *Biol* The natural or artificial separation of those organisms which are to survive from those which are to perish.

Before *selection* can take place, the fittest must already be in existence. There must previously have been a formation of systems *Selection* does nothing but assure the preponderance to the fittest. JANET *Final Causes* tr by Affleck, p 307 [T. & T. c. 1878.]

5. *Life Insur.* The action of the company or policyholders that affects the average character of risks carried. **Selection by the company** is the discrimination it makes as to the plan of insurance it can best afford to issue **S. against the company** is the exercise of choice on the part of applicants, as to a particular plan of insurance which would tend to create a mortality higher than that expected, or, the action of healthy policy-holders in withdrawing, thus increasing the mortality among those remaining. [< L *selectio(n-)*, < *selectus* pp of *seligo* choose, < *se-*, apart, + *lego*, pick] Syn.: see CHOICE — **artificial selection,** the process whereby man modifies the form of organisms by selection in breeding — **eliminative s.** (*Biol*) the elimination by natural processes of the organisms incapable of adaptation. — **functional s**, the perpetuation of functions best adapted for the development of the organism.— **germinal s** (*Biol*), the doctrine that certain determinants flourish, rather than others, because of the intragerminal struggle for existence — **group'-se-lec"tion,** *n Biol* The operation of natural selection in the case of groups or classes of organisms.— **histonal s.** (*Biol*), a selection which is found to result from the struggle for existence among the cells of the different tissues composing an organism.— **homestead s.** [Austral.], a form of tenure under the Crown Lands Acts of 1895 and 1903 especially for the advantage of the small capitalist, by which the leasehold becomes perpetual on certain conditions, chief of which are permanent residence and an annual payment of rent — **natural s.** (*Biol*), in the theory of evolution, the selective operation of external conditions on an organism or its parts the process, analogous to artificial selection, whereby individual variations or peculiarities that are of advantage in a certain environment tend to become perpetuated in the race survival of the fittest.

The survival or preservation of certain favored words in the struggle for existence is *natural selection*.
DARWIN *Descent of Man* vol. i, p 59 [A. 1871.]

How far *natural selection* suffices for the production of species remains to be seen. Few can doubt that, if not the whole cause it is a very important factor in that operation and that it must play a great part in the sorting out of variations into those which are transitory and those which are permanent
Encyc. Brit. 11th ed., vol. x, p 34.

— **negative s.,** same as CONTRA-SELECTION — **periodic s.,** the persistence of certain organisms and the disappearance of others, due to periodic variations in the degree of fitness of such organisms for their environment — **reproductive s**, the modification of a class of organisms due to the greater fertility of certain individuals, and giving predominance to their individual types.— **secular s.,** the relatively rapid changes produced in classes of organisms by recurring changes of climate topography, the means of subsistence, etc following periods of great stability, thus accelerating the process of natural selection.— **se-lec'tion-time",** *n. Psychophys.* The total time of a selective reaction or this, minus the time assigned to the process of discrimination preparatory to the act of selection.— **sexual s.** (*Biol*) In the theory of evolution, the operation whereby characters as bright colors or fine song considered as especially attractive to the opposite sex, tend to become perpetuated or enhanced; the part played by sex in natural selection.

The variations thus caused are preserved and accumulated by *sexual selection* which is in itself an extremely complex affair, depending as it does on ardor in love courage and the rivalry of the males and on the powers of perception taste and will, of the female. DARWIN *Descent of Man* vol. i, ch. 8 p. 257 [A. 1871.]

— **se-lec'tion-ist. I.** *a* Related to the theory of natural selection. **II.** *n* One who accepts or supports this theory.

se-lec'tive, } sı-lek'tıv; 2 se-lĕc'tiv, *a* **1.** Pertaining to,
se-lec'tivs, } characterized by, or operating by selection, having the power of selecting; tending to select; selecting; as, *selective* processes. **2.** *Wireless Teleg.* Designating a method by which several messages can be transmitted or received at the same time, without confusion.— **selective radiation,** radiation in which waves differ in intensity — **se-lec'tiv(e-ly³,** *adv* — **se"lec-tiv'i-ty,** *n* Condition or state of being selective

se-lect'man, 1 sı-lekt'man; 2 se-lĕct'man, *n.* [-MEN, *pl*] One of a board of officers, usually three but sometimes seven or nine, elected annually in New England towns, except those of Rhode Island, to exercise executive authority in local affairs In some cities the term legally embraces the mayor or an alderman.

se-lec'tor, 1 sı-lek'tar *or* -ter; 2 se-lĕc'tor, *n* [LL.] **1.** A person who selects or chooses, also, a machine or device for selecting or separating **2.** [Austral.] One who selects lands under the provisions of the Land Act See SELECTION, 3 **3.** *Railroad.* An appliance for operating any of two or more signals by means of a single lever, which can automatically connect the particular signal controlling the route for which a switch has been set **4.** A thermomagnetic contrivance for ascertaining temperatures for rolling rails **5.** In smelting copper, a converter with horizontal tuyères to produce bottoms and a purified copper simultaneously. **6.** *Elec.* In automatic telephone systems, an electromechanical device for making connections between certain groups of lines on trunks **se-lec'tor-switch"‡.**

Se'led, 1 sē'led, 2 sē'lĕd, *n. Bib 1 Chron* ii, 30

Sel"e-mi'a, 1 sel'ı-mı'a 2 sēl'e-mī'a, *n Bib* (Apocrypha R. V.) *2 Esd* xiv, 24 [phs). *1 Esd* ix, 34.

Sel"e-mi'as, 1 sel'ı-mı'as 2 sēl'e-mī'as, *n Bib* (Apocry-

Sel"e-mi-a'u, 1 sel'ı-mı-ē'ū, 2 sēl'e-mi-ā'ų *n. Bib.* (Douai).

Se-le'mith, 1 sı-lī'mĭth; 2 se-lē'mith, *n Bib* (Douai).

Sel"e-na-ri'i-dæ, 1 sel ı-na-rī'ı-dī, 2 sēl e-na-rī'i-dē, *n. pl Helminth.* A family of escharoidean chilostomatous polyzoans with subcircular zoarium. **Sel"e-na'ri-a,** *n* (t. g.) [< Gr. *selēnē*, moon] — **sel"e-na'ri-id, n** — **sel"e-na'ri-oid,** *a*

sel'e-nate, 1 sel'ı-nāt 2 sēl'e-nāt, *n Chem* A salt of selenic acid. **se-le'ni-ate‡.**

Se-le'ne, 1 se-lī'nı, 2 sē-lē'nē, *n* [Gr] *Gr. Myth* The goddess of the moon, daughter of Hyperion and Theia, but at the same time confounded with Artemis She corresponds to the Latin Luna

Se-len'ga, 1 sē-leŋ'ga 2 se-lēŋ'gā *n* A river in central Asia length, 750 m to Lake Baikal.

sel"en-hy'dric, 1 sel'en-haı'drık, 2 sēl'ĕn-hȳ'dric, *a Chem* Of, pertaining to or derived from selenium and hydrogen. [< *selen-* in SELENIUM — *hydr-* in HYDROGEN] — **selenhydric acid,** same as HYDROGEN SELENID

se-le'ni-an, *a.* [Rare] Of or pertaining to the moon

Sel"e-ni'a-sis, 1 sel'ı-naı'a-sıs 2 sēl'e-nī'a-sis, *n* Somnambulism. [< Gr *selēnē*, moon.] **sel"e-ni-as'mus‡.**

se-len'ic, 1 sı-len'ık, 2 se-lēn'ic, *a.* **I.** [Rare] Of, pertaining to, or derived from the moon. **2.** *Chem* Of, pertaining to, or derived from selenium, especially in its higher valence — **selenic acid,** a transparent colorless liquid (H_2SeO_4) obtained variously, as by decomposing a selenate with hydrogen sulfid.

sel'e-nid, } 1 sel'ı-nid, -nid *or* -naid, 2 sēl'e-nid, -nid *or* -nīd,
sel'e-nide, } *n Chem* A compound of selenium with an element or a radical.

sel"e-nid'er-a, 1 sel'ı-nid'ar-a, 2 sēl'e-nid'er-a, *n* A toucanet because of crescent-shaped markings below the neck. [< SELENO- + Gr *derē* neck]

sel"e-nif'er-ous, 1 sel'ı-nif'ar-us 2 sēl'e-nif'er-ūs, *a Chem.* Containing or producing selenium.

sel"e-nig'e-nous, *a* [Rare] Same as SELENIC, 1

se-le'ni-o-, 1 sı-lī'nı-o-, 2 se-lē'ni-o- *Chem* Derived from SELENIUM: a combining form used to indicate the presence of selenium or its compounds in combination; as, *seleniophosphates*

se-le'ni-on, 1 sı-lī'nı-an 2 se-lē'ni-ŏn *n* Selenium.

se-le'ni-ous, 1 sı-lī'nı-us 2 se-lē'ni-ūs *a. Chem* Of or derived from selenium, especially in its lower valence **selenous‡.**— **selenious acid,** a compound (H_2SeO_3) with strong acid properties formed by the action of nitric or nitrohydrochloric acid on selenium.

Se-le"ni-pe'di-um, 1 sı-lī"nı-pī'dı-um; 2 se-lē"ni-pē'di-ŭm, *n Bot* A small genus of South-American orchids — the crescentic or South-American lady's-slippers — closely allied to *Cypripedium* and by some included in it but differing from it in its 3-celled ovary and axile placentæ. It has leathery leaves and tall branching flower-stems, and is cultivated in greenhouses. See illus under LADY'S-SLIPPER. [< Gr. *selēnē* moon + *pedon*, plain, dim. of *pedon*, ground]

se-len'i-scope†, *n* Same as SELENOSCOPE

sel'e-nite, 1 sel'ı-naıt; 2 sēl'e-nīt, *n.* **1.** *Mineral* A vitreous, pearly, usually transparent variety of gypsum. **2.** *Chem* A salt of selenious acid **3.** [S- or s-] An imaginary inhabitant of the moon. [< L. *selenites*, < Gr *selēnitēs*, < *selēnē*, moon]

sel"e-nit'ic, 1 sel'ı-nit'ık 2 sēl'e-nit'ic, *a.* **1.** *Mineral.* Of, pertaining to, or containing selenite **2.** Pertaining to the moon. **sel"e-nit'i-cal‡.**

Sel"e-nit'i-dæ, 1 sel'ı-nit'ı-dī, 2 sēl'e-nit'i-dē *n pl. Conch.* A family of geophilous pulmonates with aculeate teeth, smooth jaw, and shell helicoform or slug-like. **Sel"e-nī'tes,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr *selenitēs*; see SELENITE] — **se-len'i-tid,** *n* — **se-len'i-toid,** *a.*

sel"e-ni-tif'er-ous, 1 sel'ı-nı-tıf'ar-us 2 sēl'e-ni-tif'er-ūs *a.* Containing or yielding selenite. [< L *selenites* (see SELENITE) — *fero*, bear]

sel'e-nit"ish, *a* [Rare] Somewhat selenitic.

se-le'ni-um, 1 sı-lī'nı-um; 2 se-lē'ni-ŭm, *n Chem* A non-metallic element that is obtained as a dark-brown vitreous amorphous modification or as a lead-gray crystalline mass. It is prepared for commercial use chiefly from the by-products of sulfuric-acid manufacture in which seleniferous pyrites is burned, and is chemically similar to sulfur and tellurium, occurring in several allotropic forms. It is noteworthy for its variations of electrical resistance, which diminishes as the temperature increases, till the point of fusion is reached when, as the selenium becomes liquid, the resistance suddenly increases. The resistance of crystalline selenium is less in the light than in the dark a peculiarity that has given rise to many curious and ingenious applications, especially the transmission of photographs by telegraphy See SELENIUM CELL. PHOTOPHONE

The sensitiveness of *selenium* to light has been taken advantage of by Professor Barnard of Lick Observatory, who has employed it in a device for automatically detecting comets. FELIX L. OSWALD in *The Voice* [New York] June 4, 1891 p 10, col. 3

[< Gr. *selēnē*, moon] **se-le'ni ont.**

se-le'nio-ret, 1 sı-lī'nio-ret; 2 se-lē'nō-rĕt (VIII), *n* Same as SELENID **se-le'nu-ret‡** — **se-le'nio-ret"ed,** *a.* Containing selenium. **se-le'nio-ret"ted‡.**

se-le'no-, se-len'-, 1 sı-lī'no-, sı-lin'-, 2 se-lē'no-, se-lēn'-. From Gr *selēnē*, moon combining forms — **se-le"no-cen'tric,** *a. Astron* Referred to or measured from the moon's center — **se-le'nod,** *n* The odic force of the moon. See ODI, *n* — **se-le'no-dont. I.** *a.* **1.** Having longitudinal crescent-shaped ridges, as a molar tooth **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Selenodonta* **II.** *n.* One of the *Selenodonta*.— **Se-le"no-don'ta,** *n pl Mam* A section of artiodactyl ungulates with longitudinal crescentiform ridges on the molar teeth as in ruminants — **se-le'no-dont-y,** *n.* Condition of being selenodont — **se-le"no-ga'mi-a,** *n* Same as SELENIASIS.— **se-le'no-graph,** *n.* A map or chart of the moon's surface.

sel"e-nog'ra-phy, 1 sel'ı-neg'ra-fı, 2 sēl'e-nŏg'ra-fy *n.* The science or study of the moon's surface, especially in reference to its physical features and condition corresponding to the *physical geography* of the earth

The *selenography* of one side of the moon is much better known to us than the geography of the earth.
H. W WARREN *Recreations in Astronomy* p 156. [H. 1879.]

[< SELENO- — -GRAPHY] — **sel"e-nog'ra-pher,** *n.* A student of or one versed in selenography **sel"e-nog'ra-phist‡.**— **se-le"no-graph'ic,** *a.* Pertaining to selenography. **se-le"no-graph'i-cal‡.**— **se-le"no-graph'i-cal-ly,** *adv*

sel"e-nol'a-try, 1 sel'ı-nel'a-trı. 2 sēl'e-nŏl'a-try, *n.* Moon-worship

sel"e-nol'o-gy, 1 sel'ı-nel'o-jı, 2 sēl'e-nŏl'o-gy, *n* The science that treats of the moon, often, loosely, selenography — **se-le"no-log'i-cal,** *a* — **sel"e-nol'o-gist,** *n.*

se-le"no-plex'i-a, 1 sı-lī"no-pleks'ı-a 2 se-lē"no-plĕks'i-a, *n* A morbid condition produced by the moon analogous to that due to sunstroke moonstroke [< SELENO- — Gr. *plēxis*, stroke] **se-le"no-ple'gi-a‡.**— **se-le'no-scope,** *n* [Rare] A telescope for observing the moon.— **se-le"no-trop'ic,** *a Bot* Curving or turning toward the moon said of certain growing plant-organs that under favorable conditions are influenced in the direction of their growth by moonlight — **sel"e-not'ro-pism,** *n* **sel"e-not'ro-py‡.**

se-len'sul"fur, 1 sı-lin'sul"fur 2 se-lēn'sŭl fûr, *n Mineral* An orange-red or reddish-brown isomorphous mixture of sulfur and selenium [< *selen-* (in SELENIUM) + SULFUR]

se-len"tel-lu'ri-um, 1 sı-lin"te-lū'rı-um 2 se-lēn'tē-lū'ri-ŭm, *n. Mineral* A metallic blackish-gray, isomorphous mixture of selenium and tellurium (Te_2Se_3), found massive. [< *selen-* (in SELENIUM) + TELLURIUM]

sel'e-nyl, 1 sel'ı-nil, 2 sēl'e-nȳl, *n* The radical SeO.

Sel'e-thal, 1 sel'ı-thal, 2 sēl'e-thl, *n Bib* (Douai) [< SELENIUM + -YL.]

Se-leu'ci-a, 1 sı-lū'shı-a, 2 se-lū'shi-a, *n Bib* A city of Syria seaport of Antioch *Acts* xiii, 4 **Se-leu'kel-a‡** [Gr.]

Se-leu'ci-an, 1 sı-lū'shı-an *or* -sı-an, 2 se-lū'shi-an *or* -si-an, *n Ch Hist* A member of a religious sect of the 3d century that rejected baptism by water and the doctrine of the resurrection of the body named after its founder, Seleucus of Galatia

Se-leu'cid, 1 sı-lū'sıd, 2 se-lū'çid **I.** *a* Pertaining to the Seleucidæ **II** *n* One of the Seleucidæ

Se-leu'ci-dæ, 1 sı-lū'sı-dī, 2 se-lū'çi-dē *n pl* The members of the dynasty that ruled Syria from 312 B C till the Roman conquest, 64 B C., named from Seleucus, a general of Alexander the Great, founder of the dynasty and of the kingdom of Syria. **Se-leu'kid-dæ‡.**

Se-leu'ci-dan, 1 sı-lū'sı-dan; 2 se-lū'çi-dan, *a* Of or pertaining to the Seleucidæ, as, the *Seleucidan* era (dating from 312 B. C.). **Sel"eu-cid'i-an‡;** **Sel"eu-cid'ic‡.**

Se-leu'cus, 1 sı-lū'kus, 2 se-lū'cŭs *n* **1.** (350°–280° B C) A general under Philip of Macedon; established monarchy in Syria **2.** In Shakespeare's *Antony and Cleopatra*, an attendant on Cleopatra. **3.** *Bib* (Apocrypha) *2 Mac* iii, 3.

self, 1 self; 2 sĕlf, *a* **1.** Same, particular, identical; very: obsolete except in the compound *selfsame* **2.** Pure, unmixed; simple: applied especially to colors **3.** *Archery* Composed of a single piece of wood, as a bow or arrow. **4†.** Own; individual, personal. [< AS. *self*, < Teut. base *selība*, < *se-* (= L *se*), oneself, — *līb-* (= Goth *laiba*), remnant] **selvet.**

self, *n* [SELVES, SELVS⁵, 1 selvz, 2 sĕlvs *pl*] **1.** An individual considered as the identical subject of his own conscious states, or as a person, and thus distinguished from all other persons and things, especially, a person considered as making his own states the object of reflective consciousness, personality as implying identity.

Now as we know Man he first of all appears to us as a being whose inner life is that of an individual *Self*
J. ROYCE *The World and the Individual* p 246. [MACM. 01.]

2. Any thing, class, or attribute that, abstractly considered, maintains a distinct and characteristic indi-

viduality or identity. **3.** Personal interest or advantage; furtherance of one's own interests or inclinations; as, to think only of *self*.

Love contending with friendship, and *self* with each generous impulse. LONGFELLOW *Miles Standish* cant. iii, st. 1.

4. *Hort.* A flower or fruit of a single color, especially a flower without a differently colored border, also, one having the natural color, unaffected by cultivation. **5.** *Archery.* A self-bow or self-arrow.

Self affixed to certain personal pronouns and pronominal adjectives gives forms that (1) express emphasis or distinction, as, I *myself* will go; you *yourself* did it; or (2) are used reflexively, as, he has hurt *himself*; I overslept *myself*. The so-called compound personal pronouns *myself*, *himself*, *herself*, etc., are used in both the nominative and objective cases.

Nouns and adjectives having the prefix *self-* may be classified under the following heads: (1) those having a directly reflexive force, as *self-estimation*, *self-control*, *self-murder*, etc.; (2) those implying that the action is accomplished without the aid of external agency, as *self-feeding*, *self-moving*, *self-registering*; (3) those which imply action not concerned about the self, and where a preposition would usually be required with the verb, as *self-absorption*, *self-conceit*. In the following list of self-explaining compounds the number after each word denotes the class to which it belongs. Compounds requiring definition will be found below or in vocabulary place. For respellings not given below, see the primitive words.

self-abasement (1)	s.-dependent (3)	s.-justification (1)
s.-abhorrence (1)	s.-depraved (1)	s.-killed (1)
s.-absorbed (3)	s.-depreciation (1)	s.-kindled (1)
s.-accusation (1)	s.-depreciative (1)	s.-limitation (1)
s.-accusatory (1)	s.-destruction (1)	s.-loading (1)
s.-accused (1)	s.-development (1)	s.-loathing (1)
s.-[illegible] (1)	s.-devised (3)	s.-lost (1)
s.-admiration (1)	s.-devoting (1)	s.-maintenance (1)
s.-adornment (1)	s.-dialing (3)	s.-manifest (3)
s.-advancement (1)	s.-diffidence (3)	s.-mastery (1)
s.-advertisement (1)	s.-diffusive (1)	s.-measurement (1)
s.-affrighted (1)	s.-direction (1)	s.-mortification (1)
s.-aggrandizement (1)	s.-discernment (1)	s.-neglecting (1)
s.-aiming (2)	s.-discipline (1)	s.-nourishment (1)
s.-amendment (1)	s.-disclosure (1)	s.-observation (1)
s.-analysis (1)	s.-discrimination (1)	s.-operation (3)
s.-annulling (1)	s.-disdain (1)	s.-originating (1)
s.-[illegible] (3)	s.-disparagement (1)	s.-parade (1)
s.-apparent (2)	s.-display (1)	s.-perfectionment (1)
s.-applause (1)	s.-dispraise (1)	s.-perpetuating (1)
s.-appointed (1)	s.-dissolved (1)	s.-pity (1)
s.-appreciation (1)	s.-distinguishing (1)	s.-pleasing (1)
s.-approbation (1)	s.-dominion (1)	s.-praise (1)
s.-balanced (2)	s.-doomed (1)	s.-pride (3)
s.-banished (1)	s.-dubbed (1)	s.-propagating (1)
s.-baptizer (1)	s.-duplication (1)	s.-propelling (1)
s.-begotten (1)	s.-effort (2)	s.-raising (1)
s.-benefit (1)	s.-employment (1)	s.-reading (1)
s.-betrayal (1)	s.-esteem (3)	s.-reduction (1)
s.-blinded (1)	s.-estimate (1)	s.-reflection (1)
s.-boarding (1)	s.-evident (1)	s.-reform (1)
s.-born (1)	s.-evolved (1)	s.-regard, -ful (1)
s.-centered (1)	s.-exaggeration (1)	s.-regulated (1)
s.-charity (1)	s.-exaltation (1)	s.-regulative (1)
s.-catalysis (1)	s.-examination (1)	s.-repression (1)
s.-cleaning (1)	s.-exculpation (1)	s.-reproach (1)
s.-cognizance (1)	s.-exertion (1)	s.-reproof (3)
s.-cognition (1)	s.-exhibition (1)	s.-restoration (1)
s.-[illegible] (1)	s.-exile (1)	s.-revealing (1)
s.-combating (1)	s.-expatriation (1)	s.-revelation (1)
s.-combustion (1)	s.-explanation (1)	s.-reverence (1)
s.-commendation (1)	s.-exposure (1)	s.-reverent (1)
	s.-expression (1)	s.-ruined (1)
s.-commitment (1)	s.-fed (1)	s.-rule (1)
s.-communication (1)	s.-filling (2)	s.-sanctification (1)
	s.-flattery (1)	s.-scorn (1)
s.-comprehending (1)	s.-forming (1)	s.-scrutiny (1)
	s.-forgetful (1)	s.-security (3)
s.-concern (3)	s.-forgetfulness (1)	s.-sequestered (1)
s.-condemnation (1)	s.-generating (1)	s.-shining (2)
s.-confinement (1)	s.-giving (1)	s.-similar (2)
s.-conflict (1)	s.-glorification (1)	s.-sold (1)
s.-congratulation (1)	s.-gratification (1)	s.-sought (1)
	s.-gratulation (1)	s.-sown (1)
s.-conquest (1)	s.-harming (1)	s.-starved (1)
s.-constituted (1)	s.-healing (1)	s.-subdued (1)
s.-consuming (1)	s.-humiliation (1)	s.-subjugation (1)
s.-contempt (1)	s.-hypnotism (1)	s.-subsistence (3)
s.-content (3)	s.-idolized (1)	s.-subversive (1)
s.-convicted (1)	s.-ignorance, -ant (3)	s.-suppression (1)
s.-cooking (2)		s.-suspended (1)
s.-correcting (2)	s.-illustrative (1)	s.-suspicious (3)
s.-correction (1)	s.-immolation (1)	s.-tormenting (1)
s.-created (1)	s.-immunity (3)	s.-torture (1)
s.-criticism (1)	s.-immurement (1)	s.-training (1)
s.-deception (1)	s.-imparting (1)	s.-trust (1)
s.-delivered (1)	s.-imposed (2)	s.-union (1)
s.-dedication (1)	s.-impregnation (1)	s.-upbraiding (1)
s.-defeating (1)	s.-improvement (1)	s.-valuation (1)
s.-degradation (1)	s.-inclusive (1)	s.-vexation (3)
s.-deluded (1)	s.-induced (3)	s.-violence (3)
s.-delusion (1)	s.-inspection (1)	s.-weighted (2)
s.-demagnetizing (1)	s.-interrogation (1)	s.-worship (1)
s.-dependence (3)	s.-invited (1)	s.-worshiper (1)
	s.-irritation (1)	

—**self″ac-quired′,** *a.* *Law.* Denoting individual property, as that accruing from earnings, skill, or courage.—**s.-action,** *n.* Action by or of itself or oneself.—**s.-active,** *a.* Acting of itself or oneself.—**s.-activity,** *n.* Spontaneous activity, or the power of originating action.—**s.-adaptation,** *n.* The conformation of an organism to new and strange conditions which stimulate certain unusual functions and aptitudes.—**s.-admission,** *n.* [Rare.] Self-approbation.—**s.-affected,** *a.* Affected by self-love.—**s.-affirmation,** *n.* *Psychol.* The conscious assertion of the self as existent.—**s.-amputation,** *n.* The voluntary removal or shedding of certain parts of the body, observed in numerous animals, as certain starfishes, lizards, crabs, etc.—**s.-annihilation,** *n.* Annihilation of one's desires or will; self-sacrifice.—**s.-blood**†, *n.* **1.** Offspring. **2.** Suicide.—**s.-blue,** *n.* A bluish paper made from indigo-stained rag-pulp.—**s.-bounty**†, *n.* Innate charitableness or kindness inherent kindness; innate benevolence.—**s.-breath**†, *n.* One's own breath, speech, or words.—**s.-closing,** *a.* Closing automatically; shutting of itself, as a door.—**s.-collected,** *a.* Having all one's faculties together under control; self-possessed; cool; composed.—**s.-collection,** *n.* Concentration of thought upon the inner self: a term used by mystics.—**s.-communion,** *n.* Converse of thought with oneself. **s.-commune**†.—**s.-considering,** *a.* Considering in one's own mind; deliberating.—**s.-consumption,** *n.* *Pathol.* Emaciation; nutrition of an organism by its own tissues; atrophy.—**s.-correspondence,** *n.* *Math.* The state of being self-corresponding or of consisting of self-corresponding points.—**s.-corresponding,** *a.* *Math.* Corresponding each to itself, as some points in a surface where the points can be classified in corresponding pairs.—**s.-coupler,** *n.* An automatic coupler for cars.—**s.-delation,** *n.* Self-accusation.—**s.-delivery,** *n.* Automatic delivery, as of corn in sheaves by a reaping-machine, or of a pattern from the mold in founding.—**s.-differentiation,** *n.* *Embryol.* That differentiation or specialization exhibited in the cells of certain structures but little influenced by adjacent structures in their development.—**s.-digestion,** *n.* *Pathol.* Same as AUTODIGESTION.—**s.-discrepant,** *a.* Inconsistent with self.—**s.-dissociation,** *n.* *Chem.* The condition of a solvent carefully freed from all dissolved electrolytes, but still possessing some conductivity.—**s.-docking,** *a.* Constructed so that all parts can in turn be raised above the water-line and examined, by means of appliances or facilities supplied by the structure itself: said of floating docks.—**s.-dumper,** *n.* A dump-cart, skip, or other conveyance that dumps its load automatically.—**s.-dumping,** *a.*—**s.-efficient,** *a.* Modern. *n.*—**s.-endeared,** *a.* [illegible]—**s.-example,** *n.* A precedent, or example set by oneself.—**s.-faced,** *a.* Having its surface undressed or unhewed, as, a *self-faced* stone.—**s.-fermentation,** *n.* Fermentation produced without the addition of yeast, as by germs derived from the air.—**s.-fertile,** *a.* **1.** *Bot.* (1) Same as SELF-FERTILIZED. (2) Fertilized by the pollen of their own flowers: said of plants. **2.** *Zool.* Self-productive, said of hermaphrodites.—**s.-figured,** *a.* [U. S.] Decided by oneself.—**s.-formation,** *n.* Formation without extraneous aid; development of one's character by oneself.—**s.-gathered,** *a.* Wrapped up in oneself or one's thoughts.—**s.-glazed,** *a.* Having a glaze of but one tint: said of Oriental porcelain.—**s.-homicide,** *n.* Suicide.—**s.-hypnosis,** *n.* Same as AUTOHYPNOSIS.—**s.-identity,** *n.* *Psychol.* That state of consciousness by or through which the self always recognizes itself as one and the same.—**s.-imitation,** *n.* The repetition of one's own sensations or movements in an imitative way: remarked in young children and apparently inspired by the pleasures of rhythm and the pure activity.—**s.-imposture,** *n.* Self-deception, self-deceit.—**s.-induced,** *a.* *Elec.* Characterizing an electromotive force induced in a circuit because of variations of the current in that circuit.—**s.-inductance,** *n.* *Elec.* The tendency in a conductor to oppose changes in current by the formation of a counter electromotive force.—**s.-insurance,** *n.* The amount at risk under a life-insurance policy equivalent to its reserve.—**s.-interrupting,** *a.* *Elec.* Capable of making and breaking a circuit automatically.—**s.-intoxication,** *n.* An auto-intoxication.—**s.-involution,** *n.* The state of being involved in oneself; absent-mindedness; abstraction; reverie.—**s.-life,** *n.* Life for or in oneself only; life chiefly or wholly devoted to selfish interests or pleasures.—**s.-lived,** *a.*—**s.-mate,** *n.* *Chess.* Checkmate brought about by the player on the losing side.—**s.-passion,** *n.* [Rare.] Self-love.—**s.-perplexed,** *a.* Confused or puzzled by one's own reasonings; having misgivings.—**s.-pleached,** *a.* [Rare.] Pleached or interwoven by the processes of growth.—**s.-pointed,** *a.* Pointed at or toward oneself.—**s.-poised,** *a.* Maintaining one's or its own equilibrium.—**s.-policy,** *n.* A policy looking solely to self-interest.—**s.-pollination,** *n.* *Bot.* Self-fertilization.—**s.-pollution,** *n.* *Med.* Masturbation.—**s.-posited,** *a.* Posited or disposed by its own action, as a molecule. **s.-positing**†.—**s.-promise,** *n.* A promise given to oneself by oneself.—**s.-promised,** *a.*—**s.-raker,** *n.* A reaper or harvester that automatically gathers the cut grain into gavels ready for binding.—**s.-reciprocal,** *a.* Reciprocal to itself; self-conjugate.—**s.-register,** *n.* [Colloq.] *Meteor.* A meteorograph: a term applied to "single," "double," and "triple" forms.—**s.-repugnant,** *a.* Contradictory to itself; inconsistent.—**s.-righting,** *a.* Adapted for righting itself when capsized, as a boat.—**s.-rolled,** *a.* Rolled or coiled upon itself; coiled up.—**s.-sense,** *n.* The sense of one's own personality.—**s.-setting,** *a.* Setting or arranging itself automatically, as, a *self-setting* trap.—**s.-sterile,** *a.* Incapable of self-fertilization, as some flowers.—**s.-sterility,** *n.*—**s.-stock,** *n.* [Rare.] The same race or stock.—**s.-stowing,** *a.* *Naut.* That may be pulled into the hawse-pipe: said of an anchor having no stock.—**s.-substantial,** *a.* Composed of or derived from one's own substance.—**s.-thinking,** *a.* Exercising one's own thought or judgment independently of others.—**s.-winding,** *a.* Having a magnetic, electrical, or other attachment which automatically winds it at certain times; as, a *self-winding* clock.

self″a-ban′don-ment, *n.* **1.** Neglect of self; disregard of one's own interest. **2.** The giving of free play to spontaneous impulse; a throwing off of self-control; specif., of moral restraints.

It is less often from moods of self-control than from moods of *self-abandonment* that the fount of poetry springs.
F. W. H. MYERS *Wordsworth* ch. 8, p. 63. [M. 1881.]

self″a-base′ment, etc. See SELF, *n.*

self″ab″ne-ga′tion, *n.* The complete putting aside of self and the claims of self for the sake of some person or object; self-sacrifice.

A *self-abnegation* more complete . . . . will scarcely find its record on the page of human history.
F. PARKMAN *Jesuits in North America* p. 53. [L. B. & CO. 1867.]

Syn.: self-control, self-denial, self-devotion, self-renunciation, self-sacrifice. *Self-control* is holding oneself within due limits in pleasures and duties, as in all things else; *self-denial*, the giving up of pleasures for the sake of duty. *Self-renunciation* surrenders conscious rights; *self-abnegation* forgets that there is anything to surrender. There were devotees who practised very little *self-denial* with very much *self-renunciation*. A mother will care for a sick child with complete *self-abnegation*, but without a thought of *self-denial*. *Self-devotion* is heart-consecration of self to a person or cause with readiness for any needed sacrifice. *Self-sacrifice* is the strongest and completest term of all and contemplates the gift of self as actually made. We speak of the *self-sacrifice* of Jesus, where any other term would be feeble or inappropriate.—*Ant.* self-gratification, self-indulgence, self-will.

self″a-buse′, *n.* **1.** The disparagement or the practical misuse of one's own person or powers. **2.** *Med.* Masturbation. **3**†. Self-deception.

self″act′ing, *a.* Acting of or by itself or oneself; specif., in machinery, requiring no other assistance than the motive force in operation or manipulation; contrived to do work previously done by living beings; automatic.

self″ad-just′ing, *a.* *Mech.* So constructed as to regulate itself requiring no hand-manipulation; having automatic adjustment, as a bearing. **self″ad-just′a-bl e**†.

self″as-ser′tion, *n.* The act or characteristic of asserting oneself or one's rights or claims in an assuming manner. Syn.: see ASSURANCE; EGOTISM.

self″as-ser′tive, *a.* Asserting oneself, hence, making or disposed to make oneself or one's opinions, rights, or claims unduly prominent. **self″as-sert′ing**†.—**self″as-ser′tive-ness,** *n.*

self″as-sumed′, *a.* Appropriated by one's own act, opinion, or authority without other or proper sanction.

self″as-sump′tion, *n.* Self-conceit.

self″as-sured′, *a.* Confident in one's own abilities; self-reliant.

self″bind′er, *n.* A harvesting-machine with an attachment for binding the sheaves with twine or wire as the grain is cut; also, the device by which the binding is done. See BINDER.—**self″bind′ing,** *a.*

self′bow″, 1 self′bō″, 2 sĕlf′bō″, *n.* An archers' bow formed of a single piece of wood. See BOW. **self′yew**†.

The *self-bow* is the real old English weapon . . . for until the decline and extinction of archery backed-bows were unknown.
H. A. FORD *Archery* p. 14. [LGM. 1880.]

self″care″, *n.* *Ethics.* The duty of caring for one's bodily and spiritual well-being.

self″cen′tered, *a.* Centered in oneself; sometimes in a derogatory sense implying egotism and selfishness, as, a *self-centered* morality. **self″cen′tred**‡; **self″con-cen′tred**‡.—**self″cen′ter-ing, self″cen′tring,** *a.* **1.** Centering upon oneself. **2.** *Mech.* Denoting a device, as a chuck, in which the work is centered automatically.—**self″cen-tra′tion,** *n.* **self″con″cen-tra′tion**‡.

self″cock′ing, *a.* Cocking automatically: applied to firearms in which the hammer is both raised and let fall by pulling the trigger, as distinguished from those in which the hammer is raised by the thumb.

self″col′ored, *a.* **1.** *Textiles.* Having the natural color; also, having the color with which the fiber or thread was dyed before weaving. **2.** Of but one color or tint, as certain plants, fruits, animals, or fabrics. **3.** *Hort.* Having the color of the seedling without admixture by crossbreeding; of the native color. **self″col′oured**‡.—**self″col″or,** *n.* A color unmixed with another, as of a plant or flower; a uniform color.

self″com-mand′, *n.* The state or quality of having one's powers at command; more positive and less repressive than *self-control*.

Self-command is the main elegance. "Keep cool and you command everybody," said St. Just. EMERSON *Letters and Social Aims*, *Social Aims* p. 83. [H. M. & CO. 1883.]

self″com-pla′cent, *a.* Satisfied or pleased with oneself or with one's own attainments, achievements, performances, etc. Syn.: compare synonyms for PRIDE.—**self″com-pla′cen-cy,** *n.*

self″con-ceit′, *n.* An unduly high opinion of oneself or of one's own abilities, acquirements, etc.; egotism; vanity. Syn.: see EGOTISM; PRIDE.—**self″con-ceit′ed,** *a.*—**self″con-ceit′ed-ness,** *n.*

self″con″dem-na′tion, etc. See SELF, *n.*

self″con′duct, *n.* The conduct and direction of oneself.

self″con′fi-dence, *n.* The state or quality of having confidence in oneself or in one's own unaided powers, judgment, or opinions.

Self-confidence is the attribute of great men and of fools.
DEPEW in *New-York Tribune* Apr. 28, 1893, p. 11, col. 4.

Syn.: see ASSURANCE; EGOTISM.

self″con′fi-dent, *a.* Confident of oneself; relying on one's own unaided powers, judgment, or opinions. **self″con-fid′ing**‡.—**self″con′fi-dent-ly,** *adv.*

self″con′ju-gate, *a.* Conjugate to itself; especially, in mathematics, having among its own elements or parts the relations that render one thing conjugate to another.

Thus, because two triangles or two pentagons in which the vertices of each are poles of the sides of the other are said to be *conjugate*, a single triangle or pentagon each of whose vertices is a pole of its own opposite side is said to be *self-conjugate*.—**self″con′ju-gate-ly,** *adv.*

self″con′scious, *a.* **1.** Unduly or painfully conscious of being observed by others; manifesting such consciousness in manner or action. **2.** *Philos.* Conscious of one's own activities and states, with a reference of them to the self as their subject; reflexively conscious; also, having the faculty of being thus conscious.—**-ly,** *adv.*

self″con′scious-ness, *n.* The act, condition, or quality of being, or the process of becoming, immediately aware of the activities or states of the self; consciousness as reflexive and having the self for its object.

Pure *self-consciousness* is distinguished from all other consciousness. The "I" who thinks, regards all his thoughts as belonging to him, but not identical with him, as being his possessions, but not himself. MORRIS *Kant's Critique* p. 109. [S. C. G. 1882.]

Syn.: see EGOTISM.

self″con″ser-va′tion, *n.* The preservation of one's being and powers in their integrity.

self″con-sis′tent, *a.* Preserving consistency with oneself or itself.—**self″con-sis′ten-cy,** *n.* The quality or state of being self-consistent.

self″con-tained′, *a.* **1.** Keeping one's thoughts and feelings to or for oneself; uncommunicative; impassive.

We cannot imagine a true nobility that is *self-contained*; that is able to ward off all suffering, that never will suffer. H. W. BEECHER *Plymouth Pulpit*, Oct. 12 1873 in vol. 1, p. 50 [J. B. F. 1873.]

2. Exercising control over one's impulses; having self-control. **3.** *Mech.* Complete and independent; containing or bearing its own motor, or all in one frame or on one base, as a machine mounted on its own boiler, as a steam-engine. **4.** [Prov. Brit.] Having its own private entrance: said of a house.—**self-contained ornament** (*Arch.*), an ornament the design of which is not repeated, but forms a complete whole.

self″con″tra-dic′tion, *n.* **1.** The act of contradicting oneself or itself. **2.** That which contradicts itself; a proposition or statement one part of which contradicts the other.—**self″con″tra-dic′to-ry,** *a.*

self″con-trol′, *n.* The act, power, or habit of having one's faculties or energies, especially the inclinations and emotions, under control; self-command. Syn.: see ABSTINENCE; SELF-ABNEGATION.—**self″con-trolled′,** *a.*

self″cov′ered, *a.* Being covered or dressed so as to conceal the true self.

self″cul′ture, *n.* The culture of self, especially, culture [obtained by one's own efforts.

self″de-fense′, *n.* Defense of oneself, one's property, or one's reputation; especially, in law, defense of oneself from personal assault or of one's property from destructive violence when attacked by another.

The right of self-defense excuses the killing of an assailant on a sudden encounter when necessary to protect oneself from grievous bodily harm. It includes the mutual and reciprocal defense of such as stand in the relations of husband and wife, parent and child, master and servant. In the case of property a person may take life only when necessary to protect it from being stolen from his presence and not to defend it against a trespasser. Opprobrious language is not an excuse for inflicting severe bodily injury on an offender. **self′de-fence′**‡.

The right of *self-defense* . . . is founded in the law of nature, and is not and cannot be superseded by the law of society.
KENT *Commentaries* vol. ii, lect. xxv, p. 15.

— **mental self-defense** (*Chr Sci*), the filling of the mind with thoughts of the qualities of God, love, truth, which give invincibility to the attack of evil in mortal minds

self"-de-fen'siv(es, *a* Having the nature of or tending to self-defense

self"-de-ni'al, *n* The act of denying one's appetites or desires in the interests of one's own higher good or the welfare of others, refusal to gratify self, especially when done with a moral or religious motive

The penalty of evading *self-denial* also is just that we get the lesser instead of the larger good
DRUMMOND *Natural Law, Mortification* p 196 [J P 1888]

Syn. see ABSTINENCE, SELF-ABNEGATION — **self"-de-ny'ing,** *a* Denying oneself, characterized by self-denial — **Self-denying Ordinance** (*Eng Hist*), a measure passed by the Long Parliament on April 3, 1645, by which members of both houses were prohibited from holding any offices, military or civil — **self"-de-ny'ing-ly,** *adv*

self"-de-ter"mi-na'tion, *n* 1 *Psychol* Determination by or of oneself alone, or without extraneous force or influence said especially of the will and of man regarded as willing 2. *Ethics* The aggregate of the faculties or powers which enable the self to determine its ethical ideas and to shape conduct in pursuit of them

self"-de-ter'mined, *a* Determined or shaped by or of itself said especially of human volition or action when regarded as rational and free See DETERMINISM, WILL

self"-de-ter'min-ing, *a* Having the capacity or power of self-determination

self"-de-vo'tion, *n* The act of devoting oneself, or the state of being devoted by oneself, as to a person or an object, readiness to put oneself with one's claims, wishes, or interests at the service of a person or cause

Syn.: see SELF-ABNEGATION — **self"-de-vot'ed,** *a* Characterized by self-devotion, devoted in person or of one s own will — **self"-de-vot'ed-ness,** *n* — **self"-de-vote'ment,** *n* [Rare] Self-devotion

self"-di-rec'tion, etc See SELF, *n*

self"-dis-trust', *n* Want of confidence in oneself, or in one's own knowledge, skill, power, or capabilities, diffidence — **self"-dis-trust'ful,** *a*

self'dom, 1 self'dam, 2 sĕlf'dom, *n* The domain of self

self"-ed'u-cat"ed, *a* Educated through one's own efforts without the aid of regular instructors, also, educated at one's own expense — **self"-ed"u-ca'tion,** *n*

self"-e-lec'tiv(es, *a* Of, pertaining to, or having the right of electing oneself or of electing its own members

self"-es-teem', *n* 1. A good opinion of oneself or of one's character, attainments, or powers, complacency, sometimes, an overestimate of oneself leading to pride and domination 2. *Phren* The faculty that gives dignity and self-reliance or the desire to be master or to lead **self"-es"ti-ma'tion‡.** Syn.: see EGOTISM, PRIDE

self"-es-trange'ment, *n* 1. The apparent withdrawal of the mind from its own conscious processes, by which it is enabled to view its own activities as objective facts as if external to itself 2. *Philos* (1) With Hegel, the culture stage at which a people is estranged from its own customs, dress, language, etc , by the adoption of foreign forms (2) With Herbart, the gradual process or education by which the manifold things of the world are apprehended, absorption or concentration

self"-ev'i-dence, *n* The state or quality of being self-evident one of the tests in inductive verification

Self-evidence is the Primary Mark of intuitive truth
McCOSH *First Truths* pt 1 p 16 [S 1889]

self"-ev'i-dent, *a* Carrying its evidence or proof in itself, evident upon bare presentation and without any process of thought or reasoning, requiring no proof of its truth — **self"-ev'i-dent-ly,** *adv*

It is not *self-evident* that the innate must be true
D P BOWNE *Metaphysics* intro , p 14 [H 1882]

self"-ex-am"i-na'tion, *n* An inquiry into one's own mental or moral condition and thoughts, especially with reference to one's religious duties

self"-ex-cite', *vt Elec* To excite (a dynamo's field-magnets) by induction from the residual magnetism in the cores — **self"-ex"ci-ta'tion,** *n* — **self"-ex-cit'er,** *n*

self"-ex'e-cut"ing, *a* Containing provisions for securing its own execution independent of legislation said of a law, etc

self"-ex-is'tence, *n* The existence possessed by virtue of a being's own nature, and independent of any other being or cause, inherent, underived, unconditioned existence an attribute of God

self"-ex-is'tent, *a* Having or characterized by self-existence **self"-ex-ist'ing‡**

self"-ex-plain'ing, *n* Explaining itself, having a meaning that is apparent on its face said especially of compound words of which both elements are well known, as, "self-torture" is *self-explaining* to one who knows the meaning of "self" and "torture **self" ex-plan'a-to-ry‡.**

self"-feed'ing, *a* Capable of feeding itself or oneself, especially, supplying itself automatically with fuel, material for work, or the like, as, a *self-feeding* printing-press a *self-feeding* stove — **self"-feed'er,** *n*

self"-feel'ing, *n Psychol* 1. That primary form of feeling which compels the distinction between the self and all other objects of our experiences 2 Any egoistic emotion

Thus self-consciousness is to us but as the interpretation of a sense (or *feeling*) *of self*, whose prior or original force is not directly increased by the advance of our knowledge
H LOTZE *Microcosm* (trans) vol 1, p 251 [A & T C 1885]

self"-fer-til'i-ty, *n Bot* Ability of a flower to fertilize itself with its own pollen

self"-fer'til-i-za'tion, *n Bot* Same as CLOSE FERTILIZATION See FERTILIZATION — **self"-fer'til-ized,** *a Bot* Fertilized with its own pollen said of a flower

self"-fo'cus-ing, s -healing, etc See SELF, *n*

self"-gov'ern-ment, *n* 1. The act of governing oneself, or the state of being so governed, self-control 2. Government of a nation, state, community, or the like by its own people, as in a democracy or a republic — **self"-gov'erned,** *a* — **self"-gov'ern-ing,** *a*

self'heal", 1 self'hĭl' 2 sĕlf'hēl , *n* Any one of several herbs formerly of reputed virtue for curing disease especially the common heal-all of both America and Europe, and the bur-net-saxifrage and wood-sanicle of Europe

self"-help', *n* The use of one's own powers and abilities to attain one s ends — **self"-help'ful, self"-help'ing,** *a*

self'-hiv"er, *n Bee-keeping* A device to keep a queen bee within certain limits to prevent the departure of a swarm

self'hood, 1 self'hud, 2 sĕlf'hŏod, *n* The state of being an individual person or that which constitutes such a person personality

self"-im-por'tance, *n* The state or quality of being self-important, the feeling, conduct, or manners of one who is self-important, pompous self-conceit

self"-im-por'tant, *a* Having or manifesting too high an estimate of one s own importance or merits self-conceited

self"-im'po-tent, *a Bot* Incapable of self-fertilization said of a flower or plant

self"-in-duc'tion, *n Elec* The production of an induced current (called the **extra current**) in a circuit by the variation of the current in that circuit, especially when it is started or stopped

In accordance with the laws of induction (see INDUCTION), the extra current increases the primary current on breaking the circuit and weakens it on making the circuit, the most familiar example being the passage of a spark on opening a battery circuit where none passes on closing it Self-induction is therefore analogous to inertia, the current requiring time both to rise to its full amount after the electromotive force begins to act, and to fall to zero after the force is withdrawn It may be regarded as due to the absorption of energy in the creation of an electric field — **self"-in-duc'tiv(es,** *a* Of, pertaining to, involving, or capable of self-induction

self"-in-dul'gence, *n* The act or habit of indulging or gratifying one's own inclinations, tastes, passions, and appetites, especially when carried to excess, or at the expense of the rights of others — **self"-in-dul'gent,** *a*

self"-in-fec'tion, *n* Same as AUTOINFECTION

self"-in'ter-est, *n* 1. One's own interest or advantage, especially when considered without regard to what is right or due to others 2. The nearly exclusive pursuit of egoistic welfare, selfishness, the principle made supreme in hedonistic ethics

self"-in'ter-est-ed, *a* Characterized by self-interest, or concern for one's own interest and welfare, prompted by personal motives, selfish

self"-in-volved', *a* 1. Enwrapped in oneself or one's thoughts, absent-minded, abstracted 2. Confused or tangled in a maze of connections, involved

self'ish, 1 self'ish, 2 sĕlf'ish, *a* 1. Caring only or chiefly for one's own interests, advantage, gratification, comfort, or the like, influenced by personal motives or desires to the disregard of the rights, comfort, or wishes of others, as, a *selfish* boy 2 Proceeding from or characterized by undue regard for oneself, as, a *selfish* act 3. Believing or teaching that self-love is the chief motive or the supreme good and end in human conduct, as, a *selfish* philosophy — **self'ish-ly,** *adv*

self'ish-ness, 1 self'ish-nes, 2 sĕlf'ish-nĕs, *n* The act or quality of being selfish, undue regard for one's own interest, gratification, advantage, or the like, regardless of others, and exhibited as disposition, character, or conduct distinguished from a reasonable *self-regard*, or *self-love*

Syn. self-love *Self-love* is a due care for one s own happiness and well-being, which is perfectly compatible with justice, generosity, or benevolence toward others, *selfishness* is an undue or exclusive care for one's own comfort or pleasure, regardless of the happiness, and often of the rights, of others *Self-love* is necessary to high endeavor, and even to self-preservation, *selfishness* limits endeavor to a narrow circle of intensely personal aims, destroys all tender sympathies, and is ultimately fatal not only to the welfare but to the happiness of him who cherishes it — Ant., see synonyms for BENEVOLENCE

self'ism, 1 self'izm, 2 sĕlf'ĭsm, *n* [Rare] Deliberate devotion to self, systematic selfishness — **self'ist,** *n* [Rare] One devoted to self or selfish interests a self-seeker

self"-jus'ti-fi-ca'tion, etc See SELF, *n*

self"-jus'ti-fi"er, *n* 1. One who justifies himself 2. A machine that is self-justifying

self"-jus'ti-fy"ing, *a* 1. Tending to justify or given to justifying oneself 2. Having automatic justifying-mechanism, as, a *self-justifying* typesetting-machine

self"-know'ing, *a* 1. Knowing one's own self, one's powers, states, tendencies, etc , especially as possessed of self-consciousness 2. Knowing by one's self, and without help from others

self"-knowl'edge, *n* Knowledge of one's own existence, failings, tendencies, limitations, etc

This *self-knowledge* makes a man to be just to others
PORTER *Human Intel* § 11 p 13 [S 1870]

self'less, 1 self'les, 2 sĕlf'lĕs, *a* Regardless of self, unselfish — **self'less-ly,** *adv* — **self'less-ness,** *n*

O *selfless* man and stainless gentleman!
TENNYSON *Vivien* st 37

self"-lim'it-ed, *a* 1. Having limitations within itself 2. Having a definite course, as, a *self-limited* disease

self"-love', 1 self'-luv', 2 sĕlf'-lov', *n* 1. Partiality to or love for oneself, regard for one's own interests, selfishness usually in opprobrious sense 2. *Philos* Love of oneself, the tendency to seek one's own well-being distinguished from *selfishness*, by being due to a reasonable regard for one's own personal worth

When the principle of *self-love* passes in its action its appropriate limit, it becomes selfishness T C UPHAM *Madame Guyon and Fénelon* vol II, p 227 [H 1847]

It is manifest that *self love* is in human nature a superior principle to passion So that if we will act conformably to man s nature, reasonable *self love* must govern
BISHOP BUTLER *Sermons* II, § 16 [T & T C 1888]

Syn., compare SELFISHNESS — **self"-lov'ing,** *a*

self"-lu'mi-nous, *a* Luminous by its own light, not by reflection, as, a *self-luminous* star [oneself

self'ly, 1 self'li, 2 sĕlf'ly, *adv* [Rare] By or in itself or

self'made", *a* 1. Having attained honor, wealth, or success of any kind by one's own exertions, as a *self-made* man 2. Made by itself or oneself, as, *self-made* woes [spontaneous motion

self"-mo'tion, *n* Motion resulting from inherent power,

self"-moved', *a* Moved by itself or oneself, moved by inward power, without external aid or impulse — **self"-move'ment,** *n* — **self"-mov'ing,** *a* **self"-mov'ent†**

self'ness, 1 self'nes, 2 sĕlf'nĕs, *n* 1. Regard for self whether as self-love or selfishness 2. [Rare] Personal identity, personality [of being self-opinionated

self"-o-pin'ion†, *n* 1. One s own opinion 2. The quality

self"-o-pin'ion-at"ed, } *a* Holding opinions of one's

self"-o-pin'ioned, } own, especially in a conceited and stubborn way, or with contempt for those of others, opinionated conceited **self"-o-pin'i-at"ed†.**

Syn., see DOGMATIC

self"-par"ti-al'i-ty, *n* Partiality for or bias toward oneself or one's own claims or intere ts

self"-per-cep'tion, *n* Perception of one's own existence or mental states, introspection

self"-pos-sessed', *a* Having or characterized by self-possession, calm and undisturbed in mind or action.

self"-pos-ses'sion, *n* The full possession or command of one's powers or faculties, presence of mind

self"-pres"er-va'tion, *n* The preservation of oneself from destruction or injury, also, the active instinct or principle of conduct that aims at preservation — **self"-pre-ser'va-tiv(es, self"-pre-ser'ing,** *a* Pertaining or tending to self-preservation

self"-pro-tec'tion, *n* The defending of oneself from attack or harm — **self"-pro-tect'ing,** *a*

self"-re"a-li-za'tion, *n Psychol* The actual attainment of such development as is possible considering the constitution of the self

self"-re-cord'ing, *a* Making an automatic record of its own state, movements, etc , as, a *self-recording* gage

self"-reg'is-ter-ing, *a* Making an automatic register or record at stated times, or continuously, of certain phenomena, or of its own states or movements, as, a *self-registering* tide-gage — **self"-reg'is-tra'tion,** *n*

self"-re-la'tion, *n* A relation that involves the self only, as the relation of one's instincts to one's conscience

self"-re-li'ance, *n* Reliance on one's own abilities, resources, or judgment, independence of character

Syn., see ASSURANCE — **self"-re-li'ant,** *a* Exercising or characterized by self-reliance, as, a *self-reliant* spirit **self"-re-ly'ing‡.**

self"-re-nun"ci-a'tion, *n.* Renunciation of one's own rights, privileges, or claims, self-abnegation **self"-re-nounce'ment‡.** Syn see SELF-ABNEGATION — **self"-re-nounc'ing,** *a* **self"-re-nun'ci-at"ing‡.**

self"-re-pel'ling, *a* 1. Consisting of parts or particles that mutually repel one another and will not cohere 2. Repelling by its own inherent power — **self"-re-pel'len-cy,** *n* — **self"-re-pel'lent,** *a*

self"-re-proach', *n* Reproach or censure of oneself; an upbraiding or condemning of oneself by oneself — **self"-re-proached', self"-re-proach'ful, self"-re-proach'ing,** *a* — **self"-re-proach'ing-ly,** *adv*

self"-re-pul'siv(es, *a* Mutually repelling, self-repelling

All gaseous bodies under the same pressure and temperature, contain equal numbers of *self-repulsive* molecules WILLIAM PROUT *Chemistry and Meteorology* bk 1 p 74 [W P 1834]

self"-re-spect', *n* Respect or proper regard for one's own person and character, the feeling of obligation to maintain for oneself a worthy standard of conduct

Nor must we forget that the fundamental and essential attitude of a man toward himself is one of *self-respect* What Milton calls 'the inward reverence of a man toward his own person' J SETH *A Study of Ethical Principles* p 265 [S 1898]

Syn., see PRIDE
— **self"-re-spect'ing,** *a* **self"-re-spect'ful‡.**

self"-re-strained', *a* Restrained by one's own will, and not by other authority — **self"-re-straint',** *n* Restraint, as of the passions, by the force of one's own will

Syn., see ABSTINENCE

self"-right'eous, *a* Righteous in one's own estimation; esteeming oneself better than others, pharisaic

self"-right'eous-ness, *n* The state or quality of being self-righteous, false or pharisaical righteousness usually implying self-deception or hypocrisy

But when did ever *self-righteousness* know the sentiment of pity? MARK TWAIN *Innocents Abroad* p 451 [AM P CO]

self"-sac'ri-fice, *n* The sacrifice, surrender, or subordination of one's own self or one's personal happiness, or comfort, for the sake of duty or to advance the interests of others self-devotion Syn see SELF-ABNEGATION — **self"-sac'ri-fic"ing,** *a*

self'same", 1 self'sām", 2 sĕlf'sām", *a* Exactly the same identical — **self'same"ness,** *n*

self"-sanc"ti-fi-ca'tion, etc See SELF *n*

self"-sat"is-fac'tion, *n* Satisfaction with one's own actions and characteristics self-complacency — **self"-sat'is-fied, self"-sat'is-fy"ing,** *a*

self'-seek"er, 1 self'-sēk"er, 2 sĕlf'-sēk"er, *n* One who seeks his or her own interest, advantage, or pleasure, especially when regardless of the welfare of others — **self"-seek'ing,** *a* Seeking one s own interest, etc , actively selfish — **self"-seek'ing,** *n*

self'-start"er, *n Mech* An internal combustion engine provided with automatic or semiautomatic starting-mechanism in place of an ordinary hand-crank or auxiliary starting-engine also, such mechanism

self"-styled', *a* Called or styled by oneself implying that others do not acknowledge the name or what it implies, would-be, pretended

self"-suf-fi'cien-cy, *n* The state or quality of being self-sufficient (1) Inherent and sufficient capacity for some form of action or doing

Virtue has a kind of *self-sufficiency* it stands upon its own basis and cannot be injured by any violence ANNA L BARBAULD *Works Kinds of Distress* in vol II, p 54 [C B & W 1826]

(2) Extreme self-confidence **self"-suf-fi'cience‡.**

self"-suf-fi'cient, *a* 1. Having overweening confidence in one's own endowments, knowledge, or worth, self-satisfied, self-conceited, hence, haughty, overbearing 2 Capable of attaining one's ends or gratifying one's desires without cooperation from others

self"-suf-fic'ing, *a* Sufficing or sufficient for oneself or for itself — **self"-suf-fic'ing-ness,** *n*

self"-sug-ges'tion, *n* Suggestion arising from causes within the self, whether physiological or mental, as in self-induced trance or autohypnosis — **self"-sug-gest'ed,** *a*

self"-sup-port', *n* The maintenance or support of oneself or itself — **self"-sup-port'ed,** *a*

self"-sup-port'ing, *a* Supporting oneself or itself, without outside aid

self"-sur-ren'der, *n* The surrender of oneself, or one's affections, will, services, or person, to another

self"-sus-tained', *a* Sustained by one's inherent strength of mind or unaided efforts [supporting

self"-sus-tain'ing, *a* Sustaining oneself or itself, self-

self"-sus'te-nance, *n* The obtaining of one's living by one's own exertions
— **self"-sus"ten-ta'tion,** *n*

self'-view", *n* [Rare] 1. A looking out for one's own interests 2 A view of oneself, introspection

self"-will', *n* Pertinacious adherence to one's own will or wish, especially in opposition to the dictates of wisdom or propriety or the wishes of others, determination to have one's own way, obstinacy, wilfulness

self"-willed', *a* Obstinately bent on having one's own way, characterized by self-will **self"-will'y†.** — **self"-willed'ness,** *n* **self'-will'i-ness†.**

self'-yew", 1 self'-yū' 2 sĕlf'-yu , *n Archery* 1. A self-bow of yew-wood 2 The common European yew

se-li'choth, 1 se-li'Hŏth, 2 sē-li'Hōth, *n pl* [-CHA, *sing*] [Heb] Ancient elegiac penitential poems, many of which were incorporated in Jewish prayer-books

For words not given above see SELF, page 2220

se-lic'tar, 1 sı-lik'tar, 2 se-lic'tar, *n* A sword-bearer, as of a Turkish officer [< Turk *silihdir*, < Per *silahdir*, < Ar. *silih*, arms + Per *-dar* having]

Se"li-ger', 1 sē"li-ger', 2 se"li-gĕr', *n* A lake in Tver and Novgorod governments Russia

Se'lim, 1 sī'lim *or* se-lim', 2 sē'lim *or* sē-lim', *n* **1. S. I.** (1465–⁹/₁₁1520) a sultan of Turkey, conqueror of Persia, Egypt, and Syria He is said to have planned the conquest of India and the construction of a canal through the Isthmus of Suez **2. S. III.** (¹²/₁₁1762–⁷/₁₁1808) a sultan of Turkey, son of Mustafa III He was a reformer, and was assassinated

sel"i-ni-tif'er-ous, *a* Selenitiferous

Se'lins-grove, 1 sı'linz-grōv, 2 sē'linz-grōv, *n* A borough in Snyder county Pa seat of Susquehanna University (Lutheran) founded in 1858

Se-li'num, 1 sı-lı'num 2 se-lı'nŭm, *n* *Bot* A genus of hardy herbaceous perennials belonging to the family *Apiaceæ*, natives of the northern hemisphere They have leaves much subdivided, white flowers with notched petals and ribbed fruits bearing oil-vessels in the furrows [< Gr *selinon*, kind of parsley]

Se-li'nus, 1 sı-lı'nus, 2 se-lı'nŭs *n.* 1 *Gr Myth* A river-god tutelary deity of the Selinuntines 2 An ancient Greek colony and city in Sicily destroyed by the Carthaginians 249 B C ruins near the modern Castelvetrano —**Sel"i-nun'tine,** *n* An inhabitant of Selinus

sel'ion, 1 sel'yan, 2 sĕl'yon, *n* [Prov Eng or Obs] 1 A small piece of arable land broken into ridges and furrows 2 A ridge of land between two furrows or a strip of ground between two such ridges

se'li-um, 1 sī'lı-um; 2 sē'lī-ūm, *n* A metal claimed to have been discovered by Edward Mollard, a Frenchman It is stated to have a density of 2 6 to be one-twelfth the cost of aluminum, and lighter and stronger melting-point 1,600° C stronger than iron but weaker than steel *U S Consular Reports* Sept , 1903, pp 148–149 [Cp HELIUM.]

Sel-juk', 1 sel-jūk', 2 sĕl-juk', *n* **1.** [Turk] A member of the Turkish family descended from the chieftain Seljuk, that furnished several Mohammedan dynasties in western Asia, in the 11th, 12th, and 13th centuries. Proceeding from the deserts of Turkestan the *Seljuks* reached the Hellespont but this barrier was crossed and a European power founded by the Ottomans (Osmanli) *Encyc. Brit* 11th ed vol. xxiv p 608 **2.** Any one of several Turkish dynasties which ruled from the 11th to the 13th century

Sel-ju'ki-an, 1 sel-jū'kı-an, 2 sĕl-jū'kı-an **I.** *a* Of or pertaining to the Seljuks **II** *n* A Seljuk

selkt, *n* Silk selket.

Sel'kirk, 1 sel'kûrk, 2 sĕl'kûrk *n* **1 Alexander** (1676–⁵/₁₁1721), a Scottish sailor who lived alone on Juan Fernandez Island Pacific ocean for four years His adventures are said to have suggested Defoe's *Robinson Crusoe* **2.** A burgh and county town of Selkirkshire Scotland **3** A district in Manitoba province, Canada

Sel'kirk moun'tains. A range in S E British Columbia a spur of the Rocky Mountains

Sel'kirk-shire, 1 sel'kûrk-shir, 2 sĕl'kirk-shīr, *n* A county in S E Scotland, 266 8 sq m

Sel'kirk Spur. A mountain in Colorado 11 025 ft high

sell, 1 sel, 2 sĕl *n* [SOLD,

selr, SELL'ING] **I.** *t* **1.** To transfer (property) to another, or contract to do so, for a valuable consideration, especially money, transfer or dispose of the ownership or right of possession of, in return for money or something else, dispose of by sale, vend; as, to buy goods cheap and *sell* them dear

All interchange is in substance and effect barter whoever *sells* commodities for money, and with that money buys other goods, really buys those goods with his own commodities

MILL *Political Economy* vol ii bk iii, p 180 [A 1889]

2. To deliver up, surrender, be unfaithful to, or betray for a price or reward, accept money or other consideration for, as, to *sell* one's honor or the liberties of one's country **3.** To subject or deliver up, as to death, oppression, or slavery, exacting some penalty or equivalent in return therefor, give over or up, as, to *sell* one's life dearly, to *sell* oneself to do evil

And the anger of the Lord was hot against Israel, . . and he *sold* them into the hands of their enemies *Judges* ii 14

4 [Slang] To play a practical joke upon; trick, hoax, cheat, deceive **5†.** To give, furnish [C]

II. ı **1.** To part with the ownership of anything for a valuable consideration, transfer possession of something to another for an equivalent, as, he *sold* out **2.** To find buyers or a market, be in demand, bring a price, be sold as, the book *sells* [< AS *sellan*, give] **selt.**

SYN: see CONVEY —**sell' out",** *n.* *Card-playing* Same as AUCTION PITCH — **to s. a bargain,** to hoax a person by inviting innocent questions to which absurd or impertinent answers are given — **to s. by bulk,** to sell goods without weight or measure — **to s. forward** [Eng.], to sell for delivery in the future — **to s. long stock** (*Com.*) to sell stocks of which the operator is long or which he is bulling — **to s. one out,** to s one up, to sell a person's goods under an execution or legal process — **to s. out** 1 To sell or attempt to sell the whole of close out, as to *sell out* one's stock or one's business **2.** Intransitively to dispose by sale of all one's goods stock, real estate or business interest **3** To procure secretly or permit the defeat of (a candidate or cause one has professed to favor) in return for some concession or consideration given by the opposing side **4** To sell one's commission and retire from service formerly done in the British army — **to s. short. 1.** [U S] *Stock Exchange.* To sell securities expecting to repurchase them at a lower price The seller is short, as he lacks what he has sold All sales at the Stock Exchange are practically 'spot' cash delivery being required within 24 hours (with rare exceptions), so those short must purchase what they have sold (to deliver next day), or, failing to do so must borrow the necessary securities to deliver, which loan they expect ultimately to repay by purchasing securities at a lower price **2.** *Produce Exchange* To sell produce or commodities, as wheat, cotton, pork, etc , on contract for future delivery in the expectation of purchasing the goods at a lower price in time to make the delivery contracted for **3** [Eng] *Stock Exchange.* To speculate for a decline — **to short;** [Colloq] — **to s up,** to sell the entire possessions, as of a debtor, for the purpose of paying his debts

sell, *n* [Colloq] A trick joke, swindle, hoax, imposition

sell², *n* [Archaic] **1** An elevated seat, an honorable place, also, any seat, a stool **2.** A saddle [< F *selle*, < L *sella*, seat, < *sedeo*, sit] **selle† sill†.**

sel'la, 1 sel'a, 2 sĕl'a, *n* [SEL'LÆ 1 -i, 2 -ē, *pl*] [L] **1.** *Rom Antiq* A seat also, a saddle **2** *Anat* A saddle-shaped body, the sella turcica.

—**sella curulis** (*Rom Antiq*), the curule chair See illus under CURULE — **s. turcica** or **s. sphenoidalis** (*Anat*), literally, the Turk's saddle, the pituitary fossa. See illus under BASICRANIAL AXIS [salable.

sell'a-bl(eF, 1 sel'ə-bl 2 sĕl'a-bl, *a* Capable of being sold,

Sel'la-i, 1 sel'ı-ai 2 sĕl'a-ı, *n* *Bib* (Douai)

sel'la-ite, 1 sel'ə-ait, 2 sĕl'a-it, *n* *Mineral* A vitreous, colorless, transparent magnesium fluorid (MgF₂), crystallizing in the tetragonal system [< Quintino *Sella*, Italian mineralogist (1827–1884)]

sel'lan-ders, *n* Same as SALLENDERS [< F *solandre*, sallenders] **sel'len-ders†; sol'an-der†.**

Sel'lar, 1 sel'ar 2 sĕl'ar, **William Young** (⁹/₁₁1825–¹⁰/₁₁1890) A British author *Roman Poets of the Republic.*

sel'la-ryf, *n* Celery

sell'er', 1 sel'er, 2 sĕl'er, *n* **1** One who disposes of his property to another for a valuable consideration, especially for money, a vender **2†.** A provider or furnisher.

I saw, at length to my great gratification, that I was approaching the *selvage* of the sedge

MAYNE REID *Hunters Feast* p 132. [o w p 1889]

(1) The edge plate of a lock through which the bolt is shot (2) An accumulation of tin at the edge of a plate that has been through the wash-pot and grease-pot, list (3) *Mining* A layer of soft material, as clay or decomposed rock (flucan or gouge) or both, along the walls of a vein

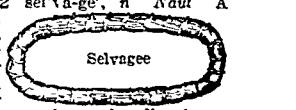
Selvage as a thin band of earthy matter between a lode and its walls or the sharp line of demarcation between a lode and the wall-rock

DANA *Geology, Unstratified Condition* p 114 [I B & CO]

3 *Naut* Selvagee [< MD *selfegge*, < *self*, self, + *egge*, edge] **sel'vedge‡.**

sel'vaged, 1 sel'vıjd, 2 sĕl'vagd, *a* Having, furnished, or formed with a selvage **sel'vedged‡.**

sel"va-gee', 1 sel"və-jī', 2 sĕl"a-gē', *n* *Naut* A rude and flexible rope, strap, or ring, made of a bundle of parallel rope-yarns, spun-yarns, or small stuff, wound with marline or yarns used for stoppers, nippers, straps, etc , also, a bundle of parallel wires served with fine wire — **selvagee strap** (*Naut.*), a ring made of rope-yarns or the like married together



selves, 1 selvz 2 sĕlvs, *n* Plural of SELF, *n*

Sel'wyn, 1 sel'wın, 2 sĕl'wyn, *n* **1. George Augustus** (⁹/₁₁1719–¹/₁₁1791), an English wit **2 George Augustus** (⁴/₁₁1809–⁴/₁₁1878) an English divine first bishop of New Zealand bishop of Lichfield, England

se'lyt, *a* Seely silly — **se'ly-ness†,** *n*

Sem, 1 sem, 2 sĕm *n* *Bib* Same as SHEM *Luke* iii, 36 [Gr]

Sem, *abbr* Seminary Semitic

Sem'a-ath, 1 sem'ı-ath 2 sĕm'a-ăth *n* *Bib* (Douai)

Sem"a-chi'ah, 1 sem"ə-kai'ə, 2 sĕm"a-cī'a, *n* *Bib* *I Chron* xxvi 7 [Heb Jah supports]

Se-mæ"o-stom'a-ta, 1 sı-mī"o-stem'ə-tə, 2 se-mē"o-stŏm'a-ta, *n* *pl* *Zooph* The *Semostomæ* [< Gr *sēmaia*, standard, streamer, + *stoma(t-)*, mouth]

Se-ma'la, 1 sı-mē'yə *or* -mal'ə 2 se-mā'ya *or* -mı'a, *n* *Bib* (Douai)

se-man'tics, 1 sı-man'tiks 2 se-măn'tics *n* *Philol* The science which treats of the evolution of language, and of the phenomena which mark its growth Compare SEMIOLOGY [< Gr *sēmantikos*, significant, ult < *sēma* sign]

sem"an-tol'o-gy, *n* Same as SEMATOLOGY

se-man'tron, 1 sı-man'tren, 2 se-măn'trŏn, *n* [-TRA, *pl*] Same as AGIOSTMANDRON [< Middle Gr *sēmantron*, < Gr *sēmainō*, give a signal, < *sēma* mark]

se-man'tus, 1 sı-man'tus, 2 se-măn'tŭs *n* *Pros* A trochee semantus See TROCHEE [< Gr *sēmantos*, marked, < *sēma*, mark]

Se-ma'o, 1 sē-mā'o, 2 se-ma'o, *n* An island in the Malay Archipelago, W of Timor Island

sem'a-phore', 1 sem'ə-fōr, 2 sĕm'a-fōr, *n* **1.** An apparatus for making signals, especially with movable arms, disks, flags, or lanterns, a signal-telegraph

The semaphore was formerly much used as a telegraph, but is now employed chiefly in railroad signaling. A white light, disk, or flag, or a vertical arm, usually indicates safety, a red light, disk or flag, or a horizontal arm, indicates danger a green signal or an intermediate position of the arm indicates uncertainty and calls for caution

2. An anchored floating pole or buoy indicating the depth of a channel by an arm or painted lines [< Gr *sēma* sign, + *pherō*, bear] — **sem'a-phore-plant",** *n* The telegraph-plant (*Desmodium gyrans*) of India See TELEGRAPH — **sem'a-phore,** *rt* To transmit by a semaphore — **sem"a-phor'ic,** *a* Of or pertaining to a semaphore or semaphores telegraphic **sem"a-phor'i-cal‡.** — **sem"a-phor'i-cal-ly,** *adv*

Sem'a-phore², *n* A town in South Australia

sem'a-phor-ist, 1 sem'ə-fōr-ist, 2 sĕm'a-fōr-ist, *n* One who operates a semaphore

Sem'a-rith, 1 sem'ə-rith, 2 sĕm'a-rith, *n* *Bib* (Douai)

se-ma"si-ol'o-gy, 1 sı-mē"sı-el'o-jı, 2 se-mā"sı-ŏl'o-gy, *n* The department of philology treating of the significance of words and the development of their meanings [< Gr *sēmasia*, signification of a word (< *sēma*, sign), + -OLOGY] — **se-ma'si-o-log'ic al,** *a*

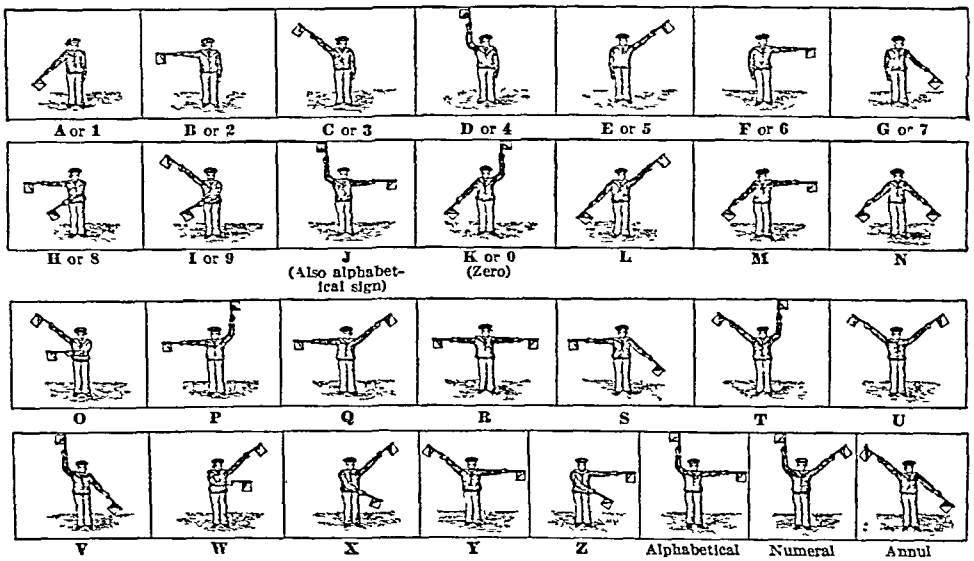
sem'a-sphere, 1 sem'ə-sfir, 2 sĕm'a-sfēr, *n* An electric signaling-apparatus attached to an anchored balloon [< Gr *sema*, sign, + SPHERE]

Sem'a-thites, 1 sem'ə-thaits, 2 sĕm'a-thīts *n* *pl* *Bib* (Douai)

se-mat'ic, 1 sı-mat'ik, 2 se-măt'ic, *a* **1.** Of the nature of a sign, significant warning, specif , in animal coloration, serving to distinguish, as for purposes of warning off or as a means of recognition See ANIMAL COLORS, under COLOR **2** *Biol* Of or relating to the visible or recognition characters of organisms [< Gr *sēmati-*, sign] — **sematic character,** any striking feature of form or color in an organism which attracts those of the same species or terrifies enemies of the species

sem"a-tog'ra-phy, 1 sem"ə-tog'rə-fi, 2 sĕm"a-tŏg'ra-fy, *n* The use of marks or signs instead of letters in writing — **sem"a-to-graph'ic,** *a*

sem"a-tol'o-gy, 1 sem'ə-tel'o-jı, 2 sĕm'a-tŏl'o-gy, *n* **1.** The science of signs used to express language or thought



International Code Signals for Semaphoring by Hand-flags

Before signaling the person intending to semaphore makes the International Code Signal V-O-X (I am going to semaphore to you) shows the alphabetical sign then waits until the person signaled shows the reply sign C The communication is then proceeded with by spelling a momentary pause being made after each sign or letter the arms being dropped after each word or group The sign A made by the receiver indicates that a word has been missed, and the sender repeats the last two words until the sign C is again made If numerals are to be signaled the numeral sign is made followed by the numbers When spelling is resumed the alphabetical sign is again made The sign C, made by the receiver, always indicates that the sender may proceed with the message

Lloyd's Calendar p 512 [LLOYD'S '11]



Positions in making numerals **1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7.**

2. Same as SEMASIOLOGY [< Gr *sēma*(*t*-), sign, + -OLOGY]

sem'a-trope, 1 sem'ə-trōp, 2 sĕm'a-trōp, *n* *Mil* A device for telegraphing by sun-flashes reflected from a bright surface, a form of heliotrope [< Gr *sēma*, sign, + *trepō*, turn]

sem ball, 1 sem'bal 2 sĕm'bal, *n* Same as SAMBAL

sem-be', 1 sem-bē' 2 sĕm-bē', *n* A lepidosiremoid fish (*Protopterus dolloi*) of the Kongo basin

sem'bla-bl(e", 1 sem'blə-bl, 2 sĕm'bla-bl, *a* [Archaic] Similar seeming

sem'bla-bly, 1 sem'blə-bli, 2 sĕm'bla-bly, *adv* 1. [Archaic] In semblance ostensibly 2†. Similarly, in like manner

sem'blance, 1 sem'bləns, 2 sĕm'blanç, *n* 1. A mere show without reality, pretense, as, a *semblance* of wisdom 2 Outward appearance, seeming, looks, as, fair *semblance*

Thou, whose exterior *semblance* doth belie Thy Soul's immensity.
WORDSWORTH *Intimations of Immortality* st. 8

3. A pictorial or other artistic representation, a likeness, image, also, a form, either visible or imaginary

He spied the *semblance* of a sleeping maid
MONTGOMERY *World Before the Flood* can. 2, st. 4

4†. Resemblance 5†. The face or countenance [F, < *semblant*, ppr of *sembler*, < L *simulo*; see SIMULATE]

Syn. see DISGUISE, IMAGE, PICTURE, PRETENSE

sem'blant, 1 sem'blənt 2 sĕm'blant, *a* 1. [Archaic] Merely seeming, unreal 2†. Resembling [F see SEMBLANCE]

sem'blant†, *n* 1. Aspect face, countenance. 2. Figure, semblance show **sem'blandt; sem'blauntt.**

sem'bla-tivet, *a* Resembling like (to)

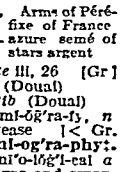
sem'ble', 1 sem'bl, 2 sĕm'bl *n* [SEM'BLED, SEM'BLING] 1. *Law* It seems, it would seem used only impersonally, and generally in abbreviated form, **sem.** or **semb.,** to introduce an opinion on a point that it is not necessary to decide in the case before the court 2†. To appear, practise imitation [< F *sembler*, see SEMBLANCE]

sem'ble†, *v* To assemble — **sem'blet,** *n* An assembly

sem'bling, 1 sem'blıŋ, 2 sĕm'blıng, *n* The attraction of the males of lepidopterous or other insects by means of a captive female [Perhaps < ASSEMBLING] — **sem'bling-box",** *n* A trap-like box or cage in which a female moth or butterfly may be confined and exposed to the attention of males of the same species a method of collecting and breeding for cabinets

Sem'brich, 1 sem'brik, 2 sĕm'brik **Marcella** (?/11 1858–) Stage name of Praxede Marcelline Kochanska, a Polish operatic singer, celebrated in Wagnerian roles

se-mé', 1 sə-mē', 2 se-mę' *a* [F] *Her* Strewn or scattered over with small bearings, as fleurs-de-lis powdered See GERATED, SANS NOMBRE. **se'med†; se'mee†** [(Doual)


Semé.
Arms of Pérémarx + *karpos*, fruit] fixe of France

Sem"e-gar'na-bu, 1 sem'ı-gūr'nə-bu, 2 sĕm'- azure semé of e-gar'na-bū *n* *Bib* (Doual) stars argent

Sem'e-i, 1 sem'ı-ai 2 sĕm'e-ı, *n* *Bib* *Luke* III, 26 [Gr]

Se"me-i'a, 1 sı"mı-aı'ə 2 sē"me-ı'a, *n* *Bib* (Doual)

Se"me-i'as, 1 sı"mı-aı'əs 2 sē"me-ı'as, *n* *Bib* (Doual)

se"mei-og'ra-phy, 1 sı"maı-og'rə-fı 2 sē"mı-ŏg'ra-fy, *n* *Med* The science of the symptoms of disease [< Gr. *sēmeion* (< *sēma*), mark, + -GRAPHY] **se"mi-og'ra-phy†.**

se-mei"o-log'i-cal, 1 sı-maı o-leȷ'ı-kəl 2 se-mı'o-lŏg'ı-cal *a* Pertaining to semeiology, treating of the signs and symptoms of disease **see-mi"o-log'ic†; se-mei"o-log'ic†; se"mei-ot'ic†; se-mi"o-log'i-cal‡.**

se"mei-ol'o-gist, 1 sı"maı-el'o-ȷıst, 2 sē"mı-ŏl'o-gist, *n* [Recent] 1. One versed in semeiology 2 A person skilled in communicating by signals or signs

se"mei-ol'o-gy, 1 sı"maı-el'o-ȷı, 2 sē"mı-ŏl'o-gy, *n* 1. The science that relates to signs as indicating ideas

Mr G P Marsh writes of *semeiology* if I may coin a word for the occasion' FITZEDWARD HALL *Modern English* p 45 [a 1873]

2. *Med* The branch of pathology that treats of the signs and symptoms of morbid conditions, symptomatology **se"mei-o'sis†.** 3†. The art or system of communicating by signals [< Gr *sēmeion* (< *sēma*), mark, + -LOGY] **se"mæ-ol'o-gy†; se"mei-ot'ics†; se"mi-ol'o-gy†; se"mi-ot'ics†.**

se-mei'on, 1 sı-maı'en, 2 se-mı'ŏn, *n* [-MEI'A, *pl*] 1. In paleography, a star, crown, or other mark indicating the divisions of metrical and other compositions 2. In ancient prosody, one of the two divisions of a colon, foot, or other metrical unit also, a mora or unit of time [< Gr *sēmeion* (< *sēma*), mark] [SYMPTOMATIC

se"mei-ot'ic, 1 sı"maı-et'ık, 2 sē"mı-ŏt'ic, *a* Same as

Sem'e-le, 1 sem'ı-lı, 2 sĕm'e-lē, *n* *Class Myth* The daughter of Cadmus and Harmonia, beloved of Zeus and mother of Dionysos [L., < Gr *Semelē*]

sem"el-fac'tive, 1 sem"el-fak'tıv, 2 sĕm"ĕl-făc'tiv, *a* In Slavonic grammar, denoting the single occurrence of an action said of a verb

sem'e-lin, 1 sem'ı-lın 2 sĕm'e-lin *n* *Mineral* A variety of sphene occurring in blocks with ice-spar **sem'e-linet.**

sem"el-in'ci-dent, 1 sem"el-ın'sı-dent, 2 sĕm"ĕl-in'çi-dĕnt, *a* *Med* Happening only once said of zymotic diseases, such as scarlet fever one attack being usually sufficient to render a person immune from the disease [< L *semel*, once, + INCIDENT] [pha) *1 Esd* II, 16

Se-mel'li-us, 1 sı-mel'ı-us, 2 se-mĕl'i-ŭs *n* *Bib* (Apocry-

se'men', 1 sı'men, 2 sē'mĕn, *n* 1. The fluid produced by the generative organs of a male animal by which impregnation is effected, usually a whitish viscid fluid containing innumerable spermatozoa secreted by the testes, the impregnating fluid of male animals, seed, sperm 2 *Bot* Seed [L, < *sero*, sow] — **semen contra,** s cinæ, same as SANTONICA. — **se'men-mul"ti-plex,** *n* *Bot* Same as SPORIDESM

se'men², *n* A clarified butter-like substance made by the Bedouins L OLIPHANT *Land of Gilead* p 75 [A 1881]

se'men-cine,] 1 sı'men-sin *or* -sin, 2 sē'mĕn-çin *or* -çin,

se'men-cins,] *n* Same as SANTONICA [F, < L *semen* (see SEMEN¹) + *cyna*, Arabian tree]

Se-men'dri-a, 1 sı-men'drı-ə, 2 se-mĕn'drı-a, *n* A fortress on the Danube river Serbia [Seminiferous

sem"e-nif'er-ous, 1 sem'ı-nıf'er-us, 2 sĕm"e-nĭf'er-ŭs, *a*

Sem'e-noff, 1 sem'ə-nef 2 sĕm'e-nŏf **Gregory** (?) A Russian general fought Bolsheviki 1918–1921· occupied Vladivostok 1920 visited U S, 1922

se"men-te'ra, 1 sē"men-tē'rə, 2 se"mĕn-te'rā *n* [P I] A truck-garden small farm or cultivated patch of ground

Se-me"o-sto'ma, *n pl* Same as SEMEOSTOMATA

Sem"e-ri'a, 1 sem ı-raı'ə, 2 sĕm'e-rı'a, *n* *Bib* (Doual)

Sem'e-ron, 1 sem'ı-ren, 2 sĕm'e-rŏn *n* *Bib* (Doual)

se-mese', 1 sı-mıs', 2 se-mēs', *a* [Rare] Half-eaten [< L *semesus*, < *semi-*, half, + *edo* (pp *esus*) eat]

se-mes'ter, 1 sı-mes'tər, 2 se-mĕs'ter, *n* A college half-year, measuring the autumn or the summer course in various universities on the continent of Europe, and in some universities and colleges in the United States

In the early days of Vassar the close of the *semester* was the signal for reviews written examinations and oral examinations
M A JORDAN in *Atlantic Monthly* Oct, 1892 p 545

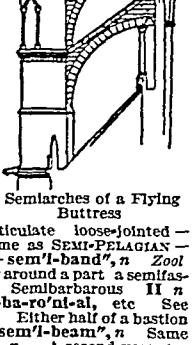
[< F. *semestre*, < L *semestris*, < *sex*, six, + *mensis*, month] — **se-mes'tral,** *a* — **se-mes'tri-al,** *a*

sem'i-, 1 sem'ı-, 2 sĕm'ı-, *prefix* Half, partly, imperfectly [< L *semi-*, half]

Many words with this prefix taken in connection with the meaning of the principal element are practically self-explaining as the following

semiaerial	semifinished	semiperfect
semiangular	semiflex	semiperiod
semianimate	semiflexion	semipermanent
semiaquatic	semifluidity	semiperspicuous
semiarchitectural	semifossilized	semipervious
semiarmor-piercing	semifused	semiphlogisticated
semiattached	semifusion	semiphosphorescent
semiautomatic	semiglazed	semiplastic
semiaxis	semiglobose	semipopular
semibarbaric	semiglobular, -ly	semiporous
semibarbarism	semiharden	semiporphyritic
semibarbarous	semihexagonal	semipreservation
semibaronial	semihumanized	semiprivacy
semicalcareous	semihumorous, -ly	semiprivate
semicalcined	semihyperbolical	semiprofessional
semicartilaginous	semiindependence	semipronominal
semichaotic	semiindependent	semiproof
semichoric	semiindurated	semipublic
semichristianized	semiinertness	semipyramidal
semicircumference	semiinhibition	semireligious
semicivilization	semiinsane	semiretractile
semicivilized	semiironical	semisacred
semiclerical	semijudicial	semisaprophytic
semiclosed	semiliquid	semisaturation
semiclosure	semiliquidity	semisavagery
semicollapsible	semilocical	semiscenic
semicombust	semilunary	semisentient
semicompact	semilunate	semiserf
semicomplete	semilunation	semisovereignty
semiconscious	semimagical	semisphere
semicontraction	semimathematical	semispheric
semicrystalline	semimature	semispherical
semicursive	semimembranous	semispheroid
semidaily	semimilitary	semispheroidal
semidefinite	semimolecule	semistratified
semideistical	semimystical	semitheological
semidependent	semimythical	semitransept
semidesert	seminatant	semitranslucent
semidetached	seminebulous	semitransparency
semidiagrammatic	seminomadic	semitransparent
semidiaphaneity	seminonsensical	semituberous
semidiaphanous	seminude	semitubular
semidigested	semiopacity	semiustulate
semidivine	semiorbicular	semiustulated
semidomesticated	semiovoid	semiviscid
semidormant	semipagan	semivital
semidramatic	semiparallel	semivitreous
semiequitant	semiparasitic	semivitrification
semiexecutive	semiparasitism	semivitrified
semiexpanded	semipelagic	semivulcanized
semiextinct	semipellucid	semiwild
semifeudal	semipellucidity	

sem"i-ac'id, *a* Slightly acid subacid — **sem"i-a-cid'i-fied,** *a* Somewhat acidified — **sem"i-ad-her'ent,** *a* Adherent partially or for some portion of the length, as a stamen — **sem"i-am-plex'i-caul,** *a* *Bot* Half-clasping half-embracing, as certain leaves that half-embrace the stem — **sem"i-a-nat'ro-pal,** *a* *Bot* Half-anatropal, amphitropous **sem"i-a-nat'ro-pous†.** — **sem'i-an"gle,** *n* The half of a given angle — **sem"i-an'nu-al,** *a* Half-yearly, recurring at intervals of six months — **sem"i-an'nu-al-ly,** *adv* — **sem"i-an'thra-cite,** *n* Semibituminous coal — **sem"i-an'thra-cite,** *a* — **sem'i-ape,** *n* A lemur — **sem'i-arc,** *n* *Astrol* One-half of the course that a heavenly body traverses from the eastern to the western horizon, or from its rising to its setting — **sem'i-arch,** *n* An arch wholly comprised between one springer and the keystone an abutting half-arch, as in medieval flying buttresses


Semiarches of a Flying Buttress

Sem"i-A'ri-an, 1 sem'ı-ē'rı-ən; 2 sĕm'ı-ā'rı-an, *n* *Ch Hist* One of a party of Arians in the 4th century, differing from other Arians in holding that the Father and the Son are of similar substance — **Sem"i-A'ri-an-ism,** *n*

sem'i-ar"id, 1 sem'ı-ar'ıd, 2 sĕm'ı-ăr'id, *a* Partly arid, specif, in the United States, designating that part of the country generally west of the 100th meridian between the arid and the subhumid regions and where agriculture succeeds only by irrigation supplemental to the rainfall or by growing special crops — **sem"i-a-rid'i-ty,** *n*

sem"i-ar-tic'u-late, *a* Half-articulate loose-jointed — **Sem"i-Au"gus-tin'i-an,** *n* Same as SEMI-PELAGIAN — **Sem"i-Au"gus-tin'i-an-ism,** *n* — **sem'i-band",** *n* *Zool* A bar of color reaching half across or around a part a semifascia — **sem"i-bar-ba'ri-an.** I. *a* Semibarbarous II *n* A half-civilized person — **sem"i-ba-ro'ni-al,** etc See SEMI- — **sem"i-bas'tion,** *n* *Fort* Either half of a bastion as measured by the salient angle — **sem'i-beam",** *n* Same as CANTILEVER 1 — **sem"i-be'jan,** *n* A second-year student in Scottish universities — **sem"i-bi-tu'mi-nous,** *a* Not entirely bituminous noting a kind of coal of medium hardness See COAL

sem'i-breve, 1 sem'ı-brīv, 2 sĕm'ı-brēv, *n* *Mus* A note equal to half a breve, a whole note See NOTE [It, < *semi-* (< L *semi-*) half, + *breve*, short note, < L *brevis* short] **sem'i-brief‡** [Archaic]

sem'i-bulb, 1 sem'ı-bulb, 2 sĕm'ı-bŭlb, *n* A body in the form of half a bulb — **semibulb of the clitoris,** one of two vascular bodies on either side of the vagina-entrance, and representing the bulb of the urethra of the male

sem'i-bull, 1 sem'ı-bul 2 sĕm'ı-bul *n* *Eccl* A papal bull issued between the election and coronation of the Pope

se'mic, 1 sı'mık, 2 sē'mic *a* Of or pertaining to semeion.

sem'i-ca"dence, *n* *Mus* An imperfect cadence — **sem'i-ca-nal",** *n* *Zool* A duct open on one side — **sem"i-car'ba-zid,** *n* *Chem* A compound derived from urea by substituting a hydrazin residue for one of its amido groups, as, benzal *semicarbazid* (NH_2 CO NHN CH C_6H_5) — **sem"i-car'ba-zin,** *n* *Chem* An important ketone and aldehyd reagent ($NH_2CONHN:R_2$), obtained by the action of potassium on hydrazin — **sem"i-car'di-nal,** *a* & *n* Same as INTERCARDINAL — **sem"i-cas'trate,** *vt* To cast-rate partly, by removing one testicle — **sem"i-cas-tra'tion,** *n* — **sem"i-cau'date,** *a* Having a short or rudimentary tail — **sem'i-cell,** *n* *Bot* One of the two parts of a cell constricted in the middle, as in desmids

sem"i-cen-ten'ni-al, 1 sem'ı-sen-ten'ı-al, 2 sĕm'ı-çĕn-tĕn'i-al I. *a* Occurring or celebrated at the end of fifty years from some event II. *n* The fiftieth anniversary of an event, or its celebration or observance

sem'i-cho"rus, *n* 1. A chorus to be sung by only a portion of the voices 2 A chorus consisting of only a portion of the voices opposed to *full chorus* — **sem'i-chrome,** *n.* *Mus* A sixteenth note **sem'i-cromet.**

sem'i-cir"cle, 1 sem'ı-sūr'kl, 2 sĕm'ı-cĭr'cl, *n* 1. A half-circle; an arc or a segment of 180°. 2. Any semicircular structure or arrangement 3. A form of theodolite having a graduated half-circle, used by surveyors for measuring angles a graphometer **sem'i-cirque‡.** — **dangerous semicircle, safe** or **navigable s.** (*Vaut*) in the northern hemisphere the right and left halves, respectively of a cyclonic storm (vice versa in the southern hemisphere), as one faces in the direction of the storm's movement — **sem"i-cir'cu-lar,** *a* Having the form of a semicircle measured by an arc of 180° **sem'i-cir"cled‡.** — **sem"i-cir'cu-lar-ly,** *adv*

sem"i-cir-cum'fer-en"tor, *n* *Surv* An instrument used in preliminary work — **sem"i-clas'si-cal,** *a* Denoting a school which instructs both in science and in the classics

sem'i-co"lon, 1 sem'ı-kō'lən, 2 sĕm'ı-cō'lon *n* *Gram* A mark of grammatical punctuation (;), used in English to indicate a separation in the relations of the thought a degree greater than that expressed by the comma In Greek the same mark is the interrogation-mark Compare COLON PUNCTUATION

The main reason for using the *semicolon* is that the break is too decided for the comma.
F HORACE TEALL *Punctuation* p 17 [A 1900]

[< SEMI- + COLON¹ *n*] — **sem'i-co"lon but'ter-fly",** *n.* An American butterfly (*Polygonia interrogationis*) named from a silvery mark on the under side of its hind wings

sem'i-col"umn, *n* *Arch* An engaged column whose section or plan is a semicircle See COLUMN — **sem'i-co-lum'nar,** *a* Of the form of a semicolumn like one-half of a cylinder that has been split lengthwise said in botany of a stem, leaf etc — **sem"i-com-bined',** *a* *Chem* Loosely held together not having strong chemical affinity — **sem"i-con-duc'tor,** *n* *Elec* Any substance capable of conducting static electricity in a slight tho appreciable degree, as powdered glass dry wood, paper, etc — **sem"i-con'fu-ent,** *a* Somewhat confluent said of pustular eruptions in smallpox — **sem"i-con'ju-gate,** *a* Being halves of conjugate things as *semiconjugate* diameters — **sem'i-con"so-nant,** *n* A letter having a partially consonantal sound as *y* in *you* — **sem"i-con'so-nan-tal,** *a* — **sem"i-con-tin'u-um,** *n* [-U-A, *pl*] *Math* A continuum without ends a cohesive, imperfect set a term used by Cantor — **sem"i-con-ver'gent,** *a* Convergent but having terms whose moduli form a non-convergent series said of a series — **sem'i-con-ver'gence,** *n* — **sem'i-copet,** *n* A short cloak worn by some medieval monks — **sem"i-cor'ne-ous,** *a* Imperfectly horny specif having properties intermediate between horn and skin or horn and hair — **sem"i-cor'o-nate,** *a* *Entom.* Having a semicoronet — **sem"i-cor'o-net,** *n* *Entom* A line of spines hooks or the like partially surrounding a part. — **sem"i-cos-tif'er-ous,** *a* Bearing a rib that is attached also to an adjacent vertebra said of vertebræ — **sem"i-crit'i-cal,** *a* Of or pertaining to a differential equation and its criticoids

sem"i-cro'ma, 1 sem'ı-krō'mə 2 sĕm"ı-crō'ma, *n* *Old Mus.* A sixteenth note sometimes an eighth note [< It *semicroma*, < *semi-* (< L *semi-*), half, + *croma*, < L *chroma*; see CHROMA] **sem'i-chrome‡; sem'i-cromet; sem"i-crotch'et†.**

sem"i-crus-ta'ceous, *a* *Entom* Only partially crustaceous, as the wings of hemipters — **sem"i-cu'bi-cal,** *a* Of half the third degree. now only in the phrase **semicubical parabola** (the curve whose equation is $y = x^{3/2}$) — **sem"i-cu'bi-um,** *n* [Rare] A hip-bath **sem"i-cu'pi-um‡.** — **sem"i-cyl'in-der,** *n* Either half of a cylinder when divided in the plane of its axis — **sem'i-cy-lin'dric, sem"i-cy-lin'dri-cal,** *a*

Se-mi'da, 1 sı-maı'də, 2 se-mı'da *n* *Bib* (Doual)

Se-mi'da-ites, 1 sı-maı'dı-aits, 2 se-mı'da-its, *n pl* *Bib.* (Doual)

sem'i-dalet, *n* A vessel, equivalent in capacity to half a tun, a pipe — **sem'i-deaf,** *a* Partially deaf applied specifically in instruction of the deaf and dumb, to (1) those partially deaf from childhood, or (2) deaf-mutes who have partial hearing — **sem"i-de"cus-sa'tion,** *n* The passage of only part of the fibers of each of two intersecting nerves into the other nerve — **sem"i-de-cus'sate,** *a* — **sem'i-di-am'e-ter,** *n* Half a diameter especially, a radius in astronomy, half of the apparent angular diameter of a heavenly body — **sem"i-di"a-pa'son,** *n* An imperfect octave — **sem"i-di"a-pen'te,** *n* *Medieval Mus* A diminished fifth — **sem"i-di"a-tes'sa-ron,** *n* *Medieval Mus* A diminished fourth — **sem"i-dig'i-ti-grade,** *a* Denoting a foot approximating to the digitigrade type, but having the heel closer to the ground in walking

sem'i-din, 1 sem'ı-din 2 sem'ı-dĭn, *n* *Org Chem* Any one of a group of basic compounds which are amino-derivatives of diphenylamin ($(C_6H_5)_2NH$), and called ortho- or para-semidins dependent upon the relative position of the amino group Their formation results from the semidin rearrangement in distinction from the benzidin rearrangement since only one NH group is involved in the change **sem'i-dinet.** [< SEMI- + BENZIDIN] — **semidin rearrangement** (*Chem*) the molecular rearrangement or change whereby a semidin is formed

sem'i-di'tone, 1 sem'ı-daı'tōn, 2 sĕm'ı-dī'tŏn, *n* In medieval music a lesser or minor third

sem'i-di-ur'na, 1 sem'ı-daı-ūr'nə 2 sĕm'ı-dı-ûr'na, *n pl.* *Entom* A group of lepidopterous insects of which the hawk-moths are typical [< SEMI- + DIURNA]

sem"i-di-ur'nal, 1 sem'ı-daı-ūr'nəl 2 sĕm'ı-dı-ûr'nal, *a.* 1. Pertaining to or continuing during a half-day, either half the time of daylight or half of the 24 hours, occurring or accomplished in a half-day, or once each half-day, specif, in astronomy, passed over by a heavenly body in half of the time between rising and setting 2 *Zool* Partly diurnal, of crepuscular habits

sem'i-dome, 1 sem'ı-dōm, 2 sĕm'ı-dōm, *n* *Arch* A half-dome, a roof-structure resembling a portion, ap-

proximately half, of a dome divided vertically, as over an apse, a recess or niche, or a semicircular apartment

sem"i-doub'le, 1 sem'ɪ-dŭb'l, 2 sĕm'ɪ-dŭb'l **I.** *a Bot* Having the outermost stamens converted into petals while the innermost are perfect said of a flower **II.** *n Eccl* A festival in which only half the antiphon is read or sung before the psalm Compare DOUBLE, *n*, 8

sem"i-dry'ing, *a* Partially drying or thickening on exposure to air applied to oils between those of the non-drying and drying groups — **sem"i-ef'fi-gy,** *n* In medieval art a half-length effigy or portrait — **sem"i-e-ll'sion,** *n* Same as SEMIBIATUS — **sem"i-el-lip'ti-cal,** *a* Having the form of half of an ellipse that has been divided along either diameter **sem"i-el-lip'tic†,** — **sem"i-Eu-clid'e-an, sem"i-Eu-clid'i-an,** *a Math* Intermediate between the Euclidean and Lobachevskian systems of geometry, holding the angles of a triangle to be equal to two right angles but admitting of more than a single parallel through a point — **sem'i-fa"ble,** *n* [Rare] A narrative partly fabulous — **sem"i-fa'lence',** *n* A faience having a transparent glaze, as distinguished from true faience, which has an opaque enamel — **sem"i-fas'ci-a,** *n Entom* A semiband — **sem"i-fe'ral,** *a* Denoting animals partly domesticated

sem"i-feu'dal, sem'i-flex, etc See SEMI-

sem"i-fib"u-la'ris, *n* [-RES, *pl*] *Anat* An extensor muscle of the foot, the semifibularis or peronæus brevis — **sem'i-fig"ure,** *n* In ornamental art a half-figure or incomplete figure — **sem"i-fi'nal** *Athletics* **I.** *a* Similar to or resembling a semifinal **II** *n* A competition which precedes the final in a tournament — **sem'i-flos"cule,** *n Bot* A floret with a ligulate or strap-shaped corolla **sem'i-flo"ret†** — **sem"i-flos'cu-lous,** *a* Having the corolla split open or ligulate, as in many plants of the aster family **sem"i-flos'cu-lar†, sem"i-flos'cu-lose†** — **sem"i-flue'tu-at"ing,** *a Pathol* Descriptive of a tumor that is not tense, but quivers slightly when tapped upon

sem"i-flu'id, 1 sem'ɪ-flū'ɪd, 2 sĕm'ɪ-flu ɪd **I.** *a* Imperfectly fluid, fluid, but thick and viscous **II** *n* A thick viscous fluid — **sem"i-flu-id'ic,** *a*

sem'i-form, *n* A half-form, or an imperfect form — **sem"i-formed',** *a* — **sem'i-fra"ter,** *n Eccl* A patron of a religious house or order, regarded as belonging to it, and entitled to have masses performed and prayers said for his benefit — **sem'i-gird"er,** *n* Same as CANTILEVER

sem"i-glu'tin, *n Chem* A peptone-like compound derived from gelatin and insoluble in alcohol — **sem'i-god,** *n* [Rare] A demigod

sem"i-hard'en, sem"i-hex-ag'o-nal, etc See SEMI-

sem'i-hi-a'tus, *n Gram* The shortening of a final vowel when preceding another vowel — **sem"i-his-tor'i-cal,** *a* Partly historical consisting partly of history and partly of myth — **sem"i-ho'ral,** *a* Half-hourly — **sem"i-hy'a-line,** *a* Resembling or partly consisting of glass, semitransparent — **sem"i-in"can-des'cent,** *a* Acting partly by incandescence said specifically of an electric lamp giving light both from an incandescent rod and from an arc — **sem"i-in'fi-del,** *a* Partially infidel — **sem"i-in'fi-nite,** *a* Extending to infinity in one direction only — **sem"i-ju'bilee,** *n* A twenty-fifth anniversary — **sem"i-la-pid'i-fied,** *a* Partially petrified or turned to stone — **sem'i-lens,** *n* A half of a lens cut in the plane of its axis — **sem"i-lenti'cu-lar,** *a* Half or imperfectly lens-shaped — **sem"i-lig'ne-ous,** *a* Partly ligneous or woody woody below, herbaceous above, as some plants [titions incomplete

sem"i-loc'u-lar, *a Bot* Having the dissepiments or par-

sem'i-lor, *n* Same as SIMILOR [transparent

sem"i-lu'cent, 1 sem'ɪ-lū'sent, 2 sĕm'ɪ-lū'çĕnt, *a* Half-

sem"i-lu'nar, 1 sem'ɪ-lū'nar, 2 sĕm'ɪ-lū'nar, *a* Resembling or shaped like a half-moon, crescentic [< F *semilunaire*, < L *semi-*, half, + *luna*, moon] **sem"i-lu'nate†** — **semilunar bone,** the lunare See illus under CARPUS **sem"i-lu'nar† — s cartilage,** one of the fibrocartilages on the head of the tibia in the knee-joint — s **fascia,** an offshoot from the tendon of the biceps muscle that passes to the fascia of the lower arm — s **fold.** 1 Douglas s fold See FOLD 2. A fold in the conjunctiva or lining membrane of the eye, near the inner angle of the eyelids a vestige of the nictitating membrane of lower vertebrates See illus under EYE 3 Either of the folds of the peritoneum that pass from the rectum to the uterus in the female, and from the rectum to the bladder in the male — s **lobe,** see POSTGRACILE — s **valve,** one of the crescent-shaped pockets at the entrances to the aorta and to the pulmonary artery respectively

sem"i-lu-na're, 1 sem'ɪ-lu-nē'rɪ, 2 sĕm ɪ-lū-nā'rē, *n* [-RI-A, *pl*] The lunare — **sem'i-lune,** *n Geom* Half of a lune

sem"i-mag'i-cal, sem"i-ma-ture', etc See SEMI-

sem"i-ma-lig'nant, *a Pathol* Manifesting some degree of malignancy as, a *semimalignant* ulcer — **sem"i-ma'cu-lus,** *n Pathol* An emasculated man a eunuch **sem'i-mast, sem"i-mas"cu-la'tus†** — **sem"i-mem'ber,** *n Engin* A member which may act as a tie or a strut according to the disposition of the load — **sem"i-mem"bra-no'sus,** *n* [-SI, *pl*] *Anat* A thin, flat muscle of the back of the thigh, that assists in flexing the leg — **sem"i-mea'stru-al,** *a* Half-monthly said specifically of an inequality of the tide having a semimonthly period — **sem'i-met"al,** *n Old Chem* An element that has certain metallic properties but is not malleable as arsenic and antimony — **sem"i-me-tal'lic,** *a* — **sem"i-met"a-mor'pho-sis,** *n Entom* Hemimetamorphosis — **sem'i-min"im,** *n Medieval Mus* A crotchet (*minor semiminim*) or a quaver (*major semiminim*) **sem"i-min'i-mat.**

sem"i-month'ly, 1 sem'ɪ-munth'lɪ, 2 sĕm'ɪ-mŏnth'lɪ **I** *a* Taking place twice a month **II** *n* A publication issued twice a month **III** *adv* At half-monthly intervals

sem"i-mute', 1 sem ɪ-mūt', 2 sĕm'ɪ-mūt' **I** *a* Having nearly lost the power of speech or having it imperfectly developed **II** *n* A semimute person

sem'i-nal, 1 sem'ɪ-nal, 2 sĕm'ɪ-nal, *a* **1.** Of or pertaining to the reproductive elements of animals or plants, especially to semen, consisting of, containing, producing, or conveying semen, contained in semen **2.** Containing seeds, germs, or primal elements, having originating or productive power, germinal, propagative

Coleridge was what J S Mill called a *seminal* mind'
H A. BIRRS *From Chaucer to Tennyson* p 174 (CHAUT 1890)

3 Consisting only of a rudiment, not developed, embryonic [OF, < L *seminalis*, < *semen*, see SEMEN¹] — **seminal leaf,** a seed-leaf — s **receptacle,** a spermatheca. — s **variation,** same as SEED-VARIATION — **sem'i-nal†,** *n* A seed — **sem"i-nal'i-ty†,** *n* The state of being seminal the seminal principle — **sem'i-nal-ly,** *adv* In the germ or seed primarily [(Doual)

Se-min'a-moth, 1 si-min'ə-moth 2 se-min'a-mŏth *n Bib*

sem"i-nar', 1 sem'ɪ-nār', 2 sĕm'ɪ-nār', *n* **1** A group of students pursuing an advanced course of study in a particular college or university, sometimes, also, a group of students preparing for examination under a coach, hence, any assemblage of pupils for real research in some specific study under a teacher

2 The course of study so pursued **3.** A room at a university or college, equipped with special reference to work in a particular study, for the use of a professor and his students engaged in investigation therein [G, < L *seminarium*, seed-plot, see SEMINARY, *n*]

sem"i-na'ri-an-ism, 1 sem'ɪ-nē'rɪ-ən-ɪzm, 2 sĕm'ɪ-nā'rɪ-ən-ɪşm, *n* The mannerism characterizing a student in a seminary

'He, at least, has no *seminarianism* about him' she said, incidentally to Revd He is not goody meek humble, fervent'
W M BAKER *His Majesty, Myself* p 139 [in DROS 1880]

sem'i-na-rist, 1 sem'ɪ-nə-rɪst, 2 sĕm'ɪ-na-rĭst, *n* A student at a seminary, sometimes, a Roman Catholic priest educated in a foreign seminary **sem"i-na'ri-ant**

sem'i-na-ry, 1 sem'ɪ-nē-rɪ, 2 sĕm'ɪ-nā-ry, *a* **1.** Of or pertaining to semen or seed, seminal **2** Of or pertaining to a seminary **3.** Of or pertaining to a seminar [< L *seminarius*, see SEMINARY, *n*]

sem'i-na-ry, *n* [-RIES, 1 -rɪz, 2 -rɪş, *pl*] **1.** A place of education used commonly of a special school, as of theology or pedagogics, or of a school of academy grade for either young men or young women

In the United States most of the religious denominations have institutions where students are trained in theology after preliminary academic studies On the continent of Europe seminaries include the following varieties (1) Roman Catholic institutions, where boys are received and prepared for a course of philosophy and theology, or trained until they are ordained priests (2) Protestant institutions, (*a*) where boys are trained with a special view to theological study in a university, as in Wurttemberg, (*b*) where graduate candidates are trained in ministerial duties and (*c*) where training is given in homiletics, etc In Russia schools for the training of priests are of three grades — schools, seminaries, and academies

The interests of society demand that the number of the greater *seminaries* of science should be few JOSIAH QUINCY *Hist Harvard University* vol II p 452 [C N & CO 1860]

Normal schools or teachers' *seminaries* in Prussia, are divided into public or private, superior or chief *seminaries* and secondary or small *seminaries* *Barnard's Journal of Ed* Mar, 1862, p 189

2. Same as SEMINAR **3.** The place where anything is nurtured, or the source from which it springs, a seed-plot, nursery

4. A seminary priest, seminarist **5†.** The state of being seminal, seminality [< F *séminaire*, < L *seminarium*, < *seminartus*, of seed < *semen* see SEMEN¹, *n*]

Syn. see SCHOOL — **Oriental seminary,** a school where instruction is given in the languages, manners, and customs of the Orient as a preparation for the diplomatic service or trade

sem"i-na'tant, etc See SEMI-

sem'i-nate†, *vt & vi* To promulgate to produce seeds

sem"i-na'tion, 1 sem'ɪ-nē'shən, 2 sĕm ɪ-nā'shon *n* [Archaic] **1** The act of sowing or spreading dissemination **2.** *Bot* The natural dispersion of seeds **3†** Propagation

sem'i-na'tive, *a* Having the capacity for propagating adapted to arouse thought

sem'inĕd†, *a* Thickly sown or covered, as with seeds

Sem'ing, 1 sem'ɪŋ, 2 sĕm'ing, *n Norse Myth* One of Odin's sons, whom he made king of Norway, and from whom the Norwegian kings claimed their descent

sem"i-nif'er-ous, 1 sem'ɪ-nɪf'ər-ŭs, 2 sĕm'ɪ-nĭf'er-ŭs, *a* **1.** Carrying or producing semen, as, the *seminiferous* tubules of the testis **sem"i-nif'er-alt.** **2.** Seed-bearing producing seed [< L *semen* (*semin-*) (see SEMEN¹), + *fero*, bear]

sem"i-nif'ic, 1 sem'ɪ-nɪf'ɪk, 2 sĕm'ɪ-nĭf'ɪc, *a* Forming or producing seeds or semen [< L *semen* (*semin-*) (see SEMEN¹), + *facto*, make] **sem"i-nif'i-calt**

sem'i-nist, 1 sem'ɪ-nɪst, 2 sĕm'ɪ-nĭst, *n Biol* One who believes that the new individual is formed from admixture of the semen of the male with the so-called seed of the female a very old theory — now in modified form, the accepted view of biologists [< L *semen* (*semin-*), see SEMEN¹]

sem"i-niv'o-rous, *a* Seed-eating

Sem'i-nole, 1 sem'ɪ-nōl, 2 sĕm'ɪ-nōl, *n* [Am Ind] **1** A member of a tribe of Florida Indians belonging, with the Creeks, Choctaws, and Chickasaws, to the Muskhogean confederacy After the last Seminole war the majority of them were removed to the Indian Territory See AMERICAN **2** A county in central Florida 321 sq m, capital, Sanford — **Seminole Nation,** a former Indian Reservation in W Indian Territory, 10,910 sq m, capital, Wewoka By agreement their lands were opened to settlement in March, 1906 and their tribal government ceased — S **wars** (*U S Hist*), two wars (1817–1818 and 1835–1842) resulting from the attempt of the United States government to remove the Seminoles from Florida

sem"i-nor'mal, 1 sem ɪ-nōr'məl, 2 sĕm'ɪ-nôr'mal, *a Phys Chem* Having one-half the strength of a normal solution

se-min'u-lum, 1 si-min'yu-lum, 2 se-mĭn'yu-lŭm, *n* [-LA, *pl*] *Bot* A diminutive seed or spore [< L *semen* (*semin-*), see SEMEN¹] **sem'i-nulet.**

sem"in-va'ri-ant, 1 sem'ɪn-vā'rɪ-ənt, 2 sĕm'ɪn-vā'rɪ-ant, *n Math* A function of the coefficients of an equation that is equal to the sum of some one power of all the differences of the roots, and so remains unchanged when the unknown quantity is increased by a constant It satisfies the partial differential equation $(aD_b + 2bD_c + 3cD_d + \ldots) = 0$ [< SEMI- + INVARIANT] — **sem"in-va'ri-an-tive,** *a*

sem'i-nymph, *n* The pupa of an insect that undergoes incomplete metamorphosis — **sem"i-ob-scure',** *a Entom* Designating the wings of insects deeply marked with brownish-gray color, the still semi-transparent

sem"i-of-fi'cial, *a* Having some official authority or sanction half-official — **sem"i-of-fi'cial-ly,** *adv*

se"mi-og'ra-phy, -ol'o-gy, etc See SEMEIOGRAPHY, etc

Se"mi-o-not'i-dæ, 1 sī mī-o-nŏt'ɪ-dē, 2 sē mi-o-nŏt'ɪ-dē *n Paleon* A family of deep-bodied ganoid Triassic fishes with rhomboidal scales **Sem"i-o-no'tus,** *n* (t g) [< Gr *sēmeion*, mark, + *nōton* back]

sem"i-o-pac'i-ty, sem"i-o'void, etc See SEMI-

sem"i-o'pal, *n Mineral* A variety of opal that is not opalescent — **sem"i-o-paque',** *a* Half-opaque translucent but not transparent **sem"i-o-pa'cous†** — **Se"mi-oph'o-rus,** *n Paleon* A genus of fishes related to the horse-mackerel *Trachurus trachurus*, represented in the Upper Eocene formation but now extinct — **sem"i-or'di-nate,** *n Geom* Half a chord of a conic cut off by a transverse diameter — **sem"i-os"cil-la'tion,** *n* A half-oscillation — **sem"i-os'se-ous,** *a* Partly ossified or turned to bone — **Se"mi-o-tel'us,** *n Entom* A genus of hymenopterous parasites of the family *Chalcididæ*, one species of which infests the jointworm

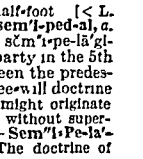
se"mi-ot'ics, se"mei-ot'ics, *n* See SEMEIOLOGY

sem"i-o'val, *a Zool* Having the form of half an oval, **sem"i-o'vate† — sem"i-o-vip'a-rous,** *a* Producing young that are comparatively little advanced beyond an egg as marsupials, implacental — **sem"i-ox'y-gen-at"ed,** *a* Partly combined with oxygen

sem"i-pa'gan, sem"i-par'al-lel, etc See SEMI-

Se"mi-pa-la-tinsk', 1 sē"mi-pa-lə-tinsk', 2 sē"mi-pä-la-tinsk', *n* 1 A government in the Kirghiz steppes, Asiatic Russia; 184,631 sq m 2 Its capital

sem"i-pal'mate, 1 sem'ɪ-pal'mĕt, 2 sĕm'ɪ-păl'māt, *a Ornith* Having the toes connected by webs for less than half their length, as many shore-birds, half-webbed, as, the *semipalmate* plover **sem"i-pal'mat-ed†.** — **sem"i-pal-ma'tion,** *n*


Semipalmate Foot

sem"i-pa-rab'o-la, 1 sem'ɪ-pə-rab'o-lə, 2 sĕm'ɪ-pa-răb'o-la, *n Math* A curve of such a nature that the powers of the ordinates are to each other as the next lower powers of the abscissas — **sem"i-par"a-bol'ic,** *a* [nate

sem"i-pec'ti-nate, *a Entom* Demipecti-

sem'i-ped, 1 sem'ɪ-ped, 2 sĕm'ɪ-pĕd, *n* A half-foot [< L. *semipes*, < *semi-*, half, + *pes* (*ped-*), foot] — **sem'i-ped-al,** *a*

Sem"i-Pe-la'gi-an, 1 sem'ɪ-pɪ-lē'jɪ-ən, 2 sĕm'ɪ-pe-lā'gi-an, *n Ch Hist* One of a theological party in the 5th century who held a middle ground between the predestination doctrine of Augustine and the free-will doctrine of Pelagius They held that justification might originate in natural acts, altho never consummated without supernatural grace [< SEMI- + PELAGIAN¹] — **Sem"i-Pe-la'gi-an, a — Sem"i-Pe-la'gi-an-ism,** *n* The doctrine of the Semi-Pelagians

sem'i-pen'ni-form, *a* Pennilorm on but one side, as a *semipenniform* muscle — **sem"i-per'me-a-bl(e",** *a* Traversable by certain molecules while resisting the passage of others, as in the case of osmotic membranes that separate a solvent from the dissolved substance

sem"i-pes'tis, 1 sem ɪ-pes'tɪs, 2 sĕm ɪ-pĕs'tis, *n Pathol* Contagious typhus [< SEMI- + L *pestis*, plague]

sem"i-pis'cin(e", *a* Partly resembling a fish in appearance or in character — **sem"i-plan'ti-grade,** *a* Subplantigrade — **sem"i-ple'gi-a,** *n* Same as HEMIPLEGIA

Sem"i-plo-ti'næ, 1 sem'ɪ-plo-tai'nɪ, 2 sĕm ɪ-plo-tī'ne, *n pl Ich* A subfamily of Old World cyprinids with a short anal and a long dorsal fin with an osseous ray **Sem"i-plo'tus,** *n* (t g) [< SEMI- + Gr *plōtos*, sailing]

sem"i-plu-ma'ceous, *a Ornith* Of the nature of or consisting of semiplumes, partly plumaceous — **sem'i-plume,** *n* A feather having a stem like a typical feather, but a downy web — **sem"i-por'ce-lain,** *n* **1** An inferior grade of porcelain having little or no translucency **2** Earthenware resembling porcelain — **sem"i-port'a-bl(e",** *a* Capable of being moved with considerable effort, as an engine having a boiler attached, but without a wheeled base — **sem"i-pre'cious,** *a* Valuable, but not sufficiently so to be used as gems, as, *semiprecious* stones — **sem'i-prone,** *a Pathol* Being between the prone and the supine positions — **sem"i-pro-na'tion,** *n* — **sem"i-pu'pa,** *n Entom* The larval stage preceding the pupa — **sem'i-pu'pal,** *a* — **sem"i-quad'rate,** *n Astrol* An aspect of two planets when distant from each other half a quadrant or 45 degrees **sem"i-quar'tile†.** — **sem"i-qua'qua-ver'sal,** *a Geol* Same as PARTIVERSAL

sem'i-qua"ver, 1 sem'ɪ-kwē"vər, 2 sĕm'ɪ-kwā"ver, *n* **1.** *Mus* A sixteenth note See NOTE **2** Hence, any very brief period of time [< SEMI- + QUAVER, 4]

Sem"i-Qui'et-ist, 1 sem'ɪ-kwai'et-ɪst, 2 sĕm'ɪ-kwī'ĕt-ɪst, *n Ch Hist* A member of a mystic sect which, while holding the Quietist doctrine that passive meditation is the highest state of the soul, denied the compatibility of this internal state with external sinful acts Compare QUIETIST — **Sem"i-Qui'et-ism,** *n* The doctrine of the Semi-Quietists

sem"i-quin'tile, *n Astrol* An aspect of two planets when distant from each other 36 degrees, or half of a quintile Compare QUINTILE — **sem"i-quote',** *n Print* A single quotation mark ('and') used generally in the plural

Se"mi-ra'mi-de†, 1 sē"mi-rä'mi-dē, 2 se mi-ra'mi-de, *n* [It] An opera by Rossini See OPERA

Se-mir'a-mis, 1 si-mir'ə-mis, 2 se-mir'a-mis, *n* Legendary wife of Ninus founder of Nineveh reigned at his death and conquered all Asia except India worshiped as a divinity **Se"mi-ra'mi-de†** [It], **Se-mi'ra-mis†** [Gr] — **Semiramis of the North.** 1 Same as MARGARET, 9 2 Same as CATHERINE, 3 [*or* -mōth *n Bib* (Doual)

Se-mir'a-moth, 1 si-mir'ə-moth *or* -mŏth, 2 se-mir'a-mŏth

sem"i-rec'on-dite, *a* Half-hidden or concealed — **sem"i-re'flex,** *a* Done or performed half-involuntarily — **sem"i-rex'u-lar,** *a* Pertaining to, noting, or containing a quadrilateral or quadrilaterals with four equal sides but only pairs of equal angles

sem"i-re-lig'ious, etc See SEMI-

sem'i-rhomb, *n Echin* One-half of a pectinated rhomb of a crinoid — **sem'i-ring,** *n Zool* An incomplete tracheal or bronchial ring — **sem"i-ro'ta-ry,** *a* Capable of turning half around

Se-mir"ye-chensk', 1 sē-mir ye-chensk', 2 se-mir'yĕ-chĕnsk', *n* A government in Turkestan Republic, 152,280 sq m, capital Vyerny

se'mis†, 1 sī'mis, 2 sē'mis, *n* See COIN [L, < *semi-*, half, + *as*, as] [(R V)

Se'mis", *n Bib* (Apocrypha) *1 Esd* IX, 23 **Se-me'list**

sem"i-sa'cred, sem"i-scen'tic, etc See SEMI-

sem"i-sag'it-tate, *a Entom* Resembling one side of a barbed arrowhead, as a color-mark — **sem"i-sav'age** **I.** *a* Half-barbarian, half-savage, only partially civilized. **II** *n* One who is half-savage

Sem"i-Sax'on, 1 sem'ɪ-saks'n, 2 sĕm ɪ-săks'n **I** *a.* Pertaining to Middle English in its earliest period (A. D 1150–1250) **II** *n* The earliest form of Middle English, in which many Saxon forms and inflections still survived

sem"i-sec'tion, *n* Same as HEMISECTION — **sem"i-sep'tate,** *a Bot & ool* Partly divided by an incomplete septum, half-partitioned, semilocular — **sem"i-ser'tile,** *a* Denoting a class who were not freemen but held certain rights belonging to freemen, as the Welsh alltt and Roman colonus — **sem'i-sex,** *n Biol* A group of individuals within a bisexual species differing in character which may cross-breed with other groups, as in case of plants having dimorphic or trimorphic flowers — **sem"i-sex'u-al,** *a* — **sem"i-sex'tile,** *n Astrol* An aspect of two planets when they are distant from each other one-twelfth of a circle or 30 degrees — **sem"i-sex'tile,** *a* — **sem"i-sex'tum,** *n Med* A vessel for making fumigations in diseases of the womb and vagina — **sem'i-shrub,** *n* An undershrub — **sem"i-sid'er-a'tion,** *n Pathol* Same as HEMIPLEGIA — **sem'i-smile,** *n* [Rare] A half-smile a forced or repressed smile

sem"i-sol'id, 1 sem'ɪ-sŏl'ɪd, 2 sĕm'ɪ-sŏl'id **I.** *a* Partly solid, so viscous as to be nearly solid **II.** *n* A

surface having faces like a solid, but not enclosing a space

sem"i-som'nis, 1 sem'i-som'nis 2 sĕm"i-sŏm'nis *n* *Pathol* A condition of semisomnolence, coma [L, < *semi-*, half, + *somnes*, sleep]

sem"i-so-po'rus, *n* *Pathol* Same as COMA — **sem'i-sound,** *n* [Rare] A half-sound or low tone — **sem"i-spa'ta,** *n* A long single-edged dagger, used by the ancient Franks — **sem'i-spec'u-lum,** *n* *Surg* A surgical instrument used in lithotomy for widening the incision made in the neck of the bladder — **sem"i-spi-na'lis,** *n* [-LES, *pl*] A muscle passing from the transverse processes to the spines of vertebræ — **semispinalis colli,** the upper part and **semispinalis dorsi,** the lower part of the semispinalis muscle — **sem'i-square,** *n* *Astrol* An aspect of two planets 45 degrees apart [*T* I 3,697.

sem'i-sount, *n* A low or interrupted tone CHAUCER, *C.*

se-mis'sis, 1 si-mis'is, 2 se-mis'is *n* [L] An ancient Roman copper coin, in value one-half of the as

sem'i-steel, *n* [Rare U S] Puddled steel

sem"i-stu'per-ous, *a* Half stupefied — **sem"i-sub"sti-tu'tion,** *n* A linear transformation in which a substitution is made for only one of two variables — **sem"i-su"per-nat'u-ral,** *a* Half-god, half-man said of the Greek demigods

sem'i-ta, 1 sem'i-ə 2 sĕm'i-ta, *n* [-TÆ, 1 -ti, 2 -tē, *pl*] A fasciole of a spatangoid sea-urchin [L, path] — **sem'i-tal,** *a*

sem"i-tan'dem, *a* *Mach* Designating an expansion engine having cylinders both tandem and cross-compounded — **sem'i-tan"gent,** *n* *Math* The tangent of half an arc — **sem"i-tan'na,** *n* One who in policy occupies the border line between the tannaim and the amoraim

sem i-taur, 1 sem'i-tôr, 2 sĕm'i-tar *n* A fabulous monster, half bull and half man [< SEMI- + L *taurus*, bull] **sem'i-taurect.**

Sem'ite, 1 sem'ait, 2 sĕm'it **I.** *a* Semitic **II.** *n* One of the Semitic race [< LL *Sem*, < Gr *Sēm*, Shem]

sem"i-ten"di-no'sus, *n* [SI *pl*] A muscle of the back part of the thigh, having an unusually long tendon — **sem"i-ten'di-nous,** *a* Composed largely of tendon as the semitendinosus **sem"i-ten'di-nose†.** — **sem"i-te-rete',** *a* Half-terete, half-cylindrical — **sem"i-ter'tian.** **I.** *a* Partaking of both tertian and quotidian characteristics, as some intermittent fevers **II** *n* A semitertian fever — **sem"i-tes'se-ral,** *a* *Crystal* Possessing the hemihedrism characteristic of isometric forms

sem'i-the"o-log'i-cal, sem"i-trau'sept, etc See SEMI-

Se-mit'ic, 1 si-mit'ik, 2 se-mit'ic **I** *a* Of or pertaining to the real or reputed descendants of Shem (Sem), specif, denoting the southwestern Asiatic stock and race of the Caucasic or Mediterranean type of mankind including Assyrians, Arameans Hebrews Phenicians Arabs, and Abyssinians See plate of RACES OF MANKIND, at MAN **II.** *n* The Semitic languages collectively [< LL *Sem*, see SEMITE] — **Semitic family of languages,** one of the great families of languages (see LANGUAGE), including (1) the Arabic or Southern class (see ARABIC), (2) the Hebraic or Middle class, embracing Biblical Hebrew the language of the Samaritan Pentateuch, and Carthaginian, and (3) the Aramaic or Northern class (see ARAMAIC) The cardinal characteristics of the Semitic family are (1) roots consisting of three consonants, and (2) inflection by means of internal vowel-change — **Sem'i-tism,** *n* **1.** A Semitic word or idiom **2** Semitic practises, opinions, or customs collectively used especially of the Jews **3** Jewish politics, or Jewish influence in the State or in society — **Sem'i-tist,** *n* One versed in Semitic lore a student of Semitism Semitic scholar — **Sem'i-tize,** *vt* **1.** To render Semitic in any respect **2.** Specif, to convert to Judaism **Sem'i-ti-ze'i;** **Sem'i-tise†.** — **Sem"i-ti-za'tion, Sem'i-ti-sa'tion,** *n*

Se-mit'ics, 1 si-mit'iks, 2 se-mit'ics, *n* The scientific study of the history, language, etc, of the Semitic peoples

sem'i-tone, 1 sem'i-tōn, 2 sĕm'i-tōn, *n* **1.** *Mus* An interval approximately equal to half a major tone on the scale **2** *Elocution* A variation in pitch, usually within the limits of a musical semitone, producing a mournful, plaintive effect [< LL *semitonium*, < L *semi-*, half, + *tonus* see TONE *n*] — **chromatic semitone,** see CHROMATIC — **diatonic s,** the interval between the seventh and the eighth tone of the major scale with the ratio 15 16 — **enharmonic s,** a third doubly diminished — **tempered s,** a semitone resulting from equal temperament, with the ratio 12.25 — **sem'i-ton'ic,** *a* Relating to a semitone

sem'i-ton'tine, *n* *Life Insur* A modification of tontine insurance which provides for surrender values before the expiration of the tontine period — **sem"i-ton'tiize,** *a* — **sem'i-trop'i-cal,** *a* Pertaining to or characteristic of regions near the tropical subtropical

sem"i-ty-chon'ic, 1 sem'i-tai-kŏn'ik, 2 sĕm'i-tȳ-cŏn'ic *a* Partaking of the features of Tycho Brahe's system of astronomy — **semitychonic system,** an astronomical system of the 16th century, based on the theory that the sun revolves about the earth and the planets about the sun, and that the earth revolves daily on its axis

sem"i-un'cial. **I.** *a* Half-uncial, noting a style of letters midway between uncial and cursive in Latin and Greek manuscripts from the 4th to the 8th century A D **II** *n* A semiuncial letter or character

sem'i-us'tu-late, etc See SEMI-

sem"i-ver"ti-cil'late, *a* Partially verticillate — **sem'i-vift,** *a* Half-alive **sem'i-vivet**

sem"i-vi'cid, sem'i-vi tal, etc See SEMI-

sem"i-vo'cal, 1 sem'i-vō'kal, 2 sĕm'i-vō'cal, *a* Pertaining to a semivowel, partially or imperfectly vocalized or voiced, imperfectly sounding

sem"i-vol-can'ic, *a* Consisting of or pertaining to volcanic discharges of steam with the usual seismic phenomena, but without issue of lava

sem"i-vow'el, 1 sem'i-vau'el, 2 sĕm'i-vow'ĕl, *n* A sound having the character of both a vowel and a consonant and used as either, also, the symbol representing such a sound generally limited to *w* and *y*, but sometimes used to include liquids and nasals [< F *semivoyelle* < L *semivocalis*, < *semi-*, half, and see VOCAL, *a*]

sem"i-week'ly, 1 sem'i-wik'li, 2 sĕm'i-wĕk'li **I** *a.* Issued or recurring twice a week, or at intervals of a half-week **II.** *n* A newspaper or other publication issued twice a week

Sem i-si, 1 sem'i-si 2 sĕm'i-si *n* *Bib* (Douai)

Sem'i-ki, 1 sem'i-ki 2 sĕm'i-ki *n* A river in E central Africa length, 135 m from Albert Edward Nyanza to Albert Nyanza

Sem-lin', 1 sem-lin' 2 sĕm-lin', *n* A town in Croatia-Slavonia, Jugoslavia

Sem'mer-ing, 1 sem'ər-in 2 sĕm'er-ing *n* A mountain between Austria and Styria pierced by several tunnels

Semmes, 1 semz 2 sĕms **Raphael** (*b* 1809 — *d* 1877) An American Confederate naval officer, captain of the Confederate cruiser Alabama

sem'met, 1 sem'et, 2 sĕm'ĕt, *n* [Prov Eng] A sieve

sem'mit, 1 sem'it 2 sĕm'it, *a* [Prov Eng] **1.** Sprightly; active **2.** Supple, pliable **3** Sickly, feeble

sem'mit, *n* [Scot] An undershirt

Sem'næ, 1 sem'ni, 2 sĕm'nē, *n* *pl* The Erinyes [< Gr *Semna*] [A semnopithecine monkey.

sem"no-pi-thece', 1 sem'no-pi-thīs', 2 sĕm'no-pi-thēç' *n*

Sem"no-pi-the'ci-dæ, 1 sem'no-pi-thi'si-dī, 2 sĕm'no-pi-thē'çi-dē, *n* *pl* *Mam* The *Semnopithecinæ* as a family. [< SEMNOPITHECUS] — **sem"no-pi-the'coid,** *a* & *n*

Sem"no-pith"e-ci'næ, 1 sem'no-pith i-sai'ni, 2 sĕm'no-pith"e-çi'nē, *n* *pl* *Mam* A subfamily of cercopithecoid monkeys having a sacculated stomach with a dilated cardiac and long pyloric aperture, and no cheek-pouches including the sacred monkeys of Asia **Sem"no-pi-the'cus,** *n* (t g) [< Gr *semnos*, holy (< *sebomai*, worship), + *pithēkos*, ape] — **sem"no-pith'e-cin(e),** *a* & *n*

sem"o-li'na, 1 sem'o-li'nə, 2 sĕm'o-li'na, *n* The gritty or grain-like portions of wheat retained in the bolting-machine after the fine flour has been passed through. It is much used for light puddings In Russia a variety of this flour is known as manna-croup or manna-groats [< It *semolino* dim of *semola*, < L *simila*, bran] **sem'o-la†; sem"o-li'no†; sem'ou-le†.**

Se-mos'to-mæ, 1 si-mes'to-mī, 2 se-mŏs'to-mē, *n* *pl* *Zoöph* A tribe or suborder of *Discomedusæ* having a cross-shaped mouth with arm-like processes [< Gr. *sēma*, standard, streamer, + *stoma*, mouth] — **se"mo-sto'me-ous, se-mos'to-mous,** *a*

Se-moy', 1 se-mwā', 2 se-mwa', *n* A river in S E Belgium and N France, length, 120 m to the Meuse riv er.

Sem'pach, 1 zem'pāh, 2 sĕm'pah *n* A town in Lucerne canton, Switzerland, where the Swiss defeated the Austrians, July 9, 1386

sem'pect, 1 sem'pekt 2 sĕm'pĕct, *n* A term formerly applied to elderly Benedictine monks chosen to encourage delinquent monks under discipline

Sem'per, 1 zem'pər, 2 sĕm'per, **Gottfried** (*b* 29 1803 — *d* 15 1879) A German architect

sem"per-vi'rent, 1 sem'pər-vai'rent 2 sĕm'per-vī'rĕnt, *a* Evergreen [< L *semper* always, + *vireo* (ppr *viren(t-)s*), bloom] **sem"per-vir'id†.**

sem'per-vive, 1 sem'pər-vaiv, 2 sĕm'per-vīv, *n* The houseleek [OF, < L *sempervivus*, living always, < *semper*, always, + *vivo*, live]

Sem"per-vi'vum, 1 sem'pər-vai'vum, 2 sĕm'per-vī'vŭm, *n* *Bot* A genus of fleshy plants of the family *Crassulaceæ*, the best-known species being *S tectorum*, the houseleek, and *S globiferum* the hen-and-chickens, both often cultivated as ornamental bedding-plants [L, neut of *sempervivus* see SEMPERVIVE]

sem"pi-ter'nal, 1 sem'pi-tūr'nəl, 2 sĕm'pi-tĕr'nal, *a* Enduring or existing to all eternity, endless, everlasting [< F *sempiternel*, < LL *sempiternalis*, < L *sempiternus*, everlasting] **sem"pi-ter'nous†** [Rare]

Syn. see IMMORTAL PERPETUAL — **sem"pi-ter'nal-ly,** *adv* [Rare] — **sem"pi-ter'nal-ty,** *n* [Rare]

sem'ple, 1 sem'pl, 2 sĕm'pl, *a* [Scot] Simple

sem'pli-ee, 1 sem'pli-chē, 2 sĕm'pli-chē, *a* [It] *Mus* Plain simple, without embellishment

sem'pre, 1 sem'prē, 2 sĕm'prē, *adv* [It] *Mus* Always; throughout, as, *sempre* forte (loud throughout)

sem'pre-som'e-ter, 1 sem'pri-som'i-tər, 2 sĕm'pre-sŏm'e-ter, *n* Same as SYMPIESOMETER

semp'stress, 1 semp'stres, 2 sĕmp'strĕs, *n* A seamstress — **semp'stress-y,** *n* Seamstressy **semp'stry-work"†.**

sem'sey-ite, 1 sem'si-ait, 2 sĕm'si-ait, *n* *Mineral* A metallic gray lead sulfantimonite ($Pb_2Sb_6S_{11}$), crystallizing in the monoclinic system [< A von *Semsey*]

sem-un'ci-a, 1 sem-un'shi-ə, 2 sĕm-ŭn'shi-a, *n* *Rom Antiq* A coin equal to one-half an uncia See COIN [L, < *semi-*, half, + *uncia*, twelfth part] — **sem-un'cial,** *a*

sen, 1 sen 2 sĕn, *n* [Jap] A copper or bronze coin See COIN



Sen.

Sen, *abbr.* Senate, Senator — **sen., senr,** *abbr* Senior

Sen'a-a, 1 sen'i-ai, 2 sĕn'a-i, *n* *Bib* (Douai)

Se-na'ah, 1 se-nē'ə *or* sen'i-ə 2 sē-nā'a *or* sĕn'a-a *n* *Bib Ezra* II 35 [Heb, thorn]

se'na-ite, 1 sē'ne-ait, 2 sē'na-it, *n* *Mineral* A titanite of lead, iron and manganese related to ilmenite Found in the diamond-bearing gravel of Diamantina, Brazil [< Prof *Sena*, of Ouro Prato Brazil]

se-ñal', 1 sē-nyāl', 2 se-nyāl', *n* [Southwestern U S] A landmark

Sé"nan"cour', 1 sē'nan'kūr', 2 sē'nän'cur' **Etienne Pivert de** (1770–1846) A French author *Obermann*

se-na'ri-us, 1 si-nē'ri-us, 2 se-nā'ri-ŭs *n* [I] *Latin Pros* Any verse of six feet, as an iambic trimeter — **se-na'ri-an,** *a*

sen"ar-mon'tite, 1 sen'ər-mən'tait, 2 sĕn'ar-mŏn'tit, *n* *Mineral* A resinous, transparent to translucent, colorless antimony trioxid (Sb_2O_3), crystallizing in the isometric system [< H H de *Senarmont*, French mineralogist]

sen'a-ry, 1 sen'ə-ri, 2 sĕn'a-ry, *a* Of or pertaining to six containing six units — **senary division,** a division into six parts, as a flower — **s scale** (*Math*), a scale with six as a base or radix [< L *senarius*, < *sex*, six]

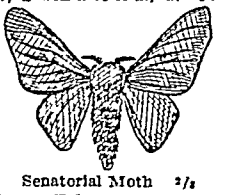
sen'ate, 1 sen'it, 2 sĕn'at, *n* **1.** [S-] Any one of various legislative bodies (1) One of the two branches of various modern bicameral legislatures, as of the Congress and the various State legislatures of the United States, and the legislatures of France and Italy generally known as the higher branch, or upper house, and commonly constituted with the design of making it a more stable or conservative body than the other house, which usually exceeds it in numbers The United States Senate is composed of two Senators from each State, elected by popular vote since 1913 for six years The Senators are divided into three classes in such way that the term of one of these expires every two years A Senator must be not less than thirty years old must have been at least nine years a citizen of the United States and must at the time of his election be an inhabitant of the State from which he is elected. The Senate is supposed to represent the several States as such and not special popular constituencies It is clothed to some extent with all three of the departmental functions of government — *legislative*, in conjunction with the House of Representatives *executive* in conjunction with the President in appointments to office and the formation of treaties and *judicial*, as forming the high court of impeachment In the Dominion of Canada the Senate is composed of members who hold office for life and who are nominated by the Governor-General in Council while in the Union of South Africa eight members are nominated by the Governor-General in Council and thirty-two, or eight for each province, are elected The Senate of the Commonwealth of Australia consists of 36 members six for each of the original states, who are elected for a term of six years (2) In ancient Rome, the state council, consisting in regal times of 100 patricians, under the republic of 300 patricians, plebeians, and high officials under Julius Cæsar of 900 Senators and under Augustus of 600 The legislative and judicial functions of the Roman Senate were in the time of its greatest power very extensive, embracing authority over religion, finance, diplomacy, war, and peace, but they were gradually curtailed under the empire, becoming little more than nominal after the time of the Julian emperors **2.** The governing body of some universities and institutions of learning, as the University of Cambridge, England, where it is divided into two houses of regents and non-regents, also, in some American colleges, an advisory body, made up of members of the faculty and representative students, to aid in maintaining discipline **3.** Any body of venerable or distinguished men [< F. *sénat*, < L *senatus*, < *senex*, old] **sen'a-to-ry†.**

Syn. see CONGRESS — **courtesy of the Senate,** the custom of extending certain courtesies to one another among members of the United States Senate, especially that of deferring to the wishes of the Senators from a State with reference to the confirmation of nominations from that State and that of confirming without reference to a committee the nomination of a Senator or a former Senator — **sen'ate-cham"ber,** *n* A hall or an apartment appropriated to the use of a senate while in session — **s house,** *n* A house containing a senate-chamber the house in which a senate meets

Sen"a-to'bi-a, 1 sen'ə-tō'bi-ə 2 sĕn'a-tō'bi-a, *n* A town, county-seat of Tate county, Miss

sen'a-tor, 1 sen'ə-tər *or* -tor, 2 sĕn'a-tor, *n* **1.** A member of a senate **2.** Among the ancient Britons, one of a class of chieftains or local rulers analogous to the later Saxon aldermen or boroughmasters **3** *Old Eng Law.* A king's councilor [< F *sénateur*, < L *senator*, < *senex*, old] — **Senator of the College of Justice** [Scot], a judge of the Court of Session — **sen'a-tor-ship,** *n* The dignity or office of a senator

sen"a-to'ri-al, 1 sen"ə-tō'ri-əl, 2 sĕn a-tō'ri-al, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or befitting a senator or senate, as, a *senatorial* term, a *senatorial* vote **2.** [S-] [U S] Entitled to elect a Senator, as, a *Senatorial* district in a State [< L *senatorius*, < *senex*, old] **sen"a-to'ri-ant; sen"a-to'ri-ous†.** — **senatorial moth,** a citheronioid moth (*Anisota senatoria*) one of the royal moths — **sen"a-to'ri-al-ly,** *adv*


Senatorial Moth 2/3

se-na'tus, 1 si-nā'tus, 2 se-nā'tŭs, *n* [L] A senate — **senatus academicus,** a governing board of the faculty in Scotch universities — **s consultum,** a decree of the ancient Roman Senate, pronounced upon some matter of law or public policy referred to that body by the people for its opinion, or by the chief magistrate for its advice and direction Originally, the senatus consulta went no further than advisory opinion, gradually they grew into decrees, and finally they became authoritative as laws The *senatus consultum Marcianum*, the Marcian decree of the senate, engraved on a copperplate dug up near Naples is preserved in the Imperial library at Vienna **senatus consult†.**

sence†, etc See SENSE, etc

sence, 1 sens 2 sĕnc *adv, conj, & prep* [Dial] Since

sencht, *vt* To cause to sink

Sen'ci, 1 sen'si 2 sĕn'ci *n* A member of a tribe of Panoan Indians, a fierce but agricultural people of Peru

send, 1 send, 2 sĕnd, *v* [SENT, SEND'ING] **I.** *t* **1.** To cause or direct to go or pass, commission or authorize to go and act, dispatch, as, to *send* a messenger **2.** To cause to be moved or conveyed to another place, forward, as, to *send* a letter **3** To impel or drive by force, throw, cast, hurl, as, to *send* the ball over the fence

> *Leucippe* I *sent* an arrow right into her heart
> W S GILBERT *Pygmalion and Galatea* act II.

4. To cause to come, fall, or befall, grant, inflict, bestow, as, God *send* us peace

> That's best Which God *sends*
> OWEN MEREDITH *Lucile* pt II can 6 st 29.

5. To cause to become or be, grant to be, make, drive; as, his misfortunes *sent* him mad, Heaven *send* you well!

> Heaven *send* our journey may have a prosperous ending!
> DICKENS *Old Curiosity Shop* p 314 [F & C]

6. To cause to glance or gaze, direct

> Saxon from yonder mountain high,
> I mark'd thee *send* delighted eye
> SCOTT *Lady of the Lake* can 5 st 7.

II. *i* **1.** To dispatch an agent, message, or messenger. **2** *Naut* Same as SCEND **3** *Naut* To be carried forward by a send [< AS *sendan*, send]

Syn. cast, delegate, depute, dispatch, discharge, dismiss, emit, fling, forward, hurl impel, lance, launch, project, propel, sling, throw, transmit *Send* in its most common use involves personal efficiency without personal presence; according to the adage, 'If you want your business done, go If not *send* one *sends* a letter or a bullet a messenger or a message In all the derived uses this same idea controls If one *sends* a ball into his own heart the action is away from the directing hand and he is viewed as the passive recipient of his own act, it is with an approach to personification that we speak of the bow *sending* the arrow, or the gun the shot To *dispatch* is to *send* hastily or very promptly, ordinarily with a destination in view to *dismiss* is to *send* away from oneself without reference to a destination as to *dismiss* a clerk, an application or an annoying subject To *discharge* is to *send* away so as to relieve a person or thing of a load, we *discharge* a gun or *discharge* the contents, as applied to persons, *discharge* is a harsher term than *dismiss* To *emit* is to *send* forth from within, with no reference to a destination as, the sun *emits* light and heat *Transmit* from the Latin, is a dignified term, often less vigorous than the Saxon *send* but preferable at times in literary or scientific use as to *transmit* the crown, or the feud from generation to generation, to *transmit* a charge of electricity *Transmit* fixes the attention more on the intervening agency, as *send* does upon the points of departure and destination — Ant: bring, carry, convey, get, give, hand hold, keep, receive retain — Prep: to send *from* the hand *to* or *toward* (rarely *at*) a mark, send *to* a friend *by* a messenger or *by* mail, send a person *into* banishment send a shell *among* the enemy.

— **to send about one's business,** to dismiss summarily. — **to s a boy or to s. a boy to mill** [Colloq], to risk failure by employing an incapable agent — **to s. down** [Univ. Slang], to suspend (a student) as a punishment.

For words not given above see SEM-, *prefix*, page 2223

rusticate — **to s. for,** to summon by a message or messenger, require the presence of, summon, as, to *send for* an officer — **to s. forth or out** 1 To put forth, as, the tree *sends forth* branches 2 To emit, as, flowers *send forth* fragrance 3. To cause or impel to go forth, as on some mission — **to s. in one's papers,** to resign — **to s packing,** to dismiss peremptorily or rudely — **to s. up.** 1 *Naut* To raise aloft into place, as a yard 2 *Lumbering* To raise (logs) in loading — 3 [Colloq , U S] To commit to prison

send, *n* [Dial] **1.** The flow or impulse of the waves, as from wind or tide

The *send* of the sea was driving the boat's head round to starboard HAGGARD *She* p 53 [H 1887]

2. *Naut* Same as SCEND **3.** A messenger, specif , in Scotland, one of the messengers sent for the bride at a wedding **4†.** Something sent, a message **5†.** Something given or bestowed, a gift, present

send †, *abbr* Sendeth CHAUCER *C T* l 4,134

sen'da, 1 sĕn'dȧ, 2 sen'da, *n* [Sp] [P I] A footpath

Sen'dai, 1 sĕn'dāı, 2 sen'dī, *n* A city in Honshu Island, Japan, capital of Miyagi ken, near Ishinomaki Bay

sen'dal, 1 sen'dȧl, 2 sĕn'dal, *n* [Archaic] **1** A light, thin, silken stuff, formerly much used for sumptuous attire, banners, etc **2.** An article made of it [OF , < LL *sendal*, fine linen, = L *sindon*, see SINDON.] **sen'da-lin(et); sen'dall†.**

send'er, 1 send'ər, 2 sĕnd'er, *n* **1.** One who sends **2.** *Teleg & Teleph* A transmitter as opposed to a receiver

send'ing, 1 send'ıŋ, 2 sĕnd'ing, *n* **1.** The act of transmitting or dispatching **2.** The thing sent **3.** The act of pitching bodily, as a ship **4.** An act of revenge on the part of a wizard, or through a wizard at the request of another party

Sen Doc , *abbr* Senate Document

send'off", 1 send'-ôf", 2 sĕnd'-ôf", *n* **1.** The act of sending off, a start **2.** [Colloq] The act of sending one forth as on a journey, especially with demonstrations in honor of the occasion, a celebration, or the like, on an occasion of starting, departing, or beginning

Sene"bier', 1 sān"byē', 2 san"bye', **Jean** (⁵/₈1742–⁷/₂1809) A Swiss clergyman and botanist

Sen'e-ca', 1 sen'ı-kȧ, 2 sĕn'e-ca, *n* [Am Ind] **1.** A member of a tribe of North American Indians of Iroquoian stock and once forming part of the Five (afterward Six) Nations See AMERICAN **2** [s-] Same as SENEGA — **Seneca oil,** crude petroleum used by the Seneca Indians as a liniment, and hence so called

Sen'e-ca³, *n* **1 Lucius Annæus** (3 B C –A D 65), a Roman Stoic philosopher, statesman and author **2.** A county in W central New York, 328 sq m , county-seats, Ovid and Waterloo **3** A county in N Ohio, 556 sq m , county-seat, Tiffin **4** A city, county-seat of Nemaha county, Kan **5** A township and city in Newton county, Mo

Sen'e-ca Falls A township and village in Seneca county, N Y

Sen'e-ca Lake A lake in W. New York, 35 by 3 m , depth, 600 ft **Sen'e-ga Lake†**

Sen'e-can, 1 sen'ı-kən, 2 sĕn'e-can, *a* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or modeled after Seneca or his writings

Indeed the actual number of *Senecan* dramas in English is very small indeed, though there may possibly be some undiscovered in MS SAINTSBURY *Elizabethan Literature* p 61 [MACM 1887]

2 See GEOLOGY

Se-ne'ci-o, 1 sı-nī'shı-ō, 2 se-nē'shı-ō, *n* *Bot* **1.** A very large genus of plants of the aster family, having alternate leaves and terminal yellow-flowered heads, the flowers with a soft capillary pappus **2.** [s-] A plant of this genus [L , groundsel, lit 'old man,' < *senex*, old named from the hoary pappus, or perhaps from the bare receptacle, which is fancied to resemble a bald head] — **se-ne'ci-old,** *a* Resembling the genus *Senecio*

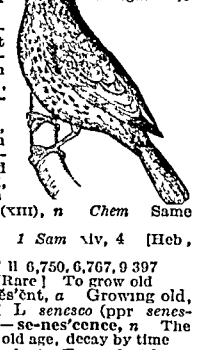
se-ne'ci-o-nin, 1 sı-nī'sı-o-nin 2 se-nē'ci-o-nin, *n* *Chem* The crystalline alkaloid ($C_{18}H_{22}NO_3$), occurring in *Senecio vulgaris* **se-ne'ci-o-nine†** [Old age

se-nec'ti-tude, 1 sı-nek'tı-tūd, 2 se-nĕc'ti-tūd, *n* [Rare]

Se'ne-fel"der, 1 zē'nə-fel'dər, 2 sē'ne-fĕl'der, **Alois** (¹¹/₈ 1771–²/₂₅1834) A German inventor of lithography

sen'e-ga, 1 sen'ı-gȧ, 2 sĕn'e-gȧ, *n* The dried root of the Seneca snakeroot (*Polygala senega*) used as a stimulating expectorant [NL for SENECA] **sen'e-ga-root"†, sen'e-ka†.**

sen'e-gal', 1 sen'ı-gal, 2 sĕn'e-gal, *n* An African bloodfinch (genus *Lagonosticta*), especially *L senegala*, often caged [< *Senegal*, a river in western Africa]



Senegal 1/3

Sen"e-gal', 1 sen ı-gōl', 2 sĕn"e-gal', *n* **1.** A river in French West Africa, length, 890 m to the Atlantic ocean **2** A colony in French West Africa 74,112 sq m , capital, St Louis — **Sen"e-ga-lese',** *a & n*

Sen"e-gam'bi-a, 1 sen'ı-gam'bi-ȧ, 2 sĕn e-găm'bi-a, *n* A French territory of West Africa including Senegal, Upper Senegal, and the Niger colonies former capital, Kayes — **Sen"e-gam'bi-an,** *a & n*

sen'e-gin, 1 sen'ı-jin, 2 sĕn'e-gin (XIII), *n* *Chem* Same as SAPONIN [< SENEGA]

Se'nch, 1 sī'nə, 2 sē'ne, *n* *Bib* *1 Sam* xiv, 4 [Heb , pointed rock]

Senekt, *n* Seneca CHAUCER *C T* ll 6,750, 6,767, 9 397

se-nesce', 1 sı-nes', 2 se-nĕs', *vi* [Rare] To grow old

se-nes'cent, 1 sı-nes'ent, 2 se-nĕs'ent, *a* Growing old, characteristic of old age [< L *senesco* (ppr *senescen(t-)s*), be aged < *senex*, old] — **se-nes'cence,** *n* The state of growing old, beginning of old age, decay by time

sen'e-schal, 1 sen'ə-shal, 2 sĕn'e-shal, *vt* To conduct by or as a seneschal, marshal

sen'e-schal, *n* **1.** An official in the household of a medieval prince or noble who had the superintendence of feasts or ceremonies and otherwise represented his lord, a steward, major-domo **2.** Sometimes, a royal magistrate or presiding justice, also, a military commander of high rank [OF , < LL *senescalcus*, steward, < roots found in Goth *sineigs*, old, and *skalk*, servant] **sen'e-shalt† — sen'e-schal-ly,** *n* [Archaic] The district over which a seneschal has jurisdiction — **sen'e-schal-ship,** *n* The office of a seneschal

sen'et†, *n* Same as SENNET

sen'gel-ly†, *adv* Continually **sen'gle-ly†.** [teledu

seng'gung", 1 seng'gung 2 sĕng'-gŭng", *n* [Java] The

sen'green, 1 sen'grin, 2 sen'grēn, *n* **1.** *Bot* The houseleek also, a British saxifrage (*Saxifraga hirsuta*) **2** *Her* A conventional figure of a houseleek, used as a bearing [< AS *sin-grēne* < *sin-*, very, + *grene* green]

se-nhor', 1 sē-nyôr' 2 se-nyôr', *n* [Pg] The title of respect or address corresponding to the Spanish *señor* or English *Mr* or *sir* — **se-nho'ra,** *n fem* — **se"nho-ri'ta,** *n* A young lady

se'nile,] 1 sī'nəıl *or* -nil, 2 sē'nil *or* -nil (XIII), *a* **1.**

se'nil, [Pertaining to, characteristic of, or affected by old age, especially, peculiar to or proceeding from the weakness or infirmities of old age, as, *senile* acts

2. *Phys Geog* Almost worn away to base-level, as, a *senile* continent [OF , < L *senilis* < *senex*, old]

Syn.. see AGED — **senile atrophy,** the waste of tissue and consequent emaciation usual to old age — **s. chorea,** the trembling palsy of old age — **s insanity,** the decadence of the mental faculties incident to old age, dotage — **s. stream** (*Phys Geog*), a stream whose current has become enfeebled by reason of an approximation of its valley to base-level — **s topography** (*Phys Geog*), the physical aspect or conformation of land which approximates to a base-level plain

se'nil-ism, 1 sī'nıl-izm, 2 sē'nil-izm, *n* A condition resembling senility, but not due to old age

se-nil'i-ty, 1 sı-nil'ı-tı, 2 se-nil'ı-ty, *n* The condition of being senile, mental and physical infirmity due to old age

se'nior, 1 sīn'yər, 2 sĕn'yor (XIII), *a* **1.** Older in years, elder, specif , after personal names (usually in the abbreviated form *Sr* or *Sen*) to denote the elder of two related persons of the same name, especially a father and his son **2.** Older in office, more advanced in service, superior in rank or dignity, as, a *senior* senator, a *senior* partner **3.** Of, pertaining to, or constituting the last year of the curriculum of an American college or other school [L , compar of *senex*, old]

se'nior, *n* **1** One who is older in years than another or others, an elder, hence, any elderly person, as, he is my *senior* by ten years, the *seniors* of the tribe **2** One who is older in office or more advanced in rank or dignity than others **3** [U S] A student of the last year of the course in a college or other institution of learning **4.** One of the older fellows of an English college **5†.** One in holy orders, a cleric or monk

Se'nior, Nassau William (⁹/₂₃1790–⁶/₄1864) An English lawyer and economist

se"ni-or'i-ty, 1 sī"nı-ôr'ı-tı, 2 sē"nı-ŏr'ı-ty, *n* **1.** The state of being older in years or in office, priority of age, service, or rank **2** An assembly of seniors, in English universities, a court composed of senior fellows [< LL *seniorita(t-)s*, < L *senior*, see SENIOR] **se'nior-yf.**

Se'nir, 1 sī'nır, 2 sē'nir, *n* *Bib* *Deut* iii 9 [Heb , peak]

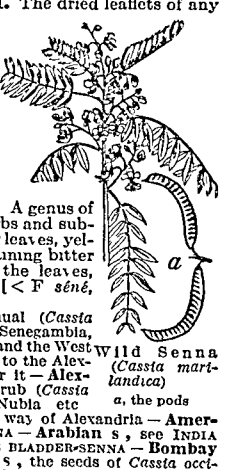
Sen'jen, 1 sen'yen, 2 sĕn'ı-ĕn, *n* An island off Tromso province, N Norway, 45 by 30 m

Sen'lac, *n* A hill near Hastings, England See HASTINGS, 7

Sen"lis', 1 sān"lis', 2 san"lis', *n* A city in Oise department, France incorrectly cited as the place where the Germans signed the armistice granted Nov 11, 1918 See RETHONDES

senn, 1 sen, 2 sĕn, *n* An Alpine herdsman [< G *senne*]

sen'na, 1 sen'ə, 2 sĕn'a, *n* **1.** The dried leaflets of any one of several species of a genus (*Cassia*), used medicinally for their purgative properties, especially, the three Old World species — *C acutifolia*, *C angustifolia*, and *C obovata* **2** Any one of the plants yielding true senna, also, any one of several other plants yielding a similar product, usually with a distinguishing prefix, as, bladder-*senna* **3** [S-] *Bot* A genus of tropical cæsalpiniaceous herbs and subshrubs, with basal glandular leaves, yellow flowers, and pods containing bitter aromatic seeds which, like the leaves, are employed in medicine [< F *séné*, < Ar *sena*, senna]



Wild Senna (*Cassia marilandica*)
a, the pods

— **Aleppo senna,** an annual (*Cassia obovata*) of Syria, Egypt, and Senegambia, cultivated in southern Europe and the West Indies Its product is inferior to the Alexandrian but is often sold for it — **Alexandrian s ,** a small undershrub (*Cassia acutifolia*) of Upper Egypt Nubia etc so called because exported by way of Alexandria — **American s ,** same as WILD SENNA — **Arabian s ,** see INDIA SENNA — **bastard s ,** same as BLADDER-SENNA — **Bombay s.,** see INDIA SENNA — **coffee s ,** the seeds of *Cassia occidentalis*, the stinking-weed, which are sometimes used to adulterate coffee — **India** or **Indian s ,** an annual (*Cassia angustifolia*) of the Punjab Scinde, and southern Arabia which when wild yields the Arabian, Bombay, Mekka, Mocha or East-Indian senna and when cultivated, the Tinnevelly senna — **Italian s ,** same as ALEPPO SENNA — **low s ,** a low herb (*Cassia tora*) bearing pinnate leaves, yellow racemose flowers and linear, slender, curved pods a native of the southeastern United States and of the tropics **sickle s †** — **Mekka s , Mocha s ,** see INDIA SENNA — **Senegal s ,** same as ALEPPO SENNA — **sen'na-tree",** *n* A West-Indian tree (*Cassia emarginata*) with pinnate leaves and pale-yellow flowers — **Tinnevelly s ,** see INDIA SENNA — **Tripoli s ,** *Cassia æthiopica* — **wild s ,** a handsome, smooth, perennial herb (*Cassia marilandica*) of the eastern United States 4 to 6 feet high, with abruptly pinnate leaves, and yellow flowers in panicled racemes Its leaflets are a mild cathartic called *American* or *wild senna*

Sen'na-ab, 1 sen'ı-ab, 2 sĕn'a-ăb, *n* *Bib* (Douai)

Sen-naar', *n* **1** Same as SENNAR **2** 1 sen'ı-ar, 2 sĕn'a-ar *Bib* (Douai)

Sen-nach'e-rib, 1 se-nak'ı-rib, 2 sĕ-năe'e-rĭb *n* *Bib* (– 681 B C) A king of Assyria who invaded Palestine *2 Kings* xviii 13 [Heb]

sen'na-chie, sen'na-chy, *n* Same as SEANNACHIE

Sen-nar', 1 se-nār', 2 sĕ-nar', *n* **1** A province of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, on Bahr-el-Azrak river 60 000 sq m Its sheiks submitted to Hicks Pasha June 25 1883 prior to the battle of El Obeid **2** Its capital, a depleted city, once large and prosperous **Sen-naar'†**

Sen'ne-ser, 1 sen'ı-sər 2 sĕn'e-sĕr, *n* *Bib* (Douai)

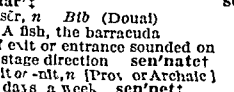
sen'net', 1 sen'et, 2 sĕn'ĕt *n* A fish, the barracuda

sen'net"†, *n* *Mus* A signal of exit or entrance sounded on a horn or trumpet chiefly as a stage direction **sen'natet**

sen'night, 1 sen'ıt or -nıt, 2 sĕn'ĭt or -nĭt, *n* [Prov or Archaic] The space of seven nights and days a week **sen'net†**

Tell him I am panting for my ice pails and large dishes to use this day *sennight* HESTER T PIOZZI *Autobiography* ed by A. Hayward p 421 [T & F 1861]

sen'nit, 1 sen'ıt, 2 sĕn'ĭt, *n* **1.** *Naut* Plaited cordage, having usually 3 to 9 strands, used for gaskets packing, etc If flat, called **common sennit, otherwise round or square s** 2 Plaited grass or straw for hatmaking [< SEVEN + KNIT]



Method of Plaiting a Common Sennit

sen-oc'u-lar, 1 sen-ok'yu-lər, 2 sĕn-ŏc'yu-lar, *a* Having six eyes, as a few spiders [< L *seni*, six each, + *oculus*, eye]

Se-no'ni-an, 1 sı-nō'nı-ən, 2 se-nō'ni-an, *a & n* See GEOLOGY

se-ñor', 1 sā-nyôr', 2 se-nyôr', *n* [Sp] A gentleman used before a name as a title, like English *Mr* , or alone, like *sir*, as, *Señor* B , no, *señor* — **se-ño'ra,** *n fem*

se"ño-ri'ta, 1 sā nyo-rī'tȧ, 2 se nyo-rī'tȧ, *n* [Sp] **1** An unmarried lady used like English *miss* **2.** [California & Sp Am] Any of several graceful and brightly colored fishes of the American Pacific coast, as a kelp-fish or a labroid of the genus *Oxyjulis*

Se-nou'si, 1 sı-nū'sı, 2 se-nu'si, *n* [Algerian] Same as SENUSSI — **Se-nou'si-an,** *a & n*

Sens, 1 sāns, 2 sans, *n* A town in Yonne department, France, capital of the ancient Senones

sens'al, 1 sens'əl, 2 sĕns'al, *a* Belonging to sense, sensuous

sen'sate, *vt* To perceive by the senses

sen'sate, 1 sen'sĕt, 2 sĕn'sāt, *a* Perceived or appreciated by the senses, as, *sensate* matter [< L *sensatus*, see SENSATION] **sen'sat-ed†.**

sen-sa'tion, 1 sen-sē'shən, 2 sĕn-sā'shon, *n* **1** *Psychol* The conscious state resulting from the excitation, under stimulus, of some organ of sense, the faculty or power of having such state an element in perception, but differing from it in complexity, and not involving, as the latter does, cognition of an object See PERCEPTION

The sensations, while not given to experience as simple and unmixed, are divided into classes by both naive and scientific analysis, in accordance with various principles of division Thus, according to the organ in whose excitation they originate, sensations of the eye, ear, skin, muscles, joints, etc , are distinguished, according to the purpose they serve in the perception of objects, they are called **visual, acoustic, kinesthetic, stereognostic,** etc , and according to the particular qualities of objects which they reveal, they may be classified as sensations of color, pitch, weight, motion, etc Modern experimental analysis has greatly increased the number of so-called simple sensations by distinguishing in the skin, for example, sensations of light-pressure, of heat, of cold, of pain and in the ear, sensations of pitch, of noise, and of equilibrium

A *sensation* is that peculiar modification of consciousness which is ordinarily developed on occasion of the excitement of some organ of sense by the action of external stimuli As distinguished from feelings which are subjective *sensations* are those peculiar modifications of our consciousness by which the nature of sensible objects is made known to us

LADD *Psychology, Descriptive and Explanatory* p 93 [S 1894]

2. Any state of excited feeling, even if not distinctly referable to an organic basis **3** That which produces feelings of interest or excitement

The loss of these two fine ships of war [Macedonian and Guerrière], produced a *sensation* in the country scarcely to be equalled by the most violent convulsion of nature CANNING *Select Speeches, War with America* p 226 [K & B 1835]

[F , < L *sensatus*, intelligent, < *sentio* (pp *sensus*), feel]

Syn *Sensation* is the simple or complex state of consciousness considered merely as such which is due to the excited sense-organ, *perception* is the resulting cognition of the organ or of some external object in respect of some of its attributes or spatial or other relations *Feeling*, while more properly used to include the entire active aspect of mental life, is also used as nearly or quite equivalent to the subjective aspect of sensation *Emotions* are those feelings which on the one hand partake largely of somatic elements and, on the other tend strongly to influence action

— **articular** (or **joint**) **sensation,** the sensation aroused by stimulating the sense-organs of the articular surfaces or of the adjoining tendons — **bright'ness-sen sa"tion,** *n* A sensation of the black-white series, such as any shade of gray — **common s** *Psychol* **1** Same as CŒNESTHESIS **2** A sensation participated in by several sense-organs, as pressure — **concomitant s ,** a secondary or sequent sensation which, without itself being directly stimulated, attends upon a primary sensation — **cutaneous s ,** sensation, as of light-pressure, belonging to the skin s surface and not involving the deeper-lying tissues — **negative s** 1 The sensation opposed to the one chosen as positive in a pair of sensational opposites 2 A hypothetical sensation which falls below the threshold an unnoticeable sensation — **positive s** 1. A sensation opposed to another which is arbitrarily selected as negative Thus heat and cold may be reversed, and either considered as positive with respect to the other 2. A sensation which is noticeable and therefore on the positive side of the zero-point in the scale 3 A hypothetical step in the sensation, in a direction opposed to that taken as negative, a perceptible change of the sensation in the direction chosen as positive — **pull-s ,** *n* The complex of sensations aroused through stimulation of a group of pressure-spots by pulling the skin — **pure s ,** a sensation regarded simply as an element of a more complex mental process, or " in itself considered " — **reflected** (or **secondary**) **s ,** same as CONCOMITANT SENSATION — **sen-sa'tion-cir"cle,** *n* *Psychophys* The retinal or cutaneous area within which two stimulations are not separately distinguished, but are felt as a single sensuous impression — **s coloring,** *n* The specific character of a sensation or sensuous feeling, or group of sensations and feelings as dependent upon the character of the involved peripheral organism — **s-fusion,** *n* The blending of several elementary sensations in a sensation-complex which appears as a unit in consciousness — **s of double contact,** the sensory experience which is really due to the excitation of the organism, but is projected into the tool or instrument against which the organism is pressed or thrust, as when we feel the wood with a chisel or the ground with a walking-stick — **s scale,** *n* A linear arrangement, with equal intervals, of either the intensities or the qualities of sensations — **s unit,** *n* The unit chosen for the construction of a sensation-scale — **temperature-s ,** *n* A sensation of either warmth or cold — **tendinous s ,** the specific sensation due to stimulation of the sensory nerve-fibers of the tendons

sen-sa'tion-al, 1 sen-sē'shən-əl, 2 sĕn-sā'shon-al, *a* **1.** Pertaining to physical sensation or to perception through the senses

He whose eye is so refined by discipline that he can repose with pleasure upon the serene outline of beautiful form has reached the purest of the *sensational* raptures

ROBERTSON *Sermons* first series, ser 1, p 24 [H 1870]

2 Productive of or pertaining to emotional excitement, designed to create a sensation, causing strong feeling, as, a *sensational* story **3** Pertaining or adhering to the theory of sensationalism **4** Characterized by or having the power of feeling sentient — **sen-sa'tion-al-ly,** *adv*

sen-sa'tion-al-ism, 1 sen-sē'shən-əl-ızm, 2 sĕn-sā'shon-al-ism, *n* **1.** *Philos* The theory that all knowledge originates in sensation, or is composed of transformed sense-elements Some form of this theory is as old as philosophy itself Among the ancient Greeks it was held by the Sophists and Epicureans In its modern form it

dates from Hobbes and found its most extreme expression in Condillac and other followers of Locke belonging to the French school, who regarded the mind as a sort of tabula rasa and explained all consciousness as modified sensation **2.** *Ethics* The doctrine that sensuous feeling affords the only criterion and sanction of good, sensualism.

sen-sa'tion-ism‡ [Opprobrious] **3.** The use of sensational methods, particularly the publication or proclamation of that which gratifies improper curiosity or satisfies a desire to be startled or strongly moved; also, that which produces such sensations, as, *sensationalism* invades even the pulpit

sen-sa'tion-al-ist, 1 sen-sē'shən-əl-ist, 2 sĕn-sā'shon-al-ist, *n* **1.** An adherent of sensationalism in philosophy or ethics **2.** One addicted to the use of sensational methods **sen-sa'tion-al‡; sen-sa'tion-ist‡.**

—sen-sa"tion-al-is'tic, *a* Pertaining to sensationalists their methods, or their theories

sen-sa'tion-a-ry, 1 sen-sē'shən-ē-ri, 2 sĕn-sā'shon-ā-ry, *a* Pertaining to sensation sensational

sen'sa-to-ry, 1 sen'sə-to-ri, 2 sĕn'sa-to-ry, *a* Pertaining to sensation. **sen'sa-tive‡; sen"sa-to'ri-al‡.**

sense, 1 sens, 2 sĕns, *tt* [SENSED, SENST, SENS'ING] **1.** To become cognizant of through the senses, perceive by means of any sense-organ. **2.** [Colloq, U S] To receive into the mind in any way, comprehend; understand.

Paul . . . was great enough to *sense* the greater greatness of his Master. W. H. H MURRAY in *The Arena* Dec, 1889, p 32.

3. [Rare] To apprehend by obscure feeling; be en rapport with

sense, *n* **1.** The general faculty of sensation and sense-perception, or the capacity for receiving sensuous impressions an abstract collective term for the processes and products of objective consciousness, as, the world of time and *sense* **2.** Any special faculty of sensation and sense-perception, connected with a particular organ or group of organs, as, the *sense* of sight, his *sense* of smell is exceedingly keen

As the handler of silks educates the *sense* of touch and the musician and the poet the *sense* of hearing so the artist develops the *sense* of sight without rule or reason

J C VAN DYKE *How to Judge a Picture* p 30 [CHAUT 1889]

3. Bodily feeling in general, especially as productive of pleasure or pain, as, the gratification of *sense* **4.** Rational apprehension accompanied by feeling, discriminating cognition, intuitive perception, even when not resting on a sensuous basis; as, a *sense* of wrong **5.** Normal power of mind or understanding; sound or natural judgment often in the plural, as, the man is devoid of *sense* **6.** The signification conveyed by some word, phrase, or action, import, meaning, as, an obscured *sense* **7.** A consensus of opinion, judgment of the majority, as, the *sense* of the meeting was manifest **8.** That which commends itself to the understanding as being in accordance with reason and good judgment

Viewing those lips thou still may'st make pretence
To judge of what she says and swear 'tis *sense*
SHERIDAN *School for Scandal A Portrait* l 70.

9. *Geom* One of two opposite directions in which a magnitude may be described or generated **10.** Direction, trend [< F. *sens*, < L *sensus*, pp of *sentio*, feel]

Syn.: see SENSATION — **articular sense,** the consciousness attendant upon articulation of the joints — **chemical s.,** a sense the adequate stimulus of which is chemical — **collective s.** (*Gram*), a sense in which a number of objects are understood to make a collective whole — **dermal s.** (*Psychol*), any sense evoked by stimulation of the skin, as of pressure, temperature, or pain — **dis'tance-sense",** *n Psychol* The power, especially as possessed by the blind, of estimating distance without sight or direct physical contact. — **esthetic s,** the capacity of intuitively appreciating the beautiful in nature and art — **exteriors,** a sense whose function is the perception of external objects — **fixed s,** any one of the more regular and definite senses — **four senses,** in Biblical interpretation, exposition under four heads moral, literal, allegorical, and anagogical — **general s.** (*Psychol*), a collective term for the sensations arising from the skin and adjoining mucous membrane, and the massive parts of the body, such as joint, muscle, tendon, and fiber — **good s.,** sound judgment, especially in the ordinary affairs of life — **inner, interior, or internal s,** the intuitive appreciation of one's own state or character, or the apprehension of spiritual experience and its apt interpretation — **in one's senses,** *in a normal condition of mind and judgment, able* to see and understand correctly — **magnetic s. 1.** Odic force **2** A supposed sense by which certain sensitives detect a magnetic field very rare if existent, and generally denied by physicists — **mechanical s** (*Psychol*), a sense the adequate stimulus of which is mechanical as distinguished from chemical — **moral s,** the conscience, especially as intuitively recognizing moral distinctions — **mystical s.** (*Theol*), a sense that can be understood only by spiritual understanding or allegorical interpretation — **out of one's senses,** having lost control of one's reason and judgment — **proper s.,** the correct, exact, or original meaning of a word or phrase as distinguished from a loose or extended application — **sense'-bod"y,** *n Zool* Any of the various organs of sense in the peripheral margin of the disk of medusans See LITHOCYST, OCELLICYST, TENTACULOCYST — **s.-capsule,** *n* A chamber or enclosure for the protection or distribution of the nerves of a special sense, as the eye, ear, and nose **s-cavity‡.** — **s-cell,** *n* One of the cells of a sense-organ — **s.-element,** *n* A sensation or small group of sensations considered as factors which fuse in a sense-perception — **s.-epithelium,** *n* A tract of ectoderm modified to serve a sensory function — **s.-feeling,** *n Psychol* The affective accompaniment, or feeling-tone of sensation — **s.-filament,** *n Zool* A filament acting as an organ of sense — **s. form,** *n Kantianism* A priori form of sensibility as time or space — **s. hair,** *n* The terminal hair of a nerve or nerve-cell having a sensory function **sensory hair‡.** — **s.-impression,** *n* An impression made through the medium of the senses the passive aspect of sensation and sense-perception — **s.-modality,** *n* The division of sensations according to their characteristic mode — **s.-organ,** *n* An organ of any special sense as the eye nose, etc — **s. organule,** *n* The terminal epithelial cell of a nerve-fiber a sensilla — **s.-process,** *n Psychol* A sensation or group of sensations regarded as a process or form of mental functioning — **s.-rhythm,** *n* A rhythm regulated by the sense instead of the accent and independent of the number of syllables common in Hebrew poetry and supported by a parallelism of meaning between pairs of lines — **s.-seta,** *n* A bristle-like appendage having a sensory function. — **s.-vesicle,** *n Embryol* A saccular rudimentary sense-organ — **special s,** any sense with a specific function as the sense of sight, etc — **spiritual s** (*Script*), a sense to be understood by divine assistance also, symbolic sense — **static s,** the group of sensations by the guidance of which the equilibration and orienting of the body in space are secured its specific organism is now known to be the semicircular canals and vestibule of the ear with their cerebellar connections — **stereognostic s,** the sense by which the form and solidity of objects are perceived — **strict s.,** same as PROPER SENSE — **temperature-s,** *n* A sense by which differences in heat and cold are distinguished — **the five senses,** the Aristotelian division of senses into sight, smell, hearing, taste, and touch now superseded — **tone-s,** *n* The sense by which tones and pitch are distinguished and appreciated. — **vague s,** any bodily sense not easily located or defined, as a sense of dampness — **vital s,** cœnesthesis

sense'less, 1 sens'les, 2 sĕns'lĕs, *a* **1.** Devoid of sensation, incapable or bereft of bodily feeling, insensible **2.** Contrary to reason and good sense, inane, foolish, meaningless, as, a *senseless* joke **3†.** Lacking in appreciative feeling, failing in just perception, as, *senseless* of right Syn.: see ABSURD IDIOTIC — **sense'less-ly,** *adv* In a senseless or stupid manner — **sense'less-ness,** *n* The condition of being senseless

sense'-per-cep"tion, 1 sens'-pər-sep'shən; 2 sĕns'-pər-çĕp'shon, *n Psychol* The act, power, or product of perceiving external objects and their properties by the senses, immediate knowledge of things, as distinguished from mediate or inferred knowledge Compare COGNITIVE FACULTY, MATTER, PERCEPTION

sen'shaw, 1 sen'shô, 2 sĕn'sha, *n* A Chinese textile fabric

sen"si-bil'i-ty, 1 sen'si-bil'i-ti, 2 sĕn'si-bil'i-ty, *n* [-TIES, 1 -tiz, 2 -tiş, *pl*] **1.** The state or quality of being sensible, capability of sensation sometimes distinguished from *sensitivity*, in which the organic affection is more prominent **2.** *Psychol* The power or capacity of feeling, including both sensation and esthetical and rational emotion, as distinguished from active thinking or willing often with the definite article, and in the plural

It [*sensibility*] includes sensations both external and internal, whether derived from contemplating outward and material objects or relations and ideas desires affections passions It also includes the sentiments of the sublime and beautiful the moral sentiment and the religious sentiment and in short every modification of feeling of which we are susceptible

K-F *Vocab Philos* p 463 [SH & CO 1878]

3. Susceptibility to outside influences, sensitiveness (1) Sensitiveness to mental impressions, sometimes, undue or abnormal sensitiveness

No man whatever his *sensibility* may be is ever affected by Hamlet or Lear, as a little girl is affected by the story of poor Red Riding-hood MACAULAY *Essays, Milton* p 3 [A 1880]

(2) Sensitiveness to external influences, as a change of conditions as the *sensibility* of a weather-glass

4. [Rare] Appreciation accompanying mental apprehension, susceptibility of mind, discerning judgment **5†.** Sensation or feeling [< F *sensibilité*, < LL *sensibilita(t-)s*, < L *sensibilis* sensible < *sensus*, see SENSATION]

Syn.: sensitiveness, susceptibility *Sensibility*, in the philosophical sense, denotes the capacity of emotion or feeling, as distinguished from the intellect and the will (Compare synonyms for SENSATION) In popular use *sensibility* denotes sometimes capacity of feeling of any kind as, *sensibility* to heat or cold sometimes, a peculiar readiness to be the subject of feeling, especially of the higher feelings, as the *sensibility* of the artist or the poet a person of great or fine *sensibility* *Sensitiveness* denotes an especial delicacy of *sensibility*, ready to be excited by the slightest cause, as displayed, for instance in the sensitive-plant *Susceptibility* is rather a capacity to take up, receive, and, as it were, to contain feeling, so that a person of great *susceptibility* is capable of being not only readily but deeply moved *Sensitiveness* is more superficial *susceptibility* more pervading Thus, in physics the *sensitiveness* of a magnetic needle is the ease with which it may be deflected, as by another magnet, its *susceptibility* is the degree to which it can be magnetized by a given magnetic force or the amount of magnetism it will hold So a person of great *sensitiveness* is quickly and keenly affected by any external influence, as by music, pathos, or ridicule, while a person of great *susceptibility* is not only touched, but moved to his inmost soul — Ant.: coldness, deadness, hardness, insensibility numbness unconsciousness [-IZ ING] To sensitize

sen'si-bil-ize, 1 sen'si-bil-aiz, 2 sĕn'si-bil-iz, *rt* [-IZED, **sen'si-bil-iz"er,** 1 sen'si-bil-aiz"ər, 2 sĕn'si-bil-iz'er, *n* A material spread over a photograph-film to sensitize it

sen'si-bl(e", 1 sen'si-bl 2 sĕn'si-bl, *a* **1.** Possessed of or characterized by sound sense and judgment, displaying reason, judicious, wise, as, a *sensible* plan, a *sensible* person **2.** Having the capacity of receiving impressions from external objects, capable of physical sensation, sensitive, as, *sensible* to pain

Physicians tell us of a disorder in which the whole body is so exquisitely *sensible* that the slightest touch gives pain

GOLDSMITH *Vicar of Wakefield* p 49 [F W & CO]

3. Perceptible through the senses, appreciable, as, *sensible* heat, things visible and *sensible* **4** Capable of being acted on through the emotions or feelings, highly sensitive, as, *sensible* to shame **5.** Having a perception or cognition, fully aware, persuaded with *of*

A man cannot think at any time, waking or sleeping, without being *sensible of* it

LOCKE *Human Understanding* vol 1 p 76 [H 1818]

6. [Rare] Sensitive to minute changes [F, < L *sensibilis*, see SENSIBILITY] Syn.: see AWARE CONSCIOUS EXPEDIENT INTELLIGENT, PHYSICAL — **sensible horizon,** same as HORIZON, *n*, 3 (1) — **-ness** *n* — **sen'si-bly,** *adv*

sen'si-ble, *n* **1.** A material substance capable of being felt or observed **2.** That which possesses sensitiveness or sensibility, a sentient being **3** *Mus* The leading note, the seventh of a scale **sensible note** or **tone‡. 4.** *Phot* Sensitiveness **5†.** Sensation

sen-sif'er-ous, 1 sen-sif'ər-us, 2 sĕn-sif'er-ŭs, *a* Serving to convey sensations, as, *sensiferous* nerves [< L *sensus* (see SENSE *n*) + *ferō* bear] **sen-sif'er-ous‡.**

sen-sif'ic, 1 sen-sif'ik, 2 sĕn-sif'ic, *a* Producing sensation [< LL *sensificus*, < L *sensus* (see SENSE, *n*) + *facio*, make] **sen"si-fa'cient‡, sen-sif'i-ca-to-ry‡; sen-sig'e-nous‡.**

sen'sile, 1 sen'sil 2 sĕn'sil, *a* Same as SENSIBLE 2

sen-sil'la, 1 sen-sil'ə, 2 sĕn-sil'a, *n* A sense-organule [< L *sensus* sense]

sen'sion, 1 sen'shən, 2 sĕn'shon, *n* The perception of a sensation [< LL *sensio(n-)*, < L *sensus*, pp of *sentio*, perceive]

sens'ism, 1 sens'izm 2 sĕns'izm, *n Philos* Same as SENSATIONALISM — **sens'ist,** *n* — **sens-is'tic,** *a*

sen'si-tive, } 1 sen'si-tiv, 2 sĕn'si-tiv *a* **1.** Easily affected
sen'si-tive, } by outside operations or influences, having quick sensibility, excitable or impressible, delicately adjusted, especially, in chemistry and photography, reacting quickly to the proper agents, as, *sensitive* paper. **2.** Pertaining to the senses or sensation, depending on sensation, as, *sensitive* motions

Sensitive creatures are carried to seek a *sensitive* good as agreeable to their rank in being and, attaining that, aim no further

COLERIDGE *Works, Aids to Reflection* p 187 [H 1853]

3. *Econ* Susceptible to great variation in demand in sympathy with a rise or fall in price, as certain luxuries **4.** In nautical surveying, characterizing a circle passing through two fixed points and the observer's standpoint, in which the angle subtended by the chord joining the two fixed points undergoes a relatively large variation with every change in the position of the observer **5†.** [Rare] Wise; sensible [< F *sensitif*, < L *sensus*, pp of *sentio*, feel] Syn.: see FINE MOBILE — **sensitive rose,** same as SENSITIVE BRIER — **sen'si-tiv(e-ly,** *adv*

sen'si-tive, 1 sen'si-tiv, 2 sĕn'si-tiv, *n* **1.** One who is sensitive, especially, a suitable subject for hypnotic experiments, a psychic, a medium **2†.** A sensorium

sen'si-tiv(e-ness", 1 sen'si-tiv-nes, 2 sĕn'si-tiv-nĕs, *n*. The state or character of being sensitive Syn.: see FEELING; SENSIBILITY — **sensitiveness of a balance,** the property of a balance which causes it to detect slight variations in weight: due to extreme delicacy of adjustment

sen'si-tive-plant", 1 sen'si-tiv-plant', 2 sĕn'si-tiv-plănt', *n* **1.** A shrubby, prickly, tropical herb (*Mimosa pudica*), about a foot high, with somewhat digitately pinnate leaves and purple flowers in heads on long peduncles often cultivated in hothouses for the sensitiveness of its leaves, which close on being touched **2.** One of other species of the same genus; especially, *M. sensitiva*, the original sensitive-plant **3.** Any one of several other plants of the same family, exhibiting an approximation to the same sensitiveness, as an East-Indian congener of wood-sorrel (*Oxalis sensitiva*), the sensitive brier, and the sensitive pea See BRIER, PEA



Flowering Branch of the Sensitive-plant
a, a leaf, *b*, the fruit

— **bastard sensitive-plant,** an erect, rough, bristly annual (*Æschynomene hispida*) with yellow flowers, red outside, and odd-pinnate leaves with very many linear leaflets sensitive to the touch It grows along rivers and in swamps in the eastern United States See ÆSCHYNOMENE **sensitive joint-vetch‡.** — **wild s,** either one of the two plants called *sensitive pea* (*Cassia nictitans* and *C chamæcrista*) See SENSITIVE PEA, under PEA, and PARTRIDGE-PEA under PARTRIDGE.

sen'si-tiv-ism, 1 sen'si-tiv-izm, 2 sĕn'si-tiv-işm, *n* The style of a school of Dutch novelists See the quotation

For the peculiar quality which unites in one movement the varied elements of the school to which the author [Louis Couperus] belongs, the name *sensitivism* has been invented by one of its members It is a development of impressionism grafted upon naturalism *The Critic* Apr 9 1892, p 209.

sen"si-tiv'i-ty, 1 sen'si-tiv'i-ti, 2 sĕn'si-tiv'i-ty, *n* **1.** The state or degree of being sensitive, sensitiveness Specif (1) The degree of acuteness with which sensations are discriminated (2) *Physiol* Irritability, as of organs distinguished from *sensibility*, in which the mental side is more prominent (3) Sensitiveness to light, as in photography **2.** [Rare] *Psychol* Same as SENSIBILITY, 2

— **absolute sensitivity** (*Psychophys*), sensitivity as measured by the inverse amount of its stimulus *i e*, the less the required stimulus, the greater the sensitivity a term of G T Fechner — **liminal s,** the lower limits of the stimulus to which a sense-organ will respond — **modal s,** a collective term for the entire range of the sensitivity of a sense-organ, whether qualitative or quantitative

sen'si-tize, 1 sen'si-taiz, 2 sĕn'si-tiz, *rt* [-TIZED, -TIZ'ING] To render sensitive, specif, to make sensitive to light, as a photographic plate or film

William moreover has one of those nervous delicately-poised, highly-*sensitized* temperaments which responds readily and without reserve to the emotion of the moment

HAROLD FREDERIC *The Young Emperor* p 108 [G P P 1891]

— **sen"si-ti-za'tion,** *n* — **sen'si-tiz"er,** *n* **1** A person who sensitizes also, a solution or other preparation used in sensitizing **2** That portion of a cytolysin or cytotoxin which is the specific antagonist in immunity

sen"si-tom'e-ter, 1 sen'si-tem'i-tər, 2 sĕn'si-tŏm'e-ter, *n* **1.** An apparatus by which the sensitiveness of a photographic film or surface may be tested or measured. **2.** The sensitiveness of a plate as thus measured and expressed numerically [< *sensit-* (in SENSITIVE) + Gr *metron*, measure] — **col'or sen"si-tom'e-ter,** *n* An apparatus by which screens for color-photography are tested

sen"si-tom'e-try, 1 sen'si-tem'i-tri 2 sĕn'si-tŏm'e-try, *n* The testing or measuring of the sensitiveness of photographic films or surfaces — **sen"si-to-met'ric,** *a*

sen'si-to-ry, 1 sen'si-to-ri, 2 sĕn'si-to-ry, *n* Same as SENSORIUM, 1

sen'sor, 1 sen'sər, 2 sĕn'sor, *a* Sensory applied to nerves and nerve-organs [< L *sensus*, see SENSE, *n*]

sen'so-ri-, 1 sen'so-ri-, 2 sĕn'so-ri- From SENSORIUM a combining form

sen-so'ri-al, 1 sen-sō'ri-əl, 2 sĕn-sō'ri-al, *a* Pertaining to the sensorium, also, pertaining to sensation, sensory. **sen"so-ri-di-ges'tiv(e,** *a* Combining the digestive function with some one of the special senses as of touch or taste — **sen"so-ri-glan'du-lar,** *a* Relating to glandular secretion as influenced by sensory stimuli — **sen"so-ri-met"a-bol'ic,** *a* Relating to metabolic processes as influenced by sensory stimuli

sen'so-ri-mo"tor, 1 sen'so-ri-mō'tər *or* -ter, 2 sĕn'so-ri-mō'tor, *a* Of or pertaining to sensation and motion said of nerves and centers that connect the muscular system with the organs of sense opposed to *ideomotor* **sen'so-mo"tor‡.** — **sensorimotor arc** (*Physiol*) the path traversed by a nervous impulse in passing from a sense-organ to any given muscle

sen"so-ri-mus'cu-lar, *a* Relating to muscular contractions caused by sensory stimuli

sen-so'ri-um, 1 sen-sō'ri-um, 2 sĕn-sō'ri-ŭm, *n* [-RI-A, *pl*] **1.** The nervous system, including the cerebrum, considered as the collective organ of sensation especially, the cerebral centers that are chiefly concerned in the processes of sense-perception formerly, a hypothetical portion of the brain considered as the focus of sensation or seat of the soul **sen'so-ry‡.**

2. *Biol* The entire sensory apparatus, including the receptors and sensory and motor tracts with the end-plates of the latter [LL, < L *sensus*, see SENSE, *n*]

sen″so-ri-vas′cu-lar, *a* Relating to changes in blood-pressure caused by sensory stimuli **sen″so-ri-vas″o-mo′tor‡**

sen′so-ry, 1 sen′so-rɪ, 2 sĕn′so-ry, *a* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or characterized by sensation, conveying or producing sense impulses

Sensory nerve-fibers are cylindrical threads of microscopic fineness JOSEPH LE CONTE *Sight* intro p 9 [A 1881]

2. Of or pertaining to the sensorium [< L *sensus*, see SENSE, *n*] — **sensory crossway,** the posterior third of the inner capsule of the brain where various tracts of sensory nerve-fibers cross

sen′so-ry, *n* [-RIES, 1 -rɪz, 2 -rɪş, *pl*] **1** A sense-organ or a faculty of sensation **2** Same as SENSORIUM, 1 — **common sensory,** the seat of the supposititious sense operating to unite all the senses in a general perception

sen′su-al, 1 sen′shu-əl, 2 sĕn′shu-al, *a* **1.** Unduly indulgent of the appetites or exhibiting a predominance of the animal nature, specif, libidinous, lewd, as, a *sensual* man **2** Pertaining to the body or the physical senses, also, fleshly, carnal opposed to *spiritual*

But small the bliss that sense alone bestows,
And *sensual* bliss is all the nation knows
GOLDSMITH *The Traveller* l 124

3. Pertaining to the doctrine of sensualism, in ethics or philosophy usually opprobrious [< LL *sensualis*, < L *sensus* see SENSE, *n*] Syn.. see BRUTISH — **sensual idea,** an idea representative of a sensation — **-ly,** *adv* — **-ness,** *n*

sen′su-al-ism, 1 sen′shu-əl-ɪzm, 2 sĕn′shu-al-ĭşm, *n* **1.** The cultivation or predominance of animal or carnal appetite, lewd indulgence, sensuality **2.** *Philos* A debased form of sensationalism usually opprobrious **3** *Ethics* The system that regards the pleasures of sense as the highest good **4.** *Esthetics* The doctrine of the beautiful which emphasizes chiefly the sensuous elements and qualities rather than the formal and ideal

sen′su-al-ist, 1 sen′shu-əl-ɪst, 2 sĕn′shu-al-ĭst, *n* **1.** One given to the gratification of the animal appetites, a sensual person **2.** An adherent of the doctrines of sensualism in ethics philosophy, or esthetics — **sen″su-al-is′tic,** *a* **1** Given to sensuality **2.** *Philos* Pertaining to sensualism

sen″su-al′i-ty, 1 sen″shu-al′ɪ-tɪ, 2 sĕn′shu-ăl′ĭ-tȳ, *n* The state or quality of being sensual, or sensual acts collectively, free indulgence in carnal or sensual pleasure, or any mode of it, the spirit that cherishes the animal appetites and seeks their gratification, carnality [< F *sensualité* < LL *sensualita(t-)s*, < L *sensus*, see SENSE *n*] **sen′su-al-ness‡**

sen′su-al-ize, 1 sen′shu-əl-aɪz, 2 sĕn′shu-al-ĭz, *v* [-IZED, -IZ′ING] *I t* To debase by sensual gratification **II.** ɪ To indulge in sensuality **sen′su-al-ĭse‡.** — **sen″su-al-i-za′tion, sen″su-al-i-sa′tion,** *n*

sen′su-ism, 1 sen′shu-ɪzm, 2 sĕn′shu-ĭşm, *n* Same as SENSUALISM — **sen′su-ist,** *n*

sen′su-ous, 1 sen′shu-us, 2 sĕn′shu-ŭs, *a* **1.** Pertaining to or derived from the physical senses, as, *sensuous* cognition, *sensuous* pleasures **2** Keenly susceptible to influences through the senses and sensuous imagination, whether of the physical or esthetical order, as, a *sensuous* temperament, a *sensuous* poet [< L *sensus*, see SENSE *n*] — **sen′su-ous-ly,** *adv* — **sen′su-ous-ness,** *n* The quality of being sensuous **sen″su-os′i-ty‡**

sented, *pp* Scented S S

sen′tence, 1 sen′tens, 2 sĕn′tĕnç, *vt* [SEN′TENCED, SEN′TENC-ING] **1.** To pass or pronounce judgment upon formally, condemn to punishment, as, he was *sentenced* for ten years **2†.** To express pithily or sententiously **3†.** To utter as a decree [< F *sentencier*, < LL *sententio*, < L *sententia*, see SENTENTIOUS] Syn.. see CONDEMN — **sen′tenc-er,** *n* One who pronounces sentence

sen′tence, *n* **1.** *Gram* A related group of words containing a subject and a predicate with their modifiers, expressing a complete thought See SUBJECT, PREDICATE

The subject and predicate may assert or declare a thing, forming an **assertive** or **declarative sentence;** as, "He triumphs they may inquire about a thing, forming an **interrogative** s , as "Does he triumph?' or they may command or express a desire for a thing, forming an **imperative** s ; as "Triumph thou!' or, with the pronoun understood "Triumph! The sentence constitutes the subject-matter of grammar, and may be either **simple,** composed of a single subject and predicate, or **combined,** including **compound,** made up of two or more principal sentences and **complex,** made up of principal and subordinate Compare CONSTRUCTION, RHETORIC

When a group of words makes complete sense it is called a *sentence* J M D MEIKLEJOHN *English Language, Analysis of Sentences* p 86 [W B 1886]

2 *Law* A final judgment, especially in a criminal case, the penalty pronounced upon a person convicted

Touching their determinations *sentence* is also used of ecclesiastical and prize courts *judgment* is used of courts of common law in civil cases *decree,* of courts of equity and admiralty

3 An opinion or judgment, especially as expressed formally, a determination as, he passed *sentence* on it

4 An instructive saying, a dogma, maxim, or axiom, as the *sentences* of Seneca or of Epictetus **5.** *Mus* A series of phrases regarded as making complete sense **6†** Sense or substance [F, < L *sententia*, see SENTENTIOUS] — **balanced sentence** (*Rhet*), a sentence whose parts in the phrasing and in the position of the words correspond to each other — **dark** s , a saying not easily explained — **indeterminate** s (*Crim Law*) a sentence under which the period of punishment is left within certain limits to the discretion of the executive authorities — **loose** s , a sentence so constructed that it is complete in sense without the concluding clause — **Master of the Sentences,** an appellation given to Peter Lombard, Bishop of Paris (about 1100–1160), from his work, *Sententiarum Libri Quatuor,* usually called *The Sentences* — **principal** s , a simple sentence containing a single subject and a single predicate — **s. accent,** same as EMPHASIS, 3 (2) — **s method,** a method of instruction in reading contrasted with *alphabet method,* by which sentences and phrases are given primary attention, these being analyzed subsequently into their components of words and letters — **subordinate** s , a sentence forming part of another sentence and equivalent to a single part of speech as noun adjective, or adverb — **The Four Books of Sentences,** or **The Sentences,** the theological utterances of early churchmen compiled into four volumes by Peter Lombard

sen-ten′tial, 1 sen-ten′shal, 2 sĕn-tĕn′shal, *a* **1.** *Gram* Pertaining to a sentence, as, a *sentential* pause **2†** Marked by authority, decisive [< L *sententialis*, < *sententia* see SENTENTIOUS] — **sen-ten′tial-ly,** *adv* **1.** Through the medium of sentences, in the form of a sentence **2†.** In a decisive or judicial manner

sen-ten″ti-a′ri-an, 1 sen-ten′shi-ĕ′rɪ-ən, 2 sĕn-tĕn′shi-ā′rɪ-an, *n* A commentator on *The Sentences* of Peter Lombard **sen-ten′ti-a-rist‡**

sen-ten′ti-a-ry, 1 sen-ten′shi-ĕ-rɪ, 2 sĕn-tĕn′shi-ā-ry, *n* [-RIES, 1 -rɪz, 2 -rɪş, *pl*] **1.** A sententiarian **2** One who delivers opinions or sentences [< LL *sententiarius*, < L *sententia*, see SENTENTIOUS]

sen-ten′tious, 1 sen-ten′shus, 2 sĕn-tĕn′shŭs, *a* **1.** Giving or abounding in terse expression to thought

As long as the world lasts, the compact, *sententious* wisdom of the Proverbs will be dear to all men
T G APPLETON *Syrian Sunshine* p 146 [B BROS 1877]

2. Habitually using terse, laconic, or axiomatic language, as, a *sententious* essayist **3†.** Pertaining to a grammatical sentence [< F *sententieux*, < L *sententiosus*, < *sententia*, opinion, < *sentio* (ppr *sentien(t-)s*), perceive] — **-ly,** *adv* — **-ness,** *n* **sen-ten″ti-os′i-ty‡.**

sen′ti-ence, 1 sen′shi-ens *or* -shens, 2 sĕn′shi-ĕnç *or* -shĕnç, *n* **1.** The state of being sentient, capacity for sensation or sense-perception by extension including every form of consciousness **2** Presentation, regarded as immediate experience and so distinguished from thought, unelaborated awareness of an object **3.** Sensibility in its primitive form, as merely physical **sen′ti-en-cy‡.**

sen′ti-ent, 1 sen′shi-ent *or* -shent, 2 sĕn′shi-ĕnt *or* -shĕnt, *a* **1.** Possessing the powers of sense or sense-perception, having sensation or feeling opposed to *inanimate* and *vegetal,* and by extension including *mental*

We seemed the only *sentient* things Upon that silent sea
R M MILNES *Love and Nature* div II st 3

2. Having actual experience of sensation and feeling, as, a *sentient* contrasted with a rational state of mind **3.** *Physiol* Having the power of originating or occasioning sensation, as, the nerve of a tooth is *sentient* [< L *sentio* (ppr *sentien(t-)s*), feel] — **sen′ti-ent-ly,** *adv*

sen′ti-ent, *n* One capable of sensation or perception, loosely, the mind, as the seat of feeling

sen′ti-ment, 1 sen′tɪ-ment *or* -ment, 2 sĕn′tɪ-ment, *n* **1.** Noble, tender, or artistic feeling, or susceptibility to such feeling, including a tendency to judge of objects by their power to awaken it, also, its verbal expression, as, she was all *sentiment* **2** The quality or group of characteristics of an object that causes and develops the feeling of sentiment

Sentiment is the life and soul of fine art! without it is all a dead letter! *Sentiment* gives a sterling value an irresistible charm to the rudest imagery or most unpractised scrawl
J FLAXMAN *Lectures on Sculpture* lect VI, p 193 [B M 1829]

3. *Psychol* The class of complex feelings of the higher sort, such as are aroused and cultivated by ideas and ideals of intellectual, esthetic, moral, or religious objects, relations, and values, emotions awaked by things that appear to have worth

The *sentiments* are feelings full so to speak, of ideas some of them may even be said to be feelings that arise only in the presence of ideals G T LADD *Psychol Descriptive and Explanatory* p 561 [S 1894]

4. A feeling of personal sympathy or admiration toward one of the opposite sex, as distinguished from love or passion **5.** An opinion or emotional judgment respecting a practical or moral question often in the plural, as, my *sentiments* are known **6.** An expressive thought or idea dressed in appropriate language, as a toast aptly uttered, as, the speaker gave a *sentiment* **7.** *pl Phren* The second division in Spurzheim's group of the feelings, subdivided into *lower sentiments,* or those common to man and the lower animals (self-esteem, love of approbation, and cautiousness), and *superior* or *higher sentiments,* those proper to man (benevolence, veneration, conscientiousness, firmness, hope, wonder, ideality, wit, and imitation) **8** Vivid sensation or warm feeling of any sort **9.** Sensible quality, taste [F, < LL *sentimentum* < L *sentio*, feel] Syn.. see CONCEPTION, FEELING IDEA OPINION

sen″ti-men′tal, 1 sen″tɪ-men′tal, 2 sĕn″tɪ-mĕn′tal, *a* **1.** Characterized by sentiment or intellectual emotion, involving or exciting tender emotions or aspirations

The young lady who dines heartily on lamb has a *sentimental* horror of the butcher who killed it
R HILDRETH *The White Slave* p 21 [F M]

2. Given to emotional feeling, experiencing or displaying sentiment, often in an extravagant or mawkish manner, as a *sentimental* girl Syn.. see ROMANTIC — **sen″ti-men′tal-ist,** *n* One who favors sentiment rather than reason, or one given to sentimentality — **sen″ti-men′tal-ly,** *adv*

sen″ti-men′tal-ism, 1 sen″tɪ-men′tal-ɪzm, 2 sĕn″tɪ-mĕn′tal-ĭşm, *n* The spirit that elevates sentiment to the place of a ruling principle, undue regard for sentiment, sentimentality especially, the affectation of sentimentality that characterized the writings of the theorists preceding the French revolution

Sentimentalism has been already defined as feeling partially enlightened by the intellect and yet refusing to be controlled by it PORTER *Science and Sentiment* p 34 [S 1882]

sen″ti-men-tal′i-ty, 1 sen″tɪ-men-tal′ɪ-tɪ, 2 sĕn″tɪ-mĕn-tăl′ĭ-tȳ, *n* **1** The state of being sentimental, or its manifestation **2** Overindulgence in sentimental feeling

I abhor *sentimentality* and, on the other hand, think no man is worth his salt who isn't profoundly influenced by sentiment
THEODORE ROOSEVELT Letter to *The Times* London, June 4, '09

sen″ti-men′tal-ize, 1 sen″tɪ-men′tal-aɪz, 2 sĕn″tɪ-mĕn′tal-ĭz, *v* [-IZED, -IZ′ING] *I t* To surround or a fect with sentiment, attribute sentimental character to

Abridged versions of it carefully softened and *sentimentalized,* may be read in any Romish collection of Lives of the Saints
KINGSLEY *Saint's Tragedy* intro, p 15 [J W P 1848]

II. ɪ To cherish sentimentality, behave sentimentally, affect emotional sensibility, as, *sentimentalizing* lovers **sen″ti-men′tal-ĭse‡** — **sen″ti-men′tal-ĭz″er,** *n* A sentimentalist **sen″ti-men′tal-ĭs″er‡**

sen′tinet, *n* A depository for dirt and filth, a cesspool

sen′ti-nel, 1 sen′tɪ-nel, 2 sĕn′tɪ-nĕl, *vt* [-NELED or -NELLED, -NELD‡, -NEL-ING or -NEL-LING] **1.** To guard or watch over like a sentinel **2** To protect or furnish with sentinels, as, to *sentinel* a town

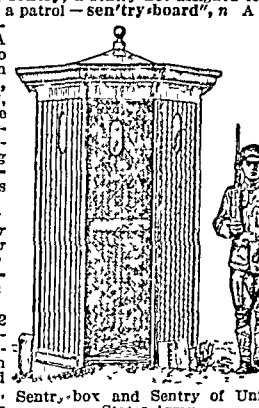
sen′ti-nel, *n* **1** A soldier placed on guard, usually at some point of passage, to see that only authorized persons pass his post, and to give warning of approaching danger **2.** Hence, any guard or watch stationed for protection, as, one buck stood *sentinel* for the herd **3** A sentinel-crab **4†.** Watch, guard [< F *sentinelle*, orig a sentry's beat, dim of OF *sente*, < L *semita*, path] — **sen′ti-nel-crab″,** *n* A marine crab (*Podophthalmus vigil*) of the Indian and Pacific oceans, having very long eyestalks with large orbits

Sen′tis, 1 sen′tɪs, 2 sĕn′tis, *n* A mountain in St Gall and Appenzell cantons, Switzerland, 8,213 ft high **Hoch″s Sen′tis‡, Sän′tis‡.**

sen″ti-sec′tion, 1 sen tɪ-sek′shən, 2 sĕn″tɪ-sĕc′shon, *n* [Rare] Vivisection without the use of anesthetics opposed to *calisection* [< L *sentio*, feel, + *sectio(n-)*, a cutting] — **sen″ti-sec′tion-ist,** *n* [sundoree

sen′to-rec, 1 sen′to-rĭ, 2 sĕn′to-rĕ, *n* A cyprinoid fish, the

sen′try, 1 sen′trɪ, 2 sĕn′try, *n* [SEN′TRIES, 1 -trɪz, 2 -trɪş, *pl*] **1.** A sentinel **2†.** A watch-tower [< OF *senteret,* dim of *sentier,* path, < LL *semitarius,* < L *semita,* path] **sen′ter-y†.** — **fly ing sentry,** a sentry not assigned to any regular sentry duty a patrol — **sen′try-board″,** *n* A platform for a ship's sentry — **s -box,** *n* A box or small house to shelter a sentry from the weather — **s.-go,** *n* Duty as a sentry, or, loosely, any active military duty, originally, the call to announce the changing of the guard — **sub-marine** s , same as KITT *n*, 3 (3)


Sentry-box and Sentry of United States Army

sen′try″, *n* A center

Se-nu′a, 1 sɪ-nū′ə *or* sen′yu-ə, 2 se-nū′a *or* sĕn′yu-a, *n Bib* (Douai) — **Se-nu′ah,** *n Bib Neh* vi, 9

Se-nus′si, 1 sɪ-nus′ɪ, 2 se-nus′ĭ, *n pl* [Algerian] An influential Mohammedan religious brotherhood in northern Africa, founded by the Algerian Sidi Mohammed Ben Ali es-Senussi about 1842 distinguished for austerity and fanaticism — **Se-nus′si-an,** *a* — **Se-nus′si-an,** *n* A member of the Senussi — **Se-nus′si-ism,** *n*

sen′vy†, *n* Mustard or mustard-seed **sen′viet.**

sen′za, 1 sen′tsa, 2 sĕn′tsa, *prep* [It] *Mus* Without in various directions to the player, as **senza pedale** (without pedal), **s. tempo** (without strict time)

Sen′zie day, 1 sen′yɪ, 2 sĕn′yĭ [Scot] Ascension day

Se-o′ni, 1 se-ō′nɪ, 2 sē-ō′nĭ, *n* **1.** A district in Jabalpur division, Central Provinces, India, 3,198 sq m **2** Its capital

Se-o′rim, 1 sɪ-ō′rɪm, 2 sē-ō′rim, *n Bib 1 Chron* xxiv, 8

Se-oul′, 1 sē-ōl′, 2 se-ul′, *n* A city, capital of Chosen, on the Han river, 75 m E of the Yellow Sea **Se-ul′t.**

Sep, Sept, *abbr* September, Septuagint

sep′al, 1 sep′əl *or* sɪ′pel, 2 sĕp′al *or* sē′pal (XIII), *n Bot* One of the individual parts or leaves of a calyx, a calyx-leaf or -member See illus under FLOWER When the sepals are free, the calyx is *polysepalous* when more or less united, *gamosepalous* [< L *separ,* separate] — **sep′aled,** *a Bot* Having sepals — **sep′a-lin(e),** *a Bot* Of, relating to, or of the nature of sepals **sep′a-lous‡.** — **se-pal′o-dy,** *n Bot* The reversion or metamorphosis of petals or other parts of a flower to sepals or sepaloid organs — **sep′a-loid,** *a. Bot* Resembling a sepal

sep′a-ra-bl(e″, 1 sep′ə-rə-bl, 2 sĕp′a-ra-bl, *a* **1.** Capable of being separated, disjoined, or divided **2†.** Dividing, separative [OF, < L *separabilis,* < *separo,* separate, < *se-* apart, + *paro,* prepare] — **sep″a-ra-bil′i-ty,** *n* The quality of being separable **sep′a-ra-bl(e-ness‡.** — **sep′a-ra-bly,** *adv*

sep′a-rate, 1 sep′ə-rĕt, 2 sĕp′a-rāt, *v* [-RAT′ED, -RAT′-ING] *I t* **1.** To destroy the connection or union of and remove from another or from one another, disconnect, dissever, also, sometimes, to disjoin the parts or elements of, take apart, as, to *separate* a family **2.** To occupy a position between, constitute the common boundary of, keep apart, as, the Hudson *separates* New York and Jersey City **3** To consider separately, regard as distinctly different

But candour requires that we should *separate* the views and principles of the Reformers themselves from those of many who co-operated with them through motives of interest and ambition
W VAN MILDERT *Boyle Lectures* vol I p 280 [B 1820]

II. ɪ To be removed apart, come apart or be disconnected, withdraw from association

If on a fair trial it be found that Great Britain and Ireland cannot exist happily together as parts of one empire, in God's name let them *separate*
MACAULAY *Speeches Feb 6 1833* in vol VIII, p 93 [A 1866] [< L *separo* (pp *separatus*), see SEPARABLE] Syn.. alienate detach, disconnect, disengage, disjoin, dissever, disunite, divide, part, remove, sever, split, sunder, withdraw See ABSTRACT, DISPERSE — Ant see synonyms for MIX — **separated flowers,** unisexual flowers

sep′a-rate, 1 sep′ə-rɪt, 2 sĕp′a-rat, *a* **1.** Existing or considered apart from others or from each other, unconnected, distinct, individual, as, *separate* rooms

To suppose a state of man prior to the existence of any notions of *separate* property is a mere dream of the imagination
KENT *Commentaries* vol II pt V lect XXXIV p 317

2. [Archaic] Divided from each other or the rest, separated, disconnected, disjoined used of things that have been connected or united, as, he was *separate* from his brethren **3** Disunited from the body, disembodied [< L *separatus,* see SEPARATE *v*] Syn see DIFFERENT, PARTICULAR — **separate ammunition** (*Ordnance*), ammunition in which the charge and primer are in a case detached from the projectile — **s company** (*Mil*) a company of the National Guard of the United States which, altho brigaded with a full regiment of a State, is not incorporated with any regiment an independent company — **s. estate,** specif, property of a married woman over which her husband has no right of control — **s maintenance,** an allowance made by a husband to his wife when living apart from her When paid by order of court it is called *alimony* — **s post,** the command of a United States army officer when disjoined from any other command or body of troops — **s system** (*Penology*), a system of imprisonment in which prisoners are kept wholly isolated — **s touch,** a method of magnetization by two magnetizing poles simultaneously applied but drawn in opposite directions — **sep′a-rate-ly,** *adv* In a separate manner, one by one individually distinctly — **separately excited** (*Elec*), receiving its exciting current from without See EXCITE, *v* 4 — **sep′a-rate-ness,** *n*

sep′a-rate, *n* **1.** A separatum **2.** [S-] *Ch Hist* (1) One of a sect of Calvinistic Methodists formed in the American colonies (1750), who taught that believers are

guided by the immediate inspirations of the Holy Spirit (2) One of the Rhode Island sect of Free Communion Baptists that arose in 1785 now mostly absorbed by the Free-will Baptists 3. *Math* In the division of a multipartite number any part denoted by an integer and regarded as a component 4‡. A dissenter

sep"a-rat'i-cal, 1 sep'ə-rat'i-kəl, 2 sĕp'a-răt'i-cal, *a* Pertaining to division in religious matters

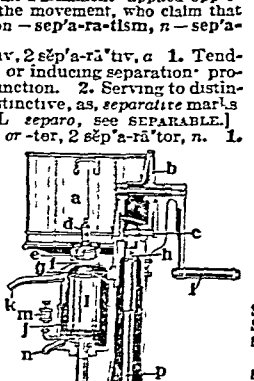
sep'a-rat"ing, 1 sep'ə-rāt'iŋ, 2 sĕp'a-rāt'ing, *ppr. & verbal n* of SEPARATE *v* — **sep'a-rat ing-cham"ber,** *n* A space in a flue or other outlet for removing foreign particles in any gas or liquid as water or oil from steam, or dust from air generally by allowing the particles to settle by gravity — **s.-dish,** *n Dentistry* A minute emery-wheel for grinding a space between teeth. — **s.-funnel,** *n* A vessel used by chemists in separating liquids of different densities having near the bottom a stop-cock through which the heavier liquid may escape but which may be closed the instant the level of the lighter liquid has reached it. **sep"a-ra'tion-fun"nel‡; separatory funnel‡.** — **s.-sieve,** *n* A sifting-machine for separating gunpowder-grains according to size — **s.-weir,** *n* A weir serving as a by-pass only in time of flood.

sep"a-ra'tion, 1 sep'ə-rē'shən, 2 sĕp'a-rā'shon, *n* **1.** The act or process of separating, severing, or disconnecting, division or parting, as, the *separation* of a limb from a tree Specif: (1) *Chem* Decomposition into constituents as by analysis (2) The removal of water from steam by mechanical means (3) In many trades division or sorting as to sizes, as the *separation* of gunpowder **2.** The condition of being separate or apart, the state of being parted, disunited, or disconnected, as, *separation* is best for those who can not agree **3.** *Mus* (1) A contrivance enabling one to use the great-organ keyboard to play the stops of other keyboards without sounding its own pipes. (2) [Archaic] A grace- or passing-note **4.** *Law* (1) Divorce (2) A relinquishment of cohabitation between husband and wife by mutual consent, especially if in pursuit of a contract between them providing for the wife's support, a grant in lieu of dower, etc **5.** *Astrol* The departure of two planets from their place in conjunction, or other aspect 6‡. A body of separatists or dissenters applied to the Puritans of the 17th century [OF., < L *separatio(n-)*, < *separo* see SEPARABLE] Syn.: see SECLUSION — **dry separation,** the cleaning of coal by a blast of air without water: a process sometimes used also in the concentration of ore. — **judicial s.** (*Law*), a divorce a mensa et thoro — **sep"a-ra'tion-lay"er,** *n Bot* A zone of tissue composing a separation-stratum a septum — **sep"a-ra'tion-ist,** *n.* One who favors separation, as in politics religion, etc; a separatist.

sep'a-ra-tist, 1 sep'ə-rə-tist, 2 sĕp'a-ra-tist, *n* One who advocates or upholds separation, a seceder, also, one who or that which effects separation, as death Specif: (1) *Eccl* One who withdraws from a church especially an established church as the Independents in England in the 17th century, and similar dissidents in Germany and Russia in recent times a dissenter. (2) In British politics, one who supports the movement in favor of the self-government of Ireland in all matters where it would not prejudice the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament applied opprobriously by the enemies of the movement, who claim that it will lead to total separation — **sep'a-ra-tism,** *n* — **sep'a-ra-tist, sep"a-ra-tis'tic,** *a*

sep'a-ra"tive, 1 sep'ə-rē'tiv, 2 sĕp'a-rā'tiv, *a* **1.** Tending toward or inducing separation promotive of disunion or disjunction. **2.** Serving to distinguish groups or species, distinctive, as, *separative* marks [< LL *separativus*, < L *separo*, see SEPARABLE.]

sep'a-ra"tor, 1 sep'ə-rē'tər *or* -ter, 2 sĕp'a-rā'tor, *n.* **1.** Any device, implement, or apparatus for dividing or separating things Specif (1) In steam-engineering an apparatus for mechanically taking water from wet steam, also, one for removing grease, mud, and other impurities from condensed exhaust-steam that is to be returned to a boiler (2) A fanning-mill or other machine for separating the chaff from grain, a grain-separator (3) A mechanism in a ring-frame for keeping separate ballooned threads (4) A vessel for drawing off separately two liquids of different densities that do not mix as water and oil For one form see SEPARATING-FUNNEL (5) An instrument devised to correct malposition of the teeth by application of constant pressure (6) A strip of tin or wood placed between section-boxes in a beehive to insure straight combs (7) Any one of a variety of machines for sorting fruit. (8) Same as ORE-SEPARATOR. (9) A screen especially a revolving screen for separating things like stones or coal into sizes (10) Same as CREAM-SEPARATOR (11) In a storage-battery a corrugated and perforated insulating sheet between the plates preventing short-circuiting while permitting free circulation of liquid



Cream-separator, sectional view *a* milk-tank *b* large bevel-gear *c* intermediate bevel-pinion and spur-gear *d* faucet *e* float *f*, regulating-cup and top cover *g*, cream-receiver *h* ratchet, *i* crank-handle *j* bowl housing *k* cream-cover *l* bowl-shell and spindle *m* eight feed oil-cup *n* skim-milk discharge-tube *o* pinion-spindle *p* vertical spindle, *q* large spur-gear

2. One who separates **3.** An instrument used in autopsies for freeing the brain from its membranes **4.** An instrument by means of which urine secreted exclusively by one of the kidneys may be secured

Separators are sometimes named from the means of operation as **electrostatic separator** (in which conducting particles in a mixture are charged and then repelled by an electrically charged roll while the non-conducting particles remain) **oscillating s.** (in which particles are separated according to their specific density by vibrating movement), etc. [LL < L *separo* see SEPARABLE]

— **Mazza separator,** an apparatus designed to segregate light from heavy gases by means of centrifugal force

sep"a-ra-to'ri-um, 1 sep'ə-rə-tō'ri-um, 2 sĕp'a-ra-tō'ri-ûm *n* [-RI-A, *pl*] *Surg* Same as SEPARATOR, 3 [< LL *separator*, see SEPARATOR]

sep'a-ra-to-ry, 1 sep'ə-rə-to-ri, 2 sĕp'a-ra-to-ry **I.** *a* Tending to separate useful in separating **II.** *n* **1.** Same as SEPARATOR, 1 (4) **2.** *Surg* A separatorium — **separatory funnel,** a separating-funnel

sep'a-ra"trix, 1 sep'ə-rē'triks, 2 sĕp'a-rā'trĭks, *n* That which separates or marks the point of separation or distinction, especially, a separating point or dot (as the decimal point, etc.), or a line of separation, as between the lights and shadows of a picture [LL, f of *separator*; see SEPARATOR]

sep"a-ra'tum, 1 sep'ə-rē'tum, 2 sĕp'a-rā'tŭm, *n* [-TA, *pl*] A copy or reprint of one of a series of printed reports or other papers separate from the series or collection, as a paper of a specialist desired for separate distribution [< L *separatus*, see SEPARATE, *v*] **sep'a-rate‡.**

se-pawn', *n* Same as SUPAWN

sep'e-don, 1 sep'i-don, 2 sĕp'e-dŏn *n* A septic condition, putrefaction, putridity [< Gr *s pedōn*, < *s'pō*, rot] — **se-ped"o-no-gen'e-sis,** *n.* A tendency to putrefaction, the production of putridity, as in contagious typhus **se-ped"o-gen'e-sis‡**

sep'e-li-bles, *a.* Fit or intended for or admitting of burial.

sep"e-li'tion‡, *n* Burial sepulture.

se-pet'o-nous, 1 si-pet'o-nus 2 se-pĕt'o-nŭs *a* Putrid, containing putrid matter. [< Gr *s petos*, rottenness, < *sēpō*, rot]

Seph'a-ath, 1 sef'ə-ath, 2 sĕf'a-ăth, *n Bib* (Douai) — **Seph'a-ma,** 1 sef'ə-mə; 2 sĕf'a-ma *n. Bib* (Douai) — **Seph'a-moth,** 1 sef'ə-moth *or* -məth, 2 sĕf'a-mŏth *or* -məth, *n Bib* (Douai) — **Se'phar,** 1 s'fər, 2 sē'fär, *n Bib Gen* x 30 — **Se-pha'rad,** 1 si-fē'rad *or* sef'ə-rad, 2 se-fā'răd *or* sĕf'a-răd *n Bib Ob* 20

Se-phar'dim, 1 se-fär'dim, 2 sē-fär'dĭm, *n pl* [Heb] The Spanish and Portuguese Jews or their descendants generally distinguished from the *Ashkenazim* (Polish and German Jews) by their darker complexion and hair **Se-phar'a-dim‡.** — **Se-phar'dic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Sephardim or their customs, speech or worship, as, *Sephardic* pronunciation or ritual **Se-phar'a-dic‡.**

Sephardic or Spanish and Portuguese Jews, held aristocratic rank among their brethren

R. WHEATLEY in *Century Magazine* Jan 1892, p 324

Seph"ar-va'im, 1 sef'ər-vē'im 2 sĕf'ar-vā'ĭm *n Bib 2 Kings* xviii 34 — **Se'phar-vites,** 1 si'fər-vaits *or* si-fär'vaits, 2 sĕ'fär-vits *or* se-fär'vits *n pl Bib 2 Kings* xvii, 31 — **Seph'a-ta,** 1 sef'ə-tə 2 sĕf'a-ta, *n Bib* (Douai) — **Seph"a-ti'a,** 1 sef'ə-tai'ə, 2 sĕf'a-tī'a, *n Bib* (Douai) — **Seph"a-ti'as,** 1 sef'ə-tai'əs, 2 sĕf'a-tī'as *n Bib* (Douai) — **Se'phe-I,** 1 s'fi-əl 2 sē'fe-I, *n Bib* (Douai) — **Se-phe'la,** 1 si-fi'lə, 2 se-fē'la, *n Bib* (Apocrypha) *1 Mac* vii, 38 [G-]

seph'en, 1 sef'ən, 2 sĕf'ĕn, *n* [Ar] A sting-ray, especially *Hypolophus sephen*, of the Arabian coast, whose skin is valuable for shagreen

Se'phi-on, 1 si'fi-on, 2 sē'fi-ŏn, *n Bib* (Douai)

Seph'i-ra, 1 sef'i-rə 2 sĕf'i-ra, *n* [-POTH, 1 -roth *or* -rōth, 2 -rŏth *or* -rōth, *pl*] [Heb] In the cabalistic system, any one of the ten persons, intelligences, or attributes of God Some of the ten Sephiroth are male, some female Their names are (1) **Kether,** the Crown represented by the divine name *Eheieh* I Am, signifying existence, and bearing the epithets *Ancient of Ancient One, Ancient of Days Primordial Point, Inscrutable Height* and *Macroprosopus* (2) **Chokmah,** Wisdom represented by the divine names *Yah* and *Yahveh* Called also *Ab*, the Father. (3) **Binah,** the Understanding, coequal with Chokmah To her are attributed the divine names *Elohim* and *Jehovah Elohim* She is called the *Supernal Mother*, as distinguished from *Malkuth*, the Inferior Mother. (4) **Chesed,** Mercy or Love. Called also *Gedulah*, Magnificence. The divine name for this Sephira is *El*, the Mighty One (5) **Geburah,** Strength or Fortitude, or *Din*, Justice represented by the divine names *Elohim, Gebur*, and *Eloh*, and called also *Pachad*, or Fear (6) **Tipherath,** Beauty or Mildness, represented by the divine name *Eloah Va-Daath* This Sephira, with the remainder of the ten, is often called *Microprosopus*, the Lesser Countenance (7) **Netzach,** or Firmness and Victory, corresponding to the divine name *Jehovah Tzabaoth*, the Lord of Armies (8) **Hod,** Splendor, a feminine passive potency answering to the divine name *Elohim Tzabaoth*, the God of Armies (9) **Yesod,** the Foundation or Basis represented by *El Chai* the Mighty Living One and *Shaddai* (10) **Malkuth,** the Kingdom, the bride of Microprosopus. Called also the *Queen, Matrona*, the *Inferior Mother* and represented by the divine name *Adonai* — **Seph'i-ric,** *a* Of or pertaining to a Sephira. — **Seph'i-roth'ic,** *a.* Pertaining to the Sephiroth.

Se-pho'ra, 1 si-fō'rə 2 se-fō'ra *n Bib* (Douai)

Se-phu'phan, 1 si-fiū'fən 2 se-fū'făn, *n Bib* (Douai)

se'pi-a, 1 si'pi-ə, 2 sē'pi-a, *a* Pertaining to, executed in, or colored like sepia, dark-brown with a tinge of red

se'pi-a, *n* **1.** *Art* (1) A brown pigment prepared by treating the ink of the cuttlefish with caustic alkalis used in water-colors, in monochrome-drawing, in printing facsimiles of pen-and-ink sketches or ancient drawings, and in proofs of engravings Compare BISTER See SPECTRUM (2) A drawing made with this pigment. (3) The color of the pigment, a dark-reddish brown **2.** The ink of the cuttlefish **3.** A cuttlefish. **4.** [S-] A genus typical of *Sepiidæ* **5.** Cuttlebone (os sepiæ) [L., < Gr *sēpia*, cuttlefish] — **Roman sepia,** sepia toned with some yellow pigment — **warm s.,** sepia mixed with some red pigment to give it a warmer tone — **Se"pi-a-ce-a,** *n pl. Conch* The *Sepiidæ* — **se"pi-a'cean,** *a. & n* — **se"pi-a'ceous,** *a* — **Se"pi-a-da-ri'i-dæ,** *n pl Conch* A family of decacerous cephalopods with no internal shell and lateral fins contracted **Se"pi-a-da'ri-um,** *n* (t. g.) — **Se"pi-a-da'ri-id,** *n* — **se"pi-a-da'ri-oid,** *a* — **se"pi-a'ri-an.** *Conch.* **I.** *a* Sepioid **II.** *n* A sepiid — **se'pi-a-ry.** *Conch.* **I.** *a* Of or pertaining to the *Sepiidæ* **II.** *n* [-RIES, 1 -riz, 2 -ris, *pl*] One of the *Sepiidæ* **se"pi-a'ri-an‡.** — **Se-pi'i-dæ,** *n pl Conch.* A family of decacerous cephalopods, especially sepioidean cuttlefishes with lateral fins well developed. [< SEPIA] — **se'pi-id,** *n* — **se'pi-oid. I.** *a* Of or pertaining to the *Sepiidæ* **II.** *n* One of the *Sepiidæ.* — **Se"pi-oi'de-a,** *n pl Conch* A superfamily of decacerous cuttlefishes with a cuttlebone or calcareous internal gladius and an arm of the fourth pair hectocotylized, as *Sepiidæ* — **se"pi-oi'de-an,** *a* — **Se"pi-oi'i-dæ,** *n pl Conch* A family of sepioloidean cuttlefishes convex behind with lateral lobiform fins **Se-pi'o-la,** *n* (t. g) — **se-pi'o-lid,** *n* — **se-pi'o-loid,** *a* — **Se"pi-o-loi'de-a,** *n pl Conch* A superfamily of decacerous cuttlefishes with gladius horny or absent, and one arm of the first pair hectocotylized, as *Sepioloidæ* — **se"pi-o-loi'de-an,** *a* — **Se"pi-oph'o-ra,** *n pl Conch* The *Sepioloidea* as a higher group — **se'pi-o-phore,** *n*

se'pic, 1 si'pik *or* sep'ik, 2 sē'pic *or* sĕp'ic, *a* Of pertaining to or executed in sepia

se-pic'o-lous, 1 si-pik'o-ləs, 2 se-pic'o-lŭs *a Bot* Growing or flourishing in hedges [< L *sepes* fence, — *colo*, dwell]

sep"i-da'ceous, 1 sep'i-dē'shəs 2 sĕp'i-dā'shŭs, *a* Sepioid

se'pi-o-lite, 1 si'pi-o-leit, 2 sē'pi-o-lit *n* Meerschaum. [< Gr. *sēpion* pounce (< *sēpia* cuttlefish), + -LITE]

se'pi-on, 1 si'pi-ən, 2 sē'pi-ŏn, *n* Cuttlebone, sepiost [< Gr *sēpion* pounce] **se'pi-um‡.**

se'pi-ost, 1 si'pi-est, 2 sē'pi-ŏst, *n* The internal bone of a cuttlefish. [< Gr *sēpion* (see SEPIOLITE) + *osteon*, bone]

se'poy, 1 si'poi, 2 sē'pŏy, *n* A native East-Indian soldier equipped and disciplined in European style, especially, a native Hindu or Mohammedan in the British army Compare SPAHI. [< Hind *sipāhi*, < Per *sipāhī*, < *sipāh*, soldiers] — **Sepoy mutiny,** same as INDIAN MUTINY, under INDIAN.

sep'pa, 1 sep'ə 2 sĕp'a, *a* [Local, U. S.] Sending forth new shoots or sprouts from the root of a cropped plant said of cotton. [< Sp *cepa* stump] [HARA-KIRI.

sep-pu'ku, 1 sep-pū'kū, 2 sĕp-pu'ku *n* [Jap] Same as

seps, 1 seps 2 sĕps, *n* A serpent-lizard of the genus *Seps.* [L < Gr. *s.ps*, lizard, < *sēpō*, corrupt] — **sep'i-form,** *a.* Having the shape of a seps

sep"si-chy'mi-a, *r Pathol* Same as SEPTOCHYMIA

sep'sin, } 1 sep'sin, 2 sĕp'sin, *n* **1.** A poisonous sub-**sep'sine,** } stance, of undetermined composition, sometimes found in decomposed blood and certain other putrid compounds, capable of causing blood-poisoning 2 Any ptomain causing septic poisoning [< Gr *sēpsis*; see SEPSIS]

sep'sis, 1 sep'sis, 2 sĕp'sis, *n Pathol* **1.** Poisonous putrefaction causing noxious effects on the vital properties or texture of organs **2.** Infection from a putrescent virus containing microscopic organisms, as, *sepsis* from putrid matter or bacteria in a festering wound [< Gr *s'psis*, < *sēpō*, make putrid]

sept', 1 sept, 2 sĕpt, *n* A group of related persons claiming descent from a common ancestor and subject to the paternal rule of a hereditary chief, especially in ancient Ireland; a branch of a race or tribe, a clan [Cor of SECT, *n*]

Each petty chief [of the early German tribes] is under the control of the assembly of his *sept* to which all the freemen gather in arms and decide without appeal on all common interests H. C. LEA *Superstition and Force* essay 1 p 14 [L. BROS & CO 1866]

sept', *n* [Archaic] A railing or septum; hence, an enclosure [< L *septum*, < *sepes*, fence]

sept-, } 1 sept-, sep'tə-, 2 sĕpt-, sĕp'ta- From L *sep-*

sep'ta-, } *tem*, seven combining forms

sep'ta, 1 sep'tə, 2 sĕp'ta *r* Plural of SEPTUM

sep-ta'mi-a, *r* Same as SEPTEMIA

sep'tal, 1 sep'təl, 2 sĕp'tal *a* Of pertaining to or forming a septum or septa as the *septal* cartilage of the nose — **septal funnel, gemmation, neck,** etc, see the nouns

sep'tal', *a* Of or pertaining to a sept or clan

sep-tam'er-ous, *a* Heptamerous — **sep'tan.** **I.** *a* Recurring on the seventh day. **II.** *n* A malarial fever, the attacks of which recur every seventh day — **sep'tane,** *n* [Rare] *Chem* Same as HEPTANE — **sep'tan-gle,** *r* A heptagon — **sep-tan'gu-lar,** *a* Heptagonal — **sep'tar-chy,** *n* [Rare] Same as HEPTARCHY 2

The monarchy of Zeus was preceded by what may be called the *sept'archy* of several of the great gods of Greece MAX MÜLLER *India* p 166 [R & W]

sep-ta'ri-um, 1 sep-tē'ri-um, 2 sĕp-tā'ri-ûm *n* [-RI-A *pl*] *Geol* A nodule or concretion often several feet in diameter, roughly spherical having a compact crust while the internal mass in contracting has been broken up by conspicuous angular radiating or intersecting cracks that in most cases have become filled with a foreign mineral Popularly called **turtle-stone.** [< L *septum*, see SEPT-, *n*] — **sep-ta'ri-an,** *a.*

Sep-ta'ta, 1 sep-tē'tə 2 sep-tā'ta, *r pl Protoz* An order of gregarinidean sporozoans with the medullary substance separated into 2 chambers (protomerite and deutomerite), as in gregarinids [< L *septatus*, see SEPTATE]

sep'tate, 1 sep'tēt 2 sĕp'tāt, *a* **1.** Divided by or provided with a partition or partitions, having a septum or septa, partitioned **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Septata* [< L *septatus*, < *septum* see SEPT- *n*] **sep'tat-ed‡.** — **septate spore,** same as SPOREDESM — **sep-ta'tion,** *n* Partition

sep"ta-va'lent, etc Same as SEPTIVALENT, etc — **sept's chord",** *n* A chord of the seventh See CHORD, *n*, 1

sep'tem-, Same as SEPT-

Sep-tem'ber, 1 sep-tem'bər, 2 sĕp-tĕm'ber, *n* The ninth month of the year, during which the sun enters the sign Libra In the Roman calendar it was the seventh month [< L *September*, < *septem* seven] — **Sep-tem'ber-thorn",** *n* A British geometrid moth (*Ennomos erosaria*) — **Sep-tem'ber-er,** *n* Same as SEPTEMBRIST — **Sep-tem'bral,** *a* Of or pertaining to September

Sep-tem'ber-ism, 1 sep-tem'bər-izm, 2 sĕp-tĕm'ber-ĭsm *n* The principles or conduct of the Septembrists hence, cruel and bloodthirsty principles or conduct

Citoyen Henriot one whom some accuse of *Septembrism*, is made Generalissimo of the National Guard CARLYLE *French Revolution* vol II p 266 [R.]

Sep-tem'bri-sade, 1 sep-tem'bri-sēd 2 sĕp-tĕm'bri-sād *n* [F.] *F Hist* The slaughter of prisoners in Paris, in September, 1792 hence, any bloodthirsty and atrocious massacre

Sep-tem'brist, 1 sep-tem'brist 2 sĕp-tĕm'brist *n F Hist* A member of the Parisian mob that, from Sept 2 to Sept 7, 1792 massacred prisoners and those who refused to take the oath to the constitution hence a cruel and bloodthirsty person, a butcher, murderer **Sep-tem'briz-er‡.**

sep-tem'flu-ous, 1 sep-tem'flu-əs 2 sĕp-tĕm'flu-ŭs *a* **1.** Flowing in seven streams **2** Having seven mouths, as a river [< SEPTEM- + L *fluo* flow]

sep-te'mi-a, 1 sep-ti'mi-ə 2 sĕp-tē'mi-a, *n Pathol* A morbid condition of the blood due to the absorption of poisonous products of putrefaction, septic infection [< Gr *sēptos*, rotten (< *sēpō*, make putrid), + *haima*, blood] **sep"ti-ce'mic,** *a* Pertaining to or affected by septemia

sep"tem-par'tite, *a* Having seven parts especially in botany, divided nearly to the base into seven parts See illus under PALMATE — **sep-tem'tri-ont,** *n* Same as SEPTENTRION **sep-tem'tri-ount.** — **sep-tem'tri-ous,** *a* [Rare] Moving in, having or going seven ways

sep-tem'vir, 1 sep-tem'vər 2 sĕp-tĕm'vĭr *n* [-VIRS or -VI-RI, 1 -vərz *or* -vi-rai 2 -vĭrs *or* -vi-rī *pl*] *Rom Hist* One of seven men associated in some office, authority or work [L., < *septem* seven + *vir* (pl *viri*) man] — **sep-tem'vi-rate,** *n Rom Hist.* The office or term of office of a septemvir or government by septemvirs

sep'te-na-ry, 1 sep'ti-nē-ri, 2 sĕp'te-nā-ry, *a* **1.** Consisting of or pertaining to seven, as, a *septenary* group **2.** Continuing or lasting seven years, also, occurring once in seven years [< L *septenarius* < *septem*, seven]

sep'te-na-ry, *n* [-RIES, 1 -riz, 2 -ris *pl*] **1.** The number seven, heptad **2.** A group of seven things of any kind, as a period of seven years, anything that has some definite relation to the number seven; a septenarius **3.** A number whose base is seven. — **sep"te-na'ri-us,** *n* [-RI-I 1 -ai, 2 -ī, *pl*] *Latin Pros* A verse containing seven feet

sep'te-nate, 1 sep'ti-nēt 2 sĕp'te-nāt, *a.* [Rare] *Bot* Having seven parts or the parts in sevens **sep'te-nous‡.**

sep"ten-dec'i-mal, 1 sep'ten-des'i-məl; 2 sĕp'tĕn-dĕc'i-mal, *a* Of or pertaining to seventeen, occurring at the

end of or once in seventeen years [< L *septendecim*, seventeen, < *septem*, seven, + *decem*, ten]

sep-ten'nate, 1 sep-ten'ĕt 2 sĕp-tĕn'āt, *n.* A period of seven years, a term of office or the like lasting seven years, also, anything arranged, appointed, or intended to continue for seven years [< L *septennium*, < *septem*, seven, + *annus*, year]

sep-ten'ni-al, 1 sep-ten'ı-əl, 2 sĕp-tĕn'i-al, *a* **1.** Occurring or recurring every seven years, or after an interval of seven years, as, a *septennial* election **2.** Continuing or capable of lasting seven years, as, a *septennial* term of office, *septennial* ale [< L *septennium*, see SEPTENNATE] — **Septennial Act** (*Eng Hist*) an act of Parliament passed in the reign of George I (1716) extending the existence of Parliament from three to seven years from the date of the writ by which it is summoned subject to dissolution within that term by the crown important as marking the period of the transfer of predominant power in the state to the lower house — **sep-ten'ni-al-ly,** *adv* Once in seven years, in every seventh year — **sep-ten'ni-um,** *n* [-NI-A, *pl*] A period of seven years

Sep-ten'tri-o, 1 sep-ten'trı-ō 2 sĕp-tĕn'tri-ō *n* Ursa Major See CONSTELLATION [L see SEPTENTRIONES]

sep-ten'tri-on'. I. *a* Septentrional **II** *n* **1** The north, northern regions **2.** [S-] Ursa Major Septentrio

sep-ten'tri-o-nal, 1 sep-ten'trı-o-nəl, 2 sĕp-tĕn'tri-o-nal, *a* Of, pertaining to, situated in, or coming from the north or northern regions, boreal, hyperborean [F, < L *septentrionalis*, < *septentrio(n-)* see SEPTENTRIONES] **sep-ten'tri-al:** [Rare] — **sep-ten"tri-o-nal'ı-ty,** *n* — **sep-ten'tri-o-nal-ly,** *adv*

Sep-ten"tri-o'nes, 1 sep-ten'trı-ō'nız 2 sĕp-tĕn'tri-ō'nēz *n pl* The group of seven stars in Ursa Major the Dipper, also the constellation as a whole [L, pl of *septentrio*, < *septem* seven + *trio* plow-ox]

sep-tet', 1 sep-tet', 2 sĕp-tĕt', *n* A group of seven persons, things, or parts, especially, a company of seven singers or players, also, a composition for seven voices or instruments [< L *septem* seven] **sep-tette':**

sept'foil, 1 sept'foil, 2 sĕpt'fŏil, *n* **1.** Anything (as an ornament or figure) having seven leaves, lobes, foils cusps, or parts **2** *Eccl* A circle divided into seven equal segments to symbolize the seven sacraments, the seven gifts of the Holy Spirit, etc **3.** A European herb, the tormentil [< F *sept* (< L *septem*), seven, + *feuille* (< L *folium*), leaf]

sept-hæ'mi-a, *n* Same as SEPTEMIA

Sep'tha-i, 1 sep'thı-ai, 2 sĕp'thā-ī *n* *Bib* (Douay)

sep'ti-[1], 1 sep'tı-, 2 sĕp'ti- From Latin *sep'um* (see SEPT-[2], *n*) a combining form

sep'ti-[2]. Same as SEPT- a combining form

Sep"ti-bran'chi-a, 1 sep tı-brəŋ'krı-ə, 2 sĕp"ti-brăŋ'ki-a *n pl* *Zool* An order of bivalves with the gills atrophied and transformed into a muscular septum as in the cuspidarids and *Poromyidæ* [< SEPTI-[1] + BRANCHIA] **Sep"ti-bran"chi-a'ta:** — **sep"ti-bran'chi-ate,** *a & n*

sep'tic, 1 sep'tık, 2 sĕp'tic, *a* *Pathol* Of or pertaining to sepsis productive of putrefaction putrid **sep'ti-cal:** — **septic fever,** putrid fever a fever due to the action of septic poison — **s. poisoning,** poisoning from absorption of the products of putrefaction — **s tank,** a large receptacle for sewage designed to cause the rapid decomposition of the organic substances placed within it through the agency of anaerobic bacteria — **sep'ti-cize,** *tt* [-CIZED, -CIZING] To cause to become septic

sep'tic, *n* Any substance that produces or promotes putrefaction, a specific poisonous agent that disorganizes the soft parts gradually and almost without pain

sep"ti-cæ'mi-a, sep"ti-cæ'mic Same as SEPTEMIA etc

sep'ti-cal-ly, 1 sep'tı-kəl-ı 2 sĕp'ti-cal-y, *adv* By means of septics or blood-poisons in a septic manner

sep"ti-ce'mi-a, *n* Same as SEPTEMIA

sep'ti-ci"dal, 1 sep'tı-saı'dəl, 2 sĕp'ti-çi"dal, *a* *Bot* Dividing at the partitions said of the dehiscence of a capsule that resolves itself at maturity into its component carpels by splitting through the septa [< SEPTI-[1] + L *cædo*, cut] **sep'ti-cide:** — **sep'ti-ci"dal-ly,** *adv*

sep'ti-cin, 1 sep'tı-sın 2 sep'ti-çin *n* *Chem* A ptomain

sep'ti-cine, 1 like body isolated from putrid material believed to be a mixture of amylamin and caproylamin [< SEPTIC, *a*]

sep-tic'i-ty, 1 sep-tıs'ı-tı, 2 sĕp-tic'i-ty *n* The quality of being septic or promotive of putrefaction sepsis

sep"ti-co-py-e'mi-a, 1 sep'tı-ko-paı-ı'mı-ə 2 sĕp"ti-co-pȳ-ē'mi-a *n* *Pathol* A morbid state of the blood due to both septic and pyemic infection — **sep"ti-co-py-e'mic,** *a*

sep"ti-fa'ri-ous, 1 sep tı-fē'rı-us 2 sĕp'ti-fā'ri-ŭs, *a* Having seven ways or methods having sevenfold variety [< L *septifarium* sevenfold]

sep-tif'er-ous, 1 sep-tıf'ər-us 2 sĕp-tif'er-ŭs *a* *Bot* Having a septum or septa septate [< SEPTI-[1] + L *fero* bear]

sep-tif'er-ous, *a* [Rare] *Med* Carrying or communicating septic poison, tending to produce specific contagion

sep-tif'lu-ous, 1 sep-tıf'lu-us 2 sĕp-tif'lu-us *a* Flowing in seven streams or channels [< SEPTI-[1] + L *fluo*, flow] — **sep"ti-fo'li-ous,** *a* *Bot* Seven-leaved

sep'ti-form[1], 1 sep'tı-fôrm 2 sĕp'ti-fôrm, *a* Having the form or nature of a septum septal [< SEPTI-[1] + -FORM]

sep'ti-form', *a* Having seven parts, sevenfold

sep-tif'ra-gal, 1 sep-tıf'rə-gəl, 2 sĕp-tif'ra-gal, *a* *Bot* Breaking away from the partitions said of a form of dehiscence in which the valves break away from the septa [< SEPTI-[1] + L *frango*, break]

sep"ti-lat'er-al, 1 sep'tı-lat'ər-əl 2 sĕp'ti-lăt'er-al, *a* Seven-sided

sep'tile, 1 sep'til 2 sĕp'til, *a* *Bot* Relating to the septum or partition [< L *septum*, see SEPT-[2], *n*]

sep-til'lion, 1 sep-tıl'yən, 2 sĕp-til'yon, *a* Numbering a septillion a cardinal numeral originally a use of the noun and hence preceded by an article or a numeral

sep-til'lion, *n* **1** A cardinal number (1) In the French system of numeration, commonly followed in the United States the eighth power of a thousand represented by the figure 1 followed by 24 ciphers (2) In the English system the seventh power of a million represented by the figure 1 followed by 42 ciphers See NOTATION

2 The symbols representing either of these numbers

sep-til'lionth, 1 sep-tıl'yənth, 2 sĕp-til'yonth, *a* **1.** Last in a series of a septillion an ordinal numeral **2.** Being one of a septillion equal parts

sep-til'lionth, *n* One of a septillion equal parts of anything, the quotient of a unit divided by a septillion

sep'ti-ma-chord", 1 sep'tı ma-kôrd", 2 sĕp'ti-ma-côrd", *n* *Mus* The chord of the seventh

sep'ti-mal, 1 sep'tı-məl 2 sĕp'ti-mal *a* Relating to or characterized by the number seven [< L *septimus*, seventh < *septem* seven]

sep"ti-ma-na'ri-an, 1 sep'tı-mə-nē'rı-ən 2 sĕp'ti-ma-nā'ri-an *n* A monk on duty for a week [< LL. *septimanarius*, < L *septimanus* pertaining to the number seven, < *septem* seven] **sep"ti-na'ri-an:**

sep'time, 1 sep'tım, 2 sĕp'tim, *n* *Fencing* The seventh position of a swordsman The hand grasping the foil is held opposite the right breast with nails upward, and the blade somewhat depressed is moved in a curve toward the left, in this way the thrust of an opponent is parried See illus under FENCING [< L *septimus*, seventh, < *septem* seven]

sep"ti-mes'tris, 1 sep'tı-mes'trıs 2 sĕp'ti-mĕs'tris *a* [L] *Obstet* Lasting through seven months, as a *septimestris* pregnancy

sep'ti-mole, 1 sep'tı-mōl 2 sĕp'ti-mōl, *n* *Mus* A group of seven notes to be played in the time of four or six. [< L *septem*, seven] **sep'tole:**; **sep'to-let:**.

sep'tin, *n* Same as SEPSIN

sept-in'su-lar, 1 sept-in'sıu-lər, 2 sĕpt-in'sŭ-lar *a* Consisting of or pertaining to seven islands, as, a *septinsular* republic [< SEPT- + INSULAR]

sep"ti-par'tite, *a* Same as SEPTEMPARTITE — **sep'ti-syl"la-ble,** *n* A word of seven syllables

Sept"-Isles', 1 set'-ıl' 2 sĕt'-īl', *n* A group of islands near Côtes-du-Nord, France

sep'ti-va"lence, 1 sep'tı-vē'lens 2 sĕp'ti-vā'lĕnç, *n* *Chem* Possession of septivalent power **sep"ti-va'len-cy:**. — **sep'ti-va"lent,** *a* *Chem* Having a valence or combining power of seven. See VALENCE

sep'to-[1], 1 sep'to-, 2 sĕp'to- Derived from Greek *sĕptos*, via of *sēpō*, rot a combining form — **sep"to-chym'i-a,** *n* *Pathol* A putrid or putrescent condition of the circulating fluids of the body

sep'to-[2]. From SEPTUM a combining form — **sep"to-cos'ta,** *n* *Zoöph* A coalesced septum and costa, as in *Funcida*

sep-to'ic, *a* [Rare] *Chem* Same as HEPTOIC

sep"to-max'il-la-ry, 1 sep'to-maks'ı-lē-rı 2 sĕp'to-măks'i-la-ry **I** *a* Connected with a maxillary bone and a nasal septum **II** *n* A bone, (1) in some birds uniting the maxillopalatines of opposite sides (2) in some ganoid fishes between the vomer and the premaxillary

sep-tom'e-ter, 1 sep-tom'ı-tər, 2 sĕp-tŏm'e-ter, *n* An apparatus for measuring the thickness of the nasal septum [< L *septum* fence + -METER]

sep-tom'e-try, *n* An instrument for determining the number and quality of septic organisms in a given quantity of air [< SEPTIC + -METER]

sep'ton, 1 sep'ten 2 sĕp'tŏn *n* *Med* Vitiated air [< Gr *sĕptos*, via of *sēpō* rot] [septonate

sep'to-nal, 1 sep'to-nəl, 2 sĕp'to-nal *a* Of or pertaining to a

sep"to-na'sal, 1 sep'to-nē'zəl 2 sĕp to-nā'sal **I.** *a* Pertaining to or forming a nasal septum **II.** *n* A bone that, in some birds, serves as a nasal septum

sep'to-nate, 1 sep'to-nēt, 2 sĕp'to-nāt, *n* *Mus* The group of tones of which the key-note is the center, extending from the dominant to the subdominant proposed as a more logical foundation group than the scale extending from key-note to key-note

The *Septonate* and key-group and not the scale are at the foundation of music J KLAUSER *The Septonate* p 51 [w R, 1890]

sep-top'y-ra, 1 sep-top'ı-rə 2 sĕp-tŏp'y-ra *n* *Pathol.* Putrid fever, malignant typhus [< SEPTO-[1] + Gr *pyr*, fire]

Sep-to'ri-a, 1 sep-tō'rı-ə, 2 sĕp-tō'ri-a, *n* *Bot* A form-genus of sphæropsidaceous fungi in which more than 500 species have been described, nearly all parasitic on the leaves of higher plants The ostiolate pycnidia are borne in spots under the epidermis and usually contain elongate or spindle-form, several-septate, colorless conidia [< L *septum* see SEPT-[2], *n*]

sep-to'ri-ose, *n* *Phytopath* A plant-disease caused by parasitic sphæropsidaceous fungi belonging to the form-genus *Septoria* — **Sep"to-spo'ri-um,** *n* *Bot* A form-genus of hyphomycetous fungi belonging to the family *Dematiaceæ* and having blunt many-celled conidia borne on short fertile hyphæ the longer hyphæ being sterile *S heterosporium* causes **septosporiose,** a leaf-disease of wild grape-vines

sep"tu-a-ge-na'ri-an, 1 sep'tıu-ə-jı-nē'rı-ən, 2 sĕp'tū-a-ge-nā'ri-an, *n* A person 70 years old, or between 70 and 80, one in the seventies **sep"tu-ag'e-na-ry:**.

sep"tu-ag'e-na-ry, 1 sep'tıu-aj'ı-nē-rı, 2 sĕp'tū-ăg'e-nā-ry, *a* Containing or consisting of 70, as a period, pertaining to a septuagenarian [< L *septuagenarius*, < *septuaginta*, seventy]

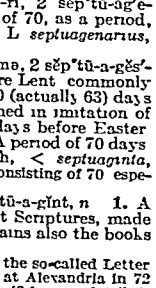
Sep"tu-a-ges'i-ma, 1 sep'tıu-ə-jes'ı-mə, 2 sĕp'tū-a-gĕs'i-ma, *n* **1.** The third Sunday before Lent commonly said to be so named as being about 70 (actually 63) days before Easter probably loosely named in imitation of *Quinquagesima*, which is exactly 50 days before Easter **Septuagesima Sunday:**. **2.** [s-] A period of 70 days [L, f of *septuagesimus*, seventieth, < *septuaginta*, seventy] — **sep"tu-a-ges'i-mal,** *a* Consisting of 70 especially of 70 years

Sep'tu-a-gint, 1 sep'tıu-ə-jınt; 2 sĕp'tū-a-gĭnt, *n* **1.** A Greek version of the Old Testament Scriptures, made between 280 and 130 B C It contains also the books known as apocryphal

According to the legend preserved in the so-called Letter of Aristeas this translation was made at Alexandria in 72 days by 72 learned Jews from Jerusalem (6 from each tribe), at the command of Ptolemy Philadelphus about 270 B C It is the version used by the Greek Church

2:. The traditional 70 or 72 translators of the Hebrew Scriptures into Greek often called **The Seventy.** [< L *septuaginta*, seventy] — **Septuagint chronology,** chronology based upon the Septuagint and employed in the Alexandrian era See ERA — **Sep"tu-a-gin'tal,** *a*

sep'tu-late, 1 sep'tıu-lēt, 2 sĕp'tū-lāt, *a* **1.** Having a septulum **2.** *Bot* Having imperfect or false septa



Septa of a Cup Coral
Parts shown by a vertical section s septum p palus c, columella

sep'tu-lum, 1 sep'tıu-lum 2 sĕp'tū-lŭm, *n* [-LA *pl*] **1** A thin delicate partition **2.** *Entom* One of the lesser ridges on the inner walls of the body cavity, to which muscles are attached [Dim of L. *septum* see SEPT-[2] *n*]

sep'tum, 1 sep'tum, 2 sĕp'tŭm, *n* [SEPTA, *pl*] **1.** A dividing wall, partition Specif (1) *Zool* One of the calcareous plates projecting from the walls of the visceral chamber of a coral toward the center also one of the transverse partitions of a chambered shell as of a mollusk or rhizopod or of the body cavity of a worm (2) *Bot* A partition of any kind as those in a compound ovary or a spore (3) *Phys.* The partition used to separate the two fluids in osmose **2.** *Eccl* A rail or balustrade separating the chancel from the nave [L. see SEPT-[2], *n*] — **septum auricularum,** the partition between the two auricles of the heart — **s. cruræ,** a layer of areolar tissue that normally fills the opening through which a femoral hernia passes down into the thigh. — **s lucidum** (*Anat*), the diaphanous membrane separating the lateral ventricles of the brain **s. pellucidum:**. — **s. transversum.** *Anat* **1** In the embryo of mammals, a broad fold that extends from the central wall to the foregut, forming later the liver and the ventral portion of the diaphragm **2** The crista acustica

sep-tun'cial, 1 sep-tun'shal 2 sĕp-tŭn'shal, *a* [Rare] Of or pertaining to seven ounces [SEPTET

sep'tu-or, 1 sep'tıu-ər 2 sĕp'tū-ôr, *n* [F] *Mus* Same as

sep'tu-ple, 1 sep'tıu-pl 2 sĕp'tū-pl *v* [-PLED -PLING] **I.** *t.* To make septuple, multiply by seven **II.** *i* To become septuple

sep'tu-ple, *a* **1.** Consisting of seven united, or of seven parts sevenfold **2** Multiplied by seven, seven times repeated [F, < L *septem* seven, + *-plus* -PLE] — **-ply,** *adv*

sep'tu-ple, *n* A group or company of seven.

sep'tu-plet, 1 sep'tıu-plet, 2 sĕp'tū-plĕt, *n* Same as SEPTIMOLE [< LL *septuplum*, a septuple.]

sep'ul-cher, 1 sep'əl-kər, 2 sĕp'ul-cer, *tt* **1.** To place

sep'ul-chre, in a grave or sepulcher, entomb

Ours are the tears though few sincerely shed,
When ocean shrouds and *sepulchres* our dead
BYRON *The Corsair* can 1, st 1

2. [Rare] To make into or as into a sepulcher

sep'ul-cher, *n* **1.** A burial-place, especially one found

sep'ul-chre, or made in a rock or solidly built of stone, tomb, vault **2.** *Eccl* (1) A receptacle for relics especially in an altar-slab (2) In early church-building, a recess, similar to that in a burial-vault, in which the cross and the reserved sacrament were deposited on Good Friday and from which they were taken with pomp and ceremony at high mass on Easter, now, a box or urn in a chapel prepared and decorated to receive, on Maundy Thursday, the Holy Sacrament, which is brought back and consumed at the main altar on Good Friday [< F *sépulcre*, < L *sepulcrum*, see SEPULCHRAL] — **the Easter Sepulcher.** **1.** Same as SEPULCHER 2 **2.** A representation, usually a picture, of Christ's entombment, set up in Eastern churches from Good Friday till Easter — **the Holy S**, the rock-cut tomb at Jerusalem in which the body of Jesus Christ lay from his burial to his resurrection Compare CALVARY. It is claimed that the **Church of the Holy Sepulcher** is built over the tomb A dispute between the Orthodox Greeks and the Latins as to the possession of the keys of this church led to the Crimean war in 1853 The rights of the various religious bodies Greeks, Armenians and Roman Catholics to worship there are now regulated by the Turkish government — **whited s.,** a hypocrite (*Matt* xviii, 27)

sep'ul-cherd, *pp* Sepulchered S S

se-pul'chral, 1 si-pul'krəl, 2 se-pŭl'eral, *a* **1.** Of or belonging to a sepulcher, as, a *sepulchral* monument. **2** Suggestive of burial or the grave, dismal in color or aspect, or unnaturally low or hollow in tone, funereal; gloomy, as, a *sepulchral* color, a *sepulchral* voice [OF., < L *sepulcralis*, < *sepulcrum*, sepulcher < *sepultus*, pp of *sepelio*, bury] — **sepulchral cone,** a small vessel in which the embalmed remains of birds and other small animals are found, especially in Egypt — **s. mound,** a burial-mound barrow — **se-pul'chral-ize,** *tt* [Rare] To make funereal

sep'ul-ture, 1 sep'əl-chur *or* -tıur, 2 sĕp'ul-chur *or* -tūr, *tt* To entomb, bury

sep'ul-ture, *n* **1.** The act of depositing the dead body of a human being in a grave or sepulcher, the state of being entombed, burial, interment **2†.** A burial-place, tomb [< F *sépulture* < L *sepultura*, < *sepultus*, see SEPULCHRAL] SYN. see INTERMENT — **se-pul'tu-ral,** *a.*

sep'ur-ture, 1 sep'ər-chur *or* -tıur, 2 sĕp'ur-chur *or* -tūr, *a.* *Her* Raised above the back and opened said of wings

seq , *abbr.* *Sequentes sequentia* (the following)

seqq , **sqq** , *abbr* *Sequentibus* (in the following places)

se-qua'cious, 1 si-kwē'shus, 2 se-kwā'shŭs *a* **1.** Disposed to follow ready to be led following attendant **2** Logically consecutive or consistent **3†** Ductile and pliable, as wire [< L *sequax*, < *sequor*, follow] — **se'qua-cious-ly,** *adv* In sequence, one after another — **se-qua'cious-ness, se-quac'i-ty,** *n*

Se'quan, 1 si'kwən *or* sek'wən, 2 sē'kwan *or* sĕk'wan *a* Relating to the Seine river [< L *sequani*] — **Seq'ua-ni,** *n. pl* A Gaulic tribe dwelling in the vicinity of the Seine mentioned in Cæsar's writings probably Celts — **Se-qua'ni-an,** *a & n* See GEOLOGY

se-qua'ri-ous, 1 si-kwē'rı-us, 2 se-kwā'ri-ŭs, *a* [Rare] Sequacious, following [< L *sequor* follow]

Se-quatch'ie, 1 si-kwach'ı, 2 se-kwăch'i *n* A county in S E Tennessee 263 sq m county-seat, Dunlap

se'quel, 1 sı'kwel, 2 sē'kwĕl, *n* **1.** That which follows as a concluding portion, finally rounding off or ending something that had reached a semicomplete stage, a final chapter, paragraph, incident or the like

Now here Christian was worse put to it than in his fight with Apollyon as by the *sequel* you shall see
BUNYAN *Pilgrim's Progress* p 118 [n o & co 1874]

2. That which follows in consequence of what has previously happened, the result, event or upshot of a thing **3.** *pl Scots Law* Certain minor tolls of grain, meal, or money given to servants at a mill See THIRLAGE **4†.** Logical sequence, inference **5†.** Descendants, successors **6†.** Succession, sequence [< F *séquelle*, < LL. *sequela*, see SEQUELA]

se-que'la, 1 si-kwı'lə, 2 se-kwē'la, *n* [-LÆ, 1 -lī, 2 -lē, *pl*] One who or that which follows (1) An adherent, or a company of adherents, as, Coleridge and his *sequela* (2) That which naturally or logically follows in a course of reasoning, conclusion, inference (3) *Pathol* A morbid condition occurring as a result of a preceding disease as pulmonary ailments after measles commonly in the plural [L, < *sequor*, follow]

se'quence, 1 sı'kwens, 2 sē'kwĕnç *n* **1.** The fact or process of coming after or following in space time, or thought; succession or successiveness, especially, a regular or orderly following in a continued series Specif (1) Simple succession in a series without other connection than arrangement is a **simple sequence.** (2) The succession of the statement of facts in the order of inference or reasoning, the reason preceding the conclusion is a **logical sequence.** (3) The succession of events in the order of causation, cause preceding effect is a **causal** or **physical sequence.** Compare ANTECEDENT AND CONSEQUENT, under ANTECEDENT **se'quen-cy:**.

Sequence and time do not mutually contain each other — but time is that idea without which the fact of *sequence* is unintelligible J BASCOM *Principles of Psychology* p 177 [G P P 1878]

2. The order in which a number of persons, things, or events follow one another in space or time, also, the order in which they have been arranged in thought or in space, as, the *sequence* of the arguments in a discourse **3.** A number of things following one another, considered

collectively, especially of things that obey some order or law of succession, a series, as, a sad *sequence* of calamities, a noble *sequence* of kings See the specific definitions above **4.** In card-playing, a set of three or more cards constituting a series immediately following each other in value, as the ace, king, and queen, in poker, same as STRAIGHT, *n* 3 **5.** Loosely, something that follows as an effect or consequence **6.** *Math* A succession of figures or symbols without any indicative signs but arranged according to some definite law **7.** *Mus* A regular succession of similar harmonic formations or melodic phrases at different pitches **8.** *R C Ch* A prose or hymn sung immediately after the gradual and before the gospel The sequences, formerly very numerous, were written for the most part in rimed Latin with regular and often highly rhythmical meter, but depending upon accent instead of upon quantity as in classical Latin verse Only five sequences are now in use, the best-known being the Veni Sancte Spiritus, the Stabat Mater, and the Dies Iræ [< F *séquence*, < LL *sequentia*, < L. *sequor* (ppr *sequen(t-)s*), follow] — **fundamental sequence** (*Math*), every progression or regression in a given series — **s of tenses** (*Gram*), the order of tenses required by the usage of a language in combined sentences or in a succession of clauses, as in the sentence "I thought you were coming," where what was thought of as future is stated as past because the statement follows a past tense

se'quent, 1 sī'kwent, 2 sē'kwĕnt, *a* **1.** Following in the order of time, immediately or in the same series or course, constituting or forming part of a sequence, succeeding

The *sequent* morn shall wake the silvan choir
SHENSTONE *Elegy, To Delia With Some Flowers* st 10

2. [Rare] Causationally or inferentially consequent, resultant [< L *sequen(t-)s*, see SEQUENCE]

se'quent, *n* **1.** That which follows, as in the order of time or of actual succession said with no affirmation of causal or logical connection **2** [Rare] A consequence, sequel, result **3†.** A follower or successor

se-quen'ti-a, 1 sī-kwen'shi-ə, 2 se-kwĕn'shi-a, *n* [LL] *Mus* Same as SEQUENCE 7

se-quen'tial, 1 sī-kwen'shəl, 2 se-kwĕn'shal, *a* Of, pertaining to, or constituting a sequence, following in order or in consequence, sequent, specif, in geology eroded subsequently to upheaval, as strata — **se-quen"ti-al'i-ty,** *n* The character or fact of being sequential, succession, sequence — **se-quen'tial-ly,** *adv*

se-ques'ter, 1 sī-kwes'tər, 2 se-kwĕs'ter, *v* **I.** *t* **1.** To put aside, separate from other things, cause to withdraw or retire, as from society or public life, remove, seclude often used reflexively, as, to *sequester* worldly from spiritual matters

Motives of piety induced him [Lanfranc] to withdraw from the applause of the public and to *sequester* himself in the poor and lonely abbey of Bec LINGARD *Eng* vol II p 24 [E C 1827]

2 *Law* (1) To separate (a thing) from an owner or claimant for a time, take (property) into judicial custody till a controversy is decided or a claim satisfied; deposit (a thing) in the hands of a third person, pending the determination of its ownership (2) To sequestrate See SEQUESTRATE and SEQUESTRATION **3.** *Inter Law* To subject to confiscation by preemption **4.** [Rare] To subject (a person) to the process of sequestration, deprive of property or estate

II. *i* **1** To disclaim or renounce, as a widow any interference in the settlement of her deceased husband's estate **2†.** To withdraw, retire [< F *sequestrer*, < LL *sequestro*, see SEQUESTRATE]

se-ques'ter, *n* **1.** *Law* A mediator with whom two or more contending parties deposit the subject-matter of a controversy, umpire, referee **2.** *Pathol* Same as SEQUESTRUM **3†.** The act of sequestration, separation, or seclusion, also, confiscation

se-ques'tered, } 1 sī-kwes'tərd, 2 se-kwĕs'terd, *pa* **1.**
se-ques'terdˢ, } Retired from public observation, withdrawn into obscurity or solitude, secluded **2** Sequestrated **3.** Isolated [QUESTRUM

se-ques'tra, 1 sī-kwes'trə, 2 se-kwĕs'tra, *n* Plural of SE-
se-ques'tra-bl(eᴾ, 1 sī-kwes'trə-bl 2 se-kwĕs'tra-bl, *a* Liable to sequestration legally forfeitable

se-ques'tral, 1 sī-kwes'trəl, 2 se-kwĕs'tral, *a* Of or pertaining to a sequestrum

se-ques'trate, 1 sī-kwes'trēt, 2 se-kwĕs'trāt, *vt* [-TRATED, -TRATING] **1** *Law* (1) To seize, especially for the use or disposal of the government, confiscate (2) To take possession of for a time, as by the order of a court, with a view to a just settlement of the claims of creditors **2** [Archaic] To seclude, sequester [< LL *sequestro* (pp *sequestratus*) < L *sequester*, agent]

seq"ues-tra'tion, 1 sek"wes-trē'shən, 2 sĕk"wĕs-trā'shon (XIII), *n* **1.** *Law* The setting aside of property from the possession and control of parties pending a controversy concerning it Specif (1) *Civ Law* The deposit of property with a third person, either by agreement or by judicial order, by parties having adverse claims upon such property, till the question of ownership is decided (2) The taking of property into judicial custody till the rents, profits, or income satisfy a demand specif in English ecclesiastical law, a process of execution under which rents tithes, and profits of a benefice are levied on to pay the incumbent's debt (3) [Fng] A prerogative process commanding the seizure of the personal property and rents of a defendant who is in contempt, and their detention till he clears himself of his contempt (4) The seizure of property for the use of the state appropriation confiscation specif, in war the confiscation of property or land the collection and appropriation by the state of private debts due by its citizens to alien enemies (5) The taking of the property of a bankrupt under judicial process in behalf of his creditors (6) The judicial taking possession of the personal property of a deceased person upon whose estate no one claimed to administer (7) *Eng Eccl Law* The taking possession and managing of a vacant benefice pending the presentation of a new incumbent

2. The act of sequestering or of putting into separation or seclusion, the state of being separated or secluded, removal, retirement, as, *sequestration* from the world **3** The formation of a sequestrum **4†.** DIVISION, separation, disjunction [< F *sequestration*, < LL *sequestratio(n-)*, < *sequestratus*, see SEQUESTRATE]

seq'ues-tra"tor, 1 sek'wes-trē'tər *or* -tor, 2 sĕk'wĕs-trā'tor, *n* One who sequestrates, in law, an officer of the court or other person appointed to take charge of property seized upon an order of sequestration

It was for a purpose of taking the unfortunate prince and his country out of the hands of a *sequestrator* sent thither by the nabob of Oude
BURKE *Works Speech on East India Bill* in vol I p 349 [H 1837]

[LL, < *sequestratus*, see SEQUESTRATE] — **seq"ues-tra'trix,** *n fem*

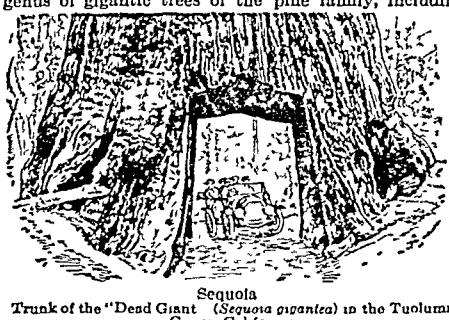
se"ques-trot'o-my, 1 sī'kwes-trot'o-mi, 2 sē'kwĕs-trŏt'o-my, *n* *Surg* Removal of a sequestrum [< LL *sequestrum* (see SEQUESTRUM) + -TOMY]

se-ques'trum, 1 sī-kwes'trum, 2 se-kwĕs'trum, *n* [-TRA, *pl*] *Pathol* A piece of dead bone remaining in its place, the separated from the living bone, an exfoliation [LL, < *sequestro*, see SEQUESTRATE]

se'quin, 1 sī'kwin *or* sek'win, 2 sē'kwin *or* sĕk'win, *n* **1.** A widely circulated gold coin of the Venetian republic, first issued toward the close of the 13th century, worth $2 25 afterward introduced into Turkey See COIN **2** A metal disk, used as a trimming [F, < It *zecchino*, < *zecca*, mint, < Ar *sikka*, coining die] — **se'quinned,** *a* Trimmed with sequins

seq'ui-tur, 1 sek'wi-tur, 2 sĕk'wi-tŭr, *n* [L] *Logic* That which follows, as a logical conclusion or inference

Se-quoi'a, 1 sī-kwoi'ə, 2 se-kwŏi'a, *n* *Bot* **1.** A genus of gigantic trees of the pine family, including



Sequoia
Trunk of the "Dead Giant (*Sequoia gigantea*) in the Tuolumne Grove California

only two species, the redwood (*S sempervirens*) and the mammoth or "big tree" (*S washingtonia*), both natives of California

Some of the eucalyptuses of Australia attain a greater height, but they are so much less in girth than the "big tree" that the latter is properly regarded as the largest of trees Its stem in some instances attains a height of more than 300 feet and a diameter exceeding 30 feet The wood soft and white when felled, turns red afterward and is very durable See REDWOOD

2. [s-] A tree of this genus [< *Sequoyah* (1770?–1843), a Cherokee Indian] — **se-quoi'a-bor"er,** *n* The caterpillar of a sesiid moth (*Bembecia sequoiæ*)

se-quoi'ene, 1 sī-kwoi'in 2 se-kwŏi'ĕn *n* *Chem* A white crystalline compound ($C_{15}H_{26}$) contained in the distillation products of the needles of the *Sequoia gigantea* [< SEQUOIA]

Se-quoy'a, 1 sī-kwoi'ə, 2 se-kwŏy'a, *n* [bal name George Guess tri-
Se-quoy'ah, *n* A county in Oklahoma

ser, 1 sər, 2 sĕr, *n* [It] Sir formerly, a title of respect, now used in contempt, and signifying "would-be"

ser, *abbr* Series sermon

se'ra, 1 sī'rə, 2 sē'ra, *n* Plural of SERUM

sē"rac', 1 sē-răk', 2 se-rac', *n* One of the large angular blocks or tower-shaped forms into which glacier névé or ice breaks in passing down steep inclines

At the summit it [the ice cascade] is broken into transverse chasms of enormous width and depth the ridges between these break across again and form those castellated masses to which the name of *séracs* has been applied
TYNDALL *Hours of Exercise* p 327 [A 1871]

[F (Swiss) a cheese put up in cubic form] — **sē"-rac',** *vt*

se-ra'glio, 1 sē-rāl'yo *or* sī-ral'yo, 2 se-ra'lyo *or* se-răl'yo, *n* **1.** [S-] The old palace of the sultans at Constantinople, containing within its enclosure mosques, official buildings, and gardens built by Mohammed II on the site of the old Acropolis not now the residence of the sultan **2.** Hence, any residence of the sultan **3.** A harem or apartments where wives or concubines are secluded, also, loosely, a place of debauchery, a brothel **4†.** An enclosure or place of confinement [< It *seraglio*, < LL *serraculum*, faucet, = *seracula*, dim of L *sera*, lock, < *sero*, join] — **se-rail'†.**

Se'rah, 1 sī'rə 2 sē'ra *n* *Bib* (R V) *Num* xxvi, 46

se-ra'i, 1 se-rā'ī, 2 sē-ra'ī, *n* **1.** In the Orient, an inn or caravansary, khan, choltry **2.** A seraglio, palace, also, a harem [< Per *sarāi*, court] [*Jer* xxxvi, 26

Se-ra'iah, 1 sī-rē'yə *or* -ral'ə 2 se-rā'ya *or* -rī'a, *n* *Bib*

se-ra'i-dar", 1 se-rā'ī-dār", 2 sē-ra'ī-dar", *n* [Per] **1** The keeper of a caravansary **2.** A housekeeper [Belgium

Se-raing', 1 sə-rain', 2 se-răn', *n* A town in Liege province,

Se"ra-je'vo, 1 sā ra-yē'vo, 2 sa ra-ye'vo, *n* **1.** A district in Bosnia, 3,247 sq m **2** Its capital, where Archduke Francis Ferdinand was shot June 28, 1914

Se-rakhs', 1 se-rāks' 2 sē-raks', *n* A fort on the N E frontier of Persia, midway between Merv and Meshed

se"ral-bu'min, 1 sī ral-biū'min 2 sē răl-bū'min, *n* *Chem* A proteid substance, being a variety of albumin, contained in the serum of the blood differing from albumin of hens' eggs as in its specific rotatory power serumalbumin [< L *serum*, whey + ALBUMIN] **se"ral-bu'mi-nous,** *a*

Ser"am-pur', 1 ser'um-pūr' 2 sĕr'ŭm-pu͝r' *n* A town in Hugli district, Bengal province India formerly the capital of the Danish India possessions purchased of the Danish by the East India Company in 1845

se-rang', 1 sī-rang' 2 se-rang' *n* [E Ind] **1** The boatswain of a crew of lascars **2** The master of a small vessel

Se-ra'o, 1 sē-rā'o 2 se-ra'o **Matilde** (?/1856–) An Italian journalist publisher, and popular novelist, married Edouardo Scarfoglio *The Conquest of Rome*

se-ra'pe, 1 sē-rā'pē 2 se-ra'pe *n* [Mex] A narrow blanket, generally party-colored, worn or thrown over a saddle

Ser"a-pe'um, 1 ser'ə-pī'um, 2 sĕr'a-pē'ŭm, *n* *Egyptol* A temple of Serapis, especially, the great temple near Memphis, now destroyed, built over the Apis mausoleum, where the sacred bulls named Apis were buried, also, a later one built by Ptolemy Soter near Alexandria [< LL *Serapeum*, < Gr *Serapeion*, < *Serapis*, Serapis]



1 Seraph (9th century)
2 Seraph from a Mosaic in the Cathedral of Monreale

Ser"a-pel'ont, Ser"a-pel'umt.
ser'aph, } 1 ser əf, 2 sĕr af,
ser'afᴾ, } [SER'APHS or SER'A-PHIM SER'A-FIMᴾ, 1 -afs *or* -a-fim, 2 -afs *or* -a-fĭm, *pl*] **1** One of an order of celestial beings ranking next above the cherubim in the celestial hierarchy, and having six wings, represented in Isaiah as beside the throne of God, praising him and active in his service See *Isaiah* vi, 1–6 **2.** In art and poetry, one of the highest orders of angels, excelling in wisdom, might, swiftness of movement and action, and zeal in the service of God **3.** *Her* Same as CHERUB, 1 [< Heb *sĕrāphīm*, < *sārāph*, burn]

se-raph'ic, } 1 sī-raf'ik, 2 se-răf'ic, *a* Of, pertaining to,
se-raf'icᴾ, } or of the nature of a seraph, befitting or worthy of a seraph, angelic, heavenly, pure

Many people remarked something *seraphic* in the expression of his features and something *seraphic* there was in his nature
DE QUINCEY *Lasaye on the Poets Shelley* p 67 [T & F 1859]

se-raph'i-calt. Syn. see ANGELIC, DEVOUT — **Seraphic Doctor** (*R C Ch*), Saint Bonaventura a title due to the religious purity and fervor of his life — **se-raph'ic†,** *n* — **se-raph'i-cal-ly,** *adv* — **se-raph'i-cal-ness,** *n* **se-raph'i-cism‡, se-raph'ic-ness‡** [Rare]

ser'a-phim', } 1 ser'ə-fim, 2 sĕr'a-fim *n* **1** Plural of
ser'a-fimᴾ, } SERAPH **ser'a-phint.** **2.** [Erroneous] A seraph with plural *seraphims* — **Order of the Seraphim,** a Swedish order of chivalry See ORDER

ser'a-phim', *n* **1** [Eng] A seraphim-moth **2** [Scot] A fossil crustacean of the genus *Pterygotus* — **ser'a-phim-moth",** *n* A British geometrid of the genus *Lobophora*, especially *L hexapterata*

ser'a-phine, 1 ser'ə-fin, 2 sĕr'a-fin *n* A coarse-toned musical reed-instrument, played with a keyboard, introduced early in the 19th century [< SERAPH] **ser"a-phi'na†.**

Se-ra'pis, 1 sī-rē'pis, 2 se-rā'pis, *n* [L]



Serapis

A manifestation of the ancient Egyptian god of the lower world, as distinguished from Apis, his incarnation as a bull in the upper world the Greek and Roman forms of the Egyptian name *Asarhapi* or *Osiris-Apis* He was especially a god of healing, and was consulted in dream-oracles His worship was cultivated under the Ptolemies, and rapidly spread to Greece and Rome See APIS, OSIRIS, SERAPEUM — **Se-ra'pic,** *a*

ser-as'kier, 1 ser"əs-kī'ər *or* sī-ras'kir, 2 sĕr'as-kēr *or* se-rās'kĕr, *n* [Turk] A Turkish minister of war or commander-in-chief **ser-as'kert, ser-as'quiert.**

ser"as-kier'at, 1 ser əs-kir'at 2 sĕr'as-kēr'ăt, *n* The central war-office at Constantinople **ser-as'-kier-ate†.**

Serb, Ser'bi-a, Ser'bi-an, *a* & *n* The modern accepted spelling of SERVIA SERVIAN etc, which see

Ser'bo-, 1 sûr'bo-, 2 sĕr'bo- Same as SERVO-

Ser"bo-Cro-a'tian, 1 sûr'bo-kro-ē'shən, 2 sĕr'bo-cro-ā'shan, *n* A Slav of Servia or Croatia

Ser-bo'ni-an, 1 sər-bō'ni-ən, 2 sĕr-bō'ni-an, *a* Of or pertaining to Lake Serbonis in Lower Egypt — **Serbonian bog,** a bog or marsh once surrounding Lake Serbonis (now dry), famous for sri allowing up in its shifting sands those attempting to cross it, hence, a strait, difficulty, complication.

ser'cel, *n* Same as SARCEL and SARCELLE

ser"cial', 1 ser'si-əl', 2 sĕr'ci-al' *n* [I] A dry, yellow Madeira wine somewhat resembling Rhine wine

ser'dab, 1 sûr'dab *or* sar-dāb', 2 sĕr'dăb *or* ser-dab', *n* [Ar] A secret cell within the masonry of an ancient Egyptian tomb, in which images of the deceased were deposited

These '*serdabs*,' which are constructed in the thickness of the walls and have no entrances, seem to be peculiar to tombs of the Ancient Empire (i e the period of the Pyramid Kings)
AMELIA B EDWARDS *Thousand Miles Up the Nile* p 61 [H & B]

serel, *v* & *a* Same as SEAR

sere†, *a* Secure, safe

sere†, *a* Separate several — **sere'ly†,** *adv* Severally

seret, *n* A talon, as of a hawk or eagle

Ser"e-bi'a, 1 ser i-bi'ə 2 sĕr'e-bi'a, *n* *Bib* (Douai)

sere'cloth", *n* Same as CERECLOTH

Se'red, 1 sī'red, 2 sē'rĕd, *n* *Bib Gen* xlvi, 14 [Heb, escape]

Se're-dites, 1 sī'ri-daits 2 sē're-dits, *n* *pl* *Bib* (R V), *Num* xxvi, 26

se-rein', 1 sə-rain', 2 se-răn', *n* [F] A fine rain or snow that falls sometimes from a clear sky, especially in the tropics after sunset [F, < L *serenum*, clear sky, < *serenus* serene]

sere'ment†, *n* An oath

se-re'na¹, 1 sē-rē'nə, 2 se-re'nă, *n* Evening music, serenade: opposed to *aubade* [Pr, < *seren*, serene, < L *serenus*, serene, as if < *serus* late]

Se-re'na², *n* **1** 1 sī-rī'nə 2 se-rē'na A feminine personal name **2** 1 sē-rē'na 2 se-re'na A city, capital of Coquimbo province, Chile

se-re'na³†, *n* Same as SERENE²

ser"e-nade', 1 ser'i-nēd', 2 sĕr"e-nād', *v* [-NAD'ED; -NAD'ING] **I.** *t* To entertain with a serenade **II.** *i* To engage in or tender a serenade — **ser"e-nad'er,** *n*

ser"e-nade', *n* **1** An evening song, specif, a song sung in the open air at night, also, the music of such a song applied usually to the song of a lover beneath his lady's window, also, by extension, to music performed at night in honor of some person, before his residence or place of sojourn sometimes loosely extended to such music performed in the daytime **2.** A nocturne **3** A serenata [< F *serenade*, < It *serenata*, prop f pp of *serenare*, make clear, brighten, < *sereno* (< L *serenus*), clear, bright (of weather)]

se"re-na'ta, 1 sē'rē-nā'tə 2 se'rę-na'ta, *n* [It] **1.** A cantata on any imaginative or simple subject not sacred, intended to be performed in the open air **2** An instrumental work resembling a symphony but less rigidly unified usually for private performance

ser"en-dip'i-ty, 1 ser ĕn-dip'i-ti, 2 sĕr ĕn-dip'i-ty, *n* The ability of finding valuable things unexpectedly from a fairy tale, *The Three Princes of Serendip*, the heroes of which were continually finding valuable articles by chance a word coined by Horace Walpole [< *Serendip* = *Serendib*, former name of Ceylon]

se-rene', 1 sī-rīn', 2 se-rēn' rt [SE-RENED', SE-REN'ING] **1.** To cause to be serene or calm **2** [Rare] To clarify

se-rene', *a* **1.** Clear, or fair, and calm, having its brightness undimmed, as, a *serene* sky

For her the weeping heavens become *serene*
DRYDEN *Epistles To the Duchess of York* l 26

2 Free from anxiety and unrest, marked by peaceful repose, unruffled, placid, tranquil, as, a *serene* spirit **3.** [S-] Of exalted rank chiefly in the titles of certain princes and high personages in Germany and France as, his *Serene* Highness [< L *serenus* clear] Syn see CALM, SEDATE — **se-rene'ly,** *adv* — **se-rene'ness,** *n*

se-rene'¹, *n* **1.** Clearness, or a serene or clear region as, the pure *serene* of heaven **2** [Rare] Calmness placidity.

se-rene'²†, *n* The damp, chilly air of evening

sere'ness, *n* Same as SERENESS

se-re'ni-fy, 1 sɪ-rī'nɪ-fɑɪ 2 se-rē'nɪ-fȳ, *tt* & *ft* [-FIED -FY-ING] To make or to become serene [< LL *serenifico,* < L *serenus,* clear, + *facio,* make]

ser"e-nis'si-mo, 1 ser ɪ-nɪs'ɪ-mo *or* (*It*) sē rē-nɪs'sɪ-mo, 2 sĕr e-nis'ɪ-mo *or* (*It*) se re-nis'si-mo, *n* [It] A royal personage or a sovereign state

se-ren'ɪ-ty, 1 sɪ-ren'ɪ-tɪ, 2 se-rĕn'ɪ-ty, *n* [-TIES, 1 -tɪz, 2 -tɪs, *pl*] **1.** The state or quality of being serene (1) Physical or optical clearness and calmness, a condition of peacefulness and quiet, as, the *serenity* of an Italian sky

There are feelings that visit me in a country church amid the beautiful *serenity* of nature which I experience nowhere else IRVING *Sketch-Book Widow and Son* p 131 [G P P 1860]

(2) Calmness of mind, placidity, tranquility, as, to die with *serenity* **2.** A personage of exalted rank and honor used as the title of address for certain princes, etc, on the continent of Europe [< F *sérénité,* < L *serenita(t-)s,* < *serenus,* calm] **se-ren'i-tude†.** Syn.: see CALMNESS

se-re'nize, 1 sɪ-rī'nɑɪz 2 se-rē nɪz *tt* [-NIZED -NIZ-ING] To make calm and bright hence, to render illustrious glorify.

se-re'no¹, 1 sĕ-rē'no, 2 se-rē'no *n* [Sp] A watchman

Se-re'no², 1 sɪ-rī'no, 2 se-rē'no *n* A masculine personal name L **Se-re'nus,** 1 sɪ-rī'nus, 2 se-rē'nŭs

Ser"e-no'a, 1 ser'ɪ-nō'ə, 2 sĕr'e-nō'a *n* *Bot* A monotypic genus of palms *S serrulata* is the saw-palmetto of Florida [< Dr *Sereno* Watson, of Harvard University]

Ser'es, 1 ser'es 2 sēr'ēs, *n* **1** An ancient town in Salonîki department, Greece **2.** An ancient land and people of Asia See SERIC

Se-re'ser, 1 sɪ-rī'sər, 2 se-rē'ser, *n* *Bib* (Douai)

Se-reth', 1 sĕ-ret' 2 se-rĕt', *n* A river in Moldavia, Roumania length, 270 m to the Danube river

sere'wood"ɪ, *n* Dry wood for fuel sear'wood't.

serf, 1 sūrf, 2 sĕrf, *n* **1** A person whose service is generally attached to the estate on which he lives and transferred with it, altho the serf's condition may at times cease to be predial and become a personal relation to his master distinguished from a slave, who is personal or chattel property, in a looser sense, a peasant, a husbandman Compare COOLIE, PEON, VILLAIN

The ancient Germans made use of their slaves in a different way from the Romans After the conquest of the provinces by the Germanic invaders the Roman stock of coloni naturally combined with German tributary peasants to form medieval serfdom A half-free group is marked off in the early laws under the designation of liti lazzi aldiones But in process of time this group was merged with freedmen settled slaves (servi casati) and small freedmen into the numerous class of *serfs* (servi rustici villani) which appears under different names in all western European countries *Encyc Brit* 11th ed vol XXII, p 665

The Russian word which we translate *serf* carries merely the idea of being fixed to one locality Their Tartar instinct impelled the peasants to roam about They were made *serfs* with no worse purpose than that of obliging them to stay at home and till their fields R MACKENZIE *Nineteenth Century* bk. III p 383, note [T N 1880]

2 One who is oppressed or in servile subjection, a slave, also, a dependent [F, < L *servus,* slave]

serf'dom, 1 sūrf'dəm, 2 sĕrf'dom, *n* The condition of being a serf, the state of being bound to live on an estate as a peasant laborer, hence, the condition of being slavishly subject to extraneous control, as, the *serfdom* of a padrone

As the Turkish feudal system declined *serfdom* gradually died out FREEMAN *Hist Es* third series p 350 [MACM 1879]

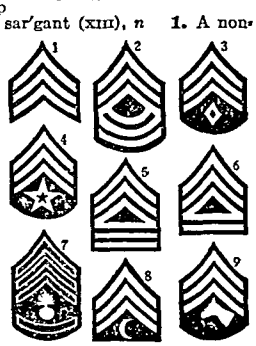
serf'age†, serf'hood† Syn., see BONDAGE

Serg., **Sergt.,** *abbr* See ABBREVIATION

serge, 1 sūrj, 2 sĕrg, *n* **1.** A strong twilled stuff, sometimes made of silk, but more commonly of worsted used for clothing or as a lining material **2†.** In the middle ages, a coarse woolen cloth [F, < L *serricus Sericus* see SERIC] **sarget.**

ser'gean-cy, 1 sūr'jən-sɪ, 2 sär'gan-çy, *n* The office of a sergeant, sergeantship

ser'geant, 1 sūr'jənt, 2 sar'gant (XIII), *n* **1.** A noncommissioned military officer attached to a company, battery, or troop, ranking next above a corporal, whose duty it is to see that good order is observed at quarters, to instruct recruits in military movements and exercises, and to command small detachments



Chevrons of Sergeants

The **color-sergeant** carries the colors of the regiment the **electrician-s.** looks after the electrical appliances the **sergeant-major** is the chief sergeant of the regiment, acting immediately under the adjutant The **tops** is the first sergeant of a battery, company, or troop Sergeants in the army of the United States wear a chevron of three stripes on the sleeve, varied as follows with rank or species of service 1. Sergeant 2 Regimental Sergeant-major 3 First sergeant 4 Color-sergeant 5 Regimental Supply-sergeant 6 Battalion Supply-sergeant 7 Ordnance-sergeant 8. Mess-sergeant 9 Stable-sergeant.

2. In the police force of the United States, a police officer of rank next below a captain (sometimes lieutenant), in that of England, one next below an inspector **3** [Eng] Formerly, one who held land of the king by tenure of military service *Sergeant* was formerly the title of various ministerial officers, in general corresponding to *constable* or *bailiff,* as, *sergeant* of the manor, *sergeant* of the mace, *sergeant* of the corporation **4.** Formerly, a squire or gentleman of less than knightly rank, who attended, mounted, a prince or nobleman **5.** One of the household officials of a sovereign called collectively *sergeants of the household,* as a *sergeant*-surgeon **6.** A sergeant-at-arms **7.** A sergeant at law **8.** A constable or bailiff **9.** The sergeant-fish [< F *sergent,* < LL *serrient(t-)s,* < L *serrio* (ppr *serrien(t-)s*), saw] **ser'jeant.**

— **ser'geant-at-arms",** *n* **1** An executive officer in legislative bodies who enforces the orders of the presiding officer, serves warrants and other processes, arrests for disorderly conduct contempts and delinquency, and in some instances has charge of the pay-roll and payment of members salaries **2** Any one of eight members of the British royal household having ceremonial duties to perform at drawing-rooms levees, etc; specif, the two gentlemen attending the Speaker of the House of Commons and the Lord Chancellor in the House of Lords, respectively, the Speaker's attendant being the disciplinary officer of the House of Commons The title *sergeant-at-arms* is probably a relic of the ancient feudal tenure by sergeancy or personal service — **s. at law** (*Eng Law*) formerly a barrister of the highest order or rank belonging to the Sergeants' Inn of Court and taking social but not professional precedence of king's counsel Sergeants at law enjoyed down to 1845, the exclusive right of audience as senior counsel in the Court of Common Pleas The order has become extinct since 1877 At the Irish bar there are still three sergeants at law, designated 1st 2d, and 3d sergeant, taking precedence both socially and professionally of king's counsel and ranking next after the law officers of the crown — **s.-baker,** *n* A brightly colored fish [*Aulopus purpurissatus*) of Australian waters — **s.-fish,** *n* **1.** The cobia (*Elacate canada*) **2** Same as ROBALO — **s.-painter,** *n* The title of the chief portrait-painter in the royal court of England

Ser'geant", *n* **1. John** (12/13 1779–11/23 1852), an American statesman candidate for Vice-President on Clay ticket, 1832 **2. Thomas** (1/4 1782–3/4 1860), an American jurist

ser'geant-cy, ser'jeant-cy, *n* Same as SERGEANCY, etc

ser'geant-ry, 1 sär'jənt-rɪ 2 sar'gant-rȳ, *n* *Eng Feud Law* Tenure of lands by grand or petit sergeanty [< OF *sergenterie, serjanterie* < *sergent, serjant,* servant, < LL *serticn(t-)s* see SERGEANT]

ser'geant-ship, 1 sär'jənt-ship, 2 sar'gant-ship, *n* The office of a sergeant a sergeancy

ser'geant-y, 1 sär'jənt-ɪ 2 sar'gant-y *n* *Eng Feud Law* A tenure of lands on condition of rendering some personal or menial service directly to the king or some other lord also the land so held or the service rendered Altho the tenure might involve service in war, it was distinct from that of the knight, covering a wide variety of duties in the palace the field, the forest, the mews etc [< OF *sergentie, serjeantie* = *sergenterie, serjanterie,* see SERGEANTRY] — **grand sergeanty,** a tenure of lands by special honorary service to the king in person, as to carry his banner or his sword, to serve at his coronation, etc — **petit s.,** a tenure of lands by a rent or render, tending to some purpose relative to the king's person, as by rendering him annually some implement of war, as a sword or a bow and arrow

serge'du-soy†, *n* A stuff made from silk, or silk and wool, used in the 18th century for men's coats

Ser-ges'ti-dæ, 1 sər-jes'tɪ-dī, 2 ser-gĕs'tɪ-dē, *n pl* *Crust* A family of penæoidean macrurans, especially those with the second and third pereiopods chelate, and deficient gills

Ser-ges'tes, *n* (t g) — **ser-ges'tid,** *n* — **ser-ges'toid,** *a*

ser-gette', 1 sər-jet', 2 ser-gĕt', *n* [F] A thin serge

Ser'gi, 1 ser'jɪ 2 sĕr'gi **Giuseppe** (3/4 1841–) An Italian anthropologist, psychologist, and scientific author. *The Decadence of the Latin Nations*

Ser"gi-ev'ski Po-sad', 1 ser gi-ef'skɪ pe-sət', 2 sĕr'gĭ-ĕf'skɪ pȳ-sat' A town in Moscow government, European Russia

Ser-gi'pe, 1 ser-zɪ'pĕ, 2 sĕr-zhī'pe, *n* A state in E Brazil, South America, 15 093 sq m, capital, Aracaju

Ser'gi-us, 1 sūr'jɪ-us, 2 sĕr'gi-ŭs, **Paulus.** *Bib Acts* xiii, 7

ser-glob'u-lin, 1 sɪr-glob'yu-lɪn, 2 sĕr-glŏb'yŭ-lin, *n* *Chem* Serum globulin

sergt., *abbr* Sergeant

se'ri-al, 1 sɪ'rɪ-əl, 2 sē'rɪ-al, *a* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a series or continued succession, containing or characterized by a series, exhibiting successive gradations of difference or quantity or time, as, a *serial* classification, a *serial* issue of bonds **2.** Published in a continual succession of parts and at intervals of time, as, a *serial* story **3.** Arranged in rows or ranks, placed one after another, successive, as the grains on an ear of corn **se'ri-ate†** — **serial symmetry,** the symmetry of serial parts, as the rings of an earthworm metamerism **s homology†.**

se'ri-al, *n* **1.** A literary composition, usually a tale or history, published in parts in successive issues of a periodical **2.** [Eng] A periodical — **se"ri-al'i-ty,** *n* The quality or condition of being serial, succession or sequence of parts — **se"ri-al-i-za'tion,** *n* — **se'ri-al-ly,** *adv* In a series or regular order so as to form a series, a serial [series

se'ri-a-ry, 1 sɪ'rɪ-ə-rɪ 2 sē'rɪ-ā-rȳ, *a* [Rare] Relating to a **se'ri-ate,** 1 sɪ'rɪ-ĕt 2 sē'rɪ-āt **I** *tt* [-AT ED -AT ING] To arrange in a series or connected order **se'ri-al-ize†.** **II** *a* Serial [< LL *serio* (*pp seriatus*), < L *series,* series, < *sero* join] — **se'ri-ate-ly,** *adv*

se"ri-a'tim, 1 sɪ'rɪ-ē'tɪm, 2 sē'rɪ-ā'tɪm, *adv* [LL] One after another, in connected order, serially

I lay down the following propositions which I shall proceed to consider *seriatim* T G BOWLES *Maritime Warfare* p 8 [IND 1878]

se"ri-a'tion, 1 sɪ'rɪ-ē'shən, 2 sē'rɪ-ā'shon, *n* The placing of one thing after another according to some order or law of a series

Ser'ic, 1 ser'ɪk, 2 sĕr'ic, *a* Of or pertaining to the Seres or Sera, a land and people vaguely identified with central Asia or with northern China The first silk reached the Greeks and Romans from this region See SERGE SILK [< L *Sericus,* < Gr *Sērikos,* < *Sēres,* the Seres] **Se'ri-ant.**

The words *silk* and *serge* are certainly from Latin *Seres,* the Chinese, a word probably of Chinese origin, notwithstanding the fact that the Chinese do not employ the letter r SKEAT *Prin of Eng Etym* second series, p 431 [CL P 1891]

— **ser'i-cate,** *n* Silky, sericeous — **ser'i-cat"ed,** *a* Covered with a fine, short, silky down — **se-rī'ceous,** *a* Containing or of the nature of silk lustrous like silk; silky Specif (1) In botany, having fine, soft, appressed hairs (2) In zoology, having a satiny or silky luster **ser'i-cate†-ser'i-cin,** *n* *Chem* An amorphous pulverulent compound ($C_{15}H_{25}N_5O_8$) contained in silk **ser'i-cine†** — **ser'i-cite,** *n* *Mineral* A silky, fine scaly muscovite, resembling talc, occurring in membranous aggregates — **ser"i-cit'ic,** *a*

ser"i-cit"i-za'tion, 1 ser ɪ-sɪt'ɪ-zĭ'shən, 2 sĕr ɪ-cit ɪ-zā'shon, *n* A mineral metamorphic change in which potassic or other alkaline silicate is transformed into sericite or other hydromica

Ser"i-co-car'pus, 1 ser'ɪ-ko-kär'pus, 2 sĕr ɪ-co-cär'pŭs *n* *Bot* A genus of eastern North-American tufted herbs of the family *Asteraceæ* They have sessile leaves and flower-heads of white rays and yellow disks Other characters are closely imbricated bracts short silky achenes, and a simple pappus [< Gr *sērikos* silken (< *Sērikos* see SERIC), + *karpos,* fruit]

Ser"i-co-stom'i-dæ, 1 ser'ɪ-ko-stom'ɪ-dī, 2 sĕr'ɪ-co-stŏm'ɪ-dē, *n pl* *Entom* A family of inæquipalpous caddis-flies with maxillary palpi of males mostly 3-jointed and differing from those of females **Ser"i-cos'to-ma,** *n* (t g) [< Gr *sērikos* silken (< *Sērikos,* see SERIC), + *stoma,* mouth] — **ser"i-cos'to-mid,** *a* & *n* — **ser"i-cos'to-moid,** *a*

ser"ic-te'ri-um, 1 ser ɪk-tɪ'rɪ-um 2 sĕr"ic-tĭ'rɪ-ŭm, *n* [-RI-A, *pl*] *Entom* A gland that secretes silk or a silk-like substance, as in silkworms a spinning-gland [< Gr *sērikon* silk, < *Sērikos,* see SERIC] **se-ric'te-ry†.**

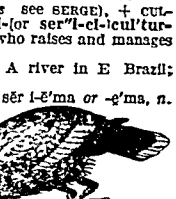
ser'i-cul"ture, 1 ser'ɪ-kul"chur *or* -tɪur, 2 sĕr'ɪ-cŭl"chur *or* -tūr, *n* The breeding and management of silkworms for producing silk

Sericulture in France is one of the most original branches of its husbandry A DE LA BERGE in *The Chautauquan* Nov 1890, p 213

[< LL *sericum,* silk (< L *sericus* see SERGE), + CULTURE] **ser'i-ci-cul"ture†** — **ser"i-[or ser"i-ci-]cul'tur-al,** *a* — **ser"i-cul'tur-ist,** *n* One who raises and manages silkworms **ser"i-ci-cul'tur-ist†.**

Se-ri'do, 1 sē-rī'do 2 se-rī'do, *n* A river in E Brazil; length, 120 m to the Piranhas river

ser"i-e'ma, 1 ser'ɪ-ī'mə *or* -ē'mə, 2 sĕr ɪ-ē'ma *or* -ē'ma, *n*. [Braz] A long-legged crested cariamoid bird (*Cariama cristata*) of the plains of Brazil and Paraguay


Seriema 1/18

The *Seriema* must be regarded as the not greatly modified heir of some very old type such as may have lived before many of the existing groups of birds had become differentiated and it is probable that the extinct birds known as Stereornithes and in particular the fossil Phororhachos from the Miocene of Patagonia were closely allied to its ancestors It is now placed in the family Canamidæ of Gruiform birds *Encyc Brit* 11th ed vol XXIV, p 669

se'ries, 1 sɪ'rɪz *or* sɪ'rɪ-ɪz 2 sē'rēs *or* sē'rɪ-ēs (XIII), *n* **1.** An order or arrangement of one thing after another according to some law or rule that relates to some similarity of nature or of relations in the things arranged, a connected succession, also, any number or set of things arranged in a given order, a course, as, a *series* of successes

The buildings (Egyptian) are such a *series* as no other country in the world can match either for historic interest or Architectural magnificence JAMES FERGUSSON *Hist Arch* vol I, pt I, bk I p 124 [J M 1874]

2. *Math* (1) A succession of terms whose values are fixed by a common law, relation, or mode of derivation called in some of the simplest cases a *progression,* as, the numbers 0, 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, etc, form a *series,* each being the sum of the two preceding (2) The indicated sum of such a succession, arranged in a definite order, as, the series $1+1/2+1/3+1/4$, etc **3** *Biol* A group of related organisms, especially a primary or main division. The term is loosely used **4.** *Geol* (1) Specif, the stratigraphic subdivision of the third order or rank, a subdivision of a system, the corresponding chronologic term being *epoch* See table under GEOLOGY (2) Looselv, any set or succession of beds, not necessarily a definite stratigraphic subdivision, grouped together for convenience, as, the New York *series,* Chico-Tejon *series,* Comanche *series* **5** *Bibliog* A set of volumes published successively, especially when designed to record the periodical transactions of some society often preceding or following another set devoted to a similar purpose, as, the first *series,* the second *series,* of a scientific society or journal, or of a review **6.** *Chem* A group of compounds or elements resembling one another more or less in their chemical characters and crystalline forms, or differing from each other by a constant difference of certain radicals, as, the paraffin *series* **7.** *Numis* A set of coins of different values belonging to one time or one reign, also, in philately, a set of postage- or other government stamps belonging to one country or period **8.** *Anc Pros* A succession of feet united under one ictus or beat, one of the principal members of a period, a colon **9** *Elec* An arrangement of sources or utilizers of electricity, as batteries or lamps, in which the positive electrode of one is connected with the negative electrode of another, so that the current traverses one after the other opposed to *multiple circuit* or *multiple arc* Compare MULTIPLE SERIES, below **10.** *Com* A parcel of uncut diamonds [< F *série,* < L *series,* see SERIATE]

— **arithmetical series** (*Math*), a series whose terms progress by a constant difference — **composite s.** (*Math*), a series consisting of a composite group and subgroups each of which is the maximum self-conjugate subgroup of the one preceding it **composition s†.** — **discontinuous s.** (*Math*), a series of which the value of the sum does not vary continuously with the independent variable for certain values of which the series represents one function and for others another — **geometrical s,** a series whose successive terms progress by a constant factor **geometrical proportion†** — **harmonic s,** an infinite series whose terms are the reciprocals of the series of natural numbers — **heterologous s** (*Chem*), any series of dissimilar compounds as methan, methyl alcohol formaldehyde, formic acid as distinguished from a homologous series a term suggested by Gerhardt — **homologous s** (*Chem*), a series characterized by homology See HOMOLOGY, 4 — **hyperbolic s** (*Math*), a series whose summation involves finding the area of a hyperbola — **indeterminate s** (*Math*), a series whose sum neither approaches a limit nor increases without limit as more and more terms are taken, but oscillates from one value or set of values to another — **infinite s.** (*Math*), a series or succession the number of whose terms or factors is unlimited — **multiple or parallel s.** (*Elec*), an arrangement, as of voltaic cells, in several groups, the individuals of each group being connected in multiple circuit and the groups themselves in series See SERIES *n* 9 — **oscillating s,** same as INDETERMINATE SERIES — **reciprocal s,** a series each of whose terms is the reciprocal of the corresponding term of another series — **recurring s,** a series in which, after a certain point each term is a certain function of preceding ones, — **se'ries-cir"cuit,** *n* *Elec* Any circuit arranged in series, specif, that part of the circuit of a compound-wound dynamo that is in series with the armature-coils — **s-dynamo,** *n* A series-wound dynamo, or electric motor, or one arranged to run in series with others — **s.-transformer,** *n.* *Elec* An electric current-transformer connected in series with the inducing circuit, as in the Jablochkoff candle — **s-turns,** *n pl.* *Elec* The ampere-turns in the series-circuit of a compound-wound dynamo — **s.-winding,** *n* *Elec* The winding of a dynamo or an electric motor in such a way that the field-magnet coil is a part of the armature and exterior circuit opposed to *shunt-winding* — **s.-wound,** *a* — **thermo-electric s** (*Elec*) a list of metals arranged in the order of direction of the current they will generate when used in thermoelectric pairs — **trigonometrical s,** a series whose terms consist of constants multiplied into the sines or cosines of multiples of an angle

ser'if, *n.* Same as CERIPH

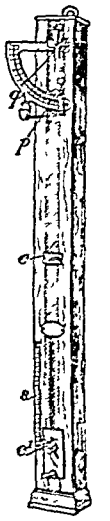
se-rif'ic, 1 sɪ-rif'ɪk, 2 se-rif'ic, *a* Producing silk [< LL *sericum* silk, + *-ficus,* < *facio,* make]

Se'ri-form, 1 sɪ'rɪ-fôrm, 2 sē'rɪ-fôrm, *a* [Rare] Similar to the Chinese noting a group of the Altaic family of languages.

including Chinese, Siamese, Burmese, etc [< L *Seres*, Chinese + -FORM]

se'ri-graph, 1 sĭ'rɪ-gruf, 2 sē'rɪ-ğraf, *n* An instrument for testing the uniformity of raw silk [< LL *sericum*, silk (< L *sericus*, see SERGE), + -GRAPH]

se-rim'e-ter, 1 sɪ-rim'ɪ-tər, 2 se-rim'e-ter, *n* An instrument for testing the tensile strength of silk threads [< LL *sericum*, silk (< L. *sericus*, see SERGE), + -METER]



Serimeter

A silk thread is hung within the instrument connecting by a bell-crank at the top with the pointer (*p*) and strained at the lower end by the clip (*c*). Interior clockwork having been started the clips (*c* and *c*) descend and stretch the thread until it breaks when the amount of stretch is recorded on the scale (*s*) and the tenacity or breaking-strain on the quadrant (*q*)

ser'in, } 1 ser'ɪn, -ɪn *or* -ĭn 2 sĕr'ĭn, -ĭn *or* **ser'ine,** } -ĭn, *n* *Chem* A white crystalline compound ($C_3H_5NO_3$) obtained by boiling sericin with dilute sulfuric acid [< L *sericus* see SERGE]

Se-ri"na-gur', *n* Same as SRINAGAR

ser"i-nette', 1 ser"ɪ-net', 2 sĕr"ĭ-nĕt', *n* [F] A bird-organ

se-rin'ga, 1 sɪ-rin'gə; 2 se-rin'ğa, *n* 1. [Pg] Any of several Brazilian trees of the genera *Hevea* and *Siphonia* of the spurge family, yielding india-rubber **se-ringue‡** [F] 2. The syringa.

Se-rin"ga-pa-tam', 1 se-rin'gə-pə-tam', 2 sē-rin'ğa-pa-tăm', *n* A city in Mysore state British India.

Se-rin'gham, 1 se-rin'gəm, 2 sē-rin'ğam, *n* A town in Madras province, British India noted for its temple of Vishnu. **Se-rin'gam‡.**

se-rin'ghi, 1 sɪ-rin'gɪ, 2 se-rin'ğĭ *n* [E Ind] A musical instrument similar to the viol

se"ri-o-com'ic, 1 sĭ'rɪ-o-kom'ik, 2 sē'rɪ-o-cŏm'ic, *a* Exhibiting a mixture of seriousness and comicality, combining mirth and gravity, or comic with the appearance of gravity. **se"ri-o-com'i-cal‡.**—**se"ri-o com'ic,** *n* *Theat* A vocalist who sings serio-comic songs—**se"ri-o-com'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

Se"ri-o-il'næ, 1 sĭ'rɪ-o-ĭl'nɪ, 2 sē'rɪ-o-ĭl'nē *n pl* *Zool* A subfamily of carangoid fishes with a fusiform body and no lateral scutes, embracing the pilot-fish and amber fishes—**Se-ri'o-la,** *n* (t. g)—**se-ri'o-line,** *a* & *n*

se"ri-o'so, 1 sē rɪ-ō'so, 2 sē'rɪ-ō'so, *adv* [It] *Mus* In a grave or serious manner. thoughtfully.

se'ri-ous, 1 sĭ'rɪ-us, 2 sē'rɪ-ŭs, *a* **1.** Grave and earnest in quality, manner, feeling, or disposition; not inclined to joke or trifle, thoughtful, sober, earnest; as, a *serious* youth, a *serious* conversation, a *serious* face

The man of *serious* purpose has no time to be miserable
E P WHIPPLE *Essays and Reviews Croakers of Society* in vol II p 92 [o & co 1870]

2. Really intending what is said, not jesting or making a false pretense, being or done in earnest, as, I am *serious* in making this proposition, a *serious* attempt **3.** Of great weight or importance, or attended with considerable danger or loss, as, a *serious* accident

One *serious* step was taken very recently towards the re-establishment of a constitution in Jamaica
FROUDE *Eng in the West Indies* p 8 [s 1888]

4. Particularly attentive to religious concerns, especially to one's own personal religious condition **5.** [Cant] Professing to be pious or religious [< F *sérieux*, < LL *seriosus*, < L *serius* serious]

Syn. dangerous demure, earnest, grave, great, important, momentous, sedate, sober, solemn A *serious* person is *demure, sedate, sober, solemn*, a *serious* purpose is *earnest*, a *serious* illness is *dangerous*, a *serious* business is *important*, and may be *momentous* See IMPORTANT SEDATE—Ant., careless gay, insignificant, jocose, jolly, light, slight, thoughtless, trifling, trivial volatile—**-ly,** *adv*—**-ness,** *n*

ser'iph, *n* Same as CERIPH

ser"i-pos'i-tor, 1 ser'ɪ-poz'ɪ-tər *or* -tor, 2 sĕr'ĭ-pŏz'ĭ-tor, *n* [Rare] The minute thread-spinning organ of a silkworm

se-rish'ta-dar', 1 se-rish'tə-där', 2 sē-rish'ta-dar', *n* Same as SHERISTADAR

Ser-ja'ni-a, 1 sər-jē'nɪ-ə, 2 ser-jā'nĭ-a *n* *Bot* A genus of climbing shrubs of the family *Sapindaceæ*, with alternate compound leaves and axillary racemes or panicles of yellowish flowers [< Paul *Serjeant*, French botanist]

ser'jeant, ser'jeant-cy, etc Same as SERGEANT, etc

ser-moc"i-na'tion, 1 sər-mos'ɪ-nē'shən, 2 ser-mŏç'ĭ-nā'shon, *n.* *Rhet* A form of prosopopeia in which one answers a question that he himself has asked, as in the example Who is despised? The drunkard Who fills a pauper's grave? The drunkard **ser-moc"i-na'ti-ot.** 2†. Speechmaking, sermonizing [F, < L *sermocinatio(n-)*, < *sermo*, speech]—**ser-moc'i-nal,** *n*—**ser-moc'i-na"tor†,** *n*

ser-mol'o-gus, 1 sər-mol'o-gus, 2 ser-mŏl'o-ğŭs, *n* *Eccl* A volume containing sermons by the fathers of the church, or that portion of the legenda composed of sermons [< L *sermo*, discourse, + Gr *legō*, say]

ser'mon, *v* I *t* **1.** To lecture or advise at length, tutor. **2.** To speak of, as in a sermon II *t* To compose or deliver sermons sermonize

ser'mon, 1 sŭr'mən, 2 sĕr'mon, *n* **1.** A discourse by a clergyman upon some religious topic based on a passage or text of the Bible, and delivered as part of a church service, hence, any discourse intended for the pulpit See ORATORY **2.** Any discourse of a serious kind an exhortation to duty or a formal reproof **3†.** Any speech, whether spoken or written. [F, < L *sermo(n-)*, discourse]—**assize sermon** [Eng] a sermon preached before the judges barristers, etc, previously to the opening of an assize—**election s.** [U S] in some States especially in New England a sermon preached in connection with the inauguration of State officers—**S. on the Mount,** the discourse of Jesus respecting the fundamental principles of the kingdom of God (*Matt* v, vi, vii) properly distinguished from the S on the Plain (*Luke* vi)

—**ser"mon-eer',** *n* [Rare] A sermonizer **ser'mon-er‡.**—**ser"mon-et',** *n* A brief sermon. **ser"mon-ette'‡.**—**ser-mon'ic,** *a* Pertaining to or of the nature of a sermon or sermonizing **ser-mon'i-cal‡.**—**ser'mon-ing,** *n* Preaching, hence, instruction, advice—**ser'mon-ish,** *a* [Rare] Like a sermon.—**ser'mon-ist,** *n* One who writes or delivers sermons

ser'mon-ism, 1 sŭr'mən-ɪzm, 2 sĕr'mon-ĭsm, *n* The form of conceptualism held by Abelard

ser-mo'ni-um, 1 sər-mō'nɪ-um; 2 ser-mō'nĭ-ŭm, *n* [-NI-Ă, *pl*] *Eccl* A sacred historical play or interlude, formerly acted in the church by the inferior Roman Catholic clergy and boys [< L *sermo(n-)*, speech]

ser'mon-ize, } 1 sŭr'mən-ɑɪz, 2 sĕr'mon-ĭz, *r* [-IZED, **ser'mon-ise,** } -IZ'ING] **I.** *t* To preach to, operate upon or influence by sermons, hence, to address in a lengthy or solemn way

I won t be always *sermonized* by you because you're five years my senior
THACKERAY *Vanity Fair* vol I, p 124 [s E & co 1879]

II. *i* **1.** To compose or prepare sermons **2.** To deliver sermons, preach, hence, to discourse at length in an advisory or didactic way, give advice

Perhaps he had *sermonized* too long for the patience of the Senate but then he had preached to all sides STRANGE in T H Benton's *Thirty Years' View* vol II p 139 [A 1864]

—**ser'mon-iz"er,** *n*

ser"mon-ol'o-gy, 1 sŭr"mən-ŏl'o-jɪ, 2 sĕr"mon-ŏl'o-ğy, *n* A methodical account of sermons or of sermonizing, also, sermons collectively, as, the *sermonology* of the present age [< SERMON + -OLOGY] **ser-mol'o-gy‡.**

ser'moun"tain, 1 sŭr'moun'tɪn, 2 sĕr'moun'tan, *n* A European laserwort (*Laserpitium siler*) [< OF *sermontain*, < L *siler*, willow, + *montanum*, neut s of *montanus*, see MOUNTAIN]

ser'mun"cle, 1 sŭr'mun"kl, 2 sĕr'mŭn"cl, *n* [Rare] A brief discourse or sermon [< L *sermunculus*, dim of *sermo*, speech]

se'ro-, ser-, 1 sĭ'ro-, ser-, 2 sē'ro-, sĕr- From Latin *serum*, serum combining forms—**se"ro-co-li'tis,** *n* *Pathol* Inflammation of the peritoneal covering of the colon—**se'ro-cyst,** *n* A tumor consisting of one or more seromembranous cysts—**se"ro-cys'tic,** *a*—**se"ro-der"ma-to'sis,** *n* *Pathol* A condition characterized by the effusion of serum between the layers of the skin—**se"ro-di"ag-no'sis,** *n* *Pathol* A diagnosis depending upon blood serum reactions, as in the Widal test—**se"ro-en"ter-i'tis,** *n* *Pathol* Inflammation of the peritoneal coat of the intestines—**se"ro-fi'bri-nous,** *a* Serous and fibrinous **se"ro-plas'tic‡.**—**se"ro-hep"a-ti'tis,** *n* *Pathol* Inflammation of the peritoneal covering of the liver—**se"ro-lem'ma,** *n* *Embryol.* The outer sheet of the amnion

Se-rol'i-dæ, 1 sɪ-rol'ɪ-dī, 2 se-rŏl'ĭ-dē *n pl* *Crust* A family of isopods with a flat body foremost legs prehensile, and the rest gressorial **Se'ro-lis,** *n* (t g)—**se'ro-lid,** *a* & *n*—**se'ro-loid,** *a*

ser'o-lin, *n* *Chem* A substance consisting of several fats of different melting-points extracted from dried blood-serum with ether or boiling absolute alcohol **ser'o-line‡**—**se-rol'o-gy,** *n* *Med* The science that treats of serums and their uses actions etc—**se"ro-mem'bra-nous,** *a* Serous and membranous—**se"ro-mu'cous,** *a* Containing both serum and mucus as exudations, discharges, and fluid pathological accumulations

Se'ron, 1 sĭ'ren 2 sē'rŏn, *n* *Bib* (Apocrypha) *1 Mac* III, 13

se-roon', 1 sɪ-rūn', 2 se-rōōn', *n* A bag or bale of goods, as Spanish dates, figs, etc, packed in an animal hide [Corruption of Sp *zurrón*, bag] **se-roon'‡.**

se"ro-pneu"mo-tho'rax, *n* An accumulation of serum with air or gas in a pleural cavity—**se"ro-pu'ru-lent,** *a* Containing or composed of serum mingled with pus **se"ro-pu'ri-form‡.**—**se-ro'sa,** *n* A serous membrane—**serosa mucin,** a substance resembling mucin in neoplasms and *inflammatory exudates, precipitated by acetic acid*—**se"ro-san-guin'o-lent,** *a* Consisting of or pertaining to bloody serum **se"ro-san-guin'e-ous‡.**

se'rose, 1 sĭ'rōs, 2 sē'rōs *n* The albumose contained in seralbumin [< SERUM]

se"ro-si'tis, 1 sĭ'ro-sɑɪ'tɪs *or* -sĭ'tɪs 2 sē'ro-sĭ'tis *or* -sĭ'tis *n* An inflammatory condition involving any of the serous membranes of the body [< L *serosus*, serous]

se-ros'i-ty, 1 sɪ-ros'ɪ-tɪ; 2 se-rŏs'ĭ-ty, *n* [-TIES, 1 -tɪz, 2 -tĭs, *pl*] **1.** The condition of being serous or watery **2.** A watery or serous secretion, not a true fluid of the serous membranes **se'rous-ness‡.**

se"ro-syn"o-vi'tis, *n* A synovitis with free effusion of serum into the joint-cavity.—**se"ro-ther'a-py,** *n* **1.** The treatment of disease by injecting into the veins serum from immunized animals **2.** The whey-cure—**se"ro-ther'a-peu'tic, se"ro-ther'a-peu'ti-cal,** *a*—**se"ro-ther'a-pist,** *n*

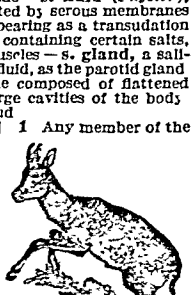
ser"o-ti'na, 1 ser'o-tɑɪ'nə, 2 sĕr'o-tī'na, *n* [-NÆ, 1 -nī, 2 -nē, *pl*] The portion of the decidua that assists in the formation of the placenta [< L *serotinus*, see SEROTINOUS] **decidua serotina‡.**—**se-rot'i-nal,** *a*

ser'o-tine, } 1 ser'o-tɪn, 2 sĕr'o-tin, *n* A small reddish **ser'o-tin‡,** } vespertilionine bat (*Vesperago serotinus*) of both the Old and New Worlds [< L *serotinus*, see SEROTINOUS]

se-rot'i-nous, 1 sɪ-rot'ɪ-nus, 2 se-rŏt'ĭ-nŭs, *a* *Bot* Produced relatively late in the season, or later than allied species used also figuratively [< L *serotinus*, < *serus*, late] **ser'o-tine‡.**

se'rous, 1 sĭ'rus, 2 sē'rŭs, *a* Of, pertaining to, producing, or resembling serum, as, a *serous* fluid [< F *sereux*, < L *serum*, serum.] **se'rose‡.**—**serous cavity,** a cavity lined with serous membrane—**s. fluid** (*Physiol*), any of the thin watery fluids secreted by serous membranes in the various body-cavities, or appearing as a transudation of blood-plasma and lymph, and containing certain salts, proteids, and a few colorless corpuscles—**s. gland,** a salivary gland that produces a watery fluid, as the parotid gland—**s membrane,** a delicate tissue composed of flattened endothelial cells that lines the large cavities of the body normally moistened by a serous fluid

ser'ow, 1 ser'o, 2 sĕr'o *n* [E Ind] **1** Any member of the genus *Nemorhædus*, ranging from the Himalayas to Japan especially, the large goat-antelope (*N bubalinus*) of the Himalayas, black above, red on the sides and whitish below. **2.** The thar **sar'au‡; sur'row‡.**



Serow 1/12

Ser'pa Pin'to, 1 ser'pə pin'to 2 sĕr'pä pĭn'to **Alexandre Alberto da Rocha** (1/2 1846–12/21 1900) A Portuguese army officer explorer, and author, *How I Crossed Africa.*

ser'paw, *n* Same as SEERPAW

ser-ped'i-noust, *a* *Pathol* Pertaining to herpes, herpetic, serpiginous

Ser'pens, 1 sŭr'penz, 2 sĕr'pĕnz, *n* A northern constellation, supposed to resemble the serpent which Ophiuchus bears See CONSTELLATION 46 [L, SERPENT]

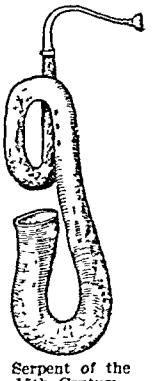
ser'pent, 1 sŭr'pent, 2 sĕr'pĕnt, *v* [Rare] **I.** *t* To entwine, wind around, encircle in coils. **II.** *i* To follow a serpentine course, wind along, as a serpent or a river.

ser'pent, *a* **1.** Creeping on the belly, as a snake reptant, of or pertaining to the *Serpentes* **2.** Snake-like, ophidian **3.** Serpentine, tortuous, winding

ser'pent, *n* **1.** A scaly limbless reptile, an ophidian; a snake, especially when large

A *serpent* being an air-breathing animal with long vesicular and receptacular lungs dives with an effort, and commonly floats when dead P H GOSSE *Romance Nat Hist* p 328 [L 1875]

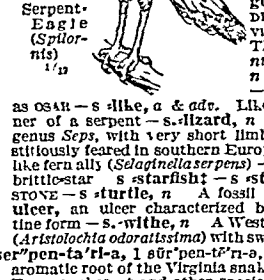
2. [S-] *Astron* The constellation Serpens **3.** A variety of firework that burns and moves with a zigzag or winding and twisting motion **4.** In ordnance, same as SERPENTINE **5.** In organs, a reed-stop resembling the trombone **6.** A musical wind-instrument, with mouthpiece and finger-holes, consisting of a long conical trumpet bent several times in serpentine form now little used **7.** Figuratively, an insinuating and treacherous person, sometimes, one dangerously fascinating



Serpent of the 15th Century

It was in Cilicia that he [Antony] met *Cleopatra the Serpent of the Nile* F P LEIGHTON *Rome* p 351 [E & co 1889]

8. Satan the old serpent [F, < L *serpen(t-)s*, creeping, ppr of *serpo*, creep]—**naked serpent,** a cæcilian—**Pharaoh's s,** a chemical toy consisting of any one of several salts, as mercuric sulfocyanate, made into a cone with water and usually surrounded with tin-foil When ignited at the apex it swells up, developing a long strip of ash, which curls out like a serpent—**Ser'pent-bear"er,** *n* The constellation Ophiuchus or Serpentarius See CONSTELLATION—**s -boat,** *n* Same as PAMBAN-MANCHE—**s.-charmer,** *n* One who charms serpents especially by the power of music, a snake-charmer—**s -column,** *n* *Gr Antiq* A bronze column composed of three snakes intertwined, originally presented to the temple at Delphi as a votive offering to commemorate the Greek victories of Salamis and Platea, and used to support the golden tripod; removed to the Hippodrome in Constantinople by Constantine, A D 330—**s.-cucumber,** *n* *Bot* Same as VIPER-GOURD—**s -deity,** *n* The god worshiped by the Ophites, represented as a man with the head of a hawk and legs like serpents See ABRAXAS.—**s.-eagle,** *n* A large crested Old World raptorial bird of either of the genera *Circaetus* and *Spilornis*, that preys on serpents, as the European *C gallicus* or the Indian crested serpent-eagle (*S cheela*)—**s.-eater,** *n* **1.** The secretary-bird **2.** The markhor—**s. fence,** a worm fence—**s. fish,** *n* The bandfish—**s.-god,** *n* Same as SERPENT-DEITY—**s.-gourd,** *n* The viper-gourd—**s.-grass,** *n.* The alpine bistort (*Polygonum viviparum*)—**s.-head,** *n* Any ophiocephaloid fish.—**s -shake,** *n* *Geol* Same as OSAR—**s -like,** *n* & *adv.* Like a serpent, after the manner of a serpent—**s.-lizard,** *n* A scincoid lizard of the genus *Seps*, with very short limbs, as *S tridactylus* superstitiously feared in southern Europe—**s.-moss,** *n* A moss-like fern ally (*Selaginella serpens*)—**s.-star,** *n* An ophiuran brittle-star **s -starfish‡**—**s -stone,** *n* Same as SNAKE-STONE—**s -turtle,** *n* A fossil enaliosaurian reptile—**s. ulcer,** an ulcer characterized by spreading in a serpentine form—**s.-withe,** *n* A West-Indian twining birthwort (*Aristolochia odoratissima*) with sweet-scented purple flowers



Serpent-Eagle (*Spilornis*) 1/12

ser"pen-ta'ri-a, 1 sŭr'pen-tē'rɪ-ə, 2 sĕr'pĕn-tā'rĭ-a, *n* The aromatic root of the Virginia snakeroot also, the root of the Texas snakeroot and other species [L, < *serpen(t-)s*, see SERPENT]

Ser"pen-ta-ri'i-dæ, 1 sŭr'pen-tə-rɑɪ'ɪ-dī, 2 sĕr'pĕn-ta-rī'ĭ-dē, *n pl* *Ornith* An African family of raptorial birds secretary-birds [< SERPENTARIUS]—**ser"pen-ta'ri-id,** *n*—**ser"pen-ta'ri-oid,** *a*

ser"pen-ta'ri-um, 1 sŭr'pen-tē'rɪ-um, 2 sĕr'pĕn-tā'rĭ-ŭm, *n* [-RI-UMS or -RI-A, *pl*] A place where living serpents are kept [< L *serpen(t-)s*, see SERPENT]

Ser"pen-ta'ri-us, 1 sŭr'pen-tē'rɪ-us 2 sĕr'pĕn-tā'rĭ-ŭs, *n* **1.** The constellation Ophiuchus See CONSTELLATION **2.** *Ornith* A genus typical of *Serpentariidæ* [< L *serpen(t-)s*; see SERPENT]

ser'pen-ta-ry, 1 sŭr'pen-tē-rɪ, 2 sĕr'pĕn-tā-ry, *n* [-RIES 1 -rɪz 2 -rĭs *pl*] **1.** Serpentaria **2†.** A still, a worm—**ser'pen-ta-ry-root",** *n* Same as SERPENTARIA.

ser'pent-cleide, 1 sŭr'pent-klɑɪd, 2 sĕr'pĕnt-clīd, *n* A very large wood wind-instrument similar to the ophicleide little used [< SERPENT + *-cleide* in OPHICLEIDE]

ser"pen-teau', 1 sŭr'pen-tō', 2 sĕr'pĕn-tō', *n* [F] *Hist* An iron ring surrounded with small spikes bearing squibs used in defending or attacking a breach

Ser-pen'tes, 1 sər-pen'tɪz 2 ser-pĕn'tĕs, *n pl* *Herp* An order of reptiles variously limited, *Ophidia* [Pl of L *serpen(t-)s*, see SERPENT] **Ser-pen'ti-a‡.**—**ser-pen'tian,** *n*

Ser-pen'tid, 1 sər-pen'tɪd, 2 sər-pĕn'tĭd, *n* *Astron* Any one of a flock of meteors having its radiant in Serpens [< SERPENS]

ser-pen'ti-form, 1 sər-pen'tɪ-fōrm, 2 ser-pĕn'tĭ-fôrm, *a* Having the form of a serpent, snake-like, as certain lizards

ser"pen-tig'e-nous, 1 sŭr'pen-tɪj'ɪ-nus 2 sĕr'pĕn-tĭg'e-nŭs, *a* [Rare] Serpent-born bred of a serpent

ser'pen-tine, 1 sŭr'pen-tɑɪn *or* -tɪn, 2 sĕr'pĕn-tīn *or* -tĭn, *v* [-TINED -TIN-ING] To be tortuous or winding, move in curves like a serpent; meander

The narrow goat-path *serpentined* in and out of a growth of poisonous thorny jungle
R F BURTON *Lake Regions of Cent Afr* p 199 [L 1860]

ser'pen-tine, *a* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or like a serpent, shaped like a serpent in motion, curving first to this side and then to that, winding about, meandering; zigzag, sinuous, as, a *serpentine* road **2.** Moving like a serpent, especially, gliding or crawling sinuously, as, a *serpentine* flow of lava **3.** [Archaic] Having characteristics such as are ascribed to serpents, subtle, wily; cunning [< F *serpentin*, < LL *serpentinus*, < L *serpen(t-)s*, see SERPENT] SYN.: see CIRCUITOUS—**serpentine dance,** a dance in which the performer wears usually a loose white robe with extremely full flowing skirt, which, when waved in accompaniment to the movements, under white or colored lights, produces sinuous and serpentine effects.—**s. marble,** serpentine rock in the form of polished

slabs for veneering — **s verse**, in ancient poetry, a line beginning and ending with the same word resulting from the practise of adopting a reverse order of words in a second clause otherwise corresponding to a first clause — **-ly**, *adv*

ser'pen-tine, *n* **1.** *Mineral* A massive or fibrous, subresinous to greasy-lustered, hydrous, earthy, green, red, yellow, translucent to opaque magnesium silicate ($H_4(Mg,Fe)_3Si_2O_9$) The coarser and more impure varieties of serpentine are used for building purposes The more highly colored and compact varieties yield a high grade of stone for interior decoration, called sometimes *green* or *verdantique marble*
2 *Math* (1) The surface generated by a sphere when its center moves along a helix (2) A special curve of the third order **3†.** Same as SERPENTARY, 2 **4†.** A match-holding device forming part of a harquebus **5†.** A 16th-century cannon of small bore, properly 1½ inches [F, < LL *serpentinus*, see SERPENTINE *a*] — **dragon serpentine,** same as DRAGONWORT — **ser"pen-tin'ic,** *a* Of, pertaining to or of the nature of serpentine **ser"pen-ti-nous†** — **ser'pen-tin-ize,** *vt & vi* To convert or be converted into serpentine, as by metamorphism — **ser"pen-tin"i-za'tion,** *n* — **ser'pen-tin-old,** *a* Resembling serpentine in structure and composition

Ser"pen-tin'i-an, 1 sûr'pen-tin'i-ən, 2 sĕr'pĕn-tin'i-an, *n* Same as OPHITE'

ser"pen-tin'ing-ly, *adv* In a manner resembling serpents

ser'pen-tiv(es, *a* [Rare] Serpentine

ser'pent-ize, 1 sûr'pent-aız, 2 sĕr'pĕnt-īz, *vt* [-IZED, -IZ'ING] To wind or turn first one way and then another, follow a tortuous course, meander, as a rivulet

ser'pent-ry, 1 sûr'pent-rı, 2 sĕr'pĕnt-ry, *n* [-RIES, 1 -rız, 2 -rĭs, *pl*] **1.** A place frequented by serpents **2** Serpents, or serpentine beings, collectively **3.** [Rare] Serpentine motion

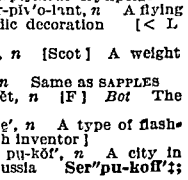
ser'pent's-tongue", 1 sûr'pents-tuŋ", 2 sĕr'pĕnts-tong', *n* **1.** Any fern of the genus *Ophioglossum*, adder's-tongue so called from the shape of its fertile fronds See illus under ADDER'S-TONGUE **2.** A dagger or short sword with a two-pointed blade, especially, a form of the Indian kuttar **3.** A fossil tooth of a species of shark

ser'pent-wood", 1 sûr'pent-wud", 2 sĕr'pĕnt-wo͝od", *n* An East-Indian climbing shrub (*Rauwolfia serpentina*) with twisted stems, the root of which is used in medicine

ser'pes, 1 sûr'pīz, 2 sĕr'pēz, *n* Creeping or spreading tetter, herpes [< L *serpo*, creep]

ser'pet†, *n* A willow or rush basket

ser-pette', 1 sar-pet', 2 ser-pĕt', *n* [F] A hooked pruning-knife



Serpettes
1 Plumbers' 2 Vine-dressers'

ser'pi-er-ite, 1 sûr'pı-ər-aıt, 2 sĕr'pi-ĕr-ıt, *n* *Mineral* A bluish-green, transparent, basic copper-zinc sulfate, crystallizing in the orthorhombic system [< M *Serpier*, who found the mineral at Laurion, Greece]

ser-pi'go, 1 sər-paı'go, 2 ser-pī'ẓo *n* [LL] *Pathol* Any one of various forms of herpes, spreading ring-worm — **ser-pig'i-nous,** *a* Spreading gradually, creeping said of cutaneous disease or lesions as *serpiginous* erysipelas

ser-piv'o-lant, 1 sar-piv'o-lənt 2 ser-pīv'o-lant, *n* A flying serpent an architectural or heraldic decoration [< L *serpo*, creep, + *volo*, fly]

ser'plath, 1 sûr'plaθ, 2 sĕr'plăth, *n* [Scot] A weight equal to 80 stones, or 1,120 pounds

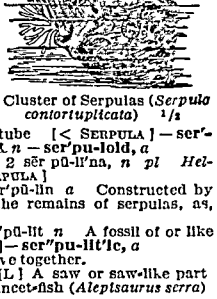
ser'pli-us, 1 sûr'plı-us 2 sĕr'plı-ŭs, *n* Same as SAPPLES

ser'po-let, 1 sûr'po-let, 2 sĕr'po-lĕt, *n* [F] *Bot* The wild thyme

Ser"pol'let', 1 ser'po lā' 2 sĕr po le', *n* A type of flash-boiler [< Leon *Serpollet* a French inventor]

Ser"pu-khof', 1 ser pû-kof' 2 sĕr pu-kŏf', *n* A city in Moscow government, European Russia **Ser"pu-koff';** Ser"pu-kov'†.

Ser'pu-la, 1 sûr'plu-lə 2 sĕr'pū-la, *n* *Helminth* **1.** A genus typical of *Serpulidæ* **2.** [s-] A sea-worm of this or a related genus, a serpulid The serpulas are often brilliantly colored, and their calcareous tubes are contorted and winding or spiral One of the cephalic cirri in some species bears an operculum at its end which closes the mouth of the tube [L, little serpent, < *serpo*, creep]


Cluster of Serpulas (*Serpula contortuplicata*) 1/2

Ser-pu'le-a, 1 sər-plū'lı-ə 2 ser-pū'le-a *n pl* *Helminth* The *Serpulidæ* — **ser'pu-lan, ser-pu'il-an,** *n*

Ser-pu'il-dæ, 1 sər-plū'lı-dē 2 ser-pū'il-dē *n pl* *Helminth* A family of limicolorous annelids especially those having cephalic gills, anterior margin with 2 lateral lobes, and secreting a tube [< SERPULA] — **ser'pu-lid,** *n* — **ser-pu'il-dan,** *a & n* — **ser'pu-loid,** *a*

Ser"pu-il'na, 1 sûr'plu-laı'nə, 2 sĕr pū-il'na, *n pl* *Helminth* The *Tubicolæ* [< SERPULA]

ser'pu-line, } 1 sûr'plu-lin 2 sĕr'pū-lin *a* Constructed by
ser'pu-lin*, } or composed of the remains of serpulas, as, *serpuline* reefs

ser'pu-lite, 1 sûr'plu-laıt 2 sĕr'pū-lit *n* A fossil of or like a serpulid [< L *serpo* creep] — **ser"pu-lit'ic,** *a*

serr†, *vt* To press crowd, or drive together.

ser'ra, 1 ser'ə 2 sĕr'a, *n* **1** [L] A saw or saw-like part a serration **2** A California lancet-fish (*Aleptsaurus serra*) **3** [Pg] Sierra

ser"ra-cu'ra, 1 ser'ə-kû'rə, 2 sĕr'a-cu'ra *n* [Braz] A South-American water-hen (*Gallinula cayennensis*)

ser"ra-del'la, 1 ser ə-del'ə 2 sĕr a-dĕl'a, *n* *Bot* A fabaceous annual (*Ornithopus sattivus*) cultivated in some parts of western Europe as a forage and green manure plant It grows from 6 to 18 inches high, has pinnate leaves and purplish flowers, and is relished by cattle and sheep [< Pg *serradela*] **ser"ra-dil'la†.**

ser'rage, 1 ser'ıj, 2 sĕr'ag *n* The mutual pressure and support of the pieces of a built-up gun considered in their relation to the strengthening of the gun [< F *serrage*, < *serrer*, press together see SERRY]

ser-ra'na, 1 ser-rə'nə, 2 sĕr-ra'ná *n* [Sp Am] **1.** A sciænoid fish (*Eques punctatus*) **2.** Same as GUAPENA

ser-ran'i-dæ, 1 se-ran'ı-dī, 2 sĕ-răn'ı-dē, *n pl* *Ich* A family of acanthopterygian fishes, especially *Percoidea* with a compressed body, no preorbital groove for supramaxillary, and 3 anal spines including the sea-bass, striped bass, groupers, etc They abound in warm seas [< SERRANUS] — **ser'ra-nid,** *n*

ser-ra'no, 1 ser-rā'no, 2 sĕr-ra'no, *n* [Sp] See SQUIRREL-FISH, 2

ser'ra-noid, 1 ser'ə-noıd, 2 sĕr'a-nŏid **I** *a* Of or pertaining to the *Serranidæ* **II.** *n* One of the *Serranidæ* [< SERRANUS + OID]

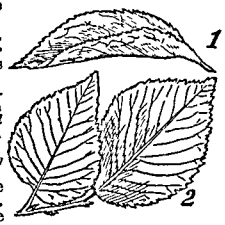
Ser-ra'no y Do"min-guez', 1 ser-rō'no ĭ dō"mĭn-gēth', 2 sĕr-ra'no ẏ dō"min-ĝoth', **Francisco** (⁹/₁₁1810–¹¹/₂1885) A Spanish general and statesman, known as **Duke de la Torre.**

Ser-ra'nus, 1 se-rā'nus, 2 sĕ-rā'nŭs *n* *Ich* **1.** A genus typical of *Serranidæ* **2** [s-] A fish of this genus, as, the smooth *serranus* (*Serranus cabrilla*) [< L *serra*, saw, prob < *secco*, cut]

Ser"ra-sal"mo-ni'næ, 1 ser'ə-sal'mo-naı'nı, 2 sĕr'a-săl'mo-nī'nē, *n pl* *Ich* A South-American subfamily of characinoid fishes with belly serrated and dorsal oblong, as pirayas **Ser"ra-sal'mo,** *n* (t g) [< L *serra* (see SERRANUS) + *salmo*, see SALMON] — **ser"ra-sal'mo-nin(es,** *a & n*

ser'rate, 1 ser'ĕt, 2 sĕr'ăt *it* [SER'RAT-ED SER'RAT-ING] To form into teeth along the edge or surface like a saw

ser'rate, } 1 ser'ĕt, -ĕt-ed 2 sĕr'ăt, -ăt-ĕd, *a* Toothed or
ser'rat-ed, } notched along the edge like a saw (see illus under ANTENNA and MOTMOT), in botany, having sharp, saw-like teeth pointed forward, as the margin of many leaves



Serrate Leaves
1 A serrate leaf of wayfaring tree (*Celastrus scandens*) 2 Doubly serrate leaves of an elm

The ridgy table-land of Ayrshire stretching away green on the one side and the *serrated* peaks of Arran rising dark and high on the other
H MILLER *Cruise of the Betsey* p 16 [G & L 1858]
[< L *serratus*, < *serra*, see SERRANUS] **ser'ra-ti-form†.** — **doubly serrate,** serrate with the teeth also serrate — **ser"rate-cil'i-ate,** *a* Serrate with the teeth ciliate — **s -den-tate,** *a* Serrate with the teeth dentate

ser-ra'tion, 1 se-rē'shən, 2 sĕ-rā'shon, *n* **1.** The state of being serrated or edged as with saw-teeth **2.** One of the projections of a serrate formation, or a series of such projections, serrature chiefly in biology

ser"ra-ti-ros'tral, *a* *Ornith* Having the cutting edges of the mandibles notched [< SERRATE + ROSTRAL]

ser"ra-to-den-tic'u-late, *a* *Entom* Serrate with denticulate teeth

ser-ra'tor, 1 se-rē'tər *or* -tor, 2 sĕ-rā'tor, *n* The ivory-gull

ser'ra-ture, 1 ser'ə-chur *or* -tiūr, 2 sĕr'a-chur *or* -tūr, *n* *Bot & Zool* A serrated structure, a series of teeth resembling those of a saw, or one of such teeth, serration [< LL *serratura*, a sawing, < L *serratus*, see SERRATE]

ser-ra'tus, 1 se-rē'tus, 2 sĕ-rā'tŭs, *n* [-TI, 1 -taı, 2 -tī, *pl*] One of various muscles arising from the ribs or vertebræ that are inserted by flat strips arranged in a serrate manner See illus of MUSCULAR SYSTEM [L, see SERRATE] — **serratus magnus,** a large, broad muscle that arises from the sides of the ribs and is inserted into the scapula See illus under MUSCULAR SYSTEM

Serres, 1 ser, 2 sĕr, **Etienne Renaud Augustin** (¹²/₂₂1787–1/₂₂1868) A French physiologist, *Laws of Osteogeny*

Ser"ret', 1 se'rē', 2 sĕ rę', **Joseph Alfred** (⁸/₃₀1819–¹/₂1885) A French mathematician

ser'ri-, 1 ser'ı-, 2 sĕr'ı- From Latin *serra* (see SERRANUS) a combining form — **ser'ri-corn** **I** *a* **1** Having serrate antennæ **2** Of or pertaining to the *Serricornia* **II** *n* One of the *Serricornia* — **Ser"ri-cor'ni-a,** *n pl* *Entom* A tribe of beetles with 4th and 5th tarsal joints not connate and antennæ mostly serrate, as *Buprestidæ* etc

ser'ried, 1 ser'ıd, 2 sĕr'id, *pa* Compacted in rows, standing or arranged in an extended but compact order usually of soldiers or their weapons, as, the *serried* ranks of war

Thronging helms Appear'd, and *serried* shields in thick array
Of depth immeasurable MILTON *P L* bk 1, l 548

Ser-rif'er-a, *n pl* *Entom* The phytophagous hymenopters [< SERRI- + L *fero*, bear] — **ser-rif'er-ous,** *a* *Biol* Bearing a serra, serrate — **ser'ri-form,** *a* *Entom* Formed like a saw, saw-toothed — **ser'ri-palp,** *a* *Entom* **1.** Having serrate palpi **2** Of or pertaining to the *Serripalpi* — **Ser"ri-pal'pi,** *n pl* *Entom* The *Securipalpi* — **ser'ri-ped,** *a* *Entom* Having serrate feet, as some beetles — **ser"ri-ros'trate,** *a* *Ornith* Having tooth-like serrations on the bill, odontorhynchous — **Ser"ri-ros'tres,** *n pl* *Ornith* A section of *Trochilidæ* with the bill serrate anteriorly

ser'rous, *a* [Rare or Obs] Like the teeth of a saw, uneven

ser'ru-la', 1 ser'ı-lə 2 sĕr'ụ-la, *n* The red-breasted merganser [L, dim of *serra*, see SERRANUS]

ser'ru-la*, *n* [-LÆ, 1 -lı, 2 -lē, *pl*] A serrated appendage of the throat of a bowfin [L see SERRULA[1]]

ser'ru-late, 1 ser'ụ-lĕt, 2 sĕr'ụ-lāt, *a* Diminutively serrate, serrate with small, fine teeth [< L *serrula*, see SERRULA[1]] **ser'ru-lat"ed†.**

ser"ru-la'tion, 1 ser'ụ-lē'shən, 2 sĕr'ụ-lā'shon, *n* **1.** The state of being or becoming serrulate, a fine notching **2** One of the teeth of a serrulate margin

ser-ru"re-rie', 1 se-ru'rə-rī', 2 se-ru're-rē', *n* [F] *Decorative Art* Ornamental work in wrought metal

ser'ry, 1 ser'ı, 2 sĕr'y, *vt* [SER'RIED, SER'RY-ING] To press together, as in ranks chiefly in the past participle See SERRIED [< F *serré*, pp of *serrer*, lock, < LL *sero*, bolt, < L *sera*, see SERAGLIO]

Ser'ta, 1 sûr'tə, 2 sĕr'ta, *n* The modern Syriac script

The *Serta* or linear script which is the correct designation of modern Syriac was probably so called because of the characteristic horizontal line or ligature which unites the lower portions of the letters and thus distinguishes it from the Estrangelo, or rounded character
I TAYLOR *The Alphabet* vol 1, p 286 [K P & co 1883]

[< L *serta*, see SERTULARIA]

Ser-to'ri-us, 1 sər-tō'rı-us, 2 ser-tō'rĭ-ŭs, **Quintus** (121?–72 B C) A Roman proconsul, general led Roman refugees in Spain, defeated Pompey, assassinated

Ser"tu-la'ri-a, 1 sûr'tiu-lē'rı-ə, 2 sĕr tū-lā'rĭ-a, *n* *Zoöph* **1** A genus typical of *Sertularidæ* **2.** [s-] A hydroid of this genus [< L *serta* garlands, < *sero* (pp *sertus*), entwine] — **ser"tu-la'ri-an.** **I** *a* Of or pertaining to the *Sertularidæ* **II** *n* One of the *Sertularidæ* — **Ser"tu-lar'i-dæ** *n pl* *Zoöph* The *Sertularidæ* — **ser"tu-la'rid,** *a & n* — **ser"tu-lar'i-dan,** *a* — **Ser"tu-la-ri'i-dæ,** *n pl* *Zoöph* A family of sertularioidean hydroids especially those with hydrotheca in 2 or more series — **ser"tu-la'ri-id,** *n* — **ser"tu-la'ri-oid,** *a* — **Ser"tu-la"ri-ol'de-a,** *n pl* *Zoöph* A superfamily of calyptoblastic hydroids with hydrocaulus adnate by their sides to more than one side of the hydrocaulus **Ser"tu-lar'i-da†.** — **ser"tu-la"ri-ol'de-an,** *a & n* —

ser"tu-la'roid **I** *a* Of or pertaining to the *Sertularidæ*. **II** *n* A sertularoid hydroid

se-ru'djhe, 1 se-rū'jə, 2 sĕ-rụ'je, *n* [Turk] A groom

Se'rug, 1 sı'rug, 2 sē'rūg, *n* *Bib* *Gen* xi, 20

se'ru-la, *n* Same as SERRULA[1]

se'rum, 1 sı'rum, 2 sē'rŭm, *n* [L] [SE'RUMS or SE'RA, *pl*] **1** *Physiol* The more fluid constituent of blood, lymph, milk, and similar animal liquids **2.** *Pathol* The serum of the blood of an animal which has been subjected to the process of immunization, any antitoxic blood-serum or lymph See IMMUNITY Various serums have been developed, chiefly for the treatment of disease, and named after the diseases treated, the germs combated or the scientists who first developed and used them, as, **anti-cholera serum, antistreptococcus s, Calmette's s, Haffkine's s,** etc — **artificial serum,** a normal serous saline solution containing albumin, sodium chlorid and other salts in approximately the proportions in which they occur in the blood It is injected through a vein directly into the blood stream, or indirectly under the skin or into the peritoneal cavity, to combat shock, great loss of blood, or septic infection — **blood'se"rum,** *n* The straw-colored, liquid constituent of blood, obtained as a supernatant fluid when blood is allowed to become coagulated, so that all the corpuscles and fibrin have settled on the bottom to form the blood-clot — **Dunbar's s.,** a serum derived from the toxin in the pollen of various plants such as ragweed, grasses, goldenrod, etc, and used for the relief of hay-fever — **se'rum-a"gar,** *n* A mixture of blood-serum and agar used as a culture-medium for bacteria — **s albumin,** *n* Same as SERALBUMIN — **s globulin,** *n* Same as FIBRINOPLASTIN See FIBRINO-

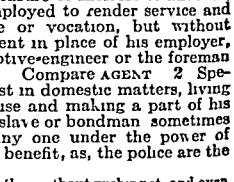
se'rum-al, 1 sı'rum-əl, 2 sē'rŭm-al, *a* Of or pertaining to serum — **serumal calculus** (*Dentistry*), a collection of tartar on the teeth from serum issuing from diseased gums

Serv, *abbr* Servia Servian, Servians — **serv,** *abbr* Servant. **servt†**

serv'a-bl(e*, 1 sûrv'ə-bl, 2 sĕrv'a-bl, *a* **1.** That can be served **2†.** Preservable

serv'age, 1 sûrv'ıj, 2 sĕrv'ag, *n* **1** *Feudal Law* The furnishing of additional workmen to the lord s service by a tenant, besides payment of a certain rent for his lands **2†.** Servitude, serfage, also, subjection of a lover to his mistress. [F, < *serf*, see SERF]

ser'val, 1 sûr'vəl, 2 sĕr'val, *n* An African wildcat (*Felis serval*), yellow with black spots and having a ringed tail and long legs [Of Afr origin] — **ser'val-in(es,** *a* Resembling or allied to the serval, as the *servaline* cat (*Felis servalina*) of western Africa


Serval (*Felis serval*) 1/12

ser'vandt, *pa* Serving CHAUCER *C D* l 1,629

ser'vant†, *vt* **1** To furnish with a servant or servants **2.** To place in subjection service, or subordination

ser'vant, 1 sûr'vənt, 2 sĕr'vant, *n* **1** A person employed to labor for the pleasure or interest of another, especially, in law, one employed to render service and assistance in some trade or vocation, but without authority to act as an agent in place of his employer, an employee, as, a locomotive-engineer or the foreman of a workshop is a *servant* Compare AGENT **2** Specif, a person hired to assist in domestic matters, living within the employer's house and making a part of his family, hired help **3** A slave or bondman sometimes a euphemistic use **4.** Any one under the power of another or laboring for his benefit, as, the police are the *servants* of the public

We are all *servants* of one another without wishing it and even without knowing it F BOWEN *Polit Econ* p 22 [s 1870]

5. One devoted to the service of another and ready to do his will, an earnest follower **6†.** A declared and accepted lover the correlative of *mistress* **7†.** *Feudal Law* A sergeant or tenant rendering menial service [F, < LL *servien(t-)s*, < L *servio* (ppr *servien(t-)s*), serve] — **assigned servant,** in early colonial history, an unpaid servant, formerly a deported convict, assigned to labor on an estate without pay, as in America or Australia — **company's s.** [Eng], one in the service of the former East India Company — **His or Her Majesty's servants, the king's or the queen's servants** [Eng], actors, especially those of the London stage a name originating when the theater was directly under the patronage of the crown — **Religious Servants of the Holy Virgin,** a mendicant order See SERVITE — **ser'vant-girl",** *n* A female servant, especially one who does housework, a maid servant **ser'vant-ess†, s -maid†** — **s -man,** *n* A male servant, more especially one employed to perform service in or about the house or premises — **s of servants,** a person degraded to extreme servitude — **s of the servants of God** (*servus servorum Dei*), a title of the popes first assumed by George the Great, the servants of God being the bishops — **s out of livery,** a servant of high grade who does not wear livery — **servant's call,** a horn, whistle, or other device for calling a servant — **servants' hall,** the common room in a large domestic establishment where servants assemble and take their meals — **the children of Solomon's servants,** the descendants of those Canaanites upon whom Solomon laid a special burden of public service (*Ezra* ii, 55–58) — **yours, your humble s, your obedient s,** formal expressions of courtesy and respect used especially at the close of written communications — **ser'vant-ry,** *n* [Rare] Servants collectively, as, the *servantry* of a castle — **ser'vant-ship,** *n* The station or position of a servant **ser'vant-yt**

ser'va-to-ry†, *n* That which keeps, guards, or preserves

Ser-va'tus Lu'pus. [L] Same as LOUP[4], 1

serve, } 1 surv, 2 sĕrv, *v* [SERVED, SERVD[5] SERV'ING]
serv[5], } **I.** *t* **1.** To work in the interest and under the direction and bidding of, employ one's bodily or mental powers as the servant, slave, hireling, or employee of, be in the employment of, as, Jacob *served* Laban fourteen years

The mistress of a house however splendid, should know how work ought to be done if she wishes to be well and honestly *served*
LOUISA M ALCOTT *Little Women* vol ii p 14 [n DNOS 1870]

Specif (1) To wait on personally, especially as a valet or as a table attendant as, to *serve* a company at dinner (2) To obey and worship religiously conform to the wishes of, as a superior, be reverently and devotedly obedient to as, to *serve* God (3) To live or act in submission to or in compliance with as, to *serve* the hour to *serve* fashion (4) To expiate (a crime) by suffering the penalty of a sentence imposed, as, to *serve* a term in jail
2. To promote the interests of, contribute to the well-

being of, aid by kind or useful offices, as, to *serve* a friend, to *serve* one's generation

Serve mankind, and you *serve* yourself
BULWER-LYTTON *The Disowned* vol II, p 167 [L 1881]

3. To be subordinate and ministerial to, be secondary and subsidiary to, as, the less should *serve* the greater **4.** To be of use or service to, especially as a substitute; adequately supply, in the absence of that ordinarily used· generally followed by *for*; as, it *serves* my purpose, this umbrella will *serve* me *for* a cane **5.** To supply sufficiently, content, satisfy, as, we have bread enough to *serve* a regiment, nothing would *serve* him but an immediate answer **6.** To behave or act toward, especially as in view of one's claims or merits, treat personally, as, he *served* me worse than I would *serve* a dog. **7.** To perform the duties connected with, carry on the services of, as, he *served* that church for a year **8.** To supply with the necessary manipulation or handling; keep in play or action, work, as, to *serve* a gun or a battery **9.** To bring and arrange on the table or distribute among guests, as food, as, the ice-cream was *served* late **10.** To furnish or provide, as with a regular supply, or at stated times, as, he *serves* us with butter twice a week **11.** *Law* To deliver (a summons or other judicial writ), either by handing an official copy to the designated party in person or by leaving such a copy at his place of residence or of business, also, to make service to (a person) in this manner **12.** To put (a ball) in play by throwing or driving to a player on the opposite side of a game said especially in tennis and similar games, as, that ball was *served* well **13.** *Naut* To wrap tightly, as with marline or spun-yarn, so as to strengthen and protect, as, to *serve* the bowsprit-shrouds **14.** *Breeding* To cover or copulate, as with a male animal; as, to *serve* a mare with a stallion **15.** [Prov Eng] To earn **16†.** To be the declared lover of **17†.** *Hawking* To start up or flush (game), as before a hawk

II. : **1.** To employ oneself in the interest of another and in obedience to his directions, live and act as a servant, slave, or employee **2.** To be in subjection

It is the destiny of man to *serve* Having lost his innocence, he has lost his liberty
D'AUBIGNÉ *Discourses and Essays* tr by R Baird, p 49 [WM C]

3 To perform the duties of any station, office, or employment, especially if under subjection to authority, as in the army or navy, as, to *serve* in the Third regiment

My brother wears a martial plume,
And *serves* within a distant land
T B READ *Song of the Alpine Guide* st 3

4. To be sufficient and effective for a purpose, hence, to be suitable for some action or attempt, as, this pen will *serve* well, let us make the harbor while the tide *serves*, we must attack when opportunity *serves*

The nerve of vision . . can never *serve* for hearing
SAMUEL TYLER *Baconian Philosophy* p 51 [S & H 1846]

5. To deliver the ball, as in tennis said of the player who leads off **6†.** To be a declared lover [< F. *servir*, < L *servio*, serve] Syn.: advance, aid, assist, attend, benefit, help, minister, obey, promote, subserve, succor, suffice See ACCOMMODATE — Ant., command, control desert, disobey, hinder, obstruct, oppose, retard, thwart, withstand

— serve'-tube", *n* In steam-boilers, a flue or water-tube ribbed to increase the heating surface — **to s. a hawk** (*Falconry*), to drive out game into the view of the hawk — **to s. an apprenticeship,** to perform the duties of an apprentice, especially so as to complete one's service as an apprentice — **to s. an attachment,** to s an **execution,** to execute the commands of the writ — **to s. a sentence,** to undergo the punishment prescribed by the sentence — **to s. one a trick,** to subject one to a trick — **to s one out,** to retaliate or take revenge upon one — **to s one right,** to treat one according to his deserts generally referring to some kind of retaliation or punishment — **to s. oneself of,** to avail oneself of, help oneself with a French idiom — **to s. one's time,** to complete the term of service to which one was bound, especially, to complete an apprenticeship — **to s one's turn** or **a turn,** to suffice for one's purpose or supplying a need — **to s out,** to deal out, distribute, as, to *serve out* rations — **to s. the tables** (*Bib*), to give food to the poor *Acts* vi, 2 — **to s time,** to undergo a term of imprisonment

serve, *n* **1.** In tennis and similar games, the act of the player who puts the ball in play **2.** The turn of the server, as, now it is my *serve*

serv'er, 1 sûrv'ər, 2 sĕrv'er, *n* **1.** One who serves Specif (1) One who brings in and arranges a meal on the table or distributes it to the guests (2) An attendant who waits on a priest at a low celebration of the mass or eucharist (3) In tennis and similar games the person who stands opposite the striker-out and serves the ball (4) The male of any domestic animal used for purposes of breeding **2.** That which is employed in serving Specif (1) A tray or salver (2) A utensil, other than a fork or a spoon, for portioning out food at a meal, as an oyster-ladle (3) A small spade used in plastering

serv'er-y, 1 sûrv'ər-ı, 2 sĕrv'er-y, *n* [-IES 1 -IZ 2 -Iz *pl*] **1** A room used as a scullery for cleaning or keeping utensils used in the service of the family **2.** A service-room between kitchen and dining-room a butler's pantry

ser'vet, 1 sûr'vet 2 sĕr'vĕt, *n* [Scot] A serviette

Ser-ve'tus, 1 sər-vī'tus 2 ser-vē'tŭs, **Michael** (1511–[10]/[27] 1553) A Spanish physician and theologian who was burned at the stake in Geneva for heresy, especially concerning the Trinity *De Trinitatis Erroribus* — **Ser-ve'tian,** *n* One who shared the views of Servetus — **Ser-ve'tian,** *a*

Ser'vi-a, 1 sûr'vı-ə *or* sûr'bı-ə, 2 sĕr'vı-a *or* sĕr'bı-a *n* A **Ser'bi-a,** ∫ former independent kingdom of S E Europe 18 650 sq m capital Belgrade, over-run by Austro-German and Bulgarian troops Oct–Dec 1915 but evacuated Nov 1918 At the battle of Kossovo in 1389 it became a tributary and later a pashalic of the Ottoman empire but fought for independence from 1804 to 1878 united with Slovenia and Croatia, Dec 1, 1918, forming the kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes (Jugoslavia) —**Ser'vi-an¹,** *a* Of or pertaining to Servia — **S Church** see GREEK CHURCH

Ser'vi-an², *a* Of or belonging to Servius Tullius, sixth king of Rome — **the Servian wall,** the wall built around Rome by Servius Tullius including the Seven Hills (Septimontium) The area enclosed was divided for administrative purposes into regiones the Suburana, Esquilina, Collina and Palatina Parts of the wall still exist

Ser'vi-an, *n* **1.** A native or naturalized inhabitant of Servia, a Slav of Servia, or, by extension of one of the adjacent Slavonic states of Bosnia, Herzegovina, Montenegro, and Croatia **2.** The Slav language of Servia and the adjacent principalities, belonging to the southeast Slavonic branch of the Windic class of the northern division of Aryan· in a restricted sense excluding the Croatian dialects Called also, in the wide sense, **Serbo-Croatian.**

ser'vice¹,) 1 sûr'vıs, 2 sĕr'vıç, *tt* [Rare] To serve
ser'viss, ∫

ser'vice²,) *n* **1.** The act of serving, labor performed in
ser'viss, ∫ the interest and under the direction of others, the work of a slave, hired man, employee, or person in any way held to obedience and duty, as, willing *service*. **2.** Any work done for the benefit of another, the act of helping another or of promoting his interests in any way; hence, also, a benefit or advantage conferred, or use and advantage in general, as, your *services* shall be well rewarded, do me a *service* **3.** The state of being a servant, the position of a servant, employment in the interest of a person or of a cause, specif, the condition and relations of one as a domestic or menial servant, as, to be in, or out of, *service* **4.** The official duty or work required of one, hence, also, any system or organization instituted for the accomplishment of such duty, as, military or naval *service*, the consular or the diplomatic *service* **5.** In religion (1) That devotion of heart and life which is due to God, obedience to the divine commands, as, piety is a blessed *service* (2) The public exercises of worship according to the methods or form prescribed by an ecclesiastical organization, as, there will be *services* in this church on Sunday next

Simply and solemnly now proceeded the Christian *service*,
Singing and prayer, and at last an ardent discourse from the old man
TEGNÉR *Children of the Lord's Supper* tr by Longfellow, st 3

(3) A liturgical form for worship, especially a form prescribed for a special occasion or object, an office, as, a marriage *service*; the burial *service* (4) Those portions of a liturgical office, collectively, which have musical settings, or the musical settings belonging to one office, the chants, canticles, etc, of a liturgical office **6** That which is served at table or for the refreshment of guests, specif, that which is served to any one person, as, a generous *service*, each had a *service* of fruit **7.** Things required or furnished for a specific use, considered collectively, as, a *service* of china, a tea-*service*, a *service* of table-linen **8.** An agency for the accomplishment of some constantly needed work, or the supply of some general and recurrent demand, as, a good telephone *service*, a poor railroad *service* **9.** A professed willingness to exert oneself in obedience to another and for his interests, hence, a formal assurance of respect often in the plural, as, give him my *services* **10.** In tennis and similar games, the act of serving the ball; also, the ball so served, as, his *service* was erratic **11.** *Law* (1) The legal communication of a judicial process to the designated person, actually or constructively, that is, as personal or substituted service Where **personal service** of a legal document is demanded it is made by delivering a copy of it to the person concerned, often with a verbal statement of the nature and terms of the original Leaving the document at his abode or place of business is not regarded legally as personal service Other than personal is **constructive s.** or **substituted s**, which, when permissible, is made by publication in a newspaper designated by the court, by sending it through the mails, or by delivering it to an authorized representative

The *service* of a subpœna upon a witness ought always to be made in a reasonable time before trial
GREENLEAF *Evidence* vol I, § 314, p 457 [L B & CO 1846]

(2) More broadly, the carrying into effect of any process or writ, as an attachment or execution (3) A servitude in the legal sense See SERVITUDE, 5 **12.** *Naut* The wrapping of a rope with cordage, or the cordage so used **serv'ing‡.** **13.** A pipe from which water is served, service-pipe **11.** *Stock-breeding* The act of the server, also, the fee charged **15.** *Feudal Law* Any return made by a tenant to his lord for the enjoyment of the land **16** [Archaic] The attentions paid by a lover to his mistress [F, < L *servitium*, < *servio*, serve] **sar'vicet** [Prov] Syn., advantage, avail, benefit, good, purpose, serviceableness use, utility. See ADVANTAGE, PROFIT, SACRAMENT, UTILITY

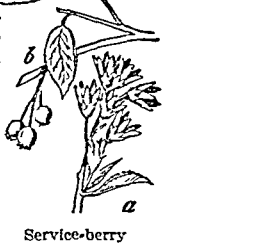
— active service, military and naval duty (1) In garrison or at sea in time of peace (2) Before an enemy in time of war — **civil s**, see CIVIL — **Common S**, an order of public worship prepared by a joint committee of the three general bodies of the American Lutheran Church, on the basis of "the Pure Lutheran Liturgies of the 16th Century," and unanimously adopted by each of these bodies — **feudal s.,** whatever service feudal tenants were bound to render to their lord for the use and occupancy of their lands, as knight-service, base service, etc — **mail'-ser"vice,** *n* The entire service rendered by the post-office department of a country in the transportation and delivery of mails, specifically in the **general delivery** at the various local offices and the **free delivery** by carrier at the residence or business place of the addressee See FREE RURAL DELIVERY SERVICE, see under RURAL — **on His Britannic Majesty's s, on His Majesty's s**, the official rank in Great Britain and its colonies, signifying that a messenger or a letter is dispatched on public business It is usually abbreviated to O H M S — **plain s.,** a religious service without music — **public s**, official employment under the government especially in the civil departments — **secret s**, employment under government for ferreting out crime embezzlement, etc, and detecting the offenders — **ser'vice bolt",** *n* Any bolt which brings the sections or parts together and holds them in place to permit of riveting — **s -book,** *n* A book containing the offices, or forms of service, of any church that uses liturgical forms — **s -box,** *n* *Plumbing* A box at the junction of a service-pipe and the mains arranged for convenient connection and providing for expansion of the pipes — **s. by publication,** constructive service by publishing a writ or order in a newspaper and, if required mailing a copy to the party's last known address used where he is a non-resident or is evading process — **s.-call,** *n* *Mil* A bugle- or trumpet-call indicating the beginning or end of certain assigned duties — **s -cap, s.-hat,** *n* *Mil* A cap or hat worn while on active or routine service distinguished from the head-dress worn on dress-parade — **s.-charge,** *n* The full charge of a gun when in action — **s -cleaner,** *n* A pump to force obstructions out of a service-pipe — **s.-court,** *n* **1.** *Tennis* That portion of the court into which the ball is served **2** In rackets that portion of the court into which the ball must first fall after striking the service wall — **s.-line,** *n* In lawn-tennis a line 21 feet from the net between which and the net the served ball must land See illus under COURT-TENNIS and LAWN-TENNIS — **s -magazine,** *n* *Mil* A place for the safe storage of ammunition designed for immediate use — **s -paste,** *n* A paste suitable for ordinary porcelain articles — **s -pipe,** *n* A pipe for leading water, gas etc, from a main to a building — **s -rail,** *n* *Railroad* An adhesion rail — **s.-stop,** *n* **1.** The ordinary manner of bringing trains to a gradual stop by means of the ordinary appliances in constant and daily use, in contradistinction to an emergency-stop **2.** A stop-valve in or at a service-pipe. **s-stripes,** the stripes worn on the sleeves of the coat to denote the years of service, or employment in army, navy, railroad, police, etc — **s uniform,** the regulation uniform to be worn during routine or active service in the army or navy — **s -wall,** *n* In rackets, the front wall of the court against which the ball must be served — **s -wires,** *n pl* Wires carrying current from the mains of an electric circuit to any apparatus to be energized anywhere along the line — **to see** or **to have seen s**, to be or to have been actively engaged in the army or navy during time of war also, to have been subjected to actual use — **to take s**, to engage oneself as a servant

ser'vice², *n* **1.** An Old World tree (*Sorbus domestica*), with odd-pinnate leaves, paniculed cream-colored flowers, and small edible fruit **2.** The June-berry tree [Cor of L *sorbus*, service-tree] **ser'vice-tree"‡.**

ser'vice-a-bl(e", 1 sûr'vıs-ə-bl, 2 sĕr'vıç-a-bl, *a* **1.** That can be made of service, such as does or can serve a useful purpose.

2. Capable of rendering long service; such as will wear well; durable, as, a *serviceable* stuff **3.** [Archaic] Disposed to be useful and helpful obliging, attentive; diligent; as, a *serviceable* friend **4†.** Pertaining to service, included in service [< OF *servisable*, < LL *serviciabilis*, < L *servitium*; see SERVICE¹, *n*] — **ser'vice-a-bl(e-ness",** *n* The character of being useful also, readiness to be of service, willing helpfulness **ser"vice-a-bil'i-ty‡.** — **ser'vice-a-bly,** *adv*

ser'vice-ber"ry, 1 sûr'vıs-ber'ı, 2 sĕr'vıç-bĕr'y, *n* The June-berry


Service-berry
a a flowering branch; *b*, the fruit and leaves.

ser'vi-ent, 1 sûr'vı-ent, 2 sĕr'vı-ĕnt, *a* Subordinate, specif, in law, subject to an easement or servitude· opposed to *dominant*, as, a *servient* tenement [< L *sertio* (ppr *sertien(t-)s*), serve] — **ser"vi-en'tial,** *a*

ser"vi-ette', 1 sûr'vı et' *or* ser"vyet'; 2 sĕr'vı-ĕt' *or* sĕr-vyĕt', *n* [F] A table-napkin

ser'vile,) 1 sûr'vil, 2 sĕr'vil (VIII), *a*
ser'vil¹, ∫ **1.** Having the spirit or disposition of a slave; like a slave; lacking independence, slavish, abject, as, a *servile* flatterer **2.** Of or pertaining to slaves or servants, as, a *servile* insurrection **3.** Being of a subject class, existing in a condition of servitude, as, *servile* laborers **4.** Appropriate or naturally falling to slaves or servants, as, *servile* work

Her haughty hand disdain'd all *servile* arts
The needle distaff and Arachne's loom
TASSO *Jerusalem Delivered* tr by Wiffen, can 2 st 39.

5. Controlled in one's life or conduct, obedient, subject· with *to*; as, *servile to* applause **6** *Gram* Not belonging to the original root, serving only to modify the construction or pronunciation of a word, as the case-endings in many languages or the final *e* in many English words **7.** *R C Ch* Manual, done with the hands said of the work forbidden on Sundays and holidays **8.** *Eng Feudal Law* Designating tenures of land subject to conditions distinguished from those of free-hold, as labor instead of rent, etc [F, < L *servilis*, < *servus*, slave] Syn., see OBSEQUIOUS — **ser'vil(e-ly²,** *adv* — **ser'vil(e-ness²,** *n* — **ser'vi-lize,** *tt*

ser'vile, *n* **1.** A slave or one of slavish spirit, menial. **2.** *Gram* A letter, syllable, or sound used only to modify a word, and not part of its radical form

ser'vil-ism, 1 sûr'vil-ızm, 2 sĕr'vil-ĭsm, *n* The spirit and mode of life of a servile class

ser-vil'i-ty, 1 ser-vil'ı-tı, 2 ser-vil'ı-ty, *n* **1.** The state or character of being servile, abject or cringing submission or deference, slavishness **2.** The state of being a slave [< F *servilité*, < L *servilis*, see SERVILE]

Ser-vil'i-us, 1 sər-vil'ı-us, 2 ser-vil'ĭ-ŭs, *n* In Shakespeare's *Timon of Athens*, a servant to Timon

serv'ing, 1 sûrv'ıŋ, 2 sĕrv'ing *ppr & verbal n* of SERVE *v* — **serv'ing-board",** *n* A small flat piece of board with a handle on one side used in serving small ropes — **s.-maid,** *n* A maid servant — **s.-mallet,** *n* A piece of wood shaped like the half of a hollow cylinder and provided with a handle, resembling a serving-board but used for large ropes cables, etc — **s.-man,** *n* A man servant a personal attendant — **s.-stuff,** *n* Yarn or cord used in serving a rope

Ser'vite, 1 sûr'vıt, 2 sĕr'vit *n* *R C Ch* One of a mendicant order founded in Italy in the 13th century, including both friars and nuns Their official title is *Religious Servants of the Holy Virgin* [< LL *Servitæ*, < L *servus*, servant]

ser-vi'tial, 1 sər-vish'əl, 2 ser-vish'al, *a* Of or pertaining to any relation of service [Servitude, service

ser-vi'ti-um, 1 sər-vish'ı-um, 2 ser-vish'ĭ-ŭm, *n* [L] *Law*

ser'vi-tor, 1 sûr'vı-tər *or* -tor, 2 sĕr'vı-tor, *n* **1.** One who waits upon and serves another, a serving-man, also, a follower, attendant, or servant of any kind **2.** Formerly, an undergraduate at Oxford University partly supported by a college grant and partly earning his living by waiting on the table of fellows and gentlemen commoners **3** *Glass-making* A skilled worker who makes the body of articles which are finished by the workman **4†.** One in military service, a soldier **5†.** One bound in duty and obedience used in formal or polite communications, as, your obedient *servitor*. **6†.** *Old Eng Law* A messenger of the marshal of the Court of King's Bench sent forth to serve writs of summons [< F *serviteur*, < LL *servitor*, < L *servio*, serve] — **ser"vi-to'ri-al,** *a* — **ser'vi-tor-ship,** *n*

ser'vi-tude, 1 sûr'vı-tūd, 2 sĕr'vı-tūd, *n* **1.** The condition of a slave, a state of subjection to a master or to arbitrary power of any kind, slavery, bondage, now, especially, enforced service as a punishment for crime; as, penal *servitude* **2.** Hence, a state of subjection to any work, aim, claim, or demand, as, *servitude* to vice **3.** The condition or duties of a servant, dependent, or servitor, menial service, specif, in the colonies established by European powers in the 17th and 18th centuries a condition of temporary service under contract on the part of immigrants who for the time being lost their political or personal liberty Servitude in America continued up to the beginning of the 19th century

4. [Anglo-Ind] Service in the army or navy **5.** *Law* An easement, a right that one man has to use the land

of another for a special purpose, a charge on one estate for the benefit of another 3 KENT *Comm* pp 435, 436

Servitudes affecting land may be divided into two classes namely (1) **personal servitudes**, which are attached to the owner for life and are of three kinds, *usufruct* and *use* (which see), and *habitation* or the right to live in a house (2) **real s**, also known as **landed** or **predial s**, which are due rather to an estate than an owner and are enjoyed by the proprietor of one estate on another estate for the benefit of his own property **Real s** are divided into **rural s.** and **urban s**, the former including *right of way, access to a wood spring, coal-mine,* etc and the latter having relation to buildings and including rights of *support, view sewer,* etc

Servitudes may also be classed as (1) **positive**, which compel the holder of the servient estate to allow some act by another upon his property and (2) **negative**, which restrain the holder of the servient estate from making use of his property in any such way as would interfere with the *easement* or right which the owner of the dominant estate has on it • See EASEMENT **real servitude†; ser'vi-tus†.**

ğ†. Servantry [F, < L *servitudo*, < *servus*, slave] **ser'vi-tutet.** Syn. see BONDAGE

ser'vi-turet, *n* **1** Servantry **2** Servitude **3.** Same as SERVITOR, 2 an error

Ser'vi-us, 1 sûr'vi-us 2 sĕr'vi-ŭs *n* A Roman commentator on Vergil, lived about A D 400

Ser'vo-, 1 sûr'vo-, 2 sĕr'vo- Relating to the Servian language or people a combining form [< SERVIAN]

Ser"vo-Cro-a'tian, *a & n* Same as SERBO-CROATIAN **Ser'vo-Croat †.**

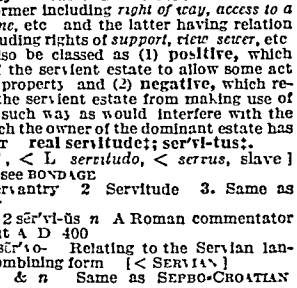
ser'vo-mo"tor, 1 sûr'vo-mō'tər *or* -tor, 2 sĕr'vo-mō'tor, *n* A small motor for operating the reversing-gear of a large marine engine, also, the motor and reversing-gear collectively [< L *servus* servant, + MOTOR]

ser'vu-latet, *vi* To serve obsequiously

se'ryet, *n* A series train of argument

Se'sal, 1 sī'sal *or* sī'sı-al, 2 sē'sĭ *or* sē'sa-l *n Bib* (Douai)

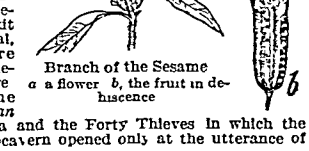
ses'a-me, 1 ses'ə-mı, 2 sĕs'a-me, *n* **1.** An East-Indian herb (*Sesamum indicum*), also, its congener *S orientale* **2.** [U S] Same as GAMA GRASS **ses'a-me-grass"†.** [< F *sesame*, < L *sesamum* < Gr *sēsamon*, sesame] — **open sesame**, a charm to secure entrance or exit through any portal, especially to secure admission to some desired place or sphere In allusion to the story in the *Arab an Nights* of Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves in which the door to a treasure-cavern opened only at the utterance of these words



Branch of the Sesame
a a flower *b*, the fruit in dehiscence

ses'a-mine, } 1 ses'ə-mın, 2 sĕs'a-mĭn, *a* Derived **ses'a-mins,** } from sesame

ses'a-moid, 1 ses'ə-moid, 2 sĕs'a-mŏid, *a* **1.** Shaped like a sesame seed, nodular said specifically of certain bones (as the kneecap and pisiform) and cartilages developed in a tendon near a joint, and of cartilaginous nodules in the nose and larynx **2.** *Anat* Of or pertaining to a sesamoid [< Gr *sēsamoeidēs*, < *sēsamon*, sesame, and see -OID] **ses"a-mol'dal†.**



Bones and Tendons of the Sole of the Human Foot, showing (at *a, a*) Sesamoid Bones

ses'a-moid, *n Anat* A sesamoid bone or cartilage — **ses"a-moid-i'tis,** *n Vet Surg* Disease of the sesamoid bones and surrounding tissues of a horse's foot

Ses a-mum, 1 ses'ə-mum 2 sĕs'a-mŭm, *n Bot* A genus of annual herbs of the family *Pedaliaceæ*, with alternate or opposite leaves solitary, axillary, yellow or pinkish flowers, and a two-celled capsular fruit, containing many oily seeds They are natives of the tropics of the Old World *S indicum*, the sesame or gingili the source of the gingili-oil, is the best-known See BENNE and SESAME [< Gr *sēsamon*, sesame]

Ses'ban, 1 ses'ban 2 sĕs'băn, *n Bot* **1.** A genus of tropical fabaceous herbs shrubs or trees with pinnate leaves and yellow flowers succeeded by long pods *S aculeata* is cultivated for its bast-fiber *S macrocarpa* is native to eastern North America **2.** [s-] A plant of this genus, as the **long-podded sesban** (*S macrocarpa*) See DHUNCHEE [F, < Ar *saisabān*, < Per *sisabān*, seed of cinquefoil] **Ses-ba'ni-at.**

sesc-un'ci-a, 1 sesk-un'shi-ə, 2 sĕsc-ŭn'shi-a *n Rom Antiq* A small weight equal to one and one-half ounces, also, a coin of that weight, one-eighth of an as [L, < *sesqui-* (see SESQUI-) + *uncia*, ounce]

ses'cu-ple, 1 ses'kiu-pl 2 sĕs'cū-pl *a Anc Pros* Same as HEMIOLIC [< L *sescuplus*, taken once and a half, < *sesqui-* (see SESQUI-) + *-plus* -PLE]

seset, *v* To seize — **sesedt,** *pp* Caught

Ses'e-li, 1 ses'ı-lai, 2 sĕs'e-lī, *n Bot* **1** A genus of white-flowered perennial herbs of the family *Apiaceæ* inhabiting north temperate regions *S libanotis* is the mountain meadow-saxifrage of Great Britain **2.** [s-] Any plant of this genus [< F *séséli*, < L *seselis*, < Gr *seselī*, a shrub]

Se'sha, 1 sē'shə 2 sē'sha, *n* [Sans] *Hind Myth* One of the kings of the serpent race with a thousand heads His coils floating upon the primeval waters are sometimes represented as forming the couch of Vishnu the heads, one of which supports the earth and destroys it at the end of each kalpa by vomiting fire serving as a canopy for the sleeping god He is also deified as *Ananta* the infinite the endless

se-sī', 1 sē-sī' 2 sē-sī', *n* [Sp Am] A West-Indian lutjanoid fish (*Lutjanus buccanella*)

Se-sil'dæ, 1 sı-sal'dı 2 se-sĭ'l-dē, *n pl Entom* The *Sesiinæ* as a family — **se'si-id,** *r & n*

Ses"i-i'næ, 1 ses ı-al'nı, 2 sĕs ı-ĭ'nē *n pl Entom* A subfamily of sphingid moths having the antennæ thick, but brush-like at the tips fore wings with 2 ocelli, and hind wings hyaline **Se'si-a,** *n* (t g) [< Gr *sēs*, moth] — **ses'i-in(e),** *a & n*

Se'sis, 1 sī'sis, 2 sē'sĭs *n Bib* (Apocrypha) *1 Esd* ix, 34

se'sont, *n* Season **se'sount**

Se-sos'tris, 1 sı-sos'tris 2 se-sŏs'tris *n* A legendary Egyptian pharaoh variously supposed to be Seti I, or Rameses II of the XIXth Dynasty, or Usertesen of the XIIth his conquests extended as far as India Hellenized form of the name **Se'so-stris†** [Gr]

ses'qui-, 1 ses'kwı-, 2 sĕs'kwi- From Latin *sesqui-*, one-half more (< *semis*, half, + *-que*, and) a combining form used specifically (1) in chemistry to indicate the presence of three atoms of one element and two of another in a compound, and (2) by extension, in many numerical words, to denote any ratio in which the greater term exceeds the lesser by one aliquot part as 5 to 4 or 8 to 6 — **ses"qui-al'ter. 1.** *a Bot* Sesquialteral, one and one-half times more **II.** *n Entom* A sesquiocellus — **ses"qui-al'te-ra,** *n Mus* **1** The interval of a perfect fifth, having the ratio of 3 to 2 **2** A rhythm in which three minims are equalized with two preceding minims **3.** An organ-stop of several ranks of pipes — **ses"qui-al'ter-al,** *a* Being one-half more, being in the ratio of 3 to 2, specif, in botany, having half as many more of one part than of another, by extension, in biology accompanied by a smaller similar part **ses"qui-al'ter-ate†, ses"qui-al'ter-ous†** — **ses"qui-ba'sic,** *a Chem* Of or pertaining to a salt in which two basic radicals are combined with three acid radicals — **ses"qui-car'bo-nate,** *n Chem* A carbonate whose composition is between that of a normal and an acid carbonate as, sodium *sesqui carbonate* ($Na_2CO_3 NaHCO_3 2H_2O$) — **ses"qui-cen-ten'ni-al,** *a* Of or pertaining to a century and a half as a *sesquicentennial* celebration used also substantively — **ses"qui-du'ple,** *a* Consisting of a quantity taken three and a half times — **ses"qui-du'pli-cate,** *a* Having the ratio of $2^1/_2$ to 1 or of 5 to 2, as, a *sesquiduplicate* ratio — **ses"qui-hy'drate,** *n Chem* A hydrate in the composition of which there is one and a half molecules of water to each molecule of the hydrate — **ses"qui-no'na,** *n Mus* An interval having the ratio of 10 to 9, a lesser major second — **ses"qui-no'nal,** *a* Being in the ratio of 10 to 9 — **ses"qui-o-cel'lus,** *n Entom* An ocellus with a large and a small eyelet — **ses"qui-oc-ta'va,** *n Mus* An interval having the ratio of 9 to 8, a greater major second — **ses"qui-oc-ta'val,** *a* Being in the ratio of 9 to 8 — **ses"qui-ox'id, ses"qui-ox'ide,** *n Chem* A compound in which two basic radicals usually metals are combined with three atoms of oxygen as chromium *sesquioxid* now usually included in the peroxids

ses'qui-ped"al, 1 ses'kwı-ped'al *or* ses-kwip'ı-dal, 2 sĕs'kwi-pĕd'al *or* sĕs-kwĭp'e-dal (XIII) **I.** *a* Sesquipedalian **II** *n* **1.** A person a foot and a half high, a dwarf **2.** A word of unusual length

ses"qui-pe-da'li-an, 1 ses'kwı-pı-dē'li-ən, 2 sĕs'kwi-pe-dā'li-an, *a* **1.** Measuring a foot and a half, hence, excessively long applied to long words and ponderous language, as suggested by Horace in the phrase *sesquipedalia verba*, sometimes contracted to **sesquipedalia**, and used as a noun plural

A voluminous mouth-filling epithet is by its very size suggestive of largeness or strength, as is shown by the pomposity of *sesquipedalian* verbiage

SPENCER *Essays Philos of Style* in vol II, p 337 [A 1891]

2. Given to the use of long words [< L *sesquipedalis*, < *sesqui-* (see SESQUI-) + *pes* (*ped-*), foot]

ses"qui-pe-da'li-an-ism, *n* The use of sesquipedalian words or a style abounding in long words **ses"qui-ped'al-ism†.**

ses"qui-pe-dal'i-ty, 1 ses'kwı-pı-dal'ı-tı, 2 sĕs'kwi-pe-dăl'ı-ty, *n* **1** The quality of being sesquipedalian **2.** Sesquipedalianism

ses-quip'li-cate, *a* Bearing the ratio of the cube of a number to its square or noting that ratio — **ses"qui-quad'-rate,** *n Astrol* The aspect of two planets which are distant from each other a quadrant and a half (135°) — **ses"-qui-quar'ta,** *n Mus* An interval having the ratio of 5 to 4 or $1^1/_4$ to 1, a major third — **ses"qui-quar'tal,** *a* Having or being in the ratio of 5 to 4 — **ses"qui-quin'ta,** *n Mus* An interval with the ratio of 6 to 5 or $1^1/_5$ to 1, a minor third — **ses"qui-quin'tal,** *a* Having the ratio of 6 to 5 — **ses"qui-quin'tile,** *a* [Rare] Having a zodiacal distance of about 108°, or $1^1/_5$ times a right angle — **ses'-qui-salt",** *n Chem* A salt in which the basic radical is a sesquioxid, or is made up in the proportions of a sesquin compound. Compare PERSALT — **ses"qui-sep'ti-mal,** *a* Being in the ratio of 8 to 7 — **ses"qui-sex'tal,** *a* Having the ratio of 7 to 6 — **ses"qui-sul'fid,** **ses"-qui-sul'fide,** *n Chem* A compound in which two basic radicals, usually metals, are combined with three atoms of sulfur, as antimony *sesquisulfid* now more properly called *persulfid* **ses"qui-sul'phidet, ses"qui-sul'-phu-ret†** — **ses"qui-ter'pene,** *n Org Chem* Any hydrocarbon of the formula $C_{15}H_{24}$, one and a half times a terpene — **ses"qui-ter'ti-a,** *n Mus* An interval having the ratio of 4 to 3 a perfect fourth — **ses"qui-ter'tial,** *a* **ses"qui-ter'tian†; ses"qui-ter'tian-al†** — **ses'qui-tone,** *n Mus* The interval of a tone and a half a minor third

sess¹, 1 ses, 2 sĕs, *n* One of the bars or plates of a soap-frame [Perh fr SOSS², *n*, < Gael *sos*, coarse mess]

sess²†, *n* A tax assessment — **sess†,** *vt* To tax assess

sess., *abbr* Session

ses'sat, *interj* Probably, an exclamation of encouragement and incitement a Shakespearian word of doubtful meaning *Taming of Shrew* Ind 1, and *King Lear* act iii, sc 4 & 6

ses'sile, } 1 ses'il, 2 sĕs'il, *a* **1.** Immediately attached **ses'sil,** } by the base, not supported by a stalk or stalk-like part, as *sessile* eyes, a *sessile* flower or stigma **2** *Zooph* Permanently attached said of a hydroid gonophore **3** *Zool* Fixed, sedentary [< L *sessilis*, < *sessus* pp of *sedeo* sit] — **ses-sil'i-ty,** *n*

Ses"si-li-ven'tres, 1 ses'ı-lı-ven'trīz, 2 sĕs ı-lı-vĕn'trēz, *n pl Zool* The *Serripera* [< SESSILE- + L *venter* belly]

ses'sion, 1 sesh'ən, 2 sĕsh'on, *n* **1.** The sitting together of an organized body for the transaction of business, or the state of such a body as assembled and engaged in deliberations, as, the *session* of a legislature, council, or college faculty, the court is now in *session*

The *session* [of 1683] so momentous in its consequences closed on 20th July FROUDE *Eng in Ireland* vol I p 191 [A 1873]

2. The time during which a deliberative assembly or court remains sitting without adjournment, also the space of time between the first and the last meeting in a certain series, as from the assembling to the final adjournment, prorogation, or dissolution of a congress or parliament, as, an extra *session* of Congress **3** The lowest court and governing body of the Presbyterian Church, composed of the pastor and ruling elders of a particular congregation See KIRK **4** [U. S] In some educational institutions a term **5.** *Law* (1) The term for which a court or legislative body sits continuously for the transaction of business (2) *pl* The sitting of a certain court, as, the quarter-*sessions* (see QUARTER-SESSIONS), the *sessions* of oyer and terminer, and in the United States the Court of *Sessions* a court of criminal jurisdiction (3) Any one of certain courts, especially in England, as, formerly, the Great *Session* of Wales, held semiannually, the *session* of jail-delivery, for liberating persons confined in jail for minor offenses **6** [Archaic] The act of sitting, or the state of one who is seated, as, the *session* of Christ on the right hand of God [F, < L *sessio(n-)*, < *sessus*, see SESSILE]

— **clerk of the session,** the secretary of a church session. **ses'sion-clerk"†** [Scot] — **general sessions** (*Eng Law*), sessions held by two or more justices, of whom one is of the quorum, for the trial of criminal cases now limited to the quarter-sessions — **joint s.** (*Parliamentary Law*), a session at which two bodies one from each house are assembled and act together as one body — **sessions of the peace,** same as PETTY SESSIONS See under PETTY — **special sessions** (*Eng Law*), sessions held after due notice by two or more justices, for the exercise of some special authority, as the administration of the licensing laws

ses'sion-al, 1 sesh'ən-al, 2 sĕsh'on-al, *a* Of or pertaining to a session or sessions — **sessional orders** [Eng], certain resolutions adopted by both houses of Parliament at the beginning of each session, regulating, for convenience and dispatch the order of business for that session **s rules;**

ses'sion-er, 1 sesh'ən-ər, 2 sĕsh'on er *n* **1** [Scot] A member of the Court of Sessions a senator **2** A member of the session or consistory a term belonging to the Scotch episcopacy in the time of Charles II

ses-ter'ti-um, 1 ses-tûr'shi-um 2 sĕs-tĕr'shi-ŭm, *n* [L] *Rom Antiq* A money of account (see COIN) a contraction for *milia sestertiorum*

ses-ter'ti-us, 1 ses-tûr'shi-us, 2 sĕs-tĕr'shi-ŭs *n* [-TI-, 1 -shi-al 2 -shi-ī *pl*] A Roman coin originally of silver, it became under the Empire, a brass coin known by numismatists as *first brass* See COIN, and plate of COINS, fig 24 [L, < *semis*, half, + *tertius*, third, < *tres*, three] **ses'-terce†.**

ses-tet', 1 ses-tet', 2 sĕs-tĕt' *n* **1.** The last six lines of a sonnet See OCTAVE SONNET **2** Any stanza of six lines **3.** A sextet [< It *sestetto*, dim of *sesto*, sixth, < L *sextus*, see SESTINA] **ses-teth'†; ses-tette'†**

Ses'thel, 1 ses'thel, 2 sĕs'thĕl, *n Bib* (Apocrypha) *1 Esd* ix 31

ses'ti-ad, 1 ses'ti-ad, 2 sĕs'ti-ăd, *n* A sixth part the name given by Chapman to his six divisions of Marlowe's *Hero and Leander* [< It *sesto*, < L *sextus*, sixth]

ses-ti'na, } 1 ses-tī'nə, ses'tın *or* -tain, 2 sĕs-tī'na, sĕs'tın **ses'tine,** } *or* -tin, *n* A form of Romance verse, consisting of six stanzas of six lines each, with a final triplet, and using the same terminal words in each stanza but in a different order originally unrimed, but now having usually two or three rimes

Sestina [is] a very elaborate measure invented by the Provençal poet Arnaut Daniel imitated by Dante and other Italians tried inexactly by Spencer and sometimes recently attempted in English SAINTSBURY *Hist Manual of Eng Pros* p 292 [MACM 10] [< It *sestina*, < L *sextus*, sixth, < *sex* six]

Ses-ti'ni, 1 ses-tī'nī 2 sĕs-tī'ni, **Domenico** (8/10 1750–8/10 1832) An Italian numismatist

ses'tole, 1 ses'tōl, 2 sĕs'tōl, *n Mus* Same as SEX-OLET [< It *sesto* see SESTET] **ses'to-let†.**

Ses'tri a Po-nen'te, 1 ses'trı ä po-nen'tē, 2 sĕs'trĭ ä po-nĕn'tę A town in N Italy a suburb of Genoa

ses'tu-or, 1 ses'chu-[*or* -tiu-]or, 2 sĕs'chu-[*or* -tū-]ōr, *n* [F] *Mus* A sextet

Se-su'vi-um, 1 sı-siū'vi-um, 2 se-sū'vi-ŭm *n Bot* A genus of tropical smooth herbaceous plants of the family *Aizoaceæ* They have succulent opposite entire leaves and usually solitary flowers *S portulacastrum* is the sea-purslane

set¹, 1 set, 2 sĕt, *v* [SET, SET'TING] **I.** *t* **1** To cause to sit, stand, or rest as on a seat or support, place in a sitting, standing, or upright position said properly of things as having some power of self-support, and thus opposed to *lay* often with *up* or *down*, as, to *set* a child on the floor, to *set* a box or a dish on the table **2** To give a specific or desired position to, put into a certain place or particular relations in order to secure a special end (1) To fix in the ground especially, to plant, as a tree shrub, or vegetable frequently with *out* as, to *set* the stakes for a lot or a new building to *set out* apple-trees

We would try Obedient to the Gardener's commands,
To *set* some smallest flowers before we die
E R SILL *The Hermitage* pt II st 10

(2) To place on eggs to hatch them, or to place (eggs) under a fowl, as a hen, or in an incubator, to be hatched, as, to *set* a hen, to *set* a dozen eggs (3) To place in a frame or mounting fasten or partially enclose as a gem, in gold silver, or other metal so as at once to support and display it as, to *set* a ruby in a ring hence to stud or bedeck with objects placed in some order as to *set* a crown with jewels

He . received a portrait of the king *set* round with diamonds McMASTER *Franklin* p 240 [H M & CO 1887]

(4) To place in proper position for drying or for exhibition as to *set* insects on a setting-board or in a case (5) To treat, as a dislocated joint or fractured limb, so as to bring again into the normal relation of parts as, to *set* a broken arm (6) To put (a person or persons) in some special relation to another or others or to assign to some special duty, place establish, dispose, appoint ordain station as to *set* a king on the throne, to *set* a guard at the gates (7) To place before a person or persons as a model to be followed as to *set* an example, to *set* a copy, to *set* the pace (8) To place firmly as to *set* one's foot on the neck of a foe **3** To put into a fixed, permanent, or immovable condition, position or form (1) To reduce from a loose movable, or transitory condition to one that is stable, rigid or permanent, as, to *set* colors with a mordant to *set* milk with rennet to *set* a crystallizing substance by evaporation, to *set* one's teeth to *set* one's countenance (2) To put into a position or situation where motion is impossible, cause to stop or stick, as a team or vehicle in mire, stall hence, to embarrass bring to a stand, as, the wheels were *set* in the ruts they were hard *set* to make a case (3) To cause to cleave or become attached, make intent said of the sentiments or faculties as to *set* one's affections on things above to *set* one's heart on success (4) To fix or develop in rudimentary form, as fruit or seed after the flower has been fertilized, form start in growth as the trees have *set* their fruit well (5) *Masonry* To lower into place and fix firmly as blocks of stone

4 To determine authoritatively or decisively, prescribe, assign, fix, settle, as, to *set* a day, to *set* a task, to *set* a price **5** To place or fix as a value, judge and hold as an equivalent or measure followed immediately by a noun expressing the amount, value, or equivalent, and then by the preposition *by* or *on* before the object estimated, also (rarely), to estimate or value with *at*, as, the scholar *sets* great store *by* his books, to *set* a price *on* a bandit's head, to *set* one's life *at* nothing **6** To place as a wager, stake as at a game of hazard, also (rarely), to lay a wager with, as to *set* 10 guineas on an even number, to *set* one at the odds of three to one **7.** To put in order for use, prepare for working, as, to *set* a razor Specif (1) To adjust to agree with a given standard or so as to secure a definite result, arrange or place so as to act when the proper conditions are fulfilled or at a given time, make ready as, to *set* a trap to *set* a clock to

set the table (2) To bend the teeth of (a saw) alternately to one side or other from the median line or to spread their ends by swaging (3) To flatten (wet leather) by spreading on a flat surface, so that when dry it will be free from puckers (4) To begin, by properly dividing the stitches on the knitting-needles

Martha stopped to *set* the heel of her stocking
JANE ANDREWS *Only a Year* p 84 [L & B 1888]

8. To start in a given direction, or give a certain tendency to (1) To put at some course of effort or action, start in some employment or business the kind of activity being indicated immediately after the object of the verb, as, to *set* dogs fighting, to *set* a boy to study, to *set* a train in motion (2) To start on a road, or accompany a part or all of the way to a destination, as, to *set* one on the right way **9.** *Games* In dominoes, to pose, or lay down the first domino **10** To put into a given condition or state followed by an adjective or phrase denoting the condition, as, to *set* persons at loggerheads, to *set* one at ease; *set* your mind at rest, to *set* a boat adrift **11.** To turn or tilt over so as to stand with the mouth upward said of a bell, which is often so held in the intervals between strokes **12.** To embarrass greatly, perplex mentally, as, to be hard *set* what to do **13.** *Print* (1) To place in order (type) so as to form words and lines for printing, compose (2) To place in type, as copy of any kind often with *up*, as, to *set up* an article **14** *Mus* To adapt, as notes to words or words to notes, prepare, as a tune to accompany words or words to accompany a tune, also, to pitch at a given key, sometimes, also, to arrange for a voice or instrument, as, to *set* a hymn to the tune of "Auld Lang Syne", to *set* the tune too high, to *set* a dance for the violin

Till at the last she *set* herself to man
Like perfect music unto noble words
TENNYSON *Princess* vii, st 21

15. *Naut* (1) To raise and spread to the wind, as, to *set* a sail (2) To observe and determine the direction of by the compass, as, to *set* a headland **16.** Formerly, to point out, as game said of dogs, hence, also, to hunt as with a setter, and, figuratively, to designate in advance, as a rich man or a traveler, for attack or plunder **17.** [U S & Local, Eng] To punt (a boat) **18.** [Scot] To be suitable or becoming **19.** [Prov Eng & Scot] To let, as houses or lands, lease **20†.** To place over against, oppose, contrast **21†.** To assume or posit, suppose **22†.** To plait, flute, crimp

II. 1 **1.** To go down and pass below the horizon, also, to move down the sky toward the horizon, sink, decline said of a heavenly body, hence, figuratively, to sink or pass gradually out of existence or recognition, fade, pass away, as, the sun *sets* See SET, *n*, 3

Desolate *sets* in deeps of cloud, Orion
BULWER-LYTTON *Lost Tales, The Wife of Miletus* st 67

2. To pass from a fluid or unstable to a firm or solid condition, solidify, congeal, concrete, as, plaster of Paris *sets* quickly **3.** To take a position of firmness and fixity, become fixed, as, his teeth *set* together **4.** To move or flow in a given direction, tend, press, incline, as, the current *sets* outward, his affections *set* toward home

A current in people's minds *sets* towards new ideas
MATTHEW ARNOLD *Culture and Anarchy* p 33 [MACM 1883]

5. To apply oneself, exert one's powers or energies, as, we must *set* to work **6.** To assume a position for a purpose Specif (1) *Athletics* To put oneself into position for starting, as in a hurdle race usually in the phrase, "ready, *set*, go!" (2) *Hunting* To point game as a setter dog (which originally crouched while pointing — a posture no longer permitted by trainers) (3)† To hunt game-birds with the aid of a setter, or sometimes of a large net

7. To put plants, cuttings, etc, in the ground in position for growth **8** To begin development or growth, as a rudimentary fruit, also, to undergo transformation into seeds or fruits, as blossoms, as, the peaches *set* well, the apple-blossoms *set* abundantly **9.** To assume a permanent deformity or change of dimension or position, become warped or curved, as a fishing-rod **13.** To face one's partner in dancing **11.** *Oyster-culture* To spawn effectively, become attached, as spawn, strike, as oysters **12.** [Colloq] To sit, as a hen on eggs an error from confusion of *set* with *sit* **13** [Colloq] To fit one, adapt itself to one's figure, as, the coat *sets* well in the back **14.** [Rare] To settle downward as in the subsidence of a wave, pitch said of a ship **15.** [Archaic] To begin a journey, start, set out **16†.** To gamble, take part with another or others in gambling, play **17†.** To fit music to words [< AS *settan*, set, causal of *sittan*, sit]

SYN.: adapt, adjust, appoint, arrange, assign, determine, dispose, establish, fix, locate, place, plant, post, prescribe, put, regulate, settle, station See ABOLISH, ABSOLVE, ALLOT, ANNUL, ARRANGE ARRAY ATTACK, BEGIN BURN, CONSTRUCT, DELIVER, FALL INSTITUTE, PIQUE, PLANT PREPARE, PUT, RAISE — ANT: detach, disestablish disturb, eradicate, loosen, overthrow, remove, transfer, unsettle, uproot — PREP set a thing *on* or *upon* a support, *in* a position place, or receptacle set a ruler *over* a province, set one friend *against* another, set the dogs *upon* a thief

— **to set about,** to begin doing, as some task or work — **to set a case,** or **to set case†,** to suppose assume — **to set across** (or **over**), to carry to the other side, as of a river, row or transport across a stream, etc, as, to *set* one *across* the river — **to set against 1.** To render unfriendly to, prejudice against **2.** To oppose by way of comparison, compare or contrast **3** To place against in a wager — **to set a paper** [Gt Brit], to prepare an examination paper — **to set apart,** to lay or put aside for a special purpose — **to set aside 1** To reject as an opinion or theory **2** To pass by and neglect leave out of consideration, as, *setting aside* the question of cost **3** *Law* See ASIDE — **to set at defiance,** to defy — **to set at ease,** to tranquillize, free from anxiety or fear — **to set at naught,** to make a mock of ridicule — **to set at rest 1.** To restore composure to, calm, as, *set* your heart *at rest* **2** To dispose of effectively as he *set* the report *at rest* — **to set before,** to serve to (a person), as food — **to set by 1.** To value or esteem, as to *set by* one's friends **2** To put apart, lay by reserve — **to set by the compass,** to note the bearing by the compass — **to set down. 1.** To place as on the ground, put down on some support as to *set down* a basket **2** To record in writing, put down in a book as to *set down* the items **3** To fix as a judgment in one's mind, consider as an established truth as *set* it *down* that honesty is the best policy **4.** To lay as something due or chargeable, attribute, charge as you may *set down* this loss to me **5** [Colloq] To rebuke or humiliate treat in a way to humble one's pride **6.** To put lower **7** To give opportunity to alight, as a passenger at his journey's end, deposit, as, the traveler was *set down* at Union square **8** [Archaic] To lay down by authority, order, as, the king *sets down* this law — **to set fly,** fling (*Vaut*), to adjust (a temporary sail) by sheets and halyards — **to set forth. 1.** To arrange before the view, display, as, to *set forth* a collection of flowers **2** To state or declare for consideration, make known express fully by words, as, to *set forth* the facts **3** To show the excellencies of, praise, commend, as, to *set forth* the goodness of the king **4.** To start onward or forth, advance, set out start **5†.** To publish, as a book or treatise **6†.** To fit out or furnish, as a house or ship, or to decorate as with ornaments — **to set forward 1.** To advance the interests of, help onward, further, as, to *set forward* a deserving man **2.** To make an onward start, advance, set forth, set out — **to set free,** to liberate, as from imprisonment — **to set going,** to initiate movement or working, make go, as a clock — **to set hand to fist†,** to go to work vehemently or desperately — **to set in. 1** To flow steadily shoreward, as the tide figuratively, of any general influence or movement, to move strongly and steadily toward an end or object **2.** To begin so as to promise continuance, as rain **3** To appear again after disappearing for a while, as a school of fish **4†.** To go in vigorously, make an onset, as, to *set in* among the enemy **5†.** To start in some work, help to a beginning — **to set in order,** to arrange rightly, put in order — **to set milk,** to place milk in a pan, etc so that the cream may rise or that it may curdle — **to set off,** to value — **to set off. 1.** To put apart by itself, hence, to separate as by a line, mark, or boundary, regard and treat as sundered from the rest, as, to *set off* a lot of land **2.** To put over against something as an equivalent or compensation, plead in offset or mitigation, reckon against, as, to *set off* a service against a claim **3.** To render more impressive or attractive by contrast, serve as a foil for as, the ruby *sets off* the diamond **4.** To make more pleasing in appearance, adorn, beautify as, a jeweled ring *sets off* a fair hand **5** To cause to explode, discharge, as fireworks or firearms **6.** To start or set out, as on a walk or journey, begin a course **7** *Print* To smut or discolor the back of a sheet of paper, as by printing a second impression before the ink of the first impression is thoroughly dry, also, to smut the next sheet, offset **8†** To present a good or ill appearance — **to set on. 1.** To incite or instigate, urge, put up, as, to *set* one *on* to villainy. **2** [Archaic] To begin a journey or course, start, set out — **to set on or upon,** to make an assault upon, attack, assail, as, the robbers *set upon* the defenseless traveler — **to set oneself against,** to become unfavorably disposed toward, become inimical to — **to set one's face,** to turn oneself or to direct one's progress in a given direction, hence, to form a fixed purpose, be resolutely determined

Therefore have I *set my face* like a flint, and I know that I shall not be ashamed *Isa* l 7

— **to set one's hand to,** to sign, as an agreement hence, figuratively, to accept and approve — **to set one's house in order,** to order or adjust all one's affairs, worldly or spiritual, especially in preparation for death — **to set one's seal to,** to seal, as a document, in token of one's assent and authorization, hence, to certify and acknowledge solemnly — **to set one's teeth,** to press one's teeth tightly together, as when desperately or savagely resolved — **to set out. 1.** To begin a journey, undertaking, or course of action, start upon a work or career, as, to *set out* in business **2.** To present to view, display, show distinctly, state at length, set forth **3.** To furnish with equipments, or to send forth equipped, as, to *set out* ten warcruisers **4.** To embellish, supply with ornaments, as, the parlor is *set out* with pictures **5.** To assign as a share, allot, as, to *set out* to each heir his portion **6.** To declare to the public, publish, as, to *set out* a manifesto **7** To mark off from the rest by boundaries, hence, to limit definitely, define **8.** To flow outward, as the tide or a current **9.** To plant, as, to *set out* a tree **10** In laying stone and brick, to place so as to project or jut out beyond the surrounding parts, as, to *set out* a cornice **11.** *Print* To empty by composing, as, to *set out* a case of type — **to set over. 1** To bring over and put down, transfer, hence, to assign, convey, as, to *set over* one's property to his creditors **2** To place over, appoint as governor or director of, as, to *set* one *over* a department of the government **3** Same as TO SET ACROSS **4.** To put out of alinement, as the headstock of a lathe when boring a tapering hole — **to set right,** to rectify, make right, correct — **to set seed** [Prov Eng], to put seed in place at fixed points or intervals, plant in distinction from *sowing* broadcast or by drill — **to set store by,** to hold dear, consider of consequence, regard as valuable — **to set the fashion,** to lead in style initiate the mode, introduce novelty in the form or material of garments, or in customs, practises, etc — **to set the land** (*Naut*), to make observation by means of the compass of the bearing of the land from the ship — **to set the temperament** (*Mus*) to tune a single octave on an instrument and make it the standard to which the other octaves are tuned — **to set the watch** (*Naut*), to call out the first or night watch — **to set to,** to apply oneself vigorously, as, he *set to* and thrashed him — **to set to rights,** to put in order, bring out of confusion — **to set to work 1.** To cause to work **2** To begin to work — **to set up 1.** To place in an upright, standing, or elevated position (1) To erect, as, to *set up* a liberty-pole (2) To raise aloft, display, as, to *set up* a standard (3) To fix in some conspicuous position, post, put up, as, to *set up* a placard or a notice, to *set up* a mark **2.** To raise to power, authority, or honor, exalt, as, to *set up* the throne of David (*2 Sam* iii, 10) **3** To raise from depression or discouragement, restore, encourage, as, the ample harvest *set* him *up* again **4** To begin as a new institution or undertaking, make a beginning with, put in operation, institute, found, as, to *set up* a monarchy, to *set up* a carriage **5.** To enable to begin a new business, furnish with sufficient means, fit out, as, to *set up* a man as a merchant **6** To state and advocate, as a new plan or doctrine, propose for adoption, as, to *set up* a new theory of disease **7.** To bring about as a result, cause to develop or appear, as, the exertion *set up* inflammation in the wound **8.** To put up for sale at an auction **9** To put in position or put together so that the parts are in proper adjustment and the whole ready for operation said of machinery and instruments, as, to *set up* a steam-engine **10** To fix in place with the proper articulations, stuffing, or the like, as a specimen for exhibition, as to *set up* a skeleton or a mastodon **11.** To cause to be heard, send forth or utter loudly as, to *set up* a cry **12** *Naut* To haul or make taut as a rope or rigging **13** [Colloq] To exhilarate with or as with a stimulant intoxicate also, to place before one or pay for, as a glass of liquor **14.** To drill into soldierly form and carriage by a system of callisthenic exercises, as to *set up* a recruit **15** To begin business or a scheme of life, as, to *set up* for oneself **16.** To make pretensions advance claims put oneself forward as, to *set up* for a wit **17.** To bring forward, assert, allege as, to *set up* a claim to the throne, to *set up* a defense to an action **18** *Print* Same as SET, *vt*, 13 (2) **19** *Railroad* To clear as a part of the road for a train to pass **20.** *Card-playing* To command a suit

set', *vt* Same as SIT a dialectic corruption

set, *pa* **1.** Fixed in opinion or disposition, unyielding to argument or persuasion, obstinate, determined, as, a very *set* man, a woman *set* in her ways **2.** Established by authority or agreement, prescribed, ordained, appointed, as, a *set* time, a *set* order of proceeding **3.** Fully formed and regular, arranged, formal, deliberate, as, a *set* speech, a *set* battle, a *set* interview, *set* manners **4.** Fixed and motionless, rigid, as, *set* limbs, a *set* expression **5.** Fixed in a given place, stationary, put in location, also, permanently arranged or made up, as, *set* wash-tubs **6.** Formed or put together, built, made physically in a way specified by the context, as, a low-*set* man, well-*set* limbs **7.** *Oyster-culture* Attached to a support, and likely to survive and grow to maturity, as spawn **8.** [Prov Eng] Astonished, stunned

— **floated and set fair,** lathed and plastered with three coats (pricking, floating and finishing) said of a wall or ceiling — **laid and set,** done in two coats of plaster said of a lathed and plastered wall or ceiling — **of set purpose,** deliberately — **set'fair",** *n* **1.** The coat of plaster put on after roughing in and smoothed with a float **2** Fair weather sometimes put on barometers at the point where the instrument indicates steady clear weather — **set-gun,** *n* A spring-gun — **set-iron,** *n* *Ship-building* An iron bar of small cross-section, which is set to the curvature of frames, etc, to transfer their shape from the scrive-board to the bending-slab **set-bar‡** — **set piece** (*Theat*), a piece of scenery set up on the stage with a supporting framework, as distinguished from a side-scene or drop-scene — **set up 1.** Put together, formed, as, a man well *set up* **2.** [Colloq] Conceited

set', *n* **1.** A number of persons or things associated in fact or in thought, a collection, company, group (1) A number of things of the same general character intended to be used together sometimes restricted to two but usually more, as, a parlor set (2) A number of particular things that are united to form a whole or considered as parts of a whole, as, a *set* of features a *set* of exchange (see EXCHANGE)

Two *sets* of rays of light can be made so to interfere with one another as to produce darkness
P G TAIT *Recent Advances* p 204 [MACM 1876]

(3) A number of persons regularly or frequently associated or united by some similarity of character, pursuits tastes etc, or thought of as so united or connected a class, clique, coterie, as, a *set* of merchants a fashionable *set*

What a *set!* What a world! is the exclamation that breaks from us as we come to an end of this history of 'the occurrences of Shelley's private life' MATTHEW ARNOLD *Essays in Criticism* second series p 237 [MACM 1888]

(4) A group of games played together, specif, in lawn-tennis, the games played till one player has won six, varying therefore from 6 to 11, sometimes, the number of games played till one player has won two more games than his opponent called in this case a *vantage-set*, as we won three *sets* out of five (5) *Ornith* The full number of eggs laid by a bird before incubating, a clutch or sitting also, the eggs found at one time in a nest (6) The couples that take part in a square dance, also, the movements or figures that make up a country-dance or quadrille, or the music for such a dance, as, let us make up a *set*, to dance another *set* (7) *Math* A series of things arranged in simple order, assemblage

2. The act or result of giving fixed form, position, or direction (1) The direction of a current, a drift, course, movement, tendency, as, there is a *set* of the tide seaward, the *set* of opinion is against monopoly (2) An acquired bend or warp, a permanent distortion, as of a beam that has been strained, kink or bias, as the girder has a bad *set* (3) Established conformation or form also, bearing, pose carriage said especially of the body and its parts, as, the *set* of her head is perfect, the slanting *set* of a Chinaman's eyes (4) The sidewise inclination or the end-spread given to saw-teeth so that the kerf may be sufficiently wide to give clearance to the blade (5) The stuffing beneath the seat of a saddle giving it permanent shape

3 The act of setting, the sinking of a heavenly body below the horizon, hence, the ending of a day archaic except in such words as *sunset*, *moonset*

The wintry sun was near his *set* BRYANT *A Dream* st 9

4. A young plant ready for setting out, a cutting, slip, or seedling fit for planting, as, willow-*sets*, tomato-*sets* See ONION-SET **5.** A fruit in its initial and rudimentary state as first formed from the blossom **6.** The last coat of plaster on walls that are to be papered **7.** [U S] *Oyster-culture* (1) An egg, spawn an improper use (2) A very young oyster, blister (3) The appearance of young oysters in a district as a whole, the product of a season's spawning

'The *Set* is good in Somerset this year', i e, there is an abundance of infant oysters
E INGERSOLL *The Oyster-Industry* p 248 [GOV PTG OFF 1881]

8. *Theat* A set scene See SET PIECE **9.** *Mining* (1) The acreage of land controlled by the proprietors or lessees of a mine (2) A mine or set of mines taken on lease together with the land necessary for the mining operations (3) A supporting timber in a mine, a durn (4) A distance set off usually 6 to 10 feet, according to which miners are paid for excavation in a stall, also a contract engaging for a certain time or amount of work (5) A system of pumps in a mine, a lift (6) A flat crowbar **10.** In whaling, a thrusting stroke with the lance, or the opportunity of giving such a stroke **11.** *Type-founding* The width of the body of a type, by which the amount of blank space on each side of the printed letter is determined **12.** *Mech* (1) A tool for dressing forged iron, consisting of an iron bar having both ends bent toward the same side at right angles (2) An iron bar somewhat similarly bent for use as a wrench, a hook-wrench (3) A punch or other tool for setting saw-teeth a saw-set (4) A riveting-set, snap (5) A nail-set (6) An instrument by which parts to be joined or fitted are temporarily held together a clamp **13.** A standard for determining the fineness of cloth, as by calculating the number of threads to the reed, or of reeds to the inch **14** A piece placed on the head of a pile to receive and convey blows of the driver when the pile is too low to be struck directly **15.** A form of paving-stone **16** The bend of a roof-tile **17.** *Fishing* That part of a stream where the nets are set **18** *Scots Law* The constitution of a burgh **19** [Scot] The pattern of a tartan **20.** The amount of compression of which a spring is capable, or which it takes under a load, in helical coils, the distance between two adjacent coils, in elliptic springs, the decreased distance between opposed parts **21.** The induration of liquid or plastic substance by cooling, as glue, by heating, as clay, or by chemical action, as cement, fossils, etc **22†.** A settled state **23†.** A wager, stake, game **24†.** A plait, ruff [< SET', *v* Def 1, var of SEPT', *n* Def 3, < AS *sett*] SYN.:

see CLASS, CREW, FLOCK — **clock set,** several decorative pieces of bronze or porcelain, etc , of which the central piece is a clock — **denumerable set** (*Math*), a set whose elements are in one-to-one correspondence with those of a progression **countable set**; **numerable set**.— **egg'set",** *n* A set of spoons and cups for use in eating eggs — **hanging sets** (*Mining*), timbers that serve for the suspension of the cribs — **open set.** 1. *Math* Any set that is not closed 2 *Coal-mining* A hollow space between packs, or walls built of waste rock 3 See TWILL SET — **set or sett of a burgh** [Scot], the constitution or fundamental law of a burgh — **set of the reed** (*Textile*), the adjustment of the reed, determining the number of threads in a given space in the cloth — **sets and eyes,** cut slices containing at least one eye apiece, suitable for planting said of potatoes — **spread set,** a set given to saw-teeth by swaging — **spring set,** a set given to saw-teeth by bending — **temporary set** (*Physics*), a strain that disappears gradually after the removal of the stress which produced it — **twill set,** one of three modes of wire-insertion into the foundation of card-clothing The other modes are known as **rib set** and **open set.**

set², *n* Adaptation, as of a garment, to the figure, the fit, as, the *set* of the coat is excellent [< SIT, *v*]

Set³, 1 set, 2 sĕt, *n* *Egypt Myth* A god, brother and opponent of Osiris represented with the head of a fabulous animal He personified physical evil and the powers of darkness, was the enemy of all good, and was identified by the Greeks with Typhon

se'ta, 1 sī'tə, 2 sē'tə, *n* [SE'TÆ, 1 sī'tī, 2 sē'tē, *pl*] [L] *Bot & Zool* A bristle, or slender, stiff, bristle-like part or process, a slender spine or prickle, a coarse rigid hair (1) The slender stalk supporting the capsule of a moss (2) One of the movable, chitinous, variously formed spines or hooks of an annelid (3) A rictal vibrissa of certain birds (4) A hairy appendage of a crustacean (5) A non-vibratile cilium of an infusorian (6) A mouth-part of some insects

se-ta'ceous, 1 sı-tē'shus, 2 se-tā'shŭs, *a* 1. Of the nature of setæ, as, *setaceous* antennæ 2. Covered with setæ, bristly, setose [< L *seta,* bristle] — **se-ta'ceous-ly,** *adv*

se'tal, 1 sī'tal, 2 sē'tal, *a* Of or pertaining to setæ

Se-tan'ta, 1 she-tän'tə, 2 she-tan'ta, *n* Same as CUCHULAIN.

Se-ta'ri-a, 1 sı-tē'rı-ə, 2 se-tā'rı-a, *n* *Bot* A genus of annual grasses having flat leaves and tail-like bristly spikes *S italica* is the Italian millet *S glauca* and *S viridis* are common weeds in cultivated grounds, known as *foxtail* or *bottle-grass* [< L *seta,* bristle]

se-ta'ri-ous, 1 sı-tē'rı-us, 2 se-tā'rı-ŭs, *a* *Entom* Ending in or provided with a bristle specifically said of an antenna in which the arista is naked [< L *seta,* bristle]

set'back", 1 set'bak", 2 sĕt'băk", *n* 1. A check to progress, with a forced return to a point once passed, as, a *setback* in business 2. An overflow, during a time of high water, from a bay or tributary stream, also, a counter-current or eddy, a backset 3 *Arch* A flat set-off, as in a wall 4. *Elec* In an annunciator, a mechanical arrangement which returns the needle to its original position after its deflection by a call

set'-bolt", 1 set'-bōlt", 2 sĕt'-bōlt", *n* 1 In ship-building, a bolt used to crowd planks together or to drive another bolt out of its hole 2. One of several bolts with the heads set in, as in a steel-tired wheel to keep the tire from slipping, or from slipping away from the flange

set'-down", 1 set'-doun", 2 sĕt'-down", *n* [Colloq] A humiliating rebuff or rebuke, a crushing or depressing statement or reply

setet, *n* A seat

Set'e-bos, 1 set'ı-bos 2 sĕt'e-bŏs, *n* A deity worshiped by the Patagonians, and mentioned by Eden in h's *History of Travayle* (1577) In Shakespeare s *Tempest* and Browning s *Caliban on Setebos,* he appears as the power worshiped by Sycorax the witch

set-ee', *n* Same as SETTEE² [ow, pasture

se'ter, 1 sī'tər, 2 sē'ter, *n* [Shetland & Orkney] A mead-

set'fast", 1 set'fast", 2 sĕt'fast", *n* A furuncle

set'-foll", *n* Same as SEPTFOIL

Seth, 1 seth, 2 sĕth, *n* 1 A masculine personal name 2. **Andrew** (1856—), a Scottish metaphysician assumed the name of Pringle Pattison in 1898 3. *Bib Gen* v, 3 4 Same as SET³ [Heb *Sheth,* appointed]

seth†, *adv & conj* Same as SITH **seth'ent†, seth'thent†.**

Seth'ic, *n* Same as SOTHIC

Seth'ite, 1 seth'ait, 2 sĕth'It, *n* *Ch Hist* One belonging to a Gnostic sect, a branch of the Ophites, who regarded Seth as the first spiritual man and as afterward manifested in Christ **Seth'i-ant.**

Se'thur, 1 sī'thur, 2 sē'thŭr, *n* *Bib Num* xiii, 13 [Heb , hidden]

Se'ti, 1 sē'tī 2 sę'tī, *n* *Egypt Hist* One of several Pharaohs of the Rameside line of the XIXth dynasty , specif , Seti I , father of Rameses II

se'ti-, 1 sī'tı-, 2 sē'ti- From Latin *seta,* bristle, a combining form

Se-tif', 1 sē-tīf', 2 sę-tīf', *n* A town in Constantine department, Algeria, N Africa

Se-tif'er-a, *n pl* A division of artiodactyl ungulates with the nostrils in a disciform snout, including hogs and peccaries — **se-tif'er-ous,** *a* 1. Bearing setæ, bristly 2 Of or pertaining to the *Setifera* — **se'ti-form,** *a* Having the form of a seta, bristle-like, setaceous — **se'ti-ger,** *n* A chætopodous worm — **se-tig'er-ous,** *a* Setiferous

se'tim, *n* Same as SHITTIM See SHITTIM-WOOD

set'-in", 1 set'-in", 2 sĕt'-in", *n* [Rare] A beginning

se-tip'a-rous, *a* Producing setæ, as, *setiparous* glands — **se'ti-reme,** *n* *Entom* A setose oar-like limb of an aquatic insect — **Se"ti-ros'tres,** *n pl* *Ornith* A section of caprimulgoid birds with bristles and a long gape, as in goat-suckers — **se"ti-ros'tral,** *a*

set'-line", 1 set'-lain", 2 sĕt'-lIn", *n* A line with baited hooks fastened to it set or anchored for taking fish

set'ling†, *n* A young shoot set out or suitable for planting

set'ness†, 1 set'nes, 2 sĕt'nĕs *n* The condition of being set

set'ness†, *n* A law or statute

set'-net", 1 set'-net", 2 sĕt'-nĕt", *n* Any net that is or may be set in a desired position, as a fyke Specif (1) [U S] A net stretched over a conical frame, forming a trap at the mouth of a fishway (2) [Gt Brit] A form of trammel-net mounted slackly on the head- and foot-ropes and set at the bottom with anchors and buoys like a true trammel

set'-nut", 1 set'-nut", 2 sĕt'-nŭt", *n* A nut set against another, as on a bolt, to hold it in place, a jam-nut, pinching-nut, or safety-nut

set'-off", 1 set'-ôf", 2 sĕt'-ŏf", *n* 1. That which is used to offset or counterbalance another thing, an offset or counterpoise, as, his valor proved a *set-off* against his disobedience

Ordinary criminal justice knows nothing of *set-off* The greatest desert cannot be pleaded in answer to a charge of the slightest transgression MACAULAY *Essays Lord Clive* p 342 [A 1890]

2. A decorative contrast or setting, an ornament, embellishment, as, her bonnet is a fine *set-off* to her face

3. In business transactions, a counter-claim or -debt; counterbalancing debt, cross-debt

The business of the whole world is largely done increasingly done by the use of a commercial expedient called *set-off,* by which one debt is made to pay another debt

PERRY *Polit Econ* p 359 [S 1874]

4. *Arch* A ledge or projecting part of a wall caused by a reduction of the thickness of the wall above, an offset, 5 *Print.* A smut transferred from a freshly printed surface to another sheet, or to the second side of the same sheet, as through the medium of a smutted tympan. The action of thus smutting is often called **setting off.** 6. *Law* A counter-claim or cross-demand set up by a defendant, especially, a debt due from a plaintiff to defendant, which the latter sets up to reduce or defeat the plaintiff's demand, or to recover judgment for any balance that may be found to be due from the plaintiff This doctrine, which had its origin in equity practise, was unknown to the common-law courts until the passage of the act of 2 Geo II c 22, which provided for the reduction or defeat of a plaintiff's claims by the defendant upon the proof of a just claim on his own account against the latter, this statute, with certain modifications, having been adopted generally by the United States In some States a defendant is bound to set up a set-off if one exists, and right of action is barred in case of failure to do so Set-off can take place only in actions on contracts for the payment of money, and an unliquidated claim can not be set off against one which is for a stipulated amount furthermore the facts constituting the defendant's claim must be pleaded in bar or presented in evidence as if they concerned an independent action Compare RECOUPMENT — **set-off sheet** (*Print*), an oiled paper sheet spread over the tympan of a press, or a blank sheet interposed between printed sheets, to prevent set-off, also, tissue-paper over an engraving in a book

se'ton, 1 sī'tən, 2 sē'ton, *vt* To produce counter-irritation by means of seton and seton-needle

se'ton¹, *n* *Surg* A local counter-irritant consisting of a bristle, or a few threads of silk or cotton, passed through a fold of the skin and left there to keep up irritation and produce an issue for relief of subjacent parts now rarely used except in veterinary surgery, also, the issue thus produced [< F *séton,* < L *seta,* bristle] — **se'ton-nee"-dle,** *n* A needle suitably shaped for introducing a seton

Se'ton², *n* **1 Elizabeth Ann** (⁸/₂₁1774—¹/₂₁1821), an American philanthropist, founder of the Sisters of Charity in America **2. Ernest Thompson** (⁴/₁₁1860—), an English-American naturalist and imaginative writer **3 Mary** (1540—1614?), one of the "Four Maries" who attended on Mary Queen of Scots

Se-toph"a-gi'næ, 1 sı-tef'e-jaı'nī, 2 se-tŏf'a-gī'nē, *n pl* *Ornith* A subfamily of wood-warblers, represented by the American redstarts **Se-toph'a-ga,** *n* (t g) [< Gr *sētos,* moth, + *phagein,* eat] — **se-toph'a-gin**(es, *a*

se'tose, 1 sī'tōs *or* sı-tōs', 2 sē'tōs *or* se-tōs', *a* Covered with stiff hairs or setæ, bristly, as, a *setosē* leaf, a *setose* limb [< L *setosus,* < *seta,* bristle] **se'tous†.**

Se'to U'chi, 1 sē'to ū'chī, 2 sę'to ų'chī A sea of Japan, between S Honshu, Shikoku, and Kyushu Islands

set'-out", 1 set'-aut", 2 sĕt'-out", *n* [Colloq] **1.** The preparations and equipments for some undertaking, as a journey **2.** A display, as of table-furniture, equipage, refreshments, or dress **3.** [Rare] A company or social set **4.** In leather-making, the process of setting or smoothing a hide

set'-o"ver, 1 set'-ō vər, 2 sĕt'-ō"ver, *n* 1 That which is set over 2 *Mech* A mechanism for moving the tail-stock or center of a lathe laterally to permit of taper-turning

set'-pin", 1 set'-pın", 2 sĕt'-pĭn", *n* A dowel-pin

set'-pot", 1 set'-pot", 2 sĕt'-pŏt", *n* A copper pot used in varnish-making to boil oil, japans, etc heated by a pipe wound around it spirally

Set'ra-I, 1 set'rı-ol 2 sĕt'ra-I *n* *Bib* (Douai)

set'-ring", 1 set'-rıŋ", 2 sĕt'-rĭng", *n* A ring above a spoke-setting machine for guiding the spokes into the hub

set'-screw", 1 set'-skrū", 2 sĕt'-scru", *n* Any screw used as a cramp, especially one with a cup or sharp circle instead of a point, for setting tightly against some part, as a shaft, to bind another part, as a pulley, to it See SCREW.

sett, *n* Same as SET

set'ta-bl(e⁸, 1 set'ə-bl, 2 sĕt'a-bl, *a* Capable of being set

Sett. Cas, *abbr* Settlement Cases

settet, *3d per sing imp* of SIT, *v* Sat

set-tee'¹, 1 se-tı', 2 sĕ-tē', *n* **1.** A long seat with a back, usually not upholstered, and with or without arms, a portable seat, as for use in a chapel or on a veranda **2.** Formerly, a seat at the end of a long sofa separated from the main body by an arm or projection, as, a sofa with two *settees* [Var of SETTLE, *n*] — **set-tee'-bed",** *n* A bed that can be folded up so as to form a settee or long seat

set-tee'², *n* A Mediterranean vessel with long prow, single deck, 2 or 3 masts, and lateen sails [< F *sétie,* < It *saettia,* < *saetta* arrow, < L *sagitta* arrow]

set'ter, 1 set'or, 2 sĕt'er, *vt* [Prov Eng] To cut and treat with a seton done to the dewlap of an ox or a cow

set'ter, *n* **1.** One who or that which sets usually as the second element of a compound, as, a fuse-*setter,* edge-*setter,* diamond-*setter,* type*setter* **2.** One of a breed of dogs originally trained to indicate the presence of game-birds by crouching close to the ground, tho now usually by standing rigid like a pointer

The coat is wavy and lengthened into fringes (feathers) on the tail and legs The original **English setter** is often white, varied with red or ticked with black spots, the **Gordon,** originated by the Gordon family early in the 19th century, black and tan, and the **Irish,** a pure deep chestnut-red See plate of DOGS

The English *Setter* was known in England many years before the Pointer was introduced and I have little doubt that he followed the Romans or was brought with them A 'Setting Spaniel' was the first *Setter* IDSTONE *The Dog* p 81 [CAS CO]

3 A man who discovers and points out to confederates persons to plunder, attack, or entrap **4.** Any implement used in setting (1) A saggar made to hold one piece only of fine porcelain (2) A handle into the end of which a diamond to be cut is cemented opposed to *cutter* (3) A steel tool used in seal-engraving to set the cutting-tools in the lathe-head (4) A rivet-set (5) A saw-set

5. One who fits words to music **6** *Scots Law* A lessor — **setter forth,** one who sets forth or announces and explains a proclaimer formerly, one who promotes — **s off,** one who decorates or sets off, in any sense — **s on,** an instigator — **s out,** one who expounds publishes, or makes known — **s up,** one who establishes or sets up in any sense

set'ter-el, 1 set'rı *or* -rel, 2 sĕt'rı *or* -rĕl **I** *a* [Scot] Dwarfish; undersized thickset **II.** *n* A squat person

set'ter-wort", 1 set'er-wûrt", 2 sĕt'er-wûrt", *n* The fetid hellebore or bear's-foot (*Helleborus fœtidus*) so called from its use in settering **set'ter-grass"†.**

set'ti-ma, 1 set'tı-ma, 2 sĕt'tī-ma, *n* [It] *Mus* The interval of a seventh **set'ti-mo†** [A septet.

set"ti-met'to, 1 set'tı-met'to, 2 sĕt'tī-mĕt'to *n* [It] *Mus*

set'ting, 1 set'ıŋ, 2 sĕt'ĭng *a* Pertaining to sunset, western

set'ting, *n* **1.** The act of anything that sets, also, the result of such action Specif (1) *Mus* The process or the result of fitting words to music, as, the *setting* of a psalm. (2) The bending or spreading of the teeth of a saw to the right and the left alternately, or the position thus given to them (3) *Astron* The pointing of a telescope in a definite direction by a setting-circle or other means, or the placing of a micrometer-wire on the center of an object (4) The hardening of a coat of plaster or similar substance, or a fine finishing coat of plaster, a setting-coat (5) The solidification of eggs a term in pisciculture (6) The sinking of a heavenly body below the horizon

The soul that rises with us, our life's Star,
Hath had elsewhere its *setting*
WORDSWORTH *Intimations of Immortality* st 5

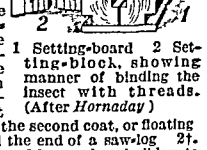
2. Anything set in, an insertion **3.** *Mining* (1) The day and place of contracting with the men of a mine (2) The act of contracting with miners for work to be done **4.** That in which something is set, a frame, surrounding (1) The scenery and appointments of a play or opera, mise en scène (2) The mounting of a jewel, also, the ornamental metal-work in a ring, necklace, or bracelet (3) By extension, any environment or natural surrounding, as, a vale in its *setting* of mountains

5. A liquid, as ox-gall or gum, laid over a pastel or a drawing in crayon or pencil, to render it permanent **6.** The act of indicating game like a setter, also, the sport of hunting birds with a setter dog

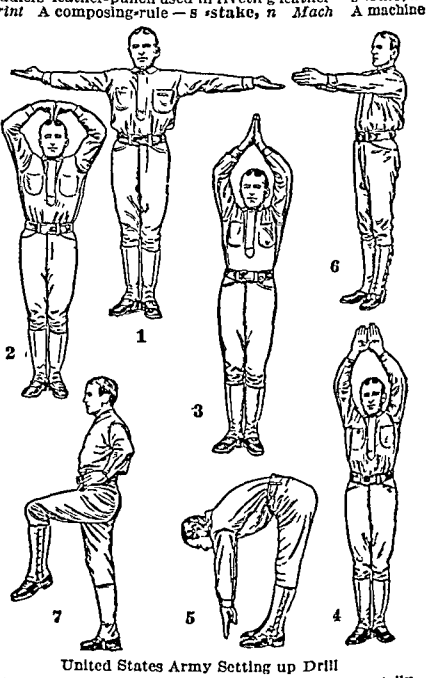
I knew a lover of *setting* an old sportsman GILBERT WHITE *Nat Hist Selborne* letter XXIX, p 96 [B & S 1875]

7. [Colloq] A number placed together for incubation, as, a *setting* of eggs **8.** In gas-making, an assemblage of retorts **9.** A machinery-bed

— **set'ting-back",** *n* A pan or vat into which melted glue is poured from the caldron to settle — **s -block,** *n* A small setting-board, intended for a single insect — **s -board,** *n* A device used by entomologists for the setting of insect specimens a board of wood or cork with grooves in which the bodies of the insects rest while their wings are spread out and held in place on the surface — **s -box,** *n* A box containing setting-boards which are arranged in it like shelves — **s -circle,** *n* A graduated circle attached to an instrument to assist the observer in bringing the instrument to bear on a given point See MERIDIAN-CIRCLE — **s.-coat,** *n* A finishing coat of fine white plaster laid on over the second coat, or floating — **s -dog,** *n* 1 A clamp to hold the end of a saw-log 2†. A setter — **s gage,** *n* A device used by carriage-builders to ascertain the proper pitch of the axle, so that it may suit the wheel — **s -machine,** *n* *Textile* A machine for inserting the wire for the teeth in cards — **s -out,** *n* **1.** [Local, U S] A bride's trousseau and household furniture, as given by parents **2.** *Arch* The determination and marking, upon the site of a building, garden, or work of engineering of the outline, axes, limits, or principal points of the proposed work — **s -pole,** *n* A pole, shod with iron used in propelling boats along a shallow channel — **s -punch,** *n* A saddlers leather-punch used in riveting leather — **s -rule,** *n* *Print* A composing-rule — **s -stake,** *n* *Mach* A machine



1 Setting-board 2 Setting-block, showing manner of binding the insect with threads. (After *Hornaday*)



United States Army Setting up Drill

At the command *exercise,* the arms are raised horizontally, palms upward (fig 1) *Exercise I* Arms raised over head, fingers touching top of head, thumbs pointing to rear (fig 2), arms extended upward their full length palms touching (fig 3) *Exercise II* At the command *raise,* the arms are raised till the hands meet above the head, palms to the front and thumbs locked (fig 4) at the command *down,* the hands are made to touch the ground, the arms and knees being kept straight (fig 5) *Exercise III* The arms are swung horizontally, palms touching, then extended to the rear, inclining them slightly downward and raising the body upon the toes (fig 6) *Exercise IV* An exercise wherein the legs are alternately raised to the position shown in the cut (fig 7) (From *United States Army Drill Regulations*)

for setting circular saws It has an adjustable cone center, and a revolvable anvil of chilled steel — **s -stick,** *n* 1 *Print.* [Rare] A composing-stick. 2†. A stick for adjusting the

plaits of ruffs — **s.-stone**, *n* A stone used for setting leather. — **s.-sun**, *n.* An edible tellinoid bivalve (*Psammobia vespertina*) of Europe, ornamented with rays of color spreading from the beak — **s.-up drill**, a course of gymnastic (or callisthenic) training preliminary to a military education, as especially at the U S Military Academy, to inculcate erectness, suppleness, and soldierly carriage. **s.-up exercises**‡. See illus on opposite page

set'tle¹, } 1 set'l, 2 sĕt'l, *v* [SET'TLED, SET'LD*; SET'-**set'l***, } TLING] **I.** *t* **1.** To cause to become fixed; place firmly in a position; adjust for a time in a place; as, to *settle* oneself in a chair.

Margaret *settled* herself to her work on one side of the table
MRS GASKELL *Mary Barton* p 34 [S. E. & CO 1857]

2. To render fixed, as a purpose or as a belief, determine in the mind, as, to *settle* a thing in one's heart Compare SETTLE² **3.** To place in permanent relations or in fixed conditions; establish, as in some particular mode of life, specif., to place (a minister) in regular charge of a parish or congregation **4.** To free from agitation or disturbance, still, calm; quiet, as, *settled* weather; to *settle* a disturbed kingdom. Compare SETTLE² **5.** To free from turbidity or muddiness; cause to become clear or transparent; clarify, also, to precipitate, as dregs, as, to *settle* wine; to *settle* the lees **6.** To render firm and passable, said of roads or fields that have become miry; as, this wind will *settle* the roads. **7.** *Law* (1) To secure to a person by a fixed arrangement, make over as a right or property by legal act. (2) To ascertain, as a balance due, adjust; as, to *settle* the amount due on a disputed account. (3) To pay, satisfy; as, to *settle* a bill (4) To determine the form or language of, as, to *settle* a bill of exceptions. **8.** To plant with inhabitants, as a new country; people; colonize.

II. *i* **1.** To become clear from cloudiness or muddiness, become purified, as by throwing down sediment said of a liquid; also, to sink to the bottom, as lees or dregs **2.** To come to a rest or steady position, after descending gradually; alight as from flying; as, the lark *settles* on the ground. **3.** To sink gradually; subside

The south foundation wall of the old structure began to *settle* into an adjoining excavation.
New-York Tribune Oct. 20 1891, p. 5 col. 5

4. To become motionless or fixed, cease from agitation, disturbance, change, or motion, as, the pendulum has *settled;* let us *settle* down to our studies, the wind *settles* **5.** To fix one's home or abode; enter upon a residence; hence also, to quit a desultory or temporary for an established or permanent way of life, especially, to enter upon fixed business or domestic relations; as, to *settle* in a new home **6.** To come to a decision, determine, resolve; as, to *settle* upon a plan. **7.** To become firm, as ground **8†.** To make a settlement, as upon a wife or daughter [< AS *setlan*, < *setl*, bench] SYN.: adjust, allay arrange calm, compose decide, determine establish finish, fix, pay, quiet, regulate. Compare ARRANGE CONFIRM PAY REQUITE — ANT.: agitate, confuse derange disarrange, discompose disorder, disturb, fluster, flutter, mix, muss, scatter — PREP. settle *with* the merchant *for* the goods settle coffee *with* white of egg, settle the controversy *by* mutual concession: settle the matter *upon* a sound basis — **to settle halyards** (*Naut*), to slack halyards in order to lower a yard usually with *away* — **to s. the land** (*Naut*), to cause the land to disappear from view, as by the progress of a vessel seaward

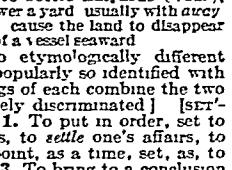
set'tle², *v.* [This word, tho etymologically different from SETTLE¹, has become popularly so identified with it that many of the meanings of each combine the two senses, and can not be closely discriminated] [SET'TLED, SET'TLING] **I.** *t* **1.** To put in order, set to rights, arrange properly, as, to *settle* one's affairs, to *settle* the room. **2.** To appoint, as a time, set, as, to *settle* a day for a hearing **3** To bring to a conclusion (that which has been in dispute or uncertainty), decide, determine, as, to *settle* a difference, to *settle* a contest

President Madison thought this an opportune moment to *settle* the boundary question
CARL SCHURZ *Henry Clay* vol 1 p 58 [H. M. & CO 1887]

4. To liquidate or to pay, as a debt **5.** [Colloq] To reduce to quietness or good order, as, one blow *settled* him. **6†.** To reconcile

II. *i* **1.** To adjust differences come to a good understanding as, to *settle* with an adversary **2.** To meet one's pecuniary obligations fully, pay one's bill **3†.** To become friends again, be reconciled. [< AS *sahtian* reconcile, < *sah*, settlement, < *sacan*, contend]

set'tle³, *n* **1.** A long seat or bench, generally of wood, with a high back and often with arms, accommodating several persons at once



Settle of Carved Oak (17th century)

In a common form (sometimes called a long settle) the back extended to the floor, to protect from drafts **2.** A part of a platform lower than another part, and forming a kind of broad step, hence, one of the stages or broad steps by which the great altar of the temple at Jerusalem was approached **3.** *Pyrotechnics* A block with a projection over which the paper case containing the explosives, as of a Roman candle, is fitted **4.** [Archaic] A bench, seat, ledge **5†.** A seat at a bed to the foot of a bed. [< AS *setl* bench] — **set'tle-bed"**, *n* **1.** Formerly, a bed that could be folded up to form a settle **2** A small bed with a canopy

Set'tle, *r* **1. Elkanah** (?/1648–⁸/₁₂1724), an English poet and playwright: *Empress of Morocco* **2.** A market-town in the West Riding of Yorkshire England

set'tled, } 1 set'ld, 2 sĕt'ld *pa* **1.** Permanently fixed,
set'ld*, } established, stable, as, *settled* habits, a *settled* home **2.** Deeply and firmly seated; profound and abiding as a *settled* hatred a *settled* belief **3.** Orderly and quiet, steady, also, sedate grave, as, a *settled* life, a *settled* character.

SYN.: see CHANGELESS — **Settled Estates Act** (*Eng Law*), an act passed 1877 giving the life tenant of an estate power to dispose of an estate subject to the consent of the court and any one whose interests are affected — **S. Land Acts** (*Eng Law*) a series of acts passed between 1882 and 1890 for facilitating sales leases and other dispositions of settled land, for promoting the execution of improvements thereon, and to regulate the disposition of capital moneys arising under the acts, the appointment of trustees etc — **set'tled-ness**, *n.*

set'tle-ment, } 1 set'l-ment *or* -mant, 2 sĕt'l-ment, *n*
set'l-ment*, } **1.** The act of settling, or the state of being settled.

It was the *settlement* of Iceland by the Norsemen and the constant voyages between this island and Norway, that led to the discovery, first of Greenland and then of America R. B ANDERSON *America Not Discovered by Columbus* p 32 [S. C. G. 1874.]

Specif (1) A permanent arrangement either of civil or of ecclesiastical affairs by public authority. See SETTLEMENT OF THE CROWN, below. (2) Colonization. (3) Establishment in life especially, establishment of a pastor over a church. (4) Subsidence of a structure, or its effect.

2. An area of country newly occupied by those who intend to live and labor there, a colonized region, as, a *settlement* in the woods, an African *settlement* often continued as the name of a district or place long after its first occupation, especially if it be but sparsely peopled.

At the end of the sixteenth century England was not yet possessed of a single foreign *settlement*
LUCY AIKIN *Court of Charles I* vol i, p 29. [L. C. & CO 1833]

3. [Eng] A regular or settled place of living; one's dwelling-place; especially, one's legal residence in a town or parish; as, the *settlement* of a pauper **4.** *Law.* (1) An accounting, adjustment; liquidation in regard to amounts, as, a *settlement* of accounts

When the *settlement* has been made after the bankruptcy, the business is reëstablished
E. ATKINSON in *Century Magazine* Feb., 1887, p 621

(2) The conveyance of property in such form as to provide for some future object, especially the support of members of the settler's family; also, the instrument by which such conveyance is made; as, a *settlement* to the use of minor children, hence, the property so settled

There is always a father-in law or a mother-in-law, or a cantankerous relative, who kicks up a row about the *settlements*
EDNA LYALL *Knight Errant* p 6 [A. 1887]

5. [Anglo-Ind.] The land revenue system of India, by which the government agrees with cultivators for payment of fixed sums for a term of years, instead of a quota of the year's produce **6.** *London Stock Exchange.* (1) The act of settling accounts, either by carrying forward or immediate payment (2) A period set for settling accounts embracing contango day, ticket day, and settlement day **7.** A group of persons living or meeting together in the crowded districts of a large city to work for the social betterment of those around them As designating the source of the patronage of such groups, they are called **college settlements, social settlements, university settlements,** etc **8.** [U. S.] A piece of property or a sum of money given to a pastor in addition to his stipend **9†.** Sediment; settlings

SYN.: see DISPOSAL. — **family settlement** (*Eng Law*), an arrangement for retaining an estate in the family, so far as the law will allow, by settling it upon the eldest son, with portions for the younger children, and annuities by way of jointure to the widows of the respective tenants for life — **s. day**, the date on which accounts are settled the last day of the settlement according to rules of the London Stock Exchange — **s. lease** [Austral.], a lease or a tenure of lease under the Crown Lands Acts (1895 and 1903) providing for the holding of 10 240 acres of land for grazing and 1,280 for cultivation. At the expiration of the first five years of the lease the holder may convert 1 280 acres into a homestead selection Compare SELECTION — **s. of the crown** or **Act of Settlement** (*Eng Hist*), the act of Parliament, dated 1701, that determines the succession to the British crown, and ordains that it shall devolve upon the Protestant heirs of the Princess Sophia of Hanover — **set'tlement-work"er**, *n* One who works in the interests of a social settlement. See SETTLEMENT, 7

set'tler¹, 1 set'lar, 2 sĕt'ler, *n* **1.** One who settles, especially, one who establishes himself in a colony or new country, a colonist. **2.** A vat, pan, or tank in which separation is obtained by precipitation or subsidence, as the iron box in which the silver amalgam sinks from the pulp in the Washoe process, or the tank in which the refuse sinks in the manufacture of chlorin and bleaching-powders — **set'tler's-clock"**, *n* [Austral.] Same as CLOCKBIRD — **settler's-matches**, *n* [Austral.] Long dry strips of bark hanging from eucalypts and other trees, which serve for torches and kindling — **settler's-twine**, *n* A New South Wales grass-like plant (*Gymnostachys anceps*) of the arum family (*Araceæ*) used by farmers as twine.

set'tler², *n* That which decides or determines, as a dispute or contest, as, that blow was a *settler*

set'tling, 1 set'lin, 2 sĕt'ling *n* **1.** The act or process by which a thing is settled, in any sense **2.** *pl* That which settles to the bottom of a liquid, dregs, sediment; lees — **set'tling-clerk"**, *n* A bank-clerk whose department is the clearing-house — **s. day**, *n* A day appointed for the settlements of accounts, as in a stock exchange — **s.-reservoir**, *n.* A type of reservoir consisting of a series of shallow basins at various heights alternated by long weirs so placed that only the surface water above the weirs is drawn off from each — **s.-well**, *n* Same as SETTLER², 2

set'tlor, 1 set'lar, 2 sĕt'lor, *n Law* One who makes settlement of an estate, as by antenuptial agreement

set'-to", 1 set'-tū', 2 sĕt'-to', *n* A bout at fighting, fencing, or any other mode of contest, sharp encounter

set'-trap", 1 set'-trap' 2 sĕt'-trăp' *n* A trap that must be set in order to work, as a spring-trap. See DEADFALL.

Se-tu'bal, 1 sē-tū'bal, 2 sē-tū'bäl *n* A seaport town in Lisbon district Estremadura province, Portugal known to English sailors as **St. Ubes.**

set'u-la, 1 set'yu-lə 2 sĕt'yu-lə *n* [-LÆ, 1 -lē, 2 -lē *pl*.] A little seta minute bristle also the stipe in certain fungi. [Dim. of L. *seta* stiff hair] **set'ule.** — **set'u-li-form**, *a.* Having the form of a fine bristle filamentous — **set'u-lose**, *a* Clothed with setulæ finely setose.

set' up", 1 set'-up , 2 sĕt'-ŭp' *a* [Slang U S] Elated or encouraged hence hilarious intoxicated jubilantly drunk.

set'-up", *n* **1.** [Slang, U S] A treat, or provisions for a treat **2.** *Metal* A steam-ram for shortening and thickening a bloom that has been lengthened by the squeezer **3.** A wooden slat aiding in holding loaves in place in a bakers' oven. **4.** *Mining* An iron rod or bolt thickened at one end **5.** A favorable disposition of the balls, as in billiards or pool, especially as left by one player for another **6.** [Colloq] The build or bearing of a person; carriage or pose; as the *set-up* of a soldier

set'wall", 1 set'wôl' 2 sĕt'wal', *n* The common European valerian (*Valeriana officinalis*) formerly the cultivated species (*V. pyrenaica*) [< OF. *citoal*, < LL *zedoaria*, < Per. *zadvar*] **set'well"†.**

set'-work", 1 set'-wûrk', 2 sĕt'-wûrk', *n* **1.** In plastering, two-coat work, as on lath **2.** A manner of building boats by placing the strakes edge to edge and fastening them together by inside battens. **3.** The mechanism by which mater al that is being sawed is advanced, after each cut, in a direction at right angles to the plane of the saw, so that at each pass an even thickness is taken off

se'u, 1 sē'ū, 2 sē'u *n* [Samoa] The fan-tailed flycatcher.

Seu'me, 1 zōi'mə 2 sōi'me, **Johann Gottfried** (?/₂1763–⁴/₀ 1810) A German traveler and author *Mein Leben*

seur'teet†, *n* Security, surety **seure'teef.**

Sev"as-to'pol, *n* [Rus] See SEBASTOPOL.

sēve, 1 sēv, 2 sēv, *n* [F.] Power strength vigor said of wine.

Se"vel-lan', 1 sē'vel-lăn' 2 sē'vĕl-lăn', *n* A mountain in Azerbaijan province, Persia 15,787 ft. high

sev'en, 1 sev'n, 2 sĕv'n, *a* Consisting of one more than six a cardinal numeral In ancient times *seven* was often regarded as having a mystical significance, or as signifying perfection, besides being loosely used for any indefinite considerable number, much as *twenty* or a *hundred* is used now. Its supposed mystical meaning was strengthened and perhaps suggested by its use in astrology, in which the seven planets played a prominent part: hence, the numerous groups or lists of seven things [< AS *seofon* seven]

Various practically self-explaining compound adjectives have *seven* as their first element; as, **sev'en-branched"**, **s.-day** (occurring every seventh day), **s.-stringed, s.-year.** — **seven churches of Asia**, those of Ephesus, Smyrna Pergamus, Thyatira Sardis Philadelphia, and Laodicea (*Rev* i 11) — **s. days' battles**, in the American Civil War, an unbroken series of battles between the Federal and Confederate troops from June 26 to July 2, 1862 The most important engagements were on June 26 at Mechanicsville June 27 Gaines Mills, June 28 Savage's Station, June 29 Frazier's Farm, June 30 White Oak Swamp and July 1 Malvern Hill The respective losses during the seven days were Federals 15,249, Confederates 19,000 — **s. days' disease**, a form of tetanus attacking young infants, due to infection by way of the umbilicus — **S. Dials**, a section in London situated between the British Museum and Trafalgar Square so called from a seven-dialed Doric pillar which once stood at the point of meeting of seven streets — **S. Gods of Happiness** or **Luck**, in the popular Japanese conception of Buddhism seven *deras* or deities who promote or insure material and spiritual welfare They are *Benten*, goddess of love *Bishamon* god of war *Daikoku* god of wealth *Ebisu* god of abnegation *Fukurokujin* and *Jurōjin*, gods of longevity; and *Hotei* god of generosity — **s. hills**, a group of seven hills as those [S- H-] on which Rome was built — the Palatine, Cælian, Esquiline, Capitoline, Quirinal Viminal, and Aventine — **sev'en-league"**, *a* Enabling the wearer to make seven leagues at one stride: said of a magical pair of boots celebrated in nursery folk-lore — **s. sages. 1.** Same as THE WISE MEN, 2. See WISE *a* 2. Same as the SEVEN WISE MASTERS — **s.-shooter**, *n* [Colloq] A firearm capable of shooting seven times without reloading especially a revolver with seven chambers — **s.-shooting**, *a* — **s.-year vine**, the arbor-vine (*Ipomœa tuberosa*) — **the s. against Thebes** (*Class Myth*), a legend, subject of one of the tragedies of Æschylus, according to which Thebes, the chief city of Bœotia in Greece, was besieged by the seven great heroes Adrastus, Polynices, Tydeus, Amphiaraus, Capaneus, Hippomedon, and Parthenopæus, with the object of restoring Polynices son of Œdipus who had been expelled by his brother Eteocles. The brothers slew each other in single combat, and all the other heroes perished except Adrastus — **the s. bishops** (*Eng Hist*), the seven English bishops who declined to read the declaration of indulgence published by James II and were imprisoned by him for nonconformity They were tried, but finally acquitted in June, 1688 They were Archbishop Sancroft, and Bishops Lloyd, Turner Ken, White Lake, and Trelawney — **the s. champions of Christendom**, in medieval legend, the name given to the seven national saints St George of England St. James of Spain St Anthony, of Italy St Denis, of France; St David of Wales St Patrick, of Ireland St. Andrew, of Scotland — **the s. chief virtues**, faith hope, charity, prudence temperance, chastity, and fortitude — **the s. deadly sins**, pride, covetousness lust anger gluttony, envy, and sloth. — **the s. gifts of the Spirit**, wisdom counsel understanding, fortitude knowledge godliness, and godly fear. — **the s. sleepers**, in medieval legend, seven Christian youths of Ephesus who during the persecution under Decius (A D 249–251), hid themselves in a cave and there fell into a miraculous sleep that lasted 196 years. — **the s. stars. 1.** The Pleiades **2.** The constellation of Ursa Major the Dipper **3†.** The seven planets known to the ancients — **the s. wise masters**, the narrators of a series of tales by means of which Lucien the son of a Roman emperor who was wrongfully accused by his stepmother was saved from death. In order to gain time to establish his innocence the prince's seven tutors told each a story upon seven consecutive nights, at the end of which time the prince proved himself innocent and the stepmother was put to death Several medieval versions of the stories are extant — **the s. wonders of the world**, either of two groups of seven famous buildings or works of art variously enumerated but commonly including (1) In antiquity the Egyptian pyramids the hanging gardens of Babylon, the temple of Diana at Ephesus the statue of Zeus by Phidias at Olympia the Mausoleum at Halicarnassus the Colossus of Rhodes and the Pharos or lighthouse at Alexandria (2) In the middle ages the Coliseum at Rome the catacombs of Alexandria the great wall of China the Druidical temple at Stonehenge, England, the leaning tower of Pisa the porcelain tower of Nanking, and the mosque of St Sophia at Constantinople



Seven-branched Candlestick from the (Herodian) Jewish Temple, carried to Rome on the capture of Jerusalem by Titus (From a relief on the Arch of Titus Rome)

sev'en, *n* **1.** The sum of one and six a cardinal number.

The number *seven* was early accounted sacred.
JOHN HALL *Questions of the Day* p 313 [D. & CO 1873]

2. The symbol of that number, as 7 or vii. **3.** *pl* A style of English verse See METER **4.** A playing-card with seven spots **5** Something composed of seven units, as an ice-hockey team. **6.** Seven o'clock. See CLOCK.

sev'en-bark", 1 sev'n-bärk', 2 sĕv'n-bärk', *n* The wild hydrangea [xxix, 10.

Se-ven'eh, 1 si-ven'ə 2 se-vĕn'e *n Bib* (R V) *Ezek.*

sev'en-eyes", 1 sev'n-aiz', 2 sĕv'n-ȳz' *n* [Local, Eng] The river-lamprey

sev'en-fold, 1 sev'n-fōld; 2 sĕv'n-fōld, *a* **1.** Seven times as many or as great.

What if the breath that kindled those grim fires,
Awaked should blow them into *sevenfold* rage?
MILTON *P L* bk II 171

2. Made up of seven, septuple 3. Folded seven times
sev'en-fold"ed†.

sev'en-fold, *adv* 1. In a sevenfold manner or degree, so as to be septuply involved 2 In seven folds

sev'en-gills", 1 sev'n-gilz", 2 sĕv'n-gĭls" *n* [Local, Eng] A cow-shark

sev'en-holes", 1 sev'n-hōlz", 2 sĕv'n-hōls", *n* Same as SEVENEYES

Sev'en Is'lands. One of several groups of islands (1) off the S Alaska peninsula, Alaska, (2) near E Banca, Malay Archipelago (3) off N W Celebes, Malay Archipelago, (4) near N Lapland, (5) in the Gulf of St Lawrence

sev'en-night, 1 sev'n-nəit, 2 sĕv'n-nit, *n* A period of seven days and nights, a week

Sev'en-oaks, 1 sev'n-ōks *or* (*colloq*) sen'ōks, 2 sĕv'n-ōks *or* (*colloq*) sĕn'ōks, *n* A market-town in Kent has a grammar-school and almshouses founded in 1418

sev'en-score", 1 sev'n-skōr , 2 sĕv'n-scōr", *n* Seven times twenty 140

sev'en-some, 1 sev'n-səm, 2 sĕv'n-səm, *a* 1 [Scot] Arranged by sevens or consisting of seven sevenfold 2†. Approximating to seven — **sev'en-some-ness,** *n* The condition of being sevenfold or arranged in groups of seven

sev"en-teen', 1 sev'n-tīn', 2 sĕv'n-tēn', *a* Consisting of seven more than ten· a cardinal numeral [< AS *seofon-tyne* < *seofon*, seven, + *tīen, tyn*, TEN]— **seventeen-year locust,** see LOCUST — **sev"en-teen'fold,** *a & adv*

sev"en-teen', *n* 1. The sum of ten and seven a cardinal number 2. The symbols representing this number, as 17 or XVII

sev"en-teenth', 1 sev'n-tīnth', 2 sĕv'n-tēnth', *a* 1. Seventh in order after the tenth the ordinal of *seventeen* 2. Being one of seventeen equal parts, as, a *seventeenth* part — **sev"en-teenth'ly,** *adv*

sev"en-teenth', *n* 1. One of seventeen equal parts of anything, the quotient of a unit divided by seventeen 2. *Mus* (1) An interval compounded of two octaves and a third (2) A note separated from another by this interval (3) These two notes written or sounded together See INTERVAL

sev'enth, 1 sev'nth, 2 sĕv'nth, *a* 1. Next in order after the sixth the ordinal of *seven* 2. Being one of seven equal parts, as, a *seventh* part — **sev'enth-day",** *a* Pertaining to the seventh day of the week especially, observing it as the Sabbath, as, a *seventh-day* Baptist — **S -day,** *n* Saturday so called by Friends — **s. heaven,** the highest of the seven heavens of the cabalists where dwelt God and the chief angels hence, a state of supreme or ecstatic bliss — **s. nerve,** the facial nerve the seventh of the cranial series

sev'enth, *n* 1. One of seven equal parts of anything, the quotient of a unit divided by seven 2. *Mus* (1) The interval between any note and the seventh note above it on the diatonic scale, counting the starting-point as one See INTERVAL, SCALE (2) A note separated by this interval from any other, considered with reference to that other, specif , the seventh above the key-note (3) Two notes at this interval written or sounded together, also, the resulting dissonance 3. *Old Eng Law* A tax of one-seventh of rents or produce — **chord of the diminished seventh,** a chord of four tones separated by intervals of a minor third On a keyboard instrument all such chords are merely different positions of three forms and each of these three occupies an intermediate position among several keys, so that this chord is very widely used in modulation See illus under CHORD **diminished s chord**†.— **chord of the s ,** see CHORD *n* , 1 **sev'enth-chord"**†.— **natural s.,** the note two octaves below the sixth harmonic of the fundamental tone not represented on keyboard instruments, but sometimes used on the violin

sev"en-thir'ty, 1 sev'n-thûr'tı, 2 sĕv'n-thir'ty *a* Bearing 7 30 per cent Inte est per annum, o· at the rate of 2 cents a day per $100 for the ɔ ear of 365 days as, *seven-thirty* bonds

sev"en-thir'ty, *n* [-TIES 1 -tız 2 -tĭs, *pl*] [U S] One of a series of government notes bearing interest at 7 30 per cent and redeemable in three years issued in 1861, 1864, and 1865 commonly used in the plural [place

sev'enth-ly, 1 sev'nth-lı 2 sĕv'nth-lı, *adv* In the seventh

sev'en-ti-eth, 1 sev'n-tı-ĕth, 2 sĕv'n-tı-ĕth, *a.* 1. Tenth in order after the sixtieth the ordinal of *seventy* 2 Being one of seventy equal parts — **sev'en-ti-eth-ly,** *adv*

sev'en-ti-eth, *n* One of seventy equal parts of anything, the quotient of a unit divided by seventy

sev'en-ty, 1 sev'n-tı, 2 sĕv'n-ty, *a* Consisting of ten more than sixty, or of seven times ten a cardinal numeral [< AS *hund-seofontig, -seofontig*, < *seofon*, seven] — **sev'en-ty-fold,** *a & adv*

sev'en-ty, *n* [-TIES, 1 -tız, 2 -tıs, *pl*] 1. The sum of ten and sixty, seven times ten a cardinal number 2. The sɔ mbols representing this number, as 70 or LXX — **the Seventy.** 1. A body of disciples whom Jesus sent forth to preach that the kingdom of God was at hand, and to heal the sick (*Luke* x) 2 The seventy-two Jewish scholars supposed to have prepared the Septuagint version of the Old Testament. See SEPTUAGINT 3 The Jewish Sanhedrin. 4. In the Mormon Church a body of officials who act as missionaries under the direction of the twelve apostles 5. **The Council of the Seventy** established in 1480 at Florence by Lorenzo de Medici, in order to secure his political supremacy

sev"en-ty-four', 1 sev'n-tı-fōr' 2 sĕv'n-ty-fōr', *n* A former line-of-battle ship rated as carrying seventy-four guns

sev'en-up', 1 sev'n-up , 2 sĕv'n-ŭp' *n Card-playing* Same as ALL-FOURS said to be originally so called from the number of points required to win

sev'er, 1 sev'er, 2 sĕv'er, *v* I *t* 1 To put or keep separate or apart, as two things that are or should be united, disjoin, as to *sever* husband and wife

What silence dwells between Those *severed* lips serene!
JEAN INGELOW *The Snowdrop Monument* st 4

2 To separate from the main body, or from that with which close relations have been or should be maintained, as a part from a whole, or one member from the remaining members, as to *sever* one's head 3. To divide, cut, or sunder into two or more parts, cleave asunder, as to *sever* a knot or a rope 4 *Law* To separate, divide, as joint tenancy by partition, or sporting rights from a tenancy 5†. To tell apart, discriminate, distinguish 6†. To put to one side, keep apart

II. ɪ 1. To part from one another go asunder

These lips from thine I know must *sever*
OWEN MEREDITH *Wanderer Once* st 23

2. [Archaic] To act separately, each for oneself 3†. To make a division or separation, distinguish [< F. *sertir*, < L *separo*, see SEPARABLE] SYN.: see CUT REND, SEPARATE

sev'er-a-bl(e", 1 sev'er-ə-bl, 2 sĕv'er-a-bl, *a* Capable of being severed, specif (*Law*), that can be severed from something to which it is attached or of which it forms part said of a contract consisting of several obligations, which nonfulfilment of one obligation does not invalidate the contract

sev'er-al†, *vt* To divide into several·s See SEVERAL, *n* , 4

sev'er-al, 1 sev'er-əl, 2 sĕv'er-al, *a* 1. Being of an indefinite number, more than one or two, yet not large, divers, as, *several* visitors called to-day 2. Considered distinctly as an individual or as individuals, single, particular, as, the *several* members of the firm 3. Pertaining to an individual only, not common to two or more, separate, as, their *several* wishes shall be met 4. *Law* Individually and separately related, separable, as, a joint and *several* note See JOINT, 4 5. [Archaic] Individually different, various or diverse, as, three *several* crimes 6†. Separated, apart from others [OF , < LL ˢ *separalis* (ɔ *separale*, thing separate), < L *separo*, see SEPARABLE] SYN.: see DIFFERENT

sev'er-al, *n* 1. A loose outer garment for women that could be adapted to several uses, from which it received its name introduced about 1860 2. A few separately or individually, each particular, or a small number, taken singly, as, I have heard from *several* 3†. An individual or particular thing, as, *severals* and generals 4†. An enclosed pasture or field, as distinguished from the common from which it is set off, a separate place

sev'er-alt, *adv* Diversely separately — **sev"er-al'ı-ty†,** *n* The state of being several, also, one of several

sev'er-al-ize†, *vt* To separat·or distinguish individual'y

sev'er-al-ly, 1 sev'er-əl-ı, 2 sĕv'er-al-y, *adv* Individually and apart from each other, each for himself or itself, separately indicating the separateness of the like actions or states of a number of individuals, as, they *severally* promised me their support SYN.: see APIECE — **conjunctly and severally** (*Scots Law*), collectively and individually **Jointly and s ‡**

sev'er-al-ty, 1 sev'er-əl-tı, 2 sĕv'er-al-ty, *n* 1. *Law* The holding of land in one's own right, with no other person or community or tribe connected with him in point of interest during the continuance of his estate, a sole tenancy. 2. [Rare] The character of being several or distinct [< OF *several*, see SEVERAL] — **in severalty** (*Law*), in exclusive ownership in one s own right said of an estate or part of an estate when partitioned

sev'er-ance, 1 sev'er-əns, 2 sĕv'er-anc, *n* 1. The act of severing, or the condition of being severed, separation; partition

There should be words of *severance* in order to produce a several responsibility or a several right PARSONS *Contracts* vol I p 11

2. Specif , in law (1) The separate pleading of a defense for himself of one of several defendants to an action (2) The cutting and removing of any growing thing attached to the realty, as, the *severance* of crops, the *severance* of growing timber — **severance of an action** (*Law*), a judicial order permitting one of two or more plaintiffs to proceed alone where the other or others do not appear or make default after appearance — **s of estates,** the termination of an estate in joint tenancy by the act of a joint tenant or by operation of law

sev'erd, *pp* Severed S S

se-vere', 1 sı-vīr', 2 se-vēr', *a* [SE-VER'ER, SE-VER'EST] 1 Trying to one's power of endurance, hard to bear, rigorous, as, a *severe* task, he was under a *severe* strain 2. Causing sharp pain or anguish, distressful, extreme, as, a *severe* toothache, a *severe* season 3. Rigorous in the judgment, government, or treatment of others, devoid of mildness, unsparing, sometimes, harsh or merciless, as, a *severe* critic, a *severe* sentence 4. Obeying or conformed to rigid rules, regulated by a strict method, specifically, in art and literature, rejecting all needless ornament, and aiming at or showing pure and simple excellence, as, a *severe* and classical style, the *severest* school of Greek sculpture 5. Serious and austere in disposition or manner, grave, sedate

From grave to gay from lively to *severe*
POPE *Essay on Man* epistle IV , l 380

[< F *sévère*, < L *severus*, severe]

SYN.: austere rigid, rigorous stern stiff strict, unrelenting That is *severe* which is devoid of all softness, mildness tenderness, indulgence, or levity, or (in literature and art) devoid of unnecessary ornament, amplification, or embellishment of any kind, as, a *severe* style as said of anything painful, *severe* signifies such as heavily taxes endurance or resisting power, as, a *severe* pain, fever or winter *Rigid* signifies primarily *stiff*, resisting any effort to change its shape a corpse is said to be *rigid* in death hence in metaphorical sense a *rigid* pers n or character is one that resists all efforts to change the will or course of conduct a *rigid* rule or statement is one that admits of no deviation *Rigorous* is nearly akin to *rigid*, but is a stronger word, having reference to action or active qualities as *rigid* does to state or character, a *rigid* rule may be *rigorously* enforced *Strict* (L *stringo* bind) signifies bound or stretched tight, tense strenuously exact *Stern* unites harshness and authority with strictness or severity *stern*, as said of men of inanimate objects, suggests something authoritative or forbidding *Austere* signifies severely simple or temperate *strict* in self-restraint or discipline and similarly *unrelenting* toward others. See ACRIMONIOUS ARDUOUS HARD, IMPLACABLE INCLEMENT MOROSE — **se-vere'ly,** *adv* — **se-vere'ness,** *n*

sev'er-er, 1 sev'er-ər, 2 sĕv'er-ɛr, *n* One who or that which severs

sev'er-ey†, *n Arch* In a vaulted ceiling a bay or compartment, a division of a scaffolding **sev'er-y†.**

Se-ve'ri-an, 1 sı-vī'rı-ən 2 se-vē'ri-an, *n Ch Hist* 1 A follower of the Monophysite Severus patriarch of Antioch (512–519) 2 One of a sect of Gnostics in the 2d century 3 One of the Encratites contemporaneous with the Gnostics

Sev'er-in, *n* Same as LONGOMONTANUS CHRISTIAN

sev'er-ite, 1 sev'er-ıt 2 sĕv'er-it, *n Mineral* A hydrated aluminum silicate that is probably an alteration product, and is closely allied to montmorillonite

se-ver'i-ty, 1 sı-ver'ı-tı, 2 se-vĕr'ı-ty, *n* [-TIES, 1 -tız, 2 -tıs *pl*] 1. The quality of being severe, an extreme degree of that by which the senses or feelings may be disagreeably affected, also, a means or mode of being thus severe

The news [of Lincoln s assassination] fell with peculiar *severity* upon the hearts which were glowing with the joy of a great victory
NICOLAY AND HAY *Lincoln* vol x p 314 lc co 1890]

2. Harshness or cruelty of disposition or treatment, a want of kindness or gentleness in dealing with others 3 Extreme strictness in character or rigor in operation, exactness, justness, nicety, as the *severity* of a judge, the *severity* of a test 4. Conformity to a strict and chaste ideal, the observance of those rules that call for moderation in ornament and expression and conformity to the best standard, purity and austerity of style said of producers or productions in art and literature

The grand style arises in poetry, when a noble nature poetically gifted treats with *severity* a serious subject
M ARNOLD *Last Words on Trans Homer* p 32 [L. o & co]

5. Gravity in mind and disposition, seriousness, austerity, as, the *severity* of a saint 6. Strict conformity to truth or law, as, the *severity* of a description or a formula [< F *sévérité*, < L *severitas*, < *severus*, severe]

SYN.: see ACRIMONY

Sev'ern, 1 sev'ərn, 2 sĕv'ern, *n* 1 **Joseph** (ᶜ·/₁1793–ʰ/₁ 1879), an English artist, friend of Keats 2. A river in W. England and N Wales length, 210 m to the Bristol Channel remarkable for a bore rising at times to 9 ft

Se-ve'rus, 1 sı-vī'rus, 2 se-vē'rŭs, *n* 1. **Lucius Septimius** 146–³/₄211) Roman emperor rebuilt the military wall across the north of England 2 **Marcus Aurelius Alexander** (ᵃ·/₁205–235), Roman emperor and general. **Alexander Severus**‡.

sev'er-y, 1 sev'ər-ı, 2 sĕv'er-y, *n* [-IES, 1 -ız 2 -ĭs, *pl*] *Arch* A compartment or bay in a vaulted roof

Se-vier', 1 sı-vīr', 2 se-vēr', *n* 1 **John** (³/₁₁1745–⁸/₁ 1815) an American pioneer, Indian fighter, and first Governor of the State of Tennessee 2. A salt lake in Millard county, Utah length, 20 m 3 A river in Utah length 270 m to Sevier Lake 4 A county in S W Arkansas 548 sq m ; county seat, Lockesburg 5 A county in central Utah, 1,880 sq m county seat, Richfield 6 A county in E. central Tennessee 588 sq m , county-seat, Sevierville

Sé"vi"gné', 1 sē vē nyē', 2 sa vē nyē' **Madame de** (²/₁1626–⁴/₁1696) Marie de Rabutin-Chantal, a French letter-writer

Se-vil'lan, } 1 sı-vil'ən, sı-vil'yən, 2 se-vil'an, se-vil'-
Se-vil'lian, } yan **I.** *a* Of or pertaining to Seville, Spain. **II** *n* A native or citizen of Seville — **Sevillian ware,** a variety of coarse glazed earthenware resembling Italian majolica

Sev'ille, 1 sev'il *or* sı-vil' *or* (*Sp*) sā-vē'yĕ 2 sĕv'il *or* se-vil' *or* (*Sp*) se-vēl'ye *n* 1 A province in S Spain, 5 430 sq m. 2. Its capital once the capital of the Castilian Kingdom. Its large Gothic cathedral dates from 1401, beside it is the Campanile Giralda

sev"o-ca'tion†, *n* A calling apart or aside

Sè'vres, 1 sē'vr, 2 sē'vr, *a* Of or pertaining to the town of Sevres France, or to the porcelain-factory there, as, *Sèvres* blue, *Sèvres* porcelain See PORCELAIN

Sè'vres, *n* 1 A town in Seine et-Oise department, France, where the national porcelain-works are situated 2. Same as DEUX-SÈVRES 3 Sevres porcelain

se'vum, 1 sī'ŭm, 2 sē'ŭm, *n* [L] *Pharm* Sheep-suet purified by melting and straining used in ointments etc

sew', 1 sō, 2 sō, *v* [SEWED, SEWED or SEWN, SEWDˢ, SEW'ING] **I.** *t* 1. To work upon with a needle or awl and a thread, so as to make or mend or fasten together

And I marked my love by candle-light
Sewing her long white seam
JEAN INGELOW *The Long White Seam* st 1

2. To fasten together the sections of (a book) with needle and thread, as distinguished from *stitch* See SEWING, 1, and SEWING-PRESS

II. ɪ To occupy oneself with sewing, especially as a business

Methinks it is a token of healthy and gentle characteristics, when women of high thoughts and accomplishments love to *sew*
HAWTHORNE *Marble Faun* ch 5 p 55 [o & co 1876]

[< AS *seowian*, sew] — **to be sewed or sewed up** 1. [Slang] To be stopped from further progress, be confounded and nonplused 2. To become intoxicated — **to sew up,** to enclose by means of sewing, or to mend by sewing

sew', 1 sū, 2 sū, *v* I *t* 1. *Naut* To cause to be sewed: usually in the passive, with *up* 2. [Prov Eng] To drain, as land or to drain off, as water 3†. To cleanse as a hawk wipes its beak

II *t* [Prov Eng] To ooze out. [< F *essuyer*, < L *exsuco*, < *ex*, out, + *sucus*, juice, < *sugo*, suck]

sew'†, *vt* To serve as at table as by tasting, carving, etc.

sew'†, *vt* 1. To follow 2. To solicit

sew', *n* [Prov Eng] A sewer or drain

sew't, *n* Gravy juice broth, pottage

Se'wa, 1 sē'wa 2 sē'wa *n* Same as BONI, 2

sew'age, 1 sū'ıj, 2 sū'ag, *vt* [SEW'AGED, SEW'AG-ING] 1. To supply with sewers, as a town or city [E] 2. To irrigate or manure with sewage, as, *sewaged* fields

sew'age, *n* 1. The waste matter carried off in sewers; drainage-water together with the solid refuse conveyed in it 2. Sewerage a loose usage — **sew'age-dis-po"sal,** *n* The process or method of disposing of sewage, especially by filtration or deodorization See SEWERAGE — **s -farm,** *n* A field or farm equipped primarily for sewage-disposal, as by irrigation or chemical deodorization — **s.-fungus,** *n* 1 The filamentous bacteria of the genus *Beggiatoa* 2. Slimy, delicate threads of *Cladothrix dichotoma* and *Crenothrix kuhniana*, growing in sewers or in sewage-polluted water — **s. irrigation,** fertilization by means of sewage — **s -siphon,** *n* An arrangement of pipes in sewerage for removing the fluids

Sew'all, 1 sū'al, 2 sū'al, **Samuel** (³/₁₁1652–¹/₁1730) An American chief justice, born in England

se'wan, 1 sı'wan, 2 sē'wan, *n* [Am Ind] Same as SEAWAN

Se-wa'nee, 1 sı-wā'nı, 2 se-wa'nē, *n* A village and summer resort in Franklin county, Tenn seat of the University of the South (Protestant Episcopal), founded in 1868

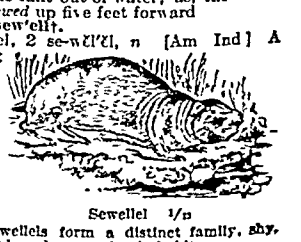
sew'ant, *a & n* Same as SUANT

Sew'ard, 1 sū'ərd, 2 sū'ard, *n* 1 **Anna** (1747–²/₁₁1809), an English author, called the "Swan of Lichfield" 2. **William Henry** (³/₁₁1801–¹⁰/₁₁1872), an American statesman Governor of New York and Secretary of State under Lincoln *Works* 3. A peak in the Adirondack mountains, New York 4 384 ft high 4 A county in S W Kansas, 684 sq m , county-seat Liberal 5 (1) A county in S E Nebraska 588 sq m (2) Its county-seat, a grain-depot

sewed, 1 sūd, 2 sūd, *a Naut* Relating to the situation of a vessel which rests upon the bottom as expressed by the amount of the cant out of water, as, the Heela at low water was *sewed* up five feet forward

sew'elt, *n* Shewel **sew'ellt.**

se-wel'lel, 1 sı-wel'el, 2 se-wĕl'ĕl, *n* [Am Ind] A brown burrowing marmot-like haplodontoid rodent (*Haplodon rufus*) of the Pacific coast north of California Tho allied to the squirrels and marmots and somewhat resembling the beaver, whence sometimes called **mountain-beaver,** the sewellels form a distinct family, shy, semiaquatic nocturnal and vegetarian in habit



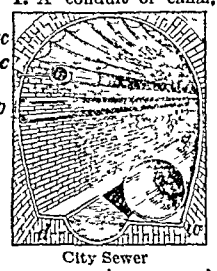
Sewellel 1/9

sew'en, 1 sū'en, 2 sū'ĕn, *n* An anadromous variety of salmon-trout (*Salmo trutta, var cambricus*) found in the rivers of Wales, Ireland, and northern continental Europe [< W *sewyn*] **scurf†.**

sew'er, 1 sū'ər; 2 sū'ĕr, *v* **I.** *t* To provide with sewers, sewage, as, to *sewer* a village **II.** *i.* To discharge in the manner of a sewer

sew'er¹, 1 sō'er, 2 sō'er, *n* **1.** One who sews or stitches, especially one who does so as a business **2.** Specif., in bookbinding, one who sews together the sections of a book opposed to *stitcher* **3** A larva, the leaf-sewer.

sew'er², 1 sū'er; 2 sū'er, *n* **1.** A conduit or canal, usually covered, varying in size from a small pipe to a tunnel large enough to be traversed in a boat, to carry off the drainage and excrementitious matter of a town or city, also, any large drain for waste matter, as, a house *sewer*, a street *sewer* See SEWERAGE **2** *Anat & Zool* A cloaca [< OF *exiewiere*, < LL *exaquatorium*, < L *ex*, out, + *aqua*, water]



City Sewer

c, compressed-air pipe, *d*, drain, *p* water-pipes *w*, water-main, *wc*, wire cables

—open sewer, a sewer uncovered and open to the air **—sew'er-gas",** *n* Foul air from a sewer **—s -air‡.** **—s -hunter,** *n* One who searches in sewers for articles of value **—s -pipe,** *n* A sewer built of pipe, or pipe for a sewer, specif., earthenware or clay pipe for the conveyance of sewage below ground Compare SOIL-PIPE **—s.-rat,** *n* The common rat

sew'er³†, *n* A waiter, especially, a head waiter or household officer responsible for the service at table **sew'ar†**

sew'er-age, 1 sū'er-ij, 2 sū'er-ag, *n* **1.** Systematic draining by sewers, the conveyance of waste matter from buildings, as, *sewerage* is necessary to the health of a city The most common method of sewerage is simple flow by gravity to the nearest river or body of water Sometimes the configuration of the land makes pumping necessary to cause or aid the flow Where such disposal is impracticable the sewage is sometimes filtered on a large scale or chemically deodorized, or precipitated, the solid part being used in the preparation of fertilizers Compare SEPTIC TANK

2. A system of sewers, as in a city or town, as, the *sewerage* of Paris **3.** Sewage

sew'erd, *pp* Sewered S S

sew'er-man, 1 sū'er-man, 2 sū'er-măn, *n* [-MEN, *pl*] A man who works in sewers

sewest, *n pl* [F] Dishes CHAUCER *C T* 1 10,381

Se-wick'ley, 1 si-wik'li, 2 se-wik'ly, *n* A borough in Allegheny county, Pa

sew'in¹, *n* Same as SEWEN

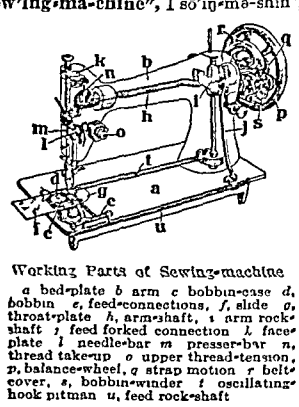
sew'in², 1 sū'in, 2 sū'in, *n* [Eng] A cord or string having bunches of feathers or pieces of cloth attached used as a substitute for nets bounding a game-covert and agitated while the covert is being "driven"

sew'ing, 1 sō'ing, 2 sō'ing, *n* **1.** The act, business, or occupation of one who sews Specif (1) *Bookbinding* The fastening together of the sections of a book by passing a thread through each section at its central fold and returning it, after being drawn tight over each band, on the back of the sections done for each band (2) *Lace-making* The uniting of one piece of lace with another, either permanently, so as to make a composite piece, or temporarily, during the progress of manufacture

2. That which is sewed, material on which one is at work with needle and thread, needlework **3.** *pl* Compound threads of silk prepared for use in sewing

—plain sewing, sewing of a simple kind, not involving the skill of a dressmaker or embroiderer **—sew'ing-bench",** *n Bookbinding* Same as SEWING-PRESS **—s -bird,** *n* A clamp in the shape of a bird made to hold in its beak one end of a piece of cloth to be sewed now little used **—s.-circle,** *n* A group of women who meet at stated times to sew for some charitable object **—s society† —s -clamp,** *n* A clamp for compressing and holding in place materials to be sewed, specif., in saddlery and shoemaking, a broad-lipped clamp fastened upon a stool or to a work-bench and operated by a lever with the foot **—s -cotton,** *n* Cotton thread for ordinary sewing **—s -horse,** *n* A saddlers seat with a sewing-clamp fixed upon it **—s -needle,** *n* Any ordinary needle for hand-sewing **—s -press,** *n* A framework consisting of a board having on one side two upright columns connected at the top by a crosspiece between which and the base are stretched cords to which the sections of a book are sewed in regular order **—s table,** *n* **1** A table to hold materials an l implements in sewing **2** The table on which the sewing-press of a bookbinder is placed

sew'ing-ma-chine", 1 sō'ing-ma-shīn", 2 sō'ing-ma-chīn", *n* A machine for sewing (1) A machine for stitching ordinary fabrics, usually mounted on a table and worked by a treadle



Working Parts of Sewing-machine

a bed-plate *b* arm *c* bobbin-case *d*, bobbin *e*, feed-connections, *f*, slide *g*, throat-plate *h*, arm-shaft, *i* arm rock-shaft *j*, feed forked connection *k* face-plate *l* needle-bar *m* presser-bar *n*, thread take-up *o* upper thread-tension, *p*, balance-wheel, *q* strap motion *r* belt-cover, *s*, bobbin-winder *t* oscillating-hook pitman *u*, feed rock-shaft

The most important device in connection with this machine is the needle invented by Elias Howe (1846), the eye of which is near the point By this (in a double-thread machine) the thread is taken in a loop through the fabric to be sewed, then a bobbin, enclosed in a small shuttle, carries a thread through the loop, after which the needle (which punctures but does not pass through the fabric) is withdrawn by the upward action of the lever to which it is attached The fabric is then moved along a slight distance so as to be ready for another stitch Various kinds of stitches are made by different machines, as the *chain-stitch*, the *interwoven stitch*, and the *lock-stitch*, this last being the firmest and most desirable for enduring work

(2) A machine used in bookbinding for sewing the sections of a book together

—cylinder-bed sewing-machine, a sewing-machine in which a cylinder arm is substituted for the customary bed-plate used in heavy work such as large garments and shoes **—hand s.,** a small machine worked by the hand with a crank, or a simple machine with two jaws working like scissors, one of them carrying the needle and thread and the other a looping-hook and bobbin **—s. hook,** a device in some sewing-machines by which the loop of the thread is pulled out and kept open below the fabric till the stitch is formed **—s. needle,** any needle with the eye near the point and fitted for use in a sewing-machine

sew'ing-silk", 1 sō'ing-silk", 2 sō'ing-silk", *n* Finely twisted silk thread for use in sewing, etc

sewn, 1 sōn, 2 sōn *pp* of SEW, *v* Sewed

sew'round", 1 sō'round, 2 sō'round", *n* In shoemaking, an inferior grade of shoe in which the upper-leather is brought outward and sewed directly on to the welt or sole of the shoe, also, the method of making such a shoe

sex, 1 seks, 2 sĕks, *vt* To characterize, mark, or label as being male or female find and indicate the sex of

sex, *n* **1.** The physical difference between male and female animals, the character of being male or female, the possession of reproductive organs of a particular kind, differentiation in the functions of the reproductive organs Sex is the most nearly universal single feature of the animal kingdom In the lowest forms sex is absent, altho the objects of sex are attained by processes fundamentally similar to those in sexual reproduction Reproduction in animals possessing sex consists of the fusion of two reproductive or germ cells The male cell — the spermatozoon — is formed in the male reproductive organ, the testis, the female cell — the ovum — in the female reproductive organ, the ovary In order to bring about the union of these cells, *the external generative organs are often highly differentiated*, and this is accompanied by widely differing physiological and psychical characteristics Many animals are hermaphrodite, altho self-fertilization is the exception, and this condition has probably developed secondarily Analysis of the finer details of sexual reproduction shows that the ripe germ-cells of each sex contain exactly one-half the nuclear material normal to a body (somatic) cell of the individual, and that the fusion of spermatozoon with an ovum results in a cell, the nuclear matter of which is equivalent to the nuclear matter found in a somatic cell, but derived from two individuals Sex tends to bring about cross-fertilization, which, on the whole, seems to be an advantage to the race See HERMAPHRODITE, REPRODUCTION

In botany the term *sex* is by analogy applied to the differences in the reproductive organs of the higher plants The staminate organs which produce the pollen correspond to the male sexual organs in animals, the pistillate organs, which produce the ovule, correspond to the female sexual organs Hermaphroditism is common, the stamens and pistils occurring on a single flower (monœcious) in most plants, while the occurrence of pistillate flowers on one plant and of staminate flowers on another is rare (dicœcious)

2. Either of the groups into which organisms are thus divided; males or females of a group, collectively, especially, men or women **3.** Women in general, womankind as distinguished from man generally with the definite article, as, a devoted admirer of *the sex*

'For shame fond youth! thy sorrows hush,
And spurn *the sex*,' he said
GOLDSMITH *The Hermit* st 21

[< F *sexe*, < L *sexus*, sex, perhaps < *seco*, cut] Syn., see GENDER **—sex'-cell",** *n* See REPRODUCTION [form

sex-, 1 seks-, 2 sĕks- From Latin *sex*, six a combining

sex"a-dec'i-mal, 1 seks"ə-des'i-məl, 2 sĕks"a-dĕċ'i-mal, *a* **1.** Characterized by sixteen, as, a *sexadecimal* arrangement of stars **2.** Being a sixteenth part, or composed of such parts [< L *sexdecim*, sixteen]

sex-ag'e-cu"ple, 1 seks-aj'i-kiū"pl, 2 sĕks-ăġ'e-cū"pl, *a* Proceeding by sixties, as, a *sexagecuple* ratio an irregular, unjustifiable formation [< L *sexaginta*, sixty, + *-cuple* (in DECUPLE)]

sex-ag'e-nal, *a* Same as SEXAGENARY

sex"a-ge-na'ri-an, 1 seks"ə-ji-nē'ri-ən, 2 sĕks"a-ge-nā'ri-an, *a* Sixty years old, or between sixty and seventy, of or pertaining to a sexagenarian [< L *sexagenarius*, < *sexageni*, see SEXAGENE]

sex"a-ge-na'ri-an, *n* A person between sixty and seventy years of age

sex-ag'e-na-ry, 1 seks-aj'i-nē-ri, 2 sĕks-ăġ'e-nā-ry, *a* Of or pertaining to the number sixty (1) Sixty years old, sexagenarian (2) Composed of sixties, or proceeding by sixties, sexagesimal, as, *sexagenary* numbers

The Chinese mode of reckoning time is by the use of a *sexagenary* cycle which gives names to years months, days, and hours J L NEVIUS *China* p 184 (*in* 1869)

[< F *sexagénaire*, < L *sexagenarius*, see SEXAGENARIAN] **—sexagenary arithmetic,** same as SEXAGESIMAL ARITHMETIC **—s. or sexagesimal scale** (*Math*), a scale whose components increase by sixties, as degrees minutes, and seconds

sex-ag'e-na-ry, *n* [-RIES, *pl*] A thing composed of sixty parts, or a person sixty years old, a sexagenarian

sex'a-gene, 1 seks'ə-jin, 2 sĕks'a-gēn, *n* The sixth of the circumference of a circle, an arc of 60° or the angle measured by it [< L *sexageni*, distr of *sexaginta*, sixty, < *sex*, six, + *-ginta*, for **decinta*, tenth, < *decem*, ten]

Sex"a-ges'i-ma, 1 seks"ə-jes'i-mə, 2 sĕks"a-gĕs'i-ma, *n* The second Sunday before Lent See SEPTUAGESIMA [< F *sexagésime*, < L *sexagesimus*, see SEXAGESM] **Sexagesima Sunday‡.**

sex"a-ges'i-mal, 1 seks"ə-jes'i-məl, 2 sĕks"a-gĕs'i-mal, *a* Founded on the number sixty, proceeding by powers of sixty [< L *sexagesimus*, see SEXAGESM] **—sexagesimal arithmetic,** arithmetic in which sixty is the base of notation **—s fraction,** a fraction whose denominator is a power of sixty **—s. system,** a system in which each unit is sixty times the next smaller one, as in the common subdivision of the hour into minutes and seconds

—sex"a-ges'i-mal-ly, *adv*

sex"a-ges'i-mal, *n* A sexagesimal fraction

sex'a-gesm, 1 seks'ə-jezm, 2 sĕks'a-gĕsm, *n* The sixtieth part of a unit, a sixtieth [< L *sexagesimus*, sixtieth, < *sexaginta*, see SEXAGENE]

sex'a-na-ry, 1 seks ə-nē-ri 2 sĕks'a-nā-ry, *a* [Rare] Comprised of six or sixes divided into sixes [< L *sex*, six]

sex'an"gle, 1 seks'aŋ'gl, 2 sĕks'ăŋ'gl, *n* A six-angled figure, a hexagon **—sex-an'gu-lar,** *a* Having six angles **sex'an"gled‡.—sex-an'gu-lar-ly,** *adv* [production

sex-a'tion, 1 seks-ē'shən, 2 sĕks-ā'shon, *n* Sexual re-

sex'a-va"lent, 1 seks'ə-vē'lent, 2 sĕks'a-vā'lĕnt, *a* [Rare] Same as SEXIVALENT

sex-cen'te-na-ry, *a* Pertaining to or consisting of six hundred years or periods of that length as, a *sexcentenary* celebration or period **—sex-cen'te-na-ry,** *n* [-RIES, *pl*] **1.** A six-hundredth anniversary **2.** A period of six hundred years, also, sometimes, a collection of six hundred units **—sex-dec'i-mal,** *a* Having sixteen faces said of certain crystals **—sex-dec'i-mo,** *a & n* Same as SIXTEENMO **—sex-dig'i-tate,** *a Terat* Having six digits on a hand or foot **—sex-dig'i-tism,** *n* **—sex-dig'i-tist,** *n* An individual with six digits on a single hand or foot **—sex-du"o-dec'i-mal,** *a* Having eighteen faces said of crystals

sexed, 1 sekst, 2 sĕkst, *a* Having sex, having the sex determined, or having the qualities belonging to a sex; as, a *sexed* plant, a *sexed* specimen, one gently *sexed*

sex'e-na-ry, *a* Proceeding by the ratio of sixes sextuple applied to an arithmetical system the base of which is six **—sex-en'ni-al,** *a* Happening once every six years, or lasting six years, as, a *sexennial* fair, a *sexennial* lease **—sex-en'ni-al,** *n* A sixth anniversary **—sex-en'ni-al-ly,** *adv* **—sex-en'ni-um,** *n* A course extending over six years as, the University of Cologne specifies, in general, a *sexennium* in theology **—sex'fid,** *a Bot* Six-cleft, as a calyx **sex'i-fid‡. —sex'foil,** *n* A six-leaved flower, a leaf composed of six leaflets Specif (1) *Arch* An ornament consisting of a six-lobed foliation (2) *Her* A conventional representation of a six-leaved flower **sise'foil‡; six'foil‡.**

sex'i-. Same as SEX-

sex-il'lion, *n* Same as SEXTILLION

sex"i-syl-lab'ic, *a* Six-syllabled **—sex'i-syl"la-bl(ĕr,** *n* A word of six syllables **—sex"i-tu-ber'cu-ly,** *n* The phenomenon of the presence of six cusps or tubercles

sex'i-va"lent, 1 seks'i-vē'lent, 2 sĕks'i-vā'lĕnt, *a Chem* Having a valence or combining power of six [< SEXI- + L *valent(-)s*, ppr of *valeo*, be strong] **—sex'i-va"lence,** *n.*

sex'less, 1 seks'les, 2 sĕks'lĕs, *a* Having no sex, destitute of the characteristics of sex **—sex'less-ness,** *n*

sex-loc'u-lar, 1 seks-lok'yu-lər, 2 sĕks-lŏc'yu-lar, *a Bot.* Six-celled, as a capsule [< SEX- + LOCULAR]

sex'ly†, *a* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a sex, especially the female sex

sex-ol'o-gy, 1 seks-ol'o-ji 2 sĕks-ŏl'o-ġy, *n* The doctrine of the sexes and their relations [< SEX + -OLOGY]

sex-par'tite, *a* Divided into six parts, as a groined arch or other structure **—sex-ra'di-ate,** *a* Having six rays, as certain sponge-spicules

sext, 1 sekst, 2 sĕkst, *n* **1** *Eccl* (1) One of the canonical hours, the office for the sixth hour in the Roman Catholic and Greek churches (2) The sixth book of the decretals, added by Pope Boniface VIII **2.** *Mus* (1) An interval of a sixth (2) An organ-stop having two ranks at the interval of a sixth [< F *sexte*, < L *sextus*, sixth, < *sex*, six] **sextet.**

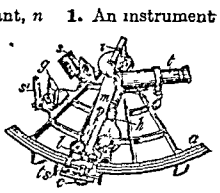
sex-tac'tic, 1 seks-tak'tik, 2 sĕks-tăc'tic, *a* Of or pertaining to tangency at six points [< SEX- + L *tactus*; see TACT] **—sextactic point** (*Math*), a point on a curve where the osculating conic passes through six consecutive points

sex'tain, 1 seks'tin, 2 sĕks'tin, *n Pros* (1) A stanza consisting of six lines (2) A sestina [< L *sextus*, see SEXT]

sex'tan, 1 seks'tən, 2 sĕks'tan, *a* Occurring or returning at intervals of six days [< L *sextus*, see SEXT]

sex'tans, 1 seks'tənz, 2 sĕks'tans, *n* **1.** *Rom Antiq.* A Roman copper coin See COIN **2** [S-] A constellation, the Sextant See CONSTELLATION [< L *sextans*, one-sixth, < *sex*, six]

sex'tant, 1 seks'tənt, 2 sĕks'tant, *n* **1.** An instrument for measuring the angular distance between two objects, as between a heavenly body and the horizon, by a double reflection from two mirrors used especially in *determining latitude at sea* by taking the sun's altitude at noon a modification of Hadley's quadrant, and used like it See QUADRANT **2.** *Math* The sixth part of a circle, an arc of 60 degrees **3.** [S-] *Astron* Same as SEXTANS, 2 [F, < L *sextan(t-)s* see SEXTANS]



Sextant

a graduated arc, *c*, clamp-screw *d*, horizon-glass *h* handle *i*, index-glass *l*, reading-lens *m*, movable arm, *s*, shades of colored glass *t*, telescope *ts* tangent-screw

—box' sex"tant, *n* A small sextant mounted in a box, used by surveyors for details as an adjunct to the theodolite **—prismatic s,** a sextant having a rectangular prism in place of the horizon-glass capable of measuring any angle up to 180° **—sounding-s.,** *n* Same as SURVEYING SEXTANT

sex-tan'tal, 1 seks-tan'tel 2 sĕks-tăn'tal, *a* Pertaining to the sextans or to any system based on the division of the principal unit into six [< L *sextan(t-)s*, see SEXTANS]

sex-ta'ri-us, 1 seks-tē'ri-us 2 sĕks-tā'ri-ŭs, *n* [-RII-I, 1 -ri-əi, 2 -ri-i, *pl*] An ancient Roman measure of capacity See MEASURE [L, a sixth part, < *sex*, six]

sex'ta-ry‡, *n* Same as SEXTARIUS

sex'ta-ry²†, *n* Same as SACRISTY **sex'ter-y†; sex'try†.**

sex'tene, *a* Same as HEXYLENE [< L *se tus*, sixth]

sex-ten'ni-al, *a & n* Same as SEXENNIAL

sex'tern, 1 sek s'tərn 2 sĕks'tern, *n* [Eng] One-fourth of a quire, or six sheets of paper [< L *sex* six]

sex-tet', 1 seks-tet', 2 sĕks-tĕt', *n* **1.** *Mus* A band of six singers or players **2** *Mus* A vocal or instrumental composition for six parts **3.** A bicycle having six seats and pedal propelling-power for six persons [< L *sextus*, sixth, < *sex*, six] **sex-tette‡; sex-tet'to‡** [It]

Sex'ti-an, 1 seks'ti-ən, 2 sĕks'ti-an, *n* A member of the philosophic school founded at Rome by Quintus Sextius (born about 70 B C), holding views equidistant between Pythagoreans, Cynics, and Stoics

sex'tic, 1 seks'tik, 2 sĕks'tic *Math* **I.** *a* Of the 6th degree or order **II.** *n* A quantic, equation, or curve of the 6th degree [< L *sextus*, see SEXT]

sex'tile, } 1 seks'til, 2 sĕks'til *Astrol* **I.** *a* Indicated

sex'til, } or measured by a distance of 60 degrees or 2 signs **II** *n* The aspect of two planets at a distance of 60 degrees from each other denoted by the sign * [< L *sextilis*, sixth, < *sex*, six]

Sex-til'is, 1 seks-tol'is, 2 sĕks-tĭ'lis, *n* [L] A month of the Roman calendar See under CALENDAR

sex-til'lion, 1 *seks-til'yən*, 2 *sĕks-tĭl'yon*, *a Numbering* a sextillion a cardinal numeral originally a use of the noun, and hence preceded by an article or a numeral

sex-til'lion, *n* **1.** A cardinal number (1) In the French system of numeration, commonly followed in the United States, the seventh power of a thousand, represented by a figure 1 followed by 21 ciphers (2) In the English system, the sixth power of a million, represented by a figure 1 followed by 36 ciphers **2.** The symbols representing either of these numbers See NOTATION.

sex-til'lionth, 1 seks-til'yənth, 2 sĕks-til'yonth, *a* **1.** Last in a series of a sextillion an ordinal number **2.** Being one of a sextillion equal parts

sex-til'lionth, *n* One of a sextillion equal parts of anything, the quotient of a unit divided by a sextillion

sext"in-va'ri-ant, 1 sekst in-vē'ri-ənt, 2 sĕkst in-vā'ri-ant *n* *Math* An invariant of the 6th degree in the coefficients of its quantic [< *sext-* (in SEXTIC) + INVARIANT]

sex'ti-par"tite, *a* Same as SEXPARTITE

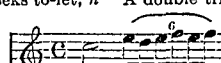
sex'ti-ply†, *vt* To increase sixfold [six poles

sex'ti-po"lar, 1 seks'ti-pō lər, 2 sĕks'ti-pō lar, *a* Having

sex'to, 1 seks'to, 2 sĕks'to, *n* A book, or a size of book, in which the sheet is folded into six leaves [< L *sextus*, see SEXT]

sex"to-dec'i-mo, 1 seks to-des'i-mō, 2 sĕks'to-dĕç'i-mō *a* & *n* Same as SIXTEENMO [L abl s of *sextus decimus*, sixteenth *sextus* (see SEXT), *decimus*, tenth, < *decem*, ten]

sex'to-let, 1 seks'to-let, 2 sĕks'to-lĕt, *n* A double triplet, six notes played in the time of four [< L *sextus*, see SEXT] **sex'-tolet; sex'tu-plet†.**



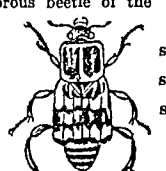
Sextolet

sex'ton, 1 seks'tən, 2 sĕks'-ton, *n* **1.** An under-officer or janitor of a church, who has the care of the building and its furniture, the vestments, utensils, grounds, etc, and performs other services, as attending upon the minister, ringing the bell, and superintending burials, in former use, often, a mere grave-digger

> See yonder maker of the dead man's bed,
> The *Sexton*, hoary-headed chronicle
>
> BLAIR *The Grave* l 453

2. A sexton-beetle [Cor of SACRISTAN] **sex'ten†.**

— sex'ton-bee"tle, *n* A necrophorous beetle of the genus *Necrophorus*, that buries carrion to serve as a nidus for its eggs a burying-beetle **— sex'ton-ess,** *n* **1** A female sexton **2** A sexton's wife **— sex'ton-ship,** *n* The office or duty of a sexton **sex'ton-ry†**



European Sexton-beetle 1/1

sex'try†, *n* A sacristy

sex"tu-ber'cu-lar, 1 seks'tiu-bûr'kiu-lər, 2 sĕks'tū-bĕr'cū-lar, *a* Having six tubercles as a molar tooth [< SEX- + TUBERCULAR] **sex"tu-ber'cu-late†.**

sex-tum'vi-rate, 1 seks-tum'vi-rĕt, 2 sĕks-tŭm'vi-rāt, *n* An association of six persons in a government, an office, or a position of dignity also, the office or dignity so held, or the persons collectively holding it, also, by extension, six persons associated in any way [< L *sex*, six, + *vir*, man]

sex'tu-or, 1 seks'tū-ər, 2 sĕks'tŭ-ôr, *n* *Mus* Same as SEXTET, 2 [< L *sextus* (see SEXT) + *-uor* in *quattuor*, four]

sex'tu-ple, 1 seks'tiu-pl, 2 sĕks'tŭ-pl, *v* [-PLED -PLING] **I** *t* To make sextuple, multiply by six **II** *i* To become sextuple

sex'tu-ple, *a* **1.** Consisting of six united or of six parts, sixfold **2** Multiplied by six, six times repeated [F, < L *sextus* (see SEXT), and see -PLE] **— sex'tu-ply,** *adv*

sex'tu-plet, 1 seks'tiu-plet, 2 sĕks'tū-plĕt, *n* A group or combination of six things Specif (1) *Mus* Same as SEXTOLET (2) Six elliptic car-springs side by side, acting as one

sex'tu-plex, 1 seks'tiu-pleks 2 sĕks'tū-plĕks, *vt* To render capable of carrying six messages at once, as a telegraphic instrument or line [< L *sextus* (see SEXT) + *plico*, fold]

sex'tu-plex, *a* **1** Sixfold **2.** Capable of conveying six messages at once

sex'tu-plex, *n* A telegraphic instrument or line capable of transmitting six messages at once

sex'tus, 1 seks'tus, 2 sĕks'tŭs *n* *Medieval Mus* The sixth voice or part [LL, < L *sextus*, see SEXT]

sex'u-al, 1 sek'shu-əl, 2 sĕk'shu-al, *a* **1** Of, pertaining or peculiar to, characteristic of, or affecting sex, the sexes, or the organs or functions of sex, distinctive of or especially characterizing either of the two sexes, generative, genital, venereal, as, *sexual* appetite **2.** Of or effected by the two sexes in cooperation, accomplished by means of the organs of sex, as, *sexual* intercourse **3** Having or characterized by sex opposed to *asexual*, as, a *sexual* plant [< L *sexualis*, < *sexus*, see SEX]

— sexual affinity 1 The affinity or attraction exhibited by an individual of one sex for a particular member of the opposite **2.** A relationship between members of different species enabling them to have sexual intercourse See FECUNDITY and STERILITY **— s. cords** (*Embryol*), groups of cells in cylindrical masses found in embryonic ovaries and testes which are the forerunners of the sexual cells The seminiferous tubules are formed from them in the male embryo **— s. dimorphism** (*Biol*), the condition in a species of having members of one sex existing in two forms differing in size color, or the like, as in many butterflies (see illus under DIMORPHISM), also, differences in form between members of different sexes as in ants, bees, and wasps **— s. selection,** see SELECTION **— s. system 1** The reproductive system **2** *Bot* A system of plant-classification based on the sexual organs, the Linnean or artificial system

— sex'u-al-ist, *n* One who classifies plants by the sexual system **— sex"u-al'i-ty,** *n* The state of having or being distinguished by sex the quality of sex **— sex'u-al-ize, sex'u-al-ise,** *vt* To attribute sex to distinguish by sexual characters **— sex"u-al-i-za'tion, -sa'tion,** *n* **— sex'u-al-ly,** *adv* In a sexual manner by sexual means, in respect to sex

sex"u-a'les, 1 seks yu-ē'lĭz, 2 sĕks'yu-ā'lĭz, *n pl* The phenomenon of sexual generation in heteroparthenogenesis [L pl of *sexualis* see SEXUAL]

sex"u-o-so'cial, 1 sek"shu-o-sō'shal 2 sĕk"shu-o-sō'shal, *a* Of or relating to the social relations of the sexes

sex-u'pa-ra, 1 seks-yu'pə-rə 2 sĕks-yu'pa-ra, *n pl* Viviparous females of the parthenogenetic type bearing males and females that lay fertilized ova

sex'u-pare, 1 sek'shu-pār, 2 sĕk'shu-pār, *n* A parent of a sexed generation, among plant-lice [< L *sexus*, sex + *pario* produce] **— sex-u'pa-rous,** *a*

sex'us, 1 seks'us 2 sĕks'ŭs *n* [L] Sex, one of the sexes

sey[1], *v* [Scot] Same as SIF *v*

sey[2]**†,** *vt* To say tell

sey[3]**†,** *vt* To attempt essay

sey[1], 1 sē, 2 sē *n* [Scot] A kind of serge See SAY[2], *n*

sey[2], *n* [Scot] Same as SCYE

sey[3], *n* [Eng] The coalfish **sey'-pol"lack†.**

sey[4]**†,** *n* Same as SAY[1], *n*

sey'bert-ite, 1 sai'bart-ait 2 sē'bert-it, *n* *Mineral* A micaceous submetallic brown or red magnesium-calcium aluminum silicate ($H_2(Mg\ Ca)_3Al_2Si_2O_{12}$), crystallizing in the monoclinic system belonging to the group of brittle micas [< H *Seybert*, American mineralogist]

Sey"chelles', 1 sē shel' 2 sē shĕl', *n pl* A group of British islands in the Indian ocean 153 sq m capital, Victoria

Seyd'litz, 1 zaid'lits, 2 sȳd'lits, **Friedrich Wilhelm von** (?/₁₂1721–¹¹/₁1773) A Prussian general of cavalry who served in the Seven Years' war

Sey'farth, 1 zai'fart, 2 sȳ'fart, **Gustav** (?/₁₂1796–¹¹/₁₂1885) A German American archeologist.

sey'id, *n* [Ar] Same as SAYID [simar

sey-mar', 1 sē-mār', 2 sē-mar', *n* [Scot] A light covering,

Sey'mour, 1 sī'mōr 2 sē'mōr, *n* **1 Edward,** see SOMERSET, 1 **2 Horatio** (⁵/₁₂1810–²/₁₂1886), an American politician, Governor of New York **3. Horatio Winslow** (⁷/₁₂ 1854–¹²/₁₂1920), an American editor, author, and newspaper publisher, *Chicago Chronicle* **4 Jane** (1509–¹⁰/₁₂1537) third wife of Henry VIII of England, mother of Edward VI **5 William** (1588–1660), duke of Somerset **6** A town in New Haven county, Conn **7** A city in Jackson county, Ind **8** A town in Wayne county, Ia **9.** A township and city in Outagamie county, Wis

Seyne"-sur-Mer', 1 sēn'-sür-mer', 2 sēn'-sür-mĕr', **La** A seaport in S W Var department, France

seynt†, *n* **1.** A saint **2** A girdle

seys-sel', 1 sai-sel', 2 sȳ-sĕl', *n* A bituminous limestone asphalt obtained at Seyssel, France [Africa

Sfax, 1 sfăks, 2 sfaks, *n* A seaport town in Tunis, N

sfo-ga'to, 1 sfo-gä'to, 2 sfo-ga'to, *n* [It] Exhaled used specifically in vocal music of passages to be so rendered

Sfor'za, 1 sfōr'tsə, 2 sfōr'tsa, *n* **1 Francesco** (⁷/₁₂1401–²/₃ 1466), duke of Milan, Italian leader son of succeeding **2. Glacomuzzo Attendolo** (⁸/₁₀1369–¹/₁1424), an Italian leader of Condottieri **3 Ludovico Maria,** "Il Moro" (⁸/₁₂1451–⁸/₁₂1508), duke of Milan, Italian soldier

sfor-zan'do, 1 sfor-tsän'do, 2 sfōr-tsan'do, *a* [It] *Mus* Accented more forcibly than the rhythm requires especially, sounded as a note or chord, with sudden explosive force **sfor-za'to†**

sfre-gaz'zi, 1 sfrē-gät'sī, 2 sfrə-ǧat'sī, *n* [It] *Paint* The production of soft thin shadows by drawing the finger, dipped in color, once over the part to be shaded, as a cheek or limb a device used by the painters of the Venetian school

sfu-ma'to, 1 sfū-mä'to, 2 sfu-ma'to, *a* [It] *Art* Having hazy outlines literally, smoked

sfz, *abbr* *Mus* Sforzando **— S G,** *abbr* Solicitor-General **— s. g,** *abbr* Specific gravity

sga'lag, 1 sgä'lag, 2 sgä'lag, *n pl* In the Scottish Isles, a former class of predial slaves living in earth-houses

In the Hebrides these weems were inhabited as late as the close of the last century by a class of predial slaves of debased condition, called *sgalag* Perhaps in this word is to be found the much-sought-for original of our colloquial term 'scalawag

D G BRINTON in *Science* Jan 27, 1893 p 47, col 2

Sgam-ba'ti, 1 zgam-bä'ti, 2 sgam-ba'ti, **Giovanni** (⁵/₁₂ 1843–¹²/₁₂1914) An Italian pianist and composer

Sga"na'relle', 1 zgə'na-rel', 2 sgə na rĕl', *n* Any one of several characters in the comedies of Molière

sgd, *abbr* Signed

S G D G, *abbr* [F] *Sans Garantie du Gouvernement* (without government guaranty) all patented French articles must be so marked

sgeul, 1 skāl, 2 shkāl, *n* [Ir] A story, saga **sgeult**

sgraf"fi-a'to, 1 zgraf fi-a'to, 2 sgraf fi-a'to, *n* [It] Same as SGRAFFITO DECORATION **sgraf-fi'to†.**

's Gra"ven-ha'ge, *n* Same as HAGUE, THE

sh, *interj* Hush! an aspiration enjoining silence See S

sh , *abbr* Shilling

sha[1], 1 sha, 2 sha, *n* [Chin] A Chinese gauzy silken fabric.

sha[2], *n* The urial [For SHAPOO, < Tibetan *shabo*, sheep]

Sha-al'bim, 1 shi-al'bim, 2 sha-āl'bim, *n* *Bib* *Judges* i, 35 **Sha"al-ab'bin†.** *Josh* xix, 42

Sha"al-bo'nite, 1 shē al-bō'nait *or* shi-al'bo-nait, 2 shā āl-bō'nit *or* sha-āl'bo-nit, *n* *Bib* *2 Sam* xxiii, 32 **— Sha'alim,** 1 shē'ə-lim, 2 shā'a-lim, *n* *Bib* (R V) *1 Sam* ix, 4 **— Sha'aph,** 1 shē'af, 2 shā'āf, *n* *Bib* *1 Chron* ii, 47 **— Sha"a-ra'im,** 1 shē"ə-rē'im, 2 shā"a-rā'im, *n* *Bib* (R V) *Josh* xv, 36 **— Sha-ash'gaz,** 1 shē-ash'gaz, 2 shā-ăsh'găz, *n* *Bib* *Esth* ii 14

shab†, *v* **I** *t* **1.** To scratch or rub, as animals **2** To get rid of, dismiss commonly with *off* **II** *i* **1** To play mean tricks **2.** To sneak away, skulk off

shab, 1 shab, 2 shăb, *n* [Eng] **1** The itch in animals, especially, an itching disease of sheep scab **2†.** A scab

Sha-ban', 1 sha-bän', 2 sha-ban', *n* A Mohammedan month See CALENDAR **Shaa-ban'†.**

shab'bed†, *a* Shabby [x, 15

Shab'be-thai, 1 shab'i-thai, 2 shăb'e-thi, *n* *Bib* *Ezra*

shab'ble, 1 shab'l, 2 shăb'l, *n* [Scot] **1** A crooked sword or hanger, also, an old rusty sword **2.** Any little or insignificant person or thing

shab'by, 1 shab'i, 2 shăb'y, *a* [SHAB'BI-ER, SHAB'BI-EST] **1.** Being in poor or mean condition from wear, threadbare, ragged, soiled, or defaced, as from long or hard use by extension said of anything ill-conditioned, as, a *shabby* coat **2** Characterized by mean, worn, or ill-conditioned garments, equipment, or surroundings

> *Shabby* gentility has nothing so characteristic as its hat
>
> HOLMES *Autocrat* p 205 [o & co 1871]

3. Unworthy of an honorable man, paltry, scurvy, contemptible, as, *shabby* treatment, *shabby* conduct **4†.** Originally, scabby [For SCABBY]

— shab"by-gen-teel', *a* Keeping up or affecting an appearance of gentility amid shabby surroundings or in reduced circumstances **— shab'bi-ly,** *adv* **— shab'bi-ness,** *n* **— shab'by-ish,** *a* Rather shabby

shab'rack, 1 shab'rak, 2 shăb'răk, *n* *Mil* In European armies, a housing or saddle-cloth for a cavalry horse or a troop-horse [< G *schabracke*, < Pol *czaprak*, < Turk *chaprak*] **shab'raque†.**

sha-bun'der, 1 sha-bun'dər, 2 sha-bŭn'dər, *n* [E Ind] A person of authority among merchants, also, a harbor-master

Sha'bu-oth, 1 shō'bu-əth, 2 sha'bu-ŏth, *n pl* [Heb] Literally, The Weeks the Jewish festival of Pentecost

Sha-chi'a, 1 sha-kai'ə *or* shak'i-ə, 2 sha-ci'a *or* shăc'i-a, *n* *Bib* *1 Chron* viii, 10 [Heb fame of Jah]

sha'chle[1], 1 shā'nl, 2 shā'nl, *vi* [Scot] To shuffle in walking

sha'chle[2], *vt* [Scot] To pull or wrench out of shape as by excessive use **— sha'chle,** *n*

shack[1], 1 shak 2 shăk, *vi* **1** [Prov Eng] (1) To shed or fall out, as ripe grain from the ear (2) To feed on grain fallen or scattered in the field pasture in stubble **2.** [Western U S] To hibernate, as a bear, of men to go into winter quarters **3** [Colloq U S] To go lazily or with a slow gait, as a horse [Var of SHAKE]

shack[2], *v* **I,** *i* **1** [Local, U S] To chase and fetch as a batted ball **2** To remove the shells as of nuts **II** *t* To rove or tramp about go about begging act the vagabond [Prob a use of SHACK[1] *v*]

shack[1], *n* **1** [Northwestern U S & Canada] A rude cabin, a cabin made of logs, either upright or horizontal, also, a rickety or tumble-down house See illus in next column

> The ranch house may be only a mud dugout, or a *'shack* made of logs stuck upright into the ground
>
> T ROOSEVELT *Hunting Trips* ch 1, p 5 [o P P 1886]

2. [U S & Prov Eng] Fallen acorns or nuts of any kind, fallen mast **3.** [New Eng] Same as SHACK-BAIT



Log Shack

4. [Prov Eng] Grain shed or fallen from the husk at harvest **5.** [Old & Prov Eng] Liberty of winter pasture **6.** (1) *Railroad* A brakeman employed in a freight-yard (2) A watchman's cabin. **7.** A catch of cheap kinds of sea-fish, as hake (*Merlucius*) and pollack, and other varieties of the cod family

— common of shack [Eng], the right of persons to turn out their cattle after harvest to feed promiscuously in a common field **— shack'-bait",** *n* [U S] Bait obtained at sea, as distinguished from a regular stock carried in the vessel **— s. -fisherman,** *n* A vessel depending largely upon shack-bait **— s. -fishing,** *n* Fishing with shack-bait **— s. -land,** *n* Land or fields over which pigs or poultry forage

shack[2], *n* **1.** [Prov Eng & Colloq, U S] A shiftless fellow, low, itinerant beggar, vagabond **2** [U S] The hunting of a batted ball **3** *Eng Law* A straying of domestic animals from their owner's lands **4** A worn-out horse **— shack'bag",** *n* [Prov Eng] A shiftless fellow, vagabond, shack **shack'a-back†.**

Shack'el-ford, 1 shak'el-ferd, 2 shăk'ĕl-ford, *n* A county in N central Texas, 926 sq m county-seat, Albany

shack'le, } 1 shak'l, 2 shăk'l, *v* **I** *t* [SHACK'LED,
shack'le, } SHACK'LD, SHACK'LING] **1.** To restrain or confine with shackles, manacle, fetter, chain

> In Ocean's wide domains Half buried in the sands,
> Lie skeletons in chains, With *shackled* feet and hands
>
> LONGFELLOW *The Witnesses* st. 1

2 Hence, to hinder from free action, embarrass or hamper, impede, trammel **3.** [U S] To join with a shackle, as, to *shackle* two chains **4.** *Elec* To place an insulator between the adjacent ends of (a cut wire) **II** *i* [Prov Eng] To shuffle when walking, shirk, loiter Syn., see BIND **— shack'ler,** *n*

shack'le[1], *n* **1** A ring, clasp, or bracelet-like fastening for encircling and restraining a limb, either one of a pair for the wrists or ankles, connected as by a chain, or single, and attachable to some object, as a ball or a fixed ring, fetter, gyve more commonly in the plural, sometimes, by restriction, fetters for the legs, as distinguished from *manacles* (handcuffs) **2** Figuratively, anything that obstructs freedom of action, impediment, restraint, clog



Shackles for the Legs

> For words are *shackles* unto thought
>
> JOAQUIN MILLER *Ina* sc 5 st 36

3 Any one of various forms of fastenings (1) The bow of a padlock, which passes through the staple (2) An open link closed with a movable bolt, used especially for connecting lengths of chain, cable, or the like also, a clevis (3) A long link connecting two fetters manacles or other rings (4) An insulating support or spool around which a telegraph-wire passes, the spool having a central hole for a bolt to pass through (5) A wire or metal strip passing through a car-door staple and sealed at its ends (6) *Naut* The ring by which a port-hole is locked (7) A link for coupling railway-cars **shack'le-bar"†.** (8) [Prov Eng] A twisted band of rushes or straw

4 A fetter-like bracelet or anklet serving as an ornament **5.** *Her* A chain-link or part of a fetter used as a bearing **6** [Prov Eng] A wrist **7†.** The stocks, pillory [< AS *sceacel* < *sceacan*, shake] Syn., see FETTER.

— shack'le-bar", *n* **1** [U S] A railway-car coupling-link **2** A tool with a hinged shackle used to draw bolts, spikes, etc **— s. -bolt,** *n* **1** A bolt having on its end a shackle or clevis, or one that is passed through the eyes of a shackle **2.** The shackle of a padlock, chain etc **3** *Her* A shackle and padlock, used as a bearing See FETTERLOCK. Compare SPANCELED **— s. -bone,** *n* [Scot] **1.** The wrist, also, the knuckle bone of an animal **2** A manacle-like band worn for an ornament, a bracelet or anklet **— s. -crow,** *n* A bolt-extractor operating with a shackle instead of a claw **— s. -lap,** *n* A manhole-cover fastened with a shackle **— s. -hammed,** *a* [Prov Eng] Bow-legged **— s. -jack,** *n* A form of shaft-jack having a shackle-joint **— s. joint,** *n* **1.** *Mech* See JOINT **2.** *Zool* An exoskeletal joint formed by ring-like parts, as in a siluroid fish

shack'le[2], *n* [Prov Eng] Stubble

Shack'le-ton, 1 shak'l-tən, 2 shăk'l-ton, **Sir Ernest Henry** (¹¹/₁1874–¹/₁1922) An English naval officer leader of the British expedition which reached a point about 111 miles from the south pole in January, 1909

shack'ling[1], 1 shak'liŋ, 2 shăk'ling, *a* [U S] Shaky, ramshackle

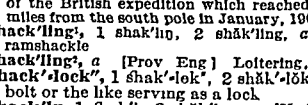
shack'ling[2], *a* [Prov Eng] Loitering, idle

shack'-lock", 1 shak'-lok', 2 shăk'-lŏk', *n* A shackle-bolt or the like serving as a lock

shack'ly, 1 shak'li, 2 shăk'ly, *a* [U S] Ready to fall from lack of structural strength, shaky, of persons, infirm, feeble **shack'el-y†, shack'le-ty†.**

shack'o, *n* Same as SHAKO

shad, 1 shad, 2 shăd, *n sing & pl* **1.** An anadromous deep-bodied clupeoid food-fish of the genus *Alosa* The common **American or whiteshad** (*Alosa* or *Clupea sapidissima*), about 2 feet long, is highly esteemed as food *A vulgaris* is the **European shad** Less important shad are the **Alabama shad** (*A alabamæ*), of the Gulf States, and the European **Thwaite's**



American Shad 1/20

The *shad* is the most valuable river fish of the Atlantic coast, and next to the Chinook salmon the most important species inhabiting the fresh waters of N America JORDAN AND EVERMAN *American Food and Game Fishes* p 107 [D P & CO 05]

2 The skipjack or Ohio shad (*Clupea chrysochloris*) **3** Any of several other related fishes, as, the gizzard-*shad*, the green-tailed, hard-headed, or yellow-tailed *shad* (the menhaden) **4.** A moharra or long-boned *shad* of Bermuda and the West Indies, as *Gerres jonesii*

[< AS *sceadda*, shad]

— **broad s.**, a gerrid (*Gerres cinereus*) of the West Indies, valued as a food-fish — **long-boned s.**, a gerrid (*Eucinostomus lefroy*) of West-Indian waters — **shad'-bel"lied**, *a* [U S] **1.** Having the abdomen flat or but little protuberant; thin-bellied or flat-bellied, lank opposed to *pot-bellied* **2.** Sloping gradually from the front backward to the tails as in a form of cutaway coat — **shad'bel"ly**, *n* [Slang, U S] A Quaker from the shape of his coat — **s.-flower**, *n* Same as SHADBUSH. — **s.-fly**, *n* [U. S] A May-fly that appears when the shad are running — **s.-frog**, *n* A common American frog (*Rana virescens*) — **s.-salmon**, *n* The common whitefish — **s.-seine**, *n* A seine designed for or devoted to catching shad — **s.-spirit**, *n* [U S] A bird that appears with and seems to foretell the coming of the shad in the spring (1) The common snipe (2) The flicker — **s.-trout**, *n* [Southern U S] The squeteague — **s.-waiter**, *n* Same as ROUNDFISH, 1 — **s.-wash**, *n* The noise or movement of the water made by shad when spawning hence, a spawning-ground of shad. **s.-splash‡.** — **s.-working**, *n* Artificial propagation of shad.

shad'ber"ry, 1 shad'ber'ı, 2 shăd'bĕr'y, *n* The shadbush, or its fruit

shad'bird", 1 shad'bûrd', 2 shăd'bird', *n* A bird that appears at the time of the shad-fishing (1) [Local, U S] The common snipe. (2) [Local, Eng] The common European sandpiper

shad'-blos"som, 1 shad'-bles'am; 2 shăd'-blŏs'om, *n.* The flower of the shadbush

shad'bush", 1 shad'bush'; 2 shăd'bush', *n* The Juneberry (*Amelanchier canadensis*) so called from its blossoming when the shad appear in the rivers, also, other smaller and shrub-like forms, as *A. alnifolia* of the northern and western United States See JUNE-BEERY; SERVICE-BERRY

shadd, 1 shad, 2 shăd, *n* *Mining* Smooth round stones containing tin ore, found superficially and indicating a vein.

Shad'dai, *n* See SEPHIRA.

Shad'da-i, 1 shad'ı-aı *or* shad'aı, 2 shăd'a-ı *or* shăd'ı *n* *Bib* (R V margin) *Is* xiii, 6

shaddet, *pa* Shaded, in shade CHAUCER *Du* l 426

shad'ding, 1 shad'ıŋ; 2 shăd'ing, *n* The taking of shad.

shad'dock, 1 shad'ək; 2 shăd'ok, *n* The fruit of a tropical tree (*Citrus decumana*) nearly allied to the orange, or the tree The fruit, which resembles the orange in shape, is externally pale-yellow, and varies in size from the smaller grapefruit or pomelo, of the size of a very large orange, to the pompelmous, which may be 8 inches in diameter [< Captain *Shaddock*, who first brought it from the East Indies] — **hog'-shad"dock**, *n* A shaddock having an acrid inedible pulp

shad'dow, *n* Same as SHADOW

shade, 1 shēd, 2 shād, *r* [SHAD'ED, SHAD'ING] **I.** *t* **1.** To screen from light by intercepting its rays, screen from the light and heat of the sun, as a *shaded* street. **2.** To make dim with or as with shade, obscure the light, brightness, illumination, or luster of, dim; darken, overshadow, overcast, cloud also figuratively; as, a life *shaded* with evil deeds **3.** To shield or protect, as from light or injury; cover or surround with a shelter or screen; hide; as, a *shaded* lamp; his injured eye was *shaded* **4.** In penmanship, to increase the heaviness of certain strokes of (letters), as for embellishment **5.** To cause to change, pass, or blend, by gradations, also, to remove, or affect in any way, by gradual modification, as, to *shade* colors into one another **6.** *Art.* (1) To paint or draw in gradations of light or color, graduate as to light and shade, or shades of color (2) To paint in a somber tone, represent in shadow, darken **7.** To intercept, as light **8.** To modify, as the pitch of an organ-tone or organ-pipe **9.** To place, as a gun-barrel, so that half the interior will be in the shadow, for testing the straightness of the bore **10.** In commercial usage, to lower somewhat the price of. **11.** [Prov Eng, Ir, or Scot] To part, as the hair

II. *i* To pass, blend, change, or reduce by gradations; as, the gold of sunset *shaded* into gray

It is due to . . expansion and specialisation that the language and ideas of literature gradually *shade* off from the special language and special ideas of certain classes

H. M. POSNETT *Comparative Literature* bk. I p 78 [A. 1886]

shade, *n* **1.** Relative obscurity, darkness, or dimness of illumination, due to interception or interruption of the rays of light distinguished from *shadow* by implying nothing as to the form or limits of the darkened space, as, to sit in the *shade* **2.** Gloom or darkness caused by the waning, absence, or failure of light: used also figuratively, commonly in the plural

Ere long approach life's evening *shades*

COWPER *The Moralizer Corrected* l 35

3. Figuratively, relative obscurity as compared with something more noticeable, the state of being outshone **4.** A place sheltered from strong light, especially that of the sun, as by trees, a shady place, hence, an obscure or retired place, secluded retreat, as, some forest *shade* **5.** Something that serves to intercept, protect from, or modify the effect of light; hence, that which screens from heat or air, or more rarely from dust or other substances Specif: (1) A screen of muslin, paper, or other material, used before a window, usually arranged to be raised and lowered as distinguished from a window-curtain draped from the sides (2) A shield or covering placed about or over a lamp to confine, modify, or deflect the light a lamp-shade (3) A shield for the eyes to protect them from light or heat (4) A case, as of glass placed over articles as a protective covering (5) A colored glass used in optical instruments, as the sextant, to modify the light in making solar observations **6.** A gradation of color in respect to luminosity, as, a dark *shade* of blue See COLOR, SPECTRUM **7.** Any slight gradation; a slight degree, minute difference, as, prices are quoted a *shade* lower, *shades* of meaning **8** *Art* The unilluminated part of a picture, drawing, or engraving opposed to *light* Compare CHIAROSCURO **9.** The soul after separation from the body, a departed spirit, ghost; so called, especially from the point of view of the ancients as being perceptible to vision but not to touch, hence, in the plural, with the definite article, the abode of departed spirits; Hades

The gentlest *Shade* that walked Elysian plains

WORDSWORTH *Departure from the Vale of Grasmere* l 1.

10. Something unreal or delusive, a figment, also, false outward appearance, guise **11.** [Poet] A shadow

Swiftly they glided away, like the *shade* of a cloud on the prairie

LONGFELLOW *Evangeline* pt II div II st. 4

12. In ancient armor, an umbrel **13.** *pl* A wine-vault, saloon **14.** *Mus* A shutter in a pipe-organ **15.** [Prov Eng] A shed. **16†.** Protection; shield; shelter [< AS *scead*, shade] Syn. see COLOR

— **shade'-bear"ing**, *a* *Forestry* Same as TOLERANT, 3 **s.-enduring‡.** — **s.-roller**, *n* The roller of a window-shade, now having usually a spring that rolls up the shade when a detent is thrown back by a slight downward jerk — **s.-stone**, *n* *Arch* A flat stone made to extend over a doorway in order to cast a shade — **s.-tail**, *n* [Southern U S] A squirrel — **s.-tree**, *n* Any tree planted or preserved for the shade afforded by its foliage, as the elm or maple — **to put in or throw into the s.**, to outshine in achievements, conversation, or the like — **shade'ful**, *a* — **shade'less**, *a* — **shad'er**, *n* — **shad'i-ly**, *adv*

shad'ed, 1 shēd'ed; 2 shād'ĕd, *pa.* **1.** Marked by graded or gradually deepened coloring, in art, delicately graduated in tones, tints, or colors **2.** Protected by a shade or screen; sheltered, covered

shade'fish, 1 shēd'fish', 2 shād'fish', *n* The maigre

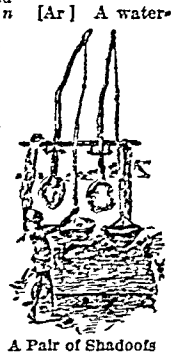
shad'ine, 1 shad'ın 2 shăd'ĭn, *n* [U S] **1.** The young of the menhaden, prepared as sardines **2.** The round herring. [< SHAD]

shad'i-ness, 1 shēd'ı-nes, 2 shād'ı-nĕs, *n* The character or quality of being shady

shad'ing, 1 shēd'ıŋ, 2 shād'ing, *n* **1.** The act or process of making a shade or shutting off light **2.** In printing or drawing, the coloring or collection of lines, dots, etc, by which shadows are represented the effects of relief, solidity, etc, are produced, or outlines filled up

shad'ing-coil", 1 shēd'ıŋ-koil', 2 shād'ing-ĕoil', *n* *Elec* A closed copper coil embracing a portion of the magnetic circuit of a single-phase alternating-current motor, and serving to produce a shifting magnetic field

sha-doof', 1 sha-dūf', 2 shā-dōōf', *n* [Ar] A water-raising device consisting of a long pole pivoted near one end, and having its shorter end weighted and a bucket hung to its longer end, thus operating on the principle of a well-sweep. used on the Nile and elsewhere in the East, especially for irrigation.



A Pair of Shadoofs

shad'ow, 1 shad'o; 2 shăd'o, *r* **I.** *t* **1.** To cast shadow or shade upon; overspread with shadows; dim the light or illumination of; render shadowy, shade; as, valleys *shadowed* by hills **2.** To indicate faintly, typically, or in outline, signify beforehand, foreshow, typify often with *forth* or *out*; as, his plans were *shadowed forth* in his remarks **3.** To follow or attend closely like a shadow; keep close to and watch without being observed, follow as a spy, dog, as, the detective *shadowed* a thief **4** To mark with low gradations of color or light, shade **5.** To darken; dim, cloud, throw a gloom over **6†.** To shelter, shield, screen, hide **7†.** To portray; depict

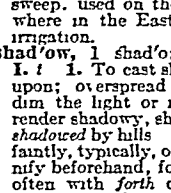
II. *i* **1.** To take on a shadow; become darkened. **2.** To pass by or as by gradual changes or deepening of shade or color, shade off, change, blend

Now pink it blooms now glimmers gray,
Now *shadows* to a filmy blue

LOWELL *Pictures from Appledore* div. II, st. 4.

3. To appear or arise dimly, like a shadow or shadows [< AS *sceadwian*, < *sceadu*, shadow]

shad'ow, *n* **1.** A deficiency of light within an illuminated region, caused by the interception of the light by an opaque body, also, the region of apparent darkness thus produced on a surface, and representing approximately a section of the intercepting body, as, a person's *shadow* cast on a wall by lamplight, the *shadow* of the earth on the moon during an eclipse If the source of light has a sensible surface the rays will partially illuminate a portion of the shadow near the edge (the *penumbra*), while the remainder (the *umbra*) is entirely dark



Shadow-figure showing how to make it.

2. By extension, a region protected or screened off from radiation of any kind, and causing a phenomenon similar to that of intercepted light. used with qualification or in composition, as, an acoustic *shadow*, an electric *shadow* **3.** Shade in general, literally or figuratively. (1) Faintness or dimness of light as associated often with relief from heat, caused by interception of the rays as, under the *shadow* of a tree (2) Gloom, darkness, or obscurity caused by absence or failure of light as, evening *shadows* (3) A shady place secluded retreat hence, seclusion, retirement rest as hidden in the woodland *shadows* (4) The shaded or dark portion of a picture dark coloring, representing shade or shadow also any dark side feature, or aspect gloomy or unhappy state gloom; sadness

4. An object or appearance resembling or suggestive of a physical shadow (1) An image produced by reflected light, as in water or in a mirror (2) That which constantly accompanies or follows like a shadow a person or thing inseparable from another as he is my *shadow.*

Sorrow is *Shadow* to life moving where life doth move.

EDWIN ARNOLD *Light of Asia* bk. VI st. 25

(3) A ghost spirit shade, as the land of *shadows* (4) *Occult* The physical body (5)† An uninvited guest at a feast accompanying an invited guest a rendering of the Latin *umbra* (shade)

5. Something having a false appearance of reality, or merely representative or typical of the reality, something unsubstantial or visionary, an imaginary existence, as desperate men catch at *shadows* (1) An imperfect or mystic representation or representative something figuratively suggestive a dim foreshowing or indication a type symbol similitude as "coming events cast their *shadows* before" (2) A disguise, pretense

6. A faint trace or appearance, slightest degree, as, not a *shadow* of hope **7.** The presence or neighborhood of something, especially regarded as guarding or protecting, shelter, as secure in the *shadow* of the Almighty **8** *Naut* A small four-cornered sail set on the foremast or mainmast of a yacht **9.** In algebra, a letter serving to indicate a property of another letter, and therefore of no meaning or value in itself **10†.** Something, as a broad-brimmed hat, serving as a protection from light or heat [< AS *sceadu* shadow] **shad'oef.**

Syn. see IMAGE — **acoustic shadow**, the effect of interposing any interruption of large size between the source of the acoustic waves and the two ears especially, as shown by causing the intensity of the stimulations of the two to differ, or otherwise modifying the resulting acoustic sensations — **cast s.** (*Paint*), the shadow of an object so delineated as to bring it into relief against objects behind it — **electric s**, the comparatively dark space on those parts of a Crookes tube that are screened from molecular bombardment **molecular s.‡.** — **may your s. never grow less**, may you never grow thinner or, hence, less fortunate — **nuclear shadows**, nuclear remains of broken-down white blood-corpuscles seen as delicate bodies in blood-specimens — **shad'ow-bands"**, *n pl* Dark parallel bands observed to pass quickly across the landscape phenomena seen during total solar eclipses — **s.-bird**, *n* The umbrette — **s.-cone**, *n* *Optics* A cone of shadow formed by the interposition of any body between a source of light and a screen — **s. dance**, a dance in which the shadows of the invisible performers, often grotesquely exaggerated, are projected upon a screen — **s figure**, *n* A silhouette **s.-picture‡.** — **s.-house†**, *n* A summer-house. — **s.-line**, *n* In a figure supposed to be illuminated a broad line indicating an edge most remote from the source of light — **s.-line**, *rt* — **s. of death**, gloom of approaching death dire distress, also, the dominion of death — **s play**, a play performed in pantomime by exhibiting on a screen the shadows of puppets or persons Compare PUPPET-SHOW **s. pantomime‡.** — **s.-stitch**, *n* In lace-making, a very delicate kind of ladder-stitch used in fine openwork; half-stitch — **s. test**, *n* Same as SKIASCOPY — **s. vane**, *n.* That part of a back-staff that indicated the direction of the sun — **shad'ow-less**, *a* Destitute of shadow — **shad'ow-ly**, *adv* Like a shadow or shadows

shad'owed, *pp* Shadowed S S.

shad'ow-graph, 1 shad'o-graf, 2 shăd'o-graf, *n* A skiagraph **2.** A silhouette — **shad"ow-graph'ic**, *a*

shad'ow-ing, 1 shad'o-ıŋ, 2 shăd'o-ing, *n* **1.** The art of representing shadows, or of shading **2.** A gradation of light and shade, the shading of anything. **3.** A dim or mystical representation **4†.** Shade

shad'ow-y, 1 shad'o-ı, 2 shăd'o-y, *a* **1.** Full of shadows, producing shade, dark., as, a *shadowy* grove **2.** Hence, lacking clearness or distinctness, obscure, vague, as, a *shadowy* recollection **3.** Of, pertaining to, or like a shadow or fantom, hence, unsubstantial; unreal, ghostly; weird. **4.** Shadowing forth, symbolical

Life is a vision *shadowy* of Truth

COLERIDGE *Religious Musings* st 13.

5. Indulging in fancies [C] **shad'ow-ish**‡ [Rare] Syn. see DARK. IMAGINARY — **shad'ow-i-ly**, *adv* In the manner of a shadow or shadows — **shad'ow-i-ness**, *n* The state or character of being shadowy.

Sha'drach, 1 shē'drak, 2 shā'drăc, *n* **1.** *Bib Dan* I, 7. **2.** [s-] *Metal* Same as SALAMANDER an allusion to the Biblical account of Shadrach

shad'-tree", 1 shad'-trī', 2 shăd'-trē', *n* The Juneberry; shadbush.

sha-duf', *n* Same as SHADOOF

Shad'vin-sa Brah'ma-na, 1 shād'vin-sə brū'mə-nə 2 shād'-vin-sa brā'ma-na [Sans] The 26th Brāhmana the supplement to the Panchavinśa Brāhmana of the Sāma-Veda.

shad'walt"er, 1 shad'wēt'ar, 2 shăd'wāt'er, *n* [Local, U S] The round whitefish

Shad'well, 1 shad'wel, 2 shăd'wĕl, *n* **1. Thomas** (?1640–11/16 1692), an English dramatist **2** An eastern parish in the Tower Hamlets division, London, England

shad'y, 1 shēd'ı, 2 shād'y, *a* [SHAD'I-ER, SHAD'I-EST] **1.** Full of shade, casting a shade, as, a *shady* elm **2.** Sheltered from the glare and heat of the sun, cooled by shade, as, a *shady* nook. **3.** Hence, shunning or unfit for the light, morally questionable, as, *shady* business

You must have seen *shady* things done on ships

STEVENSON AND OSBOURNE *The Wrecker* p 290 [S 1892]

4. [Colloq] Unfavorable; dark often opposed to *sunny*, also, declining, postmeridian, as, the *shady* side of city life on the *shady* side of forty Syn. see DARK. — **to keep shady** [Slang], to avoid notice hide

Shae"chu', *n* Same as SHAUCHAU

shaf'fler, *rt* To shuffle, shamble — **shaf'fler‡**, *n*

Sha'fi-ite, 1 shū'fı-aıt *or* shaf'ı-aıt, 2 shā'fi-ĭt *or* shăf'i-ĭt, *n.* A member of that one of the four great orthodox Mohammedan schools of doctrine that was founded by the Imam As Shafi Shafiites are most numerous in northern Africa

shaft[1], 1 shuft, 2 shaft, *n* **1.** A missile weapon having a stock, as a spear, dart, etc; also, the stock or stem of the weapon, without the head, specif, a barbed arrow: distinguished from a *bolt*, which was blunt-headed

A horned stag whose side a *shaft* hath pierced

HOMER *Iliad* tr by F W NEWMAN bk. xi, l. 476.

2. Figuratively, anything that darts or wounds like an arrow, as, lightning-*shafts*, *shafts* of ridicule **3.** *Arch* (1) The part of a column, usually cylindrical, between the capital and the base or support In Greek architecture it is usually tapering and slightly convex. See illus under COLUMN and CORINTHIAN (2) Hence, something resembling a column or pillar, as the trunk of a tree Compare STEM

The dim colonnade of straight pine *shafts*

BRET HARTE *Cressy* p 213 [H M & CO 1889]

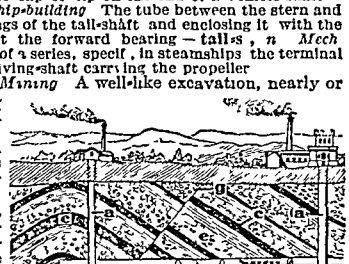
(3) In some forms of architecture, a minor column, as, a jamb-*shaft* **4.** *Mech* (1) A length of shafting (2) An axle, mandrel, arbor, or other long and usually cylindrical bar, especially if rotating and subject to torsional stress, as, a steamer-*shaft*, a fly-wheel *shaft*

In mechanics shafts are named (1) from some feature of mechanism, or the part to which they are attached as, **differential shaft** or **divided s.** (an axle in two parts connected by a compensating gear, so as to facilitate the turning of corners), **paddle-s.** (see PADDLE), **pinion-s.** (bearing a pinion), **propeller-s.** or **screw-s.** (bearing the propeller of a marine engine), **rim-s** (a large, usually hollow, shaft serving as a pulley, as a headstock spindle in a mule) **telescopic s.** (a shaft consisting of hollow cylindrical sections of various diameters, so that one can be telescoped into the other when adjustment as to distance from the driving point becomes necessary), (2) from the purpose which they serve as **half-time s.** (a cam-shaft, in an internal-combustion engine, geared to half the speed of the crank-shaft), **intermediate s.** (a cross-frame shaft connecting the paddle-shafts of a marine engine) **reversing-s** (controlling the valves of a motor so as to permit running it in either direction) **winding-s.** (around which are wound the chains controlling the doors of a dump-car) etc

5. Something resembling the shaft of an arrow, a long and cylindrical body or part, as a handle or haft Specifically (1) The helve of a tilt-hammer (2) A brick or stone stack or chimney (3) A spire, steeple obelisk or column (4) One of the thills of a one-horse vehicle usually in the plural as *carriage-shafts* (5) [Archaic] The foot or standard of a goblet or of a candlestick (6) *Anat.* The hollow part of a long bone between the enlarged ends. **6.** The scape of a feather **7.** The sheartail (*Thaumastura cora*) **8.** *Entom* A stem-like part, as the

scape of an antenna or poiser **9.** *Weaving* A rod with which the heddle is connected **10.** A pole, specif, a May-pole [< AS *sceaft* < *scafan*, shave]—**annulated shaft** (*Arch*) a column with band-like projections encircling it at intervals—**flexible s.** *Mech* **1** A shaft consisting of several helices of steel wire wound in alternate directions upon each other used for communicating rotary motion to various devices used by dentists barbers etc **2** A high-speed shaft fitted with devices at either end for counteracting any slight lack of balance—**forehand s**, a flight-arrow—**gray-goose s**, an arrow feathered with a goose-quill—**main s**, a principal shaft in machinery, the line-shaft of a system of shafting—**mid-wall s** (*Arch*), a shaft or column set in the middle of the thickness of a wall—**shaft'-al"ley**, *n* In ship-building a covered channel or passage through which the propeller-shaft runs **s.-tunnel**†—**s -bearing**, *n* *Mach* A bearing in which a shaft rotates—**s -bracket**, *n* *Ship-building* A bracket-like member bracing the end of a propeller-shaft—**s -coupling**, *n* **1** A coupling for connecting rotating shafts at the ends **2** A device for securing in place the shaft of a vehicle—**s -eye**, *n* *Mech* An eye or hole in a shaft, as for a bolt, especially one in a vehicle-shaft—**s.-hand**, *n* *Archery* The loosing hand—**s.-hanger**, *n* *Mech* Same as HANGER 1 (1)—**s -horse**, *n* The horse that works between the shafts of a vehicle—**s -jack**, *n* **1** A jack or coupling for connecting a vehicle-shaft to the axle, a shaft coupling jack **2** A carriage-jack—**s -lashing**, *n* *Textile* The application of harness shafts to a Jacquard harness to increase the capacity of the Jacquard machine as used—**s -line**, *n* *Ornith* A line or color in plumage made by the shaft of a feather—**s -loop**, *n* A looped strap depending from a harness-saddle and serving to support a thill or shaft—**s -monture**, *n* *Textile* A system of mounting or building Jacquard harnesses in which thin iron rods are inserted into loops formed in leashes by means of which the ground of the fabric can be worked without the aid of separate harness-shafts—**s -ring**, *n* *Arch* A molding or collar encircling a shaft elsewhere than at the base or astragal usually, in reality, a stone plate set between two sections or pieces of a long shaft, as in English Pointed architecture—**s -spot**, *n* *Ornith* A mark of the same color as that of the shaft upon the contiguous part of the vane of a feather—**s -stripe**, *n* *Ornith* A shaft-line—**s -tip**, *n* A cap or tip on the end of a vehicle-shaft—**s.-tube**, *n* *Ship-building* The tube between the stern and forward bearings of the tail-shaft and enclosing it with the stuffing-box at the forward bearing—**tail-s**, *n* *Mech* The last shaft of a series, specif, in steamships the terminal part of the driving-shaft carrying the propeller

shaft², *n* **1.** *Mining* A well-like excavation, nearly or quite perpendicular, used for hoisting, etc, and from which levels are run, or which aids in ventilation, also, any similar excavation **2** The tunnel of a blast-furnace [< G *schacht*, <LG *schacht*, shaft, = AS *sceaft*, SHAFT¹, *n*]—**blind shaft** (*Mining*), an underground shaft connecting levels a winze—**shaft'-house"**, *n* The heavy framework for the pulleys and landing-place at the top of a mining-shaft sometimes enclosed for protection from the weather—**s -tackle**, *n* *Mining* A poppet-head



Shafts of a Mine in Vertical Section
a a shafts *b b* adits *c c* veins *d d* entrance to cross-cuts *e, e,* non-metalliferous strata, *f, f* sumps, *g, g,* faults

shaft'ed, 1 shaft'ed, 2 shaft'ĕd, *a* **1** Having a shaft **2** *Her* Specif, having a shaft of a (specified) tincture different from that of the head feathers, etc said of a spear or an arrow **3.** *Arch* Having or supported by shafts or clustered pillars, as, a *shafted* impost

shaft'er, 1 shaft'er, 2 shäft'er, *n* Same as SHAFT-HORSE

Shaft'er, William Rufus (¹⁰/₁₁1835–¹¹/₁₁1906) An American general who commanded the first military expedition to Cuba in 1898

Shaftes'bur-y, 1 shafts'ber-ı, 2 shâfts-bĕr-y, *n* **1 Earl of,** any one of several Englishmen bearing the name of **Anthony Ashley-Cooper.** (1) (²/₁₁1621–¹/₁₁1683) A statesman, Lord Chancellor (2) (²/₁₁1671–³/₁₁1713) A philosopher and author grandson of preceding (3) (¹⁰/₂₈ 1801–¹⁰/₁1885) A statesman and philanthropist **2.** A town in N Dorsetshire, England where Canute died

shaft'ing, 1 shaft'ıng, 2 shaft'ing, *n* **1.** A system of stout rods or shafts, usually cylindrical, mounted in bearings, and serving to carry pulleys, gear-wheels, or the like, for communicating power, as from a motor to machines **2** Material from which to cut lengths of shafts **3** Intensification of color about the shafts of feathers in fowls—**black shafting** (*Mach*), shafting trued and finished only at its couplings and bearings—**flexible s**, a device made up of advancing spiral wire coils, serving to transmit rotary motion around corners, etc to portable machinery—**shaft'ing-box"**, *n* The support or casing of a shaft-bearing

shaft'ment, 1 shaft'ment *or* -mənt, 2 shäft'ment, *n* **1.** *Archery* That part of the arrow occupied by the feathers **2.** Same as SHAFTMOND [< AS *sceaftmund*, a palm's length < *sceaft* (see SHAFT¹, *n*) + *mund* hand]

shaft'mond†, *n* An old measure of about 6 inches **shaft'-mett, shaft'mont, shaft'mound**†

Shafts'bur-y, 1 shafts'ber-ı, 2 shâfts'bĕr-y, *n* A town in Bennington county, Vt

shaft'y, 1 shaft'ı 2 shäft'y, *a* Designating a wool-staple strong, long, and compact

shag¹, 1 shag 2 shăg, *vt & vi* [SHAGGED, SHAG'GING] To make shaggy or scrubby hang or lie in a shaggy bunch

shag², *vt. & vi* [Prov Eng] **1.** To slink away **2** [Local, U S] To hunt a bull struck out of bounds shack

shag, *a* Made of the cloth known as *shag* also SHAGGY

shag, *n* **1.** A rough coat or bunch of hair, a rough bushy mass, a hairy growth, as, the *shag* of a dog **2.** A long nap on cloth, also, cloth having a rough or long nap **3** A low grade of fine-cut tobacco **4.** [Scot] The refuse of barley **5** A cormorant, especially, the crested cormorant [< AS *sceacga*, hair]—**shag'-dog"**, *n* A dog with shaggy hair shock-dog—**s.-mat**, *n* *Naut* A mat made by sewing ends of yarn on canvas or sticking them through it used, as about rigging, to prevent chafing

shag"a-nap'py, 1 shag ə-nap'ı, 2 shăg'a-năp'y, *n* [Am Ind] Rawhide cut into strips, babiche See illus under RAWHIDE **shag"gi-nap'pi**†, **shag"gi-nep'pi**†

shag'bark", 1 shag'bärk', 2 shăg'bark', *n* The white hickory (*Hicoria ovata*) See HICKORY **shell'bark"**†.

shag'bush"†, *n* [Prov Eng] A hand-gun

Sha'ge, 1 shē'gi, 2 shā'gē, *n* *Bib* *1 Chron* xi, 34

shage'bush†, *n* A sackbut

shag'ged, 1 shag'ed, 2 shăg'ĕd, *a* Covered with rough hair, rough with any coarse, thick growth, shaggy, scrubby [< AS *sceacgede* < *sceacga*, hair]

shag'gy, 1 shag'ı, 2 shăg'y, *a* [SHAG'GI-ER, SHAG'GI-EST] **1.** Having, consisting of, or resembling rough hair or wool, hirsute, as, a *shaggy* dog, *shaggy* whiskers, hence, rugged, rough **2** Covered with any rough, tangled growth, fuzzy, scrubby, rugged, as, a *shaggy* hillside **3** Specif, in biology, villous, hirsute, hispid

Syn see ROUGH—**shag'gy-mane"**, *n* *Bot* An edible agaric (*Coprinus comatus*) whose shaggy pileus is formed of yellowish-brown scales—**shag'gi-ly**, *adv*—**shag'gi-ness**, *n* The state of being shaggy **shag'ged-ness**†. [LING

shag'ling, 1 shag'lıng, 2 shăg'ling, *a* [Eng] Same as SHACK-

shag'rag", 1 shag'rag', 2 shăg'răg', *n* [Prov] A ragged or unkempt fellow, shakerag hence, the dregs of the community, the rabble [< SHAKE, *v*, + RAG¹, *n*]—**shag'rag"**, *a* In *shagrag* beard and doleful doublet

BROWNING *Ring and Book* pt v, l 388

sha-green', 1 sha-grın', 2 sha-grēn', *n* **1.** The skin of various sharks, rays, and other fishes, covered with closely set calcified papillæ used for polishing wood, for ornamental purposes, etc **2.** A rough-grained leather or parchment, usually dyed green originally made in the East often called **Oriental shagreen,** to distinguish it from the imitation **3.** A pressed leather made in imitation of the Oriental shagreen The characteristic round granulations are produced by pressing small seeds into the skin when it is moist shaving the skin down to the level of the depressions thus made, and then making the compressed parts swell by soaking It is imitated in a common style of bookbinding-cloth **imitation shagreen**†

4†. Chagrin [< F *chagrin*, < It *zigrino*, < Turk *sâghri*, shagreen]

sha-greened', 1 sha-grınd', 2 sha-grēnd', *a* Covered with or made of shagreen, also having numerous tooth-like projections on the skin, as certain sharks

sha-green'-ray", 1 sha-grın'-rē , 2 sha-grēn'-rā", *n* A small British ray (*Raia fullonica*) **sha-green'-skate"**†.

sha-groon', 1 sha-grūn', 2 sha-grōōn', *n* A settler of the New Zealand province of Canterbury, who came from some other country than England (the English settlers being distinguished as *pi'grims*)

shah, 1 shä, 2 sha, *n* [Per] A king or ruler (1) The sovereign of Persia in his own land called **shah in shah** (king of kings), and also **padishah** (2) A title of honor given in Mohammedan lands formerly borne by descendants of the Prophet s daughter Fatima and by fakirs, but now in India and elsewhere a common addition to surnames

Yet strange to say it [check] is really the Persian word *shah* meaning king,' which came to Europe with the game of chess as the word of challenge to the king

E B TYLOR *Anthropology* p 146 [A 1881]

Sha"ha-bad', 1 shä"ha-bäd', 2 sha'ha-bad' *n* **1** A district in Patna division Bengal, 4,365 sq m capital, Arrah **2.** A town in Ambalia district Punjab **3** A town in Hardoi district, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, India

Sha-hap'tl-an, 1 shə-hap'tı-an, 2 shə-hăp'tl-an, *n* A North-American linguistic stock See AMERICAN

Sha"ha-ra'im, 1 shē"he-rē'ım, 2 shā"ha-rā'ım, *n* *Bib* *1 Chron* viii 8 [Heb, two dawns]

Sha"ha-zi'mah, 1 shē"he-zaı'mə *or* shə-haz'ı-mə 2 shā"ha-zi'ma *or* sha-häz'ı-ma, *n* *Bib* *Josh* xix, 22 [Heb, heights] **Sha-haz'u-mah**† (R V)

sha-heen', 1 sha-hın', 2 sha-hēn', *n* [E Ind] An Indian falcon (*Falco peregrinator*) **sha-hin'**†.

Shah"ja-han-pur', 1 shä"ja-hän-pūr', 2 sha ja-han-pur', *n* A district and city in Rohilkhand division, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, India, 1,744 sq m

Shah"-Je-han', 1 shä -ye-hän', 2 sha"-ye-han', *n* (— 1666) Emperor of Delhi, celebrated for his peacock throne costing $35,000,000 and as the builder of the Taj-Mahal

Shah'-Na"meh, 1 shä'-nä"me, 2 sha'-na"mē *n* [Per] The history of Persia in 60 000 verses, by the Persian epic poet Firdausi **Shah'-Na"mah**†.

Shah-pur', 1 shä-pūr', 2 sha-pur', *n* A district and city in Rawalpindi division Punjab, 4,840 sq m

Shah-rı'yar, 1 sha-rı'yar, 2 sha-rı'yar, *n* A king to whom the stories of the *Arabian Nights* were told See ARABIAN

shaik, *n* Same as SHEIK

Shaik-pu'ra, 1 shaik-pū'ra, 2 shīk-pu'ra, *n* A town in Monghyr, Bhagalpur division Bengal

shairn, 1 shärn, 2 shârn *n* [Scot] Dung of cattle

Shairp, 1 shârp 2 shârp, **John Campbell** (⁷/₁₁1819–⁹/₁₈ 1885) A Scottish educator, poet, and critic

shal-tan', 1 shal-tān', 2 shī-tan', *n* **1** [Ar] In Moslem countries (1) The devil (2) Any evil spirit (3) An evil-disposed person **2** [E Ind] A dust-storm

shal'tel, 1 *shal'tel*, 2 *shī'tĕl*, *n* [Heb] A wig or other covering for the hair, worn by Jewish married women

Shak, Shaks, *abbr* Shakespeare

shake, 1 shēk, 2 shāk, *v* [SHOOK, SHAKED†, SHAK'EN, SHAK'ING] **I** *t* **1.** To move rapidly and shortly to and fro or up and down, jerk or pitch repeatedly one way and the other, wave or sway rapidly or energetically, brandish, as, I *shook* my fist, *shaking* a stick at one **2.** To cause to tremble or quiver, as by a single impulse, give a vibratory shock to, jolt, joggle, convulse sometimes in a figurative sense

Our batteries and gun-boats *shook* the heavens

GREELEY *Am Conflict* vol II p 336 [to p c 1866]

3 To give motion to or affect in some specified way by agitation or by any sudden or vigorous action with *off, out, down, away, up,* or *from,* as, *shaking out* a reef **4.** To make infirm or unsteady, weaken the stability of, impair by or as by agitation, shatter used in various figurative senses, as, I could not *shake* his resolution **5.** To rouse suddenly or forcibly, excite to intense feeling, move deeply, agitate, stir, also, to disturb or injure by a shock sometimes with *up*

Many the songs of power the poet wrought
To *shake* the hearts of men

R W GILDER *The Poet's Fame* st 1

6 [Colloq, U S] To rid oneself of, cast off, discard **7.** *Mus* To trill **8** To cover with shakes (shingles) **9** To take (a barrel) to pieces for compact shipment **10** To cause a shake in, as timber **11.** [Slang, Austral] To steal

II *i* **1.** To move to and fro in short, quick movements, tremble or shiver as from agitation or concussion, vibrate rapidly and repeatedly, quiver, quake **2.** *Mus* To use trills in singing **3** To crack as timber **4.** [Slang, U S] Same as TO SHAKE HANDS **5**†. To speed, hurry **6**†. To spring down [< AS *sceacan*, shake] Syn. agitate, brandish, flap fluctuate, flutter jar, joggle jolt, jounce, oscillate, quake, quaver, quiver, rattle, reel rock, shiver, shudder, sway, swing, thrill, totter, tremble, vibrate wave waver

A thing is *shaken* which is subjected to short and abruptly checked movements, as forward and backward, up and down, from side to side, etc A tree is "*shaken* with a *mighty wind*", a *man slowly shakes his head A thing rocks* that is sustained from below, it *swings* if suspended from above as a pendulum or pivoted at the side as a crane or a bridge-draw, to *oscillate* is to *swing* with a smooth and regular returning motion a *vibrating* motion may be tremulous or *jarring* The pendulum of a clock may be said to *swing, vibrate,* or *oscillate*, a steel bridge *vibrates* under the passage of a heavy train the term *vibrate* is also applied to molecular movements *Jolting* is a lifting from and letting down suddenly upon an unyielding surface as, a carriage *jolts* over a rough road *A jarring* motion is abruptly and very rapidly repeated through an exceedingly limited space, the *jolting* of the carriage *jars* the windows *Rattling* refers directly to the sound produced by *shaking* To *joggle* is to *shake* slightly, as, a passing touch *joggles* the desk on which one is writing A thing *trembles* that *shakes* perceptibly and with an appearance of uncertainty and instability as a person under the influence of fear a thing *shivers* when all its particles are stirred with a slight but pervading tremulous motion as the body when affected by cold To *quiver* is to have slight and often spasmodic contractile motions as the flesh under the surgeon's knife *Thrill* is applied to a pervasive movement felt rather than seen, as, the nerves *thrill* with delight *quiver* is similarly used, but *suggests* somewhat more of outward manifestation To *agitate* in its literal use is nearly the same as to *shake*, tho we speak of the sea as *agitated* when we could not say it is *shaken* the Latin *agitate* is preferred in scientific or technical use to the Saxon *shake*, and especially as applied to the action of mechanical contrivances in the metaphorical use *agitate* is more transitory and superficial, *shake* more fundamental and enduring, a person's feelings are *agitated* by distressing news, his courage his faith, his credit, or his testimony is *shaken* Compare AGITATE FLUCTUATE QUAKE *Sway* applies more particularly to the movement of a body suspended from above or not firmly sustained from below, and the motion of which is less pronounced than *swinging*, smoother than *vibrating*, and not necessarily constant as *oscillating* as the *swaying* of a reed in the wind *Sway* used transitively especially applies to motions of grace or dignity, *brandish* denotes a threatening or hostile motion, a monarch *sways* the scepter the ruffian *brandishes* a club To *reel* or *totter* always implies liability to fall, *reeling* is more violent than *swaying, tottering* more irregular a drunken man *reels* we speak of the *tottering* step of age or infancy An extended mass which seems to lack solidity or cohesion is said to *quake*, as a *quaking* bog *Quaver* is applied almost exclusively to tremulous sounds of the human voice *Flap, flutter,* and *fluctuate* refer to wave-like movements *flap* generally to such as produce a sharp sound a cock *flaps* his wings *flutter* applies to a less pronounced and more irregular motion a captive bird or a feeble pulse *flutters fluctuate* suggests an irregular advance and retreat, the tides *fluctuate*, prices *fluctuate*

—shake'-bag", *n* A large fighting-cock—**s -bucklert**, *n* A swaggering bully swashbuckler—**s -down**, *n* **1** A makeshift bed, as on the floor or on chairs in allusion to one of straw shaken down **2** [Slang] A breakdown—**s -fork**, *n* **1** A small pitch-fork for shaking hay **2** *Her* A Y-shaped bearing with the extremities bluntly pointed—**s -rag**, *n* [Prov or Archaic] A tattered wretch ragamuffin—**s -scene**†, *n* A scene-shifter theatrical manager—**s -up**, *n* **1** [Colloq, U S] A thorough disturbance convulsion **2** [Slang] A new ordering, especially as the result of reorganization as of a city department, or transfer, as of its heads change of system or persons—**s - willy**, *n* *Textile* A willow-machine, willy—**to s a cask**, to knock it to pieces and pack the parts together—**to s a leg or foot** [Slang], to dance—**to s a loose leg**, to lead a roving life—**to s a vessel in the wind**, to shiver the sails of a vessel by bringing her suddenly into the wind—**to s down** **1** To cause to settle into compact form by shaking as grain or fruit in a measure **2** [Slang, U S] To compel to contribute to, tax illegitimately collect graft from **3** [Colloq] To occupy a shake-down improvise a bed—**to s hands. 1.** To grasp hands mutually as a salute at meeting or parting used also figuratively **2** To conclude a bargain or agreement, pledge friendship often with *on* or *over*—**to s. oneself together,** to collect one's faculties or energies apply oneself—**to s. one's head,** to turn one's head slightly and quickly from side to side done as a sign of refusal, denial reprobation, disappointment etc—**to s. out a reef,** to let out a reef, thus enlarging the effective area of the sail—**to s the dust from one's feet,** to abandon and renounce a place See *Matt* x, 14—**to s the elbow** [Slang], to play with dice—**to s the sails** (*Naut*), to bring the head of a sailing vessel to the wind so that the sails flap—**to s. together** or **up** [Colloq], to be on good terms, fit in together—**to s up** **1** To stir up, put in proper shape by shaking as to *shake up* a feather bed **2** To shake or jar often in a figurative sense, as the clerks were *shaken up* **3** To hasten


Shake-fork (2)
Arms of Cunningham

shake, *n* **1** The act or an act of shaking, a series of jolts, jerks, or other quick oscillatory movements, or one of such a series of movements, concussion, agitation, jog, shock **2** The state of being shaken, as by fear, a trembling, tremor, palsy, as, all in a *shake* **3** *pl* [Colloq] The chill or ague of intermittent fever **4.** A long, rough hand-split shingle used to cover barns and shanties **5** [Slang] An instant, jiffy, as, I'll be with you in two *shakes* probably from *shake of a lamb's tail*, a proverbial symbol of quickness **6** [Colloq] A bargain, as, that is a fair *shake* **7.** *Mus* A trill **8** In coopering, same as SHOOK **9.** Same as CLAPBOARD, 2 **10.** A split in a log or timber if across the center, called a **heart-shake,** if radial, a **star-shake** **11.** [Local, Ir] The redshank **12** [Eng] In printing, a slur **13.** [Prov Eng] A fissure in the ground **14** [Colloq] An earthquake **15.** [Slang] Dismissal chiefly in the phrases *to get,* and *to give, the shake* **16** [Colloq, U S] Short for *egg shake, chocolate shake,* etc—**great shakes** [Slang], something remarkable or of value commonly with a negative to express depreciation—**shake'-proof"**, *a* [Colloq] Capable of withstanding an earthquake as a building

shake'a-bl(e), *a* Capable of shaking or of being shaken, that may be shaken

shaked, 1 shēkt 2 shākt, *a* **1** *Mus* Prolonged through the employment of trills characterized by trills **2** Roofed with shakes

shak'en, 1 shēk'n, 2 shāk'n, *pa* **1.** Agitated, perturbed. **2.** Weakened, impaired **3.** Cracked or split, shaky.

shak'er, 1 shēk'ər, 2 shāk'er, *n* **1.** One who or that which jerks or shakes something from side to side Specif (1) A device for sifting or cleaning by shaking, as, a stove-*shaker* (2) In weaving an attachment to the loom which alternates the position of the threads during the formation of each gauze shed **2.** One who or that which shakes or shivers, a totterer, trembler, also, a machine for shaking, as some forms of sifters **3** [S-] A member of a communistic celibate religious sect of English origin, now confined to the United States The Shakers, whose name was given originally in derision, from their movements in their religious dances, call themselves 'Believers in Christ's Second Appearing' Mother Ann Lee, their leader, emigrated from England with nine followers in 1774 and established a church at New Lebanon, N Y The few remaining societies confined to New York the New England States Ohio and Kentucky, are not increasing A small sect commonly known as **English Shakers,** was founded in London by Mary Anne Girling in 1864, but disappeared on her death in 1886 **4.** A fantail pigeon **5.** [Prov Eng] Quaking-grass **6** [Local, U S] A sunbonnet — **broad-tailed shaker,** same as SHAKEP, 4 — **Shak'er-ess,** *n* A female Shaker — **Shak'er-ism,** *n* The doctrine and practise of the Shakers

The fundamental principles of *Shakerism* are 'virgin purity, non-resistance peace equality of inheritance and unspottedness from the world' GLADSTONE in *Nineteenth Cent* 1888 p 784

Shake'speare, 1 shēk'spir, 2 shāk'spir, **William** (?1564-?1616) An English poet and dramatist conceded the *greatest in English literature* **Shake'spere‡; Shak'speare‡; Shak'spere‡.** — **Shakespeare of Divines,** Jeremy Taylor

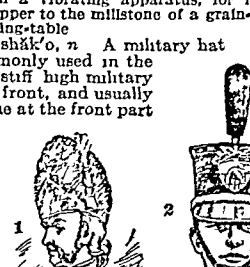
Shake-spear'i-an, 1 shēk-spir'i-ən, 2 shāk-spēr'i-an **I.** *a* Of or pertaining to William Shakespeare or his time, written by or in the style of Shakespeare, characterized by breadth, universal insight into human nature, marvelous imagination and wisdom, and power of organizing and vitalizing the materials of a drama **II.** *n* A Shakespeare scholar or specialist [< *Shakespeare,* the spelling selected by the poet for literary use (see his dedications of *Venus and Adonis* and of *Lucrece*)] **Shake-spear'e-an‡; Shak-spear'e-an** or **-i-an‡.** — **Shake-spear"i-a'na,** *n pl* [L] Literature dealing with Shakespeare and his works — **Shake-spear'i-an-ism,** *n* A word, expression, or style of diction peculiar to or characteristic of Shakespeare — **Shake'spear-ize,** *vt* & *ri* To model after Shakespeare

shak'i-ly, 1 shēk'i-li, 2 shāk'i-ly, *adv* In a shaky manner, especially, with trembling, as from weakness

shak'i-ness, 1 shēk'i-nes, 2 shāk'i-nēs, *n* The quality of being shaky

shak'ing, 1 shēk'iŋ, 2 shāk'ing, *n* **1.** The act of one who or that which shakes **2.** *pl Naut* Odds and ends of yarn and small ropes, to be picked into oakum — **shaking ague,** ague characterized by chills the shakes *distinguished from dumb ague* — **shak'ing-frame",** *n* **1.** A sifting-machine used in graining gunpowder, having sieves agitated laterally by cranks **2.** An ore-sorting sieve operated by shaking — **s.-machine,** *n* Same as TUMBLING-BOX **s. barrel‡; s.-mill‡.** — **s.-piece,** *n* A piece of beef cut from under the neck — **S Quaker,** a Shaker — **s.-shoe,** *n* An inclined trough with a vibrating apparatus, for feeding material from the hopper to the millstone of a grain-mill — **s. table,** *n* A joggling-table

shak'o, 1 shak'o, 2 shāk'o, *n* A military hat (1) In the form now commonly used in the United States, a stiff high military hat with a peak in front, and usually a pompon or a plume at the front part of the flat crown (2) In England and in former usage, a high fur hat resembling the so-called bearskin [<Hung *csákó,* shako]



1 Shako of the Swiss Guards of Louis XV 2 Modern Shako or Full Dress Hat of Cadets, U S Military Academy, West Point, N Y

Shak'o-pee, 1 shak'o-pi, 2 shāk'o-pē *n* A city, county-seat of Scott county, Minn

shak"sheer', 1 shāk'shir', 2 shak'shēr', *n* [Turk] Women's trousers for outdoor wear

Shak'ta, Sha-kun'-tu-la, Shak'ya, etc [Sans] Same as SAKTA, etc

shak'y, 1 shēk'i, 2 shāk'y, *a* [SHAK'I-ER, SHAK'I-EST] **1.** Habitually shaking or trembling, or inclined to shake, as, a *shaky* hand **2.** Liable to fall or come to pieces, tottering, as, *shaky* furniture **3.** [Com Slang] Hence, of doubtful credit or solvency **4.** Having cracks or splits, as, a *shaky* hemlock **5.** Weakened, infirm, as, *shaky* health

shal, 1 shal, 2 shal *n* [Ar] An African catfish (genus *Synodontis*) of the Nile as *S ziplas* Compare SCHAL

shal'dert, *vt* To scale or shell away, cave in

shal'dert, *n* **1.** A kind of slate **2** A flat rush

shalet, *vt* & *ri* To peel, as a husk or covering, shell

shale‡, 1 shēl, 2 shāl, *n* An argillaceous fissile rock, whose laminæ are generally fragile and uneven and mostly parallel to the bedding

The name clay is used for argillaceous deposits which still *retain enough moisture to be plastic By the loss of most of their* uncombined water and by other more important changes these pass into mudstones, *shales* and slates Of these terms mudstone is correctly used when the rock has no marked fissile character *shale* when it splits along the original laminæ of deposition, and slate when the original lamination has been superseded as a direction of weak cohesion by a new structure ALFRED HARKER *Petrology for Students* 4th ed p 242 [CAM U P 08]

Shales are commonly characteristic of certain geological formations from which they take their name, among which the following are the more common varieties **Bedford shale** (Upper Devonian U S), **Berea s.** (Subcarboniferous, U S) **Genesee s.** (Devonian, U S), **Georgia s.** (Cambrian, U S) **Graingers** (Carboniferous, U S) **Green River s.** (Eocene, U S) **Hudson River s** (Lower Silurian U S sameas LORRAINE s), **Kimmeridges** (Jurassic Gt Brit) **Knox s.** (Cambrian U S) **Lorraine s** (Upper Ordovician, U S) **Maquoketa s.** (Silurian U S) **Marcellus s** (Devonian, U S) **Mauch Chunk** (Carboniferous, U S), **Niagara s.** (Silurian, U S), **Ohio s.** (Devonian, U S) **Wenlock s** (Upper Silurian Gt Brit) See GEOLOGY [< G *schale* shell] — **alum shale,** see ALUM — **bituminous s.,** a shale containing hydrocarbons or bituminous material when rich in such substances yielding oil or gas on distillation, and called **pyroschist** or **oil s.** — **resiniferous s.,** same as TASMANITE

shale'y, *n* Shell. — **shaled†,** *n* Having a shell

Sha'lem, 1 shā'lem, 2 shā'lim, *n Bib Gen* xxviii 18

Sha'ler, 1 shā'lər, 2 shā'ler, **Nathaniel Southgate** (?/n 1841-4/n1906) An American geologist and moralist

Sha'lim, 1 shā'lim 2 shā'lim, *n Bib 1 Sam* ix 4 [Heb, jackals] **Sha-a'lim‡** (R V)

Sha-li'sha, 1 sha-lai'shə *or* shal'i-shə 2 sha-li'sha *or* shāl'i-sha *n Bib 1 Sam* ix, 4 **Sa-li'shah‡** (R V)

Shal'kot, 1 shal'kot, 2 shal'i-ot, *n* Same as QUETTA

Shal'le-cheth, 1 shal'i-keth, 2 shal'e-ceth, *n Bib 1 Chron* xxvi, 16

shall, } 1 shal, 2 shăl, *v* [SHOULD (SHOLD†, SHOLDET)]
shal', } [A defective auxiliary (formerly also a transitive verb), having no participles, imperative, or infinitive] **1.** As an auxiliary verb (1) Am to, or are to expressing simple futurity now ordinarily used in this sense only in the first person (2) [SHALT, *2d per sing,* SHALL, *3d per sing & pl*] Art to, is to, or are to expressing subjection to a command, intention, constraint, obligation, promise, or permission

Shall is a word of authority and command It expresses no *sense of duty Thou shalt and thou shalt not are the language* of law-givers and commanders *Shall* is found 231 times in the Constitution of the United States and Amendments and will only three times and then is used indirectly S RAMSEY *The Eng Language and Eng Grammar* p 330 [8 P P 1892]

It had not occurred to them that civilization itself might engender the barbarians who *should* destroy it MACAULAY *Speeches, Re-election to Parliament* in vol II p 278 [T 1852]

Shall and *will* are used as auxiliaries in the simple future tense as follows I *shall* thou *will,* he *will,* we *shall,* you *will,* they *will* As auxiliaries expressing a determination, threat, command, or permission, their use is precisely the opposite as follows I *will* thou *shalt,* he *shall,* we *will,* you *shall* they *shall* The exceptions are numerous, and the distinction between the two forms constitutes one of the most difficult things in the language for the foreigner to master For instance, the form of the absolute future may be chosen to express determination in a prophetic way, as, you *will* rue this On the other hand, the imperative form may be used in foretelling to imply a wish or an opinion of the speaker, as, they *shall* all get their deserts In interrogations the form required in the answer is sometimes adopted in the query as, *Shall* you not come to see us? I hope I *shall* In the potential or conditional mode *shall* and *should* express simple futurity, as, *should* he come if we *shall* ever learn, whoever *shall* get her will have a treasure, as soon as you *shall* find out In indirect discourse, *shall* may be used as well as *will* when the idea of volition or control attaches to the second or third person as, he told me that he *should* do it, they write that they *will* come *Should* has also certain meanings independent of its relations as the imperfect of *shall*

2†. As a transitive, to owe [< AS *sceal,* I am obliged, < *sculan,* oblige, akin to Goth *skulan*]

shall, *n* Same as SHAL

shal'lon, 1 shal'ən 2 shăl'on *n* Same as SALAL

shal-loon', 1 sha-lūn', 2 shă-lōōn', *n* A light, loosely woven woolen fabric used for women's dresses and for coat-linings [< OF *chalons,* < *Châlons-sur-Marne*]

shal'lop, 1 shal'əp, 2 shăl'op, *n* **1.** An open boat of any size, specif, a row boat for two oarsmen, also, a two-masted fishing-boat carrying light lug-sails **2** Same as SLOOP‡ [< OF *chaluppe,* shallop, cp SLOOP‡, *n*] **shal'loop‡.**

shal-lot', 1 sha-lot', 2 shă-lŏt', *n* A culinary vegetable (*Allium ascalonicum*) nearly allied to garlic and having similar but milder bulbs, which are used in seasoning and for pickles Called also **cibol eschalot,** a French derivative, and **scallion,** an English one of the specific name, derived from Ascalon in Syria, whence it is said to have been brought by the Crusaders [< OF *eschalote,* < *escha-lonc,* < L *Ascalonia,* see SCALLION] **sha-lot'‡; sha-lote'‡.**

shal'low, 1 shal'o, 2 shăl'o, *vt* & *ti* To make or grow shallow

shal'low, *a* **1.** Having the bottom not far below the surface or top, not deep, shoal said of bodies of liquid or of vessels or depressions, as, *shallow* water, a *shallow* bowl **2.** Lacking intellectual depth, not wise or profound, superficial, as, a *shallow* brain, *shallow* philosophy **3.** [Rare] Not deep or full in tone, lacking resonance [< AS *sceolh* (found in composition, cp *sceolæge,* squint-eyed), sloping, = Ice *skjálgr,* see SHOAL, *a*] Syn, empty, petty, shoal, silly, slight, superficial, trifling, trivial See IDIOTIC — Ant, abysmal, deep, profound, unfathomable — **shal'low-bod"ied,** *a Naut* Not deep in the hold, as a vessel — **s.-brained,** *a* Having no depth of mind, weak in intellect, empty-headed **s.-headed‡; s.-pated‡** — **s.-hearted,** *a* Having no depth of affection — **s.-waisted,** *a Naut* Having a flush deck opposed to *deep-waisted* — **shal'low-ling†,** *n* A shallow or foolish person — **shal'low-ly,** *adv* — **shal'low-ness,** *n*

shal'low‡, *n* **1.** A shallow place in a body of water, as a flat or a bar, a shoal **2** [Eng] A costermongers' barrow

Clear and cool clear and cool
By laughing *shallow,* and dreaming pool
KINGSLEY *The Tide River* st 1

shal'low², *n* [Local, Eng] A fish, the rudd

Shal'low, Robert. In Shakespeare's *Merry Wives of Windsor* and *Henry IV,* a consequential and ignorant justice

shal'low-pate", 1 shal'o-pēt' 2 shāl'o-pāt', *n* One weak in intellect

shal'u, 1 shāl'ū 2 shal'u, *n* A sorghum grown in India sometimes called Egyptian wheat" See EGYPTIAN WHEAT 3

Shal'lum, 1 shal'um 2 shāl'um, *n Bib* Same as JEHOAHAZ *2 Kings* xv, 10 — **Shal'lun,** 1 shal'un 2 shāl'un *n Bib Neh* iii, 15 — **Shal'mai,** 1 shal'mai *or* -mi-ai, 2 shāl'mi *or* -ma-i, *n Bib Neh* vii, 48 — **Shal'man,** 1 shal'man 2 shāl'man, *n Bib Hos* x, 14 — **Shal"man-e'ser,** 1 shal man-ē'zər 2 shāl'man-ē'ser *n Bib 2 Kings* xvii, 9

shalt, 1 shalt, 2 shălt *2d per sing pres ind* of SHALL, *v*

sha-luk', 1 sha-lūk' 2 sha-luk' *n* [Ar] Any hot desert wind other than the simoom or samiel *See* SIROCCO

shal'y, 1 shēl'i 2 shal', *a* Of or pertaining to shale

sham, 1 sham, 2 shăm, *v* [SHAMMED, SHAMD‡, SHAM'MING] **I** *t* **1** To make a false pretense of, simulate

It has often happened that persons *shamming* an epileptic fit have grown well and been thoroughly cured by the sharp and wholesome remedy of a birch
W M COOPER *History of the Rod* p 205 [T C H]

2†. To delude with false pretenses, fool by means of a fraud, trick **3†.** To impose fraudulently, palm off **II.** *i* To make false pretenses, feign something — **to sham Abraham** or **Abram** (*Naut*), to feign sickness Compare ABRAHAM-MAN

sham, *a* Not genuine or real, pretended, counterfeit, mock generally, but not always, implying fraud or deceit, as, *sham* grief, a *sham* battle

Syn.: see COUNTERFEIT, FACTITIOUS — **sham plea** (*Law*), a false defense plea, or answer often interposed for delay

sham, *n* **1.** A false pretense, fraudulent show, imposture. **2.** One who simulates or affects a false character **3.** A deceptive imitation, simulation, counterfeit (1) An embroidered strip simulating the edge of a sheet on a made-up bed (2) An embroidered square simulating a pillow-cover (3) *pl* [Local, Eng] Gaiters (4)† A false shirt-bosom [Cor of SHAME] Syn. see AFFECTATION

sha'ma‡, 1 shū'mə, 2 sha'ma *n* [Hind] **1.** An East-Indian saxicoline bird (*Kittacincla macrura*), glossy purplish-black above with white upper tail-coverts chestnut under parts, and long tail It is a songster and sometimes imitates the notes of other birds **2** The blue rock-thrush.

Sha'ma", 1 shū'mə, 2 shā'ma, *n Bib 1 Chron* xi 44

sham'a-lo-grass", 1 sham'ə-lō-gras' 2 shăm'a-lō-grăs', *n* A cereal grass (*Panicum frumentaceum*) cultivated in India as a food

sha'man, 1 shā'mən *or* sham'ən 2 shā'man *or* shăm'an (VIII), *n* A medicine-man or priest-doctor among the tribes of Siberia and, by extension, among some northwestern American aborigines, a conjurer, exorcist, medium [< Per. Hind *shaman,* pagan] — **sha'man,** *a* **sha-man'ic‡; sha'mun‡**

Sha'man-ism, 1 shū'mən-izm, 2 shā'man-igm *n* That belief in which all the good and evil in life are thought to be brought about by spirits or gods who can be influenced by priests called shamans common cult among the uncivilized tribes of northern Asia and some aborigines of America

It is called *Shamanism* or Hwang kiao (Yellow Sect) in Chinese, from the color of the priestly robes — a Shaman being one who has overcome all his passions it is a Hindu word

S WELLS WILLIAMS *Middle Kingdom* vol II, p 233 [S 1883]

— **Sha'man-ist,** *n* One who believes in Shamanism. — **Sha"man-is'tic,** *a*

Sham"a-ri'ah, 1 sham'ə-rai'ə *or* shə-mūr'yə, 2 shăm'a-ri'a *or* sha-mar'ya, *n Bib 2 Chron* xi, 19

sha'mash‡, 1 shā'mash, 2 sha'mash, *n* [Heb] The beadle of a synagog **sham'mash‡.**

Sha'mash‡, 1 shū'mash; 2 sha'māsh *n Assyr & Babylon Myth* The sun-god who was worshiped at Larsa and Sippar, regarded as the deity controlling plant-life and the weather. He dispelled evil spirits of disease and personified righteousness and justice

sham'ba, 1 shăm'bə 2 shăm'ba, *n* [Swahili] A field, garden or cultivated plot of ground

sham'ble‡, } 1 sham'bl, 2 shăm'bl, *ri* [SHAM'BLED,
sham'bl‡, } SHAM'BLD‡, SHAM'BLING] To walk with shuffling or unsteady gait, as one weak-kneed or feeble [For SCAMBLE, *v*, perhaps allied to SCAMPER, *v*]

The gorilla runs with a sidelong *shambling* gait, but more commonly progresses by resting on its bent hands
DARWIN *Descent of Man* vol I p 137 [A 1871]

sham'ble², *vt* To take to the shambles slaughter

sham'ble‡, *n* **1.** *pl* A place where butchers kill animals, slaughter-house hence, figuratively, a place of carnage or execution occasionally used in the singular, tho retaining the plural form, as, an ox in the *shambles*

It was Kate's fixed opinion, that . her fate would be that of an ox once driven within the *shambles* DE QUINCEY *Narrative Papers Spanish Nun* in vol I, p 142 [T & P 1856]

2. *pl* Formerly, the tables or stalls of a meat-market; hence, the market itself **3†.** *Cornish Mining* Same as SHAMMEL **4†.** A bench or counter for the display of merchandise [< AS *scamel,* < L *scamellum,* little bench, < *scamnum,* bench] **sham'belt.**

sham'ble², *n* A shambling walk, shuffling gait

sham'brought‡, *n Her* A caravel with several masts

shame, 1 shēm, 2 shām, *v* [SHAMED, SHAM'ING] **I.** *t* **1.** To confuse and distress with a sense of guilt, disgrace, or indecorum, abase in one's self-esteem, put to the blush, make ashamed, mortify, abash

And ask of Nature from what cause And by what rules
She trained her Burns to win applause That *shames the Schools*
WORDSWORTH *Thoughts* st 7.

2. To bring reproach upon, disgrace **3.** To impel by a sense of shame with *into* or *out of,* as, to *shame* one *into* behaving himself

Many causes of depression are so frivolous that we are *shamed out of* them by the mere statement of their existence
SMITH in Lady Holland's *Sydney Smith* vol I, p 124 [H 1855]

4. [Archaic] To mock at, deride **II.** *i* To feel humiliated or be ashamed [< AS *scamian,* < *scamu,* shame] Syn. see ABASH

shame, *n* **1.** A painful feeling or sense of degradation excited by the consciousness of conduct that lowers or injures character or reputation, or by the exposure of such conduct, distress felt at the exposure of what nature or modesty prompts us to conceal, humiliation of pride by loss of esteem

It is hard to see the ubiquity of some sort of tribute to *shame,* however perverted and to believe it to have no impulsive root whatever WM JAMES *Principles of Psychology* vol II, p 436 [H & CO 1890]

2. The restraining sense of pride, decency, or natural modesty, as, a person without *shame* **3** That which brings reproach or degradation, a disgrace

It is on this account that Congress reduced the appropriation for our national library building from $10 000 000 to $4,000 000 — a *shame* and humiliation to us
R T ELY *Political Economy* pt VI, p 304 [CHAUT 1889]

4. [Archaic] A state of ignominy or reproach **5.** [Archaic] The parts of the person that modesty requires to be covered [< AS *scamu,* shame] Syn. see ABOMINATION, CHAGRIN, IGNOMINY — **for shame!** s **on you'** what you do is a disgrace admonitory injunctions to recall one's pride or sense of shame — **shame'reel",** *n* [Scot] A dance performed after a marriage ceremony by the bride and best man and the groom and bridesmaid — **to put to s,** to inflict disgrace on

Sha'med, 1 shū'med 2 shā'mĕd *n Bib 1 Chron* viii, 12

shame'faced", 1 shēm'fēst', 2 shām'fāçt', *a* **1.** Easily confused or abashed, modest, bashful **2** Showing shame or bashfulness in one's face [Cor of SHAMEFAST, < AS *scamfæst,* < *scamu,* shame, + *fæst,* fast] **shame'fast‡; sham'fast†.** — **shame'faced"ly,** *adv* Bashfully **shame'fast-ly†** — **shame'faced"ness,** *n* Shrinking modesty bashfulness **shame'fast-ness†.**

shame'flow"er, 1 shēm'flau'ər, 2 shām'flow er, *n* The blushwort

shame'ful, 1 shēm'ful, 2 shām'ful, *a* **1.** Deserving shame or disgrace, bringing reproach, disgraceful, scandalous, infamous, as, a *shameful* sin **2** Fitted to excite the feeling of shame, indecent, as, a *shameful* sight **3†.** Affected by or manifesting shame

Syn.: see BASE DISREPUTABLE FLAGRANT INFAMOUS — **shame'ful-ly,** *adv* — **shame'ful-ness,** *n*

shame'less, 1 shēm'les, 2 shām'lĕs, *a* **1.** Having no sense of shame, impudent, brazen; immodest, as, a

shameless har **2.** Done without shame; indicating a want of pride or decency, as, a *shameless* fraud
Syn. see ABANDONED, IMMODEST, IMPUDENT, INFAMOUS — **shame'less-ly,** *adv* — **shame'less-ness,** *n*

sham'ell, *n* Same as SHAMBLE[1]

shame'-proof", 1 shēm'-prūf', 2 shām'-prōōf, *a* Proof against shame shameless

sham'er, 1 shēm'ər, 2 shām'er, *n* One who or that which excites shame or makes ashamed

Sha'mer, 1 shē'mər, 2 shī'mer, *n* *Bib* *1 Chron* vii, 34

sha'mes, *n* [Heb] Same as SHAMASH

Sham'gar, 1 shəm'gər 2 shām'gar, *n* *Bib* *Judges* iii, 31

Sham'huth, 1 shəm'huth, 2 shām'hŭth, *n* *Bib* *1 Chron* xxvii 8

Sha'mir, 1 shē'mər, 2 shā'mir *n* *Bib* *1 Chron* xxiv, 24.

sham'i-sen, *n* Same as SAMISEN

Sham'ma, 1 shəm'ə, 2 shām'a, *n* *Bib* *1 Chron* vii, 37.

Sham'mah, *n* *Bib* *1 Chron* i 37

Sham'ma-i, 1 shəm'i-ai *or* shəm'ai, 2 shām'a-i *or* shām'i, *n* *Bib* *1 Chron* ii, 28

Sham'mar, 1 shām'mər, 2 sham'mar, *n* A mountain range in N Arabia, about 9,000 ft high

sham-ma'tha, 1 sha-mā'thə, 2 shā-ma'tha *n* [Heb] The ban of the synagog, final excommunication

sham'mel† **I** *vt* To raise, as excavated material or water, by a series of shammels **II.** *n* **1** One of a range of shelves or troughs so disposed that ore, etc, can be thrown up from one to another **2** Same as SHAMBLE[1]

sham'mer, 1 shəm'ər, 2 shām'er, *n* One who shams, a dissimulator, pretender, cheat

sham'mish†, *a* Deceitful

sham'mock†, *vi* To lounge about, idle [*1 Chron* vi, 27.

Sham'moth, 1 shəm'ŏth *or* -ōth, 2 shām'ŏth *or* -ōth, *n* *Bib*

Sham-mu'a, 1 sha-mū'ə, 2 shā-mū'a, *n* *Bib* (R V) *2 Sam* v, 14 [Heb, famous] **Sham-mu'ah†.**

sham'my, *n* Same as CHAMOIS **sham'ois†; sham'oy†.**

Sha"mo', 1 shā'mō', 2 sha'mō', *n* Literally, sandy waste applied specifically to Mongolia

Sha-mo'kin, 1 sha-mō'kin 2 sha-mō'kin, *n* A borough in Northumberland county, Pa

sham'oo-la-grass", *n* Same as SHAMALO-GRASS

sham'oy, 1 sham'i 2 shām's, *vt* To frizz and dress with oil, as chamois or wash-leather [< SHAMOY, *n*, var of CHAMOIS] **sham'my†; sham'ois†.**

sham-poo', 1 sham-pū', 2 shām-pōō', *vt* **1.** To lather, rub, and wash thoroughly (the head, or the head of) **2.** To cleanse in a steam-bath by rubbing the skin, and invigorate by kneading the muscles and pulling the joints
See MASSAGE [< Hind *chāmpnā*, press] — **sham-poo'er,** *n* One who shampoos

sham-poo', *n* The act or process of shampooing

sham-pood', *pp* Shampooed S S

sham'rock, 1 sham'rŏk, 2 shăm'rŏk, *n* Any one of several trifoliolate plants accepted as the national emblem of Ireland, from its legendary use by St Patrick to typify the Trinity especially, the white clover (*Trifolium repens*), a variety of hop-clover (*T. procumbens, minus*) the black medic (*Medicago lupulina*), and a wood-sorrel (*Oxalis acetosella*) The shamrock is represented in the British arms as growing on the same stalk as the rose and the thistle (the emblems respectively of England and Scotland). [< Ir *seamrog*, dim of *seamar*, trefoil] **sham'rag† — Australian shamrock,** the Menindie clover (*Trigonella suavissima*) — **Indian s,** any species of *Trillium* — **native s.** [Tasmania], a forage-plant (*Lotus australis*) — **sham rock-pea",** *n* An ornamental prostrate herbaceous plant (*Parochetus communis*) of the bean family, from the Himalayas with large blue flowers and trifoliolate leaves like those of the shamrock **blue-flowered s †.— water-s,** *n* Same as BUCKBEAN


Spray of Shamrock (*Trifolium procumbens, minus*)

Shams ed-Din Mo-ham'med, 1 shams ed-din mo-ham'ed, 2 shams ĕd-dīn mo-hăm'ĕd (popularly known as **Hafiz**) A Persian lyric poet who flourished in the 14th century

Sham'she-ral, 1 shəm'shi-rəl *or* shəm'shu-rē'al, 2 shām'she-rī *or* shām'she-rā'ī *n* *Bib* *1 Chron* viii, 26

sham'shoo, *n* Same as SAMSHU

sham'si-yeh, 1 shəm'si-yə, 2 shăm'si-yĕ, *n pl* [Per] **1.** Literally, people of the sun **2.** [S-] A community of sun-worshipers at Mardin in Mesopotamia, who in 1762, to avoid extermination as pagans by the Turks, became nominal Jacobite Christians, but still practise their pagan rites in secret They never marry within their own community

sha'-mun", *n* Same as SHAMAN

Sham'yl, 1 sham'il 2 shām'yl, *n* (1797–[3]/-1871) A leader of Caucasian tribes against Russians captured Sept 6, 1859

Shan[1], 1 shan, 2 shăn **I.** *a* Of or pertaining to the Shan States, occupying northern Siam, a portion of eastern Burma, and Yunnan, or their people, the Shans, or their language **II.** *n* One of the Shans, or their language, belonging to the Taian stock of the Mongolic class See INDO-CHINESE

shan[2], *n* *Naut* A defect, as in a spar or timber, caused by bruised fiber by badly collared knots, or by sawing obliquely to the grain [Prob akin to SHAND, < AS *sceand*, shame]

shan[3], *n* Same as SHANNY, *n*

shand, 1 shand 2 shănd [Scot] **I.** *a* Worthless **II.** *n* **1.** Spurious coin **2†.** Scandal, shame

Shan"der-na-gar', *n* Same as CHANDARNAGAR

shan'dry-dan, 1 shan'dri-dan, 2 shăn'dry-dăn, *n* [Ir] **1.** A two-wheeled Irish cart **shan'da-ra-dan†; shan'der-y-dan"†.**
I shall never forget my . . journey from Dublin to Cork. . . . I shall never forget the forlorn and rickety *shandrydans*, and their inconceivable ragged and unkempt drivers
G A SALA *Diary in America* vol i, p 134 [T. B 1865]
2 An old and rickety vehicle **shan'dry†.**

shan'dy-gaff, 1 shan'di-gaf, 2 shăn'dy-găf, *n* An alcoholic drink composed of two liquids mixed, one usually effervescent, as bitter ale or beer and ginger beer

Shang, 1 shaŋ, 2 shăng *n* A Chinese dynasty extending from 1766 to 1122 B C

shan'ga, 1 shaŋ'gə, 2 shăŋ'ka *n* [Porto Rico] *Zool* A grillid insect (*Gryllotalpa hexadactyla*) that infests the tobacco-plant one of the mole-crickets

shang'hai, 1 shaŋ'hai, 2 shăng'hī, *vt* **1.** [Naut Slang] To ship as a sailor when drugged or drunk
Crews have been largely obtained by a system of virtual impressment or kidnapping called in long-shore vernacular *Shanghaing* HENRY GEORGE *Protection* p 204 note [in c 1886]
2. [Police Slang] In American seaboard cities, to induce (a person) by some trick to return within the jurisdiction of the officer who wishes to arrest him, as from one State into another [Prob 'send to *Shanghai*']

shang'hai, *vt* & *vi* [Austral] To shoot with a sling-shot

shang'hai, *n* **1.** One of a former large breed of domestic fowls, with feathered shanks, said to have originated in Shanghai, China They have been developed into the brahmas and cochins **2.** [Slang, U S] A tall strutting person **3** [Eastern U S] A long narrow oyster, razor-blade **4** A long-shanked fish-hook

shang'hai, *n* [Austral] Same as SLING-SHOT — **shang'-hai-shot",** *n* [Austral] A distance traversable by a stone from the shanghai

Shang'hai[2], 1 shaŋ'hai *or* shāŋ-hā'ī, 2 shăng'hī *or* shang-hī', *n* A seaport in Kiangsu province, China, a commercial metropolis and treaty port

Shan"hai-kwan', 1 shān'hai-kwān', 2 shan'hī-kwan', *n* A city in Chihli province, China, on the Gulf of Liaotung

shang'le, 1 shaŋ'i, 2 shăng'i, *n* [Scot] A shackle Specif (1) A rope collar placed about a jump-drill rod to keep the water from squirting up (2) A fastening for cows (3) A cleft stick put on a dog's tail to tease him **shang'an†.**

Shang"ti', 1 shāŋ'ti', 2 shang ti', *n* [Chin] God, literally, Supreme Ruler one of the names for God adopted by Chinese Catholics but objected to by some Protestant missionaries who use **T'ien chu** instead **Shang"te'†.**
The highest object of worship among the ancient Chinese was *Shang-te*, who approached nearer to the idea of the Hebrew God than any of their divinities *Shang-te* ruled both heaven and earth R K DOUGLAS *Confucianism and Taoism* pt i, p 82 [P T 1879]

shan'ling, 1 shan'iŋ, 2 shăn'ing, *n* Same as SHANNY

shank, 1 shaŋk, 2 shăŋk, *v* **I.** *t* **1.** [Scot] To send off unceremoniously **2.** [Scot or Colloq] To cause to travel on foot reflexive or followed by *it*; as, we shall have to *shank it* **3.** To bring, as lens-glasses, to an approximately circular form by nibbling with shanks or pliers
II. *i* To decay at the footstalk often with *off*

shank[1], *n* **1.** The leg proper, that part of the lower limb between the knee and the ankle **2.** The tarsus of a bird **3.** Something resembling a leg, especially the part of a tool connecting the handle with the working part Specif (1) A continuation of the tang of a tool or implement, as, the *shank* of a chisel (2) The tie-strap of a halter, the loose end of a rope or chain (3) *Print* The body part of a type, as distinguished from the shoulder, face, or foot (4) *Arch* The shaft of a column (5) *pl* *Arch* The plane spaces between triglyph channels in a Doric frieze (6) The projecting piece or loop by which some forms of buttons are attached eye (7) The narrow part of a shoe-sole in front of the heel, also, a shank-iron (8) In founding, a clay-lined ladle having long handles, one of them T-shaped, in which to carry molten metal from the furnace to the mold (9) *Naut* The stem of an anchor, connecting the stock and the arms (10) *Mech* The part of a nail between the head and the tapering point (11) The stem of a key between the bow and the bit (12) *pl* Flat pliers used by optical-instrument makers to reduce pieces of glass to circular shape before grinding them for lenses (13) The straight part of a hook (14) The narrow part of a spoon-handle **4.** *Bot* Same as PEDICEL or FOOTSTALK **5.** [Scot] A legging or stocking-leg **6.** [Scot] A mine-shaft **7.** [Slang, U S] The remainder or last part of a thing, as, the *shank* of the evening **8.** *pl* [N U S & Canada] Moccasins made from the hide of the hock of a moose or caribou [< AS *scanca* shank] — **shank'-cut"ter,** *n* A machine for cutting shanks for shoes — **s -iron,** *n* A former used in cutting shoe-shanks **2.** A metal stiffening-plate in a shoe-shank — **s -laster,** *n* In shoemaking, a tool for drawing the upper tightly over the shank of the last — **s -mill,** *n* An end-mill — **s -painter,** *n* *Naut* A painter or small rope for fastening the shank of an anchor, when catted, to a ship's side — **s -steel,** *n* Steel suitable for making shoe-shanks — **s -wheel,** *n* A shoemakers' tool used in giving ornamental finish to a shank

shank, *n* Same as CHANK[1] **shank'-shell"†.**

shank beer† Schenk beer See BEER **shenk beer†**

shanked, } 1 shaŋkt, 2 shăŋkt, *a* **1.** Having a shank or
shankt[2], } shanks often in composition; as, spindle-*shanked* **2.** Having a disease of the footstalk said of plants

shank'er, 1 shaŋk'ər, 2 shăŋk'er, *n* Same as CHANCRE

shank'ings, 1 shaŋk'inz, 2 shăŋk'ingz, *n pl* [Austral] The shearings from a sheep's legs

Shank'lin, 1 shaŋk'lin, 2 shăŋk'lin, *n* A town and bathing-resort on the Isle of Wight, England

shan'na, 1 shan'ə, 2 shăn'a [Scot] Shall not

Shan'non, 1 shan'ən 2 shăn'on *n* **1** A river in W central Ireland, length (including an estuary 70 m long), 224 m to the Atlantic ocean **2** A county in S Missouri 993 sq m, county-seat, Eminence **3** *U S Hist* An English frigate which captured the "Chesapeake," June 1, 1813 See CHESAPEAKE

shan'ny, 1 shan'i, 2 shăn'y, *a* [Prov Eng] Giddy, foolish

shan'ny, *n* [-NIES, 1 -iz, 2 -iz *pl*] [Eng] The smooth blenny (*Blennius lævis*) of Europe **shan'ling.**

Shan"si', 1 shăn'si', 2 shan si', *n* A province in N China, 81,853 sq m, capital Taiyuanfu

Shan States, 1 shăn, 2 shan A group of native states in S E Asia between Burma, China Siam, and Tonkin [*shan t sha'n't,* 1 shant, 2 shănt [Colloq] Shall not written also **shan"tung',** 1 shăn'tuŋ', 2 shan tung', *n* A rough-surfaced silk originally manufactured in China

Shan"tung', *n* **1.** A peninsula dividing the Yellow Sea **2.** A province of N E China 55 984 sq m, capital, Tsinan.

shan'ty, *vi* **1** [N Am] To live in a shanty, as a lumberman **2.** [Slang, Austral] To frequent grog-shops

shan'ty, 1 shan'ti, 2 shăn'ty, *a* [Prov Eng] Showy, gay; jaunty, lively

shan'ty[1], *n* [-TIES, 1-tiz, 2-tiz, *pl*] **1.** A rough wooden hut, rude cabin, also, a temporary, hastily built, or rickety dwelling, as, negro-*shanties* **2.** [Slang, Eng] A liquor-saloon [Perhaps < Ir *sean* old, + *tig*, house] **shan'tee†.** Syn. see HOUSE HUT SHACK — **shan'ty-boat",** *n* A wannigan — **s -man,** *n* [Local, U S] One who lodges in shanties a lumberman

shant'y[2], *n* [Cant] Same as CHANTEY

Shan Van Vocht, 1 shan van vŏht 2 shăn văn vŏht [Ir] 1 Ireland **2.** The title of an Irish patriotic song, composed in 1798 [Corruption of *An t-sean-bhean bhocht*, the poor old woman] *t e* Ireland]

Shao"hing-fu', 1 shau'hiŋ-fū' 2 shou'hing-fu', *n* A city in Chekiang province, China It has many canals **Shao"-hsing-fu'†.**

shap'a-bl(e[1], 1 shăp'ə-bl, 2 shăp'a-bl, *a* **1.** Capable of being shaped **2†.** Shapely **shape'a-bl(e†.**

sha'pal, 1 shā'pəl 2 sha'pl, *n* [Am Ind] The Dolly-Varden trout

shape, 1 shēp, 2 shīp, *v* [SHAPED (rarely SHAP'EN, anciently SHOP'EN) SHAP'ING] **I** *t* **1.** To cause to assume a desired shape, work into a particular figure or form, mold, cut, or make according to a design or pattern, form, model, as, to *shape* a bottle-mold **2.** To adjust or adapt to a particular end, cause to take desired relations or direction, fit, regulate, modify, as, to *shape* a course **3** To form in the mind, imagine; conceive **4.** [Archaic] To create **5†.** To ordain, doom **6†.** To clothe **7†.** To make ready
II. *i* **1.** To give or attempt to give shape or form to something **2.** [Colloq, Lng] To commence **3** [Rare] To become adapted, conform oneself, suit **4** [Slang] To perform, as, to *shape* badly in a contest **5†.** To come to pass, befall [< AS *sceapan*, shape] Syn. see MAKE

shape, *n* **1.** The disposition of the external bounding surface of a body or lines of a plane figure, outward form or construction, configuration, contour **2** A developed expression or definite formulation, realization or application, embodiment, cast, as, putting an idea into *shape*, giving *shape* to a plan **3.** A being, image, or appearance considered with reference to its form generally implying incorporeality, as, a heavenly *shape* appeared **4.** The character or form in which a thing appears; guise, aspect
Blessings may appear under the *shape* of pain losses and disappointments ADDISON *The Guardian* July 25, 1713
5. Something that gives or determines form Specif. (1) A pattern or a model to be followed (2) A matrix or mold (3) A stiff frame to hold pliable material
6. The lines of a person's body, figure
The wind Just swaying her light robe reveal'd a *shape*
Praxiteles might worship
N P WILLIS *Jephthah's Daughter* st 1.
7. [Colloq] Manner or style of execution, also, condition as regarding fitness, as, done in good *shape* **8.** *Naut* A cone or other contrivance used in the navy in making code signals **9** *Cookery* A blanc-mange, jelly, or other dish cooled and shaped in a mold **10.** [Slang] *Theat* Padding worn by actors to make the limbs, etc, symmetrical **11†.** Dress, especially, a theatrical costume **12†.** The sexual organs [< AS *gesceap*, < *sceapan*, shape] **shap†.** Syn. see FIGURE

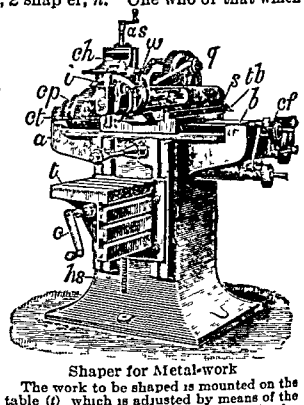
shaped, 1 shēpt, 2 shāpt, *pa* **1** Having (specified) shape used in composition, as, bell-*shaped* **2** In decorative art, having a border of irregular or intricate design

shape'less, 1 shēp'les, 2 shāp'lĕs, *a* **1.** Having no definite or regular shape, lacking symmetry, formless **2†.** That has no shaping effect — **-ly,** *adv* — **-ness,** *n*

shape'ly, 1 shēp'li, 2 shāp'li *a* [SHAPE'LI-ER SHAPE'LI-EST] **1** Having a pleasing shape, graceful in construction or conformation well-proportioned, symmetrical **2†.** Likely **shape'lich†.— shape'li-ness,** *n*

shap'er, 1 shēp'er, 2 shāp'er, *n.* One who or that which shapes (1) A small metal-planing machine in which the work to be shaped is stationary and the tool has a reciprocating motion

Shapers are named from some feature of mechanism or construction as **pillar-shaper** (mounted on a pedestal), **rotary s** (for planing, turning, boring, and slotting, desirable for such work as requires key-seating and other operations after turning or boring), **transverse s** (having cutters working at right angles to a vertical pillar)



Shaper for Metal-work
The work to be shaped is mounted on the table (*t*) which is adjusted by means of the hoisting-screw (*hs*) and the crank (*c*) if a circular cut is desired, the work is mounted on the arbor (*a*) The cone pulley (*cp*) carries the driving-belt and operates the quick-return motion (*q*) for the slide (*s*) bearing the cutting-tool (*cf*) and the cutter head (*ch*), with vertical adjusting-screw (*as*), worm-feed (*w*) and index-plate (*i*) The cross-feed mechanism (*cf*) serves to shift the tool-bed (*tb*) on the main bed (*b*)

(2) A sheet-metal stamping-press (3) A friezing-machine, edge-molder, or like machine for shaping wooden articles **—shap'er-cen"-ter,** *n* *Mech* A device for carrying the work in a shaper which permits it to be turned on its axis — **s -plate,** *n* **1** A pattern-plate, as in a lathe **2.** *Cotton-spinning* The mechanism of a spinning-mule by which the cop is shaped on the spindle — **s -vise,** *n* A device for clamping work to the bed of a metal-planing machine

Sha'pham, 1 shē'fəm, 2 shā'fam, *n* *Bib* *1 Chron* v, 12

Sha'phan, 1 shē'fən, 2 shī'fan, *n* *Bib* *2 Chron* xxxiv, 8

Sha'phat, 1 shē'fat 2 shā'făt, *n* *Bib* *Num* xiii, 5

Sha'pher, 1 shē'fər, 2 shā'fer, *n* *Bib* *Num* xxxiii, 23

shap'ing, 1 shēp'iŋ, 2 shāp'ing, *n* **1.** The act of giving shape or form, or the result produced, hence, figuratively, that which is shaped by the mind or imagination **2.** Originally, the cutting of cloth into patterns for clothing, hence, also, a clipping or cutting
The [North of England] maidens try to possess themselves of a '*shaping*' (small piece) of the wedding dress for use in certain divinations DYER *Domestic Folk-Lore* p 46 [cas co 1881]
—shap'ing-ma-chine", *n* **1** In wood- and metal-working, same as SHAPER **2** A machine for making several wooden tackle-blocks at once **3** A hat-makers device for giving the finishing blocking to a hat

sha'poo, 1 shā'pū, 2 sha'pōō, *n* A small wild sheep (*Ovis vignei*) of the loftiest ranges of southwestern Tibet **sha'pu†.**


Head of a Shapoo

sha-pour'net, 1 sha-pūr'net, 2 sha-pur'nĕt, *n* *Her* A bearing formed of a part cut off from an ordinary by a curved line, in supposed resemblance to a hood [< F *chaperon*, hood see CHAPERON *n*]

shaps, 1 shaps, 2 shăps *n pl.* [Western U S] Chaparejos
The two cowboys muffled in their wolf-skin overcoats and heavy *shaps* T ROOSEVELT *Ranch Life* p 165 [c co]

Sha-pur', 1 shā-pūr' 2 sha-pur', *n* An ancient Persian city noted for its ruins [*Ezra* x, 40

Sha'ral, 1 sha-rē'al *or* shē'ral, 2 sha-rāl *or* shā'rĭ *n* *Bib*

Sha-ra'im, 1 sha-rē'im, 2 sha-rā'im *n* *Bib* *Josh* xv, 36.

Sha'rar, 1 shē'rər, 2 shā'rar, *n* *Bib* *2 Sam* xxiii 33

shard[1], 1 shārd, 2 shārd, *n.* [Archaic] **1.** A broken piece of a brittle substance, as of an earthen vessel, any thin fragment, a potsherd **2.** Any hard thin covering

or ôrgan Specif (1) An egg-shell (2) A wing-cover, as of a beetle (3) A snail's covering or shell (4)† A hard scale (5)† A scaly leaf, as of an artichoke **3†.** Dung [< AS *sceard*, < *sceran* shear] — **shard'-bee"tle,** *n* A scarabæid beetle (genus *Geotrypes*) — **s -borne,** *a* Borne on scaly wings, as a beetle — **shard'ed,** *a* Having shards or elytra, coleopterous **shard'y ‡.**

shard², *n* **1.** [Prov Eng or Obs] A notch or gap Specif · (1) A gap in a fence (2) An opening in a wood, glade **2†** *A strait or sound* **3†.** *A division, boundary*

share¹, 1 shâr, 2 shâr, *v* [SHARED, SHAR'ING] **I.** *t* **1.** To give a part of to another or others, let others partake in, divide followed by *with*

There is a mode of letting lands, not unusual in the country, where the tenant is to cultivate them, and *share* the crops *with* his landlord E WASHBURN *Am Law of Real Property* vol 1, p 364

2. To enjoy or endure in common, have a part in, partake of, as, *sharing* joys and sorrows, *share* our feast **3.** To divide into portions, distribute among several; apportion followed by *between* or *among*, as, *sharing* an apple *between* two children **4†.** To cut in two

II. *i* To have a part or a share, participate sometimes with *in*, as, all must *share* alike, you must *share in* my good fortune Syn. see APPORTION

share², *vt* [Archaic] To cut shear [Var of SHEAR¹, *v*]

share³, *n* **1.** A single portion of something distributed among or partaken of by several, as, every one has a *share* **2.** An allotted part of something divided, specif, one of the equal parts into which the capital stock of a company or corporation is divided, as, he is dissatisfied with his *share*, the issue was of 10,000 *shares* **3.** An equitable part of something enjoyed or suffered in common; as, let every one do his *share* **4†.** A severed part, cut; slice [< AS *scearu*, < *sceran* shear] Syn. see PART — **deferred shares,** stock of a corporate company which is to realize no dividend until some future contingent event, as when the net earnings shall have amounted to more than enough to pay a dividend on the common stock — **dummy share,** a share of stock taken out merely to give the holder formal right to become a director or the like in the stock-concern represented **dummy stock‡.** — **ordinary shares,** the common stock of a corporate company — **preferred shares,** same as PREFERRED STOCK. — **s and s. alike,** as used in a will, an equal division of property among several, creating among them a tenancy in common therein — **share'-bro"ker,** *n* A broker who deals in shares of stock — **s.-list,** *n* A market list of the prices of shares — **to go shares,** to undertake in partnership, partake together

share⁴, *n* **1.** A plowshare **shear‡. 2.** A blade of a cultivator, seeder, seed-drill, or similar implement [< AS *scear*, < *sceran* shear] — **bar share,** a plowshare welded to the land-side, and having a bar extending backward from its point — **double s,** the bilateral share of a double-moldboard plow — **share'-beam",** *n* The beam to which a plowshare is fastened — **slip-s,** *n* A detachable s are

share⁵, *n* *Anat* **1** The pubes, groin **2.** The share-bone **3†.** The private parts [< AS, *scare*, < *sceran*, shear] — **share'-bone",** *n* The pubic bone pubis

share'hold"er, 1 shâr'hōld'er, 2 shâr'hōld'er, *n* An owner of a share or shares in a joint-stock company

share'-pen"ny†, *n* A shearer of pennies a miser

shar'er, 1 shâr'er, 2 shâr'er, *n* One who shares or has a share in something, a partaker, as, the *sharer* of one's joys

shares'man, 1 shârz'man, 2 shârz'man, *n* [-MEN, *pl*] A member of a cooperative fishing crew who shares the risks and profits of the cruise or season **share'man‡.**

share'wort", 1 shâr'wûrt', 2 shâr'wûrt', *n* The seaside aster (*Aster tripolium*)

Sha-re'zer, 1 shē-rī'zer, 2 shā-rē'zer, *n* *Bib* A son of Sennacherib *2 Kings* xix, 37

shar'gar, 1 shär'gar, 2 shar'gär, *n* [Scot] A thin or stunted person, a starveling said also of an animal **shar'ger‡.**

Sha'ri, 1 shä'ri, 2 shä'ri, *n* A river in central Africa, the principal tributary of Lake Tchad **Sha'ry‡.**

sha-ri'ah, 1 shē-ri'ə, 2 shā-ri'ä *n* [Ar] The Mohammedan law, including the traditional sayings of Mohammed as well as the teachings of the Koran

sha-rif', 1 shē-rif', 2 shā-rif', *n* Same as SHERIF

sha-ri'ra, *n* Same as SARIRA

shark¹, 1 shärk 2 shark, *v* [Rare] **I** *i* **1.** To gain by sharp practise with *out*, as, to *shark out* a living **2** To pick up in haste or clandestinely, get together irregularly with *up*

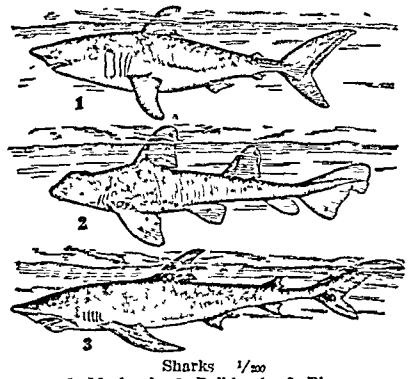
He allowed the treacherous fugitive to *shark up* a list of lawless resolutes J H MCCARTHY *Outline of Irish Hist* p 28 [IC & W]

II *t* **1.** To practise the arts of a shark or swindler **2†.** To live by tricks and stratagems

shark², *vt* To fish for sharks, as, to go *sharking*

shark³, *n* A plagiostomous selachian, having lateral gill-openings Sharks are mostly of the high seas, and are found mainly within the tropics Some pelagic species attain a great size, and many are armed with powerful teeth and are noted for their voracity others, as the **whale-shark** and **basking s,** have small teeth and prey on small fishes and invertebrates The most formidable of the man-eating sharks is an isurid, the great **white s.** or man-eater (*Carcharodon carcharias* or *rondeleti*) of warm seas, sometimes 40 feet long, and occasionally found off the coast of the United States Other formidable species are the **tiger s** and species of *Carcharinus*, as the **great blue s** (*Carcharinus glaucus*), which extends into the temperate zone belonging to the *Galeidæ* The common **dusky s** (*C obscurus*) of the Atlantic coast of the United States is harmless The following types of shark are also widely known and generally named from their appearance, habits, or habitat **bramble-s** (see BRAMBLE), **bull-head s** (*Gyropleurodus francisci* of the California coast) **frilled s** (see FRILLED), **goblin-s** (see MITSUKURINIDÆ) **Greenland s** (same as NURSE 6 (1)), **hammerhead s** (same as HAMMERHEAD, 1), **long-tailed s** (same as THRESHER²), **nurse-s** (same as NURSE 6 (2)) **requiem s** (the requin), **sawfish s.** (same as SAWFISH, 2), **short-nosed s** (*Hypoprionodon brevorostris* of the West Indies), **shovel-head s** (*Sphyrna tiburo* of the Pacific), **soup fin s** (*Galeorhinus zyopterus*, the cartilaginous fins of which are used by the Chinese of California for soup) The smaller littoral forms are known mostly as *dogfishes*, *hounds*, etc Sharks often do immense damage to the fisheries by eating food-fishes destroying seines, etc Some of the species yield skins (shagreen), edible parts (as fins) and a valuable oil [< L *carcharus*, < Gr *karcharias* a kind of shark, so called from its sharp teeth < *karcharos*, sharp-pointed] — **mackerel-shark,** *n* See under MACKEREL — **shark'-bar"row,** *n* The egg-case of a shark a sea-purse — **s.-bell,** *n* [Austral] A bell sounded to warn surf-bathers that sharks have been sighted — **s -charmer,** *n* In Ceylon one professing to protect pearl-divers from sharks by incantations — **s -moth,** *n* A noctuid of *Cucullia* or a related genus — **s.-oil,** *n* See OIL — **s -pilot,** or **shark's pilot,** a serioline fish, the pilot-fish — **s -ray,** *n* **1.** A rhinobatoid ray See illus under RAY², *n* **2** The angel-shark — **shark's'-mouth",** *n* *Naut* **1.** The opening for the breeching in the cascabel of a cannon **2.** An opening in an awning for a mast — **s -sucker,** *n* Same as REMORA

shark², *n* **1.** A grasping and tricky rogue, a greedy adventurer, swindler, sharper **2.** [Univ Slang] A person of exceptional ability **3†.** The wiles and arts of a sharper, fraudulent practises [< SHARK¹, *n*] **shark'er‡.**



Sharks 1/200
1 Mackerel 2 Bull-head 3 Blue

Shar'key, 1 shär'ki, 2 shar'ky, *n* A county in W Mississippi, 438 sq m, county-seat, Rolling Fork

Shar'ki-eh, 1 shär'ki-e 2 shar'ki-ē, *n* A province of Lower Egypt 1,314 sq m **Char'ki-eh†.**

shark'ing, 1 shärk'iŋ 2 shark'iŋ, *a* Having the greediness of a shark, of or pertaining to a shark or sharker

sharkt, *pp* Sharked S S

shar'man, *n* Same as SHAMAN

sharn, 1 shärn, 2 sharn, *n* [Scot] Cow-dung — **sharn'y,** *a* — **sharn'-bug",** *n* [Prov Eng] A cockchafer

Shar'on, 1 shar'ən, 2 shär'on, *n* **1** *Bib* A fertile plain in W Palestine Its roses are mentioned in Solomon's *Song of Songs* See ROSE OF SHARON **2.** A town in Litchfield county, Conn **3.** A town in Norfolk county, Mass **4.** A borough in Mercer county, Pa

Shar'on Hill A borough in Delaware county, Pa

Shar'on-ite, 1 shar'ən-ait, 2 shär'on-it, *n* *Bib* *1 Chron* xxvii, 29

Shar'on Springs A village in Schoharie county, N Y [summer resort

sharp, 1 shärp, 2 shärp, *v* **I.** *t* **1.** To give a keen edge or point to, sharpen **2.** *Mus* To raise in pitch, especially by a half step, apply a sharp to Compare ACCIDENTAL, SIGNATURE

II. *i* **1.** *Mus* To sing or play above the right pitch **2.** To practise sharp tricks, act the sharper [< AS *scerpan*, < *scearp*, sharp] — **sharp'-saw",** *n* [Prov Eng] A saw-sharpener

sharp, *a* **1.** Having a keen edge or an acute point; capable of cutting or piercing, as, a *sharp* knife, *sharp* as a needle opposed to *blunt* and *dull*

At the earliest times known of man's life on the earth, his pointed and edged instruments of *sharp* stone are among his chief relics E B TYLOR *Anthropology* p 185 [A 1881]

2. Coming to an acute angle, as a ridge or a cone, not obtuse, angular, abrupt, as, a *sharp* peak, a *sharp* keel, *sharp* shoulders **3.** Marked by keen perception or discernment Specif (1) Of a penetrating mind, keen-witted, shrewd, as, a *sharp* child (2) Characterized by wit or subtlety, clever, acute, as, a *sharp* rejoinder, *sharp* distinction (3) Resorting to or marked by cunning, shrewd in bargaining, artful, overreaching, as, a *sharp* rascal, *sharp* practise **4.** Characterized by strong or quick powers of sensibility applied specifically to sight and hearing, as, *sharp* ears **5.** Characterized by quickened or stimulated faculties, marked by intensity of feeling or exertion, ardent, quick, keen or eager, as the appetite, impetuous or fiery, as a combat or a debate, closely contested, as a race, vigilant or attentive, as, to keep a *sharp* watch

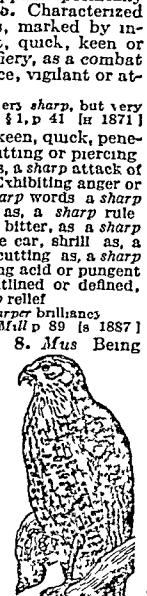
Curiosity . . has an appetite which is very *sharp*, but very easily satisfied BURKE *Sublime* pt 1, § 1, p 41 [H 1871]

6. Producing on the mind or senses a keen, quick, penetrating, or painful impression, as of cutting or piercing Specif (1) Afflictive, trying, poignant, as, a *sharp* attack of neuralgia *sharp* pangs of remorse (2) Exhibiting anger or hardness, censorious acrimonious, as, *sharp* words a *sharp* temper (3) Rigorous stern, severe, as, a *sharp* rule *sharp* treatment (4) Sarcastic, cutting, bitter, as a *sharp* tongue, a *sharp* sally (5) Piercing the ear, shrill as, a *sharp* cry (6) Intensely cold, pinching cutting as, a *sharp* wind a *sharp* frost (7) Having a stinging acid or pungent taste as, *sharp* cider (8) Clearly outlined or defined, distinct not blurred or hazy as, in *sharp* relief

The stars seemed to expand and emit a *sharper* brilliancy R L STEVENSON *Merry Men*, *Will o' the Mill* p 89 [S 1887]

7. Hard and rough, gritty, as sand above the proper or indicated pitch, specif, being a half step higher than the indicated note, sharped **9.** *Phon* Surd, voiceless said of consonants Compare FLAT [< AS *scearp*, cp *screpan*, scrape, *sceorfan*, cut off] Syn. acute, cutting, keen, penetrating, piercing, pointed See ACID, ACRIMONIOUS, *ACUTE ARTFUL ASTUTE, CLEVER*, KNOWING STEEP — Ant blunt, dull, dulled, edgeless, flat, obtuse pointless, round rounded — **sharp'-ce"dar,** *n* **1.** A bushy shrub (*Juniperus oxycedrus*) of Spain and Portugal **2** A greenhouse acacia (*Acacia oxycedrus*) from New South Wales — **s -cut,** *a* Cut with a well-defined edge, clear distinct — **s.-dock,** *n* The sorrel (*Rumex acetosa*) — **s -iron,** *n* *Naut* A calking-tool — **s. mute,** one of the consonants pronounced by aspiration without vocalization as *b f, m, p* etc a surd — **s -nosed,** *a* **1** Having a pointed nose **2** Keen-scented as a dog — **s -set,** *a* Prepared like a saw for cutting, hence keen eager fierce, ready for work or fight, also, ravenous, hungry thin and hungry-looking — **s -shinned,** *a* Having slender shanks somewhat angular in front specifically said of a North-American hawk (*Accipiter velox*) — **s -shod,** *n* In farriery, having shoes provided with ice-calks

8. *Mus* Being



Sharp-shinned Hawk 1/8

Sharp occurs frequently in self-explaining compounds as, **sharp-cornered, s.-edged, s.-eyed, s.-featured, s.-ground, s.-headed, s.-pointed, s.-sighted, s.-tasted, s.-visaged, s.-witted.**

sharp¹, *n* **1.** *Mus* (1) A character (♯) used on a natural degree of the staff to make it represent a pitch a half step higher (2) A tone a half step higher than a tone from which it is named (3) On the pianoforte (*a*) The next higher key (*b*) One of the black keys a loose use in the phrase "*sharps* and flats" **2.** A sewing-needle of the longest and slenderest shape distinguished from a *blunt* or a *between* **3** A cheating rogue, sharper, as, a card-*sharp* **4** [Humorous, U S] Hence, a master of an art or vocation, an expert, as, a mining-*sharp*

'The blue jay,' says a bird *sharp* 'is the most persistent practical joker in the feathered kingdom'

New-York Tribune July 8 1892 p 6 col 6

5. [Prov Eng] A narrow and rapid part of a river's course **6.** *pl* In flour-milling, same as MIDDLINGS **7.** Same as SHARPIE **8.** In phonetics, same as SHARP MUTE **9.** A sharp sound, shrill cry **10.** A sharp diamond with which gems for cleaving are cut **11†.** A dueling-sword rapier — **double sharp** *Mus* **1.** A tone which is two half steps higher than a given tone **2** The character ×, which, when attached to a note or to a staff-degree indicates that it is to be raised two half steps **3** On the pianoforte the second key to the right of any given key.

Sharp², 1 Abraham (1651–1742), an English mechanic and astronomer **2. Granville** (11/16 1735–7/8 1813), an English abolitionist and philanthropist **3 James** (3/4 1618–1/2 1679), archbishop of St Andrews, assassinated by the Covenanters **4 Luke,** pseudonym of Robert Barr **5. William** (9/12 1856–13/22 1905), a Scottish poet and novelist; pseudonym "Fiona McLeod", *The Hills of Dream* **6** A county in N Arkansas, 606 sq m, county-seats, Evening Shade and Hardy

sharp, *adv* **1.** Same as SHARPLY **2.** [Colloq] Promptly, exactly, on the instant, as, we shall go at 4 o'clock *sharp* **3.** *Mus* Above the proper pitch, as, she sings *sharp*

Sharpe, 1 shärp, 2 sharp, **Samuel** (3/4 1799–7/12 1881) An English Biblical scholar, *History of Egypt*

sharp'en, 1 shärp'n, 2 sharp'n, *v* **I.** *t* **1.** To make sharp, grind the edge or point of, as a cutting- or piercing-instrument, sharp, as, *sharpening* a razor **2.** To make more acute, intense, or eager, as, *sharpened* appetite

Their close and constant intercourse with other men *sharpens* and awakens the faculties of the inhabitants of cities THOMAS ARNOLD *Rome* vol II, p 449 [R 1845]

II. *i* **1.** To become sharper **2.** *Mus* Same as SHARP

sharp'end, *pp* *Sharpened* S S

sharp'en-er, 1 shärp'n-er, 2 shärp'n-er, *n* One who or that which sharpens specif, an instrument used in sharpening

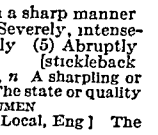
sharp'er, 1 shärp'er, 2 shärp'er, *n* **1.** One who sharps or cheats, a tricky fellow, fraudulent rogue, swindler

Speculation in the necessaries of life and in the staples of the country was resorted to extensively by the class of men known as *sharpers* E A POLLARD *Lost Cause* p 424 [IX & T 1866]

2. Same as SHARPENER **3** [Alabama] A large native oyster of isolated growth and excellent flavor

sharp'fin", 1 shärp'fin', 2 shärp'fin', *n* An acanthopterygian

sharp'ie, 1 shärp'i, 2 shärp'i, *n* [U S] *Naut* A long, sharp, flat-bottomed sailboat having a centerboard and one or two masts rigged with triangular sails originally used by Connecticut oystermen [< SHARP, *a*] **sharp'y‡**



Sharpie

sharp'ling-corn", 1 shärp'liŋ-kōrn', 2 sharp'liŋ-cōrn', *n* [Prov Eng] A gift of grain made at Christmas by farmers as a return for sharpening their plow-shares, harrow-tines, etc

sharp'ling, 1 shärp'liŋ, 2 sharp'liŋ, *n* **1** [Prov Eng] A stickleback, sharpnails **sharp'lin‡.**

sharp'ly, 1 shärp'li, 2 shärp'ly, *adv* In a sharp manner Specif (1) Acutely, piercingly (2) Severely, intensely (3) Sternly, angrily (4) Distinctly (5) Abruptly Compare SHARP, *adv* [stickleback

sharp'nails", 1 shärp'nēlz', 2 sharp'nāls', *n* A sharpling or

sharp'ness, 1 shärp'nes, 2 sharp'nēs, *n* The state or quality of being sharp Syn.: see ACRIMONY ACUMEN

sharp'saw", 1 shärp'sô', 2 sharp'są', *n* [Local, Eng] The great titmouse

Sharps'burg, 1 shärps'bûrg, 2 shärps'bûrg, *n* **1** A town in Washington county, Md scene of the battle of Antietam **2** A borough in Allegheny county, Pa

sharp'shoot"er, 1 shärp'shōōt'er, 2 shärp'shōōt'er, *n* **1.** One skilled with the rifle, a marksman, rifleman Specif (1) Formerly, one of a select corps armed with special long-sighted weapons and posted at important parts of the skirmish-line (2) One of a company of riflemen stationed in the top of a vessel to shoot men on the enemy's deck **2** One who has attained a particular grade of marksmanship See MARKSMANSHIP **3** [Local, U S] A clipper-built schooner **4.** *Entom* Any hemipterous insect which causes rot in the cotton boll by puncturing it — **sharp'shoot"ing,** *n* Skill in the use of the rifle Hence, figuratively, a contest of wit or of argument [Mercer county, Pa

Sharps'ville, 1 shärps'vil, 2 sharps'vil, *n* A borough in

sharpt, *pp* Sharped S S

sharp'tail", 1 shärp'tēl', 2 sharp'tāl', *n* **1.** A grouse (*Pediœcetes phasianellus*) of northern North America, having a graduated tail with the middle feathers exserted **2.** The pintail duck **3** A South-American synallaxine bird



Head of the Sharptail
a lower surface of the tail

sharp'y, 1 shärp'i, 2 sharp'y, *n* [SHARP'IES 1-iz, 2-is, *pl*] Same as SHARPIE

Shars'wood, 1 shärz'wud, 2 sharz'wōōd **George** (7/8 1810–5/12 1883) An American jurist, Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania

Sha-ru'hen, 1 shə-rū'hen, 2 sha-ru'hēn, *n* *Bib* *Josh* xix, 6

shas, 1 shäs 2 shas, *n* The Talmud an abbreviation of *Shisha sedarim* (the six orders) its rabbinical name

shasht, *n* **1** A sash **2** The scarf of a turban

Sha'shai, 1 shē'shoi, 2 shä'shi, *n* *Bib* *Ezra* IV, 40

Sha'shak, 1 shē'shak, 2 shä'shäk, *n* *Bib* *1 Chron* VIII, 14

Sha'si', 1 shä'si', 2 sha'si', *n* A commercial city and treaty port on the Yangtze river, Hupeh province, China

Shas'ta, 1 shas'tə 2 shäs'ta *n* **1** A mountain in S central Siskiyou county, Cal 14 380 ft high **2.** A county in N California, 3,876 sq m county-seat, Redding —

Shasta daisy, a large, showy, cultivated variety of the ox-eye daisy — **S. Sam** (*Card-playing*), a game played practically the same as California Jack with the exception that the pack is placed face down

shas'tra, } 1 shas'tra, -tər, 2 shās'tra, -ter, *n* [Sans] A
shas'ter, } collection of laws or teachings, specif, the Brahminical institutes of laws, letters and religion, including the four Vedas the six Vedaṅga, the body of the law, and the six sacred books of philosophy [< Sans *cāstra*, sacred book]

shat, 1 shăt 2 shat *n* [Ar] A broad canal, estuary, lake, specif a salt lake in Tunisia as, *Shat-el-Jerid*

shat'chen, *n* [G] Same as SCHATCHEN

Shat" el-A-rab', 1 shăt-el-a-răb', 2 shat"-ĕl-a-rab', *n* The united Tigris and Euphrates rivers during the last 120 m of their course

Shat-el-Je-rid', 1 shăt-jĕ-rīd' 2 shat-je-rīd', *n* **1.** A salt lake in S Tunis, Africa **2** A district north of the lake [< Ar *shat* + *jerid* palm-grove]

shath'mont†, *n* Same as SHAFTMOND

Shat'ri-ya, *n* Same as KSHATRIYA

shat'ter, 1 shat'ər, 2 shăt'er, *v* **I** *t* **1.** To break at once into many pieces, as by a shock or blow, disrupt into parts, smash into bits, shiver, as, a rock is *shattered* by dynamite **2** To destroy the health, tone, or power of, as by powerful and repeated onslaughts, render unsound, derange, dissipate, as, a *shattered* constitution **3†.** Originally, to scatter, disperse

II. ı To be broken into fragments, fall to pieces, fly into splinters, shiver, crumble

The sword *shattered* upon it into three, yea four, and fell from his hand *Iliad* tr by Lang and Leaf, bk III, p 50 [MACM 1889]

[Var of SCATTER] Syn see BREAK

shat'ter, *n* [Rare or Obs] **1** A broken fragment of something shattered or shivered a splinter flinder as, a tree rent into *shatters* **2** A shattered or disordered condition, as his nerves are in a *shatter*

shat'ter-brain"†, *n* A reckless or frivolous person, a scatterbrain — **shat'ter-brained"†,** *a* Disordered in mind, heedless reckless wild **shat'ter-pat"ed†**

shat'terd, *pp* Shattered S S

shat'ter-y, 1 shat'ər-ı, 2 shăt'er-y, *a* Easily crumbling or shattering, not compact, loose of texture, brittle

Shau'chau, 1 shau'chau, 2 shou'chou *n* A city in Kwangtung province, S E China

shauch'le, 1 shŏn'l, 2 shąn'l, *v* [Scot] **I.** *t* To lame or deform, as a foot wear awry, distort, as a shoe **II** ı To shuffle, shamble limp **shaugh'let.**

shaul', *a & n* [Scot] Same as SHOAL

Sha'ul², 1 shē'ul, 2 shā'ūl, *n* *Bib* See SAUL *Num* xxvi, 13 **Sha'ul-ites†.**

shaum, *n* Same as SHAWM

shaup, 1 shŏp 2 shąp, *n* [Scot] A husk, pod

shau-ri', 1 shau-rī', 2 shou-rī', *n* [Afr] A meeting for conference or advice, council powwow [< Ar *shaur*, advice]

Sha-va'no, 1 sha-vā'no 2 sha-va'no *n* A mountain in Sawatch range central Colorado, 14,239 ft high

shave, 1 shēv, 2 shāv, *v* [SHAVED, SHAV'EN or SHAVED, SHAV'ING] **I** *t* **1.** To make bare or smooth by scraping or drawing an edged instrument along the surface, also, to shape or reduce by paring or cutting, as, *shaving* a barrel-stave a monk's *shaven* crown Specif (1) To remove the hair from (the face or head) with a razor (2) In leather-making, to make (skived leather) uniform in thickness and smooth on the flesh side (3) To pounce, as a hat-body (4) *Plumbing* To scrape (a pipe or sheet) before soldering

2 To remove from the surface with an edged instrument sometimes with *off*, as, he *shaved off* his beard

Sharing the beard did not come in as a general fashion till Alexander's time MAHAFFY *Old Greek Life* p 26 [A 1879]

3. To sweep along the surface of, graze past, skim by

He scours the right hand coast, sometimes the left,
Now *shaves* with level wing the deep
MILTON *P L* bk II, l 634

4 To slice very thin **5.** To despoil by cheating or extortion, fleece, strip **6** [Colloq, U S] To buy (commercial paper) at a reduction on bank discount

II. ı **1.** To cut off hair close to the skin with a razor, do work with any tool for shaving **2.** To be close in business, drive hard bargains [< AS *scafan*, shave]

shave, 1 shēv, 2 shāv, *n* **1.** The act or operation of putting off the beard with a razor **2.** A knife or blade, mounted for cutting thin slices from any material, as ice, wood, leather, etc, a drawing-knife, spoke-shave or shoe-shave **3** A thin slice, shaving **4.** An extra discount paid for cashing a note or draft, as a premium given for an extension of time **5.** [Colloq] The act of rushing by or barely grazing something, hence, a narrow escape, as, a close *shave* **6.** [Colloq] One who drives hard bargains, as in shaving notes **7.** [Slang] *Theat* The percentage of receipts due a traveling company from a local theater **8** [Slang, Eng] A fabricated report, hoax also a fraud trick — **shave'grass",** *n* The scouring-rush (*Equisetum hyemale*) **shave'weed"†** — **shook,** *n* A triangular bladed tool for scraping lead to prepare it for soldering

Sha'veh, 1 shē've 2 shā've *n* *Bib* *Gen* xiv, 17

Sha'veh Kir"i-a-tha'im, 1 kir ı-ə-thē'ım, 2 kir"ı-a-thā'ım *Bib* *Gen* xiv, 5 [Heb, plain of the double city] **Sha'veh-kir"i-a-tha'im†** (R V)

shave'ling, 1 shēv'lıŋ, 2 shāv'ling, *n* One who is shaven, specif, a monk a term of contempt introduced at the time of the Reformation

shav'en, 1 shēv'ən 2 shāv'n *pp* of SHAVE *v* **shaven†**

shav'er, 1 shēv'ər, 2 shāv'er, *n* **1.** One who shaves, in any sense Specif (1) A barber (2) One who fleeces or spoils, a plunderer, extortioner, cheat, also, a sharper **2.** An instrument for shaving, a shaving-machine, as, a lap-*shaver* **3.** [Colloq] A lad usually with *little* or *young*

shave'weed", 1 shēv'wĭd 2 shāv'wēd', *n* Shave-grass

Sha'vi-an, 1 shē'vı-ən 2 shā'vi-an, *a* Referring to the literary style and methods of George Bernard Shaw

shav'ie, 1 shēv'ı 2 shāv'ı, *n* [Scot] A deceptive trick

shav'ing, 1 shēv'ıŋ, 2 shāv'ing, *n* **1.** The act of one who shaves See SHAVE, *v* **2.** A thin paring shaved from any substance as from a board — **shav'ing-ba"sin,** *n* A barbers basin — **s -brush,** *n* See BRUSH, *n* — **s -cream,** *n* A shaving-soap made in the form of a paste — **s -cup,** *n* A cup in which to make lather for shaving — **s -horse,** *n* A bench with a clamp for holding a piece of wood or slate to be shaved with a drawing-knife — **s -machine,** *n* Any machine for cutting off shavings also, a hat-pouncing machine, or a machine for abrading the edges or surface of leather — **s.-soap,** *n* A soap especially prepared so as to produce an abundance of lather

Shav'sha, 1 shav'sha, 2 shāv'sha, *Bib* *1 Chron* xviii, 16 [Heb, nobility]

shaw¹, 1 shō 2 sha, *vt* [Scot] To show — **shaw'-fowl",** *n* [Prov Eng & Scot] An image of a bird, shot at for practise

shaw², *vt* [Prov Eng] To scold sharply

shaw³, *vt* [Prov Eng] To rub the skin off by friction

shaw⁴, *n* [Prov Brit] A thicket, copse **shawet.**

shaw†, *n* A show

Shaw², *n* **1 Albert** (⁷/₂₈1857–), an American author and editor, founder (1891) and editor of the *American Review of Reviews* **2 Anna Howard** (⁴/₁₁1847–⁷/₂₁1919), an American lecturer, publicist advocate of woman suffrage **3 George Bernard** (⁷/₂₆1856–), an Irish novelist, essayist, and playwright *Man and Superman* **4 Henry Wheeler** (⁴/₂₁1818–¹⁰/₁₁1885), an American humorist, pseudonym, "Josh Billings" and "Uncle Esek" **5 Lemuel** (¹/₉1781–²/₂₀1861) an American jurist Chief Justice of Massachusetts **6 William Napier** (⁶/₁₁1854–), an English meteorologist and author

Shawan'gunk moun'tains, 1 shŏŋ'gum, 2 shŏŋ'gŭm A range in Orange, Ulster, and Sullivan counties, N Y

Sha-wa'no, 1 sha-wā'no, 2 sha-wa'no, *n* **1** A county in N E Wisconsin 1,135 sq m **2** Its county-seat **3.** A lake in S E Shawano county, Wis, 6 by 3 m

shawl, 1 shŏl, 2 shal, *vt* To wrap with a shawl

Rebecca was *shawling* her in her upper apartment
THACKERAY *Vanity Fair* vol I, p 150 [L 1879]

shawl, *n* A wrap consisting of a square of cloth or large broad scarf worn over the upper part of the body

Shawls are made of wool, silk, cotton, hair, or a mixture of fibers, or of lace crape, etc The embroidered shawls of Cashmere were the first worn in Europe, and their designs have been imitated in woven shawls Other patterns are borrowed from the Scottish tartan Shawls are now worn by women except in the East, where they are used by both sexes Shawls are generally named from the place of their manufacture, as **Cashmere, Indian, Paisley, Persian,** etc, or from the material of which they are made, as **camel's hair, lace, silk,** etc [< Per *shāl*, shawl] — **shawl' dance",** *n* An Oriental dance in which the dancer waves a scarf — **s.-goat,** *n* The Cashmere goat — **s loom,** *n* A loom for figure-weaving — **s -mantle,** *n* A shawl made into a sleeveless cloak for women's wear — **s.-material,** *n* A soft dress-goods figured with Oriental designs — **s -pattern,** *n* A variegated pattern resembling that of an Oriental shawl — **s -pin,** *n* A large pin or brooch used for fastening a shawl or scarf — **s -strap,** *n* A device for carrying shawls, parcels, etc, usually consisting of two leather straps joined by a transverse band on which a handle is fastened — **s -waistcoat,** *n* A waistcoat of a shawl-pattern S S

shawld, *pp* Shawled

Shaw's-Le-fe'vre, 1 shō'ı-lı-fī'vər, 2 shą'ıe-fī'ver, **George John** (⁶/₁₁1832–) Baron Eversley, an English statesman and writer on economics

shawm, 1 shŏm, 2 shąm, *n* [Archaic] **1.** A cornet or horn an inaccurate translation, only in the Anglican Cantate (the 98th Psalm) **2.** A reed-instrument resembling either the musette or the clarinet [< F *chalemie*, pipe, < LL *calamellus*, dim of L *calamus*, see CALAMUS]

Shaw-nee', 1 shō-nī', 2 shą-nē', *n* **1** A county in N E Kansas 548 sq m county-seat, Topeka **2** A village in Perry county, O **3** A city in Pottawatomie county, Okla **4** An Algonkian tribe See under AMERICAN

Shaw-nee'town, 1 shō-nı taun, 2 shą-nē'town, *n* A city, county-seat of Gallatin county, Ill

shaw-nee'-wood", 1 shō-nī'-wud', 2 shą-nē'-wōod', *n* The catawba-tree (*Catalpa speciosa*)

shaws, 1 shōz, 2 shąz, *n pl* [Prov Eng] The leaves and tops of vegetables as of potatoes and turnips

shay¹, 1 shē, 2 shā, *n* A chaise a corruption due to mistaking *chaise* for a plural

Have you heard of the wonderful one-hoss *shay*?
HOLMES *The Deacon's Masterpiece* st 1

shay², *n* Same as CHAYA-ROOT **sha'ya-root"†.**

Shays, 1 shēz, 2 shāz, **Daniel** (1747?–⁹/₂₉1825) A captain in the American Revolution and leader of **Shays's rebellion** (1786–1787) in western Massachusetts, caused by economic distress of that time — **Shays'ite,** *n*

she¹, 1 shĭ 2 shē *n* A female, woman now archaic, except when used humorously or as a term of contempt

The fair, the chaste and unexpressive *she*
SHAKESPEARE *As You Like It* act III, sc 2

She², *n* In Rider Haggard's novel *She*, a beautiful white woman, the mysterious ruler of a tribe of African cannibals

she, *pron* [HER or HERS, *poss*, HER, *obj*, THEY, *nom pl*, THEIR or THEIRS, *poss pl*, THEM, *obj pl*] **1** The nominative feminine of the third person singular, this or that woman or female named or understood, the feminine pronoun of the 3d person **2** The animal of female sex, or thing personified as feminine, that was mentioned or indicated *She* is sometimes used as an adjective, meaning 'female,' as in *she* bear *she* devil, phrases often written as compounds See HE In old ballads and in provincial English *she* is often redundant, as, the maid *she* wept It is also used for emphasis instead of *her*, as, it don't belong to *she*, and, to denote the mother of a family or mistress of a house, as, *she* gave the order For the so called Gaelic or Highland use see HER [< AS *sēo*, fem of *se*, that]

she'a, 1 shĭ'ə, 2 shē'a *n* A large tree (*Bassia parkii*) of the star-apple family (*Sapotaceæ*), growing only in western tropical Africa and yielding **shea-butter** See BUTTER-TREE **she'a-tree"†.**

Shea, 1 shē, 2 shā, **John Dawson Gilmary** (⁷/₂₁1824–²/₂₈1892) An American Roman Catholic historian

shead'ing, 1 shĭd'ıŋ 2 shēd'ing, *n* One of the six tithings or divisions of the Isle of Man, presided over by a coroner or chief constable [ME *scheding*, verbal n of *scheden* separate, < AS *sceadan*] **sheed'ing†.**

sheaf, 1 shĭf, 2 shēf *vt* & *ri* To bind up in a sheaf or sheaves, sheave make sheaves

sheaf, *n* [SHEAVES, SHEAVS², 1 shĭvz, 2 shēvs, *pl*] **1.** A quantity of the stalks of cut grain bound together, a bundle of straw **2** Any collection of things girt by a band, also, any number of things held together by a tie, any indefinite quantity of things belonging together, as, a *sheaf* of papers **3** The bundle or quiverful of arrows carried by an archer, usually 24 **4.** A tale of 30 ingots of steel **5.** *Her* A bundle of arrows bound together in the center **6.** *Geom* A doubly infinite system of curves or surfaces that pass through one or more fixed points [< AS *sceaf* < *scūfan* shove] — **sheaf'-bind"er,** *n* A wooden device with which a binding-cord is tightened or fastened on a sheaf of grain — **sheaf'y,** *a* Relating to or consisting of sheaves

sheaf, *n* Same as SHEAVE, *n*

She'ah, *n* Same as SHIAH

sheal, 1 shĭl 2 shēl, *vt* [Scot] To put under shelter, as sheep

sheal², *v* [Prov Brit] Same as SHELL

sheal³, *n* [Scot] **1.** A shealing **2** A sportsman's lodge in the hills [< Ice *skĭöl* cover]

sheal⁴, *n* [Prov Brit] A pod or shell

She'al⁵, 1 shĭ'əl 2 shē'al, *n* *Bib* *Ezra* x 29

sheal'ing¹, 1 shĭl'ıŋ, 2 shēl'ing, *n* **1.** [Prov Brit] A hut or cabin for the use of shepherds or sportsmen in the hills, for fishermen at the shore etc

A miserable *shealing* usually padlocked on the outside was all that betokened habitation
LEVER *Luttrell of Arran* ch 10, p 40 [A 1865]

2. [Scot] A shed for sheltering sheep at night in the hills **sheal†; sheel', sheel'ing†, shell†; shell'ing†.**

sheal'ing², *n* [Prov Brit] Same as SHEAL² — **sheal'ing-hill",** *n* [Scot] A hill where grain is winnowed by the wind

She-al'ti-el, 1 shı-al'tı-el, 2 she-ăl'ti-ĕl, *n* *Bib* *Hag* 1, 12

shear¹, 1 shir, 2 shēr, *v* [SHEARED or SHORE, SHEARS², SHEARED or SHORN, SHEAR'ING] **I.** *t* **1** To clip close with shears or scissors applied either to the substance severed or to the body from which it is cut, as, *shearing* cloth or the nap **2.** To deprive of possessions, strip, especially by fraud or exaction, bereave, fleece, as, *shorn* of power **3** [Prov Brit] To reap, as grain with the sickle **4** To cause a shear in See SHEAR, *n*, 2 **5.** In industrial art (1) To cut off, as a beam or rivet, with power-shears (2) To make into shear-steel by condensing blister-steel and making it homogeneous **6.** [Archaic] To cut or cleave **7†.** To cause by cutting, as a wound

II ı **1.** To use shears or the like **2** *Mining* To make vertical cuts in a coal-seam that has been undercut **3.** To be affected by a shear See SHEAR, *n*, 2 **4.** [Archaic] To make an incision or cleft [< AS *sceran*, shear] **sheare†** Syn see CUT

shear², *v* [Archaic] Same as SHEER, *v*

shear, *n* **1.** A two-bladed cutting-instrument obsolete except in the plural See SHEARS **2.** (1) *Mech* A deformation of a solid body, equivalent to a sliding of each of the parallel infinitely thin laminæ that may be considered to form it upon that next below it, in the same direction and by the same infinitesimal amount, the strain, or change in shape of an elastic body in two directions perpendicular to each other

The plane of a *shear* is a plane perpendicular to the undistorted planes and parallel to the lines of the relative motion THOMSON AND TAIT *Nat Philosophy* pt I div I, p 46 [CL ₹ 1873]

(2) *Geol* The rupture or thinning-out of rock strata by compression (3) *Math* Alteration of the shape of a figure by causing every point of it to move parallel to a fixed line, over a path proportional to the distance from that line **3** *Naut* A sweep, sheer **4** Same as EEL-SPEAR **5** A year in the age of sheep, as, a two-*shear* ram [< AS *sceara*, < *sceran*, shear] — **shear'-blade",** *n* A blade of a pair of shears or of a shearing-machine — **s -hogs,** *n pl* Same as SHEERS — **s -pole,** *n* Same as SHEER-POLE — **s.-skid,** *n* Same as FENDER-SKID — **s -steel,** *n* Blister-steel that has been sheared into lengths welded and drawn out to form a new bar of increased strength — **double-s steel,** steel that has been twice welded and drawn out — **s -structure,** *n* *Geol* Any rock-structure that has wholly or partly resulted from shearing force as certain kinds of lamination and cleavage foliation, puckering of folia, fluxion of solid material — **s -zone,** *n* See ZONE, *n*

shear'bill", 1 shir'bil', 2 shēr'bil', *n* The black skimmer

sheard†, *n* Same as SHARD

shear'er, 1 shir'ər, 2 shēr'er, *n* One who or that which

shear'grass", *n* Same as SAW-GRASS

shear'hog", 1 shir'heg, 2 shēr'hŏg", *n* [Prov Eng] A ram or wether after the first shearing

shear'hooks", *s* **hulk,** *n* Same as SHEER HOOKS, etc

She"a-ri'ah, 1 shĭ ə-raı'ə *or* shı-ār'ə, 2 shē a-rī'a *or* she-ar'ya, *n* *Bib* *1 Chron* viii, 38 [Heb, Jah decides]

shear'ing, 1 shir'ıŋ, 2 shēr'ing, *n* **1.** The act or operation of cutting with two sharpened edges, often pivoted together as in scissors, which are caused to pass each other closely, also, that which is shorn off

The mention of the *shearing* of Laban's flock is worthy of notice because long after the foundation of Rome and the introduction of the sheep from Greece into Italy the barbarous practice of plucking the fleece from the living animal was commonly practised C W HOSKYNS *Hist of Agriculture* ancient period, p 22 [BR & E 1849]

2. In textile-manufacture, the removal of uneven projecting fibers by shaving, cutting, or singeing **3.** *Geol* The reciprocal compression and elongation of constituent portions of rocks produced by the weight of crustal accumulations and strains, resulting in deformation, crumpling, and various special forms of structure, the process by which such shear-structure is produced

The sandstones also are frequently schistose and in places have almost a gneissic structure as if subjected to great lateral pressure or *shearing* R W ELLS in *Geol Survey of Canada 1886* vol II, p 24 J [D BROS 1887]

4. *Mech* The causing of a shear **5** In coal-mining, the vertical cutting of an undercut coal-seam **6** The preparation of shear steel **7.** Same as SHEARHOG — **shear'ing-force",** *n* *Mech* One of the equal and opposite forces producing shear — **s -hooks†,** *n pl* Sheer-hooks — **s -machine,** *n* Any mechanical contrivance for cutting with shears or in the manner of shears Specif (1) A powerful machine with hardened steel jaws or blades that close with a shearing motion, for cutting bars plates or sheets of metal (2) An apparatus for shearing cloth (3) A device for shearing sheep mechanically — **s -stress,** *n* A stress of such a character as to produce a strain **s.-strain†** — **s -table,** *n* A table arranged with straps for holding a sheep while it is being sheared

She"ar-ja'shub, 1 shĭ ar-jē'shŭb *or* -jash'ub, 2 shē'ar-jā'shŭb *or* -jāsh'ŭb, *n* *Bib* *Is* vii, 3 [Heb, a remnant shall return]

shear'ling, 1 shir'lıŋ, 2 shēr'ling, *n* A sheep that has been sheared for the first time a shearhog

shear'man, 1 shir'man, 2 shēr'măn, *n* [-MEN *pl*] **1** A cloth-shearer **2** In a rolling-mill, one who shears or assists in shearing metal plates

shear'mouse", 1 shir mous', 2 shēr'mous', *n* [Prov Brit] The field-mouse or shrew

shearnt, *n* Same as SHARN

shears, 1 shirz, 2 shērz, *n sing & pl* **1.** Any large cutting- or clipping-instrument worked by the crossing of cutting edges Specif (1) An instrument in which two or more blades are made to cross by compressing a spring-joint, as, clipping-*shears* (2) A large pair of scissors specif, in trade usage, a pair exceeding six inches in length (3) An instrument having one long curved blade, whose sharp edge works against a permanent straight edge on the framework used in cutting pasteboard etc (4) A shearing-machine for cutting metal, usually operated by power as, a bar-*shears* (5) A machine consisting essentially of two rotating circular knives or disks whose edges lap used in cutting sheet metal, etc **rotary shears†**

Cutting-shears are named (1) from the thing cut as **bolt-shears, glass s** (used in glass-making), **hair-clip-**

ping s, nail-plate s (for cutting iron plates into sizes suitable for making cut nails) (2) from their purpose, use, place of use, or business in which used, as, garden s. (for clipping or pruning), pruning-s., sheep-s., tailors' s., tinmen's s. (bowless hand-shears having handles that meet when the blades are parallel) See illus in next column.

2. *Mach* The ways or guides of a lathe or boring-machine, the bedpiece, as, the *ears* of a lathe 3. The side-frames of a steam fire-engine 4. Same as SHEERS 5. [Eng.] One of various noctuid moths, as *Hadena dentina* **shears'-moth"‡.** 6†. Figuratively, a pair of wings [Pl of SHEAR, *n*]

shear'tail", 1 shīr'tāl, 2 shēr'tāl', *n* 1. One of various humming-birds having forked tails, especially *Thaumastura cora* of Peru. 2. A tern. 3 [Eng] Same as SHEARS, 5

shear'wa"ter, 1 shīr'wō"tər, 2 shēr'wą"ter, *n.* 1. Any one of a distinct group of sea-birds related to the petrels, found in nearly all seas, a hag or hagden Shearwaters derive their scientific name from a mistaken relationship with puffins and their popular name from their skimming or *shearing* the water when flying Of the numerous species, those best known are the **greater shearwater** (*Puffinus major*), the **sooty** (*P stricklandi* or *fuliginosus*), and the **Manx** (*P puffinus*) of the Atlantic and British coasts The **slender-billed** (*P tenuirostris*), the **pink-footed** (*P. creatopus*), and other species are common on the Pacific and one species (*P. brevicaudus*), known as the mutton-bird on the coasts of Australia, is considered good eating

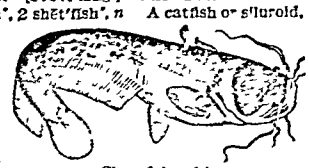


Manx Shearwater. 1/8

2. A cut-water, as of a vessel's stem or of a bridge-pier. 3. [Local, U S] Logs chained across the entrance of a pokeloken or other backwater to keep out logs

sheat, 1 shīt, 2 shēt, *n.* [Prov. Eng] The shad.

sheat'fish", 1 shīt'fish', 2 shēt'fish', *n* A catfish or siluroid, *Silurus glanis* of the fresh waters of central and eastern Europe, which gives its name to the whole family of *Siluridæ* The *Silurus glanis* or wels is the largest fresh-water fish in Europe abounding in the Danube and known some times to attain a length of 10 feet and a weight of 400 lbs [< G *scraidfisch* a corruption]



Sheatfish 1/21

sheath, 1 shīth, 2 shēth, *n* 1. A case into which a knife-blade or other instrument is thrust when not in use; scabbard.

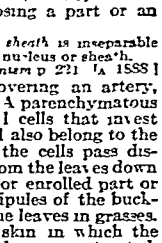
His swordē's *sheath* of ivory
CHAUCER *C. T., Phym or Sir Topas* l 164.

2. *Biol* Any envelop or case enclosing a part or an organ, as a lorica a theca, etc

The cell furnished with a nucleus and *sheath* is inseparable from the protoplasmic corpuscle devoid of nucleus or sheath.
OSCAR SCHMIDT *Descent and Darwinism* p 221 [A 1888]

3. *Anat* The connective tissue covering an artery, muscle, nerve, fascia, etc 4. *Bot* (1) A parenchymatous cell-covering consisting of mesophyl cells that invest closely the leaf vascular-bundles and also belong to the stem's inner cortex By diffusion the cells pass dissolved non-nitrogenous substances from the leaves down through the plant (2) A tubular or enrolled part or organ embracing the stem, as the stipules of the buckwheat family, or the lower part of the leaves in grasses. 5. *Zool* The tubular covering of skin in which the male organ of certain animals, as the horse, is retracted. 6. A banking of loose stones to prevent the overflow of a river. [< AS *scēath*, sheath.] — **sheath'-gown",** *n* 1. A close-fitting gown for women which came into vogue toward the end of the 18th century 2. A modern adaptation of this gown — **s.-skirt‡.** — **s.-knife,** *n* A large case-knife carried in a sheath attached to a belt worn by sailors and riggers — **s. of a comet** (*Astron*), a faint beam of light that sometimes envelops a comet and projects a considerable distance in front of it toward the sun having parallel straight edges — **s. of Henle,** the delicate layer of connective tissue that is continued from the perineurium upon the finest branches of a nerve — **s. of Schwann,** the neurilemma — **s.-winged,** *a Entom* Having elytra, as a beetle coleopterous — **sheath'less,** *a* — **sheath'y,** *a* [Rare]

sheath'bill", 1 shīth'bil', 2 shēth'bil', *n* Any one of a small number of species of chionidoid sea-birds, natives of the Antarctic islands, and related to the *Charadriidæ* They are pure-white in plumage about the size of a pigeon, and are sometimes called kelp-pigeons and paddy-birds by sealers



Small Sheathbill (*Chionis minor*). 1/15

sheath'claw", 1 shīth'klô", 2 shēth'clą", *n* A gecko-lizard of the genus *Thecodactylus*, as the croaking gecko (*T lætis*) of Jamaica

sheathe, 1 shīth, 2 shēth, *rt* [SHEATHED, SHEATH'ING] 1. To put into or as into a sheath, as to *sheathe* a dagger 2. To cover or line with sheathing as the roof of a house or the hull of a vessel

She had been newly *sheathed* and the yellow metal that rose high ·gleamed dully like old gold W C RUSSELL *Strange Voyage* p 6 [in 1885]

3. To hide as in a sheath; cover, conceal 4†. To render milder dull **sheath‡.** — **to sheathe the sword,** to cease strife make peace — **sheath'er,** *n* One who sheathes

sheathed, } 1 shīthd, 2 shēthd, *pa* 1. Incased or en-
sheathd, } closed in a sheath 2. Having the lower extremities from hip to base enclosed in a sheath said of sculptured figures as some caryatids [FISH

sheath'fish", 1 shīth'fish', 2 shēth'fish', *n* Same as SHEATH-

sheath'ing, 1 shīth'iŋ, 2 shēth'ing, *n* 1. That which forms a sheath or covering, especially, in building almost any covering for protection or ornament, as tiles or metallic ornamentation on a surface or ceiling, or a thickness of paper inserted in a wall Specif (1) *Carp* Tongued and grooved boards covering the side of a building or of a car either without or within where there is but one covering or rough unmatched boards so used when they are to be covered with shingles or siding (2) The protecting covering of a ship's hull usually made of an alloy composed principally of copper (3) A temporary floor laid upon the main deck of a whaler to prevent injury to it in the processes of cutting up and trying out

2. The act of one who sheathes — **sheath'ing-met"al,** *n.* An alloy as of copper and zinc, for sheathing a ship's hull — **s. paper,** *n* A thick paper, sometimes tarred or oiled used for the inner lining of the metallic sheathing of vessels between the inner and outer coverings of frame buildings etc

she'a-tree", *n* Same as SHEA

sheave[1], 1 shīv, 2 shēv, *rt* [SHEAVED, SPEAV'ING] To gather into sheaves, collect — **sheaved,** *pa* 1. Bound in sheaves 2. Flaring at the top like a sheaf as a wine-glass 3. Designating a pulley-block with a certain number of sheaves as a triple-*sheaved* block. 4†. Made of straw

sheave', *rt* [Newfoundland] To hold water, as with the oars or an oar of a rowboat to stop the boat or to turn it quickly

sheave[2], *n* 1. A pulley-wheel with a grooved edge over which a cord or rope may run, as in a block and fall, the wheel or pulley of a pulley-block

The fall-rope whines through the *sheave*
KIPLING *Ballads L Envoi* st 10

2. A pulley-wheel and its block, collectively 3. The pulley of a window- or door-hanger. 4 An eccentric or its disk, as on a steam-engine 5. A sliding key-hole scutcheon 6. *Naut* A layer of tiers in a coiled rope. 7. Same as DUMB-SHEAVE 8. [Scot] A slice or cut. [Var. of SHIVE] — **grip'-sheave",** *n* Same as GRIP-WHEEL — **sheave'-hole",** *n Naut* A slot or groove as in a yard, in which to fix a sheave-pulley

sheave', *n* The woody part as distinguished from the fiber of flax in the retting process

sheaves, 1 shīvz, 2 shēvs, *n* Plural of SHEAF[1].

she'bal, 1 shī'ba, 2 shē'ba, *n* [Ar] A yoke of forked wood attached to the neck for punishment used in the Sudan

She'ba[2], *n Bib* 1. *Josh* xix, 2 2. See SEBA, 2 3. A country of S Arabia. *1 Kings* x, 1 [< Heb *Shibah* an oath]

She'bah, *n Bib Gen* xxvi 33 [< Heb *Shibah*, an oath]

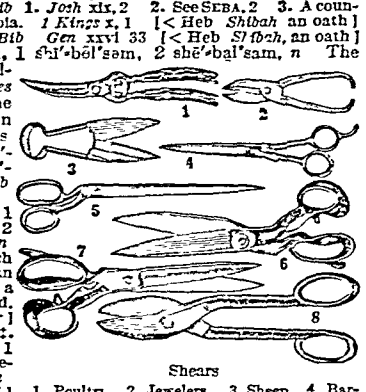
she'-bal"sam, 1 shī'-bāl'səm, 2 shē'-bąl'sam, *n* The Southern balsam-fir (*Abies fraseri*) of the southeastern United States

She'bam, 1 shī'-bəm, 2 shē'-bam *n Bib Num* xxxii, 3

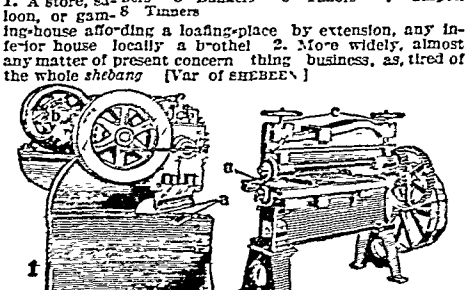
sheb'an-der, 1 sheb'ən-dər, 2 shēb'an-dēr, *n* In the Dutch East Indies an officer of a port [< Hind. *shahbander*]

sheb'un-der‡.

she-bang', 1 shi-bąŋ', 2 she-bāŋ', *n* [Slang, U S] 1 Poultry 2 Jewelers 3 Sheep 4 Barloon, or gam- 8 Tinners 1. A store, saloon 5 Bankers 6 Tailors 7 Carpet. ing-house affording a loafing-place by extension, any inferior house locally a brothel 2. More widely, almost any matter of present concern thing business, as, tired of the whole *shebang* [Var of SHEBEEN]



Shears



1 Universal Shears 2 Rotary Shears
a, a cutting-edges *b* motor *c*, adjusting-screws.

Sheb"a-ni'ah, 1 sheb'ə-nī'ə *or* shi-bān'yə 2 shēb'a-nī'a *or* she-bān'ya, *n Bib Neh* ix 4

Sheb'a-rim, 1 sheb'ə-rim *or* shi-bē'rim, 2 shēb'a-rim *or* she-bē'rim, *n Bib Josh* vii 5

She-bat'[1], *n* Same as SEBAT

She'bat[2], 1 shī'bat; 2 shē'bat, *n Bib* (R. V.). *Zech* i, 7.

she'beck, *n* Same as XEBEC

she'-beech", 1 shī'-bīch', 2 shē'-bēch', *n* [Austral] A tree (*Cryptocarya obovata*) of the laurel family (*Lauraceæ*)

she-been', 1 shi-bīn', 2 she-bēn', *n* [Ir & Scot] A groggery, specif, a place where excisable liquors are sold illegally [Cp Ir *seapa*, shop] — **she-been'.** *rt* To run a shebeen — **she-been'er,** *n* A keeper of a shebeen. — **she-been'ing,** *n* The keeping of a shebeen

She'ber, 1 shī'bər 2 shē'ber, *n Bib* 1 *Chron* ii, 48

Sheb'na, 1 sheb'nə, 2 shēb'na, *n Bib* 2 *Kings* xviii, 18. **Sheb'nah:** (R V)

She-boy'gan, 1 shi-boi'gən, 2 she-bōy'gan, *n* 1. A county in E Wisconsin 510 sq m. 2. Its county-seat

She-boy'gan Falls. A township and village in Sheboygan county, Wis

She-bu'el, 1 shi-bīū'el *or* sheb'yu-el· 2 she-bū'el *or* shēb'yu-el, *n Bib* 1 *Chron* xxiii 16 — **Shec"a-ni'ah,** 1 shek'ə-nī'ə *or* shi-kan'yə, 2 shēc'a-nī'a *or* she-cān'ya, *n Bib* 1 *Chron* xxiv 11 — **Shech"a-ni'ah,** *n Bib* (Apocrypha, 1 *Esd.* viii, 29) — **She'chem,** 1 shī'kem 2 shē'cēm *n Bib* 1 *Kings* xii, 25 — **She'chem-ites,** 1 shī'kem-īts 2 shē'cēm-its *n pl Bib Num* xxvi, 31

She-chi'nah, *n* Same as SHEKINAH

shech'i-tah, 1 shek'i-tə 2 shēh'i-ta *n* The Jewish method of killing animals [< Heb *shākhat*, kill]

sheck'la-tont, *n* Same as CICLATOUN

she'-corn", 1 shī'-kōrn'; 2 shē'-cōrn', *n* A large-grained variety of maize, which looks shriveled and is unusually dented, as if it had not come to perfection. highly esteemed by planters as the best for increase

shed, 1 shed 2 shēd, *t* [SHED; SHED'DING] **I.** *t* 1. To throw off from the surface, specif, to throw off involuntarily in a process of growth or development or in disease as a natural integument or external member cast off molt as, *shedding* one's hair trees *shed* their leaves

The serpent in annually *shedding* its skin was supposed to renew its life forever. FROUDE *Historical Sketches Cagliostro of Second Cent* p 113 [P & W 1883]

2. To suffer or cause to flow out, spill, effuse; as, to *shed* tears or blood 3. To disperse, as from a central source, spread around, emit· said of both material and spiritual emanation; as, violets *shed* perfume. 4. To let flow off, preventing transmission or absorption, suffer to glide down the surface; as, rubber *sheds* water 5. To part or divide, separate obsolete except when applied in weaving to the division of the warp-threads for the shuttle, and dialectically to parting the hair. 6†. To intersperse or sprinkle, as, hair *shed* with gray.

II. *i* 1. To lose or cast off something by process of nature, as hair, feathers, seed, leaves, a skin or a shell, exuviate, as, crabs *shed* in summer, *shedding* trees. 2†. To fall, pour down [< AS *sceādan*, separate]

shed[1], *n* 1. That which sheds, as a sloping surface that throws off water 2. The act of shedding, as, blood-*shed* 3. A separation or division, parting applied technically to the opening in the warp through which the shuttle is thrown in weaving, and in parts of Great Britain to the parting of the hair 4. The slope of a hill 5. [Colloq] That which has been shed, as the skin of a snake [< AS *scūde*, < *sceādan*, separate] — **shed'-line",** *n.* The ridge-line of a watershed

shed[2], *n* 1. A small building slightly constructed and of simple form, usually one story high, and often with the front or front and sides open, also, a lean-to, as a wagon-*shed* In Great Britain, any simple shelter or storehouse, etc analogous to *barn* in the United States. 2. By extension, any structure having an open end or open sides, as, the train-*shed* of a station. 3. A slight temporary covering, cabin hut. 4. A hangar [Var of SHADE] Syn. see HUT — **shed'-roof",** *n* A roof having but one slope the form common to sheds

shed[3], *n* [Local Eng] A parr.

Shed'ad, 1 shed'ad, 2 shēd'ad, *n* In Arabian legend, the reputed great-grandson of Noah, whose magnificent city of Ad rivaling the bowers of Eden was destroyed by Heaven because of the builder's pride He is mentioned in Southey's *Thalaba* and Beckford's *Vathek* **Shed'dad‡.**

Shedd, 1 shed 2 shēd, **William Greenough Thayer** (⁸/₁₁ 1820–¹¹/₁₁ 1894) An American theologian

shed'der, 1 shed'ər, 2 shēd'er, *n* 1. One who sheds, as, *shedders* of blood 2. An animal or thing that sheds, specif, an animal or thing that is molting or has lately molted its skin, especially a crab 3 [Scot] Same as KELT[2], *n.* 4. An ejector for the blanks of a compound die

shed'ding[1], 1 shed'iŋ 2 shēd'ing, *n* 1. The act of one who or that which sheds, as, the *shedding* of blood the *shedding* of an animal's winter coat 2. [Rare] That which is shed. 3. The falling off of young cotton-bolls, the result usually of failure of fertilization, but sometimes of too rank growth at the beginning of flowering 4. [Scot] A division or parting, as, a *shedding* of roads

shed'ding[2], *n* That which serves as a shed or sheds

shed'ding-mo"tion, 1 shed'iŋ-mō'shən, 2 shēd'ing-mō'shon, *n Weaving* In a loom the mechanism for opening the warp-threads to afford a passage for the shuttle

she'der, 1 shī'dər *or* shed'er, 2 shē'der *or* shēd'er, *n* [Prov. Eng] Any female especially a young sheep

Shed'e-ur, 1 shed'i-ur *or* shī'di-ur, 2 shēd'e-ūr *or* shē'de-ūr, *n Bib Num* i 5

shee, 1 shī 2 shē, *n pl* Fairies sidhe Anglicized form

Shee, Sir Martin Archer (²²/₂₃ 1770–⁴/₁₁ 1850) An English portrait-painter president of the Royal Academy

Shee'ah, *n* Same as SHIAH

sheed'ing, *n.* Same as SHEADING

sheel[1], 1 shīl, 2 shēl [Scot] **I** *rt* To shovel, also, to push along **II** *n* A shovel.

sheel'[2], *r & n* Same as SHEAL

sheel'-ap"ple, *n* Same as SHELDAPPLE

sheel'fa, *n* Same as SHILFA. [**sheel'ey‡.**

sheel'y, 1 shīl'i 2 shēl'y, *n* [North Eng] The chaffinch.

sheen, 1 shīn, 2 shēn, *rt* [Archaic] To shine gleam

sheen, *a* [Archaic] Shining· bright, radiant, beautiful [< AS *scēne*, bright] **sheenet.**

sheen, *n* A glistening brightness, especially, a faint glitter or luster as if from reflection

Earth and air in snowy *sheen* commingle.
E C STEDMAN *The Sleigh-Ride* st. 6

Syn: see LIGHT — **sheen'ly,** *adv* [Rare] [shining

sheen'y, 1 shīn'i 2 shēn'y *a* Having a sheen, glistening

shee'ny, 1 shī'ni 2 shī'ny *n* [S- or S-] [SHEE'NIES, 1 -niz 2-nis *pl*] A Jew slang and opprobrious [grazing sheep

sheep, 1 ship, 2 shēp, *rt* [Cant, U S] To open (land) to

sheep, *n sing & pl* 1. A hollow-horned ruminant of the genus *Ovis*, specif, *O aries*, the common sheep, domesticated throughout the world in many breeds, and of uncertain origin.

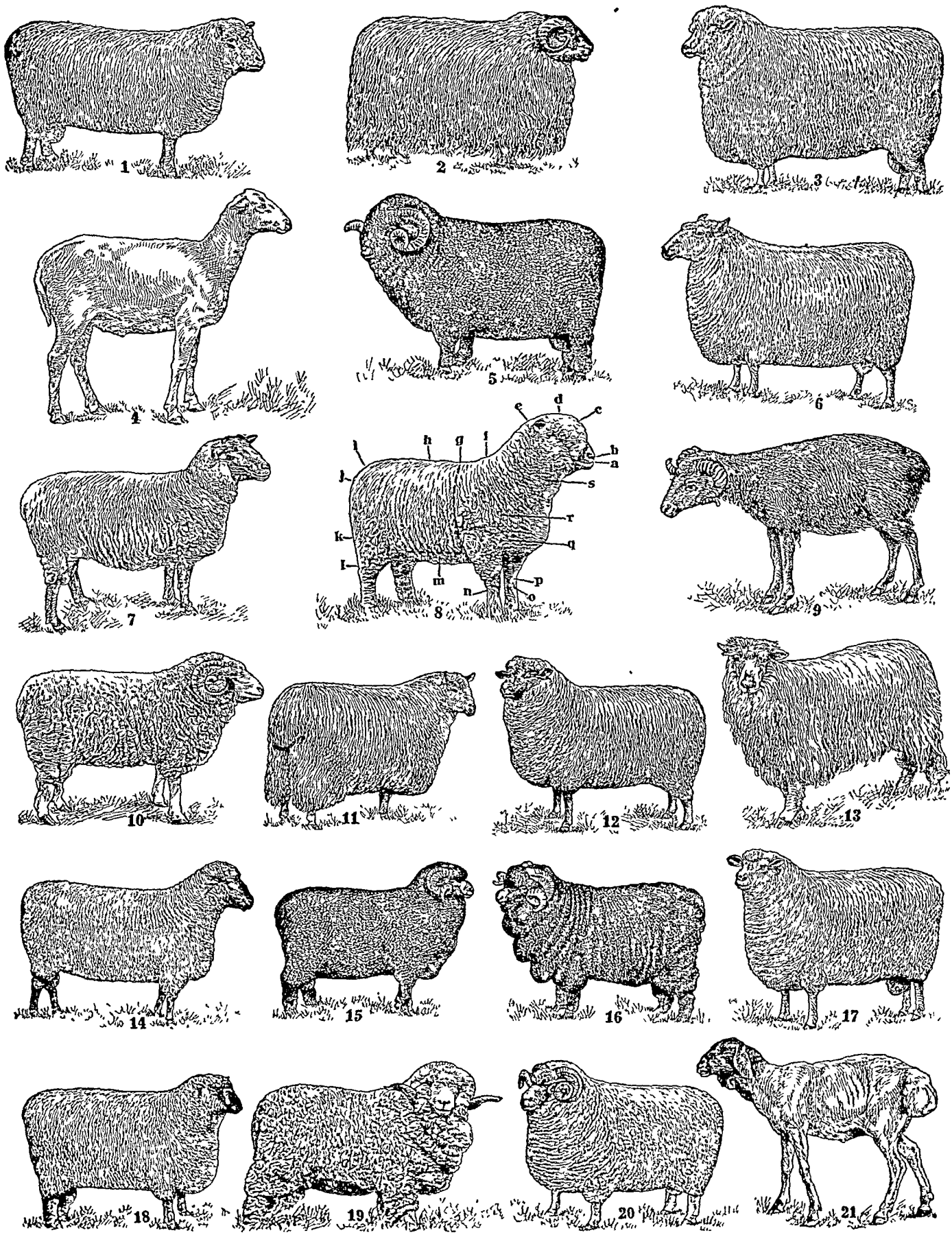
Breeds of *sheep* are named (1) from the mountain ranges or hills where they originated as, **Cheviot sheep** (between England and Scotland), **Cotswold s.** (in Gloucestershire, England), **Hampshire Down s., Oxford Down s., Shropshire Down s, Southdown s.** (in Sussex county, England), **Suffolk Down s.;** (2) from the counties in England, where bred as **Dorset** or **Dorset-horn s, Leicester s., Lincoln s.;** (3) from the character of the animal as, **Barbados** or **woolless s, fat-tailed s, Highland** or **Scotch black-face s.;** **black-top Spanish merino s;** (4) from the quality of its fleece as, merino, embracing the **American merino s** the **Australian merino s., Aguirre merino s., Atwood merino s., escurial merino s., German** or **Silesian merino s, Guadalupe merino s, Infantado merino s, negrette merino s., Paular merino s., Rambouillet merino s,** and **Saxon merino s,** and the **Delaine merino s.** (yielding wool that can be combed and spun with full-length fibers), etc; (5) from the regions or countries where bred, as, **Gascony s., Persian s., Tunis s;** (6) from cross-breeds, as, **Persiacot s.** and **Persiarino s.** (hybrid Persian and Cotswold or merino) See plate of SHEEP on next page

Sheep are roughly distinguished from goats, their nearest allies, by the heavy trigonal and somewhat twisted horns, which are larger in the ram, coil outward, and are transversely ridged by the absence, usually, of any beard or strong odor in the males and by the presence of interdigital glands in all four feet but these distinctions do not hold good in all cases The male of the sheep is a *ram* (when castrated, a *wether*), the female a *ewe*, the young a *lamb*, and a company is a *flock* The flesh of the adult is *mutton;* of the young, *lamb* The domestic sheep is kept chiefly for its wool, one of the staple clothing-materials of the world, and for its flesh Of **wild sheep** a dozen species are recognized, each designated by some special name as *argali, bighorn* (an American species see illus under NAYAUP), etc

Sheep are classified according to their wool into fine or short-wooled and long or coarse-wooled breeds . The fleece of mature [American merino] rams averages 15 to 20 lbs and of mature ewes 12 to 15 lbs.

Nelson's Perpetual Encyc vol. xi pp 150 152

2. *pl* The flock of the Good Shepherd, God's people. 3. A simple-minded, guileless, or bashful and silly person from the proverbial timidity of the sheep 4. Leather made from the skin of the sheep, specif, split leather used in bookbinding [< AS *sceap*, sheep]

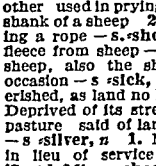


REPRESENTATIVE TYPES OF SHEEP.

1. Southdown ram 2 Black-faced Highland ram. 3 Cotswold ram 4 Gascony ram 5 Rambouillet ram 6 Leicester ewe 7 Suffolk ewe 8 Diagram of sheep, showing parts *a*, mouth, *b*, nose; *c* forehead, *d*, poll, *e*, neck, *f*, withers, *g*, girth; *h*, loin or back, *i*, rump, *j*, tail, *k*, leg, *l*, hock; *m*, underline, *n*, ankle joint, *o*, knee, *p*, forearm, *q*, brisket or breast; *r*, shoulder, *s*, throat 9 Saxon Merino ewe 10 Exmoor ram 11 Cheviot ewe 12 Oxfordshire Down ram 13. Dartmoor lamb 14 Hampshire Down ram 15 Delaine Merino ram. 16 American Merino ram. 17 Lincoln ram 18 Shropshire ram. 19 Australian Merino ram 20. Dorset Horn ram 21 Stump-tailed ram

— **criollo sheep**, a degenerated Spanish merino sheep of South America — **fat-rumped s**, a breed found in Tartary which accumulates masses of fat on the rump — **fat-tailed s.**, a variety of sheep inhabiting Arabia, Syria, and Asia Minor, characterized by a very large tail occasionally weighing fifty pounds **broad-tailed s.**‡; **flat-tailed s** ‡. — **hog s**, an unshorn yearling sheep — **law s**, a light-colored high-grade sheepskin used for binding law-books — **Marco Polo's s**, the guljar — **sheep'-backs"**, *n pl* Same as ROCHES MOUTONNÉES — **s.-bite†**, *vt* To practise treacherous rascality — **s -biter†**, *n* A shepherd-dog that worries sheep, hence, a fair-showing perfidious cheat or robber — **s.-bitting†**, *a* Villainous, thievish — **s.-bot**, *n* A large bot-fly (*Œstrus ovis*), or its larva, that infests the nostrils and frontal sinuses of sheep — **s.-breeder**, *n* A breeder or raiser of sheep — **s -bug**, *n* Same as MIANA-BUG — **s.-bur**, *n* The European cockle-bur (*Xanthium strumarium*) — **s -bush**, *n* The wilga — **s.-cote**, *n* A small enclosure for the protection of sheep a pen — **s -dip**, *n* **1.** An insecticide decoction, as of tobacco, into which sheep are dipped to destroy vermin **2** A sheep-washing for cleansing the wool before shearing — **s.-faced**, *a* Excessively bashful — **s.-farmer**, *n* One who devotes his farm to raising sheep a wool-grower — **s.-flake**, *n* [Prov Eng] An open rack or crate used in winter to carry fodder to sheep — **s -herder**, *n* One who herds sheep a shepherd, as used on the Pacific coast of the United States, generally a term of reproach — **s.-holder**, *n* An apparatus, as a shear-table to hold sheep while they are being sheared — **s -hook**, *n* A shepherds' crook — **s.-kneed**, *a* Having knees resembling those of a sheep said of a horse whose fore legs below the knee are bent slightly forward — **s -laurel**, *n* A shrub (*Kalmia angustifolia*) of the United States and Canada, 2 to 4 feet high, with deep-pink flowers and narrow ternate or opposite leaves, the latter said to be poisonous to animals See KALMIA **sheep'-kill"†**; **s -poison†** — **s -louse**, *n*. **1.** A sheep-tick **2.** A mallophagous insect (*Trichodectes sphærocephalus*) infesting the wool of domestic sheep — **s.-market**, *n* A place for the sale of sheep — **s -meat**, *n* [Western U S] Mutton in contrast to *bear-meat*, etc — **s.-pen**, *n* A sheepfold — **s -pest**, *n* **1.** A sheep-tick **2.** A weed (*Acæna ovina*) common in pastures in New Zealand, Tasmania, and Australia so called because its fruit adheres by hooked spines to the wool of sheep — **s.-pick†**, *n* A kind of hay-fork — **s.-plant**, *n* Same as VEGETABLE SHEEP — **s.-rack**, *n* **1.** A kind of sheep-pen with a feed-rack, also, a portable rack for feeding sheep **2.** [Prov Eng] The European starling — **s.-range**, *n* A very extensive pasture devoted to sheep, sheep-run — **s -reeve†**, *n* A shepherd — **s.-run**, *n* [Austral] A pasturage-ground for sheep — **sheep's'-bane"**, *n* The penny-rot — **sheep's-beard**, *n* A small herb (*Urospermum dalechampii*), from the Mediterranean region, with long-peduncled heads of yellow flowers — **sheep's-bit**, *n* A European herb (*Jasione montana*), with bright-blue flowers in terminal heads — **s.-scab**, *n* **1.** A parasitic disease of sheep due to the presence and growth of the mite *Psoroptes communis* upon the skin, causing scab-formations and destruction of the wool **2.** A disease of the head of sheep, like mange in character, due to an itch-like parasite (*Sarcoptes ov.s*) — **sheep's-fescue**, *n* See FESCUE-GRASS — **sheep's-foot**, *n* *Print* A pressmen's tool having a square hammer-head on one end and a claw on the other used in prying up forms, etc — **s.-shank**, *n* **1.** The shank of a sheep **2.** *Naut* A hitch for temporarily shortening a rope — **s.-shearer**, *n* One who shears or clips the fleece from sheep — **s.-shearing**, *n* The act of shearing sheep, also the shearing-season, or a feast held on the occasion — **s -sick**, *a* [Austral] **1.** Exhausted or impoverished, as land no longer capable of supporting sheep **2.** Deprived of its strength by being used too long for sheep-pasture said of land **3.** Productive of sickness in sheep — **s -silver**, *n* **1.** Money formerly paid by feudal tenants in lieu of service in washing their lord's sheep **2.** [Scot] Mica **sheep's-silvert.** — **s -sorrel**, *n* A common weed (*Rumex acetosella*) in dry fields, with halberd-shaped fleshy leaves having an acid taste like that of wood-sorrel See illus under SORREL — **s.-spilt**, *n* Split sheepskin leather — **sheep's-scabious**, *n* Same as SHEEP'S-BIT — **s -stare**, *n* [Prov Eng] The European starling, chepster — **s -station**, *n* [Austral] A sheep-farm — **s -stealer**, *n* One guilty of the crime of sheep-stealing — **s.-stealing**, *n* The stealing of sheep, once punishable by death humorously, the offense of a minister of the gospel who seeks to draw away into his own flock persons belonging to the church or parish of another — **s.-tick**, *n* **1.** A wingless blood-sucking hippoboscid dipterous insect (*Melophagus ovinus*) parasitic on the skin of sheep, sheep-pest **2.** The sheep-louse — **s.-wash**, *n* **1.** The washing of sheep preparatory to shearing also, the feast held on that occasion **2** A lotion used on sheep to cure disease or destroy vermin — **s.-whistling**, *a* Calling sheep by whistling — **s -worm**, *n* A nematode intestinal worm (*Trichocephalus affinis*) of sheep — **Wallachian s**, a variety of domestic sheep in western Asia and southeastern Europe with long spirally-twisted horns — **white s**, an Alaskan mountain sheep (*Ovis dalli*)


Sheep-bot 1/2


Sheep-tick 3/1

sheep'ber"ry, 1 ship'ber'i, 2 shēp'bĕr'y, *n* [-RIES 1 -iz, 2 -is *pl*] One of the black, oval, edible drupes of the sweet viburnum also the tree itself

sheep'dog", 1 ship -dog', 2 shēp'-dŏg', *n* **1.** A dog trained to guard and control sheep, shepherds' dog Specif (1) The collie (2) A rough-coated, heavy, short-tailed dog, inferior to the collie, much used by drovers in England **2.** [Slang] A chaperon.

sheep'fold", 1 ship'fōld', 2 shēp'fōld' *n* A place where sheep are enclosed at night, a pen for sheep

sheep'head", *n* Same as SHEEPSHEAD

sheep'-head"ed, 1 ship'-hed'ed, 2 shēp'-hĕd'ĕd, *a* Doltish, foolish

sheep'herdet, *n* Shepherd

sheep'ish, 1 ship'ish, 2 shēp'ish, *a* **1.** Awkwardly diffident, abashed, as by the discovery of some silly or mean act **2.** [Archaic] Resembling a sheep in timidity, silliness, or dulness **3†.** Of or pertaining to sheep — **sheep'ish-ly**, *adv* — **sheep'ish-ness**, *n*

sheep'man, 1 ship'man 2 shēp'măn, *n* [-MEN, *pl*] **1.** A breeder of sheep, especially on a large scale **2.** A shepherd **sheep'mas"ter†** [Archaic]

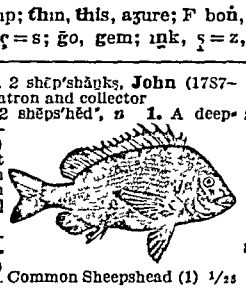
Sheep Mountain. **1.** A mountain in Park range, Colorado, 12,589 ft high **2** A mountain in Montana 10 628 ft high

sheep'-pox", 1 ship'-poks', 2 shēp'-pŏks', *n* A contagious eruptive disease of sheep resembling cowpox in man, ovine variola very destructive in Europe, but almost unknown in the United States

sheep's'-eye", 1 ships'-ai', 2 shēps'-ȳ', *n* An oblique bashful or amorous glance, sidelong gaze now usually in the plural, as, casting *sheep's-eyes* **sheep'-eyes"‡.**

Sheep'shanks, 1 ship'shaṇks, 2 shēp'shăṇks, **John** (1787–1863) An English art-patron and collector

sheeps'head", 1 ships'hed', 2 shēps'hĕd', *n* **1.** A deep-bodied sparoid food-fish (*Archosargus probatocephalus*) common on the Atlantic coast of the United States, gray, with 7 vertical cross-bars and an arched back **2** [Local, U S] (1) The fresh-water drum (2) The angel-fish (*Chætodipterus faber*) (3) The butter-fish (4) The moonfish (5) The porgy **sheep'head"‡** — Common Sheepshead (1) 1/25 **sheepshead porgy** [Bermuda], a sparoid food-fish (*Calamus orbitarius*)



sheep'-shears", 1 ship'-shirz', 2 shēp'-shērs', *n pl* Shears used for clipping sheep, and having the blades connected at the end by a steel spring instead of being pivoted at the middle, so that they spring apart when released sometimes made with several blades that slide upon one another like those of a mowing-machine

sheep'skin", 1 ship'skin', 2 shēp'skĭn', *n* The skin of a sheep, tanned or untanned used also attributively Specif (1) Sheep leather, as, *sheepskin* gloves (2) The skin of a sheep, tanned with the wool on also, a coat, cap, or rug made therefrom (3) Parchment, also, a document written on parchment, in college slang, a diploma

sheeps'wool", 1 ships'wul', 2 shēps'wo͝ol', *n* A valuable *Florida* commercial sponge (*Spongia equina gossypina*)

sheep'walk", 1 ship'wȏk', 2 shēp'wak', *n* A pasture-range for sheep so called in Great Britain and Ireland The more extensive ranges of Australia are known as **sheep-runs**, and in the western United States a grazing-farm for sheep is called a **sheep-ranch.**

Much of the land had been turned by its owners into *sheepwalks* EMILY LAWLESS *Story of Ireland* p 308 [G P P 1888]

— **sheep'walk"er**, *n* The owner of a sheepwalk

sheep'y†, *a* Resembling or pertaining to sheep, sheepish

sheer, 1 shir, 2 shēr, *vi* **1.** *Naut* To swerve from a course, turn aside, deflect often with *off*, as, the vessel *sheered* off to port **2** [Local, U S] To start aside, shy, as a horse **3.** To curve or slope away, as a road

To the west of the twin peaks Ruwenzori range either dropped suddenly into a plain or *sheered* away S S W STANLEY *In Darkest Africa* vol II, p 251 [S 1890] [< D *scheren*, shear] — **to sheer alongside**, to slip alongside by an oblique or swerving motion — **to s. up**, to steer up obliquely to a point or vessel

sheer, *a* **1.** Having no modifying conditions or accompaniments, absolute, downright, utter, consummate often used as an intensive expletive, as, *sheer* nonsense, *sheer* folly, *sheer* grit

Nothing but *sheer* necessity justified the advance of the Army of the Potomac to South Mountain and Antietam in its then condition MCCLELLAN *McClellan's Own Story* p 552 [C L W 1887] **2** Hence, translucently thin; delicately fine said of fabrics, as, *sheer* lawn **3.** Ascending vertically, wall-like; perpendicular, steep, as, a *sheer* precipice

Against the *sheer*, precipitous mountain-side ALDRICH *Thorwaldsen* I 6.

4†. Having no admixture, pure, formerly, pellucid; crystalline [< Ice *skærr*, cp AS *scir*, clear] Syn. see MERE, PURE, STEEP

sheer, *n* *Naut* **1.** The rise, or the amount of rise from a level, of the lengthwise lines of a vessel's hull **2.** A position of a vessel that enables her to swing clear of a single anchor **3.** The paint-strake of a vessel's hull **4.** A swerving or curving course

Our bowman having given the boat too great a *sheer*, to avoid the rock, it was caught on the broadside by the current JOHN FRANKLIN *Polar Sea* p 34 [J M 1823]

5. [Prov Eng] Same as SHIRE

— **sheer'-bat"ten**, *n* *Naut* **1.** A strip fastened to the frames of a vessel s hull to indicate the curvature of the planking or plating **2.** An iron rod lashed across the shrouds above the deadeyes, to prevent their turning — **s -boom**, *n* A long boom placed obliquely in a stream to guide logs in a desired direction — **s.-line**, *n* The deck-line at a vessel's side — **s -mold**, *n* A long plank cut to serve as a gage or templet in forming the sheer or curved line of a ship — **s -plan**, *n* A plan of a vessel exhibiting her vertical and lengthwise lines through the center **s. drawing†.** — **s.-strake**, *n* *Naut* A paint-strake — **straight or little s.**, a very slight rise of the lengthwise lines of a vessel s hull — **to break s.**, to drive ahead, as by accident, in such a way as to risk fouling the anchor

sheer', *n* See SHEERS — **sheer'-hooks"**, *n pl* A pair or more of curved hooks attached to the end of a spar, having their inner edges sharpened in such a manner as to cut whatever might be caught by the hooks, as rigging formerly used in naval engagements — **s.-hulk**, *n* A dismantled hull of a vessel, having on it sheers for masting or dismasting other vessels, putting in and taking out boilers, etc — **s -lashing**, *n* A lashing passed about the head of the sheer-legs to hold them together — **s.-legs**, *n pl* **1.** The spars or masts constituting a pair of sheers, the sheers themselves **2.** A tripod on which miners sometimes stand in drilling — **s.-mast**, *n* A mast made of two spars on the principle of sheers, and set with a sail

sheer, *adv* Immediately, entirely, perpendicularly **sheer'lyt.** Pitched it *sheer* into the river, *Sheer* into the swift Pauwating. LONGFELLOW *Hiawatha* pt. VI, st 20.

She'e-rah, 1 shī'-ra, 2 shē'e-ra, *n* *Bib* (R V) Sherah.

Shee-raz', *n* Same as SHIRAZ

sheerd, *pp* Sheered

sheer'ing, 1 shir'iṇ, 2 shēr'iṇg, *a* Rising vertically, upright perpendicular

sheer'ing-hooks"†, *n pl* Same as SHEER-HOOKS

sheer'mant†, *n* Same as SHEARMAN

Sheer-ness', 1 shir-nes', 2 shēr-nĕs', *n* A seaport and dock-yard in N W island of Sheppey, Kent, England

sheer'-pole", 1 shir'-pōl', 2 shēr'-pōl', *n* **1.** A single spar or mast used as a sheers, or one of the uprights of a sheers, in the plural a sheers **2.** Same as SHEER-BATTEN, 2

sheers, 1 shirz, 2 shērs, *n* An apparatus for hoisting heavy weights, especially in loading a vessel, or for putting masts, boilers, etc, into a vessel's hull or removing them therefrom having usually two legs or spars spread apart at their lower ends, and bearing at their tops, where they are joined, hoisting-tackle [Var of SHEARS] **sheer'-legs"‡.** See illus under SNAG-BOAT

Sheer Thurs'day†. Maundy Thursday [ME *shere Thursdai shere*, < AS *scære* pure, *Thursdæ*, THURSDAY]

sheer'wa"tert, *n* A shearwater

shee'sheh, 1 shī'sha, 2 shē'she, *n* [Per] A tobacco-pipe resembling a narghile, but having a glass water-vessel **shee'shee†.**

I smoked a *sheeshee* with Dr Abbott, and talked of ancient Egypt W C PRIME *Boat Life in Egypt* p 60 [H 1864]

sheet, 1 shit, 2 shĕt, *vt* **1.** To cover or envelop in a sheet or sheets, or anything like a sheet, shroud

While the dim *sheeted* ghosts go by! POE *The Sleeper* st 3

2. To furnish with sheets, as, a *sheeted* bed, also, to place between sheets, as freshly printed matter for drying **3.** To spread out, form into a sheet or sheets; expand, as, the *sheeted* lightning, *sheeted* tobacco **4.** To line or case, as a caisson or a pier, with sheet-piles

sheet, *v* *Naut* **I** *t* To stretch by hauling on a sheet only found in the expression **to sheet home**, to stretch the clews of a sail to the extremities of the next lower yard

The Olga *sheeted home* her top-gallant sails KENNAN *Tent Life in Siberia* p 47 [G P P 1870]

II. *t* To extend in a particular direction said of the sheets of a sail

sheet, *n* **1.** A very thin and broad piece of any substance, that which is or can be spread as upon a surface, or can be laid in broad folds, anything having considerable expanse with very little thickness Compare LEAF, PLATE Specif (1) A large square or rectangular piece of linen or cotton cloth, commonly used in making up a bed to separate a sleeper s body from the blankets and other bedclothes both above and below it

A bed With *shetes* and with chalons faire yespread CHAUCER *C T*, *Reeve's Tale* l 220

(2) A piece of paper, especially one of a regular size, considered as the 24th part of a quire hence, a newspaper, or a leaf of a book (3) A piece of metal or other substance hammered, rolled, fused or cut very thin, as, a *sheet* of tin; a *sheet* of glass, a *sheet* of veneer

Thin glass in *sheets* should be kept in fine sawdust As it is imperfectly annealed it is very readily broken L S BEALE *How to Work with a Microscope* § 84, p 53 [L & N 1880]

2. A broad, flat surface; superficial expanse, as, a *sheet* of water, a *sheet* of flame, the rain fell in *sheets* **3.** *Naut* (1) A rope or chain from a lower corner of a sail to extend it or move it, to extend the lee clew of a course, the aft lower corner of all fore-and-aft sails except the gaff-topsails, or the inner clew of a studdingsail

The clews of square sails are hauled out to the yards below them by *sheets*, reeving through sheaves in the yard-arms thence through quarter-blocks under the yard and so to the deck Topsail *sheets* are usually of chain rove as above but with a whip from deck hooking to the chain below the quarter-block Topgallant and royal *sheets* are single Staysail and trysail *sheets* consist of pendants and whips, and are usually double, each sail having its port and starboard *sheets* In the case of a sail hauling out to a boom the purchase for controlling the boom is the *sheet* and the sail is hauled out by an outhaul

A M KNIGHT *Modern Seamanship*, p 49 [V N & CO '01]

(2) *pl* In an open boat, the space at the bow and stern not occupied by the thwarts The former is termed the **fore sheets** and the latter the **stern sheets.**

4. A sail a literary use **5.** *Geol* (1) An originally horizontal or moderately inclined layer of igneous rock of small thickness as compared with its lateral extent Sheets are contrasted with *dikes*, which are in all cases intrusive, and are originally vertical or steeply inclined (2) Any superficial deposit, as of gravel left by a glacier, or of soil or ice See GLACIER **6.** *Mining* Galena and copper when occurring in thin layers, especially in the Mississippi valley **7.** *Anat & Zool* A lamella or lamina; as, a membranous *sheet* **8.** *Math* Same as NAPPE **9.** *Horseracing* A book-maker's schedule of odds to be offered on the horses in a race [< AS *scēte*, sheet, < *sceāt*, corner, < root of *sceōtan*, shoot]

— **advance sheets**, sheets, as of a book or magazine sent out before formal publication — **a sheet in the wind** [Slang], slightly drunk — **back'ing-sheet"**, *n* *Typewriting* A sheet used to reenforce the sheet written on — **both sheets**, or **three sheets, in the wind** [Slang], very drunk In allusion to a vessel whose sheets are flying loose — **in sheets** (*Print*), printed, but not folded or bound, as, the book is *in sheets* — **lee s**, that attached to the lee clew of a square sail — **sheet'-an"chor**, *n* **1.** One of two anchors usually carried outside the waist of a ship, and supported on shores intended for use only in emergency **2.** Figuratively, anything to be depended upon in danger or emergency, a sure support, a refuge — **s -bend**, *n* A knot or bend for fastening two ropes — **s.-cable** or **-chain**, *n* The cable or chain of a sheet-anchor — **s -calender**, *n* A stand of rolls for making rubber and other materials into sheets, or for rubber-coating cloth and finishing the surfaces — **s.-delivery**, *n* **1.** The delivery of a printed sheet from a press **2.** The mechanism accomplishing such a result — **s. deposit**, a layer of mineral in the form of a thin sheet as distinguished from a thick bed — **s iron**, iron rolled into sheets for commercial purposes — **s -iron**, *a* — **s. metal**, metal made into sheets, usually by rolling, as sheet iron, sheet brass, sheet steel, etc, not over 1/4 inch in thickness — **s mineral**, same as SHEET, 6 — **s pile**, a thick plank driven as a pile, as in forming the sides of a coffer-dam, also, corrugated sheet steel used for the same purpose — **s.-pile**, *vt* — **s -piling**, *n* Sheet piles collectively — **s.-traveler**, *n* *Naut* A ring or thimble to which a sheet is attached and which slides on a horse or bar — **s -water**, *n* *Geol* The underground water lying at a continuous, persistent level in high plains or plateaux, and draining into the intersecting rivers — **s.-work**, *n* *Print* Presswork in which the two sides of the sheet are printed from different forms — **to give her s**, to ease off the sheet said of a vessel — **trains**, *n* A blank form on which the records of various trains are kept — **weather s**, that attached to the windward clew of a square sail

sheet'ed, 1 shīt'ed, 2 shĕt'ĕd, *a* **1.** Covered with a sheet or sheets **2.** [Prov Eng] Having a broad white band around the body. said of cattle

sheet'ent, *a* Made of sheeting

sheet'ing, 1 shīt'iṇ, 2 shĕt'iṇg, *n* **1.** The act, process, or operation of forming into sheets, or of lining or covering with sheets **2.** Material for making sheets for beds, especially, a wide cotton or linen fabric, twilled or untwilled, bleached or unbleached **3.** *Hydraul Engin* A timber lining to a caisson, or a casing or protection to a pier or other structure, a section of sheet-piling **4.** *Mil Engin* Short planks supporting the roof and walls of a gallery in earthworks **5.** [Colloq, U S] *Carp* Sheathing — **sheet'ing-ma-chine"**, *n* A machine for combing wool — **s. pile**, same as SHEET PILE

sheet'wise, 1 shīt'waiz, 2 shĕt'wīz, *a* & *adv* *Print* Suitable for or like sheet-work

sheeve, *n* [Scot] Same as SHEAVE

shefet, *n* Same as SHEAF

Shef'e-lah, 1 shef'i-lə, 2 shĕf'e-la, *n* [Heb] The southern and central maritime lowland of the Holy Land, south of Sharon See SEPHELA

Shef'field, 1 shef'ild, 2 shĕf'ēld, *n* **1. John** (1/2 1648–3/4 1721), duke of Buckinghamshire, an English statesman

author, *Essay on Poetry* 2. **Joseph Earle** (⁶/₁₀1793–²/₁₈1882), an American capitalist, founder of Sheffield Scientific School, Yale University 3 A manufacturing town and borough in Yorkshire, England, famous for its works in steel, iron, cutlery, and silverplated ware **Shef'eld†.** 4 A city in Colbert county, Ala 5 A coal-mining village in Bureau county, Ill 6 A town in Berkshire county, Mass — **Sheffield plate,** a metal ware made by laying a thin silver plate upon one of copper and rolling, first manufactured at Sheffield, England, in the 18th century — **S plating,** the process of laying on Sheffield plate

Shef'ford, 1 shef'ərd, 2 shĕf'ord, *n* A district in S W Quebec province, Canada, 555 sq m chief town, Waterloo

She"ha-ri'ah, 1 shi"hə-rai'ə, 2 shē"hə-ri'ə, *n* *Bib 1 Chron* viii, 26

Shehr"i"-Sebz', 1 shĕr·i"·sebz', 2 shər"i"·sĕbz', *n* A town in Bokhara, central Asia, formed from the two towns Shaar and Kitab

sheik, 1 shik *or* shēk, 2 shēk *or* shek (VIII), *n* In Mohammedan countries, especially Arabia, an old or venerable man, hence, the head of a family, village, or tribe, also, the head of a religious organization [< Ar *shaykh,* < *shākha,* old] **sheikh†.**

— **Sheik ul Islam,** the head of the hierarchy in Turkey, who exercises authority under the Sultan's supreme direction, the Grand Mufti, also the chief magistrate in any of the larger Mohammedan cities and towns

sheil[1], **shei'ling,** *n* Same as SHEAL[1], SHEALING[1]

Sheil[2], 1 shil, 2 shēl, **Richard Lalor** (⁸/₁₇1791–³/₂₃1851) An Irish orator dramatist, *Bellamira, or the Fall of Tunis*

she"oi'ron-bark", 1 shi"·oi'ərn-bûrk", 2 shē"·i'ern-bark", *n* Any of several Australian eucalypts, especially *Eucalyptus resinifera* and *E siderozylon*

she-kar'ry, *n* [Anglo-Ind] Same as SHIKAREE

shek'el, 1 shek'el, 2 shĕk'ĕl, *n* **1.** An ancient Hebrew unit of weight and money value, from 1/50 to 1/60 of a mina The original shekel was Babylonian and came into use among the allied Semitic peoples of Phenicia and Palestine The shekel was not coined among the Jews until the time of Simon the Asmonean, or about 139 B C, when gold and silver bore the ratio of 15 The coin was issued in two weights, the *light shekel* of from 210 to 210 55 grains, and the *heavy shekel,* weighing twice that amount It bore no portraits of rulers or figures of animals, but various emblems such as the chalice, the candlestick, the palm-branch, etc The Jews divided the shekel into 20 *gerahs,* 10 of which, or a half-shekel, was the customary temple tax in New Testament times (*Matt* xvii, 24, 27) Besides the gold and silver coins there were also bronze half- and quarter-shekels The so-called *shekel of the sanctuary* is conjectured to have received its name from the fact that the standard weight was kept in the temple See plate of COINS

2. *pl* [Slang] Hence, money [< F *sicle,* < LL *siclus,* < Gr *sikilos,* < Heb *sheqel,* < *shāqal,* weigh]

She-ki'nah, 1 shi-kai'nə, 2 she-ki'na (XIII), *n* *Jewish Theol* A cloud of glory resting between the cherubim on the mercy seat in the tabernacle, as the symbol of the divine presence a word not found in the Bible, but adopted from the Targum by Christians In the Talmudic and Midrashic literature the same general concept is developed It is believed that the Shekinah took up its abode in the tabernacle from the day of its erection and moved wherever the tabernacle went until the temple of Solomon was built, where it remained until the exile, when, according to some, it went with the deported Jews, while others maintained that it returned to heaven At any rate, it was not in the second temple Later Jewish piety held a variety of views as to the nature of the Shekinah, from the concept of an immanent presence everywhere in the world to that of an independent entity standing between God and the world [< Heb *shekīnāh,* < *shākan,* dwell]

Shek"lung', 1 shĕk'lun', 2 shek'lung', *n* A city S E of Canton, China

Sheks'na, 1 sheks'nə, 2 shĕks'na, *n* A river in N European Russia length, 250 m from Lake Bello-Ozero to the Volga

She'lah, 1 shi'lə, 2 shē'la *n* *Bib Gen* xxxvIII, 5

She'lan-ites, 1 shi'lən-aits, 2 shē'lan-its, *n pl* *Bib Num* xxvi, 20

Shel-bi'na, 1 shel-bai'nə, 2 shĕl-bi'na, *n* A city in Shelby county, Mo

Shel'burne, 1 shel'bərn, 2 shĕl'burn, *n* **1. Earl of** (⁴/₁₁1737–¹/₇1805), William Petty, an English statesman 2. The chief town of Shelburne and Queens district Nova Scotia

Shel'burne and Queens. A district in S W Nova Scotia, 2 022 sq m chief town, Shelburne

Shel'burne Falls A town in Franklin county, Mass

Shel'by, 1 shel'bi, 2 shĕl'by, *n* **1.** A county in N central Alabama, 829 sq m, county-seat, Columbiana 2. A county in S central Illinois, 780 sq m county-seat, Shelbyville 3. A county in S E central Indiana 408 sq m county-seat Shelbyville 4. A county in W Iowa, 576 sq m, county-seat, Harlan 5. A county in central N. Kentucky, 395 sq m county-seat, Shelbyville 6. A county in N E Missouri, 509 sq m, county-seat, Shelbyville 7. A county in central W Ohio 401 sq m county-seat Sidney 8 A county in S W Tennessee 769 sq m, county-seat, Memphis 9. A county in central E Texas 814 sq m, county-seat, Center 10. A township and village in Oceana county, Mich 11. A township and town, county-seat of Cleveland county, N C 12 A village in Richland county, O

Shel'by-ville, 1 shel'bi-vil, 2 shĕl'bi-vĭl, *n* **1.** A city, county-seat of Shelby county, Ill 2 A city, county-seat of Shelby county, Ind 3. A city, county-seat of Shelby county, Ky 4 A town, county-seat of Bedford county, Tenn. 5. A town county-seat of Shelby county, Mo

sheld, 1 sheld, 2 shĕld *a* [Prov Eng] Spotted, variegated

sheld†, *n* Same as SHIELD

shel'dap-ple, 1 shel'dap-l, 2 shĕl'dăp-l, *n* [Prov Eng] **1.** The chaffinch 2. The red crossbill **shel'daf-le†**

shel'der, 1 shel'dər, 2 shĕl'der *n* [Prov Eng] **1.** The sheldrake 2. The oyster-catcher

Shel'don, 1 shel'dən, 2 shĕl'don *n* **1 Charles Monroe** (⁷/₂₃1857–) an American clergyman and author, *In His Steps* 2. **Edward Stevens** (¹¹/₂₃1851–¹⁰/₁₆1925), an American philologist educator, and author 3. A township and village in Iroquois county Ill 4. A city in O Brien county, Ia 5. A town and village in Franklin county, Vt

shel'drake", 1 shel'drēk', 2 shĕl'drāk', *n* **1.** A large Old World goose-like duck of either of the genera *Tadorna* and *Casarca* The common sheldrake (*Tadorna cornuta* or *tadorna*) has the head and neck dark glossy green with a white collar below, and under this a chestnut collar that extends over the upper back The rest of the plumage is white with a black median abdominal stripe and shoulders, and a green speculum It frequents sandy coasts breeding in a burrow, often that of the rabbit The **ruddy sheldrake** or Brahminy duck (*Casarca ruttila*) of Barbary, southeastern Europe, and North Africa, has bay plumage, with the wings, tail, and a ring round the neck black, the wing-coverts white, and a green-and-purple speculum The **South African s.** (*C cana*) is similar, with ash-colored head and neck *T radjah* is the sheldrake of Australia and the Malay Archipelago *C tadornoides* is the **chestnut s** of Australia



Sheldrake (*Tadorna cornuta*) 1/12

2. A merganser, especially the red-breasted **salt-water sheldrake†. 3** [Local, Eng] Same as SHOVELER[2], 1 **4.** The canvas-back duck **5.** [Local, Eng] The old-squaw [ME *scheldrak,* < *sheld* (< AS *scyld*), shield, + *drake,* DRAKE[1], *n*] **sheld'-drake"†, sheld'-fowl"†, shel'duck"† — winter sheldrake** [Local, New Eng] the merganser

Shel"e-mi'ah, 1 shel'i-mai'ə *or* shi-lem'ya, 2 shĕl'e-mi'a *or* shi-lĕm'ya, *n* *Bib Jer* xxxvi, 14

She'leph, 1 shi'lef, 2 shē'lĕf, *n* *Bib Gen* x, 26

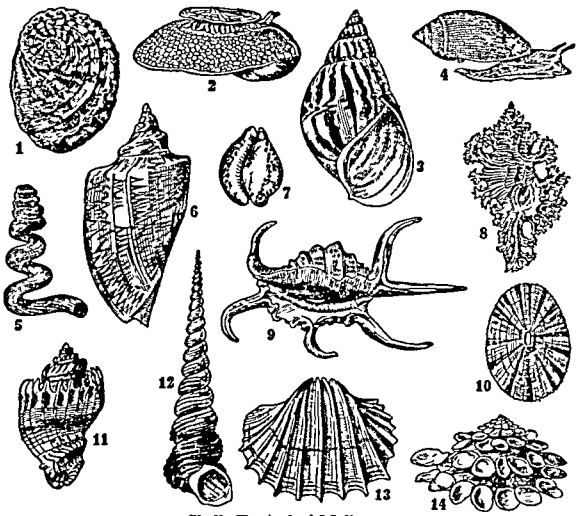
She'lesh, 1 shi'lesh, 2 shē'lĕsh, *n* *Bib 1 Chron* vii, 35

shelf, 1 shelf, 2 shĕlf, *vt* Same as SHELVE

shelf, *n* [SHELVES, SHELVS[2], 1 shelvz, 2 shĕlvz, *pl*] **1.** A board or slab set horizontally into a wall or supported by brackets or uprights, for holding small objects, as books or ornaments often one of a tier of horizontal platforms in a frame, as, a book-*shelf* **2.** In ship-building, a horizontal strip extending along the inside of the frames of a vessel's hull, to stiffen it and support the deck **3** *Metal* A charging-bed in a furnace at a higher level than the working-bed **4.** Any flat projecting ledge, as of rock

> From *shelf* to *shelf* Ambition clambers up
> To reach the naked'st pinnacle of all
> H TAYLOR *Philip Van Artevelde* pt 1 act 1 sc 5

5. A steep-sided bank or shallow place in a body of water, a reef, shoal **6.** *Mining* The stratum of bed-rock met in sinking a shaft [< AS *scylfe,* shelf] — **ar'mor-shelf",** *n* A ledge of iron projecting from the side of an armor-clad vessel and supporting the plates and backing of the side-armor — **laid on the s,** laid aside, no longer in use, discarded — **shelf'-cat"a-log,** *n* In the library of the British Museum, a catalog in which the title-slips mounted on cards are arranged in order of press-marks — **s. furnace,** *n* *Metal* A furnace having shelves vertically above each other on which the ore rests while being roasted — **s -list,** *n* A brief list of the books in a library, arranged in the order of their position on the shelves used principally in taking an inventory — **s.-piece,** *n* *Ship-building* Same as SHELF, 2 — **s -plate,** *n* Same as ARMOR-SHELF — **shelf'y,** *a* Abounding in shelves, shelving, shelvy, dangerously full of shallows



Shells Typical of Mollusca

1 *Haliotis* (ear-shell) 2 *Umbonella* 3 *Achatina* (agate-shell) 4 *Auricula* 5 *Silsquaria* 6 Volute 7 *Cypræa* (cowry) 8 *Murex palma rosæ* 9 *Pterocera* (scorpion-shell) 10 *Fissurella* (keyhole-limpet) 11 *Melongela* 12 *Turritella* 13 *Cardium* (cockle) 14 *Xenophorus* (carnet-shell)

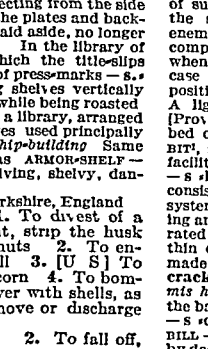
Shelf[2], *n* A town in the West Riding, Yorkshire, England

shell, 1 shel, 2 shĕl, *v* **I** *t* **1.** To divest of a **shell**[2], j shell or hard outer integument, strip the husk from, as, *shelling* peas, to *shell* chestnuts **2.** To enclose in a shell, cover with a shell **3.** [U S] To separate from the cob said of Indian corn **4.** To bombard with shells as a fort **5.** To cover with shells, as a road or an oyster-bed **6** To remove or discharge shells from, as, to *shell* a rifle

II *i* **1.** To cast the husk or shell **2.** To fall off, as a hard coat or shell, as iron-scale

— **to shell out** [Slang], to hand over, as money

shell, *a* Of the nature of a shell said of a tool perforated along its length to receive a rod, as a *shell* reamer



Parts of a Mollusk's Shell

1 Composite univalve spiral shell *sp* spire *a* apex *s* a suture *b* body-whorl *u* umbilicus *A* aperture, *l* outer lip or labrum (toothed) *c* inner lip or labrum, with columellar folds and a parietal tooth (*pt*) *pc* posterior canal, *ac,* anterior or siphonal canal 2 Section of a univalve, showing spiral structure about the columella (*c*), and relation of parts 3 Right valve of a Venus-clam (*Gratelupia irregularis*) *h* hinge-margin, *l* ligament *u,* umbo or beak, *m,* ventral margin or margin of growth, dorsal or hinge margin and position of hinge ligament *t* hinge-teeth (the large cardinal tooth in the center and lateral teeth on each side) *p* pallial impression or line *s,* sinus occupied by retractor of the siphons *aa* impression ("eye") showing place of attachment of anterior adductor muscle, *pa,* posterior adductor

shell, *n* **1.** *Zool* (1) A hard or rigid tegumentary or exoskeletal structure, incasing an animal or covering some part of it, as the calcareous univalve or bivalve shell of a mollusk (in a few cases internal), the case or exoskeleton of crustaceans, the outer envelop of an egg (see EGG-SHELL), an elytrum, a pupa-case, the carapace and plastron of a chelonian (see TORTOISE-SHELL), the armor of an armadillo, the rigid skin of an ostracoid fish the hard crest of an echinoderm, or the tube of a tubicolous annelid (2) An animal having a shell as a mollusk or a crustacean 2 A trunkfish — **s -fishery,** *n* The industry of gathering or cultivating shell-fish, with special reference to oysters and clams — **s flower,** an imitation of a flower, composed of small shells Compare SHELLFLOWER — **s follicle,** *n* A shell-sac — **s -gage,** *n* A caliper for gaging the thickness of rifle-shells etc — **s.-game,** *n* A game of thimble-rig in which walnut-shells are used instead of thimbles — **s -gland,** *n* **1** The gland that secretes the shell of a mollusk 2 A gland situated in the cephalothorax of certain crustaceans and functioning as an excretory organ 3 A gland that secretes the shell of the eggs of various invertebrates, as flatworms — **s -grinder,** *n* The Port Jackson shark — **s.-gun,** *n* A heavy gun for throwing bomb-shells particularly for throwing them with a nearly horizontal trajectory, as opposed to a mortar — **s -heap,** *n* Same as KITCHEN-MIDDEN — **s -hook,** *n* A hook for grasping and carrying shells and similar projectiles — **s -ibis,** *n* The openbill — **s -ice,** *n* Ice, as in a small stream from beneath which the water has flowed away leaving it suspended — **s -jacket,** *n* *Mil* A short fatigue jacket, worn especially by officers — **s keep** (*Archeol*) in

(2) A mollusk, shell-fish much used in composition, as, a date-*shell,* razor-*shell* **2.** A hollow structure or vessel, generally thin and weak, also, a framework with its interior removed or destroyed, or one to be filled out or built upon, as, the ship is a mere *shell,* the *shell* of the house is erected Specif (1) A pulley-block case a pulley-shell (2) Same as ELECTROTYPE SHELL (3) A very light, long, and narrow racing rowboat, usually of veneering or paper (4) A hollow metallic projectile for cannon filled with an explosive, which is fired either by a time-fuse or by impact as an armor-piercing *shell* See below (5) A thin hollow copper cylinder engraved on its outer surface used in printing calicoes and other fabrics (6) One of a pair of plates forming a cup-shaped guard for a sword (7) A concave iron tool within which lenses are ground (8) A shell auger or the like (9) *Weaving* That part of a batten receiving the reed in its grooves (10) The plates, etc, constituting the framework of a steam-boiler or the like (11) A metallic or paper cartridge-case for breech-loading small arms, also, any paper case used to contain the explosives of fireworks, such as torpedoes and the like (12) A coffin a literary use, also, a casket constructed of thin boards and used inside a stouter coffin



Single Shell.

> At last he is hurried out of sight in the rough *shell* which carries him to a pauper's grave
> WILLIAM BOOTH *In Darkest England* pt II p 106 [F & W 1891]

3. A hard outer cover of a fruit, as, a walnut-*shell* **4.** A shape or outline that merely simulates a reality, hollow form, external semblance

> The soul who had not undergone this rite (interment) flitted about aimlessly around the spot where his *shell* the body, lay C F KEARY *Outlines of Primitive Belief* p 268 [I C & CO 1882]

5 *Anat* The external ear, auricle **6** [Poet] The lyre in its legendary original form, consisting of a stringed tortoise-shell

> When Jubal struck the chorded *shell*
> DRYDEN *St Cecilia's Day* st 2

7. [Eng] An intermediate form or class in a public school **8.** A shell-jacket [< AS *scell,* shell]

Syn see SHOT — **armor-piercing shell,** a shell made of a special steel, with a hard-tempered point and walls of great strength, especially intended to pierce through armor, with a rather small bursting-charge In the U S navy these shells, which are about 3½ calibers in length, are charged with explosives of a high bursting-power, and are now generally used Their point is usually fitted with a cap of soft steel which, yielding on the first shock of impact, obviates the shattering of the projectile, and is supposed to hold the point against the place of impact perhaps acting at the same time as a lubricant assisting penetration **capped s †** — **blind s. 1.** An unexploded or blind-loaded shell **2.** A bombshell loaded only with fuse-composition thrown to aid in determining the range at night **3** A percussion-shell — **common s,** a projectile of forged steel used in guns of secondary caliber, carrying a large charge of high explosive, which is carried through the sides of light-armored vessels exploding inside These shells are not constructed to penetrate heavy armor — **deck-piercing s,** a shell of high explosive power fired from a large caliber coast mortar, vertically or at a high angle, so as to fall on and pierce protective plating of a vessel's deck bursting inside — **flat nosed s** (*Mining*), a boring-tool used on soft earth and clay, and consisting of a cylinder with a valve at the bottom — **illuminating s,** a projectile of such a construction that when it explodes it lights up the surrounding district used in warfare to locate an enemy's position — **incendiary s,** a shell filled with a composition intended to set fire to surrounding objects when it bursts — **paper s. 1** A fine light paper cartridge-case **2.** A pasteboard bomb containing masses of composition that form stars or other pyrotechnic devices **3.** A lightly built rowboat for racing — **shell'-ap"ple,** *n* [Prov Eng] Same as SHELDAPPLE — **s -bed,** *n* *Geol* A bed or stratum composed of fossil shells — **s -bit,** *n* See BIT[2], *n* — **s.-board,** *n* A frame put on a cart or wagon to facilitate carrying hay or similar loose material, hay-body — **s -boat,** *n* Same as SHELL, 2 (3) — **s boiler,** a boiler consisting of a cylindrical metal casing or shell enclosing a system of fire-tubes or flues — **s -box,** *n* **1.** A box for keeping and displaying specimens of small shells **2.** A box decorated with shells — **s button,** a clothes-button made of two thin disks, as of metal fastened together, also, a button made of shell — **s cameo,** a cameo cut upon shell — **s -cracker,** *n* [Florida, U S] A centrarchoid sunfish (*Lepomis holbrooki*) — **s -crest,** *n* A semicircular crest around the back of the head of a pigeon — **s -dove,** *n* A scale-dove — **s -eater,** *n* An openbill shell-ibis See illus under OPENBILL — **s fire** [Prov Eng], the phosphorescence produced by decaying wood and other organic matter — **s -fish,** *n* **1** Any aquatic animal having a shell as a mollusk or a crustacean 2 A trunkfish — **s -fishery,** *n* The industry of gathering or cultivating shell-fish, with special reference to oysters and clams — **s flower,** an imitation of a flower, composed of small shells Compare SHELLFLOWER — **s follicle,** *n* A shell-sac — **s -gage,** *n* A caliper for gaging the thickness of rifle-shells etc — **s.-game,** *n* A game of thimble-rig in which walnut-shells are used instead of thimbles — **s -gland,** *n* **1** The gland that secretes the shell of a mollusk 2 A gland situated in the cephalothorax of certain crustaceans and functioning as an excretory organ 3 A gland that secretes the shell of the eggs of various invertebrates, as flatworms — **s -grinder,** *n* The Port Jackson shark — **s.-gun,** *n* A heavy gun for throwing bomb-shells particularly for throwing them with a nearly horizontal trajectory, as opposed to a mortar — **s -heap,** *n* Same as KITCHEN-MIDDEN — **s -hook,** *n* A hook for grasping and carrying shells and similar projectiles — **s -ibis,** *n* The openbill shell-eater — **s -ice,** *n* Ice, as in a small stream from beneath which the water has flowed away leaving it suspended — **s -jacket,** *n* *Mil* A short fatigue jacket, worn especially by officers — **s keep** (*Archeol*) in

Norman architecture especially in England, a castle of refuge consisting of little more than an exterior wall or shell of masonry, such flooring and other fittings as were necessary being of wood — **s.-lac,** *n* Same as SHELLAC — **s.-lime,** *n* Lime obtained by burning the shells of oysters, etc — **s.-meat,** *n* [Rare] **1.** Edible shell-fish **2.** Any food covered with shell, as eggs nuts, etc — **s. money,** shells used as money — **s.-mound,** *n* Same as KITCHEN-MIDDEN — **s.-opal,** *n* The substance of a fossil ammonite — **s.-ornament,** *n* An ornament made from shell, ornamental work in which shells are used or their forms copied — **s.-parrakeet,** *n* The grass-parrakeet **s.-parrot‡.** — **s.-pear,** *n* The avocado — **s.-plates,** *n pl Engin* The outer plates of an engine boiler or of a ship's hull — **s.-proof,** *a* Bomb-proof — **s.-pump,** *n* A sand-pump or sludger — **s.-quail,** *n* A scale-quail — **s.-reducer,** *n* An implement for contracting or expanding a metal cartridge-shell, to fit it for the bullet — **s.-room,** *n* A compartment on board ship for storing *explosive projectiles* — **s. ruching,** *same as* COQUILLE, 4 — **s.-sac,** *n* The sac that primitively contains the shell of a mollusk — **s.-sand,** *n* Sand chiefly or largely composed of fragments of mollusk-shells — **s.-scraper,** *n* A tool for scraping clean the inside of a cartridge-shell, to fit it for reloading — **s.-snail,** *n* A snail having a shell opposed to *slug* — **s.-worker,** *n.* A shellman — **s.-worm,** *n* **1.** A tubicolous annelid **2.** A tooth-shell — **star-s,** *n* A rocket-like shell charged with stars that bursting throw light on an enemy's position — **tear-s,** *n* A shell charged with a noxious gas that irritates the eyes, produces tears, and causes temporary blindness used by Germans in the Great War

shel-lac', 1 shę-lak' *or* shel'ak, 2 she-lăc' *or* shĕl'ac (XIII), *n* Crude lac melted into cakes for varnish See LAC [< SHELL + LAC¹ *n*] **shel-lack'‡; shell'-lac"‡; shell'-lack"‡.** — **shellac varnish,** a varnish made by dissolving shellac in alcohol or other solvent — **shel-lac',** *vt* [-LACKED', -LACT'S, -LACK'ING] To coat or varnish with shellac

shell'back", 1 shel'bak', 2 shĕl'băk', *n* [Sailors' Slang] A veteran sailor, sea-dog, barnacle

shell'bark", 1 shel'bärk', 2 shĕl'bärk', *n* Either of two American hickories, the shagbark and the king-nut or big shagbark, or its fruit so called from the manner in which the bark on the old trees shells off in long, broad, often loosely hanging strips The king-nut, which is commoner west of the Alleghenies, differs from the shagbark by the narrower strips of its bark, by the number of its leaflets, from 7 to 9 instead of 5, as usual in the shagbark, and by its much thicker-shelled and larger nut See HICKORY, KING-NUT.

Shell Creek. A mountain range in Nevada, highest peak, 11 200 ft

shell'drake", *n* Same as SHELDRAKE **shell'duck"‡.**

shelled, } 1 sheld 2 shĕld, *a* Having a covering or shell, as,
sheld-s, } *shelled* mollusks, *soft-shelled* crabs

shell'er, 1 shel'er, 2 shĕl'er, *n* **1** One who or that which shells, especially, a corn-sheller **2.** A person who opens clams or oysters

Shel'ley, 1 shel'ı, 2 shĕl'ı, *n* **1. Mary Wollstonecraft** (⁸/₂₁1797–²/₂₁1851), an English author, second wife of the poet, daughter of Mary Wollstonecraft Godwin *Frankenstein* **2. Percy Bysshe** (⁴/₁1792–⁷/₁1822), an English poet *Prometheus Unbound, Ode to the Skylark,* etc **3** A town in the West Riding of Yorkshire England

shell'flow"er, 1 shel'flau"ər, 2 shĕl'flow"er, *n* Any one of several plants, as the Molucca balm (see BALM and MOLUCCELLA), the turtlehead (*Chelone glabra*), and a Mexican tiger-flower (*Tigridia conchiflora*) Compare SHELL FLOWER, under SHELL

shell'head", 1 shel'hed', 2 shĕl'hĕd', *n* [Southern U S] The hellgrammite

Shel'liff, 1 shel'ıf *or* she lif', 2 shĕl'ıf *or* shę-lif', *n* A river in Algeria length, 350 m to the Mediterranean sea

shell'ing, 1 shel'ıng, 2 shĕl'ıng, *n* **1.** The act of bombarding with shells **2.** *Milling* Same as GROATS **3.** A disease affecting the unripe grape, causing it to drop off **4** The act of removing shells

shell'-less, 1 shel'-les, 2 shĕl'-lĕs, *a* Destitute of a shell

shell'man, 1 shel'man, 2 shĕl'măn, *n* [-MEN, *pl*] **1** *Naut* One whose duty it is to pass or carry shells for loading, as on a man-of-war **2.** A thimblerigger

Shel'luh, 1 shel'u, 2 shĕl'ŭ, *n* One of the mountaineer Berbers of the North Atlas range See BERBER, HAMITIC

Shel'hasț; Shel'lahț; Shil'luhț, Shul'uhț

shel'lum, 1 shel'um, 2 shĕl'ŭm, *n* Same as SKELLUM

scel'lumț

shell'work", 1 shel'wŭrk', 2 shĕl'wûrk', *n* Work wrought or ornamented with shells, especially patterns made of small sea-shells glued to a surface

shell'-work"er, s **-worm** See under SHELL, *n*

shell'y, 1 shel'ı, 2 shĕl'y, *a* **1.** Abounding in shells; covered with shells or a shell, as, a *shelly* beach **2.** Formed of shell, shell-like in nature or aspect, testaceous, also, chitinous, as, the *shelly* tube of a *ship-worm*

shel'ly, 1 shel'ı, 2 shĕl'y, *n* [Prov Eng] The chaffinch

shel'ly-coat", 1 shel'ı-kōt', 2 shĕl'y-cōt', *n* [Scot] A water-sprite

shelm, *n* Same as SCHELM

She-lo'mi, 1 shı-lō'mı *or* shel'o-mı, 2 she-lō'mı *or* shĕl'o-mı, *n Bib Num* xxxiv, 27

She-lo'mith, 1 shı-lō'mıth *or* shel'o-mıth, 2 she-lō'mith *or* shĕl'o-mith, *n Bib Lev* xxiv, 11

She-lo'moth, 1 shı-lō'mǫth *or* -mōth, 2 she-lō'mŏth *or* -mōth, *n Bib 1 Chron* xxiv, 22

she-look', 1 shę-lūk', 2 she-lo͝ok', *n* Same as SHALUK

Shel'ta, 1 shel'ta, 2 shĕl'ta, *n* A patois made up chiefly of disguised or corrupted Gaelic words [Cp CELTIC]

Shelta is a kind of cryptic Irish spoken by tinkers and confirmed tramps It was discovered by Charles Godfrey Leland and announced to the world in his book 'The Gypsies (1882)
The Sun [New York] June 13, '09

shel'ter, 1 shel'tər, 2 shĕl'ter, *v* **I.** *t* **1.** To afford protection from injury, violence, or attack, cover from harm or danger; disguise, screen from notice, exposure, or inclemency, shield, as, the roof that *shelters* us

Amid its fair broad lands the abbey lay,
Sheltering dark orgies that were shame to tell
BRYANT *The Ages* st 20

2. To place under cover, ensconce for safety used reflexively, as, they *sheltered* themselves in caves

II ı [Rare] To find or take shelter

Syn.: cover, defend, guard, harbor, protect screen, shield, ward Anything is *covered* when something is completely extended over it a vessel is *covered* with a lid the head is *covered* with a hat That which *covers* may also *defend* or *protect* thus troops interposed between some portion of their own army and the enemy are often called a *covering* party To *shelter* is to *cover* so as to *protect* from injury or annoyance as, the roof *shelters* from the storm woods *shelter* from the heat To *defend* (Latin *defendere* to strike away) implies the actual, *protect* (Latin *protegere* to cover before) implies the possible use of force or resisting power, *guard* implies sustained vigilance with readiness for conflict. we *defend* a person or thing against actual attack, we *guard* or *protect* against possible assault or injury A powerful person may *protect* one who is weak by simply declaring himself his friend, he *defends* him by some form of active championship An inanimate object may *protect,* as a garment from cold, *defend* is used but rarely, and by somewhat violent metaphor, in such connection *Protect* is more complete than *guard* or *defend,* an object may be faithfully *guarded* or bravely *defended* in vain, but that which is *protected* is secure To *shield* is to interpose something over or before that which is assailed, so as to save from harm, and has a comparatively passive sense one may *guard* another by standing armed at his side *defend* him by fighting for him, or *shield* him from a missile or a blow by interposing his own person *Harbor* is generally used in an unfavorable sense, confederates or sympathizers *harbor* a criminal, a person *harbors* evil thoughts or designs See CHERISH Compare synonyms for DEFEND, HIDE¹ — Ant. betray, cast out, expel, expose, give up, refuse, reject surrender — Prep *shelter under* a roof *from* the storm *in* the fortress, *behind* or *within* the walls *from* attack — **shel'ter-er,** *n* One who shelters

shel'ter, *n* **1.** That which covers or shields from exposure or danger, a place of safety, refuge, retreat, as, a *shelter* from the storm or heat, a *shelter* from reproach

Thinking of the nests of birds, the dams of beavers the tree-platforms of apes it can scarcely be supposed that man at any time was unable to build himself a *shelter*
E B TYLOR *Anthropology* p 229 [A 1881]

2. The state of being sheltered or protected, security, as, I took *shelter* behind a rock, who will give us *shelter?* **3** A cover from the weather, house, lodging, home, specif (*Meteor*), a box, cage, or hut used for the proper exposure of meteorological instruments arranged to allow the freest circulation of air, while intercepting sunshine, radiation, etc **4.** [Archaic] One who extends protection, a guardian, shelterer [< AS *scyldtruma* < *scyld,* shield, + *truma,* battalion, < *trum,* firm]

Syn.: asylum, cover, covert, defense, harbor, haven, protection, refuge, retreat, sanctuary, shield See DEFENSE — Ant.: assault attack, danger, exposure, onslaught, peril — Prep: a shelter *for* the needy *in* his distress, *from* the storms, *from* the enemy's fire

— shel'ter-belt", *n Forestry* Natural or artificial forest maintained as a protection from wind or snow **s -wood‡.**

A narrow *shelterbelt* in which true forest conditions do not exist is a windbreak when maintained as a protection against wind, and a snowbreak when maintained as a protection against snow.
GIFFORD PINCHOT *Terms Used in Forestry, U S Dept of Agr., Bulletin No 61* [GOV PTG OFF '05]

— s -deck, *n Shipbuilding* A light deck under which the space is partly or wholly closed at the sides, but more or less open at the ends

shel'ter-age, 1 shel'tər-ıj, 2 shĕl'ter-aĝ, *n* [Rare] A place of shelter, the condition of being sheltered

shel'terd, *pp* Sheltered S S

shel'ter-less, 1 shel'tər-les, 2 shĕl'ter-lĕs, *a* **1.** Destitute of shelter, having no refuge, homeless **2** Affording or containing no shelter, as, a *shelterless* desert

shel'ter-y, 1 shel'tər-ı, 2 shĕl'ter-y, *a* [Rare] Giving shelter, sheltering **shel't'ı‡.**

shel'tie, 1 shel'tı 2 shĕl'tı, *n* [Scot] A Shetland pony

Shel'ton, 1 shel'tən, 2 shĕl'ton, *n* A borough in Fairfield county, Conn

shel'to-pu"sick, *n* Same as SCHELTOPUSIK

shel'ty', 1 shel'tı, 2 shĕl'ty, *n* [Scot] A sheal or cabin

She-lu'mi-el, 1 shı-lū'mı-el, 2 she-lū'mi-ĕl, *n Bib Num* I, 6 [Heb, God is peace]

shelve', } 1 shelv, 2 shĕlv, *vt* [SHELVED, SHELVD⁸,
shelv-s, } SHELV'ING] **1.** To lay on the shelf, especially in a figurative sense, frustrate or postpone indefinitely, oust or put aside

Yes— there comes a time when we authors must accept the truth that it is better for us, as well as our books to be *shelved!*
DINAH M CRAIK *Plain Speaking Of Novels* p 174 [T 1882]

2. To provide or fit with shelves

shelve', *v* **I.** *t* [Prov Eng] To tip up, as a cart for self-emptying

II. ı To incline gradually, gently slope, as, a *shelving* beach [< Ice *skelgja-sk,* < *skjalgr,* sloping]

shelve, *n* [Rare] A ledge also, a shelf

shelv'er, 1 shelv'er, 2 shĕlv'er, *n* A dray or other vehicle with an inclined bed for automatic unloading

shelves, 1 shelvz, 2 shĕlvs, *n* Plural of SHELF

shelv'ing, 1 shelv'ıng, 2 shĕlv'ıng, *n* **1.** Shelves collectively, also, stuff for the construction of shelves **2.** A framework added to a vehicle to increase its capacity for carrying hay or other bulky material **3.** The act of putting away on shelves, hence, the process of putting aside from notice, suppression **4.** A slight inclining **5** A place that shelves, a ledge

shelv'y, 1 shelv'ı, 2 shĕlv'y, *a* Having a gradual incline, shelving

Shem, 1 shem, 2 shĕm, *n Bib* The eldest son of Noah. *Gen* v, 32 [Heb, name]

She-ma', 1 she-mā', 2 shē-ma', *n Jewish Ritual* A collection of passages (*Deut* vi, 4–9, xi, 13–21, *Num* xv, 37–41) recited morning and evening as a confession of faith from the initial word (in Hebrew, *Shema',* signifying hear) of the first verse, "Hear, O Israel the Lord our God is one Lord"

She'ma², 1 shī'ma, 2 shē'ma, *n Bib Josh* xv, 26

She-ma'ah, 1 shı-mē'a *or* shem'ı-ə, 2 she-mā'a *or* shĕm'a-a, *n Bib 1 Chron* xii, 3 [Heb, the fame] — **She-ma'iah,** 1 shı-mē'yə *or* -mıī'yə, 2 she-mā'ya *or* -mī'ya, *n Bib 1 Kings* xii, 22 [Heb, Jah is fame]

She"ma-kha', 1 shē mo-kä', 2 shę'ma-ka', *n* A town in Baku government, Transcaucasia **She"ma-ha'ț**

Shem"a-ri'ah, 1 shem'ə-rī'ə *or* shı-mā'ya, 2 shĕm'a-ri'a *or* she-mar'ya, *n Bib 1 Chron* xii 5 — **Shem-e'ber,** 1 shem-i'bər, 2 shĕm-ē'bĕr, *n Bib Gen* xiv, 2 — **She'med,** 1 shi'med, 2 shē'mĕd, *n Bib* (R V) *1 Chron* viii, 12

She'mer, 1 shi'mər, 2 shē'mer *n Bib 1 Kings* xvi, 24

shem'er-ingț, *n* A glimmering CHAUCER *C T* I 4,295

She-mi'da, 1 shı-mıī'də, 2 she-mī'da, *n Bib Num* xxvi, 32 **She-mi'dahț** (*1 Chron* vii, 19)

She-mi'da-ites, 1 shı-mıī'də-aits, 2 she-mī'da-its, *n pl Bib Josh* xvi 32 [vi (heading)

Shem'i-nith, 1 shem'ı-nith 2 shĕm'i-nith, *n Bib Ps*

She-mir'a-moth, 1 shı-mir'ə-mǫth *or* shı-mıī're-mōth, 2 she-mir'a-mŏth *or* she-mī're-mŏth, *n Bib 1 Chron* xv, 18

she-mit'ah, 1 she-mit'ə 2 shĕ-mit'a *n* [Heb] The Jewish practise of letting agricultural land lie fallow every seventh year **she-mit'ahț.**

Shem'ite, Shem-it'ic, etc Same as SEMITE, etc

She-mo'neh Es'reh, 1 she-mō'ne ez're 2 shĕ-mō'nĕ ĕs'rĕ [Heb] *Jewish Ritual* Literally eighteen blessings a collection of eighteen (or as contained in the present version nineteen) benedictions framed in Scriptural language, principally from the Psalms used in daily prayers at morning afternoon and evening services The prayer is first made silently by the congregation and then repeated by the reader aloud — **She-mu'el,** 1 shı-mıū'el *or* shem'yu-el; 2 she-mū'ĕl *or* shĕm'yu-ĕl, *n Bib 1 Chron* vi, 33 — **Shen,** *n Bib 1 Sam* vii, 12

shen'a-chie, 1 shen'ə-kı, 2 shĕn'a-cē, *n* Same as SEANACHIE

Shen"an-do'ah, 1 shen'ən-dō'ə 2 shĕn'an-dō'a, *n* **1.** A valley in the W part of Virginia, scene of several battles during the Civil War (Winchester, May 24 1862 Cross Keys, June 8, 1862, Winchester, Sept 19, 1864, Fisher's Hill, Sept 22, and Cedar Creek, Oct 19, 1864) **2.** A river in N Virginia and West Virginia, length, 200 m to the Potomac **3** A county in N Virginia, 486 sq m, county-seat, Woodstock **4.** A city in Page county, Ia **5** A borough in Schuylkill county, Pa **6.** A town in Page county, Va

She-nan'go, 1 shı-nan'go, 2 she-năn'go, *n* A river in central W Pennsylvania, length, 100 m to the Mahoning river

she-nan'i-gan, 1 shı-nan'ı-gən 2 she-năn'ı-gan, *n* Fooling trickery, humbug **she-nan'ni-ginț.**

She-na'zar, 1 shı-nē'zər, 2 she-nā'zar, *n Bib 1 Chron* iii, 18 **She-naz'zarț** (R V)

shend, 1 shend, 2 shĕnd, *vt* [SHENT, SHEND'ING] **1.** [Archaic] To bring to shame, disgrace reproach, shame **2†.** To put to shame, defeat or surpass, also, to revile blame **3†.** To injure, mar, destroy, also, intransitively, to be ruined **4†.** To defend protect **5†.** To forbid [< AS *scendan,* ruin, < *scand,* shame] — **shend'ful†,** *a* Disgraceful, ignominious — **shend'ful-lyț,** *adv* — **shend'shipț,** *n* Disgrace, punishment

Shen'dī, 1 shen'dī, 2 shĕn'dī, *n* A town in Nubia, N. Africa, on the Nile river, N E of Khartum

shenet, *a* Bright, fair, beautiful

sheng, 1 shęng, 2 shĕng, *n* [Chin] **1.** An administrative province or division **2.** Shing See MEASURE

Sheng"king', 1 shęng'kıng', 2 shĕng'king', *n* A province in Southern Manchuria, 56,000 sq m, capital, Mukden **Feng"ti-enț.**

She'nir, 1 shī'nər, 2 shē'nir, *n Bib Deut* iii, 9

Shen'shai, 1 shen'shaı, 2 shĕn'shī, *n* [E Ind] A member of the larger of the two sects of the Indian Parsees, differing from the Kadmee in keeping festivals on different days **Shen'soy‡** [75,290 sq m, capital, Sianfu

Shen"si', 1 shen'sī', 2 shĕn'sī', *n* A province in N China,

Shen'stone, 1 shen'stən, 2 shĕn'ston, **William** (¹/₁₁1714–³/₁₁1763) An English pastoral poet, *The Schoolmistress*

Shen'zi, 1 shen'zi, 2 shĕn'zi, *n* [E Afr] An uncivilized tribesman

The *Shenzis* — wild natives in Swahili 'wa-shenzi'
ROOSEVELT *African Game Trails* in *Scribner's Mag* June, '10 p 668

sheoț, *pron* Same as SHE

she'-oak", 1 shī'-ōk', 2 shē'-ōk', *n* **1.** Any Australian tree of the genus *Casuarina,* a beefwood See OAK **2** An inferior brand of beer produced in parts of Australia — **coast she-oak,** *Casuarina stricta* — **desert s,** *Casuarina glauca* — **erect s,** *Casuarina glauca* — **river s,** *Casuarina glauca* — **scrub s,** *Casuarina cunninghamii* — **s nets,** nets stretched about a gangway-plank from wharf to ship, to prevent intoxicated sailors from falling into the water — **stunted s.,** *Casuarina distyla* [among the Irish

she'ogue, 1 shī'ōg, 2 shē'ōg, *n* A fairy a popular name

She'ol, 1 shī'ol, 2 shē'ōl, *n* [Heb] The place of departed spirits (*Prov* xxvii 20), abode of the dead Hades of the New Testament originally distinguished from *Gehenna,* the place of torment

Sheol is a land of forgetfulness (Ps lxxxviii 12), where nothing is known of what happens in the upper world (Job xiv, 21) Since, however the expressions used by the Old Testament in regard to *Sheol* could be applied only to the place of punishment *Sheol* and Gehenna came to mean the same thing
G DALMAN in *New Schaff-Herzog Encyc* vol v, p 109 [F & W '09]

[< Heb *she'ōl,* cave, < *shā'al,* dig out] — **she-o'lic,** *a* [Rare]

Shep'ard, 1 shep'ərd, 2 shĕp'ard, *n* **1. Charles Upham** (⁶/₂₁1804–⁵/₁1886), an American geologist and mineralogist **2. Edward Morse** (⁷/₂₁1850–⁷/₂₁1911), an American lawyer and author, *Martin Van Buren*

shepeț, *n* Wages, hire

shepe'ț, *n* Sheep

shep'ent, *n* A shippen stable

She'pham, 1 shī'fəm, 2 shē'fam, *n Bib Num* xxxiv, 10.

Sheph"a-thi'ah, 1 shef'ə-thaı'ə *or* shı-fath'ı-ə, 2 shĕf'a-thī'a *or* she-fāth'ı-a *n Bib 1 Chron* ix, 8 **Sheph'a-ti'ahț** (R V) — **She'pher,** 1 shī'fər, 2 shē'fĕr, *n Bib* (R V) *Num* xxviii, 23

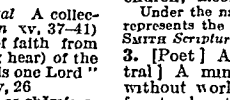
shep'herd, 1 shep'ərd, 2 shĕp'erd, *vt* **1.** To watch and tend as a shepherd **2.** To look after solicitously, watch over **3** [Humorous] To act the pastor to, exercise the functions of a clergyman regarding **4.** [Slang, Austral] (1) To guard and work on (a mining-claim) superficially so as to preserve legal rights (2) To act the parasite to, hang around or sponge on **5.** [Slang, Eng] To put under police surveillance **6.** [Humorous] To wait on, as a woman, pay court to

shep'herd, *n* **1.** A keeper of sheep, sheep-herdsman **2.** Figuratively, a Christian minister, the pastor of a church, also, any ruler or guide

Under the name of *shepherds* the prophetic style often represents the rulers and teachers of the Jewish nation J P. SMITH *Scripture Testimony* vol i bk ii p 292 [H A 1871]

3. [Poet] A pastoral swain, rustic lover **4.** [Austral] A miner who preserves legal rights to a claim without working on it **5.** [S-] *French Hist* One of a fanatical sect of the 13th century who opposed the clergy and committed many outrages [< AS *sceâphyrde,* < *sceâp* sheep + *hyrde* herdsman, < *heord,* flock] **shep'-hardț, shep'heardț; shep'hirdeț.**

— shep'herd-bird", *n* **1.** The rose-starling pastor **2** The crested screamer — **s -dog,** *n* A sheep-dog, especially, a collie See plate of DOGS **shepherd's dogț** — **s.-god,** *n Gr Myth* Pan — **s kings,** the kings that ruled over Egypt at Memphis and, according to Mariette, comprised the XV to XVII dynasties (2214–1703? B C) They are known also as **Hyksos,** supposed to have been of Semitic origin, and by many connected with the abode in Egypt of the Israelites One of them King Apepi or Nub is believed by some to have been the Pharaoh who made Joseph his prime minister — **shepherd's-bag,** *n* Same as SHEPHERD'S-PURSE — **shepherd's clock,** *n* The red or common pimpernel — **shepherd's-club,** *n* The common mullen — **shepherd's companion,** same as WAGTAIL-FLYCATCHER — **shepherd's-cress,** *n* A British brassicaceous weed (*Teesdalia nudicaulis*) — **shepherds' crook,** a long staff with the end hook-shaped, used in catching sheep — **shepherd's-knot,** *n* A plant, the tormentil (*Potentilla tormentilla*) — **shepherd's-myrtle,** *n Bot* Butcher's-broom — **shepherd's-needle,** *n Bot* **1** Lady's-comb See LADY **2.** Any species of cranesbill (*Geranium*) — **s -spider,** *n* A phalangiid or harvestman — **shepherd's-staff,** *n Bot* A


Shepherds' Crook, of a form carried by some English shepherds

European teazel (*Dipsacus pilosus*) **shepherd's-rod†.—the Good S**, Jesus Christ See *John* x, 11 — **the S Lord**, Henry de Clifford, 10th baron Clifford (1454?–1523) so called because brought up as a shepherd to avoid danger from the Yorkists Legends concerning him are numerous, and one is treated in Wordsworth's poem *The White Doe of Rylstone* — **the S of Salisbury Plain**, a tract by Hannah More named from the subject of the narrative, a simple, pious, and contented character — **the S. of the Ocean**, Sir Walter Raleigh so called by Edmund Spenser — **shep'herd-ess**, *n* A woman employed in the care of sheep — **shep'herd-ish**, *a* Like a shepherd, pastoral, bucolic **shep'herd-ly†.** — **shep'herd-ism**, *n* [Rare] Pastoral life or ways — **shep'herd-ize**, *vt & vi* To tend as a shepherd, act the part of a shepherd — **shep'herd-ling**, *n* [Rare] A little shepherd favorite swain **shep'hard-ling†.**

There, on a hillock thou mayst sing
Unto a handsome *shephardling*
HERRICK *To His Muse* I 12

Shep-her'di-a, 1 shep-hûr'di-ə, 2 shĕp-hĕr'di-a *n* Same as LEPARGYREA [< John *Shepherd* British botanist]

shep'herd's-purse", 1 shep'ərdz-pûrs', 2 shĕp'erdz-pûrs', *n* A very common weed (*Bursa bursa-pastoris*), with cut-lobed root-leaves, small white flowers, and notched triangular pods (whence its name) in a long raceme **shep'herd's-bag" or -pouch"†.**

Shep'herds-town, 1 shep'ərdz-taun, 2 shĕp'erdz-town, *n* A town in Jefferson county, W Va

She'phi, 1 shī'fəl, 2 shē'fī, *n* *Bib* *1 Chron* i, 40 [Heb, unconcern] **She'phot** (*Gen* xxxvi 23) — **She-phu'pham**, 1 shi-fiū'fəm, 2 she-fū'fam, *n* *Bib* (R V) *Gen* xxvi, 39 — **She-phu'phan**, 1 shi-fiū'fən, 2 she-fū'fan, *n* *Bib* *1 Chron* viii, 5 [Heb serpent]

Shep'ley, 1 shep'li, 2 shĕp'ly, *n* A village in Yorkshire, England

shep'net, *n* Same as SHIPPEN

Shep'pard, 1 shep'ərd, 2 shĕp'ard, **Jack** (?/-1702–11/16 1724) An English highwayman, hero of a novel of same name by Harrison Ainsworth

Shep'par-ton, 1 shep'ər-tən, 2 shĕp'ar-ton, *n* A town in Victoria Australia

Shep'per-ton, *n* A village in S W Middlesex, England

shep'pick†, *n* Same as SHEEP-PICK

shep'py, 1 shep'ı, 2 shĕp'y, *n* [SHEP'PIES, *pl*] A sheepcote

Shep'shed, 1 shep'shed, 2 shĕp'shĕd, *n* An urban district and parish in Leicestershire England **Sheep'shed†.**

shep'stare, 1 shep'stār, 2 shĕp'stār, *n* [Prov Eng] The starling sheep-rack **shep'ster†**; **shep'stert†.**

shep'ster-†, *n* A sheep-shearer

Shep'ton Mal'let, 1 shep'tən mal'et, 2 shĕp'ton măl'ĕt A market-town in Somersetshire, England

Sher'a-den, 1 sher'ə-den, 2 shĕr'a-dĕn, *n* A borough in Allegheny county, Pa

She'rah, 1 shī'rə, 2 shē'ra, *n* *Bib* *1 Chron* vii, 24

Sher'ard, 1 sher'ərd, 2 shĕr'ard, **William** (?/37 1659–8/11 1728) An English botanist and collector

sher'ard-ize, 1 sher'ərd-aiz, 2 shĕr'ard-iz, *vt* [-IZED, -IZ'ING] To give a coating of zinc to steel or iron by placing it in a furnace-chamber packed in zinc-dust and subjecting it to a heat sufficient to cause the zinc vapor to soak into it [< *Sherard* Cowper-Coles who invented the process]

Sher'a-ton, 1 sher'ə-tən, 2 shĕr'a-tŏn, *a* Denoting a style of English 18th-century furniture, developed chiefly by Thomas Sheraton — **Sher"a-to'ni-an**, *a*

sher'bet, 1 shûr'bet, 2 shĕr'bĕt, *n* **1.** A flavored water-ice **2.** An Oriental drink, made of fruit-juice diluted with water, sweetened, flavored, and served cold **3** A compound of bicarbonate of soda, tartaric acid, sugar, and flavoring-materials, for making an effervescent drink **sher'bet-pow"der†** [Turk, < Ar *sharbat*, < *shariba*, he drank] **sher'bert†** — **sher'bet-ice**, *n* An itinerant sherbet-vender in an Oriental city **sher'bet-zide†**

Sher'borne, 1 shûr'bərn, 2 shĕr'born, *n* A town in Dorsetshire, England, site of Sherborne Castle

Sher'brooke, 1 shûr'bruk, 2 shĕr'brōōk, *n* **1 Viscount** (12/41 1811–7/27 1892), Robert Lowe, an English statesman **2.** A district in S E Quebec province, Canada, 237 sq m. **3.** Its chief town

Sher'burne, 1 shûr'bərn, 2 shĕr'burn, *n* A county in S central Minnesota 446 sq m, county-seat, Elk River

sherd, 1 shûrd, 2 shĕrd, *n* A fragment of pottery, shard often in composition, as, *potsherd* [< AS *sceard*, see SHARD¹ *n*]

The broken *sherds* which ignorance flings away are often . . . the most precious relics
A H SAYCE in Schliemann's *Troja* pref, p 8 [in 1884]

sheret, *vt* To shear cut

sheret, *a* Bright, clear

sheret, *n* *Mining* Same as REMEDY 4

Sher"e-bi'ah, 1 sher ı-bī'ə *or* shı-reb'yə, 2 shĕr e-bī'a *or* she-rĕb'ya, *n* *Bib* *Ezra* viii, 18 [Heb, Jah originates]

she-reef', *n* Same as SHERIF — **she-reef'i-an**, *a*

shere'man, 1 shir'mən, 2 shēr'man, *n* [Dial] A shireman

She'resh, 1 shī'resh, 2 shē'rĕsh, *n* *Bib* *1 Chron* vii, 16

shere'wa"ter†, *n* Same as SHEARWATER

She-re'zer, 1 shı-rī'zər, 2 she-rē'zer, *n* *Bib* *Zech* vii, 2

sher'got-tite, 1 sher'gət-ait, 2 shĕr'ĕot-īt, *n* A meteoric iron characterized by the presence of augite [< *Shergotty*, in India]

she-ri'at, 1 she-ri'at; 2 shē-ri'at, *n* The religious and civil law of the Moslems, including the teaching of the Koran and the traditional sayings of Mohammed [< Turk *sheri'at*]

Sher'i-dan, 1 sher'ı-dən, 2 shĕr'ı-dan, *n* **1. Philip Henry** (4/81 1831–5/1 1888), U S general commanded at the battle of Cedar Creek Oct 19, 1864, during the campaign in which the Shenandoah valley was devastated. His ride from Winchester to the battlefield is the theme of Read's *Sheridan's Ride* **2 Richard Brinsley Butler** (10/10 1751–7/12 1816), an English politician and dramatist *School for Scandal* **3** A mountain in Yellowstone National Park Wyo, 10,385 ft high **4** A county in N W Kansas 900 sq m, county-seat, Hoxie. **5** A county in N W Nebraska 2 179 sq m county-seat, Rushville **6.** A county in central N Dakota **7.** A county in central N Wyoming 568 sq m **8** Its county-seat **9.** A town in Hamilton county Ind

she-rif', 1 she-rif', 2 shē-rif', *n* **1.** A member of a princely Mohammedan family claiming descent from the Prophet through his daughter Fatima

The sherifs constitute a Mohammedan order of nobility, the males of which are distinguished by wearing a green turban and the females a green veil.

2 The chief magistrate of Mekka. **grand sherift. 3.** Among the Philippine Island Mohammedans, a dignitary of high standing endowed with spiritual and temporal powers. [< Ar *sharif* noble] **she-reef'†**; **she-riff'†.**

sher'liff, } 1 sher'if, 2 shĕr'if, *n* The chief administra-
sher'lff', } tive officer of a shire or county, charged with the conservation of the peace and the execution of the mandates of courts of record within his county, and usually invested with limited or incidental judicial functions In the United States the sheriff is elected by the legislature or by direct vote of the citizens and must be 21 years of age, a citizen of the country, and reside in the county he represents He must take a prescribed oath in order to qualify, and furnish a bond to insure the proper discharge of the duties of the office In his capacity of peace officer, the sheriff, personally or through deputies, executes civil and criminal process throughout the county, is charged with the safe-keeping of prisoners, attends court sessions, and prevents breaches of the peace When necessary, he is empowered to appoint deputies or call upon any citizen to assist him in the performance of his duty, and one refusing to obey the summons is liable to indictment In his judicial capacity, the duty of the sheriff is usually confined to the determination of damages or writs of inquiry

Beside him [the Ealdorman] arose a new officer, the Scirgerefa, Shrieveve or *Sheriff*, the immediate officer of the King, the agent of the central authority
E A FREEMAN *Norman Conquest* vol i, p 106 [CL P 1867]

[< AS *scir-gerēfa*, < *scire* (see SHIRE) + *gerēfa*, officer] — **sheriff depute** (*Scots Law*), the principal sheriff of a county, who acts also as a judge — **sher'liff-geld"**, *n* A rent formerly paid by a sheriff — **sheriff's court** (*Eng Law*), a county court, formerly of extensive jurisdiction, now held for the purpose of an election or other specific purpose, as the assessment of damages under certain writs In Scotland sheriffs exercise an extensive jurisdiction, both civil and criminal — **sheriff's jury**, a jury summoned and impaneled by a sheriff for an inquisition of damages, or other specific inquiry — **sheriff's sale**, public sale of property seized on a writ of execution by the sheriff — **sheriff's tourn or rotation**, formerly, in England, the great court-leet of the county held semiannually by the sheriff abolished by act of 1887 — **s -tooth†**, *n* A tax formerly levied for providing entertainment for the sheriff

sher'liff-al-ty, 1 sher'if-əl-ti, 2 shĕr'if-al-ty, *n* [-TIES, 1 -tiz, 2 -tis, *pl*] Same as SHRIEVALTY **sher'lff-hood†**; **sher'liff-ry†**; **sher'lff-shipt**, **sher'lff-wick†.**

sher'lff-dom, 1 sher'if-dom, 2 shĕr'if-dom, *n* The territory or district under a sheriff's jurisdiction usually a county

Henry Whalley, in 1656 represented the *Sheriffdom* of Selkirk and Peebles in the British Parliament EZRA STILES *Hist of Three of the Judges of Charles I* p 13 [E B 1794]

sher'liff-ess, *n* [Rare] A female sheriff

she-ris'ta-dar', 1 shı-ris'tə-dār', 2 she-ris'ta-dar', *n* [E Ind] A secretary or registrar, recorder

Sher'lock, 1 shûr'lok, 2 shĕr'lŏk, *n* **1. Thomas** (1678–7/12 1761), an English bishop and author, son of William **2 William** (1641–6/12 1707), an English theologian and author, *Practical Discourse Concerning Death*

Sher'lock Holmes. **1.** The hero of detective stories by A Conan Doyle **2.** Hence, any person clever at solving mysteries as, he's a regular *Sherlock Holmes*

Sher'man, 1 shûr'mən, 2 shĕr'man, *n* **1. James Schoolcraft** (10/12 1855–10/20 1912), an American lawyer and legislator, Vice-President of the United States, 1909–1913 **2. John** (5/10 1823–10/22 1900), an American statesman Secretary of State, one of the principal supporters of the Sherman Act, *Recollections of Forty Years* **3. Roger** (4/10 1721–7/22 1793), an American statesman, signer of Declaration of Independence **4 William Tecumseh** (2/3 1820–2/14 1891), a United States general campaigns in West and South in Civil War marched from Atlanta to the sea, 300 m, in 24 days, devastating the country on the way and confining the rebellion to Virginia **5.** A mountain in the Blue Mountains, Grant county, Ore **6.** A county in N W Kansas, 1,080 sq m county-seat, Goodland **7** A county in S central Nebraska 568 sq m, county-seat, Loup **8** A county in N Oregon, 736 sq m, county-seat, Moro **9.** A city, county-seat of Grayson county, Tex **10** A county in Texas, 935 sq m — **Sherman Act**, an act of Congress, passed July 14, 1890, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase 4,500,000 ounces of silver each month against which Treasury notes were to be issued It was repealed at a special session of Congress on Nov 1, 1893 Senator John Sherman was largely instrumental in having the bill passed, hence the name — **S. Antitrust Act**, an act of Congress named after Senator John Sherman, passed July 2, 1890 forbidding "every contract, combination in the form of trust or otherwise, or conspiracy in restraint of trade or commerce among the several States or with foreign nations"

she-root', *n* Same as CHEROOT

Sher"ra-moor', 1 sher ə-mûr', 2 shĕr'a-mōōr', *n* [Prov Eng & Scot] The Scottish rebellion of 1715, so called because the Jacobites were stopped in their advance at Sheriffmuir in Perthshire hence, any turmoil **Sher"ry-moor'†**

sher'rug, *n* Same as SHEARHOG

sher'ry, 1 sher'ı, 2 shĕr'y, *n* [-RIES, 1 -iz, 2 -is, *pl*] **1.** The white wines of Jerez (Xeres), in Andalusia, southern Spain, by extension, any of the stronger white wines of southern Spain

Only 25,000 acres are devoted to the production of the wine specifically called sherry Sherry darkens with age The sherry of commerce, often amber-colored, is darkened by mixture with brandy, etc See WINE

There are two main types of *sherry* known in the United Kingdom namely, those of the amontillado and those of the manzanilla classes The former are generally sweet and full bodied the latter light and dry The manzanillas are mostly shipped in the natural state except for the addition of a small quantity of spirit The amontillados may be again divided into the finos and the olorosos the former being the more delicate The bulk of the sherry imported into the United Kingdom still consists of the heavier fortified wines, varying in strength from 17 to 21 per cent of absolute alcohol *Encyc Brit* 11th ed, vol xxviii, p 725

From Jerez (pronounced Heres) the transition to the *sherris* of the old English dramatists is obvious enough and notably to the excellent *sherris* of Shakspeare
H VIZETELLY *Facts about Sherry* p 12 [W L & CO 1876]

2 A white wine made in imitation of that defined above, specif, in the United States, a light, soft, white wine made in California See WINE [Formerly *sherris*, for *Sherris-wine* < *Sherris* (< Sp *Xeres* Jerez, city in Spain, < L *Cæsar*, Cæsar) + WINE] **sher'ris†, sher'ris-sack"†.** — **sherry cobbler**, a mixed beverage of sherry, lemon, sugar, water, and ice commonly drunk through a straw

sher'ry-val"lies, 1 sher'ı-val'ız; 2 sher'y-văl'ız, *n pl* [Western U S] Overalls of leather, velveteen, or thick cloth, buttoned on the outside of each leg worn over the trousers by persons traveling on horseback, as a protection from dust or mud **sher'ri-val"leyst.**

shertet, *n* A shirt [bōs". Same as BOIS-LE-DUC

's Her'to-gen-bosch", 1 s her'to-gen-bos' 2 s hĕr'to-gĕn-

Sher'win, 1 shûr'win, 2 shĕr'win, **John Keyse** (1/-1750–9/24 1790) An English engraver and painter

Sher'wood, 1 shûr'wud 2 shĕr'wōōd, **Mary Martha** (5/6 1775–9/21 1851) An English author of religious and juvenile fiction, *The History of the Fairchild Family*

Sher'wood For'est A wooded and hilly tract in Nottinghamshire Derbyshire, and Yorkshire, England, celebrated in the Robin Hood legends

Sher-wood'i-a, 1 shər-wud'i-ə, 2 sher-wōōd'i-a *n* *Bot* A genus of rare diapensiaceous herbs with evergreen simple leaves and gamopetalous pentamerous flowers Only four species are known *S galactifolia* is a native of South Carolina [< W L *Sherwood*, American naturalist]

Shesh'a, *n* Same as SESHA

She'shack, 1 shī'shak, 2 shē'shăk, *n* *Bib* *Jer* xxv, 26 — **She'shai**, 1 shī'shī, 2 shē'shi, *n* *Bib* *Num* viii, 22 — **She'shan**, 1 shī'shən, 2 shē'shan, *n* *Bib* *1 Chron* ii, 34 — **Shesh-baz'zar**, 1 shesh-baz'ər, 2 shĕsh-băz'ar, *n* *Bib* *Ezra* i 8

she'sole", 1 shī'sōl, 2 shī'-sōl", *n* [Ir] The whiff

shet, 1 shet, 2 shĕt, *vt* [Dial or Obs] To shut **shettet.**

shet, *a* [Dial, U S] Freed from (some burden), rid

shetet, *vt* To shoot

shetet, *n* A sheet CHAUCER *C T* I 4,138

sheth¹, 1 sheth, 2 shĕth, *n* The piece in a plow that extends downward from the beam and supports the share [Cp SHEATH]

Sheth², *n* *Bib* *Num* xxiv, 17 [Heb] — **She'thar**, 1 shī'thar, 2 shē'thar, *n* *Bib* *Esth* i, 14 — **She"thar-boze'nai**, 1 -bez'nai *or* -ni-ai, 2 -bŏz'ni *or* -na-ı, *n* *Bib* (Apocrypha, R V, margin) *1 Esd* vi 3

shethet, *n* Same as SHEATH

Shet'land Is'lands, 1 shet'land, 2 shĕt'land An island group and county N of Scotland, N E of the Orkney Islands, 100 islands, 27 inhabited, 551 4 sq m, noted for sheep, cattle, and ponies, capital, Lerwick — **Shetland lace**, an ornamental openwork trimming made of woolen yarn and resembling coarse yarn used for wraps, etc — **S pony**, one of a small, hardy, shaggy breed of horses from the Shetland Islands See plate of HORSES, fig 7 — **S wool**, a thin undyed worsted from the wool of Shetland sheep — **Shet'land-er**, *n* **1.** One born or living in the Shetland Islands **2.** A Shetland pony

sheuch, 1 shiūh, 2 shūh, *n* [Scot] A ditch or open drain **sheugh†.**

she-va', 1 she-vā', 2 shĕ-va', *n* **1.** A Hebrew point (:) written below its consonant and indicating properly the absence of a vowel (**simple sheva**). It is either unsounded, as at the close of a syllable (**silent s**), or given a short breathing or neutral sound, as at the beginning of a syllable (**vocal s.**) Sometimes it is combined with the short vowels, forming **compound shevas** **2.** By extension sometimes, a neutral vowel sound in some other language [< Heb *shevā'*, < *shō* , be destroyed] **sh'va.**

She'va², 1 shī'və, 2 shē'va, *n* *Bib* *2 Chron* ii, 49 [Heb, self-satisfying]

she'vel, 1 shī'vl *or* shē'vl, 2 shē'vl *or* shę'vl, *vt & vi* [Scot] To distort be distorted

She'vu-os, *n pl* [Vulgar] Same as SHABUOTH

shew, shewed, shewn, etc [Archaic] Same as SHOW, etc

shew'bread", 1 shō'bred', 2 shō'brĕd', *n* In the ancient Jewish ritual, the bread placed on a wooden table (*Ex* xxv, 30) in the sanctuary north of the altar of incense There were twelve loaves, representing the twelve tribes, made of fine flour unleavened, and they were changed every Sabbath The old loaves were to be eaten by the priests only, and in the holy place **show'bread"†.**

shew'elt, *n* A scarecrow

she-wink', *n* Same as CHEWINK

Shey-enne', 1 shal-en', 2 shy-ĕn', *n* A river in N central North Dakota, length, 300 m to the Ottertail river

sheyk, *n* Same as SHEIK **sheykht.**

shey'le, 1 shēl, 2 shęl, *v & n* [Scot & Prov Eng] Squint, grimace

shey'tan, *n* Same as SHAITAN

Shi'ah, 1 shī'ə, 2 shī'a (XIII), *n* One of the two great sects (Sunnı and Shiah) of the Mohammedans, literally, followers, i e, followers of Ali, the cousin and son-in-law of Mohammed, whom the Shiahs regard as the rightful calif or imam, considering the first three califs — Abu-Bakr, Omar, and Osman — to have been usurpers They consequently reject the traditions of the Sunnis but have large collections of their own They are divided into numerous sects and are chiefly found in Persia, and in the province of Oudh in India [< Ar *shī'a*, sect] **Shie'ite†**; **Shi'ite†.**

Shi"a-was'see, 1 shai'ə-wes'ı, 2 shi'a-was'e, *n* **1.** A river in S E Michigan, length, 100 m to the Flint river **2** A county in S central Michigan, 542 sq m, county-seat, Corunna

Shib'ah, 1 shib'ə, 2 shib'a, *n* *Bib* (R V) *Gen* xxvi, 33

shi-bar', 1 shi-bär', 2 shi-bar', *n* A coasting vessel of 100 to 300 tons burden, employed in India

Shi-ba'ta, 1 shı-bā'tə, 2 shi-ba'ta, *n* A town in N W Honshu Island Japan

shib'bo-leth, 1 shub'o-leth, 2 shĭb'o-lĕth, *n* A test-word or pet phrase of a party, a watchword from the Hebrew word *shibboleth*, given by Jephthah (*Judges* xii, 4–6) as a test to distinguish his own men from the Ephraimites, who were betrayed by the pronunciation *sibboleth* [Heb, stream ear of corn]

Opposition to internal improvements became a Democratic *shibboleth*
HENRY L NELSON in *Harper's Monthly* July, 1892, p 244

shi'bi, 1 shi'bi, 2 shi'bī, *n* [Jap] *Ich* The albacore

Shib'mah, 1 shib'mə, 2 shĭb'ma, *n* *Bib* *Num* xxvii, 33

shi"bu-i'chi, 1 shi'bu-i'chi, 2 shi'bu-ī'chi, *n* [Jap] An alloy consisting of three parts of copper and one of silver used in decorative art by the Japanese

shi'cer, 1 shai'sər, 2 shi'cer, *n* [Austral] **1.** A worthless person, specif a welcher or one who disowns debts of honor **2** A shaft or excavation in barren rock

Shick'shack day, 1 shik'-shak, 2 shik'-shăk [Prov Eng] Same as ROYAL OAK DAY See OAK

Shick'shin-ny, 1 shik'shin-ı, 2 shik'shin-y, *n* A borough in Luzerne county, Pa

Shick'shock, 1 shik'shek, 2 shik'shŏk, *n* A mountain group in Gaspé Peninsula, Quebec province Canada

Shic'ron, 1 shik'ron, 2 shic'rŏn, *n* *Bib* *Josh* xv, 11

shide, 1 shaid, 2 shīd, *n* [Prov Eng] A splinter, billet.

Shid"zu-o'ka, *n* See SHIZUOKA

shie, *vt* Same as SHY

shiel, 1 shil, 2 shēl, *vt* [Scot] To take out of the husk shell

shiel, *n* [Scot] A shelter, hut, shieling

shield, 1 shild, 2 shĕld, *v* **I.** *t* **1.** To cover from danger with or as with a shield, protect from injury, assault, or punishment, defend, as, to *shield* the guilty

Thou who trod'st the billowy sea *Shield us* in our jeopardy!
WORDSWORTH *Hymn for the Heidelberg Boatmen* st 3

2 To keep out or off, ward off **3†** To avert, forbid **II.** *i* To act as a shield or safeguard [< AS *scildan*, < *scild*, shield]

shield, *n* **1.** A broad piece of defensive armor, made originally of wood or of leather stretched on wood, often bossed or strengthened with metal plates, and later made of metal altogether, of various shapes and sizes commonly carried on the left arm, and much used as a defense against pointed weapons, a large buckler **2.** Something that protects or defends, a defender, shelter.

The Lord God is a sun and *shield* *Psalm* lxxxiv, 11

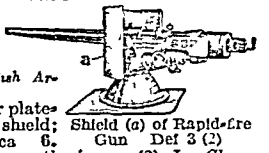
3. One of many devices for protecting or guarding

something, as, a nipple-*shield*, nose-*shield* Specif · (1) In mining or tunneling, a framework or screen of wood or iron protecting the workers pushed forward as the work advances (2) In gunnery, a screen of steel protecting guns and the men who serve them See FIELD-GUN (3) A fender-plate attached to a corn-plow to keep the clods from being thrown upon the plants (4) In dressmaking, a piece of stout glazed fabric or of rubber, to protect the dress from perspiration or mud, as, a dress-*shield*, skirt-*shield* (5) *Zool.* A marking resembling a shield (6)† A hard horny part of a boar's neck **4.** *Her* The escutcheon upon which charges or emblems of heraldry are depicted It was triangular originally, but at different times has assumed a great variety of forms The space within its bounding lines, called the *field*, is tinted with armorial colors called *tinctures*, divided by nine to fifteen lines called *partition-lines* and covered or charged with a variety of animals, instruments, and objects called *charges* The parts are distinguished as shown in the diagram under DEXTER See ESCUTCHEON, HERALDRY, LOZENGE



Ancient Shields
1, 2 German 3 Anglo-Saxon 4 Greek. 5 Roman 6 Norse

The *Shield* always bears a complete heraldic composition, and this composition is entitled the 'shield of arms' or 'coat of arms'
CHARLES BOUTELL *British Archæology* p 159 [L & H 1858]



Shield (*a*) of Rapid-fire Gun Def 3 (2)

5. *Zool* Some covering or plate-like protective part like a shield; a casque, buckler, lorica **6.** *Bot* (1) In lichens, an apothecium (2) In *Characeæ*, one of the eight flat cells forming the wall of the antheridium **7.** A shield-pigeon **8†.** A French coin the écu [< AS *scild*, shield] Syn.: see DEFENSE, SHELTER — **Æacid shield,** the shield of Ajax, son of Telamon, on the antique coins of Salamis, Greece — **conning-tower s,** a shield of armor-plate shutting off the opening of the entrance to a conning-tower from the missiles of an enemy — **frontal s.** **1.** *Ornith* Same as CASQUE, 2 **2.** *Herp* The unpaired central scale on the head of a snake See illus under SNAKE — **intergular s,** same as INTERGULAR, *n* — **loral s.,** same as LORAL *n* — **nasal s,** same as NASAL, *n* **4** — **s à bouche** (*Her*), a shield having a notch in the dexter chief to support the spear CUSSANS *Heraldry* — **shield'-bear"er,** *n* A small moth of the genus *Aspidisca* whose larva makes a shield-like covering of leaves and is injurious to fruit-trees — **s.-belt,** *n* *Her* A gige used as a bearing — **s.-budding,** *n* Budding by means of a bud having a shield-shaped piece of stem attached See BUDDING — **s.-bug,** *n* A scutellerid bug — **s.-centiped,** *n* A cermatiid centiped — **s.-crab,** *n* A dorippid, as the mask-crab — **s.-dagger,** *n* **1.** A dagger carried in the left hand and used primarily to parry blows **2.** Specif, such a weapon made from antelope-horns, used by certain Indian tribes — **s.-drake,** *n* A sheldrake *s* -duck‡ — **s.-fern,** *n.* Any fern of the genus *Dryopteris* so called from the shield-shaped coverings (indusia) of the fruit-dots (sori) Compare illus under INDUSIUM — **s -graft,** *n* A graft made by shield-budding — **s.-grafting,** *n* — **s -hand,** *n* The left hand distinguished from the *spear-hand.* — **s.-ibis,** *n* Same as SHELL-IBIS — **s.-lantern,** *n* A lantern fixed behind a shield and throwing its light through an opening upon the enemy, while the bearer of the shield is hidden in darkness used sometimes with later medieval armor — **s -louse,** *n* A coccid, especially one of the armored scales (*Diaspinæ*) — **S. of Sobieski,** same as SCUTUM SOBIESKI — **s. of the Passion,** a shield having the emblem of the Passion of Christ depicted upon it in the form of armorial bearings — **s.-pigeon,** *n* One of a breed of white uncrested fancy pigeons having varicolored wings — **s -plate,** *n* A plate or boss following the umbo of a shield especially of an ancient shield found in the earth where the rest of the shield has decayed — **s.-reptile,** *n* An armored reptile, as a turtle or a crocodile — **s.-shaped,** *a* Shaped like a shield or buckler, round or oval with the petiole attached inside the margin, as in water-lily leaves, peltate, scutiform — **s -ship,** *n* A war-ship furnished with shields to protect the men that work the heavy guns — **s.-slater,** *n* A sphæromoid isopod of the genus *Cassidina* — **s.-toad,** *n* A tortoise — **s -urchin,** *n* A clypeastroid sea-urchin



Common Shield-fern (*Dryopteris filix-mas*)
a a frond with pinnæ turned back showing sori, *b* the root-stock and stipe, *c*, the under side of a pinnule showing sori

Shield, William (7/12 1748–1/12 1829) An English musician
shield'er, 1 shild'ər, 2 shēld'er, *n* A person or thing that protects or shields
shield'less, 1 shild'les, 2 shēld'lĕs, *a* Having no shield or defense — **-ly,** *adv* — **-ness,** *n*
shiel'drake", *n* Same as SHELDRAKE
Shields, 1 shildz 2 shēlds **1. James** (1810–6/12 1879) An American general in the Mexican and Civil wars, United States Senator **2. John A.** (11/12 1839–7/12 1914) A United States Commissioner expert in Federal law
shield'tail", 1 shild'tēl', 2 shēld'tāl', *n* A roughtail or uropeltoid snake
shiel'ing, 1 shil'iŋ, 2 shēl'ing, *n* [Scot] Same as SHEALING
shi'er, shi'est, *compar & superl* of SHY, *a*
shi'er, 1 shai'ər, 2 shī'er, *n* A horse in the habit of shying
Shif'nal, 1 shif'nal, 2 shīf'nal, *n* An ancient market-town in Shropshire, England
shift, 1 shift, 2 shift, *v* **I.** *t* **1.** To change or move from one position to another, move, hence, to vary or change, as in form or character, figuratively, to place in new relations, as, he *shifted* the helm, the language continually *shifts* its form, to *shift* the beam

Pampino I *shift*
My lodging as often as conveniently
I can remove my Trunks
D'AVENANT *The Unfortunate Lover* act II

2. To change for another or others of the same class, put off and on, as clothes, as, to *shift* one's garments, the men were *shifting* the scenes **3** [Prov Eng or Obs] To distribute or apportion **4†.** To dress in fresh clothes **5†.** To cause to move away, get rid of
II. *i* **1.** To move oneself or be moved about, change place, form, or character, as, his demands *shift* continually, the cargo *shifted* **2.** To use or try changing or varied expedients, do the best one can, manage, provide, as, to *shift* for oneself **3.** To resort to evasive expedients, equivocate, as, to *shift* and prevaricate **4.** In playing instruments of the viol class, to move the left hand along the neck of the instrument in fingering **5†.** To change one's dress, especially the undergarments **6†.** To make partition or distribution [< AS *scyftan*, divide] Syn.: see CHANGE, CONVEY — **to shift berth** (*Naut*), to change the position of a vessel in a harbor or anchorage — **to s. off,** to put off, delay, also, to disengage oneself from, throw off.
shift, *n* **1.** The act of shifting or changing of place, direction, or form, or of one thing for another, as, a *shift* of the load, a *shift* of the wind, a *shift* of scene **2.** That which is or may be substituted for another thing, as, slugs are a *shift* for bullets **3.** A contrivance adopted in the absence of direct or usual means, recourse, expedient; hence, a dodge, artifice, trick, evasion, as, to try many *shifts*, a petty *shift*

The dear delicious *shifts* I used to be put to, to gain half a minute's conversation SHERIDAN *The Rivals* act v, sc 1.

4. An undergarment for the body, a chemise, a shirt

A *shift* of the coarsest haircloth worn next to his skin furnished [Louis IX. of France] a desirable torture
G W COX *The Crusades* p 203 [S 1875]

5. A relay or change of workmen, as, a day *shift* or night *shift*, also, the time during which each gang of men is at work. **6.** In the construction of buildings, vessels, etc, such an arrangement of stones, plates, bricks, or boards as to form break-joints **7.** *Mining* A slight fault in a seam **8.** *Mus* A change of the position of the hand when playing on the finger-board of instruments of the viol class The hand, when close to the nut, so that the pressure of the finger produces the tone next to the open string, is said to be in the *first position* When the forefinger is moved away from the nut, so as to cause the strings to produce the notes resulting from the placing of the second finger in the first position, the hand is at **half shift** or *second position* when moved to the original place of the third finger, at **whole s.** or *third position*, when to that of the little finger, at **double s** or *fourth position*
9. (1) In typesetting-machines, a device for enabling a change to be made from one style of type to another (2) In a typewriting-machine, a device for reversing the ribbon-movement, also, for changing the position of the platen so that capitals or small letters may be printed as required **shift'-key"‡** Syn.: see CHICANERY — **angle of shift** (*Elec*), the angular displacement of motor or dynamo brushes necessitated by changes in the armature reaction — **graveyard s,** a tour of work or duty that includes midnight — **s. marriage,** a mock marriage — **s of crops,** the order of rotation of crops
shift'a-bl(eᵊ, 1 shift'ə-bl, 2 shift'a-bl, *a* Capable of being changed, admitting of shifting
shift'er, 1 shift'ər, 2 shift'er, *n* **1.** One who shifts or changes, as, a scene-*shifter* **2** An unsteady, changeable person, or one who resorts to evasions and shifts, a trickster **3.** Anything that causes to shift Specif (1) A locomotive used in switching or shunting (2) Same as BELT-SHIFTER (3) A contrivance in a knitting-machine to shift the yarn anew on the needles
4. *Naut* The cook's helper on a ship, ship's scullion
shift'i-ness, 1 shift'i-nes, 2 shift'i-nĕs, *n* The character of being shifty
shift'ing, 1 shift'iŋ, 2 shift'ing, *pa* **1.** Changing place or position, as, *shifting* party lines **2.** Liable to change, changeable, as, a *shifting* beach **3** Shifty
Syn.: see FICKLE — **shifting backstay** (*Naut*), a backstay that requires to be released when tacking or jibing — **s bar,** a movable cross-bar for a printers' chase — **s. center,** same as METACENTER — **s. clause,** a clause in a will or a settlement that shifts the succession from one person to another on a specified contingency
shift'ing, *n* **1.** The act of changing, substituting, or moving, removal, as, the *shifting* of the center of population **2.** The use of arts of trickery and evasion, recourse to shift, artifice, as, the *shiftings* of a delinquent — **shift'ing-boards",** *n pl* Bulkheads of plank put up in the hold of a vessel to keep the ballast from shifting — **s of consonants** (*Philol*), see GRIMM'S LAW, under LAW
shift'ing-ly, 1 shift'iŋ-li, 2 shift'ing-ly, *adv* In a shifty manner [break-joint
shift'-joint", 1 shift'-joint', 2 shift'-jŏint', *n* *Masonry* A
shift'less, 1 shift'les, 2 shift'lĕs, *a* **1.** Unable to shift for oneself, wanting in resource, energy, or executive ability, especially, having these qualities in such slight degree as to fail in providing properly for oneself and one's family, inefficient, incapable, improvident **2.** Inefficiently done, showing lack of energy or resource, as, a *shiftless* way of living Syn.: see IMPROVIDENT — **shift'less-ly,** *adv* — **shift'less-ness,** *n*
shift'y, 1 shift'i, 2 shift'y, *a* [SHIFT'I-ER, SHIFT'I-EST] **1.** Abounding in expedients or resources, fertile in devices, alert **2.** Given to artifices, evasions, or shifts, tricky **3.** Characterized by change, shifting, fickle

Once again his *shifty* eyes came back to Ewan's face
HALL CAINE *The Deemster* p 117 [A 1888]

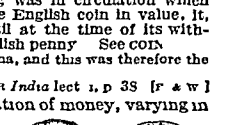
— **shift'i-ly,** *adv* [Japan, capital, Otsu
Shi'ga, 1 shi'gə 2 shī'gä *n* A ken in central Honshu Island,
Shi-ga'tze, 1 shi-gä'tse 2 shi-ga'tsĕ *n* A fortified commercial town S W of Lassa Tibet site of a lamasery
Shig-ga'lon, 1 shi-gē'i-on or -gai'on 2 shi-gā'yŏn or -gī'ŏn, *n* *Bib* *Ps* vii (heading) — **Shig"i-o'noth,** 1 shig'i-ō'neth *or* -nŏth, 2 shig i-ō'nŏth *or* -nŏth, *n* *Bib* *Hab* iii, 1
shi'gram, 1 shi'gram, 2 shī'gram, *n* [E Ind] A wheel-carriage or hack used in Bombay Compare GHARRY
Shih Ching, 1 shi chiŋ, 2 shī chĭng [China] The Book of Odes See THE FIVE CLASSICS, under FIVE **Shi King‡.**
Shih'lung, *n* See SHEKLUNG
Shi'hon, 1 shai'hen, 2 shī'hŏn, *n* *Bib* *Josh* xix, 19
Shi'hor, 1 shai'hər, 2 shī'hŏr, *n* *Bib* *1 Chron* viii, 5 — **Shi"hor-lib'nath,** 1 shai'hor-lib'nath, 2 shī'hŏr-lĭb'năth, *n* *Bib* *Josh* xix, 26 [Heb, glass river]
Shi-ism, 1 shi'izm, 2 shī'izm, *n* The doctrine held by the Shiahs or Persian branch of Mohammedans, showing traces of the earlier Persian faith See SHIAH
Shi'ite, 1 shi'ait, 2 shī'it, *n* Same as SHIAH — **Shi-it'ic,** *a* Of or pertaining to the Shiahs or their doctrines, manners, and customs
Shi-ka'mi, 1 shi-kā'mi, 2 shī-kā'mī, *n* An open port in Tsushima Island, Japan
shi-kar', 1 shi-kär', 2 shī-kär' [Anglo-Ind] **I** *vt* To hunt **II.** *n* Hunting, sport, the chase — **shi-ka'ree, shi-ka'ri,** *n* A hunter or sportsman, especially, a native attendant and guide in the chase. **shi-kar'ree‡.**
shik'a-ra, *n* Same as CHIKARA²
shi-kar'gah, 1 shi-kär'ga, 2 shī-kär'gä, *n* [Anglo-Ind] A hunting-ground, a game-preserve
Shik"ar-pur', 1 shik'ər-pūr', 2 shĭk'ar-pur', *n* **1.** A district in Bombay province, India, 9,296 sq m **2** Its capital
shi-ki'mi, 1 shi-ki'mi, 2 shī-kī'mi, *n* [Jap] *Bot* A Japanese sacred tree (*Illicium religiosum*) whose bark is burned as incense during certain religious rites — **shi-kim'ic,** *a* **1.** Of or relating to the shikimi **2.** Designating the acid compound ($C_7H_{10}O_5$) present in the fruit of the Japanese shikimi
shi-ko', 1 shi-kō', 2 shī-kō', *n* [Burma] Prostration with folded hands an act of homage **shikh'o‡.**
Shi-ko'ku, 1 shi-kō'kū, 2 shī-kō'ku, *n* An island of Japan; 7 031 sq m
shik'ra, 1 shik'ra, 2 shĭk'ra, *n* [Anglo-Ind] A small East-Indian falcon (*Micronisus badius*), often trained.
shil'be, *n* Same as SCHILBE
shilde†, *v* To shield CHAUCER *C T* 1 3,427
Shil'don, 1 shil'dən, 2 shil'don, *n* A parish in Shildon and East Thickley urban district, Durham, England
shilf, 1 shilf, 2 shilf, *n* **1.** [Prov Eng] Straw **2.** [Local, Eng] Soft, broken up slate-rock used as road-metal.
shil'fa, 1 shil'fə, 2 shil'fa, *n* [Scot & Prov Eng] The chaffinch
Shil-ha', 1 shil-hā' *or* shi-lō', 2 shil-ha' *or* shi-la', *n* *Ethnol.* Same as SHELLUH
Shil'hi, 1 shil'hai, 2 shil'hī, *n* *Bib* *1 Kings* xxii, 42
Shil'him, 1 shil'him, 2 shil'hĭm, *n* *Bib* *Josh* xv, 32
Shil'ka, 1 shil'ka, 2 shĭl'ka, *n* A river in Transbaikalia territory, E Siberia, length, 300 m to confluence with the Argun, forming the Amur river [sheal.
shilli, 1 shil 2 shĭl, *vt* [Prov Eng] To put under cover,
shilli't, *vt* To shell
shil'la, 1 shil'ə, 2 shil'a, *n* [Prov Eng] Shingle, gravel; pebbles, also, a shingly beach usually in the plural
Shil'la-ber, 1 shil'ə-bər, 2 shil'a-ber, **Benjamin Penhallow** (7/12 1814–11/12 1890) An American humorist, *Mrs Partington* Compare PARTINGTON
shil-la'lah, 1 shi-lē'lə, 2 shi-lā'la, *n* A stout cudgel, generally of oak or blackthorn, also, any cudgel from *Shillelagh*, a barony in Wicklow county, Ireland, famous for its oaks **shil-la'ly‡; shil-le'lah‡.**

The various contingents, armed with formidable blackthorn *shillalahs*, marched through the streets
New-York Tribune Dec 14, 1891, p 1, col 1.

Shil'le-to, 1 shil'ə-tō, 2 shil'e-tō, **Richard** (11/12 1809–9/12 1876) An English Greek scholar
shil'ling, 1 shil'iŋ, 2 shil'ing, *n* **1.** A current silver coin and denomination of money of Great Britain and its dependencies, originally issued by Henry VII In 1560 the pound troy was coined to make 60 shillings in 1600, 62 were made from the same weight under George III, and since, 66 have been coined from the troy pound The current coin weighs 0 1825 ounce, 0 9245 fine Previous to 1707 a Scottish shilling was in circulation which originally was equivalent to the English coin in value, it, however, decreased in value until at the time of its withdrawal it was worth only an English penny See COIN

Half a silver shekel was a drachma, and this was therefore the true ancestor of our *shilling*
MAX MÜLLER *India* lect I, p 38 [F & W]

2. [U S] A former denomination of money, varying in value in different States now disused except locally, especially in rural localities The difference in the value of the shilling in various States was originally caused by the difference in the depreciation of the bills of credit issued by them when colonies Thus, in New England, after the adoption of the decimal system, the pound in bills of credit was rated at $3 33, and the shilling at 16⅔ cents, or 1/20 of that amount, which made 6 shillings in the dollar It was the same in Virginia, Kentucky, and other States In New York, Ohio, etc, the paper pound was rated at $2 50 and the shilling at 12½ cents or eight to the dollar In other States, as Pennsylvania and New Jersey, the shilling was 13⅓ cents, while in Georgia it was 21⅓ cents **3.** The Spanish real, a silver coin worth 12½ cents, long current in the United States **bit‡; Mexican shilling‡; York s.‡.** **4.** An old Saxon coin worth about 5 pence of English money [< AS *scilling*, shilling, < root of Ice *skilja*, divide] — **Boston** or **Bay shillings,** same as PINE-TREE MONEY — **shil'ling mark",** *n* Same as SOLIDUS 2 — **the king's** (or **queen's**) **shilling,** an English shilling formerly handed to a recruit on his verbal declaration of intention to join the British military service and deemed equivalent to signature of a contract


Lord Baltimore Shilling, coined in Maryland in 1659 (One-half actual size)

Shil'luk, 1 shil'uk, 2 shil'uk, *n* *Ethnol* A negro tribe of Africa, also, a member of this tribe See AFRICA
shil'ly-shal"ly, 1 shil'i-shal'i, 2 shĭl'y-shăl'y, *vi* [-LIED; -LY-ING] To act with indecision, be irresolute; vacillate; also, to trifle

Mrs Phillips addressed him in the oft-quoted words 'Wendell, don't *shilly-shally*'
CARLOS MARTYN *Wendell Phillips* bk II p 133 [F & W 1890]

[Varied corruption of *shall I?*] **shil'li-shal"li‡; shill I, shall I‡.** — **shil'ly-shal"ll-er,** *n*
shil'ly-shal"ly, *a* Weak vacillatory
shil'ly-shal"ly, *n* [Colloq] Weak or foolish vacillation, irresolution, evasion, any trifling
shil'ly-shal"ly, *adv* In a vacillating manner
Shi-lo'ah, 1 shi-lō'ə, 2 shi-lō'a *n* *Bib* *Isa* viii, 6
Shi'loh, 1 shai'lō, 2 shī'lō, *n* [Heb] **1.** *Bib* (1) A word of doubtful meaning occurring in the speech of Jacob on his deathbed *Gen* xlix, 10 (2) A place north of Bethel, where was the principal Jewish sanctuary from the time of Joshua to the time of Samuel *1 Sam* iv 4 **2.** A battle-field in Hardin

county, Tenn, where Grant and Prentiss defeated Beauregard and A S Johnston, April 6, 1862 See PITTSBURG LANDING

Shi-lo'ni, 1 shi-lō'nai, 2 shi-lō'ni, *n Bib Neh* xi, 5 — **Shi'lo-nite,** 1 shai'lo-nait, 2 shi'lo-nit, *n Bib 1 Kings* xi, 29

shil'pit, 1 shil'pit, 2 shil'pit, *a* [Scot] **1.** Watery and insipid weak, as, *shilpit* drink **2.** Sickly puny, as, a *shilpit* girl

Shil'shah, 1 shil'shə, 2 shil'sha, *n Bib 1 Chron* vii, 37.

shi'ly, *adv* Same as SHILY

shim, 1 shim, 2 shim, *vt* [SHIMMED, SHIMD^{S}, SHIM'MING] **1.** To wedge up or fill out to a proper position or level by inserting a shim **2.** To hold in position by means of a shim

shim[1], *n* **1.** In machinery, stone-working, and railroading, a piece of metal or other material used to fill out space, as where joints are worn loose, or between something and its support When used between rails, called **grasshopper shim** or **spider s** **2.** A shingle of irregular thickness, having one edge thick and the other thin **3** [Local, New Eng] An imperfect bucket-stave made of material too scant in the block [< SHIM[2], *n*, cp SHIN[1], *n*]

shim', *n* [Prov Eng] **1.** A white spot or streak on a horse's face, a blaze **2.** An ignis fatuus **shimm†.**

shi'mal, 1 shi'māl, 2 shi'mal, *n* The northwesterly wind of the Persian Gulf, blowing nine months in the year Its period of greatest strength, called the **great shimal,** occurs in June and July

Shi-ma'ne, 1 shi-mā'nē, 2 shī-ma'nę, *n* A ken in S W Honshu Island, Japan, capital, Matsuye

shimet†, *vt* To gleam **shim†.**

Shim'e-a, 1 shim'i-ə, 2 shim'e-a, *n Bib 1 Chron* iii, 5 — **Shim'e-ah,** *n Bib 2 Sam* xxi, 21 **Shim'e-am‡** (*1 Chron* iv, 38, R V), **Shim'e-an‡.** — **Shim'e-ath,** 1 shim'i-ath, 2 shim'e-ăth, *n Bib 2 Chron* xxiv, 26 — **Shim'e-ath-ites,** *n pl Bib 1 Chron* ii, 55 — **Shim'e-i,** 1 shim'i-ai, 2 shim'e-i, *n Bib 2 Sam* xvi 5 — **Shim'e-ites,** 1 shim'i-aits, 2 shim'e-its, *n pl Bib* (R V) *Num* iii, 21 — **Shim'e-on,** 1 shim'i-on, 2 shim'e-ŏn, *n Bib Ezra* x, 31 — **Shim'hi,** 1 shim'hai, 2 shim'hi, *n Bib 1 Chron* viii, 21 — **Shim'i,** 1 shim'ai, 2 shim'i, *n Bib Ex* vi, 17 — **Shim'ites,** 1 shim'aits, 2 shim'its, *n pl Bib Num* iii, 21

Shi-mi'zu, 1 shi-mi'zū, 2 shī-mi'zu, *n* A treaty port on Suruga Bay, S of Honshu Island, Japan

Shim'ma, 1 shim'ə 2 shim'a, *n Bib 1 Chron* ii, 13

shim'mer[1], 1 shim'ər, 2 shim'ĕr, *v* **I.** *t* To make glimmer or beam faintly **II** *i* To emit a tremulous light, shine with intermittent gleaming, give a flitting brightness, as, the *shimmering* light under the trees

And whan she cam into the kirk She *shimmer d* like the sun
Lord Thomas and Fair Annet in Percy *s Reliques*

[< AS *scimrian,* < *scima,* glimmer]

shim'mer[2], *vt Mech* To insert a shim in for the purpose of correcting some inequality

shim'mer[1], *n* A tremulous shining or gleaming, glimmer, gleam now usually of faint light, as, the pale *shimmer* of the moonlight on the water

From deep chasms in the glacier issues a delicate *shimmer* of blue light TYNDALL *Forms of Water* § 108, p 40 [A 1872]

Syn., see LIGHT — **shim'mer-y,** *a*

shim'mer[2], *n* **1.** One who shims, specif, in cabinet-making, a workman who fills up cracks or slight openings, or makes parts fit with thin pieces **2.** A shim

shim'merd, *pp* Shimmered S S

shim'mer-ing, 1 shim'ər-iŋ, 2 shim'er-ing **I.** *pa* Having the character of a shimmer

She hath dark gray eyes and her hair is brown washed into *shimmering* ripples by the golden waves of Pactolus
DUFFIELD OSBORNE *Robe of Nessus* p 193 [B C & CO]

II. *n* A shimmer of light

shim'ming, 1 shim'iŋ, 2 shim'ing, *n* **1.** The insertion of shims **2.** A shim, or shims collectively

shim'my, 1 shim'i, 2 shim'y, *n* [SHIM'MIES, 1 -iz, 2 -is, *pl*] [Colloq] **1** A chemise **2.** [U S] A dance of the fox-trot type accompanied by simulated shivering

Shi-mo'ga, 1 shi-mō'ga, 2 shi-mō'ga, *n* **1.** A district in Nagar division, Mysore India, 3,986 sq m **2.** Its capital

Shi'mon, 1 shai'mon, 2 shi'mon, *n Bib 1 Chron* iv, 20

Shi"mo-no'se, 1 shi mo-nō'sē, 2 shi"mo-nō'se, **Masashika** (1859–$^{8}/_{7}$1911) A Japanese chemist and inventor of explosives See EXPLOSIVE, 2 (12)

Shi"mo-no-se'ki, 1 shi mo-no-sē'ki, 2 shi"mo-no-se'ki, *n* **1.** A strait between Honshu and Kyushu Islands, Japan **2.** A seaport, S W Honshu, formerly **Akamagaseki**

Shim'rath, 1 shim'rath, 2 shim'răth, *n Bib 1 Chron* viii 21 — **Shim'ri,** 1 shim'rai 2 shim'ri, *n Bib 1 Chron* iv, 37 [Heb, watchful] — **Shim'rith,** 1 shim'rith, 2 shim'-rith, *n Bib 2 Chron* xxiv, 26 — **Shim'rom,** 1 shim'-rəm, 2 shim'rom, *n Bib 1 Chron* vii, 1 — **Shim'ron,** 1 shim'rən, 2 shim'ron, *n Bib Josh* xix, 15 [Heb, watch] — **Shim'ron-ites,** 1 shim'ron-aits, 2 shim'ron-its, *n pl Bib Num* xxvi, 24 — **Shim"ron-me'ron,** 1 shim'ron-mi'-rən, 2 shim'ron-mē'ron *n Bib Josh* xii, 20 — **Shim'-shai,** 1 shim'shai *or* -shi-ai, 2 shim'shi *or* -sha-i, *n Bib Ezra* iv, 17 [Heb, Jah is splendor]

shin, 1 shin, 2 shin, *v* [SHINNED, SHIND^{S}, SHIN'NING] **I.** *t* **1.** To climb, as a pole or tree, with the aid of the shins, especially by clasping it successively with the hands or arms and the shins or legs **2** To kick on the shins

II. *i* **1.** To climb anything by twining the legs about it commonly with *up,* as, to *shin up* a pole **2.** To trudge or run along on foot, walk, trot about

That stout-hearted old squire, *shinning* by night through the Highlands, and dodging sentries
WINTHROP *Edwin Brothertoft* pt ii p 162 [T & F 1862]

3. [Slang, U S] To borrow money in a hurry

shin[1], *n* **1.** The anterior part of the leg below the knee, where the bone is prominent; also, the shin-bone **2.** The lower leg or shank, as, a *shin* of beef **3.** Something likened to a shin, as the projecting piece in front of the mold-board of some plows **4.** A railroad fish-plate [< AS *scina,* shin] **shinet.**

—shin'-bone", *n* The tibia — **s -boot,** *n* A leather horse-boot or shield to prevent damage by interfering — **s -plow,** *n* A plow having a shin in front of the mold-board

shin[2], *n* [Chin & Jap] **1.** A god or spirit, or the gods or spirits collectively **2** [S-] *Prot Ch* God, the Supreme Being Compare SHANGTI

shin[3], 1 shin 2 shin *n* The twenty-first letter of the Hebrew alphabet, corresponding to the English *sh*

Shi'nab, 1 shai'nab, 2 shi'năb *n Bib Gen* xiv, 2

Shi"na-ga'wa, 1 shi'na-gā'wa, 2 shi na-gä'wä, *n* A town near Tokyo, Japan

Shi-na'no, 1 shi-nā'no, 2 shī-na'no, *n* A river in central Honshu Island Japan length 230 m to the Japan sea

Shi'nar, 1 shai'nar 2 shi'nar, *n Bib* Ancient country on lower Tigris and Euphrates *Gen* x 10 [wood

shi"na-rump', 1 shi na-r.mp 2 shi"na-rump, *n* Agatized

shin'bin, 1 shin'bin, 2 shin'bin, *n* A thick plank split from a green tree used in the teak-trade **shin'beam‡.**

shin'dig, *n* [Slang, U S] A ball, dance

shin'dle[1], *vt* To roof with shindles

shin'dle, 1 shin'di, 2 shin'di, *n* **1.** A roofing-slate **2.** A shingle [< LL *scindula,* see SHINGLE[1], *n*]

shin'dy, 1 shin'di, 2 shin'dy, *n* [SHIN'DIES, 1 -diz 2 -dis, *pl*] **1** [Slang] A riotous conflict, especially with sticks or cudgels, a rumpus, row, as, to kick up a *shindy* **2** The game of shinny **3** [Local, U S] A liking or fancy [Said to be < Gipsy *chindi,* quarrel, but cp SHINNY]

shine, 1 shain, 2 shin, *v* [SHONE, SHIN'ING] **I.** *t* **1.** [Colloq] To cause to shine, make light or bright, as by reflected light, especially, to brighten by rubbing or polishing, as, to *shine* the door-knob, etc **2** [Rare] To effect by shining, as, action *shines* away dulness

II. *i* **1.** To emit light, give light, beam, glow, as, the stars *shine* in the sky **2.** To be bright or brilliant, gleam, as by reflected light, especially from a metallic or polished surface, as, native gold *shines* in the quartz

Lil e a mast Of gold, the Maypole *shines*
WORDSWORTH *The Excursion* bk ii, at 5

3 To excel or be conspicuous in splendor, beauty, or intellectual brilliancy, be illustrious, as, the beauty *shone* at court, the wit *shines* in social life

Pooh, pooh' you must never think to become popular among wits by *shining* They go into society to *shine* themselves, not to admire the brilliancy of others
IRVING *Traveller, Literary Life* p 124 [A P F 1863]

4†. To wear gay attire [< AS *scīnan,* shine]

Syn.: beam, coruscate, glare, gleam, glisten, glitter, glow, scintillate, sparkle Compare synonyms for LIGHT

—to shine deer, to attract deer at night by fire, and cause their eyes to shine, so as to present a mark for the hunter — **to s up to** [Colloq], to try to make oneself pleasant to used in reference to courtship

shinet, *a* Gleaming, glittering, shining

shine, *n* **1** The state or quality of being bright or shining, irradiation, luster, sheen, sometimes, superficial and showy quality as opposed to real excellence, as, the *shine* of polished silver, substance is better than *shine* **2** Fair weather, sunshine **3.** [Colloq, U S] A gloss or polish on shoes **4.** [Slang, U S] A liking or fancy, as, he took a *shine* to me **5.** [Slang] (1) A bright trick or smart prank a display (2) A worthless, pretentious person originally applied to an inferior actor (3) [Eng] A disturbance row, shindy Syn see LIGHT — **to cut up shines** [Slang, U S], to play pranks — **to take the shine out of** [Slang], to throw into the shade eclipse, outshine

shiner, 1 shain'ər, 2 shin'ĕr, *n* **1.** One who or that which shines or causes to shine, as a lamp, the sun, etc **2** [Colloq] A piece of money, especially, a bright coin, a gold coin **3.** One of various silvery fishes (1) A small North-American fresh-water cyprinoid of *Notemigonus* or a related genus, especially *N chrysoleucus,* the common shiner (2) A California surf-fish, especially of the genus *Abeona* (3) [Local, U S] (*a*) The menhaden (*b*) The moonfish (*c*) The dollar-fish (*d*) The sailor's-choice (4) [Scot] A young mackerel **4.** A lepismid insect, bristletail **5.** *Angling* A hackle used in making an artificial fly **6.** *Optics* A reflector, used in optical tests, in the shape of a small button, usually of dark glass, polished and sharply convex, and having in a brilliant light the appearance of an artificial star **7.** [Slang] A black eye — **buckeye shiner,** the emerald or rosy shiner (*Notropis atherinoides*) so called in western New York — **golden s.,** a cyprinoid fish (*Abramis chrysoleucus*), a carp

shi'ness†, *n* Shyness

shin'ey, 1 shain'i, 2 shin'y, *n* [Slang] Money

shing, 1 shiŋ, 2 shing, *n* A Chinese measure See MEASURE

Shing'king, 1 shiŋ'kiŋ, 2 shing'king, *n* Same as SHENGKING

shin'gle[1], 1 shin'gl, 2 shin'gl, *vt* [SHIN'GLED, SHIN'-GLE^{D}, SHIN'GLING] **1.** To cover with or as with shingles, as, to *shingle* a house

This last system is that which as has been expressively said has *shingled* over the country to which it was applied with so many conflicting titles and claims WEBSTER *Works First Speech on Foot's Resolution* in vol iii p 263 [T B & CO 1858]

2. To cut (the hair) evenly and short, all over the head **3.** [Colloq] To punish, as children, by spanking **4.** To arrange so as to overlap, as felled timber

shin'gle[2], *vt* In iron-manufacture, to drive out scoriæ and other impurities from (puddled iron) by heavy blows or pressure

shin'gle[1], *n* **1.** A thin piece of wood, usually 18 inches long and 4 or more wide, half an inch thick at one end, and tapering to less than an eighth of an inch at the other end, used like a tile or slate in covering roofs and sometimes the sides of buildings, the thick ends of one course lapping over the thin ends of the row next below In computation, a width of 4 inches is considered one shingle **2** [Humorous, U S] A small sign-board as for an office, as, I have put out my *shingle* **3.** A short hair-cut [Cor of SHINDLE, < LL *scindula,* < L *schidia,* splinter, < *scindo,* cleave]

—dimension shingle, a shingle made of some definite standard width, as distinguished from one of random width — **metallic s,** a thin plate of metal stamped into shape to be used in place of shingles or tiles — **Quaker s** [Pennsylvania, U S], an unusually heavy shingle, commonly 26 by 4 inches, and $^{3}/_{4}$ of an inch thick at the butt — **shaved s,** a shingle split and shaved by hand — **shin'gle-band",** *n* One of two pieces of stout board, usually 2 inches wide placed one on each side of a bunch of shingles and held together at the ends with strips of band-iron — **s -bolt,** *n* A piece of timber to be made into shingles — **s -machine,** *n* A machine for making shingles, either by sawing them from the bolt or by riving them off with a knife — **s -nail,** *n* A nail one and one-half inches long, especially a cut nail of that size suitable for shingling — **s -oak,** *n* A common oak (*Quercus imbricaria*) of the Mississippi valley, the wood of which was formerly used for shingles — **s -packer,** *n* One who packs and prepares shingles for market — **s. -press,** *n* A box made to hold a quarter-thousand bunch of shingles having a press worked by a treadle that tightens the bunch for banding — **s -rack,** *n* A wagon or sleigh made for hauling shingles — **s -roofed,** *a* Having a roof covered with shingles — **s -timber,** *n* Timber suitable for shingles — **s -tree,** *n* A southeastern Asiatic tree (*Acrocarpus fraxinifolius*) of the family *Cæsalpiniaceæ* The timber is close-grained, hard, and strong but brittle — **s -worker,** *n* One who makes shingles without machinery — **s -yard,** *n* A place where shingles of all kinds are stored for sale — **to be or to have a s short** [Austral], to be slightly unbalanced mentally

shin'gle[2], *n* **1.** Rounded, water-worn detritus, coarser than ordinary gravel, found on the seashore or on inland beaches used rarely in the plural, as, the wet *shingle* **2.** A piece of such detritus **3** A place strewn with shingle, as a beach [< Norw *singel,* < *singla,* freq of *singa,* sing] **—shin'gle-trap",** *n* A row of piles driven into a beach to keep it from being washed away, or to cause the accumulation of gravel and sand on a beach, a groin

shin'gled[1], 1 shiŋ'gld, 2 shiŋ'ĝld, *a* Covered with

shin'gled[2], *a* Strewn with stony shingles, as a beach

shin'gler[1], 1 shiŋ'gler, 2 shiŋ'ĝler, *n* One who makes shingles or roofs buildings with shingles

shin'gler[2], *n* **1** A shingle-machine **2** A machine for squeezing puddled iron, also, the workman who attends such a machine

shin'gles, 1 shiŋ'glz, 2 shiŋ'ĝlş, *n* A cutaneous disease,

shin'gles[2], 1 as symptomatic of nervous derangement, in which a vesicular or pustular eruption appears over the course of some nerve usually extending half round the body like a girdle herpes zoster [Ult < CINGLE, *n*]

shin'gle-wood", 1 shiŋ'gl-wud', 2 shiŋ'ĝl-wŏod', *n* The canoe-cedar

shin'gling[1], 1 shiŋ'gliŋ, 2 shiŋ'ĝling, *n* The act of covering with shingles, also, a covering made of shingles, shingles collectively — **shin'gling-hatch"et,** *n* A small hatchet having a claw and hammer, for use in shingling — **s.-machine,** *n* Same as SHINGLE-MACHINE

shin'gling[2], *n* The act of hammering or pressing iron from the puddling-furnace **bloom'ing‡** — **shin'gling-ham"mer,** *n* A tilt-hammer for making blooms — **s - tongs,** *n* Large tongs for handling blooms in shingling

shin'gly[1], 1 shiŋ'gli, 2 shiŋ'ĝly, *a* **1.** Covered with shingles, as, a *shingly* roof **2.** Resembling shingles

shin'gly[2], *a* Abounding with shingles, gravelly

Shin-gu', 1 shin-gū', 2 shīn-ĝu', *n* A town, seaport on Honshu Island, Japan

shin'-hop"ple, 1 shin'-hep'l, 2 shin'-hŏp'l, *n* Same as HOBBLE-BUSH [being shiny

shin'i-ness, 1 shain'i-nes, 2 shin'i-nĕs, *n* The quality of

shin'ing, 1 shain'iŋ, 2 shin'ing, *pa* **1.** Emitting or reflecting a continuous light, gleaming, luminous, radiant, bright, as, the *shining* sun, a *shining* helmet **2.** Of unusual brilliance or excellence, splendid, illustrious, eminent, conspicuous, as, *shining* merit, an author of *shining* reputation

—shining fly catcher, same as FLYSNAPPER — **shin'ing-rod",** *n* Same as DIVINING-ROD — **shin'ing-ly,** *adv* — **shin'ing-ness,** *n* [Rare]

shin'ing, *n* **1.** Emission or reflection of light, brightness, as, the *shining* of a candle **2** *Hunting* The attracting of deer by fire at night Compare FIRE-HUNTING **3** [Rare] Ambitious display **4†.** Lightning

shin'leaf", 1 shin'lif', 2 shin'lēf', *n* A low perennial herb (*Pyrola elliptica*) of the family *Pyrolaceæ,* with rounded evergreen root-leaves, common in the woods of the northern United States [From the use of its leaves for shinplasters]

shin'ner, 1 shin'ər, 2 shin'er, *n* **1.** One who shins **2†.** A stocking

shin'ner-y, 1 shin'ər-i, 2 shin'er-y, *n* [-IES, 1 -iz, 2 -is *pl*] A dense growth of small trees and shrubs, mostly shin-oaks

shin'ny, 1 shin'i, 2 shin'y, *n* [SHIN'NIED, SHIN'NYING] **1.** To strike the ball in the game of hockey or shinny, play shinny **2.** [Colloq] To climb up with the aid of the shins, shin usually with *up*

—shinny on your own side, get on the proper side to knock the ball right-handedly a command to one attempting to strike the ball left-handedly, and hence getting in the way of an opponent also, figuratively, in slang use, keep within your limits, mind your own business

shin'ny, *n* [-NIES, 1 -iz, 2 -is, *pl*] **1** A game resembling hockey, but loosely played, no positions being assigned to players except one in goals on each side and the ball being struck with a curved stick **2** The stick or club used in this game **shin'ny-stick"†.** [< Gael *sinteag,* bound] **shin'ney‡; shin'nie‡; shin'nock‡; shin'tie‡, shin'ty‡.**

Shin"o-ta-wa'ro, 1 shin'o-ta-wā'ro, 2 shin'o-ta-wa'ro, *n* [Jap] One of a breed of domestic fowls with very large tails

shin'-piece", 1 shin'-pis', 2 shin'-pēç', *n* A piece of plate armor for the shin or fore part of the leg, sometimes worn over the chausses of chain mail, a bainberg

shin'plas"ter, 1 shin'plas'tər, 2 shin'plas'ter, *n* [Slang, U S] **1.** Originally, any paper money said to have been applied first to the depreciated Continental currency after the War of the Revolution **2.** A small note for a fractional part of a dollar, issued by private bankers and companies for circulation as money, especially during the financial stress beginning with 1837 **3.** The fractional or postal currency issued by the government during the Civil War to serve as small change during suspension of specie payments **4** [Colloq] A curative plaster made of brown paper smeared with tar, vinegar, or the like, for application to a sore shin

Shin Shu, 1 shin shū, 2 shin shu A progressive sect of Japanese Buddhists founded by Shinran (1171–1262), Justification by faith in Buddha is their chief creed, as opposed to the common Buddhist idea of salvation by works They are the most influential sect in Japan and their temples number about 14,000 Their doctrines are said to border on Christianity Compare BUDDHA

shin'-tan"gle, 1 shin'-tag'gl, 2 shin'-tăn'ĝl, *n* The ground-hemlock

Shin'to, 1 shin'to, 2 shin'to, *n* The primitive cult of Japan, in its essence a species of ancestor-worship

Shinto, largely superseded or rather absorbed by Buddhism since its introduction in the 6th century A D, has had a revival since the revolution of 1868, and is still a living power among the people of Japan It seems to have been originally a deification of the forces of nature which later became identified as hero ancestors It has its own divinities temples, priests, worship, and rites But its central belief is implicit obedience to the Mikado as the direct descendant and actual representative of the sun-goddess Amaterasû In the form in which it is held by some educated Japanese, it is practically deism

Shinto is thus a mixture of ancestor-worship and of nature-worship without any explicit code of morals It regards human beings as virtuous by nature assumes that each man's conscience is his best guide and while believing in a continued existence beyond the grave entertains no theory as to its pleasures or pains *Encyc Brit* 11th ed, vol xv p 222

[< Chin *shin* god, + *tao* doctrine] **Shin'to-ism‡; Shin'tu‡, Sin'tu‡, Sin'tu-ism‡ — Shin'to-ist,** *n* One who believes in and practises Shinto

shin'ty, *n* [Scot] Same as SHINNY

shin'ty-an, 1 shin'ti-ən, 2 shin'ty-an, *n* [Ar] Loose trousers or drawers gathered and tied about the waist and below the knee, usually of silk or silk and cotton worn by Mohammedan women **shin'ti-gan‡, shin'ti-jan‡.**

Khadra steps out of her palanquin, and . shakes out the silken fullness of her *shintyan*
G W CURTIS *Howadji in Syria* p 74 [in 1872]

shin'y, 1 shain'i, 2 shīn'y, *a* [SHIN'I-ER, SHIN'I-EST] **1.** Having a shining or glistening appearance, polished, glossy, as, a *shiny* hat, *shiny* buttons **2.** Lighted up, as by the sun or moon, bright, clear, as, a *shiny* day.

shin'y, *n* [Slang] Money

Shi'on, 1 shai'on, 2 shī'ŏn, *n* *Bib* (R V) *Josh* xix, 19

ship, ³ ship, 2 shĭp, *v* [SHIPPED, SHIPT⁵, SHIP'PING] **I.** *t* **1.** To put for transport aboard a vessel, convey by ship or by water, as, the goods were *shipped* at Hamburg, the corn was *shipped* to Russia **2.** *Com* To send by any established mode of transportation, as, to *ship* goods by rail or express **3.** To hire and receive for service on board a vessel, as, to *ship* a crew **4.** To receive naturally on a floating structure, as, to *ship* a sea, the raft *shipped* water **5.** [Colloq] To induce to go away, get rid of **6.** *Naut* To set or fit in a prepared place on a boat or vessel, as, to *ship* the anchor

The men would *ship* the little mast and crowd on an enormous quantity of sail
BAYARD TAYLOR *Lands of the Saracen* p 321 [in 1855]

II. *i* **1.** To go on board ship, embark, as, to *ship* for Scotland **2.** To enlist as a seaman, as, to *ship* before the mast **3** *Naut* To fit or be in its intended position when ready for use with *in*, as, the tiller *ships in* the rudder-head [< AS *scipian*, < *scip*, ship]

ship, *n* **1.** A large seagoing vessel, specif, a large vessel with bowsprit and three (recently also with four or even five) masts, each of which carries square sails loosely, any masted vessel larger than a boat, and suitable for deep-water navigation, as, they went by *ship* to Corsica, a steam*ship*, sailing *ship* Compare BARK³, BRIG, SCHOONER, SLOOP In the course of time both popularly and legally the term *ship* has acquired a wider interpretation Broadly stated for purposes of international maritime law and by the Merchants' Shipping Acts of Great Britain (1854, 1894, and 1906), the term *ship* includes every description of vessel used in navigation not propelled by oars, the Court of Admiralty (Ireland) qualifies the latter phrase to "not *exclusively* propelled of oars" while the Explosive Act defines *ship* as "every description of vessel used in Sea Navigation whether propelled by oars or otherwise" The *Foreign Enlistment Act* defines *ship* as "any description of boat, vessel, battery, or floating craft, also any description of boat, vessel, floating battery, or floating craft, also, any description of boat, vessel, or other craft or battery made to move either on the surface of or under water or sometimes on the surface of and sometimes under water" See page 2259

The *ship* in its latest complete equipment, is an abridgment and compend of a nation's arts EMERSON *Society and Solitude, Civilization* p 25 [in 1889]

2. Something resembling a ship Specif (1) A vessel for navigating the air, as, an air-*ship* (2) *Eccl* A navicula, or incense-receptacle **3.** In shovelboard-playing, the position of a disk when hanging over the farther edge of the board, and thus being entitled to an extra count [< AS *scip*, ship] — **Anno Domini ship** [Naut Slang], an old-fashioned whaling-ship — **armed s**, a merchant ship taken for government use and armed like a war-vessel — **belted s** (*Naval Arch*), an armored battleship, the hull of which was protected by a water-line armor-belt — **ex s** (*Com*), same as FREE OVERSIDE — **general s**, a ship for the general conveyance of freight, as distinguished from one specially chartered or consigned — **long s.** (*Hist*), a viking ship See VIKING — **ship'bis"cuit,** *n* Same as HARDTACK — **s -boat,** *n* A ship's boat — **s.-borer,** *n* A *ship-worm* (*Teredo*) — **s -borne,** *a* Conveyed by a vessel — **s.-boy,** *n* A boy serving on shipboard a cabin-boy — **s - breaker,** *n* One whose trade is breaking up unseaworthy vessels — **s.-broker,** *n* A broker who procures marine insurance, or buys and sells vessels, or negotiates for cargoes, etc — **s -builder,** *n* One who designs or superintends, contracts for, or works at the building of vessels — **s -building,** *n* The act or art of building vessels, especially large craft, naval architecture — **s -canal,** *n* A canal intended for navigation by seagoing vessels — **s - captain,** *n* The commander or master of a merchant ship — **s -carpenter,** *n* **1** A shipwright **2.** [Rare] Same as CARPENTER, 2 — **s.-carver,** *n* A carver of figureheads and other ornamental work for vessels — **s -chandler,** *n* One who deals in cordage, canvas, and other furniture of vessels — **s -chandlery,** *n* The business or wares of a ship-chandler — **s -deliverer,** *n* One who contracts to unload or deliver a cargo from a vessel — **s.-fever,** *n* Typhus so called because formerly prevalent on shipboard — **s -holder,** *n* A ship-owner — **s. jack,** *n* A powerful hydraulic jack for raising vessels, as in launching and docking — **s -joiner,** *n* One who does joiner-work for vessels — **s.-keeper,** *n* A watchman or person in charge of a vessel in dock, on a whaler, one left in charge of the ship while the officers are with boat-crews chasing a whale — **s -ladder stich,** a kind of ladder-stitch — **s -letter,** *n* A letter conveyed by a ship other than a mail-carrier — **s.-load,** *n* The quantity that a ship carries or can carry, a cargo — **s -maul,** *n* Same as IRON MAUL, 2 — **s of the line,** formerly, a man-of-war large enough to take a position in a line of battle a ship of and above 60 guns a phrase corresponding to the modern term *battle-ship* — **s -pendulum,** *n* A chronometer for measuring the heel-angle of a vessel — **s -plate,** *n* Low-grade iron plate — **s -pound,** *n* A unit of weight See WEIGHT — **s.-propeller,** *n* A steamship's screw propeller — **s.-railway,** *n* A railway on which a vessel in cradles on trucks may be borne overland also, a railway for hauling up ships for repairs — **s rigged,** *a* **1.** Rigged like a ship, with three masts and square sails **2** Rigged with square sails, as, a *ship-rigged* mast — **ship's articles,** same as SHIPPING ARTICLES — **ship's carpenter,** same as CARPENTER, 2 — **s -scraper,** *n* A tool consisting of a triangular piece of steel with sharp edges, set at right angles on a handle, and used to scrape the deck or bottom of a ship — **ship's days,** the days allowed a ship for unloading and loading — **ship's favor,** the advantage gained by a ship from the fact that the cubical content of cargo is estimated not from the mean limits, but from the extreme outside limits — **ship's papers** (*Com*), the documents required to be carried by a ship (1) by international law as bills of lading, bill of health, invoices log-book, muster-roll, proofs of ownership and sea-letter (2) by domestic law, as certificate of registry, crew-list clearance license and shipping-articles — **ship's passport** (*Naut*), a sea-letter — **s -splice,** *n* *Car-building.* A bolted zigzag timber-splice in which the principal cut is diagonal to the length of the pieces and the secondary ones at an acute angle to this — **ship's protest** [Eng], same as PROTEST, *n*, 3 — **s station,** a radiotelegraph station situated on a vessel plying the seas — **ship's time** (*Naut*), the time as shown by the deck clock usually local mean time at whatever meridian a vessel happens to be, and corrected daily at noon **s -time‡** — **s -stores,** *n pl* Non-dutiable provisions and supplies for use on board ship — **s. stuff,** a coarse wheat flour — **s -survey,** *n* The examination of an injured vessel by experts in view of settling insurance or determining seaworthiness — **ship's writer** (*U S Navy*), a petty officer who keeps the watch-, quarter-, and station-bills of the crew — **s.-tiret,** *n* A fashion of head-dress, supposed to have resembled a ship in some way — **s -writ,** *n* A writ ordering the collection of ship-money — **to pump s.** **1** To clear the hold of water with the ship's pumps **2** [Slang] Euphemistically to urinate — **to take s**, to embark — **ship'ful,** *n* Enough to fill a ship — **ship'less,** *a* Destitute of ships

Bare is it, without house or track and destitute
Of obvious shelter, as a *shipless* sea
WORDSWORTH *The Borderers* act III, sc 3

— **ship'lett,** *n* A little ship — **ship'page,** *n* [Rare] Freightage — **ship'pyt,** *a* Of, adapted to, or full of ships

-ship. A suffix added to nouns, sometimes to adjectives, and occasionally to verbs It expresses in general (1) state, condition, or quality, as in *fellowship*, *friendship*, (2) office, or profession, as *tutorship*, *guardianship*, (3) art, or skill, as *penmanship*, *marksmanship* [< AS *-scipe* cp SHAPE, *n*]

ship'board", 1 ship'bōrd", 2 shĭp'bōrd", *n* The side or deck of a ship, hence, a vessel used only in the phrase **on shipboard,** or sometimes **a-shipboard**

ship'en-tine, 1 ship'en-tin, 2 shĭp'ĕn-tin, *n* *Naut* A four-masted bark [< SHIP]

Shi'phi, 1 shai'fai, 2 shī'fi, *n* *Bib* *1 Chron* iv, 37

Shiph'mite, 1 shif'mait, 2 shĭf'mĭt, *n* *Bib* *1 Chron* xxvii, 27

Shiph'rah, 1 shif'ra 2 shĭf'ra *n* *Bib* *Ex* i, 15

Shiph'tan, 1 shif'tan, 2 shĭf'tan, *n* *Bib* *Num* xxxiv 24

Ship'ka, 1 ship'ka, 2 ship'ka, *n* A pass in the Balkan mountains, Bulgaria, elevation, 4,376 ft here Suleiman Pasha was repulsed by the Russians Aug 20–27, 1877

ship'lap", 1 ship'-lap", 2 ship'-lăp" **I.** *a* Having the edges of a plank rabbeted so that when in position the edge of each plank makes a flush joint with the one adjoining **II** *n* A plank so rabbeted **III** *adv* After the manner of a ship-lap

Ship'ley, 1 ship'li, 2 ship'ly, *n* A town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England

ship'man, 1 ship'man, 2 ship'man, *n* **1** [Archaic] A sailor, mariner **2†** A shipmaster [< AS *scipmann*, < *scip*, ship, + *mann* man] — **shipman's card,** a compass-card an old name

ship'mas"ter, 1 ship'mas'tər, 2 shĭp'mas'ter, *n* The captain or master of a merchant ship

ship'mate", 1 ship'mēt", 2 shĭp'māt", *n* A seaman who is in the same crew with another, a fellow sailor

ship'ment, 1 ship'ment *or* -ment, 2 shĭp'ment, *n* **1.** The act of shipping anything, as, to contract for the *shipment* of wheat **2.** That which is shipped, a consignment as, a *shipment* of cattle — **primary shipment,** a daily shipment of grain from a primary point See PRIMARY

ship'mon"ey, 1 ship'-mun'i, 2 shĭp'-mon'y, *n* *Eng Hist* An impost levied originally about 1007 by the sovereign on maritime towns and counties, for providing and arming a fleet for the protection of the coast

This tax, fallen into disuse was revived by Charles I as a means of raising revenue without summoning Parliament Its collection was resisted by John Hampden who was prosecuted and condemned, four of the judges dissenting Opposed by the people, ship-money was declared illegal by Parliament (1640), and the sentence against Hampden was annulled

shipped, } 1 shipt, 2 shĭpt, *pa* **1.** Entrusted to a trans-
shipts, } portation company to be carried to its destination **2** Supplied with ships

ship'pen, 1 ship'n 2 shĭp'n, *n* [Prov Eng] A cow-house, stall, stable **ship'pon‡.**

ship'-pen"du-lum, etc See SHIP

Ship'pens-burg, 1 ship'enz-bûrg 2 shĭp'ĕnz-bûrg, *n* A borough in Cumberland county, Pa

ship'per, 1 ship'ər, 2 shĭp'er, *n* **1.** One who or that which ships, especially [U S], a person who places goods in the hands of a common carrier for transportation **2.** *Com* That which bears transportation without loss in quality or flavor, as, this brand of tobacco is a first-class *shipper* **3.** *Mach* Any appliance for shifting some part of a machine, as the operating cable of an elevator **4.** *Brick-making* An improperly shaped brick **5†.** A skipper, mariner — **ship'per-fork",** *n* A mechanism consisting of two prongs used in guiding a belt from one pulley to another

ship'ping, 1 ship'ing, 2 shĭp'ĭng, *n* **1.** Ships of all kinds, or of some particular kind, collectively, the body of vessels belonging to a country or port, also, tonnage, as, the *shipping* of New York **2.** *Com* The act or business of delivering to a common carrier for transportation, or of forwarding **3†.** The act of embarking or sailing, a voyage

— **merchants' shipping acts** [Eng], a series of acts, the earliest of which was passed in 1854 and the latest in 1906, which govern merchant shipping, dealing with the registration of merchant ships, the regulation of pilotage, navigation the qualifications, protection, and discipline of officers and seamen, etc — **ship'ping-a"gent,** *n* The agent for a ship or line of ships, the agent who receives goods for shipment — **s -articles,** *n* A legal instrument of writing specifying the terms of the contract between owners and the seamen who ship aboard a vessel — **s.-bill,** *n* An invoice of goods shipped — **s clerk,** *n* Originally, and still in England, one who forwarded goods to a dock or ship for transportation by ship, now generally a clerk who has charge of shipments — **S Commissioner** [U S], an officer appointed under acts of Congress to supervise the engagement and treatment of seamen in the merchant service and to see to the enforcement of the laws for their protection or relief — **s -jacket,** *n* A covering put over a cream- or milk-can during transportation to protect its contents from the effect of extremes of temperature — **s.-master,** *n* An official attached to a consulate or the shipping-office of a home port to engage seamen for a voyage and to superintend the signing of the shipping-articles and the payment of the men's wages — **s -note,** *n* A written acknowledgment of the receipt of certain commodities sent on board of a vessel or to a vessel's wharf for shipment — **s.-office,** *n* **1.** An office where a shipping-agent receives goods for shipment **2** An office where seamen sign articles for a voyage — **to take s**, to embark on shipboard

ship-po', 1 ship-pō', 2 ship-pō', *n* *Ceram* Japanese cloisonné-enamel ware [Jap, the seven precious things < Chin *ts' th pao*, < *ts th*, seven, + *pao*, jewel]

ship'rigged", etc See SHIP

ship'shape", 1 ship'shēp", 2 shĭp'shāp', *a* Being in good order, as becomes a ship, well arranged, orderly; specif (*Naut*), having everything done to render a vessel perfect, and the makeshift spars and rigging of the shipyard replaced by permanent fittings

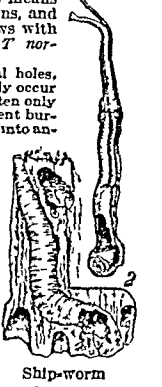
Neat *ship-shape* fixings and contrivances
BROWNING *Bishop Blougram's Apology* st 6.

ship'shape", *adv* In a seamanlike manner, neatly

ship'way", 1 ship'wē", 2 shĭp'wā", *n* **1.** The inclined way on which a vessel is built and along which it slides in launching **2.** A set of supports for a ship in dry dock.

ship'-worm", 1 ship'-wûrm", 2 shĭp'-wûrm", *n* A worm-like teredinoid bivalve that bores into ship-bottoms, piles, or other submerged timber by means of its shell It has very long united siphons, and a very small shell, and it coats its burrows with a thin shelly lining *Teredo navalis* and *T norvegica* are common species

They [*ship-worms*] inhabit long cylindrical holes, which they excavate in the wood and usually occur in great numbers crowded together so that often only a very thin film remains between the adjacent burrows One burrow is never found to break into another *Encyc Brit* 11th ed vol xxvi p 638



Ship-worm
1 The common *ship-worm* (*Teredo navalis*) taken out of its tube 2 A piece of old timber perforated by ship-worms showing a tubelining burrow

ship'wreck", 1 ship'rek", 2 shĭp'rĕk", *vt* **1.** To cause to suffer shipwreck; wreck said of a vessel or of those on board, as, to *shipwreck* a vessel, *shipwrecked* persons

Columbus was *shipwrecked* twice BANCROFT *United States* vol I p 115 [L B & co 1859]

2. To bring to disaster or ruin, destroy, as, to *shipwreck* a business, to *shipwreck* one's character a figurative use — **ship'wreck"y,** *a*

ship'wreck", *n* **1.** The destruction of a ship, either totally or for its purposes, by foundering, running on rocks, or other calamity at sea, in law, the condition of a ship so broken, disjointed, or otherwise injured that it of its no longer exists in its original nature and essence, also, a ship in such a condition

Ran, with her nine daughters (the waves), causes *shipwrecks* and draws the drowned men down to her watery abode
H H BOYESEN *Story of Norway*, p 23 [G P P 1886]

2 Utter or practical destruction, complete disaster, ruin, as, *shipwreck* of faith **3.** [Rare] Scattered remnants, as of a wrecked ship, wreckage, wreck **ship'-wrack"†.** Syn., see RUIN

ship'wright", 1 ship'rait", 2 shĭp'rīt", *n.* A ship-carpenter or builder of ships

ship'yard", 1 ship'y ārd"; 2 shĭp'y ärd", *n* An enclosure or yard where ships are built or repaired

shir, *v & n* Same as SHIRR [Honshu Island Japan

Shi"ra-ka'wa, 1 shi ra-kā'wa 2 shī'ra-ka'wa, *n* A town in

shir'al-lee, 1 shir'a-li, 2 shĭr'a-lē, *n* [Slang, Austral] A swag or roll of blankets

Shi-ra'ne, 1 shi-rā'nē, 2 shī-ra'nē, *n* A mountain of Honshu Island, Japan 10 212 ft high

Shi'ras, 1 shai'rəs, 2 shī'ras, **George** (*1/29 1832–4/29 1924*) An American jurist associate justice, U S Supreme Court, 1892–1903

Shi-raz', 1 shi-rūz', 2 shī-raz', *n* **1.** A city, capital of Fars province Persia **2.** A wine from Shiraz See WINE

shire¹, 1 shair *or* shir, 2 shīr *or* shĭr (XIII), *n* **1.** A territorial division of Great Britain, originally under the jurisdiction of an ealdorman in peace and of a heretoch in war, and commonly identical with a county, tho sometimes smaller, as, Richmond*shire* in the North Riding of York*shire* In England the shires were divided into *hundreds* and *tithings*, in Scotland, into *wards* and *quarters* **2** [U S] A county only in compounds and proper names borrowed from England, as, Berk*shire*, Hamp*shire* **3.** [Austral] An area of agricultural or grazing lands, containing one or more towns, incorporated for local government **4** A shire-horse **5†.** Portion, share [< AS *scire*, < *scirian*, cut off] — **shire'-clerk",** *n* [Eng] An under-sheriff or sometimes his deputy the clerk of a sheriff's court — **s -day†,** *n* The day on which the shire-mote was held — **s -gemot,** *n* *Saxon Law* Originally, an assembly of the people of a shire to deliberate concerning municipal affairs afterward, the county court held semiannually before the bishop and ealdorman or earl **s -moot†, s.-mote†.** — **s.-ground,** *n* Territory subject to county or shire jurisdiction — **s.-horse,** *n* One of a breed of large draft-horses ranging over 17 hands in height, usually black with bay points and originating in the shires or midland counties of England See plate under HORSE — **s -host,** *n* *Eng Hist* The military strength of a county the posse comitatus — **s -house†,** *n* The building in which the shire-gemot was held — **s.-king,** *n* *Norse Hist* The petty ruler of a fylke of undefined power, but representing the district in war and other external affairs

Among the small *shire-lings*, who lived like rich landholders in different parts of the Oplands there were many who were descendants of Harold the Fairhaired
H H BOYESEN *Story of Norway* p 188 [G P P 1886]

— **s land,** *n* Shire-ground — **s -reeve†,** *n* The royal bailiff of a shire sheriff — **s.-town,** *n* The capital of a county county-seat — **s -wick†,** *n* A shire — **the shires** [Eng] **1.** A group of counties whose names end in *shire*, **2** Certain midland counties noted for fox-hunting, especially, Leicestershire, Northamptonshire and Rutlandshire, in which the **Shire hounds** (the Belvoir, Quorn, Cottesmore, and Pytchley's) hunt

Shi're², 1 shi'rē, 2 shĭ're *n* A river of E Africa, 300 m from Lake Nyasa to the Zambezi river

shir'eeve†, *n* Same as SHERIFF

shire'man, 1 shair'man, 2 shīr'măn, *n* [-MEN, *pl*] [Eng] **1** Before the Conquest, the shire or county judge for the hearing of controversies concerning land **2.** A sheriff **3.** A native or inhabitant of the shires See SHIRE, 2 [< AS *scireman*, < *scire* (see SHIRE) + *man*, man]

Shi"ri-be'shi, 1 shī'ri-bē'shi 2 shī'rī-be'shi, *n* A prefecture on the W of Hokushu Island, Japan

shirk, 1 shûrk, 2 shĭrk, *v* **1.** *t* To avoid the doing or right doing of, as from disinclination to labor or to incur responsibility, evade meanly, neglect purposely, as, to *shirk* one's share of work

II. *i* To avoid work or evade obligation; as, a workman that *shirks*, to *shirk* when charitable help should be given [Var. of SHARK¹, *v*] — **to shirk off** or **s out,** to sneak away — **shirk'y,** *a* Inclined or disposed to shirk characterized by shirking

shirk, *n* **1** One who shirks, one who avoids the discharge of duty or is negligent in its performance **shirk'er†.**

There's nothing meaner than a *shirk*
ELIZABETH S PHELPS *Story of Avis* p 50 [G & co 1877]

2†. One who lives by trickery, a shifty fellow

shirkt, *pp* Shirked S '

shirl, 1 shûrl 2 shirl, *rt* [Prov Eng] **1.** To cut with shears 2 To slide 3 To romp about rudely

shirl, *a* [Prov. Eng] Shrill.— **shirl'y,** *adv* Shrilly

shirl, *n* Same as SCHORL

shirl', *n* [Prov Eng] The missel-thrush

shir'ley, 1 shûr'lı, 2 shir'ly, *n* The bullfinch

Shir'leys, *n.* **1. Sir Anthony** *(1565–1630),* an English traveler, author 2. **James** (?/1596–?/1666), an English dramatist; *The Gamester* etc

shi"ro-za'me, 1 shi'ro-zū'mē, 2 shī'ro-zū'mę, *n* [Jap] A galeorhinoid shark (*Mustelus manazo*)

shirp'it, 1 shirp'ıt, 2 shirp'it, *a* [Scot] Thin and tapering

shirr, 1 shûr, 2 shir, *rt* **1.** To draw into gathers or gather on parallel gathering-threads, as, to *shirr* a skirt 2. In cooking, to poach in cream, as eggs **shir‡.**

shirr, *n* **1.** A fulling or gathering by means of gathering-threads, as, a *shirr* on a sleeve 2. A rubber thread woven into a fabric to make it elastic **shir‡.— shir'ry,** *a*

shir'ra, 1 shir'ə 2 shir'a *n* [Scot] A sheriff

shirred, } 1 shûrd, 2 shird, *pa* **1.** [U S] Gathered into

shirds, } shirrs, as, a *shirred* sleeve 2. Having india-rubber shirrs See SHIRR, 2 **3.** *Cookery* Poached in cream, as eggs

shir'revet, *n.* A sheriff

shir'riff, *n* Same as SHERIFF.

shirr'ing, 1 shûr'ıŋ, 2 shir'ing, *n* **1.** The drawing of a fabric into small gathers by means of parallel drawing-threads or stitching 2 Manufactured webbing with *elastic shirrs* — **shirr'ing-string",** *n* One of two or more parallel threads or strings passed between the thicknesses of shirred fabric, by which the gathers may be drawn up

shirt, 1 shûrt, 2 shirt, *rt* To put a *shirt* on, clothe or cover, as, *shirted* with mail

shirt, *n* **1.** An undergarment for the body, made of cotton, linen, wool, silk, or other material, especially, a cotton or linen undergarment of men in Europe and America, with collar and cuffs either separable or attached



Shirt of Hair, as worn by pilgrims of the middle ages

Shirts of other form or material are commonly described by some qualifying word as, **flannel shirt, negligée s., nightshirt, outing s, undershirt.** The undergarments of both sexes were formerly called *shirts,* but the term is now commonly restricted to those of men **2.** [Austral] A calico shirt-like casing used to cover carcasses of butcher's meat designed for transportation **3.** The inner lining of a blast-furnace [< Ice *skyrta,* skirt, < *skorta,* lack] **— boiled shirt** [Slang, Western U S], a white cotton or linen shirt with a starched front — **dress s** ,a fine white linen shirt worn with evening dress — **hair s** , a rough cloth garment of goats hair worn as a shirt or girdle around the loins as a penance or mortification — **negligée s** , a shirt of flannel, or other unstarched comparatively heavy and soft material, worn by men and boys on informal occasions — **shirt'-board",** *n* A board placed under the linen bosom of a shirt in ironing — **s -frame,** *n* A machine for knitting shirts or jerseys — **s -frill,** *n* An ornamental frill formerly worn by men on the shirt-front — **s.-front,** *n* **1.** That part of a shirt which covers the bosom, and is starched and ironed stiff formerly ornamented with lace or ruffles **s -bosom‡.** 2. A false shirt-front a dickey — **In one's s.-sleeves;** without a coat — **s -waist,** *n* A garment shaped like a shirt covering the body from the neck to the waist only worn by women and children — **shirt'ing,** *n* Material as cotton cloth or linen, used for making shirts.— **shirt'-less,** *a* Being without a shirt hence destitute — **shirt'-less-ness,** *n* — **shirt'y,** *a* [Slang, Eng] Short-tempered

Shir-van', 1 shir-vān', 2 shir-vān', *n* An ancient khanate south of the Caucasus mountains, ceded by Persia to Russia in 1813 noted for its rugs

Shir'wa, *n* Same as CHILWA

Shi'sha, 1 shaı'sha, 2 shi'sha *n* *Bib* *1 Kings* iv, 3

Shi'shak, 1 shaı'shak, 2 shi'shāk *n* A king of Egypt, probably *Shoshenk I* *1 Kings* xıv, 25 [Heb]

shi'sham, 1 shi'sham 2 shī'sham, *n* Same as SISSOO

shi"shi-da'i, 1 shi shi-dā'ı, 2 shī'shi-dā'i, *n* [Jap] A caproid fish (*Antigonia capros*) of the Atlantic and Pacific

shish'work", 1 shish'wûrk, 2 sh sh'wûrk', *n* [E Ind] A decoration for ceilings and walls like mosaic, consisting of small bits of mirror inlaid in wood Compare ARDISH

shist, shist'ic, etc Same as SCHIST etc

shite'poke", 1 shaıt'pōk', 2 shit'pōk', *n* [U S] The American green heron (*Ardea virescens*)

shith'er, 1 shith'ər, 2 shith'er, *r & n* [Prov Eng or Scot] Shake shiver.

Shit'ral, 1 shit'ral, shıt-rā'al, *or* shit'rı-al, 2 shit'rī, shit-rā'ī, *or* shit'ra-l *n* *Bib* *1 Chron* xvıii, 29

shit'tah-tree", 1 shıt'a-trī', 2 shit'a-trē', *n* An Asiatic tree, a species of acacia, presumably *Acacia seyal,* having a close-grained yellowish-brown wood used in making the sacred furniture of the Jewish tabernacle [< Heb *shittah* kind of acacia, + TREE] **shit'taht.**

Shit'tim, 1 shit'ım, 2 shit'im, *n* *Bib* *Num* xxv, 1

shit'tim-wood", 1 shit'ım-wud', 2 shit'im-wŏod', *n* **1.** The wood of the shittah-tree 2 The woolly bucthorn (*Bumelia lanuginosa*) 3. The opossum-wood (*Mohrodendron carolinum*) [< Heb *shittîm,* pl of *shittah,* kind of acacia + WOOD, *n*] **shit'timt.**

shit'tle, *a.* Inconstant wavering — **shit'tle-brained"†,** *a* — **shit'tle-ness†,** *n* Inconstancy instability

shlr, 1 shlı 2 shlı *n* [Prov Eng] Straw chaff husk.

shlv'a, 1 shlv'ə, 2 shlv'a *n* [Heb] An after-burial mourning-period of seven days during which the mourners abstain from work and sit upon the ground or low seats

Shl'ra", *n* Same as SIVA

shlr"a-ree', 1 shlı'ə-rī', 2 shlı'a-rē', *n* [Local, U. S] A charivari **shlv"er-ee'.**

shlv'a-roo, 1 shlv'ə-rū, 2 shlv'a-rōō *n* [Slang Austral] A jollification

shlve, 1 shalv 2 shlv, *rt* [Prov Eng] To shy as a horse

shive, 1 shaıv, 2 shlv, *n* [Prov or Obs] **1.** A short flat cork used for wide-mouthed bottles, also, a thin wooden bung for barrels **2.** A thin fragment, shiver, especially, a woody fragment separated from flax by breaking **3.** [Eng] (1) A slice cut off, as of bread (2) A small iron wedge for fastening a window-bolt **4.** In paper-making an unreduced splinter of raw fiber **5†.** A pulley-sheave [< Ice *skīfa,* slice]

shiv'er', 1 shiv'ər, 2 shiv'er, *r* **I.** *t* To break suddenly into fragments, dash in pieces, as, to *shiver* a glass

He *shivered* absolutism while making himself the most absolute prince PATTON HOOD *Cromwell* p 348 [in A A 1882]

II. *i.* To fall suddenly in pieces, burst into fragments

Syn: see BREAK QUAKE SHAKE — **shiver my timbers,** a sailors imprecation common in old nautical dramas

shiv'er', *r* **I.** *t* **1.** To cause to shake, vibrate, or quiver, as, a bird *shivers* its feathers **2.** Reflexively, to affect (oneself) in a specified way by shaking, as from cold or a chill; as, to *shiver* oneself into an illness **3.** *Naut* To cause to flutter in the wind, as a sail

II. *i* **1.** To tremble, shake, especially, to shake or tremble with cold; as, we stood chilled and *shivering*

Or haply in the sky's cold chambers wide
Shivered the winter stars
LOWELL *Agassiz* pt iv, st. 1

2. To give forth a vibrating or piercing sound [Ult = QUIVER, *r*]

shiv'er', *n* The act of shivering, a shaking or quivering from any cause, as, a sudden *shiver* came upon him

A *shiver* runs through the deep corn for joy
MATTHEW ARNOLD *Sohrab and Rustum* l 153

— the shivers, or the cold shivers. [Colloq] **1.** A feeling of horror as from a gruesome narrative 2 The chills, *as distinguished from the fever*

shiv'er', *n* **1.** A small fragment splintered off, a shiver. **2.** A small wedge or key **3.** [Prov Eng] A spindle **4.** A variety of blue slate **5.** [Prov Eng] A slice or portion of any size, a shive [< SHIVE]

shiv'ered, } 1 shiv'ərd 2 shiv'erd, *pa* *Her* Represented

shiv'erds, } as if shattered or broken said especially of a lance

shiv'er-ing‡, 1 shiv'er-ıŋ, 2 shiv'er-ing, *n* **1.** The act of one who shivers, a quivering, shuddering, as with cold or fear **2.** Chorea affecting horses, characterized by spasmodic contractions of the posterior muscles

shiv'er-ing', *n* **1.** A strip, as of bark, silver **2.** *Ceram* A peculiarity due to the unequal contraction between the glaze and the body, characterized by scaling or peeling

shiv'er-ing-ly, 1 shiv'er-ıŋ-lı, 2 shiv'er-ing-ly, *adv.* In a shivering manner

shiv'er-spar", 1 shiv'ə-spär', 2 shiv'er-spär', *n* *Mineral* A variety of calcite easily split or shivered **slate'-spar"‡.**

shiv'er-y', 1 shiv'ər-ı, 2 shiv'er-y, *a* **1.** Resembling a shiver or shivering, tremulous, as, a *shivery* motion **2.** Inclined to shiver, as, a *shivery* condition of body **3.** Causing shivering, as, a cold, *shivery* atmosphere

shiv'er-y', *a* Easily falling into pieces, not firmly cohering, brittle, as, *shivery* glass

Shi'za, 1 shaı'za, 2 shī'za *n* *Bib* *1 Chron* xi 42

shi-zo'ku, 1 shi-zō'kū, 2 shī-zō'kų *n* [Jap] **1.** The gentry or middle class 2. The gentry collectively, as distinguished from the *heimin* or common people and the *kwazoku* or nobility

Shi"zu-o'ka, 1 shi"zu-ō'ka, 2 shī"zų-ō'kā, *n* **1.** A ken in S Honshu island, Japan **2.** A city, its capital **Shi"-dzu-o'ka‡.** [European Russia

Shklof, 1 shklef, 2 shklŏf, *n* A city in Mogh lef government,

S. H. M., *abbr* Simple harmonic motion

shoʃ, *pron.* Same as SHE

Sho'a, 1 shō'ə, 2 shō'a *n* **1.** *Bib* *Ezek* xxiii 22 **2.** A division of S E Abyssinia, capital, Adis Ababa birthplace of Menelek II

shoad, shoad'ing, etc Same as SHODE, etc

shoal', 1 shōl, 2 shōl, *r* **I** *t* **1.** To make shallow, as, a ship *shoals* her water in going where it is less deep

We have *shoaled* our water to five fathoms Sir — shells and stones Here, Wilson bring in the lead
M SCOTT *Tom Cringle's Log* p 12 [w s 1890]

2. *Otter-hunting* To force (the quarry) into the shallows

II. *i* To grow shallow, as, the change from blue to green shows that the water *shoals*

shoal', *rt* To throng in schools or shoals, assemble in multitudes, as fish

shoal, *a* Of little depth; shallow, as, *shoal* water [< Ice *skjálgr oblique*] Syn. see SHALLOW

shoal', *n* **1.** A shallow place in any body of water, a shallow **2.** A sand-bank or -bar, especially one seen at low water as, stranded on a *shoal* **shoald‡.**

— magnetic shoal, a subocean area of magnetic disturbance — **shoal'-duck",** *n* [Local U S] The American eider — **s.-indicator,** *n* A buoy or other beacon marking a shallow place as in a channel **s -mark‡.**

shoal', *n* An assemblage or multitude, throng used specifically (like its confused form *school*) for a large number of fish moving together, as, *shoals* of people [< AS *scōlu*] **sholdt, sholet.**

shoal'brain", 1 shōl'brān', 2 shōl'brān', *n* [U S] A person of shallow mind or intellectual powers, an ignoramus

One day's more These muttering *shoalbrains* leave the helm to me
LOWELL *Columbus* st 9

shoald, *pp* Shoaled S S

shoal'er, 1 shōl'ər, 2 shōl'er, *n* **1.** A sailor in a coasting-vessel 2 A coasting-vessel

shoal'i-ness, 1 shōl'ı-nes 2 shōl'ı-nĕs, *n* The state or quality of being shoaly, shallowness

shoal'ing, 1 shōl'ıŋ, 2 shōl'ing *pa* Filling up with shoals, growing shallow, as a *shoaling* channel

shoal'ness, 1 shōl'nes, 2 shōl'nĕs, *n* The state of being shallow [shoals

shoal'wise, 1 shōl'waız, 2 shōl'wis, *adv* In crowds or

shoal'y, 1 shōl'ı, 2 shōl'y, *a* Abounding in shallows or shoals

shoat, 1 shōt, 2 shōt, *n* **1.** A young hog, a pig **2.** [U S & Prov Eng] A worthless, thriftless fellow, as, a poor *shoat* [Var of SHOTE, *n*]

Sho'bab, 1 shō'bab, 2 shō'bab *n* *Bib* *2 Sam* v, 14 — **Sho'bach,** 1 shō'bak, 2 shō'bāc, *n* *Bib* *2 Sam* x, 16 — **Sho'bal,** 1 shō'bal, sho-bē'al *or* shō'bı-al 2 shō'bı-al sho-bā'ı *or* shō'ba-l *n* *Bib* *Ezra* ii 42 — **Sho'bal,** 1 shō'bal, 2 shō'bal, *n* *Bib* *1 Chron* i, 38 — **Sho'bek,** 1 shō'bek, 2 shō'bēl *n* *Bib* *Neh* x, 24 — **Sho'bi,** 1 shō'bı, 2 shō'-bi *n* *Bib* *2 Sam* xvii, 27

sho'chet, 1 shō net, 2 shō'hĕt *n* [SHO'CHET-IM, 1 shō'het-ım; 2 shō'hĕt-im *pl*] A butcher in a Jewish slaughter-house [< Heb, *shâlhat* slaughter] — **sho-chet'tic,** *a* Of the nature of shechitah

Sho'cho, 1 shō'ko 2 shō'co *n* *Bib* *2 Chron* xxviii, 18

Sho'choht. (*1 Sam* xvii, 1) **Sho'cot** (*2 Chron* xi, 17)

shock', 1 shok, 2 shŏk, *r* **I.** *t* **1.** To shake by a sudden collision, give a shock to, jar specif, to give an electric shock to **2.** [Archaic] To encounter with hostile intent, as in battle **3** To strike, as with horror or disgust, surprize painfully, horrify, disgust, as, to *shock* one's sensibilities

We find frequent indications in ancient history that the Greeks themselves were *shocked* by the stories told of their gods.
MAX MÜLLER *Chips* vol ii p 13 [s 1873]

II. *i* **1.** To meet with sudden encounter, collide

All at fiery speed the two *Shock'd* on the central bridge
TENNYSON *Gareth and Lynette* st 94

2†. To butt as rams do **3†.** To rush violently [< MD *schocken* < *schock* see SHOCK' *n*] Syn. see APPAL.

shock', *r* **I** *t* To gather into a shock or shocks, as, to *shock* corn; stook **II.** *i* To make shocks of grain, as, to bind and *shock.*

shock', *rt* Same as SHUCK', *rt* [as STOOS

shock, *a* **1.** Shaggy, bushy, as, *shock* hair **2.** Same

shock', *n* **1.** A coarse tangled mass, as, a *shock* of hair **2.** A shock-dog [Var. of SHAG, *n*]

shock', *n* **1.** A violent collision of bodies, or the concussion caused by it; a sudden striking or dashing together or against something; impact, blow, as, the *shock* of a railway collision, an earthquake-*shock.*

He stood the *shock* of a whole host of foes.
ADDISON *Cato* act iv, sc. 4

2. A sudden and violent sensation, as if causing one to shake or tremble, a stroke; as, the *shock* of a plunge into cold water, a *shock* of paralysis **3.** A sudden agitation of the mind, startling emotion; as, the *shock* of a painful discovery, a *shock* of grief or joy **4.** *Pathol* Prostration of the bodily functions, as from sudden injury or mental disturbance, as, he died, not from his wounds, but of *shock* **5.** *Elec* The passage of a strong electric current through the body, or the phenomena it produces, especially when the circuit is suddenly made and broken characterized by involuntary muscular contractions **6.** *Geol* Same as STOSS [< MD *schock,* < root of SHAKE, *r*] Syn: clash, collision, concussion, impact, *percussion* See BLOW, COLLISION.

— shock'-ab-sorb"er, *n* **1.** *Auto* A supplementary device designed to assist the chief springs of a motor-car in taking up shocks, and acting in a reactionary capacity to the tendency of these springs to fly back too far **2** *Aero* A device, as a spring of rubber or wire, to relieve the strain on an air-plane when landing — **s -action,** *n* *Mil* A movement in close formation designed to overwhelm the enemy by force of impact alone, in contradistinction to *fire-action* a neologism — **s of the glottis,** spasmodic stoppage of the glottis — **shock troops** (*Mil*), seasoned or picked men selected to lead an attack

shock', *n* **1.** A collection of sheaves of grain set together upright in a field, and left to dry and ripen, a similar collection of sheaves of any kind **shook‡, shuck‡. 2.** [U S] (1) A collection of cut stalks of Indian corn, placed together standing, and bound near the top (2) A haystack

Piped the quails from *shocks* and sheaves.
LONGFELLOW *Pegasus in Pound* st 2

3. *Com* A lot of sixty pieces said of loose goods in some Baltic ports formerly a unit of tale in England [< MD *schocke,* perhaps < *schocken;* see SHOCK', *r*]

shock'-dog", 1 shok'-dōg", 2 shŏk'-dŏg", *n* A dog with long woolly hair, a poodle

shock'er', 1 shek'ər, 2 shŏk'er, *n* One who or that which shocks Specif (1) [Eng] A cheap sensational story (2) [Prov Eng] An undesirable character

shock'er', *n* A corn-shocking machine a ricker

shock'-head", 1 shek'-hed', 2 shŏk'-hĕd' **I.** *a* Having thick, bushy hair by extension, bushy and rough at the top **shock'-head"ed‡. II.** *n* A head with a shock of hair

shock'ing, 1 shek'ıŋ, 2 shŏk'ing, *pa* Causing a mental shock, striking as with horror or disgust, causing to recoil with painful astonishment, very repugnant or distressing as, *shocking* cruelty *shocking* destitution Syn: see AWFUL FLAGRANT, FRIGHTFUL.— **-ly,** *adv* — **-ness,** *n*

shockt, *pp* Shocked S S

shod, 1 shed, 2 shŏd, *imp & pp of* SHOE, *v*

shod'den, 1 shed'n, 2 shŏd'n [Archaic], *pp of* SHOE, *v*

shod'dy, 1 shed'ı, 2 shŏd'y, *rt* [SHOD'DIED, SHOD'DY-ING] To make into shoddy; as, to *shoddy* woolen rags

shod'dy, *a* [SHOD'DI-ER, SHOD'DI-EST] **1.** Made of shoddy, or containing shoddy, as, *shoddy* cloth **2.** Not genuine, sham, as, a *shoddy* aristocracy.

— shoddy cloth, cloth made of shoddy or any cheap or poorly constructed cloth having cheap substitutes for wool

shod'dy, *n* **1.** Fiber remanufactured of shredded rags of stockings, yarns, flannels, and other soft woolen fabrics distinguished from *mungo,* which is made from shreds and clippings of milled woolen cloths, also, cotton-fiber similarly made **2.** Same as SHODDY CLOTH **3** [Colloq] Vulgar assumption and display, or a person or class of persons given to such, pretension, sham, especially, such pretension or display made by persons with newly acquired wealth **4.** Anything inferior or adulterated refuse [Prob < SHED, *r*] — **shoddy fever** (*Pathol*), a disease having the symptoms of bronchitis or dyspnœa produced by excessive inhalation of dust from shoddy-factories

shod'dy-ism, 1 shed'ı-ızm, 2 shŏd'y-ı-sm, *n* [Colloq] Pretension to social position to which one is worth or breeding gives no title, especially on account of newly acquired wealth.

shode, 1 shōd 2 shōd, *rt* [Cornwall, Eng] To trace metal-bearing shodes to the vein from which washed

shode', *n* A fragment of ore washed down naturally from its vein [Prob < AS *sceād,* separation, < *sceādan* separate] — **shode's pit",** *n* An excavation made in tracing shodes — **s -stone,** *n* A shode



Shoes

1 A shoe of the 11th century 2 A shoe of the first half of the 13th century traversed with light birch bark 3 An embroidered shoe of the 15th century 4 A high heeled shoe of the 1st half of the 18th century

shode', *n* The refuse of oil-mills, also, husks of rice used to adulterate oil-cake [Same as SHODE', *n*]

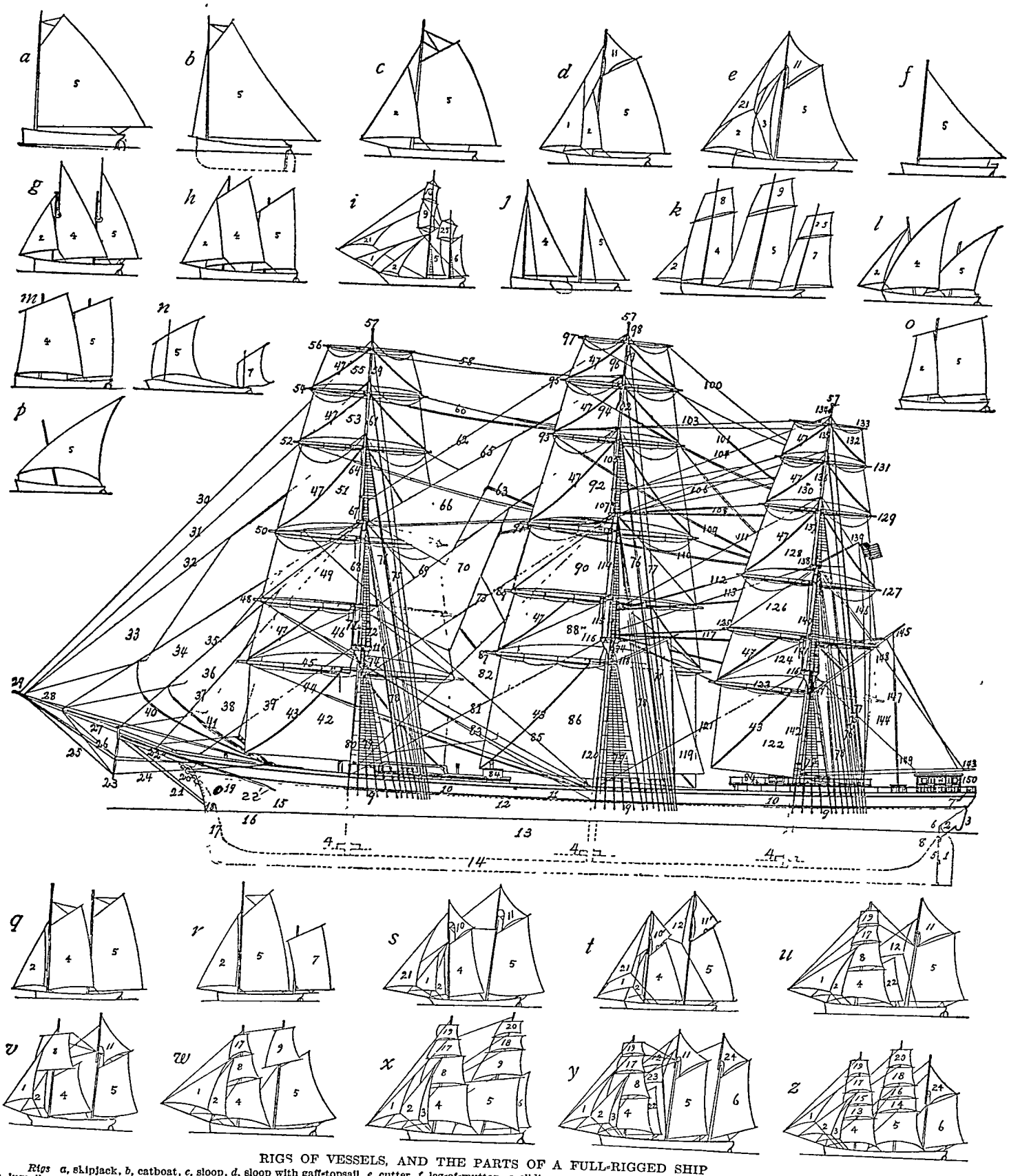
shode't, *n* The head or its top also the parting of the hair on the head

shod'er, 1 shŏd'er, 2 shŏd'er, *n* The package of gold-beaters' skin in which the thin metal sheets are hammered in the second stage of making gold-leaf [< AS *sceād,* see SHODE', *n*]

shoe, 1 shū, 2 shŏ, *v* [SHOD, SHOD OR SHOD'DEN, SHOE'ING] **I.** *t* **1.** To furnish with shoes or with any covering for the feet, as, to *shoe* a horse or ox, *shod* with slippers **2** To finish with a ferrule or other guard, of metal, horn, wood, etc, for protection, or to strengthen against wear, as, a staff *shod* with iron, sled-runners *shod* with steel, also, to put a tire on (a wheel)

Most of these streams may be c ter half of the 18th century
traversed with light birch bark dered shoe of the 18th century
canoes by making portages splints L. A. BAILEY in *Geol Survey of Canada 1886* p 13n [in BNDS 1887]

II. *i* [Rare or Dial] To be fitted with shoes [< AS *scōian* < *scōh,* shoe]

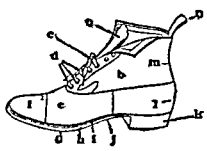


RIGS OF VESSELS, AND THE PARTS OF A FULL-RIGGED SHIP

Rigs *a*, skipjack, *b*, catboat, *c*, sloop, *d*, sloop with gaff-topsail, *e*, cutter, *f*, leg-of-mutton *g* sliding gunter, *h*, dipping lug, *i*, ketch, *j*, pirogue with leeboard, *k*, lugger *l* felucca; *m*, lugsails, *n*, man-of-war's gig, *o*, split lug *p*, lateen sail (see also *l*), *q*, schooner *r*, sloop-yawl with jigger, *s*, gaff-topsail schooner, *t*, club-topsail schooner *u*, hermaphrodite brig, *v*, topsail schooner *w* brigantine, *x*, brig *y*, barkantine, *z*, bark *Sails* 1 Flying jib 2 Jib 3 Foretopmast-staysail 4 Foresail 5 Mainsail 6 Spanker 7 Jigger 8 Fore-topsail 9 Maintopsail 10 Fore gaff-topsail 10′ Fore club-topsail 11 Main gaff-topsail 11′ Main club-topsail 12 Maintopmast-staysail 13 Lower foretopsail 14 Lower maintopsail 15 Upper foretopsail 16 Upper maintopsail 17 Foretopgallantsail 18 Maintopgallantsail 19 Foreroyal 20 Mainroyal 21 Jib-topsail 22 Fore-trysail 23 Staysail 24 Gaff-topsail 25 Mizzentopsail

Parts of a Full-rigged Merchant Ship 1 Rudder 2 Rudder-horn 3 Rudder-pendant 4 Sea-step 5 Stern-post 6 Counter 7 Taffrail 8 Run 9 Chains 10 Bulwarks 11 Waist 12 Spar-deck 13 Hull 14 Keel 15 Entrance 16 Bow 17 Stem 18 Cutwater 19 Hawse-hole 20 Billet-head 21 Bobstays 22 Bowsprit 22′ Bowsprit-shrouds. 23 Martingale or dolphin-striker 24 Back-rope 25 Flying martingale 26 Martingale-stays 27 Jib-boom 28 Flying-jib boom 29 Pole 30 Foresky sail-stay 31 Foreroyal-stay 32 Flying-jib stay. 33 Flying jib 34 Standing or outer jib 35 Inner-jib stay 36 Inner jib 37 Foretopmast-staysail stay 38 Foretopmast-staysail 39 Forestay 40 Flying-jib sheet 41 Jib-sheet 42 Foresail or forecourse 43 Clew-garnets 44 Fore brace 45 Foreyard 46 Lower foretopsail 47 Clew-lines 48 Lower foretopsail-yard 49 Upper fore-topsail 50 Upper foretopsail-yard 51 Foretopgallantsail 52 Foretopgallant-yard 53 Foreroyal 54 Foreroyal-yard 55 Foreskysail 56 Foreskysail-yard 57 Fore-truck, main-truck, mizzen-truck 58 Foreskysail-brace 59 Foresky sailmast 60 Foreroyal-brace 61 Foreroyalmast 62 Mainskysail-stay 63 Foretopgallant-brace 64 Foretopgallant-mast 65 Mainroyal-stay 66 Mainroyal-stay sail 67 Foretopmast-head 68 Foretopmast 69 Maintopgallant-stay 70 Maintopgallant-staysail 71 Foremast-head 72 Top-mast-shrouds 73 Maintopmast-stay 74 Futtock-shrouds 75 Royal-backstays 76 Topgallant-backstays 77 Skysail-backstays 78 Topmast-backstays 79 Lower shrouds 80 Foremast 81 Mainstay 82 Maintopmast-stay sail 83 Lower foretopsail-brace 84 Deck-houses 85 Upper foretopsail-brace 86 Mainsail or main-course 87 Main-yard 88 Lower maintopsail 89 Lower maintopsail-yard 90 Upper maintopsail 91 Upper maintopsail-yard 92 Maintopgallantsail 93 Maintopgallant-yard 94 Mainroyal 95 Main-royal-yard 96 Mainskysail 97 Mainsky sail-yard 98 Mainskysail-pole 99 Mainskysailmast 100 Mainskysail-braces 101 Mainroyal-brace 102 Mainroyalmast 103 Miz-zenskysail-brace 104 Mizzenskysail-stay 105 Maintopgallantmast 106 Mizzenroyal-stay 107 Maintopmast-head 108 Mizzentopgallant-brace 109 Maintopgallant-brace 110 Upper maintopsail-brace 111 Mizzentopgallant-stay 112 Upper mizzentopsail-brace 113 Mizzentopmast-stay 114 Maintopmast 115 Mainmast-head 116 Foretop, main-top, mizzentop 117 Lower mizzentopsail-brace 118 Main-gaff 119 Maintrysail 120 Mainmast 121 Mizzenstay 122 Crossjack. 123 Crossjack-yard 124 Lower mizzen-topsail 125 Lower mizzentopsail-yard 126 Upper mizzentopsail 127 Upper mizzentopsail-yard 128 Mizzentopgallantsail 129 Mizzentopgallant-yard 130 Mizzenroyal 131 Mizzenroyal-yard 132 Mizzensky sail 133 Mizzensky sail-yard 134 Mizzensky sail-pole 135 Mizzensky sailmast 136 Mizzenroyalmast 137 Mizzentopgallantmast 138 Miz-zentopmast-head 139 Monkey-gaff (to which the national colors are hoisted) 140 Mizzentopmast 141 Mizzenmast-head 142. Mizzenmast 143 Spanker-boom 144 Spanker. 145 Spanker-gaff 146 Monkey-gaff vangs 147 Spanker-vangs 148 Spanker-boom topping-lift 149 Lower spanker-boom topping-lift 150 Chart-house See also STUDDINGSAIL.

shoe, *n* **1.** (1) [U S] An outer covering or dress for the human foot, usually distinguished from a boot (see BOOT) by not reaching above the ankle, generally made of leather, but sometimes of cloth, india-rubber, wood, or other material, also figuratively, something that fits closely like a shoe Shoes are sometimes named (*a*) from the purposes for which they are used, as **baseball-shoe** (of stout leather with spiked sole and square plates), **football-s** (of stout leather with leather strips on the soles), **tennis-s** (a light shoe, with rubber sole), (*b*) from their shape, as **medium-toed s., pointed s, square-toed s**



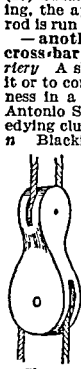
Different Parts of a Shoe
a, tongue *b*, top *c*, lacing, *d* eyelets *e* vamp, *f*, toe-cap *g* outsole *h*, lipsole *i*, insole *j* shank, *k* heel *l*, counter *m*, backstay *n*, back-strap

The governmental *shoe* has always pinched the poor man's foot worse than that of the rich
TOUNGE *Letters to a King* letter VI, p 72 [P & H 1888]

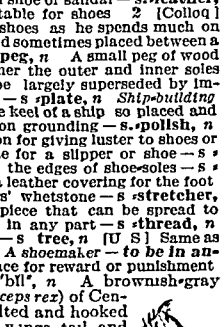
(2) [Eng] A covering, usually of leather, for the foot reaching to a point just below the ankle, as an Oxford shoe or tie Compare BOOT

2. Something resembling a shoe in position or use Specif (1) A rim or plate of iron to protect the hoof of an animal from wear or injury as a horse*shoe*, an ox-*shoe* (2) A strip of iron, steel or other hard material fitted under a sleigh- or sledge-runner to receive friction also, the runner-shaped lower piece of a trawl-head (3) A drag of iron or wood placed under the wheel of a vehicle to retard its motion in going down-hill (4) The part of a brake that presses upon the wheel (5) An iron socket or ferrule for protecting the point of a wooden pile or the end of a hand-spike, pole, or staff (6) A piece of steel or chilled iron at the end of the operating part of a stamping- or grinding-machine, which can be renewed when it wears away (7) A socket or plate to take the thrust of a rafter or strut, or to go between the base of a pillar and the substructure (8) A step or socket for a mast or sheer-leg (9) The outer piece of the forefoot of a ship (10) A trough to convey ore to a crusher, grain from the hopper to the eye of the millstone, or water from a leader on a building (11) A boat-shaped ingot of sycee silver weighing about 50 liang (12) *Naut* (*a*) A wooden block on an anchor-fluke to keep it from injuring the vessel's side (*b*) A piece attached to an anchor-fluke to increase its area and make it hold better in a silty bottom (13) The tread or outer covering of a pneumatic tire, as for an automobile (14) In suspension-bridge construction, any one of a number of steel or iron eyes serving to connect each strand of the cable to the anchorage-bars (15) A sliding plate connecting an electric car with the third rail or with an underground feed-wire (16) Same as GIB[1], *n* (17) *Saddlery* Same as BOOT[1] (18) In cylinder-glass making, the aperture in a furnace through which the blower's rod is run to be heated [< AS *sceō* shoe]

—another pair of shoes, a totally different matter — **cross-bar shoe,** same as BAR-SHOE — **half-shoe",** *n Farriery* A shoe on only one side of a horse's hoof, to protect it or to correct a fault — **patten s,** a shoe to remedy lameness in a horse — **Scarpa's s** (*Surg*), a shoe devised by Antonio Scarpa, an Italian professor of anatomy for remedying clubfoot and similar distortions — **shoe'black"ing,** *n* Blacking for shoes or boots — **s-block,** *n* A block with two sheaves in line, but at right angles to each other — **s-boll,** *n Vet Surg* A boil or abscess on the ulna or upper back part of the fore limb of a horse, due to injury from neglected or improper shoeing — **s-bolt,** *n* A bolt having a countersunk head for a sleigh-runner or the like — **s-boy,** *n* A boy who cleans shoes — **s-brush,** *n* See BRUSH — **s-buckle,** *n* A buckle for fastening the shoe by a strap across the instep, or one worn on the shoe for ornament — **s-dressing,** *n* A polish, usually semiliquid, for shoes or boots — **s.-factor,** *n* A wholesale dealer in shoes — **s-fastener,** *n* A device for button'ng or fastening a shoe, as a button-hook — **s-lace,** *n* A shoe-string — **s.-latchet,** *n* A thong or strap for fastening a shoe or sandal — **s.-leather,** *n* **1.** Leather suitable for shoes 2 [Colloq] Leather made into shoes as he spends much on *shoe-leather* — **s-pad,** *n* A pad sometimes placed between a horse's hoof and the shoe — **s-peg,** *n* A small peg of wood or metal used to fasten together the outer and inner soles and the upper-leather of a shoe largely superseded by improvements in machine-sewing — **s-plate,** *n Ship-building* A plate on the under side of the keel of a ship so placed and designed as to take the chafe on grounding — **s.-polish,** *n* A blacking or liquid preparation for giving luster to shoes or boots — **s-rose,** *n* A rosette for a slipper or shoe — **s-shave,** *n* A tool for shaving the edges of shoe-soles — **s-stirrup,** *n* A stirrup having a leather covering for the foot — **s-stone,** *n* A shoemakers' whetstone — **s-stretcher,** *n* A last with a movable piece that can be spread to stretch the upper of a shoe in any part — **s-thread,** *n* Shoemakers thread waxed-end — **s-tree,** *n* [U S] Same as BOOT-TREE — **s-work-er,** *n* A shoemaker — **to be in another's shoes,** to take his place for reward or punishment


Shoe-block

shoe'bill", 1 shū'bĭl", 2 shọ'bĭl", *n* A brownish-gray balaenicipitoid heron (*Balæniceps rex*) of Central Africa, with a huge vaulted and hooked bill, a short crest, and black wings, tail, and feet **shoe'beak"†; shoe'bird"†**


Shoebill 1/10

shoe'black", 1 shū'blak", 2 shọ'blăk", *n* One whose occupation it is to black shoes, a bootblack **shoe'black"er†** [Rare] — **shoe'black-plant",** *n* Same as CHINESE ROSE, 2 **shoe'flow"er†.**

Shoe'bur-y-ness, 1 shū'ber-ı-nĕs, 2 shọ'ber-y-nĕs, *n* A village and capelin Essex England, site of government artillery works and proving grounds, seat of a school of gunnery

shoe'-horn", 1 shū'-hôrn", 2 shọ'-hôrn", *n* **1** A curved smooth implement of horn, metal, or other material, inserted in the heel of a shoe to aid in putting it on **2†.** Figuratively, any person or thing used as a convenience, especially in the sense of serving to draw on **shoe'ing-horn"†**

The *shoe-horn* too from its convenient use in drawing on a tight shoe, was formerly applied in a jocular metaphor to subservient and tractable assistants
T F T DYER *Domestic Folk-Lore* p 91 [CASSELL 1881]

shoe'ing, 1 shū'ıŋ, 2 shọ'ing, *n* The act of furnishing or fitting with shoes, as, the *shoeing* of a horse

shoe'less, 1 shū'lĕs, 2 shọ'lĕs, *a* Destitute of shoes

shoe'make, 1 shū'mĕk, 2 shọ'māk, *n* [Prov or Obs] Sumac a corruption

shoe'mak"er, 1 shū'mĕk"ər, 2 shọ'māk'er, *n* **1.** One whose occupation is the making of shoes and boots **2.** By extension, a cobbler **3.** [Slang] A clumsy workman, botcher **4.** A threadfish **5** A carangoid fish, the runner [or trade of making shoes

shoe'mak"ing, 1 shū'mĕk'ıŋ, 2 shọ'māk'ing, *n.* The act

shoe'pack", 1 shū'pak', 2 shọ'păk', *n* [Local, U S & Canada] A tanned-leather shoe resembling a moccasin

sho'er, 1 shū'er, 2 shọ'er, *n* One who supplies or puts on shoes, specif, one who shoes horses

shoe'-string", 1 shū'-strıŋ", 2 shọ'-strĭng", *n* A string or lace for binding together the open front of a shoe
A careless *shoe-string*, in whose tye I see a wilde rivility
HERRICK *Delight in Disorder* l 11

—the shoe-string (district) [U S], a long and narrow election district, made by gerrymandering

shoe'-tie", 1 shū'-tı", 2 shọ'-tĭ", *n* **1.** A lace or ribbon for tying a shoe at one time very elaborate and showy **2†.** [Humorous] A traveled person, the fashion of showy shoe-ties having come from France

sho'far, *n* Same as SHOPHAR

shog, 1 shĕg, 2 shŏg, *v* [Dial or Obs] **I** *t* To shake or jar, jog **II** *t* To move or jog along

shog, *n* [Dial or Obs] A shove to one side shock jog

shog'gle, 1 shĕg'l, 2 shŏg'l *vt* [Prov Eng] To give a jog to

sho'gun, 1 shō'gūn, 2 shō'gun, *n* During the existence of the feudal system in Japan, the hereditary commander-in-chief of the army

When the mikado adopted the Chinese military system, about the 6th century A D, in order to subdue the aborigines, he conferred this title on the commanders of his expeditionary armies In time it became the custom to grant the office to one of the two noble clans of Taira and Minamoto, whose rivalries caused the civil wars of the 10th and 11th centuries The title gradually became hereditary in some branch of the Minamoto clan, of which the Tokugawa line, beginning with Iyeyasu, held it from 1603 to 1867, when the last shogun resigned and the office was abolished Under the shogunate a sort of feudalism, supported by daimios, was established in Japan, and the shogun completely obscured the mikado, in whose name he professed to rule, the relation resembling that of the mayors of the palace to the last of the Merovingian kings of the Franks He was known to foreigners as *tycoon* The capital of the shoguns was at first at Kamakura in Sagami, and then at Yedo, while the mikado resided constantly in Kioto [Jap, < *sho*, lead, + *gun*, army] — **sho'gun-al,** *a* Pertaining to a shogun or the shogunate — **sho'gun-ate,** *n* The office or prerogative of a shogun, also the period of rule by a shogun or the shoguns

Sho'ham, 1 shō'ham 2 shō'hăm, *n Bib 1 Chron* xxiv, 27

sho'ji, 1 shō'jı, 2 shō'yĭ, *n* [Jap] The semitransparent paper slides used by the Japanese in the daytime of winter, to compose the sides of the house, instead of the wooden sliding doors (*amado*) intended for protection at night

sho'la', *n* [Hind] Same as SOLA

sho'la', 1 shō'la, 2 shō'la, *n* [E Ind] A thicket or jungle

Sho'la-pur', 1 shō'la-pūr', 2 shō la-pur' *n* **1.** A district in Central division, Bombay, India, 4,542 sq m **2.** Its capital a silk and cotton center

sholdt, sholet, *a* Same as SHOAL

shole, 1 shōl, 2 shōl, *n* A plank sole-piece to receive the ground end of a shore under a ship [Var of SOLE[1], *n*]

sholl, 1 shŏl, 2 shŭl, *vt* [Prov Eng] Same as SHIRL, 2

sholt, 1 shōlt, 2 shōlt, *n* [Prov] **1** A shaggy dog **2** A sheltie

shom'a, 1 shem'a, 2 shŏm'a *n* [E Afr] An ambush made by hunters where game is expected to come at night
Build a *shama* which is the Somali name for a structure beside a kill, from which a sportsman may, with some degree of safety shoot a lion when he returns after dark to have another meal
J H PATTERSON *In the Grip of the Nyika* p 145 [M '09]

sho'mer, 1 shō'mər, 2 shō'mer, *n* **1** [Heb] One who inspects a place where kosher food is sold, to detect infringement of Jewish laws **2** A watchman, a keeper **3** A trustee

Sho'mer, *n Bib 1 Chron* vii 34 [Heb watcher]

shom'mock, 1 shem'ək, 2 shŏm'ok, *v* [Prov Eng] Same as SHAMMOCK

shondet, *n* Shame, disgrace, harm [SHINE, *v*

shone, 1 shŏn *or* shen, 2 shŏn *or* shōn (VIII), *imp & pp* of **Sho'ne,** 1 shū'nə, 2 shū'ne *n* Same as SCHONGAUER

shon'kin-ite, 1 sheŋ'kin-ĭt, 2 shŏŋ'kin-ĭt, *n Petrog* A holocrystalline granular igneous rock, practically an augite syenite, consisting essentially of augite and orthoclase, with the augite in excess [< *Shonkin*, Indian name of Highwood Mts, Montana, where first found]

shoo, 1 shū, 2 shōō, *v* **I** *t* To drive by crying 'shoo', scare away, as fowl **II** *i* To cry "shoo" in so driving

shoo, *interj* Begone! be off! away! used especially in driving away fowls

shood, 1 shŭd, 2 shōōd, *n* **1** [Scot & Prov] (1) Chaff (2) Floating fragments of ice **2** Rice-husks and other similar refuse for adulterating linseed-cake

shoof'a, 1 shuf'ə, 2 shōōf'a, *n Moham Law* Right of preemption [< Ar *shuf'ah*]

shoo'fly", 1 shū'flaı", 2 shōō'flĭ", *n* **1** *Railroad* A device by which tracks are temporarily displaced when work is to be done upon the bed of a road **2** *Print* A mechanism in some cylinder presses consisting of a series of metal fingers by means of which the sheets are removed from the cylinder **3** [U S] A train serving a city and its suburbs

shoo'l, 1 shū'ı, 2 shōō'l, *n* [Shetland] A bird, the skua

shook, 1 shuk, 2 shōōk, *vt* To pack in shooks

shook, *n* **1** A collection of staves, shaped and chamfered, and bound in form for transportation **2.** A set of boards in order for nailing together into a packing-box, and conveniently bundled for transportation **3** The separate sections or parts of a piece of household furniture, as the rails and rods of a bedstead when packed together **4** A shock of sheaves [Var of SHOCK[3], *n*]

shool, 1 shūl, 2 shōōl, *vt* [Prov Eng] **1.** To dally or trifle on the way hang around **2** To beg **3.** To shovel

shool, *n* [Scot] A shovel

shool-dar'ry, 1 shul-dar'ı 2 shōōl-dăr'ı *n* [-RIES, 1 -ız, 2 -ız, *pl*] [Anglo-Ind] A small tent with steep roof, two poles and a ridge-piece, and with low side walls **shool-dar'ree†** [shools or shovels

shool'er, 1 shūl'ər 2 shōōl'er, *n* [Prov Eng] One who shoots, 1 shūn, 2 shōōn, *n* [Archaic] Plural of SHOE

shoop'il-ile, 1 shūp'ı-lı, 2 shōōp'ı-lı *n* [Scot] A kelpie

shoor, 1 shur, 2 shōōr *n* [Prov Eng] Same as SHORE[1]

shoot, 1 shūt, 2 shōōt *v* [SHOT, SHOOTING] **I** *t* **1** To hit, wound or kill with a missile, now specifically from a firearm, as, to *shoot* birds, *shot* in the arm **2.** To cause to be propelled with sudden force, especially from a weapon, hurl, fire, as, to *shoot* an arrow or a bullet, the shuttle is *shot* through the warp **3.** To discharge a projectile from (a weapon), fire off, as to *shoot* a gun **4.** To cause to grow forth, push out, protrude, as, a plant *shoots* out buds, to *shoot* out the lip **5** To variegate, as if by throwing or weaving in threads or colors usually in the passive participle, as, *shot* with gold **6.** To rush or glide rapidly over or through, as, to *shoot* rapids or a tunnel **7.** To blast, especially, to cause a spout in (an oil-well) by the use of an explosive **8** To throw out or discharge the contents of, empty, as, the cart *shoots* its load **9** To pay out or fix in place, as a set-line **10** To drop or cast, as a crab's claw
Lobsters have the power of dropping or *shooting* one or both claws which may be more or less completely replaced by a new growth GOODE *Fishery Industries of the U S* § 1 p 805 [CONGRESS OFF 1884]

11 *Carp* To plane to a line, as with a shooting-board **12.** [Colloq] To hunt over

II. *i* **1.** To discharge a projectile from a weapon, especially a firearm, specif, to engage in the sport of killing game, or firing, as at a target, with a gun, as, don't *shoot!* **2.** To dart along swiftly, as a missile, be emitted with force, flash along, as, a *shooting* star
Stray warblers in the branches dark
Shot through the leafy passes
MARY M DODGE *In the Cañon* st 2

3 To feel a darting pain, throb with pain, dart through or along the nerves, as pain, thrill with pain **4** To extend or increase in length by or as by growth, as, the leaves *shoot* forth, the lad *shot* up quickly **5.** To assume spike-like shapes, as in crystallizing, as, to *shoot* into crystals **6.** To jut out, protrude, as, the land *shoots* out into a promontory **7.** In games, to make a play by propelling in a certain manner the object played with (ball, puck, marble, etc) Specif (1) In Association football, to kick the ball at the goal (2) In hockey, lacrosse, polo, etc, to hit the ball at the goal (3) In craps, to throw the dice **8.** *Cricket & Lawn-tennis* To keep unusually low and gain increased speed after pitching said of a ball **9** *Naut* To forge ahead by force of momentum, as a vessel does when the helm is put hard down on the lee side [< AS *scēotan*, shoot]

— to be shot of [Rare] to be shut or rid of
One infallible truth, precious for us all, is that I *am shot of* it [a book] and you *are shot of* it
CARLYLE in Froude's *Carlyle in London* vol 1 p 81 [S 1884]

— to shoot a net [Gt Brit] to pay out or set in position a trawl or fish-net — **to s flying,** to shoot birds on the wing — **to s one's bolt** [Slang], to come to the end of one's tether — **to s one's linen** [Slang], to make a sudden and ostentatious display of one's cuffs — **to s over 1** To hunt with a pointer or a setter **2.** To hunt upon as, to *shoot over* a preserve — **to s over the pitcher** [Slang, Austral], to brag of one's hunting — **to s the compass** (*Naut*), to fly wide of the mark — **to s the moon** [Slang, Eng], to remove household furniture at night to avoid distraint — **to s the pit** [Slang], to try to escape like a craven cock in the pit — **to s. the sun** [Sailors' Slang], to take solar observations — **to s. to spoil,** to dump, as refuse, on an incline so as to cause it to roll down — **to s. up** [Slang, U S], to shoot wildly, specif to dash through (a town, etc) shooting recklessly in all directions

shoot[1], *n* **1** A young branch or sucker of a plant usually the growth of the first year, hence, a ramification from one stock of any kind, offshoot, as, Celtic *shoots*, specif, in forestry, a sprout which has not reached a height of three feet
No *shoot* of any length except those of the sapling ever can be straight RUSKIN *Mod Paint* vol v p vi p 43 [1 w 1860]

2. A narrow natural or artificial passage in a stream, through which the water rushes rapidly, a rapid, also, a passage cut across the neck of a bend in a stream **3** A construction in a dam for the discharge of superfluous water, or to afford passage downward, as to boats and logs **4** An inclined plane, or a passage or trough through which anything may be shot or carried by gravity, chute, hence, a place for the deposit of rubbish, as, a *shoot* for grain, ashes, dust, etc **5.** An enclosed steep passageway for animals to pass, as from one corral to another or to railway-cars
There were three corrals connected by *shoots* or narrow passages A A HAYES JR in *Harper's Monthly* Jan 1880 p 203

6. *Mining* Any considerable and somewhat regular mass of ore in a vein, frequently a rich ore-streak in a vein, a chimney, also, a vein branching at a small angle from and reentering the main vein **7.** *Weaving* One movement of the shuttle through the shed, also, the length of thread thus placed, a pick **8** The act of shooting, the discharge of a missile, a shot **9.** A shooting-match or shooting party, a hunt, also, same as SHOOTING, 3 **10.** The thrust of an arch **11** The nib or new growth of an oyster's shell **12** A young hog, shoat **13.** [Prov Eng] (1) A spasmodic cramp of the neck (2) The game of shuffleboard (3) A precipitous lane **14.** [Baseball Slang] Same as CURVE **15†.** Shooting distance, range **16†.** An antler or horn just pushing up For other meanings, see CHUTE

Syn., see BRANCH — **deferred shoot** (*Bot*), a shoot sent out by a bud that had remained inactive for some time — **shoot'an"chor†,** *n* A sheet-anchor — **s-board,** *n* Same as SHOOTING-BOARD — **shoot'man,** *n* [Austral] In a sawmill, a person employed to keep a shoot clear of sawn timber by stacking it so that the saw can work — **s.-pole,** *n Bot* The apex of a shoot — **stumps** (*Bot*), a short sprout which has grown from a stump — **to take a s,** to boat through a shoot (or chute) rather than take the main stream, hence to go direct take the short cut

shoot[2], *n* [Prov Eng] Same as SHOUT

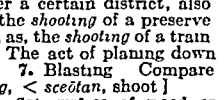
shoot'a-bl(e", 1 shūt'ə-bl, 2 shōōt'a-bl, *a* **1** That can be shot as *shootable* game **2** [Colloq] That can be hunted over as, a *shootable* preserve

shoot'er, 1 shūt'er, 2 shōōt'er, *n* **1.** One who shoots a sportsman or gunner **2** That which shoots a discharging weapon or toy, especially a revolver often in composition, as, a six-*shooter* pea-*shooter* **3** *Agric* Same as BOLTER **4.** *Cricket* A bowled ball that shoots or slips on wet ground **5** [Eng] A coach-guard **6** [Rare] A shooting star [< AS *scēotere*, < *scēotan* shoot] — **ABC-shoot'er,** *n* A pupil accompanying one of the itinerant educators called bacchants (1700-1600)
These (journeymen teachers) were called Bacchants from their Bacchanalian lives and their scholars ABC-*shooters* from the rudimentary character of their studies and their chief occupation, which was not only to study but to steal (Baccantice to shoot) fowls, etc *Barnard's Journal of Education* vol iv p 60 — **shoot'er-sun",** *n* An Indian sea-snake (*Hydrophis obscura*)

Shoot'er's Hill A residential district in Woolwich borough, London county, England

shoot'ing, 1 shūt'iŋ, 2 sho͞ot'ing, *n* **1.** The act of one who or that which shoots, especially, a discharging of missiles or of firearms **2.** The killing of game with firearms, as, to go north for the *shooting*, also, the game obtainable, sport, as, the *shooting* there is varied **3.** The right to shoot game over a certain district, also such a district, as, to secure the *shooting* of a preserve **4.** A darting or rapid motion, as, the *shooting* of a train **5.** A darting pain **6.** *Carp* The act of planing down the edge of a board to fit **7.** Blasting Compare SHOOT, *v*, 7 [< AS *sceōtung*, < *sceōtan*, shoot]

—**shoot'ing-board"**, *n* A flat surface of wood or metal having guides, etc, to hold a board while its edge is being planed any like holder used in trimming edges **shoot'-board"‡** —s **-coat**, *n* A coat of canvas or other strong material, and having large pockets worn by gunners —s. **-cracker**, *n* A firecracker —s **-gallery**, *n* A public resort equipped with appliances for target-shooting —s **-glove**, *n* A glove-like protection for the left hand and arm, worn by archers —s **-iron**, *n* [Slang, U S] A firearm —s. **-jacket**, *n* A shooting-coat, especially if short and snug —s. **-lens**, *n* A spectacle-lens so ground as to restrict vision to a small circular spot in the center —s **-lodge**, *n* Same as SHOOTING-BOX, 1 —s. **-match**, *n* **1.** A competition of skill in shooting, as at a target **2.** [Slang, Western U S] A personal encounter with firearms, any small street riot —s. **-needle**, *n* A blasting-needle —s. **-plane**, *n* A light side-plane for straight planing on the edges of blocks or boards usually employed with a shooting-board —s. **-pony**, *n* **1.** A horse trained to a sportsman's use **2.** A stalking-horse —s. **-range**, *n* A target-range —s. **-stick**, *n* *Print* A wooden or metal stick, often with a notch in one end and a head on the other, to be struck with a mallet, for driving quoins


Shooting-sticks

shoot'ing-box", 1 shūt'iŋ-boks", 2 sho͞ot'ing-bŏks", *n* **1.** A small house in a game-district, furnishing accommodation for sportsmen **2.** A small rectangular punt for a single gunner, having a projecting platform on all sides resting on the surface of the water used along the Atlantic coast of the United States in shooting with decoys **3.** *Carp* Same as SHOOTING-BOARD

shoot'ing-star", 1 shūt'iŋ-stär", 2 sho͞ot'ing-star", *n* **1** A primulaceous perennial herb (*Dodecatheon meadia*) with purple or white flowers and 5-valved capsule a native of the eastern United States, the American cowslip **2.** See SHOOTING STAR, under STAR

shoot'let, 1 shūt'let, 2 sho͞ot'lĕt, *n* A small or very young shoot

shoot'ress†, *n* A female shooter, especially in archery

shoot'y, 1 shūt'i, 2 sho͞ot'y, *a* [Prov Eng] In truck-gardening, coming up evenly and fully in the row

shop, 1 shep, 2 shŏp, *v* [SHOPPED, SHOPT'S, SHOP'PING] **I.** *t* **1.** [Cant] To lodge in jail, lock up **2.** To send to the shops for repair, as a car, etc **3.** [Soldiers' Slang] To place under arrest

II. *i* To visit shops either to make purchases or merely to inspect the articles offered for sale

shop, *n* **1.** A fixed place or building for the regular sale of commodities at retail, a store, as, a dry-goods *shop*, a butcher's *shop* **2.** A room or building for making or repairing any article, or the carrying on of any artizan craft sometimes including both sale and manufacture, as, a blacksmith's *shop*, car-*shops*

In England the word *shop* denotes either (1) a place where things are manufactured, repaired, etc, or (2) a place where things are sold In the United States the term is generally used in the first sense, but the second or English usage is becoming common

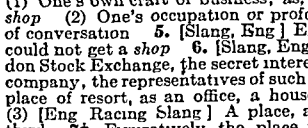
3. In glass-making, a team of workmen **4.** [Colloq] (1) One's own craft or business, as, the manner of the *shop* (2) One's occupation or profession as a subject of conversation **5.** [Slang, Eng] Employment, as, he could not get a *shop* **6.** [Slang, Eng] (1) On the London Stock Exchange, the secret interests controlling any company, the representatives of such interests (2) Any place of resort, as an office, a house, or a restaurant (3) [Eng Racing Slang] A place, as first, second, or third **7†.** Figuratively, the place where anything is produced or made [< AS *sceoppa*, booth]

—**all over the shop** [Colloq], in a state of utter confusion —**shop'-bell"**, *n* A bell that is rung by the opening of a shop-door —s **-bill**, *n* [Eng] A placard containing announcements concerning goods, intended to be placed in a shop-window —s **-board**, *n* The bench or board on which work is done especially, a tailors' bench —s **-book**, *n* A book in which a tradesman keeps his accounts —s **-boy**, s. **-girl**, *n* A boy or girl who works in a shop —s **-drive**, *n* The apparatus necessary to drive the machinery of a shop by means of electricity —**shop'maid"**, *n* A shop-girl —**shop'man**, *n* **1** A shopkeeper, retailer **2** One who sells goods in a shop, a salesman —**shop'-mate"**, *n* A fellow clerk, workman, or salesman in a store or shop —s **-pan**, *n* A steel pan used in foundries for carrying about nails, bolts, tools, etc —s. **-rid†**, *a* Shop-worn —s **-shift†**, *n* A shopkeepers trick, deception in trade —s **-talk**, *n* Social conversation confined to the details of one's own business —s **-tender**, *n* An inshore cod ground-keeper —s **-walker**, *n* Same as FLOOR-WALKER —s **-window**, *n* The window of a shop in which goods are displayed a show-window —s **-woman**, *n* A woman who serves in a shop —**to shut up s**, to relinquish any undertaking —**to sink the s**, to abstain from talking of or in the language of one's business out of business hours —**to smell of the s**, to be oversuggestive of one's occupation or employment —**to talk s**, to talk intrusively or unnecessarily about one's profession or occupation, as in general conversation

Sho'phach, 1 shō'fak, 2 shō'făc, *n* *Bib* *1 Chron* xix, 16

Sho'phan, 1 shō'fan, 2 shō'fan, *n* *Bib* *Num* xxxii, 35

sho'phar, 1 shō'far, 2 shō'far, *n* [Heb] An ancient Jewish ritual horn, usually that of a ram which was sounded on solemn religious occasions and was also used in war It is still blown in temples and synagogs at the Jewish New Year and on the Day of Atonement The shophar is in the Authorized Version incorrectly identified with the cornet or trumpet it rather resembles the clarion or tuba


Shophar

shop'keep"er, 1 shep'kīp"er, 2 shŏp'kēp'er, *n* **1.** One who keeps a shop, a small retail merchant, tradesman **2.** [Colloq] An article that has been long kept in a shop, an article long on hand —**shop'keep"er-ism**, *n* [Rare] The style of thought and character developed among shopkeepers, sordidness a cynical word of Carlyle

shop'keep"ing, 1 shep'kīp iŋ, 2 shŏp'kēp'ing, *n* The act or business of keeping a retail shop used also adjectively

shop'lift"er, 1 shep'lift"er, 2 shŏp'lift'er, *n* One guilty of the offense of shoplifting **shop'lift"†**.

shop'lift"ing, 1 shep'lift'iŋ, shŏp'lift'ing, *n* Larceny by secretly carrying away goods from a store or shop in business hours, theft of goods by a pretended purchaser

shop'like", 1 shep'laik', 2 shŏp'lik', *a* Having the manners of a shop, vulgar, low

shop-oc'ra-cy, 1 shep-ek'ra-si, 2 shŏp-ŏc'ra-çy, *n* [Humorous] The body of shopkeepers, also, the rule of shopkeepers [< SHOP + Gr *kratĕō*, rule]

shop'per, 1 shop'er, 2 shŏp'er, *n* One who purchases or merely inspects goods in shops

shop'pish, 1 shep'ish; 2 shŏp'ish, *a* Somewhat shoppy

shop'py, 1 shep'i, 2 shŏp'y, *a* [Colloq] **1.** Characteristic of or pertaining to shops or to petty trade, commercial as, *shoppy* people, *shoppy* manners **2.** Abounding in shops, as, a *shoppy* street **3** Concerned with or talking about one's own calling or business as, *shoppy* talk

shop'-worn", 1 shep'-wōrn", 2 shŏp'-wōrn", *a* Deteriorated by being a long time in stock in a shop

shor'age, 1 shōr'ij, 2 shōr'ag, *n* Duties paid on goods when landed

shore[1], 1 shōr, 2 shōr, *vt* [SHORED, SHOR'ING] To support from below, as by a stout timber sloopingly or vertically set on end, especially temporarily during construction or repairs usually with *up*, as, to *shore up* a wall SYN. see PROP

shore[2], *vt* **1.** To set on shore **2.** To surround as with a shore

The Nile is *shored* with sound no less than sand
G W CURTIS *Nile Notes* p 146 [H 1862]

shore[3], *vt* [Prov] To threaten warn also, to offer

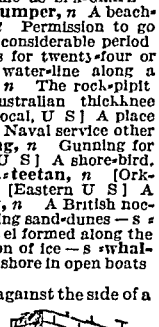
shore[4], *vt* & *vi* [Scot] To reckon, score [For SCORE, *v*]

shore [Archaic], *imp* of SHEAR, *v*

shore[1], *n* **1.** The coast or land adjacent to an ocean or sea or to a lake or large river distinguished from the land contiguous to a small stream, called a *bank* used also figuratively, as, heavenly *shores* **2.** *Law* The ground between the ordinary high-water mark and low-water mark, foreshore [< AS *score*, < *sceran*, cut] SYN. see BANK, MARGIN

—**in shore**, near the shore —**on s.** (*Naut*), moving toward the shore, as, an *on-shore* wind —**shore'an"chor**, *n* The anchor lying farthest inshore —s **-bird**, *n* **1.** A wading bird that frequents the seashore a limicoline bird, as a plover or snipe **2.** [Local, Eng] The bank-swallow —s. **-bug**, *n* Any heteropterous insect of the family *Saldidæ* —s **-cleat**, *n* *Naut* A heavy cleat fastened to a vessel s side to serve as a rest for the shores See CLEAT, 2 —s. **-crab**, *n* Any crab living between tide-marks, especially, the common European *Carcinus mænas* —s **dinner**, a dinner composed of sea-food, as fish, oysters etc —s **-fast**, *n* A rope, hawser, or cable by means of which ships are held fastened to their piers or to the shore —s **-fish**, *n* A fish inhabiting water near shore, as contrasted with a deep-sea or pelagic fish —s **-grape**, *n* Same as SEA-GRAPE —s. **-grass**, *n* Same as SHOREWEED —s **-jumper**, *n* A beach-flea s **-hopper†**.—s. **-leave**, *n* *Naut* Permission to go on shore for a fixed time usually for a considerable period in contradistinction to *liberty*, which is for twenty-four or forty-eight hours —s **-line**, *n* The water-line along a shore —s. **-oil**, *n* See OIL —s **-pipit**, *n* The rock-pipit —s. **-plover**, *n* The large-billed Australian thicknee (*Æsacus magnirostris*) —s **-pool**, *n* [Local, U S] A place for seining near shore —s **-service**, *n* Naval service other than on a seagoing vessel —s **-shooting**, *n* Gunning for shore-birds —s **-snipe**, *n* **1.** [Local, U S] A shore-bird. **2.** [Scot] The common sandpiper —s. **-teetan**, *n* [Orkneys] The rock-pipit —s. **-tender**, *n* [Eastern U S] A codfish living near shore —s **-wainscot**, *n* A British noctuid moth (*Leucania littoralis*) frequenting sand-dunes —s **-wall**, *n* *Geol* A ridge of sand and gravel formed along the shore of a lake or river by the expansion of ice —s **-whaling**, *n* The pursuit of whales from the shore in open boats now practised mostly in California

shore[2], *n* **1.** A beam set as a prop, as against the side of a building or other structure, especially as a temporary support, as, a *shore* supporting a wall during the alteration of its lower part Shores are in common use in ship-building for steadying a vessel on the ways, or supporting the deck in insecure spots One of the most important uses of shores is in preventing the settlement of old buildings caused by the erection of new ones on adjoining lots Compare DOGSHORE, DEAD-SHORE SKEG-SHORE


Method of Propping a Wall by a Shore (*s*)

2. [Prov Eng] (1) In hunting, a stake propping up a net (2) A post used with hurdles in folding sheep [< AS *scoren*, pp of *sceran*, cut]

shore[4], *n* [Prov Eng] A sewer

Shore, Jane (—1527) The favorite of Edward IV of England, subject of much 16th-century literature, figures in Heywood's *Edward IV*

Sho're-a, 1 shō'ri-a, 2 shō're-a, *n* *Bot* A genus of large resinous dipterocarpaceous trees, natives of tropical Asia They bear panicles of fragrant yellow flowers followed by 1-seeded fruits *R robusta*, the sal of India is a valuable timber-tree [< John *Shore*, Lord Teignmouth governor-general of India]

shore'age, *n* Same as SHORAGE

Shore'ditch, 1 shōr'dich, 2 shōr'dĭch, *n* A parliamentary and metropolitan borough in London county, England

Shore'ham, 1 shōr'om 2 shōr'am, **New.** See under NEW

shore'lark", 1 shōr'-lärk", 2 shōr'-lark", *n* A lark (genus *Otocoris*) having black erectile ear-tufts, as *O alpestris*


Shore-lark 1/6

shore'less, 1 shōr'les, 2 shōr'lĕs, *a* Having no shore, of boundless extent, as, a *shoreless* ocean

shore'man, 1 shōr'man, 2 shōr'man, *n* [Prov Eng] A sewer-man

shor'er, 1 shōr'er, 2 shōr'er, *n* One who or that which props or shores, a shore

shores'man, 1 shōrz'man, 2 shōrz'man *n* [-MEN, *pl*] **1.** [U S] *Fisheries* A person whose duties are on shore, especially, a part-owner of a fishing-vessel **2.** A long-shoreman

shore'ward, 1 shōr'ward, 2 shōr'ward, *adv* Toward the shore

shore'weed", 1 shōr'wid', 2 shōr'wēd", *n* A low perennial (*Littorella uniflora*) of the plantain family (*Plantaginaceæ*), with terete fleshy leaves, growing in water or on gravelly shores of lakes or the ocean, as the English and Scottish lakes, the coasts of Nova Scotia, etc **shore'-grass"‡**.

shor'ing, 1 shōr'iŋ, 2 shōr'ing, *n* **1.** The operation of propping, as with shores **2.** Shores, collectively

shorl, shor-la'ceous, etc Same as SCHORL etc

shor'ling, 1 shōr'liŋ, 2 shōr'ling, *n* **1.** [Prov Eng] (1) A newly shorn sheep, or a sheep of the first year's shearing a shearling (2) The pelt of a sheep that has been shorn while alive distinguished from a *morling* **2†.** A shaveling **shore'ling†**.

shorn, 1 shōrn, 2 shōrn, *pp* of SHEAR, *v*

Shorn'cliffe, 1 shōrn'klif, 2 shōrn'clĭf, *n* A military camp near Folkestone Kent, England

short†, *v* **I** *t* To shorten in length or time, also, to divert, amuse **II** *i* **1.** *Naut* To take in the slack **2.** To shorten, fall

short, 1 shōrt, 2 shôrt, *a* **1.** Having little linear extension, not long, as, a *short* road, a *short* string **2.** Specif, being below the average stature, not tall, as, a *short* man **3.** Having little extension in time, of limited duration, not lengthy or protracted, brief, as, a *short* life, a *short* visit, a *short* story **4** Abrupt in manner or spirit, curt, cross; as, he was very *short* with me

She answered in accents *short*, cold and severe
OWEN MEREDITH *Lucile* pt n can , st 25

5 Not reaching or attaining a requirement or result; falling below a certain standard, deficient, inadequate, insufficient, scant often with *of*, as, *short of* the full amount, *short* weight, *short* in needed material **6.** *Finance & Com* (1) Not having in possession when selling, but having to procure in time to deliver as contracted, as, *short* of stocks or wheat (2) Of or pertaining to short stocks or commodities, as, *short* sales, a *short* contract (3) Lacking enough to meet one's agreements, as, I am still *short* of Northern Pacific (4) Of or pertaining to those who have sold short or are short; as, the *short* interest (5) [Eng] Having speculated for a decline in prices See SHORT, *n* and *adv* **7.** Not comprehensive or retentive, at fault, in error, narrow, said of persons or their faculties, as, *short* in understanding, *short* memory **8.** Breaking or crumbling easily, friable, brittle, crisp, as, mortar *short* with cinders, *short* pastry See COLD-SHORT, HOT-SHORT **9.** Brief in utterance, not prolonged, as a syllable or vowel, in modern verse, unaccented in English phonology noting a somewhat arbitrarily named pronunciation of vowels Compare LONG See PROSODY, QUANTITY

Our forefathers too had no idea of long or *short* syllables after the Greek fashion in the old hymns of the Latin Church likewise *short* syllables are used as long and vice versa NIEBUHR *Lect on Hist Rome* tr by L Schmitz, lect xiii p 65 [IAS W 1870]

10. [Colloq] Undiluted with water, unmixed, neat; strong, as, something *short* (strong liquor) **11.** [Prov. Eng] Small or portable **12** [Rare] Not far away in the future, early, as, a *short* date [< AS *sceort*, short]

Syn see BRIEF LITTLE, SCANTY, TRANSIENT —a **short bit**, see BIT —**a s. horse is soon curried**, a simple or easy task is soon done —**at or on s notice**, in a brief space of time, quickly —**at s sight**, soon after presentation said of a bill payable —s **allowance**, less than the regular allowance —s **and**, the character &, ampersand —s. **-and-long stitch**, an embroidery-stitch by which a smooth outer edge and an irregular inner edge of a design are obtained by a series of uneven stitches —s **and rough**, unmellowed, as by weathering said of brick-clay, as distinguished from *mild and tough* —s **arm**, an arm that is short or shortened, as by being bent used also attributively, as, a *short-arm* blow —**short'ax"**, *n* In medieval warfare, a short-handled battle-ax for a horseman —**s. ball** (*Cricket*) a ball short in pitch such a ball counts as a no-ball —s. **bill**, a draft or bill that becomes due for payment in less than ten days —s **bread**, *n* Same as SHORTCAKE (1) —s **circuit.** **1.** *Elec* A path of comparatively low resistance between two points of a circuit, practically rendering it shorter Compare SHORT-CIRCUIT, *v* **2** *Surg* An intestinal anastomosis which excludes or eliminates a portion of bowel obstructed or in any way diseased, shortening the intestinal canal by the length of the diseased part —s. **-cloak**, *n* A British carpet-moth (*Cidaria picata*) —s **clothes** **1.** The dress of young children who have left off the long clothes of early infancy **2** Same as SMALL-CLOTHES —s. **-coarse**, *n* A grade of fleece-wool —s **-coat**, *vt* To dress in short clothes said of little children —s. **column** (*Arch & Engin*), a column which when overloaded, would collapse rather by breaking up than by bending, when the column is of less than twenty (or thirty according to certain authorities) diameters —s **commons**, scanty or poor provision of food —s **contract** **1.** *Com* The seller s side of any contract for future delivery at the speculative exchanges **2.** *Finance* The engagement of a bear or operator for a decline in prices at the stock market, when borrowing securities to make delivery against a short sale —s **cross** (*Print*), the short thick cross-bar in a chase —s **-dated**, *a* Having little time to run as a *short-dated* note —s. **-drawn**, *a* Hurriedly or incompletely drawn in not filling the lungs fully as a *short-drawn* breath —s **entry**, in banking, the brief entry of a bill or note in a customer s bank-book when deposited for collection, made without carrying out the amount until collected —s. **exchange** (*Finance*), an exchange which has usually less than 30 days to run, also, the rate for collecting short drafts —s **field** (*Baseball*), that part of the infield in which the short-stop is stationed —s **-fired**, *a* Not enough baked, underfired said of porcelain, etc —s **-flame**, *n* *Physics* A flame poor in volatile hydrocarbons used attributively to designate certain kinds of coal which on ignition yield relatively short flames —s **-flamed**, *a* —s **-handed**, *a* Not having a sufficient number of assistants, workmen, or hands, as, a *short-handed* cruiser —s. **haul**, a term used in railroad law to signify transportation for a less distance than some other called the *long haul* The interstate commerce law forbids a greater charge in the aggregate for a shorter than for a longer distance over the same line in the same direction, under substantially similar circumstances and conditions, and is commonly called the **long and short haul clause.** See INTERSTATE COMMERCE ACT —s **-headed**, *a* Broad-headed brachycephalic —s **hopper**, same as HOPPER *n*, 3 —s **-jointed**, *a* Having short joints said specifically of plants with short intervals between the nodes and of horses with short pasterns —s **-laid**, *a* In rope-making, laid with short twists —s **-landed**, *a* [Eng] *Com* Lacking in quantity as declared in the manifest when landed said of a cargo —s. **-leg**, *n* *Cricket* See illus under CRICKET —s **-line**. **I.** *a* See LINE, *n*, 1 **II.**

n In rackets and similar games, the line across the court area — s **meter.** 1. See METER, *n*, 2 2 [Colloq & Slang] A very short space of time, short order, as, I'll make him do it in *short meter* — s. **oat,** a species of dwarf oat (*Avena brevis*) in which the spikelets contain only one or two florets grown in the mountainous districts of Europe — s.-**period comet** (*Astron*), a comet whose period of revolution about the sun is less than 70 years — s.-**period variable** (*Astron*), a star which exhibits periodical changes of brilliancy in less than 71 days — s **rib.** 1. One of the lower and shorter ribs, which do not reach to the breastbone a floating or false rib 2 *pl* The region of the short ribs — s **-rumped,** *a* Goose-rumped — s **run** (*Cricket*), a run in which the batsman does not place his bat within the popping-crease — s. **sale** (*Com*), a sale for future delivery of goods or stocks not in possession at the time of the sale — s **score,** a musical score having more than one part written in each line — s **sheet** (*Naut*), a sheet of a topmast-studdingsail leading in to the top from the inner clue — s.-**shipped,** *a* 1. Shipped in too small quantities 2 Left unshipped, either by accident or for want of room — s. **shunt** (*Elec*), *a method of connecting the shunt-coil of a* compound dynamo so that only the shunt and the armature are in parallel and the two then in series with the series-coil — s **slip,** *n Cricket* That part of slip that lies near the batsman also, the player at this position See SLIP — s.-**spoken,** *a Characterized by shortness or curtness of* speech or manner, abrupt in address, gruff — s **staple,** *a* Having short fiber said of cotton, as opposed to *long-staple* — s **stay,** *a Naut* Nearly up-and-down said of an anchor-cable — s. **step** (*U S Navy*), formerly, a half step — s **stepper,** *n.* A horse that does not cover the track of its fore foot by the hind foot — s **-styled,** *a Bot* Having the style or styles short as compared with others produced by the same species an adaptation for cross-fertilization Compare DIMORPHISM, TRIMORPHISM — s **suiter,** *n* In whist or bridge, one whose play is not according to the rule that the original lead should come from the longest suit, irrespective of the strength or weakness of the hand — s **sweetening** [Southern U S], sugar, as distinguished from molasses or *long sweetening* — s.-**tailed,** *a* Having a short tail — s **-tailed albatross,** an albatross (*Diomedea albatrus*) having a white body and straw-yellow head, inhabiting the North Pacific — s.-**tempered,** *a* Of quick or hasty temper, easily provoked — s. **time,** time less than full time; fewer hours than the usual number — s **-toed eagle,** a harrier-eagle (*Circaetus gallicus*)

Various self-explaining adjectives have *short* as the first element, as **short-armed, s -billed, s.-breathed, s.-haired, s -legged, s -necked.**

short, 1 shȯrt, 2 shôrt, *n* **1.** The compressed substance or pith of a matter, a quick condensation, as, the *short* of it is thus, in *short* **2.** A short syllable, vowel, or time See QUANTITY **3.** A deficiency, as in a payment or remittance, as, the report shows many *shorts* **4.** *Finance & Com* (1) Same as SHORT SALE (2) One who has sold short, a bear **5.** *Baseball* The position of short-stop **6** *pl* Bran mixed with coarse meal or flour **7.** *pl* In rope-making, the inferior hemp, distinguished from the long-staple used for making standard lines **8.** *pl* Small-clothes

The President on his visit to Massachusetts, rode several miles through Rhode Island on horseback in *shorts* with jockey coat and cap THURLOW WEED *Autobiog* p 180 [H M & CO 1884]

9. *pl* Things that are lacking in quantity, quality, etc, specif (*Print*), copies of sheets, as of a book, that are required to complete an imperfect edition **10.** *Chippings*, scraps, etc, left over in the manufacture of different products and used to make an inferior quality of the product **11.** *Elec.* A short circuit **12.** [Thieves' Cant] A trolley-car **13.** *pl Typog* The accented vowels — **in short,** in a word, briefly — **the shorts** (*Com*), those who are not in possession of stocks or goods they have contracted to deliver — **to squeeze** (or **twist**) **the shorts** [Colloq] (*Finance & Com*), to require delivery of goods or produce on short contracts or the return of securities borrowed by short sellers, causing bears or shorts to cover or buy in at an advance, with attendant loss

short, *adv* In a short manner or method, in any sense, as not at length, insufficiently, abruptly, at once, etc, as, to stop *short*, to turn *short*; to come *short*

Burns, like Chaucer, comes *short* of the high seriousness of the great classics MATTHEW ARNOLD *Essays in Criticism, Study of Poetry in second series* p 49 [MACM 1888]

— **short up** (*Naut*), with cable vertical, or up-and-down said of an anchor — **to be taken s.** 1 *Com* To be pressed for delivery under a contract while not having the goods 2. [Colloq] To be prest with the need of evacuation of feces — **to sell s.** (*Com*) see SELL *v*

Short, Charles (⁵/₁₂1821–¹²/₁₂1886) An American educator and lexicographer, *Latin Lexicon*

short'age, 1 shȯrt'ıj, 2 shôrt'ag, *n* The amount by which anything is deficient or short, deficiency

short'cake", 1 shȯrt'kēk', 2 shôrt'cāk', *n* A cake made short and crisp with butter or lard and baked Specif (1) A breakfast-cake, usually unsweetened and rolled thin (2) [U S] Cake served with fruit between layers, as, strawberry *shortcake*

short'-cir"cuit, 1 shȯrt'-sûr'kıt; 2 shôrt'-çir'cıt, *vt & vi Elec* To furnish with a short circuit, complete (an open electric circuit) by a conductor of lower resistance than the rest of the circuit also, to shorten (a completed circuit) by the introduction, between two points, of a conductor of comparatively low resistance

short'com"ing, 1 shȯrt'kum'ıŋ, 2 shôrt'cóm'ing, *n* **1.** A failure of full performance, remissness in duty, delinquency **2.** A falling off of the usual product, a *coming short of the expected amount*, shortage, as of a crop

short'en, 1 shȯrt'n, 2 shôrt'n, *v* **I.** *t* **1.** To reduce in length or duration, make short or shorter, curtail, as, to *shorten* a line, to *shorten* one's working-time, hence, figuratively, to cause to appear shorter, as, to *shorten* the hours by conversation **2.** To reduce in amount, diminish, lessen, contract; as, to *shorten* a ration, to *shorten* sail **3** To take something away from, deprive, as, the house was *shortened* of its ell **4** To hinder from attainment; confine, restrain, as, his hand is not *shortened* that it can not save **5.** To make brittle or crisp, as, to *shorten* pastry **6** [Rare] To cause to come or fall short **7.** *Pros* To utter rapidly or without accent, as, to *shorten* the syllable or foot **8** To lessen the reach, of an arm or a weapon, by drawing back the hand, so as to use it at close quarters, as, to *shorten* a sword

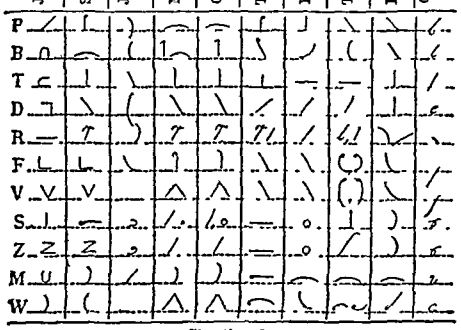
II. ı **1.** To decrease in length, grow shorter or briefer, as, the *shortening* days of autumn **2.** *Naut* To make taut or take in some of a rope or cable often used with in, as, *shorten in* on the cable **3.** [Rare] To fail, come *short.* SYN.: see ABBREVIATE — **to shorten in** (*Hort*), to trim or prune down — **to s. sail,** to take in sail, or reduce the area of sail that is spread — **short'en-er,** *n*

short'end, *pp* Shortened S S

short'en-ing, 1 shȯrt'n-ıŋ, 2 shôrt'n-ing, *n* **1.** The act of one who shortens **2** That which shortens, especially, some material, as lard or butter, used to make pastry crisp

short'hand", 1 shȯrt'hand', 2 shôrt'hănd', *a* **1.** Written in shorthand, stenographic, as, *shorthand* characters or notes **2.** Using shorthand, as, a *shorthand* reporter

short'hand", *n* Any system of handwriting that reduces the number of muscular movements required to



Shorthand

Consonant-signs from selected English, French, and German systems

present words and sentences in graphic outline an art employed in some form even in the time of the ancient Romans: opposed to *longhand* See STENOGRAPHY

In the English language the number of simplified alphabets used to facilitate such abbreviation has been very great — 201 having been invented and more or less used from the beginning of the 17th century, when the art was revived after having been for centuries disused, to the year 1837, when Isaac Pitman introduced his system, called by him at first *stenographic sound-hand*, and later *phonography* Since then about 300 more, many of them based upon Pitman's or proceeding along similar lines, have been devised In modern classifications of shorthand a system in which the *a b c* alphabet is used, and the shortening effected by arbitrary contractions and symbols, is properly *stenography*, while a system in which elementary sounds are expressed *phonetically by arbitrary signs*, used *singly* or *in* combinations, is called *phonography* A joined and simplified form of phonography is also known as *tachygraphy* (See these words) The illustration shows the signs for several consonants used in eight English systems, one French, and one German As to *these systems and their* authors Willis was the second author who published a book on shorthand (Bright, 1588, being the first), Pepys used Shelton's system in writing his *Diary*, Gurney's system was founded on Mason's and used in parliamentary reporting, Towndrow used stroke vowel-signs, and Cossard's system is still the basis of French stenography, which differs widely from English systems The German systems are mainly cursive In the United States, a modification of the Isaac Pitman system was introduced by his brother Benn Pitman A non-Pitmanic system was devised by John R Gregg in 1889 [A writer of shorthand

short'hand"er, 1 shȯrt'hand'er, 2 shôrt'hănd er, *n* [Colloq]

short'head", 1 shȯrt'hed', 2 shôrt'hĕd', *n* [Eng] A sucking whale less than a year old **short'head"er†.**

Short Heath. *A town in Staffordshire England*

short'horn", 1 shȯrt'hôrn', 2 shôrt'hôrn', *n* **1.** (1) One of a breed of cattle with short horns, *originally from the* valley of the Tees in England See plate of CATTLE (2) A small reddish-brown West-African buffalo with short horns curling upward **short-horned buffalo†.** **2.** [Slang, Western U S] A person newly settled in a community, a new arrival, a greenhorn

short'-horned", *a* Having short horns — **short-horned grasshopper,** any grasshopper of the family *Acrididæ*

Short'house, 1 shȯrt'haus, 2 shôrt'hous, **Joseph Henry** (⁸/₁₂1834–³/₄1903) An English novelist, *John Inglesant*

Short'i-a, 1 shȯrt'ı-ə, 2 shôrt'ı-a, *n Bot* Same as SHERWOODIA

short'ish, 1 shȯrt'ish, 2 shôrt'ish, *a* Somewhat short

short'-lived", 1 shȯrt'-lıvd', 2 shôrt'-livd', *a* Living or lasting but a short time, of short continuance or duration

short'ly, 1 shȯrt'lı, 2 shôrt'ly, *adv* **1.** At the expiration of a short time, quickly, soon, as, he will come *shortly* **2.** In few words, briefly, as, to tell a story *shortly* **3.** With unceremonious abruptness, curtly, as, he answered *shortly*

short'neck", 1 shȯrt'nek', 2 shôrt'nĕk', *n* [Local, U S] A bird, the pectoral sandpiper See illus under PECTORAL SANDPIPER

short'ness, 1 shȯrt'nes, 2 shôrt'nĕs, *n* The condition or quality of being short See SHORT, *a*

short'-sight"ed, 1 shȯrt'-sait'ed, 2 shôrt'-sît'ĕd, *a* **1.** Unable to see clearly at a distance, near-sighted, myopic **2.** Unable to look or not looking far into the future, lacking or not making use of foresight, of limited intellect or capacity of discernment, as, a *short-sighted* and rash person **3.** Resulting from or characterized by lack of foresight, as, a *short-sighted* policy Syn. see IMPRUDENT — **short'-sight"ed-ly,** *adv*

short'-sight"ed-ness, 1 shȯrt'-sait'ed-nes, 2 shôrt'-sît'ĕd-nĕs, *n* The condition or character of being short-sighted (1) Near-sightedness myopia (2) Lack of foresight or discernment also, the character of that which results from lack of foresight, as, the *short-sightedness* of a person or a measure

short'some, 1 shȯrt'som, 2 shôrt'som *a* [Scot] Passing or shortening time affording amusement merry

short'-stop", 1 shȯrt'-stop, 2 shôrt'-stŏp', *n Baseball* An infielder stationed between second and third bases, also, his position. See illus. under BASEBALL

short't, **short'tail",** 1 shȯrt'tāl', 2 shôrt'tāl', *n* An ilysioid snake, a roller

short'-waist"ed, 1 shȯrt'-wēst'ed, 2 shôrt'-wāst'ĕd, *a* **1.** Having a short waist or body, characterized and marked by short waists, as, a *short-waisted* woman or coat **2.** [Prov Eng] Short-tempered; touchy

short'-wind"ed, 1 shȯrt'-wind'ed, 2 shôrt'-wind'ĕd, *a* **1.** Affected with shortness of breath, or quick, difficult respiration, as, a *short-winded* asthmatic **2.** Getting out of breath with slight exertion, as, a *short-winded* horse **3.** Caused by, accompanying, or characterizing shortness of breath, as, *short-winded* speech — **short'-wind"ed-ness,** *n*

short'wing", 1 shȯrt'wiŋ', 2 shôrt'wing', *n* An Old World timeliold bird of *Callene, Brachypteryx*, or a related genus

short'-wit"ted, 1 shȯrt'-wit'ed, 2 shôrt'-wit ĕd, *a* Of scanty intellect or judgment, having little wit, not wise

short'y, 1 shȯrt'ı, 2 shôrt'y, *n* [Colloq, U S] A small person

shor'y, 1 shȯr'ı, 2 shȯr'y, *a* [Rare] **1** Lying near the shore **2** *Sloping* like a *shore*, shelving

Sho-shan'nim, 1 sho-shan'ım, 2 sho-shăn'ım, *n Bib Ps* xlv (heading) — **Sho-shan"nim-ĭ'duth,** 1 -ĭ'duth, 2 -ĭ'dûth, *n Bib Ps* lxxx (heading)

Sho-sho'ne, 1 sho-shō'nı, 2 sho-shō'ne, *n* **1.** A county in N Idaho 4,677 sq m, county-seat, Wallace **2.** See table under GEOLOGY

Sho-sho'ne-an, 1 sho-shō'nı-ən *or* shō'sho-nī'an, 2 sho-shō'ne-an *or* shō'sho-nē'an, *n* A widely extended North-American linguistic stock See AMERICAN

Sho-sho'ne Falls. A cataract of the Snake river in Logan county, Ida, 200 ft high

Sho-sho'nes, 1 sho-shō'nız, 2 sho-shō'nēz, *n pl* The American Indians of the Shoshonean stock

Sho'shong, 1 shō'shoŋ, 2 shō'shŏng, *n* A town in Bechuanaland Protectorate, British South Africa

sho-sho'nite, 1 sho-shō'nait, 2 sho-shō'nît, *n Petrol* A variety of chrysolite basalt or chrysolite-bearing andesite containing phenocrysts of labradorite augite, and olivin, in a ground-mass characterized by sanidine [< *Shoshone*, Ida]

shot, 1 shet, 2 shŏt, *v* [SHOT'TED, SHOT'TING] **I.** *t* **1.** To load with shot, as, the guns were *shotted* **2** To clean, as bottles, by partially filling with shot and shaking

II. ı To take the form of granules said of ore in roasting

shot', *pa* **1** Of changeable color, as when warp and weft are of different colors, chatoyant, as, *shot* silk **2.** [Prov Eng] Stable, secure **3** Dyed in two different colors said of interwoven silk and cotton fabrics See SHOT-DYEING **4†.** Advanced, as, *shot* in years

shot't, *pa* Shut CHAUCER *C T* I 3,358

shot', *n* [SHOT OR SHOTS, *pl*] **1.** A spherule or pellet composed principally of lead, several of which are used for one loading of a firearm used chiefly in shooting small game, also, such spherules or pellets collectively.

Shot have been generally made by dropping molten lead or an alloy through sieves from a high tower into water but by a recent process they are molded, the hot metal being run into a trough and dropped through little holes into molds which discard the shot as soon as formed, and drop them into a bed of graphite The chief standard sizes of *shot with their diameter in inches (as shown on page 2263)* and pellets to the ounce are **Chilled** and **drop-shot,** 12 (.04, 4,565), **11** (.06, 2,326) **10** (.07, 848), **9** (.08, 568), 8 (.09, 399), **7** (.10, 291), **6** (.11, 218), **5** (.12, 168), **4** (.13, 132), 3 (.14 106), 2 (.15 86), **1** (.16 71), **B** (.17 59), **BB** (.18, 50), **BBB** (.19, 42), **T** (.20, 36), **TT** (.21; 31), **TTT** or **F** (.22 27), **TTTT** or **FF** (.23, 24) 12, 11, and 10 are used for shooting quail and rice-birds, 9, 8, and 7 for partridge, snipe, and clay pigeons, from 6 up to 1, for grouse, ducks, and rabbits, the larger sizes are used for wild geese and for long range The chief **buckshot** and **ball** sizes with number of balls to the pound are **3** (.25, 284), **2** (.27, 232), **1** (.30, 173), **0** (.32, 140), **00** (.34, 115), **000** (.36, 98), — (.38, 85), — (.44, 50)

2. A projectile, particularly a solid ball or bullet that is not intended to fit the bore of a piece, also, such projectiles collectively often with some qualifying word, as, round *shot*, grape-*shot*, chain-*shot* **3.** The act of shooting, the discharge of a missile from a weapon, especially from a firearm, as, I had a *shot* at a bird, every *shot* told

Here once the embattled farmers stood,
And fired the *shot* heard round the world
EMERSON *Concord Hymn* st. 1.

4. A stroke, especially in certain games, as in billiards or at goal in football, figuratively, any stroke or blow **5.** One who shoots Specif. (1) A marksman commonly with special reference to skill, as, a crack *shot* (2) One armed with a firearm, as distinguished from a bowman, pikeman, etc **6.** The distance traversed or that can be traversed by a projectile, hence, reach or range in general, as, a bow-*shot* **7.** *Fishing* (1) The whole extent of nets put out at one time (2) [U S] One piece or section of an extended seine or drift-net

The ordinary gill or drift net used for shad fishing in the Hudson is divided into '*shots*' If a passing sloop or schooner catches it with her center-board or her anchor, it gives way where two of these *shots* meet, and thus the whole net is not torn BURROUGHS in *Scribner's Magazine* Aug 1880, p 492.

(3) [Scot] The total of fish obtained at one haul (4) A place where nets are regularly put out 8 *Whaling* Spermaceti **whale's shot"†.** **9.** *Weaving* (1) A thread shot through the web at one pick of the shuttle (2) *The streak or defect made by a thread of* unusual color, size, or the like **10.** A nook or corner, also, a plot of ground, especially one a furlong square **11.** *Mining* A blast **12.** [Prov Eng] (1) A handful of hemp (2) A stitch in the side **13.** [Slang] (1) A conjecture, guess (2) An attempted performance **14.** *Athletics* A metal sphere of 16 pounds weight, which a competitor puts, pushes, or slings, in a distance contest, as far as possible without the marked ring in which he stands **15.** *Bowls* The point made by the player whose ball is nearest the jack at the close of the innings, **16.** Same as SCAT³ **17†.** Anything cast forth [< AS *ge-scot*, < *scēotan*, shoot] SYN. ball, bomb, bomb-shell, bullet, canister, chain-shot, grape, grape-shot, lead, missile, projectile, shell shrapnel slug — **a bad shot** [Colloq], a mistake, a miss — **capped s.** (*Ordnance*) a shell or shot having a piece of soft steel attached to its point for the easier penetration of armor-plate — **chilled s,** case-hardened shot, as for use in piercing armor-plate — **cut s** (*Golf*), a stroke played with the club drawn quickly across and under the ball from right to left to prevent its running far after pitching — **dunch s** (*Golf*), a stroke used in playing *in a strong wind* — **like a s.** [Colloq], immediately, instan-

taneously — **not by a long s.** [Slang], not by a great deal, by no means — **poached-egg s.** (*Golf*), a short lofted approach, played with a decided cut which causes the ball to stay on the green very nearly at the point where it first pitches — **shot'bag"**, *n* [Canada] A bullhead duck — **s.-belt**, *n* A sportsmen's belt containing or having attached to it a receptacle or receptacles for shot — **s.-borer**, *n* A minute scolytid beetle, *n pin-borer* — **s.-bush**, *n Bot* **1.** The wild sarsaparilla (*Aralia nudicaulis*) **2.** The Hercules-club (*Aralia spinosa*) — **s.-cartridge**, *n* A metal cartridge containing shot for a breech-loading gun — **s.-compressor**, *n Surg* A forceps for compressing a split shot upon the ends of a ligature to secure them — **s.-corn**, *n* [Rare] A grain of shot — **s.-crossbow**, *n* A crossbow in the stock of which a gun-barrel was inserted, and which served at will as a fire-arm or an arbalest [C] — **s.-dyeing**, *n* A process of imparting a two-colored effect to a cotton-and-wool union fabric by using first one acid color which dyes the wool and then another acid which dyes the cotton alone — **s.-garland**, *n* A stand or shelf for holding cannon-shot, shells, etc — **s.-glass**, *n* Same as CLOTH-PROVER — **s.-grommet**, *n* A grommet for holding cannon-shot — **s.-hole**, *n* A hole made by a shot or bullet, also, the perforation made in wood by any boring insect — **s.-hole fungus**, a leaf-spot fungus due to certain species of *Cercospora* also, any one of other leaf-spot fungi which destroy limited areas of tissue, causing the leaves to look as if perforated by fine shot — **s.-hook**, *n Ordnance* A shell-hook — **s.-ice**, *n* [Local, Eng] *Sheet ice* — **s.-ladle**, *n Naval* **1.** *A contrivance by* which the shell of a muzzle-loading gun is extracted **2.** An appliance for the handling of hot shot — **s.-line**, *n* A cord attached to a missile fired over a vessel in distress to establish connection with the shore — **s.-locker**, *n Naut* A locker for containing cannon-balls — **s.-metal**, *n* An alloy of lead and arsenic in the proportion of 49 to 1, used in making small shot — **s. of a cable.** *Naut* **1.** A full length of cable as originally made **2.** A length of chain cable between two shackles usually 90 feet **3** Formerly, a splicing of two cables, or a spliced or lengthened cable — **s.-plug**, *n* A wooden plug for stopping a shot-hole in a vessel's side — **s.-pouch**, *n* A hunters' pouch or bag, usually of leather, for carrying shot now little used — **s.-proof**, *a* Impenetrable by shot — **s.-prop**, *n* A large shot-plug braced from within and held by timbers, to stop a dangerous shot-hole in a ship's side — **s.-rack**, *n.* A wooden rack to hold shot a shot-garland — **s.-sorter**, *n* A series of screens for sorting different sizes of shot — **s.-star**, *n* [Scot.] **1.** A meteor **2.** Star-jelly (*Nostoc commune*), formerly supposed to be of meteoric origin See NOSTOC — **s.-table**, *n* A circular table upon which shot are sometimes rolled while cooling, to insure roundness — **s.-tower**, *n* A tower for making shot See SHOT¹, *n*, 1 — **s.-wafer**, *n* A small adhesive cloth or paper disk fastened to the cloth of a billiard- or pool-table to indicate the position of certain balls — **s.-window**, *n* A small window or aperture, formerly common in the staircases of Scotch wooden houses — **wrist s.** (*Golf*), any shot played from the wrists

shot², *n* **1.** A reckoning or charge, or a share of such a reckoning, scot, as, pay your *shot* **2†.** An allowance or portion of drink [For SCOT, *n*] — **shot'-clog"**, *n* [Archaic] A person tolerated among drinking companions because he pays the shot — **s.-flagon**, *n* [Prov Eng] A flagon or pot of drink given by the host when the guests have paid for more than a shilling's worth — **s.-free**, *a* Same as SCOT-FREE — **to stand s.**, to bear the expense, pay the reckoning or bill

shot³, *n* [Prov] **1.** An inferior animal taken out of a drove the refuse of a herd or flock **2.** A shoat [Prob < *shot*, pp of SHOOT *v*, cp SHOOT, *n*, 12]

shot⁴, *n* [Local, Eng] **1.** The trout **2.** A grayling two years old [< AS. *sceōta*, < *sceōtan*, shoot]

shote†.

shote², 1 shōt, 2 shōt, *n* **1.** A young or half-grown hog, shoat **2** [Prov Eng] A lazy, improvident person [Var. of SHOT², *n*]

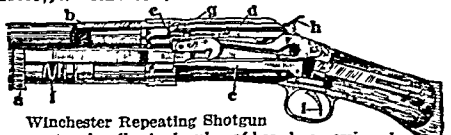
shot'er†, *n* A shooter CHAUCER *A F* 1 180

shot'gun", 1 shet'gun', 2 shŏt'gŭn', *n* A light gun adapted to the firing of shot formerly muzzle-loading, but now often breech-loading and double-barreled, one of the barrels being sometimes rifled used especially for small game

shot'rel†, *n* A pike in its first year

shott, 1 shet 2 shŏt, *n* [Ar] Same as SHAT

shotte†, *n* An arrow, dart, anything that is shot



Winchester Repeating Shotgun

a, action-handle *b*, chamber of barrel *c* carrier *d*, breech-bolt *e* extractor, *f*, magazine-spring, *g* receiver *h* hammer *i* trigger

shot'ted, 1 shet'ed, 2 shŏt'ĕd, *pa* **1.** Loaded with shot or ball, as cannon **2.** Weighted or fastened with a shot or with shot, as, a *shotted* fishing-line **3.** *Surg* Fastened, tied, or ligatured by means of a special kind of shot applied to sutures

shot'ten, 1 shet'n, 2 shŏt'n, *a* [Prov or Obs] **1.** Shot out of the socket as a bone, dislocated disjointed **2.** Having spawned spent as a fish **3** Gutted and dried for preservation, as a herring **4.** [Eng] Curdled, sour said of milk [< AS *scēotan* (pp *scoten*), shoot]

shot'ten-souled"†, *a* Small-souled soulless

shot'ter†, *n* [Eng] A large sea-fishing boat **shot'er†**.

shot'ty, 1 shet'ı, 2 shŏt'y, *a* Resembling shot shot-like

shou, 1 shou, 2 shou, *n* A true deer (*Cervus affinis*) of Tibet [Erroneous form of Sikkim *shon*]

shought†, *n* A shock-dog

shought†, *interj* Same as SHOO

should, 1 shud, 2 shud, *imp* of SHALL used (1) in indirect discourse to express simple futurity, from the standpoint of past time, as, he said he *should* go (see SHALL), and (2) in a conditional or subjunctive sense, the idea of past time being altogether lost sight of In the latter senses it may denote (*a*) Supposition, either conditional or concessive, in the protasis, as if I *should* go, he would kill me tho he *should* injure me I would still love him (*b*) Hesitation or modesty on the speaker's part as, I *should* hardly think so (*c*) Obligation in various degrees usually milder than *ought* as, you *should* be obedient (*d*) Formerly, permission or ability, where *might* is now employed As the imperfect of *shall* the distinction in usage between *should* and *would* is the same as that between *shall* and *will* [< AS *scolde*, pret of *sculan*, owe] Syn., see OUGHT

shoul'der, 1 shōl'dər, 2 shōl'der, *v* **I.** *t* **1.** To take or bear on the shoulder or shoulders, as, to *shoulder* a burden, to *shoulder* a musket **2.** Figuratively, to assume as something to be borne, undergone, answered for, etc ; sustain, bear, as, to *shoulder* a responsibility **3.** To push or thrust with or as with the shoulder or shoulders or effect by such pushing, as, to *shoulder* one's way **4.** To fashion with a shoulder or abutment, make a shoulder on, as, to *shoulder* a beam **5.** See quotation

The large bunches of some of the varieties [of grapes] ought to be *should-red*, that is the shoulders or loose and overhanging portions of the clusters, are to be tied up from the main body of the bunch, giving opportunity for fuller development

PETER HENDERSON *Practical Floriculture* p 259 [o ɔ co 1887]

II. *i* To crowd or push along, or make one's way by or as by using the shoulder or shoulders, push forward through a crowd, crowd ahead, as, they *shouldered* by.



Right Shoulder Arms

— **right (or left) shoulder arms** (*U S Army*), in the manual of arms, a position in which the rifle is carried slantingly over the right (or left) shoulder — **s. arms** (*Brit Army*), a command (1) to infantry, to carry the rifle perpendicularly on the left side, (2) to riflemen, cavalrymen, artillerymen, and non-commissioned officers, to carry the rifle perpendicularly on the right side

shoul'der, *n* **1.** The part of the trunk between the neck and the free portion of the arm or fore limb, also, the fore quarter of various animals **2** Figuratively, that which supports, or on which something is laid or charged, sustaining power, support, as, to take responsibility upon one's *shoulders* **3** Something projecting or protuberant like a human shoulder, as, the *shoulder* of a mountain **4.** Especially, an enlargement, projection, or offset for something to abut against, or for keeping something in place, or preventing movement past the projection (1) The portion of the end of a tenoned timber or the like, which borders or extends out from the foot of the tenon (2) An enlargement of a shaft, axle screw, bolt, etc , against which something as a wheel or pulley, abuts (3) The bulge below the neck, as of a bottle, lamp-chimney, or vase (4) *Print* The top of the shank of a type when extending above or below the face of the letter (5) The bulge or curved part of the blade of a knife at its junction with the tang (6) That part of a sword-blade near the hilt (7) *Naut* The bulging portion of a vessel's hull near the water-line (8) In engraving, a ridge, raised edge, or bur on a plate (9) The distance between the ends of the barbs or from the shaft to the end of a barb of an arrow-head (10) In angling, a feather on an artificial fly (11) *pl* The loose overhanging parts of a bunch of grapes **5.** *Fort* The angle of a bastion included between a face and the adjacent flank **6.** *Ornith* The bend of the wing **7.** *Entom* Same as HUMERUS, 2 (1) **8.** A shoulder-moth [< AS *sculder*, shoulder]

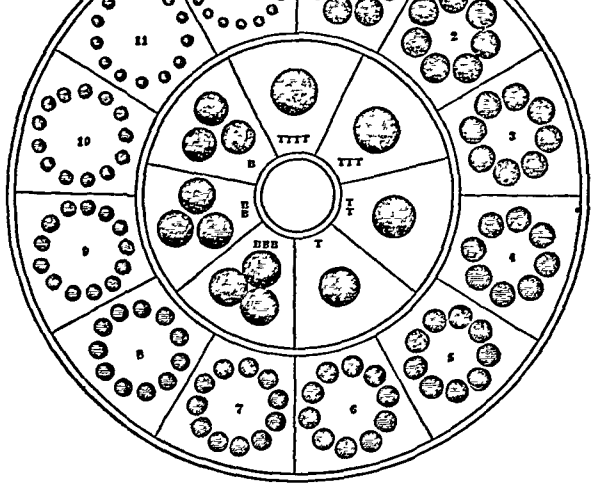
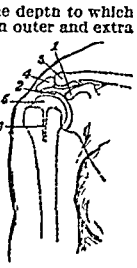


Diagram showing Sizes of Drop-shot (American Standard)

— **shoul'der-bar"**, *n Ordnance* Same as STOCK, 8 (9) — **s.-belt**, *n Mil* A belt passing over one shoulder and about the body on the opposite side worn as a badge or ornament, or to sustain something, as a weapon a bandoleer, baldric, sword-belt or the like — **s.-block**, *n* A large single block having on one edge a projection that keeps its rope from getting jammed — **s.-bone**, *n* **1** The scapula **2** The humerus — **s.-brace**, *n* An arrangement of straps for holding back the shoulders to cure a tendency to stoop — **s.-cap**, *n* The piece of armor that protected the shoulder — **s.-cover**, *n Entom* A shoulder-tippet — **s.-girdle**, *n* The pectoral arch or girdle See illus under BATRACHIA — **s.-guard**, *n* Armor for the shoulder — **s.-gun**, *n* A gun to be discharged from the shoulder, as distinguished from one mounted upon a standard — **s.-hitter**, *n* [Colloq, U S] One who hits from the shoulder, a pugilist, bully — **s.-joint**, *n* The joint between the humerus and the shoulder-girdle — **s.-lappet**, *n Entom* Same as SHOULDER-TIPPET — **s.-loop**, *n Mil* A strap-like piece sewn at one end to the sleeve-seam and at the other buttoned to the collar of a coat and bearing insignia of rank a substitute for the shoulder-strap in the khaki service-dress of U S army officers — **s.-moth**, *n* One of the various noctuids, as *Agrotis plecta* — **s.-note**, *n* See NOTE¹, *n*, 3 — **s.-pegged**, *a* Stiff in the shoulders almost without motion said of a horse — **s.-piece**, *n* **1.** A piece over the shoulder joining the front and back of a garment a shoulder-strap **2.** Armor protecting the shoulder pauldron See illus under ARMOR — **s.-pitch†**, *n* The acromion — **s.-screw**, *n* A screw having a shoulder as for limiting the depth to which it may be screwed in — **s.-shield**, *n* **1** An outer and extra piece of armor worn on the left shoulder in the tourney **2.** Armor for the shoulder — **s.-shotten†**, *a* Sprained in the shoulder said of a horse — **s.-slip**, *n* Dislocation or sprain of the shoulder — **s.-slipped†**, *a* Having a slip or dislocation of the shoulder said of a horse — **s.-splatt**; **s.-splayed†**. — **s.-tippet**, *n Entom* A patagium — **s. to s.**, with cooperation and mutual support, or as if in military line — **s.-tuft**, *n Entom* Same as SHOULDER-TIPPET — **to put** or **set one's s. to the wheel**, to put forth exertion help with one's own efforts assist or labor in person



Human Shoulder-joint

The shoulder, shown as if transparent displaying the bones within 1 Coracoid process 2 Glenoid fossa of scapula 3 Clavicle ess 5 Head of humerus 6 Bicipital groove

The turbit is sometimes ignorantly termed *merus* a *shouldered* owl [-pigeon] that is, an owl tal with its wing-coverts colored and the body white E S STARR in *Century Mag* May, 1886 p 107

shoul'der-in', 1 shōl'dər-in', 2 shōl'der-in', *n Manège* A movement like renvers, except that the head of the horse is slightly turned away from the direction of motion See RENVERS — **con'tra-shoul'der-in'**, *n Manège* A movement like travers, except that the head of the horse is slightly turned away from the direction of motion See TRAVERS

Of course upon straight lines *shoulder-in* and *contra shoulder-in* are identical but when the forehand is next the wall it is always spoken of as *contra shoulder-in*

E L ANDERSON *Modern Horsemanship* p 104 [o P P 1889]

shoul'der-ing, 1 shōl'dər-ıŋ, 2 shōl'der-ing, *n* **1.** The act of one who shoulders, as, the *shouldering* of the great crowd **2.** A rounded projection or bank, a shoulder, as, the *shouldering* of the embankment **3.** In roofing, mortar placed so as to raise the upper edge of slates and make the joints tight

shoul'der-knot", 1 shōl'dər-not', 2 shōl'der-nŏt', *n* **1.** A braided knot, indicating rank, worn by military men on the shoulder, a kind of epaulet without the fringe, used on certain ceremonial occasions, when straps or epaulets are not worn, by all commissioned officers below general officers in the United States army, and by midshipmen in the navy **2.** A knot of ribbon or gold lace, formerly worn by gentlemen, but now only by servants **3.** A piece of jewelry made to wear on the shoulder, a shoulder-brooch **4.** One of various British noctuid moths, as *Hadena basilinea*

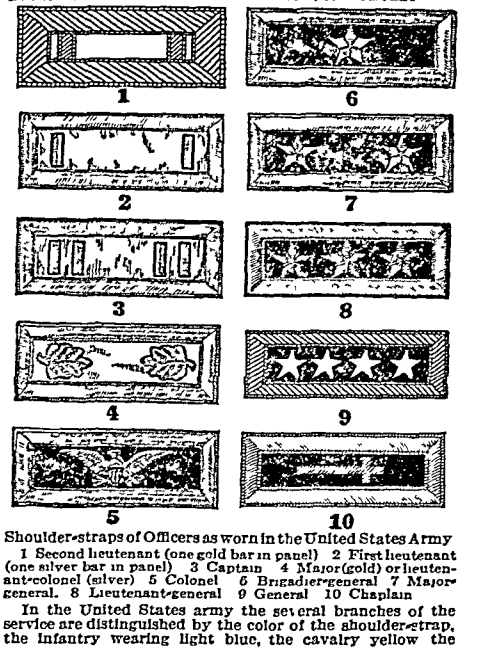


Shoulder-knot of a Colonel.

shoul'der-let, 1 shōl'dər-let, 2 shōl'der-lĕt, *n* A little shoulder

shoul'der-strap", 1 shōl'dər-strap', 2 shōl'der-străp', *n* **1.** A strap worn over the shoulder, to support part of the dress, a strap to support a burden from the shoulder **2.** A strap of cloth edged with gold lace and bearing certain insignia indicating rank, worn on the shoulder by commissioned officers, as of the army and navy

In the United States army and navy shoulder-straps are of blue cloth with a border embroidered in gold, and are worn by commissioned officers on the shoulder in dress uniform next to the arm seam Shoulder-straps of another form are worn by officers of the British navy on overcoats white service uniforms, and mess jackets For the devices indicating rank in the British and United States navies, see EPAULET



Shoulder-straps of Officers as worn in the United States Army

1 Second lieutenant (one gold bar in panel) 2 First lieutenant (one silver bar in panel) 3 Captain 4 Major (gold) or lieutenant-colonel (silver) 5 Colonel 6 Brigadier-general 7 Major-general. 8 Lieutenant-general 9 General 10 Chaplain

In the United States army the several branches of the service are distinguished by the color of the shoulder-strap, the infantry wearing light blue, the cavalry yellow the

artillery red, the engineers scarlet piped with white, the signal corps orange piped with white, the staff dark blue the medical corps maroon the quartermaster's department buff, and the ordnance department black piped with scarlet The grades of rank of commissioned officers are indicated by symbols in gold or silver on the shoulder-strap, as follows second lieutenant, blank, first lieutenant, a silver bar at each end, captain, two silver bars at each end, major, two gold oak-leaves, lieutenant-colonel, two silver leaves colonel, a silver spread eagle, brigadier-general, one silver star, major-general, two silver stars lieutenant-general, three silver stars general, two silver stars with the United States arms between

In the British army all commissioned officers wear twisted gold shoulder-cords, with the exception of the Foot Guards, who wear a blue cloth shoulder-strap edged with lace The grades of rank are indicated by the following symbols in gold on the shoulder-cord second lieutenant, lieutenant, and captain, one, two, and three stars respectively major a crown lieutenant-colonel, a crown and star, colonel, a crown and two stars brigadier-general, crossed swords, major-general, a sword and baton crossed, with a star, lieutenant-general, a sword and baton crossed, with a crown general, a sword and baton crossed, with a crown and star field-marshal, crossed batons in a laurel wreath with a crown above

3. *pl* [Colloq] A person wearing shoulder-straps

should'n't, 1 shud'nt 2 shud'nt [Colloq] Should not

shout, 1 shaut, 2 shout, *v* **I** *t* **1.** To utter (anything) with a shout, or with sudden and loud outcry, communicate (anything) in a loud voice, as, to *shout* a message across a street **2.** [Slang, U S & Austral] To pay for (another's drink), treat (any one) **3.** [Prov Eng] (1) To assail with shouts, hoot at, as, to *shout* the speaker, also, to call, summon generally with *on* (2) To publish the bans of marriage of (any one)

II. ı **1.** To utter a shout, cry out loudly, speak with loud outcry, as to attract attention or express exultation, joy, triumph, or derision

> The dwindled hills! begirt with bowers,
> And *shouting* with a thousand rills
> POE *Tamerlane* st 14

2. [Slang, U S & Austral] To order drinks for others **3.** [Prov Eng] To be in labor said of a woman Syn.: see BELLOW, CALL, ROAR — **now you're shouting** [Slang, U S], now you are saying something acceptable or to the purpose — **to shout at,** to speak to in a loud voice to make oneself understood, as by a deaf man, or heard, as by one at a distance — **to s down,** to drown a speaker's voice by loud cries of disapproval

shout, *n* **1.** A sudden and loud resonant outcry, such as a call or command, but also expressing emotion, as of joy, exultation, courage, or derision, especially from a multitude of men, a loud burst of voice or voices, as, a *shout* went up from the army **2** [Slang, U S & Austral] A free drink [Cp Ice *skŭta*, a taunt]

shout, *n* [Prov Eng] A small, light flat-bottomed boat, used sometimes for duck-shooting, and then called a **gunning-shout** showte†

shout'er, 1 shaut'er, 2 shout'er, *n* **1.** One who shouts **2.** [Slang, U S] An enthusiastic or demonstrative follower of a party or leader usually implying mere noisy enthusiasm [Scot] The shoulder

shouth'er, 1 shûth'er, 2 shyth'er, *n* [North Eng , Prov &

shout'ing, 1 shaut'ıŋ, 2 shout'ıng, *pa* Giving utterance to shouts, especially habitually Specif (1) Giving vent to cries of encouragement or of emotion at a religious service formerly a regular custom in some denominations (2) Noisy in demonstrations of support, as the *shouting* adherents of a party Compare SHOUTER (3) [Slang, U S & Austral] Drinking, treating

shove, } 1 shuv, 2 shov, *v* [SHOVED, SHUVD[P], SHOV'ING,
shuv[P], } SHUV'ING[P]] **I** *t* **1.** To push along, as on a surface, urge along by force, whether directly or by indirect means, as, to *shove* a boat into the water, to *shove* a boat with a pole **2** To push or thrust along or away roughly, press forcibly against, jostle

> You ne er consider whom you *shove*
> But rudely press before a duke
> POPE *Imitations of Horace* bk n satire vı l 58

3 [Colloq] To get rid of, as by urgent sales, as, to *shove* the goods **4†.** To bring into prominence, push

II. ı **1.** To push or crowd against others, move something along, move along, as, it is ill-mannered to *shove*

> I have just escaped a press-gang by bracing sharp up at the corner of the street and *shoving* into this dark alley here
> M SCOTT *Tom Cringle's Log* p 36 [w s 1890]

2 [Prov Eng] (1) To cast the first teeth (2) To germinate, shoot [< AS *scoflan* shove] Syn.. see PUSH

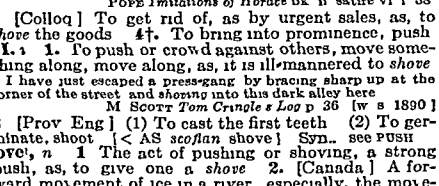
shove[1], *n* **1** The act of pushing or shoving, a strong push, as, to give one a *shove* **2.** [Canada] A forward movement of ice in a river, especially, the movement of the piled-up ice in the St Lawrence river

shove[2], *n* Same as SHIVE *n*

shov'el, } 1 shuv'l, 2 shov'l, *v* [SHOV'ELED or SHOV'-
shuv'el[P], } ELLED, SHOV'ELD[S], SHOV'EL-ING or SHOV'EL-LING] **I.** *t* **1** To take up and move or gather with a shovel, as, to *shovel* coal **2** To toss hastily as if with a shovel, as, to *shovel* food into one's mouth

II. ı To work with a shovel

shov'el, *n* **1** A flattened scoop with a handle, used to lift and throw earth, coal, or other loose substance, or for digging, as, a snow-*shovel* **2.** The digging-point



Steam-shovel

a, coal-platform *b* boiler *c* swinging-engine *d* hoisting-gear, *e*, swing-gear and drum *f* operator, *g* steam-pipe to thrusting-engine *h* crane-man ı thrusting-engine, *j*, boom, *k* hoisting-chain *l* dipper-handle *m* dipper-teeth *n* dipper-door *o* rope for tripping dipper-door, *p* swing-circle *q* jack-arms and jack-screw

of a plow or cultivator not having a share and moldboard This plow-blade is usually triangular, as in cultivators, and in its narrower forms is known as **bull-tongue shovel, calf's-tongue s , diamond point s , egg-point s ,** etc all designed for deep work

3 [Colloq] A shovel-hat **4** *Zool* Some part likened to a shovel, as the beak of a shovel-nosed sturgeon [< AS *scoft* < *scofen* pp of *scūfan* shove] — **hal'last-shov'el,** *n* *Naut* A spoon-pointed iron shovel having a thick body — **pronged s ,** a shovel having a long bowl with slits through which loose earth may fall — **sam'ple-s ,** *n* A shovel having several parallel rectangular divisions, used to obtain uniform samples for assaying from a heap of pulverized ore — **shov'el-board",** *n* A loose temporary board sloping downward from the tail-board into the box of a wagon, to facilitate shoveling out vegetables, etc — **s.-bucket,** *n* The capacious digger of a steam-shovel, especially when armed on the cutting-edge with pick-like teeth — **s -fish,** *n* A shovelhead — **s -flat,** *n* Same as SHOVELING-FLAT — **s -footed,** *a* Having feet broad and flat like shovels — **s -nosed,** *a* Having a broad, flattened snout or beak suggesting a shovel — **s -spur,** *n* A flat horny digging process on the heel of spade-foot toads — **steam-s ,** *n* An excavating-machine in which a large dipper is operated by steam-power — **turning-s ,** *n* An oblique shovel-plow — **wing s.,** a plow used in working hilly or undulating land, facilitated by adjustable wings — **shov'el-er,** *n* — **shov'el-ful,** *n*

shov'el-board", 1 shuv'l-bōrd", 2 shov'l-bōrd", *n* **1.** The old form of shuffleboard

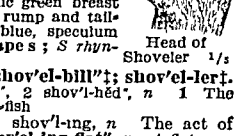
> The game was very popular in the 16th and 17th centuries, when it was played generally on a small board or table with pieces of money which were shoved with the hand

2. A variety of the game played on shipboard in which wooden disks are shoved with a cue or mace toward a diagram of several compartments marked out on the deck **3.** The table or board for playing the game, also, the counters, coins or pieces with which it was played

In honest Isaak Walton's time a *shovel board* was probably to be found in every public house BRAND *Pop Antiq* vol n p 334.

shove'board" or **-groat"†** or **-pen"ny†.**

shov'el-er, 1 shuv'l-ər, 2 shov'l-er, *n* **1.** A large river-duck (genus *Spatula*), with spatulate bill broadening roundly toward the end The **common shoveler** (*S clypeata*) of the northern hemisphere has the head and neck metallic green breast white, lower parts chestnut, rump and tail-coverts black, wing-coverts blue, speculum green *S capensis* is the **Cape s ;** *S rhynchotis* is the **Australian s**



Head of Shoveler 1/3

2 The spoonbill (*Ajaja*) **shov'el-bill"‡; shov'el-ler†.**

shov'el-head", 1 shuv'l-hed", 2 shov'l-hĕd", *n* **1** The bonnethead **2** The paddle-fish

shov'el-ing, 1 shuv'l-ıŋ, 2 shov'l-ıng, *n* The act of throwing with a shovel — **shov'el-ing-flat",** *n* A flat surface on shipboard from which coal is shoveled

Shov'ell, Sir Clowdisley (11/25 1650–10/22 1707) An English admiral, burned 20 ships of French fleet off La Hogue, 1692

shov'el-nose", 1 shuv'l-nōz 2 shov'l-nōs", *n* **1** A sturgeon (*Scaphirhynchus platyrhynchus*), common in the Mississippi valley, having a broad, depressed shovel-shaped snout **2.** Any of several varieties of shark with a shovel-like nose (1) A sand-shark (2) A cow-shark, as *Hexanchus corinus* and *Heptranchias maculatus*, found on the Pacific coast of the United States (3) The shovelhead (4) [Austral] A ray (*Rhinobatus bougainvillea*)

shov'er, 1 shuv'er, 2 shov'ĕr, *n* **1.** One who pushes or shoves **2** [Local, U S] (1) One who poles a boat (2) A pole with which the mouth of a fish-pound is opened and closed

show, 1 shō, 2 shō, *v* [SHOWED, SHOWD[S], SHOWN or SHOWED, SHOW'ING] **I** *t* **1.** To cause or suffer to be seen, present to view, exhibit, expose, as, to *show* a signal or passport **2** To cause or suffer to be understood or known, present to the intelligence, explain, reveal, tell, as, to *show* a way to escape **3.** To cause to see or understand, explain something to, guide, convince, as, I will *show* you **4.** To cause to be accepted by the judgment, make evident by logical process, prove, demonstrate **5.** To give in a marked or open manner, confer, bestow, as, to *show* mercy or kindness

II ı **1.** To become visible or known, as, the spirit of the party *shows* in the men who lead it **2.** To present an appearance, seem

> All round a hedge upshoots and *shows*
> At distance like a little wood
> TENNYSON *The Day-Dream, Sleeping Palace* st 6

3 To make one's appearance now colloquial See TO SHOW UP **4** *Theat* To give an exhibit or performance, as, we don't *show* here to-night **5** [U S] *Racing* To win a place, specif , to be third in position said of a horse [< AS *scēawian*, see] Syn.. see DISCLOSE DISPLAY — **to show down** (*Card-playing*), to lay the cards down with the faces up — **to s fight,** to show willingness to fight, stand at bay — **to s forth** [Archaic], to manifest to the public publish — **to s off 1.** To show or set forth ostentatiously, as, she went to *show off* her clothes **2** To make an ostentatious display of oneself or one's accomplishments — **to s one's cards** or **hand,** to reveal one's strength or plan of action — **to s one's face,** to appear — **to show one's paces,** to show one's gait, speed, etc said of a horse used also figuratively — **to s one the door,** to send one away, usually offensively — **to s up 1.** To expose as a fraud **2** To make one's appearance, as at an appointed time **3** To become conspicuous

show, *n* **1.** That which is shown or exhibited Specif (1) A public spectacle or exhibition as a pageant or a play now usually of petty exhibitions except as slang or in special usage, as, a traveling *show* (2) Anything as put on exhibition or arranged for display as, a *show* of goods, also, such an exhibition or display with competitive design, as, a horse-*show* (3) A theatrical performance

2. The act of showing, as, a vote by *show* of hands, specif , ostentatious display, parade, pomp

> All that is false in this world below
> Betrays itself in a love of *show*
> BRET HARTE *The Tale of a Pony* st 5

3. Appearance with or without reality, outward display, pretense, semblance, as, more *show* than reality **4.** That which shows, an indication or promise, sign Specif (1) An indication of the presence of precious metal in a mine, as a good *show* of ore in the rock (2) A flame in a safety-lamp showing the miner the presence of fire-damp (3) *Med* A discharge of bloody mucus, indicating the approach of labor or of menstruation **5** [Colloq , U S] An opportunity or chance, as, give me a fair *show* [< AS *scēawe*, < *scēawian* see] Syn.. see ARRAY DISGUISE OSTENTATION PRETENSE — **cabaret show** **1** A vaudeville performance conducted in a tavern or the like to entertain guests while at dinner or supper **2** [U S] An imitation of this in some hotels or restaurants where performers dance or sing on the floor of the dining-hall — **fit-up s** (*Theat*), a portable stage with its proscenium and appurtenances used only in small towns possessing no theater also a traveling company using such a stage — **show'-bill",** *n* A poster or placard containing an announcement of a theatrical performance or other show — **s -box,** *n* A box containing some object of curiosity carried round as a show — **s -card,** *n* An advertising placard or tradesman's announcement, also, a card for displaying samples — **s -case,** *n* A case of glass protecting while displaying articles for sale or exhibition — **s -end,** *n* That end of a piece of cloth which is on the outside of the roll, and frequently shown to customers sometimes ornamented by the maker with colored stripes or figures — **s -girl,** *n* [Colloq] A young woman member of a theatrical company engaged to add grace or beauty to the scenes in which she appears — **s -glass,** *n* **1.** A show-case **2** A mirror — **s of hands,** a holding up of the hands said when an assembly of any kind thus votes or shows its preference — **s -place,** *n* A place where shows or exhibitions are given rarely, also a gymnasium — **s.-stone,** *n* A crystal ball used to aid in divination by gazing into it — **s.-up,** *n* [Colloq] An exposure, as of something deserving ridicule — **s -window,** *n* A shop-window for display of goods — **s -yard,** *n* An enclosed space in which live stock, machinery, etc , are exhibited

show'bread", *n* Same as SHEWBREAD

show' down", 1 shō'-daun , 2 shō'-down', *n* **1.** [Colloq , U S] *Card-playing* (1) The laying down of the cards face upward (2) In poker and other card-games, a chance to win the pot allowed to a player who has not the requisite number of chips to stay in, by a display of the comparative strength of all the hands (3) A form of poker in which it is previously arranged whether cards shall be drawn or not and the highest hand takes the pot without betting **2** [Slang, U S] The act of announcing publicly one's aims, resources, or proposed course of action

show'er, 1 shou'er, 2 show'er, *v* **I.** *t* **1.** To sprinkle or wet with or as with showers, as, the sprinkler *showered* the grass **2** To discharge in a shower, pour out abundantly, rain, as shot or blows, scatter freely, as, to *shower* blessings **II** ı To fall as in a shower, rain in showers, as, it *showered* almost every day

show'er[1], *n* **1** A fall of rain, hail, or sleet, especially rain, of short duration, as, a thunder-*shower* **2** A copious fall of numerous small objects **3.** An abundant supply, especially, gifts of a similar kind from many persons simultaneously to a prospective bride, as, a linen-*shower* **4.** A shower-bath **5** A variety of fireworks for producing a shower of stars **6†.** An attack, conflict [< AS *scūr*, shower] — **Darling shower** [Austral], a great dust-storm — **show'er-bath",** *n* An arrangement for spraying water over the body, or a bath taken in such a spray — **s. bouquet,** a large bouquet from the front of which flowers are suspended so as to produce a shower-like effect — **s.-cloud,** *n* A heavy cloud-mass with a veil or screen generally of false cirrus clouds above cumulo-nimbus cloud — **sun-s ,** *n* A brief shower occurring while the sun is shining **sunshine-s ‡** — **show'er-ful,** *a* Full of showers, rainy — **show'er-less,** *a* Having no showers — **show'er-y,** *a* **1** Abounding with showers, having frequent falls of rain, as, a *showery* summer **2** Resembling a shower, as, *showery* tears — **show'er-i-ness,** *n*

show'er, 1 shō'er, 2 shō'er, *n* **1.** One who shows, specif , in Scots law, one who is appointed to accompany the viewers when a view of a property to which the cause relates is allowed **2†** A mirror

show'erd, *pp* Showered S S

show'i-ly, 1 shō'ı-lı, 2 shō'ı-lı, *adv* In a showy manner — **show'i-ness,** *n*

show'ing, 1 shō'ıŋ, 2 shō'ing, *n* **1.** The act of one who shows, an appearance, show, display, as, he made a fine *showing* with his new team **2.** A representation or presentation, as of a subject, a statement, specif , a statement of assets and liabilities, as, a bad *showing* of the ledger **3†.** Looks, aspect

show'ish†, *a* Showy or gaudy pretentious

show'man, 1 shō'man, 2 shō'man, *n* [-MEN, *pl*] One who exhibits, aids in exhibiting, or owns a show

shown, 1 shōn, 2 shōn *pp* of SHOW, *v*

show'room", 1 shō'rūm", 2 shō'rōōm", *n* A room for the display of merchandise or goods

showve†, *v* [Sax] To push, shove CHAUCER *C T* l 3,910

show'y, 1 shō'ı, 2 shō'y, *a* **1.** Making a great show or display, striking in appearance, exciting admiration or notice, gaudy, gay, splendid, as, *showy* clothing, a *showy* speech **2** Inclined to exhibition, given to display ostentatious Syn.. see GORGEOUS, OSTENTATIOUS

sho'ya, 1 shō'ya, 2 shō'ya, *n* Same as SOY, 1

shrab, 1 shrăb *or* shrēb, 2 shrab *or* shrab, *n* Sherbet by extension, wine or spirits or any prepared drink Compare SHRUB [< Hind *sharāb*, wine, < Ar *sharab*]

shraff, 1 shrăf, 2 shraf, *n* [Ir] Shrovetide **shraft†.**

shrag, 1 shrag, 2 shrăg, *n* **1.** [Prov Eng] Anything lopped or clipped off, esp a twig **2** A rag or ragged piece, shred — **shrag†,** *vt & vi* To lop off, trim, shred — **shrag'ger†,** *n*

shram, 1 shram, 2 shrăm, *vt* [Prov Eng] To shrivel or benumb with cold

shrap†, *n* [Prov Eng] A snare for birds

shrape†, *n* A thicket **shrapet**

shrape, 1 shrēp, 2 shrāp, *vt & vi* **1.** To scold **2†.** To scrape

shrap'nel, 1 shrap'nel, 2 shrăp'nĕl, *n* A shell filled with bullets, and having a bursting-charge to explode it at any given point in its flight, the bullets continuing in the same general course, also, shot of this kind collectively See illus under PROJECTILE

> *Shrapnel* bullets sweep an area of about 250 yds by 30 yds, half the bullets falling on the first 50 yds of the beaten zone With a high-explosive shell the fragments strike the ground closer to the point of burst and beat a shallow but broad area of ground The term shooting *shrapnel* is given to certain howitzer *shrapnel*, which are designed to contain a large bursting charge
> *Encyc Brit* 11th ed vol ı p 869

[< Gen Henry *Shrapnel* (1761–1842), British officer] **shrap'nel-shell"‡.**

Syn.. see SHOT

shread'-head", 1 shred'-hed', 2 shrĕd'-hĕd", *n* Same as JERKINHEAD

shred, 1 shred, 2 shrĕd, *vt* [SHRED or SHRED'DED, SHRED'DING] **1.** To tear, cut, or separate into small irregular or jagged strips or pieces, reduce to long and narrow fragments, as fibrous material **2.** [Prov Eng] To lop off prune trim [< AS *scrēdtan*, shred] — **shred'der,** *n*

shred, *n* **1.** A small irregular or jagged strip torn or cut off, a long and narrow piece or fragment, as, a *shred* of cloth **2** Any bit fragment, or particle, the smallest amount, as, he is without a *shred* of judgment [< AS *scrēdde* < *scrēdtan* shred] Syn.. see PARTICLE — **shred'-cock",** *n* [Local, Eng] The fieldfare — **s -pie,** *n* [Eng] Mince pie named from the shreds or small fragments to which the ingredients are reduced — **shred'd),** *a* Consisting of or characterized by shreds — **shred'less,** *a*

shred'ding, 1 shred'ɪŋ, 2 shrĕd'ing, *n* **1.** The act of one who shreds **2.** That which comes from shredding, a shred **3** *pl* Same as FUPPING, 4 (4)

shreck, 1 shrĭk, 2 shrĕk, *n* The shrike [shree'ta-lĭ‡.

shree'ta-lum, 1 shrī'ta-lum, 2 shrē'ta-lūm, *n* The tailpot

shrend, 1 shrend, 2 shrénd, *rt* To burst into shreds said of badly tempered glass [Cp G *schrinden*, crack]

Shreve'port, 1 shrĭv'pōrt; 2 shrēv'pōrt, *n* A city and cotton-handling center, capital of Caddo parish, La

shrew, 1 shrū, 2 shru, *rt* **1.** [Archaic] To beshrew, berate **2†.** To curse CHAUCER *C T* 1 6,644

shrew, *a* [Archaic] Shrewish

shrew[1], *n* **1.** A woman of vexatious, nagging, or violent disposition, a scolding or brawling female, a termagant; vixen applied originally to both sexes **2†.** Any evil or perverse person, a threatening danger, a trying or vexatious evil **3†.** A malign planet [< AS *screáwa*, lit a *biter*, < √ *skru cut*] *shrow†*.

shrew[2], *n* **1.** A diminutive mouse-like soricoid insectivore, having a long, pointed snout Shrews are mostly nocturnal, and feed voraciously on insects, worms, mollusks, etc *Sorex personatus* is the common **long-tailed shrew** of eastern North America, and the smallest known mammal. Another well-known American one is the larger **short-tailed shrew** (*Blarina brevicauda*) Several species are semiaquatic See WATER-SHREW



Shrew 1/1

Then there are the *shrews!* Two or three kinds of these tiniest of quadrupeds looking like miniature mice until you examines them, inhabit by thousands every part of the country and are active at all seasons of the year

ERNEST INGERSOLL *Wild Neighbors* 2d ed , p 128 [MACM. '08]

[< AS *screáwa*, shrew-mouse] — **marsh'-shrew"**, *n* A North-American aquatic shrew (*Neosorex palustris*) — **shrew'-ash"**, *n* [Eng] An ash whose branches were formerly superstitiously deemed capable of curing shrew-struck cattle, after a living shrew had been left to die in a hole bored into the trunk and then plugged up — **s -mole**, *n* A North-American mole of either of the genera *Scalops* and *Scapanus*, especially the common mole (*Scalops aquaticus*) of the United States, a variety is the **Texan shrew-mole** (*Scalops aquaticus texanus*) — **s -mouse**, *n* A shrew — **s -struck**, *a* Affected by a malady resulting from the bite of or contact with a shrew. said superstitiously of cattle See SHREW-ASH

shrewd, 1 shrūd, 2 shrud, *a* **1.** Having keen insight, especially in small or worldly matters, characterized by skill at understanding and profiting by circumstances, displaying keen discernment, sharp, sagacious, astute, as, a *shrewd* observer, *shrewd* management **2.** [Archaic] Artful, sly, cunning, as, a *shrewd* trickster **3.** [Archaic] Keen or sharp, biting, as a *shrewd* wind **4†.** Having a malignant temper, scolding, shrewish, also, accursed; vexatious, dangerous [ME *shrewed*, pp of *schrewen*, curse, < *schrewe*, SHREW[1], *n*] SYN. see ACUTE ARTFUL; ASTUTE INTELLIGENT KNOWING, POLITIC — **shrewd'li-ty**, *n* [Rare] A shrewd idea or act — **shrewd'ly**, *adv*

shrewd'ness, 1 shrūd'nes, 2 shrud'nĕs, *n* **1.** The quality or state of being shrewd **2†.** *Hunting* A company of apes SYN. see ACUMEN

shrew'head†, *n* Wickedness

shrew'ish, 1 shrū'ish, 2 shru'ish, *a* Having the qualities or characteristics of a shrew, scolding, vixenish — **shrew'ish-ly**, *adv* — **shrew'ish-ness**, *n*

Shrews'bur-y, 1 shrōz'ber-ɪ, 2 shrōz'bŭr-y, *n* **1. Duke of** (*c*1660—/1718), Charles Talbot, an English statesman viceroy of Ireland **2.** A borough, county town of Shropshire, England

shriek, 1 shrīk, 2 shrēk, *v* **I.** *t* To give expression to in a shriek, utter or emit sharply and shrilly, as, to *shriek* one's anguish

II. *i* To utter a shriek; cry out sharply and loudly, as in anguish or fright [< Ice *skrikja*, shriek] SYN. compare CALL, ROAR

shriek, *n* A sharp, shrill outcry or scream, usually involuntary, and caused by agony or terror, a sound or noise resembling such a cry, as, startled by a *shriek*

shriek'er, 1 shrīk'ar, 2 shrēk'ĕr, *n* **1.** One who or that which shrieks **2** [Eng] The bar-tailed godwit

shriek'er-y, 1 shrīk'ar-ɪ, 2 shrēk'er-y, *n* [-IES, 1 -IZ, 2 -IS, *pl*] [Rare] A cry or talk in strident or angry tone, clamor

shriek'-owl", 1 shrīk'-oul', 2 shrēk'-owl', *n* **1.** A screech-owl **2.** [Local, Eng] The swift

shriekt, *pp* Shrieked S S

shriek'y, 1 shrīk'ɪ, 2 shrēk'y, *a* [Rare] Characterized by or resembling shrieking convulsive, also, given to shrieking

shrieval, 1 shrīv'al, 2 shrēv'al, *a* [Archaic] Of or pertaining to a sheriff or his functions [< SHRIEVE, *n*, < SHERIFF]

shrieval-ty, 1 shrīv'al tɪ, 2 shrēv'al-ty, *n* [-TIES, *pl*] The office, term of office, or jurisdiction of a sheriff **sher'iff-al-ty†, shriv'al-ty†.**

shrieve †, *n* A sheriff

shrift, 1 shrift, 2 shrift, *rt* [Rare] To shrive (a penitent).

shrift, *n* **1.** The act of shriving, or hearing a penitent's confession and granting absolution **2.** Confession made by a penitent to a priest, as, my *shrift* is made **3.** Absolution following confession [< AS *scrift*, < *scrifan*, see SHRIVE[1], *v*] — **in shrift**, in confession, also, formerly, in confidence, as if in confession — **short s.**, little time before death or punishment, as for confession and absolution — **shrift'-fa"ther†**, *n* A confessor **s.-fadert.**

shright†, *n* A screaming, shrieking

shrike, 1 shrauk, 2 shrīk, *n* **1.** A lanioid bird having a strong hooked bill, short wings, and long tail, noted for rapacity, a butcher-bird See illus under BUTCHER-BIRD *Lanius excubitor* is the **ash-colored** or **great gray shrike**; *L. collurio*, the **red-backed s** of the Old World *L borealis* the **great northern s.** of North America **2.** Some bird like or likened to that mentioned above; as, a **crow-shrike** or piping crow, a **cuckoo-shrike**, a **bush-shrike** or ant-thrush [< AS *scric*, shrike] — **shrike's rob"in**, *n* [Austral] A fly-catcher of the muscicapine genus *Eopsaltria* — **s.-thrush**, *n* **1.** An Australian prionopoid bird (genus *Colluricincla*) with a fine song **2** A crateropodoid thrush-like bird of *Gampsorhynchus* or a related genus — **s -tit**, *n* **1.** An Australian pachycephaline shrike (genus *Falcunculus*) with the habits of a titmouse **2.** A hill-tit — **white-rumped s**, a loggerhead shrike (*Lanius ludovicianus excubitorides*)

shrild, *pp* Shrilled S S

shrill, 1 shrĭl, 2 shrĭl, *v* **I.** *t* **1.** To cause to make a

shrill[2], *n* shrill sound **2.** To give forth or utter with a shrill sound

Hark! how the minstrels 'gin to *shrill* aloud
Their merry music that resounds from far
SPENSER *Epithalamion* l 129

II. *i* To give forth, utter, or have a sharp, piercing sound; ring out shrilly, be or become shrill

Then *shrilled* his fierce cry as the riders drew nigh.
THOMBRIDGE *The Jaguar Hunt* st 9

[< Norw *skryla*, cry shrilly cp AS *scralletan*, cry loudly]

shrill, *a* **1.** Having a high pitch and piercing quality; **shrill**[2], sharp; acute said of sounds

A *shrill* tone of voice, such as that of women and children, is often better heard than the loud and deeper tone of men
BREWSTER *Natural Magic* p 287 [TRAD 1868]

2. Having or giving forth a sharp, piercing sound, as, a *shrill* bugle **3.** [Archaic] Sharp to other senses than that of hearing keen, bright — **shrill'-edged"**, *a* [Rare] Sharp-sounding — **s.-gorged**, *a* Giving forth a shrill sound from the gorge or throat, having a shrill cry or sound — **s.-tongued**, *a* Having a shrill voice **s.-voiced‡** — **shrill'ing**, *n* A shrill cry or noise — **shrill'ness**, *n* — **shrill'y**, *a* Rather shrill — **shrill'y**, *adv* In a shrill manner **shrill‡.**

shrill, *n* [Rare] A sharp, piercing sound

shrill'-or"gan, 1 shrĭl'-ôr gan, 2 shrĭl'ing-ôr'gan, *n* The sound-making organ of a male cicadid insect or the like

shrimp[1], 1 shrimp, 2 shrimp *rt* To fish for or catch shrimps

shrimp[2]†, *rt* & *ri* To shrink; contract

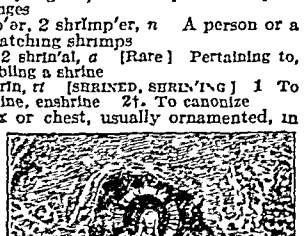
shrimp, *n* **1.** A slender long-tailed crangonoid crustacean, as the common edible shrimp (*Crangon vulgaris*) of the northern hemisphere, also, a related caridean, as the prawn Compare illus under PRAWN **2.** Some other crustacean of similar form, as, an opossum-*shrimp* (a schizopod); a mantis-*shrimp* or squillid (a stomatopod) **3.** One of various small crustaceans, as, a brine-*shrimp* or branchiopodid **4.** A small, wizened, or shrunken person. **5†.** A monster [< SCRIMP, *a*] — **shrimp'-catch"er**, *n* **1.** A shrimper **2** The lesser tern — **s.-chaff**, *n* Siftings from shrimps dried for food, sent home by Chinese in California for use as a fertilizer for tea-plants — **shrimp'fish"**, *n* A snipefish — **s -net**, *n* A net for capturing shrimps Specif (1) [Southern U S] (*a*) A shrimp-seine (*b*) A cast-net 10 to 15 feet wide (2) A fine-meshed scoop-net (3) [California & Western U S] A conical, bag-shaped net, 20 to 25 feet long and 10 feet wide at the mouth, which is kept open when in use by weights on the bottom and floats at the top used by the Chinese (4) [Eng] A small bream-trawl of wood and netting by which shrimps are dredged from the sea-bottom — **s.-seine**, *n* [Southern U S] A seine for catching shrimps or prawns — **sponge-s.**, *n* An aspheid shrimp inhabiting certain sponges

shrimp'er, 1 shrimp'ar, 2 shrimp'er, *n* A person or a vessel engaged in catching shrimps

shrin'al, 1 shraɪn'al, 2 shrin'al, *a* [Rare] Pertaining to, containing, or resembling a shrine

shrine, 1 shraɪn, 2 shrin, *rt* [SHRINED, SHRIN'ING] **1** To put in or as in a shrine, enshrine **2†.** To canonize

shrine, *n* **1.** A box or chest, usually ornamented, in which sacred relics are placed **2.** Any place, especially a tomb, an altar, or a chapel, sacred to some holy personage, or considered as sanctified by the remains or presence of such, also, a thing or spot made venerable by sacred, historic, or other association, as, a *shrine* of learning **3.** [Archaic] A box or casket; an ark **4†.** An *image* an erroneous use **5†.** A charnel-house [< AS *scrin*, ark, < L *scrinium*, box] SYN. see SANCTUARY — **bell's-shrine"**, *n* An ecclesiastical covering for a bell usually ornamented with religious emblems — **Mystic S**, a secret order named in full **Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic S**, established in the United States in 1872, membership in which is restricted to Knights Templars or thirty-second degree Masons It claims to have been first organized at Mekka by the son-in-law of Mohammed about A. D. 646 — **Shrin'er**, *n* A member of the Mystic Shrine



Shrine of the Virgin of the Sanctuary at Lourdes, France

shrink, 1 shrĭnk, 2 shrĭnk, *v* [SHRANK, SHRUNK, SHRUNK'EN, formerly SHRINKED, SHRINK'ING]

I. *t* **1.** To cause to contract or draw together so as to occupy less space, make less or smaller, as, to *shrink* flannel by wetting it **2†.** To draw back, withdraw. **3†.** To shrug (the shoulders)

II. *i* **1.** To become less or smaller by contraction; contract, also, to become less, in any sense or any way; become reduced; diminish, as, wet flannels *shrink*

For the last fifteen or sixteen years the glaciers of the Alps *have been steadily shrinking*.
TYNDALL *Forms of Water* p 145 [A. 1872]

2. To draw back, as from something dreaded or distasteful; recoil, as in horror or disgust, decline action from timidity or fear of consequences with *from*

There was no cruelty which they held advantageous to practice *from* which the French *shrank*
KINGSFORD *Canada* vol. II, p 479 [E & H 1888]

3. [Rare] To make a shrugging movement of fear, horror, pain, etc ; wince, flinch **4†.** To become drawn into wrinkles shrivel [< AS *scrincan*, shrink] SYN. see FLINCH — **to shrink on**, to fix in place firmly, as a steel wheel-tire, which is made slightly smaller than the rim that it surrounds, but may be slipped on when expanded by heat, and becomes firmly fixed when shrunken by a return to normal temperature

shrink, *n* **1.** The act of shrinking, spontaneous contraction **2.** A withdrawing or starting back because of fear or horror **3** Shrinkage **4†.** A shrug — **shrink's ring"**, *n* **1.** A ring shrunk upon a piece of work to strengthen it **2.** A ring in a structure arranged to compensate for contraction of the parts in cooling **shrink'-ing-ring"†.** — **s.-rule**, *n* A shrinkage-rule — **shrink'a-bl(e"**, *a* That may be shrunk — **shrink'er**, *n* — **shrink'-ing-ly**, *adv* In a shrinking manner, hesitatingly

shrink'age, 1 shrĭnk'ɪj, 2 shrĭnk'ag, *n* **1.** A contraction of any material into less bulk or dimensions, as of metal by cooling or wood by drying **2.** The weight or bulk lost by such contraction, as, a *shrinkage* of one per cent **3.** Figuratively, a contraction in other respects than in size, a narrowing in compass or scope, especially contraction in value, as, a *shrinkage* in the price of stocks **4.** *Ordnance* In built-up guns, the excess of diameter, when cold, of a liner or cylinder over the bore of the jacket or part that is to be shrunk on it **5.** *Founding* An excess in the size of a pattern or of a cavity of a mold, to allow for the contraction of a metal in solidifying and cooling — **shrink'age-crack"**, *n* *Geol* One of a series of cracks, or of filled-up cracks, often seen on rock-surfaces supposed to have resulted from the drying and shrinking of the layer while it was plastic mud **sun'-crack"‡.** — **s fit** (*Mech*), a tight fit secured by heating a member so that it will expand sufficiently to slip over another member and then on cooling will shrink and grip tensely — **s -rule**, *n* A pattern-makers measuring-rule, the graduation of which is such that what is marked as a foot is longer than an actual foot (an eighth of an inch longer, if for usual iron-castings), for the purpose of making patterns so large that the cast article made therefrom shall have the proper size when shrunk. **shrink'-rule"‡.**

shrink'er, 1 shrĭnk'ar, 2 shrĭnk'er, *n* **1** One who shrinks, or who retires, as from publicity, danger, etc **2.** A contrivance for lessening the diameter of a metal tire while heated

shrink'ing-head", *n* Same as SINKING-HEAD

shrink'ing-ring", 1 shrĭnk'ɪŋ-rɪŋ', 2 shrĭnk'ing-ring' *n* A ring for holding fast the segments of the commutator of an electric generator

shrite, 1 shraɪt, 2 shrit, *n* [Prov Eng] The missel-thrush

shrive[1], 1 shraɪv; 2 shrīv, *v* [SHROVE, SHRIVED, SHRIV'EN, SHRIVED, SHRIV'ING] **I.** *t* To receive the confession of and give absolution to; also, to impose penance on

No priest will *shrive* his poor soul and make his peace with God
R BUCHANAN *Shadow of the Sword* p 121 [A 1877]

II. *i* **1.** To listen to confession, impose penance, and give absolution **2.** To confess one's sins and receive absolution often reflexively

And *shrive* thee so clean of thy deadly sin,
That absolved thou mayst be
SCOTT *The Gray Brother* st 29.

[< AS *scrifan*, < L *scribo*, write] **shrift‡.**

shrive[2], *rt* [Prov Eng] To prune (trees)

shriv'el, 1 shrĭv'l, 2 shrĭv'l, *v* [-ELED or -ELLED, -EL-ING or -EL-LING] **I.** *t* **1.** To contract into wrinkles cause to shrink, wither; as, a *shrivelled* skin **2.** To make narrow or contracted, lessen the scope, activity, or vigor of

The poor wretch has a little *shrivelled* bit of conscience left
WINTHROP *Cecil Dreeme* p 79 [T & F 1862]

II. *i* To draw or be drawn into wrinkles; contract, shrink, wither often with *up*; as, to *shrivel* with age

My heart *shrivels up* and my spirit shrinks curled
BROWNING *James Lee's Wife In the Doorway* st 2

[Freq < a base *shrīv-* for *shrīp-*, found in Norw *skrypa*, waste, Old Northumbrian *screpa*, pine away]

shriv'el, *n* That which is shriveled or contracted

Nor is any regard for rule or regularity to be seen in such *shrivels* as aid alms balm
FITZEDWARD HALL *Modern English* p 163 [S 1873]

shriv'en, 1 shrĭv'n; 2 shrĭv'n, *pp* of SHRIVE, *v*

shriv'er, 1 shraɪv'ar, 2 shrĭv'er, *n.* A confessor

shriv'ing, 1 shraɪv'ɪŋ, 2 shrĭv'ing, *n* The act of a confessor, shrift — **shriv'ing-pew"†**, *n* A confessional

shrock'led, 1 shrok'ld, 2 shrōk'ld, *a* [Prov Eng] Withered

shroff, 1 shrof, 2 shrŏf, *rt* [Chin & Jap] To inspect *(coins) to detect counterfeits or light pieces*

shroff, *n* **1.** [Chin & Jap] An expert detector of counterfeit money or base coin. **2.** [Anglo-Ind] A banker or money-changer [< Hind *sarráf*, < Ar *sarafa*, change]

shroff'age, 1 shrof'ɪj, 2 shrŏf'ag, *n* The inspection of coins by a shroff, and the separation of the good from the bad, also, the expense of such inspection

shrog, 1 shrog, 2 shrŏg, *n* [Prov Eng] Same as SCROG

Shrop'shire, 1 shrop'shɪr, 2 shrŏp'shĭr, *n* A county in W central England 1,343 sq m county-town, Shrewsbury

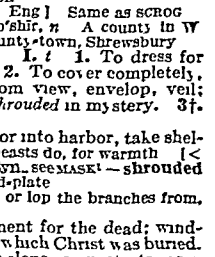
shroud[1], 1 shraud, 2 shroud, *v* **I.** *t* **1.** To dress for the grave, clothe in a shroud **2.** To cover completely, as with a garment, screen from view, envelop, veil; shelter, conceal, as, an event *shrouded* in mystery. **3†.** To dress, clothe

II†. *i* **1.** To get under cover or into harbor, take shelter **2** To gather together, as beasts do, for warmth [< AS *scrūdan*, < *scrūd*, clothing] SYN. see MASK[1] — **shrouded gear**, a gear-wheel with shroud-plate

shroud[2], *rt* [Prov Eng] To trim or lop the branches from, as trees **shrood‡; shrowd‡.**

shroud[3], *n* **1.** A dress or garment for the dead; winding-sheet, specif , the sindon in which Christ was buried. **2.** Something that covers, envelops, or protects, as a garment **3.** *Mach* (1) A flange at one or each side of a gear-wheel, forming end walls for the recesses between the teeth (2) Same as SHROUD-PLATE **4.** Any underground hole or excavation, as a vault, cellar, or burrow. **5†.** Protection, also, a place of retreat, covert. **6†.** A garment [< AS *scrūd* garment] — **shroud'less**, *a* **1.** Having no shroud **2.** Unclouded, unveiled — **shroud'-like"**, *a* Like a shroud — **shroud'y**, *a* [Rare] Affording shelter

shroud[4], *n* **1.** One of a set of ropes fitted in pairs and constituting part of the standing rigging of a vessel Specif (1) One of the stout ropes, often made of wire that are stretched from a masthead of a vessel to the sides or to the rims of a top serving as a means of ascent and as lateral strengthening stays to the masts Compare RIGGING (2) One of a pair or set of stay-ropes or chains to give lateral support to a topmast, bowsprit or the like, as the futtock-*shrouds* See illus under FUTTOCK **2.** A chain to brace a steamer's smokestack, guy Usually in the plural, in all senses



Shrouds and Their Connections

Lower rigging of a ship [< Ice *skrūdh*, rigging] — *b* chain-plates *c*, shrouds *d*, **shroud'-knot"**, *n* A knot for swifter *e* deadeyes *f* lanyard connecting the parts of a shroud *g* yards *h* top-mast-backstays See illus that have been broken or shot away — **s.-laid**, *a* *Naut* Made under RIGGING of four strands twisted around a core said of rope — **s -stopper**, *n* A rope fastening and connecting parts of a shroud above and below a damaged part — **s -warp**, *n* *Naut* The rope-length from which shrouds are cut

shroud[1], *n* 1 [Archaic] A bough of a tree 2†. A cutting or slip of a plant [Var of SHRED *n*]

shroud'ing, 1 shroud'ıŋ, 2 shroud'ing, *n* The shroud-plates of a water-wheel or a gear-wheel, collectively

shroud'ing-gear", *n* Same as SHROUDED GEAR

shroud'-plate", 1 shraud'-plēt', 2 shroud'-plāt', *n* **1.** Same as CHAIN-PLATE **2.** An annular plate, as at the edge of a water-wheel or gear-wheel, forming a strengthening side for the buckets or the teeth In the case of a gear-wheel it extends to the pitch-line

shrove, 1 shrōv, 2 shrōv, *vi* [SHROVED, SHROV'ING] To join in the festivities of Shrovetide make merry — **shrov'er,** *n* [Prov Eng] A child that goes from house to house at Shrovetide singing for cakes

shrove, *n* Same as SHRIFT used only in compounds, as *Shrovetide,* or in phrases, as *Shrove Tuesday* [< AS *scrīfan* see SHRIVE[1], *v*] — **Shrove'-day"†,** *n* Shrove Tuesday — **S Sunday, S. Monday,** the Sunday and Monday before Shrove Tuesday — **S Tuesday,** the day before Ash Wednesday, on which confession was made in preparation for Lent a day of merry-making in many places, especially in connection with the carnival See CARNIVAL

Shrove'tide", 1 shrōv'taıd', 2 shrōv'tīd', *n* Literally, confession-time a period limited sometimes to Shrove Tuesday, and sometimes extended to include all the time between the Saturday before Shrove Sunday and Shrove Tuesday See SHROVE, *n* **shrov'ing-time"†.**

shrov'ing†, *n* A merry-making, especially at Shrovetide

shrov'y, 1 shrōv'ı, 2 shrōv'y, *a* [Prov Eng] Shabby

shrub, 1 shrub, 2 shrŭb, *vt* [SHRUBBED, SHRUBD[3], SHRUB'BING] **1.** To keep in the form of a shrub by pruning **2.** [Prov Eng] To rum (a person) at gambling

shrub[1], *n* A woody perennial plant smaller than a tree

The line of demarcation between *shrub* and *tree* in the matter of size is somewhat indeterminate but if the plant is a vine, or if it is a bush that is, consists of a number of small stems from the ground or branches from near the ground it is called by botanists a *shrub* In popular language a shrub is a *bush* [< AS *scrob,* shrub] — **high-water shrub,** see HIGH-WATER — **pep'per-shrub",** *n* Same as PEPPER-TREE — **shrub'-mal"low,** *n* The shrubby althæa — **s snail,** *n* A small European snail (*Heltz arbustorum*) — **sweet** or **sweet-scented s,** the Carolina allspice (*Butneria flortda*), valued for its fragrant flowers — **shrubbed,** *a* Shrub-like, stunted, shrubby — **shrub'less,** *a* Destitute of shrubs

shrub[2], *n* A beverage made with the sweetened juice of lemons, currants, raspberries, or other fruit, sometimes containing spirits, and sometimes intended to be diluted with water before drinking [Var of SHRAB]

shrub'ber-y, 1 shrub'ər-ı, 2 shrŭb'er-y, *n* [-IES, 1 -IZ; 2 -IS, *pl*] **1.** Shrubs collectively **2.** A place abounding in shrubs, also, a collection of shrubs, as in a pleasure-ground or garden — **shrub'ber-led,** *a* Characterized by shrubbery

shrub'by, 1 shrub'ı, 2 shrŭb'y, *a* [SHRUB'BI-ER, SHRUB'BI-EST] **1.** Containing many shrubs, covered with shrubs, as, a *shrubby* garden, a *shrubby* knoll **2.** Of or pertaining to shrubs, of the nature of shrubs, resembling a shrub, stunted, as a tree **3.** Somewhat woody, as a *shrubby* herb — **shrubby althea,** the garden althea (*Hibiscus syrtacus*) — **s. fern,** the sweet-fern — **s horsetail,** the joint-fir — **shrub'bi-ness,** *n*

shrub'wood", 1 shrub'wud', 2 shrŭb'wōōd', *n* *Phytogeog* A wooded area covered mainly by shrubs

shruff[1], 1 shruf, 2 shrŭf, *n* [Prov Eng] Any light refuse wood or other rubbish used as fuel, hence, rubbish in general

shruff[2]†, *n* Dross of metals

shrug, 1 shrug, 2 shrŭg, *v* [SHRUGGED, SHRUGD[3], SHRUG'GING] **I.** *t* **1.** To draw up (the shoulders) in a sudden movement indicative of an emotion, as of displeasure, doubt, surprize, or indifference **2.** [Rare] To refuse, get rid of as with a shrug used with *off.* **3†.** To draw up the shoulders of used reflexively, as, to *shrug* oneself for joy

II. ı **1.** To draw up the shoulders suddenly as an indication of some thought or emotion **2.** [Archaic] To tremble with cold or nervousness [< Dan *skrulle,* stoop, < root of SHRINK, *v*]

shrug, *n* The act of shrugging the shoulders

shrump, 1 shrump, 2 shrŭmp, *vi* [Prov Eng] To shrug, shrink

shrunk'en, 1 shrunk'n; 2 shrŭnk'n, *pa* Contracted and atrophied, shriveled, as, *shrunken* limbs

shrups, 1 shrups, 2 shrŭps, *n* [Local, U S] The woodcock [Historical Society]

S H S, *abbr* [L] *Societatis Historiæ Socius* (Fellow of the

Shu, 1 shū, 2 shu *n* *Egypt Myth* A local impersonation of the god of light and of celestial force, represented with a human figure sometimes wearing the ostrich-feather on his head as the symbol of truth, also represented with his spouse Tefnut as the parent of Seb and Nut (the earth and heaven)

Shu'a, 1 shū'ə, 2 shu'a, *n* *Bib* *1 Chron* vii, 32 — **Shu'ah,** *n* *Bib* *1 Chron* iv, 11 — **Shu'al,** 1 shū'əl 2 shu'al *n* *Bib* *1 Sam* xiii, 17. — **Shu'ba-el,** 1 shū'bı-el *or* shu-bē'el, 2 shu'ba-ēl *or* shu-bā'ēl, *n* *Bib* *1 Chron* xxiv, 20

Shu'brick, 1 shū'brık, 2 shu'brik, **William Branford** (13/11 1790–3/12 1874) An American admiral in the Mexican war

shuck[1], 1 shuk; 2 shŭk, *vt* [Prov] To remove the shucks of or from, especially [U S], to remove the husk or shell from (corn or oysters), husk [Perhaps the same as SHUCK[2] *v*, var of SHOCK[1], *v*] — **to shuck off** [Slang, U S], to strip off, as one a coat — **shuck'er,** *n* **1.** One who shucks as, an oyster-*shucker* **2.** *Milling* A hulling-machine

shuck[2], *vt* & *ri* [Prov Eng] To shake H *Dict.*

shuck[1], *n* [Prov] **1.** A husk, shell, or pod, as of maize or peas, especially, the outer covering of nuts See illus under HICKORY **2.** [U S] The shell of an oyster or a clam **3.** The case of the larva of an insect, as a caddis-worm **4** [Eng] A shock stook — **corn'shuck",** *n* The husk of Indian corn — **long'shucks",** *n* Same as LOBLOLLY-PINE — **not to care shucks** [Slang, U S] to be quite indifferent — **not worth shucks** [Slang, U S] utterly valueless — **shuck'-bot"tom,** *a* [Local U S] Having a seat made of corn-husks as a chair s.-**bottomed†.**

shuck[2], *n* [Prov Eng] A bundle of sheaves shock

shuck'ing, 1 shuk'ıŋ, 2 shŭk'ing *n* [Local U S] **1.** A husking-bee **2.** The removing of shucks especially from Indian corn

shuck'ish, 1 shuk'ısh, 2 shŭk'ish *a* [Prov Eng] Unsettled showery generally said of the weather

shucks, 1 shuks, 2 shŭks *interj* [Slang, U S] An exclamation indicating contempt or disappointment, equivalent to "no better than shucks" [Pl of SHUCK[1] *n*]

shucks†, *pp* Shucked S S

shud'der, 1 shud'ər, 2 shŭd'er, *vi* To tremble or shake, as from horror, fright, or repugnance also, to tremble with cold, shiver, quake, as, he *shuddered* in the wind

He who owns the wings of imagination *shudders* on no height, he is above fate and chance E C STEDMAN *Nature and Elements of Poetry* p 255 [H M & CO 1892]

[Freq < root of SCUD, *v*, cp MD *schudderen,* G *schaudern*] Syn. see FLINCH QUAKE

shud'der, *n* The act of shuddering, a tremor or vibration, especially, a convulsive shiver or quiver, as from aversion, horror, or fear

shud'derd, *pp* Shuddered S S

shud'der-ing, 1 shud'ər-ıŋ, 2 shŭd'er-ing, *pa* Having a shudder, shaking as from fear or horror, also, attended with or causing a shudder — **shud'der-ing-ly,** *adv*

shudel, *n* Same as SHOOD

shude, 1 shūd, 2 shud, *n* [Local, Ir] The breamflat

shuff, 1 shuf, 2 shŭf, *n* [Prov Eng] A badly burned or cracked brick

shuf'fle, } 1 shuf'l, 2 shŭf'l, *v* [SHUF'FLED, SHUF'LD[3],
shuf'le, } SHUF'FLING] **I.** *t* **1.** To shove or shift this way and that, or from one to another, as, to *shuffle* money from hand to hand **2.** To mix, confuse, or throw into disorder, especially, to change the relative order of (cards in a pack) by mixing **3.** To make up, throw together, or create by fraud or in haste or confusion, also, to put aside carelessly with *up, off, out, in*

I present myself as the advocate of my enslaved country men at a time when their claims cannot be *shuffled out* of sight
W L GARRISON *Writings and Speeches* p 188 [H & W 1852]

4. To move or perform with a shuffle

II. ı **1.** To change the relative position of cards in a pack by means of a shuffle, as, to *shuffle* and cut **2.** To change the position, shift ground, hence, to resort to indirect methods, evade fair questions, prevaricate **3.** To shove or scrape the feet along, specif, to perform a shuffle in dancing **4.** To struggle along with difficulty, listlessly, or awkwardly, move slowly or in a lumbering fashion, scrape along

The fortune-teller *shuffles* through her meagre and cheerless years an object alike of suspicion and of contempt
J H BROWNE *Great Metropolis* p 146 [AM P CO 1869]

5†. To push oneself forward [Freq of SHOVE]

— **to shuffle off,** to put aside, get rid of

shuf'fle, *n* **1.** A mixing or changing the order of things, especially, the mixing up of cards in a pack before each deal **2.** A hesitating, evasive, or tricky course of behavior, prevarication, artifice **3.** A scraping of the feet on the floor or the ground, as in walking, a slow, dragging gait **4.** Specif, a dance, or the step employed in it, where the dancer pushes his foot along the floor at each step — **shuf'fle-cap",** *n* A game in which money is shuffled up in a cap — **s.-scale,** *n* A measuring-scale adjustable at both ends used by tailors

shuf'fle-board", *n* **1.** A game in which counters or pieces are slid over a smooth surface toward marks or compartments It was originally played on a small board with pieces of money (see SHOVELBOARD), but now a large board is used, sometimes 30 feet long, and the pieces are heavy weights **2.** The board on which the game is played **3.** Same as SHOVELBOARD, 2

shuf'fler, 1 shuf'lər, 2 shŭf'ler, *n* **1.** One who shuffles **2.** [U S] (1) The coot (*Fulica americana*) (2) A scaup

shuf'fle-wing", 1 shuf'l-wiŋ", 2 shŭf'l-wing", *n* [Local, Eng] The hedge-sparrow. See illus under HEDGE-SPARROW

shuf'fling, 1 shuf'lıŋ, 2 shŭf'ling, *pa* **1.** Marked by awkward or clumsy movements, done with a shuffle, as, a *shuffling* gait **2.** Evading the truth, prevaricating, as a *shuffling* answer — **shuf'fling-ly,** *adv*

shuf'fling, *n* The act of one who or that which shuffles — **shuf'fling-plates",** *n pl* A set of plates in some forms of locks which may be shifted on different levels

shug, 1 shug, 2 shŭg, *vt* **1.** [Prov Eng] To shrug the body, as one with the itch, writhe **2†.** To crawl, sneak

shug'gle, 1 shug'l, 2 shŭg'l [Scot.] **I** *v* To swing **II.** *n* A swing

Shu'hah, 1 shū'hə, 2 shu'ha, *n* *Bib* (R V) *1 Chron* iv 11 — **Shu'ham,** 1 shū'ham 2 shu'hăm, *n* *Bib* *Num* xxvi, 42 — **Shu'ham-ites,** *n pl* — **Shu'hite,** 1 shū'hait, 2 shu'hit, *n* *Bib* *Job* ii 11

shu"i-sin-fa', 1 shū'ı-sin-fä' 2 shu i-sin-fa', *n* [Chin] The Chinese sacred lily (*Narcissus tazetta-orientalis*)

Shu'lam-ite, 1 shū'lem-ait, 2 shu'lam-it, *n* *Bib* The chief female character in the Song of Solomon (*S of Sol* vi, 13) **Shu'lam-mite†** (R V)

shuldet, *vt* Should **shul'den†.**

shule, 1 shūl, 2 shul, *n* [Scot] A shovel

shul'fle, 1 shul'fl, 2 shŭl'fl, *n* [Prov Eng] The chaffinch

Shul'han 'A-ruk', 1 shul'han ə-ruk', 2 shul'hăn ā-ruk' A work written in the 16th century by Joseph B Ephraim Caro, containing the code of rabbinical Judaism for all ritual and legal questions that obtained after the destruction of the temple *Jew Encyc* vol iii, p 585 [F & W '02]

shullet, *pl* Shall **shult; shul'len†; shulnt.**

Shulls'burg, 1 shulz'bûrg, 2 shŭlz'bûrg, *n* A township and city in Lafayette county, Wis

Shul'uh, *n* Same as SHELLUH [PAJAMAS, 1

shul'waurs, 1 shul'wôrz, 2 shŭl'wars, *n pl* Same as

shu'mach, 1 shū'mak, 2 shu'măc, *n* Sumac **shu'mact;** **shu'mack†.** [wind

shu-mal', 1 shu-mōl', 2 shu-măl', *n* [Ar] A hot desert

Shum"a-la'ri, 1 shum'ə-lē'rı 2 shŭm'a-la'ri, *n* A peak of the Himala, a mountains 23,933 ft high.

Shu'math-ites, 1 shū'məth-aits, 2 shu'math-its, *n pl* *Bib* *1 Chron* ii, 53

Shum'la, 1 shum'lə, 2 shum'lä *n* A city of Bulgaria, in the E Balkan mountains formerly fortified but dismantled by order of the Congress of Berlin in 1878

shun, 1 shun, 2 shŭn, *v* [SHUNNED, SHUND[3], SHUN'NING] **I.** *t* **1** To avoid coming in contact with, keep clear of, avoid, as, to *shun* rocks and shoals, to *shun* evil company **2.** To avoid doing or practising, refuse or neglect, refrain from, eschew, as, to *shun* evil ways **3.** [Prov Eng] To push, shove **shunch†. 4.** [Archaic] To escape, evade, as, to *shun* pursuit **5.** [Archaic] To abhor

II†. ı To refrain, retreat [< AS *scunian,* shun]

SYN. see ABHOR AVOID, ESCAPE — **shun'lessl,** *a* Not to be shunned — **shun'ner,** *n*

Shu'nam-mite, 1 shū'na-mait, 2 shu'na-mit, *n* *Bib* A native or inhabitant of Shunem *1 Kings* i 3 — **Shu'nem,** 1 shū'nem 2 shu'năm, *n* *Bib* *Josh* xix 18 — **Shu'ni,** 1 shū'nai, 2 shu'ni *n* *Bib* *Gen* xlvi, 16 — **Shu'nites,** 1 shū'naits 2 shu'nits *n pl* *Bib* *Num* xxvi 15

shun'-pike", 1 shun'-paik' 2 shŭn'-pik', *n* [Rare] A byway side-road

Don t sneak thru *shun-pikes* so s to save the toll.
LOWELL *Biglow Papers* second series ii st 2

shunt, 1 shunt, 2 shŭnt *v* **I.** *t* **1.** To turn aside Specif (1) [Eng] In railroading, to switch (2) *Elec* To establish an additional path for (a current), distribute by means of shunts **2.** To ward off by turning in a different direction, especially, to put off on some one else, as a task **3.** [Prov Eng] (1) To shun (2) To shove

II. ı **1.** To turn aside, specif, in railroading and electrotechnics, to use a switch or shunt **2.** Hence, to shift or transfer one's thoughts or course **3.** [Prov Eng] (1) To dodge away, flinch; shy (2) To slide or slip, as, the embankment *shunted* [< AS *scyndan,* hasten, akin to SHUN]

— **shunt'-gun",** *n* A muzzle-loading cannon having two sets of grooves, one deeper than the other The pins of the projectile, in going in follow the deeper grooves, but before firing the projectile is slightly turned axially so that the pins take the shallow grooves — **s.-off,** *n* *Elec* A shunt — **s.-out†** — **shunt'er,** *n* **1.** One who or that which shunts specifically [Eng], a switch-tender or switchman. **2.** A device for starting by hand the rotation of a car-wheel

shunt, *n* **1.** A turning aside, specif, the act of using a switch or shunt

Shunt a very old word but which, prior to the era of railways, was only an obscure provincialism is now known and used by everybody, at least in England and even metaphorical applications of it are by no means infrequent
FITZEDWARD HALL *Modern English* p 300 [S 1873]

2. *Elec* A conductor joining two points of a circuit, through which a part of the current is diverted, as in galvanometers, voltameters, and some dynamos The proportion of the current diverted is regulated by the resistance of the shunt employed

— **cal'i-bra'tion-shunt",** *n* A resistance-coil of appropriate magnitude to the resistance of a galvanometer for use in calibrating the latter — **electromagnetic s,** in a telegraph system, an electromagnet whose coils are placed in a shunt-circuit around the terminals of the receiving relay It operates by self-induction, strengthening the relay-current at the beginning of each signal and hastening the motion of the relay-tongue at the end — **in s,** so connected with respect to a circuit as to participate with it in regulating or carrying current — **long s,** a form of compound winding for a dynamo in which the shunt field coil is in parallel with the armature and the series-field coil, both of which are connected in series — **magnetic s,** an additional path of magnetic material in a magnetic circuit — **shunt'-box",** *n* A box which serves to hold the resistance-coil in the shunt-circuit of electrical apparatus — **s dynamo,** a shunt-wound dynamo — **s turns,** *n pl* The number of ampere-turns in the shunt-circuit of a compound-wound dynamo — **s winding,** *n* *Elec* A shunt-wound field-coil — **s.-wound,** *a* *Elec* So wound that the field-magnet coils are in a shunt to the armature-circuit noting a form of generator and motor In such a generator an increase in the external resistance increases the electromotive force opposed to *series-wound* — **vacuum s,** a variable electrical resistance formed by a Torricellian tube with a varying height of mercury column

shunt'ing, 1 shunt'ıŋ, 2 shŭnt'ing, *n* [Gt Brit] *Finance* Arbitrage between local markets without recourse to foreign exchange See ARBITRAGE

shun'ty, *a* Same as SHANTY

Shu'pham, 1 shū'fam, 2 shu'făm, *n* *Bib* *Num* xxvi, 39 — **Shu'pham-ites,** *n pl* — **Shup'pim,** 1 shup'ım, 2 shŭp'im *n* *Bib* *1 Chron* vii, 12 — **Shur,** 1 shûr, 2 shur, *n* *Bib* *1 Sam* xv, 7

shu-rek', 1 shu-rek', 2 shu-rēk', *n* [Heb] A Hebrew vowel-point or -sign ( ) corresponding to English *u,* long or short used only with the consonant *vav,* and written within it. Compare KIBBUTS

shurf, 1 shûrf, 2 shŭrf, *n* [Scot] A dwarfish person

Shu'ri, 1 shū'rı, 2 shu'ri, *n* A city, capital of Okinawa Ken. Nansei Islands, Japan

shuri, *vt* Same as SHIRL

shur'qee, 1 shûr'kı, 2 shur'kē, *n* A southeasterly wind of the Persian Gulf **shar'kī†.** [Ar, *sarka,* sunny]

Shu-sha', 1 shu-shä', 2 shu-shä', *n* A town in Yelizavetpol government, Asiatic Russia

Shu'shan, 1 shū'shan 2 shu'shăn, *n* *Bib* *Esth* iii, 15

Shu'shan-chites, 1 shū'shan-kaits, 2 shu'shăi-cits, *n pl* *Bib* (R V) *Ezra* iv, 9

Shu'shan-e'duth, 1 -ē'dūth, 2 -ē'dŭth, *n* *Bib* *Pr* ix

Shu'shwap, 1 shū'swop; 2 shu'swap, *n* A member of a civilized Indian tribe of southern British Columbia

Shus'ter, 1 shūs'tər, 2 shus'ter, *n* A city in Khuzistan province Persia

shut, 1 shut, 2 shŭt, *v* [SHUT, SHUT'TING] **I.** *t* **1.** To bring into such position as to close an opening or aperture, close, as a door, gate, lid, or valve often with *down, to,* or *up,* as, to *shut* the lips **2** To close with anything so as to prevent ingress or egress, stop, obstruct often with *up,* as, to *shut* the mouth or eyes **3.** To forbid entrance into or prohibit admission to, close often with *against* or *to,* as, to *shut* the ports of a country by blockade

Thy grave is *shut against* the lies Of th s false world
G H BOKER *The Book of the Dead* pt vi, st 1

4. To prohibit from entering, deny admission to, bar out; exclude with *from, out, out of,* or *out from,* as, to *shut* one *out of* society, *shut out from* good, he was *shut out* **5** To keep from going out, confine, enclose, restrain, imprison, also, to catch or hold, as a garment, within the closed parts of something with *in, into, under, up, within,* or other word or phrase denoting location or situation, as, the town is *shut in* by mountains, *shut up* in prison **6.** To close, fold, or bring together, as parts or something expanded, extended, or unfolded, as, to *shut* an umbrella **7.** To obscure or hide from sight followed by *in* or *out,* as, night *shut out* the scene S [Prov Eng] (1) To weld, as iron (2) To do, manage

II. ı **1.** To close itself, be or become closed

For note when evening *shuts*
A certain moment cuts The deed off
BROWNING *Rabbi Ben Ezra* st. 14

2. To close something, have the effect of closing or fastening **3.** [Prov Eng] To be extravagant [< AS. *scyttan,* < *scēotan,* shoot]

SYN. bar, beleaguer, block, blockade, close, close up, confine coop up enclose exclude, imprison intercept, lock up, preclude prohibit seal stop — ANT. expand let loose liberate, open, set free, unbar, unclose, undo unfasten — PREP. *shut into* or *shut up in* a dungeon *out of* the house *out of* society *out from* social life shut one's eyes *to* facts shut one *up to* a single course, shut the door *against* intrusion — **shut'-down",** *n* The closing or ceasing of work temporarily or permanently as in a mine, a mill or a factory — **s -in,** *n* **1.** One who is unable to go out as through illness **2** *Geol* A narrow gorge cut by a superposed stream across a ridge of hard rock between broad valleys of softer rock on each side of the ridge — **s.-off,** *n* A stoppage or stopper, specif, the close-season for game — **s -out,** *n* *Baseball* A

game in which one side does not score, hence, **to shut out**, to prevent from scoring — **to s. down**, to cease from operating, as a manufactory or mine — **to s. down on** [Colloq], to suppress, stop, as, to *shut down on* Sunday liquor-selling — **to s. in.** 1. To fall or close in, as, night *shut in* 2. To cause the view to be intercepted, as, we *shut in* the point — **to s. off**, to stop from flowing or escaping, as, to *shut off* the gas — **to s. one's eyes to**, to ignore — **to s up.** 1. To become or render silent stop talking or cause to stop talking 2. To become exhausted and stop running as a horse in a race 3. To weld together, as pieces of metal 4. To conclude, terminate end 5 To obstruct 6. To condense, as porous metal, by hammering or pressure

shut, *pa* 1. Made fast or closed 2. Not sonorous, dull said of sound 3. *Orthoepy* (1) Formed by closing the mouth and nose-passages completely said of consonants, as *t, p, k, b,* and *d* (2) Cut off sharply by succeeding consonants said of vowels, as *u* in *put* and *o* in *top* 4. [Prov] Freed, as from something disagreeable; rid, also, separated from or deprived of with *of*

shut, *n* 1. The act of shutting, also, the time of shutting, closing, or ending, as, the *shut* of day 2. The place of shutting or closing together, figuratively, the horizon, specif, the line of junction between welded pieces of metal, or the junction itself

On and on to the *shut* of the sky
LOWELL *Pictures from Appledore* div iv, l 5

3. [Prov] A riddance 4. *pl* [Scot] Catches to support a cage at the top of a mine-shaft 5†. That which shuts, a shutter

Shu-tal' Pass, 1 shū-tăl', 2 shu-tăl' A pass in the Hindu-Kush mountains, 15,500 ft high

shute[1], *n* Same as CHUTE

shute[2], 1 shūt, 2 shut, *n* A variety of twisted silk, tram

Shu-thal'hites, 1 shū-thal'haits *or* shū'thal-haits, 2 shu-thăl'hits *or* shu'thal-hits, *n pl Bib Num* xxvi, 35

Shu-the'lah, 1 shū-thī'la *or* shū'thi-la, 2 shu-thē'la *or* shu'the-la, *n Bib Num* xxvi, 35 — **Shu-the'lah-ites,** *n pl Bib* (R V) **Shu-thi'lah-ites**† (Douai)

shut'tance, 1 shut'ans, 2 shŭt'anc, *n* [Prov Eng] Riddance H *Dict*

shut'ter, 1 shut'or, 2 shŭt'er, *vt* To furnish or close with shutters, shut in or divide off with shutters

shut'ter, *n* 1. One who or that which shuts 2. That which shuts out or excludes, specif, a cover, usually hinged, for closing an opening (1) A frame with blinds or panels, a cover made of boards and battens, or a blind of iron slats, for closing a window-opening A *shutter* is usually solid, while a *blind* is made with slats, movable or fixed

Close-bowed *shutters* barred the sunlight's entrance T A. JANVIER *Stories of Old Spain, Flower of Death* p 127 [A 1891]

(2) A mechanical device, made in various forms (as a traveling slitted curtain), for opening and shutting a lens in instantaneous photography Compare DROP-SHUTTER (3) In founding, a gate for cutting off the supply of metal from a mold (4) One of the slatted devices closing an organ swell-box (5) A section in a shutter-dam (6) A side slip or scene-piece in a masque a term used by Inigo Jones — **box'-shut"ter,** a window-shutter made to fold into a recessed box at the side of the window **box'ing-shut"ter†.** — **shut'ter-ar"ma-ture,** *n Elec* A piece of iron on a telephone indicator by the attraction or release of which the signal is given — **s.-dam,** *n* A dam having large gates that may be thrown open in time of flood 2. A weir consisting of panels turning on a horizontal axis — **s.-eye,** *n* An eye, as in a window-frame, to which a shutter may be hung — **s.-hook,** *n* A catch for holding a shutter in one position — **s. in.** 1. A plank or strake fitted with extreme accuracy between two other planks 2. [Prov Eng] Evening — **s.-lift,** *n* A handle for raising a shutter — **s.-screw,** *n* A screw for fastening a store-shutter from the inside — **Venetian s.,** a swinging shutter closing over the outside of a window and composed of loose slats interconnected by vertical strips, as of wood or iron, which make it possible to adjust the slant of all the slats — **shut'ter-ing,** *n* Material for the manufacture of shutters shutters collectively — **shut'ter-less,** *a* Destitute of shutters

shut'terd, *pp* Shuttered S S

shut'ting-post", 1 shut'iŋ-pōst', 2 shŭt'ing-pōst', *n* Same as GATE-POST

shut'ting-stile", 1 shut'iŋ-stail', 2 shŭt'ing-stīl', *n* The stile of a hinged door in which the knob and lock are placed

shut'tle, } 1 shut'l, 2 shŭt'l, *vt & vi* [SHUT'TLED, SHUT'-

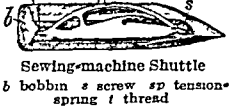
shut'le, } TLING] To move to and fro like a shuttle

shut'tle, *a* 1. [Prov Eng] Slippery, sliding 2†. Same as SHITTLE — **shut'tle-ness†,** *n*

shut'tle, } *n* 1. *Weaving* A device used to carry the

shut'le, } weft-thread or filling to and fro between the warp-threads or chain now usually a boat-shaped wooden carriage enclosing a bobbin from which the thread unwinds Certain of the warp-threads (the alternate ones, when using the plain weave) are raised by the loom-harness, to allow a passage (called a *shed*) for the shuttle Before the return movement the set of threads that was below is raised and the upper set lowered, and the filling is thus secured in place The shuttle, formerly thrown by hand, is now usually driven by a picker-motion

2. In a two-thread sewing-machine, the sliding thread-holder that carries the lower thread between the needle and the upper thread, to make a lock-stitch, by extension, a rotating piece performing a similar office 3. A thread-carrying device used in tatting and embroidery.



Sewing-machine Shuttle
b bobbin *s* screw *sp* tension-spring *t* thread

4. In certain typewriters, a curved type-bar directed into place through a channel 5. A shutter, an inaccurate use 6. Same as SHUTTLE-TRAIN 7†. The bolt of a door 8†. A shuttlecock; also, the game of battledore and shuttlecock. [< AS *scyttels*, bolt of a door]

— **circular shuttle,** the shuttle of a ribbon-loom a swivel — **s. armature** (*Elec*), see ARMATURE — **shut'tle-blind"er,** *n* A device for absorbing by friction the momentum to prevent the recoil of a loom-shuttle **s. check†.** — **s.-board,** *n* [Prov Eng] A shuttlecock — **s.-bone,** *n* The navicular bone of the foot — **s.-box,** *n* 1. A case at the end of a shuttle-race to receive a shuttle after it has been thrown by the picker 2. One of a series of compartments containing shuttles having different colored threads to be thrown by the picker as required by the pattern — **s.-brained†,** *a* Thoughtless, flighty — **s.-car,** *n* A car, on a street railway, making trips back and forth over a short line often connecting two main lines — **s.-crab,** *n* A paddle-crab — **s.-headed†,** *n* A flighty or thoughtless person — **s.-headed†,** *a* — **s.-motion,** *n* An automatic mechanism, used especially in figure-weaving, for driving the shuttles carrying different colored threads across the race in the desired manner — **s.-race,** *n* The track or race on or in which a shuttle for a loom or sewing-machine travels to and fro — **s.-shaped,** *a* Having or approximating the form of a weaver's shuttle, spindle-shaped — **s.-shell,** *n* An amphiperasoid gastropod (genus *Volva*) having the shell produced at the ends — **s.-train,** *n* A railway-train making short trips backward and forward between two points only, as between two main lines, or on a branch — **s.-winder,** *n* An attachment to a sewing-machine by which the thread is wound on the bobbin More correctly called *bobbin-winder* — **s.-winding,** *n Elec* The method of winding used in the shuttle armature — **s.-wound,** *a* — **s.-wit,** *n* A harebrained, thoughtless person — **s.-witted,** *a*

shut'tle-cock", 1 shut'l-kok', 2 shŭt'l-cŏk', *vt* To knock back and forth like a shuttlecock

shut'tle-cock", *n* A rounded piece of cork, with a crown of feathers, used in the game of battledore and shuttlecock, also, the game itself See BATTLEDORE **shut'tle-cork"†.**

shut'tle-kiss"ing, 1 shut'l kis'iŋ, 2 shŭt'l-kis'ing, *n* In cotton weaving, the act of sucking the thread of the weft-yarn through the eye of the shuttle by a sharp inhalation or sucking movement of the lips

shut'tle-wise, 1 shut'l-waiz, 2 shŭt'l-wīs, *adv* In the manner or with the motion of a shuttle backward and forward

s. h. v., *abbr* [L] *Sub hoc verbo* (under this word)

shwan'pan, *n* Same as SWANPAN See ABACUS

shwar'ries, 1 shwŭ'riz, 2 shwa'ris, *n pl* [Moorish] Capacious panniers suspended across a pack-saddle

Shwe-daung', 1 shwē-daun', 2 shwę-doung', *n* A town in Prome district, Lower Burma, British India

shy[1], 1 shai, 2 shy, *v* [SHIED, SHY'ING] **I.** *t* 1. To cause to swerve or start aside with *off* or *away*

Hummocks . grazed us, but a little projection of the main field to windward *shied* them *off*
KANE *U S Grinnell Expedition* p 173 [H 1854]

2. [Prov Eng] To avoid (a person)

II. *i* To start suddenly aside, as in fear said especially of horses, but sometimes of persons [< SHY, *a*]

Syn.: see FLINCH

shy[2], *vt* To throw with a sidelong motion or at random, fling carelessly, as a stone used also figuratively

And as for Julius Cæsar, he was two millions in debt when he *shied* his last half-crown at the sparrows in Gaul
BULWER-LYTTON *The Caxtons* pt xiii, p 233 [R & S 1866]

shy, *a* [SHY'ER, SHY'EST, sometimes SHI'ER, SHI'EST] 1. Easily frightened or startled, timorous, fearful, as, a *shy* horse, a *shy* bird 2 Keeping away through sensitiveness, inclined to shrink back from bashfulness; reserved, coy, as, a *shy* person, *shy* children 3. Avoiding a person or thing through caution or timidity, circumspect, watchful, careful, as, *shy* of the savages 4. Fearful of committing oneself, cautious, chary, wary, as, he was *shy* of revealing his plans 5. Not easy to perceive, seize, or secure, elusive, as, a *shy* expression 6. [Colloq] Having a less amount of money than is called for or required, short originally a term used in poker, as, to be *shy* a dollar in the pool 7. *Naut* Very light, scant said of the wind 8. [Prov Eng] Keen, piercing, bold, sharp 9†. Scrupulous, also, sly, cunning [< AS *scēoh*, shy] — **shy'ly,** *adv* — **shy'ness,** *n* [movement by a horse

shy[1], *n* A starting aside, as in fear, specif, a frightened

shy[2], *n* 1. The act of shying, a careless or sidelong throw, fling; specif, in cricket, a ball thrown by a bowler instead of bowled 2. [Slang] (1) A fling, sneer (2) A trial, experiment, as, a *shy* at Wall street

shy'er, 1 shai'or, 2 shy'er, *n* 1. One who shies 2. A shying horse

Shy'lock, 1 shai'lok, 2 shy'lŏk, *n* In Shakespeare's *Merchant of Venice*, an avaricious and revengeful Jew, who endeavors to exact from Antonio's body the pound of flesh he was liable to forfeit

shynet, *v* Same as SHINE

shy'ster, 1 shai'stor, 2 shy'ster, *n* [Colloq, U S] A lawyer who practises in an unprofessional or tricky manner, especially, one who haunts the prisons and lower courts to prey on petty criminals hence any one who conducts his business in a tricky or dishonorable manner [< SHY, *a*, 9]

si[1], 1 si, 2 si, *n Mus* 1. In solmization, the seventh note of the diatonic scale, the leading note called *te* in the tonic sol-fa system 2. In the fixed-do system, the seventh note of the scale of C major, B

Si was not used till the 17th century, when Lemaire introduced it as a name for the seventh of the scale or leading note
H G B HUNT *History of Music* § 1 p 6 [BELL 1878]

[< the initial letters of L *sancte Johannes*, in the hymn from which the names of the notes were taken]

Si, 1 si, 2 si, *n* A river in E Yunnan province, China, length, 1,250 m to the China sea at Canton.

Si. Silicon a chemical symbol

S I, *abbr* Sandwich Islands Staten Island

Si'a, 1 sai'ə, 2 si'a, *n Bib Neh* vii, 47 **Si'a-ha**† (*Ezra* ii, 44) — **Si'a-a,** 1 sai'i-ə, 2 si'a-a, *n Bib* (Douai)

si-a'ga, 1 si-ā'ga, 2 si-a'ga, *n* [Tatar] Same as AHU

si-ag"an-tri'tis, 1 sai-ag ən-trai'tis *or* -tri'tis 2 si-ăg'an-tri'tis *or* -tri'tis, *n* Inflammation of the lining membrane of the maxillary sinus or cavity of the upper jaw [< Gr *siagōn*, jaw + *antron* cavity]

si-ag'no-pod, 1 sai-ag'no-pod, 2 si-ăg'no-pŏd, *n Crust* A maxilla or a maxilliped The first, second, and third siagnopods are equivalent to the first and second maxillæ and first maxillipeds respectively [< Gr *siagōn*, jaw-bone, + *pous* (*pod-*), foot]

si'a-gon, 1 sai'a-gən, 2 si'a-gŏn, *n* 1. The maxillary bone 2. *Crust* A mandible [< Gr *siagōn*, jaw-bone] — **si"a-gon'a-gra,** *n* Rheumatic pain in the joint of the jaw — **si-ag"o-nol'o-gy,** *n* The science of jaw-bones

Si'ah-Posh', 1 si'ə-pōsh', 2 si'a-pōsh', *n* See KAFIR, 3

si'al-, } 1 sai'əl-, sai'ə-lo-, 2 si'al-, si'a-lo- From Greek

si'a-lo-, } *sialon*, saliva combining forms — **si"al-ad"e-ni'tis,** *n* Inflammation of a salivary gland — **si"a-la-gog'ic,** *a* Tending to excite a flow of saliva, productive of salivation **si"a-lo-gog'ic**† — **si-al'a-gog(ue"),** *n* An agent exciting a flow of saliva either through the circulation (as mercury) or by direct action on the salivary glands (as tobacco).

Si-al'i-da, 1 sai-al'i-də, 2 si-ăl'i-da, *n pl Entom* A division of planipennine neuropters with enlarged or long thorax, including *Sialidæ* and *Raphidiidæ* [< SIALIS] — **si-al'id, si-al'i-dan,** *a & n*

Si"a-lid'i-dæ, 1 sai"ə-lid'i-di, 2 si"a-lid'i-dē, *n pl Entom* A family of planipennine neuropters, especially those with prothorax enlarged, wings ample, and larvæ aquatic **Si'a-lis,** *n* (t g) [< Gr *sialis*, kind of bird] **Si-al'i-dæ**†. — **si-al'i-did,** *a & n* — **si-al'i-doid,** *a*

si'a-lism, 1 sai'ə-lizm, 2 si'a-lism, *n Pathol* Salivation, ptyalism [< SIAL-] **si"a-lis'mus**†.

si"a-lis-te'ri-um, 1 sai"ə-lis-ti'ri-um 2 si"a-lis-tē'ri-um, *n* [-RI-A, *pl*] *Entom* A salivary gland [< Gr *sialistērion*, bridle-bit < *sialon* saliva]

Si"al-kot', 1 si'əl-kōt', 2 si'al-kōt', *n* 1. A district in Rawal Pindi division, Punjab province, British India, 1,991 sq m 2. Its capital, N of Lahore

si-al'o-chous, *a* Salivated ptyalized — **si"a-lo-do-chil'tis,** *n* Inflammation of a duct of the salivary glands — **si"a-log'e-nous,** *a* Stimulating salivary excretion — **si'a-lo-lith,** *n* A salivary calculus — **si"a-lo-li-thi'a-sis,** *n* The formation of gravelly concretions in the salivary glands, salivary calculus — **si"a-lol'o-gy,** *n* The scientific study of the secretion of the saliva and its physical and chemical composition and properties in normal and pathological conditions — **si"a-lor-rhe'a,** *n* Excessive flow of saliva **si"a-lor-rhœ'a**†. — **si"a-los'che-sis,** *n* Suppression of the salivary secretion — **si"a-lo-sy-rin'ges,** *n pl* Fistulæ resulting from an accidental opening into the excretory ducts of the salivary glands — **si"a-lo-ze'mi-a,** *n* Mercurial salivation.

Si-am', 1 sai-am', 2 si-ăm', *n* 1. A kingdom in S E Asia, 195,000 sq m capital, Bangkok 2. **Gulf of,** an arm of the China sea S of Siam, 240 by 480 m

si'a-mang, 1 si'ə-maŋ *or* sy'ū'maŋ, 2 si'a-măng *or* syā'măng, *n* [Malay] A gibbon (*Hylobates syndactylus*) of Sumatra and Malakka having the skin of the second and third digits of the foot united as far as the last joint


Siamang 1/10
a the foot, showing the digits united

Si"a-mese', 1 sai"ə-mīs' *or* -mīz', 2 si'a-mēs' *or* -mēz', *vt* [-MESED', -MES'ING] To join together, unite, double: in allusion to the Siamese twins, specif [U S], in firemen's usage, to double in volume or power by uniting two engines, or to divide (a stream), as by a Siamese coupling

Si"a-mese', *a* 1. Of or pertaining to Siam, in Farther India 2. Closely connected, similar, twin — **Si"a-mese's Chi-nese',** *n* See INDO-CHINESE — **S. coupling,** a hose-coupling for uniting two streams or for dividing one stream — **the S. twins,** male persons (10/11 1811–11/11 1874), Eng and Chang, born of Chinese parentage in Siam united by a fibrocartilaginous band proceeding from the ensiform cartilage of the breast-bone of each, joining in a median line, in the center of which was a single umbilicus Tho physiologically they were distinct persons, the livers and hepatic vascular systems of the twins intercommunicated See illus under OMPHALOPAGUS

Si"a-mese', *n* 1. A native or the natives of Siam belonging to the yellow or Mongoloid type of mankind 2. The language of Siam, belonging to the Tai class of Mongolic languages See INDO-CHINESE

Si"an-fu', 1 si'an-fū', 2 si'ăn-fu', *n* A historic city, capital of Shensi province, China **Si"ngan'**†.

Si-ang"tan', 1 si-āŋ'tān', 2 si-ang'tăn', *n* A city, Hunan province, China

Si-ang"yang-fu', 1 si-āŋ'yaŋ-fū', 2 si-āng'yăng-fu', *n* A city in N Hupeh province, China, on the Han river

Si-ang"yin', 1 si-āŋ'yin', 2 si-ang'yīn', *n* A town, S of Lake Tungting, Hunan province, China

si-a'po, 1 si-ā'po, 2 si-a'po, *n* [Samoan] Same as TAPA

sib, 1 sib, 2 sib, *a* 1. [Prov Brit] Related by blood 2. Related in some way similar **sibb**†; **sibbet.**

sib, *n* [Archaic or Prov Eng] A blood-relation, kinsman, also, kindred, kin [< AS *sib*, kin] **sibbet.**

In whatsoever pair of ears would perk
From goody, gossip, cater-cousin and *sib*.
BROWNING *Ring and Book* pt ii, l 511.

— **sib'-bred",** *a* Descended from consanguineous ancestors — **sib'red,** *n* 1 [Prov Eng] The bans of marriage 2†. Kinship — **sibbed,** *a* [Prov Eng & Scot] Akin

Sib, *abbr* Siberia Siberian

Sib'bald, 1 sib'əld, 2 sib'ald, **Sir Robert** (1/11 1641–8/1 1722). A Scottish naturalist and antiquarian

Sib'be-chai, 1 sib'i-kai *or* sib'i-kē'oi, 2 sib'e-cī *or* sib'e-cā'ī, *n Bib 2 Sam* xxi, 18 **Sib'be-cai**† (R V).

sib-ben'dy, *n* [E Ind] Same as SEBUNDY

sib'bens, 1 sib'enz, 2 sib'eng, *n* 1. [Scot] A form of syphilis with skin-eruptions resembling the raspberry, formerly endemic in Scotland 2 [Orkneys] The itch [< Gael *subhag*, raspberry]

Sibbes, 1 sibz, 2 sibs, **Richard** (1577–7/11 1635). An English Puritan and author

sib'bo-leth, *n* See SHIBBOLETH

Si-be'ri-a, 1 sai-bi'ri-ə, 2 si-bē'ri-a, *n* A country of Asiatic Russia, 4 831,882 sq m, until 1900 the site of several penal settlements divided into **W. Siberia,** capital Tobolsk, and **E. Siberia,** capital Irkutsk — **Si-be'ri-an.** 1. *a* Relating to Siberia **II.** *n* 1. A native of Siberia 2. *pl* [Eng] *Stock Exchange* Shares in the gold-mines of Siberia — **Siberian cedar,** the stone-pine — **S. coral-lily,** a small lily (*Lilium tenuifolium*) with bright-red flowers grown in northern Asia for its bulbs, these being used as articles of food — **S. crab,** a Siberian tree (*Malus baccata*), 15 to 20 feet high, with ovate leaves, white clustered flowers and hard, reddish-yellow fruits, cherry-like in size and shape A very variable species, but probably the ancestor of most of our cultivated crab-apple trees — **S dog,** one of a breed of large dogs with short erect ears, and long hair on the body and tail, noted for speed and endurance in drawing sleds — **S. pine,** the stone-pine — **S. rabbit,** a variety of the domestic rabbit See RABBIT — **S redwood,** the redwood buckthorn (*Rhamnus erythrozylon*), a native of Siberia — **S sable.** Same as SABLE, *n*, 1 — **Si-be'ri-an-ize,** *vt* 1. To make Siberian in character 2. To send to Siberia

si-be'rite, 1 sai-bi'rait 2 si-bē'rit *n Mineral* A violet-red variety of rubellite (red tourmalin) from Siberia

Si'bert, 1 sai'bert 2 si'bert, **William Luther** (10/12 1860–) American military engineer on the Panama Canal

Si-bi'cho, 1 si-bī'ko, 2 si-bī'co, *n Teut Myth* The faithless enticer of Ambrica and Fridila See HARLUNGEN

sib"i-con'ju-gate, 1 sib'i-kon'ju-gēt, 2 sib'i-cŏn ju-gāt **I.** *a* Same as SELF-CONJUGATE **II** *n* A self-conjugate value or function [< L *sibi*, themselves, + CONJUGATE]

sib'i-lance, 1 sib'i-lens, 2 sib'i-lanc *n* 1. The quality of being sibilant 2 A sibilant sound **sib'i-lan-cy**‡

sib'i-lant, 1 sib'i-lant, 2 sib'i-lant, *a* Made with a hissing sound, hissing, as, a *sibilant* note or letter [< L *sibilo* (ppr *sibilan(t-)s*), hiss, < *sibilus*, hissing] — **sibilant rāle** (*Med*), a slight whistling sound heard in auscultation, due to a viscid mucus obstructing the breathing

sib'i-lant, 1 sib'i-lənt, 2 sib'i-lant, *n* A sibilant or hissing sound, one of the sounds noted by *s, z, sh, zh, ch* (= *tsh*), and *j* (= *dzh*)

What a sadingly musical use he [Jeremy Taylor] makes of th *sibilants* with which our language is unjustly taxed by those who can only make them hiss not sing! LOWELL *Among my Books. Dryden* in first series p 23 [o & co 1870]

sib'i-late, 1 sib'ı-lēt, 2 sĭb'ı-lāt, *vt* [-LAT'ED, -LAT'ING] **1.** To give a hissing sound to, as in pronouncing the letter *s*, also, to mark with a character indicating such pronunciation **2.** To hiss as in condemnation or disapproval, as a part in a play or its interpreter [< L *sibilatus* see SIBILATION] — **sib'i-lat"ing-ly,** *adv*

sib"i-la'tion, 1 sib'ı-lē'shən, 2 sĭb'ı-lā'shon, *n* **1.** The act of sibilating, sibilant utterance **2.** A hissing or sibilant sound, also, relative sibilance [< L *sibilatus*, pp of *sibilo*, see SIBILANT]

sib'i-la"tor, 1 sib'ı-lē tər or -ter 2 sĭb'ı-lā tor, *n* One who whistles or hisses — **sib'i-la-to-ry,** *a* [Rare]

sib'i-lous, 1 sib'ı-lus, 2 sĭb'ı-lŭs, *a* [Rare] Having a sibilant sound [< L *sibilus*, < *sibilus*, a hissing]

sib'i-lus, *n* **1.** A small flute **2.** A hissing sound, as that heard in sibilant râles [< L *sibilus*, a hissing]

sib"i-re-cip'ro-cal, 1 sib ı-rı-sip'ro-kəl, 2 sĭb'ı-re-çip'ro-cal, *a* *Math* Reciprocal to itself [< L *sibi* + RECIPROCAL]

Si-bir'iak, 1 sı-bir'yak, 2 sı-bir'yăk, *n* A descendant of the earliest Russian emigrants in Siberia

Si-bir'ic, 1 sı-bır'ık, 2 sı-bır'ıc, *a* Of, pertaining to, or noting all the straight-haired peoples of northern Asia, in Brinton's classification, noting a branch of the yellow or Asian race, including Tungus, Mongols, Tatars, Finns, Arctics, and Koreo-Japanese See YELLOW RACE

Sib'ley, 1 sib'lı, 2 sĭb'ly, *n* **1 Hiram** (°/1807–°/12 1888), an American financier and philanthropist founded Sibley College of Mechanical Arts at Cornell University **2 John Langdon** (°/12 1804–12/1885), an American scholar, librarian of Harvard University **3.** A county in S central Minnesota, 588 sq m county-seat, Henderson **4.** A town, county-seat of Osceola county, Ia

sib'ling, 1 sib'lıŋ, 2 sĭb'ling, *n* **1.** A blood relation a relative **2** *Eugenics* Two or more children having one or both parents in common [< AS *sib*, kin, + -LING]

Sib'mah, 1 sib'mə 2 sĭb'ma, *n* *Bib* (R V) *Num* xxxii, 38

Sib-ra'im, 1 sib-rē'ım *or* sib'rı-ım, 2 sĭb-rā'im *or* sĭb'ra-im, *n* *Bib* *Ezek* xlvii, 16

Sib-sa'gar, 1 sib-sā'gər, 2 sĭb-sa'ĝar, *n* **1.** A district of Assam province, India 2 855 sq m 2 Its capital

si"bu-ca'o, 1 sı"bū-kā'o, 2 sī"bu-ca'o, *n* [P I] A tropical forest-tree (*Cæsalpinia sappan*), which yields the sappanwood of commerce

Sib'yl, 1 sib'ıl, 2 sĭb'yl, *n* **1.** A feminine personal name D

Si-byl'la, 1 sibil'ə 2 sı-bĭl'a, F

Si"bylle', 1 sı"bil', 2 sī"bĭl', G

Si-byl'le, 1 sibil'ə, 2 sı-bıl'e, L

Si-byl'la 2 [s-] *Anc Myth* One of several women that prophesied under the supposed inspiration of some deity, chiefly of Apollo, and delivered their oracles in a frenzied state



Sibyl after the Fresco by Michelangelo in the Sistine Chapel Vatican Rome

The sibyls were variously numbered from one by Plato to twelve by later writers namely, the Erythrean, Samian, Egyptian, Sardian Babylonian, Libyan, Delphian, Cimmerian, Hellespontine, Phrygian, Tiburtine, and Cumæan, the last being the most famous and by some identified with Herophile of Erythræ in Ionia She was thought to live 1,000 years, was consulted by Æneas concerning his descent into Hades and sold to the last Tarquin three prophetic books at the price he had refused to give for the original nine six of which she had burned Through the sibyls Eastern deities and rites were introduced into Roman worship **3** A Hebrew woman daughter of Noah, through whom a part of the Hebrew apocalyptic oracles were reputed to be derived **4** [s-] A fortune-teller, gipsy, sorceress [< L *sibylla* < Gr *sibylla*] **sib'yl-lic**

sib'yl-line, 1 sib'ı-lin *or* -lain, 2 sĭb'y-lĭn *or* -lin, *a* **1.** Pertaining to or characteristic of the sibyls, uttered or composed by sibyls, hence, prophetic, occult, oracular

From anything of that divine madness that *sibylline* rapture which is the recognized attribute of the ordinary prophetic enthusiast — the character of Christ is singularly free JOHN TULLOCH *Lect on Renan's Life of Christ* p 250 [FOR & H 1865] **2** Exorbitant [< L *sibyllinus*, < *sibylla* see SIBYL] **sib-yl'lic — sibylline books, s oracles** **1** A collection of oracles in Greek hexameters believed to have been brought from Erythræ to Cumæ in Italy, and to have been first collected about the time of Solon, at Gergis on Mount Ida They were entrusted to curators, who were assisted by two Greek interpreters were consulted by the senate in times of peril and disaster, and were preserved in the temple of Jupiter Capitolinus and burned with it in 83 B C Augustus directed the preparation of a new edition of oracles collected by the senate in Egypt and Grecized lands to replace the lost books, and about A D 405 it was burned by Stilicho **2.** A spurious collection of 14 apocalyptic books dating, according to Ewald, from 124 B C to the latter half of the 7th century compiled by Alexandrine Jews and Christians — **s leaves,** fragmentary writings easily scattered, mixed, or lost from the tradition that the Cumæan sibyl in her cave wrote her oracles on palm leaves which were often scattered by gusts of wind [prophecy

sib'yl-lism, 1 sib'ı-lizm 2 sĭb'y-lĭsm, *n* Soothsaying

sib'yl-list, 1 sib'ı-list, 2 sĭb'y-lĭst, *n* A believer in the sibylline prophecies of any date, especially one of those reputedly such among the primitive Christians — **sib"yl-lis'tic,** *a*

sic, 1 sik, 2 sic, *a* [Scot] Such

sic, *adv* [L] So thus a word inserted in brackets after an erroneous or astonishing quoted statement, to indicate that the quotation is a literal transcript

Sic, *abbr* Sicilian Sicily

Si-cam'bri-an, 1 sı-kam'brı-ən, 2 sı-cămˊbrı-an, *n* A member of an ancient Teutonic tribe afterward merged in the Franks [< L *Sicambri*] — **Si-cam'bri-an,** *a*

sic'a-more†, *n* A sycamore

Si-ca'na, 1 sı-kē'no, 2 sı-cā'na *n* [Peru] *Bot* A small genus of tropical American cucurbitaceous climbing herbs *S odorifera* is the cassabanana

Si-ca'ni-an, 1 sı-kē'nı-ən, 2 sı-cā'nı-an, *n* One of the primitive inhabitants of Sicily, found there by the first Sicel colonists a conjectured non-Aryan people [< L *Sicanus*, < *Sicani*, the Sicanians] **Sic'an‡; Sik'an‡; Si-ka'ni-ant.**

Si"card', 1 sı kär', 2 sī'car, **Roch Ambroise Cucurron** (°/21 1742–°/10 1822) A French teacher of the deaf and dumb

si-ca'ri-an, 1 sı-kē'rı-ən, 2 sı-cā'rı-an, *n* An assassin [< L *sica*, dagger] — **si-ca'ri-an,** *a*

si-ca'ri-us, 1 sı-kē'rı-us, 2 sı-cā'rı-ûs, *n* [-RI-I, 1 -rı-aı, 2 -rı-ı, *pl*] **1** An assassin, specif [S-], one of a sect of assassins infesting Palestine in the 1st century

Festus found the province wasted and harassed by bands of robbers and *sicarii* ALFORD *Greek Testament, Acts* xxiv, 27

2 [S-] Same as ZEALOT, 2 [L, assassin, < *sica*, dagger] — **si-ca'ri-ous,** *a* [Rare]

sic'ca, 1 sik'ə, 2 sic'a, *n* [Anglo-Ind] **1.** (1) A die for coining, a coining-stamp or -mark (2) A stamped coin **2.** Silver currency issued by the emperors of Delhi and by the East India Company **3.** A former rupee of 192 grains, the **British Indian sicca rupee,** replaced in 1835 by the East India Company's rupee, then by the rupee of 180 grains, now current See COIN and RUPEE **4.** A weight of Bengal See WEIGHT

sic'can, 1 sik'ən, 2 sic'an, *a* [Scot] Such

sic'cant, 1 sik'ənt, 2 sic'ant, *a* & *n* Same as SICCATIVE

sic'car, *a* [Scot] Same as SICKER

sic'cate, 1 sik'ĕt, 2 sic'āt, *vt* [SIC'CAT-ED, SIC'CAT-ING] To dry, especially gradually, for preservation as a specimen [< L *siccatus*, see SICCATIVE] — **sic-ca'tion,** *n*

sic'ca-tive, } 1 sik'ə-tıv, 2 sic'a-tĭv, *a* Causing to dry,
sic'ca-tivs, } drying [< LL *siccativus*, < L *siccatus*, pp of *sicco*, dry, < *siccus*, dry,] **sic-cif'ic‡.**

sic'ca-tive, *n* That which has a drying effect, specif, in painting, a drier a term most used by artists

sic-cha'si-a, 1 sı-kē'zi-ə, 2 sı-cā'şi-a, *n* *Pathol* Nausea and disgust for food, as of pregnant women [< Gr *sikchasia*, nausea, < *sikchos*, a squeamish person]

sic-cim'e-ter, 1 sik-sim'ı-tər, 2 sic-çim'e-ter, *n* An atmometer devised by Dufour for measuring the difference between the amounts of rainfall and evaporation [< L *siccus*, dry, + -METER] — **sic"ci-met'ric,** *a*

sic'ci-ty†, *n* Dryness aridity

Sic'cuth, 1 sik'uth, 2 sic'ŭth, *n* *Bib* (R V) *Amos* v, 26

sice[1], 1 sais, 2 sic, *n* **1.** [Slang, Eng] Sixpence **2†.** The number six at dice

sice[2], *n* Same as SAICE

Sic'el, } 1 sis'el, sik'el, 2 sĭç'ĕl, sĭk'ĕl **I.** *a* Pertaining
Sik'el, } to the Sicels **II** *n* A member of a race supposed to have settled in Sicily in the 11th century B C, and to have found the Sicanians or Sicans there They were probably akin to the Latins and hence Aryans, and they gave their name to Sicily

Sic'e-leg, 1 sis'ı-leg, 2 sĭç'e-lĕĝ, *n* *Bib* (Douai)

Si-cel'i-ot, 1 sı-sel'ı-ət, 2 sı-çĕl'ı-ŏt **I.** *a* Of or pertaining to the Sicelıots, the Greek settlers in Sicily, as distinguished from the native Sicels **II.** *n* A Greek inhabitant of Sicily [< Gr *Sikelıōtēs*, < *Sikelia*, Sicily] **Si-kel'i-ot†**

sich, 1 sich, 2 sich, *a* & *pron* [Dial or Obs] Such

sich, 1 sih, 2 sih *v* & *n* [Scot] Same as SIGH **sicht†.**

Si-chæ'us, 1 sı-kī'us, 2 sı-cĭ'ûs, *n* *Myth* The husband of Dido, queen of Carthage, murdered by Pygmalion, king of Tyre, and brother of Dido

Si'chem, 1 sai'kem, 2 sī'cĕm, *n* *Bib* *Gen* xii, 6

sicht[2], 1 siht, 2 sĭht, *n* [Scot] Same as SIGHT

Si-cil'i-an, 1 sı-sil'ı-ən *or* -yən, 2 sı-cĭl'ı-an *or* -yan **I** *a* **1.** Of or pertaining to the island of Sicily **2** Of or pertaining to the United Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, founded by the Normans in the 12th century in southern Italy, and overthrown by Garibaldi in 1860 **II** *n* **1.** A native or inhabitant of Sicily **2** A subject of the United Kingdom of the Two Sicilies [< L *Sicilia*, < *Siculi*, the Sicilians] — **Sicilian Bull,** the brazen bull possessed by Phalaris See PHALARIS — **S. earth,** a fossil bezoar — **S saffron** **1** The long-flowering crocus (*Crocus longiflorus*) of southern Europe, an autumnal flowering species **2** An inferior kind of saffron yielded by this crocus — **S. Vespers,** the massacre of the French in Sicily at a signal of the vesper-bell on Easter Monday in 1282, owing to their atrocities under Charles of Anjou

si-cil"i-a'na, } 1 sı-sil ı-ā'nə, -no, *or* (*It*) sı-chĭl"ı-ā'na, -no, 2
si-cil"i-a'no, } sı-çĭl'ı-a'na, -no, *or* (*It*) sı-chĭ'lı-a'na, -no, *n* [It] A slow dance of Sicilian peasants accompanied by song also the music for it, in 6–8 time

Si-cil"i-enne', 1 sı-sil ı-en' *or* (*F*) sı"sı'lyen', 2 sı-çĭl ı-ĕn' *or* (*F*) sı"çĭ'lyĕn', *n* [F] **1** A ribbed silk or superior poplin **2** A mohair fabric in fancy pattern or plain

Sic'i-ly, 1 sis'ı-lı, 2 sĭç'ı-ly, *n* An island in the central Mediterranean Sea largest of its islands, 9 937 sq m, capital, Palermo with other islands a department of Italy, an important source of sulfur, widely devastated by earthquake and tidal wave Dec 28 1908

si-cin'nis, 1 sı-sin'ıs, 2 sı-cin'ıs, *n* A dance used in the chorus of the Athenian satyrical drama [< Gr *sikinnis*, dance] — **si-cin'ni-an,** *a*

sick[1], 1 sik, 2 sĭk, *vt* **1** To seek used in the imperative to command a dog to attack, as, *sick* him, Towser! **2** [Colloq, U S] Hence, to set on, urge to attack, as, I'll *sick* the dog on you [Var of SEEK]

sick't, *vt* & *vi* To make or become sick sicken

sick, *a* **1.** Affected with disease of any sort, not in good health, ill, ailing, as, a *sick* child the prevailing use in the United States, and formerly common in England, but now frequently restricted there See def 2, and synonyms under ILLNESS **2** Affected with a desire to vomit, nauseated now the prevailing sense in England **3** Having a dislike because of satiety or disgust, surfeited with *of*, as, *sick of* politics, *sick of* life **4.** Depressed and longing because of some unattained desire, languishing, as, *sick* for the sea, love-*sick*

Sick as an autumn swallow for a voyage TENNYSON *Harold* act i sc 1

5. Confined, lying-in, menstruating a euphemistic expression **6.** Being in the milk, spawning, in a poor and watery condition said of oysters See MILK, *n* **7.** [Rare] Imperfect or impaired from any cause, corrupted, weakened, out of condition, as, *sick* beer, also, stale, as, *sick* fish **8** [Colloq] Expressive or suggestive of or pertaining to illness, nausea, surfeit, or unsoundness, sickly, as, a *sick* smile **9** [Rare] Causing or tending to cause sickness, sickening, as, a *sick* misery, a *sick* voyage **10** *Naut* Needing repairs, as a ship or boat, as, a sail-*sick* sloop **11.** *Metal* Noting mortification in amalgamation See MORTIFICATION, 1 (5) **12.** [Slang] Chagrined mortified, embarrassed **13.** Denoting the feathers of birds in moulting-time [< AS *seōc*, sick] Syn see ILL — **sick as a dog or horse** [Slang] very sick — **sick'-bay",** *n* The part of a war-ship set apart for accommodation of the sick and wounded **s -berth†** — **s -bed,** *n* A bed on which one lies sick — **s -brained,** *a* Having a disordered brain — **s -bungalow,** *n* [British India] A bungalow maintained by the government for the reception of the sick — **s -call,** *n* **1.** A summons to a clergyman to attend a sick or dying person **2** At a military post or camp, a signal to the sick, by drum or trumpet, to attend at the hospital — **s.-fallen†,** *a* Struck down with sickness — **s -flag,** *n* A quarantine-flag — **s -headache,** *n* Headache accompanied by nausea — **s.-leave,** *n* Leave of absence issued on the ground of injury or ill health — **s -list,** *n* A list of the sick, especially of sick soldiers or sailors — **s market,** an inactive stock-market, especially one where prices depreciate — **s.-report,** *n* An official report made by an army or navy surgeon of the sick under his charge — **s -room,** *n* A room occupied by one who is sick — **to be on the s.-list** [Colloq], to be sick or too sick to work — **s -listed,** *a*

sick'en, 1 sik'n, 2 sĭk'n, *v* **I.** *t* **1.** To affect with indisposition or disease,, make sick, as, the air of the swamps *sickened* him **2.** To affect with nausea, as, the smell of the oil *sickened* him **3.** To cause mental depression, disgust, or revulsion in, weary, as, his flatteries *sickened* me **4†.** To impair, disorder

II. *i* **1.** To become affected with disease or nausea, grow ill, as, he *sickened* and died **2.** To have sensations of sickness, disgust, or weariness, as, good citizens *sicken* at municipal corruption **3.** To deteriorate, weaken, decay now chiefly technical, specif, to fail in amalgamating said of mercury

Odours, when sweet violets sicken,
Live within the sense they quicken
SHELLEY *Music When Soft Voices Die* st 1

sick'end, *pp* Sickened S S

sick'en-er, 1 sik'n-ər, 2 sĭk'n-er, *n* Anything that tends to sicken, nauseate, or disgust, as, that blow was a *sickener*

sick'en-ing, 1 sik'n-ıŋ, 2 sĭk'n-ing, *pa* Causing to sicken, in any sense, disgusting, nauseating — **-ly,** *adv*

I think he was not so far out of the way who said that, next to the Newgate Calender the Biography of Authors is the most *sickening* chapter in the history of man LONGFELLOW *Hyperion* bk i p 68 [H M & CO 1882]

sick'eri†, *vt* To make sake or certain assure

sick'er[2], 1 sik'ər, 2 sĭk'er, *vi* [Prov Eng] To ooze, as water, through a crevice [< AS *siccrian*]

sick'er, *a* [Old Eng & Prov Scot] Safe, sure — **-ness,** *n*

sick'er†, *adv* Safely, surely **sick'er-ly†.**

sick'et, 1 sik'et, 2 sĭk'ĕt, *n* A small stream of water [< SICKER[2]]

sick'-head"ache, etc See SICK

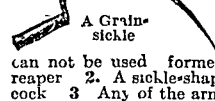
sick'-heart"ed, 1 sik'-härt'ed, 2 sĭk'-hart'ĕd, *a* Weary and discouraged, overcome with disappointment or vexation

Sick'ing-en, 1 zik'ıŋ-en, 2 sĭk'ing-ĕn, **Franz von** (°/21481–°/21523) A German military leader

sick'ish, 1 sik'ish, 2 sĭk'ish, *a* **1.** Somewhat sick, slightly nauseated, qualmish **2.** Slightly nauseating, as, a *sickish* taste **3** [Archaic] Being in an unhealthy or unsound condition sickly — **-ly,** *adv* — **-ness,** *n*

sick"is-su'og, 1 sik is-sū'og, 2 sĭk'is-sų'ŏg, *n* [Am Ind] The soft clam

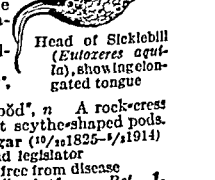
sick'le, 1 sik'l 2 sĭk'l, *n* **1.** An implement with a long curved blade, having its edge on the inner side, mounted on a short handle used for lopping off plant-tops, and trimming lawns, corners, etc, where a scythe or mower can not be used formerly the principal tool of the reaper **2.** A sickle-shaped gaff or spur for a fighting-cock **3** Any of the arms on the spindle-carriage of a spinning-mule which carries the faller **4.** *Embryol* A crescent-shaped enlargement located at the hind end of the blastodisk of certain vertebrate embryos with meroblastic eggs, as in reptiles and fishes **5** A whitish crescent seen on the choroid coat of myopic eyes [< AS *sicel*, < L *secula*, < *seco*, cut]



A Grain-sickle

— **sick'le-feath"er,** *n* One of the long curved feathers in the tail of the domestic cock — **s -hammed,** *a* Having the joint of the hock too much flexed, the foot too much in front of the body, and the fetlock too much sloped said of a horse — **s -hocked‡** — **s -head,** *n* In a reaping-machine the head of the connecting-rod where it joins the cutter-bar — **s horn-hock,** a deformation in a horse which may be compared to knock-knee in man — **s moon,** the crescent moon — **s oyster,** a small oyster shaped like a sickle — **s senna,** same as LOWSENNA See under SENNA — **s -shaped,** *a* Having the shape or form of a sickle, falciform — **the Sickle** (*Astron*), a sickle-shaped group of stars in the constellation Leo — **sick'led,** *a* Furnished with a sickle

sick'le-bill", 1 sik'l-bıl, 2 sĭk'l-bĭl", *n* **1** A hummingbird (genus *Eutoxeres*) having a strongly curved bill **2.** A curlew, especially *Numenius longirostris* **3** A saberbill (*Xiphorhynchus*). **4.** A sunbird of *Drepanis* or a related genus **5** An epimachine bird of paradise, plume-bird **6.** The thrasher (*Harporhynchus rediv-ivus*) of southern California



Head of Sicklebill (*Eutoxeres aquila*), showing elongated tongue

sick'le-man, 1 sik'l-mən, 2 sĭk'l-man, *n* A reaper **sick'ler‡**

sick'le-spear", 1 sik'l-spır', 2 sĭk'l-spĕr', *n* Same as SECKEL

sick'le-pod", 1 sik'l-ped", 2 sĭk'l-pŏd", *n* A rock-cress (*Arabis canadensis*) with very flat scythe-shaped pods.

Sick'les, 1 sik'lz 2 sĭk'lz **Daniel Edgar** (10/21825–1/21914) An American general, diplomat, and legislator

sick'less†, *a* Exempt from sickness free from disease

sick'le-wort", 1 sik'l-wûrt", 2 sĭk'l-wûrt", *n* *Bot* **1.** Heal-all so called from the profile of the corolla **sick'le-weed"‡.** **2** The common bugle of England

sick'li-fy, 1 sik'lı-fai, 2 sĭk'lı-fy, *vt* [Humorous] To make sick

sick'li-ty, *vt* To make sickly or sick ish

sick'ly, 1 sik'lı, 2 sĭk'ly, *a* [SICK'LI-ER, SICK'LI-EST] **1.** Having a tendency to or marked by sickness or ill health, habitually indisposed, unhealthy, as, a *sickly* babe, a *sickly* summer **2** Tending to produce nausea, causing or likely to cause disgust, mawkish, as, *sickly* sentimentality **3** Pertaining to, or characteristic of, the sick or sickness, as, a *sickly* appearance **4** Weakly-looking, faint, languid, as, a *sickly* moon **5†** Suitable for the sick as a *sickly* couch Syn ailing, diseased faint feeble, frail, ill, infirm invalided, languid unhealthy, unwell, weak, weakly — **sick'li-ly,** *adv* — **sick'li-ness,** *n*

sick'ly†, *adv* In a sick manner, in a weak, languid, or disordered way

sick'ness, 1 sik'nes, 2 sĭk'nĕs, *n* **1.** The state or condition of being sick, illness, as, his *sickness* continues **2** A particular form of disease, as, milk-*sickness*, the falling *sickness* **3.** Specif, nausea **4.** Any disordered

and weakened state, as, the soul's *sickness*. **5.** A defect in wines **6.** An inflammatory disease in sheep, affecting the stomach **7.** The menses SYN. see DISEASE ILLNESS — **Ceylon sickness,** same as BEPIBEPI — **country s.,** same as NOSTALGIA — **foehn s.,** a peculiar depression occurring when the foehn wind is blowing — **spotted s.,** same as PINTA

sick're-port", *etc* See SICK.

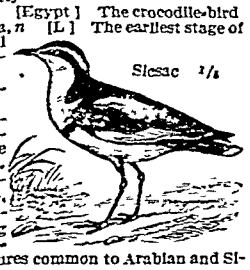
sic'let, *n* Same as SHEKEL [suchlike

sic'like, 1 sik'laik 2 sic'lik, *a* [Scot] Similar, such,

sic'li.ae, *adv* [Scot] Similarly

sic'sac, 1 sik'sak, 2 sic'sǎc *n* [Egypt] The crocodile-bird

sic'u-la, 1 sik'yu-lə 2 sic'yu-la, *n* [L] The earliest stage of a graptolite when it is a small triangular corneous body — ***sic'u-lar,*** *a*



Sicula 1/1

Sic'u-li, 1 sik'yu-lai, 2 sic'yu-li, *n pl* [L] The Sicels

Si-cu'li-an, 1 si-kiū'li-ən 2 si-cū'li-an **I.** *a* Of or pertaining to the Sicuil **II.** *n* One of the Sicuil ***Si-ke'li-ant.***

Sic'u-lo-, Sic'ul-, 1 sik'yu-lo-, sik'yul-; 2 sic'yu-lo-, sic'yul- From Latin *Siculus,* Sicilian combining forms — **Sic"u-lo-A-ra'bi-an,** *a* Having certain features common to Arabian and Sicilian art

Sic"u-lod'i-dæ, 1 sik'yu-lod'i-di, 2 sic'yu-lŏd'i-dē, *n pl Entom* A family of siculodinan moths including all the species **Si-cu'lo-des,** *n* (t g) [< SICULO- + Gr *eidos,* form] — **si-cu'lo-did,** *a & n* — **si-cu'lo-doid,** *a* — **Sic"u-lo-di'na,** *n pl Entom* A tribe of lepidopterous insects with two internal nervures to the hind wings, and the nervures of both wings unconnected — **sic"u-lod'i-nan, si-cu'lo-din(e),** *a*

Sic"u-lo-Mo-resque', *a* Having or belonging to the Sicilian form of Moresque or Mohammedan art — **Sic"u-lo-Pu'nic,** *a* Sicilian and Punic or Sicilian and Carthaginian combined: describing Punic art-features, coins, etc, found in Sicily or connected with Sicily

Sic'y-on, 1 sish'i-ən 2 sish'y-ŏn *n Bib* (Apocrypha) An ancient city, near Corinth, Greece, celebrated for its bronze-work and art-schools *1 Mac* xv, 23

Sic"y-o'ni-an, 1 sis'i-ō'ni-ən, 2 sic'y-ō'ni-an. **I.** *a* Of or pertaining to Sicyon **II.** *n* A native of Sicyon. **Sik"y-o'ni-ant.** [< L. *Sicyonius,* < *Sicyon,* < Gr. *Sikyōn,* Sicyon.]

sid, 1 sid, 2 sīd, *n* Lord, chief; master a title of honor among Moslems Compare CID

A Mohammedan gentleman is still addressed in Egypt and elsewhere by the title *Sid* which is a corruption of the word Seyyid, meaning 'master' STANLEY LANE-POOLE *Story of the Moors in Spain* p 191. [G P P 1891]

Si'da, 1 sai'də 2 sī'da, *n* **1.** *Bot* A large genus of usually downy or woolly herbs or shrubs of the mallow family (*Malvaceæ*), having frequently large white or yellow flowers Several are in ornamental cultivation 2 *Crust* A genus typical of *Sididæ.* **3.** Same as CORDAGE-TREE [< Gr *sidē,* kind of plant]

Si-dal'ce-a, 1 sai-dal'si-ə, 2 sī-dăl'çe-a, *n Bot* A genus of malvaceous herbs, natives of western North America, having palmately divided upper leaves and white purple or pale-rose flowers arranged in racemes The fruit consists of 5 to 9 carpels each one containing a single seed Several species and varieties are cultivated [< SIDA + L. *alcea,* species of *mallow*]

Sid'dha, 1 sid'ə, 2 sid'a *n* [Sans] An accomplished one, one who has attained Siddhi, also, a pure and holy or semidivine being

Sid-dhar'tha, 1 si-dār'tə, 2 si-dār'ta *n* [Sans] One who has fulfilled the object of his coming an epithet of Buddha

Sid'dhi, 1 sid'i, 2 sid'ī, *n* [Sans] Accomplishment or perfection, miraculous magical energy or supernatural faculty, such as ubiquity, power of flying through the air, etc ascribed by the Yoga and the Vedanta Sutras to the Siddhas

The reciting of Dharanis if combined with the practise of magical rites and supported by morality and contemplation leads to superhuman faculties (in Sanskrit *Siddhi*) — nay even to the union with the deity

E SCHLAGINTWEIT *Buddhism in Thibet* p 56 [TR & CO 1863]

Sid'dim, 1 sid'im, 2 sid'im, *n Bib Gen* xiv, 3 [Heb, extension]

Sid'dons, 1 sid'ənz 2 sid'ons **Sarah** (*nee* Kemble) (?/1755–9/1831) An English tragic actress for thirty years the foremost tragedienne on the English stage most prominent in Shakespearian rôles painted as the Tragic Muse by Sir Joshua Reynolds in 1788

sid'dow, 1 sid'o, 2 sid'o, *a* [Prov Eng] Soft, pulpy

sid'dur, 1 sid'ur, 2 sid'ūr, *n* [Heb] A prayer-book

side, 1 said, 2 sīd, *v* [SID'ED, SID'ING] **I.** *t* **1.** To cut into sides, as a slaughtered animal, as, to *side* a sheep **2.** To make flat the side of, as a piece of timber, with an ax **3.** [Colloq] To place at one side, also, to thrust aside

They might not be *sided* or jostled
LAMB *Essays of Elia Old Benchers* p 138 [W L & CO]

4. [Southern U S] To cultivate alongside a row of plants **5.** To come alongside of **6†.** To agree with, countenance **7†.** To equal, rival. **8†.** To assign to sides

II. *i* **1.** To range oneself on the side of, take the part of: followed by *with,* as, to *side with* the minority. **2.** To have a side measurement (of stated dimensions), as the timber *sides* 16 inches **3.** [Rare] To divide into sides or parties **4.** [Rare] To present a side view

side, *a* **1.** Situated at or on one side; lateral, as, a *side* window **2.** Hence, being or viewed as if from or toward one side, collateral, minor, as a *side* view, a *side* issue **3** Same as LATERAL, *a*, 1 (6)

— **side glance,** a sidelong glance — **s. partner** [Colloq, U S] a silent or sleeping partner also any partner or co-adjutor especially a policeman who acts jointly with another — **s. road** [Canada], a public highway running from one concession to another — **s. roller,** that cylinder in a sugar-mill which is opposite to the macasse and below the king-roller — **s. view. 1** A view of a thing from the side **2.** *Bot* In diatoms, the aspect which presents the surface of the valve to the observer Compare FRONT

side, *a* **1.** [Prov Eng & Scot] Relatively long or wide large as the *side* frocks of children **2.** [Scot] Far distant **3.** [Prov Eng] (1) Proud (2) Severe [< AS. *sīd,* wide] — **side'coat",** *n* **1.** [Prov Eng & Scot] A greatcoat **2†.** *pl* The long trailing clothes of infants

side, *n* **1.** Any one of the bounding lines of a surface or of the bounding surfaces of a solid object often limited to a particular bounding line or surface as distinguished from other lines or surfaces called ends top, bottom, etc; as, the *side* of a sheet of paper or a forest, the *side* of a box, house, or mountain **2.** A part of a surface or object situated laterally to any assumed axis, and opposed to another similar corresponding part, as, the right *side* of a field, plan, or diagram; the left *side* of a room or theater **3.** A surface or part contrasted with or distinct from another or others, as, the *inside* of the building does not compare with the *outside,* the *side* of the moon visible from the earth **4.** Any place or region, literal or figurative, considered as divided from some other place by a median line or strip of territory, sometimes with *on;* as, *on* the right *side* of the street, this *side* of eternity, the country *side* **5.** Any party or body of men considered as opposed to or distinguished from another, faction, sect, as, to join the *side* of the liberals

The soldiers of the two *sides* occasionally conversed pleasantly across this barrier sometimes they exchanged the hard bread of the Union Soldiers for the tobacco of the Confederates
U S GRANT *Personal Memoirs* vol 1, p 551. [C L W 1885]

6. An opinion, aspect, or point of view considered with respect to its opposite; as, I see difficulties on all *sides* **7.** Family connection, especially by descent

On his father's *side* he [M Renan] was a complete and true Breton on his mother's *side* he was a Gascon
The Nation Oct. 27 1892, p 316 col 3

8. The lateral half of a slaughtered animal or of a tanned skin or hide, also, the flank, or thin side part, of a hog's carcass **9.** The dressed surface of cloth **10.** A page, as of written or printed paper **11.** *Anat* (1) Either half of the body as divided by the median plane, especially, that part of the trunk of an animal between the shoulder and the hip, more particularly the outer surface of such a part. (2) Either half of a bilobed organ; as, the right *side* of the heart **12.** *Naut* (1) The part of a ship's hull from stem to stern above the water-line (2) The part of a ship below the main deck opposed to *topside* **13.** *Her* A small part of a field cut off palewise, used as a bearing **14.** *Billiards* Same as ENGLISH, 5 **15.** *Math* (1) *Geom* A bounding line of a superficial figure (2) The root of a power. (3) *Alg* Either of the parts into which an equation is separated by the sign of equality **16.** [Slang, Eng] Superciliousness of manner, pretentiousness; as, to put on *side* [< AS *sīde,* < *sīd,* wide]

— **A side,** that side of a quadruplex telegraph-table or system that is worked by reverse currents — **B s,** that side of a quadruplex telegraph-table or system that is worked by strengthened currents — **by the s. of,** near to — **com-pres'sion-side",** *n Aero* **1.** The side of an aeroplane-wing that meets the air **2.** The back of a propeller-blade opposed to *rarefaction-side* — **crown s.** (*Eng Law*), in the King's Bench division of the High Court of Justice the side that prosecutes criminal cases — **heavy s,** that peripheral side of a grindstone or other rotating wheel or disk which, from irregular distribution of weight tends to preponderate — **interior s,** the line connecting two bastion-centers, or the line of a curtain produced to the two oblique radii in front — **New S. and Old S.,** two parties in the Presbyterian Church in the middle of the 18th century the former insisting more on the practical and the latter on the doctrinal side of Christianity — **on the s.** [Slang] **1.** As an additional or subordinate occupation; as, to write up insurance *on the side* **2.** In addition as a drink of whisky with water *on the side* — **plucked s,** same as LEE SIDE — **reverse s** [Eng] (*Billiards*), same as REVERSE ENGLISH See ENGLISH, *n* — **right s.** and **wrong s.,** specif the sides of any material such as cloth carpeting, and the like, intended to be exposed to view and to be concealed from view, respectively — **running s.** (*Billiards*), same as DIRECT ENGLISH See ENGLISH *n* — **s.-action,** *n* A mechanism for operating the breech-block of a large gun sidewise — **s.-altar,** *n* A subordinate altar shrine — **s.-arms,** *n pl* Weapons worn at the side as swords, pistols bayonets, etc, especially swords

They also carried a sword falchion curved stick or lissán simple mace or hatchet which may be looked upon as their *side-arms* WILKINSON *Ancient Egyptians* vol 1, p 222 [S & W 1879] — **s.-ax,** *n.* **1.** An ax having its bit beveled on one side only **2** An ax having its handle offset from the plane of the blade — **s.-bar,** *n* **1.** One of a pair of elastic bars as of wood at the sides of some light wagons serving as a support and as a supplementary spring, also one of two side-pieces supporting a battery-wagon. **2.** *pl* Two plates uniting the pommel and cantle of a saddle **3** *Ship-building* The external plates of the side-bar keel **4.** [Rare] A toll-bar on a side-road — **s.-bar rule** (*Eng Law*) a rule which may be granted by the clerk of the rules, without a formal application to the court so called from the fact that at one time such rules were moved for by attorneys from the side-bar of the court in Westminster Hall — **s.-beam,** *n* One of two working-beams of a marine engine placed below the crank-shaft, on each side of the cylinder, as a substitute for a central beam above the crank-shaft a side-lever — **s.-beat,** *n Mus* Same as CROSS-BEAT — **s.-blow,** *n Naut* A current of wind that strikes a ship on the side — **s.-bone,** *n* **1.** The hip-bone **2** A morbid ossification behind and at the sides of the pasterns — **s.-box,** *n* A proscenium box in a theater an old name — **s.-boy,** *n Naut* One of several boys detailed at the gangway of a war-ship to attend the arrival of officers and others — **s. by s.,** situated so as to have the sides close to each other or touching — **s.-car,** *n* **1.** A jaunting-car **2.** A tricycle-like car in which a passenger rides alongside of the operator in a basket-like chair attached to the frame — **s.-chain,** *n* **1.** *Chem* A chain or atoms that may be substituted for a hydrogen or basic atom in the constitution of a molecule **2.** Any chain at the side of a vehicle that transmits motion from the countershaft to the wheels especially, such a chain on a motor-car — **s.-chain theory,** the lateral-chain theory See CHAIN — **s.-check,** *n* A check-rein that passes at the side of a horse's head instead of between the ears, opposed to *overhead check* or *overcheck* — **s.-clearance,** *n Mech* The distance between the sides of two engaging gear-teeth — **s.-comb,** *n* **1.** An ornamental comb worn by women to support the hair or a curl at the side of the head — **s.-cousin,** *n* A cousin in a remote degree applied also to one not quite a cousin — **s.-cut,** *n* **1.** A cut from the side an indirect blow or attack **2.** [U S] A road or canal branching out from the main one — **s.-cutting,** *n* An excavation of earth at the side as of a railway or canal where the natural or necessary cuttings do not suffice to provide material for the embankments — **sid'ed,** *a* **1.** Having a side or sides, as *two-sided* **2.** Dressed on the side as timber — **sid'ed-ness,** *n* — **s.-dish,** *n* A dish subordinate to the principal dish or dishes of a course — **s.-drum,** *n* A snare-drum — **s.-dumper,** *n* In mining, a tram-car that can be tilted sidewise and thus emptied — **s.-edge,** *n Plumbing* A hard-wood forming-tool on which to shape sheet-lead articles — **s.-fin,** *n* A pectoral fin — **s.-flap,** *n* A leathern flap hanging between the skirt and the stirrup-strap of a saddle — **s.-flash,** *n* A disruptive lateral discharge from the surface of a conductor that is carrying a current of high-potential electricity too great for its capacity often observed in lightning-rods — **s.-fly,** *n* The horse-bot — **s.-frame,** *n.* The side portion of the frame of a machine or structure in a machine usually a separate casting — **s.-guide,** *n Print* The guide either left or right to which a sheet is fed in a press to insure accuracy of position — **s.-hatchet,** *n.* A hatchet made on the principle of a side-ax. — **s.-head,** *n* **1.** An extra slide-rest on a metal-planing machine **2** A cutter-head on a vertical axis, at the side of a molder or similar wood-working machine **3.** *Print* A heading as of a minor newspaper article run in with the opening paragraph without a break — **s.-hill,** *n* A hillside — **s.-hook,** *n* Same as BENCH-HOOK 1 — **s.-hunt,** *n.* [U S] A hunt in which two parties compete in killing game under certain regulations — **s.-jointer,** *n Cooperage.* Same as OVERSHAVE — **side'less,** *a* Having no side parts; open-sided and sleeveless, as a garment — **s.-lock,** *n* A tress or a curl sometimes worn at the side of the forehead — **s.-meat,** *n* [Colloq, U S] A flank of salt pork, or part of it — **s.-note,** *n Print.* A note set in the side or margin of a page — **s.-piece,** *n* **1.** *Zool* A pleurite **2.** *Carp* The jamb or check in any finished aperture in a wall as of a door — **s.-piercing,** *a* Piercing or able to pierce the side hence heartrending, doleful — **s.-plate,** *n* A plate or plate-like member on the side Specif. (1) In car-building a lengthwise horizontal timber connecting the tops of the body-posts (2) In crinolds one of a series of vertical wedge-shaped plates bordering an ambulacral groove — **s.-pond,** *n* A reservoir at the side of a canal-lock for storing some of the water from above the lock for use when the canal is depleted by frequent passages — **s.-post,** *n* One of a pair of posts equidistant from the middle of a truss, connecting the principal rafters, etc, above, with the tie-beam below — **s.-rail,** *n Railroad* **1.** A guard-rail. **2.** A hand-rail extending along a locomotive-boiler — **s.-rake,** *n Mech* The angle made by the edge of a tool with the direction of its travel to facilitate its cutting — **s.-reflector,** *n* A small mirror for reflecting light on a microscope-stage — **s.-rod,** *n* **1.** A coupling-rod of a locomotive **2.** One of a pair of rods connecting either the steam-piston or the air-pump piston with the working-beam of a side-beam engine — **s.-round,** *n* A joiner's plane for making half-round moldings — **s.-screw,** *n* The screw of a carpenter's vise on the side of a bench — **s.-scription,** *n Scots Law* An old method of authenticating deeds written on several sheets of paper pasted together, by which the signer wrote his name across each junction — **s.-seat,** *n* A seat with its back to one side of a vehicle, as in an omnibus — **s.-sleeves,** *n pl* Large long sleeves — **s.-slip,** *n* **1.** A groove in the wings of a theater, in which scenes are slipped on and off. **2.** A slip or shoot from the side of a plant hence an illegitimate child. **3.** A slip sideways, as of a bicycle-wheel — **s.-snipe,** *n* A side-plane for working moldings — **s.-space,** *n* A clear space at each side of a railroad-track — **s.-splitting,** *a* [Colloq] Having a tendency as if to split the sides with laughter; hence extremely mirth-provoking — **s.-stick,** *n Print* A wooden or metal bar placed at the side of the type in a form or galley, and commonly beveled, for use in conjunction with tapering wooden quoins in locking up — **s.-stroke,** *n* **1.** A stroke given sidewise, as with a stick, pen or skate specif, a stroke used in swimming on the side **2.** A stroke given upon the side of a thing as upon a billiard-ball — **s.-table,** *n* A table set against a wall especially one in a dining-room — **s.-tackle,** *n* **1.** [U S] *Football* One of two positions at either end of the rush-line also, the player occupying such position **2.** A gun-tackle with double and single pulley-block used on old-fashioned naval guns — **s.-timber,** *n* Same as PURLIN **s.-waver‡,** — **s.-tool,** *n* A tool whose cutting edge is on one side especially one used in wood- or metal-turning — **s.-transit,** *n* A transit having an axial eyepiece between which and the objective is a reflecting prism — **s.-tree,** *n* One of the principal members of a built-up lower mast — **s.-winch,** *n* A winch supported at one end only against the side as of a beam or post — **s.-wind. 1.** *a* Oblique indirect illegitimate **II.** *n* A wind from one side, hence, figuratively, an indirect attack, or indirect means or influence — **s.-wipe,** *n* [Colloq] **1.** A sweeping blow from the side, as in a railroad collision **2** [Prov Eng] An indirect censure — **s.-wiper,** *n* [U S] Same as SIDEWINDER — **struck s.,** same as STROSS — **the other s.** [Colloq, U S], the shore of the Atlantic ocean opposite America used usually to designate the place of one's birth as I was born on *the other side* hence, Europe opposed to *this side* (on the American continent) — **to choose sides,** to pick out opposing parties to contend with each other — **to man the s.** (*Naut*), to station the side-boys at the gangway in formal courtesy to a visitor of rank — **to one s.,** out of the way, out of view or consideration — **top s.** [Pidgin-Eng] above, up-stairs — **to take sides,** to range oneself with one or the other of two contending parties



Side-lock, as worn by officers in Napoleon's army.

Si'de', 1 sai'di, 2 sī'dē, *n Bib* (Apocrypha) *1 Mac* xv, 23

side, 1 said *2* sīd, *adv* Wide, widely, far

side'age, 1 said'ij, 2 sīd'ag, *n* **1.** [Eng] *Railroad* A charge for trucks held on a railway siding **2.** The sides of a building collectively

side'board", 1 said'bōrd"; 2 sīd'bōrd", *n* **1.** A piece of dining-room furniture serving as a side-table, usually having shelves above and drawers and a cupboard below used for side-dishes and for holding tableware **2.** A board at the side of something Specif (1) A *stationary* or an *additional* board on the *side* of a wagon to augment its carrying capacity (2) A vertical board at the side of a carpenters work-bench, furnished with holes and pins to aid in holding up a piece of work (3) A leeboard (4) A plank guard, 10 inches high, on each side of a polo-field **3.** *pl* [Slang] (1) A pair of side-whiskers (2) Stiff standing collars

side'light", 1 said'lait"; 2 sīd'līt", *n* **1.** A light that comes from the side, hence, figuratively, incidental illustration, as, *side-lights* on English society

Such persons [having the insane neurosis] are apt to seize on and pursue the bypaths of thought which have been overlooked by more stable intellects and so by throwing a *side light* upon things to discover unthought-of relations
MAUDSLEY *Responsibility in Mental Disease* p 47 [A 1875]

Aristophanes Rabelais Shakespeare Molière, seem to furnish *side-lights* to what we read in our morning paper
LOWELL *Democracy Don Quixote* p 173 [H M & CO 1887]

2. A window in the side of a house, as distinguished from a sky light, also, a window beside a door or another window **3.** One of the colored lights (red on the port side, green on the starboard) displayed on the sides of ships at night, also, a night-light in the gangway of a war-vessel **4.** A frame with glass in a ship's air-port.

side'-line", 1 said'-lain", 2 sīd'-lin", *vt* [U S] *Mil* To hobble with a side-line, as a horse or other animal
At a camping-ground the tents were pitched, the horses *sidelined* and hobbled and turned out to graze
W. W. ROCKHILL in *Century Mag* Dec, 1890 p 262

side'-line", *n* **1.** A line of goods sold by a commercial traveler, auxiliary to his principal articles of trade **2.** A line attached to the side of a thing, especially, a line used to hobble a horse or other animal by connecting the fore and hind feet of the same side **3.** [Canada] A by-road; esp, one crossing a main road at right angles

side'lin"er, 1 said'lain"ər, 2 sīd'lin"ər, *n* A sidewiper

side'ling, 1 said'liŋ 2 sīd'liŋ **I** *a* Having a slanting or sidelong position or motion, sloping as, a *sideling* path. **II.** *n* [Prov Eng] A sloping region or bit of ground.

side'ling, *adv* Sidewise, obliquely indirectly.

side'long", 1 said'lōŋ", 2 sīd'lōŋ", *vt* [Prov Eng] To hobble by means of side-lines, side-line

side'long", *a* Inclining or tending to one side, lateral, oblique

side'long", *adv* **1.** In a lateral or oblique direction; sidewise; sideling, as, he ran *sidelong* **2.** Steeply inclined, as a hillside †. On the side

side'path", 1 said'-paθ", 2 sīd'-path", *n* A path deviating or turning to one side, a by-path

sid'er, 1 said'ər, 2 sīd'er, *n* **1.** One who lives in a particular quarter, as of a city as, an east-*sider* **2†.** A partizan.

Sid"er-ac'ti-dæ, 1 sid'er-ak'tı-dī, 2 sīd"er-ăc'tı-dē, *n pl* *Zooph* A family of actiniarians with many perfect septa and few series of short non-retractile tentacles **Sid"er-ac'tis**, *n* (t g) [< Gr *sidēros* iron, + *aktis*, ray] — **sid"er-ac'tid**, *a* & *n* — **sid"er-ac'toid**, *a*

sid"er-a'tion, 1 sid"ər-ē'shən, 2 sīd'er-ā'shon *n* *Pathol.* **1.** A sudden attack of disease a stroke of apoplexy **2.** Facial erysipelas **3.** *Agric* The use of fresh manure [OF, < L *siderātio(n)-*, blight produced by the stars, < *sidus*, star]

si-de're-al, 1 sai-dī'rı-əl; 2 sī-dē're-al, *a* Of or pertaining to stars or constellations, constituted of or containing stars, starry, astral [< L *sidereus*, < *sidus* (*sider-*), star] **sid'er-al†**; **si-de're-ous†**; **si-de'ri-al†**.
— **sidereal astronomy**, the branch of astronomy that treats of the fixed stars — **s. day**, the time that elapses between two successive upper culminations of a fixed star or of the vernal equinox, shorter than a solar day, because the sun has changed position slightly in that time and will not culminate quite so soon — **s. hour, minute, and second**, units of time having the same relation to the sidereal day that the ordinary units do to the solar day each about 1/366 part shorter than the corresponding units of mean solar time — **s. kingdom**, the material universe considered as gravitating, embracing the sidereal system, planets, with their satellites, comets, meteorolos, etc See NATURE — **s midnight**, the moment at which the lower meridian is crossed by the vernal equinox — **s. motion** (*Astron*), diurnal motion See DIURNAL — **s. noon**, the moment at which the upper meridian is crossed by the vernal equinox. — **s period**, the interval in which a satellite or planet makes a complete revolution about its primary with reference to the stars as seen from the primary — **s. revolution**, a sidereal period — **s. system**, the system of the stars, including our sun, as distinguished from the solar system, which includes the sun and the planets revolving about it — **s. time**, time whose units of measurement depend upon the apparent diurnal movement of the stars. — **si-de're-al-ly**, *adv*

si-de're-al-ize, 1 sai-dī'rı-əl-aız, 2 sī-dē're-al-īz, *vt* [-IZED, -IZING] To raise to or as to the stars, etherealize

sid'er-ism[1], 1 sid'ər-ızm, 2 sīd'er-ism, *n* The theory that the fate of mortals and worldly events are influenced by the stars [< L *sidus* (*sider-*), star]

sid'er-ism[2], *n* The supposed effect of applying metals to the skin of the human body [< Gr. *sidēros*, iron] **sid"er-is'mus†**.

sid'er-ite, 1 sid'ər-ait; 2 sīd'er-īt (XIII), *n* *Mineral* **1.** A vitreous, gray, brown, brownish-red, translucent ferrous carbonate ($FeCO_3$), crystallizing in the rhombohedral division of the hexagonal system It has much importance as an ore when pure
2. An indigo-blue variety of quartz **3** An iron meteorite [OF, < L *siderītis*, < Gr *sidēritēs*, of iron, < *sidēros* iron] — **sid"er-it'ic**, *a*

Sid"er-i'tis, 1 sid'ər-ai'tıs, 2 sid'er-ī'tis, *n* *Bot* A genus of Old World herbs undershrubs, and shrubs — the ironworts — belonging to the family *Menthaceæ* They have small, axillary, yellow flowers, the corolla tube included in the calyx and the upper lip erect, entire, or notched [< Gr *sideritis*, a weed, < *sideros* iron]

sid'er-o-, 1 sid'ər-o-, 2 sīd'er-o- Derived from Greek *sidēros* iron a combining form — **sid'er-o-dot**, *n* *Mineral* A variety of siderite containing calcium replacing iron — **sid"er-og-nost'**, *n* A device for ascertaining the magnetic properties of steel and iron — **sid'er-o-graph**, *n* An engraving on steel especially one by the Perkins process See SIDEROGRAPHY — **sid"er-o-graph'ic**, *a* Of, pertaining to or produced by siderography **sid"er-o-graph'i-cal†**. — **sid"er-og'ra-phist**, *n* One who practises or is engaged in siderography — **sid"er-og'ra-phy**, *n* The art of engraving on steel or iron especially by the process invented by Jacob Perkins (1766–1849), an American not used for ordinary direct plate-engraving In this process the design is engraved on a softened steel plate which is then hardened so as to admit of the transference of the engraving by pressure to a softened steel roller, which is hardened in turn and used in a similar way for making the plates from which the printing is done United States bank-note plates are made by this process — **sid'er-o-lite**, *n* **1.** *Mineral* A spongy meteoric iron containing embedded grains of certain minerals as chrysolite **2.** A Bohemian stoneware finished with a bronze-like lacquered surface **3** A siderolith — **sid'er-o-lith**, *n* A fossil nummulite — **sid"er-o-lith'ic**, *a* — **sid"er-o-mag-net'ic**, *a* Ferromagnetic a term proposed by S P Thompson — **sid'er-o-man"cy**, *n* Divination by observing the figures etc assumed by straws burned on red-hot iron — **sid"er-o-mel'ane**, *n* *Petrol* A basaltic glass found in Iceland in palagonite tuff — **sid"er-o-na'trite**, *n* *Mineral* A yellow hydrous sodium-iron sulfate ($H_2Na_2FeS_2O_{12}$), crystallizing in the orthorhombic system — **sid'er-o-nym**, *n* A celestial or astronomical pseudonym — **sid"er-oph'yl-lite**, *n* *Mineral* A black variety of biotite in which the magnesium is partially replaced by ferrous iron — **sid'er-o-scope** (XIII) *n* An instrument for detecting minute degrees of magnetism or particles of iron as in the eyeball by a delicate combination of magnetic needles.

sid"er-o'sis, 1 sid'ər-ō'sıs, 2 sid'er-ō'sis *n* *Pathol* **1.** A condition characterized by the accumulation of iron pigment in any of the bodily organs or tissues **2.** Pneumonia caused by the inspiration of small particles of iron

sid'er-o-stat, *n.* *Astron* A reflecting mirror turning by clockwork so as to reflect the light of a star in an invariable direction into a fixed telescope or other astronomical instrument — **sid"er-o-stat'ic**, *a* — **sid'er-o-tech-ny**, *n.* The art of working iron — **sid'er-o-tīl**, *n* *Mineral* A rare iron sulfate ($FeSO_4 \cdot 5H_2O$), that is found in groups or needle-like crystals.

Sid"er-ox'y-lon, 1 sid'ər-oks'ı-lən, 2 sid er-ōks'y-lŏn, *n* *Bot* A genus of trees and shrubs, mainly tropical, of the family *Sapotaceæ*, taking its name from the very hard wood (ironwood) of many of the species *S dulcificum*, of tropical Africa, yields a fruit called the *miraculous berry*, from the persistence of its sweetness on the palate [< SIDERO- + Gr *xylon*, wood]

sid'er-ur"gy, 1 sid'er-ūr'ji, 2 sīd'er-ūr'gy, *n* Manufacture of iron and steel a general name [< Gr *sidērourgia*, < *sidēros*, iron, + *ergon*, work] — **sid"er-ur'gic, -gi-cal**, *a*

side'-sad"dle, 1 said'-sad'ı, 2 sīd'-săd'l, *n* A saddle having but one stirrup and a cushioned horn or projection on the same side, for the use of women. The rider places the left foot in the stirrup and the right knee over the horn See illus under SADDLE — **side'sad"dle-flow"er**, *n* Any species of *Sarracenia* so called from the fancied likeness of the flower to a side-saddle See PITCHER-PLANT and SARRACENIA

side'-show", 1 said'-shō", 2 sīd'-shō", *n* **1.** A small show incidental to a more important one, especially, one of the petty shows exhibiting in connection with a large circus or menagerie, but requiring a separate admission-fee **2.** Hence, a subordinate issue or attraction, a minor incident

sides'man, 1 saidz'mən, 2 sīdz'man, *n* [-MEN, *pl*] **1.** *Ch of Eng* A deputy church-warden, synodsman **2** In some parts of Great Britain an assistant to a civil officer **3.** [Rare] A partizan **side'mant.**

side'step", 1 said'step', 2 sīd'stĕp', *v* **I.** *i* To step on one side **II.** *t* [Colloq U S] To avoid as an issue, or to postpone, as a decision

side'step", *n* **1.** A step or a movement to one side **2.** A step on the side of a thing for ascending and descending

side'-tak"ing, 1 said'-tēk'ıŋ, 2 sīd'-tāk'ing, *n.* A taking of sides in a contest

side'track", 1 said'-trak', 2 sīd'-trăk', *v* [U S] **I.** *t* To run off upon a siding, as a car, hence, figuratively, to divert from the main issue or from the main trend so as to turn to new activities or reduce to inactivity
II. *i* To go upon a siding [track"ing†.

side'track", *n* [U S] *Railroad* A siding **side'walk"**, 1 said'wōk', 2 sīd'wak', *n* [U S] A path for the use of foot-passengers at the side of the street usually of gravel or asphalt, or planked or paved· used also adjectively — **sidewalk journalism** [Colloq, U S], claptrap journalism that appeals to idlers of the sidewalk Compare YELLOW, *a*, 5

side'walk"er, 1 said'-wōk'ər, 2 sīd'-wąk'er, *n* A laterigrade spider

side'ward, 1 said'ward, 2 sīd'ward, *a* Directed or moving toward or from the side, lateral

side'ward, } 1 said'ward, -wardz, 2 sīd'ward, -wards, *adv*
side'wards, } Toward or from the side, laterally.

side'way", 1 said'wē', 2 sīd'wā', *n* A path by the side of a road or street, a sidewalk

side'ways", 1 said'wēz', 2 sīd'wāş", *adv* **1.** Sidewise **2.** Askance, scornfully **3.** At the side of (a place) **side'way"†**.

side'-wheel", 1 said'-hwīl', 2 sīd'-hwēl'. **I.** *a* Having side-wheels, as, a *side-wheel* steamboat **II.** *n* A wheel at the side, specif, one of two paddle-wheels in a steamboat — **side'-wheel"er**, *n* **1.** A side-wheel steamboat. **2.** [Slang, U S] A pacing horse

side'-whisk"er, 1 said'-hwisk'ər, 2 sīd'-hwĭsk'er, *n* The part of the beard that grows on the side of the face commonly in the plural

side'wind"er, 1 said'waind'ər, 2 sīd'wīnd'er, *n* **1.** One of several rattlesnakes, particularly the horned rattler and the massasauga **2.** *Logging* A tree knocked down by the falling of another **3.** [Dial, U S] A blow delivered with the fist on or from the side

side'wire", 1 said'waır', 2 sīd'wīr', *n* *Elec* A wire used as a shunt to a primary coil introduced by Helmholtz in the inductorium of Du Bois-Reymond

side'wise, 1 said'waız; 2 sīd'wīş, *a* Directed or moving toward the side, sideward, sidelong, as, a *sidewise* glance

side'wise, *adv* **1.** Toward or from the side, so as to incline toward the side, as, hold it *sidewise* **2.** On one side only **3.** Indirectly, slyly **side'ways†**.

Sidg'wick, 1 sij'wik, 2 sidg'wĭk, **Henry** (3/11838–3/12 1900) An English philosopher and economist *Methods of Ethics*

si'di, 1 sı'dı, 2 sī'dī, *n* [E Ind] A title of respectful address for African Mohammedans See SID

Si'di-bel-Ab"bès', 1 sı'dı-bel-ab"bes', 2 sī'dī-bĕl-ăb"bĕs', *n* A town in Oran department Algeria

Sid'i-dæ, 1 sid'ı-dī, 2 sid'ı-dē, *n pl* *Crust* A family of cladocerous entomostracans with 6 pairs of foliaceous feet and anterior antennæ obsolete [< SIDA] — **sid'id**, *a* & *n* — **sid'oid**, *a*

sid'ing, 1 said'ıŋ, 2 sīd'ing, *n* **1.** A railway-track by the side of the main track, connected with it at one end, more usually at both ends, as for switching a train to allow another to pass or for storage of cars, also, a passing-place in a canal **2.** The boarding or tiling that covers the side of a wooden house or is prepared for that purpose often in the plural **3.** The act of dressing timbers to correct breadths, as in ship-building, or the timbers themselves, also, the width of a timber **4.** The act of taking sides, as in a controversy **5.** *Law* The side-lines or bounds of lands of the usual rectangular shape used in conveyancing Compare BUTTS AND BOUNDS. **6†.** A factional division, heresy, split — **novelty siding**, same as DROP-SIDING See DROP *n* — **sid'ing-hook"**, *n* A carpenters scribing-gage especially useful in fitting siding on a building — **s.-machine**, *n* A resawing-machine for making board siding — **s -stile**, *n* A tile used as a substitute for weather-boarding Such tiles are nailed to the framing and made water-tight by fine mortar crowded between them

si'dle, 1 sai'dl, 2 sī'dl, *v* [SI'DLED, SI'DLING] **I.** *t* [Rare] To cause to move sidewise, direct sidelong
An order of composition that 'tempted every bouncing country lass to *sidle* an eye in a blown's cheek in expectation of a coronet for her pains GEORGE MEREDITH *Tale of Chloe* p 6 [L. CO]
II 1. To move or go sidewise, as from fear, timidity, or diffidence, as to *sidle* up to the window **2** [Prov Eng] To lounge or saunter about **3.** To fawn, be obsequious [< SIDE *n*] — **to sidle out** [Colloq], to get out sidewise sneak away slip off stealthily — **si'dle**, *n*

si'dler, 1 sai'dlər, 2 sī'dler, *n* One who moves or acts obliquely or with indirectness
The true editor must have 'a different and a sterner path' than the 'dexterous *sidler*
F. N. ZABRISKIE *Horace Greeley* p 127 [F & W 1890]

si'dling, 1 sai'dliŋ, 2 sī'dling, *a* **1.** Same as SIDELING, *a* **2.** Insinuating obsequious wheedling — **si'dling-ly**, *adv*

Sid'mouth, 1 sid'məth, 2 sīd'muth, *n* **1. Viscount** (1/12 1757–2/11 1844), Henry Addington an English prime minister **2.** A seaside market-town in Devonshire, England

Sid'ney, 1 sid'nı 2 sīd'ny, *n* **1. Algernon** (1622–11/12 1683), an English soldier and revolutionary patriot, executed for alleged complicity in the Rye House plot **2 Sir Philip** (11/29 1554–10/11 1586), an English courtier, soldier, and author, a model of unselfish chivalry, mortally wounded at the battle of Zutphen *Arcadia* **3.** A town, county-seat of Fremont county, Ia **4** A town in Kennebec county, Me **5.** A village in Delaware county, N Y **6.** A town county-seat of Cheyenne county, Neb **7.** A city, county-seat of Shelby county, O

Sid'ney Lus'ka A pen-name of Henry Harland

Si'don, 1 sai'dən, 2 sī'dŏn, *n* **1.** *Bib* The eldest son of Canaan *Gen* x, 15 **2.** An ancient seaport city of Phenicia, taken by Cyrus, 537 B C, by Alexander, 333 B C, and by the Turkish and British troops under Commodore Charles Napier, 1840 the modern **Saida.** — **Si-do'ni-an**, *a.* & *n*

Si'ra, 1 sid'rə, 2 sid'ra, **Gulf of.** A bight of the Mediterranean sea, indenting the coast of Tripoli

Si'ro-phel, 1 sid'ro-fel, 2 sid'ro-fĕl, *n* In Butler's *Hudibras*, a cunning man', intended for William Lilly the astrologer

sid'ur, *n* Same as SIDDUR

sid'y, 1 said'ı, 2 sid'y, *a* [Colloq] Inclined to "put on side" assuming airs of superiority

sie[1], 1 sai, 2 sī [Prov Eng] **I.** *t* To strain, as milk **II.** *i* **1.** To drop, trickle **2†.** To swoon — **sie**, *n* A drop

sie[2], *v* Saw CHAUCER C T 1 11,162

Sie'ben-bür"gen, 1 zī'ben-bür"gen, 2 sē'bĕn-bür"gĕn, *n* [G] Transylvania former name

Sie'ben-ge-bir"ge, 1 zī'ben-gə-bir"gə; 2 sē'bĕn-gĕ-bir"gĕ, *n.* A range of seven hills S E of Cologne

Sie'bold, 1 zī'bōlt, 2 sē'bōlt, *n* **1. Karl Theodor Ernst** von (3/11 1801–4/1 1885), a German anatomist and zoologist. **2. Philipp Franz von** (3/11 1796–10/11 1866), a German scientific explorer and botanist in Japan, *Nippon*

Sied'l-ce, 1 syed'l-sə, 2 sy ĕd'l-çe, *n* **1.** A government of Poland; 5,535 sq m **2.** Its capital, taken from the Russians by the Germans, Aug 12 1915

siege, 1 sīj, 2 sēğ, *vt* [SIEGED, SIEG'ING] [Rare] To besiege — **sieged, s** Beleaguered — **sieg'er**, *n* A besieger

siege, *n* **1.** The work or process of besieging, or the state of being besieged, the investment of a town or fortified place, a beleaguerment used also figuratively, as, the *siege* of Londonderry, he laid *siege* to her **2** *Mech* (1) A workman's table or bench (2) The floor of a glass-furnace *Am Mech Dict* **3†.** A seat **4†.** A fixed place or station, especially, the station of a heron on the outlook for prey **5†.** An encampment **6†.** Fecal matter, a stool **7†.** A flock, as of cranes. [< F *siège*, OF *siege*, < L *sedeo*, sit] — **siege'-bas"net**, *n* A heavy helmet for protection in attacking a walled city — **s.-carriage**, *n* The carriage of a siege-gun — **s -gun**, *n.* A cannon heavier than a field-gun and suitable for use in a siege, as for destroying the enemy's works — **S Perilous**, a seat at King Arthur's Round Table the occupancy of which was fatal to every one except the knight Sir Galahad, whose name it bore — **s.-piece**, *n* **1.** A siege-gun **2.** A rude coin issued in a besieged place
Siege-pieces have been issued in England and elsewhere in the form of squares lozenges etc JEVONS *Money* p 58 [A 1875]
— **s -train**, *n* A battery of siege-guns — **s.-works**, *n pl* Fortified works put up by besiegers

Sie'gen, 1 zī'gen 2 sē'gĕn *n* **1 Ludwig von** (1609–1680) a German artist inventor of mezzotint engraving **2.** A town in Westphalia

sie'gen-ite, 1 zī'gen-ait 2 sē'gĕn-īt, *n* *Mineral* A variety of linnæite in which much of the cobalt is replaced by nickel [< *Siegen* Westphalia]

Sieg'fried, 1 sig'frid *or* (*G*) zīk'frīt, 2 sēğ'frēd *or* (*G*) sēğ'frēt, *n* **1.** The hero of the *Nibelungenlied* the Sigurd of Scandinavian saga See NIBELUNG
Siegfried who conquered the race of the Nibelungen and took from them the uncounted treasure of jewels and red gold who won in battle the mantle that makes one invisible the same *Siegfried* who also slew the dragon and bathed himself in his blood, so that his skin became as invulnerable as horn
J K HOSMER *Short Hist German Lit* p 26 [G 1 1 1879]
2 An opera by Wagner, having Siegfried as its hero

Sieg'lind, 1 sig'lind *or* (*G*) zīk'lint, 2 sēğ'lind *or* (*G*) sēğ'lint, *n* In the *Ring of the Nibelung* the mother of Siegfried

Sie-glin'gi-a, 1 si-glin'ji-ə, 2 se-ğlĭn'ği-a, *n* *Bot* A genus of perennial grasses with narrow, rigid leaves and panicles of 2- to 12-flowered spikelets [< Prof *Siegling* of Erfurt]

Sieg'mund, 1 sig'mund *or* (*G*) zīk'munt 2 sēğ'mŭnd *or* (*G*) sēğ'munt, *n* In the *Ring of the Nibelung*, the husband of Sieglind and father of Siegfried

Sie'mens, 1 zī'mens *or* (*E*) sī'mənz 2 sē'mĕns *or* (*E*) sī'mĕnş, *n* **1. Werner von** (13/11 1816–16/1 1892), a German electrical engineer inventor, and manufacturer **2** Sir **William** (4/1 1823–11/12 1883), a German-English engineer, with his brother Werner invented the electrodynamometer, the regenerative gas-furnace the Siemens-Martin process for steel etc — **Siemens armature**, an H armature — **S. gas**, generator or producer gas See GAS, *n*

Si"en-ese', 1 sī"[*or* sai]en-īs' *or* -īz', 2 sī"[*or* sī]ĕn-ēs' *or* -ēz'.
I *a* Of or pertaining to the city of Sienna, Italy
II *n* A native or the natives of Sienna **Si"en-nese'**.

si'e-nite, 1 sai'ı-nait, 2 sī'e-nīt *n* Same as SYENITE

Sien-kie'wicz, 1 shen-kyē'vich, 2 shĕn-kyĕ'vich, **Henryk** (1846–11/12 1916) A Polish novelist and historian received Nobel prize in 1905 *Quo Vadis*, *With Fire and Sword*

si-en'na[1], 1 si-en'ə, 2 si-ĕn'a, *n* **1.** A brownish orange-yellow pigment consisting of a natural clay colored with iron and manganese Compare OCHRE, UMBER **2** The color of this pigment, orange-yellow [< It *Sienna*, city in Italy] **si-en'a†. — burnt sienna**, raw sienna roasted producing thus a fine transparent orange-red or reddish-brown that yields greens with Prussian blue — **raw s**, sienna in its natural state dried and powdered

Si-en'na[2], 1 si-en'ə 2 si-ĕn'a, *n* **1.** A province in Tuscany department Italy, 1,472 sq m **2** Its capital on a hill near the Chianti chain, noted for its school of painting (14th and 15th centuries) and cathedral **Si-en'a†.**

Si-en"yang', 1 si-en'yäŋ', 2 si-ĕn'yäng', *n* A town in Shensi province China terminus of navigation on the Wei Ho

si-er'ra[1], 1 si-er'ə, 2 si-ĕr'a, *n* **1.** A mountain chain or range a term occurring frequently in the names of ranges of mountains in Spain and its former colonies. **2** A chromosphere **3.** *Ich.* A cero [Sp, < L. *serra*, see SERRANUS] — **Pacific sierra**, a scombroid fish (*Scomberomorus sierra*), of the Pacific coast — **si-er'ra-plum"**, *n* A small tree (*Prunus subcordata*), sometimes a mere bush a native of the Pacific coast, with small globular dark-red fruits edible but tasteless — **si-er'ran**, *a* Mountainous.

Si-er'ra, *n* **1.** A county in N E California, 926 sq m, county-seat, Downieville **2** A county in S W New Mexico, 3,129 sq m, county-seat, Hillsboro

Si-er'ra Blan'ca, 1 blăn'kə, 2 blan'ca A range of the Rocky Mountains in S Colorado, culminating in Blanca peak, 14,390 ft high, the loftiest summit in Colorado

Si-er'ra Le-o'ne, 1 lē-ō'nē 2 lɛ-ō'nɛ A British colony (4,000 sq m) and protectorate (27,000 sq m) on the W coast of Africa, between French Guinea and Liberia, capital and port, Freetown. — **Sierra Leone peach**, the Guinea peach

Si-er'ra Ma'dre, 1 mā'drē, 2 mä'drɛ **1.** Same as SAWATCH **2.** Two mountain chains bordering the central plateau of Mexico, the **Eastern S. M.** on the east side and the **Western S. M.** on the west

Si-er'ran, 1 si-er'ən, 2 si-ĕr'an *n* See GEOLOGY — **Si-er'ran**, *a*

Si-er'ra Ne-va'da, 1 ni-vä'də, 2 ne-vä'da **1.** A mountain chain along the eastern border of California, length, 400 m, highest point, Mount Whitney, 14,502 ft **2.** A mountain chain in S Spain, length, 60 m, containing Mt Mulahacén, 11,500 ft, highest peak in Spain

si-es'ta, 1 si-es'tə, 2 si-ĕs'ta, *vi* To take a nap or siesta

si-es'ta, *n* A nap or period of rest in the middle of the day, an after-dinner nap

> It was the hour of *siesta*, and the monks were so fast asleep that our guide found it difficult to rouse them MRS S HAWTHORNE *Notes on England and Italy* p 322 [G P P 1871]

[Sp, < L *sexta*, sixth (hour), noon, < *sex*, six]

sies-teen', 1 sis-tin', 2 sis tēn', *n* [Ir] A low seat made of straw bands firmly sewed or bound together

si-es'tose, 1 si-es'tōs, 2 si-ĕs'tōs, *a* [Rare] Indolent, restful

sieur, 1 syūr, 2 syûr, *n* A former French title of respect, equivalent substantially to the English *sir* or *master* Compare MONSIEUR [F, < L *senior*, compar of *senex*, old]

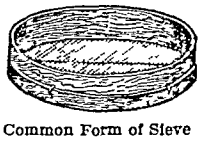
sie'va-bean", 1 sī'və-bin', 2 sē'və-bān', *n* A climbing bean (*Phaseolus lunatus*), a small Lima bean of fine quality

sieve, } 1 siv, 2 sĭv, *vt* & *vi* [SIEVED, SIVD[S] SIEV'ING]
sivs, } 1. To sift

> Oh God! that man should be a thing for immortal souls to *sieve* through! H MELVILLE *Moby-Dick* p 575 [H 1863]

2. To perforate with holes

sieve, } *n* **1.** A utensil or apparatus for sifting or separat-
sivs, } ing the finer from the coarser parts of a loose or pulverized material by means of meshes that retain the coarser while permitting the finer parts to pass through Sieves are made in many forms, but the most common kind has a wooden frame with a wire screen in the bottom **2.** Figuratively, a garrulous person who tells whatever he has been told **3.** A coarse kind of basket, used in some parts of England as a measure of quantity nearly a bushel **4.** *Folk-lore* A witch's boat **5.** A drum-like box, covered with woolen cloth used in calico-printing [< AS *sife*, sieve] — **jig'ging-sieve"**, *n* *Mining* A sieve adapted for or used in washing ore — **s and shears**, see COSCINOMANCY — **sieve'-cell"**, *n* *Bot* A prosenchymatous cell having in its walls certain thin areas or panels with sieve-like perforations that permit communication between contiguous cells — **s -disk**, *n* *Bot* A sieve-plate — **s -hypha**, *n* *Bot* A hypha having sieve-plates — **s -lackey**, *n* A European moth (*Eulepia cribrum*) — **s. of Eratosthenes**, a mechanical method of finding the prime numbers in a given series of the natural numbers, by sifting out all others The numbers being written at equal distances, a piece of paper is cut into transverse bars so disposed as to cover all multiples of two, another for multiples of three, and so on When all these are laid over the series, only the primes remain visible — **s.-plate**, *n* **1.** In paper-manufacturing a sifting-machine **2.** *Bot* One of the perforated thin areas or panels of a sieve-cell **3.** *Anat & Zool* A cribriform plate or bone — **s.-pore**, *n* *Bot* One of the pores or perforations of a sieve-plate — **s.-tissue**, *n* *Bot* Tissue containing or made up of sieve-cells — **s.-tube**, *n* *Bot* Same as SIEVE-CELL **s.-vessel‡.** — **sieve'ful**, *n* As much as a sieve will hold also used figuratively — **sieve'-like**, *a* Resembling or perforated like a sieve


Common Form of Sieve

siev'er, *n* **1.** A sifter **2†.** A sieve-maker **siev'ter†**.

Sie"yès', 1 sī yĕz', 2 sī'yęs', **Emmanuel Joseph, Count** (•/₁₁1748-•/₂₀1836) A French ecclesiastic and revolutionary leader consul with Bonaparte and Ducos divided France into departments commonly called **Abbé Sieyès.**

Sif, 1 sif, 2 sif, *n* *Norse Myth* The wife of Thor, goddess of the family and of wedlock, who personifies Mother Earth

si-fac', 1 si-fak' 2 si-făc', *n* [Madagascar] A lemur, the indris when white, venerated by the natives **si-fak'at.**

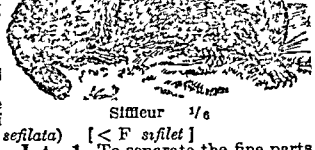
Si-fat'ite, 1 si-făt'ait, 2 se-fat'it, *n* One of an early Mohammedan sect that maintained that the Koran must be interpreted literally, and that God's attributes are to be understood anthropomorphically [< Ar *sifāt*, attributes]

sif'fi-late, 1 sif'i-lēt 2 sif'i-lāt, *vi* [Rare] To whisper

sif'fle, 1 sif'l, 2 sif'l, *vt* [SIF'FLED, SIF'FLING] To whistle, hiss, blow with a sibilant sound

sif'fle, *n* A sibilant râle [< F *siffler*, to whistle, < L *sibilo*, < *sibilus* a hissing]

sif"fleur', 1 si-flûr', 2 si flûr', *n* [F] The whistler or mountain marmot (*Arctomys pruinosus*) of western North America


Siffleur 1/6

sif"flot', 1 si flōt' 2 si-flŏt', *n* **1** A kind of flute **2** A small one-foot flute-stop in an organ [Imitation G < F *sifloter*, whistle, < *siffler* see SIFFLE]

sif'i-let, 1 sif'i-let, 2 sif'i-lĕt *n* The six-shafted bird of paradise (*Parotia sefilata*) [< F *sifilet*]

sift, 1 sift, 2 sift, *v* **I** *t* **1.** To separate the fine parts of from the coarse with a sieve, as, to *sift* meal, sand, or lime **2.** To separate or part by some sieve-like action, as through meshes, shake down or out as through a sieve, as, to *sift* through the fingers, the sun's rays are *sifted* by the foliage **3.** To examine minutely or critically, as to separate truth from falsehood, scrutinize, search, also, to find or ascertain in this way sometimes with *out*, as, I shall *sift* the matter well, we shall soon *sift out* the facts **II** *i* **1.** To fall or pass through or as through a sieve, as, the light *sifts* through the treetops **2.** To practise scrutinizing [< AS *siftan* sift, < *sife*, sieve] — **sift'ing-ma-chine"**, *n* Any mechanical device for sifting ashes, flour, etc in paper-making a machine for straining pulp — **sift'age**, *n* Sifted material

sift, *n* [Rare] The action of sifting, or that which is sifted
> The rustling *sift* of falling snow BAYARD TAYLOR *December* st 4

sift'er, 1 sift'er, 2 sift'er, *n* **1.** One who or that which sifts, especially, a machine or appliance for sifting, a sieve, as, a chaff-*sifter*, drug-*sifter*, ash-*sifter* **2.** A lamellirostral bird, as a duck or goose named from its straining food from water or mud with its lamellate mandibles — **sifter and blender**, a sifting-machine combined with a blender used in blending or mixing different kinds of dry paints, flour, or other powders

sig, 1 sig 2 sĭg, *n* **1.** *Tanning* A solution applied to leather preliminarily to blacking it **2.** [Prov Eng] Urine

Si-gam'bri-an, *n* *Ethnol* Same as SICAMBRIAN

Si-gan'i-dæ, 1 si-gan'i-dī, 2 si-găn'i-dē, *n pl* *Ich* An Indo-Pacific family of teuthidoidean fishes with an internal as well as external spine to ventral fins, and 13 dorsal and 7 anal spines **Sig'a-nus**, *n* (t g) [< Ar *sidjan*] — **sig'a-noid**, *a* & *n*

Si-gaul'ti-an, 1 si-gōl'shi-ən *or* -ti-ən, 2 si-ĝal'shi-an *or* -ti-an, *a* Relating to Sigault, a French surgeon — **Sigaultian section**, pubic symphyseotomy

Si'gel, 1 si'gel, 2 si'ĝĕl, **Franz** (¹¹/₂₁1824-⁸/₁1902) A German-American general, saw active service in the German revolution of 1848 and in the American Civil War

sig'ger, 1 sig'ər, 2 sig'ĕr, *vi* [Prov Eng] To leak, ooze

sigh[1], 1 sai, 2 sī, *v* **I.** *t* [Poet] To utter, emit, or relate with sighs sometimes with *out*, as, to *sigh out* one's soul; to *sigh* one's grief

II. *i* **1.** To utter a sigh or sighs, grieve, mourn **2.** Hence, to make a sound suggestive of a sigh said especially of the wind, also, to be moved with a feeling of sadness

> Mournfully! O, mournfully This midnight wind doth *sigh* MOTHERWELL *The Midnight Wind* st 1

3. To yearn strongly, long often with *for*, as, to *sigh for* one's native land [< AS *sican*, sigh] — **sigh'er**, *n*

sigh[2], *v* [Prov Eng] Same as SEE [< AS *sīgan*, sink]

sigh, *n* **1.** A single deep and long-drawn respiration; a full breath, especially, such a breath when involuntary and more or less audible, as a result or expression of some depressing emotion, as grief, anxiety, or the like, or of fatigue or exhaustion sometimes also indicating relief from an exhausting strain or tension **2.** Hence, a manifestation of sorrow, lamentation **3.** A sound resembling a sigh, made by the wind — **sigh'-born"**, *a* [Rare] Indicative of sorrow, unhappy, as, *sigh-born* thoughts — **sigh'ful**, *a* [Rare] Producing sighs, lugubrious — **sigh'ful-ly**, *adv* — **sigh'ing**, *a* Uttered with or accompanied by a sigh — **sigh'less**, *a* Free from sighs

sighd, *pp* Sighed S S

sigh'ing-ly, 1 sai'ing-li, 2 sī'ing-ly, *adv* With sighs or sighing

sight[1], 1 sait, 2 sīt, *v* **I.** *t* **1.** To perceive with the eye, discover by looking, see, as, to *sight* a whale or a vessel **2.** To bring into the field of observation with an instrument, as, to *sight* Mars **3.** To furnish with sights, or adjust the sights of, as a gun or an instrument **4.** To give the proper aim or elevation to, as a gun **5.** *Com* To bring to notice, present, as a bill to its drawee, for acceptance

II *i* To take aim, as with a gun — **to sight an anchor**, to heave an anchor up to the surface for inspection

sight[2]†, *imp* of SIGHT, *v*

sight, *n* **1.** The faculty of seeing, or of receiving and interpreting impressions by the eye, vision as a form of sense-perception See PERCEPTION, SENSE

> *Sight* presents to us a greater number and a greater variety of objects and qualities than any other of the senses HAMILTON *Metaphysics* lect XXIV, p 336 [G & L 1859]

2. The act or fact of seeing, a view, vision, as, we have had a *sight* of land, the *sight* of her distress unmanned me **3** That which is seen, the object of vision, a spectacle, show, as used absolutely, something strange or remarkable, or fitted to attract the eye or attention, as, a grand *sight*, the *sights* of the town, he was a perfect *sight* **4.** The range or scope of vision, limit of eyesight, as, the ship has sailed out of *sight*, success is now in *sight* **5.** The point of view from which a subject is considered, or the act of consideration, standard of opinion or judgment, estimation, as, in your *sight* I am unworthy **6.** Opportunity for investigation or study, insight, as, he gave him a *sight* into his affairs

> At first *sight* no event in the religious history of mankind seems more unaccountable than the rapid, widely extended, and enduring success of the religion which owes its origin to Buddha JOHN CAIRD in *Oriental Religions* p 16 [HUM 1882]

7. An aim or observation taken with a firearm or an astronomical, surveying, or other observing instrument **8.** A device, as a point, ring, stem, or perforated piece, attached to the front or rear of a gun, leveling-instrument, etc, to enable one to point it with accuracy

Sights for firearms are sometimes named (1) from their construction or mechanism, as, **bar sight** (having a horizontal bar stretched across a ring), **covered s.** (enclosed in a ring or tube), **H s** (consisting of two uprights with wire between), **notch-s.** (of V form), **open s.** (of ring form), **pin-head s** (a very small globe elevated above the muzzle), **reflecting s** (having a reflecting surface that will send to the eye light from only one direction), or (2) from their position, as, **breech-s., front s, muzzle-s, rear s.**, etc


Sights for Firearms
1 Ivory bead front sight 2 Open rear sight 3 Leaf-sight 4 Telescope-sight 5 Wind-gage sight

9 A sight-opening **10.** The part of a drawing or painting within the margin-lines or within the frame **11.** [Colloq] (1) A very great quantity, number, or amount; as, a *sight* of people a slovenly use (2) A chance or opportunity for accomplishing something, as, give me a *sight* to win my money back **12.** [W U S] A straight line or stretch of road without bend or turning **13.** *pl* [Prov Eng] The eyes, spectacles **14.** [Dial] The pupil of the eye **15.** One of the eye-perforations in a helmet **16.** Any contrivance showing the progress of an operation, as the pane of glass in a sulfuric-acid flue through which the colors of gases may be observed Compare SIGHT-FEED [< AS *gesihth* sight < *seōn*, see] **sighte†.** Syn.: exhibition, scene, show, spectacle view, vision See ARRAY — **after sight**, after presentation for payment said of drafts, bills and promissory notes — **at, on**, or **upon s 1** As soon as seen immediately, as, to shoot *at sight* **2.** On presentation for payment said of drafts, bills, and notes — **coarse s.** (*Gun*), adjustment of the sights in firing so that much of the front sight is visible above the rear-sight notch opposed to *fine sight* — **fine s.** (*Gun*), adjustment of the sights so that in aiming the piece only the upper end of the forward sight is visible through the notch of the rear sight opposed to *coarse sight* — **in s. 1.** Within the view or the range of vision sometimes with *of*, as, to be *in sight of* the goal the mine has much ore *in sight* **2.** Known or determinable from observation or investigation, as there is a great harvest *in sight* — **lin'ing-sight"**, *n* *Mining* In subterranean surveying, an instrument consisting of a vertically suspended plate with a lengthwise slot in the middle used in connection with a plumb-line to direct the courses of drifts, headings, etc — **night sights**, sights for guns, telescopes, etc, illuminated by minute electric lamps so as to be visible at night — **short s**, soon after presentation to the payer said of bills of exchange — **sight'-bar"**, *n* *Ordnance* A metal bar having the range graded upon it, and forming part of the breech-sight — **s.-chase**, *n* A pursuit of game in which the dogs hunt by sight — **s.-draft**, *n* A draft or bill payable on presentation **s.-bill‡.** — **s.-edge**, *n* *Ship-building* The overlap, in shell-plating, of an outside strake, the edge visible externally — **s.-elevation** Same as ANGLE OF ELEVATION See ANGLE[1], *n* — **s -feed**, *n* A device in a continuous-feed lubricator for rendering the feeding of the oil visible, also, a lubricator so provided — **s -hole**, *n* A hole to look through, peep-hole — **s -measure**, *n* In a framed picture, the dimensions of the visible part of the picture — **s.-opening**, *n* The opening in a helmet through which the wearer looks — **s -point**, *n* See PERSPECTIVE, *n* — **s.-pouch**, *n* A case for the breech-sight of a gun — **s.-proof**, *a* That can not be pierced by the sight — **s.-reader**, *n* One who reads anything, especially music, at sight — **s.-reading**, *n* — **s -seeker**, *n* One who seeks sights or objects of interest — **s -setter**, *n* *Naval* On a war-ship, one of a gun's crew whose sole duty it is to maintain the gun-sight at the correct elevation — **s.-shot**, *n* [Rare] Range of vision, distance to which the sight can reach — **s.-singing**, *n* The art or practise of singing music at sight — **s.-size**, *n* *Glazing* A measurement of the visible part of a window-light, which makes no allowance for that part of the glass that lies in the rebate of the mullion — **s.-tube**, *n* In a photometer, the tube through which the screen is visible to the observer — **s. unseen**, without previous inspection said of trading among schoolboys — **s.-vane**, *n* A metal piece with a perforation through which an observation may be made attached to a compass or other instrument of precision — **tangent s.** (*Firearms*), a rear sight the graduations from the zero point on whose scale are the products of the distance between the front and rear sights multiplied by the tangents of the angle of elevation — **to put out of s. 1.** To conceal from view, hide **2.** [Slang] To consume, as food or drink — **to take a s.** [Slang, Eng], to place the thumb, with fingers extended, to the nose a gesture of derision — **to take s.**, to aim a gun or level, or direct an instrument of observation

sight, *adv* [Slang] Much, as, I eat a *sight* more here than at home [clear said of weather

sight'a-bl(e", 1 sit'ə-bl, 2 sīt'a-bl, *a* *Naut* Comparatively

sight'ed, 1 sait'ed, 2 sīt'ĕd, *a* **1.** Having sight, specif, having sight of a special kind or degree often in composition, as, a far-*sighted* or near-*sighted* person

> For lovers' eyes more sharply *sighted* be Than other men's SPENSER *Hymn in Honour of Beauty* st 34

2. Having a sight or sights, as a gun or an instrument **3.** Having the sights adjusted for a specified range, as, a rifle *sighted* for 1,200 yards

sight'en, 1 sait'n, 2 sīt'n, *vt* In calico-printing, to add sightening to — **sight'en-ing**, *n* In calico-printing, a fugitive color enabling the operator to judge of the pattern

sight'er, 1 sait'ər, 2 sīt'er, *n* **1.** In card sharping, minute dots upon the faces of certain cards **2** *Gun* A sighting-shot

sight'ing, 1 sait'iŋ, 2 sīt'ing, *n* *Gun* The act of giving the proper elevation and direction to a gun, to insure accurate aim — **sight'ing-hood"**, *n* An armored cylindrical hood upon each turret of a war-ship with holes in its sides, through which the sighting of guns may be directed and shots observed **sight'-hood"‡** — **s.-notch**, *n* The notch in the rear sight of a firearm — **s -shot**, *n* A preliminary trial shot allowed to each competitor in a shooting-match

sight'less, 1 sait'les, 2 sīt'lĕs, *a* **1.** Being without the ability to see, having no sight, blind, as, a *sightless* man, *sightless* eyes **2** Being out or beyond sight

> And drown'd in yonder living blue
> The lark becomes a *sightless* song
> TENNYSON *In Memoriam* CXIV, st 2

3†. Unsightly — **-ly**, *adv* — **-ness**, *n*

sight'ly, 1 sait'li, 2 sīt'ly, *a* **1.** Pleasant to the sight or view, good to look at, of pleasing appearance, comely **2.** [Colloq] Conspicuously situated, also, affording a good view or prospect, as, a *sightly* spot — **sight'li-ness**, *n*

sight'see", 1 sait'sī", 2 sīt'sē", *vi* To visit places or objects of interest see sights — **sight'see"ing**, *n* *a* Devoted to, or engaged in, seeing sights **II** *n* The act of seeing sights — **sight'se"er**, *n* [reader of music

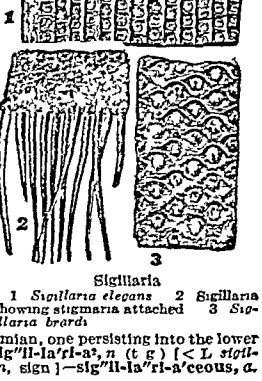
sights'man, 1 saits'man, 2 sīts'man, *n* [-MEN, *pl*] A sight-reader of music

sight'wor"thy, 1 sait'wūr"ði, 2 sīt'wûr thy, *a* Worthy of being seen — **sight'-wor"thi-ness**, *n*

sig'il, 1 sij'il 2 sig'il, *n* [Archaic] A seal or signature, especially, a mark or sign perceived in astrology or used in magic, supposed to exercise occult power [< L *sigillum*, see SIGILLARIA]

Sig"il-la'ri-a[1], 1 sij'i-lē'ri-ə 2 sig i-lā'ri-a, *n* *pl* The closing two days of the Saturnalia in ancient Rome so called from the *sigilla*, wax or clay toys, then exchanged as presents

Sig"il-la'ri-a[2], 1 sij'i-lē"ri-ē'si-i, 2 sig'i-lā"ri-ā'çe-ē, *n* *pl* *Paleobot* A family of large fossil cryptogamous trees of the order *Lepidodendrales* Originating in the Middle Devonian, they became very abundant in the Carboniferous coal measures Most of the species died out in the Permian, one persisting into the lower Trias of the Old World **Sig"il-la'ri-a**[3], *n* (t g) [< L *sigillum* seal dim of *signum*, sign]—**sig"il-la'ri-a'ceous**, *a*


Sigillaria
1 *Sigillaria elegans* 2 Sigillaria showing stigmaria attached 3 *Sigillaria brardi*

sig″il-la′ri-oid, 1 sij′ı-lē′rı-oid, 2 sig′ı-lā′rı-ȯid **I.** *a* Of or pertaining to *Sigillaria* **sig″il-la′ri-an†; sig′il-la-roid‡.** **II** *n* Any Paleozoic plant of *Sigillaria* or an allied genus [< SIGILLARIA[2] + -OID] **sig′il-la-ri′id‡.**

sig′il-la-rist, 1 sij′ı-le-rist, 2 sig′ı-la-rĭst, *n* A sigillographer

sig′il-la-ry, 1 sij′ı-lē-rı 2 sig′ı-lā-ry, *a* **1** Of or pertaining to sigils or sealing **2** Characterized by or subject to the influence of a sigil

sig′il-late, 1 sij′ı-lĕt, 2 sig′ı-lāt, *a* **1** Decorated, as pottery, with stamped patterns **2** *Bot* Marked with seal-like scars, as certain rhizomes [< L *sigillatus*, < *sigillum*, see SIGILLARIA[2]] — **sig′il-lat″ed,** *a*

sig″il-la′tion, 1 sıj″ı-lē′shon, 2 sig″ı-lā′shon, *n* **1.** The action of sealing, impression of a seal **2** Decoration of pottery with stamped patterns **3** *Surg* Formation of a cicatrix, a scar

sig′illed, 1 sij′ıld, 2 sig′ild, *a* Wearing a signet-ring, as, a *sigillet* band **sig′illed‡.** [sigillary

sig″il-lis′tic, 1 sij ı-lis′tık, 2 sig ı-lis′tic, *a* Relating to seals,

sig″il-log′ra-phy, 1 sıj″ı-log′ra-fı, 2 sig″ı-lŏg′ra-fy, *n* The study, science, or interpretation of seals [< L *sigillum* (see SIGILLARIA[1]) + -GRAPHY] — **sig″il-log′ra-pher,** *n* — **sig″il-lo-graph′i-cal,** *a*

si-gil′lum, 1 sı-jil′ŭm, 2 sı-gil′ŭm, *n* [-LA, *pl*] [L] A sigil

Sig′is-mund, 1 sij′ıs-mund 2 sig′ıs-mŭnd, *n* **1.** A masculine personal name D **Sı″gis-mun′dus,** 1 sı′gıs-mun′dus, 2 sı″gıs-mûn′dŭs, F **Sı″gis″mond′,** 1 sı gıs mōn′, 2 sı″-zhıs″môn′, G **Sı″gis-mund′,** 1 zı gıs-munt′, 2 sı̆ gĭs-munt′, **Sig′mund,** 1 zig′munt, 2 sĭg′munt, It **Sı″gis-mon′do,** 1 sı gıs-mōn′do, 2 sı″gıs-môn′do, L **Sig″is-mun′dus,** 1 sıj′-ıs-mun′dus, 2 sıs ıs-mûn′dŭs, Pg **Sı″gis-mun′do,** 1 sı gıs-mûn′do, 2 sı″zhıs-mun′do, Sp **Sı″gis-mun′do,** 1 sı hıs-mûn′do, 2 sı″hıs-mun′do, Sw **Sig′is-mund,** 1 sig′ıs-mŭnd, 2 sĭg′ıs-mund **2** (²/₁₁368–¹²/₁437) King of Hungary and emperor of Germany noted for his tyranny **3** Name of several kings of Poland, especially **Sigismund I,** the Great (1466–⁴/₁1548), and **Sigismund II, August** (⁸/₁1520–⁷/₁₂1572) [Teut, conquering protection]

sig′la, 1 sig′lə, 2 sĭg′la, *n pl* Abbreviations of names and words in old manuscripts, and on coins, seals, etc [LL, < L *sigillum* see SIGILLARIA[1]] — **sig-la′ri-an,** *a*

sig′los, 1 sig′los, 2 sĭg′lŏs, *n* **1** A Persian coin **2** A shekel

sig′ma, 1 sig′ma, 2 sĭg′ma, *n* **1.** The 18th letter in the Greek alphabet, written Σ (capital), σ (small initial), or ς (small final) sounded like English *s* in *so* Its later and uncial manuscript forms look somewhat like the English C **2** Something shaped like a sigma **3** *Spong* An S-shaped sponge-spicule **4.** *Exper Psychol* The time-unit = 001 sec abbreviated σ **5.** *Biol* An S-shaped mark, as on a shell [L, < Gr *sigma* the letter *s*] — **sig′ma-spire,** *n* *Spong* A spiral sponge-spicule shaped like an S See illus under SPICULE **sig′ma-spı″ral** — **sig′ma-spı″ral,** *a* — **sig′mate,** *vt* To alter the termination of by adding an *s* or sigma — **sig-ma′-tion,** *n* — **sig′mate,** *a* Having the shape or form of S or sigma — **sig-mat′ic,** *a* Formed by the use of *s* or sigma as certain tenses in grammar — **sig′ma-tism,** *n* **1** Difficult or imperfect utterance of the sound of the letter *s* **2.** Pronunciation or use of *s* or sigma **sig″ma-tĭs′mus†** — **sig′ma-toid,** *a* Same as SIGMOID — **Sig″ma-toph′o-ra,** *n pl* *Spong* A tribe or suborder of choristidan sponges with sigmaspires — **sig″ma-toph′o-rous,** *a*

sig-mel′la, 1 sig-mel′ə, 2 sĭg-mĕl′a, *n* *Spong* A form of sponge-spicule [Dim of L *sigma*, see SIGMA]

Sig″mo-don′tes, 1 sig mo-don′tiz, 2 sĭg″mo-dŏn′tēs, *n pl* *Mam* An American group of murine rodents having upper molars with two series of tubercles, as the cotton-rat **Sig″-mo-don,** *n* (t g) [< Gr *sigma* sigma, + *odous* (*odont-*), tooth] — **sig′mo-dont,** *a* & *n* **sig′mo-dont.**

sig′moid, 1 sig′moid, 2 sĭg′mȯid, *a* **1.** Shaped like the Greek letter sigma in either form, or like the letter S

The river flows in long *sigmoid* curves through an alluvial valley T ROOSEVELT *Hunting Trips* p 9 [G P P 1886]

2. *Anat* (1) Resembling the later or uncial form of sigma (C), semilunar, as, the *sigmoid* valves an objectionable use (2) Resembling the old form of sigma, or the Roman S, sinuous, as, the *sigmoid* flexure [< Gr *sigmoeidēs*, < *sigma*, sigma and see-OID] **sig′moid-al†** — **sigmoid cavity** (*Anat*), any of certain articular depressions (1) on the proximal end of the ulna, and (2) on the distal end of the radius The **greater s cavity** of the ulna receives the trochlear surface of the humerus the **lesser s cavity,** the head of the radius, the **s cavity of the radius** receives the head of the ulna — **s flexure** (*Anat*), a double curve of the large intestine, immediately succeeding the descending colon See illus under ALIMENTARY CANAL — **s fossa** (*Anat*), a hollow on the inner surface of the temporal bone, made by the lateral sinus — **s notch** (*Anat*), the notch between the coronoid and condyloid processes of the mandible — **s. valve,** a semilunar valve — **sig-moi′dal-ly,** *adv* — **sig″moi-di′tis,** *n* *Anat* Inflammation of the sigmoid flexure of the colon — **sig-moi″do-proc-tec′to-my,** *n* *Surg* Removal of the sigmoid flexure and the rectum, usually in cases of malignant tumors of those parts — **sig-moi′do-scope,** *n* A speculum for use in sigmoidoscopy — **sig″moi-dos′co-py,** *n* The act or process of examining the mucous surface of the sigmoid flexure — **sig″moi-dos′to-my,** *n* The operation of establishing an artificial anus by cutting into the sigmoid flexure

Sig′mund, 1 sig′mund or (*G*) zĭn′munt, 2 sĭg′mŭnd or (*G*) sĭn′munt, *n* *Teut Myth* The father of Sigurd counterpart of Siegmund

sign, 1 sain, 2 sin, *v* **I.** *t* **1.** To affix one's signature to, append one's name, initials, seal, or mark to, as a document, picture, etc, as a method of acknowledgment

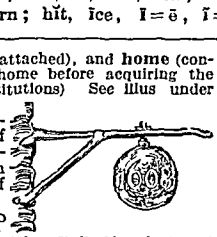
The king and the earls themselves could only make some mark or sign for the name and it is from that custom that we have learned to speak of *signing* our names JANE ANDREWS *Ten Boys* p 134 [L A & S 1886]

2 To dispose of by affixing one's signature with *off* or *away*, as, to *sign away* one's right, title, and interest in an estate **3.** To engage by obtaining the signature of to a contract, as, to *sign* a baseball-player **4.** [Archaic] To mark *with a sign, especially with a cross, also,* to make as a sign, as, his face was *signed* with the family nose **5.** [Rare] To show signs of, or to symbolize **6†.** To assign, appoint

II : **1.** To write one's name as a signature, in law, to acknowledge an instrument by any conventional token, as by affixing a seal **2.** [Rare] To make signs or signals **3†.** To serve as a sign or omen [< F *signer*, < L. *signo*, < *signum* sign] — **to sign up,** to enlist

sign, *n* **1.** A motion, action nod, or gesture indicating thought, desire, or command, specif, in the instruction or usage of the deaf, a pantomimic gesture, a gesture employed by itself, without words, to express an idea as, an affirmative *sign* the *sign* for 'no' In such specific use the signs commonly distinguished are **natural** (naturally used and readily understood), **conventional** (to which arbitrary meanings have been attached), and **home** (conventional signs employed at home before acquiring the system of signs taught in institutions) See illus under DEAF AND DUMB

2. A board, plate, or representation of any sort, as the figure of an American Indian, but sometimes containing an inscription and used to indicate a place of business, amusement, or resort



Blue Ball Sign in Front of the Shop of Benjamin Franklin's Father, in Boston

3. An arbitrary mark used to express a well-known meaning

For the **astronomical, botanical, chemical, commercial, mathematical, pharmaceutical, typographical,** and **zoological signs,** see under the qualifying words Besides the foregoing, the principal unclassified signs are & or &ᶜ Et, and See AMPERSAND &c And so forth, et cetera ◪ Northeast, ◩ Northwest, ◫ Southeast, ◪ Southwest × A mark used in place of a signature by persons unable to write ✠ The sign of the cross used in Roman Catholic service-books, and before signatures of Roman Catholic bishops ℟ Response a sign indicating the part repeated by the people in a responsive service ℣ Versicle a sign indicating the part uttered by the priest in a responsive service † Died used in genealogies ➔ The broad arrow the British government mark placed on military and naval stores, etc, to indicate government ownership. Compare illus under ARROW

The Earth's *sign* is a circle, denoting its shape (⊕)

J N LOCKYER *Elements of Astronomy* p 72 [A 1870]

4. *Math* (1) A conventional mark to indicate an operation or relation (2) *Alg* Specif, one of the symbols +, −, ×, ÷, indicating the four fundamental operations, especially, + or — **algebraic sign‡. 5** Any indicative or significant object, event, or condition, something serving to manifest or suggest an object to the beholder, a symbol, token, emblem, symptom, specif, an omen, as, do you believe in *signs?*

There were no *signs* of old age about this woman of the poets, *except the white hair* W GRAHAM in *Nineteenth Cent* Nov, 1893, p 758

6 *Bib* (1) A remarkable event produced by divine or supernatural power, miracle, wonder, also, an evidence of spirituality

The miracle is not a 'wonder' only it is also a '*sign*,' a token of the near presence and working of God TRENCH *Notes on the Miracles* p 3 [A 1872]

(2) A miraculous deed as a mark or proof of a divine commission, as, many *signs* and wonders were done by the apostles **7.** One of the twelve equal divisions of the zodiac made by the ancients, each indicated by a significant symbol as follows named from the constellations that formerly occupied them, but not now identical with these, owing to the precession of the equinoxes, so that each constellation now lies in sign next eastward The signs were variously classified in antiquity, and especially in astrology See also SYMBOL

Spring	Aries[1] ♈	Autumn	Libra[7] ♎
	Taurus[2] ♉		Scorpio[8] ♏
	Gemini[3] ♊		Sagittarius[9] ♐
Summer	Cancer[4] ♋	Winter	Capricornus[10] ♑
	Leo[5] ♌		Aquarius[11] ♒
	Virgo[6] ♍		Pisces[12] ♓

[1] Ram [2] Bull [3] Twins, [4] Crab [5] Lion [6] Virgin [7] Balance, [8] Scorpion [9] Archer [10] He-goat, [11] Water-carrier, [12] Fishes

8 In hunting, a trace left by an animal, as, a bear-*sign* **9** *Psychol* The element, or group of elements, in a conscious process which serves to mark the character of its use in the mental activities and mental development, as, *local sign, temporal sign* See LOCAL, TEMPORAL **10.** *Med* An indication of the physical condition of the organs of the body **11†.** A cognizance or standard [< F *signe*, < L *signum*, sign]

Syn. emblem, indication, manifestation, mark, note, omen, pattern, presage, prognostic, signal, symbol, symptom, token, type A *sign* (Latin *signum*) is any distinctive *mark* by which a thing may be recognized or its presence known, and may be intentional or accidental, natural or artificial, suggestive, descriptive, or wholly arbitrary, thus a blush may be a *sign* of shame, the footprint of an animal is a *sign* that it has passed The *sign* of a business house now usually declares what is done or kept within, but formerly might be an object having no connection with the business, as "the *sign* of the trout" the letters of the alphabet are *signs* of certain sounds While a sign may be involuntary, and even unconscious, a *signal* is always voluntary, and is also always concerted a ship may show *signs* of distress to the casual observer, but *signals* of distress are a distinct appeal for aid A *symptom* is a vital phenomenon resulting from a diseased condition, in medical language a *sign* is an *indication* of any physical condition, whether morbid or healthy, thus, a hot skin and rapid pulse are *symptoms* of pneumonia dullness of some portion of the lungs under percussion is one of the physical *signs* See AUGURY CHARACTERISTIC, EMBLEM MARK

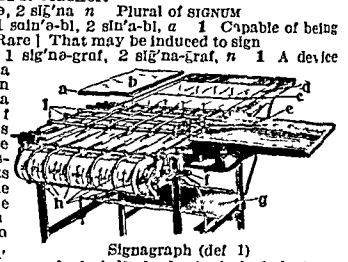
— **airy signs,** Gemini, Libra, and Aquarius (hot and moist) — **ascending signs,** the signs through which the apparent northward motion of the sun takes place namely, Capricornus, Aquarius Pisces, Aries, Taurus, and Gemini — **assident signs** (*Pathol*) the general or customary concurring phenomena of disease **accessory signs†** — **austral signs, autumnal signs,** etc, see AUSTRAL, etc — **barren signs,** Gemini, Leo, and Virgo — **bestial signs,** Aries Taurus Leo, Sagittarius, and Capricornus — **bicorporal or double-bodied signs,** Pisces Gemini, and Sagittarius — **cold, feminine, nocturnal,** or **unfortunate signs,** Taurus, Cancer, Virgo, Scorpio, Capricornus, and Pisces — **common signs,** Gemini, Virgo, Sagittarius and Pisces — **conjunct sign,** a sign that is contemporaneous with what it stands for — **consequent s,** a sign that stands for what has already happened — **descending signs,** see DESCENDING — **diacritical s,** a diacritical mark — **dry signs,** Aries Taurus, Leo Virgo, Sagittarius and Capricornus — **earthy signs,** Taurus Virgo, and Capricornus — **entry s** *Mus* **1** A conductor's signal to begin playing **2** In old canons, a mark indicating the introduction of the consequent — **equinoctial signs,** Aries and Libra — **fiery signs,** Aries Leo, and Sagittarius — **fixed signs,** Taurus Leo Scorpio, and Aquarius — **formal s,** in logic, an analog or diagram — **four-footed signs,** Aries Taurus, Leo, Sagittarius and Capricornus — **fruitful signs,** Cancer, Scorpio and Pisces — **hot, masculine, fortunate,** or **diurnal signs,** Aries Gemini Leo Libra, Sagittarius, and Aquarius — **human signs,** Gemini, Virgo, Sagittarius, and Aquarius — **moist, mute,** or **watery signs,** Cancer, Scorpio and Pisces — **northern signs,** Aries Taurus, Gemini, Cancer, Leo and Virgo — **sign′lan″guage,** *n* Same as GESTURE-SPEECH See illus under DEAF-AND-DUMB ALPHABET — **s manual 1** In England, the personal signature of the sovereign, written at the top of state papers to the validity of which the royal assent is necessary **2** The signature of a person by his own hand to any instrument of writing — **s of the cross. 1** A representation of the cross borne as a cognizance, as by a crusader **2.** The motion of the hand forming the outline of the cross, by a priest or worshiper — **s.-painter,** *n* One whose business is the painting of signs — **s -reading,** *n* Interpretation of signs especially, the process by which a deaf-mute interprets signs letters, or words — **tropical signs,** Cancer and Capricornus

Self-explaining compounds used in connection with instruction of the deaf are **sign-class, s -method, s -pupil, s -school,** and **s.-teacher.**

sig′na, 1 sig′nə, 2 sĭg′na *n* Plural of SIGNUM

sign′a-bl(e)ᵉ, 1 sain′ə-bl, 2 sin′a-bl, *a* **1** Capable of being signed **2** [Rare] That may be induced to sign

sig′na-graph, 1 sig′nə-graf, 2 sĭg′na-ɡraf, *n* **1** A device consisting of a master-pen controlling a number of other pens which trace simultaneously the marks made by the holder of the master-pen It is used to sign bonds, checks, etc **2.** An electrical device consisting of chain-lugs for pushing sheets



Signagraph (def 1)

a, check-shelf, *b*, dividend check-sheets *c* sheet-guides *e* master-pen controlling frame and *f*, crank-handle controlling chains for *g* check-tray *h*, *d* adjustable pen-action, key enabling sheet delivery and discharge *i*, writing-frame

a train-dis- patcher to control any signal on his division of railroad

sig′nal, 1 sig′nal, 2 sĭg′nal, *v* [SIG′NALED or -NALLED, -NALᵈ, SIG′NAL-ING or -NAL-LING] **I.** *t* **1.** To make signals to, as, to *signal* a ship **2.** To communicate by means of signals, loosely, to serve as a sign of, as, to *signal* the arrival of a ship, to *signal* danger

The [steamer] Spree *signalled* also that all on board the burned steamship were saved *New-York Tribune* Dec 23, 1891, p 1

3 To signalize **4.** To equip or operate (a railway) with signals **II** : To make signals, as, when ready we will *signal* [< F *signaler*, < *signal* see SIGNAL, *n*] — **sig′nal-er,** *n* A person who signals, or an instrument for signaling **sig′nal-ler‡.**

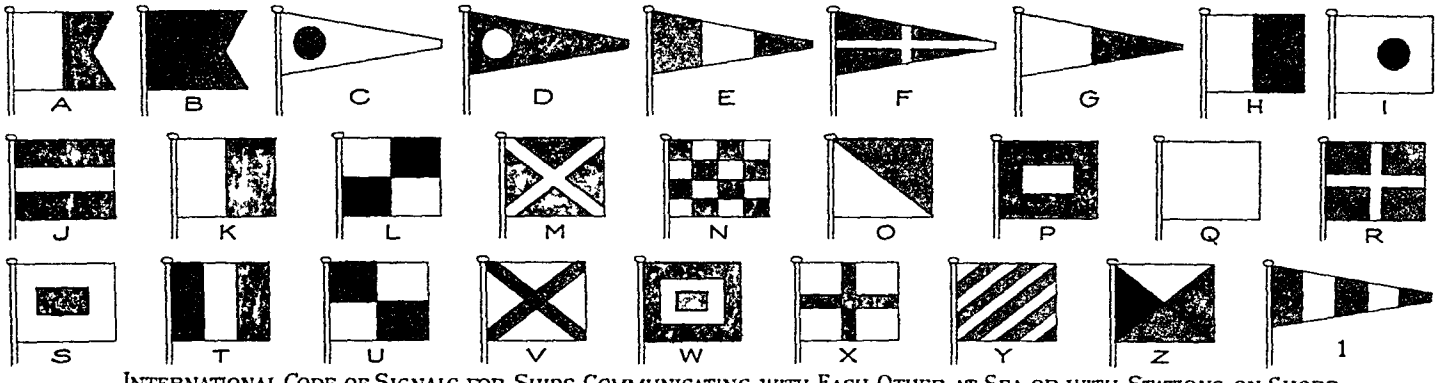
sig′nal, *a* Distinguished from the ordinary as by some special sign or mark, remarkable, conspicuous, as, a *signal* failure Syn. see EMINENT EXTRAORDINARY

sig′nal, *n* **1.** A sign agreed upon, understood, or designed to be understood, and used to convey information, especially at a distance, a means of communication by audible or visible signs, generally adopted according to a preconcerted system often given by displaying a flag by day or a light by night, or by sounding a bugle or horn, or by firing a gun or cannon, as, a fog-*signal*

The **weather signals** used by the United States Weather Bureau to warn or notify of approaching storms, winds, cold, etc, are shown in the plate of SIGNAL-FLAGS

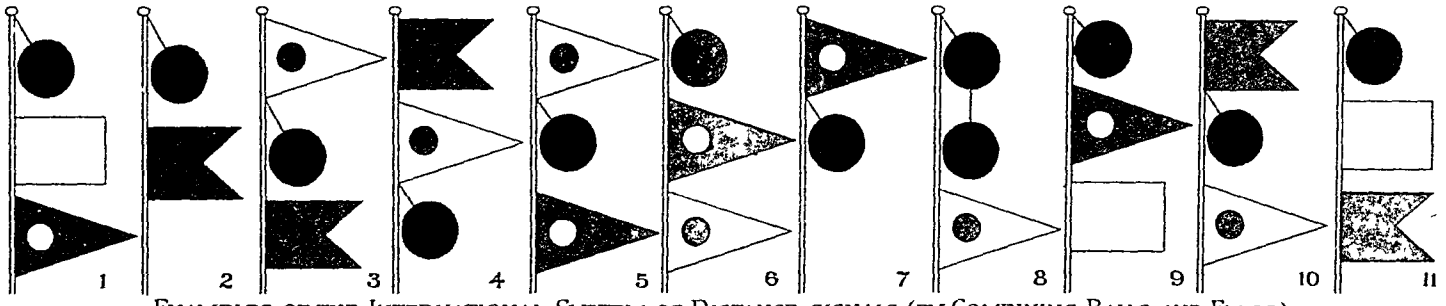
2. Figuratively, an event that incites to action or leads to movement, as, the arrest was the *signal* for revolt

3†. Sign, emblem [F, < LL *signale*, < L *signum*, sign] Syn see SIGN — **at-ten′tion-sig″nal,** *n* *Naut* A single-flag signal calling for immediate attention or reply — **automatic s.** (*Railroad*), a signal operated automatically by the pressure of a passing train on connecting mechanism beneath the track — **Coston signals** (*Naut*), a system of signaling by Coston lights See under LIGHT — **Deprez s.** (*Psychophys*), a form of time-marker consisting of a quill attached to the armature of an electromagnet for recording a make or break in an electric circuit — **distant block-s** (*Railroad*), a cautionary signal at some distance from a block showing the position of the signal controlling the block — **flash** or **flashing signals,** spelling a message by some code of long and short flashes from a strong light — **home s.** (*Railroad*), a fixed signal placed at the beginning of a block to show that the block is clear — **information-s,** *n* *U S Weather Bureau* A red pennant indicating moderately strong winds — **meal-s,** *n* A meal-pendant See under MEAL — **nautical signals,** a system of signaling between ships at sea by means of semaphores colored flags, etc, by day, and lights or fireworks by night — **pilot-signals,** *n pl* Conventional signals asking for a pilot See plate of SIGNAL-FLAGS, etc — **sig′nal-box″,** *n* **1.** A box or tower from which signals are worked as at a railway junction **2** A street fire-alarm box — **s -code,** *n* A system of signaling, especially at sea by flags or lights — **s -corps,** *n* A body composed of officers and enlisted men of an army having in charge the field-telegraphs telephones radio-equipments, observation balloons, aeroplanes, visual signaling and other means of transmitting information Aircraft sometimes form separate service — **s -fire,** *n* A fire used as a signal, a beacon — **s -flag,** *n* A flag for signaling, especially one of a series of different sizes, shapes, and colors — **s.-gun,** *n* **1.** A gun used for signaling **2** The report of such a gun — **s.-hose,** *n* A compressed-air hose connecting the sections of a signal-pipe on adjoining cars — **s -lamp,** *n* The lamp of a signal-lantern, or the lantern itself — **s -lantern,** *n* A lantern used in signaling as by the use of colored slides, or by flashes of light — **s -light,** *n* A light used in making signals — **s. of distress,** a signal for help — **s -officer,** *n* An officer in a signal-corps or signal-service — **s -order,** *n* An order about signals — **s -pipe,** *n* A system of piping extending the length of a train for conveying signals to the engine by means of compressed air — **s -post,** *n* A staff or post for displaying signals — **s. red** [Gt Brit], bright red an engineering term — **s -rocket,** *n* A rocket used as a signal — **S Service Bureau,** a former bureau of the United States War Department, performing duties that since June 30, 1891, have been divided between the Signal-Corps and the Weather Bureau — **s -station,** *n* A station or place for displaying or receiving signals, specif, a station of the United States Signal Service — **s -tower,** *n* Any tower from which signals are displayed Specif (1) *Railroad* A tower from which block-system signals are controlled (2) *Navy* An armored station in a war-ship for the protection of signalmen in battle — **s -valve,** *n* A valve on a signal-pipe controlling the signaling device See TRANSIGNAL — **s -yard,** *n* *Naut* A light spar for the display of code signals — **steam-navigation signals,** signals by whistle indicating intended action when two steam-vessels approach each other One short blast means that a vessel signaling intends to pass to starboard of another two short blasts mean that she intends to pass to port three short blasts mean that the engines have been reversed four or more short blasts are a danger-signal — **trains,** *n* *Railroad* A signal by means



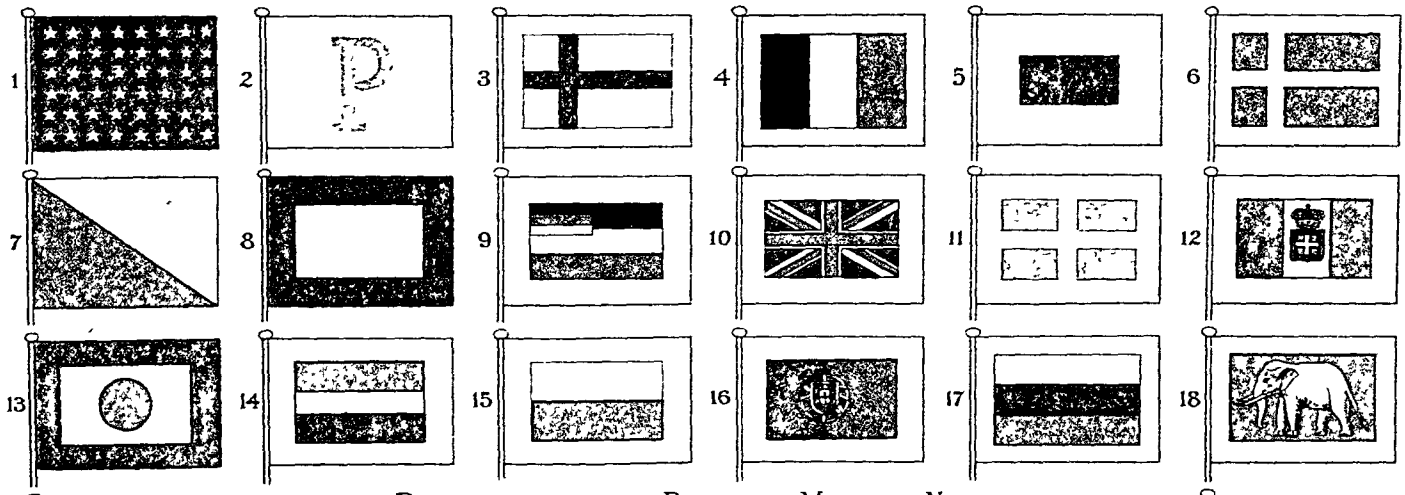
INTERNATIONAL CODE OF SIGNALS FOR SHIPS COMMUNICATING WITH EACH OTHER AT SEA OR WITH STATIONS ON SHORE

C also denotes assent "YES" *D also denotes negative* "NO" 1 "CODE FLAG" *and* "ANSWERING PENNANT" *Used as* "CODE-FLAG" *is hoisted under the Ensign Used as* "ANSWERING PENNANT" *is hoisted at the masthead*



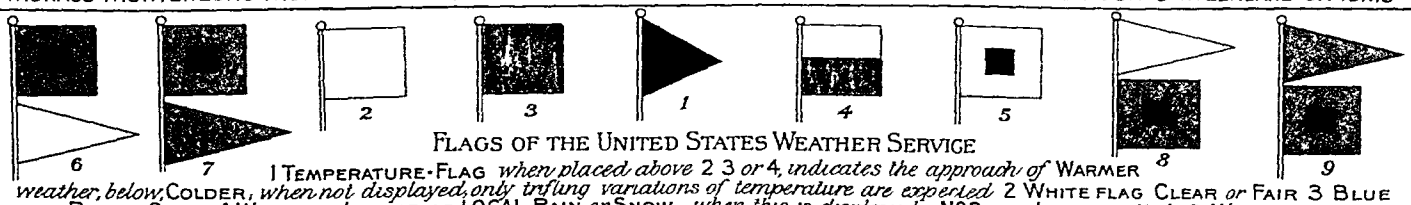
EXAMPLES OF THE INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM OF DISTANCE-SIGNALS (BY COMBINING BALLS AND FLAGS) USED WHEN THE "CODE" CAN NOT BE READ

1 *The letter* C *also means* "YES" 2 *Letter* B *also asks name of a vessel or semaphore* 3 *Letter* J 4 *Letter* R *also* "REPORT ME BY TELEGRAPH" 5 *Letter* L *also* "PILOT WANTED" 6 *Letter* D *also* "NO" 7 *Special Signal, signifying* "IN WANT OF FOOD" 8 *Letter* G *also* "CAN NOT MAKE OUT YOUR FLAGS; MAKE DISTANCE-SIGNALS' 9 *Special Signal, signifying* 'AGROUND WANT HELP' 10 *The letter* K *also asks for despatches* 11 *The letter* F *also*, "REPEAT SIGNAL OR HOIST IN A MORE CONSPICUOUS PLACE"



PILOT-FLAGS OF THE PRINCIPAL MARITIME NATIONS

Pilot-flags are carried by pilot-boats, and are hoisted as signals by ships calling a pilot The international code-signal for this purpose is P T *The principal Nations, however, have special pilot-flags depicted above in the following order* 1 UNITED STATES. 2 ARGENTINE REPUBLIC 3 FINLAND. 4 BELGIUM 5 BRAZIL 6 DENMARK. 7 ECUADOR 8 CHILE *and* FRANCE 9 GERMANY 10 GREAT BRITAIN *(at the fore)* 11 GREECE 12 ITALY 13 JAPAN 14 NETHERLANDS 15 NORWAY 16 PORTUGAL 17 RUSSIA 18 SIAM 19 SPAIN 20 SWEDEN *The code-signal* P *is regularly flown as a pilot-flag by* CHILE, HAYTI, MADAGASCAR MEXICO, RUMANIA, *and* URUGUAY *the* UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA *hoists the ensign at the main masthead,* VENEZUELAN REPUBLIC *hoists the ensign at the fore,* PERSIA *flies the Brush Union or the Russian pilot-flag No special pilot-flag is used by* BOLIVIA BELGIAN CONGO, COSTA RICA DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, GUATEMALA, HONDURAS LIBERIA MONACO MONTENEGRO MOROCCO. MOSQUITO INDIANS, MUSCAT, NICARAGUA PARAGUAY PERU SALVADOR SWITZERLAND OR TUNIS



FLAGS OF THE UNITED STATES WEATHER SERVICE

1 TEMPERATURE-FLAG *when placed above* 2 3 *or* 4, *indicates the approach of* WARMER *weather, below,* COLDER, *when not displayed, only trifling variations of temperature are expected* 2 WHITE FLAG CLEAR *or* FAIR 3 BLUE FLAG RAIN *or* SNOW 4 WHITE-*and*-BLUE FLAG, LOCAL RAIN *or* SNOW *when this is displayed,* No 3 *is always omitted* 5 WHITE FLAG WITH BLACK SQUARE COLD WAVE, I E., *a sudden fall in temperature to at least* 42° F 6 *Severe* SOUTHWESTERLY *winds* 7 *Severe* SOUTHEASTERLY *winds* 8 *Severe* NORTHWESTERLY *winds* 9 *Severe* NORTHEASTERLY *winds At night white and red lanterns take the place of the flags* 6, 7, 8 *and* 9 *The* RED PENNANT *used alone, indicates moderately strong winds are expected* TWO RED FLAGS *with* BLACK SQUARE *displayed one above the other indicate the approach of a* HURRICANE

SIGNAL-FLAGS, PILOT-FLAGS, AND WEATHER AND STORM-FLAGS

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AMERICAN LITHOGRAPH CO 30 AVE A

of a signal-pipe.—**Very's night signals** (*Naut.*) balls of red and green fired from a pistol according to code.

sig"na-let'ic, 1 sig"na-let'ik; 2 sĭg"na-lĕt'ĭe, *a.* Relating to the algebraic signs plus (+) and minus (−). [< F. *signalétique* < *signaler*; see SIGNAL, *v.*]

sig"na-let'ics, 1 sig"na-let'iks; 2 sĭg"na-lĕt'ĭes, *n.* The science and art of making and employing signalments. **sig'nal-ism**‡.

sig'nal-ing, 1 sig'nal-ing; 2 sĭg'nal-ĭng, *n.* The art of sending, interpreting, or exchanging information by signals. **sig'nal-ling**‡.—**curb signaling** (*Teleg.*), signaling by means of a curb-sender. See under CURB.—**selective s.**, a system for telephone party-lines, enabling any one subscriber to be called independently of the others.—**submarine sound s.**, communication effected by the vibrations of a submerged bell impinging upon a specially constructed receiver at the receiving station. [nals.

sig'nal-ist, 1 sig'nal-ist; 2 sĭg'nal-ĭst, *n.* One who uses signals.

sig'nal-ize, 1 sig'nal-aiz; 2 sĭg'nal-īz, *v.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To make conspicuously remarkable or distinguished; render particularly noteworthy.

A notable era in the progress of a nation is almost always signalized by a notable historical phase in that nation's literature
VAN LAUN *Hist. Fr. Lit.* vol. ii, p. 297. [C. & W. 1877.]

2. To point out with care, specify; as, to *signalize* a point of doctrine. **3.** [Rare.] To signal.
II. *i.* [Rare.] To make signals. **sig'nal-ise**‡.

At first Franklin rose to my mind, as possibly signalizing up Wellington Channel. KANE *U. S. Grinnell Ex.* p. 190. [H. 1854.]

sig'nal-ly, 1 sig'nal-i; 2 sĭg'nal-y, *adv.* In a signal manner; conspicuously; eminently.

sig'nal-man, 1 sig'nal-man; 2 sĭg'nal-măn, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] One who makes or interprets signals; a signaler.

sig'nal-ment, 1 sig'nal-ment or -ment; 2 sĭg'nal-ment, *n.* **1.** The act of signaling. **2.** Description for identification by peculiar marks or characteristics, as, especially, in the case of a criminal. See BERTILLON SYSTEM. [< F. *signalement*, < *signaler*; see SIGNAL, *v.*] **sig'nale-ment**‡.—**anthropometrical signalment**, a signalment of the actual measurements of various parts of the body, as the length of the left foot, length and width of the head, etc.—**descriptive s.**, signalment that notes the color of hair and eyes, peculiarities of features, etc.—**pathological s.**, a signalment of bodily blemishes together with data regarding name, age, nationality, etc.

sig'na-ry, 1 sig'na-ri; 2 sĭg'na-ry, *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] Collectively, the marks or signs constituting the syllabic or alphabetic symbols of a language, as hieroglyphs, etc. [< L. *signum*, sign.]

sig'nate, 1 sig'nēt; 2 sĭg'nāt, *a.* **1.** Designate. **2.** *Zool.* Having color-marks likened to letters, having signatures. [< L. *signatus*; see SIGNATURE.]

sig'nate†, *n.* Same as SENNET.

sig-na'tion†, *n.* The act of betokening; a sign given.

sig'na-to-ry, 1 sig'na-to-ri; 2 sĭg'na-to-ry, *a.* **1.** Bound by the terms of a signed instrument, especially an international treaty or convention; having signed; as, *signatory* powers. **2.** [Rare.] Relating to a seal; used in sealing. See SEAL¹, *n.* [< L. *signatorius*, belonging to sealing, < *signatus*; see SIGNATURE.] **sig'na-ta-ry**‡.

sig'na-to-ry, *n.* [-RIES, 1 -riz; 2 -rĭs, *pl.*] One who has signed or is bound by a signed (or sealed) instrument; specif., a state or power so bound. **sig'na-ta-ry**‡.

sig'na-ture, 1 sig'na-chur or -tiūr; 2 sĭg'na-chur or -tūr, *vt.* **1.** *Print.* To print a signature on (a sheet). **2**†. To designate; mark out; authenticate.

sig'na-ture, *n.* **1.** A person's name, or something representing it, written, stamped, or inscribed by himself, or by one properly deputized, as a sign of agreement or acknowledgment. **2.** *Print.* (1) A distinguishing mark, letter, or number placed usually at the bottom of the first page of each form or sheet of a book, to indicate its order to the folder and binder. (2) Hence, the form or sheet on which such a mark is placed, considered as a fractional part of a book, as, the work is printed in 20 *signatures*. The signature repeated with an asterisk is used on the first pages of off-cuts and is known as **star-signature**. **3.** Some outward sign appearing on plants, minerals, and other objects, superstitiously believed to indicate a medicinal quality, as the yellow color of certain flowers, believed to show their efficacy in jaundice. **4.** *Scots Law.* A petition presented by a writer to the signet to the baron of the exchequer, soliciting a royal grant for a client. **5.** *Mus.* (1) The sign of a key on the staff just at the right of the clef, showing which degrees are to be sharped or flatted and which are not, throughout the piece or movement, unless otherwise indicated.

The presence or absence of sharps or flats on the degrees of the staff in the signature-place indicate that such degrees are or are not to be sharped or flatted. The signature affects all the octaves above and below it. For the signatures of all the major keys see KEY-SIGNATURE under KEY.

(2) All the signs at the beginning of the staff, including the clef, key-signature, and rhythmical signature. **6.** *Zool.* A color-marking resembling a letter. **7.** The part of a physician's prescription that indicates how the medicine is to be taken. **8.** [Archaic.] Any distinguishing sign. [F., < LL. *signatura*, < L. *signatus*, pp. of *signo*; see SIGN, *v.*]—**blank signature** (*Law*), a signature affixed to an incomplete document, as a blank stamped bill or note.—**doctrine of s.**, the theory that some, if not all, natural objects bear a mark suggesting useful application to human need.—**rhythmical s.** or **time'-sig"na-ture** (*Mus.*), a sign placed at the beginning of a piece to indicate the rhythm or time. For examples, see illus. under MEASURE.—**sig'na-ture-line"**, *n.* *Print.* The line in which a signature is placed.—**s.-mark**, *n.* Same as SIGNATURE, 5 (2).

sig'na-tur-ist†, *n.* **1.** A believer in the signatures on plants, etc. See SIGNATURE, 3. **2.** A signer.

sign'-board", 1 sain'-bōrd"; 2 sīn'-bōrd", *n.* A board on which a sign or advertisement is displayed, sometimes, a board on a sign-post directing one on a road.

signd, *pp.* Signed. S. S.

Sig'ne, 1 sig'na; 2 sĭg'ne, *n.* See HAGBART.

sign'er, 1 sain'er; 2 sīn'er, *n.* **1.** One who signs (his name); as, the *signers* of the Declaration of Independence. **2.** One who communicates by signs.

sig'net, 1 sig'net; 2 sĭg'nĕt, *vt.* To mark with a seal or signet.

sig'net, *n.* **1.** A seal; especially, in England, one of the seals of the sovereign, in charge of a principal secretary, used in sealing private letters, and bills of grants or letters patent as preliminary to their passing the great seal or not requiring the great seal. **privy signet**‡. **2.** The impression made by a seal; also, figuratively; as, the *signet* of death. **3.** The ringlike form of an early stage of the malarial plasmodium. When thickened on one side it is called **signet-ring**. **4**†. *Mus.* Same as SENNET. [F., < LL. *signetum*, dim. of L. *signum*, mark.]—**sig'net-ring"**, *n.* A ring containing a signet or seal. See EPISCOPAL RING.—**writer to the s.** (*Scots Law*), an agent or attorney in causes in the Court of Session. [net.

sig'net-ed, 1 sig'net-ed; 2 sĭg'nĕt-ĕd, *a.* Stamped with a sig-

sig'ni-fer†. **I.** *a.* Bearing signs. **II.** *n.* The zodiac.—**sig-nif'er-ent**‡, **sig-nif'er-ous**‡, *a.*

sig"ni-fi'a-bl(e^p, 1 sig"ni-fai'a-bl; 2 sĭg"ni-fī'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being signified, or of being represented by signs or symbols.

sig-nif'i-cance, 1 sig-nif'i-kans; 2 sĭg-nĭf'i-eanç, *n.* **1.** The character or state of being significant; expressiveness; significancy; as, the *significance* of the look was unmistakable. **2.** That which is signified or intended to be expressed; meaning; import; as, the *significance* of an answer; also, that which is betokened or indicated. **3.** The quality of being especially interesting or important; fact of signifying something of moment; importance; consequence; as a matter of small *significance*.

Her first venture of significance was in the field of translation.
STEDMAN *Victorian Poets* p. 121. [H. & Co.]

[OF., < L. *significantia*, < *significan(t-)s*; see SIGNIFICANT.] **sig-nif'i-ance**†.

sig-nif'i-can-cy, 1 sig-nif'i-kan-si; 2 sĭg-nĭf'i-ean-çy, *n.* The quality or state of being significant; significance.

sig-nif'i-cant, 1 sig-nif'i-kant; 2 sĭg-nĭf'i-eant, *a.* **1.** Having or expressing a signification or sense; embodying or bearing a meaning; as a *significant* word. **2.** Expressive of some hidden or covert meaning; standing as a sign for something; significative; as, a *significant* gesture or action; his manner was *significant*. **3.** Important, especially as pointing out something weighty; momentous: the opposite of *insignificant*. **4.** *Math.* Having value, or the determining or influential value: said (1) of any digit except zero, and (2) of the figures that remain when all zeros that immediately precede or follow the decimal point are removed. [< L. *significan(t-)s*, ppr. of *significo*, signify, < *signum*, sign, + *facio*, make.] Syn.: see IMPORTANT.—**sig-nif'i-cant-ly**, *adv.*

sig-nif'i-cant, *n.* [Archaic.] Something bearing a meaning; specif., a token or letter.

sig-nif'i-cate, 1 sig-nif'i-kēt; 2 sĭg-nĭf'i-eāt, *n.* *Logic.* One of several things signified by a common term. [< L. *significo* (pp. *significatus*); see SIGNIFICANT.]

sig"ni-fi-ca'tion, 1 sig"ni-fi-kē'shan; 2 sĭg"ni-fi-eā'shon, *n.* **1.** That which is signified; the meaning conveyed by language, actions, or signs, or intended to be so conveyed; sense; import; implication; as, what was the primary *signification* of the word?

The signification and force of one single word is often of great consequence in a treaty, and even in a letter.
CHESTERFIELD *Letters* letter cxxxv. p. 322. [L. 1893.]

2. The act of signifying; a making known; communication of intelligence, as, the *signification* of one's desires. **3.** *Logic.* The connotation of a term or proposition. **4.** *French-Canadian Law.* Notification. **5.** [Prov. Eng.] Importance. [F., < L. *significatio(n-)*, < *significatus*; see SIGNIFICATE.]

sig-nif'i-ca"tive, } 1 sig-nif'i-kē"tiv; 2 sĭg-nĭf'i-eā"tĭv, *a.*
sig-nif'i-ca"tiv^p, } **1.** Betokening or representing, as a sign; symbolical, as, the *significative* symbols of the eucharist. **2.** Conveying or tending to convey a meaning, especially a hidden one; significant; as, pearls are *significative* of tears. **3.** *Logic.* Categorematic: said of terms. [< F. *significatif*, < LL. *significativus*, < L. *significatus*; see SIGNIFICATE.]—**sig-nif'i-ca"tiv(e-ly**^p, *adv.*—**sig-nif'i-ca"tiv(e-ness**^p, *n.*

sig-nif'i-ca"tiv(e^p, *n.* A categorem.

sig-nif'i-ca"tor, 1 sig-nif'i-kē"tar or -ter; 2 sĭg-nĭf'i-eā"-tor, *n.* **1.** One who or that which signifies. **2.** *Astrol.* The planet that rules the house, the apheta. [LL., < L. *significatus*; see SIGNIFICATE.]

sig-nif'i-ca-to-ry, 1 sig-nif'i-ka-to-ri; 2 sĭg-nĭf'i-ea-to-ry. **I.** *a.* [Rare.] Having significance; betokening. **II**†. *n.* That which signifies.

sig-nif'i-ca-ture, 1 sig-nif'i-ka-chur or -tiūr; 2 sĭg-nĭf'i-ea-chur or -tūr, *n.* An identifying peculiarity; specific mark; significance.

sig"ni-fi-ca'vit, *n.* [L.] *Eng. Eccl. Law.* **1.** A formal notification to the court of chancery that a person is in contempt of ecclesiastical jurisdiction. **2.** The writ issued for the imprisonment of such person till he shall have made satisfaction.

sig-nif'ics, 1 sig-nif'iks; 2 sĭg-nĭf'ĭes, *n.* A system of teaching, which lays particular stress on the importance of comprehending the exact significance of terms and conceptions.

sig'ni-fy, 1 sig'ni-fai; 2 sĭg'ni-fȳ, *v.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To make known by signs or words; express; communicate; announce, declare; as, to *signify* one's intentions. **2.** Hence, to betoken in any way; mean; import; as it *signifies* nothing. **3.** To matter; as what does a little trouble *signify*? **4.** To denote (medical use) by signature or markings. See SIGNATURE, 3. **5**†. To make a similitude, representation, or symbol of.
II. *i.* To be of importance or consequence; matter; as, never mind, it does not *signify*. [< F. *signifier*, < L. *significo*; see SIGNIFICANT.] Syn.: see ALLUDE; IMPORT; INFORM.—**sig'ni-fi"er**, *n.* One who or that which signifies.

si'gnior-ize‡, **si'gnior-y**‡, etc. Same as SEIGNIORIZE, etc.

sig'ni-ta-ry, 1 sig'ni-tē-ri; 2 sĭg'ni-tā-ry, *a.* Same as SIGNATORY.

sign'less, 1 sain'les; 2 sīn'lĕs, *a.* **1.** Having no sign, especially no algebraic sign; also essentially positive, and therefore not requiring a sign. **2.** [Rare.] Making no sign.

si'gnor, 1 sī'nyer; 2 sī'nyôr, *n.* **1.** An Anglicized form of the Italian title *signore*, used in respectful address to a gentleman: in society equivalent to the English *sir* when no name follows, to *Mr.* with a name, and to the French *monsieur*. **2.** A lord or gentleman, especially, an Italian of rank, official position, or social distinction. [< It. *signore*, < L. *senior*; see SENIOR.] **si'gnior**‡.

si-gno'ra, 1 si-nyō'ra; 2 si-nyō'rä, *n.* An Italian title of respectful address to a gentlewoman, socially equivalent to *madam* or *Mrs.* [It., f. of *signore*; see SIGNOR.]

Si"gno-rel'li, 1 sī"nyo-rel'li; 2 sī"nyo-rĕl'li, **Luca** (1442?–1524?). An Italian painter. [GIOTTO, 4.

si"gno-ri'a, 1 sī"nyo-rī'a; 2 sī"nyo-rī'ä, *n.* Same as SIGNORY.

si-gno'ri-al, **si'gno-ry**. Same as SEIGNIORIAL, etc.

si"gno-ri'na, 1 sī"nyo-rī'na; 2 sī"nyo-rī'nä, *n.* [It.] An Italian title of address for a young gentlewoman, socially equivalent to the English *miss* or the French *mademoiselle*.

si"gno-ri'no, 1 sī"nyo-rī'no; 2 sī"nyo-rī'no, *n.* [It.] An Italian title of respectful address to a young man: a diminutive of *signore*. 'sign' sometimes, a guide-board.

sign'-post", 1 sain'-pōst"; 2 sīn'-pōst", *n.* A post bearing a

sign"-read"ing, etc. See SIGN.

sig'num, 1 sig'num; 2 sĭg'nŭm, *n.* [SIG'NA, *pl.*] **1.** *Civ. Law.* (1) Evidence or indicia coming immediately under the cognizance of the senses. (2) The seal, sign, or mark put by a person upon a thing (as a written instrument) to attest its validity. **2.** *Anglo-Saxon Law.* A cross prefixed to a deed or other instrument as a sign of assent or approval. **3.** *Obstet.* The sign of approaching childbirth, consisting of grinding uterine pains with discharge of bloody mucus. [L., sign.]

Sig'our-ney, 1 sig'ar-ni; 2 sĭg'or-ny, *n.* **1.** **Lydia Huntley** (1791–1865), an American author and poet: *Letters*. **2.** A township and city in Keokuk county, Ia.

Sigs'bee, 1 sigz'bī; 2 sĭgş'bē, **Charles Dwight** (1845–1923). An American admiral and author; in command of the battleship "Maine" when blown up in Havana harbor, Feb. 15, 1898; *Deep Sea Sounding*, etc.

Si'gurd, 1 sī'gurd; 2 sī'gurd, *n.* *Norse Myth.* In the *Volsunga Saga*, the hero who slays Fafner. He corresponds to Siegfried, the hero of the *Nibelungenlied*.

Si'gyn, 1 sī'gün; 2 sī'gün, *n.* *Norse Myth.* Loki's wife. She holds a cup to prevent the serpent's venom from dropping into Loki's face when he is in chains.

Si'hon, 1 sai'hen; 2 sī'hŏn, *n.* *Bib.* *Judges* xi, 21.—**Si'hor**, 1 sai'hēr; 2 sī'hôr, *n.* *Bib.* Same as SHIHOR. *Josh.* xiii, 3.

Si-hun', 1 sī-hūn'; 2 sī-hun', *n.* A river in Adana vilayet, Asia Minor; length, 280 m., to the Mediterranean sea.

si'li-smelt", 1 sai'li-smelt"; 2 sī'li-smĕlt", *n.* A deep-water argentinoid fish (*Argentina silus*) of the North Atlantic.

si-jil', 1 sī-jīl'; 2 sī-jīl', *n.* [Ar.] The angel in the Koran who keeps the record of the fate of men, also the record so kept. **si-jill'**‡.

si'ka, 1 sī'ka; 2 sī'kä, *n.* A pseudaxine Japanese deer (*Cervus sika*) similar to the red deer; introduced into Ireland.

Si-kan"dar-a-bad', 1 si-kun"dar-a-bād'; 2 sĭ-kŭn"där-ä-bäd', *n.* **1.** A town in Bulandshahr district, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, India. **2.** Same as SECUNDERABAD.

sike¹, 1 sik or sīk; 2 sik or sīk. **I.** *vi.* **1.** [Prov. Eng.] To sob or cry. **2**†. To sigh. **II**†. *n.* A sigh.

sike², 1 saik or sīk; 2 sīk or sĭk, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** A gutter; rill. **2.** A marshy bottom with a stream flowing through it. [< Ice. *sīk*, ditch.]

sike†, *n.* Sick; sickness.

Sik'el, **Si-kel'i-ot**, etc. Same as SICEL, etc.

Sikes, 1 saiks; 2 sīks, *n.* **1.** **Bill**, in Dickens's *Oliver Twist*, a burglar and thief who maltreats Oliver and kills Nancy, his mistress. **2.** **William Wirt** (1836–1883), an American journalist and author.

Sikes'ton, 1 saiks'tan; 2 sīks'ton, *n.* A city in Scott county, Mo.

sik'et, 1 sik'et; 2 sĭk'ĕt, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A small watercourse.

Sikh, 1 sīk; 2 sīk, *n.* One of a religious sect founded near Lahore in the Punjab, early in the 16th century, by Nanak, a reformer. On the fall of the Mogul empire it had the only organization left in the Punjab and began to exercise political power. Toward the end of the 18th century the Sikhs were organized into a kingdom by Ranjit Singh, and established as a military commonwealth or *Khalsa*. In 1849 the Punjab was annexed to British India, after two obstinate wars. [< Hind. *Sikh*, disciple.]

Sikh'ism, 1 sīk'izm; 2 sīk'ĭsm, *n.* The creed and practises of the Sikhs as taught in the *Adi-Granth* or Sikh scriptures. It is a pantheistic system, combining the teachings of the Persian Sufis with those of Hinduism, rejecting caste, and enjoining purity of life.

si'khra, 1 sī'kra; 2 sī'krä, *n.* The tower on a Hindu temple or vimana. [< Sans. *çikhara*.] **si'kar**‡; **si'kra**‡.

Si"ki-ang', 1 sī"kī-ang'; 2 sī"kī-ăng', *n.* A river of S. China; length, 1 100 m., to the China sea. **Yuh**‡.

sik'ka, *a.* Same as SICCA.

Sik'kim, 1 sik'im; 2 sĭk'ĭm, *n.* A native state in the Himalayas, N. of Bengal, India, 2,818 sq. m.; capital, Gangtok.

Sik"ki-mese', 1 sik"i-mīs' or -mīz'; 2 sĭk"i-mēs' or -mēş', *n.* *sing. & pl.* One of the Mongoloid natives of Sikkim, India.

Sik'si-ka, 1 sik'si-ka; 2 sĭk'si-kä, *n.* An American Indian of the Algonkian stock. See AMERICAN, *a.*

Sik'y-on, **Sik"y-o'ni-an**. Same as SICYON, etc. [ocher.

sil, 1 sil; 2 sĭl, *n.* [L.] Yellow ocher.—**sil atticum**†, red

Sil., *abbr.* Silver: on tape of stock-tickers.

si'lage, 1 sai'lij; 2 sī'lag, *n. & v.* Same as ENSILAGE.

si-lang'a, 1 si-lang'a; 2 si-lăng'ä, *n.* [P. I.] **1.** An inlet or arm of the sea. **2.** *pl.* Small, low islands. [Tag., the Orient.]

Si-la'o, 1 si-lā'o; 2 si-lä'o, *n.* A city in W. Guanajuato state, Mexico.

Si'las, 1 sai'las; 2 sī'las, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **2.** *Bib.* See SILVANUS. *Acts* xv, 22.

Si'las Mar'ner, 1 mār'nar; 2 mär'ner. A novel by George Eliot named from the hero, a hand-weaver ruined by an unjust charge of theft but consoled by his affection and devotion for a small girl foundling.

silch, *v.* [Scot.] Same as SEALCH.

sild, *pp.* Siled. S. S.

sil'don-ite, 1 sil'dan-ait; 2 sĭl'don-īt, *n.* *Mineral.* A bluish-gray mixture of guanajuatite and native bismuth.

sile, 1 sail, 2 sīl, *v.* [Prov. Eng.] **I.** *t.* To strain; skim. **II.** *i.* **1.** To boil gently; simmer. **2.** To glide or pass through. **3.** To swoon; faint. **4.** To pour in torrents: said of rain.

sile¹, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** A strainer. **2.** Filth; sediment.

sile², *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A young or small herring.

sile³, *n.* [Dial.] Same as SOIL¹.

sile⁴, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Large rafters or timbers used in roofing. [Cp. AS. *syl*, pillar.] **sile'-tree"**‡.

Si'len, 1 sai'len; 2 sī'lĕn, *n.* **1.** *Gr. Myth.* A satyr; one of the wood-gods or *Sileni*. **2.** *Zool.* Same as SILENUS, 4.

Si"le-na'ce-æ, 1 sai"li-nē'si-ī; 2 sī"le-nā'çe-ē, *n. pl.* *Bot.* A family of herbs—the pink family—belonging to the order *Chenopodiales*. They are distinguished by stems enlarged at the nodes, opposite entire leaves, and perfect or rarely diœcious regular flowers. The stamens are hypogynous or perigynous and the ovary is 1-celled. This family, which is sometimes called *Caryophyllaceæ*, contains 70 genera and about 1,300 species, most of them distributed throughout the north temperate zone. *Silene*, *Dianthus*, and *Lychnis* are well-known genera. [< SILENE.]—**si"le-na'ceous**, *a.*

Si"le-na'les, 1 sai"li-nē'līz; 2 sī"le-nā'lēş, *n. pl.* *Bot.* A former alliance comprising the pink family. [< SILENE.]

si'lence, 1 sai'lens, 2 sī'lĕnç, *v.* **I.** *t.* [SI'LENCED, 1 sai'lenst; 2 sī'lĕnçt; SI'LENC-ING.] **1.** To compel to keep silent and still; stop the noise of; render silent or speechless, as by withdrawal of license or privilege, or by refutation of argument; as, to *silence* a child; to *silence* one's opponent; to *silence* a preacher. **2.** To stop the motion or activity of; render quiescent; put to rest; quiet; as to *silence* one's scruples. **3.** *Mil. & Naval.* To force (guns, etc.) to cease firing; disable by superior fire. **II.** *i.* [Rare.] To fall into silence; cease to speak.

si'lence¹, *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being silent; abstinence from speech or noise; a keeping still and mute.

Silence the mark of weakness justly bears.
CHURCHILL *The Apology* l. 228.

2. Absence of sound or noise; stillness; as, the *silence* of the night. **3.** Absence of mention; oblivion. **4.** Habitual taciturnity; as, he was a man of *silence*. **5.** The refraining from mention of something; secrecy; as, he purchased *silence* at a high price. **6.** *Mus.* A rest. **7.**

[U S] An abstaining from conversation, as by military cadets, in the presence of a superior officer a mark of disapproval not countenanced by military discipline. **8.** The future state, the realm of souls usually plural **9.** [Rare] A flat and odorless condition of distilled spirits [F, < L *silentium*, < *silen(t-)s*, ppr of *sileo*, be still] — **belt** or **region of silence,** the area around a fog-signal within which its sound can not be heard on a vessel's deck but can be heard at the top of the mast-head — **sil'ence cab'i-net,** *n* A nearly sound-proof booth enclosing a telephone apparatus — **s.-cloth,** *n* Same as HUSH-CLOTH [country justice

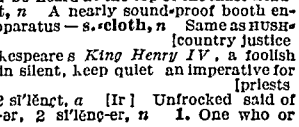
Sil'ence, *n* In Shakespeare's *King Henry IV*, a foolish

sil'ence, *interj* Remain silent, keep quiet an imperative for *let there be silence* [priests

sil'enced, 1 sal'enst, 2 sī'lĕnçt, *a* [Ir] Unfrocked said of

sil'enc-er, 1 sal'ens-ər, 2 sī'lĕnç-er, *n* **1.** One who or that which silences

2. A tubular device attached to the muzzle of a firearm that renders the discharge practically noiseless through an attachment having an interior spiral which, while permitting the ejection of the bullet, retards the explosion of the gases by causing them to rotate before escaping **3** Any device used to prevent the buzzing of wires of telegraphs or telephones **4** *Same as* MUFFLER (2)



Maxim Silencer

a, socket for connecting to rifle-barrel; *b*, vortex-chambers, *c*, passage for bullet

Si-le'ne, 1 sal-ī'nī, 2 sī-lē'nē, *n* *Bot* **1.** A large genus of herbs of the pink family, having erect or matted stems and solitary or cymose flowers with 5-toothed calyx and 3 styles Many of its species, on account of a viscid exudation on the stems, are known as *catchfly* **2** [s-] A plant of this genus [< L *Silenus*, see SILENUS] — **si-le'nal,** **I** *a* Of or pertaining to the genus *Silene* **II.** *n* A plant of this genus

Si'len-ic, *a* Resembling Silenus or one of the Sileni

si'lent, 1 sai'lent, 2 sī'lĕnt, *a* **1.** Not making any sound or noise, noiseless, still, as, the *silent* night, the *silent* tomb

2. Not speaking, or not given to speech, mute, taciturn

> A herdsman woodman, hunter, Lars was strong,
> Yet *silent* from his life upon the hills
> BAYARD TAYLOR *Lars* bk 1 st 13

3 Making no mention or allusion, passing by without notice, having no record, as, on this subject history is *silent* **4.** Lacking authority, activity, motion, or disturbance, calm, quiet; as, a *silent* partner, a *silent* nook; the winds have become *silent* **5.** Endured or done in silence; unspoken, unuttered, as, *silent* grief, *silent* resistance **6.** *Phonol* Written but not pronounced said of a letter, as the *b* in *debt*

In throuGH, casTle, sCene the now *silent* letters are relics of sounds which used to be really heard in Anglo-Saxon thurH, Latin casTellum, Greek sKēnē
E B TYLOR *Anthropology* p 179 [A 1881]

[< L *silen(t-)s*, see SILENCE] Syn.: see DUMB — **silent alarm,** same as STILL ALARM — **s. discharge** (*Elec*), a noiseless discharge, as the brush discharge — **S. Sister,** Dublin University or Trinity College, Dublin so called from its lack of influence as compared with Oxford and Cambridge — **s. spirit,** distilled spirits having little or no flavor or odor — **s. system,** a system of prison discipline that forbids conversation among prisoners — **S. Week,** Holy Week — **sī'lent-ly,** *adv* — **sī'lent-ness,** *n*

sī'lent, *n* **1** A mechanism for preventing a clock from striking or an alarm from sounding **2** [Rare] A period of silence

si-len'tial, *a* [Rare] Having silence as an accompaniment

si-len'ti-a-ry, 1 si-len'shi-ē-ri, 2 si-lēn'shi-ā-ry, *n* [-RIES, 1 -riz, 2 -ris, *pl*] **1.** One appointed to keep silence and order in court **2** One sworn not to divulge secrets of state a privy councilor **3.** An observer of silence because of religious beliefs

si-len'tious, *a* [Rare] Inclined to be silent, taciturn

Si-le'nus, 1 sai-lī'nus, 2 sī-lē'nūs, *n* [-NI, 1 -nai, 2 -nī, *pl*] **1** *Gr Myth* The oldest of the satyrs, the teacher, trainer, and companion of Dionysos or Bacchus son of Hermes by a nymph, often represented as a drunken, pot-bellied old man, hairy, and with pointed ears riding on an ass **2.** A woodland deity of Phrygia and an instructor of Midas **3.** One of the Asiatic wood-gods who taught men to play music on reeds **4.** *Zool* The lion-tailed macaque (*Macacus silenus*) [L < Gr *Seilēnos*, Silenus]

si-le'si-a¹, 1 si-lī'shi-ə *or* -sha, 2 si-lē'shi-ə *or* -sha, *n* **1.** A glazed sleazy cloth first manufactured in the Prussian province of Silesia **2.** [U S] A thin twilled sleazy cotton fabric for dress-linings

Si-le'si-a², *n* A territory in Central Europe, formerly (1) **Austrian Silesia,** a crownland and duchy in N Austria 1,987 sq m now partly in Poland and Czechoslovakia (2) **Prussian Silesia,** now including the the provinces of **Lower Silesia,** 10,270 sq m and **Upper Silesia,** 4,998 sq m By the Treaty of Versailles an area of 1 988 sq miles was incorporated in Czechoslovakia the plebescite between Prussia and Poland in 1921, divided the disputed district — **Si-le'si-an,** *a* & *n*

Si-le'si-a Butte A mountain in Colorado 13,699 ft high

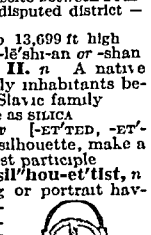
Si-le'si-an, 1 si-lī'shi-ən *or* -shən, 2 si-lē'shi-ən *or* -shan **I.** *a* Of or pertaining to Silesia **II.** *n* A native or inhabitant of Silesia The early inhabitants belonged to the Polish branch of the Slavic family

sī'lex, 1 sai'liks, 2 sī'lĕks *n* [L] Same as SILICA

sil"hou-ette', 1 sil"u-et', 2 sil"u-ĕt', *v* [-ET'TED, -ET'TING] **I** *t* To cause to appear in silhouette, make a silhouette profile of chiefly in the past participle

II. *i* To appear as a silhouette — **sil"hou-et'tist,** *n*

sil"hou-ette, *n* **1.** A profile drawing or portrait having its outline filled in with uniform color, commonly black, sometimes having the hair or other features indicated by lighter lines cut as from cardboard, hence, any simple sketch or description in outline


Lavater's method of taking Silhouettes (After a print of 1785)

2. The figure or likeness cast by a shadow, as on a wall **3** The outline of a solid figure, skyline, as, the *silhouette* of a mountain range **4** Figuratively, a brief description of the character or personality of a person

As far as studied delineation of character goes Briseis is still more a *silhouette* than Andromache J A SYMONDS *Greek Poets* vol 1 p 140 (ed 1893)

[F, < É de *Silhouette*]

Sil"hou"ette', 1 sil"ū-et', 2 sil"u-ĕt', **Étienne de** (?/1709–1/2/1767) A French financier whose name was given to cheap articles because of his economy as minister of finance

sil'i-ca, 1 sil'i-kə, 2 sil'i-ca, *n* **1.** A white or colorless, extremely hard, crystalline silicon dioxid (SiO_2), found pure, as quartz, tridymite, or opal, in many rocks and sands, and combined with various bases in all the silicate minerals It is contained in certain animals, as sponges, and in some plants, as diatoms **2.** *Bot* Same as SILIQUE **3.** Same as SILIQUA, 3 **4.** [Local, U S] Very fine white decomposed chert, valuable as "flint" in pottery [< L *silex* (*silic-*), flint]

— **infusorial silica,** same as INFUSORIAL EARTH

sil"i-cam, 1 sil'i-kam, 2 sil'i-căm, *n* *Chem* A compound (Si_2N_2H) made by subjecting silicon imid to heat in an atmosphere of nitrogen

sil'i-cate, 1 sil'i-kĕt, 2 sil'i-cāt, *n* *Chem* A salt of silicic acid — **silicate paint,** a paint used chiefly on mortar, composed of powdered silica embodied in a vehicle consisting mainly of water-glass

sil"i-cat"ed, 1 sil'i-kĕt'ed, 2 sil'i-cāt ĕd, *a* Combined or coated with silica — **silicated soap,** a hard soap made with sodium silicate (water-glass)

sil"i-ca"ti-za'tion, 1 sil i-kē"ti-zĕ'shən, 2 sil'i-cā"ti-zā'shon, *n* The process of changing to a silicate **sil"i-ca'tion**†

Si-lic'e-a, 1 si-lis'i-ə, 2 si-lĭç'e-a, *n pl* *Spong.* A subclass or class of sponges, especially those with a skeleton of siliceous spicules or horny fibers or without a skeleton [< L *silex* (*silic-*), flint] — **si-lic'e-an,** *a* & *n*

si-li'ceous, 1 si-lish'us, 2 si-lish'ŭs, *a* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or containing silica **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Silicea* **3.** *Phytogeog* Growing or living on siliciferous soil [< L *siliceus*, < *silex* (*silic-*), flint] — **siliceous sinter,** see SINTER — **s. waters,** springs or other natural waters containing silica in solution

sil'i-ci-, 1 sil'i-si-, 2 sil'i-çi- From Latin *silex* (*silic-*), flint a combining form

si-lic'ic, 1 si-lis'ik, 2 si-lĭç'e, *a* Of, pertaining to, or consisting of silica [< L *silex* (*silic-*), flint] — **silicic acid** **1** Same as SILICA **2.** An amorphous gelatinous compound (H_4SiO_4), consisting of silica and water, into which constituents it readily decomposes

sil"i-ci-cal-ca're-ous, *a* Consisting of both siliceous and calcareous material **sil"i-co-cal-ca're-ous**† — **sil"i-ci-cer'a-tous,** *a* Siliceous and horny, as a hallchondroid sponge — **Sil"i-ci-cof'de-a,** *n pl* *Spong* The *Silicea*

sil'i-cid, } 1 sil'i-sid, -sid *or* -said, 2 sil'i-cĭd, -çĭd *or* -çĭd, *n*
sil'i-cide, } *Chem* A compound of silicon with another element, or a compound radical

sil"i-cif'er-ous, *a* Containing or producing silica, united partially with silica — **si-lic"i-fi-ca'tion,** *n* Conversion into silica **si-lic"i-fac'tion**† — **si-lic'i-fy,** *v* [-FIED, -FY'ING] **I** *t* To convert into silica, as wood

Among the great American wonders is the *silicified* forest known as Chalcedony Park situated about eight miles south of Cortizo in Apache County, Ariz G F KUNZ *Gems and Precious Stones* p 137 [SCI PUB CO 1890]

II *i* To become silica, or become impregnated with it

si-li'cious, *a* Same as SILICEOUS

Sil"i-ci-spon'gi-æ, 1 sil i-si-spon'ji-ī, 2 sil"i-çi-spŏn'gi-ē, *n pl* *Spong* The *Silicea* [< SILICI- + L *spongia*, sponge]

sil'i-cite, 1 sil'i-sait, 2 sil'i-çīt, *n* Same as FERROSILICON.

si-li'ci-um, 1 si-lish'i-um, 2 si-lish'i-ūm, *n* *Chem* Same as SILICON **sil'i-cum**†.

si-lic'i-u-ret, 1 si-lis'i-yu-ret, 2 si-lĭç'i-yu-rĕt, *n* *Chem* Same as SILICID — **si-lic'i-u-ret"ed, si-lic'i-u-ret"ted,** *a*. *Chem* Combined or impregnated with silicon

sil'i-cle, 1 sil'i-kl, 2 sil'i-cl, *n* A short silique a pod or capsule produced by certain plants of the mustard family, the length of which is less than its breadth [< F *silicule*, < L *silicula*, dim of *siliqua*, pod]

sil'i-co-, 1 sil'i-ko-, 2 sil'i-co- From Latin *silex* (*silic-*), flint a combining form used in chemistry to indicate the presence of silicon or of its compounds, as, *silicofluorid* — **sil"i-co-bo'rate,** *n* Same as BOROSILICATE — **sil"i-co-cal-ca're-ous,** *a* Same as SILICICALCAREOUS — **sil'i-co-chlo'ro-form,** *n* *Chem* A liquid compound ($SiHCl_3$), colorless, fuming, and inflammable, made by subjecting silicon to heat in the presence of hydrochloric acid gas — **Sil"i-co-flag"el-la'ta,** *n pl* *Protoz* An order of flagellate infusorians with a siliceous skeleton —**sil"i-co-flag'el-late,** *a* & *n* — **sil"i-co-flu-or'ic,** *a* Same as FLUOSILICIC — **sil"i-co-flu'o-rid,** *n* Same as FLUOSILICATE — **sil"i-co-for'mic,** *a* *Chem* Relating to a chemical compound, a formic acid derivative in which the trivalent group is present, one atom of silicon replacing one of carbon — **Sil"i-col'de-a,** *n pl* Same as SILICISPONGIÆ — **sil'i-col,** *n* *Chem* A chemical compound (SiH_3OH), similar in its composition to methyl alcohol

sil'i-con, 1 sil'i-kən, 2 sil'i-cŏn, *n* *Chem* A nonmetallic element prepared as a dull-brown amorphous powder, as shining metallic scales resembling graphite, or as dark steel-gray globules, sometimes showing crystallization See ELEMENT

Silicon is next to oxygen the chief constituent of the earth's solid crust It always occurs combined with oxygen in the form of silicon dioxide, or silica, SiO_2 known in the crystalline condition as tridymite, quartz and the various kinds of sand and sandstone, and in the amorphous condition as opal, flint etc ROSCOE AND SCHORLEMMER *Treatise on Chemistry* vol 1 p 872 [MACM 05]

[< L *silex* (*silic-*), flint] — **silicon carbid,** same as CARBORUNDUM — **s detector** (*Wireless Teleg*), a thermoelectric detector having electrodes of pure silicon held together by a metallic element or consisting of a piece of silicon placed between two metallic elements — **s dioxid,** same as SILICA — **s ethyl** (*Chem*), an oily liquid compound ($Si(C_2H_5)_4$), made by treating silicon tetrachlorid with the ethyl of zinc

sil'i-con-ize, 1 sil'i-kən-aiz, 2 sil'i-con-īz, *tt* [-IZED, -IZ'ING] To unite or cause to unite with silicon, as in the combination of iron with silicon in certain metallurgical processes

sil'i-con-o-nane, 1 sil'i-kon-o-nān, 2 sil'i-cŏn-o-nān, *n* Same as SILICON ETHYL [CHALICOSIS

sil"i-co'sis, 1 sil'i-kō'sis, 2 sil i-cō'sis *n* *Pathol* Same as

Sil"i-co-skel'e-ta, *n pl* *Protoz* A section or subclass of radiolarians with a basket-like aggregation of tangential and radial siliceous elements normally developed — **sil"i-co-skel'e-tal,** *a* — **sil"i-co-spie'gel,** *n* *Metal* A spiegeleisen in which silicon varying in amounts from 10 to 30 per cent is present — **Sil"i-co-spon'gi-æ,** *n pl* *Spong* The *Silicispongiæ* — **sil"i-co-ti'tan-ate,** *n* *Chem* A compound consisting of a combination of a silicate and titanate — **sil"i-co-tung'state,** *n* *Chem* A salt of silico-tungstic acid — **sil"i-co-tung'stic,** *a* *Chem* Of, relating to, or denoting one of the double acids of silicon and tungsten These are found both in a free state and in their salts

si-lic'u-la, 1 si-lik'yu-lə 2 si-lĭç'yu-la, *n* [L] *Bot* Same as SILICLE **sil'i-culet** — **si-lic'u-lar,** *a* *Bot* Of, pertaining to or having the shape of a silicula or silicle

Si-lic"u-lo'sa, 1 si-lik'yu-lō'sə, 2 si-lĭç'yu-lō'sa, *n pl* The first order of the fifteenth class in the Linnean artificial system of plants, embracing those in which the fruit is a silicle [< L *silicula* see SILICLE]

si-lic'u-lose, 1 si-lik'yu-lōs 2 si-lĭç'yu-lōs *a* **1.** *Med* Same as SILIQUOSE **2.** *Bot* (1) Silicle-bearing (2) Same as SILICULAR **3†.** Husky [< L *silicula*, see SILICLE] **si-lic'u-lous**†. [group SiO

sil'i-cyl, 1 sil'i-sil, 2 sil'i-çĭl, *n* *Chem* The bivalent radical

si-lig'i-nose†, *a* Made from fine wheat **si-lig'i-nous**†.

sil'ing-dish", 1 sail'iŋ-dish", 2 sil'ing-dish", *n* [Prov] Same as SILE¹, *n*, 1

sil'i-qua, 1 sil'i-kwə, 2 sil'i-kwa, *n* [-QUÆ, 1 -kwi, 2 -kwē, *pl*] [L] **1** An ancient Roman weight one-third of an obolus See WEIGHT **2.** An obsolete Italian weight of four grains, formerly current in Rome **3** *Anat* A pod-like envelop, as, the *siliqua* of the olivary body **4.** *Bot* Same as SILIQUE — **sil"i-qua'ceous,** *a*

Sil"i-qua-ri'i-dæ, 1 sil i-kwə-rai'i-dī, 2 sil i-kwa-rī'i-dē, *n pl* *Conch* A family of tænioglossate gastropods related to *Vermetidæ*, but with a continuous slit **Sil"i-qua'ri-a,** *n* (t g) [< L *siliqua*, pod]

— **sil"i-qua'ri-id,** *n* — **sil"i-qua'ri-oid,** *a*

si-lique', 1 si-lik' *or* sil'ik, 2 si-lik' *or* sil'ik (XIII), *n* *Bot* A narrow, dry, two-valved pod or fruit, produced by plants of the mustard family only See illus under DEHISCENCE [F, < L *siliqua*, pod] — **sil"i-quif'er-ous,** *a* Pod bearing — **sil'i-qui-form,** *a* *Bot* Having the form of a silique **sil'i-quæ-form**†.— **Sil"i-quo'sa,** *n pl* *Bot* The second order of the fifteenth class in the Linnean artificial system of plants, embracing those in which the fruit is a silique a disused term — **sil'i-quose,** *a* **1.** *Pathol* Like a pod or silicle **2.** *Bot* Silique-bearing, of or pertaining to a silique **sil'i-quous**†.

Si-lis'tri-a, 1 si-lis'tri-ə, 2 si-lis'tri-a, *n* A town in Roumania, on the Danube river ceded to Bulgaria at the Berlin Congress, 1878, and ceded to Roumania by the Treaty of Bucharest 1913 **Si-lis'tra**†.

silk, 1 silk, 2 sĭlk, *v* **I.** *t* To clothe or cover with silk, as, grand ladies plumed and *silked* **II.** *i* To produce the portion of the flower called silk said of maize

silk, *a* **1.** Made of silk, silken, as, a *silk* scarf **2†.** Resembling silk, silky — **silk coal** (*Mineral*), a variety of coal mined in Shropshire — **s. cock,** a pure white fowl — **s gown** (*Eng Law*), the professional robe worn by barristers who have been designated as king's (or queen's) counsel, the gowns of their juniors being plain stuff gowns — **s gut,** the silkworm's gut from which the web is spun — **s hat,** a high hat made of a pasteboard frame covered with silk plush, worn by men as a dress hat, and sometimes by women as a riding-hat See illus under HAT — **s muslin,** a diaphanous silk fabric, sometimes ornamented with printed or raised figures — **s. oak,** a large Australian tree (*Grevillea robusta*), with bipinnate leaves and orange flowers in panicled racemes cultivated in greenhouses **silk-bark oak**†, **silky oak**† — **s. paper,** a smooth tissue-paper — **s sealskin,** a fine silk textile with pile resembling the fur of seals

silk, *n* **1** A fine, delicate, glossy, fibrous substance produced by various insects, especially by the larvæ of bombycid moths (silkworms) to form their cocoons The silk of commerce is obtained mostly from the common silkworm (*Bombyx mori*) In the manufacture of silk the cocoon, in which the chrysalis is killed, is placed in warm water to soften the gum The silk on the outside of the cocoon, called **floss-silk,** is of poor quality If the natural gum is left on it is **hard s.**; if soaked off, **soft s** When the silk is first reeled into skeins and hanks it is **raw s** After being properly scraped and cleaned, it is ready for spinning and doubling Before doubling the threads are known as *singles* specif If wound and cleaned, *dumb singles*, and if also thrown, *thrown singles* When twisted two or three together it is *tram*, suitable for filling If double-twisted, it is **organzine** or **thrown s**, suitable for warp Silk was introduced into Europe from the East through the conquests of Alexander the Great, worn by the Romans, made largely by the Sicilians and Venetians in the 12th century, and came into common use in England in the 16th century

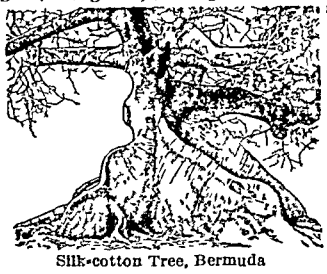
A variety of machines are used in the manufacture of silk, as, **silk-degumming machine** (for removing the natural gum from silk-fiber, by mechanical action and warm water), **s -doubling machine** (for uniting, by twisting two or more twisted silk filaments), **s.-sizing** or **s.-sorting machine** (for sorting silk threads according to thickness and winding them on bobbins), **s -softening machine** (for softening and polishing dyed silk-fibers by passing the skeins over reciprocating bobbins), **s -testing machine** (for testing the tensile strength of silk-fibers — a serigraph or serimeter).

The *silk* industry originated in China and according to native records it has existed there from a very remote period The Empress known as the lady of Si-ling wife of a famous emperor, Huang-ti (2640 B C) encouraged the cultivation of the mulberry tree, the rearing of the worms and the reeling of *silk*
Encyc Brit 11th ed, vol XXV p 97

2. A similar thread spun by other insects or arachnids, notably the silk-spider **3.** Cloth or garments made of silk, as, changeable *silks* are again in fashion **4.** Anything resembling or reminding of silk (1) The silky styles of the flowers of corn (2) The silky down of the pod of the milkweed, which is hence called also *silkweed* (3) A silky luster in some precious stones, as the ruby due to microscopic crystals **5.** A king's (or queen's) counsel so called because of the silk gown which he wears **6.** A cylinder in a flour-dressing machine, covered with silk [< AS *seolc*, silk, < L *sericum*, < Gr *Sērikos*, < *Sēres*, a people of Asia]

— **artificial silk,** collodion made into threads by being forced through very fine apertures — **Bengal s**, same as BENGAL, 2 — **boiled s**, fine soft and white silk after all the glue has been abstracted — **castor s**, the silk of the Indian moth, which feeds on the castor-oil plant — **changeable s**, shot silk See SHOT, *a* — **China s.**, pongee — **Dacca s**, skein-silk used for embroidery — **ecru s**, unbleached silk, containing all of its original weight except about 5 per cent — **Ellottine s**, silk for knitting so called after Elliot, a writer on needlework — **gauze s** (*Textile*), a transparent, thin material made of silk — **India s**, a soft thin, untwilled silk woven like cotton — **Japanese s** **1** Silk made in Japan **2** A fabric with linen chain and silk filling, once made in England — **lettered silks** (*Textile*), silk fabrics of Oriental make having words and sentences inscribed upon them for decorative purposes — **marble s**, a silk fabric having a varicolored filling — **raw s**, see SILK, *n*, 1 — **silk'-bunt"ing,** *n* An American bunting of the genus *Spiza* having fine, close plumage — **s -cotton,** *n* The silky seed-covering of various species of *Bombax*, mostly a tropical American genus and of the West-Indian god-tree, also, corkwood cotton As it can not be spun its principal use is for stuffing cushions, packing etc — **s. cotton tree,** any one of the various trees producing silk-cotton especially those of the genus *Bombax* as the simool (*B malabaricum*) See BOMBAX — **s -dresser,** *n* One employed in stiffening and smoothing silk cloth — **s -factory,** *n* A place where silk is spun into thread or woven into cloth or fabrics — **s.-mill** — **s.-figured,** *a* Marked with figures in silk woven into it said of a fabric other than

silk — s ·fowl, *n* One of a breed of domestic fowls with silky plumage — **s ·gelatin,** *n* Same as SPERICIN **s · glue‡.— s. ·gland,** *n* A gland that secretes a silky substance, as in spiders and silkworms, a sericterium — **s. ·gown,** *n.* [Rare] A king's (or queen's) counsel See SILK GOWN, under SILK, *a* — **s. ·grass,** *n* **1.** Either of two grasses (*Oryzopsis cuspidata* and *Stipa comata*) of the western United States so called from the long silky hairs of their flowering glumes.



Silk-cotton Tree, Bermuda

2 The fibrous leaves of various species of *Yucca, Agave,* and *Bromelia* **3** The fiber of *Karatas karatas* — **s. ·grower,** *n* One engaged in the business of producing silk-cocoons — **s. ·hen,** *n* The hen of the silk-fowl — **s ·mercer,** *n* One who deals in silk goods — **s ·mill,** *n* A silk-factory — **s. ·moth,** *n* A silkworm-moth — **s ·printing,** *n* The art or process of printing patterns on silk a process similar to cotton-printing — **s. ·serge,** *n* A twilled silk material used especially as coat-lining — **s. ·shag,** *n* [Prov Eng] A young herring — **s ·snapper,** *n* A Bermudan fish (*Lutianus vitranus*) — **s. ·spider,** *n* A spider that spins a silky substance, especially *Nephila plumipes,* found in the southern United States, noted for its webs of strong silk and for the great size of the female as compared with the male — **s. ·spinner,** *n* A person, machine, or insect that spins silk — **s. ·stocking,** *n* **1.** One who wears silk stockings, an aristocrat **2** [U S Polit Slang] A member of a branch of the Whig party in the earlier part of the 19th century — **s ·tassel tree,** a Pacific coast shrub (*Garrya elliptica*), 8 to 10 feet high, with yellow catkins covered with silky hair — **s ·thrower,** *n* An operative who makes organzine See SILK, *n*, 1 **s · throwster‡.— s ·tree,** *n* A tree (*Albizzia julibrissin*) with bipinnate leaves and numerous ciliated leaflets native from the Caucasus to Japan, and a favorite ornamental shade-tree in southern Europe and elsewhere **silk'flow"er‡.** — **s. ·vine,** *n* A woody climber (*Periploca græca*), of southern Europe, with ovate acuminate leaves, and brownish flowers in loose cymes often cultivated for ornament **Virginia s ‡.— s ·weaver,** *n* One who weaves silk, either as manufacturer or operative — **s ·winder,** *n* **1.** A silk-reel **2** A reel for transferring silk thread from the skein to the bobbin — **tabby s.,** same as TABBY¹, *n*, 1 — **to take the s** [Eng], to accept the appointment of king's (or queen's) counsel

silk'a-line, 1 silk ə-lin, 2 silk'a-lēn, *n* A soft and thin mercerized cotton fabric resembling silk **silk'a-lene‡, silk'o-line‡.**

silk'en, 1 silk'n, 2 silk'n, *vt* [Rare] To make like silk

silk'en, *a* **1** Made of silk, as, *silken* hose **2** Like silk, soft to the touch, glossy, delicate, smooth, as, a *silken* beard, *silken* speech **3** Dressed in silk, hence, softly luxurious, as, *silken* luxury **4** Caused by or as by silk, as, a *still en* rustling **5.** Denoting mellow wine **6.** Of gentle and courteous manner said of persons **7.** Gentle soft, elegant, as speech — **silk'en-ly,** *adv*

silk'flow"er, 1 silk'flau'ər; 2 silk'flow'er, *n* **1** A small Peruvian tree (*Calliandra trinervia*) so called from the long silky filaments of its conspicuous and usually red stamens **2.** The silk-tree [as SILKY

silk'ie, 1 silk'i, 2 silk'i, *n* **1.** [Shetland] A seal **2.** Same

silk'i-ly, 1 silk'i-li 2 silk'i-li, *adv* In a silky way

silk'i-ness, 1 silk'i-nes, 2 silk'i-nēs, *n* **1.** The quality or state of being silky, lustrous smoothness, softness **2.** Hence, effeminacy of manner or of character

silk'man, 1 silk'man, 2 silk'măn, *n* [-MEN, *pl*] A dealer in or a manufacturer of silk, also, an operative in a silk-factory

silk'ness, 1 silk'nes, 2 silk'nēs, *n* [Rare] A mock title for a proud person

> Sir, your *silkeneese* cleerely mistakes Mecænas and his house
> B JONSON *Poetaster* III, 1.

silk'tail", 1 silk'tēl", 2 silk'tāl", *n* A bird, the waxwing

silk'weed", 1 silk'wid", 2 silk'wēd", *n* **1.** Same as MILKWEED **2.** Any alga of the genus *Conferva* — **poke-leaved silkweed,** the poke-milkweed

silk'wood", 1 silk'wud 2 silk'wōōd", *n* The calabur-tree

silk'worm", 1 silk'wûrm", 2 silk'wûrm", *n* The larva of a bombycid moth, especially one that produces a dense silken cocoon of commercial value The **common silkworm** (*Bombyx mori*), originally from the mountainous provinces of China but introduced and reared widely in Europe and Asia, yields most of the silk of commerce It attains a length of three and a half inches The silk-secreting glands are elongated, and run along each side of the body, opening in a common orifice on the under lip When mature and ready to pupate, the silkworm emits the secretion of these glands in the form of a thread, which hardens on exposure to the air, and is about 4,000 yards long In this it envelops itself The **allanthus-s** is a hybrid between the eria (*Attacus ricini*) and *A cynthia* See AILANTHUS For the **oak-s**, see YAMA-MAI The **pernyi s.** is the larva of *A pernyi,* which feeds on oak-leaves The **polyphemus s.** (*Telea polyphemus*) is American See illus in next column and under POLYPHEMUS

> At the end of about a month the worm finally ceases to eat, mounts up on the twigs which are placed on its tray, and begins to spin its cocoon Out of two little openings in its head called 'spinnerets,' proceed two slender filaments of the glutinous substance from which the silk is derived These stick side by side and form a flat thread which the *silkworm* by moving about its head, folds around its body, like a ball of thread, wrapped from the outside inwards, till it has completely embedded itself in this silky covering where it rests in the pupa state
> *Nelson s Encyc* vol XI, p 217.

— **silk'worm-rot",** *n* Same as CALCINO

silk'y, 1 silk'i, 2 silk'y, *a* [SILK'I-ER, SILK'I-EST] **1.** Like silk in any way, soft, smooth, lustrous, as, *silky* hair **2.** Made of or consisting of silk, silken. **3.** *Bot* Long, fine, and appressed, as hairs, or covered with such hairs, as leaves, sericeous **4.** Having a soft, delicate taste said of liquor **5.** Gentle and pleasing in manner said of persons **6.** *Zool* Having soft, smooth plumage hair, fur, or wings — **silk'y-waln"scot,** *n* [Eng] A noctuid moth (*Senta maritima*) — **s. ·wave,** *n* [Eng] A geometrid moth (*Acidalia holosericata*) — **silk'i-ly,** *adv*

silk'y, *n* One of a breed of fowls See FOWL

sill, 1 sil, 2 sil, *vt* To provide with a sill

sill¹, } *n* **1.** A horizontal member forming the founda-
sill², } tion or part of the foundation of a structure of any kind Specif (1) A horizontal piece of wood or stone at the bottom of a casing in a building, especially, a door-sill or a window-sill

> There is the shaded doorway still
> But a stranger's foot has crossed the *sill*
> T B READ *The Stranger on the Sill* st 1

(2) A timber in the frame of the floor of a railway-car, as, an end-*sill* side-*sill* **2.** *Fort* The inner edge of the bottom or sole of an embrasure **3** *Mining* (1) The floor of a gallery or passage in a mine (2) A bed or layer, especially an intrusive sheet of igneous rock between strata of older rocks **4.** *Naut* The bottom pieces of ports, dry-dock entrances, and the like **5.** A protecting timber placed at the side and above the level of a roadway. **6.** [Eng] The foot of a title-page or title **7.** The bottom of a hedge [< AS *syll,* sill] — **sill'-course",** *n* *Arch* **1.** A course of masonry at the level of, or supporting, the sill or base-timber of a frame building **2.** A string-course at the level of the window-sills of a story of a building — **s. ·step,** *n* An iron bar on the sill of a railway box-car, forming a step for the ladder — **sill-s ·s,** *n* A window-sill or stool so cut as to be inserted in place between the uprights or jambs, instead of serving for their support

sill³, *n* [Prov Eng] The young of a herring

sill⁴, *n* [Prov Eng] The shaft of a vehicle [For THILL]

sill⁵, *n* Same as SELL²

Sill, Edward Rowland (⁵/₁₈41–²/₁₇1887) An American teacher and poet, *The Hermitage,* etc

Sil'la, 1 sil'ə, 2 sil'a, *n* *Bib* *2 Kings* VII, 20

sil'la-bub, *n* Same as SILLIBUB

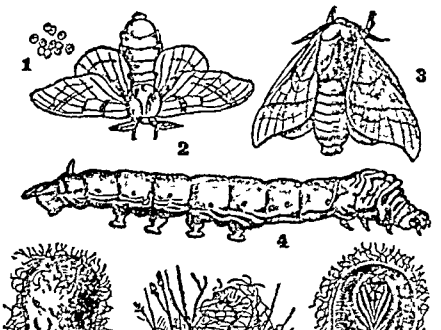
sil"la-dar', 1 sil"ə-där', 2 sil'a-dar', *n* [E Ind] A member of a troop of irregular horse Compare SELICTAR **sil"ah-dar'‡.**

Sil"la-gin'i-dæ, 1 sil"ə-jin'i-di, 2 sil a-gin'i-dē, *n pl* *Ich* An Indo-Pacific family of acanthopterygian fishes with opercular bones bent inward below, spinous dorsal short, and second dorsal and anal long **Sil'la-go,** *n* (t g) — **sil-lag'i-nid,** *n* — **sil-lag'i-noid,** *a* & *n*

sil'ler, 1 sil'ər, 2 sil'er *a* & *n* [Scot] Silver, money — **sil'ler-fish",** *n* [Local, Scot] The whiting-pout — **s ·fluke,** *n* [Local, Scot] The brill

Sil'ler-y, 1 sil'ər-i, 2 sil'er-y, *n* **1.** A village in Marne department, France **2.** A sparkling champagne from Sillery, France **3** A still white wine from Reims

sil'li-bub, 1 sil'i-bub, 2 sil'i-bŭb, *n* **1.** A dish made by



Silkworm.

1 Eggs 2 Female moth 3 Male moth 4 Adult worm (nat size) 5 Cocoon 6 Worm spinning cocoon 7 Section of cocoon showing pupa.

combining milk or cream with wine or cider, and thus forming a soft curd, which is then flavored It may be whipped into a froth, or made solid by boiling after adding water and gelatin **2.** Figuratively, something frothy, as rapid talk **3.** A combination [Perhaps < SILLY + BUB², *n*, but cp Prov Eng *sillibouk,* where *-bouk* is < Ice *būkr,* belly]

sil'li-kin, 1 sil'i-kin, 2 sil'i-kin *n* [Rare] A simpleton

sil'li-ly, 1 sil'i-li, 2 sil'i-ly, *adv* In a silly manner

> Those who *sillily* pursue The simple downright way and true
> S BUTLER *Hudibras* pt III, can 1, l 9

Sil'li-man, 1 sil'i-man 2 sil'i-man, *n* **1. Benjamin** (⁸/₈ 1779–¹¹/₂₁1864), an American physicist, chemist, founder of *American Journal of Science,* 1818 **2. Benjamin** (¹²/₄ 1816–¹/₁₀1885), an American chemist a founder of Yale (now Sheffield) Scientific School, son of preceding **3.** A mountain in the Sierra Nevada range, Cal, 11,623 ft hich

sil'li-man-ite, 1 sil'i-man-āit, 2 sil'i-man-īt, *n* *Mineral* Same as FIBROLITE [< Benjamin *Silliman*]

sil'li-ness, 1 sil'i-nes, 2 sil'i-nēs, *n* The state or quality of being silly, foolishness

sil'lock, 1 sil'ək, 2 sil'ok, *n* [Local, Brit] A young coalfish

sil'lo-graph, 1 sil'o-graf, 2 sil'o-grăf *n* A writer of satires, a satirist a title derived from Timon of Philus a skeptic philosopher of about 280 B C, who wrote three books entitled *Silloi,* in hexameter verse, against the Greek philosophers [< LL *silloqraphus,* < Gr *silloqraphos,* < *sillos,* satire, and see -GRAPH **sil-log'ra-pher‡; sil-log'ra-phist‡.**

sil-lom'e-ter, 1 si-lom'i-tər, 2 si-lŏm'e-tər, *n* An instrument for measuring the speed of a ship, especially, one that operates without the aid of a log [< F *siller,* run ahead (< OF *sigler,* sail, < Ice *sigla,* sail), + -METER] **si-lom'e-ter‡.**

sil'lon, 1 sil'ən 2 sil'on, *n* [F] A defensive work sometimes raised along the middle of a very wide ditch

Sil'loth, 1 sil'əth, 2 sil'oth, *n* A seaport and watering-place in Cumberland, England

sil'ly, 1 sil'i, 2 sil'y, *a* **I.** *t* [Prov Eng] To stun, stupefy

II. *i* [Rare] To act in a silly manner

sil'ly, *a* [SIL'LI-ER, SIL'LI-EST] **1.** Destitute of ordinary good sense, weak and erratic in judgment, easily misled, simple, foolish said in contempt, in pity, or in good-natured depreciation, as, a *silly* girl

> Some *silly* people are ashamed that it should be known that they are so useful as they really are A K H BOYD *Recreations of a Country Parson* first series p 124 [T & F 1861]

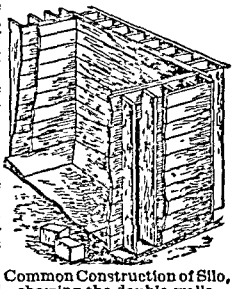
2. Characterized by or resulting from mental imbecility, foolish, unwise, stupid, as, *silly* talk, *silly* conduct **3.** [Scot or Dial] Mentally or physically incapable, verging on idiocy or showing such weakness, imbecile, fatuous **4.** [Colloq] Dazed, stunned, as by a blow **5.** [Prov or Obs] Weak and frail, impotent, helpless **6.** [Archaic] Ingenuous, guileless **7†.** Happy, blessed **8†.** Simple, rustic [Var of SEELY, < AS *sælig,* fortunate, < *sæl,* happy] Syn.. see CHILDISH FOND, FRIVOLOUS, IDIOTIC, RIDICULOUS, SHALLOW — **Silly Billy,** William IV, king of England so called from his political blunders — **the s. season** [Local, Eng], a period of the year, coincident with the dog-days, when fads, as in dress, social conditions, etc, are discussed in the newspapers — **sil'ly-ism,** *n*

sil'ly, *n* [SIL'LIES, 1 sil'iz, 2 sil'is, *pl*] [Colloq] A silly or fatuous person as, was there ever such a *silly!*

sil'ly-how, 1 sil'i-hau, 2 sil'y-how, *n* [Prov Brit] Same as CAUL¹, 2 **sil'ly-hewt.**

si'lo, 1 sai'lo, 2 si'lo, *vt* To put in a silo, preserve (fodder) by storing in a silo, turn into ensilage

si'lo, *n* **1.** A tight chamber in a cellar, barn, or other structure, or a pit for the preservation of succulent fodder by the exclusion of air and water, by packing the cut or uncut fodder close, sometimes sprinkling the layers with salt, and covering with boards or straw, with or without weights After fermentation the food is greatly relished by cattle, tho it is usually fed before fermentation See ENSILAGE



Common Construction of Silo, showing the double walls

> Early *silos* were made of stone or concrete either above or below ground but it is recognized that air may be sufficiently excluded in a tightly pressed sack though in this case a few inches of the fodder round the sides is generally useless owing to mildew *Encyc Brit* vol IX, p 653

2. Any close or air-tight pit in which grain or other food is stored [Sp, < L *sirus,* < Gr *siros,* a pit for corn]

Si-lo'am, 1 si-[*or* sai-]lō'am, 2 si-[*or* si-]lō'am, *n* *Bib* A fountain and pool at Jerusalem *John* IX, 7 [Heb, sending forth] **Si-lo'ah‡** (*Neh* III, 15)

Si-lo'am Springs A town in Benton county, Ark

Si-lo'ni, 1 si-[*or* sai-]lō'ni, 2 si-[*or* si-]lō'ni, *n* *Bib* (Douai)

Si-lo'nite, 1 si-[*or* sai-]lō'nait, 2 si-[*or* si-]lō'nit, *n* *Bib* (Douai)

Sil'phi-dæ, 1 sil'fi-di, 2 sil'fi-dē, *n pl* *Entom* A family of necrophagous clavicorn beetles with approximated palpi, fore and hind coxæ prominent and eyes finely granulated **Sil'pha,** *n* (t g) [< Gr *silphē,* insect] — **sil'phal,** *a* — **sil'phid,** *a* & *n* — **sil'phoid,** *a*

Sil'phi-um, 1 sil'fi-um, 2 sil'fi-ūm, *n* **1** A genus of stout perennial resinous American herbs of the aster family *S lactinatum* is the rosinweed or compass-plant, and *S terebinthinaccum* is the prairie-dock of the central United States **2** [s-] A plant of the Mediterranean region whose juice was used by the ancients for food and medicine Its identity has not been satisfactorily determined, but many suppose it to be the deadly carrot [L < Gr *silphion* 'silphium']

silph-ol'o-gy, 1 silf-ol'o-ji 2 silf-ŏl'o-gy, *n* *Biol* The science of larval forms, especially as regards morphological correlationships [< Gr *silphē,* beetle, + -OLOGY] — **silph"o-log'ic,** *a* [of Yorkshire England

Sils'den, 1 silz'den, 2 silz'dĕn, *n* A town in the West Riding

silt, 1 silt, 2 silt, *v* **I.** *t* To fill, choke, or obstruct with sediment generally with *up*

II *i* **1.** To ooze, or percolate through pores or crevices **2.** To become filled, choked, or obstructed with fine sediment generally with *up* **3** To float or drift in, as silt [< LG *silen,* filter, < root of AS *seón,* drip]

silt, *n* **1.** Fine earthy sediment carried and deposited by water **2.** A deposit of such sediment **3.** *Ich* The silk-snapper **silt'age‡ — silt'-grass",** *n* See GRASS — **silt'y,** *a* Of, pertaining to, or filled with silt

si-lure¹, 1 si-lūr', 2 si-lūr', *n* A siluroid, especially the sheatfish [F < L *silurus* see SILURUS]

sil'ure², *n* Same as CELURE **sil'ourt.**

Sil'u-res, 1 sil'yu-riz 2 sil'yu-rēz *n pl* A pre-Celtic race in S W Britain described by Tacitus [< SILURUS]

Si-lu'ri, 1 si-lū'rai 2 si-lū'ri, *n pl* *Ich* The *Nematognathi*

Si-lu'ri-an, 1 si-lū'ri-ən, 2 si-lū'ri-an, *a* **1.** Of or pertaining to the ancient Silures **2.** *Geol* Of or pertaining to the Silurian **Si-lu'ric‡**

Si-lu'ri-an¹, *n* *Geol* **1.** A division of the Paleozoic era next above the Cambrian, sometimes called the era of invertebrates usually subdivided into the Upper and Lower Silurian See chart of GEOLOGY **2.** Originally, the division below the Devonian, conflicting with the indefinite Cambrian Until recently the division now definitely called Cambrian was more or less included in the Silurian or Cambro-Silurian **Si-lu'ric‡.**

Si-lu'ri-dæ, 1 si-lū'ri-di 2 si-lū'ri-dē, *n pl* *Ich* A family of nematognathous fishes, especially those with skin mostly naked, opercula well developed and movable, gill-openings generally wide, and supramaxillary barbels at least well developed, catfishes [< SILURUS] **Sil"u-rol'dæ‡; Sil"u-rol'de-t‡ — si-lu'ri-an²,** *n* — **si-lu'rid, si-lu'ri-dan,** *a* & *n*

> After the removal of numerous aberrant forms as distinct families the *Siluridæ* contains more than 100 genera and upward of 900 species Most of the *Siluridæ* are fresh-water fishes inhabiting the rivers of warm regions particularly South America and Africa, comparatively few of them are marine, and these few are mostly tropical They are especially characteristic of the Amazon region in South America JORDAN AND EVERMANN *Fishes of North America* vol I p 115 [GOV PTG OFF 1896]

Sil'u-rist, the, 1 sil'yu-rist 2 sil'yu-rist Henry Vaughan so called because born in Wales

Si-lu"ro-Celt'ic, *a* Belonging to the Silurian division of the Celts, as the present people of Wales and western Ireland **Si-lu"ro-Kelt'ic‡.**

si-lu'roid, 1 si-lū'roid, 2 si-lū'rōid **I.** *a* Of or pertaining to the *Siluridæ.* **si-lu'ri-form‡.** **II.** *n* One of the *Siluridæ* [< SILURUS + -OID]

Si-lu"ro-Teu"to-Celt'ic, *a* Of mixed Welsh-Celtic and Teutonic blood as the Cornish people of England

Si-lu'rus, 1 si-lū'rus 2 si-lū'rūs, *n* *Ich* **1.** A genus typical of *Siluridæ* **2.** [s-] [-RI, *pl*] An Old World catfish of this genus [< L *silurus* (< Gr *silouros*), the sheat]

sil'va, sil'van, sil'van-ite, etc Same as SYLVA, etc

Sil-va'nus, 1 sil-vā'nus, 2 sil-vā'nŭs, *n* **1.** A masculine personal name D G **Sil-va'nus,** 1 sil-vā'nus, 2 sil-va'nus G **Sil'vant;** F. **Sil"vain',** 1 sil"van', 2 sil"vān', **Sil"vie',** 1 sil"vī' 2 sil"vē', It Sp **Sil-va'no,** 1 sil-vā'no, 2 sil-va'no, **Sil'vi-o,** 1 sil'vi-o, 2 sil'vī-o, L **Sil-va'nus. 2.** *Bib* 2 *Cor* I, 19, *1 Pet* V, 12 **3** *Rom Myth* A domestic and rural deity related to Faunus and later identified with Pan. He was a god of woods and plantations of flocks and herds of the household, and of boundaries [L, < *silva* forest]

sil'vas, 1 sil'vəz, 2 sil'vas, *n pl* **1.** Extensive woodland plains in South America **2.** A Spanish metrical composition of irregular lines [Sp, < L *silva* forest]

sil'ver, 1 sil'vər, 2 sil'ver, *v* **1.** *t* **1.** To coat with silver, silver-plate **2.** To coat with some substance having a resemblance to silver; specif , to coat with an amalgam of tin and mercury, as a mirror **3.** To render silver-like (1) To impart a silvery hue to, cause to glitter like silver (2) To whiten, as with age

> The moon, sweet regent of the sky
> *Silver'd* the walls of Cumnor Hall
> MICKLE *Cumnor Hall* st 1
>
> Mine were the *silvered* locks thy hand caressed
> HOLMES *Homesick in Heaven* st 17

4. *Phot* To coat with a film of a silver salt

II. ı [Rare] To become silvery

sil'ver, *a* **1.** Made of silver **2.** Resembling silver (1) White or pale, of a pale luster, as, the *silver* moon (2) Soft and clear as the tones of a bell made of silver, hence, enticing, persuasive, as, *silver* tones or sounds (3) Glistening white, as, *silver* spray, *silver* waves (4) Calm, peaceful, and gentle, as, *silver* slumber **3.** Secondary, of high rank, but not the highest, less than golden, as, speech is *silver,* but silence is golden, the *silver* age Compare GOLDEN. **4.** Relating to, connected with, or producing silver, as, the *silver* question, *silver* States 5 Having silver threads or something resembling them **6** White, hoary said of the hair or beard **7.** Relating to silverware **8.** Designating compounds made up partly of silver **sil'vern‡** [Poet]

sil'ver, *n* **1.** A white, ductile, very malleable and sonorous metallic element, crystallizing in the isometric system, and possessing a high electric conductivity It is obtained from three classes of ores (1) silver minerals proper, including *native silver,* which occurs in irregular bunches or thread-like, branching masses, *argentite, cerargyrite, pyrargyrite, proustite,* etc (2) lead-silver minerals, as *galena* and *lead sulfid,* and (3) copper minerals, the most important of which is *tetrahedrite* or gray copper ore The largest part of the world's silver to-day does not come from silver-mines, but as a by-product from gold copper-, and lead-mines, a few ounces of silver per ton giving the ore a workable value Silver is now the most common of the precious metals In certain countries in former times it had a value exceeding that of gold but the ratio of its value to that of gold has steadily decreased (See GOLD) Like gold, it is extensively used in the manufacture of jewelry, plate and coin, British sterling having a fineness of 925 and the United States coin-silver one of 900 Its symbol is Ag (*argentum*), atomic weight 107 88, specific gravity about 10 46, and it melts at 1760° Fahr (960 C), boiling at 3632° Fahr (2000 C) Its salts are used in photography, electroplating, marking-ink, surgery, and hair-dyes, and for many other purposes in the arts

2 Silver coin considered as money, hence, ready cash, possessions **3.** Articles of domestic use in silver, silverware, plate, silver plate **4** A luster or color resembling that of silver, also, the color of silver

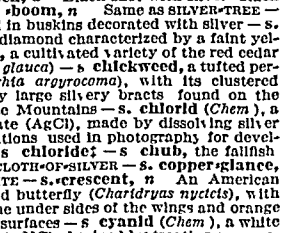
> The same fair moon that lights up Lebanon
> Spreads its sweet *silver* o'er our Grampian heath
> BONAR *My Old Letters* bk VIII, l 678

5 Silver thread **6.** *Her* Same as ARGENT **7.** An animal having silvery coloring [< AS *seolfor,* silver] Syn see MONEY

[For convenience the compounds and phrases containing *silver* are all grouped here] — **antimonial silver** (*Mineral*), same as DYSCRASITE — **bismuth s.** *Mineral* **1** Same as CHILENITE **2.** Same as SCHAPBACHITE — **black s , brittle s ore,** same as STEPHANITE — **clerk of the king's s** [Eng], a clerk of the Court of Common Pleas who registered the imposition and payment of fines — **fulminating s ,** a salt ($Ag_2C_2N_2O_2$) of silver and fulminic acid It is formed by evaporation of ammoniated silver oxid — **king's s 1.** A very pure but soft silver used for plate in the beginning of the 18th century **2.** *Eng Law* Same as POSTFINE — **mock s ,** a white alloy of copper, tin, nickel, zink etc , of the same class as Britannia metal, pewter — **mosaic s ,** an amalgam of mercury, tin, and bismuth, used for imitating silverwork — **niello s ,** a bluish composition of silver, lead, copper, and bismuth, with admixture of sulfur **Russian tula‡.— old s ,** silver made to appear old by the application of graphite and grease — **on a s basis** (*Finance*), with prices based on the silver standard — **red or ruby s.,** see RED — **shoes of s.** [Eastern Asia], ingots of precious metal popularly thought to resemble a shoe — **s. age. 1** In Latin literature, the age, following the Augustan age of which Martial and Tacitus are representatives **2.** *Class Myth* The age of Jupiter s rule succeeding that of Kronos or Saturn, and preceding the brazen age — **s bar fish** [Queensland], a large herring-like chirocentroid fish (*Chirocentrus dorab*) — **sil'ver-barred",** *a* Barred with silver or markings resembling silver — **s. bass,** the mooneye — **s bath,** *n Phot* A solution for sensitizing plates and print-paper, usually silver nitrate — **s. beater,** *n* A workman who beats out silver-foil — **s. billy,** *n* A gerrold fish (*Gerres ovatus*) of southern Australia — **s. birch. 1** The paper-birch **2.** The yellow or gray birch — **s black,** *a* Black shot with silver black with silvery sheen — **s boom,** *n* Same as SILVER-TREE — **s. buskined,** *a* Clad in buskins decorated with silver — **s. Cape** (*Com*), a Cape diamond characterized by a faint yellowish tint — **s cedar,** a cultivated variety of the red cedar (*Juniperus virginiana glauca*) — **s chickweed,** a tufted perennial herb (*Paronychia argyrocoma*), with its clustered flowers surrounded by large silvery bracts found on the Alleghenies and White Mountains — **s. chlorid** (*Chem*), a white, curdy precipitate ($AgCl$), made by dissolving silver salts with chlorid solutions used in photography for developing and printing **s chloride‡** — **s chub,** the fallfish — **s cloth,** same as CLOTH-OF-SILVER — **s. copper-glance,** — **s** same as STROMEYERITE — **s. crescent,** *n* An American dark-brown nymphalid butterfly (*Charidryas nycteis*), with silvery crescents on the under sides of the wings and orange stripes on their upper surfaces — **s cyanid** (*Chem*), a white precipitate ($AgCN$ or $AgNC$) obtained by treating an aqueous silver-salt solution with a solution of a cyanid **s cyanide‡** — **s doctor** (*Angling*), a tinsel-colored fly-like lure — **s. duckwing,** a species of game-fowl distinguished by a silver mark on the wing of each bird — **s eel,** *n* **1** The hairtail (*Trichturus lepturus*) **2** A pale or silvery form of the common eel — **s fern,** *n* A tropical fern (*Chellanthes farinosa*) from the island of Luzon so called from the silvery powder on the under surface of the fronds also applied to some ferns of other genera for the same reason — **s foil,** *n* Silver beaten to a thin leaf — **s fox,** a variety (*argentatus*) of the common fox, black mixed with silver It is valuable on account of its rich fur — **s fulminate,** fulminate of silver — **s. gibbon,** the wow-wow — **s. gilt,** *n* **1.** Silver or silverware gilded **2.** A spurious gilding, consisting of silver-foil varnished with a yellowish lacquer — **s glance,** *n Mineral* Same as ARGENTITE — **s grebe,** the red-throated loon — **s ground,** *a* Of a silver ground-color — **s haired,** *a* Having hair of silvery hue or of lustrous pale gray — **s haired bat,** a vespertilionine bat (*Lasionycteris noctivagans*) of North America, characterized by a chocolate-brown color, and hairs with silver-white tips — **s. hake,** the American whiting — **s. headed,** *a* **1** Having a silver head, as a cane **2** Silver-haired — **s king,** *n* **1.** [Colloq] A wealthy silver-mine owner **2** A fish, the tarpon — **s leaf,** *n* Very thin silver-foil — **s linden,** the white linden (*Tilia heterophylla*) — **s. litharge,** a litharge of very light yellow color — **s louse,** same as SILVERFISH, 5 — **s. lunge,** the namaycush — **s. maple. 1** A North-American tree (*Acer saccharinum*) with flaky bark and lobed leaves, white beneath It yields maple-sugar in small amounts **2.** The wood of this tree — **s mill,** *n* A mill or place for reducing silver ores — **s. moonfish,** the moonfish — **s. moth,** *n* **1.** A bristletail **2.** A geometrid moth (*Bapta punctata*) — **s. owl,** *n* The barn-owl — **s oxid** (*Chem*), a compound (Ag_2O) made by treating silver salt solutions with caustic alkali **s. oxide‡.— s. paper,** *n* **1.** Paper made sensitive to light with a silver salt **2.** Fine white tissue-paper **3.** Paper coated with silver-leaf or some imitation of it — **s. plate,** silverware, also, ware plated with silver — **s plated,** *a* Coated or plated with silver — **s plater,** *n* One who coats surfaces, especially those of metal, with silver by any process — **s. plover,** a bird, the knot — **s point,** *n* **1** A silver-pointed pencil used for sketching on a prepared paper **2.** The process of making sketches with a silver-point

> *Silver-point,* as practised by the best masters, can scarcely be said to come nearer to nature, in the sense of imitation, than primitive old line engraving
> HAMERTON *Graphic Arts* p 130 [n BROS 1882]

— **s. powder,** *n* A powder used in japanning, composed largely of bismuth, tin, and mercury also, finely precipitated silver for electroplating — **s rain,** a brilliant silver-colored imitation of rain, produced by a composition in a rocket, also, the composition itself — **s rod,** *n* **1.** An asphodel (*Asphodelus ramosus*) of southern Europe, with sword-shaped leaves and large white flowers in long dense racemes often cultivated See illus under ASPHODEL **2** Same as WHITE GOLDENROD — **s. sand,** a fine silver-colored sand used in grinding lithographers' stone — **s shafted,** *a* Bearing silver arrows said of Diana — **s. shell,** *n* An anomioid bivalve — **s. side,** the upper portion of a round of beef — **s. skin,** an outer membrane or thin envelop having a silvery appearance, as on the coffee-berry or the onion — **s. skinned,** *a* — **s solder,** *n* A silver alloy of comparatively low fusibility, used by silversmiths — **s. spotted,** *a* Dotted with silvery spots said particularly of moths and butterflies — **s sprig,** *n* A silvery variety of the common rabbit, also, its fur — **s stain,** a yellow translucent enamel employed in decorative work upon glass windows much used during the 16th century — **S. State,** Nevada so called from its silver-mines — **s steel,** *n* An alloy of steel with a very small quantity of silver — **s stick,** *n* [Eng] The field-officer of the Life Guards on duty at court named from his official wand — **s. string,** the string of a silvered musical instrument wound with light silver wire — **s. striped,** *a* Lined with silvery stripes said of moths and butterflies — **s studded,** *a* Studded with silver-like spots said of moths and butterflies — **s sword,** *n* Same as AHINAHINA — **s. thatch,** any silvery-leaved palmetto of the genus *Thrinax* — **s tissue,** same as SILVER-PAPER, 2 — **s. tongue,** *n* Same as SONG-SPARROW — **s. tongued,** *a* Of eloquent, persuasive speech — **sil'ver-top",** *n* **1.** [Humorous] A gray-haired person **2** A disease in grasses in which the upper part becomes white or whitish and withers without ripening its seed **3.** [Austral] A gum-tree (*Eucalyptus gontocalyx*) — **silvertop palmetto,** same as SILVER THATCH — **s tree,** *n* **1.** A small evergreen tree (*Leucadendron argenteum*) of South Africa See LEUCADENDRON **2.** An Australian sterculiaceous tree (*Tarrietia argyrodendron*) **3** The silverberry **4** Same as ARBOR DIANÆ See under ARBOR — **s. trevally,** same as SILVERFISH, 6 — **s. trout,** a salmonoid fish (*Salmo henshawi*) See TROUT — **s. vine,** *n* A shrubby hothouse climber (*Scindapsus argyræa*) of the arum family (*Araceæ*), from the Philippines, with thick leathery leaves marked with silvery spots — **s washed,** *a* Colored as if bathed in silver, frosted — **s white,** *n* **1.** Pure white lead for the use of artists **2.** Zinc-white **3.** A pigment silica — **s. whiting,** a silver-gray sciænoid fish (*Menticirrus littoralis*) of the coast of the southern United States — **s. witch,** *n* A bristletail — **sil'ver-work",** *n* Decorative work in silver, also silverware — **tellurics ,** same as HESSITE — **to think one's penny s ,** to think well of oneself — **vitreous s ,** same as ARGENTITE



Silver Fox 1/28

sil'ver-back", 1 sil'vər-bak", 2 sil'ver-băk", *n* [Local, U S] The knot

sil'ver-bell", 1 sil'vər-bel' 2 sil'ver-bĕl", *n* A small tree (*Mohorodendrum carolinum*), of the southern United States, with showy white flowers, 2 to 4 in a cluster, drooping on slender pedicels and large four-winged fruit, also, other species of the genus **sil'ver-bell-tree"‡; snow'drop-tree"‡.**

sil'ver-bel"ly, 1 sil'vər-bel'ı, 2 sil'ver-bĕl y, *n* [Tasmania] A silversides of the genus *Atherina* **sil'ver-bid"dy‡.**

sil'ver-ber"ry, 1 sil'vər-ber'ı, 2 sil'ver-bĕr'y, *n* A shrub (*Elæagnus argentea*), of the northwestern United States, with silvery foliage, flowers, and edible fruit

sil'ver-bill", 1 sil'vər-bil', 2 sil'ver-bĭl", *n* A seed-eating spermestine bird (genus *Munia*), as the nutmeg-bird

sil'ver-bot"tom, *n* See SULFURBOTTOM

Sil'ver Bow, 1 sil'vər bō, 2 sil'ver bō A county in S W. Montana 1,017 sq m county-seat, Butte

sil'ver-bush", *n* Same as JUPITER'S-BEARD, 3

sil'ver-chain", 1 sil'vər-chān", 2 sil'ver-chān", *n* The common locust (*Robinia pseudacacia*) so called after the analogy of *goldenchain* as applied to the laburnum

Sil'ver Cit'y A city county-seat of Grant county, N M

Sil'ver Creek. A village in Chautauqua county, N Y

sil'vered, *pp* Silvered S S

sil'ver-er, 1 sil'vər-ər, 2 sil'ver-er, *n* One who silvers, particularly, one who silvers glass

sil"ver-ette', 1 sil'vər-et', 2 sil'ver-ĕt', *n* One of a breed of domestic pigeons [white-eye

sil'ver-eye", 1 sil'vər-ol', 2 sil'ver-ī", *n* The zosterops or

sil'ver-fin", 1 sil'vər-fin', 2 sil'ver-fin", *n* A small North-American cyprinoid fish (genus *Notropis*) especially *N whipplei* the male of which has the fins silvery white in spring

sil'ver-fish", 1 sil'vər-fish", 2 sil'ver-fish", *n* **1.** A silvery-white variety of the goldfish **2** The tarpon **3** The golden shiner **4.** A characinoid fish (*Curimatus argenteus*) of Trinidad **5** The bristletail See illus under BRISTLETAIL **6.** [Austral] The white or silver trevally (*Caranx georgianus*) **sil'ver‡.**

sil'ver-gray", 1 sil'vər-grē' 2 sil'ver-grā' *a* Of a gray color with silvery hue and sheen as *silver-gray* hair

sil'ver-gray", *n* **1.** A silver-gray color **2** [S-] *U S Hist* A Whig, who, after the defeat of his party in 1852, followed the compromise policy of Fillmore, as distinguished from the Free-soil section that followed Seward so called to indicate that this party was one of elderly men

Sil'ver-heels, 1 sil'vər-hilz, 2 sil'ver-hēls, *n* A mountain in Colorado, 13 855 ft high

sil'ver-i-ness, 1 sil'vər-ı-nes, 2 sil'ver-ı-nĕs, *n* The quality or condition of being silvery

sil'ver-ing, 1 sil'vər-ıŋ, 2 sil'ver-ing, *n* **1.** A plating or covering of silver or an imitation of it, as applied to any surface, as, the *silvering* on the back of a mirror **2** The art or process of coating surfaces with or as with silver **3.** *Phot* Sensitization of paper with a silver salt

sil'ver-ite, 1 sil'vər-ait, 2 sil'ver-it, *n* [Colloq , U S] A bimetallist who advocates the free coinage of silver, or one hostile to its demonetization used by opponents

sil'ver-ize, 1 sil'vər-aız, 2 sil'ver-īz, *vt* [-IZED, -IZ'ING] To silver, especially, to sensitize with a silver salt

sil'ver-leaf", 1 sil'vər-lēf', 2 sil'ver-lēf", *n* **1** A Japanese asteraceous plant (*Ligularia kæmpferi-argentea*) **2.** Any one of various plants with silvery leaves, as (1) the spotted touch-me-not (*Impatiens biflora*), (2) the pearly everlasting, (3) the queen's-delight, (4) the silvery hydrangea, (5) the great-leaved magnolia, (6) the buffalo-berry, (7) the hardhack **3.** A disease of the plum-tree — **silverleaf linden,** the white linden (*Tilia heterophylla*) — **s. maple,** same as SILVER MAPLE

sil'ver-leaved", 1 sil'vər-livd", 2 sil'ver-lēvd", *a* Having leaves of silvery hue, on either side or both **sil'ver-leafed"‡.** — **silver-leaved linden,** the white or silver lime (*Tilia alba*) of eastern Europe, regarded by some as a mere variety of the European linden (*T europæa*)

sil'ver-less, 1 sil'vər-les, 2 sil'ver-lĕs, *a* Having no silver, moneyless

sil'ver-ling, 1 sil'vər-lıŋ, 2 sil'ver-ling, *n* **1.** An old silver coin The coin so called in Scripture (*Isa* vii, 23) is either the Hebrew *shekel* or the Persian *siglos* See COIN **2.** A tarpon or silverfish

sil'ver-ly, 1 sil'vər-lı, 2 sil'ver-ly, *adv* In the manner of silver, brightly, with sweet tone

> And then like minute-drops of rain
> Ringing in water *silverly,*
> They lingering dropped
> LOWELL *Remembered Music* st 3

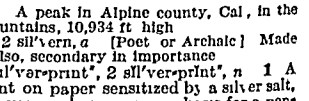
Sil'ver Moun'tain A peak in Alpine county, Cal , in the Sierra Nevada mountains, 10,934 ft high

sil'vern, 1 sil'vərn, 2 sil'vern, *a* [Poet or Archaic] Made of or like silver, also, secondary in importance

sil'ver-print", 1 sil'vər-print", 2 sil'ver-print", *n* **1** A photographic print on paper sensitized by a silver salt, made for artists' use, and serving as a basis for a pen-tracing, after the completion of which the print may be bleached out **2.** Any photograph produced by silver-printing

sil'ver-print"ing, 1 sil'vər-print"ıŋ, 2 sil'ver-print'ing, *n* **1.** *Phot* The production of prints by the use of a sensitizing silver salt, especially, the making of prints that are visible without development, as on albumin-paper **2.** Printing done with size, as on a printing-press, and dusting with silver bronze before drying

sil'ver-sides", 1 sil'vər-saidz", 2 sil'ver-sīdz", *n* **1.** A small atherinoid fish having a silver band along each side, a sand-smelt *Menidia notata* is the **common sil-versides** of the coast of the eastern United States *Labidesthes sicculus* is the **brook-** or **lake-s** of the western United States **2.** Any small cyprinoid, a fresh-water minnow **sil'ver-side"‡**



Brook-silversides 1/2

sil'ver-smith", 1 sil'vər-smith", 2 sil'ver-smith", *n* A maker of silverware and silver ornaments

> A certain man named Demetrius a *silversmith* which made silver shrines for Diana, brought no small gain unto the craftsmen *Acts* XIX 24

sil'ver-spot", 1 sil'vər-spet", 2 sil'ver-spŏt", *n* A papilionid butterfly of *Argynnis* or a related genus, having silvery spots on the under surface of the wings See BUTTERFLY — **mountain silverspot,** a species of butterfly (*Argynnis atlantis*) whose larvæ feed upon violets Its habitat is the northeastern United States and Canada

sil'ver-tail", 1 sil'vər-tēl", 2 sil'ver-tāl", *n* **1.** An insect, the bristletail **2** [Slang, Austral] One of the upper social order Compare COPPERTAIL

sil'ver-this"tle, 1 sil'vər-this'l, 2 sil'ver-this'l, *n* An acanthus (*Acanthus spinosus*) of southern Europe, with spikes of purplish flowers and large jagged spiny leaves said to have furnished Callimachus the model for the leaf in the Corinthian capital **silvery thistle‡; spiny acanthus‡.**

sil'ver-tip", 1 sil'vər-tip", 2 sil'ver-tip", *n* A grizzly bear having each hair tipped with white

Sil'ver-ton, *n* A town, county-seat of San Juan county, Colo

sil'ver-ware", 1 sil'vər-wār", 2 sil'ver-wār", *n* Articles made of silver, silver plate, especially, silver tableware, as dishes, vases, ornaments, etc

sil'ver-weed", 1 sil'vər-wid", 2 sil'ver-wēd", *n* **1** A species of potentilla (*Argentina anserina*) growing on shores and meadows, with prostrate rooting stems, pinnate silvery leaves, and large yellow flowers **2** Any species of *Argyreia,* a genus of shrubby tropical climbers of the bindweed family, with silvery leaves often cultivated in hothouses

sil'ver-wood"-tree", 1 sil'vər-wud"-trī , 2 sil'ver-wŏod"-trē", *n* **1.** A large euphorbiaceous West-Indian tree (*Drypetes serrata*) **2.** Any tree of the genus *Mouriria* **3** The West Indian tree *Guettarda argentea*

sil'ver-y, 1 sil'vər-ı, 2 sil'ver-y, *a* **1.** Containing or adorned with silver **2.** Having a resemblance to silver, as in luster, hue, or sound, specif (*Zool & Bot*), having the color of silver, whitish with a metallic luster — **silvery anchovy,** any fish of the genus *Engraulis* — **s. gadc,** the young of a rockling, *Gaidropsarus argentatus* — **s. gibbon,** see WOW-WOW — **s. Gray,** same as SILVER-GRAY, 2 — **s gull** [Local Eng] the herring-gull — **s. hairtail,** the common hairtail (*Trichturus lepturus*) — **s thistle,** same as SILVER-THISTLE

Sil-ves'ter, 1 sil-ves'tər, 2 sil-vĕs'ter *n* A masculine personal name F **Sil"ves'tre,** 1 sil ves'tr, 2 sil vĕs'tr G **sil-ves'ter,** 1 sil-ves'tər, 2 sil-vĕs'ter It **Sil-ves'tro,** 1 sil-ves'tro 2 sil-vĕs'tro, Pg Sp **Syl-ves'tre,** 1 sil-ves'trē, 2 sil-vĕs'trē Compare SYLVESTER [L , living in a wood]

Sil"ves'tre, 1 sil"ves'tr 2 sil"vĕs'tr, **Paul Armand** (1837-1901) A French poet dramatist and art-critic

Sil'vi-a, 1 sil'vi-ə, 2 sil'vi-a, *n* In Shakespeare's *Two Gentlemen of Verona,* the heroine See PROTEUS 2

sil'vics, 1 sil'viks 2 sil'vics, *n* In forestry (1) The science which treats of the life of trees in the forest (2) The habit or behavior of a tree in the forest GIFFORD PINCHOT *Terms Used in Forestry U S Dept of Agr, Bulletin No 61* [GOV PTG OFF '05] [< L *silva,* forest] — **sil'vi-cal,** *a*

sil'vi-cul"ture, 1 sil'vi-kul'chur *or* -tiur 2 sil'vi-cūl'chur *or* -tūr, *n Forestry* The art of producing and tending a forest, the application of the knowledge of silvics in the treatment of a forest See FORESTRY GIFFORD PINCHOT *Terms Used in Forestry, U S Dept of Agr, Bulletin No 61* [GOV PTG OFF '05] — **sil"vi-cul'tur-al,** *a* — **sil"vi-cul'tur-al-ly,** *adv* — **sil"vi-cul'tur-ist,** *n*

Sim, 1 sim, 2 sim, *abbr* Simeon, Simeonite

Si-ma'ba, 1 si-mē'bə, 2 si-mā'ba, *n Bot* A genus of tropical American shrubs and trees belonging to the family *Simarubaceæ* with simple pinnate or ternate leaves and axillary flowers in clusters The fruit is a drupe See CEDRON [Guiana]

sim'a-gret, *n* A grimace

Si"mal-cu'e, 1 sī"mal-kiū'ī 2 sī"māl-cū'e *n Bib* (Apocrypha) *1 Mac* xi, 39 [Gr] [Valladolid province, Spain

Si-man'cas, 1 si-mūŋ'kas, 2 si-maŋ'cas, *n* A walled town in

Si-ma'o, *n* Same as SEMAO [sī-marre'†.

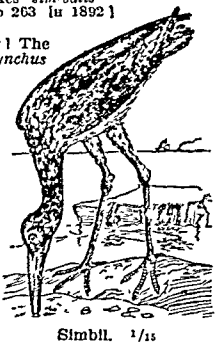
si-mar'r, *n* A light garment or robe for women chemise

Sim"a-rou'ba, 1 sim"ə-rū'bə, 2 sim ə-ru'ba, *n Bot* A genus of tropical American trees, typical of the family *Simaroubaceæ* They have dicliuous flowers, a cup-shaped calyx, five stamens, and drupaceous fruits *S amara* yields the simarouba-bark of pharmacy [< *Simarouba,* Caribbean name of a species]

Sim"a-rou-ba'ce-æ, 1 sim"ə-ru-bē'si-ī, 2 sim"a-ru-bā'çe-ē, *n pl Bot* A family of mostly tropical shrubs and trees of the order *Gerantiales* They have alternate compound leaves, small dicliuous flowers in clusters, and 3 to 5 stamens inserted around the base of a disk Important genera are *Simarouba, Quassia,* and *Allanthus* **Sim"a-ru-ba'ce-æ‡** — **sim"a-rou-ba'ceous,** *a*

sim'ball"ı, 1 sim'bōl , 2 sim'bal', *n* [Prov U S] A doughnut

Mrs Tuttle called these fried cakes '*sim-balls*'
MARIA L POOL *Roweny in Boston* p 263 [1892]



Simbil. 1/15

srm'ball†, *n.* Same as CYMBAL

sim'bil, 1 sim'bil, 2 sim'bil, *n* [Afr] The white-bellied stork (*Sphenorhynchus abdimi*) **sim'bere‡.**

Sim-birsk', 1 sim-birsk', 2 sim-birsk', *n* **1.** A government in E Russia 19,110 sq m 2 The capital, a trade center

sim'blin, sim'bling, *n* Same as SIMLIN

sim'blot, 1 sim'blot, 2 sim'blōt, *n* [F] The harness of a draw-loom

Sim'blum, 1 sim'blum, 2 sim'blūm, *n Bot* A genus of cliathraceous fungi of unpleasant odor, having the receptacle latticed, the meshes being of nearly equal diameter in each direction common in the southeastern United States [< Gr *simblon,* beehive]

Sim'coe, 1 sim'ko, 2 sim'co *n* **1.** A former county in Ontario province, Canada, now divided in three districts **Simcoe East,** 529 sq m , chief town, Tay, **S. North,** 574 sq m , chief town, Nottawasaga, **S. South,** 558 sq m , chief town, Barrie 2 A town in Norfolk district, Ontario province, Canada 3. A lake in central Ontario province, 30 m by 18 m , discharges into Georgian Bay

si'me, 1 si'mē, 2 sī'mę, *n* [Afr] A dagger-shaped sword of varied form, with double edge

si'men, 1 sai'men, 2 sī'mēn, *n* A mature female salmon before spawning See SALMON, 1

Si-men"che-ly'i-dæ, 1 si-meŋ"ki-laī'i-dī, 2 sī-mēŋ"ce-lȳ'ī-dē, *n pl Ich* A Bassalian family of enchelycephalous eels with an obtuse snout, narrow mouth, and acrodont uniserial teeth, including the pugnose eel **Si-men'che-ly,s,** *n* (t g) [< Gr *simos,* flat-nosed, + *enchelys,* eel] — **sim"en-chel'y-id,** *n* — **sim"en-chel'y-oid,** *a & n*

Sim'e-on, 1 sim'i-ən 2 sim'e-on, *n* **1** A masculine personal name F **Si"mé"on',** 1 sī'mē ōn', 2 sī mę'ōñ', **Si"mon',** 1 sī mōn', 2 sī mōn', G **Si'me-on,** 1 sī'mē-ōn, 2 sī'mę-ōn, G Sw **Si'mon,** 1 sī'mōn, 2 sī'mōn, Hung **Si'mon,** 1 shĭ'mōn, 2 shī'mōn, It **Si-mo'ne,** 1 sī-mō'nē, 2 sī-mō'ne, Pg **Si"ma-ão',** 1 sī mə-oun', 2 sī'ma-oun', **Si-mão',** 1 sī-moun', 2 sī-moun', Sp **Si"ma-on',** 1 sī'mə-ōn', 2 sī'ma-ōn', **Si-mon',** 1 sī-mōn', 2 sī-mōn' 2. *Bib Gen* xxix, 33 **Si'mon‡.** 3. **Charles** (9/11759–11/11836), an English evangelical preacher, founded the Church Missionary Society

Si"me-o'ni, 1 sī'mē-ō'nī, 2 sī mę-ō'nī, **John** (12/11816–1/14 1892) An Italian cardinal, prefect-general of the Propaganda

Sim'e-on-ite, 1 sim'i-ən-ait, 2 sim'e-on-it, *n* **1** A member of the Hebrew tribe of Simeon 2. A follower of the Rev Charles Simeon, a Church of England clergyman of Low-church views, who sought to perpetuate these by establishing 'the Simeon trust," and obtaining the presentation of Low-churchmen to cures purchased by the trust, hence, in derision, a Low-churchman

Sim'e-on Sty-li'tes, St , 1 stai-lai'tiz, 2 stȳ'lī-tēs (390?–460) A Syrian ascetic, who lived on top of a pillar See STYLITE

Sim'e-ron, 1 sim'i-rən, 2 sim'e-rōn, *n Bib* (Douai)

Sim"fer-o'pol, 1 sim"fər-ō'pel, 2 sim fer-ō'pōl, *n* A town capital of Tauride Republic, on the Black Sea **Sim"pher-o'pol‡.**

Sim'i-a, 1 sim'i-ə, 2 sim'i-a, *n Mam* A genus typical of *Simitidæ* now restricted to the orang-utan, tho a recent suggestion has been made that it pertains rather of right to the chimpanzee [< L *simia,* ape]

sim'i-an, 1 sim'i-ən, 2 sim'i-an **I** *a* **1.** Of or pertaining to an ape ape-like 2. Simioid, anthropoid **sim'i-ad‡, sim'i-al‡.** **II** *n* An ape or monkey, one of the *Simitidæ*

Si-mi'i-dæ, 1 si-mai'i-dī, 2 si-mī'i-dē, *n pl Mam* An African and Asiatic family of anthropoideans, especially those with an ape-like form, very long fore limbs, and rudimentary tail including large apes (*Simiinæ*) and gibbons (*Hylobatinæ*) [< SIMIA]

Sim"i-i'næ, 1 *sim i-ai'ni, 2 sim'i-ī'nē, n pl Mam A* subfamily of *Simitidæ,* especially those with a robust form, molars tuberculated as in man, and no ischial callosities including chimpanzees, gorillas and orang-utans [< SIMIA] — **sim'i-in(es,** *a & n*

sim'i-lar, 1 sim'i-lər, 2 sim'i-lar, *a* **1.** Bearing resemblance to something else, being like in quality, nature, degree, purpose, or other characteristics, but not the same or identical, as men with *similar* features

The governments of the thirteen states were all *similar* and the political ideas of one were perfectly intelligible to all the others
FISKE *Crit Period of Am Hist* p 59 [H M & CO 1888]

2. *Mus* Having motion in the same direction, ascending or descending together, as two parts opposed to *contrary* See MOTION, *n*, 8 **3.** *Geom* Shaped alike said of two figures each of which may become congruous with the other by increasing all its linear dimensions in one and the same ratio, its angles remaining unchanged **4†.** Of the same structure throughout, homogeneous [< F *similaire,* < L *similis,* similar] **sim'i-lar-ly†.** Syn.. see ALIKE — **inversely similar** (*Geom*), similar but incapable of being so placed that corresponding sides are parallel said of certain figures — **ordinarily s ,** in one-to-one correspondence, having the order of corresponding elements the same — **s. depiction** (*Math*), a one-to-one correspondence between the constituents of two sets — **sim'i-lar-ize,** *vt* To make similar, liken to

sim'i-lar, *n* That which resembles or is especially like something or some one else — **the law of similars.** **1.** *Psychol* The association of ideas based on similarity 2 *Med* The principle that like cures like See HOMEOPATHY

sim"i-lar'i-ty, 1 sim'i-lar'i-ti, 2 sim'i-lăr'i-ty, *n* [-TIES, 1 -tiz, 2 -tiş, *pl*] **1** The quality or state of being similar, hence, the respect in which the objects compared are similar, resemblance, likeness

The idea underlying all classification is that of *similarity* When we group an object with certain others, we do so because in some or all of its characters it resembles them
SPENCER *Psychology* vol II § 310 p 117 [A 1890]

2. *pl* Things that coincide with or resemble each other, as, a mass of *similarities* Syn.. see APPROXIMATION

sim'i-lar-ly, 1 sim'i-lər-li, 2 sim'i-lar-ly, *adv* In similar fashion with resemblance Syn see ALSO — **similarly placed,** so oriented that corresponding lines are parallel homothetic said of two similar figures

sim'i-late, 1 sim'i-lēt, 2 sim'i-lāt *vt* [-LAT'ED, -LAT ING] [Local, U S] To be like another thing

sim'i-la-tiv(e³, 1 sim'i-lə-tiv, 2 sim'i-la-tiv, *a* [Rare] Indicating or implying similarity [< L *similis,* like]

sim'i-le, 1 sim'i-li, 2 sim'i-le, *n Rhet* In figurative language, a form of comparison which directs the mind to the representative object itself, likening one thing to another by the use of express terms of likeness, as *like, as, so,* etc distinguished from *metaphor* and *comparison* proper See COMPARISON, FIGURE

As the bees came forth continually in fresh numbers so fresh bands of Greeks keep continually pouring forth from the ships and tents It is worthy of note, that this is the first *simile* in Homer
ANTHON *Homer's Iliad* bk II 87–90 note

[L, < *similis,* similar] Syn see ALLEGORY

sim'i-le, *adv* [It] *Mus* Similarly, in the same style — **sim'i-le-mark",** *n Mus* A sign (𝄋) calling for a repetition of the contents of a preceding bar

si-mil'i-ter, 1 si-mil'i-tər, 2 si-mil'i-ter, *adv* [L] Similarly, in law, the name given to the words "and the plaintiff (or defendant) doth the like," used in a pleading to accept a tender of issue and demand of trial made by the other party

si-mil'i-tude, 1 si-mil'i-tūd, 2 si-mil'i-tūd, *n* **1.** Similarity **2.** That which is similar or closely resembles, especially in outward form or appearance, likeness

The chick in the egg assumes in succession the aspect of a fish, a snake a bird of low degree, and, finally the *similitude* of its parent
WINCHELL *Doctrine of Evolution* p 29 [1874]

3. A rhetorical figure involving comparison or likeness, simile, metaphor, as, he spoke in *similitudes* **4.** *Geom* The state of being geometrically similar See SIMILAR **5†.** A sign or symbol [F, < L *similitudo,* < *similis,* like]

Syn.. see IMAGE PICTURE Compare synonyms for ALLEGORY — **axis of similitude,** one of four lines on each of which lie three of the six centers of similitude of three circles — **center of s.** **1.** The point of meeting of lines through pairs of homologous points of two homothetic figures **2.** One of two points on the central line of two circles dividing their respective diameters into segments having the same ratio called **direct center of s** when the homologous segments are similarly placed, and **inverse center of s** when they are oppositely placed

si-mil'i-tu'di-nize, 1 si-mil i-tiū'di-naiz 2 si-mil'i-tū'di-niz, *vt* [-NIZED; -NIZ'ING] [Rare] To draw comparisons

sim'i-lize, 1 sim'i-laiz, 2 sim'i-liz, *v* [-LIZED, -LIZ ING] **I.** *t* [Rare] To represent as similar or by similie, liken

How Calderon would have *similized* this pretty creature [the flying-fish] had he ever seen it! How would he have run him up *and down the gamut of simile!*
LOWELL *Fireside Travels At Sea* p 159 [T & F 1864]

II† *i* To speak in similitudes

si-mil'li-mum, 1 si-mil'i-mum, 2 si-mil'i-mūm, *n* [-MA, *pl*] *Homeopathy* A drug or agent which will produce the symptoms most like those of the disease itself

sim'i-lor, 1 sim'i-lər, 2 sim'i-lōr, *n* A rich yellow alloy of copper and zinc, used for cheap jewelry [F, < L *similis,* like, + F *or,* gold, < L *aurum,* gold]

sim'i-oid, 1 sim'i-oid, 2 sim'i-ŏid, *a* Of or pertaining to the *Simiidæ,* simian [< L *simia,* ape, + -OID]

sim'i-ous, 1 sim'i-us, 2 sim'i-ŭs, *a* Like an ape, apish, simian — **sim'i-ous-ness,** *n*

sim'ir, 1 sim'ir, 2 sim'ir, *n* The hyena

sim'i-tar, 1 sim'i-tər, 2 sim'i-tar, *n* **1.** A convex-edged sword or saber of extreme curve a popular weapon in Oriental countries See illus under SWORD **2.** A bill-hook of somewhat similar form [< OF *simiterre,* cor of Per *shamshir,* < *sham,* nail, + *shir,* lion] **scim'i-tar‡; scim'i-ter†.**

Syn.. see SWORD — **sim'i-tared,** *a Bot* Acinaciform. **scim'i-tared‡, sim'[or scim'ji-tar-shaped"†.**

sim'i-tar bab"bler, 1 sim'i-tər-bab'lər, 2 sim'i-tar-băb'ler, *n* A bird of the Oriental timeliid genus having a slender, curved beak, especially, *Pomatorhinus horsfieldii* of India

sim'i-tard, *a* Similared S S

sim'i-tar-pod", 1 sim'i-tər-ped", 2 sim'i-tar-pŏd", *n* The large woody pod of a shrubby climber (*Entada scandens*), native of India and tropical America It is from 4 to 8 feet long, often curved like a similar, and contains round, hard seeds that are made into snuff-boxes, toys, etc See SEA-BEAN **sword'-bean"‡.** [simpleton **simp'kin‡.**

sim'kin', 1 sim'kin, 2 sim'kin *n* [Rare] A foolish person,

sim'kin², *n* [Anglo-Ind] Champagne **sam'kin‡**

Sim'la, 1 sim'lə, 2 sim'la *n* **1** A district in Delhi province, India 102 sq m **2.** Its capital, a health resort and the viceregal summer residence elevation 8,000 ft

sim'lin, 1 sim'lin, 2 sim'lin, *n* **1.** [Southern & Western U S] A species of squash so called from a fancied resemblance to the simnel-cake **2†.** Same as SIMNEL, 2 **sim'blin‡; sim'bling‡; sim'nel‡.**

Sim'ma-a, 1 sim'i-ə 2 sim'a-a, *n Bib* (Douai)

sim'mer, 1 sim'ər, 2 sim'er, *v* **I.** *t* To cause to boil gently or with a gentle singing, also, to keep just at or below the boiling-point

II. *i* **1.** To boil gently or with subdued sound, begin to boil or be just on the point of boiling, also, to contain liquid that boils thus, as, the teakettle *simmers* gently on the stove 2 Figuratively, to be at the point of an ebullition of anger or other passion, as, an outbreak was *simmering,* also, to brood gently, consider [< Sw dial *summa,* buzz (imitative)] — **to simmer down.** **1.** To reduce or boil down 2. [Colloq] To calm down as from a state of anger or excitement

sim'mer', *n* The state or process of simmering, figuratively, a busy pondering over something, or a state of repressed emotion, a murmuring sound **sim'mer-ing‡.** — **sim'mer-ing-ly,** *adv*

sim'mer', *n* [Scot] Summer

sim'merd, *pp* Simmered S S

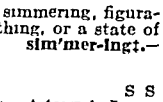
Sim'mer-ing, 1 sim'ər-iŋ, 2 sim'er-ing, *n* A town in Lower Austria, a S E suburb of Vienna

sim'mon', 1 sim'ən, 2 sim'on *vt & n* [Prov Eng] Cement

sim'mon', *n* [Shetland] A band of woven straw fiber, etc

Simms, 1 simz, 2 simş, **William Gilmore** (4/11 1808–4/11 1870) An American novelist and poet

sim'nel, 1 sim'nel, 2 sim'nĕl, *n* **1.** [U S] A squash same as SIMLIN, 1 **2.** [Eng] A rich, sweet cake, stuffed with plums, etc , and ornamented with scallops, formerly sent as a friendly offering on Simnel (mid-Lent) Sunday, or at Easter or Christmas **sim'bling-cake"†.** **3†.**



Simnel

A brittle cake, cracknel [< OF *simenel,* < L *simila,* fine wheaten flour]

Sim'nel, Lambert (1477?–1534?) *Eng Hist* An impostor who, posing as Edward Plantagenet Earl of Warwick, was crowned King of England in Dublin in 1486, and became the puppet leader of a revolt against Henry VII , which was subdued on June 16, 1487 Pardoned, he served as scullion and falconer to the king

Si-mo'ga, *n* Same as SHIMOGA (A dollar

si-mo'le-on, 1 si-mō'li-ən, 2 si-mō'le-on, *n* [Slang, U S]

Si'mon', 1 sai'mən, 2 sī'mon, *n* **1** A credulous, unsophisticated person from the nursery rime of *Simple Simon* **2.** [Slang, Eng] (1) A sixpenny piece (2) A trick-horse

— **Simon pure,** or **the real S. pure** [Colloq] the genuine article in allusion to Simon Pure, a character in the old comedy by Mrs Centlivre *A Bold Stroke for a Wife* who is counterfeited by an impostor — **Si"mon-pure',** *a*

Si'mon', *n* **1** A masculine personal name See SIMEON **2. Peter,** the Apostle Peter See PETER', 2 **3** *Bib Acts* viii, 9 **Si'mon Ma'gus‡.** [Gr, lit flat-nosed, but confused with SIMEON]

Si"mon', 1 sī mōñ', 2 sī'mōñ', *n* **1. Jules François** (12/11 1814–4/11 1896), a French Republican statesman and author **2 Richard** (5/11 1638–4/11 1712), a French Biblical critic

si-mo'ni-ac, 1 si-mō'ni-ak, 2 si-mō'ni-ăc, *n* One who is guilty of simony [< F *simoniaque,* < LL *simoniacus,* < *simonia* see SIMONY]

— **sim"o-ni'a-cal,** *a* Partaking of, pertaining to, or tainted with simony, as a *simoniacal* contract **si-mo'ni-act; si-mo'ni-alt; si-mo'ni-an‡, si-mon'i-calt; si-mo'ni-oust** — **sim"o-ni'a-cal-ly,** *adv*

Si-mo'ni-an', 1 sai-mō'ni-ən, 2 sī-mō'ni-an **I.** *a* Of or pertaining to Simon Magus or his sect **II.** *n Ch Hist* One of an early sect that held Simon Magus to be the Messiah **Sim'o-nist‡.**

— **Si-mo'ni-an-ism,** *n*

Si-mon'i-des, 1 sai-men'i-diz, 2 sī-mŏn'ī-dēş, **Constantine** (1820–1867) A Greek literary impostor, who forged and sold a number of manuscripts of Homer, Aristotle Pericles, etc

Si-mon'i-des of Ceos (556–468 B C) A Greek lyric poet

sim'o-nist², 1 sim'o-nist, 2 sim'o-nist *n* [Rare] One who upholds or practises simony — **sim'o-nism,** *n* [Rare]

sim'o-ny, 1 sim'o-ni, 2 sim'o-ny, *n Eccl* Traffic in sacred things, specif , the corrupt presentation of any one to an ecclesiastical benefice, or the purchase or sale of a presentation or preferment for personal advantage See *Acts* viii [< F *simonie,* < LL *simonia,* < *Simon,* Simon Magus, who desired to buy the gift of the Holy Ghost, < Gr *Simōn,* < *simos,* flat-nosed]

si-mool', 1 si-mūl' 2 si-mōōl' *n* [E Ind] The Malabar silk-cotton tree (*Bombax malabaricum*)

si-moom', 1 si-mūm', 2 si-mōōm', *n* A hot, dry wind of the desert, especially in Africa and Arabia, that raises great clouds of dust and is very exhausting to those exposed to it In Egypt it is called **khamsin,** in Algiers **sirocco,** and on the west coast of Africa **harmattan.** [< Ar *samūm* < *samma,* be poisoned] **si-moon'‡.**

si-morg', *n* [Per] Same as SIMURG

si'mous, 1 sai'mus, 2 si'mŭs, *a* **1** Having a flattened or turned-up nose **2†.** Concave [< L *simus,* snub-nosed]

sim'pal, 1 sim'pal 2 sim'pl *n* [Sumatra] A Sumatran semnopithecine monkey (*Semnopithecus melalophus*), fulvous above and white below, and with a black crest **sim'-pæ‡; sim'pel‡.**

sim'per, 1 sim'pər, 2 sim'per, *vi* **1.** To smile in a silly self-conscious manner, smirk

She is one that may stand still discreetly enough and *simper* when she is courted by her friend
BEAUMONT AND FLETCHER *Philaster* act 1 sc 1

2†. To sparkle flicker [< Norw *semper* smart] — **sim'per-er,** *n* One who simpers — **sim'per-ing,** *pa* Affected smiling foolishly — **sim'per-ing-ly,** *adv*

sim'per, *n* A silly self-conscious smile, a smirk

sim'perd, *pp* Simpered S S

sim"pi-e-som'e-ter, *n* Same as SYMPIESOMETER

sim'pl(e², 1 sim'pl, 2 sim'pl, *a* [SIM'PLER, SIM'PLEST] **1.** Consisting of one thing, single, uncombined with anything else, unmingled Specif (1) *Chem* That can not at present be or has not been decomposed elementary (2) *Logic* Consisting of a single quality as, propositions of *simple* identity, pure absolute Compare CATEGOREMATIC COMPLEX (3) *Bot* Not composed of similar parts or divisions, not subdivided, as, a *simple* leaf (4) *Zool* (*a*) Consisting of one part or individual not compound, as a *simple* ascidian (*b*) Entire not divided (*c*) Not sheathed (5) *Mineral* Homogeneous

2. Free from intricacy or complication, not complex or complicated (1) Having parts related or connected plainly and directly, as *simple* mechanism, *simple* constructions (2) Having few organs or parts, exhibiting a low grade of organization as, *simple* forms of life

3. *Having no embellishment or accessaries, not sumptuous or luxurious, plain, as, a simple* style, a *simple* meal **4.** Free from affectation, artificiality, or duplicity, unconventionalized, artless, unsophisticated **5.** Weak of intellect, not wise or sagacious, silly, feeble-minded, as, a home for *simple* children

You cannot be *simple* enough even in April to think I got my three thousand pounds'-worth of minerals by studying mineralogy
RUSKIN *Fors Clavigera* vol 1 p 61 [W & S 1871]

6 Not worth much consideration, insignificant, trifling

We come not to offend
But with good-will To show our *simple* skill
SHAKESPEARE *Midsummer-Night's Dream* act v sc 1

7. Humble, of lowly birth or degree, undistinguished, as, *simple* folk **8.** Having nothing added, alone, mere

as, a *simple* glance told the story **9.** *Mus* (1) Not compound (*a*) Less than an octave, as, a *simple* fifth (*b*) Single, as, a *simple* tone (2) Not developed or made complex, as, *simple* time (3) Uninterrupted by turns or valves, as the tube of a trumpet [F, < L *simplex*, lit onefold < *sim-*, same, + *plico*, fold] Syn: chaste modest, natural, neat, plain, quiet unadorned, unaffected, unembellished, unpretentious unstudied, unvarnished See CANDID IDIOTIC MERE, PURE — Ant: affected, artful, artificial complex complicated, elaborate intricate, involved ostentatious, overwrought, pretentious, showy — **simple arbitration of exchange,** see under EXCHANGE — **s. arc,** a voltaic arc between two electrodes — **s. concept** (*Logic*), a concept not logically definable because nothing can be directly predicated of it — **s consequence** (*Logic*), a conclusion drawn from a single premise — **s. contract,** see CONTRACT — **s. conversion,** see CONVERSION, 4 — **s. curve. 1.** *Math* A curve the equation of which is not factorable. **2.** *Railroad* An arc for joining two tangents — **s. enumeration,** same as ENUMERATION, 4 — **s. enunciation,** same as SIMPLE PROPOSITION — **s. equation,** an equation of the first degree in one unknown quantity — **s eye** (*Zool*), an eye in which there is only one lens, as distinguished from a compound eye that has more than one, as in insects, etc — **sim'ple-faced",** *a Zool* Without nasal appendages applied to vespertilionid bats — **s group** (*Math*), a group having no self-conjugate subgroup except the identical substitution — **s. harmonic function** (*Math*), a function represented algebraically by the sine or cosine of a variable angle, geometrically by a curve of sines, and mechanically by a **simple harmonic motion** See HARMONIC MOTION — **s.-hearted,** *a* **1.** Tender-hearted **2.** Ingenuous in disposition open sincere — **s honors,** in the game of bridge three honors in the hands of two partners — **s. idea** (*Psychol*), an unanalyzable idea, an elementary experience. — **s. machine 1.** *Mech* Any one of the following elementary mechanical contrivances the lever, the wedge the inclined plane the screw, the wheel and axle and the pulley **2.** A hand-tool having no parts, or two parts working in simple combination as shears — **s.-minded,** *a* **1.** Artless or ingenuous in character **2.** Defective in intellect mentally imbecile — **s.-mindedness,** *n* — **s. ore** (*Metal*), an ore yielding only one metal worth extracting — **s part,** a part that is not made up of nor accompanied by like parts — **s. proposition** (*Logic*), a categorical proposition not divisible into simpler terms — **s. quantity,** a quantity that can be expressed by one numerical value — **s. rotation** (*Physics*), same as PURE ROTATION See ROTATION — **s. sentence,** a sentence containing only one assertion, as opposed to a *compound* or a *complex* sentence Compare SENTENCE — **s translation,** motion of the center of gravity of a body along a path, without any rotation about it

sim'ple[1], *n* **1.** That which is simple; something not mixed or compounded, an inartificial, unsophisticated, or natural thing, an element **2.** Any medicinal plant, or the medicine extracted from it from the former supposition that each single herb was or provided a specific for some disease

A great knowledge of *simples* for the cure of disease is popularly ascribed to the Indian
F PARKMAN *Jesuits in N Am* intro p 40 [T B & CO 1867]

3. *R C Ch* A simple feast, a feast of the lowest class, as opposed to a *double* or a *semidouble* feast. **4.** A simpleton **5** [Prov] A person of humble position or birth opposed to *gentle*

These brown flourishes of the Dutch brush are by men who lived, virtually, the gentle at court, the *simple* in the pothouse
RUSKIN *Art of England* p 44 [G A 1884]

6. *pl* [Colloq] Foolish conduct, silliness, as, he suffers from the *simples* **7.** *Weaving* In a draw-loom, the set of cords upon which the pattern is arranged **8.** The simple, uncompounded form of a verb

Sim'ple[2], *n* In Shakespeare's *Merry Wives of Windsor*, a servant of Slender

sim'ple, *adv Mach* After the manner of a single-cylinder engine

sim'pl(e-ness[2], 1 sim'pl-nes, 2 sĭm'pl-nĕs, *n* The character of being simple, in any sense

sim'pler, 1 sim'plər, 2 sĭm'plər, *n* A collector or dispenser of herbs or medicinal simples

Dinah raised herbs and was a kind of *simpler* for her neighborhood FLAGG *Halcyon Days* p 16 [T & L 1881]

—sim'pler's-joy", *n* The European vervain

Sim'ple Sī'mon. The hero of a popular nursery-rime of the same name who expects to get something for nothing

sim-plesse', *n* [F] **1.** [Rare] An artificial or feigned simplicity a word used by Matthew Arnold for a certain literary style **2†.** Simpleness

sim'ple-ton, 1 sim'pl-tən, 2 sĭm'pl-ton, *n* **1.** A weak-minded or silly person, one who is lacking in ordinary intelligence **2.** [Local, U S] The dunlin. [< F *simplet* dim of *simple*, see SIMPLE *a*] Syn: see IDIOT

sim'plex, 1 sim'pleks, 2 sĭm'plĕks, *n* [L] Simple noting a form of telegraph See TELEGRAPH

Sim'pli-ces, 1 sim'pli-siz, 2 sĭm'pli-sēz *n pl Ascid* A division of tunicates especially a suborder of *Ascidiacea* with individuals solitary or very imperfectly united, as *Ascidiidæ* [Pl of L *simplex* simple, see SIMPLE *a*]

sim'pli-ci-, 1 sim'pli-si-, 2 sĭm'pli-ci- From Latin *simplex* (*simplic-*), simple (see SIMPLE *a*) a combining form — **Sim"pli-ci-den-ta'ti,** *n pl Mam* A suborder of rodents with a single pair of upper incisors as mice squirrels and all others except hares and pikas **Sim"pli-ci-den-ta'tat.** — **sim-plic'i-dent,** *a & n* — **sim"pli-ci-den'tate,** *a*

sim-plic'i-ter, 1 sim-plis'i-tər, 2 sim-plic'i-tər, *adv* [L] Without qualification simply absolutely

sim-plic'i-ty, 1 sim-plis'i-ti, 2 sĭm-plĭç'i-ty, *n* [-TIES, 1 -tiz, 2 -tiz, *pl*] The state or quality of being simple Specif (1) The condition or quality of being unmixed or uncompounded or of being elementary, as the *simplicity* of a substance (2) Freedom from elaborateness ornament, formality, or variety of detail absence of ostentation plainness as *simplicity* of dress (3) Freedom from abstractness, subtlety, or difficulty clearness intelligibility also, an instance of such quality as the *simplicity* of an argument or of a problem (4) Freedom from complexity, intricacy, or complicated structure, as the *simplicity* of an invention

The *simplicity* of nature is not that which may easily be read, but is inexhaustible. EMERSON *Essays Spiritual Laws* 1st ser, p. 112 [H M & CO 1890]

(5) Freedom from artfulness cunning duplicity, affectation or pretension sincerity, unaffectedness as *simplicity* of mind (6) Deficiency of intelligence or good sense, also, an act or instance of such deficiency, a folly [< F *simplicité* < L *simplicitas*, < *simplex* (*-plic-*), see SIMPLE, *a*] Syn: see INNOCENCE

sim"pli-fi-ca'tion, 1 sim"pli-fi-kā'shən, 2 sĭm"pli-fi-cā'shon, *n* **1.** The act or process of simplifying **2.** *Philol* The elision of one element of a double consonant, as *fulfil* instead of "fullfill"; also, the dropping of one silent letter or more than one as at the end of a word, as *bromid* instead of "bromide"; *program* instead of "programme"

sim'pli-fy, 1 sim'pli-fī, 2 sĭm'pli-fy, *vt* [-FIED, -FY-ING] To render simple or more simple, make less complex or difficult, cause to become or seem easier, clearer, plainer, or more intelligible, make capable of being more easily performed or understood, as, to *simplify* a problem [< F *simplifier*, < *simple* (see SIMPLE, *a*), and see -FY] — **sim'pli-fi-ca"tiv(e**[3], *a* Tending to simplify simplifying — **sim'pli-fi-ca"tor,** *n* One who or that which affects or favors simplicity, an advocate of simplification — **sim'pli-fi"er,** *n* A person or thing that simplifies

sim'plism, 1 sim'plizm 2 sĭm'plism *n* Assumed or affected simplicity, an affectation of or striving after simplicity

sim'plist, *n* [Rare] A herbalist, simpler

sim-plis'tic, 1 sim-plis'tik, 2 sim-plis'tic, *a* **1.** Aiming to explain too much upon inadequate principles, characterized by a simplicity that is inadequate to explain, as a *simplistic* theory **2.** [Rare] Of or pertaining to simples or a simpler

sim'plo-ce, *n* Same as SYMPLOCE

Sim'plon, 1 sim'plon *or* (*F*) sän'plōn', 2 sĭm'plŏn *or* (*F*) sän'plōn', *n* A mountain pass in Valais canton Switzerland, elevation 6,594 ft; traversed by a road built by Napoleon A tunnel under the pass 12½ miles long was begun in 1898 and completed in February, 1905

sim'ply, 1 sim'pli, 2 sĭm'ply, *adv* In a simple manner, with simplicity (1) In a clear, plain manner, intelligibly, as, a tale *simply* told (2) Without show, ostentation, or extravagance, plainly, as, dressed *simply* (3) Without subtlety, cunning, or affectation, artlessly, unassumingly; as, *simply* modest (4) Merely

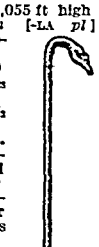
No one need expect to be original *simply* by being absurd
HUGH MILLER *Testimony of the Rocks* p 396 [G & L. 1857]

(5) Without sense or discretion; foolishly, as, he behaved *simply* (6) Absolutely without exception

Simp'son, 1 simp'sən, 2 simp'son, *n* **1 Sir James** (1792–⁴/₁₁1868), a British general in the Crimean war, native of Scotland **2 Sir James Young** (⁶/₁₁1811–³/₁₁1870), a Scottish physician, introduced chloroform into surgery **3. Matthew** (⁶/₁₁1811–⁴/₁₁1884), an American Methodist Episcopal bishop and orator **4. Thomas** (⁸/₁₁1710–⁴/₁₁1761), an English mathematician author of text-books **5. William** (¹⁰/₁₁1823–⁷/₁₁1899), an English war-correspondent and special artist **6** A county in S W Kentucky, 190 sq m, county-seat, Franklin **7.** A county in S central Mississippi, 578 sq m, county-seat Westville — **Simpson's rule,** either of two rules for calculating approximately the area of a figure bounded by three sides of a rectangle and any irregular curve

Simp'son, Mount. A mountain in Colorado 14,055 ft high

sim'pu-lum, 1 sim'piu-ləm, 2 sĭm'pū-lŭm *n* [-LA *pl*] [L] *Rom Antiq* A long-handled ladle for dipping wine for libations



Sim'ri, 1 sim'rai, 2 sim'rī, *n Bib 1 Chron* xxvi 10

Sim'rock, 1 sim'rok, 2 sĭm'rŏk, **Karl Joseph** (⁵/₁₁ 1802–⁷/₁₁1876) A German poet and scholar

Sims, 1 simz, 2 simz *n* **1. George Robert** (⁹/₁₁ 1847–⁹/₁922), an English author and dramatist *How the Poor Live Lights o London* **2. James Marion** (¹/₁₁1813–¹¹/₁₁1883) an American surgeon and gynecologist. **3. Winfield Scott** (⁸/₁1844–¹/₁1918), an American inventor **4.** 1 simz, 2 simz **William Sowden** (¹⁰/₁₁1858–) An American admiral commander of United States Navy in European waters (1917–18)

Sims'bur-y, 1 simz'ber-i, 2 simz'bĕr-y, *n* A town in Hartford county, Conn

sim'son[1], 1 sim'sən 2 sim'son, *n* [Prov Eng] Groundsel **simp'son†**

Sim'son[2], *n.* **1.** See SAMPSON **2. Robert** (¹⁰/₁₁ 1687–¹⁰/₁1768), a Scottish mathematician

sim'u-la"cre, *n* [Archaic] An image

sim"u-la'crum, 1 sim'yu-lē'krum, 2 sĭm'yu-lā'crŭm, *n* [-CRA, *pl*] **1.** That which is made in the likeness of a being or thing, an Simpulum. image **2.** An imaginary, visionary, or shadowy representative or representation of something, a semblance, hence, a sham **3.** That which resembles and serves as a sign of something, a formal sign [L, < *simulo*, see SIMULATE, *v*]

sim'u-lance, 1 sim'yu-ləns, 2 sĭm'yu-lanç, *n* The state of being simulant, false or deceptive resemblance

sim'u-lant, 1 sim'yu-lənt, 2 sĭm'yu-lant **I.** *a* Having a false appearance or resemblance, taking the place or having the form or appearance (of), simulating especially in biology **II** *n* One who or that which simulates [< L *simulo* (ppr *simulan(t-)s*), see SIMULATE, *v*]

sim'u-lar, 1 sim'yu-lər, 2 sĭm'yu-lar, *a.* [Archaic.] **1.** Given to simulation pretending, sham **2** Resulting from simulation, counterfeit [< L *simulo*, see SIMULATE, *v*]

sim'u-lar, *n* One who simulates a pretender

sim'u-late, 1 sim'yu-lēt, 2 sĭm'yu-lāt, *vt* [-LAT'ED, -LAT'ING] **1.** To assume or have the mere appearance or form of, without the reality, assume falsely, act or take on a form in imitation of, counterfeit, imitate, as, to *simulate* insanity **2.** Specif (1) In phonology, to assume, as one word, the form of (another) because of a fancied connection See SIMULATION 2 (1) (2) *Biol* To mimic

Many caterpillars beetles moths butterflies, *simulate* the objects by which they are commonly surrounded
SPENCER *Principles of Sociology* vol 1 p 112 [A 1891]

[< L *simulo* (pp *simulatus*), < *similis*, similar]

Syn. compare DISSEMBLE, FACTITIOUS IMITATE — **simulated contract,** a fictitious agreement made to cover up a fraud or conceal a different purpose

sim'u-late, *a* Simulated feigned pretended

sim"u-la'tion, 1 sim'yu-lē'shən, 2 sĭm'yu-lā'shon, *n* **1.** The act of simulating, or of assuming a false form, appearance, character, or condition, imitation of something, a feigning, pretense, counterfeit, as, a *simulation* of sleep, the mere *simulation* of honesty Compare DISSIMULATION **2.** Specif (1) *Phonol* Assumption by one word of a form resembling that of another on the ground of an accidental likeness or fancied connection between them, as *sparrow-grass* from *asparagus*, simulating a compound of *sparrow* and *grass* (2) *Biol* Mimicry **3** *French Law* A fictitious contract or conveyance, whether fraudulent or made in good faith **4.** Similarity [F < L *simulatio(n-)*, < *simulatus* see SIMULATE *v*] Syn. see PRETENSE — **sim'u-la"tiv(e**[3], *a* — **-ly,** *adv*

sim'u-la"tor, 1 sim'yu-lē'tər *or* -tor; 2 sĭm'yu-lā'tor, *n* One who or that which simulates

sim'u-la-to-ry, 1 sim'yu-la-to-ri 2 sĭm'yu-la-to-ry, *a* Intended, calculated, or tending to deceive marked by simulation

Sim"u-li'i-dæ, 1 sim'yu-lai'i-dī, 2 sĭm'yu-li'i-dē *n pl Entom* A family of small nemoceous diptera with oral organs well developed, biting gnats **Si-mu'li-um,** *n* (t. g) [< L *simulo*, see SIMULATE, *v*] **Si-mu'li-dæ** — **si-mu'lid,** *a & n* — **si-mu'li-oid,** *a & n*

si"mul-ta-ne'i-ty, 1 sai"mul-[*or* sim'ul-]tə-ni'i-ti, 2 si"mŭl-[*or* sĭm'ŭl-]tā'ne-ŭs (XIII), *a* Occurring, done, or existing at the same time, as, *simultaneous* events Specif (1) *Math* Satisfied by the same values of the variables or unknown quantities said of a set of equations (2) Designating a method of instruction or recitation in which the pupils answer or recite in concert (3) Designating schools or a system of instruction in which pupils whose parents entertain different religious beliefs receive secular instruction together but religious instruction apart. [< LL *simultaneous* see SIMULTANEITY] — **simultaneous call,** same as TWO NINES — **s. publication,** the publishing, as of a book, in two or more places at the same time See PUBLICATION, 2 — **-ly,** *adv* — **-ness,** *n*

si-mung', 1 si-mun', 2 si-mŭng', *n* An East-Indian otter (*Lutra cinerea*)

si-murg', 1 si-murg', 2 si-murg', *n* [Per] An immense bird of Persian mythology that figures in Firdausi's epic, the Shah-Nameh, the roc **si-morg'†; si-murgh'†.**

sin, 1 sin, 2 sĭn, *v* [SINNED, SINDST, SIN'NING] **I.** *t* **1.** To consume, destroy, or cause to vanish by committing sin, as, to *sin* away one's health **2.** To commit as a sin, do wrongly or in violation of propriety, rule, or taste usually with a cognate object, but sometimes, archaically, in impersonal constructions; as, to *sin* a great sin.

II. *i* **1.** To commit sin, transgress, neglect, or disregard the divine law, depart voluntarily from the path of duty prescribed by God to man frequently with *against*, as, in Adam all men *sinned*, to *sin against* God

Those who *sin against* light shall share a deeper condemnation
H HARBAUGH *Heavenly Home* p 109 [L & B 1853]

2 To commit error or transgression of any kind, violate or offend against right, propriety, or rule, be in the wrong, do wrong, offend often followed by *against*

You may *sin against* your body just as fatally as you *sin against* your soul DINAH M CRAIK *Sermons Out of Church* p 63 [N]

[< AS *syngian*, < *syn*, sin] — **sinning one's mercies** [Scot], exhibiting ingratitude for the favors of Providence — **to sin one's soul** [Prov Eng], to imperil one's soul by sinning

sin[1], *n* **1.** Any want of conformity to or transgression of a rule of rectitude or duty, especially as made known through the conscience or the revealed Word of God, disagreement in thought, word, deed, or desire, whether by omission or commission, with the divine law, also, the state or condition of having thus departed, wickedness distinguished legally from *crime*

Sin is any want of conformity unto or transgression of the law of God *Westminster Shorter Catechism* ans. XIV

2. (1) A special instance or class of instances of such violation, a transgression; loosely, a fault, error (2) [Scot] A disgrace, matter of regret **3** [Rare] A personification or an embodiment of evil; also, a monster of wickedness **4.** [Archaic] An offering or sacrifice made to atone for sin [< AS *syn* sin cp L *sons* guilty]

Syn: crime, criminality, delinquency, depravity evil guilt ill-doing, immorality, iniquity, misdeed offense transgression, ungodliness, unrighteousness, vice, viciousness, wickedness wrong, wrong-doing *Sin* is any lack of holiness, any defect of moral purity and truth, whether in heart or life whether of commission or of omission "All *unrighteousness* is *sin*" *1 John* v, 17 *Transgression* as its etymology indicates is the stepping over a specific enactment, whether of God or man ordinarily by overt act, but in the broadest sense in volition or desire *Sin* may be either act or state, *transgression* is always an act mental or physical *Crime* is often used for a flagrant violation of right but in the technical sense denotes specific violation of human law *Guilt* is desert of and exposure to punishment because of *sin Depravity* denotes no act, but a perverted moral condition from which any act of *sin* may proceed *Sin* in the generic sense, as denoting a state of heart, is synonymous with *depravity*, in the specific sense, as in the expression a *sin*, or in the plural *sins*, the term is synonymous with *transgression* or *transgressions Immorality* denotes outward violation of the moral law Compare CRIMINAL IMMORALITY OFFENSE — Ant: godliness goodness, holiness integrity, morality, purity, right, righteousness, sinlessness, uprightness, virtue Compare synonyms for VIRTUE

— actual sin, sin committed by ourselves as distinguished from *original sin* — **deadly** or **mortal sin** (*R C Ch*) a grievous offense against God, depriving the soul of sanctifying grace and involving spiritual death Theologians hold that in some cases, as theft, the distinction between mortal and venial sin is one of degree and not of kind The malice of the sin depends on its deliberateness and not on the material act See VENIAL SIN The seven deadly sins are seven specific violations of the law of God which often create vicious habits and are fruitful sources of every sort of transgression See SEVEN — **like sin** [Slang] very much, very hard, with great intensity or effort, as I worked *like sin* — **man of sin,** an exceedingly wicked man specif Antichrist — **original sin,** the first sin committed by Adam as related to or manifested in its consequences to his posterity of the human race — **remission of sins,** the blotting out and forgiveness of sin deliverance from the guilt and punishment of sin — **sin'ab-solv"er,** *n* [Rare] A priest or other person who grants absolution — **sin-born,** *a* Born in sin being the offspring or fruit of sin — **sin-bred,** *a* Bred or tutored in sin — **sin-eater,** *n* Formerly, in England, a man who for a trifling consideration publicly took upon himself the sins of a deceased person by eating a piece of bread and drinking in the vicinity of the corpse This superstitious custom is said to have arisen from a misconception of the meaning of *Hosea* iv, 8 "They eat up the sin of my people" — **sin-eating,** *n* The calling of a sin-eater — **sin-offering,** *n* An offering made in atonement for sin, an expiatory offering or sacrifice — **sin-oppressed,** *a* Oppressed or overcome with sin or a sense of sin — **sin-polluted,** *a* Polluted or defiled with sin — **sin-sick,** *a* Weary worn or disgusted with sin — **sin-stricken,** *a* Smitten by sin — **sin-stung,** *a* Stung with remorse for or a recognition of the heinousness of sin — **sin-worn,** *a* [Rare] Worn or prematurely aged by sin — **the unpardonable sin,** sin against the Holy Ghost (*Matt* xii, 31, 32) — **venial sin** (*R C Ch*), a fault inconsistent with perfect righteousness, but which, owing to a want of deliberation or to the minuteness of the matter does not take away sanctifying grace, but mars its effectiveness [Ionian Triad

Sin[2], *n* The Assyrian moon-god, first of the second Babylonian Triad

sin[3], *n Bib Ex* xvi 1

sin[4], 1 sin *or* sen, 2 sĭn *or* sĕn *n* [Local, Scot] The sun

sin¹, 1 sin, 2 sin, *n* [Heb] See SHIN²

sin, 1 sin, 2 sin, *a*, *prep*, *& conj* [Dial & Scot] Since

sin., **sing**, *abbr.* See ABBREVIATION

sin'a', 1 sin'ə, 2 sin'a, *n* [E Ind] A silkworm, the Chinese monthly worm (*Bombyx sinensis*)

Si'na', 1 soi'nə, 2 si'na, *n* *Bib* (Apocrypha) Sinai *Judith* v, 14 [Gr]

Si-næ'an, 1 soi-ni'ən, 2 si-nē'an, *a* Of or pertaining to the Sinæ or ancient Chinese

Si'nai, 1 sai'noi *or* sai'ni-ai, 2 si'ni *or* si'na-i, *n.* **1.** *Bib* **Mount**, a mountain where the commandments and law were given to Moses traditionally identified with Jebel Musa, Sinai Peninsula 7,360 ft high *Ex* xix, 11 **2.** A peninsula between the Gulf of Suez and the Gulf of Akaba length, 140 m; occupied by Great Britain Dec 21 1916

Si"na-it'ic, } 1 sai'ni-it'ik, si-ne'ik, 2 si"na-it'ic, si-nā'ic,
Si-na'ic, } *a* Of, pertaining to, or relating to the mountain or peninsula of Sinai in Arabia between the gulfs of Suez and Akaba

sin'al, 1 sin'əl, 2 sin'al, *n* [Nepal] A long-haired domestic goat

sin-al'bin, 1 sin-al'bin, 2 sin-ăl'bin, *n* *Chem* A white crystalline compound ($C_{31}H_{44}N_2S_2O_{15}$), a glucoside found in the seeds of the white mustard [< SINAPIS + L *alba*, white] **sin-al'binε‡.**

Si"na-lo'a, 1 si na-lō'a 2 si"nā-lō'a *n* **1.** A state in W Mexico 27,560 sq m; capital, Culiacan **2.** A town in Sinaloa state, Mexico

si"na-may', 1 si na-mai', 2 si"nă-mȳ', *n* [P I] A sheer, rough, durable fabric woven from the fiber of the hemp-plant, used for outer garments a Tagalog term

sin-am'in, } 1 sin-am'in, -in *or* -in, 2 sin-ăm'in, -in *or* -in,
sin-am'ine, } *n* *Chem* A white crystalline compound ($C_4H_6N_2$) derived from oil of mustard It is an allyl melamin [< SINAPIS + AMIN, AMINE]

sin'a-pate, 1 sin'ə-pēt, 2 sin'a-pāt, *n* *Chem* A salt of sinapic acid

sin'a-pic, 1 sin'ə-pik 2 sin'a-pic *a* *Chem* Of, pertaining to or derived from sinapin — **sinapic acid**, a white crystalline compound ($C_{11}H_{12}O_5$) obtained by treating a salt of sinapin with barium or potassium hydroxid

sin'a-pin, } 1 sin'ə-pin -pin *or* -pin, 2 sin'a-pin, -pin *or*
sin'a-pine, } -pin, *n* *Chem* A bitter unstable compound ($C_{16}H_{24}NO_5$) contained as a sulfocyanate in the seed of the white mustard. [< F *sinapine* < L *sinapis*, see SINAPIS]

Si-na'pis, 1 si-nē'pis, 2 si-nā'pis, *n* *Bot* A genus of brassicaceous herbs having the pod tipped with an ensiform beak There are five species natives of the eastern hemisphere *S alba* is the white mustard [< L *sinapis*, *sinapi*, < Gr *sinapi*, mustard]

sin'a-pism, 1 sin'ə-pizm, 2 sin'a-pĭşm, *n* *Med* A mustard plaster [< L *sinapismus*, < Gr *sinapismos*, < *sinapi*, mustard] — **sin"a-pis'tic**, *a*

si-nap'o-lin, } 1 si-nap'o-lin, -lin *or* -lin, 2 si-năp'o-lin, -lin
si-nap'o-line, } *or* -lin *n* A chemical compound (CH_2 CH. CH_2NHCON HCH_2CH CH_2) obtained by subjecting allyl mustard-oil to the action of the hydroxid of lead [< SINAPIS + L *oleum*, see OIL]

sin'ca-lin, } 1 sin'kə-lin, -lin *or* -lin, 2 sin'ca-lin, -lin *or* -lin,
sin'ca-line, } *n* *Chem* Same as CHOLIN

since, } 1 sins, 2 sinç, *adv* **1.** From a past time, men-
sinse", } tioned or referred to, up to the present, during the interval between a certain past time or event and the present; from that time forward till now, as, he was taken ill last summer and has been ill ever *since* **2.** At some time within the interval between a certain past time and the present, at some time after a certain past time or event and before now

The chief features of the place [Boston] were three hills *since* greatly cut down. J B MCMASTER *B Franklin* p 2 [H M & CO]

3. In time before the present, before this, before now, ago, as, how long *since* did you see your friend? Used in the sense of *ago*, it refers to quite recent past time *ago* covers past time in general, as, "A messenger was here to see you" "How long *since?*" or 'How long *ago?*" But if one says "The Spanish Armada was destroyed off the coast of England," to ask "How long *since?*" instead of "How long *ago?*" would have a grotesque effect

Why, sir, I brought you word an hour *since* SHAKESPEARE *Comedy of Errors* act IV sc 3

[ME *sins*, contr of *sithence*, < *sith*, since, < AS *siththan*, < *sith*, after, + *tham*, dat of *thæt*, that]

since, *prep* During or within the time after, ever after or at a time after, from and after the time, occurrence, or existence of, as, I have eaten nothing *since* yesterday

since, *conj* **1.** From and subsequently to the time when, during or within the time after that, as, many things have happened *since* I saw you **2.** Because of or following upon the fact that, inasmuch as, seeing that, because, as, *since* you wish it, it shall be done **3†.** When with verbs of remembering, forgetting, knowing, or the like Syn. see BECAUSE

sin-cere', 1 sin-sir', 2 sin-cē'r', *a* [SIN-CER'ER, SIN-CER'EST] **1.** Being in reality as in appearance, not assumed, feigned, or pretended, real, true, genuine, as, *sincere* intentions, *sincere* regret

Words out of number which are now employed only in a figurative sense did yet originally rest on some fact of the outward world .. *'Sincere'* is without wax, (sine cerâ) as the best and finest honey should be TRENCH *On the Study of Words* lect VII, p 322 [K P & CO 1888]

2. Honest in intention, action, or profession, acting or speaking the truth, especially as to one's own feelings, motives, or purposes, single-hearted, frank, straightforward, as, a *sincere* friend, he is *sincere* in his promises **3.** [Archaic] Being without admixture; free, pure. often with *of*, as, *sincere of* evil, *sincere* wine **4†.** Blameless, virtuous **5†.** Sound, whole [< F *sincere*, < L *sincerus*, said to be < L *sine*, without, + *cera*, wax, or better < *sin-* one, wholly, + *cerno*, separate]

Syn.: see CANDID HONEST — **sin-cere'ly**, *adv* **1.** In a sincere manner with sincerity truly. **2.** [Rare] Wholly completely — **sin-cere'ness**, *n*

sin-cer'i-ty, 1 sin-ser'i-ti, 2 sin-çĕr'i-ty, *n* The state or quality of being sincere, specif, honesty of purpose or character, freedom from hypocrisy, deceit, or simulation; genuineness, truthfulness, integrity, as, a promise made in *sincerity* a man of *sincerity* [< F *sincerité*, < L *sincerĭtas*, < *sincerus*, sincere] Syn. see INNOCENCE.

sinch, *v & n* Same as CINCH erroneous form

sin'cl-put, 1 sin'si-put, 2 sin'çi-put, *n* The top of the head, especially the anterior portion. Compare OCCIPUT. [L., < *semi-*, half, + *caput*, head] — **sin-cip'i-tal**, *a*

Sin'clair, 1 sin'klar, 2 sin'clar, *n* **1. Catherine** (1/m1800–8/1864), an English author, daughter of Sir John. **2. Sir John** (1/m1754–11/m1835), a Scottish statistician and agriculturist **3. William Macdonald** (1/1850–12/1917) an English churchman and Biblical scholar archdeacon of London

Sind, 1 sind 2 sind *n* **1** A division of N W Bombay province British India, 47,066 sq m, capital, Haidarabad

Sindet'; **Sindeţ.** **2.** A river in Gwalior province, British India, tributary to the Jumna river

Sind'bad, 1 sind'bad, 2 sind'băd, **the Sailor.** In the *Arabian Nights Entertainment*, a travelling merchant of Bagdad who relates marvelous adventures **Sin'bad‡.**

sin'der', 1 sin'dər, 2 sin'der, *v* [Scot] To sunder.

Sin'der', *n* A town in N W Bornu central Africa

Sin'di, 1 sin'di, 2 sin'dī, *n* A native or inhabitant of Sind, India, especially one of the native race of Hindu stock and Mohammedan faith **Sin'dhi‡.** — **Sin'di**, *a*

sin'die, 1 sin'di 2 sin'di, *a* [Scot] Seldom, rare **sin'el‡.**

sin'die, *adv* [Scot] Rarely, occasionally

sin'doc, *n* Same as SINTOC

sin'don, 1 sin'dən, 2 sin'don, *n* **1.** An Oriental woven fabric of fine texture, or a piece of such fabric; a piece of stuff for wrapping

Sindon was . any stuff of a very fine texture, and might be applied to modern Cashmere and Jerbee shawls as well as to muslin RAWLINSON *Herodotus* vol II, p 142, note 6 [J M 1875]

2. (1) A garment made of this fabric, a kind of shirt, wrapper, or flowing garment (2) *Liturg* A winding-sheet, specif, the winding-sheet in which Christ was buried Compare KITTEL **3** *Surg* A round pledget of fine rag with a thread through the middle for its support, to be placed in the opening of the skull made in trephining [L, < Gr *sindōn*, fine cloth, prob < Sans *Sindhu*, the Indus, < *sindhu*, river]

Sin'dre, 1 sin'drə, 2 sin'dre *n* *Norse Myth* **1.** The dwarf who, on a wager with Lok', made three treasures to surpass those held by the god (1) the boar with golden bristles, (2) the golden ring, Draupner (3) Thor's hammer **2.** A race of the dwarfs **3.** The shining golden hall of the dwarfs after Ragnarok

sine, 1 sain, 2 sin, *vt* [Prov Eng] **1.** To strain **2.** To cease milking a cow

sine, *n* **1.** *Math* The perpendicular dropped from one end of a circular arc upon the radius of the other end; the ratio of this perpendicular to the radius considered as a function of the angle subtended by the arc See TRIGONOMETRICAL **2†.** A gulf [< L *sinus*, bend]

— **coversed sine**, see COVERSED and TRIGONOMETRICAL — **logarithmic s**, the logarithm of a sine — **s. compass**, a sine galvanometer See GALVANOMETER — **sine'com"ple-ment**, *n* The sine of the complement the cosine — **s curve**, *n* A sinusoid — **subversed s.**, the cosine increased by the radius or by unity — **versed s.**, the radius or unity minus the cosine

sine, *adv* [Scot] Before this time ago same as SINCE, *adv* used also as a noun, as in *auld lang syne*, in the sense of "old times" **synet.**

We'll tak a cup o' kindness yet For auld lang *syne* BURNS *Auld Lang Syne*, chorus.

si'ne, 1 sai'ni, 2 si'nē, *prep* [L] Without

si'ne-cure, 1 sai'ni-kiūr, 2 si'ne-cūr, *vt* [-CURED, -CUR'ING] To assign to a sinecure

si'ne-cure, *a* Of or relating to a sinecure **si'ne-cur-al‡.**

si'ne-cure, *n* **1.** An office that has a revenue without employment, any position having emoluments with few or no duties **2.** *Eccl* A benefice without cure of souls, as a parish without parishioners, a benefice not requiring residence, or a presentation expressly released from personal duty. [< L *sine cura*, *sine*, without, *cura*, abl s of *cura* care] — **si'ne-cur-ism**, *n* The state of conferring or of holding sinecures — **si'ne-cur-ist**, *n* The possessor of a sinecure — **si'ne-cure-ship**, *n*

si'ne di'e, 1 sai'ni dai'i, 2 si'nē dī'ē [L] Without day, finally as, an adjournment *sine die* (that is, without setting a day for reassembling) [GEOLOGY — **Si"ne-mu'ri-an**, *a*

Si"ne-mu'ri-an, 1 sai ni-miū'ri-an, 2 si ne-mū'ri-an, *n* See

si'ne qua non, 1 sai'ni kwē nen, 2 si'nē kwā nōn [L] Literally without which not, that which is absolutely indispensable an essential Syn.: see NECESSITY

Si-ne'si-an, 1 si-ni'zi-an 2 si-nē'zhi-an, *a* Pertaining to the Chinese races or to parts of Asia which they inhabit **Si-net'ic‡.**

sin'ew, 1 sin'yu, 2 sin'yu, *vt* **1.** To strengthen or knit together, as with sinews **2.** To supply with sinews as a means of strengthening or making robust

sin'ew, *n* **1.** A tendon or other fibrous cord **2.** Strength, or that which supplies strength

And let me tell you, good company and good discourse are the very *sinews* of virtue ISAAC WALTON *Complete Angler* pt 1, p 93 [R W & CO]

[< AS *sinu*, sinew] — **sin'ew-shrunk"**, *a* Having the sinews under the belly shrunk by overwork gaunt-bellied said of a horse — **sinews of war**, money — **s -water**, *n* Fruit-oil — **weeping s**, a swelling caused by a circumscribed enlargement of the synovial sheath of a tendon, usually on the back of a hand — **sin'ew-izεd**, *vt* To make sinewy — **sin'ew-less**, *a* Having no strength or vigor, without sinews

sin'ew-y, 1 sin'yu-i; 2 sin'yu-y, *a* **1.** Consisting or characteristic of a sinew or nerve **2.** Well braced with or as with sinews, nervous, strong, brawny

There is a tough *sinewy* strength in his diction which gives it almost muscular power in forcing its way to the heart and understanding WHIPPLE *Essays & Webster* in vol I p 201 [O & CO]

sin'ew-ous‡. Syn. see ATHLETIC

sin'fo-ni'a, 1 sin fo-ni'a, 2 sin fō-ni'ä [It] *Mus* **1.** A symphony **2.** The overture in operas of early date

sin'ful, 1 sin'ful; 2 sin'ful, *a* **1.** Consisting in or suggestive of sin, contrary to the laws of God, as, *sinful* thoughts **2.** Tainted with sin, wicked, iniquitous, criminal, unholy **3** Blameworthy

Syn. bad criminal, depraved, evil, faulty, flagitious, immoral, iniquitous nefarious, unholy, unrighteous, unworthy, vicious, vile, villainous, wicked wrong See CRIMINAL, IMMORAL Compare synonyms for SIN — Ant.: godly, good, holy immaculate incorrupt incorruptible, innocent, just, right, righteous, sinless, spotless, stainless, undefiled, unfallen unperverted, unstained, unsullied untainted, upright, virtuous worthy

— **sin'ful-ly**, *adv* — **sin'ful-ness**, *n*

sing, 1 siŋ, 2 sing, *v* [SANG or SUNG, SUNG, SING'ING] **I.** *t* **1.** To utter as a song, render vocally (a piece of music) **2.** To celebrate in song or verse, laud in poetry

I *sing* the fates of Gebir LANDOR *Gebir* bk. I l 1

3. To rehearse or relate metrically or rhythmically, hence, to compose in verse **4.** To acclaim in a laudatory way, whether in verse or not; as, generations *sing* his deeds **5** To affect in some specified way, as with a song, greet, dismiss, or charm with singing

II. *i* **1.** To utter a song; render vocally a musical composition. **2.** To utter sweet or melodious sounds, as birds, brooks, etc; sometimes, to make the characteristic sound of an animal, as, the shrill cicada *sings* **3.** To emit a gentle shrill sound, as, the *singing* kettle **4.** To relate something in verse, hence, to compose poetry **5.** To have a sensation of audible buzzing or humming, as, my ears are *singing*. **6.** [Rare] To be suitable for adaptation to music, lend itself to song. **7.** [Slang] To cry out, complain **8†.** To intone [< AS *singan*, sing]

Syn. carol, chant, chirp, chirrup, hum, warble To *sing* is primarily and ordinarily to utter a succession of articulate musical sounds with the human voice The word has come to include any succession of musical sounds, we say the bird or the rivulet *sings* we speak of "the *singing* quality" of an instrument, and by still wider extension of meaning we say the teakettle or the cricket *sings* To *chant* is to *sing* in solemn and somewhat uniform cadence, *chant* is ordinarily applied to non-metrical religious compositions To *carol* is to *sing* joyously, and to *warble* (kindred with *whirl*) is to *sing* with trills or quavers usually also with the idea of joy *Carol* and *warble* are especially applied to the *singing* of birds To *chirp* is to utter a brief musical sound perhaps often repeated in the same key, as by certain small birds, insects, etc To *chirrup* is to utter a somewhat similar sound, the word is often used of a brief sharp sound uttered as a signal to animate or rouse a horse or other animal To *hum* is to utter murmuring sounds with somewhat monotonous musical cadence, usually with closed lips, we speak also of the *hum* of machinery, etc

— **to sing another** song or **tune** [Colloq], to adopt a different tone, argument, or course, shift position especially as in acknowledgment of defeat — **to s. out** [Slang], to call out loudly, shout — **to s small**, to abstain from boasting or assumption in speech talk humbly or obsequiously [song as, let us have a *sing*

sing, *n* [Colloq] The act of singing, an entertainment of

sing, *abbr* Singular

sing'a-bl(e", 1 siŋ'ə-bl, 2 sing'a-bl *a* Capable of being sung, or adaptable to music — **sing'a-bl(e-ness"**, *n* **sing"-a-bli'ty‡.** [fu"‡.

Si"ngan', 1 si'ngən', 2 si"ngăn', *n* See SIANFU **Si"ngan-**

Sin"ga-pore', 1 siŋ'gə-pōr', 2 siŋ'ga-pōr', *n* **1.** A British island near S Malay peninsula, 206 sq m **2.** Its capital

Sing-bhum', 1 siŋ-bûm', 2 sing-bum', *n* A district in S W. Bengal, 4,503 sq m; capital, Chaibassa

singe, 1 sinj, 2 sing, *vt* [SINGED, SINGE'ING] **1.** To burn slightly or superficially, burn the outside, surface, or end of, also, to discolor by burning, scorch, as, to *singe* hair, poultry, or the nap of cloth. **2.** To dry to the last degree, parch **3.** Figuratively, to cause some slight damage to **4†.** To injure by cold, frost-bite [< AS *sengan*, caus of *singan*, sing] Syn.: see BURN — **singed cat**, a person of forbidding or unprepossessing exterior, but of deserving qualities, also, a person unjustly defamed — **singe'ing-ma-chine"**, *n* A machine for removing by heat superfluous nap on cotton or other cloth. **s -plate‡.** — **to singe one's beard**, to offer defiant insult — **singe'ing-ly**, *adv* In a singeing manner.

singe, *n* **1.** The act of singeing **2.** A heat that singes **3.** An injury or risk, as if from or of singeing

sing'er', 1 siŋ'ər, 2 sing'er, *n* **1.** One who sings Specif (1) One skilled in vocal music, or whose occupation it is to sing (2) A singing bird **2.** A maker of verse, poet **3.** *Eccl* In the Greek Church and the early church, a clerical precentor or chorister **canonical singer‡.**

— **sing'er-ess**, *n* [Rare] A songstress

sing'er', 1 siŋ'ər, 2 sing'er, *n* One who or that which singes (1) One who singes cloth (2) A singeing-machine

Sing'er, 1 siŋ'ər; 2 sing'er, *n* **1. Isaac Merritt** (22/11 1811–7/21875), an American inventor, and manufacturer of sewing-machines **2. Isidore** (11/21859–), an Austrian author and editor. *Jewish Encyclopedia*

singh, 1 siŋg, 2 siŋg, *n* [E Ind] A great warrior, literally, a lion a title borne by Rajputs and Sikhs and used as an affix, as, Runjeet *Singh*

Sin"gha-lese', 1 siŋ'gə-lis' *or* -liz' 2 siŋ'ga-lēs' *or* -lēz **I.** *a* Of or pertaining to the race constituting the majority of the people of Ceylon Compare CEYLONESE **II.** *n* **1.** One of this race or one speaking its language **2.** The language of the Singhalese belonging to the Dravidian family [< Sans *Sinhalam*, Ceylon] **Sin"ha-lese'‡.** — **Singhalese lacquer**, same as INDIAN LACQUER

sin"gil-la'tim, 1 sin'ji-lē'tim, 2 sin'gi-lā'tim, *adv* [L] Taken one by one

sing'ing, 1 siŋ'iŋ, 2 sing'ing, *ppr & verbal n* of SING, *v* — **singing arc** (*Elec*), a direct-current arc made to produce a musical note by oscillations in a local circuit in parallel — **s. bird. 1.** Any bird that sings **2** *Ornith* An oscine passerine bird Many such birds do not sing — **sing'ing-bone"**, *n* Same as FUNNY-BONE — **s.-book**, *n* A book of vocal music, song-book — **s.-cake‡**, *n* **1.** Altar-bread made during a service of song, and used by the priest in his own communion **s.-bread‡. 2.** A wafer for sealing **3.** Same as HOGMENAY, 2 — **s.-fish**, *n* A California toadfish (*Porichthys porosissimus*) which makes a humming sound — **s. flame**, a gas-flame burning in a cylinder and so adjusted as to cause sound-vibrations by the rapid succession of minute explosions — **s -gallery**, *n* A gallery set apart, in places of public worship for the choir — **s gibbon**, same as WOW-WOW — **s -glass**, *n* A very thin glass vessel having resonating qualities — **s. hawk or falcon**, an African hawk (genus *Melierax*), as *M canorus*, the male of which is said to sing to his mate when incubating — **s.-hinny**, *n* [Prov Eng] A rich currant-cake baked on a griddle — **s.-loaf‡**, *n* Same as SINGING-CAKE — **s. man‡**, a precentor or chorister — **s.-master**, *n* An instructor in vocal music — **s.-muscle**, *n* An intrinsic syringeal muscle — **s.-school**, *n* A school in which singing is taught, together with the rudiments of music — **s.-tube**, *n* A glass tube used in making a singing flame — **s. voice**, the voice as limited by vocal register or as employed in singing opposed to *speaking voice*

sing'ing-ly, 1 siŋ'iŋ-li, 2 sing'ing-ly, *adv* In a singing manner.

sin'gi-o, 1 sin'ji-ō, 2 sin'gi-ō, *n* A Gangetic catfish (*Saccobranchus singio*), which sometimes travels on land

sing"-kwa', 1 siŋ'-kwā', 2 sing"-kwā', *n* [Chin] The patola-plant

sin'gle', } 1 siŋ'gl, 2 siŋ'gl, *v* [SIN'GLED, SIN'GLD", SIN'-
sin'gle", } GLING] **I.** *t* **1.** To select as an individual person or thing from among a number, choose (one) from others generally with *out*

He loved me from a swarm of rosy boys
Singled out me as he in sport would say.
For my grave looks WORDSWORTH *Excursion* bk I st. 4

2. *Naut* (1) To combine in one, join together, unite (2) To unreeve the parts of (a doubled rope) **3.** To isolate or separate from others, seclude, pick out and chase separately, as a deer **4.** *Hort* To thin or separate, as seedling plants, pick off, as shoots

II *i* **1.** To part oneself from others specif, applied to a hunted deer when it separates from the herd **2.** To go with the single-foot gait said of horses **3.** *Baseball* To make a base-hit **4.** *Railroad* To merge from a double- to a single-track system.

sin'gle, *a* **1.** Consisting of one only, separate, individual often used for emphasis, as, not a *single* penny **2.** Having no companion or assistant, alone **3.** Unmarried, also, pertaining to such a state, as, *single* life **4.** Of or pertaining to one alone, hence, singular, uncommon, unique, as, with *single* purpose **5.** Consisting of only one part, uncompounded, not complicated, simple, as, a *single* thread **6** In good condition, sound, hence, upright, sincere, honest

If therefore thine eye be *single* thy whole body shall be full of light *Matt* vi, 22

7. Having but one on a side, as a rivalry or contest

It was a law in chivalry that a knight should not decline the *single* combat with any knight under the sun I D'ISRAELI *Amenities, Page, Baron and Minstrel* vol i, p 88 [w j w]

8 *Mech* Designed for use with one thing of which there might be more, as, a *single* harness (for one horse), *single* block (having only one sheave) **9.** *Bot* (1) Solitary, as a flower when it is the only one on a stem or branch opposed to *clustered* in any form (2) In popular or horticultural usage, having only one row of petals opposed to *double* **10.** Of medium strength, mild, not double or strong said of malt liquors **11†.** Trifling, weak, silly [OF , < L *singulus*, single, < *sin-*, one, + dim suffix *-culus*] Syn see PARTICULAR SOLITARY

—sin'gle-act"ing, *a* Doing effective work in only one direction of piston-stroke said of a motor or pump having a reciprocating motion **—s.-actiont —s.-banked,** *a* **1.** In boating (1) Having a single oarsman at a thwart (2) Having but one bank or tier of oars as some ancient galleys **2.** Having but a single keyboard or manual, as an organ **—s.-bar,** *n* A swingletree **—s. bill** (*Com Law*), a note or other obligation for the payment of money without a condition or defeasance **—s.-boater,** *n* A fishing-boat not belonging to a fleet **—s.-breasted,** *a* Having only one thickness of cloth over the breast, fastening in front with a single row of buttons, loops, or like means of engagement said of a coat or corsage **—s.-brooded,** *a* Having one yearly brood **—s. comb,** see illus under COMB **—s. court** (*Lawn-tennis*), a court laid out for two players only **—s.-cut,** *a* Having but one row of teeth cut not crossed said of a file **—s.-dotted,** *a* Possessing only one dot or colored spot said of some moths and butterflies **—s. entry,** see BOOKKEEPING **—s.-eyed,** *a* **1** Free from duplicity or guile also single-purposed devoted **2.** Having but one eye **—s.-fire,** *a* Not designed for reloading primed inside the base or head said of a breech-loading cartridge **—s. flower,** a flower containing a single set of petals, as a wild rose **—s.-flowered,** *a* Having a single flower on a stem not composite **—s.-fluid,** *a* **1** Denoting the hypothesis that electricity consists of a single fluid See HYPOTHESIS **2** Having both electrodes immersed in the same electrolyte said of a voltaic cell **—s.-foot,** *vt* To proceed, as horses sometimes do, with the single-foot gait, single **—s.-foot,** *n* [Local, U S] A gait of horses the amble See AMBLE **—s.-footer,** *n* **—s.-framed roof** (*Arch*) a roof the frame of which is entirely composed of opposed rafters tied by joists or collar-beams **—s.-handed,** *a* **1.** Without assistance, unaided **2** Having but one hand **3.** Capable of being used with a single hand **4.** Having only one workman **—s.-handt.—s.-hearted,** *a* Free from duplicity of sincere and frank disposition **—s.-heartedly,** *adv* **—s.-heartedness,** *n* **—s.-horse,** *a* Drawn or worked by one horse, one-horse **—s.-hung,** *a* *Building* Having no mate moving in the same vertical plane said of a window-sash **—sin'gle-leaf",** *n* The California nut-pine **—s.-line,** *a* **1.** *Printing* Making or taking up one line **2** Having only a single line of rails, plants, etc **—s.-loader,** *n* A breech-loading firearm capable of firing only one cartridge without reloading opposed to *repeater* an obsolescent type in modern practise **—s.-minded,** *a* Having but one purpose or end in view, hence, free from duplicity, ingenuous **—s.-mindedness,** *n* **—s. mordent** (*Mus*), a species of passing trill introducing the semitone below once **—s. oyster,** a detached or naturally marketable oyster **—s.-phase,** *a* *Elec* Applied to the current generated by a two-pole alternating dynamo-electric machine **—s.-phase current,** see PHASE *n*, 6 **—s.-phaser,** *n* *Elec* A single-phase machine **—s. proceleusmatic,** a pyrrhic **—s.-rail crane** (*Mach*) a walking crane **—s.-seeded,** *a* Having but one seed **—s.-soled,** *a* Having but one sole, hence, extremely poor **—S.-speech Hamilton,** a nickname for William Gerard Hamilton **—s.-sticker,** *n* A single-masted vessel, a sloop or cutter **—s.-touch,** *n* A method of magnetization by moving a single magnetic pole over the bar to be magnetized, always in the same direction **—s. transfer,** see CARBON-PRINTING **—s.-tree method** (*Forestry*), a method of lumbering in which reproduction from self-sown seed under the shelter of the old stand is invited by the cutting of single trees **—s.-trigger,** *n* A double-barreled shotgun with one trigger, which operates both barrels **—s.-whip tackle** (*Mech*), in pulleys and ropes a device consisting of a rope running through a fixed single block **—s. wicket** (*Cricket*), a game in which only one wicket is used and one batsman can play at a time In this game the position of the bowler is marked by a single stump called the bowling-stump Compare CRICKET

sin'gle, *n* **1.** That which is single, a unit, one Specif, in games (1) *Baseball* A hit enabling the player to reach first base only (2) *Cricket* A hit that secures one run (3) *Lawn-tennis* A game in which only one person plays on a side, the single instead of the double court being used (4) *Loo* A deposit of three chips placed in the pool by the dealer before play begins

2 *pl* Reeled filaments of raw silk twisted to give them firmness, but not doubled See SILK **3.** [Prov Eng] A handful of the gleanings of grains tied up **4.** The tail of a buck or other animal **5.** *Falconry* A talon, claw **6.** *pl* Sheet metal exceeding 1/32 of an inch in thickness **—in single,** being or considered single alone

sin'gledt, *a* Having a single or tail tailed

sin'gle-ness, 1 sĭŋ'gl-nes, 2 sĭŋ'gl-nĕs, *n* **1.** The state of being one only or separate from all others **2.** Freedom from duplicity, simplicity, purity of mind or purpose, sincerity **3.** The condition of being unmarried, or of not remarrying **4.** [Rare] An unmarried person **5.** [Rare] Isolation, solitude [plants

sin'gler, 1 sĭŋ'glər 2 sĭŋ'glĕr, *n* One who thins out or singles

sin'gle-stick", 1 sĭŋ'gl-stĭk", 2 sĭŋ'gl-stĭk", *n* **1.** A cudgel; specif, a stick or backsword used in fencing, generally having a basket hilt or other guard for the hand **2.** A bout with cudgels, also, the art of manipulating the singlestick in encounters or tests of skill **3.** *Naut* A wooden cutlas used for practise

sin'glet, 1 sĭŋ'glet, 2 sĭŋ'glĕt, *n* [Prov Eng] An unlined vest usually close-fitting, and knitted or woven, undershirt

sin'gle-thorn", 1 sĭŋ'gl-thôrn", 2 sĭŋ'gl-thôrn", *n* A Japanese berycoidean fish (*Monocentris japonicus*)

sin'gle-ton', 1 sĭŋ'gl-tən, 2 sĭŋ'gl-ton, *n* **1.** *Whist* A single card of a suit in the hand of a player, a hand containing an isolated card of any suit **2.** [Prov Eng] A simpleton **3.** Any single thing, distinct from a pair, as a single entry in a proposed competition [Def 1, F , < SINGLE, *a*, 1 Def 2 < SINGLE, *a*, 11]

Sin'gle-ton', *n* A town in New South Wales, Australia

sin'gle-tree", 1 sĭŋ'gl-trī", 2 sĭŋ'gl-trē", *n* A swingletree

sin'glin, 1 sĭŋ'glĭn, 2 sĭŋ'glĭn, *n* [Prov Eng] Same as SINGLE, 3

sin'glings, 1 sĭŋ'glĭŋz, 2 sĭŋ'glĭngs, *n* In distilling, the crude spirit which is the first to come over [C]

sin'glo, 1 sĭŋ'glo, 2 sĭŋ'glō, *n* A tea of large rolled leaves

sin'gly, 1 sĭŋ'glĭ, 2 sĭŋ'glȳ, *adv* **1.** Without companions, partners, or associates, by oneself or itself alone, as an individual **2.** One by one, one at a time

There are certain colours which every person would pronounce to be pleasing when presented *singly* to the eye D STEWART *Philosophical Essays* pt ii p 228 [T & T C 1877]



Singlestick

1 to 18 One-handed 19 to 26 Two-handed 1 to 7 Preliminary movements for suppleness 8 Guard 9 10 Vertical moulinets to left and right 11, 12 Horizontal moulinets 13 Head-stroke 13*a* Guard for same 14 Front view of guard 15 Left cheek-stroke 15*a* Guard for same 16 Guard for right cheek-stroke 17 Left body-stroke 17*a* Guard for same 18 Guard for right body-stroke 19 Guard 20 21 Movements of head-stroke 22 Guard for left head stroke 23, 25 Side-strokes right and left 24, 26 Guards for side-strokes right and left

3. [Rare] In a sincere or honest manner **4†.** Singularly, peculiarly, uniquely **—sin'gly-or"dered,** *a* *Math* Having any two elements such that one is larger than the other, and that if the first is larger than the second and the second than a third then the first is larger than the third

sing'sing", 1 sĭŋ'sĭŋ", 2 sĭŋ'sĭng", *n* [Afr] An African kob antelope (*Kobus defassus*) with fine soft hair

Sing Sing, 1 sĭŋ sĭŋ, 2 sĭng sĭng A State prison in Westchester county, N Y, near Ossining

sing'song", 1 sĭŋ'sôŋ", 2 sĭng'sông", *v* **I.** *t* To give expression to in singsong, as, to *singsong* prayers

II. *i* **1.** To compose doggerel, write mediocre verse **2.** To speak in a monotonous way

sing'song", *a* **1.** Of or pertaining to monotonous or unvaried singing or speaking, droning, as, a *singsong* tone in preaching **2†.** Making poor verse

Head of Singsing

sing'song", *n* **1.** Monotonous inflection in speaking, utterance in which the voice rises and falls with little variation of pitch, as in intoning **2** Inferior verse; doggerel **3.** [Colloq, Eng] A convivial gathering for amateur singing, or an impromptu concert

sing'spiel', 1 sĭŋ'spīl *or* (*G*) zĭŋ'shpīl", 2 sĭng'spēl" *or* (*G*) sĭng'shpēl, *n* [G] **1.** A dramatic representation in which dialog and song alternated **2** Opera in which music is subordinated to words especially in dramatic movement

sin'gu-lar, 1 sĭŋ'gĭu-lər, 2 sĭŋ'gū-lar, *a* **1.** Standing by itself, having few or no precedents, isolated, as, a *singular* book Specif (1) Not in accordance with custom or expectation peculiar odd, as *singular* conduct

The charge has often been brought against Gray that he delivered no lectures but it should be remembered that there was nothing *singular* in this E W GOSSE *Thomas Gray* p 180 [H 1882]

(2) Of unusual value or importance remarkable, distinguished as, *singular* bravery, *singular* merit (3) Out of the usual experience extraordinary, strange, uncommon **2.** Consisting of only one part, not compound, complex, or combined, denoting a unit, single Specif (1) *Gram* Noting one person or thing, or a class considered as a unit not dual or plural as the *singular* number a *singular* noun (2) *Gram & Logic* Embodying a simple apprehension said of a judgment, proposition or term as, "Homer" "this book" are *singular* terms Such terms may be (*a*) *proper names* (*b*) *individualized common terms* usually formed by adding some limiting word to a general term, as "this hat" or (*c*) *collective*, as "the army

3. *Math* Having special mathematical properties not shared by other things of the class **4.** [Archaic] Being alone said of that of which there is but one, as, *singular* in kind [< F *singulier*, < L *singularis*, see SINGULARITY] Syn see EXTRAORDINARY, ODD QUEER RARE **—singular integral** (*Math*), a solution of a differential equation not included under either the complete or the general integral **—s point** (*Geom*), a point of a curve or surface that has some peculiar property not possessed by other points of the curve or surface, as an isolated point, a cusp, node or point of inflection **—s root** *Alg* **1.** A root of an algebraic equation formed by the coincidence of two equal roots **2** A root of an indeterminate equation representing a double point **—s successor** (*Scots Law*), one who acquires title in any manner other than by inheritance **—s surface** (*Math*), a two-dimensional locus of singular points **—s term** (*Logic*), a term standing for or noting a single individual

sin'gu-lar, *n* **1.** *Gram* The singular number, or a word in that number **2.** *Logic* That which stands or exists by itself, an individual **3.** [Rare] An isolated or individual person or thing, particular instance **4†.** In hunting, a company or pack said of boars [C] **—sin'gu-lar-ism,** *n* *Philos* A philosophic system which attempts to explain "all the phenomena of the universe from one principle" opposed to *pluralism* **—sin'gu-lar-ist,** *n* [Rare] *Eccl* One who holds one benefice only

sin"gu-lar'i-ty, 1 sĭŋ"gĭu-lar'ĭ-tĭ, 2 sĭŋ"gū-lăr'ĭ-tȳ, *n* [-TIES, 1 -tĭz, 2 -tĭs, *pl*] **1.** The state or quality of being singular (1) Unprecedented character, uncommonness (2) Odd or strange character, eccentricity, unconventionality (3) Separation from all others, isolation **2.** A character or quality by which a person or thing is distinguished from all or many others

Mysticism though originating in the *singularities* of an individual nature, is nevertheless highly contagious COLERIDGE *Works Aids to Reflection* in vol i, p 353 [H 1858]

3 Something of uncommon character a singular or remarkable thing, as, a great *singularity* **4.** *Math* (1) A singular point or other feature of a locus that has certain exceptional relations to that locus, also, such points, etc, collectively, or their number, regarded as characterizing or relating to the locus, by extension, a number denoting some other characteristic of a locus, as its order or its class (2) The discontinuity of a function or its derivative for a certain value or series of values of the variable **5.** The possession of a certain prerogative, distinction, or privilege **6†.** A separate thing, an entity, a unit [< F *singularité*, < LL *singularitas*, < L *singularis*, single, < *singulus*, see SINGLE, *a*] Syn see CHARACTERISTIC **—complex singularity** (*Math*), a singularity due to coincident tangents that meet the curve in more than three points

sin'gu-lar-ize, 1 sĭŋ'gĭu-lər-aĭz, 2 sĭŋ'gū-lar-īz, *vt* [-IZED, -IZ'ING] **1.** To make singular, convert into the singular number, specif, to invent a singular form (for a form ignorantly supposed to be plural) **2** [Rare] To particularize, make prominent signalize **sin'gu-lar-lse† —sin"gu-lar-i-za'tion,** *n* The act of making singular **sin"gu-lar-i-sa'tiont**

sin'gu-lar-ly, 1 sĭŋ'gĭu-lər-lĭ, 2 sĭŋ'gū-lar-lȳ, *adv* In a singular manner Specif (1) In an odd manner, with peculiarity or eccentricity, strangely (2) In a unique or unusual manner, exceptionally, remarkably (3) Considered apart from others, individually, separately hence, in the singular number

sin'gu-lar-ness, 1 sĭŋ'gĭu-lər-nes, 2 sĭŋ'gū-lar-nĕs, *n* The state of being singular, singularity

sin"gu-lo-sil'i-cate, 1 sĭŋ'gĭu-lo-sĭl'ĭ-kāt, 2 sĭŋ'gū-lo-sĭl'ĭ-cāt, *n* [Rare] *Chem* A salt of orthosilicic acid, unisilicate

sin'gult, *n* [Archaic] A sigh, sob **—sin-gul'ti-ent,** *a* [Rare] Tearful

sin-gul'tus, 1 sĭŋ-gul'tus, 2 sĭŋ-gŭl'tŭs, *n* [L] *Pathol* A hiccup **—sin-gul'tous,** *a* Affected with hiccup

sinh, *abbr* Hyperbolic sine

Sin"ha-lese', *a* & *n* Same as SINGHALESE

Sin'ic, 1 sĭn'ĭk, 2 sĭn'ic, *a* Of or pertaining to the Chinese and allied peoples, Chinese [< LL *Sinicus*, < *Sina*, China] [sine, as, a *sinical* quadrant

sin'i-cal, 1 sĭn'ĭ-kəl, 2 sĭn'ĭ-cal, *a* Of or pertaining to a

Sin'i-cism, 1 sĭn'ĭ-sizm, 2 sĭn'ĭ-cĭsm, *n* Something peculiar to the Chinese, specif, their manners or customs

Sin'i-cize, 1 sĭn'ĭ-sĭz 2 sĭn'ĭ-cĭz, *vt* [-CIZED, -CIZ'ING] To affect by Chinese influence make Chinese in manners, modes of thought, etc **Sin'i-fy† —Sin"i-cl-za'tion,** *n*

Sin'i-co-, 1 sĭn'ĭ-ko-, 2 sĭn'ĭ-co- From SINIC a combining form **—Sin'i-co-Jap"a-nese',** *a* Belonging to both China and Japan

Si"ni-ga'glia, 1 sĭ"nĭ-gō'lȳə, 2 sĭ nĭ-gä'lȳa, *n* A seaport and watering-place in Ancona province, Italy

sin'i-grin, 1 sĭn'ĭ-grĭn 2 sĭn'ĭ-grin, *n* *Chem* A potassium salt of myronic acid ($C_{10}H_{18}NKS_2O_{10}$) occurring in black-mustard seed [< NL. *Sinapis nigra*, black mustard, see SINAPIS]

Si'nim, 1 sĭ'nĭm, 2 sĭ'nim, *n* *Bib Is* xlix, 12

Si"ning-fu', 1 sĭ"nĭŋ-fū' 2 sĭ"ning-fu', *n* A commercial city, W Kansu province China [religion

Sin'ism, 1 sĭn'ĭzm, 2 sĭn'ĭsm, *n* Chinese philosophy or

sin'is-ter, 1 sĭn'ĭs-tər, 2 sĭn'ĭs-ter *a* **1.** Situated on the left side or hand opposed to *right* or *right-hand* **2.** *Her* Left, noting the side of a shield at the left of the wearer and the right of the observer opposed to *dexter* See SHIELD, and illus under DEXTER **3** Boding or attended with disaster, unlucky, inauspicious from a superstition that omens seen on the left boded ill

There was nothing in his [Nero's] antecedents to give a *sinister* augury to his future development FARRAR *Seekers after God Seneca* p 121 [MACM]

4. Morally on the wrong side, evil, perverse, malevolent; as, a *sinister* fellow used also of expression, etc

No instance can be adduced in which he was actuated by a *sinister* motive SPARKS *Washington* vol i p 534 [A D CO 1837]

5. On the side of evil omen, producing or tending to disaster, harmful, malign

A *sinister* event in the Isle of Ceylon had opened the series of transactions in the East.
MOTLEY *United Netherlands* vol IV, p 243 [R. 1868]

[< F *sinistre* < L *sinister*, left] — **sinister aspect** (*Astrol*), an appearance of two planets happening according to the succession of the signs, as Saturn in Aries and Mars in the same degree of Gemini — **sin'is-ter-hand"ed†**, *a* Left-handed, also, unlucky. — **sin'is-ter-ly**, *adv* — **sin'is-ter-ness**, *n*

sin"is-ter'i-ty, 1 sin'is-ter'i-ti, 2 sin'is-têr'i-ty, *n* **1.** [Archaic] Skill in use of the left hand. **2†.** Awkwardness

si-nis'tra, 1 si-nis'tru, 2 si-nis'trä *adv* [It] *Mus* With the left hand. **si-nis'tra ma'no‡.**

sin'is-trad, 1 sin'is-trad, 2 sin'is-trăd, *adv* Toward the left aspect of the body, opposed to *dextrad*. [< L *sinister*, left, + *ad*, to]

sin'is-tral, 1 sin'is-tral, 2 sin'is-tral, *a* **1.** Of or pertaining to the left side or left hand **2.** *Conch* Having the whorls turning toward the left, as pupoid land-snails (genus *Clausilia*) [< L *sinister*, left] — **sin"is-tral'i-ty**, *n* The state of being sinistral. — **sin'is-tral-ly**, *adv* — **sin"is-tra'tion**, *n* The state of being sinistral, a turning to the left

sin"is-trau'ral, 1 sin'is-trô'rəl, 2 sin'is-trə'ral *a* *Psychol* Preferring the left to the right ear for purposes of listening [< SINISTRO- + L *auris*, ear]

sin'is-trin, 1 sin'is-trin 2 sin'is-trin, *n* Same as INULIN.

sin'is-tro-, 1 sin'is-tro-, 2 sin'is-tro- Derived from Latin *sinister* (*sinistr-*), left a combining form. — **sin"is-tro-cer'e-bral**, *a* Of or situated in the left cerebral hemisphere — **sin"is-tro-dex'tral**, *a* Going from left to right — **sin"is-tro-gy'ric**, *a* Having sinistrorse action proceeding in a sinistral direction **sin"is-tro-gy'rate‡.** — **sin"is-tro-man'u-al**, *a* Left-handed — **sin"is-tro-man"u-al'i-ty**, *n* — **sin"is-tro-ped'al**, *a* Left-footed

sin'is-trorse, 1 sin'is-trôrs, 2 sin'is-trórs, *a* **1.** Deflected sinistrad, sinistral **2.** *Bot* Twined or twining from right to left, as the hop Compare DEXTRORSE [< L *sinistrorsus*, < *sinister*, left, — *vertō* (pp *versus*), turn] — **sin"is-tror'sal**, *a* — **sin"is-tror'sal-ly**, *adv*

sin'is-trous, 1 sin'is-trus, 2 sin'is-trŭs, *a* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or directed toward the left, sinistral **2.** [Archaic] Unlucky, sinister, unpropitious, ill-omened **3†.** Unskilled, perverse, wrong, malicious [< L *sinister*, left] — **sin'is-trous-ly**, *adv*

Si'nite, 1 sai'nait 2 si'nit, *n* *Bib* *Gen* x 17.

Si-nit'ic, 1 si-nit'ik; 2 si-nit'ic, *a* Of, pertaining to, or noting the yellow peoples of Asia, especially the Chinese See plate at MAN, figs 21, 22, 23 [< LL *Sina*, China]

sink, 1 sıŋk, 2 sĭŋk, *v* [SANK or SUNK, SUNK or SUNK'EN, SINK'ING] **I.** *t* **1.** To submerge in some body of slight resistance, especially water, put under water, cause to descend below the surface as, to *sink* a stone or a boat **2.** To excavate downward or lower; as, to *sink* a shaft or well **3.** To drive down or fix in place by excavating or boring as, to *sink* a post or a tube-well **4.** To cause to descend or to seem to descend.

Once there we got along finely, *sinking* the eastern shore by degrees, and nearing . Cornwallis Island
KANE *U S Grinnell Expedition* p 183 [R. 1854]

5. *Finance* To liquidate or reduce by some fixed method, as a national debt **6.** Figuratively, to lower in estimation or reputation, debase or degrade, also, to bring to ruin **7.** To reduce, as in power, amount, or value, diminish, lower; lessen, as, to *sink* the voice to a whisper to *sink* the value of stocks **8.** To cause to droop or lower, hence, to cause depression to, crush, as, he *sank* his head upon his breast, misfortunes *sank* his spirit **9.** To lose, spend, or invest unprofitably dissipate, waste, as, he soon *sank* his inheritance **10.** To keep from or put out of observation, lose sight of; suppress, conceal as, to *sink* the shop, to *sink* one's individuality **11.** To decorate by sunken lines or surfaces, incise or inscribe; as, to *sink* a die or an etching **12.** *Print* To depress or drop the upper part of (a page), as at the beginning of a chapter below the level of the full pages **II.** *i* **1.** To descend by force of gravity through a lighter medium opposed to *float* or *swim*, as, the ship *sank* **2.** To fall or fail slowly or by degrees, as from lack of strength or resistance, as, he *sank* upon the bed. Specif (1) To fall to a lower moral level deteriorate as he *sank* into vice (2) To subside as into a state of repose or lethargy, as she *sank* into quiet sleep (3) To come to an end gradually as yesterday he began to *sink* and died this morning **3.** To enter a softer body or substance disappear, as by penetrating a porous body, be absorbed, as, the oil *sank* into the wood, hence, to be deeply impressed, become fixed, as in memory, as, the words *sank* into his mind **4.** To descend and disappear below the horizon, set, as, the sun *sank* slowly **5.** To abate in intensity or power, be lowered, as in price or value, as, stocks *sank* rapidly **6.** To become shrunken, become concave, recede, as, *sunk* eyes or cheeks **7.** To pass from sight or observation, in hunting, to seek to elude a pursuer, as by crouching, cower, as, he *sank* out of notice, the covey has *sunk* **8.** To slant down; as, the lane *sinks* toward the river **9.** To look downward; as, his eyes *sank* before hers **10.** To swim deep, specif, to swim below a net, as fish **11.** [Prov Eng] To curse and swear **12.** [Archaic] To perish or be destroyed **13.** [Archaic] To appropriate, make away with, as money [< AS *sincan* sink] Syn. see ABASE, DROOP, DOWN, FALL, IMMERSE — **to sink without trace** (Ger. *spurlos Versenkt*) to fire at a ship, as with a torpedo so as to sink the vessel and drown all on board a course advocated by Luxburg German minister to the Argentine Republic, May 19 1917 — **sink'-boat"**, *n* A box sunk to the rim in water, used in duck-shooting, etc. **sink'-box"‡.**

sink, *n* **1.** A basin, usually rectangular or box-like, as in a kitchen, connected with a soil-pipe or drain, and serving to receive and carry off dirty water or waste liquids, hence, figuratively, an abode or resort of dissolute and depraved persons See illus under SANITATION **2.** A cesspool, privy-vault, or similar structure **3.** A sink-hole **4.** *Geol* A natural pool, marsh, or basin in which a river system terminates, either by evaporation or by percolation of the water into the earth. **5.** *Mining* (1) The depression in a shaft made by a centerblast (2) The depth to which a shaft is or is to be carried, also, a shallow shaft-like excavation **6.** *Theat* A stage-trap through which pieces of scenery are raised or dropped **7.** In stereotyping, a depression in a plate **8** In hydrodynamics an outlet, by analogy, a like outlet in any electrical source of energy **9.** A shallow excavation about the base of a tree to hold rain-water. **10†.** An organ of digestion or excretion.

— **sink'-head"**, *n* Same as FEED-HEAD, 2 — **s.-pipe**, *n* A waste-pipe from a sink — **s.-pit**, *n* A hole dug to receive the offal and slops from a camp — **s.-room**, *n* A scullery or other apartment furnished with a sink — **s.-stone**, *n* **1.** *Archeol* A stone used as a sinker for fishing-lines or nets **2.** [Prov Eng] A perforated stone cover for a sink [SUNK

sink'a-bl(e), 1 sıŋk'ə-bl, 2 sĭŋk'a-bl, *a* Capable of being

sink'age, 1 sıŋk'ıj, 2 sĭŋk'ag, *n* The act of sinking, or that which is or has sunk.

sink'a-pace"†, *n* Same as CINQUE-PACE

sink'er, 1 sıŋk'ər; 2 sĭŋk'er, *n* **1** One who or that which sinks or causes to sink, as, a die-*sinker*. Specif (1) A weight, as of lead, for sinking a fishing- or sounding-line. (2) *Archeol* A sinker-stone **2.** *Textile* One of the flat metal pieces fastened to a jack or oscillating lever (a **jack-sinker**) and to the sinker-bar (a **lead-s.** or **dividing s.**), by which to loop the thread between the needles of a knitting-machine **3.** [Prov Eng] A cesspool; also, a drain **4.** [Slang, U S] A sodden muffin, also, a soggy doughboy **5.** [Slang] A base coin; in the United States, a silver dollar **6** *Logging.* A sunken or partly sunken log **7.** *Bot* A mistletoe-root, so called because it lives on its host — **sink'er-bar"**, *n* **1.** A bar carrying sinkers or flat plates acting alternately with the jack-sinkers to loop the threads of a knitting-machine between the needles **2** A heavy bar above the jars of a rope-drilling device, to increase the force of the blow — **s.-boat**, *n* Same as CATAMARAN, 1 (1) — **s.-wheel**, *n* A wheel in some forms of knitting-machines, having oblique projections that depress the yarn between the needles

sink'field, 1 sıŋk'fild, 2 sĭŋk'fild, *n* [Eng] Cinquefoil, a potentilla.

sink'-hole", 1 sıŋk'-hōl", 2 sĭŋk'-hōl", *n* **1.** The hole through which a sink discharges itself **2** Same as SINK, *n*, 4 **3** [Slang] An exceedingly unremunerative undertaking carried on in spite of losses **4.** A vertical hole worn by water into limestone rock along a joint or fracture.

Such a hole is usually connected with an underground channel The caving in of the roof may cause more extensive depression and the formation of a pond The course of a joint is often marked by a row of sink-holes **sink'-5.** A place in a marsh where it is too soft to make a road, and which the winter's cold does not freeze over **6.** A cesspool

Sin"ki-ang', 1 sin'ki-äŋ', 2 sin'ki-äŋ', *n* A province comprising all China between Mongolia and Tibet, and including Chinese or Eastern Turkestan, Ili, and Sungaria capital, Tihwafu 550 580 sq m

sink'ing, 1 sıŋk'ıŋ; 2 sĭŋk'ing, *n* **1.** The act or process of one who or that which sinks **2.** That which is depressed or sunken, in architecture, a hollow or a socket **3** *Joinery* (1) An angular groove, as in the corner of a board. (2) A making or finishing of grooves or rabbets — **sink'ing bal"last**, *n* *Naut* Sand shingle, or other ballast, heavier than water See BALLAST — **s.-fund**, *n* A fund instituted and invested in such a manner that its gradual accumulations will enable it to meet and wipe out a debt at maturity — **s.-head**, *n* In founding, a dead-head or sullage-piece — **s.-lift**, *n* *Mining* A lift of small size with especially heavy castings to resist the force of blasting, used in shaft-sinking — **s.-paper**, *n* Blotting-paper — **s.-pump**, *n* A pump used in connection with sinking shafts for mines — **s.-ripet**, *a* [Poet] On the point of sinking

sinks'man, 1 sıŋks'mən 2 sĭŋks'man *n* A pitman or sinker

Sin"-le-No'ble, 1 san'-le-nō'bl, 2 sân'-le-nō'bl, *n* A town in Nord department, France the E suburb of Douai

sin'less, 1 sin'les, 2 sin'lĕs, *a* Having no sin (1) Perfectly conformed to the divine law, pure; perfect

Strong yearnings for a blest new birth
With *sinless* glories crowned.
KEBLE *Christian Year, Fourth Sunday after Trinity* st 2

(2) Free from guile, innocent, as, *sinless* infancy SYN.: see INNOCENT, PERFECT — **sin'less-ly**, *adv* — **sin'less-ness**, *n*

Sin"min-fu', 1 sin'min-fū', 2 sin min-fu', *n* A treaty port, Shengking province, Manchuria **Sin"min-tun'‡.**

sin'na-ker, 1 sin'ə-kər, 2 sin'a-ker, *n.* A variety of the black bear occurring in North Carolina swamps a cattle-bear

sinn-am'in, sinn-am'ine, *n* *Chem* Same as SINAMIN

sin'ner, 1 sin'ər, 2 sin'er, *vi* [Rare] To act as a sinner with *tt*

sin'ner, *n* **1.** One who has sinned, a transgressor of a fundamental law of right or duty See SIN, *n*

It is easy to call yourself the chief of *sinners* expecting every *sinner* round you to decline — or return — the compliment
RUSKIN *Time and Tide* letter XXV p 176 [S E & CO 1867]

2. An unregenerate or irreligious person, one who has sinned without repenting opposed to *saint*, hence, by extension one persistently and incorrigibly wicked. **3.** [Archaic] An offender, criminal.

sin'net, *n* Same as SENNIT

Sinn'nett, 1 sin'et; 2 sin'ĕt, **Alfred Percy** (8/11 1840–8/21 1921) An English editor theosophist, and author

Sinn Fein, 1 shin fēn 2 shin fen [Ir] Literally, we ourselves an Irish society aiming at both independence and the cultural development of the Irish race It was founded by Arthur Griffith about 1905 and in 1916 became active politically, advocating republicanism and causing a revolt in the spring of that year — **Sinn Fein'er**, *n*

Si-nin'gi-a, 1 si-nin'ji-ə 2 si-nin'gi-a *n* *Bot* A genus of villous herbs of the family *Gesneraceæ* natives of Brazil They have opposite leaves, large flowers with bell-shaped corolla, the limb being 5-lobed and the stamens included *S speciosa* is the gloxinia of the florists [< W. *Sinning*, gardener of Bonn University]

sin'non, 1 sin'ən, 2 sin'on, *n* [Scot] Sinew **sin'now‡.**

Sin'o-, 1 sin'o-; 2 sin'o- Chinese a combining form [< Gr *Sinai* Chinese] — **Sin'o-gram**, *n.* One of the characters of the Chinese system of writing

si-nol'dal, 1 si-nol'dal, 2 si-nōl'dal *a* Same as SINUSOIDAL.

Sin"o-Jap"a-nese', *a* Same as SINICO-JAPANESE

Sin'o-log, } 1 sin'o-leg, 2 sin'o-lŏg, *n* One who studies

Sin'o-logue, } or is versed in Sinology. [F, < Gr *Sinai*, Chinese, + *legō* speak] **Si-nol'o-ger‡; Si-nol'o-gist‡.**

Si-nol'o-gy, 1 si-nol'o-ji, 2 si-nŏl'o-gy, *n* The systematic study or investigation of the Chinese language, literature, history, and characteristics. [< Gr *Sinai*, Chinese + -OLOGY] — **Sin"o-log'i-cal**, *a* Of or pertaining to Sinology

Si'non, 1 sai'nən 2 si'nŏn *n* The Greek soldier who according to Vergil's Æneid, persuaded the Trojans to drag the wooden horse into Troy **Si'nŏn‡** [Gr]

Si-no'pe, 1 si-nō'pi 2 si-nō'pē *n* A seaport town in Asiatic Turkey on the Black Sea capital of the ancient kingdom of Pontus here the Russian Admiral Nachimoff destroyed a Turkish fleet under Osman Pasha, Nov 30, 1853

Sin'o-phile, 1 sin'o-fil, 2 sin'o-fil, *n* An admirer of the Chinese [< Gr *Sinai*, Chinese + *phileō*, love]

si-no'pi-a, } 1 si-nō'pi-ə, -pis, 2 si-nō'pi-a, -pis *n* A fine red

si-no'pis, } pigment used in the mural paintings of Pompeii and elsewhere, prepared from sinople [< L *sinopis*, see SINOPLE] — **si-nop'ic**, *a*

sin'o-ple, 1 sin'o-pl 2 sin'o-pl, *a* **1.** *Her* Vert **2.** A ferruginous clay from which the pigment sinopia is prepared. **3** Cinnabar **sin'o-pert, sin'o-pite‡.** **4.** A ferruginous quartz from Hungary [F, < L *sinopis*, < Gr *sinopis*, < *Sinōpē*, Sinope] **sin'o-pal‡.**

si-nox'y-lon, 1 si-noks'i-lon 2 si-nŏks'y-lŏn, *n* A small ptinid beetle (genus *Sinoxylon*), as, the wood-boring, red-shouldered *sinoxylon* (*S basilare*) of North America [< Gr *sinos*, hurt, — *xylon*, wood]

sinquet, sinque'-pace"†. Same as CINQUE, etc

sin-son'te, 1 sin-sōn'te, 2 sin-sŏn'te, *n* [Sp Am] Same as MOCKING-BIRD, 1 [RING.

sins'ring, 1 sins'rıŋ, 2 sins'ring, *n* [Java] Same as BANK-

sin-sy'ne', 1 sin-sain', 2 sin-sy'n', *adv* [Prov Brit] Since, ago.

sin'ter, 1 sin'tər, 2 sin'ter, *tt & ri* To make or to become coherent through partial fusion

sin'ter, *n* *Mineral* Material deposited by springs either (1) calcareous (**calc-sinter, calcareous s, travertine, tufa**) or (2) siliceous (**quartz s., siliceous s.**) [< G. *sinter*, dross of iron] — **ceraunian sinter**, a glass-like substance found in fulgurites

Sin'to, Sin'too, Sin'tu, etc Same as SHINTO etc

sin'toc, 1 sin'tok, 2 sin'tŏc, *n* [Malay] A tree (*Cinnamomum sintoc*) of Sumatra, Java, and Borneo

Si-nu', 1 si-nū' 2 si-nu' *n* A river in Bolivar state, Colombia South America, length 260 m to the Caribbean sea.

sin'u-, 1 sin'yu- 2 sin'yu- From Latin *sinus*, hollow, fold of a garment a combining form

sin'u-ate, 1 sin'yu-ēt, 2 sin'yu-āt, *vt* [-AT'ED, -AT'ING] To curve in and out, bend, turn, wind [< L *sinuo* (pp *sinuatus*), < *sinus*, curve]

sin'u-ate, *a* Winding in and out, as a margin; having a sinus or sinuses, tortuous, sinuous, wavy, as, a *sinuate* leaf [< L *sinuatus* see SINUATE, *v*] **sin'u-at"ed‡.** — **sin"u-ate-den'tate**, *a* *Bot* Between sinuate and dentate **sin"u-a"to-den'tate‡.** — **s.-lobate**, *a* *Bot* Between sinuate and lobate — **sin'u-ate-ly**, *adv* So as to be sinuate, sinuously


Sinuate Leaf of the Rock Chestnut-oak

sin"u-a'tion, 1 sin"yu-ē'shən; 2 sin"yu-ā'shon, *n* **1.** The state or character of being sinuate **2.** That which is or makes sinuate, a winding or convolution

sin"u-au-ric'u-lar, 1 sin'yu-o-rik'yu-lər, 2 sin'yu-a-ric'yu-lar, *a* Of or pertaining to the sinus venosus and the auricle [< SINUS + AURICLE]

sin'u-ose, 1 sin'yu-ōs 2 sin'yu-ōs, *a* Same as SINUOUS — **sin'u-ose-ly**, *adv*

sin"u-os'i-ty, 1 sin'yu-os'i-ti, 2 sin'yu-ŏs'i-ty, *n* [-TIES, 1 -tiz, 2 -tis, *pl*] **1.** The character or condition of being sinuate or sinuous; the quality of sinuating

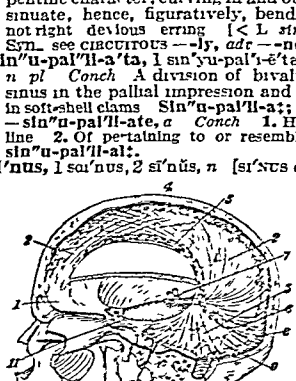
Perseverng practice had given him a flexibility of back and a peculiar *sinuosity* of movement which we might admire but could not imitate KENNAN *Tent Life* p 172 [C P P 1870]

2. A sinuous or wavy line, as the line of a winding seacoast, a bend, or series of regular bends, a winding, figuratively, crookedness, irregularity, deflection

sin'u-ous, 1 sin'yu-us, 2 sin'yu-ŭs, *a* Characterized by bends folds or curves, having an undulating or serpentine character, curving in and out, specif, in botany, sinuate, hence, figuratively, bending from rectitude; not right devious erring [< L *sinuosus* < *sinus*, bend] Syn. see CIRCUITOUS — **-ly**, *adv* — **-ness**, *n*

Sin"u-pal"li-a'ta, 1 sin'yu-pal'i-ē'tə, 2 sin'yu-păl'i-ā'ta, *n pl* *Conch* A division of bivalves with a posterior sinus in the pallial impression and enlarged siphons, as in soft-shell clams **Sin"u-pal'il-a‡; Sin"u-pal"il-a'il-a‡.** — **sin"u-pal'il-ate**, *a* *Conch* **1.** Having a sinuate pallial line **2.** Of pertaining to or resembling the *Sinupalliata*. **sin"u-pal'il-al‡.**

si'nus, 1 sai'nus, 2 si'nŭs, *n* [SI'NUS or SI'NUS-ES, *pl*] [L]



Sinuses of the Dura Mater

1 Crista galli 2 Falx cerebri 3 Tentorium 4 Superior longitudinal sinus 5 Inferior longitudinal sinus 6 Straight sinus 7 Vein of Galen 8 Torcular Herophili 9 Lateral sinus. 10 Superior petrosal sinus 11 Cavernous sinus 12 Jugular vein.

A recess formed by a bending or folding, an opening or cavity, hollow sinuosity Specif (1) [Obs] A recess in the seacoast, an arm of the sea bay (2) *Anat & Zool* A hollow or cavity, as of a bone especially when of considerable size a recess also, a dilated part as of a vessel an ampulla. (3) *Surg* Any long, narrow opening leading to an abscess or to a diseased structure (4) *Bot* A recessor rounded curve between two projecting lobes or teeth. (5) *Conch* The recess or indentation in the pallial line of a bivalve

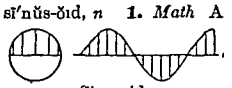
Many anatomical sinuses are named from their location as **cerebral sinuses** (in the layers of the dura mater) **frontal sinuses** (between the inner and outer tables of the frontal bone above the root of the nose each communicating with the middle meatus of the nasal fossæ); **mastoid sinus** (in the interior of the mastoid process of the temporal bone), **maxillary s.** (on the superior maxillary bone), **s. of the aorta** (in the arch of the aorta), **vertebral sinuses** (along the sides of the spinal canal), etc

— **circular sinus** (*Anat*), a venous channel of the dura mater surrounding the pituitary fossa at the base of the skull. — **coronary s** (*Anat*) a short but wide venous trunk that lies in the inferior portion of the auriculoventricular sulcus, receives most of the cardiac veins, and empties into the right auricle of the heart **pleural s ‡.** — **lateral s**, a large venous channel in the dura mater of the skull extending from the internal occipital protuberance to the jugular foramen See cut — **pleural s**, that part of the pleural cavity below the tissue of the lung — **pyriform s**, a shallow depression near the ary tenoepiglottic fold of the larynx. **sigmoid s ‡.** — **sigmoid s.**, the S-shaped terminal portion of the lateral sinus — **sinuses of Valsalva** (*Anat*), pocket-like depressions behind the cardiac semilunar valves When the aorta contracts upon the blood-stream a part of it rushes back toward the heart filling these depressions and causing the tight closure of the valves — **s. pocularis** (*Anat*) the cup-shaped depression in the verumontanum situated on

the floor of the urethra, the uterus masculinus, or prostatic utricle — **s venosus.** **1.** A dilatation of the termination of the venous channels near the heart forming a separate chamber, as in lower vertebrates **2.** The main part of the cavity of an auricle receiving the venous blood of a higher vertebrate — **s venosus scleræ,** a venous channel that encircles the eyeball just behind the junction of the sclera with the cornea the canal of Schlemm — **straight s,** a venous channel at the junction of the falx cerebri with the tentorium See cut on page 2281 — **transverse s.** (*Anat*), a network of veins that connects the two inferior petrosal sinuses

sī"nu-sī'tis, 1 sī nlu-sal'tıs *or* -sī'tıs, 2 sī"nŭ-sī'tis *or* -sī'tis, *n* *Inflammation of a sinus*

sī'nus-oid, 1 sal'nus-eıd, 2 sī'nŭs-ŏid, *n* **1.** *Math* A curve whose abscissas represent the length of arcs and the ordinates the corresponding sines **2.** *pl Anat* A system of endothelium-lined spaces or expansions from the embryonic circulating system in certain organs, as the suprarenal gland, liver, etc [< SINUS + -OID]



Sinusoid

The circumference of the circle at the left is divided into equal arcs The line drawn from the left termination of each section (reckoning from the right-hand end of the diameter) to the horizontal diameter is its sine By laying off equal divisions on a horizontal line, as at the right erecting lines equal to these sines in order, and joining their extremities, the sinusoid is formed

— **sī'nus-ol'dal,** *a* Of or pertaining to a sinusoid — **sinus-oidal function,** a simple harmonic function — **sī"nus-ol'dal-ly,** *adv*

sin'ward, 1 sin'wərd, 2 sin'-ward, *adv* Toward sin

Sin"yang-chow', 1 sin"yaŋ-chau', 2 sin yang-chow', *n* A commercial town in S Honan province, China

sīo'goon, 1 shō'gūn, 2 shō'ǥōōn, *n* Shogun — **sīo'goon-ate,** *n*

Sī'on, 1 sal'ən, 2 sī'ŏn, *n* *Bib* (1) *Deut* iv, 48 (2) (Apocrypha) *I Mac* iv 37 (Heb) **Sī-ōn'ı** [Gr] See ZION

Sī'on-ite, 1 sal'ən-ait, 2 sī'ŏn-ıt, *n* **1.** *Ch Hist* A member of a sect in Norway (18th century) calling themselves "Children of the King of Sion," claiming the spirit of prophecy, and foretelling the immediate coming of the millennium **2** *Same as* ELLERIAN

Siou'an, 1 sū'ən, 2 sū'an, *n* A North-American linguistic stock See AMERICAN [< SIOUX]

Sī-out', *n* Same as SIUT

Sioux, 1 sū, 2 su, *n sing & pl* **1.** A member or members of the Siouan stock of Indians, or specifically of the Dakotas, a tribe of that stock See AMERICAN **2** A county in N W Iowa 768 sq m county-seat, Orange City **3** A county in N W Nebraska, 2,077 sq m, county-seat, Harrison [Of Am Ind origin]

Sioux Cit'y. A city, county-seat of Woodbury county, Ia, seat of Morningside college (Methodist), founded in 1894

Sioux Falls. A city, county-seat of Minnehaha county, S Dak

sip, 1 sip, 2 sĭp, *v* [SIPPED, SIPT[S], SIP'PING] **I** *t* **1.** To take (a liquid) with the lips in sips or very small drafts, imbibe in small quantities, hence, figuratively, to absorb slowly, as, to *sip* wine, flowers *sip* the dew. **2.** To draw into the mouth, extract, as, a bee *sips* honey **3** [Poet] To just touch with the lips, as if in the act of sipping, take sips from

Hamlet has the thirst that is not content to sip the honeyed brim of the cup of truth, but seeks to drain it to its very dregs D DORCHESTER, Jr in *Methodist Review* May, 1892, p 393

II *i* **1.** To drink in sips, drink sparingly, hence, poetically, to touch only as it were, with the lips, as, he that *sips* of sin will ere long drink of sorrow **2.** [Colloq, Eng] To indulge in continual sips, be a confirmed and heavy drinker [< AS **syppan,* < *sūpan,* sup]

sip, *n* **1.** A very small draft, a mere taste

A *sip* is all that the public collectively ever care to take from reservoirs of abstract philosophy DE QUINCEY *Essays on Philosophical Writers, Hamilton* in vol 1, p 7 [T & F 1856]

2. The act of sipping, the tasting of any drink

sip'age, *n* [Prov] Same as SEEPAGE [spa'hĭt.

si-pa'hee, 1 si-pē'ı, 2 si-pa'ı, *n* [Hind] Same as SEPOY

Sip'ar, *n* Same as SIPPAR

si-pa'ri-um, 1 si-pē'ri-um, 2 si-pā'ri-ŭm, *n* [L] *Rom Antiq* The stage-screen in a theater, depressed below the level of the stage when the play began and raised above it when the performance ended It served the purpose of the modern drop curtain

sipe, 1 saip, 2 sīp, *vi* [Prov] Same as SEEP

sīpe, *n* A moist spot in a rock-ledge, generally indicative of a hidden spring

Si-phan'to, 1 si-fān'to, 2 si-fan'to, *n* An island in the Grecian Archipelago 30 sq m **Siph'nost**

siph'i-lis, *n* Same as SYPHILIS [*Bib 1 Sam* xxx, 28

Siph'moth, 1 sif'moth *or* -mōth, 2 sĭf'mōth *or* -mŏth, *n*

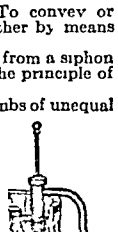
Siph"ne-ī'næ, 1 sif"ni-ai'ni, 2 sĭf ne-ī'nē, *n pl* *Mam* An Asiatic subfamily of *Muridæ,* with mole-like form and arvicoline teeth **Siph'ne-us,** *n* (t g) [< Gr *siphneus,* mole < *siphnos* crippled] — **siph'ne-in(e),** *a & n*

sī'phoid, 1 sal'foid, 2 sī'fŏid, *n* A siphon-bottle [< SIPHON + -OID]

sī'phon, } 1 sal'fən, 2 sī'fon, *v* **I.** *t* To convey or
sī'fon', } transfer from one vessel to another by means of a siphon, draw off through a siphon

II. *i* To pass through a siphon, or pass from a siphon at its mouth, discharge over a bend on the principle of a siphon, as the water *siphons* over

sī'phon, } *n* **1.** A bent pipe or tube with limbs of unequal
sī'fon', } length, used for drawing liquids from a cask or other receptacle When the shorter limb is immersed in the liquid, and the tube is filled with liquid by suction or otherwise, the fluid flows out because of the greater weight in the longer limb so long as the lower end of the latter is at a lower level than the upper surface of the fluid The shorter limb is kept full by atmospheric pressure, and thus the height over which the liquid may be raised is restricted lessening as the density of the liquid increases



Siphon

This siphon is started in operation by exhausting the air in the cylinder by working its piston after which the flow continues without pumping

The researches of Rosellini and Wilkinson have brought to light irresistible evidence that *siphons* were used in Egypt at least as early as 1450 years before Christ. I EWBANK *Hydraulic and Other Machines* bk v p 516 [a 1842]

2. A siphon-bottle **3** *Bot* One of the peculiar elongated cells which with the large central cell make up the central strand in the fronds of certain red algæ **4.** *Zool* A tube-like organ (1) *Conch* (a) A prolongation of the mantle conveying water to the gills in a bivalve or gastropod (b) The anterior prolongation of the shell of a gastropod containing the siphonal prolongation of the mantle See illus under SHELL. (c) The organ resulting from the union of the free margins of the midfoot of a cephalopod the funnel It serves for locomotion by forcibly expelling water from the gill-chamber (*d*) A siphuncle of a cephalopod (2) The suctorial mouth-parts of various insects and crustaceans (3) A spout-like oral process of a gephyrean (4) A tubular formation connected with the esophagus and intestines, as in a sea-urchin **5.** A device for draining off condensed water from gas-mains [F, < L *sipho(n-),* < Gr *siphōn* siphon]

— **automatic siphon,** a siphon having a valve in the lower limb, and which may be set to flowing by a rocking motion, without suction — **excurrent s,** the dorsal tube of a bivalve, conveying away waste water from the gills etc — **exhalant s** † — **incurrent s,** the ventral tube of a bivalve conveying water to the mouth, gills, etc — **inverted s,** a pipe or tube in the shape of a siphon, but inverted as for carrying water across the depression of a ravine to a lower level — **s barometer,** a form of mercurial barometer in which the tube is shaped like an inverted siphon, and in which the height is read by taking the difference of level in the two branches — **sī'phon-bot"tle,** *n* *A glass bottle for* containing aerated or carbonated liquid, as soda-water, Seltzer, etc, and discharging it by the pressure of the gas A tube reaches from the bottom of the bottle to a convenient discharge-nozle and the valve closing this tube is opened by the pressure of a lever The principle of the siphon is not employed — **s cup,** *n* A cup for feeding lubricating-oil to bearings through a wick reaching over the stem of the cup, and carrying the oil by capillary attraction — **s gage,** *n* A bent tube closed at one end and connected at the open end with a reservoir, the degree of exhaustion in which is measured by the height at which a mercury-column is sustained in the closed end — **s. pump,** a steam-jet pump — **s. recorder,** see RECORDER — **s separator** (*Mining*), an apparatus by means of which crushed ores are sized and separated in a water-current flowing upward — **s shell,** *n* A siphonarioid gastropod — **s slide,** *n* A glass slide for a microscope, having a cell or cavity supplied with a current of water as by inflowing and outflowing siphons — **s trap,** *n Plumbing* A trap of the form of a siphon — **s tube,** *n* The bent tube of a siphon — **s worm,** *n* A sipunculoid worm — **sī"pho-na'ceous,** *a* *Bot* Having siphons, as certain algæ **sī-pho'ne-ous‡** — **sī'phon-age,** *n* The action of a siphon, specif, the emptying of a trap or fixture by the removal of pressure caused by a sudden rush of liquid in the pipe-system of which it forms a part — **sī'phon-less,** *a*

sī'phon-al, 1 sai'fən-əl, 2 sī'fon-al, *a* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or resembling a siphon **2.** *Zool* (1) Of or pertaining to a siphon, made by a siphon, as, a *siphonal* scar or pallial sinus (2) Resembling a siphon or bent tube, as, the *siphonal* stomach of salmonoid fishes — **siphonal fasciola,** a raised band-like area round the front of the mouth of a siphonostomatous shell marking externally the channel along which the siphon passes

Sī"pho-na'les, 1 sai'fo-nē'liz 2 sī'fo-nā'lēs, *n pl* *Bot* Same as CODIALES **Si-phō'ne-æ‡.**

Sī"pho-nan'thæ, 1 sai'fo-nan'thi, 2 sī'fo-năn'thē, *n pl* *Zooph* A superorder or subclass of siphonophorous hydrozoans with the stem formed by the manubrium of an original bilateral medusa including *Calyconectæ, Physonectæ, Auronectæ,* and *Cystonectæ* [< SIPHON + Gr *anthos,* bloom] — **sī'pho-nanth,** *a & n* — **sī"pho-nan'thous,** *a*

Sī"pho-nap'ter-a, 1 sai'fo-nap'tər-ə, 2 sī'fo-năp'ter-a, *n pl* *Entom* Same as APHANIPTERA [< SIPHON + Gr *apteros,* see APTEROUS] — **sī"pho-nap'ter,** *n* — **sī"pho-nap'terous,** *a*

Sī"pho-na'ri-a, 1 sai'fo-nē'ri-ə, 2 sī'fo-nā'ri-a, *n* **1.** A genus typical of *Siphonariidæ* **2** [s-] A pulmonate gastropod of this genus [< Gr *siphōn,* tube]

Sī"pho-na-rī'i-dæ, 1 sai fo-ne-rai'i-di, 2 sī'fo-na-rī'i-dē, *n pl* *Conch* A family of thalassophilous pulmonates with a transverse gill as well as lung, and a patelliform shell [< SIPHONARIA] — **sī"pho-na'rid, sī"pho-na'ri-id, sī"pho-na'ri-oid,** *a & n*

Sī"pho-na'ta, 1 sai fo-nē'tə, 2 sī fo-nā'ta, *n pl* *Conch* A section of bivalves with posterior siphons, as clams mactrids, etc [< L *siphon* see SIPHON] **Sī-pho"ni-a'tæ.**

sī'pho-nate, 1 sai'fo-nēt 2 sī'fo-nāt, *a* **1** Having a siphon **2** Of or pertaining to the *Siphonata* **sī'pho-nat"ed‡.**

sī'phond, *pp* Siphoned S S

sī'phon-et, 1 sai'fən-et, 2 sī'fon-ĕt, *n* *Entom* A honey-tube [< SIPHON]

sī'pho-ni-, sī'phon-, 1 sai'fo-ni-, sai'fən-, 2 sī'fo-ni-, sī fon Same as SIPHONO- combining forms — **Sī-pho"ni-a'ta,** *n pl* *Conch* The *Siphonata* — **sī-phon'ic,** *a* Of or pertaining to a siphon — **Sī-phon'i-da,** *n pl* *Conch* The *Siphonata* as an order — **Sī"pho-nif'er-a,** *n pl* *Conch* The *Tetrabranchiata* — **sī-phon'i-fer,** *n* — **sī"pho-nif'er-ous,** *a* — **sī'pho-i-form,** *n* Having the form of a siphon — **sī-pho'ni-um,** *n* [-NI-A, *pl*] *Ornith* A bony tube that conveys air from the tympanum to the proximal part of the mandible — **sī-pho'ni-al,** *a*

sī'phon-less, 1 sai'fən-les, 2 sī'fon-lēs, *a* Having no siphon

sī'pho-no-, 1 sai'fo-no-, 2 sī'fo-no- From Latin *sipho(n-)* (< Gr *siphon*), tube, pipe, or directly from Greek *siphōn* a combining form — **Sī"pho-no-bran'chi-a'ta,** *n pl* *Conch* A former order of gastropods with a siphonal prolongation of the mantle and the mouth of the shell canaliculated or notched in front, as in whelks — **sī"pho-no-bran'chi-ate,** *a & n* — **Sī"pho-no-chlam'y-da,** *n pl* *Conch* A suborder of azygobranchiate gastropods with a trough-like siphon which notches the lip of the shell, as in whelks etc — **sī"pho-no-chlam'y-date,** *a* — **Sī"pho-no-cla-da'ce-æ,** *n pl* *Bot* A family of green algæ with a thallus composed of a single very large cell **Sī"pho-noc'la-dus,** *n* (t g) — **sī"pho-no-cla-da'ceous,** *a* — **Sī"pho-no-den"ta-li'i-dæ,** *n pl* *Conch* A family of scaphopodous mollusks having a vermiform foot with a circular disk and a tusk-like shell with no supplementary tubule **Sī"pho-no-den-ta'li-um,** *n* (t g) — **sī"pho-no-den-ta'li-id,** *n* — **sī"pho-no-den-ta'li-oid** *a* — **sī-phon'o-gam,** *n Bot* A phanerogam See SIPHONOGAMY — **Sī'pho-nog'a-ma,** *n pl* *Bot* Same as SPERMATOPHYTA — **sī"pho-no-gam'ic,** *a* — **Sī"pho-nog'a-mæ,** *n pl* *Bot* Same as PHANEROGAMIA Compare MERYOPHYTA — **sī"pho-nog'a-mous,** *a* — **sī"pho-nog'a-my,** *n* *Bot* Sexual reproduction by means of a tube, as by the pollen-tube in the phanerogams — **sī"pho-nog'ly-phe,** *n* *Zooph* The esophageal groove of an actinarian **sī-pho'no-glyph** — **Sī"pho-nog-nath'i-dæ,** *n pl* *Ich* A family of labroidean fishes with a tubular mouth and no ventrals **Sī"pho-nog'na-thus,** *n* (t g) — **sī"pho-nog'na-thid,** *n* — **sī"pho-nog'na-thoid,** *a & n* — **sī-phon'o-ma,** *n* *Pathol* A tumor having a tubular structure — **Sī"pho-noph'o-ræ,** *n pl* *Zooph* A genus typical of *Siphonophoridæ* — **sī"pho-noph'o-ran,** *a & n* — **sī'pho-no-phore,** *n* — **Sī"pho-noph'o-rida,** *n pl* *Zooph* A subclass or other division of hydromedusans with free-swimming pelagic colonies of polymorphous medusoid zooids or persons, arising by budding from an original simple medusa, including *Siphonanthæ* and *Disconanthæ* This definition is based upon the belief that the various parts as distinguished in the accompanying illustration, are separated zooids, associated in a colony operating by division of functions but a minority of zoologists regard the various parts as rather, organs of a single individual The great diversity of form among siphonophores will appear by reference to such examples as PORPITA and PORTUGUESE MAN-OF-WAR — **sī"pho-noph'o-ran,** *a & n* — **sī'pho-no-phore,** *n* — **Sī"pho-no-phor'i-dæ,** *n pl* *Entom* A family of luloidean chilognaths with a suctorial proboscis and no eyes — **sī"pho-noph'o-roid,** *n* — **sī"pho-noph'o-rous,** *a* Of or pertaining to the *Siphonophoræ* — **sī-phon'o-plax,** *n* One of the calcareous plates that surround the siphons of a pholadoid bivalve — **Sī"pho-nop'o-da,** *n pl* *Conch* **1** The *Siphonodentalitidæ* as an order or *suborder* **2** The true *Cephalopoda* as a branch of *Cephalopoda* in a wide sense contrasted with *Pteropoda* — **sī'pho-no-pod,** *a & n* — **sī"pho-nop'o-dous,** *a* — **sī'pho-no-pore,** *n* One of the minute tubes in the structure of a heliopoid — **sī-phon'o-rhin(es),** *a* Tubinarine — **sī"pho-no-rhin'i-an** **I** *a* Tubinarine **II** *n* A tubinarine bird — **sī-phon'o-some,** *n* The portion of a siphonophorous colony provided with siphons — **sī'pho-no-stele,** *n* *Bot* A tubular stele — **sī"pho-no-stel'ic,** *a* — **Sī"pho-nos'to-ma,** *n pl* *Crust* The *Siphonostomata* — **Sī"pho-no-stom'a-ta,** *n pl* **1** *Crust* A tribe or suborder of copepods with *mouth-parts adapted to or nectocalyces* clasping the female, and suck as *Caligidæ,* zooid, *p* polypite or stomach, etc, *Parasita* **2** *Conch* (1) *t* tentacles *n* nematocysts, A section of taenioglossate gastropods with a canaliculated or notched shell-aperture (2) The toxoglossate and rachiglossate gastropods (3) A family of siphonobranchiate gastropods with a siphonal prolongation of the mouth of the shell now much divided, as into the families *Muricidæ Pleurotomidæ* etc — **sī"pho-no-stom'a-tous,** *a* **1** Having a siphonate mouth specif, having the mouth of the shell produced into a canal for the protection of the siphon, as certain gastropods **2** Of or pertaining to the *Siphonostomata* — **sī"pho-nos'to-mous‡** — **sī'pho-no-stome,** *n* A siphonostomatous animal — **Sī"pho-no-tret'i-dæ,** *n pl* *Conch* A Paleozoic family of lyopomatous brachiopods with an oval calcareo-corneous shell posterior summits and subapical foramen **Sī"pho-not're-ta,** *n* (t g) — **sī"pho-not're-tid,** *n* — **sī"pho-not're-toid,** *a* — **sī"pho-no-zo'id,** *n* An undeveloped asexual zooid of certain alcyonarians which assists in determining the supply of water to the colony

si-phon'u-la, 1 sai-fen'yu-lə, 2 si-fŏn'yu-la, *n* [-LÆ, 1 -il 2 -lē *pl*] *An early stage in the development of Siphonanthæ,* characterized by bilaterality [Dim, < L *sipho,* tube]

sī"pho-rhī'nal, sī"pho-rhīn'i-an, *a* Siphonorhine, etc

sī'pho-some, 1 sai'fo-sōm, 2 sī'fo-sōm, *n* Siphonosome

sī'phun-cle, 1 sai'fuŋ-kl, 2 sī'fŭŋ-cl, *n* A little siphon Specif (1) The tube connecting the chambers of cephalopods as a nautilus (2) *Entom* (*a*) A honey-tube of a plant-louse cornicle nectary (*b*) The suctorial organ of a louse contained within the tubule [< L *siphunculus,* dim of *sipho(n-),* see SIPHON] **sī-phun'cu-lus‡** [-LI, *pl*] — **sī'phun-cled,** *a* Having a siphuncle **sī-phun'cu-late** or **-lat"ed‡.** — **sī-phun'cu-lar,** *a* Of or pertaining to a siphuncle, siphuncled

sīp'ld, *a* [Archaic] Having a flavor, savory — **sī-pid'i-ty,** *n*

sīp'ling, 1 sip'liŋ, 2 sīp'ling, *n* [Scot & Prov Eng] A sapling

Sī"po-tu'ba, 1 sī"po-tū'bə 2 sī"po-tu'bā, *n* A river in Matto-Grosso province, Brazil, tributary to the Paraguay

Sī'poy, *n* Same as SEPOY [xx, 4

Sīp'pai, 1 sip'ai *or* si-pī', 2 sip'ı *or* si-pā'ı, *n* *Bib 1 Chron*

Sīp-par', 1 sip-pār', 2 sip-par', *n* An ancient city of Babylonia, on the Euphrates river S E of Bagdad **Sīp-pa'raz.**

sip'per, 1 sip'ər, 2 sip'er, *n* One who sips, a toper

sip'pet, 1 sip'et, 2 sip'ĕt, *n* **1.** A triangular or finger-shaped piece of toasted or fried bread used to garnish a dish of hash or minced meat, a crouton **2** Any eatable, especially bread, cut into small pieces and soaked in some liquid, as in broth frequently used in the plural **3.** Hence, any very small quantity, a bit [< SIP]

sip'ple, 1 sip'l 2 sip'l, *vt & vi* [Prov Brit] To sip or drink by sips tipple — **sip'plingt,** *a* Tippling

Si-pun"cu-la'ce-a, 1 si-puŋ'kiu-lē'si-ə 2 si-pŭn"cū-lā'ce-a, *n pl* *Helminth* **1.** The *Gephyrea* **2** The *Sipunculidæ* [< LL *sipunculus* see SIPUNCULUS] — **si-pun"cu-la'ce-an,** *a & n* — **si-pun"cu-la'ceous,** *a*

Si"pun-cu'li-dæ, 1 sai puŋ-kiū'li-di, 2 si pŭn-cū'li-dē *n pl* *Helminth* A family of gephyrean worms, especially those with the anus dorsal and the interior proboscis retractile and tentaculiferous **Si-pun'cu-lus,** *n* (t g) [LL, < L *siphunculus* see SIPHUNCLE] — **si-pun'cu-lid-da,** *n pl* *Helminth* The *Gephyrea* — **si-pun'cu-li-form,** *a* *Helminth* Having the form of a sipunculid — **Si-pun"cu-li'na,** *n pl* *Helminth* An order of *Sipunculomorpha* represented by *Sipunculidæ* — **si-pun'cu-loid** *I a* Of or pertaining to the *Sipunculidæ* or the *Sipunculoidea* **II** *n* One of the *Sipunculidæ* or the *Sipunculoidea* — **Si-pun"cu-loi'de-a,** *n pl* *Helminth* The *Gephyrea* — **Si-pun"cu-lo-mor'pha,** *n pl* *Helminth* A subclass of gephyrean worms represented by *Sipunculidæ* and *Priapulidæ* — **si-pun"cu-lo-mor'phic,** *a*

sip'y-lite, 1 sip'ı-lait, 2 sip'ı-lit, *n* *Mineral* A brownish-black, resinous to submetallic translucent orbium columbate crystallizing in the tetragonal system [< L *Sipylus,* < Gr *Sipylos* one of Niobe's children]

sī'quis", 1 sai-kwis 2 sī'ı-wis" *n* *Ch of Eng* A notification formerly published of a candidate for orders (rarely for bishopric), inviting all persons knowing of any religious impediment to declare it forthwith from the Latin words *si quis (if any one), with which it begins*

sīr, 1 sûr, 2 sĭr, *v* [SIRRED SIRD[S], SIR'RING] **I.** *t* To address as 'sir' **II** *i* To use the word *sir* repeatedly or habitually

sīr, *n* **1.** The conventional term of respectful address to men used absolutely, and not followed by a proper name Formerly said only to superiors but now regardless of rank or status, the gradually dropping into disuse used specifically [S-] in Great Britain in formally addressing the king or the royal princes. The word is sometimes used in

sarcasm, reproach, or haughty formality, and formerly it was occasionally applied to women

Sir, I reproach nobody.

WEBSTER, *Works* vol. iii. p 292. [L. B. & CO 1853]

2. [S-] [Eng.] A title of baronets and knights used before and with the personal name **3.** [Archaic] A title given to persons of rank or to officials, as, *sir* herald, *sir* clerk. **4.** [Archaic] An influential or important person; a personage **5†.** Lord, sovereign; master. Compare SIRE. **6†.** A title, as equivalent of the Latin *Dominus*, formerly bestowed upon bachelors of arts, and hence (clergymen having usually taken such degree) upon the clergy individually, as Shakespeare's *Sir* Hugh Evans, a Welsh priest [< F and OF *sire*, < L. *senior;* see SENIOR.] — **Sir John†**, a clergyman

Si'rach, 1 sai'rak 2 si'răc, *n* *Bib* (Apoc, prolog). *Ecclus*

Si'rah, 1 sai'ra, 2 si'ra, *n* *Bib* *2 Sam* iii 26

Si"raj-ganj', 1 si"raj-gunj'; 2 si"răj-ġunj', *n.* A trading town in Pabna district, Bengal.

sir"a-ji'yah, 1 sir"a-ji'yu, 2 sir"a-ji'yă *n* [Ar] An ancient Arabic work on the Mohammedan law still cited as authoritative in India.

si-ra'jo, 1 si-ra'ho, 2 si-ra'ho, *n* A Cuban goldfish freshwater fish.

si-ras'kier, si-ras'kier-ate, *n* See SERASKIER, etc.

si'rat, *n* See ALSIRAT

sir'band, 1 sir'band 2 sir'band *n* [Hind] A head-binder.

Sir-bo'ni-an, *a* Same as SERBONIAN

sir-car', 1 sər-kär', 2 sir-cär', *n* [Anglo-Ind] **1.** The government of a country, especially of India. **2.** The master or head of the government, the family or the household. **3.** The custodian of the treasury, steward, accountant **4.** Same as CIRCAR.

sir-dar', 1 sər-där' 2 sir-där' *n* [Hind] **1.** In India and Oriental countries a chief or lord the person in command; the leader, specif, in Egypt, the commander-in-chief of the army, especially of the Anglo-Egyptian forces. **2.** A sirdar-bearer — **sir-dar'shear"er**, *n* In India, a head servant: a leader of palanquin-bearers, also a body-servant or valet. — **sir-dar'ship**, *n* The office of sirdar

sire, 1 soir, 2 sir, *vt* [SIRED; SIR'ING] To beget: now said chiefly of animals, and especially of stallions: usually in the passive, as, *sired* by imported Messenger

sire, *n.* **1.** One who begets or creates, an ancestor or progenitor. (1) A father; hence, one who creates or originates used also in composition, as grand*sire* The corresponding feminine word is *dame* (2) The male parent of a mammal, especially a stallion, the female parent being usually termed the *dam*

The foal has never seen the *sire*

SYDNEY SMITH *Moral Philosophy* p 256 [E. 1856]

2. A form of address once common from inferiors to superiors, especially from subjects to a prince, now used only in addressing a king or other sovereign prince.

'You're wounded!' 'Nay,' his soldier's pride
Touched to the quick, he said
'I'm killed, *sire*!' And his chief beside,
Smiling the boy fell dead

BROWNING *Incident of the French Camp* st. 5.

3. An elderly man, an aged person. **4.** [Prov Eng.] A growth or breed. **5†.** A master Hence. (1) The head of the house, husband, goodman. (2) A person of importance or estate, a personage; a gentleman; an esquire, a lord. [OF. and F; see SIR, *n*]

si-re'don, 1 sai-ri'dən 2 si-ri'don, *n* A larval amblystomoid salamander with external gills, especially when breeding in this condition, as the axolotl [LL., < Gr *seirēdōn* siren.] [Unfruitful.

sire'less, 1 soir'les, 2 sir'lĕs, *a.* **1.** Fatherless. **2†.** Childless

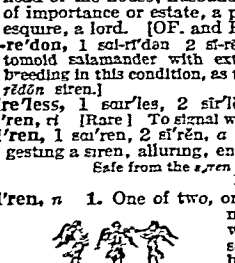
si'ren, *vi* [Rare] To signal with the siren

si'ren, 1 sai'ren, 2 si'rĕn, *a* Characteristic of or suggesting a siren, alluring, enticing; as, *siren* charms

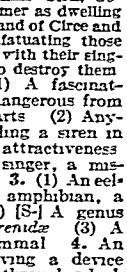
Safe from the *siren* voices that beguile'

P. B. MARSTON *Tomorrow* st. 2

si'ren, *n* **1.** One of two, or in later legend three, sea-nymphs, represented as half woman and half bird, described by Homer as dwelling between the island of Circe and Scylla and infatuating those who passed by with their singing, in order to destroy them **2.** Hence (1) A fascinating woman, dangerous from her enticing arts (2) Anything resembling a siren in its insidious attractiveness (3) A sweet singer, a mistress of song **3.** (1) An eel-like sirenoid amphibian, a mud-eel (2) [S-] A genus typical of *Sirenidæ* (3) A sirenian mammal **4.** An apparatus having a device with a perforated rotating disk or disks through which sharp puffs of steam or compressed air are permitted to escape in such rapid succession as to produce a continued musical note or a loud whistle used in different forms to measure the frequency of vibration of musical tones, or in other acoustical investigations and as a fog-signal. In the latter case called also *fog-horn* **5** An apparatus for testing the sonorous qualities of solid materials **6.** *Her* A mermaid used as a bearing **7.** *Teratol* A sympus **si'ren-limb‡.** [< F *sirène*, < L *siren* see SIRENIA.] **si'rene‡.**



The Sirens and Ulysses (From an antique gem.)



Siren (def 4).

sire name, *n* [Rare] Surname.

Si-re'ni-a, 1 sai-ri'ni-ə 2 si-ri'ni-a, *n pl.* *Mam* An order of aquatic placental mammals of fish-like form, with the lower jaw as in ordinary mammals and mostly molariform teeth for a herbivorous diet including manatees, dugongs etc [< L *siren* < Gr. *seirēr*, siren] — **si-re'ni-an**, *a & n*

si-re'ni-an", 1 sai-ri'ni-ən 2 si-ri'ni-an *a* Same as SIREN, *a*

si-ren'i-calt, *a* Relating to or like a siren. **si-ren'ic†.** — **si-ren'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

Si-ren'i-dæ, 1 sai-ren'i-di 2 si-rĕn'i-dē, *n pl* *Herp* An American family of trachystomatous amphibians with an eel-like form persistent external gills weak fore legs and no hind limbs mud-eels. [< SIREN] — **si're-nid**, *n.*

si-ren'i-form, 1 sai-ren'i-fōrm 2 si-rĕn'i-fōrm *a* [Rare] Characterizing a siren-limb [< SIREN + -FORM]

si'ren-ize, 1 sai ren-aiz 2 si'rĕn-iz *vi & vt* [Rare] To allure as a siren entice against one's will charm.

si're-noid, 1 sai ri-noid 2 si re-nōid. **I.** *a* Of or pertaining to (1) the *Sirenidæ* or (2) the *Sirenoidei* **II.** *n* One of (1) the *Sirenidæ* or (2) the *Sirenoidei* [< SIREN + -OID]

Si"re-nol'de-a, 1 sai ri-nol'di-ə 2 si"re-nōl'de-a, *n pl* *Ich* The *Sirenoidei* — **si"re-nol'de-an**, *a & n*

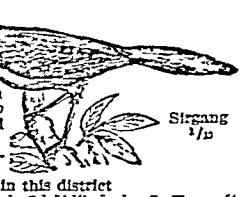
Si"re-nol'de-i, 1 sai'ri-nol'di-ai 2 si re-nōl'de-I, *n pl* *Ich* An order or suborder of dipnoans having dermal bones or membrane-bones paired fins with a prolonged axis, and pelvic arch continuous medially: including *Lepidosirenidæ*, *Ceratodontidæ* etc [< Gr. *seirēn*, siren, + -OID]

si"re-no-me'li-a, 1 sai'ri-no-mi'li-ə, 2 si're-no-mē'li-a *n.* *Terat* A sympus. [< SIREN — Gr. *melos*, limb] **si"re-nom'e-lus‡.**

sire'ship, 1 soir'ship 2 sir'ship, *n* Fatherhood paternity

Si'rex, 1 sai'reks 2 si'rĕks, *n* *Entom* A genus typical of *Siricidæ* See SIRICIDÆ

sir'gang, 1 sūr'gan, 2 sir'găng, *n* [E Ind.] A beautiful, prevailingly green magpie (*Cissa chinensis*) ranging from the southwestern Himalayas to Tenasserim.



Sirgang 1/5

Sir Giles O'ver-reach. In Massinger's *A New Way to Pay Old Debts*, a miser and extortioner

Sir-hind', 1 sir-hind', 2 sir-hind', *n.* **1.** A district in E Punjab India **2** A town in this district

Sir Huld'brand, 1 huld'brand, 2 hūld'brănd In Fouqué's romance *Undine*, the husband of the heroine See UNDINE, BERTALDA.

Sir'i-an, 1 sir'i-ən; 2 sir'i-an *a* **1.** Of or pertaining to Sirius **2.** Similar to Sirius spectroscopically

si-ri'a-sis, 1 sai-ri'ə-sis, 2 si-ri'a-sis *n* **1.** *Pathol* Sunstroke **2** Exposure to the sun for remedial purposes. [L., < Gr *seiriasis*, < *seiriaō* be hot]

Si-ric'i-dæ, 1 si-ris'i-di, 2 si-ric'i-dē, *n pl* *Entom* A family of phyllophagous hymenopters, especially those with antennæ above the clypeus and uniformly thick *Uroceridæ* or saw-flies **Si'rex**, *n* (t g) [< Gr *seirēn* wasp] — **sir'i-cid**, *a & n* — **sir'i-coid**, *a* — **Sir"i-col'de-a**, *n pl* The *Siricidæ* classified as a higher group

si'rih, 1 si'ri 2 si'ri, *n* [Malay] The betel-leaf, chewed with the betel-nut See BETEL. **si'ri‡.**

si-rin'ga, *n* Same as SERINGA. — **si-rin'ga-oil"**, *n* See OIL.

Sir'i-on, 1 sir'i-ən 2 sir'i-on, *n* *Bib* *Deut* iii 9 [Heb]

si-ris', 1 si-ris', 2 si-ris', *n* [E. Ind] A large mimosaceous tree (*Albizzia lebbek*), common to southern Asia and northern Africa **si-ris'a-ca"cia‡;** **si-ris'sa-tree"‡.** — **si-ris's gum"**, *n* The gummy exudation of the siris used to adulterate gum arabic

sir'itch, 1 sir'ich, 2 sir'ich, *n* Sesame-oil. [< Ar. *sirāf*, oil of sesame]

sir'i-um, 1 sir'i-əm 2 sir'i-ūm, *n* *Chem* A supposed new element announced in 1818, afterward shown to consist of nickel, iron, sulfur and arsenic

Sir'i-us, 1 sir'i-əs, 2 sir'i-ūs, *n* [L] *Astron* The dog-star.

sir-kar', *n* Same as SIRCAR

sir'keer, 1 sūr'kir, 2 sir'kēr, *n* A cuckoo of the genus *Taccocqua* especially *T sirkee* of India and Ceylon.

sir'ky, 1 sūr'ki, 2 sir'ky, *n* [Hind] Unplaited matting used for thatching cart-covers etc **sir'ki‡.**

sir'loin, 1 sūr'loin, 2 sir'lōin, *n* A loin of beef, especially the upper portion; the part over the kidney See illus under BEEF This spelling originally a corruption gave rise to a widely accepted story that James I once knighted a loin of beef making it Sir Loin, and originating the name [< F *surlonge*, < *sur* (< L *super*) over, and see LOIN] **sur'loin‡.** — **top sirloin**, a beef-cut next below the hip-sirloin

sir'mark, 1 sūr'mārk', 2 sir'märk', *n* *Ship-building* A mark upon the mold of a frame-timber etc, to show where beveling is required [< SUR- + MARK¹, *n*]

Sir'mi-an, 1 sūr'mi-ən 2 sir'mi-an, *a* *Ch Hist* Pertaining to any one of several councils held at Sirmium in Pannonia, A D 351-359, which attempted to establish a middle ground between the Arian and Athanasian theologies

Sir"mu-el'ler-a, 1 sūr'miu-el'ər-ə, 2 sir'mū-ĕl'er-a *n* *Bot* A genus of trees of the family *Proteaceæ*, with leathery leaves and tetramerous flowers The fruits are dry There are about 46 species, all natives of Australia often called *Banksias* *S integrifolia* is the Australian honeysuckle [Sir Ferdinand von *Müller*, Australian botanist]

Sir-mur', 1 sir-mūr' 2 sir-mur', *n* A state in N E Punjab, India 1,198 sq m., capital, Nahaun

sir'namet, *n* Same as SURNAME

si-roc'co, 1 si-rok'o, 2 si-rōc'o, *n* **1.** A hot southerly wind blowing from the African coast to Italy, Sicily, and Spain. It is generally moist and sultry in Italy, but dry and dusty in S Italy, Sicily, and Spain **2.** *Meteor* A warm, sultry wind blowing from a warm region toward a center of low barometric pressure **3** A southeast wind the popular Italian name [< It *sirocco*, < Ar *sharq* east] **si-roc'‡.**

sir'op, 1 sir'əp 2 sir'op, *n* [F] **1.** [Southern U S] A kettle used in making sugar by the open-kettle process **2†.** Same as SIRUP.

Sir Or'a-cle. In Shakespeare's *Merchant of Venice* a title used by Gratiano to ridicule those who affect wisdom.

sir'ple, 1 sūr'pl, 2 sir'pl, *vt & ri* [Prov Brit] Same as SIPPLE

sir'rah, 1 sir'ə or sar'ə, 2 sir'a or sĭr'a (xiii), *n* [Archaic] Fellow sir, used in anger, contempt or extreme annoyance, sometimes applied jocularly to a woman or child.

Sirrah! he said, thou art well called Oliver the Devil'

SCOTT *Quentin Durward* p 173 [D. P. & CO]

Sir Rog'er de Cov'er-ley, 1 kuv'ər-li 2 cov'er-ly **1.** One of the members of the imaginary *Spectator Club* of the early 18th century and a type of the English country gentleman of the time a character in Steele and Addison's *Spectator*, married by his kind-hearted, simple eccentricities

The first of our Society is a Gentleman of Worcestershire of ancient descent a Baronet his name *Sir Roger de Coverley* His great Grandfather was inventor of that famous Country-Dance which is called after him STEELE *Spectator* No 2

2. An old English country dance the only one surviving at the present day supposed to be the original of the Virginia reel usually danced at the conclusion of a party or ball.

Sir-sa'lis cleft, 1 sūr-sā'lis 2 sir-sā'lis *Astron* A moon-shaped cleft about 300 miles long, occurring in the moon's third quadrant

sir'up, } 1 sir'up 2 sir'ŭp *n* A thick sweet liquid.
syr'up, } Specif: (1) A saturated solution of sugar in water often combined with some medicinal substance or flavored as with the juice of fruits for use in confections cookery or the preparation of beverages (2) The uncrystallizable portion of any saccharine substance as sugar-cane juice, separated from the crystallizable sugar during the process of sugar-boiling or that which drains from sugar in the process of separating or refining called *molasses* by planters (3) The condensed cane-juice before separation of the crystallizable sugar so called specifically by planters Sirups are commonly named from their source or flavoring; as, **ginger sirup, lemon s., orange s., s of rhubarb, s. of roses, s. of sarsaparilla, s. of wild cherry,** etc [< F *sirop*, < It *sciroppo*, < Ar *sharāb* sirup] — **Dutch sirup**, a sirup of commerce obtained in manufacturing sugar from sugar-cane — **golden s**, the sirup obtained in refining cane-sugar — **refiners' s**, sirup separated by centrifugal machines from sugar in the process of refining. — **simple s.** (*U. S. Pharm*), a saccharine solution consisting of 65 parts of sugar to 35 parts of water. — **s. of squill**, a saccharated compound of squill, snakeroot, tartrate of antimony, and potassa, treated with diluted alcohol, sugar being added at the boiling-point to form the sirup. often used in croup **hire'-sir"up‡.** — **sugar-house s.**, same as REFINERS SIRUP — **sir'up-y**, *a* Having the consistency or sweetness of sirup

sir"vente', 1 sir'vānt', 2 sir'vānt', *n* A form of satirical lay composed by medieval troubadours and troubadours

The *sirvente* . . gradually became transferred from subjects of love to subjects of war and the satire of manners and political abuses H. VAN LAUN *Hist French Literature* vol. i p 128 [O. P. P. 1876]

[F < Pr *sirventes*, < *servir*, serve < L *servio*, serve]

Sir-ya'ni-an, 1 sir-yē'ni-ən, 2 sir-yā'ni-an, *n* A Magyar dialect spoken about Perm, Russia. **Sir-ye'ni-an‡.**

sis¹, 1 sis, 2 sis *n* **1.** [Colloq, U S] Little girl a familiar form of address an abbreviation of *sister* **2†.** A lady-love: a corruption of the proper name *Cicely.*

sis²†, *n* Six: same as SICE or SISE

Sis'a-l, 1 sis'i-əl, 2 sis'a-l, *n* *Bib* (Doual).

sis'al, 1 sis'əl *or* si-sāl', 2 sis'al *or* si-sāl' *n* Sisal hemp. See under HEMP. [< *Sisal*, Mexico] **Sisal grass‡.**

Sis'a-mai, 1 sis'ə-mai, 2 sis'a-mi, *n* *Bib* *1 Chron* ii, 40

Si-sam'o-i, 1 si-sam'o-ai 2 si-săm'o-I, *n* *Bib.* (Doual).

sis'an, *n* Same as SIVAN.

Sis'a-ra, 1 sis'ə-rə 2 sis'a-ra *n* *Bib* (Doual)

sis"clink', 1 si'sank', 2 si'çánk', *n* A six and a five, the second highest number that can be thrown with two dice [< F. *six* (< L *sex*), six, + *cinq*, five, < L *quinque*, five]

sis'co, 1 sis'ko, 2 sis'co *n* A whitefish. See CISCO

sis'co-wet, 1 sis'ko-wet 2 sis'co-wĕt, *n* [Am Ind.] **1.** A lake-trout (*Christivomer siscowet*) confined to deep water in Lake Superior It is closely allied to the namaycush, but larger, with bigger scales and much fat **2.** A mooneye, the cisco. **sis'ka-wet‡;** **sis'ka-witz‡;** **sis'ki-wit‡.**

siset†, *n* Six, especially a six-spot on a die

Sis'er-a, 1 sis'ər-ə 2 sis'er-a, *n* *Bib* *Judges* iv, 2

sis'er-a-ry, 1 sis'ər-ə-ri; 2 sis'er-ă-ry, *n* **1.** [Prov Eng] An effective proceeding or blow **2†.** A writ of certiorari: a corruption. **sis"er-a'ra‡.** — **with a siserary** [Prov] with a vengeance, with momentary and overpowering force

si-ser'skite, 1 si-sūr'skait; 2 si-sēr'skit *n* *Mineral* A metallic grayish-white native alloy of iridium and osmium. [< *Sysersk* mines in Perm, Russia]

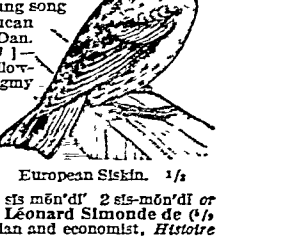
si'si, 1 si'si, 2 si'si *n* [W Ind] The porkfish guatucupa.

Si-sin'nes, 1 si-sin'iz, 2 si-sin'ēş, *n* *Bib* (Apocrypha) *1 Esd* vi 7 [See CALENDAR.

Sis'i-ra, 1 sis'i-rə, 2 sis'i-ra, *n* A season of the Hindu year.

si-sith', *n* Same as ZIZITH

sis'kin, 1 sis'kin 2 sis'kin *n* A finch of the genus *Spinus*, related to the goldfinch, especially *S spinus* of temperate parts of the Old World, olive-green above marked with black, and yellow and yellowish-white below similarly marked. It is often caged for the sake of its trilling song *S pinus* is the North-American pine-finch or pine-siskin [< Dan. *sisken* dit < Slovenian *chizhel*] — **sis'kin-green"**, *r* Light yellowish green — **s.-parrot**, *n* A pigmy parrot



European Siskin. 1/3

Sis'ki-you, 1 sis'ki-yū; 2 sis'ki-yu *n* A county in N. California 5 991 sq m. county-seat Yreka

sis'mo-graph, sis-mom'e-ter. See SEISMOGRAPH etc

Sis-mon'di, 1 sis-mon'di *or* (F) sis mōn'di' 2 sis-mōn'di *or* (F) sis'mōn'di', **Jean Charles Léonard Simonde de** (1773-1842) A Swiss historian and economist. *Histoire des Français*

Sis-mon'do, *n* See SIGISMUND

Si-sor'i-dæ, 1 si-sōr'i-di 2 si-sōr'i-dē *n pl* *Ich* An Indian family of nematognathous fishes with a median dorsal row of long plates and inferior mouth. **Si'sor**, *n* (t g) — **sis'o-rid**, *n* — **sis'o-roid**, *a & n*

sis'ourt, *n* One commissioned to hold assizes

siss, 1 sis 2 sis *vi* To hiss sizzle [Imitative] — **siss!**, *n*

siss², *n* Same as SIS¹

Sis-se'ton, 1 si-si'tən 2 si-sē'ton, *n* *Ethnol* A Siouan tribe See AMERICAN SIOUX.

sis'soo, 1 sis'ū, 2 sis'o͞o, *n* [E Ind.] A rapidly growing tree (*Dalbergia sissoo*), common in India, yielding a strong compact, tough timber **sis'sum‡.**

sis'sy, 1 sis'i 2 sis'y, *n* [-SIES 1-iz 2-is, *pl*] [Colloq U S] **1.** Same as SIS¹ **2** An effeminate man, a Miss Nancy — **sis'si-fy**, *vt* [-FIED, -FY'ING] [Colloq] To make effeminate — **sis'sy-ish**, *a*

sist, 1 sist, 2 sist, *vt* *Scots Law* **1.** To put a stop to, stay, arrest, delay **2.** To cause to appear at the bar; bring into court, hence, to cite, summon.

Sodom and Gomorrah we are informed being to be *sisted* before the tribunal of that day

CHALMERS *Lect on Romans* p 43 [C. & BROS 1868]

3. To present (oneself) at the bar reflexively [< L *sisto* stand, akin to *sto*, stand] — **to sist parties**, to make or admit persons as parties to a suit on the ground of duty or interest — **to s procedure, proceedings**, or **process**, to stay or suspend judicial proceedings

sist, *n* *Scots Law* **1.** A judicial stay of proceedings, or an order for it **2.** A citation to appear and answer

sis'ter, 1 sis'tər, 2 sis'tĕr *n* [Rare] **1.** *f* To be a sister or as a sister to treat as a sister, also to have sisterly resemblance to **II.** *f* To have sisterly relationship be adjoining

sis'ter, *a* Bearing a close resemblance or relationship; having a common derivation, of the same class, allied: applied to things treated as feminine, or, in geography, to features, especially to mountains and islands, similar and grouped.

sis'ter, *n.* **1.** A female person having the same parents or parent as another or others applied also to animals. Daughters of the same parents are **full** or **whole sisters**, called in law **sisters german.** Those having only one parent in common are **half-sisters.** **2.** Hence by extension, a woman allied to another person by an association, especially one of religion; any woman who stands in the place of a sister, a foster-sister, as, *sisters* in sorrow, I will be a *sister* to you, figuratively, that which is closely allied with something else, as, astronomy and astrology are *sisters.* **3.** *Eccl.* In the

Roman Catholic Church and some other ecclesiastic bodies, a female member of a religious community bound by vows, or one set apart to religious work, a nun In the Roman Catholic Church the principal communities bearing this title are **Sisters of the Assumption; Sisters of Charity, Gray Sisters, or Sisters of St Vincent de Paul, Sisters of Charity** (Irish), **Sisters of Holy Faith, Sisters of Nazareth; Sisters of Notre Dame, Sisters of the Good Shepherd, Sisters of the Holy Child, Sisters of the Sacred Heart, Sisters of the Visitation, Sisters of the Word Incarnate.** The principal Anglican sisterhoods are **All Saints' Sisters, East Grinstead Sisters, Resurrection Sisters; Sisters of St. John the Divine, Sisters of St Michael and All Angels.** **4.** One of two wooden uprights forming part of a cider-press **5** In lace-making, a stool for holding the lace pillow [< AS *swcostor*, sister] — **Little Sisters of the Poor,** a Roman Catholic Institution founded in France in 1840 for the support, relief, and nursing of the aged and infirm poor extended to the United States in 1868 — **sis'ter-block",** *n* A block having two sheaves, one above the other — **S Dora,** see DOROTHY WINDLOW PATTISON — **s hooks,** *n pl* A pair of hooks so mounted that they face and overlap each other, match-hooks — **the Three or Fatal Sisters,** the Fates or Parcæ — **three sisters,** a whip composed of three rattans bound together at the handle formerly carried in the British navy by certain petty officers to enforce discipline — **sis'ter-less,** *a* Having no sister — **sis'ter-ly,** *a* Pertaining or becoming to or characteristic of a sister, hence, affectionate — **sis'ter-li-ness,** *n*


Sister-hooks

sis'ter-hood, 1 sis'tər-hud, 2 sis'ter-hŏod, *n* **1** A body of sisters united by some bond of fellowship or sympathy or by a religious vow (1) *R C Ch* A community of women bound by monastic vows (2) In the Roman Catholic Church and in some other religious bodies, an association of women set apart for works of mercy and faith, sometimes bound by a revocable vow or pledge **2.** The sisterly relationship, the state of being a sister, the office or duty of a sister

The lines and tufts of green moss seemed pledges of familiarity and *sisterhood* with Nature
HAWTHORNE *Seven Gables* p 306 [o & co 1875]

sis'ter-ing, 1 sis'tər-ıŋ, 2 sis'ter-ing, *pa* **1** Acting the part of a sister **2** [Rare] Allied contiguous

sis'ter-in-law", 1 sis'tər-ın-lô, 2 sis'ter-ın-lą, *n* A sister by marriage (1) A sister of one's husband (2) A sister of one's wife (3) A brother's wife (4) A brother-in law's wife

sis'tern, 1 sis'tərn, 2 sis'tern *n pl* [Dial, U S] Sisters

Sis'trent [ing city in Tyler county, W Va

Sis'ters-ville, 1 *sis'tərz-vil*, 2 *sis'terz-vil*, *n* A *manufactur-*

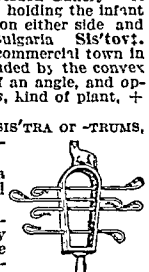
Sis'tine, } 1 sis'tin *or* -tin, 2 sis'tin *or* -tin, *a* Belonging

Sis'tin, } or relating to one of the five popes named Sixtus (Italian *Sisto*), particularly to Sixtus IV (1471–1484) and Sixtus V (1585–1590) [< It *Sistino*, < *Sisto* (see def), < L *sextus* sixth < *sex*, six] **Six'tin(es)** — **Sistine Chapel,** the chapel constructed in the Vatican Palace by Sixtus IV, and afterward magnificently decorated by Michelangelo and others — **S choir,** formerly, a select choir of thirty-two cultivated voices attached to the court of the Pope — **S edition,** see VULGATE — **S Madonna,** the Madonna di San Sisto, the greatest of Raffael's Madonnas painted about 1518 now in the Dresden Gallery It represents the Virgin, resting on clouds, holding the infant Jesus with Saints Sixtus and Barbara on either side and two cherubs below looking up [Bulgaria **Sis'tov**].

Sis-to'ra, 1 sis-tō'vɑ, 2 sis-tō'vɑ, *n* A commercial town in

sis'troid, 1 sis'troid, 2 sis'trŏid, *a* Included by the convex sides of two intersecting curves said of an angle, and opposed to *cissoid* [Appar < Gr *sistros*, kind of plant, + -OID]

sis'trum, 1 sis'trum, 2 s'sis'trŭm *n* [SISTRA or -TRUMS, *pl*] [L] *Archeol* An Egyptian musical rattle used in the worship of Isis a thin oval metal band, fastened to a handle and crossed by movable metal rods or rods bearing rings


Sistrum of Copper (British Museum)

Si-sy'm'bri-um, 1 si-sim'bri-um, 2 si-sym'bri-ŭm *n* *Bot* A genus of usually tall annual or biennial herbs of the mustard family, with simple leaves usually yellow or white flowers, and long, slender, many-seeded pods Of about 50 species, widely distributed 10 are American *S officinale* is the hedge-mustard [< Gr *sisymbrion*, plant]

Sis"y-phe'an, 1 sis ı-fi'ən 2 sis'y-fē'ən, *a* Of or pertaining to Sisyphus hence perpetually recurring, endless unceasing, as, *Sisyphean* labor

Sis'y-phus, 1 sis'ı-fus 2 sis'y-fŭs *n* *Gr Myth* The crafty son of Æolus, husband of Merope, founder of Corinth and of the Isthmian games He was condemned in Hades forever to roll to the top of a steep hill a huge stone that always rolled down again [L, < Gr *Sisyphos*] — **Sis'y-phism,** *n* Continued effort with perpetual failure — **Sis'y-phist,** *n*

Sis"y-rin'chi-um, 1 sis ı-riŋ'ki-um, 2 sis y-riŋ'ci-ŭm, *n* *Bot* A genus of American grass-like plants of the iris family, having two-edged or round stems and blue or yellow flowers, with 3 slender undivided style-branches The species of the eastern United States are known as **blue-eyed grass** [< Gr *sisyrinchion*, a bulbous plant]

sit, 1 sit, 2 sit, *v* [SAT or (Archaic) SATE, SAT, SIT'TING] **I** *t* **1** To have or keep a seat or good seat upon, as, to *sit* a horse well **2.** To place on a seat, seat, set generally reflexively, as, *sit* thee down **3.** [Rare] To fit the shape of, suit, as, her riding-habit does not *sit* her well **4.** [Rare] To endure, put up with **5** *Rowing* To trim (a boat) so as to secure the best balance **6†.** To rest heavily on, affect, cost **II** *i* **1.** To rest, as upon a chair or other support, with the body bent at the hips, and the spine nearly vertical rest upon the haunches, take or occupy a seat said of human beings and certain animals **2** To rest upon the feet in a crouching posture, perch, roost said of birds **3.** To remain in a seated or settled position Specif (1) To remain passive or inactive, or in a position of idleness or rest as she usually *sits* in her room (2) To have an abiding-place be located or situated as, *sits* the wind in that quarter? (3) To cover (eggs) so as to give warmth for hatching as a bird incubate brood

'To *sit* on eggs' has been characterized as colloquial English but it is sanctioned by the Bible As the partridge *sitteth* on eggs and hatcheth them not (Jer xvii 11) Shakespeare wrote Birds *sit* brooding in the snow (*1 L L* act v, sc 2)
FRANK H VIZETELLY *Desk-Book of Errors in English* p 195 [r & w 12]

4 To assume an attitude of readiness, take a position for a special purpose, pose, as, to *sit* for an examination or a photograph **5.** To meet in assembly for deliberation or business hold a session Hence (1) To occupy or be entitled to a seat in a deliberative body, especially if representative as to *sit* in Parliament (2) To have or exercise judicial authority, as, to *sit* in judgment **6.** To be becoming, be suited to the person, be adjustable, fit, suit used literally and figuratively *i.* To rest or press (on), as a weight or burden, weigh down, be *suffered or borne, as, my sorrows sit heavily on me*

Discontent *sits* heavy at my heart
ADDISON *Cato* act i, sc 4

8. *Mil* To take a stationary position, encamp, as, to *sit* before a fort preparatory to besieging it **9.** [Eng] *Mining* To settle or subside without breaking, as a mass of coal after undercutting and removal of the props **10** [Archaic] To have or be in some position or direction, have an inclination or disposition **11.** [Archaic] To remain, abide **12†.** To be suitable or incumbent, comport [< AS *sittan*, sit] — **to make (one) sit up** [Slang], to make one suddenly waken up to a fact, enforce attention — **to sit down. 1** To take a seat, hence, to come to a stop, pause, rest **2** *Mil* To begin a siege **3** To settle down establish oneself — **to sit for a fellowship** [Eng], to undergo examination as a candidate for a university fellowship — **to sit loose or loosely** [Rare], to be heedless or indifferent — **to sit on or upon. 1.** To hold a meeting or discussion over, examine officially, specif, to hold an inquest **2** [Slang] To repress, as with exertion of authority or by sarcasm or rebuke be severe upon, snub — **to sit on brood,** to ponder — **to sit on one's knees 1** To sit on one's lap **2** [Prov] To kneel — **to sit out. 1** To sit quietly till the end of, await the close of, as, to *sit out* an entertainment **2** To sit apart during, refrain from participation in, as, they *sat out* a dance **3.** To stay longer than **4.** To sit in the open air — **to sit tight** [Colloq], to hold firmly to one's position, wait quietly for the next move — **to sit under,** to be a member of the congregation of, be a listener to — **to sit up 1.** To assume a sitting posture, as, the patient may *sit up* tomorrow, a dog *sits up* and begs **2** To refrain from stooping **3.** To be late in going to bed keep watch or nurse during the night usually followed by *with* as I will *sit up with* you to-night to await the return of during the night usually followed by *for*

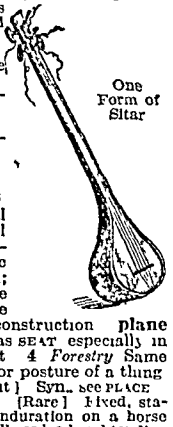
sit, *n* **1** A sinking or fall of the roof of a coal-mine **2.** [Rare] A seat, as of a valve **3** [Trade Slang] A situation

Si'ta, 1 si'tɑ, 2 si'tɑ, *n* *Hind Myth* The heroine of the Ramayana, bride of the god Rama, or Vishnu, carried off by Ravana the giant, fabled not to have been born, but to have arisen from a furrow when her father was plowing [< Sans *sītā*, furrow] **See'ta†.**

si"tal-pat'i, *n* [Hind] Same as SEETULPUTTY

Si"ta-pur', 1 si tɑ-pūr', 2 si tɑ-pur', *n* **1** A district in Lucknow division, United Provinces, India **2** Its capital

si-tar', 1 si-tär', 2 si-tar', *n* An Oriental guitar having in the typical form one steel and two brass strings, the latter tuned in unison and the former a perfect fourth to them


One Form of Sitar

Si'ta-ris, 1 sit'ə-ris 2 sit'ə-ris, *n* *Entom* A genus of heteromerous beetles of the family *Meloidæ*

si"a-tun'ga, 1 sit ə-tuŋ'gə, 2 sit'ə-tŭŋ'gɑ *n* [E Afr] The nakong Swahili name **si"u-tun'ga†.**

site, 1 sait, 2 sit, *tl* [SIT'ED, SIT'ING] [Archaic] To place, situate chiefly in the past participle

It *sited* was in fruitful soil of old
SPENSER *Faerie Queene* bk iii, can 6

site, *n* **1** Situation, with especial regard to the surroundings, local position **2** A plot of ground suitable or set apart for some specific use or that has been so occupied; as, a corner *site*, the *site* of the battle, specif, in fortification, the ground devoted to any military construction **plane of site†** 3 [Local, U S] Same as SEAT especially in the term county *site* for county seat **4** *Forestry* Same as LOCALITY, 5 **5†.** The attitude or posture of a thing [F, < L *situs*, < *situs*, pp of *sino*, put] Syn, see PLACE

sit'fast", 1 sit'fast', 2 sit'fɑst' **I** *a* [Rare] Fixed, stationary **II** *n* **1.** *Farriery* An induration on a horse arising from uneven pressure of a saddle or load and tending to ulceration **2.** A fixed obstruction especially something that catches and holds a plow **3.** The creeping buttercup **4** Rest-harrow

sitht, *n* **1** Time occasion **2** Way Hence (1) Course, conduct (2) Manner **sithet†**

sith, 1 sith, 2 sith, *adv, prep, & conj* [Poet or Obs] Since

They could not look upon the sun *Sith* light is pure
JEAN INGELOW *A Story of Doom* bk iii st 12

sithet†; sith'ent†; sith'ence†; sith'ens†

sith'cund", *n* Same as GESITHCUND

sithe, 1 saith, 2 sith, *v & n* [Prov Eng] Sigh

sithe'mant, *n* A mower, scythesman

sithe'ment, *n* Assythement

Sith'ri, 1 sith'ri, 2 sith'ri, *n* *Bib* (R V) *Ex* vi, 22

Sith'rops, *n* Same as SCITHROPS

Sit'ka, 1 sit'kə 2 sit'kɑ, *n* A seaport city on Baranof Island, Alaska formerly Territorial capital — **Sit'kan,** *a & n* — **Sitka Sound,** the strait between Kruzof and Baranof Islands, Alaska

Si'nah, 1 sit'nə, 2 sit'nɑ, *n* *Bib Gen* xxvi, 21 [Heb, strife]

si-tol'o-gy, 1 si-tol'o-ji, 2 si-tŏl'o-gi, *n* **1.** The branch of medical science that relates to diet for preventing, relieving, or curing disease, dietetics **2** A treatise on dietetics [< Gr *sitos* food, + -LOGY] **sit"i-ol'o-gy†.**

si"to-pho'bi-a, 1 sai'to-fō'bi-ə, 2 si to-fō'bi-ɑ, *n* Morbid dread of or repugnance to food [< Gr *sitos* + -PHOBIA] **sit"i-o-pho'bi-a†; si"to-ma'ni-a†.**

si"to-tox'in, 1 sai to-toks'in 2 si to-tŏks'in, *n* Any basic poison occurring in vegetable food due to fungi [< Gr *sitos*, food, + TOXIN] — **si"to-tox'ism,** *n* Poisoning by vegetables, particularly grain

Si"tsang', 1 si tsäŋ' 2 si'tsang', *n* Tibet Chinese name

sit'sick"er, 1 sit'sik ər, 2 sit'-sik er, *n* [Scot] The creeping crowfoot

sitta-cin(es), *n* Same as PSITTACINE

sit-tel'la, 1 si-tel'ə 2 si-tĕl'ɑ, *n* A small passerine bird (genus *Sittella*) of Australia and New Guinea, with upcurved bill [< Gr *sitta* woodpecker]

sit'ter, 1 sit'ər, 2 sit'er, *n* One who or that which sits Specif (1) One who sits for a portrait, bust, or photograph (2) An incubating bird (3) [Eng] A passenger in a rowing-boat, other than the steersman and rowers

Sit-ti'naw, 1 si-tol'nɑ, 2 si-tĭ'nŏ, *n pl* *Ornith* A subfamily of parold birds nuthatches

Sitta, *n* (t g) [< Gr *sittē*, nuthatch] — **sitt'ti-dæ,** *n pl* The *Sittinæ* as a family — **sitt'tin(es),** *a & n*

sit'ting, 1 sit'ıŋ, 2 sit'ing, *pa* **1.** Being in the position of a sitter **2.** *Bot* Sessile **3†.** Becoming, befitting

sit'ting, *n* **1** The act or position of one who sits, hence, a seat, also, the locality of a seat, a specific place allotted to a seat-holder, whether at church or any other form of public meeting or entertainment, also, the right to such a seat, as, I *hold four sittings* at St Mary's **2.** A single period of uninterrupted application

Obviously it [In Memoriam] is not a work to read at a *sitting*
E C STEDMAN *Victorian Poets* p 171 [o & co 1876]

Specif (1) The period during which one sits for a portrait (2) An official or public meeting or series of meetings of any permanent or regularly constituted body, an official session, as, during the *sitting* of Parliament a *sitting* at nisi prius (3) *Law* In England, a session or term of a court usually plural (4) Among Quakers a gathering together for family worship (5) The period of hatching, as with fowls

3 An incubation, a brooding on eggs, so as to hatch them, also, the number of eggs on which a bird sits at one incubation a clutch — **sit'ting-room",** *n* **1** A room where the members of a household sit distinguished from *parlor* **2.** A compartment of a hennery for sitting hens

Sit'ting-bourne, 1 sit'ıŋ-börn 2 sit'ing-börn, *n* A seaport and market-town in Kent, England

Sit'ting Bull (1837?–†/1890) Sioux Indian chief leader of band which exterminated Custer's force 1876, killed resisting arrest

sit-trin'gy, 1 si-trin'ji, 2 si-trin'gy, *n* [E Ind] A striped cotton carpet **sit-trin'gee†**

sit'u-ate, 1 sich'u-[or sit'y u-]ēt, 2 sich'u-[or s't'yu-]āt, *tt* [-AT'ED, -AT'ING] **1.** To give a specific position to, fix a site for

Asuncion is charmingly *situated* on gently undulating ground
T CHILD *Spanish-American Republics* p 386 [h 1891]

2 To place in a certain position, subject to definite conditions or circumstances, locate in both senses chiefly used in the past participle or in the passive [< LL. *situatus*, see SITUATE, *a*]

sit'u-ate, *pp & a* [Rare] **1.** Having a fixed place or a relative position, situated as the plot is *situate* at the junction of the two streets used chiefly in legal papers **2** [Archaic] Residing dwelling as, "pleasure *situate* in hill and dale [< LL *situo* (pp *situatus*), place, < L *situs*, see SITE]

sit"u-a'tion, 1 sich'u-[or sit'y u-]ē'shən, 2 s ch'u-[or sit y u-]ā'shon, *n* **1.** The place in which something is situated, place occupied by a person or thing, hence, relative local position, neighborhood, locality **2** The state of being situated, a position as *modified* or *determined* by surroundings, condition, state, status **3.** A salaried place, usually subordinate, with fixed and regular duties, as, a *situation* as teacher or domestic **4** A combination of various circumstances, complication, crisis in affairs, specif, in the drama, a conjuncture, climax, or crisis marking an era in the development of a play, as, a trying or a striking *situation*

The theatre demands *situations* first language second
KATE FIELD *Charles A Fechter* p 137 [o & co 1882]

5. *Racing Cant* A place See PLACE, *n*, **14**

SYN see CASE CIRCUMSTANCE, PLACE SCENE

sit'u-la, 1 sit'y u-lə 2 sit'y u-lɑ, *n* [-LÆ 1 -lē, 2 -lē, *pl*] **1.** *Eccl* A movable aspersorium **2** A Greco-Egyptian vase shaped like a bucket and having two small handles near the top [LL, < L *situla*, bucket]

sit'us, 1 sai'tus, 2 si'tŭs, *n* [L] Site, situation place, specif a fitting or natural position, as of a part of a plant

sitz, 1 sits, 2 sits, *n* [G] A sitting in the phrase *sitz bath* See BATH

Siu"chau', 1 s ü'chau', 2 sü'chou', *n* A city in S Kiangsu province, China

Si'um, 1 sai'um, 2 si'ŭm, *n* *Bot* A genus of perennial marsh herbs, the water-parsnips, belonging to the family *Apiaceæ* They have grooved-angled stems, simply pinnate leaves and white flowers disposed in umbels The carpels have corky ribs with from 1 to 3 oil-tubes in the furrows *S cicutæfolium* is the hemlock water parsnip Root and herbage are poisonous [< Gr *sion*, marsh-plant]

Si-un' King, 1 si-ün' kiŋ, 2 si-ŭn' king A Chinese philosopher, follower of Confucius, flourished 270–220 B C

Si-ut', 1 si-üt', 2 si-ut', *n* **1.** A province in Upper Egypt, 1 361 sq m **2** Its capital, the ancient Lycopolis.

Si'va, 1 si'və, 2 si'vɑ *n* The deity in the character of transformer of forces forming with Brahma and Vishnu the so-called Hindu trinity Commonly known as the destroyer of life, he exercises his function only that reproduction may take place Two of his many emblems are the lingam and the sacred bull One of his aspects is stern and uncompromising asceticism and under this he is venerated by Hindu ascetics His spouse was Durga [Hind, < Sans *civa* auspicious] **Shiv'at,** 1 shiv'ə 2 shiv'ɑ


Four-handed Siva bearing Trisula and Lingam

The one only God Janárdana takes the designation of Brahmá, Vishnu and Siva accordingly as he creates preserves or destroys *Vishnu Purâna* tr by H H Wilson vol i, bk i, ch 2 p 41 [TR & co 1864]

— **Si'va-ism,** *n* The worship of Siva — **Si'va-is'tic,** *a* Relating to the worship of Siva

Si'va-ite, 1 si'və-ait 2 si'vɑ-it **I** *a* Devoted to the worship of Siva, or imbued with the doctrines of the Sivaites **Si"va-it'ic†** **II** *n* One who is a follower and worshiper of Siva specif, one who belongs to the Hindu sect that worships Siva as the supreme God **Si'va-ist†.**

Si-va'ji, 1 si-vä'ji, 2 si-vä'ji *n* (†/-1627–†/1680) The founder of the Mahratta power in India

Si-va'lik, *n* Same as SIWALIK

Si-van', 1 si-vän' 2 si-vän', *n* [Heb] A Jewish month See CALENDAR **Si-wan'†**

Si'van', 1 sai'van 2 si'van *n* *Bib Esth* viii 9

Si-vas', 1 si-väs', 2 si-väs', *n* **1** A vilayet in N E Asia Minor 21 240 sq m **2** Its capital the ancient Sebastia.

si'va-snake", 1 si'və-snēk, 2 si'vɑ-snāk', *n* Same as HAMADRYAD 2

Siva-the-ri'i-dæ, 1 sai'ə-thi-ri'i-di 2 si'ə-the-ri'i-dē *n pl* *Mam* A family of fossil ruminants, generally united with the *Giraffidæ* but with short neck and enlarged horns. [< SIVATHERIUM]

— **si"va-the'ri-id,** *n* — **si"va-the'ri-oid.** *a*

Siv"a-the'ri-um, 1 siv'ə-thi'ri-um 2 siv'a-thē'ri-ŭm, *n* *Mam* 1. A genus typical of *Stratheriidæ* 2. [s-] A very large fossil ruminant of this genus, found in India, having large posterior palmated antler-like appendages and orbital horn-like projections [< SIVA + Gr *thērion*, dim of *thēr*, wild beast] **siv'a-there‡.**



Restoration of a Sivatherium (*Sivatherium giganteum*)

sivet†, *n* A sieve

si'ver, 1 sə(ĭ)'vər, 2 si'ver, *n* [Scot] An open drain, sewer

Si'vism, *n* Sivaism

siv'vens, *n* *Pathol* Same as SIBBENS

Si'wah, 1 si'wa, 2 si'wä, *n* An oasis in N W Egypt

Si-wa'lik, 1 si-wä'lĭk, 2 si-wä'lik, *a* [Hind] Of, pertaining to, or discovered in the Siwaliks, a southern Himalayan range **Si-va'lik‡.**

si'wash, 1 sə(ĭ)'wosh 2 si'wash, *n* [N Am] An Indian buck a term used by the whites of the Northwest [Am Ind]

si'win, *n* Same as SEWEN

six, 1 siks, 2 sĭks, *a* Consisting of one more than five; twice three a cardinal numeral [< AS *six*, six]

— **six'-coup"led,** *a* Having three pairs of driving-wheels which are coupled or connected by rods to give them uniform movement said of locomotives of the mogul or the ten-wheel type with three driving-wheels on each side — **six-cut,** *a* 1. Provided with six blades said of an ax used in dressing stone 2. Dressed, as a stone surface, with such an ax — **six'foll",** *n* Same as SEXFOIL — **six-footer,** *n* [Colloq] One whose height is six feet or more — **six-foot way** [Eng], a piece of ground six feet wide lying between parallel rails of English railroads — **six-handed,** *a* Participated in by six — **six-hour circle** (*Astron*), an hour-circle the plane of which is perpendicular to the equator, and which is six hours from the meridian **six-o'clock hour-circle‡.** — **Six Nations,** the Iroquois Confederacy after the addition of the Tuscaroras See FIVE NATIONS — **six-phase,** *a* *Elec* Descriptive of an electric system employing six simple alternating currents differing respectively in phase from each other by one-sixth of a period Converters of large size are wound six-phase for economy — **six-point.** 1. *a* *Geom* Of, pertaining to, or passing through six points as, a *six-point* circle See COSINE CIRCLE **II.** *n* *Backgammon* The point lying sixth from the outer end on the home table of each player — **Six principle Baptists,** a small sect of Baptist Christians holding as their creed the six doctrines contained in *Heb* vi, 1, 2 — **six-rowed barley,** a variety of barley (*Hordeum sattivum hexastichon*) having the grains arranged in six rows — **six shooter,** *n* [Colloq, U S] A six-chambered revolver — **six-spot,** *n* A playing-card having six spots — **the Six Acts** [Eng], the parliamentary laws of 1819 directed against the press and public assemblages of a seditious character — **the whip with six strings** (*Eng Hist*), the religious code of six articles enacted by Convocation and Parliament in 1539, in the reign of Henry VIII, which gave rise to many cruel persecutions

Various self-explaining compound adjectives have *six* as their first element as **six-cornered, six-fingered,** etc

six, *n* 1. The sum of five and one, twice three a cardinal number 2 Any symbol representing this number, as 6 or VI 3. *Games* (1) A playing-card with six spots (2) The face of a die on which the six is recorded, hence, a die as thrown with the six uppermost (3) In cricket, a sixer 4. A set of six persons or things, as, they were grouped in fives and *sixes* 5. (1) A six-oared boat, the crew of such a boat (2) *pl* Races for six-oared boats 6. Same as SIX O CLOCK See o'CLOCK 7. [Eng] Beer sold at six shillings the barrel See SIX ALE, under ALE 8 *pl* Bonds yielding 6 per cent interest 9 *pl* *Eng Hymnology* A quatrain in trochaic measure, with three feet to the verse See METER

— **at (or to) sixes and sevens,** in or into a state of neglect, disorder, confusion or disagreement formerly used in the singular and then generally with the preposition *on* — **continued sixes** [U S], the 6 per cent bonds of 1861 and 1863, redeemable in 1881 and afterward continued at 3½ per cent interest — **currency sixes,** an issue of United States bonds bearing 6 per cent interest payable in legal-tender currency — **double sixes** 1. A certain system of lines on a cubic surface 2. At dice, a throw of two sixes at the same time 3 *Eng Hymnology* Two stanzas of sixes combined in one — **long sixes,** candles of the weight of six to a pound, and about 8 inches in length — **short sixes,** candles of the weight of six to a pound and about 4 to 5 inches in length — **six-hundred-and-six,** *n* *Chem* Same as SALVARSAN — **six hundred-and-sixty-six,** *n* The beast in the Apocalypse See BEAST

If instead of *666* we read 616 the number would be equivalent to Gaius Cæsar who in A D 39 ordered the procurator Petronius to set up his statue in the Temple of Jerusalem It seems more probable that the reference in Rev xvii 10-11, as heeded by the Christian writer refers to Nero redivivus the incarnation of the persecuting Roman Empire the two together standing as the Antichrist and his kingdom over against the Messiah and His kingdom

SHAILER MATTHEWS in *Hastings Dict of the Bible* p 87 [s '09]

— **six-upon-four,** *n* [Naut Slang] Six sailors provided with rations for four

six'ain, 1 siks'ĕn, 2 siks'ān, *n* [F] A six-lined stanza

six'er, 1 siks'ər, 2 siks'er, *n* Something possessing or in some way indicating six, specif, in cricket, a hit or other play yielding six runs — **double sixer.** 1 A system of straight lines in space, divided into two sets of six each, such that every line is on the same plane with each one of the other set and with none of its own set 2. A throw of double sixes with dice

six'fold, 1 siks'fōld, 2 sĭks'fōld, *a* Made up of six, six times as many or as great, sextuple

six'fold, *adv* In a sixfold manner or degree

six'ling, 1 siks'liŋ, 2 sĭks'ling, *n* A compound crystal made up of six individuals

six'pence, 1 siks'pens, 2 sĭks'pĕnç, *n* 1. A British silver coin of the value of 6 English pennies or half a shilling worth about 12 cents in United States money See COIN 2. The value of sixpence, as, it isn't worth *sixpence* 3†. [U S] A Spanish half-real, formerly circulating in the United States, of the value of 6¼ cents

six'pen"ny, 1 siks'pen'i *or* siks'pn-i, 2 sĭks'pĕn'y *or* sĭks'pn-y, *a* Worth, valued at, or sold for sixpence, hence, paltry

sixte, 1 sikst, 2 sĭkst, *n* *Fencing* A parry in which the hand is opposite the right breast and the sword is carried slightly to the right See lilus under FENCING [F, < L *sextus*, sixth < *sex* six]

six"teen', 1 siks'tin', 2 sĭks'tĕn', *a* Consisting of six more than ten or of twice eight a cardinal numeral [< AS *sixtēne*, < *six*, six, + *tēne*, ten] — **six"teen'fold,** *a* & *adv*

six"teen', *n* 1. The sum of ten and six, twice eight a cardinal number 2 The symbols representing this number, as 16 or XVI See NOTATION — **in sixteens** (*Print*), the layout of a form of type or plate pages that will give a sixteen-page section of a book See IMPOSITION — **sixteen to one** (*U S Polit*), a suggested value of the ratio of silver to gold a Democratic party cry during the Presidential campaign of 1896

six"teen'mo, 1 siks'tin'mō, 2 sĭks'tĕn'mō, *n* 1. A book or pamphlet having 16 leaves to the sheet, the pages being usually 4½ × 6⅞ inches, hence loosely, a book having that size of page 2 A sheet that when folded makes 16 leaves Often written *16mo* See PAPER [< SIXTEEN + -MO]

six"teenth', 1 siks'tinth', 2 sĭks'tĕnth', *a* 1. Sixth in order after the tenth the ordinal of *sixteen* 2. Being one of sixteen equal parts, as a *sixteenth* part — **sixteenth note,** a note of one-sixteenth the value of a whole note, semiquaver — **six"teenth'ly,** *adv*

six"teenth', *n* One of sixteen equal parts of anything, the quotient of a unit divided by sixteen

sixth, 1 siksth, 2 sĭksth, *a* 1. Next in order after the fifth the ordinal of *six* 2. Being one of six equal parts, as, a *sixth* part — **Sixth'-day",** *n* Friday so called by the Society of Friends — **s nerve,** same as ABDUCENS — **the s. hour,** noon, specif in the Roman Catholic Church, the hour of sext — **sixth'ly,** *adv*

sixth, *n* 1. One of six equal parts of anything the quotient of a unit divided by six 2. *Mus* (1) The interval between any note and the sixth note above or below it on the diatonic scale, counting the starting-point as one See SCALE (2) A note separated by this interval from any other, considered with reference to that other, specif, the sixth above the key-note (3) Two notes at this interval written or sounded together, the resulting consonance — **augmented sixth, major s, minor s,** see INTERVAL — **chord of the s,** a chord consisting of a tone with its minor third and its sixth See CHORD — **French s,** a chord consisting of a major third and an augmented fourth and sixth — **German s,** a chord consisting of a major third, a perfect fifth, and an augmented sixth — **Neapolitan s,** a chord occurring on the subdominant of a minor key and consisting of a minor third and a minor sixth

six'ti-eth, 1 siks'ti-ĕth, 2 sĭks'ti-ĕth, *a* 1. Tenth in order after the fiftieth the ordinal of *sixty* 2. Being one of sixty equal parts, as, a *sixtieth* part — **six'ti-eth-ly,** *adv*

six'ti-eth, *n* One of sixty equal parts of anything, the quotient of a unit divided by sixty

Six'tin(e', *a* Same as SISTINE

Six'tus, 1 siks'tus 2 sĭks'tŭs *n* Any one of five popes, particularly **Sixtus IV.** (?/₁₁1414–³/₁₁1484), Francesco della Rovere who built the Sistine Chapel, and **S V.** (¹²/₁₁1521–¹/₁₁1590) Felice Pereth, a patron of art, who supported the Invincible Armada

six'ty, 1 siks'ti, 2 sĭks'ty, *a* Consisting of ten more than fifty or of six times ten a cardinal numeral [< AS *sixtig*, < *sex*, six] — **six'ty-per-cent",** *n* [Slang, Eng] A bill-discounter — **six'ty-fold",** *a* & *adv*

six'ty, *n* [-TIES, 1-tiz 2-tĭs, *pl*] 1. The sum of ten and fifty, six times ten a cardinal number 2 The symbols representing this number, as 60 or lx See NOTATION 3. [Cant] A bill of exchange payable at the expiration of sixty days — **like sixty** [Colloq, U S], very fast, very much an intensive of wide application as, my head aches *like sixty*

six"ty-four'-mo, 1 siks'ti-fōr'-mō, 2 sĭks'ty-fōr'-mō, *n* 1. A book or pamphlet printed on sheets of paper that have been folded in 64 leaves, the normal size of each leaf being 2½ × 3½ inches hence loosely a book having pages of that size 2. A sheet of paper thus folded Often written *64mo*

six"ty-fourth', 1 siks'ti-fōrth', 2 sĭks'ty-fōrth', *a* 1. Being next in order to the sixty-third 2. Being one of sixty-four equal parts — **sixty-fourth note** (*Mus*), a note of one sixty-fourth the value of a whole note, hemidemisemiquaver See illus under NOTE

six"ty-six', 1 siks ti-siks', 2 siks ty-siks', *n* A game of cards resembling bezique The chief points of difference are that no groups but marriages can be declared, that each card counts a specified number in favor of the player who takes it, and that 66 scores count one point toward game

siz'a-bl(e", 1 saiz'ə-bl, 2 siz'a-bl, *a* Of comparatively large, suitable, or convenient size, as, a *sizable* lad, *sizable* timber **size'a-bl(e"‡.** — **-ness,** *n* — **siz'a-bly,** *adv*

siz'al, *n* Same as SISAL

siz'ar, 1 saiz'ər, 2 siz'ar, *n* At Cambridge University, and Trinity College, Dublin, an undergraduate of limited means, allowed free commons and some other gratuities Formerly menial duties were imposed on him Compare BURSAR, SERVITOR [< SIZE¹, *n*, 4]

sis'ar‡, siz'er‡ — **siz'ar-ship,** *n* 1 The position or standing of a sizar 2 [Gt Brit] A trust or foundation providing for the support of a sizar

sizd, *pp* Sized

size¹, 1 saiz, 2 sīz, *v* [SIZED, SIZ'ING] **I.** *t* 1. To compare with a standard of size, gage the size of 2. To distribute, classify, or handle according to size or relative position Specif (1) *Mil* To arrange (men) in order of size (2) To separate as pieces of ore, according to dimensions (3) To adjust, as a fishing-line to the depth of water 3 To settle the standard of, assize, hence, to classify, rate, appraise 4. *Mech* To cut or otherwise shape (an article) to the required size 5. To feed or supply with sizes, whether specified rations or additional provisions, hence, to fill or enlarge 6. In some universities, to obtain, as sizes or additional provisions, at fixed prices

II ɪ 1. [Rare] To increase in size

Yet look upon it and twould *size* and swell
To its huge self KEATS *Endymion* bk III, st 5

2. [Local, Eng] At Cambridge University, to run up a score in the college buttery-books frequently with *for* Compare BATTELS, and see SIZE, *n*, 4, 5

— **to size down,** to grade on a diminishing scale — **to s up** [Colloq, U S], to make a rough estimate of, take in the points of form an opinion concerning

It was one of those small things that enable the public to '*size up*' a candidate *The Nation* [New York] Oct 29 1891 p 323

size², *vt* [SIZED, SIZ'ING] 1. To treat, as a surface, with size used in compounds, as, tub-*sized* paper 2. To besmear with any size-like or stiffening substance 3. To make plastic, as clay

size³, *n* 1. Measurement or extent of a thing as compared with something else or with a standard, comparative magnitude or bulk sometimes applied to one characteristic dimension, as height, diameter, or circumference, and sometimes, when unqualified, referring to relative largeness as opposed to smallness, as, the *size* of a book, a man of *size* used also figuratively, as of mental caliber

There is no such thing as absolute *size*, there is relative greatness and smallness — nothing more

P G TAIT *Recent Advances* lect XII p 284 [MACM 1876]

2 One in a series of graded measures, as in various special uses, also, the magnitude between two such limits, as, give me a hat two sizes larger

In gloves, coats, etc, the sizes are usually given in inches of circumference in shoes the gradations of length are ⅓ of an inch, and of girth ¼ of an inch in wire the sizes are numbered arbitrarily and by several different standards (see WIRE-GAGE), in drills taps, etc, the sizes are usually graded by diameters in fractions of an inch, in type the sizes run in two systems (see POINT SYSTEM) See also tables of sizes under PAPER and PHOTOGRAPH

3. *Phren* The faculty that gives a sense of relative magnitude, greatness, and extent 4. A standard of measurement, specified quantity, at Cambridge University, an allotted quantity of provisions, rations, also, an addition to an allotment or rations the equivalent of *battel* at Oxford 5. The payment (formerly, at Cambridge, of one farthing) made for additional allowance, hence, any additional payment or expense 6. A sizer for measuring pearls 7. [Rare] Relative social position, status, class 8. [Slang] Measure or amount, as, that's the *size* 9. *pl* [Prov Eng or Obs] Assizes. 10†. A lucky share or part, an especial distribution [< F *assise*, measure, allowance, see ASSIZE]

Syn: see MAGNITUDE — **size'-bone",** *n* A piece of whalebone six feet or more in length a conventional length in the whalebone trade — **s -cue,** *n* The private sign recorded in university buttery-books as the value of a size See defs 4 and 5 above — **s.-fish,** *n* A whale from which size-bones can be secured — **s -roll,** *n* 1. In the British army, the muster-roll containing the physical dimensions of each man 2 A small piece of parchment added to a roll or record — **s -stick,** *n* A shoemakers' foot-measure — **s.-time,** *n* The time fixed for holding assizes

size⁴, *n* 1. A solution of gelatinous material, as glue, starch, or resin, used to glaze a surface, as of paper or a textile fabric See SIZING², 2 2. A viscous preparation used as in fixing gilding 3. An albuminous printing-ink used in bronze printing 4. A pasty composition for giving a smooth finish to leather 5. In brickmaking, plasticity, as of tempered clay 6. *Physiol* Same as BUFFY COAT [< Old It *sisa*, glue, < *assidere*, cause to sit, < L *assideo*, see ASSESS]

size⁵, *n* Same as SICE

sized, 1 saizd, 2 sizd, *a* 1. Having graded dimensions or a definite size chiefly in composition as, large-*sized*, middle-*sized* 2 Arranged according to size

size'el, *n* Same as SCISSEL

siz'er, 1 saiz'ər, 2 siz'er, *n* 1. An appliance, usually a screen or perforated plate, used in sorting articles according to size as, a pearl-*sizer* or bullet-*sizer* 2. Same as SIZAR 3 [Colloq, Eng] Something of large proportions, a whopper — **-sizer die** (*Mech*), a die for finishing threaded work to the size required by standard s **tap‡.** [being sizy

siz'i-ness, 1 saiz'i-nes 2 siz'i-nĕs, *n* The quality or state of

siz'ing¹, 1 saiz'iŋ, 2 siz'ing, *n* 1. The act of marshaling, arranging, or sorting according to size, or reducing to a certain size, specif, in mining, division, as by machines, of stamped or crushed ore into sizes for greater convenience in separating 2. In university vernacular, a size (see SIZE¹, *n*, 4), hence, an order given for size

— **siz'ing-bell",** *n* A bell rung preparatory to posting the bill for sizes — **s -chisel,** *n* A wood-turners chisel having a gage to determine the size of the piece turned — **s -party,** *n* A supper-party at which each person pays for his own provisions — **s.-ring,** *n* A ring-shaped cutting-tool that reduces to a definite circular section a rod of irregular diameter and section passed through it, either the ring or the rod being rotated — **s -tool,** *n* Same as SIZING-CHISEL

siz'ing², *n* 1 The act, process, or operation of treating, as a surface, with size, specif, in textile-manufacturing, the coating of a warp with size, to bind together the fibers and prevent chafing during wearing 2. The glutinous material prepared for use in this process

— **animal sizing,** a solution of glue used in sizing writing-paper etc — **siz'ing-ma-chine",** *n* 1 In textile-manufacturing, a machine for sizing warp-threads (1) In woolen-manufacture, a dressing-machine (2) In cotton-manufacture, a slasher 2. A mechanism for sizing and polishing covered skirt-wires

siz'y, 1 saiz'i 2 siz'y, *a* Prepared with size, like or containing size having the adhesiveness of size, glutinous ropy

The blood was *sizy*

ABERCROMBIE *Diseases of the Brain* pt I § 5 p 111 [E & L 1831]

si-zyg'i-um, siz'y-gy Same as SYZYGIUM etc

sizz, } 1 siz; 2 siz, *vi* To make a buzzing hiss, sizzle

sizz", } [For siss, *v*]

siz'zard, 1 siz'ərd 2 siz'ard, *n* [Local, U S] A spell of weather which is almost insupportable because of combined heat and high humidity [W]

siz'zing, 1 siz'iŋ, 2 siz'ing, *n* [Prov Eng] Yeast, barm

siz'zle, } 1 siz'l, 2 siz'l, *v* [SIZ'ZLED, SIZ'LD", SIZ'ZLING]

siz'l", } **I.** *t* [Prov] To burn or scorch with or as with a sizzle, cook by exposing directly to flame occasionally with *up*

II. ɪ 1. To emit a hissing sound under or as under the violent action of heat, as when water is dropped on heated iron 2 [Prov] To suffer from extreme heat; be very hot [Freq of SIZZ] — **sizzling heat** (*Metal*), heat ranging from 400°–450° F, at which temperature iron produces a hissing sound when water is thrown upon it

siz'zle, *n* [Colloq or Prov] 1. A hissing sound as from effervescence or frying 2. Excessively high temperature

S. J, *abbr* Society of Jesus

sjam'bok, 1 shăm'bok, 2 sham'bŏk **I** *vt* [S Afr] To flog or strike with a sjambok **II** *n* [SJAM'BOK-E 1 -bok-a, 2 -bŏk-e *pl*] [S Afr] A short whip of rhinoceros-hide or other leather

S J. C., *abbr* Supreme Judicial Court

Sjoi'n, 1 shūĭ'n, 2 shuĭ'n *n* *Norse Myth* A goddess messenger attendant upon Frigg whose joy is in inclining human hearts to love

Sjo'gren, 1 shū'gren 2 shū'grĕn, **Andreas Johan** (²/₁₁1794–¹/₁₁1855) A Finnish philologist, *Treatise on Ethnography*

Ska'dhi, 1 skā'thi, 2 ska'thi, *n* *Norse Myth* The wife of Njord, who hangs a venomous serpent over captive Loki's face [< Ice *skadhi* scathe] **Ska'de‡; Ska'thi‡.**

Njord's wife is *Skade* (harm) the wild mountain stream which plunges down from the high rocks

R B ANDERSON *Norse Mythology* pt II p 343 [S C G 1879]

skaed, 1 skēd 2 skād *n* [Scot] Same as SCATHE

skaf'fault†, *n* A scaffold wooden tower CHAUCER *R R* l 4,176

skaff'le, 1 skaf'ı, 2 skăf'l, *n* [Scot] A fishing-boat with raked and rounded stem and stern and dipping lug-sails at main and mizzen **skaff'y**†

skag¹, 1 skag, 2 skăg [Local Great Lakes] **I** *vi* To go duck-shooting on a skag **II.** *n* A low, flat boat strongly built, having a deck used for duck-shooting

skag², *n* Same as SKEG¹ [Denmark

Ska'gen, 1 skā'gen, 2 ska'ğĕn, **Cape.** A point of N Jutland,

Skag'er-rack", 1 skag'er rak', 2 skăğ'er-răk', *n* An arm of the North Sea between Denmark and Norway, length, 150 m

Skag'it, 1 *skag'it*, 2 *skăğ'it*, *n* **1.** *A river in the Cascade* Range British Columbia, length, 200 m to Puget Sound **2.** A county in N W Washington, 1,874 sq m, county-seat, Mount Vernon

Skag'way, 1 skag'wē, 2 skăğ'wā, *n* A city near the head of Lynn Canal, S Alaska, founded in 1898

skail, 1 skāl, 2 skāl, *v* **I** *t* To scatter, spill **II** *i* To separate, disperse, as the members of an assembly **skale**†.

skain¹, *n* Same as SKEAN²

skain², *n* Same as SKEIN

skains'mate†, *n* [Nonce] A roisterer, a noisy companion

skair, *v* & *n* [Scot] Same as SKAR

skait'bird", 1 skāt'-bûrd', 2 skāt'-bird', *n* [Scot] The arctic skua

skaith, 1 skāth, 2 skāth, *v* & *n* [Scot] Scathe, damage

skaith'y, 1 skā'thı, 2 skāth'y, *a* [Scot] Dangerously vicious, inclined to mischief and evil

skald, *n* Same as SCALD³ — **skald'ic**, *a*

Ska-ma'ni-a, 1 skə-mē'nı-ə, 2 ska-mā'ni-a, *n* A county in S W Washington, 1,743 sq m, county-seat, Stevenson

skan'dhas, 1 skun'daz, 2 skŭn'daş, *n pl* *Theos* The elements which the individual constitution receives with incarnation, but which are not part of the individuality [< *Sans skandha, body*]

Skan"di-na'vi-an, *a* & *n* Same as SCANDINAVIAN

Skan"e-ate'les, 1 skan'ı-at'les, 2 skăn e-āt'lēs, *n* **1** A lake in Onondaga and Cayuga counties, N Y, length, 16 m **2** A township and village in Onondaga county, N Y

Skap'tar Jo-kull', 1 skāp'tar yō-kul', 2 skap'tar yu-kul' A cluster of volcanic mountain peaks in S E Iceland

skar, 1 skär, 2 skär, *v* & *n* [Scot] Scare **skare**†.

Ska'ra-borg, 1 skā'ra-bôrg, 2 ska'ra-bôrğ, *n* A province in S W Sweden 3,305 sq m, capital, Marlestad

skarf, *n* Same as SCARF²

skar'let†, *a* & *n* Same as SCARLET

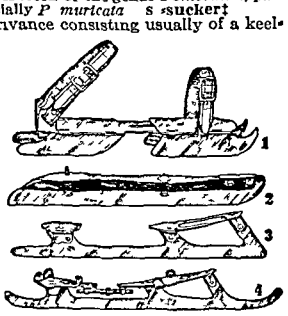
skart, *v* & *n* [Scot] Same as SCART, *v*, and SCART¹, *n*

skat, 1 skăt, 2 skat, *n* **1.** A game of cards, very popular in Germany and among Germans The privilege of playing in any one of various ways is given to the highest bidder, and the system of scoring is complicated For the different bids, see GRAND NULL, SOLO, TOURNÉ **2** In this game two cards dealt face downward on the table to be taken into his hand by the successful bidder or otherwise treated according to rule [G, < OHG *scaz*, G *schatz*, treasury]

skate, 1 skāt, 2 skāt, *vi* [SKAT'ED, SKAT'ING] To move over ice or other smooth surface on skates, hence, colloquially and figuratively, to pass by rapidly, hurry off

skate¹, *n* A raioid selachian, mostly of northern seas, a ray of the genus *Raia*, especially one having a relatively long pointed snout The common European skate (*R batis*) sometimes attains a weight of 200 pounds, and is esteemed as food *R erinacea* is the common species *R lævis* is the **barn-door** or **smooth skate** of the Atlantic coast of the United States *R nasuta* is the **New Zealand s.** [< Ice *skata*, skate] — **bon'net-skate"**, *n* The commonray of the northeastern United States (*Raia ertnacea*) — **little s**, same as TOBACCO-BOX, 2 (1) — **skate'-bar"row**, *n* The large quadrate egg-case of a skate a sea-purse **skate's'-egg"**†. — **s.-leech**, *n* A leech of the genus *Pontobdella*, parasitic on skates, especially *P muricata* **s sucker**†

skate², *n* **1.** A contrivance consisting usually of a keel-like runner attached to a plate or frame, with suitable clamps or straps for fastening it to the sole of a boot or shoe, enabling the wearer to glide rapidly over the ice **2.** A somewhat similar device, having rollers instead of a runner, for use on a floor or prepared surface, a roller- or parlor-skate See illus under ROAD-SKATE and ROLLER-SKATE **3** *Railroad* A shid used as a brake under a car-wheel it fits over the rail **4** [Slang, U S] A "load" of liquor, "jag" [< Lever-clamp speed *5* Tubular racing D *schaats* skates, < OD *schaetse*, high-heeled shoe]



Skates
1 Sled 2 Wood-top 3 Hockey 4 Lever-clamp speed 5 Tubular racing

— **hock'ey-skate"**, *n* A skate with straight blade worn in playing hockey on the ice — **racing-s**, *n* A very long skate for racing — **to have a s on** [Slang, U S] to be intoxicated

skate³, *n* [Slang, U S] A decrepit, worn-out horse also applied opprobriously to persons.

Ska'te¹, 1 skū'tə, 2 ska'te, *n* In the Icelandic Sagas, the king of Sogn and father of Bele

skat'er, 1 skāt'ər, 2 skāt'er, *n* **1.** One who skates **2.** One of various bugs with long legs that run over the surface of the water, as if skating, as a hydrodromican bug of *Gerris*, *Pyrrhocoris* or a related genus

skat'ing, 1 skāt'ıng, 2 skāt'ing, *n* The art exercise, or sport of gliding on skates — **skating in field**, skating in extended progression and not confined to a particular area of ice — **skat'ing-rink"**, *n* A rink for skating

skat'ole, 1 skat'ōl, 2 skăt'ōl, *n* *Chem* A white crystalline compound (C_9H_9N) with an intense fecal odor contained in the feces and urine and formed in the alimentary canal by the decomposition of proteids a methyl indole [< Gr *skōr* (*skat-*), dung + -OL] **skat'ol**†.

skat"o-log'ic, **ska-tol'o-gy** Same as SCATOLOGIC, etc

ska'to-sin, 1 skā'to-sin 2 skā'to-sin, *n* *Chem* A basic compound ($C_{13}H_{16}N_2O_2$) resulting from the self-digestion of pancreas and probably related to skatole [< SKATOLE] **ska'to-sine**†

skat-ox'yl, 1 skat-ok's'ıl, 2 skăt-ŏks'y l *n* Same as SCATOXYL

skaw, 1 skô, 2 ska, *n* [Prov] A cape, promontory

Skaw, The Same as SKAGEN, CAPE

skean¹, *n* Same as SKEIN

skean², 1 skīn, 2 skēn, *n* An early Irish double-edged dagger or short sword, of bronze or other material

The Desmond followers had been for the most part armed only with *skeans and spears*
EMILY LAWLESS *Story of Ireland* p 204 [o r p 1888]

[< Ir *sgian*, knife] **skeen'-skean'dhu"**, *n* A Scottish Highlander's knife, worn in the stocking when in the costume of his clan — **skean'ock-le**, *n* [Scot] A small dirk

skear, skeart, etc Scare scared etc dialect forms

Skeat, 1 skīt, 2 skēt, **Walter William** (11/21 1835–10/11 1912) An English churchman, lexicographer, philologist, and author, professor of Anglo-Saxon literature at Cambridge University from 1878 *Etymological Dictionary of the English Language*, etc

ske-dad'dle, 1 ski-dad'l, 2 ske-dăd'l, *v* [-DLED, -DLING] **I** *t* [Prov Brit] To scatter, spill **II** *i* [Slang] To flee in haste run away, scamper

ske-dad'dle, *n* [Slang] Disorderly retreat, hasty flight

skee, *v* & *n* Same as SKI

skeel¹, 1 skīl, 2 skēl, *n* [Prov Brit] A shallow wooden vessel, especially one for holding milk or cream, also a milk-pail, or a larger vessel for use as a wash-tub [< Ice *skjōla*, bucket] **skeil**†, **skelet**.

skeel², *n* [Scot] Same as SKILL

skeel'duck", 1 skīl'duk', 2 skēl dŭk', *n* [Scot] The shelduck **skeel'goose"**†, **skeel'ing goose"**†. [house a shed

skeel'ing, 1 skīl'ıŋ, 2 skēl'ing, *n* [*Prov Eng*] *An out-*

skeel'y, *a* [Scot] Experienced skilful

skeen, 1 skīn, 2 skēn, *n* [Scot] A dirk or skean

skeen², *n* Same as SAKEEN

skeep, 1 skīp, 2 skēp, *n* [Prov Eng] Same as SCOOP, *n*, 1 (3)

skeer, 1 skīr, 2 skēr, *v* & *n* [Prov] Scare — **skeer' dev"il**, *n* A bird, the swift — **skeer'y**, *a* Scary

skee'sicks, 1 skī'ziks, 2 skē'şiks, *n* [Colloq, U S] An unprincipled fellow rascal sometimes applied sportively to children **skee'zicks**†.

skeet, 1 skīt, 2 skēt, *n* A long-handled scoop or shovel, specif, one used on shipboard to wet decks or sails

skeet'er, 1 skīt'ər, 2 skēt'er, *n* [Slang or Vulgar, U S] A mosquito

skeg¹, 1 skeg, 2 skĕğ, *n* **1** The after part of a vessel's keel, or a projection on or continuation of it, as for supporting the lower end of the rudder of a screw steamer **2** The triangular piece vertically attached to the bottom of a flat-bottomed boat to take the place of the after part of a keel **3** A wooden peg **4** The stump of a branch [< Ice *skegg*, beak of a ship] — **skeg' shore"**, *n* A shore for steadying the skeg of a vessel preparatory to launching

skeg², *n* [Prov Eng] **1** A variety of oats of inferior quality **2** The yellow iris a species of wild plum, especially the sloe (*Prunus spinosa*) or the bullace (*P insititia*)

skeg'ger, 1 skeg'ər, 2 skĕğ'er, *n* A parr, skerling

skeif, 1 skīf *or* skēf, 2 skīf *or* skēf, *n* A lapidary's wheel [< D *schijf*]

skeigh, 1 skēн, 2 skēн, *a* [Scot] **1** Shy skittish mettlesome said of a horse **2** Coy, disdainful, proud said especially of women **skeich**†— **skeigh**, *adv* Proudly, disdainfully

skeigh, *n* *A shy, as of a horse*

skein, 1 skēn, 2 skēn, *vt* To wind yarn into skeins

skein, *n* **1.** A fixed quantity of yarn or thread, or of silk, wool, or cotton, wound to a certain length and then doubled and knotted **2** A shaved osier **3.** Same as AXLE-SKEIN **4** A company or flock, as of certain wild fowl that fly in an extended line

Into the air, as they rowed on whirred up the great *skeins* of wild fowl innumerable KINGSLEY *Hereward* p 190 [MACM 1886]

5 *Biol* A figure formed of chromatin fibrils in mitosis, or indirect cell-division [< Ir *sgainne*, < *sgain*, rend] — **skein'-screw"**, *n* A screw with a broad shallow thread See illus under SCREW — **s -setter**, *n* A machine for adjusting skeins on wooden axles

Skei"ro-pho'ri-on, *n* Same as SKIROPHORION

skel'dock, 1 skel'dok, 2 skĕl'dŏk, *n* [Scot] Wild mustard (*Sinapis arvensis*) **skel'dick**†; **skel'loch**†.

skel'drake", 1 skel'drāk', 2 skĕl'drāk, *n* **1** The sheldrake **skel'drake"**† **2** [Orkney] *The oyster-catcher*

skel'e-tal, 1 skel'ı-tal, 2 skĕl'e-tal, *a* Of, pertaining to, forming, or attached to a skeleton, as, a *skeletal* muscle

skel'e-tin, 1 skel'ı-tın, 2 skĕl'e-tin, *n* One of a group of insoluble epithelial products of invertebrates, as chitin and silk

skel'e-to-, 1 skel'ı-to-, 2 skĕl'e-to- From Greek *skeleton*, dried body, skeleton (< *skellō*, make dry) a combining form — **skel"e-tog'e-nous**, *a* Producing or forming a skeleton — **skel"e-tog'e-ny**, *n* The development of a skeleton — **skel"e-tog'ra-phy**, *n* The scientific description of the skeleton — **skel"e-tol'o-gy**, *n* The scientific knowledge of the skeleton

skel'e-ton, 1 skel'ı-tən, 2 skĕl'e-ton, *vt* To skeletonize

skel'e-ton, *a* Consisting merely of a framework or outline, resembling a skeleton in use or appearance, very thin attenuated, as, a *skeleton* hand, the *skeleton* grip of his bony fingers — **skeleton company** (*Mil*), a *company having a full or nearly full complement of officers* but deficient in the number of the rank and file — **s drill** (*Mil*), infantry drill wherein flank-men, guides, and markers, at proper company distance in column and in line, represent the full strength of a regiment or battalion used to practise markers *in taking up proper distance during* actual field maneuvers — **s. leaf**, a leaf from which the parenchyma has been taken away — **s. shrimp**, a specter shrimp See illus under SPECTER SHRIMP **s. screw**†

skel'e-ton, *n* **1** The framework of an animal body, composed in vertebrates of bone and cartilage The term is applied in biology and zoology to the totality of the harder or more rigid parts, and especially to the supporting and protective portions of an animal organism, as well as to the cell-walls of certain algæ, as diatoms the framework of coral, etc The skeletal structure either surrounds and shields the vital organs, of which type are the shells of insects molluska, and crustaceans, the shields of turtles, and the hair, hoofs, scales, feathers and nails of vertebrates, or is embedded within the body, as in man *In most vertebrates* it appears in the embryo in the form of cartilage changing to bony tissue in adult life In man it is composed of 200 distinct bones, exclusive of the 32 teeth and the tympanic ossicles, 22 bones being in the skull, 54 in the trunk, 64 *in the upper extremities and 60 in the lower extremities* It may be divided into (1) the **axial skeleton**, or that of the trunk neck *and skull (2) the appendicular s*, *or that of* the limbs (3) the **visceral s**, or those parts which originally formed the gill-supports in primitive forms and (4) the **exoskeleton** See ENDOSKELETON, EXOSKELETON, and illus under BONE **2** Any open framework constituting the main supporting parts of a structure, as, the *skeleton* of the house **3** A mere sketch or outline of anything especially of some literary production, as, the *skeleton* of an address **4** A person very thin by nature or loss of flesh, an emaciated person, also, a band or troop whose numbers have been greatly thinned out, as, he is the *skeleton* of his former self, our regiment was reduced to a *skeleton*

To meet Great Britain's superior force the United States had but the *skeletons* of a few regiments, and a few frigates
C J INGERSOLL *Second War bet U S and Gt Brit* vol 1, p 75 [L BROS & CO 1845]

5 *Print* A face of type characterized by thin, light lines used also attributively, as, *skeleton* antique

This Line is in Skeleton Antique.

[< Gr *skeleton*; *see* SKELETO-] Syn see SKETCH — **family skeleton**, s **in the closet**, a mortifying or distressing family secret — **s or death's head at the feast**, a constant reminder in the midst of pleasure of some disagreeable fact or impending fate in allusion to the Egyptian custom of having a skeleton at feasts to remind *the guests of death* — **skel'e-ton-spic"ule**, *n* *Spong* A spicule that forms a part of the supporting skeleton — **skel'e-ton-less**, *a* Having no skeleton

skel'e-ton-ize, 1 skel'ı-tən-aız, 2 skĕl'e-ton-īz, *vt* [-IZED, -IZ'ING] **1.** To reduce to a skeleton or framework by removing soft tissues or parts, make a skeleton of, as a leaf or animal

I skeletonized four old donkeys
W T HORNADAY *Two Years in the Jungle* p 3 [s 1886]

2 To reduce greatly in size or numbers **3.** To draft in outline — **skel'e-ton-iz"er**, *n* A pyralid moth of the genus *Pempelia*, as *P hammondi*, that skeletonizes leaves

skel"e-to-troph'ic, 1 skel ı-to-trof'ık, 2 skĕl e-to-trŏf'ic, *a* Of or pertaining to the skeleton and the vascular system

skelf, 1 skelf, 2 skĕlf, *n* [Scot] A shelf

skel'goose", 1 skel'gūs', 2 skĕl'gōōs', *n* [Scot] A sheldrake **skel'drake"**†; **skel'duck"**†.

skel'lat, *n* [Scot] A hand-bell, or other small bell

skel'let, *n* [*North Eng & Scot*] *Same as* SKILLET

Skel'ligs, 1 skel'ıgz, 2 skĕl'ligs, *n* Three rocky islets off S W Kerry county, Ireland landing-place of Atlantic cable

skel'loch, 1 skel'əн, 2 skĕl'oн [Scot] **I** *vi* To scream **II.** *n* **1.** A shrill cry, scream **2.** A blow provocative of a scream [radish **skel'loch**†.

skel'lock, *n* [North Eng or Scot] **1** Skeldock **2** Wild

skel'lum, 1 skel'um, 2 skĕl'ŭm, *n* [Prov Brit] A scoundrel [2 The chub

skel'ly¹, 1 skel'ı, 2 skĕl'y, *n* [Prov Eng] **1** The chaffinch.

skel'ly, [Prov Brit] **I.** *vt* To squint, look sidewise **II** *a* Having a squint, squinting **III**². *n* A squint — **skel'lied**, *a* Squinting, oblique in vision

Skel'man-thorpe, 1 skel'mən-thôrp, 2 skĕl'man-thôrp, *n.* *A town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England*

Skel'mers-dale, 1 skem'ərz-dāl, 2 skĕm'erz-dāl, *n* A town in Lancashire England

skel'os, 1 skel'os, 2 skĕl'ŏs, *n* [SKEL'E-A, *pl*] The hind limb of a vertebrate [< Gr *skelos*, leg]

ske-lot'o-py, 1 ski-lot'o-pı, 2 ske-lŏt'o-py, *n* The description of an organ in relation to its place in the skeleton **skel"e-tot'o-py**†

skelp¹, 1 skelp, 2 skĕlp, *v* [Prov Brit] **I** *t* **1** To kick severely **2** To slap with the hand spank

II *i* **1** To run, skip, or bound along **2** To leap awkwardly **3** To run, as a clock [< Gael *spealp*, slap]

skelp², *vt* To beat out into a skelp, as iron

skelp¹, *n* A strip of iron or steel from which tubes, gun-barrels, etc, are made

skelp², *n* [Prov Brit] **1.** A glancing blow, especially with the open hand, slap **2** [Scot] (1) A large quantity or portion (2) A sudden and heavy shower, squall **3** A bounding or skipping motion

skelp'er, 1 skelp'ər, 2 skĕlp'er, *n* [Prov Brit] **1** One who slaps or skelps **2** Anything of unusual size [very big

skelp'ing, 1 skelp'ıŋ, 2 skĕlp'ing, *a* Full enough to burst,

skel'ter, 1 skel'tər, 2 skĕl'ter, *vi* [Prov Eng] To dash, hurry, scamper Compare HELTER-SKELTER

Skel'ton, 1 skel'tən, 2 skĕl'ton, **John** (1460–4/21 1529) An English satirical poet, laureate. *Why come ye not to Court?*

Skel-ton'i-cal, 1 skel-ton'ı-kəl, 2 skĕl-tŏn'i-cal, *a* Of or pertaining to John Skelton, or characteristic of his verse, hence, irregular and unconstrained unconventional, as, a *Skeltonical* style **Skel-to'ni-an**†, **Skel-ton'ic**†

skelv'y, 1 skelv'ı, 2 skĕlv'y, *a* Full of ledges [< Gael *sgealb*, splinter]

sken, 1 skēn, 2 skĕn, *vt* [Prov Eng or Obs] To squint.

skene¹, *n* Same as SKEAN²

Skene², 1 skīn, 2 skēn, *n* **1. Colonel Philip** (5/7 1725–5/21 1810), a British officer in America **2. William Forbes** (6/7 1809–3/21 1892), a Scottish historian, *Celtic Scotland*

Ske-ne'i-dæ, 1 ski-nī'ı-dī, 2 ske-nē'i-dē, *n pl* *Conch* A family of taenioglossate gastropods with teeth like *Rissoidæ*, and a discoid shell and circular operculum **Ske'ne-a**, *n* (t g) [< Dr *Skene*, of Aberdeen] — **ske'ne-id**, *n* — **ske'ne-oid**, *a*

ske'o, *n* [*Orkney*] *Same as* SKIO

skep, 1 skep, 2 skĕp, *n* [Prov Brit] **1.** A beehive, especially one made of straw **2.** A receptacle of wickerwork or wood, especially for grain, a basket, hence, a basket on wheels for carrying cops, etc, about a factory **3.** The quantity that such a receptacle contains, used as a measure, a skepful **4** A cup of wood or metal for dipping and measuring yeast

skep'ful, 1 skep'ful, 2 skĕp'ful, *n* The amount a skep will hold

skep'sis, 1 skep'sıs, 2 skĕp'sis, *n* **1.** Skeptical philosophy, skepticism **2.** Critical examination or inquiry [< Gr *skepsis*, < *skeptomai*, search out]

skep'tic, 1 skep'tık, 2 skĕp'tic, *n* **1.** One who, in general, suspends his judgment until he has examined the evidence for any alleged truth, one who habitually assumes a critical or incredulous attitude in his inquiry, especially to an excessive degree **2.** Hence one who doubts or disbelieves the possibility of arriving at truth by either immediate perception or intuition or processes of argument **3** An adherent of some philosophical school of skepticism; especially [S-], *the school of this title in ancient Greece*, a Pyrrhonist **4.** More specifically, one who doubts or disbelieves the statements and doctrines of revealed religion, especially of Christianity **5.** One who doubts any particular statement, as, with regard to that I am a *skeptic* [< Gr *skeptikos*, reflective < *skeptomai*, consider]

Syn. agnostic, atheist, deist disbeliever, freethinker, infidel, unbeliever The *skeptic* doubts divine revelation, *the disbeliever* and the *unbeliever* reject it, the *disbeliever* with more of intellectual dissent, the *unbeliever* (in the common acceptation) with indifference or with opposition of heart as well as of intellect *Infidel* is an opprobrious term that once might almost have been said to be geographical in its range The crusaders called all Mohammedans *infidels* and were so called by them in return the word is commonly applied to any decided opponent of an accepted religion — Ant. believer

skep'ti-cal, 1 skep'tı-kəl, 2 skĕp'ti-cal, *a* **1.** Of or pertaining to skeptics or skepticism, like a skeptic **2.** Specif (1) *Questioning or denying the*

possibility of absolute knowledge (2) Doubting revelation by Scriptures or the dogmas of religion (3) Disposed to doubt, proceeding by the method of doubt, demanding material proof, as, the *skeptical* method of investigation (4) Requiring more proof; incredulous, distrustful, as, he was *skeptical* of the result **skep'tic**‡; **scep'tic**‡.—**-ly**, *adv*—**-ness**, *n*

skep'ti-cism, | 1 skep'tı-sızm, 2 skĕp'tı-çĭzm, *n* **1.** A **scep'ti-cism,** ‖ doubting or incredulous state of mind, and its resulting belief, whether in the form of systematic theory or not and whatever its object of inquiry, more specifically, this state of mind, and resulting belief, in an extreme form, and having for its object the statements and doctrines of the Christian religion 2 The tenets of some particular school of skeptics, especially, the method of suspending judgment on all philosophical questions, and the doctrine that truth is unattainable by the human mind

Among the Greeks, while the method and conclusions of the Sophists were essentially skeptical, the first philosophical school of skeptics was composed of the Pyrrhonists With them skepticism was based chiefly on the doctrine of the relativity of knowledge In medieval philosophy both the tenets of those who attacked and of those who defended the current theological dogmatism were skeptical, since the former doubted uncritically the evidences of revelation and the latter the power of reason to know or judge truth without revelation The skeptical method in philosophy was made the point of starting by both Augustine and Descartes in their efforts to establish truth upon unassailable foundations The more modern form of religious skepticism, which dates from Hume, is chiefly identical with either sensationalism, materialism, or dogmatic agnosticism

Syn. see DOUBT

skep'ti-cize, | 1 skep'tı-saız, 2 skĕp'tı-çĭz, *vi* [-CIZED, **scep'ti-cize,** ‖ -CIZ'ING] To play the skeptic, assume a doubting attitude

skerm, 1 skûrm, 2 skĕrm, *n* [S Afr] A thorn fence

sker'ry, 1 sker'ı, 2 skĕr'y, *n* [SKER'RIES, 1 -ız, 2 -ç, *pl*] [Scot] **1.** An insulated rock or reef

From the tumbling surf, that buries The Orkney *skerries*
LONGFELLOW *Seaweed* st 3

2. A blue variety of potato [< Ice *sker*, reef]

sketch, | 1 skech, 2 skĕch, *v* **I.** *t* **1.** To draw rapidly **skech'**, ‖ (an outline), or to draw rapidly an outline of (an object) often with roughly indicated shading and detail, make a suggestive or preliminary drawing or representation of, as, he *sketched* but never finished the picture, to *sketch* a plan of battle **2.** Hence, in discourse, to present the leading or suggestive parts of a matter, describe in outline or briefly

II. *i* To make a sketch or sketches

Syn. see DELINEATE Compare SKETCH, *n*

sketch, *n* **1.** A rough suggestive delineation or presentation of anything, whether graphic or literary, outline, as, he gave us a *sketch* of his adventures

Hamilton read and commented on his *sketch* of a constitution for the United States
BANCROFT *Constitution of U S* vol II bk III, p 44 [A 1882]

2. An artist's preliminary study, graphic or plastic, of a work of art intended for elaboration

A *sketch* that is without vigour, and in which the anatomy has not been defined, is a bad foundation for a good picture
CHARLES BELL *Anat of Expression* essay IX p 207 [BELL 1888]

3. A literary or dramatic composition, short and of slight construction **4.** A descriptive price-list of goods handled for sale, sent periodically by a commission house to its consignors **5** *Mus* (1) A short and simple musical composition, especially one suggestive of description (2) A musical idea jotted down by a composer or in any preliminary state of elaboration before the final score **6.** *Theat* A short scene, or the like, especially in vaudeville performances, playlet [< D *schets*, < It *schizzo*, < L *schedium*, < *schedius*, made suddenly, < Gr *schedios*, unexpected, < *schedon*, close to]

Syn. brief, delineation, draft, drawing, outline, picture, plan, skeleton An *outline* gives only the bounding or determining lines of a figure or a scene a *sketch* may give not only lines, but shading and color, but is hasty and incomplete The lines of a *sketch* are seldom so full and continuous as those of an *outline*, being like the shading or color, little more than indications or suggestions according to which a finished *picture* may be made, the artist's first representation of a sunset, the hues of which change so rapidly, must of necessity be a *sketch* *Draft* and *plan* apply especially to mechanical drawing, of which *outline*, *sketch*, and *drawing* are also used a *plan* is strictly a view from above, as of a building or machine, giving the lines of a horizontal section, originally at the level of the ground, now in a wider sense at any height, as, a *plan* of the cellar, a *plan* of the attic A mechanical *drawing* is always understood to be in full detail a *draft* is an incomplete or unfinished *drawing*, a *design* is such a preliminary *sketch* as indicates the object to be accomplished or the result to be attained, and is understood to be original One may make a *drawing* of any well-known mechanism, or a *drawing* from another man's *design*, but if he says "the *design* is mine,' he claims it as his own invention or composition In written composition an *outline* gives simply the main divisions, and in the case of a sermon is often called a *skeleton*, a somewhat fuller suggestion of illustration treatment, and style is given in a *sketch* A lawyer's *brief* is a succinct statement of the main facts involved in a case, and of the main heads of his argument on points of law, with references to authorities cited, the *brief* has none of the vagueness of a *sketch*, being sufficiently exact and complete to form, on occasion, the basis for the decision of the court without oral argument, when the case is said to be "submitted on *brief*" See PICTURE Compare synonyms for DESIGN

—**sketch'-block**", *n* A pad of drawing-paper adapted for sketching **sketch'ing-block"**‡—**s.-book**, *n* A blank book used for sketching by an artist, musician, or writer, hence, a printed volume of literary sketches—**s.-map**, *n* An outline map—**s.-plates**, *n pl* Irregular polygon-shaped plates used in the construction of iron vessels described by a simple sketch, and thus ordered from the mill hence the name—**sketch'a-bl(e)**", *a* Capable of being sketched, or adapted to sketching—**sketch"a-bil'i-ty**, *n*

sketch'er¹, 1 skech'er 2 skĕch'er, *n* One who sketches

sketch'er², *n* [Scot] **1.** A skater **2** A skate

sketch'ist, *n* [Rare] A writer of sketches

sketcht, *pp* Sketched S S

sketch'y, 1 skech'ı, 2 skĕch'y, *a* Like or in the form of a sketch, given roughly or suggestively, without detail or finish, rough, unfinished, as, a *sketchy* story—**sketch'i-ly**, *adv*—**sketch'i-ness**, *n*

skete, 1 skit, 2 skēt, *n* Same as ASCETERY

skeu'o-morph, 1 skiū'o-mŏrf, 2 skū'o-môrf, *n* An ornamental design, the character of which is derived from the nature of the material and the natural method of working it, as in pottery [< Gr *skeuos*, vessel, + *morphe*, form]—**skeu"o-mor'phic**, *a*

skew, 1 skiū, 2 skū, *v* **I.** *t* **1.** To put askew, give an oblique position to, shape or form in an oblique manner, distort **2.** To throw obliquely

II. *i* **1.** To walk or move obliquely, sidle **2.** To look obliquely, squint, hence, to look askance **3.** [Prov Eng] To start aside from alarm, as a horse, shy **4**‡. To slip away, escape [< D *schuwen*, < *schuw*, shy]

skew, *a* **1.** Placed or turned obliquely; twisted to one side, askew; hence, perverted in use or meaning

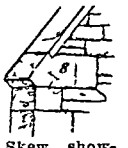
The Tatar and Japanese faces show the *skew*-eyelids of the Mongolian race E B TYLOR *Anthropology* p 63 [A 1881]

2. *Math* (1) Having distorted symmetry, some elements on opposite sides being reversed (2) Distorted, awry **3.** Lacking symmetry **4.** [Prov Eng] Same as SKEW-BALD

—**skew binomial** (*Math*), a binomial whose terms have different signs—**s. curve**, a tortuous curve See CURVE—**s. cutter** (*Mech*), a cutter placed in a slanting position upon its shaft—**s. determinant**, a determinant having each element in each row equal to that in the corresponding place of the corresponding column but opposite in sign If the principal diagonal is made up of zeros called **s. symmetrical determinant**—**s. flashing**, lead flashing running along the angle of a gable—**s. helicoid**, the surface of a screw—**s. invariant**, an invariant of a binary form whose sign is changed by the interchange of x and y—**s. muscles**, quadrilateral or triangular muscles the lines of whose origin and insertion lie in different planes—**s. reciprocal**, a locus in point-coordinates having the same constants as another in line-coordinates, or vice versa—**s. sight**, a visual defect in which objects are seen accurately only when viewed obliquely due to partial opacity of the cornea—**s. surface**, a ruled surface that is non-developable, because no two successive generators intersect

skew, *n* **1.** An oblique movement, course, or position, distortion, hence, a perversion **2.** A sidelong glance, squint **3** *Arch* A slanting coping, as at the corner of a gable, a stone at the base of such a coping, or a skew-corbel supporting the coping-stones above **4.** A skew-wheel **5** [Prov Eng] A skew-bald horse or other animal **6.** Same as SKEW SURFACE **7.** [Local, Eng] A drizzling rain

—**angle of skew** (*Arch*), the angle which a skew-arch makes with the face of a wall through which it passes—**skew'-back"**, *n* *Arch* **1** The beveled stone, iron plate, or course of masonry that supports the spring or foot of a segmented arch **2.** A cap or other casting, on the end of a truss to receive the pull of a tie-rod—**s.-bald**, *a* Piebald especially when the spots are white and some color other than black **skewed**‡.—**s.-corbel**, *n* A stone built into the foot of a gable to receive the downward and outward thrust of the gable-copings a summer-stone **s.-put**‡.—**s.-fillet**, *n* A fillet along a gable-coping to raise the slates or shingles along the line of a joint and thus divert the water—**s. gearing**, *n* Oblique-toothed gearing used on shafts the axes of which are not in the same plane—**s. stable**, *n* *Arch* A course of stones laid on a skew—**s.-wheel**, *n* An oblique-toothed gear-wheel


Skew, showing a Skew-corbel (*s*)

skew, *adv* [Prov Eng] Obliquely, awry askew **skew'ly**‡.

skew'er, 1 skiū'er, 2 skū'er *vt* To run through with or as with a skewer, fasten with a skewer or skewers

skew'er, *n* **1.** A long pin, usually of wood, formerly employed variously in the toilet, but now used chiefly for fastening meat, to keep it in shape while roasting, any of various articles of similar shape or use

Pins were acceptable New Year's gifts to the ladies instead of the wooden *skewers* wherewith they used to fasten their drapery till the end of the fifteenth century
JOHN BRAND *Pop Antiq*, *New Year's Day* p 8 [c & w 1877]

2. A bobbin-spindle the blunt end of which is fixed to the horizontal member of a creel **3.** *Iron-founding* A pointed wire used to fasten loose pieces in a mold [For SKIVER, *n*]

skew'er-wood", 1 skiū'er-wud", 2 skū'ĕr-wo͝od", *n* [Eng] The European spindle-tree (*Evonymus europæus*) or dogwood (*Cornus sanguinea*) so called from the use of their wood for making skewers **skew'er-tree"**‡.

skew"-gee', 1 skiū"-jī', 2 skū"-gē' [Colloq New Eng] I *a* Crooked or distorted **II** *n* **1.** Oblique inclination or direction, slant in the phrase *on the skew-gee* **2** A squilgee

skew'ing, 1 skiū'ıṇ, 2 skū'ıng, *n* **1.** The removal of unnecessary leaf from gilded work, and the application of leaf to bare places done with a brush before burnishing **2.** *pl* The waste portions of gold-leaf saved by bookbinders, gilders, etc, for remelting

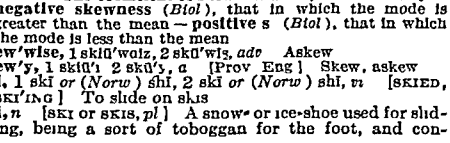
skew'ness, 1 skiū'nes, 2 skū'nĕs, *n* *Math* **1.** The state of being skew or distorted said specifically of graphic curves **2** *Biol* The coefficient of skew-variation, as in biometry—**negative skewness** (*Biol*), that in which the mode is greater than the mean—**positive s.** (*Biol*), that in which the mode is less than the mean

skew'wise, 1 skiū'waiz, 2 skū'wīz, *adv* Askew

skew'y, 1 skiū'ı 2 skū'y, *a* [Prov Eng] Skew, askew

ski, 1 skī *or* (*Norw*) shī, 2 skī *or* (*Norw*) shī, *vi* [SKIED, SKI'ING] To slide on skis

ski, *n* [SKI *or* SKIS, *pl*] A snow- or ice-shoe used for sliding, being a sort of toboggan for the foot, and consisting of a long and narrow wooden runner of a length varying from six to twelve feet, and from four and a half to six inches wide, to which the shoe is slightly attached in front, leaving the heel free, after the manner of a snow-shoe [< Dan *ski*, < Ice *skīdh*, snow-shoe]



Ski Compare illus under SNOW-SHOE
1 Side view showing position of the foot 2 Upper view

ski'-dor'.—ski'-run"ner, *n* One who travels on skis—**ski'-run"ning**, *n*

ski'a-, 1 skaı'ə-, 2 skī'a- Derived from Greek *skia*, shade, shadow a combining form—**ski a-gram**, *n* A skiagraph—**ski"a-gram-mat'ic**, *a*—**ski"a-gram-mat'i-cal-ly**, *adv*—**ski'a-graph**, *vt* To take a skiagraph of (a subject)

ski'a-graph, *n* **1.** A permanent shadow-picture produced by Roentgen rays passing through the object and falling upon a sensitive photographic film, instead of a fluorescent screen, as in the fluoroscope. Compare FLUOROSCOPE and ROENTGEN RAYS **2**‡. The plan of a building in vertical section, showing its interior structure [< Gr *skia*, shadow, + *graphō*, write]—**ski-ag'ra-pher**, *n* One versed in skiagraphy—**ski"a-graph'ic**, *a* Pertaining to or of the nature of skiagraphy **ski"a-graph'i-cal**‡.—**ski"a-graph'i-cal-ly**, *adv*—**ski-ag'ra-phy**, *n* **1.** *Astron* The art of finding the time of day or night by observing shadows caused by the sun moon, or stars, dialing **2.** *Art* The art of correct shading **3.** Photography by means of the X-rays **4.** *Arch.* A skiagraph **ski-og'ra-phy**‡.

ski-am'a-chy‡, *n* A combat with a shadow, visionary warfare **ski-om'a-chy**‡.—**ski-am'e-ter**, *n* An instrument for determining the intensity of the Roentgen rays—**ski-am'e-try**, *n* **1.** The theory of eclipses and their measurement **2.** The science of the mathematical use of skiagraphs—**Ski-ap'o-des**, *n pl* *Class Myth* A Libyan people said to have had feet so enormous that they used them for sunshades

ski'a-scope, 1 skaı'ə-skōp, 2 skī'a-scōp, *n* **1.** *Optics* An instrument consisting of a small perforated mirror used in measuring eyes for lenses **2.** Same as FLUOROSCOPE. [< SKIA- + -SCOPE]—**ski"a-scop'ic**, *a*

ski-as'co-py, 1 skaı-as'kə-pı, 2 skī-ăs'co-py, *n* A determination of the refracting action of the eye by throwing light into it from a small mirror, and observing the effect of slightly tilting the mirror, the shadow test [< Gr *skia*, shadow, + -SCOPY]

Skib"ber-een', 1 skib'ər-ın', 2 skib'er ēn', *n* A seaport town in S W Cork county, Ireland

skib'bet, 1 skib'et 2 skib'ĕt, *n* [Prov Eng] A small box or cupboard a receptacle within a chest **skiv'et**‡

skice, 1 skaıs, 2 skīç, *vt* [Prov Eng] To move swiftly

skid¹, 1 skid, 2 skĭd, *v* [SKID'DED; SKID'DING] **I.** *t* **1.** To furnish with skids for support **2** To put, drag, or haul on skids **3.** To brake or hold back with a skid.

II *i* **1.** To slide instead of revolving said of a wheel or of something mounted on wheels or rollers **2.** To slip sidewise as by inability to grip the road said of wheels **3** *Aero* To slide sidewise, as when turning said of an aeroplane or its operator

skid², *vi* [Prov Eng] Same as SCUD

skid, *n* **1.** One of a pair of parallel timbers to support a cannon, a boat, a cask, or other large object, and keep it from rolling often with slight connecting crosspieces; also, a log or timber used as a track in sliding heavy articles about, or forming an inclined plane to ease their descent, especially when one of a pair so used

Skids are often named from their use, as **boat skid** (for furnishing support to the sides of a boat, as while building), **gun-s.** (for cannon as in a gun-park), **landing-s.** (between a vessel and a wharf)

2. *Naut* A wooden frame over a vessel's side to keep that side from injury when cargo is being hoisted in or out **3.** Loosely, a shore **4** A skid-pan **5** The brake of a crane **6.** An iron implement for stripping the bark from trees **7.** *Aero* A runner in an aeroplane's alighting-gear **8.** The act of skidding, a sideslip [< Ice *skīdh*, small stick of wood]

—**skid'-beams"**, *n pl* Large beams placed across a ship's deck for the support of a boat, boat-beams—**s.-pan**, *n* A shoe or drag acting as a brake as on a wagon-wheel.—**skid'way"**, *n* **1.** Two or more skids in parallel lines on which logs are placed **2** A road built of skids **skid'-road"**‡.

Skid-blad'ner, 1 skid-blūth'nər, 2 skĭd-blath'ner, *n* *Norse Myth* A ship made by the dwarfs for Frey It was large enough to carry all the gods fully armed, and their stores, yet so wonderfully built that Frey could fold it like a piece of cloth and put it in his pocket

Skid-da'vi-an, 1 skid-dē'vı-ən 2 skĭd-dā'vi-an, *n* *Geol* The lowest of the series comprised in the Ordovician system of strata in western Europe, or the corresponding geologic epoch

skid'daw¹, 1 skid'ô, 2 skĭd'a, *n* [Local, Eng] The guillemot.

Skid'daw², *n* A mountain in central Cumberland, England, 3,054 ft high

skid'der, 1 skid'er, 2 skĭd'er, *n* **1.** One who makes use of a slide one who skids **2** An engine supplying power for the skidding of logs **3** The foreman of a gang of skid-road makers **4** A two-wheeled truck for skidding logs

skid'dy, 1 skid'ı 2 skĭd'y, *n* Same as SKITTY

skid'dy-cock", *n* [Prov Eng] The water-rail

skid'er, 1 skaid'er, 2 skĭd'er, *n* [Prov Eng] A skate

ski-doo', 1 skı-dū', 2 ski-dōō', *vt* [Slang, U S] To depart immediately used chiefly in the imperative Compare VAMOSE [< SKID']

skid'proof", 1 skid'prūf", 2 skĭd'prōōf", *a* Protected against skidding proof against skidding, as automobile-tires

Skien, 1 shin, 2 shēn, *n* A seaport of Norway, near Christiania, birthplace of Ibsen

skier, 1 skir, 2 skēr, *n* A rocky island, a skerry [< Ice *sker*]

ski'ey, *n* Same as SKYEY

skiff, 1 skif 2 skĭf, *a* [Prov Eng] Awkward, as in form or use—**skiff'-hand"ed**, *a* Using the hands unskillfully, as in throwing

skiff, | *n* Usually, a small light boat **skif'**, ‖ propelled by oars or sculls, formerly, a small sloop-like sailing vessel

The savage urged his *skiff* like wild bird on the wing BRYANT *The Ages* st 28

[< OF *esquif*, < MHG *skif*, ship]—**St. Lawrence skiff**, a small boat, carrying centerboard and spritsail, yet light enough to be rowed with ease It may be steered by the shifting of the occupant's weight


Skildfel

skiff'ling, 1 skif'lıṇ, 2 skĭf'ling, *n* The knocking off or knobbing of the rough corners of building-stone in the first dressing

skil, 1 skil 2 skĭl, *n* [Alaska] A fish, the beshow

skil'der, *vt* [Local or Obs] Same as SKELDER

skild'fel, 1 skild'fel, 2 skĭld'fĕl, *n* [S Afr D] A Kaffir's shield, made of hide

skil'ful, 1 skil'ful, 2 skĭl'ful, *a* **1.** Having skill, possessing and using readily practical knowledge and ability, having alert and well-trained faculties, dexterous, able **2.** Showing or requiring skill, indicating or demanding clever practical intelligence, as, a *skilful* plot, *skilful* workmanship **3**‡. Endowed with reason, rational **4**‡. Just, reasonable, proper.

Zulu warrior with skildfel and knobkerrie

Syn adept, adroit, apt, deft dexterous, expert, handy, happy, proficient, skilled, trained One is *adept* in that for which he has a natural gift, improved by practise he is *expert* in that of which training, experience, and study have given him a thorough mastery, he is *dexterous* in that which he can do effectively with or without training, especially in work of the hand or bodily activities In the case of the noun, "an expert" denotes one who is *experienced* in the fullest sense, a master of his branch of knowledge A *skilled* workman is one who has thoroughly learned his trade, tho he may be naturally quite dull a *skilful* workman has some natural brightness, ability, and power of adaptation, in addition to his acquired knowledge and dexterity See CLEVER Compare synonyms for DEXTERITY — Ant awkward bulky, clumsy, helpless, inexpert, maladroit, unhandy, unskilled, untaught untrained — Prep *at* or *in* — **skil'ful-ly**, *adv* — **skil'ful-ness**, *n*

skil'ip, 1 skil'ip, 2 skil'ip, *n* An adulterated scammony; specif, a mixture of scammony-juice with starch [< Turk *Iskilip* in Asia Minor]

skill, } 1 skil, 2 skil, *v* **I** *t* [Prov Eng or Archaic]
skillF, } To have the requisite knowledge and ability for, understand usually with an infinitive

II *i* [Archaic] **1.** To have comprehension or discernment with *of* or *on* **2** [Archaic] To signify, matter impersonal and usually with a negative **3†.** To have efficient, practical knowledge, be expert usually with *of* [< Ice *skilja*, separate]

skill, } *n* **1.** The familiar knowledge of any science, art,
skilF, } or handicraft, as shown by dexterity in execution or performance, or in its application to practical purposes, practical efficiency, dexterity

Every new invention which renders former *skill* of no account is extremely painful to skilled laborers and their families
R. T ELY *Political Economy* pt i, p 60 (CHAUT 1889)

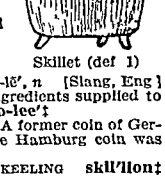
2†. Special qualification, forte, also, a gift or accomplishment **3†** Power of discernment or discrimination, understanding **4†.** A special branch of artists or artizans, craft **5†.** The reasoning faculty, the intellect **6†.** Cause or reason, also, a method or process of reasoning **7†** A just and right act, course, or claim, propriety [< Ice *skil*, knowledge] Syn see ABILITY, ART, DEXTERITY, INGENUITY, WISDOM

skilled, } 1 skild, 2 skild, *a* **1.** Possessing or requiring
skildS, } skill said of workers and work **2** *Polit Econ* Possessing or requiring technical training or ability said of artizans or trades

Syn see EDUCATED SKILFUL

skil'less, 1 skil'les, 2 skil'lĕs, *a* **1.** Having no skill **2†.** Wanting knowledge, uninformed **skill'-less†.**

skil'let1, 1 skil'et, 2 skil'ĕt, *n* **1.** A small kettle or stew-pan, often with a bail and short legs **2** Any small frying-pan **3** A shallow vessel serving as a mold for casting precious metal **4.** [Sailors' Slang] A ship's cook **5.** A crier's bell or rattle [< OF *escuellette*, dim of *escuelle*, platter, < L *scutella* see SCUTELLA2]


Skillet (def 1)

skil'let2, *n* A light thin strip of wood used in making match-boxes, etc [Cp F *squelette* skeleton]

skill'ful, etc Same as SKILFUL, etc

skil"li-ga-lee', 1 skil i-ga-lī', 2 skil i-ga-lē', *n* [Slang, Eng] Prison gruel also, a soup of many ingredients supplied to sailors **skil"la-ga-lee'†**, **skil"li-go-lee'†**

skil'ling1, skil'ıŋ, 2 skil'ing, *n* [Sw] A former coin of Germany, Denmark, and Norway The Hamburg coin was valued at about 2 cents See COIN

skil'ling2, *n* [Prov Eng] Same as SKEELING **skil'lion†** [Austral]

skill'ing3†, *n* Reasoning

skill'y, 1 skil'ı, 2 skil'y, *a* [Prov Eng & Scot] Skilful, skilled

skil'ly, *n* [Slang, Eng] Same as SKILLIGALEE

skil'pot, 1 *skil'pŏt*, 2 *skil'pōt n* The *red-bellied terrapin*

skilts, 1 skilts, 2 skilts, *n pl* Coarse wide trousers reaching below the knee, once worn in New England [Cp KILT]

skil'ty, 1 skil'tı 2 skil'ty, *n* [Local, Eng] The water-rail

skil'ty-boots", 1 skil'tı-bûts", 2 skil'ty-bŏŏts", *n pl* [Prov Eng] Half-boots

skil'vings, *n pl* [Prov, Eng] Same as SHELVING 2

skim, 1 skim, 2 skim, *v* [SKIMMED, SKIMD8, SKIM'MING]

I *t* **1.** To remove floating matter from the surface of, as with a spoon or ladle, as, to *skim* milk

He will find out before long what dogs he has been *skimming* the kettle for LANDOR *Works Pericles and Aspasia* in vol II letter LXXVIII, p 335 (MOX 1846)

2. To remove from the surface of a liquid, as with a spoon or in any way, as, to *skim* cream **3.** To move lightly close to, past, or over the surface of, hence, to read or glance over rapidly and superficially, as, to *skim* a newspaper **4.** To cause to pass swiftly and lightly over a surface with or without touching, as, to *skim* a stone **5** [Rare] To cover with a thin film **6** [Prov Eng] To mow, also, in rare usage, to plow lightly

II. *i* **1** To move lightly and swiftly over a surface or along a line, move with an even, level motion

Waiters never walk or run They have a peculiar and mysterious power of *skimming* out of rooms which other mortals possess not DICKENS *Pickwick Papers* p 438 (*tr & r* 1867)

2. To run over anything with the eye or in the mind, hastily and superficially **3** To put on a finishing coat of plaster **4.** [Rare] To become covered with a thin film, as of ice [For SCUM, *v*]

— **skim'-coat"**, *n* A thin finishing coat of plaster — **s-colter**, *n* A colter on a plow acting as a small share for turning the surface of the soil into the furrow — **s-net**, *n* [Southern U S] A form of large dip-net

skim, *n* **1.** The act of skimming, or that which is skimmed off, scum **2** *Agric* A horizontal cultivator-blade for taking a thin strip off the surface of the soil

skim'back", 1 skim'bak', 2 skim'băk', *n* [Local, U S] The quillback

skim'ble-skam"ble, 1 skim'bl-skam'bl, 2 skim'bl-săm'bl [Colloq] **I.** *a* Incoherent rambling **II** *n* Meaningless talk nonsense **III** *adv* Confusedly incoherently [Redup of SCAMBLE see SHAMBLE1, *v*] **skim'ble-skam"ble;**

skime, 1 skim 2 skim, *n* [Prov Eng] A ray of light, gleam, scowl

skim'mer, 1 skim'er, 2 skim'er, *vi* [Rare] To skim lightly or flutteringly as a bird

skim'mer, *n* **1** A device for skimming, a flat ladle or similar utensil for skimming S ecif (1) An iron bar for holding back the slag in pouring molten metal. (2) A colander (3) Any one of various large shells, as a clam-shell, sometimes used for skimming (4) In salt manufacturing, a sieve-like shovel for lifting salt from the pan **2** One who skims, particularly one who skims over a subject superficially **3** A rhynchopine tern-like bird, having the lower mandible compressed like the blade of a knife and longer than the upper The skimmers glide over the surface of the water, and plow up small fishes with the immersed lower mandible *Rhynchops nigra* is the **black skimmer** common on the Atlantic coast of the southern United States See plate of BIRDS **4** A hydroplane — **skim'mer-pipe"**, *n* An adjustable pipe in a soap-boiler for drawing off the solution

skim'mer-ton, 1 skim'er-tən, 2 skim'er-ton, *n* Same as SKIMMINGTON

Skim'mi-a, 1 *skim'ı-ə*, 2 *skim'ı-a*, *n* [Jap] *Bot* A genus of hardy shrubs of the family *Rutaceæ*, with leathery, dotted leaves, white flowers in terminal clusters and fleshy, ovoid, two- to four-stoned drupes Of the half-dozen species natives of Japan and the Himalayas, several are in ornamental cultivation

skim'-milk", 1 skim'-milk", 2 skim'-milk", *n* Milk from which the cream has been removed often used as a type of inferiority

skim'ming, 1 skim'ıŋ, 2 skim'ing, *n* **1.** The act of one who or that which skims **2.** That which is skimmed off usually in the plural, by extension, the musty part of coffee in the sacks after a sea-voyage

— **skim'ming dish"**, *n* **1.** A very flat cat-rigged or sloop-rigged boat, used on the Florida coast **2** An American shallow centerboard yacht, as distinguished from a cutter a derogatory term — **s-gate**, *n Founding* A channel in a sand-mold having over it a bridge that removes the dross from molten metal as it passes through — **s-ladle**, *n* Any ladle used in skimming, specif, a ladle used for pouring molten metal, having its lip covered with a guard to retain the dross — **skim'ming-ly**, *adv* In a skimming manner

skim'ming-ton, 1 skim'ıŋ-tən, 2 skim'ing-ton, *n* **1.** [U S] *A charivari* **2** [Eng] *A row, disturbance originally*, a mock procession in ridicule of a henpecked husband, who was represented bearing a distaff, and seated on horseback, facing the horse's tail, behind a woman who cudgeled him with a ladle, while the crowd following made hideous music usually in the phrase to **ride skimmington**

skimp, 1 skimp, 2 skimp, *v* [Colloq] **I.** *t* **1.** To supply in the least possible quantities dole out, as, to *skimp* food **2** To give a meager or niggardly allowance to, stint also, to make of insufficient material, as, to *skimp* a gown **3** To perform carelessly and slightingly, as, to *skimp* work

II. *i* **1.** To be stingy or saving, economize severely or unduly **2** To slight one's work [For SCAMP, *v*]

skimp, *a* [U S & Prov Eng] Barely enough scant

skimp'ing, 1 skimp'ıŋ, 2 skimp'ing, *a* [Colloq] **1** Done in a superficial or careless way **2** Skimp — **-ly**, *adv*

skimp'ings, 1 skimp'ıŋz, 2 skimp'ings, *n pl Mining* Refuse from the top of a sieve in jigging or a similar process

Skim'pole, 1 skim'pōl, 2 skim'pōl, **Harold** In Dickens's *Bleak House*, a shiftless amateur artist said to be a caricature of Leigh Hunt

skimpt, *pp* Skimped S S

skimp'y, 1 skimp'ı, 2 skimp'y, *a* [SKIMP'I-ER, SKIMP'I-EST] [Colloq, U S] **1** Resulting from or indicating skimping, scanty, as, a *skimpy* meal **2.** Niggardly

skim'shan-der, 1 skim'shan-dər, 2 skim'shăn-der, *v* Same as SCRIMSHAW

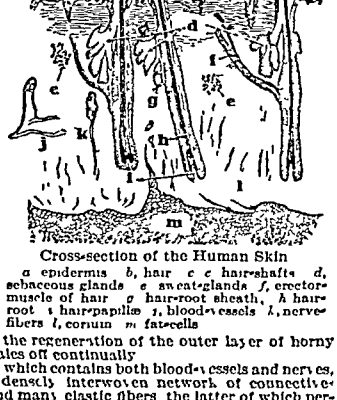
skin, 1 skin, 2 skin, *v* [SKINNED, SKIND8, SKIN'NING]

I *t* **1.** To strip or peel the skin from, flay, as, to *skin* a rabbit **2** To cover with or as with a skin **3.** [Colloq] To take off or away as if by peeling generally with *off*, as, to *skin off* one's gloves **4.** [Slang] To deprive by trickery of property or rights, swindle. **5.** [College Slang] To copy fraudulently, as answers, or to meet with fraudulent superficial preparation, as a required duty, as, to *skin* an examination by concealed notes

II. *i* **1.** To become covered with skin, cicatrize **2.** To burst from fatness, as the skin of a game-bird when shot **3.** [Slang] To do anything in an unfair or underhand way, in college parlance, to cheat in any manner in recitation or examination **4.** [Slang] To depart hurriedly and secretly, abscond

— **to keep the eyes skinned** [Slang], to be wide awake and observant — **to skin out 1.** To range widely said of a hunting-dog **2** [Slang] To make off, run away hastily — **to s the (or a) cat** (*Gymnastics*), to turn the legs and body through the arms while hanging by the hands from a bar — **to s up a sail**, to make the outer layer of a furled sail very neat and tight

skin1, *n* **1.** The membranous external investment of an animal, the integument



Cross-section of the Human Skin

a epidermis *b*, hair *c c* hair-shafts *d*, sebaceous glands *e* sweat-glands *f*, erector-muscle of hair *g* hair-root sheath, *h* hair-root *i* hair-papillæ *j*, blood-vessels *k*, nerve-fibers *l*, corium *m* fat-cells

In vertebrates the skin consists of two layers, a superficial non-sensitive and non-vascular ectodermal layer (the *epidermis, cuticle*, or *scarf-skin*) and a deeper sensitive and vascular mesodermal layer (*corium, cutis, true skin* or *derma*) In the epidermis a deeper mucous layer of protoplasmic cells is the matrix for the regeneration of the outer layer of horny cells, which scales off continually

The corium, which contains both blood-vessels and nerves, consists of a densely interwoven network of connective-tissue fibers and many elastic fibers the latter of which permit it to return to its normal condition after it has been raised up in a fold The corium of certain animals may be converted into leather by treatment with substances rich in tannic acid as oak-bark, and thus has an important part in the industries The accessory organs of the skin are the *sweat-glands* through the orifices of the ducts of which exudes the perspiration secreted by these glands (see GLAND PORE) the *sebaceous glands*, most of which lie close to the hairs, which secrete a solid and soft fatty substance which renders the hair and skin-surface supple

2 Specif, the pelt or integument of a small animal, removed from its body, whether raw or dressed, as technically distinguished from a *hide*, which is the skin of a large animal, as, the *skin* of a pig **3** A vessel made of the skin of an animal for holding liquids

Next we passed two or three men with large *skins* of water of the Nile V MORT *Travels in Europe Egypt* p 336 (tr 1842)

4. (1) An outside layer, coat, or covering resembling skin, as, grape-*skins*, onion-*skins*, dried oil forms a *skin* (2) Of pearls, the outermost layer of nacreous matter **5** *Naut* (1) The outer layer of a furled sail (2) Planking or plating of a vessel, either inside or outside **6** *Arch* The outside layer of a wall, as contrasted with the inside masonry of which it is composed **7.** A membrane resembling the integument, as the epidermis of a plant, gold-beater's skin, etc **8** [Slang, U S] Whisky skin **9.** [Slang, U S] (1) A mean person, skinflint (2) One who skins, a sharper, blackleg **10** *Zool* A bird or mammal stuffed for preservation and study, as distinct from a mounted specimen **11.** *Elec* The surface layers of a conductor which are effective in carrying current at high frequencies [< AS *scinn*, < Ice *skinn*, skin]

— **by or with the skin of one's teeth** [Colloq], in spite of great odds, very closely or narrowly in allusion to *Job* xix, 20, "I am escaped with the *skin of my teeth*" — **in or with a whole s**, without injury to the body — **inner s.** (*Naut*), the inner bottom plating or second skin of a vessel — **outer s.** (*Naut*), the outside plating of a vessel — **s and birn**, the whole of anything originally, the whole of a sheep as indicated by the skin and brand — **skin'-a"re-a**, *n* The immersed part of the surface of a vessel's hull, the surface exposed to skin-friction — **s. boat**, a boat made of skin or hide, a coracle or bull-boat — **s-bone**, *n* A bone that is developed between membranes instead of from cartilage — **s-bound**, *a Pathol* Affected with a rigid contraction of the skin and hardening of the connective tissue — **s-bound disease**, a chronic disease of the skin characterized by a discolored, rigid contraction with hardening of the connective tissue beneath **sclerema or scleroderma neonatorum.** — **s-coat†**, *n* The skin — **s-conduction**, *n Elec* The carrying of alternating current merely by the surface layer of a conductor, as a result of very high frequency — **s. current** (*Elec*), a current carried by the outer layers of a conductor said of high frequency alternating currents — **s.-eater**, *n* A skin-moth — **s.-finish**, *n* The delicate surface produced on bronze by chasing it in a certain way — **s-friction**, *n* **1.** The friction at the surface of a solid body passing through a fluid, as in the case of a ship in the water **2** *Aero* The friction of air-currents against the faces of an aeroplane's wings **s.-resistance†** — **s game** [Slang, U S], a swindling game, as of cards any confidence operation for cheating the unsuspecting — **s-graft**, *n Surg* A small section or portion of skin used in skin grafting. Compare THIERSCH'S GRAFT, under GRAFT — **s-grafting**, *n Surg* The operation of transplanting living skin in small sections from another part or from another person to form centers of cicatrization on raw or ulcerated surfaces, as in extensive burns or scalds **s-planting†; s.-transplantation†** — **s-house**, *n* [Slang, U S] A swindling gambling-house — **s.-merchant**, *n* **1** One who deals in skins **2.** [Slang, Eng] A recruiting officer — **s-moth**, *n* An insect that infests skins, furs, etc, as the larva of a dermestid beetle or a tineid moth — **s-muscle**, *n* A thin muscle (*panniculus carnosus*) under the skin, by which the twitching in a horse's skin is effected — **s-sensory**, *a Embryol* Giving rise to the skin and nervous system, as the ectoderm — **s-tight**, *a* Fitting as close as the skin, or close to the skin, as a glove or tights — **s-whole**, *a* Uninjured — **s-wool**, *n* Wool taken from the pelt or carcass of a sheep, commonly by pulling, pelt-wool — **s-worm**, *n* An itch-mite — **to save one's s**, to escape bodily harm — **to the s**, through all one's clothing completely, thoroughly, as in the phrases, wet *to the skin*, stripped *to the skin* — **whisky s** [Slang, U S], hot whisky made in the glass, with a bit of lemon-skin in it — **white s**, thin, very light-colored leather for lining shoes

skin2, *n* Same as SAKEEN **skyn†.**

skinch, 1 skinch, 2 skinch, *v* [Prov] **I.** *t* To provide stingily, skimp **II** *i* To be pinching

skin'-deep", 1 skin'-dīp, 2 skin'-dēp **I.** *a* No deeper than the thickness of skin, superficial, as, a *skin-deep* wound **II** *adv* Superficially

Skin'fax-e, 1 skin'faks-e, 2 skin'făks-e, *n Norse Myth* The horse of Day, literally, 'shining mane' Compare HRIMFAXE

skin'flint", 1 skin'flint", 2 skin'flint", *n* A hard, close money-getter, a person hard at a bargain, *miser*

One of the khalifs of the race of Ommiades was surnamed Raschal Hegiarah, that is 'the skinner of a flint' and to this day we call an avaricious man a *Skinflint* W PULLEYN *Etymological Compendium, Skinflint* p 375 (TEGG 1853)

skin'ful, 1 skin'ful, 2 skin'ful, *n* [-FULS, *pl*] **1.** The contents or capacity of a skin bottle **2.** All a person can hold, as of intoxicating drink [Slang]

skin'gy, 1 skin'jı 2 skin'gy *a* [Prov Eng] **1** Cold **2.**

skink, 1 skiŋk 2 skiŋk, *v* [Prov or Obs] **I** *t* To draw or pour out, fill with liquor **II** *i* To serve liquor

skink1, *n* A scincoid lizard found in most parts of the world, especially the burrowing *Scincus officinalis* of the sandy plains of North Africa and Syria, from 6 to 8 inches long, with short limbs, each bearing five serrated toes, and a short conical tail. formerly regarded as efficacious in diseases of the skin and lungs The **blue-tailed skink** (*Eumeces fasciatus*) is common in the eastern United States, the ground-lizard or **ground-s** (*Ophiosoma laterale*) in the southern, and the **five-lined s** (*Eumeces quinquelineatus*) in the southeastern region of the Mississippi valley, in Australia the **giant s** (*Tiliqua scincoides*) reaches a length of two feet

Skinks may be described as pleurodont lizards the body protected by thin bony plates underlying the scales The tongue is moderately long and feebly nicked at the tip Most of the species have short limbs but are fleet runners others are snake-like of body, and among the latter forms we may find all stages of degeneracy RAYMOND L DITMARS *Reptiles of the World* pt III, p 182 (MT & W '10)

[< L *scincus*, < Gr *skinkos*, a kind of lizard]

skink2, *n* [Scot] A shin-bone of beef, also, soup made from it **skinck†**

skink3, *n* [Prov or Obs] **1.** A skinker **2** Drink of any kind

skink'er, 1 skiŋk'er, 2 skiŋk'er, *n* [Prov or Archaic] One who skinks or pours liquor a bartender also, an innkeeper

skink'ing, 1 skiŋk'iŋ 2 skiŋk'ing, *a* [Scot] Thin sloppy

skin'kle, 1 skiŋ'kl 2 skiŋ'kl *vt* [Scot] To glitter, sparkle

skin'kle, *vt* [Scot] To sprinkle

skin'less, 1 skin'les, 2 skin'lĕs, *a* Destitute of skin, or having a thin skin, as some fruits or grain — **-ly**, *adv*

skinned, } 1 skind, 2 skĭnd, *a* Having a skin chiefly in
skinds, } composition, as, thick-*skinned*, dark-*skinned*
skin'ner, 1 skin'er, 2 skĭn'er *n* **1.** One who skins (1) A flayer of animals (2) One who cheats or robs, a swindler **2.** [S-] *U S Hist.* One of a band of pilagers, presumed to favor the colonists, that infested the neutral ground in New York during the Revolutionary war Compare COWBOY. **3.** [Slang] A bird so fat that when it is shot its skin bursts in falling to the ground **4** [Local, U S] The sanderling **5†.** A dealer in skins
Skin'ner, Otis (⁶/₂₁1858–) An American actor
skin'ning, 1 skin'ıŋ, 2 skĭn'ıng, *n.* **1.** The act of stripping off the skin, hence, a severe whipping, as, to get a *skinning* **2.** The formation of new cuticle over a wound
skin'num, 1 skin'ŭm, 2 skĭn'ŭm, *n* [Eng] A carrier-pigeon a cross between a flier and a beard or tumbler
skin'ny, 1 skin'ı, 2 skĭn'y, *a* [SKIN'NI-ER, SKIN'NI-EST] **1.** Consisting of or like skin, cutaneous **2.** Wanting flesh so that the skin is wrinkled and prominent, lean
It was the lean kine of Egypt that became the devourers and yet were as *skinny* as before HENRY GILES *Illustrations of Genius Burns* p 272 [T & F 1854]
3 [Colloq] Stingy Syn. see MEAGER — **skin'ni-ness,** *n*
skin'tle, 1 skin'tl, 2 skĭn'tl *n* A brick used as a bonder
skint'ling, 1 skint'lıŋ, 2 skĭnt'ling [Colloq] **I** *a* Set diagonally said of bricks in a kiln **II.** *adv* Diagonally [Cp SQUINT]
ski'o, 1 ski'o, 2 skĭ'o, *n* [Orkney] A hut for curing or storing fish [< Norw *skjaa* a shed] **ske'ɔ‡.**
ski-om'a-chy, *n* Same as SKIAMACHY
skip, 1 skip, 2 skĭp, *v* [SKIPPED, SKIPT[5], SKIP'PING]
I. *t* **1.** To pass over or by without notice, omit, as, *skip* the parts you do not like **2** To jump lightly over, go over with a skip, as, to *skip* the rope **3.** To cause to leap successively or bound, as, to *skip* a stone on the surface of the water **4.** [Slang] To flee from hastily, as, to *skip* the country. **5** To direct the actions of (a team of bowlers or curlers)
II. *i* **1.** To move with a gait in which steps and hops alternate or intermingle, leap about in a light dancing fashion, frisk, caper **2.** To spring, bound or hasten toward or from anything, hence [Slang], to leave hurriedly, make off **3** To pass by parts or passages without notice or at random, as, he *skips* freely in reading **4.** *Mus* To progress from one tone to another more than one step distant **5.** [U S] To fish by springing a baited hook on the surface [Prob < Ir *sgiob*, snatch]
Syn. see LEAP — **skip'-brain"†,** *a* Feather-brained, flighty — **s -kennel†,** *n* A gutter-jumper applied in derision to a lackey — **s -wheel,** *n* A wheel in a carding-machine regulating the device that lifts alternate flats in order that they may be cleaned — **to s or jump the rope,** to leap or hop over a slack rope swung over the jumper's head and under the feet, the end of the rope being held by the jumper or by two other persons a favorite girls' play
skip[1], 1 skip, 2 skĭp, *n* **1.** A bound or spring; hopping step, especially a hop alternating between steps in walking change of order in placing one foot before the other **2.** A passing over without notice, an omission **3.** *Mus* A passing from one tone to another more than one step removed **4.** The captain of a side in bowls or curling **5.** [Dublin Univ Slang] A college servant
DAVIS, the *skip* or attendant, led the way keys in hand THACKERAY *Pendennis* p 88 [H 1875]
6 *Sugar-making* One charge of sirup for a pan **7.** [Rare] That which is skipped or skipped over **8.** In poker, a sequence of alternate instead of consecutive cards, an irregular straight sometimes played instead of a blaze — **skip'-mack"er-el,** *n* The bluefish (*Pomatomus*)
skip[2], *n* **1.** *Mining* An iron structure of boiler-plate, like a huge bucket with a bale, holding from one to ten tons of ore or rock used for hoisting, and running between guides or in inclined shafts fitted with wheels to run on a track **2.** Same as SKEP **3.** *pl* [Local, Eng] Thin brown paper for lining and packing [For SKEP] — **dump'-skip",** *n* A skip with an attachment that dumps the load automatically — **skip'-road",** *n* The track in an inclined shaft on which the skip runs — **s shaft,** *n* A shaft specially prepared for hauling a skip
skip[3], *n* [Slang] An outing Compare SKIP, *vt*, 4, and *vi*, 2
skip[4], *n* Same as SCHIPPERCKE
Skip'e-tar, 1 skip'ı-tar, 2 skip'e-tar, *a* & *n* Same as ALBANIAN national name [Albanian, lit mountaineer]
skip'jack", 1 skip'jak", 2 skĭp'jăk", *n* **1.** A jumping-jack made of the wish-bone of a fowl with a twisted thread and a little stick attached **2** A shallow upstart, conceited puppy **3.** A very flat, broad-bowed sailboat, used on the Florida coast See plate under SHIP (*a*) **4.** One of various fishes that skip along the surface of the water (1) The bluefish (2) The saury or skipper (3) A carangoid fish of the genus *Caranx* (4) The bonito (5) The saurel (6) The alewife (7) The butter-fish (8) The threadfish (9) The runner (10) The brook-silversides
5. [Scot] An irresponsible braggart **6.** A click-beetle **7†.** A boy who shows off horses before a sale — **skip'jack"s pike",** *n* [Austral] A marine perch (*Temnodon saltator*)
skip'pa-bl(e", 1 skip'ə-bl, 2 skĭp'a-bl, *a* That may be skipped with ease or without loss
skip'per[1], 1 skip'ər, 2 skĭp'er, *vt* [Rare] To move by skips [Freq of SKIP, *v*]
skip'per[2], *vt* [Slang, Eng] To seek shelter in a rude or primitive way, as in an outhouse said of tramps
skip'per[3], *vt* [Colloq] To command (a crew, troop, etc)
skip'per[4], *n* **1.** One who or that which skips **2.** A saury, as *Scomberesox saurus* **3.** A butterfly of the family *Hesperiidæ* so called from its rapid, jerky flight These butterflies have relatively large bodies and big heads with prominent eyes and widely spreading feelers and the caterpillars have large globular heads and prolegs encircled by hooks — one of the several moth-like characteristics of the group The family is nearly cosmopolitan, but especially numerous in the Eastern tropics and is seldom injurious to cultivated plants See plate of BUTTERFLIES **4** A cheese-maggot **5** The climbing-fish **6.** Same as SKIP[1], 6 **7†.** A locust, also, a shallow trifler, skipjack — **giant skipper,** one of the large moths or butterflies of the family *Megathymidæ* See YUCCA-BORER, 1 — **grab'-skip"per,** *n* *Logging* A short thick iron implement used in loosening skidding tongs from a log — **swallow-tailed s ,** a butterfly of the genus *Eudamus*, having a long tail-like process on each hind wing as *E proteus* of the southern United States — **skip'per-y,** *a* Abounding in or alive with skippers or cheese-maggots
skip'per", *n* **1** The master of a small trading- or fishing-vessel, hence, one in charge of any craft **2.** Same as SKIP[1], 5 **3.** [Brit Mil Slang] A captain of a company **4.** [Colloq] The captain of a cricket or other team **5†.** A ship-boy. [< D *schipper*, sailor, < *schip*, ship] — **skipper's daughter** [Naut Slang], a white-crested wave raised by the wind, whitecap
skip'per[2], *n* [Slang, Eng] Any outhouse used as a shelter or lodging — **skip'per-bird",** *n* A tramp
skip'per-ship, 1 skip'ər-ship, 2 skĭp'er-shĭp, *n* **1.** The office of a skipper **2.** [Local, U S] A fee paid the master of a codfisher in addition to his share of the profits
skip'pet[1], 1 skip'et, 2 skĭp'ĕt, *n* **1.** A round flat box, usually with a lid attached by ribbons, for containing and protecting the large heavy seal formerly tied to a document **2** [Prov Eng] A long-handled ladle [< SKIP[2], *n*]


Skippet

skip'pet[2]†, *n* A little boat
skip'ping, 1 skip'ıŋ, 2 skĭp'ing **I** *a* Frivolous flighty, untutored **II.** *n* In the English custom-house service, the removal of the contents of one package into another to estimate tare
skip'ping-ly, 1 skip'ıŋ-li, 2 skĭp'ing-ly, *adv* With quick leaps or skips, also, with omissions
skip'ping-rope", 1 skip'ıŋ-rōp", 2 skĭp'ing-rōp", *n* A length of rope, sometimes fitted with handles at each end, for skipping. See TO SKIP THE ROPE **skip'-rope"‡.**
skip'ping-stone", 1 skip'ıŋ-stōn", 2 skĭp'ing-stōn", *n* A small flat stone suitable for skipping over the water When properly thrown it strikes the water broadside at an acute angle, and ricochets several times before sinking
skip'pog, 1 skip'og, 2 skĭp'ŏg *n* Same as SCUPPAUG
Skip'ton, 1 skip'tən, 2 skĭp'ton, *n* A market-town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England
skirl, 1 skûrl, 2 skĭrl, *v* **I.** *t* [Scot] To shriek shrilly **II.** *i* To cause the emission of a shrieking tone hence, to play the bagpipe
skirl I *a* Shrill **II** *n* A shrill cry **skirl'ing‡.**
skirl'cock", *n* [Prov Eng] A missel-thrush
skirl'crake", *n* [Prov Eng] The turnstone
skir'mish, 1 skûr'mĭsh, 2 skĭr'mish, *vi* To fight in a thin detachment or in a preliminary way, with a view to retard an enemy's advance or discover his lines, fight warily, as in the front or rear of an army, and not in pitched battle, fight on a skirmish-line used also figuratively, as, to *skirmish* in debate [< F *escarmoucher*, < *escarmouche*, fight, < OHG *scirm*, screen]
skir'mish, *n* **1.** A light engagement, especially between small parties, desultory fighting between advanced detachments of two armies on a skirmish-line **2.** Figuratively, any light movement or evasion of the main contention or difficulty, as a *skirmish* in debate **3†.** The art or act of fencing, defense [< F *escarmouche* see SKIRMISH, *v*] Syn. see BATTLE
— **skir'mish-drill",** *n* Cavalry and infantry drill in extended order, the men being several paces apart in lateral formation Lines are formed for attack, support, and reserve As the attacking line advances, the men fire at intervals, and reenforced by the support, finally charge on the enemy's position **skir'mish-ing-drill"‡.** — **s.-line,** *n* *Mil* A line of skirmishers before a body of troops — **skir'mish-er,** *n* One who skirmishes especially, a soldier on skirmish-duty, hence, any irregular or detached operator S S
skir'misht, *pp* Skirmished
Skir'ner, 1 skir'nər, 2 skĭr'ner, *n* *Norse Myth* Frey's messenger, who contrived to make Frey tell of his love for Gerda, and afterward persuaded her to become Frey's wife
Skir"o-pho'ri-a, 1 skir o-fō'rı-ə, 2 skĭr'o-fō'ri-a, *n pl* The Attic festival of Athena Skiras (so called from the white parasol), held on the 12th of the month Skirophorion [< Gr *Skirophoria*, < *skiron*, a white parasol borne at Athens by the priestesses of Pallas, + *pherō*, bear]
Skir"o-phor'i-on, 1 skir'o-fo'rı-ən, 2 skĭr'o-fōr'i-ŏn, *n* [Gr] The last month of the Attic year See CALENDAR
skirr, *v* Same as SCUR **skirt**
skirr[1], 1 skûr, 2 skĭr, *n* [Prov Eng] A tern
skirr[2], *n* A whirring sound
skir'reh, 1 skir'e 2 skĭr'ĕ *n* A cord used in marking the lines of foundations, trenches, etc on a building site, or in setting out the inner and outer faces of a wall in masonry work
skir'ret, 1 skir'et, 2 skĭr'ĕt (XIII), *n* An Old World herb (*Sium sisarum*) formerly much cultivated in Europe for its white tubers, which are cooked and served like salsify [Cor of *sugar-wort*] [SCIRRHUS


Skirret
a flowering branch *b* a leaf *c* the fruit

skir'rhus, *n* *Pathol* Same as
skir'rit, 1 skir'ıt, 2 skĭr'ĭt *n* [Eng] One of the working-tools of a Master Mason, used in marking out a structure, and as a symbol of straightforwardness
The other English working-tools of a Master Mason are the *skirrit* and compasses A G MACKEY *Encyc Freemasonry, Pencil* p 568 [MOS 1879]
skirt[1], 1 skûrt, 2 skĭrt, *v*
I. *t* **1** To lie or move along the edge of, border
The canton of Basel contains about twelve square geographical miles In those parts *skirting* the Rhine wine grain and fruit are cultivated H D INGLIS *Switzerland* p 2 [T W 1840]
2. To cover or furnish with a skirt **3** [Austral] To clip the skirtings from (a sheep, etc)
II. *i* **1.** To be on or move along an edge or border, in hunting, to go round an obstacle instead of over or through
We are *skirting* along the Coast of Florida as near to shore as safety permits R H DANA JR *To Cuba and Back* p 21 [H M & CO 1859]
2. To clip skirtings
skirt[2], *v* [Prov Eng] To squirt
skirt, *n* **1.** That part of a coat, dress, or other garment that hangs from or below the waist **2.** Specif, a petticoat or fustanella
They [modern Greek farmers] wear knee-breeches and leggins and above these show out about a dozen short white *skirts* which are stiffly starched F G CARPENTER in *American Agriculturist* May, 1891, p 267
3. A loose hanging part of various things, as, the *skirt* of a saddle **4.** That which lies on or along the outer edge, margin, border, as, the *skirts* of the city **5.** *Milling* The outer rim of a millstone **6.** The diaphragm or midriff, the under side of the fore quarter, in butchering **skirt'ing†.** **7.** [Slang, U S] A girl or woman **8.** [Austral] *pl* Same as SKIRTING, 5 **9†.** A full, loose frill or edging, ruffle, also, a woman's lap [< Ice *skyrta*, shirt]
Syn. see MARGIN — **at one's skirts,** following close after one — **divided skirt,** **1.** A skirt in two parts specially designed to permit of the wearer sitting astride when horseback riding **2.** Very full trousers having the appearance of a skirt when worn — **skirt'-board",** *n* **1.** A large ironing-board **2** A skirting-board — **s.-dance,** *n* *Theat* A dance in which the performer wears a skirt made very full, or flowing drapery, so that, held lightly on either side by the fingers, it may be gracefully waved in accompaniment to rhythmical motions of the body — **s.-dancer,** *n* — **s -dancing,** *n.* — **to sit upon one's skirts†,** to have vengeance on one
skirt'ed, 1 skûrt'ed, 2 skĭrt'ĕd, *a* Having a skirt: usually in composition, as, long-*skirted*, short-*skirted*
skirt'er[1], 1 skûrt'er, 2 skĭrt'ĕr, *n* **1.** One that moves along the edge of anything, especially, a hunter or hunting-dog that inclines to go round obstacles instead of over them **2.** One who skirts fleeces
skirt'er[2], *n* [Prov Eng] A squirter
skirt'-fur"row, 1 skûrt'-fur'o 2 skĭrt'-fûr'o, *n* A furrow approaching the skirt of a millstone
skirt'ing, 1 skûrt'ıŋ, 2 skĭrt'ing, *n* **1.** Skirts collectively, or material suitable for skirts **2** The diaphragm, as of butchered cattle **3.** The padded lining beneath the flaps of a saddle **4.** A mop-board **5.** *pl* [Austral] Inferior wool from the breech, legs, and belly of a sheep **skirts‡** — **skirt'ing-board",** *n* A mop-board.
skirt'less, 1 skûrt'les, 2 skĭrt'lĕs, *a* Having no skirt
skirt'y, 1 skûrt'ı 2 skĭrt'y, *a* Mixed with skirtings
skise, *vt* [Prov Eng] Same as SKICE
skit[1], 1 skıt, 2 skĭt, *vi* [SKIT'TED, SKIT'TING] **1.** [Prov] To go off suddenly, also, to spring to one side: shy **2** [Prov Eng] To slide **3.** [Scot] To flounce about, skip [< Sw *skutta*, leap, < *skjuta*, shoot]
skit[2], *vt* [Prov Eng] To cast reflections on asperse
skit[3], *n* **1.** A short or trifling literary article, particularly when satirical, lampoon, squib **2.** A bantering jest, gibe, jeer [< Ice *skūti*, < root of SHOOT]
skit, *n* The water-rail, shitty
skit[4], *n* [Prov Eng] **1.** A sudden dash of rain **2.** A frivolous girl jade [Prob < SKIT[1], *v*]
skite, 1 skıt, 2 skĭt, *v* [Scot] **I** *t* To squirt **II** *i* **1.** To glide away quickly, slip, slide scoot **2.** [Austral Slang] To boast make believe [For SKIT[1], *v*]
skite[1], *n* [Scot] **1.** A quick, sharp slap **2.** A quick, heavy shower, dash, as of rain **3** A trick **4.** A syringe squirt. **5.** [Ir] A frivolous and silly person
skite[2], *n* [Prov Eng] The yellow bunting
Skit"ta-ge'tan, 1 skit'ə-gi'tən 2 skĭt'a-gē'tan, *n* A North-American linguistic stock See AMERICAN
skit'ter, 1 skıt'ər, 2 skĭt'er, *v* **I.** *i* **1.** To glide or skim along, touching ground or water at intervals **2.** To fish by the method known as skittering **II.** *t* To cause to skitter [Freq of SKIT[1] *v*] — **skit'ter,** *n* [Prov. Eng & Scot] Watery excrement diarrhea
skit'ter-boot", 1 skit'ər-bût", 2 skĭt'er-bōōt", *n* [Prov. Eng] A heavy half-boot **skit'ty-boot"‡.**
skit'ter-brained", 1 skit'ər brēnd" 2 skĭt'er-brānd", *a* [Prov. Eng] Scatter-brained **skit'ter-ty‡.**
skit'ter-ing, 1 skit'ər-ıŋ 2 skĭt'er-ing, *n* A style of fishing with a hook twitched along the surface of the water
skit'ter-wit", *n* [Prov Eng] A scatterbrain
skit'tish, 1 skıt'ısh, 2 skĭt'ish, *a* **1.** Easily frightened; apt to start or run on insufficient cause, as a horse; hence, timid, shy **2** Not to be depended upon; capricious, uncertain, jerky **3** Tricky, deceitful [< SKIT[1], *v*] — **skit'tish-ly,** *adv* — **skit'tish-ness,** *n*
skit'tle, 1 skıt'l, 2 skĭt'l, *n* **1.** A skittle-pin **2.** *pl.* A game of ninepins in which a flattened ball or thick rounded disk is thrown to knock down the pins [For SHUTTLE] — **skit'tle-al"ley** or **-ground",** *n* An oblong court for playing skittles — **s -ball,** *n* The hard wooden disk used in skittles — **s -frame,** *n* The frame or bed of a skittle-alley — **s.-pin,** *n* A pin used in skittles
skit'tle-dog", *n* [Prov Eng] The spiny dogfish
skit'tle-pot", *n* A small crucible used by jewelers
skit'ty, 1 skıt'ı, 2 skĭt'y, *n* [Prov Eng] A rail (1) The water-rail (2) The spotted rail (3) The water-hen
skive[1], 1 skaıv, 2 skīv, *vt* [SKIVED, SKIV'ING] **1.** To shave or pare, as leather **2.** To grind off, as the surface of a gem, with a lap [< Ice *skīfa*, a slice]
skive[2], *vi* **1.** [Prov Eng] To turn up the eyes **2.** [U S] To evade expenditure by to skimp
skive, *n* A gem-cutters diamond-wheel [skewer.
skiv'er[1], 1 skaıv'ər 2 skīv'er, *vt* [Prov] To run through;
skiv'er", 1 skıv'ər, 2 skĭv'er, *vi* [Prov] To fly confusedly about scatter said of a flock of birds
skiv'er, 1 skaıv'ər, 2 skīv'er, *n* **1.** Leather split with a knife, particularly, the grain side of split sheepskin: used for bookbinding, etc **2.** A knife or machine used in skiving **3.** One who bevels the edge of leather **4.** *Shoemaking* A machine for cutting rands and counters. **5.** An ancient dirk **6.** [Prov Eng] A skewer [< SKIVE[1], *v*] — **skiv'er-wood",** *n* Same as SKEWER-WOOD
skiv'le, 1 skiv'ı 2 skĭv'l *a* [Scot] Out of one's mind
skiv'ing, 1 skaıv'ıŋ, 2 skīv'ing, *n* **1.** The act of one who skives, as, the *skiving* of a gem, the *skiving* of leather **2.** A piece skived off — of leather, usually on the flesh side — **skiv'ing-ma-chine",** *n* A machine for paring off a portion of the surface, as of leather rubber etc.
skiv'vy, 1 skiv'ı 2 skĭv'y, *n* [Brit Mil Slang] A female domestic servant Compare SLAVEY [as of mud.
sklatch, 1 sklach, 2 sklăch, *n* [Scot] A large clotted mass,
sklen'dret, *a* Slender
sklent, 1 sklent, 2 sklĕnt, *vt* & *vi* [Scot] To move or cause to move in a slanting manner glance hostilely **sklint‡.**
skle-re'ma, *n* *Pathol* Same as SCLEREMA
skle"ro-sep'tum, 1 skli-ro-sep'tum, 2 sklē'ro-sĕp'tŭm, *n* [-TA, *pl*] *Zooph* One of the calcareous septa between the sarcosepta of a coral [< Gr *sklēros*, hard + SEPTUM]
sklin'ter, 1 sklin'tər, 2 sklĭn'ter, *v* & *n* [Scot] A splinter.
skoal, 1 skōl, 2 skōl, *interj* Hail a toast or salutation in Norse use, especially in poetry [< Ice *skāl* bowl] — **skoal,** *n* The act of saluting or toasting with the word 'skoal!'
Skoal! In Scandinavia this is the customary salutation when drinking a health I have slightly changed the orthography of the word, in order to preserve the correct pronunciation LONGFELLOW *The Skeleton in Armor* note.
Sko'be-lef, 1 skō'bı-lef 2 skō'be-lĕf, **Michael Dimitrievich** (⁹/₂₉1843–⁷/₂₅1882) A Russian general fought at Plevna and in Turkestan **Sko be-leff‡** [from its maker.
Sko'da, 1 skō'da, 2 skō'da, *m* [Austria] A giant howitzer:
Sko-da'ic, 1 sko-dē'ık, 2 sko-dā'ic *a* Of or pertaining to Joseph Skoda, an Austrian physician (¹²/₂₁1805–⁴/₁₁1881) — **Skodaic resonance** (*Med*), a peculiar tympanitic sound heard on percussion of the chest, indicating effusion within the pleura **Skoda's sign‡.**
skoff, 1 skŏf, 2 skŏf, *vi* [Slang, Austral] To gobble up

skog'bo-lite,] skog'bō-lait, 2 skŏg'bō-lit, *n* *Mineral* A black, opaque ferrous tantalate ($FeTa_2O_6$), crystallizing in the orthorhombic system [< *Skogböle*, in Finland]

sko'll-on, 1 skŏ'lı-on, 2 skŏ'll-ŏn, *n* [-LI-A, *pl*] [Gr] A short drinking-song sung to the lyre by the guests in turn at ancient Greek banquets

skol'l-o'sis, etc Same as SCOLIOSIS etc

Sko'pe-los, 1 skŏ'pe-lŏs, 2 skŏ'pē-lŏs, *n* An island of the Sporades group, Ægean sea, 32 sq m

skop'ster, 1 skop'stər, 2 skŏp'stər, *n* [Prov Eng] The saury

Skop-tzi', 1 skop-tsĭ' 2 skŏp-tsĭ' *n pl* See RASKOLNIK

sko'to-graph, *n* 1 Same as SCOTOGRAPH 2. A skiagraph

skout, *n* See SCOUT², *n*

skow, *n* Same as SCOW

Skow-he'gan, 1 skau-hī'gən 2 skow-hē'gan, *n* A township and village county-seat of Somerset county, Me

sko'wltz, 1 skō'wits 2 skō'wits, *n* [Am Ind] A kisutch

Skr, Skt, *abbr* Sanskrit

skraap†. [water

skra'be, 1 skrā'bə, 2 skra'be *n* [Prov Eng] The shear-

Skrael'ling, 1 skrel'ıŋ, 2 skrĕl'ing, *n* A member of one of the native races of America an Eskimo or an Indian so called in accounts of early Norse visits to North America

skreek, 1 skrik 2 skrēk, *v* & *n* [Prov Eng] Same as CREAK

skreel, 1 skril 2 skrēl, *n* [Prov] A reel or bobbin

She wound upon her fingers from a little *skreel* in her lap, a small volume of the native silk
W G SIMMS *Yemassee* p 242 [w ı w 1866]

skreigh, 1 skrih 2 skrēh, *v* & *n* [Scot] Shriek, screech

skrik, 1 skrik 2 skrik, *n* [S Afr] A sudden fright

skrike†, *vi* To shriek

skrike, 1 skraik, 2 skrik, *n* [Prov Eng] The missel-thrush

skrim'mage†, skrimp, etc Same as SCRIMMAGE, etc

skrim'shan"der, *n* Same as SCRIMSHAW

skrite, 1 skrait, 2 skrit, *n* [Prov Eng] The skrike

skruff, *n* Same as SCRUFF¹

skry†, skry'ert. Same as SCRY, etc

Skry'mer, 1 skru'mər 2 skru'mer, *n* Same as UTGARD-LOKI

sku'a, 1 skū'ə, 2 skū'a, *n* [Norw] A gull-like stercorarioid bird a jaeger, especially of the genus *Megalestris*, as *M skua* of the North Atlantic See JAEGER **skuˈ†.**

skuet, skue'-sight", etc Same as SKEW, etc

skug, 1 skug, 2 skŭg, *vt* [SKUGGED SKUGD³ SKUG'GING] [Prov Brit] **1.** To expiate **2** To hide shelter

skug¹, *n* [Prov Brit] Shelter, a place of shelter, the declivity of a hill **skoogˈ.**

skug², *n* **1.** [Prov Brit] A squirrel **skuggˈ.**

As he had the honor of being for his virtues your favorite he should not go, like common *skuggs*, without an elegy or an epitaph
B FRANKLIN *Autobiography, Letter* in vol ı p 122 [L 1874]

2 [School Slang Eng] A fag sloven, dullard

skug'ger-y, 1 skug'ər-ı 2 skŭg'er-y, *n* [Prov] Secrecy

skug'gy, 1 skug'ı, 2 skŭg'y, *a* [Scot] Shady, obscure

ski'ing, *n* Same as SKEWING

skuld, *pp* Skulled S S

Skuld, 1 skuld, 2 skuld, *n* [Ice] *Norse Myth* One of the three Fates the norn of the future See NORN

skul-dud'der-y, 1 skul-dud'ər-ı, 2 skŭl-dŭd'er-y **I** *a* [Scot] Obscene unchaste **II** *n* **1** Grossness, obscenity **2.** [U S] Same as SCULDUGGERY

skulk, 1 skulk, 2 skŭlk, *v* **I.** *t* [Rare] To bring forward in a clandestine and illegitimate manner **II.** *i* To move about a place or neighborhood in a concealed way, withdraw oneself and move about furtively or slyly, lie close or keep hidden, as from shame, fear, criminal intent, or disinclination to work, lurk

He walked fast hunted by his fears chattering to himself, *skulking* through the less frequented thoroughfares
R L STEVENSON *Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde* p 77 [s n]

[< Dan *skulke*, skulk, < root of SCOWL *v*] — **skulk'er,** *n* One who skulks, a sneak shirker — **skulk'ing-ly,** *adv*

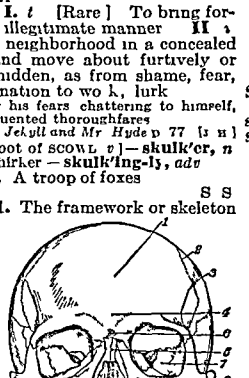
skulk, *n* **1.** A skulker **2.** A troop of foxes

skulkt, *pp* Skulked S S

skull¹,] 1 skul, 2 skŭl, *n* **1.** The framework or skeleton

skull²,] of the head of a vertebrate animal, the cranium

The *skull* may be divided into two parts, the *cranium* and the *face* The bones of the cranium form a box-like enclosure for the brain while those of the latter form the framework of the face The strongly arched upper portion of the entire skull is called the *vault*, the lower, very irregular portion, provided with many projections and openings is called the *base* of the skull Twenty-two bones enter into the formation of the skull The vault is made up in front of the *frontal bone*, above and in the middle of the two *parietal bones*, and behind of the occipital bone which also forms the most posterior portion of the base The lateral walls of the skull are formed chiefly by the *temporal bones* REISSIG & JELLIFFE *Standard Family Physician* vol ı, p 29 [F & W '07]



Front View (norma frontalis) of the Human Skull

1 Frontal bone 2 Coronal suture 3 Stephanion 4 Ophryon 5 Nasal bone 6 Nasion 7 Orbit 8 Malar bone 9 Anterior nares 10 Spinal point 11 Maxillary bone or maxilla 12 Prosthion 13 Mandible 14 Genion Compare illus under CRANIUM

Human skulls are classified as *dolichocephalic* or long, *mesocephalic* or medium and *brachycephalic* or broad Measurement of the skull is largely used in comparative anthropology See CRANIOMETRY, CRANIUM

2. The skeleton of some particular part of the head, as, the *skull* of the ear, the eye, or the nose **3.** Figuratively, the head considered as the seat of the brain **4** *Metal* A crust of metal formed by the partial cooling of molten metal, as in a ladle or in the neck of a Bessemer converter **5** In armor, the crown of the head-piece **6.** The central anterior plate of the carapace of a tortoise-shell turtle a trade name **7.** A skull-cap **8** [Scot] (1) A punch-bowl or goblet (2) A shallow bow-handled basket [< Ice *skál* akin to SCALE¹] *n* — **skull and cross-bones,** a symbolic emblem of death and decay, consisting of two thigh-bones crossed over or under a skull used especially (1) as a warning on the label of a bottle of poison, (2) in the insignia of various secret societies and (3) as the emblem of pirates on the "Jolly Roger — **skull'-cracker,** *n* *Metal* A power-hammer for breaking up skulls — **s fish,** *n* A whale more than two years old a whalers' name — **s roof,** *n* The calvarium — **skulled,** *a* **1.** Having a skull, as the craniate vertebrates **2** *Metal* Having a crust of solidified metal around the edges — **skull'-less** *a* Having no skull, acranial

skull³, *n* A sculling-oar, scull

skull'bank"er, 1 skul'bank ər, 2 skŭl'băgk'er, *n* [Slang, Austral] A tramp swagman

skull'cap", 1 skul'kap", 2 skŭl'căp", *n* **1.** The sinciput, calvarium **2.** *Geol* A compact layer of limestone included in the Purbeck beds of the English Jurassic **3** *Bot* Any plant of the genus *Scutellaria*, especially, *S galericulata*, the common skullcap of Europe and the northern United States and Canada, a perennial of wet shady places, with blue flowers **4** A rodent, the lophiomys — **mad dog skullcap,** madweed (*Scutellaria lateriflora*)

skull'-cap", 1 skul'-kap", 2 skŭl'-căp", *n* A cap closely fitting the skull Specif (1) A cap of light weight and without peak or brim, for indoor wear, to protect the head from drafts or dust (2) Formerly, a piece of defensive armor for the head

skull-dug'gery, *n* Same as SCULDUGGERY [haddock

skull'joe,] skul'jō, 2 skŭl'jō, *n* [Local, U S] A salted

skul'pin, skum Same as SCULPIN, SCUM

skunk, 1 skuŋk, 2 skŭŋk, *v* **I** *t* **1** [Local U S] To defeat completely so as to prevent from scoring said of a person or side in any contest a vulgar term **2** [New Eng] To affect with disease, so that the scales come off said of fish in the live-well of a smack **II** *i* [College Slang, U S] To leave college in debt

skunk¹, *n* **1.** An American mephitine musteloid carnivore of stout form, with a bushy tail, and very large anal glands that secrete a liquid of very offensive odor which can be ejected at will The **common skunk** (*Mephitis mephitica*) ranges from Hudson Bay to Guatemala, and is usually black, with dorsal stripes, tip of tail, and nuchal patch white It is about the size of the domestic cat, for which it is sometimes mistaken at first sight Skunks are nocturnal and burrowing and prey largely on insects, small reptiles, and mammals In the United States the fur when dressed is called *Alaska sable* The **little striped** and **spotted skunks** of the western and southern United States are smaller relatives of the genus *Spilogale*



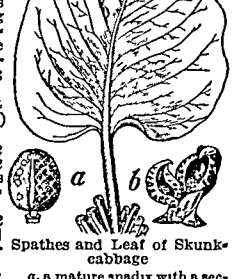
Common Skunk 1/11

2. A defeat in which the beaten party fails to score, or (in checkers) to get a king an inelegant term **3.** A vile, low-lived fellow so used as an epithet [< Am Ind *seganku*] — **skunk'-bear",** *n* The wolverene — **s -blackbird,** *n* The bobolink named from the black and whitish spring plumage of the male **s -bird†** — **s -bush,** *n* *Bot* **1.** The quinin-bush (*Garrya fremontii*) **2.** The ill-scented sumac (*Rhus trilobata*) — **s -currant,** *n* A low shrub (*Ribes prostratum*) found in damp places in the northern United States It has reclined stems, heart-shaped lobed leaves and fetid bristly red fruit — **s.-grape,** *n* Same as FOX-GRAPE — **s -grass, s -tail grass,** a wild barley (*Hordeum jubatum*) **squirrel-tail grass†** — **s -porpoise,** *n* A porpoise (*Lageno rhynchus acutus*) common in the North Atlantic, striped with white and yellow on the sides — **s -spruce,** *n* The white spruce (*Picea canadensis*) — **s -turtle,** *n* The musk-turtle — **skunk'ish,** *a* Resembling a skunk especially in odor

Skunk², *n* A river in Hamilton county, Ia , 275 miles to the Mississippi river

skunk'bill", *n* [Local, U S] The surf-scoter

skunk'-cab"bage, 1 skuŋk'-kab"ıj, 2 skŭŋk'-căb"ag, *n* *Bot* **1** A stemless perennial herb (*Spathyema foetidus*) common in meadows and wet grounds from Nova Scotia to North Carolina and westward to Minnesota so called from its strong mephitic odor Its cluster of large, broad, and veiny leaves is preceded in early spring by a horn-shaped purple-and-yellow spathe enclosing the oval spadix **skunk's'-cab"-bage†** **skunk'weed"†; swamp'-cab"bage†.**



Spathes and Leaf of Skunk-cabbage

a, a mature spadix with a section removed, showing seed-cavities *b*, spathes

2 A somewhat similar plant (*Lysichiton kamtschatcensis*) of western North America

skunk'er-y, 1 skuŋk'ər-ı 2 skŭŋk'er-y, *n* [-IES 1 -IZ 2 -IŞ, *pl*] A place where skunks are bred or kept **skunk'-farm"†**

skunk'head", 1 skuŋk'hed , 2 skŭŋk'hĕd' *n* [Local, U S] **1.** The surf-scoter **skunk'-top"†** **2** The Labrador duck

skunk'weed", 1 skuŋk'wid 2 skŭŋk'wēd , *n* **1** A somewhat glutinous fetid plant (*Navarretia squarrosa*), a native of California **2** Same as SKUNK-CABBAGE, 1

skun'ner, *v* Same as SCUNNER

Skup'shti-na, 1 skup'shti-na, 2 skup'shti-na, *n* [Serb] **1** The Serbian parliament **2.** The Montenegrin national assembly See LEGISLATURE

skurf, skur'ry, skut Same as SCURF, SCURRY, SCUT

Sku'ta-ri, 1 skū'ta-rĭ, 2 skų'ta-rī, *n* **1** A vilayet in N Albania 4,516 sq m **2** Its capital on a lake of the same name capitulated to Montenegro after siege lasting from Oct 16, 1912, to April 23, 1913 **Sco'dra†** [ancient] **3** A town in Asiatic Turkey a suburb of Constantinople ancient **Chrysopolis**; headquarters of the hospital service under Florence Nightingale in Crimean war

skut'er-ud-ite, 1 skut'ər-ud-ait, 2 skŭt'er-ŭd-īt *n* *Mineral* A metallic tin-white to pale lead-gray cobalt arsenid (CoAs₂), crystallizing in the isometric system [< *Skutterud* in Norway]

skut'tle, *v* & *n* Same as SCUTTLE

sky¹, 1 skı, 2 skī, *vt* [SKIED, SKY'ING] **1** [Art Slang] To hang or put in a high place said especially of pictures hung near the ceiling at an exhibition, and so placed unfavorably for observation **2** In games, to hit (a ball) so as to send it well up into the air **3.** [Rare] To form a sky above, overarch

sky², *v* Same as SHY², *v*

sky, *n* [SKIES, 1 skız, 2 skīz, *pl*] **1.** The blue vault, or a part of it, that seems to bend over the earth, the firmament, as, earth and *sky*, blue *skies* **2.** The upper regions of the atmosphere, especially considered meteorologically, the region of the clouds, as, threatening *skies* **3.** The celestial regions, heaven

The son of parents pass'd into the *skies*
COWPER *My Mother's Picture* l 111.

4. [Art Slang] The part of a picture-gallery near the ceiling **5** [Poet] A climate usually in the plural **6†.** A cloud also, a shadow [< Ice *sky* cloud] — **open sky,** the uncloaded sky — **sky'-blue",** **I** *a* Of the color of the sky, azure **II** *n* A blue like the color of the sky — **sky-born,** *a* Produced from the sky heaven-born

Each soldier eye shall brightly turn
To where thy *sky-born* glories burn
DRAKE *The American Flag* st 3

— **sky clad,** *a* [Colloq] Naked — **sky-dyed,** *a* Colored sky blue — **sky-farmer,** *n* [Ir] One who has a very small farm, or none — **sky-flower,** *n* Any shrub of the genus *Duranta* — **sky-gazer,** *n* **1** See SKYSAIL **2** A uranoscopoid fish or star-gazer — **sky-high,** *adv* & *a* High as the sky usually figuratively as to knock one's plans *sky-high* — **sky line,** *n* **1** The lower boundary of the sky, the horizon, the outline of a mountain range, etc **2** *Arch* The outline or silhouette of a building **3** The highest row of pictures in an exhibition — **sky-parlor,** *n* [Humorous] An attic room, garret — **sky-pilot,** *n* [Slang] **1** A clergyman or other preacher **2** A licensed aviator — **sky-pipit,** *n* The Missouri skylark — **sky-planted†,** *a* Located in the sky — **sky-prophet,** *n* A predicter of weather — **sky scraper,** *n* **1** *Naut* (1) A triangular skysail (2) An imaginary sail supposed to be carried far above all others in the days of clipper-ships **2** [Colloq] Any object sent or any part extending high into the air, specif, a very tall building — **sky sign** **1.** A portent or sign in the sky **2** A sign or advertisement so placed as to be backed by the sky — **sky-writ'-ing,** *n* The art of forming words or sentences skyward in the air by an aviator operating an air-plane, as by releasing a jet of vapor from the tail of the machine — **sky-wrl'ter,** *n* — **to the skies,** in an extreme manner said of praising or honoring

sky'bal, sky'bald, 1 skaı'bl, 2 skȳ'bl, *a* [Scot & Prov, Eng] Contemptible worthless

Skye¹, 1 skaı, 2 skȳ, *n* One of a breed of Scottish terriers of a uniform dark-blue or gray color, with long body and short legs, well-feathered ears and tail, and averaging eighteen pounds in weight See DOG

Skye², *n* An island, the largest of the Inner Hebrides group, Inverness-shire, Scotland, area, 643 sq m

sky'er, 1 skaı'ər, 2 skȳ'er, *n* *Cricket* A blow that sends the ball high also, a ball so hit

sky'ey, 1 skaı'ı, 2 skȳ'y, *a* **1.** Resembling the sky, as a tint in painting, or the reflection of the sky **2.** Belonging to or coming from the sky, being in the sky

sky'ish, 1 skaı'ıŝ, 2 skȳ'ish, *a* **1** Like the sky **2†.** Reaching to or as if to the sky as a mountain

sky'lark", 1 skaı'lärk", 2 skȳ'lark", *vi* [Colloq] To engage in a frolic, have hilarious or boisterous sport

Then began the fun and frolic! — *sky-larking*,' as the sailors call it N MACLEOD *Highland Parish, Boys* p 44 [AL s 1868]

— **sky'lark"er,** *n* — **sky'lark"ing,** *n*

sky'lark", *n* A lark that mounts singing toward the sky, especially *Alauda arvensis*, of Europe and parts of Africa and Asia, dull-brownish above streaked with black and whitish below streaked with brownish black on the chest and with a short erectile crest The skylark nests on the ground rather than in trees, usually in cultivated fields It is caught in large numbers at the season of migration and sold as a table delicacy



Skylark 1/4

— **Australian skylark,** an Australian timeliold bird (*Cinclorhamphus cruralis* or *cantillans*) that rises like a skylark — **Missouri s ,** a pipit or titlark (*Anthus spraqueti*) of the western United States, similar to the skylark in habits and with a fine song

sky'less, 1 skaı'les, 2 skȳ'lĕs, *a* Having no sky, having the sky obscured by clouds

sky'light", 1 skaı'lait", 2 skȳ'lit", *v* To provide with a skylight — **sky'light"ed,** *a* — **sky'light"y,** *a*

sky'light", *n* **1.** A window, usually glazed, facing skyward, as, a studio *skylight* **2.** [Eng] Same as TRANSOM, 1 — **double skylight,** a skylight having an outer glazed frame of strong glass for protection and an inner one, usually of colored glass, for ornament — **raised s.,** a skylight set on an elevated curb

Skyl'lai-on, *n* [Gr] Same as SCILLA

skyme, 1 skaim 2 skȳm, *n* [Scot] Reflected light

skyn, *n* Same as SAKEEN

sky'phos, *n* [Gr] *Gr Antiq* Same as SCYPHUS

skyr, 1 skūr 2 skȳr *n* [Ice] Bonny clabber, curds

skyre, 1 skaır, 2 skȳr, *vi* [Prov Eng or Scot] To appear gaudy, glisten [shining

sky'rin, 1 skaı'rın, 2 skȳ'rin, *a* [Scot] Showy, gaudy,

sky'-rock"et, 1 skaı'-rok"et, 2 skȳ'-rŏk ĕt, *vi* [Colloq] To rise like a rocket, rise suddenly, burst, and disappear — **sky'-rock"et-y,** *a* Pertaining to or like a sky-rocket

sky'-rock"et, *n* A rocket See ROCKET², *n* , 1

Sky'ros, 1 skaı'ros 2 skȳ'rŏs *n* **1.** An island of the N Sporades group, Grecian Archipelago, 80 sq m **2** A town on the N E coast of the island

sky'sail", 1 skaı'sēl" or (*Naut*) skaı'sl, 2 skȳ'sāl" or (*Naut*) skȳ'sl, *n* A light sail sometimes set above the royal in a square-rigged vessel also called **sky-scraper** or **sky-gazer** — **sky'sail-mast",** *n* The upper part of a royal-mast when rigged for a skysail, or a sliding-gunter arrangement on the royal-mast **s -pole†.**

sky'scape, 1 skaı'skēp, 2 skȳ'scēp, *n* [Rare] A view of the sky, or a picture representing the sky

skyt, skyte, *v* & *n* [Scot] Same as SKITE *v* & *n*

Sky-thi'a, Skyth-op'o-lis, etc Same as SCYTHIA, etc

sky-u'gle, 1 skaı-yū'gl, 2 skȳ-yu'gl, *vt* [Slang, U S] To steal **scy-u'gle†**

sky'ward,] 1 skaı'ward, -wərdz, 2 skȳ'ward, -wardz,

sky'wards,] *adv* Toward the sky — **sky'ward,** *a*

S L, *abbr* **1.** Serjeant at Law Solicitor at Law same as S LAT **2.** [Austral] Special lease settlement lease

s l, *abbr* *Sine loco* (without place), *suo loco* (in its proper place) [turf

slaan, 1 slān, 2 slan, *n* [Ir] A spade for cutting peat or

slab, 1 slab, 2 slăb, *vt* [SLABBED, SLABD⁸, SLAB'BING] **1.** To saw slabs from, as a log, square by removing the slabs **2** To cover with or form of slabs, as, to *slab* a roof, to line with slabs, as a well-shaft

A silver lamp whose phosphor glow
Reflected in the *slabbed* steps below
KEATS *Lamia* pt ı, st 10.

3 To true up, as the sides of a nut

slab¹, *n* **1.** The first or outside cut made from a tree or log in sawing it into boards, planks, etc , being convex on one side and often bearing the bark **2.** A flat plate or piece, as of metal or of stone, having its surfaces

plane, a thick plate; as, a *slab* of marble **3.** A thick bat of fiber, as of cotton **4.** A mass of tin run into a stone mold **5** *Naut* The slack part of a sail **6.** [Slang] *Baseball* The rubber plate which marks the pitcher's position **7.** *pl* [Local, Eng] A footpath paved with slabs of stone [< Norw *sleip* slippery] — **block'ing-slab'**, *n* A slab as of metal, on which zinc or electrotype plates are perforated for mounting — **slab's board"**, *n* *Lumber* The board next to the slab usually with an irregular bark edge, and not placed or classed with the square-edged boards also, a slab — **s.-dross**, *n* An alloy of zinc and iron containing impurities, scooped from the bottom of the zinc-pot used for the manufacture of galvanized iron and poured into slabs — **s.-grinder**, *n* A machine for grinding up light slabs and other refuse wood from a sawmill — **s.-line**, *n* *Naut* A rope passed through a block on a lower yard to the foot of the courses used to take up the slack or slab of the sail — **s.-mill**, *n* *Mech* Same as END-MILL — **s.-saw**, *n* A slabbing-saw — **s.-sided**, *a* Having long flat sides as a slab, long and thin, as, a *slab-sided* hog — **s. tie** (*Railroad*), one of two ties cut from a single log

slab', *n* [Prov Eng] A bird, the wryneck

slab', *n* Slime viscous mud, mire — **slab**, *a*

slab'ber, 1 slab'ər, 2 slăb'er, *v* **I.** *t* **1.** To wet with saliva, beslaver.

Now Bob put on one of his mournful Faces and took John's Right-Hand full of Gold as it was and kiss'd and *slabber'd* it.
ARBUTHNOT *Works* vol II pt. II p 88 [JAS C 1715]

2. To soil with any liquid, wet **3.** To eat or drink in a slovenly way

II. *i* To spill saliva, slaver, drivel, drool [< MD *slabberen*, freq of *slabben* slaver] — **slab'ber-er**, *n* One who slabbers a driveling person an idiot

slab'ber', 1 slab'ər or sleb'ər, 2 slăb'er or slab'er (XIII), *n* Moisture as saliva running from the mouth — **slab'ber-y**, *a* Abounding in or covered with slabber, hence, wet and sloppy

slab'ber², 1 slab'ər, 2 slăb'er, *n* **1.** One who or that which slabs **2.** A saw for removing the slabs from a log **3.** A machine for milling the sides of such objects as nuts and bolt-heads **4.** Same as SLABBING-MACHINE, 2

slab'bi-ness, 1 slab'i-nes, 2 slăb'i-nĕs, *n* The state or quality of being slabby, viscousness, sloppiness

slab'bing, 1 slab'iŋ, 2 slăb'ing, *ppr & verbal n* of SLAB, *v.* — **slab'bing-gang"**, *n* Several saws, etc held in two sets in a frame or gate so as to remove a central balk and cut the outside into slabs and boards — **s.-machine**, *n* **1.** *A machine for milling* nuts bolt-heads connecting-rod sides etc slabber **2.** A machine for cutting blocks of soap into slabs before they are cut into bars — **s.-saw**, *n* A saw used in sawing out slabs as in a slabbing-gang

slab'by, 1 slab'i; 2 slăb'y, *a* [SLAB'B-ER SLAB'BI-EST] Having the form of a slab, consisting of slabs

slab'by², *a* **1.** Thick, viscous, as a liquid **2.** Sloppy, wet, as pavements [< SLAB, *a*, < SLAB¹, *n*]

slab'stone", 1 slab'stōn", 2 slăb'stōn", *n* A rock that readily splits into flags or slabs; flagstone [C]

slack,] 1 slak, slak'n, 2 slăk, slăk'n, *v* **I.** *t* **1.** To
slack'en,] make slack (1) To make less tense or tight, loosen relax as, to *slack* a cord (2) To make slow or slower, retard slow, as, to *slacken* one's pace (3) To render less in degree, strength, or violence, as to *slacken* effort to *slack* a fever (4) To evade shirk, as military duty. (5)† To render negligent or remiss

2 To slake, as lime See SLAKE¹, *vt*, 2 **3.** [Archaic] To be negligent of or remiss in, as duty **4** [Prov Eng] To cool in water **5†.** To let slip, let go, lose

II. *i* **1.** To become slack (1) To become less tense or tight (2) To become slow or slower, slow (3) To become less intense, violent or active abate moderate flag **2.** To become remiss or negligent **3** To slake

Syn. see RELAX — **to slack away, off, or out,** to let out or relieve the tension on, as a rope — **to s. up. 1.** To slow or slow up, as speed retard the speed of **2.** To slack off

slack, *a* **1.** Hanging or extended loosely, lacking tenseness or tightness, not hard-drawn, as, a *slack* rope **2.** Loose or careless in performance, lacking intentness, diligence, carefulness, promptness, or speed, remiss, careless, negligent, tardy, slow, as, *slack* service

Quick quick! You were not once so *slack*
Lamb The Wife's Trial act I, sc 3

3. Lacking activity or urgency, not brisk or pressing, dull, as, work is *slack* at this season **4.** Not holding tightly or firmly, limp, listless, feeble, insufficient, weak, as, a *slack* grasp, to govern with a *slack* hand **5.** Flowing slowly or sluggishly, being nearly or quite at rest said specifically of the water or the period between the ebb and flow of the tide **6.** In a condition of incompleteness, underdone **7.** [Dial] Not abundant, scarce **8.** *Phon* Wide, secondary, said of vowels **9.** [Colloq] Damp, moist **10†.** Lacking compactness, loose, as soil [< AS *slæc*, slack] **slacket.** — **slack'-backed"**, *a* Weak-backed having an imperfect back said especially of whales — **s. barrel**, a barrel for dry materials, as lime cement, etc — **s.-handed**, *a* [Rare] Neglectful, remiss — **s. in stays**, slow in going about said of a sailing vessel — **s.-jaw**, *n* [Slang] Impudent language impertinence — **s.-salted**, *a* Insufficiently salted or cured — **s.-twisted**, *a* Loose, careless — **s. water 1.** Slow-moving water, as that above a dam in a stream, as the *slack water* extended for two miles **2** The time or condition of ebb-tide — **slack'ly**, *adv* In a slack manner **slack‡.**

slack¹, *n* **1** That part of anything as a rope, belt, or piece of canvas, that is slack or loose, also, looseness, as of a gear-wheel, the condition of not being tight or taut, as, to take up the *slack* in a driving-belt **2.** A period or season of inactivity, as, there was a *slack* in trade **3.** The process of hauling a seine at slack water **4** [Prov Eng] An extent of slack water in a stream **5.** [Slang] Impudent talk, impudence **6.** *pl* [Colloq] Trousers worn by sailors especially in the phrase **pull up your slacks** [*schlacke*, slack]

slack², *n* Small coal, coal-dirt or -screenings [< G

slack³, *n* [Prov Brit] **1.** A dry hollow or gulley **2** A bog **3** A common **4†.** A natural slope of ground, especially, a precipitous slope

slack'age, 1 slak'ij, 2 slăk'ag *n & vt* Same as SLACK², *n*, 1

slack'-bake", 1 slak'-bēk", 2 slăk'-bāk", *vt* To bake insufficiently, underbake, as, a *slack-baked* cake

slack'en, 1 slak'n, 2 slăk'n *vt & vi* Same as SLACK.

slack'en, *n* In metal-smelting the scoria of previous operations mixed with the ores to retard or prevent fusion of the non-metallic portions

slacked end, *pp* Slackened S S

slack'en-er, 1 slak'n-ər, 2 slăk'n-er, *n* **1.** One who or that which slackens **2.** Specif, a rod used in gauze-weaving to ease the strain on the threads **slack'ner‡**

slack'er, 1 slak'ər, 2 slăk'er, *n* **1.** A person who slacks, a shirk specif, one who evades military service in war time **2** [Eng] The draw-gate of a sluice

slack'le, 1 slak'l, 2 slăk'l, *n* [Scot] A sling consisting of a pliable rod split for a short distance at one end

slack'ness, 1 slak'nes 2 slăk'nĕs *n* **1.** The quality or state of being slack **2** *Naut* The tendency of a sailing vessel to fall off from the wind when the helm is amidships

slack'ster, 1 slak'stər 2 slăk'ster, *n* A shirk.

slackt, *pp* Slacked S S

slack'wa"ter, 1 slak'wō"tər 2 slăk'wa"ter *vt* *Hydraulic Engin* To retard the flow of (a stream), as by dams, jetties, etc so as to produce an area of slack water

slack'wa"ter, *a* Pertaining to slack water — **slack-water haul**, a seining-ground swept only at the turn of the tide

slad, 1 slad, 2 slăd, *n* [Prov Eng] A basin on the side of a hill

sla-dang', 1 sla-dāŋ', 2 slä-dang', *n* [Malay] A bovine, the wild gaur of the Malay Peninsula

slade¹, 1 slēd, 2 slād, *n* **1.** [Prov] A sole of a plow **2.** [Ir] A spade with an L-shaped blade for digging peat

slade², *n* **1.** [Prov or Obs] A glade a little dell **2†.** A harbor or basin [< AS *slæd* < Ir *slad*]

Slade, *n* **1** Same as EAST MAN, 2 **2 Felix** (⁸/₁₂1790–²/₁ 1868), an English antiquarian **3. Henry** (1825?–⁹/₁ 1905), an American spiritualist

Sla'den, 1 slē'dn, 2 slā'dn, **Douglas** (²/₁1856–) An English author and critic

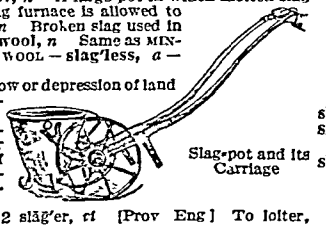
slae, 1 slē, 2 slā *n* [Scot] The sloe or blackthorn

slag, 1 slag, 2 slăg, *v* [SLAGGED, SLAGD³, SLAG'GING] **I.** *t* **1.** To convert into slag **2** To cake together at a temperature lower than would be required for fusion

II. *i* To form a slag, stick together when heated, as the siliceous and foreign mineral substances of ores

slag¹, *n* **1.** *Metal* The fused refuse substance separated in the reduction of ores, metallic dross or recrement, in founding, a basic iron silicate that floats on the surface of molten iron **2** Volcanic scoria [< Sw *slagg*, refuse] Syn. see DREGS

— **basic slag**, slag rich in bases such as metallic oxids specif, slag rich in lime made during the basic Bessemer or basic open-hearth steel processes and from the quantity of phosphorus contained in it valuable as an artificial fertilizer — **grays**, a partly reduced mixture of ore, slag and cinders, obtained in smelting lead ore in the ore-hearth It is further treated, generally in a shaft-furnace, to extract more lead from it — **ham'mer-slag"**, *n* Same as ANVIL-DROSS — **phosphatic s**, basic slag rich in phosphorus — **slag's bug"gy**, *n* [Local, U S] A very large pot for holding slag obtained in the smelting of lead ores It is mounted on a railway-truck or the like so as to permit easy dumping — **s. cement**, a variety of hydraulic cement consisting of slaked lime ground together with granulated blast-furnace slag — **s dump**, *n* A dumping-place for the shell or cone that forms in a slag-pot — **s eye**, *n* An opening in a furnace for drawing off the slag **slag'ging-hole"‡**, **s.-hole‡**; **s.-tap‡.** — **s furnace**, *n* A furnace designed for extracting lead from slags **slag'ging-fur"nace‡** — **s.-hearth**, *n* A fire-brick and cast-iron reduction-furnace usually blown by but one tuyere, for treating rich lead slags — **s.-lead**, *n* Lead of inferior quality obtained from gray slag by re-smelting — **s -machine**, *n* A machine which granulates molten slag — **s -pot**, *n* A large pot in which molten slag from a lead-reducing furnace is allowed to cool — **s -shingle**, *n* Broken slag used in road-building — **s -wool**, *n* Same as MINERAL WOOL See WOOL — **slag'less**, *a* — **slag'less-ness**, *n*


Slag-pot and its Carriage

slag², *n* [Dial] A hollow or depression of land

slag'ga-bl(e", 1 slag'-ə-bl, 2 slăg'a-bl *a* Capable of becoming mixed in slag or of forming one of its constituent elements — **slag"ga-bil'i-ty**, *n*

slag'ger, 1 slag'ər, 2 slăg'er, *vi* [Prov Eng] To loiter, walk slowly

slag'gy, 1 slag'i, 2 slăg'y, *a* [SLAG'GI-ER; SLAG'GI-EST] **1.** Pertaining to, containing, or of the nature of slag, as, a *slaggy* substance **2.** *Geol* Of slaggy structure said of rocks composed of intermingled roughly cellular and compact portions, like slag from an iron-furnace

slain'te, 1 slān'tə, 2 slān'te, *n* [Ir] Good health a salutation

slais'ter, 1 slēs'tər, 2 slās'ter, *v* [Scot] **I** *t* To smear, daub **II** *i* **1.** To do anything in an awkward and dirty way especially to work in anything moist or unctuous **2.** To move clumsily through a miry road

slais'ter, *n* [Scot] **1** A heterogeneous mass producing nausea **2.** The act of bedaubing **3** A dirty jade — **slais'ters,** *n* *A slovenly, dirty person* — **slais'ter-y. I.** *a* Slovenly dauby **II** *n* **1.** Dirty or slovenly work **2.** Kitchen refuse **slais'try‡.** — **slaistery weather,** wet weather with miry roads [haunt

slait, 1 slēt 2 slāt *n* [Prov Eng] A sheep-run, a familiar

Slaith'waite, 1 slēth'wēt 2 slāth'wāt *n* A market-town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England

slake¹, 1 slēk, 2 slāk, *v* [SLAKED, SLAK'ING] **I.** *t* **1.** To render inoperative or harmless, especially by satisfying, as an appetite or a passion, hence, to lessen the force of in any way, quench, appease, assuage, mollify, as, to *slake* thirst, to *slake* flames **2.** To mix with water or moist air, so that a chemical combination shall ensue, as, to *slake* lime See LIME **3** To make slack (1) To make looser or less tense (2) To make slow or slower **4†.** To release, set free **5†.** To fail, desist CHAUCER *C T* I 8,013 **II.** *i* **1.** To become disintegrated and hydrated said of lime, as, the lime *slaked* rapidly **2†.** To slack [< AS *sleacan*, < *slæc*, slack] — **slake'-trough"**, *n* A trough of water in which blacksmiths cool their tools etc

slake², *vt* [Scot] To bedaub besmear

slake³, *n* The act or period of slackening an abatement

Such side-questions and incidental interpellations as in the heat of the mane-battle he (having only one tongue) could not get answered these also he [Calonne] takes up at the first *slake* answers even these CARLYLE *Fr Rev* vol I bk III p 72 [H]

slake⁴, *n* [Eng] **1.** A tide creek through a mud-flat **2.** Mire slime [< Ice *slakki*, slope on a mountain's edge]

slake⁵, *n* [Scot] A daub smear dab

slake⁶, *n* [Prov Eng] Any one of various seaweeds, chiefly edible and marine **slake kale‡.**

slake⁷, *n* Same as SLACK²

slake'less, 1 slēk'les 2 slāk'lĕs *a* [Poet] Such as can not be slaked, unquenchable unappeasable

slak'in, *n* In metal-smelting same as SLACKEN *n*

slam, 1 slam, 2 slăm *v* [SLAMMED, SLAMD³, SLAM'MING] **I** *t* **1.** To shut with violence and a loud noise, pull or push to with a slam; as, to *slam* a door **2.** To put, throw, or bring down with violence and a loud noise said especially of something flat brought down on a flat surface, as, to *slam* a book on a desk **3.** *Card-playing* To defeat as an opponent, by winning every trick **4.** [Prov Eng] (1) To strike or push violently, beat; cuff (2) To smite or strike down, slaughter

II. *i* To close, move to, or strike against something with violence and a loud noise, bang sometimes with *to*, as, the door *slammed to* [< Sw *slämma*, slam]

slam, *n* **1.** An act or noise of slamming, a closing, coming to, or striking against something, as one heavy flat thing against another with violence and loud noise, a bang, as, to close the door with a *slam* **2.** *Card-playing* (1) A game of the 16th century, which preceded whist (2) The winning of all the tricks in a hand (3) In euchre, a game in which the opponent does not win a point, sometimes counting as two games **3.** [Prov Eng] The refuse of alum-works **4.** [Slang, U S] Same as KNOCKING, *n* 5 — **grand slam** (*Card-playing*), in bridge whist the winning of all thirteen tricks, counting 40 for the honor score — **little s**, the winning of all but one of the tricks counting 20 for the honor score

slam'-bang", 1 slam'-baŋ", 2 slăm-băng", *r* **I.** *t* To attack vehemently **II** *i* To move with noise and violence. — **slam'-bang",** *a* Noisy, violent — **slam'-bang",** *adv*

slam'mer-kin, 1 slam'ər-kin 2 slăm'er-kin [Prov Eng] **I.** *a* Slovenly, untidy, slatternly **II.** *n* **1.** A slovenly woman, slattern **2†.** A morning-gown formerly worn by women **slam'ma-kin‡.**

slan, 1 slan, 2 slăn *n* [Prov Eng] Plural of SLOE

s l a n, *abbr* [L] *Sine loco, anno, vel nomine* (without place date or name)

s l & a, *abbr* [L] *Sine loco et anno* (without place and date).

slan'der, 1 slan'dər, 2 slăn'der, *v* **I.** *t* **1.** To injure by maliciously uttering a false report about, tarnish or impair the reputation of by false tales maliciously told or propagated, defame, calumniate, malign, as to *slander* the dead **2†.** To bring discredit upon, disgrace **3†.** To charge, reproach (with) **4†.** To offend

II. *i* *To utter slander*

Bear not false witness, *slander* not nor lie
EDWIN ARNOLD *Light of Asia* bk VIII st. 104

[< OF *esclandrer*, < *esclandre*, see SLANDER, *n*]

Syn.: see ASPERSE REVILE

slan'der, *n* **1.** A false tale or report, or such tales or reports collectively, uttered with malice and designed or tending to injure the reputation of another, also, the utterance of such tales or reports, defamation

Soft-buzzing *Slander* silky moths that eat
An honest name THOMSON *Liberty* pt IV l 619

2. *Law* Specif, false and defamatory words spoken of another, where they (1) charge the commission of a criminal offense, (2) impute a loathsome or contagious disease, (3) are spoken in reference to a person's profession or trade or his conduct in public office, or (4) are productive of special damage Written slander is *libel*

Actions claiming special damages for slander must be supported by proof of special damage To escape the charge of slander the defendant must prove the truth of the words spoken or that they formed part of a privileged communication See LIBEL

3†. Reproach, disgrace **4†.** An offense, a stumbling-block **5†.** Ill fame, ill repute [< OF *esclandre*, < LL *scandalum* see SCANDAL, *n*] Syn. see SCANDAL — **slander of title,** a false and malicious statement tending to diminish the extent or validity of one's title to some estate vested in him, and causing him damage or loss

slan'derd, *pp* Slandered S S.

slan'der-er, 1 slan'dər-ər, 2 slăn'der-er, *n* One who utters slander, particularly, one who slanders habitually

slan'der-ous, 1 slan'dər-us, 2 slăn'der-ŭs, *a* **1.** Uttering slander guilty of or given to slander, as, he has a *slanderous* tongue, a *slanderous* woman **2.** Containing, constituting, or of the nature of slander, calumnious **3†.** Shameful scandalous — **slan'der-ous-ly,** *adv* **slan'der-ful-ly‡.** — **slan'der-ous-ness,** *n*

slane, 1 slēn 2 slān, *n* A form of spade for peat-cutting

slang, 1 slaŋ, 2 slăŋ, *v* [Colloq] **I.** *t* To assail or address with slang, rail vulgarly or coarsely at, abuse, blackguard, vituperate, also, to scold

He had to keep his temper when he was *slanged* in 'Benmore' porch by a policeman
KIPLING *Plain Tales Miss Youghal's Sais* p 33 [F F L]

II. *i* To utter or make use of slang, rail in low, coarse, or vulgarly abusive language, scold, as, he *slangs* badly.

slang¹, *n* **1.** Inelegant and unauthorized popular language, consisting of words and expressions of low or illiterate origin and use, or of legitimate expressions used in grotesque, irregular, or metaphorical senses not approved by reputable usage and good taste

Slang is a vocabulary of genuine words or unmeaning jargon, used always with an arbitrary and conventional signification and generally with humorous intent It is mostly coarse low, and foolish although in some cases, owing to circumstances of the time it is racy pungent and pregnant of meaning *Slang* is very evanescent R G WHITE *Words* p 85 [H M & CO 1890]

2. The speech or dialect of a special sect, profession, or class of persons, cant, lingo, as, sailors' *slang*, baseball *slang* **3.** The cant or jargon peculiar to thieves and vagrants, thieves' Latin the original sense and until the latter half of the 19th century the only one **4.** Impertinence, abuse [< SLING, *v*, cp Norw *sleng*, burden of a song, *slengja kjeften*, talk slang, lit 'sling the jaw']

Syn.: cant colloquialism, vulgarism, vulgarity *A colloquialism* is an expression not coarse or low and perhaps not incorrect, but below the literary grade educated persons are apt to allow themselves some *colloquialisms* in familiar conversation which they would avoid in writing or public speaking *Slang*, in the primary sense, denotes expressions that are either coarse and rude in themselves or chiefly current among the coarser and ruder part of the community there are also many expressions current in special senses in certain communities that may be characterized as *slang*; as college *slang*, club *slang* racing *slang* In the evolution of language many words originally *slang* are adopted by good writers and speakers and ultimately take their place as accepted English *A vulgarism* is an expression decidedly incorrect the use of which is a mark of ignorance or low breeding *Cant* as used in this connection, denotes the barbarous jargon used as a secret language by thieves, tramps etc Compare LANGUAGE

— **center slang** [U S] slang made by putting the center syllable or letter of a word at the beginning or end and transposing the remaining syllables or letters — **slang'-whang",** *vt* [Colloq] To use slang noisily or abusively talk bolster-

ously or abusively rail rant — **slang'-whang"er,** *n* — **slang'ism,** *n* The language of slang slangy talk

slang[1], *n* [Eng] 1 *pl* Fetters or irons for the legs connected by a chain 2 [Thieves' Slang] A watch-chain

slang[2], *n* [Eng] 1. Among London costermongers a false weight or measure 2 A traveling show, or its booth, also, a performance 3 A hawker's license

slang[4], *n* [Prov Eng] A narrow strip of land

slang'vre"ter, 1 slăng'trē-tər, 2 slăng'fre ter, *n* [S Afr] The secretary-bird See illus under SECRETARY-BIRD

slang'y, 1 slang'ı, 2 slăng'ı, *a* [SLANG'I-ER SLANG'I-EST] 1 Pertaining to of the nature of, or containing slang, as, a *slangy* phrase 2. Using or given to slang, as a *slangy* girl **slang'ey** or **slang'ous**† [Rare] **slang'u-lar**† [Humorous] — **slang'I-ly,** *adv* In the manner or with the use of slang, in slang usage — **slang'I-ness,** *n*

slank, *a* [Prov Eng] Slender slim

slank, *n* [Prov U S] A depression near a river or other body of water that fills with water in a freshet

slant, 1 slant, 2 slant, *v* **I.** *t* To give an oblique or sloping direction to, turn from a direct line, slope, incline, lean, as, to *slant* a ladder

II. ı **1** To lie, extend, or go obliquely, incline or deviate from a given line level, or direction, slope, incline, as, a *slanting* hillside, *slanting* sunbeams 2. To have a bent, leaning, or inclination, as, he *slants* toward the wrong 3. [Scot] To deviate from the truth, exaggerate, fib [< Sw *slänta,* slant] SYN. see INCLINE — **slant'ly,** *adv* [Archaic]

slant, *a* Lying or extending at an angle, oblique, sloping; aslant as a *slant* roof — **slant dam,** same as RAFTER DAM — **slant'-eyed",** *a* Having the eyes set obliquely
The *slant-eyed* sages of Cathay WHITTIER *Miriam* st 3

slant, *n* 1 A slanting direction or plane, inclination from a direct line or level, slope, as, the *slant* of a roof 2. *Art* A slab having sloping depressions to contain colors 3. *Bacteriol* A culture in a test-tube laid in an inclined position 4. A mental or moral bent or inclination, a tendency, leaning, as, a philosopher with a pessimistic *slant* 5. An oblique reflection or gibe, a sarcastic remark 6 [Slang] (1) An opportunity, chance (2) A side-blow 7. [Slang, U S] *Baseball* One of the variety of balls delivered by a pitcher usually in the plural
— **slant of wind** (*Naut*), such a change from a head wind as will enable a sailing vessel to lay her course with nothing to spare as a *slant of wind* favored the yacht

slant"en-dic'u-lar, 1 slant'en-dik'yu-lər, slănt'ĕn-dic'yu-lar, *a* [Slang] Slanting oblique imitation of *perpendicular* **slant"ing-dic'u-lar**†.— **-ly,** *adv*

slant'ing, 1 slant'ıng, 2 slant'ing, *pa* Lying, or directed, obliquely sloping — **slant'ing-ly,** *adv* **slant'wise**†.

slap, 1 slap, 2 slăp, *vt* [SLAPPED, SLAPT[5], SLAP'PING] 1. To strike with the open hand, strike with something broad, as, to *slap* a child's face 2. To strike or deal a slap with, as to *slap* the hand on the breast 3. To place or put violently, to throw down with a *slap* [< LG *slappen* slap] — **to slap one on the back,** figuratively, to approve one's course

slap[1], *n* A blow delivered with the open hand or with something broad or flat [< LG *slapp,* < *slappen,* slap] — **a slap in the face,** a sudden rebuff or insult

slap[2], *n* [Prov Brit] 1. A breech or gap in a barrier, as a wall fence, or hedge 2 A notch or gap in the edge of a knife 3 A gap between two hills 4 In salmon-fishing, a gate in a weir that may be opened or closed to allow the fish to escape at certain times

slap, *adv* [Colloq] Suddenly and forcibly, abruptly, plump, squarely, straight, as, I was hit *slap* in the face

slap'-bang", 1 slap'-băng", 2 slăp'-băng", *adv* [Colloq] With or as with a slap and a bang, suddenly or violently, dashingly, as, to fall *slap-bang* — **slap'-bang",** *a* Violent, dashing — **slap'-bang",** *n* [Slang, Eng] A low eating-place

slap'-dash", 1 slap'-dash", 2 slăp'-dăsh", *rt* **1.** [Colloq] To do in a careless, hasty, rough, or dashing manner, as, to *slap-dash* one's work 2. To rough-cast, as a wall

slap'-dash", [Colloq] **I.** *a* Done or acting in a dashing or reckless way, impetuous, happy-go-lucky, hasty **II.** *n* **1.** Offhand or careless work, hasty or thoughtless conduct or doings 2. Rough-casting for exterior walls 3 The plaster filling between the outside beams of a half-timbered house 4†. Abusive language

slap'-dash", *adv* In a dashing, hasty, or heedless manner

slape, 1 slēp, 2 slāp, *a* [Prov Eng] Slippery, smooth, figuratively, hypocritical — **slape'face",** *n* A smooth hypocrite 2 Plain or unmixed ale — **slape'shod",** *a* Having worn slippery shoes said of horses

slap'jack", 1 slap'jak", 2 slăp'jăk", *n* **1.** [U S] A griddle-cake, flapjack 2. A children's game of cards in which when a jack is played all the players try to slap it, and he who does so first takes all the cards on the table

slap'per, 1 slap'ər, 2 slăp'er, *n* **1.** One who or that which slaps **2.** [Slang] Something huge, a whopper

slap'ping, 1 slap'ıng, 2 slăp'ing, *a* [Slang] Huge **slap'pert.**

slap'ping, *n Ceram* A process to which clay is subjected to render it pliable on the wheel [sling-shot

slap'py, 1 slap'ı, 2 slăp'ı, *n* [Local, U S] A Y-shaped

slap'-stick", *n* The flexible wand used by the harlequin in pantomime used also adjectively, as, *slap-stick* methods

slap'-up", 1 slap'-up", 2 slăp'-ŭp", *a* [Slang] First-rate, very good

slar-gan'do, 1 slar-gän'do 2 slär-gän'do, *a* & *adv* [It] *Mus* Same as RALLENTANDO **slar-gan'do-sit.**

slarth, *n* Same as SLATH

slash[1], 1 slash, 2 slăsh, *v* **I.** *t* **1.** To cut by striking violently and without much attempt at accuracy, cut with long sweeping strokes, slit, gash, as, to *slash* a hole in a sail 2 To make long cuts, slits, or gashes in, slit, gash, as to *slash* meat 3. Specif, to slit, as a garment, for ornament, especially, to slit so as to expose showy material or lining in or under the slits 4. To strike with long sweeping or cutting blows, as of a whip lash, also, rarely, to crack (a whip) 5. *Mil* To fell (trees) so that their tops shall impede the advance of *the enemy, as in forming an abatis* 6. *To criticize* severely, assail mercilessly

II ı **1.** To strike violently and recklessly with an edged instrument, lay about one with random blows, as, to *slash* with a knife 2. To move with rapid plunging dashing, or rushing movements, dash, rush [< OF *esclescher,* sever = *esclicer,* see SLICE, *n*]

slash[2], *rt* [Scot] To work in slush or wet

slash[1], *n* **1** The act of slashing a sweeping random cut or stroke as with a cutting weapon or with a whip, as, a *slash* with a scythe, he gave the horse a *slash* 2. The result of slashing, a slit or gash, specif, an ornamental slit or cut in a garment showing some other material in or through the slit 3 An opening or gap made in a forest, as by fire or the cutting or blowing down of trees 4 *pl* Tops and branches of trees left in wood-cutting or logging, slashings 5. A low, wet, overgrown piece of ground, a swampy thicket



Slashed Costume of the Period of Henri II

He gained for himself the title of 'Mill Boy of the *Slashes*' by his frequent visits to a neighboring grist-mill, on the Pamunkey river MALLORY *Henry Clay* vol 1, p 10 [A S D 1857]

6. A strip of tape or lace worn on a non-commissioned officer's sleeve, to distinguish him from a private 7. An abatis 8. [Eng] *Mining* A mass of coal shattered by motion of the earth's surface

slash[2], *n* [Scot] A large amount of broth or the like

slashed, } 1 slăsht, 2 slăsht, *a Bot*
slasht[5], } Cut irregularly, laciniate

slash'er, 1 slash'ər, 2 slăsh'er, *n* **1.** One who or that which slashes Specif (1) A sword or other cutting weapon (2) *Brick making* A wide sword-like implement for slicing masses of clay in search of stones and roots (3) A machine for sizing and finishing warp-yarn (4) *Paper-manuf* A sawing-machine which cuts timber into small-sized blocks suitable for grinding into pulp (5) A bill-hook (6) [Local, Eng] A chopper for wood (7) [Colloq] A dagger-knife 2 A trenchant, scathing criticism 3 A blusterer, bully 4. [Local, Eng] The thresher, fox-shark

slash'ing, 1 slash'ıng, 2 slăsh'ing, *pa* **1.** Striking or cutting at random, assailing right and left, or without mercy, as, a *slashing* warrior or critic 2 [Colloq] Of uncommonly high degree, very fine, swift, etc, exceptionally brilliant

We were going at a *slashing* rate across the level plain KENNAN *Tent Life in Siberia* p 83 [G P P 1870]

slash'ing, *n* **1.** *Mil* The forming of an abatis by felling trees 2 *pl* (1) Tops or branches of trees cut off, slashes (2) Same as CLEARING, *n*, 2 3 A tract in a forest covered with débris after a wind-storm or a fire or from logging, also, such débris itself 4. Material for decoration inserted in the slashes of a garment

slash'-pine", 1 slash'-pain", 2 slăsh'-pīn", *n* A pine (*Pinus cubensis*) growing in the slashes along the South Atlantic and Gulf coasts of the United States and in Cuba See also PINE[1], *n* **swamp'-pine"**†. [slush

slash'y, 1 slash'ı, 2 slăsh'y, *a* [Prov Eng] Wet and dirty

slat[1], 1 slat, 2 slăt, *v* [SLAT'TED, SLAT'TING] **I.** *t* **1.** To throw or cast down violently or with a jerk, fling carelessly, slap 2. To strike forcibly as with something flat, beat, bang

II. ı To flap or slap smartly or violently, as sails against yards [< Ice *sletta,* slap, < root of SLAY[1], *v*]

slat[2], *vt* [Eng] Same as SLATT[2]

slat[3], *vt* & *rt* [Prov Eng] To crack split

slat[4], 1 slat, 2 slăt, *n* **1.** A thin strip or comparatively flat and narrow piece of wood (rarely of metal), as for use in a blind, a shutter, or a window-opening, as a support for the mattress in a bedstead, or on a crate or a coop 2. A thin and flat piece of stone, stone slab Specif (1) A thin piece of slate, as for roofing (2) A flat piece of stone used in veneering masonry **slatt**†. 3 *pl* [Prov Eng] Dark-blue ooze, rather hard, left dry by the ebb of the sea 4. *pl* [Slang] *Pugilism* The ribs [< OF *esclat* (F *éclat*), splinter, chip < *esclater,* shiver, < OHG *sletzen,* tear, < *slīzan,* slit] **slatter.** — **slat'-crimp"er,** *n* A machine for compressing the ends of slats for window-blinds — **s -machine,** *n* 1 A machine for cutting slats from a block 2 A machine for tenoning and wiring blind-slats — **s -seat,** *n* A seat made of slats with spaces between them

slat[5], *n* **1.** [Prov or Colloq] A sudden and sharp blow smart slap 2 [Eng] A spent salmon 3 [Prov Eng] A stain 4 A tombstone 5 [Local, U S] A sheep's skin divested of wool preparatory to being further treated

S lat, *abbr* South latitude

slatch, 1 slach 2 slăch, *rt* [Scot] **1.** To dabble in mire 2. To move heavily, as in a miry road JAMESON *Scot Dict*

slatch, *n Naut* **1.** Slack as of a rope 2. An interval of fine weather 3. The period of a transitory breeze [For SLACK[3], *n*]

slate[1], 1 slēt, 2 slāt, *vt* [SLAT'ED, SLAT'ING] **1.** To cover with roofing-slates, roof with slate 2. *U S Polit* To designate as if by writing on a slate for a nomination, an office, or the like, as, he is *slated* for the cabinet 3. To remove hair from, as hides, with a slater

slate[2], *rt* [SLAT'ED, SLAT'ING] **1** [Colloq, Brit] To censure, criticize or review severely or abusively berate soundly as, a book *slated* by the reviewers 2 [Prov Eng] To set a dog or dogson also to do violence to [< AS *slītan* rend] **slatt.**

slate, *n* **1.** Any rock that splits readily into thin and even laminæ, also, any one of certain fine-grained schists, specif, an argillaceous fine-grained rock splitting readily into large, thin, smooth, even laminæ

Slate differs from shale in the evenness of its laminæ, but the two words are often used loosely and interchangeably The cleavage-planes of the best slate are usually transverse to the bedding-plane The fine-grained homogeneous varieties, yielding large thick slabs are used to make billiard-tables, electrical switchboards sinks and burial-vaults the more fissile varieties splitting into thin slabs from one-eighth to one-fourth of an inch in thickness, are used for roofing

Slates are distinguished chiefly according to the characteristic constituent as **argillaceous** or **clay slate, bituminous s, calcareous s, chlorite s, damourite s, diorite s, hornblende s, hydromica s, mica s, ottrelite s, paragonite s, sericite s, siliceous s, staurolite s,** and **talcose s**

Slates are also sometimes named from the localities where they are found as the **Momable slates** of Newfoundland a division of supposed Pre-Cambrian rocks the **Dolgelly slates** of Wales a division of the Upper Cambrian flags, the **Moel Ferna slates** of North Wales, a division of the Upper Silurian the **La Couyère slates** of northwestern France a subdivision of the Lower Silurian system the **Ilfracombe slates** of Devonshire England the middle division of the Devonian series in North Devon the **Morte slates,** the lowest division of the Upper Devonian in North Devon and the **Vireux slates** of Belgium and northern France, a division of the Coblenzian group of the Lower Devonian

2. An artificial material resembling and used for the same purposes as true slate **3.** A piece, slab, or flake of slate, especially a thin plate or sheet Specif (1) A thin piece or plate of slate or slate-like material of regular shape used in roofing Roofing-slates, in England, are named according to size, as in the following table.

Doubles	13 in × 6 in	Duchesses	24 in × 12 in
Ladies	16 in × 8 in	Princesses	24 in × 14 in.
Viscountesses	18 in × 9 in	Empresses	26 in. × 16 in.
Countesses	20 in × 10 in	Imperials	30 in × 24 in
Marchionesses	22 in × 11 in	Queens	36 in × 24 in.

The sizes in commonest use are Duchesses and Countesses. (2) A thin plate or tablet of slate, or of some similar material, as cardboard covered with smooth paste, usually enclosed in a wooden frame used chiefly by children in their school-work **4** *U S Polit* A list of candidates made up beforehand (as if written upon a slate, and subject to erasure or change) for nomination or appointment, any prearranged list or program **5** [Slang, U S] *Racing* A list of race-horses, with the odds against their winning a race, displayed in front of a book-maker's box, hence, the horses or odds themselves **6.** A dark grayish-blue color resembling that of slate **7**†. Any thin plate or flake, especially of stone [< OF *esclat,* see SLAT[1], *n*] Compare SCHIST — **adhesive slate,** a very absorbent slate that adheres to the tongue if touched by it — **alum s,** see ALUM SCHIST, under ALUM — **gray wacke s,** micaceous and sandy, fine-grained, slaty, or shaly rock s formerly so called — **Irish s** †, powdered alum slate formerly used as a medicine **Irish slat**†.— **lithographic s,** same as LITHOGRAPHIC STONE — **rain-spot s,** a mottled Lower Silurian slate of Wales — **Skiddaw s,** a series, mostly unfossiliferous in the English Arenig (Lower Silurian) group — **slate'-ax",** *n* A tool shaped like a mattock with an ax at the end used for piercing, and also in the manufacture of roofing-slates — **s -black,** *a* Of the color of dark slate — **s -blue,** *a* Of the dark grayish blue characteristic of slate — **s -clay,** *n* 1 Shale 2 A fire-clay occurring among coal-beds — **s.-club,** *n* [Eng] A club for dividing or sharing out subscriptions toward some special object as provisions for Christmas bean-feasts, etc so called because the accounts were originally kept on a slate — **s -color,** *n* A dark bluish gray characteristic of slate — **s -colored,** *a* — **s.-cutter,** *n* A machine for trimming roofing-slates or school slates into regular shapes — **s -frame,** *n* The frame of a writing-slate — **s.-frame machine,** a complicated machine for dressing slate-frames and rounding the corners — **s. globe,** a globe having a surface composed of an artificial material resembling slate — **s -gray,** *a* Of a light slate-color — **s -knife,** *n* A knife for splitting slabs of slate — **s.-peg,** *n* A nail for fastening roofing-slates — **s -pencil,** *n* A pencil of soft slate or other soft stone or material for writing on slates — **s -spar,** *n Mineral* A variety of crystallized calcite — **s -tinted,** *a*
Gnarled old trees imposed in definite lines against the *slate-tinted* sky C F CRADDOCK *Despot of Broomsedge Cove* p 463. [H M & CO 1889]

— **s -writer,** *n* A person credited with mediumistic powers for slate-writing — **s -writing,** *n* Writing on the inside of either one of two slates clamped, tied, or sealed together
Slate-writing has given us a class of physical phenomena which is under special suspicion because of the great amount of fraud perpetrated through it and of which much has been made by professional conjurors
ISAAC K FUNK *The Widow's Mite* p 369 [F & W CO '04]

— **spotted s,** collectively, certain kinds of slate, such as fruchtschiefer and others, containing numerous concretions resembling grains of wheat and other forms **spotted schist**†.— **transparent s,** a plate of glass slightly ground, so that a copy of a picture placed underneath can be traced on it with a lead-pencil **tracing-s** †.— **Tremadoc slates,** the upper beds of the Cambrian of England, consisting of fossiliferous slates and sandstones

slat'er[1], 1 slēt'ər, 2 slāt'er, *n* **1.** A person who slates one whose trade is to lay slates 2 A slate-bladed implement for removing hair from hides 3. One who censures severely, a caustic critic

slat'er[2], *n* 1 A terrestrial oniscid isopod, as the common pill-bug or the wood-louse 2. One of other isopods, as, a box-*slater*

Slat'er[3], *n* A city in Saline county, Mo

slath, 1 slath, 2 slăth, *n* **1.** *Basket-making* The foundation or middle of the bottom, of the basket, formed by crossed sticks bound at right angles 2 A Norwegian fishing-basket [Var of SLOE but cp Norw dial *slōda,* basket]

slath'er, 1 slath'ər, 2 slăth'er, *n* [Slang] A great quantity commonly plural as, we gathered *slathers* of nuts

slat'I-fy, 1 slēt'ı-fī 2 slāt'ı-fī, *vt* [-FIED, -FY'ING] To make slaty or slate-like [< SLATE *n*, + -FY]

Sla'tin, 1 slē'tin, 2 slā'tin, **Rudolph Carl, Baron von** (†/₂₁ 1857–) An Austrian soldier, Inspector-General of the Sudan held captive by the Mahdi, 1884–1895 **Sla'tin Pa-sha'**†. [being slaty,

slat'I-ness, 1 slēt'ı nes 2 slāt'ı-nĕs, *n* The quality of

slat'ing, 1 slēt'ıng, 2 slāt'ing, *n* **1.** The act or occupation of laying slates, as on roofs 2 Slate or slates collectively, as, the *slating* of a house 3 A liquid preparation for giving an unglazed, slaty surface to blackboards 4 [Colloq] Scathing censure or criticism — **slat'ing-ma-chine",** *n Tanning* A machine for setting out a hide on the grain side so as to give it an even surface and to remove any fine hairs **s -tablet.**

Slat'ing-ton, 1 slēt'ıng-tən, 2 slāt'ing-ton, *n* A borough in Lehigh county, Pa. [slats

slat'ted, 1 slat'ed 2 slăt'ĕd, *a* Furnished with or made of

slat'ter, 1 slat'ər, 2 slăt'er, *v* [Prov Eng] **I.** *t* To waste carelessly, lose, spill **slat'tern**† **II.** ı **1** To be careless or negligently wasteful 2 To be slovenly or untidy

slat'tern, 1 slat'ərn, 2 slăt'ern, *a* Slatternly

slat'tern, *n* An untidy or slovenly woman, a woman negligent in dress or housekeeping [< SLATTER, *v*, freq of SLAT[1], *v*]

slat'tern-ly, 1 slat'ərn-lı, 2 slăt'ern-ly, *a* Pertaining to, characteristic of, or having the habits of a slattern; slovenly, dowdy — **slat'tern-li-ness,** *n* — **slat'tern-ly,** *adv*

slat'ter-y, 1 slat'ər-ı 2 slăt'er-y, *a* [Prov Eng] Sloppy

slat'ting, 1 slat'ıng, 2 slăt'ing, *n* **1.** Slats collectively, or material for slats 2 Noise made by or as by slats, or of a smart, quick flapping or slapping

slat'y, 1 slēt'ı, 2 slāt'y, *a* Composed of, resembling, peculiar to, or having the fissility or other characteristics of slate argillaceous or containing clay-slate — **slaty cleavage** (*Geol*), a secondary structure of many metamorphic rocks, especially if fine-grained and argillaceous characterized by a tendency to split into thin even plates It is commonly, but not necessarily, inclined to the bedding-planes

slaugh'ter, } 1 slō'tər, 2 sla'ter, *rt* **1.** To kill wan-
slau'ter, } tonly or savagely, especially in large numbers, massacre, as, to *slaughter* helpless prisoners
Slaughtered men Fight fiercer in their orphans o'er again CAMPBELL *Lines on Poland* st 10

2. To kill for the market, butcher, as, to *slaughter* beeves 3. *Finance & Com* To reduce greatly the price of, sell at a low figure, as, to *slaughter* goods

Syn.: see KILL — **slaugh'ter-house"**, *n* 1. A place where animals are butchered abattoir 2. A scene of carnage **s.-pen‡.** — **slaugh'ter-er**, *n* One who slaughters, a butcher, executioner **slaugh'ter-man‡.**

slaugh'ter, *n* 1. The act of killing or slaying (1) Wanton or violent killing, especially in large numbers, carnage, massacre, butchery

> And the crimson leaf of the dulse is seen
> To blush, like a banner bathed in *slaughter*
> J G PERCIVAL *The Coral Grove* l 18

(2) A killing for market, butchering 2. *Com* A sweeping reduction or great cut in prices, as, a *slaughter* of woolens [< Ice *slâtr*, a slaughtering, < root of SLAY¹, v] Syn.: see MASSACRE — **slaugh'ter-dom‡**, *n* Slaughter — **slaugh'ter-ous**, *a* Disposed to or determined upon slaughter murderous, sanguinary — **slaugh'ter-ous-ly**, *adv* — **slaugh'ter-y**, *n* [Rare] Slaughter

slaugh'terd, *pp* Slaughtered S S

Slav, 1 slâv *or* slav, 2 slâv *or* slăv (XIII), *a* Same as SLAVONIC

Slav, *n* One belonging to any of the Slavonic groups of Aryans These are all domiciled in Europe, except the Russians of Siberia and a large number of emigrants settled in America Geographically they form three main groups (1) **Eastern Slavs**, or Russians, (2) **Northwestern Slavs**, including the Poles, Lusatians, Wends, Czechs, Moravians, Slovaks, and Polabians, and, (3) **Southern or Jugoslavs**, including the Serbo-Croatians, Bulgarians, and Slovenes They are the most numerous race in Europe, amounting to about 140,000,000 souls Physically, the type is not sufficiently clear to throw much light upon the history of the race, most modern Slavs being brachycephalic, of medium height, and of dark complexion, whereas the evidence at hand seems to indicate that the race was formerly dolichocephalic and differed but little from other Germanic tribes Their original habitat seems to have been the basins of the Vistula and other rivers to the northeast of the Karpathians. See SLAVONIC, and plate of RACES OF MANKIND, at MAN

> There is no evidence that the *Slavs* made any considerable migration from their first home until the 1st century A D The sudden appearance in the 6th-century writers of definite names for the *Slavs* and their divisions means that by then the race had made itself familiar to the Græco-Roman world and had some time before come into contact with civilisation
> *Encyc Brit* 11th ed, vol XXV, p 229

[< G *Sklave*, < O Bulg *Slorteninŭ*] **Sclav‡**; **Sclave‡**; **Slavet‡.**

Slav., *abbr* Slavic Slavonian, Slavonic

Slav'dom, 1 s ā 'dom *or* slav'dom, 2 slav'dom *or* slăv'dom, *n* The Slavs collectively, their domain or sphere of influence

slave, 1 slēv, 2 slāv, *v* [SLAVED, SLAV'ING] **I.** *t* **1.** To cause to work like a slave, work like a drudge, as, I *slaved* myself for money 2. [Poet or Archaic] To enslave

II. *i* To toil like a slave, drudge, as, to *slave* and save rarely followed by *it*

slave¹, *n* 1. One whose person is held as property; a person in slavery, a bondman, serf, as, a negro *slave* 2. A person in mental or moral subjection, as to a habit or influence, as, a *slave* to drink, a *slave* of fashion 3. One who labors like a bondman, a drudge 4. A person of slavish disposition, a wretch 5. A slave-ant [< F *esclave*, < G *sklave*, < *Sklave*, see SLAV] — **slave'-ant"**, *n* An ant of one species held in captivity by another species — **s.-baron**, *n* A wealthy or influential slaveholder, an owner of many slaves — **s.-born**, *a* Born in slavery In the United States, a child born of a slave mother was legally a slave from its birth — **s.-coffle**, *n* A coffle or gang of slaves for sale — **s.-driver**, *n* An overseer of slaves hence, an exacting employer — **s.-fork**, *n* A stout forked piece of wood fastened with the fork about a slave's neck to prevent escape used by African slave-hunters, and called *shêba* in the Sudan On the march these slave-forks are connected, rendering escape almost impossible — **s.-grown**, *a* Grown, cultivated, or produced by slave-labor as, *slave-grown* tobacco — **slave'hold"er**, *n* An owner of slaves — **slave'hold"ing**, *a* Holding or owning slaves — **s.-hunt**, *n* 1 A hunt, as by African slave-traders, for the seizure of persons to be carried into slavery 2. A search for fugitive slaves — **s.-hunter**, *n* — **s.-maker**, *n* Any animal, as the ant, which makes and keeps slaves — **s.-making ant**, one of a species of red ants (*Polyergus rufescens*) that enslave other (generally black) ants, upon which they become so dependent as to lose even the power of feeding themselves Compare SLAVE-ANT — **s.-ship**, *n* A vessel engaged in the slave-trade a slaver — **s. state**, a state in which slavery exists by statute, specif [S- S-] one of the United States in which a slave code existed till the Civil War The slave States were Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia (including West Virginia) — **white s**, a girl sold into captivity for immoral purposes See WHITE SLAVERY, under SLAVERY

Slave', *n* 1. Same as SLAV 2. See AMERICAN

Slave Coast The coast of western Africa extending westward from the Quorra river along the Bight of Benin to the Gold Coast, formerly the chief scene of the slave-trade, since 1861 a British possession

slave-oc'ra-cy, *n* Same as SLAVOCRACY

slav'er, 1 slav'ər, 2 slăv'er, *v* **I.** *t* To dribble saliva over, foul with spittle **II.** *i* To let saliva run from the mouth, dribble saliva, drivel, drool [< Ice *slafra* slaver] — **slav'er-ing-ly**, *adv* — **slav'er-y**, *a*

slav'er¹, 1 slēv'ər, 2 slāv'er, *n* 1. A person or a vessel engaged in the slave-trade 2. One who procures white slaves

slav'er², 1 slav'ər, 2 slăv'er, *n* Saliva issuing or dribbling from the mouth [< Ice *slafr*, < *slafra*, slaver]

slav'erd, *pp* Slavered S S

slav'er-er, 1 slav'ər-ər, 2 slăv'er-er, *n* 1. One who or an animal that slavers, a driveler 2. Hence (1) An idiot (2) A servile flatterer, abject parasite, toady

slav'er-y, 1 slēv'ər-i, 2 slāv'er-y, *n* 1. The condition or state of being a slave, the condition of a human being who is held as the property or chattel of another, or the institution under which human beings are so held, involuntary servitude of one human being to another, complete subjection to another's will and commands

> Slavery was common in early times, being the ordinary fate of captives taken in war after the custom of putting such to death became uncommon In Greece and Rome a very large proportion of the population consisted of slaves Negro slavery in the United States began at Jamestown, Va., when, in 1619, a Dutch vessel brought negroes of both sexes there from Africa and sold them to the planters The system spread over the country Negroes were captured in Africa and sold in the United Colonies and States, and there were four millions of negro slaves in the United States in 1862, most of whom were freed by Lincoln's emancipation proclamation Jan 1, 1863 The system was abolished by constitutional amendment in December, 1865 Slavery in the British possessions was abolished in 1833 and in Brazil in 1888
>
> *Slavery* is a status implying perpetual servitude to the master or owner upon whom it confers the complete control and dominion over the labor, actions acquisitions and person of the slave and his offspring POMEROY *Municipal Law* § 660 p 383

2. *The state of being helplessly addicted to a habit*, vice or influence, mental, moral, or spiritual bondage 3 Slavish toil, drudgery, as, kitchen *slavery* 4. A state of subordination or subjection resembling that of a slave 5‡. A reducing to slavery, enslavement

Syn.: see BONDAGE — **white slavery**, see quotation

> *White slavery*, as popularly understood, is that condition to which young and innocent girls are debased when sold into captivity for immoral purposes Judge THOMAS C T CRAIN in General Sessions New York May 26, '10

slave'-trade", 1 slēv'-trēd", 2 slāv'-trād", *n* The business of dealing in slaves as merchandise, specif, the business of purchasing or capturing human beings in their native country, especially in Africa, and transporting and selling them as slaves in other places

slave'-trad"er, 1 slēv'-trēd"ər, 2 slāv'-trād"er, *n* A person engaged in the slave-trade, a dealer in slaves

slav'ey. 1 slēv'i, 2 slāv'y, *n* [Slang, Eng] A household servant, drudge usually, a maid servant **slav'y‡.**

Slav'i-an, *a* & *n* Same as SLAVONIC

Slav'ic, Slav'i-cize, etc See SLAVONIC, etc

slav'ish, 1 slēv'ish, 2 slāv'ish, *a* **1.** Of or pertaining to a slave or slaves, characteristic of or befitting slaves, ignoble base servile, mean Specif (1) Meanly or ignobly dependent, submissive, or subservient basely imitative, as a *slavish* imitation (2) Extremely hard or laborious, characterized by drudgery as, *slavish* tasks 2. Being in the condition of slaves enslaved

Syn.: see OBSEQUIOUS — **slav'ish-ly**, *adv* — **-ness**, *n*

Slav'ism, 1 slāv'izm *or* slav'izm, 2 slāv'işm *or* slăv'işm, *n* The characteristics of the Slavs, collectively considered, the mode of thought or action peculiar to Slavic peoples Compare PANSLAVISM

slav'ite, 1 slēv'ait, 2 slāv'it, *n* [Rare, U S] An advocate or partizan of slavery, a slaveholder

Slav"yansk', 1 slav yănsk', 2 slāv yănsk', *n* A town in Kharkof government Ukraine

Sla'vo-, 1 slā'vo- *or* slav'o-, 2 slā'vo- *or* slăv'o- Derived from SLAV- a combining form

slav-oc'ra-cy, 1 slēv-ok'rə-si, 2 slāv-ŏc'ra-çy, *n* [U S] Slaveholders or slaveholding interests as a political power, *especially for the maintenance of slavery* [< SLAVE², *n*, + Gr *kratein* be strong] — **slav'o-crat**, *n* — **slav"o-crat'ic**, *a*

Sla"vo-Let"to-Teu-ton'ic, *a* Of mixed Slavic Letto-Lithuanian, and Teutonic blood — **Sla"vo-Lith"u-an'ic**, *a* & *n* Relating to the Slavic and Lithuanic languages, the Slavic and Lithuanic languages viewed as a separate division of the Indo-European family

Sla-vo'ni-a, 1 sla-vō'ni-ə, 2 sla-vŏ'ni-a, *n* An ancient kingdom of central Europe now a part of Croatia-Slavonia, Jugoslavia, capital, Esseg

Sla-vo'ni-an, 1 sla-vō'ni-ən, 2 sla-vŏ'ni-an, *a* **1.** Of or pertaining to Slavonia 2. Same as SLAVONIC

Sla-vo'ni-an, *n* **1.** A native of Slavonia 2 A Slav 3. Same as SLAVONIC — **Sla-vo'ni-an-ize**, *tt* To make Slavonian

Sla-von'ic, 1 sla-von'ik, 2 sla-vŏn'ic, *a* **1.** Of or pertaining to the Slavs or their languages

> *Slavonic* languages are written in three alphabets according to religious dependence Latin adapted to express *Slavonic* sounds . among those who had Latin services so-called Cyrillic which is the Greek Liturgical Uncial of the 9th century enriched with special signs for *Slavonic* letters — this is used by all Orthodox Slavs and Glagolitic which has survived as a liturgical script in Dalmatia *Encyc Brit* 11th ed, vol XXV pp 231-232

2. Slavonian

Sla-von'ic, *n* The group of languages peculiar to the Slavs, belonging to the Windic class of the northern division of Aryan It includes (1) **Southeast Slavonic**, embracing the living *Bulgarian*, *Russian*, and *Illyrian*, and the dead *Church Slavonic* (2) **West Slavonic**, embracing the living *Polish*, *Bohemian*, and *Lusatian*, and the dead *Polabian* — **Church Slavonic**, Old Slavonic, the language of Cyril's translation of the Bible (about 867) used as a sacred language by a majority of the Slavs in the liturgies of the national churches

Sla-von'i-cize, 1 sla-von'i-saiz 2 sla-vŏn'i-çiz, *tt* [-CIZED, -CIZ'ING] To make Slavonic, in any respect **Slav'o-nize‡** — **Slav"o-ni-za'tion**, *n*

Sla'vo-phil, *n* An admirer or promoter of Slavonic ideas, institutions, or practises [< SLAVO- + Gr *philos*, love] **Sla'vo-phile‡.** — **Sla'vo-phil-ism**, *n* — **Sla'vo-pho"bist**, *n* One who is unfavorable to or fears the Slavs or Slavonic influence — **Sla"vo-Teu'ton**, *n* One of mixed Slavonic and Teutonic blood, as the people of eastern Germany — **Sla"vo-Teu-ton'ic**, *a* Of mixed Slavonic and German blood

slav'y, *n* Same as SLAVEY

slaw, 1 slō, 2 slą *n* A salad consisting of cabbage sliced or chopped and served raw or cooled Compare COLE-SLAW [< D *slaa*, < *salaad*, SALAD]

slaw'bank‡, *n* In the northeastern United States, a sleep-bench or form of bed, consisting of a frame with cord bottom, hinged to the wall and with two swinging legs, so that it could be hooked up out of the way

slay¹, 1 slē, 2 slā, *tt* [SLEW, SLAIN, SLAY'ING] **1.** To kill, especially in a violent manner or by striking with a weapon, put to death, destroy by or as by killing, as, "Saul hath *slain* his thousands" 2‡. To quench 3‡. To smite strike [< AS *slean* slay] Syn.: see KILL

slay², *tt* To separate and arrange the threads of, as yarn, in a reed for weaving

slay, *n* **1.** The reed guiding the warp-threads of a loom 2 In knitting-machines, a guideway [< AS *slæ*, < *slean* smite] — **slay'-block"**, *n* The beam in the slay of a weaving machine — **s.-cap**, *n* The grooved strip that holds the reed in position in the slay of a loom — **s.-sword**, *n* One of the supports upon which the slay of a loom oscillates while weaving

slay'er, 1 slē'ər, 2 slā'er, *n* One who slays or kills, a murderer, destroyer often as a euphemism

sla'zy, 1 slē'zi 2 slā'zy, *a* [Dial] Same as SLEAZY — **sla'zi-ness**, *n*

sld, *abbr* Sailed sold [Lincolnshire, England

Slea'ford, 1 slī'fərd 2 slē'ford, *n* A market-town in Lincolnshire, England

sleave, 1 slēv 2 slēv, *tt* [SLEAVED SLEAV'ING] To separate, as a collection or mass of threads divide as threads, fibers, or the like, ravel disentangle — **sleaved silk**, raw untwisted silk floss **sleave'silk"‡**

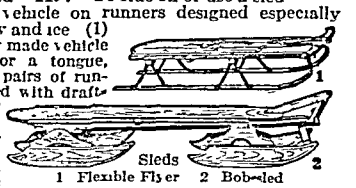
sleave, *n* Something tangled matted, or knotted specif, unspun knotted, or matted silk or thread [< root of SLIP *v* cp G *schlelfe* loop Dan *slöjfe* knot.]

slea'zi-ness, 1 slī'[or slē']zi-nes 2 slē'[or slā']zi-nēs, *n* The quality of being sleazy flimsiness

slea'zy, 1 slī'zi *or* slē'zy, 2 slē'zy *or* slā'zy (XIII), *a* [SLEA'ZI-EST] Lacking firmness of texture or substance, thin; flimsy [< G *schleissig* worn out < *schleissen*, rend]

sled, 1 sled, 2 slĕd, *v* [SLED'DED, SLED'DING] **I.** *t* To convey on a sled **II.** *i* To ride on or use a sled

sled, *n* **1.** A vehicle on runners designed especially for use on snow and ice (1) A large strongly made vehicle having shafts or a tongue, and often two pairs of runners (bobs), used with draft-animals for carrying loads in England commonly called *sledge* (2) A small light frame on runners, used especially by children and youths for amusement, as in coasting a hand-sled (3)† A sledge or sleigh See SLEDGE¹, *n*, 1, SLEIGH, 1



Sleds 1 Flexible Flyer 2 Bob-sled

2. *Elec* A sliding contact-piece used in some systems of electric railways for connecting a car-motor with an underground wire 3 *Mech* A tool, having parallel blades resembling the runners of a sled, for cutting gold-leaf in rectangular shape [< D *slede*, < root of SLIDE] — **sled'-brake"**, *n* A brake for a sled consisting usually of a pointed lever or pair of levers used as a drag — **s.-tender**, *n*

sled'der, 1 sled'ər, 2 slĕd'er, *n* **1.** One who rides on or hauls with a sled 2. An animal that draws a sled

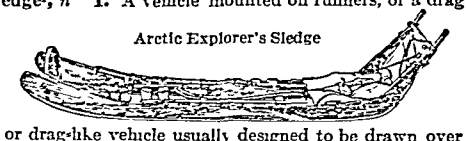
sled'ding, 1 sled'iŋ, 2 slĕd'ing, *n* **1.** Condition of roads admitting of the use of sleds usually with a qualifying word, as, hard *sledding*, slumpy *sledding* **2.** The act of using a sled, use of sleds in hauling, traveling, etc

sledge¹, 1 slej, 2 slĕdg, *tt* & *ri* [SLEDGED, SLEDG'ING] To travel or convey in a sledge, use a sledge

> The young ice had cemented the floes so that we could walk and *sledge* round the brig
> KANE *Arctic Explorations* vol 1 p 104 [c A P 1856]

sledge², *tt* & *ri* To hammer, as with a sledge

sledge³, *n* **1.** A vehicle mounted on runners, or a drag or drag-like vehicle usually designed to be drawn over snow and ice by draft-animals, as, a reindeer-*sledge*



Arctic Explorer's Sledge

> A *sledge of the Peary type* is from twelve to thirteen feet in length two feet in width and seven inches in height It has oak sides rounded both in front and behind, with two-inch wide bent ash runners attached, the runners being shod with two-inch wide steel shoes The sides are solid, and they are lashed together with sealskin thongs ROBERT E PEARY *The North Pole* p 135 [F A S CO '10]

2. Specif, a sled 3. [Eng] A hurdle on which condemned persons were formerly drawn to execution 4. The outermost case in which a mummy is enclosed [For SLED, *n*] — **old sledge**, same as ALL-FOURS — **plow sledge**, *n* A low wheeled vehicle used on farms for transporting plows — **sledge'-chair"**, *n* A high-backed chair mounted on runners and propelled on ice or snow by pushing

sledge², *n* A heavy hammer for one or both hands for blacksmiths' use, the peen being commonly made of steel, for breaking stone, usually above 5 pounds in weight, for breaking coal, having a long head, and weighing commonly 6 or 8 pounds [< AS *sleeg*, < *slean*, strike]

sledge'-ham"mer, 1 slej'-ham"ər, 2 slĕdg'-hăm"er, *n* **1.** Same as SLEDGE², *n* **2.** One who or that which deals powerful blows or produces powerful effects

> Luther was the *sledge-hammer* of Reformation
> HOLLIS READ *Hand of God in Hist* vol II p 64 [H R 1860]

sled'man, 1 sled'man, 2 slĕd'măn, *n* [-MEN *pl*] One who owns or uses a sled

slee, 1 slī 2 slē, *a* [Scot] Sly, dexterous

sleech, 1 slīch 2 slēch *tt* [Scot] To ladle out, as soup

sleech, *n* Same as SLEETCH

sleek, 1 slīk, 2 slēk, *v* **I.** *t* **1.** To make smooth, even, or glossy 2. Hence, to soothe, mollify 3 To make less disagreeable or offensive, palliate 4. *Mech* Specif, same as SLICK, *v*, 2

II. *i* **1.** [Colloq] To make oneself sleek, smooth, or trim, as, to *sleek* up Compare SLICK 2. To move smoothly glide — **sleek'ing-glass"**, *n* A glass implement, or one with a glass surface used for giving a glossy surface to textile fabrics — **sleek'-stone"‡**, *n* A flat stone or a stone-faced implement for smoothing or polishing leather, etc

sleek, *a* **1.** Smooth or even on the surface, smooth and glossy, as, a *sleek* coat, *sleek* fur Compare SLICK

> The master of the village school *sleek* of hair and smooth of tongue
> WHITTIER *The Huskers* st 13.

2. Smooth-spoken or -mannered, oily, flattering, insinuating, as, a *sleek* talker in the United States generally *slick* 3 Smooth, hence, figuratively, specious 4 Skilful, adroit [< Ice *slikr*, sleek, < root in SLINK¹, *v*] Syn.: see SMOOTH — **sleek'-head"ed**, *a* Having a glossy head — **sleek'ly**, *adv* — **sleek'ness**, *n*

sleek, *n* & *adv* Same as SLICK

sleek'en, 1 slīk'n 2 slēk'n, *tt* [Rare] To make sleek

sleek'er, 1 slīk'ər, 2 slēk'er, *n* Same as SLICKER

sleek'it, 1 slīk'it, 2 slēk'it, *a* [Scot] **1** Sleek 2. Deceitful

sleekt, *pp* Sleeked S S

sleek'y, 1 slīk'i, 2 slēk'y, *a* **1.** Sleek 2 [Scot] Fawning, sly

sleep, 1 slīp, 2 slēp, *v* [SLEPT, SLEEP'ING] **I.** *t* **1.** To rest or repose in (sleep) with a cognate object, as, to *sleep* the sleep of weariness 2 [Colloq] To accommodate with sleeping-quarters, lodge, as, a hotel that can *sleep* a hundred guests 3. To pass or get rid of by or as by sleep often with *away*, *off*, or *out*

II. *i* **1.** To be in the physiological state of sleep, be asleep, slumber, as, to *sleep* soundly said both of animals and plants 2. Figuratively (1) To be dormant, inactive, or quiet, become abeyant (2) To rest in death, be or lie dead, as, to *sleep* beneath the willows (3) To lack watchfulness or attentiveness, be careless, remiss, or easy-going, live thoughtlessly

> Be sure they *sleep* not whom God needs
> BROWNING *Paracelsus* pt 1 l 364

3. To be in a benumbed state from retarded circulation of the blood, as, my foot *sleeps* 4. To spin quietly, without obvious motion said of a top 5. *Bot* To undergo or be subject to nyctitropism [< AS *slæpan*, sleep] Syn.: see REST — **sleep'-at-noon'**, *n* The go-to-bed-at-noon See GO — **to s. in**, to sleep at night at one's place of employment opposed to **to s. out.** — **to s. on or upon**, to postpone a decision upon, as, she *slept upon* the proposal.

sleep, *n* **1.** A state of repose or quiescence, occurring periodically in man and animals, characterized by complete or partial unconsciousness, relaxed condition of body, and general diminution of vital functions In animals it is sometimes much prolonged, as in hibernation and estivation **2.** A period of slumber

Anthony Beke . never took more than one *sleep* saying it was unbecoming a man to turn from one side to another in bed
IRVING *Washington* vol I p 6 [G P P 1863]

3. A dormant or quiet condition, any condition of inactivity, torpor, or rest; specif , the rest of the grave, death, as, the *sleep* of the just **4.** *Bot* Same as NYCTITROPISM **5.** A day's journey Eskimo usage. **6.** A benumbed condition of a limb arising from undue pressure on it [< AS *slēp* < *slēpan* sleep] Syn.: see REST — **cat'-sleep",** *n* A cat-nap — **diurnal s. of plants,** paraheliotropism — **on s.** [Archaic] asleep — **sleep'-charged",** *a* Heavy with sleep — **s -drunk,** *a* Confused or excited in a partial awakening from heavy slumber — **s.-movements,** *n pl* Nyctitropism — **s -waker,** *n* One who performs waking acts while in a trance **a** somnambulist — **s -waking,** *n.* The condition of a sleep-waker a hypnotic or somnambulistic condition — **s -walker,** *n* One who walks in his sleep a somnambulist.— **s.-walking,** *n* Somnambulism — **to go to s ,** to fall asleep — **twilight sleep,** partial insensibility induced artificially by scopolamin and morphine to mitigate the pains of childbirth

sleep'er[1], 1 slīp'ər, 2 slēp'er, *n* **1.** One who sleeps, figuratively, a dead person, as a sound *sleeper, sleepers* in the grave **2.** [U S] A railway sleeping-car **3.** A hibernating animal **4.** A nurse-shark **sleep'er-shark**‡ **5.** A gobioid fish of the genus *Eleotris* **6** A dormouse **7.** *pl* [Prov Eng] Grains of barley that do not vegetate when malting **8** Same as CATNAP **9.** *Faro* A bet left on a card indicated by the case-keeper as dead, and which may be taken by the first person to see it **10**†. A sluggard, lazy person **11**†. Something dormant inoperative, or latent [< AS. *slēpere* < *slēpan* sleep]

sleep'er[2], *n* **1.** A heavy beam of wood resting on or in the ground as a support for a roadway, rails, or a battery-platform, also, a like support of iron or stone, as occasionally in railway use or as the support for the grate of a glass-furnace Specif : (1) A wooden railway cross-tie on which rails rest, as distinguished from a stringer, which runs lengthwise (2) *Building* A timber support as for ground-joists or some similar construction (3) A hip-rafter an incorrect use (4) *Shipbuilding* A timber fastened internally to the transoms and counter-timbers to strengthen the stern and sometimes the bow (5) *Vaut* A lower tier of casks
2. The upper part of a heddle that carries the thread in a draw-loom **3.** [Prov Eng] A stump [< Norw *sleip*]

sleep'ful, 1 slīp'ful 2 slēp'ful *a* [Rare] Full of, disposed to or conducive to sleep sleepy — **sleep'ful-ness,** *n*

This is the very place of shades and sleep and *sleepful* night.
MORRIS *Æneids of Virgil* bk VI l 390

sleep'i-ly, 1 slīp'ı-lı, 2 slēp'ı-lı, *adv* In a sleepy manner, dully, stupidly, heavily, drowsily **sleep'ing-ly†.**

sleep'i-ness, 1 slīp'ı-nes, 2 slēp'ı-nĕs, *n* **1.** Inclination to sleep, drowsiness **2** Same as BLET

sleep'ing, 1 slīp'ıng, 2 slēp'ing, *ppr & verbal n* of SLEEP, v — **sleeping account** [Colloq] an inactive account or one outstanding unsettled for a long period of time — **sleep'ing-bag",** *n* A large bag, usually of peltry, used to cover outdoor sleepers, as arctic explorers or those undergoing the outdoor treatment for consumption **s -sack**‡ — **S. Beauty,** an enchanted princess wakened from a sleep of a hundred years by a handsome young prince the heroine of one of Perrault's *Contes du Temps* founded on an old Norse legend of Brunhild and Sigurd and of one of Grimm's *Fairy Tales* — **s -car,** *n* A passenger railway-car with accommodations for sleeping, consisting usually of berths that fold up or are converted into seats in the daytime **s -carriage**‡ [Eng] **s.-coach**‡ [Eng] — **s.-draft,** *n* A draft for producing sleep **s -potion**‡. — **s.-table,** *n* An inclined plane or stationary buddle for washing ore


Sleeping-bag

sleep'ing sick'ness. **1.** A fatal disease lasting from six months to as many years, of which the chief symptoms are irregular fever, enlarged glands, and progressive disease of the central nervous system, leading to physical and mental lethargy and helplessness It is caused by a protozoal parasite, *Trypanosoma gambiense* which is carried from the sick to the healthy by the *Glossina palpalis,* and is endemic on the west coast of Africa and has spread into the Sudan Uganda Nyasaland and northwestern Rhodesia SIR DAVID BRUCE **sleep'ing-drop"sy**‡.
2. A disease to which silkworms are liable

sleep'less, 1 slīp'les 2 slēp'lĕs *a* **1.** Unable to sleep, or unattended by sleep, being without sleep, wakeful, as, a *sleepless* person, a *sleepless* night **2.** Constantly vigilant or alert, wakeful, as, *sleepless* hatred **3.** Being in continual motion, restless, unquiet, as, the *sleepless* tides — **sleepless monks,** the Acœmeti — **sleep'less-ly,** *adv* — **sleep'less-ness,** *n* [fish (*Myxine glutinosa*).

sleep'mar"ken, 1 slīp'mär ken 2 slēp'mar"kĕn, *n* A hag

sleep'-wak"er, etc See SLEEP *n*

sleep'wort", 1 slīp'wŭrt" 2 slēp'wŭrt" *n* Common lettuce (*Lactuca sativa*) also a European species (*L virosa*) the present principal source of lactucarium

sleep'y, 1 slīp'ı, 2 slēp'y, *a* [SLEEP'I-ER, SLEEP'I-EST] **1.** Inclined to sleep, drowsy, somnolent, as, a *sleepy* child **2.** Lacking activity animation or energy, sluggish, dull, heavy, as, a *sleepy* village, a *sleepy* age **3** Conducive to or producing sleep, soporific, as, a *sleepy* afternoon, a *sleepy* sermon **4** Blotting said of fruit. **5** Denoting lumber which has been over-desiccated **6**†. Sleeping [< AS *slæp,* see SLEEP *n*] **sleep'ish†.** Syn. see DROWSY — **sleepy broadbill, brother, coot,** or **duck,** the ruddy duck — **s. catchfly,** the snapdragon catchfly (*Silene antirrhina*) — **s disease,** narcolepsy — **s disease of tomatoes,** a diseased condition of tomatoes due to the fungus *Fusarium Lycopersi* — **sleep'y-seeds",** *n pl* [Colloq] Dried portions of secretion that form about the eyes during sleep — **s -yellow,** *n* A pierid butterfly of the United States (*Eurema nicippe*) whose larvæ feed on senna, clover and cassia

Sleep'y Eye. A village in Brown county, Minn.

sleep'y-head", 1 slīp'ı-hĕd", 2 slēp'y-hĕd", *n* **1.** [Colloq]. A sleepy person sluggard **2.** The sleepy or ruddy duck

Sleep'y Hol'low. A valley near Tarrytown in Westchester county N Y best known as the scene of Washington Irving's *Legend of Sleepy Hollow*

sleet, 1 slīt, 2 slēt, *vi* To deposit or let fall sleet usually impersonal, as, *it sleets*

sleet[1], *n* A mixture of snow or hail and rain; particularly, a drizzling or driving, partly frozen rain, or rain that freezes on the trees and ground

The wind was succeeded by rain and the rain by *sleet,* and the *sleet* by a heavy fall of snow N MACLEOD *Highland Parish, Stories of Snowstorms* p 167 [LAL s. 1868]

[Perhaps < Norw *sletta* < *sletta,* slap] — **sleet'-squash",** *n* [Scot] A shower of sleet with much rain — **s.-wheel,** *n Elec* A wheel of a trolley provided with ridges by means of which sleet is cleared away from the wires **s.-cutter**‡.

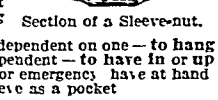
sleet[2], *n Ordnance* In a mortar, formerly, one of a pair of stiffening-pieces running axially through the trunnions

sleetch, 1 slīch, 2 slēch *n* [Scot] Thick mud, slime

sleet'y, 1 slīt'ı, 2 slēt'y, *a* Of the nature of or consisting of sleet covered with sleet — **sleet'i-ness,** *n*

sleeve, } 1 slīv, 2 slēv, *vt* [SLEEVED, SLEEVING, SLEEVER, **sleever,** } ING] **1.** To furnish with sleeves, put a sleeve or sleeves in **2.** *Mech* To fit a sleeve onto, as a pipe

sleeve[1], *n* **1.** The part of a garment that serves especially as a covering for the arm, as the *sleeve* of a dress or coat, elbow-*sleeves* (terminating at the elbow) **2.** *Mech* A tube or hollow cylinder surrounding a shaft or rod, so as to permit motion either of itself or of the shaft, or both, or placed as a guard to prevent accidents **3.** A short pipe receiving the ends of two other pipes or rods, a sleeve-coupling or sleeve-nut **4.** *Elec* A double copper tube for making electrical connections The bare wires are inserted into the ends of the tube and connection is made by twisting it **5.** A split tube for gripping an object **6.** *Ordnance* A tube in which a trunnionless gun recoils, the shock being absorbed by pistons moving in hydraulic cylinders [< AS *slīefe,* prob < *slūpan,* slip] — **an'gel-sleeve",** *n* A long wide sleeve flowing loose from the shoulder — **bishop's s ,** a wide sleeve in imitation of that worn by a bishop of the Anglican Church worn by women — **Hippocrates s ,** a long sleeve-shaped bag formerly used by chemists as a strainer — **lawn sleeves,** sleeves made of lawn, specif the sleeves of a bishop's gown in the Anglican churches — **leg-of-mutton s.,** a sleeve very full and loose on the arm, but tight at the wrist — **poke s ,** a loose bag-like sleeve — **sleeve'-ax"le,** *n* Same as SLEEVE 2 **s -bearing**‡.— **s.-board,** *n* A tailors board on which to press sleeves — **s.-button,** *n* A button on or for fastening a sleeve specif a large ornamental stud worn in a cuff or wristband sometimes consisting of two parts joined by a spring — **s.-coupling,** *n* A short tube for connecting shafts or pipes — **s -hand**†, *n* The part of a sleeve nearest the hand wristband or cuff — **s -knot,** *n* An ornamental knot or bow on a sleeve — **s.-link,** *n* A double sleeve-button for a cuff or wristband, the two parts being connected by a link or links — **s -nut,** *n* A long nut or union having a right-hand thread at one end and a left-hand thread at the other used for joining and drawing together two rods or pipes — **s.-weight,** *n* A weight attached to a long or hanging sleeve to keep it drawn smooth


Section of a Sleeve-nut.

— **to hang on one's s.,** to be dependent on one — **to hang or pin on the s ,** to make dependent — **to have in or up one's s ,** to have ready for use or emergency have at hand from the former use of the sleeve as a pocket

sleeve', *v & n* Same as SLEAVE

sleeved, 1 slīvd 2 slēvd *a* Having sleeves

sleeve'less, 1 slīv'les 2 slēv'lĕs *a* **1.** Having no sleeves **2** [Archaic] Unprofitable in the phrase *a sleeveless errand*

sleeve'fish", 1 slīv'fish", 2 slēv'fish", *n* A squid

slee'zy, *a* Same as SLEAZY

sleidt, *vt* To prepare for the weaver's sley

Sleidanus, 1 slīd-dē'nus, 2 slī-dā'nŭs **Johannes** (1506–10/11?1556) A German historian

sleight†, *a* Sly — **sleigh'ly†,** *adv* Slyly

sleigh, 1 slē, 2 slĕ, *n* **1.** A light vehicle having runners


Modern Sleigh

for use on snow and ice lighter and more graceful than a sledge and specially adapted for driving for pleasure or traveling, as distinguished from hauling **2.** *Ordnance* (1) A drag for transporting artillery over snow (2) A skid-like carriage running on rollers turned by handspikes for carrying heavy guns **3** Same as COACH, 3 **4.** [Local, U S] A child's hand-sled [< D *slede,* < root of SLIDE] — **booby sleigh,** a type of sleigh with a brougham body supported on a sleigh-frame by means of straps — **sleigh'-bell",** *n* A bell usually consisting of a hollow metal sphere slit on one side and containing a detached ball used principally for attachment to the harness of a horse drawing a sleigh, to give notice of approach — **s -ride,** *n* A ride in a sleigh — **Nantucket s.-ride,** a ride in a boat towed by a whale a whaling-phrase

sleigh'er, 1 slē'ər 2 sle'er, *n* One who travels in a sleigh

sleigh'ing, 1 slē'ıng, 2 sle'ing, *n* **1.** The act of riding or driving in a sleigh as to go *sleighing* **2.** The condition of the roads that admits of using a sleigh

sleight†, *a* Artful deceitful

sleight, } 1 slīt, 2 slīt, *n* **1.** The quality of being dexter-**slight**[3], } ous, skill, art (1) Dexterity in manipulation, skill in manual or bodily performance, mechanical expertness (2)† Crafty management, cleverness, craft **2.** An artful performance or act (1) A trick or feat so deftly done that the manner of performance escapes observation, juggler's trick, feat of legerdemain (2) Any cunning, skilful, or subtle act or feat [< Ice *slægdh,* < *slægr,* cunning] — **sleight of hand,** skill in performing *tricks in juggling* the art or practise of legerdemain — **sleight'full, sleight'y†,** *a* — **sleight'-ly†,** *adv*

Sleip'nir, 1 slēp'nər, 2 slep'nir, *n Norse Myth* Odin's eight-footed steed **Sleip'ner‡.**

Odin's horse *Sleipner* symbolizes the winds of heaven that blow from eight quarters. . . *Sleipner* is a Pegasos, . the courser of the poet's soul
R. B ANDERSON *Norse Mythology* pt II, p 226 [S C C 1879]

slend, 1 slend 2 slĕnd, *n* [Labrador] A quananiche

slen'der, 1 slen'dər; 2 slĕn'dĕr, *a* **1.** Having a small diameter or circumference, in proportion to the length or height, slim, thin, as, a *slender* reed, a *slender* person **2.** Having little strength or vigor, feeble, frail, slight; delicate

And mighty hearts are held in *slender* chains.
POPE *Rape of the Lock* can 2 l 24

3. Having slight basis or foundation, of little validity. **4.** Small or inadequate in amount, quantity, or degree; moderate, as, a *slender* income, a *slender* diet **5.** Meagerly or insufficiently supplied, scanty, as, a *slender* table **6.** Thin in sound or quality, lacking volume

The *slender* clarion of the unseen midge.
LOWELL *Summer Storm* st. 1

7. Specif , in phonetics, noting certain narrow or close sounds, as opposed to *broad* or *open,* as, *e* and *i* are *slender* vowels **8.** Having little thickness, thin, as a crust [< OF *esclendre,* < MD *slinder,* slender, < *slinderen,* drag] Syn.: see FINE LITTLE MINUTE — **slen'der grass",** *n* Any grass of a genus (*Leptochloa*) having slender spikes of flowers *L mucronata* is common in the southern United States — **slen'der-ly,** *adv* — **slen'der-ness,** *n*

Slen'der, *n* In Shakespeare's *Merry Wives of Windsor,* a foolish young man in love with Mistress Anne Page

slent[1], 1 slent, 2 slĕnt, *vt* [Prov Eng] To tear, rend

slent[2]†, *v* **I.** *t* To cause to turn aside or glance off slant.
II. *i* **1.** To jest **2.** To glance, glint, slant — **slent,** *n*

sle-pez', 1 sla-pets' 2 sle-pĕts', *n* [Rus] The European mole-rat.

sle'pyt, *a* Causing sleep

Sles'wick, Sles'wick-Hol'stein. Same as SCHLESWIG, etc.

slet'bag, 1 slet'bāg 2 slĕt'bāg *n* [Dan.] The nordcaper.

slete, *n* Sleet CHAUCER *R R* l 2 651

sleuth, 1 slūth, 2 sluth, *vt & vi* To follow as a detective, play the detective

sleuth, *n* **1.** The track or trail of a man or beast, as followed by the scent Scotch except in compounds **2.** [Colloq U S] A detective [< Ice *slōth,* trail] — **sleuth'-hound",** *n* A bloodhound **s -dog**‡.

slevet, *n* Same as SLEEVE

slew, **slewed, slew'er.** Same as SLUE, etc

slew[1], *n* Same as SLOUGH[1]

slew[2], *n* In basket-making a filling made of two or more strands worked together — **slewed,** *a* — **slew'ing,** *n*

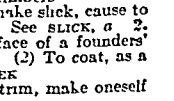
slew[3], *n* Same as SLUICE

sley, *v & n* Wearing Same as SLAY[2], *v* and SLAY *n*

slice, 1 slīs, 2 slīç, *vt* [SLICED, SLIC'ING] **1.** To make into slices as by cutting, cut into thin pieces, divide; apportion as, to *slice* a loaf of bread often with *up* **2.** To cut from a larger piece often with *off,* as, to *slice off the end* **3.** To clear out with a *slice*-bar, as a grate **4.** To sunder as with a sharp knife, split **5.** *Golf* To strike (a ball) with the club drawn across (it) from right to left, causing (it) to curve to the right

Syn.: see CUT — **slic'ing-ma-chine",** *n* An upright pug-mill with radial blades, for slicing clay in the manufacture of pottery

slice, *n* **1.** A thin broad piece cut off from a larger body, hence, any portion separated as if by cutting, as, a *slice* of bread or cheese, a *slice* of territory **2.** One of various tools, implements, or devices used for slicing, or resembling a slice in broadness and thinness See EGG-SLICE, FISH-SLICE, GALLEY-SLICE, INK-SLICE, SLICE-BAR Specif (1) A bakers peel (2) A long chisel-like bar for stripping off a vessel's planking or sheathing (3) A spade-like implement for flensing whales. (4) A wedge driven between a vessel's false keel and the bilgeway, to raise her slightly before launching (5) A beveled plank driven between a vessel's timbers before planking her a slicer (6) A druggists' spatula. (7) A trowel-like implement by which to turn over articles that are cooking, as in a pan a turnover (8) A gem-slitting mill (9) A platter, tray (10) A machine for tempering clay in brickmaking (11)† A fire-shovel (12)† A splinter
3. *Golf* A blow delivered crosswise from right to left, causing the ball to curve to the right [< OF *esclice,* < *esclicer* slice < OHG *slīzan* slice] — **slice'-bar",** *n* A thin wide iron tool for cleaning clinkers from the grate-bars of a furnace — **s -galley,** *n Print* A galley, usually of wood with a sliding false bottom (a slice or galley-slice) to facilitate the transfer of composed type to or from an imposing-stone — **s. shot** (*Croquet*), a roquet-croquet in which the object-ball is only slightly displaced or merely caused to vibrate


Slice-galley

slic'er, 1 slīs'er, 2 slīç'er, *n* **1.** One who or that which slices, as, an apple-*slicer* **2.** A lapidaries' slitting-mill. **3.** A slice inserted between a ship's timbers

slick, 1 slik, 2 slĭk, *v* **I.** *t* **1.** To make slick, cause to be smooth, trim, glossy, or oily See SLICK, *a* **2.** Specif (1) To smooth as the surface of a founders' mold, or of leather with a slicker (2) To coat, as a hat-body with fur **3** Same as SLEEK
II. *i* [Colloq] To put oneself in trim, make oneself presentable often with *up*

slick, *a* **1.** Smooth with a slippery or greasy smoothness in general synonymous with *sleek,* but more colloquial and undignified, and hence often implying a disagreeable or only smoothness **2** Smooth-tongued, oily flattering, obsequious same as SLEEK, 2

To the people they're oilers ex *slick* ex molasses
An butter their bread on both sides with The Masses.
LOWELL *Biglow Papers* first series IV, st. 7

3. [Colloq] (1) Dexterous in movement or action, neatly done or executed, as, a *slick* performer or performance (2) Clean, neat [Var of SLEEK]

slick[1], *n* **1.** A smooth place on a surface of water or in the fur or hair of an animal

I think the *slick* on the water so often seen is in many cases produced by the oily matter proceeding from fish that have been attacked by the blue-fish REED in *Rep U S Fish Commission 1871–1872* pt I p 125 [GOV PTG OFF 1873]

2. A slick-chisel **3** In founding a slicker

slick[2], *n Metal* Same as SCHLICH

slick, *adv* [Colloq] In a slick or smooth manner, deftly, with skilful readiness and completeness — **slick as a whistle,** easily and neatly with dexterity

slick'en, 1 slik'n, 2 slĭk'n, *a* [Prov Eng] Same as SLEEK.

slick'ens, 1 slik'nz, 2 slik'ns, *n pl* [Local, U S] The fine rock-dust, etc from a quartz-mill, also, the lighter earth from a hydraulic mine

slick'en-sides", 1 slik'n-saidz", 2 slik'n-sids" *n pl* *Geol* **1.** Polished and scratched or striated rock-surfaces exhibited on the opposed faces of veins or faults, or occasionally between layers of stratified rocks, where they have moved one upon another **2** A variety of galena found in England [< SLICKEN (< SLICK, *a*) + SIDE, *n*] — **slick'en-sid"ed,** *a* Characterized by slickensides — **slick'en-sid"-ing,** *n* The process of forming slickensides

slick'er, 1 slik'er 2 slik'er, *n* **1.** *Mech* (1) A steel, glass, or agate implement, in a wooden handle, for dressing leather, slickstone (2) A small implement used in a foundry for smoothing the surface of a mold **bead'-slick"er‡.** **2.** [Western U S] A water-proof overcoat, particularly if of oilskin **3.** Same as FLOAT¹, *n*, 1 (4) **4.** [U S] Same as SILVERFISH

slick'ing, 1 slik'iŋ, 2 slik'ing, *n* *Mining* A narrow vein of ore — **slick'ing-glass",** *n* Same as SLEEKING-GLASS

slick'ness, 1 slik'nes, 2 slik'nĕs, *n* The condition of being slick, sleekness, smoothness

slick'stone", 1 slik'stōn", 2 slik'stōn", *n* **1** Same as SLICKER, 1 **2.** *Archeol* A prehistoric stone implement used in preparing skins

slickt, *pp* Slicked

slid, 1 slid, 2 slid *imp & pp* of SLIDE, *v*

slid'a-bl(e", 1 slaid'a-bl, 2 slid'a-bl, *a* [Rare] Capable of being slid — **slid'a-ble-ness,** *n* — **slid'a-bly,** *adv*

slid'den, 1 slid'n, 2 slid'n *pp* of SLIDE, *v*

slid'der, 1 slid'er, 2 slid'er, *vi* [Prov Brit or Obs] To slide with halting or irregular movement

slid'der, *n* [Scot] Slipperiness — **slid'der-y,** *a* [Scot] Slippery **slid'der or -lyt.** — **slid'der-nesst,** *n*

slide, 1 slaid, 2 slid, *v* [SLID, SLID or SLID'DEN, SLID'NF, SLID'ING] **I.** *t* **1.** To cause to pass along over a supporting surface by a smooth, slipping movement

> The sun of Austerlitz showed the Czar madly *sliding* his splendid army like a weaver's shuttle from his right hand to his left, under the very eyes of Napoleon
> KINGLAKE *Eothen* p 68 [G P P 1850]

2. To move easily and smoothly, as, to *slide* one's hand into one's pocket **3.** *Print* To drop from the list either temporarily or permanently said of workmen or their frames or cases, as, the foreman *slid* three frames Saturday **4.** To slip off, as scales in shedding **5.** [Archaic] To pass smoothly along

II. ɪ **1.** To move as two bodies in contact, or as one body along another, in such a way that the same part of one body comes successively and continuously into contact with different parts of the other without rolling or bounding, slip, glide, as, to *slide* on the ice, to *slide* down a hill **2.** Specif, to coast on a sled or similar vehicle, or to glide over a smooth surface on the feet, as on snow or ice, or a waxed floor, as, boys *slide* for a pastime in winter **3.** To move or pass smoothly, deftly, or easily, as, the years *slide* away swiftly

> Like the swift moon that *slides* from cloud to cloud
> HOLLAND *Sleeping and Dreaming* st 12

4. To pass gradually and imperceptibly, as from one state into another, as, to *slide* into evil ways **5** To move, pass, or occur by sufferance merely, take care of oneself or itself, go by default or without heed with *let*, as, *let* duty *slide* **6.** *Mus* To glide from tone to tone without breaking the sound **7.** *Baseball* To make a slide See SLIDE, *n*, 3 (3) **8.** To make a moral slip, commit a fault or sin **9.** [Slang] To disappear suddenly and sneakingly, decamp [< AS *slidan*, slide] — **slide'-bar",** *n* **1.** Any bar that slides specif, a bar for closing a furnace-draft opening **2.** A sliding bar bearing the movable die of a stamping- or drawing-press — **s.-block,** *n* Same as GUIDE-BAR — **s.-box,** *n* The slide-valve chest in a steam-engine, the steam-chest — **s -bridge,** *n* A form of electrical bridge having a sliding-contact key for measuring the resistance of conductors to currents passing through them **s -wire bridge‡.** — **s -head,** *n* Same as SLIDE-REST — **s -knot,** *n* A slip-knot, particularly one made of two half-hitches on a fishing-line — **s.-rail,** *n* *Railroad* **1.** A switch-rail **2** A traverse-table — **s -rod,** *n* **1.** A guide-bar, as for a cross-head **2.** [Rare] A valve-stem or valve-rod — **s -tongs,** *n pl* A form of tongs closed by a ring which slides down the handle used by blacksmiths — **s -trombone,** *n* A trombone on which the notes are obtained by the shifting of a sliding piece the most common form — **s -wheel,** *n* A wheel in a loom, which forms part of the oscillating tappet-motion, by the agency of which the pattern-chain is rotated and the weft placed in the fabric in proper progression — **s -wire,** *n* *Elec* A resistance wire used in a Wheatstone bridge and provided with one or more sliding contacts for varying the known resistance of the arms

slide, *n* **1.** Something, as a part or lid, that slides (1) A glass that slides in a frame in front of a magic lantern, bearing the picture to be thrown on the screen, or in front of a microscope-objective, bearing the object to be viewed (2) *Phot* That part of a plate-holder which serves to cover and uncover the negative **dark slide†.** (3) In a steam-engine, that part of a cross-head or other reciprocating piece which bears on a guide, also, a guide-bar (4) The slider of an organ-chest (5) A sliding seat in a racing-shell **2.** In the use of the voice and musical instruments (1) A portamento (2) An extended appoggiatura a series of tones on different degrees of the staff that slide into each other, moving smoothly to the last one (3) *Phon* A smooth passage glide

> The *slides* of the voice have three important and distinct offices . 1st, the *slide* of passion or emotion ' 2d the 'distinctive *slide*,' 3d the 'mechanical *slide*'
> WILLIAM RUSSELL *Orthophony* p 132 [O & CO 1874]

(4) In a trumpet or trombone, a U-shaped portion of the tubing which is pushed in and out to vary the tones **3** The act of sliding Specif (1) The act of coasting, as, to have a *slide* on a double-runner (2) The act of running and then sliding, by the impetus thus gained over a sheet of ice (3) In baseball, a movement in which the base-runner throws himself along the ground toward the base **4.** A place where persons or things slide (1) A place for coasting as a toboggan-*slide* (2) A place on the ice where persons run and slide on the feet (3) A place or passage over or through which objects are slid, as a shoot for logs or coal (4) A surface set of grooves, or the like, in or along which something slides or may slide as the cage-guides of a mine mostly in the plural (5) One of various devices through or upon which a cord strap or the like slides or is held in place as a sliding bead or similar object on a watch-guard or the loop through which passes the strap of a pocketbook (6) An inclined plane used on large ranches for drawing up hay in nets onto a rick (7) *Mech* A moving piece which is guided by some part along which it moves as, a *slide*-valve (8) A tongueless clasp for a belt (9) A sliding mass or stretch of water (10) The bottom of a gold-washing cradle (11) The track of an otter **5** A snowslide or a landslip, avalanche

> Loose rock and frozen *slide*, Hung on the mountain-side
> WHITTIER *To a Friend* st 4

6. A small dislocation in a rock-mass **7.** *Naval Ordnance* Same as SLEEVE, *n*, 6 **8** *Mech* Same as SHEARING-STRESS **9.** [Southwestern U S] A sled **10†.** Flow, fluency **11†.** A slip; fault

— **fall-away slide** (*Baseball*), a slide in which the runner throws himself sidewise to avoid being touched by the ball — **hook s** (*Baseball*), a fall-away slide in which the runner's extended foot hooks the bag and checks his momentum — **label-card s**, an address on a mail-pouch, customarily on a card fitting into a slide — **Rapson's s** (*Mech*), a compensating gear used in connection with ships' tillers — **slide'-cul"ture,** *n* A growth of germs in some artificial culture-medium upon a glass slip, for microscopical study — **s -groat†,** *n* Shovelboard **s.-thrift†,** *n*

Sli-dell', 1 slai-del', 2 sli-dĕl', **John** (1793-⁷/₉1871) An American lawyer Confederate agent to England in 1861 See TRENT AFFAIR under AFFAIR

slid'er, 1 slaid'er, 2 slid'er, *n* **1** One who or that which slides **2.** *Mech* (1) A sliding part of a machine or implement, as in a slide-rule (2) A wooden strip closing the slot through which scenes are sunk in a stage floor (3) A perforated wooden strip admitting or cutting off the air from a set of organ-pipes (4) Same as SLIDING SEAT (5) *Locksmithing* A tumbler with a lateral motion (6) *Vehicles* A cross-bar connecting the rear ends of the fore-hounds, and sliding under the reach See SWAY-BAR **3.** A ring or strap through which something slides **4.** Same as SLIDE-WIRE **5.** *Ship-building* Same as SLIDING-BALK **6.** The red-bellied terrapin — **slid'er-bin",** *n* A rack as in a wine-cellar, for sliding bottles on — **s.-crank chain** (*Kinematics*), a chain having three links, three turning pairs, an i a sliding pair as the direct-acting engine **slider crank‡.** — **s -pump,** *n* A rotary pump with sliding valve

slide'-rest", 1 slaid'-rest", 2 slid'-rĕst", *n* A tool-holding attachment on a lathe, having slides for adjusting the tool in a variety of positions usually with an automatic motion that carries it the entire working length of the lathe

slide'-rule", 1 slaid'-rūl", 2 slid'-rul", *n* A rule having two or more sets of linear graduations, some of which are



Slide-rule

By shifting the central part on the slide various calculations, principally based on logarithms, can be performed

on a sliding piece, so that some function of a number on one piece is formed opposite it on the other Generally both scales are graduated to the logarithms of the numbers on them, so that products may be read at sight Such scales are much used by draftsmen to assist in rapid calculations

slide'-valve", 1 slaid'-valv", 2 slid'-vălv", *n* **1.** *Steam-engin* A sliding piece in the steam-chest, regulated to move back and forth over the ports at the ends of the cylinder and connect them alternately with the boiler and the exhaust-passage, thus imparting reciprocating motion to the piston See illus under CYLINDER **2.** A similar mechanism in a hydraulic motor, air-compressor, water-meter, or other machine employing a cylinder and piston **3.** A valve that slides on its seat, instead of rising or rolling

— **circular slide-valve,** a ported cylindrical valve

slide'way", 1 slaid'wē", 2 slid'wā", *n* *Mach* A lengthwise bearing on which a piece may slide

slid'ing, 1 slaid'iŋ, 2 slid'ing, *pa* **1.** Made or fitted so as to slide, capable of being slid, as for adjustment, as, a *sliding* bowsprit **2.** Such as to admit of ease and gradual change as the case requires, graduated **3.** Easily moved, slippery, as, *sliding* sands **4†** Sloping — **slid'ing-balk",** *n* One of the floor-timbers or planks on which a ship rests and that are carried down the ways with her in launching **s -baulk†** — **s -band,** *n* In a fishing-rod, the movable metal band by which a reel is held — **s -box,** *n* *Mach* The box of a bearing, when arranged to slide — **s -gunter,** *n* Same as GUNTER — **s limb** (*Naut*), the movable arm of a sextant on which rests the index mirror — **s -nippers,** *n* A board with a grip used in tarring rope See GRIP¹, *n*, 7 — **s -plank,** *n* A sliding-ball — **s.-relisht,** *n* Same as SLIDE, 2 (2) a term used in harpsichord-music — **s -rule,** *n* Same as SLIDE-RULE — **s seat** (*Rowing*), in racing-shells, a seat which moves along with the rower's body, effecting a longer and more powerful stroke See illus GYMNASTIC APPARATUS

slid'ing, *n* The act of one who or that which slides Specif (1) *Mech* The motion of a body that slides, as opposed to *rolling* See SLIDE, *v* (2) Coasting or gliding over ice on the feet (3) † Backsliding — **slid'ing-pole",** *n* In fire-engine houses, a brass pole extending from the ground floor to the ceiling of the top floor, passing through openings large enough to permit the passage of the body of a man used by firemen as a quick method of reaching the apparatus from any of the floors

slid'ing-nesst, *n* The state of sliding or gliding, fluency

sli-dom'e-ter, 1 slai-dom'i-tar 2 sli-dŏm'e-ter, *n* An instrument for determining the strains on railway-cars caused by sudden stoppage [< SLIDE + -METER]

slie†, *a* Sly **slight.**

'slifet, *interj* God's life an old oath [crack

slift'er, 1 slift'ar, 2 slift'er, *n* [Prov Eng] A crevice

slift'ered†, *a* Cracked, cleft [*slift*, shell]

slig'geen, 1 slig'in 2 slig'ĕn, *n* Shale [< Ir *sligean*, <

slight, 1 slait, 2 slit, *vt* **1.** To manifest intentional neglect or disregard of, omit due courtesy toward, notice of or respect for, as, to *slight* a friend, to *slight* a gift

> I *slight* thee not but make thee welcome still
> COWPER *Task* bk IV l 266

2 To omit due care in the doing or performance of, pay insufficient attention to, do imperfectly or thoughtlessly, be neglectful of, shirk, as, to *slight* a task **3†.** To overthrow, demolish, level **4†.** To cast, throw **5†.** To make smooth, polish, iron Syn. despise disdain, disregard, neglect, overlook, scorn — **to slight over,** to go over in a hurry to treat with little care or attention

slight, *a* **1** Of small importance or significance, small in quantity, intensity, or degree, inconsiderable

> *Slight* anomalies in the motion of Uranus led Adams and Le Verrier to the discovery of a new planet THOMSON AND TAIT *Nat Philosophy* vol I, pt I, § 378 p 309 [CL. P 1867]

2. Weak, slender, or thin in build or construction, lightly made, of delicate or weak texture, frail, flimsy. **3** Same as SLIGHTING, as, *slight* was her answer **4.** [Archaic] Of weak intellect or character, silly, as, a *slight* person [< OD *slicht* plain] Syn. see CURSORY; FRAGILE, INSIGNIFICANT, LITTLE, SHALLOW, SMALL

slight, *n* An act or an omission involving failure in courtesy or respect toward another, any contemptuous or neglectful action, as, he felt the *slight* keenly

Syn. disregard, neglect, scorn *Disregard* is chiefly a matter of intellectual estimate, *slight* is a matter of outward action *neglect* may be of thought or act *Disregard* of a thing is setting it aside as not worthy of regard *Neglect* of a person or thing may be the result of ignorance, thoughtlessness, or preoccupation with other things, or it may be deliberate and intentional, a *slight* is an intentional omission of kindness courtesy, or attention, designed to repel or hurt the person slighted In the use of the verb, we speak also of *slighting* a command, *slighting* one's work, etc, in computation it is often provided that "fractions less than one-half may be *disregarded*" *Scorn* expresses mingled contempt and bitterness *Scorn* is conscious of its object and stirred by reason of it, while *neglect* may be really or apparently oblivious of the thing neglected, and *disregard* wholly indifferent to it See DISRESPECT, NEGLECT — Ant esteem, honor, regard, respect, reverence, veneration — **slight†,** *adv* Slightly — **slight'ing,** *pa* Conveying, containing, or characterized by a slight, detracting; as, a *slighting* remark — **slight'ing-ly,** *adv* In a slighting manner — **slight'ish,** *a* Rather slight — **slight'ness,** *n* The quality or state of being slight — **slight'y†,** *a* **1.** Superficial **2** Inconsiderable

slight†, *n* Device trick, sleight

slight'er, 1 slait'ar, 2 slit'er, *n* One who neglects or slights.

slight'ly, 1 slait'li, 2 slit'ly, *adv* In a slight manner. (1) With inconsiderable force or effect, in a small degree; weakly, superficially, as, the crop was *slightly* injured by frost (2) In a manner lacking attention or regard, slightingly, negligently as, he thought *slightly* of it, tasks *slightly* done (3) Without firmness or strength, unsubstantially; as, *slightly* built (4) With moderate contempt, slightingly; as, she spoke *slightly* of his virtues (5)† Carelessly; thoughtlessly, easily

Sli'go, 1 slai'go, 2 sli'go, *n* **1.** A county in Connaught province, Ireland, 770 sq m **2.** Its county-town **3.** A bay in Sligo county

sli'ly, *adv* Same as SLILY

slim, 1 slim, 2 slim, *vt & vi* [Prov Brit] To do or act in a negligent or deceptive manner scamp

slim, *a* [SLIM'MER, SLIM'MEST] **1.** Small in diameter or thickness in proportion to height or length, slender. **2.** Having little logical strength or consistency, worthy of slight regard, weak, trivial, as, a *slim* argument or excuse **3.** Constructed slightly and unsubstantially; flimsy, as, *slim* work **4.** [Colloq] Lacking robustness, frail, as, *slim* health **5** Insufficient, narrow, meager, as, a *slim* chance **6.** [Prov Brit] Sly, crafty; worthless, bad [< Ir *slim*, thin, or MD *slim*, bad]

slime, 1 slaim, 2 slim, *v* [SLIMED, SLIM'ING] **I.** *t* **1.** To smear, bedaub, or cover with or as with slime

> Men discuss her merits and demerits and *slime* her with their praise H P SPOFFORD *Amber Gods* p 183 [T & F 1863]

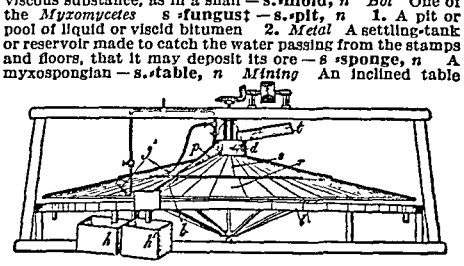
2. To remove slime from **II** ɪ To become slimy

slime, *n* **1.** Any soft, viscid, mucilaginous substance, especially one that is dirty and adhesive Specif: (1) Soft, moist, adhesive mud or earth, especially as deposited by inundation

> The fertility imparted to the banks of the Nile by the water and the *slime* of the inundations is such that manures are little employed G P MARSH *Earth as Modified* p 641 [S 1874]

(2) A mucous exudation from the bodies of certain animals, as fishes and snails, and certain plants (3) Bitumen, asphalt **2.** *Metal* A mud-like substance formed of ore in an almost impalpable powder, mixed with water usually plural **3.** Hence, any offensive quality or thing that creates a sensation as of being slimed. [< AS *slim*, slime]

— **slime'-box",** *n* A box serving as a slime-pit — **s -eel,** *n* Same as HAG¹, **2** — **s -flux,** *n* An exudation from tree-wounds — **s -gland,** *n* A gland that secretes a slimy or viscous substance, as in a snail — **s.-mold,** *n* *Bot* One of the *Myxomycetes* **s -fungus†** — **s.-pit,** *n* **1.** A pit or pool of liquid or viscid bitumen **2.** *Metal* A settling-tank or reservoir made to catch the water passing from the stamps and floors, that it may deposit its ore — **s -sponge,** *n* A myxospongian — **s.-table,** *n* *Mining* An inclined table



Evans's Slime-table

The slimes to be separated are run in through the trough (*t*) to the distributor (*d*) The stationary table (*r*) is covered with slime-water on the right of the division (*p*) and with clear water on the left The launder or trough (*l*) carries off the sand and water The rotating table (*r*) carries the ore around until it is washed off by jets of water from the pipes (*f*) The board (*b*) divides the ores as they run off into the hutches (*h*, *h1*), so that the second grade may all go to *h* for rewashing

for use as a buddle — **s -washer,** *n* *Mining* A vanner, concentrator, or similar machine used in the separation of ores — **s.-water,** *n* Water defiled in washing ore

slim'er, 1 slaim'ar, 2 slim'er, *n* The common American toadfish See TOADFISH, 1

slim'i-ly, 1 slaim'i-li, 2 slim'i-ly, *adv* In a slimy manner

slim'i-ness, 1 slaim'i-nes, 2 slim'i-nĕs, *n* The state or quality of being slimy

slim'ly, 1 slim'li, 2 slim'ly, *adv* In a slim manner, not numerously, sparingly, thinly, as, *slimly* recruited

slim'mer, 1 slim'ar 2 slim'er, *a* [Scot] Delicate, fragile

slim'mish, 1 slim'ish, 2 slim'ish, *a* Rather slim

slim'ness, 1 slim'nes, 2 slim'nĕs, *n* **1** The state of being slim **2** Wiliness cunning artfulness

slim'skin", 1 slim'skin", 2 slim'skin", *n* [Slang] A sea-elephant ashore and shedding its coat used in California

slim'sy, 1 slim'zi *or* -si 2 slim'sy *or* -sy, *a* **1.** [Colloq, U S] Lacking substance or texture, flimsy frail, as, a *slimsy* fabric **2.** [Prov Eng] Idle, loitering **slimp'sy‡.**

slim'y, 1 slaim'i 2 slim'y, *a* [SLIM'I-ER, SLIM'I-EST] **1.** Covered or bedaubed with slime **2.** Containing, secreting, or exuding slime **3.** Of the nature of slime; slime-like **4.** [Slang] Disgustingly mean or cringing,

low, nauseous, as, a *slimy* trick, a *slimy* flatterer [< AS *slimig*, < *slim*, slime]

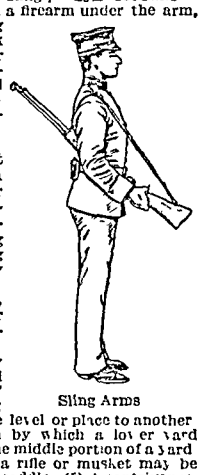
slinch†, *vt* To sneak away.

sline, *1 slain, 2 slin, n* [Eng] *Mining* A transverse divisional plane in rock, making a sharply defined surface

sling¹, 1 slıng, 2 sling, *v* [SLUNG, SLING'ING] **I.** *t* **1.** To fling from or as from a sling, throw or cast forth suddenly or carelessly, hurl, as, to *sling* a javelin or a pebble, he *slung* the door open **2.** To hang up as in a sling, hang so as to swing, suspend, as, to *sling* up a deer

Joshua is always known by his spear, or javelin, *slung* between his shoulders or stretched out in his hand
A P STANLEY *Jewish Church* vol 1, lect x p 202 [n 1881]

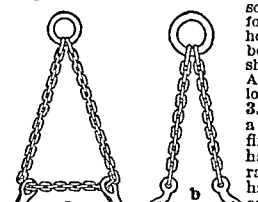
3 To swing up or hoist, as by a rope or tackle, as, to *sling* a cotton-bale **4.** To cut or slice (clay) with a cord or wire, for detecting and removing stones and roots **II.** *i* **1** To swing suddenly, whirl along, hurl **2.** *Milling* To swing from side to side said of a running millstone **3** To move at a loose, easy gait **4†** To be thrown or hurled [< AS *slingan* sling] Syn see SEND — **to sling arms** (*Mil*), to support a firearm under the arm, butt forward and sling resting upon the shoulder — **to s ink** [Humorous], to write profusely or carelessly, especially for publication — **to s. the yards**, to suspend the yards with chains, as formerly in wooden war-vessels, before going into action



Sling Arms

sling*, *vi* To drink sling

sling², *n* **1.** A strap or pocket with a string attached to each end, for hurling a stone or other missile by rapidly whirling it around and then letting one string go The sling was a weapon of warfare among ancient nations and is so to-day among many savage tribes **2.** One of various constructions, as of rope, wire, chains, or straps, for suspending, hanging, or hoisting something Specif (1) *Surg* A suspensory band for supporting an injured limb (2) *Mech* A device of loops and tackle for shifting heavy or bulky objects from one level or place to another (3) *Naut* (*a*) A rope or chain by which a lower yard or a gaff is suspended (*b*) *pl* The middle portion of a yard (4) A strap by means of which a rifle or musket may be slung to the shoulders or from the saddle (5) A contrivance, sometimes a canvas band, for partly supporting a horse or an ox as while being shod, loaded into a ship or when lame (6) A pendulum hung to the lower end of another **3.** The act of slinging, a sudden throw, cast, fling, as, he gave the hammer a *sling* **4** A rapid slide or slue of the hind bobs of a sleigh, causing upset or danger of upsetting **5.** The sidewise swinging motion of a millstone **6.** *Ceram* A wire with a handle at each end used in cutting clay **7†.** An ancient piece of artillery



Double Chain-slings
a, with sliding hooks *b*, with fixed hooks

— **sling'shand"**, *n Naut* An iron band about the middle of a yard to which to attach a sling **s -hoopt** — **s -bone**, *n* The astragalus — **s -bow**, *n* A bow used by the Chinese and in South-American countries, in which there are two bowstrings and a small pouch in the middle to carry the bullet — **s -bullet**, *n* A round or flat bullet for use in a sling — **s.-cart**, *n* A cart for carrying heavy material such as stones, logs, steel beams, ordnance, etc, slung under its axle — **s -dog**, *n* One of two hooks at the end of a rope or chain, used for hoisting barrels, hauling timber, etc — **s - fruit**, *n* A fruit whose seeds when ripe are thrown out to some distance by the elastic action of the seed-vessel or its parts, as in the squirting cucumber, the balsamine, and cranesbill Compare CATAPULT-FRUIT — **s -pschychrometer**, *n* See PSYCHROMETER — **s.-rod**, *n* **1** A rod by which the boiler of a locomotive is fastened on to the frame **2** One of the rods used to suspend a boiler from the beams lying over the top of the side walls of the brick structure enclosing the boiler — **s.-shot**, *n* [Colloq] A form of sling consisting of a crotched or forked stick to either end of the prongs of which an elastic cord or band is attached, having at its mid-section a sling-pocket Compare CATAPULT — **s - stay**, *n* A rod from the outer shell to the crown-sheet of a locomotive-boiler — **s -stone**, *n* **1.** A stone used in a sling sometimes grooved to fit the sling-strap **2** Same as KILLOCK — **s -trot**, *n* A loose, easy, swinging gait — **s -wagon**, *n* A sling-cart

sling², *n* [U S] **1** A drink of hot or cold brandy, whisky, or gin, to which are added sugar and nutmeg **2.** *Sugar-making* Cane-juice [Cp G *schlingen*, swallow]

sling³, *n* [Ind] Cloth made from the wool of a goat

slinger, 1 slıng'er, 2 sling'er, *n* **1.** One who slings, one skilled in using the sling, especially as a weapon **2.** *Ceram* A person employed in cutting clay with a sling **3** One who is employed in fastening slings or sling-dogs to any thing to be hoisted **slinging**†.

slink¹, 1 slıŋk 2 slĭŋk, *vi* [SLUNK or SLANK, SLINK'ING] To creep away or steal along quietly now usually with the implication of meanness or sneaking

'*Slink* over beside me Jamie' he would whisper to his schoolfellow Ballantyne 'and I'll tell you a story'
PRESCOTT *Miscellanies, Walter Scott* p 184 [n 1845]

[< AS *slincan*, creep, < root of G *schleichen*, creep]

slink*, *vt & ri* To give birth to prematurely, miscarry said of female beasts [For SLING, *v*] — **slink'er**, *n*

slink², *a* **1** Produced prematurely, as the young of a beast **2** Too immature to be eaten said of the flesh of very young animals

slink³, *a* **1.** Of a starved appearance; lank **2.** Contemptible [Prob < SLINK¹ *v*, but cp SLINK², *a*] **slink'y**‡.

slink⁴, *n* **1.** [Prov Brit] (1) An aborted animal as a calf also its skin or flesh too immature for proper food, as bob veal (2) A sneak-thief **2** [Rare] An illegitimate child **3** (1) A bony fish particularly, a bony mackerel (2) [Canada & Maine] A pickerel **slunk‡.** — **slink'-butch"er**, *n* One who butchers and markets slink meat or diseased meat — **s -skin**, *n* The skin of a slink calf

slink⁵, *n* [Prov Eng] A patch of wet pasture

slip, 1 slip, 2 slıp, *v* [SLIPPED or SLIPT, SLIP'PING] **I.** *t* **1.** To cause to move smoothly and easily, cause to glide, put on or off easily, as something loose, as, to *slip* a ring on to one's finger, to *slip* a coat on **2.** To convey slyly or secretly, as, the thief *slipped* the coin into his mouth **3.** To disengage oneself from, free oneself or itself from, as, the prisoner *slipped* his handcuffs, the horse *slipped* his bridle **4.** To let loose, unleash, as, to *slip* the hounds **5.** To cut off for planting, make a slip or slips of, as, to *slip* a plant **6.** *Naut* To release from its fastening and let run out, as, she *slipped* her cables and escaped **7.** To give birth to prematurely, slink, cast said of beasts **8.** [Archaic] To pass over or omit negligently, overlook, as, to *slip* an opportunity **9.** To dislocate, as, to *slip* a bone **10.** To escape unobservedly, leave slyly, as, it *slipped* my mind **11** [Eng] *Railroad* To leave a car behind, detach a car en route **12.** *Ceram* To turn into slip **II.** *i* **1.** To move smoothly and easily along a surface, slide, glide, as, sleigh-runners *slip* on well-packed snow **2.** To slide so as to cause harm or inconvenience lose one's footing, become misplaced by failing to hold, as, he *slipped* and broke his arm **3.** To go or come stealthily or unnoticed, as, it *slipped* from memory **4.** To pass by or away as by neglect or oversight

So many let happiness *slip* by them and regret it when too late
DINAH M CRAIK *Plain Speaking Tide at Flood* p 13 [n 1882]

5. *To fall into an error or fault, err*

The best may *slip* and the most cautious fall
JOHN POMFRET *Love Triumphant Over Reason* l 145

6. To go free from restraint, be unleashed, as, let the hounds *slip* **7.** To escape by leaving the anchors and cables, as, the blockade-runner *slipped* in the night **8.** [Colloq] To have a miscarriage [< AS *slipan*, cp *Dan slippen*, *G schleifen*, *Goth sliupan*]

— **slip'a-long"†**, *a* Slipshod — **s -board**, *n* A board fitted in grooves so as to slide, as a companion-hatch — **s - carriage**, *n* [Eng] A railway-carriage dropped at a station from a moving train — **s.-cover**, *n* A cover of thin fabric, as calico, that may be slipped over a chair or other piece of furniture, as protection from dust or wear — **s -groat**, *n* Same as SHOVELBOARD, 2 — **s -hook**, *n* A hook that can be detached readily, as by a spring or trigger, even tho bearing a strain — **s.-knot**, *n* **1.** Same as BOW-KNOT **2.** A running knot — **s -link**, *n Mach* A connecting-link so arranged as to allow some amount of play when subjected to a heavy strain — **s.-noose**, *vt* To make a slip-noose in — **s.-noose**, *n* A noose made with a running knot — **s -on**, *n* [Scot] An overcoat worn like a cloak — **s -rails**, *n* [Austral] A set of removable fence-bars, serving as a gate — **s -rope**, *n* A rope attached to something, as an anchor-ring, in such a manner that it may be released or slipped readily — **s - shackle**, *n* A shackle, as for a chain-cable link, that may be released readily, as by a sliding ring — **s -skin†**, *a* Evasive, slippery — **s -stitch**, *n* A stitch slipped over the following stitch without knitting — **s.-stopper**, *n Naut* A stopper having a hook arrangement by which a chain cable may be held by any point in its length, and readily released — **s - string†**, *n* A spendthrift — **to s a cog** [Slang], to make an error unconsciously, as in calculation — **to s up. 1** To lose one's footing **2** To fail, make a mistake

slip², *n* **1.** The act of slipping, a sudden slide, as of the feet, as, a *slip* on the ice **2** A lapse in speech, writing, or conduct, an error, fault, as, a *slip* of the tongue **3.** A small piece of something, anything rather long in proportion to its width

At the outer door there was a modest *slip* of a tin sign
G W CURTIS *Trumps* p 374 [n 1873]

(1) A bit of paper, usually an oblong strip as, a *slip* inserted in a book to note errata (2) A strip inserted in a groove or crack as for the purpose of filling it up (3) A printers' proof on a strip of paper a galley-proof or an impression from matter in column form (4) A strip of whale-blubber **4** A space or passage long in proportion to its width

Yon tawny *slip* is Laby a's sands
WORDSWORTH *Peter Bell* prol, st 13

(1) [Local, U S] (*a*) A space between wharves, a dock, as, a ferry-*slip* (*b*) A stall or compartment in a restaurant (*c*) A narrow pew in a church (2) [Prov Eng] (*a*) A marginal space in a garden just inside the fence (*b*) A narrow passage between buildings

5. A cutting from a plant for planting or grafting, hence, an offshoot, offspring, as, a *slip* of Irish stock **6.** Something that may be slipped on or off with facility (1) The leash by which a dog is held (2) A pillow-case or chair-cover (3) A child's frock (4) An undershirt or petticoat **7.** A wheeled cradle or carriage by which to haul a vessel out of the water for inspection or repairs to her hull, also, a slip-dock **8.** A small oilstone, such as shoemakers use **9.** *Geol* A small dislocation of strata **10.** *Ceram Barbotine* **11.** *pl* The pieces of binding-twine in the back of a sewed book, which can be slipped about while yet uncovered **12** *Naut* A device by which to slacken or undo any lashing quickly **13** In upholstery, a hem through which a cord may be run **14.** *Mech* Same as SLIPPAGE, specif, the difference between the speed of a screw propeller and that of the ship, also, the velocity of the back-current generated by a propeller **15.** Allowance made for slipping or play, as between a pin and the piece it drives **16.** The dropping of a blast-furnace scaffold **17.** *Cricket* A position on the off side a few yards behind the wicket, also, a player who stands at this position, the one nearer the wicket being the *short-slip* and the one farther away the *long-slip* **18.** An underwriters' memorandum specifying the terms of a proposed policy of value only as an agreement to insure on the terms named **19.** *pl Hunting* A device by which the yoked collars holding a pair of coursing-hounds in leash may be slipped quickly and evenly **20.** [Colloq] A miscarriage **21** *Elec* The deficit of speed of asynchronous apparatus compared with synchronous speed usually expressed as a fraction or as a percentage of the latter **22** *Engin* (1) The motion of two surfaces, one upon the other, which are meant to be immovable with respect to each other (2) The difference between the theoretical and actual volumes of a liquid pumped up by any pump during a complete period, stroke, or revolution **23.** *Poultry* A sterile cockerel from which the testicle was only partly excised in the process of caponization **24.** [Ir] A shoat **25** *Aero* The difference in distance traveled by a propeller making one revolution in air as compared with making one revolution in a solid substance **26** A gangway, in logging, a slide or chute **27.** The roll on which a spinning-jenny runs **28.** An iron cylinder in which charcoal is made for the manufacture of gunpowder **29.** The powdered material falling into the troughs of grindstones from the grinding of tools **30** Loam used as the last coating for a swept mold **31.** A scraper drawn by horse-power. **32.** A bundle of silk or yarn **33.** A flatfish, or sole **34†.** A counterfeit silver coin

— **Albany slip**, a pottery-clay used in dark glaze-work, found on the shores of the Hudson river at Albany — **slip'an"gle**, *n Mech* The angle between the two helices, actual and theoretical which are generated by a common point on the face of a screw propeller — **s -band**, *n* A line which appears upon a material subjected to excessive tension, as in a testing-machine due to the unequal cohesion of the various fibers or elements composing the material — **s - catch**, *n* A sliding device by which two parts of a mechanism are kept in proper relative adjustment — **s.-cleavage**, *n Geol* Cleavage in coal-formations parallel to a slip See SLIP, *n*, 9 — **s -coin†**, *n* Same as SLIP, *n*, 34 — **s -decoration**, *n* Decoration on ceramic ware made by applying slip or barbotine with a small pipe — **s -dock**, *n* A dock having a floor that slopes so that the lower end is submerged and having railway-tracks on which runs a cradle for hauling a vessel out of the water and running her in again a marine-railway dock — **s.-fault**, *n Geol* A fault resulting from the slipping of a mass under the influence of gravity — **s. fiber**, *n* Same as CROSS-FIBER — **s friction**, or **s -friction clutch** (*Mach*), a clutch with friction surfaces which slip when called upon to transmit excessive power — **s.-glaze**, *n* A pottery-glaze composed of a fine clay or similar mineral powder when applied it is mixed with water — **s -glazed**, *a* — **slip'hal"ter†**, *n* One who deserves hanging a scoundrel — **s.-house**, *n* A structure containing a slip-kiln — **s -jaws**, *n pl* Auxiliary jaws adapted to be applied to the main jaws of a vise to provide various gripping surfaces suitable to different kinds of work — **s -joint**, *n* A joint in a long pipe so constructed that it will yield without leakage when the pipe expands as a result of increase in temperature — **s -kiln**, *n* A kiln consisting of a series of pans for drying potters slip — **s -mortise**, *n* A mortise which passes clear through a piece, as distinguished from a stub-mortise — **s - motion**, *n Mach* **1.** A slot and pin connection, or its equivalent, permitting one part to move through a portion of its stroke or cycle while the other part stands idle **2** The motion of a ratchet-pawl as it slips over the teeth on its return stroke, and of a ratchet as its teeth slip by a dog or detent — **s.-panel**, *n* [Austral] A set of slip-rails See under SLIP, *v* — **s.-piece**, *n* A fillet or band of wood fastened to some movable member to take the wear of its friction-specif, such a band fitting into a groove to steady the movable member — **s -ring**, *n Elec* In an alternating current dynamo or motor, either of a pair (if single-phase) or several (if polyphase) conducting rings which encircle the shaft and serve as the connecting element between the brushes and the armature — **s -seed**, *n Hort* Young sweet-potato-vine cuttings used for propagation Being free from fungous diseases, the cuttings are often preferred to seed potatoes, seed-roots — **s.-sheet**, *n* A sheet of special paper interposed between freshly printed matter to prevent offset of ink — **s -tender**, *n* One employed to secure and release a ferry-boat in its slip — **to give the s to**, see GIVE, *v*

slip³, *n* **1.** Curds prepared for the table, usually with flavoring, curds and whey **2.** Glutinous matter, slime [ME *slyp*, < AS *slūpan*, slip]

slip-coat-cheese"†, *n* A kind of rich, new-made cheese

slipe, 1 slaip, 2 slip, *n* Skin wool that has not been scoured

slipe'-cart", 1 slaip'-kärt, 2 slip'-cart, *n Mining* A wheelless slip sledge [< SLIP¹ *n*, + CART]

slipes, 1 slaips, 2 slips, *n pl* [Prov Eng] *Mining* Sledge-runners

slip'man, 1 slip'man, 2 slip'man, *n* [-MEN, *pl*] [Austral] A person employed to remove the sawn timber from the slip of a sawmill in order to keep it clear for other work

slip'page, 1 slip'ij, 2 sl p'ag, *n* **1** *Mech* The amount by which or distance through which anything slips, as a piston-rod or a screw propeller, also the difference between actual and calculated speed, due to slipping **2.** The act of slipping, slip

slipped, 1 slipt, 2 slipt, *a* **1** Fitted with slips, as the bit of a plane **2.** *Her* Irregularly broken or torn off, as a plant

slip'per, 1 slip'er, 2 slip'er *vt* To chastise with a slipper

slip'per, *n* **1.** A low light shoe, chiefly for indoor wear, into or out of which the foot is easily slipped **slip'-shoe"†.**

Good to the heels the well-worn *slipper* feels
When the tired player shuffles off the buskin
HOLMES *How Not to Settle It* st 3

2. A brake-shoe an old name **slip'per-drag"†. 3.** One who slips **4.** Same as SLIPPER-PLANT **5.** *Hunting* The leader of a pair of coursing-hounds **6** [Local] A child's frock or other garment easily slipped on and off, a slip **7.** A slipper-shaped cross-head for a steam-engine **8.** *Mech* An adjustable part capable of sliding longitudinally **9.** *Mach* A plate applied to a sliding piece by means of which the latter is adjusted [< SLIP, *v*] — **boot'-slip"per**, *n* A sole of felt, or leather for wear inside of rubber boots, etc — **slip'per-an"i-mal'cule**, *n* A holotrichous infusorian of the genus *Paramœcium* — **s -bath**, *n* A bathing-tub covered at one end and thus resembling a slipper — **s.-block**, *n Mach* A wearing-plate secured to the cross head of an engine at one or either side, also, the cross-head itself — **s -brake**, *n Railroad* A brake in which the retarding brake-shoe presses upon the rail instead of upon the wheel used also as an emergency brake — **s -flower**, *n* **1.** Same as SLIPPER-PLANT **2** Slipperwort See CALCEOLARIA — **s -limpet**, *n* A calyptræoid gastropod (genus *Crepidula*) half-deck See illus under LIMPET **s -shell‡** — **s -plant**, *n* Any species of jew-bush so called from its slipper-like involucres See JEW-BUSH **s -spurge†.** — **slip'per-weed"**, *n* Either of two balsaminaceous plants, the spotted touch-me-not or the pale touch-me-not, the name referring to the shape of the flower — **slip'pered**, *a* **1** Wearing slippers **2.** Retarded by a slipper-brake S S

slip'perd, *pp* Slippered

slip'per-i-ly, 1 slip'ar-ı-li, 2 slip'er-ı-ly, *adv* In a slippery manner

slip'per-i-ness, 1 slip'ar-ı-nes, 2 slip'er-ı-nĕs, *n* The state or quality of being slippery **slip'per-ness†; slip'pi-ness†.** [CFOLARIA

slip'per-wort", 1 slip'ar-wŭrt', 2 slip'er-wŭrt, *n* See CAL-

slip'per-y, 1 slip'ar-ı, 2 slip'er-ı, *a* **1.** Having a surface so smooth that bodies slip or slide easily on it, as, *slippery* ice **2** That evades one's grasp, that gives no firm hold, elusive, unreliable, as a *slippery* witness

Oh, *frail estate of human things* And *slippery* hopes below!
DRYDEN *Threnodia Augustalis* st 14

3†. Mutable, unstable **4†.** Crafty **5†.** Wanton — **slip'per-y-back"**, *n* Any of several small West-Indian lizards

ards with a polished smooth body **slip'per-y-Jack"‡.**— s -Dick, *n* A wrasse-fish (*Iridio britlatus*) of the S E Atlantic coast — s -Iron, cylinder metal — s -Jemmy, *n* [Local] The three-bearded rocking

slip'per-y-elm", 1 slip'ər-i-elm", 2 slip'per-y-elm", *n* **1.** The mucilaginous inner bark of the slippery-elm tree used officinally as a nutritious demulcent **2.** The tree yielding this bark. See ELM **3.** A Californian shrub (*Fremontodendron californicum*) of the family *Malvaceæ*, with an inner bark similar to that of the true slippery-elm.

slip'ping, 1 slip'iŋ 2 slip'ing, *n* **1.** The act of one who or that which slips **2.** [Local, U S] Sleighing — **slip'ping-piece",** *n* A tubular piece to slide and turn in another tube in the eye end of a telescope, bearing a frame in which either an eyepiece or a micrometer may be inserted — s -plane, *n* *Crystal* Same as GLIDING-PLANE

slip'py¹, 1 slip'i, 2 slip'y, *a* [Prov Eng] Slippery, also, quick wide awake

slip'py², *a* [Rare] Sloppy [rocks in the Midland coal-field

slip'py³, *a* [Eng] Abounding in cracks or joints said of

slip'shod", 1 slip'shed", 2 slip'shŏd", *a* Wearing shoes or slippers down at the heels, hence, figuratively, slovenly, as, a *slipshod* style [< SLIP, *v*, + SHOE, *v*]

If the way in which men express their thoughts is *slipshod* and mean it will be very difficult for their thoughts themselves to escape being the same

H. ALFORD *Plea for the Queen's English* p 6 [4th ed 1866]

slip'slop", 1 slip'slop", 2 slip'slŏp", *n* To slap repeatedly, as a loose sole in walking [Redup of SLIP, *v*] **slip'slap"‡.**

slip'slop", *a* Slipshod slouchy

slip'slop", *n* **1.** Sloppy victuals any weak drink slop **2.** A blunder, as in speaking **3.** Random, purposeless work **slip'slap"‡.**— **slip'slop"py,** *a* [Rare] Sloppy, slushy

slip'thrift"†, *n* A spendthrift **slip'-string"†.**

slip'way", 1 slip'wē", 2 slip'wā", *n* A pair of inclined timbers or stringers on which a vessel may be drawn out of or slid into the water, as in a ship-dock

slirt, 1 slûrt, 2 slirt, *vt* [Local U S] **1.** To fling about with a light quick movement slap as a fish with its tail as, to *slirt* mud. **2** To expel suddenly squirt, as sepia or spawn [C] [< *sl-*, as in SLAP¹, + *-irt* as in FLIRT] — **slirt,** *n* A slirting movement a flap, as of a fish's tail

slish, 1 slish, 2 slish, *n* [Colloq] A slash or gash — **slish,** *vt & i*

slit, 1 slit, 2 slit, *vt* [SLIT OR SLIT'TED, SLIT'TING] **1.** To make a long incision in, slash, as, to *slit* a garment **2.** To cut lengthwise into strips, as, to *slit* a hide into thongs **3†.** To rend or split, cut in two [< AS *slitan*, slit] Syn. see PEND — **slit deal,** a pine board ⅝/₈ inch thick

slit, *n* **1.** A cut that is relatively long, a slash or gash, cleft, also, a long and narrow opening

And catch through *slits* of windows here and there
Blue glimpses T B ALDRICH *On Lynn Terrace* st. 6

2. *Mining* A short connecting heading **3.** [Prov. Eng] A crack or cleft in the breast of cattle **4†.** A pocket [< AS *slite*, < *slitan* slit] — **slit-and-tail bandage** (*Surg*), a bandage in which the tails or strips pass through opposite slits — **slit'-bar",** *n* *Mach* Any bar or lever provided with a slot for adjusting the stroke or distance to be traversed — **slit'less,** *a* Lacking a slit

slith'er¹, 1 slith'er, 2 slith'er *vi* [Prov Eng] To slide, glide

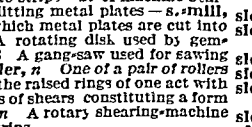
slith'er, *n* *Archery* A very small crack in a bow [< SLIT] — **slith'er,** *v* [Indolent

slith'er-ing, 1 slith'er-iŋ, 2 slith'er-ing, *a* [Prov Eng]

slith'er-ing, *n* [Scot] A sliding as of snow from a roof

slith'er-y, 1 slith'er-i, 2 slith'er-y, *a* [Prov Brit] Slippery

slit'-shell", 1 slit'-shel", 2 slit'-shĕl", *n* A pleurotomarioid gastropod with a deep slit in the outer margin of the aperture represented by few living but many fossil species



Slit-shells
1 *Pleurotomaria quoyana* 2 *P formosa* 3 *P subelongata*

slit'ter, 1 slit'er, 2 slit'er, *n* **1.** One who or that which slits **2.** A slitting-shears, as for paper or plate metal **3.** [Eng] A diggers' pick **4.** Same as SLITTING-MILL, 2 **5.** A ball covered with soft leather, used in the Irish game of hurling

slit'tered, 1 slit'ərd, 2 slit'erd, *a* Slit into strips, usually of equal width said of the edge of a garment or of trimming

slit'ting, 1 slit'iŋ, 2 slit'ing, *ppr & verbal n* of SLIT, *v* — **slit'ting-disk",** *n* A lapidaries slitting-mill — s. -gage, *n* A gage serving as a guide in slitting specif, a harness-makers tool for cutting straps — s. -machine, *n* **1** A machine for cutting leather into strips **2.** A machine bearing heavy rotary shears for slitting metal plates — s. -mill, *n* **1.** An establishment in which metal plates are cut into strips for nail-making **2** A rotating disk used by gem-cutters in slitting, a slicer **3** A gang-saw used for sawing out pickets, slats, etc — s. -roller, *n* *One of a pair of rollers* so grooved and adjusted that the raised rings of one act with grooves of the other like blades of shears constituting a form of rotary shears — s. -shears, *n* A rotary shearing-machine for cutting sheet metal into strips

slive¹, 1 sliv, 2 sliv, *v* [Prov Eng] **I.** *t* To slip on carelessly, as a garment **II** *i* **1.** To sneak **2.** To dawdle

slive², *vt* To cut, divide

sliver, *n* A slice

sliv'er, 1 sliv'ər, 2 sliv'er, *v* **I.** *t* **1.** To cut or split into long thin pieces lengthwise **2** To cut or break off

She that herself will *sliver* and disbranch
From her material sap perforce must wither
SHAKESPEARE *King Lear* act iv, sc 2

3. To cut an entire side in one piece from (a fish)

II. *i* To split or splinter [Freq of SLIVE², *v*, < AS *slīfan* cleave] — **sliv'er-ing-ma-chine",** *n* A machine for cutting wood into thin narrow splints as for basket-stuff or into shreds — **sliv'er-er,** *n* One who or that which slivers, specif one who slivers fish

sliv'er, 1 sliv'ər, 2 sliv'er (XIII), *n* **1.** A slender piece, as of wood, cut or rent off lengthwise, a splinter **2.** Corded textile fibers drawn into a fleecy strand **3.** A side cut longitudinally from a fish used as bait **4.** A sharp edge on a board or a piece of lumber **5** Same as SLOP², 1 **6.** [Prov Eng] A small wooden yarn-spinning implement — **sliv'er box",** *n* A machine for lapping and stretching several wool slivers into a continuous one

sliv'ered, *pp* Slivered S S

Sliv'no, 1 sliv'no, 2 sliv'no, *n* A city in E Roumelia, Bulgaria 2 421 sq m **Se-liv'ni-a‡; Sil'ven‡.**

slof, *t* To slay CHAUCER *R R* l 953

sloak, *n* [Scot] Same as SLOKE **sloak'an or sloak'en‡.**

sloam, 1 slōm 2 slōm *n* *Mining* A layer of clay between seams of coal. **sloom‡.**

Sloan, 1 slōn, 2 slōn **Samuel** (¹²/₁₁1817–⁹/₁₁1907) An American capitalist and railroad president

Sloane, 1 slōn, 2 slōn, *n* **1. Sir Hans** (⁸/₁₁1660–¹/₁₁1753), an Irish physician and naturalist whose scientific collections formed the basis of the British Museum *The Natural History of Jamaica* **2 Thomas O'Conor** (¹¹/₁₁1851–), an American inventor **3. William Milligan** (¹¹/₁₁1850–), an American educator and historian, *Life of Napoleon*

Sloan'e-a, 1 slōn'i-ə, 2 slōn'e-a, *n* *Bot* A genus of tropical American elæocarpaceous trees, distinguished by alternate leaves, inconspicuous apetalous flowers and fruits covered with stiff bristles Several species furnish hard-wood lumber *S jamaicensis* is the ironwood of Jamaica [< Sir Hans *Sloane*, English collector]

sloat, 1 slōt, 2 slōt *n* Same as SLOT¹ 4, and SLOT², 2 3

slob, 1 sleb, 2 slŏb, *n* **1.** [Prov Eng] (1) A marsh subject to overflow **slob'-land"‡.** (2) Mud, mire

A . . number of laborers scooping out and wheeling up the *slob*. SMILES *Men of Invention* p 278 [n. 1885]

(3) Slobber (4) Same as SLOBBER¹, 2 **2.** [Slang, U S] A car less, negligent, or incompetent person [For SLAB¹, *n*]

slob'ber, 1 sleb'ər, 2 slŏb'er, *v* **I.** *t* **1.** To wet and foul with liquids oozing from the mouth **2** To shed or spill, as liquid food, in eating **3.** [Vulgar] To kiss overmuch **II** *i* **1.** To let spittle or any liquid flow from the mouth, drivel, slaver **2.** To talk or act gushingly or without restraint [For SLABBER]

slob'ber, 1 sleb'ər, 2 slŏb'er, *n* Liquid spilled as from the mouth, slaver **2.** [Prov Eng] A jelly fish **slob‡. 3.** *pl* *Vet* Salivation [For SLABBER¹, *n*]

slob'ber², *n* *Textile* Same as SLIVER, 2, and SLABBER

slob'bered, *pp* Slobbered S S

slob'ber-er, 1 sleb'ər-ər, 2 slŏb'er-er, *n* **1** A slabberer **2.** [Prov Eng] A slovenly farmer also, a jobbing tailor

slob'ber-han"nes, 1 sleb'ər-hăn"əs 2 slŏb'er-hăn"ĕs, *n* A four-handed game of cards, played with a euchre-pack, in which the object is to avoid taking certain cards and tricks

slob'ber-y, 1 sleb'ər-i, 2 slŏb'er-y, *a* **1** Slobbering **2.** Wet miry

slob' ice", 1 sleb'-əis", 2 slŏb'-īc", *n* **1** Ice that stops ordinary navigation **2.** The surface-ice brought down by the Labrador current to the coasts of Labrador and Newfoundland

It took an hour to break up the *slob ice* which had cemented about the ship
ROBERT E PEARY *North Pole* p 119 [F A S & CO '10]

[Perhaps < SLOP + ICE]

sloch, 1 sloh, 2 slŏh, *n* [Scot] Same as SLOUGH².

slock¹, 1 slok 2 slŏk, *v* [Dial] To slack **slock'en‡.**

slock², †, [Prov Eng] To entice steal — **slock'ing-stone",** *n* [Cornwall, Eng] An excessively rich ore

Slo'cum, 1 slō'kum, 2 slō'cŭm, **Henry Warner** (⁹/₁₁1827–⁴/₁₁1894) A general in the United States army, distinguished in western campaigns of the Civil War

slod'der, 1 sled'ər 2 slŏd'ĕr, *n* [Prov Eng] Slush mire

sloe, 1 slō, 2 slō, *n* **1.** The small, globular, bluish-black, astringent fruit of a European shrub (*Prunus spinosa*) which from its dark-purple branches, ending in a spine, is called the *black thorn* also the shrub itself The latter is regarded by many as the original of the bullace, as well as the common garden plum Its suckers are used for walking-sticks

2. [U S] The black haw **3.** The wild yellow plum (*Prunus americana*) **4.** Porter's plum (*Prunus allegh-anteusis*) [< AS *slī*, sloe] — **black sloe,** a medium-sized tree (*Prunus umbellata*) of the southeastern United States, or its globose plum-like fruit

slog¹, 1 slog, 2 slŏg, *vt* [Slang, Eng] **1.** To slug as a pugilist **2.** *Cricket* To bat vigorously but unscientifically

slog²†, *vt* To lag behind

slo'gan, 1 slō'gan, 2 slō'gan, *n* A battle- or rallying-cry, originally of the Highland clans of Scotland [< Gael *sluagh-gairm*, < *sluagh*, army, + *gairm*, yell]

slog'ard-yet, *n* Sloth sluggishness

slog'ger, 1 sleg'ər, 2 slŏg'er, *n* [Slang, Eng] A hard hitter in any sporting contest slugger **slug'ger‡.**

sloid, } 1 sleid, 2 slŏid, *n* A system of elementary
sloyd, } manual training originating in Sweden, but introduced with modifications elsewhere [< Sw *slöjd*, skill] **slojd‡.**

The *sloyd* work consists of a series of manual exercises, carefully graduated in difficulty from the simplest discoverable tool-manipulation to the most complete kinds of joinery
WALTER J KENYON in *The Teacher* Sept 1891 p 171

slo'ka, 1 slō'kə, 2 slō'ka, *n* [Sans] In Hindu poetry, a stanza or verse consisting of four lines

sloke, 1 slōk 2 slŏk, *v* [Scot] To allay thirst **slock'en‡.**

sloke, *n* [Scot] **1.** Ooze in the bed of a river **2** Same as LAVER²

slok'en, 1 slok'n 2 slŏk'n, *v* [Prov Eng] To slacken

Slo'nim, 1 slō'nim, 2 slō'nim, *n* A town in Grodno government, Lithuania

sloo, 1 slū 2 slōō, *n* [Dial] A slough

sloom, 1 slūm 2 slōōm, *vi* [Prov Eng or Obs] **1** To slumber **2** To weaken and droop as a plant

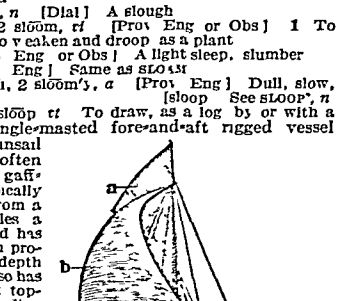
sloom¹, *n* [Prov Eng or Obs] A light sleep, slumber

sloom², *n* [Prov Eng] Same as SLOAM

sloom'y, 1 slūm'i, 2 slōōm'y, *a* [Prov Eng] Dull, slow, sluggish [sloop See SLOOP², *n*

sloop, 1 slūp, 2 slōōp *vt* To draw, as a log by or with a

sloop¹, *n* A single-masted fore-and-aft rigged vessel carrying a mainsail and jib, and often a staysail and gaff-topsail As typically distinguished from a cutter it carries a center-board and has a beam broad in proportion to the depth of the keel It also has a fixed bowsprit topmast, and standing rigging [< D *sloep*, perhaps < OF *chaloupe*, SHALLOP] — **sloop of war,** in old navies, a vessel of war rigged either as a ship, brig, or schooner, and mounting between 18 and 32 guns as now or lately understood any war-vessel larger than a gun-boat and carrying guns on one deck only — **sloop'-rigged",** *a* Rigged like a sloop — s -smack, *n* [New Eng] A sloop-rigged fishing-smack — s. -yacht, *n* A yacht rigged as a sloop



Sloop Carrying Racing-sails
a, club-topsail *b* spinnaker *c* balloon-jib, *d* mainsail

sloop², *n* [Canada] A strong forked piece of hard wood serving as a sledge for drawing a log, as out of a swamp

sloot'jil, 1 slōt'yil, 2 slōt'yil, *n* [S-Afr D] A ditch

slop, 1 slop, 2 slŏp, *v* [SLOPPED or SLOPT, SLOP'PING] **I.** *t* **1.** To cause to dash over, spill, as, to *slop* water from a bucket **2.** To spill water or any liquid upon, make sloppy, as, to *slop* the floor with milk **3.** *Ceram* To blend thoroughly, as clay, by kneading, or cutting and piling **4.** [Rare] To drink greedily and grossly

II. *i* **1.** To dash over, spill, as, the water *slopped* into the boat **2.** [Colloq] To move splashingly, as in muddy weather as, to *slop* along through a marsh — to slop over [Slang, U S], to give way unduly to passion or enthusiasm, be too effusive or demonstrative

slop¹, *n* **1.** A liquid that has been slopped, as on a floor, a wet place **2.** *pl* Waste and dirty water, liquid refuse, as from a house, as, to throw away the *slops* **3.** *pl* Liquid food, as gruel a contemptuous usage, also, any weak beverage, as tea or bran and water for cattle **4.** *Ceram* Same as BARBOTINE 2 **5.** *pl* Distillers' mash which has been deprived of its alcohol **6†.** A puddle pool [< AS *sloppe*, droppings of a cow, < *slūpan*, slip] — **slop'-ba"sin,** *n* A receptacle for slops, especially, a bowl for the sediment of cups used at meals — s. -bowl‡.— s. -bucket, *n* A slop-pail — s. -dash, *n* A weak, inferior beverage as half-warm tea — s. -hopper, *n* A hopper or bowl that tips out the contents of a water-closet, basin, or closet-sink — s. -jar, *n* A jar for slops especially, a vessel forming part of a toilet-set, to receive dirty water — s. -moulding, *n* A method of molding bricks in open-topped boxes or molds previously dipped in water to keep the clay from sticking to them distinguished from *pallet-molding* — s. -pail, *n* A pail for slops

slop², *n* **1.** *pl* [Naut or Colloq] Cheap, ready-made clothing, as in a slop-shop; among sailors, clothes, bedding, and other furnishings **2.** [Slang Eng] (1) A police constable (2) A tailor **3†.** Same as SLOPPE [< Ice *sloppr*, < *sleppa*, slip] — **slop'-book",** *n* In British ships an official record of stores and clothing issued — s. -chest, *n* The stock of clothing kept on board a vessel to be sold to the seamen when away from port — s. -hose, *n* See SLOPPE — s. -room, *n* A room accommodating a slop-chest — **slop'-sell'er,** *n* A merchant in a slop-shop — s. -shop, *n* A shop for the sale of cheap ready-made clothing — s. -work, *n* Manufacture of cheap, ready-made clothing; also, the clothing itself, hence, any form of inferior work — s -work'er, *n*

slop'dash", 1 slop'dash" 2 slŏp'dăsh", *a & n* Slipshod, slovenly

slope, 1 slōp, 2 slōp, *v* [SLOPED; SLOP'ING] **I.** *t* **1.** To form with a slope, declivity, or obliqueness, as, to *slope* an embankment, to *slope* trimming **2.** [Poet or Obs] To direct obliquely, bend, incline, slant, tend

II. *i* **1.** To have an oblique direction, especially to the horizontal, be inclined, as, the ground *slopes* much

All the columns [in the Doric order] *slope* slightly inward, so as to give an idea of strength and support to the whole JAMES FERGUSSON *History of Architecture* vol 1, p 251 [2 M 1874]

2. To move on an inclined path, go obliquely, as, Orion *slopes* westward **3.** [Slang] To leave or disappear suddenly, run off, clear out

Syn.: see INCLINE — **slope arms** (*Mil*), in the British army, a command to carry the butt of the rifle in an advanced position on the shoulder — **sloping fraction,** a fraction written with a solidus instead of a horizontal line as ¹/₄ — **to s. the standard** (*Mil*), to dip the standard in salute — **slope'wise,** *adv* So as to slope obliquely **slope'ly‡.** — **slop'ing-ly,** *adv* In a sloping manner — **slop'ing-ness,** *n*

slope, *n* **1.** Any surface or line that forms an angle with the plane of the horizon, a declivity or acclivity; inclined plane, as, a green *slope* of pasture-land, the Atlantic *slope* of North America

And murmuring Naples, spire o'ertopping spire,
Sits on the *slope* beyond where Virgil sleeps
BAYANT *The Child's Funeral* st 2.

Specif (1) The inclined side of a railway cutting or embankment (2) An inclined passage, open to the day, in a coal-mine in a metal-mine usually called *incline* (3) *Fort* Any inclined surface of a work, as of a parapet (4) *Forestry* The gradient of the land surface

2 The degree of inclination of a line or surface from the plane of the horizon, as, the bank has a *slope* of 15 degrees **3** *Math* (1) The tangent of the angle that a line makes with the axis of abscissas (2) A vector quantity representing the rate of decrease of some physical quantity, as temperature, at a point in space, in the direction of most rapid decrease **4** *Print* A type-face in which the letters are of ordinary cut but are inclined either forward or backward [< AS *slopen*, pp of *slūpan* slip] — **exterior slope** (*Fort*) that slope of a fortified work which is next outward beyond its superior slope — **interior s** (*Fort*), that slope of an embankment extending inward from the crest to the body of the place or up to the tread of the banquette — **line of s** (*Math*), a line on a surface making at each point the greatest possible angle with the horizon — **natural s**, the angle at which a loose mass of materials, as broken rock or sand will lie without sliding — **slope'-lev"el,** *n* A batter-level — **superior s.,** the slanting surface from the crest of a fortification forming an obtuse angle with the upper edge of the exterior slope

slope, *adv* [Archaic] In a sloping manner aslant

sloped, 1 slōpt 2 slōpt, *a* **1.** *Bacteriol* Prepared in such a manner as to present a large breadth of surface said of a culture **2.** [Prov Eng] Rotten through dampness said of pease and potatoes

sloppet, *n* A garment see quotation

At this period [14th century] and for some time afterward, the term *sloppe* was applied to an upper garment In Edward the Fourth's time the word was used to signify a peculiar kind of shoes In Henry the Seventh's it meant a mourning cassock for both sexes In Henry the Eighth's time we find it used to designate breeches STRUTT *Habits of the People of England* ed by Planché, pt v p 137, note [JOHN 1862]

slop'ping, 1 slep'iŋ, 2 slŏp'ing, *n* *Ceram* A process of kneading clay to render it homogeneous

slop'py, 1 slep'i, 2 slŏp'y, *a* [SLOP'PI-ER, SLOP'PI-EST] **1.** Soiled or covered with slops, muddy, splashy, as, *sloppy* walking **2.** Done in a slovenly manner, as, a *sloppy* painting — **slop'pi-ly,** *adv* — **slop'pi-ness,** *n*

slop'-sell"er, s. -shop, s -work, etc See SLOP² *n*

slop'y, 1 slōp'i, 2 slōp'y, *a* Sloping

slorp, 1 slôrp, 2 slôrp [Prov Eng or Scot] **I.** *n* A noisy gulping at meals **II.** *vt* To gulp noisily while eating

slosh, 1 slesh; 2 slŏsh, *v* **I** *t* To throw about, as a liquid, cause to splash, as, to *slosh* water

II. *i* To splash, as, to *slosh* through the pool — **to slosh around** [Slang Western U S], to move about drinking or in any reckless or free way.

slosh, *n* **1.** [Colloq] Slush **2.** [Slang] A horn of drink, a gulp, as, a *slosh* of whisky [Var of SLUSH]

slosh'-wheel", 1 slŏsh'-hwĭl, 2 slōsh'-hwēl, *n* A trammel-wheel

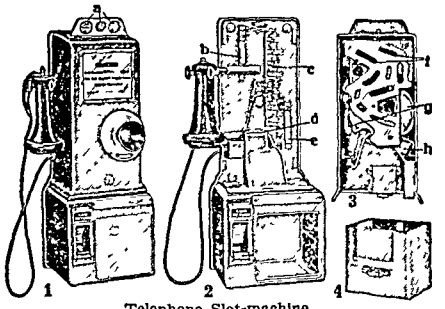
slosh'y, 1 slŏsh'ɪ, 2 slōsh'y, *a* [Colloq] Same as SLUSHY

slot¹, 1 slot, 2 slŏt, *vt* [SLOT'TED, SLOT'TING] **1.** To adjust in a slot **2.** To cut a slot in, groove, especially, in metal-working, to cut away metal from (a fixed piece of work) by a reciprocating tool, usually vertical **3** [Prov Eng] (1) *Mining* To undercut (a coal-seam) preparatory to breaking down or blasting the upper portions (2) To cut, slit

slot², *vt* To follow the trail or track of, track — **slotted in,** tracked to covert harbored said of game

slot³, *vt* [Prov Eng] To shut with violence slam

slot⁴, *n* **1** *Mech* A long narrow groove or channel, a slit Specif (1) A comparatively long and narrow depression or cavity, particularly one that is rectangular, cut to receive some corresponding part in a mechanism as, a *slot* for a feather (2) The continuous opening at the top of the conduit of a cable-railway, through which the shank of the grip passes and along which it moves (3) The opening to receive the coin in a slot-machine



Telephone Slot-machine

1 Exterior *a* slot for coin 2 3 Interior *b* telephone-switch *c* connecting-strip *d*, cash-box opening *e* transmitter-contact *f* runway for coins *g* gong struck by passing coin, *h*, return runway for coins or slugs 4 Receptacle for coins

2 A trap-door in the stage floor of a theater **3.** A hem or seam through which a string may be drawn, as around the mouth of a sack **4** [Prov Eng] (1) A broad ditch (2) A tuck in a cap or other part of the dress

slotet. [ME *slot,* < AS *slāt,* pret of *sītan,* slit] — **slot'-ma-chine",** *n* A vending-machine or the like, having a slot in which a coin may be dropped to cause the delivery of merchandise, or permit the use of a telephone, or for some like purpose when adjusted for a five-cent piece, called **nickel-in-the s machine** — **s.-rail,** *n* One of the bars bordering the slot in the track of an electric railway — **s. spike,** *vt* To connect (two parts) by spikes passing through slots, thus permitting relative motion in the direction of the slots

slot⁵, *n* The trail of an animal, especially of a deer

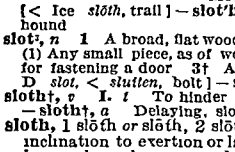
'Tis the *slot* of the doomed one
These hounds track so well
MOTHERWELL *Halbert the Grim* st 18

[< Ice *slōth,* trail] — **slot'hound",** *n* [Scot] A sleuth-hound

slot⁶, *n* **1** A broad, flat wooden bar slat **2** [Prov Eng] (1) Any small piece, as of wood or iron (2) A bolt or bar for fastening a door **3†** A castle fortress **slote‡** [< D *slot,* < *sluiten,* bolt] — **slot'ed,** *a* Barred

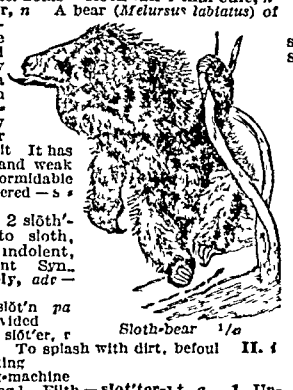
sloth†, *v* **I.** *t* To hinder impede **II** *i* To be idle — **sloth†,** *a* Delaying, slow

sloth, 1 slōth *or* slōth, 2 slōth *or* slōth (XIII), *n* **1** Disinclination to exertion or labor, laziness, habitual indolence, sluggishness, as, *sloth* is the mother of poverty **2.** An arboreal bradypodoid mammal of tropical America named from sluggishness of movement



Skull of Two-toed Sloth 1/12

Sloths have rudimentary external ears and tail, and limbs terminating in curved feet armed with long, strong, hook-like claws They live entirely in the branches of trees, feeding on foliage, fruits and shoots, and commonly hang back downward moving little until after dusk when they scramble slowly about They lack means of defense and trust for safety to the inconspicuous greenish hue of their fur, due to a growth of minute algæ on the hair The **three-toed sloths,** or bradypodines have three toes on each foot the **two toed sloths,** or cholopodines, two on the front and three on the hind f et See illus under AI and UNAU **3** A related fossil edentate, as a ground-sloth or megatherid **4†.** Slowness, tardiness **5†.** A group or company (of bears) [< AS *slāw* slow] — **Australian** or **native sloth,** a koala — **Ceylon s,** the slender loris (*Loris gracilis*) See illus under LORIS — **sloth'-an"i-mal'cule,** *n* A tardigrade — **s -bear,** *n* A bear (*Melursus labiatus*) of India and Ceylon having very large extensile lips and tongue and long, black, shaggy hair marked with a crescentic yellow patch on the chest a honey-bear It feeds mostly on termites and other insects honey and fruit It has comparatively small and weak teeth but may be a formidable antagonist when angered — **s -monkey,** *n* A loris



Sloth-bear 1/9

sloth'ful, 1 slōth'ful, 2 slōth'-ful, *a* Disposed to sloth, slow, sluggish, lazy, indolent, as a *slothful* servant Syn — see IDLE — **sloth'ful-ly,** *adv* — **sloth'ful-ness,** *n*

slot'ten, 1 slot'n, 2 slŏt'n *pa* [Prov Eng] Slit divided

slot'ter, 1 slot'ər 2 slŏt'er, *v* [Prov or Obs] **I** *t* To splash with dirt, befoul **II.** *i* To make a noise in eating

slot'ter¹, *n* A slotting-machine

slot'ter², *n* [Prov Eng] Filth — **slot'ter-y†,** *a* **1.** Untrimmed, squalid, dirty **2.** Wet, foul

slot'ting, 1 slot'ɪŋ, 2 slŏt'ing, *ppr* & *verbal n* of SLOT¹, *v* — **slot'ting-ma-chine",** *n* In metal-working, a machine for making mortises, etc — **frame-s machine,** a slotting-machine having several head-stocks by which it can slot several parts of a locomotive-frame at once

slouch, 1 slauch, 2 slouch, *v* **I** *t* **1.** To cause to hang or droop loosely, as, he *slouched* his hat **2** [Colloq] To do carelessly and bunglingly, as, to *slouch* one's work **II** *i* **1.** To hang or droop in a careless manner **2.** To have a downcast or clownish look, gait, or manner, be ungainly in act or appearance, move with a slouch

slouch, *n* **1.** The act or state of slouching, a hanging down awkwardly and carelessly, movement or appearance caused as by depression or drooping, as, the *slouch* of one's hat, he walks with a *slouch*

He has by times the large stride of the elder race though it sinks too often into the *slouch* of a man who has seen better days LOWELL *Among my Books, Dryden* in first series p 8 (o & co 1870)

2. An awkward, heavy, clownish fellow **3.** [Colloq] An inefficient, bungling, or slovenly worker or doer, sometimes, a thing or product of awkward, careless work often with a negative in expressions of praise, as, he is no *slouch* **4** [Colloq] A slouch-hat [< Ice *slōkr*] — **slouch'-hat",** *n* A soft hat with a flexible brim, of varying width — **slouch'i-ness,** *n* The state or quality of being slouchy, a disposition to slouch — **slouch'ing,** *a* Characterized by a slouch, drooping, ungainly

slouchť, *pp* Slouched S S

slouch'y, 1 slauch'ɪ, 2 slouch'y, *a* [SLOUCH'I-ER, SLOUCH'-I-EST] **1.** Having a slouching manner or disposition, slouching **2.** Done slouchily **3.** Hanging down, drooping flabby — **slouch'i-ly,** *adv*

slough, } 1 sluf, 2 slŭf, *v* **I** *t* To cast off, as dead from
sluf', } living tissue, shed, exuviate, as the snake its skin

II. *i* **1.** To separate and fall away, peel or be cast off **2** To cast off a slough or tissue, form a scab

The snake that *sloughs* comes out a snake again
TENNYSON *Becket* act 1 sc 3

slough¹, 1 slau, 2 slou, *n* **1.** A place of deep mud or mire, bog, quagmire **2** Figuratively, a place from which extrication is difficult, an involved mass, as, a *slough* of scandal [< AS *slōh,* < Ir *sloc,* hollow, < *slugaim,* I swallow] — **slough'-dog"†,** *n* The sleuth-hound IDSTONE *The Dog* p 58 [CASS CO] S **-hound†** — **S. of Despond,** in Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress,* a bog full of the scum and filth of sin, hence any condition of extreme despondency

slough², 1 slŭ, 2 slu, *n* [Local U S] **1** A depression in a prairie, often dry, forming part of the natural drainage-system sometimes deeply miry **2** A stagnant swamp or reedy inlet, small bayou, water-channel, or pond in which water backs up, or which is filled by freshets [Same as SLOUGH¹, *n*] Syn.. see SWAMP,— **slough's grass',** *n* See under GRASS, *n*

slough³, } 1 sluf, 2 slŭf, *n* **1.** *Med* Dead tissue sepa-
sluf', } rated and thrown off from the living parts, as in gangrene, also, a scab **2** The skin of a serpent that has been or is about to be shed, any analogous covering that is naturally cast often used figuratively

There they cast off the *slough* of their wandering life
A P STANLEY *Jewish Church* p 258 [S 1867]

3. [Prov Eng] A husk or skin, as of fruit [< root of SLIP, cp SLEEVE¹, G *schlauch,* Norw *slo*]

Slough⁴, 1 slau, 2 slou *n* A market-town in Buckinghamshire England an important railway junction [swampy

slough'y¹, 1 slou'ɪ, 2 slou'y, *a* Having sloughs, miry,

slough'y², 1 sluf'ɪ, 2 slŭf'y, *a* Containing or characteristic of casts or dead tissue, tending to slough

Slo-vak', 1 slo-vak' *or* slō'vak, 2 slo-văk' *or* slō'văk *n* **1.** One of a Slav people in northwestern Hungary and parts of Moravia and Bohemia **2** The language of the Slovaks a division of Czech See LANGUAGE. [< Boh *slowak,* akin to SLAV] — **Slo-vak'i-a,** *n* A former region of Hungary See CZECHOSLOVAKIA — **Slo-vak'i-an,** *a* **Slo-vak'ish‡,** *a*

slo'van, 1 slō'van, 2 slō'van, *n* *Mining* A gallery in a mine, day level especially applied to damp places

slov'en, 1 sluv'n, 2 slov'n, *n* **1.** One who is careless of dress or negligent of cleanliness, one habitually negligent of neatness and order

A female *sloven* is an odious sight
YOUNG *Love of Fame* satire vi l 226

2 [Canada] A low truck **3†.** A rogue, scamp [< MD *slof* negligent man]

Slo-vene', 1 slo-vēn', 2 slo-vēn', *n* **1** A Slavonic people of Styria, Carinthia, Carniola and the Mur region of Hungary. **2** Their language [< Old Bulg *Slovieninŭ,* Slav] **Slov'e-nĭ.**

Slo-ve'ni-an, 1 slo-vī'nɪ-an 2 slo-vē'nĭ-an **I** *a* Of or pertaining to the Slovenes or their language **II.** *n* **1** The language of the Slovenes, a dialect of Illyria **Slo-ven'ish‡.** **2.** A Slovene

slov'en-li-ness, 1 sluv'n-lɪ-nes, 2 slov'n-lɪ-nĕs, *n* The state or quality of being slovenly **slov'en-ness†.**

slov'en-ly, 1 sluv'n-lɪ, 2 slov'n-ly, *a* **1.** Being or resembling a sloven, negligent and disorderly **2** Characteristic of a sloven, as, *slovenly* methods — **slov'en-ly,** *adv*

slow, 1 slō, 2 slō, *v* **I.** *t* To make slow or slower retard the speed or movement of, as, to *slow* a train of cars

II *i* To become slow or slower, slacken in speed often with *up* or *down,* as, the boat *slowed up* as it came in [< AS *slāwian,* < *slāw,* slow]

slowt, *imp* & *pp* of SLAY Slew **slought.**

slow, *a* **1** Having relatively small velocity, moving but a short distance in a long time, not quick in motion, as, a *slow* train **2** Extending in action over a comparatively long period, not advancing, improving, or growing rapidly, *not quick in occurrence,* as, *slow* growth of a tree **3** Behind the standard time said of a timepiece, as, my watch is *slow* **4** Taking sufficient or proper time, not precipitate or hasty, as, *slow* to anger **5** Dull or tardy in comprehending, mentally sluggish, not quick-witted, as, a *slow* scholar, also, causing tardiness, as, a *slow* track (for racing) **6** Lacking promptness in action, having no spirit or liveliness, also, colloquially, dull or tedious in character, as, a *slow* village, a *slow* entertainment [< AS *slāw,* slow]

Syn deliberate dilatory, drowsy, dull, gradual inactive, inert, lingering, moderate, slack sluggish, tardy *Slow* signifies moving through a relatively short distance or with a relatively small number of motions in a given time, *slow* also applies to that which is a relatively long while in beginning or accomplishing something, a watch or a clock is said to be *slow* when its indications are behind those of the standard time *Tardy* is applied to that which is behind the proper or desired time especially in doing a work or arriving at a place *slow* applies to that which is a relatively long time in passing from one point to another or in beginning or executing something *Deliberate* and *dilatory* are used of persons, tho the latter may be used also of things as of a stream, a person is *deliberate* who takes a noticeably long time to consider and decide before acting, or who acts or speaks as if he were deliberating at every point, a person is *dilatory* who lays aside, or puts off as long as possible, necessary or required action, both words may be applied either to undertaking or to doing *Gradual* (Latin *gradus* a step) signifies advancing by steps, and refers to *slow* but regular and sure progression *Slack* refers to action that seems to indicate a lack of tension as of muscle or of will *sluggish* to action that seems as if reluctant to advance See AVERSE, GRADUAL, HEAVY — Ant see synonyms for IMPETUOUS; NIMBLE

— **slow'-ar"dent,** *a* *Psychol* Designating a mixed type characterized by moderate rapidity of bodily movement — **s -burning,** *a* See FIRE-PROOF — **s -coach,** *n* [Slang] A slow-moving, dull person — **s -gaited,** *a* Walking or moving slowly slow of gait or pace — **s -hound,** *n* A sleuth-hound — **s lemur,** the slow loris named from the slowness of its movements See LORIS — **s -match,** *n* A fuse that burns very slowly, usually a thread or wick soaked in niter used in firing explosives — **s -paced,** *a* Moving or walking slowly — **s -sighted,** *a* Slow of sight slow to discern — **s -sure,** *a* [Rare] Slow and sure — **s -up,** *n* [Colloq] A slackening of speed — **s -winged,** *a* Flying slowly — **s -witted,** *a* Slow of comprehension, dull

slow, *n* A slowworm blindworm

slow'back", 1 slō'bak' 2 slō'băk' **I** *a* *Golf* Designating the manner in which a club should be taken back from the ball in making a stroke **II** *n* [Prov Eng] An idler

slowd, *pp* Slowed S S

slow'-down", 1 slō'-daun', 2 slō'-down', *n* [Colloq, U S] A gradual cessation of movement

slowet, *n* A moth CHAUCER *R R* l 4,751

slowht, *imp* of SLEE, *v* Slew

slow'ly, 1 slō'lɪ 2 slō'lv, *adv* In a slow manner (1) With *small velocity* (2) Without *rashness; deliberately* (3) Not readily, with difficulty **slow‡.**

slow'ly†, *a* Slow

slow'ness, 1 slō'nes 2 slō'nĕs, *n* The state or quality of being slow, in any sense Syn see STUPIDITY

slow'rie, 1 slō'rɪ 2 slō'rɪ *n* [Manx] A hook or hanger on which a pot is suspended over a hearth-fire [SICKNESS

slows, 1 slōz, 2 slōs, *n* [Western U S] Same as MILK-SICKNESS

slow'worm", 1 slō'wûrm', 2 slō'wûrm', *n* The blindworm

sloyd, *a* & *n* [Sw] Same as SLOID

s l p, etc See ABBREVIATION

slub, 1 slub, 2 slŭb, *vt* To twist (slivers of wool) slightly in preparation for spinning [bing‡.

slubi, *n* A slightly twisted roll of wool, cotton or silk **slub'-slub²,** *n* [Prov Eng] Mire **slud‡**

slub³, *n* Same as SLIVER

slub'ber†, *v* **I** *t* **1** To do or treat lazily, imperfectly, or coarsely **2** To soil, bedaub, stain **II** *i* To act carelessly or slovenly [(wool) slub

slub'ber², 1 slub'er 2 slŭb'er, *vt* [Prov Eng] To dress

slub'ber¹, *n* **1.** Partly twisted or badly twisted woolen yarn **2.** A slubbing-machine **3** One who tends or manages a slubbing-machine

slub'ber', *n* [Prov Eng] Any viscous substance

slub"ber-de-gul'lion†, *n* [Low] A mean, base wretch

slub'ber-lug-ly†, *adv* In a slovenly manner

slub'bing, 1 slub'ɪŋ, 2 slŭb'ing, *n* **1** The act of one who or that which slubs **2.** Same as SLUB¹ usually in the plural — **slub'bing-bill'ly,** *n* A primitive form of slubbing-machine **s -jenny† — s -frame,** *n* *Cotton-spinning* The first fly-frame to which the drawn sliver is fed — **s -machine,** *n* A machine for drawing out and slightly twisting carded wool now superseded by equivalent devices attached to the cards themselves — **s -wheel,** *n* A device or gear for indicating the length of the roving delivered to a spinning-mule from the rollers

sludge, 1 sluj, 2 slŭdg, *vt* [SLUDGED, SLUDG'ING] **1.** To coat or fill with soft mud, as the cracks in a clay bank **2.** To clean by removing sludge, as from a drain **3** [Colloq, Eng & Scot] To besmear (oneself) as by walking in dirt

sludge, *n* **1** Soft water-soaked mud, mire, also, a slush of snow or broken or half-formed ice, sludge-ice

The snow was making upon the surface of the sea a thick, heavy *sludge* HAYES *Arctic Boat Journey* p 108 [n d]

2 Muddy or pasty refuse of various kinds (1) The fine mixture of water and bore-meal produced by the action of a drill in a rock (2) Refuse from coal-washing (3) Refuse acid or alkali from the refining of petroleum **sludge acid‡** (4) Sewage (5) Refuse from soap-manufacture **3.** Slime of ores an erroneous use **4** (1) The plate covering an opening in a boiler for removal of sediment, also, the sediment (2) Less correctly, the opening itself, a sludge-door **5.** A device for pumping sludge from a bore-hole, a sand-pump or shell-pump [For SLUTCH, var of SLEECH, prob < D *vlijk,* dirt] — **sludge'-cock",** *n* **1.** A valve situated at the base of a boiler through which *sludge or sediment is forced out either by washing or* by forcing water through it under pressure **2** A blow-off valve — **s -door,** *n* A door in a steam-boiler through which sediment is withdrawn **s -hole‡**

sludg'er, 1 sluj'er, 2 slŭdg'er, *n* One who or that which sludges, specif, a tube with a valve at the bottom for extracting sludge from a drill-hole, sand-pump

sludg'ing, 1 sluj'ɪŋ, 2 slŭdg'ing *n* **1** The act of filling cracks in an embankment with sludge **2** Sludge

sludg'y, 1 sluj'ɪ, 2 slŭdg'y, *a* Composed of sludge, resembling sludge, miry, slushy

slue, 1 slū, 2 slu, *v* [SLUED, SLU'ING] **I.** *t* **1** To cause to move sidewise, as if some portion were pivoted, sling around, turn partly about, as, to *slue* a sled *on the ice*

He *slewed* him round on the pivot of his hind legs DE QUINCEY *Miscell Essays* Vision of Sudden Death p 103 [r a r 1854]

2 *Naut* To cause to twist or turn in its seat or fastenings said of a boom, mast, etc

II *i* **1** To move, swing, or slide sidewise at one end while held by the other, as, a sleigh *slues* when turning a curve **2** To turn about [Cp Ice *snua,* turn] — **slue'-rope",** *n* A rope by which a mast, boom, or gun is rotated axially — **slu'ing-gear",** *n* The mechanism at the base of a derrick by means of which the boom is swung around the vertical axis — **slu'er,** *n* The steersman of a whale-boat [as on a pivot

slue¹, *n* The act of sluing around sidewise, a turning about,

slue², *n* Same as SLOUGH²

slue³, *n* [Slang] An abundance crowd as, a *slue of people*

slued, 1 slūd, 2 slud, *a* [Colloq] Somewhat drunk tipsy.

sluft, *pp* Sloughed PHIL SOC.

slug¹, 1 slug 2 slŭg, *v* [SLUGGED, SLUGD' SLUG'GING] **I** *t* **1** To load, as a gun, with slugs **2.** *Electrotyping* To secure (a metal plate) on wood by means of metal poured through borings in the wood

II. *i* To become smaller and fit the sectional shape of the bore in firing said of bullets used in breech-loading rifles where the chamber is slightly larger than the bore

slug[2], *vt & i* [Slang] To strike heavily, as with the fist, as a pugilist; often, to strike brutally or without science [< AS *slōh*, pret of *sleān*, smite]

slug†, *v* **I.** *t* **1.** To make sluggish **2** To delay, impede **II** *i* To move slowly or lie idly, be sluggish or lazy

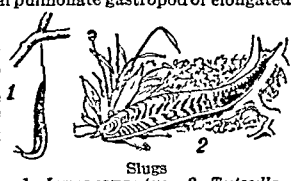
slug[4], *vt* To destroy slugs

slug†, *a* Sluggish

slug[1], *n* **1** A bullet or shot of irregular or oblong shape, as, to load a gun with *slugs* **2.** *Print* (1) A strip of type-metal thicker than a lead, and less than type-high, for spacing matter, supporting the foot of a column etc (2) A line of type molded in one piece, as, a linotype *slug* (3) A strip of metal bearing a type-high number, inserted by a compositor at the beginning of a take to identify the matter set by him (4) The person who sets a piece of matter marked by a slug, as, who is *slug* 7? **3.** A slung-shot, or its metal weight **4.** A fifty-dollar gold coin, round or polygonal, usually the latter, coined privately in San Francisco in 1849 until forbidden **5.** An iron for heating a hat-makers' hollow flat-iron **6.** Any small, rounded, or irregular chunk of metal **7.** *Mining* A quantity of partially roasted ore **8.** *Mech* The mass that must be acted upon by a gravitational unit of force to produce a foot-pound unit of acceleration a proposed term. **9.** [Rare] A short stunted horn, as in some cattle Compare SLUG-HORN **10.** [Slang, U S] A drink of alcoholic liquor. [Prob < SLUG, *a*, < SLUG[2], *v*, < Dan *slug*, cp Norw *sloka*, slouch]

SYN: see SHOT — **slug'-slug"ger,** *n* A boy whose duty is to carry hot slugs or pieces of iron for heating hatters' irons

slug[2], *n* **1** A terrestrial pulmonate gastropod of elongated form, having the shell rudimentary, concealed in the mantle, or absent; especially, a limacid



Slugs
1 *Limax campestris* 2 *Testacella haliotoides*

Slugs use the whole lower surface of the body as a foot in crawling and many genera have a gland for the secretion of mucus They do great damage to garden crops The typical slugs are the **great gray slug** (*Limax maximus*), which reaches a length of four inches, the **yellow** or **cellar s.** (*L flavus*), and the **black s.** (*Arion ater*)

2. A sea-slug **3.** A larva of a saw-fly or other insect that resembles the gastropod, as, a pear-*slug* or rose-*slug* [Perhaps a use of SLUG[5], *n*, < SLUG[3], *v*, see SLUG[4], *n*] — **slug'-cat'er-pil"lar,** *n* A slug-worm — **s.-fly,** *n* A saw-fly with slug-like larva — **s.-worm,** *n* A slug-like larva, as of a saw-fly or limacoid moth

slug[3], *n* *Mining* A loop for the foot in the end of a rope, used for lowering miners into old workings

slug[4], *n* [Slang] A heavy blow, as with the fist

slug[5], *n* **1** [Prov or Obs] Any person or thing that is sluggish a slow, heavy, lazy fellow drone **2**†. An impediment obstruction **3**†. A slow-sailing vessel

slug'a-bed†, *n* A sluggard

slug'ga, 1 slug'ə, 2 slūg'a *n* *Geol* A hole in the surface-rock of some Irish limestone formations, caused by the falling in of parts of the crust over subterranean streams [< Ir *slugaid*, < *slugaim*, swallow]

slug'gard, 1 slug'ərd, 2 slŭg'ard, *a* [Archaic] Being a sluggard, or characteristic of a sluggard sluggish lazy

slug'gard, *n* A person habitually lazy or idle, a drone [< SLUG[5], *n*, see SLUG[4], *n*] — **slug'gard-izet,** *v* **I.** *t* To make sluggard or sluggish **II.** *i* To play the sluggard — **slug'gard-ly,** *a* [Rare] Like a sluggard — **slug'gard-ness,** *n* Sluggishness — **slug'gard-yt,** *n* Sloth

slug'ged-ness†, *n* Slothfulness, laziness

slug'ger, 1 slug'ər, 2 slŭg'er, *n* **1.** [U S] One who hits hard, as a pugilist, or a heavy batter in baseball or cricket **2** A power-driven rock-drill not cushioned with steam or air and hence delivering powerful strokes — **slug'ger-plate",** *n* A plate formed with corrugations or stub teeth and projecting beyond the other plates of the roll of a rock-crusher so as to impart a more powerful blow

slug'ging, 1 slug'iŋ, 2 slŭg'ing, *n* The act of striking with the fists, especially brutally or illegally, as in games — **slug'ging-match",** *n* [U S] **1.** A boxing-match or pugilistic contest, especially a contest in which more force than science is exhibited **2** A game of baseball in which the ball is hit often and for many bases

slug'gish, 1 slug'ish, 2 slŭg'ish, *a* **1.** Having little motion, slow, as, a *sluggish* current **2.** Having little power of motion, inactive, torpid **3.** Habitually idle and lazy; slothful

The discipline of a plantation may stimulate a *sluggish* body but it has no tendency to stimulate a *sluggish* mind
MCAULAY *Essays* in vol VI p 381 [H & H 1873]

4†. Stupid, dull as, a *sluggish* tale [< SLUG, *a* see SLUG[1], *n*] — **slugged**†; **slug'gyt** SYN: see HEAVY, IDLE SLOW — **slug'gish-ly,** *adv* **slug'lyt** — **slug'gish-ness,** *n*

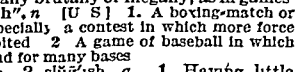
slug'-horn", 1 slug'-hôrn" 2 slŭg'-hôrn", *n* [Prov Eng] A short horn growing downward on the head of a cow or an ox

slug'horn", *n* [Archaic] A slogan a corruption

sluice, 1 slūs, 2 sluç, *v* **I.** *t* [SLUICED, SLUIC'ING] **1.** To wet or drench by or as by directing a sluice upon, water or irrigate by means of a sluice **2.** To wash in or by a sluice, as ore-dirt or gold-dust **3** To draw out or conduct, as by a sluice, as, to *sluice* water out of a reservoir **4.** To clean out, as by flooding with a stream, as, to *sluice* a sewer

II. *i* To flow or pour out as through a sluice

sluice, *n* **1.** Any artificial channel or device for conducting or directing water from one place to another, or the stream so conducted Specif·

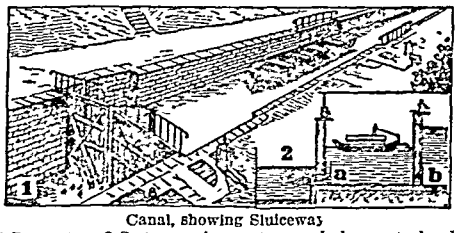


Section of a Miners Sluice

(1) A body of water controlled by a flood-gate (2) A flood-gate (3) A flume (4) *Mining* A board trough having at the bottom cleats holding quicksilver for separating gold from placer-dirt carried through the trough by a current of water **2.** An injection-valve for a steam-engine condenser **3** A short open pipe in a retort, receiver, or bell jar **4.** Figuratively, that through which anything issues or flows, source of supply, opening

Then to my mother I opened the *sluices* of that deep I had concealed from scholar and soldier
BULWER-LYTTON *The Caxtons* vol II p 123 [L 1882]

[< F. *écluse*, < LL *exclusa*, < L *exclusus*, see EXCLUSIVE] **sluet** [Cor] — **ground'-sluice",** *n* A sluice cut in alluvium as a temporary expedient in mining — **sluice'-box",** *n* Same as SLUICE, 1 (4) — **s.-fork,** *n* A fork for clearing obstructions from a sluiceway — **s.-gate,** *n* The gate of a sluice a water-gate or flood-gate — **s.-valve,** *n* **1.** A sliding gate regulating the flow through a sluiceway **2.** A valve controlling the flow from a discharge-pipe or a main



Canal, showing Sluiceway

1 Perspective 2 Section *a*, sluice-gate open *b*, sluice-gate closed

— **sluice'way",** *n* An artificial channel for the passage of water, whether controlled by a flood-gate or open, a sluice — **s.-weir,** *n* **1.** An obstruction in a sluice or conduit, retarding the flow of the current at the bottom and permitting matter held in suspension to be deposited and retained **2** An obstruction to divert the flow of water in a sluice or flume, for the calculation of its volume by computations based on velocity and area of outlet — **sluic'er-y,** *n* [Slang, Eng] A public house, barroom — **sluic'ing,** *n* Sluices collectively, or material for making them — **sluic'y,** *a* **1** Rushing as from or in a sluice **2.** [Rare] Drenched, as by a sluice

Sluis, 1 slois, 2 slōis, *n* A town in Zealand province, Holland, off which the fleet of Edward III of England defeated the French, June 24, 1340 **Sluys**‡.

sluit, 1 slūt, 2 sluit, *n* [S-Afr D] **1.** A gutter, culvert **2** Depressions on the veld resulting from fissures en arroyed by rain **3** A furrow with running water, sluice

slum, 1 slum, 2 slŭm, *v* [SLUMMED, SLUMD[5], SLUM'MING] **I.** *i* **1.** To visit slums, especially from curiosity **2.** To live in slums, in order to carry on philanthropic work **3.** To frequent back streets **4.** [Slang, Eng] To saunter about as if bent on immoral pursuits

II. *t* [Slang] To pass to a confederate, conceal

slum', *n* **1.** A low, filthy quarter of a city or town, a street or place where debauched and criminal persons live or resort usually in the plural **2.** [Local, U S] A low, degraded person, mucker, hence, one socially objectionable [Prob connected with SLUMP[1] *n* 4 (1)]

slum'[2], *n* Ore mud See SLIME [Same as SLUM[1], *n*]

slum'[3], *n* [Slang] *U S Army* Stewed food served as rations

slum'ber, 1 slum'bər, 2 slŭm'ber, *v* **I.** *i* **1.** To sleep, especially lightly or quietly, fall into or be in slumber **2.** To be as if asleep, be inactive, stagnate, as, the fire of passion is *slumbering*

II†. *t* **1.** To cause to sleep, put to sleep or as if to sleep **2.** To stun, stupefy [ME *slumberen*, < AS *slumertan*, < *sluma*, slumber] SYN: see REST — **slum'ber-en,** *n* One who slumbers — **slum'ber-ing-ly,** *adv* In a slumbering manner

slum'ber, *n* Sleep, or the state of being asleep, especially, light or quiet sleep Formerly the word implied usually a light or dozing sleep, more recently the idea of complete or quiet rest seems to be more prominent

He at last fell into a *slumber*, and thence into a fast sleep
BUNYAN *Pilgrim's Progress* pt I p 107 [B & & CO 1874]

SYN. see REST — **slum'ber-cell",** *n* *Histol* A hypothetical connective-tissue cell which can not be differentiated — **s.-pillow,** *n* A pillow filled with pine-needles or some other sleep-inducing material

slum'berd, *pp* Slumbered S S

slum'ber-ful, 1 slum'bər-ful, 2 slŭm'ber-ful, *a* [Rare] Full of slumber

slum'ber-land", 1 slum'bər-land", 2 slŭm'ber-lănd", *n* [Poet] The region one is imagined to visit in sleep, a state of slumber

slum'ber-less, 1 slum'bər-les, 2 slŭm'ber-lĕs, *a* Sleepless

slum'ber-ous, 1 slum'bər-us, 2 slŭm'bĕr-ŭs, *a* **1.** Inviting or causing slumber, soporiferous, as, a *slumberous* potion **2.** Being in slumber, or consisting of slumber, sleepy; as, a *slumberous* state **3.** Arising from or resembling sleep, calm, quiet, as, a *slumberous* silence

slum'ber-yt, slum'brous†.— **-ly,** *adv* — **-ness,** *n*

slum-gul'lion, 1 slum-gul'yən, 2 slŭm-gŭl'yon, *n* **1.** [New Eng] (1) The refuse drainage from blubber (2) Fish-offal (3) A reddish muddy deposit in mining-sluices **2.** [Slang, U S] (1) One who acts for another a servant, representative (2) [Local] A thin watery beverage (3) A low fellow used as a derisive epithet

slum'gum, 1 slum'gum 2 slŭm'gŭm, *n* The residue of propolis, cocoons, etc, after beeswax is extracted from honeycombs

slum'mer, 1 slum'ər, 2 slŭm'er, *n* One who slums

slum'ming, 1 slum'iŋ, 2 slŭm'ing, *n* **1.** The act of visiting slums **2** *Mining* The separation, in flowing water, of the components of finely pulverized ore of relatively high specific gravity, usually too small for recovery by dry concentration

slump[1], 1 slump, 2 slŭmp, *vi* **1.** To break through a crust, as of snow or ice, and sink, sink, as a foot, into any soft material, as snow, as, he *slumped* into a muskrat's hole **2.** To slide with perceptible motion down a declivity said of loose earth or rock **3.** *Finance* To undergo a decline, depreciate suddenly in value, as, stocks *slumped* heavily **4.** [Colloq] To fall or collapse, fall through; as, the scheme *slumped* [Cp Dan *slumpe*, stumble upon suddenly, *slump*, chance]

slump[2], *vt* [Colloq] To lump or consider in the lump

slump[3], *n* **1.** The act of slumping, a sinking into slush or mud, especially through a crust **2** A perceptible sliding downward, as of rock or débris, in a declivity **3.** [Colloq] A collapse or failure, also, a sudden fall of prices, as, a *slump* in stocks **4.** [Prov Brit] (1) A bog, marsh (2) The noise made by anything falling into a hole [< SLUMP[1], *v*]

slump[4], *n* [Colloq] A lumped aggregate, mass — **slump'-work",** *n* [Rare] Lumped work

slumpt, *pp* Slumped S S

slump'y, 1 slump'i, 2 slŭmp'y, *a* [Colloq] Boggy, marshy

slung, 1 slun, 2 slŭng, *imp & pp* of SLING, *v*

slung'-shot", 1 slun'-shot', 2 slŭng'-shŏt', *n* A weight, as of lead or stone, attached to a thong or cord, used by ruffians as a weapon of assault

slunk, 1 slunk, 2 slŭnk, *imp & pp* of SLINK, *v* [lean

slunk'en, 1 slunk'n, 2 slŭnk'n *a* [Prov Eng] Shrunken, lean

slupt, *vt* To eat in a slovenly manner

slur, 1 slûr, 2 slûr, *vt* [SLURRED, SLURD[5], SLUR'RING] **1.** To treat with slighting contempt; disparage, depreciate, as, men *slur* him **2.** To pass over lightly, pass hurriedly and triflingly over, conceal, suppress, as, to *slur* a fact or a transaction **3** To do or speak in a careless or indistinct manner, especially, to glide from one syllable to another in speech, in such a way as to obscure a sound or syllable, run together

The license of *slurring* syllables was more freely used by Shakspeare and his contemporaries than it is by modern writers
ABBOTT AND SEELEY *Eng Lessons* ¶ 114 [R BROS]

4. *Mus* To sing or play as indicated by the slur See SLUR, *n* **5.** To smear so as to soil, sully, contaminate; as, to *slur* a fabric with paint **6.** *Print* To double or blur, as an impression **7**†. To cheat

II. *i* **1.** *Print* To slip in making the impression, causing the print to be blurred, as, the press *slurs* **2.** To slide or slip weakly or uncertainly, as one's feet in old age **3** *Mus* To supply a slur or slurs, as in a score **4**†. To slip a die out of the box without turning it, hence, to cheat [< MD *sleuren*, train cp Ice *slōra*, trail]

slur[1], *n* **1.** A slighting or contemptuous remark or insinuation, a slight disparagement, also, the occasion for such a remark, or the resulting state, a stigma, as, to cast *slurs* upon one's friends

2. *Mus* (1) A curved line (⌒ or ⌓) over or under notes of different pitches of the staff, indicating that the tones so represented are to be sung to the same syllable or performed without a break between them Compare LEGATO TIE (2) The legato effect indicated by or produced in following a slur-mark

3. *Print* A blurred portion of an impression **4.** *Mech* A traveler that depresses the jack-sinkers of a stocking-frame **5.** *Phon* A weak glide **6**†. A glide, as in dancing **7**†. A smear, stain **8**†. A trick, cheat — **slur'-bar",** *n* A bar under the jack-sinkers of a stocking-frame, for carrying the slur — **s.-bow,** *n* *Archeol* A crossbow in which, probably, a projectile was discharged through a barrel — **s.-cock,** *n* A wiper or cam lifting the jacks and jack-sinkers in a knitting-machine

slur[2], *n* [Prov Eng] Mire, slush, thin mud

slur'ry, 1 slur'i, 2 slur'y, *n* [SLUR'RIES, 1 -iz, 2 -is, *pl*] *Metal* **1.** Any one of several watery or semifluid mixtures, usually of ganister, employed to make repairs in converter-linings as about tuyère-holes **2.** A mixture of sulfids and arsenids of copper, lead silver, etc, resulting from English and Welsh silver-smelting **3.** A calcareosiliceous mixture reduced to the consistency of fluid mud, used in the manufacture of Portland cement **4** *Ceram* The irregularities on the inner surface of pottery **5** The slushy matter which results from grinding **6** The wash which molders use [< SLUR, *v*]

slush, 1 slush, 2 slŭsh, *vt* **1.** To daub with slush, as for lubrication, or to cause to shine, as, to *slush* a mast **2** To cover with lime and white lead or tallow, as parts of an engine **3** To fill (spaces in masonry) with mortar usually with *up* **4.** To wash by throwing water upon, as, to *slush* a deck **5.** [Prov Eng] To slop

slush, *n* **1.** Soft, sloppy material, especially when lying on the ground (1) Snow saturated with water, melting snow (2) Soft mud **2.** Greasy material used for lubrication, etc (1) The greasy refuse of cooking, especially of a ship's galley used on board ship for slushing the masts (2) A mixture of lime with white lead or tallow, for coating bright iron or steel parts of machinery to keep them from rusting

3. [Slang] Emotional talk or writing; gush, piffle [For SLUDGE] — **slush'-fund",** *n* [Eng] *Naval & Mil* Money accruing from the sale of the slush of a vessel or a camp often used for prizes in target-practise — **s.-horn,** *n* *Naut* A horn for applying slush, as to a ship's ropes — **s.-lamp,** *n* A lamp made from a tin can filled with slush and a rag wick See SLUSH *n*, 2 — **s.-wheel,** *n* *Tanning* A cylinder or drum on which skins or hides are washed — **slush'y,** *a* Consisting of or like slush, covered with slush, sloshy, as, a *slushy* road

slush'y, 1 slush'i, 2 slŭsh'y, *n* **1.** [Sailors Slang] A cook on board ship **2.** [Austral] One employed to assist the cook during shearing-time **slush'er**‡.

slut†, *vt* To besmirch defile

slut, 1 slut, 2 slŭt, *n* **1.** A female dog, bitch **2.** A slovenly or uncleanly woman formerly applied to men

To cast away honesty upon a foul *slut* were to put good meat into an unclean dish SHAKESPEARE *As You Like It* act III sc 3.

3†. A half-grown woman serving girl, wench [< Sw dial *slata*, slut, < *slota*, droop] **slutch'y,** *a.*

slutch, 1 sluch, 2 slŭch, *n* [Prov Eng] Sludge or mud — **sluth'-hound"†,** *n* Same as SLEUTH-HOUND [Russia

Slutsk, 1 slutsk, 2 slutsk, *n* A town in Minsk government,

slut'ter-y, 1 slut'ər-i, 2 slut'er-y, *n* The quality, character, or habits of a slut slovenliness

slut'tish, 1 slut'ish, 2 slŭt'ish, *a* **1.** Acting or appearing like a slut, dirty and disorderly, as, a *sluttish* girl. **2**†. Lewd, meretricious **slut'ty**†.— **-ly,** *adv* — **-ness,** *n*

Sluys, *n* Same as SLUIS

sly, 1 slai, 2 slȳ, *a* [SLI'ER or SLY'ER, SLI'EST or SLY'EST] **1.** Artfully dexterous in doing things secretly, cunning in evading notice or detection (1) Playfully clever; tricky, roguish (2) Meanly or stealthily clever, crafty

The dormouse *sly* and wise ALICE CARY *Faded Leaves* st 4

2. Done with or marked by artful secrecy, as, a *sly* trick **3.** [Slang] Illegal said chiefly of unlicensed stills and their products, as, *sly* whisky **4**†. Ingenious; delicate, as a mechanism **5**†. Skilful, wise, as a person [< Ice *slœgr*, sly, perhaps < root of SLAY[1], *v*] **sly**†.

SYN: see ARTFUL INSIDIOUS — **on the sly,** in a stealthy way, with concealment — **sly'boots",** *n* A roguish cunning, sly person or animal — **sly'goose,** *n* [Eng] The sheldrake.

Sly, Christopher. In Shakespeare's *Taming of the Shrew*, the drunken tinker who is persuaded to believe himself a rich lord and for whose entertainment the play is performed

slydet, *vt* To slide — **slyd'ingt,** *a*

sly'ly, 1 slai'li, 2 slȳ'ly, *adv* **1.** In a sly manner, artfully **2**†. Prudently, wisely **sll'lyt.**

slyne, 1 slain 2 slȳn *n* [Eng] *Mining* Same as SLIME

sly'ness, 1 slai'nes, 2 slȳ'nĕs, *n* The state or quality of being sly, craftiness, cunning, also, sly conduct

slype, 1 slaip, 2 slȳp, *v* [Scot] **I** *t* To strip off **II** *i* To fall over, as wet soil from the plow

slype, *n* **1.** [Eng] A passage between two walls specif, a covered passage from the transept of a cathedral **2.** [Local, Eng] A long, narrow stretch of water alongside a river [For SLIP[1], *n*, 4] **slipet; slypt.**

slyp'-groat"†, *n* Same as SHOVELBOARD

sly'ster, *vt & i* Same as SLAISTER

S M[1], *abbr* *Sa Majesté* (F His [or Her] Majesty) senior magistrate Sergeant Major sewing-machine short meter, Society of Mary, Sons of Malta State Militia surface measure — **S M**[2], *abbr* Same as M S[2]

Sm. Samarium a chemical symbol

sma', 1 smē, 2 smą, *a* [Scot] Small

Smaa'le-ne-ne, 1 smē'le-nē-nē, 2 smą'lē-ne-ne, *n* A province in S E Norway 1,600 sq m, capital, Frederikshald

smack[1], 1 smak, 2 smăk, *v* **I.** *t* **1.** To separate (the lips, or tongue and roof of the mouth) with a noise, especially as a mark of relish in eating or tasting

Trotty took a little beer and *smacked* his lips DICKENS *Christmas Stories The Chimes* first quarter, p 131 [E & I 1886]

2. To strike or slap, as with the flat hand, so as to make a sharp sound, as, to *smack* a boy's face **3** To kiss with a resonant sound **4** To cause to make a sharp sound, as, to *smack* a whip

II. *i* **1.** To make a sharp noise with or as with the lips, especially as a mark of relish, as, I heard his lips *smack.* **2.** To kiss loudly or coarsely **3.** To make a sharp sound in striking or slapping, as, one's hand *smacks* against the cheek **4.** [Prov Eng] To meet forcibly and suddenly [< MD *smacken*, strike]

smack[2], *vt* To have a taste or flavor, especially as tested by smacking often used figuratively

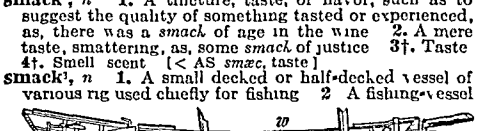
Their nectar *smack d* of hemlock on the lips
TENNYSON *Demeter and Persephone* st 6

[< AS *smaccan* or *smæccan*, taste, < *smæc*, taste]

smack[1], *n* **1.** A quick sharp sound, as of the lips in kissing, or after experiencing an agreeable taste, hence, a kiss, especially a noisy kiss **2.** A blow or slap accompanied by a sharp sound, as, a *smack* in the face **3** The sound of a snapping whip

smack[2], *n* **1.** A tincture, taste, or flavor, such as to suggest the quality of something tasted or experienced, as, there was a *smack* of age in the wine **2.** A mere taste, smattering, as, some *smack* of justice **3†.** Taste **4†.** Smell scent [< AS *smæc*, taste]

smack[3], *n* **1.** A small decked or half-decked vessel of various rig used chiefly for fishing **2** A fishing-vessel



Structure of a Well-smack
w, the well showing the water at the level of the vessel's load-line (*l, l*)

having a fish-well in its hold, a well-smack [< MD *smacke*, smack] **smack'-boat"†**; **smacks'-boat"†.**— **smack'ee**, *n* [Florida, U S] A small fishing-smack —**smack'man**, *n* A sailor or fisherman on a smack **smacks'man†.**

smack, *adv* With a sharp sound, also, bluntly, plumply

smacked, } 1 smakt, 2 smăkt, *a* [Southern U S] Ground,
smackt[3], } crushed said of corn, etc

smack'er, 1 smak'er, 2 smăk'er, *n* **1** One who smacks **2.** A noisy kiss smack

smack'er-ing†, *n* A smattering

smack'ing, 1 smak'ing, 2 smăk'ing, *pa* Making a sharp, brisk sound hence, brisk, lively as, a *smacking* breeze

smack'ing, *n* A quick, sharp sound, smack

smack'smooth", 1 *smak'smūth'*, 2 *smăk'smōōth'*, *adv* Without obstruction, openly, smoothly

smad, 1 smad, 2 smăd, *vt* [Scot] To stain, smear —**smad**, *n*

smalk, 1 smēk, 2 smāk, *n* [Scot] A petty rogue, silly fellow

smalk'rie, 1 smēk'rı, 2 smāk'rı, *n* [Scot] Thievery, pettroonery, roguery

Smal-kal'dic, 1 smal-kal'dık, 2 smăl-kăl'dic, *a* Of or pertaining to Schmalkalden Thuringia as, the *Smalkaldic* League See LEAGUE **Smal-kal'di-an†.**

small, 1 smēl, 2 smal, *vt* To make smaller, minify

small, *a* **1.** Comparatively less than another or than a standard in dimensions or amount, diminutive, little, as, a *small* mouse, the number is *small* **2.** Being of slight moment, weight, or importance, as, the money is of *small* account, *small* duties, *small* vices **3.** Lacking in moral or mental breadth, characterized by pettiness and narrowness, ignoble, paltry, mean, as, a man of *small* character, *small* conduct

'True' he replied 'there is a species of *small* wisdom in the world that often constitutes the extremest of its folly
HUGH MILLER in Wilson's *Tales of the Borders, Recollections of Burns* in vol u p 70 [E M]

4 Lacking in the qualities of greatness, not largely gifted, as, *small* men exalted by chance **5** Acting or transacting business in a limited way **6** Weak in characteristic properties, mildly alcoholic said of liquors, as, *small* beer **7.** Having little body or volume, slender, fine, soft, as, a still, *small* voice **8.** Condensed by hammering, tight said of the rim or edge of a saw **9** Of low degree, obscure, plebeian, as, the great and the *small* **10** [Scot] Contracted in dimension, as a stream said by anglers **11†.** Thin, slender probably the original sense [< AS *smyl*, small, cp Goth *smals*, small] **smalt†**; **smalet.** Syn. diminutive, fine, little mean, microscopic, minute, narrow, petty, puny, slight, tiny See INSIGNIFICANT LITTLE SCANTY

—**in a small way**, unpretentiously, with small resources —**s ale**, a cheap mild ale in the brewing of which little or no malt and hops are used —**s. coal**, coal broken into small pieces, usually that smaller than stove size slack —**s. craft** (*Naut*), small vessels collectively considered, also, figuratively, small things or persons generally —**small'-dot"**, *n* A very small piece of solid work regularly placed on the background of a lace-pattern also, lace so ornamented —**s fry**, small fish in general, hence, figuratively, small people or things —**s -headed**, *a* Having a head relatively small, microcephalous —**s. holding** (*Eng Law*), a farm of more than one and less than 50 acres, or, according to the Small Holdings and Allotments Act, 1908, more than 50 acres but not exceeding an annual rental of £50 ($250) —**s letter**, a letter that is not a capital as *a* or *b* —**s -minded**, *a* Having a petty mind, contemplating small things, or things in a small way —**s -mindedness**, *n* —**s -mouthed**, *a* Having a small mouth —**s people 1.** The common people **2†.** Fairies —**s piece**, a Scotch coin worth about 4½ cents —**s stuff** (*Naut*), small rope, yarn, etc —**s. talk**, unimportant or trivial conversation mild gossip —**s wares**, textile articles of the tape kind, such as bindings, braid, and fringe —**small'ish**, *a* Somewhat small —**small'ness**, *n* The quality or state of being small, littleness

small, *n* **1.** A small part, as, the *small* of the back **2** A small thing or quantity **3.** *pl* See SMALLS

small, *adv* **1.** In a low or mild tone, also, in a shrill key, as, to talk *small* **2†.** In a small way, trivially

small'age, 1 *smōl'ıj*, 2 *smąl'ag*, *n* *Bot* Celery, especially in the wild state

small'-clothes", 1 *smōl'-klōthz'*, 2 *smąl'-clōthş'*, *n pl* A man's nether garments for the hips and thighs, close-fitting knee-breeches **smalls†.**

Smal'ley, 1 *smōl'ı*, 2 *smąl'ş*, **George Washburn** (⁸/₂1833–⁶/₂1916) An American journalist correspondent for the *New York Tribune* and *The Times*, London

small'fish", 1 *smōl'fish"*, 2 *smąl'fish'*, *n* [Western U S] The oolakan

small'mouth", 1 *smōl'mauth"*, 2 *smąl'mouth'*, *n* [N Am] The small-mouthed black bass See BLACK BASS

small'pox", 1 *smōl'poks"*, 2 *smąl'pŏks'*, *vt* To cause smallpox in, inoculate with smallpox-virus, as a cow, to obtain vaccine-lymph

small'pox", *n* *Pathol* A virulent, highly infectious disease resulting from a specific morbid poison, that after a period of incubation manifests itself by high inflammatory fever, followed after three to five days by an eruption, feeling at first like small shot under the skin, finally developing into deep-seated pustules, variola

Forms of smallpox commonly distinguished are **confluent** (severe, in which the pustules run together, leaving deep scars), **distinct** or **discrete** (mild, in which the pustules remain separate, leaving slight scars), **hemorrhagic** (usually fatal, with hemorrhage into the skin beneath the pustules) **inoculated** (commonly mild, intentionally induced by inoculation), **malignant** (fatal, commonly called **black**), and **modified** (usually mild, attacking persons who have been vaccinated) [< SMALL + POX, *n*]— **small'pox"-plant"**, *n* Either of two pitcher-plants, *Sarracenia purpurea* and *S minor* so called from their supposed remedial properties in the treatment of smallpox

smalls, 1 smölz, 2 smąls, *n pl* **1.** Small-clothes **2.** [Slang Eng] The first examination after matriculation, responsions used at Oxford to denote the first university examination counting toward a degree now usually passed before residence **3** *Mining* (1) Small coal, slack (2) Small particles of mixed ore and gangue **4.** [Eng] *Railroad* Articles of small freight under 300 lbs for which an extra carriage-charge is made **5.** [Cant, Gt Brit] Small goods [< SMALL, *a*]

Small'thorne, 1 smōl'thôrn, 2 smąl'thôrn, *n* A town in Staffordshire, England It has pottery-manufactures

small'ly, 1 smōl'ı, 2 smąl'y, *adv* **1** [Rare] (1) In a small way, to a small degree (2) Minutely, finely, as, *smally* divided **2†.** With few people

smalt, 1 smölt, 2 smąlt, *n* A deep-blue glass colored with cobalt oxid used when pulverized for painting decorating pottery, etc In artistic work, its place is now taken chiefly by cobalt blue and artificial ultramarine [< It *smalto*, < G *schmalte*, < *schmelzen*, melt]—**green smalt**, same as COBALT GREEN —**smalt'-blue"**, *a* Of the color of smalt

smalt'ite, 1 smölt'alt, 2 smąlt'ıt, *n* *Mineral* A tin-white to steel-gray cobalt arsenid (CoAs₂) crystallizing in the isometric system [< SMALT] **smalt'in(e)‡**

smal'to, 1 smöl'to, 2 smal'to *n* [It] Colored glass in minute regular squares, used in modern Roman mosaic

smar'agd†, *n* A green precious stone, as the beryl or the emerald [< OF *smaragde*, < L *smaragdus*, see SMARAGDINE] **smar'agdet**

sma-rag'din(e)‡, 1 sma-rag'dın or -dăn, 2 sma-răg'dın or -dîn, *a* Of the color of the smaragd emerald-colored, green

The Heavenly Earth *smaragdine*
BAILEY *Festus, A Village Feast* sc 9

[< L *smaragdinus*, < *smaragdus* (< Gr *smaragdos*), smaragd]

sma-rag'dite, 1 sma-rag'dait, 2 sma-răg'dît, *n* *Mineral* A thin, foliated, light grass-green variety of amphibole

smart[1], 1 smärt, 2 smârt, *v* **I.** *t* [Archaic] To cause to feel a smart, as, to *smart* one with a whip

II. *i* **1** To experience or be the seat of an acute painful sensation, generally superficial, as, the cut *smarts* **2.** Figuratively, to have one's feelings wounded, as, he *smarts* with neglect **3.** To cause a smart, induce a smarting sensation, as, the plaster *smarts* [< AS *smeortan*, cp D *smarten*, give pain to, G *schmerzen*, pain]

smart[2], *vt* [Colloq] To improve in appearance, as oneself or one's habitation, cause to appear brisk or spruce with *up* as to *smart up* the carriage **smart'en†**

smart, *a* **1.** Quick in thought or action, bright, intelligent, acute, clever, as, a *smart* writer, a *smart* idea **2** Evincing keen wit, especially, showing or marked by pertness with sprightliness, impertinently witty, making pretensions to wit often said contemptuously **3** Marked by vigor or energy, forceful, emphatic, severe, also, rapid and strong, brisk, as, a *smart* rebuke

The enemy after some pretty *smart* skirmishing obliged them to retreat WASHINGTON in Sparks's *Writings of Washington, Sept 3, 1777* in vol v, p 53 [H & & CO 1834]

4. Causing a smarting sensation, stinging, pungent, as, a *smart* cut of a whip; *smart* spices **5** [U S] (1) Keen in caring for self-interest, sharp, as at trade, shrewd as, a *smart* Yankee (2) [Local] In active health well, as, I do not feel very *smart* this summer (3) Of unusual speed or strength superior in skill or execution as, a *smart* team the *smartest* workmen in town (4) [Dial] Large considerable as, a *smart* crop of wheat

6. [Eng] (1) Sprucely dressed, having a showy appearance, as, a *smart* coxcomb, a *smart* hat (2) Belonging to the stylish classes, fashionable, as, the *smart* set of London (3) Making a creditable showing, well-appearing, as, a *smart* company of guardsmen **7†.** Earnest, forcible **8†.** Quick, punctual **9†.** Strong, as wine [< SMART[1], *v*] Syn. see CLEVER —**smart Aleck** [Colloq, U S], a forward person whose conceit of smartness leads to ill results s **Ellick†** —**smart'ish**, *a* Somewhat smart, as, a *smartish* yacht —**smart'ly**, *adv* —**smart'ness**, *n* The state or quality of being smart Syn. see PERTNESS

smart, *n* **1.** An acute painful sensation, as from a scratch or an irritant, as, a severe *smart*

The pleasure of the honey will not pay for the *smart* of the sting JEREMY TAYLOR *Works, Ser on 1 Cor xv 52* in vol i, pt ii, p 703 [WES & D 1835]

2. Any distress, suffering, as, to heal the nation's *smart* **3** One who dresses in a smart fashion See SMART, *a*, **6 4.** One who puts on smart or brisk airs or manners **5.** [Local] A degree, number, or amount with *right*

There's a *right smart* of men here who to my knowledge deserves hanging TOURGEE *Fool's Errand* p 272 [F H & H 1880]

6. Smart-money

smart, *adv* Smartly

smart'en, 1 smärt'n, 2 smart'n, *v* **I.** *t* Same as SMART[2]

II. *i* To smart

smar'tle, 1 smär'tl, 2 smar'tl, *rt* [Prov Eng] To waste away

smart'-mon"ey, 1 smärt'-mun'ı, 2 smârt'-mon'ş, *n* **1.** *Law* Exemplary damages awarded against a defendant, vindictive or punitive damages because of circumstances of great aggravation attending the wrong committed **2.** Money paid for a release from an engagement or from a painful situation **3.** [Eng] Money allowed to soldiers or sailors for injuries received in the service, pension-money, also, money paid by employers to workmen injured in their service

smart'stick"et, 1 smärt'stik'et, 2 smart'stik'ĕt, *n* [Eng] A certificate entitling a soldier or sailor to smart-money

smart'weed", 1 smärt'wid", 2 smart'wēd', *n* Either of two species of knotweed (*Polygonum*), growing in wet places —the **common smartweed** or water-pepper (*P hydropiper*), a smooth annual 1 to 2 feet high, and the **water-s.** (*P acre*) a perennial 2 to 5 feet high so called from their acrid leaves See POLYGONUM

smart'y, 1 smärt'ı, 2 smart'y, *n* [-IES, 1 -ız, 2 -ış, *pl*] [Colloq] A person who is over-smart, a would-be witty person [Dim of SMART]

smash, 1 smăsh, 2 smăsh, *v* **I.** *t* **1.** To cause to break in many pieces by sudden action, as by a blow or any form of collision, shiver, shatter to pieces, as, to *smash* a vase **2** To flatten or otherwise put out of shape, crush, as, to *smash* a finger, to *smash* a hat **3.** [Colloq] To dash or fling violently so as to crush or break in pieces, as, to *smash* an object against a post **4** [Slang] (1) To strike with a severe or crushing blow, hit, as, to *smash* a person in the face (2) To make bankrupt, destroy, as, to *smash* a bank **5** *Tennis* To bat (the ball) with a swift hard overhand stroke

II. *i* **1.** To break in many pieces suddenly, be broken in pieces or crushed out of shape, as by a blow, pressure, or collision, as, the glass globe suddenly *smashed* **2.** [Colloq] To come into violent contact so as to crush or be crushed, collide, dash, as, the boats *smashed* together **3** [Colloq] To fail and go to pieces, as a business enterprise or the like, as, the company *smashed* up **4.** [Slang, Eng] To pass bad coin [< Sw dial *smaska*, smack, allied to SMACK[1], *v*] Syn see BREAK

smash, *n* **1** An act or instance of smashing, or the state of being smashed often compounded with *up*, as, a *smash-up* on a railroad, also, figuratively, a disaster or sudden break-up of any kind, as, a *smash* in business **2.** A beverage of spirituous liquors, usually brandy, with mint, water, sugar, and ice

—**to go to smash** [Colloq], to go to ruin

I have a great mind to suspend payment for a while and let social position *go to smash* EGGLESTON *Faith Doctor* p 63 [A]

smash'er, 1 smash'er, 2 smăsh'er, *n* **1.** One who or that which smashes **2** [Slang] (1) Something of extraordinary size or quality, as, the trout I caught was a *smasher* (2) [Eng] (*a*) One who passes bad money (*b*) A counterfeit coin (*c*) A north-country seaman (*d*) Formerly, a carronade so called because it produced more splinters than a swifter-shotted gun **3** [Prov. Eng] A small gooseberry pie **4** A smashing-machine

smash'ing, 1 smash'ing, 2 smăsh'ing, *pa* **1.** Serving to break or crush, as, a *smashing* blow **2.** [Colloq] Very brisk, forceful, as, a *smashing* business **3.** [Prov Eng] Wild, fast gay —**smash'ing-ma-chine"**, *n* A press for flattening the folds of unsewed books s **-press‡**

smasht, *pp* Smashed S S

smash'-up", 1 smash'-up", 2 smăsh'-ŭp", *n* [Colloq] A smash, especially, a destructive collision on a railway

smatch, 1 smach, 2 smăch, *vt & vi* [Dial or Obs] To taste have a taste of smack

smatch[1], *n* [Dial or Obs] **1** Taste, tincture smack **2.** A smattering

smatch[2], *n* [Local, Eng] A bird, the wheatear

smatch'et, 1 smach'et 2 smăch'ĕt, *n* [Scot] **1** An ill-mannered child **2** A low, despicable fellow **smatch'ert.**

smat'ter, 1 smat'er, 2 smăt'er, *v* **I.** *t* **1.** To use superficially or with little knowledge of, in speaking or writing, talk or write about while knowing little of

He *smattered* words in not a few foreign languages THACKERAY *Works Lovel the Widower* in vol iii, p 230 [E & L 1891]

2. To get or have but a smattering of **3†.** To taste

II. *i* **1.** To talk in a superficial manner, make a display of small knowledge **2.** To have a smattering of knowledge **3** To break in fragments **4†.** To make a noise [< Sw *smattra*, crackle, var of *snattra*, chatter]—**smat'ter-er**, *n*

smat'ter, *n* Slight, superficial knowledge, smattering —**smat'ter-ing**, *n* A superficial degree or kind of knowledge, whether of one or many things not inconsistent with thoroughness in other things —**smat'ter-ing-ly**, *adv* With slight or superficial knowledge

smat'terd, *pp* Smattered S S

sm c, sm. caps, *abbr* Small capitals —**S M D**, *abbr* Short meter double —**S M E**, *abbr* See ABBREVIATION

smear, 1 smir, 2 smēr, *vt* **1** To cover or bedaub with any thick or viscous substance often implying that the substance or the manner of applying it is offensive or soiling, as, to *smear* a boat's bottom with pitch used also figuratively, to pollute, contaminate morally **2.** To give a luster to (articles of pottery) without glazing, as by putting a volatile flux in the kiln with the ware **3.** To paint in a tawdry or cheap fashion **4.** To apply a vermin-destroying salve to (young sheep **5†.** To anoint [< AS *smerian*, < *smeru*, grease]

smear, *n* **1.** A thick spot or stain made by some viscous or fluid colored substance, as, a *smear* of oil on one's sleeve **2.** A volatile flux for glazing ware **3** Soft, pasty calcium sulfate resulting from the manufacture of carbon-dioxid gas **4** Fermentation, as of syrup **5.** *Bacteriol* A bacterial preparation spread upon a cover-glass or slide for microscopical examination **6†.** Ointment, grease [< AS *smeru*, grease]—**smear'scul"ture**, *n* *Bacteriol* A culture obtained by using a solid culture as the medium and spreading over it the micro-organisms under observation —**s.-dab**, *n* A European flounder (*Microstomus kitt*) —**s -gavel†**, *n* Tax on ointments

smear'case", 1 smir'kēs 2 smēr'cās", *n* [Local U S] A mixture of dry curds with milk or cream cottage-cheese [< G *schmierkäse*, < *schmieren* smear, + *käse*, cheese]

smeared, } 1 smird, 2 smērd, *a* *Zool* Having color-mark-
smeard[3], } ings indistinct or blurred

smear'y, 1 smir'ı, 2 smēr'ş, *a* Greasy, viscous, or staining, also, smeared —**smear'i-ness**, *n* The state of being smeared

smeath, 1 smith 2 smēth, *n* **1** [Prov Eng] The smew **2** [Local, U S] The pintail duck

Smea'ton, 1 smi'tən, 2 smē'ton **John** (⁸/₂1724–¹⁰/₂1792) An English civil engineer builder of Eddystone lighthouse

smec'tite, 1 smek'tait, 2 smĕc'tit, *n* **1** A green clay **2** A greenish halloysite [< Gr *smēktis*, < *smēchō* wipe clean]

Smec-ty m'nu-us, 1 smek-tim'nu-us 2 smĕc-tym'nŭ-ŭs, *n* The title of a 17th-century pamphlet attacking Episcopacy, from the initials of its authors Stephen Marshall Edmund Calamy, Thomas Young Matthew Newcomen, and William Spurstow —**Smec-ty m'nu-an**, *a*

smed'dum, 1 smed'um, 2 smĕd'ŭm, *n* **1.** [North Eng & Scot] Fine ore-particles that have passed through a wire sieve fine coal-slack also, a stratum of clay or shale between two coal-beds **2** [Scot] (1) Powder, especially, ground malt (2) Vigor of mind sense [< AS *smedema*, meal]

Smed'ley, 1 smed'li, 2 smĕd'ly, **Francis Edward** (12/41818–5/41864) An English novelist *Frank Fairleigh*

smee, 1 smi, 2 smē, *n* **1.** [Local, Eng] The smew **2.** [Local, U S] The pintail **smeest.** **3.** [Local, Eng] (1) The widgeon (2) The pochard [Cor of SMEW]

Smee, Alfred (5/41818–1/21877) An English physician, scientist, inventor, and author *Elements of Electro-metallurgy* — **Smee's battery** or **cell** (*Elec*), a cell in which there are two zinc plates, one on either side of a silver plate, suspended in weak sulfuric acid Polarization is reduced by covering the silver plate with finely divided platinum

smeek, 1 smik, 2 smēk, *v* & *n* [Scot] Smoke — **smeek'y,** *a*

smeeth[1], 1 smith, 2 smēth, *v* & *a* [Prov Eng] Smooth.

smeeth[2]†, *vt* [Prov Eng] To blacken with soot

smeg'ma, 1 smeg'ma, 2 smĕg'ma, *n* [-MA-TA, *pl*] **1.** *Physiol* A sebaceous solution, specif, the whitish, cheesy substance found under the prepuce and in the region of the clitoris and labia minora **2** Soap, or soap-like substance, specif, soapy secretion in folds of the skin **3** An unguent or similar toilet substance [< Gr *smēgma*, unguent, < *smēchō*, wipe clean] — **smeg-mat'ic,** *a* Of the nature of soap soapy cleansing

smelr, 1 smir, 2 smēr, *n* A semiglaze used on pottery, a mixture of common salt and slip glaze [Form of SMEAR]

Smel-fun'gus, 1 smel-fuŋ'gus, 2 smĕl-fŭŋ'gŭs, *n* Tobias Smollett so called by Sterne in his *Sentimental Journey*

sme'lite, 1 smi'lait, 2 smē'lit, *n* A Hungarian kaolin, of which ornaments are made [< Gr *smēlē*, soap, < *smaō*, wipe clean]

smell, } 1 smel, 2 smĕl, *v* [SMELLED or SMELT, SMELLS]

smel[2]**,** } SMELL'ING] **I.** *t* **1.** To perceive by means of the nose and its olfactory nerves, perceive the odor or perfume of, scent, as, to *smell* a rose **2.** To examine by sniffing air, test by odor **3.** To discover or detect, or seek to know, as if by smelling, as, to *smell* out a plot

II. *i* **1.** To have and emit an odor or perfume; affect the olfactory nerves frequently with *of*, as, to *smell of* gin, *smell* sweet, the sea *smells* salty **2.** Specif, to be malodorous, stink, as, "my offense is rank, it *smells* to Heaven" **3.** To use the faculty or perform the act of perceiving by means of the nose often with *of*, and formerly with *to*, as, *smell of* this rose **4.** To test by smell, sniff, snuff, as, he *smelled* all about, but discovered nothing **5.** Figuratively, to give indication as if by an odor, as, to *smell* of treason

The pedant of the cloister, and the pedant of the lobby both *smell* equally of the shop COLERIDGE *Works, Biographia Literaria* in vol III, ch 10, p 273 [1858]

[Akin to D *smeulen*, < LG *smelen* smoulder] — **smelling committee** [Colloq, U S], a committee of investigation — **to smell a rat,** to have reason to suspect something — **to s. of the lamp,** to bear evidence of long hours of night toil, as an elaborate essay — **to s out,** to investigate or discover as if by smelling about like a dog

smell, *n.* **1.** That sense by means of which odors are perceived and of which the nose with its olfactory nerves is the special organ It is generally held that the matter perceived must have direct contact with the organ of smell, generally in a finely divided or vaporous state

2. The sensation excited through the olfactory nerves Sensations of smell are most baffling of effort to describe and classify, but some partly successful attempts have recently been made by noting the chemical elements of smellable substances The different tastes of substances taken into the mouth are chiefly differences in their effects upon the olfactory nerves, *i e*, most sensations that appear introspectively as tastes are really smells

3. That which is directly perceived by this sense, that quality of an object that enables it to be so perceived, or the emanation that affects the olfactory nerves, an odor, perfume, as, the *smell* of a rose **4.** Figuratively, a faint suggestion, hint, trace **5.** An act of smelling

Syn.: aroma, bouquet, fragrance, odor, perfume, savor, scent, stench, stink *Smell* is the generic word including all the rest *Aroma, fragrance,* and *perfume* are ordinarily pleasing, *odor, savor,* and *scent* may be so *Odor* is nearly synonymous with *smell,* but is susceptible of more delicate use, as, the *odor* of incense An *aroma* is a delicate and spicy *odor,* as of fine coffee, *bouquet* is said chiefly of the delicate *odor of certain wines We speak of the fragrance or perfume* of flowers, but *fragrance* is more delicate, a *perfume* may be so strong and rich as to be repulsive by excess There is a tendency to restrict the application of *perfume* to the artificial preparations called collectively "perfumery" *Scent* is chiefly used for the characteristic *odor* of an animal by which it is tracked or avoided by other animals, the word is also applied to any *odor,* natural or artificial, especially when faintly diffused through the air as, the *scent* of mignonette or of new-mown hay *Savor* is chiefly said of the appetizing *odor* evolved from articles of food by the processes of cooking Any *smell* that is at once foul, strong, and pervasive may be called a *stench Smell* and *scent* denote also the sense to which *odors* appeal as, man has the *sense of smell,* the keen *scent* of the foxhound

— **smell'-feast",** *n* **1.** A person who finds and frequents good tables, an epicure **2.** A feast at which the guests get little to eat, as if required to be satisfied with the odors of the viands — **s.-hollow,** *n* One of the elliptical pits on the antennæ of a bee, having olfactory functions — **s. smock,** *n* **1.** [Prov Eng] (1) The lady's-smock (2) The wood-anemone **2†.** A licentious man — **smell'ful,** *a* [Colloq] Odorous — **smell'-less,** *a* **1.** Emitting no odor scentless **2** Having no sense of smell **smel'less‡.** — **smell'y,** *a* [Colloq] Malodorous

smell'er, 1 smel'ər, 2 smĕl'er, *n* **1.** One who smells (anything) **2.** [Rare] That which smells, or emits an odor **3** [Slang] (1) The nose, as, he gave him a crack on the *smeller* (2) One who tries to smell out secrets, a spy, a prying person **4.** A feeler, as of an animal

smell'ing, 1 smel'iŋ, 2 smĕl'ing, *n* **1** The act of one who smells **2** [Archaic] The sense of smell a use analogous to *hearing* — **smell'ing-bot"tle,** *n* A small bottle for smelling-salts or for perfumery, vinaigrette — **s.-salts,** *n pl* Any one of various pungent or aromatic salts, or mixtures of such often scented used as stimulants by smelling, specif, a preparation of ammonium carbonate

smelt, 1 smelt, 2 smĕlt, *v* **I.** *t* **1.** To obtain (a metal) from the ore by a process that includes fusion, also, in a more limited sense, to reduce (ores, sweepings, metallurgical products, etc) by fusion in a furnace

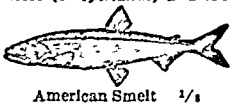
In its restricted sense *smelting* is confined to a single operation as the fusion of an iron ore in a shaft furnace, the reduction of a copper matte in a reverberatory furnace, and the extraction of a metal from sweepings in a crucible but in its general sense it includes the entire treatment of the material from the crude ore to the finished metal, and embraces (1) the calcination or roasting, by means of which the sulfur and other volatile constituents are expelled, (2) the reduction of the resulting products in a furnace, or the smelting proper, and (3) the refining of the product from the second operation

2. To melt or fuse, as a metal

II. *i* **1.** To undergo reduction, as in a furnace (see note above), as, the ore *smelts* readily **2.** To melt or fuse a metal [< D *smelten*, melt, or Dan *smelte*]

smelt, *n* **1.** A small argentinoid salmoniform food-fish of *Osmerus* or a related genus, mostly of northern seas, ascending rivers to spawn, or landlocked Its back is light olive-green and its sides and under side are silvery white

The **common European smelt** (*O eperlanus*) and the **American** (*O mordax*) have a cucumber-like odor when fresh *O thaleichthys* is the **Californias.** *Retropinnaricha-rdsoni* is the **New Zealand** s For other varieties see below



American Smelt 1/3

2. One of other fishes (1) A silverside or atherinid, as the Californian *Atherinopsis californiensis* (2) [Local, U S] One of various silvery cyprinoids, especially the spawn-eater (3) A sand-eel or ammodytid (4) The Californian tom-cod (5) A smolt

3†. A simpleton, a gull [< AS *smelt,* smelt] — **Derwent smelt** [Tasmania], a haplochitonoid fish (*Haplochiton scali*) — **Kadiak s.,** an argentinid (*Osmerus albatrossis*) of Alaska — **little s ,** an atherinoid fish (*Atherinops affinis*) of the Californian coast — **pond'-smelt",** *n* An argentinid (*Hypomesus olidus*) of Kamchatka and Alaska — **Wilton s.,** an argentinid (*Osmerus mordax spectrum*) of Wilton Pond, Maine

smelt'er, 1 smelt'ər, 2 smĕlt'er, *n* **1.** One engaged in smelting ore, or who operates or tends a smelting-furnace **smelt'er-man†.**

These people on the city of Zimbabwe . were gold *smelters* and you can still trace the remains of the furnaces in which they smelted the gold *Review of Reviews* Apr, 1892 p 319, col 2.

2 [Western U S] A smelting-works, smeltery

smelt'er-y, 1 smelt'ər-i, 2 smĕlt'er-y, *n* [-IES, 1 -iz, 2 is, *pl*] An establishment for obtaining metals from their ores by roasting, etc [pout.

smelt'le, 1 smelt'i, 2 smĕlt'i, *n* [Scot] A fish, the whiting

smelt'ing, 1 smelt'iŋ, 2 smĕlt'ing, *ppr & verbal n* of SMELT *v* — **differential smelting,** a method of smelting, by which certain substances in the charge are removed while others remain unfused as iron, titanium and silicon from bauxite leaving the alumina unfused — **electrical s ,** industrial furnace operations including chemical reactions conducted by means of electrically generated heat — **smelt'ing-fur"nace,** *n* A blast-, reverberatory, or other furnace in which ore is smelted for the separation of a metal — **s -house,** *n* A structure built over a smelting-furnace a smelting-works — **s -works,** *n* An establishment in which metals are extracted from ores by furnaces

sme-rin'thus, 1 smi-rin'thus, 2 sme-rin'thŭs, *n* A sphingid moth (genus *Smerinthus*) [< Gr *smērinthos*, cord]

smerk†, *v* & *n* Same as SMIRK

smerk‡, *a* Same as SMIRKY. **smerk'y†.**

smer'lin, 1 smŭr'lin, 2 smĕr'lin, *n* [Dial] A small loach

smertt, *v*, *a*, & *n* Same as SMART **smertet.**

Sme'ru, 1 smē'rū, 2 smē'ry, *n* A volcano in E Java, 12,000 ft high, active in 1895

Smet, 1 smet *or* smē, 2 smĕt *or* smē, **Peter John de** (12/41801–3/41873) A French Jesuit missionary among the N W American Indians

Sme-ta'na, 1 sme-tä'na, 2 smē-tä'na, **Friedrich** (3/41824–5/41884) A Bohemian operatic composer, *Die Verkaufte Braut* (The Bartered Bride)

smethe, 1 smith, 2 smēth, *n* Same as SMEE, 1 & 2

Smeth'port, 1 smeth'pōrt, 2 smĕth'pōrt, *n* A borough, county-seat of McKean county, Pa

Smeth'wick, 1 smeth'ik, 2 smĕth'ik, *n* A manufacturing town, suburb of Birmingham England

smeu, 1 smiū, 2 smi, *n* [Scot] The willow warbler **smeuth‡.**

smew, 1 smiū, 2 smū, *n* **1.** A small merganser (*Mergus albellus*) of northern parts of the Old World It is the smallest of the mergansers, and is among the best divers of all ducks The male is black and white with a crest of white **2** [Local, U S] The hooded merganser [Perhaps for *tee-mew*, but cp SMEATH = MD *smeente* widgeon]

S. M. I, *abbr* [F] *Sa Majesté Impériale* (His [or Her] Imperial Majesty)

Smi'chow, 1 smi'kov, 2 smi'cŏv, *n* A city in Bohemia a suburb of Prague **Smi'chov‡**

smick'er†, *vt* To look amorously — **smick'er†,** *a* Amorous — **smick'er-ing†,** *n* An amorous look or impulse

smick'et, 1 smik'et, 2 smik'ĕt, *n* [Prov Eng] A smock, chemise

smick'ly†, *adv* Sprucely, amorously

smid'die, 1 smid'i, 2 smid'i, *n* [Scot] Same as SMITHY, 1 **smid'dy‡.**

smidg'en, 1 smij'en, 2 smidg'ĕn, *n* [N C & Tenn] A small quantity, bit, mite, trifle

smift, 1 smift, 2 smift, *n* *Mining* A slow-match or fuse usually of paper Compare TOUCHWOOD

smight†, *vt* To smite

Smike, 1 smaik 2 smik, *n* In Dickens's *Nicholas Nickleby,* a poor, dejected follower of Nicholas son of Ralph Nickleby

Smi"la-ca'ce-æ, 1 smai"la-kē'si-i, 2 smi"la-cā'çe-ē, *n pl* *Bot* A family of herbs or woody-stemmed vines of the order *Liliales* They have netted-veined leaves dioecious flowers in umbels and globular fruits There are three genera and about 200 species natives of temperate and warm regions *Smilax* is the largest genus [< SMILAX] — **smi"la-ca'ceous,** *a*

smi'la-cin, 1 smai'la-sin, 2 smi'la-çin, *n* *Chem* A white crystalline compound contained as a glucoside in the root of the sarsaparilla (*Smilax officinalis*) used in medicine as an alternative, emetic and expectorant [< SMILAX] **smi'la-cine‡.**

Smi"la-ci'na, 1 smai"la-sai'na, 2 smi"la-çi'na, *n* *Bot* Same as VAGNERA

smi'lax, 1 smai'laks, 2 smi'lăks, *n* **1.** A delicate twiner (*Asparagus asparagoides*), from South Africa, with small glossy-green leaves resembling those of a true smilax (see def 3), and greenish flowers on nodding pedicels cultivated in greenhouses, and extensively used for making wreaths, bouquets etc **2.** Any plant of the genus *Smilax* **3** [S-] A large, widely scattered genus of shrubby or herbaceous plants — the greenbriers or catbriers — having climbing stems supported by a pair of tendrils on the petiole, and umbels of small greenish flowers forming berries in fruit [< L *smilax*, < Gr *smilax*, yew]

smile, 1 smail, 2 smil, *v* [SMILED, SMIL'ING] **I.** *t* **1.** To express by means of a smile, as, to *smile* one's joy.

2. To effect as by a smile, as, he *smiled* his cares away.

Smile the shadow from my heart'

T B READ *Arise* st 3

3†. To smile at

II. *i* **1.** To give an expression to the features of the face as of an incipient laugh expressive of joy or pleasure, or sometimes of pity, sarcasm, or slight contempt **2.** To wear a pleasant or joyful aspect, look pleased or gay, as, the summer *smiles* in gladness

Every sin *smiles* in the first address

TRENCH *Notes on the Miracles* mir 1 p 119 [A 1872]

3. To show approval or favor in any way, as, may Heaven *smile* on our work **4.** [Slang, U S] To take a drink of liquor [< Sw *smila*, smile]

Syn.: compare synonyms for CHEERFUL — Prep: smile *on* or *upon* a person an endeavor etc — **I should smile** [Slang U S] I should say so, there can be no doubt about it a phrase of affirmation or agreement with some declaration — **smil'er,** *n* One who is smiling or often smiles

smile, *n* **1.** A pleased or amused expression of the face characterized usually by lateral upward extension of the lips, closed or open, and more or less by elevation of the cheeks and often the lower eyelids sometimes, by accompanying elevation or contraction of the brows, expressive of such emotions as approval, affection, suppressed mirth, incredulity, surprize, pity, or scorn **2.** A pleasant or joyful aspect, as, the *smile* of spring **3.** Propitious or favorable disposition, good fortune, favor; blessing, as, the *smile* of fortune **4.** [Slang, U S] A drink of liquor, the act of treating at the bar — **smile'ful,** *a* [Rare] Full of smiles — **smile'less,** *a* Unsmiling; cheerless — **smi'let,** *n* A little smile

Smiles, 1 smailz, 2 smilz, **Samuel** (1/21812–4/21904) A Scottish author *Self-Help Life of George Stephenson,* etc

smil'ing, 1 smai'iŋ, 2 smil'ing, *ppr & verbal n* of SMILE, *v* — **smil'ing-mus"cle,** *n* The laughing-muscle — **smil'ing-ly,** *adv* In a smiling manner — **smil'ing-ness,** *n*

Smil'lie, 1 smai'li, 2 smi'li, **James** (11/21807–12/21885) A Scottish-American landscape-engraver

smi'lo-don, 1 smai'lo-don, 2 smi'lo-dŏn, *n* Same as SABER-TOOTHED TIGER. [< Gr *smilē*, carving-knife, + *odous*, tooth]

smilt†, *v* To smelt

Smin-thu'ri-dæ, 1 smin-thiū'ri-di, 2 smin-thū'ri-dē, *n pl* *Entom* A family of collembolous insects with oviform body and terminal joint of 4-jointed antennæ long **Smin-thu'rus,** *n* (t g) [< Gr *sminthos*, mouse + *oura*, tail] — **smin-thu'rid,** *a* & *n* — **smin-thu'roid,** *a*

smi"nu-en'do, 1 smi"nu-en'do, 2 smi nu-ĕn'do, *a* & *adv* [It] *Mus* Same as DIMINUENDO **smi"nu-i'tot.**

smirch, 1 smŭrch, 2 smirch, *vt* **1.** To soil as by accidental rubbing or contact with grime, smutch, smear; less often, to stain as with a liquid

I know of a little volume of Shakspere which is faintly *smirched* here and there with the touch of finger-tips

S WEIR MITCHELL *Characteristics* p 156 [c co 1892]

2. Figuratively, to defame, degrade, as, to *smirch* a reputation by slander [< AS *smerian*, see SMEAR, *v*]

smirch, *n* The act of smirching, or the state of being smirched a smutch, smear — **smirch'less,** *a*

smircht, *pp* Smirched S S.

smirk, 1 smŭrk, 2 smirk, *vi* To smile in a silly, artificial, or affected manner, as, to *smirk* at every one that passes [< AS *smercian* smirk < root of SMILE]

smirk, *a* **1.** Expressed by a smirk, cat-like a smirk

They seem to feel such a *smirk* satisfaction at having got out of it.

HOWELLS *Indian Summer* p 225 [T & co 1886]

2. [Prov Eng] Spruce smart, trim **smirk'y†.**

smirk, *n* An affected or artificial smile, a smile expressive of self-complacency

Smirke, 1 smŭrk, 2 smirk, **Sir Robert** (1718–4/21867) An English architect, designed British Museum and Covent Garden Theater, London [smirking manner.

smirk'ing-ly, 1 smŭrk'iŋ-li, 2 smirk'iŋ-ly, *adv* In a

smirkt, *pp* Smirked S S

smit, 1 smit, 2 smit, *vt* [Prov Brit] **1.** To destroy **2.** To infect

smit, *n* **1** [Prov Brit] (1) A ball of argillaceous ore used in marking sheep (2) A smutch, spot (3) Infection **2†.** Smut in grain [< AS *smitta*, spot]

smitch, 1 smich, 2 smich, *n* **1.** [Colloq] A small bit, particle **smitch'el†** **2.** [Prov Eng] Smoke, dust [< SMIT *n*]

smite, 1 smait, 2 smit, *v* [SMOTE or SMIT, SMIT'TEN or SMIT, SMIT'ING] **I.** *t* **1.** To strike with sudden force; inflict a powerful or destructive blow upon, as with a hammer or the fist, as, to *smite* an anvil

Sudden as the spark From *smitten* steel

YOUNG *Night Thoughts* IX l 202.

2. To strike with, cause to strike, as, to *smite* the hammer upon the anvil, to *smite* the hands together **3.** To cut, sever, or break by a blow usually with *off* or *out*, as, he *smote off* an ear **4.** To strike with disaster or affliction, destroy by any catastrophe, as war or pestilence, as, to *smite* Egypt with plagues **5.** To affect powerfully with any sudden feeling, impress emphatically and suddenly, in the passive, to affect with love or amorous fancy, as, to *smite* a land with terror, he was greatly *smitten* with her **6.** To cause to feel regret or remorse, as, his conscience *smote* him for the deed **7.** To affect as if by a stroke or blow, come suddenly upon; as the thought *smote* him **8.** [Archaic] To destroy by striking, kill **9†.** To bow, cast, bend

II *i* **1.** To come with sudden force, as, a sound *smote* on my ear **2.** To knock against each other, as, his knees *smote* together [< AS *smītan*, strike] Syn.: see BEAT — **to smite with the tongue,** to heap abuse upon

smite, *n* **1.** The act of smiting, or the state of being smitten, a blow, figuratively, a sudden falling in love **2†.** A bit, smitch

smit'er, 1 smait'ər, 2 smit'er *n* **1.** [Archaic] One who or that which smites **2.** Formerly, a breed of pigeons so called from a trait of striking their wings together above the back **3†** A sword a corruption of *simitar*

smith, 1 smith, 2 smith, *vt* To shape or fashion, as iron or steel mostly by hammering, blacksmith now little used [< AS *smithian* < *smith* smith] — **smith'ing,** *n* The art of a smith

smith[1]**,** *n* **1.** One who shapes metals as by hammering, as a blacksmith, also, any artificer or craftsman in metals, as, a boiler-*smith*, a gun*smith*, a silver*smith*. **2†.** One who makes anything [< AS *smith*, smith]

Smith[2]**,** *n* **1 Adam** (5/21723–7/21790) a Scottish political economist *Wealth of Nations* See SMITHIAN **2 Alexander** (12/21830–1/21867) a Scottish poet *Life Drama and other poems* **3. Alfred Emanuel** (12/21873–), an American politician governor of New York State, 1919–20 1923– **4. Benjamin Eli** (3/21857–3/21913), an American translator and lexicographer *Century Dictionary* **5. Edmund Kirby** (4/21824–3/21893), an

American Confederate general and educator **6 Francis Hopkinson** (10/21838–4/1915), an American civil engineer, artist and author 7 **George** (3/41840–8/1910), an English Assyriologist 8 **Sir George Adam** (10/1856–), a Scottish theologian and author *Historical Geography of the Holy Land* 9. **George Albert** (1817–1875), an American Mormon historian 10 **George Barnett** (5/1 1841–1909), an English journalist and biographer 11. **George Murray** (3/1824–1/1901), a British publisher, *Dictionary of National Biography* 12 **Gerrit** (3/1797–12/1874), an American philanthropist and antislavery advocate 13 **Goldwin** (5/1823–6/1910), an English critic and philosopher *Canada and the Canadians* 14 **Henry Boynton** (11/21815–3/1877), an American psychological historian and theologian 15 **Henry John Stephen** (11/1 1826–3/1883) an English mathematician 16 **Henry Preserved** (10/1847–), an American Congregational clergyman Biblical scholar, and author 17. **Horace** (1/21 1779–7/1819), an English author, co author with James of *Rejected Addresses* 18 **James** (7/1775–11/1839), an English author brother of preceding 19 **Sir James Edward** (12/1759–3/1828), an English physician and botanist 20 **Captain John** (1/–1579–8/–1631), an English adventurer president of Virginia colony, 1608 21 **John Lawrence** (12/1818–10/1883), an American chemist and mineralogist 22 **John Pye** (3/21774–3/1851), an English clergyman and geologist 23. **Joseph** (12/21805–6/1844), an American farmer founder and first prophet of the Mormon Church assassinated 24 **Joseph, Jr** (11/1832–12/1914), son of preceding, dissented from authority of Brigham Young and became head of Reorganized Church of the Latter-day Saints which opposes polygamy 25 **Joseph Fielding** (11/21838–11/1918), nephew of Joseph, president of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints 26 **Melancthon** (2/21810–7/1893), a rear-admiral in the U S navy 27 **Robert** (1689–2/1768), an English mathematician founder of the Smith prizes at Cambridge 28 **Samuel Francis** (10/21808–11/1895) an American divine scholar, author of the national hymn "America" 29 **Seba** (3/1792–7/1868), an American humorist 30 **Sydney** (6/1771–2/1845) an English clergyman and humorist 31 **William** (1/21769–8/1839), an English geologist known as the 'Father of English Geology" 32 **Sir William** (1813–10/1893) an English classical scholar *Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities* 33 **William Henry** (8/21825–10/1891) an English statesman, leader of the House of Commons 34 **William Robertson** (11/1846–1/1894), a Scottish theologian and author, *The Prophets of Israel* 35 **Sir William Sidney** (7/21764–8/1840), an English admiral, hero of Acre 36 A county in N Kansas, 900 sq m county-seat Smith Center 37. A county in S central Mississippi, 610 sq m county-seat, Raleigh 38 A county in N central Tennessee, 334 sq m county-seat Carthage 39 A county in N E Texas, 984 sq m county-seat, Tyler [1 **smĭd'dŭm**†.

smith'am, 1 smĭth'əm, 2 smĭth'am, *n* Same as SMEDDUM,

smith'craft"†, *n* The craft or art of a smith

smith'ert, *a* Nimble light

smith"er-eens', 1 smĭth'ər-ĭnz', 2 smĭth'er-ēnz', *n pl* [Colloq] Fragments produced by a blow or blows, as, to knock anything into *smithereens* **smith'ers**†

smith'er-y, 1 smĭth'ər-ı, 2 smĭth'er-y, *n* [-IES, 1 -IZ, 2 -IS, *pl*] **1.** The art of shaping or fashioning, as iron or steel, with a hammer and other tools, smithing **2.** A smith's shop, smithy

Smith'field, 1 smĭth'fĭld, 2 smĭth'fēld *n* **1** An open space anciently just outside the city walls, London England scene of Bartholomew Fair until 1853 and the death of Wat Tyler, June 15 1381 **2.** A city in Cache county, Utah **3** A city in Isle of Wight county, Va **4.** A town in Providence county R I

Smith'i-an, 1 smĭth'ı-ən, 2 smĭth'ı-an, *a* Of or pertaining to some person named Smith, as Adam Smith, or his economic doctrines See ORTHODOX SCHOOL, under POLITICAL ECONOMY — **Smith'i-an-ism**, *n* Smithism

Smith. Inst, *abbr* Smithsonian Institution

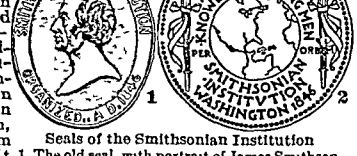
Smith'ism, 1 smĭth'ızm, 2 smĭth'ızm, *n* The economic doctrines of Adam Smith

Smith Peak A mountain in Colorado, 13,093 ft high

Smith's Falls A town in Lanark district, Ontario Canada

Smith'son, 1 smĭth'sən, 2 smĭth'son, **James Lewis Macie** (about 1765–4/1829) An English chemist and writer on scientific subjects, founded and endowed the Smithsonian Institution (now the United States National Museum), Washington, in 1846

Smith-so'ni-an, 1 smĭth-sō'nı-ən, 2 smĭth-sō'ni-an, *a* Of or pertaining to James Smithson, or the institution founded by him — **Smithsonian Institution**, the institution founded in Washington, D C, from funds left by James Smithson to the United States, "for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men" **Smithsonian**†



Seals of the Smithsonian Institution
1 The old seal with portrait of James Smithson
2 The present seal (since 1892)

smith'son-ite, 1 smĭth'sən-ait, 2 smĭth'son-īt, *n* *Mineral* **1** A vitreous, white green, or blue, subtransparent to translucent zinc carbonate ($ZnCO_3$), crystallizing in the rhombohedral system 2 Same as CALAMIN [< James *Smithson*]

smith'um, 1 smĭth'um 2 smĭth'ŭm, *n* Same as SMEDDUM 1

Smith'ville, 1 smĭth'vĭl, 2 smĭth'vil, *n* A town in Bastrop county Tex

smith'work", 1 smĭth'wûrk", 2 smĭth'wûrk', *n* The work done or made by a smith

smith'y, 1 smĭth'ı, 2 smĭth'y, *vt* [SMITH'IED, SMITH'I-ING] To forge in a smithy, make as a blacksmith

smith'y, *n* [-IES 1 -IZ, 2 -IS, *pl*] **1.** A place where a smith works, especially, a blacksmith's shop, a forge **2.** A smith [< AS *smiththe*, < *smith*, smith]

smit'ing-line", 1 smĭt'ıŋ-laın" 2 smit'ing-lin", *n* *Naut* A line for loosing a stoppered sail from below

smitt, *n* Same as SMIT

smit'ted†, *imp* of SMITE *v* Smote

smit'ten, 1 smĭt'n, 2 smit'n, *pa* Struck with sudden force, especially, struck by calamity, also, having the affections or fancy powerfully and suddenly attracted

smit'tle, 1 smĭt'l 2 smit'l [Prov Brit] **I.** *vt* To infect **II.** *n* Contagious **smit'tish**†. **III.** *n* Infection

S M Lond. Soc. See ABBREVIATION

smock, 1 smŏk, 2 smŏk, *vt* **1.** To furnish with or clothe in a smock **2.** Same as SHIRR, *vt* , 1 See SMOCKING

smock†, *a* Pertaining to women female feminine

smock, *n* **1.** A woman's undergarment, shift **2.** A smock-frock [< AS *smoc*, smock, < *smeōgan*, creep into] — **smock'-face"**, *a* Smock-faced — **s -faced**, *a* Having an effeminate face — **s. marriage**, a marriage at which the bride appeared in her smock under the erroneous belief, in England, that her husband or, in New England, that the bride herself, would be exempt from the payment of her debts — **s -race**, *n* A competition for women, with a smock for a prize — **s -treason**†, *n* Treason by a woman against her husband, adultery — **smock'ing**, *n* Shirred work, as on a smock-frock, honeycombing — **smock'less**, *a* Without a smock, naked

smock'-frock", 1 smŏk'-frŏk", 2 smŏk'-frŏk', *n* A coarse frock or blouse resembling a shirt, worn over their other clothes by field-laborers, especially in England **ket'tle smock"**†


Smock-frock

smock'-mill", 1 smŏk'-mĭl , 2 smŏk'-mĭl", *n* A windmill the sails of which are borne on a rotating cap, set on a building, a post-mill

smog, 1 smog, 2 smŏg, *n* Smoke and fog as conducive to disease a portmanteau word suggested by physicians

smok'a-bl(e), 1 smŏk'ə-bl, 2 smōk'a-bl, *a* Suitable for smoking, or capable of being smoked

smoke, 1 smōk, 2 smŏk, *v* [SMOKED, SMOK'ING] **I.** *t* **1.** To affect with smoke, treat by the application of smoke, cure, medicate, fumigate, tinge, flavor, or blacken by applying smoke, as, to *smoke* bacon, the wall is *smoked* **2.** To inhale and exhale the smoke of, draw smoke from into the mouth and expel it again, also, to use for conveying smoke in such process, as, to *smoke* tobacco or opium, to *smoke* a pipe

An invitation was given to the Chief and his hunters to *smoke* the calumet with us as a token of our friendship
JOHN FRANKLIN *Polar Sea* vol 1, p 110 [1 M 1823]

3. To apply smoke to in order to expel or destroy frequently with *out*, as, to *smoke out* a fox, to *smoke* bees **4** [Slang] To drive dust out of by whipping, as, to *smoke* a boy's coat (that is, to beat him) **5.** [Archaic] To get the scent of, suspect, as, to *smoke* treachery **6**†. To ridicule openly, quiz

II. ı **1.** To give out smoke, as, the embers *smoke*

Sacrifice Had *smoked* on many an altar
BRYANT *Hymn to Death* st 3

2. To use tobacco, opium, or other substance for producing smoke to be drawn into the mouth or inhaled, especially as a habit **3.** To send smoke out into a room, or emit smoke in some undesired direction said of a stove, furnace, flue, or fire that has a bad draft said also of an automobile-engine in which there is improper combustion **4.** To emit something that resembles smoke, as vapor, steam, or dust, as, *smoking* steeds

My cloak *smoaked* beneath the driving rain
JUVENAL *Satires* tr by Gifford satire v, l 123

5 To be kindled, burn, rage, as, his jealousy shall *smoke* against that man **6.** To raise dust in rapid riding or driving **7** [Colloq] To suspect or perceive something hidden **8.** To be punished, suffer from ill treatment **9.** [Slang, Austral] To depart with speed, skip [< AS *smocian*, smoke, < *smeōcan*, smoke] **smoakt**

smoke, *n* **1.** The volatilized products of the combustion of an organic compound, as coal, wood, etc , charged with fine particles of carbon or soot

If the black *smoke* which escapes from a furnace when a quantity of cold coals is thrown in upon an incandescent mass can be made to pass over another portion of coal in active combustion, this carbon is consumed i e combined with atmospheric oxygen, and converted into carbonic oxide which burns producing carbonic acid, and it therefore eventually escapes as colorless vapor
URE *Dict Arts*

2. Less properly, the fumes from metallic substances, aqueous vapors, steam, or any similar exhalation **3** Anything transient and unsubstantial, a useless, ephemeral result, as, his schemes ended in *smoke* **4.** The act of smoking a pipe, cigar, or the like, as, to have a *smoke* **5** [Slang, U S] (1) A cigar (2) A smoky fire, as, to make a *smoke* (3) *Baseball* Speed applied to pitched balls **6** *pl* In Africa, a thick white fog, generally foretelling the harmattan **7**†. A chimney [< AS *smoca*, < *smeōcan*, smoke]

— **a dry smoke** [Colloq] the carrying of an unlighted cigar between the teeth — **Cape s** [S Afr], same as DOP², *n* — **like s** , very rapidly — **London s** , a dull gray color — **no s without fire**, no fact without a cause — **smoke'-arch"**, *n* The smoke-box of a locomotive — **s -ball**, *n* **1.** *Mil* A globular case filled with a composition that emits nauseous smoke for annoying the enemy or concealing the position or movements of the body using it **2** A ball that, on being struck by a shot, gives off a puff of smoke used in trap-shooting **3** A ball-like reservoir containing some healing or germ-destroying liquid used as an inhalant for nasal or bronchial affections — **s -bell**, *n* A cone or bell hung over a gas-burner or lamp to prevent its smoking the ceiling — **s -black**, *n* Lampblack — **s -board**, *n* A board, or its equivalent placed before the upper and outer part of an open fireplace to increase the draft — **s -box**, *n* A chamber or compartment at the end of a steam-boiler into which the flues or smoke-tubes discharge the combustion-gases on their way to the smoke-stack — **s -cap**, *n* Same as COWL, 3 — **s -condenser**, *n* An apparatus or device by which smoke is absorbed or cleansed by a water-spray a smoke-washer — **s -consumer**, *n* An apparatus or device for more completely oxidizing the unburned and more or less unoxidized gases of combustion **s -burner**†; **s -preventer**† — **s -consuming**, *a* Arranged to consume smoke having a smoke-consumer, as a furnace — **s -dry**, *vt* To cure or dry by application of smoke — **s -dried**, *a* — **s -eater**, *n* [Slang] A fireman a person belonging to a fire patrol — **s -farthings**†, *n pl* Same as PENTECOSTALS — **S -helmet**, *n* See under HELMET, *n* , 2 (11) — **s.-house**, *n* **1** A building fitted for curing meats fish, etc by exposing them to smoke **2** A close room in which the removal of hair from hides is begun by the smoke and gases of smoldering tan — **s -jack**, *n* **1** A mechanism for turning a roasting-spit operated by the ascending combustion-gases in a chimney **2.** A stove-jack, movable stack or flue, as for use in addition to a locomotive-stack — **s money, s -penny, s -silver**, *n* [Eng] **1.** A rectorial tithe paid in money in lieu of wood **2.** A charge levied yearly in the New Forest for the privilege of cutting peat and turf in the waste — **s nuisance**, evil effects to health arising from coal smoke in towns In England the smoke nuisance is controlled by the Public Health Act of 1875, and in the United States various State legislatures have passed similar laws Infractions of these laws are usually punished by fines — **s -painting**, *n* The making of drawings in lampblack — **s -painted**, *a* — **s -plant**, *n* The smoke-tree — **s -proof**, *n* A proof, on unsized India paper, of a relief engraving inked with smoke-black — **s -rocket**, *n* *Plumbing* A contrivance by which smoke is produced in drain-pipes in order to test their tightness — **s -sail**, *n* A sail hoisted when a vessel rides head to the wind to prevent the smoke from the galley from being driven aft — **s -shade**, *n* A scale of tints, ranging from 0 to 10, used for comparison of the smoke of different varieties of coal, which are graded according to the amount of unconsumed carbon contained in their smoke, the lightest color indicating the most valuable — **s -stone**, *n* Same as CAIRNGORM — **s -tight**, *a* Not permitting smoke to enter or escape, impervious to smoke — **s -tree**, *n* An ornamental shrub or small tree (*Rhus cotinus*) of the family *Anacardiaceæ*, remarkable for its long, diffuse feathery fruit-stalks resembling smoke or mist **s -bush**†. — **s -washer**, *n* A spray of water or other device by which to remove from the gases of combustion soot or particles of unburned carbon

smoke'less, 1 smōk'les, 2 smōk'lĕs, *a* Having or emitting little or no smoke, as, *smokeless* gunpowder See EXPLOSIVE, GUNPOWDER — **-ly**, *adv* — **-ness**, *n*

smoke'-oh", 1 smōk'-ō", 2 smōk'-ō", *n* [Austral] A short interval of rest from work, giving time for a smoke recognized in certain classes of labor, as among sheep-shearers

smok'er, 1 smōk'er, 2 smōk'er, *n* **1.** One who or that which smokes, especially, a person who smokes tobacco

The people [of Greece] are a nation of *smokers*, and the cigarette is in every man's mouth
F G CARPENTER in *American Agriculturist* May 1891 p 266

2. *Bee-keeping* A fire-box used for burning wood, rags, etc , with a small bellows attached, to blow smoke upon bees to quiet them **3** [Colloq] A smoking-car **4** [Local, U S] A bird, the sickle-bill curlew, whose bill resembles a pipe **5** [Colloq] An evening entertainment, as at a social club, at which smoking is permitted

Three words which have crept into general use in this city, are 'dutch' '*smoker*' and stag' All three are practical synonymes for 'a good time' *N Y Tribune* Jan 28 1894 p 19, col 2

6 *pl* An inferior grade of tobacco used in pipe-smoking — **smokers' throat**, an inflammation of the hinder part of the glottis common among smokers

smoke'-stack", 1 smōk'-stak", 2 smōk'-stăk", *n* An upright pipe, usually of sheet or plate iron, through which combustion-gases from a boiler-furnace are discharged into the air, a funnel **smoke'-pipe"**† See illus under LOCOMOTIVE — **telescopic** or **telescoping smoke-stack**, a steamboat smoke-stack made in two or more sections, the upper of which can slide into the lower, to provide for passing under bridges

smoke'wood", 1 smōk'wud", 2 smōk'wŏod", *n* [Prov Eng] Virgin's-bower (*Clematis vitalba*), whose stalks are sometimes smoked by boys

smok'ing, 1 smōk'ıŋ, 2 smōk'ing, *pa* Sending forth or originating smoke used also adverbially, as, *smoking* hot

smok'ing, *n* The act of one who or that which smokes, especially, the practise or habit of inhaling the fumes of tobacco by means of a pipe, cigar, or the like See SMOKE, *v* Common names (1) of garments worn while one is smoking are **smoking-cap, s.-jacket**, (2) of places reserved for smoking or smokers **s -car, s.-carriage** [Eng], **s.-room** — **smok'ing-bean"**, *n* [Local, U S] The long pod of the catalpa, smoked by boys — **s.-bean tree**, the catalpa — **s -concert**, *n* Same as SMOKER, 5 — **smok'ing-ly**†, *adv* Like smoke, smokily

smok'y, 1 smōk'ı, 2 smōk'y, *a* [SMOK'I-ER, SMOK'I-EST] **1.** Giving forth smoke, as, *smoky* embers **2.** Mixed with or containing smoke, as, *smoky* air **3** Having or characterized by the presence or appearance of smoke; as, a *smoky* day, a *smoky* room **4** Liable to be filled with smoke, subject to the entrance of smoke, as, a *smoky* house **5** Emitting smoke improperly and unpleasantly, as by reason of bad draft, as, a *smoky* stove or chimney **6.** Browned or blackened with smoke, as, a *smoky* ceiling **7.** Smoke-colored, dark-gray, clouded, as, *smoky* quartz **8**†. Quick to ferret out or apprehend, suspicious — **Smoky City**, Pittsburg, Pa — **smok'i-ly**, *adv* — **smok'i-ness**, *n*

Smok'y Hill A river in E Colorado and W Kansas

Smok'y Mountains A range in North Carolina and Tennessee highest peak, Clingman's Dome 6,619 ft

smol'der, 1 smōl'dər, 2 smōl'der, *v* **I.** ı **1.** To burn and smoke in a smothered way, burn slowly underneath while showing little smoke and no flame said of fire, fuel, embers, or the like **2** Figuratively, to exist in a latent or suppressed state, as, *smoldering* wrath

Cynisca I ll fan
The *smoldering* fire of jealousy
W S GILBERT *Pygmalion and Galatea* act III

II†. *t* **1.** To discolor by fire **2** To smother [ME *smolderen*, < *smolder*, var of *smorther*, stifling smoke, < AS *smorian*, smother] **smool'der**†; **smoul'der**†

smol'der†, *n* Smother, smoke **smoul'der**†, — **smol'der-y**†, *a* Smoldering **smoul'der-y**†, **smoul'dry**†.

smol'derd, *pp* Smoldered S S

smol'der-ing-ness, *n* [Rare] The state of smothered burning **smoul'der-ing-ness**†.

Smo-lensk', 1 smo-lensk' 2 smo-lĕnsk', *n* **1** A government in central European Russia 21,638 sq m **2** Its capital, captured by Napoleon, Aug 17, 1812

Smol'lett, 1 smol'et 2 smŏl'ĕt **Tobias George** (1721–3/n 1771) A Scottish novelist *Roderick Random*, etc

smolt, 1 smōlt, 2 smōlt, *a* [Prov Eng] Smooth and shining mild

smolt, *n* A salmon at the stage when it becomes silvery usually in the second or third year See SALMON [Var of SMELT *n*]

'*Smolt* is the name applied to salmon in the next stage [after parr] the commencement of which is marked by the disappearance of the bars and spots of the parr and the assumption of the silvery coat of the adult salmon G G ATKINS in *Rep U S Fish Commission 1872–1873* p 327 [GOV PTG OFF 1874]

smooch, *vt & n* Same as SMUTCH

smooge, 1 smūj 2 smōōg *vi* [Slang, Austral] To fawn upon, flatter with an ulterior motive — **smoo'ger**, *n*

smoor†, 1 smōr, 2 smŏr, *vt & i* [Prov Eng] To smear **smoret**.

smoor, 1 smūr, 2 smŏor, *v* [Scot] To smother, suffocate

smoor, *n* Same as SMUR

smoot†, *imp* of SMITE *v* Smote **smot**†.

smooth, 1 smūth, 2 smōōth, *v* **I.** *t* **1.** To make smooth or even on the surface, cause to lie evenly, remove roughness or wrinkles from, as, to *smooth* a board

with a plane, a field with a roller, or a cloth with a flat-iron 2. To make easy or less difficult, free from obstructions, as, to *smooth* one's path often with *away*, as, to *smooth away* perplexities

In my most sanguine moments I have never dreamed of *smoothing* this difficulty out of the lot of man WILLIAM BOOTH *In Darkest England* pt II p 213 [F & W 1891]

3 To render less harsh or softer and more flowing, as, to *smooth* one's verses 4. To soften the worst features of, palliate, extenuate, as, to *smooth* over a fault or offense 5. To make calm, mollify, allay, as, to *smooth* one's ruffled spirits 6. *Math* To eliminate (the minor fluctuations in a series of observed quantities, or the curve representing them), so as to reduce to a uniform system or calculated mean, as in meteorological data, etc 7. *Phon* To change (a diphthong) to a simple sound **smooth'en**†.

II. *i* 1. To become smooth, as, the water soon *smoothed* down 2†. To flatter, speak softly [ME *smothen*, < AS *smōthe*, smooth] **smoothe**†.

smooth, *a* 1. Having a surface without projections or irregularities readily perceptible, not rough, continuously even, as, plate glass is *smooth*, a *smooth* sea 2. Having no impediments or obstructions, easy, free from shocks, jolts, rocking, etc, as, a *smooth* passage 3. Calm and unruffled, bland, pleasant, mild, as, a *smooth* temper, *smooth* weather 4. Flowing melodiously opposed to *rugged* as, a *smooth* style, a *smooth* writer 5. Having nothing disagreeable in speech, suave, flattering often implying deceit

That man, when *smoothest* he appears
Is most to be suspected? COWPER *Friendship* st 4.

6. (1) *Greek Gram* Sounded without the aspirate, as, the *smooth* breathing opposed to *aspirate*, *rough* (2) *Phon* Liquid or vowel-like said of consonants 7. Free from hair, beardless, as, a *smooth* face 8. Having no acidulous, astringent, or biting taste or quality said of liquors 9. *Cookery* Without lumps, having the elements perfectly blended, as, a *smooth* mayonnaise 10. *Bot & Zool* Without roughness or pubescence, glabrous 11. *Mech* Offering no resistance to a body sliding along its surface, without friction [< AS *smōthe* smooth] **smoothe**†. Syn even, flat, glossy, level, plain, plane, polished, sleek, undisturbed, unruffled An *even* surface is free from any considerable irregularities, as knobs, or splinters, or abrupt changes of direction or curvature a *smooth* surface is one that the hand may be passed over without friction, or in which the eye discerns no noticeable break or flaw That which is *polished* is brought to a very high degree of smoothness so as to be not only frictionless to touch, but lustrous to the eye A board is sawed to an *even* surface, *planed* till it is *smooth*, and sandpapered till it is *polished* A thing may be *smooth* or *polished* and yet very uneven, as a warped piece of veneering See BLAND BLUNT, CALM; FINE, LEVEL, PACIFIC, SLEEK, SUAVE — Ant see synonyms for ROUGH

—smooth'bore", *n* A firearm, as a shotgun, made with a smooth unrifled bore— **s -bored,** *a* Having the bore made smooth, without rifling as a firearm **s -bore**†.— **s -dittied,** *a* [Rare] Smoothly played or sung — **s -faced,** *a* 1. Beardless 2. Having the surface smooth as, a *smooth-faced* wall 3 Having a bland or mild expression, as, a *smooth-faced* hypocrite — **s -full,** *a Naut* Fully expanded by wind said of sails when sailing by the wind — **s. muscle,** a muscle without cross-striations an involuntary muscle — **s painting,** a style of glass-staining in which the surface is uniform instead of stippled or smeared — **s.-sayer,** *n* [Rare] A smooth-tongued talker, a flatterer — **s -shod,** *a* Shod without sharp calks or the like said of a horse, mule, ox, etc — **s. snake,** a harmless colubrine snake (*Coronella laxis*), common in the warmer parts of Europe — **s. sole,** a flatfish (*Arnoglossus laterna*) — **s -taper drift,** a drift-pin or driver *Smooth* is the first element in various self-explaining compounds as, **smooth-browed, s -chinned, s.-grained, s -haired, s -paced, s.-skinned.**— **smooth'ish,** *a* Somewhat smooth — **smooth'ly,** *adv* — **smooth'ness,** *n* The state or quality of being smooth

smooth, *n* [Colloq] 1. The smooth portion or surface of anything as, the *smooth* of the neck the *smooth* of the water 2. The act of smoothing as, to give a *smooth* to the hair

smooth, *adv* Smoothly

smoothd, *pp* Smoothed S S

smooth'er, 1 smūth'ər, 2 smo͞oth'er, *n* 1. One who or that which smooths 2. In glass-cutting, an abrading-wheel for smoothing the cuts made by a roughing-wheel 3. In leather-manufacture, a tool for setting out the leather 4 In rounding a slicker 5. *pl* In paper-manufacture, a pair of polished heated rollers in a Fourdrinier machine 6†. A flatterer

smooth'ing, 1 smūth'iŋ, 2 smo͞oth'ing, *n* *Phon* The absorption of the original elements of a diphthong into a single simple sound or monophthong **—smooth'ing-box",** *n* A box-iron See BOX — **s.-iron,** *n* Any form of flat-iron — **s.-mill,** *n* (1) A sandstone abrading-wheel and its mounting, for cutting and beveling glass, etc (2) A lapidaries' polishing-wheel — **s -plane,** *n* A fine small finishing-plane — **s -stone,** *n* A stone used as a smoothing-iron.

Smoothing-iron or Tailors Goose

smooth'sides", 1 smūth'saidz' 2 smo͞oth'sīdz', *n* [Prov Eng] A trigloid fish the sapphirine gurnard (*Trigla hirundo*)

smooth'-spo"ken, 1 smūth'-spō'kn, 2 smo͞oth'-spō'kn, *a* Using easy and pleasant speech, plausible, flattering, also, having the character of such speech, as, a *smooth-spoken* man or compliment **smooth'-tongued"**†

smore[1], 1 smōr, 2 smōr, *tt & vt* [Scot] Same as SMOOR[2].

smore[2], *vt* [Prov Eng] To smear

smor-zan'do, 1 smōr-tsän'do, 2 smōr-tsän'do, *adv* [It] *Mus* Same as MORENDO **smo-ren'do**†, **smor-za'to**†.

smo'ter-ilch†, *a* Sooty smutty dirty

smoth'er, 1 smuth'ər, 2 smoth'er, *v* **I.** *t* 1. To prevent the respiration of, as by filling or covering the mouth and nostrils, also, to kill by such means, suffocate, stifle, as, to *smother* one with smoke 2. To retard or suppress the combustion of, as by covering over; exclude from air, as, to *smother* a fire 3. Figuratively, to cover over, hide, also, to suppress, as, to *smother* a scandal 4. In cooking, to enclose and cook in a covered dish, or under a close mass of some other substance, as, rabbits *smothered* with onions 5. To daub, smear 6 *Cricket* To stop (a ball) with the bat as, or immediately after, it pitches

II. *i* 1. To have the respiration prevented or impeded, suffocate, be stifled, as, I shall *smother* in this smoke 2. To be covered without vent or air, as a fire 3 Figuratively, to be suppressed, as wrath

smoth'er, *n* 1. That which smothers, as stifling vapor or dust 2. The state or condition of being smothered

Stood for a while in a sultry *smother*
BROWNING *The Flight of the Duchess* st 11

[ME *smother, smorther,* < AS *smorian*, smother] **—smoth'er-i-ly",** *n* An aphid or plant-louse — **s -kiln,** *n* A kiln for blackening pottery by admitting smoke

smoth"er-a'tion, 1 smuth'ər-ē'shən, 2 smōth'er-ā'shon, *n* [New Eng] 1. Beef and pork smothered with potatoes a sailors' dish 2. [Colloq] Suffocation

smoth'erd, *pp* Smothered S S

smoth'er-ing-ly, 1 smuth'ər-iŋ-li, 2 smoth'er-ing-ly, *adv* So as to smother

smoth'er-y, 1 smuth'ər-i, 2 smoth'er-y, *a* Tending or adapted to smother, suffocating — **smoth'er-i-ness,** *n*

smouch[1], 1 smouch *or* smūch, 2 smouch *or* smuch, *tt & vt* 1. [Local, U S] To kiss by stealth 2. [Prov Eng] To kiss [Var of SMUG[1], *v*] **smoutch**†.

smouch[2], *tt* [Colloq, U S] To take or get by pilfering, crib, plagiarize, also, to cheat [< AS *smēogan*, creep]

smouch[3], 1 smūch, 2 smuch, *v* Same as SMUTCH

smouch[1], 1 smouch *or* smūch, 2 smouch *or* smuch, *n* [Prov Eng] 1. A loud kiss, smack 2. A low-crowned hat **smouch'er**‡.

smouch[2], *n* A dark stain, smutch [Var of SMUTCH, *n*]

smouch[3], *n* Same as SMOUS, 2

smous, 1 smaus 2 smous, *n* [S Afr] 1. A Jewish pedler 2 A German Jew: corruption of the Dutch pronunciation of *Moses* **smouse**‡.

s. m. p, *abbr* [L] *Sine mascula prole* (without male issue)

Smrit'i, 1 smrit'i, 2 smrit'i, *n* [Sans] That part of Sanskrit literature or institutes of law that has been handed down by tradition literally, recollection, in contradistinction to *Śrutt*, direct revelation The Smritl or Smarta literature is supposed to be based on *Śrutt* or revelation, but it is overruled by *Śrutt* whenever in conflict with it

Smrtti is the faculty of recognizing all things past present or to come *Vishnu Purâna* tr by H H Wilson, vol i, p 32, note [TRÜBNER & CO 1864]

smuck'le, 1 smuk'l 2 smūk'l, *tt* Same as SMUGGLE

smudge, 1 smuj, 2 smŭdg, *v* [SMUDGED, SMUDG'ING] **I.** *t* 1. To smear with dirt or grime, stain, soil 2. [U S] To fumigate with smoke, so as to drive off mosquitoes or frost 3 [Prov Eng] To smother, stifle 4†. To cure by smoking, as bacon **II.** *i* [Prov Brit] To laugh quietly, chuckle [Var of SMUTCH] — **smudg'er,** *n*

smudge, *n* 1. A soiling, especially as of dry dirt or soot, also, any smear or stain 2. A smoky fire or its smoke, especially as used to drive away insects, prevent frost, or cure meat

A typical camp with *smudge* fires smoking between the tents to drive off mosquitoes and flies
JULIAN RALPH in *Harper's Monthly* Feb, 1892 p 394

3. Paint-pot scrapings and cleanings used to coat car-roofs before applying a canvas covering 4. Same as SOOT, *n*, 3 — **smudge'-pot",** *n* A portable vessel used in making smudge fires in an orchard, etc

smudg'ing, 1 smuj'iŋ, 2 smŭdg'ing, *n* An obscuration of articulate speech by dropping difficult consonants

smudg'y, 1 smuj'i, 2 smŭdg'y, *a* [SMUDG'I-ER, SMUDG'I-EST] 1. Covered with dirt, smeared, stained 2. Smoking like a smudge 3. [Prov Eng] Close, stifling — **smudg'i-ness,** *n*

smug[1], 1 smug, 2 smŭg, *v* **I.** *t* [SMUGGED, SMUGD[S], SMUG'GING] 1. [Prov Eng] To seize without ceremony, confiscate 2. [Slang, Eng] To smother, hush up 3 [Scot] To toy amorously smuggle **II.** *i* [Slang Eng Univ] To work hard study continually [Short for SMUGGLE[1]] — **smug's boat",** *n* A boat used in smuggling opium, etc, on the Chinese coast

smug[2]†, *tt* To make smug, spruce up

smug, *a* [SMUG'GER, SMUG'GEST] Trim and nice in dress, manner, or expression, especially, conceitedly smart and fine, smooth and self-satisfied, affectedly nice, as, a *smug* clerk

Judgment falls asleep upon the bench while Imagination, like a *smug* pert counsellor, stands chattering at the bar
COWPER *Works, Letter to Newton July 12, 1780* p 75 [P S & CO]

[< LG *smuk*, elegant, < MHG *gesmuc*, ornament, < *smücken*, adorn, < *smiegen* put on] — **smug'-faced",** *a* Having a prim, self-satisfied face

smug, *n* 1. [Slang, Eng Univ] A student devoted to study and averse to social life 2. A self-complacent and ostentatiously proper person

smug'gle[1], } 1 smug'l, 2 smŭg'l, *v* [SMUG'GLED, SMUG'-
smug'l[1], } LD[S], SMUG'GLING] **I.** *t* 1. To take (merchandise) into or out of a country against a legal prohibition, or without payment of duties prescribed by law, as, to *smuggle* tobacco 2. Hence, to bring in or introduce illicitly or clandestinely, as, to *smuggle* a new clause into a text **II.** *i* To practise smuggling [< LG *smuggeln*, < root of Ice *smjūga*, creep]

smug'gle[2], *vt* [Rare] To caress fondly, cuddle

smug'gler, 1 smug'lər, 2 smŭg'ler, *n* 1. One who smuggles, especially, one who smuggles as an occupation 2. A vessel used in smuggling 3. [Scot] An illicit distiller

smug'gling, 1 smug'liŋ, 2 smŭg'ling, *n* The offense of fraudulently importing or exporting merchandise in violation of law, especially without payment of duties

smug'ly, 1 smug'li, 2 smŭg'ly, *adv* In a smug manner, sprucely, with conceited smartness **smug'gly**‡.

smug'ness, 1 smug'nes, 2 smŭg'nĕs, *n* The condition or quality of being smug

smu'ly, 1 smiū'li 2 smū'ly, *a* [Prov Eng] Demure-looking

smur, 1 smur 2 smŭr [Scot] **I.** *vi* To rain lightly, drizzle **smurr**‡. **II** *n* Fine, misty rain — **smur'ry,** *a* Drizzly

smuse, *n* Same as MUSE[3], *n*, 2

smut, 1 smut, 2 smŭt, *v* [SMUT'TED, SMUT'TING] **I.** *t* 1. To blacken or smear with a smut, stain as with soot or smoke, as, to *smut* one's fingers 2. To affect with smut, cause to have smut said especially of growing grain 3. To remove the smut from (grain) 4. Figuratively, to pollute, stain, defame, as, to *smut* a reputation 5 To render obscene

II. *i* 1. To become smutty, be blackened or injured by smut, as, corn *smuts* in damp weather 2. To give off smut, crock, as, these socks will not *smut*

smut, *n* 1. The stain or blackening made by soot, coal, smoke or other dirty substance, as, *smut* on one's nose 2. Figuratively, obscene language, obscenity 3. *Bot* (1) A disease produced in various grasses and cereals by parasitic fungi of the group *Ustilaginales* In grain-kernels the smut-spores remain dormant in the kernel-furrows till the grains germinate and then the hyphæ rapidly consume the seed-endosperm leaving in its place the mass of black spores known as smut *Ustilago tritici* attacks wheat *U zeæ* corn *U avenæ* oats *U violaceæ* several plants of the pink family The so-called stinking smuts are caused by various species of another genus (*Tilletia*) belonging to the same order *T tritici* is found on wheat, *T secalis* on rye, and *T striæformis* on the leaves of several grasses Copper-sulfate solutions have been used as a fungicide for seeds intended for planting

(2) Any fungus of the family *Ustilaginaceæ* See USTILAGO and TILLETIA 4. Same as BLOSSOM, 4 5. *Mining* Poor or soft coal [For SMIT, *n*]

— smut'-ball", *n* 1 A species of smut (*Tilletia caries*) See BUNT[1], *n* 2 A species of puffball (*Lycoperdon bovista*). — **s -fungus,** *n* Any ustilagineous fungus — **s.-machine,** *n* A machine, usually having a screen and brushes or a blower, for removing smut from wheat or other cereal **s.-mill**‡.— **stinking,** or **stone s,** see SMUT, *n*, 3

smutch, 1 smuch, 2 smŭch, *tt* To soil with dirt, smudge [< Sw *smulsa*, allied to SMUT] — **smutch,** *n* A spot, stain

smutch'y, 1 smuch'i, 2 smŭch'y, *a* [SMUTCH'I-ER; SMUTCH'I-EST] Having or stained with a smutch

smuth, 1 smuth 2 smūth, *n* Same as SMUT, *n*, 5

Smuts, 1 smuts 2 smuts **Jan Christian** (1870—) A South-African general and statesman, Privy Councillor, conquered German East Africa 1916–17, Premier of Union of South Africa, 1921–1924

smut'ty, 1 smut'i, 2 smŭt'y, *a* [SMUT'TI-ER, SMUT'TIEST] 1. Soiled with smut blacked, as, a *smutty* smith 2. Affected or injured by smut, as, *smutty* corn 3. Not decent, obscene, impure, as, a *smutty* story

— smut'ti-ly, *adv* — **smut'ti-ness,** *n*

Smyr'na, 1 smūr'na, 2 smyr'na, *n* 1 The village of Aidin. 2. Its capital a seaport town at the head of the Gulf *Rev* 1, 11 scene of a reported massacre of Christians by the Turks, Sept 17, 1922 3 A town in Kent county, Del 4. **Gulf of,** an inlet of the Ægean sea west of Asia Minor — **Smyrna carpet** 1 A variety of Turkish carpet or rug, as an Anatolian rug See RUG 2. A reversible, machine-made fabric, imitating the coarser Turkish workmanship

Smyr'ni-ot, 1 smūr'ni-ot 2 smyr'ni-ŏt **I** *a* Of or pertaining to Smyrna in Asia Minor **II.** *n* A native or inhabitant of Smyrna **Smyr'na-ite**‡; **Smyr'ni-ote**‡

smyte'rlc, 1 smait'ri *or* smit'ri 2 smȳt'ri *or* smȳt'ri, *n* [Scot] A numerous collection of small individuals **smyt'rie**‡.

Smyth, 1 smith, 2 smȳth, *n* 1 **Charles Piazzi** (1/12 1819–2/12 1900), an English astronomer astronomer royal for Scotland 2 **Clement** (1/12 1810–9/12 1865) a Roman Catholic bishop of Dubuque, Ia 3 **Clifford** (11/12 1866—), an American journalist, United States Consul author, editor, essayist *New York Times Book Review*, 1913–22, *Literary Digest International Book Review*, 1922–1926 4 **Egbert Coffin** (8/12 1829–4/12 1904), an American professor of ecclesiastical history. 5 **Herbert Weir** (8/12 1857—), an American philologist and classical scholar 6. **Samuel Phillips Newman** (6/12 1843–1/12 1925), an American theologian 7. A county in S W Virginia, 444 sq m, county-seat, Marion

Sn. Stannum a chemical formula

sna, 1 snā 2 sna, *n* [E Ind] A sheep the nahoor

snab, 1 snab, 2 snăb, *n sing & pl* [College Slang, U S] Woman

snab'ble, 1 snab'l 2 snăb'l, *v* [Prov] **I** *t* To plunder; kill **II** *i* 1. To dig the bill about in the mud said of a duck 2. To eat greedily [Freq of SNAP, *v*]

snab'by, 1 snab'i, 2 snăb'y *n* [Scot] The chaffinch

snack, 1 snak 2 snăk, *v* **I** *t* 1 [Prov] To go snacks in, share 2 [Prov Eng or Obs] To snatch 3† To bite **II**‡. *i* To go shares [Akin to MD *snacken* SNATCH]

snack, *n* 1. [Colloq or Prov] (1) A portion or share of something divided or distributed chiefly in the phrase below (2) A slight hurried lunch, a bite 2. [Prov Eng] (1) A snap or snatch, as of the jaws, a bite, as by a dog (2) A small ball used in the game of fives

My favorite game was fives We used a very small ball, hardly bigger than a good-sized walnut, and as hard as if made of wood, called a *snack*
T A TROLLOPE *What I Remember* vol i p 103 [H 1888]

— snack'-bas"ket, *n* A lunch-basket

snack'et†, *n* [Prov Eng] Same as SNECK[2]

snac'ot, 1 snak'ət 2 snăc'ot, *n* A pipefish or syngnathid

snaf'fle, } 1 snaf'l, 2 snăf'l, *v* [SNAF'FLED, SNAF'LD[S];
snaf'l[2], } SNAF'FLING] **I.** *t* 1. To control with a bit and bridle bridle 2. To seize by the bridle or snaffle **II.** *i* [Prov Eng] 1 To speak through the nose; snuffle 2 To talk nonsensically 3. To saunter along

snaf'fle, } *n* A snaffle-bit or such a bit
snaf'l[2], } and bridle collectively [< D *snavel*, dim of MD *snabbe*, bill of a bird]

— snaf'fle-bit", *n* A bit for a horse, consisting of two bars joined in the center, or of a chain and usually having cheek-pieces on each side to keep the rings out of the animal's mouth


Snaffle-bit

snag[1], 1 snag, 2 snăg, *vt* [SNAGGED, SNAGD[S], SNAG'GING] [U S & Austral] 1. To injure or destroy by a snag; run upon any sunken obstruction said especially of river-craft in the western United States, as, to *snag* a steamboat 2. Hence, figuratively, to impede, embarrass, cause to halt 3. To clear of snags

snag[2], *vt* [Prov Eng] To lop the branches of, trim; prune said of trees [< Gael *snagair*, carve]

snag[3], *vt* [Slang, U S] To steal take away

snag[4], *n* 1. A jagged or stumpy knot, branch, or protuberance, especially, the stumpy base of a branch left in pruning, or a branch broken off

Hundreds of dressed deodar logs had caught on a *snag* of rock KIPLING *Mine Own People, Namgay Doola* p 25 [U S & CO]

2. The root or remnant of a tooth remaining in the jaw, or a projecting tooth standing out from others 3. A branch or point of a deer's antler 4 [U S] (1) The trunk of a large tree fixed in the bottom and rising nearly to the surface, of a river, by which steamboats are occasionally pierced

I cautiously coasted along shore which was full of *snags* and sawyers ALEX WILSON in *Am Ornith* vol i p 88 [BOU 1877]

(2) Hence, any unsuspected or hidden obstacle or impediment, as, to strike a *snag* 5 *Mech* A projecting lug with a hole in it for the insertion of a pin or bolt [< Norw *snag*]

snag', *n* [Dial, U S] A great many or a large amount used in the plural as, *snags* of fun

snag'-boat", 1 snag'-bōt", 2 snăg'-bōt", *n* [Western U. S] A steam-vessel with machinery for removing snags in river-beds by butting and by hauling them out, sawing up the trunks, and sinking the roots in deep places See illus on next page

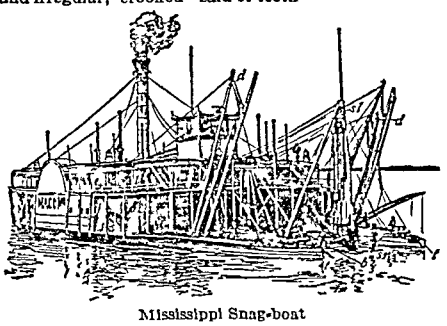
snag'-cham"ber, 1 snag'-chām"bər, 2 snăg'-chām"ber, *n* A water-tight bulkheaded compartment in the bow of a river steamboat

snagged, 1 snagd 2 snăgd, *a* Full of snags, knotty

snag'ger, 1 snag'ər 2 snăg'er, *n* [Prov Eng] A bill-hook sharpened only on the inside of the hook a snagging-tool

snag'gle, 1 snag'l 2 snăg'l, *vt & vi* [Prov Eng] To nibble

snag'gled, 1 snag'ld 2 snăg'ld, *a* [Prov] Projecting and irregular, crooked said of teeth



Mississippi Snag-boat

t, t twin bows bearing between them a large steel butting-beam (*b*) on which the snag is raised and placed in position to be sawed, by means of the sheer-legs (*sl*), operated by steam-capstans, *d, d*, derricks

snag'gle tooth", 1 snag'l-tūth", 2 snăg'l-tōōth" *n* [Prov Eng] A tooth growing irregularly and obliquely, also, one having such teeth **snag'-tooth":‡**

snag'gy, 1 snag'ı, 2 snăg'ı, *a* [SNAG'GI-ER, SNAG'GI-EST] **1.** Full of snags, as a river **2** Full of knots, stubs, or the like, as a tree or swamp **3** Like a snag **4.** [Prov Eng] Figuratively, cross, ill-tempered

snag'-scow", 1 snag'-skau", 2 snăg'-scow", *n* A scow serving as a snag-boat

snail, 1 snēl 2 snāl, *v* **I** *t* **1.** To clear or free from snails **2** *Horol* To construct in the spiral form of a snail-shell **II** *i* To move very slowly, travel lazily

snail, 1 snēl, 2 snāl, *n* **1.** A gastropod mollusk, especially one with a well-developed spiral shell (1) A terrestrial pulmonate, as a helicid, common in most parts of the world Some of these, as *Helix pomatia*, are used as food (2) A terrestrial pneumonochlamydate found mostly in the tropics, as a cyclostomid (3) An aquatic pulmonate pond-snail (4) One of other gastropods of fresh or salt water, as a periwinkle Snails are most numerous in tropical climates but also abound in northerly countries especially in limestone districts Most of them are terrestrial, but many dwell on bushes or trees, and in fresh or brackish waters All are vegetable feeders, and in Europe some species are a pest in gardens They are eaten by a few birds and certain mammals **2.** A slug or shell-less land-gastropod now so used chiefly in the United States **3** A slow or lazy person from the slow rate of progress of the snail **4.** *Horol* A snail-wheel **5** *Mil* A testudo **6** *pl Bot* Same as SNAIL-CLOVER [< AS *snæġl*, snail, < root of SNAKE] — **gar'lic-snail",** *n* A European snail (*Helix alliaria*) which smells like garlic — **looping s** , a truncatellid gastropod that progresses like a measuring-worm — **snail'-bor"er,** *n* A gastropod that bores into the shells of oysters and other shell-fish **snail'bore"‡** — **s -clover,** *n* An Old World species of medic (*Medicago scutellata*), often cultivated in gardens for its curious snail-shaped pods the name is applied also to other species of the genus as the lucerne **s -medic‡; snails‡** — **s -movement,** *n* Eccentric movement [I] — **s -pace,** *n* A very slow movement or pace **snail's pace‡.** — **s -paced,** *a* — **s -park,** *n* A snailery — **s -plant,** *n* **1.** The snail-clover **2.** An allied species (*Medicago helix*) in which the coil resembles that of a snail of the genus *Helix* — **s -slow,** *a* Slow as a snail — **s -track,** *n* Ulcerations that occur in continuous patches in the throat in secondary syphilis — **s -trefoil,** *n* Same as SNAIL-CLOVER — **s.-water,** *n* Water in which calcined snail-shells have been infused anciently used as a remedy — **s -wheel,** *n* In some striking timepieces a rotating piece with a spiral periphery having notches so arranged as to determine the number of strokes made on the bell — **white s** , the common edible snail (*Helix pomatia*) — **snail-like,** *a & adv* Like a snail, slow, slowly **snail's‡**

snail'er-y, 1 snēl'ər-ı, 2 snāl'er-y, *n* [-IES, 1 -IZ, 2 -IS *pl*] A place for keeping live snails, or for breeding them for market

snail'ey, 1 snēl'ı, 2 snāl'ı, *n* [Austral] A bullock having a slightly curled horn [sea-snail

snail'fish", 1 snēl'fish" 2 snāl'fish", *n* A liparidoid fish or

snail'flow"er, 1 snēl'flau"ər, 2 snāl'flow"er, *n* A twining plant (*Phaseolus caracalla*) allied to the common kidney-bean, with large sweet-scented purple and yellowish flowers, with the petals spirally twisted

snake, 1 snēk, 2 snāk, *v* [SNAKED SNAK'ING] **I.** *t* **1.** [Colloq, U S] To drag as by seizing an end or limb, haul along the ground as with a rope or chain, as, to *snake* a log out of a ditch **2.** To effect by snakelike motion or action **3.** *Naut* (1) To take the end part of a yarn under and over the lower and upper turns of (a seizing) in order to secure it better (2) To worm (3) To fasten together, as two ropes, by winding spirally with cords **II.** *i* To wind or crawl like a snake — **snak'ing-trail",** *n* A gutter-road

snake', *n* **1.** An ophidian reptile, a serpent

Snakes differ from lizards chiefly in having a greatly elongated body in the absence (with rare exceptions) of limbs or limb-girdles and in having a specialized swallowing-apparatus The skull is loosely composed the bones, especially of the lower jaw, being suspended and connected by elastic ligaments, admitting of the deglutition of relatively large objects The teeth are numerous small, conical, recurved and not used for chewing the animal seizing its prey and swallowing it by gradually advancing its hold This process is aided by a copious flow of saliva The bite of most snakes is quite harmless to large animals but in some as the vipers coral-snakes and sea-snakes there have been developed much enlarged fangs hollow or grooved, with which a stabbing bite may be inflicted These fangs are connected with venom-glands from which a deadly poison flows into the punctures they make The skin of serpents is covered with more or less deeply embedded scales, but is devoid of osteoderms This skin is sloughed off at intervals (annually in adult individuals) permitting growth The nervous system of ophidians is highly organized their senses are keen, and they display considerable intelligence and tamability The eyes are large and clear the ears altho without external openings, possess good hearing, and the nose is highly sensitive, most snakes depending mainly upon scent in seeking and following their prey, which is seized by a swift dart of the head and neck, the after part of the body clinging firmly to some support The forked tongue is an exceedingly delicate instrument of touch The distal points of the ribs on each side are connected in pairs with the ends of the gastrosteges and locomotion is effected by a muscular hitching forward of these rib-points and ventral scales combined with pressure on the ground or other support A few, as the vipers, are too heavy for climbing or for great speed but most snakes move swiftly, are extremely agile as climbers, and good swimmers All are carnivorous, and feed upon living prey almost exclusively, yet are able to endure long fasts Snakes are most numerous and of greatest size in the tropics, diminishing in numbers and variety northward until they disappear at about the summer isotherm of 30° In cold countries they hibernate in underground holes often in entwined bunches The majority of the class reproduce their kind by eggs which are few in number, large and covered with a leathery shell, and which they bury in dung-hills rotting logs or warm earth, to be hatched by natural heat, but most of the poisonous and some colubrine snakes bring forth their young alive

2 A lizard or an amphibian of similar form, as, a *glass-snake*, a *congo-snake* **3.** Something resembling or likened to a snake Specif (1) A treacherous or snake-like person (2) A special form of receiver for an automatic telegraph (3) The stem of the narghile-pipe (4) A fraudulent device in a faro-box, showing when a given card is about to come out (5) A long curl formerly worn with a wig (6) A switchman in a railroad-yard [< AS *snaca*, snake, < *snican*, sneak] — **Æsculapius's snake,** a slender, graceful, brownish European serpent (*Coluber longissimus*) which the Romans regarded as sacred to Æsculapius **Æsculap snake‡** — **brown s** **1.** Any one of the small North-American colubrine snakes of the genera *Haldea, Storeria* and *Virginia*, specif, *Haldea striatula*, with a pinkish ventral surface **2.** Any one of several venomous snakes of Australia, especially *Diemenia superciliosa* — **keeled s.,** an Australian elapoid snake (*Tropidechis*) with carinate scales — **red-bellied s** , a colubroid snake of the United States, either *Natrix kirtlandii* or *Storeria occipitomaculata* — **rub'ber-snake",** *n* A small, smooth brown boa (*Charina bottæ*) of the Pacific coast of the United States, with a thick blunt tail — **snake'-bird",** *n* **1.** A plotoid bird with a sharp, slender bill, a very long, slender neck and long tail, fan-shaped when spread a darter *Plotus anhinga* ranges from southern Illinois to Brazil See illus under DARTER *P congensis* is the African, *P melanogaster* the Asiatic and East-Indian, and *P novæhollandiæ* the Australian species All are dark in color, frequent swamps and river-courses, and prey upon fish, etc, caught by diving and impaling them upon the spear-like beak **2.** The wry-neck — **s.-bite,** *n* A wound made by a snake When poisonous the antidote is incision and cupping, cauterization, or hypodermic injections of drugs — **s -blenny,** *n* A stichæoid fish of the genus *Lumpenus* — **s.-boat,** *n* A pambanmanche — **s -box,** *n* A faro-box having a snake See SNAKE *n* 3 (4) — **s -boy,** *n* A scincoid lizard (*Mabuya sloani*) of Jamaica **snake's waiting-boy‡.** — **s -buzzard,** *n* A falconoid raptorial bird (*Circætus gallicus*) of the Mediterranean countries and the East Indies — **s -charmer, s -charming,** *n* See SERPENT-CHARMER — **s -crane,** *n* The seriema — **s -cucumber,** *n* Same as VIPER-GOURD — **s.-dance,** *n* A ceremonial dance, particularly of the Hopi Indians, in which live snakes are handled, and which is supposed to bring abundant rains and crops probably a species of totemic ancestor-worship — **s -doctor,** *n* [Local, U S] **1** The heligrammite **2.** A dragon-fly — **s.-eater,** *n* **1** The secretary-bird **2** The markhor — **s -eating cobra,** the hamadryad or king cobra — **s -eel,** *n* An ophichthyoid eel — **s -feeder,** *n* A snake-doctor — **s fence,** a worm fence See FENCE — **s.-fern,** *n* A European polypodiaceous fern (*Blechnum spicant*) with pinnatifid fronds and linear sori lying parallel with the midrib — **s -fly,** *n* A stalid insect (genus *Raphidia*) having an elongated prothorax much narrower than the head — **s.-gourd,** *n* Same as VIPER-GOURD — **s -hag,** *n* [Eng] The slowworm — **s.-headed,** *a* Having a head like that of a snake — **s in the grass,** a treacherous person with reference to Vergil's *Eclogue* iii, 1 93 — **s.-killer,** *n* **1.** The secretary-bird **2** The road-runner — **s.-lily,** *n* The larger blue flag (*Iris versicolor*) — **s -line,** *n Naut* Small stuff used in snaking together two large ropes, as backstays — **s -lizard,** *n* **1.** A lizard of snakelike form **2.** A snake-boy — **s -locked,** *a* Having snaky locks of hair — **s -mackerel,** *n* A slender, silvery, oceanic fish of the trichiurid genus *Gempylus* — **s -moss,** *n* Common club-moss (*Lycopodium clavatum*) — **s -palm,** *n* A tropical Asiatic araceous plant (*Amorphophallus rivieri*) with solitary leaves and spadices invested below with imbricated scales — **s -pipefish** [Eng] A pipefish (*Siphostoma anguinea*) — **s -sala-mander,** *n* A caecilian — **snake's-beard,** *n* Any species of *Ophiopogon*, a genus of ornamental perennial herbs of the bloodwort family, from eastern Asia with numerous white or lilac flowers in racemes — **snake's-eye,** *n* [Colloq, Eng] A fossil shark's tooth — **snake's-head,** *n* The common fritillary — **snake's-head iris,** a cultivated iris (*Iris tuberosa*) from the Levant — **s.-shell,** *n* A top-shell or turbinid — **snake's-stang,** *n* [Prov Eng] A dragon-fly — **snake's-tongue,** *n* The adder-stongue fern — **s -wire,** *n* Same as WORM-WIRE — **s -worship,** *n* Ophiolatry — **spitting s** , the ringhals popularly believed to eject its poison as if by spitting — **tiger's** , *n* [Austral] Same as CARPET-SNAKE, 2 under CARPET — **to have snakes, to have snakes in the boots, to see snakes** [Slang] to have delirium tremens — **to wake snakes** [Slang] to rouse everybody as by a noisy frolic also to stir up any cause of terror — **two-headed s** , the rubber-snake so called because its blunt tail suggests a second head — **white-lipped s.** [Austral], a poisonous little whipsnake (*Hoplocephalus coronoides*) of Tasmania and Victoria

Snake', *n* **1** A river in E Minnesota, length, 135 m to the St Croix river **2.** A river in W Nebraska length, 100 m to the Niobrara river **3** A navigable river in S Idaho 939 m long principal tributary of the Columbia river.

snake'ber-ry, 1 snēk'ber-ı, 2 snāk'bĕr-ı, *n* **1.** The red baneberry **2** The common bryony or its fruit **3** The bittersweet (*Solanum dulcamara*) or its fruit **4.** The partridgeberry (*Mitchella repens*)

snake'cane", 1 snēk'-kān", 2 snāk'-cān", *n* A reedy palm (*Kunthia montana*) of the mountain regions of northern South America, with a ringed stem about an inch in diameter and about 20 feet high. Its juice is reputed to be a cure for snake-bites

snake'fish", 1 snēk'fish", 2 snāk'fish", *n* **1.** The bandfish **2** A lizard-fish or synodontid **3** The oarfish **4.** A polypterid specif *Polypterus senegalus* of West Africa

snake'flow"er, 1 snēk'flau"ər, 2 snāk'flow er, *n* **1.** Viper's-bugloss **2.** The white dead-nettle **3** The white campion **4** The greater stichwort **5** The starflower (*Trientalis americana*)

snake'head", 1 snēk'hed", 2 snāk'hĕd", *n* **1.** *Bot* (1) Any species of *Chelone* See CHELONE (2) Same as SNAKE'S-HEAD **2.** A walking-fish or ophiocephalid **3.** The matamata **4** Formerly, an upward-projecting end of a loosened strap-rail a source of danger in early railroad-travel.

snake'less, 1 snēk'les 2 snāk'lĕs, *a* Free from snakes

snake'let, 1 snēk'let, 2 snāk'lĕt, *n* A diminutive snake

snake'like", 1 snēk'laik", 2 snāk'lik", *a* Resembling a snake in appearance, nature, or action

snake'mouth", 1 snēk'mauth", 2 snāk'mouth", *n* The snake's-mouth orchis **snake's'-mouth":‡**

snake'neck", 1 snēk'nek" 2 snāk'nĕk", *n* **1** A snake-bird or darter **2.** A turtle of the section *Pleurodira*

snake'nut", 1 snēk'nut", 2 snāk'nŭt", *n* The fruit of a large tree (*Ophiocaryon paradoxum*), the only one of its genus. It is found in British Guiana, and takes its name from the resemblance of the embryo in the seed to a coiled snake

snake'root", 1 snēk'rūt", 2 snāk'rōōt", *n* Any one of various plants of different genera and families whose roots have been reputed remedies for snake-bites, also, the root of any of these Some of the roots are really medicinal — **black snakeroot.** **1.** The black cohosh (*Cimicifuga racemosa*), a common woodland herb conspicuous in midsummer for its long racemes of white flowers on a tall stem See CIMICIFUGA **2** The sanicle of the eastern United States — **Brazilian s** , a Brazilian shrub (*Chtococca angustifolia*), with violently emetic and cathartic roots, used for snake-bite by the natives also, a Brazilian shrub (*Casearia ulmifolia*) — **but'ton-snake"root,** *n* **1** Any of several plants of the genus *Linaria* so called from the small round flower-heads **2** A stout-stemmed plant (*Eryngium aquaticum*), 2 to 6 feet high, with linear leaves and globose heads of flowers the rattlesnake master — **Canada s** , wild ginger — **evergreen s** , the flowering wintergreen (*Polygala paucifolia*) — **Indian s** , the mungo of Ceylon, Java, and Sumatra See MUNGO[2] — **poison-s** , *n* Poison-hemlock — **Red River s** , same as TEXAS SNAKEROOT — **Sampson's s** , a perennial herb (*Psoralea pedunculata*) of the southern United States, whose root and leaves are tonic known in certain localities as **Bab's-root or Congo root** — **Seneca s** , a perennial herb (*Polygala senega*) growing in the United States east of the Mississippi It has erect stems, 6 to 12 inches high, lanceolate leaves, perennial spikes of white flowers, and a thick root-stock which supplies the officinal senega — **Texas s** , a plant (*Aristolochia reticulata*) growing in Texas, Louisiana, and Arkansas, closely allied to the Virginia snakeroot — **Virginia s** , a perennial herb (*Aristolochia serpentaria*) about a foot high with a jointed stem ovate or oblong leaves, purplish flowers, and fibrous medicinal roots — **white s** , a handsome herb (*Eupatorium ageratoides*), common in rich woods of the northern United States, with large leaves, and heads of white flowers



Virginia Snakeroot.
a, flower *b* the capsule

snake'stone", 1 snēk'stōn", 2 snāk'stōn", *n* **1** An ammonite, especially a fossil ammonite supposed by the ignorant to be a fossil coiled snake **2.** *Folk-lore* A substance used in various countries as a specific in snake-bites, and popularly supposed to be efficacious, usually a porous and absorbent material, as animal charcoal, chalk, or even a vegetable substance Compare ADDER-STONE **3.** [Prov] (1) In the Scottish Highlands, the prehistoric stone spindle-whorl a folk-name. (2) A Scottish honestone

snake'weed", 1 snēk'wīd", 2 snāk'wēd", *n* **1.** Bistort (*Polygonum bistorta*) **2.** The Virginia snakeroot

snake'wood", 1 snēk'wud", 2 snāk'wōōd", *n* **1.** A large woody climber (*Strychnos colubrina*) of the logania family, found in Ceylon, southern India, and Java Its intensely bitter wood, especially that of the root, is in great repute for cobra-bites and skin-diseases **2.** The greenheart-tree of Martinique **3** The leopardwood. **4.** The trumpet-tree **5.** The serpentwood

snake'worm", 1 snēk'wûrm", 2 snāk'wûrm", *n* A group of larval mudges (genus *Sciara*) massed in a snakelike column.

snake'wort"†, *n* Same as SNAKEWEED, 1

snak'ish, 1 snēk'ish, 2 snāk'ish *a* Somewhat snakelike

snak'y, 1 snēk'ı, 2 snāk'y, *a* [SNAK'I-ER, SNAK'I-EST] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or resembling a snake, snakelike, serpentine, winding

Some of serpent kind,
Wondrous in length and corpulence, involved
Their *snaky* folds and added wings MILTON *P L* bk VII l 484.

2 Figuratively, having qualities popularly ascribed to snakes, insinuating, cunning, treacherous, as, a *snaky* rogue **3** [U S] Full of snakes, as, a *snaky* bog **4.** Composed of or entwined with snakes **snake'y‡.**

Syn. see INSIDIOUS — **snak'y-head"ed,** *a* Having snaky hair See illus under GORGON

snap, 1 snap, 2 snăp, *v* [SNAPPED, SNAPT[5], SNAP'PING] **I** *t* **1** To cause to make a sharp, quick sound, as of percussion or slight explosion, strike, press, shut or otherwise act upon so that such a sound is produced, as, to *snap* one's fingers **2.** To break suddenly with a cracking noise, break short, as with a jerk

I have *snapped* opinion's chains and now I'll soar
Up to the blazing sunlight and be free
KINGSLEY *The Saint's Tragedy* act iii *sc* 3.

3. [U S] To send through the air by a snap, flip, as to *snap* a rubber band **4.** To seize suddenly, snatch often with *up*, as, the dog *snapped* the piece of meat **5.** To interrupt or address harshly or contentiously frequently with *up*, as, do not *snap* one *up* so fiercely **6.** To form by a snap-tool **7.** [Colloq] To photograph instantaneously said of using a hand-camera

II. ı **1.** To emit a sharp, sudden, cracking sound, as, the stick *snaps* in breaking **2.** To break suddenly, part with a snap, as, the cord *snapped* under the strain **3.** To fly out quickly, as when a tension is relaxed suddenly, as, the pellet *snapped* several yards **4.** To take, seize, or attempt to seize anything eagerly usually with *at*, as, to *snap at* a chance to get rich **5.** To make the jaws come suddenly together in an effort to bite

Every time that the donkey turned back his head to take an apple out of the baskets the terrier sprang up and *snapped* at his nose

G J ROMANES *Mental Evolution in Animals* p 234 [A 1884]

6. To emit or seem to emit a sudden spark or flash of light said of the eyes **7.** To speak sharply and abruptly **8.** To miss fire instead of exploding the cap said of a firearm, as, the gun only *snapped* [< D *snappen*, snap] — **snapped work**, masonry-work conspicuous by the use of snap-headers — **to snap back**, in football, to put in play said of the ball when sent to the quarter-back by a center — **to s off**, to break off with a snap

snap, *a* **1.** Made or done suddenly and without consideration, as, a *snap* judgment, a *snap* shot **2.** Contrived to take unawares and at an advantage, as, a *snap* policy, a snap vote

— **snap judgment. 1.** A judgment in an action taken prematurely, irregularly, or without due notification **2** A conclusion of mind formed without full information or due deliberation

snap, *n* **1.** The act of snapping, or a sharp quick sound produced by it, as, a *snap* of a whip **2** A sudden breaking of anything, or the sound so produced, as, the lamp-chimney, suddenly cooled, broke with a *snap* **3.** Any fastener or other device that closes or springs into place with a snapping sound, as a snap-hook or the metal fastener of a pocketbook **4.** A sudden seizing or effort to seize with or as with the teeth, a quick shutting, as of a trap as, the dog made a *snap* at the cat **5.** A quick blow of the thumb sprung from the finger or the finger from the thumb, or the sudden release of the tension of a spring or elastic cord, as, the pea was sent with a *snap* of the finger **6.** A small, thin, crisp cake, usually containing ginger, a gingersnap **7.** [Colloq] Brisk energy, vigor of character or style, as, a man all *snap* and bustle, his sentences have *snap* **8.** A sudden brief spell, a quick turn said chiefly of cold weather, as, a severe *snap* **9.** [Slang] (1) Any task or duty easy to perform often in the phrase **a soft snap.** (2) *Theat* A short casual engagement, also, in gambling, a brief spell of play **10.** A brief hasty meal **11.** Same as PONTIL **12** A rivet-set **13** In engraving, a puncheon **14** In molding, a snap-flask **15.** A snap-shot with a gun **16** A valueless object or thing, as, it is not worth a *snap* **17.** [Maryland] An inferior oyster **18** [Colloq] The instantaneous taking of a photograph, also, the photograph so taken **19.** An earring fastened with a spring-catch **20.** A snap-beetle **21.** *Mus* The Scotch catch or snap See SCOTCH **22.** [Archaic] (1) A snatch (2) A cheat, sharper **23†.** Same as CLOVER², *n* — **not to care a snap**, to be entirely indifferent — **not worth a s**, not worth anything — **snap'ac"tion**, *n* A mechanism fastening by a spring-catch, as in some hinged gun-barrels — **s -apple**, *n* A game in which the player attempts to catch in his mouth an apple as it swings around on the end of a small bar, suspended at the center and having on the other end a lighted candle or bag of flour — **s -back**, *n Football* **1.** The center rusher **2** The act of the rusher in sending the ball to the quarter-back, thus putting it in play — **s -bean**, *n* Same as STRING-BEAN — **s.-beetle**, *n* A click-beetle — **s -block**, *n* A snatch-block — **s.-bolt**, *n* A bolt or catch that fastens automatically by spring action, requiring a key to open it — **s -cap**, *n* A percussion-cap for a firearm — **s.-cracker**, *n* **1.** Same as CRACKER, 1 (1) and (2) **2** The cracker of a whip-lash — **s.-finger**, *n* Same as TRIGGER-FINGER — **s -flask**, *n* A molders two-part flask closing by a snap — **s.-gage**, *n Mech* A gage ground to a fixed size — **s -head**, *n* **1** A rounded head, as of a rivet or bolt, produced by a snap-tool **2** A snap-tool — **s -header**, *n* In masonry, a brick or bond-stone not extending through the wall — **s -hook**, *n* **1.** A hook whose opening is normally closed by a spring that gives readily in attaching to some object, but opposes unfastening as a harness-snap **2** A spring fish-hook, set with a trigger so as to increase the chances of hooking a meddling fish — **s -link**, *n* A link having in its side an opening closed by a spring that permits the entering of a link or other part, but prevents its withdrawal without pushing aside the spring — **s -lock**, *n* A lock shutting with a snap, spring-lock — **s.-machine**, *n* **1.** A bakers' machine for cutting dough into regular pieces to make gingersnaps or similar cakes and crackers **2** A seed-drill in which the sowing is effected by the aid of a spring — **s -mackerel**, *n* The bluefish (*Pomatomus saltatrix*) — **s -molder**, *n* One who uses snap-flasks — **s -molding**, *n* — **s.-point**, *n* In bolts, rivets, etc, the point where the snap-head is formed — **s.-ring**, *n* **1** A ring opening and shutting with a snapping catch, as a key-ring **2** A cast-iron ring used in piston-packing which is cut in one place, allowing it to be sprung over the end of the rod and set in the groove provided for it on the piston — **s -shooter**, *n* A person skilled in snap-shooting — **s -shooting**, *n* The making of snap-shots — **s.-switch**, *n Elec* A switch having a rotating contact-maker which, under the action of a spring, takes the *on* or *off* position with a snap, when the handle is turned through part of a revolution — **s -tackle**, *n* A form of tackle for fishing with live bait, similar to a paternoster — **s -tool**, *n* A rivet-set — **s -welding**, *n* The act or process of welding metallic objects by heating them and snapping them together in a soft state — **s -willow**, *n* The crack-willow



Large Snapdragon
a, the flower showing the persistent corolla *b*, the capsule

snap'drag"on, 1 snap'drag-ən, 2 snăp'drăg"ən, *n* **1.** *Bot* Any species of *Antirrhinum*, especially *A majus*, the **large-flowered snapdragon**, and *A orontium*, the **smaller-flowered** s., bearing red, white, or yellow flowers, both cultivated in many varieties in the gardens, also, any one of various other plants with personate corollas, as the common toadflax **2.** A glass-blowers' tongs for holding hot hollow-ware **3** *Games* (1) Same as FLAPDRAGON (2) A modern Halloween sport similar to flapdragon, in which small articles or mottoes wrapped in tin-foil are used instead of raisins, also, any of the articles so used

— **Jamaica snapdragon**, a hothouse plant (*Ruellia tuberosa*) of the acanthus family, with blue flowers — **s. catchfly**, an American catchfly (*Silene antirrhina*) common in dry soils, with slender stems and small pink flowers

snape, 1 snēp, 2 snāp, *vt* [SNAPED, SNAP'ING] *Ship-building* To bevel on the end of, as, to *snape* a timber

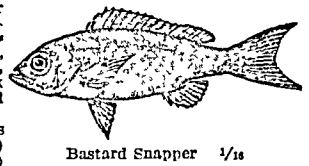
snape, *n* The act or process of snaping

snap'hance, 1 snap'hans, 2 snāp'hĭnç, *n* **1.** [Archaic] A spring-lock of a firearm also a firearm of the 16th and 17th centuries, having a spring-lock acting with flint and steel **2†.** A sharp, snappy answer [< D *snaphaan*, < *snappen*, snap, + *haan* cock] — **snap'haunce†**, *a & n* [stumble

snap'per, 1 snap'er, 2 snăp'er, *vi* [Prov Eng & Scot] To

snap'per, *n* **1.** One who or that which snaps (1) A person that snaps up or steals things a thief (2) The cracker on a whip-lash (3) A firecracker (4) *pl* Castanets (5) A cracker-bonbon (6) A small implement with a metal tongue giving a snapping noise used as a hand-signal by lecturers, dancing-masters, and the like (7) Same as SOUNDER, 2 (8) A mechanism on a sounding-lead for picking up samples of the bottom-materials

2. A large sparoid food-fish of *Lutjanus* or a related genus, as the **red** or **Mexican snapper** (*L aya*), of a nearly uniform rose-red, common in deep water off the Gulf coast of the United States, the **bastard s** (*Rhomboplites aurorubens*), the gray or **mangrove s.** (*Lutjanus griseus*), the **red-tailed s**, or blaĭtiba, the **yellow-tailed s**, or rabirubia, the **silk s.**, and others valued for food

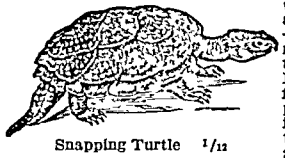


Bastard Snapper 1/16

3. One of various other fishes (1) The bluefish (2) The rosefish (*Pagrosomus auratus*) (3) The red grouper (4) A sparoid fish (*Sparus unicolor*) of Australian seas (5) [New Zealand] A cirritoid fish (*Chilodactylus macropterus*) (6) A schnapper

4. A snapping turtle **5.** A fly-snapper **6.** [Prov Eng] The green woodpecker **7.** A helper in glass-works — **snap'per-back"**, *n* The center rush in football, who snaps back the ball to the quarter-back

snap'ping, 1 snap'ĭng, 2 snăp'ĭng, *ppr & verbal n* of SNAP, *v* — **snapping beetle**, a click-beetle **s. bug†.** — **s. mackerel**, a snap-mackerel — **snap'ping-tongs"**, *n* [Local, Eng] A game of forfeits in which the snapping of a pair of tongs is assigned to the players to find seats — **s -tool**, *n* A stamp serving to drive sheet metal into depressions in a die — **s turtle**, a large voracious chelydroid turtle, especially *Chelydra serpentina*, common about water in North America an alligator-snapper It may reach a weight of 40 lbs is distributed over most of the United States, and is a powerful enemy of fishes, water-birds, and other prey A related species is the alligator turtle **snap'-tur"tlet.**



Snapping Turtle 1/12

snap'pish, 1 snap'ĭsh, 2 snăp'ĭsh, *a* **1** Apt to speak angrily or tartly, sharp in reply, also, sharply or angrily spoken, crabbed, peevish, tart

For many a day he was *snappish* to clerks and customers both
ROSE TERRY COOKE *Steadfast* p 345 [F & CO 1889]

2 Disposed to snap or bite as, *snappish* dogs Syn see FRETFUL — **snap'pish-ly**, *adv* — **snap'pish-ness**, *n*

snapps, 1 snaps, 2 snăps, *n* Same as SCHNAPPS **snapst.**

snap'ps, 1 snap't 2 snăp'ş, *a* [SNAP'PI-ER, SNAP'PI-EST] **1.** [Rare] Snappish **2** [U S] Full of snap or energy, vivacious

snaps¹, 1 snaps, 2 snăps, *n pl* [Colloq] English kidney-beans (*Phaseolus vulgaris*) **snap'-beans"‡**

snaps², *n* [Eng] In coal-mining, a haulage-clip

snap'-shot", 1 snap'-shŏt", 2 snăp'-shŏt, *n* **1.** A shot without deliberate aim, often without raising the gun to the shoulder, as at a flying partridge about to disappear **2.** *Phot* The instantaneous or hurried taking of a picture, as with a detective camera — **snap'-shot"**, *a* Offhand

snapt, *pp* Snapped S S

snap'weed", 1 snap'wĭd", 2 snăp'wēd", *n* See IMPATIENS

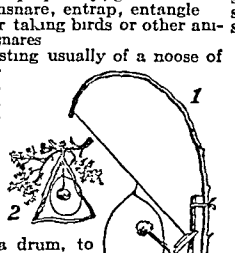
snap'work", 1 snap'wûrk" 2 snăp'wûrk", *n* **1** Masonwork in which snap-headers are much used **2†** The mechanism of a snaphance

snarl, *vt & vi* To snarl **snarret.**

snare, 1 snār, 2 snâr, *v* [SNARED, SNAR'ING] **I.** *t* To catch with or as with a snare or snares, figuratively, to bring into unexpected evil or perplexity, get into difficulty by guile or cunning, ensnare, entrap, entangle

II. ı To use snares, as for taking birds or other animals — **snar'er**, *n* One who snares

snare, *n* **1.** A device consisting usually of a noose of cord, wire, or the like, for catching birds or other animals, gin, trap **2.** Figuratively, any device, trick, or allurement by which one is brought into trouble or difficulty or caused to fall into sin, something by which one is entangled **3** A cord or string, especially, a gut or rawhide string stretched across the lower head of a drum, to produce a rattling when the head vibrates **4.** *Surg* An instrument carrying a loop for removing tumors, etc by continuously tightening the loop about them **5.** A snare-drum [< AS *sneare*, string, < root of OHG *snerhan*, bind] Syn see BAIT — **snare'-drum"**, *n* A small drum beaten only on one head and having snares stretched across the other — **s -head**, *n* The lower head of a snare-drum as distinguished from the upper head or batter-head See SNARE *n* 3



Twitch-up Snare 2 Triangle Snare or Springe, to be placed in a tree, for catching birds

snark, 1 snārk, 2 snark, *n* An imaginary animal forming the subject of Lewis Carroll's mock-heroic poem *The Hunting of the Snark* [< *sn-* (in SNAKE) + *-ark* (in SHARK)]

snarl¹, 1 snārl, 2 snarl, *v* **I.** *t* To express or utter with a snarl, say in a harsh and surly or angry manner often with *out*, as, he *snarled out* a denial

II. ı **1** To give a snarl, growl harshly, as a dog

Jip . . . showed his whole set of teeth got under a chair expressly to *snarl* DICKENS *David Copperfield* p 196 [C & H]

2. To speak in harsh and surly tones, talk roughly and angrily, snap [Freq of SNAR, < MD *snarren*, snarl] — **snar'er**, *n* A person or an animal that snarls — **snar'ing-ly**, *adv* — **snar'y**, *a* Surly, ill-tempered

snarl², *v* **I.** *t* **1.** To involve in a snarl, get into a tangle, entangle, as, to *snarl* yarn **2.** To involve in mental entanglement, embarrass, confuse **3.** To emboss or flute (hollow metal-ware, etc)

II ı To produce snarls or entanglements, get into a snarl or snarls [Freq of SNARE, *v*] — **snarl'ing I"ron**, *n* A curved tool for snarling or fluting hollow metal-ware or other objects inaccessible by an ordinary swage **snarl'ing-tool"‡.** — **snarl'er**, *n* **1** One who entangles **2** One who works with a snarling-iron

snarl³, *n* A harsh, angry growl rather sharp than deep, hence, any harsh or quarrelsome utterance, a quarrel

snarl⁴, *n* **1.** A knot or tangle of threads, as of hair or yarn, hence, any complication, entanglement, or confusion, a perplexity, as, a *snarl* of conflicting evidence

I have always observed the thread of life to be like other threads or skeins of silk, full of *snarls* and incumbrances
HERBERT in Walton's *Lives* vol II p 167 [H G & CO 1832]

2. [Colloq] A troublesome dispute, wrangle, quarrel **snarlet.** — **snarl'-knot"**, *n* [Prov Eng] An intricate knot

snarld, *pp* Snarled S S

snarl'ey-ow, 1 snārl'ı-ou, 2 snarl'y-ow, *n* [Humorous] A dog, bow-wow

snar's, 1 snār'ı, 2 snâr's, *a* [Rare] Resembling a snare; entangling [sneer

snash, 1 snash, 2 snăsh, *vt* [Scot] To talk saucily, abuse;

snash, *n* [Scot] Impertinent or abusive language

snast†, *n* The snuff or burned wick of a candle

snas'ty, 1 snas'tı 2 snăs'ty, *a* [Prov Eng] Cross, captious.

snatch, 1 snach, 2 snăch, *v* **I.** *t* **1** To take or catch

snatch², *v* with or as with a swift, sudden grasp or clutch, seize suddenly, hastily, or eagerly, take unexpectedly or without ceremony often figuratively

The young king spent the remainder of the night stretched on a gun-carriage where he *snatched* a few intervals of broken rest JULIA PARDOE *Court of Francis I* vol I, p 149.

2. To seize suddenly and remove or transport

He was caught up in clouds *snatched* to the Blue
EDWIN ARNOLD *Light of the World* p 83 [F & W 1891]

3 *Naut* To place properly in a snatch-block, as a rope

II. ı To catch or seize, or attempt to catch or seize, something with a swift, sudden motion often followed by *at*, as to *snatch at* a coin [< SNACK] Syn see CATCH

snatch¹, *n* **1.** An act of snatching, a sudden or hasty catch or seizing, grab, also, an attempt to grab **2.** A portion snatched, something hastily seized or taken; a bit or small quantity, especially of food, fragment; also, a short period of action of any kind, a turn, as, to eat a *snatch*, a *snatch* of rest or of labor, *snatches* of song **3** An insignificant or irrelevant remark or reply, an evasion, a quibble **4.** [Eng] Any device used for foul-hooking fish **5†.** A catch or an impediment in the voice [< SNATCH, *v*] — **by snatches**, in a spasmodic and disconnected way by fits and starts

snatch², *n* **1.** A notch or opening in the side of a pulley-block **2.** A snatch-block

— **dumb snatch**, a snatch-block without a sheave — **snatch'-block"**, *n* **1** A single block having a snatch in one cheek to receive a rope and usually having a swivel-hook See illus under BLOCK **2** Improperly, a single block having a hook **3.** A double- or triple-sheaved block having a snatch and detachable shackle for convenience in removing the rope

snatch'er, 1 snach'er, 2 snăch'er, *n* One who snatches or takes suddenly or by stealth, in Scotland, formerly, a roving plunderer

snatch'ing, 1 snach'ĭng, 2 snăch'ĭng, *ppr & verbal n* of SNATCH, *v* — **snatch'ing-roll"er**, *n* In a web printing-press, one of a pair of rollers, rotating at a higher rate of speed than the web, that serve to separate from it a perforated and printed sheet — **snatch'ing-ly**, *adv*

snatcht, *pp* Snatched S S

snatch'y, 1 snach'ı, 2 snăch'y, *a* **1** Consisting of or made up of snatches, done by fits and starts irregular **2** [Prov Eng] Ill-tempered petulant

snathe, 1 snēth, 2 snāth, *vt* [Pro Eng] To cut, prune, snead

snath(e, *n* [Prov Eng] The long curved handle of a scythe Written also, in England, **snead, sneed**, etc [< AS *snæd*, perhaps < *snithan*, cut]

snat'tock, 1 snat'ok, 2 snăt'ok, *n* [Prov Eng] A scrap, fragment

snaw, 1 snō, 2 snq, *v & n* [Scot] Snow

snaw'-broo", 1 snō'-brū, 2 snq'-brōō, *n* [Scot] Snow-water

snead, 1 snīd, 2 snēd, *vt* [Pro Eng] To prune, lop

snead', *n* [Prov Eng] A piece fragment, slice

snead', *n* **1** [Scot] A snood **2** [Prov Eng] A string cord.

sneak, 1 snik, 2 snēk, *v* **I.** *t* [Colloq] **1.** To steal **2.** To accomplish clandestinely generally with an adverb, as *through*

A bill in the interest of the elevated railroads was *sneaked* through the Legislature last year
New-York Tribune Mar 2, 1892, p 6 col 1

II. ı **1.** To move or go in a stealthy manner, creep or steal, as one afraid or ashamed to be seen, slink, as, to *sneak* into a corner **2.** To act with covert meanness; behave like a coward or in a cringing or servile manner

A true great Man will neither trample on a Worm nor *sneak* to an Emperor B FRANKLIN *Sayings of Poor Richard Almanac for 1748* p 165 [G P P 1890]

[< AS *snican*, creep]

— **sneak'-boat"**, *n* [U S] A small flat boat, in use masked by weeds or brush, so that gunners may conceal themselves in attempting to steal unobserved upon wild fowl — **s -box‡.** — **s -cup†**, *n* A drinker who sneaks from or refuses his glass hence one of no spirit — **s -current**, *n Elec* Current escaping from a circuit because of poor insulation — **s -shooting**, *n* The shooting of wild fowl from a sneak-boat — **s -thief**, *n* A thief who sneaks in through unfastened doors or windows.



Barnegat Sneak-boat
a, midship section

sneak, *n* **1.** One who sneaks, a mean, cowardly fellow. **2** *Cricket* A ball bowled underhand that runs along on the ground **3** A sneak-thief **4.** *Card-playing* A singleton led in order to trump the next round of the suit **5** [Colloq] A sly or stealthy movement **[bill"]†.**

sneak'-bill"†, *n* A sneaking, sharp-nosed fellow **sneaks'-.**

sneak'er, 1 snīk'ər, 2 snēk'er, *n* **1** One who sneaks, a sneak **2.** [Slang, U S] A soft-soled, noiseless shoe **3** [Prov Eng] A small bowl of punch **4.** Same as SNEAK, *n* 2

sneak'ing, 1 snīk'ıŋ, 2 snēk'ing, *pa* **1.** Characterized by mean secrecy or underhandedness, cringing, crouching, fawning, as, a *sneaking* fellow **2** Secretly entertained or cherished, as if with a slight feeling of shame, unavowed, covert, as, a *sneaking* suspicion, a *sneaking* fondness — **sneak'ing-ly,** *adv* — **sneak'ing-ness,** *n*

sneaks'by†, *n* A sneaking fellow, sneak

sneakt, *pp* Sneaked S S

sneak'y, 1 snīk'ı, 2 snēk'y, *a* [SNEAK'I-ER, SNEAK'I-EST] Like or resembling a sneak, mean and cowardly, sneaking — **sneak'i-ness,** *n*

sneap, 1 snīp, 2 snēp, *vt* [Prov Eng or Archaic] **1.** To reprove abruptly, reprimand, rebuke **2** To nip, bite

The sneaping wind drifts on
OWEN MEREDITH *The Swallow* st 2.

sneap, *n* A reprimand, check

sneath[1], 1 snīth, 2 snēth, *n* [Dial] A snathe **sneathe†.**

sneath[2], *n* [Prov Eng] A piece, snead **sneathe†.**

snebbet, *vt* To reprove, chide **sneb†.**

sneck[1], 1 snek, 2 snĕk, *vt* [Dial, Brit] To latch, or close with a latch, as a door — **sneck up†,** shut up, keep still, go to **sneak up†**

sneck[2], *vt Masonry* To lay with a bond of cement, as rubble-work [Akin to SNICK[1], *v*]

sneck[3], *vt* [Scot] To nick, cut, snick

sneck[4]**†,** *vt* To snatch

sneck[1], *n* [Dial, Brit] **1.** A latch or catch, as of a door **2** A piece of land jutting into or intersecting an adjoining field — **sneck'-band",** *n* A latch-string also, a hangman's noose **sneck'et†** — **s.-drawer,** *n* One who lifts a latch, a thief, dishonest person — **s.-drawing,** *a* Wily, roguish, crafty — **s.-drawn,** *a* Mean, stingy — **s.-posset,** *n* A cold reception, dismissal, rebuff given to a person, as by shutting the door in his face

sneck[2], *n* A click, as of a latch, a snap [< SNECK[2], *v*, var of SNACK, *v*, 3] **sneck'et†.**

snecked, 1 snekt, 2 snĕkt, *a* **1.** Twisted to one side of the vertical plane of the shank, as the point of a fish-hook **2.** *Masonry* Built of rubblework

sneck'ing, 1 snek'ıŋ, 2 snĕk'ing, *n Masonry* Rubble-work [snead

sned, 1 sned, 2 snĕd, *vt* [Prov Eng] To cut, trim, lop off,

sned, *n* [Dial, Eng] A snathe **sneed‡**

sned'den, 1 sned'n, 2 snĕd'n *n* [Prov Eng] The wide-mouthed sand-eel

snee, 1 snī, 2 snē, *n* [Dial or Obs] A knife, especially a large knife dirk Compare SNICK[1], *n* [< D *snee*, edge]

sneed, *vt* & *n* Same as SNEAD

Sneek, 1 snēk, 2 snęk, *n* A town in Friesland province, Netherlands

sneer, 1 snīr, 2 snēr, *v* **I.** *t* **1.** To utter with a sneer; say with an expression or grimace of contempt, as, to *sneer* back an answer **2.** To refer to, address, or treat with sneers often with *down*, as, to *sneer down* an opponent **3.** To affect, or produce a certain effect upon, by sneers, as, to *sneer* away one's reputation

II. ı **1.** To smile or grin contemptuously, express contempt by a sneer **2.** To insinuate contempt or derision by a covert expression, use language that conveys indirectly a contemptuous signification **3†.** To grin in a silly manner [< D *snærre*, snarl like a dog, akin to SNARL[1], *v*]

— **sneer'ing-match",** *n* A grinning-match See GRIN, *v* — **sneer'er,** *n* — **sneer'ing-ly,** *adv*

sneer, *n* **1.** A grimace of contempt or derision made by slightly raising the upper lip and nostrils, any scornful or contemptuous expression of countenance, as, to contemplate an enemy with a *sneer* **2.** An insinuation of contempt in words, a verbal expression containing a suggestion or fling of depreciation usually implying unjust or mean insinuation, as, *sneers* at religion

Syn. fling, gibe jeer, scoff, taunt A *sneer* may be simply a contemptuous facial contortion or some brief satirical utterance that throws a contemptuous side-light on what it attacks without attempting to prove or disprove The *jeer* and *gibe* are uttered, the *gibe* is bitter, and often sly or covert the *jeer* is rude and open A *scoff* may be in act or word, and is commonly directed against that which claims honor, reverence, or worship A depreciatory implication may be given in a *sneer* such as could only be answered by elaborate argument or proof, which would seem to give the attack undue importance Who can refute a *sneer*? PALEY *Moral Philosophy* bk v, ch ix A *fling* is careless and commonly pettish, a *taunt* is intentionally insulting and provoking, the *sneer* is supercilious, the *taunt* is defiant Compare synonyms for BANTER, RIDICULE — Prep: *at*

sneerd, *pp* Sneered S S

sneer'ful, *a* [Rare] Disposed to sneer

sneesh, 1 snīsh, 2 snēsh *n* [Scot or Obs] Snuff — **sneesh'ing,** *n* [Scot] Snuff, or a pinch of snuff **sneesh'-in†** — **sneesh'ing-mull",** *n* [Scot] A snuff-box, usually made of the end of a horn **sneesh'ing-box"†.**

snee'vil, 1 snī'vil, 2 snē'vil, *n* [Scot] Snivel

sneeze,] 1 snīz, 2 snēz, *v* [SNEEZED, SNEEZD[S], SNEEZ'-ING] **I.** *t* **1.** To expel with a sneeze **2** To utter with a sneeze or a sound resembling a sneeze. often with *out*

II. ı To drive air audibly and violently through the nose, or the nose and mouth, by a spasmodic involuntary action, resulting from irritation of the lining membrane of the nose [< AS *fneōsan*, sneeze]

The peasants in Sweden take off their hats as you pass you *sneeze*, and they cry, God bless you!'
LONGFELLOW *Children of the Lord's Supper* note

— **not to be sneezed at** [Colloq], of a character entitling to consideration, of some value or importance

sneeze, *n* **1** An act of sneezing, the convulsive motion and explosive sound attendant on the ejection of air through the nose and mouth in sneezing **2.** [Prov Eng] Snuff — **sneeze'-horn",** *n* [Prov Eng] A horn snuff-box — **s.-lurker,** *n* [Slang, Eng] A thief who blinds his victims with snuff

sneez'er, 1 sniz'ər, 2 snēz'er, *n* **1.** One who sneezes **2.** [Slang] (1) [Western U S] A dashing, wide-awake fellow (2) [Eng] (*a*) A pocket-handkerchief (*b*) A snuff-box **3** [Prov Eng] A violent blow

sneeze'weed", 1 sniz'wīd", 2 snēz'wēd", *n* **1** Any species of *Helenium*, especially *H autumnale* from the effect of the powdered leaves and flowers when snuffed up See HELENIUM **2** [Austral] A small erect Australian and Tasmanian herb (*Centipeda orbicularis*) of the aster family, regarded as a specific for certain forms of ophthalmia

sneeze'wood", 1 sniz'wud, 2 snēz'wūd", *n* The hard, durable, useful wood of a small South-African tree (*Ptæroxylon utile*) of the family *Sapindaceæ* so called because its sawdust causes sneezing

sneez'wort", 1 sniz'wûrt, 2 snēz'wûrt", *n* **1.** A European plant (*Achillea ptarmica*) resembling the yarrow, but with lanceolinear leaves Its powdered dry leaves, used as snuff, produce sneezing **2** Sneezeweed

sneez'ing, 1 sniz'ıŋ, 2 snēz'ing, *n* **1.** The act of one who sneezes **2†.** A sternutatory — **sneez'ing-pow"der,** *n* Snuff

Snef'fels, 1 snef'elz, 2 snĕf'ĕls, *n* A mountain in San Juan range, S Colorado, 14,153 ft high

sneg, 1 sneg, 2 snĕg, *vt* [Scot] To prune, trim, snag

snell, 1 snel, 2 snĕl, *vt* To fasten to a snell, as a fish-hook

snell, *a* **1** [Scot] Sharp, keen, severe **2†.** Nimble

snell, *n* A short line, usually of gut, for attaching a fish-hook to a longer line, a snood

Snell, or Snel'li-us, 1 snel'ı-us 2 snĕl'i-us, **Willebrord** (1591–$^{10}/_{26}$1626) A Dutch mathematician who discovered the law of refraction of light

snet†, *vt* To clear of mucus, blow, as the nose

snet, snette, *n* Suet error in Phillips (1658)

snewe†, *vt* To snow [province, Austria

Sni-a'tyn, 1 snī-ā'tĭn, 2 snȳ-ā'tȳn, *n* A town in Galicia

snib[1], 1 snib 2 snĭb, *vt* [Scot] To fasten, bolt

snib'†, *vt* To snub check reprimand

snib, *vt* [SNIBBED, SNIB'BING] *Logging* In river driving, to be carried away (as a lumberman) from work purposely, on a floating log

snib[1], *n* [Scot] The bolt of a door

snib'†, *n* A reprimand reproof

snī'bel, 1 snaī'bel, 2 snī'bĕl, *n* Same as SNIPE-BILL

snib'lin, *n* A hinge consisting of two metal pins linked together by rings

snick, 1 snik, 2 snĭk, *vt* **1.** [Scot] To snip, as with scissors, cut, nick **2.** [Prov Eng] *Cricket* To hit (a ball) lightly or glancingly [< Ice *snikka*, clip]

snick[2], *vt* [Prov Brit] To latch, close, sneck — **snick up†,** same as SNECK UP [ing noise

snick[3], *v* **I** *t* To cause to click **II.** *t* To make a click-

snick[1], *n* [Prov Eng] **1** A small cut, nick, snip **2.** A knot in thread or the like, caused by its being too lightly twisted **3.** *Cricket* A hit in which the ball glances off the bat

— **snick and snee, s or snee** [Archaic], a fight with knives also, humorously, a knife, especially a bowie-knife **snick'a-snee"†, snick'er-snee†.**

One man being busy in lighting his pipe, and another in sharpening his snicker-snee
IRVING *Bracebridge Hall, Dolph Heyliger* p 402 [G P P 1861]

snick[2], *n* [Prov Brit] A latch

snick[3], *n.* A sharp click

snick'er, 1 snik'ər, 2 snĭk'er, *v* **I** *t* To utter with a snicker **II** *t* To laugh in a suppressed and broken manner, or with small audible catches of the voice, as when persons attempt or pretend to suppress loud laughter, laugh slyly and foolishly, giggle [Imitative, cp D *snikken*, sob, and NEIGH] — **I should snicker** [Slang], I should smile

snick'er, *n* A half-repressed or smothered laugh

snick'ered, *pp* Snickered S S

snick'le, 1 snik'l, 2 snĭk'l, *vt* **1** To lift by a noose **2.** To snare or trap with a noose — **snick'le,** *n* A noose

snid, 1 snid, 2 snĭd, *n* [Prov Eng] A snathe

snid'dle, 1 snid'l, 2 snĭd'l, *n* [Prov Eng] Sedge

snide, 1 snaid, 2 snīd [Slang] **I** *a* Given to or characterized by mean and dishonest trickery fraudulent, tricky, spurious, as, a *snide* fellow a *snide* game **II** *n* **1** A sharp, tricky person, trickster fraud, cheat **2** A fraudulent trick [Var of SNITHE, < AS *snithan*, cut]

Snī'der, 1 snaī'dər, 2 snī'der, **Jacob** (—$^{10}/_{26}$1866) An American inventor of the breech-loading rifle

sniff,] 1 snif, 2 snĭf, *v* **I.** *t* **1.** To draw through the **snif**[2],] nose in short, quick inhalations, smell or attempt to smell by sniffs, snuff, as, to *sniff* a perfume **2.** Figuratively, to apprehend or perceive as if by sniffs, as, to *sniff* peril **3** To express contempt by sniffs

These were sad experiences all to bear, with the Sea-Powers grumbling on you, and the world *sniffing* its pity on you
CARLYLE *Frederick* vol IV, bk XV, p 152 [H]

II. *i* To draw air up through the nose by short audible inhalations sometimes as an expression of contempt, resentment, or suspicion often with *at* [< Dan *snive*, snuff, akin to SNUFF[1], *v*]

sniff, *n* **1.** An act of sniffing, a short jerky inhalation or the sound of such an inhalation often regarded as a manifestation of contempt, disdain, or incredulity **2.** That which is inhaled by an act of sniffing, perception by sniffing, as, a *sniff* of air

snif'fle, 1 snif'l, 2 snĭf'l [SN F'FLED, SNIF'FLING] **I.** *vi* **1.** To snuffle **2.** [Prov Eng] To snivel, whimper, whine, sniff **II.** *n* A snuffle [Freq of SNIFF, *v*]

— **snif'fler,** *n Naut* A very light breeze **snif'fer†.** — **snif'fles,** *n pl* The snuffles

snif'fy, 1 snif'ı, 2 snĭf'y, *a* [SNIF'FI-ER, SNIF'FI-EST] [Colloq] Disposed to sniff or be disdainful or scornful

snift, 1 snift, 2 snĭft, *v* [Prov Eng] **I.** *t* To snuff, as a candle **II** ı **1.** To sniff or snivel **2†.** To snort

snift, *n* [Prov Eng] **1.** Sleet, slight snow **2.** A moment

snift, *pp* Sniffed S S

snif'ter, 1 snif'tər, 2 snĭf'ter, *vt* [Scot or Obs] To sniff

snif'ter, *n* **1.** [Prov] (1) A sniff (2) *pl* Stoppage of the nasal passages, as by a cold (3) A perplexing case, a reverse **2.** [Slang] A drink of spirits, dram **3** [Western U S] A furious blast or storm, blizzard [< SNIFTER, *v*, freq of SNIFT, *v*, < Sw *snyfta*, sigh]

snift'ing-valve", 1 snift'ıŋ-valv", 2 snĭft'ing-vălv", *n* **1.** An air-valve connecting with a steam-cylinder, as in a condensing engine **2.** A blow-valve to remove condensed water **sn'f'ter-valve"†.**

sniff'y, 1 snift'ı, 2 snĭf'y, *a* [Slang U S] **1.** Sniffy **2** Having an agreeable smell, as *snifty* food

snig[1], 1 snig, 2 snĭg, *vt* & *vi* [Prov, Eng] To cut or chop

snig[2], *vt* [Prov Eng] To sneak off [substance

snig[3], *vt* [Prov Eng] *To drag over the ground as a heavy*

snig, *a* [Prov Eng] Close and private

snig, *n* [Prov Eng] A small eel **snig'-eel"†; snigg†.**

snig'ger, 1 snig'ər, 2 snĭg'er, *v* & *n* Same as SNICKER — **snig'ger-er,** *n* [shing-term

snig'ger[2], *n* To drag a stream with heavy grapples a

snig'gle, 1 snag'l, 2 snĭg'l, *v* [SNIG'GLED, SNIG'GLING] [Eng] **I** *t* **1** To catch, as eels, by thrusting the bait into their hiding places **2** To entrap as in a net

II. ı To fish for eels See SNIGGLE, I, 1 [< SNIG, *n*, akin to SNAKE] [sucker, in contempt [C]

snig'gle, *n* A guttural, nasal, or grunting laugh, a

snip, 1 snip, 2 snĭp, *v* [SNIPPED, SNIPT[S], SNIP'PING] **I.** *t* **1.** To cut with a short, light stroke of scissors or shears, clip, hence, to steal by clipping or cutting and snatching often followed by *off*

Thieves *snipped off* diamond crosses from the necks of noble lords at Court drawing-rooms
DICKENS *Tale of Two Cities* bk I, p 29 [E A L 1886]

2. To produce by cutting with short, quick strokes, as, to *snip* holes in a garment **3.** [Rare] To make light, quick movements or signs with (the fingers)

II. ı **1.** To make a light, quick cut or cutting movement, as with scissors or shears, clip off or out a small piece sometimes followed by *at* **2.** To break off, as by snipping usually with *off* [< D *snippen*, snip]

snip, *n* **1.** A short, quick cutting movement, as with scissors or shears, clip **2** A small piece snipped or cut off, bit, sample, hence, a small and insignificant thing or person

This *snip* of an attorney
MASSINGER *A New Way to Pay Old Debts* act II, sc 2.

3 A share, snack **4** Small, stout, short-lipped shears for cutting metal usually in the plural **5** [Slang] A tailor **6** [Dial] A small white spot or stripe on a horse's head — **to go snips†,** to go snacks, share

snipe, 1 snaip, 2 snīp, *v* [SNIPED, SNIP'ING] **I.** *t* **1.** Same as NOSE, *v*, 6 **2** To shoot at (members of the enemy) at long range, and usually from ambush

II. ı **1.** To hunt snipe **2.** To shoot at members of the enemy at long range [< SNIPE[1], *n*]

— **snip'ing,** *n* Sharpshooting

snipe[1], *n* **1.** *sing & pl* A scolopacine shore-bird of *Gallinago* or a related genus, having the lower part of the tibiæ or thighs naked, the body slender, the legs long, and the number of tail-feathers varying from 12 to 24 much esteemed as a game-bird See plate of BIRDS

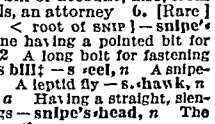
Gallinago gallinago is the **common European snipe,** *G major* the **double s.** or **solitary s**, and *G delicata* the **common American** or **Wilson's s**, commonly known to gunners as **English s.**

2. One of other snipe-like birds, as, the **gray snipe** or dowitcher, the **half-s** or dunlin, the **duck-s**, or tattler or semipalmated willet the **lesser s** or **jack-s**, of Europe; the **red-legged s** or redshank, the **white-bellied s** or knot

3 A species of fish (*Salmo clarkii henshawi*) of eastern California and western Nevada **4.** [Slang, U S] A half-smoked cigar found in the street [C] **5** [Slang, Eng] (1) A pair of scissors, occasionally made in the form of a snipe (2) A long bill or account, also, from lawyers' proverbially long bills, an attorney **6.** [Rare] A fool [< Ice *snipa*, snipe, < root of SNIP] — **snipe's bill",** *n* **1** In joinery, a plane having a pointed bit for working out quirk-moldings **2** A long bolt for fastening a cart-body to its axle **snipe's bill†** — **s -eel,** *n* A snipefish or nemichthyid — **s -fly,** *n* A leptid fly — **s.-hawk,** *n* The marsh-harrier — **s -nosed,** *a* Having a straight, slender elongated nose said of dogs — **snipe's-head,** *n* The verumontanum or crest of the urethra

snipe[2], *n* [Prov Brit] A cutting or smart reply

snipe'fish", 1 snaip'fish", 2 snīp'fish", *n* **1.** A macrorhamphosoid fish, related to the sea-horses, with an elongated tubular snout, as the European *Macrorhamphosus scolopax* **2** A deep-sea nemichthyoid eel with elongated bill-like jaws, as *Nemichthys scolopaceus* of the Atlantic **3.** The European garfish.


Snipefish (*Macrorhamphosus scolopax*) 1/2

snip'er, 1 snaip'ər, 2 snīp'er, *n* **1** A person who shoots snipe **2** One who fires at an enemy from cover a sharpshooter **3** A prospector **4** *Logging* One who noses logs before they are skidded GIFFORD PINCHOT *Terms Used in Forestry and Logging* [GOV PTG OFF '05]

snip'pack, 1 snip'ak, 2 snip'ăk, *n* [Prov Eng] The common snipe

snip'per, 1 snip'ər, 2 snĭp'er, *n* **1.** One who snips, sometimes, contemptuously, a tailor **2** *pl* A pair of short-lipped scissors for making small cuts — **snip'per-snap"per,** *n* A small, trifling fellow

snip'pet, 1 snip'et, 2 snĭp'ĕt, *n* **1.** A small piece snipped off, a small portion or share **2.** A small sandpiper or similar bird

snip'pet-y, 1 snip'et-ı, 2 snip'ĕt-y, *a* [Colloq] Trivial, as if composed of little pieces snipped off small, trifling, as, *snippety* talk *snippety* editorials — **snip'pet-i-ness,** *n*

snip'ping, 1 snip'ıŋ, 2 snĭp'ing, *n* A piece snipped off

snip'py, 1 snip'ı, 2 snĭp'y, [SNIP'PI-ER, SNIP'PI-EST] *a* **1.** [Colloq] Fragmentary, also, having an offhand finical smartness **2** [Prov Eng] Mean, stingy **3.** [Slang] Scornful supercilious

snip'-snap", 1 snip'-snap', 2snĭp'-snăp', *a* Short and sharp

snip'-snap", *n* A dialog characterized by sharp, quick replies [Redup of SNAP]

snip"-snap"-sno'rem, 1 snip'-snap'-snō'rem, 2 snĭp'-snăp'-snō'rĕm, *n* An old game of cards in which each player in succession tries to match the card played just before his, the successful players calling out in turn the syllables from which the game is named **Earl of Coventry†.**

snip'y, 1 snaip'ı, 2 snīp'y, *a* **1** Like a snipe **2** Having a too attenuated and pointed muzzle said of a dog

snirl, 1 snûrl, 2 snĭrl, *vt* [Prov Eng or Scot] To become entangled, catch in a snare — **snirl,** *n*

snirt, 1 snûrt, 2 snĭrt [Scot] **I** *v* To titter **II** *n* A snort, a smothered laugh [Var of SNORT]

snir'tle, 1 snûr'tl, 2 snĭr'tl, *vt* [Scot] To laugh in a broken and suppressed manner, snicker

snitch, 1 snich, 2 snĭch, *vt* To inform, betray, tell tales

snitch'er, 1 snich'ər, 2 snĭch'er, *n* [Slang] **1** [Eng] A person who turns king's evidence **2.** [Scot] A handcuff

snite, 1 snait, 2 snīt *v* [Scot or Obs] **I** *t* **1** To blow (the nose) **2** In falconry, to wipe (the beak) after eating. **3** To snuff, as a candle **II.** *t* To blow the nose

snite†, *n* A snipe

snithe, 1 snaith, 2 snĭth, *a* [Prov Eng] Sharp, cutting said of the wind **snith't.**

sniv'el, 1 snav'l, 2 snĭv'l, *v* [SNIV'ELED or SNIV'ELLED, SNIV'ELS, SNIV'EL-ING or SNIV'EL-LING] **I.** *t* [Archaic] To utter or express in an affectedly tearful manner, as to *snivel* pity

II ı **1.** To cry with snuffling, as children **2.** To profess some tender feeling, as penitence, in an affectedly tearful manner, as, a *sniveling* hypocrite **3.** To run at the nose **4.** To draw the mucus up the nose by short snuffs, snuffle — **sniv'el-er,** *n* **sniv'el-ler†** — **sniv'el-ling,** *n* The act or noise of one who snivels, a running from the nose, or speaking as through the nose

sniv'el, *n* **1.** Discharge from the nose, nasal mucus. **2.** The act of snivelling, weeping with sniffling noises;

weak or affected weeping, hypocritical professions of tenderness or penitence

Uriah Heep gave a kind of *snivel* I think to express sympathy
DICKENS *David Copperfield* p 307 [C & H]

3. *pl Vet* A peculiar sound in the breathing of animals due to the accumulation of mucus in the nostrils [< AS *snoft*, mucus] — **sniv'el-y,** *a* Running at the nose, whining **sniv'el-lyt.** [SNOOK

snoak, 1 snōk, 2 snōk, *n* [Prov Eng or Scot] Same as **snoht,** *vi* To sob convulsively

snob[1], 1 sneb, 2 snŏb, *n* **1.** A person who vulgarly affects gentility, or pretends to a superiority he does not possess, one who apes and cringes to his superiors and is overbearing to those upon whom he looks as beneath him, one who regards wealth or position rather than character

A tuft-hunter is a *snob*, a parasite is a *snob* the man who allows the manhood within him to be awed by a coronet is a *snob* The man who worships mere wealth is a *snob*
TROLLOPE *H M Thackeray* p 56 [L 1884]

2. [Univ Slang] A townsman, as opposed to a gownsman or member of the university **3.** [Prov Eng] A workman who continues at work when his fellow workmen strike, or who works for lower wages than others, a knobstick **4.** [Local, Eng & U S] A journeyman shoemaker [< Ice *snápr*, dunce] — **snob'-stick",** *n* [Slang] Same as SNOB[1], *n*, 3 — **snob'ber-y,** *n* The characteristics or conduct of snobs, snobbishness **snob'bism‡.** — **snob'-ling,** *n* A little snob

snob[2], *n* [Prov Eng] Nasal mucus

snob'bish, 1 sneb'ish, 2 snŏb'ish, *a* Pertaining to or characteristic of a snob, characterized by vulgar pretense and assumption of superiority or by undue regard for wealth or position, as, *snobbish* manners **snob'byt.** — **snob'bish-ly,** *adv* — **snob'bish-ness,** *n*

snob-oc'ra-cy, 1 sneb-ek'ra-si, 2 snŏb-ŏc'ra-cy, *n* [Humorous] Snobs as a class, the rule of snobs [< SNOB[1], *n*, + Gr *krateĕ*, rule]

snob-og'ra-phy, 1 sneb-eg'ra-fi, 2 snŏb-ŏg'ra-fy, *n* [Humorous] A description of snobs [< SNOB[1], *n*, + -GRAPHY] — **snob-og'ra-pher,** *n* One who writes about snobs

snock, 1 snok, 2 snŏk, *n* [S Afr D] Same as SNOOK

snock'er, 1 snok'er, 2 snŏk'er, *vt* [Scot] To snore or snort — **snock'er,** *n* A snore

snod, 1 sned 2 snŏd, *vt* [Prov Brit] To make trim or neat, trim tidy — **snod,** *a* Neat also, sly, demure

snod, *n* [Scot or Obs] A snood

Snod'grass, 1 sned'gras, 2 snŏd'grás, **Augustus.** In Dickens's *Pickwick Papers*, one of the younger members of the Pickwick Club, regarded as a poet by his friends

snoff, 1 snef, 2 snŏf, *n* *Mining* A short candle-end put under a fuse to light it [Cp SNUFF[2] *n*]

Sno-ho'mish, 1 sno-hō'mish, 2 sno-hō'mish, *n* **1** A county in N W Washington, 1,651 sq m county-seat, Everett **2.** A city in Snohomish county, Wash

snol'ly-gos"ter, 1 snol'i-ges'ter, 2 snŏl'y-ġŏs ter, *n* [Slang, Local, U S] A pretentious, swaggering, prattling fellow

snood, 1 snūd, 2 snŏŏd, *vt* [Scot or Dial] **1.** To bind with a snood, as hair **2.** To fasten or tie to a snood, as a fish-hook

snood, *n* [Scot] **1.** A fillet formerly worn about the hair by young unmarried women in Scotland, and considered as an emblem of virginity In recent times it has been sometimes worn as an ornament


Snood

Ye wear the *snood* of singleness yet for a' yere gentle blood and yere weel-filled farms
ALLAN CUNNINGHAM *Tales of the Peasantry, Judith Macrone* p 303 [KER 1874]

2. [Dial] A short length of cord, gut, or line to which a fish-hook is fastened, to be attached to a longer line, snell, leader See illus under LONG LINE [< AS *snōd*, snood] — **snood'ingt.** — **snood'ed,** *a* Having or wearing a snood

snook, *vt* **1.** [Scot] To smell, search **2** To lurk

snook, 1 snūk, 2 snŏŏk, *n* **1.** A centropomoid perch-like food-fish of American tropical seas, as *Centropomus undecimalis* **2** The cobia **3.** A garfish **4.** [S Afr] A gempyloid mackerel-like fish (*Thyrsites atun*), caught in great numbers in the Cape seas, and salted and dried; also, its flesh, pickled or smoked [< D *snoek*, pike]

snook'ered, 1 snūk'erd, 2 snŏŏk'erd, *a* [Eng] In various games of pool occupying a place from which a direct shot at an object-ball can not be made said of a player's ball, hence also of a player

snool, 1 snūl 2 snŏŏl, *v* [Scot] *I. t* To keep submissive by tyranny **II** *i* **1.** To snivel **2.** To yield submissively.

snool, *n* [Scot] A person meanly submissive to another

snoop, 1 snūp, 2 snŏŏp, *vi* [Colloq] To look or pry into things with which one has no business, thrust one's nose into things [For SNOOK, *v*, < LG *snoken*, search] — **snoop,** *n* One who snoops **snoop'ert.** — **snoop'y,** *a*

snoove, 1 snūv, 2 snŏŏv, *vi* [SNOOVED, SNOOV'ING] [Scot] To glide walk steadily, move smoothly

snooze, } 1 snūz, 2 snŏŏz, *vi* [SNOOZED, SNOOZD[S], SNOOZ'-
snoozr, } ING] [Colloq] To sleep lightly, as in the daytime, take a nap, doze drowse [Imitative] — **snooz'er,** *n* One who snoozes often as a humorous epithet

snooze, *n* [Colloq] A short and light sleep a nap, doze

snoo'zle, 1 snū'zl, 2 snŏŏ'zl *vi* [Eng] To snuggle, nestle

snore, 1 snōr, 2 snōr, *v* [SNORED, SNOR'ING] **I.** *t* To pass in snoring, affect by snoring

II. *i* To breathe through the nose and open mouth with a hoarse, rough noise during sleep, especially with rattling vibrations of the soft palate [< AS *snora*, snoring] — **snore'-hole",** *n* A suction-hole in the snore-piece of a mining-pump — **s.-piece,** *n* *Mining* A tail-piece on the lower end of a suction-pipe dipping into the sump, closed at the bottom but perforated on the sides just above the bottom, so that water may be pumped without sucking in stones, etc , a wind-bore — **snor'er,** *n* One who or that which snores

snore, *n* **1.** An act of snoring, a hoarse, audible respiration made through the nose and mouth in sleep **2.** *pl Vet* The snivels

snort, 1 snôrt, 2 snôrt, *v* **I.** *t* To utter or eject with a snort **II.** *i* **1.** To force the air violently and noisily through the nostrils as spirited horses or excited persons.

The steeds are all bridled and *snort* to the rein
BYRON *The Siege of Corinth* at 22

2 [Vulgar] To laugh with a noisy, boisterous outburst **3.** [Rare or Obs] To snore **4†.** To turn up (the nose) [< D *snorken*, < root of SNORE]

snort, *n* **1.** The act or noise of snorting, a forcing of air violently through the nostrils, any similar sound

The uneasy *snorts* of fury in Pope's satires
DE QUINCEY *On the Poets, Pope* p 169 [T & F]

2†. A snore

snort'er[1], 1 snôrt'er, 2 snôrt'er, *n* **1.** One who or an animal that snorts **2.** [Slang] (1) A roaring gale or boisterous wind, hence, anything of unusual size or violence, also, a loud, harsh blowing of the nose (2) A noisy motor-vehicle (3) Anything of unusual excellence **3.** [Prov Eng] The stonechat or wheatear

snort'er[2], *n* *Naut* Same as SNOTTER[2]

snort'ing-ly, 1 snôrt'iŋ-li 2 snôrt'ing-ly, *adv* With a snort

snot, 1 snot 2 snŏt, *v* [SNOT'TED, SNOT'TING] [Low] **I** *t* To clear of mucus, wipe or blow (the nose) **II.** *i* To discharge mucus from the nose

snot, *n* **1.** [Low] (1) Mucus from or in the nose (2) A low or mean fellow **2.** [Prov Eng] The snuff of a candle **3.** The beginning of the shedding period of soft crabs [< AS *gesnote*, akin to SNOUT]

snot'gall, 1 snot'gōl, 2 snŏt'gal, *n* [Tasmania] A carangoid fish (*Seriolella brama*)

snot'ter, 1 *snet'er*, 2 *snŏt'er*, *vi* [Prov Brit] To snivel, cry.

snot'ter[1], *n* **1.** The wattles of a turkey-cock **2.** [Scot] Snot

snot'ter[2], *n* *Naut* **1.** A rope on an upper yard-arm, of a topgallant- or royal-yard, on the free end of which is a tripping-line for pulling off the lift and brace **2.** A becket on a boat's mast, having a loop to hold the lower end of a sprit for extending a sail [Cp SNOOD]

snot'ter-yt, *n* Snot also, a snotty condition, filth

snot'ty, 1 snot'i, 2 snŏt'y, *a* [SNOT'TI-ER, SNOT'TI-EST] [Low] **1** Foul with snot hence figuratively, dirty **2.** Slimy from unripeness said of nut-kernels — **snot'ty-nosed",** *a* — **snot'ti-ly,** *adv* — **snot'ti-ness,** *n*

snout, 1 snaut, 2 snout, *vt* To provide with a snout, fit with a muzzle or joint

snout, *n* **1.** The forward projecting part of a beast's head, especially of a swine's, a long projecting nose, proboscis, muzzle **2.** *Zool* Some similar anterior prolongation of the head of an animal, as the rostrum of a gastropod or that of a weevil **3** Something resembling a hog's snout (1) Contemptuously, a person's nose (2) A nozle, as of a hose, a pipe, or the like (3) *Naut* The beak of a ram (4) The front portion of a glacier (5) A blunt projection, as of rock

He sat on a gray stone to eat the large cake and the black raven of the wilderness sat on a *snout* of rock above him
N MACLEOD *Highland Parish Spirit of Eld* p 358 [AI s 1868] [ME *snute*, cp G *schnauze*, D *snuit*, Sw *snut*]

— **snout'-bee"tle,** *n* A rhynchophorous weevil, many species of which are injurious to cultivated vegetation as, especially, the **imbricated s.-beetle** (*Epicærus imbricatus*), usually dull white with brown markings This, with several other species of the family *Otiorhynchidæ* (termed **scarred s.-beetles**, because of a scar in the imago resulting *from the loss of a pupal appendage of the mandibles*), attacks various vegetables roses, etc , and is a pest in orchards — **s.-butterfly,** *n* A nymphalid of the subfamily *Libytheinæ*, remarkable for the long palpi — **s.-fairt,** *a* Fair-looking, handsome — **s.-mite,** *n* A bdellid mite having the head produced into a snout — **s.-moth,** *n* A hypenid moth named from the form of the palpi — **s.-ring,** *n* A ring to be inserted in a hog's snout, to prevent rooting — **snout'ed,** *a* Having a snout used in compounds, as, short-*snouted* — **snout'y,** *a* Resembling a snout

snout'er, 1 snaut'er, 2 snout'er, *n* A shears for removing the cartilage from a hog's snout, to prevent rooting

snow, 1 snō, 2 snō, *v* **I.** *t* **1** To cover, impede, or obstruct, as with snow usually with some adverb, as, the train was *snowed* up **2.** To scatter down like snow

II. *i* To fall in snow generally impersonal, as, it *snowed* to-day — **to snow under** [Colloq], to defeat (a candidate) at an election by an overwhelming majority

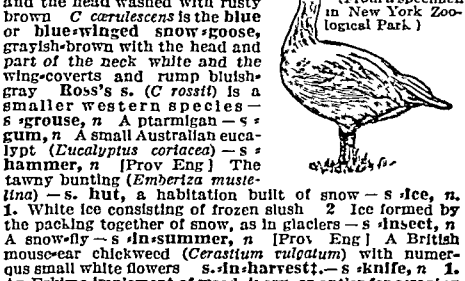
snow[1], *n* **1.** Precipitation taking the form of minute crystals of ice formed from aqueous vapor in the air,

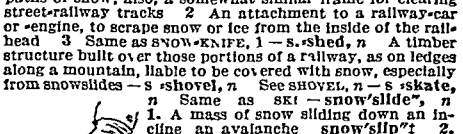

Snow-crystals

and usually falling in irregular masses or flakes, also, the white mass of fallen crystals The crystals are often symmetrical and beautiful, forming usually star-shaped figures of the hexagonal system The individual crystals are transparent, the whiteness in the mass being due to the fineness of its parts, which scatter the light when taken in the aggregate Through the action of the wind the crystals may be broken into very fine particles, and by thawing and freezing they may be changed into irregular granules of ice, but in these conditions they are still called *snow* By extension, the word is applied to similar aggregations of crystals of other substances, as, carbonic-acid *snow*

2 Something that resembles snow in being white or in flakes or flake-like portions, in heraldry, the color white or argent, as, the *snow* of falling blossoms, a heraldic field of *snow* **3.** A fall of snow, a snow-storm, as, a heavy *snow* **4** A winter an expression usually attributed to North-American Indians **5.** [Theat Slang] Persons admitted free to a theater [< AS *snāw*, snow, < root of OHG *sniwan*, snow]

— **golden snow,** an occasional fall of snow mixed with the yellowish pollen of coniferous forest-trees — **snow'-ap"ple,** *n* A variety of apple Fameuse See APPLE — **s.-bear,** *n* **1.** The polar bear Ice-bear **2.** The isabelline bear, a grayish-yellow variety of the brown bear inhabiting Kashmir and Nepal — **s.-bin,** *n* *Meteor* A large receptacle for collecting the snowfall of an entire winter or other long period for measurement at one time — **s. blanket,** a protecting covering of snow — **s.-blind,** *a* Affected with snow-blindness — **s.-blindness,** *n* An impairment of vision, generally temporary, caused by exposure of the eye to the glare of snow — **s.-blink,** *n* A reflection of light peculiar to fields of snow or ice **s.-light** — **s.-boot,** *n* A boot especially intended to be worn in snow — **s.-bound,** *a.* Hemmed in or confined in place by snow — **s.-box,** *n* *Theat* A box containing small pieces of paper to be showered on the stage in imitation of a snow-storm — **s.-broth,** *n* A mixture of snow and water, any very cold liquid — **s.-bush,** *n* **1.** Any California shrub of the genus *Ceanothus*, especially *C. cordulatus*, which bears numerous small white flowers **2.** The Australian white-flowered shrub *Olearia stellulata*, of the aster family — **s.-capped,** *a* Capped with snow having a snow-covered top, as a mountain — **s.-cloud,** *n* **1.** A cloud from which snow has fallen or is expected to fall **2** A cloud composed of snow-crystals — **s.-cock,** *n* A snow-partridge **s.-chukort.** — **s. cornice,** snow-ice projecting beyond the edge of a precipice. — **s.-cover,** *n* *Meteor* The layer of snow covering the ground over a specified region at any one time — **s.-craft,** *n.* An understanding of snow under varying conditions, connoting an expert knowledge of the best methods for securing safety, especially in alpine climbing — **s.-creep,** *n* The slow translatory movement of snow down a slope — **s.-dust,** *n* Very finely powdered snow — **s.-eater,** *n* [Western U S] A chinook wind causing the snow to melt rapidly. — **s.-eyes,** *n pl* Same as SNOW-SPECTACLES See SPECTACLE — **s.-fed,** *a* Derived from or supplied by melted snow; as, a *snow-fed* river — **s.-fence,** *n* A protection built up like a fence beside a railroad-track, to protect the rails from drifting snow — **s.-field,** *n* A broad extent of snow, as, the arctic *snow-fields* — **s.-finch,** *n* The brambling — **s.-flange,** *n* Same as FLANGER, 1 **s.-flangert.** — **s.-flea,** *n* A springtail or podurid insect found on the snow, as the common *Achorutes nivicola* of the United States — **s.-flood,** *n* A flood caused by the melting of snow — **s.-gage,** *n* An instrument used to measure the amount of snowfall The snow collected is melted and measured as water — **s.-garland,** *n* An elongated mass of snow hanging in the form of a rope, suspended at the ends and sagging in the middle — **s.-glory,** *n* Any one of two or three ornamental plants, from Crete and Asia Minor, belonging to the genus *Chionodoxa*, and taking their name from their flowering among the melting snows of their native habitat *C. luciliæ*, with intensely blue flowers is called also **s.-gem.** — **s.-gnat,** *n* A gnat (genus *Chironomus*) found on snow — **s.-goggles,** *n pl* Same as SNOW-SPECTACLES See SPECTACLE — **s.-goose,** *n* An arctic goose of the genus *Chen*, especially *C hyperborea* of North America mainly western, pure-white with black primaries and the head washed with rusty brown *C cærulescens* is the **blue or blue-winged snow-goose**, grayish-brown with the head and part of the neck white and the wing-coverts and rump bluish-gray **Ross's s.** (*C rossii*) is a smaller western species — **s.-grouse,** *n* A ptarmigan — **s.-gum,** *n* A small Australian eucalypt (*Eucalyptus coriacea*) — **s.-hammer,** *n* [Prov Eng] The tawny bunting (*Emberiza mustelina*) — **s. hut,** a habitation built of snow — **s.-ice,** *n.* **1.** White ice consisting of frozen slush **2** Ice formed by the packing together of snow, as in glaciers — **s.-insect,** *n* A snow-fly — **s.-in-summer,** *n* [Prov Eng] A British mouse-ear chickweed (*Cerastium vulgatum*) with numerous small white flowers **s.-in-harvestt.** — **s.-knife,** *n* **1.** An Eskimo implement of wood, ivory, or antler for scraping snow from fur clothing **2.** An Eskimo implement for cutting the blocks of snow used in making a snow hut — **s.-leopard,** *n* The ounce — **s.-light,** *n* Same as SNOW-BLINK — **s.-limbed,** *a* [Rare] Having limbs as white as snow — **s.-line,** *n* **1.** The limit of perpetual snow on the sides of mountains, varying in position with the latitude and the climate For all parts of the world it approximates 1,000 feet at latitude 70°, 5,100 at 60°, 6,800 at 50°, 10,200 at 40°, 13,500 at 30°, 15,000 at 20° and 10°, and 16,000 to 17,000 at the equator **2** The extreme distance north and south of the equator within which snow never falls being ordinarily north of the parallel of 30° north latitude and south of the parallel of 30° south latitude **3** The *limit of snow on a mountainside at any time* varying with the season **s.-limitt.** — **s.-mouse,** *n* **1.** A field-mouse (*Arvicola nivalis*) of the Alps and Pyrenees **2.** The banded lemming — **s.-on-the-mountain,** *n* A spurge (*Euphorbia marginata*) of the western United States, sometimes cultivated for the curious white-margined leaves around its flowers — **s.-owl,** *n* The snowy owl — **s.-panther,** *n* The snow-leopard ounce — **s.-partridge,** *n* **1.** A partridge (*Lerwa lerwa* or *nivicola*) ranging from the Himalayas to China **2.** A partridge (genus *Tetraogallus*) of mountains of Asia and the Caucasus, as the Himalayan *T himalayensis* **s.-chukort. 3** A ptarmigan — **s.-pheasant,** *n* **1** A pheasant (genus *Crossoptilon*) of the mountain ranges of China and Tibet, as the Chinese *C manchuricum* **2.** A snow-partridge — **s.-pigeon,** *n* A Himalayan pigeon (*Columba leuconota*), mostly white above, with crown and ear-coverts black — **s.-plant,** *n* **1.** A red fleshy-stemmed parasitic herb (*Sarcodes sanguinea*) of the mountains of California, nearly akin to and resembling the Indian-pipe, but with a long raceme of pendulous red flowers See SARCODES **2** Red snow See RED — **s.-probe,** *n* An implement with which the Eskimos probe *snow* and *ice in search of seals* — **s.-pudding,** *n* A pudding containing gelatin, sugar, and white of egg whipped into a snow-like foam — **s.-roller,** *n* A cylindrical mass of snow blown up by the wind and driven before it — **snow'-scape",** *n* A painting of a snow-covered landscape — **s.-scraper,** *n* **1.** A triangular frame of planks for clearing paths of snow, also, a somewhat similar frame for clearing street-railway tracks **2** An attachment to a railway-car or -engine, to scrape snow or ice from the inside of the railhead **3** Same as SNOW-KNIFE, 1 — **s.-shed,** *n* A timber structure built over those portions of a railway, as on ledges along a mountain, liable to be covered with snow, especially from snowslides — **s.-shovel,** *n* See SHOVEL, *n* — **s.-skate,** *n* Same as SKI — **snow'slide",** *n* **1.** A mass of snow sliding down an incline an avalanche **snow'slip"t** **2.** A place prepared for sliding logs in winter down a frozen hillside — **s.-snake,** *n* A long, slender shaft, curved slightly at one end, to be launched so as to glide


Snow-goose 1/20 (From a specimen in New York Zoological Park.)


Snow-snake, showing how it is held in the game

endwise over a surface of ice or snow also, a game played with such shafts by the American Indians — **s.-sparrow,** *n* A snowbird (*Junco*) — **s.-squall,** *n* A flurry of wind and snow — **s.-sweeper,** *n* A sweeping-machine.

usually having a plow attached, for clearing snow from street-railway tracks — s.-water, *n* The water of melted snow — s.-white, *a* White as snow — s.-wind, *n* A wind blowing down, by day, from a snow-covered summit It is opposite in direction to the normal mountain wind, which blows up hill by day and down hill by night Compare NEVADO WIND — s.-worm, *n* Same as SNOW-FLEA — s.-wreath, *n* [Scot] A snow-drift — stellated s., snow of star-like forms studded with parallel points so arranged as to be in the same plane with the rays

Snow is the first element in various self-explaining compounds, as, snow-clad, s.-covered, s.-crowned, etc

snow[2], *n* A two-masted square-rigged vessel having a boom-mainsail traversing on a trysailmast, instead of on the mainmast, as in a brigantine [< MD *snauw*, perhaps < LG *snau*, SNOUT]

snow'ball", 1 snō'bĕl, 2 snō'bal", *v* **I.** *t* To assail or pelt with snowballs **II.** *i* To throw snowballs

snow'ball", *n* **1.** A ball of snow (1) A small round mass of snow pressed into shape between the hands, to be thrown as a missile, especially in sport (2) A mass of snow rolled along a snow-covered surface, and gathering accretion at every turn so as to reach often a great size

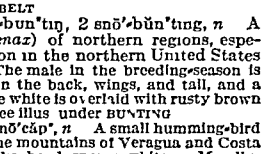
Like a rolling *snowball* power, when once established attracts and grows STANLEY *In Darkest Africa* vol II, p 143 [S 1890]

2. *Bot* The guelder-rose (*Viburnum opulus*) so called from its ball-shaped clusters of white flowers See GUELDER-ROSE **snow'ball-bush"** or **-tree"**‡ **3.** In cookery (1) A round pudding of rice with an apple in the center, also, a mass of boiled rice shaped in a cup (2) The beaten white of egg placed in masses on the surface of custard **4.** [Humorous] A negro — **snowball system** [Eng], the endless-chain system

snow'-bank", 1 snō'-bank', 2 snō'-băŋk', *n* A mound of snow drifted together by the wind, a snow-drift

snow'ber"ry, 1 snō'ber'ı, 2 snō'bĕr'y, *n* **1.** A bushy American shrub (*Symphoricarpus racemosus*), common in ornamental cultivation for its loose, leafy cluster of snow-white berries at the ends of the branches **2.** A West-Indian shrub (*Chiococca racemosa*) often cultivated in greenhouses for its white berries **3** An Australian shrub (*Gaultheria hispida*) of the heath family, also the fruit of this plant — **creeping snowberry**, a delicate trailing evergreen (*Chiogenes hispidula*) with globular white berries, which as well as the leaves, have the spicy flavor of the wintergreen It is found in woods and bogs in the northern United States

snow'bird", 1 snō'bûrd', 2 snō'bird', *n* **1.** A small finch (genus *Junco*), especially *J hyemalis* of northern North America, commonly seen in flocks during winter It is slaty-gray, darker on the head, with white belly and outer tail-feathers **2.** The snow-bunting **3.** The snow-finch **4** [Prov Eng] The fieldfare **5.** The ivory-gull


Snowbird (1). 1/3

snow'break", 1 snō'brĕk', 2 snō'brāk', *n* **1** A melting of snow, thaw **2** *Forestry* (1) The breaking of trees by snow (2) An area on which trees have been broken by snow (3) See SHELTER-BELT

snow'-bun"ting, 1 snō'-bun'tiŋ, 2 snō'-bŭn'tiŋg, *n* A finch (genus *Plectrophenax*) of northern regions, especially *P nivalis*, common in the northern United States and Europe in winter The male in the breeding-season is pure-white, with black on the back, wings, and tail, and a black bill In winter the white is overlaid with rusty brown and the bill is yellow See illus under BUNTING

snow'cap", 1 snō'kap', 2 snō'căp', *n* A small humming-bird (genus *Microchæra*) of the mountains of Veragua and Costa Rica, with the top of the head snowy-white *M albocoronata* is blue-black, *M parvirostris* plum-purple

snowd, *pp* Snowed S S

Snow'don, 1 snō'den, 2 snō'don *n* A mountain group in Carnarvonshire N Wales, culminating, at 3,560 ft, in Moel-y-Wyddfa (conspicuous peak), the highest summit in England and Wales

snow'-drift", 1 snō'-drift', 2 snō'-drift', *n* A pile of snow heaped up by the wind, also, snow driven, or the driving of it, by wind

snow'drop", 1 snō'drep', 2 snō'drŏp', *n* **1.** A low European early-blooming bulbous plant (*Galanthus nivalis*) cultivated for ornament It has linear keeled radical leaves and a scape bearing a single white drooping flower See PLANT **2.** The small sheathbill a sailors name See SHEATHBILL — **snow'drop"-tree"**, *n* **1.** The silverbell-tree (*Mohrodendron carolinum*) **2** [Eng] The fringe-tree — **African s.-tree**, a South-African bush (*Royena lucida*) with white flowers

snow'fall", 1 snō'fôl', 2 snō'fal', *n* **1** The amount of snow that falls in a given period or during a single storm usually expressed in inches of water, which are obtained by dividing the inches of snow by 10 **2.** The descent of snow, a gentle fall, distinguished from a *snow-storm*

snow'flake", 1 snō'flēk', 2 snō'flāk', *n* **1.** One of the small feathery masses in which snow falls, formed by the adherence of moist crystals **2.** A bird, the snow-bunting **snow'fleck"**‡. **3** *Bot* Any one of several bulbous plants of the genus *Leucojum*, resembling the snowdrop, but with the flowers larger, several on a scape, and the perianth-segments of the same size Three species, the **spring snowflake** (*L vernum*), the **summer s.** (*L æstivum*), and the **autumn s.** (*L autumnale*), are in cultivation **4.** A cloth pattern having on the surface small knots that resemble snowflakes — **luminous snowflakes**, snowflakes floating high in the air and glittering in the sunlight, so as to be visible in a telescope

snow'-flea", etc See SNOW[1], *n*

snow'flow"er, 1 snō'flau'er, 2 snō'flow'er *n* **1.** The fringe-tree from its generic name **2** The snowdrop

snow'-fly", 1 snō'-flaı', 2 snō'-flȳ', *n* **1.** A small panorpid insect (genus *Boreus*) found leaping on the snow The male insects have imperfect style-like wings, and the females none **2** Some other insect found on snow, as the perlid *Capnia pygmæa*, a wingless tipulid (genus *Chionea*), a snow-gnat, or a snow-flea

Snow Hill A town, county-seat of Worcester county, Md

snow'ı-ly, 1 snō'ı-lı, 2 snō'ĭ-lȳ, *adv* In a snowy manner

snow'ı-ness, 1 snō'ı nes, 2 snō'ĭ-nĕs, *n* The state of being snowy [as FUZZING

snow'ing, 1 snō'ıŋ 2 snō'ĭng, *n* **1** A snowfall **2.** Same

snow'ish, 1 snō'ısh 2 snō'ĭsh, *a* Somewhat snowy like snow

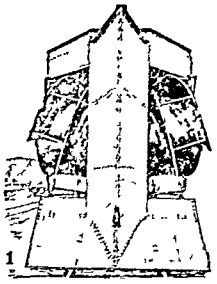
snowl, 1 snaul 2 snowl, *n* [Local, U S] A hooded merganser.

snow'less, 1 snō'les 2 snō'lĕs *a* Destitute of snow

snow'like, 1 snō'laık, 2 snō'lĭk, *a* Like snow, white or cold

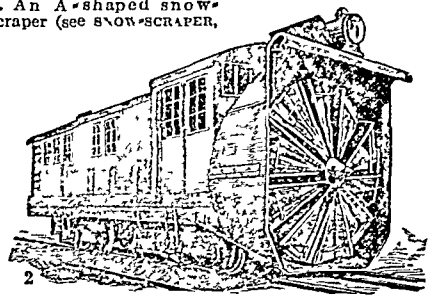
Snow Mass A mountain of the Elk range, Colorado, 13,970 ft high Snow'mass"‡

snow'-plow", 1 snō'-plau', 2 snō'-plow', *n* **1.** A large plow-like structure for clearing railway-tracks of snow


1

The most common forms are (1) A car fitted with a front shaped like a wedge or a huge mold-board for throwing the snow to each side (2) A triangular structure, resembling a large cow-catcher, mounted on the front of a locomotive, and useful in a light fall of snow (3) A car enclosing an engine and boiler and having in front an enormous screw small at the point, for boring into a snow-drift and throwing the snow off at the top Specifically called **centrifugal snow-plow**.

2. An A-shaped snow-scraper (see SNOW-SCRAPER,

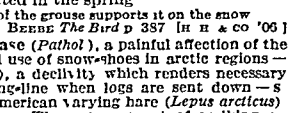

2

1 Wedge-shaped Snow-plow (front view)
2 Centrifugal Snow-plow

1), especially when large, as for clearing logging-roads

snow'-shoe", 1 snō'-shū', 2 snō'-shọ', *vi* To walk or travel on snow-shoes

snow'-shoe", *n* **1** A device, usually a network of sinew or rawhide in a wooden frame, to be fastened on the bottom of the foot to support the wearer in walking over snow, also, a long, narrow board to be attached to the foot for the same purpose, a ski **2.** A The method of attaching to the foot is seasonal (winter) shown in fig 1


Snow-shoes

1 A snow-shoe of the Iroquois Indians
2 A snow-shoe of the Sioux Indians

Compare SKI

growth of, or upon, the sides of the toes of certain birds, or the feet of some animals, serving the purpose of a snow-shoe it is molted in the spring

The horny *snowshoe* of the grouse supports it on the snow C W BEEBE *The Bird* p 387 [H H & CO '06]

— **snow-shoe disease** (*Pathol*), a painful affection of the feet due to prolonged use of snow-shoes in arctic regions — s. **pitch** (*Lumbering*), a declivity which renders necessary the use of a snubbing-line when logs are sent down — s. **rabbit**, the North-American varying hare (*Lepus arcticus*) — **snow'-shoe"ing**, *n* The act or sport of walking on snow-shoes — **snow'-sho"er**, *n*

snow'-storm", 1 snō'-stôrm', 2 snō'-stȯrm', *n* A storm with falling snow, especially with a heavy, drifting fall of snow

snow'-sweep"er, s. **-water**, etc See SNOW[1], *n*

snow'y, 1 snō'ı, 2 snō'y, *a* [SNOW'I-ER, SNOW'I-EST] **1.** Abounding in or full of snow, as, a *snowy* day **2.** White like snow, snow-white, hence, figuratively, pure, unblemished, spotless, as, *snowy* linen

— **snowy egret** or **heron**, an entirely white egret (*Ardea candidissima*) ranging from New York to Chile now nearly exterminated by plume-hunters acting for the millinery-trade — s. **lemming**, the banded lemming — s. **owl**, an owl (*Nyctea nyctea*) of northern regions found in the United States and Europe in winter It is white, barred with black — s. **plover**, a ring-plover (*Ægialites nivosa*) of western North America It is light-gray, with dark patches on the top and sides of the head and sides of the breast, with white underbody.

snub[1], 1 snŭb, 2 snŭb, *vt* [SNUBBED, SNUBD[S], SNUB'-BING] **1.** To rebuff, check, or repress by a cutting or satirical reply or remark

It is by the infinite *snubbings* of experience that men have their pride brought down to its proper proportion H W BEECHER *Plymouth Pulpit* vol x p 248 [J B F 1873]

2 To treat with deliberate, studied, or contemptuous neglect, slight intentionally, as, to *snub* an old acquaintance **3.** To bring to a sudden stop, check suddenly, as rope in running out, a moving ship, or a running animal often with *up* **4.** To tie or make fast to a snubbing-post **5†.** To break or clip off the end of, stunt nip [< Ice *snubba* snub, akin to SNIP] — **snub'-bing-line"**, *n* A line fastened to a boat or raft and thrown about a snubbing-post, as at a landing to check the motion, or attached to a load of logs on a steep slope for the same purpose **snub'-line"**‡ — **snub'bing-post"**, *n* **1** A stout post or pile, as at a landing, for use with a snubbing-line in checking a vessel's motion **2** A short post as in the center of a corral to which animals are tied s.-post; — **snub'ber**, *n* One who snubs also, a device for stopping a cable from running out

snub[2]†, *vt* Same as SNOB

snub, *a* **1.** Short, rather flat, and slightly turned up, pug, as a nose **2.** *Math* Truncated said of certain solids

— **snub cube**, a solid with 38 faces of which 6 are squares and 32 triangles and having at each of its vertices 4 triangles and a square — s. **dodecahedron**, a regular pentagonal dodecahedron whose edges and solid angles are replaced by 80 equal regular triangles — **snub'nose"**, *n* A bivalve mollusk — s.-nosed, *a* Having a snub nose — s.-nosed **cachalot**, the pigmy sperm-whale — s.-nosed **eel**, the pug-nosed eel

snub, *n* **1.** An act of snubbing, a deliberate and intentional slight **2** A sudden checking as of a running rope or cable **3.** A snub nose **4.** [N Am] A snubbing-post **5†.** A knot or protuberance in wood, snag

— **snub'bish**, *a* [Colloq] Having a tendency to check or rebuff — **snub'by**, *a* Rather snub

snucks, 1 snuks, 2 snŭks, *n pl* [Local, U S] Equal shares a corruption of *snacks* [2 To lie snug

snudge[1]†, *vi* **1** To move about pensively sneak slyly about

snudge[2]†, *vi* To save meanly, be miserly or penurious — **snudget**, *n* — **snudg'ing**†, *a* Miserly mean, penurious

snuff[1], 1 snuf, 2 snŭf, *v* **I.** *t* **1** To draw in with the

snuff[2], breath through the nose, as dogs, horses, and other animals, inhale, as, to *snuff* the fresh breeze **2.** To perceive by the nose, catch the scent of, smell; scent, as, to *snuff* decaying matter **3.** To examine by scent with audible inhalations, sniff

II. *i* **1.** To draw air through the nose forcibly or with noise **2** To smell or take sniffs often with *at*, as, the dog *snuffs at* his master's clothing **3.** To inhale air as in contempt, disdain, or anger, hence, to take offense, become offended **4.** To take or use snuff [< MD *snuffen* cp SNIFF] — **snuffing pig**, a porpoise

snuff[2], *vt* To crop or pinch the spent portion of the snuff from, as, to *snuff* a candle

I recommend lights as a great improver of animal spirits How is it possible to be happy with two mould candles ill *snuffed*? SMITH in S J Reed's *Sydney Smith* p 114 [H 1885]

[< Sw dial *snöppa*, snip, akin to SNUB[1], *v*] — to **snuff it** [Slang, Eng], to die — **tos out**, to put out by or as by snuffing

Jefferson did not see that the Republican party of the old school has been *snuffed out* by the same event [battle of New Orleans] J A STEVENS *Albert Gallatin* p 371 [H M & CO 1884]

— **to s. peppert**, to become offended

snuff[1], *n* **1.** An act of snuffing, quick inhalation through the nose, sniff, also, perception by smelling **2.** Tobacco slightly fermented, dried, and pulverized, often scented and flavored variously, taken or prepared to be inhaled into the nostrils, or sometimes to be rubbed on the gums, also, the quantity of it taken at one time **3.** *Med* Any medicinal powder to be drawn into the nostrils **4†.** Resentment expressed by sniffing, huff, offense **5†.** Odor, scent, smell **snuffet** — **cephalic snuff** (*Med*), a sternutatory consisting of the compound powder of asarabacca — **snuff'-bot"tle**, *n* A bottle for holding snuff — s.-box, *n* **1.** A small box in which to carry snuff about the person **2.** *Bot* A puffball See LYCOPERDON **devil's s.**‡ — **snuff-box bean. 1.** A large woody, tropical vine (*Lens phaseoloides*) bearing pinnate leaves, inconspicuous flowers in spikes, and long ensiform pods **2** Any seed of this plant a sea-bean — s.-color, *n* The characteristic color of snuff a yellowish or dark-yellowish brown — s.-colored, *a* — s.-dipper, *n* A person who dips snuff — s.-dipping, *n* The practise, habit, or act of dipping snuff See TO DIP SNUFF, under DIP, *v* — s.-dish', *n* A small dish for holding snuff — s.-headed, *a* [Local, Eng] Having a snuff-colored head — s.-mill, *n* **1.** A mill for grinding tobacco into snuff **2** A puffball **3** [Scot] A snuff-box s.-mull‡ — s.-rasp, *n* A rasp formerly carried for rasping fine particles, or snuff, from tobacco-leaves — s.-spoon, *n* A spoon for taking snuff from a snuff-dish or snuff-box — s.-taker, *n* One who has the habit of taking snuff into the nose — s.-taking, *n* — **to take it in s.**, to be offended or cross — **up to s** [Colloq], not liable to be taken in well informed smart sharp knowing

snuff[2], *n* **1.** The charred portion of a candle-wick or lamp-wick **2†.** A candle with a long snuff [< SNUFF[2], *v*] — **snuff'-dish"**, *n* **1.** A dish or tray for holding the snuff of candles **2** A snuffer-tray

snuff'er[1], 1 snuf'er, 2 snŭf'er, *n* **1.** One who or that which snuffs with the nose **2** The porpoise

snuff'er[2], *n* **1.** One who snuffs a candle **2.** *pl* A scissor-like instrument for removing the snuff from a candle, receiving and retaining it in a small box on one of the arms **pair of snuffers**‡. **3†.** A snuff-dish — **box'-snuff"ers**, *n pl*


Pair of Box-snuffers (16th century)

Snuffers with a box to receive and hold the snuff — **snuff'er-tray"**, *n* A tray for holding snuffers s.-dish; s.-pan‡.

snuff'ı-ness, 1 snuf'ı-nes, 2 snŭf'ĭ-nĕs, *n* The state or character of being snuffy

snuff'ing, 1 snuf'ıŋ, 2 snŭf'iŋg, *n* **1** The act of one who or that which snuffs **2.** *Tanning* The splitting of the cuticle of a hide in the process of finishing — **-ly**, *adv*

snuff'kin†, *n* A muff **snuff'kin**†

snuf'fle, 1 snuf'l, 2 snŭf'l, *v* [SNUF'FLED, SNUF'FLᴰ, SNUF'FLᴵNG] **I.** *t* To sing or utter in a whimpering, nasal manner

II. *i* **1.** To breathe with difficulty and somewhat noisily through the nose, as when the nasal passages are obstructed, draw with effort short catches of breath, also, to talk through the nose, and hence to talk in a canting, affected manner, snivel **2†.** To take offense [Freq of SNUFF[1], *v* cp LG *snuffeln* snuffle] — **snuf'fler**, *n*

snuf'fle, *n* **1** An act of snuffling, a short, audible, difficult drawing of breath through the obstructed nose, or the sound made thereby **2.** *pl* Stoppage of the nose, accompanied by snuffling, nasal catarrh **3.** An affected nasal or emotional voice or twang, as if under the influence of lacrimose feeling, hence, cant

snuff'man, 1 snuf'man, 2 snŭf'măn, *n* [-MEN, *pl*] A man who sells snuff

snuff'y, 1 snuf'ı 2 snŭf'y, *a* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or resembling snuff, soiled with or having the odor of snuff **2** [Scot] Angry, vexed, displeased

snuft, *pp* Snuffed S S.

snug, 1 snug, 2 snŭg, *v* [SNUGGED, SNUGD[S], SNUG'GING]

I. *t* **1.** To make snug, put snugly, snuggle

The spiderlings remained *snugged* underneath their leaf McCOOK *Am Spiders* col II p 220 [PUB BY AUTHOR 1890]

2. To make or rub smooth, especially, in rope-making, to smooth, as a rope by removing the fuzzy fibers; slick **3** To make neat and trim with *up*

II. *i* To move close, place oneself snugly, snuggle — **to snug down**, to reduce sail lash movables, and make all the usual preparations for a gale

snug, *a* [SNUG'GER, SNUG'GEST] **1.** Closely and comfortably sheltered, covered, or situated, as, he is very *snug* in his new quarters **2.** Close or compact, having room enough but not too much, hence, having the means of comfort close at hand, as against poverty, comfortable, cozy, also, having everything closely secured or stowed, trim, as, *snug* lodgings, to make a ship *snug* **3** Adhering or fitting closely but comfortably, of neat and comfortable size or dimensions, as, a *snug* garment **4†.** Not exposed to notice, private close [< Ice. *snöggr*, smooth, < root of SNICK[1], *v*] SYN.: see COMFORTABLE — **as snug as a bug in a rug** [Colloq], very cozy and comfortable — **snug'ly**, *adv* — **snug'ness**, *n*

snug, *n* *Mech* A projection, flange, lug, or like device serving to limit the motion of a piece or as a catch for transmitting motion

snug'ger, 1 snug'er; 2 snŭg'er, *n* A device for making twine uniform in diameter and smooth

snug'ger-y, 1 snug'er-i, 2 snŭg'er-y, *n* [-IES, 1 -iz, 2 -is, *pl*] [Colloq] A cozy and comfortable place or room den in English inns, a small room adjoining the bar, a bar-parlor

snug'gle, } 1 snug'l, 2 snŭg'l, *v* [SNUG'GLED, SNUG'LD', **snug'ĭ',** } SNUG'GLING] **I.** *t* To draw comfortably close or with affection, nestle

II. *i* To move one way and the other, in order to get a close place, lie comfortably or affectionately close, cuddle, nestle often with *up* or *together* [Freq of SNUG]

The cold Norther sweeping down over the plain, and driving herder and herded shivering to the lee side of the rocks, where all *snuggled together* for mutual warmth

MAURICE KINGSLEY in *Harper's Monthly* Feb 1893, p 389

snug'i-fy, 1 snug'i-fai, 2 snŭg'i-fy, *vt* [Humorous] To make snug [Low

snum, 1 snum, 2 snŭm, *vt* [Prov, New Eng] To swear or

snush†, *vt* To snuff — **snush†,** *n* Snuff

snuz'zle, 1 snuz'l, 2 snŭz'l, *vt* [Prov] To press or rub the nose against anything with audible snuffling, nuzzle

sny, 1 snai, 2 snȳ, *n* *Ship-building* The upward curving of a vessel's planking or plating at the bow and stern [Perhaps < Ice *snūa*, twist]

sny'der[1], 1 snai'der, 2 snȳ'der, *n* [Slang] A tailor

Sny'der[2], *n* A county in E central Pennsylvania, 320 sq m, county-seat, Middleburg

Sny'ders, 1 snai'ders, 2 snȳ'ders, **Franz** ([1]/[11]1579–[8]/[15]1657), A Flemish painter of fruit-pieces, animals, etc

sny'ing, 1 snai'iŋ, 2 snȳ'ing, *n* *Naut* A curved plank worked edgewise into a vessel's frames at the bow or stern

So, 1 sō, 2 sō, *n* *Bib* 2 *Kings* xvii, 4 [Heb]

so, 1 sō, 2 sō, *adv* **1.** To this or that or such a degree; to this or that extent, in the same degree, quantity, or proportion Used (1) alone, the degree being implied or understood as, why do you hesitate *so* long?

Of Othello I need not trace the tale — nor the one weakness of his *so* mighty love RUSKIN *Sesame and Lilies* p 89 [w & s 1882]

(2) Followed or preceded by a dependent expression introduced by *as*, *that*, or *but*, formerly also by *so*, as, she is not *so* tall *as* her mother, the thief was *so* unlucky *as* to be caught, he is not *so* degraded *but* he has sense of shame **2.** In this, that, or such a manner, in the same or a like or corresponding manner, in the manner mentioned often following a clause beginning with *as*, or preceding a clause beginning with *that*, as, *as* they were commanded, *so* they did, speak *so that* you may be heard, *so* act *that* conscience will approve **3.** Just as said, directed, suggested, or implied, also, according to fact referring to a preceding (sometimes following) statement or suggestion, as, he told me to go home, and I did *so*, does the law read *so*? Is it *so*? **4.** To an extreme degree, extremely, very, as, I am *so* glad you have come **5.** By reason of this or that cause, on account of this or that, consequently, therefore, as he was unsuccessful, *so* he retired from business **6.** The fact being thus used as an expletive, as, *so* you are going home, are you? **7.** About as many or as much as stated, thereabouts, as, I shall stay a day or *so*

I have heard something of a peccadillo or *so* LAMB *Fhana, Sir Jeffery Dunstan* p 48 [w & s co]

8. At all events, in any case, at all now only in the compounds *whosoever*, *whichsoever*, etc **9.** According to the truth of what is sworn to or averred said in oaths or asseverations, as, *so* help me God, i e, God help me according as my statements are true **10.** [Colloq] To such an extent used elliptically for *so much*, as, I loved him *so*, I could not do it **11** [Colloq] Indeed! elliptical for *is it so?* as, are you going? *So!* **12.** [Rare] So as to follow immediately, then, therefore, as, there was an insult, and *so* a blow **13.** [Rare] After that, then, as, say "good-by," and *so* be off **14.** [Archaic] Let it be that way, very well, as, if you are agreed, *so*, if not, *so* [< AS *swā*, so] **sae‡** [Scot]

So is used in attributive compound adjectives, as, *so*-called roses, *so*-named, *so*-styled, etc

— and so on, and so forth See under FORTH, *adv* **— by so (that)†.** **1.** If only, provided that **2.** In the degree or to the extent that **— quite so,** just as you have said, exactly an expression of assent **— so-and-so,** *n* An undetermined or imaginary person, as, Dr *So-and-so* **— so as. 1** In such a manner or degree as with such a result or purpose as as, he shouted *so as* to be heard a mile away **2** [Colloq] If only, on condition that, as, he is willing to do any work, *so as* it is honorable **3†.** Such as **— so called,** called as stated generally styled thus usually implying a doubtful, questioned, or improper form, as, certain roses, *so called*, *so-called* roses **— so far 1** To that extent, degree, or point as, *so far* you are right **2** As yet, as, I have not seen him *so far* **— so fashion** [Colloq, U S], in that (right) way, as, the knot should be tied *so fashion* **— so long,** see SO-LONG **— so much 1.** As much as is implied or mentioned, as, his talk was *so much* foolishness **2** Such an amount or quantity not determined or stated as, to work for *so much* a year **— so much as,** to whatever extent **— so so** [Colloq], tolerably, fairly, as, How are you getting along? Oh, *so so* **— so that. 1** With the purpose or to the end that as we eat *so that* we may live **2** With the result that, as, she screamed *so that* she could be heard across the street **3** If only, on condition or provided that, as, he is indifferent to the means *so that* he accomplishes his purpose **— so then,** the fact is thus, then as a consequence, as, *so then* you are going away **— so to say, so to speak,** if one may say or speak thus, saying or speaking in these terms

so, *conj* **1.** Provided that, on condition that, as, he will stop at nothing dishonorable, *so* he is successful a special use of the adverb **2.** In such a way that, as a consequence of which, as, he gave his promise, *so* they went away **3†.** As

so, *interj* Stand as you are, stand still, be quiet, stop said to horses or cows, and often spelled **soh.** Used also on shipboard as a direction to the helmsman

S O, s. o, So, *abbr* See ABBREVIATION

soak, 1 sōk, 2 sōk, *v* **I.** *t* **1.** To place in liquid till the liquid has thoroughly permeated the substance so placed, steep, as, to *soak* dirty clothes in water, to *soak* bread in broth **2** To wet thoroughly, saturate, drench said of a liquid, as, the rain *soaks* the earth **3** To imbibe through the pores, suck in, absorb with *in* or *up*, as, the mop *soaks up* the water from the floor

Lucifer He will soon forget
His soul Flesh *soaks* it up as sponge does water
BAILEY *Festus A Country Town* sc 7

4. To drink, especially to excess, guzzle **5** To work or effect, as a way or passage, by permeation, as, the water *soaks* its way through the soil **6.** [Rare] To drain, as, a purse *soaked* of its contents **7.** [U S & Prov Eng] To bake for a long time, as bread **8.** [Slang] To pawn, as, he *soaked* his overcoat **9.** To heat thoroughly and continuously said of a metal **10.** [Slang, U S] (1) To throw swiftly said of a baseball (2) To charge exorbitantly (3) To beat, punch, maltreat (4) [College Slang] To impose difficult tasks upon **11.** To put (steel ingots) into a soaking-pit to prepare them for rolling **12†.** To render soft, weak, or effeminate, enfeeble

II. *i* **1.** To lie or remain in liquid till saturated, as, to put dried fruit to *soak*

A dozen fine paint brushes *soaking* in a pail of turpentine
H B FULLER *Chatelaine of La Trinite* p 73 [c co 1892]

2 To penetrate through pores or interstices, permeate with *in*, *into*, or *through*, as, the rain *soaked through* the walls **3.** To drink to excess, keep oneself saturated with drink **4** To be subjected for a long time to the treatment of heat said of metals **5** [Prov Eng] To become dry, drain **6.** [Southern U S] To be thoroughly baked **7†.** To flow [< AS *socian*, < *sūcan*, suck] Syn see DRENCH — **soak'-bar"rel,** *n* A barrel in which fresh fish are soaked previous to salting **— s -hole,** *n* [Austral] An enclosed space in a stream, in which sheep are washed **— to s. up bait,** to eat bait, as fish, without being caught

soak, *n* **1.** A process or an act of soaking, or the state of being soaked **2.** The liquid in which something is soaked, specif, a vat or bath for softening hides to be tanned **3.** [Colloq] (1) A hard drinker, guzzler (2) A drinking-spree, carousal **4** [Prov] A stocking or legging worn over the ordinary stocking **5** [Prov Eng] A land-spring **6** [Austral] A hollow in the earth which contains water for some time after a rain, especially, a moist depression round granite rock **7.** [Slang] (1) A blow, punch (2) A college instructor who assigns difficult tasks (3) A difficult lesson or task (4) A charge especially, an overcharge **— in soak** [Slang, U S], in pawn

soak'age, 1 sōk'iŋ, 2 sōk'ag, *n* **1.** The process of soaking, or the state of being soaked, also, the quantity of liquid that soaks in or through **2.** A swamp, marshy spot, slough **3** The residual charge of a condenser or a cable

soak'er, 1 sōk'er, 2 sōk'er, *n* **1.** One who or that which soaks **2** [Colloq] A habitual drunkard, an old soak **3** *Plumbing* A sheet of lead placed at the angle of a roof or wall for protection from inclement weather

soak'ing, 1 sōk'iŋ, 2 sōk'ing, *n* *Metal* **1.** The act of cooling steel ingots by placing them in a soaking-pit **2** The act of removing silver from a lead regulus by plunging into molten lead in the fore-hearth of a blast-furnace **— soak'ing pit",** *n* *Metal* A chamber lined with refractory non-conducting material, in which white-hot steel ingots are placed and kept until the proper temperature for rolling is reached [ing, hence, gradually

soak'ing-ly, 1 sōk'iŋ-li, 2 sōk'ing-ly, *adv* By or as by soaking

soakt, *pp* Soaked S S

soak'y, 1 sōk'i 2 sōk'y, *a* **1.** Covered or filled with moisture, steeped, soggy **2** [Prov Eng] Effeminate

soal[1], 1 sōl, 2 sōl, *n* **1** [Rare] A shoe-sole **2†.** A fish, the sole

soal[2], *n* [Prov Eng] A dirty pond

soam[1], 1 sōm, 2 sōm *n* [Prov Eng] A short rope or chain for hauling a coal-mine tram

soam[2], *n* [Prov Eng] A horse-load [For SEAM[2], *n*]

Soane, 1 sōn, 2 sōn, **Sir John** ([9]/[10]1753–[1]/[20]1837) An English architect, founder of the Soane Museum in Lincoln's Inn Fields, London

soap, 1 sōp, 2 sōp, *vt* **1.** To rub or cover with soap, put soap on, as, to *soap* dirty clothes **2** *Calico-print* To cleanse (of impurities) in preparation for printing, or, after printing, of thickening **3.** [Slang] To address with smooth words, flatter

soap, *n* **1.** Any compound formed by the union of a fatty acid with a base, specif, a substance consisting wholly or in part of a sodium or potassium salt of oleic, palmitic, or stearic acid, and used as a detergent

In soap-making, a fat, as tallow, or an oil, as olive-oil, containing the fatty substances olein palmitin, and stearin, is heated with an alkali, either potash or soda, thereby decomposing the fatty substances into oleic palmitic, and stearic acids which combine with the alkali to form potassium or sodium oleate, palmitate, and stearate, while glycerin is set free and saved as a by-product When the alkali used is potash the product is called **soft soap,** and when the alkali is soda the product is called **hard s** Such soaps are called also **soluble soaps,** while those formed with a base other than an alkali are called **insoluble soaps.** The latter are extensively used in medicine for ointments, as lead soap

It is more likely that the cleansing power of *soap* is due to the inherent property of its solution to emulsionize fats Hillyer concluded that the cleansing power depended upon several factors viz the emulsionizing power, the property of penetrating oily fabrics and lubricating impurities so that they can be readily washed away *Encyc Brit* 11th ed, vol xxv p 297

2. [Slang] Smooth, flattering talk, flattery more commonly **soft soap. 3** [Slang] Money, especially when used illegitimately in politics, as for bribery at elections

Soap is a legal tender in some parts of this country [Mexico], hence the expression, How are you off for *soap*?
W S HENRY *Campaign Sketches* p 165 [1847]

If thy father hath the *soap*,
Do not wash your hands of me
MICHAEL O'CONNOR [1860] *Lines to a Rich Young Lady* st 3

4†. A pomade used on the hair [< AS *sāpe*, cp L *sapo*, pomade, akin to AS *sāp*, resin, or *sæp*, sap]

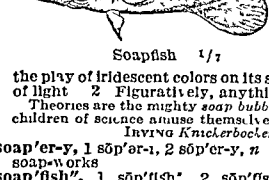
Soaps are named (1) from their contents as **fish oil soap** (for spraying plants) **magnesia s, naphtha s, petroleum s** (for washing greasy clothes), **potash s, rosin s, sand s.** (for scouring purposes), **whale-oil s** (a basis for insecticide sprays), (2) from the purposes to which they are applied or the trade in which they are used as, **calico-printers'** s (without free grease or caustic), **dyers' s, marine s** (for use with sea-water), **scouring-s**; (3) from their color or appearance as, **black s** (an insecticide), **curd s, grain s** (salt added in manufacture), **green s** (used in skin-diseases), **marble s.** (combined with coloring matter), **mottle s** (color due to iron sulfid), **niger s** (deposit remaining in manufacture of expensive soaps), (4) from their character as **acid s, cold-process s.** (an unboiled coconut-oil soap), **filled** or **padded s** (weighted by means of water), **flint s** (containing powdered silica), **remelted s**

— hast soap, the sericin-charged liquor left after boiling down silks, frequently added to the dye-bath in silk-dyeing **— Castile s,** a white hard soap made with olive-oil sometimes marbled or mottled by the addition of ferruginous matter **Marseilles s ‡; olive-oil s ‡; Spanish s. ‡; Venetian s ‡ — kern s,** a soap similar to curd soap obtained by adding salt or a strong brine to the original solution **— Normandy s,** a hard kitchen soap containing sodium sulfate to prevent rapid solution **— soap'-ap"ple,** *n* Same as SOAP-PLANT **— s -ashes,** *n pl* Ashes from which lye or potash can be extracted for making soap **— s -ball,** *n* Soap made into a ball, often with starch for use as an emollient For toilet use such balls are called **wash-balls,** and when mixed with sand for scouring, **sand-balls — s -beck,** *n* In a dye-house, a vessel for holding soap and water **— s.-boiler,** *n* **1.** A soap-pan **2.** One who boils soap or makes it by boiling **— s -boiling,** *n* The occupation or business of boiling or making soap **— s -bulb,** *n* The soap-plant **— s.-bush,** *n* *Bot* The California lilac (*Ceanothus integerrimus*) **— s -cerate,** *n* An ointment consisting of definite proportions of soap plaster, white or yellow wax, and olive-oil **— s.-coil,** *n* A coil of pipe in a soap-pan, through which steam is passed to boil the contents **— s -copper,** *n* A copper soap-pan **— s -crutch,** *n* **1.** A stirring-implement used in the making of soap by hand **2** The upright spindle and blades of a soap-crutching machine **— s -crutching,** *n* The stirring or crutching of soap **— s.-crutching machine,** a soap-mixing machine consisting of a vessel having an upright rotating shaft, bearing radial stirring-blades **— s -earth,** *n* Same as STEATITE **— s -engine,** *n* A machine for cutting slabs of soap into bars **— s -fast,** *a* Unaffected by the action of soap, capable of resisting the action of soap **— s -fat,** *n* Refuse fat, such as is used in soap-making **— s. film** (*Physics*), a thin aqueous membrane or pellicle formed by soap and water, sometimes with glycerin as in soap-bubbles much used in the study of various physical phenomena, as surface-tension, osmosis and air-currents **— s.-frame,** *n* A series or one of a series of frames that form a receptacle in which soap may be placed in order to solidify **— s -glue,** *n* A jelly-like mass produced by boiling tallow with lye **— s.-house,** *n* A building in which soap is made **— s -kettle,** *n* A soap-pan **— s. leaves,** tissue paper coated with a film of soap, and scented A single leaf is sufficient for one washing of the hands **— s liniment,** a preparation of hard soap, camphor, and alcohol, perfumed with oil of rosemary and used as a liniment **— s.-lock,** *n* [U S] **1.** A lock of hair soaped smoothly over the temple, any lock of hair worn carefully apart from the rest **2.** [Slang] A rowdy from the soap-locks formerly worn by such characters **— s -lye,** *n* *Soap-making* The residuary liquor from soap after the salt has been added **— s maker,** *n* A soap-manufacturer **— s -making,** *n* See SOAP, *n*, 1 **— s -mill,** *n* A machine for grinding dry soap in the manufacture of soap-powder also, a machine for cutting soap into thin shavings to be dried and ground **— s -orange,** *n* A Polynesian rutaceous wild orange (*C trus aurantium saponacea*) resembling in appearance the cultivated sweet orange In drying, the skin becomes shell-like In the Philippines, Guam, Samoa, Fiji and other Pacific islands, the saponaceous pulp of this fruit is used as a substitute for soap The leaves also form a lather with water **— s -pan,** *n* A large pan or tank for boiling the ingredients used in soap-making **— s -paste,** *n* A washing paste consisting of farinaceous matter and soda lye **— s -pod,** *n* **1.** [Chin] The saponaceous pod of any one of several species of *Cæsalpinia* **2** [E Ind] The saponaceous pod of a soapnut (*Acacia concinna*) **— s -powder,** *n* Powdered soap used in dish-water, etc, and sold under various trade names **— s.-press,** *n* A stamping-machine, for marking soap with names, trade marks, or similar devices **— soap'rack",** *n* Same as STEATITE **— s -slabber,** *n* A soap-cutter for blocks of soap It is provided with taut steel wires which are pressed through the soap **— s. test,** a test for determining the hardness of water by a standard solution of soap **— s -tree,** *n* See SOAPBERRY **— s -works,** *n sing & pl* An establishment where soap is made **— tobacco-s,** *n* An insecticide plant spraying soap filled with extract of tobacco

soap'bark", 1 sōp'bärk", 2 sōp'bark", *n* **1.** Same as QUILLAIA BARK See BARK[2] Compare QUILLAI **2.** The bark of a large Venezuelan tree (*Pithecolobium bigeminum*), used as a substitute for soap in Caracas **— soap'bark-tree",** *n* Either of the two trees producing soapbark

soap'ber-ry, 1 sōp'ber-i, 2 sōp'bĕr-y, *n* **1.** The fruit of any one of several trees or shrubs of the genus *Sapindus*, of the family *Sapindaceæ* **2** Any one of the trees producing it, especially *S saponaria*, of tropical America and southern Florida, the pulp of whose fruit contains saponin and is used in washing textile fabrics The common soapberry of the southern United States is *S marginatus*, a tree 20 to 40 feet high **Carolina soapberry‡.**

soap'-bub"ble, 1 sōp'-bub l, 2 sōp'-bŭb'l, *n* **1** A hollow spherical soap film formed usually by dipping a tobacco-pipe in soap-solution, thus forming a flat film across the bowl, and then inflating it by blowing through the stem remarkable for the play of iridescent colors on its surface, due to interference of light **2** Figuratively, anything fair and unsubstantial


Soapfish 1/7

Theories are the mighty *soap bubbles* with which the grown-up children of science amuse themselves
IRVING *Knickerbocker* bk 1, p 50 [o p p 1860]

soap'er-y, 1 sōp'er-i, 2 sōp'er-y, *n* [-IES, 1 -iz, 2 -is, *pl*] A soap-works

soap'fish", 1 sōp'fish", 2 sōp'fish", *n* **1** A rhypticoid fish, having two or three dorsal spines, as *Rhypticus arenatus* of the Atlantic coast of the southern United States named from the soapy skin See illus above **2** Same as LIZARD-FISH, 1 See under LIZARD, *n*


Soap-plant
a the fruit

soap'i-ness, 1 sōp'i-nes, 2 sōp'i-nĕs, *n* The quality of being soapy

soap'less, 1 sōp'les, 2 sōp'lĕs, *a* Having no soap, unwashed

soap'nut", 1 sōp'nut", 2 sōp'nŭt", *n* [E Ind] **1** The hard globose black seed of either of two soapberry-trees (*Sapindus trifoliatus* and *S rarax*) used for rosaries, necklaces, etc, and formerly exported for making buttons **2.** The fruit of the East-Indian soap-pod (*Acacia concinna*)

soap'-plant", 1 sōp'-plant", 2 sōp'-plănt", *n* Any one of several plants whose bulbs are used for soap, especially

a lilywort (*Chlorogalum pomeridianum*) of California The outer fibrous coatings of its bulb are used for cushions, mattresses, etc , and the inner portion makes a thick lather, and smells like new brown soap

soap'root", 1 sōp'rūt', 2 sōp'rōōt", *n* **1.** A Spanish perennial (*Gypsophila struthium*) with spreading stems a foot high Its root is used as a substitute for soap **2.** The leucocrinum — **California soaproot,** same as SOAPPLANT **Egyptian** s ‡; **Levant** s ‡.

soap'stone", 1 sōp'stōn", 2 sōp'stōn", *n* **1.** Steatite so called from its soapy feeling the popular name **2.** A piece of steatite used for a specific purpose, as for a foot-warmer — **Fijian soapstone** (*Geol*), a soapstone of a Post-Tertiary age found in the Fiji Islands, in which no fossil has yet been discovered

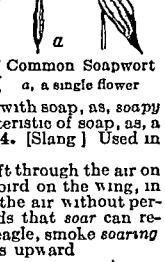
soap'-suds", 1 sōp'-sudz", 2 sōp'-sŭdz", *n sing & pl* Soapy water, especially when worked into a foam or covered with froth and bubbles, as, *soap-suds* forms a good liquid manure for trees

soapt, *pp* Soaped S S

soap'weed", 1 sōp'wĭd' 2 sōp'wēd", *n* A species of bear-grass (*Yucca angustifolia*) of the western United States

soap'wood", 1 sōp'wud', 2 sōp'wōod , *n* A West-Indian wild pear-tree (*Clethra tinifolia*)

soap'wort", 1 sōp'wûrt', 2 sōp'wûrt", *n* **1.** A perennial (*Saponaria officinalis*) with oval lanceolate leaves, and clusters of pink or whitish, often double, flowers so called because its mucilaginous juice forms a lather with water *It is found by roadsides in the eastern United States* See SAPONARIA **2.** Any plant of the soapberry family **3** Any plant of the star-apple family (*Sapotaceæ*)



Common Soapwort
a, a single flower

— **field'-soap"wort,** *n* The cow-herb (*Vaccaria vaccaria*) — **soap'wort-gen"tian,** *n* A gentian (*Gentiana saponaria*) of the eastern United States

soap'y, 1 sōp'ı, 2 sōp'y, *a* [SOAP'I-ER, SOAP'I-EST] **1.** Resembling, containing, or consisting of soap, having the properties of soap, as, *soapy* matter, *soapy* water **2.** Smeared with soap, as, *soapy* fingers **3.** Pertaining to or characteristic of soap, as, a *soapy* smell, a *soapy* appearance **4.** [Slang] Used in or using flattery.

soar, 1 sōr, 2 sōr, *vi* **1.** To float aloft through the air on wings, rise to a great height like a bird on the wing, in a restricted sense, to sail through the air without perceptibly moving the wings, as, birds that *soar* can remain long on the wing, the *soaring* eagle, smoke *soaring* upward, the *soaring* air-plane floats upward

> And singing still dost *soar*, and *soaring* ever singest
> SHELLEY *To a Skylark* st 2

2. To rise in thought, imagination, or ambition, become lifted up in feeling, aspire, as, to *soar* to poetic heights, his aims *soar* beyond his mean surroundings **3†.** To float [< F *essorer*, < L *ex*, out, + *aura*, see AURA] Syn. see FLY — **soar'ea"glet,** s **falcon†,** same as SORE-EAGLE, etc — **soar'er,** *n* — **soar'ing-ly,** *adv*

soar†, *a* Reddish-brown, sore sorrel

soar¹, *n* An act of soaring, range of upward flight **soar'age†.**

soar²†, *n* Some as SORE²

soar'ant, 1 sōr'ənt, 2 sōr'ant, *a* *Her* Flying aloft, volant [< F *essorant*, ppr of *essorer*, see SOAR, *v*] **soar'ing†.**

soard, *pp* Soared S S

So-a'ta, 1 so-ä'tə, 2 so-a'ta, *n* A town in Boyaca department, Colombia, South America

so-a've, 1 so-ä'vē, 2 so-a'vę, *adv* [It] *Mus* Softly, delicately a direction to the performer **so-a"ve-men'te†**

sob¹, 1 sŏb, 2 sŏb, *v* [SOBBED, SOBD², SOB'BING] **I** *t* **1.** To utter with sobs, or to affect in a specified way by sobs, as, to *sob* out a tale of distress, she *sobbed* herself to sleep **2.** In lute-playing, to cause to produce a deadened tone by damping the string

II. *i* **1.** To catch the breath with a sudden movement, as in weeping, sigh with a convulsive heaving of the breast, weep with short, quick inspirations, as, the multitude *sobbed* aloud **2.** To make a sound like a sob or sobs, as the wind [Imitative, cp AS *seófian*]

sob², *vt* **1** [U S & Prov Eng] To make soggy or soppy, soak **2** [Prov Eng] To sop or suck up [For SOP, *v*]

sob³, *vt* [Prov or Obs] To frighten

sob, *n* A convulsive inhalation of air during a spasmodic contraction of the diaphragm under the impulse of painful or hysterical emotion, and usually accompanied with tears, the act or the sound of sobbing, also, any similar sound, as of the wind

so-ba'co, 1 so-bä'ko 2 so-ba'co, *n* [Sp Am] Any ballistoid fish of the genus *Canthidermis*, especially, *C sobaco* and *C sufflamen* of the West Indies a trigger-fish **so-bac'co†.**

Sob'a-I, 1 sob'ı-ăl, 2 sŏb'a-I, *n* *Bib* (Douai)

so'bal, *n* Same as SOBOL¹

So'bat, 1 sō'bat, 2 sō'bat, *n* A tributary of the White Nile Its source is in W Abyssinia

sob'bing, 1 sob'ıŋ, 2 sŏb'ing, *n* The act of one who sobs

sob'bing-ly, *adv* With sobbing or sobs

Sob'bo-chaj, 1 sob'o-kaj *or* -kĕj, 2 sŏb'o-cāj *or* -cāj, *n* *Bib* (Douai)

sob'by, 1 sob'ı, 2 sŏb'y, *a* [Prov] Saturated with moisture, soggy, wet, soppy, as, *sobby* land

so-be'it, 1 sō-bı'ıt, 2 sō-bē'it, *conj* If it be so, if only, provided *properly so be it*

so'ber, 1 sō'bər, 2 sō'ber, *v* **I** *t* **1.** To cause to become sober, hence, to render grave or seriously thoughtful **2†.** To make mild or milder, assuage, restrain

II *i* To become sober, recover from intoxication, also, to become grave and serious [< LL *sobrio*, < L *sobrius*, < *se-* priv + *ebrius*, intoxicated]

so'ber, *a* **1** Possessing or characterized by well-balanced and properly controlled faculties, not swayed by excitement, passion, or violence, even-tempered, self-possessed, dispassionate, as, a *sober* judge, a *sober* view **2** Having or proceeding from a realization of the importance and earnestness of life, not flighty or flippant, grave, sedate, serious, as, a *sober* writer, *sober* thoughts **3** Not under the influence of an intoxicant, not drunk **4.** Moderate in or abstinent from the use of intoxicating drink, as, a *sober* citizen **5** Temperate in action or thought, exercising self-control **6.** Of subdued or modest color, somber **7.** [Scot or Obs] Characterized by smallness or poorness; feeble [< F *sobre*, < L *sobrius*, see SOBER, *v*]

Syn. abstemious, abstinent, calm, collected, cool, dispassionate, moderate, regular, staid, steady, temperate, unimpassioned, unintoxicated See SAD, SANE, SERIOUS — Ant *agitated, crazy, drunk, drunken, ecstatic, excited*, extravagant, extreme, frantic, furious, immoderate, impassioned, intemperate, intoxicated, passionate, unreasonable — **so'ber blood"ed,** *a* Of a cool-blooded character, calm — s **-minded,** *a* Having a cool, dispassionate mind, self-possessed self-controlled — s **-mindedly,** *adv* — s **-mindedness,** *n* — s **-suited,** *a* Clad in sober or somber colors, as, a *sober-suited* Quaker — **so'ber-ly,** *adv* — **so'ber-ness,** *n* — **so'ber-sides",** *n* [Humorous] A serious or demure person

so'berd, *pp* Sobered S S

so'ber-ize, 1 sō'bər-ız, 2 sō'ber-Iz, *vt & vi* To sober **so'ber-ise†**

So"bi-es'ki, 1 sō'bı-es'kı, 2 sō bı-ĕs'kı, **John** (⁸/₁₂1624–⁸/₁₇ 1696) John III , king of Poland defeated the Turks signally at Khotin, Nov 11, 1673, raised the siege of Vienna, Sept 12, 1683

So-bo'ba, 1 so-bō'ba, 2 so-bō'ba, *n* *Bib* (Douai)

Sob'o-chal, 1 sob'o-kal *or* seb'o-kē'al, 2 sŏb'o-cl *or* sōb"o-cā'l, *n* *Bib* (Douai) [so'bait.

so'bol, 1 sō'bol, 2 sō'bōl, *n* [Pol] The Russian sable

so'bole, } 1 sō'bōl, 2 sō'bōl, *n* *Bot* A creeping or under-**so'bol,** } ground rooting stem, a sucker or a shoot from a *point near the ground* [< L *soboles*, < *sub*, under, + *oleo*, grow] **sob'o-les†**

sob"o-lif'er-ous, 1 seb'o-lif'ər-us, 2 sŏb'o-lif'er-ŭs, *a* *Bot* Producing soboles or shoots [< SOBOLE + L *fero*, bear]

So-bral', 1 so-brāl', 2 so-bral', *n* A town in Ceara state, Brazil

So-bra'li-a, 1 so-brē'lı-ə, 2 so-brā'li-a, *n* *Bot* A genus of tropical American terrestrial orchids with tall reed-like, leafy stems, bearing at the top large showy flowers *S cattleya* is the most important species [< F M *Sobral*, physician to the king of Spain]

So-bran'je, 1 so-brän'ye, 2 so-bran'yĕ, *n* **1** The national assembly or single-chamber legislature of Bulgaria, elected for five years, but which may be dissolved at any time by the king **2** A provincial Russian representative assembly for local self-government **So-bran'i-yet, So-bran'yet.**

So"bra-on', 1 sō"bra-ōn', 2 sō"bra-ōn', *n* A town in the Punjab Here Sir Hugh Gough defeated the Sikhs, Feb 10, 1846

so-bri'e-ty, 1 so-brai'ı-ti, 2 so-bri'e-ty, *n* The state or character of being sober (1) Moderateness of temper, mind, or conduct, reasonableness, sedateness, gravity, seriousness (2) Moderation in the use of intoxicants, temperance [< F *sobriété*, < L *sobrietas*, < *sobrius*, see SOBER, *v*] Syn see ABSTINENCE

so"bri-quet', 1 sō"bri-kē', 2 sō bri-kę', *n* A fanciful descriptive or humorous appellation, a nickname [F, < *sous* (< L *sub*), under, + *brechet* (< Bret *bruched*), breast]

> Our Trumbull is no other than the world-renowned Brother Jonathan accepted as the *sobriquet* of the United States of America BUSHNELL *Work and Play* p 214 [s 1864]

soc, 1 sek, 2 sŏc, *n* *Old Eng Law* A franchise or privilege, especially of jurisdiction, a liberty or immunity [< AS *sōc*, < *sacan*, contend]

Soc, *abbr* Society Socrates

soc'age, 1 sek'ıj, 2 sŏc'ag, *n* *Feudal Law* The tenure of lands by any fixed and determinate service, as distinguished from *military tenure*, where the service was uncertain, and from *villenage*, where it was both uncertain and of a base nature

Tenure in *socage* differs from allodial tenure by implying a duty to a superior, which tenure in allodium does not In time the service rendered by the tenant in *socage* was changed into a fixed money rent, and in this form tenure in *socage* has supplanted almost all other English tenures See TENURE [OF, < LL *socagium*, < AS *sōc*, see SOC] **soc'-cage† — free** (or **free and common**) **socage,** the tenure by socage where the services to be rendered were both certain and honorable — **villain s** , tenure where the service, tho determinate, was baser or less honorable than in free socage — **soc'ag-er,** *n* Same as SOCMAN **soc'cag-er†**

soc-al'o-in, 1 sek-al'o-in, 2 sŏc-ăl'o-In *n* See ALOIN

soc'cer, 1 sek'er, 2 sŏc'er, *n* [Slang, Eng] Football played according to the rules of the Football Association [Cor of ASSOCIATION]

soc-dol'a-ger, *n* Same as SOCKDOLOGER

So'cho, 1 sō'ko, 2 sō'co, *n* Same as SOCO²

So'choh, 1 sō'ko 2 sō'co *n* *Bib* *1 Kings* iv, 10

So"choth-be'noth, 1 sō keth-*for* -kōth-bı'nōth, 2 sō"cōth-[*or* -cōth-jbē'nōth, *n* *Bib* (Douai)

socht, 1 sɑ̄t, 2 sōht, *v* [Scot] Sought

so"cia-bil'i-ty, 1 sō"shə-bil'ı-ti, 2 sō"sha-bil'ı-ty, *n* The quality or character of being sociable

so'cia-bl(e', 1 sō'shə-bl, 2 sō'sha-bl (AIII), *a* **1.** Inclined to seek company, fond of society, social

> The meaning of *sociable* is fitted for society ready for companionship, quick to unite with others — generally for pleasure Social expresses the relations of men in society communities or commonwealths
> R G WHITE *Words and their Uses* p 161 [H M & CO 1890]

2. Agreeable in company, willing to converse, not reserved or retiring, companionable **3** Characterized by conversation and friendliness, as, a very *sociable* company **4** [Rare] Pertaining to or characteristic of society, as, the *sociable* virtues **5** *Zool* Same as SOCIAL **6†** Adapted to union in one body or company **7†.** Friendly [F, < L *sociabilis*, < *socius*, see SOCIETY]

Syn. see FRIENDLY HOSPITABLE — **sociable bird,** grosbeak, or **weaver,** a social weaver See under SOCIAL, *a* — **so'cia-bl(e-ness',** *n* — **so'cia-bly,** *adv*

so'cia-bl(e', *n* **1.** [U S] An informal social gathering, especially one given by some society or organization, as, a lawn *sociable*, a church *sociable* **2.** A four-wheeled open pleasure-carriage with seats facing **3** A tricycle on which two persons may sit side by side **4.** A seat having an S-shaped back, so arranged that two persons can sit side by side, but facing in opposite directions

so'cial, 1 sō'shəl, 2 sō'shal, *a* **1** Of or pertaining to society, relating to persons as living in society, or to the public as an aggregate body, as, *social* questions, *social* intercourse, *social* life, *social* gatherings

> A savage knows little of *social* affection and therefore is not qualified to compare selfish and *social* pleasures
> KAMES *Elements of Criticism* pt II, p 52 [SH & CO]

2. Disposed to hold friendly intercourse with others, characteristic of such a disposition, companionable, sociable, as, a *social* neighbor, *social* ways

> I found him [Dr Franklin] *social* but not talkative and when he spoke something useful dropped from his tongue ABIGAIL ADAMS in *Familiar Letters* letter LXXVII p 122 [H & H 1876]

3 Pertaining to companionship or mutual affection between individuals, also, pertaining to the relations existing between individuals, or any form of life in groups or in any political or other community **4** Constituted to live in society, having developed or fulfilled tendencies to organize in society as a race or people, as, *social* beings

> Stood on the bound between
> *Man social and man savage dark and massive*
> BULWER-LYTTON *Lost Tales of Miletus* *The Secret Way* st 34.

5. *Zool* (1) Living in communities, as, *social* ants or bees (2) Aggregate, compound, colonial (3) Of or pertaining to the *Socales* or *Clavellinidæ* **6** *Bot* Partly or wholly covering a large area of land said of plant-species **7.** *Civ Law* Of or pertaining to an organization, such as a corporation, partnership, or society [< L *socialis*, < *socius*, see SOCIETY] Syn. see FRIENDLY, HOSPITABLE — **social capillarity** (*Econ*), the tendency to unite individuals in the same course or trend, usually in the upward direction — s **chemistry,** the assimilation in a social community of dissimilar elements, especially races and nationalities — s **compact** or **contract,** the reciprocal obligations of civil society and its members conceived of by philosophers of the period preceding the French Revolution as a form of agreement, and opposed to the state of nature According to them, the individual gives up the right of redressing his own wrongs and yields obedience and support to the state In return he receives public protection and defense — s. **constitution,** the organization of individuals into associations for securing specific social ends — s **democracy,** the principles or policy of the Social Democrats or the collective body of Social Democrats — **S Democrat.** **1.** A member of the Socialistic Working Men s party of Germany formed by Lasalle in 1875 It advocates universal compulsory suffrage, education, and military duty, direct legislation by the people free justice, abolition of exceptional laws, and in religion the *right of private judgment* **2** *In Russia a party with similar socialistic aims* Compare BOLSHEVIKI MENSHEVIKI — **so'cial-dem"o-crat'ic,** *a* — S **Democratic Workingman's party** (*U S Polit*), the Labor party See under LABOR — s **dividend theory of taxation,** see BENEFIT or SOCIAL DIVIDEND, under DIVIDEND — s **duties,** the duties of the individual man to mankind as associated with him in the family, community, state, or race See DUTY — s. **dynamics,** the department of social science that treats of the forces concerned in the progress and development of society — s. **organism** (*Sociol*) society regarded as an organic unit — s. **sanction** (*Psychol*), any recognized or instinctive ground for action — s. **science,** sociology, whether in the wide sense, or as applied to any of the departments into which sociology may be divided as social ethics, etc — s **self,** see SOCIUS, 2 — s. **statics,** the department of social science that treats of the status of social order and stability — s **synergy,** the combined movement of social forces — s **weaver,** a weaver-bird that breeds in communities as *Philetærus socius of Africa* whose nests are placed jointly under a great straw roof among the branches of a tree — s. **whale,** the caaing-whale or blackfish (*Globicephala melas*)


Compound Nest of Social Weaver-birds

so'cial, *n* [U S] An informal social gathering, sociable

So'cial Cir'cle A town in S Walton county, Ga

So"ci-a'les, 1 sō shi-ē'lız, 2 sō'shi-ā'lēz, *n pl* *Ascid* The *Clavellinidæ* as a group separated from *Simplices* [< L *socialis*, see SOCIAL]

so"cial-i-sa'tion, **so'cial-ise** Same as SOCIALIZATION, etc

so'cial-ism, 1 sō'shəl-ızm, 2 sō'shal-Iśm, *n* **1** A state of society based on public or collective ownership of the main instruments of wealth production (land, means of transportation and communication, mines, mills, factories, and modern machinery), and on democratic management of the industries by the community for the benefit of its members **2** The organized movement which aims at the realization of such a state of *society and strives for all social, industrial, and political* reforms in harmony with such aim

Socialism is distinguished from *communism* in not aiming at a community of goods and consumable property nor at the equal reward of all workers *Fabianism* is a modified form of *socialism* coinciding with the latter in its ultimate aim, but differing in methods Socialism may be said to have originated during the French Revolution Its earlier phase is known as **Utopian socialism,** and it found expression in the works of Saint-Simon and Fourier in France Owen in England, and Weitling in Germany The modern movement accepts mainly the social philosophy of Karl Marx **3** The philosophy which holds that the modern social and economic conditions make for a socialist order, and which favors the principle of such an order as *against* the prevailing social system, as, *socialism* is based on the economic interpretation of history **4** Formerly, any theory or system having for its object the amelioration of society, and especially the elevation of the working classes, sometimes also, popularly, any one of a variety of social theories, including even *anarchism* and *nihilism*, altho it has not necessarily any connection with them See ANARCHISM, COLLECTIVISM, COMMUNISM, FABIANISM, FOURIERISM, SAINT-SIMONISM

> The word *socialism* in the wide sense may be taken to cover all theories attacking riches as distinct from the abuse of riches and thus includes alike the extreme theories of communists and anarchists the more elaborate theories of collectivists and the milder theories such as land nationalization and state socialism
> DEVAS *Polit Econ* bk III p 515 [T & CO '10]

Syn collectivism, communism Fabianism *Socialism*, as defined by its advocates, is a purely economic term (see def 1, above) applying to landownership and productive capital Many socialists call themselves *collectivists*, and their system *collectivism* *Communism* would divide all things, including the profits of individual labor, among members of the community, many of its advocates would abolish marriage and the family relation

— **Christian socialism,** a form of socialism that accepts the socialist ideal on ethical rather than economic grounds and sees in the socialist movement an effort to realize the teachings of Christ rather than a struggle of economic classes for material advantages — **professorial** s , the *school of political economy which recognizes the state as* an organ for the protection of the weaker members of the community, and as the proper agency to bring about a more *equitable distribution of wealth* *The socialists of the chair* are social reformers rather than socialists s **of the chair,** — **state** s **1** Socialism of the chair **2** A system of government ownership of industries without democratic management and control, such as government operation of railroads, distilleries, etc , for fiscal purposes and *on a bureaucratic system*

so'cial-ist, 1 sō'shəl-ıst, 2 sō'shal-Ist **I** *a* Of or pertaining to socialism or the socialists **II.** *n* **1.** One who believes in or advocates socialism

What *socialists* object to is not capital but the private capitalist. R. T ELY *Polit Econ* pt IV, p 241 [CHAUT 1889]

2. Formerly, any one interested in social questions — **Christian socialist**, one who practises Christian socialism — **S. Labor party, S. party** (*U S Polit*), the Labor party See under LABOR — **s. of the chair**, an advocate of professorial socialism

so"cial-is'tic, 1 sō"shal-is'tik, 2 sō"shal-Is'tic, *a* Pertaining to or characteristic of the socialists or socialism as a *socialistic* writer — **so"cial-is'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

so"cial-ism, 1 sō'shal-izm, 2 sō'shal-Izm, *n* [-TIES, 1 -tiz, 2 -tis, *pl*] 1. The state or character of being social, social inclination or intercourse; sociability 2. A social custom, action, or way; as, full of *socialities* 3. The instinct which is the basis of social organization [< L *socialitas*, < *socialis*, see SOCIAL]

so'cial-ize, 1 sō'shal-aiz, 2 sō'shal-Iz *v* I. *t* [-IZED, -IZ'ING] To cause to be social or socialistic

The true clan poet *socializes* every thing he touches. H. M POSNETT *Comparative Literature* § 36 p 131 [A 1886]

II. *i* 1. To be social or sociable, as, he refused to *socialize* with us 2. To regulate by or adapt to socialistic principles **so'cial-ist**ę. — **so"cial-i-za'tion**, *n.*

so'cial-ly, 1 sō'shal-i, 2 sō'shal-y, *adv* In a social manner (1) With reference to society (2) With or toward sociability; sociably

so'cial-ness, 1 sō'shal-nes, 2 sō'shal-nĕs, *n* The quality, character, or state of being social, sociality.

so'cial-ry, 1 sō'shal-ri, 2 sō'shal ry, *n* Social organization.

so'ci-ate†, *vi* To associate — **so'ci-ate†**, *a* Associated

so'ci-ate†, *n* An associate

so'ci-a-tiv(es, *a* [Rare] Denoting association or accompaniment said of a grammatical case [< L *sociatus*, pp of *socio* associate]

so"ci"ĕ"taire', 1 sō"si"ĕ'târ', 2 sō"çi"ę'târ', *n* [F] 1. A member, as of a theatrical company, who is a partner in the management 2. Specif, an actor at the Comédie Française in Paris, who has a share in the government and profits of the theater and is entitled to a pension on retirement

so-ci'e-tal, 1 so-sai'i-tal, 2 so-çi'e-tal, *a* Relating to natural society or to the social order

so-ci"e-ta'ri-an, 1 so-sai'i-tē"ri-an, 2 so-çi'e-tā'ri-an, *a* Pertaining or relating to society **so-ci'e-ta-ry†** [Rare]

so-ci'e-tas, } 1 so-sai'i-tas, sō"si"ĕ'tĕ', 2 so-çi'e-tās, sō-
so"ci"ĕ"tĕ', } çi"ę'tę', *n* *Civ & F Law* Partnership, either general (*universelle*) or for one definite enterprise (*particulière*) [See SOCIETY] — **societas leonina** (*Civ Law*), a partnership in which all the profits (the "lion's share") would belong to some of the partners in exclusion of the rest void in law — **société anonyme** (*F Law*), an association in which the liability of all the partners is limited — **société en commandite**, a partnership composed of general and special partners, the liability of the latter being limited

so-ci"e-tol'o-gy, *n* [Rare] Sociology

so-ci'e-ty, 1 so-sai'i-ti, 2 so-çi'e-ty, *n* [-TIES, 1 -tiz, 2 -tis, *pl*] 1. The collective body of persons composing a community, especially when considered as subjects of civil government, or the aggregate of such communities, also, any body of persons connected by acquaintance, friendship, or neighborhood 2. The more favored class or classes of a community considered as associating together, specif, the fashionable portion of a community, those who pay particular attention to the forms and set occasions of social intercourse often used attributively, as, a *society* leader 3 A body of persons associated for a common purpose or object, as, a Bible *society* 4. Specif, in some States of the United States, an incorporated religious congregation, including all persons legally members of such a corporation and entitled to vote respecting its temporalities, whether they are professing Christians or not 5. Association in social relationship, fellowship, companionship 6. *Phytogeog* Same as PLANT SOCIETY (see below) 7. *Rom Law* A form of partnership from which that of modern legal systems has evolved, the chief form of which was *societas universorum quæ ex quæstu venunt*, a trade partnership from which all that did not come under the head of trade profit was excluded Another form was *societas universorum honorum*, a complete communion of goods, as those held by husband and wife in common 8†. Participation; connection [< F *société*, < L *societas*, < *socius*, companion, < *sequor*, follow]

Syn. see ASSOCIATION — **Dorcas society**, a women's society, usually connected with a church for supplying garments to the poor See *Acts* ix, 39 — **ethnic s**, society based on consanguineous relation — **friendly s.** [Eng], a provident society See PROVIDENT — **natural s**, an association of persons not organized by human design — **plant s.**, a group of plants living together under the same physiographic conditions and influences a term more general than *plant formation*, the latter referring only to the dominant vegetation — **Royal S**, one of various scientific societies under royal patronage especially, the **Royal S.** (of London), constituted in 1662 for improving natural knowledge "— **Royal S. of Arts**, a society founded in London in 1753 by William Shipley for the encouragement of arts manufactures and commerce, known as the **S for the Encouragement of Arts, Commerce, and Manufactures** until 1847, when it was styled **S. of Arts.** In 1909 it assumed its present name — **secret s**, any organization in which the members are forbidden under oath to reveal certain details of method or action — **S for Ethical Culture**, see ETHICAL, *a* — **s goods** (*Rom & Civ Law*), see SOCIETY, 7 — **s. house** [Eng], a union printing-office — **s. mark**, a metal badge as of a fire-insurance company or office often affixed on the outer walls of houses — **S of Christian Endeavor**, an evangelical movement among various Protestant churches originating at Portland, Me, in 1881, and organized as the **United S. of Christian Endeavor** in 1885 for the cultivation of loyalty and efficiency among the members of the individual churches adopting it Its motto is For Christ and the Church,' and it has spread over the United States, Canada and Great Britain — **S of Jesus**, see JESUIT — **S of St Vincent de Paul**, an important Roman Catholic lay organization, founded by A F Ozanam in 1833, the principal object of which is to aid the sick and poor — **S of the Cincinnati**, a society established in 1783 in the United States to perpetuate friendships of officers of the Revolutionary army and to relieve the widows and orphans of those killed Membership is hereditary and includes (usually) only the oldest living male descendants — **S. or Ladies of the Sacred Heart** (*R C Ch*) a religious sisterhood founded in France on Nov 21, 1800, the members of which devote themselves to higher female education and are called individually *Madame* — **s. screw** (*Microsc*), the standard thread for screws of the nose-pieces and objectives of microscopes, as adopted by the Royal Microscopical Society — **s verse**, see VERS DE SOCIÉTÉ — **the Societies** (*Eccl*), the Cameronians their first name

So-ci'e-ty Is'lands. A group in the S Pacific ocean 637 sq m, capital, Papeiti, on Tahiti under French control

so'ci-i, 1 sō'shi-ai, 2 sō'shi-I, *n* Plural of SOCIUS

So-cin'i-an, 1 so-sin'i-an, 2 so-çin'i-an I. *a* Pertaining to either or both of the Italian theologians named Socinus, or to their religious teachings See SOCINIANISM II. *n* A believer in Socinianism.

So-cin'i-an-ism, 1 so-sin'i-an-izm; 2 so-çin'i-an-Izm, *n.* *Ch Hist* The tenets or doctrines taught by the Italian Lælius Socinus and Faustus Socinus and their followers, who are said to have denied the Trinity, the personality of the devil, the natural depravity of man, vicarious atonement, and the eternity of punishment

So-cin'i-an-ize, 1 so-sin'i-an-aiz, 2 so-çin'i-an-Iz, *vt* [-IZED, -IZ'ING] To bring into conformity to Socinian doctrines, imbue with Socinianism

So-ci'nus, 1 so-sai'nus 2 so-çi'nŭs, *n* 1. **Faustus** (¹²/₁₃ 1539–¹/₁1604), an Italian theologian and rationalist See SOCINIANISM 2 **Lælius** (¹/₂₁1525–¹/₁1562), an Italian religious reformer uncle of Faustus

so"ci-o-e'co-nom'ic, 1 sō"shi-o-i'ko-nom'ik, 2 sō"shi-o-ĕ'co-nōm'ic, *a* Of or pertaining to both social and economic conditions or phases

so"ci-o-ge-net'ic, 1 sō"shi-o-ji-net'ik 2 sō"shi-o-ge-nĕt'ic, *a* Of or relating to the underlying causes of society

so"ci-og'e-ny, 1 sō"shi-oj'i-ni, 2 sō"shi-ŏg'e-ny, *n* The science of the origin of society

so"ci-og'ra-phy, 1 sō"shi-og'ra-fi; 2 sō"shi-ŏg'ra-fy, *n* The branch of sociology that is devoted to noting and describing the results of observation

sociol, *abbr* Sociology

so"ci-ol'o-gy, 1 sō"shi-ol'o-ji, 2 sō"shi-ŏl'o-gy, *n* The science that treats of the origin and history of society and social phenomena, the progress of civilization, and the laws controlling human intercourse, the philosophical study of society a branch of ethnology

In the sense in which both the science and the term were understood by Comte sociology dealt with the 'associated life of humanity" Herbert Spencer, its chief founder in its modern form, introduced the conception of development under the figure of speech which considered this life as a kind of "social organism"— a conception which has been much debated and by many writers discarded While the entire vast field of the social history and development of humanity is sometimes claimed for this science its studies are chiefly confined to the development and various forms of (1) *government*, embracing the gens tribe, confederacy, chieftainship, monarchy, theocracy, democracy, etc (2) *marr age*, (*a*) its *forms*, embracing promiscuity, polygamy, polyandry, and monogamy, (*b*) its *rites*, and (*c*) its *limitations*, with laws of descent and consanguinity, and (3) *law* and *custom*, embracing primitive ethics, the taboo, blood-revenge land-tenure, caste codes, and international law

Sociology deals with all the phenomena of society that is to say, with all that concerns men living together and having certain necessary agreeable, and desirable relations with one another R T ELY *Intro to Polit Econ* pt I, p 13 [CHAUT 1889]

[< L *socius* (see SOCIETY) + -OLOGY] — **anthropogenic sociology**, sociology relating to the origin of the human race — **zoogenic s**, the study of animals from a sociological point of view when they associate for companionship and mutual protection, and the consequences of such association — **so"ci-o-log'i-cal**, *a* Of or pertaining to sociology **so"ci-o-log'ic†** — **so"ci-o-log'i-cal-ly**, *adv* — **so"ci-ol'o-gist**, *n* One who studies, treats of or is versed in sociology

so"ci-o-nom'ic, 1 sō"shi-o-nom'ik, 2 sō"shi-o-nōm'ic, *a* Relating to socionomy — **socionomic forces**, forces like environment that, while not actually or essentially social, nevertheless affect society in a reflexive or reactive way

so"ci-o-nom'ics, 1 sō"shi-o-nom'iks 2 sō shi-o-nōm'ics, *n* The principles or study of socionomy

so"ci-on'o-my, 1 sō"shi-on'o-mi 2 sō"shi-ŏn'o-my *n* That part of sociology which treats of the laws of social development [< L *socius* (see -OCIETY) + -NOMY]

so"ci-oph'a-gous, 1 sō"shi-of'ə-gus, 2 sō"shi-ŏf'a-gŭs, *a* Subsisting at the expense and to the detriment of others, as a people that thrives at the expense of others

In *sociophagous* nations like ours not much pleasure is caused by contemplating the cessation of conquests SPENCER *Principles of Ethics* vol I § 192 p 472 [A 1892]

[< L *socius* (see SOCIETY) + Gr *phagein* eat]

Soc Isl, *abbr* Society Islands

so'ci-us, 1 sō'shi-us, 2 sō'shi-ŭs, *n* [L] 1. [Archaic] A fellow, an associate, a member 2 *Psychol* The so-called social self, or the consciousness of the individual of his relations to others and to society at large 3. A social group regarded as the earliest social unit Compare ETHNOS — **socius criminis**, an accomplice in a crime

sock1, 1 sŏk, 2 sŏk *vt* [Colloq, Prov, or Slang] 1. To hurl, drive or throw with violence often with an impersonal *it* as object as to *sock* a stone I *socked it* to him 2 To hit or strike with force as to *sock* a person with a ball [< Ir]

sock2, *vt* [Eng] To put bottoms or sock-linings in as boots

sock3, *n* 1 A knit or woven foot-covering having a leg shorter than that of a stocking

The hotter the ground the thicker you our *socks*,' was the advice of an old traveller J T FIELDS *Underbrush How to Rough It* p 183 [o A co 1877]

2. The light shoe worn by comic actors in the Greek and Roman drama, hence, comedy 3. A warm insole 4†. A sandal as worn by the Recollect friars [< AS *socc*, < L *soccus*, slipper] — **sock'-stick"**, *n* In a lumber-camp a pronged stick on which the workmen hang their clothes near the fire

sock4, *n* A plowshare, especially a removable one [< OF *soc*, < Br *soc'h* plowshare]

sock5, *n* [Eton College Eng] Food especially pastry tuck

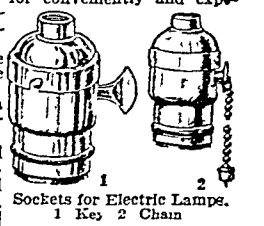
sock-dol'a-ger, 1 sŏk-dol'ə-jər 2 sŏk-dŏl'a-ger, *n* [Slang, U S] 1 That which gives the finishing stroke, or is conclusive or decisive especially in a dispute, a decisive or violent blow a conclusive reply or argument or the like 2. Something of great size a rouser 3 A spring fish-hook. [Cor. of DOXOLOGY] **sock-dol'o-ger†**.

sock'er, 1 sŏk'ər 2 sŏk'er, *n* 1. [Slang] A soaker, smashing blow 2 [Prov Eng] Same as SOCKHEAD **sock'et**. 3. [U S] Same as SOCCER [into a socket

sock'et1, 1 sŏk'et, 2 sŏk'ĕt, *vt* To furnish with or put

sock'et2, *vt & ri* *Golf* In iron-play, to strike (the ball) off the heel of the club [< SOCKET, *n*, 1 (1)]

sock'et, *n* 1. A cavity or an opening specially adapted to receive and hold some correspondingly shaped piece. Specif (1) The hollow space, usually conical, in the head of a metal tool for the reception of a handle. (2) The tube or hollow in which a candle is fixed in a candlestick (3) A hollow tool for grasping and lifting tools that have been dropped in well-boring (4) A metal piece having a hollow for holding a taper-shanked drill in its chuck. (5) *Anat* A hollow to receive a corresponding part as, the *socket* of a joint or of the eye (6) *Elec* A device provided with electrically connected terminals for conveniently and expeditiously placing an incandescent lamp in an electrical circuit See INCANDESCENT, *a* (7) *Golf*. That part of the head of a club into which the shaft fits


1 2
Sockets for Electric Lamps.
1 Key 2 Chain

2. *Mining* The end of a shot-hole, remaining after the blast has been fired 3 A rim of steel formerly fixed round the front of the saddle, to protect the legs and thighs in justing. [< OF. *soket*, < L *soccus*, slipper]

Socket is used in many compounds that are self-explaining in the sense of having a socket in the head for the reception of the handle, as, **socket-chisel, s.-hammer**, etc

— **dental socket** (*Zool*), one of the depressions into which the teeth of branchiopods or bivalves fit, when the valves are closed — **sock'et-bolt"**, *n* 1. A bolt bearing a thimble between the parts that it connects 2 A door-bolt shooting into a socket — **s.-club**, *n* *Golf* A club in which the shaft is run into the socket — **s.-joint**, *n* Same as BALL AND SOCKET See BALL — **s.-money**, *n* [Slang, Eng] Money extorted by blackmail — **s.-pipe**, *n* A length of pipe having an enlargement or device at one end or on both ends, to receive the end of another pipe — **s.-pole**, *n* A pole having a pointed iron socketed to one end, used for propelling a boat — **s.-screw**, *n* 1. A screw passing through a sleeve or thimble 2. A screw having a socket by which it may be turned — **s.-tile**, *n* A socket-pipe made of tile — **s.-washer**, *n* A washer having one of its faces countersunk or cupped a cupped washer

sock'et-ed, 1 sok'et-ed, 2 sŏk'ĕt-ĕd, *a* With or fixed in a socket

sock'eye", 1 sok'ai", 2 sŏk'y", *n* The blueback salmon

sockeye salmon†. [stupid fellow.

sock'head", 1 sok'hed", 2 sŏk'hĕd", *n* [Prov Eng] A

sock'less, 1 sok'les, 2 sŏk'lĕs, *a* Having or wearing no socks

sock'y, 1 sok'i, 2 sŏk'y, *a* [Prov Eng] Wet, swampy

so'cle, 1 sō'kl, 2 sō'cl (XIII), *n* *Arch* 1. A plain, square, unmolded block, higher than a plinth, supporting a statue or other work of art 2. An unmolded base supporting a wall or a range of ornaments [F, < It *zoccolo* < L *socculus*, little shoe < *soccus*, slipper]

soc'man, 1 sok'man, 2 sŏc'man, *n* [SOC'MEN, *pl*] *Old Eng Law* One who holds lands or tenements by socage

sock'mant. — **soc'man-ry**, *n* Tenure by socage

so'co1, 1 sō'ko, 2 sō'co, *n* [Tupi] One of certain grallatorial birds, as the bittern or Brazilian heron

So'co2, 1 sō'ko 2 sō'co, *n* *Bib* (R V) *1 Chron* iv, 18

So'coh, 1 sō'ko, 2 sō'co, *n* *Bib* *Josh* xv, 35, 48

soc'omet, *n* *Old Eng Law* The custom of tenants of having their corn ground at the lord's mill

So-cor'ro, 1 so-kōr'o, 2 so-cōr'o, *n* 1. A county in W. central New Mexico 15,386 sq m 2. Its county-seat, a city on the Rio Grande river 3 A seaport in Santander state Colombia South America

So-co'tra, *n* Same as SOKOTRA

soc'ourt, *n* Succor **soc'ourst.**

Soc'ra-tes, 1 sok'ra-tiz, 2 sŏc'ra-tēs *n* 1. (469-399 B C) An Athenian philosopher the chief character in the dialogs of Plato Accused of impiety and innovation, he was condemned to death, and drank hemlock in prison 2 A Byzantine ecclesiastical historian of the 4th century [< Gr *Sōkratēs*]

So-crat'ic, } 1 so-krat'ik, -i-kal, 2 so-crăt'ic, -i-cal, *a.*
So-crat'i-cal, } Pertaining to or characteristic of Socrates, or his philosophy or mode of instruction

— **Socratic method**, the dialectic method of instruction by questions and answers as adopted by Socrates in his disputations, and called by him *maieutics* (or obstetrics) By this method he led on his interlocutors point by point, while himself professing ignorance to develop and recognize the meaning of their own ideas S **induction†** — **S. philosophy**, the philosophy of Socrates or of his disciples Socrates himself wrote nothing, but his doctrines are, it is credibly believed essentially preserved in the writings of Xenophon and Plato They were characterized particularly by their ethics, the central teaching of which identified virtue with knowledge, but held that true knowledge is to be obtained only by forming clear and definable conceptions of the nature of what is true and good and therefore worthy to constitute the practical ends of life He founded no school directly but those schools of philosophy founded by his disciples as the Academy (see PLATONIC) the Lleatic the Cynic, and the Cyrenaic are known as **Socratic schools** — **So-crat'ic**, *n* A disciple of Socrates, a Socratist — **So-crat'i-cal-ly**, *adv* By the Socratic method — **So-crat'i-cism**, *n* Anything Socratic — **Soc'ra-tism**, *n* The philosophy method or doctrines of Socrates — **Soc'ra-tist**, *n* A follower of Socrates, one who adopts the Socratic method or philosophy — **Soc'ra-tize**, *vt* To use the Socratic method

sod, 1 sod, 2 sŏd, *vt* [SOD'DED, SOD'DING] To cover with sod

sod1, *n* Grassy surface-soil held together by matted roots of grass, sward, also, a piece of such soil, a turf. [So named from its *sodden* condition in wet weather]

In old Germany a piece of land was transferred by the owner handing over a *sod* of the turf with a green twig stuck up in it E B TYLOR *Anthropology* p 425 [A 1881]

— **sod'-burn"ing**, *n* The burning of the upper stratum or surface of the sod of old pastures for the sake of the fertilizing effects of the ashes — **sod-exposure**, *n* *Meteor* The exposure of instruments placed over or upon sod or grass-plots as distinguished from exposures upon roofs or from windows — **sod house** [W U S] a dwelling built of sods often with a board roof used by some early settlers in dry prairies — **sod-worm**, *n* The larva of a crambid moth, destructive to grass — **the old sod** [Colloq], one's native soil

sod2, *n* [Prov Eng] The rock-dove

so'da, 1 sō'da, 2 sō'da *n* 1. A white alkaline compound, sodium carbonate (Na_2CO_3), found in commerce as an anhydrous powder or as transparent crystals In the

crystalline form ($Na_2CO_3\,10H_2O$) it is called **washing-soda.**

Soda is manufactured chiefly by either the Leblanc or the Solvay process (see PROCESS), and is, from its extensive application in various industries, one of the most important chemical compounds made

2 Any one of several other compounds of sodium (1) Sodium oxid a gray mass formed when sodium is burned in air considered as a radical by old chemists, and still often spoken of as such as in sulfate of soda (sodium sulfate) **anhydrous soda†, sodium monoxid†** (2) Sodium hydroxid, a white caustic fusible compound formed when sodium carbonate is decomposed with calcium carbonate **caustic soda†** (3) Sodium bicarbonate, a white crystalline compound formed variously, but obtained chiefly as a product in the manufacture of sal soda much used in raising cake, etc, in cookery, mixed with an acid substance, as acid calcium phosphate, aluminum sulfate, or cream of tartar, with which it reacts to produce carbon dioxid

3. Soda-water [It < *solida* (< L *solidus*), solid] **bak'ing-so"da†, cook'ing-so"da, soda saleratus†.**

—hyposulfite of soda, same as HYPOSODA — **salt of s**, same as SODA, 1 — **so'da-al"um,** *n* An alum of aluminum and sodium, sometimes found native as mendozite Compare ALUM — **s -ash,** *n* Crude sodium carbonate Compare SODA, 1 — **s -ball,** *n* Black ash — **s.-biscuit,** *n* A biscuit leavened with soda — **s -cracker,** *n* [U S] A cracker made of flour, water, and soda, with cream of tartar and a little salt — **s fountain,** *n* **1.** A structure or apparatus through which soda-water is drawn, containing usually receptacles for sirups and ice **2.** A strong metal vessel with a non-corrosible lining, in which soda-water is stored under pressure, and from which it is dispensed — **s lake,** a little lake occupying the floor of a desiccated inland lake or sea, and containing sodium carbonate in solution — **s -lime,** *n Chem* A mixture made from sodium hydroxid and calcium oxid which, if heated with a nitrogenous compound yields ammonia, from which the nitrogen may be extracted, as in the estimation of nitrogen — **s -lye,** *n* A lye depending upon sodium salts for its causticity as a solution of sodium hydroxid — **s -mint,** *n* An alkaline mixture of sodium bicarbonate and oil of peppermint, used as a remedial agent in gastric troubles — **s -niter, s -nitre,** *n Mineral* A vitreous, white, transparent, soluble sodium nitrate ($NaNO_3$), crystallizing in the rhombohedral system — **s -paper,** *n* A paper impregnated with sodium carbonate, used in chemical manipulations, chiefly in blowpipe analysis — **s.-plant,** *n* A fleshy annual saltwort (*Salsola soda*) of southern Europe and northern Africa, from the ashes of which barilla was formerly obtained — **s -powder,** *n* Same as SEIDLITZ POWDER — **s -prairie,** *n* One of vast level tracts of land covered with an efflorescence of soda, in the southwestern United States and northern Mexico — **s -pulp,** *n* A pulp made by treating wood with caustic soda used in paper-making — **s -salt,** *n* A salt that has sodium as its base — **s -waste,** *n* The insoluble part of soda-ball or black ash — **washing-s**, *n* See SODA 1

so-da'ic, 1 so-dā'ik, 2 so-dă'ic, *a* Of or pertaining to soda

so'da-list, 1 sō'də-list, 2 sō'da-list, *n* A member of a sodality

so'da-lite, 1 sō'də-lait, 2 sō'da-lit, *n Mineral* A vitreous, colorless, gray, blue, or red, transparent to translucent sodium-aluminum chlorsilicate ($Na_4Al_3Si_3O_{12}Cl$), crystallizing in the isometric system [< SODA + -LITE]

so-dal'i-ty, 1 so-dal'i-ti, 2 so-dăl'i-ty, *n* [-TIES, 1 -tiz, 2 -tiş, *pl*] A brotherhood or confraternity, especially (*R C Ch*), a confraternity for charity or devotion [< L *sodalitas*, < *sodalis*, companion]

sod-am'ĭd, sod-am'ide, } 1 sōd-am'id, -id *or* -aid, 2 sōd-ăm'id, -id *or* -id, } *n Chem* An olive-green compound obtained by heating sodium in ammonia

sod"am-mo'ni-um, 1 sōd'a-mō'ni-um, 2 sōd'ă-mō'ni-ŭm, *n Chem* An unstable liquid compound ($N_2H_6Na_2$) that is copper-red by perpendicularly reflected light, greenish-yellow by obliquely reflected light, and blue in thin films by transmitted light It is formed when lumps of pure bright sodium are placed at one end of a bent tube, a quantity of silver chlorid previously saturated with ammonia-gas being at the other, when, the tube being sealed, the end containing the silver chlorid is heated in a bath of calcium chlorid, and the other end is immersed in cold water

so'da-wa"ter, 1 sō'da-wō"tər, 2 sō'da-wa"tĕr, *n* **1.** An effervescent drink consisting of water strongly charged under pressure with purified carbon-dioxid gas so called because the gas with which it is charged was formerly generated from sodium bicarbonate with an acid Soda-water (see SODA-FOUNTAIN) is often flavored with a fruit-sirup **2** A solution of sodium carbonate in water for wetting metal-working tools — **ice-cream soda-water** [U S], soda-water with ice-cream in it **ice-cream soda†** [Colloq]

sod'den, 1 sod'n, 2 sŏd'n, *v* **I.** *t* To fill the substance of with liquid, soak, saturate, as, clothes *soddened* with rain

In very modern writings I have repeatedly seen the participle *soddened* which assumes the existence of a verb *sodden* It should not much surprise us, if this *sodden* were to take the place, in time of the obsolete seethe

FITZEDWARD HALL *Modern English* p 50 [s 1873]

II *i* To be soaked and softened by water, become changed as by soaking, hence, to become soft or rotten

sod'den, *pa* **1.** Soaked with moisture, soggy, hence, saturated with drink, also, ill-baked, doughy, as bread **2** Appearing as if boiled or parboiled, bloated **3.** [Archaic] Seethed, boiled the original meaning [< AS *soden* pp of *sēothan* boil] — **sod'den-ness,** *n* — **sod'den-wit"ted,** *a* Dull-witted heavy slow

sod'ding, 1 sod'ing, 2 sŏd'ing, *ppr & verbal n* of SOD, *v* — **sod'ding-mal"let,** *n* A broad flat mallet for beating newly sodded surfaces — **s -spade,** *n* A spade having a broad, flat sharp-edged blade for cutting sods a sod-cutter

sod'dy, 1 sod'i, 2 sŏd'y, *a* Of or pertaining to sod

sod'er, 1 sod'ər 2 sŏd'er, *v & n* [Archaic] Solder

Sö'der-hamn, 1 sö'dər-hämn 2 sö'der-hamn *n* A seaport town in Gefleborg province Sweden

Sö'der-man-land, 1 sö'dər-man-länt, 2 sö'der-măn-länt, *n* A province in S E Sweden, 2,641 sq m, capital, Nyköping

so'dger'er, 1 sŏ'jər, 2 sŏj'er, *n* [Prov] A soldier

sodg'er'y, 1 soj'ər, 2 sŏdj'er, *n* [Prov Eng] The whelk

sod'ent, *a* Sudden — **sod'eyn-ly†,** *adv*

So'di, 1 sō'di 2 sō'di *n Bib Num* xiii, 10

so'dic, 1 sō'dik, 2 sō'dic, *a Chem* Of or pertaining to sodium disused — **so"dic-cha-ly'e-ate,** *a* Of, pertaining to, or containing compounds of sodium and of iron

so'di-o-, 1 sō'di-o-, 2 sō'di-o- From SODIUM a combining form — **so"di-o-fer'ric,** *a Chem* Containing both the triad radical iron and sodium

so'di-um, 1 sō'di-um, 2 sō'di-ŭm, *n Chem* A silver-white alkaline metallic element See ELEMENT Sodium has a great affinity for oxygen and chlorin, and in consequence is now made commercially for the reduction of magnesium and similar metals Its compounds (see SODA) are of high importance Sodium is abundant in nature, occurring combined in plants, animal fluids, minerals (as common salt), etc In the metallic condition it burns with a yellow flame and reacts violently with water, liberating hydrogen It is formed by the electrolytic decomposition of sodium hydroxid, and is used in the manufacture of cyanids and sodium peroxid [< SODA]

In that year [1886] Castner invented a process in which *sodium* or potassium hydroxide is reduced by a so-called carbide of iron

T E THORPE *Dict of Applied Chem* vol III

—sodium alcoholate, same as SODIUM ETHYLATE — **s. alum,** same as SODA-ALUM — **s aluminate,** a compound ($NaAlO_2$) formed by fusing lime and cryolite used, in dyeing and calico-printing, as a mordant and in the manufacture of lakes — **so'di-um-bead",** *n* A transparent globule of borax formed on a loop of platinum wire used in experiments and showing the D-line characteristic of sodium — **s benzoate** (*Chem*), a white, odorless, amorphous, granular or crystalline powder ($NaC_7H_5O_2 + H_2O$) used as an antipyretic, antirheumatic, antiseptic, a food-preservative, and to disguise taste, as of food of poor quality — **s. biborate,** borax — **s bicarbonate,** a white, crystalline compound ($NaHCO_3$) used in cooking and baking and also in medicine It is one of the products formed during the Solvay process — **s. bichromate,** same as SODIUM DICHROMATE — **s. borate,** any sodium salt of boric acid, specif, borax — **s carbonate,** a white compound (Na_2CO_3) manufactured by the Leblanc and Solvay processes It is used in medicine, photography, and paper- and soap-manufacture It forms several hydrates, the most important being the decahydrate, $Na_2CO_3\,10H_2O$, or washing-soda See SODA, 1 — **s chlorid,** common table-salt — **s dicarbonate,** sodium bicarbonate — **s dichromate,** a compound similar in its properties to dichromate of potassium, but more soluble and cheaper than the latter — **s dioxid,** same as SODIUM PEROXID — **s ethylate,** a white solid (C_2H_5ONa) formed by the action of sodium on absolute alcohol used in surgery as a caustic and in organic chemistry as a synthetic agent **s. ethoxid†** — **s glycocholate,** a yellowish powder or salt obtained from bile said to possess cholagogic properties — **s hydrate,** sodium hydroxid — **s hyposulfite.** **1** Same as SODIUM THIOSULFATE **2** The sodium salt of hyposulfurous acid — **s light,** *n Physics* The characteristic monochromatic yellow light given forth by incandescent sodium-vapor — **s nitrate,** a white compound ($NaNO_3$) used in the manufacture of nitric acid and as a manure See CHILE SALTPETER — **s nitrite,** a white or yellowish compound ($NaNO_2$) used in the process of diazotization — **s. nitroprussid,** a crystalline compound ($Na_2Fe(CN)_5(NO) + 2H_2O$) generating a purple color in the test for alkaline sulfids, for which it is used — **s peroxid,** a yellowish solid (Na_2O_2) used in treating aluminum to obtain high temperatures and in combination with other chemicals as a bleaching-agent — **s salicylate,** a compound usually in the form of a white amorphous powder used largely in the treatment of rheumatic diseases — **s silicate,** a material of which the composition approximates $Na_2Si_4O_9$ It is used in making artificial stone and in various industrial processes, and is known also as *soluble* or *water-glass* — **s. stannate,** a preparing salt ($Na_2SnO_3 + 3H_2O$) used in print-works — **s sulfate,** a compound (Na_2SO_4) made by the action of sulfuric acid on common salt or on Chile saltpeter It is used in glass-making, and its decahydrate (Glauber s salt) is important in medicine See SALT-CAKE — **s sulfite,** a white solid (Na_2SO_3), important as a reducing-agent used as a counteracting substance for chlorin in bleacheries, etc In a photographic developing-solution it prevents the formation of color — **s tetraborate,** same as BORAX — **s thiosulfate,** a crystalline salt ($Na_2S_2O_3\,5H_2O$) used in various ways, both industrially and medicinally In photography it serves as a fixing-agent and is usually (but incorrectly) called *sodium hyposulfite* — **s. tungstate,** a crystalline salt ($Na_2WO_4\,2H_2O$) derived from wolfram used as a mordant and for fireproofing fabrics

Sod'om, 1 sod'əm, 2 sŏd'om, *n Bib* A city of uncertain location, probably on either the north or the south shore of the Dead Sea destroyed with Gomorrah because of the wickedness of its people *Gen* xiii, 10 *Rom* ix, 29 [Heb]

So'do-ma, 1 sō'do-mə, 2 sō'do-ma (1477-*c*1549), *n* Giovanni Antonio Bazzi (often miscalled Razzi), an Italian painter a sobriquet by which the artist is best known

Sod'om-ap"ple, 1 sod'əm-ap l 2 sŏd'om-ăp l, *n* **1** The fruit of any one of several shrubs or trees growing in the vicinity of the Dead Sea, and supposed to be the fruit mentioned by Josephus as the *apple of Sodom* (see APPLE), especially, the fruit of a stiff-branched spiny shrub (*Solanum sodomæum*) of the nightshade family (*Solanaceæ*) When ripe its yellowish firm exterior is suggestive of a small apple, but when broken it emits a powdery material like dust or ashes **2** [U S] A closely allied prickly weed (*Solanum mammosum*) of the southern United States and the West Indies, with yellow fruit, also, its kindred northern weed, the horse-nettle

Sod'om-ite, 1 sod'əm-ait, 2 sŏd'om-it, *n* **1** *Bib* (Apocrypha) One of the people of Sodom *2 Esd* vii, 36 **2** [*l c*] *Bib* One guilty of sodomy *Deut* xxiii 17 **sod'om-ist† — Sod'om-it"ish,** *a* Somewhat like Sodom or Sodomites — **Sod'om-i"try†,** *n* Sodomy

sod'om-y, 1 sod'əm-i 2 sŏd'om-y, *n* Carnal copulation between male persons or with beasts [< F *sodomie* < LL *Sodoma*, Sodom] — **sod"om-it'i-cal,** *a*, Pertaining to, having the nature of or guilty of sodomy — **-ly,** *adv*

soe, 1 sō, 2 sō, *n* [Prov Eng] A wooden pail or bucket especially one intended to be carried from a yoke — **soe'ful,** *n*

Soe"ra-bay'a, *n* Same as SURABAYA

Soe"ra-kar'ta, *n* Same as SURAKARTA

soe-sa'ti, 1 sō-sa'ti, 2 so-sa'ti, *n* [S Afr] Spiced meat cut in squares and fried strung on a stick

Soest, 1 sōst 2 sost, *n* A fortified town in Westphalia province, Prussia, a Hanse town

so-ev'er, 1 so-ev'er, 2 so-ĕv'er, *adv* A word often added to *who, which, what, how, when,* etc, to form the compounds *whosoever,* etc, and giving them an indeterminate and universal sense occasionally separated from the word with which it is compounded

No power how great soever can force men to change their opinions FRANKLIN *Autobiog* vol I pt II p 506 [L 1874]

sof, 1 sof, 2 sŏf, *n* A plain fabric made of Angora goats' hair

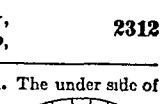
so'fa, 1 sō'fə, 2 sō'fa, *n* A long seat, properly upholstered and having a back and raised ends, or sometimes pillows [< Turk *soffa*, < *saffa* put in line] — **so'fa-bed",** *n* A sofa that can be transformed into a bed, usually by unfolding — **s -bedstead†** — **so'fett†,** *n* A small sofa

so'fi, 1 sō'fi 2 sō'fi *n pl* [Afr] Small beads used as currency

So-fi'a, 1 so-fi'ə or (*Bulg*) so'fi-a, 2 so-fi'a or (*Bulg*) sō'fi-a, *n* A city, capital of Bulgaria

sof"fi-o'ne, 1 sŏf fi-ō'nē 2 sŏf'fi-ō'nĕ *n* A volcano in its solfataric stage, or any of the jets of steam charged with various vapors issuing from the fissures of such a volcano [< It, blowing-pip- < L *suffio*, blow from below]

sof'fit, 1 sof'it, 2 sŏf'it, *n Arch* **1.** The under side of a staircase, entablature, lintel, archway, or cornice **2** A ceiling **3** *Theat* A border [< F *soffite*, < It *soffitta*, < L *suffigo*, see SUFFIX, *n*]



Arched Doorway, showing the Soffit

sof'fre, 1 sof'ər, 2 sŏf'er, *n* [S Am] A troopial (*Icterus jamacai*)

so'fi, so'fism, etc Same as SUFI, etc

So-fi'a, 1 so-fi'ə, 2 so-fi'a, *n* **1** See SOPHIA **2** A city, capital of Bulgaria, a trade center

So-fro'ni-a, 1 so-frō'ni-ə, 2 so-frō'ni-a, *n* In Tasso's *Jerusalem Delivered,* a Christian maiden of Jerusalem who, in order to save her fellow Christians from massacre by Prince Aladine, accused herself of recovering an image of the Virgin from a mosque

S of Sol, *abbr* Song of Solomon

soft†, *vt* To make soft soften

soft, 1 sôft *or* soft, 2 sôft *or* sŏft (XIII), *a* **1.** Being or composed of a substance whose shape is changed easily by pressure without fracture, especially a solid, or a very viscous liquid, easily molded, bent, cut, or worked, impressible, hence, also, pliable, ductile, or malleable: opposed to *hard,* as, a *soft* apple, a *soft* bed, *soft* wood, *soft* iron **2** Smooth and delicate to the touch, as, *soft* velvet, a *soft* skin **3.** Gentle in its effect upon the ear, not loud or harsh, as, *soft* music, a *soft* voice **4.** Mild in any mode of physical action, not severe, keen, or acrid, without irritating properties, gentle or agreeable in operation, bland, genial, as, *soft* breezes, a *soft* lotion **5.** Pleasing the eye by absence of intensity or of harsh contrasts, of subdued coloring or delicate shading, not glaring or abrupt, as, *soft* tints, *soft* outline **6** Expressive of mildness or sympathy, gentle, conciliatory

If you are drawn into controversy, use very hard arguments and very *soft* words

SPURGEON *Lectures to my Students* p 188 [P & A 1875]

7. Giving or enjoying rest, placid, as, *soft* sleep **8.** Easily or too easily touched in feeling, mild in disposition, gentle, sympathetic, pitiful as, a *soft* heart **9.** Incapable of bearing hardship, undertrained, weak; tender, delicate, as, *soft* muscles **10** Of yielding character, not firm or manly, weak, effeminate, impressible; as, that boy is *soft* **11.** [Colloq] (1) Of weak intellect; foolish, simple (2) Spoony, or maudlin in affection **12.** Free from mineral salts, which prevent the detergent action of water and soap said of water **13** Bituminous, as opposed to anthracite said of coal **14** In phonetics (1) Not guttural or explosive, but sibilant (as the sounds of *c* in *cent* and *g* in *gibe,* as opposed to those in *cake* and *get*) (2) Vocal or sonant, as *b, d, g,* and requiring less force to pronounce than the surd or aspirate, as *p, t, k* **15** Unsized, as paper, also, free from the natural gum or serum, as silk **16.** *Ich* (1) Not spinous, jointed said of rays of the fin of a fish (2) Consisting of jointed rays, as, a *soft* dorsal **17.** *Zool* Soft-shell **18** [Slang, U S] Not intoxicating, as, *soft* drinks **19.** [Prov] Characterized by moisture or thawing said of the weather **20.** *Physics* Having low penetrating power said of rays of light, especially X-rays **21.** *Founding* Weak, having little force or pressure said of a blast **22†** Gentle or easy in motion **23†** Not strict or careful easy negligent [< AS *sōfte,* soft] Syn. see BLAND, SUPPLE

—soft bast (*Bot*) the non-lignified part of the phloem, including the sieve-tubes — **soft'-bone",** *n Vet* Same as OSTEOMALACIA — **s cement,** a mixture of equal parts of turpentine and beeswax — **s chess,** a brome-grass troublesome in wheat-fields — **s chancre,** same as CHANCROID — **s clam** [U S], the common clam (*Mya arenaria*) of the northern hemisphere, or a related species with a relatively thin shell, a long clam See illus under CLAM — **s coal,** see COAL, *n*, 1 — **s commissure** (*Anat*), the middle cerebral commissure — **s conscience,** *a* [Rare] Having a tender conscience — **s core** [Eng], organic refuse in city garbage — **s crab,** a soft-shelled crab — **s drink,** a non-alcoholic beverage — **s -eyed,** *a* Having soft or tender eyes — **s -finned,** *a Ich* Having jointed fin-rays and no spines malacopterygian — **s goods** [Gt Brit], cotton and woolen goods — **s -handed,** *a* **1.** Having soft hands, as from lack of work, hence unaccustomed to work **2** Not firm or rigorous, as in discipline — **s -headed,** *a* Rather weak in intellect, foolish silly — **s -hearted,** *a* Tender-hearted, pitiful, merciful — **s -heartedly,** *adv* — **s -heartedness,** *n* — **s. mute,** see MEDIAL, *n*, 1 — **s ray** (*Zool*), a many-jointed, slightly flexible fin-ray — **s -rayed,** *a Ich* Having soft fin-rays — **s -sawder.** **I** *vt* To flatter or blarney **II** *n* Flattery [Corruption of *soft solder* See SOLDER] — **s -shell, s -shelled,** *a* Having a soft shell, as a crab or lobster after shedding its shell Specif (1) The American blue crab (*Callinectes hastatus*), esteemed a delicacy in that condition (2) A trionychoid turtle especially *Aspidonectes ferox,* of the southern United States — **s -shell,** *n* **1.** Something having a soft shell **2** [S-] Same as SOFT, *n*, 2 (1) — **s snap, thing,** or **place** [Slang], an easy and remunerative business engagement also, any good thing that comes in one's way — **s -solid,** *a* Both (or between) soft and solid, pulp-like — **s -spoken,** *a* Having a soft or gentle voice, speaking softly — **s -tack,** *n Naut* Soft or leavened bread, as distinguished from *hardtack* or *ship-bread* **s tommy†** — **s weather,** wet or thawing weather

soft, *n* **1.** [Colloq] One who is soft or foolish, a person of weak intellect, a fool **2** [S-] *U S Hist* (1) A member of the less proslavery faction of the Democratic party in New York in 1852–1856, a Soft-shell (2) A proslavery Democrat of Missouri in 1850

soft, *adv* **1** Softly **2†** Quietly, gently

soft, *interj* Proceed softly, be quiet or slow

But *soft* you there I like not that Method JOSEPH MEDE *Works, Letters* bk IV, epistle lvii, p 836 [B N 1672]

S of T, *abbr* Sons of Temperance

sof'ta, 1 sof'tə, 2 sŏf'ta, *n* [Turk] A student of Moslem theology, an attache of a Mohammedan mosque

sof'ten, 1 sō'f'n, 2 sôf'n, *v* **I.** *t* To make soft or softer (1) To make less hard in texture or substance as, to *soften* iron (2) To make less fierce or intractable render gentle or humane, mollify, as, a *softened* heart, *softened* feelings (3) To make less harsh, severe, violent, or offensive mitigate, alleviate ease as, a *softened* expression, to *soften* pain (4) To make less loud, harsh-sounding, or grating weaken in sound as, to *soften* the tones (5) To represent as of less enormity, palliate, as, to *soften* a fault (6) To make less glaring or bright, as the coloring of a picture

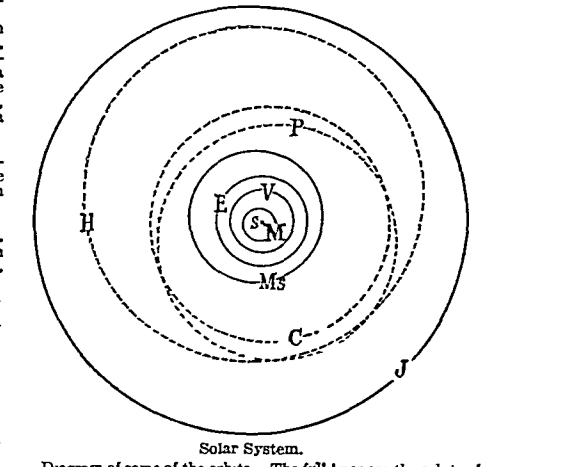
This wonderful atmosphere *softens* even its ruggedness and drapes it with hues of enchanting beauty

C D WARNER *Saunterings Capri* p 269 [O & CO 1872]

(7) To make calm, peaceful, or pleasant, as, to *soften* existence (8) To make tender or effeminate, enervate

II *i* To become soft or softer, in any sense (see defs above), as, his features *softened* Syn. see ALLEVIATE.

sof'tend, *pp* Softened S S
sof'ten-er, 1 sôf'n-ər, 2 sôf'n-ēr, *n* **1.** One who or that which softens **2.** Specif (1) A broad brush for disposing color evenly or blending colors, a blender (2) An apparatus for softening water (3) Anything added to molten iron to soften it (4) In lithography, a long-haired brush for removing gold. **soft'ner‡.**
sof'ten-ing, 1 sôf'n-iŋ, 2 sôf'n-ing, *n* **1.** A making or becoming soft Specif · (1) *Phon.* (*a*) Sounding *i* or *u* (consonantal) before a vowel, as (in Latin) *siluæ* for *silvæ* (*b*) Change of a vowel sound, as in umlaut (2) *Engraving* Toning down a part, as to light and shade, of a worn half-tone plate **2.** *Pathol* Morbid degeneration of an organ or part, as, *softening* of the brain or bones — **sof'ten-ing-i"ron,** *n* A round-edged iron plate on which wet skins are stretched; a stretching-iron — **s. machine,** *n* An apparatus in which dry hides are worked with water — **s. of the brain,** fatty degeneration of the cerebral tissue characterized by progressive impairment of the motor functions with some sensory disturbance, usually accompanied by progressive dementia — **white s.,** a stage in the softening of the substance of the brain in which the blood-supply is cut off from the degenerated tissue
soft'-grass", 1 sôft'-gras", 2 sôft'-gras", *n.* A soft, woolly, Old World perennial grass (*Holcus lanatus*), naturalized in moist meadows in the United States, velvet-grass
soft'horn", 1 sôft'hôrn", 2 sôft'hôrn", *n* [Slang, Eng] A greenhorn.
soft'ish, 1 sôft'ish, 2 sôft'ish, *a* Rather soft
soft'ling, 1 sôft'liŋ, 2 sôft'ling, *n* [Rare] A soft, delicate thing, or a weak and effeminate person, as a voluptuary.
soft'ly, 1 sôft'li, 2 sôft'ly, *adv* In a soft manner, not violently, loudly, or passionately, quietly, gently: sometimes as an interjection, meaning "go easy"
soft'man, 1 sôft'man, 2 sôft'măn, *n* [-MEN, *pl*] [Eng] A workman in a steam flour-mill
soft'ness, 1 sôft'nes, 2 sôft'nĕs, *n* **1.** The state or quality of being soft **2.** *Physics* Specif, the quality of a substance, as a mineral, by reason of which it is or may be scratched or indented by any mineral harder than itself Compare HARDNESS [< AS *sôftness,* < *sôfte,* soft] [its wood
soft'wood", 1 sôft'wu·l", 2 sôft'wŏŏd", *n* A coniferous tree, or
soft'y, 1 sôft'i, 2 sôft'y, *n* [SOFT'IES, 1-iz 2-is, *pl*] [Colloq] A soft-headed, silly person, noodle **soft'le‡.**
so'fy, *n* Same as SUFI
sog, 1 sŏg 2 sŏg, *vt* [U S] To wet thoroughly, soak
sog¹, *n* [Prov Eng] A bog, quagmire [Cp Ice *söggr,* wet, *saggi,* dampness, akin to SOAK]
sog², *n* [U S] A lethargy stupor [ro‡.
So-ga'ro, 1 so-gä'ro, 2 so-gä'ro, *n* Same as GATTI **So-gila'-Sog"di-a'na,** 1 *sog* di-ā'na, 2 sŏg'di-ā'na, *n* An ancient province of Persia corresponding to Bokhara
so'ger, 1 sō'jər, 2 sō'ger, *vi Naut* To act the shirk
so'ger, *n* **1.** [Dial.] A soldier **2.** *Naut* A shirk
sog'garth, 1 sog'ərt, 2 sŏg'art *n* [Ir] A priest
sog-get'to, 1 sod-jet'to, 2 sŏd-gĕt'to, *n* [It] *Mus* A theme, motive.
sog'gy, 1 sog'i, 2 sŏg'y, *a* [SOG'GI-ER, SOG'GI-EST] Saturated with water or moisture, wet and heavy, soaked sodden [< SOG¹] **sog'ged‡.— sog'gi-ness,** *n*
Sogn, 1 sōngn 2 sōngn, *n Ice Sagas* The name of the fylke over which Skate, Bele and Bele's sons, Helge and Halfdan, reigned. Fridthjof slew Helge, deposed Halfdan, and took possession of the kingdom
soh, 1 sō, 2 sō, *interj* Same as so [England
So'ham, 1 sō'əm, 2 sō'am *n* A town in Cambridgeshire,
So'har¹, *n* Same as ZOHAR
So-har'², 1 so-hār', 2 so-har', *n* A seaport on the Gulf of Oman, S E Arabia
Sohl, 1 sōl, 2 sōl, *n* A county in N Hungary, capital, Neusohl
soh-maj', *n* Same as SOMAJ
so-ho', 1 so-hō', 2 so-hō', *interj* Hallo! an exclamation in calling from a distance used especially by sportsmen
So"ho-ri'a, 1 sō"ho-ri'ə, 2 sō"ho-ri'a, *n Bib* (Douai)
So-hrab', 1 so-hrab', 2 so-hrāb, *n* In the Persian epic *Shah-Nameh* a son of Rustam by an alien princess who, to retain possession of her child told its father that the child was a girl Becoming a leader of his race Sohrab was slain in a personal encounter by Rustam who was ignorant of the relationship
soi"di"sant', 1 swä"-di'zänt', 2 swä"-di'zänt', *a* Self-called, self-styled, hence, pretended, would-be· usually implying deception or false pretense [F, < *soi* (< L *se*), oneself, + *disant,* ppr of *dire* (< L *dico*), say]
Soi"gnies', 1 swä'nyi', 2 swa'nyē', *n* A town in Hainaut province Belgium scene of a battle between French Republicans and the Imperialists, July 10 1794
soil¹, 1 soil, 2 sōil, *v* **I.** *t* **1.** To make dirty, befoul, defile, sully also figuratively, as, to *soil* one's reputation. **2.** To apply dung to, manure
II. *i* To become soiled, dirty, or stained, tarnish [< F *souiller,* < LL *suculus,* shote, < L *sus,* swine]
SYN: see BEDAUB DEFILE POLLUTE
soil², *vt* To feed in a barn or other enclosure with freshly cut green food, as cattle or horses, instead of turning them out to pasture, fatten by feeding, also, to purge with green food [< F *soûler,* fill, < *soûl,* full]
soil³, *vt* **1.** *Plumbing* To blacken with soil before soldering, as a lead or brass pipe Compare SOIL¹, *n*, 3 **2.** To cover with sifted ashes as in brickmaking
soil⁴, *vt & vi* Same as SILE
soil⁵, *vi* To betake itself to a soil See SOIL², *n*
soil¹, *n* **1.** Finely divided rock-material mixed with decayed vegetable or animal matter, constituting that portion of the surface of the earth in which plants grow or may grow, also, any particular variety of such earth, as, good *soil,* alluvial *soil* In forestry, the origin, composition, depth, and moisture of the soil is known as very shallow, when it is less than 6 inches in depth **shallow,** when it ranges in depth from 6 to 12 inches, **moderate,** when from 12 to 24 inches deep, when from 24 to 36 inches, and very deep, when over 36 inches
2. The ground in general, especially regarded as a place of growth or long residence, native land, country **3.** *Plumbing* A mixture of lampblack, glue, and water applied to lead sheets or pipes near where they are soldered, to make a neat finish and prevent the solder from adhering where the mixture is applied. [< F *sol,* < L *solum* bottom] SYN: see LAND — **common in the soil,** the right to take a portion of another's soil as coal, sand, gravel or mineral that may exist therein.— **soil'-bind"er,** *n* Any plant which will hold together clayey, muddy, or sandy soil, by forming a tangle of roots and a compact upper growth.— **s.-bound,** *a* Bound or attached to the soil as *serfs* — **s.-cap,** *n Geol* The earthy material that often covers naturally the rock-surfaces of the crust — **s.-mulch,** *n* A mulch of pulverized soil used to prevent evaporation See quotation under MULCH, *n* — **s.-pulverizer,** *n* An implement, as a harrow, for pulverizing the soil — **virgin s,** soil which has never been broken or plowed
soil², *n* **1.** That which soils or defiles, foul matter, a foul spot, hence, a stain, defilement, taint
We cannot well avoid all *soil* but some guilt sticks to us R LEIGHTON *Works Lect on Matt* vol II p 121 [H & B 1846]
2. Dung, feces, manure· confused in use with SOIL¹, *n* [< SOIL¹, *v*] — **soil'-branch",** *n* A branch-pipe that is part of a soil-pipe — **s.-pipe,** *n* Cast-iron pipe used for sewerage, either in or out of buildings principally for indoor sanitary connections See SEWER PIPE and SANITATION
soil³, *n* A slough or marshy place in which a hunted boar takes refuge, hence, water or a wet place resorted to by other game [OF, < L *suillus,* of swine, < *sus,* swine] — **to take soil,** to take refuge in the water or in a wet place, as a deer or other hunted animal, hence, to take refuge, seek shelter **to soil‡.**
soil⁴, *n* [Prov Eng] The principal rafter of a roof
soil⁵, *n* [Prov Eng] **1.** A young herring, sile sill **2.** A young coalfish
soil⁶, *n* [Prov Eng] A sill, as of a door
soild, *pp & a* Soiled S S
soiled¹, 1 soild, 2 sōild, *a* Having soil mostly in compounds, as, light-*soiled*
soiled², *pa* Sullied, as by foul contact SYN. see FOUL.
soil'i-ness‡, *n* Tarnish soil stain.
soil'ing, 1 soil'iŋ, 2 sōil'ing, *n* **1.** The act or system of feeding grazing animals in an enclosure with green food, instead of by grazing **2.** The food fed
soil'ing-pit", 1 soil'iŋ-pit', 2 sōil'ing-pit', *n* A pit or pool in which wild animals bathe or wallow
soil'less, 1 soil'les, 2 sōil'lĕs *a* Destitute of soil
soil'uret‡, *n* Soiling, or the condition of being soiled
soil'y‡, *a* Dirty soiled
soi"rée', 1 swa'rē', 2 swä'rē', *n* [F] An evening party
Sois"sons', 1 swa'sōn', 2 swä'sōn', *n* A fortified city, capital of Aisne department France here Clovis defeated the Romans 486 taken by the Germans Oct 16, 1870. Battle-ground in the Great War German attacks repulsed by Allies 1914–1918 successful May 29, 1918, recovered by the Allies Aug 2, 1918
So'ja, 1 sō'jə *or* -ja, 2 sō'ja *or* -ja *n* A former monotypic genus of herbs of the bean family, now included in *Glycine*
S. hispida the soy-bean is now *Glycine soja* See SOY
so'jer, 1 sō'jər, 2 sō'jer, *t & n* [Dial] Same as SOGER
so'journ, } 1 sō'jŭrn *or* so-jŭrn', *or* (*Brit*) sej'ərn *or*
so'jurn", } sŭj'ərn, 2 sō'jûrn *or* so-jûrn', *or* (*Brit*) sŏj'ern *or* soj'ern *vi* To reside or dwell temporarily, abide for a time live as a temporary resident [< F *séjourner,* < L *sub,* under, + *diurnus,* daily, < *dies,* day] SYN.: see ABIDE — **so'journ-ment,** *n* [Rare] Temporary residence, sojourn **so'journ-ingt.**
so'journ, *n* **1.** The act or state of sojourning; temporary residence, as of one in a foreign land, stay
During our whole *sojourn* in Egypt we saw rain but once SCHAFF *Through Bible Lands* pt I, p 30 [A T S]
2‡. A place in which one sojourns [< F *séjour,* < *sejourner,* see SOJOURN, *v*]
so'journ-er, } 1 sō'jŭrn-ər, 2 sō'jûrn-er, *n* **1.** One who
so'jurn-er", } sojourns, a temporary resident **2.** A guest **so'journ-ant‡; so'journ†.** [lack of water
so'ka, 1 sō'kə, 2 sō'kä, *n* [India] A sugar-cane blight from
soke, 1 sōk, 2 sōk, *n Old Eng Law* **1.** A franchise, privilege, or liberty, jurisdiction, a power or privilege to administer justice within a certain district or territory, as a manor **2.** Same as SOKEN, 1 **3.** A small administrative division of Lincolnshire, England [< AS *sōc,* < *sacan,* contend] — **soke'-reeve",** *n* The bailiff or constable of a soken, and the collector of rents and taxes
soke'man, soke'man-ry. Same as SOCMAN, etc
so'ken, 1 sō'ken, 2 sō'kĕn, *n Old Eng Law* **1.** The district within which a soke was exercised **2.** An exclusive privilege of taking toll for the grinding of all grain used in a certain district
sok'ing-ly†, *a* Suckingly gently CHAUCER *M* 1 14
So'ko-to, 1 sō'ko-tō *or* sek'o-tō, 2 sō'ko-tō *or* sōk'o-tō *n* **1.** A former sultanate of northern Nigeria, now absorbed in the Colony and Protectorate of Nigeria, 125,000 sq m, capital, Wurno **2.** A town in N W Sokoto
So-ko'tra, 1 so-kō *[or* sek'o-]trə 2 so-kō'*[or* sōk'o-]tra, *n* An island in the Indian ocean 1,382 sq m, capital Tamarida under British control — **So-ko'tran, So-ko'trine,** *a* — **So-ko'tran,** *n*
Sok'va-bek, 1 sŭk'və-bek, 2 sûk'vä-bĕk, *n Norse Myth* A mansion where Odin and Saga quaff from golden beakers **Sŏk'kva-bek‡.**
Sol¹, 1 sel, 2 sōl, *n* [L] **1.** The sun, Phœbus the old Italic sun-god **2.** *Norse Myth* The daughter of the Mundilfare, the driver of the horses of the sun **3.** [s-] *Her* The tincture of gold when planets are used in blazoning, as on royal coats of arms **4** [s-] *Alchemy* Gold — **Old Sol** [Humorous] the sun
sol², 1 sōl 2 sōl (XIII), *n Mus* **1.** (1) In the fixed-do system, the dominant of the key of C major G (2) In solmization, the fifth note of the diatonic scale the dominant [It < *sol-* in L *solve,* one of the words in the Latin hymn from which the names of the notes were taken]
sol³, *n* A coin of Peru and of France See COIN [Sp and OF, Sp, < L *sol,* sun]
sol⁴, 1 sōl *or* sol, 2 sōl *or* sŏl, *n Chem* **1.** A mixture of a liquid and colloid which remains in a fluid state **2** Same as HYDROSOL. [< HYDROSOL]
sol., solut., *abbr* Solution — **Solr.,** *abbr* Solicitor
so'la, 1 sō'lə 2 sō'lä *n* [Anglo-Ind] **1.** The hat-plant or spongewood also, the pith of the plant **2.** A hat made of this pith **so'lah‡; so'lar‡.**
so-la'!‡, *interj* Hallo! a call to one at a distance
sol'ace, 1 sel'is, 2 sŏl'aç, *v* [SOL'ACED, SOL'AC-ING] **I.** *t* **1.** To give solace to, cheer in grief, trouble, or calamity, relieve in affliction, comfort, console **2.** To alleviate, as grief or its cause, soothe, assuage; mitigate
Hood *solaced* his own trials by a plea for those whom he saw suffer' E C STEDMAN *Victorian Poets* p 83 [H M & CO 1887]
II†. *i* **1.** To take comfort, be cheered **2.** To be amused or delighted. [< F *solacier,* < LL *solatio,* < L *solatium,* solace, < *solatus* pp of *solor,* solace]
sol'ace, *n* **1.** Comfort in grief, trouble, or calamity, alleviation of grief or anxiety, also, that which supplies such comfort or alleviation
Hope is the *solace* of human life ASHBEL GREEN *Discourses in College of N J* discourse VII p 182 [LIT 1822]
2†. Pleasure, recreation, delight **3†.** A fine for violation of chapel rules in a printing-office [< F *soulas,* < L *solatium* see SOLACE, *v*] SYN. see CONSOLATION
sol'ace-ment, *n* [Rare] The act of solacing or the state of being solaced also, anything that solaces
so-la'cious†, *a* Affording amusement
so-la'ci-um, *n* Same as SOLATIUM
So"læ-i-for'mes, 1 sō"li-i-fôr'miz, 2 sō"lē-i-fôr'mēz *n. pl. Ich* The *Soleidæ* as a division of *Pleuronectoidea* [< SOLEA + L *forma,* form]
so-læ'us, *n Anat* Same as SOLEUS
so"la-fi-de'an-ism, 1 sō"la-fi-di'an-izm, 2 sō"la-fi-dē'an-izm, *n Theol* The doctrine that a sinner's salvation is obtained by faith alone [< L *solus,* sole, + *fides,* faith]
so'lah, *n* [Anglo-Ind] Same as SOLA
so'lan, 1 sō'lan, 2 sō'lan, *n* The solan-goose **so'land‡.**
Sol"a-na'ce-æ, 1 sel'ə-nē'si-i, 2 sōl a-nā'çe-ē, *n pl Bot* A family of frequently narcotic poisonous plants — the nightshade family — having colorless juice, alternate simple leaves, and regular pentamerous and pentandrous flowers It embraces 75 genera, and about 1,800 species, found in all warm countries [< SOLANUM] — **sol"a-na'ceous,** *a* — **so-la'ne-ous,** *a*
So"la-na'les, 1 sō'lə-nē'liz 2 sō'la-nā'lēs, *n pl Bot* A former alliance comprising chiefly the nightshade family [< SOLANUM] — **so-la'nal,** *a*
so-lan'der¹, 1 so-lan'dər, 2 so-lăn'der, *n* A case or box, usually in the form of a book, opening on the side or front with hinges, for holding drawings, pamphlets, rare books, etc named from the inventor, Daniel C Solander
so-lan'der², *n* Same as SALLENDERS
So-lan'der, Daniel Charles (?/₂₁1736–³/₂₁1782) A Swedish physician and naturalist
so'lan-goose", 1 sō'lən-gūs", 2 sō'lan-gŏos", *n* The gannet. [< Ice *súla,* gannet, + GOOSE] **so'land-goose"‡.**
so-lan'i-cin, } 1 so-lan'i-sin -sin *or* -sin, 2 so-lăn'i-çin -çin or
so-lan'i-cine, } -çin, *n Chem* A crystalline compound ($C_{58}H_{93}$ NO) formed by the action of hydrochloric acid on solanin
so-lan'i-din, } 1 so-lan'i-din, -din *or* -din, 2 so-lăn'i-din, -din
so-lan'i-dine, } *or* -din, *n Chem* A colorless crystalline compound ($C_{27}H_{43}NO$) formed together with glucose when solanin is heated with acids
sol'a-nin, } 1 sol'ə-[*or* sō'lə-]nin, -nin *or* -nin, 2 sōl'a-[*or* sō'la-]
sol'a-nine, } nin -nin *or* -nin, *n Chem* A white poisonous crystalline compound ($C_{45}H_{73}NO_{15}$) contained in various species of *Solanum* [< SOLANUM, see SOLANACEÆ] **so-la'ni-a‡.**
so-la'no¹, 1 so-lā'no, 2 so-lä'no, *n Meteor* A hot, violent southeasterly wind charged with dust which blows in the Mediterranean, especially on the eastern coast of Spain [Sp < L *solanus,* < *sol,* sun]
So-la'no", *n* A county in E central California 900 sq m, county-seat, Fairfield
sol'a-noid, 1 sol'ə-neid, 2 sōl'a-nōid, *a Pathol* Potato-like said of solanoma, which resembles a potato in its texture [< *Solanum* (see SOLANACEÆ) + -OID]
sol"a-no'ma, 1 sel'ə-nō'mə, 2 sōl'a-nō'ma, *n Pathol* A form of cancer that is intermediate between the hard and soft cancers, and grows rapidly [< LL *solanum,* nightshade]
So-la'num, 1 so-lē'num, 2 so-lā'nŭm, *n Bot* A genus of herbs and shrubs, the nightshades, typifying the family *Solanaceæ* They have white, purple yellow, or blue flowers disposed in clusters, with stamens inserted on the corolla-throat The fruit is a globose berry The species, which number more than nine hundred are most abundant in tropical America Several are cultivated for ornament, others as the horse-nettles, are troublesome weeds, some yield important drugs, and others furnish articles of food *S tuberosum* is the potato [< LL *solanum,* nightshade]
so'lar, 1 sō'lər, 2 sō'lar, *a* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or connected with the sun, proceeding from the sun, de-



Solar System.
Diagram of some of the orbits The full lines are the orbits of planets the dotted lines those of asteroids *S*, the Sun, *M* Mercury *V* Venus *E* the Earth *Ms* Mars, *C*, asteroid Ceres, *P*, asteroid Pallas *H*, asteroid Hilda, *J*, Jupiter The orbits of several hundred other asteroids between Mars and Jupiter are not shown On this scale the orbit of Saturn would be about 4 inches in average diameter that of Uranus about 8 inches, and that of Neptune about 13 inches

termined or measured by the sun or its apparent revolution, as, *solar* light or attraction, the *solar* system
The determination of the *solar* motion around the ecliptic may be considered the birth of astronomical science
S NEWCOMB *Popular Astronomy* pt II, p 16 [H 1878]
2†. *Astrol* Born when the sun's influence predominates [< L *solaris,* < *sol,* sun]
— **solar apex,** same as APEX OF THE SUN'S WAY See APEX.— **s. asphyxia,** sunstroke — **s. attachment,** the attachment to a solar compass which by being directed toward the sun records the true meridian — **S City,** same as CITY OF THE SUN — **s. consonant** (Arabic *Gram*), any dental or lingual consonant, as their English equivalents *c, t, d, l, n, r, s, sh,* etc so called because the word signifying sun begins with one of these letters — **s constant,** the constant that expresses the amount of heat received by the earth from the sun· about 30 calories a minute for each square meter — **s. deity,** a deity considered as a personification of the sun or of one or more of its attributes or powers — **s ecliptic limit,** the space within which an eclipse of the sun is possible if the sun and moon are in conjunction within 18½° of the moon's node an eclipse may occur if they are within 15½° it will certainly occur — **s. equation,** a correction in the Gregorian calendar which is applied to the epact and which is due to the fact that only one centural year in four is a leap year — **s eyepiece,** an eyepiece adapted to observations of the sun usually by discarding a portion of the light through surface-reflection and polarization — **s. fever,** same as DENGUE — **s. flowers,** *flowers that remain open only during* certain hours of the day — **s. lamp,** same as ARGAND LAMP. — **s. motion** (*Astron*), the movement of the entire solar

system in the direction of Lyra at the rate of about 11 miles per second — **s myth,** a myth or allegorical legend representing the sun's course, movements, or action — **s phosphori,** substances, as the diamond and calcium sulfid, which, after exposure to sunlight or other strong light, become phosphorescent and shine in the dark — **s physics,** the science of the physical phenomena of the sun — **s. regulars,** certain fixed numbers pertaining to the Gregorian and Julian years — **s spot,** a sun-spot — **s system,** the sun and all the dependent bodies that revolve about it the 8 major planets with their 26 satellites about 700 asteroids, and various comets and meteorites — **s telegraph.** 1 A system of communication by reflection of sunlight, as with heliotropes 2. A heliostat — **s. time** (*Physics*), see TIME

so"lar[1], *n* Same as SOLARIUM, 1

so"lar[2], *n* Same as SOLA, *n*

So"la-ri'i-dæ, 1 sō'lə-raĭ'i-dĭ, 2 sō"la-rĭ'i-dē, *n pl Conch* A family of gastropods, especially *Pteroglossa*, having spiniform teeth and no central ones a conical or discoid shell, and a wide umbilicus with a spiral ledge around it [< SOLARIUM] — **so-la'ri-id,** *n* — **so-la'ri-oid,** *a*

so-lar'i-plex, 1 so-lar'i-pleks, 2 so-lăr'i-plĕks, *n* The solar plexus

so"lar-ism, 1 sō'lər-izm, 2 sō"lar-izm, *n* Excessive tendency to explain mythological legends and tales as being solar myths — **so"lar-ist,** *n*

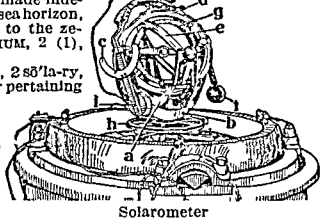
so-la'ri-um, 1 so-lē'ri-um, 2 so-lā'ri-ŭm, *n* [-RI-A, *pl*] **1.** A room or place open to the sun's rays, especially, an apartment in which the body may be exposed to the sun's rays for therapeutic purposes, a sun-bath formerly an apartment on a house-roof, loft **2** (1) A sun-dial (2) The clepsydra set up by P Scipio Nasica at Rome, 159 B C, to supplement the sun-dials, which were useless in cloudy weather It got its name *solarium* by substitution **3.** *Conch* (1) [S-] A genus typical of *Solariidæ* (2) A gastropod of this or a related genus, a staircase-shell [L, < *solaris*, see SOLAR, *a*]

so"lar-i-za'tion, 1 sō"lər-ı-zē'shən, 2 sō"lar-ı-zā'shon, *n* **1.** Exposure to the sun's rays **2.** *Phot* Injury resulting from overexposure of a sensitized surface to the rays of the sun (or any strong light), or from overprinting

so"lar-ize, 1 sō'lər-oiz, 2 sō"lar-īz, *v* [-IZED, -IZ'ING] **I.** *t* **1.** To affect by the action of the sun's rays **2.** *Phot* To overexpose, burn

II. *i Phot* To become injured by solarization

so"la-rom'e-ter, 1 sō"lə-rem'ı-tər, 2 sō la-rŏm'e-ter, *n* An instrument used for finding a ship's position, the observations being made independently of the sea horizon, since they refer to the zenith [< SOLARIUM, 2 (1), + -METER]



Solarometer

a hemispherical arm *b* hemispherical bracket *c* clinometer, *d* declination circle, *e* equatorial circle, *f*, telescope-bracket *g* meridian circle *h* horizon circle *i i* compensating pendulum weights *j* prismatic telescope

so'la-ry[2]†, *a* Same as SOLAR

sol'ast†, *n* Solace

So-las'ter, 1 so-las'tər, 2 so-läs'-ter, *n Echin* **1** A genus typical of *Solasteridæ* **2** [S-] A starfish of this genus, as *Solaster endeca*, of the North Atlantic [< L *sol*, sun, + *aster* (< Gr *astēr*), star]

Sol"as-ter'i-dæ, 1 sol as-ter'i-dĭ 2 sōl"ăs-tĕr'i-dē *n pl Echin* A family of cryptozonate starfishes, especially those with abactinal skeleton reticulate and no intramarginal papulæ [< SOLASTER] **So-las'tri-dæ**† — **so-las'ter-id,** *a* & *n* — **so-las'ter-oid,** *a* — **so-las'troid,** *a*

so-la'ti-um, 1 so-lē'shı-um,, 2 so-lā'shı-ŭm, *n* [L] Compensation, solace, specif, in law, compensation for injury to the feelings, as distinguished from pecuniary loss or physical suffering

sold, 1 sōld 2 sōld, *imp & ppr* of SELL, *v* — **sold note,** same as BOUGHT-AND-SOLD NOTE See under NOTE[1] *n*

soldt, *n* Military pay, salary

sol-da'do, 1 sol-dä'do 2 sōl-da'do, *n* **1** [Sp Am] A squirrel-fish (*Holocentrus ascensionis*) **2**† [Sp] A soldier

sol'dan, 1 sol'dən 2 sōl'dan, *n* [Archaic] Sultan — **sol'dan-ate,** *n* [Archaic] The domain of a sultan **sol'dan-ry**†.

sol'da-nel, 1 sol'də-nel, 2 sōl'da-nĕl, *n* **1** Any species of *Soldanella* **2** A European convolvulus (*Convolvulus soldanella*) **sol'da-nelle**†.

Sol"da-nel'la, 1 sol də-nel'ə 2 sōl"da-nĕl'a *n Bot* A small genus of smooth perennial alpine herbs of the primrose family, with long thick leaves, and blue, pink, or rarely white flowers on a slender scape *S alpina*, the blue moonwort, with nodding violet flowers is one of the most admired of alpine garden plants [< F, *soldanelle*, perhaps < It *soldo*, coin, < LL *solidus* see SOL[3], *n*] [Soldierly

sol"da-tesque', 1 sol'də-tesk' 2 sōl"da-tĕsk', *a* [F] [Rare]

sol'der, 1 sod'er, 2 sŏd'er (XIII), *vt* **1** To unite, as two metallic substances, by solder **2** Unite, repair

A sagacious statesman may *solder* a broken crown
GUTHRIE *Gospel in Ezekiel* ser xv p 254 [C & BROS 1856]

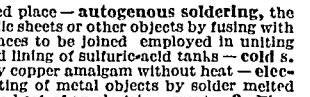
sol'der, *n* **1.** A fusible alloy used for joining metallic surfaces or margins applied in a melted state by means of a soldering-iron or blowpipe with the application of a flux (resin, borax, etc), for cleansing the surfaces **2** Anything that unites [< F *soudure*, < OF *soulder*, make solid, < L *solido*, consolidate, < *solidus*, solid]

— **a-lu'mi-num sol"der,** *n* An alloy of gold silver, and copper, with sometimes a little zinc for soldering aluminum bars — **bar s** , a solder composed of tin and lead cast in bars — **black s** , an alloy for brazing black iron, composed of copper, zinc, and a small quantity of tin — **brass s** , an alloy of zinc and copper used in brazing — **hard pale s** , an alloy of tin 2 parts, lead 1 part for pewterers use — **hard s** , any solder that melts only at a red heat used in soldering silver, etc — **middling pale s** , an alloy of tin, lead and bismuth used by pewterers — **pewterers' s** , hard pale solder or middling pale solder — **soft s** **1** Solder melting below a red heat used in tinning, plumbing etc **2** Flattery, especially if applied for a selfish purpose soft-sawder — **sol'der-ma-chine",** *n* A machine for molding melted solder into bars Compare SOLDERING-MACHINE — **s nipple,** *n* Same as SOLDERING NIPPLE or UNION

sol'derd, *pp* Soldered S S

sol'der-er, 1 sod'er-er, 2 sŏd'er-er, *n* One who solders, or a machine for soldering

sol'der-ing, 1 sod'er-ıŋ, 2 sŏd'er-ing, *n* **1.** The act, process, or operation of uniting with or as with solder **2** [Rare] A soldered place — **autogenous soldering,** the joining of two metallic sheets or other objects by fusing with a blowpipe the surfaces to be joined employed in uniting the seams of the lead lining of sulfuric-acid tanks — **cold s.** (*Mech*), soldering by copper amalgam without heat — **electric s 1.** The uniting of metal objects by solder melted between them by the heat of an electric current **2** Electric welding a misnomer **galvanic soldering**† — **gas s apparatus,** a soldering-apparatus using gas as fuel — **sol'der-ing-block",** *n* An adjustable supporting implement used in the operations of trimming and soldering tin cans — **s -bolt,** *n* A soldering-iron or its bit — **s -copper,** *n* A soldering-iron — **s -frame,** *n* A device for clamping together the parts of a can while they are being soldered — **s.-furnace,** *n* A tinsmiths' portable furnace — **s -iron,** *n* A tool with a pointed or wedge-shaped bit, made of copper, an iron body, and a wooden handle used with heated point for melting and applying solder — **s -machine,** *n* **1.** A device for closing seams, as in boxes or cans, with solder **2** A soldering-block or other contrivance for aiding the work of soldering — **s nipple** or **-union.** *n* An extension (usually of brass) on a pipe-union to which a lead pipe may be soldered — **s.-pot,** *n* A small portable solder-melting furnace, especially the form used by linemen, having a clamp by which to hold the ends of electric wires that are to be soldered together — **s -tongs,** *n sing & pl* Flat-nosed tongs used in brazing band-saw joints



Soldering-iron

sol'di, 1 sol'dĭ 2 sōl'dē, *n* Plural of SOLDO

sol'dier, 1 sōl'jər; 2 sōl'jer, *vi* **1.** To be a soldier

The vast amount of *soldiering* going on in the country was a cause of much trembling to the sex
T HARDY *Trumpet-Major* p 1 [H & CO 1880]

2. [Colloq] To make a mere show of working, shirk in this sense often *soyer* or *soger*

And Phipps, remember — seven o'clock sharp and no *soldiering*
HOLLAND *Sevenoaks* p 25 [S 1875]

3 [Prov. Eng] To bully **4** [Slang, Austral] To use another man's horse temporarily **5** *Mil* To put one's own barrack-room in order

sol'dier, *n* **1.** A person engaged in military service, a member of an army or organized military body Specif (1) A private in a military body, as distinguished from a commissioned officer as, *soldiers* and captains (2) One employed in military service on land, as distinguished from one who serves at sea as, *soldiers* and sailors **2.** Emphatically, a brave, skilful, or experienced warrior, as, a *soldier* through and through **3.** [Colloq] One who makes a show of working, but does little, a shirk **4.** (1) An asexual form (neuter or worker) of a termite or white ant, in which the jaws are largely developed, and whose office is to defend the community (2) A similar neuter of certain true ants, as the foraging ants, with elongated jaws, a soldier-ant **5** Any one of various fishes (1) [Prov Eng] The red gurnard (*Trigla cuculus*) (2) [Tasmania] A scorpænoid fish (*Gymnapistus marmoratus*) (3) [New Zealand] A labroid fish (*Pseudolabrus miles*) (4) A soldier-fish **6** A soldier-crab **7.** A soldier-beetle **8.** [Prov Eng] Any of various common plants, such as the rib-wort plantain, the field poppy, etc **9.** [Prov Eng] *Vet* Hog cholera **10.** A sheep's skin which does not sweat evenly and consequently permits only partial removal of the wool [OF, < LL *soldarius*, < *soldus*, hire, < *solidus* see SOL[3], *n*] Syn.. see ARMY

— **fresh-water soldier,** the water-soldier (*Stratiotes aloides*) — **old s** [Slang] **1.** A bottle emptied at a drinking-bout **2.** The stump or portion of a cigar left unsmoked also, a well-chewed quid Compare OLD-SOLDIER, under OLD — **private s** , same as PRIVATE, *n* , 1 — **red s** , a disease of swine, characterized in fatal cases by red patches — **sea'-sol"dier†,** *n* A marine — **sol'dier-ant",** *n* Same as SOLDIER 4 (2) — **s -beetle,** *n* A lampyrid beetle that preys upon the larvæ of other insects The common *Chauliognathus pennsylvanicus* of the United States devours the grubs of the plum-curculio The two-lined *Telephorus bilineatus* preys upon the apple-worm — **s.-bird,** *n* [Austral] Same as FRIAR-BIRD — **s -bug,** *n* A pentatomid bug of *Podisus, Perillus*, or a related genus, having a powerful beak with which it transfixes the larva of other insects *Podisus spinosus* is the North-American spined soldier-bug, which preys upon the larva of the potato-beetle and other destructive insects The ring-banded soldier-bug (*Perillus circumcinctus*) has similar habits The placid soldier-bug (*Podisus placidus*) destroys the currant-worm — **s -bush,** *n* Same as SOLDIERWOOD — **s -crab,** *n* **1** A hermit-crab **2** A fiddler-crab (genus *Gelasimus*) — **s.-fish,** *n* **1** A darter (*Etheostoma caruleum*) common in the Mississippi valley, having in the male about 12 oblique indigo-blue lateral bars **2** A scorpænoid fish (*Sebastes Luhtii*) of Madeira **3** An etheostomine percid (*Etheostoma cæruleum*) — **s -fly,** *n* A stratiomyid fly of metallic coloration often with stripes on the sides — **s -moth,** *n* A geometrid moth (*Euschema militaris*) — **s of fortune,** a military adventurer a soldier who serves where fortune summons him or the opportunity for service presents itself — **s -orchis,** *n* A European orchis (*Orchis militaris*) with a dense oblong spike of flowers in which the sepals usually purple, converge over the petals like a helmet — **soldiers and sailors,** soldier-beetles — **soldier's-herb,** *n* See MATICO[1] — **soldier's spots** (*Pathol*), whitish spots on the skin without soreness and without either elevation or depression — **soldier's-weed,** *n* Same as MATICO[1] — **soldiers' wind** (*Naut*), a gentle favorable wind — **sol'dier-ess,** *n* [Rare] A female soldier — **sol'dier-hood,** *n* The qualities collectively of a soldier, the state of being a soldier, soldiership — **sol'dier-ly,** *a* Like a soldier, especially in spirit or character becoming a soldier brave martial **sol'dier-like"†** — **sol'dier-ship,** *n* The state of being a soldier, soldierly character or qualities conduct befitting a soldier military ability

sol'dier-wood", 1 sōl'jer-wud', 2 sōl'jer-wŏod", *n* **1.** A beautiful West-Indian shrub (*Calliandra purpurea*) of the bean family, a congener of the silkflower from the long tassel-like purple stamens of the flowers **2.** Same as NAKEDWOOD, 1

sol'dier-y, 1 sōl'jer-ı, 2 sōl'jer-y, *n* **1** Soldiers collectively, a body of soldiers **2.** Military service Syn.. see ARMY

sol'do, 1 sel do 2 sōl'do, *n* [-DI, 1 -dĭ 2 -dē *pl*] A small Italian coin See COIN [It, < LL *solidus*, < L *solidus*, solid]

sole[1], 1 sōl, 2 sōl, *vt* [SOLED, SOL'ING] **1.** To furnish with a sole, as a shoe or boot, especially, to resole **2** *Golf* To allow (the club-head) to rest flat on the ground just behind the ball

sole, *vt* [Prov Eng] To handle roughly pull or haul

sole, *a* **1.** Being alone or the only one, existing or acting without another, only, individual

The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments
Constitution of the U S art 1, § 3

2 *Law* (1) Unmarried, single, as, feme *sole* (an unmarried woman) (2) Having exclusive rights, absolute opposed to *joint*, as, a *sole* tenant **3.** [Archaic] Solitary **4**†. Mere, very **5**†. Unmixed, perfect [< OF *sol* (> F *seul*), < L *solus*, alone] Syn.. see SOLITARY

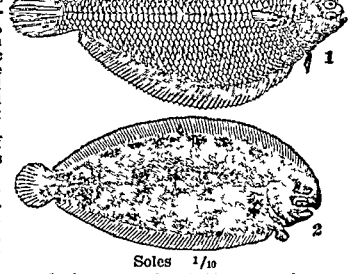
sole[1], *n* **1.** That surface of the foot on which it rests in walking or standing, the bottom of the foot, *planta*, rarely, also, the foot itself **2.** The bottom of a shoe, boot, sandal, or slipper, in a more restricted sense, the part of the bottom in front of the heel, also, the piece or pieces collectively that form the bottom

His [Montezuma's] feet were defended by sandals having *soles* of gold PRESCOTT *Mexico* vol II, bk III p 73 [H 1851]

3. The bottom of anything, the lower part of a thing, or the part on which it rests in standing (1) A foundation-plate, as of a marine engine, a sole-plate (2) The hearth of a metallurgical furnace (3) The lower surface of a carpenters plane (4) The bottom frame of a wheeled vehicle (5) A sled-runner shoe (6) *Arch* A sill (7) *Shipbuilding* The bottom plank of a cradle (8) The lower edge of a turbine-wheel (9) The lowest part of a plow-share or landside (10) The bottom of a furrow made by plowing (11) The bottom of a horse's hoof (12) The bottom of a gun-port or embrasure (13) *Mining* The bottom of a mine, or of a horizontal passage in a mine (14) *Naut* A timber or iron piece on the lower edge of a rudder (15) *Golf* The under surface of a club-head

4. A flat surface that may be likened to the under surface of the foot, as the flat side of a stone **5.** *Entom* The under side of the tarsus, including the pulvilli [< AS *sole*, < L *solea* sandal < *solum*, ground] Syn see BOTTOM — **sole'-bar",** *n* [Eng] *Car-building* An outside sill — **s -leather,** *n* Thick, heavy leather, used chiefly for the soles of boots and shoes — **s -piece,** *n Mining* The bottom piece on which a durn or supporting post of a level rests — **s -plate,** *n* **1** The bed-plate of a machine **2** In a water-wheel, the plate usually continuous, forming that part of the bucket which is toward the center of the wheel properly **lobe-plate** — **s -tile,** *n* A tile used in building the sole of a sewer, etc — **s -tree,** *n Mining* A stout timber used for staying the opening of a mine

sole[2], *n* **1.** A soleoid flatfish *Solea solea* or *vulgaris* is the common **European sole,** highly esteemed as food *Achirus lineatus* is the **American s.,** common on the Atlantic coast of the United States, and ascending rivers **2** One of various flounders *Lepidopsetta bilineata* is the **California s** , and *Hippoglossoides jordani* another species of the Pacific coast *Peltorhampus novæ-zealandiæ* is the **New Zealand s** , *Ammotretis rostratus* is the **Tasmanian s** , and *Solea zebrina* is the **zebra s** of Japan, [F, < L *solea* < *solea* sandal, < *solum*, ground] — **English sole** [Western U S] a pleuronectid, the California flounder (*Eopsetta jordani*) — **French s** , a small European sole, either *Solea aurantiaca* or *S pegusa* — **Mexican s** , the *Achirus mazatlanus* of the Pacific coast of tropical America — **San Diego s** , the *Symphurus atricaudus* of California — **slippery s** , a pleuronectid the Pacific ocean sole (*Microstomus pacificus*) — **sole'-fleuk",** *n* The smear-dab



Soles 1/10

1 American sole 2 European sole

sole[3], *n* [Prov Eng] A pond

sole†, *adv* Singly individually, alone

so'le-a, 1 sō'lı-ə, 2 sō'le-a, *n* [SO'LE-Æ, 1 -ē 2 -ē, *pl*] **1.** The sole of the foot **2** Same as SOLEUS **3** *Eccl* A raised part of the floor in a Latin or Greek church between the choir and presbytery, or ambon and sanctuary a word of disputed meaning [L, see SOLE[1], *n*] — **so'le-æ-form,** *a Bot* Slipper-shaped

Sole'bay, 1 sōl'bē, 2 sōl'bā, *n* Same as SOUTHWOLD BAY

sol'e-cism, 1 sol'ı-sizm, 2 sōl'e-çizm, *n* **1.** *Gram & Rhet* The violation of purity of style that consists in a construction of words contravening the grammatical rules or the idiomatic usage of a language

Solecisms are errors in (1) Concord (agreement or government) (2) Grammatical Arrangement the ordering of the sentence to express grammatically the thought intended (3) Grammatical Propriety the use of the proper grammatical element (4) Grammatical Precision the use of the precise number of words required to express the thought
MCELROY *Structure of Eng Prose* p 91 [A & S 1885]

2. Any violation of established rules or customs, also, any unfitness, impropriety, or incongruity **3.** Something unnatural or abnormal, a monstrosity [< F *solécisme* < L *solæcismus* < Gr *soloikismos*, < *soloikos*, speaking incorrectly, or like the people of *Soloi* in Cilicia] — **sol'e-cist,** *n* A person who commits a solecism or solecisms — **sol"e-cis'tic,** *a* Pertaining to or of the nature of a solecism **sol"e-cis'ti-cal†** — **sol"e-cis'ti-cal-ly,** *adv* — **sol'e-cize,** *vi* To make a solecism **sol'e-cizer**

So-le'i, 1 sō'lı-aĭ, 2 sō'le-ı, *n* Plural of SOLEUS

So-le'i-dæ, 1 so-lī'ı-dĭ, 2 so-lē'ı-dē *n pl Ich* A family of flatfishes, especially those with opercular bones indistinguishable through the twisting of the scales and mouth, soles

So'le-a, *n* († g) [< L *solea*, see SOLE[2], *n*] — **so'le-id,** *n*

so'le-i-form, 1 sō'lı-ı-fôrm 2 sō'le-ı-fôrm, *a* Solæform [< L *solea* (see SOLE[2], *n*) + -FORM]

so"lell', 1 sō lĕl'ə, 2 sō"le'ye, *n* Same as OTTOMAN RIB

sole'ly, 1 sōl'lı, 2 sōl'lı, *adv* **1** By oneself or itself alone, without another singly, only, as, I am *solely* responsible **2**†. Completely, entirely

sol'emn†, *vt* To solemnize

sol'emn, } 1 sol'ĕm, 2 sŏl'ĕm, *a* **1.** Characterized by
sol'em‖ qualities, as overwhelming majesty, mystery, or power fitted to excite grave, serious, or devout thought, impressive, awe-inspiring

And all the air a *solemn* stillness holds
GRAY *Elegy* st 2

2. Characterized by religious ceremonies or observances, pertaining to or enjoined by religion, religious,

sacred; by extension, accompanied by stately ceremony. 3. Marked by gravity, also, affectedly serious

No *solemn* sanctimonious face I pull.
HOOD *Ode to Rae Wilson* st. 4.

4. *Law* Done in due form of law, executed formally, as, a *solemn* protest; probate in *solemn* form 5†. Somber; sober; said of a color. 6†. Pertaining to a feast or festival 7†. Of great reputation, dignity, or importance. 8†. Annual, yearly [< F. *solennel*, < L *sollemnis*, annual < *sollus* complete, — *annus*, year]

SYN.: see AUGUST, AWFUL, SEDATE, SERIOUS — **solemn form**, see PROBATE, *n*, 1 — **S. League and Covenant**, a treaty between Scotland and England in 1643 by which the Scots were to give military aid to the English Parliament against Charles I, episcopacy and popery were to be abolished, etc See COVENANTER. — **sol'em-ness**, *n* **sol'emn-ness**†.

so-lem'ni-ty, 1 so-lem'ni-ti, 2 so-lĕm'ni-ty, *n* [-TIES, 1 -tiz; 2 -tiz, *pl*] 1. The state or quality of being solemn, impressive, or awe-inspiring, impressive character, solemn feeling, seriousness, reverence 2. A rite expressive of religious reverence; also, any ceremonial observance, any serious ceremony

I ask myself whether my want of anxiety is a proof that I am not fitted to encounter the *solemnities* of a married life
WILLIAM BLACK *Kilmeny* p 295 [H]

3. A thing of a solemn or serious nature 4. Mock seriousness, affected gravity. 5. *Law* A formality to be seriously observed and requisite to the validity or legality of an act 6†. Festivity [< F *solennité*, < L *sollemnitas*, < *sollemnis*; see SOLEMN]

SYN.: see SACRAMENT

sol"em-ni-za'tion, 1 sol'em-ni-zē'shŏn, 2 sŏl"ĕm-ni-zā'shon, *n* The act of solemnizing, celebration **sol"em-ni-sa'tion**†.

sol'em-nize, 1 sol'em-nīz; 2 sŏl'ĕm-nīz, *vt* [-NIZED; -NIZ'ING] 1. To perform as ceremonies or solemn rites, or according to legal forms, as, to *solemnize* a marriage. 2. To honor or observe as by ceremonies, celebrate 3. [Rare] To make solemn, grave, or serious, make reverential 4†. To perform annually [< F *solenniser*, < LL *solemnizo* < L. *sollemnis*, see SOLEMN] **sol'em-nise**†; **so-lem'ni-zate**‡ [Rare] SYN.: see CELEBRATE — **sol'em-niz"er**, **sol'em-nis"er**, *n*

sol'emn-ly, 1 sol'em-li, 2 sŏl'ĕm-ly, *adv* In a solemn manner, seriously, gravely, reverentially.

so'len, 1 sō'lĕn 2 sō'lĕn, *n* 1. *Surg* Same as SOLENARIUM 2. *Conch* (1) [S-] A genus typical of *Solenidæ* (2) A bivalve of this or a related genus, a razor-shell [L, < Gr *sōlēn*, pipe, shell-fish] — **so'len-ark"**, *n* A ledoid bivalve (genus *Malletia* or *Solenella*) with a shell like an ark-shell

so'len-, } 1 sō'len-, so-lī'no-; 2 sō'lĕn-, so-lī'no- From
so-le'no-, } Greek *sōlēn*, pipe either directly or through Latin combining forms — **So"le-na'ce-a**, *n pl Conch* 1. A superfamily or suborder of teleodesmacean bivalves, including *Solenidæ* and *Solecurtidæ* 2. The *Solenidæ* — **so"le-na'ce-an**, *a* & *n* — **so"le-na'ceous**, *a* — **so"le-na'ri-um**, *n* 1. *Entom* One of the two lateral air-tubes of the antlia of a lepidopter 2. *Surg* A surgical cradle a grooved apparatus

sole'ness, 1 sōl'nes 2 sōl'nĕs, *n* The state of being sole or unconnected with others, singleness of condition.

sole-nette', 1 sōl-net', 2 sōl-nĕt', *n* A small European sole (*Solea minuta*) [Dim of SOLE², *n*]

So-len'i-dæ, 1 so-len'i-dī, 2 so-lĕn'i-dē, *n pl Conch* A family of bivalves, especially *Solenacea* having the siphons short and united and the shell elongated and often shaped like a razor-handle with hinges near the front end, razor-shells [< SOLEN] — **so'le-nid**, *n* — **so-len'i-form**, *a*

so'le-nite, 1 sō'li-nōit; 2 sō'le-nīt, *n* A fossil of or like a solenid [< Gr *sōlēn* pipe, shell-fish]

so-le'nite, 1 so-lī'nait, 2 so-lē'nit, *n* A ballistite-like powder containing a small percentage of vaseline used in the Italian army

so"len-ne-men'te, } 1 sō"len-nē-men'tē -ni-tī', 2 sō"lĕn-nē-
so"len-ni-tā', } mĕn'tę, -ni-ta', *adv* [It] *Mus* Solemnly a direction

So-le"no-con'chæ, *n pl Conch* The *Scaphopoda* as an order — **So-le"no-con'cha**‡; **So-le"no-con'chi-a**‡ — **so-le'no-conch**, *a* & *n* — **So-len'o-don**, *n Mam* 1. A genus typical of *Solenodontidæ* 2. [s-] A West-Indian insectivore of this genus, as the agouta or almiqui — **So-le"no-don'ti-dæ**, *n pl Mam* A West-Indian family of zalambdodont insectivores with spineless pelage and penis abdominal, as in the agouta and almiqui — **so-le'no-dont**, *a* & *n* — **so-le"no-don'tid**, **so-le"no-don'toid**, *a* & *n* — **So-le"no-gas'tres**, *n pl Conch* The *Aplacophora* as a division of worms **So-le"no-gas'tra**‡ — **So"le-nog'ly-pha**, *n pl Herp* A division of serpents with channeled maxillary fangs, as in rattlesnakes, vipers, etc **So-le"no-glyph'i-a**‡ — **so-le'no-glyph**, *a* & *n* — **so-le"no-glyph'ic**, **so"le-nog'ly-phous**, *a*

so'le-noid, 1 sō'li-noid 2 sō'le-nōid, *a* Of or pertaining to the *Solenidæ*.

so'le-noid, 1 sō'li-noid *or* so-lī'noid, 2 sō'le-nōid *or* so-lē'nōid (XIII), *n Elec* The simplest ideal form of a magnet, consisting of a material line or filament, straight or curved magnetized equally along its entire length capable of realization as an electromagnet by the arrangement of a conducting wire forming a close cylindrical spiral and having its ends brought to its middle When traversed by an electric current it has all the properties of a magnet

A closely wound spiral current is equivalent as regards external magnetic force to a polar magnet such a circuit being called a finite *solenoid* Two finite *solenoid* circuits act on each other like two polar magnets exhibiting actions of attraction or repulsion between their ends
J. A. FLEMING in *Encyc. Brit* 11th ed., vol. IX, p 214.

electromagnetic or **practical solenoid**‡. [< Gr *sōlēnoeidēs*, channel-shaped < *sōlēn*, channel, and see -OID] — **magnetic solenoid**, the ideal magnet above defined **solenoidal filament**‡; **solenoidal magnet**‡.

sol"e-nol'dal, 1 sol'i-noi'dal; 2 sŏl'e-nōi'dal, *a* 1. Pertaining to or having the qualities of a solenoid; especially, having a linear arrangement of magnetism in the direction of the axis 2. *Math* Designating a vector of zero divergence — **sol"e-nol'dal-ly**, *adv*

So"le-nos'to-mi, *n pl Ich* A suborder of lophobranchiate fishes with a spinous dorsal fin and ventral fins — **so-le'no-stome**, *n* — **so"le-nos'to-mous**, *a* — **So-le"no-stom'i-dæ**, *n pl Ich* An Indo-Pacific family of solenostomes, including all the species **So-le-nos'to-mus**, *n* (t g) — **so"le-nos'to-mid**, *n* — **so"le-nos'to-moid**, *a* & *n*

So'lent, 1 sō'lent 2 sō'lĕnt The. A strait between the Isle of Wight and Hampshire England, 2 to 5 m. wide

so"le-oid, 1 sō'li-oid, 2 sō le-ōid 1. *a* Of or pertaining to the *Soleidæ* II. *n* One of the *Soleidæ* [< SOLEA + -OID]

sol'ert, *n* A sollar.

sol"er-et', *n* Same as SOLLERET

sole'ship†, *n* Exclusive ownership, control, or right.

So"lesmes', 1 sō'lĕm'; 2 sō'lęm', *n* A town in Nord department France site of a 12th-century Benedictine abbey

So"leure', 1 sō'lūr', 2 sō'lur', *n* Same as SOLOTHURN.

so'le-us, 1 sō'li-us, 2 sō'le-ŭs *n* [SO'LE-I, 1 -ai, 2 -i, *pl*] *Anat* A muscle of the calf of the leg beneath the gastrocnemius that assists in extending the foot See illus under MUSCULAR SYSTEM [< L *solea*, sole of the foot, < *solum*, ground.]

So'ley, 1 sō'li, 2 sō'ly, **James Russell** (°/₁1850–⁹/₁1911). An American naval expert and historian

sol"-fa', 1 sōl'-fā', 2 sōl'-fā', *v Mus* **I.** *t* To sing syllables instead of words to (notes)

II. *i* 1. To sing solfeggi 2. To sing syllables to notes [< F *solfier*, < *sol*, SOL², + *fa*, FA] — **sol"-fa'ing**, *n* Singing by syllables solmization — **sol"-fa'ist**, *n* A teacher or advocate of solmization

sol"-fa', *a* Pertaining to the use of syllables in singing

sol"-fa', *n* 1. Syllables, collectively, used in solmization; the act of solmization; rarely, a scale 2. In Italy, the baton of a choir-leader — **tonic sol-fa**, see TONIC

sol-fa"mi-za'tion, 1 sōl-fā mi-zē'shan, 2 sōl-fā'mi-zā'shon, *n* Solmization. [< SOL² + FA + MI]

sol"fa-na'ri-a, 1 sōl'fa-nā'ri-a, 2 sōl'fā-nā'ri-ā, *n* [It] A sulfur-mine

sol"fa-ta'ra, 1 sōl fa-tā'ra, 2 sōl'fā-ta'rā, *n Geol* An area or phase of dormant or waning volcanic action characterized by the escape of steam, various gases and sublimates named from a dormant crater near Naples, Italy. [It, < *solfo*, SULFUR] — **sol"fa-ta'ric**, *a* Relating to a solfatara or its action hence, designating the transfer or deposition of mineral substances by sublimation or the action of steam

sol"feg-gia're, 1 sōl'fed-jā'rē, 2 sol'fĕd-gā'rę, *vt* [It] *Mus* To sol-fa

sol-feg'gio, 1 sol-fej'o, 2 sōl-fĕj'o *n* [-GII, 1 -i, 2 -i, *pl*] *Mus* 1. A singing-exercise of runs, broken chords, etc, sung either to different syllables or all to the same syllable or vowel. 2. Solmization [It, < *sol*, SOL², + *fa*, FA]

sol"fe-ri'no†, 1 sol'fi-ri'no, 2 sōl fe-rī'no, *n* 1. A bright purplish-red color. 2. An impure variety of fuchsin See SPECTRUM [So named from the French victory at *Solferino* in 1859, the year the color was discovered]

Sol"fe-ri'no, 1 sōl'fe-ri'no 2 sōl'fe-rī'no, *n* A village in Mantua province, Italy, where the French and Piedmontese under Napoleon III and Victor Emmanuel defeated the Austrians under Francis Joseph II, June 24, 1859

Sol.-Gen, *abbr* Solicitor-General

sol'll, 1 sō'll, 2 sō'll, *n pl* One performer on each part a direction in chorus-music [It, pl of *solo*, see SOLO, *a*]

so-lic'it, 1 so-lis'it; 2 so-lĭç'it, *v* **I.** *t* 1. To ask for with some degree of earnestness, seek to obtain by persuasion or entreaty, as, to *solicit* a favor

I have persuaded myself that I have been very busy a point in which indolence is apt to succeed when it *solicits* belief WEBSTER in *Private Correspondence Mar 12, 1834* in vol II p 4 [D & CO 1857]

2. To seek to obtain something from by persuasion or entreaty, beg of persistently, as, to *solicit* a man for alms 3. To excite desire in, or influence to action, allure or invite, specif, to entice (one) to an unlawful act 4†. To disturb or disquiet 5†. To draw or seek to draw forth 6†. To act as a solicitor for

II. *i* To make petition or solicitation [< F *solliciter*, < L *sollicito* see SOLICITATION] SYN.: see BEG, IMPORTUNE, INVITE

so-lic'it, *n* Request, solicitation

so-lic'i-tant [Rare] **I.** *a* Solicitous or desirous **II.** *n* One who solicits

so-lic"i-ta'tion, 1 so-lis'i-tē'shan, 2 so-lĭç'i-tā'shon, *n* 1. The act of soliciting, an earnest request in order to obtain something desired, importunity for a favor or a right, as, continual *solicitation* 2. Alluring or enticing influence, an exciting factor or cause

The duty that is exercised in resisting the *solicitations* of evils that can scarcely be said to be yet vices is truly one of the most important duties of self-command THOMAS BROWN *Philos Human Mind* lect XCVIII p 660 [REGG 1858]

3. *Law* (1) The prompting or inciting one to the commission of a crime (2) The inviting another to commit adultery or fornication. (3) The effort to obtain official or judicial favor by bribery 4†. Advocacy support [< F *sollicitation*, < L *sollicitatio(n-)*, < *sollicitatus*, pp of *sollicito*, solicit, < *sollus*, entire, — *cieo* (pp *citus*), excite]

so-lic'i-tor, 1 so-lis'i-tər *or* -tor, 2 so-lĭç'i-tor, *n* 1. *Law* (1) One who represents a client in a court of justice, an attorney formerly, in England, a practitioner in chancery only In England solicitors prepare causes for the barristers, but have not the right to appear as advocates before the higher courts, in the United States there is now no such distinction (2) A person learned in the law appointed as legal adviser to some special branch of the public service (3) *Scots Law* A practitioner in the supreme court or Court of Session, also, a member of a society of law-agents in Edinburgh, who practise before inferior courts and are called **solicitors at law**.

2. A person who solicits or petitions 3†. One who or that which entices or tempts [< F *solliciteur*, < LL *sollicitator*, < L *sollicitatus*, see SOLICITATION] **so-lic'-it-er**†

— **city solicitor** [U S], the official charged with the legal business of a city — **crown s.** [Eng], the solicitor who prepares criminal cases for prosecution — **So-lic'i-tor-Gen"-er-al**, *n* 1. [U S] (1) An officer in the national Department of Justice who ranks after the Attorney-General and, in the absence of the latter, acts in his place (2) The principal law-officer in some of the States, corresponding to the Attorney-General in others 2 [Eng] A law-officer of the crown, ranking next after the Attorney-General. 3. [Scot] One of the crown counsel, coadjutor of the Lord Advocate — **S. of the Treasury**, an officer under the Department of Justice of the United States who is assigned to the Treasury Department for the management of legal business — **so-lic'i-tor-ship**, *n* The office, functions, or dignity of a solicitor — **so-lic'i-tress**, *n* [Archaic] A woman who solicits **so-lic'i-trix**†.

so-lic'i-tous, 1 so-lis'i-tus, 2 so-lĭç'i-tŭs, *a* Full of anxiety or concern, as for the attainment of something sought or the avoidance of evil, eager or desirous, uneasy commonly with an infinitive or preposition. [< L *sollicitus*, < *sollus*, entire, + *cieo* (pp *citus*), excite]

Though I know neither the time nor the manner of the death I am to die I am not at all *solicitous* about it because I am sure that he [God] knows them both and that he will not fail to comfort and support me under them.
ADDISON *Spectator* Mar 8 1710–1711

SYN.: see ANXIOUS — Prep: **solicitous** *about* a fact or possibility *for* an object or result — **-ly**, *adv* — **-ness**, *n*

so-lic'i-tude, 1 so-lis'i-tūd 2 so-lĭç'i-tūd, *n* 1. The state of being solicitous, uneasiness of mind occasioned by desire, anxiety, or fear

Soothing each pang with fond *solicitude*,
And tenderest tones medicinal of love
COLERIDGE *To Charles Lamb* l 10

2. That which makes one solicitous, a matter causing anxiety; as, the *solicitudes* of daily life [< F *sollicitude*, < L *sollicitudo*, < *sollicitus*, see SOLICITOUS] SYN.: see ANXIETY, CARE, FEAR — **so-lic"i-tu'dl-nous**, *a* [Rare] Feeling solicitude **so-lic"i-tu'dl-na-ryt**.

sol'id, 1 sol'id, 2 sŏl'id, *a* 1. Having its constituent particles so firmly coherent as to resist stress; compact, firm, and unyielding, being a solid opposed to *fluid* as, iron and stone are *solid* See SOLID, *n* 2. Capable of resisting ordinary force or of sustaining ordinary weight, so as to be relied on practically, unyielding and substantial, firm and stable.

To the *solid* ground Of nature trusts the Mind that builds for aye
WORDSWORTH *Sonnet, A Volant Tribe of Bards on Earth* l 5

3. Compact and firm by comparison, not liquid 4. Filling the whole of the space occupied by its apparent form, completely filled, not hollow, non-porous, as, a *solid* rubber ball 5. Having no aperture or crevice, as a barrier or wall, also, having no vacant interspaces, as a compact city 6. Manifesting strength and firmness, not weak or sickly, sound, as, *solid* in mind and body 7. Characterized by reality, substantial or satisfactory; not frivolous, as, *solid* comfort, *solid* consideration 8. Commanding respect and consideration; characterized by value, reliability, and soundness.

Charles Lamb was at his best, — very good-humored, but at the same time *solid*
HENRY C ROBINSON *Diary* vol 1, p 241 [D & CO 1869]

9. Exhibiting united and unbroken characteristics, being or acting in unison, as, a *solid* color

The South is "*solid*" for the Sabbath
W. F. CRAFTS *The Civil Sabbath* p 7 [A P CO]

10. Having or relating to all three dimensions — length, breadth, and thickness, as, a *solid* foot, *solid* measure, *solid* geometry 11. *Gram* Written without hyphen or space, as, "gunpowder" is a *solid* compound word. 12. *Carp* Designating ornamentation which is worked in solid wood 13. *Print* Having no leads or slugs between the lines, as, a *solid* page of type 14. *Bot* Not hollow or filled with pith, as a stem, not consisting of successive coats, as a bulb 15 In measuring oysters, without the liquor, as, a *solid* quart [< F *solide*, < L *solidus*, dense] SYN.: see COMPACT, ENTIRE, FIRM, HARD, IMPENETRABLE — **sol'id-drawn"**, *a* Drawn from hollow ingots, or otherwise, on mandrels of successively decreasing diameters said of certain seamless metal tubes — **s. end** (*Mach*), the enlarged end of a connecting-rod which, as opposed to an open end, is in one piece with the rod — **s.-hoofed**, *a* Solidungulate — **s.-horned**, *a* Having the horns solid, as deer — **s. measure**, a measure of volume cubic measure — **s. number**, a whole number that is the product of three prime factors — **s. problem** (*Math*), a problem requiring a cubic equation for its statement, and hence requiring a conic section for its solution — **s. South** [U S] the Southern States regarded as a political unit in its support of the Democratic party — **to be s. for** [Slang, U S] to be unanimously in favor of as, the county *was solid for* its favorite candidate — **to be s. with** [Slang U S], to have a certain and safe understanding with be secure of the support and countenance of as he *was solid with* the committee — **sol'id-ly**, *a* — **sol'id-ness**, *n*

sol'id, *n* 1. A mass of matter of which the shape can not be changed permanently and greatly without fracture See STATES OF MATTER, under MATTER

It is impossible to draw a hard and fast line between solids and liquids In physics the two are distinguished by the yielding of a liquid to any force, no matter how small, if it is only given time enough, but the same body may act as solid and as liquid to different forces Thus, shoemakers wax, which in common language would be called a solid, is classed by physicists as a very viscous liquid as it will flow appreciably by its own weight in the course of several months, but it may be fractured like a solid by a sudden blow Again, metals may be made to flow under very great pressure like liquids The shape of a solid can be altered only temporarily by force unless that alteration exceeds its limit of elasticity, when it becomes permanent On the molecular theory these peculiarities are explained by supposing the molecules of solids to be describing closed curves in systems or groups, which tend to preserve their identity till a very great force causes a rearrangement of the molecules in new groups

2. *Geom* A magnitude that has length, breadth, and thickness, as a cone, cube, pyramid, prism, or sphere

— **annular solid** (*Math*) the solid which is generated by a symmetrical closed curve rotated about a line parallel to its axis of symmetry — **Archimedean solids**, the 13 geometrical solids described by Archimedes, having regular faces and each not fewer than 4 faces of a kind the cuboctahedron snub-cube, truncated cube, truncated dodecahedron, snub-dodecahedron truncated icosahedron, icosidodecahedron truncated octahedron great rhomb cosidecahedron, small rhombicosidecahedron, great rhombicuboctahedron small rhombicuboctahedron, and truncated tetrahedron — **Kepler** or **Kepler-Poinsot solids**, four geometrical solids whose bounding surfaces regarded as passing through the solid envrap their centers more than once viz, the great dodecahedron great stellated dodecahedron small stellated dodecahedron, and great icosahedron — **Platonic solids**, the five geometrical solids that enwrap their centers but once, viz, the cube Platonic dodecahedron, icosahedron, octahedron, and tetrahedron — **rectangular solid**, a solid having an axis perpendicular to the base — **regular s.**, a solid whose faces are all equal — **semiregular s.**, a solid having faces all alike, but not regular polygons There are but two the semiregular decahedron and semiregular triacontahedron — **s. of revolution**, a solid described by the revolution of a curve around an axis as a sphere, cylinder, cone, etc

sol"i-da'go, 1 sol'i-dē'go, 2 sŏl'i-dā'gŏ, *n Bot* A large mainly eastern North-American genus of perennial plants of the aster family — the goldenrods — having mostly strict stems alternate entire or serrate leaves, and dense clusters, variously shaped of small usually yellow heads [< LL *solidago*, goldenrod < L *solidus*, dense]

sol'i-dar, 1 sol'i-dar 2 sŏl'i-dar, *a* Explaining disease by the altered condition of the solid tissues of the body describing an obsolete system of pathology

so"li"da"ri"té', 1 sō'li'da'ri'tē' 2 sō li'dā'ri'tę', *n* [F] *F. Law* 1. An entire community of interest among creditors so that one may demand or receive payment for all 2. The relation of debtors who are bound individually as well as collectively for the whole debt

sol"i-dar'i-ty†, 1 sol'i-dar'i-ti, 2 sŏl'i-dăr'i-ty, *n*. Coherence and oneness in nature, relations, or interests as of a race, community, or class, community of interests, fellowship, rarely, a community [< F *solidarité*, < *solidaire*; see SOLIDARY]

sol″i-dar′i-ty², *n* The state or quality of being solidary

sol′i-da-ry, 1 sol′ɪ-dē-rɪ, 2 sŏl′ɪ-dā-ry, *a* **1** One in nature or interests, also, one integrally tho represented by many **2.** *Rom & Civ Law* Designating a joint obligation on the part of several debtors any one of whom is liable for the whole, also, designating the joint right of several creditors any one of whom may collect the entire debt, giving an acquittance for the others

Cyprian is thoroughly imbued with the idea of the *solidary* unity of the episcopate

SCHAFF *Hist Christian Church* vol II p 151 [S 1883]

[< F *solidaire*, < *solide*, solid] **sol″i-dar′ic‡** [Rare]

sol′i-date†, *vt* To make solid or firm

sol′i-di, 1 sol′ɪ-dal, 2 sŏl′ɪ-dī, *n* Plural of SOLIDUS

so-lid″i-fi-ca′tion, 1 so-lɪd″ɪ-fɪ-kē′shən, 2 so-lĭd″ĭ-fĭ-cā′shon, *n* The act or process of solidifying (1) The passage of a body from the gaseous or liquid into the solid state, especially such a passage produced by lowering the temperature, as in freezing (2) Figuratively, a consolidation or uniting

so-lid′i-fy, 1 so-lɪd′ɪ-faɪ, 2 so-lĭd′ĭ-fy, *v* [-FIED, -FY′ING]

I. *t* **1.** To make solid, reduce from a fluid or gaseous to a solid condition **2.** Figuratively, to bring together in unity, as, *solidified* interests

II *i* To become solid [< F *solidifier*, < *solide* (see SOLID, *a*) and see -FY] — **so-lid″i-fi″a-bil(e)′-ness**², *n* — **so-lid″i-fi″a-bil′i-ty‡,**

sol′id-ism, 1 sol′ɪd-ɪzm, 2 sŏl′ĭd-ĭsm, *n Med* The pathologic theory that all forms of disease are attributable to morbid changes or conditions in the solids of the system — **sol′id-ist,** *n* One who maintains or practises upon the theory of solidism — **sol″id-is′tic,** *a*

so-lid′i-ty, 1 so-lɪd′ɪ-tɪ, 2 so-lĭd′ĭ-ty, *n* **1.** The state or quality of being solid (1) Massiveness; stability (2) Absence of interstices compactness (3) The property of resisting stress opposed to *fluidity*, as, the *solidity* of the earth s interior is disputed

2. Substantial or reliable character or quality, firm standing, stability, as, the *solidity* of a business house

Solidity, indeed, becomes the pen
Of him that writeth things divine to men

BUNYAN *Pilgrim's Progress Author's Apology* 107

3. *Physics & Philos* (1) The property of occupying space (2) Extension in the three dimensions of space

That the eye has little knowledge of *solidity* is seen in the fact that even an adult may easily be deceived in taking flat drawings for solid objects (e g , in the scenery of a theatre)

SULLY *Teacher's Hand-book of Psychol* p 115 [A 1887]

(3) Absolute incompressibility, impenetrability See IMPENETRABILITY, 2 The three kinds of solidity defined above are termed by Sir William Hamilton respectively (1) **solidity simple,** (2) **s. geometrical,** and (3) **s physical.**

4. *Geom* The volume of a body, solid contents **5†.** A solid body [< F *solidité*, < L *soliditas*, < *solidus*, firm]

sol′i-dum, 1 sol′ɪ-dum, 2 sŏl′ĭ-dŭm, *n* **1** *Arch* A die **2.** *Scots Law* A complete sum [L , solidity, < *solidus*, solid] — **to be bound in solido** (*Law*), to be bound for the whole of a thing, as where one is bound with others jointly and severally for the payment of a debt opposed to an obligation *pro rata*, or for a proportionate share

Sol″id-un′gu-la, 1 sel′ɪd-un′gɪu-la, 2 sŏl ĭd-ŭn′ɡŭ-la *n pl Mam* A former division of ungulates represented by the horses, asses, and zebras, solid-hoofed mammals [< L *solidus*, solid + *ungula* hoof] **Sol″id-un″gu-la′ta†.**

sol″id-un′gu-late, 1 sel ɪd-un′gɪu-lɪt, 2 sŏl′ĭd-ŭn′gŭ-lat **I.** *a* Having the hoof solid or uncloven, as a horse **sol″id-un′gu-lar** or **-lous†. II.** *n* A solidungulate mammal

sol′i-dus, 1 sel′ɪ-dus, 2 sŏl′ĭ-dŭs, *n* [-DI, 1 -dal, 2 -dī, *pl*] [LL] **1.** A medieval shilling **2.** The sign (/) used to divide shillings from pence, as 10/6 (10*s* 6*d*), being originally the long *ſ* written for shilling used also in fractions, as ²/₃, and in abbreviating the expression of relation among figures variously, as 4 or iv/6, the month and day, ¹⁰/₂₃, the chapter and verse, etc **3** A Byzantine gold coin, the later bezant valued at little over $5 00, or 21*s* sterling See COIN

sol″i-fid′i-an, 1 sel′ɪ-fɪd′ɪ-ən, 2 sŏl′ĭ-fĭd′ĭ-an, *n* One who maintains that faith may exist alone, without works, and is the one requisite to salvation, also, one who exalts ceremonialism above personal holiness [< L *solus*, alone, + *fides*, see FAITH, *n*] — **sol″i-fid′i-an,** *a* — **sol″i-fid′i-an-ism,** *n*

sol′i-form, 1 sel′ɪ-fôrm, 2 sŏl′ĭ-fôrm, *a* [Rare] Resembling the sun in form or nature [< L *sol*, sun, + -FORM]

So-lif′u-gæ, 1 so-lɪf′yu-jɪ, 2 so-lĭf′yu-gē, *n pl Arach* An order or suborder of tracheate arachnids with cephalothorax and abdomen articulated and a spider-like appearance as the weasel-spiders [< L *sol*, sun, + *fugito*, flee] — **sol′i-fuge,** *n* — **so-lif″u-ge′an,** *a* Relating to the *Solifugæ* **so-lif′u-gous‡.** [Warwickshire, England

Sol″i-hull′, 1 sel′ɪ-hul′, 2 sŏl ɪ-hŭl′, *n* A market-town in

so-lil′o-quize, 1 so-lɪl′o-kwaɪz, 2 so-lĭl′o-kwĭz, *vi* [-QUIZED, -QUIZ′ING] To discourse to oneself, utter a soliloquy **so-lil′o-quise†** — **so-lil″o-qua′cious,** *a* Inclined to soliloquize — **so-lil′o-quist,** *n* One who soliloquizes **so-lil′o-quiz″er‡.**

so-lil′o-quy, 1 so-lɪl′o-kwɪ, 2 so-lĭl′o-kwy, *n* [-QUIES, 1 -kwiz, 2 -kwĭs, *pl*] A talking to oneself, regardless of the presence or absence of others, a discourse uttered for one's own benefit, or a composition containing such a discourse, monolog

To sorrow a long *soliloquies* a prey

ROGERS *Pleasures of Memory* I 230

[< LL *soliloquium*, < L *solus* alone, + *loquor*, talk]

So′ling-en, 1 zō′lɪŋ-ən, 2 gō′lĭng-ĕn *n* A town of the Rhine province, Prussia, once famed for its swords

so-li′pa, 1 so-lɪ′pa, 2 so-lĭ′pa, *n* A tree (*Solipa pseudopsidium*) of the Philippine Islands, yielding a greenish-yellow timber used in cooperage

sol′i-ped, 1 sol′ɪ-ped, 2 sŏl′ĭ-pĕd, *a & n* Solidungulate [< L *solidipe(d-)s* < *solidus* compact + *pes* (*ped-*), foot] **sol′i-pede†** — **sol′i-ped″al,** *a* **so-lip′e-dous‡**

sol′ip-sism, 1 sol′ɪp-sɪzm, 2 sŏl′ĭp-sĭsm, *n Philos* The theory or belief that only knowledge of the self is possible, and therefore that for each individual mind itself is the only thing really existent In Kantian philosophy, the word denotes mere egoism [< L *solus*, alone, + *ipse*, self] — **sol′ip-sist,** *n* A believer in solipsism — **sol″ip-sis′tic,** *a* Relating to solipsism

So-lis′, 1 so-lɪs′, 2 so-lĭs′, **Juan Diaz de** (1450?–1516) A Spanish navigator discovered Paraná river, South America

sol″i-sc′qui-ous, 1 sel′ɪ-sɪ′kwɪ-us, 2 sŏl ĭ-sĭ′kwĭ-ŭs, *a* Following the sun, as certain plants [< L *sol*, sun + *sequor*, follow] [Oculus Martis See OCCLUS

So′lis La′cus, 1 sō′lɪs lē′kus, 2 sō′lĭs lā′cŭs *Astron* The

so′list, 1 sō′lɪst; 2 sō′lĭst *n* A soloist

sol″i-taire′, 1 sol′ɪ-tār′, 2 sŏl′ĭ-târ′, *n* **1.** A diamond or other valuable gem set alone, as in a ring **2.** One of many games played by one person only Specif (1) In card-playing usually a game in which the player, taking the cards from the pack as they come, endeavors to arrange them according to some system, patience (2) A game played with marbles moved in hollows, or pegs in holes, on a board arranged usually in the form of a Greek cross The player jumps the marbles or pegs one over another at right angles, removing those jumped, and endeavoring to leave only one at the close, or several arranged in a pattern **3.** A hermit or recluse **4.** One of several birds (1) A large, recently extinct, didoid columbine bird or pigeon (*Pezophaps solitarius*) of the island of Rodriguez Compare DODO (2) An American myadestine bird of shy and retiring habits, a fly-catching thrush (3) A rock-thrush (*Monticola solitaria*) (4) [Mexico] A vireonoid bird (*Vireo cassinii*)

[F , < L *solitarius*, solitary, < *solus*, alone]

sol″i-ta′ri-ant, *n* A hermit, recluse

sol′i-ta-ri-ness, 1 sel′ɪ-tē-rɪ-nes, 2 sŏl′ĭ-tā-rɪ-nĕs, *n.* The state of being solitary, solitude

sol′i-ta-ry, 1 sel′ɪ-tē-rɪ, 2 sŏl′ĭ-tā-ry, *a* **1.** Living or being alone, either in the sense (1) of habitually so living, or (2) of being so for a time

Crows and wolves go in flocks and packs, but the eagle and the lion are *solitary* in their habits

BURROUGHS *Indoor Studies, Solitude* p 216 [H M & CO 1889]

2. Unfrequented by human beings, retired or secluded, seldom visited, lonely, as, a *solitary* desert **3.** Made, done, or passed alone, not participated in by others, as, a *solitary* life, a *solitary* stroll **4.** Oppressive by reason of lonesomeness, gloomy or lonely, as, a *solitary* feeling **5** Apart from others of its kind, individual, single, sole **6.** Lonesome by reason of the absence of life, companionship, etc , as, the *solitary* ocean, the *solitary* night **7.** *Bot & Anat* Not in a cluster, single, separate **8** *Zool* (1) Living alone or in pairs (2) Simple, not compound [< F *solitaire*, < L *solitarius*, see SOLITAIRE] Syn. alone, companionless, deserted, lone, lonely, lonesome, only, single, sole, unaccompanied, unattended.— Ant.: manifold, many, multiplied, multitudinous, myriad, numerous — **solitary ant.** a mutilid, a velvet ant — **s. confinement,** exclusion of prisoners from intercourse with other prisoners, visitors, etc — **s funiculus** (*Anat*), a bundle of nerve-fibers in the spinal cord and medulla oblongata, connected with the roots of the vagus and glossopharyngeal nerves the respiratory fasciculus — **s. glands,** the scattered lymphoid follicles in the walls of the small intestine — **S. One** (*Astron*), a star, Alpha Hydræ See STAR — **s. sandpiper,** an American sandpiper (*Totanus solitarius*), in habit and coloring resembling the European green sandpiper — **s. snipe** [Prov Eng], the great snipe — **s vireo,** a vireo (*Vireo solitarius*) of North America See VIREO — **sol′i-ta-ri-ly,** *adv*

sol′i-ta-ry, *n* [-RIES, 1 -rɪz, 2 -rĭs *pl*] **1** One who lives alone or much alone, a hermit **2.** Same as SOLITAIRE, 4 (1)

so′li-til″dal, 1 sō′lɪ-tal′dəl 2 sō′lĭ-tĭ′dal, *a* Of or pertaining to that part of the tides due to the sun [< L *solis*, sun, + TIDAL]

so′lin, 1 sō′lɪn, 2 sō′lĭn, *n* [manner

so′li-to, 1 sō′lɪ-tō, 2 sō′lĭ-tō, *adv* [It] *Mus* In the usual manner

sol′i-tude, 1 sel′ɪ-tūd, 2 sŏl′ĭ-tŭd, *n* **1.** The state of being solitary (1) Remoteness from places where there is companionship as, he withdrew to the *solitude* of the desert (2) The state of being without opportunity for social intercourse seclusion from society, lonely condition **2** A place that is deserted or lonely, a desert [F, < L *solitudo*, < *solus*, alone] Syn isolation, loneliness privacy, retirement, seclusion See RETIREMENT — **sol″i-tu′di-na′ri-an,** *n* [Rare] A lover of solitude

sol′lar, 1 sel′ər, 2 sŏl′ar, *vt* [Eng] To provide with a sollar or platform **sol′lert.**

sol′lar, *n* **1** A platform or the like in a mine, as, an **air-sollar** (a platform or brattice forming a passage in a mine to aid ventilation), a **shaft-s** (a platform covering any compartment or the whole of a shaft) **2.** An elevated chamber in a church, from which to watch the burning of the altar-lamps **3†.** An upper gallery, garret, or solarium, also, a story of a house [< F dial *soller*, granary, < L *solarium*, sunny spot **sol′ler‡.**

sol″ler-et′, 1 sel′ər-et′, 2 sŏl er-ĕt′, *n* In medieval armor, a steel shoe for a mounted man or one of its overlapping splints See illus under ARMOR [< F *soleret*, < *sole* sole of the foot, < L *solea*, see SOLE†, *n*] **sol″er-et′‡.**

sol′le-vate†, *vt* Same as SUBLEVATE

sol-lic′it†, sol-lic″i-ta′tion†, etc Same as SOLICIT, etc

sol′-du″nar, 1 sel′-dū″nər, 2 sŏl′-dū″nar, *a Astrol* Pertaining to or caused by both sun and moon

sol′mi-zate, 1 sel′mɪ-zēt, 2 sŏl′mɪ-zāt, *vi* [-ZAT′ED, -ZAT′ING] *Mus* To sing by syllables, sol-fa [< F *solmiser*, < *sol*, SOL², + *mi*, MI] **sol′mi-sate‡.**

sol″mi-za′tion, } 1 sel′mɪ-zē′shən; 2 sŏl′mɪ-zā′shon, *n*

sol″mi-sa′tion, } *Mus* The use of syllables as names for the notes or tones of the scale The syllables now commonly used are *do, re, mi fa, sol, la, si* The tonic sol-fa system uses *doh, ray, me, fah soh, lah, te* Other systems, now rare or disused, are **bocedization** or **bobization,** using *bo, ce, di, ga, lo, ma, ni,* **bebization** or **labecedization,** using *la, be, ce, de me, fe, ge,* and **damenization,** using *da, me, ni po, tu, la, be* The syllables used in solmization are attributed to Guido d Arezzo (11th century), except that *ut* (still used in some European countries) was the first syllable and there was no *si*, the seventh of the scale not then being recognized The syllables were the initial syllables of the successive lines of a Latin hymn whose first two lines are *Ut queant laxis Resonare fibris Do* was substituted later for *ut*, for euphony The syllables are used in two ways According to the most common system called the *movable-do* system, they denote the harmonic relations of the tones to the key *do* being always the key-note, *re* the second, etc In the *fixed-do* system they denote absolute pitch, *do* being the tone C, *re* the tone D, etc Sharps and flats are denoted commonly by substituting respectively *i* and *e* for the vowel of the syllable thus, *lai* is *li* and *lah* is *le* See MODE SCALE TETRACHORD [< F *solmisation*, < *solmiser*, see SOLMIZATE]

so′lo, 1 sō′lo, 2 sō′lo, *a Mus* Composed, written, or executed by a single voice or instrument, not concerted [It (< L *solus*), alone] — **solo pitch,** a special pitch adopted by a solo player, as on the violin for special effects

so′lo, *n* **1** *Mus* A composition or passage for a single voice or instrument, with or without accompaniment, also the rendition of such a passage **2.** *Card-playing* (1) An old game played by three or four persons, in which the player who bids to take the highest number of tricks plays alone against the others The modern skat is probably a derivative of it (2) A call in solo whist by which the caller undertakes to take 5 out of 13 tricks against the other players (3) In skat, a bid or form of the game in which the skat is not looked at till the hand has been played

So′lo, *n* A river in Java, length, 350 m to the Java sea

So″logne′, 1 sō″lōn′ə 2 sō″lōn′ĭe, *n* An ancient district of France now in Loir-et-Cher and Loiret departments

sol′o-graph, 1 sol′o-graf, 2 sŏl′o-grăf, *n* [Rare] A picture printed by the sun, photograph, sun-print [< L *sol*, sun, + -GRAPH]

so′lo-ist, 1 sō′lo-ɪst, 2 sō′lo-ĭst, *n Mus* One who sings or performs a solo, especially, a professional performer

so-lom′e-ter, 1 so-lɒm′ɪ-tər, 2 so-lŏm′ĕ-ter, *n* Same as SALINOMETER

Sol′o-mon, 1 sel′o-mən, 2 sŏl′o-mon, *n* **1.** A masculine personal name **Sol** (dim) D G **Sa′lo-mo,** 1 sā′lo-mō, 2 sa′lo-mō, F **Sa″lo″mon′,** 1 sa′lō mōn′, 2 sa′lō mŏn′, Hung **Sa′la-mon,** 1 shel′o-mon, 2 shal′a-mŏn, It **Sa″lo-mo′ne,** 1 sā″lo-mō′nē, 2 sà lo-mō′ng, L **Sal′o-mon,** 1 sal′o-mən, 2 săl′o-mon, Pol **Sa-lō′mon,** 1 sa-lō′mon, 2 sa-lō′mŏn, Pg **Sa″lo-mão′,** 1 sā″lo-məun′, 2 sa″lo-moun′, Sp **Sa″lo-mon′,** 1 sā″lo-mōn′, 2 sa″lo-mŏn′ **2** *Bib* A son of David and Bathsheba (1033–975 B C), king of Israel, noted for his wisdom and magnificence, reputed author of *Proverbs*, etc **3 Sir Richard** (¹⁰/₁₈1850–¹¹/₁₀1915), a South-African statesman, High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa **4** A river in N central Kansas, length, 120 miles from the North Fork to the Kansas river **5** [*s-*] A wise man — **Solomon's lily** (*Bot*), the black calla

Sol″o-mon′ic, 1 -men′ɪk, 2 -mŏn′ĭc, *a* **1.** Pertaining to Solomon, king of Israel **2** Characterized by wisdom as a *Solomonic* remark **Sol″o-mo′ni-an†; Sol″o-mon-it′ic‡.**

Sol′o-mon Is′lands An archipelago in the W Pacific ocean 13,100 sq m Buka and Bougainville, 4,200 sq m , were under German control until Sept 12, 1914, when they were taken by Australian troops, the remaining islands, 9,900 sq m , are under British control

Sol′o-mon's-seal″, 1 sel′o-mənz-sīl″, 2 sŏl′o-monz-sēl″, *n* **1** Any one of several perennial herbs of the genus *Salomonia* They have simple stems, from 6 inches to 4 feet high, bearing on the upper portion sessile leaves, and small greenish flowers The root-stock is marked at intervals by circular scars left by stems of previous years, giving the plant its name **2.** A six-pointed star See HEXAGRAM, 1 **3.** [Tasmania] An erect herb (*Drymophila cyanocarpa*) with narrow, two-ranked leaves on the upper part, and solitary, white, axillary flowers succeeded by blue berries, which give it the name also of turquoise-berry — **false Solomon's-seal,** any plant of the genus *Vagnera*, having white flowers in terminal racemes *V racemosa*, common in the United States, is called also **clustered Solomon's seal** and **false spikenard** — **two-leaved S ,** a little plant (*Unifolium canadense*), 3 to 5 inches high, with 2 or 3 leaves and an erect raceme an inch long, closely resembling the false Solomon's-seal



Solomon s-seals

1 A true Solomon's-seal *a* the fruit 2 The false Solomon s-seal *a* the fruit

So′lon, 1 sō′lan, 2 sō′lon, *n* **1.** (638–558 B C) An Athenian archon included among the Seven Sages **So′lōn‡** [Gr] **2** [*s-*] A lawmaker as, a village *solon*

so′-long′, 1 sō′-lông′, 2 sō′-lŏng′, *interj* [Colloq] Good-by! [Cor of SALAAM] **so long‡.**

So-lo′ni-an, 1 so-lō′nɪ-ən 2 so-lō′nĭ-an, *a* Of or pertaining to Solon or to his laws **So-lon′ic‡.**

The *Solonian* sumptuary enactments were directed principally against the extravagance of female apparel and dowries of excessive amount *Encyc Brit* 11th ed vol XXVI, p 83

so-lo′re, 1 so-lō′rɪ 2 so-lō′re *n* A cold wind blowing in one of the Alpine valleys, analogous to a land- or sea-breeze

So′lo-thurn, 1 zō′lo-tûrn, 2 sō′lo-turn, *n* **1** A canton in N W Switzerland, 306 sq m **2.** Its capital, the ancient Salodurum **So″leure′‡.**

So′lo-vetsk, 1 sō′lo-vetsk, 2 sō′lo-vĕtsk, *n* An island in the White Sea in Archangel North Russian Republic, length, 15 m , contains a monastery founded in 1429, bombarded by the British in 1854

Sol″pu-gid′e-a, 1 sel″pɪu-jɪd′ɪ-ə, 2 sŏl″pū-ĝĭd′e-a, *n pl Arach* The *Solifugæ* [< L *solpuga*, *solipuga*, a venomous ant that hides by day, < *sol*, sun, + *pugno*, fight] **Sol-pu′gi-da‡** — **sol-pu′gid,** *a & n* — **sol″pu-gid′e-an,** *a & n*

sol′stice, } 1 sel′stɪs, 2 sŏl′stĭc, *n* **1** *Astron* The time of year when the sun is at its greatest declination, either north or south, and seems to pause before returning on its course, usually on June 21 and December 22, called in the northern hemisphere the **summer** and **winter solstices** respectively, and the reverse in the southern hemisphere Compare EQUINOX **2** Either of the points in the ecliptic at which this occurs, the points midway between the equinoxes, being the first point in Cancer and the first point in Capricorn

sol-sti′cion†; solstitial point‡. **3** Hence, a culminating or important point, an epoch

Thus I lived . . . in one eternal *solstice* of unclouded hope

DE QUINCEY *Narrative Papers* vol I, p 13 [LT & F 1856]

[F, < L *solstitium*, < *sol*, sun, + *sto*, stand] **sol′stead†; sol′sti-cy†.**

sol-sti′tial, 1 sol-stɪsh′əl, 2 sŏl-stĭsh′al, *a* Of or pertaining to a solstice, occurring at the period of a solstice — **solstitial colure** (*Astron*), a great circle on the celestial sphere passing through the poles and the solstices

sol″u-bil′i-ty, 1 sol″yu-bɪl′ɪ-tɪ, 2 sŏl″yu-bĭl′ĭ-ty, *n* **1.** The state of being soluble (1) Capability of being dissolved (2) Susceptibility of being dissolved, as, the *solubility* of the problem **2** [Rare] Power or capacity of dissolving **3.** *Bot* Separability into parts, as in the legumes of the species of *Desmodium* or *Meibomia*, which readily separate into one-seeded joints [< L *solubilis*, soluble, < *solvo*, see SOLVE, *v*]

sol′u-bl(e)″, 1 sel′yu-bl, 2 sŏl′yu-bl, *a* **1.** Capable of being dissolved, as in a fluid, dissolvable, sometimes, in chemistry, in a restricted sense, dissoluble in water, as, gum arabic is *soluble* **2.** Susceptible of being solved, computed, or explained, as, a *soluble* problem **3.** [Rare] Easily opened, relaxed [F, < L *solubilis*, see SOLUBILITY] — **soluble ferment,** a chemical ferment, enzym See FERMENTATION — **s. glass,** see WATER-GLASS — **s. group** (*Math*), a group in which the orders of all the factor-groups are primes — **s oil** (*Dyeing*), oil treated with sulfuric acid, which renders it easily soluble in water — **sol′u-bl(e-ness)²,** *n* — **sol′u-bly,** *adv*

so′lum, 1 sō′lum, 2 sō′lŭm, *n* [L] The ground, in Scots law, a parcel of ground

so′lund-goose″, *n* Same as SOLAN-GOOSE

so'lus, 1 sō'lus, 2 sō'lŭs, *a* [so'LA, *fem*] [L] Alone used in stage directions

so-lute'†, *vt* 1. To dissolve absolve 2. To resolve reply.

so-lute', 1 so-lūt', 2 so-lūt', *a* 1. *Bot.* Wholly separate, free opposed to *adnate*, as, a *solute* stipule 2. [Archaic] Soluble 3†. Free, liberal, loose 4†. Cheerful; merry [< L *solvo* (pp *solutus*), see SOLVE, *v*]

so-lute', *n* *Chem & Physics* The substance dissolved in a solution as distinguished from the solvent.

so-lu'tion, 1 so-lū'shan, 2 so-lū'shon, *n* 1. *Phys Sci* (1) The change of matter from the solid or gaseous into the liquid state by its combination with a liquid when unaccompanied by chemical change, called **physical solution**; otherwise, **chemical s.**

(2) The result of such change; a liquid combination of a liquid and a non-liquid substance The constitution of a physical solution, as of a salt in water, is a vexed question, some holding that it is in effect the same as chemical solution, the dissolved substance forming a hydrate, or a mixture of hydrates, with the solvent, while others consider that the molecules of the dissolved substance are as free as those of a gas, and subject to analogous laws The latter view is called the **gaseous** or **osmotic theory of solution,** because the fact that osmotic pressures of solutions of different concentrations follow a law similar to Boyle's (see LAW) seems to support it Compare OSMOSE

2. The act or process of solving or computing, as a problem, also, the result of such computation; as, the *solution* was published in the Times 3. The act or process of explaining, settling, or disposing, as of a difficulty or doubt, as, the *solution* of a mystery 4. A method or way discovered or proposed for escaping a difficulty or settling a matter of doubt, specif (*Math*), a method or process of finding the answer to a problem, especially when the root of an equation is required 5. The answer or correct result of a solved problem, specif (*Math*), a relation between variables by which a differential equation is satisfied 6. Figuratively, a liquid or dissolved state

His [Bulwer's] prose holds in *solution* about as much poetry as prose can BAYNE *Essays* first series, p 388 [G & T 1857]

7. *Civ Law* Payment or satisfaction of a claim or debt 8. *Surg* A separation, as by fracture or breakage 9. *Med* The crisis of a disease, termination of a disease with critical signs 10†. Disintegration, dissolution 11†. Separation, hiatus 12†. A deliverance or release [F, < L *solutio(n-)*, < *solutus*, see SOLUTE, *a*]

— **Cardan's solution,** a method of finding the roots of a cubic equation — **concentrated s.,** a solution which almost reaches the point of saturation — **critical temperature of s.** (*Phys Chem*), the temperature above which two liquids that have no chemical action on one another nevertheless dissolve in each other — **Descartes's, Euler's, Ferrari's solutions,** different methods for finding the roots of a biquadratic equation — **Donovan's s,** an aqueous solution of equal parts of arsenic iodid and mercuric iodid — **Fehling's s.,** an aqueous solution of cupric hydroxid in sodium-potassium tartrate, usually of a given strength, used to determine the amount of sugar in a compound by the proportion of red cuprous oxid precipitated — **Fowler's s.,** see in vocabulary place — **general s.** (*Math*), a solution (of a differential equation) containing arbitrary constants equal in number to the order of the equation — **heavy s.** (*Mineral*), any one of certain liquids with high specific gravities, such as the Klein and Thoulet solutions — **Klein s.,** a cadmium borotungstate solution employed in the determination of specific gravities and separation of minerals — **Koppeschaar's s** (*Chem*), a decinormal bromin solution one of the tests for carbolic acid — **Labarraque's s,** an aqueous solution of chlorinated soda official in the United States and British pharmacopœias used as a disinfectant and for bleaching — **Lugol's s,** an aqueous solution of potassium iodid and iodin used in medicine — **Magendie's s,** an aqueous solution of sulfate of morphin (16 grains to 1 ounce), used for hypodermic injections — **Mayer's s** (*Chem*), a solution of potassium and mercuric iodid used as a reagent for alkaloids — **molar s.** (*Chem*), a solution containing one gram-molecule of solute to the liter — **Monsel's s,** an aqueous solution of ferric sulfate used as a styptic — **Nessler's s.,** an alkaline solution of potassium iodid and mercuric iodid used to detect the minute quantities of ammonia and its compounds in solutions — **normal s.,** a solution of known strength used in volumetric analysis, usually made so that one cubic centimeter contains a number of milligrams equal to the molecular weight of the compound **standard s.‡** — **normal salt s,** an aqueous solution of common salt (0 6 to 0 75 per cent), used for intravenous injections after profuse hemorrhage — **numerical s,** an approximate solution of an equation by the use of numbers — **particular s.** (*Math*), a solution obtained by giving particular value to the arbitrary constants in a general solution — **primitive s** (of a differential equation), the most general form of solution involving arbitrary constants — **proper s.** (of a differential equation), a solution that satisfies it and no other of lower order or degree — **singular s.** (of a differential equation), a solution that is not included in the complete or general solution, and does not involve in its expression any arbitrary constant — **solid s.** (*Phys Chem*), a homogeneous, non-crystalline solidified solution — **so-lu'tion-plane",** *n* *Crystal* A plane of easiest solution in a crystal Such a plane may be indicated externally by etched figures Solutions circulating through rocks at great depths and under great pressure may dissolve out regularly shaped cavities (negative crystals) lying in certain definite planes (solution-planes), and thus produce schillerization of the constituent minerals — **s -pressure,** *n* *Physics* The pressure caused by the tendency of atoms or molecules to dissolve In the case of metals it produces the current in a primary battery — **Thoulet,** or **Thoulet's, s,** a heavy solution of mercuric and potassium iodids (sp gr 3 2, nearly), used to separate minerals of varying density and to make determinations of specific gravity

so-lu'tion-al, 1 so-lū'shan-al, 2 so-lū'shon-al, *a* Relating or referring to or like a solution

sol'u-tive, 1 sol'yu-tiv, 2 sŏl'yu-tiv, *a* 1. Loosening, lax- **sol'u-tivs,** ‡ative 2. Soluble

sol'u-tol, 1 sol'yu-tōl *or* -tel, 2 sŏl'yu-tōl *or* -tŏl, *n* *Chem* An alkaline solution of sodium cresol in an excess of cresol, used as a disinfectant [< SOLUTE + -OL]

So-lu'tri-an, 1 so-lū'tri-an 2 so-lū'tri-an, *a* Of or pertaining to an epoch of paleolithic culture synchronous with the third division of the Quaternary period characterized by chipped flint implements [< *Solutré* Cave, France] — **So-lu'tri-an,** *n*

solv'a-bl(e", 1 solv'a-bl, 2 sŏlv'a-bl, *a* 1. That may be solved, resolved, or explained, capable of solution 2†. Solvent, as a debtor 3†. Payable **solv"a-bil'i-ty, solv'a-bl(e-ness",** *n* [N Y

Sol'vay, 1 sol'vē 2 sŏl'vā *n* A village in Onondaga county,

solve,] 1 solv; 2 sŏlv, *vt.* [SOLVED, SOLVD', SOLV'ING] 1.

solv', ‡ To free from perplexing difficulties, disentangle; clear up, hence, to put an end to, settle, as, his doubts are *solved* 2 To obtain an answer to or solution of by calculation or process of reasoning, as, to *solve* a chess problem, to *solve* a puzzle, specif, in trigonometry, to find the remaining angles and sides of (a triangle) when certain angles and sides are given 3. [Rare] To dissolve, set free [< OF *soltrer*, < L *solvo*, < *se-*, apart, + *luo*, set free,] SYN. clear, clear up, decipher, do, elucidate, explain, find out, guess, interpret, make out, resolve, see through, understand, unfold — ANT.: confound, confuse, darken, mystify, perplex — **solv'er,** *n* One who solves

solvet, *n* Method of solving solution

sol'ven-cy, 1 sol'ven-si, 2 sŏl'vĕn-çy, *n* The condition of being solvent, ability to pay all debts or just claims

The amount of these claims . became so large as to . . threaten the *solvency* of the Treasury

L E CHITTENDEN *Recollections of Lincoln* p 175 [H 1891]

sol'vend, 1 sol'vend, 2 sŏl'vĕnd, *n* [Rare] A substance to be dissolved [< L *solvendum*, gerundive of *solvo*, see SOLVE, *v*]

sol'vent, 1 sol'vent, 2 sŏl'vĕnt, *a* 1. Having sufficient to pay all debts, capable of meeting all obligations, having greater assets than liabilities, as, a *solvent* estate or debtor 2. Having the power of dissolving, as, *solvent* of sugar, a *solvent* fluid [< L *solvo* (ppr *solven(t-)s*), see SOLVE, *v*]

sol'vent, *n* 1. A fluid, as water or alcohol, capable of dissolving substances, menstruum

No other liquid than Water can act as the *solvent* for the various articles of food which are taken into the Stomach W B CARPENTER *Alcoholic Liquors* p 170 [L BROS & CO 1866]

2. *Med* A medicine used for dissolving morbid concretions or obstructions in or upon some organ, as, a *solvent* of urinary calculus 3†. That which solves

sol've-ol, 1 sol'vi-ōl *or* -ol 2 sŏl'vē-ōl *or* -ŏl *n* *Chem* A dark-colored liquid solution of cresol in sodium creosotate, used in surgery as a disinfectant [< L *solvo*, separate, + -OL]

solvs'berg-ite, 1 sŭlvz'bûrg-ait, 2 sŭlvs'bĕrg-it, *n* *Petrog* A porphyritic dike rock standing between grorudite and tinguaite [< *Sölvsberg* a mountain in S Norway]

Sol'way Firth, 1 sol'wē fûrth, 2 sŏl'wā fĭrth An inlet of the Irish Sea, between England and Scotland, 40 by 20 m, its bore in spring-tides rushes in from 3 to 6 feet high at a rate of 10 miles an hour Its Cumberland shore, known as **Solway Moss,** was formerly a bog which burst and destroyed 30 villages in 1771

so'ly†, *adv* Solely

sol'yert, *n* *Arch* Same as SOLLAR [name

Sol'y-ma, 1 sol'i-ma, 2 sŏl'y-ma, *n* Jerusalem the Greek

Sol'y-man, 1 sol'i-man *or* (*Turk*) sō'li-mān', 2 sŏl'y-man *or* (*Turk*) sō'ly-mān', **II.** (1496–1566), "the Magnificent" The greatest of Ottoman sultans **Su'lai-man‡; Su-le'mi-an‡**

somt, *a & pron* Same as SOME [silure]

som, 1 som, 2 sŏm, *n* The sheatfish [< Rus *somŭ*, the

so'ma, 1 sō'ma, 2 sō'ma, *n* [Sans] 1. A plant used at sacrifices also, its sap, which was used by the Vedic Aryas as a symbol of life renewed through sacrifice The praises of soma are sung in the Rig-Veda, and it is there deified 2 [S-] In Puranic mythology, the moon, or its deity 3. A plant (*Sarcostemma acidum*), believed to be the soma of the Vedas, a leafless shrub, growing in all parts of India, yielding a mildly acidulous milky juice

so'ma², *n* [SO'MA-TA, *pl*] 1. The body of an animal, specif, the axial portion of the body (head, neck, trunk, and tail) of a vertebrate, as distinguished from the limbs 2. *Biol* The whole of an organism except the germ-cells In Weismann's theory, only the soma dies, the germ-plasm composing the reproductive cells containing the immortality of the race

3. *Theol* Body, as distinguished from soul and spirit [< Gr *sōma, body*] — **so'ma-plasm",** *n* Somatoplasm

so'ma-cule, 1 sō'ma-kūl, 2 sō'ma-cŭl, *n* The ultimate molecule of protoplasm plastidule [< Gr *sōma*, body]

So"main', 1 sō'man', 2 sō măn', *n* A town in Nord department, France

So-maj', 1 so-mōj', 2 so-maj', *n* [Hind] An association assembly congregation especially for religious purposes, as, the Brahmo-Somaj

so'mal, 1 sō'mal 2 sō'mal, *a* 1. Of or pertaining to the body, somatic 2 *Zool* Of or relating to the spicules of a sponge occurring in both the ectosome and choanosome [< SOMA²]

So-ma'li, 1 so-mā'li, 2 so-mä'li, *n* [Afr] 1 A member of one of the East-African tribes of the Ethiopic group of the Hamitic stock See HAMITIC 2 The language of the Somalis — **So-ma'li,** *a*

So-ma'li Coast. A French protectorate in N E Africa, 5 790 sq m, capital, Jibuti

So-ma'li-land", 1 so-mā'li-land", 2 so-mä'li-länd", *n* 1. A British protectorate in N E Africa, S of the Gulf of Aden 68 000 sq m capital, Berbera 2. An Italian protectorate of N E Africa, between the Gulf of Aden and the Juba river

so'ma-plant", *n* Same as SOMA¹, 3

So-mas'chi-an, 1 so-mas'ki-an, 2 so-mäs'ci-an *a* *Ch Hist* Of or relating to an Augustinian congregation organized at Somascha Italy (16th century), for the care of orphans and the education of children — **So-mas'chi-an,** *n*

so"ma-tal'gi-a, 1 sō"ma-tal'ji-a, 2 sō"ma-tăl'ği-a, *n* Bodily pain [< SOMATO- + Gr *algos*, pain]

so"ma-tēn', 1 sō"ma-tēn', 2 sō"ma-tĕn', *n* [-TE'NES, 1 -tē'nēz 2 -tę'nęs *pl*] [Sp] A body of civilians armed to resist attack on their town

so-mat'ic, 1 so-mat'ik, 2 so-măt'ic, *a* 1. Of or pertaining to body, as opposed to soul or to spirit; physical, corporeal 2. Of or pertaining to the soma or body of an animal, as, the *somatic* cavity

Certain characteristic differences in the *somatic* reaction serve, although in a somewhat indefinite way, to classify the emotions G T LADD *Psychol Descriptive and Explanatory* p 546 [S 1894]

3. Of or pertaining to the body-cavity or its walls, cœlomatic 4. [Rare] *Mech* Relating to mass [< Gr *sōmatikos*, < *sōma*, body] — **so-mat'i-cal‡,** — **somatic cell,** a parenchyma-cell or body-cell, as distinguished from a germ-cell — **s death,** death of the whole body Compare LOCAL DEATH See DEATH, *n*, 1 (2) — **s. velocity,** same as MASS-VELOCITY — **so-mat'i-cal-ly,** *adv*

so-mat'ics, 1 so-mat'iks, 2 so-măt'ics *n* Somatology

so'ma-tism, 1 sō'ma-tizm 2 sō'ma-tişm, *n* *Philos* The doctrine that denies the existence of spirit in man, psychological materialism [< Gr *sōma(t-)*, body] — **so'ma-tist,** *n* A materialist

so'ma-to-, 1 sō'ma-to-, 2 sō'ma-to- From Greek *sōma(t-)*, body a combining form — **so'ma-to-blast,** *n* *Zool* Any blastomeric unit or plastidule from which cell-material is developed — **so'ma-to-chrome,** *n* A nerve-cell exhibiting a definite cell-body surrounding the nucleus — **so'ma-to-cyst,** *n* *Zooph* The inflated body-cavity of certain siphonophores See illus of PORTUGUESE MAN-OF-WAR, under MAN-OF-WAR — **so"ma-to-cys'tic,** *a* — **so'ma-to-derm,** *n* Same as SOMATOPLEURE — **so"ma-to-dym'i-a,** *n* A double monstrosity with union at some part of the trunks — **so"ma-to-e"ti-o-log'i-cal,** *a* *Med* Pertaining or relating to causes of disease as originating within the body itself — **so"ma-to-gen'ic,** *a* *Biol* Originating in the soma or body-cells of an organism arising in the post-embryonic stages of development said of variations due to the direct influence of environment, as, *somatogenic* or acquired characters opposed to *blastogenic* or *congenital* **so"ma-to-ge-net'ic‡.**

so"ma-tol'o-gy, 1 sō"ma-tel'o-ji; 2 sō"ma-tŏl'o-gy, *n* 1. The science of organic bodies, especially of the human body embracing *anatomy* and *physiology*, biology apart from psychology

Somatology signifies the science of the body only and is subdivided into anatomy and physiology anatomy being the science of its structure, and physiology the science of the functions of its organs PORTER *Human Intellect* p 7 [S 1870]

2. *Anthrop* The branch of anthropology that treats of the physical nature of man, his anatomy, physiology, and biology, so far as these bear on the distinction of races, peoples, and nations

It embraces, in Brinton's treatment, (1) **internal somatology,** including *osteology, craniology* (so far as they relate to racial peculiarities), *myology*, and *splanchnology;* (2) **external s.** or *anthropometry*, (3) **comparative psychophysics,** in its application to races and (4) **developmental** and **comparative s,** embracing the *embryology* and *biology* of man **so"ma-tog'ra-phy‡.**

3. The branch of physics that treats of matter and its properties [< SOMATO- + -LOGY] — **so"ma-to-log'i-cal,** *a* Pertaining to somatology corporeal **so"ma-to-log'ic‡.** — **so"ma-to-log'i-cal-ly,** *adv* — **so"ma-tol'o-gist,** *n*

so'ma-tome, 1 sō'ma-tōm, 2 sō'ma-tōm, *n* One of the homologous serial segments of which the body of a vertebrate is theoretically composed a somite

Professor Goodsir's terms of *Somatomes* for the segments and Metasomatomes for their interspaces appear to me to be well worthy of adoption HUXLEY in *Annals and Magazine of Nat. Hist* third series p 433

[< Gr *sōma*, body, + -TOME] — **so"ma-tom'ic,** *a*

so"ma-top'a-gus, *n* *Terat* A double monster with two separate trunks — **so"ma-to-par'al-le'lus,** *n* *Terat* A double monster having the axes of the bodies parallel — **so"ma-to-phyte,** *n* *Bot* Any plant formed of cells unmodified for special purposes especially, any higher plant composed of growth-cells, in contradistinction to reproductive cells of any kind — **so"ma-to-phyt'ic,** *a* — **so'ma-to-plasm,** *n.* The plasma of the body — **so'ma-to-pleure,** *n* *Embryol* In the embryonic development of the *Craniata*, the outer of the two layers into which the mesoblast divides, together with its integuments of the body The term is also used of the embryonic development of certain insects, etc Compare SPLANCHNOPLEURE **so"ma-to-pleu'ral, -ric,** *a* — **so"ma-to-psy'chic, -i"cal,** *a* Consisting of or pertaining to both body and mind — **so"ma-to-splanch"no-pleu'ric,** *a* Of or pertaining to the somatopleure and the splanchnopleure — **so"ma-to-tot'o-my,** *n* The dissection of a body — **so"ma-to-trid'y-mus,** *n* A monster with three united trunks — **so"ma-to-trop'ic,** *a* *Bot* Manifesting or characterized by somatotropism — **so"ma-to-trop'i-cal-ly,** *adv* — **so"ma-tot'ro-pism,** *n* *Bot* A stimulative or directive influence exerted upon a growing plant-organ by the substratum upon which it is growing When the organ tends to grow inward into the substratum it is positively somatotropic, when away from it, negatively somatotropic **so'ma-tro-pism‡.**

som'ber,] 1 sem'ber, 2 sŏm'ber, *vt* [SOM'BERED or

som'bre, ‡ -BRED, SOM'BER-ING or -BRING] To make somber or gloomy, darken

som'ber,] *a* 1. Partially destitute of light or bright-

som'bre, ‡ ness, dusky, murky, gloomy, as, a *somber* shade, a *somber* color 2. Severe and somewhat melancholy, producing or evidencing gloomy feelings, depressing, as, a *somber* life, *somber* character [< F *sombre* (cp OF *essombre*, a shady place, Sp *sombra*, a shade), prob < L *ex*, out, + *umbra*, shade] SYN. see DARK, DOLEFUL, SAD — **som'ber-ly, som'bre-ly,** *adv* — **som'ber-ness, som'bre-ness,** *n* Somber quality, gloom

som'bert, *n* Somberness gloom **som'bret.**

Som"bre-re'te, 1 sōm"brē-rē'tē, 2 sōm"brę-rę'tę, *n* A silver-mining town in Zacatecas state, Mexico

som-bre'rite, 1 sem-brē'rait 2 sōm-brę'rit, *n* *Mineral* A hard yellowish or brown calcium phosphate [< *Sombrero*, one of the Antilles]

som-bre'ro, 1 sem-brū'ro, 2 sŏm-brę'ro, *n* A broad-brimmed hat, usually of felt, common in Mexico and the southwestern parts of the United States often ornamented [Sp, < *sombra*, see SOMBER, *a*] — **som-bre'roed,** *a* Wearing a sombrero



Sombrero

som'brous, 1 sem'brus, 2 sŏm'- brŭs, *a* [Poet] Somber — **som'brous-ly,** *adv* — **som'brous-ness,** *n*

som'delt, *n & a* Same as SUM'DELT

some,] 1 sum, 2 som, *a* 1. Of indeterminate quantity,

sum², ‡ of indefinite number or amount, as, he bought *some* land in Texas, get me *some* bread 2. Appreciable yet limited in degree or amount, moderate, as, the report is in *some* measure true, we have *some* lumber, but need more 3 Conceived or thought of, but not definitely known used to express ignorance or uncertainty in regard to the person or thing referred to, as, he may fall into *some* ditch, each man is *some* man's servant 4. *Logic* Part at least, sometimes, part but not all of a class used in the ordinary particular proposition and in each sense opposed, but in a different way, to the "all" or "none" that indicates a universal proposition, as, *some* men are wise, *some* serpents are venomous 5 About, approximately, as, a town of *some* five thousand souls, *some* three miles away used formerly to designate an indefinite term, as, *some* hour hence 6. [Colloq] Of considerable account, noteworthy [< AS *sum*, some]

some, *pron* 1. A certain undetermined quantity or part; a portion, as, *some* of the cargo was lost 2. Certain particular ones not definitely known or not specifically designated often with *some* or *others* as a correlative, as, *some* were lost, *some* died, *others* were very sick, rarely used in the possessive, as, "*some's* self-love" 3†. A certain one

some¹, *adv* 1. [Colloq] In an approximate degree, as nearly as may be estimated, about, as, *some* eighty people were present 2. [Colloq, U S, & Prov Eng] Somewhat; as, he was *some* tired I like it *some* — **some and some** [Local or Obs] part at a time

some†, *adv & conj* So, as, or ever still existing in dialectal use, in composition as in *hoursomeer* for *hoursoeter*.

-some, **-somy,** **-sum**ᵉ, *suffix.* A termination used in forming certain adjectives from nouns and other adjectives: usually indicating a considerable degree of the quality expressed identical with SAME in the sense of being like; as, *blithesome, darksome, fulsome, quarrelsome* etc. In *buxom*, literally "pliant," the ending is disguised. It was formerly used with numerals, in the sense of "in all" as, *twosome, foursome* but is now retained in *foursome* only Compare SAME

Our some in *who'soever* (German *sam* in *heilsam*) is altered from *o'der sam*, and identical with *same* in the sense of *like*

W D WHITNEY *Life and Growth of Lang* p 123 [A. 1875]

[< AS *-sum*, akin to SAME]

-someᵉ, *suffix* A terminal form derived from the Greek *sōma*, a body as *chromosome, merosome* etc.

some'bod"y, } 1 sum'bod'ɪ, 2 som'bŏd'y, *n.* **1.** A per-
sum'bod"yᵉ, } son unknown or unnamed; as, *somebody* met me. **2.** A person of consequence or importance; as, he thinks himself *somebody* **3.** [Sco't] A lover; sweetheart; as, I'm going to marry my *somcody*

some'deal"†, *n* Some part or something **some'dele"**†.

some'deal"†, *adv* In some degree partly, somewhat.

some'gate", 1 sum'gĕt' 2 som'gāt', *adv.* [Scot] In some way or manner somehow or somewhere. **some'gat"**:.

some'how", } 1 sum'hau', 2 som'how', *adv* In some
sum'how"ᵉ, } way or by some means undetermined, in a manner not known or explained: often followed by *or other* as, we must get there *somehow or other*

So-me'is, 1 so-mī'ɪs; 2 so-mē'is, *n* *Bib* (Apocrypha, R. V.). *1 Esd* ix. 34.

Som'er-by, 1 sum'er-bɪ 2 sŏm'er-by **Horatio Gates** (²⁄₃1805–³⁄₄1872) An American genealogist.

Som'ers, 1 sum'ərz 2 som'ərz, *n.* **1. Sir George** (1554–¹⁄₂1610), an English navigator landed first settlers in Bermuda. July 25 1609 **2. Lord John** (²⁄₃1651–⁴⁄₅1716), an English statesman lord chancellor; *Somers Tracts*

som'er-sault, } 1 sum'er-sŏlt, -sĕt, 2 som'er-salt, -sĕt,
som'er-set, } *n.* To make a somersault or somerset. **sum'er-sault**‡ᵉ; **sum'er-set**‡ᵉ.

som'er-sault, } *n* Properly, a leap in which a person
som'er-set, } turns heels over head in the air and lights on his feet; loosely, the placing of the head on the ground and throwing the body over it, landing on the back: often used figuratively

James II. had come to the throne full of Papist zeal and of a poor hope to bring all England to a great *somerset* of faith

D G MITCHELL *English Lands* vol. i. p 242 [A. 1850]

[< F *soubresaut*, < L *super* over, + *saltus* leap < *salio* leap] **sum'mer-set**‡.—**double or triple somersault**, a feat performed by acrobats, in which the body turns two or three times in the air during a single leap

Som'ers-by, 1 sum'ərz-bɪ 2 sŏm'erz-bɪ, *n* A village in Lincolnshire England birthplace of Alfred Tennyson.

som'er-set‡, 1 sum'er-sĕt 2 som'er-sĕt *n* A saddle for a one-legged rider so padded that he obtains some hold with his stump [After Lord Fitzroy *Somerset* who used one]

Som'er-set‡, *n* **1. Duke of** (1506?–¹⁄₂1552), Edward Seymour, an English statesman uncle of Edward VI **2. Earl of** (—?⁄1645) Robert Carr or Ker a Scottish courtier favorite of James I. of England **3. Lady Henry** (¹⁄₂1851–³⁄₄1921) an English temperance reformer **4.** A county in central Maine 3 831 sq m. county-seat, Skowhegan. **5.** A county in S E Maryland, 362 sq m. county-seat, Princess Anne **6.** A county in N central New Jersey, 305 sq m. county-seat Somerville **7.** A county in S W. Pennsylvania 1 040 sq m county-seat, Somerset. **8.** A town in Bristol county, Mass **9.** A city, county-seat of Pulaski county Ky **10.** A village in Perry county, O. **11.** A township and borough, county-seat of Somerset county Pa

Som'er-set East. **1.** A district in Cape of Good Hope province South Africa. **2.** Its capital

Som'er-set-shire, 1 sum'ər-sĕt-shīr 2 sŏm'er-sĕt-shīr, *n* A maritime county in S W England 67 by 43 m it produces Bath stone county town, Bath. **Som'er-set**‡.

Som'er-set West. A village in S Cape of Good Hope Province, South Africa

Som'er-set West Strand. A village on False Bay Cape of Good Hope Province South Africa a watering-place.

Som'ers Islands. Same as BERMUDA.

Som'ers-worth, 1 sum'ərz-wûrth 2 sŏm'erz-wûrth, *n* A city in Strafford county, N H. [Somersetshire, England.

Som'er-ton, 1 sum'ər-tən 2 sŏm'er-ton, *n* A town in

Som'er-vell, 1 sum'ər-vel 2 som'er-vĕl, *n* A county in N. Texas 200 sq m county-seat Glen Rose

Som'er-ville, 1 sum'ər-vil, 2 som'er-vil, *n* **1. Mary** (*née* Fairfax) (1780–¹⁄₂1872), a British physicist and astronomer *Mechanism of the Heavens* **2. William** (¹⁄₂1675–⁷⁄₈1742), an English poet *The Chase* **3.** A city in Middlesex county, Mass a N W suburb of Boston. **4.** A town county-seat of Somerset county N J

so"mes-the'sis, 1 sō"mes-thē'sɪs 2 sō"mēs-thē'sɪs *n* That form of sensibility or of the feeling of being in the body, which is due to a mixture of specific sensations so low in intensity that none of them in particular arises above the threshold of consciousness [< Gr *sōma* body, + ESTHESIS] **so"mes-the'si-at**—**so"mes-thet'ic**, *a*

some'thing, 1 sum'thɪng, 2 som'thing, *n* **1.** A particular thing undetermined or not yet apparent, some thing, undertaking or state of affairs indefinitely conceived or stated, a thing unspecified: as, *something* will result.

All things are beautiful
Because of *something* lovelier than themselves,
Which breathes within them, and will never die

LUCY LARCOM *Prelude to Poems* st. 1

2. Some portion or quantity, even tho trifling; as, give the beggar *something* **3.** A thing having real existence or some value, as, it is hard to get *something* for nothing **4.** A thing of importance and consideration; as, we think ourselves *something*, but we are nothing.

some'thing, *adv* In some degree or extent, somewhat: archaic except in special phrases as **something like.**

And *something* earlier every year
Our singing birds take wing.

LOWELL *To* ——— st. 3

some'time", 1 sum'tɪm', 2 sŏm'tīm' *a* Having been at one time former once as, *sometime* professor

some'time", *adv* **1.** At some time not precisely stated; as, *sometime* I will inform you, it happened *sometime* last week originally written as two words **2.** Same as SOMETIMES **3.** For a time in the past, as, he was *sometime* bishop **4.** [Archaic] Once upon a time, as, a prince *sometime* met a giant in a wood.

some'times"†, *a* Same as SOMETIME

some'times", 1 sum'tɪmz', 2 sŏm'tīmz', *adv* **1.** At times; occasionally, now and then often with a correlative *sometimes*, as *sometimes* I like it and *sometimes* not **2†.** At some time gone by, formerly, once

some'way", 1 sum'wā', 2 sŏm'wā', *adv* In some way or by some means not ascertainable or not stated, as, he *someway* escaped properly two words

some'ways", 1 sum'wāz'; 2 som'wāz', *adv* [Slang Prov Brit & U S] Some way some distance

some'what", } 1 sum'hwet', 2 som'hwat', *n* **1.** An
sum'what"ᵉ, } uncertain quantity or degree, more or less, as, he knows *somewhat* of it

The best woman has always *somewhat* of a man's strength.

DINAH M. CRAIK *Yours Mrs. Jardine* ch. 2, p 52. [R.]

2. A thing not specified or explained something, as, I have *somewhat* to say to you. **3.** An individual or thing of consequence. **4.** *Hegelianism.* A reality limited by negation.

some'what", *adv* In some degree; to some extent, as, *somewhat* hastily.

some'when", 1 sum'hwen', 2 som'hwĕn' *adv.* [Rare] At some uncertain or unspecified period some time.

some'where", 1 sum'hwār'; 2 som'hwār', *adv* **I.** In or to some place unspecified or unknown; as, we shall meet again *somewhere* often in colloquial use following a preposition as a noun; as, he came from *somewhere* up-State **2.** In or to some existent place opposed to *nowhere*; as one must stand *somewhere* **3.** Approximately, as, *somewhere* about sixty.

some'while", 1 sum'hwīl', 2 sŏm'hwīl', *adv* [Rare] **1.** At some period. **2.** For a time **3.** Sometimes.

some'whiles", *adv* [Archaic] Sometimes occasionally

some'whith"er, 1 sum'hwɪth'er; 2 som'hwĭth'ĕr, *adv* To some indefinite or unknown place

so'mite, 1 sō'mīt 2 sō'mit *n* A zonal segment of the body of an animal especially of an articulate or a vertebrate, a somatome; metamere [< Gr. *sōma*, body]—**mesoblastic somite** (*Phylol.*), a protosomite—**so'mital, so-mit'ic,** *a.*

som"ma-ru'ga-ite, 1 sō"ma-rū'ga-īt 2 sō"ma-rū'ga-ĭt, *n* *Mineral.* A variety of gersdorffite containing gold.

sommet†, *n* The chief point sum

Somme, 1 sōm' 2 sŏm *n* **1.** A river in N W. France; length 147 m to the English Channel. **2.** A department in N central France 2 423 sq m. capital, Amiens Here the Germans were defeated by the Allies Nov 1915 and July 1916 but the Allies were checked by the Germans in March 1918 and the Germans were defeated and repulsed by them, April 24 1918

som"mé, 1 som'mē' 2 sŏm'mg'. *a* [OF] *Her* Horned or surmounted.

som"meil†, *n* [F.] A grave air in old operas

som'mert, *n* Same as SUMMER†, SUMMER"

Som'mer-ring, 1 zŏm'er-ıng 2 sŭm'er-ing **Samuel Thomas von** (¹⁄₂1755–³⁄₄1830) A German anatomist physiologist.

som'mer-sault†, **som'mer-set**†, *n & v* Somersault.

somn-. Same as SOMNI-

som'nal, 1 som'nal 2 sŏm'nal *n* *Pharm* A proprietary hypnotic ($C_4H_7ClO_2N$) composed of urethane and chloral hydrate [< L. *somnus* sleep]

som-nam'bu-lant, 1 som-nam'biu-lent, 2 sŏm-năm'bū-lant, *a* **1.** Characterized by sleep-walking, pertaining to somnambulism. **2.** Walking during sleep

som-nam'bu-late, 1 som-nam'biu-lēt 2 sŏm-năm'bū-lāt, *v* [-LAT'ED, -LAT'ING] **I.** *t* To walk over or upon when asleep **II.** *i* To walk about or wander around during sleep [< SOMNI- + AMBULATE]

som-nam'bule, 1 som-nam'biūl 2 sŏm-năm'būl, *n* **1.** One in a hypnotic or mesmeric state **2.** A somnambulist [F., < L *somnus*, sleep + *ambulo*, go about]

som-nam'bu-len-cy, 1 som-nam'biu-len-sɪ; 2 sŏm-năm'bū-lĕn-çy, *n* Somnambulism or a condition approaching it

som-nam'bu-lism, 1 som-nam'biu-lɪzm; 2 sŏm-năm'bū-lĭsm, *n* The act of walking and performing other purposive actions during sleep, or in a state intermediate between sleep and waking; also the psychical affection that induces such activity

Richet and others have used the same name for both, regarding hypnotism as an artificial *somnambulism* and sleep-walking a natural and spontaneous *somnambulism*

M DE MANCHINE *Sleep* p 124 [w s 1897]

som-nam'bu-lance‡; **som-nam'bu-la'tion**‡.—**artificial somnambulism,** somnambulism induced by hypnotic methods.

som-nam'bu-list, 1 som-nam'biu-lɪst; 2 sŏm-năm'bū-lĭst, *n* One prone to walk and perform other actions in his sleep **som-nam'bu-la"tor**‡.

som-nam"bu-lis'tic, 1 som-nam'biu-lɪs'tɪk, 2 sŏm-năm'bū-lĭs'tic, *a* Pertaining to somnambulism or somnambulists **som-nam'bu-lar, -lic,** or **-lous**‡.

som-nam'bu-lize, 1 som-nam'biu-laɪz, 2 sŏm-năm'bū-lĭz, *v* [-LIZED, -LIZ'ING] **I.** *t* To put into a somnambulistic condition, hypnotize **II.** *i* To assume a somnambulistic state, be or act in such a state

som'na-phor, 1 som'nə-fər, 2 sŏm'na-fōr, *n* A soporific [< SOMNI- + Gr *phoros* bearing]

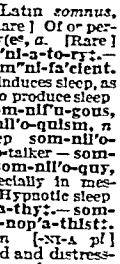
Som-nath', 1 som-nāt', 2 sŏm-nät', *n* A town in Kathiawar Peninsula, Gujarat province, British India

som'ni-, 1 som'nɪ-, 2 sŏm'nɪ- From Latin *somnus*, sleep a combining form—**som'ni-al,** *a* [Rare] Of or pertaining to sleep or dreams—**som'ni-a-tive**(ᵉ), *a.* [Rare] Pertaining to or productive of dreams **som'ni-a-to-ry**‡.—**som-nic'u-lous**‡, *a* Drowsy sleepy—**som"ni-fa'cient.** **I.** *a* Somniferous. **II.** *n* Something that induces sleep, as a narcotic.—**som-nif'er-ous,** *a* Tending to produce sleep soporiferous narcotic **som-nif'ic**‡.—**som-nif'u-gous,** *a* Banishing or preventing sleep—**som-nil'o-quism,** *n* The act or habit of talking in one's sleep **som-nil'o-quence**‡.—**som-nil'o-quist,** *n* A sleep-talker—**som-nil'o-quous,** *a* Given to talking in sleep—**som-nil'o-quy,** *n* The act of talking when asleep especially in mesmeric sleep—**som-nip'a-thy,** *n* [Rare] Hypnotic sleep regarded as a passive condition **som-nop'a-thy**‡.—**som-nip'a-thist,** *n* A hypnotic subject **som-nop'a-thist**‡.

som'ni-um, 1 som'nɪ-um, 2 sŏm'nɪ-ŭm, *n* [-NI-A *pl*] A dream; specif in pathology, a confused and distressing dream-like condition while in a semisomnolent state [L., < *somnus* sleep]

som-nif'o-len-cy‡, *n* A narcotic

som'no, 1 som'no 2 sŏm'no *n* [-NOES 1 -nōz, 2 -nōs *pl*] A small night-table set beside a bed. [F., < L *somnus* sleep]



Somno

som'no-form, 1 som'no-fōrm 2 sŏm'no-fōrm, *n* A sleep inducing compound of ethyl and methyl chlorid and bromid [< SOMNI- + -FORM]

som'no-lence, 1 som'no-lens 2 sŏm'no-lĕns, *n* **1.** The state of being somnolent, oppressive drowsiness **som'no-len-cy**‡. **2.** *Pathol* Same as SOMNIUM [F., < L. *somnolentia*, < *somnus*, sleep] **somp'no-lence**‡.

som'no-lent, 1 sem'no-lent, 2 sŏm'no-lĕnt *a* **1.** Inclined to sleep; sleepy, drowsy **2.** Tending to induce drowsiness [F < L. *somnolentus* < *somnus*, sleep] Syn: see DROWSY—**som'no-lent-ly,** *adv.*

som"no-len'ti-a, 1 sem'no-len'shi-a 2 sŏm'no-lĕn'shi-a *n.* *Med* A condition of somnolence or drowsiness. [L. see SOMNOLENCE]

som"no-les'cent, 1 sem'no-les'ent. 2 sŏm'no-lĕs'ĕnt *a* Beginning or tending to be somnolent drowsy; half-asleep—**som"no-les'cence,** *n*

som'no-lism, 1 sem'no-lɪzm 2 sŏm'no-lĭsm, *n.* The somnolent state produced by hypnotism.

som-nop'a-thy, etc Same as SOMNIPATHY, etc.

som'nourt, *n* An apparitor summoner **somp'nourt.**

Som'nus, 1 sem'nus 2 sŏm'nŭs, *n* [L.] *Rom Myth* The god of sleep son of Night and twin brother of Death identical with the Greek *Hypnos*

Som"o-ri'as, 1 sem'o-rī'as 2 sŏm'o-rī'as *n.* *Bib* (Douai).

son, 1 sun, 2 son, *n* **1.** A male child considered with reference to either parent or to both parents a male offspring infant or adult; as Jacob had twelve *sons*. **2.** A male descendant, however distant, in the plural, descendants in general, as the *sons* of Abraham.

No- had they yet among the *sons* of Eve
Got them new names. MILTON *P L* bk. i l. 364.

3. A native or inhabitant of a country or place, as a *son* of France. **4.** One who occupies the place of a son, either by adoption marriage, youth, or regard, as a son-in-law: often used as a term of affectionate address

Jesus seeing their faith said unto the sick of the palsy *Son*, be of good cheer thy sins be forgiven thee *Matt* ix. 2.

5. One closely identified with or specially fitted for some occupation or sphere of life one invested with some particular quality, as if inheriting it, as, *son* of toil (a laboring man); a *son* of Mars (a soldier), the *sons* of light. [< AS *sunu* son] **sonet.**—**favorite son** [U S] a popular statesman a most favored politician as, Georgia's *favorite son*—**Son of God.** *Script* **1.** Jesus Christ **2.** [s-] One who through belief in Christ, enjoys God's special favor—**Son of Heaven,** the Emperor of China a former title—**Son of Man.** *Script* **1.** The Messiah. **2.** [s-m-] A son of Adam—**Sons of Liberty** (*U S Hist*), a patriotic organization existing before and during the American Revolution in opposition to the policy of the British government. The name first appears at the time of Zenger's trial for libel (1735)—**Sons of the American Revolution,** an association similar to the Sons of the Revolution and with like aims, instituted in California on July 4 1875, from which the national society was formed on Apr 30 1889 It is now organized in 30 States and restricts membership absolutely to lineal descendants of those who rendered actual service in the Revolutionary war—**Sons of the Revolution,** an association instituted in New York on Feb 22 1876 (incorporated May 3 1884) to keep alive the spirit of the men who achieved American independence to collect and secure records and documents, erect memorials, etc.—**Sons of Usnach** or **Usna** (*Ir Legend*) three brothers slain by Conchubhar king of Ulster Compare DEIRDRE—**Sons of Veterans,** an organization composed of the lineal descendants of those who served honorably in the Civil War, instituted in Philadelphia Sept 29 1879

so'na-ble, 1 sō'na-bl 2 sō'na-bl, *a* Capable of being sounded. [< L. *sono*, sound]

so'nance, 1 sō'nans 2 sō'nanç, *n* **1.** Same as SONANCY. **2†.** A sound as of music [of being sonant.

so'nan-cy, 1 sō'nan-sɪ, 2 sō'nan-çy, *n* The character

so'nant, 1 sō'nant 2 sō'nant, *a* **1.** *Phon* Accompanied by vocal vibration or tone when uttered, capable of being sounded continuously with definite pitch; intonated, voiced as the vowels the nasals *n* and *m*, the sibilant *z*, the spirants *r* and *th* (in *that*), and the flat or soft consonants *g*, *d* and *b* (called *soft checks*) opposed to *surd*, *voiceless sharp*

If a *sonant* breath be stopped the *sonant* letters g guttural d dental b labial are produced

F A. MARCH *Anglo-Saxon Gram* § 27 p 15 [R 1873]

2. Pertaining to or giving forth sound, sounding, resonant. [< L. *sono* (ppr *sonant-(t-)s*), SOUND]—**so'nant-ize,** *v.*

so'nant, *n* A sonant letter or its sound

The conversion of a surd letter into its corresponding *sonant*, or of *sonant* into surd is abundantly illustrated in the history of every language Our own plural sign *s* is pronounced as *s* only when it follows another surd consonant as in plants cakes after a *sonant* consonant or a vowel it becomes *z* as in eyes pins pegs

W D WHITNEY *Lang and Study of Lang* lect. iii. p. 92 [S 1867]

so-na'ta, 1 so-nā'ta 2 so-nä'ta, *n* *Mus* **1.** An instrumental composition, now usually for the piano in three or four movements one of which is usually slow, and some of which are in sonata form, as an allegro, andante scherzo, and rondo, or an allegro, largo minuet, and presto **2.** Formerly, any instrumental composition opposed to *cantata*. Two polyphonic types of sonata had become established by the time of Corelli (1) **sonata da chiesa** or **church s**, consisting usually of a slow introduction a loosely fugued allegro a cantabile slow movement and a quick finale suggesting dance-tunes of the *suite* (2) **s. da camera,** or **chamber s.,** which consisted almost altogether of familiar dance-tunes.

The *sonata* in its main classical significance is a work for one or two instruments consisting of a group of movements, four movements being the full scheme the last movement in the same key as the first each movement normally in one tempo complete in design, independent from the other movements in theme but aptly related to them in key and style

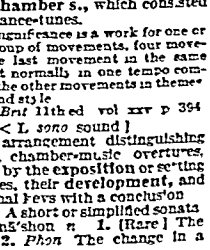
Encyc. Brit 11th ed vol xxv p 394

[It. < *sonata* f. pp of *sonare* < L *sono* sound]

—**sonata form,** a formal arrangement distinguishing many movements of sonatas, chamber-music overtures, symphonies, etc characterized by the exposition or setting forth successively of two themes, their development, and their restatement in the original keys with a conclusion

—**so"na-ti'na,** *r* [It] *Mus* A short or simplified sonata

so-na'tion, 1 so-nā'shən, 2 so-nä'shon *n* **1.** [Rare] The act of sounding resonance **2.** *Phon* The change in a voiceless sound by which it becomes sonant. [< LL. *sonatio(n-)*, < L. *sono* sound]



1 Common Indian Sondeli (*Crocidura caerulea*) 1/2 2 Head of the Rat-tailed Sondeli (*Crocidura murina*) 1/2

Son'chus, 1 sŏn'kus, 2 sŏn'cŭs *n.* *Bot* An Old World genus of coarse spiny plants of the family *Cichoriaceæ*, with yellow flowers the sow-thistle now naturalized in the United States. [< L. *sonchus* (< Gr *sonchos*) sow-thistle]

son'cle, *a* [Scot.] Same as SONSY

son'cy†.

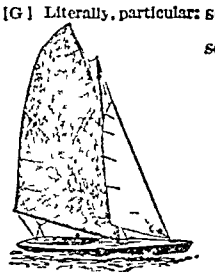
sondi†, *n* Sand

sond†, *n* A sounding line CHAUCER *C D* l. 1 149

sondel, *n.* A message messenger visitation trial **sond**†.

son'de-li, 1 son'de-lɪ 2 sŏn'de-lī *n* [Anglo-Ind] The muskrat (*Crocidura caerulea*), or a related species

son'der, 1 zŏn'dər, 2 sŏn'der, *a* [G] Literally, particular: specif, designating a class of small yachts, originally German of which the sum of the water-line length, extreme beam, and extreme draft must not be greater than thirty-two feet [Short for G *sonder-klasse* < *sonder,* particular, + *klasse,* CLASS]



Sonder Yacht

son'der-cloud", *n* [Rare] A cirro-cumulus cloud

Son'dre Ber'gen-hus, 1 sŭn'drĕ ber'gĕn-hŭs, 2 sûn'drę bĕr'ĝĕn-hus An amt in S W Norway, 6,026 sq m, capital, Bergen **South Ber'gen-hus‡.**

Son'dre Trond'hjem, 1 tron'yem, 2 trŏn'yĕm An amt in central Norway 7,184 sq m, capital, Trondhjem **South Trond'hjem‡**

Son'dri-o, 1 sŏn'drī-ō, 2 sŏn'drī-ō, *n* **1.** A province in central N Lombardy, Italy 1,229 sq m **2.** Its capital

son'dry†, *a* Sundry

sonet†, *adv* Soon

son'er-i, 1 sŏn'er-ī, 2 sŏn'er-y, *n* [Anglo-Ind] Cloth in which gold-colored strands are interwoven gold cloth

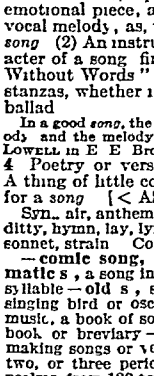
song, 1 sŏŋ, 2 sông (XIII), *n* **1.** The rendering of vocal music, more widely, any melodious utterance, as of a bird, singing, as, the *song* of a lark; the *song* of the wind **2** *Mus* (1) A musical composition for the voice or for several voices, especially, a short lyrical descriptive or emotional piece, also, the written or printed copy of a vocal melody, as, this *song* is in a minor key, a patriotic *song* (2) An instrumental composition having the character of a song first used by Mendelssohn, as, "*Songs* Without Words" **3.** A short poem, usually in rimed stanzas, whether intended to be sung or not, a lyric or ballad

In a good *song,* the words seem to have given birth to the melody and the melody to the words
LOWELL in E E Brown's *James Russell Lowell* p 42 [D L CO]

4 Poetry or versification, verse, as, heroic *song* **5.** A thing of little consequence, a mere trifle, as, it sold for a *song* [< AS *sang,* < *singan,* sing]

Syn. air, anthem ballad, canticle, carol chant, descant, ditty, hymn, lay, lyric, melody, poem poesy, poetry, psalm, sonnet, strain Compare synonyms for SING

—comic song, a humorous descriptive song **—mellismatic s,** a song in which there is more than one tone to a syllable **—old s,** same as SONG, 5 **—song'bird",** *n* A singing bird or oscine **—s.-book,** *n* **1.** A book of vocal music, a book of songs or hymns **2.** Formerly, a prayer-book or breviary **—song'craft",** *n* [Rare] The art of making songs or verses **—s. form,** a musical form of one, two, or three periods **—S. of Degrees,** a song of fifteen psalms, from 120 to 134 inclusive, of the Hebrew collection Called in the Revised Version S. of Ascents, and in the Douai Version the Gradual Psalms **—S. of Songs,** Canticles **S of Solomon‡.—S. of the Three Holy Children,** an apocryphal book forming a Hebrew insert in the Aramaic text of *Daniel* iii It contains the prayer of the three young men Shadrach Meshach, and Abednego (in Hebrew Azariah, Ananias, and Misael), to be delivered from the fiery furnace **—s sparrow,** *n* A common North-American sparrow (*Melospiza fasciata*) noted for its song, which begins in early spring Its length is about six inches, color, upper portion brown, lower portion white with brown patches on the breast Also, a related species, as the Aleutian song-sparrow (*M cinerea*) **—s -speech,** *n* A method of speaking with a fulness of resonance and variety of changes in pitch which resembles song **—s.-thrush,** *n* **1** The most common British thrush (*Turdus musicus*), brown above and nearly white below, with spotted breast and sides, noted for its sweet and varied song, mavis throstle **2.** [U S] The wood-thrush **—syllabic s,** a song in which one tone only is given to each syllable, there being no slurred notes **—song'ful,** *a* Full of song or melody **—song'ful-ness,** *n* **—song'less,** *a* Having no song **—song'let,** *n* A little song



Song-sparrow 1/4

Son-ghay', 1 seŋ-gaĭ', 2 sôŋg-ĝȳ', *n* Same as SONGO See table of AFRICAN TRIBES **Son-ghai'‡.**

Song'ka', 1 seŋ'kā', 2 sôŋ'ka', *n* A river in Yunnan province, China, length, 600 m to the Gulf of Tonkin. [Chin, large river] **Song'ca'‡.**

song'man, 1 sŏŋ'man, 2 sôŋ'măn, *n* [-MEN, *pl*] **1.** A singer of songs and glees **song'er†. 2.** *Ch of Eng* A lay vicar

song'ster, 1 sŏŋ'stər, 2 sôŋ'ster, *n* **1.** A person or bird given to singing, one skilled in singing, specif, a singing bird **2.** A writer of verse, poet **3.** A book of favorite songs [< AS *sangistre,* < *singan,* sing] **—song'stress,** *n* A female songster

son"i-fac'tion, 1 sen'ĭ-fak'shən, 2 sŏn'ĭ-făc'shon, *n* **1.** The making or producing of sound **2.** *Entom* Specif, stridulation, as, the *sonifaction* of crickets [< L *sonus,* sound + *factio(n-),* see FACTION] **son"i-fi-ca'tion‡.**

son'i-fer, 1 sen'ĭ-fər, 2 sŏn'ĭ-fer, *n* An instrument to assist the hearing, consisting of a bell-shaped receiver placed on a stand and having a flexible tube to convey the sound to the ear [< L *sonus,* sound, + *fero,* bear] **—so-nif'er-ous,** *a* Producing or conducting sound

son'-in-law", 1 sun'ĭn-lō', 2 son'-ĭn-lą', *n* [SONS'-IN-LAW', *pl*] The husband of one's daughter

Son'jin, 1 sŏn'jin 2 sôn'jin, *n* A treaty port, N W Chosen

sonk, 1 seŋk, 2 sôŋk, *n* [Prov Eng & Scot] **1.** A seat **2** A grass-plot **3.** A straw saddle sod

son'less, 1 sun'les, 2 son'lĕs, *a* Having no son

Son'na, *n* Same as SUNNA

Sonn'blick, 1 zŏn'blik 2 sŏn'blik, *n* A peak in the Salzburg mountains, Austria, 10,277 ft high, site of an observatory.

sonnet†, *n* The sun

Son'ne-berg, 1 zŏn'ə-berg 2 sŏn'e-bĕrĝ, *n* A town in the German republic of Saxe-Meiningen noted for toy-making

Son'nen-thal, 1 zŏn'en-tal, 2 sŏn'ĕn-tal, **Adolf von** (12/31 1834–4/41 1909) An Austrian actor in tragedy and comedy

Son"ner-a'ti-a, 1 son'er-ē'shi-ə 2 sŏn'er-ā'shi-a, *n Bot* A genus of East-Indian trees typical of the family *Sonneratiaceæ S acida* yields edible fruits *S apetala* is the Pambala-tree **—Son"ner-a"ti-a'ce-æ,** *n pl Bot* A small family of southeastern Asiatic shrubs and trees of the order *Myrtales,* bearing opposite entire leaves almost veinless and large terminal flowers having a bell-shaped cleft calyx and numerous stamens The fruit is a berry filled with pulp, in which the seeds are enveloped **—son"ner-a"ti-a'ceous,** *a*

son'net, 1 son'et, 2 sŏn'ĕt, *vt & vi* To affect by or celebrate in sonnets, compose sonnets

son'net, *n* **1.** A poem of fourteen lines, usually in iambic pentameter, riming according to a prescribed scheme

The sonnet came into English verse from Italy, in the sixteenth century There are two principal forms (1) The so-called **Italian sonnet** consists of 14 iambic pentameter lines, arranged thus an octave, riming *a b b a, a b b a,* and a sestet, riming *c d e, c d e,* or *c d e, d c d,* or *c d e, d c e,* or *c d e, e d c* A rime in the last couplet is permissible, but disapproved by most critics The octave is supposed to introduce the main idea or sentiment, which the sestet develops, or illustrates by comparison or contrast (2) The **Elizabethan or Shakespearian s** consists of 14 iambic pentameter lines, arranged in quatrains of interwoven rime and closing with a rimed couplet

In modern Europe the *sonnet* has always had a peculiar fascination for poets of the first class—poets that is in whom poetic energy and plastic power are equally combined
Encyc. Brit 11th ed vol XXV p 415

2 A short poem, an amatory lyric [F, < Pr *sonet,* dim of *son* < L *sonus,* sound]—**son'net-a-ry,** *a* Of, pertaining to or expressed by a sonnet as *sonnetary* sorrows **—son"net-eer', -teer',** *I vi* To compose sonnets **II.** *n* A composer of sonnets, hence, contemptuously, a half-fledged poet **son'net-er** or **-list‡.—son'net-ize,** *v I. t* To apostrophize in a sonnet **II.** *i* To write sonnets—**son'net-ry,** *n* The act of making sonnets, also, sonnets collectively **son'net-ing‡.**

Son"ni"ni' de Ma"non"court', 1 sō"nī"nī' də ma"nōn"kūr', 2 sō"nī"nī' de mą"nōn"cur', **Charles Nicholas Sigisbert** (2/11 1751–1/21 1812) A French traveler and naturalist

Son-ni'no, 1 son-nī'nō, 2 sŏn-nī'nō, **Sidney, Baron** (3/11 1847–11/21 1922) An Italian statesman premier, 1906, 1909 minister for foreign affairs, 1914–1919

son'nish†, *a* Sunny

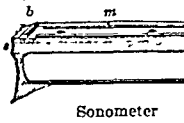
Son'nite, *n* Same as SUNNITE

son'ny, 1 sun'ĭ, 2 sŏn'y, *n* [Colloq] Little son familiar

So-no'ma, 1 so-nō'mə; 2 so-nō'ma, *n* A county in W. California 1,620 sq m, county-seat, Santa Rosa

so-no'ma-ite, 1 -ait, 2 -it *n Mineral* A silky, colorless, hydrous magnesium-aluminum sulfate ($H_{40}Mg_3Al_2S_6O_{31}$) occurring in crystalline masses. [< *Sonoma,* Cal]

so-nom'e-ter, 1 so-nem'ĭ-tər, 2 so-nŏm'e-ter, *n* A sound-testing or sound-measuring instrument Specif (1) An instrument for studying the laws of the transverse vibrations of strings, including a sounding-board movable bridges, and weights for varying the tension (2) An induction-coil device for testing metals used with a telephone (3) A bell for testing deafness [< L *sonus,* sound, + -METER] **—Hughes's sonometer,** an induction-balance for testing the intensity of sound or the delicacy of the hearing



Sonometer

A wire is hung across the bridges (*b b*) over the pulley (*p*), and strained by the weight (*w*) By shifting the movable bridge (*m*) on the sound-box (*s*) the vibrations can be altered and studied

so-no'ra', 1 so-nō'rə, 2 so-nō'ra, *n* **1.** A local storm moving from northwestern Mexico into Arizona and California in summer, generally bringing heavy rain with thunder and lightning **2.** A huge thunder-cloud characteristic of this storm [< *Sonora,* Mexico]

So-no'ra', *n* **1** A river in N W Mexico length, 300 m to the Gulf of California **2** A state in N W Mexico 76,253 sq m, capital Hermosillo **3** A city county-seat of Tuolumne county, Cal—**So-no'ran,** *a & n* **—Sonoran zone** (*Zoogeog*), a region centering in northern Mexico and extending through the arid regions of Lower California New Mexico, Arizona, and Nevada the division adjacent to the Transition zone is the **Upper Sonoran zone,** that lying next the Tropical is the **Lower Sonoran zone.**

so-no'rant, 1 so-nō'rant, 2 so-nō'rant, *a* Sonant

So-no'ra Pass, 1 so-nō'rə 2 so-nō'ra A defile in the Sierra Nevada mountains, Alpine county, Cal altitude, 9,623 ft

So-no'ra Peak A peak in Alpine county, Cal 11 429 ft high

so-no're, 1 so-nō'rē, 2 so-nō'rę, *adv Mus* Sonorously [< It *sonoro,* < L *sonorus,* see SONOROUS]

so"no-res'cence, 1 sō'no-res'ens, 2 sō'no-rĕs'ĕnç, *n Physics* The property in hard rubber of reproducing sound-vibrations that correspond to intermittent pulsations of radiant heat See RADIOPHONE **—so"no-res'cent,** *a*

so"no-rif'ic, 1 sō'no-[*or* sen'o-]rif'ik, 2 sō'no-[*or* sŏn'o-]rif'ic, *a* Making or producing sound, specif, stridulating, as an insect, as, the *sonorific* organ of a locust [< L *sonor* (< *sono,* sound), sound, + *facio,* make]

so-nor'i-ty, 1 so-nor'ĭ-ti, 2 so-nŏr'ĭ-ty, *n* Sonorous quality **—so-nor'ic,** *a*

so-no'ro-phone, 1 so-nō'ro-fōn, 2 so-nō'ro-fōn, *n Mus* A wind-instrument resembling a bombardon [< L *sonorus* (see SONOROUS) + Gr *phōnē,* sound]

so-no'rous, 1 so-nō'rus, 2 so-nō'rŭs, *a* **1.** Productive or capable of sound-vibrations, sounding, as, *sonorous* glass

The vibrations of elastic bodies can only produce the sensation of sound in us by the intervention of a medium interposed between the ear and the *sonorous* body and vibrating with it This medium is usually the air but all gases vapours liquids and solids also transmit sounds
GANOT *Physics* tr by Atkinson § 224 p 210 [w w '05]

2 Loud and full-sounding, resonant, impressive in sound, as, the *sonorous* utterance of an orator **3.** *Phon* Same as SONANT **4** *Pathol* Marked by a characteristic resonance, as in certain diseases, as, the *sonorous* râle in chronic catarrh [< L *sonorus,* < *sono,* sound] **—sonorous figures,** sound-figures See SOUND **—so-no'rous-ly,** *adv* **—so-no'rous-ness,** *n*

So-nor'pur', 1 sō-nor-pūr', 2 sō-nor-pur', *n* **1.** A native state in E Central Province, British India, 906 sq m **2.** Its capital

sons, 1 senz 2 sŏnz, *n* [Scot] Happiness, prosperity sonce‡.

son'ship, 1 sun'ship, 2 sŏn'ship, *n* The state of being a son, the position, duties, or relationship of a son

So-nson', 1 sō-nsōn', 2 sō-nsōn', *n* A city in central Antioquia department, Colombia South America

So"no-na'te, 1 sō"so-nā'tē, 2 sō"so-na'tę, *n* A town in S W Salvador

son'sy, 1 sen'sĭ 2 sŏn'sy, *a* [Prov Brit] Having sweet, engaging looks well-conditioned happy jolly **son'sie‡.**

son'tag, 1 son'tag *or* (*G*) zŏn'tak, 2 sŏn'tăg *or* (*G*) zŏn'tāk, *n* A woman's knitted cape, with two long tabs which are crossed over the bosom and fastened at the back of the waist [< Henrietta *Sontag*]

Son'tag, 1 zŏn'tak, 2 sŏn'tăk, **Henrietta** (1/41806–6/11 1854). Countess Rossi, a German operatic singer

Son'thal, 1 sen'tal, 2 sŏn'tal *n* Same as SANTALI

son'ty†, *n* Sanctity in the oath **God's sonties.**

soo, 1 sū, 2 sōō, *n* [Prov Eng or Scot] Sow

soo'a, 1 sū'ə, 2 sōō'a, *n* [Hind] A pig an abusive epithet

soo-chong', *n* Same as SOUCHONG

Soo"chow', 1 sū"chau', 2 sōō"chow', *n* A treaty port, 60 m W of Shanghai China **Sow"chow'‡; Su"chau'‡.**

Soo-dan', 1 sū-dān' 2 sōō-dan', *n* Same as SUDAN **—Soo'der, Soo'dra, soo'fee, soo'jee,** etc Same as SUDRA, etc

sook', 1 sūk *or* suk, 2 sōōk *or* sōōk, *v & n* [Scot] Same as SUCK.

sook', 1 sūk, 2 sōōk, *n* A stand booth [< Ar *sūq*]

sook'y, 1 sūk'ĭ 2 sōōk'y, *n* [Prov] A call to a calf from the sound made by calves when drinking

sool, 1 sūl, 2 sōōl, *vt* [Colloq, Austral] **1** To tease, worry **2** To incite (a dog)

soolt, *n* Same as SOUL²

soo'la-clo"ver, 1 sū'lə-klō"vər, 2 sōō'la-clō"ver, *n* The French honeysuckle (see under HONEYSUCKLE) so called in Australia, where it is a prized perennial fodder-herb

Soo-loo' Is'lands. Same as SULU, *n*, 2

soom, 1 sūm, 2 sōōm, *v & n* [Scot] Swim

soon, 1 sūn, 2 sōōn, *a* [Prov or Obs] Quick, prompt, early, as, a *soon* result

soon, *adv* **1.** At a future or subsequent time not long distant, shortly, as, call again *soon, soon* after dawn **2.** Early within a given period or without delay, promptly as, it was *soon* learned, are you going so *soon?* **3.** With haste and celerity, in a speedy manner, quickly, also, with ease, readily, as, who will get there *soonest?* the *sooner* you go the better

Queen How *soon* a smile of God can change the world!
BROWNING *In a Balcony*

4. With willingness or readiness usually with *would, should, had,* etc, as, I *would* as *soon* die as live in the comparative, equivalent to *rather,* as, I *had sooner* go **5.** In good season, early archaic, except in the southern United States, as, *soon* in the day **6†.** At once; immediately the original sense [< AS *sōna,* soon] **—as soon as,** on the instant that immediately after, as, *as soon as* he comes, ask him **—s. at** [Prov or Obs], as soon as just at as, *soon at four* o'clock **—sooner or later,** at some unknown or unspecified time

Soo'nee, 1 sū'nĭ, 2 sōō'nē, *n* A Sunnite

soon'er, 1 sūn'er, 2 sōōn'er, *n* [U S] One who acts before the appointed time, one who makes an unfair and premature start, specif, a person who goes before the appointed time to take up free public land, with a view of obtaining one of the most desirable sites

Soon-ga'ri-a, *n* Same as SUNGARIA

soon'ly†, *adv* Quickly

soop, 1 sūp, 2 sōōp, *v* [Scot] To sweep

soo'pi, 1 sū'pi, 2 sōō'pi, *n* [S Afr] A sup as of brandy

soop'ings, 1 sūp'ĭŋz 2 sōōp'ings, *n pl* [Scot] Sweepings

soo'ple, 1 sū'pl, 2 sōō'pl *v & a* Same as SUPPLE

soo'ple, *n* Same as SWINGLE

soor†, *a* Sore

soor, 1 sūr, 2 sōōr, *n* [Hind] Same as SOOA **su'ar‡.**

Soo'rah, *n* Same as SURA

soor-chi', 1 sūr-chĭ', 2 sur-chī', *n* [Per] A carriage-driver **sur-chi'‡.**

soord†, *n* Sward

soor'kee, 1 sūr'kĭ, 2 sōōr'ke, *n* [Ind] A mortar consisting of pulverized brick mixed with lime **soor'kī‡; soor'ky‡.**

soor'ma, *n* [E Ind] Same as SURMA

Soos, *n* Same as SUS

soo-shong', *n* Same as SOUCHONG

soo'soo, *n* [E Ind] Same as SUSU

soot, 1 sut *or* sūt, 2 sōōt *or* sōōt (XIII), *vt* To soil or cover with soot

soot, *n* A black substance consisting essentially of carbon from the smoke of wood or coal, especially that which adheres to the inside of the chimney, containing also volatile products condensed from the combustion of the wood or coal, including certain ammonia salts used as a fertilizer and formerly in medicine

Soot from furnaces and baths according to Pliny, formed the basis of the ink used by old writers
JAMES REES *Foot-Prints of a Letter-Carrier* p 41 [L 1866]

[< AS *sōt,* soot]—**soot'-can"cer,** *n* Chimney-sweepers cancer, soot-wart—**s -dew,** *n Bot* A thin black coating on living leaves of many plants, as hop, apple and orange, due to fungi (genus *Capnodium*) See FUMAGINE—**s -flake,** *n* A flake of soot hence a smut

soot'et, *a* Sweet—**soot'et,** *adv* Sweetly

soot'er-kin†, *n* A false birth fabled to have been produced by Dutch women as a result of sitting over their stoves, hence figuratively that which is fruitless or abortive

sooth, 1 sūth, 2 sōōth, *a* [Scot or Archaic] **1** True and faithful trustworthy **2** Agreeing with truth **3** Delightful, because of faithfulness or any attractive qualities [< AS *sōth,* true]—**sooth'ly,** *adv* [Archaic] In truth really **sooth'lich†.—sooth'ness†,** *n* Truth uprightness **sooth'head†—sooth'sawn"†,** *n* A true proverb

sooth, *n* **1.** [Archaic] Truth reality often preceded by *in* **2** [Prov Eng] Enjoyment happiness **3†.** Sweet speech, blandishment **4†.** Soothsaying, prophecy [< AS *sōth,* < *sōth,* true]

soothe, 1 sūth, 2 sōōth, *vt* [SOOTHED, SOOTH'ING] **1.** To restore to a quiet or normal state, calm, tranquilize, as, to *soothe* the nerves **2** To make less harsh or severe, mitigate, soften, or relieve, as, to *soothe* pain

The sea is His and He who sent
The wind and wave can *soothe* their strife
BRET HARTE *Grandmother Tenterden* st 9

3. To put in a gentle or gentler frame, flatter, humor, as, *soothing* flattery **4.** To palliate, excuse **5†.** To prove or maintain to be true **6†.** To yield assent to; agree with [< AS *ge-sōthian* confirm, < *sōth,* true]

soothe†. Syn. see ALLAY—**sooth'er,** *n.* **1.** One who or that which soothes **2†.** A flatterer

sooth'fast", 1 sūth'fast, 2 sōōth'fast', *a* **1.** [Archaic] Truthful also steadfast, loyal **2†.** Real true [< AS *sothfæst* < *sōth,* sooth, + *fæst,* fast]—**-ly,** *adv*—**-ness,** *n*

sooth'fast", *adv* [Archaic] In truth really loyally

sooth'ful†, *a.* Truthful true—**sooth'ful-ly†,** *adv*

Soot'hill, 1 sut'hil, 2 sōōt'hil, *n* A town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England

sooth'ing, 1 sūth'ĭŋ, 2 sōōth'ing *ppr & verbal n* of SOOTHE, *v* —**sooth'ing-ly,** *adv*—**sooth'ing-ness,** *n*

sooth'less, 1 sūth'les 2 sōōth'lĕs, *a* [Rare] False, also, treacherous

Down, *soothless* insulter! I trust not the tale
CAMPBELL *Lochiel's Warning* st 6

sooth'say"†, *vt* To announce the future as a soothsayer

sooth'say"†, *n* **1.** An omen **2** A prediction proverb

sooth'say"er, 1 sūth'sē"er, 2 sōōth'sā'er, *n* **1.** One who claims to have supernatural insight or foresight, a diviner **2.** Same as MANTIS See illus under MANTIS **3†.** A truthful person the original meaning

sooth'say"ing, 1 sūth'sē"ĭŋ, 2 sōōth'sā'ing, *n* **1.** The action or utterance of a soothsayer or diviner, prophecy **2†.** A true saying, truth

soot'i-ness, 1 sut'ĭ-nes, 2 sōōt'ĭ-nĕs, *n.* The quality of being sooty.

soot'ish†, *a* Somewhat sooty
soot'less, 1 sut'les, 2 sōōt'lĕs, *a* Free from or having no soot
soot'-wart", 1 sut'-wērt", 2 sōōt'-wart", *n* *Pathol* An epithelial cancer of the scrotum [soot
soot'y, 1 sut'ı, 2 sōōt'y, *vt* [Rare] To blacken or stain with
soot'y, *a* [SOOT'I-FR, SOOT'I-EST] **1.** Blackened, stained, or affected in some way by soot, covered with soot **2** Producing or consisting of soot, as, *sooty* coal, *sooty* matter **3.** Black like soot, dusky, dark [< AS *sōtig*, < *sōt*, soot] — **sooty albatross**, an albatross (*Phœbetria fuliginosa*) of the South Pacific, mostly grayish with sooty wings and tail — **s. shearwater**, see SHEARWATER — **s. tern**, a tern (*Sterna fuliginosa*) of the seacoasts of warm regions, sooty-black above and white below — **soot'y-wing"**, *n* *Entom* A hesperiid pigweed butterfly (*Pholisora catullus*) of the United States — **soot'i-ly**, *adv*
sop, 1 sep, 2 sŏp, *v* [SOPPED, SOPT[5], SOP'PING] **I.** *t* **1.** To dip and moisten or soak in a liquid, as, to *sop* a piece of bread in gravy **2.** To cause to be absorbed by a porous substance, take up by absorption commonly with *up*, as, to *sop up* water with a towel **3.** [Rare] To propitiate or silence, as by throwing a sop to, as, a politician *sopped* with patronage
II. *i* To be absorbed, soak in, percolate, as, the water is *sopping* in [< AS *soppigan*, < *sūpan*, sup]
sop, *n* **1.** Anything steeped or dipped and softened in liquid, especially a small piece of bread dipped in broth, gravy, or other liquid, and intended to be eaten **2.** Anything given to pacify, as a concession or a bribe **3.** Any soppy, soggy, or drenched mass often in similes, as, wet as a *sop* **4.** [Dial, U S] Gravy **5†.** A small portion, morsel, bit, trifle **6†.** Wet, soggy ground [< AS *sūpan*, sup]
— **sop'-in-wine"** or **sops'-in-wine"**, *n* Any pink used to flavor wine, especially the clove-pink and the garden pink — **sops of wine**, a variety of apple See APPLE — **to throw a sop to Cerberus**, to pacify or quiet an opponent by some gift or favor in allusion to the sop said to be given to quiet Cerberus on entrance to Hades
sop, *abbr* Soprano [*Acts* xx, 4
So'pa-ter, 1 sō'pə-[*or* sop'ə-]tər, 2 sō'pa-[*or* sŏp'a-]ter, *n* *Bib*
sope[1], *n* [Archaic] Same as SOAP — **so'per†**, *n*
sope[2]**†**, *v & n* Same as SUP — **so'per†**, *n*
soph, 1 sef, 2 sŏf, *n* **1** [Colloq, U S] A sophomore **2** [Colloq, Dublin Univ] A sophister
Soph, *abbr* Sophist, Sophister, Sophocles, sophomore
So'phal, 1 sō'fal *or* -fı-al, 2 sō'fl *or* -fa-l, *n* *Bib* (Douai)
So-phe'ret, 1 so-fi'ret, 2 so-fē'rĕt, *n* *Bib* (Douai)
So-phe'reth, 1 so-fi'[*or* sef'ı-]reth, 2 so-fē'[*or* sŏf'e-]rĕth, *n* *Bib* *Ezra* ii, 55
So'pher-im, 1 sō'fər-ım, 2 sō'fer-ım, *n pl* The scribes considered as the recognized copyists, revisers, interpreters, and teachers of the Jewish law, and especially of the Old Testament Scriptures See SCRIBE [< Heb *Sōpherim*] — **So'pher-ic**, *a*
so'phi, *n* Same as SUFI
So-phi'a, 1 so-fai'ə, 2 so-fī'a, *n* **1.** A feminine personal name Dan D **So-phi'e**, 1 so-fi'e, 2 so-fī'e, F **So"phie'**, 1 sō fī', 2 sō fē', G It Sp Sw **So-fi'a**, 1 so-fi'a, 2 so-fī'a, L **So-phi'a**, Rus **So'fi-a**, 1 sō'fi-ə 2 sō'fī-a **2** In Goldsmith's *Vicar of Wakefield* the younger daughter of the Vicar **3** 1 sof'ı-ə 2 sŏf'ı-a In the Hebrew and Hellenic philosophy the Spirit of God, the formative and controlling Wisdom of the Universe a conception introduced finally into the Eastern Church through Neo-Platonism, and often recognized in the dedication of Greek churches, especially by Justinian in the noted church built by him in Constantinople **4.** 1 sof'ı-ə, 2 sŏf'ı-a In occultism and theosophy, Heavenly Wisdom personified or hypostatized [< Gr *sophia*, < *sophos*, wise] **So'phiet.**
soph'ic†, *a* Teaching wisdom, pertaining to wisdom **soph'i-cal†**. — **soph'i-cal-ly†**, *adv*
so-phime'†, *n* A sophism
soph"i-ol'o-gy, 1 sef'ı-el'o-jı, 2 sŏf'ı-ŏl'o-gy, *n* [Recent] *Anthrop* The scientific investigation of the origin and development of the philosophies of the world, the natural history of science and philosophy [< SOPHIA + -OLOGY] — **soph"i-o-log'ic**, *a*
soph'ish, 1 sef'ısh, 2 sŏf'ısh, *a* Like or befitting a sophister or sophomore
soph'ism, 1 sef'ızm, 2 sŏf'ızm, *n* **1.** A false argument understood to be such by the reasoner himself and intentionally used to deceive, any fallacy designed to deceive See FALLACY, PARALOGISM **2.** *Philos* The doctrine or method of the sophists [< F *sophisme*, < L *sophisma*, < Gr *sophisma*, < *sophizō*, teach, < *sophos*, wise] Syn see SOPHISTRY
soph'ist, 1 sef'ist, 2 sŏf'ist, *n* **1.** *Gr Philos & Rom*, **sof'ist**[2], *Hist* A professed teacher of wisdom, or practical philosophy, and of its exposition as the arts of dialectic and rhetoric The founders of this school among the Greeks (in the 5th century B C) turned attention from the earlier crude cosmological speculations to the study of man they thus prepared the way for Socrates and his successors, Plato and Aristotle Later, the sophists, partly through their confounding persuasion in matters of opinion with the sincere search and sound establishing of truth, and partly through political and social corruption, due to the fact that they taught the art of persuasion in a spirit of self-seeking and for pay, became distrusted and despised In this period their doctrine of the relativity of knowledge led them to the philosophical position of subjective idealism and the practise of their art degenerated into the use of methods designed to "make the worse appear the better cause" After a period of decline, this school was revived in the 2d century A D in the form of professional orators and declaimers and later still, as defenders of paganism and philosophic culture Lucian and Julian the emperor belonged to the later schools

The modern man of letters corresponds to the ancient *sophist* whose office it was to confirm adorn and propagate, the current prejudice J MORLEY *Voltaire* p 90 [8 a w 1878]

2. Hence, one who reasons or disputes cleverly but fallaciously, a specious dialectician, quibbler

Remember then that we are now reasoning not as *sophists* or system-mongers but as men anxious to discover what is right COLERIDGE *Works Friend* in vol II p 265 [1 1858]

[< F *sophiste*, < LL *sophista*, < Gr *sophistēs*, < *sophos*, wise]
soph'ist-ert, *vt* To maintain sophistically or fallaciously
soph'ist-er, 1 sof'ist-ər, 2 sŏf'ist-er, *n* **1** An undergraduate in one of the later years of an English university course

At Cambridge, England, students of the second year are called **junior sophisters** or **junior sophs**, and third-year men **senior sophisters** At Dublin University the terms are applied to students during the last two years of the arts course In older American colleges these were the original titles of the junior and senior classes respectively

2. [Archaic] A sophist. [< F. *sophiste*, see SOPHIST]
so-phis'tic, 1 so-fis'tık, 2 so-fĭs'tic **I.** *a* Sophistical
II. *n* The art or method of the Greek sophists [< F *sophistique*, < Gr *sophistikos*, < *sophos*, wise]
so-phis'ti-cal, 1 so-fis'tı-kal, 2 so-fĭs'tı-cal, *a* **1.** Relating to or of the nature of a sophist or sophistry, characterized by specious reasoning, fallacious **2†.** Adulterated, impure — **-ly**, *adv* — **-ness**, *n*
so-phis'ti-cant, *n* [Rare] Anything used as an adulterant
so-phis'ti-cate, 1 so-fis'tı-kēt, 2 so-fĭs'tı-cāt, *v* [-CAT[5]-ED, -CAT'ING] **I.** *t* **1.** To render sophistical or obscure with specious reasoning, beguile with sophistry, delude, mislead, as, to *sophisticate* the understanding or the truth **2** To alter or emend, as a text or passage, to an unauthorized or deceptive meaning, especially in support of one's own opinions **3.** To make impure by admixture, adulterate, as, to *sophisticate* wine **4** To deprive of simplicity of mind or manner, render artificial

Lincoln was so simple so modest, so good that he seems a riddle to the *sophisticated* *Harper's Monthly* Feb 1891, p 481

II. *i* To indulge in sophistry, be sophistical [< LL *sophistico* (pp *sophisticatus*), < *sophisticus*, see SOPHISTIC] — **so-phis'ti-cat"ed**, *a* **1.** Informed in the ways of the world worldly-wise **2** Possessed of superficial information, artificially or pretentiously wise — **so-phis'ti-ca"tor**, *n*
so-phis'ti-cate†, *a* Adulterate sophisticated
so-phis"ti-ca'tion, 1 so-fis'tı-kē'shən, 2 so-fĭs'tı-cā'shon, *n* **1.** The act of reasoning fallaciously or beguiling with sophistry, also, a sophism **2.** The state of being sophisticated, artificiality, unnaturalness **3.** Adulteration, also, that which is used to adulterate, or the resulting mixture [< LL *sophisticatio(n-)*, < *sophistico*, see SOPHISTICATE, *v*]
so-phis'ti-cism, 1 so-fis'tı-sizm, 2 so-fĭs'tı-cism, *n* Sophistry
soph'is-tress, 1 sef'ıs-tres, 2 sŏf'ıs-trĕs, *n* A female sophist
soph'is-try, 1 sef'ıs-trı, 2 sŏf'ıs-try, *n* [-TRIES, 1 -trız, 2 -trĭs, *pl*] **1.** The art or methods of the Greek sophists, hence, specious reasoning, subtly fallacious disputation, reasoning sound in appearance only, especially when designedly deceptive, casuistry **2†.** Logical or dialectical exercise **3†.** Trickery, evil cunning [< OF *sophisterie*, < LL *sophistia*, see SOPHIST] **soph'is-tryе†**. Syn casuistry, chicanery, evasion, fallacy, hair-splitting, paralogism, prevarication, quibbling, sophism, subterfuge, trickery See CHICANERY
Soph"o-cle'an, 1 sef o-klī'ən, 2 sŏf'o-clē'an, *a* **1.** Pertaining to the Greek tragedian Sophocles or his writings **2.** Resembling or in the style of Sophocles [< L *Sophocles*, < Gr *Sophoklēs*, Sophocles]
Soph'o-cles, 1 sof'o-klīz, 2 sŏf'o-clēs, *n* An Athenian tragic poet (495–406 B C) noted for the softness and fluency of his versification and for dramatic skill In his work he combined subtlety with passion and nobility of aim with truth to nature in faultless manner Seven of his tragedies are extant and a portion of an eighth, *Ichneutai*, was discovered in 1911, the extant plays are *Antigone*, *Ajax*, *Electra*, *Œdipus Coloneus*, *Œdipus Rex*, *Philoctetes*, and *Trachiniæ*
soph"o-ma'ni-a, 1 sef o-mē'nı-ə, 2 sŏf'o-mā'nı-a, *n* A disease in which the patient has extravagant ideas of his own wisdom
soph'o-more, 1 sef'o-mōr, 2 sŏf'o-mōr, *n* In American colleges and some other educational institutions having a four-year course, a student of the second year [< *Soph-Mor*, early cant term at Cambridge University, England, for junior sophister, < SOPH, abbr of SOPHISTER, + Gr *mōros*, foolish] **soph'i-more†**
soph"o-mor'ic, 1 sef'o-mor'ık, 2 sŏf'o-mŏr'ic, *a* [U S] **sof"o-mor'icе**, Pertaining to or characteristic of a sophomore hence, opprobriously, marked by a shallow assumption of learning or by empty grandiloquence, immature, callow **soph"o-mor'i-cal†**
Soph"o-nı'as, 1 sef o-nı'əs, 2 sŏf o-nī'as, *n* *Bib* (Apocrypha) *2 Esd* i, 40
So-pho'ra, 1 so-fō'rə, 2 so-fō'ra, *n* *Bot* A genus of often showy trees, herbs, or shrubs of the bean family, having odd-pinnate leaves and white, yellow, or violet flowers *S japonica*, the Chinese or Japanese pagoda-tree, is often cultivated [< Ar *sofāra*, yellow plant, < *asfar*, yellow]
soph"o-re'tin, 1 sef o-rī'tın 2 sŏf o-rē'tin, *n* *Chem* A yellow crystallizable compound $C_8H_{10}O_7$, made from sophorin and sulfuric acid [< SOPHORA] **soph"o-re'tine†**
soph'o-rin, 1 sef'o-rin, 2 sŏf'o-rin, *n* *Chem* An alkaloid ($C_{13}H_{14}N_2O$) derived chiefly from the legumes of plants of the genus *Sophora* [< SOPHORA] **soph'o-rine†**.
So-phro'ni-a, 1 so-frō'nı-ə, 2 so-frō'nı-a, *n* A feminine personal name [< Gr *sōphrōn* prudent]
soph'ro-nist, 1 sef'ro-nist, 2 sŏf'ro-nist *n* [Rare] An overcautious person [< Gr *sōphrōn* prudent]
so-phros'y-ne, 1 so-fres'ı-nı, 2 so-frŏs'y-nē, *n* Soundness and temperateness of mind, wise moderation, common sense [< Gr *sōphrosynē*, < *sōs*, safe, + *phrēn*, mind]
soph'ta, *n* Same as SOFTA
so'phy, *n* Same as SUFI
so'pi-ent, 1 sō'pı-ent, 2 sō'pi-ĕnt, *n* *Med* A soporific [< L *sopio* (ppr *sopient(-s)*), lull to sleep, < *sopor*, sleep]
so-pil'ka, 1 so-pil'kə, 2 so-pil'ka, *n* A musical reed-instrument of S Russia resembling a piccolo **so-pel'ka†**.
so'pi-lote, *n* Same as ZOPILOTE

Sopilotes revel in the hideous smell of putrid animal matter GRANT ALLEN *The Colour-Sense* p 142 [1 M & CO 1879]

so'pite, 1 sō'pait, 2 sō'pit, *vt* [Scot or Obs] To put to sleep, quiet quash — **so-pi'tion†**, *n*
so'por, 1 sō'pər, 2 sō'pŏr, *n* [L] Deep lethargic sleep
so'por-ate†, *vt* To put to sleep stupefy
so"po-rif'er-ous, 1 sop'o-rif'ər-us, 2 sŏp'o-rĭf'er-ŭs *a* Bringing sleep [< L *soporifer*, < *sopor*, stupor, + *fero*, bear] — **-ly**, *adv* — **-ness**, *n*
so"po-rif'ic, 1 sō"po-[*or* sep'o-]rif'ık, 2 sō"po-[*or* sŏp'o-]rĭf'ic (XIII), *a* Causing or tending to produce sleep [< L *sopor*, stupor, + *facio*, make] **so'po-rose†**, **so'po-rous†**.
so"po-rif'ic, *n* *Med* A medicine that produces deep sleep, as distinguished from an anodyne
sop'per, 1 sop'ər, 2 sŏp'er *n* One who sops
sop'py, 1 sop'ı, 2 sŏp'y, *a* [SOP'PI-ER, SOP'PI-EST] Saturated and softened with moisture, soft and sloppy very wet, as, the path is *soppy* with the rain
so'pra, 1 sō'prə, 2 sō'prä, *adv* [It] *Mus* Above, before — **come sopra**, as above a direction [singer
so-pra'nist, 1 so-prä'nist, 2 so-pra'nist, *n* A soprano
so-pra'no, 1 so-prä'no, 2 so-pra'no, *a* Of or pertaining to the soprano, as, a *soprano* voice
so-pra'no, *n* [-NOS or -NI, 1 -noz, -nī, 2 -nōs, -nı, *pl*] *Mus* **1.** A woman's or boy's voice of high range, usually from middle C upward about two octaves **2.** The notes or music intended for rendition by a soprano voice, the highest part in mixed four-part vocal music **3.** A person having such a voice or singing such a part

While fresh *sopranos* shook the painted sky HOLMES *The Old Player* st 2

[It, < *sopra*, above, < L *supra* see SUPRA-]
So'prony, 1 shō'pron-ya, 2 shō'prŏn-ye, *n* [Hung] Same as ŒDENBURG **So'pront.**
sops'-a-vine, 1 sops'ə-vain, 2 sŏps'a-vin, *n* Sops of wine See APPLE
so'ra, 1 sō'rə, 2 sō'ra, *n* **1.** A small North-American rail (*Porzana carolina*), olive-brown above striped with black and streaked with white, with the anterior part of the head and throat black, the breast and sides of the neck slaty, and the sides barred with white and slate-color, found in marshes of the Atlantic coast of the United States, and esteemed as food See plate of BIRDS. **2.** A related bird, as, the king-*sora* or Florida gallinule
So-ra'bi-an, *n* Same as SORBIAN
sor'age†, *n* **1.** The blades of young barley or wheat **2.** *Falconry* The time prior to a hawk's first molting
sor'ance†, *n* Soreness
So-ra'ta, 1 so-rä'ta, 2 so-ra'ta, *n* A mountain in the Andes, Bolivia, 21,484 *ft* high [province, Prussia
So'rau, 1 zō'rau, 2 sō'rou *n* A town in Brandenburg
sorb[1], 1 sōrb, 2 sōrb, *n* The service-tree, the wild service-tree, or the rowan-tree, also, the fruit of any of these [< F *sorbe*, < L *sorbus*, service-tree] — **sorb'-ap"ple**, *n* The fruit of the service-tree or of the wild service-tree
Sorb[2], *n* Same as LUSATIAN [acid
sorb'ate, 1 sōrb'ēt, 2 sōrb'āt, *n* *Chem* A salt of sorbic
sor"be-fa'cient, 1 sōr'bı-fē'shent, 2 sōr'be-fā'shĕnt *Med* **I** *a* Promoting or producing absorption **II** *n* A remedial agent that causes absorption, as iodin [< L *sorbeo*, drink down, + *facio* (ppr *facient(-s)*), make]
sor'bent, 1 sēr'bent, 2 sōr'bĕnt, *n* [Rare] An absorbent
sor'bet, 1 sēr'bet, 2 sōr'bĕt, *n* **1.** A water-ice flavored with fruit-juices, often with some kind of liquor **2.** Same as SHERBET [F, < It *sorbetto*, < Turk *sherbet*, see SHERBET]
Sorb'i-an, 1 sōrb'ı-ən, 2 sōrb'ı-an **I** *a* Of or pertaining to the Sorbs, Lusatian **II** *n* **1** A Sorb Lusatian **2.** The language of the Sorbs Lusatian **Sorb'ish†**.
sor'bic, 1 sōr'bık, 2 sōr'bic, *a* *Chem* Of or pertaining to the sorb-tree — **sorbic acid**, a white crystalline compound ($C_6H_8O_2$) contained in the unripe berries of the mountain-ash
sor'bil(es, 1 sōr'bil 2 sōr'bil *a* [Rare] Such as may be sipped or drunk [< L *sorbilis*, < *sorbeo*, drink down]
sor'bin, 1 sōr'bin, 2 sōr'bin, *n* *Chem* A colorless sweet crystalline compound ($C_6H_{12}O_6$), isomeric with glucose, contained in the juice of the berries of the mountain-ash [< SORB[1], *n*] **sor'bine†**; **sor'bi-nose†**; **sor'bose†**.
Sor"bi-o-du'num†, *n* Same as OLD SARUM
sor'bite[1], 1 sōr'bait, 2 sōr'bit, *n* *Chem* A nacreous crystalline non-fermentable sugar ($C_6H_{14}O_6$), isomeric with mannite and dulcite, obtained from the juice of mountain-ash berries [< SORB[1] *n*] **sor'bi-tol†** — **sor-bit'ic†**, *a*
sor'bite[2], *n* In the metallography of iron and steel, an incompletely formed pearlite — **sor-bit'ic**[2], *a*
sor-bi'tion†, *n* The act of drinking, imbibition
Sor"bonne", 1 sōr'bon', 2 sōr'bŏn', *n* [F] An institution of theology, science, and literature in Paris, also, the building erected for it by Richelieu The name was formerly borne by the faculty of theology founded by Robert de Sorbon in 1255–1259, which became part of the University of Paris and attained to great ecclesiastical and political importance, its opinions having authority in the courts of the Catholic Church In its amphitheater an annual official congress of the learned societies of France is held In 1852 it was made the property of the city of Paris, and the buildings were reconstructed from 1884–1889, the old church containing the tomb of Richelieu being retained on account of its artistic beauty — **Sor-bon'i-cal**, *a* Pertaining or belonging to the Sorbonne or the Sorbonists — **Sor'-bon-ist** **I.** *a* Sorbonical **II** *n* A doctor of the Sorbonne
sor'bose, 1 sōr'bōs, 2 sōr'bōs *n* *Chem* Same as SORBIN
sorb'-tree", 1 sōrb'-trī 2 sōrb'-trē", *n* The service-tree
Sor'bus, 1 sōr'bus, 2 sōr'bŭs, *n* *Bot* A genus of malaceous shrubs and trees comprising seven species natives of the north temperate zone They are characterized by pinnate leaves, white flowers in compound cymes three styles, and the stigma truncate The fruit is a small red pome *S americana* is the American mountain-ash [< L *sorbus*, service-tree]
sor'cer-er, 1 sōr'sər-er, 2 sōr'çer-er, *n* One who practises sorcery, a wizard, conjurer [< OF *sorcier*, < LL *sorti(l)arius*, < L *sor(t-)s*, fate] **sor'cer†** — **sor'cer-ess**, *n* A female sorcerer, witch
sor'cer-y, 1 sōr'sər-ı, 2 sōr-cer-y, *n* [-IES, 1 -ız, 2 -ıs, *pl*] **1.** Pretended employment of preternatural agencies, especially, pretended collusion with evil spirits, magic, witchcraft, enchantment **2** Figuratively, any remarkable means of accomplishment, witchery **3†.** Divination by casting lots [< OF *sorcerie*, < *sorcier*, see SORCERER] Syn divination, enchantment, incantation, magic, necromancy, the black art, witchcraft — **sor'cer-ous†**, *a* — **sor'cer-ous-ly**, *adv*
sor'chin†, 1 sōr'hın, 2 sōr'hin, *a & n* Same as SORREHON
sord, 1 sērd, 2 sōrd, *n* [Archaic] Sward
sor'da, 1 sōr'da, -do 2 sōr'dä, -do, *a* [It] *Mus* Muffled, **sor'do**, damped said of a trumpet clarinet, etc
sor"da-men'te, 1 sōr'da-men'tē, 2 sōr'dä-mĕn'tę, *adv* [It] *Mus* In a muffled manner, gently silently
sor'da-va-lite, 1 sēr'da-ə-lait, 2 sōr'da-va-lit, *n* *Petrol* A vitreous diabase [< *Sordavala*, Finland]
sor"del-li'na, 1 sōr del-lī'na, 2 sōr'dĕl-lī'na, *n* [It] A variety of bagpipe
Sor-del'lo, 1 sor-del'o, 2 sōr-dĕl'o *n* A 13th-century Italian troubadour, who in Dante's *Il Purgatorio* is made to accompany Dante and Vergil for a time in Purgatory The hero of Browning's poem *Sordello*
sor'des, 1 sōr'dız, 2 sōr'dēs *n* **1** *Pathol* (1) A sanious discharge from ulcers (2) Blackish accumulations on the teeth, lips and gums, from foul stomach or secretions of the mouth in low forms of fever **2†.** Filth dregs, refuse [L, < *sordeo* be filthy]
sor'det, 1 sōr'det *or* sər-det', 2 sōr-dĕt *or* sōr-dĕt', *n* [It] *Mus* Same as SORDINE
sor'did, 1 sēr'did, 2 sōr'did, *a* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or actuated by a low desire for gain, avaricious, mercenary

The Divine message struggling within him [Balaam] is delivered in spite of his own *sordid* resistance A P STANLEY *The Jewish Church* vol I, p 174 [8 1884]

2. Of degraded character or nature, vile, base mean, as, a *sordid* wretch **3** [Archaic] Foul the old sense **4.** *Bot & Zool* Of a dull, dirty, or muddy hue [< L *sordidus*, < L *sordidus*, < *sordeo*, be squalid] Syn see AVARICIOUS BASE — **sor'did-ly**, *adv* — **sor'did-ness**, *n* The quality or state of being *sordid* **sor'did-ty†**, **sor'di-ty†**.
sor'di-din, 1 sōr'di-din 2 sōr'di-din *n* *Chem* A volatile crystallizable substance ($CH_3OC_1{\cdot}H_2O_7$) found in lichens

of the genus *Lecanora* [< L *sordĭdus* (see SORDID), in *Lecanora soraida*] **sor'dĭ-dĭnet.**

sor'dine, 1 sôr'dĭn *or* -dĭn, 2 sôr'dĭn *or* -dĭn (XIII), *n* A device to deaden the sound of a stringed instrument a mute, damper [< OF *sourdine*, < It *sordino* see SORDINO]

sor-dĭ'no, 1 sor-dĭ'no, 2 sôr-dĭ'no, *n* [-NI, 1 -nĭ, 2 -nī, *pl*] 1. A sordine 2. A small violin, kit [It., < *sordo* (< L *surdus*), deaf]

sor'dĭ-oust, *a* Foul dirty, filthy

sor'do, *a* Same as SORDA

sor-do'no, 1 sor-dō'no, 2 sôr-dō'no, *n* [-NI, 1 -nĭ, 2 -nī, *pl*] 1. A mute for a trumpet 2. An organ reed-stop of 16-foot pitch now disused 3 An old variety of oboe or hautboy [< It *sordo*, mute, < L *surdus*, deaf]

sor'dor, 1 sôr'dər, 2 sôr'dor, *n* [Rare] Sordes, refuse, dregs [< L *sordeo*, be squalid]

The *sordor* and filths of nature the sun shall dry up and the wind exhale EMERSON *Nature* p 79 [H M & CO 1889]

sore†, *rt* To cause soreness, wound

sore‡†, *rt* Same as SOAR

sore¹, 1 sôr, 2 sôr, *a* [SOR'ER, SOR'EST] 1. Morbidly tender and susceptible of pain from pressure or contact, also, having a sore or sores, as, his feet are weary and *sore*, an arm *sore* from vaccination 2. Pained or distressed in mind; susceptible of irritation or vexation, aggrieved; touchy, as, *sore* at heart, he is *sore* over his defeat 3. Connected with or arousing painful feelings, irritating, aggravating, as, a *sore* theme for reflection 4. Causing extreme distress, severe, afflictive, also, very great, extreme always of something distressing, as, a *sore* calamity, he was in *sore* need 5. Making sore, giving pain Ct. Vile, base, wretched [< AS *sār*, aching] — **sore'-eyed",** *a* 1 Having sore eyes 2. Having a reddish excrescence near the eye, sheath-billed said of birds, as, the *sore-eyed* pigeon — **sore'-shĭn",** *n* A disease of the cotton-plant, damping-off See DAMPING-OFF — **s. throat,** inflammation of the membrane of the fauces, pharynx, or upper part of the windpipe

sore²†, *a* Sorrel, reddish-brown

sore³, *n* 1. A place on an animal body where the skin or flesh is bruised, broken, or inflamed, as by a boil or a burn, such a place painful to touch or pressure

But evil habits, Stephen like old *sores*,
Are seldom safe from breaking out again!
KNOWLES *The Daughter* act 1 sc 3

2. A painful memory, distressing and injurious evil, trouble, grief, controversy, as, to reopen old *sores* 3†. Sorrow misery [< AS *sār*, pain] — **bay sore,** a cancerous ulcer, endemic in Honduras — **Delhi s,** same as ALEPPO EVIL — **Hunterian s,** an indurated, ulcerous chancre, of syphilitic origin — **veldt s** [S Afr], an ulcer affecting chiefly the hands and feet endemic in South Africa

sore⁴†, *n* 1. A hawk or falcon in the first year 2. A buck of the fallow deer in the fourth year

sore, *adv* 1. [Archaic] In a sore manner, sorely also used figuratively of great mental distress, as, *sore* wounded her heart was *sore* afraid 2†. Tightly firmly 3†. Exceedingly intensely [< AS *sāre*, < *sār*, painful]

so-re'dĭ-al, 1 so-rĭ'dĭ-əl, 2 so-rē'dĭ-al, *a* *Bot* Of the nature of or pertaining to a soredium

so-re'dĭ-ate, 1 so-rĭ'dĭ-ĕt, 2 so-rē'dĭ-āt, *a* *Bot* Having little patches on the surface specif, bearing soredia **sor"e-dĭf'er-oust; so-re"dĭ-ĭf'er-oust.**

so-re'dĭ-um, 1 so-rĭ'dĭ-um, 2 so-rē'dĭ-ŭm, *n* [-DI-A, *pl*] *Bot* One or more algal cells in a lichen with enveloping fungus-threads, developed from the algal zone of the thallus and serving to reproduce the lichen, a brood-bud Heaps of soredia occur in many species, forming powdery masses [< Gr *sōros*, heap] **so'redet.**

sore'ea"glet, *n* A young eagle. **soar'ea"glet.**

sore'fal"con†, *n* A young falcon **sore'hawk"†.**

sore'head", 1 sôr'hed', 2 sôr'hĕd', *n* 1. One who has a sore head 2. [Slang, U S] A person who finds fault with the party or organization of which he is a member, especially, a disappointed office-seeker, as, the measure was objected to by *soreheads* 3 Same as PIGEON-POX — **sore'-head"ed,** *a*

sore'hon†, *n* Formerly, in Ireland, an arbitrary exaction of a lord from a freeholder or a tenant, either of food to be sent to his residence or of free quarters for his mercenaries or domestic animals Compare SORN

sore'ĭsh, 1 sôr'ĭsh, 2 sôr'ĭsh, *a* Somewhat sore

So"rek, 1 sō'rek, 2 sō'rĕk, *n* *Bib* *Judges* xvi 4

So"rel', 1 so'rel', 2 so'rĕl' *n* 1. **Agnes** (1409-²/₉1450), mistress of Charles VII of France 2 **Albert** (⁶/₁₁1842-⁶/₁1906), a French historian 3. Chief town of Richelieu district, Quebec province, Canada

sore'ly, 1 sôr'lĭ, 2 sôr'ly, *adv* In a sore manner, so as to be or make sore, greatly, severely, as, to grieve one *sorely*

so-re'ma, 1 so-rĭ'ma, 2 so-rē'ma *n* *Bot* A coalescent mass of carpels or simple pistils of one flower, as in the magnolia [< Gr *sōros*, heap]

sore'ness, 1 sôr'nes, 2 sôr'nĕs, *n* 1 The state of being sore, especially, painful sensitiveness to the touch, as, a general *soreness*, symptomatic of fever 2. Figuratively, the state of experiencing acute mental pain from any cause

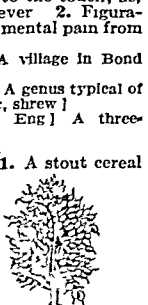
So-ren'to, 1 so-ren'to, 2 so-rĕn'to, *n* A village in Bond county, Ill

So'rex, 1 sō'reks 2 sō'rĕks, *n* *Mam* 1 A genus typical of *Soricidæ* 2 [s-] A shrew [< L *sorex*, shrew]

sor'ghe, 1 sôr'gi, 2 sôr'ğe, *n* [Prov Eng] A three-bearded rockling

sor'gho, *n* Same as SORGHUM **sor'got.**

sor'ghum, 1 sôr'gum, 2 sôr'ğŭm, *n* 1. A stout cereal grass (*Andropogon sorghum*) nearly allied to and resembling broom-corn, cultivated in the United States for its saccharine juice and for fodder Important sorghums are durra, Kafir corn, broom-corn and Jerusalem corn. 2. [U S] Molasses prepared from the juice of the sorghum [< Sp *sorgo*, < LL *surgum*, sorghum] **sor'ghum-mo-las"es.** — **sor'ghum-blight",** *n* A disease associated with bacteria and believed to be due to *Bacillus sorghi* The culms and leaves bear rusty-red spots — **s-midge,** *n* A cecidomyiid fly (*Diplosis sorghicola*) whose larvæ destroy sorghum-seed


Sorghum

so'rĭ, 1 sō'rĭ 2 sō'rī *n* *Bot* Plural of SORUS — **so-rĭf'er-ous,** *a* Bearing sori or fruit-dots

So'rĭ-a, 1 sō'rĭ-a 2 sō'rī-ä, *n* 1 A province in N central Spain 3,983 sq m 2. Its capital, near ancient Numantia

So"rĭ-a'no, 1 sō'rĭ-ā'no, 2 sō'rī-ä'no, *n* 1 A department in W Uruguay, 3,561 sq m capital, Mercedes 2. A town in this department, settled in 1624

sor'ĭc-, 1 sor'ĭk-, 2 sôr'ĭc- From Latin *sorex* (*soric-*), shrew-mouse a combining form — **So-rĭc'ĭ-dæ,** *n* *pl* *Mam* An Arctogæan family of dilambdodont insectivores with a mouse-like form, foremost pair of upper incisors enlarged and notched, and opposite pair of lower incisors enlarged and procumbent shrews — **sor'ĭ-cĭd,** *n* — **so-rĭc'ĭ-dent,** *a* *Mam* Having the teeth of a soricid or shrew — **Sor"ĭ-cĭ'næ,** *n* *pl* *Mam* A subfamily of *Soricidæ* variously limited, containing the typical species — **sor'ĭ-cine,** *a* 1. Of or pertaining to the *Soricidæ*, or, specifically, the *Soricinæ* 2 Shrew-like, as the American tropical **soricine bat** (*Glossophaga soricina*) — **sor'ĭ-coid** I. *a* Of or pertaining to the *Soricidæ* II. *n* One of the *Soricidæ* — **Sor"ĭ-col'de-a,** *n* *pl* *Mam* A superfamily of dilambdodont insectivores, including shrews and moles — **sor"ĭ-col'de-an,** *a*

so'rĭte, 1 sō'rait, 2 sō'rīt, *n* A mass, a heap [< Gr *sōros*, heap]

so-rĭ'tes, 1 so-rai'tiz, 2 so-rī'tēz, *n* 1. *Logic* A form of compound syllogism made up of successive coordinate members, a chain-syllogism It is **progressive** or **Aristotelian** when the argument descends from whole to part, and **regressive** or **Goclenian** when it ascends from part to whole When the whole is an individual — a sum of qualities — and the parts are its qualities, the sorites is **comprehensive**; when the whole is a class and the parts are its individual members, the sorites is **extensive** The progressive comprehensive sorites is the same as the regressive extensive sorites and vice versa hence there has been some confusion in the use of the terms The following are examples

Progressive Comprehensive Sorites.	Regressive Comprehensive Sorites
Bucephalus is a horse	An animal is a substance
A horse is a quadruped,	A quadruped is an animal,
A quadruped is an animal,	A horse is a quadruped
An animal is a substance	Bucephalus is a horse
Therefore Bucephalus is a substance	Therefore Bucephalus is a substance

The sorites can be expanded into a compound syllogism consisting of as many simple syllogisms as there are middle terms between the subject of the first and the predicate of the final proposition

2. A sophism of which the Stoic Chrysippus (282-209 B C) was reputed the inventor, in which the disputant is brought by small degrees from the admission of what seems self-evident truth to the admission of what is manifestly absurd or false the original sense The modern sense, as given above, arose in the 15th century

This sophism, as applied by Eubulides took the name of calvus the bald It was asked — was a man bald who had so many thousand hairs you answer, no the antagonist goes on diminishing and diminishing the number, till either you admit that he who was not bald with a certain number of hairs becomes bald when that complement is diminished by a single hair, or you go on denying him to be bald until his head be hypothetically denuded Such was the quibble which obtained the name of *Sorites* — acervalis climax, gradatio, etc This it is evident had no real analogy with the form of reasoning now known in logic under the name of *Sorites* HAMILTON *Logic* p 268 [O & L. 1860]

[L, < Gr *sōreitēs*, < *sōros*, heap] — **destructive sorites,** a hypothetical sorites in which the first of the series is shown to be false as a consequence of the denial of the last

so-rĭt'ĭ-cal, 1 so-rĭt'ĭ-kəl, 2 so-rĭt'ĭ-cal, *a* Of the nature of a sorites pertaining to a sorites

sorn, 1 sôrn, 2 sôrn *rt* [Scot] To obtrude oneself on friends for food and lodging, sponge [Cor of SOJOURN, *v*] — **sorn'er,** *n* One who obtrudes himself on another for food and lodging especially, in Scots law, one who obtained food or lodging by force or menace **sorn'art.**

so'ro-, 1 sō'ro-, 2 sō'ro- From Greek *sōros*, heap a combining form

so'ro-ban', 1 sō'ro-bān', 2 sō'ro-băn', *n* [Jap] An abacus

so-ro'ko, 1 so-rō'ko 2 so-rō'ko, *n* [Afr] A greenish seed like a vetch **cho-ro'ko‡**

so-ro'ral, 1 so-rō'ral 2 so-rō'ral, *a* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a sister, sisterly [< L *soror*, sister]

so-ro'rĭ-al-ly, 1 so-rō'rĭ-əl-ĭ 2 so-rō'rĭ-al-ȳ, *adv* In a sisterly manner

so-ro'rĭ-ant, 1 so-rō'rĭ-ənt, 2 so-rō'rĭ-ant, *a* Manifesting sororiation

so-ro"rĭ-a-tion, 1 so-rō"rĭ-ē'shən, 2 so-rō"rĭ-ā'shon, *n* *Med* Progressive development of the breasts in a young woman, the period at which the breasts of the female become developed [< L *sororio*, swell together, < *soror*, sister]

so-ror'ĭ-cide, 1 so-rer'ĭ-said, 2 so-rŏr'ĭ-çīd (XIII), *n* 1. The killing of one's own sister 2 One who kills his or her own sister [< LL *sororicidium* (def 2 < L *sororicida*), < L *soror* sister, + *cædo*, kill]

so-ror'ĭ-ty, 1 so-ror'ĭ-tĭ 2 so-rŏr'ĭ-tȳ, *n* [-TIES 1-tĭz 2-tĭs *pl*] A sisterhood specif, a women's club or an association of young girls, as a Greek-letter society in American women's colleges corresponding to the college-men's *fraternity* [< L *soror*, sister] **so'ror-y†**

so'ror-ize, 1 sō'ror-aiz 2 sō'ror-īz *rt* [-IZED -IZ'ING] [Rare] To fellowship or associate as sisters [< L *soror*, sister]

so'rose, 1 sō'rōs, 2 sō'rōs, *a* *Bot* Producing sori, sorriferous [< Gr *sōros*, heap]

so-ro'sis, 1 so-rō'sis, 2 so-rō'sis, *n* 1. *Bot* A compound fleshy fruit resulting from the consolidation of numerous flowers, receptacles, bracts, etc, as in the pineapple 2. [U S] [S-] A women's club or society [< Gr *sōros*, heap]

Twelve ladies including Mrs J C Croly, the founder organized *Sorosis* whose name is a botanical term derived from a Greek word signifying a heap or collection
Universal Cyclop dia vol III, p 21 [D A & CO]

So"ro-spo'rĭ-um, 1 sō ro-spō'rĭ-um 2 sō'ro-spō'rĭ-ŭm, *n* *Bot* A genus of ustilagineous fungi in which the chlamydospores are united into balls when first ripe, but afterward easily break apart into the individual spores [< L *soror*, sister + SPORE¹, *n*]

So-rot'ro-cha, 1 so-rot'ro-kə 2 so-rŏt'ro-ca, *n* *pl* *Helminth* An order of rotifers with the wheel-organ paired [< SORO- + Gr *trochos*, wheel, < *trechō*, run] — **so"ro-tro'chĭ-an,** *a* & *n* — **so-rot'ro-chous,** *a*

sor'ra, 1 sor'ə 2 sŏr'a, *n* [Ir & Scot] A term used in imprecations or strong negations, generally with the same meaning as English *deuil* or *deuce* **sor'row‡.**

sor'ragе†, sor'rance†, *n* Same as SORAGE SORANCE

sor'rel, 1 sor'el, 2 sŏr'ĕl I. *a* Of a reddish or yellowish brown, as, a *sorrel* horse II *n* 1. A reddish- or yellowish-brown color See SPECTRUM 2. A sorrel-colored horse or other animal 3. A buck of the third year [OF., < *sor*, < MLG *sor*, withered] — **sor'rel-top",** *n* [Slang] A red-headed person

sor'rel, *n* 1. Any one of several low perennial herbs of the genus *Rumex* (see RUMEX), differing from their allies, the docks, chiefly in their acid and more or less halberd-shaped leaves The **common sorrel** (*R acetosa*), of Great Britain, called **sourock** in Scotland, is much cultivated in the Old World for use as a salad and for other culinary preparations The **French s.** (*R scutatus*), of southern Europe, is also extensively cultivated In the United States the best-known species is the common **cow s, field s,** or **sheep s.** (*R acetosella*), naturalized from the Old World See SHEEP-SORREL


Sheep-sorrel
a a fertile flower, *b* a sterile flower

2. Same as WOOD-SORREL 3. Any one of various other plants See phrases [< F *surelle*, < *sur* (< G *sauer*), sour] — **climbing sorrel,** a South-American begonia (*Begonia scandens*), cultivated as a basket-plant or for training against walls — **clo'ver-sor"rel,** *n* An Australian plant (*Oxalis corniculata*) bearing yellow flowers — **Engleman's s,** a perennial herb (*Rumex hastata*) with hastate leaves, green dicœious flowers in racemes and reddish shining achenes, a native of the eastern United States — **horse s,** *n* 1. The common sheep-sorrel (*Rumex acetosella*) 2. The great water-dock (*Rumex britannicus*) — **Indian s,** same as ROSELLE — **ladies' s.,** the yellow wood-sorrel (*Oxalis stricta*) — **Queensland s,** see QUEENSLAND — **red s** 1. The sheep-sorrel from its red panicles 2. A malvaceous shrub (*Hibiscus sabdariffa*), the roselle, found in the East and West Indies Its acid-yielding capsules are utilized for flavoring purposes — **sor'rel-dock",** *n* Common sorrel **sour dock‡** — **s.-tree,** *n* 1. An American tree (*Oxydendrum arboreum*) of the heath family, with drooping clusters of white flowers and leaves of an acid taste 2. An Australian malvaceous tree (*Hibiscus heterophyllus*) having acid leaves **sour'wood"‡.** — **s-vine,** *n* A West-Indian evergreen climber (*Cissus acida*), nearly related to the grape, with green flowers and acid leaves **vines‡.**

sor'rel-sops"†, *n* *pl* A medicinal beverage of the 16th century

Sor-ren'to, 1 sor-ren'to, 2 sôr-rĕn'to, *n* A city on the Bay of Naples, Italy, the ancient Surrentum a pleasure-resort renowned for its charming surroundings and climate — **Sorrento work,** carved or inlaid work in fine wood, as made at Sorrento, Italy, or a fretwork imitation

sor'rĭ-ly, 1 sor'ĭ-lĭ, 2 sŏr'ĭ-ly, *adv* 1. In a sorry manner, poorly 2. With sorrow, sorrowfully

sor'rĭ-ness, 1 sor'ĭ-nes, 2 sŏr'ĭ-nĕs, *n* The state or quality of being sorry

sor'row, 1 sor'o, 2 sŏr'o, *v* I. 1 To feel sorrow, grieve, lament, be sad, as, to *sorrow* for the dead

The presence of a God on whom the *sorrowing* heart may lean for help A S FARRAR *Hist of Free Thought* VIII p 314 [A 1891]

II†. *t* 1. To mourn for 2. To afflict, give pain or grief to 3. To affect with or involve in sorrow [< AS *sorgian*, < *sorg*, care] Syn. see BEWAIL — Prep *for* or *over*

sor'row, *n* 1. Pain or distress of mind due to loss, injury, wrong-doing, or other misfortune or evil, whether of one's own or of others, grief sadness, trouble, as, *sorrow* that can not be comforted

Godly *sorrow* worketh repentance to salvation *2 Cor* VII 10

2. An event that causes pain or distress of mind, an affliction, trial, misfortune, woe, as, after that great *sorrow* he never was the same 3. The expression of grief, lamentation, mourning 4. [Ir & Scot] The devil, a rogue Compare SORRA [< AS *sorg*, care] Syn. see ADVERSITY, GRIEF, REPENTANCE

sor'rowd, *pp* Sorrowed S S

sor'row-er, 1 sor'o-ər, 2 sŏr'o-er, *n* One who sorrows

sor'row-ful, 1 sor'o-ful, 2 sŏr'o-ful, *a* 1. Experiencing sorrow, sad, grieved, unhappy, as, a *sorrowful* spirit 2. Expressing sorrow, doleful, as, *sorrowful* accents; a *sorrowful* countenance 3. [Poet or Archaic] Producing sorrow, distressing, pitiable, piteous, mournful; as, a *sorrowful* accident, a *sorrowful* spectacle [< AS *sorgful*, < *sorg*, sorrow + *ful*, full] **sor'row-yt.** Syn. see DOLEFUL, PITIFUL, SAD — **sorrowful tree** [Eng] the night-jasmine — **sor'row-ful-ly,** *adv* — **sor'row-ful-ness,** *n*

sor'row-less, 1 sor'o-lĕs 2 sŏr'o-lĕs, *a* Free from sorrow

sor'row-strick"en, 1 sor'o-strik'n, 2 sŏr'o-strik'n, *a* Heavily affected with sorrow, greatly grieved

sor'ryf, *rt* To grieve sorrow

sor'ry, 1 sor'ĭ, 2 sŏr'y, *a* [SOR'RI-ER, SOR'RI-EST] 1. Grieved or pained, affected by sorrow from any cause, also, regretful said often of a slight regret, tho also used to express deep grief, as, I am *sorry* that you must go

Men are *sorry* in various ways One is *sorry* for his sins and another is *sorry* for his scruples
E H CHAPIN *Lessons of Faith and Life* p 125 [U P H 1885]

2. Fulfilling its purpose badly, being a makeshift, poor, mean, paltry, as, a *sorry* excuse

The expressed intention of softening the heart of Philip by the use of straightforward language seemed but a *sorry* sarcasm
MOTLEY *Dutch Republic* vol III p 64 [H 1862]

3. Connected with or causing sorrow, melancholy, dismal, mournful, as, a *sorry* plight

A *sorry* day it will be for this land when the work of education is wholly or mainly done for mercenary reasons
W GLADDEN *Applied Christianity* p 269 [H M & CO 1886]

[< AS *sārig*, < *sār*, pain] Syn. see BAD

sors, 1 sôrz, 2 sôrs, *n* [SOR'TES, 1 sôr'tiz, 2 sôr'tēs, *pl*] [L] A lot used only in the plural See SORTES

Sor"so-gon', 1 sôr'so-gŏn', 2 sôr'so-ğŏn', *n* 1 A province in S E Luzon, P I, 675 sq m 2. Its capital, a seaport

sort, 1 sôrt, 2 sôrt, *v* I. *t* 1. To separate into grades, kinds, or sizes, pick out the kinds of, placing each kind by itself, assort, classify often with *over*, as, to *sort* apples or sheep 2. To separate from others that differ in any respect, put in a grade, class, or rank with those of like quality and apart from others often with *out* 3. [Rare] To suit, fit; conform, adapt 4 [Scot] (1) To chastise, punish (2) To adjust, set in order, put in proper condition, care for, also, to bed and feed an

animal **5†.** To allot, assign **6†.** To pick out, select **7†.** To decree, ordain **8†.** To obtain, procure

II†. *i* **1.** To be adapted, agree, correspond, accord with *with* or *to* **2** To associate; consort with *with* **3** To cast lots, decide by lot **4.** To happen, chance **5** To tend, lead **6.** To be suitable or auspicious [< OF *sortir*, < L *sortior*, draw lots, < *sors* (*sort-*), lot] Syn. see ARRANGE

sort, *n* **1.** Any number or collection of persons or things characterized by the same or similar qualities, a kind, species, class, as that *sort* of people or goods

EDUCATION is only like good culture — it changes the size but not the *sort* H W BEECHER *Norwood* p 25 [s 1868]

2 Form of being or acting, degree of any quality, manner, way, style, as, in some *sort*, in such *sort* **3.** *Print* A type or character considered as a portion of a font, with reference to the number or quantity on hand or in case usually in the plural Copy is said to be **hard on sorts** or to **run on sorts** when it requires an unusual number of certain characters See OUT OF SORTS, under OUT **4** A marketable quality of sponge **5†.** A number of persons or things associated or viewed collectively, a company, group, knot, flock, lot, also, a number of things used together, a set, suit **6†.** Social rank, especially, high rank, condition or station above the vulgar **7†.** A lot, divination by lot, or that which is determined by lot, destiny [< F *sorte*, < L *sor(t-)s*, condition] Syn. character, class, degree, denomination, description, kind, nature, order, race rank, species See AIR — **after a sort,** in a certain way, to some extent as, he is industrious *after a sort* **in a s t** — **s of** [Colloq], in a certain degree, in a manner resembling, somewhat as it were, as, he was *sort of* weak abbreviated **sort o',** vulgarly, **sorter.** Compare KIND OF

sort'a-bl(e[s], 1 sôrt'ə-bl, 2 sôrt'a-bl, *a* **1.** Such as can be sorted, as, *sortable* fruits or goods **2.** [Scot or Obs] (1) Classified, assorted (2) Suitable, fitting — **sort'a-bly,** *adv*

sort'alt, *a* Pertaining to a sort

sor'tancet, *n* Appropriateness, suitableness, agreement

sor-ta'tion, *n* [Rare] The act of sorting

sort'er, 1 sôrt'ər, 2 sôrt'er, *n* One who sorts, especially, one who sorts wool into grades

sor'tes, 1 sôr'tīz, 2 sôr'tēs, *n pl* Lots, or divination by lot used only in certain Latin phrases denoting various forms of divination [L, pl of *sors* (*sort-*) lot] — **sortes Biblicæ,** same as SORTES HOMERICÆ the Bible being used instead of Homer — **s Homericæ,** divination by opening some poem of Homer at hazard, and accepting an augury from the first passage the eye falls upon

Sortes Homericæ or Virgilianæ, drawing determinations from verses casually occurring

T BROWNE *Works* vol III, p 179 [w p 1835]

— **s. Prenestinæ,** a method of divination used in ancient Italy, consisting in shaking the letters of the alphabet from an urn, the accidental formation of words being taken as a prophetic guide still in use in the East — **s. Sibyllinæ,** a form of *sortes* viales in which a boy or a man threw dice on a tablet covered with verses, the verses covered by the dice contained the prophetic direction, or drew one from a number of slips on which verses were written — **s. Vergilianæ,** same as SORTES HOMERICÆ — **s viales,** street lots a method of divination among Greeks and Romans in which the first boy met on the road was asked to draw one from among the lots carried and marked beforehand by the questioner

sort'ful-lyt, *adv* Suitably

sor'tie, 1 sôr'ti, 2 sôr'ti (XIII), *n* **1.** A sally of troops from a besieged place, as a fort, to attack the besiegers

During the battle [of Oriskany] Colonel Willett had led a *sortie* from the fort with 250 men FRANCIS W. HALSEY *The Old New York Frontier* pt IV, p 193 [s '01]

2. A voluntary at the close of a service, a postlude **3†.** A ribbon ornament worn on the head by women during the 18th century [F, < *sortir*, go forth, < L *surgo*, spring up]

sor'ti-lege, 1 sôr'tı-lej, 2 sôr'tı-lĕj, *n* The act or practise of drawing lots, divination by lot; also, sorcery

The pious lottery known *as sortilege* whereby the accidental turning of a leaf in the Bible might decide the fate of a life E S PHELPS *Struggle for Immortality* p 93 [H M & CO 1890] [< F *sortilege*, < LL *sortilegium*, < L *sors* (*sort-*), destiny, + *lego* read] **sor'ti-leg-yt.** — **sor'ti-leg-er,** *n* [Rare] One who practises sortilege **sor'te-lig-ert.** — **sor''ti-le'gic,** *a* Of or pertaining to sortilege **sor''ti-le'gioust.**

sor'ti-ment, *1 sôr'tı-ment or -ment, 2 sôr'ti-ment* **I.** *vt* To sift (tea-leaves) for sorting **II** *n Arboriculture* A collection of grades of timber or woods from trees of a given age, an assortment

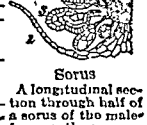
sort'ing, 1 sôrt'ıŋ, 2 sôrt'ing, *n* **1.** Arrangement according to sort or kind **2** *Metal* Separation distinguished as **dry** or **wet sorting,** as done without or with water

sor-ti'ta, 1 sor-tī'tə, 2 sôr'tī'ta, *n* [It] **1.** The first piece sung by any character in an opera **2.** Same as SORTIE, 2

sor-ti'tion, *n* [Rare] The drawing or casting of lots [< L *sortitio(n-)*, < *sortior*, see SORT, *v*]

sort'ment, *n* [Archaic] Assortment

so'rus, 1 sō'rus, 2 sō'rŭs, *n* [sō'rı, 1 -rəs, 2 -rī, *pl*] *Bot* A heap or cluster (1) In ferns and fern-like plants a cluster of spore-cases (sporangia) a fruit-dot (2) In lichens, a group or heap of soredia (3) A natural group of spores, sporangia or soredia on the surface of the host plant [< Gr *sōros*, heap]


Sorus

sor'wet, *n* Sorrow, grief, sympathy — **sor'we-full,** *a*

sor'yt, *a* Sorry [eral containing it A longitudinal sec-

so'ry†, *n* Iron sulfate, or a native min-tion through half of

S O S, *abbr Wireless Teleg* A code a sorus of the male signal summoning assistance as by a fern s the sporan-ship in distress adopted by the Radio-gia, s, the indusium, telegraphic Convention in 1912 The letters have no verbal significance and are used because easily transmitted See C Q D

So'si-a, 1 sō'sı-ə 2 sō'si-a *n* In the *Amphitruo* of Plautus, a slave confused as to his identity through Mercury s representing him in disguise, also a similar character in Molière s play *Soste* Hence, a double or striking resemblance

So-sig'e-nes, 1 so-sij'ı-nīz, 2 so-sig'e-nēs *n* A Greek astronomer of the 1st century, employed by Julius Cæsar to reform the calendar

So-sip'a-ter, 1 so-sip'ə-tər, 2 so-sip'a-ter, *n Bib* (Apocrypha) *2 Mac* xii, 19

so'-so", 1 sō'-sō' 2 sō'-sō', *a & adv* Neither very good nor very bad, passable mediocre as, the picture was only *so-so* 'And you are enjoying it?' . Oh *so-so* ' he answered

H JAMES, JR *The American* p 120 [o & co 1877]

sos"pi-ran'do, 1 sos"pı-rän'do, 2 sōs'pi-ran'do, *a* [It] *Mus* Sighing **sos"pi-ro'so†.**

sos-pi'ro, 1 sos-pi'ro 2 sōs-pi'ro, *n* [It] *Mus* Literally, a breathing, a quarter rest, formerly, a half rest.

Sos'pi-ta, 1 sos'pı-tə, 2 sōs'pi-ta, *a* [L] See JUNO

sos'quil, 1 sos'kwil, 2 sōs'kwil, *n* Same as HENEQUEN

soss[1], 1 sos, 2 sōs *v* [Prov Eng] **I.** *t* **1** To toss in a careless manner. **2** To pour out **3.** To press hard **4.** To lap, as a dog **II** *i* To lounge or sink as into a seat

soss[2], *v* [Scot] **I.** *t* To make wet or foul **II.** *i* To prepare messes for the table

soss', *n.* **1.** A puddle **2** A mess

soss', *n* [Prov. Eng] **1.** A fall tumble **2.** A lout

soss', *adv* Directly, plump [Cp SOUSE, *adv*]

sos'sle, 1 sos'l, 2 sōs'l *vt & vi* [Local, U S, & Prov Eng] To slop, dabble in water or other liquid, as, to *sossle* water about to *sossle* in a tub — **sos'sled,** *a* Intoxicated

Sõst, *n.* Same as SOEST

sos"te-nu'to, 1 ses tē-nū'to, 2 sōs"tē-nu'to, *a* [It] *Mus* Sustained or continuous in tone **sos"ti-nen'toţ.**

Sos'the-nes, 1 sos'thı-nīz, 2 sōs'the-nēs, *n Bib Acts* xviii, 17

Sos'tra-tus, 1 sos'trə-tus, 2 sōs'tra-tŭs, *n Bib* (Apocrypha) *2 Mac* iv, 27

sos'trum, 1 sos'trum, 2 sōs'trŭm, *n* A reward given to the preserver of another's life hence, a physician's fee [< Gr *sōstra*, reward for saving life, < *sōzō*, save]

Sos'va, 1 sos'və, 2 sōs'va *n* A river in Tobolsk government, Siberia, length, 350 m to the Obi river

sot[1], 1 sot, 2 sŏt, *v* [SOT'TED, SOT'TING] **I.** *t* **1.** To besot **2.** To stupefy **II** *i.* To act the sot, be a toper

sot[2] [Dial], *imp & pp* of SIT, *v*, & SET, *v*

sot†, *a* Stupid, foolish

sot, *n* **1.** A person made stupid by habitual drinking

The *sot* would reject the poisoned cup

COLERIDGE *Works Friend* in vol II, p 100 [H 1853]

2. [Archaic] A fool, blockhead, also, a dotard [ME *sot*, < OF *sot*, foolish of doubtful origin, perhaps Celt, cp Bret *sot*, stupid] **sotet.**

So"ta-de'an, 1 sō *tə-for* sot'ə-jē'ən, 2 sō'ta-*for* sōt'ə-jē'ən, *a* Of or pertaining to **Sotades,** a Greek poet (280 B C) referring to the lascivious character of his writings or to his style of versification **So-tad'ic.** — So-tad'ic, *n* A Sotadean verse composed of Ionics a majore, arranged as a catalectic tetrameter

So'tal, 1 sō'tal *or* -tı-al, 2 sō'tl *or* -ta-l, *n Bib Ezra* II, 55

sotet, *a* Sweet

sote[1]**t,** *n* Soot

So'te, 1 sō'tə, 2 sō'te, *n* A Norse freebooter, described in the Icelandic sagas

so'tel, so'tel-tet. Same as SUBTLE, SUBTLETY

so-te'ri-al, 1 so-tī'rı-əl, 2 so-tē'ri-al, *a* Of or pertaining to sacrificial redemption or atonement

so-te"ri-ol'o-gy, 1 so-tī"rı-ol'o-jı, 2 so-tē"rı-ŏl'o-gy, *n.* **1.** The branch of theological science that treats of the work of Jesus Christ, or of the divine agency in the salvation of the soul See THEOLOGICAL SCIENCE

The Reformers, from various causes were so occupied with what is now called *Soteriology* or the scheme of salvation that they paid but scant attention to the other aspects of the Gospel LILLINGWORTH in Charles Gore s *Lux Mundi* p 183 [s M 1890]

2. *Med* The science of hygiene or the laws of health [< Gr *sōtēriοs*, delivering (< *sōzō*, deliver), + -LOGY] — **so-te"ri-o-log'i-cal,** *a* **so-te"ri-o-log'ic.**

sotht, soth'fast†, etc Same as SOOTH, etc **sothet.**

Sothe'by, 1 suth'bı, 2 sōth'by, **William** (21/31757–1/31833). An English poet, *The Battle of the Nile*

soth'ern†, *a & n* Southern, southron

Soth'ern[2], 1 suth'ərn, 2 soth'ern, *n* **1. Edward Askew** (1/31826–1/31881), an English comedian, creator of the character "Lord Dundreary" in the play *Our American Cousin* **2 Edward Hugh** (21/31859–), an American classic and romantic actor, son of the preceding

So'thic, 1 sō'thik *or* soth'ik, 2 sō'thic *or* sōth'ic (XIII), *a* Of or pertaining to Sirius [< Gr *Sōthis*, Sirius]

— **Sothic cycle or period,** in the Egyptian chronology, a period of about 1,460 years, arising from the use of a civil year of exactly 365 days In this period the heliacal rising of Sirius, occurring one day later every four years, occurred at every time of the civil year

So'thic, *n* A Sothic year See YEAR

sot'ni-a, 1 sot'nı-ə 2 sōt'ni-a, *n* A squadron of a Cossack regiment [< Rus *sotnïya*, hundred]

sot'rumt, *n Same as* SOSTRUM

sots, 1 sots, 2 sōts, *n* [Local, U S] Yeast

sot'ter-yt, *n* Folly

Sotte"ville"-les-Rou"en', 1 sōt'vil'-lē-rü'än', 2 sōt'vil'-le-ru ăn', *n* A town in Seine Inferieure department, France, a suburb of Rouen

sot'tiet, *n* A form of broad farce once popular in Paris

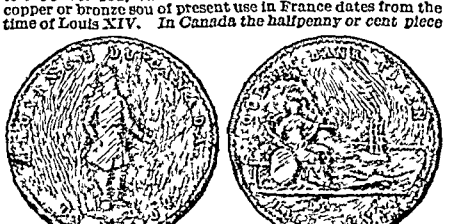
sot'tiset, *n A foolish act a silly or stupid thing*

sot'tish, 1 sot'ish, 2 sŏt'ish, *a* Having the manner or character of a sot, stupefied with drink, hence, stupid, senseless Syn. see BESOTTED, DRUNK — **sot'tish-ly,** *adv* — — **sot'tish-ness,** *n*

sot'to, 1 sot'to, 2 sōt'to, *prep* [It] Below, under — **sotto portico,** a passage or sidewalk under a row of buildings, behind a colonnade or arcade, as in Venice — **s. voce,** softly, in an undertone, as to oneself, or aside, in a low voice

sot'weed"t, *n* Tobacco in Maryland and Virginia

sou, 1 sü, 2 sų, *n* A former French coin of varying value The five-centime piece, of copper, equal to about one cent in American money, is now colloquially so called See COIN Originally the sou was a gold piece and took the place of the Roman *aureus*, in turn it gave way to the silver sou, value about one-twelfth of a livre The copper or bronze sou of present use in France dates from the time of Louis XIV. *In Canada the halfpenny or cent piece*


Canadian Sou. (Actual size)

is legally known as a sou [F, < LL *solidus* see SOLE, *n*] — **sou marquee** [Local, U S], a trifle, the merest trifle as, I don t care a *sou marquee*. probably from the French *sou marqué*, an old copper coin worth 15 deniers

Sou, *abbr.* Southern

sou-a'ri, 1 sü-ä'rı 2 sų-ä'ri, *n* [Guiana] Any one of several trees of the genus *Caryocar*, yielding a durable timber known as **souari-wood,** and edible nuts known as **s -nuts** or **butternuts** See BUTTERNUT 2 CARYOCAR — **sou-a'ri-fat",** *n* A bland cooking oil obtained from souari-nuts

sou'bah, sou'bah-dar, etc Some as SUBAH, etc.

sou"blse', 1 sü"blz', 2 su'blş', *n* [F] **1.** A sauce of onions, butter, and white sauce **2†.** An 18th-century cravat for men

Sou"blse', Seigneur de (1580–10/31642) Benjamin de Rohan, a French Huguenot leader

sou"brette', 1 sü"bret', 2 su"brĕt', *n Theat* An actress who plays or sings a bright, pert, or lively comedy part; originally, one who took the part of a pert, intriguing lady's-maid [F, < *sobre*, see SOBER, *a*]

sou"bri"quet', *n* Same as SOBRIQUET

sou-car', 1 sau-kär', 2 sou-car', *n* [Anglo-Ind] An Indian banker **sow-car'ţ.**

soucet, *v & n* Same as SOUSE

sou-chet', 1 sü-shĕ'; 2 su-çhe', *n* [F] Same as RUSH-NUT

sou'chle, 1 sü'shı, 2 su'çhi, *n* A fish-broth with herbs [Akin to OF *soucié*, brine]

sou-chong', *1 sü-shoŋ', 2 su-çhŏng', n* A variety of black tea, made from the youngest leaves of the earliest pickings, also, the infusion made from it, which is dark, and often of a tarry flavor *It comes from the Red* Leaf district, in the province of Fu ien, China The leaf is generally entire, folded rather than curled There are different grades, as Pekoe-souchong, Lapsing, Canton, Padra, Tongquam, etc [F, < Chin *siao*, small, + *chung*, plant]

soud†, *vt* To fasten together join [chant

sou-da'gur, 1 sau-dä'gur, 2 sou-da'ĝur, *n* [Ind] A mer-

sou-dan'†, *n* A sultan — **sou"dan-esse'†,** *n* A sultaness

Sou-dan', Sou"dan-ese'. Same as SUDAN, etc

sou'der, 1 *sau'dar*, 2 *sou'der*, *v & n* [Scot] Same as SOLDER

Sou'der-ton, 1 sou'dər-tan, 2 sou'der-ton, *n* A borough in Montgomery county, Pa

souf"flé', 1 sü"flē', 2 su"flę', *a* **1.** *Ceram* Spotted or mottled by blowing liquid color upon it, as through lace or network said of pottery-decoration **2.** *Cookery* Made light and frothy and fixed in that condition by heat, as, an omelet *soufflé* [F, pp of *souffler*, blow, < L *suffio*, < *sub*, under, + *flo*, blow]

souf"flé', *n* A dish prepared with beaten whites of eggs and other ingredients, usually sweetened and cooked so as to retain the light, fluffy condition

souf'fle, 1 sü'fl, 2 su'fl, *n Pathol* A low whispering or blowing sound or murmur heard on auscultation of an organ or a part, due to the passage of air or the movement of circulating fluids within, as, the respiratory *souffle* [F, < *souffler*, see SOUFFLE, *a*]

souf"fleur', 1 sü flür', 2 su flür', *n* [F] *Theat* A prompter

Souf"flot', 1 sü"flō', 2 su"flō', **Jacques Germain** (1/31713–8/31780) A French architect of the Pantheon, Paris

sou"fri"ère', 1 sü"fri"ĕr', 2 su"fri"ęr', *n* [F] Same as SOLFATARA

Sou"fri"ère', La. See LA SOUFRIERE

Sou"fri"ère'-bird", 1 sü"fri"ĕr'-bürd', 2 su"fri"ęr'-bird', *n* A fly-catching thrush (*Myadestes sibilans*) of St Vincent Island, West Indies [< *La* SOUFRIÈRE + bird]

Sou-ga'ri-a, *n* Same as SUNGARIA

sough, 1 sou *or* suf, 2 sou *or* sŭf (XIII), *v* **I.** *t* To utter with a sough

II. *i* **1.** To blow with a sighing sound, as the wind through the branches of pine-trees, sigh, murmur, also, to give forth a sighing or murmuring sound **2.** [Scot] To breathe deeply or hoarsely **3** [Scot] To chant in a nasal tone, as a psalm **4.** [Prov Eng] To move quickly with a whizzing sound, as a bullet **souchţ.**

sough[1], *n* **1.** A deep breathing or murmuring sound, as of the wind when it sweeps through tree-tops, a rushing or hollow sound; sigh, murmur.

When a huge block would rise vertically and topple over, you heard the heavy *sough* of the snow-padding that received it KANE *U S Grinnell Expedition* p 244 [H 1854]

2. [Scot] (1) A whispered rumor, report (2) The tone in which the psalm and other services were droned in old Scotch Presbyterian churches, a singsong nasal tone (3) A whistle or whir, as of a bullet **3.** [Rare] A breath, waft [< Ice *sūgr*, whistling sound] **souchţ** [Scot] — **to keep a calm sough** [Scot], to be silent

sough[2], *n* [Prov Eng] A mine-adit, also, a drain, sewer, channel [< W *soch*, sink]

sought, 1 sôt 2 sŏt, *imp & pp* of SEEK, *v*

soujee, *n* Same as SUJEE

souket, *vt & vi* Same as SUCK

soult†, *vt* To furnish with a mind or soul

soult†, *vt* To afford proper sustenance

soul[1], 1 sōl, 2 sōl, *n* **1.** The principle or vehicle of the life of the individual, animal or human, conceived of as a substance, quality, or efficient cause of the phenomena *of sentience and consciousness* in general *While some form* of conception corresponding to this word has been found in all ages and among all peoples, it has assumed several more or less distinct varieties in the attempts of human thought and imagination to define it clearly Among the ancient Egyptians and Greeks, as well as among the more primitive *peoples, soul has been conceived of after the analogy of some especially refined or ethereal substance such as the* breath, or a species of fire, or ether, etc The development of religious conceptions, very early and almost universally, caused the soul to be regarded as partaking of a divine nature and to be ascribed to the gods or to God as a divine gift This view, combined with the phenomena of dreams and other experiences of a suggestive sort together with the *difficulty of consciously thinking oneself out of conscious existence*, led inevitably to the belief in the separability of the soul from the bodily organism and in its continuance after the dissolution of the organism Among the ancient Hebrews soul was the equivalent of the principle of life as embodied in living creatures, and this meaning is continued throughout the Bible, altho in the later Biblical writings the allied con*ception of spirit, as being more or less distinct from soul*, is made the principle and vehicle of the higher and more obviously divine activities and capacities of human nature It was Augustine especially who, in part on religious grounds and in part as the disciple of the later Greek philosophy, taught the simple, immaterial and spiritual nature of the human soul — a view which has remained that of the *scholastic philosophy and of Christian theologians* down to the present time Descartes, by his theory of *automatism* as applied to the bodily organism and his doctrine that the essence of soul is rational thinking, gave the modern turn to the present diverse views of the true conception Of these views, monistic idealism, materialism, parallelism, and functional interactionism are among the more prominent The *older forms of substantialism*, or the entity theory, are now quite generally abandoned

2. Hence, a spiritual being, whether divine or angelic, as the *souls* that never sinned

The very existence of the human *soul* as a created object implies an intelligent *soul* as its creator, and that a *soul* of vast power and great intelligence

McCOSH *Divine Government* p 7, [C & BROS 1858]

3. The vital principle together with such mental powers as are possessed in the lower animals in common with man distinguished as *animal soul* or *psyche*, from the *spirit* or *pneuma* See LIFE, MAN **4.** The moral and emotional nature as distinguished from the more purely intellectual and scientific powers and operations

Let only *soul* look up, not down, not hate but love
BROWNING *Fifine* CXXIV

5. In mixed, derived, or figurative senses, the essence, heart, or animating principle or force of anything Specif (1) The spirit, meaning, or significance of things

If ever man caught the *soul* of things, not himself, and expressed it, Wordsworth did
J C SHAIRP *Poetry and Philos Wordsworth* p 61 [H & H 1872]

(2) The substance or essential part, as, kindness is the *soul* of politeness (3) The life, energy, or inspiring influence of anything, a latent power or redeeming feature, as, patriotism was the *soul* of the Revolution, a *soul* of goodness in things evil (4) Individual force or fervor, heartiness, as to put *soul* into one's work, he was full of *soul* (5) Heart or simple affection (6) Nobleness, generosity

6. A person, as, a hundred *souls* were lost in the wreck used also as a colloquialism, as, poor *soul*, he suffered much **7.** A disembodied spirit, as, "I saw the *souls* of them that were beheaded" (*Rev* xx, 4) **8.** *Psychol* Same as MIND¹, 1 [< AS *sāwel*, soul] Syn: see MIND — **animal soul**, see def 3 — **rational s**, in the philosophy of Aristotle, that part of the soul which is purely spiritual and infused by the immediate inspiration of God distinguished from the *animal soul* Compare def 3 — **seat of the s.**, the part of the organism, especially of the brain, in which the older speculations wished to locate the soul Modern science has disproved the assumption of a special area or point of this character — **soul'-sale**†, *n* Same as DIRGE-ALE — **s.-bell**†, *n* The passing-bell — **s -blind**, *a* Without capacity for the sensation or mental image of light — **s -blindness**, *n* Inability to recognize visual objects, without actual blindness, due to cerebral disorder — **s -cake**†, *n* Sweetened bread given out at church doors on All Souls' day — **s.-candle**†, *n* Same as CORPSE-CANDLE, 1 — **s -curer**†, *n* One who has the cure of souls, a priest or minister See CURE — **s -deaf**, *a* Unable to understand the meaning of sounds without actual deafness, because of cerebral disorder — **s -deafness**, *n* — **s -fearing**†, *a* Striking fear to the soul, appalling — **s -fraught**, *a* Fraught with deep meaning soulful — **s -house**, *n* A small clay model placed in the tomb by the ancient Egyptians, designed to serve as a house for the soul of the departed — **s -mass**†, *n* A mass for the dead — **s -massing**†, *n* The saying of masses for the dead — **s.-mate**, *n* **1.** [Colloq, U S] A Platonic friend of the opposite sex **2** A paramour Compare AFFINITY — **s.-paper**†, *n* A written request, distributed with soul-cakes on All Souls day, asking for prayers for the soul of some deceased friend — **s -penny**†, *n* A contribution toward the expense of saying soul-masses — **s -scot**, *n* [Archaic] A kind of funeral duty, paid at the grave, to the church in which services for the deceased person were held, a mortuary **s.-shot**†.— **s.-silver**†, *n* The whole or part of the wages of a retainer or servant, originally paid in food, but afterward commuted into a money payment — **s.-sleep**, *n* Same as PSYCHOPANNYCHISM — **s -sleeper**, *n* A psychopannychist — **s -stuff**, *n* The hypothetical material of which the soul is composed — **s -worship**, *n* The worship of the souls or ghosts of the departed, whether prompted by affectionate desire for communication or by dread and the desire to propitiate — **spark of the s.** (*Occult*), the psychic power to transcend the temporal and material limitations and merge the human and mutable life in the changeless universal life

Soul is also the first element in many other compounds, as, **soul-betraying**, **s -calming**, **s.-destroying**, **s -diseased**, **s -dissolving**, **s -distracting**, **s -enfeebling**, **s -entrancing**, **s -felt**, **s -hardened**, **s.-harrowing**, **s -killing**, **s.-piercing**, **s -quickening**, **s -reviving**, **s -sick**, **s.-striving**, **s -subduing**, **s -thrilling**, **s.-vexed**, **s -withering**.

soul², *n* [Prov Eng] A relish eaten with bread, as butter, cheese, etc **soolt**; **sowlet**.

Soul, *n* Same as SEOUL

sou-lack', 1 sū-lak', 2 sy-lăk', *n* [Turk] A chamberlain of the Turkish court [< Turk *çōlaq*, left-handed man]

Sou"langes', 1 sū"lānz', 2 sy"lanzh', *n* A district in W Quebec province Canada 136 sq m

soul'dier†, *n* Same as SOLDIER

Sou"lé', 1 sū"lē', 2 sy"le', **Pierre** (³/₋1802–³/₁₈1870) A French-American politician and diplomat

souled, } 1 sōld, 2 sōld, *a* Having a soul used in compounds,
sould², } as, great-*souled*, mean-*souled*

soul'ful, 1 sōl'ful, 2 sōl'ful, *a* Full of that which appeals to or satisfies the soul or feelings, or which expresses the deep emotions of the soul, emotional, spiritual — **soul'ful-ly**, *adv* — **soul'ful-ness**, *n*

sou"li-li', 1 sū"li-lī', 2 sy"li-lī', *n* [Java] A semnopithecine monkey (*Semnopithecus mitratus*) with black crest and head

soul'ing, 1 sōl'ing, 2 sōl'ing, *n* [Prov Eng] The custom of going about in parties on All Souls day singing and accepting soul-cakes

soul'ish, 1 sōl'ish, 2 sōl'ish, *a* [Rare] Psychical

soul'less, 1 sōl'les, 2 sōl'lĕs, *a* **1** Having no soul, as, *soulless* matter **2.** Devoid of human feeling or charity, unfeeling, heartless, also, devoid of greatness or exaltation of soul, as, a *soulless* monopoly, a *soulless* plodder **3.** Devoid of activity or expression, manifesting or expressing no life, fervor, or emotion, as, *soulless* languor — **soul'less-ly**, *adv* — **soul'less-ness**, *n*

Sou"louque', 1 sū"lūk' 2 sy"luk', **Faustin Élie** (1785?–⁸/₁1867) A negro president and emperor (Faustin I) of Haiti persecuted the mulattoes banished by them

Soult, 1 sūlt, 2 sult, **Nicolas Jean de Dieu** (²/₇1769–¹¹/₂₈ 1851) Duke of Dalmatia, marshal of France under Napoleon

soum, 1 sūm, 2 sum *n* [Scot] The proportion of sheep or cattle that can be pastured on a given piece of land also the land necessary for pasturing a given number of animals — **soum and roum**†, pasture in summer and fodder in winter — **soum**, *vt*

sound¹, 1 sound, 2 sound, *v* **I.** *t* **1.** To make a sound or a succession of sounds with, upon, or in, cause to send forth a sound or sounds, as to *sound* a horn

They *sounded* the bugles an the trumpets
And march d on in brave array
Legendary Ballads ed by Roberts *Battle of Corrichie* st 7

2 To make audible, utter audibly, give forth or bring out as a sound, as, to *sound* the notes of the scale

There are nobler strains in poetry than any he has *sounded*
EMERSON *Repr Men Goethe* p 226 [H M & CO 1890]

3. To give notice, order, or direction for by means of a sound, as, to *sound* an alarm, retreat, or recall **4.** To cause to resound, spread abroad by sound or report, cause to circulate or be reported, make known, as, to *sound* the hero's fame **5.** To test by sound, as a wall, rail, or car-wheel, as by noting the sound produced by blows of a hammer, especially, in medical usage, to auscultate, percuss, examine by making and listening to sounds, as, to *sound* the respiratory organs **6.** [Archaic] To signify, import **7**†. To declare, tell

II. *i* **1.** To send forth a sound, cause an impulse or sensation of sound, be the seat of a sound, as, the bell *sounds* **2.** To seem in sounding or uttering, have a quality or character as sounded, as, how did the story *sound* to you? **3** To be conveyed by sound, be spread abroad, as, the report *sounded* out everywhere **4.** To give a signal by sound

Hark my merry comrades call me *sounding* on the bugle-horn
TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* st 73

5†. To tend, incline [< F *sonner*, < L *sono*, sound, < *sonus*, sound] **sounct**.— **to sound in damages**, in law, to have as an object the recovery of unascertained damages, and not of specific property, as, an action to recover compensation for breach of covenant or trespass is said to *sound in damages* — **to s. in folly**, to behave or seem to be foolish — **to s in tort**, to act as a tort

sound², *v* **I.** *t* **1.** To test the depth of, especially, to ascertain or endeavor to ascertain the depth of water in, as a ship's hold, by lowering a sounding-rod into the well, also, to find, explore, or determine, as temperature, current, or the nature of the sea-bottom, by taking soundings, as, to *sound* a channel, to *sound* a ship's well **2** Figuratively, to examine, test, or approach, as a person in order to discover his views, feelings, or intentions, fathom, as, to *sound* a capitalist with regard to a proposed investment **3.** *Med* To search by means of an instrument for determining morbid conditions, test, examine, as, to *sound* the bladder for stone **4.** *Whaling* To carry down in sounding, as a harpooned whale the line attached to the harpoon

II. *i* **1.** To sink a weight attached to a line or push down a rod perpendicularly in a liquid or semisolid, to ascertain its depth, as, on *sounding* we found the water shoaling under us **2.** To go to the bottom, dive suddenly and deeply said of whales [< F *sonder*, prob < Ice *sund*, a strait, a sound, but said to be < L *sub*, under, + *unda*, water] — **sound'-line**", *n* The line on a harpoon carried to the bottom by a whale when sounding

sound, *a* **1.** Having all the organs or faculties complete and in normal action and relation, free from morbid conditions, not enfeebled, diseased, or deranged, healthy, as, a *sound* mind in a *sound* body

The divine gift of a sound and sober intellect belonged to him [man] from the very first
MAX MÜLLER *Chips* vol II p 7 [S 1873]

2. Free from injury, flaw, mutilation, defect, or decay, normally perfect of its kind, as, *sound* timber, a *sound* tooth, a *sound* ship **3.** Founded in truth, resting on solid grounds, logically, legally, theologically, ethically, or otherwise correct, right, substantial, valid, as, a *sound* argument, a *sound* theory, a *sound* title or claim **4.** Thinking correctly, well grounded in a science, profession, or creed, not sophistical, heretical, or shallow, thorough, as, *sound* in doctrine, a *sound* reasoner **5** Having sufficient assets to meet all obligations, solvent, as, the company is thoroughly *sound* **6.** Thorough or profound, as rest, not fitful, restless, or disturbed, heavy, deep, unbroken, also, resting profoundly, as, *sound* sleep, a *sound* sleeper **7.** Complete and effectual, thorough, as, a *sound* whipping **8**†. Upright, virtuous **9**†. Clear, shrill [< AS *gesund*, sound] Syn see HEALTHY, SANE — **of sound and disposing mind and memory**, having full testamentary capacity capable of making a will, possessing such degree of mind and memory as to have clear understanding of the nature of the business, a recollection of the property to be devised or bequeathed, of the persons who are to be the objects of the bequests, and of the manner in which the property is to be distributed among them *S Washington's Rep* p 580 — **of s. mind** (*Crim Law*), of such degree of mental soundness as makes a person responsible for his acts

sound¹, *n* **1** The sensation produced through the organs of hearing **2.** The physical cause of this sensation waves of alternate condensation and rarefaction through an elastic body, whether solid, liquid, or gaseous, but especially through the atmosphere

In the sense of def 1, a vibration that does not affect the ear, either because of its qualities or because no ear is within its range, causes no sound In that of def 2, all such are sounds, and are hence classified as **audible** and **inaudible** All harsh, sudden sounds are called **noises**, and are due to irregular or discontinuous vibration Sounds due to regular vibration, called **musical sounds**, possess three qualities (1) **intensity** due to the extent of the vibration, (2) **pitch**, due to its rapidity, and (3) **timbre**, or **color**, due to its form The vibrations audible to the human ear range from 24 to about 40,000 a second Sound travels at the rate of 1,090 feet a second in air, and at widely varying rates in different media In $4\,T/12$ etc show the relative positions of hydrogen the rate is the same particles in motion at different 4 190 feet in water, periods of time T being the periodic time 4 730 feet, in copper, The alternating impressions and rarefactions of the particles move from left to right. 12,200 feet, in iron 15,700 feet A rise in temperature produces an increase of velocity, the increase being about two feet per second for every degree Fahrenheit in the case of air Sound-waves may be reflected, refracted, and diffracted like light-waves They may also interfere See BEAT 7, and compare TONE

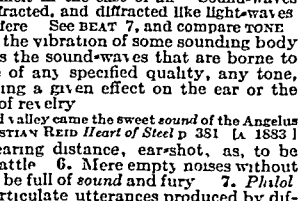


Diagram Showing Motion of Sound-waves

The points of the line to the right of A represent equidistant particles at rest, while those to the right of $0\ T/12$, $2\ T/12$, $4\ T/12$ etc show the relative positions of the particles move from left to right.

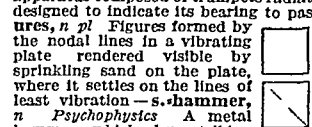
3 In popular use, the vibration of some sounding body itself that produces the sound-waves that are borne to the ear **4.** Noise of any specified quality, any tone, voice, or note having a given effect on the ear or the mind, as, a *sound* of revelry

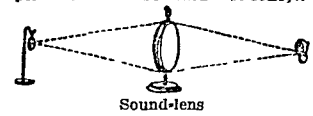
From every cliff and valley came the sweet *sound* of the Angelus bell
CHRISTIAN REID *Heart of Steel* p 381 [A 1883]

5. Sounding or hearing distance, ear-shot, as, to be within *sound* of a battle **6.** Mere empty noises without signification, as, to be full of *sound* and fury **7.** *Philol* One of a series of articulate utterances produced by different degrees of approximation of the same organs, as, vowel *sounds* [< F *son*, < L *sonus*, sound] **sounf**.

Syn., noise, note, tone *Sound* is the most comprehensive word, applying to anything that is audible *Tone* is *sound* considered as having some musical quality or as expressive of some feeling *noise* is *sound* considered without reference to musical quality or as distinctly unmusical or discordant Thus, in the most general sense *noise* and *sound* scarcely differ, and we say almost indifferently "I heard a *sound*" or "I heard a *noise*" We speak of a fine, musical, or pleasing *sound*, but never thus of a *noise* In music, *tone* may denote either a musical *sound* or the interval between two such *sounds*, but in the most careful usage the latter is now distinguished as the "interval," leaving *tone* to stand only for the *sound* *Note* in music strictly denotes the character representing a *sound*, but in loose popular usage it denotes the *sound* also, and becomes practically equivalent to *tone* Aside from its musical use, *tone* is chiefly applied to that quality of the human voice by which feeling is expressed as, he spoke in a cheery *tone*, the word is similarly applied to the voices of birds and other animals and sometimes to inanimate objects As used of a musical instrument, *tone* denotes the general quality of its sounds, collectively considered See NOISE

— **coin-percussion sound** (*Pathol*), a bell-like sound heard on auscultation of the chest, in cases of pneumothorax when coins are clinked against the anterior wall — **colored s**, a sound which presents to the mind a definite impression of color — **excrescent s** (*Philol*), a sound that is superfluous etymologically but has become incorporated into a word for euphonic or vocal reasons as the *b* in *thimble* — **magnetic s.**, a faint click heard when a substance is magnetized or demagnetized, magnetic tick — **muscle s**, a faint murmur heard on auscultation over a contracting muscle — **sound'-board"ing**, *n* Short boards between floor-joists, etc to hold the material that prevents the ready passage of sound — **s -body**, *n* A resonance-box **s.-box**‡, **s.-chest**‡.— **s -bow**, *n* The curved thick edge of a bell, against which the tongue strikes — **s. -cage**, *n* *Psychophysics* A large spherical cage made of strong wires, which divide it into eight equal parts by four vertical great circles, and within which the observer is seated for the purpose of testing his accuracy in localizing the direction of sounds — **s.-cloth**, *n* A mat of felt or other thick cloth laid beneath the cloth of a dining-table to muffle the sound and protect the table-surface — **s -compensation**, *n* *Phon* Differing adjustments of the vocal organs in different persons to produce the same sounds — **s -director**, *n* An apparatus composed of trumpets radiating from a fog-signal, designed to indicate its bearing to passing vessels — **s -figures**, *n pl* Figures formed by the nodal lines in a vibrating plate rendered visible by sprinkling sand on the plate, where it settles on the lines of least vibration — **s.-hammer**, *n* *Psychophysics* A metal hammer which, by striking on a block, is used as a sound-stimulator in auditory-reaction experiments — **s. -helmet**, *n* *Psychophysics* A cap-like device of light wire used for the same purpose as a sound-cage — **s -hole**, *n* **1.** An opening in the sounding-board of a musical instrument, as a violin, to give it greater elasticity and increase the volume of tone in a violin, an *f*-hole **2.** *Arch* A small ornamental opening in a tower presumably to permit a bell to be heard — **s.-lens**, *n* A lens for converging or diverging sound-waves in the illustration a bladder filled with carbon dioxid — **s -line**, *n* *Whaling* A harpoon-line — **s -memory**, *n* *Exper Psychol* Memory acting upon auditory suggestions — **s -pendulum**, *n* *Psychophysics* A pendulum which, by striking a hard-rubber knob against a block, can be used as stimulating auditory sensations with control of the intensity of the stimulus — **s.-perimeter**, *n* A sound-cage — **s -post**, *n* A wooden upright placed inside a violin or kindred instrument to support the belly and transmit sound-vibrations to the back **sound'ing-post"**†.— **s -proof**, *a* Proof against the transmission or entrance of sound as, a *sound-proof* partition or room — **s.-radiometer**, *n* Same as RADIOMETER 2 — **s reading**, *n* The translation by ear of telegraphic messages from the ticking of a sounder — **s -shadow**, *n* The shutting off of sound-waves from a certain area or the area from which they are shut off by the intervention of some object, as a house or a cliff — **s -shifting**, *n* *Philol* The permutation of consonants as systematized by Grimm's law **s.-pushing**†.— **s -sphere**, *n* A spherical sound-wave — **s.-wave**, *n* One of the waves by which sound is propagated See SOUND², *n*, 2


Sound-figures


Sound-lens

sound², *n* A long and relatively narrow body of water, more extensive than a strait, usually connecting larger bodies of water, as two seas or a sea with a lake or bay or dividing the mainland from an island, as, Long Island *Sound* [< AS *sund*, < *swimman*, swim] — **sound dues**, fees formerly demanded by Denmark of vessels passing through the Baltic Sound

sound³, *n* The air-bladder of a fish [< AS *sund*, swimming, < *swimman*, swim] — **sound'-bone"**, *n* The part of the back-bone of a fish that lies next the sound

sound⁴, *n* *Surg* An instrument for exploring a cavity or for dilating a passage, a probe, especially for use in the urethra or bladder [< F *sonde*, < *sonder*, see SOUND², *v*]

sound, *adv* Soundly, profoundly said of sleeping

Forgive him, dear, And I shall sleep the *sounder*!
TENNYSON *Sea Dreams* st 25

sound'a-bl(e²), 1 sound'ə-bl 2 sound'a-bl, *a* Capable of emitting or producing sound

sound'a-ble², *a* Able to be measured as to depth

sound'age, 1 sound'ij, 2 sound'ag, *n* *Naut* Fees paid for soundings

sound'board", *n* Same as SOUNDING-BOARD

sound'er¹, 1 sound'er, 2 sound'er, *n* **1.** One who or that which gives out a sound or causes anything to sound **2** Specif, a telegraphic receiving-apparatus giving the message by the sound of its armature-lever

sound'er², *n* **1.** A machine or apparatus for taking soundings, as in the deep sea See illus under DEEP-SEA **2** A probe — **flying sounder**, an apparatus for sounding a deep body of water from a rapidly moving vessel

soun'der³, 1 soun'dər 2 soun'der, *n* [Prov Eng] **1.** A young wild boar **2**†. A herd of wild swine [< AS *sunor*, herd]

sound'ing, 1 saund'ıŋ, 2 sound'ing, *pa* Giving forth a sound, characterized by abundance of sound, or sometimes by excess of sound without significance or force, sonorous, noisy, as, *sounding* words, *sounding* promises
What but a vague shadow a *sounding* name is the metaphysical Deity which performs such a part in some of our philosophical systems? CHANNING *Works, Intro* p 6 [A U A 1883]

sound'ing, *n* 1 The act of one who or that which sounds, in any sense 2. Specif, the diving of a whale or other fish to the bottom after being struck or hooked 3 *Naut* (1) Measurement of the depth of water, as by line and lead (2) *pl* The depth of water as sounded, also, water of such depth that the bottom may be reached by sounding, as, *soundings* of ten fathoms, to be beyond *soundings* (3) *pl* Specimens, as sand, shells, or ooze, brought up by the sounding-lead or attached apparatus, indicating the character of the bottom 4 *Astron* The fixing of the probable distances of star-regions and their boundaries by stellar photography and otherwise — **in** or **on soundings** 1. In such position that bottom may be reached with a deep-sea lead said of a vessel 2. In shoal water said of a whale — **off sounding,** in water the bottom of which can not be reached with a deep-sea lead — **pneumatic s -apparatus,** a device used in deep sea sounding, for measuring the depth by the degree of compression of air in a tube of the sounding instrument — **sound'ing-bot"tle,** *n* A vessel having check-valves for bringing up water from a great depth used in deep-sea sounding — **s -lead,** *n* The lead or other weight used on a sounding-line — **s.-line,** *n* A weighted line for determining the depth of water — **s -post,** *n* A sound-post — **s -rod,** *n* 1. A graduated rod lowered into the pump-well to ascertain the depth of water in a vessel's hold 2. A cylindrical-shaped brass instrument used in deep-sea sounding for obtaining specimens of the bottom — **s.-tube,** *n* 1 *Naut* A tube for testing water in a hold or compartment of a vessel 2 A tube for taking shoal-water soundings by calculating the compression of air caused by the inflow of water invented by Lord Kelvin — **to strike soundings,** to reach the bottom, as with a deep-sea lead

sound'ing-board", 1 saund'ıŋ-bōrd", 2 sound'ing-bōrd", *n* 1. A thin board in a musical instrument for enhancing the sounds, in a pianoforte, a broad piece of wood over which the strings are stretched, and which reenforces their vibration, in an organ, the top-board or cover of the wind-chest, into which the pipes are set 2. A concave structure of resonant wood or metal, over or behind a pulpit, band-stand, or the like, to reflect sounds, as of the voice or of instruments, toward an audience 3. Sound-boarding

sound'ing-ly, 1 saund'ıŋ-lı, 2 sound'ing-ly, *adv* With sound

sound'less[1], 1 saund'les, 2 sound'lĕs, *a* Having no sound, silent
Without sword or flag, and with *soundless* tread,
We muster once more our deathless dead,
Out of each lonely grave
ABRAM J RYAN *March of the Deathless Dead* st 7
— **sound'less-ly,** *adv* — **sound'less-ness,** *n*

sound'less[2], *a* That can not be sounded or fathomed

sound'ly, 1 saund'lı, 2 sound'ly, *adv* In a sound manner, thoroughly, as, to berate one *soundly,* to sleep *soundly*

sound'ness, 1 saund'nes, 2 sound'nĕs, *n* The state or quality of being sound, in any sense

sounet, *v & n* Same as SOUND[1]

sounst†, *pa* Soused

soup[1]†, *vt* 1. To sup **soupet** 2 To breathe out, as words

oup', *vt* To sweep same as SOOP

soup[2], 1 sūp, 2 sup, *n* 1. Liquid food made by boiling meat or vegetables, or both, in water, with seasoning, and sometimes thickening distinguished from *broth,* which is usually strained or free from the solid ingredients that soup retains Soup is said to be *eaten* and not *drunk*
Soups are either **bisk, bouillon, claire, consommé, garbure,** or **purée,** and are often named from their principal ingredient, as, **beef soup, pea s , tomato s , vermicelli s ,** etc Some of the principal national soups of various countries are **Borsch** (Russian soup made from beets, leeks, and sour cream), **Dalkan** (Japanese radish soup), **Kouskous** (Abyssinian vegetable soup), **Krishara** (Indian rice soup), **Lebaba** (Egyptian soup, with honey, butter, and raisin water), **Minestra** (Italian vegetable soup), **Mulligatawny** (Indian curried rice soup), **Potroka** (Russian giblet soup), **Soljlnka** (Russian fish soup with onions), **Tarhonya** (Hungarian noodle soup)
2 [Local] A party or picnic at which soup is served 3 [Thieves' Slang] Nitroglycerin used in safe-blowing 4 [Racing Cant] Dope [< F *soupe,* < D *sop*]
— **in the soup** [Slang, U S], in a difficulty, in a perplexing or disappointing situation — **soup'-bone",** *n* A bone used for making soup especially, one of the large bones of a leg of beef, bearing little meat, and that of inferior quality — **s -kitchen,** *n* 1 A place where soup is served to the poor, in charity 2 An outdoor, movable equipment for preparing and serving soup — **s -meat,** *n* Meat for making soup — **s. plate,** A deep plate for soup — **s -spoon,** *n* A spoon for eating soup, similar in size to a dessert-spoon, but generally shaped as a minor spherical segment — **s - stock,** *n* Same as STOCK[1], *n*, 7 (1) (*a*) — **s -ticket,** *n* A ticket entitling the holder to receive soup at a soup-kitchen — **spring s ,** same as JARDINIÈRE, 3 — **the ticket for s.** [Slang U S], the result especially desired at the moment a solution of a difficulty

soup[3]†, *n* Same as SUP

soup"con', 1 sūp sōñ', 2 sup cōn', *n* [F] Literally, a suspicion hence, a very small quantity a taste

soupe"-mal'gre, 1 sūp'-mĕ'gr, 2 sup -mā'ĕr, *n* [F] Literally, thin soup, soup made chiefly from vegetables with a little butter and few condiments **soup"-mal'gre**†

soup'er[1], 1 sūp'or, 2 sup'er, *n* [Ir] A Protestant missionary or convert a term of abuse or contempt, said to have been derived from the profession of Protestantism by indigent Catholics in order to obtain soup-tickets

soup'er[2]†, *n* Same as SUPPER

sou'ple[1], 1 sū'pl, 2 sų'pl, *a* [F] Having the external gluey covering removed by heating in an acid liquid said of silk-fiber The term is applied both to silk which has been treated by the preliminary process, in which the cocoons are steeped in a solution of cream of tartar in boiling water, and also to silk after the degreasing process (decreusage), which takes place immediately before dyeing or bleaching

sou'ple[2], *a* [Dial Brit] 1 Supple 2 Swift [cudgel

sou'ple, *n* [Scot] 1. Same as SWINGLE, 2 2 A club or

soup'y, 1 sūp'ı, 2 sup'y, *a* [Colloq] Resembling soup, of the consistence or appearance of soup

sour, 1 saur, 2 sour, *v* **I.** *t* 1. To make or cause to become sour, produce acid fermentation in as cider, in vinegar-making 2. To make prevailingly harsh, fretful, unkind, or morose, pervert, spoil said of a person or his disposition, etc , as, misfortunes have *soured* his temper 3 To treat with dilute acid, as in bleaching 4 To macerate and fit for use in making mortar said of lime 5 To make harsh, cold, or unkindly for cultivation said of land 6†. To give a sour or unkind expression to, as the features
II. *i* 1 To turn or become sour, become acid, especially by fermentation, as, milk *sours* in hot weather 2. To become bitter, harsh, cross, or morose, as, his disposition has *soured* lately 3. To produce sourness of any kind, make something sour 4. To become harsh, viscid, and unkindly to crops, as from vegetable fermentation said of soil [< AS *sūrıgan,* < *sūr,* sour] — **to sour on** [Slang, U S], to become tired of, turn away from, as in weariness or disgust

sour, *a* 1. Sharp to the taste, acid, tart, as, a *sour* apple or orange 2 Having an acid taste as the result of fermentation, as, *sour* bread, this milk is *sour* 3 Figuratively, having no sweetness of temper, misanthropic and crabbed, austere, morose, also, characterized by acidity, as, a *sour* disposition, a *sour* smile 4. Cold and wet, harsh to crops said of land 5. [Prov Eng] Coarse, as grass 6†. Hard to bear, bitter, distasteful [< AS *sūr,* sour] Syn see ACID, MOROSE — **sour'crout",** *n* Same as SAUERKRAUT **sour'krout"**†.— **s dock,** common European sorrel — **s dough** 1 [Prov Eng] Leaven 2 [Colloq, U S] An experienced man exploring in a new mining country or other unsettled district — **s -eyed,** *a* Cross-looking, scowling — **s -gourd,** *n* Same as ADANSONIA, (1) and (2) See illus under MONKEY-BREAD — **s.-grass,** *n* 1. [U S] Sheep-sorrel (*Rumex acctosella*) 2. [W Ind] A species of *Paspalum* (*P conjugatum*) — **s -gum,** *n* The black-gum tree — **s -mash,** *a & n* See MASH[1], *n*, 2 — **s.-sized,** *a* Sized imperfectly, because the size was sour said of paper — **sour'weed",** *n* The sheep-sorrel

sour, *n* 1. Something sour usually figuratively excepting the senses below, as, the sweet and *sour* go together Specif (1) A bleaching-bath of buttermilk or of sour milk, or of soured bran or sour rye-flour not now used (2) A weak watery solution of sulfuric or hydrochloric acid (3) [Colloq] A drink, usually of some liquor, with lemon in it as, a whisky *sour* (4) The soured drenching solution which results from curing skins
2. A treatment with an acid solution
— **sour, sour'ly,** *adv*

source†, *v* **I.** *t* To cause to plunge downward **II** *i* 1 To spring, originate 2. To plunge down swoop down

source, } 1 sōrs, 2 sōrç, *n* 1 That from which any act,

sourse[2], } movement, or effect proceeds, a person or thing that originates, sets in motion, or is a primary agency in producing any course of action or result, an originator, creator, origin
No race needs the influences of refining and elevation, more than ours and in poetry and art our grand *source* for them is Milton MATTHEW ARNOLD *Essays in Criticism, Milton* in second series, p 64 [MACM 1888]
2 A place where something is found or whence it is taken or derived, as, to consult the original *sources* of information 3. The spring or fountain from which a stream of water proceeds, or any collection of water on or under the surface of the earth in which a stream originates, a fountainhead, fountain, spring, as, 20 miles from its *source* the river becomes navigable 4. An inlet into space of *n* dimensions from space of $n \pm 1$ dimensions a term used in the mathematics of hyperspace
5. *Physics* A small region of fluid wherein the generation of fluid at the center is just rapid enough to keep the outflow constant 6†. A soaring or rising, as of a hawk [F, < OF *sors,* pp of *sordre* (< L *surgō*), rise] Syn. beginning, fountain, fountainhead, origin, spring See BEGINNING BIRTH CAUSE — Ant. close, completion, conclusion, consequence, end, event, expiration, result sequel, termination

sourd†, *vt* To issue, rise, spring

sourd, *pp* Soured S S

sour'de-line, 1 sūr'de-lin', 2 sųr'de-lin', *n* [F] A small bagpipe

sour'det, *n* Same as SORDINE

sour-dine', 1 sūr-din', 2 sųr-din', *n* 1 A mute 2 A stop on the harmonium 3. *Elec* A silencer [F, < It *sordino,* < *sordo* (< L *surdus*), deaf]

sour'ing, 1 saur'ıŋ, 2 sour'ing, *n* 1. Any sour apple, especially a crab-apple 2. The process in bleaching fabrics that follows the treatment with bleaching-powder, consisting in treatment of the fabric with an acid, as hydrochloric or sulfuric, so as to decompose any lime soap that has formed and to wash out the lime 3. [Prov Eng] (1) Dough left in the tub after oat-cakes have been baked (2) Something, as vinegar, used in making sour — **sour'ing-ves"sel,** *n* A vat in which liquid, as cider, is made to turn or left to turn to vinegar

Sou'ris, 1 sū'ris, 2 sų'ris, *n* 1. A district, Manitoba province, Canada, 3,858 sq m 2. A town in Kings district, Prince Edward Island, Canada 3. The Mouse river

sour'ish, 1 saur'ısh, 2 sour'ish, *a* Somewhat sour

sour'ly, 1 saur'lı, 2 sour'ly, *adv* In a sour manner
The world is a looking glass Frown at it and it will in turn look *sourly* upon you
THACKERAY *Vanity Fair* vol 1 p 10 [S E & CO 1879]

sour'ness, 1 saur'nes, 2 sour'nĕs, *n.* The quality of being sour (1) Acidity (2) Moroseness [< AS *sūrnes* < *sūr,* sour] Syn see ACRIMONY

sou'rock, 1 sū'rok, 2 sų'rok, *n* [Scot] The common sorrel also, sheep-sorrel **sou'rock**‡.

sourst, *n* 1 A rise, or steep ascent CHAUCER *C T* 1 7,520 2. A source, or spring CHAUCER *C T* 1 7,925

sour'sap, 1 saur'sap, 2 sour'săp, *n* A porcupine-fish (*Diodon hystrix*)

sour'sop", 1 saur'-sep', 2 sour'-sŏp', *n* 1. A tree (*Anona muricata*) of tropical America, cultivated in other tropical regions Also, its fruit, shaped somewhat like a pine-cone, having a white agreeable acid pulp See ANONA 2. [Prov Eng] An ill-natured person — **sour-sop bird** [Grenada, W I], a tanager

sour'wood", 1 saur wud , 2 sour'wŏd", *n* The sorrel-tree **sour'tree"**‡.

sousf, *n* A sou **souset.**

Sou'sa, 1 sū'zə, 2 sų'sa, **John Philip** (11/81854–) An American bandmaster and composer

souse[1], 1 saus, 2 sous, *v* [SOUSED, SOUST[3], SOUS'ING]
I. *t* 1. To dip or thrust into or under water or other liquid suddenly, so as to wet thoroughly, plunge, drench, duck, as, to *souse* a dog in the pond 2 To drench thoroughly, as by splashing or pouring 3 To dash or pour, splash, slop, as, to *souse* water on one's head 4. To pickle
II. *i* 1. To plunge, as into water, splash 2. To drink to a state of intoxication [For SAUCE, *v*]

souse[2], *v* **I.** *t* To pounce upon, strike with violence
II. *i* 1. To swoop suddenly, rush or plunge with speed, as a hawk with *on* or *upon*
When from aloft descends in open view,
The bird of Jove, and *souses on* his prey,
With crooked talons bears the boy away
VIRGIL *Æneis* tr by Dryden, bk v, l 332
2 [Prov Eng] To be diligent 3†. To fall headlong 4†. To strike a blow or blows [For SOURCE, *v*]

souse[1], *n* 1. Pickled meats, especially the head, feet, and ears of swine, formerly, any salt pickle 2 [U S & Prov Eng] A dip, plunge, or drenching in water 3 [Prov Eng] The ear 4. [Low, U S] One who soaks himself, by drinking to excess, a drunkard [For SAUCE[1], *n*] — **souse'-wife",** *n* A woman that sells souse

souse[2], *n* 1. A swift descent, as of a hawk on its prey, swoop 2 Hence, a blow, stroke [< SOUSE[2], *v*]

souse[3], *n Arch* A support or under-prop [Perhaps < F *sous,* under, < L *sub,* under] **source**‡.

sousc, *adv* With a plunge, headlong, head foremost, all over, as, to fall *souse* into the water [< SOUSE[2], *v*]

sou-shong', *n* Same as SOUCHONG

sou'shum-ber, 1 sau'shum-ber, 2 sou'shŭm-ber, *n* [W Ind] The Sodom-apple (*Solanum mammosum*)

sous'lik, 1 sūs'lik, 2 sųs'lik, *n* [Rus] A sciurold rodent (genus *Spermophilus*), especially the European *S citillus,* which has a very short tail, a pouched marmot, spermophile

sou'sou, *n* [Ind] Same as SUSU

sou'"sou'-south'er-ly, 1 sou -sau-suth'ər-lı 2 sou -sou-sūth'er-ly, *n* The old-squaw **sou'"-south'er-ly**†

sous'te-nu, 1 sūs'te-nū, 2 sųs'te-nų *a* [OF] *Her* Sustained said of a chief with a lower part of another tincture **sou'te-nut.**

sout†, *n* Same as SOOT

sou"tache', 1 sū'tăsh', 2 sų'tạch', *n* [F] *Fabrics* A very narrow, flat, decorative braid

sout'aget, *n* Coarse cloth, particularly hop-bagging

sou"tane', 1 sū tān' *or* sū-tēn', 2 sų-tan' *or* sų'tān', *n* [F] A priest's cassock See illus under CASSOCK

sou'ter, 1 sū'tər 2 sų'ter, *n* [Scot or Obs] A shoemaker, cobbler [< AS *sūtere,* < L *sutor,* < *sutus,* pp of *suo,* sew] — **sou'ter-ly,** *a* [Scot] Like a cobbler hence, vulgar, low

sou'ter-rain, 1 sū'tər-rēn, 2 sų'ter-rān, *n* [F] *Archeol* A subterranean structure a grotto cellar

south, 1 sauth, 2 south, *vi* 1 To turn southward 2. *Astron* To cross the meridian, as, the moon *souths*

south, *a* 1. Situated in a southern direction relatively to the observer or to any given place or point, as, a *south* entrance, the *south* pole 2 Facing toward the south, as, a *south* slope 3. Belonging to or proceeding from the south, southern, as, a *south* wind 4. *Eccl* Situated at the southern side of a church whose high altar is at the east end, or at the corresponding side however the altar deviates from this position — **South Sea,** the Pacific ocean, especially its southern waters so named by Vasco Nuñez de Balboa, who first saw it in 1513

south, *n* 1. That one of the four cardinal points of the compass which is directly opposite to north, and at the right hand of an observer who faces the east See EAST, also, POINTS OF THE COMPASS, under POINT
We wait for thy coming, sweet wind of the *south!*
WHITTIER *April* l 13
2. A region lying southward from the position of the speaker or writer, or in the southern part of a larger region 3. [S-] [U S] The portion lying south of Mason and Dixon's line, including the former slave States, particularly, in recent use, those States that seceded in 1861 4†. A south wind [< AS *sūth,* south, orig an adv akin to SUN[1]] — **south by east, south"-south-east',** etc , see POINTS OF THE COMPASS, under POINT

south, *adv* 1. Toward or at the south 2. From the south said of the wind [< AS *sūth,* south]

South, Robert (9/161634–7/171716) An English divine

South Af'ri-ca. Certain British possessions in southern Africa, including Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate, Rhodesia, Swaziland, and the Union of South Africa

South"-Af'ri-can, 1 south'-af'rı-kan, 2 south'-āf'rı-can *a* Of or pertaining to southern Africa, especially its English colonies, including those originally settled by the Dutch

South"-Af'ri-can, *n* A native or inhabitant of South Africa, especially an Africander

South Af'ri-can Re-pub'lic. The Transvaal province, so named from 1884 till its annexation by Great Britain, Sept 1, 1900, thereafter it was known as the **Transvaal colony** until May 31, 1910, when as the **Transvaal province,** it became part of the Union of South Africa

South Am'boy, 1 am'boi, 2 ăm'bŏy A township and borough of identical area in Middlesex county, N J

South A-mer'i-ca. See AMERICA — **South"-A-mer'i-can,** *a* Of or pertaining to the continent of South America

South-amp'ton, 1 south-amp'tən, 2 south-ămp'ton *n* 1. **Earl of** (10/81573–11/91624), Henry Wriothesley, an English statesman, patron of Shakespeare 2 The official name of the county of Hampshire 3 An important seaport in S Hampshire England 4 A county in S E Virginia 609 sq m county-seat, Courtland 5. A township and village in Suffolk county N Y 6 Same as SAUGEEN

South Ar'cot, 1 ûr'kot 2 ar'cŏt See ARCOT

South'ard, 1 suth'ərd, 2 sūth'ard, **Samuel L** (6/81787–6/91842) A United States Senator from New Jersey

South Aus-tra'li-a A state of the Commonwealth of Australia 380 070 sq m , capital, Adelaide

South Bend A city, county-seat of St Joseph county, Ind

South Ber'wick, 1 bûr'wik, 2 bĕr'wik A town in York county, Me

South Beth'le-hem, 1 beth'lı-hem *or* -em, 2 bĕth'le-hĕm *or* -ĕm A borough in Northampton county Pa , included in Bethlehem since 1910, seat of Lehigh University, Pa. (non-sectarian), founded in 1866

South'bor-ough, 1 south'bur-o, 2 south'bŏr-o *n* 1. A town in Worcester county, Mass 2 A town in Kent, England

South Bos'ton. A town in Halifax county, Va

South Bo'rey Same as BOREY TRACY

South'bridge, 1 south'brij, 2 south'brĭdg, *n* A town in Worcester county, Mass

South Bris'bane, 1 briz'bĕn *or* (*colloq*) briz'ban, 2 bris'bān *or* (*colloq*) bris'ban A town in Queensland, Australia

South Car"o-li'na A State in the S Atlantic division of the United States 30,980 sq m , capital, Columbia first to ratify the Articles of Confederation, May 23, 1788, and first to secede from the Union Dec 20, 1860

South Charles'ton. A village in Clark county, O

South'cott, 1 south'kot 2 south'cot, **Joanna** (4/-1750–12/81814) An English religious visionary, claimed to be the 'bride of the Lamb,' and, at the 64 years old, announced that she would become the mother of the 'true Messiah" died 10 days after her prophecy had proved false.

South-cot'ti-an, 1 south-kŏt'i-ən; 2 south-cŏt'i-an, *n* *Ch Hist* A disciple of or believer in Joanna Southcott

South Cros'land, 1 kros'land, 2 crŏs'land A town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England

South Da-ko'ta, 1 da-kō'tə, 2 da-kō'ta A State in the N central division of the United States, 77,650 sq m, capital Pierre, admitted Nov 2, 1889

South'down", 1 south'daun", 2 south'down", *a* [Eng] Of, from, or pertaining to that portion of the Weald situated in Sussex and Hants, called the **South Downs.**

South'down", *n* One of a breed of hornless sheep with dusky-brown legs and faces, originating on the South Downs, much esteemed for their flesh

south"east', 1 south'ist', 2 south"ēst', *a* **1.** Of or pertaining to the southeast **2.** Facing or toward the southeast **3.** Coming from the southeast, as, a *southeast* wind abbreviated *S E* Called by sailors **sou'east.**

south"east', *n* That part of the horizon or point of the compass midway between south and east, or 45° from each [< AS *sūtheāst*, < *sūth*, south, + *ēast*, east] — **southeast by east, s. by south,** see POINT OF THE COMPASS, under POINT, *n* — **south"east',** *adv* **1.** Toward the southeast **2.** From the southeast — **south"east'er-ly,** *a & adv* **1.** Toward the southeast **2.** From the southeast said of the wind — **south"east'ern,** *a* Of, pertaining to, or lying in the southeast — **south"east'ward, south"east'-ward-ly,** *adv* Toward the southeast **south"east'wards‡.**

South"end'-on Sea, 1 south'end', 2 south'ĕnd', *n* A watering-place in Essex England

south'er, 1 south'ər, 2 south'er, *vi* To shift to the southern quarter, as the wind

south'er', *n* A wind, gale, or storm from the south

south'er', *n* [Scot] Solder

south'er-ing, 1 suth'ər-iŋ, 2 sŭth'er-ing, *a* [Rare] Southern

south'er-land, 1 suth'ər-land, 2 sŭth'er-land, *n* The old-squaw

south'er-li-ness, 1 suth'ər-li-nes, 2 sŭth'er-li-nĕs, *n* The state of being southerly **south'ern-li-ness‡.**

south'er-ly, } 1 suth'ər-li, 2 sŭth'er-ly, *a* **1.** Situated
suth'er-lyF, } in or nearly in the south or in a direction toward the south, having a tendency toward the south **2.** Proceeding from or nearly from the south said of the wind — **southerly buster** [Austral & New Zealand], a stormy wind from the south

south'er-ly, *n* The old-squaw

south'er-ly, *adv* **1.** Toward the south **2.** From the south said of the wind

south'ern, *vi* [Rare] **1** Same as SOUTH **2.** To souther

south'ern, } 1 suth'ərn, 2 sŭth'ern (XIII), *a* **1.** Of or
suth'ernF, } pertaining to the south or a place relatively in the south, located in or toward the south, having a tendency toward the south **2.** [S-] [U S] Of, from, or pertaining to the States south of Mason and Dixon's line **3.** Proceeding from the south, as a wind [< AS *sūtherne*, < *sūth*, south]

south'ern, *n* [Rare] A southerner, southron

South'erne, 1 suth'ərn, 2 sŭth'ern, **Thomas** (1660–5/22 1746) An English dramatist, *The Fatal Marriage*

south'ern-er, 1 suth'ərn-ər, 2 sŭth'ern-ĕr, *n* **1.** One born or residing in the south **2** [S-] A citizen or resident of the south part of the United States in distinction from *Northerner*

south'ern-ism, 1 suth'ərn-izm, 2 sŭth'ern'ĭzm, *n* An idiom or form of speech characteristic of southerners

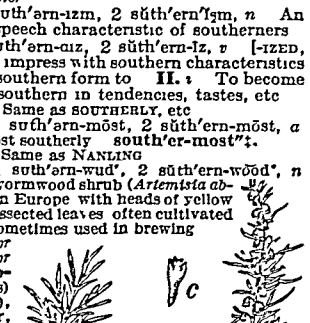
south'ern-ize, 1 suth'ərn-aiz, 2 sŭth'ern-īz, *v* [-IZED, -IZ'ING] **I** *t* To impress with southern characteristics or ideas, or give a southern form to **II.** *i* To become southern or grow southern in tendencies, tastes, etc

south'ern-ly†, etc Same as SOUTHERLY, etc

south'ern-most, 1 suth'ərn-mōst, 2 sŭth'ern-mōst, *a* Farthest south most southerly **south'er-most"‡.**

South'ern Range. Same as NANLING

south'ern-wood", 1 suth'ərn-wud', 2 sŭth'ern-wŏod", *n* The abrotanum a wormwood shrub (*Artemisia abrotanum*) of southern Europe with heads of yellow flowers and finely dissected leaves often cultivated for its fragrance sometimes used in brewing



Southernwood
a the root *b*, a leaf *c*, a flower.

South'ey, 1 south'i *or* sŭth'i, 2 south'y *or* sŭth'y, *n* **1. Caroline** (*nee* Bowles) (10/12 1786–7/12 1854), an English writer, second wife of Robert **2. Robert** (5/12 1774–3/12 1843) an English poet laureate, *Battle of Blenheim*

South Fore'land. **1.** Same as POINT PELE, 1 **2.** See under FORELAND, *n*

South Fork. A borough in Cambria county, Pa

South Fork of the Platte. A river in N E Colorado and S W Nebraska length, 550 m to North Fork, Lincoln county, Neb

South'gate, 1 south'gēt, 2 south'gāt, *n* An urban district in Middlesex England

South Geor'gia A barren island-group of the S Atlantic ocean 1,000 sq m, a British possession

South Glens Falls. A village in Saratoga county, N Y

South Gos'forth. A town in Northumberland, England

South Had'ley. A township and village in Hampshire county, Mass seat of Mount Holyoke College, formerly Mount Holyoke Seminary (non-sectarian), founded in 1837

South Hams. A district in S Devonshire, England, so fertile as to be known as the garden of Devon" [Mich

South Ha'ven A township and village in Van Buren county,

South Hol'land. A province of the Netherlands, 1,167 sq m capital The Hague

south'ing, 1 south'iŋ, 2 south'ing (XIII), *n* **1.** *Surv & Naut* Difference of latitude measured toward the south between any position and the last one determined **2.** *Astron* The extreme southerly position in its diurnal motion, of a celestial object that culminates in the south; also, the attainment of such position or the time at which it is reached, meridian passage as seen by an observer in the northern hemisphere

The true hour of the sun's *southing* could thus be most accurately determined PROCTOR *Great Pyramid* p 145 [C & W]

3. Deviation or progression toward the south

South'ing-ton, 1 suth'iŋ-tən, 2 sŭth'ing-ton, *n* A town and borough in Hartford county, O

South Is'land. The largest island of the New Zealand group, 58,525 sq m chief towns, Christchurch and Dunedin

South Ka'na-ra, 1 kä'na-rə, 2 kä'na-ra A district in Madras India, 3,902 sq m, capital Mangalore

South Ken'sing-ton. A district of S W London

South Kings'ton. A town in Washington county R I

south'land, 1 south'land, 2 south'land, *n* The south, or a country in the south used also attributively

The intelligent reader can form his own deductions as regards the undeveloped possibilities of this great *southland* M M BALLOU *Equatorial America* p 80 [H M & CO 1892]

south'ly, 1 south'li 2 south'ly, *adv* Southerly

South Mam. A mountain in Colorado 10,897 ft high

South Mel'bourne. A municipality in Victoria, Australia, a suburb of Melbourne

South Mil-wau'kee. A city in Milwaukee county Wis

South Mimms A village in Middlesex county, England

South Mol'ton, 1 mōl'ton, 2 mōl'ton A borough and market-town in Devonshire, England

south'most, *a* [Rare] Same as SOUTHERNMOST

South Moun'tain. A range of the Blue Ridge, in W Pennsylvania and W Maryland, where the Federals under McClellan defeated the Confederates under D H Hill and Longstreet, Sept 14, 1862

south'ness, *n* [Rare] The tendency of a magnetic needle to point toward the south pole

South Nor'walk. A city joined with Norwalk Conn, 1910

South O'ma-ha. A city in Douglas county, Neb

South Or'ange A village in Essex county, N J seat of Seton Hall College (Roman Catholic), founded in 1856

South'o-wram, 1 suth'o-ram, 2 sŭth'o-ram, *n* A town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England a suburb of Halifax

South Par'is. A village in Oxford county, Me

South Park. A table-land S E of Middle Park, Colo, 2,000 sq m highest peak, Mt Lincoln, 14,295 ft

South Pitts'burg. A town in Marion county, Tenn

South'port, 1 south'pōrt 2 south'pōrt, *n* **1.** A borough and watering-place in S W Lancashire, England **2** A city county-seat of Brunswick county, N C

South Port'land. A city in Cumberland county, Me

south'ron, } 1 suth'rən, 2 sŭth'ron, *a* Southern,
suth'ronF, } especially as formerly contemptuously applied by Scotchmen to anything English

south'ron, *n* A person who lives in the south Especially [S-] (1) An Englishman or native of southern Britain formerly used by the Scotch in derision

In Ireland Scot and *Southron* were strongly bound together by their common Saxon origin MACAULAY *England* vol II, p 102 [P S & CO 1853]

(2) [Rare, U S] A Southerner [For SOUTHERN]

south'ron-ie†, *n* [Scot] Southrons as a body [St Paul

South Saint Paul. A city in Dakota county Minn south of

south'say"†, south'say"er†. Same as SOOTHSAY, etc

South Sea Bub'ble. See BUBBLE, *n*

south'-seek"ing, 1 south'-sīl 'iŋ, 2 south'-sēk'ing, *a* Turning toward or seeking the south magnetic pole of the earth

South Shet'land. An archipelago in the S Atlantic ocean, near Graham Land

South Shields. A borough and seaport in Durham, England, at the mouth of the Tyne opposite North Shields

south"south'er-ly, 1 south'-suth'ər-li 2 south'-sŭth'er-ly, *n* The old-squaw

South Thom'as-ton. A town in Knox county, Me

south'ward, 1 south'ward *or* (*colloq*) suth'ərd, 2 south'ward *or* (*colloq*) sŭth'ard **I.** *a* Situated in or toward the south, having a southerly direction or tendency **south'ward-ly‡.** **II.** *n* The south, the southern portion of any country or thing

south'ward, } *adv* Toward or approximately toward
south'wards, } the south, in a southerly direction **south'ward-ly‡.**

South'wark, 1 suth'ərk, 2 sŭth'ark, *n* A borough in London, England, on the S bank of the Thames

South Wa'ver-ly. A borough in Bradford county, Pa

South Weald, 1 weld, 2 wēld A village in Essex, England

South'well, 1 south'wel *or* (*colloq*) suth'l, 2 south'wĕl *or* (*colloq*) sŭth'l, *n* **1. Robert** (1562–3/12 1595), an English Jesuit poet and prose writer, executed *Mary Magdalen's Funerall Tears* **2** A town in Nottinghamshire, England, with a Norman cathedral (of about 1110)

south"west', 1 south"west', 2 south"wĕst', *a* **1.** Of or pertaining to, facing, or toward the southwest **2.** Proceeding from the southwest as, a *southwest* wind Called by sailors **sou'west:** abbreviated *S W* — **southwest cap,** a southwester

south"west', *n* **1.** That part of the horizon which is midway between south and west, or 45° from each **2.** [S-] [U S] With the definite article, the southwestern States, comprising generally Arkansas, Louisiana, Missouri, Texas, Arizona, New Mexico, and Oklahoma **3†.** [Poet] A southwesterly wind [< AS *sūthwest*, < *sūth*, south, + *west*, west] — **southwest by south,** etc, see POINT OF THE COMPASS, under POINT, *n* — **south"west',** *adv* **1.** Toward the southwest **2.** From the southwest — **south"west'er,** *n* **1.** A wind, gale or storm from the southwest **2** A tarpaulin hat with a broad brim behind to protect the neck worn by sailors in rough weather Called by sailors **sou'wester.** — **south"west'er-ly,** *a & adv* Having a tendency toward the southwest, southwest — **south"west'ern,** *a* Same as SOUTHWEST OR SOUTHWESTERLY — **south"west'ward,** *a & adv* Toward the southwest — **south"west'ward-ly,** *adv*


Southwester

South"west' Africa. See GERMAN SOUTHWEST AFRICA [Ind

South Whit'ley. A town in Whitley county,

South'wick, *n* A village in Sussex, England

South Will'iams-port. A borough in Lycoming county Pa

South Wind'sor. A town in Hartford county, Connecticut

South'wold, 1 suth'əld 2 sŭth'old *n* A seaport in E Suffolk, England — **Southwold Bay** (*abbr* **Sole bay**), scene of naval battle between English and Dutch May 28, 1672

South'worth, 1 south'wərth, 2 south'worth, **Mrs. Emma Dorothy Eliza Nivette** (1"/12 1819–6/12 1899) An American novelist *The Irish Refugee*

sou"ti'en, 1 sū ti'ūn', 2 sy'ti'ăn', *n* [OF] *Her* That which acts as a support for the shield, or its background

sou've-nance†, *n* Remembrance **so're-nance†.**

sou"ve-nir', 1 sū'vi-nīr' *or* sū'vi-nir, 2 sy'e-nīr' *or* su'e-nir, *n* **1.** Something that serves to recall the past or a particular incident in the past, a token of remembrance, memento, keepsake, as *souvenirs* of travel **2.** [Rare] A reminiscence [F, < *souvenir*, recollect, < L *subvenio*, < *sub*, under, + *venio*, come]

Sou"ves'tre, 1 sū'ves'tr 2 sy'vĕs'tr, **Émile** (4/12 1806–7/12 1854) A French novelist *Un Philosophe sous les Toits*

Sou"za', 1 sū'zā', 2 sy'zā', **Madame de** (4/12 1761–4/12 1836) Adelaide Marie Émilie Filleul, a French writer *Adèle de Sénange.*

sov, 1 sov, 2 sŏv *n* [Slang, Eng] A sovereign

sov., *abbr* Sovereign

sov'er-aign†, sov'er-ain†, *a & n* Sovereign

sov'er-ain-ly†, *adv* Beyond all surpassingly

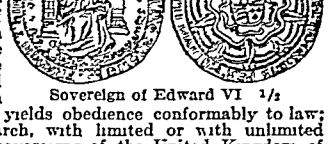
sov'er-eign, } 1 sov'[or suv']er-in, 2 sŏv'[or sov']er-in
sov'er-enS, } (XIII), *a* **1.** Exercising or possessing original and supreme jurisdiction or power, subject to none, hence, royal, princely, used with much latitude, as for the more or less limited royal power in a constitutional monarchy See SOVEREIGNTY

The forty-six States which now compose the United States are none of them *sovereign* they are all subject to the Constitution of the United States and to the laws and treaties enacted and adopted in accordance therewith The sovereignty is not to be found in the Constitution or under it, but behind it It is vested in the people of the United States who adopted the Constitution acting through conventions of the people in the several states and who may, if they choose alter and amend it in ways which they have provided in the Constitution itself NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER *The American as He Is* p 20 [MACM '08]

2. Possessing supreme excellence or greatness, preeminent, paramount **3** Superior in efficacy, most potent said particularly of medicine, as, a *sovereign* cure for gout [< OF *sovrain*, < LL *superanus*, < L *super*, over] **sov'-ran‡.** Syn.: see IMPERIAL PREDOMINANT

— **sovereign state,** a political community possessed of supreme authority in ordering its civil affairs and the administration of its government sometimes limited in a union of states See SOVEREIGNTY, note — **sov'er-eign-ize†,** *vt* To exercise sovereign power — **sov'er-eign-ly,** *adv* In a sovereign manner supremely **sov'er-aign-ly†.**

sov'er-eign, } *n* **1.** One who possesses supreme author-
sov'er-enS, } ity or exercises absolute control, especially a person or a determinate body of persons in whom the supreme power of the state is vested and to whom the community yields obedience conformably to law; specif, a monarch, with limited or with unlimited powers For sovereigns of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, see ENGLAND **2.** (1) From the reign of Henry VII to James I, an English gold coin current at 22*s* 6*d* (2) A British gold coin of the value of one pound sterling, containing in troy weight 123 274 grains of gold 11/12 fine ($4 8665) (3) A former Austrian coin, valued at about $6 78 See COIN **3.** *Entom* Any of the purple butterflies of the same genus as the viceroy (*Basilarchia*) **4†.** A husband **5†.** A mayor or provost


Sovereign of Edward VI 1/2

Syn. see KING MASTER — **silver sovereign,** the Spanish dollar a nickname — **sov'er-eign-ess,** *n* [Rare] A female sovereign a queen **sov'er-ain-ess†.**

sov'er-eign-ty, } 1 sov'[or suv']er-in-ti, 2 sŏv'[or sov']-
sov'er-en-tyS, } er-in-ty, *n* [-TIES, 1 -tiz, 2 -tiz, *pl*] **1.** The quality or state of being sovereign or a sovereign, the possession or exercise of supreme authority, dominion, sway

The *sovereignty* of God and the necessity of human efforts are both clearly taught in the Scriptures C HODGE *On Romans* p 237 [W M 1858]

2. *Polit Sci* The supreme power in a state, the original, absolute, and universal power by which all persons and things in a state are controlled and determined

The theory of modern political science is that sovereignty resides in the people, and that government is merely the agency by which it is exercised In some countries, however, as in Russia sovereignty continues to be identified with the autocratic power of the emperor In many states, such as England and Germany, sovereignty is nominally predicated of the monarch, but in reality he does not possess it In the United States the question whether sovereignty resided in the people of each separate State, or in the people of the United States long divided schools of political thought and opened the way to the Civil War

The acts of the state by which governments are made and unmade are termed acts of original *sovereignty* JOSEPH ALDEN *Science of Government* p 12 [SH & CO 1876]

3. A sovereign state **4†.** Supreme efficacy or excellence **5†.** Control, mastery [< F *souveraineté*, < LL *superanus* see SOVEREIGN *a*] Syn. see DOMINION

— **collective sovereignty,** the ruling body of men in any form of government other than a monarchy — **popular s. 1.** The ultimate supreme authority in government considered as vested in the people **2.** [Local U S] The political theory that the people of each Territory had the right to determine for themselves, either during its existence as a Territory or on its admission to the Union as a State, whether negro slavery should be permitted or prohibited therein — **squatter s.** [Local, U S], popular sovereignty: so called by its opponents

so'viet, 1 sō'vyet, 2 sō'vyĕt *n* [Rus] A council, especially a soldiers and workmen's council or assembly of delegates in Russia 1917–19 [by the Samoyedes

sov'ik, 1 sū'ik, 2 sōō'ik *n* [Rus] A hooded fur tunic worn

sov'ran, 1 sov'rən *or* sŏv'rən, 2 sŏv'rən *or* sōv'rən *a & n* [Poet] Sovereign — **sov'ran-ty,** *n* [Poet] Sovereignty

sow1, 1 sō, 2 sō, *v* [SOWED, SOWD8, SOWN *or* SOWED, SOW'ING] **I.** *t* **1.** To scatter, as seed, over or in the earth, for the purpose of reproduction, or in a manner to effect such a result, hence, figuratively, to disseminate, as, to *sow* the seeds of enmity or of crime **2** To scatter over with seed, plant or impregnate with seed, hence, figuratively, to cover liberally, strew

The earth was *sown* with early flowers PEYRE VIDAL *Lore in the Age of Chivalry* tr by Bryant 1 1

II. *i* To scatter seed in view of a harvest literally and figuratively [< AS *sāwan*, sow]

Syn. see PLANT — **to have hemp-seed sown for one,** to be doomed for the gallows

sow†, *vt* Same as SEW [Stack head

sow2, 1 sau *or* sū, 2 sow *or* sō *v & n* [Prov Eng & Scot]

sow, 1 sau 2 sow, *a* [U S] Female specif said of female fish when relatively larger than the male

sow, *n* **1.** A female hog **2.** A sow-bug **3.** *Metal* (1) The connection between pieces of pig iron before breaking up (2) The conduit to the pig bed for molten metal, a mold of larger size than a pig (3) Same as HOPSE, *n*, 9 See PIG IRON **4** (1) *Mil* A movable protecting shed, formerly used in besieging by sappers and miners **sow'let.**

They made a floating *sow* and thrust it on before them as they worked across the stream KINGSLEY *Hereward* p 264 [MACM 1853]

(2) [Western U S] A movable shed used as a protection by miners 3. A salamander [< AS *sugu*, sow] —**sow and pigs**, see PIG IRON —**sow'-belly**, *n* [Sailors' Slang] Salt pork or junk —**sow-belly hake**, an old female hake —**sow-bug**, *n* An air-breathing oniscoid isopod a pill-bug slater —**sow-drunk**, *a* [Prov Eng] Beastly drunk —**sow-fennel**, *n* Same as HOG-FENNEL —**sow-gelder**, *n* One who spays sows —**to have, take, or get the right (or wrong) sow by the ear** [Slang] to hit upon the right (or wrong) person or thing [sow'an-ly†.

sow'an 1 sō'an 2 sō'an, *adv* [Prov Eng] Very extremely

so-wär', 1 so-wär' *or* -wēr', 2 so-wär' *or* -wąr', *n* [Anglo-Ind] In the British-Indian army, a native trooper of the irregular cavalry

sow'back", 1 sau'bak", 2 sow'băk", *n Geol* Same as DRUMLIN

sow'bane", 1 sau'bān", 2 sow'bān", *n* 1 Hog's-bane 2. The coast-blite

sow'bread", 1 sau'bred", 2 sow'brĕd", *n* The wild cyclamen.

sow-ear', *n* [Anglo-Ind] Same as SOUCAR

sowcet, *tt & n.* Same as SOUSE

sow'dant, sow'dan-esse"†. Same as SULTAN, etc

sowd'wort†, *n* 1. Saltwort. 2 The columbine

sowel, *n* [Prov Eng] Same as SOUL²

sow'ens, 1 sō'enz *or* sū'enz 2 sō'ĕns *or* sōō'ĕns *n* [Scot] 1. Sour flummery, made from the refuse of the oatmeal-mill 2 A weavers paste for stiffening yarn Used as both a singular and a plural except in composition where the form sowen is adopted **sow'ans†; sow'ins†.**

sow'er†, *a* Same as SOUR

sow'er', 1 sō'er, 2 sō'er, *n* 1. One who or that which sows, specif, a sowing-machine 2. Hence, one who propagates or originates, as, a *sower* of scandal

sow'er†. *n* One who sews a sewer

Sow'er, Christopher (1693–*a*1758) An American printer born in Germany

Sow'er-by, 1 sau'*or*sō'er-bi 2 sow'*or*sō'er-by *n* 1. **James** (?/*a*1757–?/*a*1822) an English artist 2. A village in the North Riding of Yorkshire England a suburb of Thirsk

Sow'er-by Bridge. A manufacturing town in the West Riding of Yorkshire England

sow'let, *n* Same as SOW 4

sow'ing, 1 sō'ing, 2 sō'ing, *n.* The act or process of scattering or depositing, as seed, on or in the ground for reproduction also that which is sowed —**sow'ing-machine"**, *n* A seed-planting machine as a grain-drill, or a mechanism for assisting in sowing broadcast

sow'kert, *n* Same as SUCKER

sowl†, *tt* To furnish with suitable sustenance

sowl'†, *tt* To pull by the ears **sowlet.**

sowlt, *n* Same as SOUL² **sowlet.**

sowle-†, *n* Same as SOUL² **sow'elt.**

sowm, *t & n* [Scot] Same as SOUM

sown†, *t & n* Same as SWOON

sown²†, *t & n.* Same as SOUND **sownet.**

sown³, 1 sōn, 2 sōn **I** *pp* of SOW¹, *t* **II** *n* Cultivated ground

Along the strip of herbage grown
That just divides the desert from the *sown*
E FITZGERALD *Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam*

sown⁴, *pp* of SEW¹, *t* erroneous form

sowp, 1 soup, 2 sowp, *n* [Scot] 1 A small mouthful of liquid sup 2 Soup broth

sowset, *t & n* Same as SOUSE

sow'skin", 1 sau'skin", 2 sow'skin" *n* Same as HOGSKIN

sow'stert, *n* A seamstress **sew'stert.**

sow'tert, sow'ter-ly† Same as SOUTER, etc

sowth, 1 south 2 sowth *tt & tt* [Scot] To try over (a tune) with a low whistle whistle something softly

sowtht, *a & n* Same as SOUTH [solder

sow'ther, 1 sau'thər, 2 sow'ther *tt & tt* [Prov Eng] To

sow'-this"tle, 1 sau'-this'l 2 sow'-this'l, *n* Any species of *Sonchus* (see SONCHUS), especially *S oleraceus*, the **common sow-thistle**, a coarse annual weed, 2 to 5 feet high, with heads of yellow flowers and leaves with soft spiny teeth also, *S asper* the spiny-leaved sow-thistle —**corn or field sow-thistle**, a kindred species (*Sonchus arvensis*)

sox, 1 soks 2 sŏks *n pl* [Colloq U S] See SOCK, *n* 1

soy¹, 1 soi, 2 sŏy, *n* 1 A sauce or liquid condiment prepared in China and Japan from the soy-bean with other ingredients generally known as **Japan soy** or **Chinese soy.** 2. The soy-bean or -pea a small erect herb (*Glycine hispida*) of the bean family, of India and China cultivated for its seeds and grown for forage in the United States The flour prepared from it is used as a food for persons afflicted with diabetes [< Jap *shoyu* soy] **soy'a†.—soy'-bean", soy-pea**, *n* Same as SOY¹ 2

soy², *n.* [Scot] Silk fabric silk

so'ya³, 1 sō'ya, 2 sō'yä *n* [Hind] Dill

So'ya³, *n* 1. A strait between Karafuto and Hokushu islands Japan **La Pé"rouse†.** 2. A cape on N Hokushu Island 3 A town, capital of Kitami prefecture N Hokushu Island

Soy"er', 1 swa'yē' 2 swä'ye', *n* 1. **Alexis Benoît** (?/1809–?/1858), a French chef and author 2. **Nikolas** (?/*a* 1864–), a French chef grandson of the preceding popularized paper-bag cookery

soylt, *n* Soil (1) Earth ground (2) The mire in which a beast of the chase wallows hence, prey **soylet.**

Soy'land, 1 soi'land 2 sŏy'land *n* A town in the West Riding of Yorkshire England

soylet, *tt* To solve or resolve **soilt.**

soyledt, *pa* Delicately reared and fed Compare SOILED

Soy'mi-da, 1 soi'mi-da 2 sŏy'mi-da *n Bot* A monotypic genus of large East-Indian trees of the bead-tree family (*Meliaceæ*) *S febrifuga* is the rohan or Indian mahogany [< Gond *soimi* Telugu *sumi*]

soynedt, *pa* Anxious alarmed

So-yot', 1 so-yŏt', 2 so-yŏt' *n* 1 [SO-YOTES 1 so-yŏ tĭz 2 so-yō'tēz *pl*] One of a race of Tatar origin resembling the Samoyeds and inhabiting China and Siberia near the source of the Yenisei 2 The language of these peoples.

so'zal, 1 sō'zal 2 sō zal *n Chem* A crystalline compound ($Al(C_6H_4OHSO_3)_3$) obtained by dissolving aluminum hydroxid in paraphenol sulfuric acid used in medicine as an antiseptic and disinfectant. [< Gr *sōzō* save]

so-za'tle, 1 so-zā'tı 2 so-zā'tĭ *n* [S Afr] A chop prepared with curry often used for picnics

Sozh, 1 sozh 2 sŏzh *n* A river in S European Russia length 300 m to the Dnieper river

so'zin, 1 sō'zin 2 sō'zin *n Chem* A proteid compound contained in the body of a normal animal regarded as capable of killing micro-organisms or neutralizing their products and so forming a natural protection against the germs of infectious diseases [< Gr *sōzō* save] **so'zine†.**

so"zo-l'o-dol, 1 sō zo-ol o-dōl *or* -dol 2 sō zo-l o-dōl *or* -dŏl *n Chem* A proprietary antiseptic ($C_6H_3I_2(OH)SO_3H$) [< Gr *sōzō* save, + IODOL.] **so-zi o-dol†.**

so"zo-l'o-do-late, 1 sō'zo-ol o-do-lĭt, 2 sō"zo-l'o-do-lĭt, *n Chem* A salt of sozo'odol used as an antiseptic [< Gr *sōzō* save + IODOL.] **so"zo-l"o-dol'ic, a so-zi"o-dol'ic†.**

so'zol, 1 sō'zŏl *or* -zol, 2 sō'zŏl *or* -zol *n Chem* An antiseptic compound $Al(HOC_6H_4SO_3)_3$ [< Gr *sōzō*, save + -OL.] **so-zol'ic**, *a* **sozolic acid**, aseptol.

Soz'o-men, 1 soz'o-men 2 sŏz'o-mĕn **Hermias Salamanes** (400?–443?) Byzantine Church historian **Soz"o-me'nust.**

Soz-zi'ni, 1 sot-si'ni, 2 sŏt-si'ni **Fausto.** Same as SOCINUS

soz'zle, 1 sez'l, 2 sŏz'l, *t* [Prov or Local] **I** *t* 1. To mingle in a confused heap 2 To spill carelessly, splash **II** *i* To lounge idly, loll [For SOSSLE]

soz'zle, *n* 1. [Prov Eng] A confused heap or mixture 2 [Local, U S] A slatternly woman [sloppy.

soz'zly, 1 sez'li 2 sŏz'ly *a* [Local U S] Weak or shiftless,

S. P., *abbr* [Austral] Special Purchase said of lands purchased under stated conditions not involving competition See also ABBREVIATION

spa¹, 1 spä, 2 spä (VIII), *n* A locality noted for its mineral springs also, a mineral spring [< *Spa* in Belgium]

Spa², 1 spä *or* spē 2 spä *or* spı, *n* A town in Liege province Belgium from which the German General Staff directed its representatives to sign the armistice in the Great War, Nov 11 1918

spaadt, *n* A variety of English talc spar [muskmelon

spaans'spek, 1 spāns'spek 2 spāns'spĕk *n* [S Afr] A

space, 1 spēs, 2 spāç, *t* [SPACED, SPACING] **I.** *t* 1. To set so that the individual members or parts will be separated by spaces, also, to arrange (a surface) into spaces, as, to *space* columns Specif (1) In printing, to insert spaces between, as words, etc, or to separate with leads, slugs, etc, as lines (2) In typewriting, to separate the lines of, as a double-*spaced* letter 2. To divide or mark into sizes, as a box into separate compartments 3. [Prov Eng] To measure by paces **II†.** *i* To roam, wander, rove

—**to space out** (*Print*) to separate more widely, as words by the use of additional or wider spaces

space, *n* 1. A limited portion of extension, the distance between points or objects, whether regarded as filled or unfilled, area, expanse

The comets at the same time possess the smallest mass, and occupy the largest *space* of any bodies in the solar regions.
HUMBOLDT *Cosmos* tr by Otté *Comets* in vol iv p 183 [ed 1859]

2. The abstract possibility of extension, that which is characterized by dimension, continuous and boundless extension This conception of *space* has two principal and connected but largely different forms according as it is framed to meet the practical demands of mathematics in the geometrical branches or is made the subject of critical examination from the standpoint of its psychological origin, with a view to determine its metaphysical significance (1) *Math* Continuous and boundless extension regarded as a sort of *vacuous entity* in which extended things may exist and move about In the operations of Euclidean geometry all the conditions of the pure and applied science are satisfied with the assumption that space is actually such a three-dimensional vacuous entity, **three-dimension space**, as the experience of our senses with the extensions and extension-relations of sensible objects assumes it to be That is, space itself exists in three dimensions, but it must be conceived of as boundless, continuous throughout, and, in itself considered devoid of all actually extended real objects or things The non-Euclidean, or new geometry, finding that the mathematical operations of a geometrical character can be equally well satisfied by making assumptions contradictory of many of the postulates and axioms of Euclid has developed a theory of a possible **four-dimensioned**, or even *n*-**dimensioned s.** But such space, if it exists at all, whether as itself a vacuous entity or as a condition of extended bodies can not be conceived of by us or made to harmonize with our experience as dependent upon the perception of things existent and moving in three-dimensioned space. (2) *Philos* While the mathematical doctrine of space is naïvely metaphysical, philosophy has from very ancient times raised and discussed the problem of the reality of space apart from space-filling objects Up to the critical metaphysics of Kant the skeptical and the dogmatically realistic answers to this problem divided the field between them the former maintaining the illusory and purely subjective nature of the conception of space and the latter accepting in the main the assumptions of common sense so called and of the Euclidean geometry Descartes regarded space as the essence of bodily substance Spinoza considered it as one aspect or attribute of universal substance Leibnitz described it as an actual relation or principle of the ordering of coexistent phenomena With the keen psychological analysis of Berkeley the modern study of the origin of the conception of space began to be pursued with more thoroughness and by diligence in the use of experimental and theoretical methods in the hands of many competent psychologists there has come to be a fair amount of agreement as to how, by a process of abstraction based upon experience with the visual tactical kinesthetic, and stereognostic senses this conception is, as a matter of fact obtained As to the definitely metaphysical problem with its inquiry into what in reality corresponds to our mental image or thought of space three principal answers with various shades of meaning between are current in modern philosophy (1) The *realistic* which holds that space is itself some sort of a three-dimensioned boundless continuous but vacuous entity In which extended real beings exist and move (2) the *idealistic* which regards space as the a priori or ideal form given by the mind to all sensuous objects in correspondence with the form in which the Absolute Idea is realizing itself by a special kind of activity (3) the *materialistic* and *agnostic*, which regards space as the impression made upon our minds by things but concludes that the problem of the correlated reality like all ontological problems transcends the limits of knowledge or tenable speculation that is, space as a reality is inexplicable or irrational

3. An interval of time, period, hence, a little while, as, in the *space* of an hour the building was burned 4. An occasion or opportunity, time

To crime that leaves no *space* for penitence'
HOLLAND *Kathrina Childhood and Youth* st 47

5 *Print* A type less than type-high, thinner than an en quadrat, used to separate words, etc, as in a line

Spaces are known as 3-em, 4-em, 5-em, or 6-em, as their thickness is indicated by the number of ems specified The 3-em spaces are also called **thick spaces**, the 4-em and 5-em **thin spaces**, and 6-em or thinner **hair-spaces**. A **patent space** is made intermediate between a 3-em space and an en quadrat and an **expanding space** is one cast by a space-band See SPACE-BAND

6. *Mil* The interval between troops when drawn up in line or column; in battle the requisite frontage for troops to act in 7 *Mus* One of the degrees of a staff See illus under STAFF 8. *Engraving* (1) That part in an artist's composition which is left untouched (2) Spots in the design which are free from ink or paint 9. *Teleg* The period of time in the transmission of a message during which the key is open or not in contact. **10†.** A path course [< F *espace*, < L. *spatium*, space] Syn. see PLACE

—**axillary space** (*Anat*) the axilla.—**Burns's** (*Anat*), the space between two layers of the cervical fascia just above the sternum —**dangerous s.** (*Mil*) the space covered by the trajectory of a projectile the battle-range —**dark s.** (*Elec*), a non-luminous interval in a vacuum-tube containing a gas at low pressure, through which an electric discharge is passing Especially (1) The dark space surrounding the negative electrode, increasing with the degree of exhaustion of the tube and finally filling it, when the residual gas is in the state sometimes called the *fourth state of matter* See MATTER. **Crookes's dark s.†.** (2) The space between the glow of the two electrodes **Faraday's dark s.†** —**dead-space"**, *n* (1) *Fort* The space in front that a fortification can not reach by its own fire the dead-angle (2) The difference between the readings of a rising and falling mercurial thermometer due partly to the change in the curvature of the meniscus and in part to expansion of the bulb. (3) *Steam-engin* The space between the piston and the cylinder-head when the piston is at the end of its stroke (4) *Chem* According to Liebermann any portion of a solution unaffected by chemical reaction between solvent and solute. —**double elliptic s** (*Math*), a space in which every straight line is a closed curve and every pair of lines has two intersections —**elliptic s.** *Math* 1. A space in which every straight line is closed, the sum of the angles of any triangle exceeds a straight angle and two straight lines meet only once. 2 A two-dimensional space viewed as complete in itself and as having no external relations such as position, sides etc 3 The area enclosed by an ellipse. —**flat s.**, same as EUCLIDEAN SPACE —**higher s**, space of more than three dimensions See SPACE *n* 2 —**hyperbolical s.** (*Math*), a space in which the straight line is infinite and the sum of the angles of any triangle is less than a straight angle —**ideal s** (*Math*) that part of space outside of the absolute —**interglobular spaces**, irregularly branched canals in the dentine of a tooth subjacent to the cementum —**Larrey's spaces**, intervals between the sternal and costal portions of the diaphragm —**Lobachefskian s.** (*Math*), the form of non-Euclidean space of which the Bolyai-Lobachefskian geometry treats.—**lymph-s**, *n Anat* A cleft or cavity communicating with the lymphatic system **lymphatic s†.**—**perforated s**, one of three depressions —two *anterior* and one *posterior*—at the base of the brain pierced by many small arteries that supply the deeper collections of gray matter —**perivascular spaces**, same as ROBIN'S SPACES —**Poiseuille's s**, the space along the walls of the capillaries where the rate of movement of white corpuscles is exceedingly slow, that of red ones in the center of the stream being rapid —**Prussak's s** (*Anat*) a small pouch between the neck of the malleus and the membrana flaccida of the middle ear.—**retroperitoneal s** (*Anat*), the interval between the peritoneum in front and the spine and lumbar regions behind occupied by the kidneys, the aorta the vena cava, and the sympathetic nerve —**Retzius's s** (*Anat*), a triangular interval in which considerable areolar spaces occur between the bladder and the pubic bone —**Riemannian s** (*Math*) same as ELLIPTIC SPACE, 1 (see above) —**Robin's spaces** (*Anat*) minute lymphatic spaces about blood-vessels, that occur in the central nervous system the liver, and the spleen —**simple or single elliptic s.** (*Math*) same as ELLIPTIC SPACE, 1 (see above) —**space'-band"**, *n Print* A single or double wedge device which automatically justifies a line of matrices, as on a linotype machine an expanding spacer —**s.-bar**, *n* In a typewriting- or typesetting-machine the bar or key that is depressed to make a space between words.—**s.-block**, *n.* Same as FILLER, *n* 1 (3) —**s -box**, *n Print* 1 One of the boxes in a printers case in which spaces are kept 2. A sort-box for spaces —**s.-consciousness**, *n Psychol* A term inclusive of all the various modes of the perception or conception of space —**s -contrast**, *n Psychol* The influence upon our space-perceptions produced by the proximity of two or more areas of sharply defined extent supposed to explain certain optical illusions.—**s -curvature**, *n* In the geometry of hyperspace curvature of three-dimensional space in a space of four dimensions —**s -dwarfed**, *a* [Rare] Appearing smaller by reason of distance —**s -experience**, *n Psychol* Experience of spatial magnitudes relations or ideas as opposed to time-experience —**s -homology**, *n Math* A homology of points and lines in three-dimensional space —**s -key**, *n* Same as SPACE-BAR —**s.-line**, *n* [Rare] *Print* A lead —**s -man**, *n* [Rare] Same as SPACE-WRITER —**s.-mark**, *n Print* A proof-readers mark (#) indicating that a space or more space is to be inserted See PROOF-READING —**s -nerve**, *n* The portion of the auditory nerve that supplies the semicircular canals of the inner ear thought to convey impressions relating to the orientation of the body —**s of Broca**, an area of gray matter at the base of the brain near the roots of the olfactory tract —**s. of discission** (*Geol*) a space or cavity in a rock-formation produced by rupture, by internal or external force —**s. of Tenon** (*Anat*), the space between the sclerotic coat of the eye and the capsule of Tenon —**s -perception**, *n* The perception of space as distance or dimension or of bodies as existing in space —**s -relation**, *n* A spatial relation —**s.-rule**, *n Print* Brass or type-metal single rule cut to even ems and ens of length used in table-work —**s -sense**, *n Psychol* 1. Any sense which is the medium of spatial perceptions or ideas 2. A hypothetical special sense of spatial magnitudes and relations, after the analogy of the temperature-sense pressure-sense etc —**spaces of Fontana** (*Anat*) spaces in the loose tissue of the pectinate ligament of the iris —**s -threshold**, *n Psychophys* The limen of the just noticeable separation as of two divider-points on the skin or two black dots on a white background held before the eye —**s -variation**, *n Physics* The variation of any quantity from point to point throughout a space, or a function representing it as slope is the *space-variation* of height —**s -washer**, *n Mech* A disk having a central hole put on a mandrel or the like between objects that it is desired to maintain at a given distance apart an annular distance-piece —**s -writer**, *n* In journalism a writer or reporter who is paid for his articles according to the space they occupy when printed **s -manship**—**s -writing**, *n* —**tactile s**, space as apprehended by tactile sensations and perceptions —**visual s** (*Psychol*), a collective term for spatial perceptions and conceptions as resulting from the sense of sight

space'ful, 1 spēs'ful, 2 spāç'ful, *a* Spacious

space'less, 1 spēs'les, 2 spāç'lĕs, *a* Having no space or extension

spac'er, 1 spēs'er, 2 spāç'er, *n* One who or that which spaces Specif (1) An instrument by which to reverse a telegraphic current particularly in a marine cable for increasing the speed of transmission (2) A space-bar —**expanding spacer**, same as SPACE-BAND

spa'cial, etc Same as SPATIAL etc

spac'ing, 1 spēs'ing, 2 spāç'ing *n* 1. The act of dividing into spaces, also, a placing at suitable intervals as in ruling decorating, or printing 2. The distance covered or gap made by dividing into spaces 3. Spaces collectively —**spac'ing-lace"**, *n* Same as SEAMING LACE, 2 —**s -rod**, *n Elec* An insulating rod for inducing circulation of air and for separating layers of an electrical coil

spa'cious, 1 spē'shus, 2 spā'shŭs, *a* **1.** Of indefinite or vast extent, widely expanded, as, the *spacious* sea **2** Affording ample room, having great breadth, capacious• in literal or figurative sense, as, a *spacious* park or theater, a *spacious* mind **3†.** Large or wide in activity said of persons
Syn.: see LARGE — **spa'cious-ly,** *adv* — **spa'cious-ness,** *n*

Spa'da, 1 spä'dɑ, 2 spä'dä, **Lionello** (1576–1/11622) An Italian painter, *Return of the Prodigal,* etc

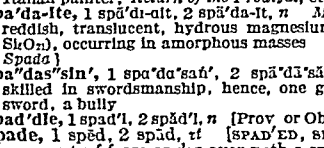
spa'da-ite, 1 spā'dɪ-ait, 2 spā'da-it, *n* *Mineral* A pearly reddish, translucent, hydrous magnesium silicate ($H_4Mg_3Si_4O_{11}$), occurring in amorphous masses [< Signor Medici *Spada*]

spa"das"sin', 1 spa"dɑ'sañ', 2 spā"dä'săn', *n* [F] One skilled in swordsmanship, hence, one given to using his sword, a bully

spad'dle, 1 spad'l, 2 spăd'l, *n* [Prov or Obs] A spade spud

spade, 1 spēd, 2 spād, *tt* [SPAD'ED, SPAD'ING] **1.** To remove turf from or dig over with a spade, as, to *spade* a garden **2.** *Whaling* To cut (a whale) with a spade, specif, to cut the tendons of (the flukes)

spade¹, *n* **1.** An implement used in digging in the ground, ditching, cutting turf, etc, and consisting usually of a nearly flat rectangular or pointed blade mounted lengthwise on a handle with a crosspiece set into a U-shaped top used with both hands and pressed into the ground with the foot• distinguished from a *shovel* principally by having a narrower and flatter blade **2.** A tool or implement resembling a spade Specif• (1) A hay-spade (2) An ice-spade (3) A cameo-cutters' finishing-tool, generally of soft iron used with diamond-powder (4) A large chisel-like implement for cutting into whales, as, a head-*spade,* fluke-*spade* **3.** The spade-like process on the heel of a spadefoot **4.** *Mil* A heavy piece of metal at the end of a gun-carriage trail which helps to keep a gun in position by driving the trail end into the earth when the gun recoils [< AS *spadu* < L *spatha,* < Gr *spathē,* prob < *spaō,* draw out] — **spade'bay"o-net,** *n* See BAYONET — **s -bone,** *n* The shoulder-blade, scapula — **s -farm,** *n* A small plot of farm-land set apart for cultivation with a spade or hand-tools — **s -graft,** *n* [Prov Eng] The depth to which a spade will dig **spade's graft‡.** — **s -gun,** *n* A gun to which a spade-bayonet can be attached — **s -handle,** *n* The handle of a spade hence, in machinery, a forked end, as of a connecting-rod, with the forks connected by a pin — **s.-husbandry,** *n* A system of cultivation of the soil in which deep spade-digging takes the place of subsoil plowing — **s.-iron,** *n* **1.** The blade or metal portion of a spade **2** *Her* A bearing representing (1) the iron or steel border of the blade of a spade (called also the **shoeing of a spade**) or (2) the entire blade of a spade with or without the addition of a truncated portion of the handle — **s -money,** *n* In some Welsh parishes, money placed on the spade of a grave-digger at a funeral, as his perquisite — **to call a s a s** [Colloq], to call a thing by its right name, speak the plain truth



Spades
1 Common 2 Tree-digging 3 Post-hole

spade², *n* **1.** A black figure shaped like a heart with a triangular handle, on a playing-card, any card bearing that figure **2.** The suit so marked usually in the plural [< Sp *espada,* appar < *espada,* sword, < L *spatha,* see SPADE¹, *n*] [SPAY, *n*]

spade³, *n* The male of the red deer in his third year [<

spade⁴, *n* A castrated man or animal, eunuch gelding [< L *spado,* < Gr *spadōn,* eunuch, < *spaō,* rend]

spade'fish", 1 spēd'fish" 2 spād'fish", *n* **1.** An ephippioid fish (*Chætodipterus faber*) **2** The paddle-fish (*Polyodon spatula*)

spade'foot", 1 spēd'fut', 2 spād'fo͝ot", *n* [SPADE'FOOTS, *pl*] A scaphiopoid toad-like amphibian having a spade-like process on the heel of the hind foot, used in burrowing, as *Scaphiopus holbrooki* of the eastern United States **spade-foot toad†.**



Spadefoot (*Scaphiopus hammondi*) 1/2
a the fore and hind feet of *S holbrooki* showing a spade-like process at the base of the inner or shortest toe

spad'er, 1 spēd'ər, 2 spād'er, *n* One or that which spades, specif, a digging-machine — **rotary spader,** a digging-machine having a large horizontal drum or roller with a series of projecting spades or blades which pierce the ground as it is drawn along

spades'man, 1 spēdz'mən, 2 spādz'man, *n* [-MEN, *pl*] One who spades

spadg'er, 1 spaj'ər, 2 spăd'ger, *n* [Slang Eng] **1** The common sparrow **2** A small boy so called in the public schools

spad'lard, 1 spad'yərd, 2 spăd'yard, *n* [Cornwall, Eng] A worker in the tin-mines

spa-di'ceous, 1 spə-dish'us 2 spa-dish'ŭs, *a* **1** *Bot* Having, pertaining to or of the nature of a spadix **2†.** Of a clear brown or bay color [< L *spadiceus,* < *spadix,* see SPADIX] **spa-di'clous‡; spad'i-cose‡.**

spa-di"ci-flo'ral, 1 spa-dɑi sɪ-flō'rəl 2 spa-di'çi-flō'ral, *a* *Bot* Having flowers borne on a spadix [< L *spadix* (*spadic-*) (see SPADIX) + FLORAL]

spa-di'ci-form, 1 spə-dɑi'sɪ-fôrm, 2 spa-di'çi-fôrm, *a* Having the form of a spadix [< SPADIX + -FORM]

spa'di-cose, 1 spē'dɪ-kōs, 2 spā'dɪ-cōs, *a* *Bot* Same as SPADICEOUS

spa-dil'la, 1 spə-dil'ə, 2 spa-dil'a, *n* In the old game of solo the queen of spades [< Sp *espadilla,* see SPADILLE]

spa-dille', 1 spə-dil', 2 spa-dil' *n* In the old games of ombre and quadrille the ace of spades [F, < Sp *espadilla,* dim of *espada* - see SPADE² *n*] **spa-dil'io‡.**

spad'ing-ma-chine", 1 spēd'ɪŋ-mə-shin', 2 spād'ing-ma-chin', *n* A digging-machine or spader See SPADER

spa'dix, 1 spē'dɪks, 2 spā'dɪks, *n* [SPA-DI'CES, 1 -dɑi'sīz; 2 -di'çēz, *pl*] **1.** *Bot* A spike or head of flowers with a fleshy axis, usually enclosed within a peculiar enveloping leaf or bract called a spathe mostly restricted to plants of the arum family See illustrations under GREEN-DRAGON and INDIAN TURNIP **2.** *Zool* (1) *Conch* The hectocotylus of a cephalopod (2) *Zooph* A hollow body that projects from the floor of a hydroid sporosac into its cavity, and round which the generative elements are developed [L, < Gr *spadix,* < *spaō,* break]

spa'do, 1 spē'do, 2 spā'do, *n* **1** *Civ Law* One who is impotent, or incapable of procreation **2†.** A castrated animal, a spade [L, < Gr *spadōn,* see SPADE¹, *n*]

spa-do'na, 1 spə-dō'nɑ, 2 spa-dō'nä *n* An ostrich-feather pointed at the end obtained at a first plucking from a bird six to nine months old [< It *spadone,* < *spado,* sword see SPADE¹] **spa-do'ne‡.**

spa-do'ne², 1 spə-dō'nɛ, 2 spa-dō'ne *n* [It] **1.** A heavy two-handed sword used during the middle ages usually carried across the back and having a secondary guard on the blade at the commencement of the cutting edge **2†.** Cut-and-thrust swordsmanship **spa-dro'ne‡; spa-droon'†.**

spa'do-nism, 1 spē'do-nizm, 2 spā'do-nism *n* [Rare] The condition of being a eunuch — **spa-don'ic,** *a*

spae, 1 spē, 2 spā, *tt* [Scot] To foretell, divine — **spae'-book",** *n* A fortune-tellers guide-book — **spae'craft",** *n* Fortune-telling, prognostication **spae'dom‡; spae'-work"‡.** — **spae'man,** *n* A male fortune-teller — **spa'er,** *n* A fortune-teller — **spae'wife",** *n* A female fortune-teller

Spaeth, 1 spēth, 2 spāth, **Phillip Friedrich Adolph Theodor** (10/11839–6/11910) A German-American Lutheran clergyman educator and author, *Liederlust,* etc

spa-ghet'ti, 1 spə-gɛt'ɪ, 2 spa-gĕt'i, *n* An Italian cord-like paste, intermediate in size between macaroni and vermicelli [Pl of It *spaghetto,* small rope]

spa"gno-let'ta, 1 spā"nyo-let'tɑ 2 spā"nyo-lĕt'tä *n* [It] *Mus* A dance in Spanish style, resembling the minuet

Spa"gno-let'to, 1 spā"nyo-let'to, 2 spā"nyo-lĕt'to *n* [It] See RIBERA

Spa"gnu-o'li, 1 spā"nyu-ō'lɪ, 2 spā"nyu-ō'li, *n pl* [It] The Spanish or Portuguese Jews, or their descendants, in and near the Ottoman empire

spa-gyr'ic†. **I.** *a* Pertaining to the Paracelsian school of chemists chemical, alchemical **II.** *n* A spagyrist **spa-gir'ic†; spa-gir'i-cal†; spa-gyr'i-cal†.**

spa-gyr'ist†, *n* **1.** A follower of Paracelsus in holding inorganic chemistry to be the basis of medical science **2.** A follower of early chemistry or alchemy **spa-gir'ist†.**

spa'hi, 1 spā'hi, 2 spä'hi, *n* **1.** Formerly, a Turkish corps of irregular cavalry which formed the flower of the Turkish army from the time of Sultan Amurath I (1326) to the beginning of the 19th century, when it was disbanded, after aiding in the suppression of the janizaries (1826) **2.** A member of such a corps
Before I had breathing space — for I was closely beset at the time — he had gone borne back by a *Spahi* JAMES M LUDLOW *Captain of the Janizaries* p 59 [D M & CO 1886]
3. One of a native Algerine cavalry corps in the French service, largely officered by Frenchmen and exclusively so above the grade of captain A squadron of this corps serves in Senegal and is known as the **Senegalese spahis.** [< Turk *sipāhi,* < Per *sipāh,* soldiers]

spa'ho, *n* Same as SEPOY

spaid, *n* Same as SPADE²

spall, *tt* & *n* Same as SPALE

spain, 1 spēn, 2 spān, *v* [Scot] To wean **spaent.**

Spain, *n* A kingdom in S W Europe in the Iberian or Spanish peninsula, 194,783 sq m, capital, Madrid

spairge, 1 spārj 2 spärg, *tt* [Scot] To besprinkle, sparge

spait, *n* Same as SPATE

spaite, *tt* Same as SPAY¹

spak, *n* [Scot] Same as SPOKE

spake, 1 spēk, 2 spāk [Poet or Archaic] *imp* of SPEAK, *v*

spaket, *a* **1.** Tame demure **2** Quick ready

spaker'net", *n* [Local, Eng] A crab-net

spa'kyt, *a* Same as SPECKY

Spa-lac'i-dæ, 1 spə-las'ɪ-dī, 2 spa-lăç'i-dē *n pl* *Mam* A family of myomorphic rodents especially those having a mole-like form, large claws, and molars rooted and with reentering enamel-folds mole-rats **Spa'lax,** *n* (t g) [< Gr *spalax,* mole] — **spal'a-cid,** *n* — **spal'a-coid,** *a* & *n* — **Spal"a-ci'næ,** *n pl* *Mam* A subfamily of *Spalacidæ,* including the more typical genera — **spal'a-cin(e)s,** *a* & *n*

Spal"a-co-pod'i-dæ, 1 spal'ə-ko-pod'ɪ-dī, 2 spăl'a-co-pŏd'i-dē, *n pl* *Mam* A family of hystricoidean rodents, especially those having complete clavicles, long molars with external and internal enamel-folds, and mammæ lateral, as in the coypou **Spa-lac'o-pus,** *n* (t g) [< Gr *spalax,* mole, + *pous,* foot] — **spal"a-cop'o-did,** *n* — **spal"a-cop'o-doid,** *a* & *n* — **Spal"a-cop"o-di'næ,** *n pl* *Mam* A subfamily of *Spalacopodidæ* having soft fur and molars with simple enamel-folds — **spal"a-cop'o-din(e)s,** *a* & *n*

Spa-la'to, 1 spə-lā'to, 2 spä-la'to, *n* A seaport in Dalmatia, contains the palace of Diocletian

spald'er, 1 spōld'ər, 2 spald'er, *n* **1** One who spalls, as stone **2.** Specif, one who spalls or splits codfish

Spal'ding, 1 spōl'dɪŋ 2 spal'ding, *n* **1. John Lancaster** (5/11840–3/11916), an American Roman Catholic prelate educator, author, and student of social problems. **2 Lyman** (5/11775–10/11821), an American physician **3. Martin John** (5/11810–2/11872), an American divine, Roman Catholic archbishop of Baltimore **4. William** (5/11809–11/11859), an English logician, literary historian **5** A county in W Georgia, 203 sq m county-seat, Griffin **6.** A market-town in Lincolnshire, England

spale, 1 spēl, 2 spāl, *tt* *Mining* **1** To break up, spall. **2** To line, as for a breach of mine-regulations **3.** To fasten with spales or bands [Var of SPALL, *v*]

spale, *n* [Dial] **1.** *Ship-building* A temporary brace cross-spale **spal'ing‡. 2.** [Old Eng & Scot] A lath, chip or shaving [< D *spill,* chip cp Ice *spölr,* rail]

spall, 1 spōl, 2 spal, *v* **I.** *t* **1.** To break up, chip, especially, to prepare for sorting, as ore, by preliminary breaking **2.** To chip to an approximately level surface, rough-dress, as ashlar
II. *i* To give off spalls, chip off, as a stone subjected to undue pressure on its edge [< MD *spalden,* split]

spall, *n* **1.** A chip, splinter, or flake, especially one knocked from a piece of ashlar **2** *Ship-building* A spale [Var of SPALE, *n*]

spall², *n* [Scot or Obs†] The shoulder **spald†; spallet.**

Spal'lan-za'ni, 1 spōl'lan-dzā'nɪ, 2 spăl'lan-dzä'ni, **Lazaro** (1/11729–2/11799) An Italian naturalist, physiologist, and traveler.

spal'ler, 1 spal'yər, 2 spăl'yer, *n* A laborer in a tin-works

spall'ing, 1 spōl'ɪŋ, 2 spal'ing *n* **1.** *Mining* A separation, more thorough than ragging by a hammer, of ore from vein-stone **2.** The chipping of stone, as in dressing ashlar
— **spall'ing-floor",** *n* A place for spalling

spal-meg'lo, 1 spal-med'jo, 2 spal-mĕd'go, *n* [It] Same as FUMAREA.

spal-peen', 1 spal-pīn' *or* spal'pɪn, 2 spăl-pēn' *or* spăl'pĕn, *n* [Ir] A wandering harvester, hence, a good-for-nothing; ne'er-do-well. [< Ir *spailpín,* < *spailp,* beam]

spalt, 1 spōlt, 2 spalt, *tt* & *ti* [Local, U S, & Prov Eng] **1.** To split off, as spalts, from a log **2** To split, as codfish

spalt, *a* [Prov] **1.** Having a tendency to split, easily broken, brittle **2.** Thoughtless awkward saucy

spalt, *n* **1** A scaly whitish mineral, used as a flux for metals **2** A short section of a log, the length of a shingle, from which shingles are sawed **3** The waste part or refuse of a shingle-bolt [< *spalt-,* in G *spaltstein,* spalt, < *spalten,* splinter]

spalt'er, 1 spōlt'ər, 2 spalt'er, *n* *Wood-working* The mechanism on a rotary shingle-machine for automatically removing the spalt or waste piece

span¹, 1 span, 2 spăn, *v* [SPANNED, SPAND‡, SPAN'NING] **I** *t* **1.** To measure with an expanded hand; expand the hand in measurement of, encircle in measurement with the extended hand, as, to *span* one's wrist; to *span* a minor tenth on the piano **2.** Hence, to stretch from side to side, measure or place across, extend over, as, the bridge *spans* the river **3.** To bind or make fast Specif (1) [Prov Eng] To hobble, as a horse (2) *Naut* To make fast with ropes, said of booms, etc (3) To limit confine
Doth not the yearning spirit scorn
In such scant borders to be *spanned?*
LOWELL *The Fatherland* st 1
4†. To spread out **5†.** To adjust with a spanner, as the hammer of a wheel-lock gun **6†.** To grasp
II. *i* **1.** [U S] To match or agree well in color and size said of horses **2.** To proceed by regular or approximately regular stages, mark off distances from point to point **3** To progress by definite looping movements, as a spanworm **4** To rise to the surface at intervals while swimming in order to breathe, said of whales [< AS *spannan,* bind]

span², *tt* [S Afr] To attach, as a horse or other animal, to a carriage cart, or machine often with *in*
'*Span-in* the horses and call me when you are ready
OLIVE SCHREINER *African Farm* pt II p 264 [R BROS 1888]

span [Archaic] *imp* of SPIN, *v*

span, *n* **1.** The extreme space over which the hand can be expanded from the end of the thumb to that of the little finger, fixed at 9 inches **2.** Hence, generally, any small or insignificant interval or distance, whether in space or in time **3.** Any thing regarded as bounded by definite limits in space or time
Her waist is ampler than her life For life is but a *span*
HOLMES *My Aunt* st 1
4. *Arch* The space between the abutments of a bridge or the supports of an arch, girder, roof, etc **5.** (1) [U S] A pair of horses or other driving animals, usually matched (2) [S Afr] A team of oxen or bullocks, whether of two or more yokes **6.** *Naut* (1) A rope having both ends fastened to permit hooking a purchase in its loop, or a rope made fast in the center so that connections may be made to both ends (2) A double rope connected with thimbles and serving as a fair-leader
7. That which spans or confines, a fetter
To them the Law is but the iron *span*
That girds the ankles of imbruted man
WHITTIER *The Fanorama* st 19
8. Same as SPREAD, *n*, 3 (2) **9.** *Math* The upper limit of all the spans of a region in every direction **10.** [Rare] The hand fully extended, as tho about to span or encircle something **11.** [Rare] Reach or grasp said of things material or spiritual, as, subjects beyond our *span* [< AS *span,* < *spannan,* bind] — **span'-block",** *n* One of two blocks connected by a span of rope across a masthead — **s -counter†,** *n* A boys' game consisting in the pitching of a coin or counter so that it will hit or rest on one previously thrown or come within spanning distance of it **s -farthing‡; s.-feather‡; s -ha'penny‡.** — **s -dog,** *n* **1.** Same as RING-DOG **2** An iron bar by means of which newly made barrel-staves are held in shape till they become perfectly cold and rigid — **s -lashing,** *n* *Naut* A lashing used to fasten together two spars — **s.-long,** *a* Measuring a span — **s -piece,** *n* *Arch.* Same as COLLAR-BEAM — **s -wire,** *n* The taut wire used to hold the electric wire of an overhead trolley-line

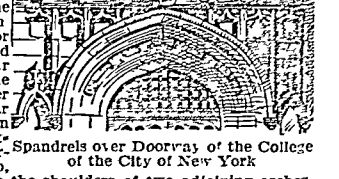
span, *adv* [Prov] Wholly, perfectly [< SPAN- in SPAN-NEW] — **span fire-new** [Prov Eng], same as SPAN-NEW and FIRE-NEW

spa-næ'mic, *a* & *n* Same as SPANEMIC

Span'dau, 1 spän'dou, 2 span'dou, *n* A town in Brandenburg province Prussia site of a government arsenal

span'cel, 1 span'sel 2 spăn'çĕl, *tt* [Prov] **1.** To tie the hind legs of with a spancel, to prevent kicking, as a cow **2.** To stick a peg, or the point of an opposite claw into the joint of the claw of (a crab or lobster), to prevent it from pinching [< MD *spansel,* < *spannen,* stretch, + *sel,* rope] — **span'cel,** *n* A restraining cord used on an animal's hind legs, or on the legs on one side, to prevent kicking or straying, especially on a cow as a protection against kicking during milking, a hobble — **span'celed, span'celled,** *a* *Her.* Having a fore and a hind leg fetterlocked, as a horse See FETTERLOCK, SHACKLE-BOLT

span'drel, 1 span'drel, 2 spăn'drĕl, *n* **1.** *Arch* (1) The triangular space often decorated, between the shoulder of an arch as of a doorway or a curved brace and the rectangular figure formed by the moldings etc, over it also a similar space between an arch and a straight-sided figure surmounting it also, the space between the shoulders of two adjoining arches (2) The triangular space under a stairway (3) The space measured from the top of a window of one story to the sill of the window of the story above


Spandrels over Doorway of the College of the City of New York

2. *Philately* A triangular space on a postage-stamp, located inside the framing over a central figure **3.** [Artists' Cant] A narrow mat for a picture [Said to be < OF *explanader,* level, < L *ex,* out, + *planus,* level] **span'dril‡.** — **span'drel-brack"et-ing,** *n* *Arch* Brackets between two curves each of which is in a vertical plane, and in the circumference of another circle which is in a horizontal plane — **s. frame** (*Carpentry*), a triangular-shaped support such as is used underneath stairways — **s. step,** in a stone stairway, a step having a triangular instead

of a rectangular section — **s -wall**, *n* A wall built on the extrados of an arch and filling in the spandrel-spaces

span'dy, 1 span'di, 2 spăn'dy, *a* [Prov U S] Clean, in order

span'dy, *adv* [Prov] Same as SPAN

spane, 1 spēn, 2 spān, *vt* [Prov Brit] To wean

spa-ne'mi-a, 1 spə-nī'mi-ə, 2 spa-nē'mi-a, *n* *Pathol* Poverty of blood; diminution of the supply of red corpuscles of the blood [< Gr *spanos*, lacking, + *haima* blood]

spa-næ'mi-at, spa-ne'myt — spa-nem'ic, *a* Of or pertaining to spanemia — **spa-nem'ic**, *n* A medicine that by protracted use improverishes the blood, as iodin or bromin

spang[1], 1 spaŋ, 2 spăng, *v* [Prov Brit] **I** *t* To throw or bang down cause to rebound **II** *i* To spring

spang[2], *vt* [Scot] To span, or measure with a span

spang[3]†, *vt* To bespangle

spang[4], *n* [Prov Brit] The act of springing, a spring, bound, dash, also, a grab, thrust, or kick

spang[5], *n* [Scot] A span

spang[6]†, *n* A spangle for theatrical dress

spang, *adv* [Colloq] Exactly, directly, as, I ran *spang* into him

Spang'en-berg, 1 spăŋ'en-berh, 2 spang'ĕn-bĕrh, **August Gottlieb** (7/ıs1704–9/ıs1792) A German founder of the Moravian Church in America

spang'hew, 1 spaŋ'yu, 2 spăng'yu *vt* [Prov Eng or Scot] To jerk violently into the air, project — **spang'hew,** *n*

span'gl(eR, 1 span'gl, 2 spăn'gl, *v* [SPAN'GLED, SPAN'GLDR, SPAN'GLING] **I.** *t* **1.** To adorn with or as with spangles, sprinkle with numerous small bright objects, cause to glitter or sparkle **2.** To fasten, as the ends of hoop-skirt wire, with clasps **II.** *i* [Rare] To sparkle as spangles, glitter, glisten

The pure and *spangling* snow SHELLEY *Queen Mab* div IV, l 38

— **spangled coquet,** a humming-bird (*Lophornis reginæ*) having a rufous fan-shaped crest dotted with emerald-green See illus under COQUET — **span'gling-ma-chine",** *n* A machine for clamping the clasp of a hoop-skirt — **span'gler,** *n*

span'gle, *n* **1.** A small bit (usually circular) of brilliant tin- or metal-foil, with holes for the seamstress's needle used for decoration in dress, now especially in theatrical costume **2.** Figuratively, any small sparkling object, any small star-like, glistening ornament **3.** A clasp for fastening the ends of hoop-skirt wires **4.** *Bot* A spongy excrescence on the leaves of an oak, oak-spangle **5.** *Zool* One of numerous small triangular spots sometimes found on the wings of pigeons and fowls [Dim of SPANG[3], *n*, < AS *spange*]

— **span'glet,** *n* [Poet & Rare] A small spangle — **span'gly,** *a* Of, pertaining to, or resembling spangles

Span'gler, 1 spaŋ'gler, 2 spăŋ'gler, *n* A borough in Cambria county, Pa

span'go-lite, 1 spaŋ'go-lait, 2 spăŋ'go-lit, *n* *Mineral* A vitreous, dark-green, hydrous aluminum-copper sulfate ($H_{18}Cu_8AlSO_{18}Cl$), crystallizing in the rhombohedral system [< N *Spang*, of Pittsburg, Pa, + -LITE]

Span'lard, 1 span'yard, 2 spăn'y ard, *n* **1.** A native or naturalized citizen of Spain, primarily of Celt-Iberian blood, mixed with that of Romans, Semites, and the Teutonic tribes that overran the Iberian peninsula **2.** A prickly bush in New Zealand See SPEAR-GRASS, 2

span'iel, 1 spaŋ'yel *or* (*colloq*) -el, 2 spăn'yĕl *or* (*colloq*) -ĕl, *v* [Rare] **I.** *t* To follow with the cringing of a spaniel **II** *i* To follow, imitate fawn upon, or obey any one

span'iel, *a* Like a spaniel, cringing, fawning

span'iel, *n* **1.** One of a breed of small or medium-sized dogs having large pendulous ears and long silky hair For certain varieties, see DOG **2** One who follows like a dog, an imitator, a sycophant [< OF *espagneul*, < Sp *español*, Spanish, < LL *Hispaniolus*, < *Hispania*, Spain] — **ruby spaniel,** a reddish-brown spaniel of an English toy breed resembling the King Charles

span'iel-ship, 1 span'yel-ship, 2 spăn'y ĕl-ship, *n* Figuratively, the state of being a spaniel or obsequious follower of some person

His [Boswell's] devout Discipleship seemed nothing more than a mean *Spanielship* in the general eye CARLYLE *Essays Boswell & Johnson* in vol III p 81 [H M & CO]

Span'io-lize, *vt* & *vi* [Rare] To render or become Spanish, as in tastes, etc **Span'io-late†**

span"i-pe-lag'ic, 1 *span"i-pi-laj'ik, 2 spăn"i-pe-lăg'ic, a* *Biol* Dwelling deep in the sea and seldom coming to the surface [< Gr *spanos*, rare, + *pelagos*, sea]

Span'ish, 1 span'ish, 2 spăn'ish, *a* Of or pertaining to Spain, the Spaniards, or the language

— **Spanish Academy,** an institution similar to the French Academy, which was founded at Madrid in 1713 and received royal sanction in the following year — **S angel-fish,** same as PALMONETA, 1 — **S. arbor-vine,** same as ARBOR-VINE — **S Armada,** see INVINCIBLE ARMADA under ARMADA — **S bayonet or dagger,** any one of various species of yucca especially *Yucca aloifolia* so called from its sharp sword-shaped leaves See YUCCA — **S berry,** see PERSIAN BERRY — **S. broom,** a hardy deciduous shrub (*Spartium junceum*) of the Mediterranean region, with rush-like often leafless branches and terminal racemes of showy, yellow, fragrant flowers cultivated for ornament See SPARTIUM — **S bugloss** (*Bot*), see ALKANET — **S carnation,** the Barbados pride (*Poinciana pulcherrima*) — **S catarrh,** the influenza See GRIPPE, *n* — **S cedar,** same as CEDAR 3 — **S chalk** (*Mineral*), a variety of talc — **S chestnut,** the common chestnut, as obtained from Spain, France, or Italy — **S clover. 1.** Mexican clover **2** Lucerne — **S. cream,** a sweet dish made of flavored custard and gelatin, with meringue, and served cold — **S cress,** a species of peppergrass (*Lepidium cardamines*) — **S curlew.** [Local U S] **1.** The long-billed curlew **2** The white ibis — **S elm,** a West-Indian tree (*Cordia gerascanthus*), yielding a valuable timber Dominica rosewood — **S fir,** a small fir (*Abies pinsapo*) found in mountain districts of southeastern Europe — **Span'ish-flag",** *n* **1.** A brilliantly colored California scorpænoid fish (*Sebastes rubrimentus*), pale rose-red barred with crimson **2** A West-Indian sea-bass marked red and yellow — **S. fly. 1.** Same as CANTHARIS, 1 **2** *Pharm* Cantharides — **S. foot,** a claw-like termination to the leg of a table chair, etc — **S gourd,** the winter squash — **S grape. 1** A grape-vine (*Vitis berlandieri*), a native of Mexico and southern Texas **2** The light-purple subacid fruits of this vine — **S grass,** esparto-grass — **S hogfish,** same as LADYFISH, 2 — **S jacinth,** a hardy Spanish squill (*Scilla hispanica*), often cultivated for its beautiful blue flowers **S. hyacinth†** — **S. jessamine,** a southeastern Asiatic plant (*Jasminum grandiflorum*), cultivated in hothouses in the United States and Europe for its showy and fragrant flowers — **S julce,** extract of licorice-root licorice — **S. lady,** same as LADYFISH, 2 — **S lime,** the West-Indian genip — **S mackerel. 1** A *scombroid fish, the chub-mackerel, of both coasts of the Atlantic* **2** A tropical American scombroid fish (*Scomberomorus maculatus*) with round bronze spots, found on the coast of the United States in summer, and much esteemed as a food-fish **3** [California] The bonito — **S mahogany,** a West-Indian variety of the common mahogany, obtained largely from Cuba — **S main,** formerly, that portion of the Caribbean sea adjacent to the northeast coast of South America, inclusive of the route traversed by Spanish merchant ships in traveling between the eastern and western hemispheres — **S March,** an old Frankish province in the northeast of Spain, conquered by Charlemagne in 778, held feudally during part of the 10th century by the House of Barcelona **S market.** — **S. Molière,** see MORATIN — **S. moss,** black moss — **S n** (*Print*), the letter *n* surmounted by a tilde (~), *indicating the omission of an original t pronounced like nt in unton* — **S. needles,** a smooth annual of the genus *Bidens* (*B bipinnata*), with bipinnate leaves and 3- or 4-awned achenia — **S. omelet,** an omelet containing chopped onions, olives, tomatoes, and green pepper — **S pack** (*Card-playing*), a pack of 40 cards, the eight, nine, and ten in each suit being omitted — **S pear,** same as AVOCADO — **S pepper,** the pepper-tree (*Schinus molle*) — **S. Phillip,** see PHILLIP, JOHN — **S reef.** *Naut* **1** The yards lowered on the cap **2.** A knot tied in the head of the jib — **S Reformed Church,** a Protestant community of Spanish ex-Catholics, organized as a congregation at Seville, in June, 1871, for whom a bishop was consecrated by the bishops of the Church of Ireland on Sept 23, 1894 — **S rider** (*Mil*), the herisson — **S salad,** a salad composed of beans, peas, and tomatoes — **S sheep,** a merino — **S. soap,** Castile soap — **S spoon,** a shovel-like implement employed in the making of post-holes — **S. stopper,** same as STOPPER, *n*, 3 — **S. sword,** a rapier See illus under SWORD — **S tea 1.** Same as MEXICAN TEA **2** A tropical American shrubby plant (*Pentarhaphia longifolia*) — **S. trefoil,** lucerne — **S tufts,** the meadow-rue (*Thalictrum aquilegifolium*), a native of Europe — **S wild cherry,** the islay — **S woodbine,** same as SPANISH ARBOR-VINE — **to walk S** [Colloq, U S], to be compelled to walk on tiptoe by being seized by the scruff of the neck and the seat of the trousers, hence, to proceed or act under compulsion


Spanish Fly ½

— **Spanish-ly,** *adv* In a Spanish manner

Span'ish, *n* **1.** The language of Spain and the Spanish *colonies, one of the six main* Romance languages descended from the Vulgar Latin, especially, the Castilian dialect of Spain as distinguished from the Catalan and other local dialects See ROMANCE

Spanish is the prevailing language of Mexico, Central America, South America (except Brazil), and the Spanish East and West Indies

2 The inhabitants or people of Spain, collectively **3.** Same as SPANISH FOWL **4** [Slang] Money

Span"ish-A-mer'i-can. I *a* Pertaining to the parts of America where Spanish is the vernacular tongue or is in common use **II** *n* One of Spanish blood living in America, especially middle or South America, a citizen of a Spanish-American state — **Spanish-American War,** a war between the United States and Spain to secure the independence of Cuba It began April 21, 1898, and ended Aug 12,1898, with the defeat of Spain and the evacuation of Cuba

Span'ish Fork. A city in Utah county, Utah

Span'ish Peaks. Two *mountains in central N Costilla* county, Colo, 12,720 and 13,620 ft high, respectively

Span'ish Town A town in Jamaica, West Indies

spank, 1 spaŋk, 2 spăŋk, *v* [SPANKED, SPANKT[3], SPANK'ING] **I.** *t* **1.** To strike with the open and extended hand, specif, to slap forcibly on the buttocks with the palm of the hand, or with any smooth flat object, as a punishment **2.** To urge forward by slapping or whipping, hence, to cause to move along quickly Compare SPANKER[1]

II *i* **1.** To strike the water forcibly in sailing, slap or pound the water, as a boat **2.** To move briskly, as a horse, specif, to move at a gait between a trot and a gallop [Cp LG *spenkern, spakkern*, spring about

spank, *n* A single slap, as with the open hand, on any smooth-surfaced object, especially, such a slap on the buttocks, a smack or hard slap Compare SPANKING, *n*

spank'er[1], 1 spaŋk'er, 2 spăŋk'er, *n* **1** One who or that which spanks **2.** *Naut* A fore-and-aft sail extended by two spars from the after side of the mizzen-mast of a ship or bark formerly called a *driver*, and sometimes, in England, a *mizzen* See illus under SHIP **3** [Colloq] Any person or thing particularly striking in physical development or size, a magnificent specimen, a stunner, a beauty **4.** [Colloq] One who or that which proceeds rapidly Hence (1) One who walks with a long stride and unusually brisk step (2) A fleet horse — **spank'er-boom",** *s* **-gaff,** *s* **-mast** (*Naut*), the boom, gaff, or mast of a spanker — **s.-reel,** *n* [Prov Eng] A river-lamprey

spank'er[2], *n* **1.** [Slang, Eng] A gold coin **2†.** A small copper coin

spank'ing, 1 spaŋk'iŋ, 2 spăŋk'ing, *pa* **1** Moving with long and rapid strides swift, dashing **2** [Colloq] Uncommonly large or fine, stunning strong — **spanking breeze,** a fresh, strong breeze — **spank'ing-ly,** *adv*

spank'ing, *n* A series of spanks or slaps administered, the act of administering punishment in this manner

span'less, 1 span'les, 2 spăn'lĕs, *a* That can not be spanned

A bulk of *spanless* girth TENNYSON *Princess* VII, st 4

span'ner, 1 span'er, 2 spăn'er, *n* **1.** One who or that which spans **2.** *Mech* (1) A wrench made of a single piece of metal, as one with a square hole for turning a nut (2) A tool consisting of a handle attached to an arc of a circle, having a hole or a pin in its end, to be applied outside a cylinder, nut, or hose-coupling **firemen's spanner†.** (3) A brace crossing something, as the span of a bridge (4) A rod connecting the jointed ends of a parallel motion with the radius-bar (5) In old types of marine engines a hand-bar for working the valves **3** A spanworm **4.** A pendulum for use with a sextant, to provide an artificial horizon when the sea horizon is not clear **5†.** The lock of a firelock gun, a firelock — **adjustable spanner** [Eng], a monkey-wrench — **face'-span"ner,** *n* *Mach* A spanner which has pins projecting laterally at the extremities — **socket s**, same as BOX WRENCH **box spanner†.**


Spanish Bayonet

span'-new", 1 span'-nīū', 2 spăn'-nū', *a* [Dial or Archaic] Really new, new as a chip just split off [< Ice *spánnyr*, < *spánn*, chip, + *nyr*, new]

span'nish-ing†, *n* The perfect blooming of a flower

span"op-nœ'a, 1 span"ep-nī'ə, 2 spăn"ŏp-nē'a, *n* *Pathol* Unusually slow breathing [< Gr *spanos*, rare, + *pnoē*, breathing] **span"op-ne'a†.**

span'ule, 1 span'yūl, 2 spăn'yūl, *n* Same as SPANNER, 2 (2).

span'worm", 1 span'wûrm', 2 spăn'wûrm', *n* The larva of any geometrid moth, a measuring-worm The **gooseberry-spanworm** (*Eufitchia ribearia*) feeds on gooseberry-leaves **the pine s** feeds on pine-leaves, the **raspberry's** (*Synchlora glaucarta*) feeds on raspberries, the **strawberry s.** or **horned s** (*Nematocampa filamentaria*) injures strawberry-vines, the **walnut-s** (*Boarmia plumigerata*) feeds on the European walnut, the **willow-s** lives on the leaves of willow-trees

spar[1], 1 spär, 2 spar, *vt* [SPARRED, SPARD[3], SPAR'RING] **1.** To furnish or rig with spars **2** To help (a vessel) over a bar by using spars and tackles **3†.** To fasten, as with a bolt [AS *sparrian*, fasten with a spar, < **spearra*, a spar] **sparret; sperret.** — **to spar down** (*Naut*), to seize small spars or substitute pieces of wood across the shrouds for the men to stand upon when rattling down the rigging

spar[2], *vi* [SPARRED, SPAR'RING] **1.** To engage in the exercise or sport of boxing, or attack and defense with the fists, usually with stuffed boxing-gloves, according to a code of rules **2.** To defend oneself in boxing, by knocking aside one's opponent's blows and feinting, go through the motions of defense without attacking, with the object of gaining time or gaging one's opponent, as, *sparring* for wind **3** [Colloq] To indulge in a petty argumentative contest, bandy words, wrangle **4.** To fight, as cocks, especially by striking with protected spurs **5†.** To rush forward boldly in attack [< OF *esparer*, kick, < LG *sparre*, a struggling]

spar[1], *n* **1.** *Naut* A round timber or pole by or on which to extend a sail, a mast, yard, boom or the like See illus under SHIP **2** A similar heavy round timber forming part of a derrick, crane, or sheers **3** Formerly, a stick serving as a rafter in a thatched roof **4.** Hence, any piece of timber, a stick as, a *spar* of wood **5.** A pole lashed to a vehicle to hold it up when a wheel has been disabled or lost **6.** [Eng] A timber of smaller diameter than a mast so called in timber-yards **7.** *Aero* One of the main lateral members in the surfaces of an aeroplane ORVILLE WRIGHT **8†.** A stout pole or timber bar used as a bolt or in fastening doors, any stout pole or stick, a bar, as in a gate, hence, a cudgel [< AS **spearra*, cp D *spar*, Ice *sparri* G *sparren*, a spar] — **mon'key-spar",** *n* *Naut* A small-sized yard or mast on a school-ship — **spar'-buoy",** *n* A buoy made of or bearing a spar standing in a nearly vertical position for marking the channel or shoals in rivers harbors, etc See illus under BUOY — **s -ceiling,** *n* *Naut* Sparring — **s -deck,** *n* The upper deck of a vessel, of those that extend from bow to stern including the quarter-deck and the forecastle, the deck on which spare spars are stowed

spar[2], *n* *Mineral* A more or less vitreous, crystalline, easily cleavable mineral, usually one that is lustrous [< AS *spærs* in *spær-stān*, chalkstone]

— **flak's-spar",** *n* [Eng] A flaky calcium carbonate — **Greenland s**, cryolite — **Iceland s**, transparent calcite, which, owing to its strong double refraction, is largely used for optical purposes — **spar'-shung",** *a* Having pendent masses of spar, as a cave

spar[3], *n* **1.** The act of sparring, a boxing-match, also, a feint or feigned blow **2.** A words warfare, angry argument **3** A cock-fight in which the contestants have their spurs protected by leather pads **4†.** A pass or thrust, as of a spear or lance

spar[4], *n* A sparoid fish

spar'a-bl(eR, 1 spar'a-bl, 2 spăr'a-bl, *n* [Dial] A species of small headless nail used by shoemakers in soling boots of two kinds, known in the trade as **bills** (thin, for soles) and **thick bills** (thick, for heels)

No boy can slide on one leg now — Not a single shoe seems to have *sparables* J WILSON *Recreations of Christopher North, Snowball Bicker* p 267 [P S & CO 1854]

[Cor of *sparrow-bill*, from resemblance in shape] — **sparable tin** [Cornwall, Eng], tinstone (cassiterite) in small crystals resembling sparables

spa-ra'da, 1 spə-rē'da, 2 spa-rā'da, *n* A surf-fish (*Microrhetus aggregatus*) of the North-American Pacific

spar'a-drap, 1 spar'ə-drap *or* (*F*) spa'ra'drā', 2 spăr'a-drăp *or* (*F*) spa'ra'dra' *n* [F] *Med* Any medicated adhesive plaster spread upon some textile fabric or paper, as the common court-plaster — **spar"a-drap'i-er,** *n* A plaster-spreading machine

spa-rag'mus, 1 spə-rag'mus, 2 spa-răg'mŭs, *n* **1.** A laceration **2** A convulsion [< Gr *sparagmos*, < *sparassō*, rend]

spar'a-gus, 1 spar'ə-gus, 2 spăr'a-gŭs, *n* [Dial or Obs] Asparagus **spar'a-grass†.**

sparandet, *pa* Sparing CHAUCER *R R* l 5 363

Spa-rax'is, 1 spə-raks'is, 2 spa-răks'is *n* *Bot* A small genus of dwarf bulbous plants of the family *Iridaceæ*, natives of the Cape of Good Hope, having sword-shaped leaves and very large rich flowers marked in various ways with pure white, yellow, orange, red, and purple, the harlequin-flowers [< Gr *sparaxis*, rending, < *sparassō*, rend]

spar'blet, *vt* To disperse scatter

spar'cleт, *v* & *n* Same as SPARKLE

spar'-dust", 1 spär'-dust', 2 spär'-dŭst', *n* [Prov Eng] The dust in wood, made by insects

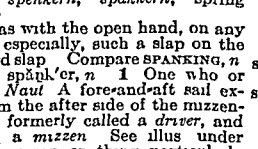
spare, 1 spār, 2 spâr, *v* [SPARED, SPAR'ING] **I** *t* **1.** To refrain from using, spending, or giving, use grudgingly or frugally, be chary of, also, to forbear *sometimes with an infinitive, and now commonly with a* negative, as, he *spares* to shoot, I can *spare* no time

They *spared* to ask it TENNYSON *Guinevere* st 4

2. To forbear to injure or molest, forbear, withhold, or refrain from inflicting upon, specif, to permit to live, as, *spare* me this humiliation, if our lives be *spared* **3** To dispense with, give or grant, as something saved, bestow, allow, as, useful men are not easily *spared*, to *spare* time from business, room enough and to *spare*

II. *i* **1.** To be lenient or forgiving, hence, to refrain; desist **2.** To be frugal, live or act economically

We must know when to *spare* and when to spend JULIA MCN WRIGHT *Complete Home* p 406 [D C MC]


Firemen's Spanner

[< AS *spartan*, < *spær*, spare] — **to spare oneself** 1 To save oneself from exertion or expense usually with a selfish implication, as, to *spare oneself* tho others suffer 2†. To be reserved

spare, *a* 1. That can be spared or used at will, disposable, available, as, *spare* moments 2. Held in reserve, additional, extra, as, the *spare* or reserve man in the crew, a *spare* room 3. Having little flesh, thin, lean, ill-favored, gaunt, as, a *spare* form 4. Not abundant, meager, scanty

With diet *spare* and raiment thin
LOWELL *Ambrose* st 1

5. [Prov. Eng.] Slow 6. Economical, chary, as, *spare* of speech [< AS *spær*, spare] Syn. see MEAGER — **spare'-built**", *a* Lightly built, slender

spare[1], *n* 1. In tenpins, a point made by overturning all the pins with the first two balls in any turn In the common method of scoring, sometimes called **counting old and new**, the player who makes a spare does not play his third ball, but whatever score he makes with the first ball of his next turn is added to the score of the turn in which the *spare* was made as well as to its own turn *A strike* is sometimes called a **double spare**. Compare STRIKE

2. That which has been saved or stored away, as a duplicate part, etc 3†. Frugality, parsimony

spare[2]†, *n* A placket-hole

spa-re'di-a, 1 spa-rī'di-ə, 2 spa-rē'di-a, *n* *Surg* A bandage spread with white of egg

spare'ful†, *a* Sparing, chary — **spare'ful-ness**†, *n*

spare'less†, *a* Unsparing [manner

spare'ly, 1 spār'li, 2 spār'ly, *adv* In a spare or scanty

spare'ness, 1 spār'nes, 2 spār'nĕs, *n* The condition of being lean or spare, thinness

spar'er, 1 spār'er, 2 spār'er, *n* 1 One who spares, especially, one who is parsimonious or is sparing of expense 2. *Metabolism* Any substance whose disintegration prevents or retards the destruction of tissue-forming material

spare'rib", 1 spār'rib', 2 spār'rĭb', *n* A piece of pork consisting of ribs somewhat closely trimmed of meat

spare'some, *a* [Rare] Careful in expenditure frugal

Spar-ga"ni-a'ce-æ, 1 spar-gē"ni-ē'si-i, 2 spar-ġā ni-ā'çe-ē, *n pl* *Bot* A family of marsh or aquatic plants, the bur-reed family, of the order *Pandanales* They have creeping rootstocks, erect or floating stems, alternate leaves and monœcious flowers borne in dense heads The fruit is 1-celled and nut-like [< Gr *sparganion*, plant] — **spar-ga"ni-a'ceous**, *a*

Spar-ga'ni-um, 1 spar-gē'ni-um, 2 spar-ġā'ni-ŭm, *n* *Bot* A genus of perennial herbs, the sole genus in the family *Sparganiaceæ* Of 10 known species, natives of cold and temperate regions, one-half are found in the United States

spar"ga-no'sis, 1 spär"ga-nō'sis, 2 spar"ġa-nō'sis, *n* *Med* 1. The wrapping of a new-born child in swaddling-clothes 2 *Pathol* Extreme distention of the breasts with milk 3. *Pathol* Elephantiasis [Def 1, < Gr **sparganōsis*, < *sparganoûn*, swathe Defs 2, 3, < Gr *sparganōsis*, for *sparganōsis*, a swelling, < *sparganâo*, swell] **spar-go'sis**‡.

sparge, 1 spŭrj, 2 spŭrj, *vt* To scatter, sprinkle, shower

sparge, *n* *Brewing* 1 A stream of intensely hot water poured over malt, in preparing the wort 2 A machine for washing the grains in the mash-tub with malt liquor in order to remove all traces of wort [< L *spargo*, sprinkling]

spar"ge-fac'tion†, *n* The act of sprinkling

sparg'er, 1 spär'jər, 2 spärg'er, *n* A sprinkler or sprinkling-apparatus, specif, in brewing, a hot-water sprinkler for use in a mashing-tub, a hop-sparger

spar'get†, **spar'get-ingt**. Same as PARGET PARGETING

spar'hawk", *n* [Prov Eng] The sparrow-hawk

Spar'i-dæ, 1 spar'i-dī, 2 spăr'i-dē *n pl* *Ich* A family of acanthopterygian fishes, especially *Percoidea* with spinous dorsal depressible in a groove, maxillaries retractile under preorbitals, and palate unarmed, as in the gilthead porgy, sheepshead, and sailor's-choice [< SPARUS] — **spar'id**, *n*

spar'i-dal, 1 spar'i-dal, 2 spăr'i-dal, *pa* Sparoid

spar'ing, 1 spār'iṅ, 2 spār'iṅg, *a* 1. Of limited supply, restricted in degree or amount, scanty, scarce, slight, as, *sparing* efforts 2. Bent on saving, frugal, chary; close, stingy 3†. Merciful, forgiving — **-ly**, *adv* — **-ness**, *n*

spar'ing, *n* 1. The act of one who spares, especially, parsimony, frugality, economy 2. *pl* [Rare] That which is spared or put aside, savings 3†. The state of being spared, as from death or injury Syn. see FRUGALITY

spark[1], 1 spärk, 2 spark, *v* **I** *t* 1. To emit in a scintillating manner, throw out as sparks

To *spark* out little beams, like stars in foggy night
SPENSER *Faerie Queene* bk. vi. can. 11, st. 21

2. [Prov Eng] To bespatter with dirt 3. To operate on or affect by the electric spark, as, the insulator was *sparked* through

II *i* 1 To sparkle or emit sparks, glisten, scintillate, also, to emerge or gleam forth like a spark

Every now and then a flying-fish would *spark* out from the unruffled bosom of the heaving water
M SCOTT *Tom Cringle's Log* p 68 [R & S 1876]

2. *Elec* To form small arcs or electric sparks, as at the commutator said of a dynamo 3. In an internal-combustion engine, to have the electric ignition operating [< AS *spearctan*, < *spearca*, spark] — **spark'ing-point"**, *n* The end of the spark-producing mechanism for ignition of the combustible gases of an engine — **sparking potential** (*Elec*), the potential in air and other gases at which it is possible to obtain a discharge, the minimum sparking potential being that below which this is impossible

spark[2], *v* [Colloq] **I.** *t* To visit or escort as an admirer or accepted lover, court **II** *i* To play the spark, woo

spark[1], *n* 1. An incandescent particle thrown or driven off from any incandescent body, especially, a burning particle from a body in combustion, or remaining from a fire, as, *sparks* from red-hot iron; the *sparks* flew up the chimney

Behold all ye that kindle a fire, that compass yourselves about with *sparks* walk in the light of your fire and in the *sparks* that ye have kindled *Isa* l 11

2. Any glistening or brilliant point, particle, or emanation 3 Hence, anything that kindles or animates, as, a *spark* of life, a *spark* kindling a rebellion

Av rice envy pride
Three fatal *sparks*, have set the hearts of all
On fire DANTE *Vision* tr by Cary *Hell* can 6 l 75

4 *Elec* Properly, the luminous effect of a disruptive discharge, or the discharge itself (see DISCHARGE), especially when its ramifications are not numerous enough to be called a brush, loosely, a small transient arc or an incandescent particle thrown off from such an arc

The length of the true spark varies with the difference of potential of the conductors between which the discharge takes place and with the nature and density of the separating medium It can not pass in a very rare medium Its light is due chiefly to incandescence of the medium in the path of the discharge Compare ROENTGEN RAYS 5. A small diamond or bit of diamond used in cutting glass, etc 6. Hence, in slang, diamonds generally, or any brilliant stone in jewelry [< AS *spearca*, spark] — **fairy sparks**, emissions of phosphorescent light, as from decayed vegetation — **side'-spark"**, *n* An electric spark in the air-space of a Hertz receiver — **spark'-ar-rest"er**, *n* 1. A spark-catcher, as on a locomotive 2. *Physics* An electrical apparatus to prevent injurious sparking at the opening of a circuit made and broken frequently — **s.-axis**, *n* *Elec* The imaginary line joining the spark-balls of a resonator — **s.-ball**, *n* *Elec* The rounded terminal of an induction-coil or transformer at which sparks are given off **s.-knob**‡ — **s.-box**, *n* In a locomotive, a receptacle for sparks, etc, deflected by the spark-arrester — **s.-catcher**, *n* A cone or a netting in a locomotive-stack to prevent escape of sparks and cinders — **s.-coil**, *n* 1. Same as SPARK-ARRESTER, 2 2 A coil in a system of electric gas-lighting for increasing the self-induction of the circuit so that a spark will pass when the circuit is broken 3. *Elec* An induction-coil used with an internal-combustion engine, wireless telegraph equipment, etc, to secure sparking — **s.-condenser**, *n* *Physics* A glass case through the ends of which the terminals of an electric circuit may discharge in a medium under control of the operator, from which the effects of atmospheric changes may be excluded — **s.-consumer**, *n* A spark-catcher — **s.-counter**, *n* *Elec* A device for registering and timing sparks, in which each discharge pierces or marks a paper tape, while a pendulum opens and closes an electric circuit to fix the number of punctures or marks per second — **s.-deflector**, *n* A device in a locomotive for deflecting the course of solid particles carried through the flues by the draft — **s.-eyed**, *a* Bright-eyed — **s.-gap**, *n* *Elec* The space leaped over by a spark a variable part of the regulating shunt-circuit of a self-regulating X-ray tube, by means of which the vacuum in the tube may be brought to and maintained at the desired state Compare ROENTGEN RAYS — **s.-hopper**, *n* A hopper for catching sparks, as below the smoke-box extension of a locomotive — **s.-instant**, *n* *Elec* The precise moment when a spark crosses the space between terminals in a cylinder — **s.-length**, *n* *Elec* The space covered by an electric discharge across a spark-gap — **s.-line**, *n* The controller for spark-ignition — **s.-netting**, *n* A netting serving as a spark-catcher — **s.-resistance**, *n* The resistance exerted by the air-path traversed by a spark in crossing its gap, representing the energy expended in the spark — **s. telegraphy**, wireless telegraphy — **s.-tube**, *n* A tube attached to an apparatus for exhausting the bulbs of incandescent lamps as a gage to indicate by the refusal of a spark from an induction-coil to pass through the tube, when the exhaustion is sufficient — **s.-voltage**, *n* *Elec* The potential to which a condenser or transformer yielding the spark is charged — **wiping-s** or **wipe-s**, *n* A spark secured by bringing together and then parting two electric terminals

spark[2], *n* 1. One of sprightly and mercurial character; a dressy man (or formerly, at times, a woman) fond of gaiety and gallantry, a rollicking fellow 2. [Colloq] A lover, suitor, gallant [Cp Ice *sparkr*, lively, *sprakki*, dandy]

sparked, } 1 spärkt, 2 spärkt, *a* [Prov Eng] Variegated
sparkt[3], } gated, speckled

— **sparked'-back"**, *a* [Local, U S] Streaked or variegated in the back said of birds

spark'er, 1 spär'kər, 2 spär'k'er, *n* 1. An electric spark-arrester 2. One who or that which sparks, as a spark-plug

spark'ish, 1 spär'kish 2 spär'k'ish, *a* 1 Jaunty, airy gay 2 Showy, fine well-dressed — **-ly**, *adv* — **-ness**, *n*

spar'kl(e[F], 1 spär'kl, 2 spär'kl, *v* [SPAR'KLED, SPAR'KLD[F], SPAR'KLING] **I.** *t* 1. To emit with a momentary and brilliant flash 2. [Prov Eng] To disperse, scatter 3†. To besprinkle

II *i* 1. To emit sparks 2. To flash as with sparks, glisten brilliantly, twinkle, as, the *sparkling* heavens, *sparkling* conversation 3 To effervesce with glistening bubbles, or to contain much carbon dioxid, as certain wines [Freq of SPARK[1], *v*] Syn. see SHINE

spar'kle, *n* 1. Any luminous, incandescent, or burning particle, a spark, gleam; glitter 2 The act or condition of sparkling, brilliance, luster

There was a positive *sparkle* and atmosphere of holiday sunshine about him CHARLES AND MARY C CLARKE *Recollections of Writers Dickens* p 319 [S]

3. The presence of carbon dioxid, as in a wine, causing effervescence and imparting a lively taste

spar'kle-ber"ry, *n* Same as FARKLEBERRY

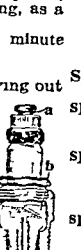
spar'kler, 1 spär'klər, 2 spär'kler, *n* 1. One who or that which shines in a sparkling manner, specif, any sparkling gem, especially a diamond 2. A tiger-beetle (*Cicindela*) 3†. One who scatters or squanders, a spendthrift

spark'less, 1 spärk'les, 2 spärk'lĕs, *a* Free from sparks, not throwing off sparks, especially, not sparking, as a dynamo commutator — **spark'less-ly**, *adv*

spark'let, 1 spärk'let, 2 spärk'lĕt, *n* [Rare] A minute spark or sparkle

spark'll-ness†, *n* Sprightliness vivacity

spar'kling, 1 spär'kliṅ, 2 spär'kliṅg, *pa* 1. Giving out sparks or flashes, glittering, figuratively, brilliant, vivacious, as, *sparkling* wit 2. Containing carbon dioxid caused by fermentation subsequent to bottling said of wines Syn. see BRIGHT — **spar'kling-ly**, *adv* — **spar'kling-ness**, *n*



Spark-plug
a binding-post *b*, insulation for screwing into cylinder *d* terminals

spark'-plug", 1 spärk'-plug', 2 spärk'-plŭg', *n* A device for igniting the charge in an internal-combustion engine through the agency of an electric current See JUMP-SPARK IGNITER, MAKE-AND-BREAK IGNITER

Sparks, 1 spärks, 2 sparks, **Jared** (5/10 1789–3/14 1866) An American editor, historian, and educator president of Harvard University (1849–1853) *Life of George Washington*

spar'ling, 1 spär'liṅ, 2 spär'liṅg, *n* [Prov Eng] 1. A smelt 2. A parr 3. A tern — **spar'ling-fowl"**, *n* The merganser

spar'lire"†, *n* The calf of the leg **spar'lyre"**†.

spar-man'ni-a, 1 spar-man'i-ə, 2 spär-măn'i-a, *n* *Bot* A genus of tiliaceous shrubs and trees having heart-shaped toothed or lobed leaves and white flowers in terminal clusters The stamens of the outer series are without anthers and the globose capsular fruits are covered with spines *S africana*, the African hemp, is a greenhouse favorite [< A *Sparmann* Swedish naturalist]

spa'roid, 1 spē'roid *or* spar'oid, 2 spā'rŏid *or* spär'ŏid (XIII) *I a* Of or pertaining to the *Spartidæ* **II** *n* One of the *Sparidæ* [< L *sparus* (see SPARUS) + -OID]

spar'pilt, *vt* Same as SPARBLE **spar'plet**; **spar'poll**†.

sparre†, *vt* To spar or bolt

sparre†, *n* A spar-bolt or -timber [boxer'

spar'rer, 1 spär'er, 2 spär'er, *n* One who spars, a

spar'ring[1], 1 spär'iṅ, 2 spär'iṅg, *n* The act or practise of boxing, as by pugilists

It must be remembered that *sparring* is, by its very name, a 'science of self-defence'
T W HIGGINSON *Out-Door Papers, Saints* p 24 [T & F 1863]

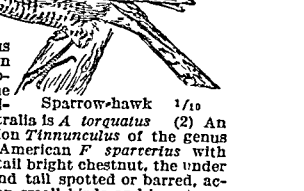
spar'ring", *n* *Naut* Battens secured, fore and aft, on the reverse frames, for supporting cargo

spar'row, 1 spar'o, 2 spăr'o, *n* 1. One of various small plainly colored fringilloid birds, usually with streaked plumage, especially of the genus *Passer*, as the common European **house-sparrow** (*P domesticus*), noted for its attachment to human dwellings, its prolificness, and its pugnacity It is familiar in Europe, N Africa, and Asia as far as Cochin-China In the United States it is known as the **English s.**, and was first introduced into Brooklyn, about 1851, whence it has spread over most of the States and Canada It raises three or four broods each season, is destructive to grain, fruit, and blossom and is regarded as a pest The **fox-s**, **chipping-s**, **field-s**, Peabody bird or **white-throated s** and the **song-s.** are among the North-American species


House-sparrow 1/4

2. Some other singing bird like or likened to those described above, as, the European hedge-*sparrow*, the Java *sparrow* 3 [Local Slang, U S] A park policeman [< AS *spearwa*, sparrow, < root of SPUR] **spar'ow†.— a-o"na-las'ka-spar"row**, *n* A sparrow (*Passerculus sandwichensis*) of the northwestern coast of the United States a variety of the common savanna-sparrow STUDER *Birds of North America* p 154 — **artemisia-s**, *n* A sparrow (*Poöspiza neradensis*) of North America — **black-chinned s.**, a sparrow (*Spizella atrigularis*), chiefly Mexican, but occasionally found in the southwestern United States — **black-hooded s**, a sparrow (*Zonotrichia querula*) of Missouri and adjacent regions — **black-throated s.**, a ground- or shrub-sparrow (*Poöspiza bilineata*) of the southwestern United States — **Brewer's s**, a small field-sparrow (*Spizella breweri*) of the western plains — **Ipswich s.**, a sparrow (*Passerculus princeps*) of Sable Island, originally described from an estray caught at Ipswich, Mass — **Lincoln's s**, a small American sparrow (*Melospiza lincolni*) — **Oregon s**, a song-sparrow (*Melospiza melodia*) of the Oregon and British-Columbian coast-regions generally thought to be the most northerly of the song-sparrows **gray song-s** ‡ — **seashore-s**, *n* A sparrow of southern California (*Passerculus rostratus*), living in the sedge-grass and feeding on marine insects and seeds thrown up by the tide **beaked s** ‡, **San Diego s.**‡ — **skylark-s.**, *n* A sparrow (*Passerculus savanna*) of the southwestern plains of the United States a variety of the common field-sparrow — **spar'row-bill"**, *n* 1 A sparrow's bill 2 A sparable **spar'row-bolt.— s.-bottle**, *n* [Eng] A wide-mouthed jar hung near a thatch and designed as a nesting-place for sparrows used in rural districts to keep sparrows from nesting in the thatch — **s.-dust**, *n* [Colloq] Shot small enough for shooting sparrows — **s.-grass**, *n* Asparagus a 17th-century corruption still in colloquial use — **s.-owl**, *n* A small owl, especially the European *Glaucidium passerinum* — **s.-tongue**, *n* Knot-grass — **Texas s.**, a finch (*Arremonops rufivirgata*) found in Mexico and southern Texas — **titlark-s**, *n* A sparrow (*Passerculus savanna* or *P anthinus*) which frequents the marshes of the Californian coast a variety of the common savanna-sparrow — **white-crowned s.**, a sparrow (*Zonotrichia leucophrys*) of North America, having a white crown bounded by black stripes and white-banded wings — **western white-crowned s**, *Zonotrichia gambeli*, a variety found west of the Rocky Mountains — **yellow-winged s**, a sparrow of the genus *Ammodramus*, *specif*, the grass-hopper-sparrow

spar'row-hawk", 1 spar'o-hôk', 2 spăr'o-hak', *n* A small falconoid bird that preys on sparrows or other small birds (1) A short-winged hawk of the section *Accipiter* of the genus *Accipiter*, with tarsus feathered about one-third down in front and feathers well separated behind, especially the European *Anisus* The **colored sparrow hawk** of Australia is *A torquatus* (2) An American falcon of the section *Tinnunculus* of the genus *Falco*, especially the North-American *F sparverius* with head slaty blue back rufous, tail bright chestnut, the under parts white and the body and tail spotted or barred, according to sex It preys upon small birds and insects, as the locust and grasshoppers (3) A New Zealand falcon (*Hieracidea novæ-zealandiæ*) (4) The kestrel [< AS *spearhafoc*, < *spearwa*, sparrow, + *hafoc*, hawk]


Sparrow-hawk 1/10

Spar'rows Point, 1 spar'oz, 2 spăr'oz A town in Baltimore county, Md

spar'row-tail", 1 spar'o-tāl', 2 spăr'o-tāl' **I.** *a* Cut in the shape of a sparrow's tail **II.** *n* Something so cut, specif, a sparrowtail or swallowtail coat

spar'row-wort", 1 spar'o-wûrt', 2 spăr'o-wŭrt', *n* Any one of the heath-like shrubs of the South-African genus *Passerina*, of the family *Thymelæaceæ*, also, a South-African heath (*Erica passerina*) resembling these

spar'ry, 1 spär'i, 2 spar'i, *a* Of abounding in or like spar — **sparry iron** (ore), same as SIDERITE — **s. limestone**, a coarse species of crystalline marble

spar'sate, 1 spär'sāt, 2 spär'sāt, *a* *Zool* Sparse

sparse†, *vt* To disperse, spread abroad scatter

sparse, 1 spärs, 2 spärs, *a* [SPARS'ER, SPARS'EST] Scattered at considerable distances apart, thinly diffused, not dense [< OF. *espars*, < L *spargo* (pp *sparsus*), scatter] — **sparse'ly**, *adv* **spars'ed-ly**†.— **sparse'ness**, *n*

spar'sile, 1 spär'sil, 2 spär'sil, *a* Sparse [< LL *sparsilis*, < L *sparsus* see SPARSE *a*] — **sparsile star** (*Astron*) a star not included in the figure of any constellation a designation no longer employed, as the boundaries of constellations are now so drawn as to leave no interspaces

spar'si-ty, 1 spär'si-ti, 2 spär'si-ty, *n* The condition of being sparse

spart, 1 spärt 2 spärt, *n* 1. Esparto 2. A marsh-grass (*Spartina stricta*) [< L *spartum*, see SPARTIUM]

Spar'ta, 1 spär'tə, 2 spar'ta *n* 1 Daughter of Eurotas and wife of Lacedæmon, who named the city he founded after

her **2.** A town, capital of Lacedæmon nome, Greece it partly occupies the site of ancient Sparta, capital of Laconia and chief town of the Peloponnesus, called by Homer Lacedæmon **3** A city in Randolph county, Ill **4.** A township and village in Kent county, Mich **5** A town, county-seat of Hancock county, Ga **6.** A township and city, county-seat of Monroe county, Wis

Spar'ta-cans, Spar'ta-el"des, 1 -sal"dĭz, 2 -ĕl"dēz, *n pl* In Germany, a party of extreme Socialists, led by Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg (1918–19), who aimed to replace the military autocracy of Germany by a proletarian autocracy derived from *Spartacus*, a pseudonym used by Liebknecht in 1914

Spar'ta-cus, 1 spär'tə-kus, 2 spar'ta-cŭs, *n* Leader of the slaves in the gladiatorial war against Rome (73–71 B C)

Spar'tan, 1 spär'tən, 2 spar'tan, *a* **1.** Pertaining to Sparta, capital of Laconia, in ancient Greece, or to the state itself, Lacedæmonian, Laconian **2.** Hence, like the Spartans in discipline, courage, or institutions, exceptionally brave, rigorously severe, as, *Spartan* discipline — **Spartan dog,** a bloodhound, hence, a cruel person

Spar'tan, *n* A native or citizen of Sparta, a Lacedæmonian, Laconian belonging to the Dorian division of the Hellenic race, characterized by peculiar aristocratic institutions, exceptional valor, and rigorous discipline

Spar'tan-burg, 1 spär'tan-bûrg, 2 spar'tan-bûrg, *n* **1.** A county in N W South Carolina, 726 sq m **2.** Its county-seat, seat of Converse College for Women (non-sectarian), founded in 1890 also, of Wofford College (Southern Methodist), founded in 1854

Spar'tan-ism, 1 spär'tən-ızm; 2 spar'tan-ĭsm, *n* **1.** A characteristic or quality peculiar to the Spartans **2.** The distinguishing genius and practises of the Spartans

spar'te-in, } 1 spär'tı-ın, -ĭn *or* -ĭn 2 spar'te-ĭn, -ĭn *or* -ĭn *n*
spar'te-ine, } *Chem* A colorless oily compound ($C_{15}H_{26}N_2$) contained in the common broom [< SPARTIUM]

spar'ter-ie, 1 spär'tər-ı, 2 spär'ter-ĭ, *n* Woven work made from the blades or fiber of esparto also, articles made of this material, as mats, baskets, and ropes [F, < Sp *esparteria*, < *esparto*, Spanish broom, < L *spartum*, broom]

spart'-grass", *n* Same as SPART, 2

sparth†, *n* A halberd or battle-ax also, a mace **sparthet.**

Spar'ti-ate, 1 spär'tı-ĕt, 2 spar'tı-āt, *n* A citizen of Sparta a Dorian of the ruling class having full citizenship [F, < L *Spartiates*, < Gr *Spartiatēs* < *Spartē*, Sparta]

Spar'ti-na, 1 spär'tı-nə *or* spar-tī'nə, 2 spar'tı-na *or* spar-tī'na, *n* *Bot* A genus of coarse grasses with stout stems and large spikelets in panicles There are seven species growing generally on marshy land *S cynosuroides*, the cord-grass has been used in the manufacture of paper and twine, and *S patens* furnishes much salt hay and is also used for packing purposes [< Gr *spartinē*, cord, < *spartē*, cord]

Spar'ti-um, 1 spär'shı-ŭm, 2 spär'shı-ŭm, *n* *Bot* A monotypic genus of shrubs of the bean family, nearly allied to *Genista* *S junceum* is the Spanish broom See illus under BROOM [< L *spartum* (< Gr *sparton*), broom]

spar'to†, *n* Same as ESPARTO

Spa'rus, 1 spē'rus 2 spā'rŭs, *n* *Ich* **1.** A genus typical of *Spartidæ* **2.** [s-] A fish of this or a related genus [< L *sparus* (< Gr *sparos*), gilt-bream]

sparve, 1 spärv 2 spärv, *n* [Prov Eng] A hedge-sparrow

spar'vert, *n* **1** *Her* A tent **2** *Arch* The framed canopy over a bed or a dais, often including the curtains

spar'wet, *n* A sparrow

spar'y, 1 spär'ı 2 spär'y, *a* [Rare] Parsimonious, sparing S P A S, *abbr* See ABBREVIATION

spasm, 1 spazm, 2 spăzm, *n* **1.** Any sudden or convulsive action or effort, as of the body, mind, or nature, especially such a one as is abnormal or temporary **2.** *Pathol* Specif, any involuntary convulsive contraction of muscles, as, *spasm* of the throat, *spasm* of the stomach, writers' *spasm* See phrases [< F *spasme*, < L *spasmus*, < Gr *spasmos*, < *spaō* draw] — **clonic spasm,** a spasm manifested by alternate contractions and relaxations — **functional s,** writers' cramp, and similar disorders — **habit s.,** an involuntary contraction of a muscle at frequent intervals, induced by habitude — **inspiratory s,** the involuntary contraction of the muscles concerned in breathing or drawing in the breath — **mimetic s.,** spasmodic contraction of the facial muscles **mimic s** ‡.— **nictitating s,** involuntary spasmodic winking — **saltatory s** (*Med*) a clonic spasm characterized by intermittent contraction of the muscles of the leg causing a springing or jerking motion — **s of the chest,** angina pectoris — **s. of the glottis,** spasmodic croup

spas-mat'ĭc†, *a* Spasmodic **spas-mat'ı-calt.**

spas'ma-to-man"cy, 1 spaz'mə-to-măn"sı 2 spăz'ma-to-măn"çy, *n* *Folk-lore* Divination from spasmodic movements of the body [< Gr *spasma(t-)*, spasm, + -MANCY]

spas-mod'ic, 1 spaz-mod'ık, 2 spăz-mŏd'ıc, *a* **1.** *Med* Relating to or characterized by a spasm, of the nature of a spasm, abnormally sudden and irregular, convulsive, as, *spasmodic* coughing, *spasmodic* croup **2** Violent or impulsive and transitory, working by fits and starts, strained and unnatural, overstrained, as a style of speaking or writing [< Gr *spasmōdēs*, < *spasmos* (see SPASM) + *eidos*, form] **spas-mat'ic** *or* **-ı-cal†; spas-mod'ı-calt.— spasmodic stricture,** see ORGANIC STRICTURE, under ORGANIC, *a* — **spas-mod'ic,** *n* [Rare] An antispasmodic — **spas-mod'ı-cal-ly,** *adv* By or with spasms, by fits and starts — **spas'mo-dist,** *n* [Rare] One whose work or manner is spasmodic

spas-mol'o-gy, 1 spaz-mol'o-jı, 2 spăz-mŏl'o-ğy, *n* *Med* The branch of pathology that relates to spasms, a treatise on spasms [< SPASM + -OLOGY]

spas"mo-lyg'mus, 1 spaz mo-lĭg'mus, 2 spăz'mo-lўğ'mŭs, *n* *Pathol* Convulsive or spasmodic hiccup or sobbing [< Gr *spasmos* (see SPASM) + *lygmos*, sobbing, < *lyzō*, have the hiccup]

spas"mo-phil'ı-a, 1 spaz'mo-fĭl'ı-a, 2 spăz'mo-fĭl'ı-a, *n* *Med* Liability to convulsions, due to morbid excitability of the nerves of motion [< Gr *spasmos* (see SPASM) + *phileō*, love] — **spas"mo-phil'ic,** *a*

spas'mo-tin, 1 spaz'mo-tin 2 spăz'mo-tin, *n* *Chem* A yellow poisonous amorphous compound ($C_{28}H_{30}O_8$) contained in ergot and used in medicine as an astringent or emmenagog [< Gr *spasmos* spasm]

spas"mo-tox'ın, } 1 spaz'mo-toks'ın, -ın *or* -ĭn 2 spăz mo-
spas"mo-tox'ine, } tŏks'ĭn, -ın *or* -ĭn *n* *Chem* **1** A poisonous compound of unknown composition obtained from cultures of the tetanus-germ on beef broth and causing violent clonic spasms in animals **2.** Spasmotin [< Gr *spasmos* spasm, + TOXIN]

spas'tic, 1 spas'tık 2 spăs'tic, *a.* *Med* Spasmodic [< Gr *spastikos*, < *spaō* rend] — **spas'tı-cal-ly,** *adv*

spas-tic'ı-ty, 1 spas-tĭs'ı-tı 2 spăs-tĭç'ı-ty, *n* A tendency to spasms or to act spasmodically also a spasmodic state

spat¹, 1 spat, 2 spăt, *vt* & *vi* [SPAT'TED, SPAT'TING] To deposit spat, spawn, as shell-fish.

spat², *v* **I.** *t* [Colloq] To strike lightly with the open hand, cuff lightly, slap, also, rarely, to clap (the hands) **II.** *i* **1.** [Colloq] To engage in a petty quarrel, have a spat **2** [Local, U S] To fall with a light sharp sound, patter

spat³†, *vt* To spatter, defile [Var of SPOT]

spat⁴, *imp* & *pp* of SPIT, *v*

spat⁵, *n* Spawn of shell-fish, specif, spawn of the oyster, hence, a young oyster till the time it becomes fixed in position, or such oysters collectively [< SPAT, *imp* of SPIT¹, *v*]

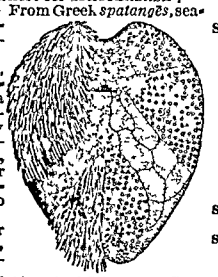
spat⁶, *n* **1.** A slight blow with the open hand, a smart slap, also, a sound similar to that of a slap

They heard the *spat* of boot-soles on the flinty pike behind them MARY H CATHERWOOD *Craque o' Doom* p 74 [L 1881]

2. A large drop, as of rain, a spatter **3** [Colloq] A petty contest or dispute [Prob imitative, cp PAT⁵, *n*]

spat⁷, *n* A short cloth gaiter, fastening underneath and worn over the shoe, also, a variety of spatterdash generally in the plural **spatt‡** [Short for SPATTERDASH]

spa-tang'-, 1 spə-tag'-, 2 spa-tăng'- From Greek *spatangēs*, sea-urchin a combining form — **Spa-tan'gi-da,** *n pl* *Echin* The *Spatangoida* — **Spa-tan'gi-dæ,** *n pl* *Echin* A family of *Spatangoidea*, especially those with test heart-shaped or ovate and ambulacra in bivium and trivium, the anterior ambulacrum differing widely from others, heart-urchins — **spa-tan'gid,** *n* — **spa-tan'gite,** *n* *Echin* A fossil spatangid or similar echinoidean — **spa-tan'goid.** **I.** *a* Of or pertaining to the *Spatangidæ* or *Spatangoidea* **II.** *n* One of the *Spatangidæ* or *Spatangoidea* — **Spat"an-gol'da,** *n pl* *Echin* An order or suborder of exocyclic echinoideans, especially those with a periproct beyond the dorsocentral system and no external gills — **spat"an-gol'dan,** *a* & *n* — **Spat"an-gol'de-a,** *n pl* *Echin* A suborder or superfamily of spatangoidan echinoideans especially those with ambulacra dissimilar, posterolateral areas usually unsymmetrical actinally, and periproct submarginal — **spat"an-gol'de-an,** *a* — **Spa-tan'gus,** *n* *Echin* **1.** A genus typical of *Spatangidæ* **2.** [s-] [-GI, *pl*] A heart-urchin of this genus



Abactinal View of a Spatangoid Urchin (*Homolampas fulva*), with the spines removed from half of the surface

spatch'cock", 1 spach'-kŏk", 2 spăch'-cŏk", *n* **1.** [Colloq, Eng] A fowl killed and cooked hastily to serve some emergency ' **2.** Same as SPITCHCOCK

spate, 1 spēt 2 spāt, *vi* [Brit] To overflow, flood

spate, *n* [Brit] **1.** A freshet or an overflow **2** A sudden, violent rain-storm also, a waterspout

spate'-bone", *n* Same as SPADE-BONE

spa'tha, 1 spē'thə, 2 spā'tha, *n* [SPA'THE, 1 -thī, 2 -thē, *pl*] **1.** *Archæol* A long, heavy, double-edged broad-sword used by the Britons, Saxons, and Normans See SWORD **2.** *Bot* A spathe [L, < Gr *spathē*, broad-sword]

spathe, 1 spēth, 2 spāth, *n* **1** *Bot* A large bract, frequently colored, or pair of bracts sheathing a flower-cluster, especially a spadix See illus under GARLIC, INDIAN TURNIP, and SKUNK-CABBAGE **2.** *Zool* A spatulate part [< L *spatha*, see SPATHA] **spa'tha†.** — **spa-tha'ceous,** *a* *Bot* Bearing or of the nature of a spathe — **spa'thal,** *a* *Bot* Of, enclosed in, or relating to a spathe — **spathed,** *a* Having or enclosed in a spathe

spathe'bill", 1 spēth'bĭl", 2 spāth'bĭl", *n* The spoon-billed sandpiper (*Eurynorhynchus pygmæus*)

spath"e-gas'tric, 1 spath'ı-gas'trık, 2 spăth'e-ğăs'trıc, *a* Designating that one of the alternate generations of certain gall-insects in which both sexes exist [< Gr *spathē*, blade, + *gastēr*, stomach]

spa-thel'la, 1 spə-thel'ə, 2 spa-thĕl'a *n* *Bot* **1** Same as SPATHILLA **2.** Same as GLUME [Dim of L *spatha*, see SPATHA] **spa-thelle'†.**

spath'ic, 1 spath'ık 2 spăth'ic, *a* *Mineral* Of, pertaining to, or resembling spar, especially, having cleavage [< G *spath*, spar] **spath'ose‡.— spathic iron,** same as SIDERITE

Spath"i-flo'ræ, 1 spath'ı-flō'rī 2 spăth"ı-flō'rē, *n pl* *Bot* Same as ARALES [< L *spatha*, spathe, + *flos*, flower]

spath'i-form, 1 spath'ı-fôrm 2 spăth'ı-fôrm, *a* Having the appearance of spar [< G *spath*, spar, + -FORM]

spa-thil'la, 1 spə-thĭl'ə 2 spa-thĭl'a *n* [-LÆ, 1 -ī 2 -ē, *pl*] *Bot* A secondary or diminutive spathe, as in the compound spadix of many palms

spath'ing, 1 spēth'ĭŋ 2 spāth'ing *n* Same as SPAYING

spa'those?, 1 spē'thōs, 2 spā'thōs *a* *Bot* Of or relating to a spathe, spathaceous **spa'thous‡.**

spath'u-late, 1 spath'yu-lēt, 2 spăth'yu-lāt, *a* Same as SPATULATE

Spath"y-e'ma, 1 spath'ı-ī'mə, 2 spăth'y-ē'ma, *n* *Bot* A genus of araceous fetid herbs having thick rootstocks, a partly underground scape, large ovate leaves, and the spadix oblong or globular The only species, *S fœtida*, of E North America and N E Asia is the skunk-cabbage [< Gr *spathē*, blade]

spa'tial, 1 spē'shəl, 2 spā'shal, *a* Of or pertaining to space, involving space, having the nature of space

The unity of the physical world as an vast and as wonderful viewed in its historical relations as in its *spatial* extent WINCHELL *Walks and Talks* p 314 [CHAUT 1886]

[< L *spatium*, space] — **spa"tı-al'ı-ty,** *n* — **spa'tial-ize,** *vt* [-IZED -IZ ING] To render spatial consider in space-relations or localize in space — **spa'tial-ly,** *adv* As regards space or existence in space

spa"tial-ı-za'tion, 1 spē"shəl-ı-zē'shən, 2 spā"shal-ı-zā'shon, *n* The imparting to an object of thought a spatial character or relation, as the *spatialization* of force

spa"ti-ate†, *vt* To range at large, ramble, expatiate

spa-til'o-man"cy, 1 spə-tĭl'o-măn"sı, 2 spa-tĭl'o-măn"çy, *n* *Folk-lore* Divination from the observation of animal excreta [< Gr *spatilē*, excrement, + -MANCY]

spa'ti-o-, 1 spē'shı-o- 2 spā'shi-o- From Latin *spatium* a combining form — **spa"ti-ol'o-gy,** *n* The science of space Euclidean or non-Euclidean

spat'ter, 1 spat'er, 2 spăt'er, *v* **I.** *t* **1.** To throw water or some other liquid upon in drops, splash so as to wet or soil, sprinkle, bespatter, as, he was *spattered* with mud by a passing cart **2.** To scatter over a surface in drops, distribute by sprinkling, as, to *spatter* ink on a pavement, to *spatter* ink on one's dress **3** Figuratively, to defame, also, to utter in defamation or with abuse **II.** *i* **1** To sprinkle or scatter in drops **2†.** To sputter, as a liquid or as words [Freq of SPAT³, *v*]

SYN.— see BEDAUB

spat'ter, *n* **1.** The act of spattering, or the condition of being spattered

She exposed her face to the chill *spatter* of the wind HAWTHORNE *House of Seven Gables* p 273 [T & F 1851]

2. The matter spattered, a splash, sprinkling, as, *spatters* of liquid gold **3.** A pattering noise, as of distant musketry, or of something falling rapidly in drops

spat'terd, *pp* Spattered S S

spat'ter-dash", 1 spat'ər-dash", 2 spăt'ĕr-dăsh", *n* A legging reaching to the knee worn as a protection from mud and wear chiefly in the plural Compare SPAT²

He was a tall, dark-complexioned man, with a broad-brimmed Panama hat, leather *spatterdashes*, spurs, and sword J L STEPHENS *Travels in Cent Am* vol I, p 44 [H 1863]

— **spat'ter-dashed",** *a* Wearing spatterdashes

spat'ter-dock", 1 spat'ər-dok", 2 spăt'ĕr-dŏk", *n* The common yellow pond-lily

spat'ter-pipe", 1 spat'ər-paip", 2 spăt'ĕr-pīp", *n* *Hydraulic Mining* A short section of pipe enclosing the nozzle of a hose to protect the stream from deflection by wind or other causes



Spatter-dock (*Nymphæa* or *Nuphar advena*)
a, the leaf *b* the flower, *c*, the fruit

spat'ter-work", 1 spat'ər-wûrk", 2 spăt'ĕr-wŭrk", *n* **1.** A method of producing effects or designs in which coloring-matter, as ink, is spattered over a surface, also, the work so produced Openwork patterns, leaves of plants, etc, are used to protect the parts of the surface that are not to be tinted, leaving the rest exposed to the action of the ink. **2.** Mining by the hydraulic process

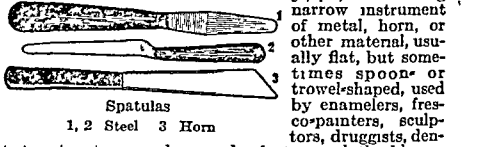
spat'ting-stick", 1 spat ıŋ-stik, 2 spăt'ing-stĭk", *n* *Plumbing* A stick used in applying solder to a joint

spat'tle, 1 spat'l, 2 spăt'l, *vt* [SPAT'TLED SPAT'TLING] *Ceram* To sprinkle, as earthenware, with glaze or colored slip make party-colored ware — **spat'tling-ma-chine",** *n* A machine for spattling earthenware — **spat'tling-pop"py,** *n* The bladder-campion

spat'tle¹, *n* **1** A spatula **2** *Ceram* A tool for mottling a molded article [< F *spatule*, < L *spatula*, see SPATULA]

spat'tle², *n* [Prov Eng or Obs] Same as SPITTLE¹

spat'u-la, 1 spach'u-[*or* spat'yu-]lə, 2 spăch'u-[*or* spăt'yu-]la, *n* **1.** A long narrow instrument of metal, horn, or other material, usually flat, but sometimes spoon- or trowel-shaped, used by enamelers, fresco-painters, sculptors, druggists, dentists, etc, to spread enamel, plaster, and the like, as on a plate or mold **2** [S-] *Ornith* The genus of river-ducks embracing the shovelers [L, dim of *spatha* see SPATHA] — **tongue'spat"u-la,** *n* An instrument used to press the tongue down or to one side during certain operations — **spat'u-la-man"cy,** *n* *Folk-lore* Divination by a sheep's shoulder-blade — **spat'u-lar,** *a* Resembling a spatula — **spat'u-late** **I** *vt* & *vi* To operate or treat with a spatula **II** *a* Shaped like a spatula, oblong with an attenuated base, as many leaves — **spat"u-la'tion,** *n* A spatulate formation — **spat'u-ll-form,** *a* Having the form of a spatula or spoon — **spat" u-lig'er-ous,** *a* Bearing a spatule



Spatulate Leaves of the Wild Pink (*Silene pennsylvanica*)

spat'ule, 1 spach'ūl *or* spat'yūl 2 spăch'ŭl *or* spăt'yul, *n* [F] **1.** *Zool* A spatuliform part **2** A spattle or spatula

spaul, 1 spōl, 2 spal, *n* [Scot] **1.** A limb **2** The shoulder **spauld‡.**

Spauld'ding, 1 spōl'dıŋ 2 spal'ding **1. Elbridge Gerry** (⁷/₈ 1809–⁵/₈1897) An American financier, known as the Father of the Greenback **2. William** (1761–¹⁰/₂₁1816) An American clergyman and author whose romance *The Manuscript Found* is claimed as the basis of *The Book of Mormon*

spave, 1 spēv, 2 spāv *vt* [Prov Eng] Same as SPAY¹

spa'vie, *n* [Scot] Spavin

Spa"vi-en'to, 1 spā-vı-en'to, 2 spa-vĭ-ĕn'to, *n* [It] A Neapolitan swaggerer, one of the principal characters in masked comedy See MASKED

spav'ı-et, 1 spav'ı-et, 2 spăv'ĭ-ĕt, *a* [Scot] Spavined

spav'in, 1 spav'ın, 2 spăv'ĭn, *n* **1.** *Vet Surg* A disease of the hock-joint of horses an effusion of lymph or synovial fluid within the joint, causing distention of the parts **2.** [Yorkshire, Eng] *Mining* The clay underlying the coal [< OF *esparvain*, perhaps < OHG *sparo*, sparrow from the movements of the diseased horse] — **blood'-spav"in,** *n* A spavin accompanied by dilatation of the veins near the joint **bog'-spav"ĭn† — bone'-spav"in,** *n* A morbid and incurable deposit of bony substance in the region of the hock, usually on the inner side involving the original bones so as to unite them firmly as one solid bone

spav'ined, } 1 spav'ınd, 2 spăv'ĭnd, *a* **1.** Suffering
spav'ind³, } from spavin **2.** Hence, halting, lame

spawl¹†, *vt* & *vi* To spit out with force **spawlet.**

spawl², *vt* & *vi* Same as SPALL [= SPALL *v*]

spawl¹†, *n* Ejected saliva spittle **spawl'ing†.**

spawl², *n* Same as SPALL²

spawn, 1 spōn, 2 span, *v* **I.** *t* **1.** To lay or produce (eggs or spawn), as fish, amphibians, or mollusks **2.** To bring forth applied only contemptuously to human beings **3** To insert spawn in

Under no circumstances should a bed be *spawned* at a temperature greater than 80° F B M DUGGAR *The Cultivation of Mushrooms Bull No 204* p 14 [GOV PTG OFF '04]

II. *i* **1** To deposit eggs or roe, or (contemptuously) to produce offspring **2** To be produced as spawn be brought forth abundantly. a contemptuous use [< OF *espaundre*, < L *expandō* see EXPAND]

spawn, *n* **1.** The eggs of fishes, amphibians, mollusks, crustaceans, etc, especially when extruded in masses, also, sometimes, the sperm or milt of the male **2.** Derisively, the ova or offspring of any animal, also, outcome or results, products, yield

Shun the *spawn* of the press on the gossip of the hour EMERSON *Society and Solitude Books* p 158 [H M & CO 1880]

3 The spat of the oyster up to the time of becoming attached **4.** Very small fish, fry **5.** *Bot* (1) Cakes or bricks of mycelium used by mushroom-growers (2) The mycelial threads of any fungus — **spawn'-brick",** *n* Same as SPAWN, 5 (1) — **s -eater,** *n* A silvery cyprinoid

fish (*Notropis hudsonius*) found in coastwise streams from New York to Georgia — **s.-fishery**, *n* The fishery for cod in spring, when the fish approach the shore to breed — **s.-fungus**, *n* Any fungus that may be propagated by means of the masses of mycelium called spawn, as the mushrooms — **s hatcher**, *n* A box or set of boxes placed in running water, in which spawn is placed to be hatched — **virgin s**, a new spawn of the common mushroom recently originated from a spore distinguished from spawn of old mushroom-beds

spawned, } 1 spĕnd, 2 spand, *a* Having emitted spawn,
spawnd[a], } or been emitted as spawn

spawn'er, 1 spōn'ər; 2 spạn'er, *n* **1.** That which produces spawn, specif, a mature female fish **2.** One who gathers spawn

spawn'ing, 1 spēn'iŋ; 2 spạn'ing, *n* The act of depositing or gathering spawn — **spawn'ing-bed"**, *n* A bed where fish deposit their spawn — **s -ground‡**; **s -place‡**.— **s -screen**, *n* A frame on which fish-spawn is collected

spay[1], 1 spē, 2 spā, *tt* To remove the ovaries from (a female animal) done chiefly to prevent conception and fatten [< Gael *spoth*; cp SPADE[4], *n*] — **spay'ing**, *n*

spay[2], *vt & vi* [Scot] To foretell, divine

spay, *n* The male red deer in his third year [< OF *espois*, trochings, < G *spitz*, point] **spay'adet.**

S. P. C., **S. P. C. A.**, **S. P. C. C.**, etc See ABBREVIATION

speak, 1 spīk; 2 spĕk, *v* [SPOKE (SPAKE, Archaic), SPO'KEN (SPOKE, Archaic), SPEAK'ING] **I.** *t* **1.** To utter, as a word or words, with the ordinary intonation, as distinguished from singing, enunciate, pronounce, articulate, as, he *spoke* not a sentence for days **2.** To make known orally, tell in words, declare audibly, as, he *speaks* his mind, he *speaks* the truth without fear **3.** Hence, to cause to be known; reveal; indicate, also, to make public, herald, proclaim

And the loud laugh that *spoke* the vacant mind
GOLDSMITH *Deserted Village* l 122

4. To use orally (a language) for the expression and communication of one's thoughts, especially to do so with facility, as, how many languages do you *speak*? **5.** To speak to, address verbally; accost, in nautical use, to hail and exchange communications with at sea; as, to *speak* a vessel **6.** To extol; praise **7.** [Rare] To produce by a word or words, create or effect by or as by oral utterance, as, O Lord, *speak* peace to my soul **8†.** To use, as a word or phrase, with a given meaning **9†.** To declare to be

II. *i* **1.** To use language orally, employ the vocal organs as in ordinary speech, as, to *speak* distinctly **2.** To give verbal expression to thought, use language orally for the purpose of communication; talk, tell, mention sometimes used in respect to written language, as, in my letter I *spoke* of him **3.** To deliver an address, make a speech, especially with the design of convincing or persuading; as, he *speaks* to large audiences **4.** To be especially expressive, as a picture, representation, or indication, teach or set forth some truth or sentiment by example or illustration, as, actions *speak* louder than words **5.** To communicate with another orally, address or converse with another, especially as an act of friendly acquaintance, as, they do not *speak* **6.** To give forth a tone, sound said of organ-pipes, as, a *speaking* (not a show or dummy) pipe **7.** *Naut* To make a lapping sound while driving through the water said of a vessel **8.** [Poet or Archaic] To make a final or authoritative statement, as, let it suffice, I have *spoken* **9.** [Colloq] To bark on command said of dogs [< AS *specan*, *sprecan*, speak]

Syn.: announce, articulate converse, declaim, declare, deliver, dictate, enunciate, express, give utterance to pronounce, say, talk, tell, utter See ACCOST ADDRESS — Prep., speak *to* (address) a person, speak *with* a person (converse with him), speak *of* or *about* a thing (make it the subject of remark), speak *on* or *upon* a subject, in parliamentary language speak *to the question*

— **ill** or **well spoken**, addicted to speaking ill or well in any way, especially, given to improper or to proper talk — **not to be on speaking terms**. **1.** [Rare] To be unintroduced or unknown, except perhaps by sight **2.** To be so estranged or antagonistic as to be unwilling to acknowledge acquaintanceship — **properly speaking**. **1.** Speaking strictly or without regard to extraneous considerations **2.** Speaking accurately and grammatically — **so to speak**, as one might express it as it were, speaking figuratively or inadequately — **speak'-house"†**, *n* The room in convents where the inmates met their friends — **speaking acquaintance**, a formal acquaintanceship hence, a person with whom one has only the relations of polite friendship — **speaking terms**, a relationship involving only the exchange of formal social courtesies — **to s daggers**, to express passionate hatred — **to s. (a person) fair**, to address (one) in kind, conciliating, or flattering terms — **to s. for. 1** To speak in behalf of, argue or plead for, represent officially, as, my attorney *speaks for* me **2.** To be a proof of manifest evidence, as, his patient nursing *speaks for* his humanity **3.** To lay claim to bespeak engage as I've *spoken for* next Monday **4.** [Colloq] To beg for by barking said of a dog — **to s in one's ear**, to speak or whisper to one privately — **to s. of. 1** To talk on, converse about, discuss **2.** To mention, or to be worth mentioning — **to s. one's mind**, to say what one thinks, hence to speak out boldly or frankly, regardless of consequences — **to s. out 1.** To assert boldly **2.** To express oneself fully and fearlessly, speak plainly and unreservedly — **to s. to. 1.** [Colloq] To address in remonstrance, reprove, admonish **2.** In debating etc, to speak in support of as, to *speak to* the motion **3** [Rare] To be a witness for, engage for attest as I will *speak to* his veracity — **to s. up**, same as TO SPEAK OUT — **to s. well for**, to witness favorably to, or to be an advocate for as *your health speaks well for* your mode of life

speak'a-bl(e), 1 spik'ə-bl, 2 spēk'ə-bl, *a* **1.** That may or may properly be spoken **2.** [Rare] Able to speak

speak'-eas"y, 1 spik'-ēz i, 2 spēk'-ēz'y, *n* [-EAS'IES 1 -iz'iz 2 -ēz is, *pl*] [Local Slang U S] A saloon where liquor is sold without a license, contrary to law

speak'er, 1 spik'ər, 2 spēk'er, *n* **1.** One who speaks, specif, one who engages in public speaking, or habitually speaks in public, an orator, as, he's no *speaker* **2** [S-] The presiding officer and official spokesman of any one of various legislative bodies, as the House of Representatives of the United States, both houses of the Parliament of Great Britain, and the popular branch of legislatures in the States of the United States and in the British colonies

In the United States the Speaker of a House of Representatives is chosen by the members of the party in power from among their number, and holds the office during the period for which that house was elected Besides the functions of the Speaker in the British Parliament, he can call another member to the chair and take his place on the floor, he can appoint all committees which control almost the entire legislation of the House, and as chairman of the Committee on Rules, can determine the course of business In England the Lord Chancellor is ex-officio presiding officer or Speaker of the House of Lords Unless he is in his own right a peer of the realm, he is not a member of that house, and has no right to speak or vote, nor even to give a casting vote in case of a tie vote the motion fails Since 1705 all the Chancellors have been created peers on their elevation to the woolsack In the House of Commons the Speaker is elected, without regard to party by the members, with the approval of the crown, and is himself a member, and holds the office throughout the continuance of that house He may give a casting vote in case of a tie, but never votes otherwise In Canada, while the Speaker of the lower house is elected by its members, the Speaker of the Senate is appointed by the *Governor-General* In other British colonies the presiding officer of the upper house is known as president, the Speaker of the lower house is elected in the usual manner In the United States, in case of absence or disability of the Speaker, a member is chosen to act for the time being, called *Speaker pro tem* In England one so serving is called *deputy Speaker*, in the House of Lords the deputy is appointed by the crown

The choice of a *Speaker* is a political event of the highest significance and the whole policy of a Congress sometimes turns upon whether the man selected represents one or another of two divergent tendencies in the majority
BRYCE *Am. Commonwealth* vol i pp 142–143 [MACM '11]

3. [U S] A volume of oratorical selections, compiled and edited for recitation and declamation **4.** [Rare] One who proclaims, heralds, publishes, or celebrates

Speak'er-ship, 1 spik'ər-ship, 2 spēk'er-ship, *n* The office of Speaker in a legislative assembly

speak'ing, 1 spik'iŋ, 2 spēk'ing, *pa* Having the animation, suggestiveness, and impressive power of speech, vivid; forcible, telling, as, a *speaking* illustration

speak'ing, *ppr & verbal n* of SPEAK, *v* — **speak'ing-arc"**, *n* An arc light serving as a telephone receiver by reason of a subsidiary current added to the normal current of the lamp — **s.-machine**, *n* An automatic *machine for the production of articulate sounds*, a gramophone, phonograph — **s. rod**, *n* Same as LEVELING-POLE ROD — **s -trumpet**, *n* A trumpet so projecting the sound of the human voice that it can be heard at a distance amid confusing noises used in storms at sea and by firemen — **s.-tube**, *n* A pipe by which oral communication may be held between two distant rooms — **s voice**, the style of voice used in speaking opposed to *singing voice*

speak'ing-ly, 1 spik'iŋ-li, 2 spēk'ing ly, *adv* In a speaking manner

speal[1], 1 spil, 2 spēl *n* [Prov Brit] Same as SPELL[3]

speal[2], *n* A shoulder or spall [< OF *espaule* < L *spatula*, see SPATULA] — **speal'-bone"**, *n* The shoulder-blade — **reading the s -bone** (*Folk-lore*), same as OMOPLATOSCOPY [An animal's teat

spean, 1 spin, 2 spēn [Prov Eng] *t & i* To wean **II** *n*

spear, 1 spir, 2 spēr, *v* **I** *t* To pierce or wound with or as with a spear, also, to capture with a spear, as eels

II. *i* To shoot or sprout forth, as some plants, into a long spire-like stem See SPIRE

spear, *n* **1.** A weapon of warfare and the chase, designed



Head of a 16th-century Hunting-spear with three pistolets attached (Soltikoff collection)

for thrusting or throwing, consisting of a sharp-pointed head on a long shaft represented in modern warfare by the cavalry lance and infantry bayonet

He received a *spear* and two bayonets in his body before he fell S G DRAKE *Indians of N Am* bk iv p 70 [in C & CO 1834]

2. A somewhat similarly constructed instrument, usually with several barbs, for catching fish, a fishgig or the like **3** [Poet] A spearman, one who wields the spear

His banner led the *spears* no more amidst the hills of Spain
FELICIA D HEMANS *Bernardo Del Carpio* st 13

4. The feather of a horse See FEATHER, 2 (10) **5.** A leaf or slender stalk, as of grass, sometimes called a spire, as, a *spear* of wheat **6.** A timber piece forming part of a mining pump-rod, also, a pump-spear See PUMP [< AS *spere*, spear akin to SPAR[1], *n*] — **holy spear**, same as HOLY LANCE See LANCE — **spear'-dog"**, *n* The piked dogfish — **s -flower**, *n* Any of several plants of the genus *Ardisia* — **s -foot**, *n* A horse's off hind foot — **s -hand**, *n* The right hand opposed to the left or *shield-hand* — **s -hook**, *n* A fish-hook having a spring that may be set like a trap a spring-hook or snap-hook — **s.-javelin**, *n* The long spear known as a *framea*, *used by the Franks* — **s -nail**, *n* A spear-pointed nail — **s.-plate**, *n* A strap or plate for holding together the spears of a mining pump-rod — **s.-pyrites**, *n* *Mineral* Same as MARCASITE — **s -rod**, *n* The main rod of a mine-pump — **s side (or half)**, the male branch of a family opposed to the female or *distaff* or *spindle side* — **s -thistle**, *n* The common thistle — **s thrower**, see THROWING-STICK — **s -widgeon**, *n* [Ir] **1.** The merganser **2** The red-breasted merganser — **to sell under the s †**, to sell by auction from the ancient Roman custom of planting a spear beside booty won in battle

speard, *pp* Speared S S

spear'er, 1 spir'ər, 2 spēr'er, *n* **1.** One who uses a spear **2†.** A spearman

spear'fish", 1 spir'fish", 2 spēr'fish", *n* **1.** A histiophoroid fish (genus *Tetrapturus*) related to the swordfish, having the dorsal fin low *T albidus* is the American spearfish **2.** [Local, U S] The quillback

Spear'fish[2], *n* A city in Lawrence county, S Dak

spear'-grass", 1 spir'-gras", 2 spēr'-gras", *n* **1.** Any one of various grasses, especially those known as *meadow-grass* The Kentucky blue-grass is the common spear-grass of many districts **2.** [New Zealand] Either of two tall herbs (*Aciphylla squarrosa* and *A colensoi*) of the parsley family, with very long glass-like spinous leaflets — **meadow spear-grass**, a perennial species (*Panicularia nervata*), with loose panicles of small spikelets common in low meadows from New England to the Gulf of Mexico and westward — **sea s.**, see under GRASS

spear'ing, 1 spir'iŋ 2 spēr'ing, *n* *Zool* A synodontoid fish (*Trachinocephalus myops*) of the West Indies and neighboring waters **ground'-spear"ing†**.

spear'man, 1 spir'man, 2 spēr'măn, *n* [-MEN, *pl*] One who is armed with or carries a spear, especially as a soldier **spears'man†.— spear'man-ship**, *n*

Make ready two hundred soldiers to go to Cæsarea and horsemen threescore and ten, and *spearmen* two hundred *Acts* xxiii 23

spear'mint", 1 spir'mint", 2 spēr'mint", *n* An aromatic herb (*Mentha spicata*), common in wet places in Europe and the United States, similar in properties to peppermint, but milder often cultivated See MINT

spear'wood", 1 spir'wud", 2 spēr'wood", *n* Either of two Australian trees (*Eucalyptus doratoxylon* and *Acacia doratoxylon*), or their firm, elastic wood, used by natives for spears

spear'wort", 1 spir'wŭrt"; 2 spēr'wŭrt", *n* Any one of several species of crowfoot (*Ranunculus*), with lance-shaped or linear leaves, growing in watery places *R. ambigens* of the northern United States is the **water-plantain spearwort**, *R lingua* and *R flammula* are the greater and smaller s respectively of the Old World [< AS *sprewyrt* < *sprēwe* spear, + *wyrt*, wort]

spear'y, 1 spir'i 2 spēr'y, *a* Like to or resembling a spear.

speat, 1 spit, 2 spēt, *n* [Prov] Same as SPATE

speave, 1 spiv, 2 spēv, *tt* [Dial] Same as SPAY[1]

spec[1], 1 spek, 2 spēc, *n* [Colloq] Speculation an abbreviation

If tradesmen will run up houses on *spec* in a water-meadow, who can stop them? KINGSLEY *Two Years Ago* p 481 [MACM]

spec[2], *n* Same as SPECK[2], 1

spec., specif, *abbr* Specific, specifically

spec'chi-o, 1 spek'ki-o 2 spēc'ci-o, *n* [-E 1 -ē, 2 -e, *pl*] [It] *Archeol* A variety of noraghe found in southern Italy

speece†, *n* Species or kind

speece‡, *n* Spice Compare SPICE

speeht†, *n* [Prov Eng] A woodpecker

spe'cial, 1 spesh'al, 2 spēsh'al, *a* **1.** Having in a peculiar and distinguishing degree some characteristic or characteristics, out of the ordinary, singular or unique, express, particular, as, a *special* reduction, *special* favor, *special* care **2.** Designed for or assigned to a specific purpose, performing or pertaining to a distinct function or duty, and so distinguished from others of the same general class, limited or specific in range, aim, or purpose, as, a *special* officer, a *special* correspondent, a *special* course of study, *special* service **3.** Of or pertaining to, constituting, or designating a species, especially, strongly and definitely characteristic, specific, distinguishing, differential, as, language is the *special* gift of man; *special* creations (see CREATION) **4.** Pertaining to one or more individuals as distinguished from the class to which they belong, logically singular, individual, as, what is your *special* business? [< F *special*, < L *specialis*, < *species*, see SPECIES]

Syn.: see PARTICULAR — **special agent**, a person authorized to act for another in one particular matter or transaction — **s. anatomy** (*Anat*), the anatomical dissection and study of particular organs of the human body — **s. bailiff**, a subordinate official deputed by a sheriff to serve writs, a person chosen by a party litigant himself to serve process — **s. bill**, same as PRIVATE BILL **s. act‡.— s. carrier**, same as PRIVATE CARRIER — **s case**, a written statement of facts agreed upon by litigants and submitted to the court to obtain its decision as to the law applicable to the case so stated — **s. damages**, loss or injury suffered in the particular case, in addition to that generally and necessarily flowing from the act complained of — **s deputy**, see DEPUTY, *n*, 3 — **s hospital** (*Med*), an establishment for the reception and care of some particular class of cases or diseases — **s indorsement. 1** An indorsement on a note or bill that specifies the particular person in whose favor the indorsement is made, as "pay to John Doe or order" **2** The indorsement on a writ of summons of the nature of the claim, *of the relief or remedy required*, etc — **s intention**, see INTENTION, *n*, 7 (2) — **s jury**, a struck jury See JURY — **s. law**, same as PRIVATE BILL — **s. lien**, same as PARTICULAR LIEN — **s logic**, the rules of rational inquiry and conclusion peculiar to any one science or branch of investigation — **s retainer**, the special authority given by a client to an attorney or solicitor to act in his behalf in a particular case, also, the fee paid for such service — **s rule**, see RULE, *n*, 6 — **s statute**, same as PRIVATE STATUTE — **s. student** [U S], a college student not a candidate for a degree, who does not take the full course — **spe'cial-ness**, *n*

spe'cial, *n* **1** A person or thing made, detailed for, or appropriated to a specific service or occasion, as a special train or constable, or a bicycle built to order **2.** A newspaper extra (see EXTRA), also, a dispatch from a special correspondent **3.** [U S] A special student **4†.** A private associate, hence a lover paramour — **in special** [*Archaic or Obs*], *particularly specially*

spe"cial-i-sa'tion, etc Same as SPECIALIZATION, etc

spe'cial-ism, 1 spesh'al-izm, 2 spēsh'al-izm, *n* The confining of oneself to a particular line of study or work

spe'cial-ist, 1 spesh'al-ist, 2 spēsh'al-ist, *n* A person devoted to some one line of study, occupation, or professional work, especially, a physician or surgeon who applies himself to the practise of a particular branch of his profession, as, a *specialist* in cancer — **spe"cial-is'tic**, *a*

spe"ci-al'i-ty, 1 spesh'i-al-i-ti, 2 spēsh'i-ăl'i-ty, *n* [-TIES, 1 -tiz, 2 -tiz, *pl*] **1.** The state or quality of being special, specific or individual character, peculiarity, also, a distinguishing characteristic or feature of any species, person, or thing, as, the *speciality* of Byron's writing is its passionateness

A *speciality* of function by calling forth a corresponding *speciality* of structure produces an increasingly efficient discharge of such function SPENCER *Prin of Biol* vol i pt i p 102 [w & N]

2. Same as SPECIALTY, 1 & 2 a form eschewed by careful writers **3.** *Law* Same as SPECIALTY, 3 [< F *spécialité*, < L *specialitas*, < *specialis*, see SPECIAL]

spe"cial-i-za'tion, 1 spesh'al-i-zē'shan, 2 spēsh'al-i-zā'shon, *n* **1.** The act or process of specializing, particular determination or limitation, particularization, differentiation

The danger of all scientific work is the tendency to extreme *specialization* MAX MÜLLER *Chips* vol iv p 319. [s 1876]

2. The state of being or becoming specialized **3.** *Biol* The setting apart of a special organ or part for a special function, differentiation, as, the *specialization* of a horse's foot **spe"cial-i-sa'tion†**.

spe'cial-ize, 1 spesh'al-aiz, 2 spēsh'al-īz, *v* [-IZED; -IZ'ING] **I.** *t* **1.** To endow with a specific character, modify and limit, as a conception; render specific or individual, hence, to adapt, assign, or set apart for some special purpose or use, as an object, method, or agency. **2.** *Biol* To develop by means of adaptation, as an organ, a part, a function, etc **3** *Finance* To indorse, as a note or check, in favor of a particular payee to whom alone it can be paid. **4†.** To particularize; mention specifically

II. *i* **1.** To assume an individual or specific character, or adopt a singular or special course. **2.** *Biol* To take

on a form or forms of specialization **spe'cial-ıse†.**— **spe'cial-ız"er** or **-ıs"er,** *n* One who specializes

spe'cial-ly, 1 *spesh'əl-ı,* 2 *spĕsh'al-y, adv* **1.** In a special manner or degree, especially, particularly, as, *specially* mentioned **2.** For a specific purpose, as, *specially* selected

spe'cial-ty, 1 *spesh'əl-tı,* 2 *spĕsh'al-ty, n* [-TIES, 1 -tiz, 2 -tiş, *pl*] **1.** An employment, professional or otherwise, limited to one particular line of work, a study to which one is specially devoted, an occupation that embraces only one branch or a given kind of industry, the work of a specialist, as, the tea-trade is our *specialty,* his *specialty* was cryptogamic botany **2.** An article dealt in exclusively or chiefly, or a manufactured product of peculiar character and use, as, a pedler in kitchen *specialties,* tea and coffee are our *specialties* **3.** *Law* An instrument sealed and delivered, any sealed contract or obligation, a deed, also, loosely, a debt or obligation of record, as a judgment or recognizance

Contracts by *specialty* are those which are reduced to writing and attested by a seal and contracts of record
PARSONS *On Contracts* vol 1, p 7 [L P & CO 1873]

4. A specialty [< F *spécialité,* see SPECIALITY]

spe"ci-a'tion, 1 spı'shı-ē'shən, 2 spē'shı-ā'shon, *n* *Biol* The formation of new species by subdivision of older species See quotation

Speciation is the attainment of differential characters by segregated groups of organisms, that is, by subdivisions of older species O F COOK *Proc Wash Acad Sci,* 1907 vol VIII p 278

spe'cie, 1 spī'shı, 2 spē'shı, *n* **1.** A coin or coins of gold, silver, copper, or other metal, issued under the government stamp declaring its or their denomination as current money

By March, 1780 it required forty dollars of paper money to buy one dollar of *specie* GILMAN *American People* p 316 [D L CO]

2. Same kind, kind preceded by *in* originally as a use of the Latin ablative case of *species* **3.** In illiterate use, one of a species, this word being mistaken for a plural only [L, abl s of *species,* see SPECIES] Syn. see MONEY — **in specie.** **1** In coin **2.** *Law* In kind, in the shape or form mentioned, in sort — s **circular** (*U S Hist*), a circular issued at the instance of President Jackson in July, 1836, requiring the acceptance of gold and silver only in payment for public lands — s. **payment,** payment in specie, as the redemption of its circulating notes by a bank by payment of their face value in lawful coin, or the discharge of any debt by the delivery of lawful coin

spe"ci-eg'ra-phy, 1 spī'shı-eg'rə-fı, 2 spē'shı-ĕg'ra-fy, *n* *Biol* The description or discrimination of species [< SPECIES + -GRAPHY] — **spe"ci-e-graph'i-cal,** *a*

spe'cies, 1 *spī'shīz or -shı-īz,* 2 *spē'shēş or -shı-ēş* (XIII), *n sing & pl* **1.** *Biol* (1) A classificatory group of animals or plants subordinate to a genus, and having members that differ among themselves only in minor details of proportion and color, and are capable of fertile interbreeding indefinitely

In the kingdoms of organic nature species is founded on identity of form and structure, both external and internal, and specifically characterized by the power of the individuals to produce beings like themselves who are also in turn productive, while in the mineral kingdom mineralogical and chemical species are determined by identity of composition, and in crystallization and physical characters Species usually show a considerable range of variation and often have some form of polymorphism The word *species* was first introduced into biology by the English botanist John Ray, and popularized by the Swedish naturalist Linnæus The earlier writers considered species to be fixed and immutable creations, intermediate types being regarded as hybrids or abnormalities, but the French naturalist J B P A de Lamarck contended for the transmutation of species by natural processes, and when Charles Darwin's *Origin of Species* appeared in 1859 it profoundly influenced the views of biologists, Darwin contending that new species originated from preexisting species by gradual modifications due to accidental variations which prove advantageous in the struggle for existence and therefore survive and are perpetuated in the individual who is thus chosen by a natural selection J G Romanes (1848–1894) showed the importance of segregation either reproductive or by some physical barrier in the origin of species Hugo de Vries (1848–) has shown the existence within the limits of the older taxonomic species of a host of elementary species which, if self-pollinated, reproduce true to type O F Cook (1867–) has shown that evolution may proceed without the origination of new species (that speciation and evolution are not synonymous), and that normal species consist of a considerable number of slightly or even considerably different strains These heteristic forms persist in spite of free interbreeding, which converts the whole species into a network of descent

The conception of species is the most vital one in biology and has been the subject of animated controversy, some physiologists denying the objective existence of species, while almost all taxonomists and most field naturalists and evolutionists consider the species as being a real biologic unit, having definite and provable objective existence Compare EVOLUTION, HEREDITY, MUTATION, NATURAL SELECTION

In modern practice systematists no longer regard *species* as more than as an artificial rank in classification to be applied chiefly for reasons of convenience so that the word is reverting to its older logical significance
Encyc Brit 11th ed vol XXV p 616

(2) In evolutionary biology, a coherent group of interbreeding organisms Species are segregated in some way from other groups, and usually exhibit considerable heteristic diversity and often have also some form of polymorphism **2** *Logic* (1) A group of individuals or objects agreeing in some common attribute or attributes and designated by a common name a conception subordinate to a higher conception called a *genus* (compare GENUS), *e g, man* is a species of the genus *rational beings* (2) In definition, the common attribute or attributes of a species, differentia The statement of the genus and species of a term constitutes its *logical definition* or *essence* Compare DIFFERENTIA; DIFFERENCE **3** Hence, in common language, a kind, sort, variety, form, as, the lion is a *species* of quadruped, honesty is a *species* of virtue **4.** A mental image, or phantasm, considered as having the likeness of some object in nature, an idea, implying a similitude of some reality In medieval philosophy, especially following the lead of Thomas Aquinas the species is first operative in knowledge by the senses (**species sensibilis**), and, as this, may be conceived of either as a physical motion (s **impressa**) or as the translation of this physical activity by the mind into a sensuous construction (s **expressa**). But real cognition is reached only when the process results in intellectual apprehension (s **intelligibilis**), and this, in turn, may be considered either as an aroused activity of the intellect (s **intelligibilis impressa**), or as a product of the intellect (s **intelligibilis expressa**) Thus all knowledge is held to involve both senses and intellect, and both as regarded from the points of view of their activity and their impressibility

5. *Pharm* (1) A medicinal preparation compounded of various plants having analogous properties, and cut fine for use in decoctions, etc, a compound powder (2) A constituent of a compound mixture, a simple **6.** *Civ Law* The form or shape given to any material, as to cloth in making a garment, form, figure **7.** The accidents of bread and wine under the appearance of which the transubstantiation takes place **8†.** Coin, specie **9†.** A public exhibition, spectacle [L, < *specio,* behold]

Syn. see SORT — **clonic species,** a species consisting of separate lines of descent propagated asexually — **collective s** , a species composed of two or more well-marked varieties, subspecies, or elementary species — **disjunct s** , species of the same genus or of the same system of division, and therefore exclusive of one another — **elementary s.,** a strain or race of organisms supposed to differ from other elementary species comprised within the same collective species by some single unit character or element of the species — **semisexual s** , a species consisting of bisexual organisms divided into semisexes — **sensible s.,** the conception or mental image of an object as immediately perceived — **spe'cies-cov"er,** *n* *Bot* A cover, usually made of heavy brown manilla paper, used in a herbarium to protect the species-sheets used in a herbarium — s **cycle,** *n* *Biol* The cycle or series of phases through which a species passes in completing its life-history — s **laxantes,** same as SAINT GERMAIN TEA — s **monger,** *n* One whose scientific work consists chiefly in minute and multifarious classification, and who often makes distinctions where there is no real difference — s. **of an assemblage** (*Math*), the number of the first empty derived assemblage — s. **pectorales,** same as BREAST TEA — s **sheet,** *n* *Bot* A sheet of usually heavy white paper (16½ × 11½ inches) to which the plants of a herbarium are attached s **paper†.** — **the four s** **1** *Math* The four distinctive types of operation in arithmetic namely, addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division **2.** *Old Logic* Four principal forms of reasoning syllogism, enthymeme, induction, and example

spe'ci-e-ty, 1 spī'shı-ə-tı, 2 spē'shı-e-ty, *n* *Biol* The specific constitution of living matter causing normal, progressively developing organisms to be banded together into species

specif., *abbr* Specifically

spec'i-fi"a-bl(e", 1 spes'ı-faı'ə-bl, 2 spĕç'ı-fī'a-bl, *a* Such as can be specified

spe-cif'ic, 1 spı-sıf'ık, 2 spe-çĭf'ic, *a* **1.** Distinctly and plainly set forth, specified, also, pertaining to what is specified, definite, or determinate, distinct, particular, explicit, precise, as, a *specific* promise, a *specific* number, a *specific* legacy **2** Of or pertaining to a species, peculiar to and distinguishing a species of various application, according to the uses of the word *species* in logic and other sciences Compare GENERIC **3** Distinguishing that to which it belongs from others, belonging solely, peculiar, special

The bud must necessarily expand into its own *specific* flower
LECKY *Hist Eur Morals* vol 1, p 128 [A 1873]

4. *Med* Having some distinct medicinal or pathological property, distinguishable or determinate, peculiar, as, a *specific* form of fever, a *specific* medicine, a *specific* germ **5** *Physics* Possessed by some particular substance as distinguished from others said of a physical quality or the numerical expression of its degree in any substance, as, *specific* gravity, *specific* resistance

Specific qualities may be expressed in two ways (1) By comparison with the same quality in some substance arbitrarily assumed as a standard Thus, the specific gravity of a substance is the weight of any volume of it compared with that of an equal volume of water, the specific inductive capacity of a dielectric is its inductive capacity relative to that of air the specific resistance of a conducting substance is the resistance of any piece of it in terms of the resistance of an exactly similar piece of silver (2) By stating the absolute measure of the quality in a standard amount of the substance Thus, the specific resistance of a substance may be given as the resistance in absolute measure of a cubic centimeter of the substance

[< F *spécifique,* < LL *specificus,* < L *species* (see SPECIES) + *facio,* make] **spe-cif'i-cal†** — **specific cause,** a cause that produces a distinct form of disease — s. **center,** a region where a species is supposed to have become differentiated from the parent stock by acquiring specific characters also, a region of greatest abundance or perfection of a species — s. **difference,** same as DIFFERENTIA, 1 — s **disease,** a disease that has a determinate course and succession of phenomena, and is due to some distinct and definite cause, as syphilis or itch — s **duty,** see DUTY, 5 — s. **lien,** same as PARTICULAR LIEN — s **magnetic rotation,** see MAGNETIC ROTATION — s **name,** the name of a species that part of the scientific name of an animal or plant which designates the species to which it belongs It always follows the generic name, and begins with a small letter — s. **refractive power,** same as SPECIFIC REFRACTIVE ENERGY — s. **reluctance** (*Elec*), reluctivity — s **rotation** or **rotatory power** (*Physics*), power to turn the plane of polarization of light exhibited by a particular substance See POLARIZATION — **spe-cif'i-cal-ly,** *adv* **1** In a specific manner, explicitly, expressly, definitely as to state a fact *specifically* **2.** As regards specific nature or specific difference as, beings *specifically* distinct **3** In a particular sense or case, or special application — **spe-cif'i-cal-ness,** *n* [Rare] The state or quality of being specific

spe-cif'ic, *n* **1.** Anything adapted to effect a specific result, specif , any medicine specially fitted to cure or prevent some particular disease, as, a *specific* for cholera **2.** A thing definite or specific Syn see ANTIDOTE

spe-cif'i-cate†, *vt* To distinguish specifically — **spe-cif'i-ca"tive(s-ı-s,** *a adv*

spec"i-fi-ca'tion, 1 spes'ı-fı-kē'shən, 2 spĕç'ı-fı-cā'shon, *n* **1.** The act of specifying **2.** A definite, particularized, and complete statement, full and definite account, particularization, as, *specification* of the points in issue, a *specification* of the plan of a campaign **3.** One detail in a particularizing statement, mention of a specific thing, especially, one of the items charged under a general head of accusation, or one of the details in a list of the things required to complete an architectural contract, as, the *specifications* for the new hall **4** In patent law, the detailed statement of an inventor's scheme setting forth the nature of the invention and the precise method of constructing and applying it **5** [Rare] The act of making or of becoming specific, or the state of that which has been made specific, also, the assignment of an object, as a plant, reptile, or animal, to a particular species **6** *Civ Law* The working up of a thing into a new product, as of grapes into wine, or flour into bread, the owner of the material and the workman having their respective shares in the new product [< LL *specificatio(n-),* < *specifico,* see SPECIFY] — **accusative of specification,** the synecdochical accusative See SYNECDOCHE

spec"i-fic'i-ty, 1 spes'ı-fıs'ı-tı, 2 spĕç ı-fĭç'ı-ty, *n* [Recent] The state of being specific, manifested in distinct and determinate phenomena specificness, as, the *specificity* of smallpox — **morbid specificity,** the latent quality of a disease that gives a distinctive peculiarity to its nature, evolution, and treatment

spe-cif'i-cize, 1 spı-sıf'ı-saız, 2 spe-çĭf'ı-çız, *vt* [-CIZED, -CIZING] To assign a specific position or character to

spe-cif'ic-ness, 1 spı-sıf'ık-nes, 2 spe-çĭf'ic-nĕs, *n* The quality, state, or character of being specific

spec'i-fy, 1 spes'ı-faı, 2 spĕç'ı-fy, *vt* [-FIED, -FY'ING] **1.** To mention specifically, state in full and explicit terms, name expressly or particularly, as, to *specify* the symptoms of a disease **2.** To embody or incorporate in a specification **3.** [Rare] To classify as regards species, distinguish or describe completely [< F *spécifier,* < LL *specificus, specificus,* see SPECIFIC]

spe-cil'lum, 1 spı-sıl'ım, 2 spe-çĭl'ŭm, *n* [-LA, *pl*] **1.** *Surg* A probe, usually of silver, and tipped with a spherical button used for examining fistulas, passing setons, etc, a stylet **2.** An eye-glass, a lens [L, < *specio,* look]

spec'i-men, 1 spes'ı-men, 2 spĕç'ı-mĕn, *n* **1.** One of a class of persons or things regarded as representative of the class, an example, also, a part regarded as showing the character or qualities of the whole, as, a *specimen* of work **2.** Specif , in botany and zoology, a plant or animal prepared and kept as an example, as in a museum, to illustrate a species or variety **3** [Humorous] A person of pronounced or curious type, a character, a case, as, what a *specimen!* [L, < *specio,* behold] Syn. see CASE EXAMPLE, SAMPLE

spe"ci-og'ra-phy, spe"ci-o-graph'i-cal. Same as SPECIEGRAPHY, etc

spe"ci-ol'o-gy, 1 spı'shı-el'o-jı, 2 spē'shı-ŏl'o-gy, *n* *Biol* The branch of biology that relates to the nature and origin of species [< L *species* (see SPECIES) + -OLOGY] — **spe"ci-o-log'i-cal,** *a*

spe"ci-os'i-ty, 1 spī'shı-es'ı-tı, 2 spē'shı-ŏs'ı-ty, *n* [-TIES, 1 -tiz, 2 -tiş, *pl*] **1.** Pretentious speciousness, also, one who or that which is specious

Speciosity in all departments usurps the place of reality, thrusts reality away instead of performance there is appearance of performance CARLYLE *Chartism* p 336 [S]

2†. The state of being showy, or anything showy or beautiful [< OF *speciosité,* < LL *speciositas,* < L *speciosus,* fair, < *species,* see SPECIES]

spe'cious, 1 spī'shus, 2 spē'shŭs, *a* **1.** Adjusted or corresponding in appearance to truth or right usually with the implication of being so only in aspect, appearing right at first sight, plausible, beguiling, colorable **2.** [Rare] Hence, having veritable existence according to seeming, presenting reality **3.** [Archaic] Pleasing to the view, showy **4†.** Of a species, relating to species [< F *spécieux,* < L *speciosus,* see SPECIOSITY]

Syn. see OSTENSIBLE — **specious arithmetic†,** algebra perhaps so called because representing quantities by species (kinds) of symbols — **spe'cious-ly,** *adv* — **spe'cious-ness,** *n*

speck, 1 spek, 2 spĕk, *vt* **1** To spot or stain with spots, speckle, also, to mark with spots of blemish or injury much used in the past participle, as, *specked* apples

The blue waters, *specked* with sails stretch far away, beyond, to the distant horizon
GEIKIE *Life of Christ* vol 1, p 163 [A 1877]

2. *Textile* To dress finally or finish (woven fabrics), as by removing knots and touching spots with specking-ink by means of a quill or pen **3.** [Prov Eng] To sole, or fit with a sole, as a shoe **4** [Austral] To search for (gold) in specks, as in alluvial formations

speck¹, *n* **1.** A small spot of discoloration on anything, little stain or splotch, as of foreign matter, in fruit, a small spot or pit caused by an insect or disease **2** Anything appearing as a mere spot, hence, a very small thing, particle, atom, as, the ship seemed a *speck* **3.** A darter (*Etheostoma* or *Ulocentra stigmæa*) of the southern United States **4** A speck-moth **5†.** A patch, as for repairing [< AS *specca,* speck] Syn. see BLEMISH — **speck'-moth",** *n* One of various geometrid moths

speck², *n* **1.** Blubber or fat, as of seals **spect.** **2** [Local] Fat meat, as of pork or the hippopotamus, fat used chiefly in places colonized by Germans or Dutch, as in Pennsylvania and South Africa [ME *spit,* < AS *spic* The form *speck* is due partly to G *speck,* and partly to D *spek*] — **speck and apple'ees,** an old-fashioned Dutch dish consisting of pork-fat and apples — **speck'-block",** *n* *Whaling* A block through which a speck-fall is rove — s **-fall,** *n* *Whaling* A fall or rope rove through a block for hoisting on board whale-blubber, etc

speck'l(er, 1 spek'l, 2 spĕk'l, *vt* [SPECK'LED, SPECK'LING] To besprinkle with spots or specks

The sea was seen sparkling with myriads of minute blue fishes, *speckled* with silver
J J GURNEY *Winter in the West Indies* p 7 [J M 1841]

speck'le, *n* **1** A diminutive spot on a surface, speck sometimes used collectively, as an eruption of *speckle* **2.** [Scot] Color, also, sort [Dim of SPECK², *n*]

speck'le-bel"ly, 1 spek'l-bel'ı, 2 spĕk'l-bĕl'y, *n* **1.** The American white-fronted goose (*Anser albifrons,* var *gambelli*) **speck'led-bill"†, speckled brant†. 2.** The gadwall **3** *A speckled trout* **4** [Slang, Eng] *A dissenter* **speck'led-bel"ly†.**

speck'led,] 1 spek'ld, 2 spĕk'ld, *pa* **1.** Dotted with
speck'ld†,) specks, variegated with spots, dappled, as, a *speckled cow*

He beat His barred sides with his *speckled* wings and made A sound like distant thunder BRYANT *Old Man's Counsel* st 5

2 Figuratively, of motley appearance or mixed character

3 *Her* Spotted over with another tincture — **speckled beauty.** **1** A trout **2** [Brit] A geometrid moth (*Cleora viduaria*) — **speck'led-bill",** *n* **1** The spectacle-coot **2** Same as SPECKLEBELLY, 1 — S **Book** (*Ir Hist*), a 14th-century manuscript book in Gaelic, *Leabhar Breac,* containing religious treatises and especially a copy of pedigrees of the saints compiled in the 8th century — s. **footman** [Brit], a lithosiid moth (*Lithosia griseola*) — s **hind,** same as JOHN-DAW — s. **Indian,** a Pinto — s **trout** **1** The American brook-trout **2** The rainbow-trout — s **wood,** same as PALMYRA-WOOD — **speck'led-ness,** *n* [spotless

speck'less, 1 spek'lıs, 2 spĕk'lĭs, *a* Having no speck.

speck"sion-eer', 1 spek'shən-ĭr', 2 spĕk'shon-ēr', *n* *Whaling* The chief harpooner, who also superintends the removal of the blubber and bones [< SPECK, *n*]

speckt, *pp* Specked

speckt, *n* [Prov Eng] Same as SPEIGHT

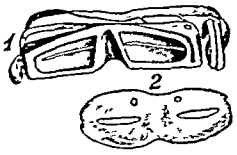
speck'y, 1 spek'ĭ, 2 spĕk'y, *a* Having specks speckled

specs, 1 speks, 2 spĕks, *n pl* [Colloq] Spectacles

speckst.

spec'ta-blet, *a* Capable of being seen remarkable

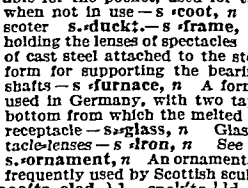
spec'ta-cl(eғ, 1 spek'tə-kl, 2 spĕc'ta-cl, *n* **1.** That which is exposed or exhibited to public view, particularly if it be held worthy of unusual notice (1) A grand display or exhibition, pageant, parade, show, especially, a stage-play with elaborate scenic effects (2) An unwelcome or deplorable exhibition, a painful sight, as, the *spectacle* of a ruined man. **2.** *pl* A device for aiding the eyesight or shielding the eyes, specif, a pair of lenses or pieces of glass, usually oval, so framed, as with gold or steel, to a bridge and hinged bows as to secure them in position before the eyes used to correct defects in vision or to protect the eyes as from glare When made without bows more properly called **eye-glasses.** Compare MONOCLE **3.** *pl* *Zool* A marking resembling a pair of spectacles See SPECTACLED BEAR **4.** *pl* A two-handled frame for carrying well-boring tools **5.** *pl* *Railroad* The frames for holding the colored signal-lights of a semaphore **6.** *pl* *Naut* A clew-iron **7.** *pl*, *Cricket* Same as PAIR OF SPECTACLES, 2 **8†.** A glass of any sort for receiving images or aiding sight, a speculum, spy-glass, eye-glass, mirror [F, < L *spectaculum*, < *specto*, see SPECTATOR] Syn. display, exhibition, pageant, parade, scene, show, sight — **bifocal spectacles**, spectacles having a smaller lens of different focus forming part of, adherent to, or inserted in the larger lens a form of compound spectacles — **compound spectacles**, spectacles having (1) supplementary colored glasses hinged to them for use when desired, (2) supplementary lenses of greater power, similarly hinged, or (3) two sections of different character in each bow, as for far sight and for reading — **frameless spectacles**, spectacles having no encircling metal pieces, the temples and nose-piece being attached directly to holes drilled in the glasses **skeleton spectacles**‡.— **Franklin spectacles**, same as COMPOUND SPECTACLES (3) — **my-dri'a-sis-spec"ta-cles**, *n pl* Spectacles having, instead of the usual lenses, disks each pierced with a small central hole used in cases of chronic and excessive dilatation of the pupils — **pair of spectacles 1.** Same as SPECTACLE, 2 **2** *Cricket* Failure to score in both innings of a match, zero (0) in each inning — **pantoscopic spectacles**, same as COMPOUND SPECTACLES (3) — **snow-spectacles**, *n* A slitted shield for the eyes, designed to shut out the intense glare of an expanse of snow See illus above — **spec'ta-cle-case"**, *n* A stiff case suitable for the pocket, used for the protection of spectacles when not in use — **s-coot**, *n* [Local, U S] The surf-scoter **s.-duck‡.— s-frame**, *n* **1.** The metal frame holding the lenses of spectacles **2.** *Ship-building* A frame of cast steel attached to the stern of a vessel of a certain form for supporting the bearings of the twin propeller-shafts — **s-furnace**, *n* A form of smelting shaft-furnace used in Germany, with two tap-holes, having an inclined bottom from which the melted metal flows into an outside receptacle — **s-glass**, *n* Glass suitable for making spectacle-lenses — **s-iron**, *n* See CLEW-IRON, under CLEW — **s.-ornament**, *n* An ornamental device of connected disks, frequently used by Scottish sculptors



Snow-spectacles of the Eskimos

1 Inside aspect of a modern example (wood) 2 A prehistoric example (ivory)

spec'ta-cled, } 1 spek'tə-kld, 2 spĕc'ta-cld, *a* **1.**
spec'ta-cled, } Wearing or having spectacles **2.** *Zool* Having markings resembling a pair of spectacles — **spectacled bear**, a bear (*Ursus* or *Tremarctos ornatus*) of the Peruvian Andes, with light-colored marks on the face — **s cobra**, an Indian cobra (*Naja tripudians*) with a spectacle-like marking on the hood See illus under COBRA — **s coot** or **duck**, the surf-scoter — **s. eider**, a sea-duck (*Arctonetta fisheri*) of the coast of Alaska having whitish feathers encircling the eyes — **s. goose**, the gannet — **s. shrimp**, a specter-shrimp or caprellid — **s snake**, the spectacled cobra



Head of the Spectacled Bear 1/8

spec-tac'u-lar, 1 spek-tak'yu-lər, 2 spĕc-tăc'yu-lar, *a* **1.** Of or pertaining to a spectacle, characterized by grand scenic display, as, a *spectacular* review **2** [Rare] Of or pertaining to spectacles [< L *spectaculum* see SPECTACLE] — **spec-tac"u-lar'i-ty**, *n* — **spec-tac'u-lar-ly**, *adv*

spec'tant, 1 spek'tənt, 2 spĕc'tant, *a* **1** Looking forward, expectant **2** *Her* (1) Looking forward at gaze in full aspect (2) Looking upward with nose bendwise [< L. *specto* (ppr *spectan(t-)s*), see SPECTATOR]

spec'tate, *vi* To look about or survey — **spec-ta'tion**, *n*

spec-ta'tor, 1 spek-tē'tər *or* -tor, 2 spĕc-tā'tor, *n* One who beholds or looks on, an eye-witness, also, one present at a spectacle, as, at the royal approach *spectators* cheered [< F *spectateur*, < L *spectator*, < *spectatus*, pp of *specto*, freq of *specio*, see] Syn. beholder, bystander, looker-on, observer, witness — **spec-ta'tor-dom**, *n* Spectators collectively — **spec"ta-to'ri-al**, *a* [Rare] Relating to or characteristic of a spectator — **spec-ta'tor-ship**, *n* **1** [Rare] The office or quality of a spectator **2.** [Archaic] The act of beholding — **spec-ta'tress**, *n* A female looker-on or eye-witness **spec-ta'trix‡.**

Spec-ta'tor, *n* **1** The, an English periodical conducted by Joseph Addison and Sir Richard Steele issued six times a week from Mar 1, 1711, to Dec 6, 1712, and continued for a brief period in 1714 as a triweekly In all 555 numbers were published of which Addison wrote 274 and Steele 236 Pope, Budgell and Hughes were also contributors **2.** Pen-name of Arthur Bingham Walkley (¹²/ʀ1855–) dramatic critic of the *Times* (London) **3** Mr. S, the leading supposed contributor to *The Spectator* — **Spectator Club**, an imaginary group of persons representing various degrees of pedantic learning and eccentricity portrayed in *The Spectator* under such names as Sir Roger de Coverley, Captain Sentry Will Honeycomb and others

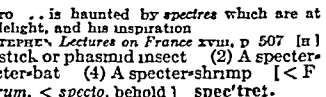
spec'ter, 1 spek'tər, 2 spĕc'ter, *n* **1.** A fantom of the dead or of a disembodied spirit, ghost, apparition

The Ossianic hero . . is haunted by *spectres* which are at once his terror his delight, and his inspiration

STEPHEN *Lectures on France* XVIII, p 507 [1]

2. (1) A walking-stick or phasmid insect (2) A specter-lemur (3) A specter-bat (4) A specter-shrimp [< F *spectre*, < L *spectrum*, < *specio*, behold] **spec'tret.**

— spec'ter-bat", *n* A South-American phyllostomine bat, especially *Phyllostoma spectrum* — **s.-candle**, *n* A belemnite or other straight fossil cephalopod — **s.-crab**, *n* A glass-crab — **s.-insect**, *n* Same as SPECTER, 2 (1) — **s lemur**, *n* The tarsier — **s. of the Brocken**, an optical phenomenon first observed from the peak of the Brocken, in the Harz mountains, presenting a huge shadowy image of Specter-shrimp (*Caprella tuberculata*) the spectator projected upon the mists about the summit, often with encircling prismatic colors — **s -shrimp**, *n* A caprelloid amphipod having the body very slender and elongated



spec"tion-eer', *n* Same as SPECKSIONEER

spec'tra, 1 spek'tra, 2 spĕc'tra, *n* Plural of SPECTRUM

spec'tral, 1 spek'tral, 2 spĕc'tral, *a* **1.** Of or pertaining to a specter or apparition, preternatural in aspect; ghostly **2.** *Optics* Pertaining to or caused by the spectrum or spectra [< L *spectrum*; see SPECTER] Syn.: see GHASTLY — **spectral bat**, same as SPECTER-BAT — **s. lemur**, the specter-lemur — **s. owl**, the great gray owl — **spec'tral-ly**, *adv*

spec-tral'i-ty, 1 spek-tral'ĭ-ti 2 spĕc-trăl'i-ty, *n* [-TIES, 1 -tiz, 2 -tis, *pl*] [Rare] The condition of being spectral, a spectral being or thing

Impenetrable fog and its *spectralities*

CARLYLE *Reminiscences Edward Irving* p 145 [a 1881]

spec'tre, *n* Same as SPECTER

spec'tro-, 1 spek'tro-, 2 spĕc'tro- From SPECTRUM a combining form — **spec"tro-bo'lo-graph**, *n* A photograph of lines or bands in the invisible infra-red spectrum — **spec"tro-bo"lo-graph'ic**, *a* — **spec"tro-bo-lom'e-ter**, *n* A bolometer combined with a spectroscope for measuring the heat of different parts of the spectrum — **spec"tro-bo"lo-met'ric**, *a* — **spec"tro-col"or-im'e-try**, *n* The chemical testing and analysis of color by means of the spectrophotometer — **spec"tro-com'pa-ra"tor**, *n* A measuring-apparatus for spectrum-photographs — **spec"tro-e-lec'tric**, *a* Of or pertaining to an electric discharge in a spark-tube used in spectroscopic observations — **spec'tro-gram**, *n* A representation obtained by means of a spectrograph — **spec'tro-graph**, *n* An apparatus for photographing a spectrum or for forming a representation of the spectrum in any way also, a photograph of a spectrum — **spec"tro-graph'ic**, *a* Of or pertaining to a spectrograph or to spectroscopic photography — **spec"tro-graph'i-cal-ly**, *adv* — **spec-trog'ra-phy**, *n* The art of using a spectrograph — **spec"tro-he'li-o-gram**, *n* *Physics* A photograph of the sun and its prominences made by the spectroheliograph, a spectroheliographic photograph — **spec"tro-he'li-o-graph**, *n* An instrument for photographing the sun with its prominences — **spec"tro-he"li-o-graph'ic**, *a*

spec-trol'o-gy, 1 spek-trol'o-ji, 2 spĕc-trŏl'o-gy, *n* **1.** The branch of science that pertains to spectrum analysis **2.** The science that treats of specters [< SPECTRO- + -LOGY] — **spec"tro-log'i-cal**, *a* Pertaining to or ascertained by spectrology — **spec"tro-log'i-cal-ly**, *adv*

spec-trom'e-ter, 1 spek-trom'ĭ-tər, 2 spĕc-trŏm'e-ter, *n* An instrument resembling a spectroscope, by means of which the angular deviation of a ray of light produced by a prism or by a refraction grating, or a wave-length of a ray of light, can be accurately measured, also, a spectroscope provided with means of measuring spectra [< SPECTRO- + -METER] — **spec"tro-met'ric**, *a* — **spec-trom'e-try**, *n*

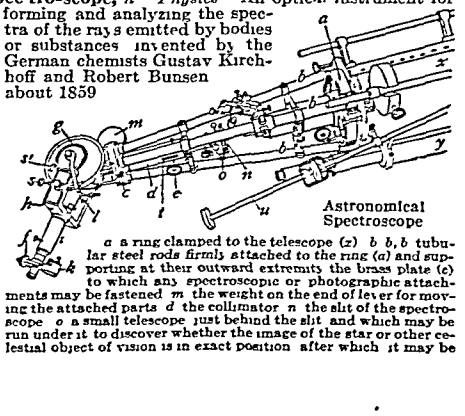
spec"tro-mi'cro-scope, *n* A combination of spectroscope and microscope — **spec"tro-mi"cro-scop'i-cal**, *a* Of or pertaining to spectroscopic observations made microscopically — **spec"tro-mi"cro-scop'i-cal-ly**, *adv* — **spec'tro-phone**, *n* A modification of the spectroscope in which, on the principle of the radiophone, perception of a succession of sounds by the ear takes the place of observation by the eye — **spec"tro-phon'ic**, *a* Of or pertaining to the spectrophone — **spec"tro-pho'to-graph**, *n* The photograph of a spectrum — **spec"tro-pho-tog'ra-phy**, *n*

spec"tro-pho-tom'e-ter, 1 spek'tro-fo-tem'ĭ-tər, 2 spĕc'tro-fo-tŏm'e-ter, *n* An instrument for determining the relative intensity of two spectra or of the corresponding bands of color in two spectra, one of the objects compared being taken as a standard The spectra or the colors are brought side by side before the eye and the difference of intensity is determined by the amount of angular change of an adjustable prism made to tone down the brighter of the two to the measure of the other [< SPECTRO- + PHOTOMETER] — **spec"tro-pho"to-met'ric**, *a* Of or pertaining to the spectrophotometer — **spec"tro-pho-tom'e-try**, *n* The practical use of the spectrophotometer

spec"tro-po"la-rim'e-ter, *n* A combination of a polariscope with a spectroscope for the purpose of measuring the amount of polarization in any part of the spectrum — **spec"tro-po-lar'i-scope**, *n* A polariscope combined with a spectroscope used sometimes in the analysis of sugars — **spec"tro-py-rom'e-ter**, *n* A pyrometer for determining the heat of an incandescent body by measuring the extent of its spectrum — **spec"tro-re"frac-tom'e-ter**, *n* A refractometer devised to ascertain the dispersion constants of liquids

spec'tro-scope, 1 spek'tro-skōp 2 spĕc'tro-scōp, *vt* & *ti* [Rare] To observe with a spectroscope

spec'tro-scope, *n* *Physics* An optical instrument for forming and analyzing the spectra of the rays emitted by bodies or substances invented by the German chemists Gustav Kirchhoff and Robert Bunsen about 1859



Astronomical Spectroscope

a a ring clamped to the telescope (*z*) *b b, b* tubular steel rods firmly attached to the ring (*a*) and supporting at their outward extremity the brass plate (*c*) to which any spectroscopic or photographic attachments may be fastened *m* the weight on the end of lever for moving the attached parts *d* the collimator *n* the slit of the spectroscope *o* a small telescope just behind the slit and which may be run under it to discover whether the image of the star or other celestial object of vision is in exact position after which it may be run out of the way of the beam of light *e* a pinion moving the inside tube of the collimator so that the slit may be brought into any desired focus the focal plane being recorded by the scale (*t*) *l* a lens for reading the base-plate of the circle (*g*) which supports the prism or grating *h* a frame moving around the center of the circle (*g*), to which is secured the telescope (*i*) with its micrometer (*f*) and electric lamp (*l'*) for illuminating the micrometer-wires *s* a slow-motion screw for setting the micrometer or photographic plate upon any line of the spectrum, *s'*, a slow-motion screw for moving the grating *u* a slow-motion rod attached to the axis of the great telescope (*z*) for the purpose of accurately setting a star on the slit of the spectroscope *y* the finder

Spectroscopes consist in general of three essential parts: (1) a collimating tube bearing at one end a slit of adjustable width through which the light is admitted, and at the other end lenses for making the rays parallel as they pass on to (2) that part of the instrument in which dispersion takes place, forming the spectrum, as a prism, a train of prisms, or a diffraction grating and (3) a small telescope through which the observer views the spectrum, and which can be moved to view different orders of spectra or different parts of the same spectrum In addition, there is usually a device for the measurement of the spectrum, as by throwing upon it the image of a minute scale Usually, owing to the deviation of the light by the prism, the collimating- and observing-tubes of a refracting spectroscope make a considerable angle with each other, but in a form (often portable) called the **direct-vision spectroscope** all these parts are contained in a single straight tube, the train of prisms being composed of different kinds of glass so arranged that deviation is corrected but not dispersion If a Rowland concave grating is used, no observing-telescope is necessary, the grating forming a real image, which may be received on a screen or a photographic plate, or viewed with a simple eyepiece The resulting spectrum may be so long that the eyepiece must be mounted on a carriage that travels along a miniature railway For the uses of the spectroscope, see SPECTRUM ANALYSIS [< SPECTRO- + -SCOPE]

While our estimates of the lateral movements of stars depend upon our very uncertain knowledge of their distance the *spectroscope* gives the motions of approach and recess irrespective of other motions excepting that of the earth

W. S JEVONS *Principles of Science* p 298 [MACM '07]

— analyzing spectroscope, a spectroscope in which an object-glass is interposed between the luminous object and the slit, so that a real image of the object falls upon the slit, in consequence of which the slit receives along itself the light from different points of the object, thus presenting the parts for comparison — **diffraction s**, a spectroscope in which the dispersion is produced by a ruled grating on metal — **echelon s.** (*Physics*), a spectroscope in which a series of plane glass plates arranged in step or echelon form takes the place of a grating **integrating s**, a spectroscope in which the slit of the collimator is illuminated by light from every part of a distant object, as the sun, so that every element of the spectrum is a spectrum of the entire body — **objective s**, a telescope, visual or photographic with a large prism placed over the object-glass, which gives the spectrum, at the focus of the telescope, of every object in the field of view See OBJECTIVE PRISM under PRISM — **spec"tro-scop'ic, spec"tro-scop'i-cal**, *a* Of pertaining to, seen, or rendered visible by the spectroscope as, a *spectroscopic* binary — **spec"tro-scop'i-cal-ly**, *adv* — **spec-tros'co-pist**, *n* One skilled in the use of the spectroscope

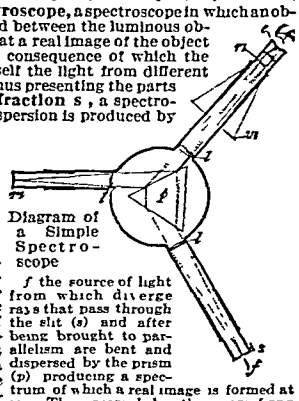


Diagram of a Simple Spectroscope

f the source of light from which divergent rays that pass through the slit (*s*) and after being brought to parallelism are bent and dispersed by the prism (*p*) producing a spectrum of which a real image is formed at *m* This viewed by the magnifying eyepiece (*e*) appears as an enlarged virtual image (*m*) *m* is a scale whose image reflected from the side of the prism coincides with *m*, and is viewed with it through the eyepiece *l l, l* lenses

spec-tros'co-py, 1 spek-tros'ko-pi *or* spek'tro-skō'pi, 2 spĕc-trŏs'co-py *or* spĕc'tro-scō"py (XIII), *n* The branch of physical science that treats of the phenomena observed with the spectroscope, or those principles on which its action is based, also, the art of using the spectroscope

Spectrum analysis thus passed quickly out of the stage in which its main purpose was analysis' and became our most delicate and powerful method of investigating molecular properties the old name being no longer appropriate we now speak of the science of *spectroscopy* *Encyc Brit* 11thed vol xxv p 619

spec'trum, 1 spek'trum, 2 spĕc'trŭm, *n* [SPECTRA, *pl*] **1.** *Physics* An image, visible or invisible, formed by rays of light or other radiant energy, in which the parts are arranged according to their refrangibility or wave-length, so that all of the same wave-length fall together, while those of different wave-lengths are separated from each other, forming a regular progessive series

A substance existing in the form of an incandescent gas may be identified by the arrangement and position of the bright lines in its spectrum which are the same for every substance Cool gases, and many liquids and solids, are recognized by the characteristic dark lines of their absorption spectra (see phrase), which in the case of a gas correspond exactly in position with those of the emission spectrum it would produce if it were incandescent In chemistry, substances to be analyzed are vaporized and heated to incandescence in a hot flame or in the electric arc, or, if they are to be examined by their absorption, are placed between the spectroscope and a bright light Minute quantities that would evade chemical analysis can thus be detected easily and certainly The spectra of celestial objects are examined by means of an analyzing spectroscope, and by the careful comparison of these celestial spectra with spectra of the known terrestrial substances it has been found possible to prove the existence of such substances in the sun and stars and to classify the latter into certain allied groups See STAR TYPE By observation of the shifting of the spectral lines it is also possible to measure the velocity of stars in the line of sight (See DOPPLER'S PRINCIPLE, under PRINCIPLE) Much labor has been spent upon determining the characteristic spectra of the chemical elements, their changes under varying physical conditions, their presence in the sun and the stars, and the development occurring in individual stars as noted by the comparison of such changes

The most common form of spectrum is that produced by the light of the sun passing through a triangular glass prism and falling on a screen The component colors, being unequally refracted are spread out into a band displaying the seven rainbow colors, having the red at one end (that of least deviation) and the violet at the other The same

effect is produced by reflection from or passage through a diffraction grating (See DIFFRACTION) Instead of being received on a screen, the spectrum may be viewed directly with a telescope (See SPECTROSCOPE) The spectrum is not limited to the visible part There is an invisible spectrum below the red (*the infra-red spectrum* or *dark heat-spectrum*) and one above the violet (*the ultra-violet spectrum*), both of which can be detected by photography and by other physical processes Different media disperse the rays in varying degrees in different parts of the spectrum, while the gratings do not, hence the spectra due to refraction are called *abnormal*, and those due to diffraction *normal* Solid and liquid bodies, when incandescent, give out *continuous spectra*, gaseous bodies give out *line*, *band*, or *fluted spectra*, according to the degree of their density If light from an incandescent solid passes through gas at a lower temperature or through some solids and liquids, some rays are absorbed, producing *absorption spectra* See phrases below **2.** An after-image **3†.** An apparition [L, see SPECTER] —**absorption spectrum,** *the spectrum of light that has* undergone selective absorption by passing through a gas or other partially transparent medium commonly characterized by dark lines showing the wave-lengths of the absorbed light —**actinic s**, a spectrum consisting only of the actinic or ultra-violet rays which are especially capable of chemical action —**atmospheric s**, the spectrum formed by the dispersion and refraction of a beam of light by its passage through the atmosphere —**band s**, a spectrum apparently composed of dark or bright bands, intense at one edge and fading off toward the other Powerful instruments *show that each band is made up of many fine parallel lines*, very close together at one edge of the band, the distances apart regularly increasing toward the other Absorption spectra show dark bands that can not be resolved into lines —**channeled s**, same as FLUTED SPECTRUM —**chemical s**, same as ACTINIC SPECTRUM —**chromatic s.**, a spectrum consisting only of the visible rays, the different wave-lengths of the light being shown by their colors —**comparison s**, a spectrum formed in the field of vision of a spectroscope either directly above or below the principal spectrum for the purpose of comparison —**continuous s.**, a spectrum in which the different colors fade into each other by insensible gradations, no lines or bands, whether dark or bright, being present —**diffraction s.**, a spectrum produced by diffraction, especially by the reflection of light from or its passage through a diffraction grating —**electric s. 1.** That part of the spectrum of which the rays are electrical in character **2.** A spectrum produced by an electric arc, an electric discharge through rarefied gas, etc —**emission s**, a spectrum regarded as characterizing the body that emits the rays rather than one through which they pass opposed to *absorption spectrum* —**flame s**, a spectrum produced by a substance when volatilized in a colorless flame —**fluted s**, a spectrum in which the intensity of the light is so graduated *that it appears as if transversely* channeled or fluted —**gas or gaseous s**, a spectrum formed from the rays emitted by an incandescent gas generally consisting of a limited number of bright lines, separated by dark spaces —**heat s**, a spectrum consisting only of heat or infra-red rays especially one formed by non-luminous radiant energy —**line s**, a spectrum of isolated narrow lines, as of an incandescent vapor —**magnetic s**, the appearance noted when cathode rays deflected by a magnet, strike a phosphorescent screen —**meteor s**, the spectrum resulting from the diffused light of a meteor —**normal s**, a spectrum in which an exact geometric relation between the wave-length of the light and its position in the spectrum may be established, especially, a diffraction spectrum —**ocular s. 1** Same as SPECTRUM, 2 **2.** Same as CHROMATIC SPECTRUM —**prismatic s**, the spectrum produced by the dispersion of light by a prism —**pure s**, a spectrum in which the overlapping of the monochromatic spectral images of the spectroscopic slit produces no appreciable intermingling of the color-tones The purity of such a spectrum increases with the diminution in width of the slit —**solar s**, the spectrum formed from the rays of the sun an absorption spectrum characterized by thousands of fine dark lines, called Fraunhofer's lines, arranged in a large number of groups See LINE, *n*, 23 (2) —**spark s**, a spectrum given by the incandescent gases and vapors in an electric spark —**s analysis**, same as SPECTROSCOPY —**thermal s**, same as HEAT SPECTRUM —**visible s.**, *same as* CHROMATIC SPECTRUM

TABLE OF COLORS

In the table of *standardized colors*, opposite, the columns headed Bk, W, R etc contain the percentages of black, white, red orange, yellow, green, and blue, respectively, that compose the color given in the first column Superior figures refer to approximate synonyms and definitions of unusual colors *which are given in the note at foot of page* The wave-lengths of the standard colors in microns are as follows red, 0 644, orange, 0 614 yellow, 0 585, green 0 521 blue, 0 452 To obtain the desired color, its components must be blended, not by mixing pigments, which will not give the proper result, but in the following manner Seven standard disks must be prepared, each from 3 to 5 inches in diameter, with a small hole at the center for the axis and a radial cut from center to periphery The white disk must be of the purest white cardboard, the others should be cut from light cardboard or heavy drawing-paper, and painted each with its proper color For the black disk use a mixture of the best lampblack in a solution of shellac in alcohol, applying it with a bristle brush like an oil-paint Experiment will show the proper proportions to leave the surface even, firm, and dull The remaining five disks are to be painted respectively with the best English vermilion mineral orange, light chrome yellow, emerald-green, and artificial ultramarine blue The pigments should be mixed with a thick solution of gum arabic in water, to the consistency of oil-paint, and applied with a bristle brush The color must be even and the paper completely covered

To prepare any color from the equivalents given in the table, put the required disks upon the axis of any rotation-machine, as a *color-wheel*, *color-top*, or *color-mixer*, with the edges of the slits so interposed that a sector of each disk is visible, then, by means of a cardboard circle divided on *its edge into hundredths, arrange the relative proportions* of the standard colors according to the formula given in the table When the wheel or top is set in rapid rotation, the required color will result from the blending of the components

In a few cases the colors are too brilliant to be matched with the disks under these circumstances the brilliancy is reduced by blending with the color a certain percentage of black or white, as given in the first columns, this modified hue is then matched by the formula given in the remaining columns, for example, 83 red and 17 blue will match rose lake blended with 30 parts of black Colors shown in the colored plate are designated in the table on the opposite page by an asterisk, and often differ slightly from the most generally accepted hues of the same names, which are also given in most cases

spec'u-la, 1 spek'yu-lə, 2 spĕc'yu-lȧ, *n* Plural of SPECULUM

spec'u-la-bl(e², *a* [Rare] Ascertainable

spec'u-lar, 1 spek'yu-lėr, 2 spĕc'yu-lar, *a* **1.** Resembling or pertaining to a speculum or mirror, reflecting, as a mirror **2.** *Med* Of or pertaining to a speculum, assisted by a speculum **3** *Ornith* Of or pertaining to the speculum **4** [Archaic] Affording a view, facilitating vision **5†.** Assisting the sight, as opera-glasses [< L *specularis*, < *speculum*, mirror, < *specio* behold] —**specular iron ore** (*Mineral*), a variety of hematite having a bright metallic luster —**s slate ore,** a laminated ore with smooth face and brilliant reflection —**s. stone,** mica

spec'u-la"tive, } 1 spek'yu-lē tıv, 2 spĕc'yu-lā"tıv, *a*
spec'u-la"tıvs, } **1.** Given to speculation (1) Inclined to invest in business operations involving some risk disposed toward speculation as distinguished from investment, as a *speculative* merchant See SPECULATOR, 1 (1) (2) Speculating as a theorist now often opprobriously See SPECULATION, 2 **2.** Strictly theoretical or purely scientific, aiming at or pursued for knowledge only, and not immediately concerned with practise opposed to *practical* and *experimental*, as, *speculative* science **3** Using the discursive method of intellect, employing or resulting from inference, as opposed to intuition and experience now often implying improper methods or insufficient data, as, a *speculative* conclusion

The truths which are most essential for us to know cannot be discerned by *speculative* arguments
FROUDE *John Bunyan* p 177 [in 1880]

4. Of or pertaining to a speculation in land, stocks, etc, hazardous, risky, as, a *speculative* venture **5†.** Affording a good view **6†.** Prying, observing [< LL *speculativus*, < L *speculatus*, see SPECULATE] SYN see DREAMY ENTERPRISING —**speculative geometry,** pure geometry as opposed to its applications in surveying, mensuration, etc —**s. philosophy,** the form of philosophy that aims only at theory and does not concern itself with rules for practise —**s reason. 1.** The discursive as opposed to the intuitive reason the analytical and inferential intellect **2** With some, reason as furnishing the conceptions and truths of ontology, the metaphysical reason —**s theology,** systematic and theoretic theology opposed to *Biblical* and to *practical theology* —**spec'u-la"tıv(e-ly²,** *adv* As involving or resulting from speculation —**spec'u-la"tıv(e-ness²,** *n*

spec'u-la"tıv-ısm, 1 spek'yu-lē tıv-ızm, 2 spĕc'yu-lā"tıv-ızm, *n* The tendency to employ speculation rather than experimental methods of investigation

spec'u-la"tor, 1 spek'yu-lē"tər *or* -ter, 2 spĕc'yu-lā"tor, *n* **1.** One who speculates (1) One who habitually engages in commercial or financial speculation

As especially distinguished from an *investor*, the speculator acquires title to property in the expectation of selling it at an increased price, while the investor seeks to promote the legitimate development of property aiming to secure a regular and limited return for the money advanced The amount of risk involved in the transactions undertaken is also an element, the secondary, in the distinction (2) One who makes philosophical or scientific speculations **2.** [Colloq, U S] One who buys theater-tickets and resells them at a profit outside the theater an illegal action in some States **sidewalk speculator†. 3†.** One who keeps watch, an onlooker, hence, one who forms views from observation **4†.** One who can divine secrets, a seer [L, < *speculatus*, see SPECULATE] —**spec'u-la"to-ry** *a* **1** [Rare] Given to or employed in speculation of any kind, speculative **2†.** Fitted for or engaged in observation **spec"u-la-to'ri-al†.** —**spec'u-la"trix,** *n* [-TRI'CES, *pl*] [Rare] A female speculator

spec'u-list, *n* [Rare] A thoughtful observer

spec'u-lum, 1 spek'yu-lum, 2 spĕc'yu-lŭm, *n* [-LA, *pl*] **1.** *Surg* An instrument for dilating canals and cavities of the human body and facilitating an examination of their interior Surgeons specula are often named (1) from their use as **ear-speculum** (hollow, for pushing away the hairs and viewing the tympanum) **eye s**, **mouth-s**, **nasal s**, **rectal s**, **uterine s**, **vaginal s**; or (2) from their shape or construction, as, **duck-billed s** (vaginal), **trivalve s** (vaginal) **2.** A mirror of polished metal or of glass coated with a metal film used for telescope reflectors and other optical instruments **3** *Anat* The shining white surface of an aponeurosis, as, the *speculum* Helmontii, or central tendon of the diaphragm **4.** *Ornith* (1) A specially colored area on the wing of certain birds, as ducks, usually on the distal or outer portion of the secondaries, wing-bay (2) An ocellus **5.** [Rare] A watch-tower or other point of observation **6†.** An astrologer's nativity chart of planets [L, < *specio*, see] —**spec'u-lum-met"al,** *n* An alloy of copper and tin used in making the specula of reflecting telescopes —**s rhomboideum,** the rhomboidal aponeurosis *formed by the two trapezius muscles* on the back between the shoulder-blades

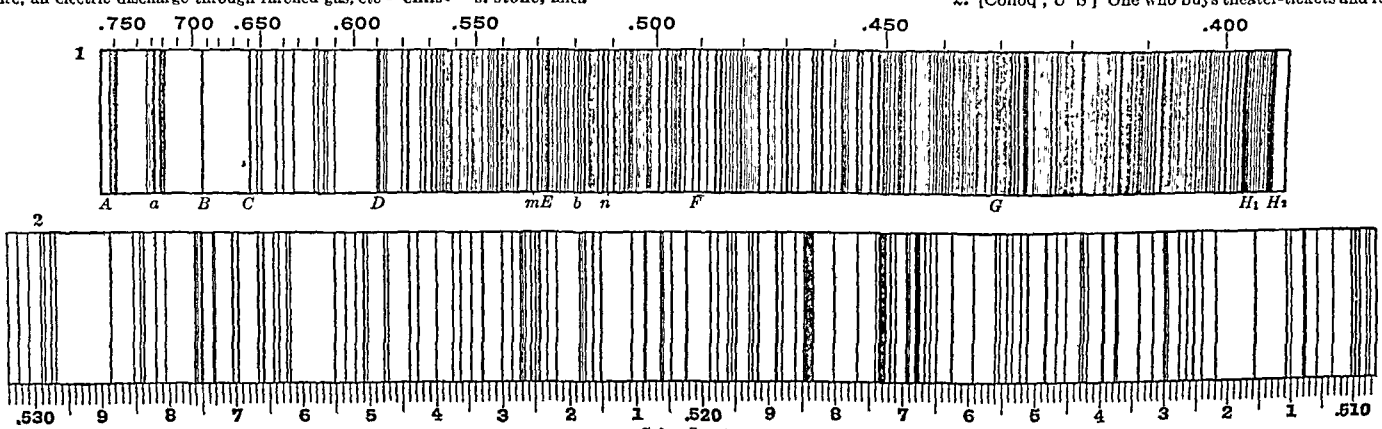
spe'cus, 1 spī'kus 2 spē'cŭs, *n* [L] *Rom Archeol* The channel of an aqueduct

Sped'ding, 1 sped'ıŋ 2 spĕd'ing, **James** (²/₂₁1808–²/₂₁1881) An English man of letters biographer of Francis Bacon

Spee, 1 spē 2 spe, **Maximilian, Count von** (1861–¹¹/₂₁1914), German rear-admiral, who defeated and sunk a squadron under Sir Christopher Craddock off Coronel, Nov 1 1914 but whose squadron was defeated and sunk in turn by the British Admiral Sturdee off the Falkland Islands Dec 8, 1914

speecet, *n* Species sort, kind

speech, 1 spīch; 2 spēch, *n* **1.** The faculty of expressing thought by spoken words sometimes merely the faculty of articulate utterance **2.** The act of speaking, or that which is spoken, spoken



Solar Spectrum

1 A prismatic spectrum showing 400 of the principal Fraunhofer's lines according to Van der Willigen from the line *A* to the line H_1 See note under LINE, *n*, 23 (2) The the length is about the same as the colored prismatic spectrum shown in the plate, the dispersion is different owing to differences *in the prisms as will be seen by comparing* the positions of the lines The space from *m* to *n* in this figure is represented on an enlarged scale in fig 2 2 A section of the solar spectrum showing most of the dark (Fraunhofer's) lines between the wave lengths 0 510 and 0 530 micron The lines from 0 5162 to 0 5188 constitute what is known as the '*little b' group* shown in the whole spectrum at *b* The section shown above is 0 4 m (1 cm) in the plates of the whole spectra (From a photograph by Prof H A Rowland)

Spec"u-la'ri-a, 1 spek'yu-lē'rı-ə, 2 spĕc'yu-lā'ri-a, *n* *Bot* A small genus of plants of the bellwort family (*Campanulaceæ*), the best-known species being the European *S speculum* (Venus's looking-glass) See illus under VENUS'S LOOKING-GLASS [< L *specularis*, see SPECULAR]

spec'u-la-rite, 1 spek'yu-lə-rait 2 spĕc'yu-la-rit, *n* *Mineral* Hematite [< SPECULAR]

spec'u-late, 1 spek'yu-lēt, 2 spĕc'yu-lāt, *v* [-LAT"ED; -LAT"ING] **I** *t* **1** [Rare] To consider carefully, ponder, examine, as, to *speculate* the causes of disease **2†.** To view as from a lookout or watch-tower

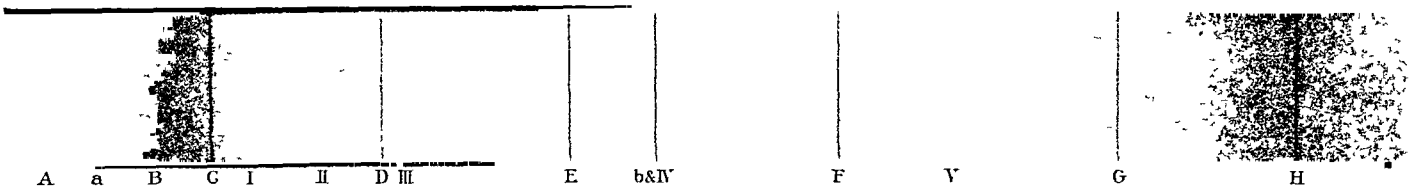
II. : **1.** *To pursue inquiries and form conjectures* on any object in one's mind, especially a priori and without *experiment, theorize, conjecture* **2.** To make a purchase or investment that involves a risk of loss, but also offers a chance of considerable profit, make an outlay in the hope of probable gain, as, to *speculate* in stocks See SPECULATOR, 1 (1) [< L *speculatus*, pp of *speculor*, behold, < *specio*, see]

spec"u-la'tion, 1 spek'yu-lē'shən, 2 spĕc'yu-lā'shon, *n* **1.** The act of speculating mentally

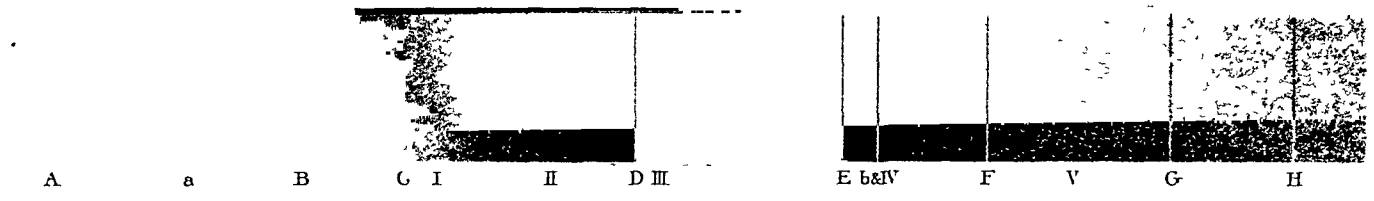
The sole aim of *speculation is to find the causes of phenomena*
B P BOWNE *Metaphysics* p 286 [in 1882]

2. *Philos* Specif, theorizing on or criticism of existing views, by a priori methods or where the points of starting and assumptions are not previously established on a basis of fact often with an opprobrious meaning opposed both to *experimental induction* and to *reflection* **3.** An opinion arrived at by speculating, a hypothesis not yet proved by observation or established by experiment **4.** A more or less risky investment of money in expectation of considerable gain, or any business or commercial transaction involving such a use of money, as buying commodities to hold them for a rise in price, as, to deal in futures, commonly called options, is a mode of *speculation*, a *speculation* in railroad stocks See SPECULATOR 1 (1) **5** A game of cards in which the players buy and sell cards among themselves for counters, the object being to obtain the greatest number of counters, and also cards of the greatest value **6†.** A wide or careful survey and observation **7†.** Vision, intuition; visual perception, whether spiritual or physical [< F *spéculation*, < LL *speculatio(n-)*, < L *speculatus*; see SPECULATE] SYN. see HYPOTHESIS

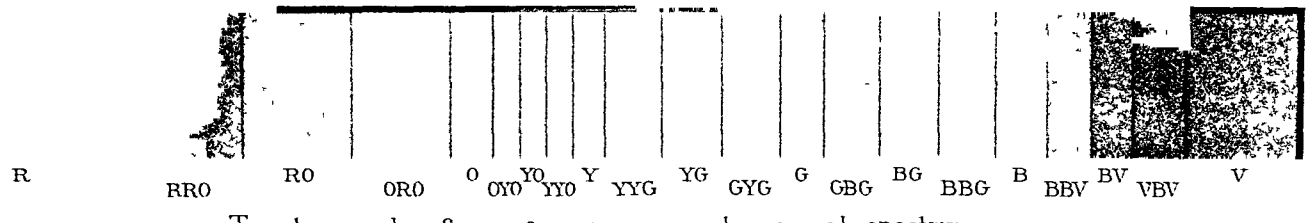
spec'u-lat"ıst, *n* One devoted to speculating, a theorist



Prismatic Solar Spectrum, showing position of Fraunhofer lines, and of the five simple colors



Normal Solar Spectrum, showing position of Fraunhofer lines, and of the five simple colors



Twenty-one colors forming an approximate normal spectrum

Red I	Orange II	Yellow III	Green IV	Blue V	Straw	Turquoise	Ecru
Cafe-au-lait	Antwerp Blue	Coffee	Purple	Drab	Sapphire	Seal-brown	Violet
Mauve	Cherry	Dove	Salmon-pink	Lilac	Scarlet	Pearl-gray	Melon
Olive-green	Robin's egg Blue	Pink	Heliotrope	Apple-green	Nile Green	Rose	Lavender
Magenta	Corn	Cyan Blue	Lemon	Claret	Ocher	Peacock-blue	Canary
Gray	Brown	Fawn	Cardinal	Gobelin Blue	Terra-cotta	Buff	Maroon

SOLAR SPECTRUM AND TYPICAL COLORS

48 Type colors with ordinary names for composition see accompanying table In the prismatic spectrum the dispersion is not proportional to the wave-length In the grating or normal spectrum the dispersion is proportional to the wave-length The letters A to H designate the Fraunhofer lines The numerals I to V locate the five simple colors used in the accompanying table The third spectrum is arbitrarily divided into 21 parts red R orange O, yellow Y, green G, blue B, violet V, and their intermediate colors

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KEY 1. a1sle; au = out; oil, iū = feud; chin; go; jet; ŋ = sing, so; ship, thin, this, azure; F. boñ, düne; ʀ = loch †, obsolete; ‡, variant

KEY 2 bo͝ok, bo͞ot; full, rule, cūre, bŭt, bûrn; ŏll, bŏy, ɛ = k, ç = s; ġo, ġem, iṅk, ṣ = z, thin, this; F boñ, dune; ʀ = loch.

ABBREVIATIONS

B, bl = blue G, gr = green W wh = white
Bk, bk = black O o = orange Y, y = yellow
br = brown R = red

NAME	Bk	W	R	O	Y	G	B
ab'sinthe[1]					29	71	
a-ca'cia	58		30				12
ac'a-jou*	64		25	11			
ad'mi-ral[2]	50					13	37
al'a-bas ter		78			22		
Al'der-ney	72	4		10	14		
al'oes	49	22			8	21	
am'a-ran'thine[3]			76				24
am'ber	69			22	9		
am'ber-brown*	86			10	4		
am'e-thyst	65	8	10				17
an'a-mite	74	12		4	10		
An-dorre'	65	10			3	22	
a-nem'o-ne[4]	35	5	31				29
an-tique'	72			14	14		
Ant'werp blue*		2				30	68
ap'ple-green'*		7			31	62	
a'pri-cot		16		70	14		
ar doise'[5]	89	3					6
ar'gent[6]	26	49	3	1			21
Ar'gus brown	82			12	6		
ash'es of ros'es	65	20		15			
Au'bus'son'	74				8	18	20
au-rore'[7]		35	12	20	13		
au'tumn green	71				10	19	6
au'tumn-leaf'[8]	68		26				
az'u-lin						30	70
az'ure		44				30	26
ba'by blue		40				32	28
bay	67		30		3		
bea'ver	76	9		7	8		
be-go'ni-a[9]	65		20				15
beige[10]		11		38	6	45	
belle'monte			87	1			12
ber'yl		30				45	25
Bis'marck[11]	50		25	25			
Bis'marck br	76			12	12		
bis'tre	78		15			7	
bit'ter-sweet'[12]			25	75			
black ma-roon'	87		11				2
black slate	93	1					6
blond	68	8		8	16		
blood or b -red	33		67				
blue*		5				13	82
blue						12	88
blu'et	27					12	61
bo'a[13]	38	25			7	30	
Bor-deaux'red	77			16			7
bo're-al	70		16	14			
bot'tle-green*	81					19	
Bou'gain-ville	1	9	40				50
bour'geon[14]	13	10			33	44	
Brem'en blue		41				36	23
brick'-red	81		7	11	1		
bronze	84				5	11	
bronze blue	76						21
bronze brown	92			4		4	
bronze green	88				4	8	
bronze red	23		75		2		
brown*	75	5	15		5		
brown'stone*	92			6	2		
brun'do-re'	87			7	6		
Bruns'wick gr	98					2	
buff*	22	49	12		17		
buff	8	44	21		27		
Bul-gare'	45	9	3	32			11
bur'el[15]	83			11	6		
burnt rose	65		12	16			7
burnt si-en na			19	47		34	
burnt um'ber	85		11		4		
but'ter-nut	86			5	9		
ca-ca'o	74			6	20		
ca-det' blue		41				9	50
cad'mi-um o				65	35		
cad'mi-um y		6		5	89		
ca'fé'-au-lait'*	54	31		5	10		
ca'fé'-au-lait'	31	5	11		32		21
Cam'bridge red			92				8
ca'me'rier[16]	55		14				31
ca-nard'[17]	36					32	32
ca-na'ry*		18			58	24	
cap il-laire'	73				8	19	
cap'u-cine[18]	50				50		
Ca-ral'be	84			8	8		
car'di-nal*	44		51				5
car'di-nal+15bk	30		70				
car'mine	21		59				20
car'mine lake			82				18
c maroon+10 bk	52		43				5
cas'tor[19]	80	9		7	4		
ca-tal'pa		31	32				37
ce'dar	84	5	6	5			
ce'dre	87				4	9	
ce-les'tial blue		34					25
cen-dril'lon	61	9					15
cham'ois		39			50	11	
char'don	75		14				11
Charles X	16		55				29
Char-treuse'		10			39	51	
chas-seur'[20]	94					6	
chau'dron	38		8	48			6
cher'ry*		5	75	20			
cher'ry		19	67				14
chest'nut	81		16		3		
choc'o-late	89		11				
c maroon	77		21				2
chrome green	70						30
chrome yel'low					100		
cin'na-bar			78	22			
Cir-cas'sian[21]	19	12	56				13
cit'rine	57			15	10	18	
cit'ron		7		13	80		
clar'et*	56	7	25				12
clar'et	25		58				17
clar'et-lees'[22]	80		13				7
co'balt blue							8 92
co'cher'[23]	85			6	9		
coch'i-neal+4wh			100				
co'coa	76			14			10
co'co-bā'lā	91		5	4			
cof'fee*	88		8		4		

NAME	Bk	W	R	O	Y	G	B
co-lo'ni-al[24]		6			77	17	
Co-lum'bi-anred	84		7	9			
con'dor[25]	73		5	10	12		
cop'per	75			17			8
coque li-cot'			96				4
cor'al		7	23	42			28
cor'al-pink*		23	54				23
co'ri-al		37	30	24	9		
corn*	27	19		9	45		
corn		26		18	56		
Cos'sack	46	6				25	23
cream		83			17		
cres'son[26]	74				8	18	
cre-vette'		28	43	21			8
crim'son[27]			84				16
croc'o-dile	87				5	8	
cuir[28]		24	31		45		
Cuy'a-ho'ga red + 10 white	75		19	4			2
cy-an' blue*		10				44	16
dah'lia		15	50				35
dah'lia-pur'ple	89		7				4
damask		3	87				10
dark blue		10				17	73
dark gray	88	10	2				
Da-tu'ra	36	4	21				39
dau'phine[29]		24		43			33
di-a'vo-lo[30]		7	64	12			17
dove*	45	52		1			2
dove	60	29					11
drab*	44	41		9	6		
Du Gues'clin[31]	48					16	36
dust	66	7	7		15	5	
Dutch pink	47			10	41	2	
eb'o-ny	100						
e'cru'[32]	19	53			21	7	
eg'lan-tine[33]		13	67				20
E-gyp'tian	49	13	4	24			10
El'fel	79		8	13			
e-lec'tric blue	22	4				27	47
el'e-phant-gr	92					8	
e'mail'[34]						50	50
em'er-ald-gr						100	
em'i-nence[35]	75		16				9
ć'pi-nauche'	73	4			16	7	
Ep'som				20	11	69	
es-thet'ic gray	70	25				5	
é-tang'[36]	41	48				11	
eu-re'ka red	68		29				3
e-xēque'	60		10				30
fair'y green	39	14			2	45	
fawn*	24	47	15		14		
feuille-[37]	58		9	19	5	9	
fire'fly	57		28	11	4		
flame					93	7	
flesh			75		25		
flesh'-pink*			38	20	23	14	5
fo'li-age-green'						24	76
French blue						19	41
French gray	60	28				6	6
French green					9	91	
F maroon+4 wh	53			42		5	
fuch'sia	61		27			12	
fus'tic[38]					100		
gam-boge'		14			69	17	8
gar'net	75		4	13			8
gen darme' blue	50					25	25
ge-ra'ni-um[39]				94			6
glai-eul'[38]			24	63	13		
glow'worm'					45	55	
Gob'e-lin blue*	40	17				13	30
gold		11		42	47		
gold bronze	85			8	7		
Gou'ra[40]	83	3					14
gran'ite (blue)	26	64					10
grass'-green*					16	84	
gray*	81	16					3
gray	73	24	3				
gray drab	54	38			8		
gray'stone*	56	29	2		13		
green*		3		7		90	
gren'at	66		24				10
gros bleu	50					25	25
Ha-van'a	88			6	6		
ha'zel	67		6		14		13
He'be[40]		3	80				17
he'lio-trope*		25	28				47
he'lio-trope		9	32				59
hunt'er's green	92					8	
I'bis red	85		13			2	
In'di-an blue	20	16				13	51
In'di-an red	74		18	8			
in'di-go	91						9
in-vis'i-ble gr	96					4	
i'ron-gray*	85	13	2				
i'ron-ox'id red	69		9	21	1		
i'vo-ry	61				39		
jac"a-ran'da brown"	89		5		6		
jacque'mi-not	7		89				4
Jap a-nese' gr	63	8				18	11
jas'per[41]	95	5					
Jean Bart	84						16
jon'quil-yel'low					98	2	
Ju-dee'[42]		20	25				55
Lab'ra-dor	83					6	11
lake			83				17
La'ma	32	17	5	14	25		7
la'va	62	1		21	16		
lav'en-der*		45	6			49	
leath'er		13	44		43		
leg'horn		46			54		
lem'on*		8			65	27	
lem'on		32			58	10	
li erre'[43]	75	10				15	
light bl + 33 bl		23				34	43
light gray	57	35					8
light green		23				54	23
li'lac*		19	16				65
li'lac		54	8			10	28
liv'er ma-roon'	90		5	5			
liz'ard-bronze'	60			4	20	16	
Lon'don smoke	87		6				7
lu'ci-ole[44]	52	18				7	23
mad'der	47		23	23			7

NAME	Bk	W	R	O	Y	G	B
mad'der lake					95		5
ma-gen'ta*		6	45				49
ma-hog'a-ny	85			15			
ma-hog'a-ny-br	83		4	13			
maize		27			73		
man'da-rin		9		79		12	
ma-nil'a		20			80		
mar'i-gold				97	3		
ma-rine' blue	90						10
ma-rine' green	80					20	
ma-roon'*	67	7	20				6
ma-roon'+30 bk	73		24				3
ma-roon' lake + 6 white	63		33				4
mas'cot[45]	85					3	12
mas'tic	83	9		2	6		
mauve*		30	18				52
Maz'a-rine' blue	47						53
mel'on*	20	22		46	12		
me-sange'		29				32	39
met'al	48	35	9				8
meth'yl blue			3			9	88
mi'gnon-ette'	76				4	15	5
mi-ka'do		2	77				21
Mil'o-ri blue	70						30
Mil'o-ri green					14	86	
mode		68	11				21
Mon'so-reau'	12	3	61	11			13
mor-do-re'	89		3	3	5		
Mos'co-vite	73	8				13	6
moss'-green*	71				6	23	
moss'-rose*		37			51	12	
mouse	81	14					5
mousse[46]	78				8	14	
mul'ber'ry	92		2				6
mush'room	80			6	14		
myr'tle or m -gr	70					17	13
nan-keen'[47]	62	24		6	8		
Na'ples y el'low		46		17	37		
na'vy blue	79						21
neu'tral tint	78	7	4				11
new blue+30 bk		22				22	56
new hay	89				4	7	
night green					9	91	
Nile blue		10				42	48
Nile green*		25				45	30
nol'sette'[48]	83	5		3	9		
Nor'man-dy bl		38				33	29
*nut'-brown**	85		8		7		
nu'tri-a	83	8		5	4		
Nyan'za		33			21	46	
oak	58			16	26		
o'cher*	25	21	24		30		
o'cher y el'low	39			33	28		
old gold		7			68	25	
old rose	32		20	20		14	14
old rose'-leaf'	20	16	45				19
old wood	55		12	22			11
ol'ive-brown*	87			6		7	
ol'ive-drab*	77		7		8	8	
ol'ive-gray*	55	25			9	7	4
ol'ive-green*	13	18	17		8	44	
ol'ive-green*		15	20		12	53	
ol'ive-yel'low	40			4	37	19	
O-ly m'pi-an gr						100	
On'dine'[49]	45	29				26	
*o'pal-blue**		12				28	60
O-phe'li-a[50]		24	36				40
or'ange*		5		90	5		
or'ange		8		68	24		
or'ange lake				46	32		22
O'ri-ent	60				40		
O'ri-en'tal		16				29	55
O'ri-en'tal blue						13	87
ox'-blood*	50		50				
Pal'es-tine[51]		28	22	13			37
Par'is green						100	
par'rot-green*					7	93	
peach'-blos'som		85	15				
pea'cock-blue'*		5				46	49
pea'cock-green*		7				55	38
pea'-green*		60			8	32	
pearl		69				12	19
pearl'-blue*		49				22	29
pearl'-gray'*	35	51			9	5	
pearl'-gray*	67	27	6				
pen-sée'	76		5				19
Pep'i-tas*	66	9		9	16		
per'ma-nent bl							100
per'ruche'	62				17	21	
per'senche'		18	9				73
Per'sian green						100	
Per'sian or'ange		5		70	25		
per'venche'[52]	39		19				42
pink*		47	46				7
pis-tache'	71				13	16	
plomb	77	9					14
plum	86		6				8
pome'gran-ate	60		9	19	12		
Pom-pei'an red	89		5	6			
pon-gee'[53]	19	34	17		30		
pop'py			96				4
porce'lain-blue	63	6				7	24
prai'rie[54]	82				8	10	
pra'line	38	15	37				10
prim'rose		58			24	18	
prim'rose-y				13	63	24	
prune	76		9				15
Prus'sian blue	66					7	27
Prus'sian green	25				15	60	
puce	78		5	12			5
Pull'man car	86			4	5	5	
*pur'ple**		8	32				60
Pyg-ma'li-on	46	4		26	21		
Quak'er blue	85	4				4	7
Quak'er drab		55			22	23	
Quak'er green	74			4	7	15	
ral'sin	8	16	36				40
ra-meau'[55]	94					3	3
rasp'ber'ry		8	34	35			23
raw si-en'na		13		43	28	16	
raw um'ber	41			30		29	
red*			90	10			
red	10		88				2
red lead			31	69			

NAME	Bk	W	R	O	Y	G	B
reed green		32				33	35
Rem'brandt	69					19	12
re-se'da[37]	60					17	23
Rhone		48				14	38
roan	66	2	31				1
rob'in s-egg bl*		38					41
rom'a-rin	95						5
rose*		22	39	23			16
rose		31	66				
rose cen'dre		36	35		29		
rose d Al'ma	19	27	12	23			19
rose de Pro'vence'			66				34
rose lake+30 bk			83				17
rose'-pink*		42	49				9
rose'wood	90		8			2	
roy'al blue						20	80
roy'al pur'ple	10		17				73
ru'by	79		15				6
rus'set	40		24	20	6	10	
sa'ble	68	7		12	13		
sage	73				13	14	
sage'-drab*	74				8	12	6
sage'-green*	64				16	20	
sal'low	36	24			37	3	
salm'on		25	55		20		
salm'on-pink'*		31		42	18		9
salm'on-pink*		49	37		8		6
Sap'phire-blue *	12					18	70
Sap'pho[56]		50	38				12
Saul	67	10				14	9
Sau'terne'		9		9	82		
Sax'on blue						8	92
Sax'on green						100	
scab i-o'sa	37	10	18				35
scar'let*			85	15			
Schwein'furt gr						100	
sea'-foam* gr	23	21			4	52	
sea'-green*	45				13	28	14
seal'-brown *	92		5		3		
sedge		60			7	33	
se'pia	92			4	4		
ser'pent	79	11				10	
Se'vres[57]		8				40	52
shell'-pink*		12	79				9
shrimp		34	32	29	5		
shrimp'-pink*		31	47	13			9
Si-am'[58]	84			8	8		
Si-be'ri-an	78	3				13	6
sil'ver-gray	62	34	4				
sky'-bl+15 bk		30				26	44
slate	81	11					8
smalt	25						75
smoke	88	7					5
snuff	85			7	8		
Sol'fe-ri'no			61				39
So-ma'lia	52		21	27			
sor'bier[41]	20	16	45				19
sor'rel	64				25	11	
source	32	25				43	
steel	77	16					7
stone	62	38					
stone'-gray*	72	16				7	5
straw*		40				40	20
straw		36				49	15
straw'ber ry, crushed				24	26		18
Su'dan'		74		5	5	16	
suède		48		20	11	9	12
sul'fur			23			60	17
sul'tan		63		28			9
sun'flow er					31	69	
tan		76			9	15	
tap'es-try		60	25				15
tawn'y		64			16	20	
tea'[59]			43			12	35
tel'e-graph-bl		61	16				23
ter'ra-cot'ta*		69	4		27		
ter'ra-cot'ta		45	10		45		
terre verte		97					3
this'tle		28	14	25			33
til leul'[60]			46			35	19
Ti'tiens		32			32	24	12
to-bac'co		85			7	8	
Tur'key red		30		70			
Turk'ish blue + 10 black			44			33	23
tur'quoise*			34			34	32
Tus'can			34		12	54	
Tus'can red		80		20			
tus sore'[61]		54			24	22	
Ty'rol[55]		81			10	9	
tzar'ine		93					7
ul"tra-ma-rine' blue							100
ultramarine gr		95				5	
Van Dyck br		96			2	2	
vel'vet-brown		80		13	7		
Ve-ne'tian red		51		20	29		
Ve'nus[62]		34	3		11	52	
ver'di-gris		80					20
ver'i-dine green			9				91
ver-mil'ion				100			
Ve-ro'na gr[7]		89					11
Vic-to'ri-a green + 33 black			21				59 20
Vi-en'na green							100
vi'o-let*			10	21			69
vi-rid'i-an		89				11	
wal'nut		85		2	3	10	
wa'ter-green*		48	9				36 7
Wedg'wood bl		41				17	42
wheat			25		15	60	
*will'ow-green**		72			15	13	
win'dow-blind' gr		81			2	17	
wine		83		13			4
wis-ta'ri-a		46		14			40
wood'-brown*		69		21		10	
Yale						10	90
yel'low*			10			90	
y el'low lake						87	13
y el'low stone		52	22			26	
yue'ca		74	8			3	15
ze'nith[63]			45			26	29
Zu'lu		88		12			

[1] Light y gr [2] Greenish bl [3] Crimson [4] Reddish purple [5] Gray [6] Bluish gray [7] Dull pink. [8] Dark crimson [9] Dark red purple [10] Light y br. [11] Orange br [12] Orange [13] Pale sage-gr [14] Pale yellowish gr [15] Brown [16] Dark purple [17] Blue gr [18] Orange [19] Drab [20] Very dark gr [21] Dull bluish pink [22] Dregs of wine‡ [23] Brown [24] Brown [25] Dark y gr [26] Crimson lake‡ [27] Leather [28] Pink [29] Dull pink [30] Gray bl [31] Pink [32] Light greenish bl [33] Reddish purple [34] Greenish gray [35] Brown [36] Yellow [37] Geranium lake‡ [38] g red‡ [39] C-imson lake‡ [40] Leather [41] Pink [42] Dull pink [43] Lilac [44] Ivy [45] Pale bl [46] Very dark bl [47] Dark gr [48] Light y ellowish gray [49] Gray br [50] Sage-gr. [51] Blue pink [52] Dull [53] Yellowish pink [54] Blue gray [55] Cherry [56] Pepper and salt [57] Dull pink [58] Very dark gr [59] Mignonette [60] Pale pink [61] Greenish bl [62] Brown [63] Purplish gray [64] Dull pale g [65] Yellowish cream [66] Light orange-y [67] Yellowish br [68] Dark gr [69] Verte emeraude‡ [70] Pale greenish blue

language, conversation, talk, utterance, a saying or remark, as, *speech* indicates character, the child makes many odd *speeches* 3 Specif , a public address, especially when impromptu or informal, a discourse, its manuscript, or its printed report, loosely, an oration, harangue, as, a political *speech*, an after-dinner *speech*

Mr Macaulay's parliamentary *speeches* had been taken from "Hansard's Debates" and Mr Hansard had been paid his own demand for the privilege

HENRY VIZETELLY *Glances Back* vol ı, p 385 [K P & CO , 1893]

4. The words, constructions, and idioms collectively that are peculiar to any people, together with the style of utterance and mode of pronunciation or expression by signs, language, tongue, dialect, brogue

The whole earth was of one language, and of one *speech* *Gen* xı, 1

5. A particular manner of utterance or quality of the spoken sounds, as, thick *speech*, indistinct *speech* 6. The emitted sound or the sounding quality of a musical instrument, particularly of an organ or of its individual pipes 7. In a wheel, the hub with the spokes, but without the fellies and tire 8†. Popular talk, current opinion, report 9†. Opportunity for speaking, a hearing [< AS *spæc*, speech, < *sprecan*, speak]

Syn address, discourse, discussion, disquisition, dissertation, eloquence, harangue, oration, oratory, sermon *Speech* is the general word for utterance of thought in language A *speech* is the simplest mode of delivering one's sentiments, an *oration* is an elaborate and prepared *speech*, a *harangue* is a vehement appeal to passion, or a speech that has something disputatious and combative in it A *discourse* is a set *speech* on a definite subject intended to convey instruction See LANGUAGE — Ant hush, silence, stillness — **by's speech"**, *n* 1 A statement connected only incidentally with the subject, a passing remark 2. An aside — **explosive s.** (*Pathol*), sudden, loud enunciation, due to lack of control caused by brain-disorder — **internal s.** (*Psychol*), the reproduction of speech considered as purely mental, whether with or without utterance, endophasia **inner s** ‡ — **rule of s** (*Math*), same as POSITION — **scanning s** , drawling speech, uttered slowly and deliberately, with breaks between syllables and words — **set s** , studied speech, a speech previously considered or prepared — **speech'-cri"er**, *n* [Gt Brit] Formerly, in the days of public executions, a street hawker who sold printed accounts of the dying speeches, confessions, and executions of criminals — **s.-curve**, *n* A graphic representation of the flow of speech — **s.-day**, *n* The public day at the close of examinations in English public schools — **s from the throne**, in the British Parliament, the royal speech read in person or by commission at the opening of every session but the first Parliament, and read when the King attends in person to prorogue that body **King's s** ‡.— **s -reading**, *n* The interpretation of spoken words by observation of the speaker s lips, as by deaf-mutes — **s.-sound**, *n* A sound produced by the vocal organs under certain definite conditions, one of the primary elements of speech

speech'craft", 1 spēch'kraft", 2 spēch'crăft" *n* Knowledge of or skill in grammatical speech, the science of language, the art or gift of speaking

speech'ful, *a* [Rare] Full of talk, voluble

speech"i-fi-ca'tion, 1 spēch ı-fı-kē'shən, 2 spēch ı-fı-cā'shon, *n* The act of speechifying humorous or contemptuous

speech'i-fy, 1 spēch'ı-fı, 2 spēch'ı-fȳ, *vi* [-FIED, -FY'ING -] [Humorous or Contemptuous] To make speeches [< SPEECH + -FY] — **speech'i-fi"er**, *n*

speech'less, 1 spēch'lĕs, 2 spēch'lĕs, *a* 1. Being without the faculty of speech, mute, dumb 2. Not exercising the power of speech, unaccompanied by speech

I am a word out of the *speechless* years
The tongue of time that no man sleeps who hears

SWINBURNE *Tiresias* pt ı, st 22

3. Unsuggestive of thought or expression, 4. Unspoken in words, as a hint or assent 5†. Inexpressible 6†. Using few words, concise Syn.. see DUMB — **speech'less-ly**, *adv* — **speech'less-ness**, *n*

speech'mak"er, 1 spēch'mēk'ər, 2 spēch'māk'er *n* A public speaker, one given to public speaking, sometimes, also, one who prepares speeches for others **speech'-mas"ter**†.— **speech'mak"ing**, *n* The act of making a speech or speeches, public speaking

speech'man†, *n* A spokesman, interpreter

speed, 1 spēd, 2 spēd, *v* [SPED OR SPEED'ED, SPEED'ING]

I. *t* 1. To promote the onward movement of, help onward, cause to succeed or prosper, help, as, *speed* the parting guest, may fortune *speed* you! 2. To cause to move or pass with speed or with greater speed, especially, to drive forward rapidly, urge on

We *sped* the time with stories old

WHITTIER *Snow-Bound* st 11

3. To advance toward a termination, hasten toward conclusion, expedite, dispatch, as, to *speed* judicial business 4. To regulate the speed of, set and keep in motion at a fixed rate of speed, as an engine 5. [Archaic] To ruin or impel to ruin, also, to cause to disappear or die 6†. To rid of, relieve from only in the passive 7†. To make manifest, explain

II. ı 1. To advance with speed, move rapidly, hasten

'Twas but a moment that he stood
Then *sped* as if by death pursued

BYRON *The Giaour* st 8

2. To progress, whether favorably or not, fare, especially, to fare well, prosper, succeed

How *speed* the faithful witnesses, who bore
The Bible and its hopes to Greenland's shore?

MONTGOMERY *Greenland* can 3, st 1

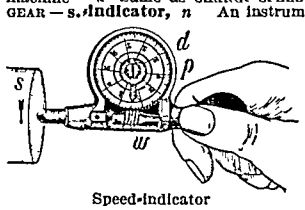
3†. To be expedient [< AS *spēdan*, < *spēd*, see SPEED *n*] Syn.. see ACCELERATE, FLY — **to speed up**, to accelerate, as a machine, specif , in a factory, to work faster so as not to hold back other operatives or operations

speed, *n* 1. The act or state of progressing swiftly, rapidity of motion, celerity, swiftness 2 Rate of motion as measured by space passed over in a given time, relative velocity, sometimes, also, impetus, driving power, as, he put the engines at full *speed* 3 [Archaic] Progress, especially, good fortune, success

If we have such ill *speed* at our first setting out what may we expect betwixt this and our journey s end?

BUNYAN *Pilgrim s Progress* p 91 [N C & CO 1874]

4. A leg or beam bearing a submarine rock-drilling apparatus 5 [Rare] *Phys Sci* A unit of velocity, one foot a second 6. [Mechanics' Cant] Same as SPEED-ER, 1 7. *Phot* The rapidity with which a lens can produce a developable image upon a plate, usually expressed by the aperture-ratio at maximum opening 8†. One who promotes success [< AS *spēd*, < *spōwan*, succeed] Syn.. see CELERITY — **critical speed** 1 *Mach* The speed-limit of a machine or machine-part, beyond which a machine or part would break 2 See CRITICAL, *a* — **full s** (*U S Navy*), one-quarter more than standard speed — **half s.** (*U S Navy*), one-quarter less than standard speed — **reserve s** (*U S Navy*), the highest speed of which the engines and boilers of a ship are capable — **rotary s** , speed of rotation — **slow s.** (*U S Navy*), one-half less than standard speed — **speed'box"**, *n* *Mach* A box in which the device for changing the speed of a machine is enclosed — **s -cone**, *n* 1. A cone-pulley 2. *U S Navy* A black canvas cone used on a war-ship to indicate by its position above the deck and the direction of its apex the speed and direction of the vessel, ahead or astern — **s -controller**, *n* *Mech* Any of various adjustable friction devices by which power is communicated in such a way as to control the speed of the machine — **s -counter**, *n* Same as SPEED-INDICATOR — **s -gear**, *n* 1. The gearing arrangement which secures the greatest possible speed of a machine 2 Same as CHANGE-SPEED GEAR See under GEAR — **s.-indicator**, *n* An instrument showing (1) the rotation-speed of a machine or part of a machine, and (2) the rate at which a vehicle, as a motor-car, is traveling, speed-ometer Compare TACHOMETER — **s -gage**†.— **s -lathe**, *n* A lathe having speed-pulleys, or one pulley driven at high speed used chiefly for polishing

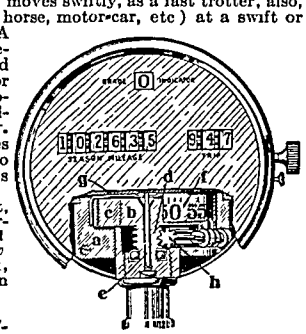


Speed-indicator

By pressing the point of the indicator firmly against the center of a rotating shaft (*s*), the worm (*w*) is made to drive the dial (*d*), and the number of rotations may be read by means of the pointer (*p*)

— **s -light**, *n* *U S Navy* A truck-light used at night in place of the speed-cone — **s -limit**, *n* 1. An engine-stop 2 The limit of legal speed for automobiles, especially that when passing through a town or village, varying in different communities from 10 to 20 miles an hour — **s.-multiplier**, *n* An arrangement of multiplying-gearing — **s -pulley**, *n* A cone-pulley or stepped pulley, used to vary speed — **s -recorder**, *n* An apparatus for recording graphically the speed of a moving train, vehicles, etc , or the rotations of a stationary machine — **s.-reducer**, *n* Same as SPEED-CONTROLLER — **s -rigger**, *n* [Eng] A speed-pulley — **s -sight**, *n* Either one of a pair of cannon-sights of which the rear one is adjustable horizontally according to the estimated rate of speed of the moving target, the fore sight in certain types also being adjusted to the rate of speed of the vessel — **standard s** (*U S Navy*), the speed determined as a standard for the ships of a squadron by the admiral in command

speed'er, 1 spēd'ər, 2 spēd'er, *n* 1. An attachment on a motor, as a governor, for regulating rotation-speed 2. A speed-multiplier or speed-pulley 3 A machine for twisting cotton slivers into rovings 4. [Colloq] One who or that which moves swiftly, as a fast trotter, also, one who drives (a horse, motor-car, etc) at a swift or furious speed 5. A three-wheeled velocipede, propelled either by hand or by a gasoline-motor, used by railroad linemen 6†. One who advances successfully, or who achieves success rapidly



Speedometer with Section of Dial Removed, showing Mechanism

a, frame on which parts are assembled *b* generator or rotator *c*, permanent magnet *d*, spindle to which attaches flexible shaft or road-wheel connection, *e* shaft *f*, aluminum disk (secured to shaft *e*) on which is scale indicating miles per hour, *g*, fixed plate, *h*, driving-odometer pinion

speed'ful†, *a* 1. Swift, speedy 2. Prosperous, useful effectual — **speed'ful-ly**†, *adv*

speed'i-ly, 1 spēd'ı-lı, 2 spēd'ı ly, *adv* In a speedy manner

Syn.. see APACE

speed'i-ness, 1 spēd'ı-nes, 2 spēd'ı-nēs, *n* The quality of being speedy, rapidity, dispatch, haste

speed'less, *a* [Rare] Having no speed or shaft or road-wheel connection, *e* shaft little speed slow, *f*, aluminum disk (secured to shaft *e*) on also, destitute of success, unfortunate

speed-om'e-ter, 1 spēd-em'ı-tər, 2 spēd-ŏm'e-ter, *n* A speed-indicator, as for an automobile [< SPEED + -METER]

speed'way", 1 spēd'wē , 2 spēd'wā , *n* [U S] A broad specially reserved or prepared road, where owners of fast harness-horses may speed them

speed'well, 1 spēd'wel, 2 spēd'wĕl, *n* Any one of various species of *Veronica*, of the family *Scrophulariaceæ* They are mostly low herbs, readily recognized by their 4-parted wheel-shaped corollas two conspicuous stamens and flattened, notched seed-vessels The flowers are mostly blue, tho in some species white or flesh-colored and in spiked terminal or axillary racemes The **common speedwell** (*V officinalis*), a decumbent weed of the dooryard, with pale-blue flowers, was formerly used as a diaphoretic The **germander s.** (*V chamædrys*), with bright-blue corollas, one of the most attractive of England's wild flowers, is the speedwell of poetry, and is known as *bird s-eye, blue-eye, angel s-eye eyebright*, etc The **bastard s** , a slender upright plant (*V spuria*) of southeastern Europe, 1 to 3 feet high, with blue racemose flowers, is often cultivated in gardens Other species are the **corn s** (*V arvensis*), **field s** (*V agrestis*), **marsh s** (*V scutellata*), **thyme-leaved s** (*V serpyllifolia*), **ivy-leaved s** (*V hederæfolia*), **native s** (*V formosa*), and **rock s.** (*V rupestris* or *V saxatilis*) For other species, see BECCABUNGA, BROOKLIME, NECKWEED, PURSLANE-SPEEDWELL, WATER-SPEEDWELL



Common Speedwell

a, the flower *b* the fruit

speed'y, 1 spēd'ı, 2 spēd'y, *a* [SPEEDF'I-ER, SPEED'I-EST]

1. Characterized by or possessing speed, moving swiftly, as, a *speedy* horse, *speedy* flight 2. Without delay, immediate, prompt, as, a *speedy* answer 3. Swiftly approaching, speedily forthcoming, as, *speedy* vengeance 4. [Archaic] Having good fortune, prosperous [< AS *spēdig*, < *spēd* see SPEED, *n*] Syn.. see NIMBLE, SWIFT — **speed'y-cure"**, *n* An injury on the side of the knee or carpus of a horse caused by a blow from the shoe of the foot of the opposite leg when trotting or in fast motion

speek†, *n* A spike or pointed projection

speel, 1 spīl, 2 spēl, *vt* & *vi* [Scot] To climb **spell**†.

speel'ken, *n* Same as SPELLKEN

speer, 1 spīr, 2 spēr, *vt* & *vi* [Scot] To seek to ascertain, ask, inquire **speir**‡ — **to speer at**, to question

speer†, *n* Same as SPIRE

speeret, *n* Sphere **speir**†.

speer'hawk†, *n* Hawkweed

speer'ing, 1 spīr'ıŋ, 2 spēr'ing, *n* [Scot] Inquiry **spier'ing**‡.

speer'it, 1 spīr'ıt, 2 spēr'ıt, *n* [Scot] Spirit

speet†, *vt* To split or stab [pecker

speight, 1 spēt, 2 spēt, *n* [Prov Eng or Obs] A wood-

spei-ran'thy, *n* *Bot* Same as SPIRANTHY

spel"ro-go-nim'ı-um, 1 spel'ro-go-nim'ı-um, 2 spı'ro-go-nim'ı-ŭm, *n* [-I-A, *pl*] *Bot* A peculiar globose gonimium [< Gr *speira*, coil, + GONIMIUM]

speis"ko'balt, 1 spīs'kō'bôlt, 2 spīs cō'bąlt, *n* [G] Same as SMALTITE **speiss cobalt**‡

speiss, 1 spıs, 2 spīs, *n* A compound consisting of the arsenids and sulfids of certain metals, as copper, iron, and nickel, that concentrate in smelting certain ores As it frequently contains cobalt and nickel, it becomes a source of those metals [< G *speise*, < *speisse*, food]

spek'boom", 1 spek'bōm", 2 spĕk'bōm", *n* [S -Afr D] A large shrub (*Portulacaria afra*) of the purslane family, with small pink flowers The leaves are fed to cattle

speke, 1 spīk, 2 spēk, *n* [Prov Eng] A spoke of a wheel

Speke, John Hanning (6/1827–9/16 1864) An English African explorer, who discovered the source of the Nile, Victoria Nyanza — **Speke's gazel**, the sitatunga

spekes'tow† Speakest thou a contraction

spek'ta-kel†, *n* A glass for viewing objects

spel[1]†, *n* Spell, charm

spel[2]†, *n* Play

spel[3]†, *n* A splinter **speld'er**†

speld, 1 speld, 2 spĕld, *v* [Scot] To spald, chip, splinter

speld'er, 1 speld'ər, 2 spĕld'er, *v* [Prov , Eng] To spell

spel'ding, 1 spel'dıŋ, 2 spĕl'ding, *n* [Scot] A small fish, especially a haddock, opened and dried in the sun **spel'-dent**; **spel'drin**‡, **spel'dron**‡.

spe-le'an, } 1 spı-lī'an, 2 spe-lē'an, *a* 1 Dwelling in a
spe-læ'an, } cave or caves, cavernicolous, troglodyte 2 Of or pertaining to a cave or caverns forming or formed by a cave [< L *spelæum*, < Gr *spēlaion* (< *speos*), cave]

spe"le-ol'o-gy, 1 spī lı-el'o-jı, 2 spē le-ŏl'o-gy, *n* [Recent] That department of geology which pertains to the study, exploration, and description of caves [< Gr *spēlaion*, cave, + -OLOGY] — **spe"le-o-log'i-cal**, *a* — **-ol'o-gist**, *n*

spel'i-can, *n* Same as SPILIKIN

Spe-lin', 1 spə-lin', 2 spe-lin', *n* An artificial language devised by Prof George Bauer, of Croatia in 1888 [< *spe-*, var of *spa*, all (< affix *s-*, forming pl terms, + *pa*, every, < Gr *pas*, all), + *lin*, < L *lingua*, tongue]

spelk, 1 spelk, 2 spĕlk, *vt* [Prov Eng] 1. To set with a splint, as a broken bone also, to fasten with a spelk 2. To chastise with a spelk or stick **spelch**†.

spelk, *n* [Prov Eng] A small splint, rod, or stick

spell[1], } 1 spel, 2 spĕl, *v* [SPELLED OR SPELT, SPELD[5],
spel[2], } SPELL'ING]

I. *t* 1. To pronounce or write the letters of (a word) in proper succession, give the letters of in their order

We *spell* nation as though it had three syllables, but pronounce it as though it had two

E A ABBOTT *Shakespearian Grammar* p 344 [MACM 1873]

2. To decipher, as a letter or hieroglyph, by considering (its) constitutive letters, characters, or symbols, hence, to puzzle out and learn sometimes with *over* or *out* 3. To subject to the influence of magic words or a spell, act as a spell upon, charm, fascinate, bewitch, also, to infuse magic properties into, as a charm 4. [Slang] To mean practically or in effect, signify, as, extravagance *spells* ruin 5†. To narrate, tell, teach

II. ı 1. To frame words out of letters, especially to do so with orthographical accuracy , as, he has learned to *spell* 2. [Poet & Rare] To be studiously observant and contemplative 3† To talk, converse [< AS *spellian*, disclose < *spel*, narrative] — **to spell able** [Slang, U S], to have the requisite strength or ability — **to s. backward**, to repeat in the reverse order of the letters hence, to misconstrue — **to s baker** [Colloq , U S], to accomplish anything difficult, as a child's first spelling of dissyllables

spell[2], *v* [SPELLED, SPELD[5], SPELL'ING] **I.** *t* [Colloq] To relieve temporarily from duty, take the place of

I was sometimes permitted to *spell* my father in this [shelling coral], which was a favorite employment S C GOODRICH *Recollections of a Lifetime* vol ı p 62 [A P F CO]

II. ı To accept relief from duty [< AS *spelian*]

spell[1], *n* 1. A turn of duty in relief of another, especially [Colloq], in the United States, a turn so undertaken voluntarily and gratuitously 2. An assigned quantity of work, or the period during which it is or should be done, a period of regular labor

The schooner had made a good deal of water, and it took a hard hour s *spell* at the pump to relieve her of it

W S MAYO *Kaloolah* p 133 [G P P 1867]

3. [Rare] A gang or a person working intermittently or by spells 4. [Colloq] Any relatively short distance or limited period of time, a little while, as, he will stay a *spell* Particularly (1) A short period of rest or relaxation (2) [Colloq , U S] An unpleasant time a season of suffering or illness an attack, as, the poor girl has *spells*

spell[2], *n* 1. A formula used as a charm, an incantation, hence, anything operating as a charm, also, a condition of enchantment, overpowering sway, fascination 2†. Language, speech 3†. A narration, story [< AS *spel*, tale] — **spell'-stopped"**, *a* Same as SPELLBOUND — **s -word**, *n* A word used as a charm or spell — **s -work**, *n* Work wrought by magic enchantment

spell[3], *n* [Prov Brit] 1. A splint or splinter, a small stick used in thatching 2. One of the rungs holding together the legs of a chair 3 In the game of nur-and-spell, the spring that causes the nur to be projected into the air 4†. [Sax] Sport, play CHAUCER *C T* l 4,355 See NUR [< D *spil*, SPINDLE] — **spell'-bone"**, *n* The fibula

spell'a-bi(e", *a* [Rare] That can be spelled

spell'bind", 1 spel'baind', 2 spĕl'bind , *vt* [SPELL'BOUND , SPELL'BIND'ING] To bind or enthrall as if by a spell

spell'bind"er, 1 spel'baind'ər, 2 spĕl'bind'er, *n* [Humorous, U S] One who casts a spell over others as an eloquent speaker applied to political orators since the Presidential campaign of 1888 [by a spell

spell'bound", 1 spel'baund', 2 spĕl'bound', *a* Bound as

spell'er[1], 1 spel'ər, 2 spĕl'er, *n* 1. One who spells, one skilled in orthography 2. An elementary book of exercises in spelling Compare READER, SPEAKER 3† A reciter, talker, story-teller

spell'er², *n* A shoot from the crown of a deer's antler [< SPELL³, *n*]

spell'ing, 1 spel'iŋ, 2 spĕl'ing, *n* **1.** The act of one who spells, the giving in order of the letters of a word, also, the art or science of orthography **2.** The method adopted in writing or framing any particular word, or a word viewed according to the mode in which it is spelled, as theatre is a variant *spelling* of theater **3.** [Colloq] A lesson or recitation in spelling, as, have you studied your *spelling?* — **etymological** or **historical spelling**, orthography based upon the so-called etymology or history of words, unphonetic spelling traditional spelling — **reformed, simple,** or **simplified s**, spelling in which the conventional forms of words have been so modified as to reduce the difference between the orthography and the pronunciation See PHONETIC SPELLING — **spell'ing-bee"** or **-match"**, *n* A gathering at which contestants engage in spelling words, often for prizes, those who spell wrongly usually being retired until only one remains who is the victor — **s -book**, *n* A book of exercises in spelling, a speller

I suspect we had not any *spelling-books* in 1701 I have seen Dyche's of 1710 I D'ISRAELI *Amenities of Lit., Orthography and Orthoepy* in vol ii, p 28 [w s w 1866]

— **s -reform**, *n* A movement having for its object the simplification of spelling of a language by making its orthography conform with its speech

spell'ken, 1 spel'ken; 2 spĕl'kĕn, *n* [Slang, Eng] A theater

Spel'man, 1 spel'mən, 2 spĕl'man, **Sir Henry** (1562?–¹⁰/₁₆ 1641) An English antiquary and scholar

spelt†, *vt & ri* To split spalt

spelt¹, *n* A cereal (*Triticum spelta*) intermediate between wheat and barley, but usually considered a hard-grained variety of the former It was the chief cereal of ancient Egypt, being probably the rye of the time of Moses, of Greece, and of the Roman empire, but cultivated now mainly in Switzerland, southern Germany, and northern Spain [< AS *spelt*] — **lesser** or **small spelt**, St Peter's corn

spelt², *n Metal* Same as SPELTER

spel'ter, 1 spel'tər, 2 spĕl'ter, *vt* To solder with spelter-solder

spel'ter, *n* Zinc. now a commercial term only [< LG *spialter*, pewter, cp G *spiauter*, zinc] — **spel'ter-sol"der**, *n* Hard solder containing zinc

spe-lunc'†, *n* A cavern or cave **spe-lunk'**†.

spe-lun'cous, 1 spi-luŋ'kus, 2 spe-lūŋ'cŭs, *a* Same as SPELEAN, 1 [Ult < Gr *spēlynx*, < *speos*, cave]

spence, 1 spens, 2 spĕnç, *n* **1.** [Prov Eng or Obs] (1) A pantry or larder (2) The interior apartment of a cottage the country parlor **2**†. Expense

Spence, Joseph (⁴/₁₁1699–⁸/₂₀1768) An English author

spen'cer, 1 spen'sər, 2 spĕn'çer, *n* Same as TRYSAIL

spen'cer², *n* **1.** An overcoat shorter than the undercoat, worn at the beginning of the 19th century, designed by the third Earl Spencer to test the absurd imitativeness of those who follow fashion **2.** An outer garment for women resembling that described above

spen'cer³†, *n* A dispenser, butler or steward **spen'ser**†.

Spen'cer¹, *n* **1. Earl,** see ALTHORP **2. Herbert** (⁴/₁₁1820–¹²/₁1903), an English philosopher exponent of organic and social evolution (see SPENCERISM) *Principles of Biology* **3 John Canfield** (¹⁰/₁1788–⁴/₁1855), an American lawyer and statesman **4. Platt Rogers** (¹¹/₁1800–⁵/₁1864), an American teacher, devised Spencerian penmanship **5.** A county in S W Indiana 406 sq m, county-seat, Rockport **6** A county in N Kentucky, 204 sq m, county-seat, Taylorsville **7** A city, county-seat of Owen county, Ind **8.** A city, county-seat of Clay county, Iowa **9** A town in Worcester county, Mass

Spen'cer Gulf. An inlet between Eyre and York peninsulas, South Australia length, 200 m

Spen-ce'ri-an, 1 spen-si'ri-ən, 2 spĕn-çē'ri-an, *a* **1.** Of or pertaining to Herbert Spencer, or to his system; evolutionary **2.** Of or pertaining to a system of free-hand penmanship devised and introduced by P R Spencer about 1855 It consists in pivoting the elbow on the table and making all horizontal strokes and spaces by movement of the forearm — **Spen-ce'ri-an,** *n* *A follower of Herbert Spencer and his system*

Spen'cer-ism, 1 spen'sər-izm, 2 spĕn'çer-iṣm, *n Philos* The doctrine of Herbert Spencer, a system of evolutionary cosmology that accounts for the cosmos or ordered universe by the necessary laws of mechanics solely, working by the redistribution of matter and motion; transformism It recognizes evolution and dissolution as merely secondary and subordinate principles or agencies, and posits "an unknown and unknowable power" underlying the sensible phenomena of the universe *Compare* SYNTHETIC PHILOSOPHY, the name applied by Spencer to his principles See COSMOLOGY; EVOLUTION 7 **Spence'ri-an-ism**†.

Spen'cer-ville, 1 spen'sər-vil, 2 spĕn'çer-vil, *n* A village in Allen county, O

spen'cy, 1 spen'si, 2 spĕn'çy, *n* [-CIES, 1 -siz, 2 -çiz, *pl*] [Shetland] A bird, the storm-petrel

spend, 1 spend, 2 spĕnd, *v* [SPENT, SPEND'ING] **I.** *t* **1.** To pay out, as money, for things needed or desired.

More probably is *spent* upon dress, taking all the classes together, in Spain than in any other country of Europe

A J C HARE *Wanderings in Spain* p 162 [AL s 1873]

2. Hence, to part with gradually, use up, or consume, sometimes, to part with for no useful purpose, squander, waste, as, all our flour is *spent*, to *spend* a fortune in display **3.** To pass away or employ, as time or opportunity, in some manner, as, to *spend* the hour idly **4.** To wear out with effort, use, or usage, exhaust, use up often reflexively, as, his anger has *spent* itself

For love with loving is not *spent*,
Not such is love's divine intent

ROSE TERRY COOKE *An Answer* st 3

5. To suffer the loss of, lose now chiefly in the nautical phrase **to spend a mast. 6.** To emit, as mist **7.** [Cornwall, Eng] *Mining* To exhaust by mining; dig out. used in the phrase **to spend ground. 8**†. To cause to be expended

II *i* **1.** To disburse money or any other valuable medium of exchange **2.** To waste or wear away, be wasted or exhausted

I will very gladly *spend* and be *spent* for you *2 Cor* xii, 15

3. To emit spawn, mult, etc **4.** *Mining* To break ground [< AS *spendan*, < LL *spendo* < L *-spendo* in *expendo, dispendo*, see EXPEND] — **spend'all",** *n* A spendthrift or prodigal [spent

spend'a-bl(e", *a* [Rare] That can be or can properly be

spend'er, 1 spend'ər, 2 spĕnd'er, *n* **1.** One who or that which spends or is lavish in expenditure hence, a spendthrift **2** *Tanning* A vat for leaching bark.

spend'ing, 1 spend'iŋ, 2 spĕnd'ing, *n* **1.** The act of one who spends, or that which is spent **2**†. Ready money, cash — **spend'ing-mon"ey,** *n* Cash allowed or set aside as a fund for petty personal disbursements, pocket-money pin-money **s -silver**†.

spend'thrift", 1 spend'thrift', 2 spĕnd'thrift', *a* Excessively lavish, wasteful, prodigal **spend'thrift"y**‡.

spend'thrift", *n* **1.** One who spends beyond his means or reasonable requirements **2.** *Law* One who, by excessive drinking, idleness, or any form of debauchery, exposes his family to want or to become a charge on the town — **spendthrift trust** (*Law*), a trust created for the providing of a fund for the maintenance of an incapable or improvident person it generally provides against alienation of the fund by either the beneficiary or his creditors

Spe'ner, 1 spē'nər, 2 spę'ner, **Philipp Jakob,** (¹/₁1635–²/₁1705) A German preacher, originator at Frankfort of a *type of pietism* — **Spe'ner-ism,** *n* *A simple rule of piety* which led its followers to live religiously in daily affairs, regardless of theological subtleties

Spen'ny-moor, 1 spen'i-mūr 2 spĕn'y-mōōr, *n* An urban district in Durham county, England.

spense, *n* Same as SPENCE

spen'ser†, *n* Same as SPENCER²

Spen'ser, 1 spen'sər, 2 spĕn'ser, **Edmund** (1552–¹/₁1599) An English poet, *Shepheard's Calendar, Faerie Queene*

Spen-se'ri-an, 1 spen-si'ri-ən, 2 spĕn-çē'ri-an, *a* Of or pertaining to Edmund Spenser applied especially to the stanza and style of versification adopted by him

Mr Arnold has justly praised the 'fluidity' of the *Spenserian* stanza Thomson (Castle of Indolence) and Byron (Childe Harold) have added to its popularity

GUMMERE *Poetics* p 238 [o & co 1891]

Spen-se'ri-an, *n* The Spenserian stanza It consists of 8 iambic pentameter lines, followed by an Alexandrine, and contains only three rimes, the first ending lines 1 and 3, the second lines 2, 4, 5, and 7, and the third lines 6 and 8

spent, 1 spent, 2 spĕnt, *pa* **1.** Worn out or exhausted by effort or suffering, having little or no power or vigor left, as, a *spent* horse **2.** Exhausted by spawning: specif said of fish — **spent ball,** a musket-ball or cannon-ball whose speed has been so reduced that it is incapable of penetrating an object — **s bill of lading,** a bill of lading ready to be canceled, as having accomplished its purpose

spe'os, 1 spi'es, 2 spē'ŏs, *n Egypt Archeol* A cave-temple or cave-tomb of some architectural pretensions, as the rock-temples at Abou Simbel [< Gr *speos*, cave]

sperf, *vt* Same as SPAR¹

sperf, *n* A spur or spar

spe'ra-ble†, *a* *Worthy or possible to be hoped for*

sper'a-ble†, *n* Same as SPARABLE

spe'rate, 1 spi'rēt, 2 spē'rāt, *a* Hoped for, that may be hoped for in law, said of a debt that may be recovered opposed to *desperate* [< L *spero* (pp *speratus*), hope]

spere¹†, *n* A spear

spere'†, *n* Sphere

sperge, 1 spūrj, 2 spĕrġ, *n* In distilling, a charge of wash for the still

sper'hawk†, *n* A sparhawk or sparrow-hawk

sper'ket, 1 spūr'ket, 2 spĕr'kĕt, *n* [Prov. Eng] A large wooden peg for the support of a saddle or a harness

sper'ling, *n* Same as SPARLING

sperm¹, 1 spūrm, 2 spĕrm, *n* The generative fluid of a male animal [< F *sperme*, < L *sperma*, < Gr *sperma*, < *speirō*, sow] — **sperm'-as"ter,** *n Embryol* The fibers radiating around the sperm-nucleus during fertilization — **s. -ball,** *n* A spherical mass of spermatozoa, as in sponges — **s -cell,** *n* **1.** A spermatozoon. **2.** A spermatoblast or a spermatocyte — **s. -center,** *n Embryol* The centrosome of the sperm — **s -filament,** *n* The axial filament of the spermatozoon's tail — **s -morula,** *n* A spermatogemma — **s. -nucleus,** *n Biol* Same as SPERMONUCLEUS — **s -rope,** *n* A string of spermatozoa in a spermatophore — **s -sac,** *n* A spermatheca

sperm², *n* **1.** A sperm-whale **2.** Spermaceti; also, spermaceti-oil [Short for SPERMACETI]

-sperm, *suffix* Used largely in botanical terms to denote seed as, gymnos*sperm*, etc [< L *sperma*, see SPERM¹]

sper'ma-, 1 spūr'mə-, 2 spĕr'ma- Same as SPERMATO-

sper"ma-ce'ti, 1 spūr'mə-si'ti *or* -set'i, 2 spĕr'ma-çē'ti *or* -çĕt'i (XIII), *n* A white, brittle, fatty substance contained in solution in the sperm-oil of the head of the sperm-whale and other cetaceans, which separates on the death of the animal used for making candles, and in pharmacy as the basis of ointments and cerates [F, < L *sperma* (see SPERM¹) + *ceti*, gen s of *cetus* (< Gr *kētos*), whale (the substance being once regarded as the spawn of the whale)] — **sper"ma-ce'ti-whale",** *n* A sperm-whale

sper"ma-cra'si-a, *n Pathol* Same as SPERMATORRHEA [< SPERMA- + Gr *akrasia*, bad condition] — **sper'ma-duct,** *n* A spermatic duct — **sper'ma-gone,** *n* A spermogonium **sper"ma-go'ni-um**‡

sper'mal-ist, 1 spūr'mel-ist, 2 spĕr'mal-ist *n* A spermist

sper-man'gi-um, 1 spər-man'ji-um, 2 sper-măn'ġi-ŭm, *n* [-GI-A, *pl*] *Bot* A receptacle in certain algæ, in which spores are developed. [< SPERM(o- + Gr *angeion*, vessel]

sper'ma-phore, *n Bot* A placenta **sper'mo-phore**†, **sper"mo-pho'ri-um**‡.— **Sper-maph'y-ta,** *n pl Bot* Same as SPERMATOPHYTA.— **sper'ma-phyte,** *n Bot* Same as SPERMATOPHYTE

sper'ma-ry, 1 spūr'mə-ri, 2 spĕr'ma-ry, *n* [-RIES, 1 -riz, 2 -riz, *pl*] The generative gland of the male, a testicle, or an equivalent organ. [< L *sperma*, see SPERM¹, *n*] **sper-ma'ri-um**‡.

sper'mat-, 1 spūr'mat-, 2 spĕr'măt- Same as SPERMATO- — **sper"ma-tan'gi-um,** *n Bot* Same as SPERMANGIUM

sper"ma-the'ca, 1 spūr'mə-thī'kə, 2 spĕr'ma-thē'ca, *n* [-CÆ, 1 -si, 2 -çē, *pl*] A receptacle for receiving and retaining spermatozoa in the females of many invertebrates, as insects, worms and mollusks **sper"ma-to-the'ca**‡.— **sper"ma-the'cal,** *a*

sper-ma'ti-a, *n* Plural of SPERMATIUM

sper-mat'ic, 1 spər-mat'ik, 2 *sper-măt'ic, a* **1.** Of, pertaining to, conveying, or containing sperm or semen, secreting spermatozoa **2.** Of or pertaining to the spermary **3.** [Archaic] Figuratively, possessing a germinal quality or essence fructifying [< F *spermatique*, < L *spermaticus*, < Gr *spermatikos*, < *sperma*, see SPERM¹] **sper-mat'i-cal**‡.— **spermatic canal,** the inguinal canal — **s cone,** one of a series of conical bodies formed by the coiling of the spermatic tubules in the head of the epididymis — **s. cord,** the cord, made up of the spermatic duct and its accompanying vessels and nerves that passes from the testis through the inguinal canal into the abdominal cavity — **s. duct,** the duct by which semen is conveyed from the testis, the vas deferens and the ejaculatory duct — **s rete,** anastomosing channels into which the straight tubules of the testis empty

sper'ma-tid, 1 spūr'mə-tid, 2 spĕr'ma-tid, *n Zool* A cell resulting from the division of the secondary spermatocytes and developing into a spermatozoon. [< Gr *sperma(t-)*, seed.]

sper"ma-tif'er-ous, 1 spūr'mə-tif'ər-us, 2 spĕr'ma-tif'er-ŭs *a Bot* Bearing spermatia [< SPERMATIA + L *fero*, bear]

sper'ma-tin, 1 spūr'mə-tin, 2 spĕr'ma-tin, *n* A mucin-like substance to which the gumminess of semen is due [< Gr *sperma(t-)*, see SPERM¹, *n*]

sper'ma-tism, 1 spūr'mə-tizm, 2 spĕr'ma-tiṣm, *n* **1.** Emission, or a discharge, of seminal fluid **2.** Same as SPERMISM [SPERMIST

sper'ma-tist, 1 spūr'mə-tist, 2 spĕr'ma-tist, *n* Same as

sper"ma-ti'tis, 1 spūr'mə-tai'tis *or* -ti'tis, 2 spĕr'ma-ti'tis *or* -ti'tis *n* Same as FUNICULITIS

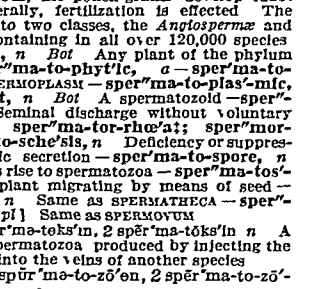
sper-ma'ti-um, 1 spər-mē'shi-um, 2 sper-mā'shi-ŭm, *n* [-TI-A, *pl*] *Bot* **1.** A minute spore (conidium) abjointed from one of the sterigmata within a spermogonium (pycnidium) usually difficult of germination, and formerly regarded as a *non-motile antherozoid* **2.** The aplanogamete which, in the red algæ, unites with the carpogonium [< Gr *sperma(t-)*, see SPERM¹] **sper-ma'tion**‡ — **sper-ma"ti-og'e-nous,** *a* Producing spermatia — **sper-ma'ti-o-phore,** *n* An organ or growth on which spermatia are borne

sper'ma-tize, 1 spūr'mə-taiz, 2 spĕr'ma-tiz, *vt* [-TIZED, -TIZ'ING] To yield or emit seed or sperm, have a seminal discharge [< Gr *spermatizō*, < *sperma*, see SPERM¹]

sper'ma-to-, sper'mat-, 1 spūr'mə-to-, spūr'mat-, 2 spĕr'ma-to-, spĕr'măt- From Greek *sperma(t-)* (see SPERM¹), seed, semen combining forms — **sper"ma-tem-phrax'is,** *n* Obstruction of the seminal discharge — **sper"ma-to'al,** *a* Of or pertaining to a spermatozoon — **sper'ma-to-blast,** *n* One of the epithelial cells of the seminal tubules from which a spermatozoon develops — **sper"ma-to-blas'tic,** *a* Producing spermatozoa — **sper'ma-to-cele,** *n* A tumor of the testis or epididymis containing spermatozoa — **sper'ma-to-cel"dal,** *a* Checking or killing the motor-power of spermatozoa — **sper'ma-to-cyst,** *n* A seminal vesicle **sper"ma-to-cys'tis**‡.— **sper"ma-to-cys'tic,** *a* — **sper"ma-to-cys-tid'i-um,** *n* [-I-A, *pl*] *Bot* A receptacle in which spermatozoids are produced an antheridium — **sper"ma-to-cyte,** *n Bot* **1.** A mother-cell from which spermatozoids are developed **2** A spermatoblast — **sper'ma-to-cy"tal,** *a* — **sper"ma-to-gem'ma,** *n* [-MÆ, *pl*] One of certain club-shaped protoplasmic masses containing nuclei that project into the seminal tubules and afterward develop into the spermatoblasts — **sper"ma-to-gen'e-sis,** *n Biol* The development of spermatozoa or spermatozoids — **sper"ma-to-ge-net'ic,** *a* Of, pertaining to, characterized by, or exhibiting *spermatogenesis* — **sper"ma-tog'e-nous,** *a* Producing spermatozoa — **sper"ma-tog'e-ny,** *n* The production of sperm or spermatozoa — **sper"ma-to-go'ni-um,** *n* [-NI-A, *pl*] *Anat* **1.** One of the undifferentiated cells of the seminal tubules that by division produce the spermatocytes **2** In larval insects a large cell in which the contents of a testis originate **sper'ma-to-gone**‡ — **sper"ma-to-go'ni-al,** *a* **sper"ma-to-gon'ic** — **sper'ma-told,** *a* Resembling sperm — **sper"ma-tol'o-gist,** *n* One who studies or is versed in spermatology — **sper"ma-tol'o-gy,** *n* The branch of biology that treats of sperm, also, a treatise on this subject — **sper"ma-to-log'i-cal,** *a* — **sper'ma-to-mere,** *n Embryol* One of the elements into which the male or female pronucleus divides — **sper"ma-tom'er-ite,** *n Embryol* A chromatin granule of the sperm, seen after the spermatozoon has advanced into the egg during fertilization — **sper"ma-to'on,** *n* [-TO'A, *pl*] A spermatoblast — **sper"ma-to-pho'bi-a,** *n Pathol* A fear of spermatorrhea — **sper'ma-to-phore,** *n Zool* A capsule or case containing spermatozoa, as in many mollusks, worms, and other invertebrates — **Sper"ma-toph'o-ral,** *a* — **sper"ma-toph'o-rous,** *a* Producing or conveying sperm, seed, or semen, seminiferous — **Sper"ma-toph'y-ta,** *n pl Bot* A phylum comprising the seed-bearing or flowering plants In these the sporophyte is fully differentiated into root, stem, leaves, flowers, etc and the gametophyte is very small In the spermatophytes, which are heterosporous, the pollen-grains develop tubes through which, generally, fertilization is effected The phylum is divided into two classes, the *Angiospermæ* and the *Gymnospermæ*, containing in all over 120,000 species — **sper'ma-to-phyte,** *n Bot* Any plant of the phylum *Spermatophyta* — **sper"ma-to-phyt'ic,** *a* — **sper'ma-to-plasm,** *n* Same as SPERMOPLASM — **sper"ma-to-plas'mic,** *a* — **sper'ma-to-plast,** *n Bot* A spermatozoid — **sper"ma-tor-rhe'a,** *n* Seminal discharge without voluntary sexual excitement **sper"ma-tor-rhœ'a**‡; **sper"mor-rhœ'a**‡.— **sper"ma-to-sche'sis,** *n* Deficiency or suppression of the spermatic secretion — **sper'ma-to-spore,** *n Biol* A cell that gives rise to spermatozoa — **sper"ma-tos'-trote,** *n Ecol* A plant migrating by means of seed — **sper"ma-to-the'ca,** *n* Same as SPERMATHECA — **sper"ma-to'vum,** *n* [-A, *pl*] Same as SPERMOVUM

sper"ma-tox'in, 1 spūr'mə-toks'in, 2 spĕr'ma-tŏks'in *n* A toxin that dissolves spermatozoa produced by injecting the semen of one animal into the veins of another species

sper"ma-to-zo'on, 1 spūr'mə-to-zō'on, 2 spĕr'ma-to-zō'-ŏn, *n* [-ZO'A, *pl*] One of the living elements in the semen, to which it owes its fecundating power, the essential male fertilizing element of an animal or of one of the lower plants Animal spermatozoa usually have the form of nucleated cells with a long flagellate process or tail by which they



Spermatozoa

starfish (*Asterias glacialis*) an instant before swimactively about fore impregnation showing the character- [< SPERMATO- + Gr istic prominence **2** The same after the *zōon* an animal] entrance of a spermatozoon

In all the Metazoa the prevailing method of reproduction is by the union of two 'sexually differentiated germ-cells or gametes', a small motile microgamete' or *spermatozoon* and a large yolk-laden macrogamete' or ovum This differentiation between the germ-cells is another example of the advantages of division of labour for while the onus of bringing about the union of the germ-cells is thrown entirely on the *spermatozoon* the egg devotes itself to the accumulation of food-material for the subsequent use of the developing embryo The fundamental physiological difference which this division of labour has produced in the germ-cells is reflected on to the general metabolism of the parents and underlies the sexual differentiation of the latter *Encyc Brit* 11th ed, vol vii p 717.

— **sper"ma-to-zo'al,** *a* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of spermatozoa **sper"ma-to-zo'ic**‡.— **sper"ma-to-zo'an. I.** *a* Spermatozoal **II.** *n* A spermatozoon — **sper"ma-to-zo'id. I.** *a* Spermatozooid **II.** *n* **1** *Bot* Same as ANTHEROZOID. **2** Same as SPERMATOZOON — **sper"ma-to-zo'oid I.** *a* Resembling a spermatozoon spermatozooidal **II** *n* **1.** A spermatozoon **2.** *Bot* A spermatozoid

sper″ma-tu′ri-a, 1 spûr′mə-tû′ri-ə, 2 spĕr′ma-tû′ri-a, *n* *Pathol* The presence of spermatozoa in the urine [< SPERMAT- + Gr *ouron*, urine]

Sper″mes-ti′næ, 1 spûr′mes-tai′ni, 2 spĕr mēs-ti′nē, *n pl* *Ornith* A Paleotropical subfamily of plocoeid birds **Sper-mes′tes,** *n* (t g) [< Gr *sperma* (see SPERM¹) + *esthiō*, eat] — **sper-mes′tine,** *a* & *n*

sper′mic, 1 spûr′mik, 2 spĕr′mic, *a* Of or pertaining to sperm or semen spermatic

sper-mid′i-um, 1 spər-mid′i-um, 2 sper-mid′i-ûm, *n* [-I-A, *pl*] **1** *Bot* An achenium 2 *Anat* A spermatozoon

sper′mi-duct, 1 spûr′mi-dukt, 2 spĕr′mi-dŭct, *n* **1.** *Helminth* The duct that conveys sperm in female acanthocephalous worms **2.** The spermatic duct — **sper″mi-du′cal,** *a* Conveying sperm or spermatozoa

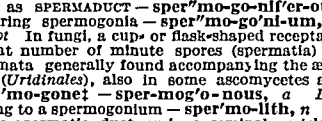
sper′min, } 1 spûr′min, -mın *or* -min, 2 spûr′min, -mın *or*
sper′mine, } -min *n* **1** A colorless crystalline compound (C_2H_5N), salts of which are contained in semen, in the heart and liver of the calf, in sputa from various diseases, etc Spermin phosphate was long known as **Charcot-Neumann or Leyden crystals** 2 A preparation of the testicle used as a hypodermic injection to stay the debilitating influences of old age and for locomotor ataxia [< SPERM¹]

sperm′ism, 1 spûrm′ızm, 2 spĕrm′ĭsm, *n* *Biol* The old theory that the spermatozoon alone is the germ of the future animal — **sperm′ist,** *n* A believer in spermism opposed to *ovist*

sper′mo-, } 1 spûr′mo-, spûrm-, 2 spĕr′mo-, spĕrm-
sperm-, } Same as SPERMATO- combining forms — **sper′mo-blast,** *n* Same as SPERMATOBLAST — **sper″mo-blas′tic,** *a* — **sper′mo-carp,** *n* *Bot* The hard shelly fruit of characeous plants, a sporophydium — **sper′mo-cen″ter,** *n* Same as SPERMOCENTER — **sper″mo-coc′cus,** *n* A sperm-nucleus — **sper′mo-derm,** *n* *Bot* The outer integument of a seed, the testa — **sper′mo-duct,** *n* *Anat* Same as SPERMADUCT — **sper″mo-go-nif′er-ous,** *a* *Bot* Bearing spermogonia — **sper″mo-go′ni-um,** *n* [-NI-A, *pl*] *Bot* In fungi, a cup- or flask-shaped receptacle bearing a great number of minute spores (spermatia) on slender sterigmata generally found accompanying the æcia of rust-fungi (*Uridinales*), also in some ascomycetes and lichens **sper′mo-gonet** † — **sper-mog′o-nous,** *a* *Bot* Of or pertaining to a spermogonium — **sper′mo-lith,** *n* A calculus in the spermatic duct or in a seminal vesicle — **sper-mol′o-gy,** *n* **1.** Same as SPERMATOLOGY **2** The branch of botany that treats of seeds — **sper″mo-log′i-cal,** *a* — **sper-mol′o-gist,** *n* — **sper″mo-neu-ral′gi-a,** *n* Neuralgia of the spermatic cord — **sper″mo-nu′cle-us,** *n* The nucleus of the spermatozoon after it penetrates the ovum, a male pronucleus — **sper-mo′on,** *n* *Embryol* The impregnated ovum — **sper′mo-phile,** *n* An arctomyine squirrel-like rodent (genus *Spermophilus*), as the striped gopher or the suslik — **Sper″mo-phi-li′næ,** *n pl* *Mam* The *Arctomyinæ* **Sper-moph′i-lus,** *n* (t g) — **sper-moph′i-line,** *a* & *n* — **sper″mo-phleb″ec-ta′si-a,** *n* A dilatation or varicose condition of the spermatic veins — **sper′mo-phore,** *n* **1** A seminal vesicle **2** *Bot* (1) A placenta (2) A funiculus **sper-moph′o-rum** † — **sper″mo-pho′ri-um,** *n* Same as SPERMATOPHORE — **Sper-moph′y-ta,** *n pl* *Bot* Same as SPERMATOPHYTA — **sper′mo-phyte,** *n* *Bot* Spermatophyte — **sper″mo-phyt′ic,** *a* — **sper′mo-plasm,** *n* The protoplasm of a spermatozoon **sper″mo-plas′ma** †. — **sper″mo-po′di-um,** *n* [-DI-A, *pl*] *Bot* The gynophore in plants of the parsley family — **sper′mo-sphere,** *n* A spermatogemma — **sper′mo-spore,** *n* Same as SPERMATOSPORE — **sper″mo-the′ca,** *n* [Rare] *Bot* A pericarp — **sper′mo-tox″in,** *n* Same as SPERMATOXIN — **sperm″o-va′ri-an,** *a* Of or pertaining to a spermovarium — **sperm″o-va′ri-um,** *n* [-RI-A, *pl*] A hermaphrodite sexual gland or gonad **sperm-o′va-ry** † — **sperm-o′vum,** *n* *Biol* A fecundated ovum

sper′mule, 1 spûr′mûl, 2 spĕr′mûl, *n* A spermatozoon the term used by Haeckel [< L *spermulum*, dim of *sperma*, see SPERM¹] **sper′mu-lum** †.

sperm′-whale″, 1 spûrm′-hwēl″, 2 spĕrm′-hwāl″, *n* A physeteroid toothed cetacean, especially *Physeter macrocephalus*, of warm seas, having the head high and truncate in front, and teeth in the lower jaw but none in the upper Some males attain a length of 80 feet, the female is smaller The oil contained in the case or great cavity above the skull yields spermaceti, and the blubber yields sperm-oil Its mouth contains large conical teeth, useful as ivory, but yields no whalebone This whale feeds largely upon squids, and is able to swallow big pieces Its intestines frequently yield ambergris Tho less common than formerly, its capture in the warmer oceans is still a profitable industry — **pigmy sperm-whale,** or **sperm-whale porpolse,** a ziphioid whale or bottlenose (genus *Hyperoodon*) that yields spermaceti and an oil like sperm-oil



Sperm-whale 1/457

sper′ront, *n* A vessel s rostrum or beak

spe″ro-na′ra, 1 spĕ ro-nā′ra, 2 spę′ro-nā′ra, *n* [-RE, 1 -rē, 2 -rę, *pl*] A broad, square-rigged transportation-boat, with high poop and stern, used on the south Italian coast [It, < *sperone*, SPUR]

sper′ra-ble†, *n* Same as SPARABLE

Sper′ry, 1 sper′ı, 2 spĕr′y, **Charles Stillman** (°/₁1847–²/₁ 1911) An American admiral, president Naval War College

sper′ry-lite, 1 sper′ı-lait, 2 spĕr′ı-lit *n* *Mineral* A metallic tin-white platinum arsenid ($PtAs_2$), crystallizing in the isometric system [< F L *Sperry* + -LITE]

sperset, *ct* & *et* To disperse

sperthe†, *n* Same as SPARTH

sper′ver†, *n* Same as SPARVER **sper′vy our†**

spes′sart-ite, 1 spes′ərt-ait, 2 spĕs′art-it *n* **1.** A hyacinth-red garnet **2** A composite rock resembling camptonite [< *Spessart*, Germany] **spes′sart-ine†**

spet, 1 spet, 2 spĕt, *v* [Dial or Obs] To spit — **spet′,** *n* Spittle [southern Europe and Bermuda

spet′, *n* *Ich* A small barracuda (*Sphyræna sphyræna*) of

spetch′es, 1 spech′ez, 2 spĕch′ĕs, *n pl.* [Dial] The offal of skins, hides, etc for making glue [Var of SPECK¹]

spew, 1 spiū, 2 spū, *v* **I.** *t* **1.** To vomit up, hence, to cast forth **2** To cast out with abhorrence, as from the mouth **3** To sweat as oil from curried leather **4** To exude (moisture) through a covering of gravel, as moist clay

II. *i* **1.** To vomit, puke **2** To eject seed, as wet land swollen with frost [W] **3.** To droop at the muzzle by reason of too rapid firing said of a gun [< AS *spīwan*, spit] — **to spew oakum** (*Naut*), to eject oakum from the seams said of a vessel — **spewt,** *n* That which is spewed, vomit — **spew′er,** *n*

spewd, *pp* Spewed S S

spew′yt, *a* **1** Like spew, of spew **2** Soggy, wet, boggy **spew′ingt.** — **spew′i-nesst,** *n*

Spey, 1 spĕ, 2 spę, *n* A river in N E Scotland, flowing 107 m to Moray Firth, noted as a salmon-stream

Spey′er, 1 spaiˑər, 2 spī′er, *n* A city, capital of Rhenish Bavaria The diet, by its protests in 1529, originated the name "Protestant" **Spet′er†.**

Spe′zi-a, 1 spē′dzi-ə, 2 spę′dzi-a, *n* **1.** A maritime town in Liguria province, Italy contains the Italian national arsenal and important ship-building yards **2 Gulf of,** an inlet of the Gulf of Genoa, Italy, where the poet Shelley was drowned July 8, 1822 **Spez′zi-a†.**

Spez′zi-a′, 1 spet′sı-ə, 2 spĕt′sī-a, *n* **1** An island in Nauplia Gulf, Argolis, Greece, 96 sq m **2** A town on it

S P G, *abbr* Society for the Propagation of the Gospel

sp gr, *abbr* Specific gravity

sphac′el, 1 sfas′el, 2 sfăç′ĕl, *n* Same as SPHACELUS

sphac′e-late, 1 sfas′ı-lēt, 2 sfăç′e-lāt, *v* [-LAT′ED, -LAT′ING] **I.** *t* To affect with gangrene or necrosis **II.** *i* To become gangrenous, decay, die — **sphac′e-late,** *a* **1** Gangrenous, mortified, necrosed, decayed **sphac′e-lous†** 2. *Bot* Dead withered **sphac′e-lat″ed†** — **sphac″e-la′tion,** *n* Death of a part, mortification **sphac′e-lism†, sphac″e-lis′mus†.**

sphac′ele, 1 sfas′el, 2 sfăç′ĕl, *n* *Bot* A hollow chamber developed from the apical cell in certain algæ [< Gr *sphaʃelos*, gangrene] **sphac′e-la†** [-LÆ 1 -lī, 2 -lē, *pl*]

sphac″e-lo-der′ma, 1 sfas ı-lo-dûr′mə, 2 sfăç e-lo-dĕr′ma, *n* *Pathol* Gangrene of the skin [< Gr *sphakelos*, gangrene, + *derma* skin]

Sphac″e-lo′ma, 1 sfas′ı-lō′mə, 2 sfăç′e-lō′ma, *n* *Bot* A form-genus of *Fungi Imperfecti*, of which the species *Sphaceloma ampelinum* causes a disease of the grape-vine [< Gr *sphakelos*, gangrene]

sphac″e-lo-tox′ın, 1 sfas′ı-lo-tɔks′ın 2 sfăç′e lo-tŏks′in *n* *Chem* Same as SPASMOTIN [< Gr *sphakelos*, gangrene, + TOXIN]

sphac′e-lus, 1 sfas′ı-lus, 2 sfăç′e-lŭs, *n* *Pathol* Gangrene with complete death of a limb or a part, also, gangrenous slough [< Gr *sphakelos*, gangrene]

Sphac-te′ri-a, 1 sfak-tī′ri-ə, 2 sfăc-tē′ri-a, *n* An island near S W Morea Greece, where the Athenians conquered the Spartans, 425 B C See NAVARINO **Sphag′i-a†**

sphær-. Same as SPHÆRO-

Sphæ-ral′ce-a, 1 sfı-ral′sı-ə, 2 sfe-răl′ çe-a, *n* *Bot* A genus of malvaceous herbs and shrubs with pink, red, or white flowers, carpels 2-valved, and reniform seeds There are about 30 species, natives of America and South Africa [< SPHÆR- + Gr *alkea* plant]

sphæ-raph′i-des, 1 sfı-raf′ı-dīz, 2 sfe-răf′ı-dēs, *n pl* *Bot* Spherical clusters of crystals in the cells of certain plants, made up of many small crystals or with a distinctly radiate structure [< SPHÆR- + Gr *rhaphis*, needle]

Sphæ-rel′la, 1 sfı-rel′ə, 2 sfe-rĕl′a, *n* *Bot* A large genus of ascomycetous fungi parasitic on plants, and especially on leaves The membranaceous roundish perithecia are covered or partly covered by the epidermis, the asci are 8-spored, the spores hyaline and 2-celled, and many bear pycnidia and free conidia More than 150 North-American species have been described [< Gr *sphaira*, sphere]

Sphæ″rel-la′ri-a, 1 sfı″re-lē′ri-ə, 2 sfĕ″rĕ-lā′ri-a, *n pl* *Protoz* An order of spumellarian radiolarians having the skeleton a perfect shell of latticework or resembling wickerwork [< Gr *sphaira*, sphere] — **sphæ″rel-la′ri-an,** *a* & *n*

sphæ′rel-lose, 1 sfi′re-lōs, 2 sfĕ′rĕ-lōs, *n* *Phytopathol* A plant-disease caused by parasitic fungi belonging to the form-genus *Sphærella* *S rosigena* attacks roses *S fragariæ* attacks strawberry-leaves

sphæ-ren′chy-ma, 1 sfı-reŋ′ki-mə, 2 sfĕ-rĕŋ′ey-ma, *n* *Bot* Cellular tissue, of nearly spherical cells, as in the pulp of fruits not used [< SPHÆR- + Gr *enchyma*, see ENCHYMA]

Sphæ″ri-a′ce-æ, 1 sfi″ri-ē′sı-ı, 2 sfĕ″ri-ā′çe-ē, *n pl* *Bot* A family of ascomycetous fungi, having perithecia mouths usually in the form of short papillæ **Sphæ′ri-a,** *n* (t g) [< Gr *sphaira*, sphere] — **Sphæ″ri-a′ce-ı†.** — **sphæ″ri-a′ceous,** *a*

Sphæ″ri-a′les, 1 sfi rı-ē′lız, 2 sfĕ″ri-ā′lēs, *n pl* *Bot* A very large order of ascomycetous fungi, ranging from leaf parasites to terrestrial forms Most of them, however, grow on plant-stems and -leaves The perithecia have distinct walls either free or set in a stroma [< Gr *sphaira* ball]

sphæ-rid′i-um, 1 sfi-rid′ı-um, 2 sfĕ-rid′i-ûm, *n* [-I-A, *pl*] *Echin* One of certain minute spheroidal bodies with a short stalk attached to the ambulacral plates and peristome of a sea-urchin, and believed to function as olfactory or auditory organs [< Gr *sphairidion*, dim of *sphaira*, ball] — **sphæ-rid′i-al,** *a*

Sphæ-ri′di-dæ, 1 sfi-rai′ı-dī, 2 sfĕ-rī′i-dē, *n pl* *Entom* A family of clavicorn beetles with only 3 ventral segments

Sphæ′ri-us, *n* (t g) [< Gr *sphaira*, sphere] — **sphæ′ri-id,** *a* & *n* — **sphæ′ri-oid,** *a*

sphæ″ris-te′ri-um, 1 sfi″ris-tī′ri-um, 2 sfĕ ris-tē′ri-ûm, *n* [-RI-A, *pl*] [L] *Class Antiq* A place for ball-playing, ball-court tennis-court

sphæ′rite, 1 sfi′rait, 2 sfĕ′rit, *n* *Mineral* A greasy-vitreous light-gray, bluish, hydrous aluminum phosphate ($H_{32}Al_{10}P_4O_{41}$), in globular concretions [< Gr *sphaira*, ball]

sphæ′ro-, sphær-, 1 sfi′ro-, sfir-, 2 sfĕ′ro-, sfĕr- From Greek *sphaira*, sphere, ball combining forms — **Sphæ″ro-bac-te′ri-a,** *n pl* *Biol* A group of bacteria with spherical cells, as *Micrococcus* — **sphæ″ro-co′balt-ite,** *n* See SPHÆROCOBALTITE — **Sphæ″ro-coc-ca′ce-æ,** *n pl* *Bot* A family of red seaweeds belonging to the order *Rhodymentales* Several of the species are of commercial value — **Sphæ″ro-gas′tra,** *n pl* *Arach* The *Aranetda* or spiders — **sphæ″ro-hex-as′ter,** *n* *Spong* A hexaster whose rays terminate in spherical knobs

sphæ′roid, *n* Same as SPHEROID

Sphæ-roi′de-a, 1 sfi-roi′dı-ə, 2 sfĕ-rŏi′de-a *n pl* *Protoz* A suborder of sphærellarian radiolarians with the lattice-shell spherical [< SPHÆRO- + Gr *eidos*, form] — **sphæ-roi′de-an,** *a* & *n*

sphæ′ro-lite, *n* *Petrol* Same as SPHERULITE — **sphæ″ro-lit′ic,** *a* — **sphæ′ro-mere,** *n.* Same as SPHEROMERE — **Sphæ-rom′i-dæ,** *n pl* *Crust* A family of isopods having a broad convex body, antennæ and antennulæ well developed, and pleon of 2 segments, globe-slaters **Sphæ-ro′ma,** *n* (t g) — **sphæ-ro′mi-an,** *a* & *n* — **sphæ′ro-mid,** *n* — **sphæ′ro-moid,** *a* — **Sphæ″ro-ne′ma,** *n* *Bot* A form-genus of sphæroidaceous fungi — **Sphæ″ro-phrac′ta,** *n pl* A suborder of acanthophractan radiolarians with 20 equal radial spines — **sphæ″ro-phrac′tan,** *a*

Sphæ-rop″si-da′les, 1 sfi-rop″si-dē′lız, 2 sfĕ-rŏp si-dā′lēs, *n pl* *Bot* A large order of the *Fungi Imperfecti* The spores are borne on the ends of short conidiophores arising from the walls of the pycnidium It contains *Phoma*, *Phyllosticta Septoria* and similar form-genera Many of the species cause leaf-spot disease in cultivated plants [< Gr *sphaira*, ball, + *opsis*, appearance, + *eidos*, form] — **Sphæ″rop-sid′er-ite,** *n* Same as SPHEROSIDERITE — **sphæ′ro-spore,** *n* A tetraspore **sphe′ro-spore†** — **Sphæ″ro-the′ca,** *n* *Bot* A genus of fungi, belonging to the cleistocarpous *Ascomycetes*, bearing roundish perithecia containing only 1 ascus with 8 spores The unbranched appendages resemble the mycelium *S pannosa* is parasitic on peach-trees, and *S castagnei* on hops and many other plants causing a whitish mildew — **sphæ-roth′e-cose,** *n* *Phytopathol* A mildew disease caused in various cultivated plants by fungi of the genus *Sphærotheca* — **Sphæ″ro-the-ri′i-dæ,** *n pl* *Entom* A family of oniscomorphous chilopods with the antennæ at the sides of the head **Sphæ″ro-the′ri-um,** *n* (t g) — **sphæ″ro-the′ri-an, sphæ″ro-the′ri-id,** *a* & *n* — **sphæ″ro-the′ri-oid,** *a* — **Sphæ″ro-zoi′dæ,** *n pl* *Protoz* A family of beloidean radiolarians with associated cells, living in colonies **Sphæ″ro-zo′um,** *n* (t g) — **sphæ′ro-zoid,** *a* & *n* — **sphæ″ro-zo′on,** *n* [-ZO′A, *pl*] A sphæroid radiolarian

sphær′ule, sphær′u-lite, etc Same as SPHERULE etc

spha′gi-on, 1 sfē′ji-on *or* sfag′ı-on, 2 sfā′gi-ŏn *or* sfăg′ı-ŏn, *n* [Gr] *Gr Antiq* A holocaust

Sphag-na′ce-æ, 1 sfag-nē′sı-ı, 2 sfăg-nā′çe-ē, *n pl* *Bot* A monotypic family of soft stemless mosses — the peat-mosses or bog-mosses — having nerveless translucent leaves and a long-stalked capsule that opens with a nearly flat lid, but has no teeth or ring [< SPHAGNUM] **Sphag′ne-in†.** — **sphag-na′ceous,** *a*

Sphag-na′les, 1 sfag-nē′ılz, 2 sfăg-nā′lēs, *n pl* *Bot* A small order of mosses — the peat-mosses — constituted by the family *Sphagnaceæ*

sphag-nic′o-lous, 1 sfag-nik′o-lus, 2 sfăg-nĭc′o-lŭs, *a* Growing among or on peat-mosses [< SPHAGNUM + L *colo*, inhabit]

sphag-nol′o-gy, 1 sfag-nel′o-ji, 2 sfăg-nŏl′o-gy, *n* The study of the *Sphagnaceæ* — **sphag-nol′o-gist,** *n*

sphag′nous, 1 sfag′nus, 2 sfăg′nŭs, *a* *Bot* Pertaining to or abounding in bog-mosses or peat-mosses

Sphag′num, 1 sfag′num, 2 sfăg′nŭm, *n* *Bot* A genus of whitish-gray mosses constituting the family *Sphagnaceæ* — the bog- or peat-mosses They are distinctly differentiated from other mosses, the archesporium being derived from the capsule-wall and the protonema developing into a cellular expansion They multiply vegetatively The stems die down, and the branches, separating grow into independent plants The dead parts gradually become peat

I penetrate to islets inaccessible in summer, my feet slumping to the sphagnum far out of sight beneath
THOREAU *Winter, Jan 10, 1856* p 152 [H M & co 1888]

[< Gr *sphagnos*, kind of moss]

spha′ler-ite, 1 sfai′er-ait, 2 sfāˑer-it, *n* *Mineral* A resinous to adamantine, yellow, brown, or black, cleavable, transparent to translucent zinc sulfid (ZnS), crystallizing in the isometric system [< Gr *sphaleros*, slippery]

spha″er-o-car′pi-um, 1 sfai″er-o-kär′pi-um, 2 sfāˑer-o-car′pi-ûm, *n* [-PI-A, *pl*] *Bot* An accessory fruit [< Gr *sphaleros* (see SPHALERITE) + *karpos*, fruit]

Sphec′i-dæ, 1 sfes′ı-dī, 2 sfĕç′i-dē, *n pl* *Entom* A family of fossorial hymenopters or digger-wasps having the prothorax contracted behind, fore wings with 3 complete marginal cells, and abdominal petiole cylindrical [< SPHEX] **Spheg′i-dæ†** — **sphec′id,** *a* & *n* **spheg′id†** — **Sphe-ci′na,** *n pl* A group nearly equivalent to *Sphecoidea* — **sphe′cold,** *a* **sphe′gold†** — **Sphe-col′de-a,** *n pl* *Entom* The digger-wasps considered as a superfamily of the *Hymenoptera* **Sphe-gol′de-a†**

sphen- See SPHENO-

sphen′do-ne, 1 sfen′do-ni, 2 sfĕn′do-nē, *n* *Gr Antiq* **1** Same as OPISTHOSPHENDONE **2** A curved or elliptical turning-place, as the ends of an amphitheater, the end of a stadium or hippodrome opposite the starting-end, etc [< Gr *sphendonē*, head-band]

sphene, 1 sfin, 2 sfēn, *n* *Mineral* Same as TITANITE [< Γ *sphène* < Gr *sphēn*, wedge]

sphe-neth′moid, 1 sfi-neth′meid, 2 sfe-nĕth′mŏid, *a* **1** Of or pertaining to the sphenoid and the ethmoid bones **2** Representing the sphenoid and the ethmoid bones, as, a *sphenethmoid* bone, or girdle-bone, in front of the parasphenoid in amphibians [< SPHENE- + ETHMOID] **sphe″neth-mol′dal†.**

sphe′nic, 1 sfi′nik, 2 sfĕ′nic, *a* Wedge-shaped [< Gr *sphēn*, wedge] — **sphenic number,** a number that is the product of three unequal prime factors

sphe′ni-on, 1 sfi′ni-on, 2 sfē′ni-ŏn, *n* A craniometrical point See CRANIOMETRY [< Gr *sphēn*, wedge]

sphe-nis′can, 1 sfi-nis′kan, 2 sfe-nis′can, *n* A penguin, especially of the genus *Spheniscus*

Sphe-nis′ci-dæ, 1 sfi-nis′ı-dī, 2 sfĕ-nis′i-dē *n pl* *Ornith* The only family of *Impennes* penguins — **sphe-nis′cid,** *n* — **sphe-nis′coid,** *a* & *n* — **Sphe-nis′ci-for′mes,** *n pl* The *Sphenisciformes* as an order **Sphe-nis′ci†.** — **Sphe″nis-ci′næ,** *n pl* The *Spheniscidæ* as a subfamily — **sphe-nis′cine,** *a* & *n* — **Sphe-nis′co-mor′phæ,** *n pl* *Ornith* Same as SPHENISCIFORMES — **sphe-nis′co-morph,** *n* — **sphe-nis″co-mor′phic,** *a* — **Sphe-nis′cus,** *n* **1** *Ornith* A genus typical of *Spheniscidæ* **2** [s-] *Math* A sphenic number

sphe′no-, sphen-, 1 sfi′no- *or* sfen′o-, sfin- *or* sfen-, 2 sfĕ′no- *or* sfĕn′o-, sfēn- *or* sfĕn- From Greek *sphēn*, a wedge, or from SPHENOID as applied to the bone so called combining forms

Used in anatomy, they indicate relation to the sphenoid bone — **sphe″no-bas′i-lar,** *a* Pertaining to the sphenoid bone and the basilar process of the occipital bone — **sphen″oc-cip′i-tal,** *a* Pertaining to the sphenoid and the occipital bones — **sphenoccipital bone,** a bone formed by the union of the sphenoid and the occipital bones — **sphe″no-ce-pha′li-a,** *n* The condition of having a wedge-shaped head **sphe″no-ceph′a-ly†** — **sphe″no-ce-phal′ic,** *a* **sphe″no-ceph′a-lous†.** — **sphe″no-ceph′a-lus,** *n* *Terat* A monster having a wedge-shaped head — **Sphe′no-don,** *n* *Herp* **1** A genus typical of *Sphenodontidæ* **2.** [s-] A lizard-like reptile of this genus, as *S punctatus* a *hatteria* The sphenodons are nocturnal, and are now confined to New Zealand — **Sphe″no-don′ti,** *n pl* The *Rhynchocephalia* — **sphe″no-don′ti-dæ,** *n pl* *Herp* A family of rhynchocephalous reptiles especially those with premaxillaries beak-like, dorsal and lateral scales granular, and ventral scales square and in transverse rows — **sphe′no-dont,** *a* & *n* — **sphe″no-don′tid,** *n* — **sphe″no-don′toid,** *a* & *n* — **sphe″no-eth′moid, sphe″no-eth-mol′dal,** *a* Same as SPHENETHMOID etc — **sphe″no-fron′tal,** *a* Pertaining to the sphenoid and the frontal bones — **sphe′no-gram,** *n* A cuneiform character or symbol — **sphe-nog′ra-phy,** *n* The study or art of deciphering cuneiform inscriptions — **sphe-nog′ra-pher,** *n* **sphe-nog′ra-phist†** — **sphe″no-graph′ic,** *a*

sphe'noid, } 1 sfī'noid, 2 sfē'nȯid, *a* **1.** Wedge-shaped,
sfe'noidP, } as, the *sphenoid* bone **2.** Of or pertaining to the sphenoid bone [< Gr *sphēnoeidēs*, < *sphēn*, wedge, + *eidos*, see -OID] — **sphenoid bone,** a large bone at the base of the skull between the occipital and the ethmoid bones In mammals generally it combines several elements separate in other vertebrates and in the embryo



Human Sphenoid Bone, viewed from behind and above
1 Body of the bone divisible at an early stage into (*a*) presphenoid and (*b*) basisphenoid 2, 2 Great wings the alisphenoids of some animals 3 3 Lesser wings *or orbitosphenoids* 4, 4 Internal pterygoid processes the pterygoid bones of some animals 5 5 External pterygoid processes *c* sphenoidal fissure *d* optic foramen, *e*, foramen rotundum *f* foramen ovale *g*, clinoid processes

sphe'noid, *n Crystal* **1.** (1) In the tetragonal system, a form enclosed by four faces, each of which cuts the vertical axis and a lateral axis, or each of which cuts all three axes (2) In the orthorhombic system, a form enclosed by four faces, each of which cuts all three axes **2.** *Anat* The sphenoid bone **3** *Anthrop* A skull narrowing upward from the occiput — **sphe-nol'des,** *n Anat* The sphenoid bone — **sphe-nol'de-umǂ.** — **sphe-nol"do-au-ric'u-lar,** *a* Of or pertaining to the sphenoidal diameter and the auricular diameter of the skull — **sphe-nol"do-fron'tal,** *a* Of or pertaining to the sphenoidal and the frontal diameters of the skull — **sphe-nol"do-pa-ri'e-tal,** *a* Of or pertaining to the sphenoidal and the parietal diameters of the skull

sphe-nol'dal, 1 sfi-nei'dəl, 2 sfe-nȯi'dal, *a* **1.** Of or pertaining to the sphenoid bone, sphenoid, as, the *sphenoidal* fontanel **2.** *Crystal* Pertaining to or like a sphenoid — **sphenoidal fissure,** a cleft between the greater and lesser wings of the sphenoid bone See illus under SPHENOID — **s. process,** a thin plate of cartilage extending upward and inward from the perpendicular plate of the palate-bone — **s sinuses,** air-cavities in the body of the sphenoid bone communicating with the nasal fossæ — **s turbinate bone or spongy bone,** one of two scroll-like lamellæ that close in the sphenoidal sinuses

sphe"no-ma'lar, *a* Pertaining to the sphenoid and the malar bones — **sphe"no-man-dib'u-lar,** *a* Joining the sphenoid bone and mandible

sphe"no-max'il-la-ry, *a Anat* Pertaining to the sphenoid and the superior maxillary bones — **sphenomaxillary crest,** a bony ridge forming the border of the *sphenomaxillary* fissure — **s. fissure,** the cleft between the orbital plate of the sphenoid bone and the lateral border of the superior maxilla — **s fossa,** the triangular interval between the sphenoid, the superior maxillary, and the palatine bones

sphe-non'chus, 1 sfi-nȯŋ'kus 2 sfe-nȯŋ'cŭs, *n* [-CHI, 1 -kai, 2 -ci, *pl*] *Ich* A hooked cephalic spine of certain fossil fishes [< SPHEN- + Gr *onkos*, bulk]

sphe"no-or'bi-tal, *a* Same as SPHENORBITAL **sphe"no-or'bi-tarǂ** — **sphe"no-pal'a-tine,** *a* Of, pertaining to, or situated near the sphenoid and the palatine bones **sphe"no-pal'a-talǂ, sphe"no-pa-lat'i-nateǂ.** — **sphenopalatine foramen,** a deep notch at the point of articulation of the vertical part of the palatine with the sphenoid bone — **sphenopalatine or Meckel's ganglion,** a reddish-gray body composed of ganglionic cells found on the superior maxillary division of the trifacial nerve — **sphe"no-pa-ri'e-tal,** *a* Of or pertaining to the sphenoid and the parietal bones as, the *sphenoparietal* suture See CRANIOMETRICAL INDEXES, under CRANIOMETRY — **sphe"no-pe-tro'sal,** *a* Of or pertaining to the sphenoid bone and the petrous portion of the temporal bone, as, the *sphenopetrosal* fissure — **sphe"no-pha-ryn'ge-us,** *n* A supernumerary elevator muscle of the pharynx, arising from the spine of the sphenoid — **Sphe"no-phyl-la'ce-æ, Sphe"no-phyl-la'les,** see SPHENOPHYLLUM — **sphe"no-phyl-la'ceous,** *a* — **Sphe"no-phyl'lum,** *n Bot* A peculiar genus of fossil plants found in the Carboniferous of all continents It is characterized by more or less distinctly triangular jointed stems traversed by a triangular pith while the nodes are provided with verticils of many-nerved wedge-shaped leaves The sporangia are pedicellately borne in radial series on the ventral surfaces of cone-bracts (*Bowmanites*) or are similarly placed on the bases of the leaves The genus is type of a unique order, *Sphenophyllales*, whose relationship is subject to great doubt

Sphe-nop'ter-is, 1 sfi-nȯp'tər-is, 2 sfe-nȯp'ter'is, *n Paleobot* A genus of fossil plants, chiefly confined to the Paleozoic rocks, with several times pinnate or dichotomous fronds The pinnules are of various forms The genus is most common in the older coal-measures, and is generally more or less wedge-shaped and dissected The genus, which is based on the characters of the sterile fronds, has a large number of different types of fructifications representing as many genera, some of which are cycadofilic, *S hæninghausii* being the type species of *Lyginapteris*, and *S elegans* of *Heterangium*, two of the best-known cycadofilic (pteridospermic) genera [< SPHENO- + Gr *pteris*, fern] — **sphe-nop'ter-id,** *n* A fern of this genus

sphen"op-ter'y-goid, *a* Of or pertaining to the sphenoid and the pterygoid bones — **sphen-or'bi-tal,** *a* Orbitosphenoid

sphe-no'sis, 1 sfi-nō'sis 2 sfe-nō'sis, *n Obstet* A wedging of the head of the fetus in the pelvis, from which the uterine efforts can not remove it [< Gr *sphēnōsis*, < *sphēn* wedge]

sphe"no-squa'mous, *a* Of or pertaining to the sphenoid bone and the squamous portion of the temporal bone — **sphe"no-squa-mo'sal,** *a* — **sphe"no-tem'po-ral,** *a* Of or pertaining to the sphenoid and the temporal bones as, the *sphenotemporal* suture

sphe-not'ic, 1 sfi-net'ik, 2 sfe-nȯt'ic **I.** *a* Of or related to the sphenoid bone and the otic or auditory capsules, as, a *sphenotic* bone **II** *n* A sphenotic or postfrontal bone of a teleost fish [< SPHEN- + OTIC]

sphe"no-tre'si-a, *n Obstet* In craniotomy, piercing and breaking up of the fetal skull, as by repeated perforations of its base — **sphe'no-tribe,** *n* The instrument used in sphenotripsy — **sphe'no-trip"sy,** *n* The crushing of the fetal skull with instruments — **sphe"no-tur'bi-nal,** *a* — **sphe"no-tur'bi-nal,** *n* A sphenoidal turbinate bone **sphe"no-tur'bi-nateǂ.** — **sphe"no-vom'er-ine,** *a* Of or pertaining to the sphenoid bone and the vomer

spher-. Same as SPHERO- [being made spherical

spher'a-ble, 1 sfir'ə-bl 2 sfē'ra-bl *a* [Rare] Capable of

spher'al, 1 sfir'əl, 2 sfē'ral, *a* **1.** Shaped like a sphere, spherical, rounded, symmetrical **2.** Of or pertaining to a sphere **3.** Belonging or relating to the celestial spheres, harmonious [< L *sphæralis*, < *sphæra*, see SPHERE] — **sphe-ral'i-ty,** *n* [Rare] The state of being spheral

sphe-ras'ter, 1 sfi-ras'tər, 2 sfe-răs'ter, *n Spong* An aster spicule with short spherical nucleus See illus under SPICULE [< SPHER- + Gr *astēr*, star]

sphe-ra'tion, 1 sfi-rē'shən, 2 sfe-rā'shon, *n* Formation of or into a sphere applied especially to the formation of members in a planetary system

sphere, } 1 sfir, 2 sfēr, *vt* [SPHERED, SPHER'ING] **1.**
sfereP, } To place in a sphere, put among the celestial spheres **2** To form in the shape of a sphere, make spherical or round, figuratively, to fill out into roundness, make complete and harmonious **3** To encircle, encompass **4.** [Rare] To cause to revolve, as in an orbit

sphere, *n* **1.** *Geom* (1) A solid every part of whose surface is equidistant from a point within called the center

A *sphere* is the figure of equilibrium which any aggregate of units tends to assume, under the influence of simple mutual attraction

SPENCER *Principles of Biology* vol 1, § 5, p 15 [w & N 1865]

(2) The surface of such a solid, a quadric surface generated by the revolution of the semicircumference of a circle about its diameter **2.** Any approximately globular body, a globe, ball Specif (1) One of the heavenly bodies a planet, sun, or star (2) In ancient astronomy, one of the revolving spherical shells, having the earth for their common center, in which the heavenly bodies were supposed to be set (see PTOLEMAIC SYSTEM and CELESTIAL SPHERE, below) used still in many phrases in which the word is commonly regarded as referring to the heavenly bodies themselves Compare MUSIC OF THE SPHERES, under MUSIC (3) A globe representing the earth or the apparent heavens **3.** Field of action, influence, or existence, scene of operations, range of knowledge or ability, scope, compass, province, as, out of one's proper *sphere*, a *sphere* of duty Specif (i) Social rank or position class of society

There is no sympathy in the world for any man who loves out of his *sphere* CHARLES READE *Put Yourself in His Place* p 93 [c & w 1885]

(2) The area claimed or conceded as a field of action in uncivilized lands as by a mission, company, or government as, the French *sphere* on the Niger In international law it is called the **sphere of action, influence, interest,** or **operations,** and is the region in which by agreement one or more nations have exclusive freedom of action

The term *sphere of influence* has been given an extended meaning by recent developments Formerly it was used to signify a region wherein a nation through its citizens had acquired commercial or industrial interests without having asserted any political protectorate or suzerainty To-day as used in China and elsewhere, the term applies rather to a region pre-empted for further exploitation and possibly for political control' (*Dr Reinsch's Politics* pp 60 61)

Encyc Brit 11th ed, vol XXV p 648

4. *Logic* The content of a general concept, its individuals and species **5.** [Poet] The region of the sky, the heavens **6.** *Zool* A sponge-spicule of spherical shape **7†.** A disk or circular body **8†.** An orbit, as of a planet or an eye [< F *sphère*, < L *sphæra* (< Gr *sphaira*), sphere] Syn. see ORB — **celestial sphere** (*Astron*), the spherical surface on which the heavenly bodies appear to lie, since there is no sense of their relative distance conceived by astronomers as of infinite diameter, and so enclosing not only the earth, but the whole universe — **directive s.** (*Embryol*), an attraction-sphere — **doctrine of the s**, spherical geometry and trigonometry and their various applications, as to astronomy — **oblique s**, the celestial sphere seen by an observer in some mid-latitude, when the path of the daily motion of the stars cuts the horizon in an oblique angle — **orthogonal spheres** (*Math*), spheres whose surfaces intersect at right angles — **parallel s**, the celestial sphere as seen by an observer at the poles where the stars move parallel to the horizon — **proof'-sphere",** *n Physics* A small sphere, coated with gold-leaf, with an insulated handle It is used in testing bodies of small curvature — **right s**, a sphere so placed that its plane of projection is on a great-circle section, as a meridian or the equator, specif, the celestial sphere as it appears to an observer on the equator, especially regarding the diurnal motion of the stars — **sphere'-ap"pa-ra"tus,** *n Cytol* The yolk-nucleus of a cell considered as a whole — **s.-circle,** *n Math* The circle in which all spheres meet the plane at infinity — **s -complex,** *n* The assemblage of spheres all orthogonal to the same sphere In ordinary space — **s -congruence,** *n* The spheres common to two sphere-complexes — **s.-crystals,** *n pl* Same as SPHÆRAPHIDES — **s -melody,** *n* The music of the spheres See MUSIC — **s -music‡.** — **s - range,** *n Math* The common intersection of three independent sphere-complexes

sphere'less, 1 sfir'les, 2 sfēr'lĕs, *a* [Poet] Having no sphere or orbit wandering as, a *sphereless* star

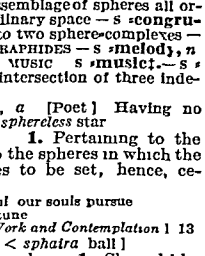
spher'ic, } 1 sfer'ik, 2 sfēr'ic, *a* **1.** Pertaining to the
sfer'icP, } heavenly bodies, or to the spheres in which the ancients supposed these bodies to be set, hence, celestial, exalted

While thus, apart from toil our souls pursue
Some high calm *spheric* tune
E B BROWNING *Work and Contemplation* l 13

2 Spherical [< Gr *sphairikos* < *sphaira* ball]

spher'i-cal, } 1 sfer'i-kəl, 2 sfēr'i-cal, *a* **1.** Shaped like
sfer'i-calP, } a sphere, globular, round, orbicular, as, *spherical* beads **2** Pertaining or relating to a sphere or spheres, as, *spherical* geometry **3** Spheric

Syn. see ROUND — **spherical chord** (*Math*), the arc of a great circle which subtends an arc of a small circle on the surface of the sphere — **s conic,** a curve produced by the intersection of a cone of the second degree and a sphere whose center is at the vertex of the cone **s conic section‡** — **s curvature** *Math* **1** The curvature of an osculating sphere **2** Plane curvature in any part of a twisted curve — **s ellipse** (*Math*), the locus of the point the sum of whose spherical sects from two fixed points is constant — **s function,** a spherical harmonic — **s harmonic analysis,** a mathematical method by which a function is expressed as distributed over a spherical surface used in a great variety of physical problems — **s hyperbola** (*Math*), the locus of the point the difference of whose spherical sects from two fixed points is constant — **s lemniscate,** a figure 8 lemniscate when described on the celestial sphere a term used by Schiaparelli — **s. lune,** the portion of the surface of a sphere bounded by the arcs of two great circles — **s. polygon, triangle,** etc, a polygon, triangle, etc, on the surface of a sphere, bounded by the arcs of great circles — **s. projection,** the projection of a sphere See PROJECTION — **spher"i-cal'i-ty,** *n* — **spher'i-cal-ly,** *adv* — **spher'i-cal-ness,** *n*



Spherical Triangles
O center of the sphere *AA'*, *BB'*, *CC'*, diameters *ABC* triangle on the side of the sphere nearest the observer *A'B'C'*, opposite and symmetrical triangle on the farther side of the sphere

sphe-ric'i-ty, 1 sfi-ris'i-ti, 2 sfe-ric'i-ty, *n* The state or condition of being a sphere, spherical form

Pliny defends the theory of the *sphericity* of the earth and declares that it is a globe hanging, by what means supported he knows not in vacant space
P V N. MYERS *Outlines of Ancient History* p 462 [in 1882]

spher'i-cle, *n* [Rare] Same as SPHERULE

spher'ics, 1 sfer'iks, 2 sfēr'ics, *n Math* The geometry and trigonometry of the sphere

spher'i-form, 1 sfir'i-fōrm, 2 sfir'i-fōrm, *a* Having the form of a sphere, spherical [< SPHERE + -FORM]

sphe'ro-, spher-, 1 sfi'ro- *or* sfer'o-, sfer-, 2 sfē'ro- *or* sfēr'o-, sfēr- Same as SPHÆRO- combining forms — **Sphe"ro-bac-te'ri-a,** *n pl Biol* See SPHÆROBACTERIA — **sphe"ro-bac-te'ri-um,** *n* — **sphe"ro-co'balt-ite,** *n Mineral* A vitreous, rose-red cobaltous carbonate (Co CO_3), crystallizing in the rhombohedral system **sphæ"ro-co'balt-iteǂ.** — **sphe"ro-con'ic,** *n Math* The curve of intersection of a quadric cone and a sphere, the vertex of the cone being at the center of the sphere — **sphe"ro-crys'tal,** *n Petrol* A homogeneous spherulite formed of minute crystals branching outward from the center — **sphe"ro-dac'tyl,** *a* Pertaining to a genus (*Sphærodactylus*) of American geckos — **sphe"ro-gas'tric,** *a* Of or pertaining to the *Sphærogastra* — **sphe'ro-graph,** *n* A disk bearing a stereographic projection of the earth, ruled with meridians and lines of latitude for the mechanical solution of problems in spherical geometry and navigation also a device for finding and measuring spherical triangles consisting of two cardboards, bearing circles, and revolving on each other

sphe'roid, } 1 sfi'roid, 2 sfē'rȯid (XIII), *n* **1.** A body
sfe'roidP, } having nearly the form of a sphere, specif, a spheroid of revolution

The air-and-ocean-girt terrestrial *spheroid* which we inhabit
HUMBOLDT *Cosmos* tr by Otté vol III p 26 [in 1859]

2. *Anthrop* A skull of nearly spherical shape [< L *sphæroides*, globular, < Gr *sphairoeidēs*, < *sphaira*, ball, + *eidos*, see -OID] Syn.: see ORB! — **Bessel's spheroid,** the spheroid computed by Bessel as the approximate shape of the earth — **elliptic s**, a spheroid all of whose plane sections are ellipses — **oblate s**, a slightly flattened sphere specif, a spheroid of revolution generated by the rotation of an ellipse, or of any figure resembling an ellipse of small eccentricity, about its minor axis — **prolate s**, a slightly lengthened sphere, specif, a spheroid of revolution generated by the rotation of an ellipse, or of any figure resembling an ellipse of small eccentricity, about its major axis — **s. of reference,** a regular spheroid assumed to coincide approximately with the figure of the earth — **s of revolution,** a spheroid all of whose plane sections perpendicular to a certain axis are circles, especially one generated by the rotation of an ellipse about a principal axis

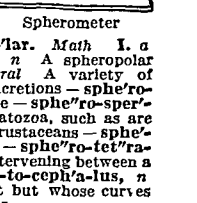
sphe-rol'dal, 1 sfi-rei'dəl, 2 sfe-rȯi'dal, *a* **1.** Pertaining to or shaped like a spheroid **2.** *Crystal* Enclosed by convex surfaces **sphe-rol'dic‡, sphe-rol'di-cal‡.** Syn. see ROUND — **spheroidal epithelium** (*Anat*), the epithelium of certain glands, which retains more or less its primitive form — **s state** (*Physics*), a state in which water or other volatile liquid forms into drops upon a smooth surface heated above the boiling-point of the liquid, the drops being supported by a thin, badly conducting layer of vapor, which prevents actual contact with the heated surface The constitution of this layer is supposed to resemble that of the Crookes layer See LAYER The phenomenon is sometimes called the **caloric paradox** — **sphe-rol'dal-ly,** *adv*

sphe"rol-dic'i-ty, 1 sfi"rei-dis'i-ti, 2 sfē"rȯi-dĭç'i-ty, *n* The state or character of being a spheroid **sphe-rol'di-tyǂ.**

sphe'roid-ism, 1 sfi'roid-izm, 2 sfē'rȯid-ism, *n* The quality or condition of being a spheroid

sphe'ro-mere, 1 sfi'ro-mir, 2 sfē'ro-mēr, *n Zool* One of the radiating elements of a radiate [< SPHERO- + Gr *meros*, part]

sphe-rom'e-ter, 1 sfi-rom'i-tər, 2 sfe-rŏm'e-ter, *n* An instrument for measuring curvature or radii of spherical surfaces It has three legs forming an equilateral triangle and a fourth central leg capable of being moved up and down by a very fine micrometer-screw The curvature is measured by the position of the micrometer when the four legs rest simultaneously on the surface It may also be used to measure the thickness of small objects



Spherometer

Sphe-rom'i-dæ, *n pl* Same as SPHEROMIDÆ **Sphe-ro'ma,** *n* (t R) — **sphe-ro'mi-an,** *a & n* — **sphe"ro-phyr'ic,** *a Petrol* Containing concretionary spheroids — **sphe"ro-po'lar.** *Math* **1.** *a* Reciprocal relatively to a sphere **II.** *n* A spheropolar figure — **sphe"ro-sid'er-ite,** *n Mineral* A variety of siderite that occurs as globular concretions — **sphe'ro-some,** *n* The body-wall of a radiate — **sphe"ro-sper'mi-a,** *n pl* Spherical tailless spermatozoa, such as are found in certain nematode worms and crustaceans — **sphe'ro-spore,** *n* Same as SPHÆROSPORE — **sphe"ro-tet"ra-he'dral,** *a Geom* Noting a shape intervening between a sphere and a tetrahedron — **sphe"ro-to-ceph'a-lus,** *n Anthrop* A skull spheroidal in front but whose curves back of the coronal suture are irregular

spher'u-la, 1 sfer'u-lə, 2 sfēr'u-la, *n* [-LÆ, 1 -li, 2 -lē, *pl*] A spherule Specif (1) One of the globose peridia of certain fungi (2) *Spong* A small spherical spicule [< L *sphærula*, dim of *sphæra* see SPHERE]

spher'ule, } 1 sfer'ūl, 2 sfēr'ul (XIII), *n* A minute
sfer'uleP, } sphere, globule [< L *sphærula*, see SPHERULA] — **spher'u-lar,** *a* **1** Pertaining to or shaped like a spherule **2** Spherulitic — **spher'u-late,** *a* Bearing or covered with spherules or minute tubercles

spher'u-lite, 1 sfer'u-lait, 2 sfēr'u-lit, *n Petrol* **1.** A radiating spherical group of minute acicular crystals common in acidic glassy rocks **2.** A radiolite [< SPHERULE] — **spher"u-lit'ic,** *a* Pertaining to, containing, or composed of spherulites, resembling a spherulite — **spher'u-li-tize,** *vt* To convert wholly or partly into spherulites impart a spherulitic structure to — **spher'u-li-toid,** *a* Having or approaching to the form of a spherulite

spher'y, 1 sfir'i, 2 sfēr'y, *a* [Poet or Obs] **1** Like a sphere or star **2** Of or relating to the celestial spheres

And hurrying down the *sphery* way
Night flies and sweeps her shadows from the paths of day
JEAN INGELOW *Song for Night of Christ's Resurrection* st 22

sphet'e-rize, 1 sfet'i-raiz, 2 sfĕt'e-riz, *vt* [-RIZED, -RIZ'ING] [Rare] To turn to one's own account, appropriate usurp [< Gr *spheterizō* < *spheteros* their own, < *sphetis*, they]

Sphex, 1 sfeks, 2 sfĕks, *n Entom* **1.** A genus typical of *Sphecidæ* **2.** [s-] (1) A sphex-fly (2) A digger-wasp of this genus [< Gr *sphēx*, wasp]

— **sphex'-fly",** *n* A fly, as of the genus *Conops*, that resembles a digger-wasp (genus *Sphex*)

sphinc'ter, 1 sfiŋk'tər, 2 sfĭŋc'tər, *n* A muscle that surrounds an opening or tube and serves to close it, as, the *sphincter* oris [LL., < Gr *sphinktēr*, < *sphingō*, close] — **oscular sphincter** (*Zool*), a zone of elongated cells enclosing the osculum, in certain sponges — **sphinc'ter,** *a* *Anat & Zool* Serving to contract or close — **sphinc'ter-al, sphinc-te'ri-al, sphinc-ter'ic,** *a* — **sphinc'ter-ate,** *a* 1 *Furnished with or opening and closing by a sphincter* 2. Contracted or drawn as if by a sphincter, as an hour-glass **sphinc'trate†** — **sphinc"ter-is'mus,** *n* *Pathol* A spasmodic contraction of the sphincter of the anus — **sphinc"ter-ot'o-my,** *n* *Surg* The operation of cutting a sphincter transversely to relieve or prevent spasmodic constriction

Sphin'di-dæ, 1 sfin'dı-dī, 2 sfĭn'dı-dē, *n pl* *Entom* A family of serricorn beetles with first 2 ventral segments connate, tarsi heteromerous, and antennæ almost clavicorn **Sphin'dus,** *n* (t g) — **sphin'did,** *a* & *n* — **sphin'doid,** *a*

sphin'gal, 1 sfiŋ'gəl, 2 sfĭŋ'gal, *a* [Rare] Pertaining to or like the sphinx

Sphin'gi-dæ, 1 sfin'jı-dī, 2 sfĭn'gı-dē, *n pl* *Entom* A family of large moths, especially those having fore wings long and narrow, with long oblique hind margins and 11 or 12 nervures, hind wings much shorter, and antennæ short and hooked at tip, hawk-moths, humming-bird moths [< SPHINX] — **sphin'gid,** *a* & *n* — **sphin'goid,** *a*

sphin'gi-form, 1 sfin'jı-fôrm, 2 sfĭn'gı-fôrm, *a* *Entom* Having the form of a sphingid

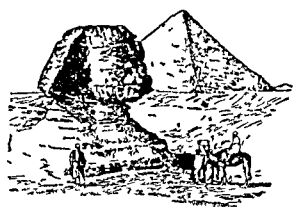
Sphin-gi'na, 1 sfin-jı'nə, 2 sfĭn-gī'na, *n pl* *Entom* A group of nocturnal lepidopters, including *Sphingidæ* and several other families — **sphin'gine,** *a* & *n*

sphin-gom'e-ter, 1 sfin-gem'ı-tər, 2 sfĭn-gŏm'e-tər, *n* *Mech* An instrument by which the bend of a strut is calculated as by deflection of beams of light [< Gr *sphingō*, close, + -METER]

sphin'gure, 1 sfiŋ'gıur, 2 sfĭŋ'gūr, *n* A synetherine porcupine [< Gr *sphingō*, choke] **sphig'gure†.**

Sphin"gu-ri'næ, 1 sfiŋ'giu-raı'nı, 2 sfĭn'gū-rī'nē, *n pl* *Zool* A subfamily of *Cercolabidæ*, equivalent to *Cercolabinæ* **Sphin-gu'rus,** *n* (t g)

sphinx, 1 sfiŋks, 2 sfĭŋks, *n* [SPHINX'ES or SPHIN'GES, **sfinxᴱ,**] 1 -ez *or* -jiz; 2 *-ēz or -gēz, pl*] **1.** [S- or S-] *Gr Myth* A winged monster represented with a woman's head and a lion's body, or with some other fanciful combination of human and beast forms, especially, a female monster of Thebes, in Bœotia, who sat by the roadside on a high rock and strangled and flung down all passers-by unable to guess a riddle which she proposed When Œdipus at last guessed it she cast herself from the rock and perished, thus freeing Thebes of her presence See ŒDIPUS **2.** *Egypt Myth* A wingless monster with a lion's body and a human head (when male called **androsphinx**), or the head of a ram (**criosphinx**), or of a hawk (**hieracosphinx**), sculptured in granite or other rock so called by the Greeks from its resemblance to the classic sphinx See the above terms and illustrations under them The sphinx at Gizeh, usually known as **The Sphinx,** is a colossal image of Harmachis, the Egyptian god of the morning, antedating the reign of Cephren, it is hewn out of the rocky promontory and built up with masonry to correct the natural outline Its measurements, which vary according to the drift of sand around the statue, are, as computed by Professor Flinders Petrie, 189 feet long, 30 feet from forehead to chin, with a total height of 70 feet


Sphinx of Gizeh

3. A mysterious or enigmatical person, one whose character, acts, or words it is hard or impossible to comprehend **4.** A hawk-moth or sphingid named from the manner in which the caterpillar elevates the anterior part of the body when at rest **5.** [S-] *Entom* A genus typical of *Sphingidæ* **6.** A sphinx-baboon **7.** *Her* A figure with a woman's head and breasts and a lion's body, and usually eagle's wings blazoned "sans wings" if wingless [L, < Gr *sphinx*, < *sphingō*, strangle]


Nessus Sphinx-moth 1/1

— **sphinx'-bab-oon",** *n* The Guinea baboon (*Cynocephalus sphinx*) — **s -moth,** *n* Same as SPHINX 4

sphrag'ide, 1 sfraj'ıd, 2 sfrăg'ĭd, *n* *Same as* CIMOLITE [F, < L *sphragis* (< Gr *sphragis*), seal]

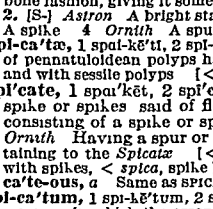
sphra-gis'tics, 1 sfrə-jıs'tıks, 2 sfra-gĭs'tĭcs, *n* The study of engraved seals, including their authenticity, age, history, etc [< Gr *sphragistikos*, of sealing, < *sphragis*, seal] — **sphra-gis'tic,** *a*

sphri-go'sis, 1 sfrı-gō'sıs, 2 sfrı-gō'sĭs, *n* *Bot* Excessive growth of the leaves and stems of plants at the cost of the flowers and fruit [< Gr *sphrigaō*, be vigorous]

sphyg'mic, 1 sfig'mık, 2 sfĭg'mĭc, *a* **1.** Of or pertaining to the pulse, beating like the pulse, pulsatory **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Sphygmica* [< Gr *sphygmikos*, of the pulse, < *sphygmos*, see SPHYGMUS]

Sphyg'mi-ca, 1 sfig'mı-kə, 2 sfĭg'mı-ca, *n pl* *Protoz* A division of amebiform protozoans in which sphygmic vacuoles exist [< Gr *sphygmikos*, see SPHYGMIC]

sphyg'mo-, 1 sfig'mo-, 2 sfĭg'mo- From Greek *sphygmos*, pulse (see SPHYGMUS) a combining form — **sphyg"mo-ceph'a-lus,** *n* *Pathol* Same as CROTAPHE — **sphyg"mo-chron'o-graph,** *n* A sphygmograph that records the frequency of pulsations — **sphyg-mod'ic,** *a* *Physiol* Resembling the pulse, beating rhythmically **sphyg'moid†** — **sphyg"mo-gram,** *n* A series of connected curves traced by a sphygmograph — **sphyg'mograph,** *n* An instrument which marks, by means of a recording lever, when applied over the heart or an artery the character of the pulse, and its rate, force, and variations — **sphyg"mograph'ic,** *a* — **sphyg-mog'ra-phy,** *n* **1.** The branch of descriptive physiology that relates to the pulse and its phenomena **2.** The recording of pulsations by the sphygmograph — **sphyg-mol'o-gy,** *n* The branch of physiology that relates to the pulse **sphyg"mo-lo'gi-an†.** — **sphyg"mo-ma-nom'e-ter,** *n* An instrument for measuring the pressure of the blood in the arteries **sphyg-mom'e-ter†.** — **sphyg'mo-phone,** *n* An instrument for making audible the action of the pulse — **sphyg"mo-ple-thys'mograph,** *n* *Physiol* An instrument that records the volume and variations of the pulse — **sphyg'mo-scope,** *n* An apparatus designed to exhibit the varying pressures of a fluid contained in a channel or tube, as the blood in the arteries during circulation — **sphyg"mo-to-nom'e-ter,** *n* An instrument for determining the tonic condition of a blood-vessel, by measuring its elastic force


Sphygmograph

sphyg'mus, 1 sfig'mus, 2 sfĭg'mŭs, *n* *Physiol* The pulse, pulsation [< Gr *sphygmos*, pulse, < *sphyzō*, throb]

sphynx, *n* Same as SPHINX an incorrect form

Sphy-ræn'i-dæ, 1 sfı-ren'ı-dī, 2 sfy-rĕn'ı-dē, *n pl* *Ich* A family of fishes, especially percesocines with a long straight body, pointed head, acute teeth, and 2 moderately distant dorsals, barracudas *See illus under* BARRACUDA **Sphy-ræ'na,** *n* (t g) [< L *sphyræna*, hammer-fish, < Gr *sphyraina*, < *sphyra*, hammer] — **sphy-ræ'nid,** *n* — **sphy-ræ'noid,** *a* & *n*

Sphy"ra-pi'cus, 1 sfaı'rə-paı'kus, 2 sfy'ra-pī'cŭs, *n* *Zool* A genus of woodpeckers See SAPSUCKER [< Gr *sphyra* hammer, + L *picus*, woodpecker]

sphy-rel'a-ton, 1 sfı-rel'ə-tən, 2 sfy-rĕl'a-tŏn, *n* [-TA, *pl*] [Gr] *Class Antiq* Hammered metal-work, prior to the invention of casting a method used much later for work in gold

Sphyr'ni-dæ, 1 sfûr'nı-dī, 2 sfŷr'nı-dē, *n pl* *Ich* A family of asterospondylous sharks with the head extended sidewise in a hammer-like or spade-like manner, hammer-headed sharks See illus under HAMMERHEAD **Sphyr'na,** *n* (t g) [< Gr *sphyra*, hammer] — **sphyr'nid,** *n* — **sphyr'noid,** *a*

sphy-rot'o-my, 1 sfaı-ret'o-mı, 2 sfy-rŏt'o-my, *n* *Surg* Removal of the handle of the malleal bone of the ear [< Gr *sphyra*, hammer, + -TOMY]

spı'alt, *n* A spy, scout, also, a close watch or guard

spı'ca, 1 spaı'kə, 2 spī'ca, *n* [SPI'CÆ, 1 -sı, 2 -çē, *pl*] **1.** *Surg* A reversed spiral bandage, whose turns cross herring-bone fashion, giving it some resemblance to an ear of wheat **2.** [S-] *Astron* A bright star in Virgo See STAR **3.** *Bot* A spike 4 *Ornith* A spur [L, spike, ear of grain]

Spi-ca'tæ, 1 spı-kē'tı, 2 spī-cā'tē, *n pl* *Zooph* A section of pennatuloidean polyps having a rachis without pinnules and with sessile polyps [< L *spicatus*, see SPICATE]

spı'cate, 1 spaı'kēt, 2 spī'cāt, *a* **1.** *Bot* Arranged in a spike or spikes said of flowers, resembling a spike, or consisting of a spike or spikes, as an inflorescence **2.** *Ornith* Having a spur or spica **3.** *Zooph* Of or pertaining to the *Spicatæ* [< L *spico*, pp *spicatus*, furnish with spikes, < *spica*, spike] **spı'cal†; spı'cat-ed†** — **spi-ca'te-ous,** *a* Same as SPICATE, 2 and 3

spi-ca'tum, 1 spı-kē'tum, 2 spī-cā'tŭm, *n* [L] Anciently, masonry in which the arrangement of the stones resembled that of the grains in an ear of wheat, herring-bone work **opus spicatum†.**

spic-ca'to, 1 spık-kā'to, 2 spĭc-ca'to, *a* [It] *Mus* Detached not legato

spice, 1 spaıs, 2 spīç, *vt* [SPICED, SPIC'ING] **1.** To season with spice, flavor with aromatic or pungent substances, as, *spiced* pickles **2.** Figuratively, to add zest or piquancy to **3.** [Slang, U S] To talk sensationally, elaborate to exaggeration **4†.** To render fastidious, dainty, or scrupulous [< OF *espicer*, < *espice*, see SPICE¹, *n*]

spice, *n* **1** An aromatic, pungent vegetable substance, as cinnamon, cloves, pepper, nutmeg, allspice, and mace, used to flavor or give zest to food and certain beverages, also, such substances collectively, as, a dealer in *spice* See illus under NUTMEG **2.** Figuratively, that which gives zest or adds interest, an agreeable admixture or feature, a smack, touch, dash, flavor

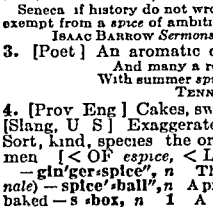
Seneca if history do not wrong him was not in his heart
exempt from a spice of ambition
ISAAC BARROW *Sermons* vol i ser iv p 33 [J C R 1845]

3. [Poet] An aromatic odor, an agreeable perfume

And many a rose-carnation feed
With summer spice the humming air
TENNYSON *In Memoriam* div c st 2

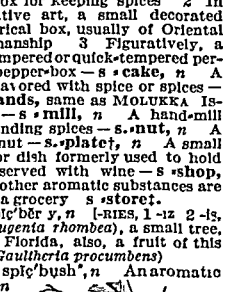
4. [Prov Eng] Cakes, sweetmeats, and dried fruit **5.** [Slang, U S] Exaggerated talk, sensationalism **6†.** Sort, kind, species the original meaning, also, a specimen [< OF *espice*, < L *species*, see SPECIES]

— **gin'ger-spice",** *n* The ginger-plant (*Zinziber officinale*) — **spice'-ball",** *n* A preparation of spiced mince-meat, baked — **s -box,** *n* **1** A box for keeping spices **2** In decorative art, a small decorated cylindrical box, usually of Oriental workmanship **3** Figuratively, a hot-tempered or quick-tempered person pepper-box — **s -cake,** *n* A cake flavored with spice or spices — **S Islands,** same as MOLUKKA ISLANDS — **s -mill,** *n* A hand-mill for grinding spices — **s.-nut,** *n* A gingernut — **s.-plate†,** *n* A small plate or dish formerly used to hold spice served with wine — **s -shop,** *n* A shop in which spices or other aromatic substances are sold formerly, a drug-shop or a grocery **s -store†.**


Spice-box of 18th-century Faience

spice'ber"ry, 1 spaıs'ber'ı, 2 spīç'bĕr'y, *n* [-RIES, 1 -ız 2 -ĭs, *pl*] **1.** The red stopper (*Eugenia rhombea*), a small tree, found in the West Indies and Florida, also, a fruit of this tree **2** The checkerberry (*Gaultheria procumbens*)

spice'bush", 1 spaıs'buş', 2 spīç'bŭsh', *n* An aromatic American shrub (*Benzoin benzoin*) of the laurel family, with umbel-like clusters of dioecious yellow flowers, preceding the alternate leathery leaves and followed by red drupes The leaves have been used for tea, and the drupes, when powdered, for allspice


Spicebush
a the leaves and fruit *b* the flowers

spice'ful†, *a* Spicy aromatic

spic'er, 1 spaıs'ər, 2 spīç'er, *n* **1.** A person who seasons with spice **2†.** A dealer in spices, also, a druggist or a grocer [< OF *espicier*, < LL *spectarius*, < *species*, spice, < L *species*, see SPECIES]

spic'er-y, 1 spaıs'ər-ı, 2 spīç'er-y, *n* [-IES, 1 -ız, 2 -ĭs, *pl*] **1.** Spices collectively or in general

These merchants were laden only with *spicery* balm and myrrh, commodities in great request in EGYPT, all of them being used in embalming the dead
MILMAN *Hist of Jews* vol i bk iii p 97 [W J W 1866]

2. A place where spices are kept, a kitchen pantry, a provision-room **3.** Spicy property or character, also, that which has spiciness, spiciness **4†.** A spice [< OF *espicerie*, < LL *speciaria*, spices, < *species*, see SPICER] **spic'er-ye†.**

spice'-tree", 1 spaıs'-trī', 2 spīç'-trē', *n* An evergreen tree (*Umbellularia californica*) of the western coast of the United States, with thick fragrant leaves, yellowish-green flowers, and purple drupes See LAUREL

spice'wood", *n* Same as SPICEBUSH

spi-cif'er-ous, 1 spaı-sif'ər-us, 2 spī-çĭf'er-ŭs, *a* **1** *Bot* Bearing ears or spikes, spicate **spi-cig'er-ous†** 2 *Ornith* Spurred [< L *spicifer*, < *spica*, spike, + *fero*, bear,]

spi'ci-form, 1 spaı'sı-fôrm, 2 spī'çı-fôrm, *a* Having the form of a spike [< L *spica*, spike, + -FORM]

spic'i-ly, 1 spaıs'ı-lı, 2 spīç'ĭ-ly, *a* In a spicy manner

spic'i-ness, 1 spaıs'ı-nes, 2 spīç'ĭ-nĕs, *n* The state or quality of being spicy, pungency, aroma

spick, 1 spık, 2 spĭk, *a* [Colloq] Tidy and fresh, as if new

His servant had to keep the room as bright and spick as an old lady's bandbox E W GOSSE *Gray* p 127 [H 1882]

spick¹, *n* [Prov Eng or Obs] A spike, nail [For SPIKE¹, *n*]

spick², *n* A titmouse

spick and span. Perfectly new, or looking as if new, newly clad or made, bran-new Compare SPICK, *a*

An English clergyman came, spick and span,
In black and white — a large, well-favored man
A H CLOUGH *Mari Magno* i 34

[For *spick-and-span new*, see SPICK, *a*, and SPAN-NEW]

spick'nel, 1 spık'nel, 2 spĭk'nĕl, *n* **1.** A European apiaceous perennial (*Meum athamanticum*), with white flowers in umbels and leaves dissected into thread-like segments, cultivated for ornament See MEUM **2.** Any species of a related genus (*Athamanta*) with similar thread-like divisions of the leaves [Perhaps cor of SPIKE-NAIL so called from the shape of the leaves]

spi'cous, 1 spaı'kus, 2 spī'cŭs, *a* *Bot* Having spikes, spiked [< L *spica*, spike] **spi'cose†.** — **spi-cos'i-ty,** *n* *Bot* [Rare] The state of being spicous or spiked

spic'u-la, 1 spık'yu-lə, 2 spĭc'yu-la, *n* [-LÆ, 1 -lı, 2 -lē, *pl*] *Bot & Zool* A spicule

spic'u-lar, 1 spık'yu-lər, 2 spĭc'yu-lar, *a* Spiculate

spic'u-late, 1 spık'yu-lēt, 2 spĭc'y u-lāt, *vt* [-LAT'ED, -LAT'ING] [Rare] To shape like a spicule, also, to cover with spicules [< L *spiculatus*, pp of *spiculo*, sharpen, < *spiculum*, see SPICULUM]

spic'u-late, *a* **1.** Having or covered with spicules or fine points **2** *Bot* (1) Covered with spiculæ or small fleshy appendages (2) Consisting of or divided into spikelets **3.** Resembling a spicule, sharp-pointed, dart-like [< L *spiculatus*, see SPICULATE, *v*]

spic'ule, 1 spık'yūl, 2 spĭc'yul, *n* A small, slender, sharp-pointed body Specif


Spicules of Sponges
1 *Uncinaria* 2 *Scopula* 3 *Clavula* 4 *Anatrimne* 5 *Tylote* 6 *Strongyle* 7 *Oxea* 8 *Dichotrimne* 9 *Amphidisc* 10 *Oxytylote* 11 *Oxyaster* 12 *Amphiaster* 13 *Centrotrimne* 14 *Cymba* with 3 pteres at each end 15 *Amphitrimne* 16 *Sigmaspire*, viewed along its axis. 17 *Pinnulus* 18 *Oocymba* 19 *Pentactine* 20 *Sanidaster* 21 *Spined tylostyle* 22 *Rhabdocrepid desma* 23 *Monopteral cymba* 24 *Toxaspire* 25 *Calitropis* 26 *Sphæraster* Note a plurivalve ovipositor, as in *Locustidæ* 22 is a typical desma 12, 20 are neumon-flies — **spic" u-lif'er-ous,** *a* **1.** Bearing spicules 2 Of or pertaining to the *Spiculifera* **spic"u-lig'er-ous†.** — **spic'u-li-form** (XIII), *a* *Bot & Zool* Having the form of a spicule — **spic"u-lig'e-nous,** *a* Producing or bearing spicules spiculiferous — **Spic"u-li-spon'gi-æ,** *n pl* *Spong* A division of sponges

(1) *Zool* A small hard body, often needle-like, found in various invertebrate animals, especially, one of the calcareous or siliceous bodies, varying very much in shape, that form the skeleton or supporting framework of a sponge

Instances of internal skeletons (in Protozoa) are best seen in the spherical floating forms comprised in the orders Radiolaria and Heliozoa such skeletons usually take the form of *spicules* *Encyc Brit* 11th ed, vol xxii p 481

(2) *Bot* (*a*) A secondary diminutive spike, a spikelet (*b*) In fungi, a sterigma an old name (3) *pl* *Meteor* Sharp, slender crystals of frozen moisture the only form in which moisture can exist at great heights in the atmosphere Halos are due to these frost or ice spicules [< L *spiculum*, see SPICULUM]

spic'u-li-, 1 spık'yu-lı-, 2 spĭc'yu-lı- Derived from Latin *spiculum* (see SPICULUM)· a combining form — **Spic"u-lif'er-a,** *n pl* *Entom* A division of hymenopterous insects whose females have a plurivalve ovipositor, as in neumon-flies — **spic" u-lif'er-ous,** *a* **1.** Bearing spicules 2 Of or pertaining to the *Spiculifera* **spic"u-lig'er-ous†.** — **spic'u-li-form** (XIII), *a* *Bot & Zool* Having the form of a spicule — **spic"u-lig'e-nous,** *a* Producing or bearing spiculiferous — **Spic"u-li-spon'gi-æ,** *n pl* *Spong* A division of sponges

spic'u-lo-fi"ber, 1 spık'yu-lo-fai bər, 2 spĭc'yu-lo-fī'bĕr, *n* *Zool* Sponge-material combining spicules and fibers — **spic"u-lo-fi'brous,** *a*

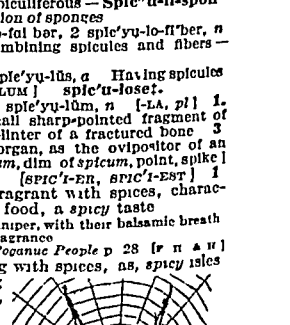
spic'u-lous, 1 spık'yu-lus, 2 spĭc'yu-lŭs, *a* Having spicules [< L *spiculum*, see SPICULUM] **spic'u-lose†.**

spic'u-lum, 1 spık'yu-lum, 2 spĭc'yu-lŭm, *n* [-LA, *pl*] **1.** A spicule 2 *Surg* A small sharp-pointed fragment of bone, especially, a sharp splinter of a fractured bone 3 *Zool* Any small dart-like organ, as the ovipositor of an ichneumon-fly [< L *spiculum*, dim of *spicum*, point, spike]

spic'y, 1 spaıs'ı, 2 spīç'y, *a* [SPIC'I-ER, SPIC'I-EST] **1** Containing, flavored, or fragrant with spices, characteristic of spices, as, *spicy* food, a *spicy* taste

The spruce the cedar and juniper, with their balsamic breath
filled the aisles with a *spicy* fragrance
HARRIET B STOWE *Pocanuc People* p 28 [F N & N]

2. Producing or abounding with spices, as, *spicy* isles **3.** Figuratively, having zest or pungency, piquant, tart, sharp, as, a *spicy* tale **4** [Slang] Showy, smart, stylish as, *spicy* dress Syn. see BALMY, RACY

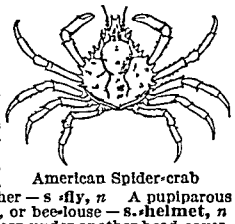

Garden-spider 1/1

spi'der, 1 spaı'dər, 2 spī'der, *n* **1.** An arachnid of the order *Araneida*, having the cephalothorax and abdomen unsegmented, the latter attached by a short pedicel and with two or three pairs of spinning-organs near the end The chelicera are claw-like, and have the duct of a poison-gland opening at the summit of the terminal joint There are commonly eight simple eyes (sometimes six, four, or two) The *Dipneumones* have two pulmonary sacs, the *Tet-*

rapneumones four at the anterior part of the abdomen, the former constituting by far the greater part of the order Spiders prey upon insects, and many species spin webs for their capture

2. An arachnid like or likened to the above, as, a red *spider* **3.** A spider-crab **4.** A long-handled frying-pan, originally one having long legs (whence the name) to keep it from touching the coals, less correctly, any frying-pan **5.** A three-legged frame for supporting pots, pans, etc, over or near a fire **6.** A high cue-rest to place over a billiard-ball **7.** *Mash* (1) A wheel-frame or skeleton, a radial-armed hub, or some similar construction, as a rimless wheel made in one piece, or the main casting of a steam-piston (2) A frame for stiffening a core or mold **8.** *Naut* (1) An outrigger for keeping a leading-block or brace-block from a vessel's side (2) A hoop about a mast, perforated for belaying-pins, etc **9.** *Archery* The prize awarded at the English Grand National Archery meet, for the best shot in the bull's-eye **10.** A firemen's two-wheeled hose-cart **11.** [Austral] A wire candle-holder for use in mines **12.** The straps on a cavalry saddle leading to both ends of the saddle from the ring to which the girth is made fast **13.** Any one of several vehicles of different types having unusually light frames, as, a *spider* phaeton **14.** A spur-like attachment to a cultivator for pulverizing the ground [ME **spider* (*spither*), < **spinder*, < *spinnere*, < AS *spinnan*, spin]

—**ballooning spider**, a small spider, especially a young lycosid, which spins a gossamer thread on which it floats in the wind, sometimes for long distances **flying s ‡ — featherfoot s**, a uloboroid spider (*Uloborus plumipes*) having the tibiæ provided with brush-like clusters of hair, and making a horizontal orb-like web — **Naples s.**, the tarantula — **raft-spi"der**, *n* A European citigrade spider (*Dolomedes fimbriatus*) which constructs, by lashing together floating leaves, a raft for raids upon water-insects **rafting-s.‡ — ray-s.**, *n* An epeiroid spider (*Theridiosoma radiosum*) which makes an orb-web with rays, but captures its prey by means of a trap-line — **red-streaked or red-striped s.**, the katipo — **spi"der-ant"**, *n* A solitary ant, a velvet-ant — **s -band**, *n* Same as SPIDER, 8 (2) **s.-hoop‡ — s -bug**, *n* A reduviid bug (*Emesa longipes*) — **s -cart**, *n* A type of cart of light construction — **s -catcher**, *n* **1.** An East-Ind'an arachnotherine sun-bird, having a slender curved bill **2.** The wall-creeper (*Tichodroma muralis*) — **s -cells**, *n pl* Stellate neuroglia-cells found among the nerve-fibers of the spinal cord — **s.-cot**, *n* A spider-web — **s -crab**, *n* A crab with long thin legs (1) A malinean crab, especially a maïd, as the European *Maia squinado* or the Japanese *Macrochetra kämpferi*, sometimes with a span of over 10 feet across the outstretched legs The common species of the Atlantic coast of the United States are pericerids of the genus *Libinia* (2) A lithodid — **s -diver**, *n* [Local, Brit] The dabchick (*Podiceps fluviatilis*) — **s. -eater**, *n* A sun-bird, a spider-catcher — **s -fly**, *n* A pupiparous fly, as a bird-louse, bat-louse, or bee-louse — **s.-helmet**, *n* A skeleton cap of steel bars worn under another head-covering as a defense Compare SECRET, *n*, 6 — **s -hunter**, *n* A sun-bird, a spider-catcher — **s.-legs**, *n pl* Irregular lines of fracture in gold-leaf, as when applied to moldings with deep depressions — **s -lily**, *n* **1.** The St Bernard's lily (*Anthericum liliago*) **2** The spiderwort (*Tradescantia virginiana*) — **s. line**, *n* A filament of spider-web such as is used in forming the reticle in the focus of a telescope, loosely, any filament used for such a purpose — **s.-mite**, *n* **1.** A parasitic gamasid mite **2.** A parasitic argantid mite **3.** A small mite injurious to plants — **s -monkey**, *n* An arboreal long-tailed American cebine monkey of either of the genera *Ateles* and *Ertodes*, of slender form, with very long limbs They are found on the western hemisphere from Mexico to Paraguay, in a variety of colors from entirely black (*Ateles paniscus*) to black with reddish faces, or brown with black head, hands, feet, and tail (*A rellerosus*) See illus under COATA — **s.-net**, *n* Netting worked in spider-stitch — **s -orchis**, *n* **1.** A European orchid (*Ophrys aranifera*) bearing a few-flowered spike of flowers with a dark-brown lip and green sepals and petals suggestive of the name **2.** [Austral] A Tasmanian terrestrial orchid (*Caladenia pulcherrima*) — **s -shell**, *n* A strombold gastropod (genus *Pterocera*) of the Indian and tropical Pacific oceans having the margin of the outer lip expanded with claw-like processes — **s.-stitch**, *n* A stitch in lace or netting, in which the arrangement of the threads somewhat resembles that of the threads in a spider's web — **s.-wasp**, *n* A pompilid wasp, that stores its nest with insects and spiders in which it has laid its eggs — **s.-web**, *n* The web or snare spun by a spider It is composed of threads which are spun out of a sticky fluid secreted by the abdominal glands of the spider, which hardens on exposure to the air Some webs are made entirely of hard dry threads, while others are partly of sticky or curled or tangled threads Compare COBWEB, WEB **spider's web†.— s.-wheel**, *n* **1.** In embroidery, a circular pattern resembling the geometric spider's web **2.** *Mach* A broad-rimmed wheel or pulley having a large number of thin metal spokes


American Spider-crab

—**spi"der-dom**, *n* [Humor] Spiders collectively, the realm of spiders — **spi"dered**, *a* [Rare] Frequented by spiders full of spider-webs — **spi"der-like"**, *a* Resembling a spider having long radiating legs — **spi"der-ling**, *n* A newly hatched spider young spider — **spi"der-y**, *a* Spider-like, also, infested with spiders

spi"der-flow"er, 1 spai'dər-flau"ər, 2 spi'dər-flow"ər, *n* Any species of *Cleome*, especially, in the United States, *C spinosa*, a tall showy plant whose long stamens and style suggest its name See CLEOME — **Brazilian spider-flower**, any of several tropical American plants of the genus *Tibouchina*, especially *T aspera*, a small purple-flowered shrub

spi"der-work", 1 spai'dər-wûrk", spi'dər-wûrk", *n* Lace worked in spider-stitch

spi"der-wort", 1 spai'dər-wûrt", 2 spi'dər-wûrt", *n* **1.** Any species of *Tradescantia*, especially *T virginica*, an American perennial with deep-blue 3-petaled flowers in umbels **2** Any plant of the family *Commelinaceæ* **3.** The **mountain-spiderwort** (*Lloydia serotina*) of the lily family, a hardy European plant often cultivated

spied, 1 spaid 2 spid, *imp & pp* of SPY, *v*

spie'gel-el"sen, 1 spi'gel-ai"zen, 2 spē'gĕl-ĭ'sĕn, *n* *Metal* A white cast iron containing manganese, largely used in the manufacture of steel by the Bessemer process. It is particularly hard and brittle, its specific gravity is about 7 6, when more than 25 per cent of manganese is in the alloy it is called *ferromanganese*

In the Bessemer and open-hearth processes of making steel manganese is usually added at the completion of these processes, in the form of a manganiferous cast-iron (*spiegeleisen*), it reduces the iron oxide and is itself oxidized and scorified

H M HOWE *Metallurgy of Steel* vol 1, p 43 [SCI PUB CO 1894]

[G, < *spiegel*, a mirror (< L *speculum*, see SPECULUM), + *eisen*, iron] **spie'gel‡; spie'gel-i"ron‡.**

spiel, 1 spil 2 spĭl, *vi* [Slang, U S] To talk, orate

spiel¹, *n* [Prov Eng or Scot] Same as BONSPIEL

spiel², *n* [G] A game, story, play, etc

spiel'er, 1 spil'ər, 2 spĭl'er, *n* [G] [Colloq, Austral] **1.** A player, gamester, especially a card or dice sharper **2.** [Slang, U S] (1) A voluble talker, especially a lecturer or crier placed outside a place of entertainment, a store, etc, to attract patronage (2) An instructor or attendant at cheap dancing-halls

spier, 1 spir, 2 spēr, *vt & vi* [Scot] Same as SPEER

spier, *n* *Arch* A permanent screen, especially one forming a partition, as in old English manor houses and college halls [Cp SPAR², *n*]

spi'er, 1 spai'ər, 2 spi'er, *n* [Prov Eng] A spy, scout

Spi-e'si-a, 1 spai-i'ʒi-ə *or* -zi-ə 2 spi-ē'zhi-ə *or* -ṣi-ə, *n* *Bot* Same as OXYTROPIS

spiff, 1 spif, 2 spĭf, *n* [Gt Brit] In the dry-goods trade, a commission ticket, also, the commission itself Compare PREMIUM

spiffed, 1 spift, 2 spĭft, *a* [Slang, Eng] Intoxicated

spif'fy, 1 spif'i 2 spĭf'y, *a* [Slang, Eng] Smartly dressed, spruce **spiff‡; spif'fing‡.**

spif'fi-cate, 1 spif'i-kēt 2 spĭf'i-cāt, *vt* [-CAT'ED, -CAT'ING] **1.** [Prov Eng] To fill with apprehension, daunt dismay, also, to beat **2** [Slang] To suffocate smother, kill **spif'fi-cate‡.— spif"fi-ca'tion**, *n*

Spi-ge'li-a, 1 spai-ji'li-ə, 2 spi-gē'li-ə, *n* *Bot* A genus of loganiaceous herbs having opposite leaves, showy flowers in 1-sided cymes, and 2-celled capsules There are about 30 species, all American Several are used as anthelmintics [< Adrian van der *Spiegel*, a Belgian]

—**Spi-ge'li-an**, *a* — **Spigelian lobe** (*Anat*) a portion of the under surface of the liver between the fissure for the ductus venosus and the fossa for the vena cava, and above the transverse fissure See illus under LIVER

Spi-ge'li-us, 1 spi-ji'li-us, 2 spi-gē'li-ŭs, **Adrianus** (1578–1625) A Belgian anatomist, botanist, and physician **Adrian Van den Spieghel‡** [D]

spight¹**†**, *v & n* Same as SPITE

spight², 1 spait, 2 spīt, *n* A speight [< G *specht*]

spig'nel, *n* Same as SPICKNEL

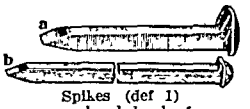
spig'net, 1 spig'net, 2 spĭg'nĕt, *n* Same as SPIKENARD, 3 a corruption

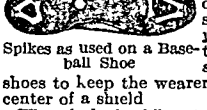
spig'ot, 1 spig'ət, 2 spĭg'ŏt, *n* A pin or plug for stopping the hole through which the liquid contents of a cask are drawn off, by extension, a turning plug fitting into a faucet, or the faucet itself [< Ir *spiocaid*, dim of *spice* (< L *spica*), spike] — **spig'ot-joint"**, *n* See JOINT — **s -pot**, *n* An earthenware vessel having in its side near the bottom a hole for a spigot

spi-gur'nel†, *n* *Eng Law* A sealer of chancery writs

spike, 1 spaik, 2 spīk, *vt* [SPIKED, SPIK'ING] **I.** *t* **1.** To fasten with spikes or very large nails, as, to *spike* down timbers **2.** To set or provide with a spike or spikes, as, a *spiked* mace, a *spiked* wall **3** To stop the vent of, as a cannon, as with a spike often done to make ordnance useless on abandoning a position to the enemy **4.** To sharpen at the point **5** *Baseball* To strike (another player) with the spikes in one's shoes **6** To pierce or impale, as with a spike or bayonet **7.** [U S] To mix (two drinks, one of which is alcoholic, the other not) **II.** *i* To project like a spike usually with *out* — **to spike one's guns**, to render one powerless

spike¹, *n* **1.** A stout piece of metal, properly from 4½ to 6 inches in length, and thicker in proportion than a nail, with a head and point, frequently curved, serrated, or cleft to render extraction difficult much used in attaching railroad-rails to the ties, and in the construction of docks, piers, and other works requiring large timbers **2** A projecting piece of metal, usually pointed or tapering, fixed with the sharp or small end outward, any similar pointed or tapering object or projection, as, *spikes* in the top of a wall or fence, *spikes* worn in the bottoms of shoes to keep the wearer from slipping, a *spike* in the center of a shield


Spikes (def 1)
a railroad, *b*, wharf


Spikes as used on a Base-ball Shoe

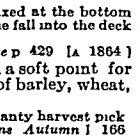
When the bridge fell a strong iron *spike* fixed at the bottom of it, was driven home by the mere weight of the fall into the deck of the enemy's ship and held it fast

THOMAS ARNOLD *Rome* p 429 [A 1864]

3. A steel pin having a hard body and a soft point for plugging cannon-vents **4.** An ear, as of barley, wheat, or other grain

The gleaners . *Spike* after *spike* their scanty harvest pick
THOMSON *Seasons Autumn* 166

5. *Bot* (1) A flower-cluster of the indeterminate type in which there are numerous sessile flowers arranged closely on an elongated common axis, as in the plantain (2) In the *Equisetaceæ* (horsetails), an aggregation of shield-shaped scales which bear the spore-cases on the under side **6.** A straight, unbranched antler, as of a young deer **7.** A young mackerel **8** A spike-team **9.** An extension at the back of the comb in certain fowls, as the Hamburg [< L *spica*, spike] — **spike'-ex-trac"tor**, *n* A device for drawing spikes, as from railway-ties — **s -grass**, *n* Any one of several American grasses with conspicuous spikelets of flowers, as the seaside oat and other species of the same genus — **s -horn**, *n* Same as SPIKE, 7 — **s -kill**, *vt* *Railroad* To make (a tie) unfit for use by continuous spiking — **s -nail**, *n* A very large nail, a spike of the form of a common nail — **s -plank**, *n* *Naut* A platform or bridge across a vessel cruising in polar regions to enable the navigator to cross from side to side and see the ice — **s -rush**, *n* Any species of *Eleocharis*, a genus of aquatic tufted herbs of the sedge family, with simple leafless stems terminating in a solitary imbricated spike of flowers **spiked rush‡.— s -shell**, *n* A hyaloid pteropod (genus *Styliola*) having a slender conical shell — **s.-team**, *n* A team of three horses, arranged as two wheelers and a leader — **s.-tub**, *n* A vessel used on shipboard to hold blubber


Spikes (def 5)
a *Equisetum sylvaticum* *b* *Tillandsia splendens*

spike*, *n* Spike-lavender [< F *spic*, < L *spica*, spike]

spike'bill", 1 spaik'bil', 2 spik'bil', *n* [Local, U S] **1.** The marbled godwit **2.** The hooded merganser

spiked, 1 spaikt, 2 spīkt, *a* **1.** *Bot* Having flowers arranged in spikes, spicate **2.** Secured or plugged with spikes — **spik'ed-ness**, *n* [Rare]

spike'fish", 1 spaik'fish', 2 spik'fish', *n* A sailfish or histiophorid

spike'horn", 1 spaik'hôrn', 2 spik'hôrn', *n* **1.** A deer having spikes **2.** Same as SPIKE¹, 6

spike'let, 1 spaik'let, 2 spik'lĕt, *n* *Bot* A secondary spike applied particularly to the peculiar inflorescence of grasses, which consists of an axis bearing 2-ranked imbricated glumes in which the flowers are borne See OAT

spike'nard, 1 spaik'nərd, 2 spik'nard, *n* **1.** An ancient fragrant and costly ointment prepared mainly from a plant of the same name, nard **2.** A perennial herb (*Nardostachys jatamansi*), its roots yielding a perfume similar to that of valerian but stronger The plant is now believed to be the spikenard of the ancients **3.** An American herb (*Aralia racemosa*) having a widely branched stem and umbels in a compound panicle Compare WILD SARSAPARILLA **4.** Any one of various vegetable oils [< OF *spiquenard*, < L *spica nardi*, *spica*, spike, *nardi*, gen of *nardus*, see NARD] — **American spikenard**, the spikenard of def 3, above — **Celtic s**, a species of valerian (*Valeriana celtica*) of Switzerland and Styria highly prized by the Orientals for perfuming their baths — **clown's s**, same as CINNAMON-ROOT — **Cretan s.**, a species of valerian (*Valeriana phu*) from the Caucasus, often cultivated — **false s**, false Solomon's-seal — **Indian s.**, the spikenard of def 2, above — **plowman's s**, a European hedge-plant (*Inula conyza*) of the aster family — **small s**, same as AMERICAN or WILD SARSAPARILLA **wild s ‡.— spike'nard-tree"**, *n* The Angelica-tree See HERCULES'S-CLUB — **West-Indian s**, a plant (*Hyptis suaveolens*) of the mint family


Spikenard
a, flower, *b*, fruit

spike'nose", 1 spaik'nōz', 2 spik'nōs", *n* A pike-perch

spik'er, 1 spaik'ər, 2 spik'er, *n* One who drives spikes

spike'tail", 1 spaik'tāl', 2 spik'tāl', *n* **1** The pintail duck **2** [Slang] A swallow-tailed or dress coat

spike'wise, 1 spaik'waiz, 2 spik'wīz *adv* As a spike

spik'y, 1 spaik'i, 2 spik'y, *a* **1.** Resembling a spike; sharp-pointed **2.** Covered or set with spikes or points

spile¹, 1 spail, 2 spīl, *vt* [SPILED, SPIL'ING] **1.** To pierce for and provide with a spile, as a cask, pierce with a small hole, into which a plug is inserted **2.** To drive piles or spiles into

spile², *vt & vi* [Dial] To spoil

spile, *n* **1.** A large timber for forcing into the ground to serve as a foundation, a pile **2.** A plug or wooden pin used as a vent in a cask, also, a spike-hole **3.** [U S] A spout driven into a sugar-maple tree to conduct the sap to a bucket, a tapping-gouge **sap'-spile"‡. 4.** *Ship-building* A wooden plug for a nail-hole **5.** A wedge used in tubbing the shaft of a mine **6.** *Carp* A long rule or measure provided with a notch in the side to hold a pencil, used in marking out the contour of an irregular surface or edge [< D *spijl*, bar, akin to SPINDLE] — **spile'-bor"er**, *n* An auger for boring out and tapering spiles for spigots — **s -driver**, *n* A pile-driver — **s -hole**, *n* A small orifice in the top of a cask or the like, to permit air to enter or fermentation-gases to escape, also a hole bored in a sugar-maple tree for inserting a spile — **s -worm**, *n* A ship-worm, teredo

spil'i-kin, 1 spil'i-kin, 2 spil'i-kin, *n* [Eng] **1.** A small peg or pin, as of wood or bone, especially when used in playing certain games, as jackstraws, or serving to keep score, as in cribbage **2** *pl* A game played with such pegs or pieces specif, jackstraws

spil'ing, 1 spai'iŋ, 2 spĭl'ing, *n* **1.** Building-piles collectively, piling **2.** *Naut* (1) The edge-curve of a plank or of a strake in a vessel's hull (2) *pl* The offset dimensions of such edge-curve **3.** *Carp* The act of marking or scribing with a spile

spill¹, 1 spil, 2 spĭl, *v* [SPILLED or SPILT, SPILD*, SPILL'-SPIL*, ING] **I.** *t* **1.** To suffer to fall or run out through accident or wastefulness, especially over the edge of a vessel, as a pail, allow to be scattered, or to escape, from a receptacle, lose as from a vessel or package said of liquids and substances whose particles are small and loose, as, to *spill* milk from a cup, tea from a paper, or nuts from a basket **2.** To cause to be shed; cause to be poured forth, shed

O let the blood by murder *spilt*
Wash out thy stricken children's guilt!
HOLMES *Memory of Lincoln* st 3

3. *Naut* To empty (the belly of a sail) of wind in order to facilitate reefing or furling, or to avoid capsizing

In taking in top-gallant studding sails we find one authority saying Always ease off the tack before starting the halliards to *spill* the sail' LUCE *Seamanship* p 439 [IV N & CO 1877]

4. [Colloq] (1) To throw or turn out, throw; as, the occupants of the carriage were *spilled* into the road (2) To throw upon the market without consideration of price, as stocks **5†.** To allow to leak out, divulge **6†.** To dissipate, waste, squander **7†.** To spoil, deface, ruin, destroy, kill

II. *i* **1.** To run out or over, especially over an edge; be scattered or lost from a receptacle, be shed and wasted **2†.** To commit waste, destruction, or slaughter, slay **3†.** To be destroyed, perish, die [< AS *spillan*, destroy] **spillet.— spill'-good"†**, *n* A spendthrift — **s -time†**, *n* One who wastes time

spill², *vt* **1.** *Mining* To timber with spills or spiles **2†.** To cover with bits, as of wood or ivory, inlay

spill³, *n* [Colloq] **1.** A tumble to the ground, as from a vehicle, a fall **2** A downpour, as of rain — **spill'-box"**, *n* In irrigation, a device for carrying off overplus water, thus controlling the depth to which the water may rise — **s -channel**, *n* [E Ind] An overflow-channel connecting with a river **s -stream‡.— s.-trough**, *n* A

trough to receive melted brass that may be spilled in pouring from a crucible into a flask

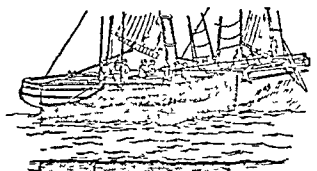
spill[2], *n* **1.** [Prov.] A thin slender piece of anything. Specif. (1) A slip of wood, or rolled strip of paper, used for lighting lamps, etc., a lamplighter.

She twisted a piece of paper into a *spill*, and put an end to the gloaming. EDNA LYALL *We Two* p. 22 [A. 1886]

(2) A slender peg, pin, or bar, especially, a slender plug for stopping a hole in a cask, a spile. (3) [Cornwall, Eng.] *Mining.* A spile or post used to support the roof or sides of a shaft in loose soil. (4) The spindle of a spinning-wheel. (5)† *Any splinter or chip of wood.*

2. A crack, seam, or other defect in iron or steel castings, forgings, etc. **3**†. A small sum of money, small gift or reward. [Var. of SPELL[2], *n.*] — **spill'case**", *n.* [Eng.] An ornamental vase for holding lamplighters or spills.

spill'er[1], 1 spil'ər, 2 spil'er, *n.* **1.** [Nova Scotia.] A small mackerel-seine put into a larger one, to take out the fish where the larger one can not be hauled in, as over a rocky bottom. **2.** [Ir.] A trawl-line, boulter. See LONG-LINE. — **spill'lant**; **spill'lart**; **spill'lett**; **spill'lard**‡. — **spill'er-fish"ing**, *n.* Same as TRAWLING. See TRAWL-LINE. — **spill'let**; or **spill'lard-fish"ing**‡.



Mackerel-fishing with a Spiller

spill'er[2], *n.* One who spills.

spil'li-ken, *n.* Same as SPILIKIN. — **spil'li-kin**‡.

spill'ing, 1 spil'ıŋ, 2 spil'ing, *n.* *Mining.* **1.** The process of timbering with spills or spiles. **2.** The process of sinking or driving a shaft through very loose earth.

spill'ing-line", 1 spil'ıŋ-loin', 2 spil'ing-lin', *n.* A rope for spilling the wind out of a squaresail, to facilitate reefing or furling in stormy weather.

spill'way", 1 spil'wē', 2 spil'wā', *n.* A passageway in or about a dam to release the water in a reservoir; also, the paved upper surface or section of the upper surface of a dam over which surplus water escapes. A waste-weir.

spill'y, 1 spil'ı, 2 spil'y, *a.* *Metal-working.* Rolled carelessly, with ragged edges: said of sections. [< SPILL[2], *n.*]

spi-lo'ma, 1 spi-lō'mə, 2 spi-lō'ma, *n.* *Med.* A natal mark, nævus. [< Gr. *spilōma*, spot, < *spilos*, spot.]

spil"o-pla'ni-a, 1 spil'o-plē'ni-ə, 2 spil'o-plā'ni-a, *n.* *Med.* A transitory reddish cutaneous eruption. [< Gr. *spilos*, spot, + *planos*, wandering.]

spil'o-site, 1 spil'o-sait, 2 spil'o-sīt, *n.* *Petrol.* A greenish schistose rock spotted with chlorite, produced by the shearing of a basic amygdaloid or spilite. [< Gr. *spilos* spot.]

spilt, 1 spilt, 2 spilt *imp. & pp.* of SPILL, *v.*

spilth, 1 spilth, 2 spilth *n.* [Archaic.] That which is spilled or poured out profusely; effusion, excess of supply.

spi'lus, 1 spaı'lus, 2 spī'lŭs, *n.* [SPI'LI, 1 -lai, 2 -lī, *pl.*] A spot or nævus. [L., < Gr. *spilos*, spot.]

spin, 1 spin, 2 spin, *v.* [SPUN, formerly SPAN, SPUN, SPIN'NING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To draw out and twist into threads, either by hand or by machinery, as, to *spin* wool or cotton. **2.** To form by so drawing out and twisting, as, to *spin* yarn, warp, or filling. **3.** To draw out into filaments from an aperture connected with glands secreting a viscous substance, as, spiders *spin* webs, silkworms *spin* cocoons.

The spiders that on rafters twine
Scarce *spin* a thread more soft and fine.
Constant Penelope in Percy's *Reliques* st. 14

4. Hence, figuratively, to produce as by spinning, also, to draw out as into narrative, compose, tell, as, to *spin* one a tale frequently with *out*, as, to *spin out* long discourses. **5.** To cause to turn round or whirl rapidly, as a top, twirl. **6.** To spend or wear away slowly, spend by delays, protract, as, to *spin* out the time by discussion, to *spin* out one's life. **7.** To fish in with a spoon-bait or swivel, as, to *spin* a stream. **8.** To form, as a cup or cone, from a ductile metal disk, in a lathe or other rotating-machine, by pressure and rotation. **9.** [Slang, Eng.] To reject after examination.

II. *i.* **1.** To draw out and twist fiber into threads, yarn, etc.; work at drawing out and twisting threads, as, she can *spin* and weave. **2.** To extrude filaments of a viscous substance, as spiders and silkworms, and form them, as into webs or cocoons. **3.** To whirl or turn round rapidly, as a top, also, to rotate rapidly on an axis, as a pulley. **4.** To fish with a spinning-spoon or spinner, troll. **5.** To issue in a thread-like stream, spurt. **6.** [Colloq.] To pass rapidly, especially by revolving or by something that rotates, move swiftly, as, to *spin* past in a sulky. [< AS. *spinnan*, spin.] — **to spin a yarn** [Colloq.] to relate a story originally a nautical phrase. — **to s. hay** (*Mil.*), to twist hay into ropes, for convenience in transportation. — **to s. street-yarn** [Colloq., New Eng.], to gad about and relate the current gossip.

spin, *n.* **1.** An act or instance of spinning, a rapid whirling. **2.** [Colloq.] Any rapid movement or action, a moving at great speed; as, a *spin* in an eight-oared shell. **3.** *Kinematics.* That mathematical quantity which completely expresses the velocity and direction of the motion of a body at any instant, involving position of the axis and velocity of rotation around it. **4.** *Card-playing.* A game like Newmarket in which the player holding the ace of diamonds is allowed to play it in order to stop one suit and open another. — **head'-spin"**, *n.* A trick in wrestling to escape from a half-nelson, by throwing the feet in the air and turning quickly on the head.

spi'na, 1 spaı'nə, 2 spī'na, *n.* [SPI'NÆ, 1 -ni, 2 -nē, *pl.*] [L.] **1.** *Arat.* A spine. **2.** A spiniform extension of the median portion of a bird's breast-bone. **3.** One of the quills for striking the strings of a spinet or similar instrument. **4.** *Class. Antiq.* The low dividing wall in a Roman circus. See CIRCUS, 2. — **rotatores spinæ** (*Anat.*), small muscles that pass from the transverse processes of the dorsal vertebræ to the lamina of the next anterior or superior vertebra. — **spina bifida** (*Terat.*) a congenital defect in the walls of the spinal canal, caused by the want of union between the laminæ of the vertebræ. — **s. ventosa**, gangrene of a bone, a morbid thinning of the deeper portions of a bone with deposit under the periosteum, giving the appearance of inflation.

spi-na'ceous, 1 spi-nē'shus 2 spi-nā'shŭs *a.* Of, relating to, or resembling spinach or plants allied to it.

spin'ach, } 1 spin'ıj *or* -ich, 2 spin'aj *or* -ach, *n.* **1.** An
spin'age, } edible garden annual pot-herb (*Spinacia oleracea*) of the goosefoot family, or its fleshy leaves. The plant has a large hollow stem about 2 feet high and large thick, deep-green, somewhat triangular leaves, on long footstalks: supposed native of Asia. **2** Any one of several other plants similarly used. See phrases below. [< OF. *spinache, espinage*, < LL. *spinacia*, < L. *spina*, thorn.]

— **Australian spinach**, a goosefoot (*Chenopodium auricomum*) of the interior of Australia, used as a substitute for spinach. — **Indian s.** or **Malabar s.**, see MALABAR NIGHTSHADE. — **New Zealand s.**, a trailing annual (*Tetragonia expansa*), several feet long, with spinach-like leaves used as greens. It has been introduced into English gardens as a summer spinach. — **spin'ach-a"phis**, *n.* An insect (*Myzus persicæ*) infesting spinach, cabbage, and similar plants. **green'fly"**†. — **s.-dock**, *n.* The patience-dock. See DOCK[1]. — **s. flea-beetle**, a flea-beetle (*Disonycha xanthomelæna*) that feeds on spinach. — **strawberry s.**, *n.* The strawberry-blite. — **wild s.**, either of two goosefoots, good-King-Henry and lamb's-quarters, also, one of several other spinaceous plants.

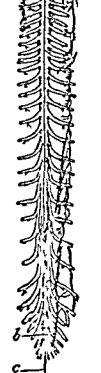
Spi-na'ci-a, 1 spi-nē'shi-ə, 2 spi-nā'shi-a, *n.* *Bot.* A small genus of plants of the family *Chenopodiaceæ*, natives of southwestern Asia. They bear inconspicuous dicœious flowers, the pistillate ones being bractless. *S. oleracea* is the common spinach. [LL., SPINACH.]

Spi-nac'i-dæ, 1 spi-nas'i-di, 2 spi-nāc'i-dē, *n. pl.* *Ich.* A family of tectospondylous sharks, especially those with a spine in front of each dorsal fin; piked dogfishes, *Squalidæ*.

Spi'nax, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *spina*, kind of fish.] — **spin'a-cid**, *n.* — **spin'a-coid**, *a.* & *n.*

spin'age, *n.* Same as SPINACH.

spi'nal, 1 spaı'nal, 2 spī'nal, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or connected with the spine or back-bone, vertebral, as, the *spinal* marrow, *spinal* weakness. **2.** Of or pertaining to a spine, spines or spinous processes. See illus. under BONE. [< LL. *spinalis*, < L. *spina*, spine.]



Human Spinal Cord

a medulla oblongata prolonged below into the spinal cord *b*. *cauda equina*. *c*, *filum terminale*. *d* superior cervical ganglion connected below with the sympathetic nerve.

— **spinal accessory nerve**, the eleventh cranial nerve arising from both the spinal cord and the medulla oblongata. It conveys motor influence to certain muscles of the larynx and of the shoulder-girdle. — **s. canal**, the canal in which the spinal cord and its membranes are lodged. — **s. column**, a column made up of a number of separate ring-like bones, the vertebræ, each of which consists of an anterior *prominent portion the body*, and a posterior narrow arch, the body and arch together forming part of the irregular wall enclosing the spinal cord and its membranes. The arch has the following processes: (1) The *spinous process*, pointing backward and easily felt through the skin, (2) two *transverse processes* directed outward and (3) four *articular processes*, two directed upward and two downward, these last serving to form small accessory joints between adjacent vertebræ. According to their position, the different vertebræ are variously described as (1) seven *cervical vertebræ*, (2) twelve *dorsal vertebræ*, (3) five *lumbar vertebræ*, (4) five *sacral vertebræ*, (5) four or five *coccygeal vertebræ*. The five sacral vertebræ are united to form the sacrum to which is connected the coccyx, made up of the consolidated coccygeal vertebræ, and corresponding to the tail in animals. The uppermost of the cervical vertebræ, the *atlas*, is peculiarly shaped to allow it to turn with the head about a special process of the second vertebra, known as the *odontoid process*. — **s. cord**, a cylindrical structure composed of white nerve-fibers externally and gray ganglion-cells internally, situated within the spinal canal and constituting a part of the central nervous system. See illus. above and also under NERVOUS SYSTEM. — **s. foramen. 1.** The large central space enclosed by the body, pedicles, and laminæ of the vertebræ. **2.** An intervertebral foramen. — **s. ganglion**, a ganglion on the roots of a spinal nerve.



Section of Spinal Column, showing a Vertebra

a, body. *b* arch. *c c*, transverse process. *d*, *d*, articular process. *e*, spinous process.

spi-nal'gi-a, 1 spaı-nal'ji-ə, 2 spi-nāl'gi-a, *n.* *Pathol.* A condition of the spinal column in which pressure on the spinous processes causes pain. [< SPINE + Gr. *algos*, pain.]

spi-na'lis, 1 spaı-nē'lis, 2 spi-nā'lis, *n.* [-LES, 1 -liz, 2 -lēs, *pl.*] [L.] *Anat.* Either of two spinal muscles: (1) the **spinalis colli**, serving to steady the neck, (2) the **s. dorsi**, serving to erect the spinal column. [LL., see SPINAL.]

spi'nant, 1 spaı'nənt, 2 spī'nant, *n.* *Med.* A medicine that excites muscular contraction by acting directly upon the spinal nervous system, as strychnin, brucin, etc. [< L. *spina*, spine.]

spi'nate, 1 spaı'nĕt, 2 spī'nāt, *a.* Spine-like or bearing a spine, bearing or covered with spines. [< L. *spina*, spine.] **spi'nat-ed**‡.

Spi-naz'zo-la, 1 spi-nät'so-la 2 spi-nät'sō-la, *n.* A city in Italy.

spin'der, 1 spin'dər, 2 spin'der, *n.* A large epeiroid silk-spinning spider of Madagascar (*Nephila madagascariensis*). [SPINNER[1], 3.]

spin'dl(e), 1 spin'dl, 2 spin'dl, *vi.* [SPIN'DLED, SPIN'DLE[F], SPIN'DLING.] To shoot or grow into a long, slender stalk or body.

The chair legs were *spindled* out as long as stilts. R. L. STEVENSON *The Merry Men* *Treasure of Franchard* p. 226 [s. 1887]

spin'dle, *n.* **1.** *Spinning.* (1) A rod, having a slit or catch in the top and a whorl of wood or metal at its lower end formerly used in hand-spinning, and on which was wound the thread from the distaff. (2) The slender rod in a spinning-wheel by the rotation of which the thread is twisted and wound on a spool or bobbin on the same rod.

Brilliantly twines the golden flax round the swift-whirling *spindles*. SCHILLER *The Walk* tr. by E. A. BOWRING st. 7

(3) A small rod or pin bearing the bobbin of a spinning-machine or a shuttle.

2. A rotating rod, pin, axis, arbor, or shaft, especially when small and bearing something that rotates, as the *spindle* of the lathe or a vane. Specif. (1) The vertical shaft on which the runner of a millstone turns. (2) The pin on which rotates a fusee in a watch; also the fusee itself. (3) The tapering end of a vehicle-axle that enters the hub. (4) A small shaft passing through the lock of a door and bearing the knobs or handles.

3. Something resembling or conceived to resemble a spindle. (1) A thin or slender object or individual; especially, a long slender stalk. (2) The *roll of unfolded* leaves growing at the top of a plant of Indian corn. (3) [U. S.] A pine-needle. (4) The grip of a sword-handle. (5) In ship-building. (*a*) The upper piece of a built-up mast. (*b*) A capstan-axle. (6) In founding, a rod or pipe used in forming a core. (7) *Arch.* A newel. (8) In wood-working, a short turned part, as a minor member of a baluster.

4. *Biol.* (1) A fusiform arrangement of achromatic fibrils that appears at the nucleus of a cell about to divide. See KARYOKINESIS. (2) A spindle-cell. **5.** A spindle-shell. **6.** *Math.* The surface of revolution generated by rotating an arc of a curve about its chord. **7.** A measure of length for cotton or linen yarn, varying according to the number of hanks or cuts: generally 18 hanks. **8.** [Local, U. S.] A form of buggy in which the customary box is replaced by a railing resting on wooden pins or spindles. **9** An iron pile or pipe, surmounted by a lantern or other conspicuous object, placed on a rock or shoal for the guidance of seamen. **10** Same as LEAF, 2 (10). **11.** *pl.* *Mech.* Shafts for communicating motion to the rolls of a rolling-machine, usually of such strength as to break under a strain somewhat less than that which would injure the rolls: also known as *breaking-pieces*. [< AS. *spindle*, < *spinnan*, spin.]

— **achromatic spindle** (*Biol.*), same as SPINDLE, *n.*, 4 (1). — **cut'ter-spin'dle**, *n.* A spindle with detachable cutting blades. — **dead-s.**, *n.* In a lathe, the spindle which does not rotate: set opposite the *live-spindle*. — **directive s.** (*Embryol.*), the spindle of a polar body. — **live s.**, *n.* See LIVE. — **Nissl spindles**, same as NISSL GRANULES. — **nuclear s.**, a group of fibers lying between the centrosomes during cell division. — **spin'dle-box"**, *n.* A box containing or serving as a bearing for a rotating spindle. — **s.-cell**, *n.* *Biol.* A cell having the shape of a spindle. — **s.-chuck**, *n.* A chuck or set of jaws for holding drills, borne on a rotating spindle. — **s.-draft**, *n.* In spinning, the stretching of a slub of wool by means of a spindle. — **s.-draw**, *tt.* To draw the twisted fiber of wool or cotton by using the spindle. — **s.-fiber**, *n.* *Biol.* One of the fibers of achromatic substance formed during mitosis. — **s.-legged**, *a.* Having long, slender legs. — **s.-shanked**‡. — **s.-legs**, *n. pl.* Long, slender legs. Compare SPINDLE-LEGS. — **s.-shanks**‡. — **s. sander**, a sandpapering-machine in which the polishing is done by a small vertical rotating spindle covered or coated with sand or other abrading material. — **s.-shaped**, *a.* **1.** Shaped like a spindle, fusiform. **2.** *Bot.* Terete and tapering gradually from or near the center toward both ends: said specially of roots. — **s. side**, the female side: said chiefly concerning descent or inheritance, and opposed to *spear side*. — **s.-step**, *n.* The lower bearing of a rotating spindle. — **s.-stromb**, *n.* A strombold gastropod (genus *Rostellaria*) of the Indo-Pacific, with a spindle-shaped shell. — **s.-valve**, *n.* A valve having a spindle or stem serving as a guide. — **s.-whorl**, *n.* A disk of pottery or other material used as a balance-wheel on the shaft of a primitive spindle. — **s.-worm**, *n.* The larva of a noctuid moth (*Achatodes zeæ*) that burrows in the spindle of maize.

spin'dle-legs", 1 spin'dl-legz', 2 spin'dl-lĕgs', *n.* A person having long slender legs. **spin'dle-shanks"**‡.

spin'dle-shell", 1 spin'dl-shel', 2 spin'dl-shĕl', *n.* A marine gastropod with a spindle-shaped shell. (1) A spindle-stromb. (2) A fasciolarioid gastropod of the genus *Fusus*. (3) A muricoid gastropod of the genus *Chrysodomus*.

spin'die-tail", 1 spin'di-tēl', 2 spin'di-tāl', *n.* [Local, U. S.] [the pintail duck.

spin'dle-tree", 1 spin'dl-trī', 2 spin'dl-trē', *n.* **1.** A European shrub or low-spreading tree (*Evonymus europæus*) so called from the use of its compact wood in making spindles, slender pins, skewers, etc. Watchmakers use it for cleaning watches, and, from a resemblance, call it *dogwood*. See EVONYMUS. **skew'er-wood"**‡. **2.** Any one of several other species of *Evonymus*, as the burning-bush or wahoo and the strawberry-bush.

spin'dling, 1 spin'dlıŋ, 2 spin'dling, *a.* Growing or drawn out so as to be long and thin, slender out of proportion to the length. **spin'dlyt** [Colloq.]

I was telling her once of a marvellous aloe
That for thousands of years had looked *spindling* and sallow.
LOWELL *Fable for Critics* st. 56

spin'dling, *n.* A spindling person or plant-shoot.

spin'drift, 1 spin'drift, 2 spin'drift, *n.* *Naut.* Sea spray, spoondrift.

Think of the creaking deck-beams
Of the ports with *spindrift* white
Of the rowers chained to the benches
At their labor day and night.
FRANCIS H. MEDHURST *To F. H. V. April 2, 1912*

— **spindrift clouds**, light feathery clouds.

spine, 1 spaın, 2 spīn, *n.* **1.** The spinal column or axial skeleton of a vertebrate, serving for the protection of the spinal cord, series of vertebræ, back-bone.

A man's arm is one-fifth shorter than the *spine*.
D. WILSON *Anthropology* § 2, p. 3 [NUM. 1885.]

2. *Bot.* A stiff, sharp-pointed, more or less woody process resulting from the degeneracy or modification of some organ, such as a branch, petiole, stipule, or other part of a leaf. **3** A pointed projecting eminence or process on an animal, a rough ridge, as on a bone, specif., the ridge on the back of the scapula, loosely, any sharp stiffened projection, outgrowth, or the like. **4** *Ich.* An unjointed unbranched fin-ray, usually more or less stiffened. **5.** One of the processes on the body of a sea-urchin movably articulated to tubercles on the shell, and used in defense or locomotion. **6.** Anything that resembles the spine or back-bone, also, any spinous process, as of a vertebra. **7.** Any one of the quills of a spinet or harpsichord. **8.** *Mach.* A ridge extending lengthwise, fin. **9.** A ridge or series of small projecting points on point-lace. **10.** *Building.* The heart-wood of a tree, duramen. [< OF. *espine* < L. *spina*, spine.] — **Henle's spine**, a small projection sometimes seen above the external auditory meatus of the temporal bone in man. — **hysterical s.** (*Pathol.*), a simulated lateral curvature of the spine sometimes seen in hysterical patients. — **interpalatine s.**, a projection forward of the interpalatine bone. — **poisonous s.**, a barbed spine as on the larvæ of some *Lepidoptera*, which produces an urticating effect on the skin of human beings. — **spine'-armed"**, *a.* Armed with spines, spiniferous. — **s.-bearer**, *n.* A caterpillar that bears many spines. — **s.-cell**, *n.* Same as PRICKLE-CELL. — **s.-finned**, *a.* Having fins with spines or spinous rays. — **s.-rayed**, *a.* *Ich.* Having spines or spinous fin-rays; acanthopterygian. — **s.-tipped**, *a.* Bearing a spine at the tip or extremity, as the leaves of the century-plant. — **volcanic s.** (*Geol.*), a spine-like mass of solidified lava, formed as a plug in a volcanic conduit, and later caused to protrude by an increase of pressure from beneath.

spine'back", 1 spain'bak", 2 spin'băk", *n* 1 A notacanthoid fish 2. Any fish with spines in or in front of the dorsal fins

spine'bel"ly, 1 spain'bel'i, 2 spin'bĕl'y, *n* A balloon-fish (*Tetraodon lineatus*) of the Nile

spine'bill", 1 spain'bil", 2 spin'bil", *n* An Australian honey-eater (genus *Acanthorhynchus*) with a slender curved bill

spined, 1 spaind, 2 spind, *a* Having a spine or spines

spine'foot, 1 spain'fut", 2 spin'fōōt", *n* [SPINE'FOOTS", *pl*] A lacertoid lizard (genus *Acanthodactylus*)

spin'el, 1 spin'el *or* spi-nel', 2 spin'ĕl *or* spi-nĕl' (XIII), *n* 1. *Mineral* Any mineral having the general composition $R'R'''_2O_4$, and crystallizing in the isometric system, as franklinite, chromite, magnetite, or gahnite (zinc-spinel), specif, a vitreous, red, green, blue, brown, or black, transparent to nearly opaque magnesium aluminate ($MgAl_2O_4$) 2. A bleached linen yarn from which a broad tape is made [< F *spinelle*, < L *spina*, spine] **spi-nelle'‡.**

spine'less, 1 spain'les, 2 spin'lĕs, *a* 1. Having no spine or back-bone, invertebrate 2. Destitute of spines, in ichthyology, having no fin-spines 3 Having a very flexible back-bone, limp 4. Figuratively, lacking decision of character or stedfastness — **spineless cactus** 1. Any of several cactuses bearing few or no spines, as the Mexican cacti pitahaya, sina, and saguaro Their acrid or nauseating juice protects them from being devoured by animals See illus under TREE-CACTUS 2 Any of various thornless opuntia hybrids developed principally by Luther Burbank of California The leaves are used for fodder

In developing a *spineless cactus* for stock-feeding selections were made from the three hardy northern species *Opuntia rafinesquii O mesacantha* and *O vulgaris*, these were crossed with *O tuna O ficusindica* and with a small opuntia from Central America, almost thornless

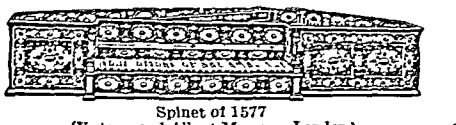
Popular Science Monthly Sept , '09

spine'let, 1 spain'let, 2 spin'lĕt, *n* A small spine of any kind

spi-nes'cence, 1 spai-nes'ens, 2 spi-nĕs'ĕnç, *n* 1. The state of being spinescent 2. A spinous or excrescence

spi-nes'cent, 1 spai-nes'ent, 2 spi-nĕs'ĕnt, *a* 1. *Bot* Bearing spines, spinous, terminating in a spine 2. *Zool* Tending to become spinous [< L *spinesco* (ppr *spinescen(t-)s*), grow thorny, < *spina*, thorn]

spin'et‡, 1 spin'et, 2 spin'ĕt (XIII), *n* A small keyboard



Spinet of 1577

(Victoria and Albert Museum London)

instrument in use from the 16th to the 18th centuries, having one string to a note, sounded by plucking with leather plectra or quills attached to jacks akin to the clavicymbalum and predecessor of the harpsichord It was at first usually pentagonal in shape with a projecting keyboard, later rectangular in form and with the keyboard recessed See HARPSICHORD [< OF. *espinette*, < It *spinetta*, < *spinetta* point, < *spina* (< L *spina*), thorn] **spin'net‡.— dumb spinet**, same as MANICHORD — **spin'et-quill"**, *n* Same as SPINE, 7

spin'et²†, *n* Same as SPINNEY

spine'tail", 1 spain'tēl", 2 spin'tāl", *n* 1. A chæturine swift, having tail-feathers with spinous points, as the chimney-swift 2. A South-American dendrocolaptoid bird, especially a sclerurine 3. An Australian orthonychoid bird, having the shafts of the tail-feathers prolonged beyond the webs 4. [Local, U S] The ruddy duck

spin'et-ed†, *a* Cleft, split open

spi-ne'tum†, *n* [L] A thorn hedge

spi'ni-, 1 spai'ni-, 2 spi'ni- From Latin *spina*, thorn, spine a combining form — **spi"ni-bul'bar**, *a* Relating or belonging to both the medulla oblongata and the spinal cord — **spi"ni-cer'e-brate**, *a* Having a brain and a spinal cord — **spi"ni-del'toid.** I *a* Of, pertaining to or representing the part of the deltoid that rises from the spine of the scapula **II.** *n* A spinideltoid muscle — **spi-nif'er-ite**, *n* A minute spiniferous fossil believed by some to be a sponge-gemmule — **spi-nif'er-ous**, *a* Bearing or producing spines **spi-nig'er-ous†.**

spi'ni-fex, 1 spai'ni-feks, 2 spi'ni-fĕks, *n* Any one of several Australian grasses of the genus *Triodia*, especially *T irritans*, with stiff sharp-pointed leaves, covering large areas of the interior deserts and elevated plains so called by colonists and travelers [< L *spina*, spine, + *facio*, make]

spi'ni-form, *a* Resembling a spine or thorn in shape — **spi-nif'u-gal**, *a* Proceeding in a direction away from the spinal cord used to designate outgoing nerve impulses — **Spi-nig'ra-da**, *n pl Echin* The *Ophiuroidea* — **spi'ni-grade**, *a & n*

spin'i-ness, 1 spain'i-nes, 2 spin'i-nĕs, *n* 1. The state of being spiny, thorniness 2†. Slenderness

spi"ni-pe-riph'er-al, *a* Referring to or connecting the spinal cord and the periphery by extension, connecting any nerve-center and the periphery — **spi-nip'e-tal**, *a* Proceeding toward the spinal cord used to designate ingoing nerve-impulses — **spi'ni-spic"ule**, *n Spong* A spinous spicule — **spi"ni-spir'u-la**, *n Spong* A spiraster — **spi"ni-spir'u-lar, spi"ni-spir'u-late**, *a*

spi-ni'tis, 1 spai-nai'tis *or* -ni'tis, 2 spi-ni'tis *or* -nī'tis, *n Vet* Inflammation of the spinal cord or its membranes [< L *spina*, spine]

spink¹, 1 spiŋk 2 spiŋk *n* [Prov Eng] The chaffinch

spink², *n* [Scot] 1. Any one of several plants, as the lady's-smock or cuckoo-flower 2 The primrose **spinks‡.**

Spink³, *n* A county in E central South Dakota 1,518 sq m , county-seat, Redfield

spin'na-ker, 1 spin'a-ker, 2 spin'a-ker, *n* A large jib-shaped sail sometimes carried on the mainmast of a racing-vessel, opposite the mainsail The foot slides on a spar called the **spinnaker-boom.** See illus under SLOOP [< SPIN]

spin'nel, 1 spin'el, 2 spin'ĕl, *n* [Prov Eng] A spindle

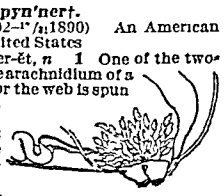
spin'ner¹, 1 spin'er, 2 spin'er, *n* 1. One who or that which spins Specif (1) A machine for drawing out and twisting woolen threads (2) A workman who spins or shapes cups plates etc , in a lathe from metal disks (3) A propeller spoon-bait (4) A hat-finishing machine for outside work

2. A spinneret 3 A spider, especially a web-spinning spider, a daddy-long-legs 4. A goatsucker 5. [Prov Eng or Scot] A May-fly 6. A varied class of tobacco, made into ropes, used in Europe coiled and sold by the yard, or cut into short pieces and made into twists

spin'ner²†, *n* A kind of boat **spyn'ner†.**

Spin'ner, Francis Elias (1/21802–1"/21890) An American statesman, Treasurer of the United States

spin'ner-et, 1 spin'or-et, 2 spin'er-ĕt, *n* 1 One of the two or three-jointed mammillæ of the arachnidium of a spider, through which the silk for the web is spun 2. An organ that spins silk or a silky substance, as in silk worms



Spinnerets, showing the clusters of spinning-glands

spin'ner-ule, 1 spin'or-ūl, 2 spin'er-ūl (XIII), *n* A tubule of a spider's spinneret — **spinner'u-lar**, *a*

spin'ner-y, 1 spin'er-i, 2 spin'er-y, *n* [-IES, 1 -iz, 2 -iz, *pl*] A spinning-mill

spin'ney, 1 spin'i, 2 spin'y, *n* [Eng] A clump of trees and undershrubs, a small wood or thicket [< OF *espinaye*, < L *spinetum*, < *spina*, thorn] **spin'ny‡.**

There's a sight o' young hares in the *spinneys*

T HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxford* vol II p 222 [lo & co 1871]

spin'ning, 1 spin'iŋ 2 spin'ing *ppr & verbal n* of SPIN, *v* — **spin'ning-flight"**, *n* The combination of hooks in spinning-tackle — **s -frame**, *n* A machine invented by Richard Arkwright (1732–1792) for twisting cotton thread hard and firm to fit it for use as warp — **s -gland**, *n* A gland that spins silk or a silky substance, as in silkworms — **s.-head**, *n* An early spinning-mechanism combining both drawing and twisting functions — **s -house**, *n* A house of correction formerly in such a house the women inmates were compelled to spin — **s -jack**, *n* A mechanism receiving silver from drawing-rollers and twisting and winding it on a bobbin · a jack-frame — **s -jenny**, *n* A framed mechanism for spinning more than one strand of yarn at a time

James Hargreaves made a spinning-frame with eight spindles and a horizontal wheel This machine he called after his wife (Jenny) the *spinning-jenny*'

G M TOWLE *Heroes of Invention* p 74 [L & S 1890]

— **s -machine**, *n* 1. A machine for spinning, specif , one that spins fibers continuously, as distinguished from a mule or other intermittent-working device 2 *Elec* A machine for winding wire with insulating material — **s -metal**, *n* An alloy, as Britannia metal, suitable for being spun or shaped from disks in a lathe — **s -mill**, *n* A mill or factory devoted to spinning — **s.-mite**, *n* A red spider — **s.-mule**, *n* See MULE — **s.-organ**, *n* An organ that spins silk a spinneret — **s -quality**, *n* The quality of yarn or thread, as coarse or fine determined by the number of hanks to a pound — **s -tackle**, *n* An arrangement of spoon etc , for trolling See illus under SPOON-BAIT **s -thread** — **s -tube**, *n* Same as SPINNERULE — **s.-whorl**, *n* Same as SPINDLE-WHORL — **string s. machine**, a machine resembling a lathe for winding the strings of musical instruments with fine wire

spin'ning-wheel", 1 spin'iŋ-hwīl", 2 spin'ing-hwēl", *n* A household implement formerly used for spinning yarn or thread, consisting essentially of a spindle that received rapid rotation by means of a band connecting it with a fly-wheel, which was driven by a treadle or crank In operation the yarn, being held by a slit in the spindle, was suspended in the air and rotated by the right hand to put in the twist



Spinning-wheel

spin'ning-work", 1 spin'iŋ-wūrk", 2 spin'ing-wūrk", *n* Work produced with a spinneret

The *spinningwork* of spiders may be classified generally as first the Snare second the Enswathment, third, the Gossamer fourth the Cocoon and fifth the Nest

McCOOK *American Spiders* vol I, p 284 [PUB BY AUTHOR 1889]

d distaff *p* pulley *s*, spindle *w* wheel

spin'ny, 1 spin'i, 2 spin'y, *a* [Prov Eng] Thin, long, slender

spi'node, 1 spai'nōd, 2 spi'nōd, *n Geom* A cusp or stationary point of a curve [< L *spina*, thorn, + *nodus*, knot]

spi'nose, 1 spai'nōs *or* spai-nōs', 2 spi'nōs *or* spi-nōs', *a* Having spines spiny spiniferous [< L *spinosus*, < *spina*, spine] — **spi'nose-ly**, *adv* — **spi-nos'i-ty**, *n* 1 The state or character of being spinose or thorny 2. Something spinose or thorny, a spinose part

spi-no"so-den'tate, *a Bot* Dentate with the teeth spinescent

spi'nous, 1 spai'nus, 2 spi'nūs, *a* 1. Having spines, spinose, as a *spinous* dorsal fin 2. Spiniform spine-like figuratively, pointed prickly sharp [< L *spinosus* see SPINOSE]

In politics Salt was a whig and Coventry a staunch tory Many a sarcastic growl did the latter cast out—for Coventry had a rough *spinous* humour—at the political confederates of his associates LAMB *Essays of Elia* p 139 [w L & co]

— **spinous process.** 1 The part of a vertebra that projects backward on the median line at the junction of the two laminæ See illus under VERTEBRA 2 A rough prominence descending from the posterior part of the greater wing of the sphenoid bone it receives the attachment of the internal lateral ligament of the jaw and the tensor palati muscle 3 An eminence of bone on the upper surface of the tibia between the two articular surfaces, and nearer to the posterior than the anterior border 4 *pl* Processes on the anterior and posterior borders of the ilium

Spi-no'za, 1 spi-nō'ze, 2 spi-nō'za, **Benedict or Baruch** (1/21632–2/21677) A Dutch Jewish philosopher See SPINOZISM

Spi-no'zism, 1 spi-nō'zizm, 2 spi-nō'zĭzm, *n Philos* A system of absolute monism developed from Cartesianism by Benedict or Baruch de Spinoza

This system regards the entire universe as one infinite and universal substance, of which extension and mind are but attributes, and of which individual beings are modes or changing forms Besides this world of ephemeral existences in the two modes of thought-being and extension-being, there is a world of eternal essences, a world of values unchanging by attachment to which the soul of man may win spiritual freedom and immortal life Spinozism greatly affected the later transcendental metaphysics of Germany, as well as its literature, particularly the writings of Goethe **Spi-no'sism‡**

Spi-no'zist, 1 spi-nō'zist, 2 spi-nō'zist, *n* An adherent of Spinozism — **Spin"o-zis'tic**, *a*

spin'ster, 1 spin'star, 2 spin'ster, *n* 1. A woman who has never been married, especially, in popular usage, one no longer young, an old maid so called as supposed to be occupied in spinning her wedding outfit in England the legal title formerly added to the surnames of women who remained single, from the daughters of viscounts down

More resources are open to an American woman who has to lead a solitary life. than to a European *spinster* or widow

BRYCE *American Commonwealth* vol II, p 598 [MACM 1885]

2†. A woman who spins, a spinner 3†. An evil or immoral woman so called from having had to spin in prison [< AS *spinnan* spin] — **spin'ster-dom**, *n* [Rare] Spinsters collectively — **spin'ster-hood**, *n* The state of being a spinster **spin'ster-ship‡** — **spin'stress**, *n* A woman who spins, also, a spinster

spin'stry†, *n* Employment at spinning

spin'text"†, *n* One who preaches long and tediously

spin-thar'i-scope, 1 spin-thar'i-skōp, 2 spin-thăr'i-scōp, *n* A device for showing fluorescence due to radium by the scintillations caused by impact of the particles thrown off by it against a fluorescent screen [< Gr *spintharis* (< *spinthēr*), spark, + -SCOPE] — **spin-thar"i-scop'ic**, *a*

spin"ther-o'pi-a, 1 spin"ther-ō'pi-ə, 2 spin"thĕr-ō'pi-a, *n Pathol* A disease of the vitreous humor of the eye, characterized by sparkling motes apparent to vision [< Gr *spinthēr*, spark, + *ops*, eye] **spin'ther-ism‡, spin"ther-is'mus‡.**

spin'try†, *n* A male prostitute

spin'ule, 1 spin'yūl *or* spai'nūl, 2 spin'yul *or* spi'nūl, *n* A small spine spicule [< L *spinula*, dim of *spina* spine] **spin'u-la‡** — **spin'u-late**, *a* Beset or covered with small spines **spin'u-lat"ed‡** — **spin"u-les'cent**, *a* Furnished with or producing spinules somewhat spiny — **spin"u-lif'er-ous**, *a* Bearing spinules, spinulose

Spin"u-lo'sæ, 1 spin'yu-lō'sī, 2 spin'yu-lō'sē, *n pl Echin* An order of starfishes with forcipiform pedicellariæ, as in echinasterids, etc [< L *spinula* see SPINULE]

spin'u-lose, 1 spin'yu-lōs, 2 spin'yu-lōs, *a* 1. Having spinules 2. Of or pertaining to the *Spinulosæ* [< L *spinula*, see SPINULE] **spin'u-lous‡.**

spin'y, 1 spain'i, 2 spin'y, *a* [SPIN'I-ER, SPIN'I-EST] 1. Having or full of spines thorny 2. Figuratively full of difficulty hard perplexing, annoying 3†. Slender slim — **spiny ant-eater**, an echidna — **s.-back blowfish**, a tetraodontoid fish (*Spheroides marmoratus*) of the West Indies — **s. clothur**, a widely distributed weed (*Xanthium spinosum*) 1 to 3 feet high, bearing spine-covered burs and 3-pronged yellow spines in the leaf axils — **s. eel**, a fresh-water mastacembeloid eel-like fish — **spin'y-finned"**, *a* Spine-finned — **s lizard** [Austral], same as MOUNTAIN-DEVIL — **s lobster**, a palinuroid crustacean with spinous carapace and weak front legs, as the European *Palinurus vulgaris*, esteemed as food — **s mouse**, any one of a number of small South-American octodontoid rodents of the subfamily *Loncherinæ*, having small spines intermingled with the fur — **s. rat.** 1 Any of the octodont rodents found in Central and South America belonging to the genera *Proechimys, Echimys* and *Loncheres* they have bristling pelts 2. Any of the pouched rodents of Texas and South America belonging to the genus *Heteromys*, in which the fur is mixed with spines — **s ray**, a stiff unbranched fin-ray occurring in the dorsal, anal, and ventral fins of many fishes — **s -rayed**, *a* Designating fins having spiny rays, as the *Acanthopterygii*

spi'on†, *n* A spy **spj'on†**

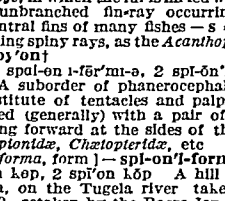
Spi-on"i-for'mi-a, 1 spai-on i-fōr'mi-ə, 2 spi-ŏn'i-fôr'mi-a, *n pl Helminth* A suborder of phanerocephalous polychætous worms destitute of tentacles and palps and the peristomium provided (generally) with a pair of long tentacular cirri extending forward at the sides of the prostomium including *Spionidæ, Chætopteridæ*, etc [Perh < L *spionta*, vine, + *forma*, form] — **spi-on'i-form**, *a*

Spi'on Kop, 1 spi'on kop, 2 spi'on kŏp A hill in N W. Natal South Africa, on the Tugela river taken by the British Jan 24, 1900, retaken by the Boers Jan 25, 1900 [D Spy Hill]

spi'ra, 1 spai'rə, 2 spi'ra, *n* [SPI'RÆ 1 -ri, 2 -rē, *pl*] *Arch* A combination of moldings on the base of a column or pilaster [L, < Gr *speira*, spire]

spir'a-blet, *a* Capable of being breathed respirable

spir'a-cle, 1 spir'ə-kl *or* spair'ə-kl, 2 spir'a-cl *or* spir'a-cl (XIII) *n* 1. An aperture or orifice for the passage of air or water in respiration a breathing-hole (1) The external opening of the trachea of an insect or arachnid (2) The blow-hole or nostril of a cetacean (3) A cleft or foramen behind or below the eye the modified



Spiracles of Insects

1 Trachea of a beetle (*Carabus*), dissected out *a* spiracle *t* trachea with spiral first gill-cleft in chitinous envelop somewhat unwound *c* most selachians and branches from main trachea 2 Longitu-some ganoids dinal section of a spiracle of *Melolontha*, and its tracheal trunk *a* external valve, protecting the outer orifice *b* inner valve the minute cones protecting the entrance from the space-formed on the sur- ular chamber into the trachea *m* conical face of a liquid occlusor muscle by which the trachea may lava-stream by be closed at will, *t* main trachea steam or gases escaping from the mass 3. The orifice or excurrent aperture of the gill-chamber of a tadpole on the left side of the body 4†. Any aperture or orifice [OF., < L *spiraculum* air-hole, < *spiro*, breathe]

spi-rac'u-la, 1 spi-rak'yu-lə 2 spi-răc'yu-la, *n* [-LÆ, 1 -lī 2 -lē, *pl*] *Entom* A spiracle — **spi-rac'u-lar.** I *a* Of, pertaining to, of the nature of, or connected with a spiracle **II** *n Ich* A small spiracular bone or cartilage — **spi-rac'u-late**, *a* Having a spiracle — **spi-rac"u-lif'er-ous**, *a* Bearing a spiracle — **spi-rac'u-li-form**, *a* Having the form of a spiracle

spi-rac'u-lum, 1 spi-rak'yu-ləm, 2 spi-răc'yu-lŭm, *n* [-LA, *pl*] 1 A spiracle breathing-pore 2 Formerly, a breathing-hole in the front of a helmet [L see SPIRACLE]

spi-rad"e-no'ma, 1 spi-rad'i-nō'mə 2 spi-răd e-nō'ma, *n Pathol* A tumor of a sweat-gland [< Gr *speira*, coil + ADENO-]

Spi-ræ'a, 1 spai-ri'ə, 2 spi-rē'a, *n Bot* 1. A genus of shrubs of the family *Rosaceæ*, having alternate simple or pinnate leaves and white or rose-colored flowers in corymbs or panicles Many are in ornamental cultivation See illus under HARDHACK and QUEEN-OF-THE-MEADOWS 2. [s-] A plant of this genus [< L *spiræa*, meadowsweet, < Gr *speiraia*, < *speira*, spire] — **blue spiræa**, a Chinese verbenaceous shrub (*Caryopteris mastacanthus*) with clustered flowers, violet or lavender blue, cultivated in gardens

spi-ræ'ic, 1 spai-ri'ik 2 spi-rē'ic, *a* 1 Pertaining to or obtained from any species of *Spiræa* 2†. Salicylic

spi'ral, 1 spai'rəl, 2 spi'ral, *v* [-RALED or -RALLED, -RALS', -RAL-ING or -RAL-LING] **I.** *t* To form spirally, give a spiral movement to

II. *i* To assume a spiral form, move in a spiral course

spi'ral, *a* 1. Being or forming a spiral (1) Winding continually about and constantly receding from a center, whorled (2) Winding continually, as on the surface of a cylinder, or as the thread of a screw, helical (3) Winding about an axis and rising in a cone or spire,

as some springs **2.** *Bot* (1) Same as ALTERNATE, 3 (2) Same as ACYCLIC, 1 [F., < LL *spiralis*, < L *spira*, see SPIRE², *n*]

—spiral balance, a weighing device in which weight is measured by the torsion of a spiral spring — **s battery,** a voltaic cell in which the zinc and copper electrodes in the form of sheets are rolled into a close spiral with a sheet of cloth between them — **s cutter** (*Mech*), a milling-cutter having teeth in the form of a spiral — **s gearing,** a set of spiral gears — **s. head** (*Mech*), a chuck for a milling-machine in which the jaws are controlled by a spiral worm — **s nebular hypothesis** (*Astron*), the theory that the stellar universe has been evolved from spiral nebulæ consisting of particles the positions and motions of which depended upon their velocity and mutual gravitation — **s. theory** (*Astron*), the theory that the tract of stars which makes the Milky Way consists of great spiral streams of stars in space — **s vessel** (*Bot*), a vessel or duct of tracheal tissue the walls of which are thickened in the form of a spiral **s duct†** — **s wheel,** same as SPIRAL GEAR See GEAR — **spi-ral'i-form,** *a* Made in spiral form — **spi-ral'i-ty,** *n* The state or condition of being spiral — **spi'ral-ly,** *adv*

spi'ral²†, *a* Of or pertaining to a spire, as of a church

spi'ral, *n* **1.** *Math* Any plane curve formed by a point that moves around a fixed center and continually increases its distance from it See phrases below, and illus under LOGARITHMIC **flat spiral†. 2.** A helical curve, a curve winding like a screw-thread, as around a cylindrical or conical surface, an advancing spiral Called respectively **cylindrical** and **conical spiral. 3.** Something having roughly the shape of one of the curves defined above (1) A spiral spring See SPRING (2) One of the twists or turns in a wool-fiber, the frequency of which determines the quality of the wool (3) A whorled shell (5) *pl* Woolen puttees wound around the legs **4** *Railroad* A winding roadbed to facilitate the climbing of a steep grade — **bismuth spiral** (*Elec*), a spiral of bismuth wire used to measure magnetic fields Bismuth increases in resistance when subjected to magnetic influence — **Cotes's spirals** (*Math*), the lines generated by projected particles conforming to a central force varying inversely as the cubed distance — **Curschmann's spirals** (*Pathol*), twisted coils of mucus found in the sputum of persons suffering from pulmonary or bronchial disorders — **Drobisch's s** (*Psychol*), a spiral diagram illustrating the range and interrelations of tones in the musical scale — **equiangular s**, a logarithmic spiral See LOGARITHMIC — **fundamental s**, same as GENETIC SPIRAL See GENETIC — **hyperbolic s** (*Math*), a spiral whose polar equation is of the same form as the Cartesian equation of a hyperbola, the radius vector being inversely proportional to its angle **reciprocal s ‡.** — **returning s**, same as VITRUVIAN SCROLL — **Roget's s**, a cylindrical spiral of wire suspended with one end in a vessel of mercury, and carrying a strong electric current, the passage of which through the spiral causes the coils to attract each other and draw the end of the coil from the mercury thus breaking the circuit The weight of the spiral causes it to fall back into the mercury and reestablish the circuit thus a rapid automatic make-and-break is formed — **s of Archimedes,** a spiral formed by a point moving with a uniform angular velocity and receding from the center at a uniform rate

spi"ra-lo-zo'öid, 1 spaı"rə-lo-zō'öid 2 spi"ra-lo zō'öid, *n* *Zooph* A filamentous defensive zooid of certain hydroids, often spiral when coiled [bird of paradise.

spi'ral-tail", 1 spaı-rəl-tēl", 2 spī'ral-tāl", *n.* The king

spir'a-ment†, *n* A spiracle

spi'rant, 1 spaı'rant, 2 spī'rant, *n* *Phonol* A consonant of incomplete closure accompanied by voice or breath-expulsion, a continuable sound opposed to *explosive* They are variously limited, specifically *th, dh, f, v*, including *h, y, zh, sh, r, z, s, l, th, v, w*, and *f* sometimes [< L *spiro* (ppr *spiran(t-)s*), breathe]

The *spirants* (f th and so on) are almost universally derived from the full mutes by a substitution of a close approximation (usually accompanied, it is true, by a slight shifting of position) for the full mute contact and they come especially from such mutes as were originally aspirated — that is to say, had an audible bit of an h pronounced after them W D WHITNEY *Lang and Study of Lang* lect III, p 92 [s 1867]

Spi-ran'thes, 1 spaı-ran'thiz, 2 spī-răn'thēs, *n* Same as GYROSTACHIS

spi-ran'thy, 1 spaı-ran'thı, 2 spī-răn'thy, *n* *Bot* The spiral distortion sometimes occurring in the parts of a flower [< Gr *speira*, spire, + *anthos*, flower] — **spi-ran'thic,** *a*

spi"ras-ter, 1 spaı'ras-tər 2 spī'răs-ter, *n* *Spong* A short curved axial rod-like spicule with large protruding spines [< Gr *speira*, spire + *astēr*, star]

Spi"ras-tro'sa, 1 spaı'ras-trō'sə, 2 spī'răs-trō'sa, *n pl* *Spong* A group of asterophorous tetractinellidan sponges with spirasters generally developed — **spi-ras'trose,** *a*

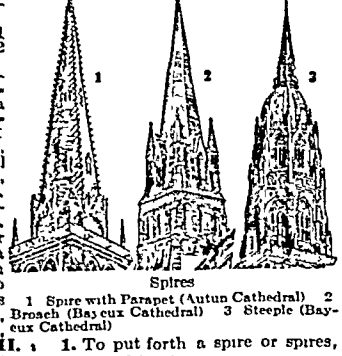
spi'rate, 1 spaı'rēt, 2 spī'rāt **I** *a* Voiceless, breathed **II.** *n* A spirate sound or the symbol representing it [< L *spiratus*, pp of *spiro*, breathe]

spi'rat-ed, 1 spaı'rēt-ed, 2 spī'rāt-ĕd, *a* [Rare] Twisted or formed into spires, spiral whorled

spi-ra'tion, 1 spaı-rē'shən 2 spī-rā'shon, *n* **1.** *Theol* The procession of the Holy Ghost the relation of the third person of the Trinity to the first and second **2†.** Breathing [< LL *spiratio(n-)*, < L *spiro*, pp *spiratus*, breathe]

spi-rax'on, 1 spaı-raks'ən, 2 spī-răks'on, *n* *Zool* A monaxial sponge-spicule with a spiral or screw-like axis [< Gr *speira* coil, + *axōn* axis]

spire, 1 spaır, 2 spīr, *v.* [SPIRED, SPIR'ING] **I.** *t* **1.** To build or furnish with a spire or with spires **2†.** To shoot forth, as in growth, Broach (Bayeux Cathedral) 3 Steeple (Bayeux Cathedral)



Spires
1 Spire with Parapet (Autun Cathedral) 2

as a spire **II.** *i* **1.** To put forth a spire or spires, shoot or point up in or as in a spire

The slim minarets of Cairo *spired* slumingly in the brilliance G W CURTIS *Nile Notes* p 1 [1]

2. To sprout, as grain during the process of malting

spire¹, *n* **1.** A tapering, conical, or pyramidal body, a body that tapers upward to a point Specif (1) *Arch* The tapering or pyramidal roof of a tower that is high in proportion to the diameter of its base a pinnacle also, the tapering part of a steeple loosely, a steeple (2) A slender stalk as of grass a narrow blade, sprout, or shoot a spear

You shall perhaps run aground on Cranberry Island, only some *spires* of last year's pipegrass above water, to show where the danger is THOREAU *Week on the Concord* p 10 [T & F 1862]

(3) The branching part of an excurrent stem, as of coniferous trees or of a somewhat conical tree (4) [Prov Eng] Any one of various tall grasses, rushes, or sedges, especially the common reed

2. The summit or highest point of anything, literally or figuratively **3.** *Mining* A tube, formerly a reed or rush, carrying an igniting-train to a blast [< AS *spīr*, stalk] — **spire'stee"pie,** *n* [Rare] The spire of a steeple a spire — **spire'let,** *n* A little spire pinnacle

spire², *n* **1.** A spiral, especially, a cylindrical or conical spiral, also, a single turn of a spiral, whorl, twist

There was the reptile that feigned death at first
Renewing its detested *spire* and *spire*
Around me BROWNING *Ring and Book* pt v l 1,924

2. *Math* The portion of a spiral formed by a single revolution about the central point **3.** *Conch* The whorls of a spiral univalve about the aperture or body-whorl, taken collectively, also, formerly, each single whorl See illus under SHELL [F., < L *spira* (< Gr *speira*), coil, wreath] — **spire'-bear"er,** *n* A spirifer

spire³, *n* A stag of the third year [Cp SPIRE¹, *n*]

Spi-re'a, *n* Same as SPIRÆA

spired¹, 1 spaırd, 2 spīrd, *a* Having a spire, as a church

spired², *a* Having spires or whorls, spiriferous

spi'rem, 1 spaı'rem, 2 spī'rĕm, *n* *Biol* The stage in the division of a cell at which the nucleus loses its reticular character and its chromoplasm appears like a skein of filaments See KARYOKINESIS [< L *spira*, coil see SPIRE² *n*] **spi'remet‡.**

spire'pole", 1 spaır'pōl", 2 spīr'pōl", *n* Same as TETHER-BALL

Spires, 1 spaırz 2 spīrs, *n* Same as SPEYER

spi'ric, 1 spaı'rık, 2 spī'rıc **I** *a* Of, relating to, or having the form of a tore or anchor-ring **II.** *n* *Math* The curve formed by a plane section of an anchor-ring [< Gr *speiriKos*, < *speira*, tore]

spir'i-cle, 1 spır'ı-kl, 2 spīr'ı-cl, *n* *Bot* One of the threads coiled within the covering of certain seeds When the seeds burst, the spirricles, along with mucilage, are discharged [< L *spira*, see SPIRE², *n*]

Spi'ri-fer, 1 spaı'rı-fər 2 spī'rı-fer, 2 spī'rı-fer 2 spī'rı-fer, *n* *Conch* **1.** A fossil genus typical of *Spiriferidæ* 2 [s-] A brachiopod of this or a related genus named from the calcareous spiral support of the oral arms [< L *spira* (see SPIRE², *n*) + *fero*, bear]

spi-rif"er-a'ce-a, 1 spaı-rıf ər-ē'shı-ə, 2 spī-rıf'er-ā'she-a, *n pl* *Conch* A suborder of arthropomatous brachiopods having spirally rolled brachia with calcareous supports, including *Spiriferidæ, Atrypidæ*, etc — **spi-rif"er-a'ce-an,** *a* & *n*

Spir"i-fer'i-dæ, 1 spır'ı-fer'ı-dı, 2 spīr ı-fĕr'ı-dē, *n pl* *Conch* A Paleozoic family of spiriferacean brachiopods especially those having brachia with summits lateral They are abundant in the Silurian, Devonian, and Carboniferous strata [< SPIRIFER] **Spi-rif'er-at.** — **-er-id,** *n* — **-er-oid,** *a* & *n*

spi-rif'er-ous, 1 spaı-rıf'ər-us, 2 spī-rıf'er-ŭs, *a* **1.** Bearing spiral appendages, as a brachiopod **2.** Containing spirifers, as a stratum **3** Having a spire, as a univalve [< L *spira* (see SPIRE², *n*) + *fero*, bear] **spi-rig'er-ous†.**

spir'ig-nath, 1 spır'ıg-năth, 2 spīr'ĭg-năth, *n* *Entom* The antlia of a lepidopter [< Gr *speira*, coil, + *gnathos*, jaw] **spi-rig'na-tha†** — **spi-rig'na-thous,** *a*

Spir"il-la'ce-æ, 1 spır ı-lē'sı-ı, 2 spīr'ı-lā'ce-ē, *n pl* *Bacteriol* A family of bacteria distinguished by the spiral shape of the cells, which may be naked or bear cilia [< SPIRILLUM] — **spir"il-la'ceous,** *a*

spir"il-lo'sis, 1 spır'ı-lō'sıs, 2 spīr'ı-lō'sis, *n* A disease produced by *Spirillum* [< SPIRILLUM]

Spi-ril'lum, 1 spaı-rıl'um, 2 spī-rıl'ŭm, *n* *Biol* **1.** A genus of bacteria with cells in spirally twisted and rigid filaments **2.** [s-] [-LA, *pl*] A bacterium of this genus, any spirally twisted bacterium See plate of BACTERIA [< L *spira* see SPIRE², *n*] — **spir'il-lar,** *n* Of or pertaining to *Spirillum*, like a spirillum — **spi-ril'il-form,** *a*

spir'it, 1 spır'ıt, 2 spīr'ıt, *vt* **1.** To convey secretly and rapidly, as if by the agency of a spirit, carry off, kidnap commonly with *away, off*, or other adverb

In the meantime the woman was *spirited away* E BALCH *Glimpses of Old Eng Homes, Arundel Castle* p 54 [MACM 1890]

2. [Archaic] To infuse with spirit or animation, inspirit **3.** [Rare] To apply spirits to, treat with spirits

spir'it, *n* **1.** The principle of life and vital energy, especially when regarded as separable from the material organism, mysterious in nature, and ascribable to a divine origin In the most ancient way of thinking, spirit, like soul, was regarded as composed of some especially refined kind of substance, such as breath or warm air The development of the Stoic philosophy, and especially the writings of Galen, resulted in the distinction of three kinds of spirit existing in the body, of different degrees of fineness these were the **natural** or **vegetative spirit,** the **vital s**, and the **animal s**, which were, respectively, the principles needed to account for the functions indicated by their names In the Bible, *soul* and *spirit* are sometimes synonymous, sometimes the latter appears subordinated to the former, but finally *spirit* comes to stand for the more truly divine and permanent principle in the complex nature of man Hence, chiefly, the distinctive influence of the conception as held by the different modern systems of thinking

2. Specif, the invisible and incorporeal principle in man, the principle of self-consciousness, self-activity, and of rational power in general, that which signifies a likeness in man to the Divine Being, whether as now or formerly associated with a human body, personality

Compare MAN, SOUL

Shall she o'ercloud my *spirit's* rapt communion
With the tumultuous past BROWNING *Paracelsus* iv.

3 A rational or intelligent being or nature not connected with a material body (1) [S-] The Supreme Being (2) A spiritual being of a secondary order, as an angel or a demon (3) A disembodied soul regarded as manifested to the senses often as visible or having some kind of immaterial body a ghost (4) Sometimes an elf or a fairy, a sprite, as a woodland *spirit* (5) Specif, the soul after separation from the body or a soul so separated and existing after death

In the oldest Iranian times these Fravashis were departed *spirits*, ghosts manes JOHN MILNE in *Oriental Religions, Persia* p 46 [HUM 1882]

4 A person regarded with reference to any peculiar activity, characteristic, or influence, one who is active, energetic, or enterprising in any respect or undertaking, as a master-*spirit*, he was the animating *spirit* of the rebellion **5.** The quality of acting with vivacity or energy, ardor, *dash*, fire sometimes plural, as, an attack made with *spirit* **6.** State of temper or mind, as governing the actions usually plural, as, good *spirits*, high *spirits* Compare def 12 **7.** Pervading influence, animating principle, peculiar character or quality, as indicated by tendencies or effects, as, a *spirit* of mischief

Behind the things which a time is doing there grows up the Zeitgeist, or *spirit* of the time PHILLIPS BROOKS *Light of the World* p 117 [E P D 1890]

8. True or inward intent or meaning opposed to formal signification (*letter*), as, the *spirit* of the Constitution **9.** A strong distilled liquor or liquid, especially alcohol, an alcoholic liquor produced by distillation, as distinguished from a malt or fermented liquor commonly plural, as, ardent *spirits* **10.** *Pharm* A solution of a volatile principle in alcohol, a tincture **11.** In dyeing, a solution of a tin salt in acid **tin'-spir"its‡ 12** (1) A principle of energy conceived of after the analogy of a gas or subtle fluid In ancient and medieval physiology, an attenuated or immaterial principle bestowing and governing vital phenomena usually in the plural, and used often with a qualifying adjective, as, vegetative *spirits*, vital *spirits*, animal *spirits* This use gave rise to numerous expressions now regarded as figurative, but intended literally by old writers (2) In the Baconian philosophy, an assumed fluid or principle giving to each substance its characteristic properties and by its motions causing all the reactions, combinations, and natural processes of which each substance is capable **13** In alchemy, one of the substances, mercury, sal ammoniac, sulfur, and arsenic (or orpiment) **14†.** Breathed air, breeze, wind, also, breath, hence, life **15†** A breathing, an aspirate, or a character (as *h*) indicating an aspiration, a rough breathing [< F *esprit*, < L *spiritus*, breathing, < *spiro*, breathe]

Syn. see CHARACTER, COURAGE, MIND — **bar'wood-spir"its,** *n pl* Same as SPIRIT, 11 — **cologne spirits,** see ALCOHOL — **finishing spirit,** same as SPIRIT, 11 **s of tin;. — in s 1.** Inwardly, as, to cry out *in spirit* **2** Under the influence of inspiration usually with the definite article — **neutral spirits,** see ALCOHOL — **planetary s** (*Theos*) the alleged spiritual ruler of the planets one of a hierarchy of divine beings controlling the destinies of solar systems — **spir'it-beck",** *n* A beck or vat for containing the spirit in a distillery — **s -butterfly,** *n* A tropical American papilionid (genus *Ithomia*) with gauzy, scaleless wings — **s colors,** *n pl* Certain colors produced in calico-printing by the use of acid solutions of tin — **s.-duck,** *n* **1.** The buffle-head **2.** The American goldeneye — **s -gum,** *n* A quickly drying gum with which false hair is fastened on the face used especially by actors — **s.-land,** *n* The abode or state of disembodied spirits — **s.-measure,** *n* An apparatus for measuring the quantity of spirits which flows through a pipe or from a still — **s. of alum,** a solution of sulfur dioxid in water — **s of copper,** acetic acid made by the distillation of acetate of copper — **s of Mindererus** (*Pharm*) an aqueous solution of ammonium acetate — **s of nitrous ether** (*Pharm*), a mixture of nitrous ether and alcohol in variable proportions **sweet s of niter†** — **s. of sense†,** vital or life-giving principle transformed in the brain into the subtle agency of sensation, the essence of sensibility a former conception of sense — **s of turpentine,** the volatile oil of turpentine — **s. of vitriol,** sulfuric acid formerly so called — **s. of vitriolic ether,** the ether of the pharmacopœia — **s oil,** *n* The first product of the distillation of certain recovered greases, as of Yorkshire grease from wool-scouring — **s -rapper,** *n* [Colloq] A medium who professes to obtain communications by rapping — **s -rapping,** *n* The professed communication with departed spirits by means of raps as on a table — **s -room,** *n* *Naut* **1.** The paymaster's storeroom, where spirits were formerly stored, but now used for dry provisions **2.** Formerly, a storeroom in the after-hold for spirituous liquors — **spirits** or **s of wine,** ordinary alcohol — **s -wrestlers,** *n pl* Dukhobortsi — **s writing,** *n* Alleged visible writing by spirits pneumatography — **the S,** the Holy Ghost — **velvet spirits,** see ALCOHOL

spir'it-al-ly†, *adv* With the breath aspiratedly

spir'it-ed, 1 spır'ıt-ed, 2 spīr'ıt-ĕd, *a* **1.** Full of spirit, life, or vigor, animated, mettlesome, as, a *spirited* horse **2.** [Rare] Having or possessed by a spirit

Spirited is used in various compound adjectives, as, **high-spirited; low-s; mean-s; poor-s.**

Syn. active, alert animated, ardent, bold, courageous, earnest, full of life, full of spirit, high-mettled, high-spirited, high-strung, keen, lively, sprightly, vivacious See RACY — **spir'it-ed-ly,** *adv* — **spir'it-ed-ness,** *n*

spir'it-er, *n* [Rare] One who spirits away a kidnaper

spir'it-ful†, *a* Full of spirit, spirited — **spir'it-ful-ly†,** *adv* — **spir'it-ful-ness†,** *n*

spir'it-ing, 1 spır'ıt-ıŋ, 2 spīr'ıt-ing, *n* Movement or performance of or as of a spirit, hence, something occultly, dexterously, or quickly done

spir'it-ism, 1 spır'ıt-ızm, 2 spīr'ıt-ĭsm, *n* **1.** Same as SPIRITUALISM a loose and varying usage

Spiritualism is a sect but *spiritism* means the study and the science of the invisible, of that side of life which is not material, but spiritual E ARNOLD in *New-York Tribune* Oct 26, 1891, p 5, col 2

2 *Philos* Idealism, especially a recent form of absolute idealism making human consciousness the only reality **3.** [Rare] Animism — **spir'it-ist,** *n* One who believes in spiritism, in any sense a practiser of spiritualism a medium — **spir"it-is'tic,** *a* Pertaining to or characterized by spiritism or spiritualism

Spir'it Lake A township and town in Dickinson county, Ia

spir'it-leaf", 1 spır'ıt-lıf', 2 spīr'ıt-lēf', *n* [W Ind] The manyroot (*Ruellia tuberosa*) **spir'it-weed"†**

spir'it-less, 1 spır'ıt-les, 2 spīr'ıt-lĕs, *a* **1** Having no spirit, vigor, or animation, deprived of spirit, wanting cheerfulness or life, listless, dejected **2.** Deprived of vital spirit, lifeless as, a *spiritless* body

Syn. see COLD, FLAT LIFELESS, PUSILLANIMOUS — **spir'it-less-ly,** *adv* — **spir'it-less-ness,** *n*

spir'it-ly†, *a* Spirited

spir"it-ol'o-gy, 1 spır'ıt-ol'o-jı, 2 spīr'ıt-ŏl'o-ġy, *n* Doctrines concerning the Holy Ghost, pneumatology [< L *spiritus*, spirit, + -OLOGY]

spi"ri-to'so, 1 spı ri-tō'so, 2 spī ri-tō'so, *a* & *adv* [It] *Mus* Spirited, animated with spirit

spir'it-ous†, *a* **1** Like spirits refined **2** Spirituous **3** Spirited ardent active — **spir'it-ous-ness†,** *n*

spir'i-trompe, 1 spır'ı-tromp, 2 spīr'ı-trŏmp, *n* *Entom* The spirignath [< L *spira* (see SPIRE², *n*) + F *trompe*, see TRUMP¹ *n*]

spir'i-tu-al, 1 spır'ı-chu-əl *or* -ıt-yu-əl, 2 spīr'ı-chu-al *or* -ıt-yu-al, *a* **1.** Of or pertaining to spirit, as distinguished from matter, being or having the nature of

spirit, consisting of spirit; incorporeal opposed to *physical*, as, *spiritual* beings, the mind belongs to things *spiritual* 2. Pertaining to the soul or inner man, relating to or affecting the immaterial nature of man, especially that higher principle of man's being which is distinguished from the animal soul, as, *spiritual* laws

A *spiritual* soul has a *spiritual* discernment.
ISAAC K FUNK *The Widow's Mite* p 68 [F & W '04]

3. Of or relating to the soul as acted on by the Holy Spirit, or to the results of such action, bestowed by or coming from the Divine Spirit, holy, pure, not carnal, inspired, as, *spiritual* rewards, *spiritual* gifts, etc 4. Of or pertaining to sacred or religious things, not lay or temporal, ecclesiastical, as, a *spiritual* assembly, a *spiritual* court, *spiritual* authorities 5. Marked or characterized by the highest and finest qualities of the human mind, as, a *spiritual* face, the idealization is *spiritual* 6. Of or pertaining to spiritualism; spiritualistic 7. *Swedenborgianism* Of or pertaining to one of the three grades or divisions of life, under the law of correspondence correlated with *celestial* and *natural* See SWEDENBORGIANISM

The Lord himself in the year 1743 . . opened my sight to a view of the *spiritual* world
SWEDENBORG in W White's *Emanuel Swedenborg* p 62 [L 1866]

[< F *spirituel*, < LL *spiritualis*, < L *spiritus*, see SPIRIT] Syn. see ANGELIC CELESTIAL; DEVOUT, INCORPOREAL — **spiritual coadjutor** (*R C Ch*), see JESUIT, *n*, 1 — **s man.** 1. The spiritual nature distinguished from *physical man*, and especially from *psychical man* 2. *N T.* The regenerate man distinguished from the *natural* or *carnal* (unrenewed) *man* 3†. A holy or inspired person, man of God, prophet, an ecclesiastic — **s philosophy,** same as SPIRITUALISM, 1 — **s. wife,** among the Mormons, a woman that has been sealed for eternity in accordance with the doctrine of the Mormon gospel, hence **spiritual wifeism, spiritual wifery.**

spir'i-tu-al, *n* 1. Anything pertaining to spirit or spiritual things 2. A person of spiritual character 3. One who holds a spiritual office, an ecclesiastic 4. Among Mormons, a spiritual wife 5. [S-] Same as SPIRITUALIST, 3

spir'i-tu-al-ism, 1 spir'i-chu-[*or* -it-yu-]al-izm, 2 spir'i-chu-[*or* -it-yu-]al-ĭsm, *n* 1. The belief that the spirits of the dead in various ways communicate with and manifest their presence to men, usually through the agency of a person called a medium, also, the doctrines and practises of those so believing

Belief in the power of departed spirits to communicate with living men, and the attribution of various phenomena to it as a cause, date back many centuries The phase commonly known as **modern spiritualism** is usually considered to have begun about 1848, in the United States According to the belief and practises of its adherents, the communications or "manifestations from the spirit-world take place at "seances,' and are in the form of rappings, spirit-handwriting etc, or, in "dark seances, of partial or complete manifestations in the flesh.

2. Philos (1) The doctrine, whether based on reason, sentiment, or faith, that there are beings not cognizable by the senses or characterized by the properties of matter, and that are therefore spiritual, as distinguished from material opposed to *materialism*

Spiritualism grounded upon consciousness preserves equally God the human person and external nature without confounding them K.-F. *Vocab Philos* p 486 [SH & CO 1878]

(2) The doctrine that man is an immortal spirit and holds moral relations to God as spirit (3) The intuitional philosophy opposed to *sensationism*

Owing to the development of the recent sense (see def 1), there is a present tendency to use *spiritual philosophy* in all these philosophic senses, instead of the older and historic *spiritualism*

3 The state or character of being spiritual

spir'i-tu-al-ist, 1 spir'i-chu-[*or* -it-yu-]al-ist, 2 spir'i-chu-[*or* -it-yu-]al-ĭst, *n* 1. An adherent of spiritualism, a believer in communication with departed spirits

The burden of proof lies with the *Spiritualists* who assert things that are contrary to the common experiences of mankind
ISAAC K FUNK *The Widow's Mite* p 36 [F & W '04]

2 An adherent of the spiritual philosophy See SPIRITUALISM, 2

This has been all along seen and allowed by the most determined *spiritualists* McCOSH *Christianity and Positivism* lect. VII p 184 [C & BROS 1871]

3. [S-] One of a stricter party among the Franciscans which subsequently became the Observantines See OBSERVANTINES 4†. One who regards only spiritual things a holy person — **spir"i-tu-al-is'tic,** *a* Of or pertaining to spiritualism, especially modern spiritualism.

spir"i-tu-al'i-ty, 1 spir'i-chu-[*or* -it-yu-]al'i-ti, 2 spir'i-chu-[*or* -it-yu-]ăl'i-ty, *n* [-TIES, 1 -tiz, 2 -tiz, *pl*] 1. The state or quality of being spiritual or incorporeal 2. The character of being spiritual or free from worldliness, holy elevation of mind. 3. That which is characterized by such a quality, as, Christianity is a *spirituality* 4. That quality of a thing that proceeds from the highest and finest faculties of the mind, as, the *spirituality* of his verse 5 That which belongs or is due to the church, or to an ecclesiastic by virtue of his spiritual office opposed to *temporality* as, the *spiritualities*, or revenues, of an episcopal see 6. *Phren* The faculty that gives a feeling of confidence, sense of the spiritual 7†. An ecclesiastical body, or ecclesiastics as a body the clergy [< F *spiritualite*, < LL *spiritualitas*, < *spiritualis* see SPIRITUAL]

spir'i-tu-al-ize, 1 spir'i-chu-[*or* -it-yu-]al-iz, 2 spir'i-chu-[*or* -it-yu-]al-īz, *vt* [-IZED, -IZ'ING] 1. To render spiritual, make less worldly, emancipate from grossness, as, to *spiritualize* the thoughts 2. To imbue with spirit, quicken, animate 3. To treat as having a spiritual meaning, specif, in exegetics, to expound a spiritual meaning in addition to the historical and the moral a practise common in all the Christian centuries, but especially among the so-called Alexandrine school of theologians 4. *Old Chem* To extract spirit from (bodies) [< F *spiritualiser*, < *spirituel*, see SPIRITUAL] **spir'i-tu-al-is(e)t.** — **spir"i-tu-al-i-za'(or-sa')tion,** *n* The act of spiritualizing, or the state of being spiritualized — **spir'i-tu-al-iz"er** or **-is"er,** *n*

spir'i-tu-al-ly, 1 spir'i-chu-[*or* -it-yu-]al-i, 2 spir'i-chu-[*or* -it-yu-]al-y, *adv* 1. In a spiritual manner, without worldliness or grossness, especially, conformably to God's will or to a regenerate mind 2. After the manner of a spirit subtly 3. In or with a spiritual sense

spir'i-tu-al-mind"ed, 1 spir'i-chu-[*or* -it-yu-]al-mind'ed 2 spir'i-chu-[*or* -it-yu-]al-mind'ĕd, *a* Having the mind filled with thoughts of spiritual things, characterized by a renewed mind — **spir'i-tu-al-mind"ed-ness,** *n*

spir'i-tu-al-ness, 1 spir'i-chu-[*or* -it-yu-]al-nes, 2 spir'i-chu-[*or* -it-yu-]al-nĕs, *n* The state of being spiritual, spiritual character or quality

spir'i-tu-al-ty, *n* 1 Ecclesiastical bodies collectively as, the *spirituality* of the realm 2 An ecclesiastical body. 3 Church revenues tithes 4 The Pope

spir"i-tu-elle', 1 spir'i-tu-el' *or* (*F*) spi'ri'tü'el', 2 spir'i-tü-čl' *or* (*F*) spi'ri'tü'čl', *a* [F] Characterized by the higher and finer qualities of mind, marked by refinement, grace, delicacy, and intellectual acumen said especially of women

spir"i-tu-os'i-ty, *n* 1. [Rare] The state of being spirituous 2†. Immateriality

spi"ri-tu-o'so, 1 spi'ri-tū-ō'so, 2 spi'ri-tu-ō'so, *adv* Same as SPIRITOSO

spir'i-tu-ous, 1 spir'i-chu-[*or* -it-yu-]us, 2 spir'i-chu-[*or* -it-yu-]ŭs, *a* 1. Containing alcohol; especially, containing a large percentage of alcohol, intoxicating, ardent, as, *spirituous* wine, specif, distilled, in distinction from fermented or brewed 2†. Having the quality of spirit, fine; pure; ethereal 3†. Lively, gay, airy [< F *spirituex*, < L *spiritus*, see SPIRIT] — **-ness,** *n*

spir'i-tus, 1 spir'i-tus, 2 spir'i-tŭs, *n* [-TUS, *pl*] 1. A breathing or an aspirate In Greek grammar the rough breathing is called **spiritus asper,** the smooth **s lenis.** See BREATHING 2. *Pharm* Any liquid product of distillation, especially, alcoholic liquor often used in conjunction with different materials, as, *spiritus* ammoniæ, etc See SPIRIT [L, see SPIRIT] — **spiritus frumenti,** whisky — **s. mundi,** same as ANIMA MUNDI — **s myrciæ,** same as BAY RUM — **s. vini gallici,** brandy — **s. salis,** spirit of salt

spir'it-weed", *n* Same as SPIRITLEAF

spir'it-world", *n* The dwelling-place of spirits, as distinguished from the material world peopled by mortals, especially, the abode of the departed [spirited.

spir'it-y, 1 spir'it-i 2 spir'it-, *a* [Scot] Full of spirit,

spi'ri-valve, 1 spai'ri-valv, 2 spi'ri-văl, *a* Having a spiral shell, spiral [< L *spira* (see SPIRE², *n*) + *valva*, door]

spir'ket, 1 spûr'ket; 2 spir'kĕt, *n* 1. *Ship-building* A space forward or aft between ground-timbers 2. [Prov] A large wooden peg

spir'ket-ing, 1 spûr'ket-iŋ; 2 spir'kĕt-ing, *n* *Ship-building* 1. That part of the inside planking between the top of the waterways and the lower port-sills 2. Same as QUICK-WORK **spir'ket-ting‡.**

spir'lie, 1 spir'li 2 spir'li, *a* [Scot] Slim-slender.

spir'ling, *n* [Prov Eng] Same as SPARLING

spi'ro-, 1 spai'ro-, 2 spi'ro- From Greek *speira*, coil, spire a combining form — **Spi"ro-bac-te'ri-a,** *n pl* *Biol* A class of bacteria with cells in the form of curved rods or rigid or flexible spiral filaments — **spi"ro-bac-te'ri-um,** *n*

Spi"ro-bran'chi-a, 1 spai'ro-brag'ki-e; 2 spi'ro-brăn'ci-a, *n pl* Same as BRACHIOPODA [< SPIRO- + Gr *branchia*, gills] **Spi"ro-bran"chi-a'ta‡.** — **spi"ro-bran'chi-ate,** *a & n*

Spi"ro-chæ'ta, *n* *Biol* 1. A genus of *Spirobacteria*, characterized by spiral flexible filaments with movements apparently rotary 2. [S-] A protozoan of this genus, as *Spirochæta obermeieri* found in the blood of those affected with relapsing fever [< SPIRO- + Gr *chaitē*, bristle] **Spi"ro-chæ'te;** — **Spirochæta pallida,** the germ of syphilis, now known as *Treponema pallidum* — **spi"ro-chæ-to'sis,** *n* A disease of fowls due to spirochæta See plate of BACTERIA. — **Spi"ro-de'la,** *n* *Bot* A genus of small floating aquatic plants of the family *Lemnaceæ* They have a disk-shaped thallus with one or more roots, very rudimentary leaves, and a sac-like spathe *S polyrhiza* is the greater duckweed [< SPIRO- + Gr *eidos*, form] — **spi"ro-go-nim'i-um,** *n* *Bot* Same as SPERIGONIUM

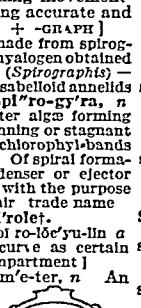
spi'ro-graph, 1 spai'ro-graf, 2 spi'ro-grăf, *n* 1. *Med* An instrument for marking the breathing movement 2. A mechanical contrivance for drawing accurate and correct spirals [< L *spiro*, breathe, + -GRAPH]

spi"ro-graph'i-din, *n* *Chem* A hyalin made from spirographin — **spi-rog'ra-phin,** *n* *Chem* A hyalogen obtained from the cartilage of a sabelloid annelid (*Spirographis*) — **Spi-rog'ra-phis,** *n* *Helminth* A genus of sabelloid annelids characterized by colored gill-plumes — **Spi"ro-gy'ra,** *n* *Bot* A genus of bright-green fresh-water algæ forming dense masses or beds of growth in slow-running or stagnant water, and characterized by having the chlorophyl-bands winding spirally to the right — **spi'roid,** *a* Of spiral formation — **spi"ro-jec'tor,** *n* A siphon condenser or ejector which forces the water to move in a spiral with the purpose of producing an effective aspiration of the air trade name

spi'rol†, *n* A small cannon culverin **spi'role†.**

spi"ro-loc'u-line, 1 spai'ro-lok'yu-lin, 2 spi'ro-lŏc'yu-lin *a* Having chambers arranged in a spiral curve as certain foraminifers [< SPIRO- + L *loculus* compartment]

spi-rom'e-ter, 1 spai-rom'i-tər, 2 spi-rŏm'e-ter, *n* An instrument for measuring the capacity of the lungs, consisting usually of a cylindrical vessel to be inverted over water, so that air can be breathed into it through a tube, and fitted with an index which indicates, as the vessel rises in the water, the quantity of air received [< L *spiro* breathe + -METER] — **spi"ro-met'ric,** *a* — **spi-rom'e-try,** *n* The art of using the spirometer


Spirometer.

spi'ro-phore, 1 spai'ro-fōr, 2 spi'ro-fōr, *n* An instrument for inducing respiration when animation is suspended, as in cases of drowning, consisting of an envelop for the patient's body, in which a partial vacuum may be produced at intervals, causing the outer air to fill the lungs [< L *spiro*, breathe, < Gr *pherō*, bear]

Spi-roph'y-ton, *n* *Bot* A genus of supposed fossil algæ best known by the species *S cauda-galli* Spirally convolute tracings of these plants have been found in such abundance in Upper Devonian rocks in New York that the rocks are sometimes called cauda-galli grit — **Spi-ror'bis,** *n* *Zool* A genus of tubicolous annelids forming coiled shells which became attached to objects in sea-water also [s-], a shell of this genus

spi'ro-scope, *n* *Med* Same as SPIROMETER

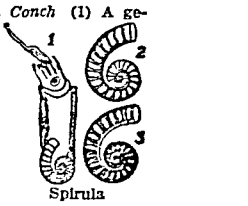
spi"ro-syl'ic, 1 spai'ro-sil'ik 2 spi'ro-sil'ic, *a* *Chem* Of pertaining to or derived from spiræa **spi"ro-syl'ous†, spi-ryl'ic‡.** — **spiroylic acid†,** salicylic acid.

spi"ro-zo'oid, *n* *Zoöph* Same as SPIRALOZOOID

spirt, *v & n* Same as SPURT

spir'tle, *vt & vi* Same as SPURTLE

Spir'u-la, 1 spir'u-lə, 2 spir'u-la, *n* 1. *Conch* (1) A genus typical of *Spirulida* (2) [s-] [-LÆ, 1 -lē, 2 -lē, *pl*] A cuttlefish of this genus 2. [s-] *Spong* A small, smooth, spiral spicule [< LL *spirula*, dim of L *spira*, see SPIRE²]


Spirula

1 *Spirula australis* 2 The internal shell 3 A lengthwise section of the shell, showing the chambers and septa.

spir'u-late, 1 spir'u-lĕt, 2 spir'u-lāt, *a* Marked, placed, or disposed spirally [< LL *spirula*, see SPIRULA]

Spi-ru'li-dæ, 1 spi-rū'li-dē, 2 spi-ru'li-dē, *n pl* *Conch* A family of decacerous cephalopods having an internal spiral chambered shell with whorls detached and in the same plane [< SPIRULA] — **spir'u-lid,** *n* — **spir'u-loid,** *a & n*

spir'u-lite, 1 spir'u-lait 2 spir'u-lit, *n* A fossil of or like a spirulid

spir'y¹, 1 spair'i, 2 spir'y, *a* [Poet or Obs] 1. Pertaining to or having the form of a spire Specif (1) Long, slender, and pointed, like a stalk of grass (2) Shaped like a spire or pyramid pyramidal 2. Abounding in spires or steeples, as, a *spiry* city 3. Having a spire or spires

The venerable tower and *spiry* fane
THOMSON *Seasons Summer* l 1,157.

spir'y², *a* Having the form of a spiral, coiled, whorled

spissṭ, *a* Thick, close dense — **spis'cloust,** *a* **spis'soust.** — **spis'sat"edṭ,** *a* Inspissated

spis'si-tude, *n* The condition or quality of being inspissated, thickness viscosity

spit¹, 1 spit, 2 spĭt, *v* [SPIT, SPAT formerly sometimes SPIT'TED, SPIT'TING] **I.** *t* 1. To eject from the mouth as or (as mucus or blood) with saliva, hence, to discharge from an aperture or from the surface of something boiling, as if spitefully 2. To send forth in flurries or drops, as if spit forth

The clouds have lifted somewhat but are still *spitting* snow a little THOREAU *Winter, Dec 26, 1853* p 26 [H M & CO 1888]

II. 1. To eject saliva from the mouth 2. To make a noise like that made in ejecting saliva, as, an angry cat *spits* 3. To come down in scattering drops or flakes, as rain or snow, rain or snow in flurries [< AS. *spittan, spætan*, spit] — **spit'-poison",** *n* A slanderer — **s venom,** *n* [Rare] Poison spit from the mouth — **to s. at, on,** or **upon,** figuratively, to insult grossly treat contemptuously — **to s cotton** or **sixpences** [Low] to spit a cottony saliva spit white — **to s. white,** to spit from a parched mouth as one feverish from a debauch

spit², *v* [SPIT'TED, SPIT'TING] **I.** *t* 1. To fix on a spit, transfix with or as with a spit. 2. To string on a stick, as in drying herring

II. 1 To use, attend to, or roast by means of a spit.

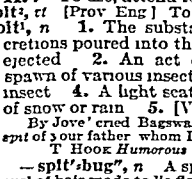
spit³, *vt* [Prov Eng] To spade or dig

spit⁴, *n* 1. The substance formed by the various secretions poured into the mouth, saliva, especially when ejected 2. An act of spitting 3. The spume or spawn of various insects, as froghoppers, also, a spittle-insect 4. A light scattered fall or short driving flurry of snow or rain 5. [Vulgar, Eng] Image, likeness

By Jove' cried Bagswash 'you are a queer fellow — the very *spit* of your father whom I knew before I retired to these parts'
T HOOK *Humorous World* Wrigglesworth p 419 [J C H]

— **spit'-bug",** *n* A spittle-insect — **s -curl,** *n* A small curl of hair made to lie flat as if by means of saliva

spit⁵, *n* 1. A pointed bar on which meat is fixed to be roasted before a fire and which is slowly rotated, so as in turn to expose all parts of the surface of the meat to the heat. 2. A point of land, or a long narrow shoal extending from a shore into the water 3. *Weaving* A wire or spindle holding a spool in a shuttle 4. [Prov. Eng or Scot] A stick on which fish are strung to cure 5†. A sword 6†. The dagger or obelisk (†) used as a reference-mark [< AS *spitu*, spit] — **spit'-frog"†,** *n* [Humorous] A small sword — **spit'-rack",** *n.* An iron rack for holding a spit before a fire — **s sticker,** *n* A graving-tool having convex faces — **s.-sword†,** *n* A sword for thrusting an estoc


Spit (def 1)

spit⁶, *n* 1. [Prov Eng] (1) A spade's depth in digging (2) A spade also, a spadeful 2† [Virginia U S] *Brick-making* A certain amount of brick-clay — **spit'-deep",** *a* [Prov Eng] As deep as a spade cuts — **spit'ful,** *n* [Prov Eng] A spadeful

spit'al†, *n* Hospital **spit'al-house"†; spit'tle†; spit'tle-house"†.** — **spit'al-man†,** *n* An inmate or beneficiary of a hospital **spit'tle-man+** — **spit'al-ser"mont,** *n* A discourse at or in behalf of a hospital **spit'tle-ser"mont.**

Spit'al-fields, 1 spit'əl-fildz, 2 spit'al-fēlds, *n* A parish in Stepney borough, London, England a silk-weaving center

spit'ball"†, 1 spit'bēl' 2 spit'bal', *n* A pellet of paper fashioned in the mouth for use as a missile, as the children held mimic battles with *spitballs*

spit'ball", *n* *Baseball* A pitched ball wet with saliva, and therefore slipping readily from the pitcher's hand and rotating deceptively in its course — **spit'ball-er,** *n*

spit'box", 1 spit'boks", 2 spit'bŏks", *n* A vessel to receive expectorations, especially a wooden box serving as a cuspidor **spit'kid"‡** [Naut]

spitch'cock", 1 spich'ek", 2 spich'ĕk", *vt* To split and broil, as a bird or fish

The college kitchen furnished a *spitchcocked* chicken
T. HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxford* pt 1 p 32 [T & F 1869]

spitch'cock", *n* An eel split and broiled. [< SPIT², *v*, + COCK⁴, *n*]

spite, 1 spŭt, 2 spit, *vt* [SPIT'TED, SPIT'TING] 1. To show one's spite toward, injure or annoy out of petty malice, vex, thwart 2. [Archaic] To fill with spite, offend, vex 3. [Rare] To hate, dislike

spite, *n* 1. Malicious bitterness prompting to acts calculated to annoy, vex, or irritate, mean hatred, disposition to cross or thwart, petty ill will, grudge, malevolence 2 That which is done in spite 3. [Rare] Irritation, chagrin, vexation, trouble 4†. Harm; injury dishonor [Abbr of DESPITE, *n*] Syn. see HATRED — **in spite of,** or **spite of,** formerly, in contempt of, now, notwithstanding used somewhat emphatically

spite'ful, 1 spŭt'ful, 2 spit'ful, *a* 1. Filled with or moved by spite, having a desire to cross, vex, annoy, or injure 2. Originating in spite; prompted by spite, as, *spiteful* words or tales — **spite'ful-ly,** *adv* In a spiteful manner **spite'ful-like"‡.** — **spite'ful-ness,** *n*

spit'fire", 1 spit'fair' 2 spit'fīr, *n* 1. A quick-tempered person who is given to saying spiteful things 2. A spitfire jib — **spitfire jib** (*Naut*), a small jib of very heavy canvas used as a storm sail.

Spit'head, 1 spit'hed, 2 spit'hĕd, *n* A roadstead in Portsmouth harbor, Hampshire, England, area, 2 by 1½ m a naval rendezvous also applied to the channel between N E Isle of Wight and the Hampshire coast

spit'ish, 1 spit'ish, 2 spit'ish, *a* Full of spite.

spi'toust, *a* Spiteful — **spi'tous-ly†,** *adv*

Spits'ber"gen, 1 spits'bûr gen *or* spits-ber'gen, 2 spits'bĕr gĕn *or* spits-bĕr'gĕn, *n* 1 A group of Norwegian islands in the Arctic ocean, E of Greenland renamed Svalbard in 1925 **Spitz'ber"gen†** 2 Same as SPITZENBURG

spits'cocked, 1 spits'kokt, 2 spits'cŏkt, *pa* *Spitchcocked*

spit'ted, 1 spit'ed, 2 spit'ĕd, *pa* 1. Fixed on or pierced with or as with a spit 2. Shot out to a point, without branching, as an antler

spit'ten†, *imp & pp* of SPIT¹, *v* [sense

spit'ter¹, 1 spit'er, 2 spit'er, *n* One who spits, in any

spit'ter, *n* A young deer whose antlers have shot out, but have not branched **spit'tard†.**

spit'ting, 1 spit'ɪng, 2 spit'ing, *n* **1.** The act of one who or that which spits **2.** Specif , an action of or appearance on the surface of slowly cooled large masses of melted silver or platinum, in which the crust is forcibly perforated by jets of oxygen that may carry drops of molten metal — **spit'ting kid",** *n* Same as SPITBOX — **s . snake,** *n* A venomous South-African najoid snake (*Sepedon haemachates*) that is able to eject its poison for some distance

spit'tle¹, } *n* **1.** The fluid secreted by the glands of the

spit'le, } mouth, spit, saliva, especially as spit forth **2.** *Entom* The saliva-like matter in which the larvæ of spittle-insects live [For SPATTLE², < AS *spǽtl*, < *spǽtan*, spit] — **spit'tle-in"sect,** *n* A froghopper or cercopid bug **s -fly† —s of-the stars,** *n* A fresh-water alga (*Nostoc commune*) Se. FALLEN-STAR, 1, and NOSTOC

spit'tle², *n* [Prov Eng] **1** A bakers' short-handled peel **2.** A small spade

spit'tle-³†, *n* Same as SPITAL

spit'tly†, *a* Resembling or fouled with spittle, slimy

spit-toon', 1 spi-tûn', 2 spi-tōōn', *n* A receptacle for expectorations, cuspidor

spitz, 1 *spits*, 2 *spits*, *n* One of a breed of small dogs with a tapering muzzle, a Pomeranian dog See plate of DOGS [< G *spitz*, < *spitze*, point] **spitz'-dog"†.**

Spitz'en-burg, 1 spits'en-bûrg, 2 spits'ĕn-bûrg, *n* A variety of apple a Newtown Spitzenburg See APPLE

spitz'flute", 1 spitz'flût', 2 spits'flut", *n* An organ-stop of a thin reedy tone [< G *spitze*, point, + FLUTE¹, *n*] **spitz'flo"te†.**

Spitz'ka, 1 spits'ka, 2 spits'ka, **Edward Charles** (11/10 1852–1/31 1914) An American alienist and nerve-specialist.

spitz'kas-ten, *n* Same as POINTED BOX

spitz'kop", 1 spits'kop , 2 spits'kŏp", *n* [S -Afr D] A sugar-loaf hill

Spi"zel-li'næ, 1 spəi'ze-laɪ'nɪ 2 spɪ'zĕ-lī'nē, *n pl* *Ornith* A subfamily of fringilloid birds, including chipping sparrows, generally united with *Fringillinæ* **Spi-zel'la,** *n* (t g) [< *Spiza* a genus of *Fringillidæ*, < Gr *spiza*, see SPIZINE] **— spi-zel'line,** *a*

spi'zin(e§, 1 spəi'zɪn, 2 spī'zin, *a* Of or pertaining to the genus (*Spiza*) of *Fringillidæ* that includes the black-throated bunting (*S americana*) of the United States east of the Rocky Mountains [< Gr *spiza*, finch, < *spizō*, chirp]

Splach-na'ce-æ, 1 splak-nē'sɪ-ɪ, 2 splăc-nā'çe-ē, *n pl* *Bot* A family of acrocarpous mosses having a straight capsule, an enlarged seta, diaphanous leaves, and spores radiating in lines from the columella North-temperate-zone species grow on manure, while species of the southern hemisphere occur only on decayed wood [< SPLACHNUM] — **splach-na'ceous,** *a*

Splach'num, 1 splak'num, 2 splăc'nŭm, *n* *Bot* A genus of acrocarpous mosses typifying the family *Splachnaceæ* They are characterized by a collar-like expansion under the capsule [< Gr *splanchnon*, entrail]

splanchn-, splanch'no-, 1 splaŋkn-, splaŋk'no-, 2 splăŋçn-, splăŋç'no- From Greek *splanchnon*, a visceral organ combining forms — **splanch"na-poph'y-sis,** *n* A skeletal element that is connected with the alimentary canal as the jaws or the hyoid bone — **splanch"na-pophys'i-al,** *a* — **splanch"nec-to'pi-a,** *n* A displacement of a viscus **splanch"no-di-as'ta-sis†** — **splanch"nel-min'tha,** *n* A visceral disease that is caused by worms — **splanch"nem-phrax'is,** *n* Obstruction of any internal organ either by occlusion of its blood-vessels or otherwise — **splanch"neu-rys'ma,** *n* Morbid dilatation of the intestines

splanch'nic, 1 splaŋk'nɪk, 2 splĭŋc'nic **I.** *a* Of, pertaining to, or supplying the viscera **II** *n* A splanchnic nerve [< Gr *splanchnikos*, < *splanchnon*, entrail] — **splanchnic nerve,** one of three or four large nerves that arise from the gangliated cord of the sympathetic nerve and are distributed to the viscera

splanch'ni-ca, 1 splaŋk'nɪ-kə, 2 splăŋc'ni-ca, *n pl* *Med* **1** Medicines beneficial in diseases of the bowels **2** Diseases without primary inflammation, affecting the viscera aiding digestion [< Gr *splanchnikos*, see SPLANCHNIC]

splanch'no-cele, *n* **1** A hernia containing an abdominal viscus **2** The primitive visceral cavity, especially that of a brachiopod **splanch'no-cœle† — splanch'no-derm,** *n* The splanchnopleure as found in a vertebrate embryo See illus under GERM-LAYER — **splanch"no-di-as'ta-sis,** *n* Same as SPLANCHNECTOPIA — **splanch"no-dy'n'i-a,** *n* Pain in the bowels — **splanch-nog'ra-pher,** *n* A writer who treats of viscera — **splanch"no-graph'i-cal,** *a* — **splanch-nog'ra-phy,** *n* The scientific description of or a treatise on the viscera — **splanch"no-lith-i'a-sis,** *n* The formation of calculous concretions in any internal organ — **splanch-nol'o-gist,** *n* One versed in splanchnology — **splanch-nol'o-gy,** *n* The branch of anatomy, etc that treats of the viscera — **splanch"no-log'i-cal,** *a* — **splanch"no-meg'a-ly,** *n* *Pathol* An abnormal enlargement of the abdominal viscera — **splanch"no-path'i-a,** *n* Disease of the intestines — **splach'no-pleure,** *n* **1** The inner of the two layers formed from the mesoderm of the embryo giving rise to the walls of the alimentary canal and the umbilical vesicle **2** The sheet formed by the union of that layer with the entoderm See illus under GERM-LAYER **splanch"no-pleu'ra† — splanch"no-pleu'ral, splanch"no-pleu'ric,** *a* — **splanch"nop-to'sis,** *n* A falling of the abdominal organs, especially of the intestines enteroptosis — **splanch"no-scle-ro'sis,** *n* The morbid hardening of a viscus — **splanch"no-skel'e-ton,** *n* The skeletal parts that are developed in connection with the viscera, as the cartilaginous rings of the trachea and the bone formed in the septum of the heart in some animals — **splanch"no-skel'e-tal,** *a* — **splanch-not'o-my,** *n* The art of dissecting the viscera — **splanch"no-tom'i-cal,** *a*

splan'drel, 1 splan'drel 2 splăn'drĕl, *n* [Rare] A spandrel

splash, 1 splaſh, 2 splĭsh, *v* **I.** *t* **1.** To spatter or dash (a liquid) about; as, to *splash* mud with a stone, to *splash* water **2.** To spatter, wet, or soil with a liquid by dashing it upon, as to *splash* a lady's dress **3.** To do or effect with splashes, as, to *splash* one's way **4** To decorate with splashed ornament **5** To start, as logs, by the sudden opening of a *splash*-dam **6.** To coat with melted solder, as a joint

II *i* **1.** To fly or dash about in drops or splotching masses said of a liquid **2.** To make a splash, or proceed with splashes, as, he *splashed* across the creek [Var of PLASH¹, *v*]

splash, *n* **1.** The act or noise of splashing, as, he made a great *splash* in the water **2** The result of splashing, a spot or splotch made by a liquid or color thrown or as if thrown on by splashing, as, a *splash* of paint or of water, a *splash* of white on a black dog

Bright scarlet peppers and great piles of husked Indian corn made rich *splashes* of color against the cool shadows of the walls
F D MILLET in *Harper's Monthly* June, 1892, p 142

3. A toilet-powder, especially a white one

— to make a splash, to make a noise or display

splash'-board", 1 splaſh'-bōrd", 2 splĭsh'-bōrd", *n* Any board put up as a protection from splashing Specif (1) A dashboard for a vehicle (2) A wheel-guard, as on a locomotive or carriage (3) A board to protect the sides of hacks of bricks from the weather (4) A board to protect the steps of passenger-cars from mud **splash'-wing"†.**

splash'-dam", 1 splaſh'-dam", 2 splĭsh'-dăm", *n* A dam used in logging for backing up water in a shallow stream to secure depth for the floating of the logs sometimes portable

splash'er, 1 splaſh'er, 2 splĭsh'er, *n* **1.** One who or that which splashes **2.** A screen or hanging at the rear of a wash-stand to protect the wall from splashed water **3.** A splash-board

splasht, *pp* Splashed S S

splash'y, 1 splaſh'ɪ, 2 splĭsh'y, *a* Full of water, slush, or mud, wet, as, a *splashy* road

splat, 1 splat, 2 splăt, *n* [Prov Eng] A thin, broad piece of wood, as that forming the middle of a chair-back

splatch, 1 splach, 2 splach, *v & n* Same as SPLOTCH

splate, 1 splēt, 2 splāt, *n* *Tanning* A substance used to give weight to sole-leather

splat'foot", 1 splat'fut , 2 splăt'fōōt , *n* Same as SPLAYFOOT

splat'ter, 1 splat'er, 2 splăt'er, *vt & vi* To make a continuous slight splashing sound, splatter or splash about, also, to talk indistinguishably, as, to *splatter* Spanish, a *splattering* flight of birds [Var of SPATTER]

splat'ter-dash", 1 splat'er-dash , 2 splăt'er-dăsh , *n* [Colloq] 1 Noisy stir, clamor 2 Same as SPATTERDASH

splat'ter-er, *n* [Local, U S] The coot

splat'ter-faced", 1 splat'er-fēst", 2 splăt'er-fāçt", *a* [Prov Eng] Having a broad, flat face platter-faced

splay¹, 1 splē, 2 splā, *vt* **1.** In building, to make with a splay, bevel or chamfer away a corner or angle of, as, to *splay* a joist **2.** To open to sight, spread, cut open, display, as, to *splay* a shad **3.** In farriery, to dislocate, as a shoulder **4** In cooperage, to give a flaring shape to, as a cask [Abbr < DISPLAY, *v*]

splay², *vt* [Scot] Same as FELL, *v* , 2 said of a seam

splay, *a* Spread out, displayed, broad, clumsily formed, as, a *splay* mouth — **splay'foot" I** *a* Having splay feet **s -footed† II** *n* Abnormal flatness and turning outward of the feet clubfoot — **s -mouth I** *a* Having a mouth uncommonly wide **s -mouthed†. II** *n* The state or condition of having a splay mouth

splay, *n* A slanted surface or beveled edge Specif (1) *Arch* An oblique surface, bevel, or chamber, as of the sides of a doorway or window, or of a joist or string-course (2) *Fort* The outward widening or beveling of an embrasure from its mouth toward the outside of the parapet

splayed, } 1 splēd, 2 splād, *pa* Having an oblique angle

splayd§, } or bevel, beveled — **splayed arch,** an arch resting on splayed or oblique jambs the opening in one face of the wall being smaller than that in the other — **s ground** (*Building*), grounds undercut or dovetailed

splay'er, 1 splē'er, 2 splā'er, *n* A mold for shaping a tile, etc , for use in a splay

spleen, 1 splin, 2 splēn, *v* **I.** *t* **1** To remove or cut out the spleen from **2†.** To dislike **3†.** To irritate, annoy **II** *i* [Rare] To have disgust, sicken

spleen, *n* **1.** A lymphoid organ found in most vertebrates, usually near the stomach, that produces certain modifications in the blood It consists of soft pulpy tissue set in a framework of interwoven bands (trabeculæ) that serve to support it, and is surrounded by a fibrous capsule and an external or serous coat, it is highly vascular, and in color dark bluish-red In mammals it is situated to the left of the stomach Its supply of blood is obtained from the splenic artery *Its functions are somewhat obscure* It was formerly regarded as the seat of various emotions hence the figurative uses See illus under STOMACH

The *spleen* has the size of a small fist and the shape of a coffee-bean and it is situated to the left of the spinal column between the stomach and the diaphragm In diseases (as in malaria or typhoid) the *spleen* may enlarge considerably, and may even be felt beneath the ribs in the left side After excessive exercise the organ may become overfilled with blood and give rise to disagreeable stitches in the side REISSIG AND JELLIFFE *Standard Family Physician* vol 1, p 58 [F & W '07]

2 Ill temper, spitefulness, secret malice usually in some such phrase as *to vent one's spleen* **3** Lowness of spirits, melancholy, hypochondria **4** [Archaic] Mode or state of mind, also, a fit of pique, caprice

The youth felt himself in *spleen* to tame
The other's fierceness KEATS *Endymion* bk IV, st 25

5†. Violent mirth, a fit of laughter [< OF *esplen*, < L *splen* (< Gr *splēn*), spleen] — **accessory spleen,** a small mass of splenic tissue sometimes found near the spleen — **spleen'-sick"†,** *a* Same as SPLENETIC — **s -stone,** *n* Same as NEPHRITE — **wandering s** (*Pathol*) a spleen displaced from its normal position — **spleen'a-tivet,** *a* Same as SPLENITIVE **spleen'i-tivet.— spleened,** *pa* **1** Deprived of the spleen **2†.** Irritated displeased — **spleen'ful,** *a* Affected with spleen, manifesting peevishness or ill temper — **spleen'ful-ly,** *adv* — **spleen'ish,** *a* Somewhat affected with spleen — **spleen'ish-ly,** *adv* — **spleen'ishness,** *n* The condition of being spleenish — **spleen'less,** *a* Having no spleen, figuratively, free from peevishness or spite — **spleen'y,** *a* Affected with spleen (1) Irritable (2) Melancholy nervous

spleen'wort", 1 splin'wûrt", 2 splēn'wûrt", *n* Any fern of the genus *Asplenium* so called from the use formerly made of some species in disorders of the spleen

The dwarf spleenwort, or **maidenhair s** (*A trichomanes*), is a very striking little fern growing in tufts on shady rocks, with slender, almost linear, simply pinnate fronds, 3 to 8 inches long, and their stipes and rachides shining black or purplish **The ebony s** (*A ebeneum*), a species very similar, but having taller fronds with the pinnæ more or less auriculed, is common in dry, rocky woods See ASPLENIUM **The narrow-leaved s ,** an eastern North-American fern (*A angustifolium*), has pinnate leaves and 20 to 30 pairs of sori on each side of the midrib **The wall-rue or rue-s ,** a polypodiaceous fern (*A ruta-muraria*), has pinnate leaves, 2 to 5 inches long Its sori, when mature, cover most of the pinnule

spleg'ett, *n* Same as PLEDGET

splen-, 1 splin- *or* splen-, 2 splēn- *or* splĕn- Derived from Greek *splēn*, spleen a combining form — **splē-nad"e-no'ma,** *n* A morbid increase in the pulp of the spleen, with an enormous enlargement of the lymphatic glands of the body — **splē-nal'gi-a,** *n* Pain in or near the spleen **splē-nal'gy† — splē-nal'gic,** *a* Affected with pain in or near the spleen, relating to splenalgia — **splen"a-tro'phi-a,** *n* Atrophy or wasting away of the spleen **splē-nat'ro-phy† — splē-naux'e,** *n* Same as SPLENONCUS

splen'cu-lus, 1 splen'kiu-lus, 2 splĕn'çū-lŭs, *n* [-LI, 1 -lai; 2 -lī, *pl*] Same as LIENCULUS [Dim of L *splen*, see SPLEEN] **splen'culet; splē-nic'u-lus† — splen'cu-lar,** *a*

splen'dent, 1 splen'dent, 2 splĕn'dĕnt, *a* **1** Shining or blazing with light resplendent, lustrous **2†** Illustrious [< L *splendeo* (ppr *splenden(t-)s*), shine] **splen'dant†**

splen'did, 1 splen'did, 2 splĕn'did, *a* **1.** Giving out or reflecting brilliant light, brightly shining, lustrous, glittering **2.** Magnificent, imposing, gorgeous, as, a *splendid* pageant **3.** Inspiring the imagination or causing emotions of great admiration, illustrious, grand, glorious, heroic, as, a *splendid* achievement, a *splendid* career **4** [Colloq] Very good or excellent, fine very widely and loosely misapplied, as, a *splendid* offer

The sun is *splendid*, a tiara of diamonds may be *splendid* poetry may be metaphorically *splendid* But the use of *splendid* to express very great excellence is coarse
R G WHITE *Words and their Uses* p 163 [H M & CO 1890]

[< F *splendide*, < L *splendidus*, < *splendeo*, shine] **splen-did'i-ous†.** Syn see BRIGHT, GORGEOUS **— splen'did-ly,** *adv* — **splen'did-ness,** *n*

splen-dif'er-ous, 1 splen-dif'er-us, 2 splĕn-dif'er-ŭs, *a* [Colloq or Archaic] Exhibiting splendor used intensively [< L *splendor* (see SPLENDOR) + *fero*, bear]

splen'dor, 1 splen'dər, 2 splĕn'dor, *vt* [Rare] To illumine with splendor

splen'dor, *n* The state or quality of being splendid (1) Exceeding brilliancy of emitted or reflected light as, the *splendor* of the sun (2) Magnificence of appearance, richness, gorgeousness pomp used also figuratively

After the worship was ended Haliday made up to the minister, among many others, to congratulate him on the *splendour* of his discourse HOGG *Tales* in vol 1, p 319 [S S 1837]

(3) Conspicuous greatness of achievement, preeminence, illustriousness, as, the *splendor* of genius [< F *splendeur*, < L *splendor*, < *splendeo*, shine] **splen'dour†.— splen'drous,** *a* [Archaic] Possessing splendor, bright **splen'dor-ous†.**

splē-nec'ta-ma, *n* Same as SPLENOPARECTAMA **splē-nec'ta-sis† — splē-nec'to-mist,** *n* One who has removed the spleen by excision — **splē-nec'to-mize,** *vt* *Surg* To practise splenectomy — **splē-nec'to-my,** *n* The operation of removing the spleen by the knife **splen"ec-to'mi-a† — splen"ec-to'pi-a,** *n* Displacement of the spleen — **splen"em-phrax'is,** *n* Congestion of the spleen

splē-net'ic, 1 splɪ-net'ik *or* splen'i-tik, 2 splē-nĕt'ic *or* splĕn'e-tic (XIII), *a* **1.** Of or pertaining to the spleen, splenic **2** Affected with spleen, fretfully spiteful or ill-tempered, peevish

King Pyrrhus cured his *splenetic* And testy courtiers with a kick
S BUTLER *Hudibras* pt II, can 1, l 237.

[< F *splénétique*, < LL *spleneticus*, < L *splen*, see SPLEEN] **splē-net'i-cal†** Syn see MOROSE — **splenetic fever,** same as SPLENIC FEVER — **splē-net'i-cal-ly,** *adv*

splē-net'ic, *n* **1.** One suffering from disease of the spleen **2** A medicine for diseases of the spleen

splē'ni-al, 1 splī'nɪ-əl, 2 splē'nɪ-al, *a* **1.** Splint-like; as, the *splenial* bone **2** Of or pertaining to the splenium or the splenius [< Gr *splēnion* bandage]

splē'ni-al, *n* A thin, elongated membrane bone of the lower jaw of some reptiles and ganoid fishes, between the articular and the dentary

splen'ic, 1 splen'ik, 2 splĕn'ic (XIII), *a* Of, pertaining to, or supplying the spleen, as, the *splenic* vessels or nerves [< F *splénique*, < L *splenicus*, < Gr *splenikos*, < *splēn*, spleen] — **splenic anemi-,** deficient supply of blood in the spleen with diminution of the red corpuscles — **s. apoplexy** (*Pathol*), same as ANTHRAX, *n* , 1 (2) — **s artery,** the artery through which blood is carried to the spleen See illus under ARTERY — **s. fever,** same as ANTHRAX, 1 (2) **Texas cattle fever† — s hernia,** splenocele — **s pulp,** the loose adenoid tissue of the spleen — **s tumor,** same as AGUE-CAKE — **s vein,** the vein which conveys the blood away from the spleen

splē-nit'ic, 1 splɪ-nit'ik, 2 splē-nĭt'ic, *a* Affected with splenitis, inflamed, as the spleen

splē-ni'tis, 1 splɪ-nɪ'tɪs *or* -nī'tɪs, 2 splē-nī'tis *or* -nī'tis, *n* *Pathol* Inflammation of the spleen

splen'i-tiv(e§, 1 splen'i-tiv, 2 splĕn'i-tĭv, *a* **1.** Efficacious in acting on the spleen **2** Splenetic [< L *splen*, see SPLEEN] **splen'a-tivet† ; splen'e-tivet†**

splen'i-tiv(e§, *n* Any medicine that acts on the spleen

splē'ni-um, 1 splī'nɪ-um, 2 splī'ni-ŭm, *n* [-NI-A, *pl*] *Anat* The round, pad-like posterior border of the corpus callosum [< Gr *splēnion*, bandage]

splē'ni-us, 1 splī'nɪ-us, 2 splī'ni-ŭs, *n* [-NI-I, 1-nɪ-ai, 2-nī-ī, *pl*] *Anat* A large thick muscle of the back of the neck, extending in two parts from the skull to the vertebral spines in the cervical region [< Gr *splēnion*, bandage]

splē"ni-za'tion, 1 splī"nɪ-zī'shən, 2 splī"ni-zā'shon, *n* *Pathol* The conversion of a part into a tissue resembling the spleen said of a lung in a certain stage of pneumonia **splē"ni-fi-ca'tion†.**

splē'no-, 1 splī'no-, 2 splē'no- Same as SPLEN- a combining form — **splē'no-cele,** *n* Hernia of the spleen — **splē"no-cer"a-to'sis,** *n* Morbid hardening of the spleen, **splē"no-ker"a-to'sis†.— splē"no-co'lic,** *a* Relating to the spleen and to the colon — **splen"o-dy'n'i-a,** *n* Same as SPLENALGIA — **splē-nog'ra-phy,** *n* A scientific description of the spleen — **splē"no-graph'i-cal,** *a* — **splē"no-he'mi-a,** *n* Congestion of the spleen, common in malarial fevers — **splē'nold,** *a* Like a spleen in form or appearance — **splē-nol'o-gy,** *n* The branch of anatomy or physiology that treats of the spleen — **splē"no-log'i-cal,** *a* — **splē-no'ma,** *n* A tumor of the spleen — **splē"no-ma-la'ci-a,** *n* A morbid softening of the spleen — **splē"no-me-ga'li-a,** *n* *Pathol* Enlargement of the spleen **splē"no-meg'a-ly† — splē"no-me-gal'ic,** *a* — **splē"no-my"e-log'e-nous,** *a* *Pathol* Originating in the spleen and the marrow of the bones said of a form of leukemia — **splē-non'cus,** *n* Tumefaction of the spleen, splenic tumor **ague-cake — splē"no-par-ec'ta-ma,** *n* Excessive enlargement of the spleen **splē"no-par-ec'ta-sis†.— splē-nop'a-thy,** *n* Splenic disease — **splē'no-pex"y,** *n* *Surg* The fixation

of a wandering spleen after replacement — **sple"no-phrax'is**, *n* Same as SPLENEMPHRAXIS — **sple-noph'thi-sis**, *n* Consumption of the spleen — **sple"no-pneu-mo'ni-a**, *n Pathol* Pneumonia in which the lung-tissue is so filled with exudate that it resembles the spleen — **sple"nop-to'sis**, *n* Same as WANDERING SPLEEN — **sple"nor-rha'gi-a**, *n* Hemorrhage from the spleen — **sple"no-scir'rhus**, *n* Cancer of the spleen — **sple-not'o-my**, *n Surg* **1.** The operation of removing the spleen by excision **2** Dissection of the spleen — **sple"no-tom'i-cal**, *a*

splent, 1 splent, 2 splĕnt, *n* [Dial or Obs] Same as SPLINT

splen'tet, *n* Same as SPLINTER

splen'ule, 1 splen'yūl, 2 splĕn'yul, *n* Same as LIENCULUS

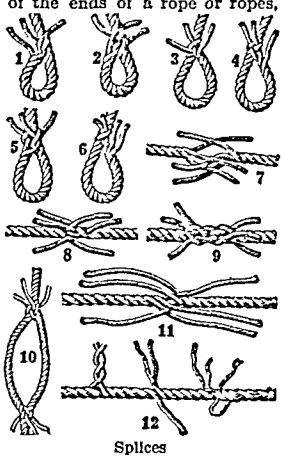
spleuch'an, 1 spluh'an, 2 spluh'an, *n* [Scot] A small bag or wallet **spleugh'ant**.

splice, 1 splas, 2 spliç, *vt* [SPLICED, SPLIC'ING] **1.** To unite, as by overlapping or interweaving, so as to form one continuous piece Specif (1) *Naut* To join (two ropes or parts of a rope) end to end by intertwining the strands (2) *Joinery* To connect, as timbers, by beveling, scarfing, or overlapping at the ends

We know that he takes to the work of mending plays, and *splicing* good parts together
D G MITCHELL *English Lands, Elizabeth to Anne* p 74 [s 1800]

2. [Humorous] To join in marriage usually in the passive [< D *splitsen*, < *splitten*, split] — **to splice the main brace** [Naut Slang], to take a glass of grog

splice, *n* **1.** A union of the ends of a rope or ropes, made by intertwining the strands, as of two pieces to increase the length, or of one piece returning on itself to form a loop When in the latter form it is called a **ring-splice** or **eye-s**, or, if oval, **cut-s**, **cant-s**, or **cont s.** If the strands are separated and laid up together for a considerable distance, it is a **long s**, and suitable for reeving through a block If long, and made with care to preserve the shape of the rope, it is a **round s.** When it has but three or four intertwinings it constitutes a **short s.** If the ends of the strands are purposely left protruding for convenience in undoing, it is a **drawing-s**



Splices
1 2 Sailmakers' eye-splice 3 4, 5 Eye-splice three-stranded rope 6 Eye-splice four-stranded rope 7, 8, 9 Short splice 10 Cut-splice 11, 12 Long splice

2. A joining, as of timber, bars, or rails, endwise or by overlapping, as in scarfing or fishing, a scarfed, fished, or overlapped joint **3.** By extension, anything joined or formed, as by splicing, as a grafting **4.** [Slang] A marriage **5.** [Slang] A dependent on others, a cadet in a family — **chain'splice"**, *n Naut* A rope-splicing in which only two strands of the rope are used over the link of a chain to make the splice — **sailmakers' s.** (*Naut*), a splice in which the ends of the strands are tapered and tucked around the same strand, rather than over and under adjoining strands — **splice'-bar"**, *n* The bar used for joining track-rails together similar in use to a fish-plate, but made in angle shape — **s -moyle**, *n* A five-pointed piece of steel resembling an awl, used for separating the strands of wire rope — **s -piece**, *n* A piece for splicing, especially a fish-plate for joining railway-rails

splic'er, 1 splas'er, 2 splic'er, *n* **1.** One who makes splices **2** An implement by which a splice is made in a rope, a splicing-fid, splice-moyle

splic'ing, 1 splas'iŋ, 2 splic'ing, *ppr & verbal n* of SPLICE, *v* — **splic'ing-clamp"**, *n* A clamp used for holding wires to be spliced, especially in repairing telegraph-wires a connector — **s -hammer**, *n* A hammer having a point that may be inserted between the strands of a rope to separate them in making a splice, and a flat head by which the splice may be beaten smooth — **s -shackle**, *n* A shackle for a link in a chain cable, around which a rope may be spliced

splin'dert, *vt & vi* Same as SPLINTER

spline, 1 splan, 2 splin, *vt* [SPLINED, SPLIN'ING] To make a slot in for a feather or spline, cut a key-seat in — **splin'ing-ma-chine"**, *n* A grooving and key-seating machine

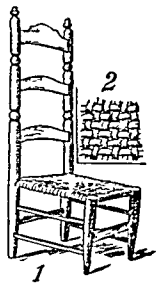
spline, *n Mach* **1.** The slot to receive a feather, also, the feather itself **2.** A long flexible strip of wood or hard rubber, used by mechanical draftsmen to lay down ship-lines, railway-curves, or similar work It is kept in place by weights having pointed fingers that fit into a groove in its edge **3.** *Building* A thin wooden board, used in paneling or for ceilings [Cp SPLINT]

splint, 1 splint, 2 splint, *vt* **1.** To confine or support with or as with splints, as a fractured limb **2.** *Chem* To separate into component parts, as to divide sugar into carbonic acid and alcohol **3†.** To split into slivers, splinter [< Sw *splinta*, splint, nasalized form of (dial) *splitta*, SPLIT]

splint, *n* **1.** A thin flat piece split off, splinter, also, a thin strip resembling a splinter

The Patriarch of Jerusalem presented Sigurd with a *splint* of the true cross to be preserved at St Olaf's shrine
H H BOYESEN *Story of Norway* p 293 [o p r 1891]

Specif (1) A thin strip, as of split wood, for basket-making, chair-bottoms etc (2) [Prov Eng] A lath (3) In plate armor, one of the flexibly adjusted overlapping laminæ **2.** *Surg* An appliance usually for keeping a fractured limb in a fixed position to prevent the displacement of the ends of the broken bone when set in its simplest form, a thin piece of wood or other material bound to the limb **3.** *Anat* A splint-bone **4.** *Vet* An osseous tumor on the splint-bone of a horse, due to inflammation of the periosteum, also, a bony callosity resulting from disease of the splint-bones **5.** Sap-wood, alburnum **6.** Same as SPLINT-COAL — **coaptation splint** (*Surg*), a splint consisting of small longitudinal strips fixed upon a piece of fabric used to secure coaptation of the fragments of a fractured bone — **diamond splints**, small bits or fractured pieces of diamond used in engine turning, engraving, writing upon glass, gems, etc — **interdental s.** (*Surg*), a splint fastened by wires run between the teeth It is used in setting a broken jaw — **s. armor**, armor made of slightly overlapping thin metal plates — **splint'-bar"**, *n* A rigid cross-bar in certain vehicles, as gun-caissons, to which traces may be attached instead of to a swingletree also, a cross-bar supporting a wagon-spring **splin'ter-box"†**, *n* — **s -bone**, *n* **1.** In the horse and related mammals, one of the small rudimentary lateral metacarpal or metatarsal bones lying in close contact with the large metacarpal or cannon-bone and tapering toward their extremities **2.** The fibula **3** The splenial — **s -bottomed**, *a* Having the bottom or seat, as a chair, made of interwoven splints **split'-bot"tomed†** — **s -box**, *n* A box for confining a broken lower leg, having usually supports for the foot and thigh — **s -coal**, *n* A variety of bituminous coal that ignites with difficulty, owing to its slaty structure, but makes a clear hot fire **splent‡, splent'-coal"†.** — **s.-machine**, *n* A machine for making thin sheets or strips of wood, as for basket-making, a silvering-machine — **Thomas's s** (*Surg*), a posterior splint used in hip-disease to prevent movement of the joint



1 A Splint-bottomed Chair 2 A Section of the Seat, showing the manner of interweaving the splints

splint'age, 1 splint'ij, 2 splint'ag *n* The use or application of splints in surgery

splin'ter, 1 splin'tər, 2 splin'ter, *v* **I.** *t* **1.** To split or rive into thin pieces, split off, as a sliver or splinter

All night the *splinter'd* crags that wall the dell With spires of silver shine TENNYSON *A Dream of Fair Women* st 47.

2 [Rare] To support by means of splints said of a broken bone or injured limb **II.** *i* To separate into splinters or fragments, be riven or split [Freq of SPLINT]

splin'ter, *n* **1.** A piece of any solid substance split or riven with the grain from a main body, a splint, as, a *splinter* of bone, a *splinter* from a plank

Complete breaking of a bone is designated as fracture If the break affects only a part of a bone section it is called an infraction, if only a small part of the bone is detached it is a *splinter*
Standard Family Physician p 185 [r & w '07]

2. A splint, especially of bog-deal, dipped in tallow and used as a candle — **splin'ter-bar"**, *n* Same as SPLINT-BAR — **s -bone**, *n* The splint-bone, fibula — **s -deck**, *n Naut* A deck which is worked, for the purpose of protection, below a protective deck — **s -netting**, *n* A rope netting used on a wooden war-ship as a protection during battle from flying splinters, spars, etc — **s -proof**, *a* Proof against the flying splinters of bursting shells said of a defensive work — **s -screen**, *n* An upright piece of armor-plate in a war-ship, used to prevent the entrance of splinters of bursting missiles

splin'tered, } 1 splin'tərd, 2 splin'terd, *a Her* Shivered,
splin'terd§, } raggedly broken

splin'ter-ing, 1 splin'tər-iŋ, 2 splin'ter-ing, *n* **1.** The act of one that splinters **2.** Splints or splinters collectively, fragments **3.** The act of adjusting splints

splin'ter-y, 1 splin'tər-i, 2 splin'ter-y, *a* **1.** Liable to splinter on being riven, as, *splintery* timber **2.** Presenting the appearance or consisting of splinters, having sharp, jagged projections, as, a *splintery* fracture

split, 1 split, 2 split, *v* [SPLIT or SPLIT'TED, SPLIT'TING] **I.** *t* **1** To separate into parts by force, especially into two approximately equal parts, tear asunder, rend, as, to *split* a boulder **2** To divide or cleave longitudinally or with the grain or plane of cleavage, tear apart, as, to *split* a log, to *split* a mineral **3** To divide into hostile parties, especially into two parties, render discordant, disrupt, disunite, as, to *split* a church

The impact of barbarian conquest *split* up the unity of the Latin tongue as it did that of the Latin Empire
STUBBS *Constitutional Hist Eng* vol 1, p 7 [cl p 1880]

4 To divide into two or more thicknesses, as skins or leather **5** *Mining* To divide and distribute, as air-currents **6.** To lay out in parts, divide, as, the State was *split* into large counties **7.** To divide (one's ballot) between candidates of opposing parties, as, he *split* his ticket **8.** *Cards* To divide (a bet), as at faro **9.** *Chem* To separate into component parts often followed by *off* or *up*

II. *i* **1.** To suffer disruption, part asunder, burst, as, the ship *split* on a reef **2** To divide into two or more disagreeing or hostile parties, differ, disagree, as, to *split* into factions, the house *split* on the vote **3.** To divide lengthwise or with the grain, cleave apart **4** To vote for candidates of two or more parties on one ballot **5.** To pain acutely, as if about to be rent asunder, as, my head is *splitting* **6.** [Slang] To betray the secrets of another, inform on an accomplice, as, he *split* on his pal **7.** [Colloq] To burst with laughter, as, I nearly *split*

'I'll send it to Bob Cratchit's!' whispered Scrooge rubbing his hands and *splitting* with a laugh DICKENS *Christmas Stories, Christmas Carol* stave v, p 108 [e & l 1886]

8 [Colloq] To walk or run rapidly, as, he *split* across the field [< Dan *splitte*, cp Sw dial *splitta*, LG *spliten*, D *splijten*] Syn. see BREAK, SEPARATE — **split brilliant**, a brilliant split apart at the base of its pyramidal forms, so as to make two gems See BRILLIANT — **s. chuck**, a wooden cup with parallel walls, slotted lengthwise and provided with a ring on the outside of the cup used for holding thin metal disks — **split'-cloth"**, *n Surg* A four-, six-, or eight-tailed bandage, applicable to the head and face — **s -cut**, *a* Having a deep flute-like cut said of cut-glass ware — **s dynamometer**, an instrument for measuring alternating currents in which the current splits and goes through two separate windings each of which reacts on the other — **s -finger**, *n* A squillid crustacean of the genus *Gonodactylus*, especially *G chiragra* — **s foot**, a foot having a cleft extending above the toes — **s. fruit**, a schizocarp — **s. hand** (*Whist*), a hand with four trumps, and three of each plain suit — **s -joint**, *n* A joint made by fitting one part into a cleft or split portion of the other part — **s key**, see KEY — **s moss**, any moss of the family *Andræaceæ* so called from the splitting of its capsules — **s.-motion**, *n* A special selvage motion placed in the center in a loom for weaving two pieces of cloth (each having its own selvages) side by side — **s. palate**, cleft palate — **s. pease**, pease hulled and split for cooking — **s phase** (*Elec*), the phase-difference of the currents into which a single-phase current has been split — **s.-phase motor** (*Elec*), a motor that is started by splitting a single-phase current — **s pin**, a split key — **s rigger**, same as SPLIT PULLEY — **s -rock**, *n Med* The alum-root, a powerful astringent, used in powder on ulcers and cancers. — **s. roof**, a roof constructed with strips split from straight-grained timber — **s saw**, same as RIPSAW — **s second watch**, a stop-watch having two center second-hands controlled independently — **s staves**, in coopering, staves that are split from the bolt instead of being sawed a familiar trade description — **s. stitch** (*Embroidery*), a stitch used in stem-work, in order to produce a fine line — **s. stuff**, in lumber-working, shingles, rails, etc, split from the log or bolt — **s wheel**, a pulley or gear-wheel made in halves for convenience in mounting on a shaft — **to s on a rock**, to encounter unforeseen and disastrous difficulties go to ruin — **to s one's sides**, to laugh immoderately and uncontrollably — **to s the difference**, to divide equally the sum or matter in dispute, take the mean

split, 1 split, 2 split, *pa* **1.** Severed, divided **2.** Rent in pieces, especially longitudinally or with the grain **3.** Dressed and cured after being cleaned said of fish **4** *Bot* Deeply divided — **s ticket**, a ballot voted so as to show preference for candidates of opposed parties

split, *n* **1.** The act or result of splitting, a longitudinal fissure, rent or crack, as, a *split* in a wall or board **2.** Figuratively, separation of an aggregate body into factions, schism, rupture, as, a *split* in a party or in the church **3** A split osier for parts of basket-weaving **4.** Same as SPLINTER **5.** A splint, especially one of the strips forming the reed of a loom **6.** A single thickness of a split skin or hide **7.** A split ticket, as, there were 47 *splits* in the ballot-box **8.** A divided air-current in a coal-mine **9.** In games (1) Same as SPLIT-STROKE (2) A lot or chance in which two cards of equal value turn up, as in faro, when the stakes are divided **10** An acrobatic stage trick in which the legs are spread out laterally on the floor often in the plural **11.** [Slang] A half-bottle of aerated water, a half-glass of liquor **12.** *Finance* (1) A deal each half of which is quoted differently (2) A stock-quotation at one-half the regular increment (3) *London Stock Exchange* Ordinary stock subdivided into *preferred* ordinary and *deferred* ordinary **13†.** A splinter, sliver — **split'back"**, *a* Having a back made of splits or splints said of a chair See SPLINT-BOTTOMED **split's back"†.** — **s -bottom**, **s -bottomed**, *a* Same as SPLINT-BOTTOMED — **s -harness**, *n* Same as SHAFT-MOUNTURE — **s.-new**, *a* [Scot] Entirely new, brand-new — **s -stroke**, *n* In games with balls played on a surface, a stroke that sends two or more balls in divergent directions **s -shot‡.**

split'beak", 1 split'bik", 2 split'bēk", *n* A plantain-eater (*Schizorhis*) [Ivores

split'feet", 1 split'fit" 2 split fēt", *n pl* The fissiped carnivores

split'foot", 1 split'fut" 2 split fo͝ot", *n* **1.** A cloven-hoofed devil **2** The state or fact of having a split foot

split'hand", 1 split'hand", 2 split'hănd", *n Biol* An abnormality in the formation of a hand in which the division between two fingers extends far into the palm cleft-hand

split'mouth", 1 split'mauth", 2 split'mouth', *n* The hare-lipped sucker

split'tail", 1 split'tāl", 2 split'tāl', *n* **1.** A California cyprinoid fish (*Pogonichthys macrolepidotus*) **2.** The pintail duck **3** A swallow-tailed coat

split'ter, 1 split'er, 2 split'er, *n* **1.** One who or that which splits Specif (1) A hair-splitter (2) A splitting-tool **2.** [Local, U S] A wheaten cake similar to a waffle, split and buttered when hot **3** A small chisel, which masons use in carving, lettering, etc **4.** An implement used by a butcher in cleaving a carcass — **split'ter-wheel"**, *n* A disk that spreads a board or slab away from the log or plank from which it is being sawed, so that the saw may run freely spreading-wheel

split'ting, 1 split'iŋ, 2 split'ing, *pa* **1.** Causing to split, bursting, riving, rending **2.** Producing a sensation of rending, acute or extreme in kind or degree, as, a *splitting* pain **3.** [Colloq] (1) Done or made with great celerity, very rapid, as, a *splitting* pace (2) Very funny, side-splitting

split'ting, *n* **1.** The act of one that splits **2** *Founding* A plate which divides a mold into halves — **split'ting-machine"**, *n* **1** A machine to split leather into two thicknesses usually a cylinder with a long knife so adjusted that when the leather is run around the cylinder it divides at the knife, one thickness remaining on the cylinder, the other curling over **2** A resawing-machine for boards

split'worm", 1 split wûrm' 2 split'wûrm', *n* The larva of a moth (*Phthorimæa operculella*)

splore, 1 splōr, 2 splōr, *vt* [Scot] To make a great show.

splore, *n* [Scot] A noisy frolic carouse

splotch, 1 splech, 2 splŏch, *vt* To mark or soil with splotches

The place was as bare and rude the walls were *splotched* with ink HOWELLS in *Scribner's Mag* May 1893, p 545.

splotch, *n* An irregularly bounded, comparatively small area of color that differs from that surrounding it as if made by a large drop of liquid thrown on a surface, a splash daub blotch [Var of *splot*, < AS *splot*, spot]

sploacht; **splodget.** — **splotch'y**, *a* Splotched

splotcht, *pp* Splotched S S

Splu'gen, 1 shplu'gen, 2 shplu'gĕn, *n* A pass over the Rhætian Alps between Grisons canton, Switzerland, and Lombardy, Italy, altitude, 6,944 ft

splunge, 1 splunj, 2 splŭng, *n* [Southern U S] A short board fastened to a pole by a hole through its center used in stirring up the bottom of a stream or pond in "muddying"

splurge, 1 splûrj, 2 splûrg, *vi* [SPLURGED, SPLURG'ING] To show off obtrusively, cut a dash [Imitative]

splurge, *n* An ostentatious display, a conceited vainglorious demonstration of oneself, as, to make a grand *splurge* — **splurg'y**, *a* Inclined to or marked by splurging

splut'ter, 1 splut'er, 2 splŭt'er, *v* **I** *t* To speak hastily and confusedly sometimes followed by *out* or *forth*, as, he *sputtered out* excuses

II. *i* **1.** To speak or act confusedly or hurriedly **2.** To sputter [Var of SPUTTER] — **splut'ter-er**, *n*

splut'ter, *n* A noise as of spluttering, bustle; stir

splut'terd, *pp* Sputtered S S.

S P. M., *abbr* Short particular meter

spod, 1 spad 2 spŏd, *n* The bottom leaves of tobacco-plants.

spod"i-oph'yl-lite, 1 spod'i-of'i-lait, 2 spŏd'i-ŏf'y-lit, *n. Mineral* A rare complex silicate found in Greenland [< Gr *spodios* ashy, + *phyllon* leaf]

spod'i-o-site, 1 spod'i-o-sait, 2 spŏd'i-o-sit, *n Mineral* A vitreous ash-gray calcium fluophosphate (Ca_2PO_4F) crystallizing in the orthorhombic system [< Gr *spodios* gray]

spo'di-um, 1 spō'di-um, 2 spō'di-ŭm, *n* Ash or calx from burning specif, animal or bone charcoal a term no longer used [LL < L *spodium* slag, < Gr *spodos*, ashes]

spo-dog'e-nous, 1 spo-doj'i-nus, 2 spo-dŏg'e-nŭs, *a* **1.** Pertaining to or resulting from refuse matter **2** *Pathol* Relating to or descriptive of an enlargement of the spleen

due to deposit of the waste of the red corpuscles of the blood [< Gr *spodos*, ashes + -GENOUS] **spod"o-gen'ic†**

spod'o-man"cy, 1 sped'o-man'si, 2 spŏd'o-măn çy, *n* *Folk-lore* Divination by ashes [< Gr *spodos*, ashes, + -MANCY] — **spod"o-man'tic,** *a*

spod'u-mene, 1 sped'yu-mīn, 2 spŏd'yu-mēn, *n* *Mineral* A vitreous, white, green yellow, transparent to translucent lithium-aluminum silicate (LiAlSi$_2$O$_6$), belonging to the pyroxene group and crystallizing in the monoclinic system [< Gr *spodoumenos*, ppr of *spodoomat*, be burned to ashes]

spof'fish, 1 spef'ish, 2 spŏf'ish, *a* [Slang, Eng] Active in trivialities, fussy, meddlesome officious **spof'fy†.**

spof'fle, 1 spef'l, 2 spŏf'l, *vi* [Prov Eng] To fidget about trifles

Spof'ford, 1 spef'ord, 2 spŏf'ord, *n* **1. Ainsworth Rand** (9/12 1825–5/11 1908) an American editor, librarian of Congress, 1864–1897 **2 Harriet Elizabeth** (*nee* Prescott) (4/1 1835–8/16 1921), an American novelist and poet

spog, 1 spoh 2 spŏh, *vi* [S Afr D] To talk boastfully

spo'gel-seed", 1 spō'gl-sīd, 2 spō'gl-sēd", *n* Seed of the ispaghul

Spohr, 1 spōr, 2 spŏr, **Ludwig** (4/15 1784–10/22 1859) A German musician and composer

spoil, 1 spoil, 2 spŏil, *v* [SPOILED or SPOILT, SPOILDS, SPOIL'ING] **I.** *t* **1.** To impair or destroy the value, usefulness, enjoyableness, or beauty of, injure, render worthless, as, to *spoil* a machine, that *spoils* our fun

To add no more invectives to it
You *spoiled* the youth to make a poet
PRIOR *Epistle to Fleetwood Shepherd* l 54

2 Specif, to render unusable by insipient decay, taint, *as spoiled meat* **3.** *To impair, as one's temper or* disposition, or to impair the temper or disposition of, by some specific treatment, especially by overindulgence, as, a *spoiled* child **4.** To take property from by open violence, as in war, plunder, despoil, as, they *spoiled* the Egyptians **5†** To seize by force

II. ı **1.** To lose normal or useful qualities, deteriorate, specif, to become tainted or putrid, decay

Thoughts shut up want air,
And *spoil* like bales unopen'd to the sun
YOUNG *Night Thoughts* II, l 467

2. To practise robbery, engage in plunder or pillage [< F *spolier*, < L *spolio*, < *spolium*, spoil] Syn.. see BAFFLE, BEDAUB BOTCH CORRUPT, DECAY DEFILE, DEVASTATE INDULGE — **spoil'-five",** *n* A card-game played by three to ten persons in which when no one can take three tricks out of five possible tricks in a deal the game is said to be spoiled — **s.-paper,** *n* A scribbler — **s.-sport** I *a* Destroying the pleasure of others **II.** *n* One who spoils the sport of others — **to be spoiling for** [Slang], to long for, crave as, to *be spoiling for* a fight

spoil, *n* **1.** Plunder seized by violence, booty, as, the *spoils* of the bandit or of the army **2.** *pl* [U S] Figuratively, the honors and emoluments of public office as objects of political contests and as the rewards of political service from the remark, "to the victors belong the *spoils*," made in the United States Senate in 1832 by William L Marcy of New York often attributively, as, a *spoils* politician See SPOILS SYSTEM, below **3** The act of pillaging or plundering, spoliation **4** An object or thing to be forcibly seized and taken away

The Indian wraps himself in the *spoils* of the bear, the panther, and the buffalo
IRVING *Sketch-Book* p 352 [G P P 1861]

5. Waste material removed in cutting, mining, or excavating **6.** [Rare] Scarf-skin or a cast skin, as of a serpent **7.** In spoil-five, a game which is drawn 8†. Run, destruction 9†. Damage, waste [< OF *espoille*, < L *spolium*, booty] Syn.. see PLUNDER — **spoil's bank",** *s* **sheap,** *n* [Prov Eng] The place where mining refuse or excavated earth is deposited — **spoils system** [U S], the practise or plan of distributing government patronage among the adherents of the political party in power and displacing political opponents without regard to merit a depreciatory term

spoil'a-bl(e[F], 1 spoil'ə-bl, 2 spŏil'a-bl, *a* That may or can be spoiled

spoil'age, 1 spoil'ıj, 2 spŏil'ag, *n* Spoils collectively, specif, in printing, waste paper from the presses

spoil'er, 1 spoil'er, 2 spŏil'er, *n* **1.** One who takes spoil, a robber, despoiler **2.** One who causes to spoil

spoil'ful†, *a* Rapacious

spoils'man, 1 spoilz'mən, 2 spŏilş'man, *n* [-MEN, *pl*] [U S] A person who espouses and works for a political party from hope of gain, one who advocates the spoils system

spoils'mon"ger, 1 spoilz'muŋ'gər, 2 spŏilş'moŋ'ger, *n* One who distributes patronage on the spoils system

Spo-kan', 1 spo-kan' 2 spo-kăn' *n* A member of one of several small bodies of Salishan Indians on and near Spokane river in Washington and Idaho **Spo-kane'†**

Spo-kane', 1 spo-kan', 2 spo-kān', *n* **1.** A county in E Washington 1,777 sq m **2** Its county-seat **Spokane Falls†.**

spoke, 1 spōk, 2 spōk, *vt* [SPOKED, SPOK'ING] **1.** To supply with spokes, as a wheel

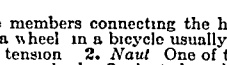
As from a sycamore his sounding steel
Lopp'd the green arms to *spoke* a chariot wheel
HOMER *Iliad* tr by Pope, bk XXI l 45

2 To scotch with a stick to prevent turning, as a wheel in going down-hill

spoke, *imp* of SPEAK *v*

spoke, *n* **1.** One of the members connecting the hub and the rim or felly of a wheel in a bicycle usually of wire, and acting only in tension **2.** *Naut* One of the radial handles of a steering-wheel **3** A stick or bar for insertion in a wheel to prevent its turning, as in descending a hill **4** The rung of a ladder **5** In basket-making, a stake [< AS *spāca*, spoke, cp SPIKE1, *n*]

— **spoke'-au"ger,** *n* A hollow auger for making the round tenons on the outer end of spokes — **s.-bone,** *n* The radius — **s.-pointer,** *n* A tool, having a plane mounted at an angle, for pointing the ends of spokes — **s.-setter,** *n* A machine by which a wheel-hub is centered in mortising for the insertion of the spokes — **s.-shave,** *n* **1.** A wheelwrights' and carpenters tool having a blade resembling that of a draw-shave but with handles set lengthwise with the blades **2** *Surg* A ring-shaped knife used for nasal work — **s.-stitch,** *n* A drawn-work stitch by means of which threads are held like spokes to a hub — **s.-trimmer,** *n* A tool for shaping a spoke for the spoke-pointer — **tangent s.,** a tension-spoke of a wheel which is attached tangentially, instead of radially, to the hub — **to put a s. in one's wheel** [Colloq] to hinder or thwart one's purpose or plans sometimes to assist


Spoke-shave

spo'ken, 1 spō'kn, 2 spō'kn, *pa* **1.** Uttered orally, as opposed to *written*, as, *spoken* language **2** [Prov or Archaic] Characterized by a specified kind or habit of speech in composition, as, a pleasant-*spoken* man

spokes'man, 1 spōks'mən, 2 spōks'man, *n* [-MEN, *pl*] One who speaks in the name and behalf of another or others — **spokes'wo"man,** *n*

spoke'wise, 1 spōk'waiz, 2 spōk'wīş, *adv* In the manner of a spoke, radially

spolet†, *n* A spool

Spo-le'to, 1 spo-lē'to, 2 spo-lę'to, *n* A city in S E Perugia province, Italy

spo'li-a, 1 spō'li-ə, 2 spō'li-a, *n* *pl* [L] *Rom Antiq* Arms captured in single combat with an enemy in war armor and personal weapons sometimes held to include standards, ships, prows, or chariots.— **spolia opima,** literally, the richest spoils arms stripped from a hostile general by the Roman commander himself in single combat hence, the supreme rewards or achievements of men in competition

spo'li-a-ry, 1 spō'li-ē-ri, 2 spō'li-ā-ry, *n* *Rom Antiq* The place in an amphitheater where the bodies of gladiators slain in the games were dragged and stripped [< L *spoliarium*, < *spolium* booty] **spo"li-a'ri-um†**

spo'li-ate, 1 spō'li-ĕt, 2 spō'li-āt, *vt* & *vi* [Rare] To engage in spoliation plunder, despoil [< L *spolio* (pp *spoliatus*), see SPOIL *v*] — **spo'li-a"tor,** *n*

spo"li-a'tion, 1 spō"li-ē'shən, 2 spō"li-ā'shon, *n* **1.** The act of pillaging, plundering, or despoiling, specif, the plundering of neutral commerce by a belligerent

From 1770 to 1783 when the [Susquehannal valley was a road for Indians bent on *spoliation* or massacre FRANCIS W HALSEY *The Old New York Frontier* intro, p 4 [S '01]

2. *Law* Destruction, mutilation, alteration, specif, the erasure, alteration, mutilation, or destruction of a paper to prevent its being used as evidence **3.** *Eng Eccl Law* The taking of the fruits of a benefice under a pretended but illegal title, as, a suit for *spoliation* **4** *Law* (1) The destruction of a ship's papers so as to conceal its nationality, the character of its trade, cargo, etc In admiralty and international law this is generally accepted as evidence of guilt of carrying contraband of war, being engaged in smuggling, sailing under false colors, etc In the United States and Great Britain the act is open to explanation, and where a neutral is concerned in time of war, the penalty may be confined to confiscation of freight (2) *Rom Dutch Law* A writ, upon a plea of urgency, issued for the recovery of property alleged to have been forcibly or secretly detained

— **French spoliation claims** (*U S Hist*), claims against the United States, but originally against France, for compensation for illegal captures and condemnations of American vessels by the French prior to the treaty of 1800–1801, by which it is alleged that the United States abandoned the claims for a release from the obligations of the treaties of 1778 and thus became liable for their payment In 1885 Congress authorized the Court of Claims to adjudicate these claims, and in 1891 began to make appropriations for payment of the judgments — **writ of s.,** a writ beginning an action to recover the fruits of a benefice unlawfully taken by another under claim of title

spo'li-a"tive([E], 1 spō'li-ē"tiv 2 spō'li-ā tiv, *a* Tending to abstract from or lessen applied medically to bloodletting

spo'li-a-to-ry, 1 spō'li-ə-to-ri, 2 spō'li-a-to-ry, *a* **1.** Spoliative **2** Causing or consisting in spoliation

spo'li-um, 1 spō'li-um 2 spō'li-ûm, *n* [SPO'LI-A, *pl*] **1.** *Eccl Law* The property of a beneficed clergyman not transmissible by will, originally considered to belong to the church and later to the king as guardian, or to the patron of the benefice **2** *Common Law* A thing violently taken from another [LL, < L *spolium* spoil] — **jus spolii,** the right vested in the papal curia to take the intestate personal property of a deceased incumbent of a benefice

spo-na're, 1 spo-nā'rē 2 spo-na'rę, *n* A small open Maltese boat with one mast

spon-da'ic, 1 spon-dē'ik, 2 spŏn-dā'ıc, *a* *Anc Pros* **1.** Pertaining to or of the nature of a spondee, composed of spondees **2** Having a spondee as the fifth foot, as a hexameter [< F *spondaïque*, < L **spondaicus*, for *spondiacus*, < Gr *spondeiakos*, < *spondeios*, spondee (used in hymns accompanying libations), < *spondē*, libation, < *spendō*, pour out] **spon-da'i-cal†.**

spon'dee, 1 spon'dī, 2 spŏn'dē, *n* *Pros* In classical poetry, a foot consisting of two long syllables or, in English verse, one consisting of two accented syllables

A spondee is often substituted for an iambus, sometimes for a trochee, it generally closes a dactylic hexameter in Latin and sometimes in English See examples in italics

And ten *slow words* oft creep in one dull line
POPE *Essay on Criticism* l 347

Let the *great world* spin forever down the ringing grooves of change
TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* st 91

Called by the pious Acadian peasants the Summer of *All-Saints*
LONGFELLOW *Evangeline* pt II l 12

[Ult < Gr *spondeios*, see SPONDAIC]

Spon'di-as, 1 spon'di-as, 2 spŏn'di-as *n* *Bot* A genus of tropical trees of the family *Anacardiacex*, having odd-pinnate leaves and flowers with 4 or 5 spreading petals producing in fruit a fleshy drupe Several species yield edible fruits and medicinal substances [< Gr *spondias*, for *spodias* kind of tree]

spon-du'lix, 1 spon-dū'liks 2 spŏn-dū'liks *n* [Slang, U S] Money funds formerly, paper money greenbacks perhaps originally the shell of the money-cowry **spon-doo'lics†, spon-du'licks** or **-lics†.**

spon'dyl, 1 spon'dil, 2 spŏn'dyl, *n* **1** A joint, joining **2** A vertebra [< F *spondyle*, < L *spondylus*, < Gr *spondylos*, *sphondylos* vertebra] **spon'dalt, spon'dict, spon'dylic† — spon'dy-lous,** *a*

spon'dyl-, spon'dyl-o-, spon'dyl-o- [1 spon'dil- -di-lo-, 2 spŏn'dyl-, -dy-lo-] From Greek *spondylos*, a vertebra combining forms — **spon"dy-lal'gi-a,** *n* **1** Pain in the spine **2** Spinal curvature or deformity **spon"dy-lo-dyn'i-a†** — **spon"dy-lar-thri'tis,** *n* Gouty or rheumatic inflammation of the spine inflammation of the joints of the spinal column — **spon"dy-lar-throc'a-cy,** *n* Any vertebral or spinal disease **spon"dy-loc'a-cet.**— **spon"dy-lex"arthro'sis,** *n* Dislocation of a vertebra — **spon-dy'li-dæ,** *n pl* *Conch* A family of pectinacean bivalve mollusks having the right valve large and attached at the beak, and the ligament internal thorn-oysters — **spon'dy-lid,** *n* — **spon'dy-loid,** *a* & *n* — **Spon-dy'li-dæ,** *n pl* *Entom* A family of phytophagous beetles having no brushes of hair beneath the tarsi, and antennæ with scapes short **Spon'dylis,** *n* (t. g.) — **spon'dy-lid,** *a* & *n*

spon"dy-li'tis, 1 spon di-lai'tis *or* -li'tis 2 spŏn'dy-li'tis *or* -li'tis *n* *Pathol* Inflammation of the vertebræ [< Gr *spondylos*, vertebra] — **spondylitis rhizomelia** (*Pathol*), a disease characterized by a gradual ankylosis of the vertebræ beginning at the lower end of the spine — **traumatic s.,** an inflammation of the spine resulting from contusion, characterized by pain, stiffness, and intercostal neuralgia

spon-dyl'i-um, *n* *Zool* A calcareous plate for muscles, originating in the beak of the ventral valve in pentameroid brachiopods — **spon-dyl'i-oid,** *a* — **spon"dy-li-ze'ma,** *n* *Pathol* Displacement of a vertebra caused by the softening or destruction of the one immediately below it — **spon"dy-lol"is-the'sis,** *n* The sliding of the last lumbar vertebra forward on the sacrum, producing contraction of the pelvis **spon"dy-lis-the'sis†** — **spon"dy-lol"is-thet'ic,** *a* — **spon"dy-lo-path'i-a,** *n* Disease of the vertebræ — **spon"dy-lo-py-o'sis,** *n* *Pathol* Suppurative inflammation of the vertebræ — **spon"dy-los'chi-sis,** *n* *Pathol* A cleft or fissure in a vertebral arch — **spon"dy-lot'o-my,** *n* *Obstet* The operation of cutting through the spine of a fetus done in case of cross-birth where turning and delivery are impossible

spon'dy-lus, 1 spen'di-lus, 2 spŏn'dy-lŭs, *n* **1.** A spondyl **2.** [S-] *Conch* A genus typical of *Spondylidæ* [< L *spondylus*, see SPONDYL]

spong, 1 spoŋ, 2 spŏng, *n* [Prov Eng or Obs] A tongue-shaped piece of land, especially when enclosed by or lying next to higher land

spong, *abbr* Spongology

sponge, } 1 spunj, 2 spong, *v* [SPONGED, SPONG'ING]
spunge[r], } **I.** *t* **1.** To cleanse with a sponge, wipe or make clean with a sponge

God hath now
Sponged and made blank of crimeful record all
My mortal archives TENNYSON *St Simeon Stylites* st 11

2. To wipe out with or as with a sponge, erase, obliterate **3.** To dampen, as cloth, before cutting for garments or ironing **4.** To take by absorption by using a sponge or as with a sponge with *up* and other prepositions, as, to *sponge up* water **5.** To get by mean dependence or at another's expense **6** To extort from, harass by extortion, squeeze **7.** To set a sponge for, as bread **8.** To decorate (china) by applying the glaze with a sponge

II ı **1.** To depend on others for maintenance, live in mean dependence on another **2** To gather sponges **3** To absorb or suck in, as a sponge [< LL *spongio*, < L *spongia*, see SPONGE, *n*] Syn.. see CLEANSE

sponge, *n* **1.** An animal with pores in the body-wall and without tentacles, one of the *Porifera*

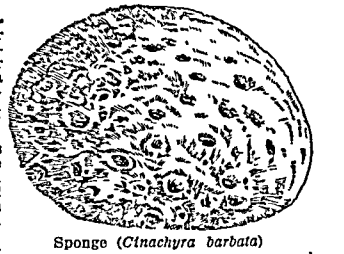
The simplest known sponge is a vase-like sac attached by its blind end, with an osculum at the free end and has thin walls of which the endoderm or inner layer consists of collar-cells which resemble choanoflagellate infusorians In the higher sponges the pores open into much-branched afferent canals passing to the ciliated chambers to which the collar-cells are restricted and from which efferent canals lead into the central cavity, this opening outward by the osculum Water laden with food (minute organisms) enters the pores in a constant stream maintained by the action of the flagella of the collar-cells, and passes out with the waste particles by the osculum Sponges live fixed to other objects or rooted in mud, and are mostly marine Reproduction is asexual by external or internal budding or sexual, by eggs and spermatozoa Skeletal structures or spicules, consisting of calcium carbonate, of silica, or of horn (spongin), are formed in the mesoderm

Sponges are found fossil in a great variety of rocks some with a kind of simple skeleton of limestone others with flint and some merely horny without much mineral
D T ANSTED *Great Stone Book* pt IV, p 206 [C & P 1863]

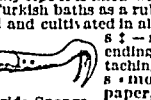
2. The skeleton of a sponge or colony of sponges, especially, the network of elastic fibers that remains after the removal of the living matter from a ceratose sponge much used as absorbents, as in bathing, and in cleansing surfaces, fabrics, etc The most esteemed sponges, as *Euspongia officinalis*, are mainly obtained from the Levant **3.** Some sponge-like implement or substance (1) Any substance that in use serves the purpose of a sponge as an absorbent

The muscles are great *sponges* that suck up and make use of large quantities of blood and the other organs must be liable to suffer for want of their share
HOLMES *Over the Teacups* p 181 [H M & CO 1891]

(2) Leavened dough, or dough in process of leavening and before kneading (3) A swabbing-implement for cleaning a cannon-bore after discharge in a usual form a cylinder covered with woolly sheepskin (4) A porous sponge-like form assumed by finely divided metals as iron and platinum in which condition they are serviceable as oxidizing agents (5) A porous pudding composed of gelatin, beaten whites of eggs, sugar, etc (6) Puddled iron


Sponge (*Cinachyra barbata*)

4 Figuratively, a person who lives at the expense of another, a human parasite **5** [Local, U S] Crab-roe, crab-coral **6.** *Farriery* The heel of a horseshoe [< OF *esponge*, < L *spongia*, < Gr *spongia*, *spongos*, sponge] — **marine sponge,** the common protozoan sea-sponge sometimes used in gun-cleaning so called to distinguish it from the bristle, carpet-cloth or sheepskin sponges used for cleaning the bores of guns — **sponge's bar",** *n* [Florida, U S] Any submarine bar or reef where sponges grow — **s.-cake,** *n* A cake of sugar, eggs, and flour, beaten very light and sometimes flavored to taste — **s.-cover,** *n* A cover for a cannoneer's sponge — **s.-cucumber,** *n* Same as SPONGE-GOURD — **s.-farming,** *n* The industry of propagating and rearing sponges — **s.-fisher,** *n* One who gathers sponges as an occupation — **s.-fishery,** *n* — **s.-glass,** *n* **1** A vessel with a glass bottom used for finding sponges **2** A glass-sponge (*Hyalonema mirabilis*) **3** A shallow glass cup for holding a wet sponge — **s.-gourd,** *n* A tropical plant (*Luffa cylindrica*) or its fruit a long striped gourd so called because when the latter is fully ripe it is filled with dry netted fibers which are used in Turkish baths as a rubber sponge or towel It is found wild and cultivated in all parts of India **Egyptian bath-s† — s.-hook,** *n* A long-handled iron, ending in a two-pronged hook, for detaching sponges from the sea-bottom — **s.-moth,** *n* The gipsy-moth — **s.-paper,** *n* Paper having finely divided sponge mixed with the pulp from which it is made rendering it highly absorbent for dressing wounds etc — **s.-spicule,** *n* See SPICULE — **s. tent** (*Surg*), compressed sponge used for dilating or


Florida Sponge-hook

keeping open a wound or canal, as after an operation — **s -tongs**, *n sing & pl* Tongs used in sponge-fishing for grasping and raising — **to set a s**, to mix leaven in a small quantity of dough to be used as leaven in bread-making — **to throw up the s** (*Pugilism*), to toss into the air the sponge used to sponge off a boxer after a round, in token of defeat, hence, to give up as beaten in any contest — **vegetable s**, same as SPONGE-GOURD — **waxed s** (*Surg*), a sponge tent coated with wax

sponge'let, 1 spunj'let, 2 spŏnġ'lĕt, *n* **1.** *Bot* Same as SPONGIOLE **2.** A diminutive sponge

sponge'ous, 1 spunj'us, 2 spong'ŭs, *a* Resembling sponge, spongy

spong'er, 1 spunj'ər, 2 spong'er, *n* One who or that which sponges, in any sense Specif (1) An apparatus for sponging cloth by means of a perforated steam-drum around which the web of cloth is passed (2) A person or vessel that gathers sponges (3) Same as SPONGE, *n*, 4

sponge'-tree", 1 spunj'-trī", 2 spong'-trē", *n* A spiny tropical or subtropical shrub (*Acacia farnesiana*) with bipinnate leaves and fragrant yellow flowers in globose heads found in waste places in the S United States

sponge'wood", 1 spunj'wud", 2 spong'wŏŏd", *n* **1.** A thick-stemmed swamp-plant (*Æschynomene aspera*) of India and Malaysia, or its light, spongy white pith, called *sola* See HAT-PLANT, SOLA **2** A tree (*Gastonia cutispongia*) of the ginseng family (*Araliaceæ*), with a spongy bark, the only species of its genus native of Mauritius, where it is called **bois d'éponge.**

Spon'gi-a, 1 spon'ji-ə, 2 spŏn'ġi-a, *n Spong* A genus typical of *Spongiidæ* [L, see SPONGE, *n*] — **Spon'gi-æ,** *n pl Spong* The *Porifera* or sponges, especially as a class **Spon"gi-a'ri-a‡.— spon'gi-an,** *a & n* — **spon'gi-cell,** *n* A sponge-cell — **spon-gic'o-lous,** *a* Inhabiting sponges — **Spon'gi-da,** *n pl* The *Porifera* — **Spon'gi-dæ,** *n pl* **1.** The *Spongiidæ* **2.** The *Spongiæ* — **Spon-gil'i-dæ,** *n pl* A family of sponges, especially horny sponges with small ciliated chambers, granular ground-substance, and a skeleton of horny fibers or partially cemented sand-grains, and no spicules — **spon'gi-id,** *n* — **spon'gi-oid,** *a* — **Spon-gil'la,** *n* **1.** A genus typical of *Spongillidæ* **2.** [s-] A sponge of this genus a fresh-water sponge — **Spon-gil'li-dæ,** *n pl* A family of sponges, especially *Clavulinæ*, with gemmules and a skeleton of short oxea, strongyli, or styli — **spon-gil'-lid,** *n* — **spon-gil'line, spon-gil'loid,** *a*

spon"gi-cul'ture, 1 spun ji-kul'chur, 2 spŏn'ġi-cŭl'chur, *n* The growing of sponges, especially for commercial purposes [< L *spongia* (see SPONGE, *n*) + CULTURE]

spon'gi-form, 1 spun'ji-fôrm, 2 spŏn'ġi-fôrm, *a* **1.** Having the form of a sponge **2.** Resembling the structure of a sponge, spongy, as, *spongiform* slag

spon'gin, 1 spun'jin, 2 spŏn'ġin, *n Chem* The organic matter that forms the skeleton of certain sponges ceratose

spon'gin-blast, 1 spun'jin-blast, 2 spŏn'ġin-blăst, *n Spong* A cell producing spongin [< SPONGIN + Gr *blastos*, germ] — **spon"gin-blas'tic,** *a*

spong'ing-house", 1 spunj'iŋ-haus", 2 spong'ing-hous", *n* [Eng] The house of a bailiff where debtors under arrest were formerly temporarily lodged to give them time to pay the debt and avoid imprisonment

spon'gi-o-, 1 spen'ji-o-, 2 spŏn'ġi-o- From Greek *spongion*, diminutive of *spongos*, sponge a combining form — **spon'gi-o-blast,** *n* **1.** An amœrine cell **2.** One of the cells forming the sponge-like reticular tissue (myelospongium) of the developing spinal cord — **spon'gi-ole,** *n Bot* The spongy extremity of young roots once regarded as a separate organ, spongelet — **spon'gi-o-lite,** *n Chem* Same as SPONGIN — **spon'gi-o-lit'ic,** *a* Of or relating to a fossil spicule — **spon"gi-ol'o-gy,** *n* Same as SPONGOLOGY — **spon'gi-o-pi'lin(e),** *n* An absorbent material made of sponge and some vegetable fiber on a water-proof backing used as a substitute for a poultice — **spon'gi-o-plasm,** *n Biol* The reticulum or more fixed portion of the protoplasm of a cell See illus under CELL — **spon"gi-o-plas'mic,** *a* — **spon'gi-o-por'phy-rin,** *n* A red coloring-matter found in some sponges, as *Suberites wilsoni* — **spon'gi-ose,** *a* Spongy **spon'gi-ous‡** — **spon'gi-ous-ness,** *n* — **spon"gi-o'sa,** *n* The reticulated portion of the gray matter of the spinal cord — **Spon"gi-o-zo'a,** *n pl* The *Porifera* or sponges — **spon"gi-o-zo'on,** *n*

spon'gite, 1 spen'jait, 2 spŏn'ġit, *n* A fossil of or like a sponge [< L *spongia*, see SPONGE, *n*]

spon'go-, 1 spen'go-, 2 spŏn'ġo- From Greek *spongos*, sponge a combining form — **spon'go-blast,** *n* A spongioblast — **spon'goid,** *a* Resembling sponge porous, as, a *spongoid* tissue **spon-gol'dal‡** — **spon-gol'o-gy,** *n* The branch of zoology that treats of the *Porifera* or sponges — **spon"go-log'i-cal,** *a* — **spon-gol'o-gist,** *n* One versed in spongology — **spon'go-mere,** *n* The upper part of certain sponges in which flagellated chambers are developed — **spon'go-mer"al,** *a* — **spon'go-phyll,** *n Bot* A leaf consisting of sponge tissue — **spon"go-zo'on,** *n* [-zo'a, *pl*] One of the *Spongiozoa*, a sponge

spong'y, 1 spunj'i, 2 spong'y, *a* [SPONG'I-ER, SPONG'I-EST] **1.** Having the nature or character of a sponge, poriferous as a sponge, elastic, compressible, and porous, as, *spongy* cake **2.** Having the quality of imbibing or sucking in fluids, absorptive

> Anon he stain'd the thick and *spongy* sod
> With wine, in honor of the shepherd-god
> KEATS *Endymion* st 10

3. *Chem* Existing in a condition of fine division and loose coherence said of deposits of metals produced by precipitation, as, *spongy* lead, *spongy* platinum **4†.** Wet soaked **5†.** Full of liquor, drunk — **spongy body** (*Anat*), the corpus spongiosum — **s. bone,** a bone containing numerous sponge-like cavities, specif, a turbinated bone — **s. tissue,** the cancellated or reticulated portion of bone — **spong'y-vil'lous,** *a Bot* Having a very compact pubescence of fine soft hairs, resembling the surface of a sponge — **spong'i-ness,** *n* **1.** The quality or state of being spongy **2** Porosity, as, the *sponginess* of the ethmoid bone

spon'sal†, *a* Relating to marriage or to a spouse

spon-sa'li-a, 1 spon-sē'li-ə, 2 spŏn-sā'li-a, *n pl* [L] *Civ Law* Betrothal, espousal — **sponsalia stipulatio sponsalitia,** a reciprocal promise lawfully made between two persons to marry at some future time

spon'si-ble, 1 spon'si-bl, 2 spŏn'si-bl, *a* [Scot] Responsible reliable

spon'sion, 1 spen'shan, 2 spŏn'shon, *n* **1.** The act of becoming surety or sponsor for another **2** *Inter Law* An undertaking on behalf of a state by a public officer not specifically empowered to enter into it **3.** *Rom Law* A form of surety or bail, given orally, and allowed only to Roman citizens [< L *sponsio(n-)*, < *spondeo*, p of *spondeo*, promise] — **spon'sion-al,** *a*

spon'son, 1 spen'san, 2 spŏn'son, *n* A curved projection or bulge from the hull of a vessel, supporting some heavy mechanism, also, the curves of such a projection Specif (1) The outward frame and structure on a side-wheel steamer, before and abaft of the wheels (2) A bow-like projection from the side of a war-ship, for the training of a heavy gun so that it may be pointed forward or aft (3) A projection on each side of a submarine vessel serving as a bearing for the vertical shaft of the lifting or depressing screw **spon'sing‡.— spon'son-beam",** *n* A lateral cross-beam stiffening the top of a sponson

spon'sor, 1 spen'sər, 2 spŏn'sor, *n* One who makes himself responsible, as for a statement or for the debt or duty of another, specif, one who makes the required professions and promises for an infant at baptism and becomes responsible for its religious training, a godfather or a godmother [L, < *sponsus*, see SPONSION] — **spon-so'ri-al,** *a* — **spon'sor-ship,** *n* The relation or fact of being a sponsor

spon"ta-ne'i-ty, 1 spon"tə-nī'i-ti, 2 spŏn"ta-nē'i-ty, *n* [-TIES, 1 -tiz, 2 -tiṣ, *pl*] **1.** The quality of being spontaneous, a proceeding or acting from inherent capacities or tendencies without external incitement or causation, or without constraint or coercion contrasted with *necessity*, in the physical world, and with *voluntariness*, in mental activity

> Leibnitz explains *spontaneity* to mean 'the true and real dependence of our actions on ourselves' Heineccius calls it the faculty of directing one's aim to a certain end' It is a self-active causality K-F *Vocab Philos* p 486 [SH & CO]

2. *Biol* (1) Organic variation apparently arising independently of external conditions, as in the production of sports (2) Tendency to activity independent of external stimuli, exhibited by muscular tissue, as in young animals [< F *spontanéité*, < LL *spontaneus*, willing, < L *sponte*, of free will]

spon-ta'ne-ous, 1 spon-tē'ni-us, 2 spŏn-tā'ne-ŭs, *a* **1.** Arising from inherent qualities or tendencies without external efficient cause, especially without constraint or coercion, done or acting from inner impulse or desire

> *Spontaneous* is opposed to reflective Those operations of mind which are continually going on without any effort or intention on our part are *spontaneous* K-F *Vocab Philos* p 487 [SH & CO]

2. Not having material causation outside of itself, self-generated, as, *spontaneous* motion **3.** Generated or produced without human labor, wild or sporadic, indigenous **4.** *Biol & Psychol* Of reactions (1) Not traceable to any external stimulus or influence, as certain changes in structural character (2) Due to obscure and often seemingly purposeless internal stimuli, as the movements of an infant or the gambols of a puppy

> The third cause [of variation] . is a very extensive one It has been called '*spontaneous* variation', which means that when we do not know anything about the cause of phenomena, we call it *spontaneous* HUXLEY *Origin of Species* p 90 [A 1869]

Syn. automatic, instinctive, involuntary, unbidden, voluntary, willing That is *spontaneous* which is freely done, with no external compulsion and, in human actions, without special premeditation or distinct determination of the will, that is *voluntary* which is freely done with distinct act of will, that is *involuntary* which is independent of the will, and perhaps in opposition to it, a *willing* act is not only in accordance with will, but with desire Thus *voluntary* and *involuntary*, which are antonyms of each other, are both partial synonyms of *spontaneous* We speak of *spontaneous* generation, *spontaneous* combustion, *spontaneous* sympathy, an *involuntary* start, an *unbidden* tear, *voluntary* agreement, *willing* submission A babe's smile in answer to that of its mother is *spontaneous* the smile of a pouting child wheedled into good humor is *involuntary* In physiology the action of the heart and lungs is called *involuntary*, the growth of the hair and nails is *spontaneous*, the action of swallowing is *voluntary* up to a certain point, beyond which it becomes *involuntary* or *automatic* In the fullest sense of that which is not only without the will but distinctly in opposition to it, or compulsory, *involuntary* becomes an antonym, not only of *voluntary* but of *spontaneous* as *involuntary* servitude A *spontaneous* outburst of applause is of necessity an act of volition, but so completely dependent on sympathetic impulse that it would seem frigid to call it *voluntary*, while to call it *involuntary* would imply some previous purpose or inclination not to applaud

— **spontaneous amputation** (*Med*), *n* amputation caused by the constriction of a part, as by intrauterine bands in fetal life — **spon-ta'ne-ous-ly,** *adv* — **spon-ta'ne-ous-ness,** *n*

Spon-ti'ni, 1 spon-ti'ni, 2 spŏn-tī'ni, **Casparo Luigi Pacifico** (11/14 1774–1/14 1851) An Italian musician and composer

spon-toon', 1 spen-tūn', 2 spŏn-tōōn', *n* A demi-pike, usually armed with a hook, for arresting malefactors [< F *sponton*, < It *spontone*, pike, < *punto*, POINT]

spoof, 1 spūf, 2 spōōf [Slang, Eng] **I.** *tr & ti* To swindle, deceive, or humbug **II** *n* A deception fraud humbug

spook, 1 spūk, 2 spōōk, *v* [Colloq] **I.** *t* To haunt, as a ghost

> She heard a rustling and a grunting behind the pantry door and she knew it was her father coming to 'spook' her OLIVE SCHREINER *Story of an African Farm* pt 1, p 31 [A BROS 1883]

II. *i* To play the spook

spook, *n* [Colloq] A ghost, an apparition now commonly humorous [< D *spook* ghost] — **spook'ish,** *a* Somewhat spooky — **spook'y,** *a* **1.** Like a ghost ghostly **2.** Haunted **3.** Suggesting the presence or agency of spooks

spool, 1 spūl, 2 spōōl, *tt* To wind on a spool

spool, *n* **1** A small cylinder, commonly of wood, upon which thread, cord, or the like may be wound usually having a flange at each end to retain that which is wound about it, and an axial bore for mounting it on a skewer or spindle when winding **2.** Any part of a machine or device that is shaped like a spool and used for winding, as the central bar of an anglers' reel **3** *Elec* The support on which a resistance-coil is wound **4.** The quantity of thread on a spool [< D *spoel*, spool] — **field'-spool",** *n Elec* A spool placed on the field-magnet of an electric machine, upon which to wind the field-coil — **spool'-cot"ton,** *n* Cotton thread wound on spools — **s -holder,** *n* Any device on which a spool is mounted for winding or unwinding thread or yarn, as a spool-stand — **s. -stand,** *n* A stand having pins on which spools of thread are placed for convenience in using the thread — **s -strip,** *n* A strip of lumber, or a quantity of the same collectively, sawed into squared sticks to be manufactured into spools

spoold, *pp* Spooled S S

spool'er, 1 spūl'ər, 2 spōōl'er, *n* **1.** A thread-winder **spool'ing-ma-chine"‡. 2.** Formerly, one who wound thread

spool'ing-wheel"†, *n* The spool of a spinning-wheel

spoom, 1 spūm, 2 spōōm, *v* [Archaic] **I.** *t* To cause to sail fast and directly forward **II.** *i* To sail or drive fast and straight on, as before the wind

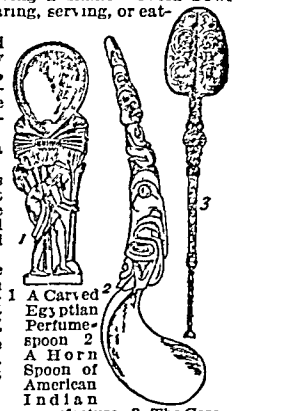
spoon¹, 1 spūn, 2 spōōn, *v* **I.** *t* **1.** To use a spoon upon, lift up or out with a spoon, also, to clean with a spoon **2.** [Colloq, U S] To lie spoon-fashion with (a person), as in sleeping **3.** To catch (fish) with a spoon-bait **4.** To play or hit with little force up into the air, as a ball said of cricket, tennis, etc

II. *i* **1.** To fish with a spoon-hook **2.** In croquet, to shove or scoop with the mallet in playing **3** [Colloq, U S] To lie spoon-fashion

spoon², *vi* [Colloq] **1.** To be sentimentally in love. **2** To indulge in demonstrations of affection, as lovers

spoon², *tt* [Archaic] Same as SPOOM

spoon¹, *n* **1.** A utensil having a shallow oval bowl and a handle, used in preparing, serving, or eating food



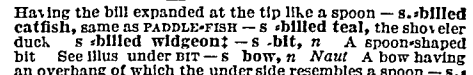
A Carved Egyptian Perfume-spoon 2 A Horn Spoon of American Indian manufacture 3 The Coronation-spoon of the Monarchs of England

Spoons are usually named from the thing with which they are used, as, **egg-spoon, mustard-s, pap-s.** (for infants), **sugar-s**, etc See also DESSERT-SPOON, TABLE-SPOON, TEASPOON

2. Something resembling a spoon or its bowl Specif (1) A spoon-oar, as, he handles the *spoons* well (2) A bright piece of metal shaped like the bowl of a teaspoon, attached to a fishing-line by a swivel and used to lure fish to a hook See illus below (3) A piece like an elongated spoon cut from an ox-horn and used in washing gold detritus or ore in testing its value (4) *Golf* A wooden-headed club with face more lofted and shaft shorter than a brassy less powerful in effect than the brassy or the driver Formerly one of three wooden-headed clubs, the **long spoon, mid s**, and **short s**, of various face-loft and length of shaft, now superseded by correspondingly lofted iron clubs (5) A spoon-like arm in the stop-mechanism of some drawing-frames (6) In archery, a petticoat (7) A spoon-shaped piece connected with the action-rail in a piano-action (8) *Med & Surg* One of several instruments as a **cataract-spoon** (for removing the lens in operating), **Daviel's s.** (used in operating upon the crystalline lens), **marrow-s.** (for gouging marrow from bones), **medicine-s.** (having a covered bowl with a hole at the tip, for taking fluid medicines without spilling), **powder-s** (for applying a medicament to a deep-seated part, as the uterus), **sharp s** (having a sharp-edged bowl a scraping-instrument)

3. The spoonbill or paddle-fish **4.** Same as BAG AND SPOON **5.** A concave extension upon a torpedo-tube to keep the launched torpedo in a straight course **6.** A long-handled shovel with a deep hollow blade used in removing the dirt from narrow holes **7.** *Pianomanuf* Same as DAMPER-LIFTER **8.** In cricket, tennis, etc, a hit by which the ball is sent a short distance high in the air **9†.** A wooden chip or splinter [<AS *spōn*, chip]

— **apostle's spoon,** a spoon having the figure of one of the apostles on the handle formerly given as a baptismal gift — **by the great horn s!** a mild form of adjuration — **souvenir s**, a spoon having appropriate ornamentation and sold as a souvenir of some particular place or person — **spoon'-bait",** *n* Same as SPOON, 2 (2) — **s.-billed,** *a*



Spoon or Spoon-bait

Having the bill expanded at the tip like a spoon — **s.-billed catfish,** same as PADDLE-FISH — **s -billed teal,** the shoveler duck **s -billed widgeon‡** — **s -bit,** *n* A spoon-shaped bit See illus under BIT — **s bow,** *n Naut* A bow having an overhang of which the underside resembles a spoon — **s.-chisel,** *n Sculp* A double-bezeled bent chisel — **s -fashion,** *adv* [Colloq, U S] In the manner in which spoons lie packed together, closely, with the face of one toward the back of another — **s -gouge,** *n* A gouge having its cutting end curved somewhat like the bowl of a spoon **s iron‡** — **s hook,** *n* **1** A fish-hook with spoon attached **2.** *Plumbing* A form of shave-hook with a spoon-shaped bill — **s -lever,** *n Cotton-spinning* In a drawing-frame, a spoon-shaped lever over which the silver passes — **s -meat,** *n* Food to be taken with a spoon, hence, pap for infants **s -food‡** — **s -nail,** *n Pathol* A condition in which the nails are concave instead of normally convex — **s -net,** *n* A hand-net for landing fish — **s -oar,** *n* An oar having a blade curved lengthwise — **s.-saw,** *n Surg* A spoon-shaped saw used in gynecology — **s -tool,** *n Molding* Any implement in spoon form for sleeking and finishing molds — **s -victuals,** *n pl* Spoon-meat — **s -wheel,** *n* A turbine wheel with spoon-like water-buckets — **wooden s 1.** Formerly, at Yale College, a wooden spoon given at first to the junior who had the lowest appointment in his class, and later to the man voted most popular in his class, who was called **spoon man 2** Formerly, at Cambridge University, England, the man listed lowest as a junior optime, from the wooden spoon given to him

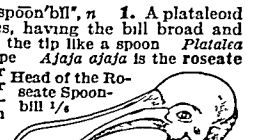
spoon², *n* A silly fellow, especially, a silly or foolishly demonstrative lover, a spoony [< SPOONY] — **to be spoons on,** to be sentimentally or foolishly in love with

Spoon¹, *n* A river in W central Illinois, length, 150 m to the Illinois river

spoon'age†, *n* Spoon-victuals

spoon'beak", 1 spūn'bik, 2 spōōn'bēk', *n* The shoveler; spoonbill

spoon'bill", 1 spūn'bil", 2 spōōn'bil", *n* **1.** A plataleoid bird, related to the ibises, having the bill broad and flattened, and expanded at the tip like a spoon *Platalea leucorodia* is found in Europe *Ajaja ajaja* is the roseate **spoonbill** of the warmer parts of America Other species *Platalea alba P regia* and *P minor*, are found in Africa, Australia and Japan **2.** The shoveler duck **3.** The ruddy duck **4.** The paddle-fish — **spoonbill sandpiper,** a Siberian sandpiper (*Eurynorhynchus pygmæus*) occasional in Alaska



Head of the Roseate Spoonbill 1/6

spoond, *pp* Spooned S S

spoon'drift", 1 spün'drift', 2 spōōn'drift', *n* *Naut* The spray blown from the crests of waves [< SPOON³, *v* (cor of SPOOM, prob var of SPUME), + DRIFT]

Spoon'er, 1 spün'ər, 2 spōōn'er, **John Colt** (1/21843–1/21919) An American soldier, lawyer, and U S Senator

spoon'ey, *a* & *n* [Colloq] Same as SPOONY

spoon'flow"er, 1 spün'flau'ər, 2 spōōn'flow'er, *n* **1.** A perennial West-Indian aquatic (*Xanthosoma sagittifolium*) found sparingly in marshy places near Savannah, Ga, and Wilmington, N C so called from the fancied likeness of its whitish spathe to a spoon **arrow-leaved spoonflower†.** **2** A small hothouse shrub (*Labisia pothoina*), from Malaysia, with terminal racemes of small white flowers whose corolla-lobes resemble the bowl of a spoon

spoon'ful, 1 spün'ful, 2 spōōn'fuł, *n* [-FULS, *pl*] As much as a spoon will hold See -FUL

spoon'tail", 1 spün'tāl', 2 spōōn'tāl', *n* A phyllopod crustacean (genus *Lipidurus*) [tain-laurel

spoon'wood", 1 spün wud, 2 spōōn'wōōd', *n* The mountain-laurel, *n* The moun-

spoon'worm", 1 spün'wûrm', 2 spōōn'wûrm', *n* A gephyrean having a long or spoon-like proboscis, as **Neptune's spoonworm** (*Thalassema neptuni*)

spoon'wort", 1 spün'wûrt', 2 spōōn'wûrt', *n* Any plant of the genus *Cochlearia*, especially the scurvy-grass

spoon'y, 1 spün'ɪ, 2 spōōn'y [Colloq] **I** *a* Sentimental or silly, as in love-making, also, demonstrative in love-making **II** *n* A foolish, fond lover, simpleton, ninny [< SPOON³, *n*] — **spoon'i-ly,** *adv* — **spoon'i-ness,** *n*

spoor, 1 spür, 2 spōōr, *v* [S Afr] **I.** *t* To track by a spoor or trail **II.** *i* To follow a spoor — **spoor'er,** *n*

spoor, *n* [S Afr D] A track, trail, or footprint, as of a wild animal, any trace showing the path taken

The *spoor* of stolen cattle was traced to Montsiwa's new kraal G McC THEAL *Boers in S Africa* p 342 [SON & CO 1888]

spoorn, *n* [Archaic] *Folk-lore* A goblin or sprite

spo-ra'ceous, 1 spo-rē'shus, 2 spo-rā'shŭs, *a* *Bot* Of or pertaining to spores

Spor'a-des, 1 spor'ə-dīz, 2 spôr'a-dēs, *n pl* **1. Northern,** a division of the Grecian Archipelago containing Skyros and adjacent islands **2. Turkish,** an island group off S W Asia Minor, including Rhodes and near islands **3†.** Stars not grouped into a constellation [L, < Gr *sporades*, pl of *sporas* see SPORADIC]

spo-rad'ic, 1 spo-rad'ik, 2 spo-răd'ɪc, *a* Occurring here and there, or at irregular intervals, separate, single, specif, neither epidemic nor endemic said of diseases

A *sporadic* laugh as Dr Kittridge would have said, which did not become epidemic HOLMES *Elsie Venner* p 140 [H M & CO 1884]

[< Gr *sporadikos*, < *sporas*, < *speirō*, scatter] **spo-ra'di-al†; spo-rad'i-cal†** — **spo-rad'i-cal-ly,** *adv* — **spo-rad'i-cal-ness, spo"ra-dic'i-ty,** *n*

spor"a-do-rid'er-ite, 1 sper ə-do-sid'ər-aɪt, 2 spôr a-do-sid'er-ɪt, *n* See METEORITE, *n*, 1 (3) [< SPORADIC + SIDERITE]

spo'ral, 1 spō'rəl, 2 spō'ral, *a* Of or pertaining to spores

spo-range', 1 spo-ranj', 2 spo-răng', *n* *Bot* Same as SPORANGIUM

spo-ran'gi-al, 1 spo-ran'jɪ-əl, 2 spo-răn'gi-al, *a* *Bot* Of, resembling, or pertaining to a sporangium

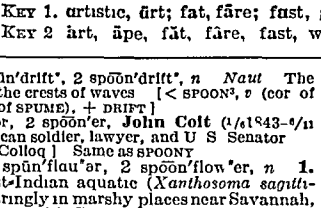
— **sporangial bed,** a group of asci or sporangia not enclosed in a receptacle — **s fruit,** same as PERITHECIUM

spo-ran'gi-um, 1 spo-ran'jɪ-um, 2 spo-răn'gi-ŭm, *n* [-GI-A, *pl*] *Biol* A sac in which spores are produced endogenously, a spore-case Compare MACROSPORANGIUM, MICROSPORANGIUM, OOSPORANGIUM, ZOOSPORANGIUM etc [< SPORE¹ + Gr *angeion*, a vessel] — **spo"ran-gid'i-umt,** *n* *Bot* **1** Same as SPORANGIUM **2** The columella in mosses — **spo"ran-gif'er-ous,** *a* *Bot* Bearing sporangia — **spo-ran'gi-form,** *a* *Bot* Having the form of a sporangium — **spo-ran'gi-oid,** *a* *Bot* Resembling a sporangium — **spor"ran-gi'o-lum,** *n* [-LA, *pl*] *Bot* A small sporangium **spo-ran'gi-olet** — **spo-ran'gi-o-phore,** *n* *Bot* A part or axis bearing sporangia in fungi, the stalk of a sporangium **spo-ran"gi-oph'o-rumt.** — **spo-ran'gi-o-spore,** *n* *Bot* A spore produced within a sporangium

spo-ra'tion, 1 spo-rē'shən, 2 spo-rā'shon, *n* Spore-formation **spor"u-la'tiont.** [velop spores said of plants

spore, 1 spōr, 2 spōr, *vi* [SPORED, SPOR'ING] *Bot* To develop spores

spore¹, *n* **1.** *Bot* A minute primitive reproductive body in flowerless plants (cryptogams), formerly regarded as analogous to a seed of an ordinary flowering plant (phænogam) Spores contain no embryo They are free, usually single-celled bodies protoplasmic masses produced externally or in some closed sac or cavity and are capable of developing at once or after a time into an independent organism or individual



Examples of Spores

1 *Ustilago carbo* 2 *Equisetum arvense* 3 *Tuber melanosporum* 4 *Tilletia caries* 5 *Læstadia bidwellii* 6 *Swarm-spores of Ulothrix zonata*

Spores present innumerable transitions from highly differentiated cells or combinations of cells, often the result of a sexual act, to simple rounded segments of the ordinary mycelium Compare ÆCIDIOSPORE ASCOSPORE BISPORE CARPOSPORE, CHLAMYDOSPORE CLINOSPORE MACROSPORE, MICROSPORE, OOSPORE PROTOSPORE PSEUDOSPORE, PYCNIDIOSPORE, STYLOSPORE, TELEUTOSPORE, TETRASPORE, UREDOSPORE ZOOSPORE ZYGOSPORE

2. *Biol* A minute round or ovoid organic body that develops into a new individual, as in protozoans and bacteria **3** Any minute organism, a germ [< Gr *spora*, seed, sowing, < *speirō*, sow]

— **mother spore-cell,** a cell that by twice-repeated division produces a group of four spores (a tetrad) in bryophytic and pteridophytic plants and of microspores in spermatophytes — **sexual s** (*Bot*), a spore formed by the uniting of sex-cells or germ-cells — **spore'-case",** *n* *Biol* Same as SPORANGIUM — **s -cell,** *n* *Biol* A spore or spore-producing cell — **s -formation,** *n* The formation of spores, as in bacteria specif, a mode of reproduction in protozoans in which, usually after encystment, the organism breaks up into nucleated portions or spores — **s -fruit,** *n* An ascocarp — **s - group,** *n* *Bot* Same as SPORIDESM — **s -sac,** *n* *Bot* **1.** The sac lining the interior of a moss-capsule, within which the spores are produced **2** In fungi, an ascus, also a membrane surrounding the gleba in certain *Gasteromycetes*

— **spo-rif'er-ous,** *a* Bearing or producing spores — **spo"ri-fi-ca'tion,** *n* Spore-production the process of producing spores — **spo"ri-par'i-ty,** *n* Reproduction by spores. — **spo-rip'a-rous,** *a* Reproducing by spores

spore²†, *n* A spur

spore'ling, 1 spōr'lɪŋ, 2 spōr'ling, *n* *Bot* A prothallus of a fern or other pteridophytic plant [< SPORE¹, *n*]

spo'rid, 1 spō'rɪd, 2 spō'rid, *n* *Bot* Same as SPORIDIUM

spo'ri-desm, 1 spō'rɪ-dezm, 2 spō'rɪ-dĕsm, *n* *Bot* An aggregate of cells, which becomes free like a simple spore, and in which every cell is capable of germinating Such spores are called also *cellular composite, compound, multilocular, pluricellular,* and *septate* [< SPORE¹ + Gr *desmē*, band, < *deō*, bind] **spore'-group"†**

spo"ri-dif'er-ous, 1 spō rɪ-dif'ər-us, 2 spō'rɪ-dif'er-ŭs, *a* *Bot* Sporidia-bearing [< SPORIDIUM + L *fero*, bear]

Spo"ri-di-if'er-a, 1 spō'rɪ-dɪ-ɪf'ər-ə, 2 spō'rɪ-di-if'er-a, *n* *pl* *Bot* Sporangial or sporidia-bearing fungi, including *Phycomycetes* and *Ascomycetes* an old name

spo"ri-di'o-lum, 1 spō'rɪ-dɪ'o-lum, 2 spō'rɪ-di'o-lŭm, *n* [-O-LA, *pl*] *Bot* A secondary sporidium [< SPORIDIUM] **spo-rid'i-olet**

spo-rid'i-um, 1 spo-rid'ɪ-um, 2 spo-rid'i-ŭm, *n* [-I-A, *pl*] *Bot* **1** A minute secondary spore (conidium) borne on a promycelium **2** An ascospore **3†** A reproductive body of any fungus [< Gr *spora* see SPORE¹] — **spo-rid'i-al,** *a*

Spo-rif'er-a, 1 spo-rif'ər-ə, 2 spo-rif'er-a, *n* *pl* *Bot* An artificial group of fungi including all that bear naked spores, in contrast with those having spores in sacs or cysts [< SPORE¹ + L *fero*, bear]

spor'ling, 1 spôr'lɪŋ, 2 spôr'ling, *n* Same as SPARLING¹

spornet, *vt* To spurn kick

spo'ro-, 1 spō'ro-, 2 spō'ro- From Greek *spora*, seed, spore (< *speirō*, sow) a combining form — **spo'ro-blast,** *n* *Bot* A merispore — **Spo-rob'o-lus,** *n* *Bot* A large genus of slender or coarse perennial grasses, known as *drop-seed grasses* from the easily separating utricle — **spo'ro-carp,** *n* *Bot* **1** A many-celled form of fruit produced in certain of the lower cryptogams as the direct result of the sexual act **spo"ro-car'pi-umt** [-PI-A, *pl*] **2** The sporogonium in mosses **3** *The body containing the sporangium* in heterosporous fern allies of the *Salviniales*

spo'ro-cyst, 1 spō'ro-sist, 2 spō'ro-cȳst, *n* **1** *Helminth* An asexual form of a trematode worm that develops directly from the embryo and in which mouth and intestinal tract are wanting parasitic in snails From within it rediæ are developed **2** An encysted organism, especially a protozoan, that gives rise to spores **3** *Bot* A sporocyte [< SPORO- + CYST] — **spo"ro-cys'tic,** *a*

spo'ro-cyte, *n* *Bot* The mother-cell from which spores are produced — **spo'ro-derm,** *n* *Bot* The wall or covering of a spore — **Spo"ro-des'mi-um,** *n* *Bot* **1** A form-genus of fungi having more or less irregular clavate or sarciniform transverse and longitudinally septate, pedicellate, brown conidia Several species are parasitic **2** [s-] [-MI-A, *pl*] A compound spore sporidesm — **spo"ro-do'chi-um,** *n* *Bot* *The dense mass of spore-bearing hyphæ on which conidia develop* in certain fungi — **spo'ro-duct,** *n* A duct or passage for spores — **spo'ro-gen,** *n* *Bot* A plant reproducing by means of spores — **spo"ro-gen'e-sis,** *n* Reproduction by spores, spore-formation **spo-rog'o-nyt** — **spo-rog'e-nous,** *a* *Biol* Producing spores, reproducing by means of spores, as the *sporogenous* layer (the hymenium), *sporogenous* tissue (giving rise to spores) **spo"ro-gen'ict.** — **spo"ro-go'ni-al,** *a* Descriptive of or relating to a sporogonium or sporogonia — **spo"ro-gon'ic,** *a* Referring to spore-production or sporogony — **spo"ro-go'ni-um,** *n* [-NI-A, *pl*] *Bot* The so-called moss-fruit or capsule in which the spores of mosses are produced See illus under CALYPTRA **spo'ro-gonet** — **spo'roid,** *a* Like a spore — **spo"ro-log'i-cal,** *a* Dependent upon spore-characteristics — **spo-rol'o-gist,** *n* A botanist who is an authority on spores or makes use of them in classification

spo'ront, 1 spō'rent, 2 spō'rŏnt, *n* *Protoz* A septate gregarine at the stage when the epimerite has disappeared [< SPORE¹ + Gr *ōn* (*ont-*), ppr of *eimi*, be]

spo'ro-phore, *n* *Bot* A spore-bearer or seed-bearer (1) In flowering plants, same as PLACENTA (2) In flowerless plants, a branch (of varying form) from the thallus which bears the spores (3) Same as SPOROPHYTE — **spo"ro-phor'ic,** *a* Of or pertaining to a sporophore — **spo-roph'o-rous,** *n* Bearing or producing a sporophore, sporophoric — **spo-roph'y-as,** *n* *Bot* A sporostegium a proposed name — **spo"ro-phyd'i-um,** *n* [-I-A, *pl*] *Bot* *The whole fruit of* plants of the genus *Chara*, embracing the sporostegium, the spore proper, and all accessory or enveloping cells belonging to it Called **sporangium** by most authors — **spo'ro-phyll,** *n* *Bot* A leaf, usually more or less modified, which bears spores or sacs or receptacles containing them **spo'ro-phyll'iumt** — **spo"ro-phyl'la-ry,** *a* — **spo'ro-phyte,** *n* *Bot* The spore-bearing generation in archegoniate plants the sporophyte is the double-celled phase in the life-history of a plant and *is composed of* double cells in a condition of prolonged sexual fusion See GAMETOPHYTE — **spo'ro-sac,** *n* **1** *Zoöph* A sac-shaped hydroid gonophore destitute of an umbrella **2** *Helminth* (1) A redia (2) Same as SPOROCYST — **spo"ro-ste'gi-um,** *n* [-GI-A, *pl*] *Bot* The so-called fruit of plants of the genus *Chara*, consisting of the hard, brownish, spirally twisted shell or covering of the spore — **spo-ros'tro-te,** *n* *Phytogeog* A plant migrating by means of spores — **spo"ro-tri-cho'sis,** *n.* *Pathol* Any disease caused by a fungus of the genus *Sporotrichum* [spore, sporal

spo'rous, 1 spō'rus, 2 spō'rŭs, *a* *Bot* Of or pertaining to a

Spo"ro-zo'a, 1 spō ro-zō'ə, 2 spō'ro-zō'a, *n* *pl* *Protoz* A class of corticate protozoans with the protoplasm of the cell-body differentiated into an outer denser cortical substance and an inner more fluid medullary substance, as in gregarines [< SPORO- + Gr *zōon*, animal, < *zaō* live] — **spo"ro-zo'an,** *a* & *n* — **spo"ro-zo'ic,** *a* — **spo"ro-zo'ite, spo"ro-zo'on,** *n* *Zool* An aggregation of protoplasm of a sporozoan segmented off as a minute sickle-shaped germ — **spo"ro-zo'i-to-blast,** *n* *Biol* The parent-cell of a sporozoite — **spo"ro-zo'oid,** *n* *Biol* A zoospore — **spo"ro-zo'on,** *n* [-ZO'A, *pl*] One of the *Sporozoa*

spor'ran, 1 spor'an, 2 spôr'an, *n* [Scot] A purse or leather pouch, worn in front of the kilt by Highlanders in full dress generally covered with fur or long hair See illus under HIGHLANDER [< Gael *sporan*, purse]

sport, 1 sp rt, 2 sp rt, *v* **I** *t* **1.** To wear ostentatiously in public, as, to *sport* a watch or a cane, hence, by extension, to have a certain manner, as, to *sport* a smile **2.** To spend lavishly now chiefly Australian

Fancy has *sported* all her powers away
In tales in trifles and in children's play
COWPER *Table Talk* l 740

3 [Rare] To strike off easily and freely, as in conversation used with *off*, as to *sport off* an epigram **4†.** To divert, amuse, entertain merrily commonly reflexive **5†.** To represent, as a light theme, by music or poetry **II.** *i* **1.** To amuse oneself, play, frolic, seek diversion in games, especially in field-sports See SPORTING **2.** To make sport or jest, trifle, as, to *sport* with another's feelings **3.** (1) *Biol* To vary suddenly or spontaneously from the normal type said of an animal or plant or of one of its parts (2) To display bud-variation Syn see DALLY, FRISK — **sport'er,** *n* One who sports, a sportsman

sport, *n* **1.** That which amuses in general, diversion; pastime, fun, as, an act or spirit of *sport*

There's no such *sport* as *sport* by *sport* o'erthrown
SHAKESPEARE *Love's Labour's Lost* act v, sc 2

2 A particular game or play pursued for diversion, especially an athletic or outdoor game or amusement, also, opportunity for sporting in this sense, as, the *sport* of the district comprises ball-playing, racing, and fox-hunting **3.** A spirit of jesting, as opposed to seriousness of intent, pleasantry, raillery, as, he accused them merely in *sport* **4** That with which one sports, a toy or plaything, hence, a helpless object

He was during his short life the *sport* both of his own passions and of many other stormy influences
CRAIK *Eng Lit and Lang*, *Burns* in vol II p 445 [S 1869]

5. A mockery or object of derision, as, they made *sport* of his stammering **6.** *Biol* An animal or plant, or one of its parts, that exhibits or is the result of sudden and spontaneous variation from the normal type **7** *Bot* Bud-variation original term **8** [Slang, U S] (1) One whose interest in sport lies chiefly in gambling, a gamester, also, a person of cheap and flashy appearance, one ready to join or assist in any movement, usually for the purpose of pleasure, also, one willing to join with others in questionable or dangerous actions (2) A crank, faddist **9†.** Empty, meaningless jingle **10†.** Amorous fondling, wanton play [Abbr of DISPORT]

Syn amusement, diversion, entertainment, frolic, fun, gambol, game gaiety, jollity, joviality, merriment, merry-making, mirth, pastime, pleasantry, pleasure, prank, recreation See AMUSEMENT, FROLIC Compare synonyms for RIDICULE — **sport"a-bil'i-ty†,** *n* Frolicsomeness sportiveness — **sport'a-blet,** *a* *Frolicsome, merry, full of fun* — **sport'al†,** *a* Pertaining or relating to sports — **sport'ancet,** *n* Sport, merrymaking — **sport'ful,** *a* [Poet or Archaic] **1** Same as SPORTIVE, 1 **2** Jesting or done in jest **3†.** Wanton — **sport'ful-ly,** *adv* [Archaic] — **sport'ful-ness,** *n* [Archaic]

sport'ing, 1 spōrt'ɪŋ, 2 spōrt'ing, *pa* **1.** Engaged in gaming or gambling for money **2** Addicted to or fond of field-sports, as, a *sporting* parson — **-ly,** *adv*

sport'ing, *n* The act of engaging in field-sports, as hunting, fishing etc — **sport'ing-book",** *n* A book containing records of sporting transactions bets, etc — **s -goods,** *n* Merchandise that includes whatever is used in sports, especially athletics and field-sports — **s -house,** *n* **1** A house frequented by gamblers and other sporting men **2** A bawdy-house — **s -man 1** One who practises field-sports, a sportsman **2** [U S] Same as SPORT, *n* 8 (1)

spor'tive, } 1 spōr'tɪv, 2 spôr'tiv, *a* **1.** Fond of or in-
spor'tivs, } clined toward sport or play, having a playful habit, frolicsome **2.** Relating to sport, especially to field-sports

If the *sportive* activity allowed to boys does not prevent them from growing up into gentlemen why should a like *sportive* activity allowed to girls prevent them from growing up into ladies?
SPENSER *Education* p 255 [A 1889]

3 *Biol* Tending to produce sports **4†.** Wanton Syn *see* HUMOROUS JOCOSE MERRY — **-ly,** *adv* — **-ness,** *n*

sport'less, 1 spōrt'les, 2 spōrt'lĕs, *a* Having no amusement or sport

sport'ling, 1 spōrt'lɪŋ, 2 spōrt'ling, *n* **1.** A small person or creature at play **2** A bit of sport

sports'man, 1 spōrts'man, 2 spōrts'man, *n* [-MEN, *pl*] **1.** A person who engages in field-sports, also, a hunter of big game **2.** [U S] Same as SPORT, *n*, 8 (1) **3** A participant who competes fairly, playing the game for its own sake and not necessarily for the prize awarded **4.** Figuratively, one who bears up manfully under adverse circumstances — **sports'man-ship,** *n* The art or quality of being a sportsman

sports'man-like, 1 spōrts'man-laik, 2 spōrts'man-lik, *a* **1.** Pertaining to sportsmen, conformable to the rules of sportsmanship **2.** Skilful in field-sports **sports'-man-ly‡.**

sports'wo"man, 1 spōrts'wu"man, 2 spōrts'wo"man, *n* [-WO"MEN, *pl*] A woman devoted to field-sports

spor'tu-la, 1 spōr'tiu-lə, 2 spōr'tū-la *n* [L] A little basket used by the Romans to distribute gifts hence, a gift

spor'tu-la-ryt, *a* Subsisting on alms

spor'tule†, *n* A gift prize also, an alms

sport'y, 1 spōrt'ɪ, 2 spōrt'y, *a* [SPORT'I-ER, SPORT'I-EST] [Colloq] Relating to or characteristic of a sport, hence, *gay, loud,* and *dissipated*

spor'ule, 1 sper'ūl, 2 spōr'ul, *n* **1.** A spore, sometimes, a little spore **2** The secondary spores (sporidia) of uredinous fungi **3†.** A conidium borne in a perithecium-like receptacle See PYCNOSPORE [Dim of SPORE¹]

— **spor'u-lar,** *a* *Bot* Of or pertaining to a sporule, sporoid — **spor'u-late,** *v* **I** *t* To convert into spores **II.** *i* *To form spores* — **spor"u-la'tion,** *n* — **spor"u-lif'er-ous,** *a* Bearing sporules or spores, sporiferous — **spor'u-loid,** *a* Resembling a sporule

spor'y-art, *n* One who makes spurs, a spurrier

sposh, 1 spɔsh, 2 spŏsh *n* [Local, U S] A mixture of liquid mud and half-melted snow, also, water partly frozen, slush [For *splosh*, var of SPLASH] — **sposh'y,** *a* Slushy

spot, 1 spet, 2 spŏt, *v* [SPOT'TED, SPOT'TING] **I.** *t* **1.** To stain, discolor, or soil in or with spots, as, to *spot* a carpet, grease will *spot* cloth **2.** To dot, mark, or decorate with spots **3.** *Phot* To retouch with pigments, as the spots on photographic prints **4** Figuratively, to sully or mar, tarnish, as, to *spot* one's reputation **5** [Slang] To mark for future recognition, note as suspicious, hence, to pick out, recognize, detect, as, to *spot* a winner

The true American aspires to be cosmopolitan and does not want to be '*spotted*' in society by any peculiarity of speech, that is by any American peculiarity
C D WARNER *As We Were Saying, The Broad A* p 72 [H 1891]

6 To place on a designated spot, as, to *spot* a billiard-ball **7.** [Slang] To single out, as a horse likely to win in a race **8.** To chip, as timber, before hewing **9** [New Zealand] To choose and purchase desirable tracts of (land) **10†.** To blame, reproach

II. *i* **1.** To make a stain or discoloration, cause a blemish **2** To suffer injury from or be liable to spots, as the cloth is likely to *spot* Syn see BEDAUB

spot, *n* **1.** A particular place of small extent, a definite locality, as, the *spot* where Columbus first landed

It is a severe test of a description to read it on the actual *spot*
BAYARD TAYLOR *Greece and Russia* p 204 [G P P]

2 Any small portion of a surface differing in color from the rest (1) A small stain of discoloration (2) A patch of color, either decorative as on a fabric, or natural as on

an animal, usually larger than a *dot* or *speck*, and not so elongated as to be termed a *streak* or *stripe* (3) *Med* A congenital birthmark, nævus (4) A sun-spot (5) Any of the patches, colored or otherwise, from time to time discovered on astronomical bodies
3 Figuratively, a stain or blemish on moral character or purity, disgrace, a reproach, as, a *spot* on one's name
Evil into the mind of God or man
May come and go, so unapproved and leave
No *spot* or blame behind MILTON *P L* bk v l 119
4. A scimnoid fish (*Liostomus xanthurus*) of the Atlantic coast of the United States, bluish with a black spot behind the shoulder and many dark oblique bars on the sides 5. The redfish (*Sciæna ocellata*), which has a black spot at the base of the caudal fin 6. One of a breed of domestic pigeons 7. In billiards and pool, a very thin disk of black adhesive cloth about half an inch in diameter, placed near each end of the table at a point equidistant from the end and sides 8. A minute piece or bit, particle, atom 9. *pl* [Brokers' Slang] Commodities sold for spot cash (see CASH) Compare SPOT COTTON, below 10. *Bowling* Same as PIN-SPOT 11. *Cards* A game of cards in which the court-cards count but one each, while the others are valued according to their pips, the deuce being better than the ace The game is one of points, the player winning whose cards contain the most pips 12 [Slang, U S] A dollar usually with the prefix of a numeral, as, a ten-*spot*, a ten-dollar bill [< root of SPIT¹, *v*, cp D *spat*, speck, Dan *spette*, spot, Sw *spott*, spittle] Syn. see BLEMISH, PLACE
— **a soft spot** [Slang], an easy job or task, a sinecure, something peculiarly desirable — **brown s.**, a disease of tobacco plants caused by various fungi of the genus *Macrosporium* especially *M longipes* — **currant-leaf s.**, a disease — anthracnose — caused by a parasitic fungus (*Septoriaribis*) which appears in large spots with a pale center and dark margin on the foliage of currant-bushes — **fruit-*spot***, *n* A disease caused in pears and quinces by parasitic fungus of the genus *Entomosporium* — **in spots** [Colloq], in some respects, as, he is bright *in spots* — **Koplik's spots**, small reddish spots with pale-blue centers that appear on the mucous membranes of the mouth in an early stage of measles before the eruption appears on the external surface of the body — **Mariotte's s** (*Anat*), the spot or point where the optic nerve enters the retina it is not sensitive to light **blind s** ‡.— **Mongolian spots**, dusky pigmented areas that in young children, especially those of Mongolian stock, appear temporarily upon the skin, generally on that of the sacrolumbar region — **on the s**, at the same place at which the events mentioned or just occurring took place, without changing locality, hence, on the alert, wide awake — **sieve-like spots** (*Anat*), groups of small perforations on the inner wall of the vestibule of the ear, through which pass minute filaments of the auditory nerve — **Sommering's s.**, a yellow spot on the retina of the eye, that appears to be the principal seat of vision the macula lutea — **spot'-ball'**, *n Billiards* 1 A ball placed on the spot 2. The white ball that is marked with a black spot often called the **black ball. s -white**‡ — **s.-barred**, *a* [Eng] *Billiards* Of or pertaining to a game in which the red ball is placed upon the center spot, after it has been pocketed twice in succession from its own spot into a top corner pocket — **s. cotton, s wheat**, cotton or wheat actually on hand for delivery on sale made, as distinguished from cotton or wheat not on hand — **s -disease**, *n* Any fungous disease that appears on leaves or fruits of higher plants in the form of spots — **s. freight**, freight for immediate shipment — **s.-frequency**, *n Astron* The periodic recurrence of sun-spots — **s.-lens**, *n* A planoconvex condensing lens in a microscope, having a diaphragm on the flat side toward the object — **s. of Wagner**, the nucleolus of the ovum — **s. prices**, rates or market prices quoted as for payment on delivery, as distinguished from the rates in sales on time **s. cash**‡.— **s rate**, the rate charged for freight immediate shipment of which is desired — **s -stitch**, *n* A stitch in crochet-work by which raised dots or figures are wrought at regular intervals — **s -stroke**, *n* In English billiards a stroke that drives the object-ball from the spot into a pocket a winning hazard — **s -weave**, *n* A weave in which the warp and woof are interwoven so as to form a fancy design

spot'less, 1 spot'les, 2 spŏt'lĕs, *a* **1.** Free from spot or stain 2. Free from moral spot or stain, immaculate in character and conduct, pure, irreproachable, as, a *spotless* life Syn. see INNOCENT PERFECT
— **spot'less-ly**, *adv* — **spot'less-ness**, *n*

spot'neck", 1 spot'nek", 2 spŏt'nĕk", *n* [Local, U S] A bird, the Hudsonian curlew

spot'rump", 1 spot'rump", 2 spŏt'rŭmp", *n* [Local, U S] A bird, the Hudsonian godwit

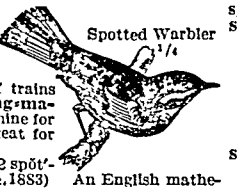
spot'ta-bl\|e", 1 spot'ə-bl, 2 spŏt'a-bl, *a* Capable of being made spotted or of becoming spotted

spot'ted, 1 spot'ed, 2 spŏt'ĕd, *pa* **1** Befouled or discolored in spots 2. Characterized by or marked with spots, as, a *spotted* fawn, *spotted* foliage 3. Besmirched or tarnished as, a *spotted* name
— **spotted bass**, the redfish (*Sciæna ocellata*) — **s blenny**, the ocellated blenny See BLENNY, *n*, 1 — **s cabrilla**, a fish, the olive-brown ocellated cabrilla (*Paralabrax maculatofasciatus*) of the southern Californian coast — **s cavy**, a rodent, the paca — **s. coltsfoot**, an asteraceous plant (*Senecio Kaempferi aureo-maculata*) having deep-green leaves blotched with yellow in some species and with white or red in others often cultivated under the name of *Farfugium* — **s crake**, a bird the spotted rail **s skitty**‡, **s water-hen**‡ — **s disease** 1 Pinta 2 A skin-disease prevalent in Montana, characterized by fever, with bluish spotting of the skin, apparently conveyed by bites of ticks — **s. dog** [Slang] 1 Plum dough 2 *Mil* A saveloy — **s eagle**, the *Aquila maculata* of Europe — **s fever. 1.** Cerebrospinal fever, characterized by livid spots on the skin 2. Same as TEXAS FEVER **s fever of the Rocky Mountains**‡.— **s gum**, a eucalypt of Australia — **s hemlock**, the water-hemlock — **s kidney**, a form of Bright's disease in which desquamated epithelial cells in the urine are discovered by the microscope — **s lynx 1.** The pardine lynx 2 [U S] The bobcat — **s rock**, a rock containing irregular deposits of ore — **s. sandpiper. 1.** A sandpiper (*Actitis macularia*) common along watercourses throughout North America, teetertail 2. The similar common British sandpiper (*A hypoleucos*) — **spot'ted-tree"**, *n* A small Australian tree (*Flindersia maculosa*) with a trunk spotted by the falling off of the bark in patches — **s warbler**, the black-and-yellow warbler (*Dendræca maculosa*), common in eastern North America See illus in next column — **spot'ted-ness**, *n*

spot'ter, 1 spot'ər, 2 spŏt'ĕr, *n* **1** [Slang] One who spots or notes for recognition suspicious persons a private detective also, a person employed to travel, as on street-railways to keep secret tally of the number of passengers and the fares received by conductors 2 [U S] *Railroad* A contrivance fitted to a car in order to register any irregularities in the roadway 3. An observation balloon

spot'ti-ness, 1 spot'i-nes, 2 spŏt'i-nĕs, *n* The state of being spotty

spot'ting, 1 spot'iŋ, 2 spŏt'ing, *n* **1.** *Engraving* The touching up of spots in photographs with colors, to remedy defects in printing 2 *Railroad* The breaking up and switching of trains into several sections — **spot'ting-ma-chine"**, *n Railroad* A machine for leveling a tie so as to form a seat for a plate or the base of a rail


Spotted Warbler 1/4

Spot'tis-woode, 1 spot'is-wud, 2 spŏt'-is-wo͝od, **William** (¹⁰/₁₁1825–⁶/₇1883) An English mathematician and physicist

Spott"sȳl-va'ni-a, 1 spot'sil-vā'ni-ə, 2 spŏt sȳl-vā'ni-a, *n* A county in N E Virginia, 401 sq m county-seat, Spottsylvania (formerly Spottsylvania Court House) scene of battles of the Wilderness between Grant and Lee, May 8–21, 1864 **Spott"sȳl-va'ni-a**‡ [U S B]

spot'ty, 1 spot'i, 2 spŏt'y, *a* Having many spots, covered with spots, spotted [*celidotus*]

spot'tȳ, *n* [New Zealand] A labroid fish (*Pseudolabrus*

spou'sage†, *n* Espousal, betrothal

spou'sal, 1 spau'zəl, 2 spou'ṣal, *a* [Poet] Pertaining to marriage, matrimonial nuptial Syn. see MATRIMONIAL

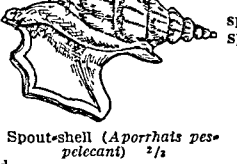
spou'sal, *n* [Poet & Archaic] Marriage, nuptials, espousal now generally in the plural [< OF *espousailles*, see ESPOUSAL] **spou'saille**†.

spouse†, *vt* **1.** To marry **2** To give in marriage

spouse, 1 spauz, 2 spouṣ, *n* **1.** A partner in marriage, one's husband or wife 2†. A husband, as distinguished from the wife [< OF *espos*, f *espouse*, < L *sponsus*, f *sponsa*, < *sponsus*, see SPONSION] — **spouse'-breach"**†, *n* Adultery — **spouse'ess**†, *n* A wife — **spouse'hood**†, *n* The married state — **spouse'less**, *a* Having no spouse

spout, 1 spaut, 2 spout, *v* **I.** *t* **1.** To pour out copiously and forcibly, as a liquid under pressure, emit or eject voluminously, cause to burst forth as in a stream, as, a volcano *spouts* flame and lava
An abundance of rockets were *spouted* from their decks
BAYARD TAYLOR *Lands of the Saracen* p 328 [G P P 1855]
2. To provide or make a spout for or to, as, to *spout* a new building 3 [Colloq] To utter in the manner of a speech, especially in a grandiloquent manner, recite, as, to *spout* poetry 4 [Slang] To pawn or pledge
II. *i* **1.** To burst forth in a stream with force and volume, issue rapidly, spurt, gush out, as, blood *spouts* from a cut artery 2. To pour out a fluid either continuously or in jets, specif, to blow, as a whale 3. [Colloq] To speak or recite in a pompous or declamatory manner, especially in public [Doublet of SPROUT, cp Sw *sputa*, *spruta*, sprout]

spout, *n* **1** A tube, trough, nozle, or chute for the discharge of a liquid or a semiliquid, or of small solids, as grain, etc, usually from a receptacle or a machine, a pipe or conduit, as, the *spout* of a teapot 2. A spout-hole, as of a whale 3. A continuous stream of fluid issuing from or as from a spout or jet Specif (1) The column of spray made by a whale in breathing (2) A waterspout 4. A shoot or lift, specif, the shoot or lift in a pawnbroker's shop through which articles pawned are sent to their place of deposit, hence, a pawnbroker's shop 5. [Canada] A contracted portion of a river, with a swift current so called by voyageurs 6. *Mining* A short subterranean passage between a main road and an air-head in a thick coal-working 7. *Arch* A projecting member, of stone or metal, arranged to discharge the rain-water of a roof or gutter often sculptured in decorative or grotesque forms, as in the lion-heads of Greek buildings or the gargoyles of Gothic art
— **spout'-hole"**, *n* **1.** An opening for the exit of a fluid from some receptacle 2 The blowhole or spiracle of a cetacean also, the nostril of a walrus — **s -shell**, *n* A marine aporrhaoid gastropod having the outer lip of the shell expanded and spout-like at the ends — **up the s** [Slang], in pawn See SPOUT, *n*, 4 Hence out of control in a state of failure — **spout'less**, *a* Having no spout


Spout-shell (*Aporrhais pes-pelecani*) 2/3

Our tavern *spouters* shall give hints about James the Second
MACAULAY *Speeches Jan 29 1840* p 202 [L G & CO 1854]

spout'er, 1 spout'ər, 2 spout'-er, *n* **1.** One who or that which spouts applied humorously to an orator 2. Something that sends forth with energy a stream of fluid said of geysers and some oil-wells 3. [Sailors' Slang] A whaler or a whaleman

spout'fish", 1 spout'fish", 2 spout'fish", *n* A marine animal that spouts water, esp a bivalve that squirts water from its siphons, as the soft clam or the razor-clam

spout'y, 1 spout'i, 2 spout'y, *a* [Colloq, Western U S] So marshy or water-soaked that when one treads on the surface water spouts as it were through many holes said of land

S P Q R, *abbr Senatus Populusque Romanus* (L the Roman Senate and People), small profits and quick returns

sprack, 1 sprak, 2 sprăk, *a* [Prov Brit] **1** Lively, alert 2 Shrewd intelligent [< Ice *sprækr*, sprightly] **sprag**‡.

sprack'le, *vi* [Scot] To climb, make difficult headway **sprach'le**‡; **spraich'le**†, **spraick'le**†, **sprauch'le**†

sprad'dle, 1 sprad'l, 2 sprăd'l, *vi* [Prov] To sprawl

sprag, 1 sprag, 2 sprăg, *vt* [Prov] *Mining* To chock or stop, as a vehicle or wheel, by a sprag, prop

sprag¹, *n* A billet of wood used in mining as a prop to support coal after holing See HOLE, *v*, 3 (2) Specif: (1) A short wooden billet for chocking the wheels of a coal-car (2) Same as PUNCH-PROP (3) An arrow-like steel piece suspended from the rear axle of heavy vehicles to prevent slipping backward on steep grades [< Dan dial *sprag*, sprig]
— **soldier sprag** [New South Wales], a punch-prop — **sprag'-road"**, *n* A coal-mining road having a grade so steep as to require sprags to check the speed of cars

sprag², *n* [Prov Eng] **1** A smolt 2 A half-grown cod

sprag³, *n* [Prov Eng] Same as SPRAT² n 1.

sprag'ly, 1 sprag'li, 2 sprăg'ly, *a* [Local, U S] Bare and scraggy, as a tree-top devoid of leaves and small branches

Sprague, 1 sprēg, 2 sprāg, *n* **1. Charles** (¹⁰/₁₁1791–¹/₂1875) an American poet *Curiosity* 2. **Charles Ezra** (¹⁰/₁₁1842–²/₃1912) an American banker and philologist 3. **William** (⁸/₁₁1831–⁵/₁₁1915), an American soldier, manufacturer and legislator, Governor of R I, 1860–1863, and U S Senator (R I) 4 **William Buell** (¹⁰/₁₁1795–⁵/₆1876), an American Congregational minister and writer *Annals of the American Pulpit* 5. A town in New London county, Conn

spraich, 1 sprēH, 2 sprāH [Scot] **I** *vt & vi* To shriek.
II *n* **1.** A shriek 2 A crowd, great number **spraich**‡.

sprald, 1 sprēd, 2 sprād, *a* [Prov Eng] Same as SPRAYED

sprain, 1 sprēn, 2 sprān, *vt* **1.** To cause a sprain in, overstrain, as by a twist or wrench, so as to cause pain and swelling said primarily of the ligaments of a joint
A *sprained* ankle, a dislocated arm, are in danger of being *sprained* or dislocated again
W JAMES *Psychology* vol 1, p 106 [H H & CO 1890]
2†. To push violently, strain [< OF *espreindre*, < L *exprimo*, see EXPRESS, *v*]

sprain, *n* **1.** A violent straining or twisting of the ligaments or tendons surrounding a joint, sometimes producing partial rupture but not dislocation 2. The condition due to such strain, marked often by swelling and inflammation

sprain'd, *pp* Sprained S S

spraing, 1 sprēŋ, 2 sprāng [Scot] **I.** *v* To streak **II.** *n* A stripe or streamer variegated tint

sprai'nts, 1 sprēnts, 2 sprānts, *n* [Prov Eng] The dung of the otter **spraint'ing**‡.

spraith, 1 sprēth, 2 sprāth, *n* [Scot] Same as SPREAGH.

sprale, 1 sprēl, 2 sprāl, *vt & vi* [Prov Eng] To sprawl

spran'gle, 1 sprap'gl, 2 sprăn'gl, *vt* [Prov] To spread or grow wildly, straggle

spran'gle, *n* [Prov] The condition or act of sprangling

sprat, 1 sprat, 2 sprăt, *vi* To fish for sprats

sprat¹, *n* **1.** A herring-like clupeoid fish (*Clupea sprattus*) found in shoals on the Atlantic coast of Europe **2.** One of other fishes (1) The young of the herring or related fishes (2) The alfiona (3) A Californian anchovy (*Stolephorus compressus*) (4) A sand-eel or ammodytid [< D *sprot*, < root of SPROUT] — **sprat'-bor"er**, *n* A loon especially the red-throated that preys on sprats. **s -loon**‡.— **s.-day**, *n* In London, England, Lord Mayor's day, the 9th of November, when the sprat-selling season begins — **s.-mew**, *n* A gull the kittiwake — **s.-weather**, *n* [Prov Eng] The dark days of late autumn, supposed to be favorable for catching sprats

sprat², *n* **1** [Scot] Any one of various species of rush, especially one (*Juncus articulatus*) used as forage and for thatching **2.** *pl* [Prov Eng] Small wood — **sprat'-bar"ley**, *n* A variety of cultivated barley

sprat³, *n* [Slang, Eng] A small coin, usually, a sixpence

Sprat, Thomas (1635–⁵/₁₁1713) An English prelate and writer, *History of the Royal Society*

sprat'ter, 1 sprat'ər, 2 sprăt'er, *n* **1** One who fishes for sprats **2.** [Prov Eng] The guillemot

sprat'tle, 1 sprat'l, 2 sprăt'l [Scot] **I.** *vi* To struggle or scramble **II** *n* An eager struggle a scramble

sprawl, 1 sprēl, 2 spral, *v* **I.** *i* **1.** To lie or move with limbs stretched out ungracefully **2.** To open out or deploy (troops) irregularly
II. *t* **1.** To lie prostrate or partially prostrate, with the body and limbs stretched out awkwardly, or to move the limbs about awkwardly in such a position **2.** To have an ungraceful spreading and ill-defined outline or form of arrangement said of straggling vines or awkward penmanship, or of irregular military lines
The jasmine and the ivy *sprawl* up its sad-colored walls and over the porch QUILLER-COUCH *Warwickshire Avon* p 26 [H]
[< AS *sprēawlian*, sprawl]

sprawl¹, *n* **1.** The act or position of sprawling, an awkward recumbent posture or movement **2.** [Prov] Movement, vivacity, vigor

sprawl², *n* A small branch of a tree commonly in plural

sprawl'd, *pp* Sprawled S S.

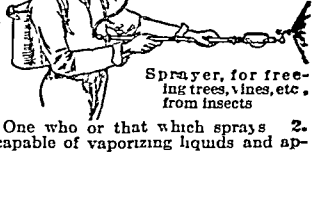
sprawl'er, 1 sprēl'ər, 2 spral'er, *n* **1.** One who or that which sprawls **2.** One of various noctuid moths or their larvæ, as the European *Asteroscopus sphinx* **3.** The hellgrammite

spray¹, 1 sprē, 2 sprā, *v* **I.** *t* **1.** To throw or scatter in minute particles, as liquids sometimes done by an atomizer **2.** To treat, medicinally or otherwise, with a liquid in the form of spray, apply spray to, especially with an atomizer, as, to *spray* a sore throat or a tree.
II. *i* To disperse a liquid in the form of spray

spray², *vt* [Prov Eng] To become rough as the hands chap.

spray³, *n* **1.** Water or other liquid dispersed in particles, as by the wind or by force of impact as, *spray* from waves, the *spray* of a waterfall **2.** Specif, liquid applied in extremely fine particles by means of an atomizer, as for disinfecting, for treatment of diseased parts, or as a fungicide or insecticide 3 An instrument for spraying, sprayer, atomizer [< root of SPREAD, cp D *spreyen*, LG *spreen*, spread]
— **spray'-board"**, *n* A narrow board fixed on a boat's gunwale to turn the spray — **s -cart**, *n* A light cart for use in spraying, specif, one fitted with spraying apparatus — **s.-cure**, *n* A variety of the water-cure or douche, in which water is applied in the form of spray — **s -hood**, *n* A waterproof shield, as of canvas, for protection from spray or rain: used on motor-boats — **s -injector**, *n* Same as SPRAYER, *n*, 2 — **s nozle**, *n* A nozle that spreads into a spray the discharge of a hose used in watering plants and in distributing insecticides or fungicides — **s -tuyère**, *n* An open boxtuyere having, instead of a circulating water-current, a spray of water vaporized by the heat **s -tweer**‡

spray⁴, *n* **1.** A small branch or stem of a tree or plant, especially as bearing dependent branchlets or flowers; also, all the small branches of a tree or plant, collectively, as, a beautiful *spray* of apple-blossoms
Hear how the birds on every bloomy *spray*
With joyous music wake the dawning day!
POPE *Pastorals Spring* l 23.
2. Any ornament, pattern, or decorative design resembling a collection of twigs or flowers, as, a *spray* of diamonds, a fern-*spray* woven in table-damask **3.** [Prov Eng] A binding-stick for thatching **4** *Founding* (1) A set of castings still united by sprues (2) In a mold, a side-channel or runner [< Dan *sprag* cp Sw dial *spragg*, sprig] — **spray'-drain"**, *n* A drain for agricultural purposes made by laying brush or small tree-branches in a trench and covering them with earth


Sprayer, for treeling trees, vines, etc., from insects

sprayed, } 1 sprēd,
sprayd‡, } 2 sprād, *a* [Prov Eng] Chapped with cold, as, *sprayed* hands

sprayer, 1 sprē'ər, 2 sprā'er, *n* **1.** One who or that which sprays **2.** Any instrument capable of vaporizing liquids and ap-

plying the spray thus formed to therapeutical, horticultural, or other uses **spray'ı·s** or **spray'ing·in"stru"ment**†; **spray'ı·s** or **spray'ing·ma·chine"**.
3. An apparatus for the conversion of liquid hydrocarbons into a fine mist by means of air- or steam-jets, for purposes of combustion — **spray'er·pump"**, *n* A sprayer operated with a pump

spray'ey, 1 sprē'ı, 2 sprā'y, *a* Resembling or consisting of sprays of trees or plants also, spreading like a spray
spray'ey, *a* Of or resembling spray, as a wave-crest
spreach, spreach'er-y, etc Same as SPREAGH, etc
spread, } 1 spred, 2 sprĕd, *v* [SPREAD, SPREAD'ING]
spreds, } **I.** *t* **1.** To enlarge the surface or visible surface of by extending the parts or particles over a wider space, or by unfolding, unrolling, or unfurling **2.** To hold out or support (anything so extended)

We crowded . . as much canvas as our yards would *spread*, or our masts carry to have got clear
DE FOE *Robinson Crusoe* vol 1 p 20 [T T 1840]

3. To scatter over a surface, distribute about, disperse **4.** To publish or make widely known, promulgate, disseminate, as, to *spread* the gospel, to *spread* the news **5.** To cover with a layer of something, as, to *spread* bread with butter **6.** To expand as in free growth, develop, unfold, as, the plant *spreads* fragrance or its leaves **7.** To outstretch to full size, unfold in the entire breadth, as, the eagle *spreads* its wings **8.** To set forth or to record in full, as, to *spread* a protest on the record **9.** To diffuse or disseminate as an active principle, enlarge the scope and sphere of, as, to *spread* contagion; *spread* discontent **10.** To display before the eye; present for view or examination, exhibit **11.** To furnish or equip properly with things set out in order, also, to arrange or lay in order, as, to *spread* the table for dinner **12** To force farther apart, as, the heavy train has *spread* the rails

II. *i* **1.** To become dispersed or scattered, as, the defeated forces *spread* everywhere, oil *spreads* on the surface of the sea, the perfume *spreads* through the air

The gardens would be lighted up and the guests could *spread* as they pleased FROUDE *Eng in West Indies* p 242 [S 1888]

2. To be distributed by a process of diffusion, be circulated in all directions, be propagated by dissemination, as the cholera *spread* over Europe, *spread* and multiply

Ghiberti's fame now *spread* throughout Italy H GRIMM *Michael Angelo* tr by F E Bunnétt vol 1, p 33 [L B & co 1866]

3. To be thrust apart or farther apart, as, the walls *spread* and the building fell **4.** To become broad or broader, be outspread, be broadly expanded, as, the valley *spreads* out beyond the narrow pass **5.** To be extended by beating or drawing, as a metal **6.** To lay the table for a meal, as, it is time to *spread* for dinner. [< AS *sprædan* spread]

SYN.: circulate, diffuse, disperse, disseminate distribute, divulge expand, extend promulgate propagate publish, scatter See PUBLISH — ANT.: check, condense, confine contract hold in, keep in, restrain — **to spread oneself** [Slang, U S], to make a display of oneself or of something owned or done by oneself

spread, *a* **1.** Having a broad surface, expanded **2.** Thinner and less lustrous than the standard said of an imperfect gem — **spread head** [Newspaper Usage], a regular heading as that over the larger news articles commonly in three or more lines of large type with added lines of detail run in in smaller black-faced type
spread, } *n* **1.** The act or process of spreading, expan-
spreds, } sion, dissemination, as, the *spread* of the gospel **2** An open expanse, a wide reach of view, as, a wide *spread* of prairie **3.** The limit or extent of expansion of some designated surface or object, as, the *spread* of a fan or of a tent Specif (1) The breadth between the front legs of a dog (2) The distance from center to center of the cylinders of a duplex pump (3) Surface in proportion to depth or thickness said of cut gems **4.** A covering for a bed, table, sofa, or the like usually of some light, fine woven fabric, as, a Marseilles *spread* **5** [Colloq] A meal spread or set out, as on a table, a feast, either informal or more or less elaborate **6** *Fin & Com* Same as STRADDLE, 3 **7.** A gem or gem-stone which is particularly thin and flat **8.** *Math* A continuous manifold of points usually in composition with a number noting the dimensions as a **one-spread** (a curve) a **two-s.** (an unlimited surface), a **three-s.** (ordinary space) **one-way, two-way,** or **three-way spread**†. SYN., see BANQUET — **angle of spread,** the angle, generally expressed in electrical degrees over which is distributed the turns of an armature-winding

spread'ea"gle, 1 spred'ē'gl, 2 sprĕd'ē'gl *tr & rt* **1** In horse-racing, to disperse scatter said of the field **2** To lash to the mast for punishment as a sailor a former practise
spread'ea"gle, *a* Resembling a spread eagle, hence, characterized by an extravagant style applied especially to patriotic American oratory, having such a style as *spread-eagle* orators — **spread-eagle orchid,** a West-Indian plant (*Oncidium carthaginense*) cultivated in hothouses — **spread'ea"gle-ism,** *n*
spread ea'gle. **1.** *Her* An eagle displayed See DISPLAYED **2** [Colloq] (1) *Naut* A sailor lashed to the mast or rigging, with his limbs outstretched as formerly for punishment (2) A fowl split open lengthwise, spread out, and broiled (3) *Fin & Com* A straddle **3.** The spread-eagle orchid
spread'er, 1 spred'er, 2 sprĕd'er, *n* **1.** One who spreads, scatters, or disseminates **2.** Any device, machine, or implement for spreading or scattering Specif (1) A bar serving to keep apart the swingletrees, as of a plow or stone-boat used as a substitute for a doubletree **spread'er-stick"**†. (2) A spray-nozle or a spraying device for such a nozle (3) *Agric* One of several implements for spreading, usually named from the substance spread as a **hay-spreader, manure-s.** (4) *Textile* A drawing-frame lapper or the like (5) A separator for the teeth a device for expanding a horse's hoof, or any contrivance for a similar purpose See HOOF-SPREADER (6) *Vault* A bar for holding apart wire guys or stays in order to stiffen the spar to which they are attached (7) A similar device to extend sails — **spreader car** (*U S Railroad*), a car with an attachment for grading and leveling ballast.
spread'ing, 1 spred'ing, 2 sprĕd'ing, *ppr & verbal n* of SPREAD *v* — **spread'ing-ad"der,** *n* A harmless colubrine snake that expands the head when irritated See illus under HOGNOSE-SNAKE — **s.-board,** *n* A setting-board — **s.-frame,** *n* A machine used in flax-spinning for spreading slivers and leading them to the drawing rolls — **s.-machine,** *n* A beating and cleaning machine for forming cotton into a band to be carded Compare BATTING-MACHINE PICKER; SCUTCHER. — **s.-oven,** *n* A flattening-furnace **s.-furnace**†. — **s.-plate,** *n* The hearth of a flattening-furnace

spread'ing-ly, 1 spred'ing-li, 2 sprĕd'ing-ly, *adv* Increasingly more widely
spreadtht, *n* Breadth extent
spreagh, 1 spreh, 2 sprēh, *n* [Scot] Property, particularly cattle, taken as plunder, booty prey **spreach**†; **spreach'er-y**†; **spreagh'er-let**†; **spreatht, spretht.**
spreat, *n* [Scot] Same as SPRAT²
spreck'le, 1 sprek'l, 2 sprĕk'l, *v & n* [Prov Eng or Scot] Same as SPECKLE
spree, 1 sprī, 2 sprē **I.** *vi* To go on a spree, get drunk
II. *n* **1.** A drinking-spell, drunken carousal, intoxication more or less prolonged **2** A gay frolic [Cp Ir *spre*, spark, animation] SYN., see FROLIC
Spree', 1 sprē, 2 sprę, *n* A river in Prussia, rising on the borders of Saxony, length, 220 m to the Havel river
Spre-ke'li-a, 1 spre-kī'li-ə, 2 sprē-kē'li-a, *n* *Bot* A monotypic genus of bulbous plants of the amaryllis family (*Amaryllidaceæ*) *S formosissima* is the scarlet Jacobæa-lily [< J H von *Sprekelsen* (⁵/₁₂1607–⁶/₁₆64), of Hamburg]
Sprem'berg, 1 shprem'berh 2 shprĕm'bĕrh, *n* A town in S Brandenburg province, Prussia
sprengt, *v* **I.** *t* To diffuse in minute particles, scatter about sprinkle **II** *i* To jump or spring, rise
Spreng'el, 1 shpreng'el, 2 shprĕng'ĕl *n* **1. Hermann Johann Philipp** (1834–⁴/₁1906) a German chemist inventor of Sprengel pump See MERCURY-PUMP **2. Kurt** (⁵/₁1766–⁹/₁₁1833), a German physician and botanist *Geschichte der Botanik* [**II** *i* Same as SPRINT
sprent, 1 sprent; 2 sprĕnt, *vt* [Scot] **I.** *t* To sprinkle
sprew, 1 sprū, 2 spru, *n* *Pathol* [Local, U S] Thrush
spri-dhogue, 1 spri-thōg', 2 spri-thōg', *n* [Ir] A scalawag; a rogue
sprig, 1 sprig, 2 sprĭg, *vt* [SPRIGGED, SPRIGD⁵, SPRIG'GING] **1.** To ornament with or as with sprigs, as, to *sprig* muslin

I can hail the flowers That *sprig* earth's mantle
HOLMES *Evening by a Tailor* st 4

2. To form (twigs of plants) into sprays **3.** To drive sprigs into **4.** To deprive (a plant) of a sprig or sprigs
sprigt, *a* Smartly or stylishly dressed spruce nobby
sprig, *n* **1.** A shoot or sprout of a tree or plant, a twig or small branch, spray **2.** A pattern or design in the form of a spray worked or woven in or stamped upon a fabric or on pottery. **3** An offshoot from an ancestral stock, hence, a young person, a scion

She had remained indifferent and fastidiously critical towards both fresh *sprig* and faded bachelor
GEORGE ELIOT *Middlemarch* vol 1 p 130 [H]

4. One of various small pointed implements (1) A small headless nail; brad (2) A small triangular piece of zinc or tin plate for holding glass panes in the sash before putying (3) [Prov Eng] A spike or a triangular piece of iron with spikes attached for the heel or sole of a shoe or boot (4) *Vault* [Rare] An eyebolt with a ragged or barbed point **5.** One of the separate pieces of lace, commonly flower-patterned, which are fastened on a ground in appliqué lace **6** [Local, U S] The sprigtail or pintail [< MLG *sprik* twig] SYN., see BRANCH — **side'sprig",** *n* In poultry, a lateral growth on the comb — **sprig'-bolt",** *n* Same as BARB-BOLT
sprigged, 1 sprigd, 2 sprĭgd, *a* Growing in sprigs
sprig'ger, 1 sprig'er, 2 sprĭg'er, *n* [Eng] **1.** A machine for driving nails into boots **2** One who works such a machine **3** One who fastens sprigs on porcelain-ware
sprig'gy, 1 sprig'ı, 2 sprĭg'y, *a* Abounding in sprigs or small branches, as, a *spriggy* bush
sprightt, *v & n* Same as SPRITE
spright'fult, *n* Sprightly — **-lyt,** *adv* — **-nesst,** *n*
spright'lesst, *a* Lacking in vivacity dull
spright'li-ness, 1 sprau'li-nes, 2 sprīt'li-nĕs, *n* The state or quality of being sprightly, vivacity of mind or briskness of manner or movement, gaiety, liveliness

SYN.: see ANIMATION, PERTNESS

spright'ly, } 1 sprau'li, 2 sprīt'ly, *a* [SPRIGHT'LI-ER,
sprite'ly†, } SPRIGHT'LI-EST] **1.** Full of animation and spirits, brisk in manner or action, vivacious, lively **2.** Possessing a fine and individual flavor, appetizing **3**†. Spectral ghostly [< SPRIGHT SPRITE¹, *n*] SYN.: airy, animated, brisk, bustling cheerful lively, nimble, spry, vivacious The *sprightly* display a cheerful, pleasing lightness and quickness, spiritlike *lively* has a similar meaning, as abounding in cheerful life The *brisk* and *bustling* are full of stir, the former generally to purpose, the latter often not The *spry* are quick within a narrow range, according to the common proverb, "*spry* as a cricket" *Brisk bustling*, and *spry* are all used of the smaller matters, as of business or domestic life See ACTIVE, AIRY, CHEERFUL
spright'ly†, *adv* Briskly gally
sprig'tail", 1 sprig'tāl', 2 sprĭg'tāl', *n* [Local, U S] **1.** The pintail duck **2.** The sharp-tailed grouse
spring, 1 sprıng, 2 sprĭng, *v* [SPRANG OR SPRUNG, SPRUNG, SPRING'ING] **I.** *t* **1.** To release the spring or any reacting mechanism of, especially, to cause to close, open, fly aside, or otherwise act suddenly, by or as by such means, as, the snake *springs* her rattle before striking **2.** Figuratively, to do, produce, or cause to act unexpectedly and suddenly, do or show in a way to surprize or entrap **3** To explode or discharge, as a blast, as, the mine was *sprung* **4.** To bend by force, strain, crack often implying a bending beyond the point of return, as, to *spring* a beam, the mast is *sprung* **5.** *Arch* To start from or commence at a given point or line, as of an abutment, as, to *spring* an arch **6.** *Naut* To haul (a vessel) by springs or cables

Ships may be *sprung* broadside to the wind, in warm climates, for the purpose of better ventilation or in engagements at anchor to bring the guns to bear on various points ADMIRAL S B LUCE U S N *Text-book of Seamanship* p 217 [D N & co 1898]

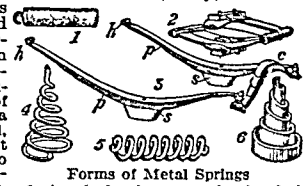
7. *Carp* To set together with bevel-joints said of roof- or floor-boards **8.** To insert in a tight-fitting place by bending or straining commonly with *in* or *into*, as, to *spring* a sash *into* place **9.** To surmount by leaping, vault over, as, to *spring* a fence **10.** To start from covert, cause to take wing generally said of single birds, as opposed to flush; as to *spring* a woodcock

'Twas . . Your greedy slaughring to devour,
That *sprung* the game you were to set
Before you had time to draw the net
S. BUTLER *Hudibras* pt. III can 2 l 1203

11. To cause to leap forth or along, as a horse **12.** To turn as in air, whirl, as, to *spring* a somersault **13.** [Prov Eng] To sprinkle (clothes) **14.** [Archaic] To cause to spring or rise, as the wells *spring* salt water
II. *i* **1** To bound by the use of the legs or limbs, jump, leap, dart forward, as, to *spring* over a hedge, to *spring* to one's feet **2.** To move suddenly as by an elastic reaction, act by or as by a spring, fly back or recoil, as, the jaws of the trap *sprang* together. **3.** To rise as from a source, flow forth, proceed, come up, originate, as, the water *springs* from the ground **4.** To rise or come up suddenly

An Irish cove of partridges *springs* without uttering a call whilst on the opposite coast the Scotch coves shriek with all its might when *sprung* G J ROMANES *Mental Evolution in Animals* p 245 [K P & co 1883]

5. To come into view, as by germinating and growing; as, the grass *springs* up **6** To be warped, or bent from a normal plane or line, or split, as a piece of timber or spar **7.** To be elevated above surrounding objects **8.** *Arch* To begin, rise, as an arch from a pier **9.** To bend hard to the oars and make the boat seem to leap forward, as in the command "*spring* ahead hard!" **10.** [Poet or Archaic] To spread abroad, increase, as of fame [< AS *springan*, spring] SYN.: see ARISE, LEAP — **to spring a butt,** to loosen the end of a plank by laboring in a heavy sea said of a vessel — **to s. at,** to leap or jump at — **to s. forth. 1** To come forward with a leap **2** To shoot up rapidly, as a young plant from the soil — **to s. on or upon,** to attack with violence, assault
spring, *a* Of or belonging to the season of spring — **spring chicken** [Colloq], a young and credulous person a greenhorn — **s cress,** an American bitter cress (*Cardamine bulbosa*) with large white flowers, and commonly found in wet marshy places — **s crocus,** the common early crocus (*Crocus vernus*) of the gardens in distinction from the *autumn crocus* — **s. fever** [Colloq] the lassitude often felt at the first approach of warm weather in the spring humorously, laziness at any time — **s grass,** vernal grass
spring, *n* **1.** An elastic structure, body, or contrivance that yields under stress, and returns to its normal form when the stress is removed particularly, a strip of metal wound into a spiral, cylindrical, or other convenient form, and used to prevent jar, to obtain recoil, etc, as,



Forms of Metal Springs

1 A cylindrical spring closed 2 A chair-*spring*, a double elliptic spring for freight-cars 3 watch-*spring* For Carriage-springs c cross-spring s s side-some purposes a springs h h-ads p p plates 4 A coil-block or cord of ical spring 5 A cylindrical spring, open 6. **India-rubber,** a A volute spring made of flat metal strip of pliable wood like hickory a body of compressed air, or a partial vacuum is preferred for a spring **2.** The elastic quality or energy of a body, piece, or part, as, the *spring* of a muscle, the *spring* of a golf-club **3.** The act of flying back by or as by reason of a tension set free from restraint or from a counteracting force, recoil, resilience, as, the bow flew back with a *spring* **4** Figuratively, an energy or power, a cause of action, especially, an impelling motive, as, self-interest is with many the *spring* of conduct Compare def 8, with which this is confused in use

This aggregate body [King Lords and Commons], actuated by different *springs* and attentive to different interests composes the British parliament BLACKSTONE *Commentaries* intro p 51

5. The act of leaping up or forward suddenly, a jump, bound, as, the animal gave a *spring* **6.** The season preceding summer, in which seeds sprout and vegetation starts anew In the northern temperate zone it is held to include the months March April, and May, especially April and May In calendars and astronomical reckoning it extends from the vernal equinox to the summer solstice **7.** A flow or fountain of water, a natural issue of water from the earth, or the basin of water formed at the place of issue, also, a similar issue of oil For medicinal springs, see MINERAL WATER, under WATER **8.** Figuratively, any source or origin of continued support or supply, also, its outflow or product as issuing, as, *springs* of feeling (compare def 4) **9.** *Mech* Something that is sprung, warped, or cracked, a springing, as of a plank, beam, seam, or spar **10.** *Naut* (1) A leak, or the starting of one (2) A hawser bent to the ring of an anchor before letting go (3) A hawser made fast to the cable of an anchor in such a manner that, by hauling it taut and veering on the cable, the vessel's head may be sprung around See SPRING, *v*, I *t*, 6 **11.** (1) The upward camber of a deck or of a deck-beam (2) The lower part of an arch or vault where it rises from the impost **12.** [Scot] A quick, lively tune **13**†. That which grows up, a shoot, branch, hence, a rod, also, a nursery of trees **14**†. A youth **15**† Offspring [< AS *spring*, < *springan*, spring] SYN.: see CAUSE, SOURCE

— **spring'-back",** *n* In bookbinding, an inner false back springing inward from the true or outer back of a bound book (as a ledger) when opened **loose'-back"**†. — **s.-band,** *n* A band or clip binding together the leaves of an elliptic spring — **s.-bar,** *n* One of the bars that support the body of a vehicle parallel with the axle of a vehicle and resting on an elliptic spring — **s.-base,** *n* The distance between the centers of the two bases from which an arch springs — **s.-beam,** *n* **1.** A beam of considerable span without intermediate support, used in large car-trucks and side-wheel steamers as tie-beams in trusses etc **2** A stout bar of elastic wood used as a spring as in tilt-hammers jig-saws and many varieties of wood-working machines — **s.-bed,** *n* **1.** A bed having sets of springs in a frame under the mattress, or one having a mattress containing springs **2** A long elastic steel plate which presses the fibers of the cloth close to the cutting edges of a cloth-shearing machine — **s.-beetle,** *n* A click-beetle, elaterid — **s.-bell,** *n* A large-flowered rush-lily (*Sisyrinchium grandiflorum*) — **s.-block,** *n* **1.** A deadeye attached to a ring-bolt by an expansion spring **2** A wooden block or distance-piece for connecting a spring with a truck or axle — **s.-board,** *n* **1.** An elastic board secured at one or both ends and used by acrobats and in diving to impart impetus to a leap **2** A short board, usually shaped and shod with iron at one end, and inserted into a notch in the tree at whatever height from the ground it is needed used by woodsmen to stand upon in felling large trees — **s. bows,** same as BOW DIVIDERS — **s. dividers.** — **s.-box,** *n* **1** A box or barrel in a watch or similar mechanism in which a spring is coiled **2.** The frame of a sofa or the like, in which the springs are set **3** A box that opens and shuts by the action of a spring — **s.-branch,** *n* [Local, U S] A permanently spring-fed brook — **s.-cotter,** *n* *Mech* A metal split pin **s.-fore-lock**†; **s.-key**†. — **s.-finger,** *n* **1.** *Pathol* The condition of a finger or fingers in which flexion and extension at a certain stage is restricted **2** The trigger-finger — **spring'fish",** *n* A cottoid fish (*Cottus tetalops*) of the fresh waters of the northern United States, one of the sculpins — **s.-flood†,** *n*

A spring-tide — s -fly, *n* A caddis-fly — **s -gun,** *n* A gun set so that it may be discharged by a spring when a trespasser or wild animal stumbles upon it or against connecting strings — **s.-hammer,** *n* A machine-hammer in which the blow is delivered or assisted by the force of a spring, the driving-mechanism serving to raise the hammer and compress the spring — **s -hanger,** *n* A hanger for supporting a spring, as on a railway-car — **s -hare,** *n* The springhaas — **s.-head,** *n* **1.** A fountainhead source as, to follow a stream to the *spring-head* **2** A head or end-piece for a spring, especially of a carriage-spring — **s.-headed†,** *a* Having heads that spring anew when cut off, as the fabled Hydra — **s -hook,** *n* **1.** A hook attached to a spring, or having a spring for keeping it in place, as in some forms of door-hooks **2.** An anglers' snap-hook or spear-hook — **s -house,** *n* [U S] A dairy or place for keeping meats, etc, cool, built over a spring — **s.-jack,** *n* **1.** *Elec* A device for inserting a loop in a main electric circuit, a plug being forced between two spring-contacts **2.** A jack released by a spring used in curtain manufacture — **s -latch,** *n* A latch having a spring that drives it into the keeper when the door or gate is shut See LATCH — **s.-ligament,** *n* The internal or inferior calcaneonavicular ligament — **s -line,** *n* *Mil* A line used to keep pontoons in position with relation to one another — **s -lock,** *n* A lock that fastens with a spring — **s. molding,** in carpentry, a flexible molding conformable to a curved outline **s. moulding†** — **s.-net,** *n* A net that closes with a spring, as for catching birds or small game — **s -oyster,** *n* A thorn-oyster — **s -padlock,** *n* A padlock that may be snapped shut, but needs a key to open — **s.-plank,** *n* A cross-timber supporting the bolster-springs of a railway-truck — **s -pole,** *n* An elastic pole serving as a spring: used to actuate or govern a piece of machinery, as in jump-drilling — **s.-rail,** *n* A rail that will spring, specif (1) such a rail in a piano-action (2) A spring-rail frog — **s. rocker,** same as ROCKING-CHAIR, 2 — **s.-saddle,** *n* A clip or bent iron bar of inverted U form on top of a railway-car journal-box, surrounding the arch-bar and supporting a spring — **s. searcher,** a device having steel prongs thrown out by springs for finding defects in the bores of large guns — **s -shackle,** *n* **1.** A shackle that is closed by a spring **2.** A shackle connecting one spring, as of a vehicle, with another or with a rigid piece — **s.-stay,** *n* *Naut* A duplicate stay or an auxiliary stay — **s.-stud,** *n* A steel projecting upward through the axis of a coil-spring to hold it in place — **s. tool,** any tool bearing a spring, as a glass-blowers' spring tongs, specif, in metal-turning, a tool having a U-shaped offset giving it spring near its cutting edge — **s -tooth harrow,** a harrow equipped with curved flexible flat teeth fashioned somewhat like a scroll — **s trap,** any kind of trap operated by a spring Specif (1) An animal-trap closing by a spring that is released by a trigger (2) A steam-trap operating by the action of varying temperatures of steam and water on a tubular spring through which they pass — **s. valve.** **1.** A valve the opening of which is resisted by a spring **2.** A safety-valve whose point of escape for steam is controlled by a spring — **s.-water,** *n* Water found in or flowing from a spring — **s.-weir,** *n* [Local, U S] A fence-like device which at low water is dropped to the bottom of a stream to permit fish to pass up-stream, and at high water is raised to prevent their going down

PARTIAL LIST OF MECHANICAL SPRINGS

Mechanical springs are sometimes named (1) from their form or shape as, **bow spring, C s** (a vehicle-spring shaped like a letter C), **cylindrical s, elliptic** and **half-elliptic s, flat s, keg s** (coiled so as to be full in the center like a keg), **spool s** (coiled so as to be narrow in the center called also **hour-glass s**), (2) from their use, the purpose which they serve, or the thing with which used, as, **backlash-s.** (restraining a moving part to prevent backlash), **body-s** (a car-bolster spring), **catch-s** (operating a catch, as in some car-couplers), **clock-s.** (for driving the train or the striking-mechanism), **door-s, driving-s.** (on a driving-wheel axle in a locomotive), **equalizer-s** (on an equalizer, bearing part of the weight, as of a car), **furniture-s.** (for stuffed chairs, sofas etc usually of hour-glass form), **journal-s.** (over the journal-box of a car-truck), **leading-s.** (on the leading axle-box of an English locomotive), **lifting-s.** (for raising the lid of a watch, etc), **release-s.** (for releasing some part of a mechanism, as a car-brake), **sash-s.** (to keep a window-sash tight), **sear-s** (controlling the sear in the lock of a gun or pistol), **shank-s** (a piece of elastic metal in the shank of a shoe), **torsion-s** or **torsional s** (constructed to resist torsional strain), **trailing-s** (for the trailing-axle of a locomotive), **tug-s** (on the tug of a harness to receive the strain of starting) (3) from their manner of construction as, **blade-s** (a leaf-spring see LEAF) **cluster s.** (a group of springs operating as one), **combination s.** (made of several similar sections), **compound s** (made up of two or more separate springs), **graduated** or **graduating s.** (a compound spring made up usually of cylindrical or spool springs so arranged that some of the coils do not come into action except under heavy loads), **half-s.** (a compound spring having but one set of leaves), **laminated s.** [Eng] (a leaf-spring having two or more leaves), **multicoil s.** (having several coiled springs acting independently), **platform-s** (a heavy vehicle-spring in which four springs unite to support or form an elastic platform), **tension-s** (a leaf-spring for vehicles, having usually two inner leaves arranged to receive a tensile strain from the outer ones) (4) from the elastic substance utilized, as, **air-s., atmospheric s,** or **pneumatic s.** (usually a cylinder in which a piston compresses the air which serves as a cushion, but sometimes arranged to produce a partial vacuum as in a dash-pot), **gum s.** [Local, U. S] (a rubber spring), **rubber s** (made in whole or in part of india-rubber), **wood s,** etc

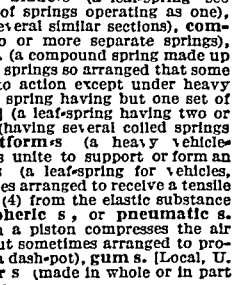
Spring, Gardiner (2/11 1785–3/11 1873) An American Presbyterian clergyman and author *Reminiscences*

spring'alt, *n* An engine like the ballista, used in medieval warfare **spring'ald†; spring'all†; spring'ard†.**

spring'all, 1 sprin'al, 2 spring'al, *n* [Scot or Obs] A youth **spring'alt, spring'ald†.**

spring'ant, 1 sprin'ant, 2 spring'ant, *a* *Her* In an attitude of preparing to leap [Cp OF *espringant* ppr of *espringuer*, spring]

spring'-beau"ty, 1 sprin'-bū"ti, 2 spring'-bū"ty, *n* **1.** Either of two perennial wild flowers of the genus *Claytonia* (*C virginica* and *C caroliniana*), of the eastern United States They grow from a small tuber in early spring sending up a simple weak, fleshy stem with a pair of opposite leaves and a raceme of rose-colored flowers See CLAYTONIA **2.** A small butterfly (*Thecla læta*), having light-blue wings tipped with dark-blue See plate of BUTTERFLIES, fig 38.



Spring-beauty (*Claytonia virginica*)
a the fruit in dehiscence

spring'bok", 1 sprin'bok", 2 spring'bōk", *n* A South-African gazel (*Gazella* or *Antidorcas euchore*) with a white stripe down the back, spreading into a broad spot on the rump named from its habit of springing upward when alarmed or at play [< S.-Afr. D *spring-bok*, wild goat, < *spring* spring, + *bok*, buck¹, *n*] **spring'boc"†; spring'buck"†.**



Springbok 1/25

Spring Cit'y. **1** A borough in Chester county, Pa **2** A city in Sanpete county, Utah

Spring Creek. A township of Elk county, Pa

Spring'dale, 1 sprin'dēl, 2 spring'dāl, *n* A township and town in Washington county, Ark

springe¹, 1 sprinj, 2 spring, *vt & ti* [Rare] To catch, as game, in a springe, set a springe

sprin'ge²†, *vt* To sprinkle

springe, *a* [Prov Eng] Active, spry

springe, *n* A snare or noose, commonly fastened to a bent sapling or branch that, when released, springs up, carrying the noose and game with it often used to snare partridges See SNARE [< SPRING, *v*]

spring'er, 1 sprin'er, 2 spring'er, *n* **1.** One who or that which springs **2.** *Arch* (1) The point where an arch unites with its support, impost (2) The bottom voussoir of an arch, lying upon the impost, a springing-stone (3) The lowest stone in the coping of a gable (4) A rib in a groined roof or vault **3.** A cow when her udder begins to enlarge before calving **4.** A spaniel valuable for flushing birds **5.** The springbok **6.** The grampus **7.** [Prov Eng] A youth, lad **8†.** *Mus* An after-note one degree higher than the principal note used as an embellishment

Spring'field, 1 sprin'fild, 2 spring'fēld, *n* **1.** A city, county-seat of Sangamon county, capital of Illinois, burial-place of Abraham Lincoln **2.** A town, county-seat of Washington county, Ky **3** A city, county-seat of Hampden county Mass, a railroad center site of a United States arsenal celebrated by Longfellow, seat of the American International College (non-sectarian), founded in 1885 **4** A village in Brown county, Minn **5** A city, county-seat of Green county, Mo, seat of Drury College (non-sectarian), founded in 1873 **6.** A township and city, county-seat of Clark county, O, seat of Wittenberg College (Lutheran), founded in 1845 **7.** A town, county-seat of Robertson county, Tenn. **8.** A township and village in Windsor county, Vt

Spring Gar'den. A borough in Allegheny county, Pa

spring'haas, 1 sprin'hās, 2 spring'hās, *n* [S.-Afr D] The Cape jumping hare (*Pedetes caffer*)

spring'-halt", 1 sprin'-hôlt", 2 spring'-hąlt", *n* *Vet* An involuntary convulsive movement of the hind legs of a horse in walking a form of chorea

Spring'hill, 1 sprin'hil, 2 spring'hil, *n* A coal-mining town in Cumberland district, Nova Scotia province, Canada

spring'-hock", 1 sprin'-hok, 2 spring'-hŏk", *n* *Vet* Inflammation and consequent swelling below the hock of a horse

spring'i-ly, 1 sprin'i-li, 2 spring'i-ly, *adv* In a springy manner, lightly and jauntily, as, he steps *springily*

spring'i-ness, 1 sprin'i-nes, 2 spring'i-nĕs, *n* **1.** The state or quality of being springy, elasticity, as of a spring, as, the *springiness* of steel **2** The state of having springs or fountains, wetness, as of land

spring'ing, 1 sprin'iŋ, 2 spring'ing, *a* *Her* Leaping applied to stags Compare SALIENT

spring'ing, *n* **1.** The act of one who or that which springs **2.** Development, augmentation, growth **3.** *Arch* A springer — **spring'ing-bee"tle,** *n* A spring-beetle — **s.-course,** *n* *Arch* That course which is in line with the springing-stone of an arch — **s -line,** *n* **1** The horizontal line from which an arch springs serving as a base-line for calculating rise stress etc **2** The line of curvature in a hand-rail — **s.-time†,** *n* Springtime — **s.-tool,** *n* In metal-turning, a spring tool — **s -wall,** *n* A buttress

sprin'gle, 1 sprin'gl, 2 sprin'gl, *n* [Prov Eng] **1.** A springe snare **2** A thatching-rod about 4 feet long

spring'less, 1 sprin'les, 2 spring'lĕs, *a* **1.** Lacking springs or springiness **2.** Having no natural fountains or springs [streamlet

spring'let, 1 sprin'let; 2 spring'lĕt, *n* A small spring,

spring'like", 1 sprin'laik", 2 spring'lik", *a* Resembling the springtime, vernal

spring'old†, *n* Same as SPRINGAL

Spring'-Rice', 1 sprin'-rais', 2 spring'-rīc', **Sir Cecil Arthur** (3/17 1859–3/14 1918) British ambassador to the United States (1913–1917)

spring'tail", 1 sprin'tēl", 2 spring'tāl", *n* **1.** A small collembolous insect having united anal bristles that can be bent under the body, forming a spring by which the insect makes its leaps **2.** Any thysanurous insect, as a bristletail **3.** A snow-fly (*Boreus*)

spring'-tide", 1 sprin'-taid", 2 spring'-tīd", *n* **1.** The high tide that occurs twice every month, one or two days after new and full moon, due to the attraction of the sun and moon being then combined **2.** Figuratively, any great flood of feeling opinion, or influence

spring'time", 1 sprin'taim", 2 spring'tim", *n* The season of spring **spring'tide"†.**

Spring Val'ley. A city in Bureau county, Ill

Spring'ville, 1 sprin'vil, 2 spring'vil, *n* **1** A city in Utah county, Utah **2** A village in Erie county, N Y [worm

spring'worm", 1 sprin'wûrm", 2 spring'wûrm", *n* A pin-

spring'wort", 1 sprin'wûrt", 2 spring'wûrt", *n* *Folk-lore* A European plant, identified by Grimm with caper-spurge or mole-tree See MOLE-PLANT **spring'-wur"zel†**

spring'y, 1 sprin'i, 2 spring'y, *a* **1.** Having spring, elastic **2.** Having springs of water, spongy, wet

sprin'kl(e², 1 sprin'kl, 2 sprin'kl, *v* [SPRIN'KLED, SPRIN'KLD², SPRIN'KLING] **I.** *t* **1.** To scatter in drops or small particles, disperse, strew, as, to *sprinkle* water on the flowers

Dipping the jewels out of the sea
To *sprinkle* them over the land in showers
ALDRICH *Before the Rain* st 2

2. To bestrew with drops or small particles, besprinkle, as, to *sprinkle* the street to *sprinkle* the dust used also figuratively, as, meadows *sprinkled* with poppies **3.** Specif, to baptize by the application of drops of water, as opposed to *immerse* **4.** To cleanse as with the aspersion of water, wash, purify, as, to *sprinkle* the conscience **5** To diffuse in places, distribute here and there, as, churches *sprinkled* over the city

II. *i* **1.** To rain in scattering drops, as at the beginning of a shower, rain slightly an impersonal use, as, it begins to *sprinkle* **2.** To fall in drops or particles, as, the sand *sprinkles* along the track **3†.** To scintillate, emit sparks **4†.** To dart back and forth [ME *sprenkelen*, freq of *sprengen*, < AS *sprengan*, make spring, < *springan*, spring] **sprink‡** [Prov]

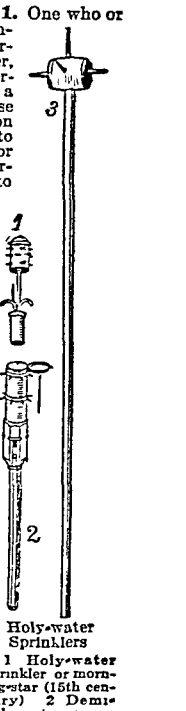
sprin'kle, *n* **1.** A falling in drops or particles, or that which so falls, a sprinkling, hence, a small or scattered number or quantity, as, a *sprinkle* of rain, only a *sprinkle* of people **2.** *Mil* A war-flail See MORNING-STAR **3.** [Rare] A tinkle, as of a guitar **4†.** A brush for sprinkling, especially for sprinkling holy water

sprin'kled, 1 sprin'kld, 2 sprin'kld, *pa* Mottled as if by sprinkling, as the edges of a book

sprin'kler, *vt* To furnish with sprinklers

sprin'kler, 1 sprin'klər, 2 sprin'kler, *n* **1.** One who or that which sprinkles Specif (1) A contrivance, vehicle, or vessel with a perforated spout or nozle, for sprinkling water, as on a garden, street, or lawn (2) A reservoir of water attached to a ceiling, as of a theater, arranged to flood an interior in case of fire (3) A tank for water mounted upon a pair of sleds having a pole at each end to alleviate the necessity of turning used for sprinkling a logging-road when the temperature is below the freezing-point, in order to produce an icy surface

2. *Mil* A weapon, holy-water sprinkler — **automatic sprinkler,** a valve normally held closed by a fusible plug which melts when a certain temperature is reached, thus permitting the valve to open automatically and a jet of water to impinge against an arched surface by which it is dispersed over considerable area — **holy-water s** **1** *Eccl* An aspergill **2** *Mil* A weapon (1) A morning-star (2) An early form of hand-gun — **s system,** a system of water-pipes run along the ceilings of buildings with automatic sprinklers at frequent intervals to extinguish fires



Holy-water Sprinklers
1 Holy-water sprinkler or morning-star (15th century) 2 Demi-holy-water sprinkler of the 14th century with four barrels to be fired by a match it was hung at the saddle-bow 3 15th-century holy-water sprinkler, with wooden head iron-bound and spiked.

sprin'kling, 1 sprin'kliŋ, 2 sprin'kling, *n* **1.** That which is sprinkled, a small scattering quantity, sprinkle, as, a *sprinkling* of knowledge **2.** The mottling of the edges of book-leaves, as if by spattering on them color from a brush **3.** The act of scattering drops of liquid, as, baptism by *sprinkling*

sprint, 1 sprint, 2 sprint, *vi* To run very fast, especially in a sprint-race [For SPRENT, *v*, < ME *sprenten*, cp MHG *sprenzen*, Ice *spretta*, sprit, spurt, sprout, sprint]

sprint, *n* A short race run at the top of one's speed, especially, a short foot-race — **sprint'-race",** *n* A foot-race limited to distances not exceeding a quarter of a mile and run at full speed

sprint'er, 1 sprint'er, 2 sprint'er, *n* One who sprints, a short-distance runner **sprint'-run"ner†.**

sprit, 1 sprit, 2 sprit, *v* **I.** *t* **1†.** To sprout or bud **2.** [Scot] To sprinkle [Prov Eng] To divide, split **II†.** *i* To spurt, eject

sprit¹, *n* **1.** A small spar reaching diagonally from a mast to the upper outer corner of a sail, to raise and stretch it It is made fast by a snotter and a becket See SPRITSAIL **2.** The bowsprit. **3.** A brownish speck in unbleached linen **4.** A cross-piece in the antenna of a wireless-telegraph apparatus. **5†.** A sprout [< AS *spreōt*, < *spreōtan*, sprout]

sprit², *n* [Dial] **1** Same as SPRAT¹ **2.** One of the specks of brownish matter in unbleached linen removed in bleaching, by rubbing

sprite†, *vt* To haunt, as a sprite

sprite¹, 1 sprait, 2 sprit, *n* **1.** A spirit of the earth or air, a fairy, elf, or goblin

Every elf and fairy *sprite*,
Hop as light as bird from brier
SHAKESPEARE *Midsummer-Night's Dream* act v, sc 2.

2. [Archaic] A disembodied spirit, shade, ghost **3†.** Humor, spirits, mood **4†.** The breath, spirit **5†.** The mind, thought **6†.** An arrow [< F *esprit*, < L *spiritus*, see SPIRIT] SYN. see FAIRY

sprite², *n* [Prov Eng] The green woodpecker

sprite³, *n* Any sand-crab, especially one of the species *Ocypoda arenaria* of America [< SPRITE¹, *n*]

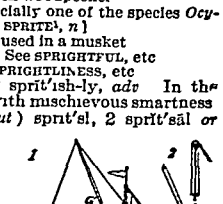
sprite⁴†, *n* A short arrow to be used in a musket

sprite'ful†, sprite'ful-ly†, etc See SPRIGHTFUL, etc

sprite'li-ness, sprite'ly. See SPRIGHTLINESS, etc

sprit'ish-ly, 1 sprait'ish-li, 2 sprit'ish-ly, *adv* In the manner of a sprite, elfishly, with mischievous smartness

sprit'sail, 1 sprit'sēl or (*Naut*) sprit'sl, 2 sprit'sāl or (*Naut*) sprit'sl, *n* **1.** A sail extended by a sprit **2.** A sail formerly extended on a yard set under the bowsprit — **sprit'sail-yard",** *n* A yard or one of several yards formerly set on the under side of the bowsprit, to carry a spritsail



Sprit and Spritsail
1 A boat with sprit (*a*) and spritsail (*b*) 2 Detail showing snotter (*c*) and hoisting-tackle (*d*)

sprit'tail", 1 sprit'tēl, 2 sprit'tāl', *n* [Local, U S] The pintail duck

sprit'ty, 1 sprit'i 2 sprit'y, *a* [Scot] Abounding in sprats or rushes [TION

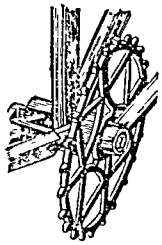
S P R L., *abbr* See ABBREVIA-

sproat, 1 sprōt, 2 sprōt, *n* A fish-hook [< AS *spreot*, spear] **sproat'-hook"†.**

sprock'et, 1 sprok'et, 2 sprŏk'ĕt, *n* **1.** A tooth-like projection, as on the periphery of a wheel or capstan, for engaging with the links of a chain, or for some similar purpose Sprockets are usually farther apart than cogs, and are shaped so that they will not engage with other wheels

Of the earlier safety bicycles was one known as the 'Kangaroo' which was first built in 1883 [and] consisted of a dwarf ordinary bicycle, the front wheel of which was driven by a gear consisting of *sprockets* and an endless chain FRANK H VIZETELLY *The Story of the Wheel* in *St Nicholas* April 1898 p 453

2. A sprocket-wheel **3.** Same as CHANTLATE — **sprock'et-wheel"**, *n* A wheel with sprockets, as for the driving-chain of a bicycle


Sprocket-wheel

sprod, 1 spred, 2 sprŏd, *n* [Prov Eng] A second-year salmon

sprogue, 1 sprōg, 2 sprōg, *v* & *n* [Prov Eng, Scot] Ramble

sproll, 1 sproil, 2 sprŏll **I** *a* [Prov Eng] Alert, agile **II** *n* Alertness agility

sprong†, *imp* of SPRING, *v* Sprung

sprong¹, 1 sprŏŋ, 2 sprŏng, *n* [Prov Eng] **1.** A prong, as of a fork **2** A stump, as of a tree or a tooth

sprong², *n* [Prov Eng] The sparrow

sprong³, *n* [Ir] A dung-fork with four tines [SPREW

sproo, 1 sprū, 2 sprōō, *n* Same as

sproot, 1 sprūt, 2 sprōōt, *v* & *n* [Prov. Eng or Scot] Sprout

sprose, 1 sprōz, 2 sprōs, *vi* [Prov Eng or Scot] To boast, bluster, swagger — **sprose**, *n*

sprot, *n* Same as SPRAT

sprout, 1 spraut, 2 sprout, *v* **I.** *t* **1.** To cause to put forth shoots, cause to begin to grow, as, to *sprout* corn for planting, warm weather *sprouts* the seed **2.** To remove sprouts from, as potatoes **II** *i* **1.** To develop shoots from buds or seeds, germinate, as, the corn has *sprouted* already, the stump *sprouts* profusely **2.** To grow, as the shoots of plants **3.** To shoot out into ramifications **4** To solidify in tree-like formation said of cooling silver [< a var of AS *spreōtan*, sprout, cp O Fries *sprūta*, Sw *spruta*] — **sprouting fungus** (*Bot*), a fungus which, under proper nutritive conditions, reproduces indefinitely by budding a yeast-fungus

sprout, *n* **1** A new shoot or bud on a plant, root, seed, or other vegetable growth, as, the *sprouts* of potatoes, a *sprout* of ivy, figuratively, a young person, as the scion of a family **2** *Forestry* A tree which has grown from a stump or root GIFFORD PINCHOT *Terms Used in Forestry, U S Dept of Agr, Bulletin No 61* [GOV PTG OFF '05] **3.** *pl* Brussels sprouts See BRUSSELS — **a course of sprouts** [Slang], severe discipline, especially, flogging — **sprout'-cell"**, *n Bot* Any cell produced by sprouting from a similar mother-cell

sprout'ing, 1 sprauting, 2 sprout'ing, *n* **1.** *Bot* Same as PULLULATION **2.** *Metal* Same as SPITTING, 2 **3.** The violent expansion of various forms of graphite when exposed to a certain degree of heat

spruce, 1 sprūs, 2 spruç, *v* [SPRUCED, SPRUC'ING] **I** *t* To array or arrange in a neat and tidy fashion, make spruce often followed by *up*, as, he *spruced up* his hair **II.** *i* To dress or arrange oneself neatly or smartly often followed with *up*

spruce, *a* [SPRUC'ER, SPRUC'EST] **1** Having a smart, trim appearance often in a derogatory sense, as, a *spruce* young dandy

I was sent up-stairs to Peggotty to be made *spruce* DICKENS *David Copperfield* p 11 [C & H]

2. [Archaic] Fastidious, finical [< SPRUCE², *n*, an article of finery, an abbr of *Spruce leather*, where *Spruce* is < ME *Pruce* see SPRUCE¹, *n*] Syn see FINICAL, NEAT¹ — **spruce'ly**, *adv* — **spruce'ness**, *n*

spruce¹, *n* **1.** Any tree of the genus *Picea*, of the pine family See PICEA


Douglas Spruce

The spruces belong to the extra-tropical regions of the northern hemisphere, and embrace about 15 species several of them natives of the United States Their evergreen needle-shaped leaves are somewhat 4-sided and distributed all around the stem, thus distinguishing them from the hemlock (*Tsuga*), and their cones are pendulous with persistent scales the cones falling off the tree whole, thus distinguishing them from the firs Compare ABIES TSUGA

2. The wood or timber of this tree **3** Any one of various other nearly related trees, as the Douglas pine See PINE [For SPRUCE-FIR, where SPRUCE is < ME *Spruce*, var of *Pruce*, < OF *Pruce*, < LL *Prussia*, Prussia, < G *Preussen*] — **alpine spruce**, the mountain-hemlock (*Tsuga mertensiana*) — **big-cone s**, the California hemlock (*Pseudotsuga macrocarpa*) of heavy, hard, close-grained and strong, but not durable wood, found on mountain slopes of southern California — **black s**, a large tree (*Picea mariana*) with dark-green leaves and light straight-grained wood used for lumber, especially for masts and spars of ships and in building Its twigs yield the essence of spruce employed in the manufacture of spruce beer — **double s** ‡ — **blue s**, a tall slender-stemmed spruce (*Picea parryana*) found in the southwestern United States It is cone-shaped and has bluish incurved leaves The wood is soft and weak — **Douglas s** a pinaceous tree (*Pseudotsuga taxifolia*) of the United States the Douglas pine — **Engelmann's s**, a large spruce (*Picea engelmanni*) of the Rocky Mountain region, from New Mexico to British Columbia, yielding a soft and white or in the older trees, a reddish and rather coarse-grained wood — **fringed s**, the bristlecone fir See BRISTLECONE — **Himalayan** or **Indian s**, a tall tree (*Picea morinda*) from eastern Asia, sometimes cultivated in the United States, but not hardy north of Washington D C — **Norway s**, an Old World spruce (*Picea abies*), more common in ornamental cultivation than any other spruce Its most distinctive features are its large cones, which are 5 to 7 inches long, and nearly cylindrical and its drooping branches — **Patton's s**, the mountain-hemlock (*Tsuga mertensiana*) **Patton's hemlock‡** — **red s**, a variety of black spruce (*Picea rubens*) with larger and darker leaves and large bright reddish-brown cones — **silver s**, same as BLUE SPRUCE **prickly s.‡** — **single s**, same as WHITE SPRUCE — **Sitka s**, a large spruce (*Picea sitchensis*) of the Pacific coast of the United States from northern California to Alaska, 150 feet high and 5 to 9 feet in diameter, and yielding the most valuable timber of the spruces — **s. beer**, see BEER, 2 — **spruce'-bird"**, *n* [Newfoundland] The white-winged crossbill — **s -borer**, *n Entom* **1.** A bark-beetle of various species found on spruces — **s -duff**, *n* [Local, U S] Duff formed by spruce-trees See DUFF, 3 — **s -fir**, *n* **1** Any one of several of the true spruces, especially the Norway spruce **2** The Imou-pine — **s.-grouse**, *n* The spruce-partridge — **s -gum**, *n* The hardened resinous exudation from the black spruce (*Picea nigra*) or the white spruce (*P alba*) — **s.-partridge**, *n* The Canada grouse (*Dendragapus canadensis*) of the spruce-swamps of northern North America — **s -pine**, *n* Any one of several pines, especially a medium-sized somewhat rare tree (*Pinus glabra*) with leaves in twos, in swampy land in South Carolina, Florida, and westward — **s -sawfly**, *n* An American sawfly whose larvæ destroy the leaves of spruce and pine — **tide-land s**, same as SITKA SPRUCE — **tiger's-tail s**, a slow-growing spruce (*Picea polita*) recently introduced into cultivation in the United States from Japan It has spindle-shaped cones 4 to 5 inches long, and long, strong, rigid, sharp-pointed, somewhat similar-shaped leaves on sturdy, strong branchlets, admirably adapting it for hedges — **weeping s**, a large tree (*Picea breweriana*) the rarest of American spruces It is found only on the mountains between Oregon and California **Brewer's spruce‡** — **white s.** **1.** The commonest native spruce (*Picea canadensis*) of the United States, differing from the black spruce in its lighter-colored foliage and its more extended range, cultivation, and utility **2.** Locally, (1) Engelmann's spruce, and (2) the silver spruce

spruce²†, *n* Prussian leather **spruce'-leath"er†.**

spru'ci-fy, *vt* [Rare] To make spruce or trim

spru'del-stein, 1 sprū'del-stain, 2 spru'dĕl-stīn, *n* [G] Same as PISOLITE

spruce³, 1 sprū, 2 spru, *n Founding* **1.** A projection from a casting, corresponding with the gate through which the melted metal is poured, and designed to be removed, a dead-head **2.** A spruce-hole **3** A molders' rod for making spruce-holes — **spruce'-head"**, *n* Same as SINKING-HEAD — **s -hole**, *n* A pouring-hole in a mold gate

sprue', *n* Same as SPREW

sprug, 1 sprug, 2 sprŭg, *v* & *a* [Prov] Same as SPRUCE

sprug, *n* [Prov Eng or Scot] The common sparrow

spru'it, 1 sprū'it, 2 spru'lt, *n* [S -Afr D] **1** A small tributary stream **2.** A shoot or sprout

sprung, 1 sprun, 2 sprŭng, *imp* & *pp* of SPRING, *v*.

sprung, *a* [Colloq] Slightly drunk, tipsy

spun'ny, 1 sprun'i, 2 sprŭn'y [Prov Eng] **I** *a* Spruce, neat **II** *n* A sweetheart or lover

sprunt, 1 sprunt, 2 sprŭnt, *vi* [Prov] **1** To sprout, germinate **2** To spring forward or outward [Var of SPRINT] — **to sprunt up** [Colloq, U S] to bristle up, show sudden anger or feeling originally said of turkeys when they display their wings and tail [**sprunt'ly†**, *adv*

sprunt, *a* [North Eng] Active, vigorous, smart brisk —

sprunt, 1 sprunt, 2 sprŭnt, *n* **1** [Prov Eng] A steep road **2†.** A spring, leap **3†.** Anything short and not easily bent

spru-sa'do†, *n* A dandy

sprush, 1 sprush, 2 sprŭsh, *v* & *a* [Scot] Same as SPRUCE

spry, 1 spra, 2 sprȳ, *a* [SPRI'ER, SPRI'EST] **1** Quick and active in movement, agile, as, *spry* as a cricket **2.** [Prov] In active health, well [< Sw dial *sprygg*, active] Syn see ACTIVE, SPRIGHTLY — **spry'ness**, *n*

spud, 1 spud, 2 spŭd, *v* [SPUD'DED, SPUD'DING] **I** *t* **1** [Prov] To dig or remove with a spud, as weeds **2.** [Local, U S] To bore, as the first 50 feet of an oil-well, by the use of the bull-wheel **II** *i* [Colloq] To move onward with a jolting or toddling motion, trot, jog

spud, *n* **1** [Prov] (1) A spade-like or chisel-like implement having a small blade or prongs for removing the roots of weeds by digging or cutting

No hostile forms with axe or *spud* now visit these solitudes BURROUGHS *Wake-Robin* p 43 [H & H 1871]

(2) A spade-like tool with curved edge for removing bark from trees **2** A tool having a long curved blade used to work around and recover tools from a bored well **3.** [Local] A nail driven in a mine-timber to serve as a bench-mark **4** [Colloq] A short and diminutive person or thing, as, a *spud* of a boy. **5.** [Local, U S] A thick piece of dough boiled in fat **6** A short stout knife **7** *pl* [Slang] Money, funds **8.** [Prov] (1) A baby's hand (2) A potato **9.** *Archeol* The spade-shaped stone tools found in ancient remains Their use is unknown, but probably was agricultural **10** A heavy timber shod with iron and dropped through a socket or casing in a dredge or scow to serve as an anchor **11** *Surg* A narrow spade-like instrument for cutting away soft tissues from bone, loosening the mucosa, removing foreign bodies from the eye, etc [Cp Dan *spyd*, spear] — **spud'der**, *n* Same as SPUD, 1 (2), also, one who uses such an implement — **spud'dy**, *a* Short and fat

spud'ding, 1 spud'ıŋ, 2 spŭd'ing, *n* The working of the first portion of an oil-well, or the fishing for lost tools, by the aid of the bull-wheel instead of the working-beam — **spud'ding-bit"**, *n* A broad dull drilling-tool for working in earth down to the rock

spud'dle, 1 spud'l, 2 spŭd'l, *vi* [Prov Eng] **1** To move about do any trifling matter with an air of business **2.** To dig, especially to grub in water or mud

spudg'er, 1 spuj'ər, 2 spŭdg'er, *n* [New Eng] A thick board 10 inches long and 2 or 3 inches wide, nailed in the center to a wooden handle, and used for disturbing fish *Bulletin of U S Commissioner of Fisheries, 1898* vol xviii, p 438 [GOV PTG OFF]

spue, *vt* & *ri* Same as SPEW

spuf'fle, 1 spuf'l 2 spŭf'l, *v* & *n* Hustle, fuss

spug', 1 spug, 2 spŭg, *n* The sprug

spug, *v* [Slang, U S] **I** *t* **1.** To avoid indiscriminate giving, also, to decline to give from a sense of obligation, as to a superior in office **2** To give only useful things to (a person) **II** *i* To refrain from giving indiscriminately, or from a false sense of duty [Abbr, < Society for the Prevention of Useless Giving] — **spug'**, *n* One who spugs — **spugging**, *n*

spuke, 1 spūk 2 spūk, *v* & *n* Same as SPOOK

spule, 1 spul 2 spul *n* [Scot] Shoulder

spule'-bane", 1 spul'-bēn', 2 spul'-bān, *n* [Scot] The shoulder-bone

spul'ler, 1 spul'ər 2 spul'er *n* [Scot] Same as SPOOLER

spul'ȝe, } 1 spul'yl, 2 spŭl'yl, *v* & *n* [Scot] Same as
spull'zie, } SPOIL **spul'ȝie-ment†**; **spul'zie†.**

spume, 1 spūm, 2 spūm, *vi* [SPUMED, SPUM'ING] **1.** To froth, foam **2†.** To spoom

spume, *n* Froth, as on an agitated or effervescing liquid, foam, scum [F < L *spuma*, foam] — **spume'-flake"**, *n* A flake of spume — **spu'me-ous†**, *a* — **spu-mes'cence**, *n* The state of being foamy frothiness — **spu-mes'cent**, *a* Resembling or producing froth or foam — **spu-mif'er-ous**, *a* Foam-producing — **spu'mi-ness**, *n* The quality of being frothy — **spu'mous**, *a* Foamy, of or covered with foam **spu'mid†**, **spu'mose‡**; **spum'y†.**

Spu"mel-la'ri-a, 1 spū"me-lē'ri-ə, 2 spū"mĕ-lā'ri-a, *n pl Protoz* A legion or order of peripylæan radiolarians with the skeleton siliceous when present and nucleus single [< L *spuma*, foam] — **spu"mel-la'ri-an**, *a* & *n*

spun, 1 spun, 2 spŭn, *imp* & *pp* of SPIN, *v* — **spun gold**, gold thread for weaving, particularly that made by twisting or wrapping a very thin narrow ribbon of rolled gold about a fiber core — **s hay**, hay wound into wisps for ease of conveyance — **spun'-out"**, *a* Protracted, especially drawn out, to undue length — **s. silk**, short fibers of silk from cocoons which the worms have pierced, spun up like wool — **s silver**, silver thread prepared in the same manner as spun gold — **s string** (*Mus*), a string for a musical instrument wound with wire to add to its weight and power of tone — **s -ware**, *n* Metal ware which has been made wholly or in part by *spinning* — **s -yarn**, *n Naut* A two- to four-stranded left-handed line made from loosely twisted rope-yarn

spunk, 1 spuŋk, 2 spŭnk, *vi* To take fire, as tinder, flame up chiefly in the following phrases — **to spunk out** [Scot], to come to light, appear — **to s up** [Colloq, U S], to show spirit or quick temper exercise resolution

spunk, *n* **1** [Colloq] Quick, ardent temper, courage, especially as manifested in action and on the spur of the moment, mettle, pluck, also, anger or ill humor, as, he hasn't the *spunk* of a mouse **2** A kind of tinder made from a species of fungus, touchwood the original sense **punk‡**

He proceeded to load the gun with a small charge of powder, using for a wad a quantity of soft *spunk* CHARLES LANMAN *Adventures in U S and Brit Am Provinces Moorfield* in vol 1, p 436 [J W M 1850]

3 [Scot] A small fire, spark, or flame, also, a *match* [< Gael *sponc*, tinder, < L *spongia*, see SPONGE, *n*]

spunk'le, 1 spuŋk'l, 2 spŭnk'l, *n* [Scot] **1** The ignis fatuus **2** A spark, small flame or fire **3** A hot-tempered person

spunk'y, 1 spuŋk'ı, 2 spŭŋk'y, *a* [SPUNK'I-ER, SPUNK'I-EST] **1** [Colloq] Having spunk, quick-tempered, spirited, courageous, sometimes, irritated and offended as, a *spunky* boy **2** [Scot] (1) Haunted said of a place where the ignis fatuus is seen (2) Showing a small flame or spark

spur, 1 spūr, 2 spûr, *v* [SPURRED, SPURD⁸, SPUR'RING] **I.** *t* **1.** To prick with a spur, drive on by use of the spur, as, to *spur* a horse into a gallop **2** Hence, to urge on or incite sharply, as, to *spur* one up to duty

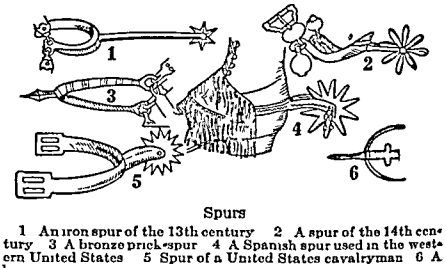
Necessity *spurs* a man and opportunities allure him T T MUNGER *On the Threshold* p 102 [H M & CO 1881]

3. To fix spurs upon, furnish with spurs **4.** [Rare] To hasten, as a *project* **5** [Prov Eng] (1) To prop (2) To publish the bans of matrimony in a church generally used with *up*

II. *i* To use the spurs, prick one's horse onward with the spurs, hence, to push on, as under the urgency of sharp incitements, as he *spurs* on in his course

Syn. goad, impel, incite instigate provoke, rouse, stimulate sting, stir, stir up urge, urge on — Ant check, deter, discourage, dissuade hold moderate, rein, restrain

spur, *n* **1.** A pricking or goading instrument worn on a horseman's heel, and bearing either a point or a series



Spurs

1 An iron spur of the 13th century 2 A spur of the 14th century 3 A bronze prick-spur 4 A Spanish spur used in the western United States 5 Spur of a United States cavalryman 6 A box-spur

of points on a rotating wheel in the latter case properly a **rowel** or **rowel-spur**

But all knights were also knights of the *spur* or 'equites aurati,' *because their spurs* were golden or *gilt* — *the spurs* of squires being of silver or white metal,—and these became their peculiar badge in popular estimation and proverbial speech *Encyc Brit* 11th ed, vol xv, p 855

2 That which incites or urges, instigation, urgency, incentive, as, the *spur* of hunger urges one to labor **3.** A part or attachment projecting like a spur Specif (1) *Zool* A stiff sharp spine, a hard-pointed projection, as on the leg of some insects and the wings of some birds, especially, the horny process ensheathing a bony core on the inner side of the tarsus of the domestic cock and other gallinaceous birds (2) A projecting crag, ridge, or peak of a hill, mountain, mountain range, or the like Orfa lies on the edge of one of the bare, rugged *spurs* which descend from the mountains of Armenia into the Assyrian plains A P STANLEY *Jewish Church* vol 1 lect 1, p 5 [H 1884] (3) A steel point or gaff to be fastened to the spur on a game-cock's leg (4) A telegraphic lineman's climbing-iron, or its point (5) *Fort* (*a*) A wall crossing part of a rampart and connecting it to an interior work (*b*) A tower or blockhouse in the outworks before the sally-port (6) *Ship-building* (*a*) A timber extending from the bilgeways, and fastened to the bottom of a vessel **spur'-shore"†.** (*b*) A short curved timber, supporting a deck **spur's beam"†.** (*c*) A projecting spar or timber, as from a pier or wharf to a vessel's side to keep her off (*d*) The projection of the ram of a war-vessel (*e*) A spike-like projection on the anchor-arm of a stockless anchor, to increase its holding power (7) A wing-dam or similar projection into the water (8) A sprue, as on a casting (9) A scorer on the edge of an auger-bit (10) A printers register-point (11) A branch of a lode or vein (12) A projecting root (13) [Eng] The footprint of an otter (14) *Arch* (*a*) A brace, as on a post or rafter (*b*) A buttress or other offset from a wall (*c*) A claw or the like projecting upon the plinth at the four angles of the base of a column (*d*) A piece of timber, such as a quarter, a rafter a door-bar etc used by old writers (15) *Ceram* A prism or tripod of refractory clay, to support an article while being baked a stilt (16) *Bot* (*a*) A tubular expansion of a foliaceous part, usually some part of the flower as in the columbine and larkspur, a calcar, also the ergot of rye (*b*) Any short branch, as of a tree, bearing buds (17) [Colloq] Same as SPUR-TRACK (18) Same as SPUR-WHEEL (19) A boot with spiked sole worn by whalers to enable them to stand securely upon the carcass of a whale when stripping it, also, one of the spikes (20) Any short branch of a tree or vine bearing fruit (21) *Mining*.

A stempel (22) The projection formed by the junction of the forks of a Y tube [< AS *spora* < root of SPURN *v*] — **a spur in the head** [Prov Eng or Scot], a drink of liquor — **box** *s*, a spur fastened by means of a stud fitting into a spring-catch or box built into the heel of the boot — **on the s. of the moment**, in haste, impromptu as if incited by a spur — **Scotch s.** (*Her*), a bearing depicting a prick-spur — **spur'-bunt"ing**, *n* A lark-bunting — **s.-fowl**, *n* A gallinaceous bird (genus *Galloperdrix*) inhabiting India and Southern Asia — **s.-gear**, *n* **1.** A spur-wheel **2** Same as SPUR-GEARING — **s.-gearing**, *n* Gearing composed of spur-wheels — **s.-hawk**, *n* [Prov Eng] A sparhawk or sparrow-hawk — **s.-heeled**, *a* Having a long straight hind claw, as the coucals or spur-heeled cuckoos — **s.-leather**, *n* A strap by which to fasten on a spur — **s.-money†**, *n* A fine exacted for wearing spurs in church — **s.-pepper**, *n* See CAPSICUM — **s.-pruning**, *n* A mode of pruning by which the last year's shoots are cut down so as to leave one, two, or more fresh eyes on every stub or spur — **s.-royal**, *n* A coin of the time of James I of England, bearing on its back a sun or star with rays resembling a rowel. See COIN — **s.-rial‡**; **s.-ryal‡**.— **s.-shell**, *n* A trochiform shell, especially of the genus *Imperator*, resembling the rowel of a spur — **s.-shore**, *n* See SPUR, 3 (6) (a) — **s.-track**, *n* *Railroad* A short side-track connecting with the main track at one end only — **s.-valerian**, *n* See CENTRANTHUS — **s.-whang**, *n* [Scot] A spur-leather — **s.-wheel**, *n* A gear-wheel having external radial teeth on the periphery the ordinary form See illus under GEAR — **s.-gear‡**; **s.-pinion‡**.— **to win one's spurs**, to gain knighthood by some brave action spurs being the badge of a knight hence, to perform some deed by which one first becomes honorably known — **with whip and s., with s. and yard**, with forcible and exacting urgency.

spur'blind†, *a* *Pathol* Same as PURBLIND [SPARROW

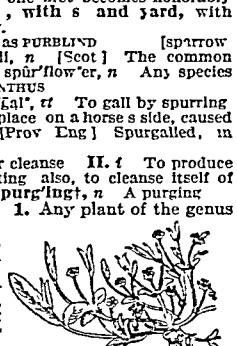
spur'dle, 1 spûr'dl, 2 spûr'dl, *n* [Scot] The common

spur'flow"er, 1 spûr'flau"er, 2 spûr'flow"er, *n* Any species of *Centranthus* See CENTRANTHUS

spur'gall", 1 spûr'gôl", 2 spûr'gal", *tt* To gall by spurring — **spur'-gall"**, *n* A galled place on a horse's side, caused by the spur — **s.-gally**, *a* [Prov Eng] Spurgalled, in wretched condition

spurget, *v* **I.** *t* To purge or cleanse **II.** *t* To produce foam froth, as beer fermenting also, to cleanse itself of impurities by this process — **spurg'ing†**, *n* A purging

spurge, 1 spûrj, 2 spûrg, *n* **1.** Any plant of the genus *Euphorbia*, a euphorbia The spurges, or euphorbias, as the handsomer cultivated exotic species are usually called, are readily recognizable by the 3-lobed ovary, which is protruded on a long pedicel from the center of a 4- or 5-lobed involucre



Ipecac-spurge

a, vertical section of an involucre of caper-spurge showing staminate and pistillate flowers *b* a dehiscent pod of the same

2. Any one of several other plants of the same family, or plants resembling a true spurge See compounds [OF, < *espurger*, < L *expurgo*, see EXPURGATE] — **Alleghany Mountain spurge**, a low procumbent perennial spurgewort (*Pachysandra procumbens*) with spikes of greenish or purplish flowers — **black s.**, same as SPOTTED SPURGE — **cypress-spurge"**, *n* A perennial herb (*Euphorbia cyparissias*) escaped from gardens, with densely clustered stems, crowded linear stem-leaves, and yellowish heart-shaped floral ones — **flowering s.**, a perennial species (*Euphorbia corollata*) of the United States and Canada, with a large white corolla-like involucre — **hyssop s.**, *n* Same as PURPLE SPURGE — **ipecac-s.** or **ipecacuanha-s.**, *n* A perennial (*Euphorbia ipecacuanhæ*) with many stems from a long vertical root common along the Atlantic seaboard of the United States — **leafy s.**, an Old World species (*Euphorbia esula*) naturalized in the United States — **petty s.**, a small Old World species (*Euphorbia peplus*) resembling the cypress-spurge and sparingly naturalized in the United States — **purple s.**, a species (*Euphorbia peplus*) of southern Europe formerly used as an expectorant and cholagog **hyssop-s ‡** — **spotted s.**, a common American annual (*Euphorbia maculata*) of fields and roadsides, having branches spreading out densely and flat on the ground with spotted leaves The **larger spotted spurge** (*E. hirsuta*) is very nearly related and similar, but has an erect stem — **spurge's creep"er**, *n* [Local, U S] A nettle-bird — **s.-flax**, *n* A hardy shrub (*Daphne gnidium*) of southwestern Europe, with fragrant pink flowers See DAPHNE — **s.-laurel**, *n* **1.** A low, bushy, European shrub (*Daphne laureola*), with yellowish-green flowers preceding the leaves, and very poisonous berries **2.** The mezereon See DAPHNE — **s.-nettle**, *n* A low perennial herb (*Cnidoscolus stimulosus*), armed with stinging bristles, common in the southern United States **sting'ing bush"†** — **s.-olive**, *n* The mezereon also the widow-wail — **stubble s.**, same as SPOTTED SPURGE

Spur'geon, 1 spûr'jən 2 spûr'gon, **Charles Haddon** (C.H.) (1834–1892) An English Baptist preacher and writer, *The Treasury of David* a commentary on the Psalms

spurge'wort", 1 spûrj'wûrt', 2 spûrg'wûrt', *n* Any plant of the family *Euphorbiaceæ*

spu'ri-æ, 1 spiū'ri-ī, 2 spū'ri-ē, *n pl* *Ornith* The feathers of the bastard wing [< L *spurius* spurious]

spu'ri-ous, 1 spiū'ri-us, 2 spū'ri-ŭs, *a* **1.** Not proceeding from the proper source or from the source pretended, not genuine; false, forged, counterfeit, as, a *spurious* bank-note; a *spurious* bill of exchange **2.** Illegitimate, as a child **3.** *Biol* False, apparent, but not real as a superficial resemblance in an organism or part without any true morphological or functional likeness [< L *spurius*, spurious] Syn. see APOCRYPHAL COUNTERFEIT FACTITIOUS — **spurious disk** (*Astron*), an apparent disk of a star seen in a telescope varying inversely with the diameter of the objective — **s. fruit**, a pseudocarp — **s. primary** or **quill** (*Ornith*) the first or outer primary when rudimentary or much shorter than the others as in singing-birds — **s. sarsaparilla**, the Australian sarsaparilla. — **spu'ri-ous-ly**, *adv* — **spu'ri-ous-ness**, *n*

spur'less, 1 spûr'les, 2 spûr'lĕs *a* Having no spurs

spur'ling, 1 spûr'liŋ, 2 spûr'ling *n* **1.** Same as SPARLING **2.** A rut also a slough

spur'ling-line", 1 spûr'liŋ-lain', 2 spûr'liŋg-lin', *n* **1.** A cord by which the motion of a vessel's helm is made to control the pointer of an index **2.** A rope strained between the two forward shrouds, and bearing thimbles to give a fair lead to running-gear

spurn, 1 spûrn, 2 spûrn, *v* **I.** *t* **1.** To reject with disdain, scorn to receive or accept, treat with contempt, as, to *spurn* others of mercy; to *spurn* the advice of friends **2.** To drive back, as by kicking, hence, to drive away rudely, as, to *spurn* one from the threshold **II.** *i* **1.** To reject anything with disdain, refuse with scorn to accept something, as, he *spurns* at favors

Spurn not at seeming error but dig below its surface for the truth
TUPPER *Proverbial Philos Of Truth in Things False* l. 36

2†. To kick, also, to stumble **3†.** To rush or dash [< AS *spornan*, kick] Syn.: see SCORN — **spurn'er**, *n* One who spurns

spurn', *n* **1.** [Local, Eng] *Mining* A small connecting mass of coal left for safety while cutting between the hanging coal and the main body RAYMOND *Gloss of Mining* **2†.** The act of spurning, a kick — **spurn'-point"†**, *n* An old game of chance

spurn', *n* **1.** The tap-root of a tree **2.** An embedded socket, as for a gate-post **3** A spur.

spurnd, *pp* Spurned S S

spurnet, *tt* To spur

spurn'wa"ter, 1 spûrn'wō"tər, 2 spûrn'wa"ter, *n* *Naut* A V-shaped breakwater on a vessel's upper deck, forward of the foremast, to turn aside water that comes over the bow

spurre, 1 spûr, 2 spûr, *n* [Scot] The common tern

spurred, } 1 spûrd, 2 spûrd, *a* **1.** Wearing spurs, fitted
spurd§, } with a spur or spurs

Booted and *spurred* with a heavy stride
On the opposite shore walked Paul Revere.
LONGFELLOW *Wayside Inn, Paul Revere's Ride* in pt 1, st 7

2. *Biol* Having a spur or spurs, calcarate **3.** Attacked by the ergot of rye

spur'rer, 1 spûr'ər, 2 spûr'er, *n* One who spurs

spur'rey, *n* Same as SPURRY

spur' ri"al, *n* Same as SPUR-ROYAL

spur'ri-er, 1 spûr'i-ər, 2 spûr'i-er, *n* A maker of spurs

spur'rings, 1 spûr'iŋz, 2 spûr'iŋgz, *n pl* [Prov Eng] Marriage bans

spur'rite, 1 spur'ait, 2 spûr'it, *n* A silicate and carbonate of calcium, found in Mexico [< J E *Spurr* Am geologist]

spur'ry, 1 spur'i, 2 spûr'y, *n* [SPUR'RIES, 1 -iz, 2 -is, *pl*] Any one of the low annual herbs constituting the genus *Spergula*, of the family *Silenaceæ*, especially, the **corn-spurry** (*S. arvensis*), which has many thread-shaped leaves from its swollen joints, and is a common weed in grain-fields and cultivated grounds in Europe and America [< OF *spurrie*, < D *spurrie*, spurry] — **spur'rey‡**.— **spur"ry-sand'wort"**, *n* The sand-spurry

spurt[1], 1 spûrt, 2 spûrt, *v* **I.** *t* To force out in or as in a jet; cause to issue suddenly, squirt said of a liquid, as, to *spurt* water from a hose

II. *i* **1.** To come forth in a sudden jet, be ejected in a short violent stream or in a succession of such streams, as, blood *spurted* out **2†.** To sprout [For SPRIT, *v*, < AS *sprittan*, sprout, < *sprēotan*, sprout] **spirt†**.

spurt[2], *tt* To make a sudden and extreme effort, exert for a short time all one's energy or speed, as, the racer *spurts* near the wire [< Ice *spretta*, start]

spurt[1], *n* **1** A sudden jet or forcible gush of liquid, as, the water came out in a *spurt* **2.** A sudden outbreak, as, a *spurt* of anger **3.** [Local, U S] A run of shad

spurt[2], *n* **1.** An increase of speed or energy for a short time, an extraordinary effort of brief duration, as, a *spurt* on a bicycle **2.** A brief period — **spurt'-grass"**, *n* Either of two sedges that have been used for making baskets, the sea club-rush (*Scirpus maritima*) and the great bulrush (*Scirpus lacustris*)

spurtle†, *tt* & *tt* To spurt or issue scatteringly — **spurt'le†**, *n* A small stream or spurt

spurt'le', *n* [Prov Brit] A stirring-stick for porridge

spurt'le-blade", *n* [Scot] A broadsword

spur'way", *n* [Prov Eng] A bridle-path

spur'wing", 1 spûr'wiŋ', 2 spûr'wiŋ', *n* A spur-winged bird, as a spur-winged goose, a jacana, or a spur-winged plover

spur'-winged", 1 spûr-wiŋd", 2 spûr'-wiŋgd", *a* Having a spur or spurs on the bend of the wing, as various birds — **spur-winged goose**, a plectropteroid goose-like bird, having the legs long, and wings with spurs at the bend as the Egyptian goose (*Alopochen ægyptiaca*) or the common spur-winged goose (*Plectropterus gambensis*) — **s. plover**, a plover having spurs on the wings as *Hoplopterus spinosus*, of northern Africa and southern Europe and Asia — **s. lapwing‡**.



Spur-winged Plover

a detail of the spurred wing

spur'wort", 1 spûr'wûrt', 2 spûr'wûrt', *n* The field-madder so called from its whorls of leaves, like the rowel of a spur

Spurz'heim, 1 shpûrts'hiim 2 shpurts'him **Johann Gaspar** (12/31 1776–11/19 1832) A German physicist, founded phrenology

sput, 1 sput, 2 spŭt, *n* A thimble or the like for reenforcing a hole in a boiler

spu'ta, 1 spiū'tə, 2 spū'ta, *n* Plural of SPUTUM

spu-ta'tion, 1 spiū-tē'shən, 2 spū-tā'shon, *n* The act of spitting that which is spit out

spu'ta-tive†, *a* Inclined to spit, given to spitting

sputch'eon, 1 spuch'ən, 2 spŭch'on, *n* The inner part of a scabbard mouthpiece holding the lining in place

spute, *tt* [Prov or Obs] To dispute

sput'ter, 1 sput'ər, 2 spŭt'er, *v* **I.** *t* **1.** To emit or eject with scattering force and slight explosive sounds, spit out with vehemence and irregular noise **2.** To utter in an excited or confused way, speak rapidly or incoherently, and with jerky force, as, to *sputter* curses

II. *i* **1.** To emit saliva forcibly in small scattering portions as in speaking rapidly, spit, hence, to throw out solid or fluid particles with a succession of slight irregular explosions

And for the winter fireside meet
Between the andirons straddling feet, . . .
The apples *sputtered* in a row
WHITTIER *Snow-Bound* st. 9

2. To speak in a rapid, confused way, as in scolding, utter anything with excited, irregular vehemence, or with angry volubility [Freq of SPOUT, *v*]

sput'ter, *n* **1.** The act of sputtering, especially excited or foolish talk, jabbering, as they keep up a continual *sputter* **2.** That which is thrown out in sputtering **3.** Trouble, fuss.

sput'terd, *pp* Sputtered S S

sput'ter-er, 1 sput'ər-ər, 2 spŭt'er-er, *n* One who or that which sputters

spu'tum, 1 spiū'tum, 2 spū'tŭm, *n* [SPU'TA, *pl*] **1.** Saliva, spittle **2.** *Med* Expectorated matter considered as characteristic of certain diseases often in the plural [L < *spuo* (pp *sputus*) spit] — **spu'tum-tube"**, *n* A tube in which sputum is placed for rotating in a centrifuge

spy, 1 spai, 2 spȳ, *v* [SPIED, SPY'ING] **I.** *t* **1.** To discover either by examination or by an accidental look; see especially by looking carefully, as, to *spy* his faults **2.** To see from a distance or while oneself is concealed, espy, as, to *spy* a man coming up the road

Far up the lengthen'd lake were *spied*
Four darkening specks upon the tide
SCOTT *Lady of the Lake* can 2, st 16

3. To explore or examine secretly, also, usually, to discover or come to know in this way with *out*, as, to *spy out* the land **II.** *i* **1.** To act as a spy, play the spy; keep watch closely and secretly, as, to *spy* upon one's neighbors **2.** To examine narrowly or secretly, investigate closely, pry, as, to *spy* into a secret [< OF *espier*, < OHG *spehōn*, watch] — **spy'-glass"**, *n* A small terrestrial telescope for hand use — **spy-hole**, *n* A hole through which one can spy — **spy-money**, *n* Money paid for spying

spy, *n* [SPIES, 1 spaiz, 2 spīz, *pl*] **1.** A person who, acting clandestinely, or on false pretenses, obtains, or seeks to obtain, information in the zone of operations of a belligerent with the intention of communicating it to the hostile party By the law of war, a spy is liable, if caught to the penalty of death

Soldiers not in disguise, who have penetrated into the zone of operations of a hostile army to obtain information, are not considered *spies* Similarly soldiers or civilians carrying out their mission openly charged with the delivery of despatches destined either for their own army or for that of the enemy likewise individuals sent in balloons to deliver despatches and generally to maintain communication between the various parts of an army or a territory (The Hague War-Regulations Art 29)

A *spy* taken in the act cannot be punished without previous trial and a *spy* who after rejoining the army to which he belongs is subsequently captured by the enemy, is a prisoner of war and not punishable for his previous acts of espionage (The Hague War-Regulations, Arts 30 and 31)
Encyc Brit 11th ed, vol XXVIII p 315.

2. A person who in time of peace secretly tries to obtain information about the forces, armaments, fortifications, or defenses of a country in order to supply it to another country **3.** One who watches others secretly, a person who spies often with a bad implication, as, a *spy* and informer **4†.** A ship's pilot **5†.** A peep, glance, hence, an eye **6†.** A forerunner [< OF *espie*, < *espier*, see SPY, *v*]

Syn.: emissary scout The *scout* and the *spy* are both employed to obtain information of the numbers movements, etc, of an enemy The *scout* lurks on the outskirts of the hostile army with such concealment as the case admits of, but without disguise a *spy* enters in disguise within the enemy's lines A *scout*, if captured has the rights of a prisoner of war a *spy* is held to have forfeited all rights, and is liable, in case of capture, to capital punishment An *emissary* is rather political than military, rather sent to influence opponents secretly than to bring information concerning them, so far as he does the latter, he is not only an *emissary*, but a *spy*

— **spy'al†**, *n* A spy same as SPIAL — **spy'boat"†**, *n* A boat used by spies or in spying — **spy'craft"**, *n* [Rare] The act or practise of spying — **spy'ism**, *n* [Rare] **1.** The act or habit of spying **2** The system of using spies

spy'nacet, *n* Same as PINNACE, 2 **spynet**.

spyret, *rt* To shoot forth

Spy-rol'de-a, 1 spi-rol'di-ə, 2 spy-rōl'de-a, *n pl* *Protoz.* A suborder of cyrtellarian radiolarians having the cephalis bilocular and with a sagittal constriction [< Gr *spyris*, basket + *eidos*, form] — **spy-rol'de-an**, *a* & *n*

sq, **sq ft**, **sq in**, **sqq**, *abbr* See ABBREVIATION

sq. m., *abbr* Square mile, square miles, square meter

sq r., *abbr* Square rod square rods

squab[1], 1 skweb, 2 skwab, *tt* [SQUABBED, SQUAB'BING] [Prov] To stuff, as a cushion or mattress, and then stitch tightly through with thread at regular intervals

squab[2], *v* [Prov Eng] **I.** *t* To squeeze, beat **II.** *i* To fall plump strike heavily, as in falling [Cp Sw dial. *sqvapp*, splash Norw *sqvapa*, shake G *schwapp*, slap]

squab, *a* **1.** Fat and short, low and bulky, squat

A large three-masted ironclad with low, *squab* funnel, . . was cautiously feeling her way past Drake's Island
W C RUSSELL *A Strange Voyage* p 11 [H 1885]

2. Unfledged or but half-fledged, half-grown **3†.** Shy; coy **4†.** Abrupt, curt [Cp Sw dial *sqvabb*, fat flesh, akin to *sqvapp*, a splash (imitative)]

squab, *n* **1.** A young pigeon, especially when an unfledged nestling, rarely, the young of other animals A pigeon-squab is fit for market when about four weeks old and about three-quarters of a pound in weight **2.** A fat, short person **3.** A stuffed cushion, also, a sofa cushioned throughout, an ottoman **4.** Same as BROILER — **squab'-chick"**, *n* An unfledged chicken — **s.-pie**, *n* [Eng] A pie made of mutton steaks onions and sliced pippins, in alternate layers in a crust a west country dish

squab, *adv* [Colloq] So as to strike heavily, as falling

squa-bash', 1 skwə-bash', 2 skwa-bâsh', *tt* [Slang, Scot] To crush

squab'ble, 1 skweb'l; 2 skwab'l, *v* [SQUAB'BLED, SQUAB'BLING] **I.** *t* *Print* To skew or twist (composed type) so as to mix the lines, disarrange, as standing matter, without completely piening

II. *i* To carry on a petty or unseemly wrangle, quarrel.

One thing was sure the Federal convention had *squabbled*
FISKE *Crit Period Am Hist* p 312 [H M & CO 1889]

[< Sw *skrappa* childe, < *skrapp* splash] — **squab'bler**, *n*

squab'ble, *n* The act of squabbling, a petty scuffle or wrangle brawl Syn.: see QUARREL[1]

squab'by, 1 skweb'i, 2 skwab'y, *a* Resembling a squab; short and dumpy, squat **squab'bish†**.

squac'co, 1 skwak'o, 2 skwăc'o, *n* A small crested heron (*Ardea comata*) of southern Europe, Asia, and Africa [Imitative] [or squads

squad, 1 skwed, 2 skwad, *tt* [Rare] To form into a squad

squad[1], *n* A small group of persons under drill, discipline, etc, as, a football *squad* Specif (1) A small detachment of troops or police (2) A subdivision of a company for drill or service, especially, in the U S army, a group of seven men under a corporal [< OF. *esquadre*, < It *squadra*, < L *quadra*, see QUADRA]

squad[2], *n* [Prov Eng] **1.** Mire, slime mud **2.** A small bunch of loose tin ore mixed with earth [squatty.

squad'dy, 1 skwed'i 2 skwad'y, *a* [Prov] Short and fat;

squad'ril-la, *n* *Aero* Same as SQUADRON 6

squad'ron, 1 skwed'rən, 1 skwad'rən, *tt* To arrange in a squadron or squadrons set in martial or imposing array

squad'ron, *n* **1.** An assemblage of two or more war-vessels detailed for independent service under one command, as, the special-service *squadron*, the North Atlantic blockading *squadron* **2.** One of the subdivisions of a fleet on semi-independent service, as, the Toulon *squadron*, the Northern Patrol *squadron* **3** One of the subdivisions of a tactical fleet usually composed of two divisions of four ships each **4.** One of the divisions of a cavalry regiment, consisting of four troops, the unit by which the force of cavalry with an army is computed **5.** A company of soldiers drawn up in a square, any regularly arranged body, as of troops **6.** [Recent] (1) A unit, as of 12 military air-planes with its officers, pilots, mechanics, etc **7.** [New Eng] In early records, a division of a township, as for highway work or school purposes **8†.** A square [< OF *esquadron*, < It *squadrone*, < *squadra*, see SQUAD¹] **squad'rant†.—flying squadron,** a naval squadron equipped for rapid cruising — **Red, White, and Blue s.** (*Brit Navy*), three squadrons formerly commanded by admirals and so named from the respective colors of their flags See ADMIRAL — **s of evolution,** a squadron of vessels practising the art of naval maneuvering, obeying signals, etc, a squadron for fleet drill — **white s,** the war-ships of the modern navy of the United States when first built so called because they were painted white Most war-vessels are now painted lead-gray

squall, 1 skwĕl, 2 skwăl, *v* [Prov] **I** *t* To pelt or hit with a stick or other missile **II** *i* **1.** To throw a missile **2** [Archaic] To play squails **squalet.**

squall, *n* **1.** A disk used in the game of squails **2.** *pl* [Rare] A game for the parlor, played with small wooden disks on a table, the object being to approach as nearly as possible to a mark called the *process* at the center of the board, by snapping the disks from the edge Varieties of the game are known by different trade names, as *crokinole, cachinole*, etc **3.** [Prov Eng] The game of ninepins [Prob var of KAIL², *n*] **squalet. — squall'-board",** *n* A board or table on which the game of squails is played

squail'er, 1 skwĕl'ər, 2 skwāl'er, *n* A stick with a leaded knob used in squailing an animal, as a goose, etc

squal'mous†, *a* Same as SQUEAMISH

squald, *pp* Squalled S S

squal'der†, *n* A jellyfish

Squa'li, 1 skwā'lī, 2 skwā'lī, *n pl Ich* A division of selachians, sharks [< L *squalus*, shark] **Squa'li-da†.**

squal'id, 1 skwŏl'ĭd, 2 skwăl'ĭd, *a* Having a dirty, mean, poverty-stricken appearance, as, a *squalid* cabin or people [< L *squalidus*, < *squaleo*, be foul] — **squal'id-ly,** *adv* — **squal'id-ness,** *n* The state of being squalid **squa-lid'i-ty†.**

squa'lid, 1 skwē'lĭd, 2 skwā'lĭd, *n* One of the *Squalidæ*

Squal'i-dæ, 1 skwal'ĭ-dī, 2 skwăl'ĭ-dē, *n pl Ich* A family of sharks, variously limited (1) The *Spinacidæ* (2) The *Galeorhinidæ* (3) The pleurotremes **Squa'lus,** *n* (t g) [< L *squalus*, sea-fish]

squa'li-form, 1 skwē'lĭ-fôrm, 2 skwā'lĭ-fôrm, *n* Having the form of a squalid [< L *squalus*, shark, + -FORM]

squall¹, 1 skwŏl, 2 skwal, *vn* To blow a squall, be squally used impersonally, as, it *squalls* on the bay

squall², *vt & vn* To cry loudly, as an angry child, scream harshly, usually derogatory [< Ice *skvala*, scream]— **squall'er,** *n* One who utters a squall

squall¹, *n* A sudden burst of wind, as in a thunder-storm, a violent wind of brief duration, often accompanied by rain or snow, as, a wind-*squall*, a snow-*squall*, a dry *squall* Abbreviated to *q* for the log-book [< Sw *sqval*, rush of water, < *sqvala*, gush]

— **Bermuda squall,** a sudden, violent squall of the western North Atlantic — **black s,** a squall with black and threatening clouds — **line'-squall",** *n* A squall presenting a long broadside front, but of little depth — **squall'-cloud",** *n* A grayish cloud rolling beneath an approaching thunder-storm — **thick s,** a squall with heavy snow or rain — **to look out for squalls,** to be on one's guard against danger or trouble — **white s,** a small whirlwind, usually in the tropics, coming on suddenly with little warning and with no cloud but a small white patch above the storm-center

squall², *n* **1** A loud, screaming outcry, a harsh or penetrating crying, as of a child

There is something humanising, musical, and Christian-like in the very *squall* of a baby
BULWER-LYTTON *The Caxtons* pt xvii, p 298 [L 1882]

2†. A baby, pet, girl a term of endearment

squall'y¹, 1 skwŏl'ĭ, 2 skwal'y, *a* **1.** Characterized by the presence of a squall or squalls, stormy, blustering, as, *squally* weather **2** [Colloq] Threatening a squall or trouble of any kind, as, a *squally* outlook

squall'y², *a* **1.** *Weaving* Badly or irregularly woven, knotty with mispicks **2** [Prov Eng] Marked by vacant or unproductive patches said of a field of grain or turnips [< var of SCALL, *n*]

Squa'lo-don, 1 skwē'lo-den, 2 skwā'lo-dŏn, *n Mam* **1.** A genus typical of *Squalodontidæ* **2** [s-] A fossil cetacean of this genus [< SQUALUS + Gr *odous* (*odont-*), tooth] — **Squa"lo-don'ti-dæ,** *n pl Mam* An extinct family of toothed cetaceans with double-rooted hind molars — **squa'lo-dont,** *a & n* — **squa"lo-don'tid,** *n* — **squa"lo-don'told,** *a & n*

squa'loid, 1 skwē'loid, 2 skwā'lŏid **I** *a* Of or pertaining to the *Squalidæ*, resembling a shark **II.** *n* One of the *Squalidæ* [< SQUALUS + -OID]

squal'or, 1 skwel'ər *or* skwē'lor, 2 skwal'or *or* skwā'lor (XIII), *n* The state or condition of being squalid, or the filth of thriftless poverty, as, the *squalor* of the slums [L, < *squaleo*, be foul]

Squal"o-ra'ja, 1 skwal'o-rē'ja, 2 skwăl o-rā'ja *n Paleon* A genus of fossil fishes of the order *Holocephali* [< L *squalus*, shark, + *rala*, RAY²]

squa'lus, 1 skwē'lus, 2 skwā'lŭs, *n* [L] *Zool* A shark

squam, 1 skwem, 2 skwam, *n* [U S] A yellow oilskin hat worn by sailors and fishermen See illus under SOUTHWESTER [< *Annisquam*, a coast village in Massachusetts]

squa'ma, 1 skwē'ma, 2 skwā'ma, *n* [SQUA'ME, 1 -mī, 2 -mē, *pl*] [L] **1.** A thin, scale-like structure, as, the *squama* of the temporal bone **2.** *Bot* A scale of any kind, usually a depauperate leaf or its homolog **3.** *Entom* (1) A tegula (2) A vertical flat scale on the petiole of an ant **4** *Crust* The exopodite of the antenna — **squa-ma'ceous,** *a* Squamous

Squa-ma'ta, 1 skwə-mē'tə 2 skwa-mā'ta, *n pl* **1.** *Herp* A division of reptiles variously ranked the *Streptostylica* as an order, including lizards and serpents **2.** *Mam* A division or suborder of edentates with a scale-like investment, as *Manidæ* [< LL *squamatus* scaly, < L *squama* scale] — **squa'mate,** *a* **1** Squamous **2** Of or pertaining to the *Squamata* **squa'mat-ed†; squa'ma-tine† —squa-ma'tion,** *n* **1.** The state of being squamate **2.** *Zool* The arrangement of epidermal scales

squam'-duck", 1 skwem'-dŭk", 2 skwąm'-dŭk", *n* [U S] The elder

squame, 1 skwēm, 2 skwām, *n* A scale or squama, especially that on the second joint of the posterior antenna of a crustacean [< L *squama*, scale]

squa-mel'la, 1 skwə-mel'ə, 2 skwa-mĕl'a, *n* [-LÆ, 1 -ī; 2 -ē, *pl*] *Bot* A small squama or scale, squamula, palea [< L *squama*, scale]— **squa-mel'late,** *a* Same as SQUAMULATE — **squam"el-lif'er-ous,** *a Bot* Bearing squamellæ — **squa-mel'li-form,** *a Bot* Formed like a squamella

squa'mi-, 1 skwē'mi-, 2 skwā'mi- From L *squama*, scale a combining form — **squa-mif'er-ous,** *a* Bearing squamæ or scales — **squa'mi-flo"rous,** *a Bot* Having flowers in which the perianth consists of one or more scale-like bracts, as in pines — **squa'mi-form,** *a* Having the form of a scale, squamoid **squa'mæ-form‡** — **squa-mig'er-ous,** *a* Squamiferous — **Squa"mi-pen'nes,** *n pl* **1.** *Ornith* The *Impennes* or penguins **2** *Ich* The *Squamipinnes* — **squa'mi-pen,** *n* — **squa"mi-pen'nate,** *a* — **Squa"mi-pin-na'ti,** *n pl Ich* The *Squamipinnes* — **Squa"mi-pin'nes,** *n pl Ich* A family of acanthopterygian fishes, especially the *Chætodontidæ* — **squa"mi-pin'nate,** *a*

squa'mo-, 1 skwē'mo-, 2 skwā'mo- From SQUAMOUS combining form

squa'moid, 1 skwē'meid, 2 skwā'mŏid, *a* Like a scale, scaly, covered with scales [< L *squama*, scale, + -OID]

squa"mo-man-dib'u-lar, *a* Pertaining to the squamosal and the mandible — **squa"mo-mas'toid,** *a* Of or pertaining to the squamous and the mastoid portions of the temporal bone — **squa"mo-pa-ri'e-tal,** *a* Of or pertaining to the squamous portion of the temporal bone and the parietal bone, as, the *squamoparietal* suture — **squa"mo-petro'sal,** *a* Of, pertaining to, or composed of the squamous and the petrous portions of the temporal bone

squa-mo'sal, 1 skwə-mō'səl, 2 skwa-mō'sal, *a* **1.** Like a scale as, the *squamosal* bone **2.** Relating to the squamosal

squa-mo'sal, *n* The squamous portion of the temporal bone or the analogous bone in lower animals

squa'mose, 1 skwē'mōs *or* skwə-mōs', 2 skwā'mōs *or* skwa-mōs' (VIII), *a Bot* Furnished with scales, scaly, squamate [< L *squamosus*, < *squama*, scale] — **squa'mose-ness,** *n*

squa-mos'i-ty, 1 skwə-mes'ı-tı, 2 skwa-mŏs'i-ty, *n* [-TIES, 1 -tiz, 2 -tīs, *pl*] **1.** Scaliness **2** A scaly surface or space **3** The scales of such an area, considered collectively. [< SQUAMOSE]

squa-mo"so-max'il-la-ry, *a* Of or referring to both the squamosal and maxillary bones, as, the *squamosomaxillary* bar of a cynodont reptile — **squa"mo-sphe'noid,** *a* Of or pertaining to the squamous portion of the temporal bone and the sphenoid bone **squa"mo-sphe-noi'dal† — squa"mo-tem'po-ral,** *a* Of or pertaining to the squamous portion of the temporal bone — **squa"mo-tym-pan'ic,** *a* Of or pertaining to the squamous and the tympanic portions of the temporal bone

squa'mous, 1 skwē'mus, 2 skwā'mŭs, *a* **1** Covered with scales, squamose **2.** Scale-like, lamellar, squamiform, as, the *squamous* portion of the temporal bone **3.** Of or pertaining to the squamosal, squamosal [< L *squamosus*, see SQUAMOSE]— **squa'mous-ness,** *n*

squa"mo-zyg"o-mat'ic. **I** *a* Of, pertaining to, or representing the squamous portion of the temporal bone and the zygomatic process **II** *n* A squamozygomatic bone

squam'u-la, 1 skwam'yu-lə, 2 skwăm'yu-la, *n* [-LÆ, 1 -lī, 2 -lē, *pl*] A diminutive scale, in grasses, a lodicule [L, dim of *squama*, scale] **squam'ule†.— squam'u-late,** *a* Provided with squamulæ **squam'et-tate†, squam'u-lose†.— squam'u-li-form,** *a* Shaped like a squamula

squan'der, 1 skwen'dər, 2 skwan'der, *v* **I.** *t* **1.** To spend wastefully or with foolish lavishness, waste profusely, dissipate, as, to *squander* a fortune in gambling, he *squanders* his time **2** [Archaic] To disperse

II. *i* **1.** To waste money or some other valuable thing, spend fortune or substance lavishly and foolishly

God pays debts seven for one who *squanders* on Him shows thrift
BROWNING *Mulèykeh* st 7

2†. To become dispersed and scattered [Cp Sc *squatter*, < Sw *sqvättra*, squander, freq of *sqvätta*, squirt]

Syn. dissipate, expend, lavish scatter, spend, throw away, waste — Ant economize, hoard, hold, husband, lay by, lay up, preserve, reserve, save — Prep squander *in, on*, or *upon* follies or vices, *on* or *upon* a worthless favorite

— **squan'der†,** *n* Prodigality — **squan'der-er,** *n* — **squan'der-ing-ly,** *adv* By squandering, lavishly

squan'derd, *pp* Squandered S S

squan'fish", 1 skwen'fish", 2 skwan'fish", *n* A California cyprinoid (*Ptychochilus luctus*)

squan'ter-squash"†, *n* Same as SQUASH¹

squan'tum, 1 skwon'tum, 2 skwan'tūm, *n* [Local, U S] A shore-dinner, chowder-party, picnic, frolic

squapt, *vt & vi* To strike — **squapt,** *n* A blow

squar'a-bl(e", 1 skwăr'a-bl, 2 skwăr'a-bl, *a Math* Capable of being squared

Squar-cio'ne, 1 skwar-chō'nē 2 skwar-chō'ne, **Francesco** (1394–1474) An Italian artist, founder of Paduan school

square, 1 skwār, 2 skwăr, *v* [SQUARED, SQUAR'ING]

I *t* **1.** To make square, make rectangular with four equal sides, as, to *square* a piece of wood **2.** To form into a right angle, as a corner, or cause to make a right angle with another line, side, or part, as the end of a board, also, to bring into a position at right angles or suggesting such an angle, as, to *square* oneself to fight

Squaring the elbows and clenching the fists are gestures by no means universal with the men of all races, when they feel indignant
DARWIN *Emotions* p 272 [A 1873]

3. To bring into a state of equality or balance, make even, settle, as, to *square* accounts with a creditor **4.** To cause to conform, as if by the use of a carpenters' square, adapt, proportion, as, to *square* one's opinions to the prevailing tendencies

A man who *squares* his conscience by the law was a common paraphrase or synonyme of a wretch without any conscience at all
COLERIDGE *Works Friend* in vol II p 91 [in 1858]

5. *Math* To multiply (a number or quantity) by itself **6.** To determine the contents of in square measure, find a square equivalent to **7.** To make polygonal in composition, as, to *six-square* a block **8.** *Astrol* To become quadrate with **9** To gain over for fraud as by a bribe, as, to *square* a jockey **10** *Naut* (1) To lay out, as a vessel's course (2) To bring into horizontal line, as ratlines or dead-eyes (3) To lay (a vessel's yards) at right angles to the plane of the keel and parallel to the plane of the deck See TO SQUARE AWAY

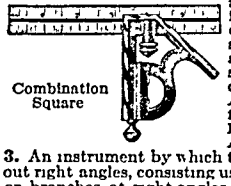
II. *i* **1.** To be at right angles, be shaped or cut so as to form a right angle with another line, side, or part, as, the end and side must *square* with each other **2.** To be in exact conformity, fit, agree, harmonize, as, his logic *squares* with the facts **3.** To take an attitude for boxing, square off **4†.** To take opposite sides, wrangle, quarrel [< OF *esquarer*, < L *ex*, out, + *quadro*, see QUADRATE, *v*]

— **to square a valve,** to set a valve so that its travel past the steam-edge of each port is the same — **to s away,** to run a sailing vessel before the wind, so that her yards must be laid square — **to s off,** to take the attitude of a pugilist in readiness to strike or parry to assume a militant position — **to s the circle,** to construct geometrically a square equal in area to a given circle, or to state in terms of its radius the exact area of a circle a problem shown by modern researches not to admit of a rigorous solution See QUADRATURE — **to s the shoulders,** to raise the shoulders to a horizontal line a gesture of contempt or repugnance — **to s up** [Colloq], to pay in full, settle an account

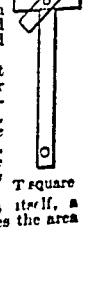
square, *a* [SQUAR'ER, SQUAR'EST] **1.** Being exactly or approximately a square, having four equal sides and four right angles, as a *square* field **2.** Formed with or characterized by a right angle, rectangular, as, a *square* corner **3.** Adapted to forming squares or computing in squares, as, a *square* measure **4.** According with ordinary justice, characterized by fairness, as in business, just, equitable, honest, as, a *square* deal **5.** Having debt and credit balanced, even, settled, as, accounts between us are now *square* **6.** Directly opposed, offering no way of evasion, absolute, complete, unequivocal, as, a *square* rebuff **7.** Broad with comparatively straight outlines, square-built, as, a *square* ship **8** [Colloq] Solid, full, satisfying chiefly in the phrase *a square meal* **9.** Exactly suitable, accordant, true, as, the report was *square* **10.** Horizontal and exactly athwartships said of a vessel's yards **11.** *Math* Raised to the second power, squared, as, *x square* **12** [Colloq] Having a specified number of straight or flat sides in composition, as, a three-*square* file **13.** *Golf* Even, designating the condition of a match when neither side is ahead **all square†.** **14.** Corresponding to the side of a square, as, *square* root. [< OF *esquarre*, < L *ex*, out, + *quadratus*, see QUADRATE, *v*] Syn see JUST

— **square all around,** fair to every one concerned, just. — **s.-body** (*Ship-building*), that portion of a vessel's body in which the frames are square to the longitudinal center plane — **s bracket,** same as BRACKET, *n*, 2 — **square'-built",** *a* Same as SQUARE, *a*, 7 — **s.-butted,** *a Naut* Cut across and not tapered said of yard-arms cut thus — **s by the braces** (*Naut*), having the yards at right angles to the keel — **s by the lifts** (*Naut*), having the yards at right angles to the mast — **s.-capt,** *n* A London apprentice — **s. center,** a tool having a pyramidal point used in the tailstock of a lathe to ream out a hole for the lathe-center — **s. coupling,** in joining shaft-ends a divided coupling-box having square recesses or seats, the two halves of which are permanently bolted around the shaft-joint — **s -drawn,** *a* Rolled or drawn through a square hole in a draw-plate said of wire rods or tubes — **s. end,** the end of a shaft or bolt when squared to receive a wrench or crank — **s drift,** a drift having a square cross-section — **s -flipper,** *n* The bearded seal (*Erignathus barbatus*) — **s -framed,** *a* Framed squarely without beveling or molding, as a door or window — **s. gait,** same as OPEN GAIT — **s -headed,** *a* **1.** Having right angles at the upper corners, having a square head said of a doorway, bolt, nail, etc **2** Having a squarish head or jaws, indicative of firmness or combativeness — **s. knot,** see illus under KNOT, fig 29 — **s leg** (*Cricket*), the position of a fielder standing square with the wicket on the on-side now obsolescent — **s measure,** a system of measures applied to surfaces, 144 square inches = 1 square foot 9 square feet = 1 square yard 30¼ square yards or 272¼ square feet or 1 perch = 1 square rod, 4 roods or 160 square rods = 1 acre, 640 acres = 1 square mile — **square'mouth",** *n* Same as HARDMOUTH — **s number,** a number that may be resolved into two equal factors, a square — **s.-rigger,** *n* A square-rigged vessel, as opposed to *fore-and-after* — **s. root,** see ROOT — **s rule,** an L-shaped square See SQUARE, *n*, 3 — **s rule frame,** a frame of a building laid out with a square rule and fence, the bevel-joints being determined in the same way — **s.-set,** *a* Same as SQUARE, *a*, 7 — **s -shouldered,** *a* Having the shoulders high and set well back, not round-shouldered — **s -staff,** *n* An angle-staff — **s -stern,** *n* A square-sterned boat — **s.-sterned,** *a* — **square'tail",** *n* A scombroidean fish of the family *Tetragonuridæ* — **s.-toed,** *a* Having the toes square, as the shoes worn by the Puritans, hence, exact, punctilious — **s -toes,** *n* An old-fashioned punctilious person — **s tuck,** a flat surface at a vessel's stern like a yawl-boat — **to get s with** [Colloq] to put oneself on even terms with, as by repaying an ill turn in kind

square¹, *n* **1.** A rectangle having equal sides, a square figure **2.** Any object, part, or surface that is square or nearly square Specif (1) A pane of glass (2) One of the 64 rectangular divisions of the chess- or checker-board, specif, in chess, the square occupied by a piece at the commencement of the game as, queen's *square*, king's, rook's *square*, etc (3) A given space in the column of a newspaper or the like, considered as a unit of measurement for advertisements, and ranging in depth from column-width down to one inch now mostly superseded by the inch or line as a unit (4) An area of 100 square feet, or ten feet square of flooring, roofing, etc (5) A square piece of fabric forming a towel, diaper, napkin or the like (6) *Brewing* A square vat


Combination Square

3. An instrument by which to measure or lay out right angles, consisting usually of two legs or branches at right angles to each other, in L shape or in T shape (in the latter case called a T square) The L-shaped square is used as a device in Freemasonry and in heraldry **4.** An open area in a city or village, left between streets at their intersection or formed by their expansion, sometimes decorated with statuary or treated as a park, as, Union *square* in New York, Trafalgar *square* in London **5.** [U S] A town or city block, sometimes, the distance between consecutive streets, as, the post-office is three *squares* above Compare BLOCK¹, *n*, 2 **6** *Math* The product of a number or quantity by itself, a second power, so called because it measures the area


T square

of a square whose side is measured by the root; as, 16 is the *square* of 4.
The surface of a sphere is as the *square* of its radius
P. G. TAIT *Recent Advances* lect. viii p 206 [MACM. 1876]
7. A body, as of soldiers or artillery, formed in a four-sided array. Compare HOLLOW SQUARE **8.** One of various objects or devices having a rectangular part, cross-section corner or the like (1) *Mech* The squared part of something especially when so shaped to receive another part that must not turn, as the squared end of a watch-arbor on which fits the squared tubular recess in the end of the key, or the squared end of the shank of an anchor to receive the stock (2) That part of the cover of a bound book which projects beyond the leaves (3) A thin wooden bell-crank in an organ-movement (4) The iron framework of a spinning-mule that supports the carriages and bears the mechanism which turns the spindles and builds the cops. **9.** An array of letters or figures in which there are as many rows as columns See MAGIC SQUARE; WORD-SQUARE **10.** *Astron* The relation of two planets distant 90° from each other; quadrature. **11.** Due proportion, order, hence, exact accuracy; strict honesty; equity, fairness, as, on the *square;* out of *square*
We met upon the Level an' we parted on the *Square*
RUDYARD KIPLING *The Mother-lodge* st. 2.
12. [U. S] An unblown bud of cotton **13.** In brewing, a square vat **14.** [Archaic] A right or true standard or pattern **15†.** Opposition; enmity **16†.** Level; equality [< OF *esquare, esquarre* < L *ex,* out, + OF. *quarre,* square, < L *quadra;* see QUADRA.]
— **by the square,** in an exact or clearly defined manner. — **cal'i-per-square",** *n* Same as BEAM-CALIPER. See illus under CALIPER. — **framing-s.,** *n* A large square used by carpenters — **geometric or geometrical s ,** a radial-armed quadrantic instrument for measuring angles heights and distances and performing various computations and calculations involving proportion — **gunners' s ,** same as GUNNERS' QUADRANT — **L s ,** see SQUARE *n* , 3 — **naval s.,** a right-angled figure painted on a vessel's deck to aid in taking the relative bearings of other vessels — **out of s ,** not at an angle of ninety degrees also irregular, disorderly; untrustworthy — **rising s.** (*Ship-building*) a square on which are marked the heights of floor-timbers above the keel. — **set s. 1.** An instrument used in mathematical drawing, and consisting of a flat thin piece of wood or vulcanite in the shape of a right-angled triangle **2.** An adjustable T square — **sliding-arm s.,** in tailoring, a straight flat rule, usually 24 inches long, fitted with two brass rods, one of which is slidable It is used for taking body and other measurements — **solid s.** (*Mil*), a square of troops having an equal number of ranks and files an obsolete formation — **s. and flat** (*Carp*), a panel devoid of molding — **s. and rabbet** (*Arch*), an annulet — **s. of opposition** (*Logic*), see OPPOSITION 6 — **s. of Pegasus,** see CONSTELLATION — **to be all squares,** to be settled.— **to be at s.†,** to be on bad terms — **to be on the s. 1.** To be at right angles **2** To be a member of the Masonic fraternity **3.** [Colloq] To be honest fair and square as he is always *on the square* — **to break no squares†,** to give no offense be of no consequence — **to break squares†,** to be out of order — **to see how the squares go†,** to see how matters proceed a metaphor from chess — **T square,** see SQUARE, *n* , 3 — **universal s ,** a carpenters' implement combining the functions of a try-square, a bevel, a miter-box etc

square², *n* [Prov Eng] Same as SQUIRE

square'head", 1 skwār'hed', 2 skwār'hĕd", *n* **1.** [Colloq , Austral & U S] A German Dutch, or Scandinavian immigrant **2** A winter wheat

square'ly, 1 skwār'li, 2 skwār'lv, *adv* In a square manner so as to be square Specif (1) So as to form right angles with something (2) Honestly, fairly (3) So as to be directly opposed, absolutely.

square'man, 1 skwār'men, 2 skwār'man, *n* [-MEN *pl*] **1.** [Scot] A carpenter **2.** [Eng] A stonecutter or stone-dresser [or condition of being square

square'ness, 1 skwār'nes, 2 skwār'nĕs, *n* The quality

squar'er, 1 skwār'ər, 2 skwār'er, *n* **1.** One who squares **2.** [Colloq] One who squares off to fight **3†.** A brawler

square'sail", 1 skwār'sēl", 2 skwār'sāl", *n* A four-cornered sail bent to a yard, especially on a fore-and-aft-rigged vessel — **square'sail-yard",** *n* A yard for carrying a squaresail on a vessel otherwise fore-and-aft rigged

square'spot", 1 skwār'spot' 2 skwār'spŏt', *n* [Eng] One of various moths, as the geometrid *Tephrosia consonaria*

squar'ing, 1 skwār'iŋ, 2 skwār'ing, *ppr & verbal n* of SQUARE, *v* — **squar'ing-boards",** *n pl* Boards accurately squared for use as guides for cutting pasteboard book-covers, etc — **s.-shears,** *n* A machine for cutting tin-plate or other sheet material into rectangular sheets [square

squar'ish, 1 skwār'ish, 2 skwār'ish, *a* Approximately

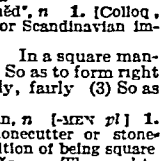
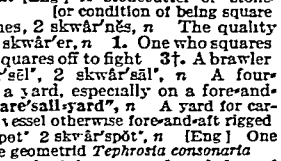
squar'rose, 1 skwar'ōs *or* skwo-rōs', 2 skwār'ōs *or* skwa-rōs' (XIII), *a* **1.** *Bot* Rough with projecting scale-like processes that spread at right angles or at an obtuse angle from the surface or line that bears them as, as *quarrose* involucre **2.** *Zool* Covered irregularly with scale-like processes **3.** Scurfy covered with dandruff [< LL *squarrosus* scurfy]

squar'rous† — **squar'rose-slashed",** *a* Slashed in a squarrose manner **squar-ro"so-la-cin'i-ate†.** — **squar-ro"so-den'tate,** *a* *Bot* Having the teeth bent out of the plane of lamination — **squar-ro"so-pin-nat"i-par'tite,** *a* Deeply pinnatifid with squarrose divisions, as a leaf of the yarrow

squar'ru-lose, 1 skwar'u-lōs, 2 skwār'u-lōs, *a* *Bot* Diminutively squarrose.

squar'son, 1 skwār'sn, 2 skwār'sn *n* [Humorous, Eng] Formerly, a clergyman who was also a landed proprietor [< *squ-* in SQUIRE *n* , + *-arson* in PARSON] — **squar'son-age,** *n* The house of a squarson

squash, 1 skwesh, 2 skwash, *v* [Colloq] **I.** *t* To beat or press into or as into a pulp or soft mass, smash
Such *squashed* hats and bonnets . . . never were seen in Rag Fair
DICKENS *Little Dorrit* p 133 [E & L. 1856]
II. *i* To separate into a soft mass, as from a fall, also, to make the noise of such a fall splash, slosh. [< OF *esquacher,* < L *ex,* out, + *coacto;* see COACT², *v*]
— **squash'er,** *n* One who or that which squashes



Squashes
1 Mammoth white bush 2 Marrow 3 Crookneck.

squash, *a* *Dentistry* Denoting the oral and dental impression made upon a soft material used for molding

squash¹, *n* **1.** The fleshy edible fruit of any one of various trailing annuals of the genus *Cucurbita,* allied to the pumpkin. **2.** Any one of the plants that bear this fruit, as, the **winter squash** (*Cucurbita maxima*) (used when ripe, the seeds being removed before cooking-kept for winter use); the **Barbary, China,** or **musky s** (*C. moschata*), the **summer squashes,** mostly varieties of *C. pepo* (usually small, and eaten only when green, the seeds being cooked in them) At least sixty varieties of winter and summer squashes are recognized by horticulturists. [< Am Ind. *asquash,* pl of *asq,* green, raw] **squash'-vine"†.**
— **marrow squash,** vegetable marrow — **squash'-bee"-tle,** *n* A small American chrysomelid beetle (*Diabrotica vittata*) striped with yellow and black, or a related species, that feeds upon the squash must-melon, and similar plants — **s.-borer,** *n* The larva of a clearwing moth (*Trochilium cucurbitæ*) that bores into the stems of squashes — **s.-bug,** *n* A large brownish-black North-American coreid bug (*Anasa tristis*) which destroys squash-vines by sucking the sap of the stem — **s.-gourd,** *n* Same as SQUASH¹. **s.-melon†.**


Squash-bug ¹/₄

squash², *n* **1.** A soft or unripe object **2.** A crushed or mashed object or mass **3.** The sudden fall or shock of a heavy soft body

squash³, *n.* The musquash [Short for MUSQUASH]

squash⁴, *n* A game played in a walled court, with racket and ball, in which the players aim to strike a rebounding ball against a wall at a point within fixed lines and before it has bounded twice from the ground It differs from rackets chiefly in requiring a much smaller court. There are several variations of the game including forfeits and handicaps — **squash' court",** *n* A court in which the game of squash is played — **s.-racket,** *n* A small racket used in squash See RACKET **s.-bat†.**

squasht, *pp* Squashed S S

squash'y, 1 skwesh'i 2 skwash'y, *a* [Colloq] Soft and moist; slushy easily squashed — **squash'i-ness,** *n* [Colloq]

squat¹, 1 skwet, 2 skwat, *v* [SQUAT'TED or SQUAT, SQUAT'TING] **I.** *t* **1.** To cause to crouch on the haunches: often reflexively; as, to *squat* oneself by the fire **2.** [Prov. Eng] (1) To flatten; crush (2) To press together (3) To quiet **3†.** To quash
II. *i* **1.** To bring the buttocks near the ground as in a sitting posture, as a human being, stoop or lie close, as when attempting to escape observation, crouch, cower; as, to *squat* behind a clump of shrubbery **2.** To settle on a piece of land without permission or right, as on the unfenced outskirts of a town, also, to settle upon public land under government regulation for the purpose of subsequently acquiring a title
Squat upon the land of an Afghan tribe or of a village community Russian or Hindoo in the name of humanity and you will be ejected as certainly as if you had *squatted* on the land of an English squire GOLDWIN SMITH *False Hopes* p 8 [L. co 1883]
3. To be a squatter **4.** To sink somewhat at the stern when in rapid motion said of a vessel [< OF *esquatir,* < *es-* (< L *ex-*) intens + *quatir,* press down, < L *coacto;* see COACT², *v*]
— **squat'-snipe",** *n* [Local U S] The pectoral sandpiper — **s.-tag,** *n* A game of tag in which the players can not be tagged while squatting

squat², *vt* & *vi* [Prov Eng] To slop splash

squat, *a* **1.** Short and thick, like the figure of an animal squatting
The tower of Caserta Vecchia . . . is low and *squat* in its proportions JAMES FERGUSSON *Hist Arch.* vol ii, pt. ii, bk. viii, p 387 [L & M 1874]
2. Being in a squatting position
— **squat'-lob"ster,** *n* A scyllaroid crustacean (*Thenus orientalis*) of Australia

squat³, *n* **1.** A squatting attitude or position **2.** [Colloq] A squatty person. **3.** [Cornwall, Eng] (1) Tin ore mixed with spar (2) A small ore-body in a vein **4†.** A bruise

squat⁴, *n* [Prov Eng] A splash [INA.] **squa'to†.**

squat⁵, *n* The angel-fish (*Squatina angelus*) [< SQUAT-**squat'a-role,** 1 skwat'[or skwet']ə-rōl, 2 skwāt'[or skwat'] a-rōl, *n* The black-bellied plover [< It dial *squata rola,* Swiss plover] **squat'e-role†.**

Squa-tin'i-dæ, 1 skwa-tin'i-di, 2 skwa-tin'i-dē, *n pl* *Ich* A family of sharks having a depressed body, laterally extended pectorals with an anterior extension separated by a notch from the branchial region and no anal angel-fishes **Squat'i-na,** *n* (t g) [< L *squatina* (dim of *squatus*), skate] — **squat'i-nid,** *n* — **squat'i-noid,** *a* & *n*

squat'moret, *n* A plant used as a remedy for bruises

squat'tage, 1 skwet'ij, 2 skwat'ag, *n* [Austral.] Leased government lands

squat'ter, 1 skwet'er, 2 skwat'er, *vi* [Prov Brit] **1.** To splash along through water as by successive leaps or strokes of the wings, as a duck, hence, to shuffle or scurry about **2.** To crouch squat

squat'ter, *n* **1.** One who or that which squats; specif, one who settles on land without permission or right as on public or unimproved land, also, in the United States and Australia, a person who settles on government land subject to regulations with a view to subsequently obtaining title **2.** [Austral] One who leases government land for pasturage hence a stock-owner Originally the word designated one who settled on unoccupied land then one who kept sheep or cattle on crown land as a licensed grazier As many of these grew rich it developed into a term of compliment Compare SELECTOR PASTORALIST **3.** The squat-snipe — **squat'ter-ar"chy,** *n* Squatter rule or plutocracy — **squat'ter-dom,** *n* A region or community of squatters

squat'ting-pill", 1 skwet'iŋ-pil", 2 skwat'ing-pil", *n* [Prov. Eng] A quieting opiate pill

squat'tish, 1 skwet'ish, 2 skwat'ish, *a* Somewhat squat.

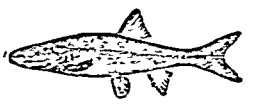
squat'tle, 1 skwet'l, 2 skwat'l, *vi* [Scot] To squat

squat-toc'ra-cy, 1 skwet-ŏk'rə-si, 2 skwat-ŏc'ra-cy, *n* [Slang Austral] The aristocracy of rich squatters [< SQUATTER + Gr *kratein* rule] — **squat"to-crat'ic,** *a.* Relating to, or apingthe manners of, the squattocracy

squat'ty, 1 skwet'i, 2 skwat'y, *a.* Disproportionately short and thick — **squat'ti-ness,** *n*

squaw, 1 skwō, 2 skwa, *n* **1.** An American Indian woman or girl Compare SANNUP **2.** [Slang, U S. Army] A target representing a kneeling figure [< Mass Ind *squa* woman] — **squaw'-berry,** *n* **1.** The squaw-huckleberry. **2.** The partridgeberry. — **s.-bush,** *n* **1.** The cranberry-tree (*Viburnum opulus*) **2.** The silky cornel (*Cornus amomum*) — **s.-man,** *n* Among the American Indians, a man who for some reason is compelled to live among the women and do their kind of work also, a white man married to an Indian woman and in possession of tribal rights on that account — **s.-mint,** *n* The American pennyroyal — **s.-vine,** *n.* [Rare] The partridgeberry — **s. winter** [Local U S] a cool wet period preceding Indian summer.

squaw'fish", 1 skwō'fish', 2 skwa'fish', *n* A cyprinoid of the genus *Ptychochilus,* several species of which are found in the rivers of the Pacific coast from central California to northern British Columbia


Squawfish. ¹/₂₃

squawk, 1 skwōk, 2 skwak, *vi* **1.** To utter a shrill, harsh cry, as a duck, or as a hen when injured or frightened **2.** [Local, U S] To back out; retire or fail through timidity or in some unfair way. [For SQUEAK]
— **squawking thrush** [Local, Eng], the missel-thrush. — **squawk'er,** *n* A person or thing that squawks, as a device for decoying ducks or a reed toy

squawk, *n* **1.** A harsh cry, as of certain birds said contemptuously of the cry of a person
A pair of jays hustled by with a warning *squawk*
QUILLER-COUCH *Warwickshire Avon* p 125 [H 1892]
2. The black-crowned night-heron (*Nycticorax nycticorax*) — **squawk'-duck",** *n* [Prov Eng] The bimaculate duck (*Anas glocitans*)

squawl†, *vi* To squall

squaw'root", 1 skwō'rūt', 2 skwa'rōōt", *n* **1.** A yellowish-brown leafless North-American herb (*Conopholis americana*) of the family *Orobanchaceæ* — the broomrapes — parasitic on roots, with a simple stem, covered with scales imbricated as in a pine-cone
2. Rarely, the black cohosh, or the blue cohosh

squaw'weed", 1 skwō'wīd', 2 skwa'wēd', *n* The golden ragwort also one of the fleabanes (*Erigeron philadelphicus*)

squeak, 1 skwik, 2 skwēk, *v* **I.** *t* **1.** To utter or effect with a squeak. **2.** To cause to squeak
II. *i* **1.** To make a squeak, give out a sharp, thin, discordant sound, as, the mouse *squeaks,* the hinge *squeaks* **2.** [Slang] (1) To let out information; utter or betray a secret (2) To shirk usually with *out;* as, to *squeak out* of paying a debt [< Sw *sqrāla,* croak]

squeak, *n* **1.** A very high-pitched thin, sharp, penetrating sound, as of a frightened mouse, a wheel turning on a dry axle, etc **2.** [Colloq] A narrow margin, the least amount; a hairbreadth
If my father gets another turn at her it will be a very narrow *squeak* indeed BLACKMORE *Christowell* vol ii p 138 [T 1882]

squeak'er, 1 skwik'ər, 2 skwēk'er, *n* **1.** One who or that which squeaks **2.** A young bird; specif, a squab pigeon, squealer, peeper **3.** A grayish Australian peeping crow (*Strepera cunicauda*) named from its cries **4.** [Slang] An informer **5.** *Zool* A stridulating portunid crab, as the lady-crab (*Platyonychus ocellatus* or *Oralipes*) of the American coast [squeaky manner.

squeak'ing-ly, 1 skwik'iŋ-li, 2 skwēk'ing-ly, *adv* In a

squeak'let, 1 skwik'let; 2 skwēk'lĕt, *n* A little squeak.

squeakt, *pp* Squeaked S S.

squeak'y, 1 skwik'i; 2 skwēk'y, *a* [SQUEAK'I-ER; SQUEAK'I-EST] Making a squeaking noise, apt to squeak.— **squeak'i-ly,** *adv* — **squeak'i-ness,** *n*

squeal, 1 skwil; 2 skwēl, *vi* **1.** To utter a sharp, shrill, loud cry or cries, clearer and more prolonged than a squeak, as when angry, frightened, or in pain **2.** [Slang] To betray an accomplice or a plot, peach; inform **3.** [Prov Eng] To scold, find fault, grumble [< Sw. dial *sqrāla,* < Ice *skrala,* scream]

squeal, *a* [Prov Eng] Infirm weak

squeal, *n* **1.** A shrill cry such as is made by a pig, usually louder and of longer duration than a squeak **2.** [Prov Eng] A brawl, quarrel, disturbance, dispute

squeald, *pp* Squealed S S.

squeal'er, 1 skwil'ər, 2 skwēl'er, *n* **1.** One who or that which squeals **2.** (1) A young pigeon (2) The European swift (3) [Local, U S] (*a*) The American golden plover (*b*) A harlequin duck. **3.** [Slang] An informer.

squeamt, *vi* To be squeamish

squeam'ish, 1 skwīm'ish, 2 skwēm'ish, *a* **1.** Easily disgusted or shocked, excessively nice in judging of proprieties, oversensitive of conscience; unduly scrupulous. **2.** Easily nauseated; affected slightly with nausea, sickish [ME *squaimous,* < *sweem,* dizziness, < Ice *sveimr,* a bustle] **squeam'ous†.** Syn: affected dainty, difficult, fastidious finical, foolish, hypercritical overnice, oversensitive, particular, prudish, qualmish scrupulous, sickish
— **squeam'ish-ly,** *adv* — **squeam'ish-ness,** *n.*

squeant, *vi* To squint

squea'sy†, *a* Same as QUEASY — **squea'si-ness†,** *n*

squeef, 1 skwif, 2 skwēf *n* [Scot] A bum

squeege, 1 skwij, 2 skwēg *v & n* [Dial] Same as SQUEEZE.

squee'gee, 1 skwi'ji, 2 skwē'gē, *v & n* Same as SQUILGEE

Squeers, 1 skwirz 2 skwērs *n* In Dickens's *Nicholas Nickleby,* a brutal, ignorant and miserly schoolmaster who flogged and starved his pupils at Dotheboys Hall

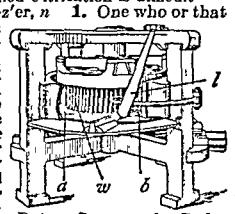
squeez'a-bl(e", 1 skwiz'ə-bl 2 skwēz'a-bl *a* **1** That may be squeezed or compressed **2.** [Colloq] That may be coerced — **squeez"a-bil'i-ty,** *n*

squeez(e", 1 skwiz, 2 skwēz, *v* [SQUEEZED, SQUEEZD"; SQUEEZ'ING] **I.** *t* **1.** To press closely between other bodies, compress by closing the hand tightly upon; exert pressure upon, as for extracting juice or the like; press together or out of shape; as, to *squeeze* a rubber ball or an orange **2.** To grasp or clasp closely, as the hand. **3.** To draw forth by pressure, extract; express, as, to *squeeze* juice from apples, to *squeeze* money from a miser
It was said of a certain professor that he could *squeeze* the life out of any text-book ever written
J. M. BUCKLEY *Oats or Wild Oats?* p 52 [H 1885]
4. To put in a certain place or position by force or pressure, crowd, as into close quarters, as, to *squeeze* another passenger into the coach
Like a too hospitable host who has given up his house to his guests and *squeezed* himself and his family into the pantry
H. A. BLAKE in *North American Review* Feb 1891, p 185.
5. To extort tribute, taxes, or the like from; harass by exactions, reduce, as wages to the lowest amount
He *squeezed* down the spinners who brought yarn to him. He *squeezed* the weavers who brought him webs
E. E. HALE *In His Name* p 26 [H BROS 1883]
6. To make a cast or impression of in damp paper by means of pressure; take a squeeze of: said of an inscription, etc. **7.** *Com* To compel to repurchase at a disadvantage stock that has been sold short
II. *i* To force one's way with difficulty; pass by pressing or under pressure, push; as, to *squeeze* through a narrow place. [< AS *cwēsan,* crush.]

Syn. see JAM — **squeezed out** (*Com*), reduced to liquidation at a loss by the state of the market or the want of funds

squeeze, *n* **1.** The act or process of squeezing, pressure Specif (1) A close clasp, hearty grasp, hug as a *squeeze* of the hand (2) A crowding together (3) [Colloq] An effort to extort money by undue pressure (4) *Mining* The closing up of workings from pressure of overhead strata **2.** A facsimile, as of a coin or inscription, produced by plastic impression **3** *Com* An enforced disadvantageous repurchase of stock sold short — **a tight squeeze** [Colloq] a situation from which extrication is difficult

squeez'er, 1 skwiz'ər, 2 skwēz'er, *n* **1.** One who or that which squeezes or brings pressure to bear, literally or figuratively Specif (1) A machine by which slag and air-bubbles are expressed from puddled iron (2) A machine for crimping can-tops over the cylindrical sides (3) A device consisting of a pivoted lever with an eccentric curved end by means of which metal bars and plates are curved (4) A brick-molding machine (5) A device for testing wire consisting principally of two strong clips with serrated teeth between which the wire is inserted and bent until it breaks **2.** *pl* (1) *Playing-cards* having the spots repeated in the upper right-hand corner of each, so that they need not be opened out widely in the hand (2) [Local, Eng] A wringer — **alligator** or **crocodile squeezer. 1** A puddle-ball squeezer having alligator-like jaws **2** A small jawed machine for squeezing corks principally used by druggists — **cam s**, same as ROTARY SQUEEZER — **rotary s**, a puddle-ball squeezer having a rotating drum mounted out of center in a cylindrical case



Rotary Squeezer for Puddled Iron

The central peripherally grooved wheel (*w*) is mounted out of center in a grooved case *The mass of hot metal is introduced at a*, rolled around to *b* (where the space is only half the width of that at *a*) and pushed outward by the levers (*l*)

squeez'ing, 1 skwiz'iŋ, 2 skwēz'ing, *n* **1.** The act or process of exerting pressure, also, that which is extracted or extorted by pressure **2.** Same as SQUEEZE, *n*, 2 — **squeez'ing-box",** *n* A metal cylinder having at its bottom an orifice through which a mass of plastic clay is forced in the shape of a long roll, from which handles may be cut, as for jugs

squeez'y†, 1 skwiz'ı, 2 skwēz'y, *a* [Colloq] Characterized by squeezing, contracted, crowded, as, little *squeezy* rooms

squeez'y††, *a* Same as QUEASY

squelch, 1 skweləch, 2 skwĕlch, *v* **I.** *t* **1.** To put down and silence by humiliating or discomfiting disconcert, put to confusion, as, to *squelch* an upstart **2.** To put an end to, defeat, crush often with *out*, as, to *squelch* a riot

One [object] was to show that the Dred Scott decision had not entirely *squelched out* this Popular Sovereignty LINCOLN in *Political Debates, Sept 1859* p 247 [r F & CO 1860]

II. ı **1.** To be crushed or discomfited **2** To make a noise as if walking in wet snow or mud [Var of QUELCH, akin to QUELL]

squelch, *n* **1** [Colloq] A noise made when walking in wet boots **2.** A heavy fall, blow **3** A squelcher **squelshŧ.**

squelch'er, 1 skweləch'ər, 2 skwĕlch'er, *n* [Colloq] A silencing retort an unanswerable argument

squelcht, *pp* Squelched S S

sque-lette', 1 skə-let' 2 ske-lĕt', *n* [F] **1.** A skillet **2.** A veneer of wood used on match-boxes [quench

squench, 1 skwench, 2 skwĕnch, *vt* [Vulgar or Obs] To

sque-teague', 1 skwı-tēg', 2 skwe-tēg', *n* [Am Ind] A weakfish (*Cynoscion*), especially *C regale*

squg, 1 skwug, 2 skwŭg, *n* [Colloq] **1** A grotesque figure obtained by making a blot on a sheet of paper folding it over, then opening it out flat **2** An irregular figure placed on a blank page for the purpose of filling the space and thus relieving the blankness **gol'ly-wog†; skwug†.**

squib, 1 skwib, 2 skwĭb, *v* [SQUIBBED, SQUIBDˢ, SQUIB'BING] **I** *t* **1.** To aim squibs at, attack by means of squibs, lampoon, as, to *squib* a political candidate **2** To cause to explode, discharge, fire, as, to *squib* off powder **3†.** To insert abruptly or suddenly, interject

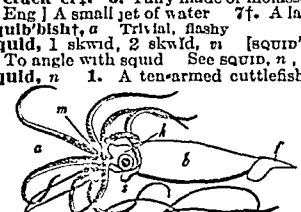
II. ı **1.** To write or use squibs **2.** To make a noise like a snap-cracker exploding **3†.** To move quickly [Var of SWIPE]

squib, *n* **1** A short speech or writing in a satirical vein, a petty lampoon, a pithy paragraph commenting upon some person or thing, as, a newspaper *squib* **2.** A roll or case filled with gunpowder or meal-powder, to be thrown or rolled swiftly, finally exploding like a rocket **3.** (1) A tubular case filled with gunpowder, used to fire a charge, as in a blast-hole (2) A small torpedo serving to ignite the main torpedo **4.** A fire-cracker broken across so that the powder burns with a spitting sound instead of an explosion **squib's crack"erŧ. 5.** Taffy made of molasses [C] **6.** [Prov Eng] A small jet of water **7†.** A lampoonist

squib'bishŧ, *a* Trivial, flashy

squid, 1 skwid, 2 skwĭd, *vi* [SQUID'DED, SQUID'DING] To angle with squid See SQUID, *n*, 2

squid, *n* **1.** A ten-armed cuttlefish, as a loliginid or ommastrephid especially one of the small species, as *Ommastrephes illecebrosus* of the American North Atlantic, much used as bait See CUTTLEFISH **2.** An artificial fish-bait, often made in imitation of a fish but sometimes merely a *spindle-shaped* mass of lead on the shank of a hook, supposed to resemble a small cuttlefish [Cp SQUIRT]



Giant Squid (*Architeuthis monachus*)

a arms armed with suckers *b*, beds, *f*, fluke *h*, head showing the huge eye *m* mouth *s* orifice of the siphon *t* the tentacles or two longer arms

— **giant squid,** a squid of gigantic size an architeuthis — **squid'-fork",** *n* A small two-pronged fork set in a wooden handle used in handling squids when baiting lines with them — **s -hound,** *n* The striped bass — **s.-jigger,** *n* A pull-devil for catching squids **s -jigs†.** — **s -thrower,** *n* A device for hurling an artificial bait to a distance as in trolling

squidg'y, 1 skwij'ı, 2 skwidg'y, *a* [Slang] Stunted, short, abbreviated

squiert, *n* **1** A square **2** A squire

Squi'er, 1 skwaı'ər, 2 skwī'er, **Ephraim George** (1/11821–1/11888) An American archeologist, editor, and diplomat, *The Serpent Symbol*

squi'er-leŧ, *n* Same as SQUIRY [toxicated boozy

squif'fy, 1 skwif'ı 2 skwif'y, *a* [Slang, Eng] Slightly in-

squig'gle, 1 skwig'l, 2 skwĭg'l *vi* **1** [Colloq, U S] To squirm or wriggle **2.** [Prov Eng] To shake a fluid about in the mouth

squil'gee, 1 skwil'jı, 2 skwĭl'gē, *vt* [SQUIL'GEED, SQUIL'GEE-ING] **1.** To smooth down, as a photographic film, with a squilgee **2** To cleanse with a squilgee

squil'gee, *n* **1.** A wooden implement having a stout straight-edged strip of soft rubber inserted in its blade, used for removing water from wet decks or floors, window-panes, etc, a squeegee **2.** A slighter implement, made in the same way or in the form of a roller, used by photographers for pressing a film closer to its mount, or for squeezing the moisture from a print **3** A small swab **4.** *Naut* (1) A line attached to a toggle, used to fasten a strip around a studdingsail while setting it, and releasing it when hoisted far enough (2) A tripping-line attached to a snotter [Var of SQUEEGEE, < SQUEEGE, var of SQUEEZE] **squil'la-geeŧ**

squill, 1 skwil, 2 skwĭl, *n* **1** The sliced bulb of a medicinal plant (*Scilla maritima*) of the lily family, growing in the Mediterranean region, also, the plant Its properties are diuretic and expectorant, and in large doses purgative and emetic **2** Any plant of the genus *Scilla* Many scillas are in ornamental cultivation, the more common ones usually called by some other name, as the common English bluebell or wild hyacinth **3.** Any one of several somewhat similar plants once, but not now included in the genus *Scilla*, as the Roman *squill*, the Californian *squill* See phrases [< F *squille*, < L *squilla*, squill] — **autumn-flowering squill,** a hardy species (*Scilla autumnalis*) from North Africa with reddish-purple flowers — **Californian s**, the American wild hyacinth — **hyacinth s**, a bulbous liliaceous perennial (*Scilla hyacinthoides*), of the Mediterranean region, cultivated for its bluish-purple racemose flowers — **medicinal s**, see SQUILL¹ 1 — **Roman s**, an Italian hyacinth (*Hyacinthus romanus*) with white flowers — **Siberian s**, a species (*Scilla sibirica*) from northern Europe and Asia, with several scapes and blue flowers — **Spanish s**, a hardy species (*Scilla hispanica*) with a number of varieties in cultivation


Squill (*Urginea scilla*)

squill², *n* **1.** A mantis-shrimp or squillid **2** A mantis [< L *squilla*, squill] **squill'-in"sect†.**

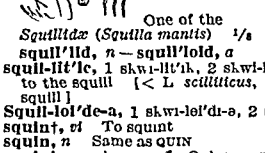
Squil'la, 1 skwil'ə 2 skwĭl'a *n* *Crust* **1.** A genus typical of *Squillidæ* **2** [s-] A crustacean of this or a related genus, commonly burrowing near shore, a mantis- or locust-shrimp [< L *squilla*, squill]

Squil-la'ce, 1 skwil-lā'chē 2 skwĭl-la'che, **Gulf of.** An inlet E of Calabria S Italy width 35 m

squil-lan'te, 1 skwil-lān'tē 2 skwĭl-lan'te, *a* [It] *Mus* Having a bell-like tone, ringing

squil'la-ryŧ, *n* Same as SCULLERY

squill'fish", 1 skwil'fish', 2 skwĭl'fish' *n* A squillid


One of the *Squillidæ* (*Squilla mantis*) 1/3

Squill'i-dæ, 1 skwil'ı-dı, 2 skwĭl'ı-dē, *n pl* *Crust* The only family of stomapods, having a long depressed body, carapace with 2 longitudinal grooves, and fore feet raptorial mantis- or locust-shrimps [< SQUILLA] — **squill'i-an,** *a* & *n* — **squill'lid, squill'loid,** *a*

squil-lit'ic, 1 skwı-lit'ik, 2 skwı-lĭt'ic, *a* Of or pertaining to the squill [< L *scilliticus*, < Gr *skillitikos*, < *skilla*, squill] [Same as STOMAPODA

Squil-loi'de-a, 1 skwı-loi'dı-ə, 2 skwĭ-lōi'de-a, *n pl* *Zool*

squint, *vi* To squint

squin, *n* Same as QUIN

squin'an-cyŧ, *n* **1** Quinsywort **2.** Quinsy **squin'-anceŧ; squin'an-cy-wort"†.** — **squin'an-cy-ber"ry,** *n* Same as QUINSY-BERRY

squinch, 1 skwinch, 2 skwĭnch, *vt* [Local, Colloq] Same as SQUINT, *vt*, 2

squinch¹, *n* **1.** *Arch* A small stone arch or series of arches, or of projecting courses, across an interior angle of a square tower, to support an oblique side of an octagonal spire or lantern Compare PENDENTIVE **2.** A hagioscope **3.** Strabismus [Var of SCONCE², *n*]

squinch², *n* [Prov Eng] A quince

squin'cy†, *n* [Prov Eng] Quinsy

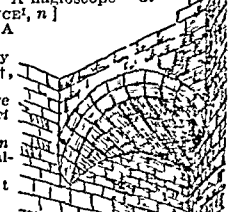
squin'cyŧ, *n* Quinsy **squincet, squin'syŧ.**

squin'-eye"†, *n* A squinting eye

squink, 1 skwiŋk 2 skwĭŋk, *vi* [Prov Eng] To wink

squinn, 1 skwin 2 skwĭn, *n* [Local, Eng] The common scallop frill

squin'nyŧ, *vt* To squint **squin'yŧ.**


Squinch (def 1)

squint, 1 skwint, 2 skwĭnt, *v* **I** *t* **1** To make cross-eyed, cause to have a squint **2** To close or contract quickly, as the eyes or eyelids, hold (the eyes) half-shut, as in a glare or when taking aim with a gun

Grimacing and *squinting* his eyes in the impenetrable and motionless cloud of dust raised by the carts TOLSTOI *Sebastopol* tr by F D Millet *Aup 1855* p 127 [n 1887]

3. To look at with a side glance

II. ı **1** To have a squint in the eye or eyes, be affected with strabismus **2.** To look obliquely, cast side-long glances **3.** To look with half-closed eyes

I saw, by his eye that he had *squinted* oftener over a gun than through a needle! COOPER *Pilot* p 406 [n & n 1869]

4. To approximate slightly, bear or refer indirectly, as, the document *squints* toward treason — **squint'er,** *n*

squint, *a* **1.** Having the optic axes not coincident, differently directed, affected with strabismus said of the eyes **2** Looking obliquely or askance, indirect — **squint'-eye"e",** *n* Strabismus or one afflicted with strabismus — **s -eyed,** *a* **1** *Pathol* Affected with strabismus cross-eyed **2** Looking sidewise, aiming in two directions, as, *squint-eyed* vigilance **3.** Apt to see awry, malignant, evil, as *squint-eyed* slander — **s.-minded,** *a* [Rare] Having a crooked mind, double-faced

squint, *n* **1.** An affection of the eyes in which their axes are differently directed, strabismus **2.** The act of squinting, the directing of the eye obliquely accompanied by contraction of the lids, a stealthy glance, also, a partial view, as, to give a *squint* across the table **3.** Hence, an indirect leaning, tendency, or drift, as, a *squint* toward radicalism

He lost interest even in the dinner parties, with a business *squint* that he had been so fond of giving EGGLESTON *The Faith Doctor* p 42 [A 1891]

4. *Arch* A hagioscope [< Sw *synka*, shrink, cp D *schuinen*, slope] — **convergent squint,** same as ESOTROPIA. — **divergent s**, same as EXOTROPIA

squint"i-fe'got, *a* Squinting [squinting way

squint'ing-ly, 1 skwint'iŋ-li, 2 skwĭnt'ing-ly, *adv* In a

squirt, *vt* & *vi* To throw with a jerk **squirrŧ.**

squir'al-tyŧ, *n* [Rare] Same as SQUIREARCHY

squir'arch, squir'ar-chal, etc See SQUIREARCH etc

squire, 1 skwair, 2 skwĭr, *vt* [SQUIRED, SQUIR'ING] **1.** [Colloq] To attend or wait upon as a gallant *squires* a lady **2** [Colloq] To address as squire **3** [Archaic] To serve in the position of a squire

squire¹, *n* **1.** An esquire a shortened form commonly used in all senses, except as a title following a personal name Specif (1) An English landed proprietor of long standing, approaching in quality or estimation a lord of the manor (2) [Local, U S] A justice of the peace, or one who has held that office also, any lawyer or prominent citizen loosely and generally as a title as, old *Squire* B **2** One who has received a grant of arms but has no title **3.** [New South Wales] A sparoid fish (*Pagrosomus auratus*) when about two years old [= ESQUIRE², *n*] — **Squire of Dames,** in Spenser a *Faerie Queene*, a young knight, to whom Columbell, his sweetheart, gave tasks to perform — **squire'age,** *n* Squires or landed gentry collectively. **squir'ageŧ.** — **squire'arch,** *n* One who belongs to the squirearchy, a squire **squir'archŧ** — **squire'ar-chal,** *a* Pertaining to a squire **squir'ar-chalŧ, squire-ar'chical†.** — **squire'ar-chy,** *n* **1.** English country gentlemen collectively, also, any body of squires **2** Government by squires **squir'ar-chyŧ, squire-oc'ra-cyŧ** — **squire'hood,** *n* The state or position of a squire **squire'shipŧ** — **squire'ling,** *n* A petty squire **squire'letŧ.** — **squire'ly,** *a* Resembling or characteristic of a squire — **squir'ess,** *n* [Colloq, Eng] A squire's wife [C]

squire²†, *n* See SQUARE²

squir-een', 1 skwair-in', 2 skwĭr-ēn', *n* [Ir] A petty squire also, the son of the squire often contemptuously

squi-ril'-tyŧ, *n* Scurrility

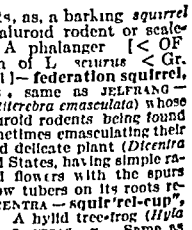
squirm, 1 skwûrm, 2 skwĭrm, *vi* **1.** To bend and twist the body as in pain, wriggle, writhe, as the eel *squirms* **2** To climb, as a pole or tree, by shinning **3** To show signs of pain or discomfort such as may follow censure or reproach **4** To escape with awkward evasion, as from anything embarrassing or unpleasant with *out*, as, he *squirmed out* of it [Var of SQUIR, ult = WHIR]

squirm, *n* **1** A squirming motion, a wriggling **2.** *Naut* A twist in a line

squirmd, *pp* Squirmed S S

squir'rel, 1 skwur'el or skwir'el, 2 skwûr'ĕl or skwĭr'ĕl (XIII), *n* **1** A sciurine rodent of *Sciurus* or a related genus, found in all parts of the world except Australia of slender form, with a very long bushy tail, the hairs mostly on its sides Squirrels live mainly in trees and their food is largely vegetable, as nuts, the also animal as eggs and small birds Their favorite attitude in eating is to sit on their haunches with the food in the fore paws *Sciurus vulgaris* is the **common Old World squirrel. The red s.** (*S hudsonicus*), the **gray s** (*S carolinensis*), and the **fox-s** (*S niger*) are North-American examples The **black s** is a variety of the gray squirrel or of the fox-squirrel the **plaintain-s** (*S notatus*) is of East India, the **rock-s** (*Citellus variegatus*) abounds in Texas and New Mexico and the **antelope-s.** (*Ammospermophilus interpres*) is a ground-squirrel of the arid western United States **2.** One of other sciuroid rodents, as, a barking *squirrel* or prairie-dog **3.** An anomaluroid rodent or scale-tailed squirrel **4** [Austral] A phalanger [< OF *esquirel*, < LL *scurellus*, dim of L *sciurus* < Gr. *skiouros* < *skia*, shade, + *oura*, tail] — **federation squirrel,** the striped gopher — **Javan s**, same as JELFRANG — **squir'rel-bot",** *n* A botfly (*Cuterebra emasculata*) whose larvæ infest squirrels or other sciuroid rodents being found especially in the scrotum and sometimes emasculating their host — **s -corn,** *n* A smooth and delicate plant (*Dicentra canadensis*) of the northern United States, having simple racemes of white or cream-colored flowers with the spurs rounded so called from the yellow tubers on its roots resembling grains of corn See DICENTRA — **squir'rel-cup",** *n* The liverleaf — **s -frog,** *n* A hylid tree-frog (*Hyla squirella*) of the United States — **s -grass,** *n* Same as SQUIRRELTAIL, 1 — **s -hake,** *n* A gadoid fish (*Phycis chuss*) — **s -hawk,** *n* A roughleg, especially the ferruginous (*Archibuteo ferrugineus*), which preys upon ground squirrels — **s -lemur,** *n* A galago — **s.-lock,** *n* Fur from the under sides of squirrels' bodies — **s -monkey,** *n* **1** A small South-American nycipithecine monkey (genus *Chrysothrix*) having the head greatly elongated and tail with comparatively short hairs **2** A marmoset See illus under MARMOSET — **s -mouse,** *n* A dormouse — **s -petaurist,** *n* A flying phalanger **s -petaurus†, s -phalanger†** — **s -shrew,** *n* A tupaioid insectivore a tree-shrew


The Common American Gray Squirrel 1/11


Squirrel-fish. 1/11

squir'rel-fish", 1 skwur'el-fish', 2 skwûr'ĕl-fish', *n* **1.** A holocentroid fish of tropical seas as the bright-reddish *Holocentrus ascensionis*, of the West Indies and Florida from its barking noise when taken out of the water **2.**

A serranoid fish (*Diplectrum fasciculare*) of the West Indies and southern United States 3. Same as PINFISH, 1

squir'rel-tail", 1 skwur'el-tēl', 2 skwur'ĕl-tāl', *n* 1. Any one of several grasses of the genus *Hordeum*, nearly allied to the barley so called from their long hair-like awns See GRASS 2. A cap made of squirrel-skins, with the tail of a squirrel pendent behind, worn by some American soldiers during the Revolutionary war, also, a person who wore such a cap, as, Marion's *squirrellails*



Squirreltail.

squir'rust, *n* Same as SCIURUS

squirt, 1 skwūrt, 2 skwĭrt, *v* **I.** *t* 1. To force out in a quick jet, eject in a swift stream; as, the fire-engine *squirts* water 2. To force into shape through a small aperture by hydraulic pressure, as *metals or carbon* paste, as, *squirted* carbon, a *squirted* filament, etc 3. [Archaic] To wet or bespatter by squirting upon or into, as, to *squirt* one's face with ink **II.** *i* 1. To issue in a sudden jet, spurt forth, as, the stream *squirts* several yards 2†. [Low] To prate [< LG *swirtjen*, squirt] — **squirt'-gun"**, *n* A rude or toy form of syringe — **squirt'er**, *n* One who or that which squirts

squirt, *n* 1. The act of squirting, also, a jet of liquid squirted forth 2. That with which liquid may be squirted, a syringe or squirt-gun 3. *Hydrodynamics* An irrotational motion of a fluid, where there is no general expansion 4. [Vulgar] A pert, conceited, brainless fellow, an upstart, a puppy. 5. A jerky movement, spurt 6. A sea-squirt or tunicate

squir'y, 1 skwair'ı, 2 skwīr'y, *n* Squires collectively. [< OF *esquirie*, < *esquier*, F *écuyer*, see ESQUIRE¹]

squish, 1 skwish, 2 skvish, *n* [Slang, Eng Univ] Marmalade

The muffin thus doomed *squish* too might have been banned from the Briton s breakfast *The Sun* [New York] Jan 31 '11, p 6

squit, 1 skwit, 2 skwit, *n* Same as SQUETEAGUE

squi-tee'‡. [grass"‡.

squitch, 1 skwich, 2 skwich, *n* Quitch-grass **squitch's**

squit'ter, 1 skwit'ər, 2 skwit'er [Prov Eng] **I** *rt* 1. To scatter or disperse quickly, squirt 2. To suffer from diarrhea **II.** *n pl* Diarrhea

squob, *n* Same as SQUAB

squyert, *n* A squire

Sr., *abbr* See ABBREVIATION

srad'ha, 1 srūd'ə, 2 srad'a *n* [Hind] The ceremonial **srad'dha**, offering of rice, flowers and water to the manes of a deceased ancestor in order to insure the reembodying of the departed soul and its translation to heaven a funeral ceremony [< Sans *çraddha*, < *çraddhā* faith] **shrad'dha‡.**

sram"a-ne'ra, 1 srum'ə-nē'rə, 2 srŭm'a-ne'ra, *n* [Sans] A novice, a person admitted to the first degree of Hindu monkhood

Sram'a-no, 1 srum'ə-no 2 srŭm'a-no, *n* [Sans] The ascetic an epithet of Buddha

Sra-o'scha, 1 sra-ō'shə, 2 srā-ō'sha, *n* [Zend] Obedience to the Holy Word, the principal opponent of the Demons set up by Ahuramazda as the opponent of Aishma the demon of violent wrath So"si-osch'‡. [of the Jains

sra'va-ka, 1 srū'və-kə, 2 sra'va-ka, *n* [E Ind] A layman

Srav'a-na, 1 srūv'ə-nə, 2 srŭv'a-na, *n* [Hind] A month of the Hindu calendar See CALENDAR [Roman Empire)

S. R I, *abbr* [L] *Sacrum Romanum Imperium* (Holy

Sri-nag'ar, 1 srī-nug'ər, 2 srī-nŭg'ar, *n* 1. A district in Kashmir, British India, 2,550 sq m 2. Its capital and capital of Kashmir

S R. O., *abbr* [U S] Standing room only

Śro'tri-ya, 1 srō'tri-yə, srō'ti, 2 srō'tri-ya sra'ti, *n* [Sans]

Śrau'ti, A Brahman who knows the Veda by heart, and possesses a knowledge of the sacrificial mysteries as transmitted from ancient times

I made the greatest efforts to obtain oral information from some of those few Brahmans who are known by the name of *Srotriyas* or *Śrautis* and who alone are the preservers of the sacrificial mysteries as they descended from the remotest times M HAUG *Trans of Aitareya Brahmanam* vol i pref p 7 [TR & CO 1863]

S. R. S., *abbr* [L] *Societatis Regiæ Socius* (Fellow of the Royal Society)

Śru'ti, 1 srū'ti, 2 sry'ti, *n* [Sans] The part of Sanskrit literature that is supposed to have been revealed and to have had no human author, including the Mantra, Brâhmana, and Upanishad

In the dogmatical language of orthodox Hindus the works, which contain the *Śruti* have not been composed but have only been seen or perceived by men, i e they have been revealed to men MAX MÜLLER *Ancient Sans Lit* p 75 [W & N 1860]

S. S, *abbr* Sabbath-school, *Sa Sainteté* (F His Holiness), Secretary of State Senior Steward simplified spelling, Statistical Society, Straits Settlements, Sunday-school

S S *Wireless Teleg* A former American signal of distress adopted because easily and quickly recognized as three dots, three dashes and three dots Compare S O S

s s, *abbr* Screw steamer, scrub selection (land) [Queensland], steamship — **SS**, *abbr* Saints *sanctissimus* (L, most holy) *scilicet* (namely, to wit) summons on legal documents — **ss**, *abbr* *Semis* (half) — **S. S A.**, *abbr* Solicitor before the Supreme Courts (Scotland) — **SS D.**, *abbr* [L] *Sanctissimus Dominus* (Most Holy Lord [the Pope]) — **S S E.**, *abbr* South-southeast — **S S W.**, *abbr* South-southwest

'st, *interj* Same as HIST

s t, *abbr* *Senza tempo* (It without marked time), short ton.

St, *abbr* Saint strait, street — **st**, *abbr* Stanza, stet, stone strophe stud [written

sta, 1 stä, 2 stä, *adv* [It] *Mus* As it stands, as it is

staat, 1 stät 2 stat, *n* [S-Afr D] A state, the state — **staat'kun"de**, *n* Politics — **staat'mak"er**, *n* 1. A person who can be depended on 2. A reliable animal — **staats'raad"**, *n* A council of state

stab, 1 stăb, 2 stăb, *v* [STABBED, STABD², STAB'BING] **I.** *t* 1. To pierce with a pointed weapon, wound by thrusting with a dagger, knife, or similar weapon, as, to *stab* a man in the arm

In law, to constitute the offense of *stabbing*, the penetration of the skin and drawing of blood by the instrument is sufficient 56 *Georgia Rep* p 408

2. To thrust into the flesh or other substance or body; as, to *stab* a knife into a melon 3. Figuratively, to inflict poignant pain upon, injure by secret and malicious assault, as by slander or falsehood, as, to *stab* the soul, to *stab* one's reputation 4. To roughen (a brick wall) with a pick so that it will hold a plaster coat 5. *Bookbinding* To pierce in order to fasten by wire

II. *i* To strike out with a dagger or the like, inflict a wound with or as with a pointed weapon often used figuratively, as, to *stab* at anything, unkind words *stab* [Perhaps < Ir *stob*, < *stob*, stake]

Syn. see PIERCE — **stab'bing-ma-chine"**, *n* A machine for perforating the inner margins, as of a gathered pamphlet **s.-press‡** — **to stab in the back**, to injure secretly, backbite slander — **to s out**, to make a continuous line, as in leather or other material, by successive continuous cuts with an edged tool

stab, *n* 1. A blow struck with any pointed weapon or implement, as a dagger, also, a wound made by stabbing 2. Figuratively, a sly thrust or blow, with intent to injure 3. [Rare] A sharp sensation as if from stabbing, a prick, sting, as, a *stab* of the old pain 4. Same as STAB CULTURE, under CULTURE, *n* 5 [Eng] Wages paid by the hour, time wages, as opposed to payment for piece-work — **to make a stab at** [Slang, U S] to attempt, try to do (something)

Sta'bat Ma'ter, 1 stā'bat mā'tər *or* stä'bat mä'tər; 2 stä'bät mä'ter *or* stä'bät mä'ter 1. A Latin sequence describing the agony of the Virgin at the cross, also, its musical setting from the two opening words (literally "the Mother was standing") The hymn is generally ascribed to Jacopone a Franciscan Famous musical settings are by Josquin Depres or des Pres Palestrina, Pergolesi, Haydn, Rossini Dvořák, and others one by Palestrina for a double choir of eight voices ranking first and forming part of the service at Rome annually on Thursday in Holy Week **Stabat Mater Dolorosa‡.**

2. A hymn celebrating the Virgin's joy over the birth of Christ The best-known setting is that of Liszt in his oratorio *Christus* **Stabat Mater Gaudiosa‡.** [L, *stabat*, imp ind 3d per s of *sto*, stand, *mater*, mother]

stab'ber, 1 stab'ər, 2 stăb'er, *n* 1. One who stabs, a cowardly assassin 2. That which stabs (1) *Naut* An instrument to make holes in sails (2) A pegging-awl (3) An awl for making holes for eyeletting in needlework (4) A dagger, poniard [stab

stab'bing-ly, 1 stab'iŋ-li, 2 stăb'ing-ly, *adv* So as to

sta'bile, 1 stē'bil *or* stab'il 2 stā'bil *or* stāb'il, *a* *Electrotherap* Not kept in motion said of a current when the electrodes are kept stationary, not moved over a surface

sta'bi-le', 1 stā'bi-lē, 2 stā'bi-lę *a* [It] *Mus* Firm steady

sta-bil'i-fy, *rt* [-FIED -FY ING] [Rare] To cause to be stable [< L *stabilis* (see STABILITY) + -FY]

sta-bil'i-ment†, *n* Establishment, also, a prop

stab"i-lim'e-ter, 1 stab'i-lim'i-tər, 2 stăb'i-lim'e-ter *n* A contrivance for testing stability, as of an aerial machine [< L *stabilis* (see STAB LITY) + -METER]

sta"bil-i-sa'tion, etc Same as STABILIZATION, etc

stab'i-li-sa"tor, 1 stab'i-li-sē'tər, 2 stăb'i-li-sā'tor, *n* *Aero* An attachment to aeroplanes, designed to preserve their equilibrium in hazardous movements [< L *stabilis*, see STABILITY]

sta-bil'i-tate†, *rt* To make stable establish

sta-bil'i-ty, 1 sta-bil'i-ti, 2 sta-bil'ı-tı, *n* 1. The state of being stable, strength to stand without being moved or overthrown, steadiness, firmness, as, the *stability* of law or government 2. The quality or character of being steady or constant, stedfastness of resolution or purpose, constancy, as, a man of *stability* 3. *Mech* The state of being in stable equilibrium, or the degree of such equilibrium as measured by the force with which a body tends to return to its position of rest when disturbed used specifically of ships, when measured by the metacentric height Compare EQUILIBRIUM, METACENTER 4. A vow to continue in the same profession and order taken by some Benedictines 5. *Aero* The state of maintaining a uniform level, both horizontal and vertical, so that no tipping or front or rear pitching of a plane occurs 6†. Rigidity opposed to *fluidity* [< F *stabilité* < L *stabilitas* < *stabilis* firm < *sto* stand] — **initial stability** (*Hydrostatics*), that position of stability to which a vessel will return if inclined therefrom within certain limits — **kinetic s**, stability of motion as illustrated by the tendency of a moving body when temporarily disturbed to return to its undisturbed path — **metacentric s**, initial stability — **molecular s.**, fixedness of molecular condition shown by lack of tendency to change spontaneously its physical properties — **range of s.** (*Naval Arch*), the greatest angle from an upright position at which a vessel can right herself — **secular s**, permanent stability of a continuously moving system possessed by it when the potential energy plus that part of the kinetic energy related to the momentum is a minimum

stab'i-lize, 1 stab'i-lız, 2 stăb'i-līz, *rt* [-LIZED, -LIZ'ING] 1. To make stable 2. *Aero* To secure equilibrium of (an aerial vehicle) [< L *stabilis*, see STABILITY] — **stab"i-li-za'tion**, *n*

stab'i-liz"er, 1 stab'ı-lız'ər, 2 stăb'i-līz'er, *n* One who or that which makes firm or stable Specif (1) *Aero* That part of an aeroplane which is devoted to maintenance of equilibrium (2) An ingredient of an explosive added to check spontaneous decomposition

sta'ble¹, 1 stē'bl, 2 stā'bl, *v* [STA'BLED, STA'BLING] **I.** *t* To put into a stable, lodge in a stable, as, to *stable* a team **II.** *i* To occupy a stable

sta'ble†, *v* **I.** *t* 1. To make firm strengthen support 2. To hold fast stall 3. To establish **II.** *i* To stand firm

sta'ble, *a* 1. Standing firmly in place, well established, not easily moved, shaken, or overthrown, fixed

A century ago the very idea of a *stable* federation of forty powerful states would have been scouted as a thoroughly impracticable utopian dream FISKE *Am Polit Ideas* p 90 [H]

2. Marked by fixedness of purpose, firm in resolution, constant, stedfast, inflexible, as, a man who is *stable*

Greatness of intellect ought to be one of the forces to keep the soul *stable* PETER BAYNE *Essays Tennyson and his Teachers* in first series p 54 [G & L. 1857]

3 Having durability or permanence, abiding, specif, in chemistry, not easily decomposed said of compounds 4. *Mech* Having stability, also, having a high degree of stability 5 Denoting a governor for an engine so designed as to respond instantly to slight changes in speed [F, < L *stabilis*, see STABILITY]

Syn.: see FIRM, PERMANENT

sta'ble, *n* 1. A building or part of a building set apart for lodging and feeding horses or cattle, especially one fitted with stalls, fastenings, etc, also often for storing hay or putting up vehicles sometimes specifically **carriage-stable, cow-stable**, etc Compare BARN 2. The race-horses, collectively, belonging to a particular stable, also [Racing Cant], an owner of race-horses, or the personnel of a particular stable, as, the *stable* think the horse will win [< OF *estable*, < L *stabulum* < *sto* stand] — **sta'ble-boy"**, *n* A boy who is engaged in work about a stable, as in watering, feeding, and grooming horses — **s -call**, *n* A call sounded to cavalry as a signal for grooming and watering the horses — **s.-fly**, *n*. A muscid blood-sucking fly (*Stomoxys calcitrans*), troublesome about stables and often entering houses — **s.-meal**, *n* [Scot] Liquor bought at an inn by farmers to compensate the landlord for the care of their horses — **s -room**, *n* Space in a stable, room for stabling animals

sta'ble-man, 1 stē'bl-man, 2 stā'bl-măn, *n* [-MEN, *pl*] A man employed in or about a stable, hostler or groom.

sta'ble-ness, 1 stē'bl-nes, 2 stā'bl-nĕs, *n* Stability

sta'bler, 1 stē'blər, 2 stā'bler, *n* A keeper of a stable

sta'ble-stand", 1 stē'bl-stand", 2 stā'bl-stănd", *n* *Old Eng Forest Laws* The position of a man found standing in the forest with bow bent ready to shoot, or with greyhounds in leash ready to let slip one of the four presumptions of an intention to steal the king's deer

sta'bling, 1 stē'bliŋ, 2 stā'bling, *n* 1. The act of one who stables 2. Room or accommodation in a stable

stab'lish, 1 stab'lish, 2 stăb'lish, *rt* [Archaic] To make stable render firm, establish ordain **stab'lisst.**

stab'lish-ment†, *n* Establishment

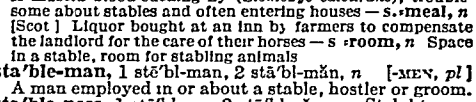
sta'bly, 1 stē'bli, 2 stā'bly, *adv* In a stable manner, so as to be firm or fixed **sta'bel-ly‡; sta'ble-ly†.**

stab"u-la'tion†, *n* 1. The act of stabling 2 A stable

stab'wort", 1 stab'wūrt", 2 stăb'wŭrt", *n* Wood-sorrel (*Oxalis acetosella*) formerly regarded as healing.

stac"ca-tis'si-mo, 1 stä"kə-tis'si-mo, 2 stac"a-tis'si-mo, *a* [It] *Mus* As staccato as possible

stac-ca'to, 1 stə-kä'to *or* (*It*) stak-kä'to, 2 sta-ca'to *or*



Staccato

(*It*) stăc-cä'to, *a* [It] *Mus* 1. Played, or to be played, in an abrupt, detached, disconnected manner. said specifically of a note or a succession of notes, and opposed to *legato* 2. Marked by abrupt sharp emphasis or pithiness, as, a *staccato* style of speaking Sometimes used substantively, and also adverbially

— **flying staccato** (*Mus*), in violin-playing a staccato effect produced by a bounding bow — **stac-ca'to-mark"**, *n* *Mus* A dot or mark above or below a note to indicate that it is to be played staccato See illus above

stach'er, 1 stan'ər, 2 stăn'er, *rt* & *rt* [Scot] To stagger. **stack'er‡.**

sta'chys¹, 1 stē'kis, 2 stā'cys, *n* 1. *Surg* A spica bandage. 2 [S-] A genus of pubescent menthaceous herbs — the hedge-nettles — with white, red yellow, or purple flowers in dense terminal spikes the woundworts The corolla-tube is narrow and the limb 2-lipped There are about 150 species, very widely distributed, about 20 being found in the United States [< L *stachys*, < Gr *stachys* ear of corn, plant]

Sta'chys², *n* *Bib Rom* xvi, 9

Stach"y-tar-phe'ta, 1 stak'i-tar-fi'tə, 2 stăc'y-tär-fē'ta, *n*. *Bot* Same as VALERIANODES [< Gr *stachys*, ear of corn, + *tarphertos* thick]

Stach"y-u-ra'ce-æ, 1 stak'i-yu-rē'si-ī 2 stăc'y-yu-rā'çe-ē, *n pl* *Bot* See STACHYURUS — **stach"y-u-ra'ceous**, *a*

Stach"y-u'rus, 1 stak'i-yū'rus 2 stăc'y-yū'rŭs, *n* *Bot* A genus of eastern Asiatic shrubs and small trees consisting of two species and forming the family *Stachyuraceæ*, belonging to the order *Hypericales* They have membranous serrate leaves and small greenish-yellow flowers in spikes or racemes There are 4 sepals and 4 petals, and the fruit is a 4-celled berry [< Gr *stachys*, ear of corn, + *oura* tail]

stack, 1 stak, 2 stăk, *rt* 1. To gather or place in a pile, usually conical, pile up in the form of a stack, as, to *stack* hay in the field, to *stack* wood 2. *Card-playing* To arrange (cards in the pack) unfairly in a manner favorable to the dealer a form of cheating

— **stack arms!** a military command to place rifles or muskets with the butts resting on the ground, and the pieces inclining toward a common center made, as by crossing the bayonets, in such a manner as to form a conical structure Compare STACKING-SWIVEL — **to s. chips** (*Card-playing*), to pile chips or counters in sets of twenty

stack [Dial or Obs] *imp* of STICK, *v*

stack, *n* 1. A large orderly pile of unthreshed grain or of hay or straw, so placed and packed as to turn rain-water from the center outward commonly dome-shaped or conical, but often rectangular, with a ridge at the top 2. Any systematic pile or heap, as of brush or boards

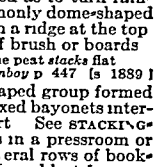
On the level brow the wind had blown the peat *stacks* flat FROUDE *Two Chiefs of Dunboy* p 447 [s 1889]

3. Specif (1) A pyramid or tent-shaped group formed by a number of guns with swivels or fixed bayonets interlocking and their stocks spread apart See STACKING-SWIVEL (2) A pile of flat paper, as in a pressroom or bindery (3) A case composed of several rows of bookshelves one above the other (4) In a blast-furnace, the upper portion above the boshes (5) A set or bench of retorts for evolving coal-gas (6) In the old methods of making white lead, one of the piles of sheet lead in stoneware pots, or of horse-dung or spent tanners' bark. (7) A group of radiators by which air is heated and carried to apartments by metal pipes 4. A vertical main smoke-flue, especially of a furnace or boiler, a chimney (called also **smoke-stack**), also, a collection of such chimneys or flues 5 [Scot] Hence, a chimney-like mass of towering rock

Tall gaunt *stacks* rise out of the waves in front of the cliffs of which they once formed a part ARCH GEIKIE *Geol Sketches* p 24 [MACM 1882]

6. [Eng] A measure of fuel consisting of 108 cubic feet 7. *pl* [Colloq] A great amount, plenty, as, *stacks* of learning 8 *Card-playing* A pile of chips or counters generally arranged in twenties 9. *Gas-works* A row of retorts [< Ice *stakkr*, stack, < root of STICK¹, *v*]

— **diamond stack**, a locomotive stack having at its top an inverted conical frustum joined to one with base downward — **stack'-bor"er**, *n* A device for removing a cylindrical portion from a stack of hay or straw to lessen or prevent heating — **s.-funnel**, *n* A central open air-chamber set in a hay-stack for the escape of moisture — **s.-guard**, *n* A covering placed over or against a stack to protect it from rain — **s.-stand**, *n* A raised platform or frame, or an arrangement of short posts for a stack of hay or straw, to keep it dry and free from vermin much used in marshes — **s.-yard**, *n* A space set apart or fenced in for stacks



Stack-stand

stack'age, 1 stak'ɪj, 2 stăk'ag, *n* [Rare] **1** Hay, grain or other like material, in stacks **2** A tax on things stacked

Stack'el-berg, 1 shtäk'el-berh, 2 shtak'ĕl-bĕrh, **Otto Magnus, Baron** (⁸/₉[?]/₀O S)1787–/*n*1837) A German archeologist, *Sepulchers of the Greeks*

stack'er, 1 stak'er, 2 stăk'er, *n* **1.** An attachment or apparatus for depositing straw from a threshing-machine on a wagon or on a stack **2** Same as HAY-STACKER

stack'et, 1 stak'et, 2 stăk'ĕt, *n* [G] A stockade

stack'freed", 1 stak'frĭd, 2 stăk'frĕd, *n* *Horol* A governing device employed in some early watches before the invention of the fusee It consisted of a spring arm and cam-wheel serving as a brake to retard the action of the mainspring when fully wound and to assist it when nearly run down, thus equalizing the pressure exerted upon the gear-train

Stack'house, 1 stak'haus, 2 stăk'hous, **John** (1742–¹¹/₂₂ 1819) An English botanist and writer

Stack-hou'si-a, 1 stak-hau'zɪ-ə, 2 stăk-hou'şi-a, *n* *Bot* A genus of perennial herbs, typical of the family *Stackhoustaceæ* They have narrow entire leaves, spicate flowers, white or yellow, 3-bracted at the base, and 5 stamens included in the corolla [< John *Stackhouse*]

Stack-hou"si-a'ce-æ, 1 stak-hau'zɪ-ē'si-ɪ, 2 stăk-hou'şi-ā'çe-ē, *n pl* *Bot* An unimportant Australian family of polypetalous herbs, allied to the *Celastraceæ* and *Rhamnaceæ* [< John *Stackhouse*, English botanist] — **stack-hou"si-a'ceous,** *a*

stack'ing, 1 stak'ɪŋ, 2 stăk'ing, *ppr & verbal n* of STACK, *v* — **stacking-band",** *n* A band or rope for use in thatching a strawstack or haystack — **s -belt†** — **s -derrick,** *n* A hay-stacker — **s -hook,** *n* — **s.-swivel,** *n* A hook or swivel on the upper band of a gun, to enable it to be stacked without the bayonet

stackt, *pp* Stacked S S

stac'te, 1 stak'tĭ, 2 stăc'tē, *n* One of the spices, of uncertain composition, used by the Jews in preparing altar-incense [L, myrrh-oil, < Gr *staktē*, < *stazō*, drop]

stac-tom'e-ter, 1 stak-tom'ɪ-tər, 2 stăc-tŏm'e-ter, *n* A tube having a minute orifice in one end, for measuring a liquid in drops, a stalagmometer [< Gr *staktos*, trickling (< *stazō*, drop), + -METER]

stad, 1 stăt, 2 stat *n* [S -Afr D] A city, town **stadt†.**

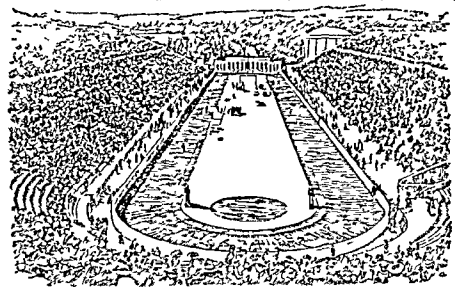
stad'da, 1 stad'ə, 2 stăd'a, *n* A hand-saw with a double blade, used for cutting the teeth of combs **stad'der‡; stead'y‡.**

stad'dle, 1 stad'ɪl, 2 stăd'l, *vt* [STAD'DLED, STAD'DLING] [Prov] **1.** To spread in a staddle, as a haycock **2** To leave the young trees in (a deforested tract) **stad'le†**

stad'dle, *n* [Prov or Obs] **1** A stack-stand **2.** A sapling left in a deforested tract also, any young tree **3.** A plot over which a cock of hay is spread for drying **4†** Anything that serves as a foundation or support, a prop, staff, crutch **stad'le†** — **stad'dle-roof",** *n* A covering for a stack

stade¹, 1 stēd, 2 stăd, *n* A stadium or furlong

four conditions or stages of the atmosphere with respect to moisture, occurring successively in a complete series of adiabatic changes, viz, the **dry stadium, rain-s.,**



Stadium at Athens, Greece (as restored)

hail-s, and **snow-s.** [L, < Gr *stadion*, < *histēmi* (√ *sta*), stand]

Sta'el Hol'stein, 1 stä'el-hōl'stain *or* (*F*) stäl-ōl'stan', 2 sta'ĕl-hōl'stĭn *or* (*F*) stal-ōl stăn', **Baronne de,** commonly **Madame de Staël** (⁴/₃₁1766–⁷/₁₁1817) (*née* Anne Louise Necker) A French writer, *Corinne*

sta-fette', 1 sta-fet', 2 sta-fĕt', *n* [Rare] Same as ESTAFET

staff, } 1 staf, 2 staf, *n* [STAVES (XIII), STAFFS, *pl*]
staf-, } **1.** A stick or piece of wood of variable size and length carried for some special purpose Specif (1) A stick used to aid in walking or climbing, a walking-stick, an alpenstock hence, something that supports, a prop, stay, as bread is the *staff* of life (2) A cudgel club (3) An emblem of authority a baton, mace, scepter, as, a bishop's or pastoral *staff*

Whoever rose to speak in the general assembly of the host received a sceptre or *staff* from one of the heralds, which he held in hand while delivering his sentiments
ANTHON *Homer's Iliad* bk 1 ll 237–239, note

(4) A piece of metal or wood used on railways in the staff system (see phrase below) **train-staff"‡**

2. A shaft or pole that forms a support or a handle, as, a flag*staff* plow*staff* Specif (1) The shaft of a weapon, as a spear (2) An arbor, as of a watch-pinion (3)† A carriage-pole

3. A stick used in measuring or testing (1) A proof-staff (2) A surveyors leveling-rod See CROSS-STAFF, JACOB'S-STAFF, under JACOB (3) An instrument for taking the altitude of the sun at sea See BACKSTAFF, CROSS-STAFF, FORE-STAFF (4) A measuring-stick or spacing-rule used by ship-builders

A **Naval s** was organized and embodied with the Board of the British Admiralty, May 14, 1917 It has charge and direction of the Division of Operations, is concerned with the naval policy, war operations, anti-submarine work, and the protection of trade

A bulky *staff* implies a division of responsibility slowness of action, and indecision whereas a small *staff* implies activity and concentration W T SHERMAN *Memoirs* vol II p 402 [A 1886]

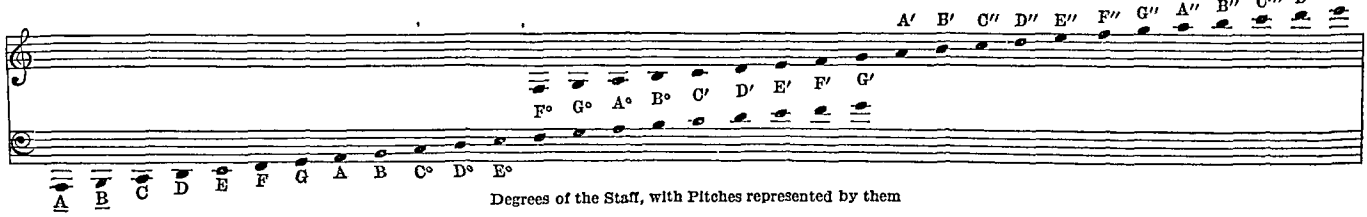
5 A body of persons associated in carrying out some special enterprise under the supervision of a manager or chief, as, the editorial *staff* of a newspaper

A diplomatic *staff* for the East should be trained in the East L GRIFFIN in *Nineteenth Century* Nov, 1893, p 683

6 *Mus* The combined lines and spaces used to represent the pitches of tones

The staff has always five long horizontal lines and the accompanying long spaces, but is enlarged as the occasion may require by short lines above or below and the short spaces they bring, called *added lines* and *spaces*, or *added degrees* The added lines are called also *leger lines* The lines of the staff are numbered beginning with the lowest, and the spaces likewise, beginning commonly with the one just above the first line, the some writers include in the permanent spaces of the staff that below the first line and that above the fifth and hold that they should be numbered accordingly The lines and spaces collectively are called *degrees* Each of the degrees of the staff represents a pitch, which varies according to the clef placed at the beginning See CLEF The tones represented by the different positions of notes on, above, or below the staff, with the clefs commonly in use, are shown in the illustration Gregorian music has a staff of four lines with the C clef

7. A curved and grooved steel instrument by which to guide a knife into the bladder in lithotomy **8** *Arch* Cabling **9.** An iron-puddlers' rabble or rabbler **10.** *Her* See FISSURE, *n*, 2 **11.** [Rare] A round of a ladder **12.** [Archaic] A stanza, verse, also, a line **13†.** A letter of the alphabet [< AS *stæf* stick] Syn. see STICK — **astronomer's staff,** same as ALMUCANTAR-STAFF — **long s.** (*Navig*), the graduated portion of the cross-staff which carries the transversary — **staff-head",** *n* *Arch* An angle-bead — **s -captain,** *n* In the British navy, the senior grade in the navigating branch — **s -commander,** *n* In the British navy, the second grade of the navigating branch — **s -degree,** *n* *Mus* A degree on the staff — **s -duty,** *n* The service or duty of a member of a staff, especially of a military staff — **s -herding,** *n* *Old Eng Law*, The pasturing of cattle in charge of a herder — **s -man,** *n* A silk-thrower — **s -officer,** *n* **1** An officer on the staff of a regiment brigade division, or army **2** [U S NAVY] An officer of a non-combatant corps, such as surgeons paymasters, naval constructors, etc — **s raguly** (*Her*), a staff notched or jagged on opposite sides See RAGULY — **s -sergeant,** *n* A non-commissioned officer appointed by the colonel and serving on the staff of a regiment — **s -sling,** *n* A 10th-century weapon consisting of a sling on the end of a



Degrees of the Staff, with Pitches represented by them

stade², *n* A landing or wharf, staith [< AS *stæth*]

Sta'de³, 1 shtä'də, 2 shta'de, *n* **1** A district in N Hanover, Prussia 2 620 sq m **2** Its capital, once a Swedish fortress

stad'hold"er, } 1 stad'[*or* stat']hōld'er, 2 stăd'[*or* stăt']-
stadt'hold"er, } hōld'er, *n* *Dutch Hist* **1.** A viceroy, lieutenant, or governor of a province or town in the Netherlands, representing the absent sovereign **2.** The chief magistrate of the United Provinces made hereditary in the family of Frederic, Prince of Orange (1628)

In the assemblies of the estates, the authority of the prince was represented by the *stadtholder* in the absence of the prince When the Netherlands were united under one sovereign the *stadtholder* became a permanent institution as well as a convenient substitute T ROGERS *Story of Holland* p 26 [G P P 1889]

[< MD *stad* place (see STEAD, *n*), + *houder*, HOLDER] — **stad'hold"er-ate, stadt'hold"er-ate,** *n* The office of a stadholder **stad'[or stadt']hold"er-ship†**

sta'di-a, 1 stē'di-ə, 2 stā'di-a, *n* **1.** A temporary surveying station **2** *Civ Engin* An instrument for measuring distances, consisting of a telescope with special horizontal parallel lines or wires, used in connection with a vertical graduated rod, also, the rod alone, or the method of using it The rod is placed at one end of the line to be measured and is viewed through the telescope placed at the other end The distance is ascertained either by noting the number of graduations on the rod that fall between two of the lines in the telescope (now the usual method), or by the distance between the wires when they are set so as to fall on specified points of the rod **sta'di-um†**

3. *Mil* A graduated stick held in the hand at arm's length as a simple aid in measuring short distances [LL, < L *stadium*, see STADIUM] — **sta'di-a-rod",** *n* Same as STADIA, *n*, 2 — **s -wires,** *n pl* The parallel wires used in a stadia for surveying — **s -shafts†** — **stad'ic,** *a*

sta"di-om'e-ter, 1 stē'di-om'ɪ-tər, 2 stā'di-ŏm'e-ter, *n* A self-recording theodolite that marks the bearings on a sheet [< Gr *stadion* (see STADIUM) + -METER] **sta-dim'e-ter†**

sta'di-on, 1 stē'di-on, 2 stā'di-ŏn, *n* Same as STADIUM, 1 & 2

sta'di-um, 1 stē'di-um, 2 stā'di-ŭm, *n* [-DI-A, *pl*] **1.** (1) The foot-race course at Olympia, Athens, and elsewhere in Greece where games were celebrated It had terraces or tiers to seat spectators along each side and at one end which was circular The ancient stadium of Athens has recently been restored and in 1906 the Olympic games were held there **sta'dic†.** (2) A modern enclosed structure in imitation of it as, the *Stadium* at Harvard

2. A Greek itinerary measure of distance, 606 75 ft in length, or the distance between the terminal pillars of the stadium at Olympia afterward adopted by the Romans for nautical and astronomical purposes mainly It was equal to 125 Roman paces, or 625 Roman feet, 8 stadia making a Roman mile **3.** Same as STADIA, 2 **4.** A degree of progress, hence, in medicine a given stage or period in the course of a disease, as, *stadium* caloris, the hot stage **5.** Same as INSTAR **6.** *Meteor* One of the

4. *Mil* A body of officers not having command but attached in an executive or advisory capacity to an army, a corps, a division, or a brigade, as assistants to the officer in command The central body is known as the **general staff,** as distinguished from the *headquarters staff* of an army, a corps, division, brigade, or territorial department, and from *garrison staff* Prior to the 19th century the general staff was simply a list of general officers the modern practise was inaugurated by Scharnhorst in 1808, and has been adopted with various modifications by all modern armies The general staff is a body of officers forming the central bureau of the military forces of a nation It may be considered to act as the personal staff of the commander-in-chief or of the ruler of the nation In European countries the general staff is under a **chief of general s**, who is the commander-in-chief's responsible adviser on all matters affecting military operations, through whom he exercises his functions of command and by whom all of the various orders issued by him are signed Under him the officers of the different s. **departments** attend to their appropriate duties and functions thus the adjutant-generals attend to the organization and discipline of the troops, to the records, and to the application of martial and international law, the quarter-master-generals to the distribution of camps supplies remounts and questions of transport, the chief medical officers to the hospitals, medical supplies care of the sick, and sanitation of camps and garrisons the chief commissaries to the purchase and distribution of food-supplies the chief ordnance-officers to the manufacture and supply of artillery, arms, ammunition, and equipments for the troops and the chief signal officer to the construction repair, and operation of all military cable telegraph, and telephone lines and stations, the military balloons and aeroplanes wireless installations and all other duties pertaining to military signaling The **headquarters s** of an army in the field comprises a **personal s** of two or more aides-de-camp, a **general s** of 10 officers under a chief and an adjutant-general with his assistants The chief quartermaster may also have assistants The number and composition of a **garrison s** depends upon the size of the garrison and its staff-officers are of lower rank than those detailed with the larger units In the United States *the territorial divisions and departments are* commanded by a major-general and a brigadier-general respectively each assisted by his appropriate staff the act of Congress, Feb 14, 1903 created a **General S Corps,** in which the chief of staff under the direction of the President or Secretary of War, has supervision over all branches of the military service line and staff except such as are exempted therefrom by law or regulations" This corps comprises 4 general officers, including the chief of artillery 4 colonels 6 lieutenant-colonels 12 majors and 20 captains all except the chief of artillery being detailed from the army at large In time of war the military forces are divided into armies, corps, divisions, and brigades each provided with a competent administrative staff In England in time of peace each commander-in-chief of a territorial region containing an important group of garrisons has a brigadier-general as chief of the general staff and a major-general as his assistant in charge of administrative matters

rod, a fustibale — **s -striker†,** *n* A tramp — **s -surgeon,** *n* In the British navy, a surgeon of a senior grade — **s. system,** a block system in use on single-track railroads in which an engine-driver receives a staff from a stand worked automatically in exchange for one received at the preceding station, this being his authority to proceed over a given section of the road — **s -tree,** *n* Any species of the genus *Celastrus*, commonly the climbing or shrubby bittersweet **s -vinet**

staff², *n* A plastic composition used instead of stone in building, architectural decoration, statuary, etc, especially when the structures are temporary Staff is composed chiefly of plaster of Paris, mixed with a little cement glycerin, and dextrin in water It was first used for buildings at the Paris Exposition of 1878, and later for buildings of a similar kind [Prob var of STUFF]

Staf'fa, 1 staf'ə, 2 stăf'a, *n* An island of the Inner Hebrides group, Scotland 1½ m in circumference site of Fingal's Cave and other basaltic caverns See illus under FINGAL

staffed, } 1 staft, 2 stăft, *a* **1** Provided with a staff **2.**
staffs, } *Her* Surrounded or combined with staves

staf'fel-ite, 1 staf'el-ait, 2 stăf'ĕl-it, *n* *Mineral* A variety of apatite believed to be the result of carbonated waters acting on phosphorite [< *Staffel*, Prussia]

staf'fi-er†, *n* An attendant

staff'ish†, *a* Like a staff stiff harsh.

Staf'ford, 1 staf'ərd, 2 stăf'ord, *n* **1. Henry** (1440–¹¹/₁₂ 1483), Duke of Buckingham who led an unsuccessful revolt against Richard III He figures in Shakespeare's *Richard III* **2 Viscount** (¹¹/₂₀1612–¹²/₂₁1680) William Howard an English statesman accused of complicity in the Popish Plot condemned, and beheaded **3** The county town of Staffordshire, England native place of Izaak Walton **4** A county in N central Kansas 792 sq m county-seat, St John **5.** A county in N E Virginia 282 sq m county-seat Stafford **6** A town in Tolland county, Conn, including Stafford Springs **7** A city in Stafford county, Kan

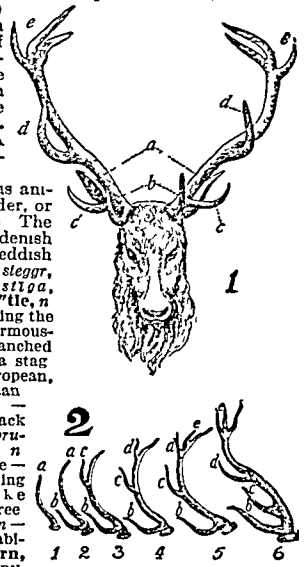
Staf'ford-shire, 1 staf'ərd-shir 2 stăf'ord-shĭr, *n* An iron- and coal-mining county in central England 1,171 sq m, county town Stafford a manufacturing center

Staf'ford Springs A borough in Tolland county, Conn

stag, 1 stag 2 stăg, *v* [STAGGED, STAG'GING] **I.** *t.* [Slang] To follow guardedly, dog or watch **II.** *i* [Com Slang] To deal in stocks as a stag See STAG *n* 5 — **to stag the market** [Eng], to subscribe for stock with the intention of selling immediately on its issuance at a profit See STAG *n* 5 (2)

stag, *n* **1.** The male of the red deer (*Cervus elaphus*), especially when at least five years old and with terminal points or crockets to the antlers The female is known as the *hind* **2.** The male of various other large deer related to the red deer, as, the wapiti or the Kashmir *stag* (*Cervus cashmirianus*) **3** A bull or boar castrated when full-grown or nearly so **4.** [Colloq] A man, as opposed to a woman, especially a man not in the company of women in special phrases and compounds, as, to dance the cotillion as a *stag* (without a regular partner), a *stag*-dinner (one at which only men

are present) **5.** [Com Slang] (1) One who deals in stocks through a bucket-shop or in any outside irregular way (2) One who bids on the allotment of stocks, not intending to take the shares unless he can sell them in advance at a profit **6.** [Prov Brit] (1) A young horse, especially a yearling colt (2) A male of various animals, as a fox, gander, or turkey-cock (3) The wren (4) A hoidenish girl, romp **7†.** A reddish brown [< Ice *steggr*, male animal, < *stiga*, mount] — **stag'-bee"tle,** *n* A lucanid beetle having the jaws of the male enormously developed and branched like the antlers of a stag *Lucanus cervus* is European, *L. dama* is American See illus below — **s.-bush,** *n* The black haw (*Viburnum prunifolium*) — **s evil,** *n* Lockjaw in a horse — **s-headed,** *a* Having dead antler-like branches said of a tree — **s.-headedness,** *n* — **s-hog,** *n* The babirroussa — **stag's horn,** *n* Same as STAG-HORN, 1 — **s-stick,** *n* A hippoboscid dipterous insect (*Leptopena cervi*), parasitic in the wingless state on the stag A winged form is found on the grouse — **s-worm,** *n* The larva of any bot-fly that infests deer



Antlers of a Royal Stag (*Certus elaphus*)

1 *a* beam *b*, brow-tine *c*, *c* bez- or bay-tine *d*, *d* tres- or tray-tine or royal tine *e*, *e*, crown of crockets 2 Development of the red deer's antlers according to age (letters as above) (1) Antler of a stag in its 2d year when it is a brocket (2) Antler of the 3d year denoting a spire (3) The 4th year a staggard (4) The 5th year a stag (one antler crocketed) (5) The 6th year a warrantable stag (both antlers crocketed) (6) The 7th year a royal stag or great hart (three or more crockets on each antler) Compare fig 1

stage, 1 stēj, 2 stāg, *v* [STAGED, STAG'ING] **I.** *t* **1.** *Theat* To mount or arrange for the stage, put on the stage **2.** To exhibit on the stage **II.** *i* To travel by stage-coach often with *it*, as, to *stage it* through the mountains

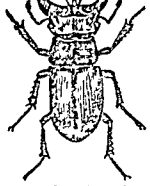
stage, *n* **1.** The raised platform, with its scenery, lights, and mechanical appliances, upon which the performance takes place in a theater, opera-house, or concert-hall **2.** Hence, the profession of an actor, the theatrical occupation or calling, the theater

Victor Hugo expressed his dramatic views They were to the effect that the *stage* was above all a reflex society, a mirror in which the public should see its image and the legitimate depicture of its vices and virtues

H VAN LAUN *Hist French Lit* vol III p 427 [G P P 1873]

3. A scene of action, theater of operations

Asia and Europe were the two grand *stages* of humanity in the past in its march through the ages GUYOT *Earth and Man* p 238 [C & W 1875]



Stag-beetle 1/3

4. An elevated platform or scaffold for the use of workmen, a shelf or platform upon which to support things that are to be handled or viewed, as, a cable-*stage*, a landing-*stage*, the *stage* of a microscope **5.** A marked point or place in a progressive or regressive movement, a well-defined period in a development, especially of an organism, step or degree, as, the larval *stage* of insects

Pantheism and Monotheism are necessary *stages* through which human thought passes on its way to Christianity CAIRD *Kant* vol II, p 128 [MACM 1889]

6. One of several regular stopping-places in a route of travel, in some countries at definite distances apart, also, the distance between two such places or the distance between two landing-stages in a mine, any definite portion of a journey, a station, as, to travel by brief *stages* **7** [U S] A large four-wheeled vehicle, usually with a roomy box, swung on straps or springs and provided with seats within and on the top, and drawn by two to eight horses, the English stage-coach or coach formerly the principal mode of public passenger- and mail-conveyance Compare COACH, DILIGENCE FOUR-IN-HAND

The first *stage* between New York and Philadelphia was not set up till 1756, and made the run in three days J B MCMASTER *People of the U S* vol I, p 44 [A 1883]

8. [U S] An omnibus **9.** *Arch* (1) A step, floor, or story (2) A space or division between buttress set-offs (3) A horizontal division of a transomed window **10.** *Geol* The stratigraphic subdivision of the fourth order of rank, a subdivision of a series the corresponding chronologic subdivision is called an *age* See GEOLOGY [< OF *estage*, < L *sto*, stand]

— **hanging stage,** a platform suspended by ropes, as for painters use — **mechanical s,** a microscope-stage that can be moved in two directions at right angles to each other and to the axis of the instrument — **stage'-boat",** *n* A post-boat — **s-box,** *n Theat* A proscenium-box — **s-carriage,** *n* A stage-coach — **s-coach,** *n* See STAGE, *n*, 7 — **s.-coaching,** *n* Traveling by stage-coaches post-coaching — **s-coachman,** *n* A stage-driver — **s-craft,** *n* Skill in writing or staging plays — **s direction** (*Theat*), a direction printed or written with a play, as to the manner in which it is to be acted — **s-director,** *n Theat* One who superintends the production of a play, planning the movements of the actors, the manner in which their speeches shall be delivered the setting and lighting of the stage in small companies serving also as stage-manager — **s door,** a door for actors and stage-hands which leads to the stage or behind the scenes — **s-driver,** *n* One who drives a stage See STAGE, *n*, 7 — **s effect,** an effect characteristic of the stage, a theatrical or artificial effect — **s-fever,** *n* [Colloq] A strong desire to be an actor or actress — **s fright,** timidity or fright before an audience — **s.-hand,** *n Theat* A scene-shifter or other stage employee — **s.-house,** *n.* An inn or the like where a stage stops regularly, or where the horses are kept — **s-manager,** *n Theat* A person who superintends the stage during the production of a play, taking general charge of all matters behind the curtain — **s micrometer,** *n* A micrometer attached to a microscope-stage, and used to measure objects in the field — **s plate,** *n* A glass plate having a ledge along the edge, and used in an inclined position to hold objects in the field of a microscope, or as the bottom plate of a growing-cell — **s play,** *n* **1** A play intended for representation on a stage, as distinguished from a literary drama **2** Any dramatic performance — **s player,** *n* An actor — **s pumping,** *n Mining* In deep mines, the raising of water to the surface by means of pumps placed in series to lift or force the water from one level to another — **s right,** the right to produce a play on the stage right of dramatization — **s setter,** *n Theat* One who arranges the mechanical and artistic effects or scenery of a stage — **s setting,** *n* Same as SETTING, 4 (1) — **s-struck,** *a* [Colloq] Possessed of the idea of becoming an actor or an actress enamored of theatrical life — **s wagon,** *n* A wagon serving in place of a stage-coach — **s whisper,** a loud whisper, such as uttered on the stage for the benefit of the audience — **sweating-s,** *n Pathol* In a malarial paroxysm, the period of profuse perspiration, subsequent to the fever — **taking the s,** assuming the chief part, as in a play or in an enterprise — **stage'ly†,** *a* Theatrical

stag'er, 1 stēj'ər, 2 stāg'er, *n* **1.** A stage-horse **2†.** An actor **stag'er-ite†** [Humorous] — **old stager. 1** An old stage-horse or -driver **2** A person who has had great experience or long service in anything

My uncle had been an *old stager* at Saratoga — a beau of the 'purest water' COOPER *Redskins* p 108 [S & T 1846]

stag'er-y†, *n* Exhibition on the stage

stag'e"vil, *n* See under STAG, *n*

stage'wright", 1 stēj'rait", 2 stāg'rit", *n* A playwright

stage'y, stage'y-ness Same as STAGY, STAGINESS

stag'gard, 1 stag'ərd, 2 stăg'ard, *n* A stag of the fourth year **stag'gart‡.** [stack-yard **stag'gart‡.**

stag'garth, 1 stag'ərth, 2 stăg'arth, *n* [Prov Eng] A

stag'ger, 1 stag'ər, 2 stăg'er, *v* **I.** *t* **1.** To cause to reel, as, the blow *staggered* him **2.** To cause to doubt or hesitate, overcome, as with surprize, as, it *staggers* belief

A complete thing *staggers* us We are accustomed to failure A BIRRELL *Res Judicatæ* p 41 [S 1892]

3. To set, as the spokes of a wheel, alternately leaning to the right or to the left, or in and out, or with greater or less inclination to one side **4.** *Mech* To place, as rivets or other articles, in rows, the articles in one row alternating with the spaces in the other

II : **1.** To move unsteadily to one side and the other in standing or walking, as one intoxicated or ill, reel, vacillate **2.** To begin to give way, become less confident or resolute, hesitate, waver, doubt [< Ice *stakra*, freq of *staka*, push, akin to STAKE[1], *v*]

stag'ger, *n* **1.** The act of staggering, an unsteady movement of the body from side to side in standing or walking, a reeling motion

His [the brominized patient's] *stagger* is very much like the *stagger* of a person intoxicated with alcohol E C SPITZKA *Insanity* p 340 [BER 1883]

2. *pl* See STAGGERS **3.** [Telegraphers' Slang] A guess at an illegible word in a telegram, hence, a bold effort to do something difficult — **to make a stagger** [U S Slang] to make an attempt, without due preparation or capacity, as, *to make a stagger* at a speech

stag'ger-bush", 1 stag'er-bush", 2 stăg'er-bush", *n* A smooth shrub (*Pieris mariana*), 2 to 4 feet high, with fascicles of white or pale-red flowers common on sandy soils from Rhode Island to Florida, and also in Tennessee poisonous to stock



Flowering Branch of the Staggerbush

stag'gered, } 1 stag'ərd, 2 stăg'erd,
stag'gerd-s, } *pa* **1.** Shaken or shocked, astounded, as by a blow or bad news **2** Arranged alternately, as rivets in a boiler — **staggered biplane,** a biplane with the upper plane set ahead of the lower

Staggered Biplane Biplanes with the upper surface set ahead of the lower have been built to secure the supposed advantage of locating the two surfaces directly above one another, not in apparent aspect but within the actual flow of the air streams which approach with a rising trend V LOUGHEED *Vehicles of the Air* p 205 [N & B '09]

— **s tooth gear,** a stepped gear

stag'ger-er, 1 stag'ər-ər, 2 stăg'er-er, *n* **1** One who or that which staggers **2.** [Colloq] Something that poses one

stag'ger-grass", 1 stag'ər-gras", 2 stăg'er-gras", *n* The atamasco-lily supposed to cause staggers in horses and cattle

stag'ger-ing, 1 stag'ər-iŋ, 2 stăg'er-ing, *pa Mech* Having an alternating arrangement, as where rivets set in rows are so placed that any rivet in one row is opposite an open space in another row **stag'gered‡; stag'ger-y‡.**

stag'ger-ing-ly, 1 stag'ər-iŋ-li, 2 stăg'er-ing-ly, *adv* So as to stagger, with a staggering gait or manner

stag'gers, 1 stag'ərz, 2 stăg'ers, *n* **1.** *Vet* A disease affecting domestic animals, especially horses, cattle, and sheep, characterized by vertigo, causing staggering movements and sometimes sudden falling, due to disorder of the brain and spinal cord often termed **blind staggers. 2.** A giddy or reeling sensation, feeling of unsteadiness, vertigo **3** [Rare] Bewilderment doubt — **sleepy staggers,** a form of cerebrospinal meningitis among horses apparently consequent upon the consumption of improperly cured fodder, and thus introducing into the system the toxins generated by molds or bacteria **grass-s ‡; stomach-s ‡.**

stag'ger-wort", 1 stag'ər-wûrt", 2 stăg'er-wûrt", *n* The European ragwort (*Senecio jacobæa*) **sta'ver-wort"‡.**

stag'gy, 1 stag'i, 2 stăg'y, *a* [Scot] Heady, intractable

stag'-horn", 1 stag'-hôrn", 2 stăg'-hôrn", *n* **1.** *Bot* A club-moss (*Lycopodium clavatum*) **2.** The stag-horn fern **3.** A large coral like a deer's antlers, as *Madrepora cervicornis* or *M palmata* of Florida and the West Indies — **stag-horn fern,** any fern of the genus *Platycerium*, especially *P alcicorne*, the Australian, and *P grande*, the Queensland stag-horn fern so called from the peculiar forking of their fertile fronds — **s sumac,** a common American species of sumac (*Rhus hirta*), resembling the smooth sumac (see SUMAC), but larger and densely hairy and velvety on its branches and petioles Its yellow wood is aromatic and is used in dyeing

stag'-horned", 1 stag'-hôrnd", 2 stăg'-hôrnd", *a* Having horn-like processes like or likened to the antlers of a stag, specif, having the mandibles large and branched like the antlers of a stag, as a stag-beetle

stag'hound", 1 stag'haund", 2 stăg'hound", *n* A dog used for hunting the stag (1) One of a breed of dogs of great speed and strength, resembling a large grey hound with a shaggy or wiry coat, used mostly for running down wounded deer, a Scotch deerhound (2) A large fox-hound used for hunting the stag The breed is dying out

stag'i-ness, 1 stēj'i-nes, 2 stāg'i-nĕs, *n* The quality of being stagy, theatrical or dramatic manner **stage'y-ness‡.**

stag'ing, 1 stēj'iŋ, 2 stāg'ing, *n* **1.** A scaffolding, or temporary stage or platform, such as is used by builders as a support for workmen **2.** The business of driving or running stage-coaches, also, traveling by stage-coach **3.** The act or process of putting a play on the stage

sta'gion†, *n* A pier, staging

Stag'i-rite, 1 stāj'i-rait, 2 stăg'i-rit, *n* A native or inhabitant of Stageira, a Macedonian town, where Aristotle (384–322 B C) was born, specif, with the definite article, Aristotle **Sta-gyr'i-an‡.** — **Stag'i-rite,** *a*

stag'ma-tite, 1 stag'mə-tait, 2 stăg'ma-tit, *n* Same as LAWRENCITE [< Gr *stagma*, drop] [condition

stag'nan-cy, 1 stag'nən-si, 2 stăg'nan-cy, *n* A stagnant

stag'nant, 1 stag'nənt, 2 stăg'nant, *a* **1.** Standing still, not flowing said of water, as in a pool, especially, foul or stale from long standing **2.** Lacking briskness or activity, as life or business, dull, inert, sluggish, hence, low in vitality, as, *stagnant* blood, *stagnant* civilization [F, < L *stagno* (ppr *stagnan(t-)s*), stagnate, < *stagnum*, pool] **stag'nate†.** — **stag'nant-ly,** *adv*

stag'nate, 1 stag'nēt, 2 stăg'nāt, *vi* [STAG'NAT-ED, STAG'NAT-ING] **1.** To be or become stagnant, stand without motion or current, or become foul or unusable by so standing, cease to flow, as, the water *stagnates* in the ditch **2.** To cease to be active, become dull or inert, lose life and briskness, as, social life *stagnates* in the village [< L *stagno*, pp *stagnatus*, see STAGNANT]

stag-na'tion, 1 stag-nē'shən, 2 stăg-nā'shon, *n* **1.** The condition of being stagnant, as, the *stagnation* of water, *stagnation* in trade **2.** *Pathol* Accumulation and retardation of a circulating fluid in the body

Stag-ne'li-us, 1 stag-nē'li-us, 2 stăg-ne'li-us, **Erik Johan** (10/11 1793–7/11 1823) A Swedish poet and dramatist, *The Lilies of Sharon*

stag-nic'o-lous, 1 stag-nik'o-lus, 2 stăg-nic'o-lŭs, *a* Inhabiting stagnant water or marshy places [< L *stagnum*, pool, + *colo*, inhabit] [pool without outlet.

stag'num†, *n* **1.** The reservoir of a weather-glass **2** A

stag'y, 1 stēj'i, 2 stāg'y, *a* [STAG'I-ER, STAG'I-EST] Having a theatrical manner, belonging to or befitting the stage, as, a *stagy* stride **stage'y‡.** — **stag'i-ly,** *adv*

Stag'y-rite, *n* Same as STAGIRITE erroneous spelling

Stahel, 1 stāl, 2 stal, **Julius** (11/41825–12/41912) A Hungarian-American soldier and author

Stahl, 1 shtūl 2 shtal, *n* **1. Friedrich Julius** (1/18 1802–8/10 1861), a German reactionary statesman and writer on law and jurisprudence **2 Georg Ernst** (10/21 1660–5/11 1734), a German physician and chemist **3 P. J.,** pseudonym of Pierre Jules Hetzel — **Stahl ear,** a deformed ear of abnormal breadth — **Stahl'i-an** I *a* Of or pertaining to G E Stahl or his theories **II** *n* A disciple of Stahl — **Stahl'i-an-ism,** *n* The doctrine of Stahl same as ANIMISM, 3 **Stahl'ism‡.**

stahl'spiel, 1 stāl'spīl, 2 stal'spēl *n* [G] A lyre-shaped harmonica sometimes used in military music

staid, 1 stēd, 2 stād, *imp & pp* of STAY, *v*

staid, *a* Of a steady and sober character, not flighty or wild, grave, sedate, as, a *staid* character [< STAID, *pp*]

A grave and *staid* God-fearing man TENNYSON *Enoch Arden* st 7

Syn see SEDATE, SOBER — **staid'ly,** *adv* — **staid'ness,** *n*

stalg, 1 stēg, 2 stāg, *n* [Scot] A young stallion, riding-horse

stall, *n* Same as STALE[3]

stain, 1 stēn, 2 stān, *v* **I.** *t* **1.** To make a stain upon; discolor or soil, especially so that the spot can not easily be removed, as, to *stain* a napkin with wine, **2.** To color by the use of a dye or stain said of woods, textiles, wall-paper, and glass, and generally implying chemical combination or the absorption of the color by the texture of the object colored, as opposed to *painting* **3.** *Micros* Specif, to impregnate, as a tissue, with a substance whose reaction colors some part without affecting others, thus rendering form or structure visible a method much used in histology and bacteriology. **4** To bring a moral stain upon, as, to *stain* a fair name. **5†.** To dim, darken, also, in hunting, to lessen or obscure (the scent of game) **6†.** To eclipse, surpass

II : To take or impart a stain, as, this article is warranted not to *stain* [Abbr of DISTAIN]

Syn. blot, color, discolor, disgrace, dishonor, dye, soil, spot, sully, tarnish, tinge, tint To *color* is to impart a color desired or undesired, temporary or permanent, or, in the intransitive use, to assume a color in any way, as, he *colored* with shame and vexation To *dye* is to impart a color intentionally and with a view to permanence and especially so as to pervade the substance or fiber of that to which it is applied To *stain* is primarily to *discolor*, to impart a color undesired and perhaps unintended, and which may or may not be permanent Thus, a character "*dyed* in the wool" is one that has received some early permanent and pervading influence a character *stained* with a crime or guilt is debased and perverted *Stain* is, however, used of giving an intended and perhaps pleasing color to wood, glass, etc, by an application of coloring-matter which enters the substance a little below the surface, in distinction from painting, in which coloring-matter is spread upon the surface, *dyeing* is generally said of wool, yarn, cloth, or similar materials which are dipped into the *coloring* liquid Figuratively, a standard or a garment may be *dyed* with blood in honorable warfare, an assassin's weapon is *stained* with the blood of his victim To *tinge* is to *color* slightly, and may also be used of giving a slight flavor, or a slight admixture of one ingredient or quality with another that is more pronounced See BEDAUB, DEFILE, POLLUTE Compare FOUL

stain, *n* **1** A discoloration from foreign matter, especially such as sinks into the substance or is not easily removable, a spot, smirch, blot, as, a *stain* on a dress **2.** A dye or the like used in staining, a thin pigment, especially when used by absorption, hence, color in general See DYE **3** *Micros* A coloring solution for microscopic specimens, to bring into view minute colorless

structures, different tissue elements, or to produce definite microchemical reactions Stains may be named from the scientists who first used them successfully, as **Ehrlich's stain, Jenner's s**, **Neisser's s**, etc, or from their most prominent characteristic or use, as **neutral s**, **plasma s**, **specific** or **triacid s** 4. A moral taint, as of guilt or disgrace, tarnish, blemish as, a *stain* of dishonesty 5† A tinge, trace Syn.: see BLEMISH *color* — **diffuse stain**, a dye that colors all parts uniformly — **matt-silver** or **oyster-shell s**, a stain on a photographic plate made by the wet or collodium process, consisting of reduced silver due to impurities in the bath — **port-wine s.**, same as NÆVUS

stain'a-bl(e), 1 stān'ə-bl, 2 stān'ə-bl, *a* Capable of being stained — **stain"a-bil'i-ty**, *n*

stain'chel, 1 stēn'chel, 2 stān'chĕl, *n* [Scot] A stanchion

staind, *pp* Stained S S

stain'er, 1 stēn'ər, 2 stān'er, *n* 1. One who or that which stains, specif, one who practises any art of staining 2. A coloring-matter used in staining 3 An insect, the cotton-stainer

Stain'er, Sir John (⁶/₈1840–⁴/₁1901) An English musician and composer, *The Crucifixion*

Staines, 1 stēnz, 2 stānz, *n* A town on the river Thames in S W Middlesex England

stain'less, 1 stēn'les, 2 stān'lĕs, *a* Free from stain or incapable of receiving stains commonly in figurative use Syn. see INNOCENT, PERFECT, PURE — **-ly**, *adv* — **-ness**, *n*

stair¹, 1 stār, 2 stâr, *n* 1. A step or one of a series of steps, as of stone or wood, for mounting or descending from one level to another 2 A series of steps leading from one level to another in this sense usually plural 3†. A degree, stage [< AS *stæger*, < *stigan*, climb] — **below stairs**, in a lower story, especially in a basement, hence, in or relating to servants quarters or affairs — **continuous stairs**, stairs running unbrokenly from bottom to top of the flight as straight or corkscrew stairs — **flight of stairs**, a succession of steps without a break, as from one landing or story to another — **hanging stairs**, stairs attached to a wall by one end of each step, sometimes by brackets or corbels projecting from the wall — **independent stairs**, stairs wholly free from a wall or walls — **open-newel** or **open-well stair**, a staircase built around three or four sides of an open space or well — **pair of stairs**, a set of stairs from one story to another sometimes restricted to a flight — **quarter turn s**, a staircase having two flights or runs at right angles to each other, with a square landing between them — **scale s.** [Scot] a stairway serving in common several apartments or houses — **spiral** or **corkscrew stairs**, stairs arranged spirally about a central column or newel — **stair'car"pet**, *n* Carpet having a complete pattern in a single width suitable for stairs — **s -foot**, *n* The bottom of a flight of stairs — **s. head**, *n* The top of a flight of stairs — **s -rod**, *n* A rod or strip for fastening a stair-carpet in the reentering angles of a staircase — **s - trimmer**, *n* See TRIMMER¹ — **s -turret**, *n* 1 A turret containing a spiral stairway in medieval architecture often attached to one angle of a belfry or steeple-tower, and in both medieval and Renaissance architecture occurring often in courtyards of castles and palaces 2 A canopy or shelter over the issue of a staircase on a roof — **s.-well**, *n* Same as WELL, *n*, 4 (4) (*a*) & (*b*) — **s -wire**, *n* A slender metal stair-rod — **winding stairs**, spiral stairs See illus under PROJECTION

Stair², *n* See DALRYMPLE, 4

stair'beak, 1 stār'bīk", 2 stâr'bĭk", *n* A tree-creeping bird (genus *Xenops*)

stair'case", 1 stār'kēs", 2 stâr'cās", *n* 1. A flight or set of stairs, properly from one floor to another, complete with the supports, balusters, etc Compare ESCALATOR 2. That part of a building containing a flight of stairs 3 *Physiol* A series of responses following nerve-stimulation, showing ascent or descent, as recorded on a smoked cylinder — **giants' staircase**, a marble stairway in the courtyard of the Doge's Palace in Venice, adorned at its upper landing by colossal statues of Mars and Neptune whence its name it dates from about 1485 — **Holy S.**, see SCALA SANTA — **stair'case"-shell"**, *n* A solariid gastropod of tropical seas, having an umbilicus through which the spiral edges of the whorls are seen, suggesting a winding staircase See illus under WENTLETRAP

stair'way", 1 stār'wē", 2 stâr'wā", *n* A flight of stairs, staircase

> Under a *stairway* back in the hall,
> Waiting to hear his country's call
> Coffin'd in lead—a bundle of bones—
> Lies what is left of the great Paul Jones!
> DON C SEITZ *The Burial of John Paul Jones* st 1

stair'y†, *a* Like a stair

staith, 1 stēth, 2 stāth, *n* [Prov Eng] 1 A landing or wharf, a staging on a wharf 2 An embankment also, a narrow road over a river-bank 3 A warehouse [< AS *stæth*] — **staith'man**, *n* A man employed at a staith in weighing and shipping coal — **staith'wort"**, *n* Colewort

stal'ver, 1 stă'ver, 2 stâ'ver, *vt* [Scot] To stagger

stake¹, 1 stēk, 2 stāk, *vt* [STAKED, STAK'ING] 1. To fasten or support by means of a stake, protect with stakes 2. To mark the boundaries or lines of with stakes: often with *off* or *out*, as, to *stake off* town lots 3 To curry, as a skin, against the blunt semicircular knife fixed on the top of an upright post 4. [Archaic] To impale or pierce with a stake — **to stake on** (*Mach*), to secure a large pulley or wheel to a shaft smaller than the shaft-hole by means of keys driven around the shaft, thus permitting the centering of the pulley or wheel

stake², *vt* 1. To put at hazard upon the issue of a competition or contingency, wager, bet, risk, venture; pledge, as, to *stake* money on a race

> Isaiah had *staked* upon his prophetic word the existence of his country A P STANLEY *Jewish Church* vol II p 531 [s 1876]

2 [Slang] To give a sum to, as in return for something done as, I will *stake* you — **stak'er**, *n*

stake³, *n* 1. A stick or post, as of wood, sharpened for driving into the ground, and serving as a support, boundary, tethering-post, or part of a stockade, etc

> To one fixed *stake* my spirit clings I know that God is good!
> WHITTIER *The Eternal Goodness* st. 11.

2. Specif, a post to which a person is bound to be burned alive 3 A post on which to curry or grain a skin 4 An upright, usually of wood, set in a socket at the edge of the bed or floor of a car or wagon, to confine a load or loose material 5. That part of a riveting-machine which holds the rivet firmly in place 6 One of the main upright rods in the frame of a basket 7. A miniature anvil that may be set in a bench, a hatchet-stake 8 Same as STAKE OF ZION [< AS *staca*, stake] — **stake'-boat"**, *n* A boat anchored to mark the course for a boat- or yacht-race a mark-boat — **s -bolt**, *n* A bolt passing through and supporting the lower end of a stake in the side of a car or other vehicle — **s -driver**, *n* The American bittern named from its note, which is likened to the noise made in driving a stake into the ground — **s.-fellow**, *n* A fellow martyr at the stake — **s -head**, *n* A horizontal bar supported by stakes to support strands in a ropewalk while they are spun or laid up On its upper edge are pegs to keep adjacent yarns from getting tangled or joined — **s -hook**, *n* A hook acting in conjunction with a stake-bolt or the like to keep a stake upright, as at the edge of the body of a car or other vehicle — **s -iron**, *n* A loop or strap on the edge of the body of a car, to support an upright stake — **s -net**, *n* A fishing-net arranged to be hung on stakes, as a pound-net — **s.-netter**, *n* One who fishes with a stake-net or pound-net — **s of Zion** (*Mormon Ch*), a division or territory for ecclesiastical purposes, comprising several wards presided over by a **s -presidency**, consisting of three high priests — **s -pocket**, *n* A socket, as on the side of a platform car, into which a stake may be set **s -socket**‡ — **s -puller**, *n* A machine for extracting posts from the ground, a post-puller — **s -rest**, *n* A stop on a platform car on which to rest a stake so pivoted that it may be turned down horizontally — **to drive stakes** [Colloq], to set out stakes marking a homestead claim, hence, by extension, to settle down, found a home

stake⁴, *n* 1. That which is staked, something wagered or risked on a competition or contingency, as the money bet on a race, especially, money deposited with a third party by those who make a wager, and held by him to be delivered to the winner when the issue is decided in this sense generally plural 2. The state or condition of being in hazard or in question, or put to proof chiefly in the phrase **at stake**; as, my whole life is *at stake* 3. A prize in a contest 4. An interest, as in an enterprise, contingent gain or loss 5. A grub-stake [Special use of STAKE¹, *n*] — **stake'-horse"**, *n* A horse running in stake-races usually a horse of first-class quality — **s - race**, *n* A horse-race for a stake offered by the club or association holding the race — **ta'ble-stakes"**, *n Card-playing* In poker, a betting-limit designated by the dealer

Staked Plain Same as LLANO ESTACADO

stake'hold"er, 1 stēk'hōld"ər, 2 stāk'hōld"er, *n* 1. One who holds the stakes or money entrusted to him by parties to a wager till the result be determined 2. *Law* One with whom a deposit is made by two or more contending parties who claim it, any one having in his care money or other property claimed by several persons

stak'ert, *vt* To stagger

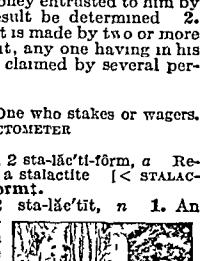
stak'er, 1 stēk'ər, 2 stāk'er, *n* One who stakes or wagers.

stak-tom'e-ter, *n* Same as STACTOMETER

stalt, *imp* of STEAL, *v*

sta-lac'ti-form, 1 stə-lak'ti-fōrm, 2 sta-lăc'ti-fôrm, *a* Resembling or having the form of a stalactite [< STALACTITE + -FORM] **stal"ac-tit'i-form**‡.

sta-lac'tite, 1 stə-lak'tīt, 2 sta-lăc'tīt, *n* 1. An elongated cylindrical or tapering, pendulous, icicle-like form in which certain minerals are sometimes deposited either by evaporation from a solution, that trickles down slowly from above, or by slow consolidation from fusion hence, any similar formation Stalactites usually occur in some cavity or cave suspended from the upper part, and in many caverns form grotesque and often beautiful masses Common stalactites are of calcium carbonate derived from the abundant carbonated waters of the crust others consist of limonite, chalcedony or other minerals Lava stalactites occur in lava-caverns Stalactites have generally a concentric banded and also a radiated fibrous structure, and frequently are tubular 2. *Arch* A downward-projecting ornament of a vaulted surface, much used in Saracenic architecture, formed of minute prisms, niches, and pendants, remotely suggesting stalactites in a cave **sta-lac'tite-work"**‡. [< Gr *stalaktos*, dropping, < *stalassō*, drop]



Stalactite Column (broken) in the Jenolan Cave, New South Wales

sta-lac'tit-ed, 1 stə-lak'tīt-ed, 2 sta-lăc'tīt-ĕd, *a* 1. Covered or filled with stalactites, formed like a group of stalactites 2. Ornamented in imitation of icicles said of masonry

stal"ac-tit'ic, 1 stal"ak-tit'ik, 2 stăl"ăc-tĭt'ic, *a* Having the form or structure of stalactites, containing stalactites, or resembling or pertaining to them **sta-lac'tic** or **sta-lac'ti-cal**‡, **stal"ac-tit'i-cal**‡.

sta-lag'mite, 1 stə-lag'mīt, 2 sta-lăg'mīt, *n* An incrustation or deposition, usually cylindrical or conical, on the floor of a cavern or cavity, formed by the dropping from its roof of some material in solution or (rarely) molten, hence, any similar formation A stalagmite is the counterpart of a stalactite, and is composed of similar materials A stalactite and a stalagmite often unite, forming a **stalactitic column** See STALACTITE

> The water which trickles from the stalactite after having in part yielded up its carbonate of lime, falls upon the floor vertically underneath and there builds the *stalagmite*
> TYNDALL *Hours of Exercise* p 459 [A 1871]

[< Gr *stalagmos*, dropping, < *stalassō*, drop] **sta-lag'mat**‡ [Rare] — **stalagmite marble**, same as ONYX-MARBLE — **stal"ag-mit'ic, -i-cal**, *a* — **stal"ag-mit'i-cal-ly**, *adv* — **stal"ag-mom'e-ter**, *n* Same as STACTOMETER

Stal'bridge, 1 stal'brij, 2 stăl'brĭj, *n* An old town in N E Dorsetshire, England **Sta'ple-bridge**‡ [Ancient]

stald, *pp* Stalled S S

stal'der, 1 stōl'dər, 2 stal'der, *n* [Prov Eng] A pile of wood also, a frame for supporting a cask

stald'ing, 1 stōld'ıng, 2 stald'ing, *n* A counterfeit half-penny coin of the time of Edward I, of foreign manufacture

stale¹, 1 stāl, 2 stāl, *v* [STALED, STAL'ING] **I** *t* To make stale or vapid, deprive of fresh interest, as, advice is *staled* by repetition **II** *i* To become stale

stale², *vi* To urinate said of horses and cattle [< G *stallen*, urinate, < *stall*, stall]

stale, *a* [STAL'ER, STAL'EST] 1. Having lost freshness; slightly altered or deteriorated by standing Specif (1) Vapid from loss of liveliness and pungency as wine that has lost its sparkle and spirit (2) Stagnant as close or foul air (3) Being in some stage of decay, as meat or an egg (4) Sour from fermentation as milk (5) Being in the first stage of dryness as the bread is *stale* said also of bread when old and musty

2 Lacking in interest from age or familiarity, worn out by great repetition, trite, as, a *stale* joke 3 In poor condition from prolonged activity, as from overstudy or, in athletics, from overtraining especially in the phrase **gone stale**. 4 *Finance* Inactive, dull said of a stock-market after a period of overactivity 5. *Law* In courts of equity, impaired in legal force, due to long neglect in pressing or asserting a claim or demand, or to such a change in condition or situation of the parties as to render a pressing of the claim or demand against conscience 6. [Prov Eng] Fallow, as old plowed land 7†. Strong from age said of ale 8†. Past an attractive age passee [< OF *estale*, < MD *stel*, old] — **stale demand**, a claim that has long remained undemanded — **stale'ly**, *adv* 1. In a stale manner 2†. Of a long time, of old — **stale'ness**, *n* The quality or state of being stale

stale⁴, *n* 1 A stalemate 2† Something stale 3†. A prostitute

stale⁵, *n* The urine of cattle or horses

stale⁶, *n* 1 [Prov] A handle, as of a hoe or broom 2†. The shaft of an arrow 3† A rung of a ladder 4†. A stalk, stem [< AS *stæl*, stalk] **stele**†.

stale⁷†, *n* 1 A laughing-stock, dupe 2. Theft also, concealment, stealth 3 A decoy bait, trap, snare

stale'mate", 1 stēl'mēt", 2 stāl'māt", *vt* 1. *Chess* To put into a condition of stalemate 2 To bring to a standstill

stale'mate", *n Chess* A position in which no piece of the player whose turn it is to play can be moved and the king can not move without going into check equivalent to a drawn game Compare CHECK, CHECKMATE [< STALE⁴, *n* (< AS *stalu*, theft, < *stelan*, steal), + MATE², *n*]

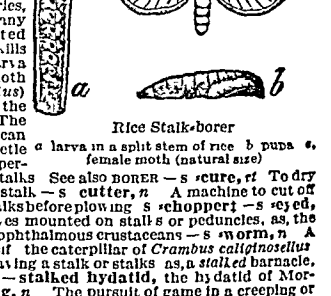
Sta"ll-me'ne, 1 stā"ll-mē'nē, 2 sta"ll-mē'ne, *n* Same as LEMNOS

stalk, 1 stōk, 2 stak, *v* **I** *t* 1. To approach stealthily or under cover, for the purpose of killing, as in hunting; as, to *stalk* a herd of deer 2. To move over or upon with dignified mien and step, as, to *stalk* the streets **II** *i* 1 To walk with stately or stiff steps, pace in a dignified manner, as, to *stalk* along the highway

> The Spaniard full of personal pretence and projects of ambition *stalked* onward wrapping his cloak around him
> L RANKE *Hist of Popes* tr by E Foster p 286 [in G B 1847]

2 To proceed with a creeping or stealthy motion, steal along, creep toward any thing, as game, behind a cover [< AS *stælcan* walk slowly, < *stelan*, steal] — **stalk'er**, *n* 1. One who stalks game, especially one who does so illegally a poacher 2. A variety of fish-net — **stalk'ing-horse"**, *n* 1 A horse behind which a hunter conceals himself in stalking game 2 Hence, anything serving to conceal the real intention, a pretense

stalk², *n* 1 *Bot* (1) The stem or axis of a plant, especially when herbaceous, as, a *stalk* of wheat or rye (2) Loosely, any support on which an organ is borne, as a petiole, peduncle, or pedicel 2 *Zool* A supporting part, stem, peduncle, as, the *stalk* of a goose-barnacle, or of a crinoid, or of the eyes of a crustacean or a snail 3. *Arch* A fluting, or the like, resembling a stalk 4. Any stem or main axis, as of a goblet 5 A tall chimney, stack 6. *Founding* A spiked iron rod to form a center for a core 7†. One of the uprights of a ladder [< STALE⁷, *n* cp Ice *stikr*, stalk] — **stalk'-bor"er**, *n* A larval insect that bores in the stalks of plants (1) The larva of a North-American noctuid moth (*Gortyna nitela*) that bores into the stalks of asters, dahlias, raspberries, tomatoes, and many other cultivated plants, and kills them (2) The larva of a crambid moth (*Chilo oryzaeltus*) that bores in the stalks of rice (3) The grub of an American cerambycid beetle (*Ataxia crypta*) perforating cotton-stalks See also BORER — **s -cure**, *vt* To dry (tobacco) on the stalk — **s cutter**, *n* A machine to cut off standing corn-stalks before plowing **s -chopper**‡ — **s -eyed**, *a* Having the eyes mounted on stalks or peduncles, as, the *stalk-eyed* or podophthalmous crustaceans — **s -worm**, *n* A stalk-borer, specif the caterpillar of *Crambus caliginosellus* — **stalked**, *a* Having a stalk or stalks as, a *stalked* barnacle, a *stalked* crinoid — **stalked hydatid**, the hydatid of Morgagni — **stalk'ing**, *n* The pursuit of game in a creeping or stealthy manner often used as a compound as, deer-*stalking* — **stalk'ing-ly**, *adv* — **stalk'less**, *a* Devoid of a stalk — **stalk'let**, *n* A little stalk, in botany a secondary stalk, the stalk of a leaflet — **stalk'y**, *a* 1 Having a comparatively large stalk 2 Stalk-like



Rice Stalk-borer
a larva in a split stem of rice *b* pupa *c* female moth (natural size)

stalk³, *n* 1 The act of stalking game 2. A stately step or walk

stalk'oes, 1 stōk'ōz, 2 stak'ōs, *n pl* [Rare] Idle fellows who pose as gentlemen [Cp Ir *stalcaire*, a robust fellow] S S

stalkt, *pp* Stalked

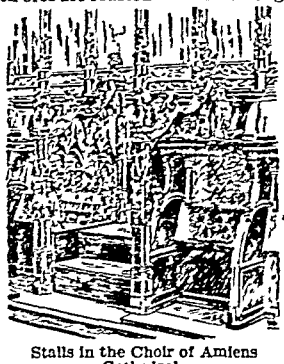
stall, 1 stōl, 2 stal, *v* **I** *t* 1. To place or keep in a stall, especially, to bring in from pasture, as cattle or horses, and place in the stall or stable for fattening 2 To furnish, as a barn, with stalls 3 To fix in mire or snow (while driving) so as to stick fast, bring to a standstill, as in mire or snow, hence, to stop by any obstruction, as, trains *stalled* in a snow-storm 4 To ruin, as a team, by abuse 5 [Prov Eng & Scot] To satiate, cloy, fatigue 6 [Archaic] (1) To install in office (2) To corner, bring to bay 7†. (1) To permit postponement in paying a (debt) (2) To forestall (3) To keep secret (4) To place, fix **II** *i* 1. To stick fast in mire, snow, or the like, be brought to a stand, as a horse or wagon 2 [Prov. Eng] To tire, be satiated 3. To kennel, as dogs 4. [Cant] To pretend doing one's best (in a contest), as to save one's strength or for any other reason 5†. To take a position, stand 6†. To live as in a stall [< AS *steallian*, place, < *steal*, see STALL¹, *n*]

stall¹, *n* 1. A compartment or space having usually an elevated crib and high sides, in which a horse or bovine animal is confined and fed, as in a stable 2. A small booth, recess, or compartment in a street or market, or at a public fair or the like, for the sale of any thing 3 A theater-seat ordinarily separated from the adjacent ones by arms, now, usually, one in the front part of the parquet, an orchestra-stall, also, in the plural, the occupants of such seats collectively See illus

under THEATER 4. In cathedrals and chapels, a seat in a choir, wholly or partly enclosed at back and sides, also an office entitling one to such seat, or its stipend

The most valuable works in divinity which we have, have been written by men who held *stalls* or some good preferment.
H TWISS *Lord Eldon* vol II p 324 [C & HT 1844]

5. A chamber in which ores are roasted 6. A working-compartment in a coal-mine, a chamber, room, breast 7. A sheath or covering for the finger or thumb 8. A stand; station, fixed spot 9. [Prov Eng or Scot] Satiety, disgust; annoyance 10†. A bench or seat of state, throne [< AS *steal*, < root of STAND] — **stall's board**", *n* 1. A floor or level on which material as soil, is shoveled in digging 2. A stout sill beneath the window of a shop-front to which formerly an outer shelf was attached — **s.-feed**, *tt* To feed (as cattle) in a stall or stable, fatten — **s.-fed**, *a* — **s.-plate**, *n* Metal plates bearing the arms of knights of certain orders and placed over their chapel-stalls — **s.-reader**, *n* One who frequents book-stalls to read — **s.-work**, *n* Carving characteristic of or suitable for choir-stalls — **straight s.** (*Mining*), a lateral excavation into a thick seam of coal.



Stalls in the Choir of Amiens Cathedral

stall², *n* 1. The confederate of a pickpocket or thief, who diverts attention while the theft is committed, or assists in the thief's escape 2. A postponement in paying (a debt) 3†. A stalking-horse, cover, stale 4†. An ambush [Var of STALE¹, see STALEMATE]

stall'age, 1 stōl'ij, 2 stąl'ag, *n* 1. Place or room for stalls, the rent paid for a stall; the right of erecting stalls, as in fairs 2 [Prov Eng] A wooden trough on which casks are placed for working beer 3†. Compost, stable-manure [< OF *estallage*, < *estal*, STALL¹, *n*]

stal'land†, *n* A stallion **stal'lant†**.

stal-la'tion†, *n* Installation.

stall'er, 1 stōl'er, 2 stąl'er, *n* 1. A stableman; also, a master of the horse 2†. A standard-bearer [< OF *estaller*, < *estal*, STALL¹ *n*] [stall'an-ger†.

stall'in-ger, 1 stōl'in-jər 2 stąl'in-ġer, *n* A keeper of a stall.

stall'ing-ken"†, *n* A thieves' fence for stolen goods

stal'lion, 1 stal'yən; 2 stăl'yon, *n* An uncastrated male horse or other equine animal, commonly one kept for breeding [< OF *estalon*, < LL *stallum*, STALL¹, *n*]

stall'man, 1 stōl'mən 2 stąl'man, *n* A keeper of a stall

stal'lont, *n* A slip or cutting from a plant

stal'wart, 1 stōl'wərt, 2 stąl'wart (XIII), *a* 1. Strong in frame, of sturdy build and disposition 2. Muscular, brawny 3 [U S] Standing fast as a partizan, unwavering, specif, belonging to any of various wings of the Republican party claiming to be more loyal to the party or more uncompromising than the rest, especially that branch of the party in New York State which in 1880 advocated the renomination of Grant for a third term and in 1881 supported Senator Conkling in New York in his opposition to Garfield's administration 4. [Scot] (1) Strong of things inanimate (2) Tempestuous (3) Severe, hard [< AS *stælwyrthe*, good serviceable, < *stalu*, theft, + *wyrthe*, good] **stal'wartht.** SYN. see ATHLETIC — **stal'wart**, *n* [U S] A sturdy partizan especially, a stalwart Republican See STALWAPT *a*, 3 — **stal'wart-ism**, *n* [U S] The political spirit, principles, or practises of stalwarts — **stal'wart-ly**, *adv* — **stal'wart-ness**, *n* — **stal'worth**, *a* [Archaic] Same as STALWART **stal'worth-yt.** — **stal'worth-ly†**, *adv* — **stal'worth-ness†**, *n* Stalwartness **stal'worth-head"†**; **stal'wort-hood†.** ling town in Cheshire, England

Sta'ly-bridge, 1 stē'li-brij 2 stā'lz-brīdġ, *n* A manufacturing town, 2 stăm, *tt* [Prov Eng] To confound

stam†, *n* Confusion amazement [stammer

stam'ber, 1 stam'bər, 2 stăm'bər *tt & ti* [Prov Eng] To

stam'bha, 1 stum'bə, 2 stŭm'bə *n* [E Ind] Same as LATI *n*

stam'blok, 1 stem'blŏk 2 stam'blŏk *n* [S-Afr D] A mortar in which mealies grain and the like are crushed

Stam-boul', 1 stam-būl', 2 stăm-bul' *n* Constantinople the Turkish name specif applied to the ancient part of the city lying between the Golden Horn and the Sea of Marmora

stam"bou-line', 1 stam'bū-lin' 2 stăm'bu-lin', *n* A long formal dress-coat worn by Turkish officials [< STAMBOUL]

Stam"bu-loff', 1 stăm'bu-lof' 2 stăm'bu-lōf', **Stefan** (1/n 1854–7/11 1895) A Bulgarian prime minister secured election of Prince Ferdinand of Coburg to the throne of Bulgaria assassinated **Stam"bo-lov'†.**

stam'elt, *n* Same as STAMMEL²

sta'men, 1 stē'men, 2 stā'mĕn *n* [STA'MENS, rarely STAM'I-NA, *pl*] 1. *Bot* The pollen-bearing floral organ of a flower, standing inside the floral envelops if they are present, one of the component parts of the androecium, a microsporophyll. A complete stamen consists of two parts — the *filament*, the slender stalk or support, and the *anther* (microspore-case), a double-celled sac, filled with the pollen, the essential part of a stamen

2. *pl* See STAMINA 3†. A thread, especially of the warp [L, < *stō*, stand]

sta'mened, 1 stē'mend 2 stā'mĕnd, *a* Having stamens

Stam'ford, 1 stam'fə-rd, 2 stăm'ford *n* 1. A town in Lincolnshire, England 2 A manufacturing city and seaport in Fairfield county Conn

Stam'ford Bridge. A village in E Yorkshire England, where Harold II of England defeated his brother Tostig, Sept 25 1066

stam'in†, *n* 1. A fabric, linsey-woolsey 2. A vessel's stem

stam'i-na, 1 stam'i-nə, 2 stăm'i-na, *n* [This word, originally the plural of *stamen*, and still sometimes used with a plural verb, is now commonly construed as a SINGULAR] 1. Supporting vitality or staying power; virility, strength, vigor, as, the youth lacks *stamina*

A thousand dangers in which men of ordinary *stamina* would never think of engaging D P THOMPSON *Green Mountain Boys* vol II p 172 [N & H 1871]

2. The firm or supporting part of a body 3. [Rare] *Bot* Plural of STAMEN

stam'i-nal, 1 stam'i-nəl, 2 stăm'i-nal, *a* 1. *Bot* Of or pertaining to a stamen or stamens, stamineous 2. Relating to or furnishing stamina or lasting strength and vigor, fundamentally supporting, essential, as, carbon is the *staminal* constituent of organic nature

stam'i-nate, 1 stam'i-nēt, 2 stăm'i-nāt, *tt* [-NAT'ED, -NAT'ING] To give stamina to invigorate

stam'i-nate, *a* *Bot* 1. Having stamens but no pistils, as certain flowers, which are therefore called also **male flowers**. 2. Having stamens [< L *staminatus*, thready, < *stamen*, see STAMEN]

sta-min'e-ous, 1 sta-min'i-us, 2 sta-min'e-ŭs, *a* *Bot* Of or pertaining to a stamen or stamens [< L *stamineus*, thready, < *stamen*, see STAMEN] **stam'i-nal** or **-ne'al†.**

stam'i-ni-, 1 stam'i-ni-, 2 stăm'i-ni- Derived from Latin *stamen* (*stamin-*), warp, thread (< *sto*, stand) a combining form — **stam"i-nif'er-ous**, *a* *Bot* Stamen-bearing **stam"i-nig'er-ous†.**

stam"i-nid'i-um, 1 stam-i-nid'i-um 2 stăm'i-nid'i-ŭm, *n* [-I-A, *pl*] *Bot* The analog, in cryptogamous plants of the stamen the antheridium. [< L *stamen* (*staminis*) see STAMEN]

stam"i-no'di-um, 1 stam'i-nō'di-um, 2 stăm'i-nō'di-ŭm *n* [-DI-A, *pl*] *Bot* An abortive or sterile stamen, or an organ resembling one [< L *stamen* (*staminis*) (see STAMEN) + Gr *eidos* form] **stam'i-node†.**

stam'i-no"dy, 1 stam'i-nō'di, 2 stăm'i-nō'dy, *n* *Bot* The conversion of other parts of a flower, such as bracts, sepals, petals, or pistils, into stamens

stamm, 1 stam 2 stăm, *n* [G] *Card-playing* In the old game of solo, a pool of 16 counters

stam'mel¹, 1 stam'el; 2 stăm'ĕl, *n* [Prov Eng] 1. A clumsy horse 2 A bouncing wench

stam'mel²†. 1. *a* Of or pertaining to stammel or its color, red II *n* A linsey-woolsey of a dull scarlet color also, a dull scarlet probably same as STAMIN, 1

stam'mer, 1 stam'ər, 2 stăm'er, *v* **I.** *i* To utter with a stammer, falter or hesitate in saying often with *out*, as, to *stammer* an excuse

II. *i* 1 To speak with a halting articulation, commonly with rapid nervous repetitions of the same sound or syllable, speak with involuntary breaks and pauses, stutter, as, he *stammered* with confusion

I know one of them who *stammers* in a drawing-room
H TAINE *Notes on England* p 66 [H & W 1872]

2. [Prov Eng] To stumble, stagger [< AS *stamur*, stammering, cp G *stumm*, mute, Goth *stamms*, stammering] — **stam'mer-er**, *n*

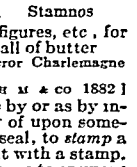
stam'mer, *n* A halting, defective utterance, especially, the involuntary rapid repetition of a sound or syllable, due to nervousness, a stutter, hence, any difficulty in pronouncing or impediment in speech due rather to lack of control over the articulatory muscles than to an inability to vocalize properly

stam'merd, *pp* Stammered S S

stam'mer-el, 1 stam'ər-el, 2 stăm'er-ĕl [Scot] **I** *a* Half-witted **II** *n* A stumbler, an awkward blunderer a blockhead, a stammerer also, the act of stumbling etc

stam'mer-ing, 1 stam'ər-iŋ, 2 stăm'er-ing, *n* The act or the physical imperfection of one who stammers, stuttering — **associative stammering**, a confusion of speech in pronouncing combinations of sounds which differ very slightly, as *she sells sea-shells* — **stam'mer-ing-ly**, *adv*

stam'nos, 1 stam'nos, 2 stăm'nŏs, *n* An earthenware jar, commonly high-shouldered, short-necked, and two-handled, often with red figures used by the Greeks to hold oil or wine [< Gr *stamnos* < *histēmi* (√ *sta*), stand] — **Apulian stamnos**, a stamnos with a lid and high voluted handles probably for honey or sweetmeats



Stamnos

stamp, 1 stamp, 2 stămp, *v* **I.** *t* 1. To make marks or figures upon by means of the impression of a die, pattern or the like, impress with letters, figures, etc, for making a design, brand as to *stamp* a ball of butter

Old histories tell us that the great Emperor Charlemagne *stamped* his edicts with the hilt of his sword
LONGFELLOW *Hyperion* p 258 [H & CO 1882]

2. To impress upon any thing or surface by or as by indentation with a stamp, impress a copy of upon something, as, to *stamp* one's initials upon a seal, to *stamp* a monogram on metal 3. Specif, to print with a stamp. 4. To affix a postage, revenue, or other stamp to or upon; as, to *stamp* a letter, to *stamp* a cigar-box

Stamped wrappers for newspapers were made experimentally in London by Charles Whiting under the name of go-frees in 1830
Encyc Brit 11th ed vol XXII p 190

5. To bring down quickly and heavily, cause to descend forcibly with a loud noise, as, to *stamp* the foot 6. To affect as by setting the foot down heavily, crush or destroy with or as with a stamp of the foot often with *out* or *down*, as, to *stamp down* the flowers, to *stamp out* an insurrection. 7. To assign a distinctive quality to, label, characterize in words, brand, stigmatize, also, to characterize in any way, give a mark to, as, to *stamp* a story as false 8 Figuratively, to fix mentally, impress permanently, as, the deed is *stamped* on his memory 9. To crush, break, or pulverize, as ores treated in a stamp-mill 10. To shape or form by pressure, as in a mold, especially, to cut out by a blow, as with a die, in a machine usually with *out* The small wrought-iron parts of modern machines are mostly thus made 11. In brick making, to remove from (an undried brick) with a stamper the rough edge caused by a mold-vent

II. *i* 1. To crush beat 2. To strike the foot forcibly upon the ground, as, to *stamp* with rage [< AS *stempan*, stamp] — **stamp'a-bl(eF**, *a* That may be stamped said of a legal paper Compare AFTER-STAMPABLE under AFTER SYN. see IMPRESS INSCRIBE Compare ABOLISH

stamp, *n* 1. A characteristic mark made by stamping, a device or design struck or impressed upon any object or surface, as by a die, type, or block, as, the *stamp* on a coin

The rank is but the guinea's *stamp*
The man's the gowd for a' that!
BURNS *For A That and A' That* st 1

2. An implement or machine for stamping (1) A die having a pattern either in relief or in intaglio, as for coinworking any instrument for impressing a mark, design or copy upon any object or surface as a hand-*stamp*

Stamps with raised letters . by which the Romans produced short inscriptions are yet extant
PALGRAVE *Anglo-Saxons* p 131 [TEGG 1867]

(2) The weight or block in an ore-mill or other stamping-mill which by its impact crushes the ore by extension, the stamping-mill itself (3) A cutting-tool for making articles of outline corresponding to the cutting edges operated by pressure or by blows (4) A pounding-machine for softening leather

3. The act of stamping (1) A heavy downward blow with the foot (2) A blow delivered by a stamping-machine. 4. A printed device prepared and sold, now usually by a government, for attachment to some commodity subject to taxation or to a fee, as for transportation, as proof that the tax or fee has been paid; as, a postage-*stamp*, revenue-*stamp*, also, a trading-*stamp*

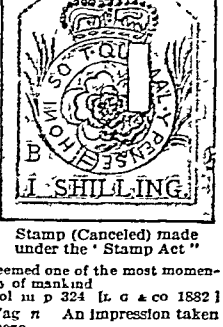
Printed stamps of varied design have been used for commemorative or philanthropic purposes, as the **Charles Dickens Centenary Stamp, Red Cross** or **Tuberculosis Stamp, Christmas Stamp**, etc, the proceeds arising from the sale of such stamps being devoted to charitable purposes

The 'Illustrated Times' was . . . published without a *stamp* on the day announced [June 9, 1855], and in my capacity of registered proprietor I was sued by the commissioner of inland revenue for penalties amounting to £12 000
H. VIZETELLY *Glances Back* p 395. [E. P & CO 1893]

5. Any characteristic mark, as a label or imprint, denoting the ownership or quality of the thing bearing it; a brand, as, none are genuine without our *stamp* 6. Figuratively, characteristic quality or form, kind, sort; mark, as, this book bears the *stamp* of scholarship, I dislike men of his *stamp* 7. *pl* (1) [Slang, U S] Money; especially, paper money, scrip (2) Stamp-duties (3) [Old Slang] Legs 8. One of the pieces into which slabs or plates of puddled iron are sometimes cut or broken 9. [Eng] *Metal* A piece of mineral bloom so broken or cut as to show the grain 10†. A picture cut from or impressed on wood or metals 11†. A medal; also, a small coin

SYN. see MARK — **atmospheric stamp**, a stamping-press or -machine operated by compressed air or using air as a spring — **back'stamp"**, *n* A post-mark on the reverse side of an envelop letter or the like, indicating the day and usually the hour of its receipt at or passage in transit through a post-office — **back-s.**, *tt* — **ball-s.**, *n* A form of steam-stamp — **gravity-s.**, *n* The stamps of a stamp-battery so called because the force of its blow is entirely due to its weight **gravitation-s ‡.** — **pneumatic s.**, an ore-crushing hammer worked by a crank, using a pneumatic cylinder to accelerate the downward stroke — **stamp'-bat"ter-y**, *n* A series of stamps set in an upright frame, for crushing or comminuting ore, emery, or the like The stamps are raised by cams mounted on a rotating shaft, and crush or break the material in their fall See OPE-STAMP — **s.-collecting**, *n* The practise of collecting stamps, as in philately — **s.-collector**, *n* A collector or receiver of stamp-duties, or a collector of postage or other stamps — **s.-distributor**, *n* The official who has charge of the distribution of postage- or revenue-stamps — **s.-duty**, *n* *Law* 1. A tax imposed (in England) on the paper or parchments on which legal instruments are written 2 A duty or tax imposed on certain specified commodities to which (in package) a government label is attached as a stamp in evidence of the payment of the duty — **s.-head**, *n* 1. A heavy mass of metal forming the striking-head of a stamp as in a stamp-battery 2. That head of a cask to which stamps and accompanying marks of brands, are affixed — **s.-machine**, *n* A machine for stamping or comminuting particularly, a rag-pulping machine for use in the manufacture of paper **stamp'ing-ma-chine"†** — **s.-mill**, *n* 1. *Metal* A machine for pulverizing ore for the purpose of extracting by chemical means the metal it contains also a stamp-battery 2. An oil-mill for crushing fruits or seeds with pestles — **s.-note**, *n* A schedule of goods submitted by the shipper to the customs searcher and stamped by the latter when found to be correct It is then sent with the goods to the ship — **s.-office**, *n* *Com* An office where government stamps, as applicable to duties and taxes, are issued or procured — **s.-rock**, *n* Ore too poor to go to the furnace without crushing and separating the richer parts from the worthless — **s.-tax**, *n*. Stamp-duty — **steam-s.**, *n* An ore-stamp operated directly by steam-power, the stem of the stamp being the piston-rod of a steam cylinder — **tinker-s.**, *n* *Railroad* A rubber stamp having car-number date and station-symbol to assist in placing revenue-billing when taking on or discharging freight — **trading-s.**, *n* A stamp of fixed value given by a tradesman to a purchaser and exchangeable, in quantities for goods selected from a premium-list — **War Saving S** 1 [U S] A stamp of the value of $5 00 authorized under the Bond Act of Sept 24 1917 and issued Dec 3 to be affixed to Government certificates with spaces for 20 stamps ($100) to be redeemed with interest Jan 1, 1923 2. [Gt Brit] A thrift stamp of the value of sixpence or of half-a-crown

stamp act. *Law* A law imposing a stamp-duty, specif [S-A-], an act of the British Parliament, passed in March, 1765, taking effect Nov 1, 1765 and repealed in March, 1766 which required American colonists to affix to various legal and commercial papers, as well as to pamphlets newspapers, vellum parchment or paper a government stamp, resembling a modern postage-stamp The stamps varied in price from a halfpenny up to £10 This act of laying internal taxes on the colonists without their consent was one cause of the revolution of 1776.



Stamp (Canceled) made under the 'Stamp Act"

The *Stamp Act* must be deemed one of the most momentous legislative Acts in the history of mankind
LECKY *Eng in Eighteenth Cent* vol III p 324 [L G & CO 1882]

stamp'age, 1 stamp'ij, 2 stămp'ag *n* An impression taken by stamping, especially, a squeeze

stam-pede', 1 stam-pēd', 2 stăm-pēd', *v* [STAM-PED'ED, STAM-PED'ING] **I.** *t* 1. To cause to rush off together hurriedly and confusedly by reason of sudden panic, throw into fright and confusion so as to cause sudden dispersion or flight said of a herd, body of troops, etc 2. By extension, to cause to change a course of action suddenly by reason of some common impulse; move to sudden concerted action, as, to *stampede* a nominating convention in favor of a candidate

II. *i* 1. To rush off in panic, as a herd of cattle

Texan steers . are prone to *stampede* especially in a thunderstorm. T ROOSEVELT *Hunting Trips* p 76 [G P P 1886]

2. To move or act from a common or sudden impulse and with more or less confusion as a political convention. — **stam-ped'a-bl(eF**, *a* — **stam-ped'er**, *n*

stam-pede', *n* 1. A sudden starting and rushing off through fear or panic said primarily of a herd of cattle, then of troops or other bodies of men; as, a *stampede* of

wild horses, a *stampede* of an army-corps **2.** By extension, any sudden, confused, impulsive movement on the part of a crowd or large company, as a mob or a political convention [< Am Sp *estampida*, < Sp *estampida*, crash, akin to *estampar*, STAMP] **stam-pe'do‡.**

stamp'er, 1 stamp'ər, 2 stăm'pər, *n* **1.** One who stamps, in any sense, specif, one who cancels stamps, as in a post-office **2** Any tool or machine for stamping, a stamp (1) A machine for cleaning textile fabrics by pestles in a horizontally rotating tub (2) A machine used in gunpowder-manufacture for stamping material consisting usually of a battery of rising and falling wooden blocks having bronze shoes and playing in wooden mortars (3) A mill for powdering calcined flints for use in making porcelain **3.** *pl* [Colloq] Thick-soled shoes or boots

stamp'ing, 1 stamp'ıŋ, 2 stăm'pıng, *n* **1.** The act of striking the foot heavily on the ground **2.** The method or business of using tools or machines that stamp, specif, the impressing of a design on a book-cover, blocking **3** Something stamped, or made with a stamp — **blind stamping,** the stamping of a design, as on a book-cover, without color — **stamp'ing-ground",** *n* [Colloq , U S] A favorite resort, a habitual gathering-place originally, a place where cattle gather and stand during the heat of the day — **s -machine,** *n* **1.** Same as STAMP-MACHINE **2.** A machine for impressing a design or mark as a maker's name on a shoe-sole **3** A machine for affixing postage-stamps to envelops — **s -mill,** *n* Same as STAMP-MILL — **s -powder,** *n Embroidery* A powder used in transferring a perforated pattern

stam'ple, 1 stam'pl, 2 stăm'pl, *vt* [Prov Brit] To stumble, stagger

stamps'man, *n* [Rare] One who operates a stamp-mill

stampt, *pp* Stamped S S

Stan'ber-ry, 1 stan'ber-ı, 2 stăn'bĕr-y, *n* A city in Gentry county, Mo

stance, 1 stans, 2 stanç, *vt* To station

stance, *n* **1.** [Scot] A position, station, hence, a site or a foundation **2** *Golf* The attitude assumed when making a stroke **3.** A stanchion, stand **4†.** A stanza **5†.** A space, distance [< OF , < L *sto*, stand]

stanch', 1 stanch, 2 stanch, *v* **I.** *t* **1** To stop or

staunch,] check the flow of, as by absorbents or styptics said chiefly of blood from a wound

With fruitless labor Clara bound,
And strove to *stanch* the gushing wound
SCOTT *Marmion* can 6, st 32

2. [Archaic] To quench, as a fire or the feelings

II. ı **1.** [Rare] To cease flowing **2†** To stop [< OF *estancher*, < L *stagno*, see STAGNANT] — **stanch'less,** *a* That can not be stanched

stanch², *vt* To make stanch

stanch,] *a* **1** Firm in principle, or in adherence to a

staunch,] cause, constant, faithful, steady, hearty, as, a *stanch* champion of orthodoxy, *stanch* loyalty **2.** Having firm constitution or construction, strong and vigorous, as, a *stanch* ship **3.** Following without wavering said of hounds on the trail **4†.** Secret and close [< OF *estanche*, f of *estanc*, < *estancher*, see STANCH *v*] Syn firm, seaworthy, sound, stout, strong, taut, tight trim, trustworthy, trusty See FAITHFUL — Ant crazy, leaky, rotten, unseaworthy, untrustworthy — **stanch-ly,** *adv* — **stanch'ness,** *n*

stanch,] *n* **1.** A flood-gate or weir serving to back up

staunch,] water in order to accumulate enough for a sudden rush that will float vessels over a shallow **2†.** The act of stanching, state of being stanched, that which stanches [< OF *estanche* (< L *stagnum*), pool]

stan'chel¹, 1 stan'shl, 2 stăn'çhl, *vt* & *n* [Prov or Obs] Same as STANCHION — **stan'cheled,** *a*

stan'chel²†, *n* Same as STANIEL **stan'chil†.**

stanch'er, 1 stanch'er, 2 stănch'er, *n* One who or that which stanches, a styptic

stan'chion, 1 stan'shan, 2 stăn'çhon, *vt* To fasten by means of a stanchion or stanchions said of cattle thus secured

stan'chion, *n* An upright bar, post, or timber forming a principal support, or serving to hold another part or object in place Specif (1) A vertical bar, or a pair of bars, used to confine cattle in a stall, especially that bar which is removable The two bars are adjusted one on each side of the neck, so closely that the animal can not withdraw the head yet has considerable freedom of motion **cat'tle-stan"chion†.** (2) A principal upright in the frame of a machine, especially if made of wood (3) *Naut* A post supporting a deck-beam, quarter-railing, awning, or the like, and named from the shape or position as, **beam-stanchion, box-section s , deck-s , hold-s , man-rope s ,** etc (4) A post or hanger with an eye in one end for carrying a rope or small rod as on shipboard (5) *Mining* A prop supporting the end of a stall [< OF *estançon*, dim of *estance*, < LL *stantia*, chamber, < L *stan(t-)s*, ppr of *sto*, stand] **stan'tient† — stan'chion-gun",** *n* **1.** A small cannon on a vertical pivot **2** A duck-gun on the gunwale of a boat

stanch't, *pp* Stanched S S

stand, 1 stand, 2 stănd, *v* [STOOD, STAND'ING] **I.** *t* **1** To place so as to stay in an upright position, set on the feet or legs, usually in the normal position; rest on the end or base, as, to *stand* the umbrella in a corner **2.** To bear without complaining, tolerate, endure, sustain, as, he *stands* misfortune well

The reed can *stand* the blast better than the oak
C O G NAPIER *Book of Nature* p 82 [J C H 1870]

3. To be subjected to or made to undergo, pass through, as, he must *stand* trial **4.** To be to the advantage of See TO STAND ONE IN STEAD **5** [Colloq] To pay for, bear the expense of, as, to *stand* treat **6.** [Rare] To withstand **7†.** To be faithful to

II. ı **1.** To rest on the feet or be stationary in an erect position said of persons or animals, and distinguished from *sitting*, *lying*, or *kneeling* **2** Hence, to be in a vertical position, be placed or remain upright, be set or made to rest on end said of inanimate things, and distinguished from *leaning* or *lying*, as, the tree *stands* firm in the ground, the statue *stands* on a pedestal

Above against the clouds of twilight ghostly on the gray precipice *stand* myriad by myriad, the shadowy armies of the Unterwalden pine RUSKIN *Mod Paint* vol v p 93 [J W 1860]

3 Figuratively, to be firm in moral rectitude, be upright in character, maintain a good character or position as, to *stand* fast in the faith

To *stand* or fall Free in thine own arbitrement it lies
MILTON *P L* bk viii, l 640

4. To have or be in a particular state or condition, be **(1)** To be at a degree, price, rate, or the like as corn *stands* at 40 cents the mercury *stands* at 92° **(2)** To be in a given state, attitude, position, or situation, as, to *stand* ready for war **(3)** To have a height or stature, as to *stand* six feet in one's stockings **(1)** To have a reputed character, be estimated as, he *stands* well in the community **(5)** To be of a given rank or class, as he *stands* third **(6)** *Card-playing* To be ready or willing to play a hand as dealt, also to signify it Compare PAT-HAND under PAT

5 To move into a position and remain upright in it, go, step, pass usually with an adverb of motion or place, as, *stand* from under, *stand* out from the ranks **6** To hold out or be scrupulous, hesitate through caution or punctiliousness, demur, as, one must not *stand* on trifles **7.** To be situated, take or have a position, lie, be placed, as, the fountain *stands* in the square, he *stands* between two fires **8.** To be or remain at rest, be still, stop moving, cease activity, lie stagnant, as, some moved about and some *stood*, *standing* water **9.** To be a substitute, equivalent, or representative with *for*, as, Dr *stands for* "doctor" and "debtor "

No man ever *stood* for so much to his country and to mankind as George Washington DEPEW *Orations* p 28 [CAS CO]

10 [Eng] To offer oneself as a candidate, accept a nomination for election, as, to *stand* for Parliament **11.** To be consistent, accord, conform, agree usually followed by *with*, except in phrase, it *stands* to reason **12.** To stay or remain firm, persevere, abide, remain, as, to *stand* in the face of all discouragement **13** To remain in existence, especially as unchanged or unimpaired, continue in force or validity, endure, last, as, the castle still *stands*, the color will *stand* **14** To assume a fixed attitude, as for resistance or defense, take a stand, take sides, as, to *stand* for the right **15.** To take a direction, steer, as, the brig *stands* up into the wind

And as toward shore we steadily did *stand* With all sail set
MORRIS *Earthly Paradise, The Wanderers* prol , l 917

16. To point, as a setter or pointer **17.** To rest on a support or basis, hence, to depend logically, be upheld, as by proofs or arguments, be established with *on*, *upon*, or *by*, as, the case *stands on* mere conjecture **18.** *Breeding* To be in readiness to serve, as a stallion **19†.** To consist, be comprised **20†.** To be forbearing, endure [< AS *standan*, stand, cognate with L *sto*, Goth *standan*, G *stehen*, Ice *standa*]

Syn.. abide, be erect, be upon the feet, be upright, continue, endure, halt, hold out, keep up, pause, remain, stay, stop See BEAR, PERSEVERE REST — Ant decline, droop, drop, fall, faint, fail, falter, flee, fly, sink, succumb, yield — Prep · stand *on* or *upon* the shore, stand *by* or *to* a pledge, stand *by* a friend, *with* the minority *for* the right, *against* the wrong, to stand *over* a shiftless servant or a fallen foe, to stand *upon* one's rights — **to stand a chance** or **show,** to have an opportunity or likelihood of gaining some advantage — **to s. against,** to oppose stedfastly — **to s and deliver,** to stop at the challenge of a highwayman or footpad and hand over one s valuables used also figuratively — **to s. a watch** (*Naut*), to do the duties of a watch for the regular period of such watch — **to s by. 1.** To give countenance and aid to, sustain support firmly, as, to *stand by* the flag **2.** To keep faith concerning be ready and willing to perform or observe, abide by, as, to *stand by* one's word **3** *Naut* To keep near and be ready to operate or attend to, as, the sailor *stands by* the main-sheet **4** To be near or on hand to help be ready, as, *stand by* as long as danger threatens, also, to remain observant and passive when encouragement or help is due — **to s clear** (*Naut*), to remain at a safe distance from a point of danger — **to s. corrected,** to acknowledge or accept a correction — **to s fast,** to be fixed, be unshaken — **to s. fire 1.** To remain steady under the fire of the enemy **2.** To remain uninjured by exposure to heat, as earthenware utensils, etc — **to s firmly on** [Archaic] to be fully satisfied or convinced about — **to s for 1** To take position in behalf of, take sides with, also [Slang], to acquiesce in, agree to, as, I will or won't *stand for* that statement **2** [Colloq] To be sponsor for, as a godfather or godmother **3** To symbolize or represent, as, the crown *stands for* royal dignity — **to s from under,** to move away from beneath (something ready to fall) — **to s in,** to cost, as, that overcoat *stands* me *in* ten dollars — **to s in with** [Slang, U S], to be in secret league with, have a profitable understanding with as, the politicians *stand in with* the saloon-keepers — **to s off 1** To keep (a person or thing) at or as at a distance as, to *stand off* a highwayman, with a revolver to *stand off* a creditor **2** To be distant in spirit and conduct, as, to *stand off* from an acquaintance **3** [Archaic] To be set out in relief, stand out — **to s off and on** (*Naut*), to tack in and out along shore — **to s. on** (*Naut*), to keep on a tack or course — **to s. one in stead** or **in good stead,** to be to one s advantage, be serviceable or convenient to one, as, the warm coat *stood* him *in good stead* when the sun set — **to s on one's own legs** or **feet,** to manage one s own affairs to be independent — **to s out 1.** To endure to the end without yielding as, it is hard, but I think I can *stand* it *out* **2** To hold out in disagreement, refuse to consent, as, one of the jurors still *stood out* **3.** To appear in relief, be prominent — **to s over,** to be postponed — **to s. pat, 1** *Poker* To play one's hand as dealt, without drawing, or to signify one's intention to do so **2** Hence, to oppose a change resolutely See STANDPATTER — **to s Sam** [Colloq] to bear the expense, pay the reckoning, treat — **to s to 1** To adhere to, abide by maintain as, to *stand to* one's duty **2** To fall to take hold — **to s together,** to agree and cohere especially, to be logically consistent — **to s to it,** to maintain one s position in a contest or controversy of any kind — **to s. to sea** (*Naut*), to sail out to sea — **to s. trial,** to be put on trial, as before a court — **to s under,** to bear as a burden, carry the responsibility of, rest under, as to *stand under* heavy obligations — **to s up,** to stand or cause to stand erect — **to s. up for,** to side with and defend, assist maintain, as to *stand up for* the truth — **to s. upon** or **on 1.** To insist upon vigorously or scrupulously as, to *stand upon* one s rights to *stand upon* one s dignity **2** To depend upon, rest or rely upon as, we *stand upon* the records **3** [Rare] To be convinced or satisfied of **4** To concern, be of importance to **5** [Rare] To dwell upon prolong contemplation of — **to s up to,** to meet, as faithfully or courageously face, fulfil, as, to *stand up to* one s agreements to *stand up to* danger — **to s up with.** [Colloq] **1** To be groomsman or bridesmaid to or for **2** To dance with as a partner — **to s with,** to be in agreement with

stand, *n* **1.** A structure upon which persons or things may stand, or on which articles may be kept or displayed (1) A small table on which things may be placed conveniently (2) A rack or other piece of furniture on which hats may be hung, or canes, umbrellas, etc , supported, as, a hall-*stand* (3) A stall, counter, or the like, where merchandise is displayed as a fruit-*stand*, book-*stand* (4) A structure upon which persons may sit or stand as a platform, or a series of raised seats, as, a band-*stand*, a grand *stand*, a judges *stand* (5) A small raised platform in court upon which a witness stands. (6) A rostrum (7) A framework, platform and post, raised disk, or other support upon which something, as an instrument, is elevated, or on which specimens are mounted, as in a museum (8) A rack or framework for supporting something See COMPOSING-FRAME, MUSIC-STAND

2. Any place where or in which something stands, fixed situation, position, place, station, as, to take one's *stand* on the hill Specif (1) The place of one's customary occupation or business as, we do business at the old *stand* (2) An assigned or chosen location, as, a hack-*stand*

3. The act of standing, literally or figuratively, especially of standing firmly or with decision, as, to make a *stand* against the enemy **4.** Cessation from progress or motion, the state of being inactive or at rest, a standstill, as, the machinery came to a *stand*

Here again I was at a very great *stand* not knowing what to do BUNYAN *Works Grace Abounding* p 37 [B G & CO 1874]

5. A complete set; outfit chiefly in the phrase *stand of arms* See ARMS **6.** A tree grown from seed, also, a young tree left when others are cut down **7** A weight of pitch, from 250 to 300 pounds **8** A growth on the field, as of sugar-cane, grass, or the like

After he [a farmer] has produced one good *stand* of Clover I doubt that he can afford to buy more Guano
GREELEY *What I Know of Farming* p 318 [C & CO 1871]

9. In calico-printing, a color-mixture forming a base from which various shades may be produced **10.** *Forestry* All growing trees in a forest or in part of a forest. **growing stock‡.** GIFFORD PINCHOT *Terms Used in Forestry, U S Dept of Agr , Bulletin No 61* [GOV PTG OFF '05] **11** In poster advertising, a unit composed of a varying number of uniform sheets, together forming the display, as, an eight-sheet *stand*, a twenty-four-sheet *stand* **12** *Shooting* The end of a beat, as, a large bag was made from the *stand* **13.** *Theat* A town where performances are given, as, a one-night *stand* **14.** [S Afr] A small area of land measured off by a surveyor for building purposes in a town or village **15** [Archaic] A vat or cask, formerly, a hogshead, also, the quantity that such a vessel contains **16†** A troop, force **17†.** Rank [< AS *stand*, < *standan*, stand] — **at** or **to a stand,** at or to a standstill, as in a state of perplexity — **stand'bed"†,** *n* A four-poster — **s -cask,** *n* An ornamental unmarked or unstamped cask, not intended for shipment, sale, or delivery, but designed solely to be set up and filled with distilled spirits on the premises of liquor-dealers, for the purpose of drawing spirits therefrom into other casks, packages or vessels, to be sold — **s -further,** *n* [Prov Eng] A quarrel — **s -galley,** *n Print* A standing-galley — **s hawk,** *n* [Brit] The kestrel so named because of its hovering trait — **s. of colors,** a set of flags or colors, as of a battalion or a regiment, also a single flag or color — **s -rest,** *n* A sloping seat, as a stool or the like, in a high stall, in some medieval edifices supporting the person in an almost upright position, miserere — **s.-table,** *n Forestry* A tabular statement of the number of trees of each species and diameter class upon a given area GIFFORD PINCHOT *Terms Used in Forestry, U S Dept of Agr , Bulletin No 61* [GOV PTG OFF '05] — **to get a s on,** to bring to a stand in a panic, as a huddled or crowded herd. said of hunted animals as buffaloes — **to put to a s ,** to bring to a halt by impediments or obstacles — **to take a or one's s.** **1.** To rest upon something as a basis for argument or resolution, as, *to tak e one s stand* upon justice **2** To adopt a positive opinion and position regarding matter that is in dispute

stand'age, 1 stand'ij, 2 stănd'ag, *n* **1.** The privilege of or space for standing, as of cattle, also, the fee given in its payment **2** *Mining* One or more sumps for water to accumulate in for pumping **3†** A stall

stand'ard¹, 1 stand'ərd, 2 stănd'ard, *a* Having the accuracy or authority of a standard, serving as a gage, test, guide, or model, hence, of a very high or excellent kind or type, as, *standard* scales, a *standard* book

stand'ard², *a* Standing alone, not trellised or supported said of a tree, shrub, or vine

stand'ard¹, *n* **1.** Any measure of extent, quantity, quality, or value established by law or by general usage and consent, a weight, vessel, instrument, or device sanctioned or used as a definite unit, as of value, dimension, time, or quality, by reference to which other measuring-instruments may be constructed and tested or regulated

The first intimation that is given of an attempt to have a *standard* in England is that of 1120 King Henry ordered that the ell, the ancient yard should be the exact length of his arm
J D STEELE *Natural Philosophy* p 15 [A S B 1872]

2. Hence, any type, model, example, or authority with which comparison may be made, any fact, thing, or circumstance forming a basis for adjustment and regulation, a criterion of excellence, test, as, a *standard* of conduct, a *standard* of taste **3** In coinage, the proportion by weight of fine metal and alloy, established by authority

In the United States the gold and silver coins have a fineness of 900 parts in 1,000 the alloy used for gold coins consists of gold 900, silver 10, and copper 90 and that used for silver consists of silver 900, copper 100 The so-called nickel consists of copper 75 parts and nickel 25 parts, and the so-called copper coins of copper 95 parts, tin 3 parts, and zinc 2 parts British gold coins are 22 parts pure gold and 2 parts alloy, British silver, 222 parts pure silver and 18 parts alloy

4. [Gt Brit] A grade of classification in an elementary public school **5.** Same as HUNDRED, *n* , 4 [< OF *estandart*, see STANDARD², *n*]

Syn.. see CRITERION, EXAMPLE IDEAL, RULE — **A standard,** a crutched vertical framework, shaped like the letter A, supporting the cylinders and guides of vertical engines — **absolute photometric s ,** a photometric standard based on an absolute system of units — **alternative s.** (*Finance*), a standard varying between two metals each being a legal tender Compare GRESHAM'S LAW — **col'or-stand"ard,** *n* **1.** A system of color-gradation devised for the purpose of securing the accurate reproduction of a color, hue shade or tint in the industrial arts See SPECTRUM **2.** *Print* A shade or density of printing in black or colors established by a publisher, which is to be maintained throughout a particular piece of work — **dietary s** (*Physiol*), a regulated allowance of food considered sufficient for a person under various conditions usually expressed in terms of protein, fat, and carbohydrates — **Dutch s.,** a standard formerly recognized in commercial usage and in tariff legislation relating to qualities or grades of sugar It consisted of 16 samples, representing as many different grades of purity from the darkest to the whitest, put up in bottles under the seal of the Dutch government.

This consideration soon led to the issuing of an order by the Secretary of the Treasury, John Sherman requiring the adoption of the polariscope for the examination of sugars in the customs service with the gradual abandonment of the *Dutch Standard* as an authority

Scientific Am Supplement Mar 19 1887, p 9,347 col 1

— flame·s, *n* *Photom* A flame obtained by burning a fuel under specified conditions of combustion used as a standard of intensity **— gold s**, a monetary standard based on gold alone as measuring the unit of value **— Matthiesen's s.**, a unit of electrical resistance, that of a mile of 1/18-inch copper wire at 70° F **mile s.‡.— metallic s**, a monetary standard founded on either gold or silver, or on both when representing a common unit of value **— silver s.**, a monetary standard based on silver alone taken as giving the unit of value **— single s**, a monetary standard based either on silver alone (as in China) or on gold alone (as in England) **— stand'ard·bred"**, *a* Bred so as to be of a required strain or quality, as a horse or dog **— s ·paper**, *n* Same as TEST·PAPER See TEST¹ **— tabular s.** (*Econ*), the norm on which a table of relative values is based obtained usually as the resultant of comparing many elements particularly prices of commodities to avoid a commodity-price based on one commodity alone and subject therefore to its changes in value like gold or silver

stand'ard², *n* **1.** An upright timber, post, pole, or beam, especially as a support Specif · (1) An upright in a framing or machine, as a leg or central post also, in figure-weaving, a heddle-shaft (2) A pedestal or column (3) *Elec* A pole or braced set of poles, furnished with insulators, etc, for carrying overhead wires (4) In ship-building, an inverted knee above the deck **stand'ard knee"‡.** (5) That part of a plow bearing the mold-board (6) An upright member in a vehicle (7) The stem, as of a lamp or goblet **2.** *Hort* (1) Any tree not dwarfed by grafting, as a pear-tree grown from seed or grafted on the root of a pear-seedling, as distinguished from a dwarfed tree (2) A shrub grafted in a vigorous upright stem and pruned into tree instead of bush form (3) A tree or shrub supporting itself by its own stem, without aid from a wall or trellis, as distinguished from an espalier or a cordon (4) *Forestry* A tree from 1 to 2 feet in diameter breast-high GIFFORD PINCHOT *Terms Used in Forestry, U S Dept of Agr, Bulletin No 61* [GOV PTG OFF 05] **3.** An article of furniture too heavy to be readily moved **4** A large drinking-cup **5.** Same as STAND, *n*, 9 **6.** [Prov Eng] A stand or frame **7.** A chest for valuables **8†.** The principal dish of a meal **9†.** A set, outfit, stand **10†.** One permanently placed as a servant [< MD *standaerd*, post, var of *stander*, < *staen*, stand]

stand'ard³, *n* **1.** A flag, ensign, or banner, considered as the distinctive emblem of a government, body of men, or special cause or movement, as, the *standard* of freedom or revolt **2.** A figure or an image adopted as the emblem of a nation See illus under EAGLE **3.** *Bot* The large upper (posterior) petal of a papilionaceous flower, the vexillum **4†.** A standard-bearer [< AS *standard*, < OF *estandart* < L *extendo*, see EXTEND]

stand'ard-bear"er, 1 stand'ərd-bār'ər, 2 stănd'ard-bâr'er, *n* **1.** An officer or soldier of a regiment or other military body who carries the flag or ensign See illus under VEXILLARY **2** Hence, figuratively, one who leads, as a candidate **3.** An African goatsucker, a fourwings

stand'ard-ize, 1 stand'ərd-aiz, 2 stănd'ard-iz, *vt* [-IZED, -IZ'ING] To make to conform to a standard Specif (1) To gage to a standard size (2) To regulate by a standard, as a measuring-instrument, in chemistry, to give, as to a solution, a specific value obtained by analysis, so that it may be used as a standard in determining the value of other like solutions **stand'ard·ise‡.— stand'ard-iz"**[or -is']**a-bl(e"**, *a* Such as can be conformed to a standard **— stand"ard-i-za'**[or -sa']**tion**, *n* **— stand'ard-iz"er** or **-is"er**, *n*

stand'ard-wing", 1 stand'ərd-wiŋ', 2 stănd'ard-wing', *n* **1.** A bird of paradise (*Semioptera wallacei*) of the islands of Batchian and Jilolo, with two white plumes from each wing **2** Same as STANDARD-BEARER, 3

stand'by", 1 stand'bai', 2 stănd'bŷ', *n* A trustworthy person or thing, especially a faithful adherent

stand-ee', 1 stand-i', 2 stănd-ē', *n* [Colloq] **1.** A person who pays for standing-room, as at a theatrical performance **2** A lunch-counter

stand'er, 1 stand'ər, 2 stănd'er, *n* **1.** One who or that which stands or continues **2.** *Gr Ch* One of the consistentes **3.** A young tree left standing, especially when land is cleared of wood **stand'el†.**

Stan'de-rath, 1 shtən'də-rät, 2 shtən'de-rät, *n* [G] See LEGISLATURE

stand'er·by", *n* [Archaic] A bystander

stand'er-wort", 1 stand'ər-wûrt', 2 stănd'er-wûrt', *n* Any one of several British orchids, especially the long-purples (*Orchis mascula*) **stand'el-grass"†; stand'el-wort"†; stand'er-grass"‡.**

stand'fast", 1 stand'fast', 2 stănd'fast', *n* One who or that which stands firm and strong

It seemed as if the whole world both morally and physically were detached from its old *standfasts* and set in rapid motion HAWTHORNE *Mosses Old Apple Dealer* p 502 [H M & CO 1891]

stand'gale", 1 stand'gēl', 2 stănd'gāl', *n* The staniel or kestrel [< AS *stängella*, < *stän*, stone, + *gellan*, ȝ ell]

stand'ing, 1 stand'iŋ, 2 stănd'ing, *pa* **1.** Remaining erect, not prostrated or cut down, as, *standing* grain **2.** Continuing for regular or permanent use, not special or temporary, as, a *standing* rule, a *standing* army **3.** Stagnant, not flowing, as, a *standing* pool **4.** Begun while standing distinguished from *running*, as, a *standing* high jump **5.** Kept in a set-up condition, not distributed, composed said of type

— standing block, a fixed block as in a tackle opposed to *running block* **— s. bolt**, a stud-bolt **— s. cloud**, an isolated, stationary cloud due to the forced ascent of moist air, as over a mountain, and representing the crest of a fixed wave in the atmosphere **— stand'ing·cy"press**, *n* An erect biennial (*Gilia rubra*) of the phlox family (*Polemoniaceæ*), 2 to 4 feet high with crowded pinnatifid fringe-like leaves and at the top a long thyrse of scarlet flowers It grows along rivers in the southeastern United States and is common in ornamental cultivation **— s evergreen** [U S], the ground-pine **— s part** (*Naut*), the fixed part (of a rope or tackle), made fast to a block

stand'ing, *n* **1.** Place in the estimation of others, relative position, as in social, commercial, or moral relations, repute, grade, rank, especially, high grade or rank, good reputation, as, a man of *standing*, his *standing* is low **2.** A place to stand in; station

A public *standing* to sell nuts gingerbread etc ADAM CLARKE *Commentaries Matt* xxi 13

3. Time in which something stands or goes on, continuance, duration; as, a feud of long *standing* **4.** The act of one who stands, as, to finish a work at one *standing* **5.** An iron floor covering the sunken part of a rolling-mill

— stand'ing-gal"ley, *n* *Print* A frame with inclined top divided into galley-like parts, on which standing matter is kept **— s.·lug**, *n* *Naut* A lug so bent to a yard as to avoid the necessity of the yard being lowered when tacking **— s.·press**, *n* *Print* A press for taking the impression out of printed sheets by subjecting them to great pressure between sheets of millboard **— s ·room**, *n* Place in which to stand, as in a building where the seats are all occupied **— s · stool**, *n* A frame in which a child is taught to stand or walk

stand'ing-ground", 1 stand'iŋ-ground', 2 stănd'ing-ground', *n* A place on which to stand that on which one rests in order to act hence basis or fundamental principle

stand'ing-point", 1 stand'iŋ-peint, 2 stănd'ing-pŏint", *n* A standpoint

Stand'ing Rock. An Indian reservation, chiefly in Boreman county central N South Dakota

stand'ish¹, 1 stand'ish, 2 stănd'ish, *n* A receptacle for pens and ink

I said, 'Fill my *standish* with ink' SAXE *The Caliph and the Cripple* st 25

[< STAND + DISH]

Stan'dish², 1 stan'dish, 2 stăn'dish, *n* **1 Frank Hall** (10/12 1799–12/12 1840), an English writer *Life of Voltaire* **2. Miles** (1584–10/12 1656), an English soldier emigrant in the "Mayflower", military leader of the Pilgrims subject of a poem by Longfellow **3** A town in Cumberland county, Me

stand'·off", 1 stand'·ôf', 2 stănd'·ôf', *a* [Colloq] Distant in manner or spirit, reserved **stand'·off"ish·ness**, *n*

stand'·off", *n* [Colloq] **1.** A draw or tie, as in a game, a set-off, as, the contestants agreed to call it a *stand-off* **2.** A counterbalancing or neutralization **3.** A feeling or state of indifference or coldness

There was a kind of *stand-off* between the army and the navy when acting together, which prevented them from working in harmony. D D. PORTER *Incidents of Civil War* p 143 [A 1885]

4. [Slang] Extension of time imposed on a creditor, postponement of payment, as, he gave me a *stand-off*

stand"pat'ter, 1 stand'pat'ər, 2 stand'păt'er, *n* *U S Polit* One who adheres obstinately to the policy of the party in power specif, a politician who advocates maintaining the existing tariff schedules [< STAND + PAT, *adv*] **— stand"pat'ism**, *n*

stand'·pipe", 1 stand'·paip', 2 stănd'·pīp', *n* A vertical pipe, usually for containing liquid, and connecting at the bottom with one or more other pipes Specif (1) A tower-like pipe at a reservoir or other source of water, into which the water is pumped to give it a head (2) A small pipe connected with the upper side of a water-main (3) A pipe connecting a gas-retort with a hydraulic main (4) A pipe of sufficient height to force its contents into a boiler against the steam-pressure (5) A pipe serving as an air-chamber or -cushion on the discharge side of a steam-pump (6) An upright pipe permitting expansion, as of hot water (7) A water-tower used in extinguishing fire

stand'point", 1 stand'peint', 2 stănd'pŏint', *n* A position from which things are viewed or regarded, and in relation to which they are compared and estimated, a point of view, basal principle, as, the *standpoint* of conservatism, all depends upon one's *standpoint*

The word *standpoint* is sometimes inconsiderately censured as being a superfluous substitute for *point of view* That *standpoint* and *point of view* are not always interchangeable will be evident when the fact is recalled that, in literary usage, *point of view* has two different senses (1) The point from which one views (2) The point or relative place at which something is viewed, giving rise to the two phrases "From this *point of view*" and "In this *point of view*" Furthermore, there is in *standpoint*, as commonly employed, an implication of some permanence of position as regards the view taken or the opinion held It is especially applicable to principle, convictions, etc, as determining views No such implication of permanence attaches to *point of view* Lincoln and Douglas argued, in their celebrated debate, from different *standpoints* at times each for the purposes of argument, took the other's *point of view* *Standpoint*, therefore, besides being convenient as a single word, conveys a suggestion not carried by *point of view*, and, tho it is less regular in formation than *standing-point*, its irregularity is not wholly anomalous [Representing G *standpunkt*]

stand'still, 1 stand'stil, 2 stănd'stĭl, *n* **1.** The state of standing still, a complete pause, cessation of action or motion, halt, rest, as, controversy was at a *standstill* **2.** *Astron* The position downward from maximum shown in the light curve of a variable star when checked and influenced by a secondary increase in lightness

stand'·up", 1 stand'·up', 2 stănd'·ŭp', *a* **1.** Having an erect position, as, a *stand-up* collar **2** Done while standing, as, taking a *stand-up* meal. said especially of an unflinching boxing-match

stane, 1 stēn, 2 stān *n* [Scot] A stone

stane'chat", 1 stēn'chat', 2 stān'chăt', *n* [Prov Eng or Scot] The stonechat **stane'chack"‡.**

stan'ek-ite, 1 stan'ek-ait, 2 stăn'ĕk-īt, *n* *Mineral* A resin-like hydrocarbon derivative ($C_{20}H_{32}O_3$) found chiefly in coal-deposits in Bohemia [< J *Stanek*, who analyzed it]

stane'·raw", 1 stēn'·rō', 2 stān'·rą', *n* A variety of lichen (*Parmelia saxatilis omphalodes*) from which Scotch Highlanders obtain a brown dye [< STANE STONE, + RAG¹, *n*, 6] **sta'ney·rag"‡.**

sta'ner-ie, 1 stē'nər-i 2 stā'ner-i, *a* [Scot] Stony

Stan'field, 1 stan'fild 2 stăn'fēld, **William Clarkson** (12/13 1793–3/12 1867) An English marine painter, *The Battle of Trafalgar*

Stan'fold, 1 stan'fōld, 2 stăn'fōld, *n* A village in Drummond and Arthabaska district Quebec province, Canada

Stan'ford, 1 stan'fərd, 2 stăn'ford, **Leland** (3/12 1824–4/12 1893) An American railroad-builder, Governor of California, 1861–1863 U S Senator, 1885–1893 founded Leland Stanford Junior University

Stan'ford U"ni-ver'si-ty. A locality in Santa Clara county, Cal with Palo Alto, seat of Leland Stanford Junior University (non-sectarian), founded in 1891

stang¹, 1 stan, 2 stăng, *rt* [Prov Brit or Obs] **I** To compel to ride on a stang or pole **2** To carry or fasten with a stang [throb with pain

stang², *v* **I** *t* [Scot] To sting **II.** *i* [Prov Eng] To

stang³, *n* [Prov Eng] **1.** A wooden bar especially, a pole used in measuring land, or the bar that fastens a door **2.** A rood of land **3** A lever **4.** A cart-shaft **5.** In warp-dressing machinery, a rod or pole over which the warp passes **— riding the stang** [North Eng & Scot] a custom of punishing wife-beaters or other obnoxious persons by riding them or their deputies through the town on a pole or rail See SKIMMINGTON **— stang'ball"**, *n* A bar-shot

stang², n [Scot] A sting pang throbbing pain

Stan-ge'ri-a, 1 stan-jī'ri-ə, 2 stăn-ğē'ri-ə *n* *Bot* A genus of cycads, natives of South Africa The trunk is thick and napiform, bearing a few coarse pinnate leaves, and the fructification is in downy cones [< Dr *stanger* of Natal]

stan'hope¹, 1 stan'hōp *or* (*colloq*) stan'əp, 2 stăn'hōp *or* (*colloq*) stăn'op, *n* A light open one-seated vehicle, formerly made with two wheels but now commonly with four [After a Mr *Stanhope*, for whom the first one was built] **— double stanhope**, a stanhope with two seats facing each other, and with a driver's seat at the front and a foot-board at the rear



Double Stanhope

Stan'hope², *n* **1. Charles, Earl of** (3/13 1753–12/13 1816), an English statesman and scientist, invented the Stanhope printing-press, two calculating-machines etc **2. George** (3/13 1660–2/13 1728), an English divine and author **3 Lady Hester Lucy** (3/12 1776–6/12 1839), an English eccentric, the eldest daughter of Charles S, and niece of William Pitt **4. James, 1st Earl of** (1673–2/3 1721), an English soldier and statesman **5. Philip Henry, Earl of** (1/12 1805–12/12 1875), an English historian and statesman **6.** A parish in Durham county, England

Stan-ho'pe-a, 1 stan-hō'pi-ə, 2 stăn-hō'pe-ą, *n* **1.** *Bot* A genus of tropical American epiphytal pseudobulbous orchids, with racemes of fragrant, curiously shaped, richly colored flowers Several are in ornamental cultivation **2.** [s-] A perfume made from a plant of this genus [< Philip Henry, Earl *Stanhope*]

stan'ho-scope, 1 stan'ho-skōp, 2 stăn'ho-seōp, *n* A magnifying lens like the Stanhope lens (see LENS), but plane on the side opposite the eye

stan'i·el, 1 stan'yəl, 2 stăn'yĕl, *n* [Eng] The kestrel **— stan'iel-ry**, *n* The practise of hawking with staniels

Sta"ni-ma'ka, 1 stä"ni-mä'kə 2 sta'ni-mä'ka, *n* A town in Eastern Roumelia, Bulgaria

Stan'is-las, 1 stan'is-ləs, 2 stăn'is-lăs, *n* **1. S Augustus Poniatowski** (1/11 1732–2/12 1798), the last king of Poland, abdicated **2 S. Leszczynski** (10/20 1677–2/12 1766), a king of Poland, writer

Sta'nis-lau, 1 stä'nis-ləu 2 stä'nis-lou, *n* A town in S E Poland **Sta"nis-la'wow‡.**

Sta"nis-laus', 1 stä'nis-ləu', 2 stä'nis-lou', *n* **1.** A river in W central California length 200 m to the San Joaquin river **2.** A county in central California, 1,456 sq m; county-seat Modesto

stank†, *a* Weary exhausted

stank, 1 staŋk 2 stăŋk, *tmp of* STINK, *v*

stank, *n* [Prov Brit] A pool, reservoir, pond, ditch dam **— stank'·hen"**, *n* [Scot] A gallinule **stank'len‡.**

Stan'ko, 1 staŋ'ko, 2 stăn'ko, *n* Same as Kos, 2

Stan'ley, 1 stan'li, 2 stăn'ly, *n* **1 Arthur Penrhyn** (12/13 1815–7/13 1881), an English author and divine dean of Westminster **2 Edward** (3/13 1779–3/13 1849) an English divine and naturalist, *Familiar History of Birds*, etc **3** See DERBY EARL OF **4 Sir Henry Morton** (6/10 1841–3/10 1904), baptized *John Rowlands*, an Anglo-American explorer, pioneer, and discoverer in Africa, discovered Livingstone, 1871 rescued Emin Pasha, 1888, *In Darkest Africa* etc **5. John** (3/13 1713–5/13 1786), a blind English musician and composer **6. Thomas** (1625–4/13 1678), an English poet and miscellaneous author *History of Philosophy*, etc **7.** A county in central South Dakota 4,882 sq m county-seat, Fort Pierre **8.** A city in Chippewa county Wis **9** A village in Durham county, England **10.** A village in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England **11.** A town capital of the Falkland Islands, on N E East Falkland Island **12 Mount**, the central peak of Ruwenzori mountains central Africa

Stan'ley Falls. The seven cataracts of the upper Kongo river, and a station of the Belgian Kongo near the same

Stan'ley Pool An expansion of the Kongo river in the Belgian Kongo

Stan'ly, 1 stan'li, 2 stăn'ly, *n* A county in W central North Carolina 413 sq m county-seat Albemarle

stan'na-bur"row, 1 stan'ə-bur'o, 2 stăn'a-bûr'o, *n* [Prov. Eng] A heap of small stones, marking a boundary

Stan'nard, Mrs. Arthur See WINTER, 3

Stan'na-ry, 1 stan'ə-ri, 2 stăn'a-ry, *a* Of or pertaining to tin-mines or tin-mining **stan'ner-y‡.**

stan'na-ry, *n* [-RIES, 1 -riz 2 -ris, *pl*] A tin-mine or region of tin-mines [< LL *stannaria*, < L *stannum*, tin] **stan'ner-y‡.— stannary courts** [Eng] courts in Cornwall and Devonshire for mine-workers [stannic acid.

stan'nate, 1 stan'ēt, 2 stăn'ĭt, *n* *Chem* A salt of

stan'nel, 1 stan'el, 2 stăn'ĕl, *n* A staniel **stan'nel·hawk"‡.**

stan'ner, 1 stan'ər, 2 stăn'er, *n* [Scot] **1.** A pebble or boulder **2.** *pl* Gravel

stan'nic, 1 stan'ik, 2 stăn'ic, *a* *Chem* Of or pertaining to tin, especially in its higher valence [< L *stannum* tin] **— stannic acid** 1 A gelatinous compound (H_2SnO_3) that forms hard lumps when exposed to the air, derived from alkaline stannates by treatment with acids 2 A white powder produced by heating tin with nitric acid. Mixed with alkalis it forms soluble salts, as Na_2SnO_{11} **— s chlorid**, a thin colorless liquid ($SnCl_4$) made by exposing metallic tin to the action of chlorin used as a mordant in dyeing **— s. oxid**, a white, amorphous, pulverulent compound (SnO_2) found native as cassiterite or formed by heating the lower (stannous) oxid in air extensively used as a polishing-agent called *putty-powder*

stan-nif'er-ous, 1 sta-nif'ər-us, 2 stă-nĭf'er-ŭs, *a.* Yielding or containing tin, as, *stanniferous* ores

The essential to an opaque white enamel is tin which gives to it the name of *stanniferous* enamel W C PRIME *Pottery and Porcelain Technology* p 25 [H 1878]

[< L *stannum* tin + *fero* bear]

stan'nite, 1 stan'ait, 2 stăn'ĭt, *n* *Mineral* A granular, metallic, steel-gray to iron-black copper-iron sulfostannate (Cu_2FeSnS_4) found massive [< L *stannum*, tin] **stan'nin(e‡**

stan'no-, 1 stan'o-, 2 stăn'o- From Latin *stannum*, tin: a combining form **— stan"no-flu'o-rid**, *n* *Chem* A compound in which stannic fluorid acts as an acid and combines with a metallic fluorid to form a salt, as, barium *stannofluorid* **stan"no-flu'o-ride‡.**

stan-no'so-, 1 sta-nō'so-, 2 stă'nō'so- *Chem* Relating or pertaining to certain *stannous* compounds a combining form

stan'no-type, 1 stan'o-taip, 2 stăn'o-tŷp, *n* **1.** A photograph picture taken on a tin or tinned plate, a tintype, ferrotype **2.** A variation or simplification of the Woodbury process whereby the print is made from a gelatin intaglio or relief protected by a tin-foil or special steel-face foil [< L *stannum*, tin, + -TYPE]

stan'nous, 1 stan'us, 2 stăn'ŭs, *a* Of, pertaining to, or containing tin, especially in its lower valence, as, *stannous* chlorid [< L *stannum*, tin] **— stannous chlorid** (*Chem*), a compound ($SnCl_2$) with a fatty luster produced

by treating tin with hydrochloric-acid gas — **s. nitrate**, a compound ($Sn(NO_3)_2$) produced by the action of nitric acid on tin — **s oxid**, a crystalline compound (SnO), which forms stannous salts when dissolved in acids

stan'num, 1 stan'ŭm, 2 stăn'ŭm, *n* [L] *Pharm & Med* Tin

stann'yel, *n* Same as STANIEL **stan'yelt**.

Sta"no-vōl' moun'tains, 1 stā"no-vel', 2 sta"no-vōl' A mountain chain in E Asia, 8 000 ft high, with which the Yablonoi mountains are now included

Stan'stead, 1 stan'sted, 2 stăn'stĕd, *n* **1.** A district in Quebec, Canada 432 sq m **2.** Its capital

stant†, *v* Standeth a contraction

Stan'ton, 1 stan'tən, 2 stăn'tŏn, *n* **1. Edwin McMasters** (12/19 1814–12/28 1869), an American lawyer and statesman, Secretary of War, 1862–1867 **2 Elizabeth Cady** (11/12 1815–10/26 1902), an American author and reformer advocate of woman-suffrage **3 Henry B.** (6/27 1805–1/14 1887), an American lawyer, opponent of slavery **4** A county in S W Kansas 672 sq m county-seat, Johnson **5** A county in N E Nebraska 431 sq m , county-seat, Stanton **6** A city county-seat of Montcalm county, Mich

Stan'wix, 1 stan'wiks, 2 stăn'wiks, **John** (1690–1766) A British general in America

stan'za, 1 stan'zə, 2 stăn'za, *n* [Poet] **1.** A certain number of lines of verse grouped in a definite scheme of meter and sequence, and usually corresponding to the other line-groups in the same poem, a metrical division composed of lines, as the line is composed of feet often incorrectly called a *verse* **2.** A specific form of stanza (1) classic, as the Alcaic, or the Sapphic, stanza, or (2) English, as the Spenserian, or the Chatterton, stanza See STROPHE, SYSTEM

In English verse the structural factor of the *stanza* is generally the rime, which binds the lines together Two rimed lines form a *couplet*, three a *triplet* A four-lined *stanza* is often called a *quatrain* a six-lined *stanza*, a *sestet*, an eight-lined *stanza*, an *octave* Favorite stanzaic forms in English are the four-stress quatrain with alternate rimes, the rime royal in seven decasyllabic lines (a b a b b c c), the Spenserian in eight decasyllabic lines and an Alexandrine (a b a b b c b c c), the ottava rima of *Don Juan* and Keats s *Isabella* (a b a b a b c c), and the ode-stanza of Gray, Wordsworth, etc The letters in the parentheses show the arrangement of rimes Compare STROPHE See BALLADE RONDEAU, RONDEL SONNET TERZA-RIMA, TRIOLET VILLANELLE

The prevailing method of combining verses is by end-rime and here we distinguish between *stanzas* where the verses are homogeneous and *stanzas* made up of verses with a varying number of accents F B GUMMERE *Poetics* p 235 [G & CO 1891]

The alexandrine was I believe, first used by Spenser for the sake of closing his *stanza* with a fuller sound S JOHNSON *Lives of the Poets, Dryden* in vol 1 p 306 [S E 1810]

3. [STAN'ZE, *pl*] . [It] *Arch* A room, chamber, apartment, or other division in a building [It , abode < LL *stantia* see STANCHION] **stan'zet**, **stan'zot**.

stan'zaed, 1 stan'zəd, 2 stăn'zad, *a* Consisting of stanzas

stan-za'ic, 1 stan-zē'ık, 2 stăn-zā'ıc, *a* Arranged in, consisting of, or relating to stanzas **stan'zict**.

Gray gave his poem when he first published it an outward resemblance to the text of Tibullus by printing it without any *stanzaic* pauses F W GOSSE *Thomas Gray* p 99 [H 1882]

stap, 1 stap 2 stăp [Scot] **I.** *vi* To step **II** *n* **1.** A step **2.** A stave (of a tub, etc)

stapet, *a* Advanced; stepped **sta'pent**.

sta"pe-dec'to-my, 1 stā"pi-dek'to-mi, 2 stā"pe-dĕc'to-my, *n Surg* The operation of removing the stapes bone from the ear [< LL *stapes*, stirrup, + Gr *ektomē*, cutting]

sta-pe'di-al, 1 stə-pī'dı-əl , 2 sta-pē'dı-al, *a* Stirrup-shaped , of or relating to the stapes, as, the *stapedial* bone

Stap"e-dif'er-a, 1 stap"ı-dif'er-ə, 2 stăp"e-dif'er-a, *n pl Zool* A division of vertebrates with stapedial bones, including all except fishes [< STAPES + L *fero*, bear] — **stap"e-dif'er-ous**, *a*

sta-pe'di-us, 1 stə-pī'dı-əs, 2 sta-pē'dı-ŭs, *n*, [-DI-I, 1 -aı, 2 -ī, *pl*] *Zool* A small muscle of the middle ear of mammals that acts upon the stapes

Sta-pe'li-a, 1 stə-pī'lı-ə, 2 sta-pē'lı-a, *n* *Bot* A genus of curious fleshy plants of the family *Asclepiadaceæ*, having leafless 4-angled stems and showy, star-like, ill-smelling, livid-purple or yellowish flowers sometimes a foot in diameter [< J B van *Stapel*, Dutch botanist] See illus in col 1

sta'pes, 1 stē'pīz, 2 stā'pēz, *n* **1.** *Anat* The innermost ossicle of the middle ear, having its base applied to the fenestra ovalis and representing the upper element of the hyoid arch in vertebrates above fishes It is stirrup-shaped in man and most mammals, and generally columellar in the lower vertebrates See illus under AUDITORY **2.** *Surg* A figure-eight bandage used in hemorrhage from the foot [< LL *stapes*, stirrup]

staph"i-sa'grin, } 1 staf'ı-sē'grın, -grın *or* -grĭn, 2 stăf'ı-
staph"i-sa'grine, } sā'grın, -grĭn *or* -grĭn, *n* *Chem* A yellowish amorphous compound contained in the seeds of the stavesacre (*Delphinium staphisagria*) [< LL *staphisagria*, < Gr *staphis*, raisin, + *agrios*, wild, < *agros*, field]

staph'y-le, 1 staf'ı-lī, 2 stăf'y-lē, *n* The uvula [< Gr *staphylē*, bunch of grapes] — **staph"y-le-de'ma**, *n* [-MATA, *pl*] *Pathol* Dropsical infiltration of the uvula — **staph"y-lem"a-to'ma**, *n* [-MA-TA, *pl*] A bloody tumor formed beneath the mucous membrane of the uvula **staph"y-lem"a-to'mat** — **staph'y-line**, *a* **1** Of or pertaining to the uvula **2** Like a bunch of grapes botryoidal **staph"y-lin'ic†** — **staph"y-li'tis**, *n* Inflammation of the uvula

Staph"y-le-a'ce-æ, 1 staf'ı-lı-ē'sı-ı, stăf'y-le-ā'çe-ē, *n pl* *Bot* A family of shrubs and small trees — the bladdernut family — of the order *Sapindales*, having opposite simple or compound leaves and regular bisexual flowers with 5 stamens and often peculiar inflated fruit It embraces 5 genera and 16 species **Staph"y-le'a**, the type genus, includes the common bladdernut [< Gr *staphylodendron*, < *staphylē*, bunch of grapes, + *dendron* tree] — **staph"y-le-a'ceous**, *a*

Staph"y-lin'i-dæ, 1 staf'ı-lin'ı-dı, 2 stăf'y-lin'ı-dē, *n pl* *Entom* A family of necrophagous clavicorn beetles, especially those having the dorsal abdominal segments corneous and the abdomen flexible and with eight ventral segments, rove-beetles **Staph"y-li'nus**, *n* (t g) [< Gr *staphylinos* kind of insect < *staphylē* bunch of grapes] — **staph"y-lin'id**, **staph"y-lin'oid**, *a & n* — **staph"y-lin'i-form**, *a* Formed like a staphylinid — **staph"y-lin'ine**, *a*

Staph"y-li-noi'de-a, 1 staf'ı-lı-noi'dı-ə, 2 stăf'y-lı-nŏi'de-a, *n pl* *Entom* The necrophagous beetles as a superfamily — **staph"y-li-noi'de-an**, *a & n*

sta-phyl'i-on, 1 stə-fil'ı-on, 2 sta-fĭl'ı-ŏn, *n* A craniometrical point See CRANIOMETRY [< Gr *staphylion*, dim of *staphylē*, bunch of grapes]

staph'y-lo-, **staph'yl-**, 1 staf'ı-lo-, staf'ıl-, 2 stăf'y-lo-, stăf'yl- From Greek *staphylē*, bunch of grapes, also the uvula combining forms — **staph"y-lo-coc"co-my-co'sis**, *n* *Pathol* Infection of the skin with staphylococcus bacteria — **Staph"y-lo-coc'cus**, *n* *Bacteriol* **1.** Same as MICROCOCCUS **2** [-ı] [-aı, *pl*] (1) Any of several bacteria of *Micro occus* in which the spherical cells gather in groups (2) Any pathogenic bacterium of the clustering genera Staphylococci are the agents of disease in many forms See plate of BACTERIA. *Staphylococcus botryomyces* is the bacterium which causes the disease of horses called *botryomycosis* This micro organism is also known to affect sheep, guinea-pigs, and mice — **staph"y-lo-coc'cal**, *a* — **staph"y-lo-coc'cic**, *a & n* — **staph"y-lo-cys'tis**, *n* *Helminth* A larval form of certain tapeworms with a constriction dividing the anterior portion into head and body, the posterior portion representing the caudal cyst — **staph"y-loi'y-sin**, *n* *Bacteriol* A specific bacteriolysin produced when immunization is effected by a staphylococcus **staph"y-lo-tox'in†** — **staph"y-lo'ma**, *n* [-MA-TA, *pl*] *Pathol* A protrusion or bulging outward of any of the coats of the eye, as of the cornea (**anterior staphyloma**) or of the sclerotic (**posterior s**). **staph"y-lo'sis†** — **staph"y-lom'a-tous**, *a* Of the nature of or affected by staphyloma **staph"y-lo-mat'ic†** — **staph"y-lo-plas'tic**, *a* Of or pertaining to staphyloplasty — **staph'y-lo-plas"ty**, *n* Reparative surgery of the soft palate and uvula — **staph"y-lop-to'sis**, *n* Morbid elongation of the soft palate **staph"y-lo-di-al'y-sis†** — **staph"y-lor'a-phy**, *n* The operation of uniting a cleft palate **staph"y-lor'ra-phy†**, **staph"y-lor'rha-phy†** — **staph"y-lo-raph'ic**, *a* — **staph'y-lo-tome**, *n* A knife for removing the uvula — **staph"y-lot'o-my**, *n* *Surg* **1.** The operation of cutting off the end of the uvula **2** The operation of removing a staphyloma **staph"y-lo-to'mi-at**.

sta'ple, 1 stē'pl, 2 stā'pl, *v* [STA'PLED, STA'PLING] **I.** *t* **1** To sort or classify according to length as wool-fiber **2†.** To furnish with a staple commodity

II†. *i* To establish a mart or monopoly for staples

sta'ple, *vt* **1.** To fix, fasten, attach, or support by a staple or staples **2.** In iron ship-building, to bend or weld, as an angle-bar, in the form of a staple

sta'ple, *a* **1.** Regularly and constantly produced or sold, forming an important and principal commodity opposed to *fancy*, as, *staple* goods, *staple* agricultural wares **2** Commercially established, having regular commercial channels, as, a *staple* business **3** [Rare] Being a well-known seat of commerce, as, a *staple* mart

Foreign trade was limited to particular markets called *staple* towns J E ROGERS in Adam Smith's *Wealth of Nations Editor s Pref* in vol 1 p 28 [CL P 1869]

4. [Rare] Of a quality to be bought or sold, marketable

sta'ple, *n* **1.** A principal commodity or production, as of a country, district, or city, a well-established article of trade or commerce

Cotton was rapidly becoming the great *staple* of the South CARL SCHURZ *Henry Clay* vol 1 p 41 [H M & CO 1887]

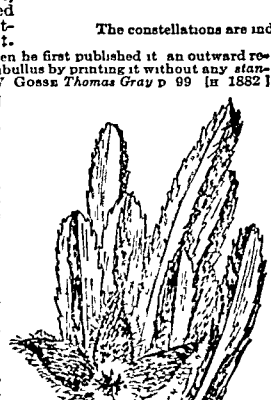
2 A chief element, principal material, or main factor, as, politics and the weather were the *staple* of conversation **3.** (1) The fiber of cotton or wool, considered as giving it quality or determining its character, as, wool of a long fine *staple* (2) A tuft of wool in the fleece **4.** The raw material of manufacture, as, the *staple* for a fabric or kind of goods **5** A commercial emporium or seat of trade, exchange, mart

In English economic history the term *staple* was applied to those towns which were appointed by the king as the centers for the trade of the company of the merchants of the *staple* These merchants had a monopoly in the purchase and export of the staple commodities of England viz wool, woolfells leather, tin and lead *Encyc Brit* 11th ed , vol. XXV, p 784.

6. [Eng] Formerly (1) A commercial monopoly or combination in the handling of staple commodities, under royal authority (2) A district possessing market rights [< OF *estaple*, < MD *stapel*, market, lit a heap < *stappen*, step] — **law of the staple**, law merchant or the law applying to mercantile affairs as it was administered in the courts of the staple until their abolishment, a feature of this law being trial of foreigners by a jury of foreigners — **right of s**, the right to require foreign merchants to bring their merchandise and wares for sale to a certain place, also the (obsolete) claim to detain the merchandise of foreigners passing through a country, so as to give the citizens a preference of purchase, also, the right to compel any vessel passing to dispose of its cargo at public sale or to pay duty upon it It originated in the Netherlands and was afterward introduced into the New Netherlands colony — **sta'ple-house"**, *n* Formerly, in England, a warehouse for the storage of goods charged with an export-duty — **s -knee**, *n* *Ship-building* A metal knee formed like a staple

sta'ple, 1 stē'pl, 2 stā'pl, *n* **1.** *Mech* (1) A U-shaped piece of metal made by bending a small bar or wire and pointing the ends often driven into wood, to serve as a fastening or part of a fastening by receiving the eye of a hasp, the point of a hook, the end of a bolt, etc (2) The box-like part into which the bolt of a lock shuts, a box-staple (3) The metal tube holding the reeds of instruments of the oboe class and carrying the vibrations into the wooden body of the instrument (4) In founding, a piece of nail-iron pointed at one end and having a




Stapelia grandiflora.

disk of sheet iron riveted to the other, used to steady a core and gage the thickness of the metal (5) A bent wire used in wire-stitching 2. [Prov Eng] A small shaft within a mine 3†. A support or prop, as the post or frame of a bed [< AS *stapel*, < *stapan*, step] —**sta'ple-punch"**, *n* A forked punch by which two holes can be punched at the same time and at the proper distance apart to receive the two points of a staple.

sta'pler, 1 stē'plėr, 2 stā'pler, *n* **1.** A sorter of wool according to its staple **2.** A merchant who participated in one of the monopolies formerly granted by royal authority **3.** Same as STAPLING-MACHINE

Sta'ple-ton, 1 stē'pl-tən 2 stā'pl-ton, *n* A former village in N E Staten Island, N Y, now a part of New York city

sta'pling-ma-chine", 1 stē'plin-mə-shēn'; 2 stā'pling-ma-chin', *n* A bookbinders' wire-stitching machine

stap'ple, 1 stap'l, 2 stāp'l, *n* [Scot] The stem of a pipe

star, 1 stär, 2 stär, r [STARRED, STARD[5], STAR'RING]

I. *t* **1.** To set, strew, bespangle, or adorn with stars, or any bright spots or objects

And *starred* with open burrs The chestnut stands
T B READ *Indian Summer* l 12

2. To mark with a star, distinguish by an affixed asterisk, as names in a list **3** To transform into a star **4.** To cause to split in lines diverging from the center **5** *Surg* To make incisions radiating from a common center. **6.** *Theat* To present in a play as a star

II. *i* **1.** To act or play as a star, play the leading part said of an actor or actress sometimes in the active voice with *it*

Booth had been *'starring it'* as his [Edmund Kean's] rival at Covent Garden
CHARLES AND MARY C CLARKE *Recollections of Writers* p 15 [s]

2. To shine brightly as a star; be prominent **3.** [Eng] In the game of pool, to pay into the pool the sum required to purchase a life, a privilege of a player who has lost his three lives, as by pocketing his own ball Compare LIFE, 20 **4.** To take the form of stars in hardening as antimony

star[1], *n* *Astron* **1.** A luminous celestial body so distant as to appear like a luminous point in common usage including the planets, but in astronomy limited to the fixed stars, and hence sometimes applied by analogy to the sun

The number of fixed stars distinguishable to the naked eye is from four to six thousand but the largest telescopes reveal probably between 30 and 50 millions The brightness of stars is expressed by a scale of magnitudes in which the 16 brightest are called of magnitude 1, and the faintest visible to the naked eye of magnitude 6 Several hundred of the brighter stars are designated by the name of the constellation to which they belong preceded by a Greek or Roman letter or number Of these many also have special names of their own generally assigned by the Arabian astronomers, as shown in the table below Classified by their spectra stars fall under several types See STAR-TYPE, below Compare ASTEROID CONSTELLATION, PLANET.

With the development of observational astronomy the sidereal universe was arbitrarily divided into areas characterized by special assemblages of *stars* these assemblages were named asterisms or constellations and each received a name suggested by mythological or other figures The heavenly bodies fall into two classes (1) the fixed *stars* or *stars* proper which retain the same relative position with respect to one another and (2) the planets which have motions of a distinctly individual character, and appear to wander among the *stars* proper
Encyc Brit 11th ed vol xxv, p 785

2 Any star-shaped or star-like object or device Specif (1) A starfish or other radiate echinoderm as a brittle-*star* (2) A radiate sponge-spicule an aster (3) An asterisk (4) A figure having radiating points generally five or six and properly formed by producing the sides of a regular pentagon or hexagon used as an emblem or device, as in the American flag, on the shoulder-strap of a general or in the insignia of an order (5) A white spot on the forehead of a horse or bovine animal (6) A star fort See FORT (7) A star wheel (8) *Pyrotech* An explosive device which bursts in the air with the appearance of a shower of stars (9) On the surface of a steel casting the flaw present when the conical end of the pipe has not been entirely machined off (10) [Eng] An extra life purchased in a game of pool (11) *Elec* A star connection, see under CONNECTION

3. An actor who plays the leading part, especially, one who is the main or only attraction in a company, the rest being regarded merely as his supports, hence, one who shines prominently in a calling or profession, any brilliant or prominent person, as, a literary *star*, an operatic *star* **4.** *Astrol* A planet or other heavenly body considered as influencing nativities, fortunes, or destiny, hence, that which chances or happens

History has preserved us the story of the battle of Pharsalia, where the *star* of Cæsar prevailed over the *star* of Pompey a battle which fixed the fortunes of the world for fifteen centuries
EVERETT *Orations and Speeches* Bunker Hill *Monument* p 337, [a s co 1836]

5 *Ornith* A humming-bird of any of several genera, notably *Oreotrochilus*, a South-American mountain genus **6.** *Her* See ESTOILE [< AS *steorra*, star, < root of STREW] Syn.: see ORB

—**African Star,** a decoration of honor See list under ORDER —**binary s.,** see BINARY —**comparison s.** (*Astron*) any star whose position is used as a point of reference in determining the positions of comets or other celestial objects —**dark s.** (*Astron*), an invisible or dimly shining star Such stars are known only through their action upon visible stars —**double s.,** see DOUBLE —**equestrian s.** (*Bot*) a plant of the genus *Hippeastrum* —**fixed s.** (*Astron*) a self-luminous celestial body far beyond the bounds of our solar system so called because such bodies preserve the same positions to ordinary observation —**golden s.** (*Eccl*), a shrine or monstrance in which the elements are exhibited at Easter —**Greenwich stars** (*Astron*), the stars regularly observed at Greenwich and used in making lunar computations and observations —**hydrogen s** (*Astron*), a star in the spectrum of which hydrogen appears to be the principal or predominant element —**informed stars** (*Astron*) scattered stars —**lunar s,** a star used at sea in determining longitude by comparison of its angular distance from the moon with the calculated distance for a given hour and longitude —**Medicean stars** (*Astron*), the first four satellites of Jupiter so called by Galileo their discoverer, in compliment to the Medici family, his patrons —**multiple s.** (*Astron*) a system of three or more stars which appears to the unaided eye to be but a single star —**nautical stars** (*Astron*) stars from which navigators take reckonings —**nebulous s.** (*Astron*) a star surrounded by nebulosity as if formed of nebulous material —**Nile s.** (*Astron*) the dog-star, Sirius so called because of its position in the heavens at the summer solstice, when it rose with the sun and served to give warning of the approaching rise of the Nile —**north s,** the pole-star Polaris —**polar s,** same as POLE-STAR —**royal stars** (*Astron*), Aldebaran, Antares, Fomalhaut, and Regulus as the four astrological stars —**runaway s** (*Astron*), a star moving with such rapidity that no known attraction will account for its motion —**shooting s.** (*Astron*), a small meteor having the appearance of a rapidly moving and suddenly disappearing star caused by minute particles moving through the celestial spaces and striking the atmosphere. —**silicon s.** (*Astron*) a star showing silicon as its most conspicuous spectrum-component —**solar s.** (*Astron*), a star with a spectrum like that of the sun such as Capella and Arcturus —**standard s.** (*Astron*), a star whose position is so accurately determined that it may be used as a base of calculation or comparison to determine the positions of other heavenly bodies or of points on the earth or at sea —**star'an"i-mal,** *n* A radiate especially a starfish —**s. anise,** *n* The Chinese anise (*Illicium anisatum*) or its star-shaped capsules The name is extended also to other species of *Illicium* —**s. antimony,** commercial antimony in cakes which shows on the upper surface crystalline patterns resembling stars or fern-leaves —**s.-apple,** *n* The fruit of a West-Indian tree (*Chrysophyllum cainito*), or the tree itself *The edible fruit resembling an apple in size and appearance,* has ten cells and as many seeds disposed stellately around the center. See CHRYSOPHYLLUM —**s.-bearer,** *n.* One of an obscure medieval order of English monks who wore a red-and-blue star as an emblem See BETHLEHEMITE —**s.-belt,** *n* *Astron* A series of bright stars crossing the Milky Way at an angle of about 20°. Its northern direction is indicated by the brightest stars in Taurus Perseus Cassiopeia, Cepheus, Cygnus, and Lyra —**s. beryl, quartz,** etc compare ASTERIA —**s.-blasting,** *n* The supposed evil influence of the stars —**s. boarder** [Slang] a favored boarder Compare STAR[1] *n* 3 —**s.-bright,** *a* Bright as or like a star —**s.-buzzard,** *n* An American goshawk (genus *Asturina*) —**s.-capsicum,** *n* A greenhouse species of *Solanum* (*S capsicastrum*), an ornamental undershrub from Brazil with clusters of scarlet berries —**s.-catalog,** *n* *Astron* A list of stars containing names positions in right ascension and declination magnitudes, and proper motions or other particulars —**s.-chart,** *n* *Astron* A chart giving the positions and relative sizes of stars in a section of the celestial sphere —**s. clerk†,** *n* An astronomer **s. divine†.** —**s.-cluster,** *n* *Astron* A relatively dense group of small stars sometimes of thousands a resolvable nebula See NEBULA —**s. coral,** any of various ebony corals of *Orbicella* and allied genera having round or polygonal calices which contain strongly marked radiating septa —**s.-count,** *n* *Astron* The aggregation of stars as seen by a given telescope at one position or the aggregate of stars of each magnitude —**s.-craft†,** *n* Astrological skill astrology —**s.-crossed,** *a* Unfortunate astrologically ill-fated ill-starred **star'-cross"t** —**s disk** (*Astron*), same as SPURIOUS DISK —**s.-drift,** *n* *Astron* A common proper motion of stars in the same region of the heavens noticed in close groups of stars like the Pleiades and in pairs of widely separated stars —**s. dust,** *n* **1.** Same as COSMIC DUST See COSMIC **2.** *Astron* Innumerable minute stars looking like dust-particles in a powerful telescope —**s.-feed,** *n* A device upon the end of the slide-rest screw of a lathe by which it is made to cross-feed automatically —**s.-finder,** *n* *Astron.* A de-

TABLE OF SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL STARS *

PROPER NAME	Constellation Name, or Location.	Magnitude	PROPER NAME	Constellation Name or Location	Magnitude	PROPER NAME	Constellation Name, or Location	Magnitude	PROPER NAME	Constellation Name or Location	Magnitude
A'cher-nar	α Eridani	1 0	As-te'ri-on	Northern Canis Venaticus	6 5	**I-zar'**[11]	ε Bootis	2 6	Pro'pus	ι Gemini	
Ac'rab	β Scorpii	2 0				**Ju'gum**	γ Lyræ	3 3	**Ras al A-sad'**	μ Leonis	4.3
A'crux	α Crucis	1 3	A'tik	o Persei	5 1	**Ki-ed'**	In Psalterium Georgii		Ras Al'ge-thi' *or* Ras Al-get'ta	α Herculis	3 0 var.
A'cu-bens'	α Cancri	4 4	Az'el-fa'fa-ge	τ Cygni[4]	4 8						
A-dha'ra	ε Canis Majoris	1 7	Az'i-mech'[9]	α Virginis	1 2	Kif'fa Aus-tra'lis[12]	α Libræ	3 0	Ras'al-ha'gue	α Ophiuchi	2.2
A'dib[1]	α Draconis	3 6	**Ba"ten-kai'tos**	ζ Ceti	3 9	Kif'fa Bo're-a'lis[12]	β Libræ	2 7	Ras'ta-ben'	β Draconis	2 9
A-ge'na	β Centauri	1 2	Bel-la'trix	γ Orionis	2 0	Ki-tel' Phard	α Equulei	3 8	Reg'u-lus[14]	α Leonis	1 7
Al Ad-haf'e-ra	ζ Leonis	3 7	Be-net'nasch	η Ursæ Majoris	1 9	Ko'chab	β Ursæ Minoris	2 0	Ri'gel	β Orionis	0.3
Al-bi're-o	β Cygni	3.2	Bet'el-guese	α Orionis	0 7	**Le-suth'**	λ Scorpii	1 7	Ro-ta'nin	β Delphini	3 9
Al'chi-ba'	α Corvi	4 3	Bun'gu-la	α Centauri	0 7	**Ma-a'sym**	λ Herculis	4 8	Ruch'bar	δ Cassiopeiæ	3 0
Al-cor'	Near η Ursæ Majoris	2 1	**Ca-no'pus**	α Argus Navis *or* Puppis	-0 8	Ma'ia	In the Pleiades		Ruch'bar ur Ranich'	α Sagittarii	5 0
Al-cy'o-ne	η Tauri in the Pleiades	3 7	Ca-pel'la	α Aurigæ	0 3	Mar'kab ..	α Pegasi	2 5	Ru-til'i-cus[15]	β Herculis	2 8
Al-deb'-a-ran	α Tauri in the Hyades	1 0	Caph	β Cassiopeiæ	2 4	Mar'keb	κ Argo Navis *or* Puppis	4 0	Sad'al-Mel'ik	β Aquarii	3 1
Al'de-ra'min	α Cephei	2 5	Ce-le'no	In the Pleiades		Mar'sic	χ or κ Herculis	4 8	Sad r	γ Cygni	2 7
Al-gen'ib	γ Pegasi	3 0	Cha'ra	Southern Canis Venaticus	3 0	Mar'sic	λ Ophiuchi	4 1	Sa-ib'Nasch-ru'ah	δ Capricorni	3 0
Al-gen'ib	α Persei	2 1	Che'leb	β Ophiuchi	3 3	Me'grez	δ Ursæ Majoris	3 6	Sa-iph'	κ Orionis	2 4
Al-gie'ba	γ Leonis	2 2	Cor Ca'ro-li	α Canum Venaticorum		Me-luc'ta *or* Me-bus'ta	ε Geminorum	3 3	Sca-loo'in	α Delphini	4 0
Al'gol	β Persei	2 4 var	**Da-bih'**	β Capricorni	3 9	Men'chib	ζ Persei	4 0	Scheat	δ Aquarii	3 4
Al'go-rab'	δ Corvi	3 1	Del'ta	δ Andromedæ	3 4	Men'kab	α Ceti	2 9	Scheat	β Pegasi	2 6 var.
Al-hen'a	γ Geminorum	2 2	Den'eb Al-ge'di	γ Capricorni	3 8	Men'kal-i-nan'	β Aurigæ	2 1	Sche-ma'li	ι Ceti	3 6
Al'i-oth	ε Ursæ Majoris	2 1	Den'eb el Delphi'ni			Mer-ach'	β Andromedæ	2 3	Se-gi'nus	γ Bootis	3 1
Al-kaph'rah ...	ι Ursæ Majoris	3 5	Den'eb el O-kab'	ε Delphini	3 9	Me'rak	β Ursæ Majoris	2 5	Seg'ment of Per'se-us	δ, o ψ Persei	
Al'ka-tu'rops	μ Bootis	4 2	De-neb'o-la ..	ζ Aquilæ	3 3	Mer'o-pe	In the Pleiades		She-dir'	α Cassiopeiæ	2 3
Al-kes'	α Crateris	4 1	Diph'da	β Leonis	2 2	Mes'ar-thim'	γ Arietis	4 3	Shel'lak	β Lyræ	3 3
Al-ma'ack	γ Andromedæ	2 3	Dub'he	β Ceti	2 4	Mi'a-plac'i-dus	β Argo Navis		Sher'a-tan'	β Arietis	2 9
Al'mu-re-din'[2]	ε Virginis,	3 3	**Ed A-sich'**	α Ursæ Majoris	2 1	Mi'ra-ka	δ Orionis	2 4	Sir'i-us[16]	α Canis Majoris	-1 4
Al'ni-lam'	ε Orionis	1 9	El A-co'la	ι Draconis	3 6	Mi'ra of 1596	o Ceti	var	Ster'o-pe	In the Pleiades	
Al'ni-tah'	ζ Orionis	1 7	E-lec'tra	ξ Ursæ Majoris In the Pleiades	3 9	Mir'zam	β Canis Majoris	2 3	**Tar'a-zed**	γ Aquilæ	3 0
Al-phard'[3]	α Hydræ	2 3	El Koph'rah	χ Ursæ Majoris	3 5	Mi'zar	ζ Ursæ Majoris	2 1	Ta-y'ge-ta	In the Pleiades	
Al-phec'ca[4]	α Coronæ Borealis	2 4	El Nath	β Tauri	2 1	Muf-ri'de	η Bootis	2 8	Teg'mi-ne	ζ Cancri	4 8
Al-phe'ratz	α Andromedæ	2 2	El Phe'krah	μ Ursæ Majoris	3.2	Mul'i-phen	γ Canis Majoris	4 1 var	Te'lat	η Geminorum	3 7
Al-phirk'	β Cephei	3 3	El Ra'kis	μ Draconis	5 1	**Na'os.**	ζ Argus Navis *or* Puppis	2 5	Ter'e-bel'lum	ω or *a, b* e Sagittarii	5 0
Al'ruc-ca'bah[5] ..	α Ursæ Minoris	2 2	El Ris'cha	α Piscium	4 0	Nek-kar' ..	β Bootis	3 6	Tha'bit	τ Orionis	3 7
Al-sha'in	β Aquilæ	3 9	En'if' or En-ir'	e Pegasi	2.8	Ni-bal' *or* Ni-hal'	β Leporis	3 0	Thee-nim'	υ Eridani	3 8
Al-tair'	α Aquilæ	1.3	Er Ra'i	γ Cephei	3 5	**Phad**	γ Ursæ Majoris	2 5	The Kids	ε Aurigæ	3 4
A'lu-dra'	η Canis Majoris	2 4	Et'a-min'	γ Draconis	2 4	Pha'et	α Columbæ	3 1	The Three Stars[17]	ζ, ε δ Orionis	
Al'ya	θ Serpentis	4 2	**Fo'mal-haut**	α Piscis Australis	1.3	Phard	α Aquarii	3.2	**Unuk al Hay**	α Serpentis	3.8
An'cha	θ Aquarii	4 3	**Gi-an'sar**	λ Draconis	4 1	Pleï'a-des (*or* Suc-coth' Beneoth')	Group, including Alcyone, Merope, Maia, Electra, Taygeta, Celeno and Sterope		Ur-kab' ur Ra'mih	β Sagittarii	3 8
An-ta'res[6]	α Scorpii	1 1	Gi-e'di	α Capricorni	4 5				**Ve'ga** or We'ga	α Lyræ	0.3
A-pol'lo[7]	α Geminorum	1 8	Gi'e-nah'	ε Cygni	2 6				**Wa'sat**	δ Geminorum	3 7
Arc-tu'rus	α Bootis	0 3	Go-mei'za	β Canis Minoris	3 5				We'zen	δ Canis Majoris	2.2
Ar'i-ded'[8]	α Cygni	1 4	Graf'fi-as	β Scorpii	2 7				**Yed**	δ Ophiuchi	2.8
Ar'neb	α Leporis	2 7	Gru'mi-um	ζ Draconis	3 8				**Za'vi-ja"va** *or* Za'ri-jan	β Virginis	3 9
A-sel'lus Aus-tra'lis	δ Cancri	4 4	Gu'yam *or* Gul'am	ω Herculis	4.8				Ze'ben-el-gu'bi	γ Libræ	4.0
A-sel'lus Bo're-a'lis	γ Cancri	4 3	**Ha-mul'**	α Arietis	3 0				Zoz'ma	δ Leonis	2 7
As'mi-dis'ke	ζ Argus Navis *or* Puppis	3.5	Her'cu-les[10]	β Geminorum Group in Taurus	1 1	Pol'lux	β Geminorum Cluster in Cancer	1 1	Zu ben-ha-kra'bi	γ Libræ	2 7
			Hy'a-des			Pro'cy-on	α Canis Minoris	0 4			

* Most of the names in the first column are Arabic or medieval corruptions of Arabic names The spellings vary widely but the forms given here are those now generally in use

Syn. [1] Thuban [2] Mindemiatrix [3] Cor Hydræ [4] Gemma [5] Cynosura or Pole-Star, or Polaris [6] Cor Scorpii [7] Castor. [8] Deneb Cygni [9] Spica [10] Pollux. [11] Mirach. [12] Zubeneschamali [13] Zubenelgemabi [14] Cor Leonis [15] Kornephorus [16] Dog-Star [17] Three Kings, or Band of Orion or Jacob's Rod, or Rake, or Ell and Yard.

vice for locating a given star, shown on a map or chart — **s. fungus**, *n* Same as EARTH-STAR See EARTH — **s -gage**, *rt* To measure by means of a star-gage — **s -gage**, *n* **1.** *Astron* A count of the number of stars in the field of view of a large telescope in different parts of the heavens especially in relation to the Milky Way, to discover the distribution of the fixed stars in space **2.** A gage with radiating points for measuring the bore of a cannon at different points of its length — **s -ghost**, *n* *Astron* A faint reflection of the main image of a star in the eyepiece of a telescope. — **s -grass**, *n* Any one of various grass-like plants with starlike flowers, as certain species of *Hypoxis*, or with a starlike arrangement of the leaves, as the woodruff, and various species of *Aletris* See ALETRIS HYPOXIS — **s -hawk**, *n* A goshawk — **s. humming-bird**, same as STAR[1], *n*, 5 — **s. -hyacinth**, *n* **1.** An ornamental European species of squill (*Scilla amœna*) with blue flowers **2.** One of other species of the same genus, as *S autumnalis* and *S bifolia* — **s. -image**, *n* The minute circle which forms the apparent disk of a star as viewed through a telescope or on a photographic plate — **s. Jasmine**, a twining woody vine (*Trachelospermum jasminoides*) found in eastern Asia It has small white cymose flowers which exhale a jasmine-like fragrance — **s. -jelly**, *n* Any one of several jelly-like algæ of the genus *Nostoc* (see NOSTOC) especially the common nostoc (*N commune*), often found in moist meadows and formerly superstitiously supposed to be the remains of a fallen star **s. -shoot**†; **s -slought**†. — **s. -lizard**, *n* A stellion — **s. -map**, *n* Same as STAR-CHART — **s metal**, same as STAR ANTIMONY — **s -moulding**, *n* A molding bearing starlike figures — **s -monger**, *n* An astrologer or fortune-teller — **s -motion**, *n* *Astron* The alteration of a star in position relative to other stars, also, its motion in the line of sight — **s of Bethlehem** **1.** The miraculous star that guided the wise men of the East to the infant Jesus (*Matt.* ii) **2.** A supposed variable star, appearing at intervals of three or four centuries identical with the preceding There is no evidence of its existence **3.** A pilgrims' symbol resembling a heraldic mullet — **s -of-Bethlehem**, *n* **1.** A bulbous Old World plant (*Ornithogalum umbellatum*) of the lily family, with linear channeled leaves and white flowers striped with green on the outside common in gardens and naturalized in many places **2.** One of other species of the same genus or of several similar plants of other genera, as the starwort chickweed and the Amazon lily **3.** [Austral] Either one of two plants of the lily family in Australia, *Chamæscilla corymbosa* in Tasmania *Burchardia umbellata*, the latter found also in ornamental greenhouse cultivation — **S of India**, a decoration of honor See list under ORDER, *n* — **s -of-Jerusalem**, *n* Salsify, or the oyster-plant — **s -of-Naples**, *n* Same as **s -OF-BETHLEHEM** *n* — **s. -of-night**, *n* A tropical American tree (*Clusia rosea*), with large rose-colored flowers It is frequently cultivated in hothouses — **s -of-the-earth**, *n* The buck-horn plantain, a European plant so called from its radiating leaves — **s -pagoda**, *n* An Indian coin See COIN — **s -pile**, *n* A star-shaped thermopile — **s -pine**, *n* Same as CLUSTER-PINE See PINASTER — **s -proof**, *a* Shutting out starlight — **s -ratio**, *n* *Astron* Space-ratio — **s -read**†, *n* Knowledge of the stars astronomy. **s.-rede**†. — **s -reed**, *n* A South-American plant (*Aristolochia fragrantissima*) whose root is used in Peru in medicine — **s. route.** **1.** [U S] A highway, road, or route on which mail-transportation has been ordered and contracted for by the Post-office Department so called because in official papers it is indicated by three asterisks **2.** As popularly understood, a mail-route through a thinly peopled region where the expense of the service greatly exceeds the postage earned — **s. ruby, sapphire**, etc, compare ASTERIA — **s. -saxifrage**, *n* A small saxifrage (*Saxifraga stellaris*) of high latitudes in Europe and America with white starlike flowers — **s. service**, mail-service other than by railway or steamboat contracted for without other reference to the mode of transportation than may be necessary to provide for due celerity, certainty and security — **s -shaped**, *a* Having radiating points — **s -shell**, *n* *Pyrotech* A thin iron case loaded with illuminating stars, fired from a muzzle-loading gun to illuminate an enemy's position — **s. -shoot**, *n* Same as STAR-JELLY — **s -shower**, *n* *Astron* A meteoric shower — **stars of Verheyen** (*Anat*) the stellate veins on the surface of the kidney — **stars of Winslow** (*Anat*), the converging capillaries of the choroid coat of the eye from which the vorticose veins arise — **s -spangled**, *a* Spangled with stars or starlike spots or points said especially of the United States flag — **s -spray**, *n* *Astron* A small cluster of apparently connected stars — **s. -sprent**, *a* Sprinkled with starlight reflecting the light of the stars — **s -stone**, *n* **1.** An asteriated sapphire or other stone **2** A cross-section of a petrified tree-fern when cut and polished — **s -stream**, *n.* *Astron* A regular orderly drift of stars especially those nearest the solar system that tend toward Orion — **s -system**, *n* A group of stars more intimately connected among themselves than with others in the universe as, our visible universe embraces several *star-systems* — **s. trap** (*Theat*), a trap in a stage floor, formed of several triangular pieces the points of which meet in the center and part when weight is applied — **s -type**, *n* One of the typical classes into which the fixed stars may be divided according to their spectra According to Secchi's classification they are (1) the white stars like Sirius having always four broad hydrogen absorption lines, (2) the yellow stars, like our sun and Capella, with a spectrum of fine dark lines (3) the red and orange stars, with spectra of parallel columnar clusters of dark and bright bands increasing in intensity toward the red and (4) small red stars, with spectra of three bright zones increasing in intensity toward the violet — **s wheel**, a disk or wheel having V-shaped teeth the points radiating common in clockwork and similar mechanisms — **s -winding**, *n* *Elec* Same as STAR-CONNECTION — **s -worm**, *n* A nephyrean — **s. -worshiper**, *n* A worshiper of the stars especially, a believer in the old Babylonian and Syrian polytheism, maintained by the later Harranians (a remnant of the Mesopotamian heathen, calling themselves Sabians) See SABIAN SABIANISM — **s -worship**, *n* — **s -worshiping**, *n* — **temporary s**, a star whose brightness suddenly increases so much as to bring it within the range of vision, and then fades away Eleven such are known — **to bless or thank one's stars** or **lucky stars** [Colloq] to express joy at one's good luck — **variable s**, a star whose brightness changes from time to time Compare SHORT-PERIOD VARIABLE — **Wolf-Rayet s.** (*Astron*) any one of the stars in and about the Milky Way, having peculiarly banded spectra, now attributed to the presence of hydrogen and helium named from their discoverers — **zone s.** (*Astron*), a star in a zone catalog of stars.



Star-of-Bethlehem.

star†, *n* Same as STARR

Sta'ra-la-Rus'sa, 1 stä'ra-ya-rūs'a, 2 stä'rä-yä-rụs'ä, *n* A town 36 miles S W of Novgorod Russia a health resort

Sta'ra-Za'go-ra, 1 stä'ra-zä'go-ra, 2 sta'rä-za'ĝo-rä, *n* A department in Eastern Roumelia, Bulgaria the ancient Borœa. [from a star

star'beam", 1 stär'bēm", 2 stär'bēm", *n* Light beaming

star'blind", 1 stär'blīnd", 2 stär'blīnd", *a* Seeing obscurely, half-blind [< AS *stærblind*, < *stær*, cataract of the eyes, + *blind*, blind] **stare'blind"**†.

star'board, 1 stär'bōrd *or* (*Naut*) stär'bərd, 2 stär'bōrd *or* (*Naut*) stär'bord, *rt* To put or turn (the helm) to the starboard as in changing the course

star'board, *a* *Naut* Of, pertaining to, situated, or turned toward the right of the observer on a vessel when facing the bow distinguished from *larboard* or *port*

The most peculiar thing about the ship was the rudder, which was on the *starboard* or right side this side being originally called steerboard' from this circumstance

FISKE *Discovery of Am* vol I, p 174 [H M & co 1892]

— **starboard watch**, see WATCH — **to have the s sheets aft**, to have the port side presented to the wind said only of fore-and-aft-rigged vessels — **to have the s tack aboard**, to have the starboard side presented to the wind said only of square-rigged vessels

star'board, *n* *Naut* That side of a vessel on the right hand of one standing on it and facing the bow Compare LARBOARD, PORT PIGHT

In harbor, the *starboard* is considered the side of honor

NORDHOFF *Man-of-War Life* p 134 [D M & co]

[< AS *stēorbord* < *stēor*, rudder, + *bord*, side]

star'board, *adv* *Naut* Toward the starboard side

Star'bot"tle, 1 stär'bot'l, 2 stär'bŏt'l **Colonel** In several of Bret Harte's stories, a kindly, eccentric lawyer

star'bowl", 1 stär'bōl, 2 stär'bōl", *n* A round form of metallic antimony, cake, so called because cast in the shape of a bowl, and because the surface exhibits star-shaped marks of crystallization

star'bow"lines, 1 stär'bō"linz, 2 stär'bō"lĭng, *n pl* [Archaic] The men of the starboard watch

Star'buck Is'land, 1 stär'bŭk, 2 stär'bŭk A British island in the Pacific ocean, N E of the Samoan Islands

star'bush", 1 stär'bush', 2 stär'bush', *n* A South-African shrub (*Grewia occidentalis*) of the linden family (*Tiliaceæ*)

starch, 1 stärch, 2 stärch, *rt* To apply starch to, stiffen or treat with starch, figuratively, to make stiff, unyielding, or precise in views or conduct — **starch'er**, *n*

starch, *a* **1.** [Archaic] Stiff and rigid, hence, prim, precise **2**†. Tough, strong [< AS *stearc*, strong]

starch, *n* **1.** *Chem* A white, odorless, tasteless amorphous, pulverulent compound ($C_6H_{10}O_5$)n, insoluble in cold water, alcohol, and other liquids, found in the seeds, pith, or tubers of all plants except fungi The granules differ in size and appearance according to the source, ranging in diameter from .002 millimeter to .185 millimeter, and thus the various kinds of starch may be distinguished in commerce Starch is an exceedingly important constituent of vegetable foods Rice contains 76 per cent of it, maize, 56, wheat, 54 75 barley, 46 3 rye, 45, beans, 37 7, oats, 36 5, and potatoes, 18 5 The action on starch of certain enzyms, as ptyalin of the saliva and amylopsin of the pancreatic juice, is of great value in digestion, yielding maltose and dextrin In brewing starch is converted into maltose by the diastase of the barley-grains Thousands of tons of starch are annually converted into glucose, and also into dextrin or British gum, by treating it with heat and mineral acids When heated in water starch swells up and forms an opalescent paste composed of a soluble part (granulose) and an insoluble part (starch-cellulose) When a water solution of starch is treated with alcohol a white powder called **soluble starch** is precipitated The names of different kinds commonly indicate the source, as, **arrowroot-starch, corn-s.** or **maize-s, lichen-s, potato-s, rice-s**, etc **2.** A gummy solution of the substance defined above, as prepared for use in stiffening clothes in the laundry **3.** Figuratively (1) Stiffness, formality (2) Courage; backbone [< STARCH, *a*] — **animal starch** (*Chem*), glycogen — **starch'cel"lu-lose**, *n* A variety of cellulose contained in starch See quotation under GRANULOSE — **s. -corn**, *n* Spelt so called because starch was made from it — **s. -gum**, *n* Same as DEXTRIN — **s. -hyacinth**, *n* The common grape-hyacinth — **s -layer**, *n* *Bot* A bundle-sheath serving as a reservoir in which starch is stored — **s. -printer**, *n* A device for imprinting the desired shapes in trays of starch into which the fillings are poured for candy-making — **s -sheath**, *n* See PHLŒOTERMA — **s -star**, *n* *Bot* A peculiar star-shaped bulblet or underground node produced in some species of *Characeæ* — **s -sugar**, *n* Same as DEXTROSE — **s -wheat**, *n* Same as EMMER[1] — **to take the s out of**, [Slang, U S] **1.** To take the spirit out of, make limp as by fright **2** To rid of stiffness or formality

star'cham"ber, 1 stär'chēm'bər, 2 stär'chām'ber, *n* **1.** *Eng Law* A court of ancient origin in England that met in a chamber in Westminster palace abolished by act of Parliament (July, 1641)

The jurisdiction of the *star chamber* was as vague as its constitution In practice its jurisdiction was almost unlimited It took notice of riots murder forgery felony perjury fraud libel and slander duels and acts tending to treason as well as of some civil matters such as disputes about land between great men and corporations, disputes between English and foreign merchants and testamentary cases Its procedure was not according to the common law It dispensed with the encumbrance of a jury it could proceed on rumor alone, it could apply torture, it could inflict any penalty, but death

Encyc Brit 11th ed, vol XXV, p 795

2. Hence, any tribunal or authoritative body characterized by arbitrary or secret methods used also attributively **starr'cham"ber**†.

starched, } 1 stärcht, 2 stärcht, *a* **1.** Stiffened with
starcht[1], } starch, as, a *starched* skirt **2.** Figuratively, formal or precise **3**† Stiff, stark — **starch'ed-ly**, *adv* — **starch'ed-ness**, *n*

starch'ly, 1 stärch'li 2 stärch'ly *adv* In a starchy manner

starch'wort", 1 stärch'würt', 2 stärch'wûrt', *n* The English wake-robin so called because its rootstock yields a fine quality of starch In the reign of Queen Elizabeth this was the laundry starch and in later times it served as food under the name of **Portland arrowroot**, from the Isle of Portland where it was obtained **starch'root"**†.

starch'y, 1 stärch'i, 2 stärch'y, *a* [STARCH'I-ER, STARCH'I-EST] **1.** Stiffened with starch, stiff, figuratively, prim, precise **2.** Formed of or combined with starch, farinaceous, as, *starchy* food

— **starch'i-ness**, *n* The quality of being starchy hence, primness formality **starch'ness**†.

stard, *pp* Starred S S

stare, 1 stâr 2 stâr, *v* [STARED, STAR'ING] **I.** *i* To look at with a stare, affect in some specified way by a stare; as, to *stare* one out of countenance

II. *t* **1.** To fix the eyes in a steady gaze, as expressing absent-mindedness, insolence, amazement, horror, or admiration, as, to *stare* at the moon **2** To show with undue prominence or conspicuousness, be set forth too boldly, as, the red color *stares* out unpleasantly **3** To project stiffly, as hair **4**†. To shine, glitter [< AS. *starian*, stare, cp Gr *stereos*, solid]

Syn. see LOOK — **to stare one in the face**, to be unpleasantly near or apparent as, death *stared them in the face.*

stare, *a* [Prov Eng] Stiff weary

stare[1], *n* A steady, fixed gaze with wide-open eyes, a continued earnest, bold, or vacant look

I stare prodigiously, but nobody remarks it for everybody stares here staring is à-la-mode — there is a *stare* of attention and intérêt, a *stare* of curiosity a *stare* of expectation, a *stare* of surprise MARY W MONTAGU *Letters and Works, Letter to Mr. Pope 1718* in vol II p 133 [DEN & SON 1837]

stare[2], *n* [Prov Eng or Obs] A starling

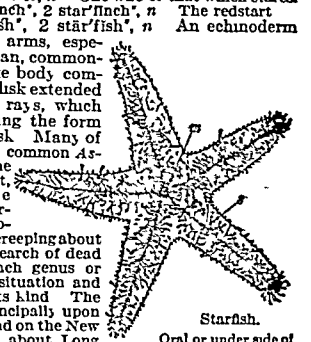
stare[3], *n* [Prov Eng] Beach-grass or matweed **starr**†.

star-ee', 1 stär-ī', 2 stär-ē', *n* [Humorous] One who is stared at

star'er, 1 stär'er 2 stär'er, *n* One who or that which stares.

star'finch", 1 stär'finch', 2 star'finch', *n* The redstart

star'fish", 1 stär'fish', 2 stär'fish', *n* An echinoderm having radiating arms, especially an asteroidean, commonly having a starlike body composed of a central disk extended into five or more rays, which may be short, giving the form of a pentagonal disk Many of the species, as the common *Asterias forbesi* of the New England coast, are very destructive to oyster-beds Starfishes are carnivorous and voracious, creeping about the sea-bottom in search of dead and living food, each genus or species affecting a situation and depth peculiar to its kind The larger sorts prey principally upon bivalve mullusks, and on the New England coast and about Long Island, N Y, the common species is a serious pest to oyster-culture having increased enormously as the area of planted oyster-beds was enlarged, so that systematic and costly methods must now be constantly used to prevent total destruction Creeping over an oyster or clam, the starfish envelops the mollusk in its grasp and applies its' mouth to the nibs of the shell, which it breaks away until a sufficient opening has been made to admit its stomach, a process assisted by the fatigue of the mollusk, compelling it to relax its efforts to keep its shell tightly closed The starfish then gradually protrudes its stomach into the shell, and slowly devours and digests the soft parts The extraordinary power of regeneration possessed by the starfish increases the difficulty of suppressing the pest, as to cut it in two only doubles the trouble hence all caught must be taken ashore, where their bodies may be utilized as a fertilizer



Starfish.
Oral or under side of a starfish *m* mouth *s* ambulacral suckers or tube-feet along each side of the ambulacral grooves

— **star'fish"-flow"er**, *n* A species of *Stapelia* (*S asterias*) bearing large obscurely violet-colored flowers with yellowish stripes crossing the segments

star'flow"er, 1 stär'flau"er, 2 stär'flow'er, *n* Any one of various plants with conventionally star-shaped flowers Specif (1) A low perennial (*Trientalis americana*) with an erect stem bearing at the top a whorl of leaves and one or more star-shaped white flowers (2) A starwort, a star-of-Bethlehem, or some similar flower (3) Any plant of either of the genera *Alsine*, *Hookera*, and *Sternbergia* — **spring starflower**, a species of triplet-lily (*Triteleia uniflora*) See TRIPLET-LILY — **yellow s**, the winter daffodil (*Sternbergia lutea*) See STERNBERGIA

star'fruit", 1 stär'früt', 2 stär'frụt', *n* A small European perennial aquatic (*Damasonium stellatum*) so called from the starlike appearance of its ripened pods

Star'gard, 1 shtär'gart, 2 shtar'gart, *n* A town in Pomerania province, Prussia

star'gaze", 1 stär'-gāz , 2 stär'-gāz', *rt* To gaze at, or as if at, stars act the star-gazer

star'gaz"er, 1 stär'-gēz'er, 2 stär'-ĝāz'er, *n* **1.** One who gazes at or studies the stars, especially, an astrologer or astronomer **2.** A marine carnivorous uranoscopoid fish with eyes small and near the front of the top of the head, as *Uranoscopus scaber* of the Mediterranean, and *Astroscopus anoplus* of the Atlantic coast of the United States **3.** A horse that carries its head unusually high — **electric star-gazer**, same as STAR-GAZER, 2. — **sand s**, any one of the dactyloscopoid fishes

star'-gaz"ing, 1 stär'-gēz ıŋ, 2 stär'-ĝāz'ing I *a* Given to watching the stars II *n* **1.** The act or practise of watching or studying the stars **2** An absent-minded state.

star'lk, 1 star'ık, 2 stär'ık, *n* An auklet [< Rus *starikŭ*, fulmar]

star'ing, 1 stär'ıŋ, 2 stär'ing, *pa* **1.** Gazing with a stare, having a fixed or intently observing look, prominent and fixed, or wide open, as, *staring* eyes, a *staring* look **2.** Standing out prominently, as from high relief or gaudy color, glaring — **star'ing-ly**, *adv*

stark, 1 stärk, 2 stärk, *v* I *t* [Rare] To make stark or stiff II *i* To increase in strength or intensity

stark[1], *a* **1.** Stiff or rigid, as in death, hence, dead; figuratively, stubborn, inflexible, severe **2** Being in the utmost degree, complete, utter, downright, sheer, always in depreciation, as, *stark* madness

The whole material world seemed to him a *stark* unreality HUDSON *Studies in Wordsworth* p 248 [L B & CO 1884]

3. Naked short for *stark naked* See STARK, *adv* **4.** [Archaic] Strong and powerful, as from unyielding construction **5** [Prov Eng] Harsh, boisterous, as of weather **6** [Scot] Intoxicating, as liquor **7**†. Fierce, violent [< AS *stearc*, stiff] **starket.** — **stark'ness**, *n*

stark[2], *a* [G] *Mus* Strong loud

Stark, *n* **1. John** (1728–1822), an American Revolutionary general defeated the British at Bennington, Aug 16, 1777 **2** A county in N W Illinois 292 sq m county-seat, Toulon **3** A county in S W North Dakota 6 002 sq m, county-seat, Dickinson **4** A county in N E Ohio, 546 sq m, county-seat, Canton

stark, *adv* In the highest or greatest degree, completely with certain adjectives, as, *stark* naked

Star'kath, 1 stär'koth 2 stär'käth, *n* *Norse Myth* A warrior to whom Odin grants the good things of life while Thor offsets them with evils **Star'kad**†; **Star'kathr**†.

Starke, 1 stärk, 2 stärk *n* A county in N W Indiana; 314 sq m county-seat Knox [stinate.

stark'en, 1 stark'n, 2 stärk'n, *rt* To make inflexible or ob-

Star'ken-burg, 1 shtär'ken-burH, 2 shtär'kĕn-burH, *n* A province in the Republic of Hesse, 1,116 sq m , capital, Darmstadt

stark'ish, 1 stärk'ish, 2 stärk'ish, *a* Rigid, inflexible

stark'ly, 1 stärk'li, 2 stark'ly, *adv* In a stark manner

Stark'ville, 1 stärk'vil, 2 stark'vil, *n.* A village, county-seat of Oktibbeha county, Miss

stark'y, 1 stärk'i 2 stark'y, *a* Hard, stiff, shriveled

star'less, 1 stär'les, 2 stär'lĕs, *a* Being without stars or starlight [starfish

star'let, 1 stär'let 2 star'lĕt, *n* A little star, also, a small

star'light", 1 stär'lait", 2 stär'lit" **I.** *a* Lighted only by the stars, as, a *starlight* night **II.** *n* The light given by a star or stars, especially when the moon is absent

star'light"ed, 1 stär'lait ed, 2 stär'lit'ĕd, *a* [Rare] Starlit

star'like", 1 stär'laik", 2 stär'lik", *a* **1.** Like a star in shape, stellated; radiated **2.** Having the brightness of a star, luminous; shining, hence, illustrious

star'ling[1], 1 stär'liŋ, 2 stär'ling, *n* **1.** An Old World sturnoid bird, as the common *Sturnus vulgaris*, brown glossed with black, with metallic purple and green reflections and a buff tip to each feather It is sociable and gregarious in its habits, and builds its nests about human dwellings, old ruins, etc It has been imported into the United States, Australasia, and New Zealand, it shows considerable adaptability to change of environment, being a vigorous bird It is often caged



2. An American icteroid bird of the genus *Sturnella* often erroneously called an American *starling* **3.** One of a breed of toy pigeons resembling the starling **4.** The California rock-trout

Common Starling 1/4

[Dim < STARE[2], *n* , < AS *stær*, starling] — **red-winged starling,** the red-winged blackbird See REDWING, 2 — **rose-colored s.,** same as PASTOR, 2

star'ling[2], *n* **1.** An enclosure of close piling, as around a pier of a bridge for protection **2.** One of the piles of such an enclosure [Cp Sw Dan *stör*, stake]

star'ling[3]†, *n* Same as STERLING[2], 2

star'lit", 1 stär'lit", 2 stär'lit", *a* Lighted by the stars, especially, lighted only by the stars

Where he lay in the night by his flock
On the starlit Arabian waste
MATTHEW ARNOLD *The Future* st 6

starn[1], 1 stärn, 2 stärn, *n* [Prov Eng] **1.** The European starling **2** The common tern

starn[2], *n* [Prov Brit] A star **starn'le‡** [Scot]

starn[3], *n* [Prov Eng] Same as STERN[1]

starn'el, 1 stärn'el, 2 starn'ĕl, *n* [Prov Eng] The starling **starn'ell‡; starn'ill‡**

Star-nœ"na-di'næ, 1 stär-nī"ne-dai'nī, 2 stär-nē"na-di'nĕ, *n pl Ornith* A subfamily of *Columbidæ* with long naked tarsi, large feet, cæca, and no oil-gland or ambiens muscle **Star-nœ'nas,** *n* (t g) [< It *starna*, kind of partridge, + Gr *oinas*, wild pigeon] — **star-nœ'na-dine,** *a* & *n*

star'nose", 1 stär'nōz , 2 star'nōs", *n* A North-American mole (*Condylura cristata*) having a radiate arrangement of fleshy processes around the end of the nose, star-nosed mole

Sta"ro-dub', 1 stä"ro-dūb', 2 sta ro-dŭb', *n* A town in Chernigof government, Ukraine

star' of-night', s -**of the earth,** etc See STAR[1], *n*

star'ost, 1 star'est, 2 stär'ŏst, *n* **1.** A Polish nobleman possessing a starosty **2** The head of a Russian mir [< Pol *starosta*, senior, < *stary*, old] **star'os-ta‡**

star'os-ty, 1 star'es-ti 2 stär'ŏs-ty, *n* [Pol] A castle or domain which a nobleman holds by grant of life estate from the crown [< Pol *starostwo*, < *starosta*, see STAROST]

starr[1], 1 stär, 2 star, *n* *Old Eng Law* A Hebrew deed, contract, covenant, or obligation anciently required to be filed in the royal exchequer, and invalid unless so deposited

Starr[2], *n* A county in S Texas 2,510 sq m , county-seat, Rio Grande

starred, } 1 stärd, 2 stärd, *pa* **1.** Set, bespangled, or

stard[3], } marked with or as with a star or stars, specif , marked with an asterisk **2.** Having a fracture of star-like form, as stone or glass **3.** Affected by astral influence chiefly in composition, as, *ill-starred* **4** *Theat* Introduced as a star, featured

star'ri-fy†, *tt* To mark with a star

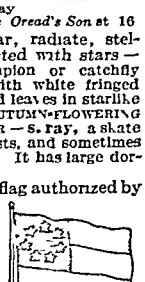
star'sru"by, s. **saxifrage,** etc See STAR[1] *n*

star'ry, 1 stär'i, 2 stär'y, *a* [STAR'RI-ER, STAR'RI-EST] **1.** Set with stars, bespangled with starlike spots **2.** Lighted by the stars, as, a *starry* night **3.** Shining as or like the stars, as, *starry* gems

Scarce had he said when all the fountain stirred
And from it rose a mist of *starry* spray
BULWER-LYTTON *Lost Tales of Miletus Oread's Son* st 16

4. Shaped like the conventional star, radiate, stellate **5.** Of, pertaining to, or connected with stars — **starry campion,** a conspicuous campion or catchfly (*Silene stellata*) of American woods with white fringed petals, inflated calyx, and narrow pointed leaves in starlike whorls of four — s **hyacinth,** same as AUTUMN-FLOWERING SQUILL — s **puffball,** same as EARTH-STAR — s. **ray,** a skate (*Raja radiata*) inhabiting European coasts, and sometimes found on the Atlantic coast of America It has large dorsal spines — **star'ri-ness,** *n*

Stars and Bars. *U S Hist* **1.** The first flag authorized by the Congress of the Southern Confederacy and consisting of a field of three bars, red, white, and red, and a canton in blue with as many white stars as States It was first displayed March 4, 1861, over the State House in Montgomery, Ala As it bore too close a resemblance to the Stars and Stripes, the Confederacy in 1863 adopted a white flag with the battle-flag design as its union **2.** The battle-flag of the Confederacy: an erroneous use



Stars and Bars

1 Official flag of the Confederacy 2 Battle-flag

Stars and Stripes The flag of the United States of America a field of thirteen stripes, alternate red and white, and a blue union with as many stars as States See FLAG[1], *n* , and plate of FLAGS

star'shine", 1 stär'shain", 2 stär'shin", *n* Starlight

start, 1 stärt, 2 stärt, *v* **I.** *t* **1.** To originate motion or action in, often by a sudden or momentary impulse, cause to move or act (1) To rouse suddenly in cover, cause to leap or fly, as game hence, to alarm suddenly, startle shock (2) To set in motion, as something inanimate as, to *start* a locomotive or a mill (3) To give a signal for the motion of, as a starter, as, to *start* a car (4) To move somewhat from its place dislocate, loosen, as shrinkage has *started* the table s joints **2.** To place in circumstances favorable to growth or development, give a beginning or new direction to, set on foot, originate, begin, as, to *start* a plant **3.** To bring suddenly into notice, bring forward unexpectedly, call forth, evoke, as, to *start* an objection or a difficulty **4.** To draw the contents from, tap, also, to draw from the containing cask, as, to *start* a cask, to *start* wine **5.** [Archaic] To invent, discover

II. *i* **1.** To make an involuntary startled movement, as from fear or surprize, as, to *start* at the least sound **2.** To move suddenly, as with a voluntary spring, leap or bound, shrink, wince often with *back*, *away*, or *aside*, as, to *start back* when attacked **3.** To begin the execution of any plan, course, or action, make a beginning, as of a journey, set out, as, to *start* in business, to *start* for Europe **4.** To proceed, as from a place or origin, as of motion, causation, or logical connection, arise, spring, as, radii *start* at the center **5.** To give way somewhat, be displaced or dislocated, become loose, as, the rivets have *started* **6.** [Archaic] To deviate [ME *sterten*, akin to Dan *styrte*, run, D *storten*, G *stürzen*, precipitate] Syn. see BEGIN, FLINCH — **to start after,** to begin to pursue or seek — **to s. against,** to enter the lists against or enter into competition with, as a candidate or runner — **to s for,** to set out for, offer oneself as a candidate for — **to s out,** to set out or forth, begin — **to s up** 1 To come forth, rise, or appear suddenly 2. To begin to operate as an engine — **to s. with,** *in the first place, to begin with*

start[1], *n* **1.** A quick, startled movement of the body, a sudden quickening of sense, pulse, or nerve, often with tremor or shock, at something unexpected, a leap, flight, or other quick movement, as from fear or surprize, also, the feeling to which the motion is due

So long too, as men could be kept in gross ignorance the fearful *starts* to which a sleeping conscience is subject could be set again at rest
S WILBERFORCE *Prot Epis Church in Am* p 45 [JAS B 1846]

2. A setting out or going forth, initiative, beginning, as, we shall make a *start* in the morning **3.** A temporary or spasmodic action or attempt, a mere beginning, as on some ill-considered impulse, a brief intermittent effort **4.** A sudden motion or effusion, a burst; sally **5.** Advantage, as in setting out, distance in advance at the outset, lead, as, to have the *start* of one in a race **6.** Impetus at the beginning of motion, or, figuratively, of a course of action, send-off, as, give the sled a *start*, to get a *start* in business **7.** A loosened place or condition, crack, giving way, as, a *start* in a ship's planking **8.** [Slang, Eng] A proceeding of any kind, as, a rum *start* (an odd circumstance) **9†.** Distance

Syn.: see BEGINNING — **flying start** (*Racing*), a start in which competitors begin to move forward at some distance before they reach the starting-line, so as to pass it at full speed The race is timed from the moment at which competitors pass the starting-line

start[2], *n* **1.** The sharp point of the antler of a young stag **2.** A tail-like piece, as a handle or lever **3.** The tail of an animal the original sense, now obsolete except in compounds, as, a red*start* **4.** A stem or stalk **5.** *Mining* The arm of a gin which is drawn by a horse **6.** The curved or sloping front and bottom of a water-wheel bucket [< AS *steort*, prob akin to START[1]]

start'er, 1 stärt'er, 2 stärt'er, *n* **1.** One who or that which starts *Specif* (1) *A person who gives the signal or* order for starting as of a car, coach, or race (2) Any contrivance, as a lever or rod, by which machinery is set in motion (3) [Colloq] That which causes the starting of any action or enterprise an impetus (4) *Bee-keeping* A piece of honeycomb or comb-foundation fastened in a section or frame to induce the bees to begin work there and so that they will build straight combs (5) [Colloq] A retailer of intoxicating drink† (6) *A dog used to start game*, a springer a runaway (7) A young rabbit (8) The cut card in the game of cribbage

2†. One who shrinks from his purpose, or who objects

start'ful, 1 stärt'ful, 2 stärt'ful, *a* [Archaic] Apt to start skittish — **start'ful-ness,** *n* [Rare]

star'sthis"tle, 1 stär'-this"l, 2 stär'-thĭs"l, *n* **1.** An Old World weed (*Centaurea calcitrapa*) naturalized in the United States, with branched stem, pinnately lobed leaves, and spiny heads of purple tubular flowers **2.** A species (*C solstitialis*) of the same genus with yellow flowers **3** Any plant of the genus *Centaurea*

star'throat", 1 stär'thrōt", 2 stär'thrōt", *n* A South-American humming-bird (genus *Heliomaster*), as *H fulgifer*, having the middle of the throat glittering rose-red

start'ing, 1 stärt'iŋ, 2 stärt'ing, *ppr & verbal n* of START, *v* — **start'ing-bar",** *n* A hand-lever that moves the steam-valves or controls the distributing-valves of a steam-engine — s **bolt,** *n* A bolt used for starting another bolt that is to be driven out — s. **box,** *n Elec* A rheostat used in starting electrical machinery — s **crank,** *n* A crank for starting machinery, especially the hand-crank used to start motors, such as those of automobiles, the process of starting which is often spoken of as *cranking up* — s. **gate,** *n Horse-racing* In flat racing a barrier consisting of a webbing stretched between two posts and behind which the horses line up at the starting-post The start is effected by pressing a button on one of the posts when the barrier files up and releases the horses first used in the United States in 1898 and in England in 1900 s **barrier‡.** — s **gear,** *n* That portion of a piece of machinery which starts the machine — s **holet,** *n Means of evasion* a loophole refuge — s **place,** *n* The place where a person or thing starts, as on a journey or in a race the place where a beginning is made, as of motion, action growth etc s. **point‡** — s **post,** *n* A post marking the starting-place for a race, hence, a starting-place — s **stub,** *n Naut* A tub which by means of a hose attached to a tube in its bottom is used as a funnel for conveying water from the upper deck to the tanks or casks in the hold — s **valve,** *n* A small valve for introducing steam to start an engine — s **wheel,** *n* A wheel for moving the distributing-valves of a steam-engine by hand to start it.

start'ing-ly†, *adv* By fits and starts impetuously

start'ish, 1 stärt'ish 2 start'ish *a* [Colloq] Skittish said of horses

star'tle(e", 1 stär'tl, 2 stär'tl, *v* [STAR'TLED, STAR'TLE[D], STAR'TLING] **I.** *t* To arouse or excite suddenly, as by fear or surprize, cause to start involuntarily, shock She had the *startled* aspect that might be conceived of a cook if a calf's head should sneer at her when about to be popped into the dinner-pot HAWTHORNE *Marble Faun* p 60 [o & co 1876]

II. *i* **1.** [Archaic] To be suddenly aroused or excited, start **2** [Prov or Obs] To set out [Freq of START, *v*] Syn. see AFFRIGHT

star'tler, *n* A start

star'tler, 1 stär'tlər, 2 stär'tler, *n* **1.** One who startles **2.** [Colloq] A thing that startles, a startling event or statement **3.** [Rare] One who or that which is startled

star'tling, 1 stär'tliŋ, 2 stär'tling, *a* **1.** Such as to startle, rousing sudden surprize, fear, alarm, or the like, as by being unusual or threatening, as, a *startling* report **2†.** *Easily startled* skittish — **star'tling-ly,** *adv*

star'tlish, 1 stär'tlish, 2 star'tlish, *a* [Colloq] Apt to be startled or to start, skittish

start'-up"[1], 1 stärt'-up" 2 start'-ŭp", *n* [Archaic] A laced or buttoned gaiter or boot

start'-up"[2], *n* **1.** [Colloq] The act of starting up, as, the *start-up* of business **2†.** An upstart

star-va'tion, 1 stär-vā'shon, 2 star-vā'shon, *a* Causing or tending to cause starvation or extreme privation

The industrial progress which increases the wealth of the rich has little to recommend it if it leaves the laboring poor at a *starvation* wage J F BIXBY *Crisis in Morals* pt 1 p 93 [H BROS 1891]

star-va'tion, *n* The act of starving, or the state of being starved, death from lack of food, hence, such a lack of food as causes or is likely to cause death, by extension, privation of anything essential to life

Starvation was an epithet applied to Mr Dundas the word being for the first time introduced into our language by him in a speech in 1775 . "I shall not wait for the advent of *starvation* from Edinburgh to settle my judgment"
MITFORD in *Walpole's Letters* vol VIII p 30 [SON & CO 1889]

starve, } 1 stärv, 2 stärv, *v* [STARVED, STARVD[E], STARV'-

starv[E], } ING] **I.** *t* **1.** To reduce to a state of extreme hunger, deprive of necessary nutriment, distress by deprivation of food, as the sailors were *starved* to the point of exhaustion **2.** To cause to die of hunger, kill by depriving of food, as, many prisoners were actually *starved* in their cells **3.** To cause to perish by deprivation of any necessary element or nourishment, stunt or deprive of vigor by withholding something necessary, as, *to starve one's mind* **4.** [Prov Eng] *To kill with cold*, benumb **5†.** To kill

II. *i* **1.** To suffer from severe or extreme hunger, be distressed by lack of food, famish, as, the begger is *starving* **2.** Especially, to perish with extreme hunger, die for lack of food, as, the peasants are *starving* by hundreds **3** To perish or deteriorate from lack of anything essential, suffer mentally or spiritually, as, the mind *starves* from lack of truth **4.** [Prov Eng] To die of cold, be chilled or benumbed **5†.** To perish, die, the original meaning [< AS *steorfan*, die, cp G *sterben*, D *sterven*, die] **starve†** — **starve'sa"cre,** *n* Same as HUNGERWEED

starved, } 1 stärvd, 2 starvd, *pa* **1.** Killed by or suffer-

starvd[E], } ing from starvation, pining from lack of food or anything essential, dwarfed or pinched by lack of something **2** *Her* Stripped of leaves and branches, blasted See BLASTED **3.** [Prov Eng] Suffering from cold Syn. see MEAGER — **starv'ed-ly,** *adv* In a starved condition

starve'ling, 1 stärv'liŋ, 2 starv'ling, *a* **1.** Suffering for lack of nourishment, starving, stunted, emaciated or feeble on account of the lack of *something necessary*, as, a *starveling* poet **2.** Failing to meet needs or the requirements of the case, quite inadequate, as, *starveling* nutriment Syn. see MEAGER

starve'ling, *n* A person or animal that is starving or starved, one who or that which is emaciated or feeble on account of hunger or want

starv'er, 1 stärv'er, 2 stärv'er, *n* **1.** One who is starving **2.** One who starves others

star'ward, 1 stär'ward, 2 star'ward **I** *a* Directed or moving toward the stars **II** *adv* Toward the stars

star'wort", 1 stär'wŭrt", 2 stär'wûrt", *n* **1.** Any plant of the genus *Aster* See ASTER **2.** Any plant of the genus *Stellaria* See STELLARIA **3.** Any one of various plants of other genera, as, the water-*starwort* — **pine'star"-wort,** *n* The stiff-leaved aster (*Ionactis linariifolia*) — **yellow s ,** elecampane (*Inula helenium*)

Sta'ry Os-kol', 1 stä'ri es-kol' 2 sta'ry ŏs-kŏl' A town in Kursk government, N E Ukraine

sta'sad, 1 stĕ'sad, 2 stä'săd, *n Ecol* A plant of stagnant water [< STASIUM]

sta-sid'i-on, 1 ste-sid'i-an, 2 sta-sĭd'i-on, *n* [-I-A, *pl*] [Gr] *Eccl* A monk s stall in a Greek church

stas'i-mon, 1 stas'i-men, 2 stăs'i-mŏn, *n* [-MA, *pl*] [Gr] An ode sung by the whole chorus, after the parode

stas'i-mor"phy, 1 stas'i-mēr'fi, 2 stăs'i-môr'fy, *n* Abnormality in the form of a bodily organ arising from arrest of development [< STASIS + Gr *morphē*, form]

sta'sis, 1 stē'sis, 2 stā'sis, *n* **1.** *Pathol* Stagnation of the blood in its circulation, especially in the small vessels and capillaries This is caused probably by abnormal resistance of the capillary walls, rather than by any lessening of the heart's action

2. *Gr Ch* One of the portions of the psalter read with a response by the choir [< Gr *stasis*, standing, < *histēmi* (√ *sta*), stand]

sta'si-um, 1 stē'zi-um, 2 stā'gi-ŭm *n Ecol* A stagnant-pool formation [< Gr *stasis*, standing]

Stass'furt, 1 shtäs'furt, 2 shtas'furt, *n* A town in Saxony province Prussia

stass'furt-ite, 1 stas'fert-ait, 2 stăs'furt-it, *n* *Mineral* A massive variety of boracite [< *Stassfurt*, Prussia]

Stat, *abbr* *Statim* (immediately), statuary, statute

stat'a-bl(e", 1 stēt'a-bl, 2 stāt'a-bl, *a* Capable of being stated. [state distinguished from *national*

sta'tal, 1 stē'tal, 2 stā'tal, *a* [Rare, U S] Pertaining to a

sta'tant, 1 stē'tant, 2 stā'tant *a* *Her* Standing with all the feet on the ground, as a lion [< L *sto*, stand] — **statant affronté** or **gardant** (*Her*), statant at gaze See GAZE

sta-ta'ri-an†, *a* Fixed steady — **sta-ta'ri-an-ly†,** *adv*

sta'ta-ry†, *a* Fixed steady, settled **sta'ta-riet,**

state, 1 stēt, 2 stāt, *tt* [STAT ED, STAT'ING] **1.** To set forth explicitly, formally, or particularly, as in speech or writing, say, tell, relate, as, to *state* the reasons for one's conduct, *state* what occurred, he *states* the whole matter plainly **2** *Law* To aver, allege, declare as a matter of fact **3.** *Alg* To express the conditions of (a problem) in symbols **4.** To fix, determine obsolete except in the past participle See STATED **5†.** To endow dower.

Syn. see AFFIRM, ALLEGE ASSERT ASSURE; RELATE — **to state it†,** to live in state, be dignified

state, *a* **1.** Of or pertaining to the state or body politic, public, as, *state* policy **2.** Intended for or used upon occasions of great ceremony **3.** Of or pertaining to one of the states of a federal republic, especially [S-] of the United States, as, a *State* legislature **4†.** Stately. **—state paper. 1** A document or communication on public or national affairs as a President's or Governor's message **2** A newspaper chosen as the medium for publishing public reports, etc **—s prisoner,** a person under arrest for a felony a convict confined in a state prison, also, a political prisoner **—S rights** *U S Constitutional Law* **1.** The rights and powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution nor prohibited by it to the States reserved by the Constitution to the States respectively, or to the people of the States **2** That construction of the Constitution which makes these rights and powers as large as possible strict construction as commonly advocated by the Democratic party in its extreme form, the doctrine of *absolute State sovereignty held by the seceding States in 1861* **States' rights; —S sovereignty** (*U S Hist*), the theory that sovereignty ultimately resides not in the people of the United States, but in the people of the several States, who may at will resume all their sovereign powers and thus dissolve the Union the doctrine of secession **—s trial,** a prosecution by the state, especially for an offense materially affecting the political or social order

state, *n* **1.** Mode of existence as determined by circumstances, external or internal, relation to the circumstances collectively, condition, situation, as, a *state* of hunger or of rapture, a prosperous *state* of things

Mind indeed like matter is capable of existing in various *states*, but a change of *state* is not destruction, in one more than in the other

BROWN *Philos Hum Mind* lect XXVII p 650 [TEGG 1858]

2. A political community organized under a distinct government recognized and conformed to by the people as supreme, a commonwealth, a nation

Essential to a state is some sort of association, organization or civil government recognized as valid by its members who live in a common region or locality Growing out of the family, it has a natural basis in man's social nature and relations, and in time develops a form decided by men connected with it, and a legal basis and standard of ultimate appeal in essential right and justice Its chief aim is to widen man's sphere of *social effort* and activity and to insure freedom and security in that sphere

The American Union constitutes the real American *State* Our commonwealths have only a limited sovereignty, and are imperfect *States* in the real sense of the word *State* they are only parts of a great *State*

R T ELY *Intro to Polit Econ* pt 1 p 30 note [CHAUT 1889]

3. Specif, such a community forming part of a federal republic, especially [S-], one of the United States, or [s-] of the republics modeled after it

In the United States of America the States embrace (1) the thirteen colonies that declared their independence in 1776 and framed the present Constitution in 1789, and (2) communities admitted to the Union thereafter under the provisions of the Constitution Most of the latter had previously been governed as Territories At present the United States is divided into 48 States and the District of Columbia The status of the extracontinental portions of the United States has not been officially determined In the *Congressional Directory* Alaska and Hawaii are recognized as represented by Territorial delegates while the Philippine Islands and Porto Rico are shown to have resident commissioners (See TERRITORY) In most of the republics modeled after the United States, as in South America the states are somewhat arbitrary divisions of the country made after the independence of the whole country had been achieved A State of the United States has its own legislature executive (called *Governor*), and courts and manages its own affairs with the exception of such as are delegated to the federal government as foreign relations, interstate commerce the currency, etc Compare CANTON, COMMONWEALTH FEDERAL, PROVINCE

4. *Biol* A community living under law, as bees, certain ants, and wasps **5.** *Biol* A community of cells, showing in a primitive way the qualities of more highly organized societies **6** The functions or powers, collectively, of a state or nation, civil government often contrasted with the ecclesiastical power, as, church and *state* **7.** Mode or style of living, status, station, especially, grand and ceremonious style, dignity, formality, pomp, as, to appear in great *state*, a style of dress befitting one's *state*

She was lady-like too after the manner of the feminine gentility of those days characterized by a certain *state* and dignity rather than by the delicate evanescent and indescribable grace which is now recognized as its indication

HAWTHORNE *Scarlet Letter* p 74 [H M & CO 1889]

8. One of several stages, as of an engraved or etched plate on its way to completion, as, a first *state*, a second *state* **9.** *pl* In the island of Jersey, the legislative body

In both Jersey and Guernsey the chief administrative body is the Deliberative *States* *Encyc Brit* 11th ed vol V p 842 **10** [Archaic] (1) A class, order (2) Permanence **11†.** (1) A statement; account stated (2) Income, estate (3) Crisis as of a disease (4) A person of rank, a noble (5) A chair of state, dais, also, the canopy over it [< OF *estat* (F *état*), < L *status* < *sto* (supine *statum*), stand] Syn. see CASE, PEOPLE

—code State [U S] (*Law*) a State the laws of which have been codified as regards civil and criminal procedure **—Department of S., S. Department** [U S] the executive department of the government charged with the conduct of foreign affairs and having the custody of the acts of Congress the supervision of their publication and the custody of the great seal of the United States **—free s 1.** A political community organized independently of any other **2** [S-] *U S Hist* A State in which the custom of slavery did not exist opposed to *slave State* **—in a s. of nature 1.** Naked **2** Unredeemed from sin **3** Wild uncivilized **—s account system** (*Penol*) a prison disciplinary system in which prison industries are conducted by the state or proprietor the prisoners furnishing only the labor **—state's crim"i-nal,** *n* One convicted of a felony **—S house,** *n* [U S] The building in which the legislature of a State holds its sessions and in which in some cases the principal officers of the State transact their business the State capitol **—s. line,** *n* The surveyed boundary-line of a state **—s. monger,** *n* [Contemptuous] A politician **—s. of consciousness** (*Psychol*) a brief period of mental activity or other conscious experience which may be considered figuratively speaking as a condition of standing still and so as a unit for purposes of introspective or experimental analysis **mental state —s of facts** (*Law*) a mutual statement of facts by the parties to a cause forming the ground upon which evidence is to be received the statement made by one of the parties of his version of the facts in the case **—s.-point,** *n.* *Thermodynamics* A point on an indicator-diagram the ordinates of which represent the state of the working substance in pressure and volume **—state's evidence 1.** Testimony introduced by the prosecution in a criminal case **2** A confederate who confesses his own guilt and gives evidence against his accomplices **—States General,** a general as opposed to provincial legislature composed of representatives of different classes or estates of citizens the name of the legislative body of the Netherlands and that of France before the Revolution **—States of the Church,** a part of Central Italy which before the unification of Italy in 1870, was under the sovereignty of the Pope It included Rome, the Romagna Umbria the March of Ancona and the towns of Bologna Perugia, and Viterbo capital, Rome. Compare DONATION OF PEPIN **Papal States†. —the States 1** [Gt Brit & Canada] The United States **2** Formerly, the Netherlands the United Provinces **—state'hood,** *n* The condition of being a state especially [S-], the condition or status of one of the United States as opposed to that of a Territory **—state'less,** *a* Showing or affecting no pomp

State Cen'ter A town in Marshall county, Ia

State Col'lege. A borough of Center county, Pa seat of the Pennsylvania State College (agricultural school, nonsectarian), founded in 1859

state'craft", 1 stēt'kraft", 2 stāt'craft", *n* The art of conducting state affairs, state management

stat'ed, 1 stēt'ĕd, 2 stāt'ĕd, *pa* Occurring at fixed or regular *times or appointed regularly*, established, regular, fixed, as, *stated* hours of worship

Syn. see HABITUAL **—stated clerk** [U S] in the Presbyterian Church the chief clerk of the presbyteries synods and general assemblies **—s. supply** (*Eccl*), a minister called to preach, for a considerable period, in a pulpit during the absence of the pastor, or during a vacancy **—stat'ed-ly,** *adv*

state'ly, 1 stēt'lı, 2 stāt'lı, *a* [STATE'LI-ER, STATE'LIEST] Having a grand and impressive appearance having noble proportions or an imposing manner, lofty, dignified, as, a *stately* edifice, *stately* trees, a *stately* walk **state'full; sta'tlyt.** Syn. see AUGUST CEREMONIOUS GRAND HAUGHTY SUBLIME **—state'ly,** *adv* Imposingly, majestically **state'li-lyt.—state'li-ness,** *n*

state'ment, 1 stēt'ment *or* -mənt, 2 stāt'mĕnt, *n* **1.** The act of stating, formal, exact, or detailed verbal presentation, written or printed, as, exact in *statement* **2.** That which is stated, a recital, as, a plain *statement* **3** *Law* A formal narration of facts filed as the foundation for judicial proceedings, a pleading, or the allegations of complaint or of defense in a cause **4.** *Com & Finance* Something explicitly stated (1) A copy or summary of an account covering a stated period (2) A summary of assets and liabilities as of a bank or firm (3) Verbal or written representations as to resources and liabilities made to a mercantile agency by any corporation firm, or individual in business as a basis for credit **5.** *pl* See SIZES OF PAPER Syn. see REPORT **—statement of claim** (*Eng Law*), the plaintiff's allegation of his grounds of action and of the relief he claims **—s of defense,** the statement delivered by the defendant in answer to the plaintiff's statement of claim

Stat'en Is'land, 1 stat'en 2 stăt'ĕn An island at the entrance to New York harbor, forming the county and borough *of Richmond New York city*, 59½ sq m

stat'er, 1 stēt'er, 2 stāt'er, *n* One who makes a statement

sta'ter, 1 stē'ter, 2 stā'ter, *n* **1.** The standard gold coin of ancient Greece The later silver stater was the Athenian tetradrachm, containing four silver drachmæ the piece of money of Matthew XVII, 27 See COIN **2** A gold coin of Persia See COIN [L, < Gr *statēr* < *histēmi* (√*sta*), stand]

state'room", 1 stēt'rūm", 2 stāt'rōōm", *n* **1.** A private sleeping-apartment on a passenger-boat or in a sleeping-car **2.** *Naut* The sleeping-apartment of an officer **3.** A room of state, as in a royal palace or other great house

States'bor-o, 1 stēts'bur-o, 2 stāts'bôr-o, *n* A town, county-seat of Bulloch county Ga

states'man, 1 stēts'mən, 2 stāts'man, *n* [-MEN, *pl*] **1.** One who is skilled in the art of government; a politician who has broad and sagacious views, and distinguished ability in dealing with the questions arising in public affairs **2.** [Prov Eng] A small landowner **—states'man-ship,** *n* The art or skill of a statesman

states'man-like", 1 stēts'mən-lık"; 2 stāts'man-lık", *a* Such as befits or proceeds from a statesman, having the wisdom or manner of a statesman **states'man-lı-ly†.**

states'wo"man, 1 stēts'wu"mən 2 stāts'wo" man, *n* [Rare.] A woman skilled in statesmanship

stath'mo-graph, 1 stath'mo-gruf, 2 stăth'mo-grăf, *n* A registering railway velocimeter [< Gr *stathmē* carpenters line, + -GRAPH]

stat'ic, } 1 stat'ık, -ı-kəl, 2 stăt'ıc, -ı-cal, *a* **1.** Per-
stat'i-cal, } taining to or designating bodies at rest or forces in equilibrium opposed to *dynamic* **2.** Acting as weight, but not moving **3.** *Elec.* Of, pertaining to, or designating electricity at rest See ELECTRICITY **4†.** Of or pertaining to weight [< Gr *statikos*, causing to stand, < *histēmi* (√*sta*), stand] **—static ataxia** (*Pathol*), *unsteadiness of gait* and loss of ability to stand, due to lack of muscular coordination **—s. converter** (*Elec*) same as STATIC TRANSFORMER **—s. electricity,** same as FRICTIONAL ELECTRICITY **—s. energy** (*Physics*) same as POTENTIAL ENERGY **—statical friction,** the friction that opposes the starting of a body at rest, measured by the force required to bring it just to the starting-point, divided by its mass **—s. gangrene** (*Pathol*) gangrene of a part due to obstruction of the circulation **—s. induction** (*Elec*), induction *by a charge of static electricity* of an opposite charge on a body near it **—s. medicine,** medical observation and procedure founded on accurate weighing at stated times of the human body, and of its nourishment and excrement **—s. sensation** (*Psychol*), a sensation arising in connection with bodily position **—s. stability** (*Physics*), the moment of the force with which a floating body, or any body similarly supported tends to return to its position of equilibrium when displaced

stat'ic, *n* **1** [Rare] Same as STATICS **2.** *Wireless Teleg & Teleph* A condition in which electromagnetic waves produced by atmospheric electrical discharges and electrical storms affect a receiver The waves are called *strays* or *X's*

stat'i-cal-ly, 1 stat'ı-kal-ı 2 stăt'ı-cal-y, *adv* In a statical manner in accord with statics

Stat'i-ce, 1 stat'ı-sı, 2 stăt'ı-çe, *n* *Bot* A genus of small stemless perennial herbs of the family *Plumbaginaceæ*, with narrow evergreen leaves and pink, white or lilac flowers. See SEA-PINK. [< Gr *statikē* fem. of *statikos* see STATIC]

stat"i-co-dy-nam'ic, 1 stat"ı-ko-dı-nam'ık 2 stăt"ı-co-dy-năm'ic *a* *Sociol* Producing alterations in existing conditions without uprooting or revolutionizing fundamental social bases [< STATIC + DYNAMIC]

stat"i-co-ki-net'ic, 1 stat"ı-ko-kı-net'ık 2 stăt"ı-co-kı-nĕt'ic *a* Referring to the sociological school of thought and theory which differentiates between potential and active forces and processes **—the Spencerian school** [< STATIC + KINETIC]

stat'ics, 1 stat'ıks, 2 stăt'ics, *n* *Mech* The branch of mechanics that treats of the relations that must subsist among forces in order that they may produce equilibrium, and of the effects of such forces, as on the figure of bodies, the science of bodies at rest **—graphical statics** (*Math*), a branch of statics in which the direction, extent and position of forces are indicated by straight lines, and previously unknown quantities are ascertained by mechanical measurement

sta'tion, 1 stē'shən, 2 stā'shon, *vt* To assign to a station, place, set in position, as, to *station* a watchman

sta'tion, *n* **1.** A place where a person or thing usually stands or is, especially, an appointed or established place, an assigned location, the headquarters of some official person or body of men, as, a signal-*station;* a police-*station* **2.** An established place or building serving as a starting-point, stage, or stopping-place, specif, a building for the accommodation of passengers or freight on railway-lines, at termini or at intervals **3** Social condition or status, rank, standing, particularly, high rank, as, men of *station*, a humble *station* **4.** [Austral] The house, garden, and home paddocks of a run often used as an equivalent to *run* **5.** *Surv.* (1) A point around or from which measurements of angles or distances are made (2) The distance adopted for the standard length, as a chain of 100 feet or a 10-meter chain **6.** A place, especially in British India, where troops are stationed, a military post **7.** *Mining* A recess in a mine-shaft or -passage, as one in which to put a pumping-machine, or a stable, or to permit passage of cars etc **8.** *Eccl* (1) A stated fast on Wednesday and Friday in the Greek Church, and on Friday in the Roman Catholic Church (2) *R C Ch* A church to which a procession resorts for devotions or masses (3) Any one of the fourteen images or pictures ranged about a church, which form in series the representation of the successive scenes of the passion of Christ, and before which personal or processional devotions are performed (4) *M E Ch* A settled pastorate, as distinguished from a circuit **9.** Manner of standing, pose **10.** The act of standing still, a state of rest **11.** Place of standing, position

For not only is much that takes a *station* in books not literature but inversely much that really is literature never reaches a *station* in books

DE QUINCEY *Essays on Poets Pope* p 150 [T & F 1859]

12. *Biol* An area of a certain character as being inhabited by given organisms, also, a habitat

Stations however are often so extensive as to include the entire range of many species Such are the great seas and oceans the Siberian or the Amazonian forests the North African deserts, the Andean or the Himalayan highlands A. R WALLACE *Geog. Distrib of Animals* vol I, p 4 [MACM 1876]

13. *Naut* The proper position of a vessel in a squadron. **14.** *Bot* The place where a given species, or specimen, is discovered or gathered [F, < L. *statio*(*n*-), < *sto* (supine *statum*), stand]

SYN. depot The word *depot* is irregularly used in the United States to designate the place for the starting and stopping of railroad-trains but the better term *station*, is coming into increasing use See PLACE

—central station. 1. Any distributing-point centrally located as a telephone-station **2.** *Navy* A sound-proof room of a war-vessel in which is centered the apparatus for internal communication of the ship **—sta'tion-bill",** *n* *Naut* A bill assigning to each member of a crew his station *for various evolutions quarter-bill* **—s. calendar,** *n* **1** A device in a railway-station as a blackboard or a case with movable slats for indicating the times of arrival or departure of trains **2** A station-indicator **—s. error,** *n* *Astron* The astronomical and geometrical difference in the longitude and latitude of a place on the earth's surface **—s.-house,** *n* A building used as or at a station, as for a police-station, for the accommodation of railroad-passengers or for the housing of a crew at a life-saving station **—s.-hut,** *n* An *Australian laborers hut* **—s.-indicator,** *n* A contrivance, as a roll of canvas in a railway-car, to display the name of the station at which the car has arrived, or the next one at which it will stop **—s.-jack,** *n* [Austral] A meat pudding made of salt beef boiled in a *paste of flour* used by bushmen. **—s.-mark,** *n* [Austral] The distinguishing brand of any station placed upon sheep or cattle **—s.-master,** *n* A person in charge of a station **—s of a planet** (*Astron*), the position where a planet seen from the earth appears to be stationary *due to the fact that at that time the earth is going* directly toward or away from the planet In the case of a superior planet the stationary points occur before and after the planet is in opposition to the sun In the case of an inferior planet, the morning stationary period occurs when the planet is west of the sun and the evening when it is east **—s.-pointer,** *n* A three-armed protractor for locating on a chart a place whose angle of position has been measured from three fixed points **—stations of the cross** (*R C Ch*), same as STATION *n* 8 (3) **—s.-staff,** *n* A leveling-staff **—s.-pole or -rod; —to keep s.** (*Naut*) to maintain the correct relative place with respect to the other ships of a fleet. **—sta'tion-al,** *a* Of or pertaining to a station

sta'tion-a-ry, 1 stē'shən-ē-rı, 2 stā'shon-ā-ry, *a* **1.** Remaining in one place or position, being at rest, not moving

Gulls are among the most picturesque of birds because they so float and rest upon the air as to become almost *stationary* parts of the landscape HAWTHORNE *Mosses Buds and Bird Voices* p 177 [H M & CO 1891]

2. Intended to be used in one place, fixed opposed to *portable*, as, a *stationary* derrick or dredge **3.** *Astron* Having no apparent motion in longitude applied to a planet when its motion among the stars seems to stop and change its direction **4.** Exhibiting no change of character quality, or condition, neither progressing nor retrograding, neither increasing nor diminishing, as a *stationary* civilization, *stationary* population [< L *stationarius*, < *statio* see STATION] Syn. see CHANGELESS.

—stationary air, air that remains in the lungs during ordinary respiration **—s curve** (*Math*) a curve that may have a minimum or maximum integral along one of its arcs. **—s diseases** (*Pathol*) specific local ailments due to atmospheric conditions that prevail for a period and then disappear **—s point,** see STATION OF A PLANET **—s. vibration** (*Physics*) a vibration as of a string or the air in an organ-pipe in which the nodes remain at fixed points dividing the string into segments that vibrate separately The vibrations of all sounding bodies are of this nature Stationary vibrations may be due to the interference of two waves moving in opposite directions, and may be analyzed into such waves **—sta'tion-a-ri-ly,** *adv* [Rare] **—sta'tion-a-ri-ness,** *n*

sta'tion-a-ry, *n* [-RIES, 1 -rız, 2 -rıŋ, *pl*] One who or that which is stationary, especially, a member of a stationary military force

sta'tiond, *pp* Stationed

sta'tion-er, 1 stē'shan-ar, 2 stā'shon-er, *n* **1.** A dealer in stationery and kindred wares **2†.** A bookseller so called from the stall or station he occupied at a market, fair, or elsewhere [< LL *stationarius*, < L *statio*, see STATION] — **Stationers' Hall,** the hall of the Stationers of the city of London, a glld incorporated in 1557, in which prior to the passing of the Copyright Act 1842, every English publication was required to be entered " or registered Until the passing of the Copyright Act, 1911, which went into force July 22, 1912, it was necessary to deposit a publication and to register it in the books at Stationers' Hall as prima-facie evidence of ownership or assignment of copyright before instituting proceedings for infringement — **sta'tion-er-y,** *a*

sta'tion-er-y, 1 stē'shan-er-ı, 2 stā'shon-ĕr-y, *n* Writing-material in general, including paper, envelops, blank books, pens, ink, etc a term of somewhat indefinite extent, sometimes restricted to note-paper and envelops, as, his *stationery* bears a crest

These dealers [in books] were denominated Stationarii perhaps from the open stalls at which they carried on their business, though statio is a general word for a shop in low Latin . They sold materials of writing which have retained the name of *stationery* HALLAM *Lit of Europe* vol ı p 139 [H 1854]

Sta-tı'ra, 1 stə-tal'ra, 2 sta-tī'ra, *n* 1 (?–331 B C) The sister and wife of Darius III , renowned for her beauty and taken captive by Alexander the Great **Sta'tei-ra†** [Gr] 2. The daughter of Darius See ROXANA

stat'ism†, *n* Statecraft, policy

stat'ist, 1 stēt'ıst, 2 stāt'ist, *n* **1.** A statistician **2†.** One versed in statecraft or politics [< STATE, *n*]

sta-tis'tic, 1 stə-tıs'tık, 2 sta-tīs'tıc, *n* **1.** A single item or fact of a collection of statistics **2.** The philosophic study of statistics same as STATISTICS, 2 **3†.** A statistician

sta-tis'ti-cal, 1 stə-tıs'tı-kal, 2 sta-tīs'tı-cal, *a* Of or pertaining to statistics, consisting of or exhibiting statistics, dealing with or given to statistics, as, *statistical* questions, *statistical* tables, a *statistical* mind or habit [< STATIST] **sta-tis'tic† — statistical method.** **1.** In science generally a method in which the data treated of are averages especially of quantities whose values are distributed according to the law of probability, as the molecular velocities in the kinetic theory of gases **2.** *Hydrodynamics* The Eulerian method See EULERIAN — **-ly,** *adv*

stat'is-ti'cian, 1 stat'ıs-tısh'ən, 2 stăt'ıs-tĭsh'an, *n* One who is skilled in collecting and tabulating statistics

sta-tis'tics, 1 stə-tıs'tıks, 2 sta-tīs'tıcs, *n pl* **1.** Numerical facts, collectively, pertaining to a body of things, especially when systematically gathered by direct enumeration and collated, specif , such facts relating to a numerous body of people, as of a nation, state, or social organization, as, *statistics* of population, *statistics* of agriculture, church *statistics*, *statistics* for a census report **2.** The science that deals with the collection, classification, and tabulation of such facts, especially as a branch of sociology used as a singular

stat'is-tol'o-gy, 1 stat'ıs-tol'o-jı, 2 stăt'ıs-tŏl'o-gy, *n* The branch of sociology that deals with the gathering and collating of statistics, and inference from them

Sta'ti-us, 1 stē'shı-us, 2 stā'shi-ŭs, **Publius Papinius** (45?–96?) A Roman poet, *Thebais*

sta'tive, } 1 stē'tıv, 2 stā'tiv, *a* 1 *Heb Gram* Describing
sta'tivs, } past activity regarded as still continuing, noting a form of the perfect tense usually rendered into English by a present **2†.** Pertaining to a fixed military post or camp [< L *stativus*, stationary, < *sto* (supine *statum*), stand]

sta'tize†, *vt* To practise statecraft

stat'o-, 1 stat'o-, 2 stăt'o- From Greek *statos*, standing (< *histēmi* (√ *sta*) stand) a combining form — **stat'o-blast,** *n Biol* One of the peculiar internal buds developed in fresh-water sponges and on the funiculus of fresh-water polyzoans a winter bud Statoblasts are invested in a firm chitinous horny capsule and serve a protective purpose, appearing at the approach of winter and in seasons of drought — **stat"o-blas'tic,** *a*

sta-toc'ra-cy, 1 stə-tek'rə-sı, 2 sta-tŏc'ra-çy, *n* [Rare] Government by the state, uncontrolled by ecclesiastical authority [< STATE + Gr *krateō*, be strong]

stat'o-cyst, *n Biol* One of a pair of organs in crustaceans (in the shrimps lodged in the proximal segments of antennules) supposed to be connected with the equilibration and orientation of the body formerly called *otocysts* and assumed to be related to hearing — **stat'o-cyte,** *n Biol* A statolithic cell — **stat"o-gen'e-sis,** *n* Evolution through equilibrium and rest Compare KINETOGENESIS **sta-tog'e-nyt.** — **stat"o-ge-net'ic,** *a* — **stat"o-ge-net'i-cal-ly,** *adv* — **stat'o-lith,** *n* **1.** *Biol* The calcareous substance in a statocyst **2** *Bot* The corresponding movable starch-grain in the cell-sap of certain plants **stat'o-plast†.** — **sta-tom'e-ter,** *n Med* An instrument for measuring the degree of exophthalmia

stat'or, 1 stat'ar, 2 stāt'or, *n Elec* The stationary portion of a dynamo or other machine generator Compare ROTOR — **stat'or-ar"ma-ture,** *n* The normally stationary armature of a dynamo or motor

stat'o-rhab, 1 stat'o-rab 2 stăt'o-răb, *n* A tentacular process by which the statolith in certain *Trachymedusæ* is supported [< STATO- + Gr *rhabdos*, rod]

stat'o-scope, *n* A very sensitive form of aneroid having a large air-reservoir, for indicating minute fluctuations in pressure specif , one used by aeronauts showing variations in altitude on a dial Compare BAROGRAPH **stat'l-scope†** — **stat'o-sphere,** *n Spong* The capsule investing a statoblast — **stat'o-spore,** *n Bot* A resting-spore, hypospore

stat'u-a-ry, 1 stach'u-[*or* stat'yu-]ə-rı, 2 stăch'u-[*or* stăt'yu-]ā-ry, *n* [-RIES, 1 -rız, 2 -rıŋ, *pl*] **1.** Statues, collectively considered, as, Greek *statuary* **2** A statue-maker, a carver or modeler of statues, either original or copied, in marble, clay, or bronze, sculptor

It would be madness for a young *statuary* to attempt at first to carve a Venus or a Mercury ISAAC WATTS *Improvement of the Mind* pt ı p 184 [W P N 1868]

3. In sculpture, the art of making, modeling, or carving statues [< L *statuarius*, < *statua*, see STATUE]

stat'ue, 1 stach'u *or* stat'yu 2 stăch'u *or* stăt'yu *vt* [Rare] To change into a statue represent by a statue place as a statue

stat'ue, *n* **1.** A plastic work representing a human or animal figure, generally in marble or bronze, especially, such a work nearly life-size or large as distinguished from *statuette*, and preserving the proportions in all directions as distinguished from *relief* See SCULPTURE, and illus under CENTAUR, JUNO, and JUPITER **2†.** A portrait [F , < L *statua*, < *statuo*, set up, < *sto* (supine *statum*), stand] **stat'u-a†.** SYN. see IMAGE — **monumental statue,** a medieval recumbent figure, usually covering a tomb, and raised above it by a slab — **Persian s** [Rare], an architectural figure, serving as a caryatid — **s. dress** (*Theat*), a garment in one piece worn by a person in representing statues — **stat'ue-like",** *a* Like a statue — **S. of Liberty,** see under LIBERTY — **stat'ued,** *a* Furnished or adorned with statues, converted into or having the appearance of a statue — **stat'ue-less,** *a* Having no statue

stat"u-esque', 1 stach'u-[*or* stat'yu-]esk', 2 stăch'u-[*or* stăt'yu-]ĕsk', *a* Having the grace, pose, or quietude of a statue, resembling a statue, as, a *statuesque* actress — **stat"u-esque'ly,** *adv* — **stat"u-esque'ness,** *n*

stat"u-ette', 1 stach'u-[*or* stat'yu-]et', 2 stăch'u-[*or* stăt'yu-]ĕt', *n* A small statue, generally not exceeding half life-size, a figurine [F , dim of *statue*, see STATUE]

stat'u-ize†, *vt* To commemorate by a statue

sta-tu'mi-nate†, *vt* To prop support

stat'ure, 1 stach'ur *or* stat'yur, 2 stăch'ur *or* stăt'yur, *n* **1.** The natural height of an animal body used especially of man **2†.** A statue used erroneously **3†.** Being, existence [F , < L *statura*, < *statuo*, see STATUE]

stat'ured, 1 stach'urd *or* stat'yurd 2 stăch'urd *or* stăt'yurd, *a* **1.** Having (specified) stature now usually in composition, as, low-*statured* **2.** [Rare] Having full stature **3†.** Situated, circumstanced

sta'tus, 1 stē'tus, 2 stā'tŭs, *n* [L] **1.** Mode of existence as regards some special set of circumstances, as, the present *status* of affairs **2.** Relative position or rank, standing, as, the *status* of a citizen **3.** *Law* Specif , the legal condition or relation of a person, as, the *status* of an infant, a married woman, a party litigant, etc **4** *Pathol* A condition suggesting continuance or permanence, sometimes, the height of a disease before a change — **status quo, s. in quo,** a condition or relation in which (a person or matter has been, is or may be)

stat'ut-a-bl(e†, 1 stach'ut-[*or* stat'yut-]ə-bl, 2 stăch'ut-[*or* stăt'yut-]a-bl, *a* **1** *Law* Same as STATUTORY **2†.** Standard — **stat'ut-a-bly,** *adv*

stat'ute†, *vt* To enact by statute

stat'ute, 1 stach'ut *or* stat'yut, 2 stăch'ut *or* stăt'yut, *a* Consisting of or regulated by statute, as, *statute* law

The farm of Cincinnatus consisted of about three-and-a-half *statute* acres C W HOSKINS *Hist Agriculture, Ancient Period* p 41 [BR & E 1849]

stat'ute, *n* **1.** *Law* (1) A legislative enactment duly sanctioned and authenticated by constitutional rule act of Parliament, Congress, etc , the written or statute law, *lex scripta*, in contradistinction to the unwritten or common law, positive law (2) Any authoritatively declared rule, ordinance, decree or law, in civil law and among international jurists, any particular municipal law or usage or body of such law and usage resting for its authority on judicial decisions or the practise of nations, in which sense statutes are classed as either real, personal or mixed After enactment by both houses of the legislature, in the United Kingdom the assent of the crown in the United States the assent of the President for a federal statute, or of the Governor of a State for a State statute, is necessary in practise for promulgation Compare VETO Where no other date is named in the statute itself or where the time when it is to take effect is not already fixed, as in some cases by state constitutions, such statute then goes into effect in the United Kingdom from the beginning of the day on which the royal assent is given, in the United States from the actual moment of the granting of assent Compare EX POST FACTO

Legal *statutes* do establish moral standards The morality of a people will never rise above the moral level of their laws ALPHONSO A HOPKINS *Profit and Loss in Man* p 208 [R & W '09]

2. The act of a corporation or its founder, intended as a permanent rule or law, as, the *statutes* of a university **3.** [Prov Eng] A statute fair, especially, a mop-fair for the hiring of servants [< F *statut*, < LL *statutum*, < L *statuo* (pp *statutus*), see STATUE] SYN. see LAW — **bloody statute,** the whip with six strings See SIX — **declaratory s** , a statute designed not to change existing law, but to remove doubt and uncertainty concerning it — **directory s** , a statute that directs how an act ought to be done, but does not invalidate it if it be done otherwise opposed to **imperative** or **mandatory s.**, generally negative or prohibitory in its terms — **mixed s** (*Law*), a statute affecting both persons and property — **personal s** , the law of a country as relating to the status of persons in a community (marriage legitimation etc) and therefore of universal acceptance opposed to *real statute* — **private s** , a statute that affects only particular persons or private concerns, and of which judicial notice will not be taken without proof or pleading opposed to **public** or **general s** , binding on all persons alike — **real s** , the law of a country applying to property, whether movable or immovable and having no extra-territorial validity — **Revised Statutes,** a compilation, or legislative declaration of the statutes existing at the time of making such revision or compilation Specif (1) The revision of statutes of the United States enacted by Congress June 22, 1874 embracing the laws in force Dec 1, 1873 subsequently added to at different dates (2) The series of Statute Law Revision Acts begun in England in 1861, and embodied in the *Revised Statutes* The legislative intent of any statute is governed by its expression in the revised statutes, resort to the original statute being permitted if necessary to construe doubtful language — **stat'ute-book",** *n* The records collectively of legislative instruments, a book or the books in which statutes are published — **s capf,** *n* A woolen cap from an Elizabethan statute requiring such a cap to be worn on holidays — **s. de donis conditionalibus** and **s of quia emptores,** see STATUTES OF WESTMINSTER under WESTMINSTER — **s merchant,** a bond of record now obsolete entered into before the chief magistrate of a trading-town under which an execution against a debtor could be sustained — **s of armor,** an assize of arms See ASSIZE — **s roll,** *n* **1.** [Eng] The statutes collectively a statute-book **2** An engrossed statute — **statutes at large,** the enactments of any legislature in full as originally enacted unabridged session laws, general public laws as the United States *statutes at large*, comprising the acts of Congress from March 4, 1789, consecutively — **s staple** (*Old Eng Law*) a bond of record acknowledged before the mayor of a staple " one of certain grand marts for commodities and manufactures For other statutes, as **S of Mortmain, S of Præmunire,** see under the second element

stat'u-to-ry, 1 stach'u-[*or* stat'yu-]to-rı, 2 stăch'u-[*or* stăt'yu-]to-ry, *a Law* **1.** Of or pertaining to a statute, relating to, dependent upon, or created by legislative enactments, as a *statutory* crime, a *statutory* bond, a *statutory* guardian **2.** [Rare] Customary, prescriptive — **statutory declaration** [Austral] a statement having the same validity as one made under oath, when the person by whom it is signed declares before a proper official that it is a true statement

stat"u-vo'lence, 1 stat'yu-vō'lens, 2 stăt'yu-vō'lĕnç, *n* [Recent] A species of self-induced hypnotic or clairvoyant condition [< L *status*, condition (see STATE), + *volo* (ppr *volen(t-)s*), will] **stat"u-vo'lism†.** — **stat"u-vo'lent, stat"u-vol'ic,** *a*

staum'rel, 1 stōm'rel, 2 stąm'rĕl, *a* [Scot] Half-witted

staum'rel, *n* [Scot] A blockhead

staunch, staunch'er, etc Same as STANCH, etc

Staun'ton, 1 stēn'tən, 2 stąn'ton, *n* **1. Sir George Leonard** (8/31 1737–1/11 1801), an Irish baronet and diplomat **2. Sir George Thomas** (8/31 1781–3/10 1859), a son of the preceding traveler and Sinologist *Ta Tsing leu lee, Fundamental Laws of China* **3 Howard** (1810–8/31 1874), an English Shakespearian scholar, chess-champion *The Chess Player's Handbook* **4.** A township and city, county-seat of Macoupin county, Ill **5.** 1 stan'tən, 2 stăn'ton, An independent city county-seat of Augusta county, Va **6.** A river in S central Virginia length 200 m to the Roanoke river

stau'ra-cin, 1 stō'rə-sin, 2 stą'ra-çin *n Eccl* A medieval silken fabric for vestments, figured with crosses [< LL *stauracinus*, < Gr *staurakion* dim of *stauros*, cross]

stau"rax-o'ni-a, 1 stē"raks-ō'nı-ə, 2 stą raks-ō'ni-a, *n pl Biol* Organisms having a definite number of secondary axes at right angles to the main axis [< Gr *stauros*, cross, + *axōn* axis] — **stau"rax-o'ni-al,** *a*

stau-rid'i-um, 1 stē-rid'ı-um, 2 stą-rid'i-ŭm, *n* [-I-A, *pl*] A hydromedusan (genus *Staurtdium*) with cruciform tentacles [< Gr *staurtdion* dim of *stauros*, cross]

stau'ri-on, 1 stō'rı-en, 2 stą'ri-ŏn, *n* See CRANIOMETRY.

stau'ro- 1 stō'ro-, 2 sta'ro- From Greek *stauros*, upright stake, cross a combining form

stau'ro-lite, 1 stō'ro-lait, 2 sta'ro-lit, *n Mineral* A subresinous, reddish-brown to brownish-black, translucent to opaque, ferrous aluminum silicate ($HFeAl_5Si_2O_{13}$), crystallizing in the orthorhombic system [< Gr *stauros*, cross (from the cross-like twin crystals), + -LITE] **stau'ro-tide†.** — **stau"ro-lit'ic,** *a*

Stau"ro-me-du'sæ, *n pl Zooph* The *Lucernariæ* — **stau"ro-me-du'san,** *a & n* — **stau'ro-phyll,** *n Bot* A leaf consisting of palisade tissue — **stau"ro-ple'gi-a,** *n Pathol* Crossed hemiplegia, paralysis of a hand or arm on one side of the body and a foot or entire leg on the other side — **Stau-rop'ter-is,** *n Paleobot* A genus of Carboniferous fossil plants in which the vascular tract is cross-shaped and the annulate sporangia stalked, the characters being those of the *Botryopteridæ* — **stau'ro-scope,** *n* An instrument used to determine the directions of the planes of vibration of parallel polarized light in crystals — **stau"ro-scop'ic,** *a* — **stau"ro-scop'i-cal-ly,** *adv* — **Stau"ro-typ'i-dæ,** *n pl Herp* An American family of testudinoidean tortoises having 9 plastral bones, nuchal bone with costiform processes, and caudal vertebræ procœlous **Stau-rot'y-pus,** *n* (t g) — **stau-rot'y-pid,** *n* — **stau-rot'y-poid,** *a & n* — **stau-rot'y-pous,** *a Mineral* Having cross-like markings

stau'rus, 1 stō'rus, 2 stą'rŭs, *n* [-RI, 1 -rıl, 2 -rı, *pl*] *Spong* A sexradiate spicule, cross-shaped from the suppression of the proximal and the distal rays [< Gr *stauros*, cross] **stau-rac'tine‡.**

Sta'vang-er, 1 stā'vąŋ-ər, 2 sta'väng-er, *n* **1.** An amt in S W Norway 3,532 sq m **2** Its capital

stave, 1 stēv , 2 stāv, *v* [STAVED or STOVE, STAV'ING] **I.** *t* **1.** To break in the staves or strakes of, burst a hole into, break into pieces, smash, shatter often with *in*, as, to *stave*, or *stave in*, a cask or a boat **2.** To make by breaking in the staves, force by a violent collision, as, to *stave* a hole in the ship's bottom **3** To empty out or spoil by breaking a hole, as, to *stave* liquor **4.** To furnish or fit with staves **5.** To ward off as with a staff, arrest the movement, performance, or execution of, defer by some interposition, drive away usually with *off*, as, to *stave off* assessments **6.** To shorten and compact, as a bar, by upsetting, also, to make tight, as a joint, by driving in lead

II *i* **1.** To be broken in, as a vessel's hull

Like a vessel of glass, she *stove* and sank LONGFELLOW *The Wreck of the Hesperus* st 19

2 [Colloq] To go heedlessly and roughly, act or move with rude force, as, to go *staving* through the street — **to stave and tall,** in bear-baiting, to hold back the bear with a stave and hold the dog by the tail, hence to check or stop anything — **to s. it out,** to contend for or against until success is reached

stave, *n* **1** A strip of wood slightly curved transversely, or beveled on the edges and warped into the requisite curve in working, forming a part of the sides of a cask, hogshead, barrel, tub, or pail, hence, any narrow strip of material used for a like purpose, as, iron *staves* **2** A straight board forming part of a built-up cylindrical curb, as about a well or a millstone **3.** *Mus* A staff **4.** A stanza, verse **5.** [Archaic] A rod or staff, specif , a round or rundle, as of a ladder **6.** Same as PORTER, 2 (1) [< AS *stæf*, staff]

— **stave'-bend"er,** *n* An apparatus for bending steamed strips of wood for making staves — **s -cutter,** *n* A machine for cutting staves as by shaving circumferentially from a round log or bolt — **s -dresser,** *n* A machine for dressing staves especially on the interior side — **s -edger,** *n* A machine for truing the edges of staves also, its operator **s -jointer‡.** — **s -rime,** *n* Alliteration, also an alliterative word as used in old Teutonic poetry — **s -setter,** *n* An apparatus for holding staves in position, as in making a cask or tub — **staves of a carbuncle** (*Her*), the radii of a carbuncle. — **s -tankard,** *n* Same as SAPLING-CUP

stav'er, 1 stēv'er, 2 stāv'er, *vi* [Scot] To stagger

stav'er, *n* [Colloq] **1** An energetic person one who accomplishes much as, to work like a *staver* **2** Something superlative in some respect as, that fish is a *staver*

stav'ers, *n pl* [Scot] Same as STAGGERS

staves, 1 stēvz *or* stōvz, 2 stāvs *or* stavs, *n* Plural of STAFF

staves'a"cre, 1 stēvz'ē"ker, 2 stāvş'ā"cer, *n* A tall larkspur (*Delphinium staphisagria*) of southern Europe, whose seeds were formerly used as a purgative, and are now a source of delphinin, an acrid poison used for destroying lice and curing the itch [< OF *staveseigre*, < LL *staphisagria*, see STAPHISAGRIN]

stave'wood", 1 stēv'wud , 2 stāv'wo͝od , *n* **1.** The bitter damson (*Simaruba amara*) **2** Same as FLINDOSY

stav'ing, 1 stēv'ıŋ, 2 stāv'ing, *n* **1.** The act of one who staves **2.** Staves collectively, as in a millstone-curb

stav'ing, *adv* [Colloq] In a very great or striking degree always with adjectives as, a *staving* good time

Stav'ro-pol, 1 stāv'ro-pōl, 2 stav'ro-pŏl, *n* **1.** A government in N Caucasia, Russia 23,398 sq m **2.** Its capital

staw, 1 stē 2 stą, *v* [Prov Brit] **I.** *t* **1.** To bring to a standstill stall **2** To surfeit **II** *i* To be set or stalled, stand still [< Dan *staa*]

staw, *n* [Scot] A surfeit disrelish

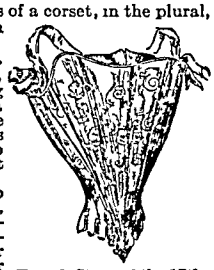
Sta'well, 1 stō'el 2 stą'ĕl, *n* **1. Sir William Foster** (8/31 1815–3/11 1889), an Australian jurist Chief Justice of Victoria 1857–1886 **2.** A borough in Victoria, Australia

stax'is, 1 staks'ıs, 2 stăks'ĭs, *n Pathol* Hemorrhage. [< Gr *staxis*, dripping, < *stazō*, drop]

stay[1], 1 stē, 2 stā, *v* [STAYED or STAID, STAYD[8] STAY'ING] **I.** *t* **1** To stop the progress of, check, hold back, prevent not now usually of physical motion, as, to *stay* the ravages of a pestilence or pangs of hunger **2.** To be a stay or support to, prop, buttress, hold up often with *up*, as, to *stay up* one's hands, to *stay* the foundations of a house **3.** To put off till a future time, postpone, hinder, suspend, as, to *stay* judgment **4** [Rare] To undergo, endure **5.** [Slang] In racing, to last out (the distance) **6†.** To wait for, await **7†.** To quiet for a while, appease **8†.** To balk
II ɪ **1.** To continue to be in a specified place, remain in, with, at, or away, as, to *stay* away all day
The Kirk had come and it had come to *stay*
DOUGLAS CAMPBELL *The Puritan* vol II, p 6 [IN 1892]
2. [Colloq] Specif, to have a temporary abode, be a guest, as, he is *staying* at the hotel, with whom are you *staying?* **3.** To come to a halt, stop, stand still now usually in the imperative, as, *stay!* do not go so fast **4.** To remain for a longer time, tarry, dally, wait, as, I can not *stay*, decide at once **5.** [Colloq] To have or exhibit staying powers, as a horse **6.** [Archaic] To rely, rest **7†.** To attend, wait, serve **8†.** To cease
[< OF *estayer*, < *estaye*, prop, < MD *staeye*, stay]
Syn see ABIDE, CHECK HINDER OBSTRUCT, PERSIST, PROP REPRESS, REST, STAND — **touch and stay** (*Insur*), permission given to an insured vessel to stop at intermediate ports — **stay'-at-home"**, *n* A person given to staying closely at home — **s.-a-while**, *n* A thorny bush, catching the passer-by — **s.-bit** — **to s the stomach**, to quiet temporarily the cravings of hunger

stay[2], *v* **I.** *t* *Naut* **1.** To support by stays, stiffen or steady, as a mast or smoke-stack, by ropes or their equivalent **2.** To put on the other tack, cause to go about, as, to *stay* ship **II.** ɪ To tack, as a vessel

stay[1], *n* **1.** The act or time of staying, continuance in a definite or indefinite place, as, he made but a short *stay* abroad **2.** *Law* Suspension of a judicial proceeding, as, the court ordered a *stay* **3.** That which checks or stops, a restraint, deterrent, as, to put a *stay* upon passion **4.** That which supports, a prop
She was the prop and *stay* of her parents' declining years
LEIGH RICHMOND *Annals of the Poor* p 59 [C & BROS 1850]
5. One of the stiffening pieces of a corset, in the plural, corsets, especially, an old form of corsets, now superseded used also figuratively **6.** *Mech* A rod, rope, bar, beam, or other device, for holding something in position (1) In a steam-boiler, a rod, plate, or the like, firmly joining two parts, as plates or sheets, at an angle to each other, or holding them at a fixed distance from each other (2) In building, a brace to keep a piece from moving sidewise, properly, a strut (3) In machinery, any rod or timber serving as a connecting piece for unmoving parts, as, a *stay* for holding a locomotive-boiler to the frames (4) *Teleg* A device used for the purpose of preventing the different wires from coming into contact with each other


French Stays of the 17th Century

7. Staying power, endurance, persistence
Some men are always great at beginnings but they have no *stay* in them SPURGEON in *The Voice* [N Y] Aug 21, 1890 p 7
8. A state of rest, standstill, as, sin is never at a *stay* **9.** *Ich* The third suborbital of a mail-cheeked fish, connected with the preoperculum **10†.** A hook or clasp **11†.** An anchorage [< OF *estaye*, see STAY[1], *v*]
Syn see CESSATION, RESPITE, REST
— **stay'-bar"**, *n* Any bar used as a stay, specif (*Arch*), a horizontal iron bar along the mullion-tops of a tracery window, a saddle-bar — **s.-bolt**, *n* A bolt binding together two pieces much used in attaching steam-jackets, etc, to boilers Compare STUDDING-STAY — **s.-busk**, *n* A corset-stay — **s.-chain**, *n* A chain for steadying, specif, one of the chains by which a doubletree is fastened to the fore axle of a vehicle — **s.-foot**, *n* An attachment to a sewing-machine presser-bar to guide a seam-stay — **s.-gage**, *n* A sewing-machine attachment that guides a strip of fabric over the goods being sewed so as to cover a seam thereon — **s.-law**, *n* *Law* A legislative enactment that suspends for the time being or for a given time the enforcement of a debt by judicial remedy enacted only in times of general financial disturbance — **s. of execution.** **1** The temporary withholding of action under a writ of execution for carrying a money judgment into effect **2.** A postponement of the execution of a criminal sentence a temporary reprieve — **s. of proceedings**, the suspension of proceedings in a given cause pursuant to a judicial order, or caused by appeal or writ of error — **s.-pile**, *n* In pilework, a pile adjunct to a main pile — **s.-plow**, *n* A plant, the rest-harrow See GROUND-FURZE, under GROUND, and REST-HARROW — **s.-rod**, *n* A rod holding something in position, usually by tension Specif (1) Any rod in a boiler resisting pressure that tends to separate two sheets, or the shell and fire-box (2) A tie-rod as in a building — **s.-stitching**, *n* A form of machine-stitching in which a stay or tape is sewed on at both sides simultaneously by the use of two needles — **s.-tap**, *n* A specially long tap used to make threads for stay-bolts of a locomotive or marine boiler — **s.-tube**, *n* A supporting tube for the head of a multitubular steam-boiler

stay[2], *n* *Naut* A rope to support a mast or spar, extending from it to another mast or spar or to the hull of the vessel [< AS *stæg*, stay, prob < root of *stigan* climb] — **at a long stay**, the position of an anchor being hove in at an angle about equal to that of the mainstay opposed to **at a short stay**, when the angle is about that of the forestay — **in stays** (*Naut*), in the act of going about, as on another tack, as quick *in stays* — **stay'-tackle**, *n* *Naut* A tackle for hoisting heavy weights on board ship as in or out of the hold formerly hung on a stay, also, a tackle used in setting up a stay

stayed†, **staid**†, **stayed'ness**†. Same as STAID etc

stay'er, 1 stē'er, 2 stā'er, *n* **1.** One who stays. **2.** [Colloq] Specif, a person or animal that shows endurance [**stay'cord"**‡.

stay'lace", 1 stā'lēs', 2 stā'lāç', *n* A corset-lace

stay'less, 1 stē'les, 2 stā'lĕs, *n* **1.** [Poet] Destitute of prop or maintenance, unsupported **2.** Wearing no stays or corsets **3.** [Rare] Continuous [corsets

stay'mak"er, 1 stē'mĕk'er 2 stā'māk'er, *n* One who makes

stay'nil, 1 stē'nil, 2 stā'nil *n* [Prov Eng] The starling

stay'sail", 1 stē'sĕl' or (*Naut*) stē'sl, 2 stā'sāl' or (*Naut*) stā'sl, *n* *Naut* Any sail, usually triangular, extended on a stay, as, the foretopmast, maintopmast, maintopgallant, and mizzentopmast *staysails* See illus under SHIP

stay'ship", 1 stē'ship', 2 stā'ship', *n* [Rare] A remora or sucking-fish once supposed to stop ships by fastening to them

S. T. B, *abbr* [L] *Sacræ Theologiæ Baccalaureus* (Bachelor of Sacred Theology) Indicates same as B D

st'boy, 1 stbei, 2 stbŏy, *interj* Same as STUBBOY

S. T. D, *abbr* *Sacræ Theologiæ Doctor* (Doctor of Sacred Theology) Indicates same as D D

Ste, *abbr* *Sainte* (fem of *saint*)

stead, } 1 sted, 2 stĕd, *v* **I.** *t* **1.** [Archaic] To stand
steds, } in stead, be of advantage to, help, support
How hath it *steaded* man to pray, and pay
Tithes of the corn and oil?
EDWIN ARNOLD *Light of Asia* bk IV, st 10
2. [Archaic] To place in trouble, imperil, bestead **3†.** To fill the place of with *up* **4†.** To set, place
II† ɪ To stop, cease

stead, } *n* **1.** Place or room once occupied by or appro-
steds, } priate to another person or thing preceded by *in*, as, serfdom came in the *stead* of slavery Compare INSTEAD
Spare him, O king! and slay me in his *stead!*
WHITTIER *Miriam* st 14
2. The place or attitude of aid or support, use, avail, service chiefly in the phrase to **stand** (one) **in stead** or **in good stead.** **3.** [Archaic] A fixed place of abode or work, steading used chiefly in compounds, as, home-*stead*, farm*stead*, Hamp*stead* **4†** A frame for supporting a bed, bedstead **5†.** Position, condition, plight **6†.** Any place **7†.** A small space of time [< AS *stede*, place, or *stæth*, harbor, cp D & MD *stad*, town all < root of STAND]— **to do stead†**, to stand in stead do service

Stead, William Thomas (?/s1849–4/m1912) An English journalist editor, author drowned in the Titanic', *Maiden Tribute to Modern Babylon* founder of *The Review of Reviews*, *American Review of Reviews*, etc

stead'a-ble†, *a* Useful, serviceable

stead'fast, *a* Same as STEDFAST

stead'i-er, 1 sted'i-ər, 2 stĕd'i-ēr, *n* One who or that which steadies

stead'i-ly, 1 sted'i-li; 2 stĕd'i-ly, *adv* With steadiness

stead'i-ness, 1 sted'i-nes, 2 stĕd'i-nĕs, *n* The quality or state of being steady Syn see CALMNESS, PERSEVERANCE

stead'ing, 1 sted'iŋ, 2 stĕd'ing, *n* [Prov Brit] A farmstead

stead'y, } 1 sted'i, 2 stĕd'y, *v* [STEAD'IED, STEAD'I-ING]
sted'ys, } **I.** *t* **1.** To make steady, hold, keep, or fix firmly in place, keep from toppling or shaking, or from motions of infirmity or insecurity, as, to *steady* a boat, to *steady* a ladder **2.** To give constancy to, make regular and persistent, as, discipline *steadies* the character
II ɪ To become steady, assume or keep a steady position, as, the boat *steadies* on her keel

stead'y, *a* [STEAD'I-ER, STEAD'I-EST] **1.** Stable in position, not tottering, firmly supported, as, to make a table *steady* by wedging its legs **2** Moving or acting with uniform regularity, constant, uniform, as, a *steady* wind, a *steady* light **3** Free from intemperance and dissipation, industrious, sober, and reliable, as a *steady* man, *steady* habits **4.** Constant in mind or conduct, not wavering, stedfast, as, to be *steady* in one's allegiance **5** *Naut* Having the direction of the ship's head unchanged used elliptically for "keep her steady," as an order to the helmsman used also generally as an order to keep an action or course unchanged **6.** *Physics* Such that the velocity and quantity at every point do not vary with the time said of the flow of a liquid or of electricity or heat [< AS *stæthiġ*, < *stæth* bank] Syn see CHANGELESS, FIRM SOBER — **steady a-starboard or port** (*Naut*), an order to the helmsman to give a touch with the helm in the direction indicated so as to bring the vessel back to her course — **s company** [Slang U S], a lover or admirer, especially one from whom a proposal of marriage is expected — **stead'y-go"ing**, *a* Of steady habits or action, as, a *steady-going* horse — **s load** (*Arch*), the total resultant or sum of the forces of gravity due to unchanging or permanent loads dead load as opposed to moving or variable load — **s.-pin**, *n* **1** A pin for steadying, as a dowel-pin used in locking together the parts of a founders flask **2** A core-print **3.** A pin or key to secure a pulley to a shaft — **s. rest**, *n* *Mech* A piece forming a rest for the hand, a tool, or the work, as upon a lathe — **s. so** (*Naut*), an order to the helmsman to keep the vessel heading as she is

stead'y, *n* [-IES, 1 -IZ, 2 -IS, *pl*] **1.** A rest or support, as for the hand, a tool, or a piece of work Specif (1) A piece for holding a button-blank while being shaped (2) A support for blocking up a stone that is to be worked **2** A comb-makers stadda **3** [Slang, U S] A sweetheart or steady companion Compare STEADY COMPANY

steak, 1 stēk, 2 stāk, *n* **1.** A slice of meat, cut from the less bony part of the larger animals, used for human food, as pork, beef, venison, large fish, etc, usually broiled or fried specif, beefsteak Steaks are named (1) from the animals whence taken, as, **bear-steak, beef-steak, veal-s, venison-s**, or (2) from the parts whence cut as, **chuck-s, round-s, rump-s, tenderloin-s.** See illus under BEEF
2†. A panel in a garment [< Ice *steil*, < *steikja*, roast] — **Hamburger steak.** **1.** A cake made from chopped raw beef, seasoned, and cooked by frying **2** Steak chopped, but not sufficiently to separate it into pieces — **steak'-crush"er**, *n* A pestle for pounding steak

steal, 1 stil, 2 stēl, *v* [STOLE, STO'LEN, STEAL'ING] **I.** *t* **1.** To take away, especially from another's direct possession, without right, authority, or permission, and usually in a secret manner, for one's own use, advantage, or gratification, filch, pilfer, purloin, specif, in law, to commit larceny by taking, as, to *steal* a purse or a horse **2** To claim or assume wrongfully the authorship of or right to, as another's work, plagiarize, as, to *steal* a poem or sermon, to *steal* a new invention **3.** Loosely, to secure in any dishonest way, as, *stolen* wealth **4** To take, secure, or win insidiously, get or gain by art or surprize, snatch, as to *steal* a kiss, he *stole* away the hearts of the people **5.** To move or pass in a secret or furtive manner, do, get, make, or effect covertly, as, to *steal* the hand into a pocket
Sweet Christabel her feet doth bare
And jealous of the listening air
They *steal* their way from stair to stair
COLERIDGE *Christabel* pt I st 20
6 In games to secure by an act of surprize, or by taking advantage of an unforeseen, unpromising, or unpremeditated opening, as, to *steal* a run in cricket or a trick in a game of cards Specif (1) In golf, to hole (a ball) unexpectedly from a long distance opposed to *gobble* (2) In baseball to secure or reach (a base) without the aid of a hit by the batter, as by eluding or evading the efforts of the opposing players while the ball is being pitched, caught, or handled
II. ɪ **1.** To take that to which one has no right, especially that which belongs to another, without permission or authority, usually in a secret manner, commit theft, in law, to commit larceny, as, he is too honest to *steal*
Most of those patients described as Kleptomaniacs are periodical maniacs in which the propensity to *steal* predominates over the ordinary symptoms of mania
E C SPITZKA *Insanity* pt II, p 270 [DER 1883]
2. To proceed or act in a concealed, silent, or surreptitious manner, slip or creep along, as, the fox *steals* out at night, the rivulet *steals* through the meadow, fear *steals* into the heart, disease is *stealing* upon him [< AS *stelan*, steal]
Syn abstract, commit larceny, commit theft, embezzle, extort, filch, pilfer, pillage, plunder, purloin, rob, swindle To *commit larceny* is to take and carry away the personal property of another with felonious intent To *commit theft* (more commonly with the indefinite article to *commit a theft*) has the same general meaning, but is not a common phrase in legal use To *steal* is, in law, to *commit* simple *larceny* but the word may be applied to any furtive covert or surreptitious taking of anything whether material or immaterial To *pilfer* is to *steal* petty articles The word *filch* especially emphasizes the secrecy and slyness of the act, *filch* is ordinarily applied to things of little value but may apply to the most precious as in Shakespeare, "he that *filches* from me my good name" To *purloin* is etymologically to carry far away, and is commonly applied to the dishonest removal of articles of value or importance To *rob* is, in law, to take feloniously from the person by force or fear, as in highway robbery, in a more extended use it is applied to the felonious taking of articles of value from places as well as persons generally with suggestion of force and violence To *abstract* is to take secretly and feloniously from among other things belonging to another To *embezzle* is to appropriate fraudulently to oneself funds received and held in trust To *swindle* is to cheat grossly, commonly by false pretenses but is not a recognized legal offense under that name one form of *swindling*, the "obtaining money by false pretenses," is an indictable offense but much *swindling* may be carried on under the forms of law To *plunder* is to take property from an enemy in time of war, and is not a crime at law See ABSTRACT — Ant. give back give up, make good, refund, repay, restore, return, surrender — **steal'ing-strake"**, *n* A strake of a vessel's hull that tapers off and falls short of the stem or stern-post — **to steal a march**, to make a march unexpectedly and secretly to an enemy's disadvantage hence, to gain an advantage by secret and unexpected movements usually with *on* or *upon* as we *stole a march on* the enemy — **steal'er**, *n* **1** One who steals, a thief generally in composition, as a child-*stealer* **2.** An end-plank or -plate in a stealing-strake

steal, *n* **1.** [Colloq] The act of stealing, a theft, as, a big *steal*, also, anything stolen **2.** *Baseball* The act of stealing a base — **double steal** (*Baseball*), a base stolen by each of two players simultaneously

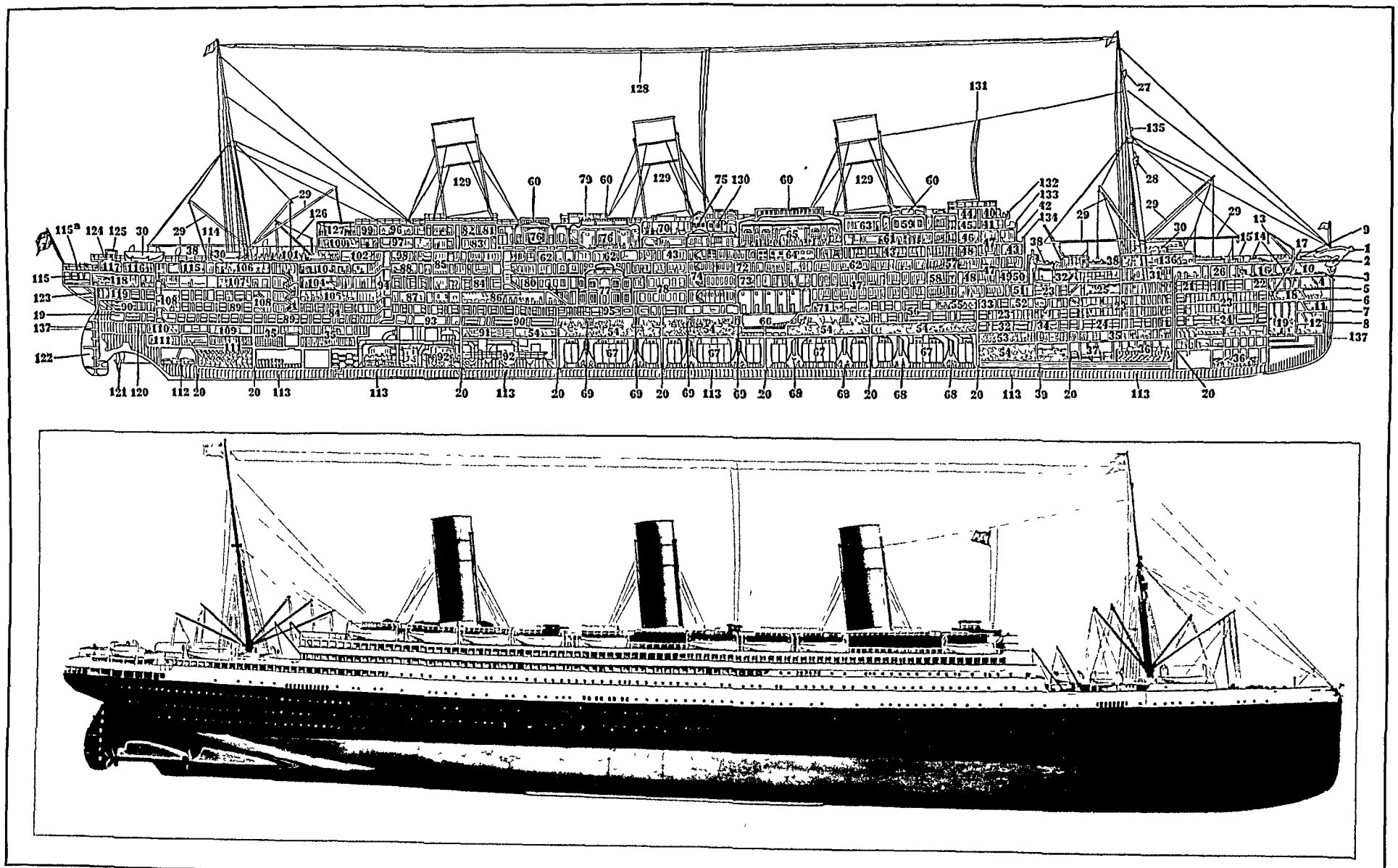
steal'ing, 1 stil'iŋ, 2 stēl'ing, *n* **1.** The act of one who or that which steals, in any sense **2** That which is stolen usually plural, as pickings and *stealings* — **-ly**, *adv*

stealth, } 1 stelth, 2 stĕlth, *n* **1** The quality or habit
stelths, } of acting secretly, a secret or clandestine act or proceeding, a concealed manner of acting
The greatest pleasure I know, is to do a good action by *stealth*, and to have it found out by accident LAMB *Correspondence and Works Table-Talk* in vol III No 1, p 393 [BOX 1870]
2†. Theft **3†.** A stealing away, secret movement **4†.** Something stolen [< AS *stelan* steal] — **stealth'ful†**, *a* Given to stealth stealthy — **-ly†**, *adv* — **-ness†**, *n*

stealth'y, } 1 stelth'i, 2 stĕlth'y, *a* [STEALTH'I-ER,
stelth'ys, } STEALTH'I-EST] Moving or acting by stealth, characterized by or exhibiting stealth, surreptitious, secret, sly, furtive, clandestine
And wither'd murder with his *stealthy* pace
Moves like a ghost SHAKESPEARE *Macbeth* act II sc 1
— **stealth'i-ly**, *adv* By stealth, secretly — **stealth'i-ness**, *n*

steam, 1 stim, 2 stēm, *v* **I.** *t* **1.** To treat with steam, saturate, cook, or otherwise affect by the application of steam, as, to *steam* timber to bend, to *steam* a pudding **2** To dry out the moisture from (unburned bricks) by firing the kiln slowly **3** [Rare] To evaporate
II ɪ **1.** To make, generate, or furnish steam as a boiler, give off or send out steam, as a hot liquid **2.** To move by steam, as a vessel, as, she *steamed* down the bay **3.** To rise in the form of steam, be or move as or like steam, as, vapors *steam* upward from the earth **4†.** To flare, blaze, flash [< AS *stēman*, < *steam*, vapor]

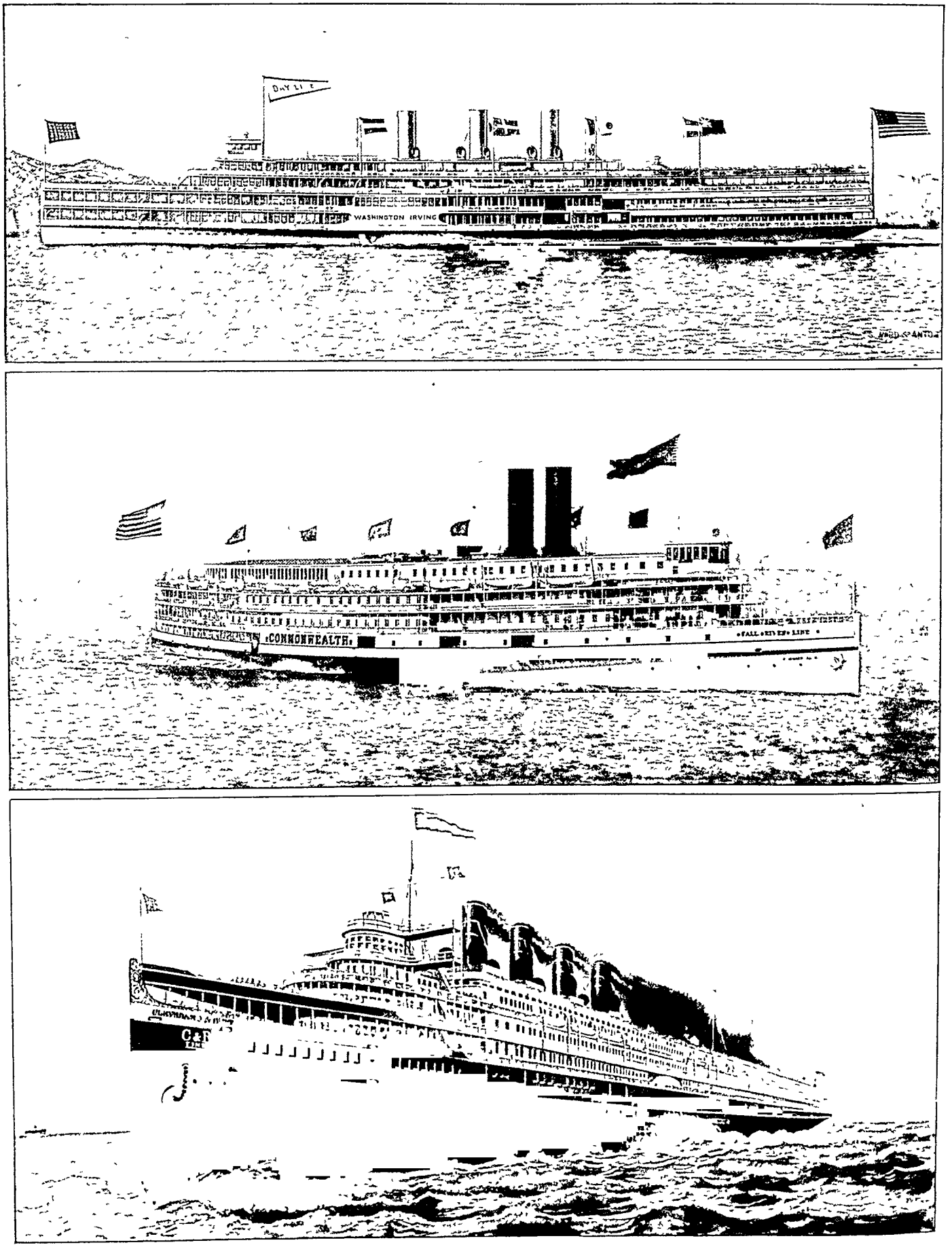
steam, *n* **1.** Water in the form of vapor, aqueous vapor, especially, the gas into which water is changed by boiling transparent until it begins to condense
Water changes into aqueous vapor by surface evaporation at all temperatures, but the vapor is not commonly called *steam* till it is produced in the body of the liquid by ebullition The temperature at which this takes place increases with the pressure at ordinary atmospheric pressure it is 100° C or 212° F The temperature is influenced also by impurities in the water and by the substance of the containing vessel When ebullition begins the water remains at the same temperature, all the heat applied being employed in doing molecular work in changing water into steam This fact is expressed in ordinary language by saying that the heat becomes *latent* in the steam On condensation the heat reappears Till the moment when all the water is turned into steam, the latter is said to be *saturated* If heated still more, its temperature rises and the steam is said to be *superheated* (See phrases below) Steam is the most economical agent known for use in engines, on account of its great latent heat, coefficient of expansion and facility of condensation (See ENGINE STEAM-ENGINE) It is used largely for heating, chiefly for warming buildings but also for cooking, and in various manufactures as in brewing
Steam is used as the first element of many compound words which are self-explaining in the sense of operated by steam-power as, **steam-brake, s-capstan, s-crane, s-dredger, s-excavator, s-hoist, s-launch, s-packet, s-turbine, s-tug, s-vessel, s.-wagon, s.-winch, s-whistle, s-yacht.**
2. The visible mist or cloudlike mass of fine particles of condensed water into which aqueous vapor is condensed by cooling **3.** Any vaporous exhalation, as the *steam* from a horse's body **4.** [Colloq] Energy; force, as to put on *steam* [< AS *stedm*, vapor] Syn see CLOUD



MODERN OCEAN PASSENGER-STEAMSHIP SHOWING DETAILS OF STRUCTURE

1 Figurehead 2 Bridge-deck 3 Main-deck 4 Hawse-hole 5 F deck 6 G deck 7 H deck 8 J deck 9 Bow anchor 10 Chain-stopper 11 Boatswain's stores 12 Cable-hold 13 Anchor-crane 14 Anchor-capstans 15 Towing-capstan 16 Forward capstan engine 17 Chain-tubes 18 Carpenter shop 19 Chain-locker 20 Water-tight bulkheads 21 Crew's quarters 22 Subordinate officers' mess 23 Cabin 4th class 24 Living-quarters, 4th cabin 25 Dining-room, 4th cabin 26 Toilets and baths 4th cabin 27 Lookout for foggy weather 28 Lookout for ordinary weather 29 Derrick-booms 30 Life-boats 31 Electric provision-elevator 32 Lounging-room, 4th cabin 33 Hospital 34 Electric elevator for mail and baggage 35 Provision-room 36 Freight-hold 37 Storeroom for automobiles 38 Hatches 39 Tunnel for Steam-pipes and Cables 40 Wheel-house 41 Captain's quarters 42 Shelter-window, promenade-deck 43 Chambre de luxe 44 Officers' smoking-room 45 Officers' quarters 46 Stenographer's room 47 Cabin 1st class 48 Cabin with toilet and bath 49 Bathroom 50 Men's toilet 51 Women's toilet 52 Mail-room 53 Baggage-room 1st cabin 54 Coal-bunkers 55 Stokers' dining-room 56 Stokers' quarters 57 Passenger-elevator 58 Forward main staircase 59 Smoking-room 60 Skylights 61 Women's reading- and writing-room 62 Stateroom suites 63 Bar 64 Royal suite 65 Ballroom 66 Swimming-bath 67 Boilers 68 Stoke-hole 69 Ash-ejectors 70 Gymnasium 71 Hygienic bath 72 Baggage master's office 73 Purser's office 74 Main staircase 75 Wireless cabin 76 Restaurant and winter garden 77 Dining-room, 1st cabin 78 Vestibule 79 Second officer's bridge 80 Children's room 81 Officials' mess 82 Officers mess 83 Private dining-room 84 Cabin 2d class 85 Service-elevators 86 Kitchen, 1st cabin 87 Kitchen 2d cabin 88 Gymnasium 1st cabin 89 Cabin 3d class 90 Stewards' quarters 91 Machinists' stores 92 Engine-rooms 93 Engineers' toilets and baths 94 Staircase 2d cabin 95 Engineers' quarters 96 Restaurant-pantry 97 Promenade, 1st cabin 98 Toilets, 1st cabin 99 Children's play-room 100 Veranda-café 101 Promenade 2d cabin 102 Hall 103 Saloon 2d cabin 104 Employees' promenade 105 Dining-room, 2d cabin 106 Smoking-room 2d cabin 107 Dining room 3d cabin 108 *Staircase, 3d cabin* 109 Baggage-room, 2d cabin 110 Baggage-room, 3d cabin 111 Cold-storage plant 112 *Propeller-shaft* 113 *Double-bottom* 114 Promenade 2d cabin 115 Promenade 3d cabin main-deck 115a Promenade-deck 3d cabin 116 Smoking-room, 3d cabin 117 Saloon, 3d cabin 118 Steering-engine 119 Toilets and baths 3d cabin 120 Wash-room, 3d cabin 121 After port propeller 122 Rudder 123 After capstan-engine 124 Docking-bridge 125 Reserve wheel-house 126 Provision-derrick 127 Recreation-deck 128 Antennæ of wireless apparatus 129 Funnels 130 Photographic studio. 131 Signal halliards 132 First officer's bridge A deck and boat-deck 133 B deck and upper promenade-deck. 134 C deck and lower promenade-deck 135 Masthead-light 136 *Kitchen for 4th cabin and crew* 137 Water-line

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TYPICAL STEAM-VESSELS

1 River Steamboat 2 Sound or Tidewater Steamship 3 Steamship used on the American Great Lakes.

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—**anhydrous steam, dry s.**, steam that contains no mechanically suspended water (1) Saturated steam that is not wet Compare WET STEAM (2) Same as SUPERHEATED STEAM —**combined s**, superheated and wet steam used in conjunction —**greasy s**, steam charged with lubricating oil before entering the cylinder —**saturated s**, steam at the temperature and pressure corresponding to its condensing-point so that it can neither be cooled nor do work by expansion without some of it condensing —**steam'sau"ger**, *n* A jet apparatus for cleaning out boiler-flues by a spiral current of steam —**s.-balance**, *n* 1 The weighted lever of a safety-valve 2. Any device for utilizing steam to counterbalance an opposing force, weight, or pressure —**s -blast**, *n* A current of steam at high pressure used in accelerating drafts, blowing out boiler-flues, etc —**s.-blower**, *n.* 1. A device for discharging steam, as into a chimney to aid the draft 2. A fan-blower operated by steam-power —**s.-boiler**, *n* Same as BOILER, 2 —**s -box**, *n* 1. A steam-chest 2. A box in which any thing, as lumber, is steamed —**s -car**, *n* [U S] 1. Any car driven by steam 2. *pl* A railway-train —**s -carriage**, *n* A carriage for road use, propelled by steam-power —**s -case**, *n* A steam-chest —**s -casing**, *n* A steam-jacket —**s.-chamber**, *n* A steam-chest, steam-box, steam-dome, or steam-room —**s -chest**, *n* 1. The box or chest through which steam is delivered from a boiler to an engine-cylinder It contains the slide-valve or other device for regulating the passage of the steam See illus under CYLINDER and LOCOMOTIVE 2 A chest in which anything is steamed, as a fabric to fix its colors —**s.-chimney**, *n* A space about the uptake or flue of a boiler, for superheating steam —**s.-coal**, *n* Coal used for steam-boilers especially on steamboats —**s.-cock**, *n* See COCK¹, *n*, 6 —**s.-coil**, *n* A coil of pipe, or more frequently lengths of pipe connected by return-bends, supplied with steam, as for heating a room a form of steam-radiator —**s.-color**, *n* A dye fixed in a print by steam —**s.-crutch**, *n* Same as SOAP-CRUTCH —**s -cut**, *vt* To wear in furrows with steam as in the metal of a steam-valve —**s -cutter**, *n* A small steam-launch, a ship's cutter propelled by steam —**s -cylinder**, *n* See CYLINDER, 2 (1) —**s.-digger**, *n* A steam-shovel —**s -excavator**‡ —**s.-doctor**, *n* 1. A physician who employs steam-baths largely or exclusively in the treatment of disease 2. An independent steam feed-pump for a boiler —**s -dome**, *n* A chamber upon the top of a boiler, from which the steam passes to the cylinder or the heating-apparatus See illus under LOCOMOTIVE —**s -drier**, *n* Any device for rapid drying by means of circulating air, heated by steam-coils used in seasoning lumber, drying clothes etc —**s.-drum**, *n* A cylindrical reservoir, usually horizontal, connected by a pipe with a boiler, and intended as a store for steam —**s -edge**, *n* That edge of a distributing-valve which admits and cuts off steam distinguished from **exhaust-edge**, which opens and closes the port for exhaust **s.-ends**‡.— **s -fit**, *n* A fit rendering the escape of steam impossible —**s -fitter**, *n* One who installs or repairs steam heating-apparatus, steam pipes etc —**s -fitting**, *n* 1 The occupation of a steam-fitter 2 *pl* The paraphernalia necessary to the installation of steam heating-apparatus steam-pipes, etc —**s -gas**, *n* Superheated steam —**s.-generator**, *n* A steam-boiler —**s -gun**, *n* A gun employing the force of steam to project a missile —**s -heat**, *n* 1. *Thermodynamics* The heat required to raise water from the freezing-point to the boiling-point and then vaporize it different for different pressures 2 Heat given out by steam, as through steam-heated metallic surfaces of radiators, etc —**s -heater**, *n* A heater in which steam is employed, as by means of radiators —**s -hopper**, *n* [Eng] A large barge with a hopper, used in dredging, worked by steam and serving to carry away the material to deep water —**s -house**, *n* A building or room in which articles, as oysters, lumber, etc, are steamed —**s -injector**, *n* See INJECTOR, *n*, 2 —**s -jacket**, *n* A casing or jacket around a steam-cylinder, steam-kettle, or other vessel, so arranged that steam may occupy the space between the vessel and the casing, for the purpose of heating the former —**s.-jacket**, *vt* —**s -jammer**, *n* A jammer worked by steam —**s.-jet**, *n* A blast of steam, as from a nozle —**s -joint**, *n* A steam-tight joint —**s -kettle**, *n* 1 A large kettle or vessel, usually supplied with a steam-jacket used for steaming articles and in various manufacturing processes 2 A boiler used for cooking food for live stock —**s.-kitchen**, *n* A domestic device for cooking by steam —**s lead**, *n* Same as LEAD¹, *n*, 1 (1) —**s -loop**, *n* A pipe from a source of condensation of steam to the boiler, to return water without use of traps or other mechanism It consists of three parts — a riser from the coil or separator, a horizontal pipe and a vertical pipe or drop-leg entering the boiler —**s -mason**, *n* [Eng] A stone dressing or turning machine driven by steam —**s -metal**, *n* [Eng] Any copper alloy capable of resisting exposure to steam —**s.-motor**, *n* A steam-engine —**s -navigation**, *n* The art or act of employing steam in the propulsion and navigation of vessels —**s -navvy**, *n* A dredging- or digging-machine operated by steam —**s -organ**, *n* Same as CALLIOPE, 2 —**s -oven**, *n* An oven heated by steam under pressure —**s.-packing**, *n* Packing for (1) the piston of a steam-cylinder (2) any steam-tight joint See PACKING¹ —**s -pan**, *n* A vessel having a double bottom that forms a steam-chamber —**s.-pipe**, *n* A pipe for conveying steam (1) In a system of heating or drying by steam, a supply-pipe, as distinguished from one returning condensed water (2) A pipe leading from a boiler, as to an engine, or from an engine to a condenser, or to the air **s.-piping**†.— **s -plow**, *n* See PLOW —**s -port**, *n* 1. The end-port in a steam-chest or slide-valve seat See illus under MARINE ENGINE 2. Any port in such a chest or seat 3 The passage leading from such an opening 4 Any opening for the passage of steam —**s -power**, *n* The power of steam applied, as by a motor, to produce a desired result —**s -press**, *n* A press, as a printing-press, operated by steam —**s -printing**, *n* Printing in which steam is employed to operate the presses —**s.-propeller**, *n* A screw propeller operated by steam —**s.-pump**, *n.* See PUMP —**s -radiator**, *n* See RADIATOR, 2 —**s -ram**, *n* A steam-driven pump of the pulsometer type, especially constructed for use in deep wells —**s -road**, *n* A railway on which steam-cars run —**s -room**, *n* 1 The steam-space in a boiler 2. A room where steaming operations are carried on —**s -separator**, *n* See SEPARATOR *n*, 1 (1) —**s -shovel**, *n* See SHOVEL, *n* —**s -space**, *n* Space for steam as in the upper part of a steam-boiler —**s -stable**, *n* 1 A table or its equivalent heated by steam as used in restaurants to keep food hot, in a stereotyping-room to dry paper matrices, etc 2. A tabular arrangement of data concerning steam and its properties, as temperatures pressures densities etc —**s.-thawing**, *n* 1 Softening frozen earth for mining or excavation by means of live steam conveyed through pipes which are usually provided with drive-points permitting them to be advanced as the earth is softened 2. Any method of thawing frozen outlets pipes etc, by the application of jets of steam —**s.-tight**, *a* Capable of withstanding the pressure or preventing the passage of steam said of joints tanks etc —**s -tightness**, *n* —**s.-toe**, *n.* That toe by which an admission-valve of a steam-engine is raised See TOE —**s.-trap**, *n* An automatic device to allow the escape of water of condensation from steam-pipes See illus under TRAP —**s -turbine**, *n* See TURBINE, 2 —**s.-valve**, *n* A valve controlling the passage of steam, as from a pipe or port —**s -wheel**, *n* A kind of rotary steam-engine impelled by the action of a steam-jet on radial blades on a wheel —**s.-whistle**, *n* A powerful signal-whistle operated by a jet of steam impinging on the thin edge of an inverted cylindrical cup usually attached to a steam-boiler, as of a locomotive —**s.-worm**, *n* A spiral coil of steam-pipe —**superheated s**, **surcharged s**, steam at a temperature higher than the condensing-point corresponding to its actual volume and density, so that it will expand and do work without being condensed —**wet s**, partially condensed saturated steam, containing mechanically suspended particles of water

steam'boat", 1 stīm'bōt', 2 stēm'bōt', *n* **1.** A boat or vessel propelled by steam, as a steamship, a steam-launch, or a steam-yacht, especially, a passenger- or freight-boat of considerable size for still-water navigation Blasco de Garay, a Spanish seaman, experimented with a steamboat of 200 tons burden of his own invention in the harbor of Barcelona, Spain, in 1543 This boat attained a speed of three miles an hour The first steamboat successfully operated in the United States was built by John Fitch, and in June, 1790, it began to ply as a passenger-boat between Philadelphia and Trenton Its speed was between 7 and 8 miles an hour Robert Fulton's "Clermont" was first operated in 1807 In Scotland, William Symington's steamboat, the "Charlotte Dundas," was successfully operated as a tug on the Forth and Clyde canal in 1803, and Henry Bell's "Comet" began plying as a passenger-boat on the Clyde river in 1811 **2.** [Slang] A very energetic person —**steam'boat-bug"**, *n* A large water-beetle —**s -coal**, *n* The largest size of merchantable coal next above broken coal —**s -rolls**, *n pl* Those rolls in an anthracite-breaker which are set farthest apart, to break the coal into steamboat-coal

steam'boat"ing, 1 stīm'bōt'ıŋ, 2 stēm'bōt'ıng, *n* **1.** The operating of steamboats **2.** [Slang] Hurry in doing work, specif, in bookbinding, the shearing of the edges of book-covers or uncovered books in a pile

steamd, *pp* Steamed S S

steam'-en"gine, 1 stīm'-en'jın, 2 stēm'-ĕn'gın, *n* An engine that derives its motive force from the action of steam, commonly by confining it and utilizing the pressure, a form of heat-engine in which steam is the working fluid There is no record of the use of steam-expansion as a propulsive power up to the 17th century The contrivance described by Hero of Alexandria was a reaction turbine forced to revolve by the back-push of steam-jets issuing tangentially from a pivoted cylinder In his work on pneumatics (1601) Giovanni Battista della Porta suggested in effect the principle of steam-condensation and consequent suction incorporated by Thomas Savery in 1698 in his water-pump which, altho the first commercially successful steam-engine, consumed twenty times more coal than would a modern engine to do the same work It was operated by first forcing the water out of a closed oval vessel by steam pressure and then, after condensing the steam, utilizing atmospheric pressure to fill the vessel again with water In 1705 Thomas Newcomen greatly improved the pumping-engine by combining the principle of a cylinder and piston found in Denis Papin's engine (1690) with Savery's method of condensing the steam by artificial means In this engine the piston was raised by steam and then forced back by air-pressure after the steam had been condensed In spite of many mechanical improvements made especially by John Smeaton, this engine consumed scarcely less coal than that of Savery, and it became entirely obsolete when James Watt secured his first patents in 1769, in which he laid down principles still useful in the development of the steam-engine Watt's first great step was to add a condenser separate from the cylinder, so as to avoid the necessity of cooling the cylinder at each stroke, and thus make an enormous saving in the expenditure of heat In 1781 a second patent greatly extended the use of the steam-engine by securing a continuous revolving motion to a shaft provided with a fly-wheel The following year Watt added two improvements that practically put the steam-engine on its present modern basis The first was the double use of steam, or introducing the steam alternately at the ends of the cylinder, instead of at one end only — the principle of the reciprocating engine the second was the use of steam expansively or shutting off the steam before the piston had made its full stroke As Watt did not approve of high-pressure steam seldom using more than 7 pounds per square foot in his engines, it was left to Richard Trevithick in England and Oliver Evans in America (about 1800) to inaugurate the high-pressure (and at that time non-condensing) engine which opened the way to Stephenson and the modern locomotive The modern steam-engine is usually of the **reciprocating** type and is made in a great variety of forms It consists of a *steam-chest*, enclosing a *slide-valve* or other distributing-valve or -valves in connection with *steam-ports* for regulating the flow of steam alternately to each end of a *cylinder* containing a *piston* and at the same time opening a passage from the opposite end of the cylinder to another working cylinder to the outside air or to a condenser The to-and-fro motion of the piston through the agency of piston-rod, cross-head, and connecting-rod operates a crank, thus securing a rotary motion and rendering the force available for driving machinery A steam-engine is **stationary** when mounted in fixed and permanent form **portable** when mounted with the boiler on wheels so as to admit of being moved about to any point where the power is to be utilized **semiportable** when of small size, with the engine arranged as a fixture on top of the boiler, and **locomotive** when furnishing power to move itself about and to draw a load See LOCOMOTIVE, list under ENGINE, and illus under MARINE ENGINE

The original *steam-engine* is the Æolipile of Hero exhibited in the Serapeum of Alexandria 150 B C KNIGHT *Am Mech Dict*

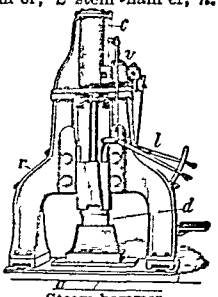
The first *steam-engine* with cylinder and piston was no doubt the invention of Denis Papin (1690) . Newcomen in conjunction with Calley (1705), made the piston engine a practical machine *Nelson's Perpetual Encyc* vol III p 418 [T N '11]

steam'er, 1 stīm'ər, 2 stēm'er, *n* **1.** Something that is propelled or worked by steam-power (1) A large steamboat, steamship as an ocean *steamer* (2) A steam fire-engine (3) A road-locomotive (4) [Colloq] An automobile propelled by steam 2 A vessel in which something is steamed (1) A domestic vessel in which food is cooked by steaming (2) A vat in which grain is steamed (3) A receptacle in which materials are reduced to pulp or otherwise disintegrated by steam (4) A steam-box or steam-chest, as for steaming lumber or fixing colors **3.** One who steams some material, as calicoes to fix their colors, or wood for bending, or oysters in a cannery **4** A steam-boiler with regard to its steam-generating power, as, a bad *steamer* **5** A steamer-duck —**steam'er-cap"**, *n* A cap to wear at sea usually of cloth and having a visor —**s -duck**, *n* A large sea-duck (*Tachyeres cinereus*), of the Falkland Islands and Straits of Magellan, that loses the power of flight when mature, but swims very rapidly, using its wings like paddles,—**s.-trunk**, *n* A trunk that fits under a ship's bunk

steam'-gage", 1 stīm'-gēj', 2 stēm'-ḡāg', *n* A gage for indicating the pressure of steam, as in a boiler usually an attachment to a boiler, having mechanism by which the steam turns a pointer on a dial bearing figures, showing the pressure in pounds to the square inch The most common varieties use either a spring or a column of mercury to act against the pressure, and in either case are connected with the boiler by a bent tube for holding water to prevent steam reaching the gage **steam'-gauge"**‡

—**thermometric steam-gage**, a gage that shows steam-pressure by the degree of expansion of a liquid as mercury, caused by the heat of the steam, a thermometer graduated to show pressure of saturated steam per unit of area instead of or in addition to degrees of temperature

steam'-ham"mer, 1 stīm'-ham'ər, 2 stēm'-hăm'ĕr, *n.* **1.** A powerful machine hammer in which a steam-cylinder mounted between guides delivers a downward blow with a ram attached to its piston, so that the impulse of the steam and the weight of the moving parts may act together in one direction, tho often the steam is used only to raise the piston and ram, which are allowed to fall by their own weight The height of the fall and the force of the blow can be regulated at will The steam-hammer, once used for the largest forgings, is now almost entirely superseded for armor plate and heavy forgings by the hydraulic press It was invented by James Nasmyth of Edinburgh in 1838



Steam-hammer
a, anvil *c*, cylinder *d*, die; *l* levers for controlling the valve-mechanism (*v*), *r*, ram.

2. [Rare] Any hammer operated by steam

steam'i-ness, 1 stīm'ı-nes, 2 stēm'ı-nĕs, *n* The quality of being steamy, vaporous, or misty

steam'ship", 1 stīm'ship', 2 stēm'shĭp', *n* A large vessel propelled by steam and designed for ocean traffic; now usually a screw steamer Compare STEAMBOAT

steam'way", 1 stīm'wē', 2 stēm'wā', *n* A channel cast around or upon a cylinder of an engine, for the admission of steam, and sometimes also for its exhaust

steam'y, 1 stīm'ı, 2 stēm'y, *a* Consisting of, like, or full of steam, emitting steam, vaporous, misty, moist.

steen, *v* & *n* Same as STEEN

ste-ap'sin, 1 stī-ap'sın, 2 stē-ăp'sın, *n* An unorganized ferment contained in pancreatic juice not yet isolated, but known by the fact that it decomposes fat into glycerin and fatty acids [< STEARIN + PEPSIN]

ste'a-rate, 1 stī'ə-rēt 2 stē'a-rāt, *n* A salt of stearic acid.

ste-ar'ic, 1 stī-ar'ık, 2 stē-ăr'ic, *a* *Chem* Of, pertaining to, or derived from stearin [< Gr *stear*, suet] —**stearic acid**, a white fatty compound ($C_{18}H_{36}O_2$) crystallizing in nacreous laminæ, contained in the more solid fats of animals as in beef- and mutton-suet, also in the fat of cows' milk, human fat, etc, and in many vegetable fats as shea-butter It is used for making candles, and then called commercially and improperly **stearin**

ste'a-rin, 1 stī'ə-rın, 2 stē'a-rĭn, *n* **1.** *Chem* Any one of three glycerids of stearic acid, specif, a white pearly crystalline compound ($C_3H_5(C_{18}H_{35}O_2)_3$) contained in many animal and vegetable fats more correctly **tristearin.** **2.** Stearic acid as used for candles [< Gr. *stear*, suet] **ste'a-rinet** — **ste-ar'ı-form**, *a* Resembling stearin —**ste'a-rin"er-y**, *n* The manufacturing of stearin

Stearns, 1stûrnz 2stĕrnş *n* **1. Frederick Pike** (11/n1851–12/-1919), an American engineer, member of the Isthmian Canal Commission built Wachusett's dam Mass **2** A county in central Minnesota 1,310 sq m county-seat St Cloud

ste"a-ro-lac'tone, 1 stī'ə-ro-lak'tōn, 2 stē a-ro-lăc'tōn, *n* *Chem* The anhydrid ($C_{18}H_{34}O_3$) of a hydroxystearic acid obtained by the action of sulfuric acid on oleic acid [< STEARIC + LACTONE]

ste"a-rol'ic, 1 stī"ə-rol'ık 2 stē"a-rōl'ic, *a* *Chem* Of or pertaining to a compound derived from oleic acid and isologous with stearic acid [< *stear-* in STEARIC + *ol-* in OLEIC] —**stearolic acid**, a crystalline compound ($C_{18}H_{32}O_2$) derived from oleic acid

ste'a-rone, 1 stī'ə-rōn, 2 stē'a-rōn, *n* *Chem* A pearly crystalline compound ($C_{34}H_{70}O$) the ketone of stearic acid, obtained variously, as by the dry distillation of stearic acid

ste"a-rop'tene, 1 stī ə-rep'tın 2 stē"a-rōp'tĕn, *n* *Chem* A solid crystalline compound that separates from a volatile oil on standing or exposure to cold Compare ELÆOPTENE [< Gr *stear* suet, + *pĕnos*, feathered, < *petomai* fly]

ste"ar-rhœ'a‡ **ste'a-ryl**, 1 stī'ə-rıl, 2 stē'a-rĭl, *n* *Chem* The radical ($C_{18}H_{35}O$) of stearic acid [< *stear-* in STEARIC + -YL]

ste'a-tite, 1 stī'ə-tıt, 2 stē'a-tīt, *n* *Mineral* Massive talc, soapstone found in extensive beds and quarried for hearths, sink-linings, coarse utensils, etc [< L *steatītis*, < Gr *steatītēs*, of dough made of flour of spelt, < *stear*, dough of flour of spelt] — **ste"a-tit'ic**, *a*

ste"a-ti'tis, 1 stī ə-tel'tıs *or* -tī'tıs 2 stē"a-tī'tis *or* -tī'tis, *n* Inflammation of the fatty tissue [< Gr *stear* (*steat-*), fat]

ste'a-to-, ste'at-, 1 stī'ə-to-, stī'at-, 2 stē'a-to-, stē'at-. From Greek *stear* (*steat-*), fat (prob < *histēmi* (√ *sta*), fix) combining forms — **ste'a-to-cele**, *n* A fatty tumor formed in the scrotum — **ste"a-tog'e-nous**, *a* Tending to cause disease of the sebaceous glands — **ste"a-tol'y-sis**, *n* *Chem* A process by which fats are emulsified before absorption — **ste"a-to-ly'tic**, *a* — **ste"a-to'ma**, *n* [-MA-TA, *pl*] *Pathol* A fatty encysted tumor in a sebaceous gland — **ste"a-tom'a-tous** (XIII), *a* — **ste"a-to-path'ic**, *a* Relating to diseases of the oil-glands of the skin — **ste"a-top'y-ga**, *n* A collection of fat upon the buttocks of some African races, especially the females — **ste"a-top'y-gous**, *a* Having or subject to steatopyga fat-buttocked — **ste"a-top'y-gy**, *n* **1.** The state of being steatopygous **2** Steatopyga — **ste"a-tor-nith'ic**, *a* Of or pertaining to the *Steatornithidæ* — **Ste"a-tor-nith'ı-dæ**, *n pl* *Ornith* A family of birds variously affiliated, especially *Coractiformes* having the palate desmognathous dorsal vertebræ opisthocœlous and a resemblance to goatsuckers guacharos **Ste"a-tor'nis**, *n* (t g) — **ste a-tor'ni-thid**, *n.* — **ste"a-tor'ni-thin** (c¹, *a* — **ste"a-tor ni-thold**, *a* & *n* — **ste"a-tor-rhe'a**, *n* Same as STEARRHEA — **ste"a-to'ses**, *n pl* *Pathol* Skin-diseases, as

a class, attended by abnormal secretion of the oil-glands or sebaceous follicles — **ste"a-to'sis**, *n* *Pathol* An abnormal deposit and accumulation of fat in the adipose tissue of a part, fatty degeneration of an organ as of the heart — **ste"a-to-zo'on**, *n* A parasitic mite (*Demodex folliculorum*) found in the sebaceous follicles

ste-boy', 1 stı-boı', 2 ste-bŏy', *interj* A command or encouragement to a dog in setting him after a man or animal **s'boy‡, st'boy‡.**

stech, 1 steh, 2 stĕh, *vi & vt* [Scot] To puff, pant, also, to cram

stech, *n* [Scot] Stuffing, guzzling, a groan, a crowd or confused mass heat

sted'fast, } 1 sted'fast *or* -fəst, 2 stĕd'fast *or* -fəst, *a* **1.**
stead'fast, } Firmly fixed in faith or devotion to duty; not fickle or wavering, constant, as, a *stedfast* friend **2.** Directed fixedly at one point or to one end, steady, as, a *stedfast* purpose **3.** [Archaic] Firmly fixed in position, firm [< AS *stedefæst*, < *stede*, place, + *fæst*, fast] Syn. see FIRM, INFLEXIBLE PERMANENT — **sted'[or stead']fast-ly**, *adv* — **sted'fast-ness**, *n* The quality or state of being stedfast **stead'fast-ness‡.**

Sted'man, 1 sted'mən, 2 stĕd'man, *n* One of the principal methods of change-ringing invented by Fabian Stedman about 1670

Sted'man, Edmund Clarence (10/11833–1/11908) An American poet, critic, and financier

stee, 1 stī, 2 stē, *n* [Prov Eng] A ladder, stile

steed, 1 stīd, 2 stēd, *n* A horse, especially a war-horse, or one for occasions of state and display now chiefly a literary or poetical use [< AS *stēda*, stud-horse, < *stōd*, stud]

steed'less, 1 stīd'les, 2 stēd'lĕs *a* Having no steed

steed'y-okes†, *n pl* Reins straps, thongs

steek, 1 stīk, 2 stēk *vt* [Scot] **1** To shut or close, as a door **2.** To pierce, stick, stitch with a needle

steek, *n* [Scot] The act of stitching a stitch, thread, pain (in the side)

steek'ing†, *n* *Stitching needlework*

steel, 1 stīl, 2 stēl, *vt* **1.** To cover with steel, fit, fasten, or weld steel to or upon, plate, edge, face with, or furnish with a layer or fitting of steel, as, to *steel* the edge of an ax **2** To fortify or strengthen with or as if with steel **3.** To make hard, severe, and unfeeling, or unyielding, harden, as, to *steel* one's heart against misfortune

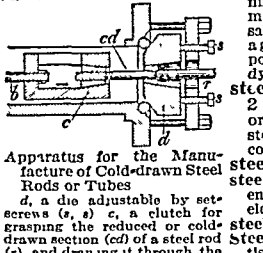
His soul was *steeled* against the grosser seductions of appetite PRESCOTT *Biog and Crit Miscell*, *C B Brown* p 12 [in 1845]

4. To give a steely appearance to **5.** [Prov Eng] To iron (clothes) — **steeled wheel** (*Car-building*), a cast-iron wheel the rim of which has been decarburized, also, one to which a certain proportion of steel has been added

steel, *a* **1** Made or composed of steel, as, a *steel* spring **2** Containing steel, as, *steel* wire **3** Resembling steel, hence, hard, obdurate, unfeeling

steel, *n* **1.** Any one of many compounds of iron (chiefly with carbon) that is decidedly malleable at some high temperature and capable of hardening greatly by sudden cooling Its carbon content varies from 3 to 2 2 per cent, and it includes most common alloys of iron that are neither distinctly wrought iron nor cast iron Varieties of steel are classified according to (1) the presence or absence of slag as **slagless steel** or **slag-bearing s**; (2) their carbon content as **decarbonized s**, **low carbon s**, or **mild s** (containing from 05 to 3 per cent of carbon and used for wire and ship plates), **medium carbon s.** (containing from 3 to 8 per cent of carbon and used for axles and rails), **high carbon s.** (containing from 8 to 2 per cent of carbon and little used except when hardened and tempered) (3) their alloys as **aluminum s**, **chrome s**, **manganese s**, etc (4) their method or process of manufacture as **acid s**, **basic s**, **Bessemer s**, **Clapp-Griffiths s**, **crucible s**, **Mushet s**, **open-hearth s**, **Robert process s**, **Stassano process s**, **Tropenas process s**, **Heroult process s**, **Colby and Kjellin process s**, **Siemens-Martin s.**

I conceive it [steel] to consist (4) of a matrix of iron which is sometimes (as in ingot-iron and annealed *steel*) comparatively, or even quite pure and sometimes (as in hardened *steel*, manganese *steel* etc) chemically combined with a portion or even the whole of the other elements which are present probably in indefinite ratios its mechanical properties being greatly affected by them and (B) of a number of independent entities which we may style minerals chemical compounds of the elements present, including iron which crystallize within the matrix and by their mechanical properties shape, size and mode of distribution also profoundly affect the mechanical properties of the composite mass though probably less profoundly than do changes of corresponding magnitude in the composition of the matrix H M HOWE *Metallurgy of Steel* vol 1 § 1, p 2 [SCI PUB CO 1894]



Apparatus for the Manufacture of Cold-drawn Steel Rods or Tubes

d, a die adjustable by set-screws (*a*, *a*) *c*, a clutch for grasping the reduced or cold-drawn section (*cd*) of a steel rod (*r*), and drawing it through the die The power is received from a hydraulic cylinder (not shown) operating on the bar *b*

2 An implement or weapon made of steel Specif - (1) A sword, as, we will fight them with *steel* **cold steel‡.** (2) A steel rod with roughened surface for use as a knife-sharpener (3) A steel strip for stiffening a corset a corset-steel (4) A piece of steel for use in striking fire with a flint (5) [Gt Brit] A preparation of iron used as a medicine (6)† A mirror. [< AS *stīle* steel]

— **alloy steel**, an alloy of iron with a metal as chromium, manganese, or nickel which imparts certain properties to the alloy The alloy steels include **chrome** or **chromium steel** (containing about 2 per cent of chromium and from 8 to 2 per cent of carbon), an alloy that hardens intensely on sudden cooling and is used for the manufacture of armor-piercing projectiles, safe-plates and crushing-machinery, **nickel s** (containing about 3 per cent of nickel and 25 per cent of carbon), combining great strength with great ductility and non-rustility, and used for the best armor-plates **manganese s** (containing about 12 per cent of manganese and 1 5 per cent. of carbon) a non-flssile alloy that exceeds all other known materials in its combination of hardness and ductility used chiefly where resistance to abrasion is required, as in crushing- and dredging-machinery, and in some car-wheels **silicon s.** (containing from 2 to 3 per cent of silicon) **tungsten s** or **wolfram** (containing from 5 to 10 per cent of tungsten and 4 to 2 per cent of carbon), a hard alloy which does not lose its hardness by friction with iron and is hence used for iron-cutting tools and for magnets, **chrome tungsten s**, of which **Taylor White s.** is a variety, contains 8 5 per cent. of tungsten, 3 to 4 per cent of chromium and 75 to 1.25 per cent of carbon, **vanadium s.** (containing from 1 to .2 per cent of vanadium to increase its tensile strength) — **bronze s**, an alloy of copper, tin, and iron used as gun-metal — **carbon s**, ordinary steel, as distinguished from chrome steel, manganese steel, etc — **cast s**, any malleable compound of iron produced by fusion, including both Bessemer and open-hearth steel, as well as crucible steel — **cement s**, steel made by cementation **blis'ter-steel"‡** — **chilled s**, steel suddenly cooled to hardness — **crucible s**, steel made in crucibles, a fine kind of cast steel — **crushed s**, steel hardened and pulverized used as a grinding powder — **German s.**, a metal made from charcoal iron obtained from bog-iron or from sparry carbonate — **high-speed s**, an alloy steel, high in tungsten or molybdenum, and used for iron-cutting tools — **homogeneous s**, cast steel without blow-holes — **India** or **Indian s**, a fine, high-tempered natural steel from southern India made direct from the ore, wootz — **ingot s**, a slagless steel containing more than 3 per cent of carbon an obsolescent term — **low s**, steel containing from 03 to 05 per cent of carbon, and hence comparatively tough and soft and usually not susceptible of hardening or tempering **mild s ‡**, **soft cast s**, **structural s ‡** — **machinery s**, *n* Steel suitable for making parts of machinery but not for cutting-tools — **molybdenum s**, steel resembling tungsten, but in which 1 per cent of molybdenum replaces 2 per cent of tungsten — **native s**, a steel or steely iron occurring in small masses and made by the ignition of coal near an iron-ore deposit — **pressed** or **compressed s**, steel molded under hydraulic pressure to increase density and avoid blow-holes — **run s** [Eng], cast steel — **self-hardening s** or **air-hardening s**, steel which hardens when raised above red-heat and allowed to cool under a moderate cold-air blast used especially as a high-speed steel — **special s**, steel in which another element than carbon gives the characteristic hardness, as chrome or nickel steel — **steel'-clad"**, *a* Clothed with steel, clad in armor, armored — **s -duck**, *n* [Prov Eng] The merganser — **s -finch**, *n* A small finch-like bird (genus *Hypochæra*) — **s -iron**, *n* A mixture of iron and steel, imperfectly made steel — **s.-mill**, *n* **1** An establishment for making and rolling steel **2.** A device for producing a stream of sparks by a steel disk rotating against a flint formerly used to give light in mines — **s -press**, *n* A machine for compressing molten steel in casting, to improve the quality of the product — **s trap**, a trap having two steel jaws that close by a spring that is liberated when an animal touches the trigger designed to grip the leg of the animal — **s -works**, *n* A plant where steel is made — **tincture of s**, a solut on of chlorid of iron in alcohol used as a tonic — **tools s**, *n* Steel of superior quality, that can be highly tempered for use in making cutting-tools — **weld s**, a slag-bearing iron containing more than 3 per cent of carbon

steel'-blue", 1 stīl'-blū", 2 stēl'-blu", *a* Having a color similar to the bluish tinge of certain steels

steel'-blue", *n* A steel-blue color

steel'-bow" goods, 1 stīl'-bau", 2 stēl'-bow" *Scots Law* Corn, cattle, straw, and implements furnished by the landlord to his tenant to stock and till the land, the tenant agreeing to restore them in kind at the end of his lease

steel'-boy", 1 stīl'boı", 2 stēl'-bŏy", *n* *Ir Hist* A member of a band of insurgents of Ulster, Ireland, that committed agrarian crimes about 1772 [C]

steeld, *pp* Steeled S S

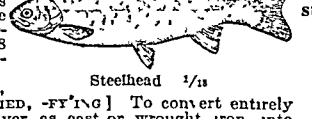
Steele, 1 stīl, 2 stēl *n* **1. Joel Dorman** (5/11836–5/11886), an American educator, author **2 Sir Richard** (1672–9/11729), an Irish dramatist essayist edited *The Tatler* **3.** A county in S E Minnesota 426 sq m, county-seat, Owatonna **4.** A county in E North Dakota, 720 sq m county-seat Sherbrooke **5.** A town in Rhine province, Prussia, Germany

steel'en†, *a* Made of steel [with steel

steel'er¹, 1 stīl'ər, 2 stēl'er, *n* One who plates or treats

steel'er², *n* In ship-building, same as STEALER, 2

steel'head", 1 stīl'hed", 2 stēl'hĕd", *n* [Local, U. S] **1.** A species of trout (*Salmo gairdneri*), found from California to Alaska it is migratory like the salmon and its average weight is 8 pounds **2.** The ruddy duck


Steelhead 1/13

steel'i-fy, 1 stīl'i-fı, 2 stēl'i-fy, *vt* [-FIED, -FY'ING] To convert entirely or in its outside layer, as cast or wrought iron, into steel [< STEEL + -FY] — **steel"i-fi-ca'tion**, *n* The conversion of iron into steel [being steely

steel'i-ness, 1 stīl'i-nes, 2 stēl'i-nĕs, *n* The quality of

steel'ing, 1 stīl'ıng, 2 stēl'ing, *n* *Engr* **1** The coating of engraved copper plates with a protective film of iron by electrolysis to increase their durability **2** Case-hardening

steel'ing-strake", *n* Same as STEALING-STRAKE

Steell, 1 stīl, 2 stēl, **Sir John** (9/11804–9/11891) A Scottish sculptor, *Wellington*, *Scott*, etc [ufacturer

steel'man"ter, 1 stīl'mən tər, 2 stēl'mən-ter, *n* A steel-man-

Steel'ton, 1 stīl'tən, 2 stēl'ton, *n* A borough in Dauphin county, Pa, known for its steel works

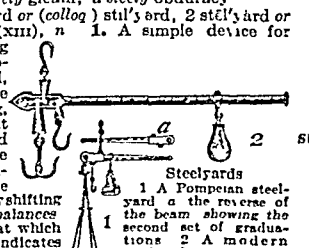
steel'ware", 1 stīl'wār" 2 stēl'war", *n* Steel wares collectively

steel'work", 1 stīl'wŭrk", 2 stēl'wŭrk", *n* Articles made of steel [worker in steel

steel'-work"er, 1 stīl'-wŭrk"ər, 2 stēl'-wŭrk"er, *n* A

steel'y, 1 stīl'ı, 2 stēl'y, *a* Made of, resembling, or containing steel, suggesting steel, like that which comes from steel, figuratively, having a steel-like hardness, as, a *steely* frame, a *steely* gleam, a *steely* obduracy

steel'yard, 1 stīl'yərd *or* (*colloq*) stīl'ərd, 2 stēl'yard *or* (*colloq*) stīl'yard (XIII), *n* **1.** A simple device for weighing consisting of a scale-beam supported near one end, the article to be weighed being hung, usually by a hook, at the short end, and the counterpoise weight on the graduated long arm The weighing is effected by shifting the weight until it balances when the number at which the weight rests indicates the number of pounds, etc



Steelyards

1 A Pompeian steelyard *a* the reverse of the beam showing the second set of graduations 2 A modern steelyard

The scale-beam is often made with two supporting hooks on opposite sides at different distances from the ends, corresponding with a double set of graduations on the beam, and giving it a wide range **2** Any object resembling a steelyard, as the arm of a lever safety-valve [< STEEL *n*, + YARD (enclosure), meant to be a translation of MD *staelhof*, sample-yard] **steel'yards‡** — **crane'-steel"yard**, *n* A steelyard used for weighing objects while suspended on a hoisting-apparatus — **Merchants of the S** (*Eng Hist*), an association of traders from the Hanseatic towns Germany, settled in London, England, in 1250, near the king's steelyard, which was used to weigh goods imported into London The early trade of the city was developed by their enterprise, but under Edward VI they were deprived of their privileges, and they were expelled by Elizabeth in 1597

steem¹†, *v & n* **1** Gleam **2** Esteem **stem†.**

steem²†, *n* Steam

steen, 1 stīn, 2 stēn, *vt* [Prov Brit] **1** To line with stones: fit, pave, or mend with stones **2** To pelt with stones

steen, 1 stīn, 2 stēn, *n* **1** *Archeol* A stone urn or jar **2** Same as STEENING **3** [Prov Eng] A large box filled with stones used in pressing cheese **4†.** A vessel of clay or stone [< AS *stēna*, < *stān*, stone] — **steen'ing**, *n* **1.** *Arch* The stone or brick lining of a well vault, or the like **2** [Prov Eng] A path paved with pebbles **stein'ing‡.**

Steen, Jan (1626–2/11679) A Dutch painter of tavern scenes

steen'bok", 1 stīn'[or stēn']bok", 2 stēn'[or stən']bŏk", *n* A small African antelope (genus *Nanotragus*) frequenting rocky places, as *N tragulus*, common in South Africa [< D *steenbok*, < *steen*, stone, + *bok*, buck]


Head of the Steenbok 1/10

steen'bras, 1 stēn'bras, 2 stən'-brās, *n* [S Afr] A large sparoid food-fish (*Dentex rupestris*) common in the Cape seas

Steen'le, 1 stīn'ı 2 stēn'ı, *n* **1.** [Scot] Stephen a diminutive form **2.** George Villiers, first Duke of Buckingham See quotation

When first introduced to James I the king pointed out his [George Villiers's] imagined likeness to a beautiful head of St Stephen at Whitehall whence he gave him the pet name of *Steenie* which he ever after retained BREWER *Historic Note-Book* p 851 [in 1891]

Steen-kerk'e, 1 stēn-kerk'ə, 2 stən-kĕrk'e *n* A village in Hainaut province, Belgium Here the French defeated the English July 24, 1692

steen'kirk", } 1 stīn'kŭrk", stain'kŭrk" 2 stēn'kirk", stīn'-
stein'kirk", } kirk", *n* *Archeol* A lace cravat negligently worn, in fashion after the battle of Steenkirk (1692) in Belgium, where the French gentlemen had to fight with disarranged cravats, also, one of various articles of apparel or the toilet, as wigs, buckles, powder, etc, named from the same event **steen'kerke‡**

Steen'son, 1 stīn'sən, 2 stēn'son, **Steenie.** In Scott's *Redgauntlet*, the piper grandfather of the blind fiddler, Wandering Willie whose tale recounts the piper's journey to hell to get the receipt for his rent from Sir Robert Redgauntlet

Steen'wyk, 1 stēn'vaik, 2 stən'vyk, **Hendrik, the Elder** (1550–1604) A Flemish painter **Steen'wijk‡**

steep, 1 stīp, 2 stēp, *v* **I.** *t* **1.** To soak in a liquid, usually with heat below the boiling-point, till the liquid has had a certain action on the substance or has absorbed its special properties, macerate, as, to *steep* tea **2.** To wet thoroughly and completely, soak, drench

That my fraile eyes these lines with teares do *steepe*
SPENSER *Faerie Queene* bk 1, can 3 st 2

3. Figuratively, to imbue or impregnate thoroughly with the influence of something, as, *steeped* in crime

The sunset had been unspeakably grand *steeping* the zenith in violet and flooding the base of the heavens with crimson light TYNDALL *Hours of Exercise, The Weisshorn* p 94 [a 1871]

4 [Prov Eng] To tilt, as a barrel

II 1 To undergo maceration by long soaking, mingle gradually in an infusion, as, the herb *steeps* slowly [< Ice *steypa*, overturn, < *stūpa* stoop] Syn. see DRENCH — *Prep in*, *rarely with*, *especially in sense of definition* 1 2

steep, *a* **1.** Making a large angle with the plane of the horizon, impossible or difficult to ascend or descend safely, on account of the inclination, having a sharp pitch, precipitous, sheer, as, a *steep* hill, a *steep* roof **2.** [Colloq] Rising sharply above what is usual or expected, excessive, exorbitant, high, as, a *steep* price **3.** *Meteor* Having a large value per unit of distance applied to gradients See HORIZONTAL BAROMETRIC GRADIENT, under GRADIENT **4†.** Difficult of access, lofty, high **5†.** Bright, fiery, glittering [< AS *steāp*, steep, akin to STOOP, *v*] Syn abrupt high, precipitous, sharp, sheer *High* is used of simple elevation, *steep* is said only of an incline where the vertical measurement is sufficiently great in proportion to the horizontal to make it difficult of ascent *Steep* is relative an ascent of 100 feet to the mile on a railway is a *steep* grade a rise of 500 feet to the mile makes a *steep* wagon-road, a roof is *steep* when it makes with the horizontal line an angle of more than 45° A *high* mountain may be climbed by a winding road nowhere *steep*, while a little hill may be accessible only by a *steep* path A *sharp* ascent or descent is one that makes a sudden, decided angle with the plane from which it starts a *sheer* ascent or descent is perpendicular, or nearly so *precipitous* applies to that which is of the nature of a precipice, and is used especially of a descent *abrupt* is as if broken sharply off and applies to either acclivity or declivity See HIGH — Ant. easy, gentle, gradual level low, slight

steep¹, *n* A precipitous place, hill, mountain, ascent, or descent, any elevated object that slopes with a large angle to the plane of the horizon, a cliff; precipice

The giddy *steeps* Tower bare or sylvan from the narrow deeps
WORDSWORTH *Descriptive Sketches* st 5.

— **steep'-down"**, *a* Deep and precipitous — **s -to**, *a* [Colloq] Rising precipitously above navigable water said of a steep shore or cliff that has a channel or deep water close beside it [C] — **s -up**, *a* [Rare] Ascending steeply — **steep'ful†**, *a* Precipitous — **steep'ish**, *a*

steep², *n* **1.** The process of steeping, or the state of being steeped, as, the hops are in *steep* **2** A liquid or bath in which any thing is or is to be steeped, especially, a fertilizing liquid to hasten the germination of seeds, **3** [Prov Eng] Rennet — **steep'-grass"**, *n* Common butterwort (*Pinguicula vulgaris*) **steep'weed"‡**, **steep'-wort"‡** — **s -tub**, *n* A tub in which malt or other material is steeped — **s -water**, *n* Water prepared for steeping something or water in which something has been steeped

steep³, *n* *Metal* Same as BRASQUE *n*

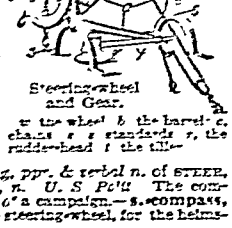
steep'en, 1 stīp'n 2 stēp'n, *vt* To become steep or steeper

steep'er, 1 stīp'ər 2 stēp'er, *n* A vat or vessel for steeping

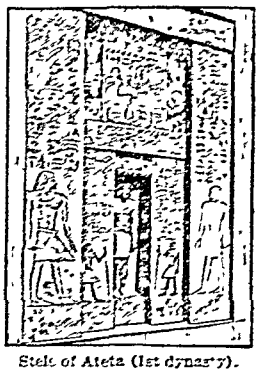
steep'i-ness†, *n* Steepness

steep'le, 1 stī'pl, 2 stĕ'pl, *vt* [STEP'LED, STEP'LD, STEE'PLING] [Rare] To rise, stand, or to rear as a steeple.

stee'pl(e), *n* 1. A lofty structure rising above the roof of a church, or rarely of some other building, usually a tower surmounted with a spire, a tower or turret that tapers to a point and commonly contains a belfry.
Among all the buildings the most noble objects were the steeples built upon the churches JOHN ADAMS *Works. Defence of the Constitution* in vol. v, p 229. (L. & co. 1851.)
2. A lofty head-dress worn by women in the 14th century. 3. A conical or pyramidal pile of drying fish. [< AS *stēpel*, < *stēap*, steep] — **stee'ple-crown"ed**†, *n* A steeple-crowned hat — **s.-crowned**, *a* 1. Crowned or surmounted with a steeple 2. Having a high round, and tapering crown: said of a hat; also, wearing such hat — **s.-fair'**, *n* [Humorous] A fair where church livings might be bought — **s. hat**, a steeple-crowned hat — **s.-house'**, *n* A church-building: a name given by the early Friends — **s.-hunting**, *n* Steeplechasing — **s.-jack**, *n* A man whose occupation is to climb steeples and other tall structures, as for making repairs [HARDWICK, 1.
stee'ple-bush", 1 stē'pl-bush' 2 stē'pl-bush', *n* Same as
stee'ple-chase", 1 stē'pl-chās' 2 stē'pl-chās', *n* A race on horseback across a tract of country, in which fences, ditches, and other obstacles are to be leaped: said to have been originally to see which rider could first reach some conspicuous distant object, as a church-steeple. Race-courses with designated boundaries and artificial obstructions are commonly used for the modern steeple-chase — **stee'ple-chas"er**, *n* A person who rides in a steeple-chase also, a horse used in or trained for steeple-chasing — **stee'ple-chas"ing**, *n*
stee'pled, } 1 stē'pld, 2 stē'pld, *a* 1. Having or sur-
stee'pld', } mounted by a steeple or steeples; as, a *steepled* town or cathedral. 2. High and conical, as a hat-crown.
stee'ple-top", 1 stē'pl-top'; 2 stē'pl-tōp', *n* [Whalers' Cant] The right whale
stee'ple-wise†, *adv* Like a steeple
steep'ly, stēp'li; 2 stē'pli, *adv* In a steep manner, at a steep angle, precip to a'y; as, the hill rises *steeply*.
Too wide for leaping, as I too slowly leard. For climbers to essay, steeply JEAN INGELOW *Honora* pt. I., st. 1.
steep'ness, 1 stēp'nes; 2 stēp'nēs, *n* The quality of being steep.
steept, *pp* Steeped. S S
steep'weed", 1 stēp'wēd'; 2 stēp'wēd', *n*. Same as STEEPGRASS **steep'wort"**.
steep'y, 1 stē'pi; 2 stē'pi, *a*. [Poet] Steep; precipitous
steer†, 1 stir, 2 stīr, *v* I. *t* 1. To guide in a desired direction, as by a rudder or other means, turn or keep on a given course; as, to *steer* a ship, an aeroplane, a motor-car, a balloon, or a sled.
Who steer the plough but cannot steer their feet
Clear of the grave. EMERSON *Humanities* st. 2
2. To pass over by steering, pursue, as, to *steer* one's way through a labyrinth. 3. [Colloq] To lure or decoy for the purpose of swindling, as in pursuing a bunco game, also, to direct by political chicanery 4†. To control; manage, govern. 5†. To contrive.
II. 1. To guide a vessel by means of a rudder; as, he knows how to *steer*. 2. To go in a given direction, as guided by a rudder or otherwise; guide or direct one's course, conduct oneself, as, the ship *steers* this way.
Leaking like a Bellerophont, steering like a dray —
Out we took the Bolivar out across the bay
KIPLING *Ballad of the Bolivar* st. 2.
3. To be subject to the action of the helm, or of any guidance; as, the steamer *steers* easily [< AS *stēoran*, < *stēor*, n. helm] — **to steer a trick at the wheel** (*Naut.*), to take a turn at the wheel. In *steering* — **to s. clear of**, to *steer* so as not to come in contact with or be endangered by; avoid connection with; keep clear of — **to s. small** or **with a small helm** (*Naut.*), to *steer* with but slight movement of the helm, while keeping to the course.
steer', *n* [Rare] To change to a *steer* by castration
steer', *v* [Scot] I. *t* To disturb, arouse trouble, confuse.
II. *i* To rouse oneself, hasten.
steer, *a* [Prov Eng. or Scot] 1. Rough harsh. said of the weather 2. Stern austere strong 3. Stiff weary
steer, *n* 1. A young male of the ox kind; especially, a castrated animal from two to four years old. The young female animal is called *heifer* 2. [U S] A castrated male ox of any age, as, a car-load of Texas *steers* See plate of CATTLE [< AS *stēor*, steer, akin to OHG *stūri*, strong.]
steer', *n* 1. [Slang, U S] A tip or pointer direction, as, to give one a *steer* in business 2†. A rudder or helm 3†. A helmsman guide [< AS *stēor*, rudder]
steer', *n* [Scot] A stir tumult [*steered*.
steer'a-bl(e), 1 stir'a-bl 2 stīr'a-bl, *a* Capable of being
steer'age, 1 stir'ij 2 stīr'ij, *n* 1. That part of an ocean passenger-vessel, usually on or below the main deck and now commonly forward, occupied by those who travel at the lowest rates, chiefly immigrants 2. In a war vessel, the portion of the berth-deck just forward of the wardroom and furnished with lockers, mess tables and sometimes with berths, appropriated as the quarters of midshipmen or junior officers (now called **junior officers' quarters**), clerks etc
3. The act of steering, pilotage; direction; guidance, as, the proper *steerage* of a boat 4. The state of being steered; the action of that which is steered, the effect of the helm on the vessel, or the peculiar manner in which a vessel is affected by the helm, as, the vessel has an easy *steerage* 5. [Archaic] That by which anything is steered or guided, steering-apparatus, a helm; rudder. 6†. Course direction 7†. The stern of a vessel.
steer'idge†. — **steer'age-pas"sen-ger**, *n* A passenger carried in the steerage
steer'age-way", 1 stir'ij-wē', 2 stīr'ij-wā', *n* Sufficient movement of a vessel to enable it to answer the helm
steerd, *pp* Steered. S S
steer'er, 1 stir'er, 2 stīr'er, *n* 1. One who steers, a helmsman. 2. A contrivance for steering or guiding 3. A buncosteerer. See BUNCO


Steering-wheel and Gear.
a, the wheel; b, the barrel; c, chains; d, standards; e, the rudder-head; f, the tiller

Steer'forth, 1 stir'forth 2 stīr'forth, *James*. In Dickens's *David Copperfield* a blameless but helpless little man,
steer'ing, 1 stir'ing, 2 stīr'ing, *ppr.* & *verbal n.* of STEER, *v* — **steering-com-mit"tee**, *n. U. S. Polit* The committee directing the conduct of a campaign. — **s.-compass**, *n.* A compass in front of the steering-wheel, for the helmsman's guidance — **s.-engine**, *n Naut.* An engine for operating the rudder of a ship — **s.-gear**, *n* 1. *Naut* The apparatus for controlling a vessel's rudder, including usually a steering-wheel and connections In large vessels steam-power is applied to assist the helmsman. 2. The guiding mechanism of an aeroplane, a tract steering, tri-cycle, or the like — **s.-stall**, *n* A stall-ingest — **s.-wheel**, *n* 1. *Naut* A vertical wheel with handles at convenient distances along the rim, by which motion is communicated to the rudder by the wheel-ropes or other connections See illus in first column. 2. A hand-wheel, for guiding an automobile or other heavy vehicle Compare CHASSIS
steer'less†, *a* Being without a rudder.
steer'ling, 1 stir'ling, 2 stīr'ling, *n* A young steer
steers'man, 1 stirz'man, 2 stīrz'man, *n* [-MEN, *pl*] One who steers a boat, a helmsman. **steer'mant**. — **steers'man-ship**, *n* The art of steering; skill in steering.
steers'mate†, *n* A companion or assistant at the helm.
steer'stree"†, *n* A rudder; plow-handle **steer'staff"**†.
steer'y, 1 stir'i; 2 stīr'i, *n*. [Scot] A stir; bustle
steevel, 1 stēv; 2 stēv, *v*. [STEEVED; STEEVING] *Naut* I. *t* To give (a bowsprit) more See STEEVE, *n*
II. *i* To have angular elevation from the horizontal [< STEEVE, *v*, < AS *stīfan*, < *stīf*, stiff]
steeve†, *n* 1. *Naut* To stow, as cargo, by using a steeve or a jack-screw 2. [Scot] To pack cram [Var of STIVE, *v*, < OF. *estiver*, < L *stipo*, crowd together]
steeve†, *n* [Prov. Eng] To stiffen — **steeve**, *a* Stiff. **stelvet**.
steeve, *n*. The angular elevation of a bowsprit from the horizontal. **steer'ing**†. [In stowing cargo
steeve†, *n*. A derrick or a spar with a block at one end used
steeve'ly, 1 stī'li, 2 stīv'li, *adv* [Scot] Stiffly; steadily.
Stef'rens, 1 stē'rens, 2 stē'rens **George** (?/1736–†/1800) An English Shakespearian commentator and editor
Ste'fáns-son, 1 stē'fan-sōn 2 stē'fan-sōn, **Vilhjálmur** (?/1879–) Arctic explorer and author; born in Canada of Icelandic parentage [Norwegian philosopher and novelist.
Stef'fens, 1 stef'ens, 2 stef'ens, **Heinrich** (?/1773–†/1845) A
steg, 1 steg; 2 stēg, *n* [Prov Eng.] 1. A stag. 2. Gander.
steg'a-no-, steg'an-, steg'no-, 1 steg'a-no-, steg'an-, steg'no-; 2 stēg'a-no-, stēg'an-, stēg'no- From Greek *steganos* or *stegnos*, covered (< *stegō*, cover): combining forms — **steg'a-nog'ra-phist**, *n* One who writes in cipher — **steg'a-nog'ra-phy**†, *n*. The art of writing in cipher; cryptography — **Steg'a-noph-thal'ma-ta**, *n pl Zoöph* The *Stegophthalmata* — **steg'a-noph-thal'mate**, *a* & *n* — **steg'a-noph-thal'ma-tous**, *a* — **Steg"a-noph-thal'mi-a**, *n. pl Zoöph* The *Steganophthalmia* — **steg"a-noph-thal'mic**, **steg'a-noph-thal'mous**, *a* — **Steg'a-nop'o-des**, *n. pl. Ornith* An order or suborder of carinate birds with all four toes connected by a web, including cormorants, frigate-birds pelicans and gannets — **steg'a-no-pod**, *a* & *n* — **steg'a-nop'o-dan**, *a* — **steg'a-nop'o-dous**, *a* — **steg'a-nous**, *a* Conr'ipated.
steg'month", 1 steg'munth', 2 stēg'munth', *n*. Obs The period intervening between childbirth and perfect recovery, usually one month. [< Gr. *stegē*, cover, — MONTH]
steg-no'sis, 1 steg-nō'sis 2 steg-nō'sis, *n* Constriction of pores and vessels, constipation suppression of normal evacuations — **steg-not'ic**. I. *a* Tending to produce constriction, astringent II. *n* Any medicine efficacious in checking excretions or producing constriction of vessels
steg'o-, **steg'-**, 1 steg'o-, steg'-, 2 stēg'o-, stēg'-, From Greek *stegē*, cover, combining forms. — **Steg"o-car'pi**, *n. pl Bot* A group of true mosses in which the capsules open by a deciduous lid or operculum. — **steg"o-car'pous**, *a Bot.* Having a capsule with a deciduous lid or operculum relating to the *Stegocarpi* — **Steg"o-ceph'a-lia**, **Steg"o-ceph'a-li**, *n pl Herp* An extinct division of amphibians, especially a suborder with basioccipital, supraoccipital, intercalary, and supratemporal bones **Steg"o-ce-pha'li-æ**. — **steg'o-ceph"al**, *n* — **steg"o-ce-pha'li-an**, *a* & *n* — **steg"o-ceph'a-lous**, *a* — **Steg"o-ce-pha'li-dæ**, *n. pl Crust* A family of gammaridean amphipods having short antennæ the upper three at the base and palpi short and single-jointed. **Steg"o-ceph'a-lus**, *n* (L. g) — **steg"o-ceph'a-lid**, *n* — **steg"o-ceph'a-loid**, *a* — **steg"o-crot'a-phous**, *a Zool* Having a bony covering over the sides of the skull protecting the temporal fossæ a condition characteristic of turtles and some mammals (*Lophiomyida*) — **steg'o-don**, *n* A stegodont elephant — **steg'o-dont**, *a* Of, pertaining to, or designating a genus or subgenus (*Stegodon*) of elephants found fossil in eastern parts of the Old World and connecting the true elephants with the mastodons — **Steg-og'na-tha**, *n pl Conch* A division of gasteropodous pulmonates with imbricated plications to the jaw, including *Punctida* and *Orthalicida* — **steg-og'na-thous**, *a*
Steg"o-my'ia, 1 steg'o-mī'ia, 2 stēg'o-mī'a, *n Entom* 1. A genus of mosquitoes with scaled clypeus, of the family *Culicidæ*, including *Stegomyia calopus* or *fasciata*, the species that transmits yellow fever See mosquito 2. [s-] An insect of this genus, the genus bearing mosquito of yellow fever [< STEGO- + Gr *myia*, fly]
steg'or-ri-line, *a Craniom* Having nasal bones forming an angular bridge: said of a skull — **Steg"o-sau'ri-a**, *n. pl Herp* The *Thecospondyli* — **steg"o-sau'ri-an**, *a* & *n* — **Steg"o-sau'ri-dæ**, *n. pl Herp* A Jurassic family of the theropodian dinosaurians with narrow ischia meeting in midline and short metatarsals — **steg"o-sau'roid**, *n* — **steg"o-sau'roid**, *a* & *n* — **Steg"o-sau'rus**, *n* 1. *Herp* A genus typical of *Stegosauridæ* 2. [s-] [-RI, *pl*] A herbivorous dinosaurian of this genus as *Stegosaurus stenops*, from the Jurassic of the Rocky Mountain region, about 20 feet long, with enormous bucklers, some of which had spines See DINOSAURIA.
steg-gu'rous, 1 steg-gū'rus 2 steg-gū'rus *a* Having terminal vertebræ and hæmapophyses consolidated into an expanded vertical plate, as certain fishes [< STEGO- + Gr *oura*, tail]
Stei'er, *n*. Same as STEYR
Stei'er-mark, 1 stī'er-märk' 2 shtī'er-märk, **Ottokar von**. A German historian of the 13th century. **von Hor'neck**†.
steik, 1 stēk, 2 stīk, *n* [Scot] Same as STEEK.
Stei'la-coom, } 1 stī'la-kūm; 2 stī'la-kōm *n* A town in
Stei'la-kum, } Pierce county, Wash.
stein, 1 stīn or (G) shtīn; 2 stīn or (G) shtīn, *n* [G] A stone beer-mug holding usually a pint, also the quantity of beer served in such a mug.
stein', *n*. Same as STEEN.
Stein', 1 shtīn 2 shtīn *n*. 1. **Charlotte von** (?/1742–†/1827) a friend and correspondent of Goethe. 2. **Heinrich Friedrich Karl, Freiherr von** (?/1757–†/1831). a Prussian statesman. 3. **Lorenz** (?/1815–†/1890), a German economist.
Stein'ber'ger, 1 stīn'bēr'ger 2 stīn'bēr'ger, *n* A highly esteemed variety of Rhenish white wine See WINE.
stein'bok", *n*. Same as STEENBOK. **stein'buck"**.
Stei'ner, 1 shtī'ner; 2 shtī'ner, **Jakob** (?/1796–†/1863) A Swiss geometrician. — **Stei-ne'ri-an**, *a* — **Steinerian curve**, the locus of points whose first polars with respect to a curve have double points. — **S. polygon**, a figure composed of vertices connected by intersecting lines.
steing, *n* [Prov. Brit] Same as STING.
stein'gale, 1 stīn'gor stēn'gāl, 2 stīn'gor stēn'gāl, *n* [Prov. Eng] The stanch.
stein'ing, *n. Arch.* Same as STEEVING
Stei'nitz, 1 shtīn'mets; 2 shtīn'mēts *n* 1. **Charles Proteus** (?/1865–†/1923), an American electrical engineer and author *Radiation, Light and Illumination* 2. **Karl Friedrich von** (?/1796–†/1877), a German general; defeated the Austrians in three successive battles, June 27–29, 1866 fought at Gradcholtz
Stein'thal, 1 shtīn'tōl, 2 shtīn'tāl, *n*. Same as BAUDELAIRE.
steirk, *n*. [Prov. Eng] Same as STIRK.
Stel"ro-ne'ma, 1 stel'ro-nī'ma 2 stel'ro-nē'ma *n Bot* A small genus of North-American herbs belonging to the family *Primulaceæ*. They have opposite leaves and spreading yellow flowers with deeply cleft corolla and fine staminodia alternate with the stamens [< Gr *stelros*, sterile, — *nema*, thread]
stel-ro'sis, 1 stel-rō'sis; 2 stel-rō'sis *n* [Gr.] *Pathol* Sterility.
stelve, *n* & *vt* [Prov Eng] Same as STIVE†.
stelt, *n* Same as STEEL.
stelet, *v*. & *n* Same as STEAL
ste'li, } 1 stē'li, -lo; 2 stē'li, -la, *n*. [-LAI, -LÆ, 1 -loi, -li;
ste'la, } 2 -li, -lē, *pl*] *Archæol.* An upright slab or tablet of stone, often elaborately sculptured, either sepulchral or intended for public use, as for laws, decrees, treaties, milestones, etc Compare CIPPUS.
The stelæ narrow, slender slabs of stone gently tapering towards the top with the name of the deceased upon them,' are the most common form of monuments for the dead throughout Greece. JULIA B. DE FOREST *Short Hist Art Greek Art* p 60 (P & E.)


Stele of Ateta (1st dynasty). At Sakkara, near Memphis.

[< L *stela*, < Gr. *stēlē*, < *histēmi* (√*stā*), stand.] — **ste'lar**, **ste'lene**, *a*
stelet, 1 stēl 2 stēl, *n* 1. Same as STALE†, *n*, 2. 2. *Bot* An axial cylinder of tissue in an exogenous stem or root 3†. A stale or stalk. [< AS *stæl*, stalk.] — **ste'lic**, *a*
stel'ech-ite, 1 stel'ek-īt 2 stē'lek-it *n*. A fine quality of stoneware. [< Gr. *stelechos*, trunk]
Ste-lech'o-pus, 1 stē-lek'o-pus, 2 stē-lek'o-pūs, *n* See NYCTERIDA. [< Gr *stelechos*, trunk of a tree, — *pous*, foot]
Stel"e-cho-to'ke-a, 1 stel'i-ko-tō'ki-a 2 stē'le-ko-tō'ke-a, *n pl Zool* An order of colonial *Anthozoa* embracing erect forms, in which a much elongated mother-zooid forms the stem or axis of the colony, the daughter-zooids being borne as lateral buds upon the stem including the sea-fans — **stel"e-cho-to'ke-an**, *a*, & *n* [as a style columnar.
ste'lene, 1 stī'lin, 2 stē'lēn, *a* [Rare] Resembling or used
stellt, *n* To fix, place permanently
stell, 1 stel, 2 stēl, *n* [Prov. Brit] 1. A shelter for cattle; fold stall. 2. A brook or salmon-pool also an open drain or ditch. 3. A prop or support, especially for barrels 4. *pl* Notches in the ice to have the feet in curling 5. A still. 6†. A station, lodge fixed place of abode.
stel'lar, 1 stel'er 2 stel'ar *n* [-LE, 1 -i 2 -ē *pl*] 1. *Sporg* An aster spicule 2. *Surg* A star-shaped bandage employed in fractures or dislocations in the region of the shoulders, collar-bone, shoulder-blade, etc [L, star]
Stel'la, *n* 1. A feminine personal name. F Es"telle', Les'tel', 2 Es'tēl'. Sp Es-te'la, 1 es-te'lya, 2 es-tē'lya 2. **Jacques** (1596–1657) a French painter 3. **Hester Johnson** (1681–1726) a name given to her by Jonathan Swift, her lover 4. In Sir Philip Sidney's *Astrophel and Stella*, the name applied to Penelope Devereux (1562?–1607), daughter of the first earl of Essex.
stel'lar, 1 stel'er, 2 stel'ar, *a* 1. Of or pertaining to the stars, astral, celestial, as, the *stellar* regions
There is every reason to believe that stellar heat and light bear the same proportion to each other that solar heat and light do S NEWCOMB *Popular Astronomy* pt. iv p 501 (L. 1878.)
2. Same as STELLATE, 2 [< LL *stellaris*, < L *stella*, star] — **stellar focus**, same as PRINCIPAL FOCUS — **s. month**, same as SIDEREAL MONTH.
Stel-la'ri-a, 1 stē-lā'ri-a 2 stē-lā'ri-a *n Bot* A genus of usually weak, tufted plants of the pink family (*Caryophyllaceæ*) — the chickweeds or starworts — having opposite leaves and white starlike flowers with 4 or 5 deeply 2-cleft petals. Compare ALSINE [< L *stella*, star]
Stel'lar-ton, 1 stel'er-ton 2 stel'ar-ton, *n* A town in Pictou district Nova Scotia province, Canada
stel'late, 1 stel'it, 2 stel'āt, *a* 1. Star-shaped or starlike; radiating, as mineral fibers or prisms.
Numerous cavities . . . left by the removal of stellate groups of bladed crystals. T. S HUNT in *Geol Survey of Canada 1876–1877* p 222 (in repr 1878.)
2. *Germ* Pairing about its center more than once, as in case of a polygon. [< L *stello* (pp *stellatus*), set with stars < *stella*, star] **stel'lat-ed**. — **stellate leaves**, verticillate leaves, when narrow and more than four — **stel'late-pil'lose**, *a* Pilose with star-shaped hairs — **s.-pubescent**, *a Bot* Having tufts of hairs that radiate from a common center
stel'late-ly, 1 stel'it-li 2 stē'lāt-ly, *adv* In a stellate manner so as to diverge or radiate like the rays of a star
stel-la'tion†, *n* 1. The process of becoming a star or constellation. 2. A constellation. 3. Radiation of light.
stel'la-tu-ret, *v* Same as STELLIONATE.
stelled, *a* Fixed, as the stars
stel'leer†, *n*. A steelyard. **stel'leeret**.
Stel'len-bosch, 1 stel'en-bosh 2 stē'len-bŏsh *n* 1. A division in S Cape of Good Hope province, Union of South Africa. 2. Its capital.
stel'ler, 1 stel'er; 2 stel'er, *n* The rhythm or measure. [< G W. *Steller*, German naturalist] **stel'ler-ine**.
Stel-ler'i-da, 1 stel-ler'i-da 2 stē-ler'i-da *n pl* Echin The *Asteroidea*; < LL *stellaris*; see STELLAR] — **stel'ler-id**, *n*. — **stel-ler'i-dan**, *a* & *n*. — **stel"ler-id'e-an**, *n*.

Stel"ler-ol'de-a, 1 stel"ər-el'di-ə, 2 stĕl"er-ŏl'de-a, *n* *Zool* A class of echinoderms with a more or less starlike body, including starfish, sand-stars, etc [< LL *stellaris* (see STELLAR) and see -OID]

stel'lett, *n* Same as STYLET

stel-lif'er-ous, 1 ste-lif'ər-us, 2 stĕ-lĭf'er-ŭs, *a* Abounding with stars [< L *stellifer*, < *stella*, star, + *fero*, bear]

stel'li-form, 1 stel'ı-fôrm, 2 stĕl'ı-fôrm, *a* Star-shaped

stel'li-fy†, *vt* To turn into a star, hence, to glorify.

stel'lion, 1 stel'yən, 2 stĕl"yon (XIII), *n* An Old World agamoid lizard (genus *Stellio*), as *S vulgaris*, of the Mediterranean region See AGAMA [< L *stellio* (*n*-), < *stella*, star]

stel'lion-ate, 1 stel'yən-ēt, 2 stĕl'yu-lāt, *n* *Civ & Scots Law* Any offense, not having a special name and definition, in which fraud is the essential element, as the fraudulent selling, assigning, or pledging of a thing already sold assigned, or pledged to another [< LL *stellionatus*, trickery, < L *stellio* (*n*-), crafty person, lizard, see STELLION]

stel'lu-lar, 1 stel'yu-lər, 2 stĕl'yu-lar, *a* Set or bespangled with fine stars, shaped like or resembling little stars [< L *stellula*, dim of *stella*, star] **stel'lu-late‡.**

The *stellular* fire-flies gemmed the black shadows
C E CRADDOCK *In the Tennessee Mts* p 292 [H M & CO 1885]

stel'lu-late, 1 stel'yu-lēt, 2 stĕl'yu-lāt, *a* *Bot* Minutely stellate

Stel"ma-top'o-da, 1 stel"mə-top'o-də, 2 stĕl"ma-tŏp'o-da, *n* *pl* *Helminth* The *Gymnolæmata* [< Gr *stelē* (see STELE[1]) + *omma* (*ommat*-), eye, + *pous* (*pod*-), foot]

ste-log'ra-phy, 1 stı-log'rə-fı, 2 ste-lŏg'ra-fy, *n* [Rare] The act or process of writing on pillars [< Gr *stēlographia*, inscription on a tablet, < *stēlē* (see STELE[1]) + *graphō*, write]

Stel'vi-o Pass, 1 stel'vı-ō 2 stĕl'vi-ō A pass in the Tyrol, between Glurns, Austria, and Bormio, Italy, 9,055 ft high

stem[1], 1 stem, 2 stĕm, *v* [STEMMED, STEMD[5], STEM'MING] **I.** *t* **1.** To resist or make progress against, as a current, often figurative, as, to *stem* the tide of public opinion Compare STEM[2] **2.** To strike with the stem (of a vessel) **3.** [Eng] *Naut* To load or agree to load (a ship) with coal within a specified time **4†.** To keep on its course, as a vessel, steer

II ı **1.** To make headway against a current or the like **2†.** To make progress

stem[2], *vt* **1.** To stop or hold back, as a current, procedure, appetite, or anything that can be arrested **2.** To stop up or make tight, as a joint, by tamping or luting [< Ice *stemma*, stop]

stem[3], *vt* **1.** To remove the stems of or from **2.** To supply with stems, also, to lengthen, as short stems, with wires or straws

Stemming is a large part of the labor of bouquet making
PETER HENDERSON *Practical Floriculture* p 232 [O J CO 1887]

stem[4]†, *vt* To gleam

stem[1], *n* **1.** The stock of a tree, shrub, or plant, the ascending axis, the main body or stalk, usually rising into the light and air and bearing the leaves and fruit, but sometimes subterranean, as in the case of a rhizome, tuber, or bulb Stems are called **aerial** or **underground**, according as they are above the ground or beneath it **primary** or **secondary** (see def 2), as they constitute the main axis or its branches **exogenous** or **endogenous**, as they belong to an exogen or an endogen, **woody** or **herbaceous**; **branched** or **simple**, etc See illus under EXOGEN

The *stem* grows by producing a set of joints, each from the summit of its predecessor
ASA GRAY *Field-Book of Botany* p 7 [I B & CO]

2 The relatively slender growth that supports the fruit, flower, or leaf of a plant and attaches it to the main stalk or to a branch or twig, a peduncle, pedicel, or petiole, a fruit-, flower-, or leaf-stalk **3.** Any slender part more or less similar to the stem of a tree, flower, leaf, or the like (1) That part of a goblet, wine-glass, or similar utensil uniting the body and the foot (2) An up-and-down stroke of a type-face or letter, especially of a lower-case letter, as, a q with a broken *stem* (3) Same as VALVE-STEM (4) The rod or tube by which the guard-ring of a watch is attached to the case also, a rod that passes through the stem proper, by means of which the watch is wound (5) The central part of a lock about which the key turns (6) *Zool* (*a*) The shaft of a feather (*b*) The jointed flexible part that supports the calyx of a crinoid and is attached to the sea-bottom

4. *Philol* That part of a noun or verb to which the case-endings or personal endings and tense-signs are affixed, the base or crude form sometimes identical with the root, tho generally it is a prepared root, containing one or more relational suffixes, as, the Anglo-Saxon 'lufian,' to love, has the root 'luf,' and the *stem* 'lufia-' Compare BASE, ROOT, THEME **5.** *Mus* The perpendicular line affixed to the head of a note **6.** The stock of a family, a race of progenitors, lineage, ancestry, as, an ancient *stem* **7.** [Rare] A branch, offshoot, offspring **8.** [Prov Eng] The handle of a tool [< AS *stemn* stem, < root of STAND]

—stem'-blight", *n* A plant-stem disease caused by various parasitic fungi **—s-character,** *n* The characteristic letter of a conjugation or declension by which the word is modified in affixing the endings **—s-clasping,** *a* Amplexicaul **—s-climber,** *n* *Bot* A plant that climbs by means of the twining or coiling of the stem instead of by tendrils **—s-density,** *n* *Forestry* The extent to which the total number of trees in a given forest approaches the total number which the index forest of the same age and composition contains ordinarily expressed as a decimal, 1 being taken as the equivalent of the stem-density of the index forest **—s-eelworm,** *n* A nematode worm (*Tylenchus deras'altrix*) destructive to the stems of clover **—s-end,** that end of fruit to which the stem is attached **—s-leaf,** *n* *Bot* A leaf growing on the stem a cauline leaf **—s-ossicle,** *n* *Zool* A segment of the column of a crinoid **—s-rot,** *n* *Phytopathol* See ROT **—s-setting,** *a* Set or capable of being set by means of mechanism passing through the stem, as a timepiece **—s-sickness,** *n.* A clover-disease due to the stem-eelworm **—s-stitch,** *n* A special lace-making stitch for representing stems or stemlike parts **—s-winder,** *n* **1.** A watch that is wound by turning a head or button on the end of the stem See WATCH 2 [Colloq] A sunfish **3.** [Western U S] Same as CORKSCREW, 3 **—s-winding,** *a* Wound in the manner of a stem-winder

stem[2], *n* **1.** An upright timber or metal piece constituting the forward member of a vessel's hull, being a nearly vertical continuation of the keel, and in the same vertical plane **2†.** The bow of a vessel [< AS *stefn*, prow of a ship] **—false stem,** a sharp-edged stem in front of the stem proper, serving as a cutwater **—from s to stern,** from one end of a vessel to the other hence thoroughly, completely **—stem'-head",** *n* The top of a vessel's stem **—s-knee,** *n* A knee at the junction of the stem with the keel **—s-piece,** *n* An independent piece or upright timber attached in front of the stem and under the bowsprit

stem'less, 1 stem'les 2 stĕm'lĕs *a* Having no stem, or no visible one in botany, acaulescent

stem'let, 1 stem'let, 2 stĕm'lĕt, *n* A small or young stem or stalk, radicle

stem'ma, 1 stem'ə, 2 stĕm'a *n* [-MA-TA, *pl*] **1** A family tree or pedigree, line of descent, family **2** *Zool* (1) A simple eye, an ocellus also, a facet or cornea of such an eye (2) The basal tubercle of an antenna [L, < Gr *stemma*, < *stephō*, crown] **—stem'ma-tous,** *a* Of, pertaining to, or like a stemma ocellar

stemmed, } 1 stemd, 2 stĕmd, *a* **1.** Having a stem:
stemd[5], } usually in combination, as, small-*stemmed* 2 Stripped of the stem or stems, as, *stemmed* tobacco

stem'mer[1], 1 stem'ər, 2 stĕm'er, *n* **1** A metal rod used for tamping **2** One who stems, specif, in tobacco-manufacture, one who takes out the main stem from the tobacco-plant in making strips **3.** A device for stemming fruits, as grapes **4** [Eng] A blasting-needle

stem'mer[2], *n* [S -Afr D] A voter, elector

stem'mer-y, 1 stem'ər-ı, 2 stĕm'er-y, *n* [-IES, 1 -ız, 2 -ız, *pl*] A factory or place where tobacco-leaves are stripped

stem'ming, 1 stem'ıŋ, 2 stĕm'ing, *n* The material used in plugging a bore-hole Compare TAMPING

stem'my, 1 stem'ı, 2 stĕm'y, *a* [Colloq] Containing or mixed with stems, as tea

Ste"mo-na'ce-æ, 1 stı mo-nē'sı-ī 2 stē"mo-nā'çe-ē, *n* *pl* *Bot* A family of twining or erect half-shrubby plants, of the order *Liliales*, with regular perfect 4-parted flowers and alternate or scattered leaves It comprises only two genera, *Stemona*, of Europe and Asia and *Croomia* of the United States **Ste'mo-na,** *n* (t g) [< Gr *stēmōn*, thread, warp, < *histēmi* (√ *sta*) stand] **—ste"mo-na'ceous,** *a*

-stemonous, *suffix* Used in botanical nomenclature to designate the number or kind of stamens [< Gr *stēmōn*, warp]

stem'pel, 1 stem'pel, 2 stĕm'pĕl, *n* *Mining* **1** A timber helping to support a platform a stull-piece **2** A cap or beam of a platform that is supported by the rock at both ends instead of resting on legs **3.** One of a set of cross-timbers or cross-bars serving as steps in a shaft [Perhaps a nasalized dim of STEP] **stem'ple‡.**

stem'son, 1 stem'sən, 2 stĕm'son, *n* In ship-building, a curved timber or member behind the apron of a vessel, and supporting its scarfs [< STEM[2], *n*, + *-son* as in KEELSON]

sten-. See STENO-

stench[1]†, *vt* To stanch

stench[2]†, *vt* To cause to emit a foul odor

stench, 1 *stench*, 2 *stĕnch*, *n* A powerful offensive odor, foul smell, stink often used figuratively [< AS *stenc*, < *stincan*, smell] Syn. see SMELL

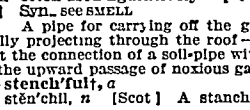
—stench'-pipe", *n* A pipe for carrying off the gases from a soil-pipe usually projecting through the roof **—s-trap,** *n* A trap, as at the connection of a soil-pipe with a sewer, for preventing the upward passage of noxious gases See illus under TRAP **—stench'ful†,** *a*

sten'chil, 1 sten'chıl, 2 stĕn'chil, *n* [Scot] A stanchion **sten'chel‡.**

stench'y†, *a* Stinking

sten'cil, 1 sten'sıl, 2 stĕn'çil, *vt* [STEN'CILED or -CILLED, -CILD[5], STEN'CIL-ING or -CIL-LING] **1.** To make, as letters or designs, by the use of a stencil **2** To put words or designs on with a stencil, as, to *stencil* a ceiling [< OF *estinceller*, sparkle, < L *scintillo*, see SCINTILLATE]

sten' cil[2], *n* **1.** A thin sheet or plate, as of paper or metal, in which a pattern is cut through with interrupted lines or spaces, or with dots



Stencils for Decoration

used by placing it on a surface and laying on a color through the open spaces, as with a brush or sponge **2** A decoration or the like produced by stenciling, also, rarely, a pigment or color used in stenciling **3.** A substance laid on parts of the surface of pottery to be decorated by the transfer process, to prevent adherence of oil, hence, the pattern made by such material

—sten'cil-pa"per, *n* Paper perforated or cut for use as a stencil **—s-pen,** *n* A pen, as the electric pen, having a point for perforating paper for use as a stencil See ELECTRIC PEN **—s-plate,** *n* A stencil made of metal **—sten'cil-er,** *n* One who does stencil-work, especially in the ornamentation of ceilings etc **sten'cil-ler‡.**

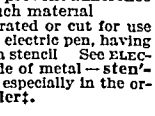
sten'cill, *n* [Prov Eng] A stanchion

stend, 1 stend 2 stĕnd *vt* [Prov Brit] **1.** To rear, as a horse **2.** To leap, spring bound **3.** To extend **4** To walk with a long stride **stent.**

stend, *n* [Prov Brit] A leap bound, long step

Sten'dal, 1 shten'dal, 2 shtĕn'dal, *n* A town in Saxony.

sten'der-dish", 1 sten'dər-dish, 2 stĕn'der-dish", *n* A circular glass dish with perpendicular walls used in bacteriological laboratories for culture-media and also as a receptacle for colors



Stender-dish

Sten"dhal', 1 stäⁿ'dāl', 2 stän dal', *n* Pen-name of Marie Henri Beyle

sten'i-on, 1 sten'ı-an, 2 stĕn'i-on *n* A craniometrical point. See CRANIOMETRY [< Gr *stenos*, narrow]

Ste'no, 1 stē'no, 2 ste'no, **Nicholas** (1638–1687) A Danish anatomist and author **Nils Sten'son†.**

sten'o-, sten-, 1 sten'o-, sten-, 2 stĕn'o-, stĕn- From Gr *stenos*, narrow combining forms **—sten"o-brec'mate,** *a* *Cranium* Having a skull narrow toward the top and fore part **—sten"o-car'di-a,** *n* Contraction of the openings of the heart **—sten"o-car'di-ac,** *a* **—sten"o-ceph'a-lous,** *a* Having a narrow head **sten"o-ce-phal'ic† —sten"o-ceph'a-lus,** *n* An abnormally narrow skull **—sten"o-ceph'a-ly,** *n* Abnormal narrowness of the skull **—sten"o-cho'ri-a,** *n* An unnaturalness or contraction of any natural channel as the lacrimal ducts **—sten'o-chrome,** *n* A print from a series of pigment-blocks arranged as a mosaic **—sten'o-chro"my,** *n* The art of printing in several colors at one impression **—sten"o-com-pres'sor,** *n* A device by which the opening from the salivary duct is closed as during a dental operation **—sten"o-co-ri'a-sis,** *n* Contraction of the pupil of the eye **—sten"o-co-ro'nin(e[5]),** *a* Having molars with narrow crowns **—sten"o-crot'a-phy,** *n* Constriction of the temporal region of the skull **—sten'o-derm,** *n* A stenodermine bat (genus *Stenoderma*) of tropical America **—sten"o-der'ma-ta,** *n* *pl* *Mam* The *Stenodermina* **—sten"o-der'ma-tin(e[5], sten"o-der'ma-tous,** *a* **—sten"o-der-mi'næ,** *n* *pl* *Mam* A subfamily of phyllostomoid bats with muzzle very short interfemoral membrane concave and no tail **Sten"o-der'ma,** *n* (t g) **—sten"o-der'min(e[5],** *a* & *n*

sten'o-graph, } 1 sten'o-graf 2 stĕn'o-grăf, *vt* [Rare] To
sten'o-graf[1], } write or report in shorthand

sten'o-graf[2], } *n* **1.** A character used or a writing made in shorthand **2.** A keyed machine resembling a typewriter, for making phonetic characters or dots and dashes [< STENO- + -GRAPH]

ste-nog'ra-pher, } 1 stı-nog'rə-fər, 2 ste-nŏg'ra-fer, *n*
ste-nog'ra-fer[5], } One who writes any system of stenography or shorthand, especially, a writer of phonography **ste-nog'ra-phist‡**

sten"o-graph'ic, } 1 sten'o-graf'ık, 2 stĕn'o-grăf'ic, *a*
sten"o-graf'ic[5], } Of or pertaining to stenography; *shorthand* **sten"o-graph'i-cal‡.**

I have tamed that savage *stenographic* mystery
DICKENS *David Copperfield* p 311 [C & H]

—stenographic machine, same as STENOGRAPH, *n*, 2. **—sten"o-graph'i-cal-ly,** *adv*

ste-nog'ra-phy, } 1 stı-nog'rə-fı, 2 ste-nŏg'ra-fy, *n* The
ste-nog'ra-fy[5], } art of writing in an abbreviated manner, as by the use of contractions or arbitrary symbols, shorthand, often, loosely, phonography See PHONOGRAPHY and SHORTHAND [< STENO- + -GRAPHY]

Sten"o-gyr'i-dæ, *n* *pl* *Conch* A family of geophilous pulmonates, especially those having a thin plicated jaw, lateral teeth tricuspid with central cusp largest, and shell turreted

Sten"o-gy'ra, *n* (t g) [< STENO- + Gr *gyros* round] **—sten"o-gy'roid,** *n* **—sten"o-gy'roid,** *a* **—ste-nol'o-gy,** *n* [Rare] Abbreviated speech **—ste-nom'e-ter,** *n* A surveyors instrument for measuring distances **—sten"o-myo-te'ri-a,** *n* Contraction of the nasal passages, nasal stenosis **—sten"o-pa'ic,** *a* Having a narrow longitudinal orifice or opening **sten"o-pæ'ic† —stenopaic slit,** a narrow slit in a plate by means of which to detect astigmatism of the eye **—s spectacles,** spectacles having opaque plates with narrow orifices **—sten"o-pet'a-lous,** *a* *Bot* Narrow-petaled **—sten'o-phile,** *n* Same as STENOGRAPH 2 **—sten"o-phyl'lous,** *a* Narrow-leaved **—ste-noph'y-l-lism,** *n* **—Ste-noph'i-dæ,** *n* *pl* *Crust* A family of trichobranchiate macrurans with a compressed rostrum and anterior 3 pairs of prehensile chelate, the third largest **Sten'o-pus,** *n* (t g) **—sten'o-pid,** *n* **—sten'o-pid'e-a,** *n* *pl* *Crust* The *Stenopidæ* as a tribe **—sten"o-pid'e-an,** *a* & *n* **—Sten"op-neu'si-a,** *n* *pl* *Echin* The *Phanerozonia* **—sten"op-neu'sate,** *a* **—sten"o-py'ra,** *n* Same as SYNOCHA **—sten"o-rhyn'chin(e[5],** *a* Of or pertaining to the *Lobodontinæ* (*Stenorhynchinæ*) **—sten"o-rhyn'chous,** *a* Having a narrow beak

ste-nosed', 1 stı-nōst' *or* sten'ōzd, 2 ste-nōst' *or* stĕn'ōsd, *a* *Pathol* **1.** Contracted morbidly, as a passage or vessel **2.** Suffering from stegnosis [< Gr *stenos*, narrow]

sten"o-sep'a-lous, *a* Having narrow sepals **—ste-no'sis,** *n* [Gr] *Pathol* Same as STEGNOSIS **—sten"o-steg-no'sis,** *n* Narrowness or abnormal contraction of the parotid duct or Stenson's duct **sten"o-ste-no'sis† —Sten"o-sto'mata,** *n* *pl* *Zooph* A suborder of ctenophorans, *Tentaculata* **—sten"o-stom'a-tous,** *a* *Zool* Having a small or narrow mouth, of or pertaining to the *Stenostomata* **—sten'o-stome.** **I.** *a* Angiostomatous **II** *n* An angiostomatous snake **—sten"o-sto'mi-a,** *n* An unnatural smallness or contraction of the mouth **—Sten"o-stom'i-dæ,** *n* *pl* *Herp* A family of angiostomatous serpents having a pelvis, and the maxillary fixed to the prefrontal and the premaxillary, blindsnakes **Sten"o-sto'ma,** *n* (t g) **—sten-nos'to-mid,** *n* **—ste-nos'to-mold,** *a* **—sten"o-te-leg'raphy,** *n* Stenotypy as applied to telegraphy **—ste-not'er-ous,** *a* Of, pertaining to, or designating a form of map-projection showing the whole earth on a circular sector with the pole at its center and the parallels concentric therewith **—sten"o-ther'mal,** *a* *Biol* Restricted in habits to a slight variation of climate **—Sten"o-thol'dæ,** *n* *pl* *Crust* A family of corophine amphipods having the coxopodites of the perciopods broad and maxillipeds mostly narrow **Ste-noth'o-e,** *n* (t g) **—sten'o-thold,** *a* & *n* **—sten"o-tho'rax,** *n* A narrow, contracted chest

ste-not'ic, 1 stı-not'ik, 2 ste-nŏt'ic, *a* Of, pertaining to, or affected with stenosis, narrow, abnormally contracted.

The *stenotic* skull has been as frequently observed with congenital weak-mindedness associated with mental and motor agitation E C SPITZKA *Insanity* pt 1 p 87 [BER 1883]

Ste-not'o-ka, 1 stı-not'o-kə, 2 ste-nŏt'o-ka, *n* *pl* *Zooph* The *Calyptoblastea* [< STENO- + Gr *tolos*, offspring] **—ste-not'o-kous,** *a*

sten'o-type, 1 sten'o-taıp, 2 stĕn'o-tīp, *n* An ordinary letter or combination of such letters standing for the principal or representative sound-characters of a word or group of words, as Ftr L for "after all," or Yss for "yes, sir" [< STENO- + -TYPE] **—sten"o-typ'ic,** *a* Of or pertaining to stenotypy, denoting the shortened alphabetic outlines used to represent shorthand characters

sten'o-typ"y, 1 sten'o-taıp'ı, 2 stĕn'o-tīp'v, *n* A system of shorthand representing, by ordinary letters or type, the shortened signs of words or phrases, upper-case letters representing stems, lower-case adjuncts (such as circles, hooks, and loops), and inverted periods vowel sounds

stensh, 1 stensh, 2 stĕnsh, *v* & *n* [Prov Eng or Scot] Same as STANCH

stent[1], 1 stent, 2 stĕnt, *vt* [Scot] **1** To stretch, straighten **2** To confine, restrain

stent[2], *vt* *Scots Law* To assess for taxation

stent[3], *v* & *n* [U S & Prov Eng] Same as STINT

stent[4], *n* **1.** [Eng] *Mining* Extent or limit as of a pitch or bargain **2** A stretcher [Var of EXTENT]

stent[5], *n* *Scots Law* Assessment for taxing [< LL *extenta*, < L *extendo*, see EXTEND] **—stent'-mas"ter,** *n* A tax-assessor **—s-roll,** *n* A tax-roll

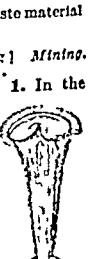
stent[6], *n* [Rare, Eng] *Mining* Rubbish waste material

stentef, *v* To cease CHAUCER *C T* 1 905

stent'er, *v* & *n* *Textile* Same as TENTER

sten'ton, 1 sten'tən 2 stĕn'ton, *n* [North Eng] *Mining.* A passage between two headways **stent'ing†.**

Sten'tor, 1 sten'tər *or* -tor, 2 stĕn'tor, *n* **1.** In the Iliad, a herald in the Trojan war, famous for his loud voice, hence [s-], any person possessing an uncommonly strong voice **2** [s-] A howling monkey, especially, the ursine howler **3.** *Protoz* (1) A genus typical of *Stentoridæ* (2) [s-] An infusorian of this or a related genus, a trumpet-animalcule [< Gr *Stentōr*, a Greek herald]



Stentor def 3 (2).

sten-to'ri-an, 1 sten-tō'rı-ən, 2 stĕn-tō'ri-an, *a* Like the voice of Stentor, powerful in producing tones, as, a *stentorian* speaker **sten-to'ri-ous†.—sten-to'ri-ous-ly,** *adv*

Sten-tor'i-dæ, 1 sten-tor'ı-dē 2 stĕn tōr'i dĕ, *n* *pl* *Protoz* A family of heterotrichous infusorians having the animalcules adherent and peristome and adoral cilia enclosing the frontal border [< STENTOR (from their trumpet-like shape)] **—sten'to-rid,** *n* **—sten'to-rin(e[5],** *a*

sten'to-rin, 1 sten'to-rın, 2 stĕn'to-rin, *n* The blue pigment of the stentor infusorians

step, 1 step, 2 stĕp, *r* [STEPPED or STEPT, STEP'PING]
I. *t* **1.** To place, set, or move in taking steps, as to *step* the foot **2.** To do or go through with by taking steps, take the steps of, as, to *step* through a dance, also, to measure by taking steps with *off*, as, he *stepped off* twenty-two yards **3.** *Mach* To cut steps in or adjust tools for cutting steps in (keys or the like) **4.** To insert the foot, heel, or lower end of (a vertical piece, as a mast) in a socket or step **5.** To place in position, as a platform connecting two decks **6.** To arrange in a series of steps, as in the sluice of a gold-washer
II. *i* **1.** To take a step or steps, lift, move forward or backward, and put down the foot or feet, as in walking, running, or dancing, advance, recede, or change position by a movement of the foot or feet, as, to *step* forward, backward, or aside
There walked fair Miriam as she *stept* A rustle thrilled the air
T B READ *Lore s Gallery* picture 1, st 3
2. To walk a short distance, go a little way, as, to *step* into the store, to *step* across the street **3.** To walk gravely, slowly, or with dignity or resolution, as, to *step* through a quadrille **4.** To move mentally, go in imagination, as, to *step* back into remote antiquity. [< AS *steppan*, step, < root of STAND]— **to step aside. 1.** To go a little apart from others withdraw slightly or momentarily **2.** To go wrong, err, sin — **to s. in or into. 1.** To enter, especially, to enter a little way or momentarily **2.** To enter or come to as if by a single step come or go with unexpected facility or readiness happen to enter as to *step into* a fortune chance *stepped in* to his aid — **to s. off** [Slang], to marry — **to s. out. 1** To go out a little way or momentarily, as, if you will *step out* a moment I would like to speak with you **2.** *Mil* To take steps of thirty inches each **3.** To leave a position or office often to s down and out — **to s. short** (*Mil*), to take steps of fifteen inches each, thereby decreasing the rate of progress

step, *n* **1.** In animal locomotion, an act of progressive terrestrial motion that requires one of the supporting limbs of the body to be thrust in the direction of the movement, and to reassume — unaided or assisted — its function of support See STRIDE
In the bipedal walk or run a step is one-half of a stride or complete movement With all quadrupeds except the kangaroo and other jumpers four steps are necessary to complete a stride In the walk these steps take place at approximately regular periods of time In the trot the diagonals, and in the rack the laterals, make a step almost simultaneously In the amble, the canter, and the gallop these steps occur at irregular intervals of time Compare plate of MOVEMENTS OF THE HORSE, at MOVEMENT
2. The distance that one passes over with a single movement of the foot in any direction, as, do not come a *step* nearer, the door was a dozen *steps* away
Look one *step* onward and secure that *step*
BROWNING *Paracelsus* pt 1 l 543
3. Hence, any short distance, a space easily traversed, as, it is but a *step* to the station **4** That upon which the foot is placed in ascending or descending, especially, one of a series of such supports Specif (1) A single tread in a stairway or flight of stairs
Nothing is more suggestive of long time than a flight of worn *steps* it must have taken so many soles through so many years to make an impression
HAWTHORNE *Doctor Grimshawe's Secret* p 299 [o & co 1883]
(2) A door-step (3) A rung of a ladder, or a crosspiece on a step-ladder (4) A flat projection or tread on which the foot may be placed in ascending to or descending from a car or carriage (5) *pl* A step-ladder **pair of steps‡**; **set of steps‡**. (6) In Eton fives-courts, the descent from the inner to the outer court
5. A single action or proceeding regarded as leading to something, as, a *step* toward emancipation; an ill-advised *step*, a *step* backward toward barbarism **6.** An advance or promotion that forms one of a series, especially in military usage, grade, degree **7.** The manner of stepping, walk, gait, also, the sound of a footfall, the succession of movements or sounds produced by the footfalls of man or beast, especially as characteristic, as, to *recognize the step of a friend*, *the stealthy step of a beast*, a new *step* in dancing **8.** The mark made by one's foot on the ground, track, footprint, as, I saw his *step* in the snow **9.** *pl* Progression by walking, walk, course, as, I directed my *steps* homeward **10.** *Mus* An interval measuring a difference of pitch, corresponding to a degree of the scale or staff **11.** *Kinematics* A change of position without rotation a term used by Clifford **12** *Mil* Same as PACE **13.** A step-like projection or part, as of the bit of a key **14.** A socket, supporting framework, pocket, or the like, in which the end of something may rest, as, the *step* of a mast or of a spindle **15.** *Mech* The radial distance between the face of one pulley and that of another stepped on the same shaft The difference of diameters of successive surfaces or faces is found by doubling the radial distance **16.** *Math* A vector [< AS *stæpe*, < *steppan*, step]
— **back'-step"**, *n* A backward step or movement without change of front — **balanced s**, a wedge-shaped step included between two risers which do not conform absolutely to the curve **dancing s ‡.— bullnose s.**, one of the lower steps of a stairway (commonly the first at the bottom), having its free end or ends extended beyond the next higher step in a curve, from the center or termination of which the newel-post rises — **commode s.** (*Arch*), one of a series of steps at the foot of a stairway each projecting in a curve beyond the one above it The newel stands or appears to stand upon the uppermost of the series — **fifth s.** (*Acoustics*) the perfect fifth used as a measure for precise tone-determination — **hanging s** (*Arch*), one in a flight of stone stairs having one end of each step built into the wall, the outer end being apparently unsupported — **in s. 1.** In accord or union as when moving each foot at the same time with the corresponding foot of another or others and in the same succession or in time to music often with *with* opposed to *out of step* **2** *Elec* Said of a synchronous machine when the phase and frequency of its electromotive force are proper for connection to an alternating-current system — **oblique s.** (*Mil*), a marching step by which a body of soldiers moves forward obliquely so as to reach a position in advance but somewhat to the right or left of that previously held — **short s** (*U S Navy*), a half step formerly so called — **spandrel s.** (*Arch*), in a stone stairway, a step having a triangular instead of a rectangular section — **step'-bear"ing**, *n* *Mech* The support of a vertical shaft — **s.-bit**, *n* The bit of a key when stepped — **s.-box**, *n* A casing to receive and hold in place the foot of an upright spindle or shaft and sometimes to hold a lubricant — **s. by s. 1.** By a series of graduated movements by gradual advance gradually, also, with equal step as, to approach the result *step by step*, to follow one *step by step* **2** *Physics* Designating various methods of measurement, as in the determination of magnetization, where the magnetizing force is increased discontinuously a step at a time and the induction is measured at each stage — **s.-by-s. telegraphy**, dial telegraphy so called from the discontinuous motion of the needle around the dial — **s.-chair**, *n* A contrivance which can be converted from a chair into a short step-ladder — **s.-cover**, *n* A cover that protects the step of a vehicle when the door is closed — **s.-cut**, *n* A mode of cutting gems in step-like facets — **s.-dance**, *n* A dance consisting chiefly of peculiar or characteristic steps as a clog-dance — **s.-down**, *a* **1.** *Elec* Converting a small current of high potential into a large one of low potential said of the usual form of transformer opposed to *step-up*, noting the opposite variety, of which the induction-coil is an example **2** *Mech* Designating a ratio-reducing gear — **s.-fault**, *n* *Geol* A compound normal fault, consisting of a series of small subparallel displacements with successive falls which resemble steps — **s.-gage**, *n* Same as STEPPED GAGE See list under GAGE — **s.-grate**, *n* A grate having bars arranged in steps — **s.-ladder**, *n* Portable steps having flat treads, and usually a hinged frame at the back constituting legs which render the structure self-supporting — **s.-rail**, *n* A rail for car-wheels, having the outside tread somewhat elevated — **s. rate** (*Insur*), one-year renewable term rate of premium which increases each year with the age of the insured — **s.-socket**, *n* *Mech* A grip for the end of a rope having a stepped bore and gripping block or plug to fit the layers of a locked-wire rope — **s.-stone**, *n* A stepping-stone — **s.-vein**, *n* *Mining* A vein consisting of alternate steep and level parts — **third s.** (*Acoustics*), the interval of a major third — **to break s**, see BREAK, *v* — **to keep s.**, to keep in step followed by *with* with a person or persons and by *to* with a directing agency, as, to *keep step with* one's comrades to *keep step to* the drums See IN STEP — **to take a s. or steps**, to make a movement, literally or figuratively, as for the accomplishment of some purpose, especially, to make a beginning with *in* of a course of action or *toward* of the result as, I have taken no *steps in* the matter, to *take a step toward* reconciliation

step-. Derived from Anglo-Saxon *steōp-*, orphaned a prefix denoting relationship through the marriage only of a parent and not by blood — **step'bairn"**, *n* [Scot] A stepchild — **step'broth"er**, *n* The son of one's stepmother or stepfather by a former marriage — **step'child"**, *n* The child of one's wife or husband by a previous marriage — **s.-country**, *n* A country in which one is reared tho not born there — **s.-dame**, *n* A stepmother — **step'daugh"ter**, *n* The daughter of one's husband or wife by a previous marriage — **step'fa"ther**, *n* A father by marriage only, one's mother's husband who is not one's real father

Ste'phan, 1 *shtē'fan*, 2 *shte'fan*, **Heinrich von** (1/7 1831–4/5 1897) A German statesman originated the Postal Union

steph'a-ne, 1 stef'ə-nī, 2 stĕf'a-nē, *n* *Gr Archeol* A head-dress resembling a coronet, broad over the forehead and narrowing toward the back of the head Compare OPISTHOSPHENDONE [< Gr *stephanē*, < *stephō*, crown]


Head of Tyche Wearing Stephane
(From a statue in the Vatican)

Ste-phan'i-dæ, 1 stu-fan'i-dī, 2 ste-fān'i-dē, *n pl* *Entom* A family of pupivorous hymenopters having the abdomen at the extremity of the metathorax, anterior wings with one recurrent nervure and costal and subcostal nervures separate **Steph'a-nus**, *n* (t g) [< Gr *stephanos* see STEPHANOS]— **steph'a-nid**, *a* & *n* — **steph'a-noid**, *a*

ste-pha'ni-on, 1 sti-fē'ni-on 2 ste-fā'ni-ōn, *n* A craniometrical point See CRANIOMETRY [< Gr *stephanion*, dim of *stephanos*, see STEPHANOS]— **ste-pha'ni-al**, **ste-phan'ic**, *a*

steph'an-ite, 1 stef'an-ait, 2 stĕf'an-it, *n* *Mineral* A metallic iron-black silver sulfantimonite (Ag_5SbS_4), crystallizing in the orthorhombic system [< Archduke *Stephan*, of Austria]

Steph'a-no, 1 stef'ə-nō, 2 stĕf'a-no, *n* In Shakespeare's *The Tempest*, a bibulous butler

Steph"a-no-be-ryc'i-dæ, 1 stef'ə-nō-bi-ris'i-dī, 2 stĕf'a-no-be-rȳc'i-dē, *n pl* *Ich* A small family of berycoid deep-sea fishes of which *Stephanoberyx* is the type and only genus [< Gr *stephanos* (see STEPHANOS) + BERYCIDÆ]


Head of Zeus Wearing a Stephanos

Steph"a-no-ce-rat'i-dæ, 1 stef'ə-nō-si-rat'i-dī, 2 stĕf'a-no-ce-rāt'i-dē *n pl* *Conch* A Mesozoic family of aptychidean ammonites with aptychus granular **Steph"a-noc'eras**, *n* (t g) [< Gr *stephanos* (see STEPHANOS) + *keras*, horn]— **steph"a-no-cer'a-tid**, *n* — **steph"a-no-cer'a-tid**, *a*

steph'a-nome, 1 stef'ə-nōm, 2 stĕf'a-nōm, *n* A graduated bar with sliding cross-bar for measuring the angular dimensions of faint objects, as fog-bows [< Gr *stephanos* (see STEPHANOS) + *nemō*, take]

steph'a-nos, 1 stef'ə-nes, 2 stĕf'a-nōs, *n* *Gr Antiq* **1.** A wreath, garland, or crown, as of natural leaves or of gold, given as a prize of victory or as an especial mark of honor, or worn as an ornament **2.** A head-dress or coronet preserving the same height all round distinguished from *stephane* [< Gr *stephanos*, crown]


Stephanotis
Leaves and flowers of the clustered waxflower (*Stephanotis floribunda*)

steph'a-no-scope, 1 stef'ə-nō-skōp 2 stĕf'a-no-scōp *n* A device consisting usually of concentric circles ruled on glass for showing that the rings of color seen around a light-source are due to interference [< Gr *stephanos*, crown, + -SCOPE]

Steph"a-no'tis, 1 stef'ə-nō'tis, 2 stĕf'a-nō'tis *n* *Bot* **1.** A genus of tropical shrubby twining plants of the family *Asclepiadaceæ*, having opposite deep-green thick leaves and beautiful fragrant waxy flowers **2.** [s-] (1) A plant of this genus, especially *S floribunda*, the best-known in hothouse cultivation (2) An attar said to be extracted from this flower. [< Gr *stephanos* (see STEPHANOS) + *ous* (*ōt-*), ear]

Ste'phen, 1 stī'vən, 2 stē'vĕn, *n* **1.** A masculine personal name **Steph'a-na** (fem). Dan G **Ste'phan**, 1 stē'fan, 2 ste'fan, D **Ste'ven**, 1 stē'vən 2 ste'vən, **Ste'phanus**, 1 stē'fə-nus 2 ste'fā-nŭs F **É"tï'enne'**, 1 ē"ti'ĕn', 2 e"ti'ĕn', **Ès"tï'enne'‡**. **Ste"pha"nie'** (fem), 1 stē'fa-nī', 2 ste'fa'nē', G **Ste-pha'ni-e** (fem), Gr **Ste'pha-nos**; Hung **Ist-ván'**, 1 ist-vān', 2 ist-vān', It **Ste'fa-no**, 1 stē'fa-no, 2 ste'fa-no, L **Steph'a-nus**, 1 *stef'ə-nus*, 2 *stĕf'a-nŭs* Pg **Ès"te-vão'**, 1 es tē-vaun', 2 ès'te-vaun', Rus. **Ste-pan'**, 1 stē-pān', 2 ste-pān', **Ste-fan'‡**; Sp **Es-te'ban**, 1 es-tē'ban, 2 ès-te'bān, Sw **Ste'fan**, 1 stē'fan, 2 ste'fān.
2. *Bib* The first Christian martyr after the death of Christ himself *Acts* vii, 58 **3** Any one of several popes of Rome Especially (1) **S I.** (–257), disputed with Cyprian on baptism of heretics (2) **S VI** (–897), annulled decrees of Formosus, imprisoned strangled (3) **S IX.** (–1058), enforced the policy of clerical celibacy. **4. Saint** (979–1038), first King of Hungary established Christianity in Hungary **5.** King of England (1105–1154). **6. Sir James** (1/21789–9/11 1859) an English statesman and writer *Essays in Ecclesiastical Biography* **7 Sir James Fitzjames** (3/21829–4/11 1894), an English jurist and publicist. **8. Sir Leslie** (11/21832–2/21904), an English biographer and critic editor of *The Dictionary of National Biography* 1882–1891 **9 Master S**, in Ben Jonson's *Every Man in his Humour*, a country bumpkin who is easily imposed upon.

Ste'phens, 1 stī'vənz, 2 stē'vĕns *n* **1. Alexander H.** (2/11 1812–7/21883), an American statesman member of Congress Vice-President of Confederate States, Governor of Georgia **2 Mrs Ann Sophia** (*née* Winterbotham) (1813–8/21886), an American novelist, *Mary Derwent* **3. James Francis** (3/21792–12/22 1852), an English entomologist **4 John Lloyd** (11/21805–12/21852), an American traveler ambassador to Central America **5** A county in N E Georgia, 166 sq m **6.** A county in S Oklahoma; 897 sq m **7.** A county in N W Texas, 925 sq m, county-seat Breckenridge

Ste'phen-son, 1 stī'vən-sən, 2 stē'vĕn-son, *n* **1. George** 9/21781–8/21848), an English engineer, invented the locomotive introduced steam-railways **2. Robert** (2/21803–12/21859), an English engineer son of George, invented the tubular bridge member of Parliament **3** A county in N W Illinois, 557 sq m, county-seat, Freeport

Ste-phol'de-a, 1 sti-fol'di-ə, 2 ste-fōl'de-a, *n pl* *Protoz.* A suborder of plectellarian radiolarians having a skeleton with sagittal ring [< Gr *stephos*, crown, + *eidos*, form]— **ste-phol'de-an**, *a* & *n*

step'moth"er, *n* **1.** A father's second or subsequent wife a woman who is the wife of one's father but not one's mother. **2** [Prov Eng] (1) *Bot* The pansy (*Viola tricolor*) (2) A hangnail. **stepmother's blessing‡** — **-ly**, *adv*

Step'ney, 1 *step'ni* 2 *stĕp'ny*, *n* A parliamentary borough in E London England

Step ni-ak, 1 step'ni-ak, 2 stĕp'ni-āk, **Serglus** (originally **Serglus Michaelovitch Kravchinski**) (1852–12/21895) A Russian revolutionist and writer, exiled *Underground Russia*, *King Stork and King Log*, etc

step'page, 1 step'ij 2 st^{e}p'ag *n* *Pathol* A gait characterized by lifting the foot unusually high to counteract the dragging of the toes due to inaction of the peroneal nerve seen in *diabetic neuritis and locomotor ataxia*

step'-par"ent, *n* Either a stepfather or a stepmother

steppe, 1 step, 2 stĕp, *n* **1.** A vast nearly level plain devoid of forest, specif, one of the extensive plains in Russia and Siberia
Far as eye could pierce the gathering gloom in every direction lay the barren *steppe* like a boundless ocean of snow
KENNAN *Tent Life in Siberia* p 310 [o p p 1870]
2. *Phytogeog* A treeless xerophilous grassland [< Rus. *stepi*, heath]— **steppe'-cat"**, *n* The manul — **s.-disease**, *n* The rinderpest **s.-murrain‡**.

stepped, 1 stept, 2 stĕpt, *a* **1.** Provided with, having, or forming a step or series of steps, as, a *stepped* pulley. **2.** *Supported by or resting in a step or lower bearing:* said of a mast or of a shaft — **stepped gable**, a gable built in the form of a series of steps See CORBEL-STEPS, under CORBEL — **s gear**, a gear-wheel having teeth which are cut into steps in such a manner that the bearing surfaces are more continuous than in the ordinary form of spur-gear

step'per, 1 step'ər, 2 stĕp'er, *n* A person or animal that steps, as, the horse is a good *stepper* or a high *stepper*

step'ping[1], 1 step'iŋ, 2 stĕp'ing, *n* A set of steps, or of notches, bearings, etc, arranged in the form of steps; steps collectively, as, the *stepping* on the inner margins of the door of a safe — **step'ping line"**, *n* That part of a bearding-line which curves upward toward either end of the *hull* — **s.-point**, *n* A point on the bearding-line of a ship's keel where the frame-timbers intersect it

step'ping[2], *ppr* & *verbal n* of STEP, *v*

step'ping-stone", 1 step'iŋ-stōn", 2 stĕp'ing-stōn", *n* **1.** A stone forming a step or affording a foot-rest, as for crossing a muddy road or a stream, hence, anything by means of which one rises or advances, as, the *stepping-stones* to fortune
With one or two mooring posts to watch it and a course of *stepping-stones* the brook slides into the peaceful bay and is lost in larger waters BLACKMORE *Springhaven* p 2 [H 1887]
2. A horse-block **step'stone"‡** [Rare]

step'sis"ter, *n* The daughter of one's stepfather or stepmother by a previous marriage [vious marriage

step'son", *n* The son of one's husband or wife by a pre-

step'wise, 1 step'waiz 2 stĕp'wīz *adv* As if by a step or steps.

-ster, *suffix* A termination denoting profession, occupation, or agency originally the feminine of **-ER** (1), as still in the single example *spinster* After the Middle English period (14th century) it denoted simple agency or profession, often with a shade of contempt or depreciation; as *huckster* (properly feminine of *hucker*, now *hawker*), *punster*, *rimester*, *seamster*, *trickster*, *youngster* Compare **-STRESS** [< AS *-estre*, fem suffix]

ster, **stereo**, *abbr* Stereotype, stereotyper, stereotyping.

ster., **stg**, *abbr* Sterling

ste-ra'di-an, 1 stī-rē'di-ən 2 ste-rā'di-an *n* *Geom* The solid angle subtended at the center of a sphere by an area on the surface equal to the square of the radius and so by unit surface on a sphere of unit radius the unit of solid angular measure See SOLID ANGLE Compare STEREGON, RADIAN [< Gr *stereos*, solid + RADIAN]

ster'co-, } 1 stūr'ko-, stūr'kər-, stūr'ko-ri-, 2 stĕr'co-,
ster'cor-, } stĕr'cōr-, stĕr'co-ri- From Latin *stercus*

ster'co-ri-, } (*stercor-*), excrement, dung combining
forms — **ster"co-bi'lin**, *n* A brown pigment contained in the feces, and giving it its color — **ster"co-ra'ceous**, *a* Of or pertaining to excrement or dung as, *stercoraceous* vomiting

ster'co-ral, 1 stūr'ko-ral 2 stĕr'co-ral **I.** *a* Of or pertaining to excrement **II.** *n* Excrement. [< L *stercus* dung] — **stercoral abscess** (*Pathol*), an abscess communicating with the large intestine and containing feces — **s ulcer** (*Pathol*), an ulcer caused by pressure of hardened fecal masses.

Ster'co-ran-ism, *n* The beliefs or practises of the Stercoranists **Ster"co-ra'ri-an-ism‡** — **Ster'co-ran-ist, Ster"co-ra'ri-an,** *n Ch Hist* One who was charged with believing that after the sacramental bread was eaten the Lord's body was digested and evacuated like any other food a charge sophistically urged against their opponents both by the believers in and the deniers of transubstantiation **Ster'co-rist‡** — **Ster"co-ra-ri'i-dæ,** *n pl Ornith* A family of longipennate birds having the upper mandible with three horny pieces and hooked, skuas or jaegers — **Ster"co-ra"ri-i'næ,** *n pl Ornith* The *Stercorariidæ* as a subfamily of *Laridæ* **Ster"co-ra'ri-us,** *n* (t g) — **ster"co-ra'ri-id,** *n* — **ster"co-ra'ri-oid,** *a & n*

ster'co-ra-ry, 1 stûr'ko-rē-ı, 2 stĕr'co-rā-ry **I** *a* Of or pertaining to manure **II** *n* [-RIES, 1 -rız, 2 -rıs, *pl*] A place for holding dung [< L *stercorarius,* < *stercus,* dung]

ster"co-re'mi-a, *n* Blood-poisoning due to morbific matter absorbed from the feces **ster"co-ræ'mi-a‡.** — **Ster-co'ri-an-ism,** etc Same as STERCORANISM, etc — **ster"co-ric'u-lous,** *a* Living in excrement, as some insects — **ster'co-rin,** *n* Same as KOPROSTERIN **ster'co-lin‡.** — **ster'co-rite,** *n Mineral* A vitreous white hydrogen-sodium-ammonium phosphate ($HaNa(NH_4)PO_4$), crystallizing in the monoclinic system

Ster-cu'li-a, 1 stər-kiū'lı-ə, 2 ster-cū'll-a, *n Bot* A genus typical of *Sterculiaceæ* consisting of large tropical trees which supply several valuable substances, as tragacanth and cordage [< L *Sterculius,* deity of manuring, < *stercus,* dung]

Ster-cu"li-a'ce-æ, 1 stər-kiū"lı-ē'sı-ı, 2 ster-cū"ll-ā'ce-ē, *n pl Bot* A family of herbs, shrubs, and trees — the cola-nut or *Sterculia* family of the order *Malvales* — having usually opposite, single, or 3-9-foliolate leaves, and a variously shaped inflorescence of regular perfect flowers with frequently monadelphous stamens and two-celled anthers There are 48 genera and about 750 species [< STERCULIA] — **ster-cu"li-a'ceous,** *a*

ster-cu'li-ad, 1 stər-kiū'lı-ad, 2 ster-cū'll-ăd, *n Bot* Any plant of the *Sterculia* family (*Sterculiaceæ*)

stere, 1 stîr, 2 stĕr, *n* A cubic unit of metric measure, equal to one kiloliter (1,000 liters) or one cubic meter See MEASURE, METRIC SYSTEM [< F *stere,* < Gr *stereos,* solid]

ster'e-gon, 1 ster'ı-gon, 2 stĕr'e-gŏn, *n Geom* The whole amount of solid angular magnitude around a point in space See SOLID ANGLE, under ANGLE Compare STERADIAN [< Gr *stereos,* solid, + *gōnia,* angle]

Ster"el-min'tha, 1 ster el-mın'thə, 2 stĕr"ĕl-mın'tha, *n pl Helminth* A division of worms without an intestine, including tapeworms and flukes [< Gr *stereos* solid, + *helmins* (*helminth-*), worm] — **ster"el-min'thic, -thous,** *a*

ster'e-o, 1 ster'ı-o, 2 stĕr'e-o, *a & n* [Colloq] Short for STEREOTYPE — **ster'e-o clumps",** *n pl* [Eng] *Print* Sectional blocks of regularly graded sizes used to form a base for a stereotype or electrotype plate — **s mold,** *n* A matrix or mold used in stereotyping

ster"e-o-, 1 ster'ı-o-, 2 stĕr'e-o- Derived from Greek *stereos,* solid, firm, hard a combining form — **ster"e-o-ag-no'sis,** *n Pathol* A form of aphasia in which the patient loses the ability to distinguish the form of objects by touch — **ster'e-o-bate,** *n Arch* A substructure or continuous base without columns, as distinguished from a *stylobate* which has them — **ster"e-o-bat'ic,** *a* — **ster"e-o-bi-noc'u-lar,** *a* Noting or pertaining to a form of binocular field-glass so arranged that the object-glasses are farther apart than the human eyes, giving a stereoscopic effect — **ster"e-o-blas'tu-la,** *n* A blastula without an internal cavity — **ster"e-o-cen'tric,** *a Chem* Pertaining to a graphic conception of benzene in which one bond of each carbon atom is directed toward the center of formula — **ster'e-o-chem'ic, ster"e-o-chem'i-cal,** *a* Of or pertaining to stereochemistry — **ster"e-o-chem'is-try,** *n* The branch of chemistry that treats of the composition of matter as explained by the relations of atoms in space — **ster'e-o-chrome,** *n* A picture produced by stereochromy — **ster"e-o-chro'mo-scope,** *n* A stereoscope in which the three-color system is used to present natural colors by means of screens — **ster'e-o-chro"my** (XIII) *n* The art or process of painting with pigments mixed with soluble or water glass — **ster"e-o-chro'mic,** *a* — **ster"e-o-chro'mi-cal-ly,** *adv*

ster"e-o-com'pa-ra"tor, 1 ster'ı-o-kom'pə-rā"tər *or* -ter, 2 stĕr'e-o-cŏm'pa-rā"tor, *n* An instrument invented by Pulfrich, in 1901, for the comparison of pairs of celestial photographs made by the same camera at short intervals It is based upon the principle of the ordinary stereoscope Two star-pictures of the same region of the sky (or pictures of any celestial body) made at different times are superposed with the instrument If any change in the position of the objects on the two plates has occurred in the interval the object stands out from the rest of the background in stereoscopic relief **ster"e-o-com-par'ert.**

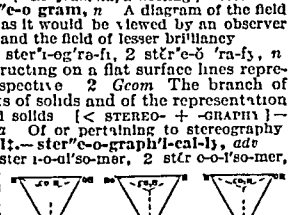
ster"e-o-e-lec'tric, *a* Of pertaining to, or noting electric currents caused when two solids especially metals, are brought together at different temperatures — **ster"e-o-gas'tru-la,** *n* A gastrula without an internal cavity

ster"e-og-no'sis, 1 ster'ı-og-nō'sıs 2 stĕr'e-ŏg-nō'sis *n* The apprehension through the senses of the dimensions, shape, and corporeality of solid objects It is a compound of sensations of touch, pressure and muscular and joint sensations **ster"e-og-no'si-a‡** — **ster"e-og-nos'tic,** *a*

ster'e-o-gram, 1 ster'ı-o-gram, 2 stĕr'e-o-grăm, *n Math* A picture or diagram giving the impression of a solid in relief, or two pictures of an object combined so as to produce the effect of a solid, as in a stereoscopic picture [< STEREO- + Gr *gramma,* a writing] **ster'e-o-graph‡.** — **star'ster"e-o gram,** *n* A diagram of the field of the brighter stars as it would be viewed by an observer stationed between it and the field of lesser brilliancy

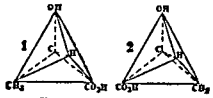
ster"e-og'ra-phy, 1 ster'ı-og'ra-fı, 2 stĕr'e-ŏ'ra-fy, *n* **1.** The art of constructing on a flat surface lines representing solids, perspective **2** *Geom* The branch of geometry that treats of solids and of the representation of regularly bounded solids [< STEREO- + -GRAPHY] — **ster"e-o-graph'ic,** *a* Of or pertaining to stereography **ster"e-o-graph'i-cal‡.** — **ster"e-o-graph'i-cal-ly,** *adv*

ster"e-o-i'so-mer, 1 ster ı-o-aı'so-mər, 2 stĕr o-o-ı'so-mer, *n Chem* A compound which is stereoisomeric with one or more other compounds **ster"e-o-i-som'er-ide‡,** [< STEREO- + Gr *ísos,* equal, + *meros,* part]



Stereoisomerisms
1 Dextrotartaric acid 2 Levotartaric acid 3 Inactive or mesotartaric acid

ster"e-o-i-som'er-ism, 1 ster'ı-o-aı-som'er-ızm, 2 stĕr'e-o-ı-sŏm'er-ısm, *n Chem* An isomerism which depends upon the spatial arrangement of the atoms or groups in a compound Such isomeric compounds contain at least one asymmetric carbon atom which is often represented as a tetrahedron, the inside of which constitutes the carbon atom and the summits, its affinities Thus, a compound having one asymmetric carbon atom, as an optically active lactic acid, could have two isometric forms one being the image of the other This isomerism could not be accounted for if the atoms were considered as lying in the same plane, as then the structural formulas would be identical Compounds may contain two asymmetric carbon atoms as in the tartaric acids Certain ethylene derivatives, as maleic and fumaric acids, may be considered as being *composed of two tetrahedrons having two* summits in common The different modifications in stereoisomeric compounds are marked by differences in optical activity — **ster"e-o-l"so-mer'ic,** *a* **ster"e-o-mer'ict.**



Stereoisomerisms
1 Dextrolactic acid 2 Levolactic acid

ster"e-ol'e-pis, *n* A serranoid fish (genus *Stereolepis*), as the California jewfish (*S gigas*) — **ster'e-o-man"cy,** *n* Divination by the elements

ster'e-ome, 1 ster'ı-ōm, 2 stĕr'e-ōm, *n Bot* A special mechanical or strengthening tissue in vascular plants, consisting of thick-walled elongated (prosenchymatous) cells variously grouped, either in, around, or remote from the fibrovascular bundle The principal kinds of stereome are bast-fibers and collenchyma-cells, the former thickened uniformly and usually dead, the latter thickened only in the angles and actively alive [< Gr *stereōma,* solid body, < *stereos,* solid] **ster'e-omt.**

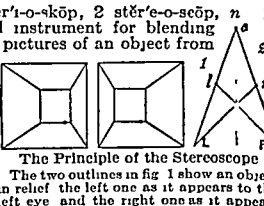
ster"e-om'e-ter, 1 ster'ı-em'ı-tər, 2 stĕr'e-ŏm'e-ter, *n* **1.** *Physics* An instrument for measuring the volume of a body, as the capacity of a vessel, also, one for measuring the specific gravity of liquids, powders, etc **2** An adaptation of the Roentgen ray to determine the positions of broken bones or of foreign bodies — **ster"e-o-met'ric, -ri-cal,** *a* — **ster"e-o-met'ri-cal-ly,** *adv* — **ster"e-om'e-try,** *n* **1.** *Math* The art of measuring solids, the geometry of solids **2** The measurement of volume **3** The determination of specific gravities, as of liquids, powders etc

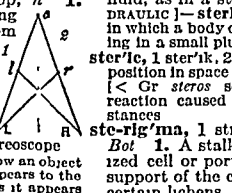
ster"e-o-mi-crom'e-ter, *n* **1** An apparatus attached to a telescope whereby the measurement of small angles in the area of vision may be determined by noting the *projection upon squares with the uncovered eye* **2** A stereographic measuring-apparatus — **ster"e-o-mon'o-scope,** *n* An instrument of two lenses which shows a picture on a ground-glass screen as tho it were a solid body — **Ster"e-o-neu'ra,** *n pl Zool* Invertebrate metazoans — **ster"e-o-neu'ral,** *a* — **ster"e-o-phan'ta-scope,** *n* A kinetoscope producing moving pictures with perspective effect — **ster"e-o-phor'o-scope,** *n* A variety of stereotrope — **ster"e-o-pho-tog'ra-phy,** *n* The production of stereoscopic photographs, either with a special camera made for the purpose, or with an ordinary camera, successively placed so as to produce two correctly differentiated pictures — **ster"e-o-pho"to-mi'cro-graph,** *n* A stereoscopic photograph of a microscopic specimen — **ster"e-o-plan'i-graph,** *n Physics* A device for drawing topographic maps from measurements made by a stereocomparator — **ster"e-o-plan'u-la,** *n Btol* A solid planula — **ster'e-o-plasm,** *n* **1.** *Btol* The more solid part of protoplasm **2** *Zooph* An endothecal structure variously situated in corals, often enveloping or connecting septa or forming a solid mass in the interior of the corallum **ster"e-o-plas'ma‡.** — **ster"e-o-plas'mic,** *a*

ster"e-op'ti-con, 1 ster'ı-op'tı-kən, 2 stĕr'e-ŏp'tı-cŏn (XIII), *n* A double magic lantern, the objective tubes of which can be focused on the same part of a screen used to bring one image after another on the screen by the alternate use of the lanterns, one picture, by this means, appearing to dissolve gradually into another [< STEREO- + Gr *optikos,* of sight]

Ster"e-or'ni-thes, 1 ster ı-ōr'nı-thīz, 2 stĕr'e-ōr'nı-thēs *n pl Paleon* An order of extinct birds distantly related to the herons and *Sertema,* some of gigantic size, found in Patagonia [< STEREO- + Gr *ornis,* gl *ornithes,* bird] — **ster"e-or-nith'ic,** *a*

ster'e-o-scope, 1 ster'ı-o-skōp, 2 stĕr'e-o-scōp, *n* **1.** *Physics* An optical instrument for blending into one image two pictures of an object from slightly different points of view, so as to produce upon the eye the impression of relief The stereoscopic effect may be produced by simply placing a card between the eyes, also by reflecting the pictures by mirrors to the eye, and more commonly by an adjustment of two lenses **2** *Surg* A catheter-like instrument used for detecting stone in the bladder and foreign bodies in the flesh [< STEREO- + -SCOPE] — **lenticular stereoscope,** a stereoscope in which prismatic or decentered lenses are used instead of mirrors — **reflecting s,** a stereoscope in which two plane mirrors, set at an angle to each other, reflect the light from the pictures in the proper direction for stereoscopic vision — **ster"e-o-scop'ic,** *a* Of or pertaining to the stereoscope, suited for use with the stereoscope as, a *stereoscopic* picture **ster"e-o-scop'i-cal‡.** — **ster"e-o-scop'i-cal-ly,** *adv*


Common Form of Stereoscope



The Principle of the Stereoscope

The two outlines in fig 1 show an object in relief the left one as it appears to the left eye and the right one as it appears to the right eye Their combination gives a sensation of actual solidity, as can be shown by copying them on a larger scale and holding a card between them so that they can be viewed simultaneously each latter

ster"e-os'co-py, 1 ster'ı-os'ko-pı, 2 stĕr'e-ŏs'co-py, *n* The art of making or using stereoscopes and stereoscopic slides — **ster"e-os'co-pist,** *n* — **ster"e-os'co-pist,** *n*

Ster"e-o-spon'dy-li, 1 ster ı-o-spon'dı-laı 2 stĕr'e-o-spŏn'dy-ll *n pl Herp* A suborder of stegocephalians having solid biconcave vertebræ and much-folded teeth, embracing the most highly developed labyrinthodonts. [< STEREO- + Gr *spondylos,* vertebra] — **ster"e-o-spon'dy-lous,** *a* Having the neural arches and centra solidly united said of vertebræ in amphibians and reptiles opposed to *temnospondylous*

ster"e-o-stat'ic, *a* Same as GEOSTATIC — **ster"e-o-stat'ics,** *n* [Rare] The statics of solids opposed to *hydrostatics* — **ster"e-o-tax'is,** *n. Btol* Same as THIGMOTAXIS — **ster"e-o-te-lem'e-ter,** *n* A stereotelescope with which one can calculate distances between objects seen — **ster"e-o-tel'e-scope,** *n* A binocular telescope used as a range-finder for guns

ster"e-ot'i-ca, 1 ster'ı-ot'ı-kə, 2 stĕr'e-ŏt'ı-ca, *n pl Surg* Accidental lesions as a class, also, deformities affecting the hard parts [< Gr *stereos,* hard]

ster"e-ot'o-my, 1 ster ı-ot'o-mı, 2 stĕr'e-ŏt'o-my, *n Math* The science or the art of cutting solids into figures by certain sections — **ster"e-o-tom'ic, ster"e-o-tom'i-cal,** *a*

ster'e-o-trope, 1 ster'ı-o-trōp, 2 stĕr'e-o-trōp, *n* An optical device, partly on the principle of a phenakistoscope or zoetrope, for bringing pictures into relief and producing the illusion of their being in motion Stereoscopic pictures are placed on a revolving drum, and viewed through openings, usually in a cylinder, revolving at a much greater rate of speed than the drum and also usually through stereoscopic lenses [< STEREO- + Gr *trepō,* turn] — **ster"e-o-trop'ic,** *a*

ster"e-ot'ro-pism, 1 ster'ı-ot'ro-pizm 2 stĕr'e-ŏt'ro-pism, *n Physiol* The movement of living protoplasm caused by its contact with a solid substance, thigmotaxis

ster'e-o-type, 1 ster'ı-o-taıp, 2 stĕr'e-o-tŷp (XIII), *vt* [-TYPED, -TYP'ING] **1.** To cast a plate in a stereotype-metal from a matrix of, as, to *stereotype* a form **2.** To make or furnish stereotype plates for, as, the whole book was *stereotyped* **3.** Figuratively, to put into fixed or formal shape, fix firmly or unalterably chiefly in the past participle, as, *stereotyped* ideas

What the summer night had whispered was *stereotyped* in his soul HAWEIS *My Musical Memories* p 123 [P & W 1892]

— **ster'e-o-typ"er,** *n* A manufacturer or workman who makes stereotype plates **ster'e-o-typ"ist‡**

ster'e-o-type, *n* **1.** A cast or plate taken in stereotype-metal from a matrix, as of paper or plaster, reproducing the surface of that from which the matrix was made See STEREOTYPING **2.** Figuratively, a fixed and unvarying representation of anything, as, nature is a *stereotype* of divine ideas — **ster'e-o-type-foun"dry,** *n* A place for the manufacture of stereotype plates — **s metal,** *n* An alloy resembling type-metal, but containing more lead, suitable for stereotype plates — **s plate,** a plate made by stereotyping usually about 1/9 of an inch in thickness, designed to be set on a block for printing — **s press,** *n* A stereotypers' mold, having a bed for the matrix, and a platen which is screwed against bearers placed between the bed and platen

ster'e-o-typ"er-y, 1 ster'ı-o-taıp'ər-ı, 2 stĕr'e-o-tŷp'er-y, *n* [-IES, 1 -ız, 2 -ıs, *pl*] **1.** Stereotypy **2.** A foundry or room for stereotyping

ster"e-o-typ'ic, 1 ster ı-o-tıp'ık, 2 stĕr'e-o-tŷp'ic, *a* Of or pertaining to stereotypy or stereotype plates **ster"e-o-typ'i-cal‡**

ster'e-o-typ"ing, 1 ster'ı-o-taıp'ıŋ, 2 stĕr'e-o-tŷp'ing, *n* The process or business of making stereotypes Stereotyping is now practically confined to two processes — the *paper process,* in which a papier-mâche matrix is used in the mold, and the *plaster process,* in which a plaster-of-Paris mold is made from the form The former is in common use by newspapers For fine or enduring work, however, electrotypes are preferred

ster"e-o-ty-pog'ra-phy, 1 ster'ı-o-taı-pog'rə-fı, 2 stĕr'e-o-tŷ-pŏg'ra-fy, *n* The art of printing from stereotypes — **ster"e-o-ty-pog'ra-pher,** *n*

ster'e-o-typ"y, 1 ster'ı-o-taıp'ı, 2 stĕr'e-o-tŷp'y, *n* **1.** The art or act of making stereotypes, *stereotypery* **2.** *Pathol* Persistent clinging to an idea or impulse, as seen in the insane

ster"hy-drau'lic, 1 ster"haı-drō'lık, 2 stĕr"hŷ-drą'lic, *a* Of, pertaining to, or acting by forced displacement of a fluid, as in a sterhydraulic press [< STEREO- + HYDRAULIC] — **sterhydraulic press,** a form of hydraulic press in which a body of water is subjected to pressure, as by forcing in a small plunger, instead of by pumping in water

ster'ic, 1 ster'ık, 2 stĕr'ic, *a Org Chem* Relating to relative position in space said of the component atoms in a molecule [< Gr *steros* solid] — **steric hindrance,** retardation of reaction caused by steric condition in the reacting substances

ste-rig'ma, 1 stı-rıg'mə, 2 ste-rĭg'ma, *n* [-MA-TA *pl*] *Bot* **1.** A stalk or support, as the awl-shaped specialized cell or portion of a cell that forms the immediate support of the conidia in many fungi, or a climidium in certain lichens **2** Any leaf-like extension of a decurrent leaf on the stem **3.** A cell from which a spermatium or conidium is cut off [< Gr *stērigma,* support, < *stērizō,* prop] — **ster'ig-mat'ic,** *a*

ster'ile, 1 ster'ıl, 2 stĕr'il, *a* **1.** Having no reproductive power, barren **2** *Bot* (1) Producing no pistil, as a staminate or neutral flower, or no spores, as certain mycelia (2) Lacking something essential as a stamen without an anther, an anther without pollen, a frond without fruit-dots, etc **3.** Lacking productiveness or fertility, unfruitful, hence, being without result, as, *sterile* soil **4** Containing no pathogenic bacteria or other micro-organisms said of a fluid **5.** Destitute of attractiveness or suggestiveness said especially of literary work, as, *sterile* verse [< F *stérile,* < L *sterilis,* barren cp Gr *stereos,* solid] Syn. see ARID — **ster"il(e-ly,** *adv* — **ste-ril'i-ty,** *n* **1** The condition or quality of being sterile **2** *Biol* The loss of reproductive powers by a plant or an animal **ster'il(e-ness‡.**

ster'il-ize, 1 ster'ıl-aız, 2 stĕr'il-ız, *vt* [-IZED, -IZ'ING] **1.** To deprive of productive or reproductive power, render barren, cause to be fruitless sometimes used figuratively, as, to *sterilize* the soul **2.** To destroy bacteria or other micro-organisms in, as, to *sterilize* an infusion by boiling **3.** [Rare] To render unproductive, exhaust impoverish, as land **ster'il-ıs‡** — **ster'il-ız"a-ble(r,** *a* Capable of undergoing or accepting sterilization — **ster'il-ız"a-bil'i-ty,** *n* — **ster'il-ı-za'tor -sa'tion,** *n*

ster'il-ız"er, 1 ster'ıl-aız"ər, 2 stĕr'il-ız'er, *n* One who or that which sterilizes, specif, an apparatus for destroying bacteria or other micro-organisms, as in infected clothing **ster'il-ıs"er‡.**

sterk, *n* Same as STIRK, 1

ster'let, 1 stûr'let, 2 stĕr'lĕt *n* [Rus] A small sturgeon (*Acipenser ruthenus*) found in the Black, Caspian, and Azof seas and in rivers of Russia, having a long, narrow snout and fringed barbels, and yielding superior caviar and isinglass.

ster'line, 1 stûr'lin *or* -lin, 2 stĕr'lin *or* -lin, *n* A composition of copper, zinc, and nickel used as a substitute for sterling silver, German silver [< STERLING]

ster'ling, 1 stûr'ling, 2 stĕr'ling, *a* **1.** Having a standard of value or fineness established by the British government said of British money of account and of gold and silver, as, pounds *sterling*, *sterling* plate

Eastphalian traders . . . were known in England by the name of Easterlings and their money being of the purest quality, easterling in Latin easterlingus shortened to sterling, became the general name of pure or *sterling* money

MAX MÜLLER *Chips* vol III p 117. [a 1874]

2. Having accepted worth, genuine, hence, valuable, excellent, as, a *sterling* book, *sterling* sense **3.** Having authority [< *Easterlings*, German traders in England (see quot), < AS *ēastan*, from the east] — **sterling silver** (*Metal*), the alloy, 925 parts silver to 75 parts copper, fixed as the standard of British silver coinage

ster'ling[1], *n* **1.** [Rare] English money **2.** [Austral] Collectively, English-born colonists **3†.** A silver penny of England and Scotland, in circulation as early as the 12th century See EASTERLING, 2

ster'ling[2], *n* *Engin* A starling [= STARLING[2]]

ster'ling[3], *n* Same as STARLING[1]

Ster'ling[1], *n* **1. John** (7/21806–3/11 1844), a British poet and author **2.** A county in W central Texas, 821 sq m, county-seat, Sterling City **3.** A township and city in Whiteside county, Ill **4.** A township and city in Rice county Kan seat of Cooper College (United Presbyterian), founded in 1887 **5.** A town in Worcester county, Mass **6** A town in Windham county, Conn **7.** A county in South Dakota 249 sq m

stern, 1 stûrn, 2 stĕrn, *v* **I** *t* **1** To back (a rowboat), row backward **2†.** To steer or guide

II *i* To back water, said of a boat or of its crew — **stern all, s. hard** (*Naut*), back water a command

stern, *a* **1.** Proceeding from or marked by severity or harshness, having the aspect of unyielding authority, rigid, hard, as, a *stern* command, a *stern* countenance **2.** Having an austere disposition, unyielding in character, rigidly stedfast; unmoved by sympathy or emotion, strict, severe, as, a *stern* father, a *stern* judge **3.** Inspiring fear or repelling approach, appearing as if relentless, forbidding, as, *stern* misfortune, a *stern* coast

The sunniest things throw *sternest* shade

HOOD *Ode to Melancholy* st 5

4. Resolute, stout, as, a *stern* resolve **5†.** Tempestuous, violent, strong, mighty [< AS *styrne*, stern]

Syn. see AUSTERE GRIM HARD

stern[1], *n* **1.** *Naut* The aft part of a ship, that part of the hull farthest from the stem or bow **2.** The buttocks, rump, or tail part of an animal now chiefly humorous, also, the tail itself said of dogs **3.** *Her* A wolf's tail Compare SCUT, SINGLE, WREATH **4.** The hindmost part of any object **5.** [S-] *Astron* Same as PUPPIS, *n* **6†.** A rudder, helm, also, direction by or as by a helm or rudder, hence, any thing used in or position used for guiding or controlling, a post of responsibility [< Ice *stjórn*, steering, < root of STEER[1], *v*] — **stern'-board,** *n* Backward motion of a vessel — **s. cap,** *n* An iron protecting cap on a boat's stern — **s. chase,** *n* A chase in which the pursuing vessel follows in the other's wake — **s.-chaser,** *n* *Naut* A cannon mounted to fire astern to annoy a chasing ship — **s.-fast,** *n* A rope or chain for making fast a vessel's stern to a wharf or pier — **s. foremost,** hind side foremost, moving with the stern in front or advance, or in the direction of motion — **s.-frame,** *n* The stern-post, transoms, and fashion-pieces of a ship's stern — **s. hook,** *n* *Ship-building* A framework used to hold sides and stern-post firmly together — **s.-knee,** *n* Same as STERNSON — **s.-line,** *n* A rope run over the stern to a mooring or dock — **s. on,** with stern toward the observer — **s.-port,** *n* A port or window in the stern of a vessel — **s.-post,** *n* *Ship-building* An iron or wooden post secured at its lower end to the after end of the keel and incorporated into the structure of the vessel's hull, the after ending of the main body of hull below water forming a landing for the after ends of the bottom plating or planking and sometimes serving also for a support for the rudder — **s.-sheets,** *n* *Naut* The space in a boat abaft the thwarts — **s. stube,** *n* The tube carrying the tail-part of the propeller-shaft through the stern of a vessel also used in speaking of a stern torpedo-tube — **s.-walk,** *n* A gallery around the stern of line-of-battle ships for the convenience and comfort of the flag or commanding officer — **s.-wheeler,** *n* [Local U S] A steamboat of small draft having one large paddle-wheel at the stern — **to bring down by the s** *Naut* **1.** To put (a ship) in the condition in which she draws more water aft than forward **2.** To over-officer said of a ship with officers out of proportion to men — **to make a s.-board,** to back said of a vessel — **tunnel s.,** a type of stern designed to decrease the draft of a boat by allowing the propeller to extend above the line of the keel in a trough or hollow built up into the body of the boat

stern[2], *n* [Prov Eng] A star — **stern'-light"†,** *n* Starlight

stern[3], *n* A tern [Var of TERN[1], *n*]

Ster'na, 1 stûr'na, 2 stĕr'na *n* See STERNINÆ

ster'nad, 1 stûr'nad, 2 stĕr năd, *a* Toward the sternum

ster-nad'i-form, 1 stər-nad'i-fôrm, 2 stər-năd'i-fôrm, *n* *Ich* Having the body expanded in the thoracic region, as a John-dory [< STERNUM + L *ad*, to, + -FORM]

stern'age†, *n* **1.** Stee-age course, as of a vessel **2.** Stern

ster'nal, 1 stûr'nal, 2 stĕr'nal, *a* **1.** Of or pertaining to the breast-bone or sternum **2.** Situated on the side or region of the sternum, hemal, ventral **3.** Sternitic — **sternal rib,** a rib united to the sternum, either immediately or by the intervention of its costal cartilage See illus under THORAX

ster-nal'gi-a, 1 stər-nal'ji-a, 2 stər-năl'ji-a, *n* *Pathol* Extreme pain near or referred to the breast-bone [< STERNUM + Gr *algos*, pain] — **ster-nal'gic,** *a*

ster-na'lis, 1 stər-nā'lis, 2 stər-nā'lis, *n* *Anat* [-LES, 1 -liz, 2 -lēz, *pl*] A sternal muscle, especially a muscle overlying the pectoralis major, occasional in man [< STERNUM]

Ster-nas'pi-da, 1 stər-nas'pi-də 2 stər-năs'pi-da, *n* *pl* *Helminth* The *Sternaspididæ* as an order of gephyreans — **ster-nas'pid,** *a* & *n*

Ster"nas-pid'i-dæ, 1 stûr nas-pid'i-dē 2 stĕr'năs-pid'i-dē *n* *pl* *Helminth* A family of worms with indistinct segments, anus dorsal in a retractile papilla and near it fascicles of filiform gills **Ster-nas'pis,** *n* (t g) [< STERNUM + Gr *aspis* asp] — **ster-nas'pi-did,** *n* — **ster-nas'pi-doid,** *a*

Stern'berg, 1 stûrn'bûrg *or* (*G*) shtern'berH, 2 stĕrn'bĕrg *or* (*G*) shtĕrn'bĕrH, *n* **1 George Miller** (4/11 1838–11/11 1915) An American surgeon-general in command of the medical service in the Spanish war, 1898 **2.** A town in Moravia province Czechoslovak Republic

Stern-ber'gi-a, 1 stûrn-bûr'ji-ə 2 stĕrn-bĕr'ġi-a, *n* **1.** *Bot* A small genus of hardy bulbous plants of the amaryllis family, natives of eastern Europe and the Mediterranean region *S lutea*, the winter daffodil or yellow starflower, blooming in autumn is a favorite in cultivation **2.** *Paleobot* Slender transversely corrugated fossil remains, now known to be the piths of *Cordaites* the generic name [< Count K M von *Sternberg*, of Prague (1761–1838)]

stern'berg-ite, 1 stûrn'bûrg-ait 2 stĕrn'bĕrg-it, *n* *Mineral* A soft, metallic, pinchbeck-brown silver-iron sulfid ($AgFe_2S_3$), crystallizing in the orthorhombic system. [< Count K M von *Sternberg*]

sterne, 1 stûrn, 2 stĕrn, *n* [Scot] A star **sternt.**

Sterne, Laurence (11/21 1713–3/11 1768) An English clergyman and humorist, *Tristram Shandy; A Sentimental Journey*

ster'ne-bra, 1 stûr'ni-brə, 2 stĕr'ne-bra, *n* One of the serial segments of which the sternum of a vertebrate is composed [< STERNUM + VERTEBRA] **ster'ne-ber‡.** — **ster'ne-bral,** *a*

stern'er†, *n* A helmsman, guide, director

stern'ful-ly†, *adv* Sternly

ster'ni-form, 1 stûr'ni-fôrm, 2 stĕr'ni-fôrm, *a* *Entom* Having the form of a sternum [< STERNUM + -FORM]

Ster-ni'næ, 1 stər-nai'nē 2 ster-nī'nē, *n* *pl* *Ornith* A subfamily of laroid birds, terns **Ster'na,** *n* (t g) [< TERN[1], *n*] — **ster'nine,** *a.* & *n*

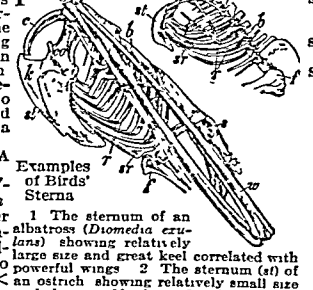
ster'nite, 1 stûr'nait, 2 stĕr'nit, *n* **1.** *Zool* The ventral portion of the somite of an arthropod, specif, in entomology, the ventral portion of each thoracic segment **2.** A sternebra [< STERNUM] — **ster-nit'ic,** *a* Of or pertaining to a sternite, ventral

stern'ly, 1 stûrn'li, 2 stĕrn'ly, *adv* In a stern manner.

stern'most, 1 stûrn'mōst, 2 stĕrn'mōst, *a* Farthest astern [being stern

stern'ness, 1 stûrn nes, 2 stĕrn'nĕs, *n* The quality of

ster'no-, stern-, 1 stûr'no-, stûrn-, 2 stĕr'no-, stĕrn- From Greek *sternon*, breast-bone, or, in anatomical terms, from STERNUM combining forms See STERNUM — **ster"no-cla-vic'u-lar,** *a* Of or pertaining to the sternum and the clavicle as the *sternoclavicular* articulation **ster"no-clei'dal‡, ster"no-cli'dal‡,** — **ster"no-clavic"u-la'ris,** *n* A muscle extending from the front of the manubrium to the clavicle — **ster"no-cli"do-mas'toid.** I *a* Attached to the sternum to the clavicle, and to the mastoid process of the occipital bone, as, the *sternocleidomastoid* muscle **II** *n* The large muscle of the side of the neck that bends the head forward See illus under MUSCULAR SYSTEM **ster"no-clei'do-mas'toid‡** — **ster"no-cor'a-coid** I. *a* Of or pertaining to the sternum and the coracoid bone or process **II.** *n* A sternocoracoid muscle — **ster"no-cos'tal,** *a* Of or pertaining to the sternum and the costal ribs — **ster"no-cox'al,** *a* Of or pertaining to the sternites and the coxæ, as of an insect — **ster"no-dyn'i-a,** *n* Same as STERNALGIA — **ster"no-fa'cial** I. *a* Of or pertaining to the breast-bone and the face **II** *n* A sternofacial muscle — **ster"no-glos'sal** I. *a* Of or pertaining to the sternum and the tongue **II** *n* A sternoglossal muscle — **ster"no-hu'mer-al,** *a* Of or pertaining to the pectoralis major muscle — **ster"no-hy'oid.** I. *a* Of, pertaining to, or attached to the sternum and the hyoid bone, as, the *sternohyoid* muscle of the anterior part of the neck **ster"no-hy-oi'de-an‡.** **II** *n* The sternohyoid muscle See illus under MUSCULAR SYSTEM **ster"no-man'cy,** *n* Divination by marks on the breast — **ster"no-mas'toid.** I *a* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or attached to the sternum and the mastoid process of the temporal bone as, the *sternomastoid* portion of the sternocleidomastoid muscle **2.** Sternoclidomastoid **3** Of or pertaining to the sternomastoid muscle **II** *n* The sternoclidomastoid, especially its sternomastoid portion — **ster"no-max'il-lar-y,** *a* Of, pertaining to, or attached to the sternum and the mandible — **ster"no-per"i-car'di-al,** *a* Attached to the sternum and the pericardium said of certain ligaments **ster"no-per"i-car'di-ac‡.** — **ster-nop'a-gus,** *n* A double monster united at the breast-bone — **Ster"nop-tych'i-dæ,** *n pl* *Ich* A family of inlomous fishes especially those with a very compressed body and one or more neural spines projecting beyond the body and pressed closely to the front of the dorsal **Ster-nop'tyx,** *n* (t g) — **ster"nop'ty-chid,** *n* — **ster-nop'ty-choid,** *a* & *n* — **Ster"no-pyg'i-dæ,** *n pl* *Ich* A family of gymnonote fishes with well-developed maxillaries, no mesocoracoid, and anus under the head **Ster-nop'y-gus,** *n* (t g) **Ster-nar'chi-dæ‡.** — **ster-nop'y-gid,** *a* & *n* — **ster-nop'y-goid,** *a* & *n* — **ster"no-rhab'dite,** *n* *Entom* A sternal rhabdite — **ster"no-scap'u-lar.** I *a* Of or pertaining to the breast-bone and the shoulder-blade as, a *sternoscapular* muscle **II** *n* A sternoscapular muscle — **Ster"no-thæ'ri-dæ,** *n pl* *Herp* A family of pleurodirous tortoises, especially African forms, with distinct mesoplastral bones and no bony temporal roof **Ster"no-thæ'rus,** *n* (t g) — **ster"no-thæ'rid,** *n* — **ster"no-thæ'roid,** *a* & *n* — **ster'no-there,** *n* A sternothæroid tortoise of the genus *Sternothærus* — **ster"no-thy'roid.** I *a* Of pertaining to, or attached to the sternum and the thyroid cartilage **II.** *n* The sternothyroid muscle — **ster"no-tra'che-al,** *a* Of or pertaining to the breast-bone and the trachea as, a *sternotracheal* muscle — **ster'no-tribe,** *a* *Bot* Rubbing or touching the breast said of an irregular flower in which the stamens and pistils are so arranged as to rub the breast of a visiting insect an adaptation for cross-fertilization — **ster" no-ver'te-bral,** *a* Relating to both the sternum and the vertebræ as, a *sternovertebral* rib



Examples of Birds' Sterna

1 The sternum of an albatross (*Diomedea exulans*) showing relatively large size and great keel correlated with powerful wings 2 The sternum (*st*) of an ostrich showing relatively small size and absence of keel correlated with small and impotent wings The scale of both figures is approximately the same and the lettering applies to both figures (Compare illus under THORAX) *st*, sternum *b* keel of the sternum *c* clavicles forming the furculum merry-thought or wishbone *co* coracoids *r* ribs *sr* sternal ribs *b* back-bone *w* wing-bones *s*, sacrum *f* head of the femur

stern'mant, *n* A steersman pilot

stern'son, 1 stûrn'-sən, 2 stĕrn'son, *n* A carved timber forming the continuation of the keelson and bolted to the stern-post [< an ostrich showing relatively small size STERN[1] + -SON as in KEELSON] **stern'son-knee"†.**

ster'nule, 1 stûr'nūl, 2 stĕr'nūl, *n* A small tern of the subgenus *Sternula*, as the least tern [< STERNA]

ster'num, 1 stûr'num, 2 stĕr'nŭm, *n* [STER'NA or -NUMS, *pl*] **1.** A bone extending along the middle line of the ventral region of the anterior part of the trunk of vertebrates above fishes except snakes and some other reptiles, and usually connected with the anterior ribs, the breast-bone In carinate birds it has a projecting part serving as a point of origin for the wing-muscles See illus in preceding column

2. *Zool* The ventral portion of a somite of an arthropod, as an insect or crustacean Specif, in entomology (1) The ventral portion of each thoracic segment (2) The entire ventral aspect of an insect [< Gr *sternon*, breast] — **cleft sternum,** a breast-bone having a congenital fissure due to defective union of its cartilages

ster"nu-ta'tion, 1 stûr'nu-tē'shən, 2 stĕr'nū-tā'shon, *n.* The act of sneezing [< LL *sternutatio(n-)*, < L. *sternuto* intens of *sternuo*, sneeze] — **ster-nu'ta-tiv(es.** **I.** *a* Causing or tending to provoke sneezing **II.** *n* A sternutatory — **ster-nu'ta-tiv(e-ness**[3], *n* — **ster-nu'ta-to-ry.** I *a* Sternutative **II** *n* [-RIES, 1 -riz, 2 -ris, *pl*] Any substance that excites sneezing, as snuff

stern'ward, 1 stûrn'ward, 2 stĕrn'ward, *a* Situated or directed toward the stern — **stern'ward,** *adv* **stern'wards‡.** [motion of a vessel

stern'way", 1 stûrn'wē"; 2 stĕrn'wā", *n* The backward

Ster'o-pe, 1 ster'o-pi, 2 stĕr'o-pē, *n* *Astron* See PLEIADES 1

ster"qui-li'noust, *a* Pertaining to a dunghill, dirty, paltry.

ster-ras'ter, 1 ste-ras'tər, 2 stĕ răs'ter, *n* *Spong* An aster-spicule whose rays are numerous and form a massive and often spherical structure [< Gr *sterrhos*, solid, + *astēr*, star]

Ster"ras-tro'sa, 1 ster'as-trō'sə, 2 stĕr ăs-trō'sa, *n* *pl* *Spong* A division of choristidans with sterrasters [< Gr. *sterrhos*, solid, + *astēr*, star] — **ster-ras'trose,** *a*

sterret, *n.* A star.

Ster'rett, 1 ster'et 2 stĕr'ĕt, **John Robert Sitlington** (3/4 1851–4/11 1914) An American archeologist and educator

Ster'rhi-dæ, 1 ster'i-di, 2 stĕr'i-dē, *n* *pl* *Entom* A family of lepidopterous moths including about 100 common American species ranging throughout the United States, and found elsewhere, mostly of medium size with whitish wings and black head, illustrated by a well-known species (*Hæmatopsis grataria*), the chickweed-moth [< Gr *sterrhos*, firm] — **ster'rhid,** *a* & *n*

ster'rinck, 1 ster'iŋk 2 stĕr'iŋk, *n* A lobodontine seal (*Lobodon carcinophagus*) of southern seas

ster"ro-blas'tu-la, *n.* *Biol.* Same as STEREOBLASTULA

ster"ro-gas'tru-la, 1 ster o-gas'tru-lə, 2 stĕr"o-găs'tru-la *n* A gastrula having the enteric cavity almost filled up owing to the largeness of the macromeres [< Gr *sterrhos*, solid, + *gastēr*, stomach]

ster"ro-plan'u-la, 1 ster'o-plan'yu-lə 2 stĕr'o-plăn'yu-la, *n* A solid planula [< Gr *sterrhos*, solid, + PLANULA]

ster'ro-met"al, 1 ster'o-met'əl, 2 stĕr'o-mĕt'al, *n* An alloy of copper 3 parts, zinc 2 parts, and a small proportion of iron and tin stronger and cheaper than gun-metal [< Gr *sterrhos*, solid, + METAL]

stertt, *imp* of START, *v*

stert†, *n* A start — **stertet,** *v* To start

ster'tor, 1 stûr'tor *or* -tor, 2 stĕr'tor, *n* A deep snore or snoring, as in apoplexy. [< L *sterto*, snore]

ster'tor-ous, 1 stûr'tor-us, 2 stĕr'tor-ŭs, *a* Characterized by stertor, accompanied by a snoring sound, as, *stertorous* breathing **ster-to'ri-ous‡** — **ster'tor-ous-ly,** *adv* — **ster'tor-ous-ness,** *n.* **ster-to'ri-ous-ness‡.**

sterve†, *vt* To die, starve

Ste-sich"o-re'an, 1 stı-sik"o-ri'ən; 2 ste-sĭc"o-rē'an, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Stesichorus, a Greek lyric poet (about 630–550 B C), who greatly developed the Doric dialect **2.** *Gr Pros* (1) Of or pertaining to the "three things of Stesichorus," his use of the strophe, the antistrophe, and the epode (2) Of or pertaining to three forms of verse used by Stesichorus — (*a*) the encomiologic, (*b*) a trimeter of second epitrites, and (*c*) a double dactylic tetrameter ending with a spondee.

stet, 1 stet, 2 stĕt, *vt* [STET'TED, STET'TING] To restore (something previously deleted) originally an imperative done in proof-reading by marking with the word *stet* and with a line of dots under matter to be retained a direction to a printer or copyist Compare DELE. [L, let it stand, 3d per s pres subj of *sto*, stand]

stetch, 1 stech, 2 stĕch [Prov Eng] **I.** *vt* To plow into ridges with *up* **II.** *n* As much land as lies between two furrows

stet'e-feldt-ite, 1 stet'i-felt-ait, 2 stĕt'e-fĕlt-it, *n* *Mineral.* A dark-brown copper and silver sulfantimonite that is similar to partzite [< Charles *Stetefeldt*, mining engineer]

steth-. See STETHO-

steth'al, 1 steth'əl 2 stĕth'al, *n* *Chem* A higher alcohol ($C_{15}H_{31}O$) of the paraffin series contained in spermaceti in combination, but not known in its separate state [< *ste*-in STEARIC + ETHAL]

steth-ar'ter-i'tis, 1 steth-ār'tər-ai'tis *or* -i'tis 2 stĕth-ar'tĕr-i'tis *or* -i'tis, *n* *Pathol* Inflammation of the arteries of the thorax

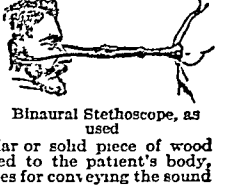
steth-e'mi-a, 1 steth-i'mi-ə, 2 stĕth-ē'mi-a *n* Congestion of the lungs [< Gr *stēthos*, breast, + *haima*, blood] **steth-æ'mi-a‡.**

steth-en'do-scope, 1 steth-en'do-skōp, 2 stĕth-ĕn'do-scōp, *n.* *Surg* An X-ray machine for examination of the chest [< STETHO- + Gr *endon*, within, + -SCOPE]

steth"i-æ'um, 1 steth'i-i'um, 2 stĕth'i-ē'ŭm, *n* [-Æ'A *pl*] *Ornith* The anterior half of a bird [< Gr *stēthiatos*, of the breast < *stēthos*, breast]

ste-thid'i-um, 1 stı-thid'i-um, 2 ste-thid'i-ŭm, *n* [-I-A, *pl*] *Entom* The thorax. [< Gr *stēthos*, breast]

steth'o-, steth-, 1 steth'o-, 2 stĕth'o- From Greek *stēthos* breast combining forms — **steth"o-ca-thar'sis,** *n* Ejection of morbid matter from the chest expectoration — **steth"o-chy'sis,** *n* Dropsy of the chest, pleural dropsy — **steth"o-go"ni-om'e-ter,** *n* *Physiol* A device for measuring the curvature of the thorax — **steth'o-graph,** *n* An instrument to record the movements of the thorax in breathing, a pneumograph — **steth"o-graph'ic,** *a* — **steth"o-kyr'to-graph,** *n* *Physiol* A device for measuring the dimensions and expansion of the chest — **steth-om'e-ter,** *n* An instrument to measure the movements of the chest in breathing — **steth"o-pa-ral'y-sis,** *n* Palsy of the muscles of the chest — **steth"o-pho-nom'e-ter,** *n* A stethoscope with an adjustable slit for measuring the intensity of sounds heard on auscultation.



— **steth" or-rheu'ma,** *n* Rheumatismal pleurisy, stitch or pain in the side

steth'o-scope, 1 steth'o-skōp, 2 stĕth'o-scōp, *vt* [-SCOPED, -SCOP'ING] To examine with a stethoscope

steth'o-scope, *n* An apparatus for auscultation, consisting essentially of a tubular or solid piece of wood or hard rubber to be applied to the patient's body, sometimes with a tube or tubes for conveying the sound

Binaural Stethoscope, as used

to the physician's ear or ears See AUSCULTATION — **differential stethoscope**, a device to permit comparison of sounds at two different points on the body — **steth"o-scop'ic**, *a* Of or pertaining to the art or instruments of stethoscopy, ascertained through stethoscopy **steth"o-scop'i-cal**† — **steth"o-scop'i-cal-ly**, *adv* — **steth-os'co-pist**, *n* One skilled in stethoscopy — **steth-os'co-py**, *n* The art or act of auscultation of the chest with or without a mechanical device commonly applied to examination with the stethoscope

steth'o-spasm, 1 steth'o-spazm, 2 stĕth'o-spāzm, *n* *Pathol* Spasmodic contraction of the muscles of the chest

ste-thyl'ic, 1 sti-thil'ık, 2 ste-thȳl'ic, *a* *Chem* Designating a methane compound containing fifteen carbon atoms — **stethylic alcohol**, same as STETHAL, *n* [< STETHAL + -YL]

Stet'tin, 1 stet'ın *or* (*G*) shte-tın', 2 stĕt'ın *or* (*G*) shtĕ-tīn', *n* **1.** A district in Pomerania province, Prussia 4,663 sq m **2** A Hanseatic town and seaport, capital of Pomerania province

Steu'ben, *n* **1.** 1 stū'ben *or* (*G*) shtel'ben, 2 stų'bĕn *or* (*G*) shtōl'bĕn **Frederick William Augustus, Baron** (11/15 1730–11/23 1794), a Prussian general, served in American Revolutionary war **2** 1 stiu-ben', 2 stū-bĕn' A county in N E Indiana, 311 sq m, county-seat, Angola **3.** A county in S W New York, 1,401 sq m, county-seat, Bath

Steu'ben-ville, 1 stiū'ben-vil, 2 stū'bĕn-vil, *n* A city, county-seat of Jefferson county, O

steve†, *vt* Same as STEEVE²

Steve, 1 stiv, 2 stēv, *n* Diminutive of STEPHEN

ste've-dore, 1 stī'vı-dōr, 2 stē've-dōr, *tt* & *vi* [-DORED, -DOR'ING] To load or unload a vessel or vessels

ste've-dore, *n* **1.** One whose business is that of stowing or unloading the hold of vessels **2.** [Jap] The customs or landing agent of an open seaport [< Sp *estivador*, wool-packer, < *estivar* (< L *stipo*), compress] — **stevedore's hook**, an iron hook with a wooden handle for handling large bales or freight-packages

stev'en, 1 stev'en *or* stī'vn, 2 stĕv'ĕn *or* stē'vn, *v* **I** *i* **1** To roar, howl **2.** [Prov Eng] To resolve, reflect, soliloquize **3†.** To talk loud, rant

II†. *t* **1** To appoint **2.** To announce **3** [Prov Eng] To bespeak

stev'en, *n* **1** [Prov Eng] A time fixed for performing an action **2†** Speech voice prayer, command **stev'enet. — to set steven**, to make an appointment

Ste'ven-age, 1 stī'vn-ıj, 2 stē'vn-ag, *n* A town in W. Hertfordshire, England

stev'enedt, *a* Party-colored

Ste'vens, 1 stī'venz, 2 stē'vĕns, *n* **1 Benjamin Franklin** (2/15 1833–3/15 1902), an American bibliographer, publisher, and author **2 Edwin Augustus** (7/23 1795–8/15 1868), an American inventor and naval constructor, founded Stevens Institute, Hoboken, N J **3 Isaac Ingalls** (3/15 1818–9/15 1862) a United States general, killed at Chantilly **4. Thaddeus** (4/15 1792–8/15 1868), an American statesman, abolitionist a Republican leader in Congress **5.** A county in S W Kansas, 729 sq m county-seat, Hugoton **6.** A county in central W Minnesota, 576 sq m county-seat, Morris **7.** A county in N E Washington, 3,866 sq m, county-seat, Colville

Ste'ven-son, 1 stī'ven-sən, 2 stē'vĕn-son, *n* **1 Adlai Ewing** (10/23 1835–6/15 1914), an American lawyer and legislator Vice-President of the United States, 1893–1897 **2 Robert** (6/15 1772–7/12 1850), a Scottish engineer builder of lighthouses, docks, etc **3 Robert Louis Balfour** (11/15 1850–12/15 1894), a Scottish novelist, *The Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde*

Ste'vens Point. The county-seat of Portage county, Wis

Ste'vens-ton, 1 stī'venz-tan, 2 stē'vĕns-ton, *n* A town in N W Ayrshire, Scotland

Ste-vi'nus, 1 ste-vī'nus, 2 stē-vī'nus, **Simon** (1548–1620) A Dutch mathematician and military engineer

stew, 1 stū, 2 stū, *v* **I.** *t* **1.** To boil slowly and gently, cook with a simmering heat, as food **2.** [Colloq] To worry, or bring into a certain condition by worry, as, to *stew* oneself into an illness **3†.** To immerse in a liquid or a vapor bath **4†.** To imbue, cause to be permeated

II. *i* **1.** To seethe slowly in a hot liquid or vapor **2.** [Slang] To be in a stew. See STEW¹, *n*, 2 [< OF *estuver*, < *estuve*, see STEW¹, *n*] Syn see MUSE — **stew'pan"**, *n* A cooking-vessel used for stewing — **stew-pot**, *n* **1** A covered pot used for stewing **2.** [Prov Eng] A covered charcoal-pan used in heating rooms

stew¹, *n* **1.** Stewed food, especially a preparation of meat or fish, often with vegetables or raised dough, cooked by stewing **2.** [Colloq] A state of nervous excitement and anxiety, mental agitation; worry

> The horse felt that his rider was in a great *stew* of terror BLACKMORE *Christowell* vol II, p 266 [T 1882]

3 [Archaic] A room heated for bathing or drying purposes, especially, a hatters' drying-room, also, a stove **4** [Archaic] A brothel commonly in the plural **5†.** A prostitute **6†.** An early sort of lock-hospital **7†.** A room or chamber **8†.** A stew-pan or stew-pot [< OF *estuve*, < OHG *stubā*, hothouse, = STOVE, *n*] — **Brunswick stew**, squirrel stewed with small vegetables, also, fowl stewed in the same way — **stew'a-bl(e)**, *a*

stew², *n* **1.** An artificial oyster-bed **2** A breeding-place for tame pheasants **3** A pond for household convenience a pond for storing table-fish alive, vivarium [< root of STOW¹ *v*] **stew'-pond"‡.**

stew³, *n* [Prov Brit] A cloud of vapor or dust

stew'ard†, *vt* To act as steward of

stew'ard, 1 stū'ərd, 2 stū'ard, *n* **1.** A person entrusted with the management of estates or affairs not his own, hence, one who manages or disburses for another or others Specif (1) An officer of state or of court who is in custody of revenues, collecting, accounting for, and disbursing them (2) An agent appointed by a lord of the manor, or other great landlord, to lease lands, collect rents etc sometimes formerly having also summary magisterial powers (3) *Eccl* The treasurer or fiscal officer of a congregation, conference, or other organization of certain religious denominations, as the Methodists (4) *Ch Hist* An econome (5) [Eng] A fiscal officer in certain ancient gilds (6) [Eng] A municipal magistrate of varied functions in certain cities towns or boroughs The nature of his duties is usually indicated by a prefixed word, as, the land-*steward* of Norwich **2.** A person put in charge of the domestic affairs of a household or other establishment, and especially of the table, a purveyor Specif (1) On shipboard, a petty officer in charge of the service of provisions and of passengers rooms (2) In colleges the purveyor for commons or a boarding-club (3) One in general charge of a club-house, overseeing the servants, collecting minor fees reporting infractions of the rules etc (4) In certain Masonic lodges, an officer who collects dues provides refreshments, etc (5) [Eng] An usher (6)† A chamberlain [< AS *stigweard*, < *stigu*, sty, + *weard*, ward] **stew'art†; stew'erd*.**

— **Lord High Steward** [Eng], formerly, a great officer of state, now appointed only on special occasions, as at a coronation to regulate precedence, or at the trial of a peer to preside over the House of Lords — **Lord S of the Household** [Eng], the highest dignitary of the court, appointed from the peerage by the crown, and a member of the ministry He had formerly judicial functions, which lapsed in 1849 He has under him the treasurer and controller of the household but their domestic duties are really performed by the master of the household — **S or High S of Scotland**, formerly, an officer of the royal household who administered the crown revenues — **stew'ard-ess**, *n* A female steward, especially one on a passenger-vessel — **stew'ard-ly**, *a* [Prov Eng] Having the functions or qualities of a steward, hence, provident — **stew'ard-ly**, *adv* — **stew'ard-ship**, *n* The office or duties of a steward hence, the duty of dispensing as an accountable person **stew'ard-ry†.** — **stew'art-ry**, *n* **1** [Scot] A specified extent of territory, or jurisdiction over it **2†.** Stewardry

Stew'art, 1 stū'ərt, 2 stū'art, *n* **1 Alexander Turney** (10/12 1803–4/10 1876), an American merchant and capitalist, born in Ireland **2 Balfour** (11/12 1828–12/19 1887), a Scottish physicist **3 Charles** (5/30 1778–11/23 1869), a United States admiral **4 Dugald** (11/2 1753–6/11 1828), a Scottish metaphysician **5** A county in S W Georgia 440 sq m, county-seat, Lumpkin **6.** A county in N W Tennessee, 495 sq m, county-seat, Dover **7** An island south of South Island, New Zealand 665 sq m

Stew-ar'ti-a, *n* *Bot* Same as STUARTIA

Stew'ar-ton, 1 stū'ar-tən, 2 stū'ar-ton, *n* A manufacturing town and burgh in N Ayrshire, Scotland

Stew'art Peak A mountain in Colorado, 14,032 ft high

stewd, *pp* Stewed S S

stewed† *a* Belonging to or living or present in a brothel

stew'ish†, *a* Characteristic of a brothel

steyt, *vt* Same as STY²

stey, 1 stī, 2 stę, *a* [Scot] **1.** Steep **2** Haughty, lofty

steyt, *n* Same as STY²

steyerst†, *n pl* Stairs CHAUCER *T L* bk I l 315 b

Steyn, 1 stain, 2 stȳn, **Martinus Theunis** (10/23 1857–11/23 1916) A Boer statesman, President of Orange Free State, 1896–1900

Steyne, 1 stain, 2 stēn, **Marquis of** In Thackeray's *Vanity Fair*, a roue whose relations with Becky Sharp cause a separation between her and her husband

Steyns'burg, 1 stainz'bûrg, 2 stȳnz'bûrg, *n* A town in N E Cape of Good Hope province, South Africa, where the British defeated the Boers Aug 13, 1901

Steyr, 1 stair, 2 stȳr, *n* An ancient town in Upper Austria, noted for cutlery and firearms **Steel'ert, Stey'ert.**

Sthar"bu-zan'a-I, 1 sthûr'bu-zan'ı-al, 2 sthar bų-zān'a-ı, *n* *Bib* (Douai)

sthe-ni'a, 1 sthı-nı'ə *or* sthī'nı-ə, 2 sthe-nī'a *or* sthē'nı-a, *n* *Pathol* Unusual energy, excited force said of diseases that manifest excessive excitement of action [< Gr *sthenos*, strength]

sthen'ic, 1 sthen'ık, 2 sthĕn'ıc, *a* **1.** Exhibiting activity or energy, strong said especially of a part or organ that manifests special energy **2** Having power to inspire or animate **3** *Pathol* Characterized by sthenia or excessive excitement, as, *sthenic* diseases [< Gr *sthenos*, might] — **sthenic theory**, the doctrine that diseased conditions should be cured by stimulation

Sthe'no, 1 sthī'no *or* sthen'o, 2 sthē'no *or* sthĕn'o, *n* [L] See GORGON, 1

sthen'o-chire, 1 sthen'o-kaır, 2 sthĕn'o-cīr, *n* A machine for strengthening and limbering the fingers, to adapt them for manipulating the keyboard of a musical instrument [< Gr *sthenos*, strength, + *cheir*, hand]

sthe-nom'e-ter, 1 sthı-nom'ı-tər, 2 sthe-nŏm'e-ter, *n* An instrument for measuring the muscular power of an organ or part

sthu"la-sa-rī'ra, 1 stū"lə-sə-rī'rə, 2 stų"la-sa-rī'ra, *n* [Sans] The gross material and perishable body, in theosophical classification, the lowest of the seven human principles, the vehicle, during life, for the linga-sarira or the astral body of design

Sthu"lo-pa'dhI, 1 stū"lo-pā'dı, 2 stų"lo-pa'dı, *n* [Sans] The lowest of the three bases or vehicles in the Tārāka Rāja Yoga classification of the human principles and including the lower three principles of the seven-fold classification, viz, sthula-sarira, linga-sarira, and prana

stI"ac-cla'to, 1 stī'at-chā'to, 2 stī at-cha'to, *a* [It] Literally, flattened out said of sculpture in lower relief than bas-relief Compare BAS-RELIEF

stib, 1 stib, 2 stib, *n* [Local, U S] A bird, the dunlin

stib'ble, 1 stib'l, 2 stib'l, *n* [Scot] Stubble — **stib'ble-rig"**, *n* [Scot] **1.** The head reaper **2** A field of stubble

stib'bler, 1 stib'lər, 2 stib'ler, *n* [Scot] **1** A gleaner **2.** A minister without settlement **3.** A horse feeding on stubble **4** [Humorous] A divinity-student seeking approbation of a presbytery for a license to preach

stib'bornet†, *a* Stubborn CHAUCER *C T* ll 6,038, 6,219

stib-eth'yl, 1 stib-eth'ıl 2 stib-ēth'yl, *n* *Chem* Triethylstibin [< G *stibathyl*]

stib'I-al, 1 stib'ı-al, 2 stib'ı-al, *a* Of, pertaining to or resembling antimony or its effects [< STIBIUM] — **stib'I-alism**, *n* *Pathol* Poisoning by antimony — **stib'I-at"ed**, *a* *Med* Affected by, impregnated, or combined with antimony — **stibiated tartar** (*Pharm*), tartar emetic

stib'I-an-ite, 1 stib'ı-an-ait, 2 stib'ı-an-it, *n* *Mineral* A dull reddish-yellow hydrated antimony pentoxid (Sb_2O_5 H_2O) an altered stibnite [< L *stibium* antimony]

stib'I-a-til, 1 stib'ı-a-til, 2 stib'ı-a-til, *n* *Mineral* A metallic black hydrated manganese-iron antimonite that is found as prismatic crystals

stib'ic, *a* Antimonial, antimonic — **stib'I-co-nite**, *n* *Mineral* A compact, pearly, earthy, yellow to white antimony antimonate ($H_2Sb_2O_5$), found massive **stib'nite†** — **stib'id**, *n* Antimonid — **stib'I-ous**, *a* Antimonious

stib'in, } 1 stib'ın, -in *or* -in, 2 stib'ın, -in *or* -in *n* *Chem* **1.**
stib'ine, } A colorless gaseous compound (SbH_3) formed by decomposing a compound containing antimony in the presence of nascent hydrogen called formerly **antimoniureted hydrogen** **2** Any of the organic derivatives of the foregoing Compare ARSIN [< STIBIUM]

stib'I-o-, 1 stib'ı-o- 2 stib'ı-o- Derived from STIBIUM a combining form — **stib"I-o-do-mey'klte**, *n* *Mineral* Copper arsenid (domeykite) containing a small proportion of antimony found in Michigan [< STIBIUM + DOMEYKITE] — **stib"I-o-fer'rite**, *n* *Mineral* A resinous yellow hydrated iron antimonite that occurs as an amorphous coating on stibnite — **stib"I-o-tan'ta-lite**, *n* *Mineral* A rare mineral containing tantalum columbium, and antimony found in Australia and California It resembles columbite [< STIBIUM + TANTALITE]

stib'I-um, 1 stib'ı-um, 2 stib'ī-ūm, *n* Antimony so called in pharmacy and old chemistry [L, < Gr *stibi*]

stib'nite, 1 stib'nait 2 stib'nit, *n* *Mineral* A metallic bluish steel-gray antimony sulfid (Sb_2S_3), crystallizing in the orthorhombic system the most important ore of antimony [< STIBIUM]

stib'o-gram, 1 stib'o-gram, 2 stib'o-grăm, *n* A graphic record of footprints [< Gr *stibos*, track (< *steibō*, tread), + *gramma*, see GRAM¹, *n*]

sti-bo'ni-um, 1 sta-bō'nı-um, 2 sti-bō'nī-ūm, *n* *Chem* A hypothetical compound (SbH_4) similar to ammonium (NH_4) [< *stib-* in STIBIUM + *-onium* in AMMONIUM]

stic-ca'do, 1 stik-kä'do, 2 stic-ca'do, *n* [It] A xylophone.

stich, 1 stik, 2 stic, *n* **1.** A line of the Bible, particularly, one of the members in the parallelism of Hebrew verse, marked as a line in ancient manuscripts and in some English versions or editions of the Old Testament **2.** A line of poetry, a verse used often in composition, as, *distich*, *hemistich* **3** An order, line, or row of trees **4.** [New Eng] The space of land occupied by two furrows, a stitch [< Gr *stichos*, row, < *steichō*, march]

sti-cha'ri-on, 1 stı-kĕ'rı-ən, 2 stı-cā'rı-ŏn, *n* [-RI-A, *pl*] *Gr Ch* A clerical robe corresponding to the Western alb, common to all in holy orders, and often highly enriched [< Gr *stichárion*, vestment]

Stich"a-ster'I-dæ, 1 stik'ə-ster'ı-dī, 2 stic'a-stĕr'ī-dē, *n* *pl* *Echin* A family of cryptozonate starfishes with abactinal skeleton tessellate, no superambulacral plates and adambulacral plates equal and small **Sti-chas'ter**, *n* (t g) [< Gr *stichos*, row, + *astēr*, star] — **sti-chas'ter-id**, *n* — **sti-chas'ter-oid**, *a*

stich'el, 1 stich'el, 2 stich'ĕl, *n* [Prov Eng] A naughty child

stich'er, 1 stik'er, 2 stic'er, *vt* [Dial] To catch an eel by thrusting a sickle under its body and throwing it quickly up on land [Freq of STICK¹, *v*] — **stich'er-er**, *n*

sti-che'ron, 1 sti-kī'rən, 2 sti-cĕ'rŏn, *n* [-RA, *pl*] *Gr Ch* A stanza or short hymn following the psalms [< Gr *stichēron*, neut of *stichēros*, of a verse, < *stichos*, see STICH, *n*]

stich'ic, 1 stik'ık, 2 stic'ic, *a* **1.** Relating to or consisting of stichs or verses **2.** *Anc Pros* Metrically similar said of verses [< Gr *stichikos*, < *stichos*, see STICH, *n*] — **stich'I-cal-ly**, *adv*

sti-chid'I-um, 1 sti-kid'ı-um, 2 sti-cid'ī-ŭm, *n* [-I-A, *pl*] *Bot* A metamorphosed pod-like branch bearing tetraspores a form of fructification in certain algæ [< Gr *stichos*, see STICH, *n*] **stich'idt.**

stich'o-, 1 stik'o-, 2 stic'o- From Greek *stichos*, line (< *steichō*, march) a combining form — **stich'o-chrome**, *a* Having the stainable material arranged in rows said of certain nerve-cells — **Stich"o-cyr'ti-da**, *n pl* *Protoz* A section of cyrtoidean radiolarians with an annulated shell divided by 3 or more transverse horizontal constrictions with 4 or more annular joints — **stich"o-cyr'tid**, *a* — **stich'o-cyr'ti-dan**, *a* & *n* — **Stich"o-dac'ty-li'næ**, *n pl* An order of actiniarian polyps with generally more than one tentacle in communication with a mesenterial chamber and sphincter muscle either endodermal or absent [< STICHO- + Gr *daktylos*, finger] — **stich"o-dac'ty-line**, *a* & *n* — **stich'o-man"cy**, *n* *Folk-lore* The art of divining by selecting at hazard lines or passages from books — **stich"o-met'ric**, *a* Pertaining to or of the nature of stichometry measured by stichs or lines **stich"o-met'ri-cal†** — **sti-chom'e-try**, *n* *Paleog* The measurement of books or manuscripts by stichs or lines, also, an appendix or list stating the number of stichs or lines in a book or manuscript — **stich"o-myth'i-a**, *n* The arrangement of dialog in alternate lines or sets of lines characteristic of the ancient Greek dramatic and pastoral poetry **sti-chom'y-thy†**

stich'os, 1 stik'os, 2 stic'ŏs, *n* [STICH'OI, 1 -oı, 2 -ŏı, *pl*] **1.** *Paleog* A line used as a unit of measurement in determining the length of manuscripts **2.** *Gr Ch* A versicle in the service or office-books [< Gr *stichos*, see STICH, *n*]

stich'wort"†, *n* Same as STITCHWORT

stick¹, 1 stik, 2 stik, *v* [STUCK, STICK'ING] **I** *t* **1.** To push or thrust so as to make penetrate by a sharp point, cause to pierce, as, to *stick* a pin into cloth, to *stick* a skewer into meat **2.** To fix in place by insertion, as into an opening or hollow fitted for the purpose, secure by or as by thrusting, as, to *stick* card-teeth, to *stick* a helve into an ax **3.** To insert quickly or carelessly, thrust in any direction with prepositions, as, to *stick* one's head out of the window **4** To kill or wound by or as by piercing, stab, as, to *stick* pigs, *stuck* with a rapier

> Thou shalt *stick* him like a calf! TENNYSON *Becket* act 1, sc 3

5. To fix on a pointed instrument, fix in position by piercing, as, to *stick* a joint on a spit **6** To cover or fill with something that punctures, as, a paper *stuck* with pins **7.** To run or make (a molding) with a plane or a machine **8†.** To shut up, close

II *i* **1.** To be held or supported by being thrust in, as, the pins are *sticking* in the cushion **2.** To push outward or forward, protrude with *out*, *through*, and *from*, as, a gun *sticking from* a loophole [< AS **stecan*, = OS *stekan*, pierce]

— **to be stuck up**, to have an overweening opinion of one's position or importance — **to stick a pin there** [Colloq], to take notice of something — **to s in one's craw, crop, or gizzard** [Colloq], to irritate be an annoyance to — **to s out**, to protrude — **to s. up.** [Colloq] **1.** To be or become advanced, noticeable, or prominent, as, his hair *sticks up* **2** To smear with mucilage or other glutinous matter **3** [Slang, Austral] (1) To rob, as a highwayman, bail up said of bushrangers (2) To bring to bay, as a hunted creature (3) To importune for alms, as a beggar (4) To stop, stand in the way of (5) To puzzle pose (6) To broil (pieces of meat) by skewering them with bits of bacon between and on the ends (7) *Cricket* To nonplus or confuse a batsman said of a bowler — **to s up for** [Colloq], to defend or uphold — **to s up to**, to confront or oppose

stick², 1 stik, 2 stik, *v* [STUCK or STICKED†, STICK'ING] **I.** *t* **1** To attach or cause to cleave by or as by some adhesive substance, as, to *stick* a notice on a wall or a stamp on a letter **2** [Colloq] To arrest in one's mental processes, perplex, puzzle, as, this problem *sticks* me **3** [Slang] To practise fraud upon, take in, cheat, as, I was *stuck* with a counterfeit note **4** [Slang] To cause to lose, as in business or at a game of chance, especially, to cause to incur a penalty in such a game, as, he is badly *stuck*

II. *i* **1** To hold or cleave to a surface, cling closely, adhere, hence, to persist in companionship or association, as, burs *stick* to the clothing, friends *stick* together

> My little ones fondly *stuck* close to the stranger GOLDSMITH *Vicar of Wakefield* p 59 [T & A CO]

2. To stay attached to, be inseparable, as, polish will not *stick* to him, the reproach *stuck*

> Giotto examined nature and relieved his figures from the golden background to which they had *stuck* like colored patterns. HERMAN GRIMM *Michael Angelo* tr by J L Bunnett vol II, p 192 [L, H & CO 1866]

3. To be stopped or checked in movement or action, as, the cart *stuck* in the clay 4. To be perplexed, puzzled, or disconcerted 5. To have misgivings or objections, hesitate with *at*

While the probation lasted the neophyte had *stuck at* nothing MRS OLIPHANT *Laurence Oliphant* vol II p 29 [H 1891]

[< AS *stīctian*, stab, cleave] Syn. see ATTACH, CLING — **stick'-bait"**, *n* Insects, slugs, or worms found sticking to stones and used as bait — s **-in-the-mud**, *n* [Colloq] A dull and unprogressive person — **stuck on**, worked, as a molding, out of the piece itself instead of being fastened on — **to be stuck on** [Slang, U S], to be captivated by or taken with generally implying undue admiration, as, he is *stuck on* himself — **to s. at it** [Colloq], to persist — **to s by**. 1. To cling faithfully to 2. To abide with — **to s. in** or **to one's fingers**, to be kept wrongfully, as money — **to s. out**, not to yield also, to reveal itself or be conspicuous — **to s. to**, to hold tenaciously to, as an opinion, a purpose, or a friend

To say No, and *stick to* it is a necessary obverse of the power of saying Yes to some purpose W M ROSSETTI *Fine Art* p 167 [MACM 1867]

stick[3], *vt* [STUCK, STICK'ING] **1.** To supply with brush to climb upon, as, to *stick* peas 2. *Print* To set or compose, as, to *stick* type

stick[3], *n* **1.** A piece of wood that is long compared with its cross-section usually small enough to be held in the hand, as a stiff shoot or branch, but sometimes much larger, as, a *stick* of timber 2. Anything resembling such a piece in form, as, a *stick* of candy or licorice 3. A rod or wand for the hand Specif (1) A conductor's baton or wand (2) The back of a violin-bow (3) A drumstick (4) A rocket-stick (5) A walking-cane 4. *Print* (1) Same as COMPOSING-STICK (2) A piece of printers' furniture used in locking up a form in a chase See HEAD-STICK, FOOT-STICK, etc (3) A stickful 5. A stick-insect 6. The tenth part of a bind of eels, twenty-five eels 7. A series of things strung upon a withe or string, hence, something connected or following as in sequence. Compare STRING, *n*, 4 8. [Colloq] A stiff, stupid, inert, or uninteresting person 9. *Naut* A mast or spar 10 [Prov Eng] A timber-tree 11. [Slang] (1) Any alcoholic ingredient in an otherwise "soft" drink, as whisky in lemonade or ginger ale (2) Among thieves, a pistol of any sort (3) *Racing* A hurdle (4) *pl* Furniture (5) A flute [< AS *sticca*, stick, < root of STICK[1], *v*]

Syn. bat, baton, birch, bludgeon, cane, club, cudgel, ferule, joist, partizan, pole, rod, rule, ruler, shillalah, staff, stock, switch, timber, truncheon, wand — **at a stick**, same as AT A LOSS, 2 — **crooked s**, a person who does not fit in any place, a crank, also, a tricky person — **crotch'-stick"**, *n* In tailoring, a graduated measure used to take the length of the trouser on the inner side sometimes termed **fork-s** and (when used for the inner measurement of the arm) **arm s** — **curved s**, in tailoring, a flat wooden implement used in drafting garments and as a guide in drawing curves It is made with edges slightly curved, and is graduated — **hockey s**, *n* See HOCKEY, 2 — **long s.** [Eng] a measure of 37 inches distinguished from **short s**, 36 inches, and **middle s**, 36½ inches — s **and groove** (*Anthrop*), a primitive apparatus for kindling a fire by friction — **s. and stone**, everything — **stick'-bug"**, *n* **1.** A stick-insect 2 The spider-bug — s **-caterpillar**, *n* [Austral] A phasmid caterpillar so called from its resemblance to a twig Compare STICK-INSECT — s **chimney**, an outside chimney of short thick sticks daubed with clay or mud — s **-culture**, *n* *Bacteriol* A stab-culture — s **-handle**, *n* A cane- or umbrella-handle — s **-helmet**, *n* A protective guard for the head in single-stick fencing — s **insect**, *n* A walking-stick or phasmid insect — s **-lac**, *n* Lac in its natural state incrusting small twigs — s **-play**, *n* Same as SINGLE-STICK — s **-pot**, *n* A lobster-pot made of laths or thin strips — **to beat all to sticks** [Colloq] to overwhelm utterly — **to cut s**, to run away — **to go to sticks and staves**, to go to ruin as a tub that falls to pieces

stick[2], *n* The act of sticking, as with something sharp; a penetrative thrust, stab

stick[3], *n* **1** The state of being stuck together, adherence, as of two surfaces 2 The act of coming to a stop, delay, hence, scruple, doubt, hesitation

Had I this hope from one that can tell I would make no *stick* at all BUNYAN *Pilgrim's Progress* pt II, p 182 [B G & CO 1874]

3. [Prov Eng] A labor strike

stick'a-dore, 1 stik'ə-dōr, 2 stik'a-dōr, *n* *Bot* A species of lavender (*Lavandula stœchas*) [< F *stechados*, < L *stœchas*, < *Stœchades* a group of islands on the southern coast of Gaul] **steek'a-doi**†, **stick'a-doi**†.

sticked†, *imp* of STICK[2], *v*

stick'er[1], 1 stik'er, 2 stik'er, *n* **1.** One who or that which sticks or stabs, specif, a butcher of swine or other animals killed by sticking 2 *Med* A prismatic pointed needle used for making a puncture in order to obtain a drop of blood for medical examination 3. [Slang] An anglers' gaff 4. [U S] A prickly stem, a thorn

stick'er[2], *n* **1** One who holds tenaciously to anything 2 [U S] Same as PASTER, 2 3 [U S] In mercantile language, an article that can not be sold, and sticks, as it were, to the store 4 A wooden rod connecting two reciprocating levers so that one may be pushed by the other, as in a pipe-organ Compare TRACKER[2], *n*, 2 5 *Wood-working* A machine having rotary cutting-heads for producing straight mouldings 6. [Colloq] (1) One who fastens with or as with paste in compounds, as, a bill-*sticker* (2) Anything that confuses or silences a person, a hard problem 7. *Cricket* [Slang] A batsman who stays in a long time without scoring many runs

stick'er[3], *n* [Colloq] One who sticks or sets, as type only in compounds as, a type-*sticker*

stick'er-up", 1 stik'ər-up, 2 stik'ər-ŭp", *n* [Austral] **1.** One who sticks up meat the meat so cooked 2. A highway robber

stick'ful, 1 stik'ful, 2 stik'ful, *n* [-FULS, *pl*] *Print* As much as a stick will hold

stick'i-ness, 1 stik'i-nes, 2 stik'i-nĕs, *n* The quality or state of being sticky

stick'ing[1], 1 stik'iŋ, 2 stik'iŋ, *n* **1.** The act of one who sticks or pierces 2. A cheap, coarse piece of meat, cut from the neck of an animal that has been stuck **stick'ing-piece"**†. 3. Needlework **steek'ing**† [Scot]

stick'ing", *n* **1.** The act of one who or that which sticks, adherence 2. A stoppage, delay, hesitation 3. *Cricket* A mode of batting that aims at defending the wicket rather than making runs 4. *Billiards* Protecting the cue-ball by landing it close to the cushion 5. *pl* [Prov Eng] The last of a cow's milk; strippings — **stick'ing-piece"**, *n* Same as STICKING[1], *n*, 2 — s **-plaster**, *n* *Med* An adhesive plaster composed of one-sixth pulverized resin and five-sixths litharge, also sometimes, court-plaster — s **-point** or **-place**, *n* 1 The point or place where one sticks or remains firm after vacillation 2. A point or place of detention, a hard place to pass

stick'it, 1 stik'it, 2 stik'it *pa* [Scot] Stuck, spoiled in making — **stickit minister**, a probationer who fails of a license, as through lack of qualification, or a licentiate without pastoral charge

stick'l(e[P], 1 stik'l, 2 stik'l, *v* [STICK'LED, STICK'LD[P], STICK'LING] **I.** *i* **1.** To contend about trifling matters, insist or hesitate for petty reasons 2†. To interpose between adversaries, also, to take part in a contention 3†. To vacillate between two sides, trim 4†. To act as a mediator

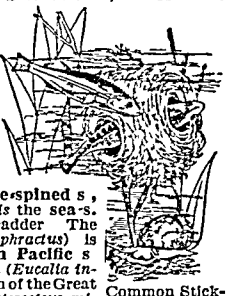
II. *t* To set at peace by interposing [Ult < AS *stihtan*, govern] **stight'le**†.

stick'le, *a* [Prov Eng] 1 Of lofty height or steep ascent 2 Flowing swiftly and violently said of a stream

stick'le[1], *n* A prickle, spine obsolete except in compounds, as, *stickleback* [< AS *sticel*, sting]

stick'le[2], *n* [Prov Eng] **1.** The current below a waterfall 2. A shallow in a river where the current is rough — **stick'le-haired"**†, *a* Having rough hair — s **-run**, *n* [Prov Eng] A torrent a rapid

stick'le-back", 1 stik'l-bak", 2 stik'l-băk", *n* A small gasterosteoid fish of fresh and salt waters of northern regions, named from the sharp free dorsal spines (2 to 15) The species build nests for the reception of the spawn, which the males defend until it is hatched The body is naked or shielded with bony plates *Gasterosteus aculeatus* is the **common two-** or **three-spined stickleback.** *Pygosteus pungitius* is the **nine-spined s**, *Spinachia spinachia* or *vulgaris* the **sea-s.** or **fifteen-spined s**, or **sea-adder** The **Alaska s** (*Gasterosteus cataphractus*) is known also as the **Northern Pacific s** Other species are the **brook-s.** (*Eucalia inconstans*), occurring in the region of the Great Lakes the **California s.** (*Gasterosteus microcephalus*), found in brackish streams along the Pacific coast of the United States, the **common eastern s** (*G aculeatus bispinosus*) and the **European s** (*Spinachia spinachia*), a marine species of northern Europe [< STICKLE[1], *n*, + BACK[1], *n*] **stick'le-bag"**†; **stick'ling**†



Common Stickleback (*Gasterosteus aculeatus*) and its Nest 1/5

stick'ler, 1 stik'lər, 2 stik'ler, *n* **1.** One who contends persistently for a trivial point or thing, as, a *stickler* for propriety 2. Something difficult, unsolvable, or insurmountable, as, the puzzle is a *stickler* 3†. One who acts as a second or a referee

stick'ly, 1 stik'li, 2 stik'ly, *a* [Prov Eng] Prickly, rough

stick'seed", 1 stik'sēd", 2 stik'sēd", *n* *Bot* Any species of *Echinospermum*, a genus of coarse weeds, whose prickly seeds stick in clothing, the backs of sheep, etc *E virginicum*, the **Virginian stickseed**, is the *beggar-lice* See BEGGAR [ruddy duck

stick'tail", 1 stik'tāl", 2 stik'tāl", *n* [Local, U S] The

stick'tight", 1 stik'tait", 2 stik'tīt", *n* *Bot* Any weed of the genus *Bidens* See BEGGAR-TICKS, BIDENS

stick'y[1], 1 stik'i, 2 stik'y, *a* [STICK'I-ER, STICK'I-EST] **1.** Adhering to a surface, having a tendency to stick, adhesive 2. [Colloq] Causing stickiness said of warm and humid weather Syn. see ADHESIVE

stick'y[2], *a* Like a stick, stiff, also, full of sticks

Stic'ta, 1 stik'tə, 2 stic'ta, *n* *Bot* A genus of foliaceous lichens [< Gr *stiktos*, dappled, < *stizō*, prick] — **stic'ta-line**, *a* Pertaining to the genus *Sticta* — **stic'ti-form**, *a*

stic-tau'rin, 1 stik-tô'rin, 2 stic-ta'rin, *n* *Chem* A golden yellow to umber-colored crystallized compound, derived from certain lichens, chiefly from *Sticta aurata* [< *Sticta aurata*, golden sticta] [Eng] Same as STITHY

stid'dy, 1 stid'i, 2 stid'y **I** *a* [Dial] Steady **II** *n* [Prov

stie†, *vi* To ascend

stieve, **steve'ly** Same as STEEVE, etc

stiffe, 1 staif, 2 staif, *n* [Prov Eng] Stifling vapor

stiff†, *vi* To become stiff persist

stif(f', 1 stif, 2 stif, *a* **1.** Resisting the action of a bending force, having little flexibility or pliancy, not flaccid or limp, rigid, as, *stiff* cuffs 2 Not easily moved, acting with more than usual difficulty or friction, as, a *stiff* hinge, a *stiff* neck 3. Characterized by constraint and awkwardness, not natural, graceful, or easy, affected, formal said of manners and of style in literature and art, as, *stiff* behavior, *stiff* composition 4. Not sufficiently fluid, viscous, as, a *stiff* varnish 5. Tightly drawn, taut, as, a *stiff* rein 6. Having a strong, steady movement, as, a *stiff* current or breeze 7. Firm in resistance, persistent, obstinate

And so I continued pretty *stiff* outside and resolved to have my rights, which is the only way to get them BLACKMORE *Kit and Kitty* p 325 [H 1890]

8. Presenting difficulty, requiring unusual effort to achieve, understand, or accept, hard to meet or to accomplish, as, a *stiff* ascent, a pretty *stiff* examination 9. Containing much spirituous liquor, highly intoxicating, as, a *stiff* punch 10. *Naut* Heeling over but little while carrying much sail, not crank 11. [Prov Eng] Having physical or mental strength, lusty 12. *Com* (1) Firm in prices, strong and steady, as, a *stiff* market (2) [Slang] High, dear, as, a *stiff* price 13. Not easily worked, tough, as, a *stiff* loam 14 [Slang] Dead [< AS *stif*, stiff]

Syn. see CEREMONIOUS INFLEXIBLE — **stiff'-backed"**, *a* 1 Having a stiff back 2 Firmly set or determined — s. **bit**, a horse's bit consisting of a stiff unjointed bar with no branches — s. **-horne**, *a* Of an unyielding or resolute character — s **-hearted**, *a* Stubborn or perverse in character — s. **joints** [Western U S], the milk-sickness — s. **neck**. 1 A rheumatic soreness of the muscles of the neck 2 Wry neck torticollis — s. **neck fever** (*Pathol*), spotted fever cerebrospinal meningitis — s **-necked**, *a* Not yielding to influence exceedingly stubborn, incorrigible — s **-neckedly**, *adv* — s **-neckedness**, *n*

stiff, *n* 1 *Hat-making* A stiffener 2 [Slang] A dead body especially, a body for dissection 3 [Thieves' Slang] Forged paper

stiff, *adv* Stiffly

stiff'en, 1 stif'n, 2 stif'n, *v* **I** *t* To make stiff (1) To make unbending or inflexible, as, *stiffened* joints, starch *stiffens* linen (2) To increase the thickness or viscousness of inspissate, as to *stiffen* a lubricant (3) To make stubborn (4) To make torpid, as, *stiffening* cold (5) To make formal or constrained, deprive of natural ease

II *i* To become stiff (1) To become less limber or lithe grow rigid (2) To become thicker approach to hardness become inspissated (3) To increase in force or steadiness, figuratively, to increase as in vigor, resolution, or efficiency as, the breeze *stiffens*, he *stiffened* in purpose (4) To be less yielding grow more obstinate (5) *Com* To become steady and rather firm, as the market

stiff'end, *pp* Stiffened S S

stiff'en-er, 1 stif'n-ər, 2 stif'n-er, *n* One who or that which stiffens Specif (1) A tough card or thin millboard used to stiffen book-covers (2) A lining of stiff material (3) *Ship-building* An angled or Z-shaped bar used to give rigidness to certain parts of ships such as bulkheads called horizontal or vertical, according to its position (4) *Arch & Engin* Any of several bars or plates riveted to the web of a plate girder to prevent buckling

stiff'en-ing, 1 stif'n-iŋ, 2 stif'n-ing, *n* **1.** Material used to keep something, as a part of a garment, in shape, a stiffener, as millboard for book-covers, stiff lining for dresses, and the like 2. A substance used to make something less fluid or pliant 3 [Slang] Courage, pluck, as, misfortune took the *stiffening* out of him 4. The act of making or becoming stiff — **stiff'en-ing-machine"**, *n* A size-trough and a pair of rollers used for stiffening hat-bodies — s **-order**, *n* A permit issued by a collector of customs to vessels from foreign ports to take ballast, cargo, or coal while unlading F M HALSTEAD *Division of Customs, U S Treasury Dept*

stiff'ish, 1 stif'ish, 2 stif'ish, *a* Somewhat stiff

stif'fler, 1 stif'lər, 2 stif'ler, *n* **1** [Prov Eng] A meddler 2†. A stickler, an arbitrator **stif'lert**.

stiff'ly, 1 stif'li, 2 stif'ly, *adv* In a stiff manner

stiff'ness, 1 stif'nes 2 stif'nĕs *n* The property or state of being stiff, in any sense Specif (1) *Mech* Resistance to a bending strain, up to the limit of elasticity (2) *Naut* The resistance of a vessel to listing under pressure of wind upon her sails

stiff'tail", 1 stif'tāl", 2 stif'tāl", *n* The ruddy duck

sti'fle, 1 stai'fl, 2 sti'fl, *v* [STI'FLED, STI'FLING] **I** *t* **1.** To choke by covering the mouth, by introducing something into the respiratory organs, as dust, smoke, or noxious vapors, or by stopping the breath in any way, kill by stopping respiration, suffocate, smother, as, he was *stifled* by gas 2. To stop the action of, extinguish, quench, as, to *stifle* the breath, to *stifle* flame 3. To repress the manifestation of, keep from public knowledge, conceal, as, to *stifle* a report, to *stifle* passion

It was my duty to *stifle* this correspondence in its birth SMOLLETT *Humphrey Clinker* p 54 [H 1873]

4†. To close by filling, choke up, as a crevice

II. *i* To die from suffocation [< Ice *stifla*, choke] **stif'flet**.

sti'fle, *n* **1.** The stifle-joint 2 Any affection or abnormal condition of the stifle-joint or stifle-bone [< STIFF] — **sti'fle-bone"**, *n* The kneepan or patella of a horse, situated at the stifle-joint — s **-joint**, *n* The joint between the femur and the tibia in the hind leg of a horse, situated near the belly and corresponding to the knee in man See illus under HORSE — s **-shoe**, *n* A horse's shoe having a convex under surface put on a sound foot to make the animal throw its weight on the corresponding foot on the other side, to strengthen a weak or stifled joint

sti'fled, 1 stai'fld, 2 sti'fld, *a* Having some disease of the stifle-joint affected with stifle

sti'fler, 1 stai'flər 2 sti'fler, *n* *Mill* Same as CAMOUFLET

stift, 1 stift 2 shift, *n* [Scand] **1.** A Norwegian province, including several amts 2 A Danish ecclesiastical division

Stig'gins, 1 stig'inz 2 stig'iŋs, **Rev. Mr** In Dickens's *Pickwick Papers* the spiritual adviser of Mrs Weller, and a temperance lecturer who has a weakness for pineapple rum

stig'ma[1], 1 stig'mə, 2 stig'ma, *n* [STIG'MAS or STIG'MA-TA, *pl*] **1.** A mark of infamy or token of disgrace attaching to a person as the result of evil-doing, a stain on one's good name, formerly, a brand made with a branding iron on slaves or criminals

The *stigma* which it is the highest interest of society to attach to mendicancy, it became a main object of theologians to remove LECKY *Hist Eur Morals* vol II p 100 [A 1873]

2. That part of a pistil which receives the pollen for the fecundation of the ovules It lacks a true epidermis, secretes a viscid fluid, and is usually at the extremity or on the side of the style when that is present, or, in its absence, sessile on the ovary 3. *Anat & Zool* A mark or spot pore (1) The thin place where the Graafian vesicle of the ovary ruptures (2) A gap between the cells of capillaries closed by intercellular substance (3) The external orifice or spiracle of a trachea (4) *Entom* A pterostigma (5) *Protoz* A color-speck or eye-spot, as in a euglenoidean infusorian (6) The orifice of a segmental organ as in an annelid (7) An aperture in the gill of an ascidian or of amphioxus

4. *Pathol* (1) A small scar (2) A birthmark (3) A small spot on the skin whence blood occasionally oozes when a person is laboring under excitement (4) *pl* Small red spots, mere specks, that appear on the skin in some severe fevers 5. *pl R C Ch* Marks on the body corresponding to the wounds that Jesus Christ received during the passion and crucifixion said to be miraculously impressed upon certain persons as a token of divine favor 6. *Math* A point so connected with a conjugate point, called the *index*, that the motions of the latter in a plane produce determinate motions of the former in the same plane [L, < Gr *stigma*, < *stizō*, prick]

Syn.: see BLEMISH — **stig'ma disk"**, *n* *Bot* The disk on which the stigma is seated in certain plants

stig'ma[2], *n* [Gr] *Gr Paleog* A ligature of sigma and tau (ϛ) sometimes used to represent the numeral 6

stig'mal, 1 stig'məl, 2 stig'mal, *a* Stigmatic

Stig-ma'ri-a, 1 stig-mē'ri-ə 2 stig-mā'ri-a, *n* *Paleobot* The generic name of certain forking roots, common in the older coal-measures particularly in the underclays of coals supposed to belong to various species of *Sigillaria* and *Lepidodendron* [< L *stigma*, see STIGMA[1]] — **stig-ma'ri-an, stig-ma'ri-old**, *a*

stig'mat, 1 stig'mat, 2 stig'măt, *n* *Optics* An anastigmatic lens a term used by some lens-makers [< Gr *stigmat-*, mark]

stig'ma-ta, 1 stig'mə-tə, 2 stig'ma-ta, *n* Plural of STIGMA. — **stig'ma-tal**, *a* *Entom* Of or pertaining to stigmata

stig-mat'ic, 1 stig-mat'ik, 2 stig-măt'ic, *a* **1.** *R C Ch* Marked with stigmata 2. *Bot & Zool* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a stigma 3 [Archaic] Branded with some mark of infamy or disgrace, made infamous, rendered ignominous, hence, deformed 4. *Optics* Same as ANASTIGMATIC 5. [Rare] Marking

with infamy, conferring disgrace, ignominious [< LL *stigmaticus*, < L *stigma*, see STIGMA¹] **stig-mat'i-cal†.** — **stigmatic cell,** same as LID-CELL — **s. geometry,** same as STIGMATICS — **s. lens,** a combination of lenses for photographic use so arranged as to be free from astigmatic conditions — **stig-mat'i-cal-ly,** *adv* — **stig-mat'i-cal-ness,** *n*

stig-mat'ic, *n* **1.** *R C Ch Hist* A stigmatist **2** *pl Geom* See STIGMATICS **3.** [Archaic] A profligate or criminal who bears a brand or other mark of infamy, one who has been branded by way of punishment, hence, one who bears any mark of natural deformity. **stig-mat-ick†.**

Stig-mat'i-cæ, 1 stig-mat'ı-sī, 2 stĭg-măt'ı-cē, *n pl Bot* An ecological class of flowering plants characterized by the possession of a stigma on which pollen is received See ANGIOSPERMÆ [< LL *stigmaticus*, see STIGMATIC]

stig-mat'ics, 1 stig-mat'ıks, 2 stĭg-măt'ıcs, *n Geom* The branch of geometry that treats of the relations of a stigma to its index

stig"ma-tif'er-ous, 1 stig"mə-tıf'ər-us, 2 stĭg"ma-tĭf'er-ŭs, *a Bot* Having a stigma [< L *stigma(t-)* (see STIGMA¹) + *fero*, bear]

stig'ma-ti-form, 1 stig'mə-tı-fôrm, 2 stĭg'ma-tı-fôrm, *a Bot & Entom* Having the form of a stigma [< L *stigma(t-)* (see STIGMA¹) + -FORM] **stig'ma-toid‡.**

stig'ma-tism, 1 stig'mə-tizm, 2 stĭg'ma-tĭsm, *n* **1** The state of being affected with stigmata **2** The quality or condition of a lens or of the cornea of the eye through which rays of light are focused

stig'ma-tist, 1 stig'mə-tıst, 2 stĭg'ma-tĭst, *n R C Ch Hist* One who bears miraculous stigmata upon his person See STIGMA¹, 5 [See STIGMA¹]

stig"ma-ti-za'tion, 1 stig'mə-tı-zē'shən, 2 stĭg'ma-tı-zā'shon, *n* **1.** The act of stigmatizing, or the state of being stigmatized, especially in the ecclesiastical sense **2** The act of producing bleeding spots upon the body, as by hypnotism **stig"ma-ti-sa'tion‡**

stig'ma-tize, 1 stig'mə-tız, 2 stĭg'ma-tīz, *vt* [-TIZED; -TIZ'ING] **1** To fix a mark of infamy upon, brand as ignominious, attach a disrepute to, render or denounce as opprobrious **2.** *R C Ch* To cause the stigmata of Christ's Passion to appear on **3** To mark with stigmas, as by hypnotism **4** To mark with dots, as Hebrew **5†.** To brand [< F *stigmatiser*, < LL *stigmatizo*, < Gr *stigmatizō*, < *stigma*, see STIGMA¹] **stig'ma-tise‡**

stig'ma-tized, 1 stig'mə-tızd, 2 stĭg'ma-tīzd, *a* **1.** Branded with a stigma, disgraced **2.** Resembling stigmata, as the dots on the skin in measles **stig'ma-tised‡.**

stig'ma-tose, 1 stig'mə-tōs, 2 stĭg'ma-tōs, *a* **1.** *Bot* Same as STIGMATIC, 2 **2** Bearing stigmata, stigmatized

stig"ma-to'sis, 1 stig"mə-tō'sıs, 2 stĭg"ma-tō'sĭs, *n* [-SES, 1 -sīz, 2 -sēs, *pl*] *Pathol* A superficial form of inflammation of the skin, occurring in spots usually in the plural

stig"ma-typ'ic, 1 stig'mə-tıp'ık, 2 stĭg'ma-tĭp'ĭc, *a* **1.** Of or pertaining to the making of impressions by means of scorching hot plates, as, a *stigmatypic* process **2.** Of or pertaining to stigmatypy [< L *stigma* (see STIGMA¹) + -TYPE] — **stigmatypic printing,** printing, as on boards, from hot iron plates

stig'ma-typ"y, 1 stig'mə-tıp"ı, 2 stĭg'ma-tĭp"y, *n* A species of printing with points, that consists of their arrangement in pictures The dots are movable types of very small body, the faces varying in blackness to represent light and shade

stig'me, 1 stig'mı, 2 stĭg'mē, *n* **1.** *Gr Paleog* A punctuation-mark consisting of a dot, often having the value of a period, placed at the top of a line **2** *Gr Pros* A dot used to denote the rhythmic accent of a verse [< Gr *stigmē*, < *stizō* prick] — **stig"me-ol'o-gy,** *n* [Rare] The art of punctuation

stig'mo-nose, 1 stig'mo-nōs, 2 stĭg'mo-nōs, *n Phytopathol* A plant-disease caused by the punctures of certain insects It is evidenced by watery spots on leaves and fruit-skins [< *stigma* (see STIGMA¹) + Gr *nosos*, disease]

stig'mo-nym, 1 stig'mo-nım, 2 stĭg'mo-nĭm, *n* A form of pseudonym in which dots are used in place of a name [< L *stigma* (see STIGMA¹) + Gr *onyma*, name]

stig'o-no-man"cy, 1 stig'o-no-man'sı, 2 stĭg'o-no-măn"çy, *n Folk-lore* Divination by writing on the bark of a tree [< Gr *stigōn* one who marks (< *stizō*, brand), + -MANCY]

stiket, *vt* To stick, stab pierce

stiket, *n* A stanza Compare STICH

Sti-kine', 1 sti-kın' 2 sti-kĭn', *n* A river in British Columbia and Alaska, length, 500 m

stil'ar, *a* Same as STYLAR

Stil-bel'la, 1 stil-bel'ə 2 stil-bĕl'a, *n Bot* A large form-genus of hyphomycetous fungi *S flavida* is the cause of candelillo, a coffee-plant disease common in Central America [< Gr *stilbō* glitter]

stil'bene, 1 stil'bın, 2 stil'bēn, *n Chem* A crystalline compound ($C_{14}H_{12}$) obtained by dry distillation of benzyl sulfid, and by other synthetic methods [< Gr *stilbō*, glitter]

stil'bite, 1 stil'bait, 2 stil'bīt, *n Mineral* A vitreous, white, red, or brown, hydrous aluminum-calcium-sodium silicate ($H_{12}(Na_2Ca)Al_2Si_6O_{27}$), crystallizing in the monoclinic system, and belonging to the zeolite group [< Gr *stilbō*, glitter] **des'mine‡**

stild, *pp* Stilled S S

stil'-de-grain", 1 stil'-də-grēn', 2 stil'-dĕ-grān', *n* Same as BROWN PINK See PINK², *n*, 4

stile¹, 1 staıl, 2 stīl, *n* **1.** A step or series of steps on each side of a fence or wall to aid in surmounting it, loosely, a turnstile

I m sittin on the *stile* Mary
Where we sat side by side
LADY DUFFERIN *Lament of the Irish Emigrant* st 1

2. *Building* One of the vertical side-pieces in a door or sash **3.** A fence-post that receives cross-bars [< AS *stigel*, < *stigan*, climb] — **kiss'ing-stile",** *n* A stile so constructed as to allow only one person to pass at a time

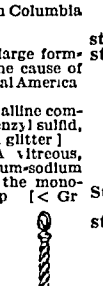
stile²†, stile³†, *n* Same as STYLE¹ STYLE²

Stiles, 1 staılz, 2 stīlz *n* **1. Ezra** (¹⁰/₂₂1727–⁵/₂₂1795), an American theological writer president of Yale College **2 William Curtis** (⁶/₂₂ 1851–⁹/₂₂1911) an American clergyman and editor **3** A town, county-seat of Reagan county, Tex

stil'et, *n* Same as STYLET **stil'lette‡.** Stiletto

sti-let'to†, *vt* To pierce with or as with a stiletto stab

sti-let'to, 1 sti-let'o, 2 sti-lĕt'o, *n* **1** A small dagger with slender blade of varied and comparatively thick cross-section, in some types with a double blade made to expand laterally by delicate springs **2.** A small, sharp-pointed instrument, as of ivory or bone, for puncturing eyelet-holes **3†.** A sharp-pointed beard [It dim of *stilo*, < L *stilus*, pointed instrument] **sti-let't†; sti-lette't.**



a, sheath

Stil'held, 1 stil'hait, 2 stil'hĭld, *n* Same as LIN, HANS VAN

Stil'i-cho, 1 stil'ı-kō, 2 stil'ı-cō, **Flavius** (359–⁸/₂₂408) A Roman general, son of a Vandal captain, patron of the poet Claudius

stil(l)¹, 1 stıl, 2 stĭl, *v* **I** *t* **1.** To cause to be still, put at rest, hence, to calm, allay, appease, as, he *stilled* the waves, to *still* the passions **2.** To put to silence, make quiet, hush, as, to *still* a child's crying

Fulfilment has *stilled* the voice of prophecy
E C STEDMAN *Victorian Poets* p 23 [H M & CO 1887]

II ı [Rare] To be in a calm or quiet state [< AS *stillan*, < *stille*, still] Syn., see ALLAY, REPRESS

still²†, *v* **I** *t* **1** To distil **2** To let fall in drops **II** *i* To come in drops

still, *a* **1** Being without movement, being at rest; motionless, quiet, as, keep your hands *still*

Hush dear child lie *still* and slumber,
Holy angels guard thy bed WATTS *Lullaby* st 1

2. Free from disturbance or agitation, peaceful, as, a *still* river **3.** Making no sound, free from sound, silent, hushed, hence, subdued, soft, as, *still* as the grave, a *still* voice **4.** Having no effervescence opposed to *sparkling* said of wines **5.** Dead, inanimate chiefly in special compounds and phrases, as, *still*-born, *still* life **6†.** Habitual, constant [< AS *stille*, still] Syn., see DUMB, PACIFIC, SEDATE — **still'-bait'ing,** *n* The act or sport of fishing with a deep line in one spot, as distinct from *trolling* — **s.-birth,** *n Pathol* The bringing forth of a lifeless fetus also, such a fetus — **s.-born,** *a* Lifeless at birth used also figuratively, as, a *still-born* book, a *still-born* plan — **s.-fish,** *vt* To fish from an anchored boat — **s.-fisher,** *n* — **s.-fishing,** *n* — **s.-hunt,** *v* **I** *t* To approach or pursue noiselessly, stalk as, to *still-hunt* deer **II.** *i* To hunt game without noise or by stealth — **s.-hunt,** *n U S Polit* A canvass carried on secretly or by underhand methods — **s.-hunter,** *n* — **s.-hunting',** *n* — **s. life,** in painting, the representation of fruit, flowers, furniture, lifeless animals, and inanimate objects — **s. mystery** (*Occult*), the state of esoteric glory in which God exists — **s.-stand†,** *n* A standstill — **s.-tide,** *n* The tide at the turn

still¹, *n* **1.** An apparatus in which a substance is changed by heat, with or without chemical decomposition, into vapor, which vapor is then liquefied in a condenser and collected in another part of the apparatus used generally for separating the more volatile parts of liquids and obtaining them in a pure form See illus under DISTILLATION

Stills are of many forms, according to their uses, and are named frequently from the article treated in or produced by the still, as, **oil-still, petroleum-s, pine-wood s., turpentine-s, whisky-s,** or from the type of still used, as **vacuum s** (resembling a vacuum pan), etc

2. A stone chamber or vessel in which bleaching-liquor is made by the action of hydrochloric acid on manganese dioxid **3.** A distillery [< STILL², *v*, < DISTIL] — **illicit still,** a still in which alcohol is secretly and unlawfully distilled — **patent s,** a form of still in which the fractionation is carried out by means of steam forced through the wash It produces a very potable liquor which is termed by some authorities whisky, and by others ethyl alcohol — **pot s,** a primitive form of still in which the heat of the fire is applied directly to the pot containing the wash It is much used in Scotland and Ireland, and does not eliminate volatile constituents which impart flavor to the liquor and assist in mellowing it — **still'-burn",** *vt* To burn in the still or in distilling — **s.-house,** *n* A distillery, or a room or building containing a still — **s.-hunting',** *n* [Ir] Searching for illicit stills by the representatives of the Inland Revenue — **s.-hunt,** *n* — **s.-liquor,** *n* A solution of manganous chlorid used as a mordant in dyeing — **s.-room,** *n* **1** A room for distilling **2.** [Eng] A housekeeper's room in a mansion, where preserves, home-made wines, etc, are kept — **s.-watcher,** *n* A vessel for receiving part of the product of distillation, that its density may be tested from time to time — **tar-s,** *n* **1** An apparatus in which the second distillation of petroleum products is effected, with the production in its distillates of lubricating oils, paraffin, and coke **2** An apparatus for refining either coal- or wood-tar

still², *n* **1.** Absence of sound or noise, stillness, silence, calm

No sight of harm, no sound of ill, It is a deep and midnight *still*
SCOTT *Rokeby* can 5, st 31

2 [Colloq] A still alarm See ALARM

still³†, *n* **1.** A barrier across a river **2** A large open drain

still, *adv* **1.** Now or then, as previously, to this or that time, till then or now, yet, as, he is *still* in business **2.** After or in spite of something, notwithstanding approaching conjunctive use, as, *still*, I shall go

3 In increasing degree, even yet often used augmentatively with the comparative degree, as, *still* more, *still* greater **4†.** Continually, always **5†.** Silently, calmly [< AS *stille* < *stille* a, still] Syn., see BUT NOTWITHSTANDING — **still and anon,** ever and anon repeatedly

Still, Andrew Taylor (⁸/₂₂1828–¹²/₂₂1917), American physician founder of osteopathy

still'age, 1 stıl'ıj, 2 stĭl'ag, *n* A stout frame, as a horse or stool, on which to place things to be kept from the ground or floor (1) In bleaching, such framework for supporting yarns and fabrics while draining (2) A frame for holding dry-goods, etc, laid out to be packed Compare STILLING

still'la-ti'tious†, *a* Trickling in drops or drawn by a still

still'la-to-ry†, *n* **1.** A distilling-vessel, an alembic **2.** A still-room laboratory **still'il-to-ry†**

still'er¹, 1 stıl'er, 2 stĭl'er, *n* **1.** One who or that which stills, a quieter **2.** [Prov Eng] A disk laid on a filled pail to keep the liquid from splashing over

still'er², *n* [Rare] A distiller

still'iard†, *n* Same as STEELYARD

still'i-cide, 1 stıl'ı-saıd, 2 stĭl'ı-çīd, *n* **1.** *Rom Law* A right pertaining to the drip of rain from a roof, as (1) the right to oblige a neighbor to keep his drip off from one's premises, or (2) the right (in certain cases) to let such drip fall on a neighbor's premises **2†.** Dropping, as of water [F, < L *stillicidium*, < *stilla*, *stilla* drop, + *cado*, fall] — **stil"li-cid'i-ous†,** *a*

stil"li-cid'i-um, 1 stıl'ı-sıd'ı-um, 2 stĭl'ı-çĭd'ı-ŭm, *n* [L] *Pathol* The flow of urine drop by drop, strangury, also, the morbid falling of any fluid by drops

still'i-form, 1 stıl'ı-fôrm, 2 stĭl'ı-form, *a* Like a drop

still'ing, 1 stıl'ıŋ, 2 stĭl'ing, *n* A stand, as for holding vats or casks, or for unburned pottery while it is drying [Perhaps < STELL, *n*, var of STALL¹, *n*] **stil'lion†.**

Still'ing-fleet, 1 stil'ıŋ-flit, 2 stil'ing-flēt, *n* **1 Benjamin** (1702–¹²/₂₂1771), grandson of Edward a naturalist, poet, and writer **2 Edward** (⁴/₂₂1635–³/₂₂1699), an English bishop, theologian, and antiquary

Stil-lin'gi-a, 1 stı-lin'ji-ə, 2 stı-lin'gi-a, *n Bot* A genus mainly of shrubs of the family *Euphorbiaceæ*, with alternate leaves, apetalous flowers in spikes, and capsular fruit About 15 species, natives of tropical America and the Pacific islands, are known *S sylvatica* is the queen's-delight of the southern United States [< Ben] *Stillingfleet*, English botanist]

still'ness, 1 stıl'nes, 2 stĭl'nĕs, *n* The state or quality of being still (1) Motionlessness (2) Noiselessness (3) Calmness (4)† Taciturnity Syn., see CALMNESS, REST

Still'wa"ter, 1 stil'wō tər, 2 stil'wa"ter, *n* **1** A city, county-seat of Washington county, Minn **2** A village in Saratoga county, N Y, notable for the surrender of the British General Burgoyne See BEMIS HEIGHTS and SARATOGA

still'y, 1 stıl'ı, 2 stĭl'y, *a* [Poet] Still, silent, also, soft or subdued in sound [< AS *stillic*, < *stille*, still]

still'y, *adv* In a still manner, without noise or tumult; with composure, calmly, quietly **stille†**

stilp, 1 stilp, 2 stilp, *vt* [Scot] **1** To walk with stilts or crutches **2.** To take long or high steps in walking, stalk

stilp'ers, *n pl* [Scot] Stilts, crutches

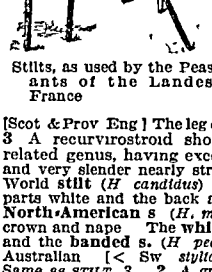
stilp-nom'e-lane, 1 stilp-nom'ı-lān, 2 stilp-nŏm'e-lān, *n Mineral* A pearly, submetallic, black silicate ($H_8(Fe,Mg)_3(Fe,Al)_2Si_8O_{28}$), found in foliated plates, sometimes hexagonal and sometimes radiated [< Gr *stilpnos*, glistening (< *stilbō*, shine), + *melas* (*melan-*), black]

stilp"no-sid'er-ite, 1 stilp'no-sid'ər-aıt, 2 stilp"no-sid'er-ıt, *n* Limonite [< Gr *stilpnos* (see STILPNOMELANE) + SIDERITE]

stilt, 1 stılt, 2 stĭlt, *v* **I** *t* To raise on or as on stilts to a height that is conspicuous, or above the ordinary level

II. ı [Prov Eng or Scot] To hobble on crutches

stilt, *n* **1.** One of a pair of slender poles or sticks, each having a projection or loop above the lower end to support the foot above the ground in walking used in walking over marshy land, etc, or for sport The most common form as used by children, consists of a pole long enough to pass under and back of the arms, with a step a few inches to a few feet above the ground


Stilts, as used by the Peasants of the Landes, France

The Landes shepherd sallies forth into the wilderness
From the rising to the setting of the sun he never touches the ground shuffling backwards and forwards on his *stilts* or leaning against a pine, plying the never pausing knitting needle ANGUS B REACH *Claret and Olives* p 100 [DOGUE 1852]

2 Hence, one of various other supports (1) A post or pillar supporting something above the general level as a water-tank set up on *stilts* (2) A prism or tripod of refractory clay used as a support for an article of pottery while in the kiln a spur (3) A driven pile to support a bridge-pier (4) [Scot & Prov Eng] The handle of a plow (5) [Scot & Prov Eng] The leg of a wheelbarrow (6)† A crutch **3** A recurvirostroid shore-bird of *Himantopus* or a related genus, having excessively long legs with 3 toes, and very slender nearly straight bill The **common** Old World **stilt** (*H candidus*) has the head, neck, and lower parts white and the back and wings greenish-black The **North-American s** (*H, mexicanus*) is similar, with black crown and nape The **white-headed s** (*H leucocephalus*) and the **banded s.** (*H pectoralis*), with webbed toes, are Australian [< Sw *stylta*, prop] — **stilt'-bird",** *n* **1.** Same as STILT, 3 **2** A grallatorial bird — **s.-bug,** *n* A long-legged hemipterous berytid insect of which there are two noteworthy American species (*Neides muticus* and *Jalysus spinosus*), living in forest undergrowths and old pastures — **s.-petrel,** *n* A petrel (genus *Fregetta*) — **s.-plover,** *n* Same as STILT, 3 — **s.-sandpiper,** *n* A sandpiper (*Micropalama himantopus*) of eastern North America, with long legs and the bill slightly broadened at the tip — **s.-walker,** *n* **1** One who uses stilts in walking **2.** A grallatorial bird

stilt'ed, 1 stılt'ed, 2 stĭlt'ĕd, *a* Artificially or formally elevated in manner, as if raised on stilts, hence, bombastic, inflated, pedantic, as, *stilted* language **stilt'y†**

— **stilted arch,** an arch whose curve springs from a level above that of the impost, and whose intrados is vertical from the impost to this level — **s. vault** (*Arch*), a vault whose axis or center is above its imposts or apparent springing — **stilt'ed-ness,** *n*

stilt'er, 1 stılt'er, 2 stĭlt'er, *n* Same as STILT-WALKER *n*, 1

stilt'i-fy, 1 stılt'ı-faı, 2 stĭlt'ı-fy, *vt* [-FIED, -FY'ING] [Rare] To stilt

Stil'ton, 1 stil'ten; 2 stil'ton, *n* Stilton cheese See CHEESE.

stil'us, *n* Same as STYLUS¹ [glimmer **stim** etc.

stime, 1 staım, 2 stīm, *n* [Scot] A particle of light, a glimpse, **stim'ey, stim'ie,** *vt & n* Same as STYMIE [a peck

stim'part, 1 stim'part, 2 stim'part, *n* [Scot] The fourth of **Stimp'son,** 1 stimp'sən, 2 stimp'son, **William** (³/₂₂1832–⁹/₂₂1872) An American naturalist and writer

stim"u-la-bil'i-ty, 1 stim'yu-lə-bil'ı-tı, 2 stim'yu la-bil'ı-ty, *n* [Rare] Susceptibility to stimulation

stim'u-lant, 1 stim'yu-lənt, 2 stim'yu-lant, *a* Serving to stimulate, stimulating, acting as a stimulant [< L *stimulo* (ppr *stimulan(t-)s*), prick, < *stimulus*, goad]

stim'u-lant, *n* **1.** Anything that stimulates, excites, or spurs on, a stimulus **2** Any agent efficacious in exciting organic action in the human system, whether acting on the nerves or directly on the tissue, in the plural, intoxicants, specif, in physiology, an agent producing an increase of vitality and energy in the heart and arteries

Medicinal stimulants have been classed as (1) **stomachic** (*carminatives*), as spices mustard etc (2) **vascular,** as alcohol ammonia, camphor etc and (3) **spinal,** as strychnin cantharides etc Physical agents as light, heat and electricity, also emotions as joy or hope are *stimulants*

The continual but irregular excitement of the contractile action of the heart and arteries which is the result of the habitual use of *stimulants* must of itself predispose their tissues to disease
W B CARPENTER *Alcoholic Liquors* p 75 [L. BROS & CO 1850]

— **diffusible stimulant,** a stimulant that administered by the mouth or hypodermically, acts quickly

stim'u-late, 1 stim'yu-lēt; 2 stĭm'yu-lāt, *v* [-LAT'ED, -LAT'ING] **I.** *t* **1.** To rouse to activity or to quickened action by some agency or motive, excite, animate, spur **2** *Physiol* To arouse to function, or to increase action in, by applying some form of stimulus, as, to *stimulate* the end-organs of the skin **3.** To affect by intoxicants **II.** *i* **1.** To serve as a stimulus **2.** [Colloq] To take stimulants, drink intoxicants, as, he has been *stimulating* [< L *stimulatus*, pp of *stimulo*, see STIMULANT]

Syn.: see ANIMATE AROUSE ENCOURAGE, PIQUE, SPUR, STIR — **stim"u-la'tion,** *n* The act of stimulating or the condition of being stimulated — **areal stimulation,** stimulation of an area of a sense-organ as opposed to stimulation of a point only or **punctual stimulation** — **stim'u-la"tive(es.** I *a* Having the power or tendency to stimulate **II** *n* A stimulus incentive — **stim'u-la"tor,** *n* One who or that which stimulates such as any instrument employed to furnish the stimulus for experiments in reaction — **stim'u-la"tress,** *n* A female stimulator **stim'u-la' trix**

stim'u-lism, 1 stim'yu-lizm, 2 stĭm'yu-lĭşm, *n Med* The theory and practise of treating disease by stimulation

stim'u-lose, 1 stim'yu-lōs, 2 stĭm'yu-lōs, *a Entom* Provided with stings [< F. *stimuleux*, < L *stimulosus*, < *stimulus*, goad]

stim'u-lus, 1 stim'yu-lus, 2 stĭm'yu-lŭs, *n* [-LI, 1 -lai; 2 -lī, *pl*] [L] **1.** Anything that rouses the mind or spirits so as to produce temporarily increased activity incentive **2.** *Physiol* That which excites action in a nerve or muscle or in vegetable tissue

But plants possess in obedience to various *stimuli* powers of movement DARWIN *Origin of Species* vol 1 p 308 [J M 1888]

3. *Psychophys* Any form of excitement which sets up a psychophysical process resulting in an altered state of consciousness, especially in the form of a new sensation, or group of sensations Two main classes of stimuli are recognized (1) **external stimulus,** some form of energy outside the body — mechanical, thermic chemical electrical (the so-called **general stimuli**) — which by acting on a sense-organ and being conducted as a nervous process to the brain occasions a mental process or (2) **internal s** , some process originating in the sense-organ or brain itself and accompanied by a mental process **S -difference** is either absolute and referring to the actual difference in the strength of the stimuli, or relative and referring to the ratio of the difference of two stimuli to their mean **S -scope** is the difference between the measure of receptivity and the **s.-threshold,** or least amount of stimulus necessary to produce a conscious effect Compare LIMEN **4.** *Med* A stimulant **5.** *Bot* A sting **6.** *Entom* A caterpillar's stinging hair **7.** The point at the end of an ecclesiastical staff or a precentor's staff, etc — **heterologous stimuli** (*Physiol*) those stimuli that act upon the sensory nerves in any portion of their entire course up to the cortex of the brain as in the case of the production of a flash seen when the eye is struck — **homologous stimuli,** those that affect end-organs peculiarly adapted for their discrimination, as the taste-bulbs in the tongue — **inductive stimulus** (*Plant Physiol*), an external or outside stimulus that arouses forces producing an internal change — **stim'u-lus-u"nit,** *n Psychophys* The unit employed in the construction of a scale made to represent the different intensity-values of a stimulus

stĭ'my, *v & n* Same as STYMIE

stinch, *vt* To stanch.

sting, 1 stiŋ, 2 stĭng, *v* [STUNG, STING'ING] **I.** *t* **1.** To pierce with a sting, as of an animal or plant, pierce with any sharp point so as to cause pain **2.** To affect with a sharp sensation, as if from a sting, as, pepper *stings* the tongue **3** Figuratively, to cause to suffer keenly, goad, as, a heart *stung* with reproof **4.** To stimulate or impel as by a sting or spur **5†.** To impale. **II.** *i* **1.** To use a sting wound with a sting, as, nettles *sting* **2.** To have the power of causing a sharp smarting sensation, figuratively, to prick or goad mentally, as, remorse *stings* **3.** To give sharp burning pain, be keenly painful, as, my eye *stings* [< AS *stingan*, sting] Syn.: see INCENSE, PIQUE SPUR

sting', *n* **1.** The act of stinging, or the effect of a sting, the wound made by a sting, or the pain caused by it, any very sharp smarting sensation, as, the *sting* of a wound. often used figuratively, as, the *sting* of slander **2.** *Zool* A sharp offensive or defensive organ capable of inflicting a painful and especially a poisonous wound (1) *Entom* The modified ovipositor of aculeate hymenopters, as bees, wasps etc, consisting of three bristle-like parts (the upper of which is channeled and the two lower toothed), connected with a gland that secretes a poison consisting mostly of formic acid (2) The claw-like organ of the tail of a scorpion, connected with a poison-gland (3) A modified fin-spine, as of a sting-ray 4) A thread-cell. (5) A poison-fang

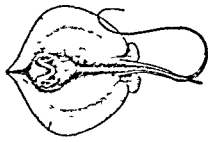


Sting of a Bee

(United States Department of Agriculture)

1 Ventral view of sting of worker and accessory parts flattened out *a* alkaline poison-gland *b* barb *c c c* lancet *d d d* accessory plates *e* poison-sac *f* basal arm of sheath *g* bulb of sheath *h* palpus-like appendages of sting 2 sternum of ninth abdominal segment 2 Tip of abdomen of worker with left side removed *a* alkaline poison-gland *b* right half of seventh tergum *c* lancet *d, d d* accessory plates *e* poison-sac *f* basal arm of sheath *g* right half of sternum *h* palpus-like appendages of sting *i* sting-chamber *j* eighth tergum *k* tenth segment *l* anus *m* acid-gland of sting *n* rectum, *o* spiracle *p* trachea

3. *Bot* A sharp, stiff, hollow hair seated on a gland that secretes an acrid fluid, as in the nettles **4** That which incites or drives to action as by stinging or goading a keen stimulus **5** The point of an epig am — **sting'-blad"der,** *n* A jelly-fish — **s.-bull,** *n* A fish (*Trachinus draco*), the greater weever — **sting'fish",** *n* **1** The sting-bull **2** The sea-scorpion — **s -moth,** *n* An Australian moth (*Doratifera vulnerans*) whose larva has at each end of the body four tubercles bearing stinging hairs — **s.-ray,** *n* A dasybatoid ray Most of the species have a sharp retrorsely serrate spine near the base of the usually whip-like tail, capable of inflicting a dangerous wound *Dasybatis centrurus* is the common sting-ray of the Atlantic coast of the United States, *Myliobatis californicus* is the common sting-ray of the Pacific coast — **s -winkle,** *n* A muricoid gastropod, especially *Ocinebra erinacea*, which makes holes in other shell-fish



Southern Sting-ray (*Dasybatis sayi*) 1/25

sting', *n* [Prov Brit] **1.** An implement used in thatching **2** A mast **3** A graceful taper of the tail, in some dogs **4†.** A spear, pike **5†.** A pole

sting'-and-ling', 1 stiŋ'-and-liŋ', 2 stĭng'-and-lĭng', *adv* [Scot] As a whole completely, hence, forcibly

sting'a-ree, 1 stiŋ'a-rī, 2 stĭng'a-rē, *n* A sting-ray [Cor of STING-RAY]

sting'er, 1 stiŋ'ar, 2 stĭng'er, *n* One who or that which stings (1) An insect's sting (2) A plant or animal that stings (3) [Colloq] A remark or a blow that smarts or wounds [manner, penuriously

stin'gi-ly, 1 stin'ji-li, 2 stĭn'gi-lĭ, *adv* In a stingy

stin'gi-ness, 1 stin'ji -nes, 2 stĭn'gi-nĕs, *n* The quality of being stingy

sting'ing, 1 stiŋ'iŋ, 2 stĭng'ing, *pa* **1.** Having or using a sting **2** Irritating like a sting Syn see ACRIMONIOUS HOT — **sting'ing-bush",** *n The* spurge-nettle — **s -cell,** *n* A thread-cell — **s. hair** (*Bot*), same as STING, *n*, 3 — **s -tree,** *n* Same as NETTLE-TREE, 2 — **sting'ing-ly,** *adv* So as to sting or wound

sting'less, 1 stiŋ'les, 2 stĭng'lĭs, *a* Having no sting

stin'go, 1 stiŋ'go, 2 stĭn'gō *n* [Old Slang] Strong beer or ale

sting'ray", *s* **-winkle.** See STING', *n*

sting'tail", 1 stiŋ'tēl", 2 stĭng'tāl', *n* A fish, the sting-ray

stin'gy¹, 1 stin'ji; 2 stĭn'gy, *a* [STIN'GI-ER, STIN'GI-EST] **1.** Extremely close and penurious, meanly ungenerous, niggardly **2** Scanty, as if the result of penurious giving **3** [Prov Eng] Having an ugly temper, morose [< STINGY², < STING, *v*] Syn.. see AVARICIOUS

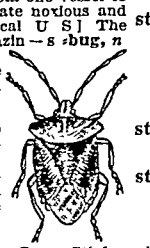
sting'y², 1 stiŋ'i **2** sting'y, *a* [Colloq or Prov Eng] Stinging, piercing sharp

stink, 1 stiŋk, 2 stĭŋk, *v* [STANK or STUNK, STINK'ING] **I.** *t* To annoy with an offensive smell [I]

II. *i* To give forth a stink, hence, figuratively, to have a malodorous reputation [< AS *stincan*, smell]

stink, *n* **1.** A strong, offensive smell, foul odor, stench **2.** [Slang] A disagreeable exposure **3†.** Hell

Syn.. see SMELL — **fire'-stink",** *n* A smell indicating that coal is burning spontaneously in a mine — **stink'-a-live",** *n* The whiting-pout — **s.-ball,** *n* A jar containing a mixture of various compounds as gunpowder, asafetida etc, formerly used for throwing from one vessel to another when at close quarters to generate noxious and suffocating fumes — **stink'ber"ry,** *n* [Local U S] The Carolina buckthorn — **s.-bird,** *n* The hoazin — **s -bug,** *n* A bug with a foul odor, as the squash-bug — **s.-bush,** *n* A species of star-cruise (*Illicium floridanum*) a shrub growing in the southern United States — **s -rat,** *n* [Local, U S] The musk-turtle — **s -shad,** *n* [Local, U S] The gizzard-shad — **s - trap,** *n* Same as STENCH-TRAP — **s.-turtle,** *n* The musk-turtle



Green Stink-bug 2/1

stink'ard, 1 stiŋk'ard, 2 stĭŋk'ard, *n* **1.** The teledu or stinking badger **2.** A dog-shark (*Galeus* or *Mustelus*) **3†.** One that stinks, a mean, detestable fellow

stink'ard-ly†, *a* Mean base

stink'er, 1 stiŋk'ar, 2 stĭŋk'er, *n* **1.** One who or that which stinks, especially, a stinkpot **2.** The giant fulmar or other petrel that feeds on carrion **stink'pot"‡.** **3** [Slang] A disgustingly mean or personally objectionable person

stink'fish", 1 stiŋk'fish" 2 stĭŋk'fish', *n* [Cape of Good Hope] A sparoid fish (*Boops salpa*)

stink'horn", 1 stiŋk'hōrn', 2 stĭŋk'hōrn', *n Bot* Any of various basidiomycetous fungi of the family *Phallaceæ* They originate in eggs that rise from the mycelial strands of usually a large system of hyphæ These grow on decaying vegetable material All the stinkhorns emit a most unpleasant odor Several are common in the United States

stink'ing, 1 stiŋk'iŋ, 2 stĭŋk'ing, *ppr & verbal n* of STINK, *v* — **stinking badger,** the teledu, which secretes and emits a malodorous fluid — **s camomile,** the mayweed — **s cedar,** any species of *Tumion* (see TUMION) especially, a small tree (*T taxifolium*) of Florida yielding a close-grained light but durable wood and having a strong odor when bruised or burned also, the California nutmeg See NUTMEG — **s. crane's-bill** (*Bot*), the herb-robert — **s hellebore,** an ornamental European species (*Helleborus fœtidus*) with a panicle of large green flowers — **s hoarhound,** black hoarhound — **s mayweed,** the common mayweed — **s nightshade,** same as HENBANE — **s. pheasant,** same as HOAZIN, *n* — **stink'ing-weed",** *n* A West-Indian species of *Cassia* (*C occidentalis*). **s.-wood‡;** **stŋp'tic-weed"‡.** — **s. Willie** [New Zealand], the common ragwort — **s.-wood,** *n* **1** A large shrub (*Anagyris fœtida*) of the Mediterranean region, with racemes of yellow flowers **2** Same as STINKING-WEED — **s. yew,** the stinking cedar — **stink'ing-ly,** *adv* With an offensive odor

stink'pot", 1 stiŋk'pot", 2 stĭŋk'pŏt', *n* **1.** A pot or jar containing something that stinks Specif · (1) A stink-ball (2) A chamber-pot **2.** The musk-turtle **3** A petrel, stinker — **devil's stinkpot** [Prov Eng], any of several stinkhorn fungi

stink'stone", 1 stiŋk'stōn", 2 stĭŋk'stōn", *n* Any kind of rock that gives off a fetid odor under percussion generally a limestone, sometimes a sandstone The odor is that of hydrogen sulfid, and is frequently due to decomposition of contained organic matter

stink'weed", 1 stiŋk'wīd", 2 stĭŋk'wēd", *n* **1** The jimson-weed or stramonium **2.** The sand-rocket

stink'wood", 1 stiŋk'wud", 2 stĭŋk'wŏod', *n* Any one of various trees with ill-smelling wood Specif . (1) A South-African tree (*Ocotea bullata*) or its highly valuable wood sometimes called the teak of South Africa (2) The Tasmanian stinkwood (*Zieria lanceolata*) (3) A tree (*Fœtidia mauritiana*) of Mauritius, that furnishes a valuable timber for furniture (4) The sour-gum (*Nyssa sylvatica*), a tree of the southern United States (5) [Austral] Any one of various shrubs and trees of the genera *Acacia, Zieria*, and *Albizzia* (6) [S Afr] The timber-tree *Celtis kraussiana* (7) The Carolina buckthorn

Stin'nes, 1 stin'es 2 stĭn'ĕs, *n* **Hugo** (9/32 1870—4/10 1924). A German industrialist and financier, profited immensely during and after the World War

stint, 1 stint, 2 stĭnt, *v* **I.** *t* **1.** To restrain within fixed limits, provide for or serve scantily, as, a *stinted* meal. **2.** To prescribe a stint for, allot a specific task to **3.** To mate successfully, get with foal, as a mare usually with *to* **4.** [Archaic] To bring to an end **5†.** To cause to halt **II.** *i* **1.** To be sparing or scanty. **2** [Archaic] To stop cease [< AS *styntan*, blunt, < *stunt*, dull] — **stint'er,** *n* — **stint'ing-ly,** *adv*

stint, *n* **1.** A fixed amount, as of work, a definite task to be performed within a specified time, allotted quantity or proportion, allowance **2.** The act of stinting, or that which stints or limits, a prescribed bound; restriction, limitation

Nature provides without *stint* the main requisites of human happiness J LUBBOCK *Pleasures of Life* pt 1 p 23 [MACM 1887]

3. One of various small sandpipers, especially the dunlin, a tringine as distinguished from a totanine sandpiper **stint'ancet**

stint'ed, 1 stint'ed, 2 stĭnt'ĕd, *pa* **1.** Restricted, scanty. **2** Being in foal — **-ly,** *adv* — **-ness,** *n*

stint'less, 1 stint'les, 2 stĭnt'lĭs, *a* **1.** Supplied without stint, bountiful **2†.** Ceaseless

stint'y, 1 stint'i, 2 stĭnt'y, *a* [Rare] Stinted scant

Sti'pa, 1 stai'pa, 2 stī'pa, *n Bot* A genus of tall tufted grasses having panicles usually expanded, flowering glumes with a hairy callus, and a long, bent awn

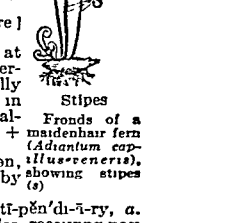
There are about 100 species widely distributed, but especially characteristic of plains, savannas, and steppes Several species are known as *feather-grasses*, one, *S pennata*, is much cultivated for ornament *Bunch-grasses* and *needle-grasses* are names applied to other species *S tenacissima* is the very valuable esparto-grass A well-known range-grass is *S comata* of western North America

[< L *stipa, stupa*, see STUFF, *n*]

sti'pate, 1 stai'pēt, 2 stī'pit, *a Bot* Crowded [< L. *stipo* (pp *stipatus*), compress]

sti-pa'tion, 1 sti-pē'shan, 2 sti-pā'shon, *n Pathol* Constriction or condensation of a part, specif , the stricture or stopping up of a natural opening, constipation, stegnosis [< L *stipatio(n-)*, crowd, < *stipo*, compress]

stipe', 1 staip, 2 stīp, *n* A stalk or support, a stipes. Specif , in botany (1) A stalk-like support of a gynœcium or carpel (2) The petiole or support of a frond (3) The stem supporting the cap in mushrooms and similar fungi See MUSHROOM [F, < L *stipes*, branch] [steep ascent



Stipes

Fronds of a maidenhair fern (*Adiantum capillus-veneris*), showing stipes (*s*)

stipe', 1 stip 2 stēp, *n* [Prov Eng] A

sti'pel, 1 stai'pĕl, 2 stī'pĕl, *n Bot* A secondary or small stipule standing at the base of a leaflet [< L *stipes*, branch]

sti'pel-late, 1 stai'pe-lēt, 2 stī'pĕ-lāt (XIII), *a Bot* Having stipels

sti'pend, 1 stai'pend, 2 stī'pĕnd *rt* [Rare] To give a stipend to pay with a stipend

sti'pend, *n* A definite amount paid at stated periods in compensation for service or as an allowance, salary, especially a salary that affords a bare livelihood, in Scotland, specifically, a clergyman's salary [< L *stipendium*, tax < *stips*, gift, + *pendo*, weigh] Syn.. see SALARY

sti-pen"di-a-ri-an, 1 stai-pen'di-ē'ri-an, 2 stī-pĕn'di-ā'ri-an, *a* **1.** Influenced by mercenary motives **2.** Stipendiary

sti-pen'di-a-ry, 1 stai-pen'di-ē-ri, 2 stī-pĕn'di-ā-ry, *a.* **1.** Serving for or receiving a stipend, also, receiving pay in any form, hireling **2.** Paying tribute, owing feudal service as, *stipendiary* tenant¹ [< F *stipendiaire*, < L. *stipendiarius*, of pay, < *stipendium* see STIPEND]

sti-pen'di-a-ry, *n* [-RIES, 1 -riz, 2 -rĭş, *pl*] **1.** One who receives a stipend, also one who receives pay in any form for service **2.** [Eng] A police justice appointed by the Home Secretary to serve in large cities and towns **3.** *Law* A person owing feudal service **4.** *Rom Hist* A province which rendered a special tribute to the emperor, rather than a general tax

sti-pen'di-ate†, *rt* To provide with a stipend [stipend

sti'pend-less, 1 stai'pend-les 2 stī'pĕnd-lĕs *a* Having no

sti'pes, 1 stai'piz, 2 stī'pĕş *n* [STIP'I-TES, 1 stip'i-tiz 2 stip'i-tēş, *pl*] [L] A stipe or stalk Specif , in entomology (1) The second maxillary sclerite of an insect supported by the cardo and bearing the palpifer and the subgalea (2) The stalk of the halter in a dipter (3) An eyestalk

sti'pi-form, 1 stai'pi-fōrm, 2 stī'pi-fōrm, *a Bot* Having the form of a stipe

stip'i-tate, 1 stip'i-tēt, 2 stip'i-tāt, *a Bot* Having or borne on a stipe [< L *stipes* (*stipit-*), stock]

stip'i-ti-form, 1 stip'i-ti-fōrm, 2 stip'i-ti-fōrm *a Bot* Having the form of a stipe, stipiform [< L *stipes* (*stipit-*), stock + -FORM] [emu-wren.

stip'i-ture, 1 stip'i-chur *or* -tiur 2 stip'i-chur *or* -tūr, *n* An

stip'ple, 1 stip'l, 2 stĭp'l, *vt* [STIP'PLED, STIP'PLING] To execute in stipple, draw, paint, or engrave by means of dots instead of lines

A number of the elements combine to form a *stippled* image C LLOYD MORGAN *Animal Biology* p 273 [n 1887]

[< D *stippelen*, dot, intens of *stippen*, dot, < *stip*, dot]

stip'ple, *n* **1.** *Painting* A method employing dotted color instead of strokes, or the effect thus obtained **2.** In etching, work executed with dots or points and bitten in, imitating chalk-drawing **3** In color-decoration, a gradation or combination of tones or tints serving as a transition between decided colors — **stip'ple en-grav"ing,** *n* A method of engraving in which the lights and shades are produced by dots instead of lines or hatchings — **s.-graver,** *n* An engravers tool with which the dots are made in stipple-engraving

stip'pler, 1 stip'lar, 2 stĭp'ler, *n* **1.** One who stipples. **2** A stipple-graver **3** *Painting* A brush for stippling.

stip'pling, 1 stip'liŋ, 2 stĭp'ling, *n* **1.** The act or method of painting, etching or decorating in stipple. **2.** Any stippled work, stipple or stipple-engraving

stip'u-la, 1 stip'yu-la 2 stĭp yu-la *n* [-LÆ 1 -li, 2 -lē, *pl*] [L] Same as STIPULE

stip'u-lar, 1 stip'yu-lar, 2 stĭp'yu-lar, *a Bot* Growing on or near stipules, of, resembling, or in any way pertaining to stipules. **stip"u-la'ceous‡; stip'u-la-ryt.**

stip'u-late[1], 1 stıp'yu-lēt, 2 stĭp'yu-lāt, *v* [-LAT'ED, -LAT'ING] **I.** *t* **1.** To specify as being a term or the terms of an agreement, lay down as a requirement or condition usually followed by a clause as object, as, they *stipulated* that the payments should be quarterly **2.** To mention specifically, particularize
II. ı To make stipulations [< L *stipulor* (pp *stipulatus*), bargain for, prob < OL *stipulus*, firm]

stip'u-late[2], *vt* To furnish with stipules
The rudiments of stipules where the leaves are *stipulated*
SPENCER *Principles of Biology* vol ı, pt ıı, p 138 [A 1872]

stip'u-late, *a* Having stipules, as, a *stipulate* leaf See PETIOLE [< L *stipula*, see STIPULE]

stip"u-la'ti-o, 1 stip yu-lē'shi-ō, 2 stĭp'yu-lā'shi-ō, *n* [L] *Civ Law* The verbal contract of the Roman law, entered *into through the medium of questions and answers before* a public officer

stip"u-la'tion[1], 1 stıp"yu-lē'shən, 2 stĭp"yu-lā'shon, *n* **1.** The act of stipulating, or the state or condition of being stipulated **2.** Anything stipulated, an agreement or contract
A '*stipulation*' or agreement is so called, as many affirm, from 'stipula,' a straw and tells of a Roman custom that when two persons would make a mutual engagement with one another, they would break a straw between them
TRENCH *On the Study of Words* lect IV, p 171 [N Y & CO 1888]
3. *Law* (1) An item in a matter of contract (2) An undertaking given in admiralty courts to procure temporary *possession of the thing seized or libeled, or for* discharge for the time being of a defendant under arrest (3) A written memorandum made between counsel as *to some agreement relating to a case or trial, as to ad*mit certain facts, or to waive certain points of objection (4) Same as STIPULATIO [F, < L *stipulatio(n-)*, < *stipulatus*, see STIPULATE[1], *v*] SYN., see CONTRACT

stip"u-la'tion[2], *n* *Bot* The arrangement, situation, or structure of stipules [< L *stipula*, see STIPULE]

stip'u-la"tor, 1 stıp'yu-lē"tər *or* -tor, 2 stĭp'yu-lā"tor, *n* [L] One who stipulates, specif, in Roman law, one with whom a contract or *stipulatio* was made

stip'ule, 1 stıp'yūl, 2 stĭp'yul, *n* **1.** *Bot* One of a pair of usually foliaceous appendages at the base of the petiole of certain leaves sometimes reduced to scales, tendrils, or spines, and sometimes wanting United stipules encircling the stem form ocreæ, *as in the buck-wheat* **2.** In *Characeæ*, one of the short or long unicellular tubes on the inner and outer surfaces of a leaf **3.** In mosses, the paraphyllum **4.** *Ornith* A newly sprouted feather [< L *stipula*, stalk, dim of *stipes*, stock]—**stip'uled,** *a* *Bot* Having stipules —**stip"u-lif'er-ous,** *a* Bearing stipules —**stip'u-li-form,** *a* *Bot* Having the form of a stipule



Various Stipules
1 Lateral stipules of *Liriodendron tu-lipifera* 2 Leaf-like stipules of *Pisum sativum* 3 Adnate stipules of *Trifolium pratense* 4 Sheathing stipules or ocreæ of *Characeæ*, one of *Polygonum orientale*

stir, 1 stûr, 2 stĭr, *v* [STIRRED, STIRD[8], STIR'RING]
I. *t* **1.** To alter the relative position of the particles or components of, especially by imparting to them circular motion, as with a spoon, as, to *stir* porridge **2.** To change the place or position of, cause to move, disturb, as, the tide *stirs* the boat **3.** To move vigorously or quickly, bestir, as, *stir* yourself, else you will be late **4.** To rouse, as one who sleeps or is indifferent, hence, to excite or inflame, as, the crime *stirs* the nation
For I have neither wit, nor words, nor worth,
Action nor utterance nor the power of speech,
To *stir* men's blood SHAKESPEARE *Julius Cæsar* III, 2
5†. To bring into debate, agitate, discuss
II. ı **1.** To be active or in motion, not to be still **2.** To change position, move, as, if you *stir* I will shoot **3.** [Colloq] To be already out of bed, as, he *stirs* early **4.** [Archaic] *To be in a state of agitation or excitement* **5**†. To pass from place to place, be current, circulate, as money or news [< AS *styrian*, stır]
SYN.: agitate, animate, arouse, awake, awaken, excite, incite, instigate, move, prompt, provoke, rouse, stimulate, wake SEE ACTUATE, AGITATE, ANIMATE, AROUSE, BADGER, ENCOURAGE, PIQUE, SPUR—ANT: see SYNONYMS for ALLAY, ALLEVIATE—**to stir one's stumps** (Colloq), to move briskly often used figuratively—**to s. up** **1.** To call forth, excite as, to *stir up* trouble **2.** To rouse to action or feeling *spur on as, to stir up the mind* **3** To disturb or raise by stirring, as, to *stir up* the sediment of liquor

stir[1], *n* **1.** The act of stirring, or the state of being stirred, agitation or bustle, activity in anything **2.** Public or general interest, excitement, or commotion, as, the proclamation created a *stir* in the country **3.** A movement communicated to something, a poke, as, give the fire a *stir* **4.** Conflicting emotions or passion agitation of thought **5.** [Thieves' Slang] A prison **6**†. Movement, as verse **7**†. Impulse, feeling

stir[2], *n* [Scot] Sir a vulgarism

stir'a-bout", 1 stûr'ə-bout', 2 stĭr'a-bout', *n* **1.** One who is active **2** Porridge, especially of oatmeal **3.** [Prov Eng] *A pudding made of oatmeal and dripping*—**stir'a-bout",** *a* Having an active disposition or habit

stir'ı-at"ed, *a* Having pendants like icicles

stir'ı-ous, *a* Like or consisting of icicles

stirk, 1 stûrk, 2 stĭrk, *n* **1** [Prov Brit] A yearling ox or cow **2** [Scot] A stupid fellow [*adv*

stir'less, 1 stûr'ləs, 2 stĭr'lĕs, *a* Motionless—**stir'less-ly,** *adv*

Stir'ling, 1 stûr'lıŋ, 2 stĭr'ling, *n* **1. Lord,** see ALEXANDER, 8 **2.** A royal and municipal burgh and county town in Stirlingshire, Scotland, near the field of Bannockburn

Stir'ling-Max'well, 1 stûr'lıŋ-maks'wel, 2 stĭr'ling-măks'wĕl, **Sir William** (?/s1818–†/n1878) A Scottish author and statesman *Don John of Austria*

Stir'ling-shire, 1 stûr'lıŋ-shir, 2 stĭr'ling-shĭr, *n* A county in S central Scotland, 451 sq m county town, Stirling

stir'pi-cul"ture, 1 stûr'pı-kul"chur *or* -tiur, 2 stĭr'pi-cŭl"chur *or* -tûr, *n* Same as EUGENICS, 2 [< L *stirps*, *stock*, + CULTURE]—**stir"pi-cul'tur-al,** *a* Of or pertaining to stirpiculture—**stir"pi-cul'tur-ist,** *n* One who practices stirpiculture

stirps, 1 stûrps, 2 stĭrps, *n* [STIR'PES, 1 -pīz, 2 -pēz, *pl*] [L] **1.** *Law* A stock as regards lineage a source of property descent, as, descent per *stirpes* (as a family) is distinguished from descent per capita (as an individual) **2.** *Bot* A permanent variety, race **3.** *Zool* A classificatory group approximating to a superfamily **4.** *Biol* The number of organic units existing in and determining the development of a fertilized ovum

stir'rage†, *n* Stir movement

stir'rer, 1 stûr'ər, 2 stĭr'er, *n* **1.** One who or that which stirs, in any sense, as, a *stirrer-up* of strife **2.** Specif, an instrument to mix ingredients more completely, or to keep a solution or the like from settling

stir'ring, 1 stûr'ıŋ, 2 stĭr'ing, *pa* **1.** Having or exerting power to stimulate or rouse, especially to rouse one's ardor or emotions, inspiriting, as, *stirring* music **2.** Full of activity or stir, lively, as, a *stirring* city

stir'ring, *n* **1.** The act of one who or that which stirs, movement, or a setting in motion, activity, motion **2.** *Agric* Second fallow **3**†. Riot **4**†. Temptation

stir'rup, 1 stır'up *or* stûr'up, 2 stĭr'ŭp *or* stĭr'ŭp (XIII), *n* **1.** A loop or pocket suspended from the side of a saddle, intended to aid in mounting and to support the *rider's foot, typically, an inverted U-shaped piece of* metal with a flat foot-piece See illus under SADDLE
You should depend less on your *stirrup* and keep your seat by the power of the knee COOPER *Spy* p 247 [N & H]
2. *Naut* A rope depending from a yard and having at its end an eye or thimble to carry a foot-rope **3.** *Mech* A loop, especially a metal strap of U form, to support something after the manner of a rider's stirrup, as for supporting a draw-bar or for hanging a joist from a beam **4.** [Prov] The strap by which a shoemaker holds the last on his knee [< AS *stirāp*, < *stigan*, mount, + *rāp*, rope]
—**stir'rup-bar",** *n* A spring-bar on a riding-saddle (or its equivalent or substitute), to which the stirrup-strap is fastened—**s. bone,** *n* *Anat* The stapes—**s. cup,** *n* A parting-cup of liquor taken by a mounted horseman hence, a last cup before parting—**s. hood,** *n* A broad piece of leather folded over the front of a stirrup, protecting the rider's foot—**s. hose,** *n* Stockings for riding drawn over the ordinary covering of the legs now superseded by leather leggings—**s. iron,** *n* The iron foot-piece of a stirrup—**s. lanthern**†, *n* A 15th-century lantern attached to a stirrup, to warm the rider's foot and to cast light on the road—**s. leather,** *n* The strap by which the stirrup-iron is hung from the stirrup-bar of a riding-saddle—**s. muscle,** *n* The stapedius—**s. oil,** *n* [Prov Eng] A sound beating—**s. piece,** *n* Same as STIRRUP, 3—**s. plate,** *n* *Naval Arch* The plate across keel and stern-post

stitch,] 1 stĭch, 2 stĭch, *v* **I.** *t* **1.** To join together
stich",] with stitches, sew, as a seam of cloth Specif (1) *Bookbinding* To pass the thread through and through the back of, as distinguished from *sew* (2) *Weaving* (*a*) To tie an extra warp or filling to (single cloth) (*b*) To combine (two or more single cloths) into one fabric, form into double cloth 3-ply, or the like
2. To put stitches in so as to show on the surface, ornament with stitches
The seamstresses of the mammoth-period may already have known how to *stitch* and embroider their soft skins
E B TYLOR *Anthropology* p 249 [A 1881]
3. *Agric* To form (land) into ridges **4** [Prov Eng] To pile up into harvesting shocks of about twelve sheaves, as wheat
II. ı To sew or embroider—**to stitch up,** to sew together, as cloth or the edges of a wound

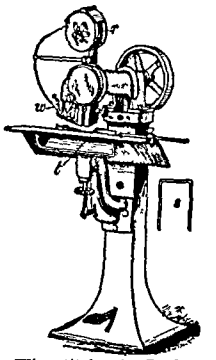
stitch[1], *n* **1.** A single passage of a threaded needle or other implement through material and back again, as in sewing or embroidery, also, the thread or yarn thus placed in the material **2.** A single turn of thread or yarn around a needle or other implement, as in knitting or crocheting, also, the result of such turn **3.** Any peculiar arrangement of a thread or threads, regarded as a style or basis for a pattern, and used in needlework, embroidery, or crocheting, as, a darning-*stitch*
Various stitches named from their particular characteristics, use, or locality, are as follows
Afghan stitch, fool's, idiot's, railway's, or **tricot's,** or **Tunisian crochet** (a simple crochet-stitch worked with a long uniformly thick needle resulting in a plain straight pattern), **back-and-fore's** (formed when making a back-stitch by picking up a straight or running stitch before withdrawing the needle) **ball's** (which passes between and underneath the edges used in sewing covers on balls), **Barcelona-lace's** (formed by taking buttonhole-stitches in groups of four), **basket's** (representing basket-splints), **battlement's** (resembling an indented line of battlements used in embroidery and ticking), **blanket's** (a buttonhole-stitch at wide intervals, a substitute for hemming in thick materials), **blind's** (invisible on one or both sides of material), **burden's** (a flat couching) **buttonhole's** or **close's.** (a perpendicular stitch fastened with a loop at the top, worked in a row or series for making a firm edge as in button-*holes*), **carpet's** (an over-and-over stitch used in carpet-making), **double's** (thread double looped and fastened in the center of the fold used in bookbinding), **garter's,** (the simplest form of stitch used in knitting) **German's** (a diagonal line of alternate tapestry- and tent-stitches in worsted-work), **Gothic's** (a loop-stitch), **herring-bone's** (herring-bone work See under HERRING), **Holbein** or **Italian's** (a back-stitch used in embroidery *for making* border-patterns), **honey-comb's** (which makes gathers in heavy material producing a lozenge pattern) **Irish's** (a long parallel filling-in stitch in worsted-work) **Kensington's** (a combination of long and short stitches used in embroidery), **knot's** (by which lines studded or ornamented with knots are embroidered) **laid's** (any stitch used in couching), **leviathan's** (the railway stitch *especially worked on* leviathan canvas), **lock's** (formed by the locking of two threads together by a sewing-machine) **long's** (the flat satin-stitch without padding) **raised's** or **plush's** (worsted-work made of very close loops shaved and brushed until the pile is firm and smooth) **saddle-back's** (made by placing the center of the fold over the saddle of the machine driving the wire *staples through and fastening them on the* inside used in bookbinding), **short's** (simple embroidery, the background being filled with single stitches the outlined pattern remaining untouched), **side's** (made by running the thread through the side of the fold used in bookbinding) **single's** (made by drawing one loop through the center of the fold and tying used in bookbinding)
4. *Bookbinding* A fastening, as of thread or wire, through the back of a book or pamphlet, to connect the leaves **5.** A sharp sudden pain, generally brief, especially in the side **6.** [Colloq] The smallest portion of a garment, as, every *stitch* of his clothing was wet **7.** *Agric* A ridge or furrow **8.** *Med* Same as SUTURE **9**†. A grimace [< AS *stice* pricking, < root of STICK[1], *v*]—**stitch'bird",** *n* A New Zealand bird (*Pogonornis cincta*) which makes a nest like a tailor-bird It is found now only on outlying islands and is rare —**s. wheel,** *n* Same as PRICKING-WHEEL

stitch[2], *n* A stretch or distance, as in a journey [< AS *stycce*, a piece]

stitch[3], *n* [Prov Eng] A shock of corn [hairy wool

stitch'el, 1 stĭch'el, 2 stĭch'ĕl *n* [Prov Eng] A kind of

stitch'er, 1 stĭch'ər, 2 stĭch'er, *n* One who or that which stitches in any sense Especially (1) In shoemaking, one who stitches the uppers of shoes (2) In bookbinding a sewing-machine *or wire-stitch*ing machine


Wire-stitcher for Books and Pamphlets
The wire (*w*) is fed from the reel (*r*) and cut off and doubled into staples of the form shown at *s* The pamphlet is laid on the adjustable table (*t*) and an internal hammer drives the staple into place through the folded edges and clinches it

stitch'er-y, 1 stĭch'ər-ı, 2 stĭch'er-y, *n* [Archaic] Needlework

stitch'fall"en†, *a* Fallen, as a stitch in knitting

stitch'ing, 1 stĭch'ıŋ, 2 stĭch'ing, *n* **1** Stitches collectively, especially in a row, as used in ornamentation **2.** The act of one who stitches —**stitch'ing-horse",** *n* A frame in which harness may be *clamped while being sewed*

stitcht, *pp* Stitched S S

stitch'work", 1 stĭch'wûrk", 2 stĭch'wŭrk", *n* Embroidery

stitch'wort", 1 stĭch'wûrt", 2 stĭch'wŭrt", *n* Any one of various plants of the genus *Alsine*, especially the Old World species *A holostea*, **the greater stitchwort,** an early hedge-flower with long stem, grass-like leaves and large white flowers American species are the **long-leaved s.** (*A longifolia*), the **long-stalked s.** (*A longipes*) and the **northern s.** (*A borealis*) [< AS *stiċwyrt*, < *stiċe*, pricking, + *wyrt*, plant]

stite†, 1 stıt, 2 stīt, *v* & *n* [Scot] To rebound, stagger

stite[2], *n* [Scot] Foolishness, nonsense

stith†, *a* Strong, rigid, stiff **stithe**†.—**stith'ly**†, *adv*

stith†, *n* An anvil, a stithy **stithe**†.

stith'y†, *vt* To forge on an anvil

stith'y, 1 stĭth'ı *or* stĭth'ı, 2 stĭth'y *or* stĭth'y, *n* [STITH'IES, 1 -ız, 2 -ĭz *pl*] [Archaic] **1.** A smithy **2** An anvil
I tired of ringing hammer-tunes on iron *stithies* and went out into the world SCOTT *Kenilworth* p 141 [F & C]

stith'y-man†, *n* A smith [cram stifle

stive[1], 1 staıv, 2 stīv, *vt* [Prov or Obs] To stow closely,

stive†, *vt* & *vi* To stew

stive, *a* [Prov Eng or Scot] Stiff—**stive'ly,** *adv*

stive[2], *n* The floating dust in flour-mills from grinding, dust [< MD *stuyve*, dust]

stive †, *n* A stew

sti'ver[1], 1 staı'vər, 2 stī'ver, *n* **1.** A small coin and money of account in the Netherlands and Dutch possessions See COIN **2.** Anything of little value, a small amount [< D *stuiver*, stiver]
That boy Waldo has not done a *stiver* of work all day
O SCHREINER *Story of an African Farm* p 110 [A BROS 1888]

stiv'er†, *n* One who lives in the stews

sti'vy, 1 staı'vı, 2 stī'vy, *vt* *Golf* Same as STYMIE

stiv'y, 1 staıv'ı, 2 stīv'y, *a* [Prov] Close or stuffy

Stiz"o-lo'bi-um, 1 stiz'o-lō'bi-um 2 stĭz o-lō'bi-ŭm, *n* *Bot* Same as MUCUNA [< Gr *stizō* prick, + *lobos* pod]

S. T. L, *abbr* [L] (*Sacræ Theologiæ Lector*) Reader in Sacred Theology—**S. T. M,** *abbr* [L] (*Sacræ Theologiæ Magister*), *Master of Sacred Theology*

stne'kl, 1 stnē'kı, 2 stnē'kl, *n* [S Afr] A little piece

sto'a, 1 stō'ə, 2 stō'a, *n* *Gr Arch* A covered colonnade, portico, or cloister, attached to a temple, around a dwelling, gymnasium, or market-place, or a separate ornament in a street or square The most celebrated was the **Poikilē Stoa** in the Athenian market-place, decorated with paintings by Polygnotus Zeno and his successors taught there and hence were called *Stoics* See PORCH [< Gr *stoa* porch] [G *stocken*, stop]

stoak, 1 stōk, 2 stōk, *vt* *Naut* To fill up, choke [Cp

stoat, 1 stōt, 2 stōt, *n* The ermine, especially in its summer pelage, which is reddish-brown above, sulfur-yellow below, with the tail black-tipped, loosely, any ermine or weasel [Var of STOT[1], < Ice *stūtr*, a bull, cp Sw Norw *stut*, bullock]

stob, 1 stŏb, 2 stŏb, *vt* [Prov Eng or Scot] To stab

stob, *n* [Prov Eng] **1.** A long steel wedge for bringing down coal from a vein after it has been holed **2.** [Scot] A small post the stump of a tree, a stake **3** A spine, thorn, *splinter* [Var of STUB]

sto'cah, *n* A follower or attendant, hanger-on

stoc-cade'†, *vt* Same as STOCKADE

stoc-cade'†, *n* **1.** A fencing movement taught in the 16th and 17th centuries **2.** A stockade **stoc-ca'do**†, **stoc-ca'ta**†.

sto-chas'tic, 1 sto-kas'tık **2** sto-căs'tĭc *a* Conjectural, skilful in conjecturing [< Gr *stochastikos*, < *stochos*, a guess]

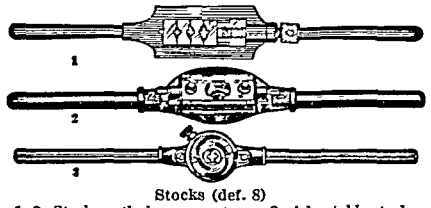
stock, 1 stok, 2 stŏk, *v* **I** *t* **1.** *To furnish with stock*; supply with cattle, as a farm, or with merchandise, as a store
A man who *relies solely upon conversation* and society for *stocking* his mind will be a very inaccurate man
JOHN TODD *Student's Manual* p 198 [N & CO 1873]
2. To supply with seed, as, to *stock* land with clover **3** To provide with a handle or shank, as a gun or other implement **4** To punish by putting in the stocks, hence, to imprison **5.** To suffer (a cow) to retain milk for an unusually long time before sale **6.** [Prov Eng] To bolt or bar, as, to *stock* a door **7.** Same as STACK, 2 **8.** To lay by for the future **9** To stamp with stocks, as hides **10**†. *To root out*
II. ı **1.** To lay in or provide supplies, as, they *stock* heavily before the holidays **2.** [New Eng] To make a fixed profit on stock or a cargo of fish **3** To issue as shoots or sprouts, sprout **4** [Prov Eng] To become enlarged by swelling, puff up, swell, as the legs of a horse between the hock and pastern—**to stock down,** to supply with seed as land sow seed as for a crop of grass

stock, *a* **1.** Kept ready or constantly brought forth, like old goods, standing, as, a *stock* argument, a *stock* joke
I drew the *stock comparisons between darkness and adversity*
BAYARD TAYLOR *John Godfrey's Fortunes* p 33 [G P P 1865]
2. [U S] Same as STOCKY
—**stock company,** **1.** An incorporated company whose capital is represented by various shares held by different persons **2.** *Theat* A more or less permanent dramatic company under one management composed of one or more actors in each distinct line for playing a repertoire

stock[1], *n* **1.** The trunk or main stem of a tree or other woody plant, also, a stem that supports a graft, or from which slips are made

And still upon the thorniest *stock*
The sweetest roses love to blow
HOLMES *The New Eden* st 7.

2. Line of descent, or a series of descendants of the same ancestor, lineage, family, also, a family or group of languages similar in vocabulary and grammar and distinct from all other languages **3.** *Law* A source or line of descent of an inheritance, as, the one first to hold title by purchase of an estate of inheritance is the *stock* whence the inheritance comes **4** The various domestic animals raised or used, as on a farm or ranch Compare DEAD STOCK, LIVE STOCK **5.** *Finance* (1) Government indebtedness represented by certificates issued to creditors, or witnessed by entries in official records kept for that purpose, as the funded national debt of England Stock of this kind is bought, sold, and transferred according to the amount in money value desired, and is not divided into shares Thus *stock* to the value of £105 10s 6d might be sold (2) The capital represented by a given number of shares of a corporate company in the plural, shares of such capital, as, bank-*stocks*; *stock* in an express company, etc, also, the assets or funds utilized by a company to carry on its business, represented by a given number of shares of fixed value per share The original capital is known as **common stock** (in Great Britain as **ordinary s**) and dividends on it are subordinate to those on **preferred s.**, dividends on **deferred stocks** being postponed until the happening of some contingency or until the dividends on preferred and common stock have been paid Stock of the standard face value ($100 in the United States) is called **full s**, as compared with **half s.**, **quarter s**, etc (3) The goods and merchandise employed in trade, as by a merchant or manufacturer, as, *stock* on hand, goods in *stock*, also, the capital so invested, as well as his credits (4) *pl* Funds out of or property held in various corporations **6** Any accumulated store or reserve supply that may be drawn on at will, as, a *stock* of provisions or of knowledge, specif (*Card-playing*), in some games, the part of the pack that is left on the table **7.** Material accumulated or ready for employment (1) Unwrought or raw material of any kind for the manufacture of an article as, paper-*stock*, specif, (*a*) the broth from boiled meat, used in preparing soups, soup-*stock*, (*b*) common soap made suitable for toilet purposes by the addition of perfume and coloring (2) Manufactured material held in readiness for use as, a printer's *stock* of envelops or cards **8.** That part of a mechanism or device which serves to



Stocks (def. 8)
1, 2 Stocks with dies in position 3 Adjustable stock.

hold, support, or contain the part that does the real work, frequently a handle, as, a bit-*stock*, die-*stock*, head-*stock* Specif (1) The wooden piece supporting the barrel and mechanism of a gun or pistol (2) The block or body of a plane (3) The support of an anvil or of an anvil-block (4) The crosspiece of an anchor, at right angles to the shank and to the arms See ANCHOR (5) That part of a plow to which are attached the handles, irons, etc (6) The thick arm or crosspiece of a square or of a bevel-gage, as distinguished from the *blade* (7) The frame supporting a spinning-wheel and its post (8) The body-piece of a crossbow (9) That member of a gun-carriage which usually bears the prolonge and trails upon the ground (10) The connecting arm between the shoulder-piece and the slide of a rapid-fire gun (11) A rudder-stock See under RUDDER (12) A cross-beam with a bell bolted thereto which swings upon it **9.** A large frame for supporting or confining something Especially, in the plural (1) The timbers on which a vessel rests during construction, forming an inclined plane from which it may be slid into the water when sufficiently completed (2) A frame in which to sling a horse or other animal that is being shod or undergoing a veterinary operation (3) An apparatus formerly used in punishing petty offenders, consisting of a frame of heavy timbers with holes in which the legs or arms, or both, were confined usually in the plural See PILLORY **10.** A broad stiffened band, as of cambric, silk, or leather, worn as a cravat, and often fastened with a buckle at the back, also, a velvet or silk collar worn by women **11.** [Scot] The front side-piece of a bed, also, the front of anything **12.** A person who is the object of ridicule, contempt, or wonder, a butt usually in a compound, as, a laughing-*stock* **13.** *Bee-culture* (1) A colony of bees (2) A colony of bees together with its hive and contents **14.** *Bot* An ornamental garden plant, the **common stock** (*Matthiola incana*) or **s.-gillyflower**: also extended to other species of the same genus (*Matthiola*) *M annua* is the **ten-weeks s.** The **Virginia s.** is a garden plant (*Malcolmia maritima*) of the same family See GILLYFLOWER STOCK-GILLYFLOWER **15** *Biol* An aggregate or colony of individuals, as trees, or a chain of salpæ **16** *Mining* An irregular mass of ore characterized by thickness rather than length, as one of the masses of galena found in limestone **17.** The merchantable material taken from a quarry **18.** A grade of bricks in England, a gray or red brick for an exterior wall See BRICK, *n* **19.** A block, stake, post, or log of wood, hence, that which has no more life or sense than wood **20** A beater, as used in fulling cloth **21.** Among bookkeepers, same as STOCK-ACCOUNT **22** *Her* A charge consisting of a stump of a tree **23.** [New Eng] The net value of a cargo of fish. **24.** [Archaic] A vessel for holy water, or the post on which it was fixed **25.** Formerly, a part of the tally taken by a creditor as evidence of the king's debt The counterstock was held by the Exchequer See TALLY[1], *n* **26** *Geol* (1) Any large irregular mass of intrusive igneous rock cutting other rocks without reference to their structural attitude Compare BATHOLITH and BOSS (2) [Restricted sense] A dike-like intrusion through an indefinitely long vertical tube passing through all kinds of rocks, and perhaps forming one of a series through the same conduit **27.** [Slang] *Theat* A production by a stock company **28.** *Blacksmithing* Fine, wet coal, packed between the front of a forge and the tuyère, having an air-passage which facilitates the lighting and burning of the fire **29.** *pl* Bricks which have been burnt in a clamp **30†.** A stocking **31†.** A stoccado **32†.** Portion **33†.** Evidence, proof **34†.** A progenitor **35†.** A sum of money, fund [< AS *stoc*, stock]



1 Stock as worn about 1840 (def 10) 2 Construction of the Stock

Syn. accumulation capital, fund, hoard material, provision, store, supply See BIRTH STICK — **night-scented stock**, the night-scented rocket See ROCKET — **stock-account**, *n Com* The entries in a mercantile ledger showing on one side the amount of original capital invested and the accumulations, on the other side the diminutions and withdrawals — **s.-beer**, *n* Lager-beer — **s -blind**, *a* [Archaic] Totally blind — **s.-block**, *n* A wooden block shaped like an inverted truncated cone and used as a core-mold for making a stock fire-hole in a forge — **s -board**, *n* **1.** A bulletin-board in a stock exchange, used solely for the display of stock-quotations **2** The upper board of an organ's wind-chest **3** The bottom board on which the side frame of a slop-molded brick is placed — **s -book**, *n* A merchant's book containing inventories of goods in stock — **s -bow**, *n* A crossbow — **s -breeder**, *n* One who makes a business of breeding live stock — **s.-broker**, *n Finance* One who makes the buying and selling of stocks for others his business — **s -broking**, *n* — **s.-brush**, *n* A brush having a stock or flat handle, as of wood, as distinguished from a broom-brush or the like — **s -buckle**, *n* A buckle, often of rich material and design, to fasten a stock around the neck — **s -car**, *n* A railroad-car for transportation of cattle — **s.-certificate**, *n* A formal instrument issued by a joint-stock company setting forth the number of shares of stock of which the holder is the owner — **s.-distributor**, *n.* A mechanical device used to distribute evenly the ore, fuel, and fluxes fed into a blast-furnace — **s -dove**, *n* A European wild pigeon (*Columba ænas*), smaller and darker than the ring-dove, and without white on its wings or neck It breeds in the stocks of hollow trees or in rabbit-burrows — **s -duck**, *n* The mallard — **s -elkie**, *n* [Prov Eng] The hickwall — **s. exchange**, see EXCHANGE, 6 — **s.-farm**, *n* A farm for the breeding of live stock — **s.-farmer**, *n* — **s -feeder**, *n* **1.** A stock-breeder **2** An automatic feeder attached to a manger — **s fire** (*Blacksmithing*), a forge-fire produced in a stock as contrasted with an *open fire* — **s -fish**, *n* Gadoid fish, as cod, haddock, ling, or the like, cured by splitting and drying in the air, without salt — **s -frost**, *n* [Prov Eng] Anchor-ice — **s -gang**, *n* A combination or gang of saws in a sawmill, arranged to slit a log into boards at one passage — **s.-gold**, *n* Gold held in stock or hoard — **s -hawk**, *n* [Shetland] The peregrine — **s -horse**, *n* [Austral] A horse familiarized with work connected with stock-raising — **s -hut**, *n* [Austral] A herdsman's hut — **s. in trade**, resources, either material or mental — **s -keep**, *vt & vi* [Austral] To care for stock, herd — **s -keeper**, *n* — **s -line**, *n* The level to which the stock fed into a blast-furnace should reach — **s.-list**, *n* A schedule of stocks that are actually on the market, specifying recent transactions and prices — **s.-minder**, *n* A man whose duty it is to watch cattle, as on the prairie — **s -operator**, *n* One who makes the buying and selling of stocks his business — **s -owl**, *n* The eagle-owl (*Bubo maximus*) — **s.-pile**, *n Mining* The ore accumulated at the surface when shipping is suspended — **s -pot**, *n* A pot for preparing and keeping soup-stock — **s power** [U S] (*Finance*), same as STOCK POWER OF ATTORNEY See ATTORNEY — **s.-printer**, *n* A stock-indicator See INDICATOR — **s -pump**, *n* A pump for watering stock, often operated by the weight of the animal on a lever or system of levers — **s -punished**, *a* Punished by confinement in the stocks — **s -purse**, *n* A purse for common funds of any society or association — **s -rail**, *n Railroad* One of the fixed rails of a track against which a switch-point presses — **s -raiser**, *n* A stock-breeder — **s -raising**, *n* — **s -ranch**, *n* [Western U S] A tract of land used for raising stock stock-farm — **s -range**, *n* [Western U S] The extent of land over which cattle are allowed to graze — **s -rider**, *n* [Austral] A mounted herdsman in charge of stock — **s -riding**, *n* The occupation of a stock-rider — **s.-room**, *n* A room for reserved supplies — **s -route**, *n* [Austral] A passage through an Australian claim for the free movement of herds across country required by law — **s -saddle**, *n* A saddle with heavy tree and iron horn to give resistance in using a lariat, as by stockmen in the western United States, a ranger-saddle See illus under SADDLE — **stocks and bowls** (*Wearing*), a mechanism having oblong and circular levers by means of which one reciprocating shaft is made to move another in the opposite direction — **s.-saw**, *n* One of the saws in the stock-gang — **s.-station**, *n* [Austral] A cattle-farm — **s.-still**, *a* Still as a stock or post, motionless — **s -stone**, *n* A flat rectangular stone having a handle, for scouring and smoothing leather — **s.-tackle**, *n Naut* A tackle used in stowing the anchor or getting the stock upright **s.-and bill tackle** — **s -taking**, *n* An examination and detailed inventory of merchandise on hand — **s.-trail**, *n* The part of the stock of the carriage of a field-gun that rests on the ground when the gun is unlimbered for firing — **s -train**, *n* A train of railroad-cars loaded with or for the conveyance of cattle, cattle-train — **s -whaup**, *n* The curlew **s -whaup†** — **s -yard**, *n* A large yard with pens, stables etc, where cattle are kept ready for slaughter, market, or shipping — **to accept s**, to receive a person as vassal said of a feudal lord The vassal was said to **give stock — to have on the stocks**, to have under way or in process of making — **to spill s.** (*Finance*), to flood the market with stock — **to take s** (*Com*), to make an inventory of goods hence, to estimate value observe — **to take s in. 1.** To have a share or an interest in **2.** [Colloq] To have confidence in be influenced by usually with a negative — **watered s.** (*Finance*), capital stock artificially increased the actual assets remaining unchanged See WATER, *vt* 6

stock†, *n* **1.** A thrusting-sword used in the 16th and 17th centuries also an estoc **2** A thrust with a sword

stock-ade', 1 stok-ēd'; 2 stŏk-id', *vt* [STOCK-AD'ED; STOCK-AD'ING] To surround or fortify with a stockade

stock-ade', *n* **1.** *Fort* A line of stout posts, stakes, or trunks of trees set upright in the earth to form a fence or barrier, and usually having loopholes for defense, also, the area thus protected and enclosed See PALISADE **2.** A breakwater of piling, as for protecting an embankment or pier **3.** A floating protection for a pontoon bridge made of logs and trees fastened together and serving as a protection from floating objects **4.** Any enclosure, as a pen, fenced in by means of stakes and posts [< STOCK[1], *n*, imitating F *estacade*, < It *steccata*, palisade, < OHG *steccho*, stick]

stock'an-net, 1 stok'ə-net, 2 stŏk'a-nĕt, *n* [Scot] The shelduck

Stock'bridge, 1 stok'brij, 2 stŏk'brĭdg, *n* A township and town in Berkshire county, Mass

stock'er, 1 stok'er, 2 stŏk'er, *n* **1.** One who stocks or makes stocks for firearms **2.** [Prov Eng] A workman who fells trees and pulls up stumps **3.** Any young animal, as a heifer, sold and then kept as stock till matured and fattened

stock'-gil'ly-flow"er, 1 stok'-gil'i-flau"ər, 2 stŏk'-gil'y-flow"er, *n* A half-shrubby ornamental biennial (*Matthiola incana*) from southern Europe, with flowers usually purple the original source of what are called the Queen and Brompton stocks so called from its woody stock, to distinguish it from the herbaceous gillyflowers.

stock'hold"er, 1 stok'hōld'ər, 2 stŏk'hōld'er, *n* **1.** One who holds certificates of ownership in public funds or of shares in a stock company **2.** [Austral] One who owns much live stock

Stock'holm, 1 stok'hōlm *or* (*Sw*) stok'holm, 2 stŏk'hōlm *or* (*Sw*) stŏk'hōlm, *n* **1.** A maritime province in S E Sweden 2,939 sq m **2.** A city geographically in Stockholm province but independent, partly upon islands in Lake Malar called the Venice of the North — **Stockholm pitch**, the pitch yielded by Stockholm tar — **S. tar**, see TAR

stock'i-ly, 1 stok'i-li, 2 stŏk'i-ly, *adv* With a stocky appearance, in a stocky manner

stock'i-ness, 1 stok'i-nes, 2 stŏk'i-nĕs, *n* The quality of being stocky

stock"i-net', 1 stok'i-net', 2 stŏk'i-nĕt', *n* An elastic knitted fabric suitable for making undergarments [< STOCKING, *n*] **stock"ing-et'‡** or **-ette'†**; **stock"ing-net'†**.

stock'ing, 1 stok'iŋ, 2 stŏk'ing, *vt* To clothe with stockings

stock'ing[1], *n* **1.** A covering for the foot and lower part of the leg, close-fitting and usually woven or knitted, of wool, cotton, or silk sometimes limited to one reaching above the knee, as distinguished from a *sock*

In the third year of Elizabeth's reign [1560] her silkwoman, Mrs Montague presented Her Majesty with a pair of black knit silk *stockings* patterned probably after an Italian or a Spanish pair . But silk was followed soon after by worsted through the efforts of 'one William Rider near the foot of London Bridge,' who obtained a model from a merchant in Mantua *Stockings* were first made of cotton in 1730 and the introduction of this fibre to the industry proved of great benefit to both manufacturers and buyers FRANK H VIZETELLY in *The Haberdasher* June, '10, p 89, and July, '10, p 82

2. Something like or likened to that described above, as the lower part of the leg of a quadruped when different in color from the rest or when swollen by dropsical effusion **3.** An incandescent mantle of cotton thread. — **elastic** or **gum stocking** (*Surg*), a stocking into which rubber is woven used to exert uniform compression as in cases of ulcers and varicose veins of the legs — **stock'ing-frame"**, *n* A machine for knitting stockings also, any knitting-machine **s -loom†**, **s.-machine†** — **s -weaver**, *n* **1.** One who weaves stockings **2.** A buzzing or clicking insect, as a locust — **s.-yarn**, *n* Loosely spun yarn for knitting stockings

stock'ing[2], *n* [Scot] Farm stock and implements

stock'ing-er, 1 stok'iŋ-ər, 2 stŏk'ing-er, *n* **1.** A knitter or weaver of stockings

Every one has heard of the distress of the *stockingers* SPENCER *Essays Over-Legislation* p 83 [A 1865]

2. A hosier [or wearing no stockings

stock'ing-less, 1 stok'iŋ-les, 2 stŏk'ing-lĕs, *a* Having

stock'ish, 1 stok'ish, 2 stŏk'ish, *a* [Archaic] Like a stock, stupid — **stock'ish-ly**, *adv* — **stock'ish-ness**, *n*

stock'-job"ber, 1 stok'-jeb'ər, 2 stŏk'-jŏb'er, *n Finance* **1.** A dealer in stocks who, in English practise, buys and sells at market prices, and acts as intermediary between the buying and selling brokers

About the year 1688 the word *stockjobber* was first heard in London MACAULAY *England* vol iv p 256 [P S & CO 1856]

2. [U S] A stock-broker often with slight implication of contempt — **stock'-job"ber-y**, **s -job"bing**, *n*

stock'less, 1 stok'les, 2 stŏk'lĕs, *a* Having no stock: said of a gun, anchor, etc

stock'man, 1 stok'man, 2 stŏk'man, *n* [-MEN, *pl*] A man having charge of stock Specif (1) A stock-raiser. (2) An employee on a stock-farm, as a herdsman

stock'-mar"ket, 1 stok'-mär'ket, 2 stŏk'-mär'kĕt, *n.* **1.** A stock exchange; also, the business transacted by a stock exchange **2.** The general prevailing condition of business relating to stocks, as, a dull *stock-market*, a buoyant *stock-market* **3.** A cattle-market

Stock'port, 1 stok'pōrt, 2 stŏk'pōrt, *n* A manufacturing town in Cheshire and Lancashire, England

stock'-print"er, **s -raiser**, etc See STOCK[1], *n*

Stocks'bridge, 1 stoks'brij, 2 stŏks'brĭdg, *n* A town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England

stockt, *pp* Stocked S S

Stock'ton, 1 stok'tən, 2 stŏk'ton, *n* **1 Francis (Frank) Richard** (4/5 1834–4/5 1902), an American author. *Rudder Grange; The Lady or the Tiger* **2 Richard** (12/5 1730–2/5 1781) an American lawyer, statesman signer of the Declaration of Independence **3 Robert Field** (5/5 1795–10/7 1866), an American commodore, U S Senator, and delegate to the Peace Congress of 1861 **4** A city county-seat of San Joaquin county, Cal **5.** A township and city, county-seat of Rooks county, Kan **6.** A mainline town in central E New South Wales, Australia

Stock'ton-on-Tees', 1 -on-tēz' 2 -ŏn-tēs' *n* A town and port in Durham county, England **Stock'ton‡.**

stock'whip", 1 stok'hwip', 2 stŏk'hwip', *n* In herding a whip having a short handle and a very long lash with snapper attached — **stock'whip-bird"**, *n* [Austral] The larger of the two fantails (*Rhipidura*) so called because of the sharp crack at the end of its notes

stock'work", 1 stok'würk', 2 stŏk'würk', *n Manuf.* A supply, as of goods, made to add to the stock and not to order [< G *stockwerk*, < *stock*, stock, + *werk*, work.]

stock'works", 1 stok'würks', 2 stŏk'würks', *n pl Mining* Massive ore deposits or large masses of rock-carrying ore, which are worked in levels or steps

stock'y, 1 stŏk'ɪ, 2 stŏk'y, *a* [STOCK'I-ER, STOCK'I-EST] Like a stock or stump short and stout, not spindling 2 [Prov Eng] (1) Irritable, obstinate (2) Impudent

Stod'dard, 1 stod'ərd, 2 stŏd'ard, *n* **1. Richard Henry** (⁷/₁₁1825–⁴/₁₁1903), an American iron-founder, poet, editor, critic *Abraham Lincoln* **2.** A county in S L Missouri, 833 sq m, county-seat, Bloomfield

stodge, 1 stoj, 2 stŏdg, *v* **I** *t* **1** [Prov Eng or Scot] To render stupid and heavy by filling with coarse food **2.** [Prov Eng] To fill, squeeze together **3** [Colloq, U S] To mix up, stir together
II *i* [Prov Eng] To trudge as through slush or mud

stodge, *n* **1** [Prov Eng or Scot] A heavy, stiff mass, particularly of food, porridge-like food **2.** [Prov Eng] Thick, sticky mud **3** A stocky person, one short and heavy, or deformed

stodg'y, 1 stoj'ɪ, 2 stŏdg'y, *a* [Eng] **1** [Colloq] (1) Crammed full, distended lumpy (2) Heavy or stubborn (3) Stupid dull **2** [Prov] Miry wet [For STOGY, = STOCKY]—**stodg'i-ness,** *n* Crudeness, heaviness, dulness

stod'to"ne, 1 stŏd'tō nɪ, 2 stɔ̈l'tō ne *n* [Dan] *Phon* A strong glottal stop, occurring in the Danish language **stod‡.**

stoep, 1 stūp, 2 stōp *n* [S Afr D] A covered platform or veranda at the door of a house Compare PORCH, STOOP

stog, 1 stog, 2 stŏg, *v* **1.** *t* **1** [Scot] To probe with a stick, as marshy soil **2** [Colloq, Eng] To stall in mud or mire **II** *i* [Scot] To walk with slow and careful step

sto'gy, 1 stō'gi, 2 stō'gy, *a* [STO'GI-ER, STO'GI-EST] [Colloq] Heavy, coarse, clumsy **stog'gy‡.**

sto'gy, *n* [-GIES, 1 -giz, 2 -gīz, *pl*] **1** [Colloq] A coarse stout boot or shoe **sto'ga‡. 2** [U S] A coarse cigar. **sto'gie‡.**

Sto'ic, 1 stō'ɪk, 2 stō'ic, *a* Of or pertaining to the Stoics or Stoicism, as, the *Stoic* theory of happiness
The school called *Stoic* from the 'Painted Stoa' or Porch at Athens frequented by its masters was founded by Zeno (344–260 B C) and developed by his followers Cleanthes and Chrysippus R C JEBB *Greek Literature* pt II p 136 [A 1889]

Sto'ic, *n* **1.** A member of one of the chief schools of Greek philosophy founded by Zeno about 308 B C
The Stoics drew their philosophy mainly from their predecessors, especially Socrates and Aristotle Their cosmology was pantheistic, matter and force being the two ultimate principles, and God being the working force of the universe giving it its unity beauty, and adaptation They regarded even the human soul, like everything else, as material, a kind of etherealized substance doomed finally to dissolution The foundations of all knowledge they held to be in the presentations of sense or sense-perception But since the world is in all respects the work of perfect divine wisdom, the duty of the wise man is in calm and unperturbed submission to the divine will The Stoics were, therefore, the determined and, on the whole, consistent opponents and critics of Epicureanism and of every form of hedonistic philosophy The supreme end of life, or highest good, according to their doctrine, is virtue, or the agreement of human conduct with nature or man's will with the divine will Thus the wise man becomes king and lord, according to the pattern of Zeus himself While some of the Stoics undoubtedly carried their doctrine to the extreme of denying the obligations of human pity and sympathy, the best of them came nearer to the truly Christian rule of life than any other of the ancient schools of philosophy
Philosophy rose to its highest level through the *Stoics* at a time when the Greek mind was declining GLADSTONE *Impregnable Rock* essay III p 102 [I & CO 1890]
2. [s-] A rigorous moralist, a severe ascetic, hence, an unimpassioned person, one indifferent to pleasure or pain [< L *stoicus,* of a porch, < Gr *stōikos,* < *stoa,* porch see STOA] **stō-i'cian†**

Sto'i-cal, 1 stō'ɪ-kəl, 2 stō'ɪ-cal, *a* **1** Of or pertaining to the Stoics or Stoicism **2.** [s-] Hence, indifferent to pleasure or pain resolutely calm, impassive—**sto'i-cal-ly,** *adv*—**sto'i-cal-ness,** *n* **sto-ic'i-ty†.**

stoi"chi-ol'o-gy, 1 stoi ki-ol'o-ji, 2 stŏi"ci-ŏl'o-gy, *n* The science of elements or constituent processes, as of the cells in the physiology of the tissues, or of the fundamental laws of thought in general as a department of pure logic [< Gr *stoicheion* (see STOICHIOMETRY) + -LOGY] **stœ"chi-ol'o-gy‡, stoi"chei-ol'o-gy‡**—**stoi"chi-o-log'i-cal,** *a*

stoi"chi-om'e-try, 1 stoi"ki-em'ɪ-trɪ, 2 stŏi"ci-ŏm'e-try, *n* **1.** *Chem* The branch of chemistry that treats of the quantities of matter involved in reactions, and the methods of calculating them, the mathematics of chemistry **2** *Biol* A scientific measurement of the relative importance of inherited characteristics of living things [< Gr *stoicheion,* element (dim of *stoichos,* row, < *steichō,* march) + -METRY] **stoi"chei-om'e-try‡**—**stoi'chi-o-met'ric, -ri-cal,** *a*

Sto'i-cism, 1 stō'ɪ-sizm, 2 stō'ɪ-cĭsm, *n* **1.** The philosophical principles and rules of right living advocated by the Stoics, also, their manner of life SEE STOIC **2.** [s-] Stoical indifference to pleasure or pain, the display of calm fortitude impassibility Syn see APATHY

stoit, 1 stoit, 2 stŏit, *vi* **1** [Scot] To walk in a reeling, stumbling way **2.** [Prov Eng] To leap out of the water, said of certain fish **stoit'er‡**

stoke, 1 stōk, 2 stōk, *v* [STOKED, STOK'ING] **I** *t* **1.** To tend the fire in, as the furnace of a steam-engine **2‡.** To thrust, stab, pierce, stick **II** *i* To serve as a stoker—**stoke'hole",** *n* **1** The space about the mouth of a furnace, the fire-room also the space allotted to the stokers **s -hold‡ 2** A hole, as in a reverberatory furnace, for introducing a rabble or other tool for stirring

Stoke New'ing-ton, 1 nīū'ɪŋ-tən, 2 nū'ing-ton A borough in London, England

Stoke Po'ges, 1 pō'ɪz 2 pō'gis A village in S E Buckinghamshire, England Its church and is the supposed scene of Gray's *Elegy* and the burial place of the poet **Stoke Po'gis‡**

stok'er, 1 stōk'ər, 2 stōk'er, *n* **1.** One who or that which supplies fuel to a furnace, especially of a steam-boiler, as on a ship or locomotive, a fireman on a locomotive, ship, etc **2** A device, as an endless metal apron, for feeding coal to a furnace See illus in next column **mechanical stoker‡. 3.** [Rare] A poker [< D *stoker,* < *stoken,* stir a fire < *stok* stick]

Sto'ker, Abraham (1843–⁴/₁₁1912) An Irish critic, novelist and dramatic manager **Bram Sto'ker‡.**

Stokes, 1 stōks, 2 stōks *n* **1. Sir George Gabriel** (⁸/₁₁ 1819–³/₁1903) an Irish mathematician and physicist educator and author, *Burnet Lectures on Light* **2 Whitley** (⁸/₁₁1830–⁴/₁₁1909), an Irish philologist Celtic scholar, authority on Anglo-Indian Law translator and author **3** A county in N W North Carolina, 472 sq m, county-seat, Danbury

Sto-ke'si-a, 1 sto-kī'zi-ə *or* -si-ə 2 sto-kē'zhi-a *or* -si-a *n* *Bot* A genus of North-American asteraceous perennial herbs 18 to 24 inches high, having alternate lance-shaped leaves terminal heads of blue flowers and a roundish involucre The outer scales are prolonged into a bristly fringed appendage *S laevis,* the only species, is the **Stokes aster.** [< Dr Jonathan *Stokes,* British botanist]

Stoke'-up-on-Trent', *n* A town in N Staffordshire, England

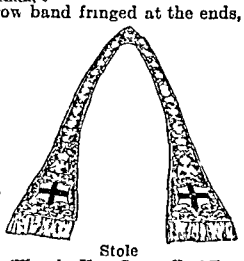
stoke'y, 1 stōk'ɪ, 2 stōk'y, *a* [Prov Eng] Close, sultry

sto'la, 1 stō'lə, 2 stō'la, *n* The outer garment of the Roman matron worn over the tunic See illus under PALLA [L < Gr *stolē,* < *stellō,* equip]

Stol'berg, 1 shtōl'bɛrh, 2 shtōl'bĕrh, *n* **1 Friedrich Leopold, Count von** (¹¹/₁1750–¹²/₁1819), a German poet and biographer **2** A town in Saxony province, Prussia

stole, 1 stōl, 2 stōl, *imp* of STEAL, *v*

stole[1], *n* **1.** *Eccl* A narrow band fringed at the ends, and often embroidered, worn by the clergy of Roman Catholic, Eastern and Anglican churches while officiating in public services worn by priests over both shoulders, with the ends pendent in front, and by deacons over one shoulder



Stole (Worn by King George V of England at his Coronation)

By virtue of his anointing, a sovereign, in the middle ages, was regarded as in part a priest and in part a layman, and the ceremony of investing him with priestly robes still forms part of many coronation rites as in England, etc
The preacher in his white surplice and rich embroidered *stole* J H SHORTHOUSE *John Inglesant* p 199 [MACM 1882]
2 A choristers' surplice an erroneous use **3** A band resembling a stole, usually of fur, worn by women **4.** Loosely, in literature, any ecclesiastical vestment **5.** *Her* A charge in the form of a straight scarf with fringed ends **6.** A stola, or a garment resembling it [< OF *estole,* < L *stola,* see STOLA]—**stole'-fee",** *n* Same as SURPLICE-FEE

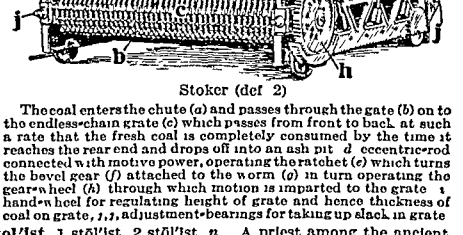
stole', *n* *Bot* Same as STOLON

stoled, 1 stōld, 2 stōld, *a* Clad in a stole

sto'len, 1 stō'lĕn, 2 stō'lĕn, *pp* of STEAL, *v*—**stolen goods** (*Law*), goods taken feloniously The purchaser has no title to them and the owner is entitled to recover possession

Stol"e-phor'i-dæ, 1 stol"ɪ-fər'i-dī, 2 stŏl e-fŏr'i-dē, *n pl* *Ich* A family of clupeoidean fishes with a deep mouth and produced snout, anchovies **Sto-leph'o-rus,** *n* (t g) [< Gr *stolē* (see STOLA) + *pherō,* bear]—**sto-leph'o-rid,** *n*—**sto-leph'o-roid,** *a* & *n*

stol'id, 1 stol'id, 2 stŏl'id, *a* Having or expressing no power of feeling or perceiving, impassible, dull, or stupid said also of an expressionless face sometimes assumed [< L *stolidus,* dull] Syn see BRUTISH HEAVY—**sto-lid'i-ty,** *n* The state or quality of being stolid, impassiveness, dulness **stol'id-ness‡.**—**stol'id-ly,** *adv*



Stoker (def 2)

The coal enters the chute (*a*) and passes through the gate (*b*) on to the endless-chain grate (*c*) which passes from front to back at such a rate that the fresh coal is completely consumed by the time it reaches the rear end and drops off into an ash pit *d* eccentric-rod connected with motive power, operating the ratchet (*e*) which turns the bevel gear (*f*) attached to the worm (*g*) in turn operating the gear-wheel (*h*) through which motion is imparted to the grate *i* hand-wheel for regulating height of grate and hence thickness of coal on grate, *j, j,* adjustment-bearings for taking up slack in grate

stol'ist, 1 stōl'ist, 2 stŏl'ist, *n* A priest among the ancient Egyptians who was in charge of the sacred vestments [< Gr *stolistēs*]

sto'lon, 1 stō'lən, 2 stō'lon, *n* **1.** *Bot* (1) A reclined or trailing basal branch that is disposed to take root at the tip or at intervals, whence fresh buds are developed, a runner or an offset
Stolons are trailing or reclining branches above ground which strike root where they touch the soil and then send up a vigorous shoot, which has roots of its own and becomes an independent plant when the connecting part dies as it does after a while ASA GRAY *Field-Book of Botany* p 37 [I B & CO]
(2) In mosses, an underground shoot developing leaves (3) In fungi, an elongated hypha that develops a holdfast or rhizoid at its extremity **2** *Zool* A root-like creeping growth, a prolongation of the body of various animals, as of the cœnosarc of a coral or of the tunic of a social ascidian, that gives rise to zooids by budding

sto'lo‡ [< L *stolo(n-),* twig]—**sto'lon-ate,** *a* **1** Having a stolon, stoloniferous **2** Originating in a stolon

sto'lon-al‡—**sto"lo-nif'er-ous,** *a* Producing stolons

Sto"lo-nif'er-a, 1 stō"lo-nif'ər-ə, 2 stō"lo-nif'er-a, *n pl* *Zooph* An order of alcyonimorphous anthozoans [< L *stolo(n-)* twig, + *ferō,* bear]

Stolp, 1 shtōlp 2 shtōlp, *n* A town in Pomerania province, Prussia **Stol'pe‡.**

Sto-lyp'in, 1 sto-lip'in, 2 stō-lyp'in, **Peter Arkadievich** (⁴/₁₁1862–⁹/₁₁1911) A Russian statesman minister of the interior, premier, assassinated in Kief

stolz'ite, 1 stōlts'ait *or* stol'zait, 2 stōlts'it *or* stōl'zit, *n* *Mineral* A resinous green, gray, brown or red lead tungstate ($PbWO_4$) crystallizing in the tetragonal system [< Dr *Stolz* of Bohemia]

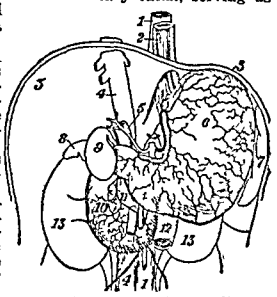
sto'ma, 1 stō'mə, 2 stō'ma, *n* [STO'MA-TA, *pl*] **1.** A minute orifice, pore Specif (1) *Anat* An aperture in the walls of blood-vessels or in serous membranes (2) *Bot* One of the minute apertures or slits in the epidermis of leaves young stems, etc, giving a free communication between the intercellular spaces that always lie just beneath it and the external air The mechanism consists of two or more contractile cells between the opposed concave sides of which lies the orifice which is open in sunlight and closed in darkness
2 *Zool* (1) The orifice for the reception of food in certain invertebrates, the mouth (2) *Entom* A spiracle or stigma (3) A stigma of an amphioxus or tunicate (4) The aperture of a duct or other tube [< Gr *stoma,* mouth]

sto-mac'a-ce, 1 sto-mak'ə-sɪ 2 sto-măc'a-cē *n* *Pathol* Canker of the mouth with a fetid bloody discharge from the gums water-canker [< L *stomacace* < Gr *stomakakē* < *stoma* mouth, + *kakos,* bad] **sto-mac'a-cy‡.**

sto"ma-ceph'a-lus, 1 stō mə-sef'ə-lus, 2 stō ma-cĕf'a-lŭs, *n* *Terat* A monster having one central eye or two contiguous eyes, the nasal formation consisting of merely an open tube, the mouth imperfect or wanting **cy'clops‡.** [< Gr *stoma,* mouth, + *kephalē,* head]

stom'ach, 1 stum'ək, 2 stom'ac, *v* **I** *t* **1.** To accept, as by the stomach, without opposition; hence, to accept or pass by without contradiction or displeasure, put up with
Dry *stomached* the affront till the time came for his revenge G P R JAMES *Arrah Neil* p 53 [R & S]
2 [Rare] To nauseate, disgust **3†** To remember with anger **4†.** To inspire with courage, embolden
II†. *i* To become angry [< L *stomachor,* be angry, < *stomachus,* see STOMACH, *n*]

stom'ach, 1 stum'ək, 2 stom'ac, *n* **1.** An anterior dilatation or series of dilatations of the alimentary canal, serving as one of the principal organs of digestion, a digestive cavity
In man the stomach is pyriform, and lies obliquely in the upper part of the abdomen mostly toward the left, between the esophagus and duodenum The mucous lining is thickly beset with tubular glands of two kinds the most important being the peptic glands, which elaborate the gastric juice Beyond the mucous lining is a layer of loose connective tissue covered by a muscular coat of longitudinal, transverse, and oblique fibers over which there is an outer serous membrane In many mammals the stomach is more complicated often being divided into several compartments which have received special names and are sometimes denominated as separate stomachs Thus in ruminants the food passes from the esophagus proper into the first stomach, the *rumen* or *paunch* thence into the second or *reticulum* (these two are usually considered as diverticula of the esophagus), from there it passes to the third stomach, the *psalterium* or *omasum,* and finally to the fourth stomach or *abomasum* See ESOPHAGUS, GASTRIC JUICE

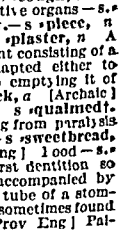


Human Stomach with the Adjacent Viscera, viewed from the front
1 Aorta 2 Esophagus 3 Diaphragm 4 Inferior vena cava 5 Portal vein 6 Stomach 7 Spleen 8 Suprarenal capsule 9 Gall bladder 10 Duodenum 11 Pancreas 12 Jejunum 13 Kidneys

On the left side, directly under the diaphragm, the *stomach* communicates with the esophagus by means of the cardiac orifice, on the right side it is continued into the intestines by means of the pylorus The larger portion directed upward and to the left is known as the fundus The size of the *stomach* depends largely upon the amount of fluid it contains and upon the degree of contraction or relaxation of the smooth muscle-fibers present in its walls The *stomach* serves to store up the undigested food temporarily to thoroughly mix the food, to begin the digestion of albuminous foods and to loosen up the fats from their connective tissue envelopments REISSIG & JELLIFFE in *The Standard Family Physician* vol I p 56 [F & W '07]
2. The abdomen, belly a common but incorrect use **3.** Desire of food, appetite, hence, any desire, fondness; inclination, liking **4†.** Anger, sullenness, resentment, stubbornness **5†.** Pride, haughtiness **6†** Compassion **7†.** Spirit **8†.** The mouth, gullet [< F *estomac,* < L *stomachus,* < Gr *stomachos,* < *stoma,* mouth]
—**hour-glass stomach,** a stomach so constricted near the middle as to have two nearly equal cavities the normal condition in rodents, and sometimes occurring in man as the result of ulceration—**pit of the s,** the depression or soft spot just below the sternum—**sour s,** a condition of the stomach in which acids abound,—**stom'ach-ache",** *n* Pain in the stomach or bowels, due to inflammation, gaseous distention, or nervous derangement—**s -brush,** *n* *Med* A small pencil of bristles attached to a wire, for removing foreign bodies from the gullet also anciently proposed for cleansing the stomach of viscid secretions—**s -bucket,** *n* *Med* A silver bucket-like instrument used in securing samples of the contents of the stomach—**s -cough,** *n* A cough resulting from irritation of the digestive organs—**s.-griefi,** *n* Anger **stom'ache-grief"‡.**—**s -piece,** *n* *Naut* An apron for a vessel's stem—**s -plaster,** *n* A spice-plaster—**s -pump,** *n* An instrument consisting of a syringe with flexible tubes attached, adapted either to forcing fluid food into the stomach or to emptying it of poisonous or deleterious substances—**s -sick,** *a* [Archaic] Affected with nausea, disgust, or aversion **s -qualmed‡.**—**s -staggers,** *n* *Vet* Apoplexy resulting from paralysis of the stomach common among horses—**s -sweetbread,** *n* A calf's pancreas—**s -timber,** *n* [Slang] Food—**s.-tooth,** *n* A lower canine tooth of the first dentition so called because its eruption is frequently accompanied by digestive disturbances—**s -tube,** *n* The tube of a stomach-pump—**s -worm,** *n* The roundworm sometimes found in the stomach—**stom'ach-a-bl(e",** *a* [Prov Eng] Palatable agreeable

stom'ach-al, 1 stum'ək-əl, 2 stŏm'ac-al, *a* **1.** Of or pertaining to the stomach or the part of the body containing the stomach, gastric, abdominal **2** Having power to promote digestion, peptic, stomachic

stom'ach-al, 1 stum'ək-əl, 2 stom'ac-al, *n* A stomachic



Stomacher As worn by Venetian women in the 17th century

stom'ach-er, 1 stum'ək-ər, 2 stŏm'ac-er, *n* **1.** One who or that which stomachs **2.** An article of dress, usually rich in material and ornament, for the breast and upper abdomen, having the gown or doublet laced over it worn by men and women in the 15th and 17th centuries
Over her breast she wore a *stomacher* of cloth of gold HOWELLS *Venetian Life* p 309 [H M & CO 1893]
3 [Prov Eng] (1) The bib of an apron (2) A bush. (3) A blow in the stomach **4†.** A stomachic

stom'ach-ful, *a* [Prov Eng or Obs] Spirited obstinate resentful—**stom'ach-ful-ly,** *adv*—**stom'ach-ful-ness,** *n*

sto-mach'ic, 1 sto-mak'ɪk, 2 sto-măc'ic, *a* **1.** Of or pertaining to the stomach **2.** Strengthening the stomach or stimulating its functions cordial, stomachal **stom'ach-al‡; sto-mach'i-cal‡.**

sto-mach'ic, *n* Any medicine efficacious in strengthening the stomach or stimulating its action

stom'ach-ing†, *n* Resentment [out stomach or appetite

stom'ach-less, 1 stum'ak-les 2 stŏm'ac-lĕs, *a* Being without

stom"ach-os'co-py, 1 stum"ak-os'ko-pi 2 stŏm"ac-ŏs'co-py, *n* Examination of the interior of the stomach

stom'ach-ous†, *a* Sullen obstinate, sturdy

stom'ach-y, 1 stum'ak-i, 2 stŏm'ac-y, *a* [Prov Eng] **1.** Proud haughty **2.** Choleric resentful

sto-mal'gi-a, 1 sto-mal'ji-ə, 2 sto-măl'ġi-a, *n* Pain in the mouth [< Gr *stoma,* mouth, + *algos,* pain] **sto"mat'al'gi-a†**

sto"ma-path'i-a, 1 stō"ma-path'i-ə, 2 stō"ma-păth'i-a, *n* Any disease of the mouth. [< Gr *stoma,* mouth, + Gr *patheia,* suffering]

Sto-map'o-da, 1 sto-map'o-də, 2 sto-măp'o-da, *n pl Crust* An order or suborder of podophthalmous crustaceans, especially those with a short carapace and long abdomen, 5 pairs of buccal legs, 3 pairs of forked legs and gills on natatory feet well developed Including *Squillidæ* [< Gr *stoma,* mouth, + *pous (pod-),* foot] — **sto'ma-pod** (XIII), *a & n* — **sto"ma-pod'i-form,** *a Zool* Having the form of a stomapod, as an ephemerid larva — **sto-map'o-dous,** *a*

sto"ma-py'ra, 1 stō"ma-pai'rə 2 stō"ma-pý'ra *n* The whitethrush or milk-thrush [< Gr *stoma,* mouth, + *pyr,* fire]

sto'ma-ta, 1 sto'ma-tə *or* stem'ə-tə 2 stō'ma-ta *or* stŏm'a-ta, *n* Plural of STOMA — **sto'ma-tal,** *a* Of or pertaining to stomata — **sto'mate.** **I.** *a* Having stomata **II** *n* A stoma — **sto"ma-tel'ci-a,** *n* Ulceration of the mouth — **sto-ma'ti-a¹,** *n pl* Diseases (as a class) affecting the mouth — **sto-ma'ti-a²,** *n* Plural of STOMATIUM — **sto-mat'ic.** **I.** *a* Of or pertaining to the mouth or a stoma, as, a *stomatic* ulcer, a *stomatic* cell **II.** *n* Any medicine used in diseases of the mouth a dentifrice masticatory — **sto"ma-tif'er-ous,** *a Bot* Bearing stomata

Sto"ma-ti'i-dæ, 1 stō"ma-[or stem'ə-]tai'i-dī, 2 stō"ma-[or stŏm'a-]ti'i-dē, *n pl Conch* A family of anisobranchiate rhipidoglossate gastropods with an auriform shell **Sto-ma'ti-a²,** *n* (t g) [< Gr *stoma,* mouth] — **sto"ma'ti-id,** *n* — **sto-ma'ti-oid,** *a*

sto"ma-ti'tis, 1 stō"ma-tai'tis *or* -ti'tis, 2 stō"ma-ti'tis *or* -ti'tis, *n* Inflammation of the mouth [< Gr *stoma(t-),* mouth] — **aphthous stomatitis,** inflammation of the follicles of the mouth, canker sore mouth — **catarrhal s ,** catarrhal inflammation of the mucous membrane of the mouth — **gangrenous s ,** cancerous erosion of the cheek, water-canker — **maternal s ,** the stomatitis of nursing women — **mercurial s ,** salivation — **ulcerative s.,** inflammation of the mouth with aphthous ulcers **parasitic stomatitis†** — **sto"ma-tit'ic,** *a*

sto-ma'ti-um, 1 sto-mē'shi-um 2 sto-mā'shi-ŭm, *n* [-TI-A, *pl*] Same as STOMA [Dim of STOMA]

sto'ma-to-, 1 stō'mə-to- *or* stem'ə-to-, 2 stō'ma-to- *or* stŏm'a-to- Derived from Greek *stoma(t-),* mouth: a combining form — **sto"ma-to-ca-thar'sis,** *n* Salivation — **Sto"ma-to-cri-nol'de-a,** *n pl Echin* The *Neocrinoidea* — **Sto"ma-to'da,** *n pl Protoz* A section of protozoans with a mouth, including the Infusorians — **sto"ma-to-dæ'um,** *n* Same as STOMODÆUM — **sto'ma-tode,** *a* Having a mouth of or pertaining to the *Stomatoda* — **sto"ma-to-den'dron,** *n* [-DRA, *pl*] *Zooph* One of the branching oral arms of the *Rhizostomæ* — **sto"ma-to-dyn'i-a,** *n* Same as STOMALGIA — **sto"ma-to-gas'tric,** *a* Of or pertaining to the mouth and the stomach — **sto"ma-tol'o-gy,** *n* The sum of scientific knowledge concerning the mouth — **sto"ma-to-log'i-cal,** *a* — **sto"ma-to-log'i-cal-ly,** *adv* — **sto"ma-tol'o-gist,** *n* — **sto"ma-to-ma-la'ci-a,** *n* Sloughing of parts of the mouth, cancerous disease of the mouth — **sto"ma-to-me'ni-a,** *n* Vicarious menstruation by the mouth — **sto"ma-to'mi-a,** *n* The operation of making an incision in the mouth, as of the womb **sto-mat'o-my‡.** — **sto"ma-to-mor'phous,** *a Bot* Mouth-shaped — **sto"ma-to-my-co'sis,** *n Pathol* Any disease of the mouth caused by a fungus — **sto"ma-to-ne-cro'sis,** *n* Gangrenous stomatitis — **sto"ma-to-pa'nus,** *n* Swelling of the glands of the mouth — **sto"ma-top'a-thy,** *n Pathol* Any disease of the mouth — **Sto"ma-toph'o-ra,** *n pl Protoz.* A section of corticate protozoans with a specialized mouth, including Infusorians — **sto"ma-toph'o-rous,** *a* Having a mouth or stomata, of or pertaining to the *Stomatophora* — **sto'ma-to-plas"ty,** *n* Plastic surgery of the mouth, specif, the operation of forming a mouth when from any cause the mouth has been contracted or closed — **sto"ma-to-plas'tic,** *a* — **Sto"ma-top'o-da,** *n pl Crust* The *Stomapoda* — **sto'ma-to-pod,** *a & n* — **sto"ma-top'o-dous,** *a* — **sto"ma-tor-rha'gi-a,** *n* Hemorrhage from the mouth **sto"mor-rha'gi-a†.** — **sto"ma-tor-rhe'a,** *n* Excessive flow of fluid from the mouth **sto"ma-tor-rhœ'a†** — **sto'ma-to-scope,** *n* An instrument for inspecting the interior of the mouth — **sto"ma-tos'co-py,** *n* — **sto"ma-to-sep'sis,** *n* Same as STOMATONECROSIS — **sto"ma-to-the'ca,** *n Entom* The envelop of the mouth-parts of a pupa — **sto'ma-tous,** *a* Having stomata used also as a terminal word-element, as in *distomatous cyclostomatous,* etc See **-STOMOUS** **sto'ma-tose‡.**

sto"ma-ty'phus, 1 stō"ma-[or stem'ə-]tai'fus, 2 stō"ma-[or stŏm'a-]ti'fŭs *n* Inflammation of the mouth accompanied by exudation of a false membrane, putrid sore mouth [< Gr *stoma,* mouth, + TYPHUS]

sto-men"or-rha'gi-a, 1 sto-men'e-re'ji-ə 2 sto-mĕn ŏ-rā'ġi-a *n* Stomatorrhagia an irregular form [< Gr *stoma,* mouth, + MENORRHAGIA]

Sto"mi-at'i-dæ, 1 stō"mi-at'i-dī 2 stō"mi-ăt'i-dē, *n pl Ich* A family of iniomous fishes especially those with the mouth deeply cleft and overarched by toothed intermaxillaries and supramaxillaries, and dorsal and anal opposite

Sto'mi-as, *n* (t g) [< Gr *stoma,* mouth] — **sto'mi-a-tid,** *n* — **sto'mi-a-toid,** *a & n*

sto'mi-um, 1 stō mi-um 2 stō'mi-ŭm *n* In a sporangium, the part composed of the two narrow cells between which the transverse opening occurs

sto"mo-dæ'um, 1 stō"mo-[or stem'o-]di'um, 2 stō mo-[or stŏm'o-]dē'ŭm *n* [-DÆ'A, *pl*] **1** *Embryol* The invagination of the ectoderm, or outer layer of the embryo, that forms the mouth **2** *Zooph* The esophagus of an actinarian [< Gr *stoma* mouth, + *daïō,* divide] **sto"ma-to-dæ'um†** — **sto"mo-dæ'al, sto"mo-de'al,** *a*

-stomous. From the Greek *stoma, stomatos* mouth terminations, as in holo*stomous* etc **-stomatous†.**

Stom"ox-y'i-dæ, 1 stem'oks-ai'i-di, 2 stŏm ŏks-ý'i-dē *n pl Entom* A family of brachycerous dipters resembling *Muscidæ,* but with antennæ pectinated **Stom-ox'ys,** *n* (t g) [< Gr *stoma* mouth + *oxys,* sharp] — **stom-ox'y-id,** *a & n* — **stom-ox'y-oid,** *a*

stomp, 1 stomp, 2 stŏmp *v & n* [Prov] Same as STAMP

stomp'ers, 1 stomp'ərz 2 stŏmp'ers, *n pl* [Prov Eng] The feet

stomp'neus, 1 stomp'niŭs, 2 stŏmp'nŭs, *n* [S Afr] A sparoid fish (*Sparus globiceps*) caught in great numbers in Table Bay during summer [< D *stompneus,* flat nose]

-stomy. From Greek *stoma* mouth a combining form used in surgery to describe artificial openings as ileo*stomy*

sto naget†, *n* A pile of stones

stond, 1 stond, 2 stŏnd, *rt* [Prov or Obs] To stand — **stond,** *n* **1.** A station post **2** A halt hindrance, stop

stond'en†, *pp* of STAND, *v* Stood

stone, 1 stōn, 2 stōn, *rt* [STONED, STON'ING] **1.** To pelt with stones, hurl stones at **2.** To kill by pelting with stones

> And if so much as a beast touch the mountain, it shall be *stoned* *Heb* XII 20

3. To remove the stones or pits from, as, to *stone* fruit **4.** To furnish or fit, as a well, with stone **5.** To scour, stretch, or smooth, as leather, with a stock-stone **6†.** To harden, as the heart [< AS *stēnan,* < *stān,* stone]

stone, *a* **1.** Made of stone, as, a *stone* ax **2.** Made of coarse earthenware, as, a *stone* bottle **3.** Characterized by the use of stone implements, as, the *stone* age

stone¹, *n* **1.** *Petrol* A small piece of rock, as a cobble or pebble

> He [the fetishist] takes a pebble with him by chance and succeeds in his enterprise the *stone* becomes the good spirit of his life RIBOT *German Psychol of To-day* tr by Baldwin p 239 [a]

2. Rock as a material, rock considered with reference to its architectural or industrial quality and value **3.** A precious stone, gem See list below

> She wore the opal ring that Ralph had given her,—an exquisite *stone* trembling with celestial fire JULIAN HAWTHORNE *Professor's Sister* p 94 [B C & CO]

VARIETIES OF PRECIOUS AND ORNAMENTAL STONES

In the identification of precious stones the principal factors are (1) the index of refraction (in imitation stones or paste rarely exceeding 1 65 in genuine stones rising to 2 4), (2) specific gravity (usually above 4 in imitation stones and below 4 in precious stones), and (3) translucency (imitation stones being opaque to X-rays while precious stones are transparent), moreover paste lacks durability and loses its brilliancy on exposure

Mineralogical descriptions of the various stones and location where found are given in alphabetical place in the vocabulary See also CORUNDUM GARNET QUARTZ TOURMALIN Forexplanationsof the superior figures following the names in the table see foot-note

SPECIAL ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS TABLE

a	= apple	cl	= clove	op	= opalescent
b	= banded with various colors	den	= dendritic	p	= purple
		em	= emerald	r	= red
bl	= blue	g	= green	ru	= ruby
blk	= black	gr	= grass	s	= smoky
br	= brown	ir	= iridescent	v	= violet
c	= colorless	lf	= leaf	v c	= varicolored
ch	= chrome	lk	= leek	w	= white
chat	= chatoyant	lt	= light	y	= yellow
cm	= cinnamon	o	= olive		

For other abbreviations see in alphabetical place in the vocabulary

POPULAR NAME	Color.	Hardness	Density	POPULAR NAME	Color	Hardness	Density
ach'ro-ite¹*	c	7	5 3 1	jade'ite ¢ ‡ ¹*	em g	7	3 3
ag'ate²†	b	7	1 2 6	jas'per²†	v c	7	2 6
al'a-bas'ter (common)²†	w	2	2 3	jet²†	blk	2	5 1 2
al'a-bas'ter (oriental)†‡	b	3	2 9	kunz'ite*	lilac	7	3 3 2
al'ex-an'drite¹¶	g	8	5 3 6	lab'ra-dor-ite²†	chat	6	2 7
al'man-dite¹*.	v	7	3 4 2	la'pis laz'u-li²*	bl	5	2 4
Am'a-zonstone*†	g	6	5 2 6	mar'ca-site²†	y	6	5 5 2
am'ber²†	y	2	5 1 1	mel'a-nite¹*	blk	7	5 4
am'e-thyst (common)¹*	p	7	2 6	Mex'i-can on'yx²†	b	3	2 7
am'e-thyst (oriental)¹*	p	9	4	Mo'cha stone¹†	w b	7	2 6
a'qua-ma-rine'¹*	v c	8	2 7	mois'san-ite¶	dp bl	9	3 6
a-ven'tu-rin (sunstone)¹†	r br	7	2 6	mol'da-vite†	dk g	5	5 2 6
av'in-ite*	cl br	7	3 2	moon'stone¹²*	chat	6	2 6
az'u-rite‡	bl	4	3 8	moss'ag'ate²†	rose	8	2 9
az'ur-lite†	bl, bl-gr	7	2 7	nep'tis rite*	den	7	2 6
azur-mal'a-chite†	bl-gr	3	5 4	ob-sid'i-an²†	g	6	5 3 3
Bal'as ru'by¹*	ru r	8	3 6	on'yx²†	blk	5	5 2 4
ben'i-to'ite*	bl	6	5 3 7	on'yx-ite (-gite)†.	blk in w	7	2 7
ber'yl¹*	v c	8	2 7	o'pal¹¶	c	6	2 2
blood'stone*²†.	y-gr gr	6	2 7	o'pal-ine¹*	ir	6	2 4
bow'en-ite†	y br	2	5 1 9	per'i-dot*	o g	6	3 3 3
bur'mite†	y br	2	5 1 9	phen'a-cite¹*	w	8	3
cairn'gorm²*	s br	7	2 6	plas'ma¹†	lf g	7	2 6
cal'i-for'nite†	gr.	6	5 3 3	prase†‡	lk g	7	2 6
car'bun-cle¹*	r	7	3 4 2	py'rite²†	}	6	5 5 2
car-ne'lian²†	r to y	7	2 6	py'rope*	r	7	5 3 8
cat's'-eye' (oriental)¹*	y br-g	8	5 3 7	rho'do-chro'-site†	rose	4	5 3 5
cat's'-eye'‡ quartz¹*	y g.	7	2 6	rho'do-lite*	rose p	7	3 3 8
cer-ag'ate†‡	ch y	7	2 6	rho'do-nite²†	pink	6	3 6
chal-ced'o-ny²†	v c, b	7	2 6	rib'bon jas'per²‡	b	7	2 6
chal-ced'o-nyx†	v c, b	7	2 6	rock'-crys'tal¹†	c	7	2 6
chlor-o'pal¹*	a g	6	2 3	ro'sa-line‡	r	6	5 3 3
chrys'o-ber'yl¹*	g to y	8	5 3 7	ro'se-lite*	pink	7	5 3 5
chrys'o-lite¹*	o g	6	3 3 3	rose o'pal¹†	pink	6	2 2
chrys'o-prase†‡	a g	7	2 6	ru'bel-lite¹*	r	7	5 3 1
cin'na-mon-stone¹*	cin y	7	3 6	ru'by¹¶	r	8	8 4
cit'rine¹†	lt y	7	2 6	ru'by spin'el¹*	r	8	3 6
cro-cid'o-lite²‡	bl br	4	3 2	ru'man-ite†	br	2	5 2 4
cy'mo-phane¹*	chat	8	5 3 7	sag'e-nite†	w	7	2 4
de-man'toid*	em g	6	3 8	sag'e-nit'ic quartz¹*	c	7	2 6
di'a-mond¹	v c	10	3 5	sap'phire¹¶	bl	9	4
di'chro-ite¹*	bl	7	2 6	sap'phire spi-nel¹*	bl	8	3 7
E-gyp'tian jas'per†	v c	7	2 6	sard²†	r	7	2 6
em'er-ald¹¶	gr g	7	5 2 7	sar'do-lite*	bl	6	2 4
en'sta-tite¹*	y to g	5	3 2	spes'sar-tite¹*	y	7	4 1
es'son-ite¹*	cin y.	7	3 6	spi'nel¹*	v c	8	3 6
eu'clase¹*	v c	7	5 3 1	spod'u-mene¹*	y g	7	3 2
gir'a-sol*	op	6	2 2	sun'stone²†	chat	6	5 2 6
hem'a-tite¹†	blk	6	5 5 3	sun'stone ²*	r br	7	2 7
hid'den-ite¹*	em g	7	3 2	tif'fa-ny-ite¶	bl w	10	3 6
hy'a-cinth (precious)¹*	r	7	5 4 8	ti'ger's-e'ye'‡	br	7	3
hy'per-sthene†	br	6	3 4	to'paz¹*	v c	8	3 5
in-dic'o-lite¹*	bl	7	5 3 1	tur'quoise¹¶	bl	6	2 7
i'o-lite*	bl	7	2 6	u'tah-lite†	y gr	5	2 7
ja'cinth¹*, ..	r	7	5 4 8	zir'con¹* .	v c	7	5 4 4
jade†	g	6	5 2 9				

Uses ¹ Jewelry ² Jewelry and ornaments ³ Jewelry and in the arts ⁴ ancient sarcophagi pedestals etc ⁵ collections or curiosities ⁶ Oriental and aboriginal carvings

* Semi-precious stone † Gem - stone ‡ Ornamental stone ¶ Precious stone

4. A piece of rock hewn or shaped for a specific use Specif (1) A millstone (2) *Print* An imposing-stone, whether made of stone or metal. (3) A glass-flattening stone (4) A grindstone (5) A whetstone (6) A curling-stone (7) An inscribed memorial stone as, the Moabite *stone* (8) A gravestone (9)† A gun-flint

5. Anything resembling a stone or pebble in shape or hardness often in composition, as, a hail*stone* Specif (1) *Med* A calculus, as a gall-*stone,* hence, a disease characterized by calculous concretions (2) *Bot* The hard bony covering of the kernel in a drupe or stone-fruit, as in the plum, cherry, and peach (3) [Vulgar] A testicle usually in the plural (4)† A hard mass or lump

6. A measure of weight, avoirdupois, in Great Britain legally equal to half of the quarter of 28 pounds or one-eighth hundredweight of 112 pounds (termed the **horseman's weight**), but varying in practise, at different places and times, from 5 to 32 pounds, as 5 pounds for glass, 8 for butchers' meat or fish, 16 for cheese, 22 for hay, 24 for wool, and 32 for hemp See WEIGHT

7. In glass-making, a defect in the glass caused by the presence of some extraneous particle 8†. A looking-glass [< AS *stān,* stone] **stanet** [Scot], **stoont.** Syn.: boulder cobble, gem, mineral, pebble, rock

— **Ayr stone,** a fine-grained stone used in polishing marble and giving a fine surface to metal-work, particularly iron and steel, also as a whetstone **Scotch s ‡.** — **Bristol s** 1 Bristol diamond See DIAMOND 2. 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of limestone quarried in Istria — **Moabite s ,** see MOABITE — **nephritic s.,** jade — **penny-s.,** *n* **1.** [Prov Eng] A smooth circular stone used as a quoit also, the game played with such stones **2.** A species of ironstone occurring in certain parts of England — **Portland s. 1.** A light-colored Jurassic limestone from the island of Portland near Weymouth England used in the construction of a number of English churches **2.** Sandstone from Portland, Conn — **Protean s ,** an alabaster-like artificial stone made from gypsum — **Rosetta s ,** see ROSETTA — **Scotch s ,** same as AYR STONE — **Solenhofen s ,** a fine limestone used in lithography, found at Solenhofen, Bavaria — **squared s ,** a stone squared and roughly dressed in contrast with ashlar — **s age,** see AGE, *n ,* 2 (4) — **stone'-ax",** *n* A stonecutters' ax See illus under AX — **s.-basil,** *n* Wild basil or basilweed so called from its growing among stones — **s -bass,** *n* One of various serranoid 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store, *a* **1.** Kept in stock or procured at a store, as distinguished from custom-made or home-made, as, *store* clothes **2†.** Laid up, hoarded

store[1], *n* **1** That which is stored or laid up against future need, a reserve fund, hence, an abundant available supply, a large amount at hand, as, a *store* of wisdom

> For a god goes with it and makes it *store*
> To the soul that was starving in darkness before
> LOWELL *Vision of Sir Launfal* pt 1, st 6

2. *pl* Supplies, as of ammunition, arms, or clothing, provided for a special purpose, necessary articles, especially of food, as, a ship's *stores*, military *stores*

> Beyond that soft blue curtain he His *stores* of hail and sleet
> BRYANT *The Firmament* st 3

3 A place where commodities are stored, a magazine, warehouse **4** In the United States and some British colonies, a place where merchandise of any kind is kept for sale, a shop, as, a grocery-*store*, a wholesale *store* Compare SHOP **5** [Prov Eng or Austral] Any animal bred for slaughtering, as, a *store*-pig [< OF *estore*, < LL *staurum*, < L *instauro*, restore, see STORE, *v*]

Syn see HEAP, STOCK

—appraiser's store [U S], a government warehouse where dutiable goods are kept while being appraised **— company s**, a general store controlled by a company in which the employees receive orders on the store in part payment of their wages **— department s**, a large general store in which the sale of goods is regulated by their collection into separate departments according to their character usually one with dry-goods as the principal commodity **— ex s** [U S], without free delivery from or after leaving the store Compare EX ELEVATOR **— general-order s**, a customs warehouse in which detained goods are stored and from which they can be taken only on a general order **— general s**, a store in which merchandise of all kinds is kept for sale **— in s**, in reserve or readiness, as, hard trials were *in store* for him **— marine s** [Eng], a place where old ship-materials are bought and sold, junk-shop **— marine stores**, old ship-materials, as ropes, canvas, and anchors **— naval stores**, resin tar, turpentine, etc **— small stores** (*Naut*), articles of small value, such as soap, tobacco, etc, issued and charged to the individual members of a crew **— store'-cat"tle**, *n* [Austral] Lean cattle bought to be fattened **— s -city**, *n* *Archeol* An ancient city in which provisions were stored by the government a treasure-city especially one as mentioned in the Old Testament **— s -farm**, *n* [Scot] A stock- or cattle-farm **— s -farmer**, *n* **— s pay** [U S] payment in goods from a store instead of cash **— s.-ship**, *n* A government vessel employed in transporting supplies, as to a station, fleet, or garrison **— to tell no s. of†**, to attach no importance to, consider as of no account

store[2], *n* A window-shade, especially an ornamental one of French manufacture [F, < L *storea*, mat]

store'house", 1 stōr'haus", 2 stōr'hous", *n* **1** A building in which articles or goods of any kind, especially foodstuffs, are stored, warehouse, depository, magazine **2†.** A supply, store

store'keep"er, 1 stor'kĭp"ər, 2 stōr'kēp"er, *n* **1.** [U S] A person who keeps a store Compare STORE[1], *n*, 4 **2** One who has charge of stores of any kind, especially, a government official in charge of public stores, as, a military, naval, ordnance, or medical *storekeeper* These officers have rank and corresponding pay **3.** [Slang, U S] An article of goods long in stock, an unsalable article **— store'keep"ing**, *n*

store'man, 1 stōr'man, 2 stōr'măn, *n* [-MEN, *pl*] **1.** A storekeeper **2.** One who stores goods in a storehouse

store'mas"ter, *n* [Scot] A tenant of a store-farm

stor'er[1], 1 stōr'er, 2 stōr'er, *n* One who or that which stores

Stor'er[2], *n* **1 Bellamy** (⁵/₂₁1847–¹¹/₁₂1922), an American diplomat and lawyer **2. David Humphreys** (³/₄1804–⁹/₁₀ 1891), a physician and author *Fishes of North America* **3 Horatio Robinson** (³/₄1830–⁸/₁₈1922), a surgeon and gynecologist

store'room", 1 stōr'rūm", 2 stōr'rōōm", *n* A room in which things are stored, especially one in which the supplies of a household or a ship are kept

sto'res-in, 1 stō'rez-in 2 stō'rĕz-in *n* *Chem* An amorphous resin compound ($C_{16}H_{25}(OH)_3$) found in storax

sto'rey[1], *n* Same as STORY[2], *n*

Sto'rey[2], 1 stō'rı 2 stō'ry, *n* A county in central W Nevada 263 sq m county-seat, Virginia

stor'ge, 1 stōr'jĭ *or* -gĭ 2 stōr'gē *or* -ĕ (XIII), *n* [Rare] Natural love or affection, as of parents for children, and of animals for their young [< Gr *storgē*, < *stergō*, love]

sto'ri-al†, *a* **1** Historical **2** Like a story

sto'ri-at"ed, 1 stō'rı-ēt"ed, 2 stō'rı-āt"ĕd, *a* Same as HISTORIATED]

sto'ried[1], 1 stō'rıd, 2 stō'rıd, *a* **1** Having a notable history, associated with story, legend, or history, as, *storied* castles **2.** Ornamented with designs representing scenes from history or story, as, *storied* walls, *storied* hangings **3.** Related in a story

sto'ried[2], *a* Having or consisting of stories, as a building usually in compounds, as, six-*storied* [history

sto'ri-er, 1 stō'rı-ər 2 stō'rı-er, *n* One who relates stories or

sto"ri-ette', 1 stō rı-et', 2 stō'rı-ĕt', *n* A short story or tale

sto'ri-fy†, 1 stō'rı-fal 2 stō'rı-fy, *vt* [Eng] To arrange as stories one above another [< STORY[2], *n*, + -FY]

sto'ri-fy[2]†, *vt* To tell stories about

sto"ri-ol'o-gy, 1 *stō rı-ol'o-jı*, 2 *stō'rı-ŏl'o-ĕ̆*, *n* *Anthrop* Scientific study of folk-lore [< STORY[1], *n*, + -OLOGY] — ***sto"ri-ol'o-gist***, *n*

stork, 1 stôrk, 2 stôrk, *n* A long-necked and long-legged ciconian wading bird related to the herons, having the sides of the bill ungrooved and the hind toe above the level of the others, as an open-bill or a wood-ibis, specif, a ciconine bird having the bill straight or even upturned and pointed and toes short *Ciconia ciconia* or *alba* the famous **migratory** or **white stork** of the Old World, is pure white save for black wing-quills red bill and pink legs and feet Unlike the less common **black stork** (*C nigra*), it seeks rather than avoids human settlements successive generations returning to the same spot year after year and making their nests of sticks on high buildings, ruined towers or chimneys or on platforms placed for their reception in tall trees This is especially the case in Holland Germany, and Denmark where the stork is regarded with almost superstitious respect as a harbinger of good fortune and is especially associated in popular allegory with the arrival of newly born children The marabous maguaris and jabirus are other species See illus under



White Stork 1/20

ADJUTANT and MARABOU [< AS *storc*, stork, cp Gr *torgos*, vulture] **— stork'-billed"**, *a* Having a bill like a stork's

storks'bill", 1 stôrks'bil", 2 stôrks'bĭl", *n* **1.** Any species of *Erodium*, a genus of plants allied to the cranesbills of the genus *Geranium*, and receiving its name in the same way See CRANESBILL The species of *Erodium* are more properly, according to etymology, called *heron s-bill* See HERON'S-BILL

2. Any species of *Pelargonium* See GERANIUM, PELARGONIUM **— musky storksbill** (*Bot*), a low annual weed (*Erodium moschatum*), with pink or purple flowers and somewhat musky foliage, adventive from Europe

storm, 1 stôrm, 2 stôrm, *v* **I.** *t* *Mil* To take or attempt to take by storm, as, to *storm* a citadel

II. *i* **1.** To take place, as a storm, especially a violent or heavy one used impersonally, as, *it stormed* all day **2.** To give vent boisterously to rage or passion

> Many mariners are calm in a storm, and *storm* in a calm, blustering with oaths THOMAS FULLER *Holy and Profane States, Good Sea-Captain* p 144 [L H & CO 1864]

3 To move or rush about in much excitement, go noisily and hurriedly about, as, he *stormed* through the house [< AS *styrman*, < *storm*, storm] Syn see BLUSTER, RAGE **— storm'er**, *n*

storm[1], *n* **1.** A disturbance of the atmosphere, generally a great whirling motion of the air (see CYCLONE), accompanied usually, but not necessarily, by rain or other form of precipitation, and often by electrical phenomena, loosely, precipitation without atmospheric disturbance Storms are often named from the most noticeable feature, as, a **hail storm, rain-s, sand-s., thunder-s., wind-s**

2. *Naut & Technol* A wind of the velocity rated as 11 on the Beaufort scale (see WIND-SCALE), when a vessel can carry only storm-staysails **3** Figuratively, a furious flight or shower of objects, especially of missiles, as, a *storm* of bullets **4** A tumultuous outburst, ebullition of passion or excitement, as, a *storm* of sobs, a *storm* of applause **5** *Mil* A violent and rapid assault on a fortified place by infantry rushing en masse over the defenses, as, to take a town by *storm* **6** A violent commotion, as in politics, society, or domestic life, especially when causing great change or calamity

> *Edgar* The *storm* is hard at hand will sweep away
> Thrones, churches ranks traditions customs marriage
> TENNYSON *The Promise of May* act 1

7. [Prov Eng] A long-continued frost [< AS *storm*, storm, akin to STREW]

Syn. agitation, disturbance, tempest A *storm* is properly a *disturbance* of the atmosphere, with or without rain, snow hail, or thunder and lightning Thus we have rain-*storm*, snow-*storm*, etc, and, by extension, magnetic *storm*, etc A *tempest* is a *storm* of extreme violence, always attended with some precipitation, as of rain from the atmosphere In the moral and figurative use *storm* and *tempest* are not closely discriminated, except that *tempest* commonly implies greater intensity We speak of *agitation* of feeling, *disturbance* of mind, a *storm* of passion, a *tempest* of rage — Ant. calm, fair weather, hush, peace, serenity, stillness, tranquillity

— cyclonic storm, same as CYCLONE, 1 **— forty saints' s**, a southerly gale of the Ægean sea occurring about the spring equinox **— high-area s**, a storm occurring in an area of high pressure **— low-area s**, a cyclonic storm so called because it embraces an area of low barometer **— magnetic s**, a sudden disturbance of the magnetic field surrounding the earth occurring simultaneously over the whole earth commonly lasting several hours or even a day or more, and shown by rapid changes in the direction of the magnetic needle **— non-isobaric s**, a storm occurring when the pressure-area, as mapped out by the isobars does not conform to the general conditions accompanying storms **— s -and-stress period**, a period in German literature, embracing the latter half of the 18th century, noted for agitation, and for the breaking away from older literary methods, especially exemplified in the works of Goethe and Schiller hence, any period of restlessness or agitation a translation of the German *Sturm und Drang Periode* **— s.-axis**, *n* A vertical line at the center of a cyclone **— s -beach**, *n* *Geol* A beach formed at a higher level than one ordinarily reached by the waves, being built of materials washed up during storms **— s -belt**, *n* A region traversed most frequently by storms **— s -bird**, *n* A bird appearing in or supposed to presage stormy weather, sometimes, specif, the storm-petrel **— s -bound**, *a* Hindered or stopped by storms also, pertaining to delay caused by storms **— s -breeder**, *n* **1** A storm-cloud **2** Same as WEATHER-BREEDER **3** The Gulf Stream **— s -card**, *n* A mariners' chart or card indicating from the direction of the wind the ship's position in relation to a storm-center and thus showing the course to be shaped in order to escape from its violence or long duration **— s -circlet**; **— s -compass**‡ **— s -center**, *n* The center of a series of concentric circles of equal air-pressure over a region covered by a cyclone, the place of lowest pressure or eye, of a storm **— s -cloud**, *n* A cloud, generally nimbus or cumulo-nimbus indicating approaching rain **— s -coat**, *n* A coat for stormy or rainy weather a mackintosh **— s -cock**, *n* [Prov Eng] **1.** The fieldfare **2** The missel-thrush **3** The green woodpecker **— s -collar**, *n* The long low roll of cloud that accompanies a squall or thunder-storm a translation of the German *Sturmkragen* **— s -cone**, *n* A cone displayed as a storm-signal consisting of canvas stretched on a frame three feet high and three feet in diameter at the base **— s -current**, *n* A current produced by the wind-friction of a storm on the sea **— s -door**, *n* An additional door or a temporary outer entry to protect the interior of a building from cold and storm **— s -drum**, *n* A canvas-covered cylinder of 3-foot axis and the same diameter, used with the storm-cone as a weather-signal **— s -finch**, *n* A storm-petrel **— s -flag**, *n* **1** One of a set of flags used in signaling the approach of a storm See plate of SIGNAL-FLAGS **2.** Any small flag which is flown only in stormy weather **— s -glass**, *n* A device for indicating weather-changes, generally by the changing appearance of the precipitate in an alcoholic solution of camphor with chlorid of ammonia, nitrate of potassium and a small quantity of water The chemicals are chiefly affected by heat, and possibly in a slight degree by light and electricity, and are not reliable for weather-forecasts **— s -house**, *n* A small building for sheltering a guard or workmen as on a railroad **— s -jib**, *n* *Naut* See STORM-SAIL **— s -kite**, *n* A large and strong kite for carrying a line ashore from a vessel in peril **— s -lane**, *n* The average path of the centers of low-pressure areas **— s -mizzen**, *n* See STORM-SAIL **— s -pane**, *n* A framed pane of glass adjustable outside a window as a protection used to cover a broken or exposed pane and sometimes used in lighthouses **— s -path**, *n* Same as STORM-TRACK **— s - pavement**, *n* A sloping stone flagging covering the exposed face of a sea-wall **— s -petrel**, *n* A petrel of *Procellaria* or a related genus thought to portend storms as *P pelagica* of the North Atlantic See PETREL **stormy petrel† — s -proof**, *a* Capable of resisting or keeping out storms **— s -sail**, *n* *Naut* A sail made of the stoutest canvas, used only in very heavy weather Such sails are sometimes specifically named as **s -jib, s.-mizzen**, etc **— s. -scud**, *n* A low-lying, shapeless cloud, driven rapidly by the wind **— s -signal**, *n* A signal displayed (as by a system of flags, cones, drums, or lights) by the Weather Bureau or other official authority, to inform mariners of an impending storm See plate of SIGNAL-FLAGS **— s.-stay**, *n* *Naut* A stay on which to set a storm-sail **— s -stone**, *n* A celt, a fossil, a meteorite, or some other object regarded by the ignorant as having fallen in a storm or as being a fallen thunderbolt **— s -tossed**, *a* Tossed by storm figuratively, distracted or shaken by emotion as, a *storm-tossed* sea, a *storm-tossed* soul **— s -track**, *n* The path of a cyclonic center **— s -warning**, *n* Same as STORM-SIGNAL **— s -wave**, *n* A wave on the ocean surrounding a cyclonic area caused by difference of pressure **— s -wind**, *n* A wind that accompanies or brings a storm **— s -window**, *n* **1** An additional and usually outer window for greater security against bad weather **2** A protected window in a roof, as a dormer-window **— s -zone**, *n* A storm-belt **— to take by s** **1.** *Mil* To capture by scaling or forcing defenses **2** To fascinate or captivate completely make a remarkably favorable impression on, as, the orator *took* the audience *by storm* **— storm'a-bi(e"**, *a* Capable of being taken by assault or storm **— storm'ful,** *a* Subject to storms, stormy **— storm'-ful-ly**, *adv* **— storm'ful-ness**, *n* **— storm'less**, *a* Free from storms **— storm'less-ness**, *n*

Storm[2], *n* **1** 1 stôrm 2 stôrm **Gustav** (⁶/₁₈1845–²/₂₁1903), a Norwegian historian *Monumenta Historica Norvegiæ* **2.** 1 *shtôrm* 2 *shtorm* **Theodor Woldsen** (³/₁₄1817–⁷/₁₄1888), a German poet and novelist, *Immensee*

Storm'berg, 1 stôrm'berg, 2 stôrm'bĕrĕ, *n* A town in Albert division, Cape of Good Hope province, South Africa Here the Boers drove back the British, Dec 10, 1899

stormd, *pp* Stormed S S

storm'ing, 1 stôrm'ıŋ, 2 stôrm'ing, *ppr* & *verbal n* of STORM, *v* **— storming party** (*Mil*), a body of troops detailed to lead in storming a fortified position

Storm Lake The county-seat of Buena Vista county, Ia.

Stor'mont, 1 stôr'mənt, 2 stôr'mont, *n* A district in Ontario province, Canada, 104 sq m

Stor'month, 1 stôr'mənth, 2 stôr'month, **James** (1825–²/₈ 1882) A Scottish philologist and lexicographer

storm'ward, 1 stôrm'wərd, 2 stôrm'ward, *a* Facing the storm, as, on the *stormward* side **storm'wards†**

storm'y, 1 stôrm'ı, 2 stôrm'y, *a* [STORM'I-ER, STORM'I-EST] **1.** Characterized by storms or tempests, agitated or accompanied with furious winds, tempestuous, boisterous, as, a *stormy* night, a *stormy* cape or sea **2.** Characterized by or proceeding from violent agitation or fury, turbulent, violent, as, a *stormy* life, a *stormy* reign **3.** Accompanying or portending storms, as, a *stormy* wind **4** [Archaic] Easily stirred to anger or passion, passionate, as, a man of *stormy* nature [< AS *stormig*, < *storm*, storm] Syn see BLEAK INCLEMENT **— Stormy Cape**, the Cape of Good Hope **— s petrel**, a storm-petrel **— storm'i-ly**, *adv* **— storm'i-ness**, *n*

stor-nel'lo, 1 ster-nel'lo 2 stôr-nĕl'lo, *n* [It] *Folk-song* A form of verse comprising two lines with a single motive

> One may stop to consider the *stornello* as a possible germ of the sonnet
> C H CRANDALL *Representative Sonnets* p 23 [H M & CO 1890]

Stor'no-way, 1 stôr'no-wē, 2 stôr'no-wā, *n* A seaport and burgh on Lewis Island, Outer Hebrides, Ross and Cromarty, Scotland a fishing mart

Sto'ro, 1 stō'rō, 2 stō'rō, *n* An island in Bergen diocese, Norway 15 by 7 m

Storrs, 1 stôrz 2 stôrs, *n* **1 Richard Salter** (⁸/₂₁1821–⁸/₂1900), an American Congregational clergyman, author, and editor **2.** A village in Tolland county, Conn seat of the Connecticut Agricultural College (non-sectarian), founded in 1881

Stor'thing", 1 stôr'tıŋ", 2 stôr'tĭng", *n* The Norwegian parliament See LEGISLATURE [< Norw *storthing*, < *stor*, great, + *thing*, meeting] **Stor'ting"†**.

Stor"-U'man, 1 stôr-ū'man 2 stôr-ų'man *n* A lake in W Vesterbotten province, Sweden, 25 by 6 m

stor'vent, *pp* of STERVE, *v* Starved

sto'ry[1], 1 stō'rı, 2 stō'rı, *v* [STORIED, STO'RY-ING] **I.** *t* **1.** To relate in history or narrative **2.** To adorn with designs representing scenes from history, legend, etc

II. *i* To tell a story or stories

sto'ry, *vt* To arrange in or as in stories, arrange one under another rare except in the passive participle

sto'ry[1], *n* [STO'RIES, 1 -rız, 2 -rĭz, *pl*] **1.** A narrative or recital of an event or series of events, whether in prose or in verse, whether real or fictitious, or such narratives or recitals collectively, especially, a short tale, novel, or narrative of historical incident, usually with a climax; history, as, the *story* of Livy, a true *story*, a prize *story* **2.** A body of facts of special significance, told or untold, relating to a particular person or thing, as, there is a *story* connected with that house, a person with a *story* **3** Anything reported or told, a statement, report, or rumor often used derogatorily, as, according to his own *story*, he was the hero, there is an evil *story* abroad **4** The plot or intrigue of a work of imagination, as a novel, epic, or play, as, read the Odyssey for the *story* **5** [Newspaper Slang] An article in or contribution to a newspaper, other than an editorial, especially, reporters' work **6** [Colloq] A lie a euphemism used chiefly by or to children **7.** An anecdote, as, a funny *story* **8†.** A painting, sculpture, embroidery, or other work of art, representing a scene from history, romance, or legend [Short for HISTORY] **sto'rıet.**

Syn. allegory, anecdote, incident, narrative, recital, record, relation tale *Tale* is nearly synonymous with *story*, but is somewhat archaic It is used for an imaginative, legendary, or fictitious *recital*, especially if of ancient date as a fairy *tale*, also, for an idle or malicious report as, do not tell *tales* "where there is no *tale*-bearer, the strife ceaseth" *Prov* xxvi, 20 See ANECDOTE, FICTION, HISTORY, REPORT **— sto'ry-book"**, *n* A book of stories or one containing a single story **— s -teller**, *n* **1.** One who relates stories, tales, or anecdotes, a raconteur **2.** [Colloq] A prevaricator, liar **3** In contempt, a historian **— s -telling**, *a* & *n* **— s -writer**, *n* **1** One who writes stories or tales **2.** [Archaic] A historian

sto'ry[2], *n* [STO'RIES, *pl*] **1.** A division in any building comprising the space between two successive floors, the halls, apartments, etc, collectively occupying a single floor, a floor, also, a horizontal architectural division of a building, as between two entablatures or string-courses used often in compound adjectives, as, a three-*story* house

Stories are named usually from their position in relation to the level of the ground as the *basement*, wholly or par-

tially below the ground-level, the *ground floor*, on or slightly above the level, the *first story*, next above the ground-level, etc But usage differs In the United States, the first story or floor is often equivalent to the ground floor, in France, Germany, and England, the ground floor is so designated never by a numeral

2. One of the divisions of a window where the lights appear one above the other 3†. An edifice [< OF. *estoree*, f pp of *estorer*, see STORE, *v*] **sto'rey‡.**

—**sto'ry-post"**, *n* An upright post upholding a supporting beam of a floor or a wall—**s.-rod**, *n* A measuring-rod cut to the proposed height of a story, with markings to represent various dimensions, as doors, the steps in a flight of stairs, etc—**upper s.** 1. Humorously, the cranium or brain, as, his *upper story* is vacant 2. In forestry, the higher trees or their branches opposed to *lower story* or underwood

Sto'ry², *n* 1. **Joseph** (⁸/₁₈1779–⁹/₁₀1845), an American jurist and author. Associate Justice of the U S Supreme Court, 1811–1845 2. **Julian** (⁸/₁₈1856–³/₂₁1919) an American portrait-painter, born in England, son of William. 3. **T. Waldo** (?1847–¹⁰/₂₁1915) an American sculptor, born in Rome 4 **William Wetmore** (²/₁₈1819–¹⁰/₇1895), an American sculptor, son of Joseph 5 A county in Central Iowa 576 sq m , county-seat, Nevada

Sto'ry Cit'y. A town in Story county Ia

stosh, 1 stŏsh, 2 stŏsh, *n* [Dial] Fish-offal, especially when made into a paste in the mill toll-bait, gurry, pomace

stoss, 1 stŏs *or* (*G*) shtŏs, 2 stŏs *or* (*G*) shtŏs, *a Geol* Facing the direction whence a glacier moves, as a rock or hill in its track, as, the *stoss* side of a crag contrasted with *lee* [< G *stoss*, blow]

Stos'sel, 1 shtû'sĕl, 2 shtû'sĕl, **Anatoli Mikhallovitch** (⁷/₁₈1848–¹/₂₁1915) A Russian general defender of Port Arthur, court-martialed for premature surrender

stot, 1 stĕt, 2 stŏt, *vi* [Prov Eng] 1. To walk stumblingly or as with bounds 2 To rebound, as a ball **stote†.**

stot¹, *n* 1. [Prov Brit] A bullock; steer. **stot'ter-elt.** 2. [Prov Brit] A stoat, weasel. formerly used contemptuously of a person. 3†. A horse or a stallion. **stote‡.**

stot², 1 stŏt, 2 stŏt, *n* [Scot] A rebound

Stoth'ard, 1 stŏth'ərd, 2 stōth'ard, **Thomas** (⁹/₁₈1755–⁴/₂₁ 1834) An English painter and illustrator.

sto-tin'ka, 1 sto-tĭn'kə, 2 sto-tĭn'ka, *n* [-KI, *pl*] A Bulgarian coin See COIN

stot'ter, 1 stet'ər, 2 stŏt'er *v* [Prov Eng] **I.** *t* To cause to stagger or stumble **II.** *i* To stagger, stumble, also, to have the staggers **stot'er†.**

Stough'ton, 1 stō'tən, 2 stō'ton, *n* 1. A town in Norfolk county, Mass 2. A city in Dane county, Wis

stough'ton bot"tle, *n* [U S] A stupid person, figurehead; dolt, as, they stood there like so many *stoughton-bottles*' from the black or dark-green bottles of Dr Stoughton's bitters, shaped like a log cabin and used in the Presidential campaign of 1840 Compare LOG-CABIN CAMPAIGN

stouk, *n* [Prov Brit or Obs] Same as STOOK.

stound¹, 1 stound, 2 stound, *vt* 1. [Archaic] To astound; astonish 2. [Prov Eng] To stun by or as by blows, beat

stound², 1 stūnd *or* stŭn, 2 stund *or* stŭn, *vt* [Prov. Eng] 1. To suffer from pain or sorrow, ache 2. To long, pine

stound³†, *pp of* STUN, *v.* Stunned

stound¹, 1 stound, 2 stound, *n* [Prov or Obs] 1. Astonishment amazement 2. A stunning blow, or its effect

stound², 1 stūnd *or* stŭn, 2 stund *or* stŭn, *n* 1. [Scot] A pang 2†. Sorrow, grief

stound³, *n* [Prov. Eng] A wooden vessel for small beer.

stound⁴†, *n* A short time, moment

stounde'mele†, *adv* At intervals, from moment to moment. **stound'mealt.**

stoup†, *vi* To swoop

stoup, *n* Same as STOOP¹, STOOP², STOOP⁴.

stour¹, 1 stūr, 2 stur, *n* 1. [Prov Brit] (1) A battle; conflict (2) Dust in motion, stoor 2†. A meeting or meeting-place 3†. A paroxysm, fit

stour², *n* 1. [Prov Eng] (1) A round of a ladder (2) A stave in the side of a wagon (3) A pole to push a barge, a *poy* 2†. A stake

Stour'bridge, 1 stour'brij, 2 stour'brĭdg, *n* A town in Worcestershire, England [tershire, England.

Stour'port, 1 stour'pōrt, 2 stour'pōrt, *n* A town in Worces-

stout, 1 staut, 2 stout, *vi* [Prov. Eng] To endure, persist. with an *impersonal it*

stout, *a* 1. Strong and firm of structure or material; capable of withstanding stress, strain, and wear, often, able to resist bending as opposed to tension, stanch; sound, tough, as, a *stout* ship; a *stout* staff, a *stout* constitution. 2. Showing or characterized by strength and firmness of character, not giving way to adversity or before opposition, determined, resolute, bold, as, a *stout* resistance, a *stout* heart

They did put out some men for cowards that the Duke of York had put in, but little before, for *stout* men PEPYS *Diary* ed by Braybrooke *Jan 28, 1668* in vol v, p 170 [B & S 1877]

3. Having a short thick body, also, fat, fleshy, bulky; as, *stout* of figure, hence, having full measure, as, six *stout* miles 4. Strong in effects or active qualities; substantial; solid, as, *stout* ale, *stout* fare 5. Having muscular strength, robust 6†. Proud; arrogant; haughty, stubborn [OF, < MD *stolt*, D *stout*, < L. *stultus*, foolish] Syn.: see CORPULENT, STRONG

—**stout'dart"**, *n* A noctuid moth (*Agrotis tarida*) —**stout'en,** *vt* [Rare] To make stout or strong—**s.-hearted,** *a* Having a brave spirit, courageous, also, stubborn; obstinate—**s.-heartedness,** *n*—**stout'ish,** *a* Rather stout—**stout'ly,** *adv*—**stout'ness,** *n*

stout², *n* A strong, very dark porter brewed from highly kilned hops, also, any strong ale or beer. [< STOUT, *a*]—**brown stout,** ale made from brown malt

stout³, *n* 1. [Prov Eng] A gnat, also, a gadfly. 2. A moth-miller **stut‡.**

stout⁴, *n* [Local, U S] Same as SHOCK³, *n*, 2

Stout, George Frederick (⁹/₁1859–) An English psychologist and writer.

stout'er, 1 staut'ər, 2 stout'er, *n* [Local, U S] An upright stake of an ox-sled or cart

stouth¹, 1 stauth, 2 stouth *n* [Scot] A store hoard.—**stouth'-and-routh',** *n* [Scot] Abundance plenty

stouth², *n* [Scot] Stealth, theft also, a secret affair.

stouth'rief, 1 stauth'rif, 2 stouth'rēf, *n Scots Law* Robbery or forcible depredation, especially in or near a dwelling, burglary [< STOUTH² (< Ice *stuldr*, STEALTH) + AS *reaf* theft] **stouth'rief.**

sto'va-ine, 1 stō'və-in, 2 stō'va-ĭn, *n Chem* An anesthetic, $(CH_3)_2NCH_2C(CH_3)(C_2H_5)OCOC_6H_5$ HCl, used in surgery and ophthalmology When injected (in combination with other substances, such as a strychnin solution) into the sheath covering the spinal cord, it produces analgesia without the loss of consciousness [< STOVE (transl of F *Fourneau*, name of its inventor, a French chemist) + -IN or -INE]

Prof Jonnesco is not the inventor of *stovaine* itself, but he discovered the miraculous power of strychnin added to *sto-vaine* . . . It is not *stovaine* alone that causes insensibility to pain. It is the combination of *stovaine* and strychnine which renders it so valuable to surgery. *The Sun* [New York] Dec 1, '09, p 9, col 1.

stove¹, 1 stōv, 2 stōv, *vt* [STOVED, STOV'ING] 1. To keep warm in a building or room artificially heated, as, to *stove* tropical plants 2. To expose to artificial heat in or as in a stove, heat, dry, or bake in a stove, kiln, or close apartment; as, to *stove* feathers, lumber, or pottery 3†. To confine in or as in a stove, shut up.

stove², *imp & pp* of STAVE, *v.*

stove, *n* 1. An apparatus consisting of a closed or partly closed box or other receptacle, properly portable, as distinguished from a fireplace or furnace, in which fuel is consumed for heating a room or house, for cooking, or for other purposes

Stoves are of various forms and constructed of various materials, as cast iron, sheet iron, bricks, tiles, stone, etc They are named (1) from their use or place of use, as, **camp stove** (portable, usually of sheet iron, for cooking and heating in a tent), **car-s.** (for heating railroad-cars), **cooking-s.** (having an oven and holes in the top for kettles, pans, etc called also **cook-s**, **range-s.**), **foot-s.** (see FOOT), **iron-s.** (specially arranged for heating smoothing-irons), **parlor s** , etc ; (2) from their construction, form, or arrangement, as, **box s.** (a stove in the shape of a box, a tod-stove), **cannon s.** (cylindrical, and resembling a cannon set on end), **hanging s.** (slung from a beam, and used in drying ships' decks), **magazine s.** (having the fuel automatically fed to the fire from a reservoir), **reservoir s.** (having (*a*) a tank for heating water, or (*b*) a central vertical chamber for holding coal, a self-feeding stove), **rotatory s.** (turning on a vertical pivot, and having a circular top over which an oven rotates), **water-back s.** (having at the back a coil or chamber for heating water, especially when the latter is to be carried through the building by pipes), etc ; (3) from the fuel consumed, as, **charcoal-s.** (a portable furnace), **coal-s.**, **gas-s** , **oil-s.**, **wood-s** , etc

2. Formerly, any room or house artificially heated, as a bathroom, chamber, or hothouse Now, specif . (1) A drying-room, as in the manufacture of explosives. (2) [Eng] A greenhouse kept at a temperature not less than 60° Fahr. Compare DRY-STOVE, under DRY

3. A pottery-kiln. 4. An oven for heating the blast of a blast-furnace often from 75 to 100 feet high and 25 feet in diameter The interior, which is lined with fire-brick, is divided into a number of intercommunicating chambers and heated by the combustion of gas

5. [Rare] *Naut* A small channel on the side of a vessel for receiving the backstay deadeyes [< D *stoof*, stove]

—**Franklin stove.** 1. A stove entirely open in front, invented, in its original form, by Benjamin Franklin The older forms are portable open iron fireplaces, in which andirons are used the modern ones often contain a grate, and are sometimes fitted with sliding doors, by which the fire may be entirely shut in 2. A sort of fireplace having in its back or sides a chamber or chambers in which air is heated and distributed in the apartment to be warmed—**Norwegian s.**, a felt-lined receptacle for retaining the heat used in cooking—**slow-combustion s.** [Eng], a closed stove, base-burner—**stove's black"ing,** *n* A compound, usually of graphite, for blackening and polishing stoves **s.-polish†.**—**s.-drum,** *n* A metal drum or chamber placed above a stove to gather heat from the draft-currents and radiate it into a room—**s.-glass,** *n* Mica for use in stoves—**s.-hearth,** *n* Same as HEARTH, 2—**s.-house,** *n* Same as STOVE, 2—**s.-jack,** *n* A smoke-jack for a car-stove—**s. plant,** a plant grown or growing in a stove-house, a hothouse plant as distinguished from a greenhouse plant—**s. plate,** *n* 1. A lid or plate covering a hole in a cooking-stove 2. The hearth of a stove—**s.-shelf,** *n* A metal shelf hinged to a stove, or attached to the pipe, for holding dishes, etc—**s.-truck,** *n* 1. A truck for moving heavy stoves, having a platform operated by a lever for raising and carrying them. 2. A truck for moving cannon in a foundry



Franklin Stove
(From a photograph of Whittier's study at Amesbury, Mass.)

sto'ven, 1 stō'vn, 2 stō'vn, *n* [Prov Eng or Scot] 1. The stump of a tree, especially if living 2. A sprout or shoot

stove'pipe", 1 stōv'paip", 2 stōv'pĭp", *n* 1. A pipe, usually of thin sheet iron, and 5 to 7 inches in diameter, for conducting the smoke and gases of combustion from a stove to a chimney-flue 2. Same as STOVE-PIPE HAT 3. A tall cylindrical drinking-glass

—**stovepipe hat** [Colloq], a high silk hat

stove'pip"ing, 1 stōv'paip'iŋ, 2 stōv'pĭp'ing, *n* Stovepipes collectively, also, material for making stovepipes

sto'ver, 1 stō'vər, 2 stō'ver [Prov Eng or Obs] **I.** *vi* To bristle up, stiffen **II.** *n* Fodder or feed for cattle; specif, in the United States, the stalks of Indian corn [< OF *estorer*, necessaries]

sto'vies, 1 stō'viz, 2 stō'vĭs, *n pl* [Prov. Brit] Stewed potatoes, as in Irish stew.

stow¹, 1 stō, 2 stō, *v* **I.** *t* 1. To put away compactly, or in a suitable or convenient space, pack, bestow, as, to *stow* hay in a mow 2. To fill compactly or methodically, as, to *stow* the hold with cotton. 3. To hide away, also, to lodge; as, the purser *stowed* them in the forecastle, where is my servant *stowed*? 4. To roll up, furl, as, to *stow* a sail 5. *Mining* To fill, as vacant, worked-out places, with rubbish or refuse. 6†. To contain, hold

II. *i Naut* To be stowed, as an anchor or hammocks [< AS *stowigan*, < *stow*, place]

—**to stow down.** 1. To put down into a vessel's hold, or into the proper receptacles of the hold, as, to *stow down* oil on a whaler 2. To yield for stowing down

stow², *vt* [Slang] To put out of notice, keep back, suppress. [< AS *stowigan*; see STOW¹, *v*]

stow³, *vt* [Prov Brit] To lop or cut off, crop

stow⁴, *vt* [Prov Eng] Same as STOVE¹, 2

stow, *n* [Prov Eng] The structure containing the furnace and series of pots used in tin-plating a stove.

Stow, John (1525–⁴/₂₁1605) An English chronicler and antiquary. *Survey of London*

stow'age, 1 stō'ij, 2 stō'ag, *n* 1. The act or manner of stowing, or the state of being stowed, as, careless *stowage*; in *stowage* 2. Room or space in which things may be stowed 3. Money paid for stowing goods, as, an excessive rate of *stowage* 4. That which is stowed

stow'a-way", 1 stō'ə-wē", 2 stō'a-wā", *n* One who conceals himself on shipboard or a railway-train to obtain free passage or escape from pursuers.

stow'board", 1 stō'bōrd"; 2 stō'bōrd", *n* [Dial] A place where rubbish is put **stow'bord"†.**

stow'-boat"ing, 1 stō'-bōt'iŋ, 2 stō'-bōt'ing, *n* [Eng] The industry of fishing (*for sprats, etc*) with the stow-net

stowce, 1 staus, 2 stowç, *n* [PROV] *Mining* 1. A windlass 2. A wooden boundary-mark of mining-land

stowd, *pp* Stowed S S

stow'down", 1 stō'daun", 2 stō'down", *n Naut* The process of stowing down in a hold, also, that which is stowed down

Stowe, 1 stō, 2 stō, *n* 1. **Calvin Ellis** (⁹/₁₈1802–⁸/₂₁1886), an American clergyman and scholar 2. **Harriet Elizabeth Beecher** (⁶/₁₈11–⁷/₁1896), an American author, *Uncle Tom's Cabin* 3. A town and village in Lamoille county, Vt.

Stow'ell, 1 stō'el, 2 stō'ĕl, **Baron** (¹⁰/₂₁1745–¹/₂₁1836). William Scott, an English judge and jurist

stow'er¹, 1 stō'er; 2 stō'er, *n* One who stows, especially, a man employed to stow the holds of vessels

stow'er², 1 stau'ər, 2 stow'er, *n* Same as STOUR²

stow'ing, 1 stō'iŋ, 2 stō'ing, *n Mining* Rubbish from either the mine or the surface, also, the method of mining in which the excavated spaces are used for the disposal of such rubbish

stow'lins, 1 stau'linz, 2 stow'lĭng, *adv.* [Scot] Secretly, by stealth

Stow'mar"ket, 1 stō'mär"ket, 2 stō'mär"kĕt, *n.* A manufacturing town in Suffolk, England

stown, 1 staun; 2 stown, *pa* [Scot] Stolen.

stow'-net", 1 stō'-net", 2 stō'-nĕt", *n* [Eng] A large funnel-shaped bag-net, made of meshes of different size, anchored in a tideway for taking sprats and other small fishes.

stowret, *n* Same as STOUR¹

stow'-wood", 1 stō'-wu.l", 2 stō'-wōōd", *n Naut.* Wooden blocks for checking casks in a hold.

str., *abbr.* Steamer.

Stra-bane', 1 stra-bān', 2 stra-bān', *n* A market and manufacturing town in Tyrone county, Ireland

stra-bis'mic, 1 stra-bis'mik, 2 stra-bis'mic, *a* Pertaining to or affected with strabismus, squint-eyed, cross-eyed. **stra-bis'mal‡; stra-bis'mi-cal†.**

strab"is-mom'e-ter, 1 strab is-mom'i-tər, 2 străb'is-mŏm'e-ter, *n.* A graduated instrument for measuring the degree of optical divergence in cases of strabismus [< STRABISMUS + -METER] **stra-bom'e-tert.**—**strab"is-mom'-e-try,** *n*

stra-bis'mus, 1 stra-bis'[or -biz']mus, 2 stra-bis'[or -biz']mŭs (VIII), *n Pathol* An unnatural condition of one or both eyeballs, in which there is a lack of parallelism in the visual axes, squinting When one or both eyes turn inward, the patient is *cross-eyed;* when outward, *wall-eyed* [< Gr *strabismos*, < *strabos*, oblique, < *strephō*, turn] **stra'bismt.**—**convergent strabismus,** strabismus in which the visual axes cross in advance of the visual object: a cause of homonymous diplopia—**divergent s** , strabismus in which the visual axes cross beyond the visual object, or behind the eyes when prolonged backward—**double s.**, strabismus in which the squint affects both eyes—**single s.**, strabismus which affects only one eye. **monolateral s.†.**—**stra-bis'mus-scis"sors,** *n* Scissors for operating on the muscles whose contraction causes strabismus

Stra'bo, 1 strē'bo; 2 strā'bo, *n* (63? B C–A D 24?) A Greek geographer and historian, *Geography*

stra-bo"ni, 1 stra-bō"ni, 2 stra-bō"ni, *n pl* Persons affected with strabismus, squint-eyed people, squinters. [< Gr *strabos*; see STRABISMUS]

strab'o-tome, 1 strab'o-tōm, 2 străb'o-tōm, *n.* A knife for cutting the contracted muscles in strabismus.

stra-bot'o-my, 1 stra-bet'o-mi; 2 stra-bŏt'o-my, *n. Surg* The operation for the cure of squinting by cutting the muscles that distort the eye [< Gr. *strabos* (see STRABISMUS) + -TOMY]

Stra'bus, 1 strā'bus, 2 strā'bŭs, *n* Same as WALAFRIDUS.

strack'en†, *pp. of* STRIKE, *v* Stricken

strack'ling, 1 strak'liŋ, 2 străk'lin, *n* [Prov Eng] A giddy or a worthless person

stract, 1 strakt, 2 străct, *a* [Prov Eng or Obs] Distracted.

strad, 1 strad, 2 străd, *n* [Prov Eng] A leather gaiter for protection against thorns

Strad., *abbr* Stradivarius

Stra'da, 1 strā'da, 2 strā'dä *n* 1. **Famiano** (1572–²/₁1649), an Italian Jesuit and historian. 2. **Giovanni della** (1536–1605), Italianized form of the name Jan Van der Straet, a Flemish painter, *Crucifixion*

Strad'broke Is'land, 1 strad'brōk, 2 străd'brōk An island off E Australia, near Moreton Bay.

strad'dle, 1 strad'l, 2 străd'l, *v* [STRAD'DLED, STRAD'-**strad'l'ed,** STRAD'DLING] **I.** *t* 1. To stretch the legs widely apart over or across, also, to sit or mount astride, as, to *straddle* a stream, to *straddle* a horse 2. [Slang, U. S] *Polit* To take a position apparently favoring both sides of; trim with regard to, as, to *straddle* an issue 3. To arrange alternately in two planes around a hub said of the spokes of a wheel 4. *Finance* To invest for both the rise and fall of (the market) 5. In the game of poker, to double (a blind).

II. *i* 1. To stretch the legs wide apart, go, stand, or sit with the legs far apart 2. [Slang] To seem to favor both sides of a question 3. To be or stand in alternate rows in the hub, as the spokes of a wheel [For STRIDDLE, freq of STRIDE]

strad'dle, *n* 1. An act of straddling; the position of one who straddles, a going, standing, or sitting with legs wide apart 2. The space between the feet or legs of one who straddles, as, a small *straddle.* 3. *Finance.* A stock-transaction in which the buyer obtains the privilege of either a put or a call, spread 4. [Slang] An equivocal position in regard to a question or controversy, a hedging, as, a *straddle* on the tariff 5 In poker, the doubling of a blind 6. A vertical mine-timber, especially one supporting a set

—**strad'dle-bug"**, *n* [U. S] 1. A scarabæid beetle (genus *Canthyon*) having long legs 2. A two-faced politician—**s.-legged,** *a* Having the legs far apart or astride of something—**s.-mill,** *n* A milling-machine so made that its parts straddle the work to be done and finish sides and top at the same time—**s.-pipe,** *n* A pipe connecting uprights, as the stand-pipe from a gas-retort with the hydraulic main.

strad'dle, *adv* In a straddling position or manner, astraddle **strad'dle-wise†.**

strad'dler, 1 strad'lər, 2 străd'ler, *n* 1. One who or that which straddles 2. *Railroad* A tool which straddles the rail and bears upon the edges of a tie-plate to drive it into the track

strad'dling, 1 strad'liŋ, 2 străd'ling, *pa* Arranged so as to spread alternately in piercing the hub, staggering: said of spokes **strad'dled‡.**

strad'dling†, *n* An Abraham-man.

Stra-del'la, 1 stra-del'ə 2 strä-dĕl'lä, **Alessandro** (1645?–²/–1682) An Italian musical composer. *Barcheggio.*

strad'i-ot, *n.* Same as ESTRADIOT.

Stra"di-va'ri, 1 strŭ"di-vä'rĭ 2 stra dī-va'rĭ **Antonio** (1644–12/18 1737) A violin-maker of Cremona Italy

Strad"i-va'ri-us, 1 strad'ı-vä'rı-us, 2 străd'ı-vä'rı-ŭs, *n* A stringed instrument made by Stradivari

strad"o-met'ri-cal, *a* [Rare] Of or pertaining to the measurement of streets or roads [< It *strada,* STREET, + Gr *metron* measure] **strad"a-met'ri-cal‡.**

strae, 1 strē, 2 strā, *n* [Scot] Straw — **strae'-death",** *n* Natural death in bed *t é*, on one s straw

strafe[1], 1 strēf, 2 strāf, *v* & *n* [Prov Eng] Stray waif

strafe[2], 1 strāf *or* (*G*) shträ'fe 2 straf *or* (*G*) shtra'fe [Soldiers' Slang] **I** *vt* To bombard heavily **II** *n* A heavy bombardment [< G *strafen,* to punish]

Straf'ford, 1 straf'ərd, 2 străf'ord, *n* **1st Earl of** (4/12 1593–5/12 1641), Thomas Wentworth, an English statesman beheaded See THOROUGH, *n*, 2 2 A county in S E New Hampshire, 394 sq m, county-seat, Dover

strag, 1 strag, 2 străg, *n* [Prov Brit] A vagrant

strage†, *n* Slaughter carnage

strag'gle, } 1 strag'l, 2 străg'l, *v* **I.** *i* [STRAG'GLED,

strag'le, } STRAG'LD[E], STRAG'GLING] **1.** To wander apart from the main body or one's companions, wander out of the direct or beaten way, stray, also, to proceed as in loitering broken ranks, as, *straggling* troops

And the heavy sea-fog *straggles* back ALDRICH *Seadrift* st 9

2 To wander aimlessly about, roam here and there, ramble, as, a *straggling* sightseer, a *straggling* lane **3** To spread out beyond proper or natural bounds, push out luxuriantly and irregularly in growth, as branches or plants, spread apart **4** To be dispersed or scattered about, occur at irregular intervals, as, *straggling* rocks, *straggling* shots **5.** To turn down or off, with a wriggling motion of the tool, rag said of grindstones **II.** *t* To rough-dress (a stone), rag [Intens of STRAKE[2], *v*, < AS *strāc,* pret of *strīcan,* go] — **strag'gle tooth",** *n* A tooth irregularly placed or shaped — **strag'gling-mon"ey,** *n* [Eng] **1** Reward paid in the navy for the apprehension of deserters or of men absent without leave **2** A sum not exceeding £1 deducted from a seaman s pay for being absent without leave — **strag'gling,** *n* Same as RAGGING, 1 (2) — **strag'gling-ly,** *adv* — **strag'gly,** *a* Irregularly scattered or spread out, scattering

strag'gle, *n* [Rare] The act of straggling

strag'gler, 1 strag'lər, 2 străg'ler, *n* **1.** One who straggles or wanders apart from others, one who strays from the direct or proper course or from the main body, as from a procession **2** One who wanders idly or aimlessly about, a wandering, shiftless fellow, vagabond, tramp, as, thieving *stragglers* **3** A branch or plant that grows or spreads beyond the rest, or too far, an exuberant growth **4.** Something standing apart, one of a number of isolated or scattering objects or individuals **5.** A migratory animal found at a place outside of its usual range

strag'u-lum, 1 strag'yu-lum, 2 străg'yu-lŭm, *n* [-LA, *pl*] *Ornith* The mantle, as of a gull [L, cover, < *sterno* spread] — **strag'u-lar,** *a*

strahl'ite, 1 strūl'ait, 2 stral'ît, *n* *Mineral* Actinolite [< G *strahl,* ray]

straight, 1 strēt, 2 strāt, *vt* [Archaic] To straighten

straight, *a* **1.** Extending uniformly in the same direction, lying evenly between any two of its points, as a line, having no curvature or angularities, right, as, a *straight* stick, a *straight* path **2** Free from kinks, not curly or kinked, as, *straight* hair **3.** Not stooped or inclined, erect, as, sit up *straight* **4.** Adhering or conformed to the principles of justice and right or of honorable dealing, not deviating from truth, fairness, or honesty, upright, as, a *straight* business man

There is but one *straight* course, and that is to seek truth and pursue it steadily WASHINGTON in Sparks s *Writings of Washington, July 31, 1795* in vol xi p 51 [in G & co 1836]

5 Free from obstruction, unhindered, uninterrupted, unbroken, as, a *straight* passage **6** Correctly kept, ordered, or arranged, correct, accurate, right, as, *straight* accounts **7.** Following a correct method, not confused or going wide of the mark, as, *straight* reasoning **8.** [Colloq] *Com* Of special grade (1) Of even or uniform quality, as, 1,000 bushels of wheat *straight* (2) Sold without discount for number or quantity taken, as, cigars five cents *straight* **9.** [Slang] Coming directly from an authoritative source, trustworthy, as, *straight* tips on the races **10.** [Slang, U S] *Polit* Adhering without reservation or exception to a particular party or policy, representing the regular or older organization, accepting the whole, as of a plan, party, or policy, as, a *straight* party man, a *straight* ticket **11.** In the game of poker, consisting of cards forming a sequence, as, a *straight* hand, a *straight* flush **12.** [Slang] Having nothing added unmixed, undiluted, as, brandy *straight* **13** *Archery* Equal in diameter throughout, as the shaft of an arrow **14** Being or lying in a line east and west, as a body in Christian burial **15†** Stretched out, stretched [< AS *streccan* (pp *streht*), stretch]

straught†, streight†; streite†. Syn. see RIGHT — **straight blow** (*Meteor*), a straight-line gale Compare DERECHO — **straight'-bolt",** *n* *Plumbing* A soldering-copper — **s -cut** **I.** *a* Cut lengthwise of the leaf said of tobacco **II** *n* [Colloq or Cant, U S] An unflinching adherent of a political party specif [S-], a Democrat who supported the Presidential candidacy of Charles O Conor against Greeley in 1872 — **s -edge,** *n* A bar of wood or metal having one edge true to a straight line used to test surfaces edges, etc, and for ruling or scribing — **s -ends and walls,** a Welsh method of mining coal similar to pillar and breast — **s -face,** a sober or unsmiling face — **s -field,** *n* *Math* The straight lines on a plane infinity squared in number — **s -front,** *a* Characterizing a style of corset that came into vogue in the last decade of the 19th century The cut of the garment gives to the wearer a straight line from the bust to the lower part of the abdomen, instead of a curved in waist-line — **s -jacket,** *n* See STRAIT-JACKET — **s.-joint,** *a* Having straight joints, as a floor the boards of which are laid so that the joints formed by the ends are in straight lines transverse to the length of the boards also, in the United States said of flooring not grooved and tongued laid edge to edge — **s -lined,** *a* Having straight lines — **s. paper** (*Com*), negotiable paper bearing a single maker s name — **s -plight,** *a* Upright erect — **s -pull,** *a* *Firearms* Having a straight backward forth motion of the breech-bolt, so arranged as to lock and unlock the system without rotation of the bolt as shown in the Lee straight-pull rifle — **s shoot** [U S] formerly, a long straight stretch of railway, an air-line — **s.-spoken,** *a* Speaking or said in a straight manner, especially directly or trustily — **s.-way,** } *a* *Plumbing* Not changing the direction of the current passing through it said of a valve

straight, *n* **1.** A straight part or piece, as of a railway or of a timber, a reach, as of a river **2** [Colloq] The condition of being straight, as, out of the *straight* **3** In poker, a sequence of five cards **4.** *Geom* A straight line Various forms of straights occurring in special relations have been named after the mathematicians who wrote of them as, **Brocard's straight, Euler's s, Fregier's s, Lemoine's s,** etc

5. *Trap-shooting* A score that is perfect — **basal straights,** the four straight lines that touch a range of conics — **straight of breadth,** that part of a vessel's hull which has vertical sides

straight, *adv* **1.** In a straight line or a direct course, as, to fly *straight* **2.** Closely in line, correspondingly

I am glad when matters of business go *straight* with matters of high sentiment and morality JOHN BRIGHT *American Questions, June 16, 1863* p 214 [L B & co 1865]

3. At once, straightway **4.** [Slang] Without dilution, as, to take whisky *straight*

straight'a-way", 1 strēt'ə-wē", 2 strāt'a-wā" **I.** *a* Having no curve or turn, as a straight part of a track for horse-racing, especially, being all in one direction from start to finish, as a course for a boat-race **II.** *n* A straight course or track, specifically of a race-track

straight'en[1], 1 strēt'n, 2 strāt'n, *v* **I.** *t* **1.** To make straight **2** To free from disorder, snares, or trouble

If anybody could '*straighten* it out' Lane could CHARLES KING *Two Soldiers* p 17 [L 1892]

II. *i* To become straight — **straight'en-ing-ma-chine",** *n* A machine for removing kinks, buckles, or bands, as in metal plates, shafting, and rods — **to straighten one's face,** to resume one's ordinary expression of countenance, as after laughing — **to s the sheer** (*Naut*), to give a vessel's sheer a curve of longer radius — **straight'en-er,** *n* One who or that which straightens, a machine or appliance for straightening

straight'en[2], *vt* [Archaic] Same as STRAITEN

straight'end, *pp* Straightened S S

straight'est, 1 strēt'est, 2 strāt'ĕst, *n* *Math* In spherics, a great circle, considered as the analog of the straight

straight'forth"†, *adv* Straightway **streight'foorth"†.**

straight"for'ward, 1 strēt"fôr'wərd, 2 strāt"fôr'ward, *a* Proceeding in a straight course or direction, or in a direct manner, undeviating, hence, free from prevarication or concealment, frank, honest open Syn. see CANDID HONEST, JUST PLAIN — **straight"for'ward-ly,** *adv* In a straightforward manner or direction — **-ness,** *n*

straight"for'ward, *adv* Directly forward, straight ahead **straight"for'wards‡**

straight'horn", 1 strēt'hôrn", 2 strāt'hôrn", *n* An orthoceratoid cephalopod [manner

straight'ly†, 1 strēt'lı, 2 strāt'ly, *adv* In a straight line or

straight'ly‡†, *adv* Same as STRAITLY

straight'ness, 1 strēt'nes, 2 strāt'nĕs, *n* The condition or quality of being straight

straight'-out", 1 strēt'-aut", 2 strāt'-out", *a* [Colloq, U S] Showing the true sentiments or feelings, shown without reserve, uncompromising, thoroughgoing, as, a *straight-out* person, *straight-out* anger

straight'-out", *n* One who is straight-out, especially in adherence to a policy or an organization

straight'way", 1 strēt'wē, 2 strāt'wā", *adv* Without delay or loss of time, immediately **straight'ways"†.**

strain[1], 1 strēn, 2 strān, *n* & *v* [Scot] Same as STROKE

strain[2] [Scot] *pp* of STRIKE, *v*

strain[1], 1 strēn, 2 strān, *v* **I.** *t* **1.** To put in action to the utmost point of one's ability, exert to tenseness, as, to *strain* one's eyes to see, to *strain* every nerve

We waited, *straining* every sense for the inevitable end R L STEVENSON *The Merry Men* p 57 [S 1887]

2. To injure by pressing to excessive effort, distress or harm from overexertion, as, he *strained* his back, to *strain* a horse **3** *Mech* (1) To deform permanently (2) To cause a *strain* in, deform **4.** Figuratively (1) To force beyond proper construction or true intent, as, he *strains* your welcome, the law has been *strained* (2) To make uneasy or unnatural, force, constrain, as, a *strained* laugh, *strain* not your pity for him (3) To press to oneself, embrace, as, she *strained* the child to her bosom (4) [Rare] To press with importunity, insist upon, as, to *strain* a request (5) [Rare] To force out with effort, as, to *strain* an oath, to *strain* a tear **5** To cause to pass through meshes, openings, or pores, purify by or as by the use of a strainer, colander, or filter, hence, to remove in this manner often followed by *out* **6** [Archaic] To draw with force, stretch, hence, to tighten, as, to *strain* one on the rack

II. *i* **1.** To make violent efforts, stretch with force or difficulty, strive, as, why *strain* to so poor an end? **2** To pass through small pores, percolate, filter, ooze, as, petroleum *strains* through sandstone **3** To become wrenched or twisted by violence, as a ship in a storm **4.** [Rare] To act with importunity, urge [< OF *streindre,* < L *stringo,* bind tight] **strayne†**

Syn. see STRETCH — **to strain at,** to make strong efforts to attain or obtain struggle or strive for — **to s courtesy,** to exceed or insist on the requirements of courtesy, also, to omit some degree of ceremony, as under necessity

strain[1]**†,** *vt* To distrain

strain[1], *n* **1** An act of straining, or the state of being strained, extreme tension or stretching, or a force or influence producing excessive tension, a violent effort or exertion, as, the *strain* on the rope, his senses were on the *strain* **2.** The physiological effect or injury due to excessive tension or effort a sprain, as, to be suffering from a *strain* **3.** *Phys Sci* Change of shape or size of a body, especially of a solid, produced by the action of a stress deformation, temporary or permanent In a sufficiently small part of the body it may be represented by a uniform compression or expansion in three mutually perpendicular directions, called **axes of strain**

A *strain* is any definite alteration of form or dimensions experienced by a solid WILLIAM THOMSON *Math and Phys Papers* vol iii art xcii pt i p 84 [C & A 1890]

4. *Mus* (1) A section, in hymn-tunes, divided off by a double bar (2) Any more or less complete or distinct portion of a musical composition, a melody, tune, as, repeat the last *strain,* delightful *strains* **5.** A distinctive portion of a poem, also, a composition in verse, as, heroic *strains* **6** Prevailing tone, manner or current of speech or thought, as a lofty *strain,* more in the same *strain* **7.** Exaggerated or perverted interpretation or application as a *strain* of authority — **components of a strain** (*Engin*) In computations the various forces acting in one or in several directions whose combined action produces a given strain — **differential s,** the strain exercised by a variable load — **elongation s.** (*Mech*), the percentage of elongation shown by a piece of material when tested, expressed by a fraction whose numerator is the amount of stretch, and the denominator the length subjected to the strain — **homogeneous s.** (*Physics*), a strain that affects equally every part of the body strained — **intrinsic s** (*Physics*), an internal strain affecting a part of a solid with no deformation of it as a whole — **optical s.,** molecular strain in glass, due to quick cooling, local pressure, etc, resulting in change of the refractive power at the points affected — **resultant s.** (*Engin*), the strain produced by the combined action of several forces of different strength and direction — **strain'-band",** *n* *Naut* A band of canvas put on a sail for the purpose of strengthening it — **s -normal,** *n* The normal of a homogeneous strain — **s -quadric,** *n* *Math* A quadric surface having axes coincident with those of a given strain, and proportional in length to the tangents of the angles whose sines are the quotients of old radius vectors by new ones in the same directions — **s -sensation,** *n* *Psychol* A kinesthetic sensation having the quality of strain — **s.-sheet,** *n* Same as STRESS DIAGRAM

strain[2], *n* **1.** Line of descent, or the individuals, collectively, in that line, race, stock, also, a variety, especially when artificial and but slightly differentiated. **2.** Inborn or hereditary disposition, natural tendency, trace, an element or admixture, as, to have a heroic *strain* in one's character, a *strain* of madness

In the love of a brave and faithful man there is always a *strain* of maternal tenderness GEORGE ELIOT *Clerical Life Mr Gilfil's Love-Story* p 174 [B]

3. A special line of individuals belonging to a certain race which are maintained at a high standard of perfection by selection said of animals or plants **4** [Rare] Distinguishing nature or quality, kind, sort **5.** [Prov Eng] The shoot of a tree **6†** A deer's track [< AS *strȳnd,* < *strēonan,* beget] **streent; strene†**

strain'a-bl(e[2]**,** 1 strēn'ə-bl, 2 strān'a-bl, *a* **1.** Capable of being strained **2†.** Characterized by force or violence, constraining — **strain'a-bly,** *adv*

strained, } 1 strēnd, 2 strānd, *pa* **1.** Being in a state of

straind[3], } tension, deformed, maintained, produced, or characterized by strain, also, tending to part or break, as, *strained* intercourse, a *strained* manner **2.** Extended beyond the proper meaning or application forced, unnatural, as, a *strained* explanation of a text

strain'er, 1 strēn'ər; 2 strān'er, *n* **1** One who or that which strains or exerts great tension, a device for stretching or tightening anything, as the wires of a fence **2** A utensil or device containing meshes or perforations, or made of porous material, through which liquids are passed to separate them from solid or coarse particles, or to purify them **3.** In carriage-building, a strengthening-piece made fast to the back of a panel **4** In basket-making, a small bent stick with both ends sharpened, used to support the foundation-rods — **strainer of Hippocrates,** a long flannel bag once used by chemists as a filter or strainer — **strain'er-vine",** *n* A plant (*Luffa acutangula*) allied to the sponge-gourd

strain'ing, 1 strēn'ıng, 2 strān'ing, *n* **1.** The act of one who strains **2** A piece of canvas or leather for stretching on a saddletree as a foundation for the seat **strain'ing-leath"er‡** — **cross'-strain"ing,** *n* A web stretched on a saddle at right angles to the straining proper — **s. arch** (*Arch*), any arch erected to exert a corrective strain or to resist a destructive strain in a building as in Wells and Salisbury cathedrals to resist the buckling inward of the crossing-piers — **s -beam,** *n* A tie-beam receiving a lengthwise pulling stress, as the upper connection of queen-posts — **s -piece‡** — **s -head,** *n* The moving head of a hydraulic testing-machine — **s -reel,** *n* An apparatus or tool for stretching webs to be used on saddle-seats — **s -screw,** *n* One of a pair of screws for applying the power in a hydraulic testing-machine — **s -sill,** *n* A beam sometimes placed on the main tie-beam of a queen-post roof, between the bases of the queen-posts

straint†, *n* A strong tension grasp strain pressure

straitt, *vt* **1** To make narrow contract straiten **2** To tighten, make tense **3** To put to difficulties, distress

strait[1], 1 strēt, 2 strāt, *a* **1** Of small transverse dimensions, narrow, especially, in present use, so narrow as to present difficulties, as, a *strait* way, a *strait* gate **2.** Restricted as to space or room, close, confined, tight, as, a *strait* place, a *strait* garment **3†** Strict, rigorous **4†.** Difficult, sore, hard-pressed **5†** Close, intimate **6†.** Stingy, mean [< OF *estrait,* < L *stringo* (pp *strictus*), bind tight] **straight†.** — **strait'-hand"ed†,** *a* Close-fisted — **s -handedness†,** *n* — **s -hearted,** *a* Close, stingy **straight'-heart"ed‡.** — **s -waistcoat,** *n* Same as STRAIT-JACKET

strait[2]**†,** *a* Same as STRAIGHT

strait, *n* **1** *Geog* A narrow passage of water connecting two larger bodies of water often plural, as, Hudson *Strait,* the *Straits* of Gibraltar **2.** A difficult or restricted condition or situation, a position of perplexity, necessity frequently plural, as, to be in great *straits*

For I am in a *strait* betwixt two *Phil* i 23

3 Any narrow pass or passage, as between mountains **4** [Rare] An isthmus **5†.** *pl* Cloth of single width opposed to *broadcloth* **straightt.** — **straits of the pelvis,** the apertures by which the fetal head enters and leaves the pelvis distinguished as the **superior strait** or *inlet* and the **inferior s** or *outlet* — **up or between the Straits,** through and past the Straits of Gibraltar said by American sailors of a voyage to the Mediterranean [STRAIGHT

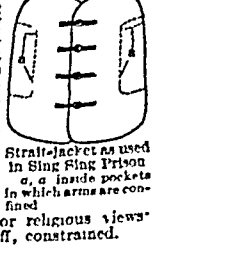
straitt, *adv* **1.** Closely, narrowly, rigorously **2** Same as

strait'en, 1 strēt'n, 2 strāt'n, *vt* **1** To make strait or narrow, contract, restrict, as *straitened* for time, a *straitened* street **2.** To bring into difficulty or embarrassment, especially with respect to means or resources, distress, hamper, as, to be in *straitened* circumstances. **3†.** To make tight tighten Syn.: see SCRIMP

strait'end, *pp* Straitened S S

strait"for'ward†, *adv* Straightforward

strait'-jack"et, 1 strēt'-jak'ĕt, 2 strāt'-jăk'ĕt, *n* A garment of strong canvas, somewhat resembling a coat, but usually without sleeves, buckling with stout straps so that the arms of the wearer are confined used for dangerous lunatics or violent prisoners



Strait-jacket as used in Sing Sing Prison *a, a* inside pockets in which arms are confined

strait'-laced", 1 strēt'-lēst", 2 strāt'-lăst", *a* **1.** Tightly or closely laced, as stays, also, confined by close stays, or by a bodice closely or tightly laced, as a person's waist **2.** Hence, strict in morals, manners, fined or opinions, holding strict moral or religious views usually derogatory **3** [Rare] Stiff, constrained.

strait'ly, 1 strēt'li, 2 strāt'ly, *adv* In a strait manner (1) Narrowly, closely, tightly (2) With strictness, rigorously (3)† Closely, intimately, familiarly

strait'ness, 1 strēt'nes, 2 strāt'nĕs, *n* The state, quality, or character of being strait, especially, a restricted condition or situation as to wealth or resources, poverty

Strait of Le-pan'to, 1 li-pan'to, 2 le-păn'to A strait connecting the Gulf of Corinth with the Gulf of Patras at the narrowest part 1 m wide

Straits Set'tle-ments. A British colony in S E Asia it comprises Singapore, Penang, Malakka, and the Cocos, Christmas, and Labuan Islands, capital, Singapore

strait'work", 1 strēt'wûrk , 2 strāt'wûrk", *n* *Mining* Same as BORD-AND-PILLAR SYSTEM

strake[1], 1 strēk, 2 strāk, *rt* [Scot] Same as STROKE[1]

strake[2]†, *rt* To go, proceed, move

strake[3], *imp* of STRIKE, *v* [Archaic] Struck

strake, *n* **1.** A breadth of planking or plating, especially one continuous from stem to stern on a vessel's hull, as, the landing-*strake* Compare WALE[1], *n*, 3 **2.** Any one of the sections of which the shell of a steam-boiler is composed **3.** An implement for removing skimpings in hand-jigging or tozing **4.** *Mining* (1) A trough in which ore, gravel, etc , are washed, a launder (2) The place where ore is assorted on the floor of a mine, a dressing-floor **5.** Lye obtained by leaching wood-ashes **6.** [Prov Eng] A crevice in a floor, a rut in a road **7†.** [Colloq or Obs] A bushel, strike **8†.** A wheel-tire **9†.** A hunters' signal with a horn **10†.** A streak, strip, or narrow stretch **11†.** A reef in a sail [Var of STREAK, *n*, and of STROKE[1], *n*] — **bilge's strake",** *n* A strake passing over a vessel s bilge — **binding s ,** *n* In ship-building, any thick strake situated so that it may be bolted to two or more other parts to bold them together — **blanket-s ,** *n* Same as BLANKET-SLUICE, under BLANKET — **bolt s ,** *n* *Naut* The strake through which the beam-fastenings pass

strale†, *n* Same as STREAL

stral'ite, *n* Same as STRAHLITE

Stral'sund, 1 shtrāl'zunt 2 shtral'sunt, *n* **1.** A district in Pomerania province, Prussia **2** A fortified seaport on an island in the district It belonged to the Hanseatic League and withstood a siege by Wallenstein in 1628

stram, 1 stram, 2 străm, *v* [Prov] **I** *t* To beat, dash down **II** *i* **1.** To walk with long, sprawling strides **2.** To recoil with violence and noise

stram, *n* [Prov] **1.** A long walk **2.** A sudden noise

stra-mash', 1 stra-mash' 2 stra-măsh', *rt* [Prov Brit] To beat, dash, break, demolish

stra-mash', *n* [Prov Eng & Scot] A disturbance or tumult, struggle, fray

stram'a-zount†, *n* Same as ESTRAMAÇON, 2

stra-min'e-ous, 1 stra-min'i-us, 2 stra-min'e-ŭs, *a* **1** *Bot* Straw-colored, pale-yellow **2.** [Archaic] Strawlike, strawy

stram'mel, 1 stram'el 2 străm'ĕl, *n* [Slang, Scot] Straw

stra-mo'ni-um, 1 stra-mō'ni-um; 2 stra-mō'ni-ŭm, *n* **1.** A common, rank, poisonous weed (*Datura stramonium*) of the nightshade family, with ovate sinuate-toothed or -angled leaves, a prismatic calyx, a white funnelform corolla, and a prickly 4-valved capsule The plant is known also as *thorn-apple, stinkweed,* and *jimson-weed* **2.** A drug prepared from the seeds and leaves of this plant, resembling belladonna in its properties, much used for asthma [< Gr *strychnos,* nightshade, + *manikos,* mad] **stram'o-ny†.**

strand[1], 1 strand, 2 strănd, *v* **I.** *t* **1.** To drive or run on a strand or shore, as a ship, run aground **2.** To bring to a stop, as by withdrawal of the means of progress, leave in straits or difficulties usually in passive

II. *i* **1.** To drift ashore, run aground **2.** Figuratively, to receive a check, be stopped or interrupted, be left helpless, perplexed, or at a stand **3.** *Mar Insur Law* To settle down upon obstructing sand or rocks by reason of extraordinary casualty while in the course of a voyage distinguished from *strike*

strand[2], *rt* **1.** To break one of the strands of (a rope) **2.** To make by twisting together strands, as a rope, also, in mending a garment, to sew a strand into — **stranded wire** [Eng], a wire rope — **strand'ing-machine",** *n* A machine for twisting strands into ropes

strand[1], *n* **1.** One of the principal twists or parts of a rope consisting of fibers, yarns, or wires twisted together In common hawser-laid rope there are three

The strength of cords is in proportion to the fineness of the strands, and also to the fineness of the flax or hemp fibers
B SILLIMAN JR *Physics* § 170 p 132 [I B & CO]

2. Hence, a fiber, hair, filament, string, small cord, or the like [< D *streen,* skein] — **desmogen strand** (*Bot*), a vascular bundle not differentiated — **strand'-wolf",** *n* one brown hyena from its cord-like transverse markings

strand", *n* **1.** A shore or beach, especially of the ocean, rarely, the shore of a river now chiefly poetical

Islands, and creeks, and amber-fretted *strands*
KEATS *Endymion* bk 1, st 24

2. [Prov Eng & Scot] (1) A rivulet (2) A gutter or other passage for water [< AS *strand,* strand]

Syn.. see BANK — **strand'-bird",** *n* A shore-bird — **s -looper,** *n* [S Afr] A ring-plover (*Ægialitis tricollaris*) — **s -louper,** *n* A shore-dweller akin to the Bushmen specif , a name given to a primitive negroid race the remains of which have been found in southeastern Australia — **s - plover,** *n* [Local, Ir] The black-bellied plover — **s rat,** *n* The coast mole-rat **s mole rat†** — **the Strand,** a London street leading from the City of London to Trafalgar square and running parallel with the Thames

The Strand was the highway from London to Westminster for many centuries
J S OGILVY *Relics and Memorials of London* p 96 [R & S '11]

strand'age, 1 strand'ij, 2 strănd'ag, *n* A tax levied for use on or repair of a shore

strand'ing, 1 strand'iŋ 2 strănd'ing, *n* *Mar Law* The action of a ship in grounding so that she is unable to proceed for a time, specif , such grounding as is accidental or done in order to escape a greater accident

strand'jut", 1 strănd'yut', 2 strănd'yut', *n* [S -Afr D] The brown hyena (*Hyæna brunnea*), strand-wolf

strang, 1 strang 2 străng, *a* [Prov Eng & Scot] Strong

strange†, *v* **I** *t* To alienate estrange **II** *i* **1.** To be alienated **2** To wonder

strange, 1 strēnj, 2 străng, *a* [STRANG'ER, STRANG'EST] **1.** Previously unknown, unseen, or unheard of, unfamiliar, new, as, a *strange* handwriting, it is *strange* to me **2** Not according to the ordinary way, exciting wonder or curiosity, as something abnormal, uncommon, or extraordinary, surprizing, unaccountable, remarkable, odd, queer **3.** Pertaining to another or others, not belonging to oneself, belonging elsewhere, of a different class, character, or kind, as, *strange* gods, a *strange* dog is in the yard **4.** Of or pertaining to a place in which one is a stranger, belonging to another country, foreign, also, belonging to a distant or unfamiliar place or region, whether in one's own or a foreign land, as, *strange* lands, I found myself in a *strange* place **5.** Being or feeling like a stranger, distant in manner, reserved, also, shy, timid, as, he is a little *strange* **6†.** Inexperienced, unskilled **7†.** Not favoring, averse **8†.** Backward, slow [< OF *estrange,* < L *extraneus,* see EXTRANEOUS]

Syn.. see ALIEN, ANOMALOUS, EXTRAORDINARY, ODD, QUEER, RARE — **strange sail** (*Naut*), an unknown vessel seen at sea — **s. woman,** in the Bible, a harlot — **to make a thing s ,** to consider or treat a thing as something surprizing, astonishing, or vexatious — **to make s , to make oneself s** 1 To manifest or affect astonishment, surprize, or ignorance with *of,* as, to *make strange of* the story **2.** To pretend to be a stranger — **strange, strange'ly,** *adv* In a strange manner (1) In a way to excite wonder (2)† To a distant or strange place (3)† As a stranger, distantly — **strange'ness,** *n*

Strange, Sir Robert (*fl* 1721–*d* 1792) A Scottish artist and engraver, *Magdalen* and *Cleopatra* of Guido

strange'ling, 1 strēnj'liŋ, 2 străng'ling *n* A stranger as a foundling or child, in the care of a charitable institution

strang'er†, *rt* To estrange, alienate

stran'ger, 1 strēn'jər, 2 strān'ger, *n* **1.** One who is not an acquaintance, a person unknown, as, I was accosted by a *stranger* **2** One not a member of the household, a visitor, guest, as, some *strangers* were at the table **3** A person coming from another country or a distant region, a foreigner, also, a person coming from another place, tho in the same country, as, he had the air of a *stranger,* a *stranger* in a strange land

Under the old Greek and Roman habits of mind, the *stranger* was mainly looked upon as a barbarian and enemy
C L BRACE *Gesta Christi* pt II, p 190 [A & S 1882]

4. One unacquainted or unfamiliar with something specified, one not versed or experienced, one mentally or spiritually remote with *to,* as, he is a *stranger to* learning and culture **5** *Law* (1) Any person who is neither a party to a transaction nor privy to it (2) Same as STRANGER IN BLOOD **6.** In popular folk-lore, some common or trivial thing, as a bit of stalk in a tea-cup, regarded as a token of the coming of a guest or a visitor **7.** A nocturnal moth (*Hadena peregrina*) **8.** [Tasmania] A labroid fish (*Odax richardsoni*) [< OF *estranger,* < *estrange,* see STRANGE]

Syn.. see ALIEN[1] — Prep a stranger *in* the country, *to* the customs and language, *to* or *among* the people — **stranger *in blood,* any person not within the consideration of** natural love and affection arising from relationship — **stran'ger-hood,** *n* The state of being a stranger, or of being strangers — **stran'ger-ship,** *n* The state of being a stranger

Strang'ford, 1 strang'ferd, 2 străng'ford, **Viscount** (*fl* 1780–1855) Percy Clinton Sydney Smythe, Irish diplomatist, translated Camoens s poems

stran'gl(e[F], 1 stran'gl, 2 străn'gl, *v* [STRAN'GLED, STRAN'GLD[F], STRAN'GLING] **I.** *t* **1.** To choke to death or stop the breath of by forcible constriction of the throat, throttle **2.** To suspend the breathing of by filling the windpipe, as with water or gases, suffocate, stifle, as, to be *strangled* by foul gases **3** To hinder from appearance, development, or vent, repress, suppress, as, to *strangle* evil

II. *i* To suffer or die from strangulation [< OF *estrangler,* < L *strangulo,* < Gr *strangalaō,* < *strangalē,* halter] Syn see CHOKE — **stran'gle-hold",** *n* In wrestling, a hold which chokes one s opponent usually forbidden — **stran'gle-a-bl(e**[F], *a* Capable of being strangled — **stran'gler,** *n* One who or that which strangles

The vigilantes—locally known as *'stranglers,'* in happy allusion to their summary method of doing justice
T ROOSEVELT in *Century Mag* May, 1888 p 43

stran'gle, *n* **1.** *pl Vet* An infectious disease of the horse, manifested by catarrhal inflammation of the glands beneath the lower jaw, with fever and nasal discharges **bastard strangle†.** 2†. Strangulation

stran'gle-tare", 1 stran'gl-tār", 2 străn'gl-tār" *n* **1** A tare that strangles other plants by twining around them, as two Old World species of vetch or tare (*Vicia lathyroides* and *V hirsuta*) **2** A plant that strangles a tare as a dodder

stran'gle-weed", 1 stran'gl-wēd", 2 străn'gl-wēd", *n* A dodder or a broom-rape

stran'gu-late, 1 stran'gu-lēt, 2 străn'gū-lāt, *vt* [-LAT'ED, -LAT'ING] To strangle, specif , in pathology, to compress or obstruct so as to suppress or suspend function, as, to *strangulate* a blood-vessel or an intestine [< L *strangulo,* pp *strangulatus,* see STRANGLE]

stran'gu-lat"ed, 1 stran'gu-lēt"ed, 2 străn'gū-lāt"ĕd, *pa* **1.** *Pathol* (1) Constricted to such degree as to have its circulation cut off, characterized by such constriction, as, *strangulated* hernia (2) Suffocated by constriction of the air-passages **stran'gu-late‡.** 2 *Bot & Zool* Constricted at intervals as if by bands or cords, contracted, as a stem or the abdomen of an insect

stran'gu-la'tion, 1 stran'gu-lē'shən, 2 străn'gū-lā'shon, *n* **1.** The act of strangling, or the state of being strangled, suffocation by forcible compression or obstruction of the windpipe **2.** *Pathol* The state of being strangulated, constriction of a part, as of the intestine in hernia, by mechanical means, to such a degree as to cut off circulation **3.** Any excessive constriction

stran-gu'ri-ous, 1 stran-giū'ri-us, 2 străn-gū'ri-ŭs, *a* *Pathol* Relating to, of the nature of, or affected with strangury [< LL *stranguriosus,* < L *stranguria,* strangury, < Gr *strangouria,* < *stranx* (*strang-*), drop, + *ouron,* urine]

stran'gu-ry, 1 stran'giu-ri, 2 străn'gū-ry, *n* **1.** *Pathol* Difficult and painful urination, characterized by the passing of the urine drop by drop, burning sensation at the neck of the bladder, and frequent desire but vain efforts to urinate **stran'gu-a-ry†; stran-gu'ri-a‡.** 2. *Hort* Abnormal swelling or any other morbid condition induced in a plant by bandaging [< F *stranguric,* < L *stranguria,* see STRANGURIOUS]

Stran-raer', 1 stran-rār', 2 străn-rār', *n* A seaport in Wigtownshire, Scotland

strap, 1 strap, 2 străp, *v* [STRAPPED, STRAPT[S] STRAP'PING] **I.** *t* **1.** To fasten or bind with a strap

He kept his trunks *strapped* that a moment need not be lost when the message arrived REBECCA H DAVIS in *The Independent* [New York] Nov 24 1892 p 33, col 4

2. To beat, flog, or chastise with a strap **3.** To sharpen on or as on a strap, as an edged tool, strop **4.** *Naut* To surround or furnish with a strap, as a deadeye **5.** [Scot] To hang, as a malefactor

II. *i* [Scot] To be hanged — **to be strapped** [Slang], to be at the end of one s resources, especially with regard to ready money

strap, *n* **1.** A long, narrow, and flexible strip of leather or other material, often fitted with a buckle or buckles, for fastening about objects

One of these *straps* supported the sword the other the shield ANTHON *Homer's Iliad* bk II, ll 386–393 note

2. Something for a special use, made of or having as its essential part or parts one or more such strips, as, a shawl-*strap,* a boot-*strap* **3.** Any strip, band, plate, or piece for holding or binding objects or parts together or holding them in place Particularly (1) A thin metal band or plate variously shaped and bent for holding together the parts of a frame or structure as the corners of a box, or to attach a hook to a doubletree, a clip or similar device (2) *Steam-engin* An eccentric-strap (see ECCENTRIC), or a similar U-shaped metal piece, holding the brasses in place at the end of a connecting-rod (3) *Naut* (*a*) An endless rope by which an object is slung from a tackle (*b*) A band of rope or metal placed about a block or deadeye for holding it in place also, a ring of rope for slinging a cask or bale, to which a tackle may be hooked for hoisting or lowering (4) *Surg* A strip, as of adhesive plaster, applied to a wound or to keep surgical bandages in set position **4** A razor-strop **5.** A shoulder-strap **6.** A heavy strip of leather, such as is used in flogging **7.** A strap-oyster **8.** *Bot* (1) A grass-leaf blade (2) A ligule **9.** *Arch* A band employed in strapwork See STRAP-WORK **10.** [Scot] A string **11** [Prov Eng] Credit; formerly, credit for drink [< AS *stropp,* < L *stroppus,* thong, cp Gr *strophos,* twisted cord]

— **strap'-bolt",** *n* **1.** A flat metal strap with a bolt on one end a lug-bolt **2** A bolt with a nut on each end, bent, as in U form, so as to pass around something and serve as a strap or clip — **s -brake,** *n* Same as BAND-BRAKE — **s.- fork,** *n* The two-tined guide for moving a belt or strap from pulley to pulley — **s.-game,** *n* A cheating trick or game fast and loose See FAST, *a* — **s -head†,** *n* *Mach* A journal-box at the end of a connecting-rod — **s -hinge,** *n* A hinge having long leaves, designed for attaching to the flat surfaces of a door and jamb instead of to the opposing edges, so that when the door is closed the leaves are extended — **s -laid,** *a* Formed of two or more hawser-laid strands placed side by side and bound together so as to form a flat rope — **s -loop,** *n* A strap in the form of a loop; especially, a metal strap bent for use as a clip — **s.-mounts,** *n pl* The buckles and other mountings fitted on leather straps — **s.-oil,** *n* 1 Same as STIRRUP-OIL 2 [Humorous] A beating, as with a strap, flogging — **s.-oyster,** *n* [Local, U S] A long, slender oyster growing upright in mud **stick'up"‡** — **s -rail,** *n* A flat rail, spiked to length-wise stringers formerly used on railroads — **s -shaped,** *a* *Bot* Shaped like a strap linear, and in length about six times the breadth, ligulate — **s.-skein,** *n* A flat iron strip let into the axle-arm of a vehicle as a protection against wear — **s.-wire,** *n* *Elec* An insulated rectangular copper wire used in winding very large dynamos and motors **strip'-wire"‡.**

strap-pa'do, 1 stra-pē'do, 2 strā-pā'do, *vt* To punish or torture by the strappado

strap-pa'do, *n* **1.** A former military punishment in which the offender was drawn up at the end of a rope, and allowed to fall suddenly till he was stopped with a jerk near the ground or floor The hands were often fastened behind the back and the rope attached to the wrists **2.** A strapping, beating with or as with a strap a loose and erroneous use [< It *strappata,* a pulling, < *strappare,* pull, < G dial *strapfen,* stretch]

strap'per, 1 strap'er, 2 străp'er, *n* **1.** One who uses a strap or straps, specif , a stableman **2.** *Railroad* A laborer who bolts the splices to the rails **3** [Colloq] A huge or bulky person or object — **back'-strap"per,** *n* *Railroad* A splicer who follows the head strapper, inserting the remaining bolts and tightening the splice

strap'ping, 1 strap'iŋ, 2 străp'ing, *a* [Colloq] Large and muscular, strong, robust, as, a *strapping* person

A great *strapping* fellow with his full allowance of bluster
T HUGHES *Tom Brown at Rugby* pt I, p 44 [O & CO 1871]

strap'ping, *n* **1.** The act of one who or that which straps, in any sense of the verb, especially, in colloquial use, a beating with a strap, a flogging **2.** Straps in general, also, material for straps **3** *Surg* The applying of strips of adhesive plaster so that they overlap and cover a wound or ulcerated surface, or to keep surgical dressings in set position **4.** A narrow cloth edging used to bind the seams of a garment — **strap'ping-machine",** *n* A sand papering-machine — **s -motion,** *n* Same as GOVERNING MOTION — **s -plate,** *n* A spear-plate

strap'plet†, *rt* To hold fast as with a strap, entangle

strap'work", 1 strap'wûrk", 2 străp'wûrk", *n* *Arch* Ornamentation representing crossed or interlaced bands or straps [tapeworm

strap'worm", 1 strap'wûrm" 2 străp'wûrm", *n* A ligulold

strap'wort", 1 strap'wûrt", 2 străp'wurt , *n* A European silenaceous annual (*Corrigiola littoralis*) of the seashores

Stras"bourg', 1 struz'bûr', 2 străs"bur', *n* A fortified cathedral and university city, capital of Bas-Rhin France formerly of Lower Alsace and of German Elsass-Lothringen; surrendered by the French, Sept 28 1870, restored to them by the Treaty of Versailles **Stras'burg†, Strass'burg‡.**

strass[1], 1 stras, 2 străs, *n* Same as PASTE, 4 [< Josef *Strasser,* the inventor]

strass[2], *n* Refuse of silk left in making into skeins

Strassburg pie. Pâté de foie gras

stra'ta, 1 strē'ta, 2 strā'ta *n* Plural of STRATUM

strat'a-gem, 1 strat'ə-jem, 2 străt'a-gĕm, *n* **1.** A piece of generalship or a shrewd maneuver designed to deceive or outwit an enemy, an artifice in war, hence, any clever trick or device for obtaining an advantage **2** The art of plotting or contriving so as to mislead; also, stratagems collectively [< F *stratagème,* < L *strategema,* < Gr *stratēgēma,* < *stratēgos,* general, < *stratos,* army, + *agō,* lead] Syn.. see ARTIFICE CHICANERY, PLOT

strat"a-gem-at'ic†, *a* Employing or skilful in stratagem — **strat"a-gem-at'i-cal-ly†,** *adv*

strat"a-gem'ic†, *a* Strategic **strat"a-gem'i-cal‡.**

stra'tal, 1 strē'tal, 2 strā'tal, *a* *Geol* Pertaining to, derived from characteristic of, or caused by strata

stra-tam'e-ter, 1 stra-tam'i-tər, 2 stra-tăm'e-ter, *n* A device used in surveying a bore-hole to ascertain the dip and strike of the strata [< STRATA + -METER]

strat"a-rith'me-try, 1 strat'ə-rith'mi-tri, 2 străt'a-rith'me-try, *n* *Mil* The art of forming a number of men in geometrical figures and of estimating the number of men contained in such a figure [< Gr. *stratos,* army, + *arithmos* number + *metron,* measure]

strat"e-get'ic, 1 strat'i-jet'ik 2 străt'e-ĝet'ic *a* Strategic **strat"e-get'i-cal‡.** — **strat"e-get'i-cal-ly,** *adv* — **strat"e-get'ics,** *n* [Rare] Strategy

stra-teg'ic, 1 strə-tej'ık *or* -tē'jık, 2 stra-tĕg'ic *or* -tē'gic (XIII), *a* Of or pertaining to strategy, characterized by, used in, or having relation to strategy

Zaragoza, furnished a point of union for two great roads, and was consequently of *strategic* importance
W F P NAPIER *War in the Peninsula* vol I, bk I, p 48 [A & S]

[< Gr *stratēgikos*, < *stratēgos*, see STRATAGEM] **stra-teg'i-cal** — **strategic line** (*Mil*), a line the maneuvering of which is part of a plan of strategy — s **point,** a location that affords a vantage-ground against a foe, as a mountain-pass, or an eminence commanding a waterway — **stra-teg'i-cal-ly,** *adv* — **stra-teg'ics,** *n* The art or science of strategy [In strategy

strat'e-gist, 1 strat'ı-jıst, 2 străt'e-gĭst, *n* One versed

stra-te'gus, 1 stra-tī'gus, 2 stra-tē'gŭs, *n* [L] 1 [-GI, 1-JI, 2-ĕ̄ *pl*] A general or military commander among the ancient Greeks 2 *Mil* An American war game resembling kriegspiel **stra-te'gos** [Gr]

strat'e-gy, 1 strat'ı-jı, 2 străt'e-gy, *n* [-GIES, 1 -JIz, 2 -gĭs, *pl*] **1.** *Mil* The science of projecting and directing important military movements or operations, especially, the skilful handling of masses or combinations of men not actually engaged in battle or under the direct fire of an enemy, and securing points or lines most favorable for supply, attack, defense, or retreat, the science of military position and of the combination and employment of means on a broad scale for gaining advantage in war, generalship Compare TACTICS

Strategy has been generally defined as the art of directing armies in the theatre of operations and tactics as the art of disposing and manœuvring troops on the field of battle *Strategy* and tactics, in the broad sense comprise the art of war
Nelson's Encyc vol XI p 485 [T N & S '11]

2. The display or exercise of skill and forethought in carrying out one's plans, schemes, etc, the use of stratagem or artifice, as in business, politics, or society, or in games **3** [Rare] Style of warfare, strategic method [< F *stratégie*, < Gr *stratēgia*, < *stratēgos*, see STRATAGEM] — **naval strategy,** the science of warfare at sea including both the conduct of active hostilities and the disposition of fleets acquisition and preparation of naval bases, etc, in time of peace It is divided into **grand s**, which embraces the plan of a naval campaign and the character of its operations whether offensive or defensive, and **minor s**, which includes gun- and torpedo-service and their efficiency in war Compare NAVAL TACTICS under TACTICS

Strat'ford, 1 strat'fərd, 2 străt'ford, *n* **1.** A town and county in North Island, New Zealand **2** A town in Fairfield county, Conn **3.** A port of entry, chief town of Perth district, Ontario province, Canada **4** A suburb of London in West Ham borough, Essex England

Strat'ford and Wol'ver-ton, 1 wul'vər-tən, 2 wol'vər-ton An urban district in N Buckinghamshire England

Strat'ford de Red'cliffe, 1 red'klĭf, 2 rĕd'ĕlf, **Viscount** (1/21786–8/21880) Sir Stratford Canning, an English diplomat

Strat'ford-le-Bow', *n* Same as BOW?

Strat'ford-on-A'von, 1 strat'fərd-on-ē'vən, 2 străt'ford-ŏn-ā'vŏn, *n* A borough and market-town in Warwickshire, England, place of birth and burial of William Shakespeare

strath, 1 strafh, 2 străth, *n* [Scot] A wide, open valley, usually a river-course distinguished from a *glen* [< Gael *srath*, valley]

Strath-a'ven, 1 strafh-ā'vən *or* strafh-aun', 2 străth-ā'vĕn *or* străth-oun', *n* A town in Lanarkshire, Scotland

Strath-bo'gie, 1 strafh-bō'ji, 2 străth-bō'gi, *n* A district in Aberdeenshire, Scotland

Strath-co'na, 1 strafh-kō'nə, 2 străth-cō'na, *n* **1.** A district in Alberta province, Canada, 10,750 sq m **2.** A city in this district

Strath-co'na and Mount Roy'al, Lord (3/41820–1/21914) Donald Alexander Smith, High Commissioner for Canada since 1896 He was appointed special commissioner by the Canadian government in 1869 to check the Louis Riel rebellion, and was a projector of the Canadian Pacific railway He equipped a regiment (**Strathcona's horse**) for service in the Boer war (1899–1902)

Strath-more', 1 strafh-mōr', 2 străth-mōr', *n* A fertile valley in central and E central Scotland

Strath'nairn, 1 strafh'nārn, 2 străth'nārn, **Lord.** See ROSE, SIR HUGH

Strath-roy', 1 strafh-roi', 2 străth-rŏy', *n* A manufacturing town in W Middlesex district Ontario province Canada

strath'spey", 1 strafh'spē *or* strafh spē', 2 străth'spe' *or* străth'spę', *n* A lively Scottish dance resembling the reel, but having a slower movement also, the music of such a dance, or its movement [< *Strath Spey* Scotland]

But hornpipes jigs *strathspeys* and reels,
Put life and mettle in their heels
BURNS *Tam o' Shanter* l 117

Strath Spey. A valley and district in Inverness-shire, Elginshire and Banffshire Scotland [GRAPHIC

strat'ic, 1 strat'ik 2 străt'ic, *a* *Geol* Same as STRATI-

stra-tic'u-late, 1 stra-tik'yu-lĕt, 2 stra-tĭc'yu-lāt, *a* *Geol* Having numerous thin layers, either (1) of sedimentary deposition, as by oscillation or wave-motion, often somewhat oblique to the main layers of stratification, or (2) of deposition from solution, the layers being often those of color or structure, and not of fissility, as in banded agate [< STRATUM] — **stra-tic"u-la'tion,** *n* The layer like formation of glaciers caused by slipping on the lower ice, or bedding

strat"i-fi-ca'tion, 1 strat'ı-fı-kē'shən, 2 străt'ı-fı-cā'shon, *n* The act of stratifying, or the state of being stratified Specif (1) *Geol* The deposition of sediments in beds or layers by any agency or process generally by water, sometimes by wind also, the bedded or layered structure so produced The evidences of stratification in a rock are, in general, the existence of continuous divisional planes of great extent, marking changes in the character of the material or the mode of deposition and the presence of fossils generally arranged in planes parallel to the plane of deposition and with their broader surfaces lying in the same planes Such divisions are called **stratification-planes,** and must be distinguished from cleavage-planes and from true foliation An unmetamorphosed sedimentary rock generally splits most readily along the stratification-planes (2) *Physiol* Deposition of the material of a cell-wall in layers (3) *Biol* (a) The thickening of a cell-wall by the deposition of successive layers of material (b) The arrangement of deposited cell-wall layers (4) *Bot* The laying of seeds between strata of sand sawdust, or other preservative material Seeds of trees are often kept thus till germination ensues (5) *Elec* A banded or striated appearance of an electric discharge in a rarefied medium (6) *Engin* A condition of the explosive charge in an internal-combustion engine characterized by strata of unequal richness — **strat"i-fi-ca'tion-fo"li-a'tion,** *n* The segregation of certain minerals in thin irregular discontinuous laminæ in planes parallel to the bedding or stratification

strat'i-fied, 1 strat'ı-fīd, 2 străt'ı-fid, *pa* Arranged in strata or layers, specif, in geology, arranged in layers or beds, ordinarily through deposition as sediment Stratified rocks in many instances have been so metamorphosed as to lose much of their original character — **stratified conductor** (*Physics*), a conductor composed of alternate strips of substances with different conductivities — s **discharge** (*Elec*), a discharge showing stratification, usually brought about in a glass vessel — s **drift** (*Geol*), glacial drift that has been rearranged in layers by water

strat'i-form, 1 strat'ı-fôrm, 2 străt'ı-fôrm, *a* Having the form of or constituting a stratum [< STRATUM + -FORM]

strat'i-fy, 1 strat'ı-faı, 2 străt'ı-fy, *v* [-FIED, -FY'ING]
I. *t* **1.** To deposit, form, or arrange in strata See STRATIFICATION **2** *Forestry* To preserve (seeds) by spreading (them) in alternating layers of earth or sand
II *i* To be formed in strata, take the form of strata

strat-tig'ra-pher, } 1 strə-tig'rə-fər, 2 stra-tĭg'ra-fer, *n*
strat-tig'ra-fer", } A student of or a specialist in stratigraphy **strat-tig'ra-phist.**

strat-tig'r a-phy, } 1 strə-tig'rə-fı, 2 stra-tĭg'ra-fy, *n*
strat-tig'ra-fy", } *Geol* **1.** The order and relative position of the strata of the earth's crust **2.** The study or description of such strata, stratigraphic geology See GEOLOGY [< STRATUM + -GRAPHY] — **strat"i-graph'ic, -i-cal,** *a* Of or pertaining to stratigraphy — **strat"i-graph'i-cal-ly,** *adv*

Strat"i-o-my'i-dæ, 1 strat'ı-o-maı'ı-dī, 2 străt'ı-o-mĭ'ı-dē, *n pl* *Entom* A family of brachycerous dipters, especially those with 3 basal cells of wings much prolonged, and veins of 2 main trunks much crowded forward **Strat"i-o'mys,** *n* (t g) [< Gr *stratios*, of an army (< *stratos*, army), + *myia*, fly] — **strat"i-o-my'id,** *a* & *n* — **strat"i-o-my'oid,** *a*

Strat"i-o'tes, 1 strat ı-ō'tiz, 2 străt ı-ō'tēz, *n* *Bot* A genus of European water-weeds belonging to the family *Vallisneriaceæ* Barren and fertile flowers grow on separate plants and are contained in 2-leaved spathes *S aloides*, the water-soldier, is the only species [< Gr *strat ōtēs*, Egyptian water-plant]

strat'lin, 1 strat'lın, 2 străt'lin, *n* [Scot] A step

stra"to-cir'rus, 1 strō"to-sır'us, 2 strā"to-çĭr'ŭs, *n* A cloud identical in general with cirro-stratus, but denser and occurring at a lower level, a thick veil of gray or bluish cloud See CLOUD [< STRATUS + CIRRUS]

stra-toc'ra-cy, 1 strə-tok'rə-sı, 2 stra-tŏc'ra-çy, *n* Government by the military class, military despotism

It (the Roman empire) was purely a government by the sword, or permanent *stratocracy* having a movable head
DE QUINCEY *The Cæsars* p 118 [T & F 1854]

[< Gr *stratos*, army, + *kratĕō*, rule]

stra"to-cu'mu-lus, 1 strē"to-kuū'mu-lus, 2 strā"to-cū'-mū-lŭs, *n* Cloud occurring in large, dark balls or rolls, frequently covering the sky, especially in winter, and giving it an undulated appearance See CLOUD

stra-tog'ra-phy, 1 strə-teg'rə-fı, 2 stra-tŏg'ra-fy, *n* A description of an army or of whatever pertains to one [< Gr *stratos*, army, + -GRAPHY] — **strat"o-graph'ic, i-cal,** *a* — **strat"o-graph'i-cal-ly,** *adv* [**stra-tot'ics**

stra-ton'ics, *a* Of or pertaining to an army warlike

Stra-ton'i-cal, 1 strə-ton'ı-kəl, 2 stra-tŏn'i-cal, *a* Of or pertaining to Strato of Lampsacus (3d century B C), called the Physicist, belonging to the Peripatetic school His philosophy denied the transcendence of deity and transformed Aristotelianism into pure naturalism It therefore gave rise to the name **Stratonical atheism,** which regarded life and mind as mere natural attributes of matter **Stra-ton'ics** — **Strat"o-nI'cian,** *n*

stra'tose, 1 strē'tōs, 2 strā'tōs, *a* [Rare] *Bot* Arranged in layers, stratified [< STRATUM]

stra'to-sphere, 1 strē'to-sfır, 2 strā'to-sfēr, *n* Same as ISOTHERMAL LAYER [< STRATUM + SPHERE]

Strat'ton and Bude, 1 strat'ən, būd, 2 străt'on, būd A town in Cornwall England here the Royalists defeated the Parliamentarians May 16, 1643

strat'u-la, 1 strat'yu-lə, 2 străt'yu-la, *n pl* [Rare] *Geol* Thin delicate layers in rock-strata

stra'tum, 1 strē'tum, 2 strā'tŭm, *n* [STRA'TA, less commonly STRA'TUMS, *pl*] **1.** A natural or artificial layer, bed, or thickness of any substance or material, especially a nearly horizontal layer differentiated from its neighbors, as by composition or temperature

The floor of the ocean is generally overlaid by a *stratum* of ice-cold water setting southward from the polar regions
WINCHELL *Sketches of Creation* p 404 [T 1870]

(1) *Geol* A bed of rock or earth, consisting of all the laminæ or layers sufficiently alike or related to be thus grouped by some geologists used synonymously with *layer* and *bed*

The term *stratum* is sometimes employed to designate the whole mass of a rock, while its parallel subdivisions are called beds or layers E HITCHCOCK *Elementary Geology* § 1, p 21 [T & P 1854]

(2) *Anat & Zool* A sheet or layer of tissue characterized by some special form or arrangement of structure

2. *Archeol* Any one of the layers of deposits revealed in the process of excavation and which result from successive civilizations, as of ancient Ilium **3.** Figuratively, something corresponding to a stratum of the earth, as, a low *stratum* of society [L, < *stratus*, pp of *sterno*, spread] — **competent stratum.** *Geol* **1.** A stratum so firm as to resist a rise of lava without being broken **2** A stratum sufficiently unyielding to spread the force involved in the folding of strata by lateral compression — s **cinereum** (*Anat*), a layer of gray matter in the two anterior corpora quadrigemina underneath the stratum zonale — s. **corneum,** the horny outer layer of the epidermis — s. **granulosum,** a layer of granular cells in the epidermis lying upon the Malpighian layer — s **lemnisci,** a layer of fibers interspersed with nerve-cells, in the anterior corpora quadrigemina underneath the stratum opticum — s **lucidum,** a thin layer of cells in the epidermis lying upon the stratum granulosum — s **Malpighii,** the innermost layer of the epidermis — s **opticum,** a layer of fibers and ganglion-cells in the two anterior corpora quadrigemina beneath the stratum cinereum — s **zonale,** the white matter which forms the superficial layer of the two anterior corpora quadrigemina

stra'tus, 1 strē'tus, 2 strā'tŭs, *n* *Meteor* A low horizontal sheet of cloud

This term has been used with a variety of meanings, but is now officially defined as follows A uniform layer of cloud resembling a fog but not resting on the ground The complete absence of details of structure differentiates it from other compact cloud forms *Report of International Meteorological Conference* Innsbruck, 05 See CLOUD [L, spreading < *stratus* see STRATUM]

Strau'bing, 1 straun'bıng, 2 strou'bing, *n* A town of E Lower Bavaria

straught[1], 1 strōht 2 strąut, *vt* [Scot] To straighten, stretch **straucht** — **straught**[1], *a* Straight.

straught[2]**t,** *imp* & *pp* of STRETCH, r

straught[3]**t,** *a* Distraught, distracted

Strauss, 1 strous 2 strous *n* **1 Au lph D** (5/21839–1/21925) a German American journalist and diplomat **2. Natha** (1/21848–), a German American merchant and philanthropist **3 Oscar Solomon** (12/21850–3/21926), an American merchant, diplomat, and author

Strauss, 1 strous *or* (*G*) shtraus, 2 strous *or* (*G*) shtrous *n* **1. David Friedrich** (1/21808–3/21874), a German rationalistic theologian, *Life of Jesus* **2 Eduard** (5/21835–12/21916), an Austrian composer and conductor, son of Johann Strauss the Elder **3 Johann** (5/21804–3/21849), an Austrian composer of dance-music **4 Johann** (10/21825–3/21899), an Austrian composer son of the preceding, *Blue Danube Waltz*, etc **5 Joseph** (5/21827–7/21870), an Austrian composer, son of Johann the Elder **6 Richard** (6/21864–), a German composer and conductor, *Elektra*, *Salome*, etc

stra-vage', 1 stra-vēj', 2 stra-vāj' *v* & *n* [Ir & Scot] Stroll ramble **stra-valg'** or **-vague't** — **stra-val'ger,** *n*

straw[1], 1 strē, 2 strą, *vt* To provide or bind with straw, place straw on or in

straw[2], *vt* & *vi* [Archaic] To strew

straw, *a* **1.** Made of or stuffed with straw, as, a *straw* hat, *straw* mattress **2.** Of no value, worthless, sham; as, a *straw* bond *straw* bail — **straw bid,** a bid, as for a contract, by one who is unable or indisposed to fulfil its conditions — s. **man. 1.** An effigy made of straw **2** Same as MAN OF STRAW — s **vote** [Am], a vote taken at a chance gathering, to test the strength of opposing candidates

straw, *n* **1.** A stalk, stem, or piece of a stalk or stem, of various grains, especially wheat, rye, oats, barley, and buckwheat, less frequently of peas and beans applied generally to a dry or ripened stalk

Those that with haste will make a mighty fire,
Begin it with weak *straws*
SHAKESPEARE *Julius Cæsar* act I sc 3

2. The stems or stalks collectively of certain grains, especially after the grain has been thrashed out used as bedding, packing, etc **3** Figuratively (1) The merest trifle, as, I do not care a *straw* (2) A slight circumstance or fact regarded as an indication from the proverb "*straws* show which way the wind blows" **4.** [Colloq] A long clay pipe, any clay pipe **5** Same as STRAW-SNEFDLE **6** An insect, the walking-stick **7.** A straw hat **8** A narrow strip of pastry [< AS *strēaw*, straw, < root of STREW] — **face of straw,** a false show or pretense, sham an effigy — **in the s †,** in childbed — **Jack of s,** an effigy made of straw hence, a person of no consequence **Jack'straw"†.** — **straw'-bass",** *n* [Local, U S] The large-mouthed black bass (*Micropterus salmoides*) — s **-boss,** *n* [Colloq] The under-foreman of a logging-camp — s **-buff,** *n* A dull straw-color as the color of Manila paper — s **-built,** *a* Built of straw — s **-cat,** *n* The pampas-cat — s **-coati,** *n* Same as PAILLASSE, 3 — s **-color,** *n* A pale-yellow color, like that of clean ripe straw See table under SPECTRUM — s **colored,** *a* — s **-cotton,** *n* Cotton thread for sewing straw, as in the manufacture of hats — s **-cutter,** *n* A machine or device for cutting straw or hay into small pieces for use as fodder — s **-drain,** *n* A drain filled with straw to keep the surrounding earth from choking it — s **-embroidery,** *n* Embroidery made by sewing straw on net — s **-fiddle,** *n* A xylophone having wooden bars fixed on rolls of straw — s **-house,** *n* A house in which straw is stored or kept — s **-itch,** *n* A skin-disorder produced by a mite (*Pediculoides ventricosus*) that inhabits mattresses made of infected straw — **straw'neck",** *n* [Austral] An ibis (*Carphibis spinicollis*) peculiar for the yellow, straw-like feathers of the lower neck — s **-needle,** *n* A long thin needle for sewing braided straw as in hat-making — s **-ride,** *n* [Colloq, U S] A ride for pleasure in the country in a large vehicle full of straw, on which the members of the party sit — s **-stem,** *n* A wine-glass stem pulled out from the material of the bowl instead of made in a separate piece and attached, hence, a wine-glass having this kind of stem — s **-underwing,** *n* A British noctuid moth (*Cerigo cytherea*) — s **-wine,** *n* Wine made from grapes dried or partly dried in the sun on straw — s **-work,** *n* Woven straw of various kinds used for making hats bonnets, floor-covering, etc — s **-worm,** *n* **1** A caddis **2** A stem-boring chalcid, as, the barley *straw-worm* (*Isosoma hordei*) — s **-yard,** *n* **1** A yard or enclosed space in which straw is thrown or kept **2** [Eng] In London a place of rest and shelter for destitute persons at night — s **-yellow,** *n* A color resembling that of straw — **the last s,** the final trial of patience or endurance, the culminating element in a state of circumstances — **to break a s,** to quarrel — **to draw straws** 1 To draw lots with straws of different lengths **2.** To droop, as the eyes have a tendency to close (the eyes) from sleepiness — **Tuscan s,** a fine yellow straw suitable for hat-making and basket-making

Many self-explaining compounds have *straw* as the first element, as **straw-bound, s -covered, s -crowned, s.-roofed, s -stuffed, s.-thatched,** etc

Straw, Jack *Eng Hist* A rebel who joined Wat Tyler's insurrection in 1381 **John Rackstraw†.**

straw'ber"ry, 1 strō"ber-ı *or* strō'bər-ı, 2 strą'bĕr'y *or* stra'bĕr-y, *n* [-RIES, 1 -IZ, 2 -IS, *pl*] **1** The fruit of any plant of the genus *Fragaria*, technically neither a fruit nor a berry, but an enlarged, fleshy, conical or hemispherical receptacle, bearing on its surface small seed-like achenia, which are the real fruit It is reddish or yellowish and half an inch to two inches in diameter, is fragrant and edible, somewhat acid and very highly esteemed


Common Strawberry
a a section of a flower showing the enlarged receptacle, *b*, a cultivated strawberry

2. The plant that bears the fruit, a stemless perennial with radical trifoliolate leaves, usually white flowers on scapes, and slender runners by which it propagates The principal species from which the many varieties in cultivation have been derived are the European *Fragaria vesca*, the American *F virginiana*, the Chilean *F chiloensis*, and *F moschata* the hautbois strawberry [< AS *strēawberie*, < *strēaw*, straw, + *berie* berry]

— **Alpine strawberry,** a variety of the common wild strawberry (*Fragaria vesca monophylla*) of England, with simple leaves — **barren s,** same as DRY STRAWBERRY — **dry s 1.** A perennial North-American herb (*Waldsteinia fragarioides*) bearing yellow flowers **2** A European field-plant (*Potentilla fragariastrum*) with ternate leaves and small white flowers closely resembling wild strawberry blossoms — **Indian s,** an inedible species with yellow blossoms

mocks ‡, **yellow s.**‡.— **scarlet s**, the Virginian strawberry (*Fragaria virginiana*) — **s. bass**, the calico bass — **straw'ber-ry-blite"**, *n* A smooth annual goosefoot (*Blitum capitatum*) whose berry-like clusters of bright-red pulpy calyces look like strawberries — **s blond** [Slang, U S], a red-haired person — **s.-borer**, *n* Any of several insects whose larvæ burrow in the strawberry, as the strawberry crown-borer (*Tyloderma fragariæ*) that affects the crown, or the root-borer (*Anarsia lineatella*) that affects mostly the roots — **s -bug**, *n* **1.** The button-producing insect (*Lygus pratensis*) **2** A species of negro-bug (*Corimelæna pulicaria*) — **s -bush**, *n* An upright or straggling shrub, (*Evonymus americanus*) of the United States and Canada, with rough, warty, depressed crimson pods and scarlet aril See EVONYMUS — **s -clover**, *n* A hardy perennial Old World clover (*Trifolium fragiferum*) with prostrate stems and pale rose-colored heads of flowers resembling strawberries — **s.-comb**, *n* A cock's comb likened in shape to a half of a strawberry, as in the Malay breed See illus under COMB — **s -crab**, *n* A European parthenopoid spider-crab (*Eurynome aspera*) named from the reddish tubercles on the carapace — **s -finch**, *n* The amadavat — **s -geranium**, *n* The creeping saxifrage See SAXIFRAGE — **s.-mark**, *n* A soft reddish birthmark or nævus supposed to resemble a strawberry — **s -moth**, *n* A moth whose larva attacks the strawberry, as the geometrid moth (*Angerona crocataria*), or the smeared dagger-moth (*Acronycta oblinita*), which feeds upon the leaves — **s.-nettle**, *n* A herbaceous annual (*Elatostema pedunculatum*) with small globose red fruits It is a native of Malaysia and Polynesia — **s -pear**, *n* The bright-scarlet pear-like fruit of a cactus (*Cereus triangularis*) of tropical America, with triangular stems also, the plant The fruit is slightly acid with the flavor of a strawberry — **s. perch**; a centrarchoid fish the calico bass — **s. raspberry**, *n* An East-Indian raspberry (*Rubus rosæfolius*) bearing ovate leaflets large white flowers, and orange-red fruits The variety *R r coronarius* produces fruits much superior in quality.— **s.-roan**, *a* Having a roan color of a bright-red cast — **s. saw-fly**, a saw-fly (*Emphytus maculatus*) whose larva eats small holes in the leaves of strawberries — **s -saxifrage**, *n* The creeping saxifrage See SAXIFRAGE — **s -shrub**, *n* The sweet-scented shrub calycanthus named from the strawberry-like fragrance of its flowers See CALYCANTHUS, SHRUB¹ — **s -tomato**, *n* See ALKEKENGI.— **s tongue** (*Pathol*), a tongue in which the enlarged fungiform papillæ project through whitish fur like the seeds on the surface of a strawberry seen in scarlet fever —



1 Strawberry-weevil 2 Flower as Injured by the Strawberry-weevil

s -vine, *n* The plant that produces the strawberry — **s -weevil**, *n* **1.** A minute beetle (*Anthonomus signatus*), injurious to strawberries in the United States by puncturing the flower-stems in order to deposit its eggs **2** The strawberry crown-borer See STRAWBERRY BORER — **s -worm**, *n* The larva of a strawberry-moth or strawberry saw-fly

straw'ber-ry-leaf", 1 strō'ber-i-lif", 2 stra'bĕr-y-lēf", *n* **1.** The leaf of the strawberry-plant **2** In Great Britain, a symbolic ornament indicating rank, as, the golden *strawberry-leaves* on the coronets of dukes, marquises, and earls, in the plural, a dukedom See CORONET

straw"ber'ry leaf'-roll"er. The larva of a tortricid moth or leaf-roller (*Phoxopteris fragariæ*) that folds the leaves of strawberries and feeds on their pulp

straw'ber-ry-mil'dew, *n* A disease producing a whitish cobwebby material on the fruit and leaves, and caused by the fungus *Sphærotheca castagnei* See SPHÆROTHECA

Straw'ber-ry Point. A town in Clayton county Ia

straw'ber-ry-tree", 1 strō'ber-i-trī", 2 stra'bĕr-y-trē", *n* **1.** A small evergreen tree (*Arbutus unedo*) of southern Europe, having dense terminal racemes of white flowers with large edible fruit resembling strawberries in shape and color See ARBUTUS¹ **2.** The wahoo (*Evonymus atropurpureus*)

straw'board", 1 strō'bōrd", 2 stra'bōrd", *n* Coarse board, made of straw, used principally for paper boxes and book-covers

strawd, *pp* Strawed S S,

straw'ent, *a* Made of straw

straw'ing, 1 strō'iŋ, 2 stra'iŋg, *n* [Slang, Eng] The sale of straws in streets in order to give the purchaser things forbidden by law to be sold, as obscene papers

straw'smear", 1 strō'smir 2 stra'smēr", *n* [Prov Eng] **1** The common whitethroat **straw'small"**‡ **2** The garden-warbler **3.** The willow-warbler

straw'y, 1 strō'i, 2 stra'y, *a* Pertaining to or resembling straw, consisting or made of straw

Reclining on his *strawy* bed His hand upholds his drooping head
WHITTIER *The Prisoner for Debt* st 1

stray, 1 strē, 2 strā, *v* **I.** *i* **1.** To wander from the path or way, wander beyond limits, as, to *stray* off into a wood, the cows have *strayed* from the pasture **2.** To wander freely about, move here and there without fixed direction or purpose, go in this direction and that, rove, roam, as, to *stray* in the fields **3.** To wander from the path of right, truth, or duty **4**†. To move or struggle vigorously

II†. *t* To cause to go astray or to go wrong, mislead [< OF *estraier*, < *estree*, street, < L *strata*, < *stratus*, see STRATUM] Syn. see RAMBLE, WANDER — **strayed**, *pa* — **stray'er**, *n*

stray, *a* **1.** Having strayed, straying, as, a *stray* dog **2** Being out of the normal order or arrangement, irregular, occasional, casual, as, a *stray* instance — **stray'-line"**, *n Naut* **1.** That portion of a ship's log-line which in order to secure accuracy is allowed to run off before the beginning of the count **2.** That portion of a whalers towing-line which drags in the water when the whale is towed — **s -mark**, *n* See MARK¹, *n*

stray, *n* **1** A domestic animal that has wandered from its owner's premises, an estray **2.** A person who is lost or wandering thoughtlessly or aimlessly, a waif

For the waifs and *strays* of the streets of London much commiseration is expressed and far more pity is deserved than is bestowed
BOOTH *In Darkest England* pt II, p 201 [E & W 1891]

3. *pl Wireless Teleg* Electromagnetic waves, affecting a receiver, produced by atmospheric electrical discharges and electrical storms commonly called *X's* **4.** [Prov Eng] A pasture, also, the right of pasturing cattle on commons **5.** [Rare] The act of straying or wandering **6**†. *pl* Property of a deceased person that escheats to the crown in default of heirs, especially the property of a deceased alien.

stray'a-way", *n* [Rare] One that strays away

strayd, *pp* Strayed S S

stray'ling, *n* [Rare] A little stray waif

stret†, *n* Straw CHAUCER *C T* 1 2 920

streak¹, 1 strīk, 2 strēk, *vt* To mark or variegate with a streak or streaks, form streaks in or on, stripe

streak² *v* **I.** *t* [Prov Brit or Obs] To stretch or extend, hence, to lay out, as a corpse

II. *i* To stretch forth, stretch, also, to shoot, as a meteor or a rocket [For STRETCH]

streak³, *vi* [Colloq or Prov] To run or go swiftly sometimes with an expletive *it* as object, as, to *streak it* for life

streak, *n* **1.** A long and somewhat irregularly shaped mark, line, or stripe, as, *streaks* of dirt on a garment **2.** Figuratively, a not very marked trait or characteristic, a vein, trace, dash, also, a transient mood, turn; whim, as, he has a *streak* of humor **3.** *Mineral* The color of the fine powder of a mineral, as shown when it is filed or when it is drawn across a rough surface It frequently differs from the color of the mineral in mass

The *streak* is of most importance in the case of minerals containing the heavy metals
E S DANA *System of Mineralogy* intro, p xxxiv [W & S '09]

4. *Naut* A strake or line of planking or plating **5.** A short piece of iron forming one section of a pieced tire on the wheel of an artillery-carriage· sometimes so made for convenience in repairing in the field **6.** A layer or strip, as, meat with a *streak* of fat and a *streak* of lean **7.** A terebinth-tree cut from which turpentine drips out **8**†. A rung of a ladder [< AS *strica*, < *stricar*, go] — **dry streak**, same as DRY FACE — **meningitic s** (*Pathol*), the red mark which appears when the nail is drawn across the skin of a person suffering from meningitis and some other acute cerebral disorders — **s culture** (*Bacteriol*) same as SLANT CULTURE — **s of luck** [Colloq], a period course, or run of luck — **s plate** (*Mineral*), a hard white surface, usually an unglazed tile, against which minerals are rubbed to obtain their color or streak — **streak's stitch"**, *n* In needle-made lace, a stitch made so as to leave an open line in the mat — **to go like a s** [Colloq], to go very fast — **streak'i-ly**, *adv* — **streak'i-ness**, *n*

streaked, } 1 strīkt *or* strik'ed, 2 strēkt *or* strēk'ĕd, *pa*

streaky², } **1.** Marked with streaks or irregular stripes; as, *streaked* cattle **2** *Geol* Noting the structure arranged in inconstant parallel or convergent lines shown in vitreous rocks **3** [Colloq, U S] Uneasy, shaky, scared, as, to feel *streaked* — **streaked'-back"**, *n* The common turnstone

streak'field", 1 strī'fīld", 2 strēk'fēld", *n* A teiid lizard, the six-striped (*Cnemidophorus sexlineatus*), common in the southern United States named from its activity

streak'ing, *n* [Rare] A streak or stripe

streak'y, 1 strīk'i, 2 strēk'y, *a* [STREAK'I-ER, STREAK'I-EST] **1.** Having streaks, made up of layers, streaked

Jos owned with a sigh 'that for good *streaky* beef really mingled with fat and lean there was no country like England'
THACKERAY *Vanity Fair* p 177 [O & CO 1871]

2 [Colloq] Of variable quality or character, not uniform, as, *streaky* goods **3** [Slang] Of variable temper, irritable, cross, crabbed, as, a *streaky* individual

streal, 1 strīl 2 strēl, *n* **1** [Prov Eng] An arrow **streale**‡. **2**†. The pupil of the eye

stream, 1 strīm, 2 strēm, *v* **I.** *t* **1.** To emit or pour forth in a stream or streams, flow with, as, his wounds *streamed* blood **2.** *Mining* To wash (metalliferous earth) in order to separate the valuable parts from the rest **3.** *Dyeing* To wash (fabrics) in running water before drying **4.** To cause to stretch forth, unfurl **5**†. To mark with stripes of embroidery or color

II. *i* **1.** To flow or issue in a stream or streams, move in a current, flow continuously or freely, as, blood *streaming* from a wound **2** Figuratively, to move in continuous succession, proceed or continue uninterruptedly, as, a crowd *streaming* past, memories *streaming* through the mind **3** To be suffused with a stream or streams, flow, as, eyes *streaming* with tears **4.** To be extended, float, or stretch out at length with a waving movement, as, a flag *streaming* in the air **5.** To move with a stream or trail of light, as, a meteor *streamed* overhead Syn. see FLOW — **to stream the buoy** (*Naut*), to throw over the anchor-buoy before anchoring

stream, *n* **1.** Any course of flowing water, as a river or brook, a current or flow of water or other fluid, as of water in the ocean, or of liquid or gas from a vessel, as, the mighty *stream* of the Mississippi, the Gulf *Stream*, a *stream* of blood from a wound **2.** Anything issuing or entering and continuously flowing, moving, or passing, as, a *stream* of nonsense, a *stream* of customers **3.** A continuous course, progress, or advance, a succession or series, drift, current, as, the *stream* of history **4** A rift an English angling term **5.** A long, narrow collection of broken ice **6.** A steady flow of light, beam, ray **7.** A stream-anchor [AS *stream*, stream]

Syn. brook, channel, course, creek, drift, eddy, flow, flume, flux race, rill, river, rivulet, run, runlet, runnel, streamlet, tide watercourse See CURRENT

— **obsequent stream** (*Geol*), a watercourse which has been diverted by "beheading" from the weaker stream of which it was an upper portion to a stronger stream into which it flows with a reversed current **reversed s.**‡. R T HILL *21st An Rep U S Geol Surv* pt VII p 52 [1899–1900] — **stream's ca"ble**, *n* A cable lighter than a bower-cable to which a stream-anchor (see ANCHOR¹, *n*) is attached — **s.-clock**, *n* An instrument for measuring the speed of the circulation in a blood-vessel — **s -gold**, *n* Gold found in the detrital material deposited by streams — **s -ice**, *n* Broken ice floating in a line corresponding with the current in which it moves — **s -line**, *n Hydrodynamics* A line of flow See FLOW¹, *n* — **s -measurer**, *n* An instrument for measuring the velocity of a stream at different depths — **s -piracy**, *n* See PIRACY, 4 — **s -tin**, *n* Disintegrated tin ore found in the alluvium at the bottoms of streams and valleys, and separated by washing — **s -wheel**, *n* A current-wheel — **s -works**, *n sing & pl* A place where ore, generally tin ore, is washed from alluvial deposits — **the S**, the Gulf Stream — **with the s**, figuratively, with the general drift or current of thought, opinion, custom, etc opposed to *against the stream*

streamd, *pp* Streamed S S

stream'er, 1 strīm'er 2 strēm'er, *n* **1** An object that streams forth, or floats or hangs extended Especially (1) A flag, pennant, or ensign that floats or waves extended in the air, a long, narrow flag or standard (2) A stream or shaft of light, such as shoots up from the horizon into or across the sky in certain forms of the aurora borealis

Swift as yon *streamer* lights the starry pole
Her visions warm the watchman a pensive soul
CAMPBELL *Pleasures of Hope* pt I st 16

(3) A ribbon, feather, or other decoration of a dress, which hangs down, floats, or extends freely **2.** *Mining* One who washes or searches for stream-tin **3.** A bombycid moth (*Anticlea derivata*) **4.** *Elec* An electric discharge at certain points along circuits of very high potential **5.** *Astron* A stream of light in the solar corona

stream'ful†, *a* Full of streams flowing with a full stream.

stream'i-ness, 1 strīm'i-nes, 2 strēm'i-nĕs, *n* The state of being streamy

stream'ing, 1 strīm'iŋ, 2 strēm'ing, *n* **1.** The act of that which streams, in any sense **2.** *Mining* The working of alluvial deposits for the tin found in them; the washing of tin ore from the detrital materials, also, the reduction of stream-tin **3.** *Biol* The flowing motion of protoplasm by which pseudopodia are protruded, as in amebas [stream.

stream'less, 1 strīm'les, 2 strēm'lĕs, *a* Having no

stream'let, 1 strīm'let, 2 strēm'lĕt, *n* A small stream; rivulet, brooklet **stream'ling**†.

stream'way", 1 strīm'wē", 2 strēm'wā", *n* The channel of a

stream'wort", 1 strīm'wŭrt", 2 strēm'wŭrt", *n* [Rare] Any plant of the water-milfoil family (*Haloragex*)

stream'y, 1 strīm'i, 2 strēm'y, *a* **1.** Full of streams of water, flowing as a stream, as, a *streamy* district, a *streamy* river **2.** Giving forth streams of light, forming or resembling a beam of light

Streat'ham, 1 strīt'am 2 strēt'am, *n* A district in Wandsworth borough, London county, England [county, Ill.

Strea'tor, 1 strī'ter *or* -ter, 2 strē'tor, *n* A city in Lasalle

streb-lo'sis, 1 streb-lō'sis 2 strĕb-lō'sis, *n* Dislocation of a joint due to some twisting force [< Gr *streblos* twisted, < *strephō* twist] [ing — **streck'ly**, *adv*.

streck, 1 strek, 2 strĕk, *a* [Prov Eng] Straight, unswerving

street, *n* Straw

streechet†, *vt & ti* To stretch

streek, *vt & ti* Same as STREAK²

streek, 1 strīk 2 strēk, *n* [Scot] Extent, progress

streek'it, 1 strīk'it, 2 strēk'it [Scot], *imp* of STREEK

streel, 1 strīl, 2 strēl *vi* [Colloq] To trail or flow along; be drawn along traillingly saunter carelessly, stream

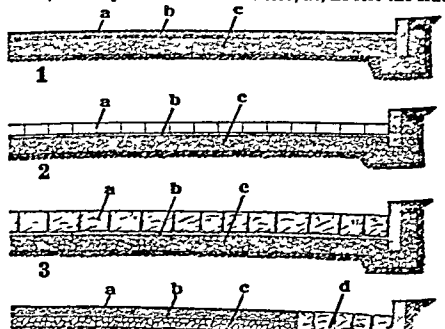
streel, *n* [Ir] **1.** A saunter or stroll, dragging **2.** A slovenly, idle woman

streent, *n* Same as STRAIN²

street¹, 1 strīt, 2 strēt, *n* **1.** A public way, with buildings on one or both sides, in a city, town, or village, as, his house is in 49th *street* he lives in York *street* In the United States *on* is often colloquially substituted for *in* before *street* in such phrases *Street* is usually held to mean the entire surface including the sidewalk and the buildings abutting thereon and so much of the depth as is, or can fairly be, used for the ordinary purposes of a street Compare HIGHWAY ROADWAY

2. The highway on which the buildings of a street front.

3. That portion of a highway between the sidewalks or curbs, the way reserved for vehicles, as, he left the side-



Sectional Views of Modern Streets Showing Methods of Paving

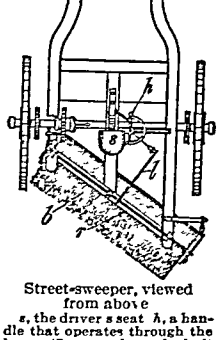
1 Asphalt *a* asphalt wearing-surface 2" *b* binder of coarse stone and asphaltic cement 1" *c* cement-concrete foundation 6" 2 Brick *a* brick wearing-surface *b* sand-cushion, 1½" to 2" *c* cement-concrete foundation 6" 3 Granite block *a*, granite block wearing-surface *b*, sand-cushion, 1" to 2" *c*, cement-concrete foundation, 6" 4 Macadam *a*, top-dressing of sand or stone-screenings *b* fine broken stone *c* coarse broken stone *d* gutter of granite blocks

walk and walked in the *street* **4.** A roadway, paved or unpaved, with or without sidewalks, between lots on which rows of buildings are to be erected a common use in the growing cities of the United States **5.** An open way or passage between rows or lines of objects, as between ranks of soldiers, a lane, path

Through portions of these [canebrakes] the buffaloes had trampled their way in large companies one following another opening paths called *streets* These *streets* had apparently been trodden for ages J S C ABBOTT *Daniel Boone* p 99 [D M & CO]

6 [Colloq] The people living, habitually gathering, or doing business in a street **7.** *Typog* Same as ALLEY, 4

8† A public road or highway extending through a considerable tract of country, as, the *streets* that crossed England in the time of the conquest [< AS *strēt*, < LL *strata*, < L *strata*, f of *stratus* see STRATUM] Syn.: see ROAD — **street arab**, see ARAB, *n*, 3 — **street'-car"**, *n* [U S] A passenger-car that runs on rails laid on the surface of the streets a car on a street-railway — **s -door**, *n* A house-door affording entrance from the street — **s -orderly**, *n* A street-cleaner who takes up dung and other filth from the streets into a hand-bag with a brush, a scavenger — **s -railroad** or **s railway**, *n* A railroad on the surface of the streets for the conveyance of passengers a surface railroad as in a city distinguished from an *elevated* or *underground railroad* in England, **tramway**.— **s.-sprinkler**, *n* A cart bearing a water-tank having a perforated discharge-pipe with which to sprinkle the road-



Street-sweeper, viewed from above

a, the driver's seat *b*, a handle that operates through the levers (*f*) to tip the rock-shaft (*r*) and elevate the circular broom (*b*) The broom rotates in a direction opposite to that of the wheels of the vehicle, and piles the dirt on the right.

way of streets — s -sweeper, *n* 1. A person who sweeps the streets 2. A machine for sweeping the streets, consisting usually of a cylindrical rotating broom or several such brooms mounted between wheels, and drawn by horses — s.-walker, *n* 1. A prostitute who solicits in the streets 2. Any person who walks in the streets — s -washing, *n* The occupation of a street-walker — s -washer, *n* 1. A hydrant or plug from which water may be taken for street-washing purposes 2. A water-cart for cleaning the pavement usually discharging the water by means of air-pressure — the s. [Colloq, U S], that street in which the principal financial dealings of a city are carried on as Wall street in New York: also, the collective body of bankers, brokers, etc, doing business in such a street, as, *the street* was excited — street'wise, *adv* In the manner of the street

street², *n* Estreat

Street, *n* 1 **Alfred Billings** (¹²/₁₈1811–⁴/₂1881), an American poet *Frontenac* 2 **George Edmund** (⁶/₂1824–¹²/₁₈ 1881), an English architect 3. A manufacturing town in Somersetshire, England

street'age, *n* [Rare] A charge or toll for the use of a street

street'ling, 1 strīt'lĭng, 2 strēt'lĭng, *n* A young child who grows up in or frequents the streets, street arab

street'ward, 1 strīt'ward, 2 strēt'ward **I.** *a* Directed toward or facing the street

> And set his hand To fit their little *streetward* sitting-room
> TENNYSON *Enoch Arden* st 11

II. *adv* Toward or in the direction of the street

street'ward", *n* Formerly, an officer charged with the care of the streets **street'ward"**‡ [of a street

street'way", 1 strīt'wē", 2 strēt'wā", *n* The roadway

streight¹†, *v*, *a*, & *n* Same as STRAIGHT

streight²†, *imp* & *pp* of STREECHE, *v*

streight, streight'en†. Same as STRAIT, etc

strekt, *vt* & *vi* Same as STREAK²

strein'a-ble†, *a* Strainable

streinet, *vt* To strain **streint**.

strelt†, *a* Strict narrow, close

strelt‡†, *a* Drawn, as a sword

Strelt'berg, 1 shtrelt'berh 2 shtrīt'bĕrh, **Wilhelm** (²/₁₈ 1864–) A German philologist and author

strel'itz, 1 strel'ĭts, 2 strĕl'ĭts, *n* A soldier of the ancient Muscovite guard made up of citizens rendering hereditary military service, also, the guard itself abolished by Peter the Great [< G *strelitze*, < Rus *strieletsŭ*, shooter, < *striela*, arrow, prob < OHG *strāla*, arrow]

Stre-litz'i-a, 1 strĭ-lĭts'ĭ-ə, 2 stre-lĭts'i-ə *n* *Bot* 1 A genus of South-African plants of the family *Musaceæ*, with large and showy flowers and long-stalked glaucous leaves *Strelitzia reginæ*, the **queen's strelitzia**, bird-of-paradise flower, or bird-s-tongue flower, with orange and purple flowers, is common in hothouse cultivation 2. [s-] A plant of this genus [< Princess of Mecklenburg-*Strelitz*, wife of George III of England]

stremet, *v* & *n* Stream

strem'ma, 1 strem'ə, 2 strĕm'a, *n* 1 *Surg* A partial dislocation, sprain 2. A Greek measure See MEASURE [< Gr *stremma*, < *strephō*, twist]

strem'ma-to-graph, 1 strem'ə-tō-grăf, 2 strĕm'a-to-grăf, *n* A recording apparatus showing by diagram the strain caused by loads upon material undergoing tests, or in railroad rails over which a train is passing [< Gr *stremma(t-)*, twist, + -GRAPH]

strenet, *n* Strain **strent**.

stren'ger†, **stren'gest**†, *compar* & *superl* of STRONG, *a*

strengest, *n pl* Strings

streng'lte, 1 streng'aĭt, 2 strĕng'ĭt, *n* *Mineral* A vitreous, pink or red, hydrous ferric phosphate ($H_4Fe PO_6$), crystallizing in the orthorhombic system [< A *Streng* of Giessen, Germany]

strengthī, *vt* To strengthen

strength, 1 strenfth, 2 strĕngth, *n* 1. The quality or property of being physically strong, power, force Specif (1) Of animals, ability to move their own or other bodies, muscular force, or ability to exert it physical vigor, as a man of great *strength*, he has the *strength* of an ox Also used archaically in the plural

> My *strength* is as the *strength* of ten, Because my heart is pure
> TENNYSON *Sir Galahad* st 1

(2) The property of bodies by which they sustain the application of force or strain without yielding or breaking solidity, tenacity, toughness, as the *strength* of a cable 2. Power in general, especially any operating or operative energy, ability to do or bear Specif (1) [Polit Slang] Available force or backing as, the *strength* of a candidate, physical force or power as exerted to secure results, active energy as, the *strength* of a grasp (2) Mental or moral force, effectiveness or power of endurance capability of acting, operating, or being exerted with effect effective influence binding or conclusive force validity as, *strength* of will, the *strength* of an administration *strength* of obligation or argument, the *strength* of a law (3) Ability to act or accomplish as determined by numbers or amount, numerical or measured force as, the *strength* of an army, a navy, or a regiment (4) *Rhet* Vigor or force of style power in the expression of meaning in language (5) In art, boldness or vigor, as of treatment or conception (6) The intensity of a pigment, or its ability to modify another with which it is mixed

3. Degree of intensity, vehemence; violence, as, the *strength* of anger or passion 4. The degree in which a thing possesses its distinctive properties or essential elements, intensity or sensible effect on other bodies, concentration, potency, as, the *strength* of a liquor or an acid Compare AVIDITY, 2 5 One who or that which is regarded as an embodiment or a source of force or power Specif (1) One who or that which is confidently or firmly relied upon a firm or sure support as the Lord is my *strength* (2) [Poet & Archaic] A stronghold, fortress (3)† A body of troops an army

6. Power of resisting attack, as, the *strength* of a fortress 7. The required consistency, or the degree of infusion, pungency, sweetness or the like as in cooking, preserving, soap-making, and similar operations, as, the *strength* of a wine or of an extract 8. *Milling* The bread-making efficiency of flour due to the percentage of gluten which, by virtue of its tenacity, retains the gases evolved from the yeast and thus causes the dough to rise [< AS *strengthu*, < *strang*, strong]

strenthī. Syn. see CALIBER, POWER

— **crushing strength**, the strength of a substance expressed in terms of the pressure necessary to crush a cube of such substance of unit dimensions — **disruptive s.** (*Elec*), the power of resisting high pressures said of insulation material **dielectric s** ‡.— **on the s.** [Colloq Eng], on the muster-roll of the army or navy — **on or upon the s of**, in reliance or dependence upon as, to act *on the strength of* particular information — **s of a gravitational field** (*Physics*), the force in dynes with which a gram of matter at the indicated point is attracted — **s of a magnet** (*Physics*), the intensity or amount of force exerted by the so-called magnetic matter concentrated at the poles of a magnet — **s. of a magnetic field**, the intensity with which a unit pole is attracted or repelled See ELECTRIC UNITS, under UNIT — **s of an electric current**, the quantity of electricity that passes in a unit of time See ELECTRIC UNITS, under UNIT — **s of double refraction** (*Optics*), the difference between minimum and maximum refractive powers in double refracting substances — **s of materials**, the ability of materials, especially those used in construction as for making ropes cables, trusses, walls etc, to resist stress, as tension, compression, or torsion also, the branch of mechanics that treats of this subject — **tangential s**, in engineering, a resistance to tangential stress — **strength'ful**, *a* Full of strength — **strength'ful-ness**, *n* — **strength'less**, *a* Having no strength — **strength'less-ness**, *n*

strength'en, 1 strenfth'n, 2 strĕngth'n, *v* **I.** *t* 1. To make strong or stronger, increase the strength, vigor, or stability of, as, to *strengthen* an invalid, to *strengthen* the supports of a building, to *strengthen* an obligation 2. To increase the courage or resolution of, encourage, animate, as, to *strengthen* one to undergo a trial

II. *i* To become or grow strong or stronger

> These are not natural events they *strengthen*
> From strange to stranger SHAKESPEARE *Tempest* act v sc 1

Syn.: see CONFIRM — **strength'en-er**, *n* **strength'nert.** — **strength'en-ing**, *pa* — **strength'en-ing-ly**, *adv*

strength'end, *pp* Strengthened S S

strength'ingt, *n* A strengthening a stronghold

strength'yt, *a* Strong Compare LENGTHY

stren'kle, 1 streng'kl, 2 strĕng'kl, *tt* & *ti* Same as STRINKLE

stren'kle, *n* [Scot or Obs] A sprinkler

stren-u'l-tyt, *n* Strenuousness

stren"u-os'l-ty, 1 stren"yu-ŏs'ĭ-tĭ 2 strĕn"yu-ŏs'ĭ-ty, *n* [Rare] 1 Strenuousness 2 Straining for effect, as in literary composition a strained effect

stren'u-ous, 1 stren'yu-us, 2 strĕn'yu-ŭs, *a* 1. Eagerly pressing or urgent, strongly insistent, marked by strong or uncompromising zeal, earnestness, or effort, strong, zealous, intrepid, as, a *strenuous* advocate of liberty, a *strenuous* defense 2 Necessitating strong effort or exertion [< L *strenuus*, active, cp Gr *strēnēs*, strong]

— **stren'u-ous-ly**, *adv* — **stren'u-ous-ness**, *n* The quality of being strenuous

strepet, *v* To strip

strep'ent, *a* Loud noisy

Strep"er-i'næ, 1 strep"ĕr-ī'nī, 2 strĕp"ĕr-ī'nē, *n pl* *Ornith* A subfamily of *Corvidæ*, generally united with *Corvinæ*, crow-shrikes **Strep'er-a**, *n* (t g) [< L *strepo*, make a noise] — **strep'er-in**(e³, *a*

strep'er-ous†, *a* Boisterous loud

Streph'on, 1 stref'ŏn, 2 strĕf'ŏn, *n* A love-sick shepherd in Sir Philip Sidney's *Arcadia*, hence, sometimes, any love-sick person — **streph"on-ade'**, *n* A sentimental song, a love-song

streph'o-tome, 1 stref'o-tōm, 2 strĕf'o-tōm, *n* *Surg* A corkscrew-shaped needle used in operating for cure of inguinal hernia [< Gr *strephō*, turn, + -TOME]

strep'i-tant, 1 strep'ĭ-tant, 2 strĕp'ĭ-tant, *a* [Rare] Noisy.

Strep"i-to'res, 1 strep"ĭ-tō'rĭz 2 strĕp"ĭ-tō'rēz *n pl* *Ornith.* A former division of insessorial birds distinguished from the passerines, including *Syndactyli*, *Zygodactyli*, and *Heterodactyli* [< L *strepo*, make a noise]

strep"i-to'so, 1 strep ĭ-tō'so, 2 strĕp"ĭ-tō'so *adv* [It] *Mus* Noisily, boisterously **strep"i-to"sa-men'te**†.

strep'i-tous, *a* Noisy **strep'i-tose**†.

strep'i-tus, 1 strep'ĭ-tus 2 strĕp'ĭ-tŭs *n* *Pathol* [L] Any sound heard within the chest on auscultation

strep'si-, 1 strep'sĭ-, 2 strĕp'sĭ- From Greek *strepsis*, turning (< *strephō*, turn) a combining form — **strep'si-cere**, *n* An antelope (genus *Strepsiceros*) with spiral horns See illus under KOODOO **strep-sic'er-os**‡ — **strep-sip'ter**, *n* One of the *Strepsiptera* — **Strep-sip'ter-a**, *n pl* *Entom* An order or suborder of parasitic coleopterous insects with fore wings filamentary and twisted and hind wings fanlike in males including *Stylopidæ* — **strep-sip'ter-al**, *a* — **strep-sip'ter-an**, *a* & *n* — **strep-sip'ter-ous**, *a* Having twisted wings, pertaining to the *Strepsiptera* — **strep'sirhin**(e³. **I.** *a* Having the nostril curved or twisted as the lemurs of or pertaining to the *Strepsirrhini* **strep"sirhi'nal**‡; **strep'sir-rhin**(e²‡, **strep'so-rhin**(e²‡. **II** *n* One of the *Strepsirrhini* a lemur a prosimian — **Strep"sir-rhi'ni**, *n pl* *Mam* The *Lemuroidea* **Strep"si-rhi'na**‡; **Strep"si-rhi'nĭ**‡.

strepī-, **strep'to-**, 1 strepī-, strep'to-, 2 strĕpī-, strĕp'to- From Gr *streptos*, twisted (< *strephō*, turn) combining forms — **Strepī"as-tro'sa**, *n pl* *Spong* A division of choristidans with spirastrose microscleres — **strepī'as-trose**, *a* — **Strepī-ax'i-dæ**, *n pl* *Conch* A family of geophilous pulmonates with a long neck, short tail, and helicoform or pupiform shell. **Strepī-ax'is**, *n* (t g) — **strepī-ax'-id**, *n* — **strepī-ax'oid**, *a* — **strepī"to-bac-te'ri-a**, *n pl* *Biol* A supposed type of bacteria consisting of bacteria in the form of a twisted chain — **Strepī"to-bran'chi-a**, *n pl* *Conch* The *Valvatidæ* as a superfamily — **strepī"to-bran'-chi-ate**, *a* — **Strepī"to-car'pus**, *n* *Bot* A genus of South-African gesneriaceous herbs having opposite leaves and panicled blue or purple flowers with funnel-shaped corolla The capsule is pod-like and spirally twisted toward the top — **strepī"to-coc-che'mi-a**, *n* A diseased condition caused by the presence of streptococci in the blood **strepī'to-coc-chæ'mi-a**‡.— **Strepī"to-coc'cus**, *n* 1 A genus of microorganisms belonging to the *Coccaceæ* Most of the species possess no flagella and are therefore non-motile, they reproduce by simple fission and remain grouped in long chains *S pyogenes* is the most virulent pus-forming germ *S pneumoniæ* causes pneumonia *S erysipelatis* produces erysipelas See BACTERIA, 2 2 [s-] [-ci *pl*] A curved or twisted chain of micrococci — **strepī"to-coc'cal**, **strepī"to-coc'cic**, *a* — **strepī"to-col'y-sin**, *n* A bacteriolysin antagonistic to streptococci — **Strepī"to-neu'ra**, *n pl* *Conch* A division or branch of anisopleural gastropods with a visceral loop (conterminous visceral nerves) twisted to form a figure 8, anisopleural prosobranchiates — **strepī"to-neu'rous**, *a* Having twisted visceral nerves of or pertaining to the *Streptoneura* **strepī"to-neu'ral**; — **strepī"to-spon'dy-lous**, *a* Having reversed vertebral articulations **strepī"to-spon-dy'l-ant**.— **Strepī"to-sty'l-ea**, *n pl* *Herp* A section of reptiles having quadrates loosely articulated with the skull, as in lizards and serpents — **strepī"to-sty'lic**, **strepī"to-sty'l-eate**, *a* — **strepī"to-thri-co'sis**, *n* *Pathol* Infection by some species of streptothrix — **Strepī"to-thrix**, *n* *Biol* 1 A genus of bacteria including thread-like forms straight or twisted and often branched 2. [s-] A bacterium of this genus

stress, 1 stres, 2 strĕs, *tt* 1. To subject to mechanical stress, as a timber 2. To put stress or emphasis on, as a syllable, emphasize, accent 3. [Archaic] To put into straits or difficulties, distress, straiten [< OF *estressier*, < L *stringo* (pp *strictus*), compress]

stress¹, *n* 1. Special weight, importance, or significance, as, to lay great *stress* on a fact

> Fichte laid all *stress* on the subjective, conscious ego and the free moral will Schelling emphasized the objective — the unconscious development of nature
> W T HARRIS *Hegel's Logic* p 49 [s c g 1890]

2. Force exerted to or beyond the point of strain, tension, as, to subject a faculty to the utmost *stress* 3 Influence exerted forcibly, pressure, violence, compulsion, as, *stress* of weather

> We are both busy reflecting, it would seem driven to it by quite opposite pressure — you by *stress* of society and I by *stress* of solitude MRS CARLYLE in Froude's *Jane Welsh Carlyle* vol 1, letter cii, p 314 [s 1883]

4 In pronunciation and elocution, the relative force with which a sound, syllable, or word is uttered, in English, the main element in accent and one of the principal elements in emphasis, hence, in scanning, ictus

The simple forms of stress are known as (1) **radical**, or **initial**, when the maximum of force is at the opening or beginning of the sound uttered (2) **median**, or **medial**, when it is at the middle, and (3) **vanishing, final**, or **close**, when it is at the end The combination of radical, median, and vanishing stress results in **thorough stress**, and the union of radical and vanishing in **compound s**

5 *Pros* The metrical beat, or recurrent accent, by which an English verse is marked in feet or measures This generally coincides with the etymological and rhetorical accent

6. *Mech* (1) Any force or combination of forces tending to change the shape or size of a body, pressure of any kind, also, the intensity of any such force, usually expressed in pounds per square inch (2) The reaction of the interior parts of a solid body against forces tending to deform it (3) That of which a force and its reaction are opposite aspects, a force together with its reaction, as in tension, compression, or torsion

This law [the law that action and reaction are equal] may be called the law of *stress* It teaches us that every force in fact is one of a pair of equal opposite ones — one component that is of a *stress* G F BARKER *Physics* ¶ 76 p 71 [H H & co 1892]

— **axis of stress**, one of three lines such that the stress between the two sides of a plane perpendicular to it is normal to the plane — **electromagnetic s**, a pressure put upon the particles of a body by reason of its being in a magnetic field magnetic stress — **homogeneous s**, a stress that is the same in intensity and direction of axes in all parts of the interior of a body — **initial s** (*Mech*), stress that is ascribable to forces inherent in the nature of a structure or material and which remains when all forces under control are removed Such initial stress may, for example, be due to internal strains caused by uneven cooling of a casting or by the settling of a heavy structure under gravity — **logical s**, same as LOGICAL ACCENT — **negative s**, stress due to tension opposed to *positive stress* or stress due to compression — **principal s.**, In a body under a complex stress, one of the three stresses, compressive, shearing, or tensile, occurring along its principal axes — **stress'-di'a-gram**, *n* A chart showing graphically the amount and direction of the stress on each member of a bridge roof, or other framed structure s -sheet‡.— s -ellipsoid, *n* An ellipsoid built upon the main axes of stress — **tangential s**, stress that tends to make the portions of a body on the two sides of a surface slide along each other shearing-stress — **vibrant s**, stress varying rhythmically — **stress'ful**, *a* Having great stress — **stress'less**, *a* Having no stress — **stress'less-ness**, *n*

stress², *n* [Archaic] A condition of great need, extremity, distress [< DISTRESS]

-stress, *suffix* A feminine termination denoting agency or occupation, as, *seamstress*, *songstress* [< -STER + -ESS]

strest, *pp* Stressed S S

stretch, } 1 strech, 2 strĕch, *v* **I.** *t* 1 To extend or **strechz**, } draw out, as to full length or width, hence, to draw tight, tighten, as, to *stretch* oneself, to *stretch* lace 2. To extend in the direction of its length as between two points, draw or draw out lengthwise, as in a direct line, as, to *stretch* a bridge-cable across a river 3. To draw or push out forcibly in any or more than one direction, especially beyond normal limits or size, as an elastic body, extend, distend or expand by force, force out, figuratively, to strain, or apply beyond the ordinary limits, exaggerate, as, to *stretch* cloth, to *stretch* a rubber band, to *stretch* a prerogative or an income, to *stretch* the truth, to *stretch* one's credit 4 To strain or exert to the utmost, as, to *stretch* every nerve, to *stretch* one's powers 5 To reach or put forth, as with muscular effort, extend often with *out*, as, to *stretch out* the hands appealingly 6 To prostrate at full length, cause to lie extended, as, to *stretch* an enemy on the ground 7. [Slang] To hang 8. [Slang, U K] To lay out for burial, specifically, in Ireland, to wake

II. *i* 1. To extend in length, in breadth, or over an area, be drawn out or expanded, spread, reach, as a wire *stretches* across the street 2 To admit of being drawn out or extended without breaking, having elasticity, figuratively, to extend or admit of extension, as in meaning or application, as, the cloth *stretches*, a term *stretched* to cover a meaning

> Every human institution (Justice included) will *stretch* a little, if you only pull it the right way
> WILKIE COLLINS *The Moonstone* first period, p 99 [H]

3. To extend the body or limbs with forcible or vigorous effort in order to reach or attain some object, exert or seek to exert power or influence by straining or reaching out, reach, strain often used figuratively 4. To extend one's body or limbs with an effort, as from weariness or laziness, as, to yawn and *stretch*

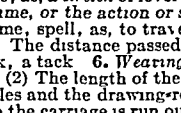
> Thy toils be now to chase the bounding deer,
> Or view the courses *stretch* in wild career
> T TICKELL *On the Prospect of Peace* l 250

5. To walk or run with utmost length of step or stride commonly with *out* 6. [Colloq] To go beyond the limits of truth, exaggerate 7. *Naut* To sail by the wind [< AS *streccan* stretch] Syn. elongate, exaggerate, expand, extend, lengthen, reach spread strain tighten See PERVERT — Ant. loosen, relax slacken — **stretch'-hal"-tert**, *n* One who ought to stretch a halter (be hanged) — **stretch out**, an order to rowers to extend themselves and pull hard hence, by extension, to work harder or increase one's speed.

stretch, *n* 1. An act of stretching, or the state of being stretched, a strain or straining, tension, effort, struggle, also, capability of being stretched, elasticity, as, a *stretch* of the limbs, to have one's nerves on the *stretch*, to take the *stretch* out of a rope 2 Extent or reach of that which stretches or is stretched, scope,

especially, an undue extension; overstrain, as, the utmost *stretch* of one's powers, a *stretch* of jurisdiction
Charles I was urged to greater *stretches* of the royal prerogative by his evil counsellors, who subsequently reaped the due harvest of all their crimes
C A BRIGGS *American Presbyterianism* p 51 [s 1885]
3 A continuous extent of space, an extended tract or area, a range; reach, sweep, tract, specif, in racing, that part of the track which, being straight, admits of the greatest speed being made, as, a *stretch* of level road **4** A continuous extent of time, or the action or series of events that occupy it, time, spell, as, to travel ten days at a *stretch* **5.** *Naut* The distance passed over by a sailing vessel in one tack, a tack **6.** *Weaving* (1) A warp-stretching ground (2) The length of the yarn stretched between the spindles and the drawing-rollers of a spinning-mule each time the carriage is run out **7.** A stride or bound, as of an animal in running **8.** Particular direction or course, as, the *stretch* of a coal-seam. **9.** [Thieves' Slang] A year's imprisonment, also, seven years' penal servitude **10.** *Mech.* Deformation by tension, continuous or intermittent — **at, on, or upon a stretch,** at a time at one continuous effort See def 4, above — **on or upon the s**, in the condition of being stretched or strained — **stretch'-bench",** *n* A mechanism for stretching leather to be made into lacings

stretch'er, 1 strech'ər, 2 strĕch'ĕr, *n* **1.** One who or that which stretches Specif (1) An implement or appliance for stretching gloves, boots or shoes, or hats (2) One of the rods connecting the ribs of an umbrella with the slider on the handle, and serving to extend the ribs (3) A jointed piece for spreading the bows of a carriage-top (4) A frame on which a painters canvas is stretched by means of wedges or some similar device forced into the corners, A wooden piece for spreading a hammock at the end (6) [Brit] A simple form of cot used in camping



Stretchers
1 An inside corner of a picture-stretcher showing the manner of stretching the canvas by wooden wedges 2 An iron stretcher

2. A frame, as of stretched canvas, for carrying the bodies of persons, as when wounded or dead, also, a board on which a corpse is laid out **3** In masonry, a brick or stone lying lengthwise of the course in which it is placed, as distinguished from a header or bond, also, a measure equaling the length of a brick **4** A tie-beam in the frame of a building **5.** A round or rung of a chair **6.** A shelf below the top of a table, serving to brace the legs **7.** In carriage-building, a piece of canvas, etc, serving as a strainer See STRAINER, 3 **8.** *Naut* (1) A crosspiece in a boat, against which an oarsman may brace his feet (2) A temporary crosspiece placed between a boat's sides to prevent their being crushed in hoisting the boat inboard **9.** In angling, the leader at the tail end of a casting-line, also, a stretcher-fly **10.** [Slang] A statement that stretches the truth, a lie — **stretch'er-bar",** *n Mach* **1.** A stretcher, a rod serving as a distance-piece **2.** An adjustable support for a steam-drill to keep it in place — **s -bond,** *n Building* A form of bond in which the bricks or ashlar are laid lengthwise in successive courses, so that the joints of one course are at the middle of those of the adjacent courses — **s.-fly,** *n* In angling, the fly on the stretcher or leader at the end of a casting-line — **s.-mule,** *n* A spinning-mule that stretches and twists fine rovings without spinning them into thread

stretch'ing, 1 strech'iŋ, 2 strĕch'ing, *ppr & verbal n* of STRETCH, *v* — **stretch'ing-course",** *n* In masonry, a course of stretchers — **s -frame,** *n* A frame for stretching starched fabrics for drying — **s -iron,** *n* **1.** A flat tool with a handle used by curriers to stretch, smooth, and give a bloom to leather Compare STOCK-STONE **2** A curriers' softening-iron — **s -machine,** *n* A machine for stretching any material, especially one in which textile fabrics are stretched to render the warp-threads parallel — **s -piece,** *n* A brace or compression-piece in a framed structure, a strut

stretcht, *pp* Stretched S S

stretch'y, 1 strech'i, 2 strĕch'y, *a* [Colloq] **1.** Such as will stretch, elastic, as, *stretchy* cloth **2.** Having a desire or inclination to stretch oneself, as from sleepiness or fatigue

stretet, *n* Street, road, way

Stret'ford, 1 stret'fərd, 2 strĕt'fŏrd, *n* A town in Lancashire, England

stret'ta, 1 stret'tɑ, 2 strĕt'tä, *n* [It] *Mus* **1.** A coda in quicker time than the preceding parts **2.** Same as STRETTO

stret'to, 1 stret'to, 2 strĕt'to, *a* [It] *Mus* Contracted, or brought close together as the subject and answer of a fugue

stret'to, *n Mus* **1.** A portion of a fugue, near the close, in which the answer crowds closely on the subject **2.** In an *oratorio* or *operatic piece*, the portion at the close accelerated in time to produce a climax [It, drawn tight, < L *strictus*, see STRICT]

strew, 1 strū, 2 stru (XIII), *vt* [STREWED, STREWDˢ, STREWED or STREWN, STREW'ING] **1.** To throw or let fall (small objects) loosely and irregularly so as to cover a considerable surface, spread scatteringly, as, to *strew* flowers over a grave **2.** To cover scatteringly, or by being scattered loosely, lie loosely here and there upon, bestrew, as, fallen leaves *strew* the paths

And all the field was *strew'd* with dead,
And all with crimson flow'd
PERCY *Reliques, Hermit of Warkworth* pt II st 67.

3†. To spread abroad, as knowledge or thoughts, diffuse, disseminate [< AS *streāwian, streōwian*, strew]

strew'ing, 1 strū'iŋ, 2 stru'ing, *n* Anything strewn or adapted for strewing commonly plural

strew'ment†, *n* The act or material of strewing

streynet, *vt* To constrain

streyte†, *a & n* Same as STRAIT[1]

stri'a, 1 strai'ə, 2 stri'a, *n* [STRI'Æ, 1 -I, 2 -ē, *pl*] **1.** A narrow streak, stripe, or band of distinctive color, structure, or texture, a small groove, channel, or ridge, any narrow linear or stripe-like mark, as, the longitudinal *striæ* of the upper surface of the corpus callosum **2.** *Arch* A list or fillet separating column-flutes [L, furrow] — **glacial striæ** **1.** Usually straight more or less regular scratches commonly parallel in sets on smoothed surfaces of rocks due to glacial abrasion, glacial scratches See ROCK-SCORING **2** Curved, crooked and intermittent gouges of irregular depth and width and rough definition, on certain rock-surfaces sometimes due to abrasion by icebergs — **stri'al,** *a* Marked by or resembling striæ striate

stri'ate, 1 strai'ĕt, 2 stri'āt, *vt* [STRI'AT-ED, STRI'AT-ING] To mark with striæ [< L *strio*, see STRIATE, *a*]

The general system of ice-striation on the rocks of glaciated countries points to the radiation of the *striating* agent from centres, to a continuity of operation along definite lines and to a capacity for moulding itself to the details of the topography
GEIKIE *Text-Book of Geology* vol I p 575 [MACM '03]

stri'ate, *a* **1.** Marked with or characterized by striæ, having fine linear markings, grooved, as, *striate* rocks, a *striate* surface **2** Constituting a stria or striæ, as, a *striate* mark **3.** *Anat* Of or pertaining to the corpus striatum, as, the *striate* arteries [< L *strio* (pp *striatus*), hollow out, < *stria*, furrow] — **stri'ate-pil"cate,** *a* Striate with minute folds — **s -punctate,** *a* Having closely set rows of punctures, which sometimes run into one another **stri-a"to-punc'tatet.** — **s.-sulcate,** *a* Striate with furrows — **stri'ate-ly,** *adv*

stri'at-ed, 1 strai'ĕt-ed, 2 stri'āt-ĕd, *a* **1.** *Arch* Chamfered or channeled **2** Striate as, *striated* clouds — **striated discharge** (*Elec*), a form of electrical discharge through gases at certain low pressures which evidences successive light and dark bands or striæ

stri-a'tion, 1 strai-ē'shən, 2 stri-ā'shon, *n* **1.** The act of striating, or the state or manner of being striated, also, a *striate form or appearance* **2.** A stria (1) *Geol* A channel or scratch made in rock-scoring See ROCK-SCORING, *n* (2) *Mineral* One of a series of fine parallel lines on a crystallographic plane

stri-a"to-de-cur'rent, 1 strai-ē to-di-kur'ent, 2 stri-ā'to-de-cûr'ĕnt, *a Bot* Exhibiting both decurrent and grooved surface said of certain mushrooms [< STRIATE + DECURRENT]

stri-a'tum, 1 strai-ē'təm, 2 stri-ā'tŭm, *n* [-TA, *pl*] *Anat* The corpus striatum. [L, neut of *striatus;* see STRIATE, *a*]

stri'a-ture, 1 strai'ə-chur *or* -tiur, 2 stri'a-chur *or* -tūr, *n* **1.** The manner in which striæ are disposed or arranged, striation **2.** A stria [< L *striatura*, < *striatus;* see STRIATE, *a*]

strich†, *n* A screech-owl

strick, 1 strik, 2 strĭk *n* **1.** [Dial] (1) A straight-edged piece for leveling grain or similar material in a measure, a strickle or strike (2) A bunch of fibers, as flax, heckled or ready for heckling, also a bundle of silk fibers prepared for the second combing **2†.** A bushel measure [For STRIKE]

strick'en, 1 strik'n; 2 strĭk'n, *pa* **1.** Wounded by a **strick'nⁿ,** weapon, especially by a missile, as, the *stricken* deer **2.** Struck down, as by calamity, smitten, afflicted **3.** Advanced or far gone, as in age; as, well *stricken* in years **4.** [Scot] Complete or entire, as denoted by the striking of a clock, as, three *stricken* hours See also STRIKE, *v*

As a past participle of STRIKE, *stricken* is now archaic in England, except when implying misfortune, as, he was *stricken* with paralysis In the United States *stricken*, in general applications, is not so distinctly archaic, and its use in reference to the erasure of words is very frequent, as, it is ordered that the words objected to be *stricken* out In the best literary usage of both countries *struck* is preferred to *stricken* when no implication of misfortune is conveyed in it *Stricken* is the appropriate participial adjective as, a *stricken* man

Strick'land, 1 strik'land, 2 strĭk'land, **Agnes** (8/12 1806–7/12 1874) An English historian, *Lives of Queens of England*

strick'le, 1 strik'l, 2 strĭk'l *vt* To shape with a strickle

strick'le, *n* **1.** An object having a straight edge used for striking off an even measure of grain **2** *Founding* (1) A straight-edge for scraping surplus molding-material from a flask (2) A templet or curved piece of wood used in smoothing a sand- or loam-mold to form a core **3.** In cutlery, a straight-edge fed with an abradant, as emery, against which circular knives, as of rotary shears, are sharpened **4.** [Rare] A carpenters' or masons' templet **5.** A wooden sword formerly used in dressing flax [Dim of STRICK]

strick'ler†; strick'less‡.

strict, 1 strikt, 2 strĭct, *a* **1.** Observing or enforcing rules exactly, also, containing exact or severe rules or provisions, severe, rigorous, exacting, as, a *strict* parent, *strict* in morals, a *strict* law or command **2.** Strenuously enjoined and maintained, observed, kept, or enforced with rigid exactness, as, *strict* order, *strict* silence, *strict* honesty, in *strict* confidence **3** Exactly defined, distinguished, or applied, precisely conceived, restricted to the exact meaning, accurate, not wide or loose, as, a *strict* ruling

In the *strict* sense we Americans have seldom been conquerors
J ROYCE *California* p 48 [H M & CO 1886]

4. Stretched tight, tense, taut, not lax, as, *strict* bandages **5.** *Bot* Close, narrow, and upright, straight said of a flower-cluster, or of the stem of a plant **6.** *Zool* Narrow, constricted, not diffuse **7.** *Mus* Being in exact accordance with rule, as, a *strict* fugue **8.** Intimately close, as friendship **9†.** Strait, narrow. [< L *stringo* (pp *strictus*), bind] Syn. see AUSTERE PRECISE — **strict construction** (*Law*), the construction of a deed or instrument in writing in absolute accordance with its literal meaning — **s. observance,** the rule of the branch of Franciscans known as Observantines — **s. settlement** (*Eng Law*), a limitation of lands to the parent for life, and after his death to his several children successively in tail with trustees interposed to preserve contingent remainders, thus tying up the descent to the utmost limit permitted by law — **strict'ly,** *adv* In a strict manner (1) Exactly, closely. (2) Stringently rigorously (3) With no exception thoroughly — **strict'ness,** *n* The quality or character of being strict in any sense

stric'tion, 1 strik'shən; 2 strĭc'shon, *n* **1.** Constriction **2.** Friction at the beginning of motion [< L *strictio(n-), < strictus*, see STRICT] — **line of striction** (*Geom*), on a skew surface, a line that cuts each generator at the point approaching nearest to the succeeding generator

stric'ture, 1 strik'chur *or* -tiur, 2 strĭc'chur *or* -tūr, *n* **1.** Severe criticism, censure

It was long before the recollection of his [Noah Webster's] offensive egotism and the *strictures* he laid on the improper pronunciation of many words were forgotten by the Philadelphians
J B MCMASTER *People of the U S* vol II p 430 [A 1883]

2 *Pathol* Contracted condition of some duct or channel, as of the urethra or of the throat, loosely, any constriction or compression [< L *strictura* < *strictus*, see STRICT] — **stric'tured,** *a* Affected with stricture — **stric"tur-ot'o-my,** *n Surg* The operation of cutting through a stricture

strid, 1 strid 2 strĭd *n* [Local, Eng] A narrow passage through which a river flows between precipitous banks

strid'dle, 1 strid'l 2 strĭd'l, *v* [Prov Eng] To straddle

stride, 1 straid, 2 strid, *v* [STRODE, STRID'DEN, formerly STRID, STRID'ING] **I.** *i* **1.** To reach from one side to the other of by means of a stride, span, also, to pass over or through with a stride, as, to *stride* a brook. **2** To straddle, bestride

II. *t* **1.** To walk with strides, proceed with long and somewhat measured steps **2.** [Archaic] To stand with legs wide apart, straddle [< AS *strīdan*, stride]

stride, *n* **1.** A long and sweeping or measured step, also, the space that is passed over by such a step, as, to go with rapid *strides* **2.** In animal locomotion, an act of progressive motion, completed when all the feet are returned to the same relative positions they occupied at the beginning of the notation of the movement See STEP.

The normal stride of a biped consists of two uniformly executed steps The normal stride of a quadruped consists of four steps These steps may occur at separate and approximately regular periods of time, as in the *walk*, at separate and irregular periods of time, as in the *amble*, the *canter*, and the *gallop*, or in pairs, as they are effected during the *trot* with the diagonal legs, and during the *rack* with the lateral legs See the italicized words and MOVEMENT

stride'leg", 1 straid'leg', 2 strid'lĕg' *adv* [Prov Eng, Ir, or Scot] Astride **stride'legs"‡.**

stri'dence, 1 strai'dens 2 stri'dĕns, *n* The quality of a strident sound **stri'den-cy‡.**

stri'dent, 1 strai'dent, 2 stri'dĕnt, *a* Giving a loud and harsh sound, grating sharply, as, *strident* hinges, a *strident* voice [< L *strido* (ppr *striden(t-)s*), creak] — **stri'dent-ly,** *adv*

stri'dhan-a, 1 stri'dun-ə, 2 stri'dŭn-a, *n* [Sans] *Hind Law* Property belonging to a woman especially, property following a law of succession different to the normal **stri'-dhan‡; stri'dhan-um‡.**

stri'dor, 1 strai'dər *or* -dor, 2 stri'dor, *n* [L] **1.** A harsh, shrill, creaking screechy, or grating noise

If two males [crickets] be confined they maintain incessant *stridor*
A H SWINTON *Insect Variety* p 152 [CAS CO]

2 *Med* A harsh grating noise, particularly one heard in laryngeal obstruction

strid'u-lant, 1 strij'u-[*or* strid'yu-]lant, 2 strĭj'u-[*or* strĭd'-yu]-lant, *a* Stridulating, as locusts, strident [< L *stridulus*, see STRIDULOUS]

strid'u-late, 1 strij'u-[*or* strid'yu-]lēt, 2 strĭj'u-[*or* strĭd'-yu-]lāt, *vi* [-LAT'ED, -LAT'ING] To make a shrill or creaking noise, as cicadas, locusts, grasshoppers, etc, chirr, as a katydid

Many insects *stridulate* by rubbing together specially modified parts of their hard integuments
DARWIN *Emotions* p 94 [A 1873]

strid'u-la"tion, *n* [< L *stridulus*, see STRIDULOUS] — The act of stridulating or making a shrill creaking noise also, the noise — **strid'u-la"tor,** *n* That which stridulates — **strid'u-la-to-ry,** *a* Stridulous

strid'u-lous, 1 strij'u-[*or* strid'yu-]lus, 2 strĭj'u-[*or* strĭd'yu-]lŭs, *a* Stridulating [< L *stridulus*, rattling < *strido*, creak] — **-ly,** *adv* — **-ness,** *n*

Strie'gau, 1 stri'gau, 2 strē'gou, *n* A town in Silesia, Prussia.

strife, 1 straif, 2 strĭf, *n* **1.** Angry contention, hostile struggling, fighting, conflict, as, warlike *strife*, to stir up *strife* **2.** Any contest for advantage or superiority; emulative competition, rivalry, as, friendly *strife* **3.** The act of striving to accomplish something, strong effort, strenuous endeavor [< OF *estrif*, < Ice *strith*, < *stridha*, contend] Syn. see DISCORD FEUD, QUARREL

strife'ful†, *a* Delighting in strife, contentious

strig, 1 strig, 2 strĭg, *vt* [Prov] To remove the stalks or stems from, stem, as, to *strig* cherries

strig, *n* [Prov] **1.** A footstalk, as of a flower, leaf, or fruit **2.** The tang of a sword-blade [< STRIGA]

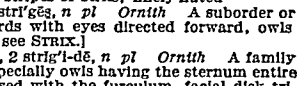
stri'ga, 1 strai'gə, 2 stri'ga, *n* [STRI'GÆ, 1 -I 2 -gē, *pl*] **1.** *Bot* A short, sharp-pointed, appressed stiff hair or hair-like scale **2.** *Zool* A stria **3.** *Arch* A fluting of a column [L, furrow, < *stringo*, bind] — **stri'gal,** *a* — **stri'gate,** *a Zool* Marked with stripes or striæ, finely fluted

Stri'ges, 1 strai'jiz, 2 stri'gēs, *n pl Ornith* A suborder or gens of raptorial birds with eyes directed forward, owls [< L *strix* (*strig-*), see STRIX.]

Strig'i-dæ, 1 strij'i-dī, 2 strig'i-dē, *n pl Ornith* A family of raptorial birds, especially owls having the sternum entire and the keel ankylosed with the furculum, facial disk triangular, and middle claws pectinate, barn-owls See ALUCONIDÆ [< STRIX] — **strig'id,** *n*

Strig"i-for'mes, 1 strij'i-fōr'miz, 2 strĭg'i-fôr'mēs, *n pl. Ornith* An order which embraces all the owls

strig'il, 1 strij'il, 2 strĭg'il, *n* **1.** A scraper, as of metal, bone, or ivory, used for scraping the skin, as at the bath



The Greeks smeared themselves first with oil and then with sand before their exercises and cleared themselves with a scraper or *strigil* or in later days by taking a bath
J P MAHAFFY *Old Greek Life* § 56 p 56 [A 1884]

1 Strigil from Pompeii 2 Grecian Strigil 3 English Strigil or Back-scratcher of the 17th Century.

2. One of a group of wavy flutings carved on flat or slightly curved surfaces, especially in Roman architecture **3†.** A glove or other article, or a brush, for rubbing the skin to excite it [< L *strigilis;* see STRIGILIS] — **strig"i-la'tion,** *n* The application of a strigil or the like to the skin, also, the friction caused by a strigil

strig'i-lis, 1 strij'i-lis, 2 strĭg'i-lĭs, *n* [-LES, 1 -liz, 2 -lēz, *pl*] *Entom* An organ fringed with stiff hairs on the first joint of the fore tarsus of a bee used to clean the antennæ [L, scraper, < *stringo*, bind] — **strig'i-late,** *a* Furnished with a strigilis, as the front leg of a bee

strig'i-lose, 1 strij'i-lōs, 2 strĭg'i-lōs, *a Bot* Diminutively or minutely strigose **strig'i-lous‡.**

Stri-gi'næ, 1 stri-jai'nī 2 stri-gī'nē, *n pl Ornith* A subfamily of owls, especially, the *Strigidæ* taken as a subfamily

strig'in[es], 1 strij'in, 2 strig'in, *a* Of or pertaining to the *Striges* or *Strigidæ*, or, specifically, the *Strigineæ*, owl-like [< L *strix* (*strig-*), see STRIX]

Stri-gop'i-dæ, 1 stri-gop'i-dī, 2 stri-gŏp'i-dē, *n pl Ornith* A New Zealand family of parrots with sternum incomplete and almost ecarinate and an owl-like face owl-parrots or kakapos See illus under KAKAPO [< STRIGOPS] — **strig'o-pid,** *n* — **strig'o-poid,** *a*

Strig'ops, 1 strig'ops, 2 strĭg'ŏps *n Ornith* **1.** A genus typical of *Strigopidæ* **2** [s-] A parrot of this genus an owl-parrot [< Gr *strix* (*strig-*), screech-owl + *ōps* eye]

stri'gose, 1 strai'gōs *or* stri-gōs', 2 stri'gōs *or* stri-gōs', *a* **1.** *Bot* Provided with strigæ, rough with short, sharp, appressed stiff hairs or bristles hispid **2.** Strigate [< L *striga*, see STRIGA] **stri'gous‡.**

strig'o-vite, 1 strig'o-vait, 2 strĭg'o-vit, *n Mineral* A dark-green aluminum-iron silicate ($H_6Fe_3(Al,Fe)_2Si_6O_{21}$), crystallizing in the hexagonal system [< *Strigova* Latin for *Striegau*, Silesia where it is found]

strig'u-lat"ed, 1 strig'yu-lēt'ed, 2 strĭg'yu-lāt'ĕd *a Entom.* Finely strigose [< L *striga*, furrow]

strike, 1 struk, 2 strik, *v* [STRUCK, STRUCK, STRICK'EN, STRICK'Nⁿ, formerly STROOK, STRUCK'EN, STRIK'ING]

I. *t* **1.** To bring or cause to come in forcible contact with (1) To hit with some force, as with the hand or something held in it, or with some instrument or missile, deliver a blow or blows upon, also, to knock or impinge upon, come into collision with, as, to *strike* a person in the face, to *strike* a horse with a whip, to *strike* a dog (2) To deliver or deal with force; as, to *strike* a blow (3) To cause to impinge upon or penetrate forcibly or as with force, dash against, thrust, as, he *struck* his foot against a stone, he *struck* his knife into the savage, the oak has *struck* its roots deep (4) To pierce or penetrate with a blow or blows, stab, as, to *strike* a person to the heart with a knife (5) To produce by a stroke, or suddenly, ignite by a stroke, as, to *strike* a match (6) To set or fall upon with sudden force, attack, wound, shock, smite, injure, as, to *strike* an enemy in the rear (7) To cut, lop, or separate forcibly usually with *off*, as, to *strike off* a criminal's head **2.** To form by stamping or impressing with a die, as medals or coins, coin

Congress . ordered that a gold medal be *struck* commemorating the evacuation of Boston bearing the effigy of Washington as its deliverer IRVING *Washington* vol II p 185 [G P P 1863]

3. To cause to enter or pervade with sudden force or power, as, to *strike* dismay into or throughout the army. **4** To make and confirm, as a bargain probably from the Latin *fœdus ferire*, "to strike a compact" **5.** To efface or cancel by or as by a stroke of a pen, cancel the record of, expunge with *out*, *off*, or some similar modifier, as, to *strike out* a clause of a legislative bill, to *strike off* a charge in an account **6.** To cause to sound, notify or announce by sound, as, the clock *strikes* the hour **7.** To impress or affect suddenly, forcibly, or in some particular manner, also, to occur to, come to the mind of, as, to be *struck* with shame, he was *struck* speechless; I am *struck* favorably with the plan, that never *struck* me **8.** To set out, as a cutting or slip, to cause to take root **9.** To fall in with, light or come upon and see suddenly, hence, to discover, as, to *strike* a new species of plant

A walk of twenty minutes brings us to the edge of the forest, where we *strike* an ancient Indian trail CHARLES LANMAN *Adventures in U S , Michigan* in vol I p 153 [J W M 1856]

10. To assume or take up, enter upon, as, to *strike* a trot, he *struck* a graceful attitude **11.** To lower or haul down, take or let down, as, to *strike* a flag (indicating surrender or respect), to *strike* a sail Specif (1) To take down or apart and pack up, as tents (2) *Theat* To change the stage-setting of a play **12.** To quit or cease, as work, in order to compel compliance with a demand, redress of a grievance, etc **13** (1) To make level, as a measure of grain, by scraping the surplus from the top with a straight-edge (2) In masonry, to wipe off the projecting fresh mortar from (a joint) (3) *Founding* To scrape off the surplus sand or loam from (a mold) (4) In leather-manufacturing, to dress (skins and pelts) by scraping and rubbing with a blunt knife to make (them) smooth **14** To lade into a cooler, as cane-juice **15** To draw, as a line, especially a curve, also, to make (a line) by snapping a tightly strained cord charged with powder or pigment **16.** To make (moldings) with a plane **17.** To pack (fish) in a barrel **18.** To start an electro-deposit of metal upon (an object or article) **19.** In dyeing, to cause (a solution) to precipitate color **20.** To start (an electric arc-light) by separating the carbons **21.** To harpoon (a whale) **22** In angling, to hook by a dexterous movement, as a fish that has risen to the fly, but has failed to hook itself **23** To tap and draw liquor from, as a cask, broach **24** *Engin* To lower by degrees and gradually remove in order to effect equilibrium, as the centering of an arch or a vault **25.** *Bookbinding* In tooling, to cause to make an impression, as a heated tool **26.** [Slang, U S] To approach and accost with a request or demand, as, have you *struck* the boss for a job? **27.** [Archaic] To pass lightly with a stroking or waving movement, as the hand **28.** [Archaic] To advance only in the past participle, as, well *stricken* in years **29** [Archaic] To cause to adhere by throwing or by forcible contact; daub, smear

As the sun set . they were to *strike* its blood on the door-posts of the house as a sign of their deliverance A P STANLEY *Jewish Church* vol I lect v p 107 [S 1884]

30 [Archaic] To afflict or punish **31†.** To balance, as an account-book, cause to match or correspond, as the two parts of a tally, hence, formerly, to unite **32†.** To fight **33†.** [Slang] To take by force, fraud, or stealth, as money, steal

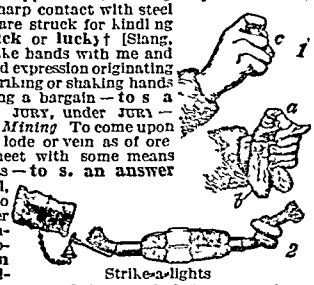
II. *i* **1.** To come or be in a state of forcible or sudden contact, or to be affected as by such contact (1) To direct or inflict a blow or stroke, deal blows, make an assault or attack, fight, as in war often used figuratively, as, to *strike* at a person or an evil

Strike—till the last armed foe expires
Strike—for your altars and your fires
Strike—for the green graves of your sires
God, and your native land!
HALLECK *Marco Bozzaris* st 3

(2) To come into contact with sufficient force to produce some perceptible effect, usually with a sound, hit, tap, beat, clash, or dash with *against*, *upon*, etc , as, the clapper *strikes against* the bell (3) To give forth a sound or sounds produced by percussion or blows, also, to be indicated by the sound of blows or strokes, as, the bell has just *struck*, the hour has *struck* (4) To glance or graze upon something, impinge, as, the light *strikes* against or upon the wall (5) To run upon a rock, bank, or shore; strand, as the vessel *struck* and immediately went to pieces (6) To pass or penetrate quickly or with strong effect, dart, flash as, the arrow *struck* through his armor gleams of sunshine *strike* through the fog **2.** To come, especially by accident, arrive without expecting to do so, happen with *upon*; as to *strike upon* an unknown path **3.** To enter boldly or suddenly upon some path or course, make a start go, proceed, also, to start suddenly, as into some form of activity, burst forth, break, as to *strike* across the fields, to *strike* into a gallop to *strike* into a song **4.** To cease work as a means of enforcing a demand, of uttering a protest, or of securing the redress of some grievance, as, to *strike* for higher wages or for shorter hours

A number of them [New York sailors] *struck*, formed a band marched about the city, and compelled seamen employed at the old rates to join them
MCMASTER *People of the U S* vol II, p 618 [A]

5. To lower or haul down a flag or colors, in token of submission, or of respect, surrender, yield, salute **6** To adhere or become fixed to shells, stones, or other objects, as the spat of oysters, also, to take root, as the cuttings of plants, root **7.** To extend or run, take a particular direction said of geological strata less frequently, by miners, of veins of ore, etc See illus under DIP **8.** To become saturated with salt, as fish **9** To run, change, or fade, as colors in a fabric **10.** *Mil* In the United States army, to act as an officer's servant said usually of a soldier who voluntarily performs such duty **11.** To run light furrows for planting in a plowed field **12.** [Slang, Eng] To steal money, especially by picking pockets **13.** [Rare] In rowing, to pull stroke **14†.** To flow or glide, as a stream **15†.** To screech or grate in moving creak [< AS *strican*, go] Syn.: see BEAT — **strike'a-light**, *n* An apparatus including a piece of flint from which, by sharp contact with steel or pyrites, sparks are struck for kindling a fire — **s me luck** or **luck†** [Slang, Eng] strike or shake hands with me and wish me luck an old expression originating in the custom of striking or shaking hands by way of ratifying a bargain — **to s a jury**, see STRUCK JURY, under JURY — **to s a lead** *Mining* To come upon or discover a lead, lode or vein as of ore 2 [Colloq] To meet with some means of profit or success — **to s. an answer or pleading** [Local, U S], in law, to strike out an answer or pleading as insufficient or inappropriate — **to s an arc** (*Elec*), to initiate an arc by separating two electrodes previously in contact with each other — **to s. at**, to direct a blow toward to attack — **to s. back. 1.** To give a blow, or make an attack, in return for one received **2.** To swim back and out to one side, as fish, instead of following the leader of a weir into the weir — **to s. below**, to put cargo into a vessel's hold or in its proper place below decks — **to s. camp**, to take down the tents of a camp — **to s. down. 1.** To fell with a blow, as, to *strike down* an adversary **2** To attack and destroy or put an end to as, to *strike down* an evil **3.** To pack and secure in barrels and stow away as fish — **to s for. 1** To make an attack or attacks in behalf or defense of, as to *strike for* freedom **2.** [Colloq] To make a sudden start for, as, to *strike for* home — **to s. from**, to cross out or cancel from as, to *strike* an item *from* an account — **to s home**, to strike to the point or place aimed at, as, his remark *struck home* — **to s in. 1.** To leave the surface and create internal disturbance, as an eruptive disease **2.** To join in after another or others have begun as, to *strike in* with a company of singers **3** To come or swim in toward the shore or the proper fishing-ground, as fish **4** To break in suddenly with a remark or remarks interrupt interpose as, at this point the tall man *struck in* **5.** To make an effort or a move as to *strike in* for a share in the spoils **6** To join in take sides, unite, harmonize, as, to *strike in* with the Democrats his ideas *strike in* with mine **7.** To enter suddenly — **to s into 1** To start off suddenly into break into as to *strike into* a run **2.** To turn off suddenly into, go suddenly into, as, to *strike into* an inn along the road — **to s it rich**, to find a valuable vein or pocket of ore, hence, to come into some good fortune, especially in a financial way — **to s off 1** To erase cancel, or remit from an account hence to deduct as, to *strike off* the disputed items of a bill **2** To remove or separate by a stroke or blow as to *strike off* a traitor's head **3** [Colloq] To print as, to *strike off* a thousand copies of a pamphlet — **to s. on** (*Mech*), to throw in gear, as a machine — **to s out. 1.** To cross out as with a pen or pencil cancel expunge as to *strike out* a letter, to *strike out* the enacting clause of a legislative bill **2** To work out or devise promptly contrive as to *strike out* a scheme **3** In baseball (1) To cause (the batter) to strike or be adjudged to strike unsuccessfully at the ball three times and so be declared out said of the pitcher (2) To strike or be adjudged to strike unsuccessfully at the ball three times and be declared out said of the batter **4** To bring forth or produce by striking as to *strike out* sparks from flint **5** To make a stroke in swimming or skating also to make any sudden start as, to *strike out* for the shore to *strike out* for freedom **6** To strike with all one's force in boxing, to strike directly from the shoulder **7** Same as STRIKE, *vt*, 11 **8.** To stretch sole-leather by rolling or with a tool **9** In sugar-manufacturing, to run out into a pan for crystallization, as massecuite **10** To transfer cargo from the hold of a vessel to the dock — **to s. twelve**, to do or have done one's best win a great success — **to s up. 1.** To begin to play, sing or beat, as at a performance both transitive and intransitive as, to *strike up* a tune **2** To begin to sound as an instrument, as the drums *struck up* **3** To start up begin by mutual acquiescence or consent, as, to *strike up* a conversation to *strike up* a friendship — **to s. work**, to obtain work, rarely, to stop working, strike



Strike-a-lights
1 An Eskimo method of using a strike-a-light *a* the pyrites held in a protecting trodes previously pad *b* the tinder-pocket *c* the flint 2 in contact with each A strike-a-light used by French peasants

strike, 1 strak, 2 strīk, *n* **1.** An act of striking or hitting a blow Specif (1) In baseball (*a*) An unsuccessful attempt by the batter to hit the ball (*b*) A ball so pitched that it should have been struck at (*c*) By the National League rules a foul bunt (*d*) Any foul tip held by the catcher (*e*) Any ball hit foul except when there have been two strikes (2) [U S] In bowling, the knocking down by a player of all the pins at one bowl sometimes termed **double spare**, and **ten-strike** Compare SPARE, *n* **2.** A quitting of work, especially, the quitting of work by a body of laborers for the purpose of compelling their employer or employers to comply with some demand or condition as for increase or against reduction of wages as carried out especially in recent times usually accompanied by active interference with the business sought to be thus suspended as by the employment of the boycott intimidation of new employees, etc **3** A straight-edged implement for leveling something as grain in a measure, clay in a brickmakers' or potters' mold or sand in a founders' mold by scraping off the superfluous portion on top a strickle **4.** *Geol* (1) The direction, referred to the meridian of a horizontal line in a given structural plane, or of the intersection of the structural plane with a horizontal surface See DIP

Strike may be conceived as always a level line on the plane of the horizon so that no matter how much the ground may undulate or the outcrop may vary, or the dip may change the *strike* will remain horizontal
A GEIKIE *Text-Book Geol* vol II, p 671 [MACM]

(2) See FAULT, *n*

5 [Colloq] A new or unexpected discovery, especially of ore, in mining, also, any unexpected or unusual success or good fortune, as, to make a great *strike* **6** A puddlers' hand-rabble **7.** A strike-plate or striker-plate **8.** A bunch of fiber, as flax or jute, heckled or prepared for heckling, a strick **9.** In sugar-making and -refining: (1) the quantity of syrup put at once into the coolers; (2) the amount of sugar boiled or crystallized at once **10.** In coining, the quantity of coin or the number of medals made or struck at one time **11.** *Type-founding* A drive or sunken imprint on the flat side of a narrow bar of copper, that is afterward fitted into the mold and becomes the matrix proper **12.** A hoisting-hook for metal, in a foundry **13.** A crystalline or mottled appearance in certain soaps **14** Full measure, especially of malt in ale, hence, excellence, as, ale of the first *strike* (that is, of full measure of malt) **15.** [Slang, U S] The act of attempting to obtain money or some valuable thing, as by simple request, or by the introduction of a bill in a legislative body for the purpose of being bought off **16.** [Prov Eng] (1) A bushel (2) A dry measure containing regularly two bushels, but varying in different localities from half a bushel to four bushels

With six eggs and a *strike* of rye meal,
I had kept the town till doomsday
MASSINGER *New Way to Pay Old Debts* act I sc 2

17. A stick of eels **18** In angling, the act of hooking a fish that has risen to a fly, a bite **19** Same as KEEPER, 2 (I) (*a*) **20.** Same as SET, *n*, 7 **21†.** A stanchion or iron standard in a gate, fence, or railing — **foul strike** (*Baseball*), any foul hit before two strikes have been called on the batsman — **strike'bill"**, *n* [Colloq, U S] A bill harmful to an individual or a corporation, introduced into a legislature for the purpose of obtaining a bribe for withdrawing it — **s -block†**, *n* A carpenters' short jointer — **s.-breaker**, *n* **1.** One who takes the place of a workman on strike **2** [Recent] A person who conducts an agency for the purpose of supplying, usually, skilled workmen to take the places of strikers where a strike is impending or declared — **s -fault**, *n* *Geol* A fault whose strike is parallel with the strike of the faulted strata — **s -figure**, *n* *Crystal* Same as PERCUSSION-FIGURE — **s.-joint**, *n* *Geol* A joint in inclined beds which runs parallel with the strike of the beds — **s -knife**, *n* *Bricklaying* A large beveled straight-edge provided on one side with handles — **s.-measure**, *n* A measure as of grain which has been leveled off with a strickle — **s -or-silent**, *n* A piece for throwing into or out of action the striking part of a clock — **s -pan**, *n* A teache-pan — **s -pay**, *n* Pay allowed strikers by a trades-union or the like — **s plate**, *n* A plate serving as a keeper for a beveled latch-bolt, and against which the latter strikes in closing

strik'er, 1 strak'er, 2 strīk'er, *n* **1.** A person who strikes Specif (1) An employee who leaves his work in consequence of some act of his employer or in the endeavor to force his employer to accede to some demand (2) One whose business is to strike something in some mechanical occupation as a blacksmith's *striker*, or one who strikes off the superfluous mortar from a joint (3) An apprentice at menhaden-fishing (4) A shipwright's helper or a low-grade shipwright (5) [Slang, U S] *Polit* One who makes a blackmailing strike (6) [U S Army] A private soldier detailed as an officer's servant (7) *Fishing* One who has charge of a striker-boat, a harpooner (8) [Eng] An assistant in a foundry
2 A mechanical device for striking as for a clock (1) A direct-acting tilt-hammer (2) A relief-die for use in forming a swage or the like with a tilt-hammer (3) A gun-hammer (4) An automatic device by which to bring into action the pens of a ruling-machine (5) In some machines a starting-bar or -lever (6) A harpoon (7) A lath used to scrape away unnecessary mortar at joints (8) A belt-shifter (9) In leather-manufacturing, a solution used to fix the color — **strik'er-arm"**, *n* The arm of a railway-car seat — **s -boat**, *n* In menhaden-fishing, a boat whose occupants drive a school of fish toward the net by throwing pebbles.— **s -off**, *n* In brickmaking a striker or capper — **s -out**, *n* In tennis and similar games, the player to whom the ball is served — **s -plate**, *n* The hooked metal plate that secures a door-latch

strik'ing, 1 strak'ing, 2 strīk'ing, *pa* Forcibly presenting itself to the mind or attention, presenting a remarkable appearance, notable or impressive, as, a *striking* aspect Syn., see EXTRAORDINARY — **strik'ing-ly**, *adv* — **strik'ing-ness**, *n*

strik'ing, *n* The action of one who or that which strikes Specif (1) The reproduction of plants by cuttings instead of seed-planting (2) The taking down of the cured product of tobacco preparatory to stripping and preparing it for market (3) *Curling* The act of hitting with a stone another stone on the sweeping-score, its inner edge being two feet from the tee one of the points of the point-medal game — **strik'ing-an"gle**, *n* In ballistics, the angle made by the direction of the projectile's flight with the horizontal, at the moment of striking — **s -beam**, *n* A frame on which hides are dried and beaten in the tanning process — **s -board**, *n* *Founding* Same as STRICKLE, *n*, 2 (2) — **s -circle**, *n* In field-hockey a semi-circle in front of each goal with a maximum diameter of 15 feet, and from within which a goal must be scored See HOCKEY — **s. distance** (*Physics*), the distance across a dielectric as air, that a spark can leap dependent upon the nature of the dielectric and the density of the charge at the terminals — **s spin**, *n* Same as FIN, *n* 18 — **s -plate**, *n* **1.** A wedging device for sustaining or loosening the false structure used in building an arch **2** A strike-plate — **s -reed**, *n* A percussion-reed — **s -solution**, *n* A dilute solution of silver cyanid, containing potassium cyanid in which articles to be silver-plated are dipped before being immersed in the silver-bath proper — **s -stile**, *n* The stile of a door provided with a lock — **s -teache**, *n* *Sugar-making* The last of a series of teaches to be emptied into the coolers

strik'le, *n* Same as STRICKLE

Strind'berg, 1 strind'berh 2 strind'bĕrh, **Johan August** (/ɪnl849–/ɪd1912) A Swedish dramatist

string, 1 strıng, 2 strĭng, *v* [STRUNG, STRING'ING] **I.** *t* **1.** To suspend on a string by threading, as, to *string* beads **2** To fit or furnish with a string or strings, as, to *string* a guitar or violin, to *string* a bow **3.** To make tense the strings of, tune, adjust the pitch of, excite as if by making tense, as, to *string* one's nerves **4** To remove the strings from, as to *string* beans **5.** To bind with a string, as a parcel **6.** [Colloq] To hang with *up*, as, to *string up* a murderer **7.** To ex-

tend like a string, form into an extended line or series often with *out*, as, stones *strung* beside a walk, he *strung out* his sermon **8.** [Slang, U S] To jolly, hoax. **II.** ɪ **1.** To stretch out into a long, irregular line, as people **2.** To form itself into strings, present a stringy appearance, as, the paint is stiff and *strings* **3.** *Billiards* To drive the cue-ball from within the string against the farther cushion and back, the player whose ball stops nearest the cushion at the head of the table having the choice of order in playing **4** To fly unevenly in an elliptical or elongated mass, as a charge of shot from a gun. **5.** [Slang] To practise imposition; humbug — **to string a bet,** in faro, to spread out the chips instead of stacking them, to ind cate that the bet is on odd or even cards only or that it tal es in a remote card — **to s. up,** in wire-drawing to pull rods of wire through the plate-holes of a drawbench

string, *n* **1.** A slender line thinner than a cord and thicker than a thread, twine, also, a slender strip, as of leather (1) The cord of a bow (2) A leather or other strip for holding book-covers together (3) Prepared wire or catgut, plain or covered, for musical instruments

When weighted to resist the drawing power or tension, the rapidity of its transverse vibrations depends upon the tension, the length and the specific gravity of the material and in exact ratio with this rapidity the ear is sensible of the difference of musical pitch From the 6th century B C the monochord or single *string* stretched over a sound-board and measured by movable bridges, has been the canon of musical intervals the relative scale pitch GROVE *Dict of Music* vol IV, p. 727.

For the various strings of stringed instruments with the pitch to which they are properly tuned, etc, see BANJO, GUITAR, VIOLIN, etc See also INSTRUMENT

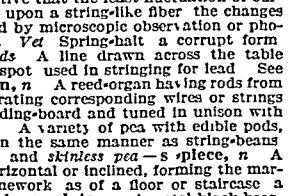
2. A string-like organ or formation

All down the loose-walled lanes in archin' bowers
The barb'ry droops its *strings* o golden flowers
LOWELL *Biglow Papers* second series VI st 6.

(1) A fibrous vegetable formation as the stringy fiber that unites the two sides of a bean-pod (2) An animal nerve or tendon (3) *Mining* A small vein an irregular thin lode **3.** A thin cord upon which anything is strung, a row or series of things connected by a small cord, as, a *string* of pearls **4** Hence, a connected series or succession, as of things, acts, or events sometimes implying unusual length, as, a *string* of carriages, a *string* of lies

To these demands and complaints the estates replied by a *string* of resolutions
MOTLEY *Dutch Republic* vol III pt V, p 246 [H 1862]

5. [Colloq] A drove or small collection of stock, especially of saddle-horses **6.** *pl* Stringed instruments **7.** *Billiards* (1) The score (2) The buttons, strung on a wire, by which the score is kept (3) The string-line (4) The act of stringing See STRING, *vt*, 3 **8.** *Arch* A string-course, as of bricks **9.** *Ship-building* The highest course of planks in a vessel's ceiling **10.** *Carp* A stout inclined plank, notched and set edgewise as a support for the steps of a wooden stairway Compare STRING-PIECE **11.** *Print* A strip of duplicate proofs of a compositor's work, as for a week, pasted together end to end, for convenient measurement, a similar arrangement of proofs of contributed matter kept in newspaper offices **12.** In woolen-manufacturing, a length of ten feet **13.** [Colloq, Eng] A set of syllogisms conveniently arranged for use, to be employed at a college disputation **14** The fibrous albumen of an egg **15.** [Slang] A hoax [< AS *strenge*, perhaps < *strang* strong] — **close string** (*Carp*), a string-piece not notched for the steps of a staircase **closed s ‡.** — **face's string",** *n Arch* The exterior string of a staircase the string which carries the stair-ends farthest from the wall In wooden stairs it is often a false string or decorative facing applied to the rough outer string which actually supports the stairs — **open s** **1.** *Mus* See OPEN, 5 (1) **2** *Carp* A notched string-piece in a staircase — **rough s.** (*Carp*), a notched board fitted to the inside of an open string to strengthen it — **string'al"pha-bet,** *n* An alphabet for the use of the blind, in which the letters are represented by knots diversified by form or arrangement, tied in a string or cord All the knots are easily made, and a message can thus be tied into a string and sent as a letter — **s bean,** *n* Any tender bean in its pod used for food so called because the fibrous thread along the back is usually removed before cooking — **s.-block,** *n* A wooden block in a pianoforte, from which project the studs to which the fixed ends of the strings are looped — **s.-board,** *n* A board serving as a string-piece — **s -course,** *n* A horizontal molding or ornamental course usually projecting along the face of a building, especially under a row of windows, or immediately below a parapet or tower — **s -galvanometer,** *n Elec* A galvanometer so sensitive that the least fluctuation of current is noted in effect upon a string-like fiber the changes in which are registered by microscopic observation or photography — **s -halt,** *n Vet* Spring-halt a corrupt form — **s -line,** *n Billiards* A line drawn across the table through the light-red spot used in stringing for lead See STRING r, 3 — **s -organ,** *n* A reed-organ having rods from its reeds that set vibrating corresponding wires or strings stretched over a sounding-board and tuned in unison with the reeds — **s -pea,** *n* A variety of pea with edible pods, prepared and eaten in the same manner as string-beans Called also *sugar-pea* and *skinless pea* — **s -piece,** *n* A supporting timber, horizontal or inclined, forming the margin or edge of a framework as of a floor or staircase a stringer or string-board — **s.-plate,** *n* A metal block bearing the string-block of a piano — **s.-proof,** *n Sugar-making* The proof that syrup has arrived at a certain ropy stage or consistency — **s.-pump,** *n Mining* A pump to which power is transmitted from a distance along stringers bolted together and mounted on levers to enable them to swing easily — **sympathetic s** (*Mus*) a string vibrated by the vibrations of another string — **to get or have one on a s.** [Slang] **1.** To bind a person to oneself by some strong influence **2.** To place a person in a condition of disquietude or anxiety usually concerning something expressed — **to have a s to it** [Colloq] to limit so as to leave some control still in the hands of the donor said of a gift


String-alphabet

stringed, 1 strĭnd, 2 strĭngd, *a* **1.** Furnished with strings, as, a *stringed* instrument **2.** Tied or fastened with a string **3** *Her* Attached to suspended by, or furnished with a string, as a bugle-horn or harp **4.** [Rare] Produced from stringed instruments

strin'gen-cy, 1 strĭn'jĕn-sĭ, 2 strĭn'gĕn-çɪ, *n* **1.** The state or quality of being stringent, strictness, closeness, as the *stringency* of the law

St Paul . considered the Sabbath abrogated by Christianity not merely as modified in its *stringency* but as totally repealed
ROBERTSON *Sermons* second series ser XIII p 345 [H 1870]

2 The state of being short of money, as the *stringency* of the market [Hastening the time, accelerando

strin-gen'do, 1 strĭn-jĕn'do, 2 strĭn-ğĕn'do *a* [It] *Mus*

strin'gent, 1 strĭn'jĕnt, 2 strĭn'ğĕnt, *a* **1.** Keeping one closely to strict requirements as detailed rules enforced by severe penalties, rigid, severe, as, the most *stringent* regulations were passed

The Habeas Corpus Act the most *stringent* curb that ever legislation imposed on tyranny
MACAULAY *England* vol II, p 3 [P S & CO 1853]

2. Hampered by obstructing conditions **3.** Pressing down or together tightly, close, tight, as, the money market is very *stringent* [< L *stringo* (ppr *stringen(t-)s*), compress] — **strin'gent-ly,** *adv* — **strin'gent-ness,** *n*

string'er, 1 strĭng'ər, 2 string'er, *n* **1.** A heavy timber or plank, usually horizontal, but sometimes inclined, supporting other members of a structure, and usually running in the direction of the greatest length of the collection of supported members (1) A main lengthwise timber in a bridge or similar structure, upon which others are laid (2) *Carp* (*a*) Any horizontal framing-timber, as in a building (*b*) A tie-beam (*c*) A string-piece string used in building stairways (3) A railway-car sill or the like (4) *Railroad* A lengthwise timber on which rails are laid, as distinguished from a *cross-tie* or *sleeper* (5) *Naut* An inside horizontal plank or plate fastened to the frames and supporting beam-ends, a shelf (6) *Mining* Same as STRING *n*, 2 (3)

2. One who makes, sells, or applies bow-strings **3.** One who strings; especially, one who puts the strings in a piano **4.** A small screw-hook to which piano-strings are sometimes attached **5.** A stick or twig on which to string fish **6†.** A libertine

String'ham, 1 strĭŋ'əm, 2 string'am **Silas H.** (11/1/1798–2/1/1876) An American admiral in War of 1812 and Civil War

string'i-ness, 1 strĭŋ'ɪ-nes, strĭng'ɪ-nĕs, *n* The state or quality of being stringy

string'ing, 1 strĭŋ'ĭŋ, 2 strĭng'ing, *n* **1.** Inlaid lines in buhlwork **2.** The process of glossing silk — **string'ing-course",** *n* Same as STRING-COURSE

string'less, 1 strĭŋ'lĕs, 2 strĭng'lĕs, *a* Having no strings

string'man†, *n* A player on a stringed instrument

Strin"go-ce-phal'ĭ-dæ, 1 strĭŋ'go-sĭ-fal'ĭ-dĭ, 2 strĭŋ'go-çĕ-fal'ĭ-dē *n pl Conch* A Paleozoic family of arthropomatous brachiopods with a terebratuliform shell and a large bifid cardinal process **Strin"go-ceph'a-lus,** *n* (t g) [< Gr *strix* (*strig-*), owl, + *kephalē* head] — **strin"go-ceph'a-lid,** *n* — **strin"go-ceph'a-loid,** *a*

string'wood", 1 strĭŋ'wud", 2 string'wo͝od", *n* A small tree (*Acalypha arborea*) of the spurge family (*Euphorbiaceæ*), formerly of St Helena, but now extinct named from the hanging string-like spikes of its reddish male flowers

string'y, 1 strĭŋ'ɪ, 2 strĭng'y, *a* **1.** Containing fibrous strings, filamentous, as, a *stringy* piece of meat **2.** Forming in strings, as thick glue, ropy **3.** Having tough sinews, wiry **4** Having thread-like imperfections on its surface said of glass, marble, etc **5.** Worn so as to have the appearance of a string or strings **6.** Twisted, distorted said of badly scutched cotton fiber

string'y-bark", 1 strĭŋ'ɪ-bärk", 2 strĭng'y-bärk", *n* **1.** Any one of various Australasian trees of the genus *Eucalyptus*, with a tough fibrous bark used for tying, for cordage, for roofs of huts, etc The principal ones are *E macrorrhynca*, the common one of Victoria, *E microcorys* of New South Wales and south Queensland (**tallow-wood**), and *E obliqua*, the common species in Tasmania (**messmate-tree**).

2. [Bush Slang, Austral] Bad whisky

strin'kle, 1 strĭŋ'kl, 2 strĭŋ'kl *vt & vi* [Scot or Obs] To sprinkle, scatter — **strin'kling†,** *n* A sprinkling

stri'o-la, 1 strɪ'o-lə 2 strĭ'o-la *n Biol* An indistinct stria

stri'o-late, 1 strɪ'o-lĕt, 2 strĭ'o-lāt, *a Bot* Minutely striate [< L *stria*, furrow] **stri'o-lat"ed‡.**

stri'o-let, 1 strɪ'o-let, 2 strĭ'o-lĕt, *n Entom* A little stria [< L *stria*, furrow]

strip¹, 1 strĭp, 2 strĭp, *v* [STRIPPED or STRIPT, STRIP'PING] **I** *t* **1.** To pull off the covering from, especially a close covering, denude, as, to *strip* a tree of its bark or foliage **2.** To pull off, as a closely fitting envelop, as, to *strip* bark from a tree **3** To deprive of utterly, rob, despoil, plunder, as, to *strip* a man of his wealth **4** To milk (a cow) by drawing the thumb and forefinger downward over the teat instead of by squeezing, also, to press all the milk out of, milk dry (a cow)

Never were cows that required such *stripping* or were expected to yield such afterings as Black Nell and Daisy that night ELIZABETH C GASKELL *Sylvia's Lovers* p 68 [H 1863]

5. To remove something from, lay bare or clean, as in various mechanical operations (1) *Mining* To remove the overlying earth from (a bed or vein) (2) To press out the roe from (fish) for use in artificial fecundation (3) To unrig, as a vessel dismantle (4) *Mach* To tear off the thread from (a screw or nut) (5) To separate the leaves of from the stalk, as tobacco (6) To remove short fibers together with grease, filth, etc from (card-teeth) (7) To render (a file-blank) smooth before grinding and cutting (8) To turn down (a gun-barrel) in order to make the exterior concentric with the bore (9) To cut from (a projectile) the soft metal that has been spread into the rifling as, the gun *strips* its shot (10) *Founding* To remove the mold from (a casting) after solidification (11) *Agric* (*a*) To remove in layers, as turf or other land surface (*b*) To extract the grain or seed from (grass or rye-grass) by separating it from the heads with a toothed instrument (c) To clear (a field) as of stubble etc (12) To rid (plated ware) of its metal coat by subjecting (it) to chemical process or electrolysis (13) To cleanse (raw silk) by treating in a soap bath so as to remove the silk-gelatin (14) *Dyeing* To rid of, or reduce the color of (fabrics) by chemical and physical processes (15) *Soap-making* To slice (soap-bars) preparatory to drying and milling

6. To tear or cut into strips, pull off or apart in strips, make a strip or strips of, tear or pull asunder or to pieces, as, to *strip* a cloth in pieces; to *strip* off a piece of salt fish

II. ɪ **1.** To remove one's clothing, undress, denude oneself; as, to *strip* for the fray or for a bath **2.** To come off in strips, as, the bark *strips* off easily **3.** *Mach* To have the thread break off or tear away, as a nut or screw **4** To be discharged from a rifle without taking the grooves of the bore, as a projectile [< AS *strȳpan* in *be-strȳpan* plunder] Syn: see DEVASTATE — **strip'-leaf",** *n* Tobacco from which the stems have been stripped — **to s a trawl,** to remove the hook-bearing lines from the runner — **to s. down,** to remove the rigging of a vessel in part applied usually to running rigging — **to s. to a gantline,** to divest a ship of all running and standing rigging except a single whip or gantline, from the deck to the lower masthead, to be used when rigging is to be put back

strip²†, *vt* To outstrip get clear of

strip¹, *n* **1.** A narrow piece comparatively long, as, a *strip* of cloth, board, or land **2.** *pl* Specif, tobacco prepared by depriving the leaves of the main stem or midrib **3.** *Mining* One of a set of troughs, or their equivalent, along which ore-particles as they come from the stamps are deposited in the order of their specific gravity **4.** [Rare] A stripling **5** *Ordnance* The stripping off of the metal ring at the base of a projectile at gun-fire, thus preventing it from taking rotatory flight. See ROTATING-RING **6** Same as DRAFT, *n*, 15 **7.** *Theat* Same as STRIP-LIGHTS **8.** A brass ingot cast shallow for rolling into sheets [For STRIPE] — **fit'-strip",** *n Mech* **1.** Same as SHIM¹, *n*, 1 **2.** A chipping-piece — **strip armor,** armor for the legs having sunken bands alternating with wide raised strips — **s count,** valuation of timber in terms of the lumber from which it was sawed, a 1-inch board being counted as 1¹/₁₂ inches thick — **strip's lights",** *n pl Theat* Lights arranged in rows behind the wings [fences, waste

strip², *n* [Local U S] Destruction, as of buildings and

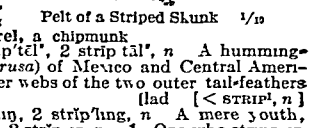
stripe, 1 strap, 2 strip, *v* [STRIPED, STRIP'ING] **I** *t* **1.** To mark with a stripe or stripes, band, as, to *stripe* a fabric **2.** [Rare] To inflict stripes upon, lash, whip

II. ɪ To make stripes, especially as in ornamenting carriages, cars, and machinery, as, to *stripe* skilfully

stripe, *n* **1.** A line, band, or long narrow division of a surface, of different color or finish from the adjacent surface, or a strip of material attached, as for decoration, to a different ground, a regular streak or strip, as, the *stripes* of the United States flag, the *stripes* on a soldier's trousers specif (*Mil*), same as CHEVRON, 1 **2** A streak or welt on the skin caused by flogging, as with a lash, also, a blow struck in whipping **3.** Distinctive quality or character, kind; particular sort, as, politicians of that *stripe* **4.** *Geol* The series of bands of variation in color or texture in a rock-mass, or the course of the planes of such bands, as indicative of the course of the bedding-plane when that is otherwise obscure **5** Striped cloth, as, Bengal *stripe* **6.** [Dial] A strip, as of land **7.** [Scot] A small stream or rill **8.** *Mining* A long buddle of rectangular shape. **9†.** A stroke [< D *streep*, stripe] — **service stripe** [U S] a gold or silver chevron worn on the left sleeve of a uniform coat The gold designates six months service overseas the silver six months service in the United States

striped, 1 strapt *or* strap'ed, 2 strĭpt *or* strĭp'ĕd, *a* Having stripes, marked with stripes

— **striped bass,** an elongated serranoid fish (genus *Roccus*), especially *R lineatus*, ranging from Nova Scotia to Louisiana and entering rivers to spawn, olivaceous-silvery, with 7 to 9 blackish longitudinal stripes on the sides much esteemed as a game-fish also as food — **s dogwood,** same as STRIPED MAPLE See under MAPLE — **s gopher,** a striped spermophile — **striped'-head",** *n* [Local U S] A curlew (*Numenius hudsonicus*) — **s skunk,** a small skunk (genus *Spilogale*) especially *S putorius*, of the southern and western United States, striped white and black — **s. snake,** the garter-snake (*Eutænia sirtalis*) — **s. squirrel,** a chipmunk


Pelt of a Striped Skunk 1/10

stripe'tail", 1 strap'tāl", 2 strĭp tāl", *n* A hummingbird (genus *Euphrusa*) of Mexico and Central America, having the inner webs of the two outer tail-feathers white [lad [< STRIP¹, *n*]

strip'ling, 1 strap'lĭŋ, 2 strĭp'ling, *n* A mere youth,

strip'per, 1 strip'ər, 2 strĭp er, *n* **1** One who strips, in any sense, specif, in wool-carding, one who cleans cards, as, a file-*stripper*, tobacco-*stripper* **2.** Any implement or device for stripping something (1) In wool-carding (*a*) A small roller-card for stripping the fiber from the cylinder or from another card in a carding-machine (*b*) A hand-card used in cleaning (2) A machine or device for stripping off bark (3) A stripping-knife or a bladed tube for stripping sugar-cane a cane-stripper (4) *Metal* A crane fitted with a pair of clamps which grasp the lugs of an ingot-mold, and a plunger which presses down on the ingot itself, so that the mold, which has no bottom is lifted up and off the ingot (5) A device for smoothing files in preparation for recutting (6) The metal point in a capstan serving to clear away the unwinding cable (7) A device on a punch to prevent the work from rising with the up stroke **3.** [Colloq] A cow nearly dry **4** One who strips fishes **5.** [Austral] A harvesting-machine which strips the grain from the head of the straw, collecting it at the same time without material loss

strip'pet, 1 strip'et, 2 strĭp'ĕt, *n* [Dial] A rivulet

strip'ping, 1 strap'ĭŋ, 2 strĭp'ing, *n* **1.** The act or process of one who or that which strips, especially, the assorting and pulling the leaves of tobacco from the stalk and tying them into bundles or hands **2.** That which is produced or obtained by such act or process; specif, in the plural, the milk drawn from a cow by stripping (see STRIP, *vt*, 4) usually the last and richest of a milking **3.** *pl* Same as OVERBURDEN, *n*, 2 & 3. — **strip'ping-plate",** *n* A plate serving as a scraper for keeping clean a rotating roller, as in a paint-mill

strip'u-lose, 1 strip'yu-lōs 2 strĭp'yu-lōs *a Entom* Having coarse decumbent hairs [Cp STIPULOSE]

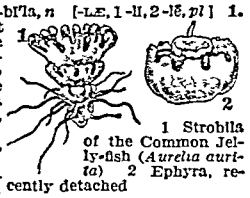
strip'y, 1 strap'ɪ, 2 strĭp'y, *a* Being in stripes or streaks; having stripes, marked with stripes

Stri-so're, 1 strɪ-sō'rĭz, 2 strĭ-sō'rēz *n pl Ornith* A former order or suborder of insessorial birds distinguished from the oscine or singing birds includ ng *Macrochires* and the mouse-birds, turacous, and hoazins [Cp L *strido*, buzz] — **stri-so'ri-al,** *a*

stritch'el, 1 strĭch'el 2 strĭch'ĕl *n* Same as STRICKLE

strive, 1 strav, 2 strĭv, *vi* [STROVE, STRIV'EN or (Archaic) STRIVED, STRIV'ĔN, STRIV'ING] **1.** To make earnest effort, endeavor earnestly, as, he *strives* to surpass all others, she *strives* to perform her duty **2** To engage in strife, contend, fight, hence, to be at variance; quarrel **3** To seek to surpass another or each other in any contest, vie, emulate, compete **4.** To tend to counteract by reason of opposing qualities, as, pity *strives* with hate [< OF *estriver*, strive, of Germanic origin cp G *streben* D *streven*, strive] Syn: see ATTEMPT; CONTEND — **striv'er,** *n* One who strives — **striv'ing-ly,** *adv* In a striving manner, with earnest effort.

strive, *n* [Scot or Obs] A striving, effort strife
Strix, 1 striks, 2 striks, *n Ornith* A genus typical of *Strigidæ* [< L *strix* (< Gr *strix*) screech-owl]
stroam, 1 strōm 2 strōm, *rt* **1.** [Prov Eng] To stride, walk about hurriedly **2†.** To wander about idly **stromet.**
stroan, 1 strōn, 2 strōn, *rt* & *ri* [Scot] To spout, urinate
strob, 1 streb, 2 strōb, *n Kinematics* The angular velocity of one radian per second taken as a unit [< Gr *strobos* twisting, < *strephō*, turn]
strob'ic, 1 streb'ik, 2 strōb'ic, *a* **1** Resembling a top **2.** Seeming to spin said of concentric circles that appear to spin when moved — **strobic disk** (*Optics*) a disk bearing figured concentric circles or toothed wheels, so that when the disk is run on a circular path the figures seem to revolve on their axes
stro-bi'la, 1 stro-bai'lə 2 stro-bi'la, *n* [-LÆ, 1 -li, 2 -lē, *pl*] **1.** *Zooph* A discomedusan at the stage succeeding the scyphistoma, when it becomes constricted off into ephyræ **2.** *Helminth* The chain of segments forming a tapeworm [< Gr *strobilē*, oval-shaped plug of lint < *strobilos* anything twisted, < *strephō* twist]



1 Strobila of the Common Jelly-fish (*Aurelia aurita*) 2 Ephyra, recently detached

strob'ile, 1 streb'il, 2 strōb'il (XIII), *n* **1.** A multiple fruit consisting of an oblong, oval, or conical mass of dry imbricated scales, resulting from the maturing of special forms of catkins, as in the fruits of the hop, and especially of the various members of the pine family, the pines, spruces, firs, etc, a cone **2.** *Zool* A strobila **3.** *Bot* A cone-shaped mass of sporophylls producing spore-cases, as in the horsetails (*Equisetales*) and the club-mosses (*Lycopodiales*) [< LL *strobilus*, pine-cone, < Gr *strobilos*, see STROBILA] **stro-bil'lus†.** — **strob"i-la'ceous,** *a* **1** Resembling or relating to a strobile or cone **2.** Producing strobiles — **strob'i-late,** *rt* To form a strobila or strobile, divide metamerically — **strob"i-la'tion,** *n Helminth* The process of forming a strobila, metameric division — **strob"i-lif'er-ous,** *a* Bearing strobilæ or strobiles — **strob-bil'i-form,** *a* Having the form of a strobila, strobile or cone — **strob'i-line,** *a* Of or pertaining to a strobila or a strobile — **strob"i-li-za'tion,** *n* Same as STROBILATION — **strob'i-loid,** *a* Resembling a strobila
Strob"i-lo-my'ces, 1 streb'i-lo-mai'siz 2 strōb'i-lo-mī'sēz, *n Bot* A genus of basidiomycetous fungi of the family *Boletaceæ* They have uniform pores and a floccose pileus [< Gr *strobilos*, pine-cone, + *mykēs*, fungus]
strob"i-loph'a-gous, 1 streb'i-lof'a-gus 2 strōb'i-lōf'a-gŭs, *a* Eating cones of pines and other conifers as certain birds [< Gr *strobilos*, pine-cone, + *phagein* eat]
strob'i-lure, 1 strob'i-lūr 2 strōb'i-lur, *n* A South-American iguanoid lizard (genus *Strobilurus*) [< STROBILA + Gr *oura* tail]
strob'o-graph, 1 streb'o-graf, 2 strōb'o-graf *n* A recording apparatus for the stroboscope [< Gr *strobos* (see STROB) + -GRAPH] — **strob"o-graph'ic,** *a*
strob'o-scope, 1 streb'o-skōp, 2 strōb'o-scōp, *n* An instrument for observing or studying periodic motion, as rotation or vibration, by rendering the moving body visible only at certain points of its path, as by throwing light upon it at intervals or by observing it through moving apertures Compare PHENAKISTOSCOPE, ZOETROPE [< Gr *strobos* (see STROB) + -SCOPE]
strob"o-scop'ic, 1 streb'o-skep'ik, 2 strōb'o-scōp'ic, *a* Of, pertaining to, or using the principle of the stroboscope — **stroboscopic disk.** *Physics* **1** A rotating disk provided with equidistant narrow apertures, through each of which a glimpse of a moving object may be seen **2** A disk for use in a stroboscope bearing in a series of successive pictures the representation of a motion or scene — **s fork,** a tuning-fork, for measuring the speed of dynamos etc, provided with a slitted diaphragm on each prong through which the moving object is viewed, apparently standing still when the vibration of the fork is synchronous with the periodic motion of the object — **strob"o-scop'i-cal,** *a* — **stro-bos'co-py,** *n*
stro'calt, *n* Strokle **strock'let; stro'clet**
strode, 1 strōd, 2 strōd, *imp* of STRIDE, *v*
stroft, *imp* of STRIVE, *v*
stroke[1], 1 strōk, 2 strōk, *rt* [STROKED, STROK'ING] **1.** To pass the hand over gently and caressingly, or with a light pressure, also, to bring by such means into a certain state with an adverb, as, to *stroke down* one's hair, or *stroke* it *back* **2.** To hew (stone) with equidistant parallel lines, flute finely **3.** To set the pace for (a rowboat or its crew), act as stroke for or of **4.** *Needlework* To smooth (small gathers in cloth), as with a needle **5.** [Prov Eng] To flatter, soothe [< AS *strācian*, < *strican* go] — to **stroke the** (or one's) **hair the wrong way,** to irritate one by going counter, in speech or act, to his preference especially while trying to please
stroke[2], *rt* [Colloq] To make a certain number of strokes a minute
stroke[3], *n* **1.** The act or movement of striking, as, the *stroke* of a sword, a *stroke* of lightning

How bowed the woods beneath their sturdy *stroke!*
GRAY *Elegy* st 7.

2. One of a series of recurring movements, especially of movements accompanied with more or less force, as, the *stroke* of a piston-rod, the *stroke* of a bird's wing in flight, the *stroke* of an oar in rowing hence, the extent, rate, or particular manner of such a movement, as, a piston having a *stroke* of five feet, a pedal or key of a certain *stroke* **3** *Rowing* Same as STROKE-OAR **4.** A movement, as of the hand, arm, or body, by which something is made or done, as a down *stroke* of the pen, a *stroke* of the chisel, a *stroke* with a cue **5.** A line or trace made by a single movement of some instrument, as of a pen or pencil **6.** A fracture, bruise, or wound caused by a blow, any ill effect caused as if by a blow, a *stroke* of misfortune, a *stroke* of paralysis or apoplexy, a sunstroke, sometimes, specif, a stroke of hysteria

The next [illegible] come of old Captain Knowles s sudden death in his bed from a *stroke* SARAH O JEWETT *Strangers and Wayfarers In Dark New England Days* p 222 (H M & CO 1890)

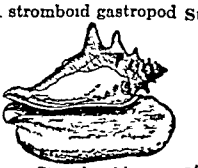
7. The blow made by a striking instrument, also, the sound produced by such blow, and if made by a clock-hammer, the time indicated by such sound, as, the clock was on the *stroke* of twelve **8.** An effective action, a success, decisive accomplishment, feat, coup, as a great *stroke* of diplomacy, a master-*stroke* in literature **9** A mental act, the action of some faculty of the mind, especially when such action is sudden or unexpected, as, a *stroke* of wit

That difference which is always to be seen between the *stroke* of talent and the *stroke* of genius
HELEN HUNT JACKSON *Ramona* p 15 [H BROS 1885]

10. A characteristic feature **11.** A pulsation, as of the heart **12.** *Golf* The forward movement of the club made with the intention of striking the ball also, any contact between a player or a club and the ball resulting in its displacement **13†.** Talent, ability **14†.** Influence, importance [< AS *strāc*, < *strican*, go]
Syn., see BLOW[1]
In rowing and in various games such as billiards, cricket, golf, and tennis various strokes are used, generally named from the manner of their delivery as (rowing) **feathering stroke, long s,** (billiards) **driving s, full s;** (tennis) **backhand s, ground s.**
— **hair-stroke",** *n* **1.** A very fine stroke in writing **2** *Printing* Same as CERIPH — **stroke'-gear",** *n Mach* A gear having a slot by which it may drive a reciprocating mechanism much slower in one direction than on the return stroke — **s-hole,** *n Golf* A hole or one of the holes, at which the allowance of a stroke is given in a handicap — **s-oar,** *n* **1.** The aftmost oar of a boat, whose movement sets the rate of rowing **2** A stroke-oarsman also, his position in a boat — **s.-oarsman,** *n* The person who rows with the stroke-oar — **to keep s,** to row in unison with the stroke indicated or set — **to pull a good stroke with** [Slang], to be in (one's) good graces
stroke[2], *n* A light caressing movement, a stroking
strok'er, 1 strōk'er, 2 strōk'er, *n* **1.** One who or that which strokes **2.** [Eng] A flat, smooth wood or bone implement like a paper-folder, by which a printing-press feeder advances successive single sheets to the press **3.** A flatterer [A stroke-oarsman
strokes'man, 1 strōks'mən, 2 strōks'man, *n* [-MEN, *pl*]
strok'ing, 1 strōk'iŋ, 2 strōk'ing, *n* **1.** The act of one who or that which strokes **2.** *pl* [Prov Eng] The last milk drawn in milking, strippings **stroak'ings†. 3.** In needlework, the act of making plaits in regular order
stro'klet, *n* A glass-makers' curved-edged sand-shovel
strold, *pp* Strolled. S S
strol(l)[1], 1 strōl, 2 strōl, *v* **I.** *t* To ramble through on foot
To *stroll* the woods among the primroses and violets of spring
A H SWINTON *Insect Variety* p 81 [CAS CO]

II : **1.** To ramble on foot, wander on foot idly or leisurely, as, to *stroll* in the fields **2.** To go from place to place aimlessly, roam, rove, as, to *stroll* through Asia [< D *struikelen*, stumble, cp STRUGGLE] Syn., see RAMBLE
stroll, *n* **1.** An idle or leisurely walk, a roaming about leisurely, as, a *stroll* on the beach **2†.** A stroller
stroll'er, 1 strōl'er, 2 strōl'er, *n* One who strolls, a wanderer, especially, a strolling showman or player
The origin of the theatrical representations of the ancients has been traced back to a Grecian *stroller* singing in a cart to the honour of Bacchus I D ISRAELI *Curiosities of Lit, Mysteries and Moralities* in vol II p 15 [SH & CO 1862]
stromt, *n* An implement to prevent malt from overflowing
stro'ma, 1 strō'mə, 2 strō'ma, *n.* [STRO'MA-TA, *pl*] **1.** *Biol* The reticulum that forms the framework of an organ or cell
As the follicles are formed in the trabeculæ of germinal epithelium the *stroma* grows in around them, and forms for each one of them a special tunic
BALFOUR *Embryol* vol I, ch I, p 44 [MACM]

2 *Bot* (1) In fungi, the union of mycelial threads into a dense often pseudo-parenchymatous crust, bed, or layer, on or in which the sporophores are borne (2) In higher plants, the solid mass left after all liquid is expressed from protoplasm [L, coverlet, < Gr *strōma*, bed, < *strōnnymi*, strew]
Stro"ma-te'i-dæ, 1 strō ma-ti'i-di, 2 strō"ma-tē'i-dē, *n pl Ich* A family of scombroidean fishes, especially those having a compressed body long dorsal with few spines in front, and sacciform gill-rakers on last branchial arch, as the pomfrets, harvest-fishes etc **Stro-mat'e-us,** *n* (L g) [< Gr *strōmateus*, coverlet, kind of fish, < *strōma*, see STROMA] — **stro"mat'e-id,** *n* — **stro-mat'e-oid,** *a & n*
stro-mat'ic, 1 stro-mat'ik, 2 stro-mät'ic, *a* Of or pertaining to a stroma **stro'ma-tous†**
stro-mat'ic², *a* [Rare] Miscellaneous, of different sorts
stro'ma-ti-form, 1 strō'ma-ti-fōrm, 2 strō'ma-ti-fōrm, *a Bot* Shaped like a stroma [< STROMA + -FORM]
stro"ma-tol'o-gy, *n* [Rare] *Geol* The history of the successive formations of the stratified rocks, including their fossils [< Gr *stromat(i-)* (see STROMA) + -OLOGY]
Stro"ma-top'o-ra, 1 strō"ma-top'o-rə 2 strō"ma-tōp'o-ra, *n Zooph* 1 A genus typical of *Stromatoporidæ* **2.** [s-] A hydrocorallinе of this genus [< Gr *strōma(t-)* (see STROMA) + *poros* pore]
Stro"ma-to-por'i-dæ, 1 strō ma-to-por'i-di 2 strō"ma-to-pōr'i-dē, *n pl* A Paleozoic family of hydrocorallines [< STROMATOPORA] — **stro"ma-top'o-rid,** *n* — **stro"ma-top'o-roid,** *a & n*
stromb, 1 strem, 2 strōm, *n* A stromboid gastropod found mostly in tropical seas, much used for ornament, a wing-shell, conch, as the fountain-shell (*Strombus gigas*) [< STROMBUS] — **strom'bi-form,** *a* Having the form of a stromb — **strom'bite,** *n* A fossil stromb — **strom'boid I.** *a* Of or pertaining to the *Strombidæ* **II** *n* One of the *Strombidæ*


Stromb 1/15

Strom'bi-dæ, 1 strom'bi-di 2 strōm'bi-dē *n pl Conch* A family of taenioglossate gastropods, especially those having a narrow foot, long-stalked eyes and a shell with a narrow aperture and alate outer lip strombs [< STROMBUS] — **strom'bid,** *n*
Strom'bo-li, 1 strom'bo-li 2 strom'bo-li *n* **1** An island, one of the Lipari group, N of Sicily, in the Mediterranean sea **2.** An active volcano of Stromboli 3,010 ft high — **Strom-bo'li-an,** *a*
strom"bu-lif'er-ous, 1 strom'biu-lif'er-us 2 strōm'bū-lif'er-ŭs, *a Bot* Having strombuliform pods [< L *strombus* (see STROMBUS) + *fero* bear]
strom'bu-li-form, 1 strom'biu-li-fōrm, 2 strōm'bū-li-fōrm, *a* **1.** *Bot* Twisted spirally so as to resemble a screw or helix, as the pod of lucerne and other species of medic **2** [Rare] *Geol* Resembling a top in form [< L *strombus* (see STROMBUS) + -FORM]
Strom'bus, 1 strom'bus 2 strōm'bŭs *n* **1.** *Conch* (1) A genus typical of *Strombidæ* (2) [s-] A gastropod of this genus a stromb **2.** [s-] *Bot* A pod spirally twisted like the pods of alfalfa [< L *strombus*, spiral snail, < Gr *strombos* snail top < *strephō* twist]
stro'mey-er-ite, 1 strō'mai-ə-ait; 2 strō'mī-ēr-it *n Mineral* Metallic dark steel-gray copper-silver sulfid, (AgCu)2S crystallizing in the orthorhombic system. [< F *Stromeyer*, German chemist]
Strom-ness', 1 strom-nes', 2 strōm-nēs', *n* A seaport on Pomona Island, Orkney, Scotland. [Polk county, Neb.
Stroms'burg, 1 stromz'bûrg 2 strōmz'bûrg, *n* A city in
strondt, *n* Strand also, a lake **strondet.**
strong, 1 strŏŋ *or* strəŋ, 2 strong *or* strŏng (XIII), *a* **1.** Having physical power (1) Capable of exerting great bodily force, powerful, muscular, as, he is a *strong* man (2) Capable of great physical endurance, healthy, robust, vigorous, hale, as, a *strong* constitution **2** Having great mental or moral force, endued with effective abilities or aggressive in principles, forcible, able, capable, as, a *strong* character or mind **3** Moving or acting with a high degree of force, violent, vehement; hence, carrying conviction, cogent, striking, bold, as, a *strong* gale, *strong* arguments or proofs, *strong* language **4.** Making a keen, unpleasant, or offensive impression upon the senses, as, *strong* light flavors, or odors, a *strong* cheese **5.** (1) Marked by boldness and vigor of execution, energetic, as, a *strong* literary style, *strong* music (2) In art and literature, marked by realism in a favorable sense, denoting graphicness in delineation, in a depreciative sense, denoting preoccupation with sordid and offensive subjects **6.** Made or constituted firmly or solidly, resisting decay or destruction, enduring, infrangible, hence, not easily overthrown or altered, firm, stable, as, a *strong* timber. **7.** Furnished well for resistance or aggression, able to attack or repel, having abundant resources, as, a *strong* fortress, a *strong* fleet, a *strong* mercantile house
Carthagena is unquestionably a very *strong* place the walls, being armed with at least three hundred pieces of brass cannon M SCOTT *Tom Cringle's Log* p 458 [BLACK 1879]

8 Being in large numbers, also, having the strength (of a specified number), as, the force of the enemy was *stronger* than ours, the army was 10,000 *strong* **9** Exhibiting unusual enthusiasm or interest, deeply earnest, zealous, as, a *strong* temperance advocate **10** Characterized by intensity in degree, marked by fervor and depth, as, *strong* feeling or impulse **11.** Not mild or weak, highly concentrated, as, *strong* tea **12** Containing much alcohol or spirit, as, *strong* drink **13** Not easily digested, solid, nourishing, heavy, as food **14.** Having a steady upward tendency, not fluctuating or panicky, active and profitable said of the market, of prices, or of a commodity **15** *Gram* (1) Expressing tense by varying the root-vowel, as, *sing sang, sung, cleave, clove, cloven* opposed to *weak* applied to verbs See ABLAUT (2) In Teutonic languages, showing a vowel-stem, as opposed to an *-n*, or *weak* stem, in nouns and adjectives **16.** *Phon* Designating the forcible utterance of a sound, as an accented syllable, said also of the more resonant vowels in certain vowel systems, as the Spanish *a, o, u* **17.** *Mining* (1) Hard and thick said of dikes (2) Important or rich said of veins **18.** Tenacious from containing much clay said of molders' sand **19** *Phot* Dense **20** [Austral] (1) Thick and coarse said of the fiber of sheep's wool, as opposed to *fine* (2) Designating sheep producing wool of this quality [< AS *strong*, mighty, cp STRING, and L *stringo*, bind]
Syn.: cohesive, compact, hardy, robust, sinewy, stalwart, stout, stubborn, sturdy, tenacious, vigorous See ATHLETIC, COGENT FIRM HEALTHY, POWERFUL — Ant., brittle, debilitated delicate, feeble, fragile, frail, frangible, perishable, tender, weak
— **strong arm or hand,** symbolically, power, might — **strong'-back",** *n Naut* **1.** A beam over the windlass, to which to trice up the chain when it is desirable to have it out of the way **2** A spar connecting the top of davits for additional security to the boat, which is sometimes secured to it — **s box,** a box in which to keep treasures safely — **s. conjugation** (*Gram*), the conjugation which includes strong verbs, characterized by irregular conjugation formerly known as the *old* conjugation See STRONG, *a*, 15 — **s. foot,** in the Delsartian system, the foot bearing the weight of the body — **s** for [U S] favorably inclined toward, on the side of, especially politically — **s-hearted,** *a* Courageous, plucky — **s.-heartedness,** *n.* — **s room,** a treasure-room or vault — **s.-tempered†,** *a* So tempered that it is strong — **s water 1** [Archaic or Humorous] Spirits usually in the plural **2†.** A corrosive acid, especially, aqua fortis — **s weak conjugation** (*Gram*), a conjugation of mixed strong and weak forms — **to take s. ground,** to take a position that can be defended by strong arguments hold or assert a claim, belief, or opinion in its full force sometimes implying an extreme — **with s. arm or hand,** with a great degree of force
Many self-explaining compound adjectives have *strong* as the first element as, **strong-armed, s.-backed, s-bodied, s-colored, s-fisted, s-framed, s.-handed, s-ribbed, s-set, s.-smelling, s-willed** — **strong'ish,** *a.* Somewhat strong — **strong'ness,** *n* [Rare]
Strong, *n* **1. James** (3/11 1822–3/11 1894), an American theologian and scholar McClintock and Strong's *Cyclopedia of Biblical Theology and Ecclesiastical Literature* **2 Josiah** (1/11 1847–4/11 1916), an American clergyman, sociologist, and author, *Our Country Expansion* **3 Theodore** (1791–1/11 1860) an American mathematician and author *Differential and Integral Calculus* **4. William** (3/4 1808–3/11 1895) an American jurist Justice of the U S Supreme Court 1870–1880 **5. William L.** (1827–11/4 1900), an American merchant reform Mayor of New York, 1894 **6.** A city in Chase county, Kan
strong, *adv* Strongly, as, the wind blew so *strong* that we decided to put back usually employed in combinations — **strong'-barred",** *a* **-based†,** *a* **-bonded,** *a* **-fixed,** *a* **-knit,** *etc* Strongly barred etc — to come or go it **s** [Slang], to do a thing with vigor or excess
strong'back", 1 strŏŋ'bak", 2 strŏng'bāk", *n Bot* A small tree (*Bourreria hatacensis*), often a mere shrub, a native of the West Indies and Florida The wood is brown hard, and strong, but is used only for fuel **strong'bark",**
Strong'bow, 1 strŏŋ'bō 2 strŏng'bō, *n* Surname of Richard de Clare (—1176) earl of Pembroke an English warrior
strong'hold", 1 strŏŋ'hōld", 2 strŏng'hōld", *n* A place that nature or art has made capable of strong defense against an enemy, a fastness or strongly fortified place, hence a refuge Syn., see FORTRESS REFUGE
stron'gle, *n* Same as STRONGYLE
strong'ly, 1 strŏŋ'li, 2 strŏng'li, *adv* With strength
strong'man's-weed", *n* Same as GARLIC-SHRUB 2
strong'-mind"ed, 1 strŏŋ'-moind"ed, 2 strŏng'-mind"ed, *a* **1.** Having strength of mind, having a firm and vigorous intellect **2.** Having virile qualities of mind ironically, in the sense of being unduly masculine used in current slang as noting women who advocate masculine costumes privileges or duties for their sex — **strong'-mind"ed-ly,** *adv* — **strong'-mind"ed-ness,** *n*

stron'gyle, 1 stren'jil 2 strŏn'gyl, *n* **1.** A strongyloid nematode worm, as the **lung-strongyle** (*Strongylus bronchialis*) of man, the lung-strongyle (*S filaria*) of sheep, the palisade-worm (*S armatus*), the **four-spined s** (*S tetracanthus*), *S micrurus*, producing bronchitis in cattle, or *Eustrongylus gigas*, found in the kidneys of the dog and other animals **2** *Spong* A rod-shaped spicule with blunt ends See SPICULE [< STRONGYLUS] — **giant strongyle,** same as KIDNEY-WORM — **stron'gy-late,** *a* Like a strongyle or having a strongylus

Stron-gyl'i-a, 1 stren-jil'i-ə, 2 strŏn-gyl'i-a, *n pl Entom* A suborder of chilognaths having biting jaws and the aperture of the sexual organs in the anterior part of the body, as in *Iulidæ* etc [< Gr *strongylos*, see STRONGYLUS]

Stron-gyl'i-dæ, 1 stren-jil'i-dī 2 strŏn-gyl'i-dē, *n pl Helminth* A family of nematodes inhabiting the intestines, lungs, etc, of vertebrates, having a distinct bursa or cap on the tail of the males, supported by muscular rays [< STRONGYLUS] — **stron'gy-lid, stron'gy-loid,** *a & n*

stron'gy-lon, 1 stren'ji-len, 2 strŏn'gy-lŏn, *n Spong* A strongyle

stron"gy-lo'sis, 1 stren'ji-lō'sis, 2 strŏn"gy-lō'sis, *n* Disease due to intestinal worms of the genus *Strongylus* chiefly in horses In man the disease is due to *S duodenalis* [STRONGYLUS]

stron"gyl-ox'e-a, 1 stren'jil-oks'i-ə, 2 strŏn'gyl-ŏks'e-a, *n Spong* A strongyle sharp at one end [< Gr *strongylos*, round, + *oxys*, sharp] — **stron"gyl-ox'e-ate,** *a*

Stron'gy-lus, 1 stren'ji-lus 2 strŏn'gy-lŭs, *n* **1** *Helminth.* A genus typical of *Strongylidæ* **2** [s-] [-LI, *pl*] *Spong* A strongyle [< Gr *strongylos*, round, < *√ strang*, squeeze]

Stron'say, 1 stren'sē, 2 strŏn'sā, *n* An island in the Orkney group, Scotland, 4½ by 7½ m **Stron'sa†.**

stron'ti-a, 1 stren'shi-ə, 2 strŏn'shi-a, *n Chem* **1** A grayish-white infusible pulverulent strontium oxid (SrO) obtained by heating strontium nitrate or carbonate to a high temperature **2** Strontium hydroxid loosely applied [< STRONTIUM] **stron-ti'tes‡.**

stron'ti-an, 1 stren'shi-an *or* -shən, 2 strŏn'shi-an *or* -shan, *a Chem* Of, pertaining to, or resembling strontium

As a final spectacle, the whole company appeared in a red blaze of *strontian* fire BARING-GOULD *Germany, Present and Past* vol II, p 53 [E P & CO 1879]

stron'ti-an, *n* A compound having the properties of strontium, as strontia or strontianite rarely, strontium — **stron"ti-an-if'er-ous,** *a* Containing or yielding strontium or its salts — **stron'ti-an-ite,** *n Mineral* A vitreous, pale-green white, gray yellow, or brown strontium carbonate ($SrCO_3$) crystallizing in the orthorhombic system

stron'tic, 1 stren'tik 2 strŏn'tic *a* Of, pertaining to, or derived from strontium as *strontic* chlorid **stron-tit'ic‡.**

stron'ti-on, 1 stren'shi-en *or* -ti-en 2 strŏn'shi-ŏn *or* -ti-ŏn, *n Chem* A strontium ion

stron'ti-um, 1 stren'shi-um *or* -ti-um, 2 strŏn'shi-ŭm *or* -ti-ŭm, *n Chem* A yellowish metallic element, similar to calcium, but harder, known chiefly through its salts, which burn with a red flame and are used largely in pyrotechny. It is secured by electrolysis from the fused chlorid See ELEMENT [< *Strontian*, in Scotland] — **strontium hydroxid** (*Chem*), a compound $Sr(OH)_2$ forming a crystalline hydrate with eight molecules of water — **s. nitrate** (*Chem*), a colorless, crystalline salt $(Sr(NO_3)_2)$ widely employed in pyrotechnics — **s oxid,** same as STRONTIA 1

Strood, 1 strūd 2 strōōd, *n* A parish in Kent, England

strookt, *imp* of STRIKE, *v*

stroot†, *vi* To swell out strut

strop, 1 strop, 2 strŏp, *vt* [STROPPED, STROPT‡, STROP'PING] To sharpen (as a razor) on a strop or the like

strop, *n* **1.** A strip of leather or canvas on which to sharpen a razor, often, such a strip fastened to the side of a piece of wood, by extension, a piece of wood (often of square section) having strops on it, or having one or more of its sides coated so as to form a hone or hones, a razor-strop **2** A strap, as for a pulley-block **3** A rope having an eye at each end for twisting strands in rope-making [< AS *stropp*, see STRAP]

stro-pha'lic, 1 stro-fā'lik 2 stro-fă'lic, *a* Same as STROPHIC

stro-pha'thin, 1 stro-fan'thin, 2 stro-făn'thin, *n Chem* A bitter, poisonous crystalline compound ($C_{18}H_{32}O_8$) contained in various parts, especially the seeds of certain varieties of *Strophanthus*, as *S hispidus* **stro-phan'thine‡.**

Stro-phan'thus, 1 stro-fan'thus, 2 stro-făn'thŭs, *n* **1.** A genus of small trees or shrubs of the family *Apocynaceæ*, mostly of tropical Asia and Africa They have opposite leaves and variously colored showy flowers with a funnel-shaped corolla whose lobes are twisted into tail-like appendages Several species are in ornamental cultivation *S kambe* or *kombe* a woody climber of Gaboon, yields an arrow-poison called **Inée,** which acts directly on the muscles of the heart **2.** [s-] *Chem* An extract or tincture of the plant used in medicine as a cardiac stimulant and diuretic It is highly poisonous in large doses Its antidotes are tannin opium coffee, and brandy [< Gr *strophos* (see STROPHULUS) + *anthos* flower]

stro'phe, 1 strō'fi *or* stref'i, 2 strō'fē *or* strŏf'e (XIII), *n* **1.** *Class Poetry* (1) A group of lines of poetry, arranged in a certain order, and repeated one or more times in an ode, or dramatic chorus It corresponds to the repetition of an air in music, or to the turning of the chorus in a drama as they passed, chanting, from the central altar to the side of the stage

Strophe means literally 'a turning' At the end of the *strophe* we turn and repeat the same conditions Stanza under another symbol means the same thing GUMMERE *Poetics* p 236 [G & CO 1891]

To the inheritance of the *strophe* and its development into the stanza mediæval poems owe their greatest interest H E SHEPHERD *Hist English Language* p 102 [E J H 1874]

(2) More strictly, the first of a pair of such verse-groups, corresponding to the second or *antistrophe* To these a third group, called an *epode*, is sometimes added, thus constituting a triple division of an ode Ben Jonson rendered these names in English as *turn, counter-turn,* and *stand* (3) A movement of the chorus in an ancient drama in which they advanced while singing to the right of the stage, after which they returned, singing, to their position

The Greek notion of stanzas was different from ours In their poetry stanzas ran in pairs *Strophe* and Antistrophe The Chorus started from the altar in the centre of the orchestra and their evolutions took them to the right This would constitute a *Strophe* whereupon (as the name *Strophe* implies) they turned round and in the Antistrophe worked their way back to the altar again the second stanza of the pair getting its name because in it the rhythm gestures and metre of the first were exactly repeated, though with different words R G MOULTON *Ancient Classical Drama* p 9 [CL P 1890]

2. [Eng Poet] A division or verse-group, in an ode, whether regular like Gray's *The Bard*, or irregular like Dryden's *Song for St Cecilia's Day* sometimes loosely used for any stanza or rimed verse-group in a poem **3.** [Rare] *Bot* A spiral or cycle in the development of leaves [< L *strophe*, < Gr *strophē*, < *strephō*, turn]

stroph'ic, } 1 stref'ik *or* strō'fik, -i-kəl, 2 strŏf'ic *or*
stroph'i-cal, } strō'fic, -i-cal (XIII), *a* Pertaining to or of the nature of a strophe, consisting of or characterized by strophes [< Gr *strophikos*, < *strophē*, see STROPHE] — **stroph'i-cal-ly,** *adv*

stroph'i-o-late, 1 stref'i-[*or* strō'fi-]o-lēt, 2 strŏf'i-[*or* strō'fi-]o-lāt, *a Bot* Having a strophiole **stroph'i-o-lat"ed‡.**

stroph'i-ole, 1 stref'i-[*or* strō'fi-]ōl, 2 strŏf'i-[*or* strō'fi-]ōl, *n Bot* An aril-like appendage attached to the base of certain seeds By some botanists it is regarded as being the same as *caruncle* [< L *strophiolum*, dim of *strophium*, band, < Gr *strophion*, dim of *strophos*, see STROPHULUS]

stroph"o-ceph'a-lus, 1 stref'o-sef'ə-lus, 2 strŏf o-çĕf'a-lŭs, *n* [-LI, 1 -lai, 2 -lī, *pl*] *Terat* A monster having a head distorted as if twisted [< Gr *strophē*, a spiral (see STROPHE), + *kephalē*, head] — **stroph"o-ceph'a-ly,** *n* The condition of having a twisted head

stroph'oid, 1 stref'oid *or* strō'foid, 2 strŏf'ŏid *or* strō'fŏid, *n Geom* **1.** The locus of the intersection of two lines rotating uniformly with commensurable velocities **2.** The locus of the focus of a conic, the directrix and two tangents being given [< F *strophoïde*, < Gr *strophos* (see STROPHULUS) + *eidos*, form]

Stroph"o-men'i-dæ, 1 stref'o-men'i-dī, 2 strŏf'o-mĕn'i-dē, *n pl Conch* A Paleozoic family of arthropomatous brachiopods, especially those having a straight hinge, 2 cardinal teeth to the ventral valve, and a salient cardinal process to the dorsal valve **Stroph"o-me'na,** *n* (t g) [< Gr *strophos* a twisted band (see STROPHUS), + *mēnē*, moon] — **stroph"o-me'nid,** *n* — **stroph"o-me'noid,** *a*

stroph'u-lus, 1 stref'yu-lus, 2 strŏf'yu-lŭs *n Pathol* Same as RED-GUM. [< Gr *strophos*, cord, < *strephō*, twist]

stro'phus, 1 strō'fus, 2 strō'fŭs *n Pathol* Acute colicky pains, tormina [L, < Gr *strophos*, < *strephō*, twist]

stross'erst, *n pl* Same as TROUSERS

stroth'er, 1 stroth'er, 2 strŏth'er, *n* [Prov Eng] Haste, ado

stroud[1], 1 stroud, 2 stroud, *n* [Scot] A silly song **strowd‡.**

Stroud[2], *n* A market-town in Gloucestershire, England

stroud'ing, 1 stroud'in, 2 stroud'ing *n* A coarse warm cloth or blanketing, formerly used in trade with North-American Indians [Said to be < *Stroud*] **stroud‡.**

Strouds'burg, 1 stroudz'bûrg 2 stroudz'bŭrg, *n* The county-seat of Monroe county, Pa

strounge, 1 strūnj *or* strŭnj, 2 strŭnj *or* strunzh, *a* [Prov Brit] Harsh or bitter to the taste, morose stern

stroup, 1 strūp, 2 strup *n* **1** [Scot] A spout, as of a teapot **2†.** [Prov Eng] The windpipe **stroopt.**

strout[1]**†,** *vt* To strut

strout[2]**†,** *vi* To swell

strove, *imp* of STRIVE, *v.*

strow, 1 strō 2 strŏ, *vt* [STROWED STROWED *or* STROWN, STROW'ING] [Archaic] Same as STREW

strow, 1 strū 2 strŏ *n* [Prov Brit] Confusion, strife, litter

stroy†, *vt* To destroy — **stroy'all†,** *n* One who wastes recklessly — **stroy'er†,** *n* A destroyer

Stroz'zi, 1 strot'si, 2 strŏt'sē *n* **1. Bernardo** (1581–1644) an Italian painter **2 Filippo** (1488–1538) an Italian statesman [despoil

strub, 1 strub 2 strŭb, *vt* [Prov Eng] To rob, strip away.

struck, 1 struk 2 strŭk *imp & pp* of STRIKE, *v* — **struck'-fish",** *n* Fish saturated with salt and then smoked

struck'en†, *pp* of STRIKE, *v*

struc'tur-al, 1 struk'chur-[*or* -tur-]əl, 2 strŭc'chur-[*or* -tŭr-]al, *a* **1.** Of, pertaining to, possessing, or characterized by structure, as, *structural* botany

Jelly-fish have no more *structural* relation to a fish than to a bird AGASSIZ *Seaside Studies* p 24 [T & F 1865]

2. *Geol* Having a form, position, or character determined by the preexistent structure of its surroundings, as, a *structural* trough **3.** Adapted for use in building — **structural botany.** Same as MORPHOLOGY, 1 — **s. color,** color produced by the interference of light striking upon a striated or other suitable, but unpigmented, surface, as the metallic hues of some feathers — **s. formula** (*Chem*), same as GRAPHIC FORMULA — **s. plain** (*Geol*), same as BACK-SLOPE — **s shape,** any particular shape or form of a structural material, especially of iron or steel, designed for a particular function and place in a structure Commercially the term refers to the standard sizes, shapes, etc — **s. steel** 1 Steel prepared after the manner of structural iron for a like purpose **2.** Steel peculiarly adapted for such use, of considerable toughness and strength. — **struc"tur-al'i-ty,** *n* The state or quality of being structural — **struc"tur-al-i-za'(or -sa')tion,** *n* [Rare] A making structural, or a structural formation — **struc'tur-al-ize,** *vt* To put into structural form — **struc'tur-al-ly,** *adv*

struc'ture, 1 struk'chur *or* -tiur 2 strŭc'chur *or* -tŭr, *vt* To make into a structure construct — **struc'tur-ist,** *n* [Rare] One who constructs a builder

struc'ture, *n* **1.** That which is constructed, a combination of related parts, as a machine, a building, or a bridge **2** The arrangement and organic union of parts in a body or object, the formation or organization of anything, the specific mode or way in which anything is made or put together Specif (1) *Biol* The arrangement of the elements parts or organs of an organism manner of organization (2) *Geol* The character arrangements, shape, attitudes relative positions, and development features of the constituent parts of any rock or mineral, or of rock-masses, or of the great topographical features of the crust

The structural features of rocks that can be discerned by the unassisted eye, or with the help of a simple magnifier, are called macroscopic, or **macro-structures,** those requiring microscopic examination are called microscopic, or **micro-structures.** Some of the chief macro-structures are foliation, cleavage, lamination oolitic and conglomerate structures There is no accepted distinction between *structure* and *texture*, tho *structure* is generally used for the larger and coarser features and *texture* for those that are small and delicate (3) *Astron* Any astrophysical feature or detail (4) *Rhet* The arrangement of members in a sentence with reference to the resulting expression of the thought It may be **loose structure,** in which the sentences terminate with one or more dependent members, or **periodic s,** in which the leading thought is presented in the closing member and in such a way as to bind all the members into one compact whole

3. *Chem* The arrangement of the atoms in a molecule See GRAPHIC FORMULA **4.** [Archaic] The act of constructing construction [F, < L *structura*, < *structus* pp of *struo* build] Syn. see EDIFICE FRAME — **alpine structure** (*Geol*), a structure characterized by fan-folding, seen prominently in the Swiss Alps — **banded s** (*Mineral*), a structure having parallel layers differing in texture color, etc, as in certain agates In geology applied chiefly to vein-deposits or igneous rocks — **ebb-and-flow s.** (*Geol*), a stratification consisting of irregular alternations of horizontally laminated layers with others obliquely laminated, indicative of alternations of tidal currents during deposition — **eye'-struc"ture,** *n Geol* See AUGE — **lattice s.** (*Petrol*), mesh structure — **net s.** (*Petrol*), mesh structure — **struc'ture-less,** *a* Having no structure, devoid of arrangement or correlation of parts, inorganic amorphous — **struc'ture-ly,** *adv* [Rare] As regards structure by construction

strudet, *n* A stock of breeding-mares **strodet.**

stru'del, 1 strū'dəl 2 stru'del, *n Cookery* A Hungarian fruit-roll, as apple *strudel*

Stru'en-see, 1 strū'en-zē, 2 stru'ĕn-şē **Johann Friedrich, Count von** (9/81737–3/81772) A Danish statesman

strug'gle, 1 strug'l, 2 strŭg'l, *v* [STRUGGLED, STRUGGLING] **I.** *i* **1.** To accomplish by a struggle, effect against opposition by a succession of efforts, as, to *struggle* one's way **2.** [Rare] To struggle over

II. *t* To engage in a struggle, put forth great or violent efforts, as to surmount difficulty, resist oppression, overcome opposition, or gain the mastery, labor, wrestle, strive, or contend, as, to *struggle* against odds

Right and wrong are the two principles that have stood face to face from the beginning of time and will ever continue to *struggle* LINCOLN *Pol Debates* p 234 [F P & CO 1860]

[< D *strutkelen*, stumble] — **strug'gler,** *n*

strug'gle, *n* A violent effort or series of efforts, a laborious contest, as against opposition or difficulty, strenuous endeavor, contention; sometimes, a war, battle

His life during the thirty years which followed, was a hard *struggle* with poverty MACAULAY *Essays, Samuel Johnson* in vol VI p 55 [A 1863]

Syn. see EFFORT — **struggle for existence,** the efforts of organisms to secure the necessary means of existence regarded by evolutionists as a prime factor in modifying species Compare DARWINISM SELECTION

struis, 1 strus, 2 strŭs, *n* [S-Afr D] A native hut — **struis'-vo"gel,** *n* [S-Afr D] An ostrich

Struld'brug, 1 struld'brug, 2 strŭld'brŭg, *n* One of a class of immortals described by Swift in *Gulliver's Travels* born with a mark in the forehead and supported at public expense after reaching fourscore years

strull, 1 strul, 2 strŭl, *n* A bar so placed as to resist weight

strum, 1 strum, 2 strŭm, *vt* & *ri* [STRUMMED, STRUMD‡, STRUM'MING] To play on a stringed instrument in a careless, noisy, and expressionless way, thrum, as, to *strum* the banjo, to *strum* on a piano [Var of THRUM[1], *v*]

strum[1], *n* The playing of a musical instrument carelessly or noisily, strumming

strum[2], *n* **1** *Mech* A perforated metal strainer in the suction-pipe of a pump **2.** *Brewing* A wickerwork device for straining malt

stru'ma, 1 strū'mə, 2 stru'ma, *n* [STRU'MÆ, 1 -mi, 2 -mē, *pl*] **1.** *Pathol* (1) Scrofula (2) Morbid matter formed by cancerous thyroid tumors (3) Abnormal enlargement of the thyroid gland, goiter, bronchocele **2.** *Bot* A wen-like cushion or swelling of or on an organ, as at the base of the capsule in certain mosses or on a petiole at its junction with the lamina [L, < *struo* build] — **struma suprarenalis** (*Pathol*), an adrenal tumor — **thymus s** (*Pathol*), persistence of the thymus gland beyond the period when normally it should shrivel and disappear — **stru-mat'ic,** *a* Same as STRUMOSE — **stru-mec'to-my,** *n Surg* Extirpation of the enlarged thyroid gland for cure of goiter — **stru-mif'er-ous,** *a Bot* Bearing strumæ or swellings — **stru'mi-form,** *a Bot* Having the form of a struma — **stru"mi-pri'vous,** *a* Referring to or resultant from disease or loss of the thyroid body — **stru-mi'tis,** *n* Inflammation of the thyroid gland — **stru'mose** (XIII), *a Bot* Having strumæ — **stru-mo'sis,** *n* Production of struma — **stru'mous,** *a* **1.** *Pathol* Scrofulous **2** *Bot* Strumose **stru-mo'sous‡** — **stru'mous-ness,** *n* — **stru'mu-lose,** *a Bot* Having a small struma

strum'mer, 1 strum'er, 2 strŭm'er, *n* One who strums

strum'pet†, *vt* **1.** To vilify **2** To debauch

strum'pet, 1 strum'pet, 2 strŭm'pĕt, *n* A harlot, prostitute [Possibly < L *stuprata* f pp of *stupro*, defile, < *stuprum*, defilement] — **strum'pet-ly,** *adv* — **-ry†,** *n*

strum'strum†, *n* A noisy instrument like a cithern

strung, 1 strun, 2 strŭng *imp & pp* of STRING, *v*

strunt, 1 strunt 2 strŭnt, *vi* [North Eng, Ir, & Scot] **1.** To strut **2.** To be sullen

strunt[1], *n* [Prov Eng] A bird's or other animal's tail

strunt[2], *n* [Scot] **1.** A sullen mood **2** Spirituous liquor.

strun'tain, 1 strun'tin, 2 strŭn'tin, *n* A coarse narrow worsted braid

strunt'y, *a* [Prov Brit] **1.** Sulky touchy **2.** Stunted short.

struse, 1 strūs, 2 strus, *n* A Russian river freight-craft [< Rus *strug*]

strut[1], 1 strut, 2 strŭt, *v* [STRUT'TED, STRUT'TING] **I.** *i* **1.** To walk over or along with a pompous and conceited manner, as, to *strut* the streets **2.** [Archaic] To protrude, stick out **3†.** To swell, magnify

II: 1. To walk with a pompous gait, holding oneself affectedly erect, step about in a conceited fashion

In their Sunday clothes the [modern] Greeks are as gorgeous as was old Solomon and they *strut* about as though they owned the earth F G CARPENTER in *Am Agriculturist* May 1891 p 267

2†. To swell out, protrude, bulge [< Dan *strutte*] — **strut'ting-ly,** *adv* With a strutting gait

strut[2], *vt* To brace or support, as a framing or structure, by compression-pieces, as struts or posts, brace — **strut'ting-piece",** *n* Same as BRIDGING-PIECE

strut[1], *n* A lofty, proud, or affectedly erect step or walk, as, a conceited *strut* — **strut†,** *a* Protuberant

strut[2], *n* **1.** A compression-member in a framework, as a truss, keeping two others from approaching nearer together distinguished from a *tie* or *tension-piece*, which keeps them from receding, a strutting-piece, stretching-piece, brace See illus under ROOF **2.** Specif, the bracket-like support of a steamship's propeller **3.** An instrument used in adjusting the plaits of a ruff

The tools used in starching and fluting ruffs were called setting-sticks *struts* and poking-sticks the two first were made of wood or bone MRS BURT PALLISER *Hist Lace* p 276 [S M 1875]

[Cp LG *strutt*, rigid also, Ice *strútr* a kind of hood] — **strut'-beam"†,** *n* A collar-beam **strut'ting-beam"†.**

stru'thi-an, 1 strū'thi-an, 2 stru'thi-an, *a* Struthious **stru'thi-old‡.**

stru'thi-form, *a* Same as STRUTHIONIFORM

stru'thin, 1 strū'thin 2 stru'thin, *n* Same as SAPONIN

Stru'thi-o, 1 strū'thi-o 2 stru'thi-o, *n* A genus typical of *Struthionidæ* [L, ostrich, < Gr *strouthiōn* ostrich < *strouthos*, sparrow] — **Stru"thi-ol'de-a,** *n pl Conch* A family of tænioglossate gastropods related to *Aporrhaidæ*, but having denticulate lateral and marginal teeth and a buccinoform shell with an aperture subcanaliculate in front **Stru"thi-o-la'ri-a,** *n* (t g) — **stru"thi-o-la'ri-id,** *n* — **stru"thi-o-la'ri-oid,** *a* — **Stru"thi-o'nes,** *n pl Ornith* **1.** The ostriches or *Struthionidæ* as a gens, suborder or order. **2.** The *Ratitæ* — **Stru"thi-on'i-dæ,** *n pl Ornith* A fam-

fly of ratite birds ostriches — **stru'thi-o-nid,** *n* — **stru'thi-o-noid,** *a & n* — **stru"thi-on'i-form,** *a* Having the form of an ostrich, of or pertaining to the *Struthioniformes* — **Stru"thi-on"i-for'mes,** *n pl Ornith* 1 The restricted *Struthionidæ* as a suborder or order 2. The *Tinamidæ* as a cohort — **stru"thi-o'nine,** *a* Of or pertaining to the *Struthionidæ* or *Struthiones*, ostrich-like — **Stru"thi-on'i-thes,** *n pl Ornith* The restricted *Struthionidæ* as an order

Stru"thi-op'ter-is, 1 strü"thi-ŏp'tėr-is, 2 stru"thi-ŏp'ter-is, *n Bot* A genus of hardy ferns belonging to the family *Polypodiaceæ* Most of the species are natives of the southern hemisphere but are widely cultivated for their handsome fronds These grow erect around a short stem, the fertile ones having the margin rolled inward, covering the sori *S spicant*, the deer-fern, is the only North American species [< Gr *strouthiŏn* ostrich, + *pteris*, fern]

stru'thi-ous, 1 strü'thi-us, 2 stru'thi-ŭs, *a* Like an ostrich, pertaining to the *Struthiones* [< L *struthio*, see STRUTHIO]

Strutt, 1 strut 2 strŭt **Joseph** (10/11742–10/11802) An English engraver and antiquarian *Sports and Pastimes*

strut'ter, 1 strut'ėr, 2 strŭt'er, *n* A person or animal that struts

strut'ting, 1 strut'iŋ, 2 strŭt'ing, *n* Struts collectively, especially, a herring-bone arrangement of struts or bridging

Stru've, 1 strü'və 2 stru've *n* **1 Burkhard Gotthelf** (1671–1738), a German jurist 2 **Friedrich Georg Wilhelm** (1/11793–11/11864), a German astronomer 3. **Otto Wilhelm** (5/11819–1905), a Russian astronomer

stru'ver-ite, 1 strü'vėr-ait 2 stru'ver-it, *n Mineral* A tantalate and titanate of iron, found in Europe and America. [< *J St ü-er*]

stru'vite, 1 strü'vait, 2 stru'vit *n Mineral* A vitreous, yellowish to brown, hydrous ammonium-magnesium phosphate ($H_{12}NH_4MgPO_{10}$), crystallizing in the orthorhombic system [< Von *Struve*, Russian diplomat]

stry'ch'nic, 1 strik'nik 2 stry'c'nic, *a* Of or pertaining to strychnin **strych-nin'ic†.**

strych'ni-din, 1 strik'ni-din 2 stry'c'ni-din *n Chem* A crystalline diacid base ($C_{21}H_{24}N_2O$), obtained from strychnin by electrolytic reduction **stry'ch'ni-dine†.**

strych'nin,] 1 strik'nin, -nin *or* -nīn, 2 stry'c'nin, -nin

strych'nine,] *or* -nīn (XIII), *n Chem* A white, crystalline, extremely poisonous compound ($C_{21}H_{22}N_2O_2$) contained in various species of *Strychnos*, especially *S nux vomica* much used as a medicine, chiefly as neural stimulant, in minute doses of the sulfate In larger quantities it is a powerful poison, producing tetanic spasms *Antidotes* tannic acid, chloral, camphor, charcoal, emetics [< L *strychnos* (< Gr *strychnos*), kind of nightshade] **strych'ni-at** — **strych-ni'na,** *n* Same as STRYCHNIN a pharmaceutical term — **strych'nin-ism,** *n* The condition of being under the influence of strychnin — **strych'nism,** *n* The morbidly increased excitability of the spinal cord resulting from strychnin — **strych"nin-i-za'tion,** *n* Poisoning by strychnin — **strych'nized,** *a* Dosed with strychnin affected with strychnism

strych'no-lin, 1 strik'no-lin 2 stry'c'no-l n, *n Chem* A crystalline compound ($C_{21}H_{22}N_2$) made by reducing strychnin **strych'no-line†**

Strych'nos, 1 strik'nos, 2 stry'c'nŏs, *n Bot* A large tropical genus of trees or shrubs of the logania family (*Loganiaceæ*), having opposite leathery leaves and densely aggregated clusters of valve-shaped white flowers Strychnin, nux-vomica, and other powerful drugs are produced by plants of this genus [L , see STRICHNIN]

Stryj, 1 strī 2 stry', *n* **1.** A river in Galicia flowing 100 m to the Dniester river 2. A town in Galicia [county, O

Stry'ker, 1 strai'kėr, 2 stry'ker, *n* A village in Williams

stryph'nic, 1 strif'nik, 2 stry'f'nic, *a Chem* 1 Denoting a yellow crystalline acid ($C_6H_3N_3O_2$) derived from uric acid 2 Styphnic improper form

sts, *abbr* Streets

St Tr, *abbr* State trials

Stu'art, 1 stiü'ėrt, 2 stü'art *n* **1 Arabella** (1575–9/–1615), a Scottish princess wife of William Seymour 2 **Charles Edward** (12/11720–1/11788), "the Young Pretender", "Prince Charlie", son of James F E Invaded Scotland in August 1745, and England in December, but was defeated at Culloden, and after five months of hiding escaped to France 3 **Gilbert** (1746?–1786) a Scottish historian 4 **Gilbert Charles** (12/11755–7/11828), an American portrait-painter 5 **Henry Benedict** (1/11725–7/11807), son of James F E , cardinal "Last of the Stuarts" 6 **James** (1533?–1570), Earl of Murray, who denounced the marriage of Mary Queen of Scots to Darnley, was outlawed returned as regent and was murdered 7 **James** (1713–3/11788) an English antiquary and architect, sobriquet 'Athenian Stuart" 8 **James E B.** (2/11833–5/11864), a Confederate cavalry general, sobriquet "Jeb" 9 **James Francis Edward** (9/10688–1/1766), "the Pretender" Chevalier de St George eldest son of James II of England, claimed the throne and invaded Scotland, 1715, but was unsupported and fled to the Continent 10 **John McDouall** (9/11815–4/11866) a Scottish explorer in Australia the first to cross that continent 1859 11. **Moses** (2/11780–1/11852), an American grammarian and theologian 12 A city in Adair county, Ia — **House of Stuart.** (1) The Scottish line extending from Robert II (1371) to James VI (1603) (2) See ENGLAND — S **architecture,** same as JACOBEAN ARCHITECTURE

Stu'art de Rothe'say, 1 roth'sē 2 röth'sē **Lord** (1/11779–10/11845) Charles Stuart a British diplomat

Stu-ar'ti-a, 1 stiu-ār'ti-ə, 2 stü-är'ti-a *n Bot* A small genus of shrubs of the tea family, having thin deciduous leaves and short-peduncled large white flowers solitary in the axils Several are in ornamental cultivation [< John *Stuart*, promoter of botany]

stub, 1 stub, 2 stŭb, *v* [STUBBED, STUBB^{s}, STUB'BING]

I. *t* **1.** [U S] To strike against a stub, bring suddenly in contact with a low obstruction or projection, as, to *stub* the toe against a stone **2.** To grub up, as roots or plants, root out, as, to *stub* up grass-roots **3** To clear or remove the stubs or roots from, as, to *stub* a garden-patch **4** To reduce to a stub, render truncated or stubby, as, to *stub* a pen **5** [Prov Eng] To ruin by extravagance

II *i* [Colloq] To walk along striking the toes against obstructions, go heedlessly, as, the boy *stubs* along to school

stub, *n* **1.** The part of a tree-trunk shrub, bush, stalk, or the like that remains when the main part is cut down, a stump, especially that of a small sapling, corn-stalk, or young tree, as the *stub* of a young birch

And the old dead *stub* with the crow at the top
ALICE CARY *If and If* st 11

2. Any short part or piece left projecting above or out of a surface, any short piece standing out, as the *stub* of a broken tooth **3** Any part or piece left when a main part has been severed or consumed, as, the *stub* of a cigar or of a pencil **4.** [U S] Specif (1) In a check-book, receipt-book, or the like, one of the inner ends upon which a memorandum of the number, date, amount, etc , is entered, and which is left in the binding when the check or receipt is detached sometimes called *block* in England (2) The detachable coupon of a reserved-seat ticket, as of a theater

He exhibited the *stubs* of his check-book, showing that he had given a check for $50 *N Y Tribune* Mar 19, 1892, p 3

5 One of various short or blunt objects, any thing short, truncated, or stumpy

I have something to say to this little *stub* of an officer
SIENKIEWICZ *With Fire and Sword* tr by J Curtin, p 514 [L B & CO 1890]

(1) A worn horseshoe-nail (2) A stub pen (3) A stud in a lock, engaging with the notches in the tumblers (4) A stub-file (5) The unsawed butt-end of a tree, timber, or plank, also a stub-short (6) [Florida] An aigrette so called by plume-hunters (7) *Railroad* A stub-track (8) *Meteor* A fog-dog **stubb†** (9) *Carp* A stub-tenon

6†. A log, a block, a blockhead [< AS *styb*, stub] — **stub'-book",** *n* [U S] A book, as a check-book containing stubs — s **-bred,** *a* Designating animals that live or burrow in stumps and undergrowth rather than in the earth — s **-damask,** *n* Same as STUB-TWIST — s **-end,** *n* **1** The enlarged end of a connecting-rod or pitman usually containing journal-bearings 2 Same as BOLT-END — s **-feather,** *n* One of the feathers that remain on a fowl after plucking a pin-feather — s **-iron,** *n* Iron made from old horseshoe-nails especially valuable for making gun-barrels — s **-mortise,** *n* A mortise that does not pass entirely through the piece in which it is cut — s **nail,** a short thick nail, also, an old horseshoe-nail — s **pen,** a short very blunt-pointed pen for writing — s **-short,** *n* **1.** The unseparated part of a timber or plank that has been cut nearly through lengthwise by several parallel cuts 2 That part of a piece of material, as wood, which is to be cut away from the end in turning in a lathe, only when the turning is finished s. **-shot†** — s **-tenon,** *n* A short tenon or stump designed only to prevent a piece from being pushed to one side — s **-tooth,** *n Mach* A stout blunt gear-tooth having a large angle of obliquity — s **-track,** *n. Railroad* Any short branch track, disconnected at its outer end, a spur specif , one of the radiating tracks in a roundhouse — s **-twist,** *n* A mottled iron made from worn-out horseshoe-nails used for fine gun-barrels, also, a barrel made by coiling small square bars into a continuous helix and then welding them in place — **stub'wort",** *n* Common wood-sorrel an old name referring to its presence about stubs of trees

stub'bed, 1 stub'ed, 2 stŭb'ĕd (XIII), *a* **1** Made into a stub, cut or broken short, like a stub, as, the *stubbed* branches of a dead tree 2 Full of stubs, rough with stubs, as of stalks or roots, as, a *stubbed* piece of ground 3 Sturdy in character or blunt in manner, stout and rough, rugged, as, a *stubbed* disposition — **stub'bed-ness,** *n* [RUMPY, 1

stub'bin, 1 stub'in 2 stŭb'in, *n* [Manx] Same as

stub'bi-ness, 1 stub'i-nes 2 stŭb'i-nĕs, *a* The state of being stubby, also, stubbedness

stub'ble,] 1 stub'l, 2 stŭb'l, *n* **1.** The stubs of grain-

stub'ble,] stalks, covering a harvest-field after the crop has been cut, also, the field characterized by such stubs, by extension, something resembling or analogous to these, as short bristly hair or beard

The clover *stubble* is twice as rich in nitrogen as the *stubble* of ripened grain JOHNSON *How Crops Feed* p 84 [o r co]

2. Specif , in sugar-planting, the sugar-cane in the field after the first year In beginning a sugar-plantation the seed-cane is laid in the furrow, and from the joints spring up canes that when ripe are cut down to the ground for the first year's crop From the stubble, or stool, the crops of following years grow in succession [< OF *stuble*, prob < L *stipula*, see STIPULE] — **stub'ble-fed",** *a* Fed in a stubble-field, as geese or cattle upon the fine grass that follows harvest — s **-field,** *n* A field of stubble — s **-goose,** *n* The grayiag goose — s **-quail,** *n* An Australian quail (*Coturnix pectoralis*) — s **-turner,** *n* A projection mounted in front of a plowshare to turn down stubble

stub'bled,] 1 stub'ld, 2 stŭb'ld, *a* **1.** Covered with or

stub'ldf,] abounding in stubble **2.** Stubbed

stub'bly, 1 stub'li, 2 stŭb'ly, *a* **1.** Overspread with stubble, abounding in stubble **2** Bristling like stubble resembling stubble, stubby, as, a *stubbly* beard

stub'born, 1 stub'ərn, 2 stŭb'orn, *vt* [Rare] To render unyielding

stub'born, *a* **1.** Inflexible in opinion or intention, not to be moved or persuaded by reasons, especially, unreasonably obstinate, as, he is as *stubborn* as a mule **2** Not easily bent, set aside, or overcome, intractable, hard to deal with, as, facts are *stubborn* things **3.** Characterized by perseverance or persistence, constant, as, *stubborn* fighting **4.** [Archaic] Of a strong constitution, sturdy, stubbed **5†.** Harsh, rough, rugged [Prob < AS *styb*, stub] Syn., see HARD, INFLEXIBLE, OBSTINATE PERVERSE — **-ly,** *adv* — **-ness,** *n*

stub'by, 1 stub'i, 2 stŭb'y, *a* [STUB'BI-ER, STUB'BI-EST] **1.** Short, stiff, and bristling, resembling stubs or stubble, as, a *stubby* beard **2** Short and thick, as a stub, like a stub, as, a *stubby* pencil **3** Having many stubs

stuc'co, 1 stuk'o, 2 stŭc'o, *v* **I** *t* To apply stucco to, as a wall, especially, to coat externally with stucco

II. *i* To form objects, as decorative moldings, with or of stucco, practise the art or trade of making stuccos

stuc'co, *n* **1** A fine plaster made of gypsum and glue-water or of powdered white marble and fine sand, gypsum, and water for walls or their relief ornaments **2** Loosely, any plaster or cement used for the external coating of buildings often attributively, as, a *stucco* house (coated outside with stucco) **3.** Stucco-work **4.** Plaster of Paris [It , < OHG *stucchi* (G *stück*), piece] — **bastard stucco,** *n* a coarse stucco — **rough s ,** the roughest kind of stucco, for painting — **stuc'co-work",** *n* Ornamental work made of or with stucco, or of other fine plaster — **troweled s ,** stucco finished with a trowel

stuc'co-er, 1 stuk'o-or, 2 stŭc'o-er, *n* One whose occupation is to make stucco-work, a dealer in stucco or stucco-work **stuc'co-yer†.**

stuck, 1 stuk 2 stŭk *trap & pp* of STICK, *v*

stuck†, *n* Stucco

stuck²†, *n* A thrust [Same as TRIGGER-FINGER 2

stuck'fin"ger, 1 stuk'-fiŋ'ger, 2 stŭk'-fiŋ'gĕr, *n Pathol*

stuck'int, *n* The stoccado

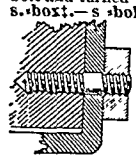
stuck'le, 1 stuk'l 2 stŭk'l, *n* [Prov Eng] Several sheaves set together in the field [apple fritter

stuck'ling, 1 stuk'liŋ 2 stŭk'ling *n* [Prov Eng] An

stuck'up", 1 stuk'-up', 2 stŭk'-ŭp *a* [Colloq] Unduly affected by a sense of personal importance, conceited

stud, 1 stud; 2 stŭd, *vt* [STUD'DED, STUD'DING] **1** To set thickly with small points or projections, especially with bright knobs or studs, as, he has *studded* the heavens with stars **2.** To be strewn over or set thickly in or upon, as, the daisies *stud* the meadow **3** To supply with or support or stiffen by studs in building

stud¹, *n* **1.** A short intermediate post, as in a building-frame Specif (1) One of the intermediate posts, as in a wooden partition, to which laths are nailed, a quarter (2) In car-building, a vertical post between window-posts extending from the side-sills to the window-sills **2.** A knob, round-headed nail, or other object forming a small protuberant ornament (1) An ornamental button worn in a shirt-front or cuff (2) A round-top nut for a stud-bolt (3) An ear-like projection over which to draw and hold a lacing (4) A hobnail **3.** A crosspiece in a link, as in a chain cable, to prevent its sides being flattened together **4** *Mach* (1) A short spindle in the change-speed gear of a lathe (2) Same as STUD-BOLT **5.** *Founding* A spool-shaped support for a mold-core **6.** A small pin such as is used in various parts of a watch, a dowel, as is common in pattern-making **7.** [Archaic] A trunk; stem, stalk [< AS *studu*, post] — **stud'-bar",** *n* A bar which acts as or carries a stud — s **-block** (*Mech*), a rectangular block with a blind hole, threaded to fit over a stud-bolt and turned with a wrench so as to screw the bolt home. s. **-boxt;** — s **-bolt,** *n* A bolt threaded at each end so that it can be screwed into a fixed piece at one end and have a nut screwed on at the other **stand'ing-bolt"†** — s **-bracket,** *n Mech* A support for a stud, as, especially, in a suspended link-motion — s **-link,** *n* A link having a transverse stud See STUD, *n* , 3 — s **-nut,** *n* A stud-block — s **-pin,** *n Mach* **1** A pin having a large round head **2.** A double-ended bolt having a shouldered body — s **-print,** *n Pattern-making* A print secured to a pattern by a pin instead of screws or nails — s **-rivet,** *n* Same as SCREW-RIVET — s **-screw,** *n* **1** [U S] A screw having a long cylindrical head **2** [Eng] A set-screw — s **-stay,** *n* A stay-bolt screwed in at one end **stud'ding-bolt"†** — s **-wheel,** *n* A wheel or gear mounted on a stud or stud-bolt


Stud-bolt

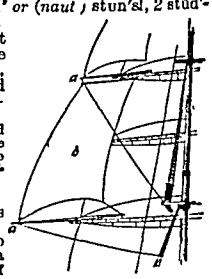
stud², *n* **1.** A collection of horses and mares, or [Austral] of rams and ewes, for breeding, also, the place where they are kept **2.** A collection of horses, as for riding, hunting, or racing said also of other animals, as, in the United States, of dogs, and, in India, of elephants **3.** [Colloq] A stallion **stud'-horse"†.** [< AS *stod*, stud] — **stud'-book",** *n* A record of the pedigree of a stud especially of throughbred horses — s **-breeder,** *n* [South Austral] A flockmaster — s **-farm,** *n* A farm where horses are bred — s **-groom,** *n* One who serves as groom for a stud, especially the head groom — s. **-mare,** *n* A brood-mare — s **-poker,** *n* [Western U S] A game of poker in which the first card only is dealt face down On examining this card each player in turn bets or raises s. **-horse poker†.**

stud'der-y†, *n* A stable for housing a stud of horses

stud'dle, 1 stud'i, 2 stŭd'i *n* [Prov Brit] A stithy

stud'ding, 1 stud'iŋ, 2 stŭd'ing, *n* Studs or joists collectively, also, material from which to make them

stud'ding-sail" *or* (*naut*) **stun'sl,** 2 stŭd'ing-sāl" *or* (*naut*) stŭn'sl, *n Naut* An auxiliary sail set out beyond the leech of one of the principal square sails, by an extensible yard and boom [< STUD, *v*, 3, + SAIL *n*]



Studdingsail
a a, studdingsail-boom; *b*, foreyard and upper foretopgallant-yard

Studding-sails spread beyond the edges of the square sails like wings are very useful when the wind is fair NORDHOFF *Man-of-War Life* p 52 [o M & CO]

stud'dle, 1 stud'l 2 stŭd'l, *vt* [Prov Eng] To stir up, as with a pole

stud'dle, *n* **1.** An upright prop supporting a pointer in a mine, usually one of a set of four **2†.** A prop or bar in a loom [< Ice *studhill*, dim of *stodh*, support]

stu'dent, 2 stiū'dent, 2 stū'dĕnt, *n* **1.** A person engaged in a course of study, especially, one who attends and studies at a higher school, college, or seminary; an advanced scholar, as, a law or medical *student* **2** One devoted to study, one who closely examines or investigates, as, a *student* of social customs [< L *studco* (ppr *studen(t-)s*), be diligent] — **stu'dent-lamp",** *n* A lamp having an Argand burner supplied with oil by gravity from a separate reservoir connected with it by a lateral tube the whole being usually adjustable in height. **students' lamp†.** — **stu'dent-ry,** *n* Students collectively — **stu'dent-ship,** *n* **1** An endowment for a student, as in a college a scholarship **2** The condition of being a student.

stud'fish", 1 stud'fish" 2 stŭd'fish", *n* A minnow (genus *Fundulus*) having the sides studded with orange or brown spots, as *Fundulus stellifer* of the Alabama river

stud'flow"er, 1 stud'flau"ər 2 stŭd'flow er *n* An American lilywort (*Helonias bullata*) See HELONIAS **stud'-pink"†.** [studied

stud'i-a-bl(e"), 1 stud'i-ə-bl 2 stŭd'i-a-bl, *a* That may be

stud'ied, 1 stud'id, 2 stŭd'id, *pa* **1.** Deliberately and intentionally designed or undertaken, planned, premeditated **2†** Having studied much, learned, versed, as a *studied* critic — **-ly,** *adv* — **-ness,** *n*

stud'i-er, 1 stud'i-ər, 2 stŭd'i-er, *n* [Rare] One who studies

stu'di-o, 1 stiū'di-ō, 2 stū'di-ō, *n* The workroom of a painter, sculptor, or photographer, an atelier usually so arranged as to secure a good light from above or on the north, by extension, the workroom of a professional man, etc [It , < L *studium*, zeal, < *studeo*, be diligent]

stu'di-ous, 1 stiū'di-us, 2 stū'di-ŭs, *a* **1.** Given to study, especially, having or showing devotion to the acquisition of knowledge, as, a *studious* young man **2.** Earnest in the use of means, exercising care and attention, assiduous, as *studious* to please **3** Done with deliberation, contrived, as *studious* politeness **4.** [Rare] Favorable to study, for study, as, *studious* halls [< L *studiosus*, < *studium*, see STUDIO] — **stu'di-ous-ly,** *adv* — **stu'di-ous-ness,** *n*

Stu'dite, 1 stiū'dait 2 stū'dit *n Ch Hist* A member of the Acœmeti so called from their chief monastery at Con-

stantinople, named **Studium** from **Studius**, its founder, a Roman noble who lived in the 5th century,

stud'work", 1 stud'wŭrk", 2 stŭd'wûrk" *n* **1.** Walls of brickwork between studs **2.** Studded leather armor; anything set with studs

stud'y, 1 stud'i, 2 stŭd'y, *v* [STUD'IED, STUD'Y-ING] **I.** *t* **1.** To apply the mind to, with a view to learn or learn about, examine, search into, as, to *study* philosophy, to *study* the rocks, he *studied* the question **2.** Specif., to endeavor to memorize or master the details of, to learn the words or ideas of; as, to *study* one's part in a play

Some [histories] are to be read some are to be *studied*, and some may be neglected entirely
BOLINGBROKE *Letters on History* p 114 [T. C. 1779]

3. To devote oneself to the mastery of, as a profession, science, or art, as, to *study* law or medicine **4.** To fix the gaze on attentively and thoughtfully, look at and examine, contemplate, also, to look at musingly, as, to *study* a friend's portrait **5.** To apply one's mind to the contriving of, devise, plan, think out· often with *out* or *up*, as, to *study up* a scheme, to *study out* a puzzle **6.** To think over and keep in mind for accomplishing some end, apply thought to for some practical purpose, as, to *study* the interests of one's client

II. *i* **1.** To apply oneself to the acquisition of learning or knowledge, labor to comprehend facts and principles, work intellectually, as, the boy likes to *study* **2** Specif., to follow a regular course of instruction, or to apply oneself to learn some branch or department of knowledge, as, to *study* for the ministry **3.** To employ the mind in investigation or contrivance, as, to *study* into the causes of disease **4.** To use thoughtful care in the prosecution of some end, be diligent and thoughtfully anxious **5.** To be occupied in musing or meditation; reflect, cogitate, as, he sat and *studied* a long time [<OF *estudier*, < LL *studio*, < L *studium*, see STUDIO] SYN. see CONSIDER, EXAMINE, MUSE

stud'y¹, *n* [STUD'IES, 1 -iz, 2 -is, *pl*] **1.** The act of studying or applying thought to a subject, hence, application of the mind to books, to art or science, or to any subject of investigation, earnest mental examination, any systematic effort to learn, as by observing, reflecting, and memorizing, as, *study* broadens the mind

The great business of *study* is to form a mind adapted and adequate to all times and all occasions JOSHUA REYNOLDS *Discourses* ed by E. G. JOHNSON, XI p 277 [MCC & CO 1891]

2. A specific act or mode of intellectual application, particular case or form of mental work, as, do not interrupt my *study* of this chapter **3** Something to be studied, specif., a branch or department of knowledge considered as a subject studied, anything made a subject of mental application, as, history is a noble *study*

History in its finer and deeper things, literature and the larger *study* of nature — these must be lived with till they warm the soul and tinge the thought and take up their abode in the inner life ELMER ELLSWORTH BROWN *Government by Influence* p 235 [L. C. & CO '10]

4. A specific product of studious application, especially of preliminary efforts, in art, a first sketch from nature or the living model, a drawing or painting designed as a record or memorandum for reference or elaboration, also, a student's art exercise, as, a *study* of a tree or group of plants for a painting, also, by extension, a carefully elaborated literary treatment of a subject **5.** A room devoted to study, reading, etc., as, the minister was in his *study* **6.** A studious state of mind or absent-minded condition See BROWN STUDY, under BROWN **7.** Earnest endeavor, thoughtful care or desire, also, the object of such endeavor or care, as, it is our *study* to please our customers **8.** *Mus* A composition designed to aid development in technical facility **9.** *Theat* One who commits a part to memory; especially, an actor who memorizes a part for which he is cast, as, he is a quick *study* **10.** [Archaic] Zeal, ardency [< OF *estudie*, < L *studium*, see STUDIO] SYN. see ATTENTION, INQUIRY, REFLECTION

stud'y², *n* [Prov Brit] A stithy [volcanic fissure

stu'fa, 1 stū'fa, 2 styū'fa, *n* [It] A jet of steam from a

stuf(f), 1 stuf, 2 stŭf, *v* **I.** *t* **1.** To fill to distention by crowding something into, cram, pack full, as, to *stuff* a trunk full of clothing, to *stuff* the head with knowledge **2.** Specif., to fill with material specially prepared for such use, as, to *stuff* a cushion, to *stuff* a fowl for cooking **3** In taxidermy, to fill out with suitable material (the skin of a bird or beast), and arrange so as to make a lifelike form **4.** To cram into a small space, crowd, as, to *stuff* a newspaper into one's pocket **5.** To fill full or distend by crowding or being crowded into often with *out*, as, the strangers *stuffed* the gallery, the sawdust *stuffs out* the doll's body **6** To obstruct by filling, choke, as, a chimney *stuffed* with soot **7.** To fill the pores of (a skin or pelt) to improve or restore the appearance and preserve it, also, in woolen-manufacture, to fill with a dye preparatory to using a mordant **8** To fill with ideas, notions, or sentiments especially with unsystematized knowledge or with fanciful notions, as, a head *stuffed* with rubbish **9.** [Rare] To distend with a liquid **10.** [Slang] To impose on the credulity of, as to *stuff* a rustic **11.** [Newspaper Slang U. S.] To put the several parts of (a paper) together when it consists of several sheets printed separately **12†.** To provide, as with a stock or supply of victuals or necessaries

II. *i* [Colloq] To gluttonize, eat to excess — **to stuff a ballot-box**, to put ballots into the box fraudulently

stuff, *a* **1** Made of fabric, especially of light woolen material **2** Made of fur in imitation of beaver

stuff, *n* **1.** The material out of which something may be shaped or made, hence, matter as unformed or as considered indefinitely, as, the *stuff* of which an animal is made **2.** Figuratively, the fundamental element of anything, whether material or spiritual, as, the *stuff* of which heroes are made soul-*stuff*

Humanity must always be to the majority of men the true *stuff* of poetry A. LANG *Letters to Dead Authors* p 147 [S. 1886]

3. Specif., raw or unwrought material as capable of being made into some specific kind of thing, as a bread-*stuff* **4.** A quantity of the products of some industry, considered collectively also, possessions generally, especially household goods

May be his *stuff* would have sold much better next week.
GREELEY *What I Know of Farming* p 300 [C. & CO. 1871]

5. A worthless collection of things, trash, waste material, refuse rubbish, as cart the *stuff* away. **6.** Trashy, worthless ideas or sentiments, a worthless production.

Much sorry *stuff* written some hundred years ago or more
CARLYLE *Heroes and Hero-Worship* p 183 [C. & H. 1840]

7. Any one of various substances, mixtures, or compounds prepared for use (1) Paper-pulp ready for use (2) In leather-making, stuffing or dubbing (3) A mixture of tallow, turpentine, etc., for preserving the wooden parts of vessels (4) A mixture of alum and salt for whitening bread (5) A medicinal mixture or potion (6) *Carp* Boards regarded as material for building as, inch *stuff* (7) Woven material, especially of wool, suitable for making up into clothing also, any textile fabric (8) *Naut* Small ropes, tarred or untarred, as for seizing as plaited *stuff* (9) *Mach* The fluid actuating the piston of an engine **8.** [Slang] Money, means, as, you can buy it if you have the *stuff*. **9†.** Supply, stock, quantity [< OF *estoffe*, < L *stupa*, tow, < Gr *stuppē*, tow] — **red stuff**, ferric oxid in impalpable powder crocus — **stuff'-chest"**, *n* A vat in which paper-pulp is macerated — **s.-engine**, *n* A machine for grinding paper-pulp — **s. gown** [Eng] **1.** A gown made of a light woolen fabric as worn by junior barristers **2.** A junior barrister **s.-gownsman‡.** — **s. hat**, an imitation beaver hat made of fur applied to a varnished foundation — **s. pump**, *n* A machine used in paper-making to raise stuff from one level to another — **thick s.** (*Ship-building*), planking more than 4 inches but less than 12 inches through — **tin s.**, tin ore mixed with its gangue — **white s.**, a composition of glue and whiting, for coating picture-frames before gilding

stuff, *interj* Nonsense! an exclamation of contempt

stuffed, } 1 stuft, 2 stŭft, *pa* **1.** Filled with or as with

stuff's, } stuffing, as, a *stuffed* turkey. **2** *Bot* Filled with a spongy mass, as the stems of certain agaricoid fungi **3†.** Having the nose stopped up, as in a cold

stuff'er, 1 stuf'er, 2 stŭf'er, *n* One who or that which stuffs, as, a ballot-box *stuffer*, specif., a stuffing-machine

stuff'i-ness, 1 stuf'i-nes, 2 stŭf'i-nĕs, *n* The state of being stuffy, in any sense, especially of having close, stagnant air

stuff'ing, 1 stuf'iŋ, 2 stŭf'ing, *n* **1.** The material with which anything is stuffed (1) Straw, excelsior, sawdust feathers, hair, or the like, used in stuffing bedticks mattresses cushions, and seats (2) Material used to fill up a crack, interstice or other vacant space as, *stuffing* for a broken window-pane (3) A mixture, as of bread- or cracker-crums with meat and seasoning, used in stuffing fowls etc., for cooking (4) A filling of superfluous matter **2.** The act or process of filling out the skin of a bird, beast, or fish in taxidermy, or the material so used **3.** A composition of fish-oil and tallow by which hides are made supple and water-proof, dubbing **4.** The process, in wool-dyeing, of boiling with a dyestuff before mordanting — **stuff'ing-brush"**, *n* A brush used in stuffing or dubbing leather — **s.-machine**, *n* **1.** A machine having an internal rotating device for filling the pores of leather with oil and tallow **s.-drum‡; s.-wheel‡. 2.** A machine used in filling the cases of sausages with meat

stuff'ing-box", 1 stuf'iŋ-boks", 2 stŭf'ing-bŏks", *n* A device affording passage and lengthwise or rotary motion of a piece, as of a piston-rod or shaft, while maintaining a fluid-tight joint about the moving part

As made in the head of a steam-cylinder or of a pump-barrel, it consists of a chamber through which the rod passes, and in which an elastic material, as hemp or india-rubber and canvas has been applied in coils about the rod and made to fit the chamber closely In the later forms metallic packing (so called), which makes a fluid-tight joint by metal-to-metal contact has superseded elastic fiber

stuff'y, 1 stuf'i, 2 stŭf'y, *a* [STUFF'I-ER, STUFF'I-EST] **1.** Badly ventilated, causing a feeling of closeness or discomfort, musty, as, a *stuffy* bedroom **2.** Impeding respiration, causing or affected by difficult breathing, as, a *stuffy* cold in the head, a *stuffy* voice **3.** [Slang] Sulky **4.** [Scot] Made of strong material, stout, sturdy **5.** [Prov Eng] Fat, filled out

stug, 1 stug, 2 stŭg *n* [Scot] A prick, thorn **stog‡.**

stug'gy, 1 stug'i, 2 stŭg'y, *a* [Prov Eng] Stocky, as a race of men

Stuhl'weis"sen-burg, 1 shtūl'vais"en-burh, 2 shtūl'vis"ĕn-burh, *n* **1.** A county in W central Hungary 1,605 sq m **2.** Its capital, where the Hungarian kings were crowned from the 11th to the 16th century

stul'ver, 1 stŭ'ver 2 stū'er, *n* Same as STIVER[1]

stuke†, *n* Stucco

Stuke'ley, 1 stūk'li, 2 stūk'lĭ **William** (11/1,1687–3/1,1765) An English antiquarian and investigator

stull[1], 1 stul 2 stŭl *n* [Cornwall Eng] *Mining* **1.** A cross-timbering or platform in an excavation, especially in a stope, as for packing the attle a continuous row of stempels covering the back of a level **stull'-cov"er-ing‡. 2.** A stull-piece [< G *stolle*, < OHG *stollo*, prop] — **stull' piece"**, *n* A piece of timber placed slanting over the back of a level to be covered with lagging, to prevent rock falling into the level from the stopes above

stull[2], *n* [Prov Eng] A large piece, as of bread or cheese, a luncheon

stulm, 1 stulm 2 stŭlm, *n* *Mining* An adit, or horizontal passage in a mine [Cp Sw *stoll*, gallery]

stulp, 1 stulp, 2 stŭlp *n* [Prov Eng] A short stout post

stul'ti-fy, 1 stul'ti-fai, 2 stŭl'ti-fy, *vt* [-FIED, -FY'ING] **1.** To cause to appear absurdly inconsistent, give an appearance of foolishness to often reflexive, as, this decision *stultifies* the other, he has *stultified* himself **2.** *Law* To allege to be mentally incapable of performing an act **3.** [Rare] To regard and treat as absurd [< LL *stultifico*, < L *stultus*, foolish + *facio* make] — **stul"ti-fi-ca'tion**, *n* The act of stultifying, or the state of being stultified — **stul'ti-fi"er**, *n* One who stultifies

stul-til'o-quence†, *n* Foolish talk **stul-til'o-quy†.** — **stul-til'o-quent†**, *a* — **stul-til'o-quent-ly†**, *adv*

stul'ty†, *a* Foolish stupid

stum, 1 stum, 2 stŭm, *vt* [STUMMED, STUMP[8], STUM'MING] **1.** To stop from fermenting, as must often by a small addition of mustard, of sodium sulfite, or of sulfur dioxid **2** [Prov Eng] To treat with sulfur-fumes, as a cask **3†.** To revive (wine), as by adding must, so as to increase fermentation [< D *stommen*, < *stom*, mute]

stum, *n* **1.** Unfermented or only partly fermented grape-juice, especially if fermentation has been prevented or arrested by an antiseptic, must **2†.** Wine revived, as by the addition of must, to produce increased fermentation [< D *stom* < *stom*, silent]

stum'bl(e), 1 stum'bl, 2 stŭm'bl *v* [STUM'BLED, STUM'BLD[F], STUM'BLING] **I** *i* **1.** To cause to stumble, trip up **2** [Archaic] To confuse, puzzle.

This at first *stumbled* me
C. G. FINNEY *Autobiography* p 25 [A. S. B. 1876]

II. *i* **1.** To miss one's footing in walking or running, by striking the foot against something so as to fall or be in danger of falling, as, to *stumble* forward **2.** To fall upon something by chance, come accidentally with *on* or *upon*, as, to *stumble upon* a discovery **3.** To act blunderingly, move with unsteadiness

He *stumbled* over the words missed syllables missed lines
MARIA EDGEWORTH *Tales* vol III, p 104 [S. 1835]

4. [Archaic] To take a wrong or false step in conduct; err [Var. of STUMMER, < Ice *stumra*, stumble] — **stum'bler**, *n* — **stum'bling-ly**, *adv* In a stumbling manner — **stum'bly**, *a* Given to stumbling

stum'ble, *n* The act of stumbling, a trip resulting in a fall or partial fall; hence, a blunder, false step

stum'bling-block", 1 stum'blin-blek", 2 stŭm'bling-blŏk", *n* Any obstacle causing one to stumble, a difficulty or impediment, as in the way of accepting some truth, something that may cause one to err now only figurative, as, false interpretations are *stumbling-blocks*

stum'mel, 1 stum'el, 2 stŭm'ĕl, *n* [G] The bowl and stem-socket of a smoking-pipe See illus under PIPE

stum'mer, 1 stum'er, 2 stŭm'er, *vi* [Prov Eng] To stumble

stump, 1 stump, 2 stŭmp, *v* **I.** *i* **1.** To traverse for making speeches, usually political, canvass by making speeches, as, to *stump* a district See STUMP, *n*, 4

Many [English] women of birth and rank *stump* the country as Liberal agitators McCARTHY in *N. Am. Rev.* Nov 1891, p 572

2 [Colloq] To challenge, as to a contest or some feat, dare, defy, as, to *stump* one to fight, I *stump* you to speak to him **3.** [Colloq] To bring to a halt by means of obstacles, as if acting like a stump in the way; stall, as, this difficulty *stumps* me **4** [Colloq] To strike against an obstacle, stub, as, to *stump* one's toe **5.** To reduce to a stump, lop, stub, truncate **6.** *Cricket* To retire (a batsman) through the wicket-keeper's putting down the wicket with the ball while the batsman is out of his crease often with *out* **7.** *Art* To shade or tone with the stump **8** To dig, blast, or pull stumps out of (the ground), rid of stumps **9** To stretch (a felted wool hat) after washing and before drying **10.** [Slang] To put up, pay at once, as, to *stump* up (or down) ten dollars

II. *t.* **1.** To go about on stumps, as of amputated limbs, hence, to walk heavily and stiffly, as, he *stumps* around on a wooden leg **2.** [Colloq] To make political speeches, go about haranguing for a political party or cause, as, to *stump* through the State often with *it*

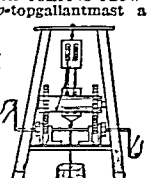
stump, *a* **1** Being a stump, or resembling or characterized by stumps, as, a *stump* tail **2.** Of or pertaining to the stump (see STUMP, *n*, 4) occurring in various self-explaining derived phrases as, **stump orator, s. oratory, s speaker, s. speech.** — **stump tracery** (*Arch*), a form of tracery in which the bars or moldings have various convolutions, and turn up and are cut off at intervals, leaving a stump that shows the cross-section

stump, *n* **1.** That portion of the trunk of a tree left standing in the ground when the tree is felled, some portion of a branch left when the main part is cut away. Compare STUB, STOOL. **2.** The part of anything that remains when the main part has been removed Specif.. (1) The portion of a limb remaining after an amputation (2) The remaining fragment of a tooth after the crown is broken off (3) *Naut* The standing part of a broken-off mast (4) The butt of a cigar

3 *pl* The legs chiefly in the phrase **to stir one's stumps. 4.** A place or platform where a stump speech is made, hence, political haranguing, as, to go on the *stump* from the use of a tree-stump as an oratorical platform in newly settled regions a use once confined to the United States, but now common in Great Britain

The American *stump* is in an eminently practical sense, the *conservator of American liberty*
GREELEY in *Century Magazine* July, 1891, p 373.

5 A post, as, a mooring-*stump* **6.** [Colloq, U. S.] A challenge, as to the essay of some difficult feat, a dare, as, I'll not take a *stump* from any one **7.** *Cricket* Any one of the three posts forming the wicket Facing the wicket, the one at the right is called the **leg-stump**, the next the **middle s.**, and the one at the left the **off s.** See CRICKET[2], *n*, WICKET **8.** *Art* A soft leather or rubber bar, trimmed conically at each end, or a short thick roll of paper or leather, by which crayon- or charcoal-drawings may be softened or powdered pigments applied **9.** A projection in a lock to engage a dog, fence, or tumbler, a guiding-stud, a stop-piece, also, a projection on a hinge-joint to prevent its folding in any but one way **10** In a coal-mine, a small coal pillar, as between a gangway or an areaway and a breast **11.** [Rare] A dull, heavy sound [< Ice *stumpr*, cp D *stomp*, G *stumpf*] — **on the stumps, on a row of stumps** [Colloq, U. S.] in the midst of difficulties or embarrassments in reference to the trouble met with in plowing stumpy land — **stump'age"**, *n* *Forestry* The age of a tree as determined by the number of annual rings upon the face of the stump without allowance for the period required for the growth of the tree to the height of the stump — **s.-analysis**, *n* *Forestry* See TREE-ANALYSIS — **s.-bred**, *a* Same as STUB-BRED — **s.-extractor**, *n* **1.** A stump-puller **2.** An implement for extracting the roots or stumps of teeth — **s.-height**, *n* *Forestry* The distance from the ground to the top of the stump, or from the root-collar when the ground-level has been disturbed On a slope the average distance is taken as the stump-height Compare CUTTING HEIGHT — **s. jumper**, *n* Same as STUMP-JUMPING PLOW — **s.-mast**, *n* A short mast as *stump*-topgallantmast a mast without a royal pole — **s.-mortise**, *n* A stub-mortise — **s.-puller**, *n* A machine for pulling stumps, as in clearing land for plowing **s.-machine†** — **s.-rooted**, *a* *Bot* Characterized by a fleshy elongated root which terminates abruptly — **s.-shoot**, *n* *Forestry* See SPROUT — **s.-tailed**, *a* Having a stumpy or short and thick tail as the *stump-tailed* lizard, a scincid (*Trachydosaurus rugosus*) common in Australia — **s.-tenon**, *n* A stub-tenon — **s.-tree**, *n* The Kentucky coffee-tree so called from the stumpy appearance of its branches — **up a s.** [Colloq, U. S.] greatly perplexed cornered in a difficulty, in an extremity


Stump-puller.

stump'age, 1 stump'ij 2 stŭmp'aj *n* [Local U. S.] **1** Standing timber considered with reference to its value for cutting frequently sold by the tree or stump and so called because the amount cut is ascertained by counting and measuring the stumps **2.** The price paid for standing timber also, among lumbermen the price paid for cutting such timber or for hauling the logs when cut **3.** Sometimes,

timber-land from which the timber has been cleared also, the price or amount paid for such land 4 A tax on lumber cut, rated by the amount cut and the price — **stump'age,** *a*

stump'er, 1 stump'or, 2 stŭmp'er, *n* 1. One who stumps (1) A stump speaker, hence, a boaster (2) One who digs up or hauls away stumps 2. [Colloq] A puzzling question, a difficulty by which one is stumped 3 [Colloq] *Cricket* A wicket-keeper

stump'foot", 1 stump'fut', 2 stŭmp'fōōt", *n* Clubfoot

stumpt, *pp* Stumped S S

stump'y, 1 stump'ı, 2 stŭmp'y [STUMP'I-ER, STUMP'I-EST] I *a* 1. Full of or abounding with stumps, as, *stumpy* land 2. Like a stump, short and thick, stubby, as, *stumpy* fingers II. *n* [Eng] A Thames barge with pole-masts — **stump'i-ness,** *n*

stump'y², *n* [Slang, Eng] Cash, ready money

stun, 1 stun, 2 stŭn, *vt* [STUNNED, STUNDᴮ, STUN'NING] 1. To render wholly or partly senseless by concussion of the brain, stupefy by a blow, as, to *stun* an animal with a club 2. To deaden the hearing of temporarily, as by a loud thunderous or explosive sound, shock and benumb, in any sense, daze, as, to be *stunned* by a crashing noise 3. To make helpless from astonishment, astound, as, I was *stunned* by the news 4 In stone-cutting, to loosen the surface of, as stone in dressing, by blows with the edge or point of a hammer, delivered at right angles to the face, also, to injure by bruising or scratching [ME *stunien,* < AS *stunian,* make a noise]

stun², *n* 1. A violent or stupefying blow, shock, or concussion, also, the condition of being stunned 2. In stone-working (1) A white or discolored place in marble or other stone, caused by a blow from a blunt-edged or blunt-pointed hammer (2) A groove or scar on the sawed face of a piece of stone, caused by sand or grit between the side of the saw-blade and the stone

stun³, *n* [Dial] A stone

Stun'dism, 1 shtun'dızm, 2 shtun'dĭsm, *n* The doctrines or tenets of the Stundists

Stun'dist, 1 shtun'dıst, 2 shtun'dĭst, *n* A member of a body of Russian Christians originating about 1860

The movement was begun through contact of some peasants with certain German colonists settled in the government of Kherson and was greatly influenced by the new translation of the Bible into modern Russian decreed by Alexander II in 1855 and published in 1861 Stundism was at first a movement within the bounds of the Orthodox Church, but as the Stundists rejected forms and ceremonies, and took only the Bible as their guide, they were soon subjected to persecution (dating from 1867), and finally obliged to organize as a separate religious body The body now has a membership of one to two millions, and is exerting a powerful influence

It was from the *Stundists* that many of the doctrines of Count Tolstoi s New Christianity were derived and among others the necessity of manual labour which they regard almost in the light of a religious act E B LANIN *Contemp Rev* Jan 1892, p 4

[< G *stunde,* hour, lesson, from their meetings for reading the Bible]

stung, 1 stŭng 2 stŭng, *imp & pp* of STING, *v*

stung, *pa* [Slang, U S] Tricked, outwitted, gulled used chiefly with interjectional force

stunk, 1 stuŋk, 2 stŭŋk, *imp & pp* of STINK, *v* [sullen

stunk'ard, 1 stuŋk'ard, 2 stŭŋk'ard, *a* [Scot] Unyielding,

stun'ner, 1 stun'ər, 2 stŭn'er, *n* 1. One who or that which stuns 2. [Slang] Something of extraordinary quality, especially, something of surprizing impressiveness

stun'ning, 1 stun'ıŋ 2 stŭn'ing, *pa* Rendering senseless or unconscious, hence [Slang], surprizing wonderful — **-ly,** *adv*

She bakes such *stunning* murphies
T HUGHES *Tom Brown at Rugby* p 128 [o & co 1871]

stun'sail, 1 stun'sl, 2 stŭn'sl, *n Naut* A studding-sail a contraction **stun's'l†** [stunts

stunt¹, 1 stunt, 2 stŭnt, *vt* [Colloq , U S] To perform

stunt², *vt* To check the natural development of, hinder from attaining full growth, dwarf, cramp, as, to *stunt* an animal, to *stunt* the growth of progress

The elevation [of Craigenputtock] 700 feet above the sea *stunts* the trees FROUDE *Thomas Carlyle* vol II, p 19 [s 1882]

[< AS *stunt,* dull, < *stintan,* stop] — **stunt'ed,** *a* Checked in growth, or dwarfed — **stunt'ed-ness,** *n*

stunt³, *n* A remarkable feat of bodily skill, strength, or agility, especially at a public performance, hence, any remarkable feat, also, any allotted task

stunt⁴, *n* 1 A check in growth, progress, or development 2. An animal or thing the growth of which has been checked, a stunted creature, specif , a whale two years old, lean from just having been weaned

stunt'ness, *n* [Rare] Stuntedness, shortness

stup, 1 stup, 2 stŭp, *n* Soot from the flue of a mercury-extracting furnace [Prob < L *stupa,* tow] **stuppt.**

stu'pa¹, 1 stü'pə, 2 stu'pa, *n* Same as TOPE² [< Sans *stupa* heap]

stu'pa², 1 stiü'pə, 2 stū'pa, *n* [STU'PÆ, 1 -pī 2 -pē, *pl*] 1. Same as STUPE¹, *n* 2 [Rare] *Bot* A tuft of long matted hairs like tow [L , see STUFF, *n*]

stupe, 1 stiūp, 2 stūp *vt* To treat with a stupe, foment

stupe¹, *n Surg* A compress of soft material for application to a wound also, a cloth wrung out of hot water or wet with medicaments, to be applied to a wound or injured surface [< L *stupa* see STUFF, *n*]

stupe², *n* [Colloq] A stupid person a contraction

stu"pe-fa'cient, 1 stiū"pi-fē'shent, 2 stū"pe-fā'shĕnt, *a* Having power to stupefy, stupefying [< L *stupefacien(t-)s,* ppr of *stupefacio,* stupefy, < *stupeo,* be stupefied + *facio* make]— **stu"pe-fa'cient,** *n* Anything that stupefies especially, a stupefying medicine a narcotic

stu"pe-fac'tion, 1 stiū"pi-fak'shən, 2 stū"pe-făc'shon, *n* The act of stupefying or the state of being stupefied, a deadened or blunted condition, stupor [< L *stupefactus* pp of *stupefacio* see STUFFACIENT] **stu"pe-fac'tion†** Syn. see STUPIDITY Compare STUPOR — **stu"pe-fac'tı-ves,** *n* Stupefacient — **stu"pe-fac'tı-ve,** *a* — **stu"pe-fac'tı-ve-ness,** *n*

stu'pe-fy, 1 stiū'pi-fī, 2 stū'pe-fī, *v* [-FIED, -FY'ING] I. *t* 1. To make stupid; dull the senses or faculties of, deprive of perception or sensibility as a person or animal; blunt] deaden, as, *stupefied* by drink

Such work *stupefies* the ideal faculty, quenches the sense of beauty J F CLARKE *Self-Culture* p 18 [o & co 1880]

2†. To render immobile or less mobile as a substance II†. *i* To fall into stupor or torpor [< L *stupefacio,* see STUFFACIENT]— **stu'pe-fied,** *a* Rendered stupid — **stu'pe-fied"ness,** *n* **stu'pe-fi"er,** *n* **stupefaction** stupor — **stu'pe-fy"ing-ly,** *adv*

stu-pen'dous, 1 stiu-pen'dus, 2 stū-pĕn'dŭs, *a* Characterized by astonishing magnitude, height, force, enormity, or any impressive feature, of prodigious size or degree, as, a *stupendous* structure, a *stupendous* en[illegible]

[< L *stupendus,* fut pass p of *stupeo,* be astonished]

stu'pendt, stu-pen'dı-ous† Syn see IMMENSE — **stu-pen'dous-ly,** *adv* In a stupendous manner **stu-pen'dı-ous-lyt, stu'pend-lyt.** — **stu-pen'dous-ness,** *n*

stu'pent, 1 stiū'pent, 2 stū'pĕnt, *a* [Rare] Struck dumb or stupid, astounded, stunned

stu'pe-ous, 1 stiū'pı-us, 2 stū'pe-ŭs, *a* Bearing long, loose scales or filaments, as tow [< L *stupa* see STUFF, *n*]

stu'pid, 1 stiū'pıd, 2 stū'pĭd, *a* 1. Very slow of apprehension or understanding, lacking brightness or quickness of mind, heavy-witted, sluggish 2 Affected with stupor, stupefied, as, *stupid* from narcotics 3. Marked by lack of thought, reason, or wit, senseless, empty, as, *stupid* acts, a *stupid* book [< L *stupidus,* < *stupeo,* be astonished] Syn. see ABSURD, BRUTISH, DROWSY FLAT, HEAVY, IDIOTIC — **stu'pid-ly,** *adv* — **stu'pid-ness,** *n* [i-ta'rı-an‡ [Rare]

stu'pid, *n* [Colloq] A stupid person blockhead **stu-pid"-**

stu-pid'ı-tỵ, 1 stiu-pid'ı-tı, 2 stū-pid'ı-ty, *n* 1. The state, quality, or character of being stupid, great mental dulness, slowness 2 [Rare] Stupor, astonishment [< L *stupidita(t-)s,* < *stupeo,* be confounded]

Syn. apathy, dulness, insensibility obtuseness, slowness, sluggishness, stupefaction, stupor *Stupidity* is sometimes loosely used for temporary *dulness* or partial *stupor,* but chiefly for innate and chronic *dulness* and *sluggishness* of mental action, *obtuseness* of apprehension, etc *Apathy* may be temporary, and be dispelled by appeal to the feelings or by the presentation of an adequate motive, but *stupidity* is inveterate and commonly incurable Compare APATHY, IDIOCY, STUPOR — Ant., acuteness, alertness, animation, brilliancy, cleverness, intelligence, keenness, quickness, readiness, sagacity, sense, sensibility

stu'pi-fi"er, stu'pi-fy. Same as STUPEFIER, etc

stu'por, 1 stiū'pər, 2 stū'por, *n* 1. A condition of the body in which the senses and faculties are suspended or greatly dulled, induced weakness or loss of sensibility, profound lethargy, torpor 2. Extreme intellectual or moral dulness, lack of perception or understanding, gross stupidity, as, moral *stupor* [L , < *stupeo,* be stunned]

Syn.: apathy, asphyxia, coma, fainting, insensibility, lethargy, swoon, swooning, syncope unconsciousness The *apathy* of disease is a mental affection, a state of morbid indifference, *lethargy* is a morbid tendency to heavy and continued sleep, from which the patient may perhaps be momentarily aroused *Coma* is a deep, abnormal sleep, from which the patient can not be aroused, or is aroused only with difficulty, a state of profound *insensibility* perhaps with full pulse and deep, stertorous breathing, and is due to brain-oppression *Syncope* or *swooning* is a sudden loss of sensation and of power of motion, with suspension of pulse and of respiration, and is due to failure of heart-action, as from sudden nervous shock or intense mental emotion *Insensibility* is a general term denoting loss of feeling from any cause, as from cold, intoxication, or injury *Stupor* is especially profound and confirmed *insensibility,* properly comatose *Asphyxia* is a special form of *syncope* resulting from partial or total suspension of respiration, as in strangulation, drowning, or inhalation of noxious gases

stu'por-ous, 1 stiū'pər-us, 2 stū'por-ŭs, *a* Characterized by stupor

stu'pose, 1 stiū'pōs 2 stū'pōs, *a Bot & Zool* Of or bearing filaments or hairs tufted or matted together like tow [< L *stupa,* see STUFF, *n*]

stu'prate, 1 stiū'prēt, 2 stū'prāt, *vt* [Rare] To ravish, violate [< L *stupratus,* pp of *stupro,* to dishonor]— **stu-pra'tion,** *n* [Rare] Rape

stu'prum, 1 stiū'prum, 2 stū'prŭm, *n* [L] *Civ Law* Unlawful connection with or defilement of a woman

stu'pu-lose, 1 stiū'piu-lōs 2 stū'pŭ-lōs *a Entom* Covered with fine short hairs minutely stupose [Dim of STUPOSE]

sturbt, *vt* To disturb

Stur'dee, 1 stür'dı, 2 stûr'dı, **Sir Frederick C D** (⁵/₁₁1859–⁵/₁1925) British rear-admiral, defeated and sunk Von Spee s German squadron off Falkland Islands Dec 8, 1914

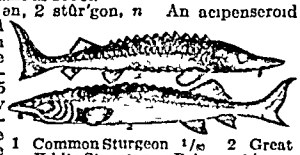
stur'died, 1 stür'did 2 stûr'did, *a* [Prov] Affected with sturdy, said of sheep

stur'dy, 1 stür'dı, 2 stûr'dy, *a* [STUR'DI-ER, STUR'DI-EST] 1. Possessing rugged health and strength, lusty, robust, having great resisting force, enduring, hardy, as, a *sturdy* yeoman, a *sturdy* oak 2. Characterized by resoluteness approaching obstinacy, firm and unyielding, as, a *sturdy* defense 3. [Prov or Obs] Obdurate, obstinate, dogged, also, stupid, silly 4 [Prov Eng & Scot] Sturdied [< OF *estourdi,* pp of *estourdir,* astonish prob < L *ex,* out, + *torpidus,* see TORPID] Syn. see FIRM, POWERFUL — **stur'dı-ly,** *adv* — **stur'dı-ness,** *n*

stur'dy, *n* [Prov] A disease of sheep characterized by staggering and stupor, due to the presence of a species of tapeworm (*Tenia cænurus*) in the brain [< OF *estordie,* < *estourdi,* see STURDY, *a*]

sture, *n* [Scot] Same as STOUR²

stur'geon, 1 stür'jən, 2 stûr'gon, *n* An acipenseroid fish of the seas and rivers of northern regions, of large size, with heterocercal tail with 5 rows of bony shields, and 4 barbels in a transverse row before the small toothless mouth *Acipenser sturio* is the **common sturgeon** of both coasts of the Atlantic, which ascends rivers *A rubicundus* is the **lake-s.** or **red s ,** common in the Mississippi valley and Great Lakes *A transmontanus* is the **Oregon, Sacramento,** or **white s** of the Pacific coast of North America Sturgeons are the principal source of isinglass and caviar and their flesh is palatable and nutritious Fisheries for sturgeon exist in the United States and in Russia [< F *esturgeon* < LL *sturgio(n-),* < OHG *sturjo,* < *stören* stir]



1 Common Sturgeon 1/30 2 Great White Sturgeon or Beluga 1/30

Stur'geon Bay. A city, county-seat of Door county, Wis, on a bay of the same name an inlet from Lake Michigan

Stur'gis, 1 stür'jıs, 2 stur'gis, *n* 1. **Russell** (¹⁰/₁₁1830–³/₁1909), an American architect and author *A Dictionary of Architecture* 2 A town in Union county, Ky 3. A manufacturing city in St Joseph county, Mich

stu'rin, 1 stiū'rin 2 stū'rin *r Org Chem* A compound ($C_{38}H_{68}O_7N_{20}$) akin to salmin, but derived from the male sturgeon [< STURGEON + PROTAMIN] **stu'rinet.**

Stu"ri-o'nes, 1 stiū ri-ō'nız 2 stū'ri-ō'nēs *n pl Ich* The *Chondrostei* [< LL *sturio,* < OHG *sturjo* see STURGEON] — **stu"ri-o'ni-an,** *a & n* — **stu"ri-o-nid'ı-an,** *n.* A chondrosteous fish — **stu'ri-o-nin(e),** *a*

sturk, 1 stürk 2 stürk, *n* Same as STIRK, 1

Sturm, *n* 1. 1 stürm, 2 stûrm **Jacques Charles François** (⁹/₁1803–¹⁰/₁1855) a Swiss mathematician See THEOREM 2. 1 shtürm, 2 shturm **Johannes von** (¹³/₁1507–³/₁1589), a German educator and reformer founder of the Strassburg gymnasium — **Stur'mi-an,** *a* Discovered or formulated by the mathematician J C F Sturm

Sturm und Drang, 1 shtürm unt drŭŋ, 2 shturm unt drăng [G] See STORM-AND-STRESS PERIOD, under STORM

Stur"nel-li'næ, 1 stür'ne-lı'nı, 2 stûr'nĕ-lī'nē, *n pl Ornith* A subfamily of icteroid birds with culmen nearly straight and outer secondaries elongated, meadow-larks **Stur-nel'la,** *n* (t g) [< STURNUS]— **stur-nel'lin(e),** *a*

Stur'ni-dæ, 1 stür'nı-dı, 2 stûr'nı-dē, *n pl Ornith* A family of oscine birds, especially those with 10 primaries, tarsi scutellate and longer than middle toes, and bill elongate-conic **Stur'nus,** *n* (t g) [L , starling]— **stur'nid,** *n* — **stur'nı-form,** *a* Having the form of a starling, of or pertaining to the *Sturniformes* — **Stur"nı-for'mes,** *n pl* A group of passerine birds including the *Sturnidæ* and related birds

Stur-nı'næ, 1 stür-nıi'nı, 2 stur-nī'nē, *n pl Ornith* A subfamily of *Sturnidæ,* especially those with the hind claw stronger than the middle claw, typical starlings [< STURNUS]— **stur'nine,** *a*

stur'noid, 1 stür'noid, 2 stûr'nŏld, *a* Of or pertaining to the *Sturnidæ,* sturniform [<STURNUS+ -OID]

stur'och, 1 stür'ŏH, 2 stur'oH, *n* [Scot] Meal stirred with milk or water **stur'rock‡** Compare BROSE

sturt, 1 stürt, 2 stûrt, *v* [Prov Brit] I *t* To vex annoy, trouble II *i* To start with fear be frightened

sturt, *n* [Prov Brit] 1. Vexation, trouble, wrath 2 *Mining* An extraordinary and unexpected profit owing to a tributer getting a specially rich pitch

Sturt, Sir Charles (¹/₁₂1795–⁸/₁₁1869) An Australian explorer

stur'tion, *n* A nasturtium a corrupt form

stur'topst, *n pl* Ankle-boots laced or fastened by a strap

stuss, 1 stus *or (G)* shtus, 2 stŭs *or (G)* shtus *n* 1 A game of chance with cards somewhat like faro 2 [Dial , Ger] Nonsense bosh used also in Yiddish [G dial and Yiddish, joke]

stutt, *vt* 1. To stutter 2. To stagger

Stuts'man, 1 stuts'man, 2 stŭts'man *n* A county in S E North Dakota, 2,296 sq m , county-seat, Jamestown

stut'ter, 1 stut'ər, 2 stŭt'er, *v* I. *t* To utter with spasmodic hesitations or repetitions, due not to a defect in articulation, but to one in vocalizing the sound

Nonsense *stuttered* by the tipsy nobles of the Empire
MACAULAY *England* vol IV p 6 [P S & CO 1856]

II. *i* To speak with spasmodic hesitations, breaks, or repetitions of syllables or words, stammer badly [Freq of STUT, < Ice *stauta,* stutter] — **stut'ter-er,** *n*

stut'ter, *n* 1. The act of stuttering 2†. A stutterer

stut'terd, *pp* Stuttered S S

stut'ter-ing, 1 stut'ər-ıŋ, 2 stŭt'er-ing, *pa* Articulating with a stutter

stut'ter-ing, *n* A hesitation in speaking, with a spasmodic and uncontrollable repetition of the same sound or syllable, stammering — **stut'ter-ing-lỵ,** *adv*

Stutt'gart, 1 stut'gärt *or (G)* shtut'gärt, 2 stŭt'gart *or (G)* shtut'gart, *n* 1 A city, capital of Wurtemberg 2 A city in Arkansas county, Ark

stutz'ite, 1 stuts'aıt, 2 stŭts'ıt, *n Mineral* A metallic lead-gray silver tellurid (Ag_2Te), that crystallizes in the hexagonal system [< *Stutz,* of Austria]

stu'ven-ite, 1 stu'ven-aıt, 2 stu'vĕn-ıt, *n Mineral* A white hydrated aluminum-magnesium-sodium sulfate that occurs in needle-like crystals [< Enrique *Stüven,* mining engineer]

Stuy've-sant, 1 staı'ə-sant, 2 stī've-sant, **Peter** (1602?–⁹/₁1682) A Dutch-American soldier, last Dutch governor (1647–1664) of New York

stỵ¹, *n* I *t* To confine in or as in a sty or hovel **II.** *i* To live in a sty or hovel

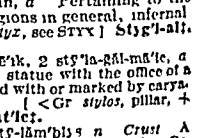
stỵ², *vt* To mount upward, soar, be ambitious **steyt.**

stỵ³, 1 staı, 2 stī, *n* [STIES, 1 staız, 2 stīz, *pl*] 1 A pen or an enclosure for swine 2. Any filthy habitation, any place of bestiality or debauchery [< AS *stigu,* cattle-pen, < *stigan,* rise] **steyt.**

stỵ⁴, *n* [STIES, *pl*] A small inflamed swelling on the edge of the eyelid [< AS *stigend,* < *stigan,* rise] **stỵ'ant; styet, stỵ'ent.**

stỵ⁵, *n* [Prov Eng or Obs] A stair, an ascent **steyt.**

stỵ'ca, 1 staı'kə *or (i -S)* staı'ka, 2 stī'ca *or (A -S)* staı'cā, *n* An Anglo-Saxon copper coin



See COIN [< AS *stycə*]

stỵ-cer'ic, 1 staı-ser'ık *or* stıs'er-ık 2 stī-cĕr'ic *or* stī'cer-ic *a Chem* Pertaining to a crystalline derivative of glyceric acid C_6H_{12} (CHOH) CO_2H [< *stỵ-* (in STYRYL) + *-eric* (in GLYCERIC)]

stỵ'cer-in-ol, 1 stıs'er-[or staı'-ser-ın-ol *or* -ōl, 2 stī'cer-[or stī'cer-ın-ōl *or* -ōl, *n Chem* A lighter-yellow gummy compound ($C_8H_{12}O_2$) obtained by boiling the dibromohydrin of styryl alcohol in water It is a triatomic alcohol [< *stỵ-* in STYRIL + *-cerin* in GLYCERIN + *-OL*] **stỵ'cer-in†.**

Styca of Heardulf (794–806) (Actual size)

Stỵg'i-an, 1 stıj'ı-ən, 2 stī'gı-an, *a* Pertaining to the river Styx or to the infernal regions in general, infernal [< L *Stygius,* < Gr *Stygios,* < *Styx,* see STYX] **Stỵg'i-al†.**

stỵl- Same as STYLO-

stỵ"la-gal-ma'ic, 1 staı'lə-gal-mē'ık, 2 stī"la-găl-mā'ic, *a Arch* Combining the form of a statue with the office of a pillar, caryatidean, also furnished with or marked by caryatids See illus under CARYATID [<Gr *stylos,* pillar, + *agalma,* image] **stỵ"la-gal-mat'ic†.**

stỵ-lam'blỵs, 1 staı-lam'blıs 2 stī-lăm'blīs *n Crust* A small process to the inner branch of a pleopod [< Gr *stylos,* pillar, + *amblys,* obtuse] **stỵ-lam'blust.**

stỵ'lar, 1 staı'lər, 2 stī'lar, *a* Of pertaining to, or resembling a style for writing, or a similar instrument.

Stỵ-las'ter, 1 staı-las'tər, 2 stī-lăs'ter, *n* 1 A genus typical of *Stylasteridæ* 2 [a-] A hydrocoralline of this genus [< Gr *stylos* pillar, + *astēr,* star]

Stỵ"las-ter'i-dæ, 1 staı'las-ter'ı-dı 2 stī"lăs-tĕr'i-dē, *n pl Zooph* A family of hydrocorallines having hydranths lodged in receptacles of the corallum without transverse septa [<STYLASTER]— **stỵ-las'ter-id,** *n* — **stỵ-las'ter-oid,** *a*

stỵ'late, 1 staı'lıt, 2 stī'lāt, *a* Having or resembling a style stiliform [< L *stylus, stilus* style]

stỵ'late², *a Bot* Having a persistent style [< Gr *stylos* pillar]

stỵle, 1 staıl, 2 stīl, *vt* [STYLED, STYL'ING] 1. To call after a specified style, give a title or designation to, denominate, term, name, as, he is *styled* king 2†. To write with or as with a style, write

stỵle¹, *n* 1. Manner of conduct or action, characteristic or individual method, as, an awkward *style* of running 2. Manner or form approved as elegant or fashionable, conformity to an approved standard, especially in social matters, fashion, mode, as to live in good *style* 3 Mode of expressing thought, whether in writing or orally, distinctive or characteristic diction, also an appropriate use of language, suitable choice and arrange-

ment of words as, a dull or a florid *style*, a lack of *style* **4.** *Rhet* The department of rhetoric that treats of the proper expression of thought in language Compare CONSTRUCTION

The properties of style, as treated in this department, include (1) **absolute properties** (founded in the very nature of language), embracing (*a*) *oral* properties (*euphony* and *harmony*), relating to the articulate sounds of language (*b*) *suggestive* properties, determined by the relation of sounds or symbols to the represented thought, and (*c*) *grammatical* properties and (2) **relative properties**, embracing (*a*) *subjective* properties determined by the state of mind of the speaker (including *significance*, *continuousness*, and *naturalness*), and (*b*) *objective* properties determined by the state of mind of the hearer, including *clearness*, *energy*, and *beauty* **5.** Mode of presentation, execution, or performance, as in music or any art or work, characteristic arrangement, form, or make, also, distinguishing excellence; as, a *style* of architecture, the *style* of Raffael, the Wagnerian *style*, a work devoid of *style* In the fine arts a style may be variously designated from the people originating it as **Greek** or **Italian**; the period when it flourished, as **Renaissance** or **Queen Anne**, its originator, as **Palladian** or **Mansard**, its general character, as **classical** or **romantic**; its point of development, as **Preraffaelite** or **baroque**, etc **6.** Manner of designation; form of address, title **7.** An ancient writing-instrument, having one end pointed for inscribing letters on tablets covered with wax, and the other end blunt for rubbing out marks and smoothing the wax surface **sty'lust.**

Styles were made of nearly all the metals, as well as of bone and ivory they were differently formed and resembled ornamented skewers W HONE *Every-Day Book* vol III col 1 [T T 1833]

8. Anything resembling the pointed writing-instrument described above Specif (1) A pointed engraving-tool or an etching needle, also [Archaic], a pen (2) A surgical instrument with a blunt point (3) An etching-needle (4) The marking-point of a telegraph-receiver, phonograph, or the like (5) *Zool* A pointed projection or elongated cusp of a tooth, growing out of the cingulum, termed *hypostyle*, *mesostyle* *metastyle* or *parastyle*, according to its relation to the hypocone, metacone, or paracone

9 *Chronol* A system of arranging the length of the years so that their average length shall be that of the true solar year Called **old style** when the system follows the Julian calendar, **new style** when that of the Gregorian calendar See CALENDAR

On Monday, the eleventh day of December [1620] *old style* the exploring party of the forefathers land at Plymouth BANCROFT *United States* vol I, p 313 [L D & CO 1852]

10 The manner employed in any given printing-office in dealing with typographical forms, spelling, punctuation, capitalization, abbreviation, etc, and with such disputable matters as must be reduced to rule often embodied in what is known as the **style-book.** **11.** In textile-printing, the method by which certain effects are obtained, as, oxidation *style*, pigment *style*, steam-mordant *style*, etc [F, < L *stilus* stake] Syn. see AIR, CUSTOM, DICTION, MANNER NAME

—**lapidary style**, a literary style characteristic or or suitable for monumental and other inscriptions — **solemn s** (*Rhet*) a form of address used in prayer Its characteristic features are the use of *thou*, *thee* and *thy* or *thine*, in reference to the Deity, with archaic inflections of the verb in the second and third person singular, requiring for its mastery and consistent use thorough grammatical training and careful study of the English Bible — **style'-blind"-ness**, *n* Lack of power to perceive differences between literary styles — **s -curve**, *n* A curve representing the relations between certain numerical peculiarities in an author's use of words as between the length of his words and their relative frequency of occurrence asserted to be fixed in shape for every writer, and hence to represent his style graphically

style², *n* **1.** A pin, pointer, or gnomon of a dial, that points out the hour by its shadow **2.** *Bot* (1) The prolongation of a carpel or ovary bearing the stigma See OVARY (2) The blunt point crowning the calyptra in certain *Hepaticæ* **3** In joinery, an upright piece in a frame [< LL *stilus*, < Gr *stylos*, pillar] **stilet.**

—**style'-branch"**, *n* *Bot* One of the two branches of the style in composite plants of the aster family (*Compositæ*) employed as a mark of classification — **styled**, *a* *Bot* Provided with a style or styles in composition only as, one-*styled*, etc — **sty-lif'er-ous**, *a* *Bot* & *Zool* Style-bearing having a style or style-like process — **sty'li-form**, *a* Having the form of a style — **sty'lin(e²)**, *a* *Bot* Belonging or relating in any way to the style

sty'let, 1 stai'let, 2 stȳ'lĕt, *n* **1.** Any slender pointed instrument, a poniard, a stiletto

At first the strong hieroglyphics graven as with iron *stylet* on his brow round his eyes beside his mouth puzzled and baffled instinct CHARLOTTE BRONTE *Villette* p 204 [S E & CO 1885]

2 *Surg* (1) The perforator of a trocar (2) The stiffening wire of a catheter, sometimes, a probe **3.** *Zool* A stiff process, style See illus under FLEA [OF, < It *stiletto* dim of *stilo*, < L *stilus*, stake] **stil-lette'‡.— sty'let-i-form**, *a* Having the form of a stylet

sty'li, 1 stai'lai, 2 stȳ'lī *n* Plural of STYLUS

Sty-lid"i-a'ce-æ, 1 *stai-lid i-ē'si-ī* 2 *stȳ-lid'i-ā'çe-ē*, *n pl* *Bot* Same as CANDOLLEACEÆ — **Sty-lid'i-um**, *n* Same as CANDOLLEA **Sty-lid'e-æ‡.— sty-lid"i-a'ceous**, *a*

sty-lis'cus, 1 stai-lis'kus 2 stȳ-lis'cŭs *n* *Bot* The channel through the style, connecting the stigma and the ovary [< Gr *stylískos* dim of *stylos* column]

styl'ish, 1 stai'lish, 2 stȳl'ish, *a* Having style, conforming to or connected with the prevailing fashion, much given to style, very fashionable, as a *stylish* coat, *stylish* people — **styl'ish-ly**, *adv* — **styl'ish-ness**, *n*

styl'ist, 1 stai'list, 2 stȳl'ist, *n* A master of literary style, one distinguished for attention to or excellence of style in written or oral discourse

sty-lis'tic, 1 stai-lis'tik, 2 stȳ-lis'tic **I.** *a* Pertaining to style in discourse or to a stylist hence, pertaining rather to the form of language than to the content — **sty-lis'ti-cal-ly**, *adv* **II** *n* **1** The art of acquiring a good literary style **sty-lis'tics‡.** **2** [Rare] A treatise on style

sty'lite, 1 stai'lait, 2 stȳ'lit, *n* *Ch Hist* One of a class of early religious recluses who lived most of the time on the tops of pillars, without shelter, in order to separate themselves from the world and mortify the flesh [< Gr *stylítēs*, < *stylos* column]— **sty'lit-ism**, *n* The belief and practise of a stylite

styl'ize, 1 stail'aiz 2 stȳl'iz *rt* [-IZED -IZ-ING] [Eng] To adapt (the natural) to artistic conventions conventionalize — **styl'i-za'tion**, *n*

sty'lo-¹, 1 stai'lo-, 2 stȳ'lo- From Latin *stylus*, *stilus*, stake, pointed instrument, in anatomical terms from STYLOID a combining form

sty'lo-², **styl-**, 1 stai'lo-, stai-, 2 stȳ'lo-, stȳl- From Greek *stylos*, column combining forms

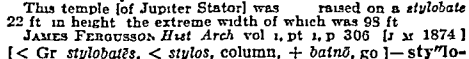
sty'lo-bate, 1 stai'lo-bēt, 2 stȳ'lo-bāt, *n* *Arch* A continuous base for two or more columns, as distinguished from a pedestal, which is a base for only one column or object

This temple [of Jupiter Stator] was raised on a *stylobate* 22 ft in height the extreme width of which was 98 ft JAMES FERGUSSON *Hist Arch* vol I, pt I, p 306 [J M 1874]

[< Gr *stylobatēs*, < *stylos*, column, + *batnō*, go]— **sty"lo-ba'tion**, *n* The process of setting columns or a colonnade upon a continuous base also, such a system or arrangement

sty-loc'er-ite, *n* *Crust* A style or spine on the outer margin of the first joint of an antennule — **Sty"lo-dac-ty'l'i-de**, *n pl* *Crust* A family of monocarpidean macrurans having the first gnathopods terminating in 2 subequal branches, and the pollex and dactylos of chelate perelopods slender **Sty"lo-dac'ty-lus**, *n* (t g) — **sty"lo-dac'ty-lid**, *n* — **sty"lo-dac'ty-loid**, *a* — **sty"lo-glos'sal. I** *a* Of or pertaining to the styloid process of the temporal bone and the tongue **II** *n* The styloglossus — **sty"lo-glos'-sus**, *n* [-SI, *pl*] A small muscle attached to the styloid process of the temporal bone and to the side of the tongue — **sty"lo-go-nid'i-um**, *n* [-I-A, *pl*] *Bot* A gonidium formed by the cutting off of the tips of specialized branches

sty'lo-graph, 1 stai'lo-graf, 2 stȳ'lo-ğraf, *n* A stylo-



Stylograph.

n, the needle-point mounted adjustably on the sliding yoke (*s*). *l*, the ink-well *c*, the cap

graphic pen See PEN², *n* [< STYLO-¹ + -GRAPH]

sty"lo-graph'ic, 1 stai'lo-graf'ik, 2 stȳ'lo-ğraf'ic, *a* Of, pertaining to, or used in stylography, executed by or intended for use in a stylograph, as, a *stylographic* pen [< STYLO-¹ + -GRAPHY] **sty"lo-graph'i-cal‡.— sty-lo-graph'i-cal-ly**, *adv*

sty-log'ra-phy, 1 stai-leg'ra-fi, 2 stȳ-lŏg'ra-fy, *n* The art, process, or operation of writing, drawing, or engraving with a style, or of writing with a stylographic pen or pencil

sty"lo-hy'al, *n* The part of the hyoid apparatus above the epihyal represented in man by the styloid process of the temporal bone See illus under HYOID APPARATUS — **sty"-lo-hy'oid**, *a* Of or pertaining to the styloid process of the temporal bone and the hyoid bone, as, the *stylohyoid* ligament the *stylohyoid* muscle **sty"lo-hy-oi'de-an‡.— sty"-lo-hy'oid**, *n* A stylohyoid muscle — **sty"lo-hy-oi'de-us**, *n* [-DE-I, *pl*] A stylohyoid muscle

sty'loid, 1 stai'loid, 2 stȳ'lŏid, *a* Resembling a style or peg, styliform [< STYLO-¹ + Gr *eidos*, form]— **styloid cornua**, the lesser horns of the hyoid bone — **s. process**, one of various bony processes as (1) the spine that projects from the base of the temporal bone, (2) a projection on the head of the fibula, (3) the pointed lower extremity of either the radius or the ulna, and (4) the proximal end of the third metacarpal bone

sty'lo-lite, 1 stai'lo-lait, 2 stȳ'lo-lit, *n* *Geol* A small columnar body of the same composition as the surrounding rock sometimes occurring transversely to the bedding of limestone or calcareous shale, having above a hard cap, which is often a shell and longitudinally striated sides thought to be due to unequal compression of different portions of the same stratum or layer, brought about by the presence of the cap formerly erroneously called **epsomite** and **lignilite** — **sty"lo-lit'ic**, *a*

sty"lo-man-dib'u-lar, *a* Belonging to both the mandible and the styloid process applied to a ligament running from the lower jaw-bone to the styloid process of the temporal bone — **sty"lo-mas'toid**, *a* Of, pertaining to, or situated near the styloid and mastoid processes of the temporal bone as, the *stylomastoid* foramen — **sty"lo-max'il-la-ry**, *a* Attached to the styloid process of the temporal bone and to the lower jaw, as, the *stylomaxillary* ligament — **sty"lo-pha-ryn'ge-al I.** *a* Of or pertaining to the styloid process of the temporal bone and the pharynx as, the *stylopharyngeal* muscle **II** *n* The stylopharyngeus — **sty"lo-pha-ryn'ge-us**, *n* [-GE-I, *pl*] The stylopharyngeal muscle

sty-lom'e-ter, *n* An instrument for measuring columns — **sty"lo-met'ric**, *a* — **Sty-lom"ma-toph'o-ra**, *n pl* *Conch* A suborder or section of pulmonates with the eyes at the tips of the tentacles, including most terrestrial pulmoniferous gastropods **Sty-lom'ma-ta‡.— sty-lom"ma-toph'o-rous**, **sty-lom'ma-tous**, *a* — **Sty-lop'i-dæ**, *n pl* *Entom* The only family of strepsipterous insects, whose species are parasitic in bees, wasps, etc — **sty'lo-pid**, *a & n* — **sty'lo-poid**, *a* — **sty'lo-pized**, *a* Parasitized by a stylops — **sty"lo-pi-za'tion**, *n*

sty"lo-po'di-um, *n* [-DI-A *pl*] *Bot* The fleshy disk that bears the style in umbelliferous flowers [< STYLO-² + Gr *podion*, dim of *pous*, foot] **sty'lo-pod‡.**

Sty'lops, *n* *Entom* **1.** A genus typical of *Stylopidæ* **2.** [s-] An insect of this or a related genus, a strepsipter The females are maggot-like, without legs, eyes, wings or antennæ and give rise viviparously to numerous larvæ — **Sty"-lo-san'thes**, *n* *Bot* A genus of fabaceous herbs and undershrubs covered with sticky hairs and bearing pinnate leaves with 3 leaflets, polygamous flowers, variously disposed, and jointed pods There are about 15 species, natives of the tropics of both hemispheres They are remarkable for the dimorphism of the flowers — **sty'lo-spore**, *n* *Bot* A pycnoconidium an old name — **sty-los'po-rous**, *a*

sty"lo-staph'y-line, *a* Of or pertaining to the styloid process of the temporal bone and the soft palate

sty"lo-ste'gi-um, *n* [-GI-A *pl*] *Bot* A peculiar form of crown surrounding and covering the style in the flowers of the genus *Stapelia* and allied asclepiads — **sty"lo-ste"mon**, *n* [Rare] *Bot* An epigynous stamen originating from the adhesion of the filament to the style

sty"lo-stix'is, 1 stai'lo-stiks'is, 2 stȳ'lo-stĭks'is, *n* *Med* Acupuncture [< STYLO-¹ + Gr *styxis* pricking]

sty'lo-ty"pite, 1 stai'lo-tai'pait 2 stȳ'lo-tȳ'pit *n* *Mineral* A metallic, iron-black copper-silver-iron sulfantimonite, $(Cu_2Ag_2Fe)_2Sb_2S_4$, crystallizing in the orthorhombic system [< STYLO-² + Gr *typos* type]

sty'lus¹, 1 stai'lus, 2 stȳ'lŭs, *n* [STY'LI or STY'LUS-ES, *pl*] **1.** A sharp-pointed instrument, as of bone, for use in manifolding by means of carbon paper **2** Same as STYLE¹, 7 See illus under DIPTYCH

John Scotus was assailed by his pupils at Malmesbury with their iron *styluses* instead of daggers E LAWRENCE in *The Chautauquan* Dec, 1890, p 313

3. Same as STYLE¹, 8 (4) **4** *Entom* One of certain rigid, exarticulate, slender anal organs, as in a staphylinid beetle **5.** *Zool* A style or stylet specif, a rod-shaped sponge-spicule with one end blunt and the other pointed [L, stake]

sty'lus², *n* One of the bundles of fibers connecting the optic thalamus with the cortex of the brain, a peduncle of the thalamus [< Gr *stylos*, pillar]

sty'mie, 1 stai'mi 2 stȳ'mi, *rt* [STY'MIED STY'MY-ING] *Golf* To impede (an opponent) by a stymie

sty'mie, *n* *Golf* A condition obtaining when an opponent's ball lies in the line of the player's put, the balls being more than six inches apart

Stym-pha'li-an, 1 stim-fē'li-ən, 2 stȳm-fā'li-an, *a* Pertaining to the vale, river, lake, or town of Stymphalus (now Zaraka), in ancient Arcadia — **Stymphalian birds** (*Gr Myth*), noisome man-eating birds with brazen beaks, claws, and wings, that infested the vale of Stymphalus destroyed by Hercules in his fifth labor **Stym-phal'i-des‡.**

Sty-phe'li-a, 1 stai-fi'li-ə, 2 stȳ-fē'li-a *n* *Bot.* A genus of evergreen shrubs of the family *Epacridaceæ*, with scattered oblong or lanceolate leaves and drooping red or green flowers They are natives of New South Wales and Tasmania, and several are in ornamental greenhouse cultivation [< Gr *styphelos*, acid]

styph'nate, 1 stif'nēt, 2 stȳf'nāt, *n* A salt of styphnic acid.

styph'nic, 1 stif'nik, 2 stȳf'nic, *a* *Chem* Of, pertaining to, or being an astringent compound [< Gr *styphō*, draw together]— **styphnic acid**, a yellow crystalline compound ($C_6H_3N_3O_8$) resembling picric acid, formed variously, as by the action of nitric acid on certain gum resins as galbanum, or on certain vegetable extracts, as of brazil-wood

styp'sis, 1 stip'sis, 2 stȳp'sis, *n* *Med* **1.** The application or the action of a styptic **2†.** Astringency. [< Gr *stypsis*, < *styphō*, contract]

styp'tic, 1 stip'tik, 2 stȳp'tic, *a* **1.** *Med* Causing contraction of living tissues, as blood-vessels, efficacious in stopping hemorrhage **2†.** Constipating; astringent [< F *styptique* < L *stypticus*, < Gr *styptikos*, < *styphō* contract] **styp'ti-cal‡.— styptic colloid**, styptic collodion — **s powder**, a powder composed of alum, gum acacia, and colophony — **styp-tic'i-ty**, *n* *Med* The quality of being styptic **styp'tic-ness‡** [Rare]

styp'tic, *n* **1.** A substance or agent that, applied locally, arrests bleeding, acting chemically or mechanically **2†.** An astringent — **chemical styptic**, a styptic that coagulates the blood by chemical action, as alum or tannic acid — **cotton s**, cotton-wool impregnated with a solution of ferric oxid or sulfate, and dried — **mechanical s**, one that arrests the flow of blood by inducing a clot — **styp'tic-bur"**, *n* A perennial herb (*Pritza echinata*) of the vervain family (*Verbenaceæ*), or its ovoid fruiting calyx, bristly with hooked hairs found in southern Florida and the West Indies — **s weed**, *n* Same as STINKING-WEED — **styp'ti-cin**, *n* *Chem* A yellow crystalline compound ($C_{12}H_{12}NO_2$ HCl) used in medicine as a styptic

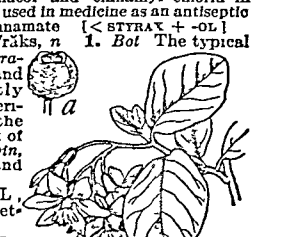
Styr, 1 stir, 2 stȳr, *n* A river in Galicia Poland, length 300 m to the Pripet river scene of severe fighting between Russians and Austrians and Germans, Sept –Dec 1915

Sty"ra-ca'ce-æ, 1 stai'rə-kē'si-ī, 2 stȳ'ra-cā'çe-ē, *n pl* *Bot.* An order of gamopetalous trees or shrubs — the storax family — having alternate simple leaves and usually white racemed flowers with a corolla of 4 to 8 united petals It embraces 7 genera and 235 species, natives of all parts of the world [< STYRAX] **Sty-ra'ce-æ‡.— sty"ra-ca'ceous**, *a*

styr'a-cin, } 1 stir'ə-sin, *or* stai'rə-sin, 2 stȳr'a-çin, *or* stȳ'ra-
styr'a-cine, } -çin *n* *Chem* A white crystalline compound ($C_{18}H_{17}O_3$) contained in liquid storax obtained by extraction by means of alcohol, ether, etc [< STYRAX]

sty'ra-col, 1 stai'rə-kōl *or* -kel, 2 stȳ'ra-cōl *or* -cŏl *n* *Chem* A colorless crystalline compound ($C_8H_{10}O_2$) obtained by heating a mixture of guaiacol and cinnamyl chlorid in molecular proportions, and used in medicine as an antiseptic and germicide guaiacol cinnamate [< STYRAX + -OL]

Sty'rax, 1 stai'raks, 2 stȳ'răks, *n* **1.** *Bot* The typical genus of the family *Styracaceæ*, embracing trees and shrubs that are mostly Asiatic and North-American *S officinalis*, of the Levant, yielded the storax of the ancients, and *S benzoin*, a native of Sumatra and Borneo, yields benzoin **2.** [s-] Same as STORAX [L, < Gr *styrax*, a sweet-smelling resin]



Styrax officinalis
a the fruit

sty'rene, 1 stai'rin, 2 stȳ'rēn, *n* *Chem* A colorless oily compound (C_8H_8) contained in liquid storax from which it may be derived by distillation also obtainable from cinnamic acid by treatment with lime

sty'role‡; sty'ro-lene‡. [sq m capital, Grätz

Styr'i-a, 1 stir'i-ə, 2 stȳr'i-a, *n* A province in Austria, 8,670

sty'rone, 1 stai'rōn 2 stȳ'rōn *n* *Chem* A white crystalline compound ($C_8H_{16}O$) obtained by distilling styracin with potassium or sodium hydroxid [< STYRAX]

sty'ryl, 1 stai'ril, 2 stȳ'ryl, *n* Cinnamyl [< STYRAX + -YL]— **sty-ryl'ic**, *a* [CHOKE-DAMP

sythe, 1 staith, 2 stȳth *n* [Newcastle, Eng] Same as **styth'y**, *r & n* Same as STITHY

sty'ward†, *n* A steward

Styx, 1 stiks, 2 stȳks, *n* *Class Myth* **1.** The eldest daughter of Oceanus, nymph of the river so called in Arcadia, the goddess by whom the most solemn oaths were sworn **2.** A river of the lower regions over which the shades were ferried by Charon on their way to the abodes of the dead [L, < Gr *Styx*, < *stygeō*, abhor]

Su'a, 1 siū'ə 2 sū'a, *n* *Bib* (Apoc R V) *1 Esd* v, 29

Su'a-a, 1 siū'i-ə, 2 sū'a-a, *n* *Bib* (Douai)

Sua'bi-an, *a & n* Same as SWABIAN

su'a-bil(e²), 1 siū'ə-bil, 2 sū'a-bil, *a* Legally subject to civil process — **su'a-bil'i-ty**, *n*

suadet, *rt* To persuade

Su-æ'da, 1 siu-i'də, 2 sū-ē'da, *n* *Bot* Same as DONDIA

suaget, *rt* To assuage

Su'ah, 1 siū'ə, 2 sū'a, *n* *Bib* *1 Chron* vii, 36

Sua'kin, 1 swā'kin, 2 swa'kin *n* A seaport town on the Red Sea, Egyptian Sudan, connected with Berber and the interior by a railroad opened in 1906 [SYAN

Sua-nī'tian, 1 swə-nish'ən, 2 swa-nish'an, *n* Same as

su'ant, 1 siū'ənt 2 sū'ant, *a* **1.** [Local U S, & Prov Eng] Evenly spread even smooth, uniform **2.** [Prov Eng] Sequent pursuant, following [OF, ppr of *suivre*, follow, < L *sequor*, follow]— **su'ant-ly**, *adv*

su'ant, *n* [Prov Eng] A fish the plaice **sew'ant‡.**

Sua'rez, 1 swā'rēth 2 swā'reth, **Francisco** (1/1548–1/1617) A Spanish Jesuit divine and writer

su-ar'row, *n* Same as SOUARI

sua'si-ble†, *a* Persuasible **sua'di-ble†.**

sua'sion, 1 swē'zən, 2 swā'zhon, *n* The act of persuading, persuasion archaic except in the phrase **moral suasion** See MORAL, *a*, 4 [OF, < L *suasio(n-)*, < *suasus*, pp of *suadeo*, persuade, < *suaris*, sweet]

Well Breslau then!' answers Soltikof at last after much *suasion* CARLYLE *Frederick* vol VI bk XX, p 36.

sua'siv(es, *a* [Archaic] Persuasive [< OF *suasif*, < L *suasus*, see SUASION] — **sua'siv(e-ly**s, *adv*
sua'so-ryt, *a* Tending to persuade, persuasive
suas'ti-ka, *n* Same as SWASTIKA **sua-vas'ti-ka**†
suave, 1 swēv *or* swāv, 2 swāv *or* swav (XIII), *a* Smooth and pleasant in manner, easy and agreeable, bland; sweet, gracious, as, a *suave* person
He was a man of commanding appearance and of *suave* and courteous manners J H SHORTHOUSE *Blanche, Lady Falaise* pt 1, p 31 [MACM 1891]
[F, < L *suavis*, sweet] — **suave'ly,** *adv*
suav'i-fy†, *vt* To render pleasant [**quence†,** *n*
sua-vil'o-quent†, *a* Sweet or bland in speech — **sua-vil'o-sua-vil'o-quy†,** *n* Sweetness of speech
suav'i-ty, 1 swav'i-ti, 2 swāv'i-ty, *n* [-TIES, 1 -tiz, 2 -tiz, *pl*] **1.** The state or quality of being suave, agreeable smoothness of manner, blandness, urbanity, as, a person of great *suavity* 2. Something that is suave, bland, or agreeable 3. *Phren* The faculty that gives urbanity and a smooth easiness in speech and conduct 4. [Archaic] Something that affects the senses with smoothness, sweetness, or blandness
As he approached the shore, Columbus . was delighted with the purity and *suavity* of the atmosphere IRVING *Columbus* vol 1, bk IV, p 164 [G P P 1861]
[< F *suavité*, < L *suavita(t-)s*, < *suavis*, sweet]
SYN.. see POLITENESS
sub, 1 sub, 2 sŭb, *vt* [SUBBED, SUBD^S, SUB'BING] *Print* To act as a sub or compositor's substitute
sub¹, *n* [Colloq] One who takes the place of an absentee, a substitute, as in a printing-office or on a base-ball-team [Abbr of SUBSTITUTE]
sub², *n* [Colloq] A subordinate or subaltern [Abbr of SUBALTERN, SUBORDINATE]
sub- *prefix* **1.** Under, from under **2.** *Chem* Specif, less than normal, as a basic compound, as, *sub*acetate of lead (a basic acetate of lead) **3.** Denoting a rank, position, or title inferior to that indicated by the word to which it is attached, as, *sub*lieutenant, *sub*species, etc **4** *Math* Denoting a ratio, the inverse of a given ratio See SUBDUPLICATE, *a*, SUBTRIPLICATE, *a* Before *c, f, g, m, p, r, sub-* becomes usually *suc-, suf-sug-, sum-, sup-, sur-*, and in other cases it appears as *subs-, sus-*, or *su-* [< L *sub-*, < *sub*, under]
For respellings not given below, see the primitive words
In the following list of self-explaining words beginning with *sub-* the force of the prefix is indicated by signs as follows (1) In the words marked * *sub-* signifies 'somewhat,' 'slightly,' 'not quite,' 'imperfectly,' 'nearly', as, *sub*acidulous, somewhat acidulous, *sub*vertical, not quite vertical (2) In the words marked § it has the sense of 'subordinate,' 'secondary,' 'inferior,' 'lower in grade or rank,' 'produced by subdivision' as, *sub*committee, a lower committee, *sub*prefect, a prefect of secondary rank, *sub*zone, a division of a larger zone (3) In the words marked ‖ it has the sense of 'beneath,' 'under', as, *sub*alar, under the wings, *sub*dermal, beneath the skin

subacetabular‖
subacidulous*
subacrid*
subacro-drome*
subacromial‖
subacuminate*
subacute, -ly*
subadult*
subaduncate*
subadvocate§
subagency§
subagent§
subalary‖
subalate*
subalmoner§
subanal‖
subanconeal‖
subangular*
subangulate*
subantichrist§
subapparent*
subappressed*
subarborescent*
subarcuate*
subarea§
subarmor‖
subarticular*
subassemblage§
subassociation§
substragalar‖
substragaloid‖
substral‖
substringent*
subatom§
subattenuate, -ed*
subaural‖
subauricular‖
subauriculate‖
subaxial‖
subaxillary ‖
subbeadle§
subblush*
subbranch§
subbranchial‖
subbreed§
subbronchial‖
subcereal‖
subcelaceous*
subcellosal‖
subcampanulate*
subcancellate*
subcapsular‖
subcarbonaceous*
subcarinate‖
subcartilaginous*‖
subcategory§
subcerebellar‖
subcerebral‖
subchief§
subchondral*‖
subchorionic‖
subchoroid‖
subchoroidal‖

subchronic*
subcircular*
subclan§
subclause§
subclique§
subcolumnar*
subcommendation§
subcommission, -er§
subcommittee§
subcompany§
subcomplete*
subcompressed*
subconcave*
subconcealed‖
subconformable*
subconjunctival‖
subconnate*
subconstellation§
subcontinental*
subconvex*
subcoracoid‖
subcordate*
subcordiform*
subcoriaceous*
subcorneous*‖
subcornual‖
subcortex‖
subcortical‖
subcranial‖
subcrenate*
subcrescentic*
subcruciform*
subcruentous*
subcrureal‖
subcrystalline*
subcubical*
subcuboidal*
subcuneus‖
subcuticular‖
subcylindric, -al*
subdatary§
subdecuple*
subdelegate§
subdeltaic*
subdeltoid*‖
subdeltoidal‖
subdendroid*
subdepartment§
subdeposit§
subdermal‖
subdermic‖
subdiaphragmatic‖
subdichotomy*
subdie§
subdistichous*
subdistinction§
subdistinguished*

subdistrict§
subdivider§
subdivine*
subduloid*
subduplicate*
subectodermal‖
subelliptic, -al*
subelongate*
subemarginate*
subendocardial‖
subendothelial‖
subendymal‖
subentire*
subentry§
subepidermal‖
subepiglottic‖
subepithelial‖
subequilateral*
subescheator§
subesophageal‖
subestuarine*
subevergreen*
subextensible*
subfactory§
subfalcate*
subfalciform*
subfascial‖
subfebrile*
subfibrous*
subflexuose*
subform§
subframe§
subfulgent*
subfunction§
subfusiform*
subgelatinous*
subgemmal‖
subgeniculate*
subgenital‖
subgerminal‖
subglabrous*
subglacial‖
subglenoid‖
subglobose*
subglobular*
subglobulose*
subglossal‖
subglottic‖
subgluma-ceous*
subgovernor§
subgranular*
subgular‖
subgwely§
subhemispherical*
subhexagonal*
subhirsute*
subhorizontal*
subhornblendic*
subhuman*
subhumeral‖
subhyaloid‖
subhymenium‖

subhyoid‖
subhyoidean‖
subiteric*
subimposed*
subimpressed*
subincandescent*
subinfection*
subinferior*
subinflammation*
subinflammatory*
subinspector, -ship§
subintegumental‖
subinterval§
subintestinal‖
subintimal‖
subinvoluted*
subjoint§
subjudiciary§
subjugal‖
subjugular*
sublabial‖
sublabular‖
sublacunose*
sublanate*
sublaryngeal‖
sublegislation§
sublegislature§
sublenticulate*
sublethal*
sublevel§
sublibrarian§
sublicense§
sublimitation§
sublinear*
sublinguate‖
sublobular‖
sublobral,‖
sublot§
sublunate*
submammary ‖
submarshal§
submaster§
submaximal*
submedial*
submember§
submembranaceous*
submembraneous‖
submeningeal‖
submetallic*
submeta-morphic*
submilitary*
subminimal*
submortgage§
submountain‖
submucous‖
submucro-nate*

subpericardiac‖
subpericranial‖
subperiod§
subperiosteal‖
subperitoneal‖
subpermanent, -ly*
subpetrosal‖
subphrenic‖
subpial‖
subpilose*
subplant§
subplanti-grade*
subpleural‖
subplexal‖
subpodophyllous‖
subpolygonal*
subpontine
subpopular*
subporphyritic*
subpost§
subpostmaster§
subpreputial‖
subprimary §
subproblem§
subprostatic‖
subpubic‖
subpyramidal*‖
sub-Pyrenean‖
subpyriform*
subquadrangular*
subquadrate*
subquinquefid*
subrace§
subradular‖
subrectal‖
subrectangular*
subrectory§
subrelation§
subreligion§
subreniform*
subretinal‖

subretractile*
subrhombic*
subrhomboidal*
subrictal‖
subrigid*
subroot§
subrostral‖
subrotund*
subrule§
subsacral‖
subsaline*
subsample§
subsaturated*
subsaturation*
subsepho-cephalic*
subschedule§
subscience§
subscleral‖
subsclerotic‖
subsect§
subsensation§
subsept§
subseptate*
subseries§
subserous‖
subserrate*
subsessile*
subsibilant*
subsimious*
subspatulate*
subsphenoidal*
subspinous*‖
subsplenial‖
substandard§
substation§
substernal‖
substrate*
subsuperficial*
subsurety §
subsynovial‖
subsystem§
subtarsal‖
subtaxer§
subtegminal‖
subtegumental‖
subtemporal‖
subtenancy§

subtenant§
subtenial‖
subtentacular‖
subtentorial‖
subtepid*
subterete*
subterminal§
subtetanic*
subthalamic‖
subthoracic‖
subtitle§
subtransluscent*
subtransparent*
subtrans-verse*
subtread‖
subtrifid*
subtrochanteric‖
subtrochlear‖
subtruncate*
subtrunk§
subtuberal‖
subtubiform*
subtunnel§
subturriculate*
subtutor§
subtympanitic*
subumbellate*
subumbilical‖
subumbonal‖
subungual‖
subunit§
suburethral‖
subvassal§
subventral‖
subventricose*
subvermiform*
subvertical*
subverticillate*
subvesicular*
subvitreous*
subvitrinal‖
subzonal*

sub , *abbr* Subject, substitute suburb, suburban
Su'ba, 1 sū'bə, 2 sy'ba, *n* *Bib* (Apocrypha) *1 Esd* v, 34
sub"ab-dom'i-nal, *a* **1** Situated below the abdomen, as of a crustacean **2.** Situated near but in advance of the abdomen as the ventral fins of cirritoid and other fishes
sub-ac'e-tate, *n* *Chem* A basic acetate, as, plumbic *subacctate*
sub-ac'id, *a* **1.** Moderately acid, pleasantly sour, as a fruit or wine **2.** Figuratively, somewhat sharp or biting, verging on acerbity, as words or temper [< L *subacidus*, < *sub*, under, and see ACID] **sub"a-cid'u-lous‡** — **sub"a-cid'i-ty,** *n* **1** The state or quality of being subacid **2** That which is subacid
sub-ac'id, *n* A subacid substance, a mild acid
sub-act'†, *vt* To bring under subdue — **sub-ac'tion†,** *n* **1.** The act of reducing, reduction **2** A substance reduced
Sub-A"dri-at'ic, *a* Designating one of a secondary European race, shorter, less brachycephalic, and lighter-haired than the Adriatic
Su'ba-el, 1 sū'bi-el, 2 sū'ba-ĕl, *n* *Bib* (Douai)
sub"a-e'ri-al, *a* *Geol* Of, pertaining to, or formed at the earth's surface, in open air contrasted with *aerial* on the one hand, and *submarine* or *subaqueous*, and *subterranean*, on the other hand Compare EOLIAN, 2
True coal is a *subaërial* accumulation by vegetable growth on soils wet and swampy but not submerged
J W DAWSON *Acadian Geology* p 139 [MACM 1868]
[< SUB- + AERIAL] — **sub"a-e'ri-al-ly,** *adv*
sub"a-e'ri-al-ist, *n* One who holds that the more abrupt inequalities of the earth's surface have been produced by subaerial or atmospheric causes
su'bah, 1 sū'bə, 2 sy'ba *n* [Anglo-Ind] **1** A province or governmental district of India **2** A subahdar **su'ba‡.**
su"bah-dar', 1 sū'bə-dūr' 2 sy'bə-dar', *n* [Anglo-Ind] **1.** The governor of a subah a viceroy **2** The chief native officer of a company of sepoys in the British East-Indian army **su"ba-dar'‡** — **su"bah-da'ry,** *n* The jurisdiction, rank, or office of a subahdar **su'bah-ship†**
Su'ba-i, 1 sū'bi-ai *or* -bəi, 2 sū'ba-ī *or* -bī, *n* *Bib* (Apocrypha) *1 Esd* v, 30
sub-ald', *vt* [Rare] To aid secretly or indirectly — **sub-al'pine,** *a* *Bot & Zool* Of or pertaining to mountainous regions near but below the timber-line alpestrine
sub-al'tern, 1 sub-ōl'tərn *or* sub'al-tərn, 2 sŭb-al'tern *or* sŭb'ăl-tərn (XIII), *a* **1.** Of inferior rank or position, subordinate, as a species to a genus, or as a particular proposition under a universal **2.** Specif, in military language, ranking as a junior officer, generally below a captain [< F *subalterne*, < LL *subalternus*, < L *sub*, under, and see ALTERN] — **subaltern opposition** (*Logic*), opposition in quantity only See OPPOSITION
sub-al'tern, *n* **1.** A person of inferior or subordinate rank or position, especially, a military officer ranking below a captain **2** *Logic* A specific class or nature as included under a general one, or an individual or particular statement as deducible from a universal one **sub"al-ter'nal†**
Of *subalterns* the particular is true if the universal be true but the universal may or may not be true when the particular is true
W S JEVONS *Lessons in Logic* lesson IX, p 78 [MACM 1876]
— **subaltern's butter,** the avocado — **sub"al-ter'ni-ty,** *n* The state or condition of being a subaltern
sub"al-ter'nant, 1 sub'al-tūr'nənt, 2 sŭb'ăl-tēr'nant *Logic* I *a* Universal, as opposed to *particular* II. *n* A universal proposition in its relation to the particular proposition containing the same terms, or a genus in its relation to a species **sub"al-ter'nans‡**
sub"al-ter'nate, 1 sub'al-tūr'nit, 2 sŭb'ăl-tēr'nat **I.** *a* **1.** Subordinate or inferior, subaltern **2** Successive, or succeeding by turns **3** *Bot* Imperfectly alternate said of leaves **II** *n* *Logic* A particular proposition or a species as opposed to a universal proposition or a genus When the subalternant is true the subalternate must also be true, but not conversely — **-ly,** *adv*
sub-al'ter-nat"ing, 1 sub-al'ter-nāt'ing, 2 sŭb-ăl'ter-nāt'ing, *a* Coming in succession
sub-al"ter-na'tion, 1 sub-al'ter-nā'shən, 2 sŭb-ăl'ter-nā'shon, *n* **1.** A succeeding by turns, succession; also, the state of being subordinate or inferior **2** *Logic* The immediate inference of a particular from a universal proposition
sub"an-ces'tral, *a* Descended by a collateral line and not directly — **sub-an"co-ne'us,** *n* A collection of muscular fascicles that extends from the back part of the humerus to the capsule of the elbow-joint — **sub"an-de'an,** *a* *Zoögeog* Situated on a level with the lower regions of the Andes mountains specifically said of the most northerly of the subregions of South America — **sub-an'gled,** *a* *Math* Having very obtuse angles
Su-ba'no, 1 sū-bā'no, 2 sy-ba'no, *n* [-NOS, *pl*] One of a heathen tribe inhabiting the western part of Mindanao
sub"ant-arc'tic, *a* Denoting or pertaining to a region contiguous to that within the Antarctic circle — **sub-ap'en-nin(e^s,** *a* Situated at or occupying the base of the Apennines — **sub-ap'i-cal,** *a* Situated below the apex — **sub-ap"o-neu-rot'ic,** *a* Situated beneath an aponeurosis — **sub-ap"os-tol'ic,** *a* Of or pertaining to the time just after that of the apostles — **sub"a-quat'ic,** *a* **1** Same as SUBAQUEOUS **2** Partially aquatic
sub-a'que-ous, 1 sub-ē'kwi-us, 2 sŭb-ā'kwe-ŭs, *a* **1.** Being, formed, or operating under water, intended for use under water, as, *subaqueous* armor
Torpedoes are tiny vessels in themselves guided by self-adjusting rudders that automatically compensate for the variations of *subaqueous* pressures
Harper's Weekly Sept 23, 1893 p 911, col 2
2. Having an appearance like that produced under water
The day was the more propitious that it yielded just that dim, *subaqueous* light which sleeps so fondly upon the English landscape H JAMES, JR *Passionate Pilgrim* p 22 [G & CO 1875]
sub"a-qua'ne-ous† — **subaqueous tube,** a subaqueous pipe or tunnel used as a viaduct or an aqueduct
sub"a-rach'noid, *a* Situated between the arachnoid membrane and the pia mater, as, the *subarachnoid* space **sub-ar"ach-noi'dal†, sub-ar"ach-noi'de-an†.**
subarbet, *n* Suburb CHAUCER *C T* 1 16,125
sub'arch", *a* *Arch* A subordinate arch, especially one of a number within a larger arch — **sub-arc'tic,** *a* Denoting or pertaining to a region contiguous to that within the Arctic circle — **sub"a-re'o-lar,** *a* Situated beneath the brownish areola that surrounds the nipple of the mammary gland — **sub-ar'id,** *a* Partly arid said of a climate having a meager precipitation — **sub"a-rouse',** *vt* *Psychol* To bring to a consciousness of an idea but not to a clear concept
sub"ar-rha'tion, 1 sub a-rē'shən, 2 sŭb ă-rā'shon, *n* *Archeol* Anciently, betrothal by the bestowal upon the woman by the man of rings, money, or other gifts as pledges [< LL *subarro*, betroth, < L *sub*, under, + *arrha* (< Gr *arrhabōn*), earnest-money] **sub"ar-ra'tion†**
sub-ar"y-te'noid, *a* Situated below the arytenoid cartilage of the larynx
sub-aud', 1 sub-ōd', 2 sŭb-ăd', *vt* [Rare] To understand by implication, as a word or expression left out in an ellipsis, comprehend as an understood but unexpressed meaning [< L *subaudio*, < *sub*, under, + *audio*, hear]
sub"au-di'tion, *n* [Archaic] The understanding or supplying of something not expressed, also, a thought thus understood or supplied [< L *subauditio(n-)*, < *sub*, under, + *audio*, hear]
sub-ax'il-la-ry, *n* *Ornith* An axillar **sub-ax'il-lar†.**
sub-ba'sal. **I.** *a* *Zool* Situated near the base, as of a crinoid **II** *n* *Echin* A subbasal plate
sub'base", 1 sub'bēs', 2 sŭb'bās", *n* **1** *Arch* The lowest member of a base or of a base-board when it is made in more than one layer **2.** A secondary or auxiliary base of supplies [< SUB- + BASE, *n*]
sub'-base'ment, *n* *Arch* An underground story, or any one of several below the first or true basement
sub-bas'i-lar, 1 sub-bas'i-lar, 2 sŭb-bās'i-lar, *a* Situated near the base, as, the *subbasilar* plate of the mouth-parts of a chilopodous myriapod
sub'bass", 1 sub'bās', 2 sŭb'bās', *n* In an organ, a 16-foot or 32-foot pedal-stop [< SUB- + BASS^2, *n* **sub'-base'†, sub'bour-don†.**
sub-bi'fid, 1 sub-bai'fid 2 sŭb-bī'fid, *a* Slightly bifurcate
sub'bing, 1 sub'iŋ, 2 sŭb'ing, *n* **1.** [Colloq] The act of working as a sub or substitute **2** [Eng] The practise of advancing wages on piece-work
sub-bi'valve *n* A gastropod shell with an operculum
sub-brach'i-ate, 1 sub-brak'i-ĕt, 2 sŭb-brāc'i-āt **I** *a* **1.** Having the ventrals under the pectorals of or pertaining to the *Subbrachiati* **2.** Situated under the pectorals, as ventrals **II** *n* One of the *Subbrachiati*
Sub-brach"i-a'ti, 1 sub-brak i-ē'tai 2 sŭb-brāc'i-ā'ti, *n pl* *Ich* A former order of malacopterygian fishes with ventrals under pectorals, as in cod [< SUB- + L *brachiatus*; see BRACHIATA] **Sub-brach"i-a'les†** — **sub-brach'i-an,** *n, a*
sub-brach"y-ce-phal'ic, *a* *Craniom* Somewhat brachycephalic, having a cephalic index of from 80 to 84
sub-brig"a-dier', *n* *Mil* Formerly an officer in the Horse Guards of the British army, having the rank of cornet — **sub-cal'ca-rine†,** *a* Situated below the calcarine fissure of the cerebrum — **subcalcarine convolution,** the convolution between the collateral and calcarine fissures
sub-cal'i-ber, *a* Of smaller caliber than the firearm from which it is to be fired said of a projectile A cup or disk is used to make up the deficit **sub-cal'i-bret.**
sub"cam-pan'u-late, sub-can'cel-late, etc See SUB-
sub-can'tor, *n* *Mus* Same as SUCCENTOR
sub-can'tus, *n* A rhythmical or singsong mode of utterance — **sub-car'bid, sub-car'bide,** *n* *Chem* A carbid containing less than the usual amount of carbon as possibly in certain iron carbids — **sub-car'bon-ate,** *n* *Chem* A basic carbonate — **sub-car"bon-if'er-ous,** *a & n* Same as DINANTIAN and LOWER CARBONIFEROUS — **sub-car"bon-if'er-ous,** *a* — **sub-car'di-nal,** *a* Denoting a vein on the under side of the Wolffian body — **sub-cau'dal** I.*a* **1.** Situated under the tail or other caudiform process, as, *subcaudal* chevron-bones, a *subcaudal* plate of a snake **2.** Situated near the tail **II** *n* A subcaudal plate urostege — **sub-cau'date,** *a* **1.** Having an incomplete tail like process **2** *Bot* Somewhat caudate — **sub"cau-les'cent,** *a* *Bot* Very short-stemmed almost acaulescent — **sub"ce-les'tial,** *a* **1** Being beneath the heavens terrestrial **2** *Astron* Directly beneath the zenith
sub'cel"lar, 1 sub'sel'ər, 2 sŭb'sĕl'ar, *n* A cellar under another cellar
sub-cen'tral, 1 sub-sen'trəl, 2 sŭb-sĕn'tral, *a* **1.** Situated beneath the center **2.** Almost central slightly eccentric **3** Situated beneath the centrum of a vertebra, as the *subcentral* or hemal arch **4.** Occurring below the central sulcus of the brain, as an inconstant sulcus — **sub-cen'ter,** *n* — **sub-cen'tral-ly,** *adv*
sub'chant"er, *n* *Mus* Same as SUCCENTOR
sub-che'la, *n* *Zool* A terminal hook-like appendage that bends down on the joint to which it is attached — **sub-che'late,** *a.* Having or resembling a subchela — **sub-che'li-**

form, *a* Subchelate — **sub-chlo'rid,** *n* *Chem* A basic chlorid as copper *subchlorid* (Cu_2Cl_2), cuprous chlorid **sub-chlo'ride‡.** — **sub'chord",** *n* *Math* A chord of less than unit length — **sub-chor'dal,** *a* Situated below or ventrally from the chorda dorsalis or notochord — **sub"cinc-to'ri-um,** *n* Same as SUCCINCTORIUM — **sub-cin'gulum,** *n* Same as SUCCINCTORIUM — **Sub-clam"a-to'res,** *n pl* *Zool* The broadbills (*Eurylæmidæ*) as a superfamily of passerine birds

sub'class", 1 sub'klas', 2 sŭb'clas', *n* A primary subdivision of a class, as in botany and zoology

sub-cla'vate, *a* Slightly clavate or club-shaped, enlarging somewhat toward one end

sub-cla'vi-an, 1 sub-klē'vi-ən, 2 sŭb-clā'vi-an, *a* **1.** Situated beneath or deeper than the clavicle, as, the *subclavian* vessels **2.** Of or pertaining to the subclavian vessels [< SUB- + L *clavis,* key] — **subclavian artery,** the large trunk that passes under the clavicle to convey blood to the arm — **s groove,** a groove made by the subclavian vessels on the first rib — **s. muscle** (*Anat*), the subclavius — **s triangle** (*Anat*), see TRIANGLES OF THE NECK — **s vein** (*Anat*), that portion of the main venous trunk of the arm that lies under the clavicle, extending from the axillary vein to the innominate vein

sub-cla'vi-an, *n* A subclavian vessel or nerve, or the subclavius

sub"cla-vic'u-lar, *a* Situated between the clavicle and the thorax infraclavicular

sub-cla'vi-us, 1 sub-klē'vi-us, 2 sŭb-clā'vi-ŭs, *n* A small muscle that passes from the clavicle to the first rib See illus under MUSCULAR SYSTEM [< SUB- + L *clavis,* key]

sub-coast'al, *a* Denoting a region of lower level than the coast-line, as a continental shelf — **sub"col-lat'er-al,** *a* Situated under the collateral fissure of the cerebrum — **sub'com-part"ment,** *n* *Forestry* See COMPARTMENT, *n* 6 — **sub"con-choi'dal,** *a* Imperfectly conchoidal — **sub-con'flu-ent,** *a* Partially blended, as colors or markings, which tend to run together

sub-con'scious, 1 sub-ken'shus, 2 sŭb-cŏn'shŭs, *a* **1.** Only dimly conscious, not clearly discerned by the conscious subject, lacking intellectual clearness **2.** Denoting such processes as seem to have psychical characteristics but are not attended by consciousness With those psychologists who identify the conscious with the strictly mental, the term, when properly applied, can have only a physiological or psychophysical signification — **sub-con'scious-ly,** *adv* With faint consciousness or without consciousness

sub-con'scious-ness, *n* **1.** Faint or partial consciousness **2.** A hypothetical state or process, having one or more of the characteristics usually described as mental, but without any accompaniment of consciousness, mentality, assumed to be below the threshold of consciousness

sub"con-tig'u-ous, *a* At close range — **sub'con"ti-nent,** *n* A land area of considerable magnitude but smaller than any of the six continents — **sub"con-tin'u-ous,** *a* Nearly continuous having but slight breaks or interruptions, as a line or a period of time

sub"con-tract', *vt* & *vi* To contract under or in subordination to a previous contract

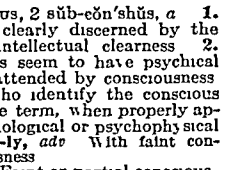
sub"con'tract, *n* A contract subordinate to another contract, as one for the subletting of work taken under contract

sub"con-tract'ed, *a* **1.** Contracted in subordination to or after another contract **2.** *Entom* Somewhat contracted 3†. Betrothed the second time

sub"con-trac'tor, *n* One who contracts with a contractor to do work embraced in the latter's contract

sub-con'tra-ri e-ty, *n* The state of being subcontrary, especially, the logical relation between affirmative and negative subcontrary propositions See OPPOSITION

sub-con'tra-ry, 1 sub-ken'trē-ri, 2 sŭb-cŏn'trā-ry, *a* Contrary in an inferior degree Specif (1) *Geom* Similar and having the two sides about one of the angles coincident while the third sides cut each other said of triangles, as 4 *BC* and *ADE* in the diagram (2) *Logic* Denoting the opposition of two subalternate propositions See OPPOSITION



Of *subcontrary* propositions one only can be false and both may be true JEVONS *Lessons in Logic* IX p 78 (MACM 1876] — **subcontrary sections,** a pair of circular non-parallel sections of a cone, as of one with an elliptical base

sub-con'tra-ry, *n* [-RIES, 1 -riz, 2 -rĭs, *pl*] *Logic* A subcontrary proposition

sub-con'vo-lute, *a* *Bot* Arranged in such a manner between the imbricate and the convolute mode of estivation that the petal wholly inside is next to the one wholly outside Compare SUBIMBRICATE

sub-cos'ta, 1 sub-kes'ta, 2 sŭb-cŏs'ta, *n* *Entom* The subcostal vein

sub-cos'tal, 1 sub kes'tal, 2 sŭb-cŏs'tal, *a* **1.** Situated upon the deeper surface of the ribs, as, the *subcostal* muscle **2** Situated at the inferior edge of a rib, as, the *subcostal* groove **3.** Situated caudally from the ribs, taken collectively, as, the *subcostal* angle formed by the ribs at the lower aperture of the thorax **4.** *Entom* Situated behind and near the costal vein of an insect's wing, as, the *subcostal* vein or cell [< SUB- + COSTAL] — **subcostal muscles** (*Anat*), small muscular slips from the deeper surface of the ribs to succeeding ribs

sub-cos'tal, *n* **1.** A subcostal muscle **sub"cos-ta'lis‡.** **2** *Entom* The subcostal vein — **sub-crep'i-tant,** *a* *Med* Slightly crepitant as a *subcrepitant* râle or rattle, a symptom of bronchial catarrh and softened tubercles of the lungs — **sub-crep'i-ta'tion,** *n* The noise of a subcrepitant râle or rattle

sub"cru-re'us, 1 sub'kru-ri'us 2 sŭb'cru-rē'ŭs, *n* A collection of muscular slips passing from the anterior surface of the femur to the capsule of the knee-joint [< SUB- + CRUREUS] **sub"cru-ræ'us‡** — **sub"cru-re'al,** *a*

sub"crus-ta'ceous, *a* Underneath a scab applied to a process of healing or cicatrization — **sub-crust'al,** *a* *Geol* Situated occurring, or formed beneath the earth's crust — **sub-cul'trate,** *a* Somewhat resembling a colter, curved on one side and straight on the other **sub-cul'trat-ed‡.** **sub-cul'ture,** *n* A bacteriological culture derived from another one

sub"cu-ta'ne-ous, 1 sub'kiu-tē'ni-us, 2 sŭb'cū-tā'ne-ŭs, *a* Situated, found, or existing beneath the skin, used or applied beneath the skin, hypodermic, as, *subcutaneous* tissue, a *subcutaneous* mite, a *subcutaneous* application — **subcutaneous operation** (*Surg*), one which divides internal structures by an instrument inserted some distance from the division — **-ly,** *adv* — **-ness,** *n*

sub'cu"tis, *n* The deeper portion of the cutis or true skin

sub-dea'con, 1 sub-di'kn, 2 sŭb-de'cn, *n* *Eccl* A minister next in rank below a deacon In the Eastern churches he is considered in minor orders, but in the Roman Catholic Church, since about the 12th century, he ranks as in major orders His duties are to prepare the sacred vessels for the Eucharist and to sing the epistle, and, in the Eastern churches, to guard the gates of the sanctuary See ORDER [< LL *subdiaconus,* < L *sub,* under, and see DEACON] — **sub-dea'con-ship,** *n* The office of a subdeacon, the order of subdeacons **sub-dea'con-ry‡.**

sub'dean", 1 sub'din', 2 sŭb'dēn', *n* An assistant or substitute dean [< LL *subdecanus,* < L *sub,* under, and see DEAN¹, *n*] — **sub'dean"er-y,** *n* The office of a subdean — **sub-dec'a-nal,** *a* Pertaining to a subdean or subdeanery

sub-dec'i-mal, *a* Derived by dividing by a multiple of ten — **sub-dec'u-ple,** *a* Containing one part of ten

sub"de-duc'i-ble, sub"del-ta'ic, etc See SUB-

sub"de-lir'i-um, *n* *Pathol* A low form of delirium with lucid intervals frequent in typhus fever — **sub-den'tal,** *n* The dentary or tooth-bearing lower jaw-bone of fishes — **sub-den'tate,** *a* **1.** Indistinctly or imperfectly dentate denticulate **2.** [Rare] Having teeth in the lower jaw only, as a sperm-whale **sub-dent'ed‡** — **sub'de"pot,** *n* *Mil* An auxiliary supply-depot — **sub"de-riv'a-tiv(es',** *n* *Gram* A word derived from a derivative, and not immediately from the primitive word — **sub"de-ter'mi-nant,** *n* *Math* The determinant formed from what is left of the matrix of a determinant when one or more rows and an equal number of columns are erased

sub"di-ac'o-nate, 1 sub'di-ak'o-nēt, 2 sŭb'di-ăc'o-nāt, *a* Of or pertaining to the office, rank, or order of subdeacon **sub"di-ac'o-nal‡.**

sub"di-ac'o-nate, *n* The office, rank, or order of subdeacon [< LL *subdiaconus,* see SUBDEACON]

sub'di"al, 1 sub'dai'əl 2 sŭb'di'al *a* [Rare] Pertaining to or being in the open air situated under the open heaven [< L *subdialis,* < *sub,* under, + *dirum,* sky]

sub"di-ti'tiousŧ, *a* Put secretly in the place of something else foisted in [has been already diversified

sub"di-ver'si-fy, *vt* [Rare] To diversify after the object

sub"di-vide', 1 sub'di-vaid', 2 sŭb'di-vīd', *v* **I** *t* To divide a part or the parts resulting from the previous division of, as, the human race is divided into stocks and *subdivided* into varieties **II** *i* **1.** To become further divided after being divided, or to become divided after being itself the result of a division **2.** [Rare] To separate or become dissociated

sub"di-vide', *n* *Geol* A divide between the tributaries of a main stream; a subordinate divide

sub"di-vis'i-bl(es', 1 sub'di-viz'i-bl, 2 sŭb'di-vĭz'i-bl, *a* Capable of being subdivided, susceptible of subdivision

sub"di-vi'sion, 1 sub'di-viz'ən, 2 sŭb'di-vĭzh'on, *n* **1.** The act or process of subdividing, division following upon division so as to produce parts of parts **2.** A part resulting from subdividing, a part of a division, in botany and zoology, a subordinate division or group Syn. see BRANCH, PART — **sub"di-vi'sion-al,** *a*

sub"di-vi'sive, } 1 sub di-vai'siv 2 sŭb'di-vī'siv, *a* Result-
sub"di-vi'siv‡, } ing from subdivision

sub-dol"i-cho-ce-phal'ic, *a* *Crantom* Somewhat long-headed having a cephalic index from 70 to 74

sub'do-loust, *a* Rather sly or crafty somewhat artful — **sub'do-lous-ly‡,** *adv* — **sub'do-lous-ness‡,** *n*

sub-dom'i-nant, 1 sub-dom'i-nənt, 2 sŭb-dŏm'i-nant, *n* *Mus* The tone next below the dominant, as F in the key of C natural, the fourth note of the scale in any key

sub-dor'sal, *a* *Biol* Situated near or under the dorsal surface — **sub-doub'le,** *a* Having a ratio of one to two — **sub'drain",** *n* A subterranean drain — **sub-drain'age,** *n*

sub-du'a-bl(es', 1 sub-diū'ə-bl, 2 sŭb-dū'a-bl, *a* That may be subdued

sub-du'al, 1 sub-diū'əl, 2 sŭb-dū'al, *n* The act of subduing, or the state of being subdued, subjugation

sub-duce', } 1 sub-diūs', -dukt', 2 sŭb-dūs' -dūct', *vt*
sub-duct', } [SUB-DUCED', SUB-DUCTING] **1.** To withdraw or take away **2.** To take as a part from a whole, subtract

Subduct from any phenomenon such part as is known by previous inductions to be the effect of certain antecedents, and the residue of the phenomenon is the effect of the remaining antecedents MILL *Logic* bk III p 285 [8 1874]

[< L *subductus,* pp of *subduco* see SUBDUE] — **sub-duc'tion,** *n* [Rare] A withdrawal or taking away, removal, subtraction

sub-due', 1 sub-diū', 2 sŭb-dū', *vt* [SUB-DUED', SUB-DUING] **1.** To obtain dominion over by war and force, subjugate, as, Carthage was *subdued* by Rome

The Romans would never have *subdued* the Italian tribes if they had not boldly left Italy and conquered foreign nations COLERIDGE *Table Talk* Apr 20 1833

2. To render mild and gentle, overcome by training, influence, or persuasion, tame, as, Christianity has *subdued* many savage nations **3** To overcome by industrial power or skill, cause to become valuable, as land by cultivation, hence, to extirpate (that which is noxious), as weeds **4.** To remove harsh or glaring effect from, reduce the intensity of, tone down, soften commonly in the past participle, as, *subdued* effects or tones [< OF *souduire,* < L *subduco,* remove, < *sub,* under + *duco,* lead] Syn. beat, break, bridle, conquer, control, crush master, overbear, overcome, overpower, overwhelm, reduce *repress subject, subjugate, suppress tame, train,* vanquish See BROWBEAT CONQUER OVERWHELM REPRESS — **sub-due't,** *n* Subjection victory — **sub-dued'ness,** *n* The state of being conquered, especially of being rendered submissive in spirit — **sub-due'ment,** *n* The act of subduing — **sub-du'er,** *n* A conqueror or tamer

sub'du"ple, 1 sub'diū'pl, 2 sŭb'dū'pl, *a* *Math* Designating the inverse of a duple ratio — **subduple ratio,** a ratio in which the antecedent is half the consequent

sub-du'pli-cate, 1 sub-diū'pli-kit, 2 sŭb-dū'pli-cat, *a* *Math* Obtained by using the square roots

So then in Plates of Glass which differ in nothing but their thickness the Diameters of the Rings are reciprocally in a *subduplicate* proportion of the thicknesses of the Plates NEWTON *Opticks* bk II p 282 [w & J I 1721]

[< SUB- + DUPLICATE] — **subduplicate ratio** (*Math*), the ratio of the square roots of two quantities, that ratio which, when squared, will produce a given ratio

sub-du'ral, 1 sub-diū'rəl, 2 sŭb-dū'ral, *a* Situated between the dura mater and the arachnoid membrane of the brain, as the *subdural* space — **sub-du'ral-ly,** *adv*

sub-ed'it, *v* **I.** *t* To prepare (copy) for the printer **II.** *i* To perform the duties of a subeditor — **sub'ed"i-tor,** *n* A subordinate editor, as of a newspaper or periodical — **sub-ed"i-to'ri-al,** *a* — **sub'ed"i-tor-ship,** *n*

sub-el'a-phine, 1 sub-el'ə-fin, 2 sŭb-ĕl'a-fin, *a* Nearly related to the red deer (*Cervus elaphus*), as the damine and pseudaxine deer See illus under ANTLER

sub"el-lip'tic, sub"e-lon'gate, etc See SUB-

sub'en, 1 sub'en 2 sŭb'ĕn *n* *Egypt Myth* The goddess of maternity, identified with Lucina, worshiped especially in southern Egypt The vulture was her symbol

sub"en-ceph'a-lon, *n* *Anat* The medulla oblongata, the pons Varolii, the crura cerebri, and the corpora quadrigemina taken together — **sub"en-ti'tle,** *vt* To invest with a subordinate title

sub-e'qual, 1 sub-ī'kwəl, 2 sŭb-ē'kwal, *a* **1.** Approximately equal **2** Of such a magnitude that no one equals the sum of any two of the others said of the numbers in a group

sub-e"qua-to'ri-al, *a* Nearly equatorial, denoting a region adjoining the equatorial region

su'ber, 1 sū'bər, 2 sū'ber, *n* [L] *Bot* Same as CORK¹, 3

su'ber-ane, 1 sū'bər-ēn, 2 sū'ber-ān, *n* *Chem* A hydrocarbon in liquid form (C_7H_{14}) produced indirectly from suberone supposed to be the compound of seven methylene groups heptamethylene, cycloheptane — **su'ber-ate,** *n* *Chem* A salt of suberic acid — **su-be're-ous,** *a* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of cork — **su-ber'ic,** *a* Of, pertaining to, or derived from cork — **suberic acid,** a white crystalline compound ($C_8H_{14}O_4$) contained in cork, from which it is extracted by boiling with nitric acid — **su"ber-if'erous,** *a* Producing suberin — **su"ber-i-fi-ca'tion,** *n* *Bot* Same as SUBERIZATION — **su'ber-in,** *n* A modification of cellulose, allied to cutin, contained in cork **su'ber-inet.** — **su"ber-i-za'tion,** *n* *Bot* The transformation of cell-wall into suberin or cork — **su'ber-ize,** *vt* To make corky, as cell-walls — **su'ber-one,** *n* *Chem* An aromatic liquid compound ($C_{16}H_{14}O_2$) regarded as the ketone of suberic acid

sub"e-rect', *a* Ascending or tending towards erectness

su'ber-ite, 1 sū'bər-ait 2 sū'ber-īt, *n* A clavuline sponge of **Suberites** or a related genus [< L *suber,* the cork-oak]

sub"e-rose'i, 1 sub'i-rōs', 2 sŭb'e-rōs', *a* *Bot* Slightly erose [< SUB- + L *erosus,* pp of *erodo,* see ERODE]

su'ber-ose, 1 sū'bər-ōs, 2 sū'ber-ōs, *a* Corky, of or pertaining to suberin [< L *suber,* cork] **su'ber-ous‡.**

su'ber-yl, 1 sū'bər-il 2 sū'ber-ĭl, *n* *Chem* The radical (C_7H_{13}) of which the hydrid is suberane [< SUBER + -YL]

sub"ex-cite', *vt* To excite in a slight degree — **sub"exhaust',** *n* *Mech* An auxiliary exhaust which relieves the exhaust-valve of an internal-combustion engine — **sub-fa'ci-es,** *n* *Entom* The under side of an insect's face

sub"fac-to'ri-al, 1 sub'fak-tō'ri-əl, 2 sŭb'făc-tō'ri-al, *n.* *Math* Any one of a series of numbers obtained each by multiplying the previous one in the series by the number representing the order in the series of the result sought, and then subtracting or adding unity according as the order is odd or even The first number in the series is obtained by thus operating upon unity The numbers are called **subfactorial one, subfactorial two,** etc, according to their order in the series. See table

1×1−1 =	0, subfact	1
0×2+1 =	1, "	2
1×3−1 =	2, "	3
2×4+1 =	9, "	4
9×5−1 =	44, "	5

Subfactorials

sub-fal'cate, sub-fal'ci-form, etc See SUB-

sub-fal'cial, 1 sub-fal'shəl, 2 sŭb-făl'shal *a* *Anat* Underlying the falx of the dura mater [< SUB- + FALX]

sub-fam'i-ly, 1 sub-fam'i-li, 2 sŭb-făm'i-ly, *n* *Biol.* A primary division of a family of one or more genera

sub-fem"o-ra'lis, *n* *Anat* The subcrureus

sub-feu', 1 sub-fiū', 2 sŭb-fū', *vt* To subinfeudate, as when a feudal tenant in turn granted the land to a vassal [< SUB- + FEU = FEUD², *n*] — **sub"feu-da'tion,** *n* Subinfeudation — **sub-feu'da-to-ry,** *n* A tenant of a tenant of lands held under a feudal superior

sub-fis'sure, *n* A fissure concealed by the overlapping of two convolutions of the brain — **sub-fla'vor,** *n* An inferior or secondary flavor

sub-flo'ra, *n* A small flora included within a larger one — **sub-flu'vi-al,** *a* Situated beneath a river — **sub-fo'li-ar,** *a* Of the nature of a subfolium — **sub-fo'li-um,** *n* [-LI-A, *pl*] A secondary folium, as of the cerebellum — **sub-for'nical,** *a* Situated underneath the fornix of the brain — **sub-fos'sil.** **I.** *a* Partially fossilized **II** *n* A subfossil organism — **sub"fos-so'ri-al,** *a* Somewhat fossorial as the legs of some insects — **sub"foun-da'tion,** *n* **1** A footing under a foundation-wall **2.** A new foundation inserted under an old one **3.** [Rare] The soil or earth under a foundation — **sub-fresh'man,** *n* [Local, U S] A student in the year just before entering college a senior in a preparatory school generally a derogatory term — **sub-fron'tal,** *a* Situated below the frontal lobe or region, as the *subfrontal* fissure and convolution of the brain the *subfrontal* area of a trilobite

sub-ful'crum, *n* [-CRA, *pl*] *Entom* A sclerite occasionally present between the mentum and the palpiger

sub-fu"mi-ga'tion, *n* Same as SUFFUMIGATION

sub-fusk', *a* [Archaic] Dusky or dull in hue, of a dark but unpronounced color [< L *subfuscus,* < *sub,* under, and see FUSCOUS] **sub-fusc'‡; sub-fus'cous‡.**

sub-ga'le-a, *n* *Entom* The third sclerite of a maxilla of an insect between the stipes and the galea — **sub-gal'late,** *n* *Chem* A gallate of basic quality — **sub-gan'oid,** *a* Somewhat ganoid, as a scale

sub"go-lat'i-nous, sub"ge-nic'u-late, etc See SUB-

sub-gen'er-a, 1 sub-jen'ər-ə, 2 sŭb-gĕn'er-a, *n* Plural of SUBGENUS

sub"ge-ner'ic, 1 sub'ji-ner'ik, 2 sŭb'ge-nĕr'ic, *a* Of or pertaining to a subgenus **sub"ge-ner'i-cal‡.** — **sub"ge-ner'i-cal-ly,** *adv*

sub-gens', 1 sub-jenz', 2 sŭb-gĕns', *n* [SUB-GEN'TES, 1 -jen'tiz, 2 -gĕn'tēs, *pl*] The social unit next below the gens or clan, as in an American Indian tribe or nation, as, the Catada gens of the Omaha is divided into four *subgentes* — Black Bear, Small Bird, Eagle, and Turtle

sub-ge'nus, 1 sub-ji'nus, 2 sŭb-gē'nŭs, *n* *Biol* A primary subdivision of a genus including one or more species with common characters, as, the *subgenus Lynx* of the genus *Felis,* the *subgenus Azalea* of the genus *Rhododendron*

subgettet, *n* Subject CHAUCER *P T* p 171, l 64

sub"glos-si'tis, *n* *Pathol* Inflammation of the tissues beneath the tongue — **sub-grade',** *n* *Zool* **1.** A primary division of a grade **2** The layer of earth, sand, etc, upon which the top layer or of a railroad bed is laid — **sub-grade',** *a* — **sub"gro-na'tion,** *n* *Surg* Depression of one portion of a fractured bone beneath another — **sub-group',** *n* **1.** *Biol* An inferior order or one of the divisions of an order. **2.** *Math* A group that is part of a superior group

sub-gyre', 1 sub-jair', 2 sŭb-gīr', *n* *Anat* A convolution of the brain wholly or partly covered by another.

sub"has-ta'tion†, *n* A sale by public auction
sub'head"ing, *n* A title or heading of a subdivision **sub'-head"‡** — **sub-he'dral**, *a* *Crystal* Bounded in part by crystal faces proper to that mineral by idiomorphic
sub-hem"i-spher'i-cal, sub"hex-ag'o-nal, etc See SUB-
sub"he-pat'ic, 1 sub"hi-pat'ik, 2 sŭb"he-păt'ic, *a* **1.** Situated beneath the liver or its lobules, as branches of the portal vein **2** Performing or supposed to perform the functions of a liver said of glands in invertebrates
Sub" Hi-ma'la-yan, *a* *Geol* Of or pertaining to a range of hills south of the Himalayas and considerably lower applied specifically by the Geological Survey of India to a series or system of rocks characteristic of these hills
sub-hu'mer-ate†, *vt* To bear on one's shoulders
sub-hu'mid, *a* Partly humid, specif , designating that part of the United States lying near the 100th meridian, crossing the same at various points, but seldom being more than fifty miles on either side On the west it is bounded by the semi-arid region and on the east by the humid region, forming an irregular line
sub"ic-ter'ic, sub"im-posed', etc See SUB-
su-bic'u-lum, 1 siu-bik'yu-lum, 2 sū-bĭc'yu-lŭm, *n* **1.** *Anat* The convolution of the brain underneath the hippocampus major **2** *Bot* A tufted or matted mycelium under the sporophores, or a union of such mycelium with the modified substratum [< LL *subices*, < L *subicio*, subject, < *sub*, under, + *jacio*, throw]
su"bi-dar', *n* Same as SUBAHDAR
sub-il'i-ac, *a* **1** Situated beneath the ilium **2** Of or pertaining to the subilium — **sub-il'i-um**, *n* The lower portion of the ilium — **sub"im-ag'i-na-ry**, *a* *Math* Being in some degree imaginary said of a linear transformation of a real function into another real function by means of an equation involving imaginaries
sub"i-ma'go, 1 sub'i-mē'go, 2 sŭb'i-mā'gō, *n* *Entom* A stage in the metamorphosis of certain insects, as ephemerids, just preceding the imago, when the wings are expanded and functional, but the whole body is enclosed in an extremely thin pilose pellicle [< SUB- + L *imago* see IMAGE] — **sub"i-mag'i-nal**, *a* Having the character of a subimago
sub-im'bri-cate, *a* *Bot* Arranged in such a manner between the imbricate and the convolute mode of estivation that the petal wholly inside is remote from the one wholly outside Compare SUBCONVOLUTE — **sub-in"com-plete'**, *a* Partially incomplete as the metamorphosis of orthopterous and other insects that attain the imaginal stage by gradual change through numerous ecdyses — **sub-in"cu-sa'tion†**, *n* An implied accusation — **sub'in"dex**, *n* [SUB'IN DEXES or SUB'IN·DI·CES *pl*] *Math* An indicative figure, letter, or sign following and slightly underneath a figure, letter, or sign as in $M_{n,}X_i$ the *subindexes* are *n*, 2, and 4 — **sub-in'di-cate**, *vt* [Rare] To indicate by suggestion, hint — **sub-in"di-ca'tion**, *n* An act or a means of subindicating
sub"in-dic'a-tive, } *a* Indirectly indicative, suggestive,
sub"in-dic'a-tiv^s, } shadowing forth
sub-in"di-vid'u-al, *n* *Crystal* One of the small crystals that often unite in parallel growths to build up larger crystals of the same general habit — **sub"in-duce'†**, *vt* To induce partially, suggest covertly, insinuate — **sub"in-fec'tion**, *n* *Pathol* A mild infection occurring in a person protected against an infectious disease, because of the weakening of the resisting power of the cells in their long struggle against toxic conditions — **sub"in-fer't**, *vt & vi* To infer from an inference
sub"in-feu'date, *vt & vi* To sublet as by subinfeudation
sub-in"feu-da'tion, *n* **1.** *Feudal Law* The granting by inferior lords, in imitation of their superiors, of estates less than their own, to be held of themselves **2** The feud or fief resulting from subinfeudation — **sub"in-feu'da-to-ry**, *a* A feudal under-tenant, one holding by subinfeudation
sub"in-gres'sion†, *n* Subtle entrance or insertion
sub"in-sin"u-a'tion, *n* A half-suppressed or very delicate insinuation — **sub-in'trance**, *n* *Pathol* Recurrence of the paroxysms of a disease before the usual time
sub-in'trant, 1 sub-in'trant, 2 sŭb-in'trant, *a* *Pathol* Having paroxysms that occur in such rapid succession as to intermingle with one another, as, a *subintrant* fever [< LL *subintran(t-)s*, ppr of *subintro*, steal into, < L *sub*, under, and see INTRANT]
sub-in"tro-duce'†, *vt* To introduce in a subordinate manner — **sub-in"vo-lu'tion**, *n* A retarded or incomplete return to normal dimensions, as of the uterus after childbirth — **sub-ir'ri-gate**, *vt* **1** To irrigate through channels beneath the surface **2** To irrigate partly, to supplement the rainfall — **sub-ir"ri-ga'tion**, *n*
su"bi-ta-men'te, 1 sū'bi-ta-men'tē, 2 su'bi-ta-mĕn'tę, *adv* [It] *Mus* Suddenly
sub'i-tanet, *n* A sudden event — **sub"i-ta'ne-ous†**, *a* Sudden **sub'i-ta-ny†.** — **sub"i-ta'ne-ous-ness†**, *n*
su'bi-to, 1 sū'bi-tō 2 su'bi-tō *adv* [It] *Mus* Suddenly. — **volti subito**, turn (the leaf over) quickly often abbreviated V S
subj, *abbr* Subject subjective, subjectively subjunctive
sub-ja'cen-cy, 1 sub-jē'sen-si, 2 sŭb-jā'cĕn-cy, *n* The condition of being subjacent
sub-ja'cent, 1 sub-jē'sent, 2 sŭb-jā'cĕnt, *a* **1.** Situated directly underneath, lying below, in geology, lying below a stratum or another formation **2** Being or placed at a lower elevation, as, *subjacent* valleys and plains **3** *Alg* Written under a symbol [< L *subjacen(t-)s*, ppr of *subjaceo*, underlie, < *sub*, under, + *jaceo* lie] — **sub-ja'cent-ly**, *adv*
sub-ja'cent, *n* *Logic* The consequent of a conversion
sub-ject', 1 sub-jekt', 2 sŭb-jĕct', *v* **I.** *t* **1.** To make subject to some action or agent, cause to undergo some operation, bring under treatment, as, the student was *subjected* to an examination, the metal was *subjected* to heat **2** To expose to the operation of some law or agency, render liable to be affected, as, your conduct *subjects* you to public ridicule such a crime would *subject* you to prosecution **3.** To place before for consideration, judgment, and disposition, as, I refuse to *subject* my plans to you **4** To cause to become subject or subordinate, bring into subjection or subservience, as, the Greeks were *subjected* to the Romans

No man is so fond of liberty himself as not to be desirous of *subjecting* the will of some individuals in society to his own
GOLDSMITH *Vicar of Wakefield* p 154 [in M & CO]

5 [Archaic] To lay or spread before, place beneath, in front, or within range of
II. *i* To become subservient [< LL *subjecto*, freq of L *subjicio*, < *sub* under, + *jacio*, throw]
SYN. see CONQUER SUBDUE — PREP *to*
sub'ject, 1 sub'jekt, 2 sŭb'jĕct, *a* **1.** Being under the power of another, owing or yielding obedience to sovereign authority, as, every citizen and resident of a country is *subject* to its government and laws **2.** In a state of subjugation, under dominion of another

Free nations cannot govern *subject* provinces
FROUDE *Cæsar* p 1 [in]

3 Exposed to some agency or tendency, liable to be affected, also, actually placed or brought under with *to*, as, a climate *subject to* extremes of cold and heat

Words are as *subject* as coin to defacement and abrasion by brisk circulation MARSH *Eng Lang* first series, lect 1 p 13 [s]

4. Being under discretionary authority, as, a treaty *subject* to ratification, modification, or rejection **5.** [Rare] Submissive **6†.** Being in a lower physical position

Syn dependent disposed, exposed, inferior, liable, obnoxious, prone, subordinate — Ant clear, exempt, free, superior, supreme, uncontrolled, unrestrained — Prep *to*
sub'ject, *n* **1.** One who is under the governing power of another, specif , an individual member of a nation as related to its ruler or government, a person owing allegiance to a monarch

The rights of *subjects* are no less divine than those of their rulers ST GEORGE MIVART *Essays and Criticisms, Gov't of Life* in vol 1, p 377 [o & co 1892]

2 One who or that which is employed or treated in a specified way, as by subjection to some process or operation Specif (1) A body for anatomical demonstration (2) A person who is used in any kind of experiments, as the reacting *subject*, especially, one who is peculiarly sensitive to hypnotic influence and is therefore used in hypnotic experiments In *psychophysics*, more properly called "the observer" (3) One attacked by or liable to any disease **3** Something about which thought or the artistic constructive faculty is employed (1) A theme of consideration topic of discussion conversation, or literary work (2) *Fine Arts* The general idea or plan of an artistic work, the dominant design of a work of art, specif , in decorative art, an animal or human figure employed in pictorial display, and especially in some representation of action or movement (3) *Gram* The noun, phrase, clause, or sentence setting forth the thing spoken about that about which something is asserted or affirmed especially, the nominative or subject-nominative Compare PREDICATE

Every sentence may be divided into two parts — One part is the thing spoken about and is called the *Subject* The other part is the thing said about the *Subject*, and is called the Predicate
BAIN *Higher Eng Gram* p 6 [in H & CO]

(4) *Logic* That about which predication is made in the mind, whether it be the grammatical subject or not (5) *Mus* The melodic phrase on which a composition or a part of it is based, the theme, specif , the proposition of a fugue **4** *Psychol & Philos* (1) The ego or self regarded as the being to whom the conscious activities and states may all be referred as their possessor, origin, or source, the "I" to whom the thoughts belong and who may be made the nominative in all such sentences as "I think," "I feel " etc

For the rest the relation of psychical processes to a *subject* is a question to be reserved for philosophy, together with the connected question of the relation of this *subject* to what we call object JAS SULLY *The Human Mind* p 9 [A 1872]

(2) The underlying entity or substance to which the phenomena or attributes must be referred as their real cause or ground, especially, the soul or mind considered as such an entity **5** The originating cause or exciting occasion of an experience, as, your illness is the sole *subject* of my grief [< F *sujet*, < L *subjectus*, pp of *subjicio*, see SUBJECT, *v*]

— **naked subject** (*Logic*), the subject term in a judgment without such sign of quantity as *every*, *all*, or *some* — **secondary s** (*Mus*), a subordinate theme — **sub'ject-head"ing**, *n* In library catalogs, a heading, as "dog," under which books relating to that subject are listed — **s -matter**, *n* The object of consideration, whether in argument or in oral or written statement as the *subject-matter* of a sermon — **s - notion**, *n* *Logic* A notion that is the subject of a judgment opposed to *predicate-notion* — **s -object**, *n* The immediate object of the ego especially, some one of its own processes or states, as distinguished from an *object-object*, or external thing See synonyms of SUBJECTIVE — **s -objectivity**, *n* — **s -word**, *n* A word in the title of a book used as a heading in a catalog
sub-ject'a-bl(e^r, *a* [Rare] That can or should be subjected submissible **sub-ject'i-bl(e^r†** — **sub-ject"a-bil'i-ty, sub-ject"i-bil'i-ty**, *n*
sub'ject-dom, 1 sub'jekt-dam, 2 sŭb'jĕct-dom, *n* The political status of a subject, the position of being a subject, also, subjects collectively
sub-jec'tion, 1 sub-jek'shan, 2 sŭb-jĕc'shon, *n* **1.** The act of making subject or bringing into a state of submission **2.** The state of being subject to or under the power or sway of another or of something specified, as, *subjection* to a vice **3.** *Logic* The giving of a subject to a predicate the correlative of *predication*, which is much more common [F , < L *subjectio(n-)*, < *subjicio*, see SUBJECT, *v*] SYN. see ALLEGIANCE, BONDAGE
sub'ject-ist, *n* Same as SUBJECTIVIST
sub-jec'tive, } *a* **1.** Re-
sub-jec'tiv^s, } lating to the subject of mental states, or ego, proceeding from or taking place within the subject opposed to *objective*, as, sensation is a *subjective*, while a perception is an objective experience

Subject therefore, denotes the mind itself and *subjective* that which belongs to or proceeds from the thinking subject Object, on the other hand, is a term for that about which the knowing subject is conversant while objective means that which belongs to or proceeds from, the object known and not from the subject knowing and thus denotes what is real in opposition to what is ideal — what exists in nature in contrast to what exists merely in the thought of the individual
HAMILTON *Metaphysics* lect ix, p 111 [o & L 1859]

2. *Metaph* That which pertains to the real nature or essence or substance of a person or thing, substantial, real opposed to the objective, which, in the understanding of the medieval philosophy, existed only as the mind's object, or in relation to the mind Since Kant changed the point of view of philosophy however the subjective and the objective have in a way interchanged meanings and the former has come to refer rather to the experience of the individual mind as contrasted with the real nature of things **3.** Hence, the unreal, the fanciful, the illusory quality imparted by the individual mind, as *subjective* appearances *subjective* conceits **4** In literature and art, giving prominence to the subject or author as treating of his own experience or state of feeling, as *subjective* poetry reveals the poet's character **5.** [Rare] Inclined to be subject or submissive, tending to subjection subservient, as *subjective* compliance [< L *subjectivus*, < *sub*, under, + *jacio*, throw]

SYN. objective *Subjective* and *objective* are synonyms in but one point of view, being, for the most part strictly antonyms *Objective* signifies relating to the object of mental states, that is, to something outside the perceiving mind, in brief phrase it may be said that *subjective* relates to something within the mind, *objective* to something without A mountain, as a mass of a certain size contour, color, etc , is an *objective* fact the impression our mind receives, the mental picture it forms of the mountain, is *subjective* But this *subjective* impression may become itself the object of thought (called "subject-object"), as when we compare our mental picture of the mountain with our idea of a plain or river The direct experiences of the soul, as joy, grief, hope, fear, are purely *subjective*, the outward causes of these experiences, as prosperity, bereavement, disappointment, are *objective* Different individuals may receive different *subjective* impressions from the same *objective* fact, that which to one is a cause of hope being to another a cause of fear, etc The style of a writer is called *objective* when it derives its materials mainly from or reaches out toward external objects, it is called *subjective* when it derives its materials mainly from or constantly tends to revert to the personal experience of the author See INHERENT — **subjective color**, same as ACCIDENTAL COLOR — **s. cost**, the discomfort or dissatisfaction experienced in the effort to attain a desired end — **s. method** (*Philos*), the method of investigation that observes and treats realities in subordination to preconceived notions or assumptions, and constructs systems in accordance with the conceptions of the investigator rather than with the facts opposed to the method of *inductive verification* See INDUCTIVE — **s sensation**, a sensation due to stimulation of the sensory apparatus by some internal cause as in hallucination — **s symptoms**, pathological symptoms that from their nature are discoverable by the patient alone presenting no external indication — **sub-jec'tiv(e-l)y^s**, *adv* — **sub-jec'tiv(e-ness^s**, *n*
sub-jec'tiv-ism, 1 sub-jek'tiv-izm, 2 sŭb-jĕc'tiv-ĭsm, *n* **1.** *Philos* The doctrine that knowledge is merely subjective and relative (1) The doctrine that we know directly no external object (2) The doctrine that there is no objective measure of truth, relativism **2.** Same as SUBJECTIVITY, 3 **3.** The subjective method, as, Descartes's *subjectivism* — **sub-jec'tiv-ist** *I a* Same as SUBJECTIVISTIC **II** *n* A believer in any philosophical doctrine of subjectivism — **sub-jec'tiv-is'tic**, *a* Relating to or imbued with subjectivism — **sub-jec'tiv-is'ti-cal-ly**, *adv*
sub"jec-tiv'i-ty, 1 sub'jek-tiv'i-ti, 2 sŭb'jĕc-tĭv'i-ty, *n* [-TIES, 1 -tiz, 2 -tĭs, *pl*] **1.** The state or quality of being subjective, subjectiveness, the characteristic of a physical state as such **2** The character of existing merely as a mental representation, the non-possession of objectivity, hence, the absence of objective reality, illusiveness, also, an illusion **3.** The individuality of an artist or author as evidenced by his art [< L *subjectivus*, see SUBJECTIVE]
sub-jec'tiv-ize, 1 sub-jek'tiv-aiz, 2 sŭb-jĕc'tiv-īz, *vt* [-IZED, -IZ'ING] To reduce to subjectivity [no subject
sub'ject-less, 1 sub'jekt-les, 2 sŭb'jĕct-lĕs, *a* Having
sub'ject-ness, *n* [Rare] Subjection
sub'ject-ship, *n* [Rare] The state of being in subjection, the condition of being subject or a subject
sub-jec'ture, *n* [Rare] Subjection
sub'jee, 1 sub'ji, 2 sŭb'jē, *n* [Anglo-Ind] Same as BHANG
sub-jic'i-ble†, *a* **1** That can be brought into subjection. **2.** That can be made a subject, as in predication — **sub-jic"i-bil'i-ty†**, *n*
sub-join', 1 sub-jəin', 2 sŭb-jŏin', *vt* To add at the end, write or say in addition to what has been written or said before, attach, as to a writing, affix [< OF *subjoindre*, add, < L *subjungo*, subjoin, < sub, under, + *jungo*, join] SYN. see ADD — **sub-join'der**, *n* [Rare] A remark following upon another by way of afterthought or reply
sub ju'di-ce, 1 sub jū'di-si, 2 sŭb ju'di-çĕ [L] Still under consideration, not yet decided, under advisement, literally, before the judge
sub'ju-ga-bl(e^r, 1 sub'ju-gə-bl, 2 sŭb'ju-gą-bl, *a* That may be subjugated or subdued, conquerable
sub'ju-gate, 1 sub'ju-gēt, 2 sŭb'ju-găt, *vt* [-GAT'ED, -GAT'ING] To bring under the yoke of power or dominion, force into subserviency, conquer, subdue, hence, to make subservient in any way, enslave, as, to *subjugate* one's passions [< L *subjugatus*, pp of *subjugo*, < *sub*, under, + *jugum*, yoke] SYN see CONQUER SUBDUE — **sub"ju-ga'tion**, *n* The act of subjugating, or the state of being subjugated SYN. see BONDAGE — **sub'ju-ga"tor**, *n* One who subjugates
sub-junc'tion, 1 sub-junk'shan, 2 sŭb jŭnc'shon *n* **1.** The act of subjoining, or the state of being subjoined **2** That which is subjoined
sub-junc'tive, } 1 sub-junk'tiv, 2 sŭb-jŭnc'tiv, *a* **1.**
sub-junc'tiv^s, } *Gram* Of or pertaining to that mode of the finite verb that is used to express doubtful or conditional assertion In English the forms of the subjunctive mode are introduced by conjunctions of doubt contingency, concession, etc , as *if*, *tho*, *lest unless*, *that*, *till*, or *whether* *Be* and *were* are almost the only surviving English subjunctive forms The subjunctive of the Germanic dialects was originally an optative See OPTATIVE

The *subjunctive* mode denotes an action or state as supposed or imagined, — as something that may or may not be a fact or may even be contrary to fact as If I go I shall go alone If I were you I would not go The *subjunctive* mode is used in conditional or dependent sentences JAMES C FERNALD *A Working Grammar of the English Language* p 116 [F & W 08]

2†. Subjoined to that which has been previously thought, written, or said [< L *subjunctivus*, < *subjungo*, see SUBJOIN]
sub-junc'tiv(e^s, *n* **1** The subjunctive mode **2.** A verb form of this mode
sub-king'dom, 1 sub-kiŋ'dəm, 2 sŭb-kĭng'dom, *n* A primary division of the animal or the vegetable kingdom, as, the *subkingdoms Protozoa, Calentera, Echinodermata, Vermes, Arthropoda, Molluscoidea, Mollusca*, and *Vertebrata*, in zoology, the *subkingdoms Cryptogamia* and *Phanerogamia*, in botany
sub-lac'u-nose, sub-la'nate, etc See SUB-
sub'lam-in, 1 sub'lam-in 2 sŭb'lăm-in, *n* A white crystalline compound ($HgSO_4 2C_3H_6(NH_2)_2 + 2H_2O$) used as a disinfectant [< SUBLIMATE + DIAMIN]
sub"lap-sa'ri-an, 1 sub"lap-sē'ri-ən, 2 sŭb"lăp-sā'ri-an **I.** *a* Of or relating to the doctrine called sublapsarianism, held by moderate Calvinists or to the believers in such doctrine **II.** *n* A believer in sublapsarianism [< SUB- + L *lapsus*, see LAPSE *n*] **sub-lap'sa-ry†** — **sub"lap-sa'ri-an-ism**, *n* *Theol* See OLDER OR DECREES, under DECREE
sub'late, 1 sub'lēt, 2 sŭb'lāt, *vt* [SUB'LAT·ED; SUB'-LAT·ING] **1.** *Logic* (1) To regard and treat as untrue,

deny opposed to *posit* (2) In the Hegelian logic, to obliterate by a new movement of thought **2.** [Rare] To bear away, carry off, remove [< L *sublatus*, raised, < *sub*, under, + *latus*, borne] — **sub-la'tion**, *n* The act or result of sublating — **sub'la-tīv**(ɛˢ, *a* [Rare] Operating or tending to take away effecting removal

sub-lease', 1 sub-lēs', 2 sŭb-lēs' **I.** *vt* To lease the whole or any part of (a leasehold) **II.** *n* A lease of the whole or any part of a leasehold — **sub"les-see'**, *n* — **sub-les'sor**, *n*

sub-let', 1 sub-let', 2 sŭb-lĕt', *vt* **1.** To let (work that one has contracted to do) to a subordinate contractor, underlet **2.** To let to another (property that one holds of another) underlet, specif, in law, to transfer to another a part of one's term or interest in (all or a part of property held by a lease) The transfer of the whole term or interest in all or a part of the property is called an *assignment*, and in such case the lessee is said to assign his term or interest [< SUB- + LET¹, *v*]

sub'le-ram'i-nous†, *a* Supporting, sustaining

sub'le-vate†, *v* To raise stimulate **sol'le-vate†**.

sub"le-va'tion, *n* **1.** The act of upraising elevation **2.** [Rare] An uprising a revolt rebellion, insurrection

Sub-li'cian, 1 sub-lish'ən 2 sŭb-lish'an, *a* Designating the earliest bridge over the Tiber, ascribed to Ancus Martius, and regarded as sacred [< L *sublicius*, resting on piles, < L *sublica*, pile]

sub"lieu-ten'ant, 1 sub"lū-[or -lef-]ten'ənt, 2 sŭb"lū-[or -lĕf-]tĕn'ant, *n* In the British navy, an officer of the rank just below that of lieutenant corresponding to *lieutenant junior grade* in the U S navy

sub"li-ga'tion†, *n* A binding underneath

sub'li-ma-ble, *a* That can be sublimated — **-ness**, *n*

sub'li-ma-ryt, *a* Elevated or exalted

sub'li-mate, 1 sub'li-mēt, 2 sŭb'li-māt, *vt* [-MAT'ED, -MAT'ING] **1.** *Chem* To convert from a solid to a vapor by heat, and then solidify again by cooling, as for purification a process analogous to the distillation of liquids **2.** Figuratively, to draw out from dross, as by sublimation, refine, purify, etherealize [< L *sublimatus*, pp of *sublimo* raise on high, < *sublimis*, high]

The doctrines of St John were *sublimated* into the abstractions of Plato C W SHIELDS *Final Philos* pt 1, p 33 [S 1877]

sub'li-mate, *a* Converted by heat into vapor, then condensed, hence refined

sub'li-mate, *n* **1.** *Chem* The product of sublimation, especially when regarded as purified by the process **2.** Specif, in mineralogy, a coating or deposit of a substance on charcoal or in a glass tube, as in blowpipe analysis, showing from its character the nature of the substance [< L *sublimatus*, see SUBLIMATE, *v*]

sub"li-ma'tion, 1 sub'li-mē'shən 2 sŭb'li-mā'shon, *n* **1.** *Chem* The act or process of sublimating, especially, separation of the volatile constituents of a solid, as an ore, by heating to vaporization frequently a part of a process in which the product can be condensed and saved, but usually of one in which the product is allowed to escape **2.** Hence, any refining or purifying process, elimination of base and impure elements, purification, refinement **3.** That which has undergone a sublimating process, that which has been refined, hence, the pure essence of a thing, quintessence

— **sublimation theory**, in geology, the theory that mineral veins were originally filled by the injection from molten masses below of the vapor of metallic ores which in time condensed and assumed their present conditions

sub'li-ma"to-ry, 1 sub'li-mē'to-ri, 2 sŭb'li-mā'to-ry **I.** *a* Made use of in sublimation, effective for sublimation **II.** *n* [-RIES, 1 -riz, 2 -riz, *pl*] A vessel in which sublimation is effected [< LL *sublimator*, elevator, < L *sublimo*, see SUBLIMATE, *v*]

sub-lime', 1 sub-laim', 2 sŭb-lim', *vt* [SUB-LIMED', SUB-LIM'ING] **I.** *t* **1.** To make sublime, elevate or dignify supremely **2.** *Chem* To sublimate **3.** [Archaic] To lift aloft **II.** *i* **1.** To be sublimated, as sulfur **2.** To be elevated or ennobled, become sublime [< OF *sublimer*, < L *sublimo*, see SUBLIMATE, *v*]

sub-lime', *a* [SUB-LIM'ER, SUB-LIM'EST] **1.** Characterized by sublimity, impressing the mind with a sense of magnitude, power, or grandeur, physical or spiritual; awakening or fitted to awaken feelings of awe, reverence, or devotion, as for surpassing excellence or exaltation, grand, noble, uplifting, as, a *sublime* sight, a *sublime* sacrifice **2.** Preeminent for character or attainment, excelling in genius or action, conspicuously majestic said of persons **3.** Being of the highest degree, supreme, utmost, as, a *sublime* sense of one's importance, *sublime* indifference **4.** [Poet] (1) Of lofty bearing, haughty, proud (2) Elevated by unusual happiness, elate **5.** *Anat* Lying near the surface, superficial **6.** [Archaic] Raised to a great height, lofty [< L *sublimis*, lofty]

Syn. beautiful, exalted grand lofty, magnificent majestic, stately With some writers the *sublime* is contrasted with or even opposed to, the beautiful but it is more generally regarded as one of the main species of the beautiful

The beautiful attracts without repelling whereas the *sublime* at once does both HAMILTON *Metaphysics* p 628 [G & L, 1859]

Majestic applies to that which makes upon the mind an impression, as of the presence and bearing of a mighty sovereign *Magnificent* denotes the possession at once of greatness, splendor, and richness, as *magnificent* array a *magnificent* sunset See GRAND — Ant. base contemptible, insignificant little, mean, petty, ridiculous — **sublime anatomy**, the branch of anatomy relating to superficial muscles — **s geometry**, higher geometry — **sub-lime'ly**, *adv* — **sub-lime'ness**, *n*

sub-lime', *n* That which is sublime, usually with the definite article Specif (1) A majestic style of thought or composition arising from loftiness of view and intense earnestness of purpose the *sublime* characterizes the book of Job (2) The majestic in nature or art, as distinguished from the merely beautiful

The *sublime* impresses the mind at once with one great idea JOSHUA REYNOLDS *Discourses* IV, p 111 [MCC & CO. 1891]

(3) The sublimated and refined hence, the ideal also, the most intense, the utmost extreme

sub-lime', *adv* [Poet] In a sublime or elevated manner, also, far aloft

sub-lim'er, 1 sub-laim'ər, 2 sŭb-lim'ĕr, *n* One who or that which sublimes, specif, an apparatus for subliming

sub-lim"i-fi-ca'tion†, *n* The act of making sublime, or the state of being made sublime

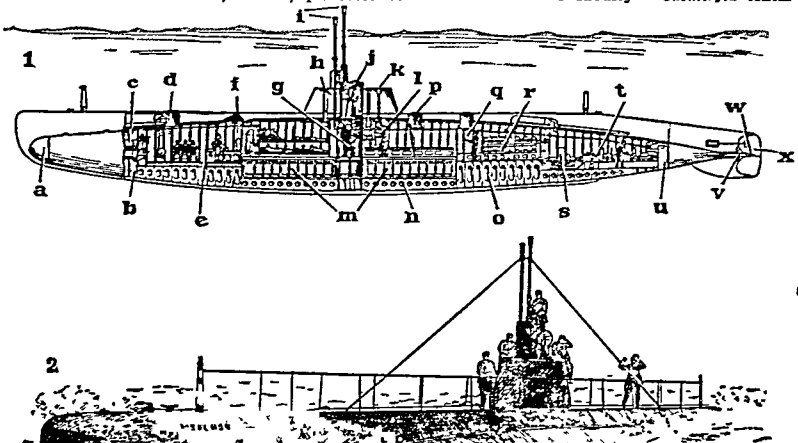
sub-lim'i-nal, 1 sub-lim'i-nal, 2 sŭb-lim'i-nal, *a* **1.** Below the threshold said of psychophysical changes of too small intensity to produce even "just noticeable" effects in consciousness **2** Belonging to the supposed subconscious or hypothetical secondary self, considered as below the level of the normal, waking life [< SUB- + L *limen* (*limin-*), door] — **subliminal self**, a hypothetical self operating below the threshold of consciousness and manifesting the characteristics of a second or double personality in states of hysteria, hypnosis, etc

sub-lim'i-ty, 1 sub-lim'i-ti, 2 sŭb-lim'i-ty, *n* [-TIES, 1 -tiz, 2 -tiz, *pl*] **1.** The state or quality of being sublime, in any sense Specif (1) The quality of anything in nature, art, or character that marks it as sublime or awakens the emotion of the sublime grandeur or vastness of extent duration, or power, loftiness or majesty of nature or character extraordinary elevation of thought, sentiment, or style Sublimity appeals to the imagination or power of artistic construction It is the form of beauty into which the elements of beauty enter on a scale so grand that while the unity and perfection of form are intuitively seen to be present, they are, as being too great for man's powers, only partially apprehended and grasped See BEAUTY

That which man seems to himself wholly to comprehend, no longer appears worthy of admiration on account of its *sublimity* G T LADD *Knowledge, Life and Reality* p 412 [D M & CO '09]

(2) The complex emotion arising from the perception or contemplation of that which is sublime, consisting of a pleasurable feeling of elevation, astonishment, and awe resulting from the attempt to grasp the unity and perfection of form entering into its beauty, but often accompanied by a painful feeling of baffled effort powerlessness, and pain resulting from partial failure in the attempt

2. That which is sublime **3.** The very highest degree, acme, climax, quintessence **4.** *Phrenol* The faculty



Electric Submarine

1 Interior view of United States Submarine Salmon" *a*, bow-cap *b* trimming-tank *c* torpedo-tubes *d*, hatch *e*, galley and living-compartment *f* torpedo-hatch *g* diving-wheel *h* ventilator *i* periscopes *j* conning-tower *k* compass *l* hand-steering station *m* storage-batteries *n* main ballast-tank, *o* air-flasks *p*, hatch *q* control of electric motors *r* engines *s* main motor *t*, pump air-compressors, etc, *u*, trimming-tank *v*, propellers, *w* diving-rudder, *x*, steering-rudder 2 Exterior view

carrying and firing torpedoes It is sometimes arranged with extensible cylinders for increasing the air-space when it is desired to come to the surface — **s. gun**, a gun for firing a torpedo or other projectile under the water or above it — **s mine**, a mass of torpedoes or other explosives sunk, as in a harbor, to be exploded under the bottoms of hostile vessels

sub"ma-rine', *n* **1.** A submarine plant or animal **2.** A submarine boat [lower jaw or submaxillary

sub"max-il'la, 1 sub'maks-il'ə, 2 sŭb'măks-il'a, *n* The

sub"max-il'la-ri'tis, 1 sub-maks'i-lē-rai tis *or* -ri'tis 2 sŭb-măks'i-la-ri'tis *or* -ri'tis, *n* *Pathol* Inflammation of the submaxillary gland submaxillary mumps

sub-max'il-la-ry, 1 sub-maks'i-lē-ri, 2 sŭb-măks'i-lā-ry **I.** *a* **1.** Of or pertaining to the lower jaw **2.** Situated beneath the maxilla or lower jaw **3.** Of or pertaining to the submaxillary gland **II.** *n* [-RIES, 1 -riz, 2 ris *pl*] The lower jaw-bone — **submaxillary gland**, one of the salivary glands situated near the angle of the lower jaw See illus under SALIVARY GLAND

sub-me'di-an, 1 sub-mī'di-ən, 2 sŭb-mē'di-an, *a* Situated next the median line, as teeth of the odontophore of a mollusk, in entomology, internomedian

sub-me'di-ant, 1 *sub-mī'di-ənt*, 2 *sŭb-mē'di-ant*, *n* *Mus* The sixth of a scale, as A in the scale of C natural [< SUB- + MEDIANT]

sub-meg"a-cra'nous, *a* *Craniom* Having a capacity, in males, of 1 960 to 2 100 cc in females, 1,740 to 1,840 cc said of skulls — **sub-meg"a-pro-so'pous**, *a* *Craniom* Having a capacity in males of 650 to 710 cc in females, 535 to 575 cc said of the face — **sub-men'tal**, *a* **1.** Situated beneath the chin as, the *submental* artery **2.** *Entom* Of or pertaining to the submentum — **sub-men'tum**, *n* *Entom* The basal sclerite of the labium of an insect, between the gula and the mentum

sub-merge', 1 sub-mūrj', 2 sŭb-mĕrg', *v* [SUB-MERGED', SUB-MERG'ING] **I** *t* To place or plunge under water; cover with water, inundate, hence, to drown, overwhelm **II** *i* To be, plunge, or lie under water, be hidden and buried, as if immersed in water, be lost to sight [< F. *submerger*, < L *submergo*, < *sub*, under, + *mergo*, dip]

Syn. see DROWN IMMERSE INUNDATE OVERWHELM

sub-merged', *pa* *submerged* tenth. **1.** Poverty-stricken, wretched, as, the **2.** Submersed as plants — **submerged tenth**, the lowest poorest most miserable class of the inhabitants of any country so named by General William Booth of the Salvation Army who asserted that in Great Britain the abject poor constitute one-tenth of the entire population — **sub-mer'gence**, *n* The act of submerging, or the state of being submerged

In Europe at the period of greatest *submergence* the hills of Scandinavia and Britain and the Urals perhaps alone stood out of the sea A H SWINTON *Insect Variety* p 266 [CAS CO]

— **sub-merg'i-bl**(ɛᵇ **I** *a* Capable of being submerged **II** *n* A submarine boat proper *i e*, one capable of complete submersion and of operating and traveling at various depths

sub-merse', 1 sub-mūrs' 2 sŭb-mĕrs', *vt* [Rare] To put under water submerge [< L *submersus*, pp of *submergo*, see SUBMERGE] — **sub-mersed'**, *a* Growing under water, as the leaves of aquatic plants **sub-merse'‡** — **sub-mers'i-bl**(ɛᵇ. **I.** *a* That may be submersed **II.** *n* A boat designed to be submerged or to rise to the surface — **sub-mer'sion**, *n* Same as SUBMERGENCE.

sub-mes"a-ti-ce-phal'ic, *a* *Craniom* Somewhat mesaticephalic, having a cephalic index of from 75 to 79 — **sub-me"ter**, *n* An electric meter used in measuring the power used in a sub-circuit — **sub-mi"cro-cra'nous**, *a* *Craniom* Having a capacity, in males of 1 640 to 1,800 cc in females 1 510 to 1 600 cc said of skulls — **sub-mi"cro-pro-so'pous**, *a* *Craniom* Having a capacity of the face, in males, of 510 to 570 cc, in females, 440 to 475 cc said of skulls — **sub-mi"cro-scop'ic**, *a* Below the range of visibility, as rendered by the ordinary microscope, but which can be rendered visible by the ultramicroscope See AMICROSCOPIC

sub-min'is-ter†, *v* **I** *t* To supply afford **II** *i* To be subservient, be useful — **sub-min'is-trant†**, *a* Subordinate, subservient — **sub-min'is-trate†**, *vt & vi* To subminister — **sub-min"is-tra'tion†**, *n*

sub-miss', 1 sub-mis' 2 sŭb-mis', *a* **1.** [Archaic] Submissive **2†.** Subdued, soft gentle calm [< L *submissus*, pp of *submitto* see SUBMIT] — **-ly**, *adv* — **-ness**, *n*

sub-mis'sion, 1 sub-mish'ən, 2 sŭb-mish'on, *n* **1.** The act of submitting, a yielding to the power or authority of another, obedience, hence, action in conformity with the wishes of a superior **2.** The state or quality of being submissive, the spirit of subjection or obedience, an acquiescent temper, humility, resignation, meekness

The feeling of affection of a dog towards his master is combined with a strong sense of *submission*, which is akin to fear DARWIN *Emotions* p 120 [A. 1873]

3. [Archaic] Acknowledgment of error, confession of a fault **4.** *Law* The act of referring, or the agreement to refer, a matter of controversy to arbitration [OF, < L *submissio*(*n-*), < *submissus*, see SUBMISS]

Syn. obedience, patience, resignation, subjection, submissiveness See PATIENCE — **submission bond** (*Law*), an arbitration bond See ARBITRATION — **s. of the clergy** (*Eng Hist*), the agreement of the clergy in convocation that resulted in the statute of 1534 known as the **Act of Submission**, the purpose of which was to prevent the promulgation of fresh canons without the assent of the crown — **sub-mis'sion-ist**, *n* One who favors submission

sub-mis'sive, 1 sub-mis'iv, 2 sŭb-mis'iv, *a* **1.** Willing or inclined to submit, yielding, obedient, docile **2.** Manifesting submission, expressive of or pertaining to submission.

Syn. see DOCILE, DUTIFUL, HUMBLE¹, OBSEQUIOUS¹, PASSIVE SUPPLE — **sub-mis'siv**(e-ly⁵, *adv* — **-ness**, *n*

sub-mit', 1 sub-mit', 2 sŭb-mit', *v* [SUB-MIT'TED, SUB-MIT'TING] **I** *t* **1.** To give up to or place under the government or treatment of another, yield, subject, surrender commonly with the reflexive pronoun; as, do not *submit* yourself to insult

We were both a little afraid of Peggotty, and *submitted* ourselves in most things to her direction DICKENS *David Copperfield* p 13 [H. 1872]

For words not given above see SUB-, *prefix*, page 2406

2. To present for the judgment or decision of another, specif, in law, to present (a matter in controversy) before a tribunal for its decision, refer or subject to arbitration, as, to *submit* a case without argument 3 To present as one's own opinion or statement, offer simply for the consideration and understanding of others, as, I *submit* that this should be allowed 4†. To lower, let down 5†. To lay or place under or beneath 6†. To moderate, restrain **II** ı 1. To yield to authority or power, cease from opposition or resistance, succumb, surrender 2 To be acquiescent or obedient, be subject, be submissive, as, we should *submit* to God's will [< OF *soubmettre*, < L *submitto*, < *sub*, under, + *mitto*, send] Syn., see BEND, ENDURE, OBEY — **sub-mit'tal**, *n* The act of submitting — **sub-mit'ter**, *n*

sub-mon'ish†, *vt* To admonish gently, warn, advise

sub"mo-ni'tion†, *n* Mild rebuke or advice

sub-mon'tane, *a* Situated at the foot of a mountain or mountain range as, a *submontane* village **sub-mon'tagnet** — **sub-mon'tane-ly**, *aav* — **sub-mor'phous**, *a* Denoting calculi having characteristics of both amorphous and crystalline bodies

sub"mu-co'sa, 1 sub"mıu-kō'sə, 2 sŭb"mū-cō'sa, *n* [-sæ, 1 -sī, 2 -sē, *pl*] *Anat* The connective tissue lying just beneath a mucous membrane [< SUB- + L *mucosus*, see MUCOUS]

sub-mu'cous, *a* 1. Situated immediately beneath the mucous membrane 2. Somewhat mucous, resembling mucus or the mucous membrane

sub-mul'ti-ple, 1 sub-mul'tı-pl, 2 sŭb-mŭl'tı-pl, *n* *Math* A number or quantity of which another is a multiple, one of the equal parts into which a quantity may be divided, an aliquot part used also attributively, as, a *submultiple* number

It would be obviously inconvenient to measure the dimensions of instruments, the diameters of wheels, and the gauges of wires, in *submultiples* of the earth s quadrant WILLIAM THOMSON *Popular Lectures Electrical Units* in vol ı, p 121 [MACM 1889]

sub-mun'dan, *a* Situated beneath the earth, underground, **sub-na'cre-ous, sub"nar-cot'ic**, etc See SUB-

sub-na'sal, *a* Situated below the nose as, the *subnasal* point on the median line at the lower border of the anterior nares — **sub-nas'cent**, *a* [Rare] Growing underneath, as shrubs — **sub-nat'u-ral**, *a* Below the standard of normal nature

sub-nect'†, *vt* To tie, fasten, or join beneath **sub-nex'†.**

sub-niv'e-an, *a* [Rare] Lying or being beneath the snow **sub-ni'vi-al†** — **sub-no'dal**, *a* Situated behind the nodus of the wing of a dragon-fly

sub-nor'mal, 1 sub-nôr'məl, 2 sŭb-nôr'mal **I.** *a* 1. Below the normal 2. Abnormal 3. *Math* Cut off by the normal **II.** *n* *Math* That portion of the axis of a curve included between the ordinate of one of its points and the normal to that point — **polar subnormal**, that portion of the line passing through the pole perpendicular to the radius vector which is included between the pole and the normal to the curve — **sub"nor-mal'i-ty, n — sub-Nor'thern**, *a* Indicating a race observed by Deniker in Norway, Finland, and northern Germany, characterized by straight hair, turned-up nose, angular face, and fair complexion — **sub"no-ta'tion**, *n* A rescript — **sub-nu'bi-lar**, *a* [Rare] Situated beneath the clouds — **sub-nu'cle-us**, *n* *Anat* A subdivision or separate group in a nervous nucleus — **sub-nu'vo-lar**, *a* [Rare] Partially darkened or concealed by clouds

sub"ob-scure', sub"ob-tuse', etc See SUB-

sub"oc-cip'i-tal, *a* 1 Situated beneath the occiput or back of the head as the first cervical nerve 2 Situated on the under surface of the occipital lobe — **sub-o"ce-an'ic**, *a* Situated beneath the ocean or its surface — **sub-oc'el-late**, *a* Partially ocellate, as an epupillate ocellus

sub-oc'tave, 1 sub-ok'tēv, 2 sŭb-ŏc'tāv **I.** *a* Existing in the proportion of one to eight, containing one part in eight **sub-oc'tu-plet.** **II.** *n* 1. The eighth part 2. *Mus* The octave below a given note — **suboctave coupler**, a coupler that joins to every note its suboctave either on the same manual or on another

sub"o-per'cu-lar **I.** *a* Situated below the operculum; of or pertaining to the suboperculum **II** *n* The suboperculum

sub"o-per'cu-lum, 1 sub"o-pūr'kıu-lum, 2 sŭb"o-pĕr'cū-lŭm, *n* [-LA, *pl*] 1. *Ich* A bone of the gill-cover below and partly behind the operculum and behind the interoperculum 2 A convolution of the frontal lobe of the brain below the operculum **sub"o-per'cle†.**

sub-op'po-site, *a* Almost opposite — **sub-op'ti-mum**, *n* *Biol* A condition of temperature less than ideal for the growth of an embryo or organism — **sub-op'ti-mal**, *a*

sub-or'bi-tal, 1 sub-ôr'bı-tal, 2 sŭb-ôr'bı-tal **I** *a* Situated beneath the orbit of the eye, infraorbital, as, the *suborbital* nerve **sub-or'bi-tar†, sub-or'bi-ta-ry†** **II** *n* 1. A suborbital bone 2. The suborbital nerve

sub"or-dain'†, *vt* To ordain to a subordinate position

sub-or'der, 1 sub-ôr'dər, 2 sŭb-ôr'der, *n* 1. *Bot & Zool* Formerly, a primary division of an order disused term 2. *Arch* A subordinate order modifying the principal order, generally for decoration

sub-or'di-na-cy, 1 sub-ôr'dı-nə-sı, 2 sŭb-ôr'dı-na-çy, *n* Subordination

sub-or'di-nal, 1 sub-ôr'dı-nal, 2 sŭb-ôr'dı-nal, *a* Of or pertaining to a suborder

sub-or'di-nan-cy†, *n* 1. Subordinate offices taken as a whole 2 Subordinacy **sub-or'di-nancet.**

sub-or'di-na-ry, 1 sub-ôr'dı-nē-rı, 2 sŭb-ôr'dı-nā-ry, *n* [-RIES, 1 -rız 2 -rıs, *pl*] *Her* One of a class of armorial charges usually considered less honorable than the ordinaries the included in them by some heralds Among them are the *bordure, inescutcheon, orle, tressure fret gyron flasque, mullet, lozenge, fusil, mascle, rustre, roundels*, and *gouttes* [< SUB- + ORDINARY]

sub-or'di-nate, 1 sub-ôr'dı-nēt, 2 sŭb-ôr'dı-nāt, *vt* [-NAT'ED, -NAT'ING] 1. To make subordinate, assign to a lower order or rank, hence, to hold as of less importance, give an inferior or secondary place, as, I *subordinate* my plans to yours 2. To make subject or subservient, subject, as to authority [< LL *subordinatus*, see SUBORDINATE, *a*]

sub-or'di-nate, 1 sub-ôr'dı-nit, 2 sŭb-ôr'dı-nat, *a* 1. Belonging to an inferior order in a classification, having a lower position in a recognized scale, secondary, minor. 2. Subject or subservient to another, hence inferior in any way, but especially in official or social standing [< LL *subordinatus*, pp of *subordino*, subordinate, < L *sub*, under, and see ORDINATE, *a*]

Syn.: see SUBJECT — **subordinate clause** (*Gram*) a clause connected with and dependent on another clause whose force or meaning it modifies opposed to *co-ordinate, principal*, and *independent clause* called *adverb clause, adjective clause*, or *substantive clause*, according as it is related to the principal clause as a modifying adverb, adjective, or noun — **s conjunctions** (*Gram*), those conjunctions that join subordinate to principal clauses *Subordinate conjunctions* embrace (1) **final**, expressing purpose or result (*that*, etc), (2) **temporal**, expressing time (*when, before, since*, etc), (3) **local**, expressing place (*where, beyond*, etc), (4) **conditional**, expressing condition (*if*, etc) and (5) **concessional**, expressing concession (*tho* etc) See CONJUNCTION **subordinating conjunctions†.**

— **sub-or'di-nate-ly**, *adv* — **sub-or'di-nate-ness**, *n*

sub-or'di-nate, *n* A subordinate person, one who is under another in rank or official position, especially, one who serves under a principal or superior, as, to entrust one s duties to a *subordinate* Syn., see AUXILIARY

sub-or"di-na'tion, 1 sub-ôr'dı-nē'shən, 2 sŭb-ôr'dı-nā'shon, *n* 1 The act of subordinating, an assigning to a lower rank, or a regarding and treating as of inferior dignity or importance 2 The state of being subordinated or subordinate, subjection to a superior; inferiority of rank or official position

In Rome the absolute authority of the head of the family was the centre and archetype of that whole system of discipline and *subordination* which it was the object of the legislator to sustain LECKY *Hist Eur Morals* vol ı, p 316 [A 1873]

3 The spirit or habit of obedience, or the exercise and display of submission, habitual obedience 4. *Logic* That kind of inclusion in which one class is embraced by another as a part See INCLUSION 5†. Degree of lower rank [< LL *subordinatus*, see SUBORDINATE, *a*]

sub-or"di-na'tion-ism, 1 sub-ôr'dı-nē'shən-ızm, 2 sŭb-ôr'dı-nā'shon-ĭşm, *n* *Theol* The doctrine that of the three persons in the Trinity God the Father has the priority, either priority of order (the orthodox view) or priority of essence (the Arian doctrine) — **sub-or"di-na'tion-ist**, *n*

sub-or'di-na"tive, } 1 sub-ôr'dı-nē"tıv, 2 sŭb-ôr'dı-nā"-
sub-or'di-na"tivs, } tıv, *a* Having a tendency to or expressive of subordination

sub-orn', 1 sub-ôrn', 2 sŭb-ôrn', *vt* 1. *Law* To induce or procure to commit perjury

The arrest of Shaftesbury on a charge of *suborning* false witnesses to the Plot marked the new strength of the Crown GREEN *Short Hist Eng People* p 640 [H 1875]

2. To incite to an evil act, especially a criminal act

Olympias and Alexander were openly charged with having *suborned* the murderer J P MAHAFFY *Story of Alexander's Empire* p 8 [G P P 1889]

3. To procure or effect by instigation, as, to *suborn* one's death 4†. To decorate or adorn [< F *suborner*, < L *suborno*, equip, < *sub*, under, + *orno*, furnish] — **sub"or-na'tion**, *n* The act of suborning, the procuring of another to commit a criminal offense especially, subornation of perjury See PERJURY — **sub-orn'er**, *n*

Sub-os'ci-nes, *n pl* Same as PSEUDOSCINES — **sub-os'tra-cal**, *a* Situated under the shell, as a dorsal cartilage of a cephalopod

sub-ox'ıd, *n* [Rare] *Chem* A basic oxid **sub-ox'ıdet.** — **sub-ox"i-da'tion**, *n* Partial oxidation

sub-pal'mate, sub-par'al-lel, etc See SUB-

sub"pa-na'tion, 1 sub"pə-nē'shən, 2 sŭb"pa-nā'shon, *n* *Theol* The doctrine that Christ's body and blood are locally and materially present in the eucharist under the form of the bread and wine Compare CONSUBSTANTIATION, IMPANATION [< SUB- + L *panis*, bread]

sub-ped'i-form, *a* Having somewhat the form of a foot, as the posterior antennæ of podocopous crustaceans — **sub"pe-dun'cu-late**, *a* Supported on a very short stem or peduncle

sub-pe'na, 1 sub-pī'nə, 2 sŭb-pē'na, *vt* *Law* To notify by writ of subpena **sub-pœ'nat.**

sub-pe'na, *n* *Law* A judicial writ requiring a person to appear at a specified time and place, or pay a penalty or undergo a punishment for default so called from the Latin words with which it formerly began

A writ of *subpœna* is a judicial writ directed to the witness, commanding him to appear at the Court to testify what he knows in the cause therein described pending in such Court, under a certain penalty mentioned in the writ GREENLEAF *Evidence* vol ı, p 452 [L B & CO 1846]

In courts of common law the subpena is used to compel attendance of witnesses and is called by its opening words in Latin **subpœna ad testificandum** For **subpœna duces tecum**, see DUCES TECUM In chancery practise the subpena is used just as a citation in the courts of civil and canon law, to compel the defendant to appear and answer the plaintiff s bill or complaint [< L *sub pœna*, see SUB- and PAIN, *n*] **sub-pœ'nat.**

sub-pe'nal, *a* Subject to penalty **sub-pœ'nalt**

Sub"pen-tam'er-a, 1 sub"pen-tam'ər-ə, 2 sŭb"pĕn-tăm'er-a, *n pl* A division of beetles having tarsi 5-jointed, but the fourth joint exceedingly small [< SUB- + Gr *pentamerês*, in five parts, < *pente*, five, + *meros* part] — **sub"pen-tam'er-ous**, *a*

sub-per"pen-dic'u-lar, *n* *Math* A subnormal — **sub-pet'i-o-lar**, *a* *Bot* Situated under or within the base of the petiole, as the leaf-buds of the plane-tree — **sub-pet'i-o-late**, *a* Having a very short petiole, subsessile — **sub-pha-ryn'ge-al**, *a* Situated below the pharynx, as, the *subpharyngeal* cartilage (a small nodule of hyaline cartilage frequently found below and behind the tonsil) — **sub'phra"try**, *n* *Gr Antiq* A subdivision of a phratry See PHRATRY — **sub-phrat'ric**, *a* — **sub-phy'lum**, *n* *Zool* A primary division of a phylum — **sub-phy'lar**, *a* — **sub'-plinth**, *n* *Arch* A block or base supporting a plinth found rarely in classical Greek architecture, and never in Roman except where standing as a division between steps

sub-pœ'na, etc See SUBPENA

sub-po'lar, 1 sub-pō'lər, 2 sŭb-pō'lar, *a* 1. Situated below or adjacent to one of the poles of the earth, as, a *subpolar* latitude 2. Lying below a celestial pole, situated in the celestial firmament beyond the pole from the observer

The lines to the two stars Alpha Draconis and Alpha Centauri are given at the *subpolar* meridional passage of the former and the meridional passage of the latter R A PROCTOR *Great Pyramid* p 154 [C & W 1883]

sub-po'ten-cy, *n* *Biol* The condition or state in which the power to transmit hereditary characters has considerably diminished — **sub-po'tent**, *a*

sub-pre'fect, 1 sub-prī'fekt, 2 sŭb-prē'fĕct, *n* A subordinate prefect, deputy prefect, in France, the administrative officer of an arrondissement, under the prefect of the department

— **sub-pre'fec-ture**, *n* 1. A subdivision of a prefecture 2 The office or jurisdiction of a subprefect

sub'press", *n* *Mech* A small press placed in a larger one between the bed and ram, on which the finer work is done

sub-prin'ci-pal, 1 sub-prin'sı-pəl, 2 sŭb-prĭn'çi-pal, *n* 1. A vice-principal 2. *Carp* A rafter or brace next to one of the main timbers of the frame 3. *Mus* An open diapason subbass in an organ

sub-pri'or, *n* *Eccl* A prior's vicegerent or assistant — **sub-prov'ince**, *n* A prime division of a province, in zoogeography, a division subordinate to a subregion — **sub-pul'mo-na-ry**, *a* Situated at the ventral side of the lung — **sub"pu-ni'ceous†**, *a* Reddish — **sub-pur'chas-er**, *n* 1. One who buys from another articles which the other had previously bought 2 A buyer of second-hand articles — **sub"pur-pu're-ous†**, *a* Purplish — **sub-quad'ru-ple**, *a* *Math* Having or corresponding to the ratio one to four — **sub-quin'tu-ple**, *a* *Math* Having or corresponding to the ratio one to five — **sub-ra'di-al**, *a* *Zooph* Situated between the adradial radii — **sub-ra'di-us**, *n* *Zooph* A subradial radius — **sub-ra'mose**, *a* *Bot & Zool* Having few branches having little tendency to branch **sub-ra'mous†.** — **sub-ra'tion-al**, *a* *Math* Not rational the capable of being defined by a rational equation said of a function as, x is a *subrational* function of y if $x^n = y^n$ — **sub'read"er**, *n* An assistant reader

sub"rec-tan'gu-lar, sub-ren'i-form, etc See SUB-

sub're'gion, *n* A subdivision of a region, as in zoogeography — **Europasian subregion** (*Zoogeog*), a part of the Holarctic region, including the portion of Europe north of the Alps and that part of Asia north of the Himalayas Heilprin designates it the Eurasiatic, and other writers the Palearctic region — **sub-re'gion-al**, *a* Of or pertaining to a subregion

sub-rent'. **I** *vt* [U S] To underlease, underlet **II** *n* *Scots Law* The rent paid by a subtenant

sub-rep'tion, 1 sub-rep'shən, 2 sŭb-rĕp'shon, *n* 1 A procuring of some favor or reward by means of a fraudulent concealment, specif, in Scots law, the gaining of a gift of escheat by a concealment of facts distinguished from *obreption* or the obtaining of such gift by direct untruth 2 Inference resulting from concealment or misrepresentation of essential elements or facts [< L *subreptio(n-)*, < *sub*, under, + *rapio*, seize]

sub-rep'tı(es, *a* [Rare] Surreptitious, in the Kantian philosophy, noting conceptions resulting from an unconscious mental process [< L *subreptivus*, < *sub*, under, + *rapio*, seize] **sub"rep-ti'tious†.** — **sub"rep-ti'tious-ly†**, *adv*

sub-res'in, 1 sub-rez'ın, 2 sŭb-rĕz'in, *n* *Chem* That portion of a resin that is soluble in boiling alcohol and separates out in crystalline blocks as the alcohol cools

sub"ri-dic'u-lous, *a* [Rare] Ridiculous in a concealed or subdued way

sub-rig'u-ous†, *a* Wet beneath abundantly watered

sub-ri'sive, 1 sub-rī'sıv 2 sŭb-rī'sive, *a* Smiling [< SUB- + L *risus*, pp of *rideo*, laugh]

sub'ro-gate, 1 sub'ro-gēt, 2 sŭb'ro-gāt, *vt* [-GAT'ED, -GAT'ING] *Law* To substitute (one person) for another in the attribution or assignment of rights See SURROGATE [< L *subrogatus*, pp of *subrogo*, < *sub*, under, + *rogo*, ask]

sub"ro-ga'tion, 1 sub'ro-gē'shən, 2 sŭb'ro-gā'shon, *n* The succession or substitution of one person or thing by or for another, in law, the putting of a person (as a surety) who has paid the debt of another in the place of the creditor to whom he has paid it, so that he may use for his own indemnification all the rights and remedies that the creditor possessed as against the debtor

sub ro'sa, 1 sub rō'zə, 2 sŭb rō'sa [L] In strict confidence; privately literally, under the rose because, in Egypt, the rose was the emblem of Harpocrates the god of silence

sub'sale", *n* *Law* A sale made by one who has not entirely paid for nor received all the goods sold

sub-sam'ple, sub-sat'u-rat"ed, etc See SUB-

sub'salt", 1 sub'sēlt", 2 sŭb'salt", *n* *Chem* A basic salt.

sub"san-na'tion†, *n* Derisive mimicry, mockery

sub-scap'u-lar, 1 sub-skap'yu-lər, 2 sŭb-scăp'yu-lar, *a* Situated underneath the scapula **sub-scap'u-la-ry†** — **subscapular artery** (*Anat*), the largest branch of the axillary artery, arising from the third part of that vessel and supplying the muscles of the scapula and back — **s muscle** (*Anat*), the subscapularis

sub-scap"u-la'ris, 1 sub-skap'yu-lē'rıs, 2 sŭb-scăp'yu-lā'rıs, *n* A muscle attached to the ventral surface of the scapula and passing to the arm

sub-scrib'a-bl(er, 1 sub-skraib'ə-bl, 2 sŭb-scrib'a-bl, *a* That can or may be subscribed

sub-scribe', 1 sub-skraib', 2 sŭb-scrib', *v* [SUBSCRIBED', SUB-SCRIB'ING] **I** *t* 1. To write below a documentary statement, as, he *subscribed* a false name.

And now *subscribe* your names SHAKESPEARE *Love s Labour s Lost* act ı, sc 1.

2 To write or inscribe something, as a name, below or underneath Specif (1) To sign with one's own name in order to attest the truth of a statement, to indicate the consent of the signer, to render a deed valid and operative or to bind oneself to some engagement, as, to *subscribe* an affidavit to *subscribe* resolutions of thanks

I *subscribed* the Articles and took the oaths EVELYN *Diary May 10, 1637* p 21 [F W & CO]

(2) To promise to pay as a contributor to some cause or enterprise, by writing one's name beneath a written or printed pledge, loosely, to promise in any way to contribute, as, he *subscribed* five hundred dollars to the building-fund

3. [Eng] To publish by subscription, as, the Longmans are *subscribing* a new book on art 4†. To write down as, characterize, as, I *subscribe* him a knave 5†. To sign away, surrender

II. ı 1. To write one's name at the end of a letter or other document in acknowledgment of being the author or writer of it

In some of our States the word of the statute is not 'signed' but '*subscribed*' and where this word is used, it is said that the signature must be at the end PARSONS *Contracts* vol iii p 8 [L. B & CO 1873]

2. To engage oneself, or to give one's formal consent, by signing any pledge, contract, deed, document, or written statement of any kind also, to attest the execution of a written instrument by signing one's name as a witness, figuratively, to give one's assent or consent to any opinion, assertion, or proposal 3 To pledge oneself, especially by writing, to pay a given amount of money 4 To authorize the entry of a name on the list of those who agree to receive and pay for an article, as a periodical, an engraving, or a book sold by securing purchasers in advance of delivery 5†. To yield, submit [< L *subscribo*, see SUBSCRIPT]

Syn.: see ASSENT — Prep., subscribe *to* a fund subscribe *for* a magazine — **subscribing witness**, one who subscribes his name to an instrument to attest its execution in his presence

sub-scrib'er, 1 sub-skraib'ər, 2 sŭb-scrib'er, *n* 1. One who subscribes, especially, one who assumes some obli-

gation by subscribing, specif , one whose name is on the subscription-list of a periodical 2 [New York] Formerly, a speculator who enjoyed certain privileges on the floor of the Stock Exchange, altho not a member — **the subscriber** [Colloq], the one who writes his name at the end said by the writer of an article or the signer of a document in speaking of himself

sub'script, 1 sub'skript, 2 sŭb'scrĭpt, *a & n Gr Gram* Written beneath, as iota (ι) in the improper diphthongs ᾳ, ῃ, ῳ See IOTA SUBSCRIPT, under IOTA [< L *subscriptus*, pp of *subscribo*, subscribe, < *sub*, under, + *scribo*, write]

sub-scrip'tion, 1 sub-skrip'shən, 2 sŭb-scrĭp'shon, *n* **1.** The act of subscribing, in law, the act of a person in writing his own name at the end of an instrument by way of adopting, attesting, assuming, or confirming it **2.** That which is subscribed Particularly (1) The matter under which one's name is written, or the paper containing it (2) A signature written at the end of a document (3) A signed acceptance of religious articles (4) The individual or total sum or number subscribed for any purpose, or a paper containing an agreement to subscribe, as, the canvasser took fifty *subscriptions* (5) A formal agreement or undertaking, as evidenced by the signature (6) *Rom Law* A rescript of the emperor in answer to an inquiry concerning a legal question **3.** *Pharm* That portion of a physician's prescription giving the instruction for the compounding of the medicine **4†.** Submission, obedience [< L *subscriptio(n-)*, < *subscriptus*, see SUBSCRIPT]

sub-scrip'tion-ist, 1 sub-skrip'shən-ist, 2 sŭb-scrĭp'shon-ist, *n* A person who solicits subscriptions, as for some charitable purpose a derogatory word

sub-scrip'tive†, *a* Of or pertaining to a subscription or signature — **sub-scrip'tive-ly†,** *adv*

sub'scrip"ture, *n* [Rare] A scripture or writing of secondary importance [*sectivus*, < *sub*, under, + *seco*, cut]

sub'se-clve, *a* [Rare] Left over or remaining [< *sub-*

sub-sec'tion, *n* A subdivision of a section, as in botany or zoology

sub'se-cute†, *tt* To follow so as to overtake, pursue

sub-sec'u-tlv(es, *a* Following in a train or succession

sub-seg'ment, *n* A subjoint

sub-sel'll-um, 1 sub-sel'ĭ-um, 2 sŭb-sĕl'ĭ-ŭm, *n* [-LI-A, *pl*] **1.** *Eccl Arch* A bracket or folding seat, a miserere **2.** *Class Antiq* A low bench or stool, hence, a seat of any kind, especially, a judge's seat, and, by extension, a court or tribunal [L , < *sub*, under, + *sella*, chair, < *sedeo*, sit]

sub-sem"i-fu'sal, *n Mus* A thirty-second note

sub-sem'i-tone†, *n Mus* The subtonic or leading note

sub-sen'si-bl(e", 1 sub-sen'sĭ-bl, 2 sŭb-sĕn'sĭ-bl, *a* Too deep for or beyond the reach of the senses Compare SUPERSENSIBLE [portioned as one to seven

sub-sep'tu-ple, 1 sub-sep'tū-pl, 2 sŭb-sĕp'tū-pl, *a* Pro-

sub'se-quence, 1 sub'sĭ-kwens, 2 sŭb'se-kwĕnç, *n* **1.** The condition of being subsequent **2†.** The act of following **sub'se-quen-cy†.**

sub'se-quent, 1 sub'sĭ-kwent, 2 sŭb'se-kwĕnt, *a* **1.** Following in time, as, all *subsequent* efforts were of no avail **2.** Following in place or order, as, it will be found on a *subsequent* page **3.** Following as a result, consequent, as, the thaw and *subsequent* flood **4.** *Geol* Laterally tributary to and subsequent in development to the primary stream, but consequent upon structural features revealed by the general erosion of a region said of streams **5.** Any topographical feature resulting from subsequent drainage, as, a *subsequent* valley [< L *subsequen(t-)s*, ppr of *subsequor*, follow closely, < *sub*, after, + *sequor*, follow] — **subsequent rocks** (*Geol*), see IGNEOUS ROCKS — **sub'se-quent-ly,** *adv*

sub-se-ro'sa, *n* The areolar tissue beneath a serous membrane

sub-serve',] 1 sub-sŭrv', 2 sŭb-sĕrv', *v* **I.** *t* **1.** To be

sub-serv's,] subservient to, serve subordinately, administer to, help on **2.** [Rare] To avail used with the reflexive pronoun **II.** *i* To serve as a subordinate [< L *subservio*, < *sub*, under, and see SERVE] Syn.: see SERVE

sub-ser'vi-en-cy, 1 sub-sŭr'vi-en-sĭ, 2 sŭb-sĕr'vi-ĕn-çy, *n* **1.** The quality or condition of being subservient

If we consider the world in its *subserviency* to man one would think it was made for our use ADDISON *Spectator* May 24 1712

2. Hence, servility **sub-ser'vi-ence†.**

sub-ser'vi-ent, 1 sub-sŭr'vi-ent, 2 sŭb-sĕr'vi-ĕnt, *a* **1.** Adapted to promote some end or purpose, being of service, ancillary **2.** Hence, acting in the interests of another, servilely following another's behests, obsequious, truckling — **-ly,** *adv* — **-ness,** *n*

Gracious to all, to none *subservient* ALDRICH *The Sisters' Tragedy* st 5

[< L *subservien(t-)s*, ppr of *subservio*, see SUBSERVE]

sub-ser'vi-ent, *n* One who or that which subserves

sub-ses'qui-, 1 sub-ses'kwi-, 2 sŭb-sĕs'kwi-, *prefix Chem* Having the ratio 2 3, more widely, having any ratio in which the consequent is greater than the antecedent by unity signifying (*Chem*) a basic salt in which the relation between the acid radicals and basic radicals is as two to three, as, *subsesqui*phosphate of zinc ($Zn_3(PO_4)_2$) Compare SESQUI- [< SUB- + SESQUI-] — **sub-ses"qui-al'ter-nate,** *a* Proportioned as two to three — **sub-ses"qui-ter'tial,** *a* Proportioned as three to four

sub-set', **I.** *tt & vt Scots Law* To rent to a subtenant **II** *n Math* A set that is part of a larger set — **sub-sex',** *n Biol* A group of individuals within bisexual species differing in one or more characters not adapted to insure cross-fertilization, as the yellow- and white-flowered races of some perfect-flowered plants — **sub-sex'u-al,** *a* — **sub-sex'tu-ple,** *a* Proportioned as one to six — **sub'-shrub",** *n* Same as UNDERSHRUB — **sub'shrub"by,** *a*

sub-side', 1 sub-said', 2 sŭb-sīd', *vi* [SUB-SID'ED, SUB-SID'ING] **1.** To cease from storm and agitation or from turbulent passion, relapse into a state of repose and tranquillity, quiet down, abate, cease, as, wait till her grief *subsides* **2.** [Colloq] To cease one's noise or clatter, cool down, be less demonstrative **3.** To sink to a lower level, as a fluid or a collapsing mass, tend downward, as, the deluge *subsided* **4.** To sink or descend in fixed contour, as, the mountains *subside* toward the interior of a continent **5.** To settle, or sink to the bottom, as sediment [< L *subsido*, < *sub*, under, + *sedeo*, sit] Syn.: see ABATE[1] FALL

sub-sl'dence, 1 sub-sai'dens *or* sub'sĭ-dens, 2 sŭb-sī'dĕnç *or* sŭb'sĭ-dĕnç, *n* The act or process of subsiding, falling sinking **sub-sl'den-cy†.**

sub-sid'er, 1 sub-said'ər 2 sŭb-sīd'er, *n* A settling-tank, separator, or anything that assists or allows subsidence

sub-sid'i-a-ry, 1 sub-sid'i-ĕ-rĭ, 2 sŭb-sĭd'i-a-ry, *a* **1.** Affording assistance, especially in an inferior, secondary, or humble capacity , helpful, but subordinate, serviceable as an accessory , ancillary, as, there are *subsidiary* proofs **2.** Providing supplementary supplies or reserve forces, acting or held in reserve, auxiliary, as troops **3.** Of, pertaining to, or in the nature of a subsidy **4.** Tributary, as, a *subsidiary* stream [< L *subsidiarius*, < *subsido*, see SUBSIDE] Syn.: see ACCESSORY — **subsidiary company** (*Com*), a company controlled by another company — **s quantities** (*Math*), auxiliary quantities introduced into the solution of a problem — **s troops,** specif , hired foreign troops, troops of one nation actively engaged in behalf and under the command of another — **sub-sid'i-a-ri-ly,** *adv*

sub-sid'i-a-ry, *n* [-RIES, 1 -rz, 2 -rĭz, *pl*] **1.** One who or that which furnishes supplemental aid or supplies, an auxiliary, assistant **2.** *Mus* A theme subordinate to or dependent on the main theme or subject

sub'si-dize, 1 sub'sĭ-daiz, 2 sŭb'sĭ-dīz, *tt* [-DIZED, -DIZ'ING] To furnish with a subsidy, grant a regular allowance or pecuniary aid to, encourage, partially support, or promote by a subsidy now often implying bribery, as, the French theaters are *subsidized* by government to *subsidize* the press **sub'si-dist.**

sub'si-dy, 1 sub'sĭ-di, 2 sŭb'sĭ-dy, *n* [-DIES, 1 -diz, 2 -dĭz, *pl*] **1.** *Public Law* (1) Pecuniary aid directly granted by government to an individual or commercial enterprise deemed productive of public benefit (2) Money furnished by one nation to another to aid it in carrying on a war against a third

The English cabinet resolved to animate the enemies of France with hopes, and to aid them with *subsidies* LINGARD *England* vol vi, p 38 [E c 1827]

2. *Eng Hist* Formerly, an aid or tax granted by the House of Commons to the King for urgent needs of the kingdom **3.** Any financial assistance afforded by one individual to another [< L *subsidium*, < *sub*, under, + *sedeo*, sit]

Syn.: aid allowance, bonus, bounty, gift, grant, indemnity, pension, premium, reward, support, subvention, tribute A nation grants a *subsidy* to an ally, pays a *tribute* to a conqueror An *indemnity* is in the nature of things limited and temporary, while a *tribute* might be exacted indefinitely A nation may also grant a *subsidy* to its own citizens as a means of promoting the public welfare as, a *subsidy* to a steamship company The somewhat rare term *subvention* is especially applied to a *grant* of governmental aid to a literary or artistic enterprise Governmental *aid* to a commercial or industrial enterprise other than a transportation company is more frequently called a *bounty* than a *subsidy*, as, the sugar *bounty* The word *bounty* may be applied to almost any regular or stipulated *allowance* by a government to a citizen or citizens as, a *bounty* for enlisting in the army, a *bounty* for killing wolves A *bounty* is offered for something to be done, a *pension* is granted for something that has been done

sub-sign'†, *tt* **1** To subscribe or append one's signature **2.** To sign away, assign — **sub"sig-na'tion†,** *n* The act of subsigning, also, the signature thus written

sub'sil-i-cate, 1 sub-sil'ĭ-kēt, 2 sŭb-sĭl'i-cāt, *n Chem* A basic silicate

sub"si-lic'ic, *a* Having a low proportion of silica — **sub'-sill",** *n Arch* **1.** Any sill placed beneath another sill, as for the purpose of raising or moving a frame building **2.** An outer window-sill in a thick wall, or a dormer window, upon whose rear or inner edge rests the front of the actual window-sill — **sub-sim"i-la'tion,** *n Phon* Assimilation in a partial degree of certain vowel sounds, as in the German umlaut

sub-sist, 1 sub-sist', 2 sŭb-sĭst', *v* **I.** *t* **1.** To provide with sustenance, feed, support, maintain **2†.** To keep up, keep in existence

II. *i* **1.** To be furnished with sustenance, be maintained or sustained, live, as, he *subsists* on vegetable food **2.** To have existence in or by something, inhere

The Universal Cause makes what happiness we justly call *Subsist*, not in the good of one, but all POPE *Essay on Man* ep iv, l 38

3. To remain in existence or in the former state of existence, continue, as, the custom still *subsists* **4.** To have a continued independent existence, be, exist [< F *subsister*, < L *subsisto* see SUBSISTENCE] Syn.: see LIVE

sub-sis'tence, 1 sub-sis'tens, 2 sŭb-sĭs'tĕnç, *n* **1.** The act or process of subsisting, or that on which one subsists, sustenance **2.** The state of being subsistent; inherence, also, an inherent quality **3.** That which subsists or has actual existence, real being **4** Same as HYPOSTASIS, 2 (1) **5.** *Theol* Same as HYPOSTASIS, 3 (2) **6†.** Prolonged existence [< LL *subsistentia*, < L *subsisten(t-)s*, ppr of *subsisto*, subsist, < *sub*, under, + *sisto*, stand] **sub-sis'ten-cy‡.**

— **subsistence department** [U S], a department of the army that provides and has charge of subsistence stores — **s. diet,** the least possible quantity of food compatible with the retention of life in health — **s stores** [U S], the supplies of food required for the regular army

sub-sis'tent, 1 sub-sis'tent, 2 sŭb-sĭs'tĕnt, *a* **1.** That subsists or is present as an inherent quality, inherent **2.** Existing or continuing to exist, having real being or action [< L *subsisten(t-)s*, see SUBSISTENCE] — **subsistent form** (*Philos*), a form which can exist independently of matter

sub"sis-ten'tial, 1 sub'sis-ten'shal, 2 sŭb'sis-tĕn'shal, *a* Having relation to subsistence, particularly, in theology, relating to the subsistence of the Deity, hypostatic

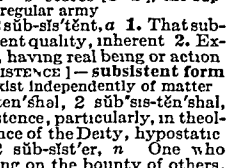
sub-sist'er, 1 sub-sist'ər, 2 sŭb-sĭst'er, *n* One who subsists, especially, one living on the bounty of others, a pensioner, formerly, in England, a prisoner subsisting on charity

sub-si'zar, *n* An under-sizar, one of lower rank than a sizar — **sub-smile',** *n* [Rare] A slight smile — **sub-so'cial,** *a* In somewhat separated groups — **sub-so'cial-ly,** *adv*

sub'soil", 1 sub'soil', 2 sŭb'sŏĭl', *vt* To turn up or to loosen the subsoil of, plow with a subsoil-plow See PLOW [surface soil, the undersoil

sub'soil", *n* The stratum of earth next beneath the

sub'soil"er, 1 sub'soil'ər, 2 sŭb'sŏĭl'er, *n* One who or that which subsoils, specif , a subsoil-plow See PLOW



Subsoiler
c clevis *d* draft-iron *f* a flange for lifting the soil

sub-so'lar, *a* Being under the sun mundane specif , tropical **sub-so'la-ry‡** — **subsolar point,** the center of a circle of position See under CIRCLE — **sub-sol'id,** *n Geom* A solid imperfectly enclosed — **sub-spe'cl-es,** *n Biol* A division of a species based on characters more important than those that ordinarily characterize varieties also, a geograph'cal variety or race, an aggregate connected by few intermediate stages with another, and generally having a distinct habitat — **sub"spe-clf'lc,** *a* **1.** Pertaining or relating to a subspecies **2.** Not precisely specific, quasi-specific — **sub"spe-clf'i-cal-ly,** *adv* — **sub'sphere",** *n* A sphere not complete or perfect, an approximately spherical body — **sub-spher'i-cal,** *a* — **sub-spher'i-cal-ly,** *adv* — **sub-spi'ral,** *a* Somewhat spiral, or indistinctly marked with a spiral line, as an operculum

subst , *abbr* Substantive, substitute

sub'stage", 1 sub'stēj', 2 sŭb'stāg', *n* **1.** An attachment below the stage of a compound microscope, to hold the condenser, etc **2** *Geol* Any subdivision of a stage

sub"sta-lag'mite, 1 sub'sta-lag'mait, 2 sŭb'sta-lăg'mĭt, *n Mineral* A massive variety of calcite found filling crevices in soft sandstone — **sub-stal"ag-mit'lc,** *a*

sub'stance†, *tt* To endow with riches, enrich

sub'stance, 1 sub'stans, 2 sŭb'stanç, *n* **1.** The material of which anything is made or constituted, specif , any particular kind of matter, sometimes, body or matter as opposed to spirit, in biology, tissue **2.** The essential part of anything said or written put into a brief, condensed statement, as, this is the *substance* of his story, also, purport as opposed to form of expression **3.** The elemental part of that which is immaterial, the vital part of that which is spiritual or emotional, as, this is the very *substance* of religion **4.** Material possessions, wealth, property , estate, as, he is a man of *substance* **5.** *Philos* That which exists by itself and is figuratively conceived of as the "bearer" of the attributes, or the unchanging "subject" in which the qualities and accidents inhere, or as the permanent cause of the phenomena This baffling metaphysical conception arises out of the experienced need for some principle of regulation or control over the changing states of consciousness and the appearances of things, such as shall afford a reason for assigning them to relatively permanent existences, or real beings, whose states and appearances they are Hence, the conception of substance has taken several related but different forms (1) That in the reality of things which corresponds to the *subject* in logic or to the noun of which the predicates are affirmed This is essentially the conception of substance held by Aristotle and Kant (2) That which is the perdurable and self-existent *ground* of all attributes and phenomena whether conceived of as pure energy, personal agent, or matter (3) The *essence*, or group of essential forms of behavior which distinguish particular existences from one another **6.** *Theol* Divine existence, the divine essence, as existing alike in the three persons of the Godhead

According to this scientific or theological sense God is an infinite and eternal *substance* MATTHEW ARNOLD *Lit and Dogma* p 12 [MACM 1893]

7. *Law* The essential or material part of a thing, as, the *substance* of an issue must be proved, the *substance* of one's testimony **8.** That which gives stability or solidity, foundation, ground, confidence, as, "faith is the *substance* of things hoped for " **9†.** Substantiality **10†.** Weight, importance **11†.** The greater portion; majority [F , < L *substantia*, see SUBSTANTIATE]

Syn see MASS — **chlorid substance,** same as METALBUMIN — **continuous s ,** the protoplasmic matrix — **first s ,** an individual thing — **gray s ,** same as GRAY MATTER — **second s ,** an abstracted essence or nature — **s. of Schwann,** the fat-like matter enveloping the axis-cylinder of a nerve-fiber, myelin — **sub'stance-less,** *a* Unsubstantial

sub'stant, *a* [Rare] Making up substance, substantial

sub-stan'tl-a, 1 sub-stan'shi-ə, 2 sŭb-stăn'shi-a, *n* [L] Substance chiefly in anatomical phrases — **substantia ferruginea,** rust-colored ganglion-cells found on the floor of the fourth ventricle at the locus cæruleus — **s gelatinosa,** collections of neuroglia found in the spinal cord about the tip of the posterior horn (substance of Rolando) and around the central canal — **s hyalina,** the fluid substance in protoplasm — **s nigra,** a collection of dark ganglion-cells found in the crura cerebri between the tegmentum and the crusta See illus under CRUSTA — **s opaca,** same as CYTORETICULUM — **s spongiosa.** **1.** The portion of the gray matter of the spinal cord arranged reticularly **2.** The cancellated tissue of bone

sub-stan'tial, 1 sub-stan'shəl, 2 sŭb-stăn'shal, *a* **1.** Having sufficient and proper material suitably disposed; solid, strong, as, the building is *substantial* **2.** Of real worth and importance, of considerable value, valuable; as, *substantial* additions, a *substantial* contribution **3.** Considerable and sure, as, the work has made *substantial* progress **4** Possessed of wealth or sufficient means, financially or commercially sound, responsible; as, a *substantial* endorser **5.** Of or pertaining to substance, having real existence, actual, not fictitious, not illusory, as, a figment of the imagination without *substantial* being **6.** Having permanence or the likelihood of permanence, lasting

The National [Saxon] tongue had a *substantial* existence in poems and histories in libraries and parchments G L CRAIK *Eng Lit and Lang Vernacular Language* in vol i, p 155 [S 1875]

7. Containing the essence of a thing, giving the correct idea, if not the exact expressions **8.** Essential, material, fundamental, as, a *substantial* right **9.** Conforming to what is essential, as, a *substantial* agreement, a *substantial* performance of a contract **10.** Affording sufficient nutriment, as, a *substantial* meal **11.** *Biol* Pertaining to tissue **12†.** Provable [< F *substantiel*, < L *substantialis*, < *substantia*, see SUBSTANTIATE] Syn.: see COMPACT

— **substantial being,** the existence of that which has substance — **s compliance,** due observance of the requirements of the substance of a statute, but not of some non-essential form — **s. damages,** a considerable sum awarded by the verdict of a jury, as opposed to merely nominal damages — **s. performance,** performance of the stipulations of an agreement in all essential particulars — **s. right,** such a right that any judicial order affecting it may be appealed from — **sub-stan"ti-a'li-a,** *n pl Scots Law* The essentials of a deed those portions of a deed that are necessary to its validity — **sub-stan'tial-ize,** *tt* To make substantial, cause to seem real **sub-stan'ti-al-ly‡** — **sub-stan'tial-ly,** *adv* In a substantial sense or manner (1) In substance, essentially practically as, I've told the truth *substantially* (2) Sufficiently , comfortably, as of living (3) Firmly , solidly (4) Actually, really

sub-stan'tial, *n* **1.** That which has substance, a reality **2.** That which is of essential value or of worth; the more important part, as, the *substantials* of living

sub-stan'tial-ism, 1 sub-stan'shəl-izm, 2 sŭb-stăn'shal-ĭzm, *n* **1.** The doctrine that substantial existences or real beings are the sources or underlying ground of all phenomena, material and mental, especially, the doctrine which denies that the conception of material sub-

stance can be resolved into mere centers of force 2. The doctrine of A Wilford Hall that every force, physical or spiritual, is a substantial tho immaterial entity. — **sub-stan'tial-ist**, *n*

sub-stan"ti-al'i-ty, 1 sub-stan'shi-al'i-ti, 2 sŭb-stăn'-shi-ăl'i-ty, *n* The state or quality of being substantial substance **sub-stan'tial-ness**‡ — **theory of substantiality** (*Psychol*), the view that the subject of mental states and processes is a real being, or agent, to whom these states and processes are to be referred as forms of its active manifestation opposed to the theory which resolves the mind into the mere series of the states and processes **theory of mind-substance**‡.

sub-stan'ti-ate, 1 sub-stan'shi-ēt, 2 sŭb-stăn'shi-āt, *vt* [-AT'ED, -AT'ING] 1 To establish, as a position or a truth, by substantial evidence, make good, verify, as, the slanderer can not *substantiate* his tale 2. [Archaic] To set forth in or as in substance, embody 3†. To make substantial, existent, or real [< LL *substantiatus*, pp of *substantio* < L *substantia*, material, < *sub* under, + *sto*, stand] SYN.: see CONFIRM — **sub-stan"ti-a'tion**, *n* The act of substantiating, or that which substantiates

sub-stan'tious, 1 sub-stan'shus 2 sŭb-stăn'shŭs, *a* [Scot] Denoting that which is weighty, powerful, or efficient — **sub-stan'tious-ly**, *adv*

sub'stan-tiv-al, 1 sub'stan-tiv-al, 2 sŭb'stan-tīv-al (XIII), *a* 1. *Gram* Of or pertaining to a substantive, substantive 2 Self-existent [< LL *substantivalis*, < *substantivus*, see SUBSTANTIVE] — **sub'stan-tiv"al-ly**, *adv*

sub'stan-tive, } 1 sub'stan-tiv, 2 sŭb'stan-tĭv, *a* 1.
sub'stan-tĭve, } *Gram* (1) Capable of being used as a noun, serving as subject or object in a proposition, whether a single word or a clause (2) Expressive of or denoting existence, as the verb *to be* is known as the *substantive* verb 2. Having substance or reality, hence, substantial, solid, lasting, as, the *substantive* value of early discipline, a *substantive* existence 3. Being an essential part or constituent

> The individual Monarch should not be a mere cipher, but a *substantive* part of the political system
> BROUGHAM *British Constitution* p 262 [G B & CO 1861]

4 Relating to what is essential, pertaining to the substance of anything, as, *substantive* instructions 5. Explicitly expressed, as, a *substantive* enactment 6. Having distinct individuality, independently existent; having a strongly marked personality, as, a *substantive* being 7. Independent in resources, self-supporting, as a country. 8. *Mil* Having the true rank of or fully commissioned in one rank, while holding honorary rank of a higher grade 9. *Biol* Relating to the structure of individual parts of an organism [< LL *substantivus* < L *substantia* see SUBSTANTIATE] — **substantive clause** (*Gram*), a noun clause See NOUN — **s. colors**, in dyeing, dyes that impart their color without the aid of a mordant — **s. punishment** (*Law*), a primary punishment or restraint — **s. rights**, same as ABSOLUTE RIGHTS — **sub'stan-tiv(e-ly**‡, *adv* 1. In a substantive way, essentially 2 *Gram* As a substantive as in "the seat of the scornful" the adjective "scornful" is used *substantively* — **sub'stan-tiv(e-ness**‡, *n* [Rare] The state or quality of being substantive

sub'stan-tĭv(e's, *n* 1. *Gram* (1) A noun substantive, noun See NOUN, 3 (2) Any thing used as a noun, as a verbal form, phrase, or clause

> The term *Substantive* is frequently used as synonymous with noun Besides nouns it embraces whatever may be used as such, that is pronouns verbs in the infinitive and clauses QUACKENBOS *Advanced Course of Comp and Rhet* § 34 p 62 [A 1874]

2 One who or that which is independent — **sub'stan-tĭv-ize**, *vt* To treat as a substantive, use *substantively* **sub'stan-tĭv(es)**‡.

sub'stile", *n* Same as SUBSTYLE — **sub-stil'lum**, *n* *Pathol* Same as STILLICIDIUM

sub-stit'u-ent, 1 sub-stit'yu-ent, 2 sŭb-stĭt'yu-ĕnt, *n* *Chem* A radical, as an atom or a group, substituting or replacing another in a chemical reaction [< L *substituen(t-)s*, ppr of *substituo*, see SUBSTITUTE, *v*]

sub'sti-tute, 1 sub'sti-tūt, 2 sŭb'sti-tūt, *v* [-TUT'ED; -TUT'ING] I. *t* 1 To put in the place of another person or thing, cause to occupy by substitution See SUBSTITUTION 2. *Chem* To exchange or replace by substitution, as, *to substitute* hydrogen by a metal 3†. To depute, appoint II. *i* To act as a substitute. [< L *substituo* (pp *substitutus*), < *sub*, under, + *statuo*, caus of *sto*, stand]

sub'sti-tute, *a* [Archaic] Substituted

sub'sti-tute, *n* 1. One who or that which takes the place or serves in lieu of another, one who acts or appears in another's stead, specif, one who is hired to take the place of a man drafted into military service 2. *Calico-printing* A solution, as that of calcium phosphate, sodium phosphate, or sodium silicate, sometimes with gelatin, used instead of cows' dung in the so-called dunging process 3 *Scots Law* A person who after the institute is to take an estate under a deed of settlement made for the benefit of two or more beneficiaries [< F *substitut*, < L *substitutus*, see SUBSTITUTE, *v*] — **substitutes in an entail** (*Scots Law*), the heirs in an entail who follow the institute See INSTITUTE *n* 4

sub'sti-tut"ed, 1 sub'sti-tūt'ed 2 sŭb'sti-tūt'ĕd, *pa* 1. Placed in a position previously occupied by another 2. *Chem* Having certain of its constituents replaced by others 3 Appointed as the proxy of another with the power to act in a specified capacity or at a specified time

sub"sti-tu'tion, 1 sub'sti-tū'shon, 2 sŭb'sti-tū'shon, *n* 1. The act of substituting or the state of being substituted, the replacement of one person or thing by another

> Virtue consists in a perpetual *substitution* of being for seeming EMERSON *Essays Spiritual Laws* in first series, p 128 [H M & CO 1890]

2. *Theol* The doctrine that Christ died vicariously or as a substitute for the sinner a form of the sacrificial theory of the atonement See ATONEMENT 3 *Gram* The use or selection of one word for another, syllepsis 4. (1) *Rom Law* The designation in a will of a person to take a legacy, instead of a prior legatee, either on his failure to take or following his possession (2) *Scots Law* Enumeration of a series or succession of heirs in the settlement of property 5 *Chem* Replacement in a molecule of an atom or radical by another atom or radical of equal valence, metalepsy 6. *Alg* (1) An operation that interchanges the positions of a set of symbols among themselves (2) The act of replacing a quantity by another equal to it as in solving an equation. 7. *Pharm* The substituting of some drug or ingredient other than the one called for, especially in filling a physician's prescription an act condemned by reputable dealers as unwarrantable, if not fraudulent 8. *Econ* The inclination toward replacing costly methods or agencies by cheaper ones 9. *Philol* The replacing of a vowel or consonant by another accompanied by a change in sound 10 *Biol* The change in function exhibited by certain organs which usurp the functions of others 11 [Rare] The authority or office of a substitute, deputed authority [F, < L. *substitutio(n-)*, < *substitutus*, see SUBSTITUTE, *v*] — **common or vulgar substitution** (*Rom Law*), same as SUBSTITUTION, 2 — **pupillary s.** (*Rom Law*), the nomination or substitution of any one in the place of an heir to an estate, or descendant of the deceased, who can not take the inheritance on account of lunacy, or to succeed an heir who dies before puberty — **quasi-pupillary or exemplary s.**, the naming by the testator of a person who shall receive the estate from the heir or the heir's heir involving a fideicommission **fideicommissary s** ‡ — **retrogressive s** (*Chem*), a substitution by means of which a compound is converted into another of simpler structure specif, in organic compounds, the substitution of a radical or atom by hydrogen

sub"sti-tu'tion-al, 1 sub'sti-tū'shon-al, 2 sŭb'sti-tū'shon-al, *a* Of or pertaining to substitution, serving in another's stead **sub"sti-tu'tion-a-ry**‡ — **substitutional atonement**, same as ANSELMIAN ATONEMENT — **sub"sti-tu'tion-al-ly**, *adv*

sub'sti-tu"tive, } 1 sub'sti-tū'tiv, 2 sŭb'sti-tū'tiv, *a*
sub'sti-tu"tĭve, } *Acting or tending to act as a substitute, that may be substituted, admitting of substitution* [< LL *substitutivus*, < L *substitutus*, see SUBSTITUTE, *v*]

sub-stract'‡, *vt* [Vulgar] To subtract — **sub-strac'tion**‡, *n* Subtraction· an erroneous form — **sub-strac'tor**‡, *n* A subtractor detractor an erroneous form

sub-strate'‡, *vt* To scatter or place beneath

sub'strate, 1 sub'strēt, 2 sŭb'strāt [Rare] I *a* Slightly furrowed II *n* A substratum [< L *substratum* see SUBSTRATUM] [TENT, *n*

sub-stra'ti, 1 sub-strē'tal, 2 sŭb-strā'tĭ *n pl* See PENI-

sub-stra'tion, 1 sub-strē'shan, 2 sŭb-strā'shon, *n* *Agric* An underlying soil-layer, especially one fertilized [< SUBSTRATUM]

sub-stra'tor, 1 sub-strē'tar *or* -tor, 2 sŭb-strā'tor, *n* *Eccl* Same as KNEELER 2

sub-stra'tose, 1 sub-strē'tōs 2 sŭb-strā'tōs, *a* Not distinctly nor regularly stratified

sub-stra'tum, 1 sub-strē'tum, 2 sŭb-strā'tŭm, *n* [-STRA'TA, *pl*] 1. An under-layer or -stratum, a stratum, as of earth or rock, lying immediately under another, subsoil, hence, that which forms the foundation or groundwork, a fundamental element

> The Anglo-Saxon the *substratum* of our modern English is emphatically monosyllabic MATHEWS *Words* p 130 [S C & CO 1877]

2. *Bot* The substance, as soil, water, vegetable or animal tissue, etc, in which a plant takes root 3. *Metaph* Matter or mind considered as the ground of qualities and phenomena [L, < *substratus*, pp of *substerno*, strew under, < *sub*, under, + *sterno*, scatter] SYN.: see BOTTOM, FOUNDATION

sub-struct', 1 sub-strukt', 2 sŭb-strŭct', *vt* [Rare] To lay or serve as a foundation [< L *substructus*, pp of *substruo*, < *sub* under + *struo*, build] — **sub-struc'tion**‡, *n* An under-structure or foundation — **sub-struc'tion-al**, *a*

sub-struc'ture, *n* An understructure or foundation opposed to *superstructure* SYN.: see BOTTOM — **sub-struc'tur-al**, *a*

sub'style", 1 sub'stail', 2 sŭb'stȳl', *n* The line in which the gnomon of a sun-dial intersects the plane or face on which the hours are marked [< SUB- + STYLE², *n*] — **sub-sty'lar**, *a* [than another

sub-sul'cus, *n*. A sulcus concealed within and hence smaller

sub-sul'fate, } 1 sub-sul'fēt, 2 sŭb-sŭl'fāt, *n* A
sub-sul'phate, } basic sulfate — **sub-sul'fid, sub-sul'phid**, *n* A basic sulfid

sub-sul'tive, *a* [Rare] Moving spasmodically, moving by short quick starts or leaps [< L *subsultus* see SUBSULTUS] **sub-sul'to-ry**‡ — **sub-sul'to-ri-ly**, *adv* [Rare]

sub-sul'tus, 1 sub-sul'tus, 2 sŭb-sŭl'tŭs, *n* *Pathol* Convulsive muscular twitching, as, *subsultus* of the tendons a grave symptom in certain fevers [L, pp of *subsilio*, spring up, < *sub*, under, + *salio*, spring]

sub-sume', 1 sub-sūm', 2 sŭb-sūm', *vt* [SUB-SUMED', SUB-SUM'ING] *Logic* To classify in or under some particular category, include, as the specific or individual, in the general, specif, to regard (the minor term of a syllogism) as included in the major term [< SUB- + L *sumo* take] — **sub-sum'a-bl(e**‡, *a*

sub-sump'tion, 1 sub-sump'shon, 2 sŭb-sŭmp'shon, *n* 1 The act of subsuming, classification or inclusion

> Sometimes a thing is subsumed under a class and then the marks of the class are affirmed of the thing This is the method of *subsumption* BOWNE *Psychological Theory* pt II p 292 [H]

2. That which is subsumed, especially, the minor premise of a syllogism as stated after the major premise 3. *Scots Law* Formerly, the first of the three arguments in a criminal procedure wherein the accused's guilt was affirmed and the facts set forth [< SUB- + L *sumo*, take] — **sub-sump'tĭv(e**‡, *a*

sub'sur"face I *a* Situated beneath the surface II. *n* *Geom* A continuum of three dimensions regarded as existing in five-dimensional space — **sub-syl'vi-an**, *a* Situated at the lower part of the Sylvian fissure of the brain

sub'tack", 1 sub'tak', 2 sŭb'tăk', *n* *Scots Law* An underlease [< SUB- + TACK², *n*]

sub-tan'gent, 1 sub-tan'jent, 2 sŭb-tăn'jĕnt, *n* *Geom* The portion of the axis of a curve cut off between the tangent to a given point and the ordinate of that point — **polar subtangent**, that portion of the line passing through the pole perpendicular to the radius vector which is included between it and a tangent to the curve

sub"tar-ta're-an, *a* Being or living under Tartarus as, *subtartarean* powers

sub-tec'ta-clet, *n* A place under covering, a dwelling-place or tabernacle

sub-tec'tal, 1 sub-tek'tal 2 sŭb-tĕk'tal *a* Situated under the roof of the skull as the *subtectal* bone in fishes [< SUB- + L *tectum* roof < *tego* cover]

sub-tec'tal, *n* A subtectal or orbito-phenoid bone

sub-teg"u-la'ne-ous‡, *a* Under the roof indoors

sub-tem'per-ate, *a* Pertaining to the colder parts of the temperate zone

sub-tend', 1 sub-tend', 2 sŭb-tĕnd', *vt* 1. *Geom* To extend opposite to (1) To form the chord of (an arc) (2) To form the side of a triangle opposite (an angle)

2. *Bot* To enclose or embrace in its axil, as, a bract *subtends* a flower when the flower is in its axil [< L *subtendo*, < *sub*, under, + *tendo*, stretch]

sub-tense', 1 sub-tens', 2 sŭb-tĕns', *n* *Math* A line that subtends an arc or an angle, a line joining two points on the same curve or surface [< L *subtensus*, pp of *subtendo*, see SUBTEND]

sub'ten"ure, *n* The term of a subtenant's lease

sub-tep'id, sub-te-rete', etc See SUB-

sub'ter-, 1 sub'tar-, 2 sŭb'ter-, *prefix* Under, less than opposed to *super-* [< L *subter-* < *subter*, below, < *sub* under] — **sub"ter-brut'ish**, *a* [Rare] More brutish than a brute — **sub-ter'flu-ent**, *a* [Rare] Flowing under or beneath **sub-ter'flu-ous**‡.

sub'ter-fuge, 1 *sub'tər-fūj*, 2 *sŭb'ter-fūj*, *n* That to which one resorts for escape or concealment, a false excuse, pretense in word or deed, evasion, prevarication [F, < LL *subterfugium*, < L *subterfugio*, shun, < *subter* (see SUBTER-) + *fugio*, flee] SYN.: see ARTIFICE, CHICANERY, SOPHISTRY

sub"ter-hu'man, *a* [Rare] Less than human — **sub"ter-nat'u-ral**, *a* Of a degree below the natural — **sub"ter-po-si'tion**, *n* The state of being placed beneath something else, specif in geology, the order in which strata are disposed in descending series

sub'ter-rane, 1 sub'te-rēn, 2 sŭb'tĕ-rān I *a* [Poet] Subterranean II. *n* 1. *Geol* A basal or underlying terrane. 2 [Poet] An underground room, a cave [< L *subterraneus*, < *sub* beneath, + *terra*, earth]

sub"ter-ra'ne-an, 1 sub'te-rē'ni-ən, 2 sŭb'tĕ-rā'ne-ən *a* Situated or occurring below the surface of the earth hence, hidden [< L *subterraneus*, see SUBTERRANE] **sub"ter-ra'ne-al**‡, **sub"ter-ra'ne-ous**‡; **sub"ter-rene'**‡

sub"ter-ra-ne'i-ty‡, *n* A subterranean place **sub"ter-ran'i-ty**‡.

sub'ter-ra"ny‡. I *a* Subterranean II. *n* Something found underground, as an ore

sub"ter-ra'que-ous, *a* Situated beneath the surface of the terraqueous globe as, *subterraqueous* heat — **sub"ter-res'tri-al**, *a* Subterranean lower than terrestrial

Sub"tes-ta'ce-a, 1 sub'tes-tē'si-ə, 2 sŭb'tĕs-tā'çe-a, *n* *pl* *Conch* The *Cymbulidæ* as a suborder — **-ta'ceous**, *a*.

Sub"te-tram'er-a, 1 sub'ti-tram'ər-ə, 2 sŭb'te-trăm'er-a, *n* *pl* *Entom* A division of beetles with tarsi 4-jointed and third joint very diminutive — **sub"te-tram'er-ous**, *a*

sub-thal'a-mus, *n* A yellowish collection of nerve-cells beneath the optic thalamus **corpus subthalamicum**‡

sub-ther'mal, *a* Of a temperature lower than that of the normal human body

Sub"ti-a'ba, 1 sub'ti-ā'bə, 2 sŭb'ti-ā'ba, *n* A Middle-American linguistic stock See AMERICAN **Sub"ti-a'ban**‡.

sub'tile, } 1 sub'til *or* sut'l, 2 sŭb'til *or* sŭt'l (XIII), *a*
sub'tĭle, } *[Subtile and subtle* have been constantly used as interchangeable by good writers, but there seems to be a present tendency to distinguish them by making *subtile* an attribute of things and *subtle* a characteristic of mind *Subtile* is the later form of the word It is used preferably when the derogatory sense of crafty is to be expressed] 1. Having fine structure, delicately or daintily formed, made of light, tenuous material, ethereal, as, a *subtile* spider's web 2 Characterized by material rarity, not dense or gross, rarefied, refined, attenuated, hence, penetrating, as, a *subtile* perfume

> An eagle that with plumy wings doth shear
> The *subtile* air
> SPENSER *Faerie Queene* bk III can 7, st. 39

3 Finely discriminating, acute in mind, hence, cunning, crafty

> A *subtile* refined policy was conformable to the genius of the Italians PRESCOTT *Ferdinand and Isabella* vol II p 259 [H 1849]

4. Subtle, in any sense See SUBTLE 5†. Acute piercing, as, *subtile* pain 6†. Hidden, secret [< L *subtilis*, < *sub*, beneath + *tela* web, prob < *texo*, weave] SYN.: see ACUTE, ASTUTE FINE — **sub'til(e-ly**‡, *adv* — **sub'til(e-ness**‡, *n* — **sub-til'i-ate**†, *vt* To render thin or rare rarefy — **sub-til"i-a'tion**†, *n* — **sub'til-ism**, *n* The quality or state of being subtile or shrewd

sub-til'i-ty, 1 sub-til'i-ti 2 sŭb-til'i-ty *n* The quality or state of being subtile thinness hence fineness, in any sense, as of construction consistence or the like

sub"til-i-za'tion, 1 sub'til-i-zē'shən, 2 sŭb'til-i-zā'shon, *n* 1. The act of making or the state of being made subtile 2. Refinement or nicety in drawing distinctions 3†. *Chem* Volatilization **sub"til-i-sa'tion**†.

sub'til-ize, 1 sub'til-aiz, 2 sŭb'til-ĭz, *v* [-IZED, -IZ'ING] I. *t* To render subtile or ethereal, make less gross or coarse hence, to spin into niceties, refine

II. *i* To draw overminute or subtile distinctions, refine in thought or argument **sub'til-ise**‡ — **sub'til-iz"er** or **-is"er**, *n*

sub'til-ty, 1 sub'til-ti, 2 sŭb'til-ty, *n* [-TIES, 1 -tiz, 2 -tĭs, *pl*] [Compare note under SUBTILE] 1 Same as SUBTILITY 2 Refinement or niceness as in making distinctions, penetration or acuteness of insight or discernment especially when overnice 3. That which is subtile, that which is fine-drawn, an overnice refinement or distinction, a nicety, as, his pleas is full of *subtilties* 4†. Something daintily prepared said especially of delicate dishes for the table, also any device wrought with ingenious or curious art 5† Artifice, cunning, subtlety [Var of SUBTLETY]

sub'ti"tle, 1 sub'tai'tl, 2 sŭb'tī'tl, *n* 1 An additional or second title to a literary or artistic work, an under-title 2. A second entry of a title at the head of the first page of a book, pamphlet, etc 3. A half-title

sub'tle, } 1 sut'l, 2 sŭt'l, *a* [SUB'TLER SUB'TLEST] 1.
sut'lr, } Characterized by cunning, craft, or artifice, wily, crafty

> The *subtle* mind of Iago glides to its object with the soft celerity of a panther's tread
> E P WHIPPLE *Literature and Life* p 91 [O & CO 1871]

2. Marked by intellectual acuteness, sagacity, or insight, discriminating, making nice distinctions, showing discernment penetrative, also, overrefined, hair-splitting, as *subtle* philosophers, a *subtle* theory 3. Apt at doing things, skilful, as *subtle* fingers 4 Executed with nice art, contrived with ingenuity, done with skill, clever, as, he wrought a *subtle* work 5. Subtile, in any sense See note under SUBTILE [< OF *subtil* < L *subtilis*, see SUBTILE] **sub'tlĭ**‡ **sub'tle**‡. SYN.: see ACUTE, ARTFUL, ASTUTE, FINE, INSIDIOUS — **Subtle Doctor**, a nickname given to Duns Scotus the Franciscan schoolman, and also to Sir Walter Scott on account of his knowledge of old Scottish chronicles — **sub'tle-wit'ted**, *a* Quick-witted sharp wily — **sub'tle-ness**, *n*

Sub'tle, *n* In Ben Jonson's *The Alchemist*, a quack who obtains money from Sir Epicure Mammon and others on the pretense of being about to discover the philosopher's stone

sub'tle-ty, 1 sut'l-ti, 2 sŭt'l-ty, *n* [-TIES, 1 -tiz, 2 -tiz, *pl*] **1.** The state or quality of being subtle, in any sense, keenness of perception, especially, artifice, cunning, guile

The traditional French *subtlety* was no match for Yankee shrewdness FISKE *Crit Period Am Hist* p 24 [H M & CO 1890]

2. [Rare] An unreal image, a false show, an illusion [< F *subtilité*, < L *subtilitla(t-)s*, < *subtilis*, see SUBTILE]

sub'til-ty‡ Syn. see CHICANERY

sub'tly, 1 sut'li, 2 sŭt'ly, *adv* In a subtle manner

sub-ton'ic, 1 sub-ton'ik, 2 sŭb-tŏn'ic **I.** *a Phon* Sonant as certain consonants Compare VOICED **II.** *n* **1.** *Phon* A subtonic sound, subvocal **2.** *Mus.* The seventh of the scale, the tone just below the octave

sub-tor'rid, 1 sub-tor'id, 2 sŭb-tŏr'id, *a* Subtropical

sub-tract', 1 sub-trakt', 2 sŭb-trăct', *tt* To take away, as a portion from the whole, or one number or quantity from another, deduct, withdraw [< L *subtractus*, pp of *subtraho*, see SUBTRAHEND]

sub-tract'er, 1 sub-trakt'er, 2 sŭb-trăct'er, *n* **1.** One who subtracts **2.** That which is subtracted, a subtrahend

sub-trac'tion, 1 sub-trak'shon, 2 sŭb-trăc'shon, *n* **1.** The act or process of subtracting, a taking away from something; deducting **2.** *Math* The operation of finding the difference of two quantities, the operation of finding a quantity which, added to one of two given quantities, will produce the other It is **arithmetical, algebraic, geometrical,** or **vectorial,** etc, according to the kind of addition involved See ADDITION **3.** *Law* The act of withholding from another that to which by law he is entitled, as, the *subtraction* of conjugal rights **4.** *Logic* The excepting of a class from another under which it is naturally subsumed **5.** [Rare] Disparagement, detraction [< OF *subtraction*, < L *subtractio(n-)*, < *subtraho*, see SUBTRAHEND]

sub-trac'tive, } 1 sub-trak'tiv, 2 sŭb-trăc'tiv, *a* Serv-
sub-trac'tive, } ing or tending to diminish, hence, that is to be subtracted, expressible by the minus-sign, negative opposed to *additive*

sub'tra-hend, 1 sub'tra-hend, 2 sŭb'tra-hĕnd, *n Math* That which is to be subtracted, a quantity which, added to the remainder, produces the minuend [< L *subtrahendus*, gerundive of *subtraho*, take away, < *sub*, under, + *traho*, withdraw]

sub-trea'sur-er, 1 sub-trez'ur-ər, 2 sŭb-trĕzh'ur-ĕr, *n* [U S] The officer in charge of a subtreasury a popular title

sub-trea'sur-y, 1 sub-trez'ur-i, 2 sŭb-trĕzh'ur-y, *n* [-IES, 1 -iz, 2 -iz, *pl*] A branch of the treasury of the United States, for receipt and disbursement of the government revenues, located at some important commercial center and in charge of an assistant treasurer

sub"tri-an'gu-lar, *a* Approximately triangular **sub"tri-an'gu-late‡.**

sub-tribe', 1 sub-traib', 2 sŭb-trīb', *n* **1.** *Ethnol* A division split off from a tribe contrasted with a *clan*, which is an organic part of a tribe **2.** *Bot & Zool* Formerly, a subdivision of a tribe embracing one or more genera a disused term — **sub-tri'bal,** *a*

sub"tri-he'dral, *a* Approaching the form of a three-sided pyramid, as, the *subtrihedral* crown of a tooth **sub"tri-e'dral‡** — **sub-trip'le,** *n Math* One-third of a number, as, 4 is the *subtriple* of 12

sub-trip'li-cate, 1 sub-trip'li-kit, 2 sŭb-trĭp'li-cat, *a* Having a subtriplicate ratio [< SUB- + TRIPLICATE]

sub-trist', *a* [Rare] Somewhat sad

sub-troph'ic, 1 sub-tref'ik, 2 sŭb-trŏf'ic, *a Pathol.* Pertaining to defective nutrition

sub-trop'ic, } 1 sub-trop'ik, -i-kəl, 2 sŭb-trŏp'ic,
sub-trop'i-cal, } -i-cal, *a* **1** Having characteristics intermediate between or common to both the temperate and the tropical zones **2.** Pertaining to the region near the tropical circles

sub-trop'ics, 1 sub-trop'iks, 2 sŭb-trŏp'ics, *n pl* The regions near or adjoining the tropics

sub-trude', 1 sub-trud', 2 sŭb-trud', *tt* [Rare] To insert or place under [< SUB- + L *trudo* shove]

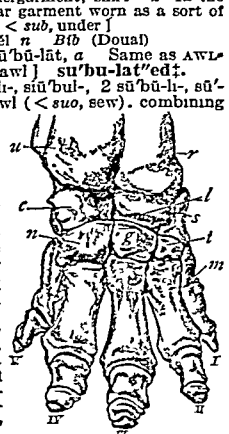
sub-tu'ber-ant, *a Geol* Having a convex or dome-like form due to subterranean igneous intrusion said of volcanically produced formations — **sub-tu'nic,** *n* A tunic worn under another — **sub'type",** *n Biol* A type included in another — **sub-typ'i-cal,** *a* Not wholly true to the type

su-buc'u-la, 1 siu-buk'yu-lə 2 sū-būc'yu-la, *n Archeol* **1** *Rom Antiq* A man's undergarment, shirt **2** In the Anglo-Saxon Church a similar garment worn as a sort of cassock beneath the alb [L, < *sub*, under]

Su'bu-el, 1 siū'bu-el 2 sū'bū-ĕl *n Bib* (Douai)

su'bu-late, 1 siū'bu-lēt, 2 sū'bū-lāt, *a* Same as AWL-SHAPED, 2 [< L *subula*, awl] **su'bu-lat"ed‡.**

su'bu-li-, su'bul-, 1 siū'bu-li-, siū'bul-, 2 sū'bū-li-, sū'bul- From Latin *subula*, awl (< *suo*, sew). combining forms — **Su"bu-li-cor'ni-a,** *n pl Entom* A former division of neuropterous insects with subulate antennæ, including dragon-flies and May-flies — **su'bu-li-corn,** *a & n* — **su'bu-li-form,** *a* **1.** Subulate **2.** Having the young leaves separated by long internodes said of some marine algæ, as *Constantinea subulifera* — **su'bu-li-palp,** *n* A carabid beetle of *Bembidium* or a related genus with slender palpi — **Su"bu-li'i-dæ,** *n pl Conch* A Paleozoic family of gastropods of uncertain relations having a smooth fusiform or turreted shell and oblong aperture retracted behind and generally canaliculate forward **Su"bu-li'tes,** *n* (t g) — **su-bu'li-tid,** *a & n* — **su-bu'li-toid,** *a*



Subungulate Structure

Skeleton of the right fore foot

sub"um-brel'la, 1 sub"um-brĕl'ə 2 sŭb-ŭm-brĕl'a *n* of the Indian elephant *u* ulna *Zoöph* The under surface of r radius *c* cuneiform *l* lunare the swimming-bell of a medusa *s* scaphoid *n* unciform *a* magor that surface situated in the num *t* trapezoid *m* trapezium region of the mouth See I to V first to fifth digits

sub"um-brel'lar, *a* Illus under CŒLENTERA [< SUB- + UMBRELLA] — **sub"um'bral, sub"um-brel'lar,** *a*

sub"un-da'tion, *n* An inundation, flood

Sub-un"gu-la'ta, 1 sub-uŋ'giu-lē'tə, 2 sŭb-ŭŋ'ğū-lā'ta, *n pl Mam* A division of hoofed mammals, especially those having the carpal bones primitive, the magnum articulating chiefly with the lunare, as in hyracids, elephants and many extinct animals — **sub-un'gu-late,** *a & n* See illus in first column

sub'urb†, *a* Suburban — **suburb roister†,** a loafer

sub'urb, 1 sub'ərb; 2 sŭb'urb, *n* A region or place adjacent to a city, an outlying district of a city, a town or village so near that it may be used for residence by those who do business in the city in the plural, collectively, environs, surroundings, outskirts hence, any adjuncts of place

The kitchen . with the larder and pantry, the necessary *suburbs* thereof FULLER *Church Hist of Britain* vol II, bk VI, p 172 [T T 1837]

[< OF *suburbe*, < L *suburbium*, < *sub*, under, + *urbs*, city] — **sub'urbed,** *a* [Rare] Having suburbs

sub-ur'ban, 1 sub-ūr'bən, 2 sŭb-ûr'ban, *a* Of or pertaining to a suburb, dwelling or located in a suburb, as, a *suburban* residence — **sub-ur'ban-ly,** *adv*

sub-ur'ban, *n* A resident of a suburb [< L *suburbanus*, < *sub*, under, + *urbs*, city] **sub-ur'ban-ite‡; sub-ur'bi-al†; sub-ur'bi-an†; sub-ur'bi-can†.** — **sub-ur'ban-ism,** *n* [Rare] The character or state of being suburban, suburban ways or manners — **sub-ur"bi-ca'ri-an,** *a* Being in the suburbs (of Rome): applied to the six sees that compose the province of the Pope as metropolitan **sub-ur'bi-ca-ry†.** — **sub-ur'sine,** *a* Having somewhat the structure of a bear, as the raccoon, panda, and other arctoid carnivores **II.** *n* A subursine carnivore — **sub-vag'i-nal,** *a* Situated within a sheath, as the *subvaginal* spaces of an optic nerve — **sub-val"u-a'tion,** *n Scots Law* A valuation made by subcommissioners under confirmation of the Court of Teinds — **sub"va-ri'e-tal,** *a* Somewhat variant, of or pertaining to a subvariety — **sub"va-ri'e-ty,** *n* A subordinate variety — **sub"vend-ee',** *n* One who buys at a subsale

sub-vene', 1 sub-vīn', 2 sŭb-vēn', *tt* [SUB-VENED'; SUB-VEN'ING] To come or happen so as to affect a result, take place so as to aid, especially by preventing something, intervene [< F *subvenir*, < L *subvenio*, < *sub*, under, + *venio*, come]

sub"ven-ta'ne-ous†, *a* Of or pertaining to wind windy

sub-ven'tion, 1 sub-ven'shən, 2 sŭb-vĕn'shon, *tt* To grant a subvention to, aid for an end **sub-ven'tion-ize‡.**

The *subventioning* of the new states in this way for their school system and other public purposes had long been a custom H VON HOLST *Constitutional Hist U S, 1856–1859* tr by Lalor, p 240 [CAL & CO 1889]

sub-ven'tion, *n* **1.** The act of subvening, a giving of succor, aid **2.** That which subvenes or aids, a grant, as of money in aid of something, a subsidy, especially when regarded as legitimate and proper **3.** [Rare] The act of coming under [F, < LL *subventio(n-)*, < L *subvenio*, see SUBVENE]

Syn. see SUBSIDY — **sub-ven'tion-a-ry,** *a*

sub"ven-ti'tious, 1 sub'ven-tish'us, 2 sŭb'vĕn-tish'ŭs *a* [Rare] Aiding [subvention

sub-ven'tive, } 1 sub-ven'tiv, 2 sŭb-vĕn'tiv, *a* Aiding by
sub-ven'tri-cose, sub-ver'mi-form, etc See SUB-

sub-verse', *tt* Same as SUBVERT

sub-versed', *a* Same as SUBVERSED

sub-ver'sion, 1 sub-vūr'shən, 2 sŭb-vĕr'shon, *n* **1.** The act of subverting, or the state of being subverted; an overthrow, as from the foundation, utter ruin, as, *subversion* of conscience **2†.** A cause of ruin [< L *subversio(n-)*, < *subverto*, subvert, < *sub*, under, + *verto*, turn] Syn. see RUIN — **sub-ver'sion-a-ry,** *a* Subversive

sub-ver'sive, } 1 sub-vūr'siv, 2 sŭb-vĕr'siv, *a* Tending
sub-ver'sive, } to subvert, militating strongly against something specified, destructive, subversionary with *of*, as, *subversive of* order

sub-vert', 1 sub-vūrt', 2 sŭb-vĕrt', *tt* To overthrow from or as from the very foundation, utterly destroy, bring to ruin now generally figurative, as of moral or political ruin, but formerly also of physical overthrow [< F *subvertir*, <L *subverto*, see SUBVERSION]

Syn. destroy, extinguish, overthrow, overturn, supersede, supplant To *supersede* implies the putting of something that is wisely or unwisely preferred in the place of that which is removed to *subvert* does not imply substitution To *supplant* is more often personal signifying to take the place of another, usually by underhanded means, one is *superseded* by authority, *supplanted* by a rival See ABOLISH — Ant.: conserve, keep, perpetuate, preserve, sustain, uphold. — **sub-vert'ed,** *a Her* Reversed **sub-ver'tant‡; sub-ver'tent‡** — **sub-vert'er,** *n* One who or that which subverts — **sub-vert'i-bl(e),** *a* Capable of being subverted

sub-ver'te-bral, 1 sub-vūr'ti-brəl 2 sŭb-vĕr'te-bral, *a* Situated beneath or ventrally from the vertebræ

sub'vi-rate, 1 sub'vi-rēt, 2 sŭb'vi-rāt, *n* [Rare] A subvirile man [< SUB- + L *vir*atus, manly, < *vir*, man]

sub-vir'ile, 1 sub-vir'il, 2 sŭb-vĭr'il, *a* Deficient in manhood, weak

sub-vi'tal-ized, 1 sub-vai'təl-aizd, 2 sŭb-vī'tal-izd, *pa* Not having normal vitality, deficient in or of impaired vital function

sub-vo'cal, 1 sub-vō'kəl, 2 sŭb-vō'cal, *a & n* Subtonic

sub vo'ce, 1 sub vō'si 2 sŭb vō'çē [L] Under the word in question an encyclopedic or dictionary form of reference

sub"vo-lu'tion, 1 sub vo-lū'shən 2 sŭb'vo-lū'shon, *n Surg* The turning under of a flap to prevent adhesion, as in some operations on the eye

sub-wa'ter, 1 sub-wō'tər, 2 sŭb-wa'ter, *tt Hort* To supply (plots or beds) with water from below by means of runs made of tiles and furnished with openings, so that the water rises by capillary attraction

sub'way", 1 sub'wē', 2 sŭb'wā', *n* **1.** An artificial passage under or below the level of the ground, specif, a subterranean passage for traffic, or an accessible conduit, as for water and gas-mains, electric cables, etc See MANHOLE **2.** [U S] An electric railroad beneath the street Compare TUBE, TUNNEL

sub-zo'nal, *a* **1** Situated beneath the zona pellucida of the ovum **2** Somewhat zonary, as a placenta — **sub'zone",** *n* A subdivision of a zone — **sub-zy"go-mat'ic,** *a* Situated beneath the zygomatic process of the temporal bone

Suc"ar-noo'chee Creek, 1 suk'ər-nū'chi, 2 sŭc ar-nōō'chē A river in central E Mississippi and W Alabama length, 100 m to the Tombigbee river

suc-cade', 1 su-kēd', 2 sŭ-cād', *n* **1.** *pl* Candied fruits or sugar preserves a commercial term **2†.** A sweetmeat [< L *succus*, juice < *sugo*, suck] — **succade gourd,** vegetable marrow See MARROW¹ *n*

suc'cah, 1 suk'ə 2 suc'a, *n* [-COTH 1 -əth *or* -ōth 2 -ōth *or* -ōth, *pl*] [Heb] A booth or tabernacle in which Jews pass the season of Succoth

suc'car, 1 suk'ər, 2 sūc'ar, *n* [Scot] Sugar **suck'er‡.**

suc'ca-tush, *n* Same as SUCCOTASH

suc"ce-da'ne-ous, 1 suk'si-dē'ni-us, 2 sŭc'çe-dā'ne-ŭs, *a* **1.** Pertaining to or serving as a succedaneum, substitutional

The sea . did not belong to the first Order of Things but was something *succedaneous* THOMAS BURNET *Sacred Theory of the Earth* vol I, bk I, p 160 [R 1759]

2. *Bot* Continuing indefinitely said of a spore-formation in which the conidia are developed one after another from the same conidiophore [< L *succedaneus*, see SUCCEDANEUM] — **succedaneous end,** an end substituted for an unattainable principal or original end

suc"ce-da'ne-um, 1 suk'si-dē'ni-um, 2 sŭc'çe-dā'ne-ŭm, *n* [-UMS or -A, *pl*] **1.** One who is a deputy for another or takes his place; that which is used instead of something else; a substitute **2.** *Med* Any medicine that may be substituted for another of like properties **3.** *Dentistry* An amalgam used as a substitute for gold in filling teeth [< L *succedaneus*, < *succedo*; see SUCCEED] **suc'ce-danet; suc"ci-da'ne-um‡.**

suc-ce'dent†, *n* **1.** One who succeeds to something, that which ensues **2.** *Astrol* The house intermediate between an angular and a cadent house either the 2d, 5th, 8th, or 11th See HOUSE¹, *n*, 6

suc-ceed', } 1 suk-sīd', 2 sŭc-çēd', *v* **I.** *t* **1.** To follow
suc-cede's, } or come after in a natural or proper order, as in space or time, be or take place immediately after, be subsequent or consequent to, as, one shock *succeeded* another with great rapidity

So softly death *succeeded* life in her,
She did but dream of heaven, and she was there
DRYDEN *Eleanora* l 315.

2. To be the successor of, especially, to be the heir of or to occupy an official position just after, as, Victoria *succeeded* William IV, he *succeeds* his brother by will **3.** [Archaic] To make successful, promote, as, to *succeed* an enterprise **4†.** To inherit **5†.** To grant success or prosperity to

II. *i* **1.** To accomplish what is attempted or intended, obtain the object or end desired or sought said of the agent; as, he *succeeds* in all he undertakes **2.** To have a successful termination or effect, meet with success said of an action or thing, as, the attack did not *succeed*, his book has *succeeded* wonderfully **3.** To come next in order, follow, replace one who or that which preceded often with *to*, specif, to come into a place or office in another's stead in a manner prescribed by law, be an heir or successor, as, Maria Theresa *succeeded to* the throne **4†.** To descend in course of law; be transmitted, devolve **5†.** To go down, descend, [< F *succéder*, < L *succedo*, < *sub*, under, + *cedo*, go]

Syn. achieve, attain, flourish, prevail, prosper, thrive, win To *win* implies that some one loses but one may *succeed* where no one fails A solitary swimmer *succeeds* in reaching the shore, if we say he *wins* the shore we contrast him with himself as a possible loser Many students may *succeed* in study a few *win* the special prizes, for which all compete See FOLLOW — Ant.: fail, fall short, lose, miss — **suc-ceed'a-bl(e)",** *a* [Rare] Capable of or fitted for success — **suc-ceed'ant,** *a Her* Following one another said of two or more bearings, particularly of animals — **suc-ceed'er,** *n* — **suc-ceed'ing,** *n* **1.** The act of one who or that which succeeds or results, consequence effect

suc"cen-ti'nent, 1 suk-sent', 2 sŭc-çĕnt', *tt* [Rare] To sing a second portion or refrain of as in antiphonal or responsive singing [< L *succentus*, pp of *succino* see SUCCENTOR]

suc-cen'tor, 1 suk-sen'tər *or* -tor, 2 sŭc-çĕn'tor, *n* **1.** *Mus* (1) A deputy precentor, subcantor, subchanter. (2) The leading bass or bass soloist in a church or cathedral choir **2†.** An inciter [LL, < L *succino*, sing to, < *sub*, under, + *cano*, sing]

suc"cen-tu'ri-ate†, *tt* To fill places in, as with substitutes or recruits said of a body of soldiers

suc"cen-tu'ri-ate, *a* [Rare] Subsidiary, secondary said in anatomy of the suprarenal capsules [< L *succenturiatus*, pp of *succenturio*, adopt into a century, < *sub*, below, + *centuria*, see CENTURY]

suc-cess', 1 suk-ses', 2 sŭc-çĕs', *n* **1.** The act of succeeding, or the state of having succeeded, a favorable or prosperous course or termination of anything attempted, a result corresponding to the aim or design entertained, prosperous or advantageous issue

The felicity of Augustus was often vaunted by antiquity (with whom *success* was not so much a test of merit as itself a merit of the highest quality) DE QUINCEY *Cæsars* p 64 [T & F]

2. One who or that which succeeds, a successful person or affair **3.** [Archaic or Colloq] The issue or sequence, that which attends or ensues as from a cause, whether favorable or unfavorable, as, good or poor *success* **4†.** Succession [< L *successus*, n, < *successus*; see SUCCESSIVE] Syn.: see ADVANTAGE

suc-ces'sant-ly†, *adv* In succession

suc-ces'sa-ry†. **I** *a* Acquired through or pertaining to succession **II.** *n* Succession

suc-cess'ful, 1 suk-ses'ful, 2 sŭc-çĕs'ful, *a* **1.** Having attained or habitually attaining success, obtaining what one desires or intends, especially, having reached a high degree of worldly prosperity **2.** Terminating in or meeting with success, resulting favorably said of a course of action or an affair, as, a *successful* attack

The jests of the rich are ever *successful* GOLDSMITH *Vicar of Wakefield* p 40 [H M & CO]

Syn. see AUSPICIOUS, FORTUNATE HAPPY — **suc-cess'ful-ly,** *adv* — **suc-cess'ful-ness,** *n*

suc-ces'sion, 1 suk-seṣh'ən, 2 sŭc-çĕsh'on, *n* **1** The act of succeeding, or the state of being successive, a following of things consecutively

The Book of Daniel and the Apocalypse contain the first germs of the great idea of the *succession* of ages of the continuous growth of empires and races under a law of Divine Providence A P STANLEY *Jewish Church* vol I p 414 [S 1884]

2 A group of things that succeed in order, a series, either in time or in place, consecution, sequence, as, a *succession* of letters in an alphabet, a *succession* of crops. **3.** The act or right of legal or official investment with a predecessor's office, dignity, possessions, or functions; also, the legal or actual order of so succeeding, or that which is or is to be so vested or taken, as, his *succession* is collateral, the *succession* was bartered away

Succession implying the acquirement of the entire property, rights, and duties of a deceased person is called **universal succession;** when it implies merely some particular object or objects it is known as **singular s. Singular s.** may be either **active** (implying the right to enjoy property) or **passive** (involving payment of debts or performance of duties) **Irregular s.** (*Louisiana Law*) is the succession of a husband or wife, or his or her children, or the state, when

the deceased has left neither lawful descendants, ascendants, nor collateral relations **Lucrative s.** (*Scots Law*) is the acceptance by an heir of property during the lifetime of an ancestor. **Perpetual s.** is a continuous succession, such as that of a stock company

Every system of jurisprudence provides for some disposition of the effects of a deceased person but in the details of the *succession* there is an endless variation

POMEROY *Municipal Law* § 482, p 286 [A 1864]

4. *Psychol* That form of contiguity in association in which the relationship is sequence in time Compare CONTIGUITY **5** *Biol* The inferred order of descent in the development of species **6** *Phytogeog* The sequence of plant-formations one upon another owing to different conditions, as deforestation, soil-enrichment, drainage, etc **7.** *Agric* A series of crops of one kind secured by planting at intervals **8.** The right or act of succeeding to a throne **9†.** A successor, heir [F, < L *successio(n-)*, < *successus*, see SUCCESSIVE]

—Act of Succession (*Eng Hist*), same as ACT OF SETTLEMENT, under SETTLEMENT **—arms of s** (*Her*), a bearing denoting inheritance of an estate **—s duty,** a tax on real or personal property to which any person succeeds on the death of another In Great Britain it applies to both kinds of property, and varies from one to ten per cent, the rate increasing with each remove in the degree of relationship From 1864 to 1870 the United States imposed a similar duty of one to six per cent, but at present successions are taxed only under the laws of some of the States **s tax†. —s. of crops,** crop-rotation **—suc-ces'sion-al,** *a* Of or pertaining to a succession Indicating or existing in succession consecutive **—suc-ces'sion-al-ly,** *adv* **—suc-ces'sion-ist,** *n* An adherent of some fixed order of succession as the ground of validity specif, one who thinks apostolic succession necessary to ordination and sacramental efficacy See APOSTOLIC **—suc-ces'sion-less,** *a*

suc-ces'sive, } 1 suk-ses'ɪv, 2 sŭc-çĕs'ɪv, *a* **1.** Following
suc-ces'sīve, } in succession or series, consecutive, as, there were three *successive* shocks **2†.** Having or conferring the right of succession, hereditary [< LL *successīvus*, < L *successus*, pp of *succedo*, see SUCCEED] **—successive induction** (*Math*), same as INDUCTION, 4 **—suc-ces'sīv(e-ly[2], *adv*** **1** In or by succession **2†.** Successfully wholly **—suc-ces'sīv(e-ness[2], *n***

suc-cess'less†, *a* Having no success **—ly†,** *adv* **—ness†,** *n*

suc-ces'sor, 1 suk-ses'ər, 2 sŭc-çĕs'ər, *n* One who or that which succeeds or takes the place of a predecessor or preceding thing, especially, one who succeeds to another's rank, office, or property correlative of *predecessor* [< F *successeur*, < L *successor*, < *successus*, see SUCCESSIVE] **—suc-ces'sor-ship,** *n* The position of a successor right of succession **—suc-ces'so-ry,** *a*

suc'cī, 1 suk'sī 2 sŭc'çī *n* Plural of SUCCUS

suc-cid'u-ous†, *a* On the verge of falling falling

suc-cif'er-ous, 1 suk-sif'ər-us 2 sŭc-çĭf'er-ŭs *a* Producing or conveying sap [< L *succus* (see SUCCADE) + *fero*, bear]

suc'cin, 1 suk'sɪn, 2 sŭc'çin *n* [Rare] Amber used also as a combining element [< L *succinum* < *succus*, see SUCCADE] **—suc"cin-am'ate,** *n* A salt of succinamic acid **—suc"cin-am'ic,** *a* Derived from an amid compound of succinic acid **—succinamic acid,** a white crystalline compound ($C_4H_7NO_3$) derived from certain succinates It is an amid of succinic acid **—suc"cin-am'id,** *n* *Chem* A white crystalline compound ($C_2H_4(CONH_2)_2$) **—suc'ci-nate,** *n* A salt of succinic acid **—suc'ci-nat"ed,** *a* Combined or impregnated with succinic acid **—suc"ci-nif"er-ous,** *a* Producing amber relating or referring to amber **—suc"cin-im'id, suc"cin-im'ide,** *n* A white crystalline compound ($C_4H_5NO_2$) obtained by various synthetic methods as by the action of dry ammonia-gas on succinic anhydrid **—suc'ci-nous,** *a* [Rare] Pertaining to or resembling amber **—suc"cin-u'rate,** *n* A salt of succinuric acid **—suc"cin-u'ric,** *a* Derived from succinic acid and urea **—succinuric acid,** a crystalline compound ($C_5H_8N_2O_4$) produced by heating urea with succinic anhydrid at a temperature of 120° C

suc-cinct', 1 suk-sıŋkt', 2 sŭc-çĭnct', *a* **1.** Reduced or comprised within a narrow compass, in a literary sense, characterized by pithiness and brevity terse, concise, compact **2** *Entom* Supported by an encircling silken thread as a butterfly's chrysalis See illus, under ORANGE-DOG and PUPA **3** [Rare] Encircled or held in position by or as by a girdle [< L *succinctus*, see SUCCINCTORIUM] Syn. see BRIEF **—-ly,** *adv* **—-ness,** *n*

suc"cinc-to'rī-um, 1 suk'sıŋk-tō'rɪ-um 2 sŭc'çinç-tō'rī-ŭm, *n* [-RI-A *pl*] *R C Ch* A band or scarf embroidered with an Agnus Dei worn pendent from the girdle used by the Pope on solemn occasions [LL < L *succinctus* pp of *succingo* girdle < *sub* below, + *cingo*, gird] **suc-cinc'to-ry†.**

Suc-cin'e-a, 1 suk-sin'i-ə 2 sŭc-çin'e-ə, *n* *Conch* **1.** A genus typical of *Succineidæ* **2** [s-] A gastropod of this genus [< L *succineus*, of amber, < *succus*, see SUCCADE]

Suc"ci-ne'i-dæ, 1 suk'sɪ-nī'ɪ-dī 2 sŭc'-çi-nē'i-dē *n pl* *Conch* A family of geophilous pulmonates especially *Elasmognatha* with a more or less developed shell [< SUCCINEA] **Suc-cin'i-dæ†. —suc-cin'e-id,** *n* **—suc-cin'e-oid,** *a*

suc"cin-el'lite, 1 suk sin-el'ait 2 sŭc çin-ĕl'ĭt, *n* *Mineral* A vitreous, colorless or white succinic acid ($C_4H_6O_4$) obtained from amber by sublimation, crystallizing in the orthorhombic system [< L *succinum*, amber see SUCCIN]

suc-cin'ic, 1 suk-sin'ik 2 sŭc-çin'ĭc *a* **1** *Chem* Derived or obtained from amber **2.** Found in amber, as an insect. [< the same SUCCIN] **suc'ci-nous†** [Rare] **—succinic acid,** a white crystalline compound ($C_4H_6O_4$) contained in amber and in certain plants and also made synthetically, as by treating maleic acid with reducing agents

suc'ci-nite, 1 suk'sɪ-nait, 2 sŭc'çi-nĭt, *n* *Mineral* **1.** Amber **2.** An amber-colored garnet See GARNET[1], *n*

suc'cin-yl, 1 suk'sin-il, 2 sŭc'çin-yl *n* *Chem* The bivalent radical ($C_4H_4O_2$) of succinic acid [< SUCCINIC + -YL]

suc"ci-ru'bra-bark", 1 suk sɪ-rū'bra-bärk" 2 sŭc çi-ru'bra-bärk" *n* Same as RED BARK See BARK[2] [< L *succus* (see SUCCADE) + *ruber* red + BARK[2], *n*]

suc-cise', 1 suk-sais' 2 sŭc-çis' *a* *Bot* Terminating abruptly as if cut or broken off [< L *succīsus*, pp of *succīdo* cut off < *sub*, under + *cædo*, cut]

suc-ci'sion†, *n* The act of lopping off or cutting down

suc-civ'o-rous, 1 suk-sɪv'o-rus, 2 sŭc-çiv'o-rŭs *a* Feeding on sap as an insect [< L. *succus* (see SUCCADE) + *voro*, devour]

suc"cla-ma'tion†, *n* A calling after suggestion

suc'cor, 1 suk'ər, 2 sŭc'or, *tr* To run to the aid or relief of, assist when in distress, danger, or difficulty, help relieve

Pleased with my readiness to *succour* them
JOHNSON *Rasselas* p 105 [1AS M]

[< F *secourir*, < L *succurro*, see SUCCOR, *n*] **suc'cour‡** Syn. see AID SERVE **—suc'cor-er,** *n* **—suc'cor-ess,** *n fem*

suc'cor, *n* **1.** Help or relief rendered in want, danger, difficulty, or distress **2.** One who or that which affords relief, especially, in the plural, auxiliary troops

There rode the Volscian *succours*
MACAULAY *Battle of the Lake Regillus* st. 13

[< F *secours*, < LL *succursus*, < L *succurro*, aid, < *sub*, under, + *curro*, run] **suc'cour‡.** Syn. see HELP **—suc'cor-a-bl(eᴾ, *a*** **1.** [Rare] Admitting of relief **2†.** Helpful **—suc'cor-less,** *a* Having no succor

suc'cord, *pp* Succored S S

suc'co-ry, 1 suk'o-rɪ, 2 sŭc'o-rɪ, *n* Chicory **—gum succory.** **1.** A strong-stemmed cichoriaceous herb (*Chondrilla juncea*), 1 to 3 feet high with linear-stemmed leaves and terminal heads of yellow flowers, naked-weed skeleton-weed naturalized from Europe **2.** A wild lettuce (*Lactuca perennis*) [Cor of CHICORY]

suc'cose, 1 suk'ōs, 2 sŭc'ōs, *a* Full of sap, juicy **—suc'cous† —suc-cos'i-ty,** *n*

suc'co-tash, 1 suk'o-tăsh, 2 sŭc'o-tăsh, *n* [U S] A dish originating among the North-American Indians, consisting of green Indian corn and beans variously compounded, and cooked usually as a stew [< Am Ind *m' sickquatash*] **suc'ca-tash‡**

Suc'coth, 1 suk'əth *or* -ōth, 2 sŭc'ŏth *or* -ōth *n* *Bib* The Jewish Feast of Tabernacles *Josh* viii, 27 [Heb, booths]

Suc'coth-be'noth, 1 -bī'nŏth *or* -nōth 2 -bē'nŏth *or* -nōth, *n* *Bib* A Babylonian deity worshiped in Samaria by Asiatic immigrants *2 Kings* xvii 30

suc'cour, suc'cour-a-bl(eᴾ, etc Succor, etc · the usual spelling in England

suc'cu-ba, 1 suk'yu-bə 2 sŭc'yu-ba, *n* [-BÆ 1-bī 2-bē, *pl*] One of a class of female demons fabled to have sexual connection with men in their sleep [< L *succuba* see SUCCUBUS] **suc'cubt, suc'cu-bust.—suc'cu-bate,** *vi* To lie with (a man) as a succuba **—suc'cu-bine,** *a* Of, relating to or like a succuba

suc'cu-bous, 1 suk'yu-bus, 2 sŭc'yu-bŭs, *a* *Bot* Having the tip or apex of one leaf beneath the base of the one next above it, as in the crowded leaves of certain scale-mosses Compare INCUBOUS [< L *succumbo*, see SUCCUMB]

suc'cu-bus, 1 suk'yu-bus 2 sŭc'yu-bŭs *n* [-BI, 1-bī, 2-bī *pl*] **1** Same as SUCCUBA Compare INCUBUS **2** A nightmare [LL, < L *succuba*, strumpet, < *succumbo*, see SUCCUMB]

suc'cu-la, 1 suk'yu-lə 2 sŭc'yu-la *n* A winch, properly a primitive form a literary word [< L *sucula* capstan]

suc'cu-lence, 1 suk'yu-lens, 2 sŭc'yu-lĕnç, *n* The quality of being succulent, juiciness **suc'cu-len-cy‡.**

suc'cu-lent, 1 suk'yu-lent, 2 sŭc'yu-lĕnt, *a* Juicy said specifically in botany of thick, fleshy plants replete with juices, as the houseleek, or the stonecrop used also figuratively, as, a *succulent* theme [< L *succulentus*, < *succus*, see SUCCADE] **suc'cu-lous‡.—suc'cu-lent-ly,** *adv*

suc'cu-lent, *n* *Bot* Any succulent plant

suc-cumb', 1 su-kum', 2 sŭ-cŭm', *vi* **1.** To sink down as under the pressure of a burden, cease to resist, submit, as to something external, yield, surrender **2** Specif, to yield up the ghost, die [< L *succumbo*, < *sub*, beneath, + *cubo*, recline] **—suc-cum'ben-cy,** *n* **—suc-cum'bent,** *a*

suc-cumbd, *pp* Succumbed S S

suc"cum-ben'tes, 1 suk um-ben'tĭz 2 sŭc'ŭm-bĕn'tēz *n pl* [L] *Ch Hist* Certain penitents of the ancient church who knelt at the church door during the eucharist

suc-cur'sal, 1 su-kûr'səl, 2 sŭ-cur'sal, *a* Ancillary said of a minor church near a cathedral, or of a chapel of ease [< F *succursale*, < LL *succursus* see SUCCOR *n*]

suc'cus, 1 suk'us, 2 sŭc'ŭs *n* [suc'ci, 1-sī *pl* 2-çī *pl*] **1.** *Physiol* A juice or fluid secretion **2** *Med* Expressed juice, as of a plant [L see SUCCADE] **—succus entericus** (*Physiol*), the secretion of the tubular glands (crypts of Lieberkuhn) of the intestine the intestinal juice

suc-cuss', 1 su-kus', 2 sŭ-cŭs', *tr* To give a sudden shake to, specif, to shake in diagnosis by succussion [< L *succussus*, see SUCCUSSIVE]

suc"cus-sa-tion†, *n* **1.** A shaking **2** A trot

suc-cus'sion, 1 su-kush'ən 2 sŭ-cŭsh'ən, *n* The act of successing a shaking specif, a shaking of the body to detect pleural effusion also, a mode of ballottement [< L *succussio(n-)*, < *succussus*, see SUCCUSSIVE]

suc-cus'sive, } 1 su-kus'ɪv, 2 sŭ-cŭs'ĭv, *a* Of, pertaining to,
suc-cus'sīve, } or characterized by succussion, specif, having an up-and-down motion as in earthquakes [< L *succussus*, pp of *succutio* shake up < *sub*, under, + *quatio* shake]

such, 1 sŭch, 2 sŭch, *a* [*Such* is essentially a term of comparison, and to complete its force that with which comparison is made requires to be expressed, implied, or understood When expressed *as* or *that* is used before the subject of comparison as the correlative of *such* as, *such* a voice *as* hers is unusual the averment was *such that* it could not be gainsaid Unlike attributive adjectives it is not preceded by an article, but the indefinite article is often placed between it and the substantive it qualifies as *such* a man Indefinite adjectives, as *all, some, few many,* precede *such* as *all such* follies *many such* disasters]

1 Of that kind, of the same or like kind, identical with or similar to something specified or implied: often with *as* or *that* (see note above), as, I know *such* teachers, *such* wit *as* this is rare **2.** Specif (1) Being the same as what has been mentioned or indicated as, *such* was the king's command (2) Being the same in quality, having the quality specified as let the truthful continue *such* (3) Being the same as something understood by the speaker or the hearer or purposely left indefinite a concise and elliptical use by which specification is avoided as, the chief of *such* a clan

3. Expletive or emphatic use so extreme, desperate, intense, or the like, as he led her *such* a life, we are come to *such* a pass *such* like things ye do a construction arising from the suppression of the correlative phrase or clause

Oh *such* a life as he resolved to live
When he had learned it
BROWNING *A Grammarian's Funeral* st 2

4†. As many, as *such* three, meaning thrice as many

The uses of *such* sometimes assimilate it to the pronoun or adverb

Such is often used where *so* is the preferable word "I never have seen *such* a man" means I have never seen a man like that one in appearance or character I never have seen *such* a tall man is ambiguous It may be intended to mean "I never have seen a tall man like this one in appearance or character in which case the form is allowable or it may mean 'I never have seen so tall a man, in which case it should be so expressed The use of the expression *such another* for *another such* is a frequent error [< AS *swylc*, such, < *swā*, so, + -*līc* -LY[1]] **sic†** [Scot], **sicht** [Prov] **—such and such,** s or s, certain, some same as SUCH, *a*, 2 (3) **—s like,** see LIKE[2], *n*

such, *pron* **1.** Such a person or thing, or (more commonly) such persons or things by ellipsis of the noun, as, the friend of *such* as are in sorrow **2.** The same, as, I bring good tidings, for *such* the general sent

such, *adv* So, as, *such* destructive criticism

Su'chath-ites, 1 sū'kath-aits, 2 sū'çăth-ĭts *n pl* *Bib* *1 Chron* ii, 55

su'che, 1 sū'chi, 2 su'che, *n* A trichomycteroid fish (*Trichomycterus dispar*) of Lake Titicaca, Peru

Su"cho-spon-dyl'i-a, 1 sū"ko-spen-dil'i-ə, 2 su"co-spŏn-dy̆l'i-a, *n pl* *Herp* A division of reptiles with ribs 2-headed, including crocodilians, anomodonts, dinosaurians, and plesiosaurians [< Gr *souchos*, crocodile, + *spondylē*, joint] **—su"cho-spon-dyl'i-an,** *a* & *n*

su"cho-spon'dy-lous, 1 sū"ko-spen'di-lus, 2 su"co-spŏn'dy-lŭs, *a* **1.** Having dorsal vertebræ with long and divided transverse processes, as in the crocodile **2** Of or pertaining to the *Suchospondylia*

such'wise, 1 sŭch'waiz, 2 sŭch'wĭs, *adv* In like manner

suck, 1 suk, 2 sŭk, *v* **I.** *t* **1.** To draw into the mouth by an indrawing action of the lips and tongue, generally with expansion of the lungs, also, to take in in any way imitating such a process, as, to *suck* cider through a straw, the bee *sucks* nectar from the flower **2.** To draw liquid from with the mouth, also, to hold closely with the lips or in the mouth, as for extracting juice or dissolving, as to *suck* an orange, to *suck* candy or one's fingers **3** To absorb or drink in, as by capillary attraction or percolation, as, the sponge *sucks* up water, the sand *sucks* in the rain, the saggar *sucks* the glaze from ware in firing **4** To draw in or engulf in a manner resembling suction, draw forcibly from or away from something, as, the maelstrom *sucked* in the boat **5†.** To obtain by fraud

II. ɪ **1.** To suckle, as an unweaned animal **2** To draw in liquid by suction, as with the mouth or a pump, or through a tube **3** Figuratively, to draw in or imbibe anything for nourishment, as, plants *suck* from the soil **4.** To draw in air instead of water, making a peculiar noise indicating the fact, as, the pump *sucks* [< AS *sūcan*, suck] Syn. see ABSORB **—to suck in. 1** To draw in as by suction **2** [Slang] To befool, cheat **—to s. out,** to draw out by some kind of suction **—to s the monkey** [Slang, Gt Brit], to drink out of a bottle an empty coconut, or from a barrel through a tube or straw **—to s up,** to draw up absorb, dissipate by evaporation hence, to exhaust

suck[1], *n* **1.** The act of sucking, suction, a sucking force **2** That which is sucked or comes by sucking

A cold *suck* of wind just proved its existence by toothaches on the north side of all faces KINGSLEY *Yeast* p 13 [in 1855]

3 Specif (1) [Slang] A slight draft or drink (2) [Slang] Spirituous liquor (3) A sugar-teat sweetmeat (4)† Mothers milk **4.** A vortex **—suck'-fly",** *n* A tobacco-bug (*Dicyphus minimus*) **—s-in,** *n* [Slang] A sponging or fooling trick **—to give s.,** to suckle

suck'†, *n* Succulence juice [A candy lollipop

suck'a-bob", 1 suk'ə-bŏb', 2 sŭk'a-bŏb', *n* [Prov Eng]

suck'a-tash, *n* Same as SUCCOTASH

suck"a-u'hock, 1 suk'ə-ū'hŏk, 2 sŭk a-ŭ'hŏk, *n* Black or purple seawan [< Narragansett *suckduhock*, < *suckī*, black, + *hogkī*, shell]

suck'en, 1 suk'n, 2 sŭk'n, *n* *Scots Law* The district embracing all the suckeners of any particular mill [Var of SOKEN, < AS *sōcen*, inquiry, < *sacan*, contend] **suck'in†.**

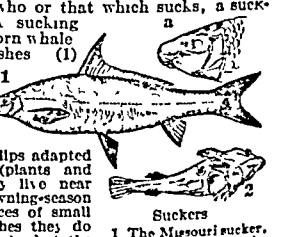
suck'en-er, 1 suk'n-er, 2 sŭk'n-er, *n* *Scots Law* A tenant whose grain must be ground at a particular mill

suck'en-y†, *n* A carters blouse or outer garment **suck'in-yt.**

suck'er, 1 suk'ər, 2 sŭk'er, *v* [U S] **I.** *t* **1** To divest of suckers or shoots that sap the growth of stalks or leaves, as, to *sucker* corn **2** To furnish with suckers

II. ɪ To form, shoot out, or run to suckers, as the locust-tree *suckers* immoderately

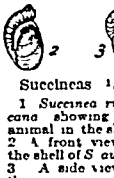
suck'er, *n* **1.** One who or that which sucks, a suckler Specif (1) A sucking pig (2) A newly born whale **2.** One of various fishes (1) A North-American fresh-water catostomoid fish, related to the cyprinoids, having the mouth usually protractile with thick and fleshy lips adapted for sucking in food (plants and small animals) They live near the bottom and at spawning-season ascend near the sources of small streams As food fishes they do not occupy a high rank but the flesh, altho poor in quality, is extensively canned and often sold as a substitute for better fish *Catostomus teres* is the **common** or **white sucker,** ranging from Canada to Montana and Florida, *C catostomus* is the **northern s** *Cycleptus elongatus* is the **Missouri s**, of the Mississippi valley **gourd-seed s †, red s †** (2) A gobiesocoid fish, as the Cornish sucker (*Lepadogaster gouani*) and the bimaculated sucker (*L bimaculatus*) (3) The lumpfish, or lumpsucker (4) A sea-snail or liparidid (5) A sucking-fish or remora. (6) The hag (7) A sciænoid fish, the bagara. **3.** *Zool* An organ by which an animal adheres to other bodies as the modified fins of the remora, lumpfish, etc, an acetabulum of a cephalopod, and a protrusible muscular process of the body-wall of a tapeworm, a suctorial organ


Suckers
1 The Missouri sucker, *or* blackhorse 1/8 *a* the head enlarged 2 The bimaculated sucker 1/3

In its simplest form it is a concave pad or disk which adheres by means of atmospheric pressure A more complex form is the acetabulum which creates a vacuum by drawing in a central piston like structure at its center, a toy illustrating atmospheric pressure when the wetted disk is pressed on a surface so closely


Suckers or Acetabula of a Cephalopod
a adhesive disk *b* piston at bottom of the cavity

sponger, parasite, hanger on (2) In recent use, a foolish fellow, dolt, greenhorn (3) A hard drinker (4) [U b] A native or inhabitant of the State of Illinois **5.** (1) A leather disk having a string inserted at its center, a toy illustrating atmospheric pressure when the wetted disk is pressed on a surface so closely


Succineas 1/2
1 *Succinea rusticana* showing the animal in the shell 2 A front view of the shell of *S aurea* 3 A side view of *S aurea*

as to expel all air beneath, an object being lifted by pulling the string (2) A piston, as of a syringe or a suction-pump (3) A tube or pipe used for suction 6. *Bot* (1) A shoot or branch originating on a subterranean portion of a stem (2) A shoot or sprout arising from the root near or remote from the trunk of certain trees, as the silver-leaf poplar (3) An adventitious shoot or sprout from the stem or limbs, as the rapidly growing erect shoots of an apple- or pear-tree (4) Same as HAUSTORIUM 7. In tobacco-culture, a shoot that grows out in the axils between the leaf and the stalk and also from the base of the stalk of the plant 8. [Scot] A sweetmeat or sucket [< SUCK, *v*] — **brook'-suck"er**, *n* A catostomoid fish (*Catostomus commersonii*) of the eastern United States, the common sucker — **humpbacked s.**, a sucker (*Xyrauchen cypho*) of the basin of the Colorado and Gila rivers **razor-back s** ‡. — **northern s**, a catostomoid fish (*Catostomus catostomus*) of the northern United States and Canada **long-nosed s** ‡; **red s** ‡. — **Sacramento s**, a sucker (*Catostomus occidentalis*) of the inland waters of California — **spotted s.**, a catostomoid fish of the genus *Minytrema* — **suck'er-fish"**, *n* A sucking-fish or remora — **s.-foot**, *n* **1.** *Echin* A tube-foot 2 *Entom* A proleg — **s.-rod**, *n* The piston-rod of a suction-pump — **swordfish s**, an echeneidid (*Remora brachyptera*) parasitic on the swordfish — **Tahoe s**, a fish (*Catostomus tahoensis*) of Nevada — **Webug s.**, a Utah Lake sucker (*Chasmistes fecundus*) — **white-nosed s.**, a sucker (*Moxostoma antzurum*) of the Great Lakes and Ohio basin — **yellow s**, a sucker (*Catostomus macrochetilus*) of Washington and Oregon.

suck'er-el, 1 suk'ər-el, 2 sŭk'ər-ĕl *n* The Missouri sucker

suck'et, 1 suk'ĕt, 2 sŭk'ĕt, *n* [Prov. or Obs] **1.** A small sweetmeat, hence, a titbit or dainty morsel 2. A sucking rabbit

suck'fish", 1 suk'fish", 2 sŭk'fish', *n* **1.** A sucking-fish or remora 2. [California] A clingfish (*Caularchus mæandricus*) 3. A crustacean parasitic on the sperm-whale

suck'ling, 1 suk'liŋ, 2 sŭk'liŋ, *pa* **1.** Drawing in by or as by suction, absorbing 2. Suckling, unweaned 3. Figuratively, being a novice, raw, inexperienced

I suppose you're a young barrister, *sucking* lawyer, or that sort of thing THACKERAY *Newcomes* p 43 (s E & CO 1879)

4†. Draining — **sucking dove**, a dupe or person easily gulled a ninny, simpleton jackanapes — **suck'ling-ly**, *adv*

suck'ling, *verbal n* of SUCK, *v* — **suck'ling-bot"tle**, *n* A feeding- or nursing-bottle — **s -coil**, *n* *Elec* An electro-magnet in the form of a coil which draws in an iron core when the current is passing — **s.-disk**, *n* A suctorial disk, as that formed by the ventral fins of the lumpfish — **s.-fish**, *n* **1.** An echeneidoid fish, especially of the genus *Echenets*, as *E naucrates*; a remora 2 [Local, Eng] The lamprey — **s -pad**, *n* An uncapsulated mass of fat in the cheek outside of the buccinator muscle, well marked in young infants and believed to support the cheek when sucking — **s.-pump**, *n* A suction-pump — **s -stomach**, *n* The first stomach of various invertebrates, as certain insects and crustaceans that suck liquid food

suck'l(e), 1 suk'l, 2 sŭk'l, *v* [SUCK'LED, SUCK'LD, SUCK'LING] **I.** *t* To give suck to, allow to take nourishment from the breast, as, the ewe is *suckling* her lambs **II.** *i* To suck [Freq of SUCK, *v*]

suck'let, *n* A mammary nipple, teat

suck'ler, 1 suk'lər, 2 sŭk'ler, *n* An animal that suckles its young, a mammal, also, a sucking animal

suck'ling, 1 suk'liŋ, 2 sŭk'ling, *n* **1.** An unweaned mammal, hence, a young, inexperienced, or callow person 2. A British species of yellow clover (*Trifolium filiforme*); also, the red clover and the white clover 3. [Prov Eng] A species of honeysuckle (*Lonicera periclymenum*) [< SUCK, *v*] — **yellow suckling**, same as SUCKLING, 2 **suck'ling-clo"ver†**; **yellow s -clover†**.

Suck'ling, Sir John (1609–1642) An English poet and soldier

suck'stone, 1 suk'stōn, 2 sŭk'stōn, *n* A fish, the remora

suckt, *pp* Sucked S S

su-clat', 1 su-klăt', 2 su-clăt', *n* [Anglo-Ind] Any of several varieties of woolen goods, specif, European broadcloth

su'crase, 1 siū'krēs, 2 sū'crās, *n* *Chem* Invertase [< F *sucre* SUGAR]

su'crate, 1 siū'krēt, 2 sū'crāt *n* *Chem* A compound in which sucrose or some analogous carbohydrate combines with a base to form a salt as, calcium *sucrate*

su'cre¹, *v* & *n* Same as SUGAR

su'cre², 1 sū'krē, 2 su'cre, *n* A coin of Ecuador See COIN

Su'cre³, *n* **1. Antonio José de** (⁶/₁₁1793–⁴/₆1830), a South American soldier President of Bolivia 2 A city, capital of the department of Chuquisaca, Bolivia, also capital of Bolivia known also as Chuquisaca

su'cri-er, 1 siū'kri-ər, 2 sū'cri-er, *n* [Grenada, W Ind] A honey-creeper (*Certhiola saccharina*)

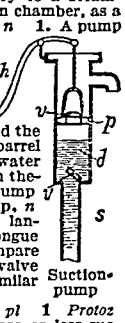
Su'croi, *n* Same as JUCAR

su'crol, 1 siū'krōl *or* -crel, 2 sū'crōl *or* -crŏl, *n* Dulcin a proprietary name [< F *sucre*, SUGAR + -OL]

su'crose, 1 siū'krōs 2 sū'crōs, *n* *Chem* **1** The white crystalline compound known variously as cane-sugar, beet-sugar, maple-sugar, etc, according to its origin but identical chemically having the composition ($C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$). 2. A saccharose [< F *sucre*, see SUGAR, *n*]

suc'tion, 1 suk'shən, 2 sŭc'shon, *n* **1.** The act of sucking, the production of a partial vacuum in a space connected with a fluid under pressure, as of the atmosphere, forcing the fluid to flow into the receptacle, as in pumping, or in the action of the lips in sucking in a liquid, also, any like act or effect 2. A suction-pipe 3. The downward pull upon a plow exerted by the earth, due to the depression of the share-point necessary to secure penetration 4 [Prov Eng] A drink, liquid [OF, < L *suctus*, pp of *sugo*, suck]

— **suc'tion-an"e-mom'e-ter**, *n* An anemometer that measures wind-velocity by the degree of exhaustion caused by the blowing of the wind through or across a tube — **s - basket**, *n* The strainer at the foot of the suction-pipe of a pump or of a suction-hose — **s -box**, *n* **1.** The chamber in a pump below the inlet valves See SUCTION-PUMP 2 In paper-making, a chamber in which a partial vacuum is maintained to aid in draining the pulp of water — **s -chamber**, *n* A reservoir or receptacle in which pressure is lessened by suction, as the barrel of a pump — **s -fan**, *n* A rotating fan that produces a current by exhausting or drawing in air, rather than by driving it out as is done by a blower — **s.-hose**, *n* A hose of stiff yet elastic material, used between a fire-engine and a hydrant — **s -pipe**, *n* **1.** A pipe connecting a pump with its source of supply a pipe through which a fluid is sucked 2. A pipe sometimes placed below a turbine wheel and leading to the level of the tail-race — **s -plate**, *n* In dentistry, the plate of an upper set of artificial teeth retained in position by atmospheric pressure — **s -primer**, *n* A pump auxiliary to a steam-pump, used to exhaust the air from the main chamber, as a preliminary to the use of steam — **s -pump**, *n* **1.** A pump operating by suction, by means of valves the most common form of house pump In the illustration the valves are at *r*, *r*, and when the piston (*p*) is raised are in the position shown, drawing up water from the suction-box (*s*) When the handle (*h*) is raised the valve of the piston opens and the lower valve closes, retaining the water in the barrel (*d*) See PUMP A suction-pump will raise water a distance ranging from 26 to 28 feet, but in theory it should raise it 34 feet 2. A filter-pump — **s.-root**, *n* *Bot* A haustorium — **s.-stop**, *n* A speech-sound in certain South-African languages, caused by the withdrawal of the tongue from the teeth See CLICK¹, *n*, 3, and compare STOP¹, *n*, 10 — **s -valve**, *n* **1.** The lower valve in the barrel of a suction-pump 2. A similar valve in a feed-pump



Suction-pump

Suc-to'ri-a, 1 suk-tō'ri-ə, 2 sŭc-tō'ri-a *n pl* **1** *Protoz* An order of *Tentaculifera* with tentacles more or less suctorial, as *Actinetidæ* 2. *Helminth* The *Discophora* or leeches 3. *Crust* The *Rhizocephala* 4 *Entom* The *Siphonaptera* 5. *Ich* The myzonts as a family [< L *suctus* pp of *sugo*, suck]

suc-to'ri-al, 1 suk-tō'ri-əl, 2 sŭc-tō'ri-al, *a* **1.** Adapted for sucking or for adhesion, of the nature of or functioning as a sucker, as, the *suctorial* mouth-parts of a butterfly; the *suctorial* disk of a fish 2. Living by sucking, having organs for sucking or adhesion, of or pertaining to the *Suctoria*, as, a *suctorial* humming-bird; a *suctorial* infusorian, a *suctorial* fish or cyclostome

suc-to'ri-ous†. [animal one of the *Suctoria*

suc-to'ri-an, 1 suk-tō'ri-ən, 2 sŭc-tō'ri-an, *n* A suctorial

Su-cza'wa, 1 su-chə'va, 2 su-chä'vä, *n* A town in Bukowina, Roumania

sud, 1 sud 2 sŭd, *tt* [Prov Eng] To deposit drift-sand on

sud¹, *n* [Prov Eng] **1.** Drift-sand deposited on flooded land 2 A scallop of the first year, from July to November [Var of SOD¹ *n*]

Sud², *n* *Bib* (Apocrypha) *1 Esd* v, 29

su"da-de'ro, 1 sū'də-dē'ro, 2 su'da-dē'ro, *n* [Sp] **1.** A broad flap on the hinder margin of a stirrup-leather to keep the rider's leg from the horse See illus under SADDLE 2. [Southwestern U S] A crack in a well or water-tank from which water is escaping

su-dam'i-na, 1 siu-dam'i-nə, 2 sū-dăm'i-na, *n* *pl* [SU'DA-MEN, *sing*] *Pathol* Small translucent vesicles due to a non-inflammatory disorder of the sweat-glands, sweat-blisters [< L *sudo*, sweat] — **su-dam'i-nal**, *a*

Su-dan', 1 sū-dān' 2 su-dan', *n* A vast region of central Africa stretching from Cape Verde to Massowa, and vaguely divided into (1) **Western or French Sudan**, absorbed by Senegal, French Guinea, and military territory, (2) **Central S**, covering the territory known as German Kamerun and Togoland (3) **Eastern or Egyptian S**, established in 1819, desolated by the Madhi and the Khalifa from 1882 until finally reconquered by the Anglo-Egyptian forces under Kitchener, Sept 2, 1898, reorganized, Jan 19, 1899, as **Anglo-Egyptian S.**, with an area of 950,000 sq m, extending from Egypt to Uganda and Belgian Kongo, and under the condominium of England and Egypt capital, Khartum [Ar *beled es-Sudan*, land of the blacks]

Su"da-nese', 1 sū'də-nīs' *or* -nīz', 2 su'da-nēs' *or* -nēz', *a* Of or pertaining to the Sudan, Africa

Su"da-nese', *n sing & pl* One living in the Sudan, or its tribes collectively, including negroes and negroid peoples Hamites and Semites See plate of RACES OF MANKIND, at MAN, also, LIBYAN, under AFRICAN

su-da'ri-um, 1 siu-dē'ri-um, 2 sū-dā'ri-ŭm, *n* [-RI-A, *pl*] **1.** A handkerchief or cloth for drying or removing perspiration Specif (1) The sweat-cloth or handkerchief of St Veronica, said to have been miraculously impressed with Christ's features when he was on his way to crucifixion (2) The napkin about the head of Christ in the tomb *John* xx, 7 (3) Any miraculous picture of Christ, a vernicle See VERONICA, 1 (4) The pennon of a bishop's pastoral staff (5)† Same as MANIPLE 1

2 A sudatorium [L, < *sudo*, sweat] **su'da-ry†**

su-da'tion, 1 siu-dē'shən, 2 sū-dā'shon, *n* Excessive perspiration [< L *sudatio(n-)*, < *sudatus*, pp of *sudo*, sweat] — **su'date**, *vt*

su"da-to'ri-um, 1 siū'də-tō'ri-um, 2 sū'da-tō'ri-ŭm, *n* [-RI-A, *pl*] A sweating-bath, specif, a hot-air room in a Roman bath [L < *sudatus*, pp of *sudo*, sweat]

su'da-to-ry, 1 siū'də-to-ri, 2 sū'da-to-ry, *a* **1.** Efficacious in exciting perspiration, sudorific 2. Perspiring — **sudatory fever**, sweating-sickness

su'da-to-ry, *n* [-RIES, 1 -riz, 2 -riz, *pl*] **1.** An agent that causes sweating, a sudorific 2. A sudatorium [< L *sudatorius*, < *sudatus*, pp of *sudo*, sweat]

Sud'bur-y, 1 sud'bər-i, 2 sŭd'bur-y, *n* **1.** A borough in Suffolk, England 2. A town in Middlesex county, Mass 3. A town in Nipissing district Ontario, Canada

sud'cake", 1 sud'kāk', 2 sŭd'cāk', *n* The solid residue from liquids used in wool-scouring It is used as a fertilizer

sudd, 1 sud, 2 sŭd, *n* [Ar] A floating mass of vegetable matter that forms in the White Nile and obstructs navigation

sud'den, 1 sud'n; 2 sŭd'n, *a* **1.** Happening quickly and without warning, coming unexpectedly or in an instant, as, *sudden* death, *sudden* dismissal

The Roman by the word *sudden* means an unlingering death whereas the Christian Litany by *'sudden* means a death without warning DE QUINCEY *Miscel Essays, Vision of Sudden Death* p 174. (T & F 1854)

2. Hurriedly or quickly contrived, used, or done, hasty

Queen There's no disease will let the spirit loose
With less keen anguish than the *sudden* axe'
H H MILMAN *Anne Boleyn* sc 2

3. [Archaic] Come upon unexpectedly, causing surprize 4. [Archaic] Quick-tempered, choleric, passionate, precipitate, rash [< F *soudain*, < L *subitaneus*, < *subitus*, sudden, orig pp of *subeo*, go stealthily, < *sub*, under, + *eo*, go] Syn. see SWIFT — **sud'den**, *adv* [Rare] — **sud'den-ly**, *adv* — **sud'den-ness**, *n* The state or quality of being sudden **sud'den-ty†** [Scot] — on or of a sudden**ty** [Scot] without premeditation suddenly

sud'den, *n* The state of being sudden, or that which is sudden obsolete except in a few phrases — **all of a sudden**, all on a s, at the s., of a s, of the s, on a s, without notice on the spur of the moment unexpectedly — on such a s, so suddenly — **upon all suddenst**, for all contingencies

sud'der, 1 sud'ər 2 sŭd'er *a* [East Ind] Supreme chief, applied specifically, in Bengal, to certain government departments as, the *sudder* court

sud'der, *n* [Anglo-Ind] Governmental headquarters

sud'dite, 1 sud'ait, 2 sŭd'it, *n* [Egypt] A fuel made from the umsoof, grasses, papyrus, etc, which grow under water in the Nile It is chopped, dried, and pressed into compact briquets and used as a substitute for coal *Journal of the Society of Arts* Jan 5, '12, p 197

Su'der-mann, 1 zū'dər-man, 2 su'der-mān, **Hermann** (⁹/₃₀ 1857–) A German dramatic poet and novelist, *Heimat* (*Magda* in English version)

Sud"ha-ram', 1 sud'hə-rām', 2 sŭd'hä-räm', *n* Same as NOAKHALI, 2 [v, 26

Su'di-as, 1 sū'di-əs, 2 su'di-as, *n* *Bib* (Apocrypha) *1 Esd*

sud'-oil", 1 sud'-oil", 2 sŭd'-ŏil", *n* Grease or fat recovered from suds by the use of acid

su'dor, 1 siū'dər, 2 sū'dor, *n* Visible perspiration; sweat [L, < *sudo*, sweat] — **sudor Anglicus**, the sweating-sickness epidemic in England in 1486 — **s. cruentus**, bloody sweat, cutaneous hemorrhage — **su'dor-al**, *a* Of, pertaining to, or caused by perspiration, sweaty **su'dor-ous†**. — **su-dor'ic**, *a* Of, pertaining to, or derived from sweat, sudoral — **sudoric acid**, an acid ($C_5H_7NO_7$) derivable from perspiration — **su"dor-if'er-ous**, *a* Sweat-producing, as, a *sudoriferous* gland **su"dor-ip'a-rous†**. — **su"dor-if'er-ous-ness**, *n* — **su"dor-if'ic**, *a* Causing perspiration — **su"dor-if'ic**, *n* A medicine that produces or promotes sweating, a diaphoretic, sudatory

Su'dra, 1 sū'drə, 2 sy'dra, *n* A member of the fourth and lowest of the Hindu castes, believed to represent an indigenous non-Aryan race See CASTE [Hind, < Sans *cūdra*]

Su'dre, 1 sū'drə, 2 sy'dre, *n* *Norse Myth* The one of the four dwarfs appointed by the gods to bear up the sky, who presided over the southern region **Su'drl†**.

suds, 1 sudz, 2 sŭdz, *n pl* **1.** Soapy water, particularly if warm and worked up into bubbles and froth, water heavily charged with soap 2 Something resembling soapy water, as foam 3. The soapy waste from various processes of wool- and silk-scouring, -bleaching, etc, formerly allowed to escape into drains, but now treated so as to recover fertilizer, etc See SUDS-CAKE 4. [Slang, U S] Beer [Pl of SUD]

— **in the suds** [Colloq], in trouble or distress [foam.

suds'y, 1 sudz'i, 2 sŭdz'y *a* Resembling suds, covered with

sue¹, 1 siū, 2 sū, *v* [SUED, SU'ING] **I.** *t* **1.** To institute legal proceedings against for the recovery of some right or the redress of some wrong, prosecute a claim against by judicial process 2. To endeavor to persuade by entreaty, beg, urge, petition, pray

When thou canst bid my Leila live, Then will I *sue* thee to forgive BYRON *The Giaour* st 35.

3. [Archaic] Specif, to seek to win in marriage, woo. **4†.** To pursue; persist in, hunt after, chase, attend. **5†.** *Eng Feud Law* (1) To follow or serve, as a superior (2) To betake oneself to (the mill of a superior) for the purpose of having one's grain ground (3) To pursue (a person) to court as a witness against him. **II** *i* **1.** To proceed legally to recover a right or redress a wrong, institute legal proceedings, issue process, prosecute an action, civil or criminal **2.** To use earnest entreaty, seek ardently, petition, plead commonly with *for* **3.** Specif, to pay one's addresses; court, woo **4†.** To pursue, follow after **5†.** To issue, flow **6†.** *Eng Feud Law* To perform the duties owed to a superior [< F *suivre*, < L *sequor*, follow] — **sue-and-labor clause** (*Marine Insur*) a clause in a policy under which the insurer bears a proportion of the expenses incurred in safeguarding the insured subject — **to sue, labor, and travel** [Eng], in marine insurance to adopt all reasonable means for the safety of the subject of insurance from loss or damage by the perils insured against — **to sue (out) livery**, to take proceedings on attaining majority, for the recovery of lands held by the king as guardian in chivalry hence figuratively, to announce the attainment of one's majority — **to sue out**, to make application for and issue, issue by leave of the court, as a process

sue²†, *v* Same as SEW¹

sue³†, *v* Same as SEW²

Sue, Suke, *n* Diminutives of SUSANNA

Sue, 1 siū 2 sü **Marie Joseph Eugène** (¹²/₂₅1804–⁷/₁1857). A French novelist, *Wandering Jew*

Sue'ca, 1 swē'ka 2 swe'ca *n* A town in E Valencia, Spain.

suède, 1 swēd, 2 swed, *n* Undressed kid often attributively, as, *suède* gloves [< F *Suède*, Swede]

sue'in, 1 siū'in 2 sū'in, *n* Same as OLEOMARGARIN

suel'do, 1 swēl'do 2 swel'do *n* [Sp] **1** [P I] (1) Pay; salary (2) [Colloq] Extra pay bounty **2.** An Aragonian coin equal in United States money to 2½ cents [Sp, < Lat *solidus*, solid]

su'ent, su'ent-ly. Same as SUANT, etc

su'er, 1 siū'ər, 2 sū'er, *n* **1.** A suitor **2†.** A follower.

suer'tet, *n* Surety

sues-ta'da, 1 swēs-tä'də 2 swes-tä'da *n* [Sp] A southeast storm of the River Plata region

su'et, 1 siū'et, 2 sū'ĕt *n* The fatty tissues in the region of the loins and kidneys of sheep, oxen, and other animals used in cookery, for making tallow, and for other purposes [< F *suif*, < L *sebum*, grease] — **su'et-y**, *a* Composed of suet, having the taste or nature of suet

Sue-to'ni-us, 1 swi-tō'ni-us 2 swē-tō'ni-ŭs **Caius Tranquillus** (70?–140?) A Roman historian *Lives of the Cæsars*.

Sue'vi, 1 swi'vai, 2 swē'vi, *n pl* The Suevians **Sue'bi†**.

Sue'vi-an, 1 swi'vi-ən, 2 swē'vi-an, *n* **1.** One of a powerful ancient Germanic people or confederation described by early writers as occupying a part of Germany In the 5th century, as allies of the Alemanni and Burgundians they held the German side of Gaul and Switzerland and with the Visigoths penetrated Italy and Spain 2 A Swabian

Su-ez', 1 sū-ez' 2 sy-ez', *n* **1. Gulf of**, an arm of the Red Sea, west of Sinai Peninsula 30 by 190 m the S outlet of the Suez canal 2 **Isthmus of**, see under ISTHMUS **3.** A seaport in S Egypt, at the head of the gulf — **Suez canal**, a canal, traversing the isthmus, constructed (1859–1869) by Ferdinand de Lesseps length, 100 m open on payment of the customary tolls both in war and in peace to all vessels without distinction of flag Turkish attack defeated by Anzac troops Feb–March, 1915

suf, **suff**, *abbr* Suffix

Su'fe-ism, *n* Sufism

suff, 1 suf, 2 sŭf, *n* [Prov] Same as SOUGH² a drain.

suff†, *n* Same as SOUGH¹, a sigh

suff†, *n* Same as SURF

suf-fa'ri, 1 su-fä'ri, 2 su-fa'ri, *n* Same as SAFARI

suf-fect'†, *tt* To substitute — **suf-fect'†**, *a* Substituted.

suf'fer, 1 suf'ər, 2 sŭf'er, *v* **I** *t* **1.** To have a painful experience of, physical or mental, bear with distress, feel with pain, as, to *suffer* harm, persecution, or wrong. **2.** To bear with endurance, bear up against, endure; sustain usually with a qualifying adverb, as, women *suffer* pain more bravely than men **3.** To be affected by, undergo, experience, pass through, as, speculators often *suffer* reverses **4.** To refrain from forbidding or

preventing, grant leave or assent to, permit, allow, tolerate, let

But Jesus called them unto him, and said, *suffer* little children to come unto me and forbid them not for of such is the kingdom of God *Luke* xviii, 16

II ı **1.** To feel pain, physical or mental, undergo any trying experience **2.** To bear without sinking or flinching, endure

Who best Can *suffer*, best can do MILTON *P R* bk iii, l 195.

3. To be injuriously affected, sustain loss or injury, as, his reputation *suffered* from such conduct **4.** To undergo punishment, especially capital punishment, be executed, as, the day is set for him to *suffer* **5†.** To permit, tolerate [< F *souffrir*, < L *suffero*, < *sub*, beneath, + *fero*, bear]

Syn. see ALLOW BEAR, ENDURE, PERMIT

suf'fer-a-bl(eᴾ, 1 suf'ėr-ə-bl, 2 sŭf'er-a-bl, *a* **1.** Such as can be suffered or endured, endurable, such as can be tolerated or allowed **2†.** Able or willing to suffer, tolerate, or endure patient tolerant — **suf'fer-a-bl(e-ness**ᴾ, *n* — **suf'fer-a-bly**, *adv*

suf'fer-ance, 1 suf'ėr-əns, 2 sŭf'er-anç, *n* **1.** Permission given or implied by failure to prohibit or object, negative consent, toleration, allowance, specif , in law, permission arising from omission to object, passive assent, as, tenant by *sufferance*

There would be just ground of complaint if the desired privilege were made matter of right on one side and remained matter of *sufferance* merely on the other WEBSTER in *Private Correspondence, July 25, 1842* in vol ii, p 140 [L B & CO 1857]

2. [Archaic] The act or state of suffering, experience of pain or evil, wretchedness **3** [Archaic] Patience or endurance under suffering, submission or submissiveness **4.** In customs, a permit for the shipment of certain kinds of goods **5†.** That which is suffered, loss, damage, injury [< F *souffrance*, < L *sufferentia*, < *suffero*, see SUFFER] Syn see PATIENCE — **on sufferance**, by passive allowance by mere toleration, with ungraciously or unwillingly granted consent, as, to hold a certain position or title *on sufferance* — **s wharf**, a wharf on which goods may be temporarily landed before payment of duty — **tenant by s** , see TENANCY

suf'fer-ant†, *a* Long-suffering — **suf'fer-ant†**, *n*

suf'ferd, *pp* Suffered S S

suf'fer-er, 1 suf'ėr-ər, 2 sŭf'er-er, *n* **1.** One who suffers, bodily or mentally, one who endures pain or suffering, as, a hopeless *sufferer* **2.** One who suffers injury or loss, as by a bankruptcy **3.** One who tacitly sanctions or tolerates

suf'fer-ing, 1 suf'ėr-ıŋ, 2 sŭf'er-ing, *n* A state of anguish or pain, the bearing of pain, misery, or loss, also, the pain thus borne, distress; injury, misery; loss Syn see AGONY, PAIN — **meeting for sufferings** [Eng], a periodical meeting held by the Society of Friends, chiefly for the relief of those who suffered by distress for tithes — **suf'fer-ing-ly**, *adv*

suf'fete, 1 suf'it, 2 sŭf'ēt, *n Archeol* One of the two chief executive officers in the government of ancient Carthage [< L *suffes* (*suffet-*), of Punic origin]

suf-fice', 1 su-fıs', 2 sŭ-fiç' (XIII), *v* [SUF-FICED', SUF-FIC'ING] **I.** *t* **1.** To be sufficient for, meet the requirements or views of, answer the purpose of, content, satisfy.

The common growth of mother-earth *Suffices* me WORDSWORTH *Peter Bell* prol st 27

2†. To make adequate allowance for, afford, furnish

II. ı To meet the requirements of a case, be sufficient, satisfactory, or adequate, as, your mere statement *suffices* [< F *suffire*, < L *sufficio*, see SUFFICIENT] Syn. see SATISFY, SERVE — **suf-fice'a-bl(e**ᴾ, *a*

suf-fi'cience, *n* [Archaic] Same as SUFFICIENCY, 1

suf-fi'cien-cy, 1 su-fish'en-sı, 2 sŭ-fish'ĕn-çy, *n* **1.** The state or quality of being sufficient, adequacy **2** That which is sufficient, an ample or adequate supply, especially, a sufficient or comfortable pecuniary allowance or income, a competency **3.** Full capability or qualification, skill, efficiency **4** An overweening confidence in self conceit Syn. see COMFORT

suf-fi'cient, 1 su-fish'ent, 2 sŭ-fish'ĕnt, *a* **1.** Being of such quantity, number, force, or value as to serve a need or purpose, being all that is needful or requisite, adequate, enough, as, *sufficient* food or water, a *sufficient* reason **2.** [Archaic] Possessing good qualifications, having capability, competent, as, a *sufficient* man **3†.** Self-reliant, self-satisfied, conceited **4†.** Financially competent, responsible [< L *sufficien(t-)s*, ppr of *sufficio*, afford, <*sub*, under, + *facio*, make] Syn. see ADEQUATE AMPLE ENOUGH — **law (or principle) of sufficient reason** (*Logic*), see REASON, *n*

suf-fi'cient-ly, 1 su-fish'ent-lı, 2 sŭ-fish'ĕnt-ly, *adv* To a sufficient amount or degree, amply, adequately

suf-fic'ing-ly, 1 su-fais'ıŋ-lı, 2 sŭ-fiç'ing-ly, *adv* So as to suffice [quality of sufficing

suf-fic'ing-ness, 1 su-fais'ıŋ nes, 2 sŭ-fiç'ing-nĕs, *n* The

Suf'field, 1 suf'ild, 2 sŭf ēld, *n* A town, Hartford co , Conn

suf"fi-sance'†, *n* Sufficiency **suf"fi-saunce'†.**

suf"fi-sant'†, *a* Sufficient — **suf"fi-sant'ly**, *adv*

suf-fix', 1 su-fiks', 2 sŭ-fiks', *vt* To add as a suffix, append [< L *suffixus* see SUFFIX *n*]

suf'fix, 1 suf'iks, 2 sŭf'iks, *n* **1.** *Gram* A formative element attached to the end of a word or root to modify it, especially, a syllable added to form a derivative, as *-ful* in faith-*ful*, *-ly* in faithful-*ly*, *-ness* in faithful-*ness* opposed to *prefix* Compare AFFIX, INFIX, PREFIX

English suffixes are added to form new nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, and also as endings of comparison (*-er*, *-est*) tense-endings etc

2. *Math* An index after and at the base of a symbol **3** Any added title or designation [< L *suffixus*, pp of *suffigo*, fix < sub, under and see FIX *v*] — **suf'fix-al**, *a* — **suf-fix'ion**, *n* The act of suffixing, or the state of being suffixed **suf-fix'ment‡** [Rare]

suf-fixt', *pp* Suffixed S S

suf-flate', 1 su-flāt', 2 sŭ-flāt', *vt* [Rare] **1.** To blow up or out. **2** To breathe into or upon [< L *sufflo* (pp *sufflatus*), < *sub* below + *flo*, blow] — **suf-fla'tion**, *n* [Rare]

suf-flue', 1 su-flū' 2 sŭ flu', *n Her* A clarion as a bearing

suf'fo-cate, 1 suf'o-kēt; 2 sŭf'o-cāt, *v* [-CAT'ED, -CAT'ING] **I.** *t* **1.** To kill by preventing the aeration of the blood, as by obstructing the passage of air into the lungs, substituting for air an irrespirable gas **2.** To obstruct the respirations of, impede the aerating of the blood of, as the foul air of this room *suffocates* me **3.** To extinguish effectually, stifle, smother, as a fire **4†.** To strangle, compress

II. ı To become choked or stifled, or to have the appearance or sensation of being so [< L *suffocatus*, pp of *suffoco*, see SUFFOCATION] Syn. see CHOKE — **suf'fo-cate†**, *a* Suffocated, choked — **suf'fo-cat"ing-ly**, *adv* To a suffocating extent, as if about to suffocate — **suf'fo-ca"-tiv(e**ˢ, *a* Tending to or effecting suffocation

suf"fo-ca'tion, 1 suf'o-kē'shən, 2 sŭf'o-cā'shon, *n* **1.** The state or condition of being suffocated, suspended animation or death due to obstruction of blood-aeration, as by drowning, smothering, or inhaling noxious gases **2.** The act of suffocating or stifling [F , < L *suffocatio(n-)*, < *suffoco*, choke, < *sub*, under, + *fauces*, gullet]

Suf'folk, 1 suf'ok, 2 sŭf'ok, *n* **1** A county in E England, 1,489 sq m , county-town, Ipswich **2** A county of E Massachusetts, 51 sq m county-seat, Boston **3** A county in S E New York, 918 sq m , county-seat, Riverhead **4** A town, county-seat of Nansemond county, Va **5** A breed of hardy English working horse smaller and freer from feather than the Shire and Clydesdale breeds It is heavy in body and has rather short legs See HORSE

Suffolk punch‡ **6** (1) [Eng] A breed of small black English pig produced from the Essex breed (2) [U S] A small to medium white American pig, related to the Yorkshire breed **7.** A breed of hornless short-wool Southdown sheep, with black face and legs, preeminent for the quality of its mutton — **Suffolk system**, a banking system in which a central bank acts as a clearing-house for a number of related banks This method was introduced by the Suffolk Bank of Boston in 1824 and lasted there till 1858

suf'fra-gan, 1 suf'ra-gan, 2 sŭf'ra-gan, *a* Of or pertaining to a suffragan, assisting, auxiliary [< F *suffragant*, < LL *suffraganeus*, assisting, < L *suffragor*, assist, < *suffragium*, see SUFFRAGE, *n*]

suf'fra-gan, *n* **1.** *Eccl* A bishop considered relatively to his metropolitan, as, every bishop is a *suffragan* to the archbishop of his province See BISHOP **2.** An auxiliary or assistant bishop, especially one consecrated for service in a limited portion of the diocese See BISHOP — **suf'fra-gan-ship**, *n* The ecclesiastical position, standing, or dignity of a suffragan

suf'fra-gant† **I.** *a* Assisting **II** *n* **1.** One who assists with his suffrages or vote, hence, a partizan **2.** A suffragan

suf'fra-gate†, *vt & vi* To vote or vote with, assist — **suf"fra-ga'tion†**, *n* — **suf'fra-ga"tor†**, *n* — **suf'fra-ga"to-ry†**, *a*

suf'frage, *vt* To vote for support, elect

suf'frage, 1 suf'rıj, 2 sŭf'rag, *n* **1.** A vote in support of some opinion or measure, or some candidate for office, hence, approval by or as by a vote, assent **2.** The right or privilege of voting respecting political questions and for candidates for public office, participation in political government by the election of representatives and by voting for laws or measures **political suffrage‡.** **3** *Eccl* (1) Any short intercessory prayer or petition, especially one occurring or introduced into the litany (2) One of the responses of the people to the versicles repeated by the clergyman in a litany, as the one, "We beseech Thee to hear us, good Lord" **4†.** An act of attestation, testimony **5†.** Aid, assistance [F , < L *suffragium*, < *sub*, under, + *frango*, break]

— **manhood suffrage**, the right of suffrage extended to all male citizens who have attained majority **poll'suf"-fragе‡.** — **universal s** , suffrage in which the privilege of voting is very slightly restricted, and especially in which there is no property qualification, the right of suffrage by all male citizens twenty-one years old — **woman s** , political suffrage as belonging to or exercised by women sometimes called **female suffrage.** Women received suffrage in Wyoming, 1869, in Colorado, 1893 in Utah and Idaho 1896 in Washington 1910, in California 1911 and in Arizona Kansas Oregon, and (except in national affairs) Alaska and Illinois, 1913, Montana and Nevada 1914, Michigan, New York, Oklahoma, South Dakota and Texas, 1918 It was granted in New Zealand in 1893 and Australia in 1902 in Canada May 23, 1918, in Nova Scotia April 26, 1918 In Europe woman suffrage was granted in Finland in 1906, and in Denmark, Iceland, Norway, and Sweden in 1907 and 1908 Political suffrage was granted to women in the Isle of Man, 1881 in Belgium and in Vorarlberg province, Austrian Tyrol, 1909 in Baroda, India, and in Bosnia 1910 Municipal suffrage was granted them in England and Wales, 1869, in Scotland, 1881 in Ireland, 1898 in the Canadian provinces Ontario, 1884 Manitoba and Nova Scotia, 1887, British Columbia and North West Territory, 1888 in Quebec 1889 County suffrage was granted them in England, 1888, and Scotland 1889 Suffrage where school administration or local taxation is concerned is enjoyed by women in the following States of the Union Connecticut, Delaware, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nebraska New Hampshire New Jersey, New Nexico, New York, North Dakota, Ohio Oklahoma, South Dakota, Vermont, West Virginia and Wisconsin

suf"fra-gette', } 1 suf'ra-jet', 2 sŭf'ra-ĝĕt', *n* A woman

suf"fra-get'ᴱ, } who advocates female suffrage, especially, a member of a militant organization for demanding suffrage for women — **suf"fra-get'ism**, *n*

suf-frag'i-nis, 1 su-fraj'ı-nis, 2 sŭ-frăĝ'i-nis *n* [L] The large pastern-bone of the hock of the horse **os suffraginis†.**

suf'fra-gism, 1 suf'ra-jızm, 2 sŭf'ra-ĝism, *n* The principle or policy of government by suffrages or votes

suf'fra-gist, 1 suf'ra-jıst, 2 sŭf'ra-gist, *n* **1.** One who has or uses the suffrage, an elector, a voter **2.** An advocate of some particular mode, limitation, or extension of the suffrage, especially, one in favor of woman suffrage As used in connection with woman suffrage, a *suffragette* is one who is seeking the franchise a *suffragist* one who already has it whilea *woman suffragist* or *equal suffragist* is one (whether man or woman) who advocates suffrage for women

suf-fra'go, 1 su-frē'go, 2 sŭ-frā'ĝo *n* [SUF-FRAG'I-NES 1 -fraj'ı-nīz, 2 -frăĝ'i-nēs *pl*] The joint between the tibia and tarsus as the heel of a bird, or a horse's hock [L, < *sub*, under, + *frango*, break] — **suf-frag'i-nous†**, *a* Relating to or diseased in the hock

suf"fru-tes'cent, 1 suf ru-tes'ent 2 sŭf ru-tĕs'ĕnt *a Bot* Having the character of an undershrub or suffrutex

suf'fru-tex, 1 suf'ru-teks 2 sŭf'ru-tĕx, *n Bot* 1 An undershrub having a decidedly woody stem 2. A herb with woody base as the garden sage [< sub + L *frutex*, bush]

suf-fru'ti-cose, 1 su-frū'ı-kōs 2 sŭ-frū'ti-cōs *a Bot* Having the character of an undershrub shrubby at base, woody, or woody at base and herbaceous above **suf-fru-ti cous‡**; **suf"fru-ti'clous†**, **suf"fru'ti-cous‡.**

suf"fru-tic'u-lose, 1 suf ru-tik'yu-lōs 2 sŭf ru-tic'yu lōs, *a Bot* Slightly fruticulose

suf-fult'ed, 1 su-fult'ed 2 sŭ-fŭlt'ĕd *a Entom* Formed of two blended colors, as the central spot of an ocellus [< L *suffultus*, pp of *suffulcio*, support < *sub* under + *fulcio* prop] [underneath

suf-fu'mi-gate, *vt* [Archaic] To fumigate from or as from

suf-fu"mi-ga'tion, *n* [Archaic] **1.** The act of suffumigating **2.** The act of burning perfumes as at incantations **3** A fume, vapor or exhalation, particularly, a material used in fumigating

suf-fu'mige†, *n* A medical fume

suf-fuse', } 1 su-fūz', 2 sŭ-fūş', *vt* [SUF-FUSED', SUF-

suf-fuze'ᴱ, } FUS'ING] To overspread, as with a vapor, fluid, or color, cover or fill the surface of, as, a face *suffused* with blushes [< L *suffusus*, pp of *suffundo*, < *sub*, beneath, + *fundo*, pour]

suf-fu'sion, 1 su-fū'zən, 2 sŭ-fū'zhon, *n* **1.** The act of suffusing, or the state of being suffused **2.** That which suffuses or operates to suffuse, as, a *suffusion* of blood **3** *Pathol* A diffused congestion, an extravasation of blood **4.** *Zool* A blending of colors, as in the plumage of a bird

suf-fu'sive, } 1 su-fū'sıv, 2 sŭ-fū'siv, *a* Pertaining to

suf-fu'slyᴱ, } or causing suffusion, overspreading, pervasively covering

Su'fi, 1 sū'fi, 2 su'fi, *n* **1.** One of a class of Mohammedan philosophic and devotional mystics, especially in Persia The pietism of the Sufis is a combination of asceticism and gnosticism which often appears in a pantheistic or theosophical form, and has inspired a mass of symbolical religious poetry

2. The title or surname of the Sufi or Safawiol kings of Persia (1499–1736), owing to their descent from a Sufi or saint, shah [< Ar *suf*, wool from the woolen garments often worn by ascetics] — **Su'fic**, *a* Pertaining to Sufism **Su-fis'tic‡** — **Su'fism**, *n* The doctrine of the Sufis **Su'fi-ism‡**

sug†, *n* An unidentified animal parasitic on the trout

sug'ar, 1 shug'ar, 2 shŭg'ar, *v* **I.** *t* **1.** To sweeten with sugar, also, to cover or coat with sugar, specif , to sprinkle with sugar to catch moths, as, to *sugar* a tree **2.** Figuratively, to utter with honeyed words, sweeten with some admixture, disguise or render acceptable by flattery, as, *sugared* speech

II. ı **1.** [U S & Canada] To make maple-sugar. **2.** To produce sugar **3.** To sprinkle sugar mixed with beer, etc , on trees or the like for the capture of moths

Any lepidopterist who has *'sugared'* in the New Forest knows the brilliancy of the tints exhibited by the Crimson Underwing F D BEDDARD *Animal Colouration* p 84 [MACM 1892]

[< F *sucrer*, < *sucre*, see SUGAR, *n*]

— **to sugar off** [U S & Canada], to pour (concentrated maple-sirup) into molds to granulate

sug'ar, *n* **1.** A sweet crystalline compound ($C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$) derived chiefly from the juice of the sugar-cane and sugar-beet, but contained also in many other plants.

Sugar is called, according to its source, **beet-sugar, cane-s , date** or **palm-s , grape-s , maize-s , maple-s , melon-s , sorghum-s** , etc Cane-sugar is the principal member of the disaccharose group (See def 2) It melts at 160° C , at 200° C forms caramel In manufacture the juice is extracted from the material, as by passing the sugar-cane through a mill, and is then treated with lime or some similar defecator and boiled, mostly in vacuum-pans, thus removing impurities and concentrating the cleansed juice It is then allowed to stand to permit crystallization, after which the crystals are separated from the sirupy residue (see MOLASSES) by draining The first result of this process is the highest grade, known as **first sugar** or **firsts**, the molasses is then boiled and an inferior quality of sugar extracted called **second s** or **seconds**, and a dark brown quality obtained after extracting the residue is **third s** or **thirds.** The crude product, called **raw, brown,** or **muscovado sugar,** is sent to the refinery, where it is further purified by solution and filtration through cotton bags afterwards through animal charcoal, and boiled down in a vacuum-pan to recrystallization, yielding a refined sugar, which is dried in a centrifugal machine It is then sold according to its condition as, **crushed s.** (loaf sugar broken into irregular pieces), **cube s** or **cut s** (loaf sugar cut or molded into regular blocks), **granulated s** (formed into grains or separate crystals by stirring while crystallizing), **loaf s** (molded into a compact mass of crystals), **lump s , powdered s , pulverized s** , etc See illus on next page

The food value of *sugar* is well defined It furnishes next to oil and fat the most complete food for heat and energy that can be consumed ranking of course as starch in this particular H W WILEY *Foods and Their Adulteration* p 472 [P B & CO '11]

2 *Chem* Any of many sweet or sweetish carbohydrates which are ketonic or aldehydic derivatives of the higher alcohols They are classed as monosaccharids disaccharids and trisaccharids the monosaccharids being again divided into tetroses, pentoses, etc They include glucose, cane sugar, lactose etc Sugars are found in both the vegetable and animal kingdoms and are soluble in water, optically active, and subject to fermentation They were formerly divided into the **glucose group** (the monosaccharids) and the **saccharose group** (the disaccharids)

3. Any substance resembling sugar, especially in its taste, as, *sugar* of lead (see phrases) **4.** Flattering words, language or conduct intended to be very grateful and pleasant to another, honeyed speech, especially if employed to disguise or soften a severe reality **5.** [Slang, Austral] Spot cash, ready money [< F. *sucre*, < LL *succarum*, < Gr *sakchar*, < Ar *sakkar*, < Per *shakar*, < Prakrit *sakkara*, < Sans *çarkarā*, sugar]

sug'er†; **sug're‡.**

— **bastard sugar**, coarse sugar made from refuse sirup — **black s** , same as LICORICE, *2* — **block s** , hard white sugar sawed or molded into cubes or parallelepipeds **cube s.†.** — **confectioners' s** , a highly refined sugar in impalpable powder — **invert** or **inverted s** , an amorphous substance, a mixture of dextrose and levulose, made by treating cane-sugar with a ferment or with dilute acid Compare INVERSION, 7. — **liquid s** , uncrystallizable glucose — **long s** [Southern U S] molasses — **malado s** , a sticky conglomerate sugar in which the crystalline form is hrol en down or hidden by a bond of invert sugar — **po-ta'to-sug"ar**, *n* A variety of starch-sugar — **rice s** , *n* Saccharose obtained from the rice-plant — **sug'ar-al"mond**, *n* A cerise candy made of almonds or other kernels an l boiling sugar — **s cane**, *n* The common red ant (*Monomorium pharaonis*) which is much addicted to sugar — **s -apple**, *n* **1** The sweetsop **2** The fruit of a small tree (*Rollinia sieberi*) a native of Brazil — **s ash**, *n* Same as BOX-ELDER — **s bag**, *n* [Austral] A bee's nest with its contents of honey — **s -baker†**, *n* A sugar-refiner — **s bean**, *n* A variety of a species of Indian bean (*Phaseolus lunatus*) — **s beet**, *n* Any one of several varieties of the common garden beet, especially one with a white root now extensively grown for the manufacture of sugar Modern methods of cultivation have yielded over twenty-five tons of beets per acre, averaging more than fifteen per cent of pure sugar in the juice — **s bird**, *n* **1.** A bird that sucks the sweets of flowers as a honey-creeper, honey-eater, sunbird, or nectarinid **2** [Local U S] The evening grosbeak. — **s bush**, *n* **1** A tree of sugar maples a sugar orchard. **2** Any one of several South-African shrubs of the genus *Protea* especially *P mellifera*, with large flowers from whose involucres a sweet liquid is shaken out and boiled into a sirup.

—**s.-camp**, *n.* A place near a sugar-orchard where maple-sugar is made —**s. candiant**, sugar candy —**s. candy**, candied or crystallized sugar —**s.-coated**, *a* Coated with sugar, as a pill hence, sweetened or made palatable as something disagreeable —**s.-fish**, *n* A bristletail —**s.-food**, *n* A cattle-food or slop made from finely ground Indian corn.—**s.-house**, *n.* A building or factory in which saccharine juices are extracted, as from cane or beets, and made into raw sugar —**s. kettle**, *n* A boiler adapted and used for boiling down saccharine juice —**s.-loaf. I.** *a* Having the shape of the conventional sugar-loaf conical with rounded top **II.** *n* **1** A conical mass of hard crystalline sugar **2.** A conical hat. **3.** [Prov.] A conical hill —**s.-louse**, *n* A sugar-mite —**s.-maple**, *n.* The hard maple (*Acer saccharum*) See MAPLE —**s.-meat**, *n* Same as SWEETMEAT —**s.-mill**, *n* A mill in which juice is expressed from sugar-cane or sorghum —**s.-millet**, *n* Sorghum.—**s.-mite**, *n* **1.** A small tyroglyphid mite (*Tyroglyphus sacchari*) or a related species that infests unrefined sugar **2.** A lepisma or bristletail.—**s.-mold**, *n* A conical mold used in the formation of sugar-loaf —**s.-nippers**, *n. sing & pl* **1.** An implement resembling scissors, used in cutting loaf sugar into sizes suitable for table use **2.** Sugar-tongs —**s. of bamboo**, same as TABASHEER —**s. of Barbary**, a fine grade of sugar, supposed to be brought from Barbary now displaced by sugar from the West Indies —**s. of lead** (*Chem.*), a crystalline salt ($Pb(C_2H_3O_2)_2H_2O$) obtained by dissolving lead or litharge in an excess of acetic acid It has a very sweet metallic taste and is very soluble in water It is used in dyeing and calico-printing as a mordant, and in medicine as an astringent in large doses it is a strong poison. Antidotes common salt, soap, and any soluble sulfate Of the several basic lead acetates, the principal is the tribasic, $(CH_3CO_2)_2Pb\,2PbO\,H_2O$, made by boiling lead acetate with litharge used to precipitate tannin, etc , from vegetable infusions See also GOULARD —**s. of milk**, same as LACTOSE See MILK.—**s.-orchard**, *n* An orchard of sugar-maples —**s.-packer**, *n* A packing-machine used in barreling sugar —**s.-pan**, *n* A vessel in which sugar-sirups are concentrated It may be open or closed. See VACUUM-PAN —**s.-pea**, *n* Same as STRING-PEA —**s.-planter**, *n* The owner of a sugar-plantation —**s.-plate†**, *n* Sweetmeats —**s.-plum**, *n* **1.** A bonbon or small sweetmeat, especially one that is small and oval or round, hence, a compliment, douceur, or piece of flattery **2.** The June-berry (*Amelanchier canadensis*) **3.** The red clover (*Trifolium pratense*) —**s.-press**, *n.* A press for expressing the juice from sugar-cane or sorghum —**s.-pumpkin**, *n* Any of several varieties of pumpkin having a sweetish flesh especially, the negro or Nantucket sugar-pumpkin, a variety having a dark-green black-warted rind and yellow flesh —**s.-refiner**, *n* A refiner of sugar formerly called *sugar-baker* —**s.-refinery**, *n* **1.** An establishment in which raw sugar is refined **2.** By extension, one in which raw sugar is both made and refined —**s.-refining**, *n* —**s.-sand**, *n* **1.** A gritty sediment which is apt to form in the manufacture of maple-sugar **2.** A sandstone that breaks into granules like sugar —**s.-scale**, *n* A saccharimeter —**s.-sopt**, *n* A sugar-plum.—**s.-sirup**, *n* A concentrated solution of sugar so called in refining —**s.-squirrel**, *n* An Australian flying phalanger (genus *Petaurus*) with a long bushy tail, especially the squirrel flying phalanger (*P. sciureus*) See illus. under PETAURIST —**s.-teat**, *n* The teat of a nursing-bottle, or any other temporary artificial teat, sweetened with sugar used for quieting restless infants —**s.-tongs**, *n* Tongs having a flexible spring connection between the two legs, and spoon-shaped or claw-like ends for serving lump sugar at the table —**s.-tree**, *n.* The sugar-maple or the black maple (*Acer nigrum*), the latter being regarded by some as merely a variety of the other, and yielding sugar, tho not so abundantly —**s.-vinegar**, *n.* Vinegar manufactured of refuse juice expressed from the sugar-cane —**s.-water**, *n* [Western U. S.] The sap of the sugar-maple —**vegetable s.**, same as GLIADIN —**wood-s**, *n* Same as XYLOSE

VARIETIES OF SUGAR

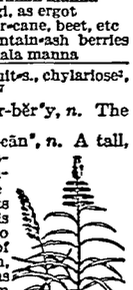
m = monosaccharid d = disaccharid t = trisaccharid

NAME AND CLASS	Rotatory Power	SOURCE
ar'bin-ose, m	+116°	Gum arabic
dex'trose[1], m	+ 56°	Vegetables, honey, etc
eu'ca-lyn	+ 55°	Melitose
ga-lac'tose, m	+ 83°	Milk-sugar
lac'tose[2] d	+ 59°3	Milk
lev'u-lose[3], m	−106° at 14° C	Fruits, etc
malt'ose[4], d	+150°	Malt
mel'i-tose, t	+102°	Australian manna
my'cose[5], d	+192° 5	Fungi, as ergot
sac'cha-rose[6], d	+ 73° 8	Sugar-cane, beet, etc
sor'bin, m	− 46° 9	Mountain-ash berries
tre'ha-lose[7] d	+199°	Trehala manna

Syn. grape-sugar, glucose[1] milk-s[2], fruit-s., chylariose[3], malt-s[4] ergot-s[5], cane-s, sucrose[6] nest-s[7]

sug'ar-ber"ry, 1 shug'ər-ber'ı, 2 shuğ'ar-bĕr"y, *n.* The hackberry

sug'ar-cane", 1 shug'ər-kēn", 2 shuğ'ar-cān", *n.* A tall, stout, perennial grass (*Saccharum officinarum*) of hot and warm regions, the principal source of the sugar of commerce It resembles sorghum and Indian corn in its leaves in its solid culm (which, however, is much more closely jointed and is from 8 to 20 feet high), and in its terminal panicle of flowers Its native country is unknown, but it was introduced by the Venetians about the middle of the 12th century from India into the islands of the Mediterranean, whence, through Spain and Portugal, it passed to America where it was firmly established by the middle of the 16th century.


Sugar-cane.

—**African sugar-cane**, see IMPHEE —**Chinese s.**, see SORGHUM

sug'ared, } 1 shug'ərd, 2 shuğ'ard, *pa*
sug'ard[s], } Sweetened or powdered with sugar, figuratively, honeyed, alluring; as *sugared* speech.

sug'ar-el"ly, 1 shug'ər-el'ı, 2 shuğ'ar-ĕl'y, *n* [Scot.] **1.** Licorice candy **2.** A policeman. **su'gar-al"lyt.**

sug'ar-gum", 1 shug'ər-gum" 2 shuğ'ar-ğŭm" *n* A large eucalypt (*Eucalyptus corynocalyx*) of Australia, yielding a durable timber so called because its foliage is sweetish and attractive to cattle and sheep

sug'ar-i-ness, 1 shug'ər-ı-nes, 2 shuğ'ar-ı-nĕs, *n.* The state or quality of being sugary, sweetness

sug'ar-ing, 1 shug'ər-ıŋ, 2 shuğ'ar-ing, *n* **1.** The act or process of sweetening by use of sugar **2.** Sugar or saccharine matter used for such purpose. **3.** The process of manufacturing sugar

sug'ar-less, 1 shug'ər-les, 2 shuğ'ar-lĕs, *a* Having no sugar, not sweet

Sug'ar Notch. A borough in Luzerne county, Pa.

sug'ar-y, 1 shug'ər-ı, 2 shuğ'ar-y, *a* **1.** Composed of or as of sugar, sweet **2.** Having a taste for sugar or what is sweet **3.** Figuratively, honeyed, alluring.

Syn. see SWEET

sug'ar-y, *n* [-IES, 1 -ız, 2 -ıs, *pl*] [Rare] An establishment in which sugar is made, a sugar-house or -camp

su'gat, 1 sū'gut; 2 sy'ğät, *n* [P. I.] A wound Tagalog

su'gent, 1 sū'jent, 2 sū'gĕnt, *a* Adapted for sucking, suctorial [< L *sugen(t-)s*, ppr of *sugo*, suck.] **su-ges'cent‡.**

sug'gan, 1 sug'an, 2 sŭğ'an, *n* **1.** [Scot & Ir.] A rope made of twisted straw hence a saddle, collar, or bolster so made also, a heavy bed coverlet **2** [Western U. S.] A long woolen scarf worn around the neck

sug-gest', 1 su-jest'; 2 sŭ-ğĕst' (xm), *v* **I.** *t* **1.** To impart or excite, indirectly or unobtrusively, the idea of, intimate by words or signs

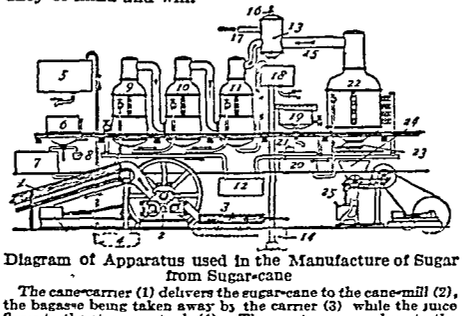
The tempter for the most part prevails not so much by what he *suggests* to a man as by what he finds in him.

R. SOUTH *Sermons, I Cor. x, 13* vol. II. p. 40 [in G. B. 1870]

2. Specif., to arouse in the mind, whether by perception, imitation, or association, some idea or deed of will, as, the name Homer *suggests* the "Iliad"; the sight of a friend *suggests* the previous meeting with him **3.** To propose for the consideration of another; especially, to nominate as a suitable person or candidate, as, whom do you *suggest?* **4.** To communicate to (a hypnotized person) by suggestion **5†.** To entice; seduce **6†.** To inform, tell

II. ‡ [Archaic] To make suggestions; excite thoughts or motives; tempt, prompt [< L *suggestus*; see SUGGESTION] Syn.: see ALLUDE IMPORT INFORM —**sug-gest'ed-ness**, *n* The state of being suggested —**sug-gest'er**, *n* One who or that which suggests **sug-gest'or**; —**sug-gest'ress**, *n* [Rare] A woman suggester or tempter

sug-gest"i-bil'i-ty, 1 su-jest'ı-bil'ı-tı, 2 sŭ-ğĕst'ı-bil'ı-ty, *n* **1.** Capability of being suggested, also, susceptibility to suggestion, as normal in children or heightened or abnormal in hypnotic states **2.** Readiness to believe and agree without reflection, complicancy of mind and will.


Diagram of Apparatus used in the Manufacture of Sugar from Sugar-cane

The cane-carrier (1) delivers the sugar-cane to the cane-mill (2), the bagasse being taken away by the carrier (3) while the juice flows to the straining-tank (4) Thence it is pumped up to the raw-juice tank (5) from which the defecators (as 6) are supplied The clear liquid after defecation is discharged into the filtering-tank (7), and the scum and other refuse is carried away by the canal (8). From the filtering-tank the juice is pumped into the first pan (9) of the three pans constituting the triple effect and part of the water is evaporated. Thence it is led to the second pan (10) and thence to the third pan (11). In each successive pan a portion of the water is evaporated 9 is heated by steam from the drum (12) and the vapor arising from the juice is led to 10 and supplies the heat for further evaporation In like manner the vapor from 10 is utilized in 11. The latter is connected with the condenser (13) where the best possible vacuum is maintained. 14 is the hot-well 15 vapor-pipe 16 injection-pipe 17 air-pipe A large percentage of the water in the juice is evaporated in the triple effect leaving the sirup as it is then called at 18 in a much-concentrated condition The sirup is then clarified at 19 by boiling and skimming and passes to the tank (20) the refuse going off in the canal (21) This clarified sirup then passes to the vacuum-pan (22) where the final evaporation takes place When evaporated to the point of crystallization the valve (23) is opened and the sugar is discharged into the mixer (24) where it is stirred by revolving paddles From the mixer small quantities are taken into the centrifugal baskets (25) say 200 or 300 pounds to each basket for each charge The baskets are then rotated rapidly the molasses being thereby drained quickly from the sugar leaving clear crystals of sugar almost white in color, and ready for the refiner

sug-gest'i-bl(e[P]), 1 su-jest'ı-bl; 2 sŭ-ğĕst'ı-bl, *a* **1.** That can be suggested, as, a *suggestible* motive **2.** *Possessing suggestibility, easily led, yielding, as, a suggestible* patient **sug-gest'a-bl(e[P])‡.**

sug-ges'tion, 1 su-jes'chan 2 sū-ğĕs'chon, *ct* [Rare] To act upon or affect by suggestion

sug-ges'tion, *n* **1.** The act of suggesting, the imparting or exciting of a notion or idea in an indirect or unobtrusive way **2.** The notion conveyed by suggesting, a hint, intimation, insinuation **3.** *The spontaneous calling up of an idea in the mind by a connected idea; also, the mental power producing this action.* a form of *association* See ASSOCIATION, and phrases below.

Time is truly the comforter at once lessening the tendency to *suggestion* of images of sorrow and softening that very sorrow when the images arise

THOMAS BROWN *Philos of Human Mind* p. 344 [1820 1858]

4. *Hypnotism* Especially, the causing of some idea or action on the part of a hypnotized person by an impulse due to an idea induced by another person, whether the latter be expressed by word, gesture, or other means of communication, control over a hypnotized subject by means of induced ideas, also, the idea so suggested See SUGGESTIBILITY, 2

Suggestion is a potent element in this phase [spirit communication] of phenomena

ISAAC K. FUNK *The Psychic Riddle* p. 71 [F. & W. '07]

5. *Law* (1) The representation to a court of a fact not of record nor pleadable, but essential to the adjustment of a cause (2) A petition presented to a court for a writ of prohibition **6.** [Archaic] Instigation as to cruelty or crime, incitement, temptation. **7†.** Secret information, accusation; charge [F., < L *suggestio(n-)*, < *suggestus*, pp of *suggero*, suggest, < *sub*, under, + *gero*, bring] **sug-gest'ment‡** [Rare]

Syn.: hint, innuendo insinuation, intimation A *suggestion* brings something before the mind less directly than by formal or explicit statement as by a partial statement, an incidental allusion an illustration, a question or the like *Suggestion* is often used of an unobtrusive statement of one's views or wishes to another, leaving consideration and any consequent action entirely to that person's judgment, and is hence, in many cases, the most respectful way in which to convey one's views to a superior or a stranger. A *suggestion* may be given unintentionally, and even unconsciously, as when we say an author has "a *suggestive* style." An *intimation* is a *suggestion* in brief utterance, or sometimes by significant act, gesture or token of one's meaning or wishes, in the latter case it is often the act of a superior as, God in his providence gives us *intimations* of his will. A *hint* is still more limited in expression, and is always covert, but frequently with good intent, as to give one a *hint* of danger or of opportunity *Insinuation* and *innuendo* are used in the bad sense an *insinuation* is a covert or partly veiled injurious utterance sometimes to the very person attacked, an *innuendo* is commonly secret as well as sly, as if pointing one out for opprobrium

—**collective suggestion** (*Psychol.*), a suggestion which affects simultaneously a number of minds by whom it is received —**negative s.**, hypnotic suggestion with a view to *diminishing or suppressing* sensation, perception, self-control, or other positive powers of the subject In certain cases it may be carried to the extreme of making it impossible for the hypnotized person to see plainly visible objects, etc —**principle of s.**, same as ASSOCIATION OF IDEAS —**relative s.**, the capacity of feeling relations, as resemblances, differences or proportion when two objects or ideas are perceived a term used *formerly by associationalists*, especially by Dr Thomas Brown virtually equivalent to psychological judgment —**simple s.**, association of ideas, as distinguished from *relative suggestion* —**spontaneous s. 1.** Involuntary association of ideas **2** The arising of ideas without any conscious process of association —**s. on the record** (*Law*), the entry upon the record of a case of some essential fact, as the death or insolvency of a party which puts an end to the suit in its existing form —**terminal s.**, post-hypnotic suggestion see under HYPNOTISM

sug-ges'tion-ism, 1 su-jes'chan-ızm, 2 sŭ-ğĕs'chon-ĭsm, *n* *Hypnotism* The doctrine that the control of hypnotic persons by the operator can be accounted for wholly as the result of suggestion —**sug-ges'tion-ist**, *n.* An advocate of suggestionism

sug-ges'tive, } 1 su-jes'tıv, 2 sŭ-ğĕs'tıv, *a* **1.** Fitted
sug-ges'tive[s], } or tending to suggest; containing *suggestions, stimulating to thought or reflection* **2.** Pertaining to or characteristic of hypnotic suggestion **3.** Tending to rouse indecent thoughts, suggesting the improper, as, a *suggestive* play [< F *suggestif*, < L *suggestus*, see SUGGESTION] —**sug-ges'tive-ly**[s], *adv* —**sug-ges'tive-ness**[s], *n*

sug-ges'tive, *n.* [Rare] That which suggests

sug-ges'tum, 1 su-jes'tum 2 sū-ğĕs'tûm *n* [-TA or -TUMS, *pl*] [L.] *Rom. Antiq* A raised platform rostrum.

sug'gil, *vt* **1.** To thrash blacken and bruise with beating. **sug'gil-late†. 2.** Hence to defame vilify

sug"gil-la'tion†, *n* **1.** A bruise **2.** A slander

sugh, *n.* [Scot.] Same as SOUGH[2]

su'gi, 1 sū'gı 2 su'ğī *n* [Jap.] A tree (*Cryptomeria japonica*) growing in northern China and Japan It is the largest tree in Japan attaining a height of 120 feet and a girth of 30. Its wood is easy to work, white, compact, and scented

sug'sloot, 1 sūg'slōt 2 sug'slōt *n* [S.-Afr. D.] A trench, as in a vineyard, for purposes of irrigation or drainage

su'ha, 1 sū'ha 2 su'hā *n* [P. I.] A large fruit (*Citrus hystrix*) resembling the grapefruit the lukban

Su"hes-wan', 1 su'hes-wan' 2 su'hĕs-wän' *n* A town in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh British India

su'i-cid"al, 1 sūı-said'al, 2 sū'ı-çid'al, *a* **1.** Pertaining to or tending toward suicide **2.** Figuratively, self-destructive ruinous of one's own interests **su"i-cid'i-cal†.—su'i-cid"al-ly**, *adv.*

su'i-cide, 1 sūı-said, 2 sū'ı-çid, *vt* [Slang] [-CID'ED, CID'ING] To commit suicide

su'i-cide, *n* **1.** The intentional taking of one's own life; voluntary self-destruction, self-murder

At common law suicide imported a felonious act, and was attended with forfeiture of goods and an attempt to commit suicide has been held to be a misdemeanor In life insurance where the policy provides for a forfeiture in case of suicide it has generally been held in the United States to mean a wilful act of self-destruction, and hence not to include self-killing by an insane person

2. Hence, figuratively, self-inflicted political, social, or commercial ruin, destruction of one's schemes or purposes by *oneself* **3.** One who commits the act of self-murder, a felo de se [< L *sui*, of oneself, + *cædo*, kill]

su'i-cid"ism, 1 sūı-said'ızm, 2 sū'ı-çid'ĭsm, *n* [Rare] A morbid tendency toward suicide.

su'i-cism, 1 sūı-sizm 2 sū'ı-çĭsm, *n* [Rare] Selfishness; egoism opposed to *altruism* [< L *sui*, of oneself]

Su'i-dæ, 1 sūı-dı 2 sū'ı-dē, *n pl* *Mam* A family of ungulates, especially *Setifera*, with about 44 teeth, upper canines curved outward, and eyes lateral, as the hog and the babiroussa The modern classification excludes the peccaries (*Tæqassuidæ*) [< SUS[1]] —**su'id**, *n*

Su"i-for'mi-a, 1 sūı-fôr'mı-a 2 sū'ı-fôr'mi-a *n pl* *Mam.* A division of setiferous ungulates, including *Suidæ* and *Phacochœridæ* [< L *sus* pig, + *forma* form] —**su'i-form**, *a* Hog-like of or pertaining to the *Suiformia*

Su-i"fu', 1 sū-ıf'ū' 2 su-ı fu', *n* A city in Szechwan, China.

su'i gen'er-is, 1 sūı'ai jen'ı-ris 2 sū'ı gĕn'e-rĭs [L.] Forming a kind by itself unique, literally, of his her, its, or their own particular kind [of genetic reproduction.

su"i-ge-net'ic, 1 sūı'ı-jı-net'ık 2 sū'ı-ge-nĕt'ic, *a* Capable

su'i ju'ris, 1 sūı'ai jū'ris 2 sū'ı ju'rĭs [L.] *Law* **1.** Having legal capacity to act in one's own behalf not under the power or control of another as of a parent or guardian, literally, of his, her, its or their own right **2** In Roman law, possessing freedom in one's own right; not under the mancipium manus, or patria potestas

sui'ker-bosch", 1 sū'kər-bos", 2 sū'ker-bŏs", *n* [S.-Afr. D.] The sugar-bush

su'il-lage†, *n.* Same as SULLAGE

su'il-line, } 1 sūı-lın *or* -laın, 2 sū'ı-lĭn *or* -lin **I.** *a.*
su'il-lin[s], } Hog-like **II.** *n* A hog-like mammal, hog [< L *suillus, sus*, pig]

Su-i'na, 1 sıu-aı'nə 2 sū-ı'na *n pl* *Mam* A group of artiodactyls with bunodont molars and third and fourth metapodials separate, including hogs peccaries, and hippotamuses. [< L *sus* pig] —**su'in(e[s])**, *a*

Su-i'næ, 1 sıu-aı'nı 2 sū-ı'nē *n pl* *Mam* The *Suidæ* restricted as a family [< SUS[2]]

su'ine, } 1 sūı'ın *or* -ın 2 sū'ĭn *or* -in, *n* An artificial butter,
su'in[s], } as a preparation of suet, oleomargarin [< SUET]

su'ing†, *a* **1.** Coming or going after ensuing **2.** Of corresponding form or size proportionate —**su'ing-ly†**, *adv.*

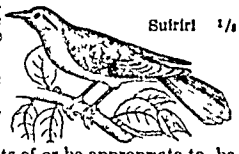
su'ing[1], 1 sū'ıŋ; 2 sū'ing, *n* **1.** The act of one who sues; especially, a wooing **2.** The act of bringing suit, the institution of legal proceedings **3†.** Regular order or succession, proportion

su'ing†, *n* Percolation, soaking

su'int, 1 sü'ınt *or* swint, 2 sü'ınt *or* swint, *n* [Γ] Natural wool-grease from wool-washings

Su'i-o-goth, 1 sü'ı-o-goth, 2 sü'ı-o-gŏth, *n* A Goth of Scandinavia — **Su"i-o-goth'ic** I *a* Of or pertaining to the Suiogoths **II.** *n* The ancient language of Sweden [< L *Sutones*, Swedes + GOTHIC]

sui-ri'ri, 1 swı rı'rı 2 swī-rı'rı *n* [S Am] A large South-American tœniopterine tyrant-flycatcher (*Machetornis rixosa*), simulating the true tyrants in color and crest



Suiriri 1/8

su'ist†, *n* An egoist

Su"i-sun' Bay, 1 sü'ı-sün' 2 sü'ī-sun' An inlet between Solano and Contra Costa counties Cal

suit¹, 1 süt, 2 süt, *v* **I.** *t* **1.** To meet the requirements of or be appropriate to, be in accord with, befit, as, his dressing *suits* the part, dignity *suiting* one's rank

The forms of expression that *suit* one man's train of thinking no more *suit* another s than one man's clothes will *suit* another PRESCOTT *Biog and Crit Miscell*, *Chateaubriand* p 271 [in 1845]

2. To meet the wishes, views, or tastes of, please, satisfy, as the fare at the hotel did not *suit* the guests **3** To render appropriate or accordant, accommodate, fit, adapt, as, *suit* your speech to your audience

Blest sure are you above all mortal kind,
If to your fortune you can *suit* your mind
DRYDEN *Prologue to University of Oxford* l 16

4†. To clothe, dress

II. ı **1.** To be fitting or conformable, agree, accord; correspond **2** To be or prove satisfactory, as, the purchase did not *suit* Syn. see ACCOMMODATE, ADAPT, COMFORT — **to suit one's book**, to answer one s purposes, meet one s views

suit², *vt* [Rare] To seek a favor or favors, sue

suit, *n* **1** The act of suing, urgent and respectful request, solicitation, prayer petition Particularly (1) The seeking of favor from a king or one of exalted rank (2) The seeking of a woman's hand in marriage courtship **2** *Law* A judicial action for the recovery of a right or redress of a wrong, the litigation of a right in a court of justice **3.** A group or series of things of like kind the individuals of which compose one entire or whole set Specif in card-playing (1) One of the four sets of thirteen cards each that make up the pack (2) Those cards in a hand that belong to the same set as a spade *suit* **4.** A set of things having individual use, but together constituting an outfit, as, a *suit* of clothes, a bathing-*suit*, a dress-*suit*, a *suit* of sails **5.** Same as SUITE **6** *Eng Feud Law* The act of suing See SUE¹, *v*, I, 5 **7**†. Succession, series **8**†. Pursuit [< F *suite*, see SUITE] **suitct.** Syn see CASE PRAYER — **a suit of hair, teeth, or whiskers** [Local U S], a full supply a complete or perfect set — **fresh s 1.** Immediate pursuit of a wrong-doer **2** Hence, prompt proceedings in court for redress of a wrong — **long s**, see LONG, *a* — **missing s** (*Card-playing*), a suit of which a player holds no card — **next s** (*Card-playing*), the remaining suit of like color — **out of suits** [Archaic], out of harmony no longer on good terms or familiar — **plain s** (*Card-playing*), a suit other than the trump suit — **short s**, a suit of not more than three cards, especially, that suit of which a player has fewest cards — **skeleton s**, a close-fitting suit of clothes, the trousers being attached by buttons to the jacket or vest — **s. and service**, same as SUIT OF COURT — **s at law**, an action prosecuted in a common-law court as distinguished from proceedings in chancery — **suit'-brok"er†**, *n* One who made a business of obtaining favors for petitioners at court — **suit'case"**, *n* A flat case or valise originally designed to hold a gentleman s dress-suit — **s court** (*Feud Law*), the court at which a vassal owed suit or attendance — **s for contribution**, an action by one of several debtors, who has discharged a joint liability, to compel his codebtors to contribute their store for his reimbursement — **s of court** (*Feud Law*), the personal attendance of a vassal at the court of his lord **s covenant**; **s customt** — **s shapet**, *n* A model shape pattern — **to bring s**, to institute legal proceedings — **union s**, an undershirt and drawers united into a single garment

suit"a-bil'i-ty, 1 süt"ə-bil'ı-tı, 2 süt'a-bil'ı-ty, *n* The character or state of being suitable, suitableness

suit'a-bl(e", 1 süt'a-bl, 2 süt'a-bl, *a* Capable of suiting, fit or adapted for a specified purpose, applicable, appropriate Syn. see ADEQUATE, APPROPRIATE APT BECOMING CONVENIENT EXPEDIENT — **suit'a-bl(e-ness"**, *n* — **suit'a-bly**, *adv* In a suitable way or manner

suit'case", *n* A flat box-like receptacle for clothing, usually of leather used as a traveling bag **dress-suit case†.**

suite, 1 swit, 2 swit, *n* **1.** A succession of things forming a series, a set of things having a certain dependence upon each other and intended to go or be used together Specif (1) A number of connected rooms (2) *Art* A collection of pictures illustrating consecutive events, as Rubens s Medici series (3) *Mus* A form of instrumental composition formerly consisting of a series of dance-movements in a uniform key and intended for one instrument, but now often written for an orchestra and varying freely in its construction and movements as, Grieg's "Peer Gynt *suite*"

In modern times the term *suite* is used for almost any group of movements of which the last is in the same key as the first and of which a fair proportion show traces of dance-rhythm or at least use dance titles *Encyc Brit* 11th ed vol xxvi p 52

2. A retinue, a company of attendants or followers, especially, the train of a person of rank, as an ambassador **3.** [Rare] A sequel **4**†. Same as SUIT [< F *suite*, following, < LL *secuta*, < L *secutus*, pp of *sequor*, follow]

suit'hold", 1 süt'hōld, 2 süt'hōld', *n* *Feud Law* A holding in consideration of service to a superior lord

suit'ing, 1 süt'ıng, 2 süt'ing, *n* Cloth from which to make entire suits of clothes usually in the plural a trade term, as, men's *suitings*

suit'or, 1 süt'ər 2 süt'or, *vi* [Rare] To pay one's addresses to a woman, woo

suit'or, n **1.** *Law* (1) One who institutes a suit in court, a party to a judicial action, generally the plaintiff or petitioner (2) *Old Eng Law* One who attended at court, a tenant who attended his lord's court, a person bound to attend the county court, also, a plaintiff's witness **2.** One who woos a woman, or seeks her hand in marriage **3.** One who sues or makes suit in any way, one who begs a favor, petitioner, applicant **suit'ert, sut'ert — suit'ress**, *n* A woman suitor **suit'or-ess**†

suit'y, 1 süt'ı 2 süt'y, *a* **1** [Prov Eng] Uniform **2**† Suitable [a waiting-woman

sui"vante', 1 swı vänt' 2 swī vant', *n* [F] A lady's maid,

sui"vez', 1 swı'vē', 2 swī vē', *v* [F] *Mus* Follow usually as a direction to an accompanist to adapt his playing to the soloist both in time and in style

su'jee, 1 sü'jı, 2 sü'je, *n* [Anglo-Ind] **1.** Fine flour ground from the heart of the wheat, used to make bread **2.** Porridge made with such flour **soo'jee; soo'jy†.**

Su-ket', 1 su-kĕt', 2 su-ket', *n* **1.** A native Sutlej state in India, attached to the Punjab, 420 sq m **2** Its capital

suk'key, 1 sŭ'kı, 2 su'ky, *n* [Colloq] A teakettle

suk'kah, *n* [-KOTH, *pl*] Same as SUCCAH

suk'ken-y†, *n* A suckeny [xii, 3 **Suk'i-imt.**

Suk'ki-ims, 1 suk'ı-imz, 2 sŭk'ı-ims, *n pl* *Bib* *2 Chron*

Suk"kur', 1 su kur', 2 sŭ'kŭr', *n* A town on the Indus river, Sind province, British India

Su'ky, 1 sü'kı, 2 sü'ky, *n* Diminutive of SUSAN

sul, *n* [Prov Eng] Same as SULLOW, *n*

Su'la, 1 sü'lə, 2 sü'la, *n* *Ornith* **1.** A genus typical of *Sulidæ* **2** [s-] A sea-bird of this genus [< Ice *súla*, gannet] [pelago, L of Celebes

Su'la Is'lands A group of three islands in the Malay archi-

Su-la'ī-man' moun'tains, 1 su-lī ı-mān', 2 su-lę ī-mān' A range in E Afghanistan highest point, Kaisargarh, 11,316 ft

sul'catet, *vt* To plow or furrow

sul'cate, 1 sul'kĕt, 2 sŭl'cet, *a* Having long narrow furrows or channels, grooved, fluted, especially, in anatomy, having sulci [< L *sulcatus*, pp of *sulco*, plow, < *sulcus*, trench] **sul'cat-ed†** — **sul-ca'tion**, *n* **1** A system of sulci, collectively **2** A sulcus **3** The quality or condition of being sulcate **4** An act or mode of grooving — **sul'cu-lus**, *n* A diminutive of SULCUS — **sul'ci-form**, *a* Groove-like having the form of a sulcus

sul'cus, 1 sul'kus, 2 sŭl'cus, *n* [SUL'CI, 1 -sai, 2 -çi, *pl*] [L] A long narrow channel or furrow, a groove, specif, one of the minor grooves in the brain, not so large as the fissures See illus under CEREBRUM — **central sulcus** (*Anat*), the fissure of Rolando of the cerebrum — **sul'cal**, *a* Pertaining to a sulcus

sul-da'ri, *n* Same as SHOOLDARRY

su'le-a, 1 sü'lı-ə, 2 sų'le-a, *n* A threadfish (*Polynemus sele*) found in the Ganges and the Bay of Bengal, eaten by natives

Su'lei-man, *n* Same as SOLYMAN **Su'lai-man†.**

sulf-, } 1 sulf-, 2 sŭlf- From SULFUR or SULPHUR com-

sulph-, } bining forms, denoting especially, in chemistry, combination with sulfur Compare SULFO- — **sulf-ac'id**, *n* A sulfur acid See SULFUR — **sulf-al'de-hyde**, *n* An aldehyde in which sulfur takes the place of oxygen — **sulf-am'ate**, *n* A salt of sulfamic acid — **sulf-am'ic**, *a* Of or pertaining to a compound derived from an amic acid of sulfuric acid — **sulfamic acid**, a theoretical compound (NH_2HSO_3) known only by its salts — **sulf-am'id, n** Any one of several compounds, being amids with the hydrogen replaced by sulfur dioxid, as the compound $(NH_2)_2(SO_2)$, formed by passing dry ammonia gas over sulfuric chlorid (SO_2Cl_2) **sulf-am'idet.** — **sulf-am'i-nol**, *n* A pale-yellow compound ($C_{12}H_{11}O_2NS$) used as an antiseptic — **sulf"a-nil'ic**, *a* Derived from anilin by treatment with sulfuric acid — **sulfanilic acid**, a crystalline compound ($C_6H_7NSO_3$) formed variously, as by mixing anilin with fuming sulfuric acid and subsequent purification — **sulf-an'i-on**, *n* The bivalent anion (SO_4^{--}) of the sulfates and sulfuric acid — **sulf-an'ti-mo-nate**, *n* A salt of sulfantimonic acid — **sulf-an"ti-mon'ic**, *a* Derived from an antimonic sulfid — **sulfantimonic acid**, either of two hypothetical compounds corresponding to the formulas $HSbS_3$ H_3SbS_4, known only by their salts — **sulf-an'ti-mo-nid**, *n* A compound partaking of the nature of a sulfid and an antimonid — **sulf-an"ti-mo'ni-ous**, *a* Derived from an antimonious sulfid — **sulfantimonious acid**, a hypothetical compound corresponding to the formula H_3SbS_4, and known only by its salts — **sulf-an'ti-mo-nite**, *n* A salt of sulfantimonious acid — **sulf-ar'se-nate**, *n* A salt of sulfarsenic acid — **sulf"ar-sen'ic**, *a* Derived from an arsenic sulfid — **sulfarsenic acid**, any one of three compounds, of doubtful existence, corresponding to the formulas H_3AsS_3, H_3AsS_4, and $HAsS_2$, and known chiefly by their salts — **sulf-ar'se-nid**, *n* A compound of the arsenid and sulfid of a metal or metals — **sulf"ar-se'ni-ous**, *a* Derived from an arsenious sulfid — **sulfarsenious acid**, any one of several theoretical compounds chiefly corresponding to the formula H_3AsS_3, known by their salts — **sulf-ar'se-nite**, *n* A salt of sulfarsenious acid — **sulf-ar'sin**, *n* A colorless inflammable liquid compound, $(CH_3)_2As_2S$, having a fetid odor a cacodyl sulfid

sul'fate, } 1 sul'fĕt, 2 sŭl'fat, *v* [SUL'FAT-ED, SUL'-

sul'phate, } PHAT-ED, SUL'FAT-ING, SUL'PHAT-ING] **I.** *t* **1.** To form a sulfate of, treat with a sulfate or sulfuric acid **2.** To form a coating of lead sulfate on (the plate of a secondary battery) **3.** To make (red lead) into lead sulfate by the action of sulfuric acid

II. ı To form a deposit of sulfate, particularly of lead sulfate

sul'fate, } n *Chem* A salt of sulfuric acid Sul-

sul'phate, } fates are widely distributed in nature and are important in the arts and in medicine Among the best-known are **barium sulfate** (barytes), **calcium s.** (gypsum), **magnesium s** (Epsom salts), **sodium s.** (Glauber s salts), and the various salts known as *vitriols* See VITRIOL [< SULFUR SULPHUR] — **cupric sulfate**, chalcanthite — **lead s**, anglesite — **s process**, a method of reducing wood-chips to pulp by boiling them under pressure with an alkaline solution of sodium sulfate — **sul-fat'ic**, *a* *Chem* Having the nature of or containing a sulfate

sul"fa-te'ra, 1 sŭl fa-tē'rə, 2 sųl fa-te'ra, *n* [It] *Geol* Same as SOLFATARA

sul'fa-tite, } 1 sul'fə-tait, 2 sŭl'fa-tit, *n* *Mineral* A

sul'pha-tite, } liquid compound found in certain volcanic regions, consisting of native dilute sulfuric acid (H_2SO_4)

sul'fa-tize, } 1 sul'fə-taiz, 2 sŭl'fa-tiz *vt* [-TIZED, -TIZ'ING]

sul'pha-tize, } To turn (ores, etc) into sulfate, by roasting

sul'fa-to-, } 1 sul'fə-to-, 2 sŭl'fa-to- *Chem* De-

sul'pha-to-, } rived from SULFATE, SULPHATE combining forms used to indicate that a sulfate is one of the components of certain double salts

sul-au'rate, *n* A salt of sulfauric acid — **sulf-au'ric**, *a* Derived from auric sulfid specially used to designate a hypothetical acid known by its salts — **sulf-au'rite**, *n* A salt (Au_2S) resulting from the treatment of aurous sulfid with an alkali sulfid — **sulf-az'id**, *n* Any one of a class of derivatives with the general formula $RNHNHSO_2R'$, sometimes formed by the action of alcoholic sulfur dioxid on diazo-compounds **sulf-az'idet** — **sulf"e-thyl'ic**, *a* Ethyl-sulfuric — **sulf-hy'drate**, *n* Same as SULFOHYDRATE — **sul-fhy'dric**, *a* Derived from sulfur and hydrogen — **sul-fhydric acid**, hydrogen sulfid

sul'fid, } 1 sul'fid, 2 sul'fid *vt* To make into or treat with

sul'phid, } a sulfid **sul'fidet; sul'phidet**

sul'fid, } *n* *Chem* A compound of sulfur with an ele-

sul'phid, } ment or radical, as, hydrogen *sulfid* (H_2S) [< SULFUR, SULPHUR] **sul'fidet; sul'phidet.**

— **cupric sulfid**, a compound (CuS) occurring in nature as covellite or precipitated from copper solutions by hydrogen sulfid — **double s**, a salt consisting of two sulfids — **hydrogen s**, a colorless gaseous compound (H_2S) having a characteristic odor of rotten eggs, made by decomposing certain metallic sulfids, chiefly iron, by means of acids **sulfureted hydrogen†.** — **lead s**, galena — **metallic s**, a sulfid in which the basic radical is a metal applied chiefly to certain minerals, as iron sulfid (pyrite), and zinc sulfid (blende). — **stannic s**, a yellow compound (SnS_2) precipitated from a solution of a stannic salt by hydrogen sulfid used in bronzing — **sul"fi-da'tion**, *n* *Geol* Alteration to or impregnation with metallic sulfids — **sul"fid-i'on**, *n* The sulfur ion (S^{--})

sul'fin, } 1 sul'fin, 2 sŭl'fin, *n* **1** Any of a class of com-

sul'phin, } pounds derived from sulfonium, as triethyl sulfonium iodid, $(C_2H_5)_3SI$ **2** Sulfonium **sul'finet, sul'phinet.** — **sul'fi-nate**, *n* A salt of sulfinic acid

sulf-in"di-got'ic, *a* Derived from indigo and sulfuric acid **sul"fo-in"di-got'ic† — sulfindigotic acid**, a bluish compound ($C_8H_5NO\ SO_3$) made by dissolving indigo in sulfuric acid, used as a dyestuff Its salts, called **sulfindigotates** or **sulfindylates**, are extensively used in dyeing **sulf-indylic acid†.** — **sul-fin'ic**, *a* Derived from sulfin — **sulfinic acid**, any of several compounds derived from hyposulfurous acid (HSO OH) by substituting a hydrocarbon radical for the hydrogen of the hydroxyl, thus HSO OH becomes $HOS\ O\ CH_3$, methyl sulfinic acid It is essentially an acid ether of hyposulfurous acid — **sulf'in-id**, *n* Same as SACCHARIN **sulf'in-ide†.**

sul'fi-on, } 1 sul'fai-on *or* sulf-ai'on, 2 sŭl'fi-ŏn *or* sŭl-ī'ŏn,

sul'phi-on, } *n* *Chem* A hypothetical radical (SO_4) also, the anion of sulfuric acid (SO_4^{--}) [< SULFUR SULPHUR] — **sul'fi-[or -phi-]o-nid**, *n* *Chem* A compound containing the radical sulfion a sulfate **sul'fi-[or -phi-]o-nide†**

sul'fite, } 1 sul'fait, 2 sŭl'fit *n* *Chem* A salt of sul-

sul'phite, } furous acid — **sulfite browns**, in the paper trade, brown wrapping-paper obtained from sulfite pulp

sul'fo-, } 1 sul'fo-, 2 sŭl'fo- From SULFUR or SUL-

sul'pho-, } PHUR combining forms, in chemistry, denoting (1) combination with sulfur, (2) the replacement of oxygen by sulfur, and (3) the presence of the sulfonic group

The adjectives given below denote acids which are sulfonic derivatives of the acids indicated by the second elements

sulfoacetic	sulfomesitylenic	sulfosalicylic
sulfobenzoic	sulfonaphthoic	sulfosuccinic
sulfobutyric	sulfopropionic	sulfothalic
sulfocinnamic	sulfopyromucic	sulfotoluic
sulfofumaric	sulfopyrotartaric	sulfotrimellitic
sulfohippuric	sulforicinic	sulfouvitic
sulfolsatic	sulforicinoleic	

The following adjectives denote sulfacids derived from the acids indicated by the second elements **sulfocarbamic, sulfophosphoric, sulfophosphorous** The following nouns name salts of the corresponding sulfacids or sulfonic acids as *sulfophosphate*, a salt of sulfophosphoric acid **sulfophosphate, sulfophosphite, sulforicinate, sulforicinoleate** — **sul'fo-ac'id**, *n* **1** A sulfuric acid **2** Same as SULFACID — **sul"fo-an"ti-mon'ic**, *a* Sulfantimonic — **sul"fo-an'ti-mo-nate**, *n* Same as SULFANTIMONATE — **sul"fo-ar-sen'ic**, *a* Same as SULFARSENIC — **sul"fo-ben'zid**, *n* A crystalline compound ($C_6H_4)_2SO_2$) resulting from the treatment of benzine with sulfur trioxid — **sul"fo-bo'rite**, *n* *Mineral* A colorless hydrated magnesium sulfate and borate ($Mg_3(SO_4)_2\ Mg_4B_{14}O_{25}\ 12H_2O$), that crystallizes in the orthorhombic system — **sul"fo-car-bam'id**, *n* *Chem* Same as SULFOUREA — **sul"fo-car-bol'ic**, *a* Phenosulfonic — **sul"fo-car'bon-ate**, *n* A salt of sulfocarbonic acid — **sul"fo-car-bon'ic**, *a* Derived from a compound that is essentially a sulfhydrate of carbon disulfid — **sulfocarbonic acid**, a yellow oily liquid compound (H_2CS_3) with a pungent odor, formed by decomposing a metallic sulfocarbonate with hydrochloric acid — **sulfocholeic acid**, taurocholic acid — **sul"fo-cy'a-nate**, *n* A salt of sulfocyanic acid — **sul"fo-cy-an'ic**, *a* Derived from sulfur and cyanogen — **sulfocyanic acid**, a colorless bitter crystalline compound (CNHS) contained in the saliva of certain animals and in some plants but chiefly produced synthetically, as by the action of cyanogen gas on certain sulfids — **sul"fo-cy'a-nid**, *n* Same as SULFOCYANATE formerly so called — **sul"fo-cy"a-no-a-ce'tic**, *a* Denoting an oily acid (CNS CH_2CO_2H) obtained from the treatment of potassium sulfocyanate with chloracetic acid — **sul"fo-cy"a-no-ac'e-tone**, *n* An oily compound (CNS CH_2COCH_3) resulting from the action of chloracetone on barium sulphocyanate — **sul"fo-cy-an'o-gen**, *n* A yellow amorphous compound ($(CN)_2N_2S_2$) formed by sulfocyanic acid and chlorins — **sul'fo-ha"lite**, *n* *Mineral* A vitreous greenish-yellow, transparent sodium chlor-sulfate ($Na_8S_2O_{12}Cl_2$), crystallizing in the isometric system — **sul"fo-hy'drate**, *n* A salt in which the acid radical SH is combined with an element or other basic radical **sulf-hy'dratet.** — **sul-fo'le-ate**, *n* A salt of sulfoleic acid — **sul"fo-le'ic**, *a* Denoting a transparent acid obtained by mixing sulfuric and oleic acids

sul'fo-nal, } 1 sul'fo-nal, 2 sŭl'fo-nal, *n* *Chem* A

sul'pho-nal, } heavy crystalline compound ($C_7H_{16}S_2O_4$) made by oxidizing ethyl mercaptan and acetone, used as a hypnotic and anesthetic a diethyl sulfodimethyl methane Antidote stimulants sodium bicarbonate — **sul'fo-nal-ism**, *n* *Pathol* The enfeebled condition resulting from the excessive use of sulfonal

sul'fo-nate, } 1 sul'fo-nēt 2 sŭl'fo-nāt, *vt* [-NAT'ED, -NAT'-

sul'pho-na'te, } ING] To produce sulfonic acids from, usually by combining fuming sulfuric acid with organic substances Many of the artificial dyes are produced by this means

sul'fo-nate, } 1 sul'fo-nēt, 2 sŭl'fo-nāt, *n* *Chem* A

sul'pho-nate, } salt of sulfonic acid — **sul"fo-na'tion**, *n* *Chem* The introduction, as by substitution, of the sulfonic group (SO_2OH) into a compound

sul'fone, } 1 sul'fōn, 2 sŭl'fōn, *n* *Chem* Any one of

sul'phone, } several compounds consisting of two organic radicals in combination with the radical sulfuryl and corresponding to the formula R_2SO_2, as, dimethyl *sulfone*, $(CH_3)_2\ SO_2$, or methy ethyl *sulfone*, $(CH_3\ C_2H_5)\ SO_2$ [< SULFUR, SULPHUR]

sul-fon'ic, } 1 sul-fon'ik, 2 sŭl-fŏn'ic, *a* *Chem* Of,

sul-phon'ic, } pertaining to, or derived from sulfone — **sulfonic acid**, any one of several compounds consisting of an organic radical in combination with the sulfonic radical and corresponding to the formula $R\ SO\ OH$, as, ethyl *sulfonic acid* ($C_2H_5\ SO_2\ OH$) — **s group**, the radical ($SO_2\ OH$) regarded as a characteristic constituent of sulfonic acid

sul-fo'ni-um, } 1 sul-fō'nı-um 2 sul-fō'ni-ŭm, *n* *Chem*

sul-pho'ni-um, } The hypothetical radical SH_3 Compare SULFIN — **sulfonium base**, any hydroxid derived from a sulfin as trimethyl sulfonium hydroxid, $(CH_3)_3S\ OH$

sul'fo-pla-tin'ic, *a* Thioplatinic — **sul"fo-pur-pu'ric**, *a* Derived from a purple compound of sulfuric acid — **sulfopurpuric acid**, a purple amorphous compound ($C_{16}H_{16}N\ SO_3$), analogous to sulfindigotic acid obtained when indigo is heated with sulfuric acid used in dyeing — **sul'fo-salt**, *n* Same as SULFUR SALT **sul'fo-selt** — **sul"fo-stan'nate**, *n* A salt of sulfostannic acid — **sul"fo-stan'nic**, *a* Derived from stannic sulfid — **sulfostannic acid**, a yellow compound

(H_2SnS_3), becoming dark on exposure to the air, made by decomposing an alkaline sulfostannate with a dilute acid — **sul"fo-ste'a-rite,** *n* Same as FOSTITE — **sul"fo-tung'state,** *n* A salt of sulfotungstic acid — **sul"fo-tung'stic,** *a* Derived from tungstic sulfid — **sulfotungstic acid,** a hypothetical compound corresponding to the formula H_2WS_4 or $H_2S\,WS_3$, known only by its salts, as ammonium sulfotungstate — **sul"fo-u're-a,** *n* *Chem* Urea in which the oxygen has been replaced by sulfur — **sul"fo-vi'nate,** *n*. *Chem* A salt of sulfovinic acid — **sul"fo-vin'ic,** *a* Derived from sulfuric acid and spirit of wine (alcohol) — **sulfovinic acid,** same as ETHYLSULFURIC ACID — **sul"fo-wolf-ram'ic,** *a* Sulfotungstic — **sulf-ox'id,** *n* Any one of certain compounds occurring between sulfids and sulfones in which the group SO is in union with hydrocarbon radicals as, ethyl *sulfoxid* ($C_2H_5\,SO,C_2H_5$) — **sulf-ox'ism,** *n* Chronic poisoning from sulfuric acid

sul'fur, } 1 sul'fər, 2 sŭl'fur, *tt* To fume with burning
sul'phur, } sulfur or with sulfurous acid, as a wine-cask before filling (to prevent acetous fermentation), or plants (to cure or prevent mildew), or a hive (to kill the bees of a colony, or to destroy worms in the honeycomb)

sul'fur, } *n* *Chem* **1.** A pale-yellow non-metallic
sul'phur, } crystalline element found largely native, and then crystallizing in the orthorhombic system

Sulfur exists in several allotropic forms, of which the more important are the two crystalline modifications one orthorhombic and the other monoclinic, both of which are soluble in carbon disulfid, and an amorphous modification that is insoluble in carbon disulfid When viscid sulfur is poured into cold water it assumes a temporary elastic or plastic condition Sulfur in its chemical relations is the representative of oxygen, to which it is equivalent, atom to atom. The two elements, tho very dissimilar in their ordinary physical characters, correspond very closely in the nature of the compounds which they form, and in the properties they exhibit when both are in the gaseous state Sulfur burns with a blue flame, producing sulfur dioxid It is used in the arts in making gunpowder, matches, vulcanized rubber, and sulfuric acid, and also in medicine, especially in skin-diseases Pliny says that when sulfur is burned in darkness it gives the faces of the attendants the pallor of death hence it was used in certain religious ceremonies, and called **thion** (hence, *thionic* acids) In alchemy it was regarded as an elementary principle, the others being salt and mercury See def 4

The great repositories of *sulphur* are either beds of gypsum and the associate rocks or the regions of active and extinct volcanoes In the valley of Noto and Mazzaro, in Sicily . [and] Cracow, in Poland, it occurs in the former situation . Sicily and the neighboring volcanic isles the Solfatara near Naples the volcanoes of the Pacific Ocean, *e g* Kilauea on Hawaii, etc are localities of the latter kind DANA *Mineralogy* p 9 [w & s '09]

Near Lake Charles at Sulphur [Louisiana], are very extraordinary *sulphur* deposits The beds lie several . hundred feet underground and are of disputed origin The *sulphur* is dissolved by superheated water forced down pipes and the water with *sulphur* in solution is forced upward by hot air pressure through other pipes the *sulphur* comes 99 per cent pure to the surface of the ground where it is cooled in immense bins and then broken up and loaded directly upon cars for shipment *Encyc Brit* 11th ed vol xvii p 54

2. Any one of various yellowish pieridine butterflies, as, the common North-American **clouded sulfur** (*Colias philodice*), the **cloudless sulfur** (*Callidryas eubule*) **3.** *Art* (1) A cast in relief of an engraved plate taken in melted sulfur (2) An impression from such a cast Engravings on plate, paxes, and the like were thus reproduced in the 16th century **4.** In medieval theosophy, one of the three principles representing, in the Godhead, the Son, in nature, cause, and in man, motive power **5** *Mining* (1) Iron pyrites (2) Sulfureted hydrogen, sometimes carbureted hydrogen [< L *sulfur*, the usual spelling, also *sulphur*, as if Gr]

— **amorphous sulfur,** a variety of sulfur devoid of crystalline form, that is insoluble in carbon disulfid and is obtained by boiling sulfur with milk of lime — **flowers of s** , a light-yellow pulverulent modification of sulfur formed when the vapor of sulfur is condensed — **peroxid of s** , a colorless viscous liquid (S_2O_7) obtained by the silent electric discharge through a dry mixture of oxygen and sulfur dioxid — **roll s.**, sulfur that has been purified and cast into rolls or sticks a commercial name — **ruby s.** (*Mineral*), same as REALGAR — **soft s** , a plastic variety of amorphous sulfur formed when viscid melted sulfur is poured into water — **stick s** , same as ROLL SULFUR — **sublimed s** , same as FLOWERS OF SULFUR — **s acid,** an acid in which sulfur replaces oxygen, as sulfocarbonic acid (H-CS_2) as contrasted with carbonic acid (H_2CO_3) — **s alcohol,** same as MERCAPTAN — **s auratum,** a yellowish-red antimonic sulfid used in medicine — **sul"fur-bac-te'ri-um,** *n* *Bot* One of the bacteria of several genera, especially the genus *Beggiatoa* produced in water when sulfureted hydrogen is generated by the decay of organic matter Those of *B alba* appear as a white or slimy covering on the mud containing the organic remains Other species as those of *B roseopersicina*, of *Spirillum sanguineum* and of *Bacterium sulfuratum*, are known as **purple sulfur-bacteria** — **s. balsam,** balsam of sulfur See BALSAM — **s base,** a sulfid of the alkaline metals that acts as a base — **s burner,** *n* A blast-furnace in which sulfur is burned, as in the manufacture of sulfuric acid — **s.-carrier,** *n* A compound such as lead thiosulfate or antimony pentasulfid used to expedite the union of sulfur with india-rubber during the process of vulcanization — **s chlorid,** any of several combinations of sulfur and chlorin as, **sulfur monochlorid** or **s. subchlorid** (an unstable liquid, S_2Cl_2, used in the vulcanization of rubber), and **s dichlorid** (a fuming, unstable liquid, SCl) — **s dioxid,** a colorless gaseous compound (SO_2) that has the peculiar suffocating odor of burning sulfur, and is formed when sulfur is burned in air It is now sold in liquid form. — **s dye,** any of a group of dyes obtained by fusing certain organic compounds with sulfur and alkali sulfid used extensively for vegetable fiber cloths — **s ether,** thio-ether Compare ETHER 1 — **s group,** the elements sulfur, selenium, tellurium, and oxygen formerly classed together owing to their having many properties in common — **s iodid,** a grayish solid (S_2I_2) sometimes used externally for chronic skin-lesions — **s. ointment,** a mixture of sulfur and benzoinated lard used as an ointment — **s ore,** *n* *Mineral* Same as PYRITE — **s.-rain,** *n* Same as POLLEN-RAIN **s shower‡.** — **s. salt,** a salt of sulfuric acid — **s. trioxid,** a white opaque crystalline compound (SO_3) formed by combining sulfur-dioxid and oxygen gases in a heated tube containing metallic oxids It unites with water and forms sulfuric acid — **s. virum,** an impure sulfur, gray in color, obtained from the dregs of castings — **s.-waters,** *n pl* Natural-spring waters charged with hydrogen sulfid — **s.-whale,** *n* The sulfurbottom — **s yellow,** a pale yellow — **vegetable s.,** same as LYCOPODIUM, 3

sul'fu-rate, } 1 sul'fiu-rēt 2 sŭl'fū-rāt *tt* [RAT ED, -RAT-
sul'phu-rate, } ING] **1.** To combine or mix with sulfur or a sulfur compound **2** To bleach, as straw hats, with fumes of burning sulfur or with a solution of sulfurous acid

sul'fu-rate, } *Chem* **I** *a* Composed of or resembling sul-
sul'phu-rate, } fur, sulfureous as a *sulfurate* color **II** *n* Same as SULFID a disused term [< L *sulfuratus*, < *sulfur*, sulfur]

sul"fu-ra'tion, } 1 sul fiu-rē'shən, 2 sŭl'fū-rā'shon, *n* **1.**
sul"phu-ra'tion, } The act or process of combining, impregnating, or saturating with sulfur or its compounds **2.** The state or result of being so treated **sul"fu-ri-za'tion‡.**

sul'fu-ra"tor, } 1 sul'fiu-rē tər *or* -tər, 2 sŭl'fū-rā'tor, *n*
sul'phu-ra"tor, } An apparatus by means of which sulfuration is accomplished usually the apparatus in which fabrics are bleached by exposure to the fumes of sulfur

sul'fur-bot"tom, } 1 sul'fər-bet'əm, 2 sŭl'fur-bŏt'om, *n*
sul'phur-bot"tom, } A balænopterine whale (*Sibbaldius sulfureus*) having a yellowish belly and attaining a length of about 100 feet, also, a related species, as the silverbottom

sul-fu're-a, 1 *sulf-yū'ri-ə*, 2 *sŭlf-yu're-ə*, *n* Sulfourea

sul-fu're-ous, } 1 sul-fiū'ri-us, 2 sŭl-fū're-ŭs, *a* **1.** Of,
sul-phu're-ous, } pertaining to, or having the properties of sulfur, especially, having the odor and pungency of the fumes of burning sulfur or the lurid blue color of its flame **2** *Bot* Sulfur-colored of a pale yellow like sulfur [< L *sulfureus*, < *sulfur*, sulfur] — **-ly,** *adv* — **-ness,** *n*

sul'fu-ret, 1 sul'fiu-ret, 2 sŭl'fū-rĕt, *tt* To sulfurate

sul'fu-ret, } 1 sul'fiu-ret, 2 sŭl'fū-rĕt, *n* *Chem* **1.** A sulfid
sul'phu-ret, } in disuse **2** *pl* Certain undecomposed metallic sulfids, especially gold-bearing pyrites

sul'fu-ret"ed, } 1 sul'fiu-ret'ed, 2 sŭl'fū-rĕt ĕd, *a* *Chem*
sul'phu-ret"ed, } Saturated, impregnated, or chemically combined with sulfur, as, *sulfureted* hydrogen (hydrogen sulfid) **sul'fu-ret"ted‡.**

sul-fu'ric, } 1 sul-fiū'rik, 2 sŭl-fū'ric, *a* *Chem* Of, per-
sul-phu'ric, } taining to, or derived from sulfur, especially in its higher valence — **dry sulfuric acid,** a product obtained by saturating infusorial earth with one-quarter to one-third its weight of sulfuric acid for safe shipment — **fuming s. acid,** a brownish corrosive liquid mixture of sulfuric acid and sulfur trioxid made by absorbing sulfur trioxid in strong sulfuric acid **Nordhausen acid‡.** — **glacial** or **dihydrated s. acid,** a colorless corrosive oily liquid (H_2SO_4) which in cold weather, solidifies — **solid** or **solidified s acid,** a product resulting from the saturation of some inert solid with the concentrated sulfuric acid — **s acid,** a colorless, exceedingly corrosive, oily liquid compound (H_2SO_4), essentially a combination of sulfur trioxid and water perhaps the most important chemical compound used in the arts being extensively employed in the manufacture of soda, in that of bleaching-powder, in calico-printing and -dyeing, and in almost all chemical operations either in the manufactory or in the laboratory It was originally made by distilling iron sulfate (*green vitriol*), hence the *popular name oil of vitriol*. Later it was made from sulfur itself, and more recently from certain mineral sulfids Sulfur dioxid (SO_2) is generated by burning the sulfur or sulfid in air, while at the same time nitrogen tetroxid (N_2O_4) is generated by decomposing sodium nitrate with sulfuric acid and heat The two gases are caused to react with steam in leaden chambers The resulting sulfuric acid, which at this stage is called **chamber acid,** and has a specific gravity of 1 35 to 1 62, is further concentrated in glass or platinum stills until a density of 1 84 is reached Sulfuric acid is also manufactured by a contact process in which platinum is the catalytic agent, the sulfur dioxid produced in the burners being passed over heated platinum where it combines with oxygen to form sulfur trioxid which in turn produces sulfuric acid when absorbed in water The commercial value of sulfuric acid is largely due to its energy in attacking and decomposing almost everything with which it comes in contact It readily dissolves most metals, decomposes most salts, forming sulfates, absorbs moisture being thus valuable as a desiccating or dehydrating agent, and chars nearly all animal and vegetable substances, whence its use in making shoe-blacking Antidote alkalis, lime-water, or soda **monohydrated s. acid‡.** — **s. anhydrid,** same as SULFUR TRIOXID See SULFUR — **s. chloranhydrid,** sulfuryl chlorid — **s ether,** ordinary or ethyl ether a name due to the use of sulfuric acid in its manufacture, tho it contains no sulfur See ETHER, *n* , 1

sul'fur-ine, } 1 sul'fər-in *or* -in, 2 sŭl'fur-in *or* -in **1.** *a*
sul'phur-ine, } *Chem* Same as SULFUREOUS **II** *n* A compound of metal sulfids with molten sulfur for making casts, etc

sul'fur-ing, } 1 sul'fər-iŋ, 2 sŭl'fur-ing, *n* **1.** Sul-
sul'phur-ing, } furation **2.** The dusting of plants with sulfur to prevent mildew much practised in vineyards to protect the vines from *Oidium*

sul'fur-ize, } 1 *sul'fər-aiz or sul'fiu-raiz*, 2 *sŭl'fur-iz or sŭl'*
sul'phur-ize, } *fū-riz tt* Same as SULFURATE **sul'fur-ist.**

sul-fu'ro-syl, } 1 sul-fiū'ro-sil, 2 sŭl-fū'ro-sĭl, *n* *Chem*
sul-phu'ro-syl, } Thionyl [< L *sulfurosus*, SULFUROUS, + -YL]

sul'fur-ous, } 1 sul'fər-us *or* sul'fiu-rus, 2 sŭl'fur-ŭs *or*
sul'phur-ous, } sŭl'fū-rŭs, *a* *Chem* Of, pertaining to, or derived from sulfur specifically applied to compounds, as those derived from sulfur dioxid, that contain sulfur in its lower valence Compare SULFURIC [< F *sulfureux*, < L *sulfurosus*, < *sulfur*, sulfur] — **sulfurous acid** 1 Sulfur dioxid formerly so called **2.** A theoretical compound corresponding to the formula H_2SO_3, and known by its salts — **s anhydrid** or **s. oxid,** same as SULFUR DIOXID

sul'fur-wort", } 1 sul'fər-wūrt", 2 sŭl'fur-wŭrt", *n*
sul'phur-wort", } Hog-fennel so called from the yellow juice of the roots, which soon becomes hard and dry and smells like sulfur It was formerly used medicinally, and is the *peucedanum* of the ancients **sul'fur-root"‡;** **sul'fur-weed"‡.**

sul'fur-y, } 1 sul'fər-i, 2 sŭl'fur-y, *a* Resembling or
sul'phur-y, } suggesting sulfur, sulfureous

sul'fur-yl, } 1 sul'fer-il, 2 sŭl'fur-ĭl, *n* *Chem* The
sul'phur-yl, } radical SO_2 [< SULFUR, SULPHUR, + -YL] — **sulfuryl chlorid,** a colorless liquid compound (SO_2Cl_2) possessing an acrid and irritating vapor, formed by combination of sulfur dioxid with an equal amount of chlorin under the influence of bright sunshine or in the presence of charcoal

sul'gan, 1 sul'gən 2 sŭl'gan, *n* A Himalayan pika, as, the red-shouldered *sulgan* (*Lagomys nepalensis*)

Su'li-dæ, 1 sū'li-di, 2 sū'li-dē, *n pl* *Ornith* A family of steganopodous birds having nostrils imperceptible and bill conical and very thick at the base, gannets [< SULA] — **su'lid,** *n.* — **su'loid,** *a*

Su'li-ote, 1 sū'li-ōt 2 sū'li-ōt *n* One of an Albanian tribe of mixed Greek and Albanian origin dwelling in Janina pashalik, Epirus named from the Suli Mountains where they sought refuge from Turkish persecution in the 17th century Some settled in the Ionian Islands and fought for Greek independence

su-li'pa, *n.* Same as SOLIPA

sulk[1], 1 sulk, 2 sŭlk, *tt* **1.** To be sulky, show ill temper by refusing to act and remaining quiet, be sullen.

When debarred from leadership he did not *sulk* in his tent, but threw his weight in the direction of his principles J A STEVENS *Albert Gallatin* p 43 [H M & Co 1884]

2. To remain quiescent when hooked said of a fish

Then suddenly he started down stream over a low fall and into a deep hole, where he *sulked* like a salmon W C PRIME *I Go A-Fishing* p 32 [H 1873]

[< SULK, *a* < AS *solcen*, languid]

sulk[2]**†,** *tt* To plow

sulk†, *a* Slow dull *specif*, slow to sell

sulk[1], *n* A sulky mood or humor often in the plural, as, the child is in a *sulk*, a fit of the *sulks*

Men are certainly as much given to ill temper as women and, if they are less inclined to tears they make up in *sulks*, which are just as bad T W HIGGINSON *Common Sense about Women* p. 74 [L & S 1882]

sulk†, *n* [Rare] A furrow

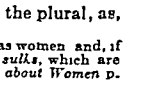
sul'ka, 1 sūl'kə, 2 sul'ka *n* *Hind Law* The dowry given by the bride's father [< Sans *çulka*]

sulk'er, 1 sulk'ər, 2 sŭlk'er, *n* One who sulks

sulkt, *pp* Sulked S S

sulk'y, 1 sulk'i, 2 sŭlk'y, *a* [SULK'I-ER, SULK'I-EST] **1.** Showing ill feeling or resentment by keeping aloof from others or by refusing to speak or act, sullenly cross, silently and doggedly ill-humored **2.** Of tardy growth, stunted, undeveloped said of plants [< SULKINESS, < AS *solcenes*, < *solcen*, languid] Syn.: see MOROSE — **sulk'i-ly,** *adv* — **sulk'i-ness,** *n*

sulk'y, *n* [SULK'IES, 1 -IZ, 2 -IS, *pl*] A light two-wheeled one-horse vehicle seating one person. sometimes without a body Called, according to its use or construction, **racing-sulky, road-s , skeleton s** [< SULKY, *a* (because only one *can ride in it*)] — **pneumatic sulky,** a sulky having pneumatic rubber tires — **s. cultivator, s harrow, s. machine, s. plow, s rake, s scraper,** etc a cultivator or other agricultural implement mounted on wheels and furnished with a single seat for the driver sometimes contracted to **sulky.**


Pneumatic Sulky

sull[1], 1 sul 2 sŭl, *n* *Arch* A sill

sull[2], *n* [Prov Eng] Same as SULLOW [CLOVER

Sul'la, 1 sul'ə *or* sul'ə, 2 sŭl'a *or* sul'a, *n* Same as SOOLA

Sul'la, 1 sul'ə 2 sŭl'a, **Lucius Cornelius,** surnamed "Felix" (138–78 B C) A Roman general and dictator — **Sul'lan,** *a.*

sul'lage, 1 sul'ij, 2 sŭl'ag, *n* **1.** *Founding* The floating scum, slag, or dross on molten metal **2.** Water-deposited silt or mud **3.** The state of being sullied or defiled, pollution **4†.** Drainage, sewage **5†.** Anything that sullies or defiles [< F *souiller*, see SOIL], *v*] — **sul'lage-piece",** *n* *Founding* A sprue or dead-head

sul'len†, *tt* To render sullen

sul'len, 1 sul'en, 2 sŭl'ĕn, *a* **1.** Obstinately and gloomily ill-humored, resulting from or showing ill humor, doggedly cross, morose, glum, as, a *sullen* prisoner

A temper which no sufferings could render *sullen* or fretful MACAULAY *Essays Milton* p 9 [A 1880]

2. Having a dismal or depressing effect, dull and heavy, forbidding, gloomy, somber, as, the *sullen* clouds **3.** Slow in movement, sluggish, heavy, as, the watchman's *sullen* tread **4.** Melancholy, sad, as, a *sullen* dirge **5†.** Ill-omened, threatening, mischievous **6†.** Unique, peculiar, hence, rare or uncommon **7†.** Solitary, alone, hence, unwedded [< OF *solain*, < L *solus*, alone] Syn. see GRIM MOROSE — **sul'len-ly,** *adv* — **sul'len-ness,** *n* **1.** The state or quality of being sullen **2†.** Bashfulness modesty

sul'len, *n* **1** *pl* [Colloq] Moroseness sulks **2†.** A recluse **3†.** A solitary meal — **sul'len-sick"t,** *a* Suffering from the sullens

sul'ler-y†, *n* A plowland [le-va'tion†, *n*

sul'le-vate†, *tt* To urge to insurrection or sedition — **sul"li-age†,** *n* Same as SULLAGE

Sul'li-van, 1 sul'i-vən, 2 sŭl'i-van, *n* **1. Sir Arthur Seymour** (5/12 1842–11/22 1900), an English composer **2. Barry** (1824–3/12 1891), an English actor, born of Irish parents **3. James** (4/12 1744–12/22 1808), an American statesman and political writer, Governor of Massachusetts. **4 James Edward** (11/18 1860–9/12 1914) an American editor of athletic publications U S Commissioner to Olympic Games, 1906 **5. John** (2/17 1740–1/22 1795), an American Revolutionary general **6 John Lawrence** (10/12 1858–3/2 1918) an Irish-American pugilist defeated Ryan, 1882, and Kilrain, 1889, beaten by Corbett, 1892 **7.** A county in S W Indiana 440 sq m county-seat Sullivan **8** A county in central N Missouri 648 sq m , county-seat Milan **9.** A county in S W New Hampshire 538 sq m , county-seat, Newport **10** A county in S E New York 967 sq m county-seat, Monticello **11** A county in N E Pennsylvania, 470 sq m , county-seat, Laporte **12** A county in N E Tennessee 430 sq m county-seat Blountville **13.** A township and city county-seat of Moultrie county, Ill **14** A town county-seat of Sullivan county, Ind **15** A township and village in Sullivan county, N Y

Sul'li-vans Is'land An island at the entrance to Charleston harbor, site of Fort Moultrie

Sul'li-vant, 1 sul'i-vənt 2 sŭl'i-vant **William Starling** (2/13 1803–1/22 1873) An American botanist, *Icones Muscorum*

sul'low†, *tt* To sully [*sulh*, plow]

sul'low, 1 sul'o, 2 sŭl'o, *n* [Prov Eng] A plow [< AS.

sul'ly, 1 sul'i, 2 sŭl'y, *v* [SUL'LIED, SUL'LY-ING] **I.** *t* **1.** To injure the whiteness, brightness, or purity of, as by dirt or grime, stain, tarnish, soil

The heart of a wise man should resemble a mirror which reflects every object without being *sullied* by any GOLDSMITH *Citizen of the World* vol i, letter vii, p 23 [J M D 1891]

2 Figuratively, to lessen in moral brightness or purity, as by a stain, as, to *sully* one's fame, a *sullied* name

II. *i* To lose purity or brilliancy, become grimed or tarnished [< AS *syllan* < *sol*, mire] Syn. see DEFILE

sul'ly[1], *n* [SUL'LIES, 1 -IZ, 2 -IS, *pl*] A stain spot; blemish

Sul'ly[2], 1 sul'i *or* (*F*) sū'lī', 2 sŭl'y *or* (*F*) sū'lī', *n* **1. Duc de** (12/22 1560–14/22 1641), Maximilien de Bethune, a French statesman *Memoirs* **2** 1 sul'i 2 sŭl'y, **James** (1/2 1842–11/22 1923), an English psychologist and educator. *Elements of Psychology* **3 Thomas** (6/12 1783–11/22 1872), an American painter, born in England *Washington Crossing the Delaware* **4.** A county in central South Dakota, 1,052 sq m , county-seat, Onida

Sul"ly'-Prud"homme', 1 sū'lī'-prü'dŏm' 2 sŭ'lĭ'-prū'dŏm', **René François Armand** (3/12 1839–7/12 1907) A French philosopher and academician awarded the Nobel prize, 1901

Sul-mo'na, 1 sŭl-mō'nə 2 sul-mō'na, *n* A town in Aquila province Italy birthplace of Ovid

sulph-ac'id, sulph-am'ate, sul'phate, sul'phur, sul-phu'ric, etc Same as SULFACID, etc

sul'phite, 1 sul'fait 2 sŭl'fit, *n* [Slang U S] An original, unconventional person, one who does his own think-

ing regardless of tradition, a radical See BROMIDE

The *Sulphite* from his very nature must continually surprise you by an unexpected course of action

GELETT BURGESS *Are I ou a Bromide?* p 40 (HUPBSCH)

—sul-phit'ic, *a* Original, subtle, unexpected, clever

sul'phur, *n* Same as SULFUR

Sul'phur, *n* A city in Murray county, Okla

Sul'phur. A river in N E Texas, length, 200 m to the Red River (Tex

Sul'phur Springs A town, county-seat of Hopkins county,

Sul-pi'cian, } 1 sul-pish'ən, 2 sŭl-pish'ən, *n R C.*

Sul-pi'tian, } *Ch* A member of a priestly order founded in 1641 by the Abb' Jean Jacques Olier, of the Parisian parish of St Sulpice, for the training of candidates for the priesthood The order was introduced into Canada in 1657, and into the United States in 1790

sul pon"ti-cel'lo, 1 sŭl pon"ti-chel'lo, 2 sul pŏn ti-chĕl'lo. [It] Near the bridge a direction in violin-playing

Sult, *abbr* Sultan

sul'tan, 1 sul'tan *or* (Ar) sul-tăn', 2 sŭl'tan *or* (Ar) sul-tăn', *n* **1.** A Mohammedan sovereign ruler, especially formerly, [S-], with the definite article, the sovereign of Turkey, who was at once a temporal autocrat and the recognized calif, or successor of the Prophet, for the Ottoman world Compare PADISHAH, SHAH **2.** A porphyrionine gallinule with deep-blue or purple plumage often becoming violet, green, or black in parts, and white lower tail-coverts, a purple water-hen, a porphyrio *Ionornis martinica* is the purple gallinule or sultan of the warmer parts of America The porphyrio (*Porphyrio cærulens*) of the ancients is found in the Mediterranean region **3.** A small white-crested variety of the domestic fowl, originating in Turkey, having heavily feathered legs and feet **4.** *Bot* Either of two garden annuals of the genus *Centaurea*, the sultan-flowers, one (*C moschata*) with purple flowers, the other (*C suaveolens*) with yellow flowers known as **sweet sultan** and **yellow sweet s.** 5† Formerly, any ruler [F, < LL *sultanus*, < Turk *sultān*, < Ar *sulṭān*, < *sulṭa*, sway] **—sul'tan-red",** *a* Of a deep, dull red **—sul'tan-ate,** *n* The authority of a sultan, sultanship, also, the territorial jurisdiction of a sultan **—sul-tan'ic,** *a* Of or pertaining to a sultan **—sul'tan-ism,** *n* Any system or act characteristic of the sultan or his rule **—sul'tan-ry,** *n* The dominions of a sultan

sul'tan-s† **—sul'tan-ship,** *n* The office of a sultan

sul-ta'na, 1 sul-tā'nə *or* -tē'nə, 2 sŭl-tā'na *or* -tē'na (XIII), *n* **1.** A sultan's wife, daughter, sister, or mother **2.** The mistress of a king or prince **3.** *pl* A variety of raisin grown in Smyrna in Asiatic Turkey **4.** Same as SULTAN, 2 **5** A kind of necklace popular in the days of George III **6†.** A many-stringed instrument of the viol class [It, < LL *sultanus*, see SULTAN] **—sul-ta'na-bird",** *n* **1** Same as SULTAN, 2 **2** [New Zealand] Same as PUKEKO

sul'tan-ess, 1 sul'tan-es, 2 sŭl'tan-ĕs, *n* Same as SULTANA 1

sul'tan-in, 1 sul'tan-in 2 sŭl'tan-in, *n* [Ar] **1** The Venetian gold sequin **2** Formerly, in Turkey (1) A gold coin of the value of $2 50 (2) A money of account, worth 120 aspers [13,366 ft high

Sul'tan Moun'tain. A peak in San Juan mountains, Colo,

Sul"tan-pur', 1 sul'tan-pūr' 2 sul'tan-pur', *n* **1.** A district in Faizabad division United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, British India **2.** Its capital

sul tas'to, 1 sŭl tŏs'to, 2 sul tas'to [It] *Mus* Near or by the finger-board a direction in violin-playing

sul'try, 1 sul'tri, 2 sŭl'try, *a* [SUL'TRI-ER, SUL'TRI-EST] **1.** Characterized by heat with atmospheric moisture approaching saturation, hot, moist, and still, close said of weather **2.** Emitting an oppressive heat **3.** Showing or suggesting sultriness as a *sultry* sunset [Cor of *swelt'ry*, < SWELTER] **—sul'tri-ly,** *adv* **—sul'tri-ness,** *n*

Su-lu', 1 sū-lū', 2 su-lu', *n* **1** Same as JOLO former name **2** An archipelago and sea in S W Philippine Islands, 1,029 sq m, capital, Jolo **3** A member of the principal Moro tribe occupying Sulu **4** The Sulu language

sul'lung†, *n* A caruncate [AS, plow-length] **sul'lŭng†.**

Sul'zer, William (?/18)1863–) An American Congressman (1895–1912) Governor of New York, 1913 impeached Aug 13, and deposed Oct 17, 1913

sum, 1 sum, 2 sŭm, *v* [SUMMED, SUMD^{S}, SUM'MING] **I** *t* **1.** To present in brief, especially, to recapitulate in succinct form generally with *up*, as, to *sum up* evidence or facts **2.** To add into one total, collect or combine into one whole, ascertain the sum of frequently with *up*, as, to *sum up* the gains for the week **3.** *Math* To ascertain the sum of (the terms of a series) **4†.** *Falconry* To have reached the full growth of (feathers) **5†.** To replenish, as with necessary or becoming clothes

II. ı To make a summation or recapitulation generally with *up* [< OF *sommer*, < LL *summo*, < L *summa*, sum, < *super*, over]

Syn., see ADD CALCULATE, RECAPITULATE

sum, *n* **1.** *Math* The result obtained by addition called **algebraic, arithmetical, geometrical, vectorial,** etc, according to the kind of addition See ADDITION **2.** The entire quantity, number, or substance, the whole, all, as, the *sum* total of my means, the *sum* and substance of the case **3** Any indefinite amount, a quantity or supply said chiefly of money, as, a considerable *sum* **4** [Colloq] A problem in arithmetic propounded for solution, or worked out, as by a pupil, as, to set one a *sum*, *sums* in the rule of three

If they came to accounts I should be quite in the way, for I never could do *sums* in my head

ELIZABETH C GASKELL *Cranford* p 96 (S E & CO 1883)

5. The summit, topmost or highest point, the maximum, the complement, the full

The miser's *sum* of happiness is always—addition F SAUNDERS *Salad for the Solitary Modern Moloch* p 260 (D C L 1872)

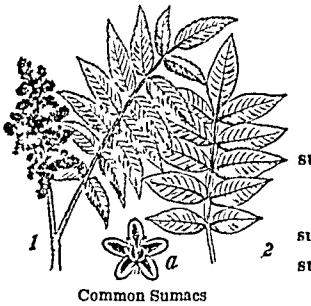
6 [Rare] An assembly, a gathering or host [< F *somme* < L *summa*, see SUM, *v*] Syn see AGGREGATE

a good round sum, a round sum, a large sum of money **—in sum,** briefly in fine, in short **—logical sum** (*Math*), a class formed of all the members of two or more classes, including only once such members as may belong to more than one of the components **—sum in finite differences** (*Math*), the sum of the quantities obtained by giving to a variable successive values differing by unity from zero to the last term required denoted by the Greek letter Σ See S

sum, *abbr* [L] *Pharm* Sumat sumendum (let him take, it is to be taken)

su'mac, 1 sū'mak *or* shū'mak, 2 su'măc *or* shu'măc (XIII), *n* **1.** Any shrub or tree of the genus *Rhus* See RHUS, and phrases below, also, CORAL-SUMAC, POISON-SUMAC, etc **2** The dried and powdered leaves of certain species of sumac, used for tanning and dyeing The principal species thus used are the two of southern Europe known as **tanning or tanner's sumac, Sicilian s.** (*Rhus cortaria*), extensively cultivated in Sicily, and the **myrtle-leaved s.** (*Cortaria myrtifolia*) [< F *sumac*, < Ar *summāq*, sumac]

su'mach†.— Canadian sumac, a bush (*Rhus canadensis*) of Canada and the United States, with flowers in solitary or clustered spikes or heads, preceding the trifoliolate leaves, and crimson fruit **—climbing s.,** the poison-ivy **—dwarf s.,** a shrub (*Rhus copallina*) of dry rocky places in Canada and the United States, with the petioles winged between the 9 to 21 leaflets **black s ;; moun'tain-su'mac†.— Jamaica s,** poisonwood **—myrtle-leaved s,** a European shrub (*Cortaria myrtifolia*) **—scarlet s,** the smooth sumac from SUMAC



Common Sumacs

1 A panicle and leaf of the Virginian sumac 2 A leaf of the dwarf sumac *a*, the flower Compare illus under POISON-

the color of its foliage in autumn **—smooth s,** a common shrub (*Rhus glabra*) of the United States and Canada with smooth branches, odd-pinnate leaves of 11 to 31 leaflets, and greenish flowers succeeded by hairy, crimson, berry-like drupes in panicles **—tanning s, or tanner's s,** see SUMAC, 2 **—Venetian s,** or **Venus's s,** the smoke-tree **—Virginian s,** the stag-horn sumac See STAG-HORN

sum'age†, *n* A toll for conveyance of goods on horseback, also, a horse-load **sum'mage†.** [what

sum'at, 1 sum'ət, 2 sŭm'at *adv* [Prov Eng & Scot] Somesu-ma'tral, 1 su-mā'tra, 2 su-ma'tra, *n* A sudden squall that occurs off the island of Sumatra opposite the Malay Peninsula

Su-ma'tra, *n* An island of the Sunda group in the Malay Archipelago 163,138 sq m under Dutch control **—Sumatra leaf,** a light-colored tobacco-leaf used for cigar-wrappers

Su-ma'tran, 1 su-mā'trən, 2 su-mā'tran **I** *a* Of or pertaining to Sumatra or its inhabitants **II** *n* A native or legal resident of Sumatra The natives for the most part belong to the Malayan stock, and under Hindu and, later, Mohammedan influences, from which they have derived their alphabets, have advanced in varying degrees in religious, commercial, and political growth Certain half-savage tribes in the hill country, supposed to be aborigines, still practise head-hunting

Sum-ba'wa, 1 sum-bā'wə 2 sum-ba'wa *n* An island of the Sunda group, Malay Archipelago, 5,362 sq m devastated by volcanic eruptions in 1815, when 12,000 lives were lost, and also in 1836, and 1860

Sum-bhul', 1 sum-bul' 2 sŭm-bŭl', *n* A town in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, British India

sum'bo, 1 sum'bo 2 sŭm'bo *n* [Natal] The small malachite-crested kingfisher (*Corythornis cyanostigma*)

sum'bul, 1 sum'bul 2 sŭm'bŭl *n* [Hind] Same as MUSK-ROOT **sum'bul-root"†.— sum-bu'lic,** *a*

Sum"bul-pur', 1 sum'bul-pūr' 2 sŭm bŭl-pur', *n* **1** A district in the province of Behar and Orissa, British India **2** Its capital

sum'cal"cu-lus, 1 sum'-kal'kiu-lus, 2 sŭm'-căl cū-lŭs, *n* *Math* The branch of the calculus of finite difference that relates to summation

Su-megh', 1 shu-meg', 2 shu-mĕg', *n* A county in S W Hungary, 2,522 sq m, capital, Kaposvar **So'mog-y‡** [Hun]

Su'mer, 1 sū'mər, 2 sū'mer, *n* **1** A territorial division of Babylonia, the exact location of which is unknown

When Babylonia became a united monarchy its rulers took the title of Kings of *Sumer* and Akkad

HASTINGS *Dict of the Bible* p 19 (S '09]

2 One of the ancient Sumerians (the people 'of the rivers') **3** The language of this people, of supposed Ural-Altaic stock

Su'mir‡.— Su-me'ri-an. I. *a* Of or pertaining to Sumer, or to its inhabitants or their language **II** *n* Same as SUMER, 2 and 3 Compare ACCADIAN **Su-mir'i-an‡.**

Su-me"ro-Ac-ca'di-an, 1 siu-mi'ro-ə-kā'di-ən 2 sū-mē'ro-ă-cā'di-an *a* Pertaining to the ancient kingdoms of Sumer and Accad, later merged in Babylonia

Su"mi-dou'ro, 1 sū mi-dū'ro, 2 su mi-du'ro, *n* A river in S W Brazil, length, 200 m to the Arinos river

sum'less, 1 sum'les, 2 sŭm'lĕs, *a* Too great for computation

sum'ma, 1 sum'ə, 2 sŭm'a, *n* [SUM'MÆ, 1 -i, 2 -ē, *pl*] [L] The sum or substance designating a formal treatise covering completely some department of learning, specif, the philosophical or theological works of certain scholastics as, the *summa theologiæ* of Alexander Hales or the *summa theologica* of Thomas Aquinas **—summa cum laude,** with the highest praise used in academic diplomas to denote work of the greatest excellence

sum"mand', 1 sum'and', 2 sŭm ănd', *n* *Math* Any one of the terms in a summation

sum'ma-rize, 1 sum'ə-rīz, 2 sŭm'a-rīz, *vt* [-RIZED, -RIZ'ING] To make a summary of, express in concise form sum up, epitomize **sum'ma-rist‡.** Syn see RECAPITULATE **—sum'ma-rist,** *n* One who summarizes **sum'ma-riz"er‡ —sum"ma-ri-za'tion,** *n*

sum'ma-ry, 1 sum'ə-ri, 2 sŭm'a-ry, *a* **1.** Giving the general idea, substance, or sum, condensed to the utmost practicable degree, compendious, concise **2.** Hence, speedily effected, transacted on the spot, performed without ceremony, consideration, or delay, instantaneous, tending to dispatch used specifically in law, as, *summary* punishment

Yerba Buena by *summary* process and proclamation of the alcalde became San Francisco

J W PALMER in *Century Magazine* Feb, 1892 p 541

s, [< L *summa*, see SUM, *v*] Syn., see BRIEF CURSORY **—summary conviction,** a trial for a minor offense before a magistrate without formal indictment or the intervention of a jury **—s procedure on bills** [Eng], a procedure authorized by statute for facilitating the collection of commercial bills and notes **—s proceeding,** a statutory remedy applicable to minor causes, conducted without formal pleadings and (generally) without a jury, especially, a proceeding to dispossess a tenant holding over his term **—sum'mari-ly,** *adv* In summary fashion (1) Compendiously concisely (2) Instantaneously, without delay or show of formality **—sum'ma-ri-ness,** *n*

sum'ma-ry, *n* [-RIES, 1 -riz, 2 -rĭz, *pl*] An abridgment or epitome, giving the sum and substance of a document or statement, an abstract, a compendium [< L *summarium*, < *summa*, see SUM, *v*] Syn see ABRIDGMENT [what

sum'mat, 1 sum'ət, 2 sŭm'at, *n & adv* [Dial, Eng] Some-

sum'mate, 1 sum'ĕt, 2 sŭm'ăt, *vt* [Rare] To find the sum of, as a series

sum-ma'tion, 1 su-mā'shən, 2 sŭ-mā'shon, *n* **1.** The act or operation of obtaining a sum, the computation or statement of an aggregate sum or result, addition. **2.** *Math* Specif, the act or process of finding the sum of a series often called **summation of series. 3.** *Psychol* Same as SUMMATION OF STIMULI [< LL *summatio(n-)*, < *summo*, see SUM, *v*] **—sign of summation,** Greek sigma (Σ) See S **—s of stimuli** (*Psychol*), the aggregate influence of several stimuli producing a sensible effect that no one alone would produce **—sum'ma-to-ry,** *a* [Rare] Relating to summation

sum-ma'tion-al, 1 su-mā'shən-əl, 2 sŭ-mā'shon-al, *a* Produced or ascertained by addition, especially as opposed to any other process yielding similar results **—summational tones,** see COMBINATIONAL TONE, under TONE, RESULTANT TONES, under RESULTANT **summation tones‡.**

sum'ma-tive (ēv, 1 sum'ə-tiv, 2 sŭm'a-tiv, *a* [Rare] Operating by means of summation additive

sum'mer, 1 sum'ər, 2 sŭm'er, *v* **I.** *t* To keep or care for through the summer, feed during the summer

They would try to find a well-watered tract on which the cattle could be *summered* T ROOSEVELT *Ranch Life* p 3 (C CO 1888)

II ı To spend or pass the summer, as, they will *summer* in Europe

sum'mer, *a* Of, pertaining to, or occurring in summer **—summer bronchitis, s catarrh,** same as HAY-FEVER **—s colts** [Prov Eng], the undulating appearance of the heated air in summer **—s complaint** [Colloq, U S], a diarrheal disorder in summer, especially among children, occasioned by heat or indigestion **—s cholera†** **—s coot** [Local, U S], the Florida gallinule **—s country** [New Zealand] country inhabitable only in the summer months, specif, land above a certain height on the mountains in Otago and Canterbury **—s duck 1** [Local, U S] The wood-duck (*Aix sponsa*) It builds its nest in hollow trees, and the male is crested See illus under DUCK **2** [Local, Eng] The garganey **—s fever, hay-fever —s finch,** a North-American finch of the genus *Peucæa* **—s grape,** a common grape (*Vitis æstivalis*) in woods and thickets of the northern and central United States flowering in May and June and ripening its small, edible, glaucous deep-blue or black berries in September It has a very long and slender climbing stem, and very large leaves **—s herring,** the glut-herring of the North-American Atlantic coast **—s. hyacinth,** a South-African hardy bulbous plant (*Galtonia candicans*) with long lanceolate leaves and racemes of tunnel-shaped flowers, white and fragrant **—s redbird,** a tanager (*Piranga rubra*) of the southeastern United States the male of which is bright rose-red **s tanager†** **—s sheldrake** [Local U S], the hooded merganser **—s snipe 1** The dunlin **2.** The European sandpiper **3** The green sandpiper **—s spore** (*Bot*), the conidium of a fungus that also bears resting or winter spores **—s teal,** the blue-winged teal **—s warbler,** an American warbler (*Dendræca æstiva*), mostly golden-yellow, with chestnut-red streaks on the breast and sides **s yellowbird‡**



Summer Warbler 1/3

sum'mer†, *n* **1.** The season of the year in which the influence of the sun is most directly and continuously felt, the hottest or warmest quarter of the year

No general agreement exists as to the time of the beginning and ending of summer Merely as a climatic season it may vary in length, beginning and ending with warm weather As one quarter of the year, the summer is popularly held to include June, July, and August Astronomically, summer begins on the 21st of June and terminates on the 22d of September (Compare SOLSTICE) In the southern hemisphere the summer corresponds to the winter of the northern hemisphere

Now welcome *summer* with thy sunnes soft

CHAUCER *The Assembly of Foules* st 98

2 [Poet] (1) A year of life, especially of early or happy life, as, a girl of seventeen *summers* (2) The blossoming and flourishing period of life, a bright and prosperous period, as, the *summer* of my days [< AS *sumer*, summer] **som'er†; som'mer†.**

—Indian summer [U S] a period of mild weather occurring in the autumn, with hazy atmosphere usually along the horizon, and a clear sky The term, which is of American origin, is now used also in England It corresponds to the English St Luke's or St Martin's summer **—St John's s,** a short dry season interrupting the rainy season in certain tropical regions **—St. Luke's s, or little s of St. Luke,** a short period of warm weather in England expected for a few days beginning with St Luke's day, the 18th of October **—St. Martin's s,** a season of mild weather about St Martin's day the 11th of November corresponding to the American Indian summer **—sum'mer-bird",** *n* **1** [Tasmania] A shrike (*Graucalus melanops*) so called from its migrations **2** The wood-swallow a disused name **3** [Prov Eng] The wryneck **—s-dried,** *a* [Rare] Dried by the summer heat **—s-fallow,** *vt* To plow and let lie fallow plow and work in summer in preparation for wheat or other crop **—s-house,** *n* **1** A small open structure of a rustic character as in a garden or in some place commanding a prospect, designed to furnish rest or shade **2** A summer residence, a country-seat properly two words **—s-lay†,** *vt* To sow in summer **—s-like,** *a* Of the nature of summer, summerly **—s-oil,** *n* [Cant] An oil which is fluent in warm weather only **—s-rash,** *n* Prickly heat **—s-ripe,** *a* [Rare] Thoroughly ripe **—s-room†,** *n* Same as SUMMER-HOUSE **—s-rose,** *n* *Pathol* A light attack of roseola **—s-seeming,** *a* Of summer appearance or bloom, luxuriant **—s-shine,** *n* [Rare] The summer color-or covering of a bird, moth, or insect **—s-sore,** *n* *Vet* A sore caused by nematode parasites of the genus *Filaria* and appearing in summer on the backs of horses **—s-stir,** *vt* [Eng] To summer-fallow **—s-swelling,** *a* Budding forth or springing up in summer **—s-time,** *n* Summer the summer season **—sum'mer-less,** *a* Having no summer **—sum'mer-y,** *a* Like summer

sum'mer", *n* *Building* **1.** A heavy horizontal timber or girder serving as a support for some superstructure, a lintel or breast-summer **2** A large stone, as on a column or pilaster, for supporting one or more arches, or any similar structure Compare SUMMER-STONE **3†.** A sumpter or pack-horse [< F *sommier*, < LL *sagmarius*, < *sagma*, bundle, < Gr *sagma* pack-saddle, < *sattō*, pack] **—sum'mer-beam",** *n* A horizontal beam resting upon the walls or external frame of a building, and supporting the ends of joists **—s-tree†** **—s-stone,** *n* Same as SKEW-CORBEL See SKEW

sum'mer². *n* One who sums or is skilful at addition

sum'mer-ing, 1 sum'ər-iŋ; 2 sŭm'ər-ing, *n* **1.** The act of passing the summer or part of it in some particular way, as for rest or recreation, also, the period during which one summers, a summer holiday **2.** A kind of early apple **3†.** A rural merrymaking in summer

sum'mer-ings, 1 sum'ər-iŋz, 2 sŭm'ər-ings, *n pl Arch* The surfaces of the radial joints in cylindrical or conical vaulting, the inclined beds of the voussoirs

sum'mer-ly, 1 sum'ər-li, 2 sŭm'ər-ly, *a* Warm, bright, and pleasing, as summer, suggestive or characteristic of summer — **sum'mer-li-ness,** *n* [Rare]

sum'mer-ly, *adv* In a way suggestive of summer.

For the wind is blowing *summerly*
R M MILNES *The Treasure-Ship* st 1.

Sum'mers, 1 sum'ərz, 2 sŭm'ərs, *n* A county in S W West Virginia 368 sq m ; county-seat, Hinton

sum'mer-sault, *n.* A somersault **sum'mer-saut†.**

Sum'mer-side, 1 sum'ər-said, 2 sŭm'ər-sid, *n* A seaport town capital of Prince county, Prince Edward Island

sum'mer-tide", 1 sum'ər-taid", 2 sŭm'ər-tid **I.** *a* Of or pertaining to summer. **II.** *n* Summer-time

Sum'mer-ville, 1 sum'ər-vil, 2 sŭm'ər-vil, *n* **1.** A town in Richmond county, Ga **2.** A town in Dorchester county, South Carolina.

sum'mer-ward, 1 sum'ər-wərd, 2 sŭm'ər-ward, *adv* [Rare] Toward summer **sum'mer-wards‡.**

sum'mer-y, 1 sum'ər-i; 2 sŭm'ər-y, *a* Pertaining to, resembling, or characteristic of summer

sum'ming, 1 sum'iŋ, 2 sŭm'ing, *n* The act of one who sums, specif , the working out of a problem in arithmetic — **summing up,** a recapitulation, a brief review of leading points Specif . (1) The charge given to a jury by the court at the conclusion of a trial wherein are recapitulated the chief points presented by the case, with instructions as to the law (2) The concluding argument of counsel before court or jury at the trial or hearing of a cause In summing up to the jury the English practise allows the court to express opinion upon the weight or credibility of the testimony, in American practise this is not allowable, the jury being the sole judges of questions of fact

sum'mist, 1 sum'ist, 2 sŭm'ist, *n* **1.** [Rare] A maker of abridgments or summaries, specif , in medieval times, the author of a summa or theological compendium **2** [S-] One of a school of scholastics of the 12th century, followers of Hugo of St Victor (1097–1141), who held that the uncorrupted truth of things can not be discovered by reasoning [< LL *summista* < L *summa,* see SUM, *v*]

sum'mit, 1 sum'it, 2 sŭm'it, *n* **1.** The highest part; the top, vertex, crown, as, icy *summits* glittering in the sun **2.** The highest degree, the extreme attained or attainable, maximum, as, the *summit* of power

Objects to attain which I thought would be the *summit* of felicity, I have found worth very little
C C F GREVILLE *Memoirs, George IV* vol 1, p 43 [A. 1875]

3. *Conch* The highest part of a bivalve shell, in which the hinge is situated **4.** *Math* A point where three or more surfaces of a polyhedron meet [< F *sommet,* dim of OF *som,* hilltop, < L *summum,* apex, < *super,* over] **sum'mit-y†.** SYN.: acme, apex, cap, climax, crown, height, peak, pinnacle, top, vertex — ANT.: abyss base, bottom, chasm, deep, depth, gorge, gulf, pit, vale valley

— sum'mit-ca-nal", *n* A canal that crosses a ridge and specially requires artificial provision of water — **s.-level,** *n* The highest point or level in a railway, canal, or other civil engineering work — **s.-line,** *n* A line along the crest of elevations sky-line — **s.-yard,** *n Railroad* A yard where cars are distributed from a slight elevation, by gravity — **sum'mit-al,** *a* Of or belonging to a summit — **sum'mit-less,** *a* Having no summit

Sum'mit, *n* **1** A county in central Colorado, 603 sq m ; county-seat, Breckenridge **2** A county in N E Ohio 394 sq m county-seat, Akron **3** A county in N Utah, 2,123 sq m , county-seat, Coalville **4.** A town in Pike county, Miss **5.** A city in Union county, N J **6** S. **Peak,** a mountain in San Juan range, Colo 13,323 ft high

Sum'mit Hill. A borough in Carbon county, Pa

Sum'mit-ville, 1 sum'it-vil, 2 sŭm'it-vil, *n* A town in Madison county, Ind

sum'mon, 1 sum'ən, 2 sŭm'on, *vt* **1.** To command to appear at a specific time and place, command to attend, cite, specif , in law, to notify or command (a person, as a defendant, witness, or juror) to appear in court **2.** To require or ask the immediate attendance of, give or serve as a signal for appearance or assemblage, send for, call, as, to *summon* a bell-boy **3.** To call into action, arouse, stir up generally with *up,* as, to *summon up* courage to address an audience

The higher qualities of the orator are no more to be *summoned* at will than those of the poet
MCCARTHY *Our Own Times* vol 1 p 35 [c & w 1879]

4. To call on for a specific act, bid to do something, as, the garrison was *summoned* to surrender [< OF *somoner,* < L *summoneo,* give a hint < *sub,* slightly, + *moneo* warn] SYN.: see ARRAIGN CONVOKE INVITE

sum'mont, *n* An order or authoritative invitation

sum'mon-ance†, *n.* A summons

sum'mon-er, 1 sum'ən-ər, 2 sŭm'on-er, *n* **1.** One who summons, especially, a court official who summons witnesses, jurors, and others to appear in court, also, formerly, an apparitor **2†.** *Old Eng Law* A complainant or public prosecutor [< OF *semoneor, < somoner* see SUMMON, *v*]

sum'mon-ing, 1 sum'ən-iŋ, 2 sŭm'on-ing, *n* **1.** The act or process of commanding to attend **2.** [Rare] The body of persons summoned

sum'mons, 1 sum'ənz 2 sŭm'ons *vt* [Colloq] To serve a summons upon summon as he was *summonsed* as a witness

sum'mons, *n* [-ES, *pl*] **1.** A call to attend or act, as at a particular place or time, as, a *summons* to pay **2.** *Law* (1) A notice to a defendant summoning him to appear in court either a judicial writ or process, or a notice signed by the plaintiff or his attorney, any citation issued to a party to an action to appear before a court or judge at chambers See WRIT OF SUMMONS, under WRIT (2) A notice to a person requiring him to appear in court as a witness or as a juror (3) *Scots Law* A writ in the sovereign's name signed by a writer to the signet, citing a defendant to appear and answer the claim It originates an action in the Court of Session **3** *Mil* A demand to surrender [< F *semonce* < OF *somonr* see SUMMON *n*] **— originating summons** (*Eng Law*) a summons under which certain proceedings specified in the rules of court may be originated without a writ of summons — **s. case** (*Law*), in English practise a case in which an officer without a warrant may arrest for a minor offense

sum'mu-la, 1 sum'yu-lə 2 sŭm'yu-la, *n* [-LÆ, 1 -LĒ, 2 -lē, *pl*] A brief educational text-book a summary or compendium of a science [L , dim of *summa,* see SUM, *n*] — **sum'mu-list,** *n*

sum'mum bo'num, 1 sum'um bō'num, 2 sŭm'ŭm bō'nŭm [L] The supreme good used specifically in ethics. See CHIEF GOOD, under GOOD

sum'mum ge'nus, 1 sum'um jī'nus, 2 sŭm'ŭm gē'nŭs [L] *Logic* The genus that is supreme and all-inclusive in any classification, and is therefore not a species with reference to any other genus in the system

If we take all things the *Summum Genus* is Being if we take merely an order of things the *Summum Genus* is the highest in that order, thus Plant is the *Summum Genus* in Botany
MCCOSH *Logic* p 28 [c & BROS 1871]

sum'ner¹, 1 sum'nər; 2 sŭm'ner, *n* [Prov or Obs] Same as SUMMONER

Sum'ner², *n.* **1. Charles** (¹/₂₁1811–³/₂₁1874), an American statesman and orator, United States Senator, Mass , opposed slavery **2. Edwin Vose** (¹/₂₁1797–³/₂₁1863), a United States general served in the Black Hawk, Mexican, and Civil wars **3. John Bird** (²/₂₁1780–³/₂₁1862), an English archbishop **4. William Graham** (¹⁰/₂₁1840–⁴/₁₂ 1910), an American clergyman, social and political economist, educator, and author 5 A county in central S Kansas, 1,178 sq m , county-seat, Wellington. **6.** A county in central N Tennessee, 520 sq m , county-seat, Gallatin **7.** A city in Lawrence county, Ill **8.** A township and town in Bremer county, Ia — **Sumner's line** (*Navig*), the line used in **Sumner's method** in determining geographical position It is obtained by assuming two approximate latitudes from the dead-reckoning and from observing a heavenly body and then calculating the corresponding longitudes By determining a similar line from another heavenly body or making a later observation of the first one, the point of observation is fixed by running up the course and distance made good between the two observations and drawing a third line intersecting the second line parallel to the first so called from Thomas H Sumner, American seaman

su-moom', *n* Same as SIMOOM.

sump, 1 sump, 2 sŭmp, *n* **1.** *Mining* (1) A depression sunk below the lowest level in a shaft, to receive water and form a pool from which it may be pumped (2) A sump-winze (3) [Newcastle, Eng] That part of a mass of undercut coal which is wedged out first **2.** A portion of a tank, shut off by a partition, in which decomposition by electricity is conducted **3.** *Metal* A clay-lined masonry pit to receive metal on its first fusion **4** A pond at a salt-works **5.** [Prov Eng or Scot] (1) A puddle of foul or stagnant water (2) A shallow, muddy inlet or cove (3) Dirt or mud, also, an unclean person (4) A sudden, heavy rainfall **6.** The contents of the reservoir of an internal-combustion engine when low [< D *somp,* swamp]

— sump'-fuse", *n* A water-proof fuse for use in a sump — **s.-plank,** *n* A plank over a sump — **s.-pump,** *n* A pump employed to raise water from a mine-sump — **s.-shaft,** *n* That shaft in a mine at the bottom of which is the sump — **s.-shot,** *n* A blast made near the center of a shaft that is being sunk, to make a collecting-place for water — **s.-winze,** *n Mining* A winze sunk in the bottom of the lowest level, in order to explore the lode below and ascertain whether the sinking of the main shaft is advisable

sumph¹, 1 sumf 2 sŭmf *n* & *a* [Prov Brit] A simpleton, a sheepish or lubberly fellow, chump

sumph², *n* A dull sound such as that produced by the falling of a soft mass on a hard surface [Imitative]

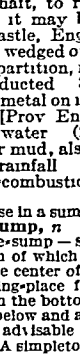
Heavy snow fell and struck the ground with a low *sumph* like thunder LEVER *Tom Burke 'Of Ours'* p 29 [A & S]

sumph'ish, 1 sumf'ish, 2 sŭm'ish, *a* [Brit] Like a sumph, stupid, doltish — **sumph'ish-ness,** *n*

sum'pit, 1 sum'pit, 2 sŭm'pit, *n* [Malay] The poisoned arrow blown from a sumpitan

sum'pi-tan, 1 sum'pi-tən, 2 sŭm'pi-tan, *n* [Malay] The Malay blow-gun, from which poisonous arrows are discharged Compare BARBACAND **sum'pe-tan‡.**

The blow-tube through which the forest Indian of South America blows his tiny poisoned plug-darts or the similar Malay weapon called the *sumpitan* may have been easily invented wherever long large reeds grew
E B TYLOR *Anthropology* p 196 [A 1881]



Sumpitan
1 Sumpitan used by the Dyaks of Borneo 2 Sumpits 3 A quiver for carrying sumpits

sump'man, 1 sump'man, 2 sŭmp'măn, *n* [-MEN, *pl*] A man employed in a mine, in sinking and timbering the shaft, and assisting the pitman with the pumping-machinery

sump'si-mus, 1 sump'si-mus, 2 sŭmp'si-mŭs, *n* A correct expression that displaces or should displace an incorrect one sometimes, an instance of pedantic correctness See MUMPSIMUS [L pf ind act 1st per pl of *sumo,* see SUMPTION]

sumpt†, *n* Sumptuousness, lavish outlay, expense

sump'ter¹, 1 sump'tər, 2 sŭmp'ter, *n* **1.** An animal, as a horse or mule, that carries burdens, in distinction from one that is used for riding, pack-animal usually a strong and heavy animal Specifically called **sumpter-horse, sumpter-mule,** etc **2** [Rare] By extension, a man who carries burdens, a porter **3†.** A pack or burden **4†.** The driver of any animal used as a sumpter. the original use of the term [< OF *sommetier,* < LL *sagmarius,* see SUMMER², *n*] — **sump'ter-cloth"†,** *n* A cloth spread over a saddle — **s.-saddle†,** *n* A pack-saddle

Sump'ter², *n* A town in Baker county, Ore

sump'tion, 1 sump'shən, 2 sŭmp'shon, *n* **1.** *Logic* The major premise of a syllogism opposed to the *subsumption* or *minor premise* The term in strictness belongs only to syllogisms in the first figure **2†.** An assumption, a taking [< L *sumptio(n-),* < *sumptus,* pp of *sumo,* take, < *sub,* under, + *emo,* buy]

sump'tu-a-ry, 1 sump'chu-[*or* -tiu-]ē-ri, 2 sŭmp'chu-[*or* -tū-]ā-ry, *a* **1** Of or pertaining to expense, especially, limiting or regulating expense or expenditure, as the action of a state restricting by edict private expenditure in directions where it is deemed injurious, or fixing the price of commodities or wages Compare SUMPTUARY LAWS, under LAW **2.** [Rare] Acting as sumpters; bearing burdens, as animals [< L *sumptuarius,* < *sumptus,* see SUMPTION]

sump"tu-os'i-ty, *n* [Rare] The state of being sumptuous, lavish expenditure costliness magnificence

sump'tu-ous, 1 sump'chu-[*or* -tiu-]us, 2 sŭmp'chu-[*or* -tū-]ŭs, *a* Involving or showing lavish expenditure, rich and costly, hence, luxurious, splendid, magnificent, as, a *sumptuous* repast, a *sumptuous* palace [< L *sumptuosus,* < *sumptus,* see SUMPTION] SYN.: see GORGEOUS — **sump'tu-ous-ly,** *adv* — **sump'tu-ous-ness,** *n* **sump'ture†.**

Sum'ter, 1 sum'tər; 2 sŭm'ter, *n* **1. Thomas** (1734?–⁶/₁1832), an American Revolutionary general, minister to Brazil United States Senator, 1801–1809 **2** A county in central W Alabama, 896 sq m , county-seat, Livingstone **3.** A county in central Florida 599 sq m , county-seat, Sumterville **4.** A county in S W Georgia 534 sq m county-seat, Americus **5.** A county in E central South Carolina, 860 sq m. **6.** Its county-seat, a manufacturing city

Su'my, 1 sū'mi, 2 sų'my, *n* A town in Kharkof government, Ukraine

sun, 1 sun, 2 sŭn, *v* [SUNNED, SUND[S], SUN'NING] **I.** *t.* To expose to the light or heat of the sun, warm by the sun, as, to *sun* oneself

II. *i* **1.** To bask in or be exposed to the sun's rays; be warmed by the heat of the sun

And riseth up a meadow fair that *sunning* sea-gulls love
MORRIS *Æneids of Virgil* bk. v, l 128.

2. To shine like the sun

sun¹, *n* **1.** The heavenly body that is most conspicuous from the earth, being the center of attraction and the main source of light and heat in the solar system: regarded by astronomers as a star

The sun's mean distance from the earth is nearly 92 830,000 miles and its diameter 864,000 miles The surface is 12,000 and the volume 1,300 000 times that of the earth, but the mass is only 332,000 times as great, so that the density is only about one-quarter that of the earth The period of rotation is 25 3 days at the equator, 25 8 days at latitude 20°, 27 0 days at latitude 40°, as determined by the movement of sun-spots tho recent determinations show that there is a peculiar surface-drift in the sun-spot belts The sun's surface, the *photosphere,* has a gray background thickly covered with granular or cloud-like forms called *nodules* or *rice-grains* It is indented at certain latitudes within the belt included between the 40th parallels of north and south latitude by irregular spots (See SUN-SPOT) Above this layer comes the *chromosphere,* in the midst of which is the *reversing layer* where the Fraunhofer lines are supposed to originate Explosive projections of the lower material into fantastic shapes cause the *prominences,* distinguished as *quiescent* or *metallic* according to their character The *faculæ* (see FACULA) are found in all parts of the sun, especially around the spots and seem to be highly attenuated condensations like clouds Beyond all these, extending to great visible distances, is the *corona,* observed only during total eclipses (See CORONA) The material of the sun, as revealed by the spectrum, has many of the chemical elements known on the earth, and others not known to have counterparts here It is generally believed that the sun has an influence on terrestrial magnetism, and facts have been adduced to show that the polar magnetic field of the sun, following the stream-lines visible in the corona, reaches the earth and there affects the earth's magnetism

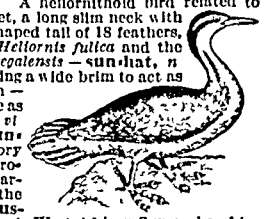
2. Any star that is the center of a system revolving around it, as Sirius, also, either of the components of a double star **3.** The light and heat radiated from the sun, sunshine, as, let us sit for a while in the *sun.* **4.** Figuratively, anything brilliant and magnificent, or that is a source of splendor, a glorious or resplendent object, as, Christ is the *sun* of righteousness (*Mal* iv 2). **5.** [Poet] The time of the earth's revolution round the sun, a year **6.** The daily appearance or daily shining of the sun, a day, also, the time of its appearance or shining, sunrise, as, twenty *suns* ago, wait not for tomorrow's *sun* **7.** *Her* The sun's disk, sometimes represented as a human face environed by rays alternately straight and wavy usually described as **proper,** or **in its glory** or **splendor** (surrounded by wavy rays), and commonly blazoned *or* unless otherwise specified See illus under HURST

8 A concentric group of lamps, usually incandescent, under a reflector, for strong downward illumination.

sun'-burn"er†. [< AS *sunne,* sun] SYN.: see ORB

— against the sun, in a direction contrary to that of the apparent diurnal motion of the sun especially, in such direction as viewed by one looking south counter-clockwise. **— blue** or **green sun,** an appearance presented by the sun when viewed through vapor or smoke in the atmosphere, as near a volcano in eruption **— collar of the suns and roses,** a decorative collar granted by English kings of the house of York **— dynamical mean sun** (*Astron*), an imaginary sun which coincides with the true sun at perihelion and has a uniform motion around the ecliptic in a year's time **— fixed sun** (*Pyrotechnics*), a circular firework exhibiting radial jets **— from sun to sun.** 1 From sunrise to sunset 2 From day to day **— line of the sun,** in palmistry the line of fortune **— revolving sun,** a rotating firework bearing upon its periphery cases filled with an impelling compound which are lighted in succession **— Sun and Lion,** a Persian order See ORDER, *n* **— sun-and-planet motion,** same as PLANET-GEAR **— sun'-an"gel,** *n* A South-American humming-bird (genus *Heliangelus*) **— sun-animalcule,** *n* A heliozoan of spherical form with numerous radiating independent thread-like pseudopodia as *Actinophrys sol* **— sun-bath,** *n* Exposure of the person to the direct rays of the sun sometimes done therapeutically insolation **— sun-bear,** *n* An East-Indian bear (*Ursus* or *Helarctos malayanus*) with a short broad head, very long extensile tongue, and short black fur. **— sun-beaten,** *a* [Rare] Subjected to the burning rays of the sun **sun-beat†.— sun beetle,** *n* A metallic scarabæid beetle of *Amara* or a related genus **— sun-beshone,** *a* Shone on by the sun **— sun-bittern,** *n* A South-American eurypygoid bird, somewhat resembling the rails as well as the herons having a slender neck and bill, long wings and tail, and moderately long legs, as *Eurypyga helias* **— sun blind,** *n* A window-shade or -shutter intended to exclude the direct light of the sun **— sun-blink,** *n* [Scot] A gleam of sunshine **— sun-board,** *n* An apparatus for showing the relation of the sun's altitude etc to the climate of a country devised by J P Goode **— sun-bright,** *a* Bright or brilliant as the sun **— sun broad†,** *a* Broad and majestic as the sun **— sun browned,** *a* Browned with the sun sunburnt tanned **sun-brown‡.— sun-burner,** *n* **1.** Same as SUN¹, 8 **2** A lamp-burner producing a large flame **— sun-case,** *n Pyrotechnics* A slow-burning firework that emits a strong white light **— sun-clad,** *a* [Rare] Enveloped in brilliancy, dazzling radiant **— sun-cluster,** *n* A mass or assemblage of suns **— sun-crack,** *n* See SHRINKAGE-CRACK.— **sun-cracked,** *a* **— sun-cress,** *n.* A South-African herb (*Heliophila pectinata*) with racemose flowers and a 2-valved pod **— sun-dance,** *n.* A wild religious dance of certain tribes of North American Indians performed in veneration of the sun **— sun-dart,** *n* [Rare] A sunbeam.— **sun-dawn,** *n* The dawn of day, figuratively, the beginning or first growth of some institution or condition of affairs **— sun-dazzling,** *a* [Rare] Dazzling and radiant as the sun.— **sun disk** (*Egypt Arch*), same as WINGED DISK **— sun-dog,** *n* **1.** A parhelion so called popularly as being an attendant or follower of the

sun 2. A small rainbow lying near the horizon — **sun drawing water,** see SUN'S BACKSTAIS — **sun-dried,** *a* Dried by exposure to the sun, as opposed to *kiln-dried* — **sun-fern,** *n* A species of beech-fern (*Phegopteris phegopteris*) with triangular bipinnatifid fronds found in shady woods in the northern United States and in Europe — **sun-fever,** *n* *Med* 1. The feverish condition attending sunstroke 2 A severe fever of tropical regions, probably the same as dengue — **sun-fringe,** *n* A noctuid moth of the genus *Hellothis* marked with golden streaks — **sun-fruit,** *n* The small disk-like ciliated-margin fruit of any shrub or tree of the genus *Hellocarpus* — **sun-gate-down†,** *n* Sundown — **sun-gem,** *n* A Brazilian humming-bird (*Helliactin cornuta*) mostly brown-green above and white below, with a tuft of broad imbricated feathers, which are scarlet, passing into golden-yellow at the tips, on each side of the head — **sun-glass,** *n* 1 A burning-glass 2 A shade-glass, a piece of colored glass fixed to a sextant and so arranged that it may be placed to reduce the brightness of the sun — **sun-glimpse,** *n* A momentary glimpse of the sun — **sun-glow,** *n* 1. The rose-tint of the sky that follows sunset 2 The warm glow of the sun — **sun-gold,** *n* Same as HELIOCHRYSIN — **sun-grebe,** *n* A heliornithoid bird related to the rails having lobate feet, a long slim neck with a small head and a fan-shaped tail of 18 feathers, as the South-American *Heliornis fulica* and the West-African *Podica senegalensis* — **sun-hat,** *n* A hat, often of straw, having a wide brim to act as a protection from the sun —



sun letters, *n pl* Same as HIBUNCI — **sun-muse,** *vi* Same as AFROBATE — **sun-myth,** *n* A mythic story about a sun-god a hero-myth whose principal character is supposed to be the sun personified — **sun of Austerlitz, the,** the sun that sud- West-African Sun-grebe 1/12 denly burst through the clouds lowering over the battle-field of Austerlitz, taken by Napoleon I to be an omen of victory, hence, any unexpected sign of good fortune — **Sun of Righteousness,** Christ *Mal* iv, 2 — **sun-opal,** *n* Same as FIRE-OPAL — **sun-perch,** *n* A sunfish or centrarchid — **sun-picture,** or **sun-print,** *n* A picture produced by sunlight, a photograph — **sun-pillar,** *n* *Meteor* A light-pillar seen near the sun — **sun-plane,** *n* A hand-plane curved for evening the ends of staves on a barrel or keg — **sun-plant,** *n* Any of the cultivated or garden portulacas — **sun-power,** *n* The luminosity of a star as compared with that of the sun — **sun-proof,** *a* Excluding the light and heat of the sun proof against the power of the sun — **sun-ray,** *n* A sunbeam — **sun-reflector,** *n* A large mirror or mirrors for concentrating the heat of the sun on the boiler of a solar engine — **sun-rose,** *n* A rock-rose any species of *Helianthemum* — **sun's backstays** (*Naut*), dust-particles in the air, illuminated by sunlight through rifts in the clouds the phenomenon commonly referred to as the **sun drawing water,** from the popular supposition that it is due to the sun's drawing up vapor from bodies of water by its attraction — **sun-scald,** *n* 1 The injury of leaves, etc, due to excessive transpiration insolation 2 Same as SCALDFISH 3 A burn on the skin caused by sunlight reflected from a sheet of smooth water — **sun-smitten,** *a* Struck by the sun's rays **sun-smit†** — **sun-snake,** *n* An ornamental figure in the art remains of northern Europe, probably of sacred origin, shaped like the letter S, usually with a circle or other small design in the center — **sun-soap,** *n* [Local, U S] Soft soap made by exposing the materials to the sun instead of to artificial heat considered superior — **sun-soothing,** *n* The noonday transit of the center of the sun across the meridian — **sun-squall,** *n* A jellyfish — **sun-star,** *n* A starfish with many rays as of the genera *Solaster* and *Crossaster* — **sun-stone,** *n* A calendar-stone — **sun-stricken,** *a* Same as SUNSTRUCK — **sun's way** (*Astron*), the path in space traversed by the sun, carrying with it the solar system, as indicated by the average proper motions of the stars The point in the heavens toward which the sun is moving, in right ascension 285° and declination 35°, near the star Vega, as given by recent determinations, is called the **apex of the sun's way** — **sun-temperature,** *n* The temperature indicated by thermometers exposed to the sunshine, as distinguished from temperature obtained in shade The difference depends greatly upon the surface of the thermometer-bulb, whether rough or smooth, black or bright, etc — **sun-thermometer,** *n* A thermometer used in obtaining sun-temperature — **sun-tree,** *n* A Japanese tree (*Retinospora obtusa*) See TREE OF THE SUN, under TREE — **sun-trout,** *n* The weakfish (*Cynoscion regalis*) — **sun-try,** *vt* [Nantucket, U S] To try out, as oil from fish or as fish, by exposure to the sun's rays — **sun view,** a view taken of a planet as if from the sun — **sun-wake,** *n* The sunset as reflected on disturbed water, producing a long track of brilliancy — **sun-wheel,** *n* 1 A symbolic figure of the sun, of many varieties 2 The central wheel of a planet-gear — **sun-worship,** *n* The worship of the sun as a person or as the outward form or symbol of a god, heliolatry — **sun-worshiper,** *n* One who practises sun-worship — **sun-year,** *n* A solar year — **the rising of the sun,** Scripturally, the part of the world in which the sun apparently rises the Orient — **to have the sun in one's eyes** [Slang], to be tipsy — **to shoot the sun** [Sailors' Slang], to take the sun — **to take the sun** (*Naut*), to ascertain the sun's altitude, as with a sextant obtain the latitude — **under the sun,** anywhere on earth often as an intensive as where *under the sun* did you go? — **with the sun,** in the same direction as the apparent diurnal motion of the sun, clockwise See AGAINST THE SUN **sun'wise†**

sun[2], 1 sun 2 sŭn, *n* Same as BENGAL TEMP

Sun, Sund, *abbr* Sunday

sun'beam", 1 sun'bēm", 2 sŭn'bĕm", *n* A ray or beam of the sun, light from the sun in a visible path, as where it shines on dust-particles through an aperture in the plural, sunlight

What is a *sunbeam?* We have seen that it is really a succession of tiny rapid waves travelling from the sun to us across the 'ether' ARABELLA B BUCKLEY *Fairy-land of Science* lect ii, p 42 [A 1879]

[< AS *sunnebeām,* < *sunne,* sun, + *bēam,* beam]

sun'bird", 1 *sun'bŭrd",* 2 *sŭn'bĭrd",* *n* 1. A nectarinioid bird of Africa, the East Indies, and Australia, having the tongue long, protractile, and ending in a tube anteriorly bifid, and the plumage, commonly metallic and brilliant, exhibiting among the many species a remarkable variety and beauty of pattern Sunbirds feed mostly on small insects found in the nectar of flowers and in many respects so resemble humming birds as to be so called in India and elsewhere They utter shrill but pleasing notes, and are extremely skilful in constructing their pensile nests

2 A sun-grebe 3 A sun-bittern

sun'bon"net, 1 sun'bŏn"ĕt, 2 sŭn'bŏn"ĕt, *n* A bonnet of light material, generally of straw or of cloth, sometimes stiffened as with whalebone, projecting beyond the face in front and at the sides, and with a cape covering the neck worn by women as a protection from sunburn

sun'bow", 1 sun'bō", 2 sŭn'bō", *n* A rainbow formed by the sun, as opposed to a lunar bow, especially, such a bow in spray, as, the *sunbow* at Niagara Falls

sun'burn", 1 sun'bŭrn", 2 sŭn'bŭrn", *v* **I.** *t* To affect with sunburn in the passive, as, badly *sunburnt* **II.** *i* To be affected with sunburn, as, he *sunburns* easily.

sun'burn, *n* 1. Discoloration of the skin produced by exposure to the sun; tan 2. An inflammation of the skin due to exposure to the direct or reflected rays of the sun 3. *Bot* Same as SUN-SCALD **sun'burn"ing‡.**

sun'burned", 1 sun'bŭrnd", 2 sŭn'bŭrnd", *a* 1. Sunburnt 2. Sun-dried, as bricks

sun'burnt", 1 sun'bŭrnt", 2 sŭn'bŭrnt", *a* 1. Showing sunburn; tanned 2. Scorched by the sun

sun'burst", 1 sun'bŭrst", 2 sŭn'bŭrst", *n* 1. A strong burst of sunlight, as through rifted clouds 2 In pyrotechnics, the representation of a suddenly glowing sun 3. A brooch with jewels (usually diamonds) so set around a larger central gem as to suggest sun-rays

Sun'bur-y, 1 sŭn'bər-i, 2 sŭn'bur-i *n* A borough, county-seat of Northumberland county, Pa

Sun'bur-y and Queens, A district in New Brunswick province, Canada, 2,529 sq m

sun'cher-chor, 1 sun'chər-chōr, 2 sŭn'cher-chōr, *n* [Bengal] A venomous serpent, the hamadryad

Sun"chow', 1 sŭn'chau' 2 sun'chow', *n* A walled town in E Kwangsi province, China

Sun'da, Strait of, 1 *sun'da* 2 *sŭn'da* A channel between Java and Sumatra islands, least width, 16 m

sun'dae, 1 sun'dē 2 sŭn'dē, *n* [U S] A cooling refreshment consisting of ice-cream and of crushed fruit or flavoring essence, college ice

Sun'da Isles, 1 sun'da 2 sŭn'da An island group in the Malay Archipelago, comprising Sumatra, Java, Bali, Lambok, etc, to Limor, between the Indian ocean and Java sea

Sun"da-nese', 1 sun'da-nēs' *or* -nēz', 2 sŭn'da-nēs' *or* -nēz' **I.** *a* Of or pertaining to Sunda in the Malay Archipelago **II.** *n* 1 The language of western Java and outlying islands, of Malayic stock, somewhat akin to the ancient Kavi, but lacking much of the Sanskrit contamination 2 One of the inhabitants of western Java, of pure Malay stock

sun-dang', 1 sŭn-dăng', 2 sun-dang', *n* [P I] Same as SANDATA

Sun'dar-bans, 1 sun'dar-bunz 2 sŭn'dar-bŭnz, *n pl* An island group the southernmost part of the Ganges and Brahmaputra delta, 7,530 sq m **Sun'der-bunds†**

sun'da-ree, *n* Same as SUNDOREE

sun'da-ri, 1 sun'da-ri 2 sŭn'da-ri, *n* [Ind] Either of two East-Indian trees (*Heritiera minor* and *H littoralis*) of the cola-nut family, of which the former yields a strong, tough timber **sun'der-tree"‡, sun'dri†**

Sun'day, 1 sun'di, 2 sŭn'dy, *a* Of, pertaining to, or happening on Sunday, as, a *Sunday* dinner

More than one law was made forbidding all *Sunday* labour LECKY *Hist Eur Morals* vol ii p 250 [A 1873]

— **National Sunday League,** an association in England that advocates the use of Sunday for purposes of recreation or secular instruction — **S best** [Colloq], a best suit of clothes for use on Sundays and high days — **S letter,** the dominical letter, used in finding the date of Easter See DOMINICAL — **S saint,** a formalist or hypocrite whose religion consists chiefly in Sunday exercises — **S salt,** salt in large crystals, often found in the pans of salt-works after Sunday

Sun'day, *n* The first day of the week, observed by Christians, in honor of the resurrection of Christ, as a day of rest from secular occupations and devoted to the worship of God, the Lord's day, the Christian Sabbath

The earliest recognition of the observance of *Sunday* as a legal duty is a constitution of Constantine in 321 A D enacting that all courts of justice inhabitants of towns and workshops were to be at rest on *Sunday* *Encyc Brit* 11th ed, vol xxvi p 95

[< AS *sunnan dæg, sunnan,* gen of *sunne,* sun, *dæg,* day] **Son'day†** Syn see SABBATH

— **Advent Sunday,** the Sunday nearest to St Andrew's day, the last day of November It is the first in the season of Advent — **Care S** [Scot], Passion Sunday, the fifth Sunday in Lent **Carl S ‡, Carling S ‡** [North Eng] — **cycle of Sundays,** same as SOLAR CYCLE — **God's S †,** Easter Sunday — **Great or Holy S** (*Gr Ch*), Easter Sunday — **Green S.** (*Armenian Ch*), the second Sunday after Easter — **Jerusalem S,** same as REFRESHMENT SUNDAY — **Lost S †,** Septuagesima Sunday so called from having no particular name — **Low S,** the Sunday following Easter **Alb S ‡; New S ‡.** — **mid-Lent S,** same as REFRESHMENT SUNDAY — **Myrrhophori S,** in the Eastern Church, the third Sunday after Easter — **Palm S,** the last Sunday in Lent, and the beginning of Holy Week observed in the Greek, Roman Catholic, and Anglican churches in commemoration of Christ's triumphal entry into Jerusalem, when palm-branches were strewed before him — **Reminiscence S** (*Eccl*), the second Sunday in Lent from the first word of the Latin service for that day, *Reminiscere miserationum tuarum Domine* **Reminiscere S ‡** — **Renewal S,** the second Sunday after Easter a popular designation, from the custom of renewing baptismal vows — **Rorate S** (*Eccl*), the fourth Sunday in Advent from the first word of the Latin version of *Is* xlv 8, *Rorate cæli desuper* (Drop down, ye heavens, from above), used as the introit — **Sallow S.** [Rus], Palm Sunday — **Second-first S,** same as LOW SUNDAY — **show S,** the Sunday before the annual commemoration at Oxford — **Stir-up S** [Colloq], the Sunday immediately preceding Advent, so called from the opening words of the collect for the day — **Sundays in Lent,** the six Sundays occurring during the Lenten period and not counted among the days of Lent

Sun'day-ism, *n* [Rare] Sabbatarianism

Sun'day riv'er A river in Cape of Good Hope province, South Africa length, 200 m to Algoa Bay

Sun'day-school", 1 sun'di-skūl", 2 sŭn'da-scōōl", *n* A school, generally attached to some church, in which religious and Biblical instruction is given, especially to the young, also, the pupils or the teachers and pupils of such a school, collectively **Sab'bath-school†**

sun'der†, 1 sun'dər, 2 sŭn'der, *v* **I** *t* To dissolve or prevent connection between, break, part, disunite

On the same soil [Ireland] dwelt two populations locally intermixed, morally and politically *sundered* MACAULAY *England* vol ii p 100 [P S & CO 1853]

II *i* To become severed, part [< AS *sundrian,* < *sundor,* apart] Syn see CUT, REND, SEPARATE — **sun'der-ance,** *n* [Rare] The act of separating — **sun'der-ment,** *n* [Rare] The state of being separated

sun'der², *vt* [Prov Eng] To expose to the sun and wind, as hay air

sun'der, *n* Division into parts, separation chiefly in the adverbial phrase *in* or *on sunder* Compare ASUNDER [< AS *sundor* (dat *sundran*), apart]

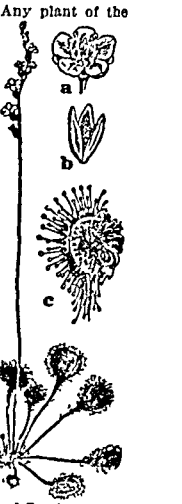
You strike too high And shear but air in sunder SWINBURNE *Bothwell* act ii, sc 6

sun'derd, *pp* Sundered S S

Sun'der-land, 1 sun'dər-lənd, 2 sŭn'der-land, *n* 1 Earl of (1674-[3]/[4]1722), Charles Spencer, an English statesman 2. Earl of (1640-[3]/[4]1702), Robert Spencer, an English courtier, ambassador, Secretary of State 3. Le Roy ([3]/[4]1802-[3]/[4]1885), an American author, *History of the United States* 4 A seaport borough, Durham county, England

sun'der-tree", *n* Same as SUNDARI

sun'dew", 1 sun'dū, 2 sŭn'dū", *n* 1. Any plant of the genus *Drosera* so called from the drops of viscid liquid that exude from the tips of the hairs on the leaves The species are low bog-herbs with rosulate leaves and a naked scape bearing the flowers in a cluster Insects are caught by the viscid secretions of the hairs and are utilized by the plant for its own nutrition The principal species in the United States are the **round-leaved sundew** (*D rotundifolia*), found in peat-bogs, and the **thread-leaved s** (*D filiformis*), found in wet sand along the Atlantic coast 2. Any plant of the sundew family (*Droseraceæ*) See DROSERACE E



Round-leaved Sundew
a flower and *b* fruit *c* leaf with tentacles closing over an insect

sun'dial", 1 sun'dai'əl, 2 sŭn'dī'al, *n* 1. A device that measures time by means of the shadow of a style or gnomon thrown on a dial See DIAL, 1 2. *Bot* The wild lupine (*Lupinus perennis*) — **sun'dial-shell",** *n* A staircase-shell

Sun-di'la, 1 sun-dī'lə, 2 sŭn-dī'la, *n* A town in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, British India

Sun-dip', *n* Same as SANDWIP

sun'-dog", sun-dried, sun-fern, etc See SUN

sun'do-ree, 1 sun'do-ri, 2 sŭn'do-rē, *n* [Assam] A cyprinoid fish (*Semtpiotus macclellandi*)

sun'down", 1 sun'daun', 2 sŭn'down', *n* 1. The time when the sun goes down, sunset Originally this word was colloquial, like *sunup,* but it now appears in good literary usage, as in the title of one of Whittier's books 2. [U S] A broad-brimmed hat worn by women

sun'down"er, 1 sun'daun'ər, 2 sŭn'down'er, *n* 1. [Washington, D C] A physician in government employ who attends to a private practise after office-hours 2. [Slang, Austral] A tramp who times his arrival at a station at sundown, in order to obtain free lodging for the night and food 3. [Naval Slang] An officer of a ship who bullies the crew, the term probably originating from a strict requirement that subordinate officers and men shall be on board at sundown

sun'dra-tree", 1 sun'dra-tri", 2 sŭn'dra-trē, *n* The sundari

sun'dries, 1 sun'driz, 2 sŭn'drys, *n pl* 1. Items or things not calling for individual mention, and so treated or considered together, miscellanies 2 Specif, in bookkeeping, items charged or credited together without being separately specified, to avoid a needless entry of the details

sun'drops", 1 sun'drops' 2 sŭn'drŏps' *n* Any of several American species of evening-primrose belonging to the genus *Kneiffia* They have large yellow flowers unlike the common evening-primrose, and bloom in the daytime

sun'dry", 1 sun'drai", 2 sŭn'dry", *vt* & *vi* To expose to sunlight for drying

sun'dry, 1 sun'dri; 2 sŭn'dry, *a* 1. Of an indefinite small number, embracing individuals not important enough to be specified separately, various, several

I learn also *sundry* new and interesting facts in mechanics GAIL HAMILTON *Country Living, Moving* p 11 [T & F 1863

2†. Separate, distinct, peculiar, also, individually apportioned [< AS *syndrig,* < *sundor,* apart] Syn see MANY — **all and sundry,** all jointly and severally

Finally he invited *all and sundry* to partake freely of the oaten cake and ale HALL CAINE *The Deemster* ch 1, p 5 [A 1888]

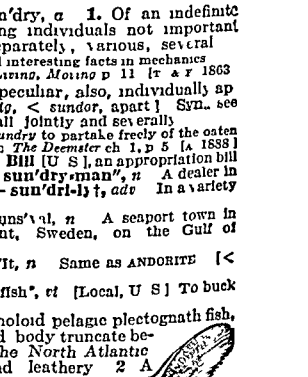
— **S. Civil Appropriation Bill** [U S], an appropriation bill for civil-service sundries — **sun'dry-man",** *n* A dealer in a variety of small articles — **sun'dri-ly†,** *adv* In a variety of ways variously

Sunds'vall, 1 suns'vəl, 2 suns'val, *n* A seaport town in Vesternorrland government, Sweden, on the Gulf of Bothnia

sundt'ite, 1 sŭnt'ait, 2 sunt'It, *n* Same as ANDORITE [< L *Sundt,* mining director]

sun'fish", 1 sun'fish' 2 sŭn'fish", *vt* [Local, U S] To buck steadily, said of a bronco

sun'fish", *n* 1. A large moloid pelagic plectognath fish, having a deep compressed body truncate behind, as *Mola mola* of the North Atlantic Their flesh is tough and leathery 2 A North-American fresh-water centrarchoid perch-like fish of *Lepomis* or a related genus *Lepomis gibbosus* is the **common sunfish,** *L auritus* the **long-eared s,** *L pallidus* the **blue s,** and *L humilis* the **red-spotted s** of the Mississippi valley *Mesogonistius chætodon* is the **black-banded s,** found in streams and lakes from New Jersey to Maryland, *Eupomotis heros,* the **red-eared s,** ranging from Indiana to the extreme south, and *Centrarchus macropterus,* the **round s.** or **flier s,** a favorite southern game fish *Apomotis cyanellus* is the **blue-spotted** or **green s,** a very abundant sunfish of the Mississippi valley Some of the species clear a subcircular area for the eggs which the male protects 3 The basking shark 4 The opah 5 The moonfish 6 The boarfish 7. A jelly fish, especially one of the larger species



Sunfish 1/15

sun'flow"er, 1 sun'flau'ər, 2 sŭn'flow'er, *n* 1. Any plant of the genus *Helianthus,* especially *H annuus,* a stout, rough herb from 5 to 10 feet high, with large leaves and circular heads of flowers, those in the center

tubular and usually purple, and those on the margin strap-shaped and bright-yellow It is common in the United States, and cultivated extensively in other countries for the seeds, which are fed to pigs, sheep, poultry, etc 2. Something supposed to resemble a sunflower (1) In some electrical apparatus, a series of alternate insulating and conducting pieces radiating from a center (2) A form of protractor used in civil engineering — **false sunflower.** 1. Any plant of the genus *Helentum*, especially *H autumnale*, the sneezeweed, or yellow-star 2. The oxeye (*Heliopsis helianthoides*) 3. The marsh-elder, or high-water shrub (*Iva frutescens*) — **S. State,** the State of Kansas a nickname

Sun'flow"er, *n* 1. A river in N. W Mississippi length, 200 m to the Yazoo river 2. A county in N W. Mississippi, 703 sq m , county-seat, Indianola

sung, 1 sŭŋ, 2 sŭng, *imp & pp* of SING, *v*

Sung, 1 sŭŋ 2 sung *n* A Chinese dynasty (A D 960–1126), distinguished for its literary and philosophical activity

sun'ga, 1 suŋ'gə, 2 suŋ'ğa, *n* [Abyssinia] *The Galla ox.*

sun'gar, *n* Same as SANGA

Sun"ga-ri', 1 sŭn'ga-ri', 2 sun"ğa-ri', *n* A navigable river in Manchuria, tributary of the Amur **Sung"hwa'‡.**

Sun-ga'ri-a, 1 sŭŋ-gō'ri-ə, 1 suŋ-ğa'ri-a, *n* A division of Sinkiang province, China, N of the Tien Shan range, capital, Tihwafu **Zun-ga'ri-a‡.**

Sun-ge'i-U-Jong', 1 sŭn-gē'i-u-joŋ', 2 suŋ-ğe'i-u-jŏng', *n* 1. A native state in W Malay peninsula, 1,860 sq m., under British control 2. Its capital

sun'gem", etc See SUN[1]

Sung Kol, 1 suŋ kol, 2 sung kŏl Same as SONG KA

sun'god", 1 sun'gŏd", 2 sŭn'gŏd", *n* *Myth* One of the ancient personifications of the sun or his attributes, a solar god, as the Roman Sol or Apollo, the Greek Helios, the Vedic Aditya or the Egyptian Ra

sunk, 1 suŋk 2 sŭŋk *imp & pp* of SINK *v* — **sunk panel,** a panel so depressed as to form a recess below the surface

sunk'en, 1 suŋk'n, 2 sŭŋk'n, *a* 1. Deeply or abnormally depressed, or fallen in, as, a *sunken* eye or cheek. 2. Located beneath the surface of the ground or the water, as, a *sunken battery*, a *sunken road.*

sun'ket, 1 suŋ'ket, 2 sŭn'kĕt, *n* [Prov Brit] A dainty

sun'kie, 1 suŋ'ki 2 sŭŋ'ki *n* [Scot] A low stool

sun'less, 1 sun'les, 2 sŭn'lĕs, *a* Devoid of warmth and light from the sun dark shadowed cheerless — **-ness,** *n*

sun'let, 1 sun'let, 2 sŭn'lĕt, *n* A coin worn as an ornament; literally, a little sun

She wore an open caul upon her head sprinkled with beads of coral, and strung with coin-pieces called *sunlets*
LEW WALLACE *Ben-Hur* bk. IV, p 219 [H.]

sun'light", 1 sun'lait", 2 sŭn'lit", *n* 1. The light of the sun 2. Same as SUN, *n* , 8 — **sun'light"ed,** *pa*

sun'like", 1 sun'laik", 2 sŭn'lik", *a* Like the sun. **sun'ly‡.** [sunshine.

sun'lit", 1 sun'lit", 2 sŭn'lit", *a* Lit by the sun, bright with

sun'-muse", etc See SUN[1]

sunn, 1 sun, 2 sŭn, *n* [E Ind] Sunn hemp **sunt.**

Sun'na, 1 sun'ə, 2 sun'a, *n* That part of the orthodox Mohammedan creed or law based on traditions of the Prophet's words and deeds regarded by a numerous sect as of equal importance with the Koran [< Ar. *sunna* tradition] **Sun'nah‡.** [neet.

Sun'ni, 1 sun'i, 2 sun'i *n* [Ar] Same as SUNNITE **Sun'-Sun'ni-ah,** 1 sun'i-ə 2 sun'i-a *n* The Sunnite sect [< SUNNA]

sun'ni-ly, 1 sun'i-li, 2 sŭn'i-ly, *adv* In a sunny manner, especially, with the effect of sunshine, sweetly, brightly, cheerily [being sunny **sun'nage‡.**

sun'ni-ness, 1 sun'i-nes, 2 sŭn'i-nĕs, *n* The state of

sun'nish†, *a* Sunlike sunny

Sun'nite, 1 sun'ait, 2 sun'it **I.** *a* Of or pertaining to the Sunnites **II.** *n* An orthodox Mohammedan of the sect that accepts Sunna (tradition) and Koran as of equal authority including most of the Mohammedans among the Turks, Arabians, Afghans, North-Africans, and East-Indians opposed to *Shiite* [< SUNNA] **Sun'nit.**

The schism of the *Sunnites* and the Schia (the first of whom acknowledge, and the last of whom repudiate the three immediate successors of the Prophet the Caliphs Abubeker, Omar and Othman) had distracted the Mahometan world from the earliest times
CREASY *History of the Ottoman Turks* p 131 [H H & CO 1877]

sun'nu, 1 sun'ŭ, 2 sŭn'u, *n* An East-African antelope (*Kobus leucotis*) allied to the water-buck

sun'nud, 1 sun'ud 2 sŭn'ŭd, *n* [Anglo-Ind] A charter or patent deed of authorization

sun'ny, 1 sun'i, 2 sŭn'y, *a* [SUN'NI-ER, SUN'NI-EST] 1. Filled with the light and warmth of the sun; exposed to the influence of the sun, as, a *sunny* day, a *sunny* room, the *sunny* south 2. Bright like the sun, lustrous, genial like the sunshine, cheery, as, a *sunny* smile

A *sunny* disposition is the very soul of success enabling a man to do double the labor that he could without it
MATHEWS *Getting On in the World* p 222 [S C & CO 1873]

3. Issuing from the sun, as, *sunny* rays

SYN. see BRIGHT CHEERFUL — **sunny side.** 1. The side, as of a hill, facing the sun 2. Figuratively, *the* cheerful view of any question — **sun'ny-sweet",** *a* Combining brightness and sweetness — **s-warm,** *a* Warmed by the sun

sun'ny, *n* [-NIES 1-IZ, 2-IS, *pl*] The common sunfish

sun'-perch", etc See SUN[1]

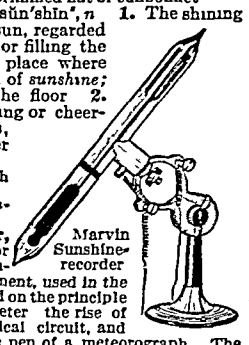
sun'rise", 1 sun'raiz", 2 sŭn'riş", *n* 1. The daily first appearance of the sun above the horizon, with the phenomena just preceding and following, especially, the brightening aspect of the sky just before the sun's appearance 2. The time at which the sun rises 3. [Poet] That part of the horizon at which the sun rises, the east, orient **sun'ris"ing‡** [Archaic]

sun'set", 1 sun'set', 2 sŭn'sĕt', *n* 1. The disappearance of the sun below the horizon in its apparent diurnal motion, with the phenomena just preceding and following, especially in the heavens 2. The time at which the sun sets, loosely, early evening, twilight 3 That part of the horizon at which the sun sets, the west, occident 4. Figuratively, ending; decline, as, the *sunset* of life 5. In the West Indies, a peculiar mixed drink — **peg-top sunset,** a sunset in which the sun's disk is distorted into the form of a peg-top especially over a water horizon — **sun'set"-col"ors,** *n pl* Bands of color in the west parallel to the horizon In order upward they are red, orange yellow, green blue and they are accompanied by a purplish glow in the east over the earth's shadow, called the counter-glow — **S Cox,** sobriquet of Samuel Sullivan Cox so called from a florid article he wrote in *The Ohio Statesman* — **s-shell,** *n* A psammobioid bivalve so called from the radiating color-marks — **S or Beaver State,** Oregon

sun'set"ting‡, *n* The setting of the sun, sunset

sun'shade", 1 sun'shĕd", 2 sŭn'shād", *n* Anything used as a shade or protection from the rays of the sun Specif (1) A parasol especially one with a handle hinged so as to permit adjustment of the top (2) An awning (3) A protection for the eyes, made of shirred silk (4) A darkened glass used with sextants and telescopes for viewing the sun (5) A tube protecting the object-glass of a telescope from a strong light (6) A broad-brimmed hat or sunbonnet

sun'shine", 1 sun'shain", 2 sŭn'shin", *n* 1. The shining light and radiance of the sun, regarded either as passing through or filling the air or as resting on the place where it falls, as, the air was full of *sunshine;* a spot of *sunshine* on the floor 2. Figuratively, any enlivening or cheering influence, brightness, as, the *sunshine* of her presence



And all was *sunshine* in each little breast
ROGERS *Pleasures of Memory* pt 1, l 34

— **sun'shine-re-cord"er,** *n. Meteor* An instrument for recording the duration of sunshine The Marvin instrument, used in the United States, is constructed on the principle of the differential thermometer the rise of the mercury closes an electrical circuit, and the record is traced by the pen of a meteorograph The Campbell-Stokes instrument, used in Great Britain, consists of a glass sphere which acts as a burning-glass, and burns its record on an appropriate card Other forms, including the *photographic*, have been widely used — SYN. see BRIGHT — **to be in the s** [Slang, Eng], to be tipsy — **sun'shin"y,** *a* **sun'shin"ingt.**

sun'snake", etc See SUN[1]

sun'spot", 1 sun'spet"; 2 sŭn'spŏt", *n.* 1. *Astron.*



Sun-spots

The upper part of the illustration shows a spot on the sun's limb, with the earth, to indicate comparative size The lower part shows three adjacent spots as seen directly, with umbra, penumbra filaments and surrounding faculæ

A dark and generally irregular spot appearing on the surface of the sun, within 35° of its equator It has a dark central part, the *umbra*, sometimes crossed by brighter filaments called *bridges* Surrounding the umbra is the ring-shaped *penumbra*, crossed radially at close intervals by the *filamentary structure*, probably consisting of matter from the photosphere drawn inward The spots are frequently surrounded by a ring of faculæ They are cooler in the center, and seem to be formed by descending currents of gases The relative number of sun-spots has a periodic frequency of about 11 years, with 5 years from minimum to maximum The dates of maximum frequency have been 1837, 1848, 1860, 1871, 1884, 1894, 1906 The number of whole spots observed in 1905 was 1,191 Sun-spots are thought to cause magnetic storms indirectly by setting already existing forces into operation 2 A freckle on the skin — **sun-spot curve,** a line on a chart showing the rise and fall in the number of sun-spots since 1772 — **s cycle,** a period of about eleven years during which the greatest number of sun-spots reappear

sun'-spurge", 1 sun'-spŭrj", 2 sŭn'-spûrğ", *n* A symetrical milky weed (*Euphorbia helioscopia*), a spurgewort with a smooth stem 6 to 12 inches high, forking successively into 5 rays, then 3, etc

sun'steadt, *n* A solstice **sun'stedt.**

sun'stone", 1 sun'stōn", 2 sŭn'stōn", *n* Aventurin feldspar See AVENTURIN

sun'stroke", 1 sun'strōk", 2 sŭn'strōk", *n* 1. *Pathol* A sudden cerebral disturbance, often with apoplectic symptoms, due to exposure to excessive heat, generally that of the sun 2. Same as FOLLETAGE **sun'struck",** 1 sun'struk", 2 sŭn'strŭk", *a* Affected with sunstroke [tree"t.

sunt, 1 sunt, 2 sŭnt, *n* The wood of the babul **sunt'**

sun'up", 1 sun'up', 2 sŭn'ŭp', *n* [Local, U S] Sunrise

sun'ward, 1 sun'ward, 2 sŭn'ward, *a* Facing toward the sun — **sun'ward, sun'wards,** *adv*

Sun Yat Sen, 1 sun yat sen 2 sun yät sĕn (1865–3/12 1925) A Chinese physician statesman, leader of Young China movement, and President of the provisional republic of China (1911–1912), president of Canton government, 1921

su'old, 1 sū'eld, 2 sū'ŏld, *a* Hog-like, of or pertaining to the *Suidæ*

su'o ju're, 1 sū'o jū'ri 2 su'o ju're [L] In one's own right

su'o lo'co, 1 sū'o lō'ko, 2 su'o lō'co [L] *Mus* In its own place, as written

su"o-vet"au-ril'i-a, 1 sū"o-vet"ə-ril'i-ə 2 su o-vĕt'a-ril'i-a, *n pl* [L] *Rom Antiq* The sacrifice of a boar (*sus*), a ram (*ovis*), and a bullock (*taurus*) offered to male deities in most cases of lustration Female or young animals were offered to female deities See LUSTRATION

sup, 1 sup, 2 sŭp, *v* [SUPPED, SUPT, SUP'PING] **I.** *t* 1. To take, as fluid food, in successive mouthfuls or spoonfuls 2. [Scot] To partake of with a spoon 3†. To supply with or invite to supper

II. *i* 1. To partake of the evening meal or supper

Come fellow soldiers' says he [Leonides], 'eat your dinners here as if you were to *sup* in another world SENECA *Morals* tr by L Estrange *Of a Happy Life* p 159 [L. 1850]

2. To take into the mouth with the lips, sip 3. [Scot] To feed oneself with a spoon [< AS *sūpan*, sup]

sup, *n.* A mouthful or taste of liquid or semiliquid food; a quantity, as of soup, porridge, or pudding, such as is easily received and swallowed at one time

sup , *abbr* Superfine, superior, superlative, supine, supplement, supra, supreme

su'pa, 1 sū'pə, 2 sy'pa, *n* [P I] A valuable forest-tree (*Sindora wallichii*) yielding a dark-yellow wood

su-pawn', 1 siu-pŏn', 2 sū-pąn', *n* [U S] Mush or hasty pudding, chiefly of boiled Indian-corn meal [Am Ind]

Sup. Ct , *abbr* Superior Court, Supreme Court

supe, 1 sūp, 2 sūp, *n* [SUPED, SUP'ING] 1. *Theat* To act as a super 2. [Colloq] To play the toady

supe, *n* 1. *Theat* A super 2. [College Slang, U S] A sycophant or toady [Abbr of SUPER[1], *n*]

su"pel-lec'tilet. **I.** *a* Of or pertaining to household furniture, hence, ornamental **II.** *n* Any article of household furniture, hence, anything ornamental

su'per[1], 1 sū'pər, 2 sū'per, *n* *Theat* A supernumerary an abbreviation

su'per[2], *n* A superintendent an abbreviation

su'per[3], *n* In bee-keeping (1) A frame or crate, usually containing sections, placed over a hive (2) [Eng] A hive placed over another hive [Abbr of SUPERHIVE]

su'per[4], *n* [Slang, Eng] A watch.

su'per[5], *n* Same as MULE[3]

su'per[6], *n* A fleece of wool of medium grade [< SUPER-]

su'per[7], *n* An article of superior size or quality, also, such size or quality

su'per-, 1 sū'pər-, 2 sū'per-, *prefix* Above, over, beyond (1) Above in position (2) Above in degree or amount usually denoting excess (3) In chemistry, denoting a high proportion of the ingredient indicated (4) Denoting that which obviously surpasses all others of its class, as a *super*-dreadnought a recent formation in imitation of *superman* [< L *super-*, < *super*, over]

In the following list of words *super-* denotes excess or superiority, as, *super*critical, excessively critical, *super*excellence superior excellence, etc For respellings not given below, see the primitive words

superabduction	superexceed†	superexternal
superabound	superexcellence	superordinary
superacidity	superexcellent	superoxygenation
superacidulated	superexcitation	superpleaset
superactivity	superexcrescence	superpolitie†
superacute	superextension	superponderate†
superaffusion	superfecundity	superpraiset
superagency	superfibrination	superproportion†
superalbuminous	superfinical†	superpurgation†
superalimentation	superflexion	superrational
superangelic	superflux	superregal
superarrogant†	superfoliation†	superreward†, *v.*
superceremonious†	supergeneric	supersecretion
supercession	superglorious	supersensitive, -ness
superchemical	supergrace	superspiritual
supercivilized	superindustrious	superspirituality
supercomprehension	superingenious	superstandard
superconformity	superinscribe	superstraint
superconscious	superintellectual	superstrain†
supercritical†	superinvolution	supersubtilized
supercurious†	superlactation	supersubtle
supercurious†	superlogical	supersubtlety
superdainty	superloral	supersulfureted
superdistention	superloreal	supersulfurize
supereminence	superlunatical	supertension
supereminent	supermarine	supertragical
superendow	supermoisten	supertutelary
superethical	supermotility	supervestment
superexalt	supernutrition	supervirulent
superexaltation	superobese	

super , *abbr* Superfine superior

su'per-a-bl(e[2]", 1 sū'pər-ə-bl, 2 sū'per-a-bl *a* That can be surmounted conquerable [< L *superabilis*, < *super* over]

It is ever the duty of a leader of armies to hope that obstacles may be *superable* unless he has proved them insuperable
R L DABNEY *T J Jackson* p 237 [DLE 1866]

— **su'per-a-bl(e-ness[2],** *n* — **su'per-a-bl),** *adv*

su"per-a-bun'dance, *n* 1. The state of being superabundant, excess 2. That which is superabundant, an excessive amount SYN. see EXCESS

su"per-a-bun'dant, *a* Abounding excessively, more abundant than is sufficient, excessive [< LL *superabundan(t-)s*, ppr of *superabundo*, superabound, < L *super*, over and see ABUNDANT] SYN. see REDUNDANT. — **su"per-a-bun'dant-ly,** *adv*

su"per-a-cro'mi-al, *a* Situated above the acromion **su"pra-a-cro'mi-al;**

su"per-add', *vt* To add in addition to what has been added [< L *superaddo*, < *super*, over, and see ADD] — **su"per-ad-di'tion,** *n*

su"per-ad-ve'nient, *a* [Rare] 1 Coming to the assistance or support of something else acting as an auxiliary 2. Coming without expectation — **su"per-al'bal,** *a* Situated in the upper part of the white matter of the brain as, the *superalbal* veins — **su'per-al"tar,** *n Eccl* 1. A consecrated stone slab laid on an unconsecrated altar when mass was said in oratories or temporary chapels 2 Sometimes, incorrectly, a retable — **su"per-am"bu-la'cral,** *a. Echin* Situated above the ambulacra — **su"per-a'nal,** *a* Same as SUPRA-ANAL — **su"per-an'gu-lar,** *a* Situated above the angular bone of the mandible, surangular — **su"per-an'-nate†,** *vt* To outlive the year

su"per-an'nu-ate, 1 sū'pər-an'yu-ēt, 2 sū'per-ăn'yu-āt, *v* [-AT'ED, -AT'ING] **I.** *t* 1. To incapacitate by age or the lapse of years usually in the past participle, as, a *superannuated* seaman 2. To cause to retire on account of age, place on the retired list and give a pension to, as, to *superannuate* a judge

II *i* 1. To become deteriorated or incapacitated by long service 2†. To outlive the year [< SUPER- + L *annus*, year] — **su"per-an'nu-ate,** *a* Superannuated

su"per-an"nu-a'tion, 1 sū"pər-an'yu-ē'shən, 2 sū"per-ăn'yu-ā'shon, *n* 1. The state or condition of being superannuated, incapacity or disqualification by age 2. The act of superannuating, or the state of being superannuated, as one placed on the retired list

He had previously been granted *superannuation* in the navy in consequence of his long services and received a small pension
MACKEY *Encyc Freemasonry Duncherley* p 233 [MOS 1879]

3. The allowance or pension granted on retirement in consideration of past services used also attributively. 4. The state of being old-fashioned or antiquated

su"per-a'que-ous, *a* [Rare] Situated above water

su"per-a'tion, 1 sū"pər-ē'shən 2 sū"per-ā'shon, *n* 1. The act of overcoming or surmounting 2. The seeming passing of one planet by another in longitude [< L *superatio(n-)*, < *superatus*, pp of *supero*, go over, < *super*, over]

su"per-ax'il-la-ry, *a Bot* Supra-axillary.

su-perb', 1 su-pūrb', 2 sū-pĕrb', *a* 1. Having grand, impressive beauty; majestic, imposing, stately, as, a *superb* landscape; a *superb* edifice 2. Sumptuously

elegant, luxurious, splendid, rich and costly, as, *superb* jewels 3. [Colloq.] Very fine or good, first-class, first-rate. 4†. Overbearing, haughty, arrogant, proud [< L *superbus*, < *super*, over] Syn.: see GORGEOUS — **superb bird of paradise**, a small bird of paradise (*Lophorina superba*) having extremely beautiful and highly-colored plumage — **s warbler**, an Australian maturine singing bird, the male of which has a part of the plumage intensely blue in the breeding-season — **su-perb'ly**, *adv* — **su-perb'ness**, *n*

su-per'bi-ate, *vt* To render arrogant and proud

su-per'bi-ous†, *a* Arrogant, haughty, disdainful

su"per-bi-par'ti-ent I *a* Being to another number as 5 to 3 **su"per-bi-ter'tial†.** II. *n* A number that approximately divides another into 2 equal parts, leaving a remainder [< LL *superbipartien(t-)s*, < L *super*, over, + *bis*, doubly, + *partio* (ppr *partien(t-)s*) see PART, *v*] — **superbipartient double**, a number that is to another in the ratio of 8 to 3

su"per-bi-quin'tal, *a* Being to another number as 7 to 5 — **su"per-bi-ter'tial**, *a* *Math* Having the ratio 5 to 3 — **su"per-cal'en-der**, *n* *Paper-making* A calendering-machine having a number of polished rollers for giving a high finish to paper — **su"per-cal'en-dered**, *a* Of a superexcellent finish said of paper that has passed through several courses of rolling — **su"per-cal-lo'sal**. *Anat* I *a* Situated above the corpus callosum, as, the *supercallosal* fissure II *n* The supercallosal fissure — **su"per-can'o-pi**, *n* *Arch* An upper arch or gable above a lesser arch, gable, niche, or recess — **su"per-cap'i-tal**, *n* In Byzantine and Romanesque architecture, a second and more massive capital placed above the first, probably as a means of affording extra support for a superimposed mass — **su"per-car'bo-nate**, *n* *Chem* Same as BICARBONATE — **su"per-car'bo-nize**, *vt* To impregnate with carbon a superficial portion of (steel), as in the case of armor plate, which on the inside does not receive so great an amount of carbon as on the outside — **su"per-car'bo-ni-za'tion**, *n* — **su"per-car'bu-ret-ed, su"per-car'bu-ret-ted**, *a* *Chem* Same as BICARBURETTED

su"per-car'go, 1 sū"pər-kär'gō, 2 sū"pər-cär'gō, *n* *Com* An agent on board ship sent by owners of the merchandise to have charge of the cargo, to sell it abroad, and to purchase a return cargo [< Sp *sobrecarga*, < *sobre* (< L *super*), over, + *carga* = F *charge*, see CHARGE, *n*] — **su"per-car'go-ship**, *n* The office or position of a supercargo

su"per-car'pal, *a* Situated at the upper part of the carpus — **su"per-ce-les'tial**, *a* 1. Being or occurring beyond the firmament situated above the canopy of heaven 2 Same as SUPERANGELIC — **su"per-cen'tral**, *a* Situated above a center, specif., occurring above the central sulcus of the brain — **su"per-cer'e-bral**, *a* Situated at the upper part of the cerebrum as, the *supercerebral* veins

su"per-ces'sion†, su"per-chem'i-cal, etc See SUPER-

su"per-charge', *vt* 1. To charge beyond bearing capacity, overfill or overload 2 *Her* To delineate (a charge) over another charge — **su'per-charge"**, *n* *Her* One charge or device borne upon another

su-perch'er-y†, *n* Imposture deception, fraud

su"per-cil'i-a, 1 sū"pər-sil'i-ə, 2 sū pər-çil'i-a, *n* Plural of SUPERCILIUM

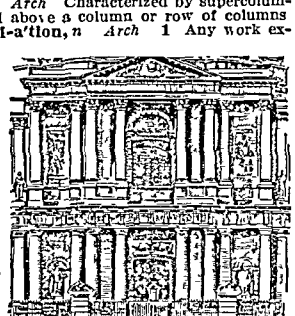
su"per-cil'i-a'ris, 1 sū pər-sil'i-ā'ris, 2 sū"pər-çil'i-ā'ris, *n* [-RES, 1 -ris, 2 -rēs, *pl*] The corrugator supercilii See CORRUGATOR [< L *supercilium* see SUPERCILIUM]

su"per-cil'i-a-ry, 1 sū"pər-sil'i-ĕ-ri, 2 sū pər-çil'i-ā-ry, *a* 1. Of or pertaining to the eyebrow situated over the eyebrow, superorbital, as, the *supercilitary* arches 2. Having a patch or streak above the eye as, the *supercilitary* woodpecker [< L *supercilium*, see SUPERCILIUM] — **supercilliary arch or ridge** (*Anat*), the projecting apophysis of the frontal bone which forms the upper boundary of the orbit of the eye

su"per-cil'i-ous, 1 sū"pər-sil'i-us, 2 sū"pər-çil'i-ŭs (XIII), *a* Exhibiting haughty and careless contempt, as by an elevation of the eyebrows or supercilia, indicative of or prompted by such feelings, insolently proud, arrogant; overbearing [< L *superciliosus*, < *super*, over, + *cilium* eyelid] Syn.: see HAUGHTY — **-ly**, *adv* — **-ness**, *n*

su"per-cil'i-um, 1 sū pər-sil'i-um, 2 sū pər-çil'i-ŭm, *n* [-I-A, *pl*] 1. *Anat* The eyebrow, also, the region or ridge of the eyebrow 2 *Arch* (1) A transverse antepagment over a door (2) A small fillet on each side of the scotia of an Ionic base 3 *Entom* An arched line over an eye-spot See LEPIDOPTERA [L, < *super*, above, + *cilium*, eyelid]

su'per-class", *n* *Biol* A group embracing one or more classes, as, the *superclass Amphicondyla* (mammals) the *superclass Monocondyla* or *Sauropsida* (birds and reptiles) — **su"per-co-lum'nar**, *a* *Arch* Characterized by supercolumniation, also, erected above a column or row of columns — **su"per-co-lum"ni-a'tion**, *n* *Arch* 1 Any work exhibiting one order placed above another, as a work whose first story is Corinthian and whose second story is Tuscan 2 The art or process of placing orders thus — **su"per-con-cep'tion†**, *n* Superfetation — **su"per-con-form'a-bl(e)†**, *a* Conformed or conforming to excess — **su"per-con'se-quence†**, *n* A remote consequence or meaning — **su'per-cool"**, *vt* *Phys Chem* To cool, as a liquid, so as to cause the temperature to descend below freezing-point without solidification — **su"per-cres'cence†**, *n* Anything growing upon another growing thing a parasite — **su"per-cres'cent†**, *a* — **su"per-cre-ta'ceous**, *a* *Geol* Above the strata of the Cretaceous period — **su'per-crust"**, *n* *Geol* The series of stratified rocks that rest directly upon the first-formed crust of the earth — **su'per-cube"**, *n* *Math* In hypergeometry, a regular four-dimensional figure all of whose faces are squares the analog of the cube — **su'per-curve"**, *n* A two-dimensional continuum in five-dimensional space [C]



Supercolumniation
(Facade of the Hotel des Invalides, Paris 17th Century)

su"per-dain'ty, su"per-dis-ten'tion, etc See SUPER-

su"per-den'tate, *a* Having teeth in the upper jaw only as certain cetaceans opposed to *subdentate* — **su"per-de-ter'mi-nate**, *a* Having more conditions than ordinarily admit of determination — **su"per-di-crot'ic**, *a* *Med* Exceptionally dicrotic said of the pulse better known as *hyperdicrotic* — **su"per-dom'i-nant**, *n* *Mus* The tone just above the dominant, the sixth or submediant — **su"per-du'ral**, *a* Situated at the upper part of the dura mater of the brain as, the *superdural* veins — **su"per-el"e-va'tion**, *n* *Railroad* The raising of the outer rail above the inner in building a curve — **su"per-em-bat'tled**, *a* *Her* Embattled along the upper edge only — **su"per-en"er-get'ic**, *a* [Rare] *Pathol* Overenergetic said especially of a form of stuttering caused by an excessive discharge of nervous energy into the vocal organs — **su"per-en-vi"ron-men'tal**, *a* *Psychol* Lying beyond the environment of the individual or group, and belonging to the general conditions of the universe — **su"per-er'o-gant†**, *a* Same as SUPERROGATORY

su"per-er'o-gate, 1 sū"pər-er'o-gĕt, 2 sū"pər-ĕr'o-gāt, *vi* [-GAT'ED, -GAT'ING] To do more than any obligation calls for, and so to obtain a surplus of merit or claim to reward, hence, to atone in this way for what is defective or insufficient in oneself or in others [< LL. *supererogatus*, see SUPERROGATION]

su"per-er"o-ga'tion, 1 sū"pər-er'o-gā'shon, 2 sū"pər-ĕr'o-gā'shon, *n* The act of supererogating, the performance of any meritorious act in excess of the demands of duty, hence, something superfluous

Did it [the sinking of a deep well] not seem a work of strange redundancy and *supererogation*, when the valley was musical with streams hard by?
J. R. MACDUFF *Noontide at Sychar* p. 13 [S. N. & CO. 1869]

[< LL. *supererogatio(n-)*, < *supererogatus*, pp. of *supererogo*, spend over and above, < L. *super*, over, + *erogo*, expend, < *e*, out, + *rogo*, ask] — **works of supererogation.** 1. *R. C. Theol* Good works in excess of the strict requirements of the divine law, which when performed by holy men and sanctified by Christ, *furnish a store of merit to atone for* past failings, or to obtain an increase of grace 2 Voluntary works besides, over, and above God's commandments a controversial phrase borrowed from Article xiv of the Thirty-nine Articles, and used especially of poverty, chastity, and obedience

su"per-e-rog'a-to-ry, 1 sū"pər-ı-rog'ə-to-ri, 2 sū"pər-e-rŏg'a-to-ry, *a* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of supererogation **su"per-e-rog'a-tiv(e)†** [Rare]

su"per-es-sen'tial, *a* Transcending mere essence said of the Absolute by Proclus and other Platonists — **su"per-es-sen'tial-ly**, *adv* — **su"per-ex-ist'**, *vt* To exist in a higher form be idealized — **su'per-faced"**, *a* *Wool-manuf* Showing a good luster, highly finished said of broadcloth — **su'per-fam'i-ly**, *n* *Biol* A classificatory group intermediate between a suborder and a family, as the *superfamily Percoidea* including the perch and related families — **su"per-fat'ted**, *pa* Containing an excess of fatty matter over alkali said of some medicinal soaps — **su"per-fœ"un-da'tion**, *n* *Physiol* The impregnation of two or more ova of the same stage of development by different coitions — **su"per-fe'tate**, *vt* To conceive again prior to birth of a fetus already conceived **su"per-fete'ty†; su"per-fœ'tate†.** — **su"per-fe-ta'tion**, *n* *Physiol* 1. The second impregnation of a female already pregnant 2. [Rare] The progeny resulting from such second impregnation, hence any unusual additional growth **su"per-fœ-ta'tion†.** — **su"per-feu-da'tion**, *n* *Feud Law* The creation or grant of a feud in land out of or upon a previous feud in the same land

su'per-fleet, *n* Same as SUPERFICIES

su"per-fi'cial, 1 sū"pər-fish'əl, 2 sū"pər-fish'al, *a* 1. Of, pertaining to, or forming the superficies or surface

The interior parts of the earth must be much more dense than the *superficial* crust. SILLIMAN *Physics* § 102 p. 71 [T. D. & CO.]

2. Knowing and understanding only the ordinary and the obvious, characterized or produced by such partial knowledge, not deep, learned, or profound, shallow, as, a *superficial* writer, *superficial* treatment of a subject 3. Being only on the surface or not reaching much below, in anatomy, cutaneous or subcutaneous, as, *superficial* color, *superficial* fascia [< F *superficiel*, < LL. *superficialis*, < L *superficies*, see SUPERFICIES]

Syn.: see CURSORY. SHALLOW — **superficial contents** or **content**, the area, as measured in square measure — **s. deposits**, geological deposits at or near the surface as alluvium or drift — **su"per-fi'cial-ist**, *n* A person of only superficial attainments a smatterer — **su"per-fi"ci-al'i-ty**, *n* [-TIES *pl*] 1. Superficialness 2. One who or that which is superficial — **su"per-fi'cial-ize**, *v* [Rare] I *t* To consider or treat in a superficial manner II *i* To be wanting in thoroughness — **su"per-fi'cial-ly**, *adv* — **su"per-fi'cial-ness**, *n*

su"per-fi'ci-a-ry, 1 sū"pər-fish'i-ĕ-ri, 2 sū"pər-fish'i-ā-ry I *a* Belonging or pertaining to the superficies or surface, specif., in law, situated on another's land or resulting from such situation II *n* [-RIES, 1 -riz, 2 -riz, *pl*] *Civ Law* One who has a right to what is on the surface of the lands of another specif., one who has built a house on lands for the use of which he pays an annual rent, under a long or perpetual lease [< LL *superficiarius*, < L *superficies*, see SUPERFICIES]

su"per-fi'ci-es, 1 sū"pər-fish'i-ēz or -fish'iz, 2 sū"pər-fish'i-ēz or -fish'ēz (XIII), *n* 1. A surface or its area, superficial area 2. *Civ Law* A perpetual lease of building-land, subject to the payment of an annual rent, also, the thing or the right to the thing erected on such land [L., < *super*, over, + *facies*, face]

su'per-fine, 1 sū"pər-fain, 2 sū"pər-fin, *a* 1. Of surpassing fineness and delicacy 2 Of the very best quality, very choice or good 3. Overrefined, unduly elaborated, as, *superfine* distinctions 4. In forfeits, belonging to a girl or woman opposed to *fine*, and said of the pledge to be redeemed [< F *superfin*, < *super-* (< L *super*), over and see FINE *a*] — **su'per-fine"ness**, *n*

su'per-fis"sure, *n* A fissure formed by the overlapping of two convolutions of the brain

su-per'flu-ent, 1 su-pūr'flu-ent, 2 sū-per'flu-ĕnt *a* 1 Flowing out over the top, as *superfluent* lava See LAVA 2† Superfluous, profuse 3† Floating on the surface [< L *superfluen(t-)s*, ppr. of *superfluo*, overflow < *super*, over, + *fluo* flow] [surface — **su"per-flu'i-tancet†**, *n*

su"per-flu'i-tant, *a* [Rare] Floating at the top or on the

su"per-flu'i-ty, 1 sū"pər-flü'i-ti, 2 sū"pər-flu'i-ty, *n* [-TIES, 1 -tiz, 2 -tiz, *pl*] 1. The state of being more than is needed, superabundance, as, a *superfluity* of wealth 2. The substance or thing that is superabundant, as, a social state in which none have *superfluities* 3. That part of anything that is in excess of what is needed, the superfluous part, a redundant addition 4 The quality or condition of being superfluous

Superfluity comes sooner by white hairs but competency lives longer SHAKESPEARE *Merchant of Venice* act 1 sc 2

5 Anything that can be dispensed with without inconvenience [< F *superfluité*, < LL *superfluita(t-)s*, < L *superfluus*, see SUPERFLUOUS] **su-per'flu-encet** [Rare] Syn.: see EXCESS

su-per'flu-ous, 1 su-pūr'flu-us, 2 sū-pĕr'flu-ŭs, *a* 1. Being more than is needed or something that is not needed

This bow, so useless to the sweep and (to speak by a vulgar adage) as *superfluous* as a side pocket to a cow
DE QUINCEY *Essays on the Poets, Hazlitt* p. 239 [T. & F. 1859]

2. *Mus* Augmented sometimes said of an interval 3†. Overfed or oversupplied, furnished with superfluities 4†. Supererogatory 5†. Unduly expensive [< L *superfluus*, < *super*, over, + *fluo*, flow] Syn.: see REDUNDANT — **su-per'flu-ous-ly**, *adv* — **su-per'flu-ous-ness**, *n*

su'per-flux, su"per-glo'ri-ous, etc See SUPER-

su"per-fron'tal. I *a* Of or pertaining to the upper part of the frontal lobe of the brain as, the *superfrontal* convolution II *n* *Eccl* 1. That portion of an altar-cloth which covers the altar-top and overhangs slightly in front 2†. A dossal — **su"per-func'tion**, *n* *Biol* Excessive functional activity — **su"per-func'tion-al**, *a* — **su"per-fuse'**, *v* [Rare] I *t* To pour so as to cover something else, as cod-liver oil on wine II *i* To be poured over something else — **su"per-fu'sion**, *n* Same as SUFFUSION — **su"per-gla'cial**, *a* *Geol* Situated on the surface of a glacier — **su"per-gla'cial-ly**, *adv* — **su"per-glot'tal**, *a* Situated above the glottis

su"per-heat', 1 sū"pər-hīt', 2 sū"pər-hēt', *vt* To heat to excess, overheat, specif., to raise the temperature of (a vapor, as steam) to a point above that to which it can be raised, while at the same pressure, if in contact with water, raise to a temperature higher than the boiling-point Compare STEAM

A permanent gas may be considered as a *superheated* vapor, the vapor of a liquid which volatilizes at very low temperatures
B. SILLIMAN, JR. *Physics* § 688 p. 405 [T. D. & CO.]

— **su'per-heat"**, *n* The degree to which steam has been superheated — **su"per-heat'er**, *n* A mechanical contrivance for superheating steam, as by causing it to traverse small tubes in the lower part of the chimney

su"per-her'e-sy†, *n* A heresy founded on another heresy

su'per-hive", *n* Same as SUPER² *n*

su"per-hu'man, 1 sū"pər-hū'mən, 2 sū"pər-hū'man, *a* Above the range of human power or skill, superior to the nature or endowments of man Syn.: see SUPERNATURAL — **su"per-hu-man'i-ty**, *n* [Rare] The quality or state of being superhuman, sometimes, divinity, as, the *superhumanity* of Christ — **su"per-hu'man-ly**, *adv*

su"per-hu'mer-al, *n* Something worn or borne upon the shoulders Specif. (*Eccl*) (1) The pallium of an archbishop (2) The amice worn at mass (3) The sacerdotal Jewish ephod — **su"per-hu'mer-ate†**, *vt* To carry or bear, as in relief of another shoulder — **su"per-im-ag'i-na-ry**, *a* *Math* Related to other imaginary transformations, as an imaginary to a real root

su"per-im-pose', *vt* 1. To lay or impose on something else 2 *Geol* To establish (a structural system) over, independently of, and eventually upon, underlying structures said of terranes, rivers, drainage-systems, valleys etc as a *superimposed* valley — **superimposed drainage** (*Geol*), a natural system of drainage that has been established on underlying rocks independently of their structure Of such a system three kinds are recognized (1) by sedimentation, where the drainage-system of newer strata is formed over and independently of that of closely underlying older strata; (2) by alluviation, where an extensive alluvial deposit has established a new and independent drainage-system over that of the preceding surface, (3) by planation, where, after extensive planation of a rock-surface, a drainage-system is established independent of the underlying rock-structure

su"per-im"po-si'tion, *n* 1 The act of superimposing or the state of being superimposed 2. *Geol* The existence of a superimposed drainage- or river-system 3 Superposition 4. *Arch* The placing of corresponding features one over another, in a composition of two or more stories, the setting of columns of one order over columns of another according to a regular system **su"per-im-po'sure†, su"per-po-si'tion†.**

su"per-im"preg-na'tion, *n* Same as SUPERFETATION

su"per-in-cum'bent, *a* Resting or lying upon something else [< L *superincumben(t-)s*, ppr. of *superincumbo*, lie upon, < *super*, above, and see INCUMBENT, *a*] — **su"per-in-cum'bence, su"per-in-cum'ben-cy**, *n.* The state of being superincumbent

su"per-in-duce', 1 sū"pər-in-düs', 2 sū"pər-in-dūç', *vt* To induce or give rise to additionally, bring in or cause as an addition, superadd

The mind, in looking at a material object does not *superinduce* extension on it but it observes that it is in space and must be in space McCOSH *Intuitions* pt. 1 bk. 1 p. 17 [C. & BROS. 1872]

[< L *superinduco*, < *super*, above, and see INDUCE] — **su"per-in-duce'ment**, *n* 1 The act of superinducing or the state of being superinduced **su"per-in-duc'tion†.** 2. That which is superinduced

su"per-in"e-nar'ra-bl(e)†, *a* [Rare] Absolutely beyond description ineffable — **su"per-in'fi-nite**, *a* *Math* Extending through infinity into another region as, a *superinfinite* quantity — **su"per-in-fuse'**, *vt* To pour or infuse over or upon — **su"per-in-jec'tion**, *n* An injection following upon another injection — **su"per-in-spect'**, *vt* [Rare] To inspect by superintendence supervise — **su"per-in"sti-tu'tion**, *n* *Eccl Law* One institution upon another specif., the institution of a clergyman in a benefice to which another has already been instituted, two parties claiming the right of presentation

su"per-in-tend', 1 sū"pər-in-tĕnd', 2 sū"pər-in-tend', *v* I. *t* To have the charge and direction of, especially of some work or movement, regulate the conduct and progress of, be responsible for, manage, supervise

II. *i* To have charge, exercise supervision [< LL *superintendo*, < L *super*, over, and see INTEND]

su"per-in-ten'dence, 1 sū"pər-in-ten'dens, 2 sū"pər-in-tĕn'dĕns, *n* The act or right of superintending, guiding and controlling supervision, direction and management, watchful care and rule [< OF *superintendance*, < LL *superintendentia*, < L *super*, over, + *intendo*, see INTEND] Syn. see OVERSIGHT

su"per-in-ten'den-cy, 1 sū"pər-in-ten'den-si, 2 sū pər-in-tĕn'dĕn-çi, *n* 1 The office or official rank of a superintendent 2 Same as SUPERINTENDENCE

su"per-in-ten'dent, 1 sū pər-in-ten'dent, 2 sū"pər-in-tĕn'dĕnt *a* Of or pertaining to superintendence or a superintendent superintending, as a *superintendent* committee

su"per-in-ten'dent, *n* One whose function is to superintend some particular work, office, or undertaking Specif. (1) The presiding officer of a Sunday-school (2) In certain Protestant churches, as the English Wesleyan, a minister who oversees all the congregations in a district

The word is often used as the official designation of one appointed to the charge and management of some institution, as a school, almshouse, museum, or cemetery, or to the supervision and control of some branch of public service, as, a *superintendent* of education, the *superintendent* of police **su"per-in-tend'er†.**

Syn.: conductor, curator, custodian, director, guardian, inspector, intendant, manager, master, overseer, superior,

supervisor, warden — **su"per-in-ten'dent-ship,** *n* The position or official rank of a superintendent superintendency

su"per-in-ves'ti-ture, *n* [Rare] An outer robe or upper garment

su-pe'ri-or, 1 siu-pi'ri-ər, 2 sū-pē'ri-or, *a* **1.** Surpassing in quantity, quality, or degree, especially, more excellent, preferable, finer, grander, as, *superior* in numbers, in an absolute sense, of great excellence, as, a *superior* man **2.** Of more excellent rank or dignity, belonging to a higher grade; as, a *superior* court, *superior* studies **3** Too great or dignified to be under the influence of something specified with *to*, as, *superior to* envy

The cause we are engaged in is so just and righteous that we must try to rise *superior* to every obstacle in its support
WASHINGTON in Sparks's *Writings of Washington, Dec 5 1776* in vol III p 191 [H & & CO 1834]

4. Locally higher, more elevated, upper, superjacent: opposed to *inferior* (1) *Anat* Situated relatively nearer the top of the head when the body is standing erect (2) *Zool* Situated on or pertaining to the upper or dorsal side (3) *Bot* Situated above or over another organ or part, as an ovary when free from the calyx, a calyx when, being adherent, it seems to grow from the top of the ovary, or a petal or lip of an axillary flower when it is the one next the main axis of the plant (4) *Print* Set above the level of the line said of type, thus in C^DR, 4 and n are *superior*. **5.** *Logic* Of wider application, generic said of terms, conceptions, and propositions **6.** *Railroad* Entitled to precede another unless special orders are received to the contrary. said of a train [< F *supérieur*, < L *superior;* see SUPERIORITY]

SYN.: see EXCELLENT, PARAMOUNT, PREDOMINANT

— **superior conjunction** (*Astron*), the position of a planet at or near the point of nearest apparent approach to the sun, and beyond the sun also, the time of such approach — **s limit** (*Math*), a limit toward which a variable increases See LIMIT — **s planets** (*Astron*), see PLANET — **s slope** (*Fort*), see SLOPE — **s title,** such title to land as is requisite to a plaintiff s recovery in an action of ejectment — **s. wings** (*Zool*), the fore wings of an insect — **su-pe'ri-or-ly,** *adv*

su-pe'ri-or¹, *n* **1.** A person of more exalted rank or dignity than another or others, also, one who surpasses others in any excellent quality, characteristic, or trait

It is a matter of the simplest demonstration that no man can be really appreciated but by his equal or *superior*
RUSKIN *Modern Painters* vol I, § I pt I p 2 [W & S 1858]

2. The presiding officer or ruler of an ecclesiastical order or house, as an abbey, convent, or monastery **3.** *Print* A superior letter or character See SUPERIOR, *a*, 4 (4) **4** *Law* The grantor of a feudal tenure to be held of himself, specif, in Scots law, one who has made an original grant of heritable property to a tenant, called the vassal, on condition that he pay an annual rent or perform certain services SYN. see SUPERINTENDENT — **su-pe'ri-or-ess,** *n* The mother-superior of a convent or nunnery usually called *mother superior*

Su-pe'ri-or, *n* **1. Lake,** the northernmost and largest of the Great Lakes between the United States and Canada area, 31 200 sq m length, 412 m, width, 160 m, depth about 1,000 ft it discharges into Lake Huron by the rapids of St Mary river **2** A city in Nuckolls county, Neb **3** A city county-seat of Douglas county, Wis

su-pe"ri-or'i-ty, 1 siu-pi"ri-or'i-ti, 2 sū-pē"ri-ŏr'i-ty, *n* **1.** The state of being superior, as in quality, capability, rank, dignity, or attainment, preeminence, surpassing excellence, as, the *superiority* rests with him **2.** *Scots Law* The right of the lord in the lands by the vassal [< F *superiorité*, < LL *superiorita(t-)s*, < L *superior*, compar of *superus*, upper, < *super*, over] **su-pe'ri-or-ness‡** [Rare] SYN.: see ADVANTAGE PRECEDENCE

su-pe'ri-us, 1 sū-pi'ri-us, 2 sū-pē'ri-ūs, *n* [LL] In mediæval music, the soprano part

su"per-ja'cent, 1 sū̆p-jē'sent, 2 sū"per-jā'ċent, *a* Lying or resting immediately upon or above something else [< SUPER- + L *jacen(t-)s*, lying]

superl, *abbr* Superlative

su-per'la-tive, } 1 siu-pŭr'la-tiv, 2 sū-pĕr'la-tĭv, *a* **1.**
su-per'la-tiv⁵, } Raised or elevated to the highest degree, of supreme excellence or eminence, consummate, as, *superlative* loveliness **2.** *Gram* Expressing or involving the highest degree said of a form of comparison of adjectives or adverbs, as, the *superlative* degree of "wise" is "wisest" See COMPARISON

su-per'la-tiv(e⁵, *n* **1.** That which is of the highest possible excellence or eminence, or is superior to all other things of its kind or with which it is naturally compared **2.** *Gram* (1) The highest degree of comparison of the adjective or adverb formed in English either (*a*) by adding *-st* or *-est* to the positive as bright*est*, ables*t* (*b*) by prefixing the word *most* (or *least*) to the positive, which is done especially with words of more than two syllables as, *most* delightful (*c*) by prefixing an adverb of superlative meaning, as *very extremely exceedingly*, to the positive as *very* kind The first two are called the **superlative relative;** the last the **s absolute** (without comparison), also **s clative.** opposed to *comparative, positive*

A superlative is also sometimes formed with the suffix *-most* from words that do not distinguish any positive and comparative for example mid*most* under*most*, northern*most* south*most* top*most* See -MOST

Superlatives are diminutives and weaken the positive is the sinew of speech the *superlative* the fat EMERSON *Lect and Biograph Sketches The Superlative* p 160 [H M & CO 1889]

(2) Any word or phrase in the superlative degree, as, a speaker fond of exaggerations and *superlatives* [< F *superlatif*, < LL *superlativus* < L *superlatus*, borne over, < *super* over + *latus* borne] — **su-per'la-tiv(e-ly⁵,** *adv* — **su-per'la-tiv(e-ness⁵,** *n*

su"per-li-ga'men, *n* *Surg* A bandage applied over a dressing — **su'per-line,** *n* *Math* A two-dimensional linear continuum in five-dimensional space [C] — **su"per-lin'e-ar,** *n* *Math* A determinant

su"per-log'i-cal, *a* See SUPER-

su"per-lu'cratet, *vt* To gain over and above gain in excess — **su"per-lu-cra'tion†,** *n* — **su"per-lu'nar,** *a* [Rare] Being above the moon celestial **su"per-lu'na-ry‡.**

su'per-man, 1 sū'pər-man 2 sū'per-mán *n* **1.** A hypothetical superior being, characterized chiefly by excess of ruthless power, regarded as the product of social evolution the Overman of Nietzsche **2** The intellectually and morally improved man.

su"per-ma-rine', su"per-mols'ten, etc See SUPER-

su"per-ma-te'ri-al, *a* Transcending or superior to matter — **su"per-max-il'la, -max'il-la-ry,** same as SUPRAMAXILLA etc — **su"per-me'di-al,** *a* Being above the middle — **su"per-mol'e-cule,** *n* A combination of molecules acting as a physical unit, a compound molecule — **su"per-mun'dane,** *a* Supramundane **su"per-mun'di-alf.**

su-pern't, *a* Being above heavenly supernal

su"per-nac'u-lar, 1 sū'pər-nak'yu-lər, 2 sū"per-năc'yu-lar, *a* Having the quality of supernaculum, very choice: said of liquors

su"per-nac'u-lum, 1 sū'pər-nak'yu-lum, 2 sū"per-năc'yu-lŭm, *n* Wine worthy of consumption to the last drop, liquor of the choicest quality, hence, anything of extraordinary excellence [< SUPER- + G *nagel*, nail] **su"per-neg'u-lumt.**

su"per-nac'u-lum, *adv* So that no liquor remains, literally, 'on the nail,' from an old custom of concluding a drink by reversing the glass and showing that no more was left than would rest on the thumb-nail

su-per'nal, 1 siu-pūr'nal, 2 sū-pĕr'nal, *a* **1.** Of or pertaining to things above this world, heavenly, celestial **2.** Placed or located above, lofty, overhead [< L *supernus* < *super*, over] SYN. see CELESTIAL — **-ly,** *adv*

su"per-na'tant, 1 sū'pər-nē'tant, 2 sū"per-nā'tant, *a* Floating uppermost or above something said especially in chemistry of the liquid from which a precipitate has been thrown down

Decant the *supernatant* liquid ELIOT AND STORER *Qualitative Chem. Analysis* pt I, p 34 [V N & CO 1879]

[< L *supernatan(t-)s*, ppr of *supernato*, float, < *super*, above, + *nato*, swim] **su-per'flu-entf.**

su"per-na-ta'tion, *n.* Flotation on a liquid surface

su"per-na'tion-al, *a* Pertaining to all mankind rather than to one nation only — **su"per-na'tion-al-ism,** *n*

su"per-nat'u-ral, 1 sū'pər-nach'u-[*or* -nat'yu-]rəl, 2 sū"per-năch'u-[*or* -năt'yu-]ral, *a* **1.** Existing or occurring through some agency above the forces of nature, lying outside the sphere of natural law, whether psychical or physical; caused miraculously or by the immediate exercise of divine power Compare NATURAL, PRETERNATURAL

It was something altogether *supernatural*, as when God said, Let there be light and there was light
C HODGE *Systematic Theology* vol I intro, p 160 [S 1872]

2. Of or pertaining to the supernatural

The grandest of English *supernatural* creations is Milton's Satan STEDMAN *Nature of Poetry* p 245 [H M & CO]

3 *R C Theol* Transcending the powers and exigencies of any created nature An act is **modally supernatural** when it is within the range of natural desires, but requires for its performance a power above nature such is the resurrection of the flesh It is **intrinsically** or **substantially** s when it has for its final object salvation, and the intuitive vision of the divine essence

4. Loosely, being or occurring out of the ordinary natural course of things [< OF *supernaturel*, < LL *supernaturalis*, < L *super*, above, and see NATURAL, *a*]

SYN. miraculous preternatural, superhuman The *supernatural* (*super*, above) is above or superior to the recognized powers of nature the *preternatural* (*preter*, beyond) is aside from or beyond what we have been accustomed to regard as the result of natural law, often in the sense of inauspicious as a *preternatural* gloom. *Miraculous* is more emphatic and specific than *supernatural*, as referring to the direct personal intervention of divine power Some hold that a miracle, as the raising of the dead, is a direct suspension and even violation of natural laws by the fiat of the Creator, and so is *supernatural*, others hold that the miracle is simply the calling forth of a power residing in the laws of nature, but not within their ordinary operation, and dependent on a distinct act of God, so that the *miraculous* might be termed 'extranatural," rather than *supernatural* All that is beyond human power is *superhuman* as prophecy gives evidence of *superhuman* knowledge the word is sometimes applied to remarkable manifestations of human power, surpassing all that is ordinary — ANT.: common, natural ordinary, usual — **su"per-nat'u-ral-ly,** *adv* — **su"per-nat'u-ral-ness,** *n* — **-ral'i-ty‡.**

su"per-nat'u-ral, *n* **1.** That which is above or beyond the range of the forces, laws, and operations of nature, considered as the existing system of the universe known by sense-perception and the positive sciences (1) God, as Creator, and distinguished from nature as the created, (2) all the existences and activities of an order lying outside of the natural, taken collectively with the definite article

2. That which transcends the merely physical, or natural in the more restricted meaning of the word In this sense the spiritual being of man may be deemed supernatural

su"per-nat'u-ral-ism, 1 sū'pər-nach'u-[*or* -nat'yu-]ral-izm, 2 sū"per-năch'u-[*or* -năt'yu-]ral-ĭsm, *n* **1.** The quality of being supernatural **2.** *Theol & Philos* Belief in the supernatural Especially (1) The doctrine that there is a personal God who, however immanent he may be in nature is not to be identified with nature, but is the ground of its existences and manifests his will in its forces, laws and events opposed to *naturalism* (2) The doctrine of the supernatural origin of revealed religion, especially of Biblical religion together with the belief in Providence the efficacy of prayer, and related doctrines opposed to *rationalism* **su"pra-nat'u-ral-ism‡.**

su"per-nat'u-ral-ist, 1 sū'pər-nach'u-[*or* -nat'yu-]ral-ist, 2 sū"per-năch'u-[*or* -năt'yu-]ral-ĭst **I.** *a* Of or pertaining to the supernatural **II** *n* A believer in the supernatural **su"pra-nat'u-ral-ist‡** [Incorrect form] — **su"per-nat"u-ral-is'tic,** *a*

su"per-nat'u-ral-ize, 1 sū'pər-nach'u-[*or* -nat'yu-]ral-iz, 2 sū"per-năch'u-[*or* -năt'yu-]ral-īz, *vt* [-IZED, -IZ'ING] To introduce into the sphere of the supernatural, render or regard as being supernatural

su"per-na'ture, *n* Collectively, whatever transcends the physical and material — **su"per-neg'a-tiv(e⁵,** *a* Containing two negatives — **su"per-nod'i-calf,** *a* Extreme, excessive supreme — **su"per-nor'mal,** *a* *Psychol* Beyond or above the normal but not abnormal

su"per-nu'mer-a-ry, 1 sū'pər-niū'mər-ē-ri, 2 sū"per-nū'mĕr-ā-ry, *a* Being beyond a fixed or standard number, also, beyond a customary or necessary number, superfluous, as, *supernumerary* officers [< LL *supernumerarius*, < L *super*, over, and see NUMERARY]

su"per-nu'mer-a-ry, *n* [-RIES, 1 -riz, 2 -rĭz *pl*] A person or thing in excess of the necessary or customary number Specif (1) A stage performer without any speaking part a term commonly restricted to male performers, female performers of the same grade who are not coryphées or choristers being usually styled extra ladies Often contracted to **super,** and occasionally to **supe.** (2) *Mil* An officer attached to a regiment or corps in which no vacancy exists — **su"per-nu'mer-a-ri-ness,** *n*

su"per-nu'mer-ous†, *a* Excessively numerous, superabundant

su'per-o-, 1 siū'pər-o- 2 sū'per-o- From SUPER- a combining form used in many anatomical words, as, *superoanterior, superodorsal, superoexternal, superointernal, superolateral, superomarginal superoposterior*

su"per-oc-cip'i-tal. **I** *a* Of or pertaining to the upper part of the occipital lobe of the brain supraoccipital **II.** *n* The supraoccipital bone **su"pra-oc-cip'i-tal‡** — **su'per-oc"tave,** *n* *Mus* **1** A coupler, on an organ, that draws down the higher octave of any key struck **2** An organ-stop a fifteenth higher than the principal — **su'per-or"der,** *n* *Biol* A group intermediate between an order and a class — **su"per-or'di-nal,** *a* *Zool* Of or pertaining to a superorder

su"per-or'di-nate, *a* **1.** *Zool* Of superior rank in the same scientific classification, bearing the relation of a superorder to an order **2.** *Logic* Related as the generic to the specific or to the particular included under it

su"per-or"di-na'tion, *n* **1.** The ordination of a person to an office not yet vacant, particularly, the ordination of a successor by an ecclesiastic during his own tenure of office **2.** *Logic* The relation of a universal statement to the particular statement that it includes or justifies opposed to *subordination* [< LL *superordinatio(n-)*, < *superordino*, add to, < L *super*, over; and see ORDAIN]

su"per-or-gan'ic, *a* **1** Not effected by the structure or activities of the organism superadded to the organic hence, psychical **2.** Belonging to society regarded as a higher organism than the individual — **su"per-os'cu-late,** *vt* *Math* To touch at more consecutive points than are usually needed to determine the locus of a given order — **su"per-os"cu-la'tion,** *n* — **su"per-ox'id, su"per-ox'ide,** *n* *Chem* Same as PEROXID — **su"per-par'a-site,** *n* An organism parasitic in another parasitic organism — **su"per-par"a-sit'ic,** *a* — **su"per-par'a-sit-ism,** *n* Compare HYPERPARASITE — **su"per-par-tic'u-lart,** *a* Being in the ratio of a given number to the next lower number — **su-per-par-tic"u-lar'i-ty,** *n* — **su"per-par'ti-entf,** *a* Being in the ratio of one number to another less than it by several units — **su'per-pas"sage,** *n* An aqueduct by which one watercourse is carried over another as a stream over a canal — **su"per-pe-tro'sal,** *a* Situated at the upper part of the petrous portion of the temporal bone, as, the *superpetrosal* sinus of the dura mater

su"per-phos'phate, *n* *Chem* An orthophosphate, as that of calcium, in which only a portion of the replaceable hydrogen of the original orthophosphoric acid has been substituted by a basic radical — **superphosphate of lime,** a soluble compound, $CaH_4(PO_4)_2$, made by heating calcium orthophosphate, $Ca_3(PO_4)_2$, with sulfuric acid used extensively as a fertilizer

su"per-phys'i-cal, *a* Same as SUPERORGANIC — **su"per-plant"t,** *n* A plant growing upon another an epiphyte, a parasite — **su"per-plus't,** *n* A surplus — **su'per-plus"age†,** *n* Surplusage

su"per-pose', 1 sū'pər-pōz', 2 sū"per-pōş', *vt* To lay over or upon something else, as one layer upon another; specif, in geometry, to suppose (a figure) to be placed upon another See SUPERIMPOSE, SUPERPOSITION [< F *superposer*, < L *super*, over, and see POSE¹, *v*]

— **su"per-pos'a-bl(e⁵,** *a* That can be superposed superimposable — **su"per-posed',** *pa* **1** Placed directly over some other part or organ as buds or flowers on a stem or stamens opposite the petals **2.** *Geol* Same as SUPERIMPOSED (when either term is applied to natural drainage)

su"per-po-si'tion, *n* The act of superposing, or the state of being superposed Specif (1) *Bot* Same as ANTEPOSITION. (2) *Geom* The act of supposing one figure to be taken up and laid upon another so as to demonstrate that they are or are not equal by showing that they do or do not coincide perfectly (3) *Eccl* A fast superimposed upon another, the continuation or extension of a fast (4) *Geol* (*a*) The original relative position of strata, each newer formation overlying the next older one in any locality. (*b*) Superimposition [< I L *superpositio(n-)*, < L *superpono*, place over, < *super*, over + *pono*, place] — **apparent superposition,** the actual or visible order in which strata lie in any locality In case of overturn this is a **false superposition,** as the older rocks have been thrust over the newer ones. — **law of s,** the law that underlying must be older than overlying strata where there has been neither inversion nor overthrust Upon this law all geological chronology is based

su"per-quad"ri-par'ti-ent, *a* Being in the ratio of 9 to 5 **su"per-quad"ri-quin'tal†** — **su"per-ra'di-al,** *a* Applied to the upper piece of a radial plate transversely bisected, as in certain crinoids, *e g*, *Haplocrinus*

su"per-ra'tion-al, etc See SUPER-

su"per-re-flec'tion†, *n* The reflection of a reflection — **su"per-ros'tral,** *a* Situated above the rostrum or beak as, a *superrostral* spine — **su"per-roy'al,** *a* Larger than royal said of paper of a certain size See PAPER — **su"per-sa'cral,** *a* Situated dorsally from the sacrum **su"per-sa'lient†,** *a* [Rare] Leaping upon something — **su"per-sa'lien-cy,** *n* — **su'per-salt",** *n* *Chem* An acid salt See ACID, *a*

su"per-sat'u-rate, *vt* To saturate to excess or beyond the normal point, cause to contain more of something, as of a dissolved substance or of magnetism, than can be held under normal conditions

— **supersaturated solution** (*Chem*), the solution of a salt in a liquid carried beyond the normal degree of saturation A slight jar or the addition of more salt to such a solution will suddenly produce crystallization

Supersaturated solution of sodium acetate is used in railway foot-warmers where the heat evolved in the crystallisation renders it four times as efficacious as the same volume of hot water
BLOXAM *Chemistry* ¶ 38 p 44 [P B & CO 1890]

su"per-sat"u-ra'tion, *n* The act or process of supersaturating or the state of being supersaturated, specif, the state of the air when it contains an amount of moisture more than sufficient to saturate it, as in a fog — **magnetic supersaturation,** the state of having received more magnetism than can be retained for a time

su"per-scap'u-la, *n* The separately developed vertebral border of the scapula — **su"per-scap'u-lar,** *a* Situated above the scapula suprascapular — **su"per-sec'u-lart,** *a* Elevated above or superior to the mundane and secular

su"per-scribe', 1 sū'pər-skraib', 2 sū"per-scrib', *vt* [-SCRIBED', -SCRIB'ING] To write or engrave on the outside or on the upper part of, inscribe with a name or address, furnish with an inscription, specif, to address or direct, as a letter [< L *superscribo*, see SUPERSCRIPT]

su'per-script. **I.** *a* [Rare] Written above or overhead opposed to *subscript* **II†.** *n* Same as SUPERSCRIPTION [< L *superscriptus* pp of *superscribo*, write over, < *super*, over, + *scribo*, write]

su"per-scrip'tion, 1 sū'pər-skrip'shən, 2 sū"per-scrip'shon, *n* **1.** The act of superscribing **2.** An upper or outer inscription, as a title or a direction, especially, an address on a letter **3.** *Pharm* That portion of a medical prescription that begins with the word *recipe* (generally abbreviated ℞, and meaning 'take') **4.** [Scot] A subscription SYN. address, direction, inscription.

su"per-sede', 1 sū"pər-sīd', 2 sū"pər-sēd', *vt* [-SED'ED, -SED'ING] 1. To take the place of, as by reason of superior worth, appropriateness, efficacy, or right, replace, displace, supplant

'El-Khalil,' simply, the Friend' is a title which has in Mussulman countries *superseded* altogether his [Abraham's] own proper name A P STANLEY *Jewish Church* vol i, lect i p 11 [s 1884] 2. To put something in the place of, set aside, suspend, stay, annul, as, to *supersede* a degree 3. *Bee-keeping* To rear a young queen to take the place of (the old one) at other than swarming-time said of bees [< F *supersĕder*, desist, < L *supersedeo*, see SUPERSEDERE]

SYN.: see SUBVERT — **su"per-se'dent**, *n* That which operates so as to supersede, specif in medicine, a remedy that operates upon some part or organ so as to displace or prevent disease in such part — **su"per-se'dence**, *n* — **su"per-sed'er**, *n* One who or that which supersedes — **su"per-se'dure**, *n* The act of superseding, or the state of being superseded **su"per-ses'sion†**.

su"per-se'de-as, 1 sū"pər-sī'dı-əs, 2 sū"pər-sē'de-as, *n* 1. *Law* (1) A writ issued for the purpose of superseding or staying the execution of another writ, a writ or order commanding a stay or the setting aside of proceedings in some matter often used synonymously with *stay of proceedings* (2) A proceeding, as a perfected appeal, writ of error, or writ of certiorari, that operates to suspend the execution of a judgment 2. [Rare] Hence, a stoppage, obstruction, check [L, pres subj 2d per s of *supersedeo*, see SUPERSEDERE]

su"per-se-de're, 1 sū"pər-sı-dī'rı, 2 sū"pər-sə-dē'rē, *n* *Scots Law* 1. An order of court granting protection to a creditor for cause 2. An agreement among creditors, under a trust-deed, not to insist on process for collection for a given time [L, inf of *supersedeo*, preside, < *super*, over, + *sedeo*, sit]

su"per-sem'i-nāte†, *vt* 1. To sow, as seed, over what has been previously sown 2 Figuratively, to sow broadcast disseminate widely — **su"per-sem"i-na'tion†**, *n* — **su"per-sem'i-na"tor†**, *n*

su"per-sen'si-bl(e), *a* Being above or beyond the range of the senses supersensual — **su"per-sen'si-bly**, *adv* — **su"per-sen'su-al**, *a* Being above the senses, supersensible, specif, spiritual **su"per-sen'so-ry†** [Rare] — **su"per-sen'su-ous**, *a* 1 Same as SUPERSENSUAL 2 Excessively sensuous — **su"per-sep'tal**, *a* Lying above a septum or partition specif, applied to a sulcus of the brain situated in the cuneus above the tentorium — **su"per-ser'vice-a-bl(e)**, *a* Attempting needlessly or disagreeably to be of service, overofficious — **su"per-ser'vice-a-bly**, *adv* — **su"per-ses"qui-al'ter-al**, *a* Having the ratio of 5 to 2 — **su"per-ses"qui-ter'tial**, *a* Having the ratio of 7 to 3

su"per-ses'sion, 1 sū"pər-seşh'ən, 2 sū"per-sĕsh'on, *n* The act of superseding, displacing, or making void, supersedure

General Nott had the habit of speaking his mind with great directness a propensity which accounted perhaps for the repeated *supersessions* he had undergone
ARCH FORBES *Afghan Wars* p 51 [s 1892]

[< L *supersessus*, pp of *supersedeo*, see SUPERSEDERE]

su"per-ses'sive, *a* Superseding or rendering void — **su"per-sex**, *n* *Biol* One of two or more groups of individuals within one or both of the sexes of a dioecious species, as in dichroic species of birds — **su"per-sex'u-al**, *a*

su"per-sol'id, *n* In hypergeometry, a magnitude of more than three dimensions

su"per-stĭ'tion, 1 sū"pər-stĭsh'ən, 2 sū"per-stĭsh'on, *n* 1. A belief founded in irrational feelings, especially of fear, and characterized by credulity, also, any practise originating in such belief, excessive and unreasonable scruples due to ignorant dread of the supernatural 2. Specif, a belief in a religious system regarded (by others than the believer) as unreasonable and without support, a false religion, or any of its rites 3. Credulity regarding the occult or the mysterious, or any specific instance of it, any popular notion attributing unintelligible influence of some kind to trivial things, as belief in omens, charms, and signs

Washington Irving in his beautiful story of the storm ship, which makes its way up the Hudson against wind and tide has finely embodied one of the most interesting *superstitions* [respecting fantom ships] of the early American colonists
BREWSTER *Natural Magic* letter vi, p 223 [1868]

4. Loosely, any unreasonable belief held by a body of men, as, a political *superstition* 5†. Scrupulousness beyond need, overexactness, punctiliousness 6†. Idolatrous devotion [F, < L *superstitio(n-)*, < *super*, over, + *sto* stand] SYN: see FANATICISM — **su"per-stĭ'tion-ist†**, *n* One who is superstitious

su"per-stĭ'tious, 1 sū"pər-stĭsh'ŭs, 2 sū"per-stĭsh'ŭs, *a* 1. Disposed to believe in or be influenced by superstitions, especially, enthralled by superstition as regards religious forms and observances 2. Involving or resulting from superstition, as, *superstitious* observances 3†. Overexact, as from superstition 4†. Foolishly devoted [The phrase **too superstitious** as used in the Authorized Version of the New Testament in Paul's speech on Mars Hill (*Acts* xvii, 22) is a mistranslation, and is better rendered "very religious" or 'excessively religious'] [< L *superstitiosus*, < *super*, over, + *sto*, stand] — **su"per-stĭ'tious-ly**, *adv* — **su"per-stĭ'tious-ness**, *n*

su"per-stra'tum, *n* A layer superimposed upon another or a superficial layer

su"per-struct', *vt* To build or erect upon or as upon a foundation — **su"per-struc'tion†**, *n* 1 The act of building as on a foundation 2 A superstructure — **su"per-struc'tive†**, *a* Superstructed — **su"per-struc'tor†**, *n*

su"per-struc'ture, 1 sū"pər-struk'chur *or* -tiur, 2 sū"per-strŭc'chur *or* -tŭr, *n* A building or structure of any kind having a foundation, any part of a structure considered in relation to the part on which it rests Specif (1) The sleepers, rails, etc, of a railway, as distinguished from the road-bed (2) *Naut* Parts of a ship's structure, especially of a war-ship, above the main deck used also figuratively

Let the *superstructure* of life be enjoyment but let its foundation be in solid work DINAH M CRAIK *Woman's Thoughts about Women* p 22 [s DR 1866]

[< L *superstructus*, pp of *superstruo* build over, < *super*, over, + *struo* build] — **su"per-struc'tur-al**, *a*

su"per-sub-or'der, *n* A zoological group intermediate between a suborder and an order — **su"per-sub-stan'tial**, *a* 1 Being beyond the sphere of substance or matter, supersensible, also, beyond the range of all natures, ideas, and distinctions of existence as used by mysticism. 2. More than substantial, more than substance with reference to the "daily" (bread) of the Lord's Prayer, rendered *supersubstantialis* in the Vulgate (*Matt* vi, 11) — **su"per-sul'furize**, *vt* To cause to mix with sulfur in large or unusual proportions — **su'per-sur"face**, *n* *Math* A three-dimensional continuum in five-dimensional space

su"per-tasse', 1 sū"pər-tas', 2 sū"per-tăs', *n*. A wire frame or prop, covered with gold thread, silver, or silk, formerly used by women to hold a ruff in position [Appar < SUPPORT, *v*] **sup"por-tasse'†**

su"per-tel-lu'ric, *a* Situated above the earth and the surrounding atmosphere — **su"per-tem'po-ral**. I. *a* Being beyond time or independent of it II. *n* That which is above the temporal, the eternal — **su"per-tem'po-ral'ı**, *a* Situated in the upper part of the temporal region or lobe — **su"per-ter-ra'ne-an**, *a* [Rare] Being on or above the surface of the earth, not subterranean — **su"per-ter'rene**, *a* Being above the earth, celestial **su"per-ter-res'tri-al†**

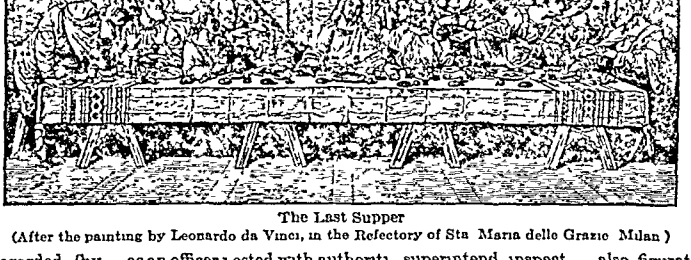
su"per-ton'ic, 1 sū"pər-ton'ĭk, 2 sū"per-tŏn'ic, *n* *Mus* The tone above the tonic, the second

su"per-to'tus, *n* See BALANDRANA — **su"per-tri-par'tient**, *a* Having the ratio of 7 to 4 **su"per-tri-quar'tal†**. — **su"per-tu"ber-a'tion**, *n* *Bot* The production of young tubers from old ones while yet growing, as often observed in potatoes — **su'per-tu"nic**, *n* A garment worn over a tunic — **su"per-va-ca'ne-ous†**, *a* Unnecessary, superfluous — **su"per-va-ca'ne-ous-ly†**, *adv* — **su"per-va-ca'ne-ous-ness†**, *n* — **su"per-vac"u-a'tion**, *n* *Pathol* Excessive evacuation of the bowels — **su"per-vac'u-ous†**, *a* More than is required, supererogatory — **su"per-veil'iance**, *n* Surveillance a hybrid form

su"per-vene', 1 sū"pər-vĭn', 2 sū"per-vēn', *vi* [-VENED', -VEN'ING] To come as something extraneous or additional, follow closely upon something, also, to take place, happen, as, after typhoid, pneumonia sometimes *supervenes* [< L *supervenio*, < *super*, over, + *venio*, come] SYN.: see BEFALL — **su"per-ve'ni-ent**, *a* Coming upon as something extraneous, supervening, additional — **su"per-ven'tion**, *n* The act or state of supervening

su"per-ve-nos'i-ty, *n* 1. An abnormal development of veins 2 An excess of venous blood in the circulation

su"per-vise', 1 sū"pər-vaız', 2 sū"per-vīz', *vt* [-VISED', -VIS'ING] 1. To have a general oversight of, especially as an officer vested with authority, superintend, inspect 2 To read over [< LL *supervisus*, see SUPERVISION]



The Last Supper
(After the painting by Leonardo da Vinci, in the Refectory of Sta Maria delle Grazie Milan)

su"per-vise'†, *n* Oversight, inspection — **on the supervise†**, on first inspection

su"per-vi'sion, 1 sū"pər-vĭz'ən, 2 sū"per-vĭzh'on, *n* The act of supervising, superintendence, oversight [< LL *supervisus*, pp of *supervideo*, oversee, < L *super*, over, + *video*, see] **su"per-vi'sal†** SYN.: see OVERSIGHT

su'per-vi"sor, 1 sū"pər-vaı'zər, 2 sū"per-vī'sor, *n* 1. One who supervises or oversees, a superintendent, an inspector 2 [Local, U S] (1) A township officer in administrative charge of its business, one of a board of such officers constituting a body having charge of the business of a county (2) A borough officer who has charge of road-repairs, etc 3†. A reviser, as for publication 4†. A beholder [LL, < *supervisus*, see SUPERVISION] SYN.: see SUPERINTENDENT — **-ship**, *n*

su"per-vi'so-ry, 1 sū"pər-vaı'zo-rı, 2 sū"per-vī'so-ry, *a* Pertaining to or having supervision **su"per-vi'siv(e)†** [Rare]

su"per-vis'u-al, *a* Being beyond the ordinary power of vision — **su"per-vive'†**, *vt* To outlive, survive — **su"per-vo-lute'**, *a* *Bot* Having a plaited and convolute arrangement in the bud, as in the morning-glory **su"per-vo-lu'tive(ly†)**.

Suph, 1 sŭf, 2 sŭf *n* *Bib* (R.V) *Deut* i, 1 **Su'phah†** (R V) (*Num* xxi 14)

su'pi-nate, 1 sū'pı-nēt, 2 sū'pı-nāt, *vt* [-NAT'ED, -NAT'ING] To place or render supine, especially, to turn, as the hand or fore limb, so that the palm is upward or forward [< L *supinatus*, see SUPINATOR]

su"pi-na'tion, 1 sū"pı-nē'shən, 2 sū"pı-nā'shon, *n* 1. *Physiol* The act or movement of turning the palm of the hand, or the corresponding surface of the fore limb, upward, also, the position of a limb so turned opposed to *pronation*

When the arm and hand hang down the palm being directed forwards the position is that of *supination* and the bones of the fore-arm are situate side by side
ST GEORGE MIVART *The Common Frog* p 104 [MACM 1874]

2. The act or state of lying with the face upward 3. *Fencing* The position of the wrist when the hand is turned upward

su'pi-na"tor, 1 sū'pı-nē'tər *or* -tor, 2 sū'pı-nā'tor, *n* A muscle of the forearm by which supination is effected [< L *supinatus*, pp of *supino*, put on the back, < *sub*, under]

su-pine', 1 su-pain', 2 sū-pīn', *a* 1. Lying on the back: opposed to *prone* 2 Having no interest or care, inactive, negligent, indolent, indifferent

A *supine* indolence and a carelessness of futurity
GIBBON *Rome* vol i, p 260 [F s & co 1852]

3. Having an inclined position, sloping, as a hill 4. *Bot* Lying flat with the face turned upward 5. Supinated [< L *supinus*, < *sub*, under] — **su-pine'ly**, *adv.* — **su-pine'ness**, *n* **su-pin'i-ty†**

su'pine, 1 sū'pain, 2 sū'pin, *n* *L Gram* One of two parts of the verb generally regarded as verbal nouns including a form in *-um*, called first **supine** or former **s**, and one in *-tu*, called second **s** or latter **s** They are usually translated respectively as active and passive infinitives, and are regarded by some grammarians as cases of the infinitive mode

Supp, *abbr* Supplement

sup'pa-bl(e), 1 sup'ə-bl, 2 sŭp'a-bl, *a* Capable of being supped eatable

sup'paget, *n* That which may be supped, pottage

sup"pal-pa'tion†, *n* The act of winning by fondling

sup-par'a-sītet, *vt* To win the favor of by sycophancy. — **sup-par"a-si-ta'tion†**, *n*

sup-pawn', *n* Same as SUPAWN

Sup"pé', 1 su'pē' 2 sū"pē', **Franz von** (1/11820-1/11895) An Austrian composer, *Poet and Peasant*

sup"pe-da'ne-ous†, *a* Placed under the feet

sup"pe-da'ne-um, 1 sup'ı-dē'nı-um, 2 sŭp"e-dā'ne-ŭm, *n* [-NE-A, *pl*] A foot-rest on a cross or crucifix [LL, < L *sub*, under, + *pes* (*ped-*), foot]

sup"pe-da'ni-a, 1 sup'ı-dī'nı-ə, 2 sŭp"e-dā'ni-a, *n pl* *Med* Remedies applied to the feet, as mustard plasters [< L *sub*, under, + *pes* (*ped-*), foot]

sup-ped'i-tate†, *vt* To supply

sup-ped"i-ta'tion†, *n* Supply

sup'per, 1 sup'ər, 2 sŭp'er, *v* I. *t* [Rare] To provide with supper II *i* To eat supper

sup'per, *n* The evening meal, last meal of the day, usually succeeding dinner, but sometimes taking the place of a late dinner, also, a banquet, as, a class *supper*. [< F *souper*, < *soupe*, see SOUP], *n*] — **sup'per-board"**, *n* A table with supper served upon it — **the Last S**, the last meal of Jesus Christ with his disciples before the crucifixion a favorite subject with artists, the most celebrated example being that of Leonardo da Vinci — **sup'per-less**, *a* Having no supper

sup'ping, 1 sup'ıŋ, 2 sŭp'ing, *n* 1. The act of one who sups or who takes supper **sup'per-ing†**. 2†. The material supped

sup-place', *vt* [Rare] To replace, displace

sup-plant', 1 su-plant', 2 sŭ-plănt', *vt* 1. To take the place of, especially artfully or treacherously, as, Jacob *supplanted* Esau, hence, to displace in general

Bacon's philosophy could never *supplant* the works of Plato and Aristotle
MÜLLER *Chips* vol iii, p 225 [s 1874]

2†. To make away with, remove 3†. To undermine, destroy 4† To trip up [< F *supplanter*, < L *supplanto*, < *sub*, under, + *planta*, sole] SYN.: see ABOLISH, SUBVERT — **sup"plan-ta'tion**, *n* The act of supplanting **sup-plant'al†**, **sup-plant'a-ry†** — **sup-plant'er**, *n* One who supplants

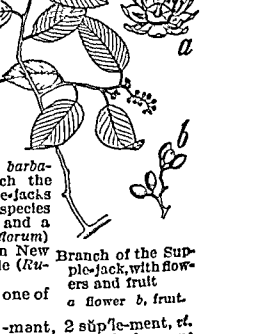
sup'ple, } 1 sup'l, 2 sŭp'l, *v* [SUP'PLED,
sup'le, } SUP'LD', SUP'PLING] I *t* 1. To cause to be supple, in any sense, render soft, pliant, submissive, docile, or specif, in manège, to make compliant, submissive, docile, or gentle 2† To heal, soothe

II. *i* To become supple and pliant

sup'ple, } *a* 1. Easily bent, flexible,
sup'le, } pliant, as a *supple* bow, *supple* knees 2. Yielding to the humor or wishes of others, especially, obsequious 3†. Having power to make pliant or calm, also, figuratively, having a quieting influence [< F *couple*, < L *supplex*, submissive, < *sub*, under, + *plico*, fold] **sou'ple†**.

SYN.: compliant, elastic, fawning, flexible, limber, lissom, lithe, lithesome, obsequious, pliable, pliant *soft*, submissive, willowy, yielding See ACTIVE — Ant. firm, fixed, inflexible, obstinate, pertinacious rigid, stiff, stubborn, unbending, unyielding — **sup'ple-chapped"†**, *a* Oily-tongued — **sup'ple-ly†**, *adv* In a supple manner, pliantly

sup'ple-jack", 1 sup'l-jak', 2 sŭp'l-jăk', *n* 1. *Bot.* Any one of various woody climbers with tough and lithe stems Specif (1) In the southern United States, a high-climbing shrub (*Berchemia scandens*) of the family *Rhamnaceæ* with smooth red-dish bark oblong-ovate leaves, small greenish-white flowers, and dark-purple drupes in small terminal panicles (2) Any one of various West-Indian and South-American climbers of the genus *Paullinia* and its allied genera *Serjania* and *Cardiospermum*, of the family *Sapindaceæ*, especially *P curassavica*, *P polyphylla*, and *P barbadensis*, from all three of which the walking-sticks known as supple-jacks are made (3) In Australia a species of clematis (*Clematis aristata*), and a creeping plant (*Ritpogonum parviflorum*) allied to the greenbrier (4) In New Zealand, a lofty climbing bramble (*Rubus australis*)



Branch of the Supple-jack, with flowers and fruit
a flower *b*, fruit

2 A walking-stick made from one of the plants described above

sup'ple-ment, 1 sup'lı-ment *or* -mant, 2 sŭp'le-ment, *vt* To make additions to, provide for what is lacking in; as to *supplement* a book or a budget — **sup"ple-men'tal**, *n* — **sup'ple-ment-er**, *n* **sup'ple-ment-ist†** [Rare]

sup'ple-ment, *n* 1 Something added that supplies a deficiency, especially, an addition to a publication In a newspaper it is often a separate sheet, in a literary or encyclopedic work, sometimes another volume 2. *Math* The angle that added to another will make the sum two right angles Compare COMPLEMENT 3†. supply, store [OF, < L *supplementum*, < *sub*, under, + *pleo*, fill] SYN.: see ADDITION, ADJUNCT, APPENDAGE, APPENDIX

— **letters of supplement** (*Scots Law*), formerly, letters obtained on a warrant from the Court of Session authorizing the citation of a non-resident defendant to appear before a court of inferior jurisdiction Such letters are still used for intimating the assignation of a bond of an absent debtor at the Register Office, or for intimating a resignation of trustees — **oath in s.** (*Scots Law*), the oath of a party admitted to supplement evidence which, tho not complete, is such as to induce a reasonable belief

sup"ple-men'tal, 1 sup'li-men'tal, 2 sŭp'le-mĕn'tal, *a* **1.** Like, consisting of, or pertaining to a supplement or supplementing **2.** *Law* Characterizing an answer, bill, or plea which amends a defect in a preceding document, or introduces new facts which can not be put in the form of an amendment Syn.. see ACCESSORY

— **supplemental air,** air in the lungs that is neither residual nor usually expired at once, but may be expired — **s answer** (*Law*), an answer introduced for the purpose of correcting, adding to, and explaining an original answer — **s. arcs** (*Math*), arcs whose sum is 180° — **s chords** (*Math*), the two chords of a conic that join a point on the curve to the extremities of any diameter — **s plea,** a plea that alleges new matter additional to that set forth in the original plea or way of addition or supplement, and not by way of amendment — **sup"ple-men'tal-ist,** *n* One who makes up an examination omitted at its proper time

sup"ple-men'ta-ry, 1 sup'li-men'ta-ri, 2 sŭp'le-mĕn'ta-ry, *a* **1.** Supplemental, specifically, in geometry, making 180° when added said of angles or arcs **2.** *Anat* Being an addition to an ordinary structure or structures, as, a *supplementary* spleen, *supplementary* fingers — **supplementary proceedings** (*Law*), statutory proceedings to enable a creditor to reach the property of his debtor so called because they always follow and are founded upon a judgment obtained in an action They embrace the examination under oath of the debtor and of any witnesses who may have knowledge of his affairs, and the appointment of a receiver with power to reduce the debtor's property to money and pay it to those entitled to it — **sup"ple-men'ta-ri-ly,** *adv*

sup'ple-ness, 1 sup'l-nes, 2 sŭp'l-nĕs, *n* The character or quality of being supple

sup-plete', *rt* [Rare] To supplement

sup'ple-to-ry, 1 sup'li-to-ri, 2 sŭp'le-to-ry, *a* Making complete or sufficient, supplemental [< LL *supplētorium*, < L *suppletus*, pp of *suppleo*, see SUPPLY, *v*]

sup'ple-tiv(es‡.— suppletory oath (*Civ Law*), the oath of a party admitted to supplement partial proof that in the opinion of the court has been made already See OATH IN SUPPLEMENT, under SUPPLEMENT

sup'ple-to-ry†, *n* A supplement for substitute

sup-pli'al, *n* [Rare] The act of supplying also, a supply

sup'pli-ance¹, 1 sup'li-ans, 2 sŭp'li-anç, *n* The act of a suppliant, or the state of being suppliant **-an-cy‡.**

sup-pli'ance†, *n* **1.** The act of supplying or granting **2.** The satisfaction that comes from gratified wishes

sup-pli'ant¹, 1 sup'li-ant, 2 sŭp'li-ant, *a* **1.** Entreating earnestly and humbly, supplicating, beseeching **2.** Manifesting entreaty or submissive supplication, as, *suppliant* looks [F, ppr of *supplier*, supplicate, < L *supplico* beg, < *supplex* see SUPPLE, *a*] — **-ly,** *adv* — **-ness,** *n*

sup-pli'ant²†, *a* Furnishing a supply, supplemental

sup'pli-ant, *n* One who supplicates

sup'pli-cant, 1 sup'li-kant, 2 sŭp'li-cant, *a* Asking or entreating humbly imploring, suppliant — **-ly,** *adv*

sup'pli-cant, *n* **1.** One who supplicates or asks humbly and earnestly, a humble petitioner, a suppliant **2.** [S-] *Scot Hist* A signatory of the Supplication against the use of Laud's Service Book (1637)

sup'pli-cat, 1 sup'li-kat 2 sŭp'li-căt *n* [L] In the English universities, a petition especially a written application bearing a certificate that prescribed requirements have been complied with literally he supplicates

sup'pli-cate, 1 sup'li-kēt, 2 sŭp'li-cāt, *v* [-CAT'ED, -CAT'ING] **I** *t* **1.** To seek humbly by earnest prayer, ask for earnestly, beg, as, to *supplicate* mercy **2.** To address in earnest prayer, pray to grant a favor

I got my maid to *supplicate* The priest
BROWNING *Ring and Book* pt VII l 688

II *i* To petition with earnestness and submission, beseech, implore [< L *supplicatus*, pp of *supplico*, see SUPPLIANT¹, *a*] **sup-plic'†.**

Syn.. see BEG, PRAY — **sup'pli-cat"ing-ly,** *adv* — **sup'pli-ca"tor,** *n* One who supplicates a suppliant — **sup'pli-ca"to-ry,** *a* Expressing supplication

sup"pli-ca'tion, 1 sup'li-kē'shon, 2 sŭp'li-cā'shon, *n* **1.** The act or form of supplicating, hence, any earnest request or petition **2.** *R C & Anglican Chs* A litany petition for some special blessing, as distinguished from *invocation*, *deprecation*, and *obsecration* **3.** *Rom Antiq* A solemn service or a day decreed for supplicating or giving thanks to the gods, a public religious solemnity Syn.: see PETITION, PRAYER — **supplications in the quill†,** written petitions

sup"pli-ca'vit, 1 sup'li-kē'vit, 2 sŭp'li-cā'vit, *n* [L] *Eng Law* Formerly, a writ issued by the Court of Chancery or King's (Queen's) Bench with a view to compel a person to give sureties to keep the peace literally, he has begged

sup"pli-che'to-le, 1 sūp'pli-kē'to-lē 2 sup'pli-eg'to-le, *a* [It] *Mus* Supplicating imploring

sup-ply', 1 su-plai', 2 sŭ-plȳ', *rt* [SUP-PLIED', SUP-PLY'ING] **1.** To furnish with what is needed or desired, provide with adequate material or store, provide usually followed by *with*, as, to *supply* an army *with* ammunition **2** To give, as something needful or desirable, furnish an adequate quantity or number of, afford, give, as, to *supply* milk

But a bold peasantry their country's pride
When once destroy'd can never be supplied
GOLDSMITH *Deserted Village* l 56

3 To occupy instead of some one or something, make up for, as a loss, or fill, as a vacancy, specif., to fill temporarily, as a pulpit, also, to take the place of **4.** [Archaic] To reenforce, replenish [< F *supplēer*, < L *suppleo*, < *sub*, below, + *pleo* fill] Syn.: afford contribute, endow, endue furnish give grant, minister, produce, provide yield See ACCOMMODATE GIVE PROVIDE, RECRUIT — Ant.. consume exhaust, expend, use waste, withdraw, withhold — **sup-pli'er,** *n* One who or that which supplies

sup-ply', *n* [-PLIES', 1 -plaiz', 2 -plīz', *pl*] **1.** That which is or can be supplied, available aggregate of things needed or demanded (1) An amount sufficient for a given use or purpose store as, there is a *supply* on hand (2) *Polit Econ* The amount of a commodity available for meeting a demand See DEMAND AND SUPPLY

When the demand price is equal to the *supply* price the amount produced has no tendency either to be increased or to be diminished it is in equilibrium A MARSHALL *Principles of Economics* vol 1 bk V, p 406 [MACM 1891]

(3) Accumulated stores reserved for distribution, as for an army or a fleet usually in the plural, as, he was cut off from his base of *supplies*

2. [Eng] A Parliamentary grant of money to the crown or for the public service, appropriation usually in the plural **3.** One who supplies a place or serves instead of another, a substitute said specifically of a clergyman who occupies a pulpit temporarily **4.** [Archaic] Reenforcements for an army or navy **5.** The act of supplying

Syn.: see STOCK — **supply and demand,** see DEMAND AND SUPPLY, under DEMAND — **sup-ply'-sys"tem,** *n* *Spong* The system of canals or tubes by which water laden with food is introduced to the interior of a sponge — **s train,** *n* A train for carrying the supplies of an army

sup-ply'ant†, *a* Supplying or aiding auxiliary

sup-ply'ment†, *n* The act of supplying, constant aid

sup-pone'†, *rt* To place beneath

sup-port', 1 su-pōrt', 2 sŭ-pōrt', *rt* **1.** To bear the weight of, especially by holding up from underneath; keep from falling, buoy up, uphold, as, a gallery *supported* by pillars **2.** Hence, figuratively, to keep from failing or declining, sustain by material or spiritual aid, maintain in vigor, as, to *support* life, to *support* courage **3.** To supply means for the maintenance of; furnish with what is needed, provide for, as, to *support* a church or a family **4** To carry on, keep up, as, to *support* a conversation, to *support* a war **5.** To bear or endure without being overcome, dissipated, or destroyed, also, to put up with, as, he *supports* fatigue well, I can not *support* his insolence

Can a soul like mine,
Support the splendid miseries of greatness?
S JOHNSON *Irene* act II sc 2

6. To show to be true or trustworthy, substantiate, vindicate, defend, as, to *support* a statement or charges, also, to advocate, second, or back, as a legislative measure **7.** To give assistance to, favor, adhere to, defend, as, to *support* a policy or ministry, sometimes, to speak in favor of, as, to *support* a resolution of inquiry **8.** To act as an aid, escort, or attendant to, as on a public occasion, accompany, as if to hold up, as, the chairman was *supported* by several Senators **9.** *Theat* To play a part subordinate to, also, to represent or act, as a rôle or part, as, to *support* a principal actor, to *support* the part of Iago **10.** *Mus* To be subordinate to, accompany **11.** *Mil* To act as a support to, be in position to aid in attack or defense **12.** [Rare] *Her* To be grouped with as a supporter [< F *supporter*, < L *supportō*, < *sub*, beneath, + *portō*, carry]

Syn bear, carry, hold up, keep up, maintain, prop, sustain uphold *Support* and *sustain* alike signify to *hold up* or *keep up*, to prevent from falling or sinking, but *sustain* has a special sense of continuous exertion or strength, as when we speak of *sustained* endeavor or a *sustained* note, a flower is *supported* by the stem or a temple-roof by arches, the foundations of a great building *sustain* an enormous pressure to *sustain* life implies a greater exigency and need than to *support* life to say one is *sustained* under affliction is to say more both of the severity of the trial and the completeness of the *upholding* than if we say he is *supported* To *bear* is the most general word, denoting all *holding up* or *keeping up* of any object, whether in rest or motion in the derived senses it refers to something that is a tax upon strength or endurance as to *bear* a strain, to *bear* pain or grief To *maintain* is to keep in a state or condition, especially in an excellent and desirable condition as, to *maintain* health or reputation to *maintain* one's position, to *maintain* a cause or proposition is to hold it against opposition or difficulty To *support* may be partial, to *maintain* is complete, *maintain* is a word of more dignity than *support*, a man *supports* his family a state *maintains* an army or navy To *prop* is always partial signifying to add support to something that is insecure See ABET AID, BEAR ENDURE, KEEP, LEAN LIVE PROP — Ant abandon, betray, break down, cast down, demolish, desert, destroy, drop, let go, overthrow, throw down, wreck — Prep the roof is supported *by*, *on*, or *upon* pillars, the family was supported *on* or *upon* a pittance or *by* charity

— **to support arms,** to carry a gun vertically against the left shoulder, the hammer resting on the left forearm, which is placed horizontally across the body This position has been eliminated from the Manual of Arms — **sup-port"-a-bil'i-ty,** *n* The state or quality of being supportable — **sup-port'a-bl(e²,** *a* Susceptible of being supported bearable maintainable defensible — **sup-port'a-bl(e-ness²,** *n* — **sup-port'a-bly,** *adv*

sup-port', *n* **1.** The act of supporting, or the state of being supported **2.** That which supports, maintains, or upholds

Expecting immediate *support* from Normandy the conspirators hastened to put themselves in a military posture
W RUSSELL *Modern Europe* vol I letter XXIII p 144 [H 1830]

3. One who or that which furnishes a livelihood to a person or family, a source or means of living, also, subsistence, sustenance, living **4.** A maintaining in continuance, sustenance in existence or vigor, especially, preservation from failing, languishing, or perishing, also, the requisites of such support, as, the *support* of credit, life, or a church, *support* of combustion **5.** *Theat* A person or company supporting a leading actor or star **6.** *Mil* The second line of troops in a formation for attack or defense, the line in rear of the firing-line forming with it the fighting-line See RESERVE, 5 **7.** *Mus* A subordinate or accompanying part **8.** *Phot* Any material bearing a film on its surface **sup-port'al†; sup"por-ta'tion†** Syn.. see ADJUNCT CONSOLATION HELP — **right of support 1.** Right as of a wife or child, to a reasonable maintenance **2** Right of a landowner to the support of his ground or buildings naturally afforded by the land adjoining

sup-por'tance, 1 su-pōr'tans, 2 sŭ-pōr'tanç, *n* **1.** *Scots Law* Any assistance given to enable a person, otherwise incapable to go to church or to market, with a view to validate a deed made by such infirm person within sixty days of his death **2†.** Maintenance

sup-port'ed, 1 su-pōrt'ed, 2 sŭ-pōrt'ĕd, *pa* **1.** Having or having had support **2** *Her* Having a similar charge underneath

sup-port'er, 1 su-pōrt'ər, 2 sŭ-pōrt'er, *n* One who or that which supports, in any sense Specif (1) In surgery (*a*) A support for some portion or part of the body, as, an abdominal *supporter* (*b*) A pessary (2) *Mech* A knee cleat bracket, or similar support (3) One who countenances or supports an adherent as the *supporters* of a political faction (4) In society, organizations an officer who sits beside a presiding officer, as the right-hand *supporter* (5) *Her* One of a pair of bearings representing living objects, standing on the dexter and sinister sides of a shield, as if supporting it Sometimes two different objects are used, as the lion and the unicorn in the arms of England (6) [Archaic] A consoler Syn.. see ADHERENT, ALLY

sup-port'ful†, *a* Abounding with support

sup-port'ing, 1 su-pōrt'iŋ, 2 sŭ-pōrt'ing, *pa* Admitting of or giving support

sup-por'tive, } 1 su-pōr'tiv, 2 sŭ-pōr'tiv, *a* Furnishing sup-
sup-por'tivs, } port, sustaining [support.

sup-port'less, 1 su-pōrt'les, 2 sŭ-pōrt'lĕs, *a* Being without

sup-port'ment†, *n* The act of supporting, support

sup-port'ress†, *n* A female supporter

sup-pos'a-bl(eP, 1 *su-pōz'a-bl*, 2 *sŭ-pōs'a-bl*, *a* That may be supposed or assumed hypothetically not inconceivable — **sup-pos'a-bl(e-ness²,** *n* — **sup-pos'a-bly,** *adv*

sup-pos'al†, *n* The act of supposing supposition

sup-pose', 1 su-pōz', 2 sŭ-pōs', *v* [SUP-POSED', SUP-POS'ING] **I.** *t* **1.** To think or picture to oneself as true, infer hypothetically, imagine, believe generally with an implication of false or mistaken belief, as the ancients *supposed* the world to be flat **2.** To lay down or admit without proof, make the hypothesis, assume as true for the sake of argument or illustration, as, *suppose* he is innocent **3.** To require to exist as true, imply as cause or consequence, involve as an inference, as, design in creation *supposes* the existence of a God **4.** To take as true, to believe, surmise **5†.** To substitute by fraud **6†.** To guarantee, promise, hence, intend

II. *i* To frame a supposition, imagine, colloquially, to think as a matter of opinion, as, it is true, I *suppose* [< F *supposer*, < *sup-* (< L *sub*), under, + *poser*, see POSE¹, *v*] Syn.. *conjecture*, *deem*, *guess*, *imagine*, *surmise*, *think* To *suppose* is temporarily to assume a thing as true, either with the expectation of finding it so or for the purpose of ascertaining what would follow if it were so To *conjecture* is to put together the nearest available materials for a provisional opinion, always with some expectation of finding the facts to be as *conjectured* To *imagine* is to form a mental image of something as existing, tho its actual existence may be unknown, or even impossible To *think*, in this application, is to hold as the result of thought what is admitted not to be matter of exact or certain knowledge; as, I do not know, but I *think* this to be the fact a more conclusive statement than would be made by the use of *conjecture* or *suppose* See GUESS Compare synonyms for HYPOTHESIS SUSPECT — Ant.. ascertain, conclude, discover, know, prove — **sup-pos'er,** *n*

sup-posed', 1 su-pōzd', 2 sŭ-pōsd', *pa* Accepted as genuine, believed, often, falsely imagined — **-ed-ly,** *adv*

sup-pos'i-ta, 1 su-poz'i-ta, 2 sŭ-pŏs'i-ta, *n pl* *Logic.* Things predicable of a term See EXTENSION, 7 (2) [L, neut pl of *suppositus*, see SUPPOSITION]

— **sup-pos"i-tal'i-ty†,** *n* The quality of a suppositum

sup-pos'i-tate†, *rt* To occupy the place of

sup-pos'i-ta"tiv(es, 1 su-poz'i-tē tiv, 2 sŭ-pŏs'i-tā'tiv, *a* Suppositional

sup-pos'ite†, *rt* To put (one thing) for or under another

sup-pos'itet, I *a* **1** Supposited **2** Supposed **3** Antipodal II *n* **1.** One who or that which is supposed **2.** The subject of a verb

sup"po-si'tion, 1 sup'o-zish'ən, 2 sŭp'o-sish'on, *n* **1.** The act of supposing, or that which is supposed, conjecture **2** A hypothetical proposition made for the purpose of explaining certain facts and their relation, or of deducing consequences from them, hypothesis

A comprehensive survey of the different facts and of their relations to each other without *supposition* that is a fact placed under a number of facts, as their common support and explanation COLERIDGE *Works Biog Lit* in vol III p 218 [H 1858]

3. *Logic* Variation of meaning to which a class-name may be subject without affecting its extension, the intention of a word See EXTENSION, 7 **4†.** Substitution [F, < LL *suppositiō(n-)*, < L *suppositus*, pp of *suppono*, place under, < *sub*, under, + *pono*, place] **sup-pose't.** Syn.. see FANCI, GUESS, HYPOTHESIS IDEA

— **sup"po-si'tion-al,** *a* Founded on supposition or hypothesis conjectural **sup-pos'i-ta-ry†; sup"po-si'tion-a-ry‡** [Rare] — **sup"po-si'tion-al-ly,** *adv* — **sup"po-si'tion-less,** *a* Having no peculiar characters or conditions

sup-pos"i-ti'tious, 1 su-poz'i-tish'us, 2 sŭ-pŏs'i-tish'ŭs, *a* **1.** Put in the place or made to represent the person of another, to deceive or defraud, not genuine, spurious, as, the son of James II was thought a *supposititious* child **2.** Supposed, assumed

Yet the excellent pair of conspirators at Madrid could wring no damning proofs from the lips of the *supposititious* conspirators in Flanders MOTLEY *Dutch Republic* vol III pt V, p 235 [H 1862]

[< L *suppositīticius*, < *suppono*, see SUPPOSITION] **sup"po-si'tious†** — **-ly,** *adv* — **-ness,** *n*

sup-pos'i-tiv(es, 1 su-poz'i-tiv, 2 sŭ-pŏs'i-tīv, *a* Including or implying supposition [< L *suppositus*, see SUPPOSITION] — **sup-pos'i-tiv(e-ly²,** *adv*

sup-pos'i-tiv(es, *n* A conjunction introducing a supposition, as *if*, *admitting*, or *provided*

sup-pos'i-tor, 1 su-poz'i-ter, 2 sŭ-pŏs'i-tōr, *n* *Surg* An instrument for introducing a suppository

sup-pos'i-to-ry, 1 su-poz'i-to-ri, 2 sŭ-pŏs'i-to-ry, *n* [-RIES, 1 -riz, 2 -rīz, *pl*] *Med* A solid medicinal preparation for introduction into some canal, cavity, or internal organ, there to liquefy by heat of the body, as, a urethral, an anal, or a vaginal *suppository* [< LL *suppositorium*, neut of *suppositorius*, < L *suppositus*, see SUPPOSITION]

sup-pos'i-tum, 1 su-poz'i-tum, 2 sŭ-pŏs'i-tŭm, *n* [-TA, *pl*] **1** An individual considered by the scholastic philosophers as the second degree in the dynamic evolution of being See BEING, 1 2 A thing supposed See SUPPOSITA [< L *suppositus* see SUPPOSITION]

sup-po'suret, *n* Supposition

sup-press', 1 su-pres', 2 sŭ-prĕs', *rt* **1.** To put down or put an end to by force, overpower, crush, subdue, as, to *suppress* an insurrection

But nature works in every breast,
With force not easily *suppress'd*
COWPER *The Faithful Bird* st 2

2. To withhold from expression or utterance, keep back, repress, as, to *suppress* a sigh

'Tis easier to *suppress* the first Desire than to satisfy all that follow it B FRANKLIN *Poor Richard 1751* p 209 [G P P 1890]

3. To prevent from being disclosed or published, forbear to make known, conceal, also, to stop the circulation of, to withdraw from public use, as, to *suppress* evidence, to *suppress* a book or paper **4.** To cause to cease, arrest, check, as, to *suppress* abnormal discharge **5** To arrest all development of, cause to be absent; as, the great toe is *suppressed* in the rabbit **6.** To extinguish [< L *suppressus*, see SUPPRESSION]

Syn.. see ABOLISH, HIDE, REPRESS SUBDUE

— **sup-pressed'**, *pa* **1.** Having undergone or undergoing suppression *2 Her* Debruised **3.** *Forestry* Having growth more or less seriously retarded by shade GIFFORD PINCHOT *Terms Used in Forestry, U S Dept of Agr, Bulletin No 61* [GOV PTG OFF '05] **4†** Oppressed — **sup-press'ed-ly**, *adv* — **sup-press'er, sup-pres'sor**, *n* — **sup-press'i-bl(er**, *a* Capable of being suppressed — **sup-pres'sive(ēs**, *a* Tending to suppress

sup-pres'sion, 1 sə-presh'ən, 2 sŭ-prĕsh'ən, *n* **1.** The act of suppressing, or the state of being suppressed, a forcible putting or keeping down, repression, restraint, as, the *suppression* of disorder, the *suppression* of evidence, the *suppression* of a newspaper **2.** Specif (1) *Pathol* The failure of a discharge to be secreted, as opposed to its retention, as, *suppression* of urine (2) *Biol* The non-development of a part normally present, complete abortion or obliteration (3) *Gram* An omission, as of a letter or word **3.** *Psychol* A phenomenon of binocular vision in which the image of one eye causes the partial or total disappearance of the image of the other eye [F, < L *suppressiō(n-)*, < *suppressus*, pp of *supprimo*, suppress, < *sub*, under, + *premo*, press] — **sup-pres'sion-ist**, *n* A believer in, advocate of, or effecter of suppression

sup-prest', *pp* Suppressed [SUPPURATIVE

sup-prise'†, *rt* To surprize

sup'pu-rant, 1 sup'yu-rənt 2 sŭp'yu-rant, *a & n* Same as

sup'pu-rate, 1 sup'yu-rĕt 2 sŭp'yu-rāt, *rt* [-RAT'ED, -RAT'ING] To form or generate pus, maturate, as an abscess [< L *suppuratus*, pp of *suppuro*, < *sub*, under, + *pus* (*pur-*), pus] **sup'puret.**

sup'pu-ra'tion, 1 sup'yu-rē'shən, 2 sŭp'yu-rā'shon, *n* **1.** The act or process of suppurating **2.** Pus

sup'pu-ra"tive, } 1 sup'yu-rē'tiv, 2 sŭp'yu-rā'tiv, *a*
sup'pu-ra"tiv, } Tending to, producing, or produced or characterized by suppuration, as, a *suppurative* wound; a *suppurative* remedy, *suppurative* inflammation [< F *suppuratif*, < L *suppuro*, see SUPPURATE] — **suppurative fever**, fever accompanying suppuration fever due to purulent contamination of the blood, pyemia

sup'pu-ra"tive, *n* A remedy promoting suppuration

sup-pute'†, *rt* To reckon, compute **sup'pu-tate†.** — **sup"pu-ta'tion†**, *n*

Supr, *abbr* Supreme

su'pra-, 1 sū'prə-, 2 sū'pra-, *prefix* Above; beyond: opposed to *hypo-*, *infra-*, *subter-*, *sub-* See SUPER-, SUR- [< L *supra-*, < *supra*, above, orig abl fem of *superus*, higher, < *super*, above] In the following list of words *supra-* denotes position above or excess

supra-acetabular	supragovernmental	supraoral
supra-acromial	suprahepatic	suprapatellar
supra-anal	suprahuman	suprapedal
supra-auricular	suprailiac	suprapelvic
supra-axillary	supraintestinal	supraspinous
supracaudal	supralaryngeal	supraspinal
supracephalic	supralinterdorsal	supraspinatus
supracerebellar	supralinear	supraspinous
supracerebral	supralumbar	supraseptal
suprachoroid	supramalleolar	suprasphenoidal
suprachoroidal	supramammary	suprasternal
supracillary	supramandibular	suprastigmatal or [-mal]
supracoracoid	supramarginal	suprasylvian
supracranial	supramastoid	supratonsillar
supracricoid	supramaximal	supratrochlear
supradiaphragmatic	suprametatal	supraturbinal
supraesophageal or [-gal]	supramortal	supratympanal
supraforaminal	supranasal	supratympanic
supraglabellar	supraneural	supraumbilical
supraglacial	supranominate	supravaginal
supraglenoid	supranormal	supraventral
supraglottic	supraocular	supravitreous

— **su"pra-an'gu-lar**, *a* Surangular — **su"pra-as-so"ci-a'tion-al**, *a Psychol* Involving something more than mere association — **su"pra-a-vic"u-la'ri-an**, *a Helminth* Situated above an avicularium, as a compartment of a polyzoan — **su"pra-ba"si-dor'sal**, *n Zool* A bony or cartilaginous element of the spinal column above a basidorsal or anterior dorsal of the arcualia See ARCUALIA — **su"pra-bran'chi-al**, *a* Situated above the gills as a chamber of the pallial cavity in bivalves — **su"pra-buc'cal**, *a* Situated above the buccal mass or pharynx of a mollusk — **su"pra-cel'lu-lar**, *a* Outside of or disconnected with a cell — **su"pra-cla'vi-cle**, *n Ich* A posterior element of the shoulder-girdle usually connecting with the post-temporal sometimes termed *scapula* — **su"pra-cla-vic'u-lar**, *a* **1** Situated above or upon the clavicle **2** Of or pertaining to the supraclavicle — **su"pra-clyp'e-al**, *a* Situated above the clypeus — **su"pra-clyp'e-us**, *n Entom* An upper division of the clypeus, as in hymenopters — **su"pra-com'mis-sure**, *n* A transverse band of fibers above and in front of the pineal body of the brain

su"pra-con'dy-lar, 1 sū'prə-kon'di-lər, 2 sū'pra-cŏn'dy-lar, *a* Situated above the condyle **su"pra-con'dy-loid'.—supracondylar foramen**, *a foramen above the inner condyle of the humerus occasionally in man, and constantly in some animals as many monkeys and carnivores* — **s. process**, a small hook-like process occasionally in man in front of the inner condyle of the humerus, representing a portion of the bone enclosing the supracondylar foramen in other animals **su"pra-con'dy-loid†.**

su"pra-cor'al-line, *a Geol* Lying over coral as, the *supracoralline* beds of England in the Coralian rocks See GEOLOGY — **su"pra-cos'tal**, *a* Situated above or outside of the ribs — **su"pra-de"com-pound'**, *a Bot* Very much divided or decompound, as leaves — **su"pra-den'tal**, *a Phon* Same as ALVEOLAR, 2 — **su"pra-dor'sal** *I a* Situated on the back dorsal *2 Zool* Denoting a series of bony or cartilaginous elements in certain animals having a primitive vertebral column, situated above the anterior or basidorsals and interdorsals See ARCUALIA *II n Anat* The epareuale — **su"pra-du'ral**, *a* Situated above the dura mater of the brain, as a branch of the occipital artery that sometimes enters the parietal foramen — **su"pra-en'ti-ty†**, *n* Transcendent ens superessentially said of absolute being — **su"pra-fo"li-a'ceous**, *a Bot* Situated on the stem above the axil of a leaf — **su"pra-fo'lil-ar**, *a* [Rare] *Bot* Growing on a leaf as certain parasitic fungi — **su"pra-hu'man**, *a* [Rare] Superhuman — **su"pra-hy'oid**, *a* Situated above the hyoid bone as the *suprahyoid* glands accessory portions of the thyroid body — **su"pra-il'i-um**, *n* A superior element of the ilium of some animals — **su"pra-ju'gu-lar**, *n Ornith* A small bone above the maxillary in the lacrimonasal cavity — **su"pra-la'bial** *I a* Of, pertaining to or situated above the upper lip *II. n Herp* One of the scales bordering the upper margin of the mouth

su"pra-lap-sa'ri-an, 1 sū'prə-lap-sē'ri-ən, 2 sū'pra-lăp-sā'ri-an *I. a* Pertaining to supralapsarianism or its advocates *II. n* A believer in supralapsarianism [< SUPRA- + L *lapsus*, fall, see LAPSE, *n*] — **su"pra-lap'sa-ry†.**

su"pra-lap-sa'ri-an-ism, 1 sū'prə-lap-sē'ri-ən-izm, 2 sū'pra-lăp-sā'ri-an-izm, *n Theol* The doctrine that makes the decree of election and predestination, in the order of decrees, to precede all the other elements in the divine system of redemption, high Calvinism See ORDER OF DECREES

su"pra-lat'er-al, *a* Situated above and at the side — **su"pra-lim'i-nal**, *a* **1.** *Psychophys* Lying above the threshold said of a stimulus which produces a greater than just noticeable difference in the sensation *2 Psychol* Characterized by normal consciousness, opposed to *subliminal*

su"pra-lo'ral *I. a* Situated above the lores, as of a bird *II n* A supraloral mark or feather — **su"pra-lu'nar**, *a* Beyond the moon, hence, very high or lofty **su"pra-lu'na-ry†** — **su"pra-max-il'la**, *n* The upper jaw-bone — **su"pra-max'il-la-ry.** *I. a* Of, pertaining to, or connected with the upper jaw or superior maxillary bone *II n* **1.** The superior maxillary bone *2* The lateral and posterior element of the upper jaw of a bony fish — **supramaxillary nerve** *1* The superior maxillary nerve *2* A small branch of the facial nerve which passes along the lower jaw and supplies muscles about the mouth — **su"pra-mole'cu-lar**, *a Chem & Physics* Containing more than one molecule — **su"pra-mun'dane**, *a* Being or placed beyond the world pertaining not to the world of sense, but to the ideal or spiritual world, supernatural, celestial — **su"pra-nat'u-ral**, etc, same as SUPERNATURAL, etc — **su"pra-new'ral**, *a* Situated above the neural axis — **su"pra-nu'cle-ar**, *a* Lying above the nucleus of a cell distinguished from *infranuclear* — **su"pra-oc-cip'i-tal.** *I. a* Of or pertaining to the upper part of the occipital bone *II. n* The supraoccipital bone — **supraoccipital bone**, a superior median element of the occipital bone above the foramen magnum In the young of man and most mammals it is separate, but coossifies to form the occipital bone of the adult See OCCIPITAL BONE — **su"pra-op'ti-mum**, *n* A higher temperature than the normal one for the growth of a seed or an organism [< *supra-* + L *optimum*, neut of *optimus* best] — **su"pra-op'ti-mal**, *a* — **su"pra-or'bi-tal**, *a* Situated above the orbit of the eye as the *supraorbital* point (the ophryon) See CRANIOMETRY **su"pra-or'bi-tar†; su"pra-or'bi-ta-ry†** — **su'pra-plex**, *n* A plexus of the brain of certain vertebrates — **su"pra-plex'al**, *a* Pertaining to or characteristic of, a supraplex — **su"pra-po-si'tion**, *n* Superposition — **su"pra-prom'on-to-ry**, *n* The eminence produced in the middle ear by the course of the facial canal — **su"pra-pro'test**, *n Com Law* Acceptance or payment of a bill of exchange by one not a party to it after protest for non-acceptance or non-payment — **su"pra-pyr'gal**, *a* Situated above the rump as a *suprapygal* plate of a chelonian carapace — **su"pra-py'gal**, *n* A suprapygal plate — **su"pra-re'nal**, *a* Situated above the kidneys **sur-re'nal†** — **suprarenal body** or **capsule**, a gland-like organ in most vertebrates situated above the kidney, that is believed to furnish an internal secretion by which blood-pressure is increased — **suprarenal extract** (*Pharm*), adrenalin — **su"pra-re'nin**, *n Chem* An active principle obtained from the suprarenals of sheep and oxen ($C_9H_{13}NO_3$), used as a hemostatic and vasoconstrictor — **su"pra-scap'u-la**, *n* A superior element of the shoulder-girdle, specif, the post-temporal of a fish [< SUPRA- + SCAPULA] — **su"pra-scap'u-lar**, *a* Superscapular — **su'pra-script**, *a* Same as SUPERSCRIPT — **su"pra-sen'si-bl(er**, *a* Being above or transcending the senses, supersensible **su"pra-sen'su-al†; su"pra-sen'su-ous†** — **su"pra-spi'nal**, *a* **1** Situated dorsally from the spinal column **2** Situated above a spine — **su"pra-spi-na'tus**, *n* [-TI, *pl*] *A muscle arising from the part of the scapula above the spine and inserted into the arm* See illus under MUSCULAR SYSTEM — **su"pra-spi'nous**, *a* Situated above a spine as the spine of the scapula, or the spinous processes of the vertebræ **su"pra-spi'nate†.** — **su"pra-sta-pe'di-al.** *I a* Situated above the stapes of the middle ear, as the upper element of the stapes in birds, etc *II n* A suprastapedial element

su"pra-tem'po-ral. *I. a* Situated in the upper part of the temporal region *II n A squamosal* [eternal

su"pra-tem'po-ral', *a* Transcending temporal things.

su"pra-ter-res'tri-al, *a* Same as SUPERTERRENE — **su"pra-tho-rac'ic**, *a* **1.** Situated above or in advance of the thorax **2** Of or pertaining to the upper part of the thorax — **su"pra-tri-an'gu-lar**, *a* Lying above the three-cornered cell of the wing of a dragon-fly — **su"pra-vi'sion†**, *n* Supervision — **su"pra-vi'sor†**, *n* A supervisor — **su"pra-vul'gar**, *a* [Rare] Being above the common

su-prem'a-cy, 1 sıu-prem'ə-sı, 2 sū-prĕm'a-çy, *n* The state of being supreme, or highest in power or authority, also, the supreme or highest power or authority [< F *suprématie*, < *suprême*, see SUPREME]

Syn. see ASCENDENCY, DOMINION PRECEDENCE

— **Act of Supremacy.** [Eng] **1** An act of Parliament of 1534 (26 Henry VIII, c 1) declaring the English sovereign "*the only supreme* head on earth of the Church of England" **2** A similar act of 1558 (1 Elizabeth c 1), in which the sovereign is described as the "supreme governor as well in spiritual or ecclesiastical things or causes as temporal" — **oath of s.** [Eng], a special oath formerly required to be taken, in connection with the oaths of allegiance and abjuration by all civil or ecclesiastical officers for the purpose of acknowledging and declaring the supremacy of the sovereign in matters spiritual or ecclesiastical — **papal s.** (*R C Ch*) the supreme power over the universal church appertaining to the Pope as Christ's vicar on earth claimed by the Roman Catholic Church — **royal s.**, the judicial and executive supremacy of a sovereign as the supreme earthly head of an established church

su-preme', 1 sıu-prim', 2 sū-prēm', *a* **1.** Highest in power or authority, holding the highest place, as in government, as, the *supreme* court **2** Highest in degree, importance, or estimation, most extreme or momentous, utmost, as, *supreme* devotion **3.** [Rare] Last **4†** *Bot* Being at the highest point or part [< F *suprême*, < L *supremus*, superl of *superus* higher, < *super* over]

Syn. see ABSOLUTE CELESTIAL FIRST IMPERIAL PARAMOUNT, PREDOMINANT — **Supreme Court of Judicature** [Eng], the High Court of Justice — **s end**, the chief or most important end, the end to which all others are or should be subordinated in human conduct — **s good**, the very highest good the summum bonum the perfect good in which is found the supreme end of conduct and life — **the S Being. 1.** God the Deity **2** [s-b-] The highest of heathen deities — **the S War Council**, an international body composed of representatives of the Entente nations of their allies, and of the United States that met in Paris, France January 12, 1919, and dictated the terms of peace to the Central powers in the World War of 1914–18 It formed the League of Nations Jan 27, 1919, etc **Peace Conference†.** — **su-preme'ness**, *n* The quality of being supreme

su-preme', *n* **1.** The supreme or highest point, culmination, acme, as, the *supreme* of joy **2.** One who surpasses another or is above the rest, a superior, chief **3** [S-] God with the definite article

su-preme'ly, 1 sıu-prim'lı, 2 sū-prēm'lı, *adv* In a supreme manner (1) With the highest authority (2) To the highest degree

su-prem'i-ty, *n* [Archaic] Supremeness

Supt, *abbr* Superintendent

Sur, 1 sûr, 2 sûr, *n Bib 2 Kings* xi, 6 [Heb, entrance]

sur-, 1 sûr-, 2 sûr-, *prefix* Same as SUPER- a form derived from the French [< F *sur-*, < L *super-* see SUPER-]

su'ra, 1 sû'rə, 2 sų'ra, *n* A chapter or section of the Koran [< Ar *sūra*, step] **su'rah†.**

As it exists now the Koran consists of 114 chapters called *suras* arranged generally in order of length the longest coming first At the head of each *sura* is a title the place of its origin (Mecca or Medina), and the number of its verses G W THATCHER in *Encye Brit* 11th ed, vol xvii p 418

su'ra, *n* [E Ind] Palm toddy obtained by fermenting the sap of any one of several species of palm

Su'ra, 1 sû'rə, 2 sų'rā, *n* **1.** Same as LENTULUS, 2 **2.** A river in E central European Russia, length, 400 m to the Volga

Su"ra-ba'ya, 1 sû"rə-bā'yə 2 sų'ra-bā'ā, *n* **1.** A Dutch residency in N E Java **2.** Its capital

sur"a-bun'dant-ly, *adv* [Rare] Superabundantly

su"ra-dan'ni, 1 sû"rə-dan'ı, 2 sų'ra-dän'ı *n* A timber-wood found along the Demerara river in South America

su'rah, 1 sû'rə *or* sû'rə, 2 sų'ra *or* sû'ra (XIII), *n* A soft, twilled silk fabric, usually of solid color, for women's garments [Prob < *Surat*, India] **surah silk†.** — **satin surah**, surah silk with specially glossy surface

Su"ra-kar'ta, 1 sû"rə-kär'tə 2 sų'ra-kär'ta, *n* **1.** A Dutch residency in central Java **2** Its capital

su'ral, 1 sû'rəl 2 sû'ral, *a* Of or pertaining to the calf of the leg as, the *sural* arteries (branches of the popliteal) [< L *sura* calf of the leg]

sur-a'nal, 1 sûr-ē'nəl, 2 sûr-ā'nal *I a* Supra-anal *II n* **1.** A supra-anal tergite of a caterpillar **2** A plate in some echinoids in front of the anus [< SUR- + ANAL]

sur'ance†, *n* Assurance

sur"-an"cre', 1 sûr'-ən'krē' 2 sûr-an'crę', *a* [F] *Her* Doubly anchored said of an ordinary, as a cross the ends of which are divided into two parts, each part being anchored Compare ANCRET

sur-an'gu-lar, 1 sûr-aŋ'gıu-lər; 2 sûr-ăŋ'gû-lar *I. a* Situated above the angular bone, as a bone of the lower jaw in some vertebrates below mammals **II.** *n* The surangular bone

su-ra'so-phone, 1 *su-rā'so-fōn*, 2 *sų-rà'so-fōn*, *n* An English wind-instrument resembling the ophicleide and having a peculiar rich organ-like tone pitched in E flat, and employed in stringed and military bands



Surasophone of a Military Band

su-rat', 1 su-rat', 2 sų-rät', *n* Coarse cotton cloth, usually uncolored, made in the presidency of Bombay, in British India named from the district of Surat, also, a superior cotton grown in and about Surat

Su-rat', 1 sû-rāt', 2 sų-rat', *n* **1.** A district in Bombay province, India, 1 662 sq m **2** Its capital

sur-base', 1 sûr-bēs', 2 sûr-bās', *rt* To depress, flatten [< F *surbaisser*, < *sur-* (see SUR-) + *baisser*, depress, < *bas* see BASE *a*] — **sur-base'ment†**, *n* A surbased or flattened condition

sur'base†, 1 sûr'bēs, 2 sûr'bās, *rt* To supply with a surbase — **sur'base-ment†**, *n Arch* A surbase

sur'base, *n Arch* **1** The upper moldings or cornice of a pedestal **2.** A molding or border above a base, as that above a baseboard at the foot of an interior wall [< SUR- + BASE, *n*] [pressed

sur-based'†, 1 sûr-bēst', 2 sûr-bāst', *pa* Flattened or de-

sur'based', *a* Having a surbase, as a pedestal

sur-bate'†, *rt* To bruise or make sore by walking, as the feet **sur-beat'†**; **sur-bet'†.** — **sur-bat'er†**, *n*

sur-bate'†, *rt* To overthrow

sur-bed', 1 sûr-bed' 2 sûr-bĕd', *rt* To set, as stone, on edge, or in a position different from that in the quarry [< SUR- + BED] [England, suburb of Kingston.

Sur'bi-ton, 1 sûr'bı-tən 2 sûr'bi-ton, *n* A town in Surrey,

sur-bur'dened†, *a* Overburdened

sur-cease', 1 sûr-sīs' 2 sur-çēs', *v* **I.** *t* To cease entirely or finally **II†.** *i* To cease to cease, stop [< OF *surseoir* (pp *sursise*), < L *supersedeo*, see SUPERSEDERE]

sur-cease', *n* [Archaic] Absolute or final cessation

Vainly I had sought to borrow From my books *surcease* of sorrow POE *The Raven* st 2

sur-charge', 1 sûr-chärj', 2 sûr-chärg', *rt* **1** To give *too great a charge to, overload or overburden*

And O fair plant' said he with fruit *surcharged*,
Deigns none to ease thy load and taste thy sweet?'
MILTON *P L* bk v l 58

2. *Law* (1) To show an omission of credits in (an account), or of something for which credit should have been allowed (2) To put more cattle on (a common) than one has a right to do or than the pasture will sustain **3.** To make an extra charge or an overcharge upon; as, to *surcharge* one for groceries **4** To print a surcharge upon, as a postage-stamp [< F *surcharger*, < *sur* (see SUR-) and see CHARGE, *v*] — **surcharged dam**, an overflow dam See OVERFLOW

sur-charge', *n* **1** A burden greater than the ordinary one, or greater than can well be borne, an excessive burden, load, or charge **2** *Law* (1) In chancery, the showing of an omission of items in an account for which credit *ought to be allowed* opposed to *falsification*, which is a showing that certain items are false or erroneous in whole or in part (2) The putting of too great a number of animals on a common for pasture (3) An additional or successive encumbrance on land, as a second mortgage **3.** An additional or excessive amount charged, especially an unlawful charge, an overcharge **4.** A new valuation or something else printed on the surface of a postage- or revenue-stamp, also, a stamp so imprinted **5.** *Ceram* An enamel-painting on an enamel ground of darker hue — **surcharge and falsify**, a proceeding in chancery by which it is permitted to show that credits have been omitted from a stated account or that items in whole or in part false or erroneous have been inserted — **sur-charge'ment†**, *n* The act of surcharging, a surcharge, excess

sur-charg'er, 1 sûr-chärj'ər, 2 sûr-chärg'er, *n* **1.** One who surcharges 2 A surcharge of common See SURCHARGE, *n* 2 (2)

sur'cin-gl(eᴾ, 1 sûr'siŋ-gl; 2 sûr'çiŋ-ğl, *vt* [-GLED, -GLDᴾ, -GLING] To surround or fasten with a surcingle, as, to *surcingle* a horse, a *surcingled* blanket

sur'cin-gle, *n* **1.** A girth, belt, or strap encircling the body of a beast of burden, as for holding a saddle or blanket on the animal's back

The Arab rides without saddle or stirrups, on a small pad fastened in place by a *surcingle*
H C MERWIN in *Atlantic Monthly* July, 1892, p 66

2. The girdle by which a robe or other garment, especially a cassock, is fastened about the waist **3.** *Anat* The tail of the caudate nucleus [< OF *sursangle*, < L *super*, over, + *cingulum*, belt, < *cingo*, gird] **sir'siŋ-gle†.**

sur'clet, *n* A little twig, shoot

sur-cloy'†, *vt* To surfeit

sur'coat, 1 sûr'kōt, 2 sûr'cōt, *n* An outer coat or garment Specif (1) In the middle ages, a loose robe worn over armor, and sometimes embroidered with the wearer's coat of arms See illus under VEXILLARY (2) *Her* A bearing representing this garment hung up with sleeves extended (3) In the 14th and 15th centuries, an outer bodyjacket for women, often trimmed with fur [< OF *surcote*, < *sur* (< L *super*), over, and see COAT¹, *n*]

sur'crease†, *n* Excessive increase or growth — **sur'crew†,** *n*

sur'cu-late†, *vt* To prune trim — **sur"cu-la'tion†,** *n*

sur'cu-lus, 1 sûr'kiu-lus, 2 sûr'cū-lūs, *n* [-LI, 1 -lai, 2 -lī, *pl*] [L] *Bot* A leafy shoot arising from a subterranean root or rootstock a sucker — **sur"cu-lig'er-ous,** *a Bot* Bearing or of the nature of surculi or suckers — **sur'cu-lose,** *a Bot* Producing or having surculi or suckers **sur'culous†.**

sur-cur'rent, 1 sûr-kur'ent, 2 sûr-cŭr'ĕnt, *a Bot* Having the winged expansions of a leaf or its petiole running upward on a stem, instead of downward as in a decurrent leaf Compare DECURRENT [< SUR- + CURRENT, *a*]

surd, 1 sûrd, 2 sûrd, *vt* To soften the sound of, as a vibrating string, render dim, mute

surd, *a* **1.** *Math* Incapable of being expressed in rational numbers, irrational, as, a *surd* quantity **2.** *Phon* Produced by the organs of speech without voice or tone, not vocal or sonant, atonic See SURD, *n* **3.** [Archaic] Destitute of hearing, deaf **4†.** Such as can not be heard, unheard **5†.** Devoid of meaning or sense [< L *surdus*, deaf] **surd'al†.**

surd, *n* **1.** *Math* (1) An irrational number or quantity, especially an indicated root that can not be extracted, as $\sqrt{2}$ (2) In later usage, an indicated root whose value is irrational, but whose radicand is rational **2.** *Phon* A consonant sound made with the vocal cords apart so that they do not produce voice or tone, as *p*, *t*, *s*, or *k* opposed to a *sonant* as *b*, *d*, *z*, *g* — **similar surds** (*Math*), surds reducible to those of the same order with the same radicands — **sur-da'tion,** *n Phon* The act of changing a sonant into a surd

sur'de-lin(eˢ, *n* Same as SOURDELINE

sur-dent', 1 sûr-dent', 2 sûr-dĕnt', *n* A first tooth remaining after second dentition, and crowded aside by the new tooth, a superfluous tooth [< SUR- + L *den(t-)s*, tooth]

sur"de-sol'id, 1 sûr'di-sol'id, 2 sûr de-sŏl'id, *a* Of four dimensions of the fourth degree [< SUR- + DE- + SOLID]

sur"di-mut'ism, 1 sûr'di-miūt'izm, 2 sûr'di-mūt'iṣm, *n Pathol* The condition of being deaf and dumb [< L *surdus*, deaf, + MUTE, *a*]

sur'di-ny†, *n* A sardine

surd'ism, 1 sûrd'izm, 2 sûrd'iṣm, *n* Deafness in infants so serious as to be usually accompanied by dumbness

surd'i-ty, 1 sûrd'i-ti, 2 sûrd'i-ty, *n* **1.** The state or quality of being surd; lack of sonant quality **2.** *Pathol* Deafness [< L *surditā(t-)s*, < *surdus*, deaf]

sur'do-mute", 1 sûr'do-miūt', 2 sur'do-mūt', *n* A deaf and dumb person

sure, 1 shûr, 2 shur, *a* [SUR'ER, SUR'EST] **1.** Not liable to change or failure, certain to be, to continue to exist, or to take place, stable, infallible, as, a *sure* dependence, a *sure* shot, death is *sure* to come **2.** Fit, proper, or deserving to be depended upon, that may be confidently depended upon or expected, reliable, trustworthy

The testimony of the Lord is *sure* *Ps* XIX, 7

3. Absolutely or approximately certain, as of a fact or truth, or of one's position or ground, free from doubt, certain, positive, of future events, free from fear of being disappointed, not distrustful or apprehensive, as, I am *sure* he tells the truth, one is *sure* of what one sees

I am *sure* that I think although I may not be *sure* of that about which I think
E H CHAPIN *Lessons of Faith and Life* p 207 [JAS M 1877]

4. Certain of obtaining, attaining, or retaining something with *of*, as, to be *sure of* a living **5.** [Archaic] Free from peril or danger, safe, secure, as, *sure* in one's castle **6†.** Real, true, genuine **7†.** Pledged to marry, betrothed [< F *sûr*, < L *securus* see SECURE, *a*] SYN: actual, assured, aware, certain, clear, confident, indisputable, infallible, positive real See AUTHENTIC AWARE FAITHFUL SECURE — **as sure as a gun,** or **as s. as shooting** [Slang], perfectly certain to happen — **be s** [Colloq] **1.** See TO BE SURE **2.** Be certain as, *be sure* to obey me — **sure'-e-nough'.** *I a* [Local, U S] Real genuine **II.** *adv* Surely — **s -footed,** *a* Not liable to fall or stumble, figuratively, not liable to err — **s -footedly,** *adv* — **s.-footedness,** *n* — **to be s** [Colloq], indeed, certainly — **to have a s thing** [Slang], to have a certainty be sure, beyond a doubt of obtaining or succeeding in a thing — **to make s. 1** To make certain, secure so that there can be no failure as *make* your salvation *sure* **2†.** To betroth — **sure'ness,** *n*

sure, *adv* [Colloq or Obs] **1** Surely certainly **2†.** Securely **sur'ed-ly†** — **sure'-set",** *a* Securely or firmly established — **sure'ful-ly†,** *adv* Carefully safely

sure'ly, 1 shûr'li, 2 shur'ly, *adv* **1.** In a sure manner, without doubt, certainly sometimes so used as to raise a question regarding a possibility of the opposite and so to suggest doubt, as, *surely* you are not going to do it! Compare DOUBTLESS

As *surely* as Christ has risen so *surely* shall believers be saved
C HODGE *On Romans* p 103 [W M 1858]

2. Without peril or danger, securely, safely

sure'ment†, *n* Security for payment surety

su'res, 1 sû'rēs, 2 su'rɛs *n pl* [Sp Am] Southerly winds of the coasts of Chile and Peru When accompanied by mist or fog they are called **sures pardos,** gray south winds

sures'by†, *n* One who may be depended on **sure'by†.**

Su"resnes', 1 sû'rɛn', 2 sû rɛn', *n* A western suburb of Paris

su-rette', 1 siu-ret', 2 sû-rĕt' *n* A West-Indian and Brazilian tree (*Byrsonima spicata*) whose bark (**Muruxi bark**) is used for tanning and dyeing Its edible but astringent berries are used in dysentery [< F *suret*, dim of *sur*, SOUR]

sure'ty†, *vt* To pledge or offer as surety for

sure'ty, 1 shûr'ti, 2 shur'ty, *n* [SURE'TIES, 1 -tiz, 2 -tiṣ, *pl*] **1.** A person who engages to be responsible for the debt, default, or miscarriage of another, guarantor, bail

The words *surety* and *guarantor* are often used promiscuously, but in English and American law a surety technically is one who immediately becomes liable on any default of his principal, while a guarantor becomes liable only when the principal is unable to perform *Bail* is one who becomes surety for another in a civil or a criminal proceeding

A *surety* is discharged by the extinguishment of the principal obligation by payment or performance, by tender of payment by principal and refusal to receive it by creditor, by release of the *principal unless he has securities* of debtor and then he is only liable to the amount of their value Discharge of a co-surety discharges a *surety* to the amount entitled to contribution from the former *Nelson's Perpetual Encyc* 1911, p 555

2. A pledge of money deposited or of credit given to secure against loss or damage, security for payment or performance **3.** That which gives security or confidence, ground or basis of certainty or security **4.** The state of being sure, sureness, certainty, as, the inward *surety* of salvation **5** [Archaic] A sponsor **6†.** Security, safety **7†.** Confirmation, proof, warrant [< F *sûreté*, < L *securita(t-)s*, see SECURITY] SYN.: see CERTAINTY — **of a surety** [Archaic], surely, certainly — **s. for good behavior,** a recognizance, with sureties entered into before a magistrate by a person "not of good fame" for good behavior — **s of the peace,** an obligation binding a person to keep the peace

sure'ty-ship, 1 shûr'ti-ship, 2 shur'ty-ship, *n. Law* **1.** The liability, contract, or undertaking of one who becomes a surety **2.** The relation in which a person stands toward one for whom he has become bound as surety **sure'ti-ship‡.**

sur-ex'ci-ta'tion, *n* [Rare] Excessive excitation

surf, 1 sûrf, 2 sûrf, *n* The swell of the sea, that breaks upon a shore, the disturbed and surging condition of water where it meets the land [Var of SOUGH¹ from the sound of the billows] — **surf'-bird",** *n* An aphrizoid plover-like bird (*Aphriza virgata*) of the Pacific coast of America from Alaska to Chile, having the bill shorter than the tarsus, and the tail emarginate — **s board,** *n* A coffin-lid-shaped board, six to nine feet long, used by Hawaiians in the sport of surf-riding — **s -boat,** *n* A boat of extra strength and buoyancy, for passing through surf — **s -boatman,** *n* One who manages or aids in handling a surf-boat — **s -clam,** *n* A large mactroid bivalve found on sandy coasts, especially *Mactra* or *Spisula solidissima*, common on the Atlantic coast of the United States — **s -coot, s -duck,** *n* One of various scoters or sea-ducks (genus *Œdemia*), especially the surf-scoter — **s -fishing,** *n* Fly-fishing by casting from the beach into the surf — **s.-scoter,** *n* A surf-duck especially the North-American *Œdemia perspicillata* The adult male is black with a white spot on the forehead and the nape See illus under SCOTER — **s.-shiner,** *n* A small surf-fish (*Cymatogaster aggregatus*), the most common of the viviparous holconotids of the North-American Pacific coast sparada — **s -smelt,** *n* An argentinoid fish about a foot long (*Hypomesus olidus*), found on the Pacific coast of the United States — **s -whiting,** *n* A sciænoid fish, the silver whiting (*Menticirrus littoralis*) — **s -worn,** *a* Worn by the action of surf, as, a *surf-worn* shore

sur'face, 1 sûr'fis, 2 sûr-faç, *vt* [SUR'FACED, SUR'FACING] **1.** To put a surface on, give a (particular kind of) surface to, especially, to give a smooth or even surface to, as lumber, make smooth, even, or plane **2.** To mine near the surface, as in placer-mining

sur'face¹, *n* **1.** The exterior part of anything that has length, breadth, and thickness, the outside of a body, superficies, exterior

I chose my wife as she did her wedding gown not for a fine glossy *surface*, but for such qualities as would wear well
GOLDSMITH *Vicar of Wakefield* p 1 [H M & CO]

2. *Geom* A two-dimensional space-form, that which at every point has continuous extension in two dimensions and no more, having length and breadth, but not thickness **3.** That which is apparent on a slight examination or without examination, external view or appearance, as, his thoughts did not lie on the *surface*

We talk and think upon the *surface* Few of us examine the major premises of half our conclusions FROUDE *Short Studies, Party Politics* in third series p 325 [S 1877]

4. In steam-engineering, a portion exposed to heat, especially, the combined area of the walls of the tubes or flues in a boiler used instead of *heating-surface, tube-surface*, etc **5.** That portion of the side of a fortification which is bounded by the angle of the nearest bastion and the prolongation of the flank **6.** *Railroad* Normal level, as of the track [F, < *sur-* (see SUR-), and see FACE¹, *n*] — **adjusting surface** (*Aero*) that portion of an aeroplane wing, usually at the end, serving to adjust lateral balance of the machine commonly restricted to a surface not under command of a controlling device — **algebraic s**, a surface represented by an algebraic equation — **applicable s**, any surface that may be applied to another surface so as to touch it in all parts merely by bending, without tearing or stretching — **balancings** (*Aero*), such surface of an aerial vehicle as aids in steering or securing stability — **bilateral s.** (*Math*), an ordinary surface with two faces or aspects, such that a point, to pass in continuous motion from any location on either face to the point corresponding on the other face, must cut through the surface or pass the boundary, like a part of a spherical or cylindrical surface **bifacial s ‡ — central s**, a surface having a center, as that of a sphere or an ellipsoid — **Clifford's s**, in simple elliptic Riemannian space, the locus of points at a constant distance from a given axis **Clifford-Klein s ‡ — conical s**, a surface generated by the motion of a straight line having one point fixed and constantly intersecting a curve — **developable s** (*Math*), a surface that can be unrolled upon a plane **developable‡.— doubly connected s**, a surface in which two paths joining two points may be drawn so that they can not be made to coincide with each other by continuous variation, tho all other paths can be reconciled with one or the other of these, as an anchor-ring opposed to **singly connected s**, in which all the lines that can be drawn between two points can be made to coincide by continuous variations of the lines — **equipotential s**, a surface every point of which is at the same potential and which cuts lines of force at right angles **level s ‡ — faying s.**, see FAY¹, *v* — **isobaric s.** (*Meteor*), a surface in the atmosphere every point of which is under the same barometric pressure — **isodynamic s.**, a *surface of equal force* cutting all force-lines in a field at right angles — **Kummer's s.** (*Math*), a quartic surface having 16 conic points and 16 singular tangent planes — **minimal s.**, a surface satisfying given conditions and having a minimum area — **polar s., reciprocal s.**, a surface tangent to all the polar planes of the points of another surface, and vice versa — **Riemann's s**, a surface consisting of an indefinite number of plane sheets, which are connected chainwise by cross-lines, so that the first is connected only with the second, the second with the third, and so on, there being no direct connection except between consecutive sheets It represents an *n*-valued function — **ruled s.**, a surface generated by the motion of a right line — **sur'face-bee"tle,** *n* A whirligig, gyrinid — **s.-car,** *n.* A car run on a surface-road — **s -conduction,** *n Physics.* The rate of the loss of heat from a body, depending upon the condition of its surface, whether polished or blackened — **s -contact system,** a method of taking power for electric street-cars by suitable contact of the car with studs or plates set at intervals between the rails each making and breaking the circuit as the car passes over it — **s -current,** *n* A distinct current of superficial depth at the surface of a body of water — **s.-density,** *n Elec* The density of an electric charge per unit-area — **s.-energy,** *n* Energy residing in the surface, as of a liquid, as distinguished from that within the mass — **s -flow,** *n Geol* **1.** A spreading over the surface (of the earth), as by molten lava **2** An overflow of lava, as distinguished from an intercalated sheet or a dyke — **s.-friction,** *n Naval Arch* Frictional resistance See RESISTANCE — **s -gage,** *n Mach* A gage for laying off work, usually from a plane surface — **s -glaze,** *n Ceram* A thin and perfectly transparent glaze over both the body and the decoration — **s -grinder,** *n* A grinding-machine having a plate or table adjusted for holding an object true while the surface is ground — **s grub,** *n* A cutworm — **s -integral,** *n* The integral, taken over a surface, of any differential that has a continuously varying value over that surface — **s -mining,** *n* Mining at or near the surface placer-*mining* — **s -motion,** *n* Motion at the surface — **s. of buoyancy,** the locus of the center of buoyancy in a floating body in motion — **s. of centers,** a surface that is the locus of the centers of curvature of a given surface — **s. of flotation** (*Statics*) the envelop of all a body's planes of flotation — **s of rectification** (*Geom*), a torse formed of the lines of rectification of a curve — **s. of revolution,** a surface generated by a curve revolving about an axis — **s -plane,** *n* A machine for dressing or smoothing lumber a surfacer **s.-planer†.**— **s -plate,** *n* **1.** A plate having a very accurate surface used for testing other surfaces **2** The table or plate of a surface-grinder — **s -printing,** *n* Printing from a relief surface, as distinguished from printing from an incised surface especially, the printing of cotton cloth from such a surface — **s.-rib,** *n Arch* A rib applied to the surface of vaulting, etc, merely as an ornament — **s.-road,** *n* A railroad on the surface of the ground distinguished from an *elevated* or an *underground railroad* — **s -roller,** *n* An engraved color-roller on a calico-printing machine See illus. under PRINT — **s.-tension,** *n* The tension of a liquid by virtue of which it acts as an elastic enveloping membrane, tending always to contract to the minimum area best exemplified in films freed from liquid masses, as in a soap-bubble, and in the formation of drops It is commonly explained as due to the fact that while molecules in the interior are attracted in all directions, and are thus in equilibrium, those on the surface have no neighbors outside to balance the attraction of those within and are consequently acted upon by a resultant force tending toward the interior — **s.-towing,** *n* [Rare] The work of collecting specimens in natural history from the surface of the sea, as distinguished from dredging — **s.-traction,** *n Math* The resultant of stresses exerted on part of a body by other portions, or by portions of other bodies, in contact with it over the part in question — **s.-water,** *n* Water on or from the surface of the ground, drainage-water, as distinguished from spring- or well-water — **s -working,** *n* Same as SURFACE-MINING — **s.-worm,** *n* A *surface-grub* — **sustaining s.** (*Aero*), any surface of an aeroplane set at a positive angle — **thimble-s**, *n Ceram* A decorative surface on Parian porcelains resembling the pitting on a thimble — **twist-s**, *n* A surface to any of whose plane-sections a rod can not be applied without twisting it — **uniconsal s**, a surface of zero deficiency, the coordinates of whose points may be expressed by rational functions of two parameters — **unilateral** or **unifacial s**, a surface with but one face and one edge, as that formed by pasting the edges of a strip together after a half twist **Möbius s ‡.**

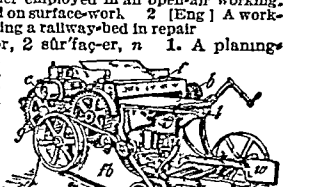
Sur'face², *n* In Sheridan's *School for Scandal*, one of three characters (1) **Charles,** the younger of two brothers, a warm-hearted, good-natured, and fascinating *scapegrace* whose faults appeared on the surface the accepted lover of Maria Teazle (2) **Joseph,** brother of Charles, *sentimental*, artful and hypocritical any good in whose nature was entirely on the surface (3) **Sir Oliver,** wealthy uncle of Charles and Joseph Surface, who appears under the assumed name of Premium Stanley

sur'faced, 1 sûr-fist, 2 sûr'façt, *pa* **1.** Worked or brought to a particular kind of surface, especially to a smooth or even surface specifically applied to paper to which a smooth filling coat has been given, as by supersizing **2.** Provided with a finishing surface-material, as a road — **sur'faced-ly,** *adv*

sur'face-ly, 1 sûr'fis-li, 2 sûr'faç-ly, *adv* Superficially

sur'face-man, 1 sûr'fis-man 2 sûr'faç-măn, *n* [-MEN, *pl*] **1.** *Mining* (1) A miner employed in an open-air working. (2) A laborer employed on surface-work **2** [Eng] A workman employed in keeping a railway-bed in repair

sur'fac-er, 1 sûr'fis-er, 2 sûr'faç-er, *n* **1.** A planing-machine for giving a true surface to lumber, having usually feed-rolls that carry the stuff under or between cutters rotating on horizontal axes, a surfacing-machine or surface-planer **2.** A contrivance for preparing the surface of a railroad-tie to receive the tie-plate **3.** One who smooths and levels a surface, as with a surfacing-machine


Surfacer
b bed *c* cutter-head pulley *g* feed-gear *l* ratchet lever for tightening the feed-belt that passes around (*fb*) *w w*, weights adjusting the top feed-roll (*f*).

sur'fac-ing, 1 sûr'fis-iŋ, 2 sûr'faç-iŋ, *ppr & verbal n.* of SURFACE, *v* — **sur'fac-ing-ma-chine",** *n Wood-working.* **1** A surface-grinder **2** A surfacer — **s -plane,** *n* A carpenters plane for working flat surfaces a bench-plane — **s -planer,** *n* Same as SURFACER, 1

sur'feit, 1 sûr'fit, 2 sûr'fit, *v* **I.** *t* **1.** To feed to **sur'fit³,** fulness or to satiety, overfeed frequently reflexive; as, to *surfeit* oneself with honey **2.** Figuratively, to supply to satiety or disgust, cloy, as with compliments **II.** *i* To partake of food or drink to satiety hence to indulge in anything to excess — **sur'feiter,** *n* — **sur'feit-ing,** *n* Surfeit.

sur'feit, *n* **1.** The act of surfeiting oneself, excess in eating or drinking, indulgence in anything to satiety; also, the excessive quantity partaken of or indulged in, as, a *surfeit* of sweets, a *surfeit* of love **2.** The result of surfeiting oneself, satiety

He enjoys to a *surfeit* these bounties of nature
R A WILSON *Mexico* p 51 [in 1855]

3. The state of being surfeited, oppressive fulness of the system caused by excess in eating or drinking **4.** *Pathol* Urticaria **5** [Prov Eng] A cold, disorder [< OF *surfait,* < *surfaire,* transcend, < L *super,* over, + *facto,* do]—**sur'feit-swelled",** *a* [Rare] Swelled with excessive eating and drinking—**s.-water,** *n* Water believed to cure surfeit

sur'feit, *vt* Same as SURFEUL **sur'fĕt.**

surf'er, 1 sûrf'ər 2 sûrf'er *n* [U S] The surf-scoter

surf'-fish", 1 sûrf'-fish', 2 sûrf'-fĭsh', *n* Any of many small sea-fishes of the family *Holconotidæ,* perch-like in form, numerous in shallow places near shore all along the northern Pacific coast and highly regarded in California as food They are remarkable in being viviparous and for their bright coloring See illus under ALFIONE **surf'-perch"†.**—**black or common surf-fish,** *Embiotocajacl sont,* ranging from Vancouver Island to San Diego—**striped s,** *Tæniotoca lateralis,* a common food-fish of the Pacific coast.—**surf'-fish'ing,** *n* Fly-fishing—**wall-eyed s,** *Hyperprosopon argenteus*—**white s,** *Phanerodon furcatus*

sur-fi'cial, 1 sur-fish'əl, 2 sûr-fish'əl, *a* Originally belonging to, occurring at, or formed, deposited, or exuded on the surface, as on the crustal surface of the earth contrasted in geology with *subterranean* [< SURFACE]—**sur-fi'cial-ly,** *adv*

Had it been a *surficial* stream it would have had no fracturing power J D. DANA in *Am Journ of Sc* Aug, 1892, p 106

surf'man, 1 sûrf'mən, 2 sûrf'man, *n* [SURF'MEN, *pl*] A member of the crew of a surf-boat, especially in the life-saving service, a person skilled in handling boats in surf—**surf'man-ship,** *n*

surf'foot"†, *a* Weary or footsore

surf'frap"pé', 1 sûr fra pĕ', 2 sûr'frä'pę', *a* [F] *Numis* Restruck or restamped, as a coin usually with an inscription or a design different from the original

sur-fuse', 1 sur-fūz', 2 sûr-fūs', *vt & vi* To cool below the normal point of solidification without solidifying supercool

sur-fu'sion, 1 sur-fū'zən, 2 sûr-fū'zhon *n* *Chem* The condition of being liquid at a temperature below fusing-point, as water cooled below the freezing-point without *crystallizing analogous to supersaturation of a solution*

surf'y, 1 sûrf'ı 2 surf'ı, *a* Abounding with, resembling, or consisting of surf, as, a *surfy* beach *surfy* billows

Surg, *abbr* Surgeon—**surg.,** *abbr* Surgery surgical

surge, 1 sûrj, 2 sûrg, *v* [SURGED, SURG'ING] **I.** *t* **1.** To cause to move onward with a swelling and rushing motion, as billows, sound-waves, etc

Great organs surged through arches dim
Their jubilant floods in praise of Him
LOWELL *A Parable* st 4

2. *Naut* To let go suddenly, as a rope or cable when it binds about a pin or winch

II. *i* **1.** To rise high and roll onward, as waves, swell or heave often figuratively, as, a *surging* crowd **2.** *Naut* (*1*) To *slip along suddenly, as a rope or cable* that passes around a bit, belaying-pin, or windlass (2)† To rise and fall on the waves, as a ship at anchor, ride **3.** *Elec* To vibrate violently See SURGE, *n*, 4 [< F *surgir,* < L *surgo,* see SURGENT]

surge, *n* **1.** A large swelling wave or mass of waves, a great rolling volume of water, billow sometimes used collectively, and often figuratively, as, a coast beaten by the *surge,* a *surge* of flame

But turn to Homer! How his Verses sweep!
Surge answers *Surge* and Deep doth call on Deep
A LANG *Letters to Dead Authors* p 53 [in 1886]

2. The act of surging, a heaving and rolling motion, as of great waves **3.** *Naut* The tapered front of a capstan or windlass, on which a rope may surge **4.** *Physics* A violent oscillation set up by an electric discharge in an open-circuit wire, analogous to that of water in a long trough when it is tilted **5.** A variation of barometric level due to other causes than the regular daily variation or the passage of a low-pressure area **6.** A spring, fountain—**surge'-gap",** *n* *Elec* A spark-gap used to arrest surges caused by lightning, etc—**s. tank,** *n* *Engin* A storage reservoir or standpipe placed at the down-stream end of a feeder-pipe, or the like, to check variations in the water-pressure—**surge'ful,** *a* Full of surges as a *surgeful* coast—**surge'less,** *a*

sur'gent, 1 sûr'jent, 2 sûr'gĕnt, *a* [Rare] Rising, as a flood swelling surging [< L *surgent(t-)s,* ppr of *surgo, contr of surrigo,* raise, < *sub,* under, + *rego,* stretch]

sur'geon, 1 sûr'jən, 2 sûr'gon, *n* **1.** One who practises surgery, a practitioner who treats injuries, deformities, or disorders by mechanical and operative procedures in Great Britain, specif, a practitioner who holds the diploma of the Royal College of Surgeons, but has not the degree of M D **2.** A medical officer in an army or navy Since the act of April 23, 1908, in the United States army medical officers are officially known and addressed only by their military rank, followed by the words "Medical Corps, U S Army" In the United States navy a surgeon ranks as lieutenant-commander **3.** A surgeon-fish [< F *chirurgien,* < LL *chirurgicus,* < L *chirurgus,* < Gr *chetrourgos,* < *chetr,* hand, + *ergon,* work]

sur'gian†, sur'gieon†; sur'gion†.—**assistant surgeon,** in the United States naval service, a junior surgeon—**contract s.** [U S], a civilian medical officer attached to the army as surgeon under a contract—**passed assistant s** [U S], a medical officer of the navy who has passed examination for promotion from the junior grade, and is awaiting appointment as surgeon, his rank is that of a senior lieutenant—**post s,** a medical officer of the military service in charge of the medical department of a military post, garrison, or fixed camp—**sur'geon-a-poth"-e-ca-ry,** *n* [Gt Brit] A naval, not licensed as a surgeon by the Royal College of Surgeons, and as an apothecary by the Apothecaries' Society of London—**s. au-ri-st,** *n* One who treats diseases of the ear—**s. dentist,** *n* A dentist, especially one who operates directly on the teeth DENTAL SURGERY, under SURGERY—**s.-fish,** *n* Any teuthioid fish with erectile lancet-like spines at the base of the tail About 30 species are known mostly by the herbivorous, and abounding about the coral reefs of the West Indies and Bahamas, where they are esteemed as food-fishes, altho their lancets are believed to be poisonous and are much dreaded Well-known species are the blue (*Teuthis cæruleus*), the common West-Indian (*T. hepatus*), and the important ocean surgeon-fish (*T. bahianus*) See illus under TANG, *n*—**s.-general,** *n* **1.** The chief of the medical service in the army or navy of the United States, the chief of the medical service in the brigadier-general, and in the navy to that of a rear-admiral **2.** In the British army, a member of the medical general staff—**s.-generalship,** *n*—**s.-major,** *n* *Med* In the British service, a senior regimental surgeon—**surgeon's knot,** see illus under KNOT **surgical knot**—**sur'geon-cy,** *n* The office, duties, or rank of surgeon, especially in the military or naval service—**sur'geon-ry†,** *n* Surgery—**sur'geon-ship,** *n* The office or position of a surgeon

sur'ger-y, 1 sûr'jer-ı, 2 sûr'gĕr-y, *n* [-IES, 1 -IZ, 2 -IS, *pl*] **1.** The branch of the healing art that resorts to manual operations or mechanical appliances for the treatment of injuries, deformities, or internal morbid conditions

In 1860 Lord Lister enunciated the theory that the unsatisfactory results of many operations were due to micro-organisms which entered the wounds and set up decomposition of the blood To destroy these organisms he introduced an elaborate antiseptic use of carbolic spray and gauze dressings, hence the name **antiseptic surgery.** More recently, **aseptic surgery** aims at preventing the introduction of noxious bacteria, by eliminating causes of decomposition by scrupulous cleanliness in the operating-room and by sterilization of instruments used

2 [Eng] A place where surgical treatment or advice is regularly given, a *surgeon's* office

Physic and justice were alike dispensed in a room which was known to some as the '*surgery*'
S J REID *Sydney Smith* p 183 [in 1885]

[< F *chirurgie,* < LL *chirurgia,* < Gr *cheirourgia,* < *cheirourgos,* see SURGEON]—**conservative surgery,** surgery that seeks primarily and chiefly the preservation of a limb or a part, and as far as possible avoids amputation or excision—**dental s,** that *department of dentistry which relates to the* remedy or prevention of disease, defect and deformity in the teeth, as distinguished from mechanical dentistry, such as the making of artificial teeth, etc—**major s,** that branch of surgery which comprises operations involving risk to life distinguished from **minor s,** which applies to simpler operations—**operative s.,** the branch of surgery which consists in the use of instruments, especially cutting-instruments on the body for the remedy of injuries or removal of diseased parts—**veterinary s,** surgery as appertaining to the treatment of diseases of the horse and other domestic animals, farriery

Surg Gen, *abbr* Surgeon-General

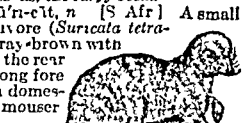
sur'gi-ant, 1 sûr ji-ənt, 2 sur'gi-ant *a* *Her* Starting up, as a bird alarmed rousant [< L *surgen(t-)s,* see SURGENT]

sur'gi-cal, 1 sûr'ji-kəl, 2 sûr'ji-cal, *a* Of or pertaining to surgery or surgeons, as, a *surgical* society [For CHIRURGICAL, < LL *chirurgicus,* < *chirurgia* see SURGERY]—**surgical fever,** an inflammatory fever following an operation or injury inducing morbid changes in parts of the system remote from the point of operation due to purulent or septic contamination of the blood—**sur'gi-cal-ly,** *adv*

surg'ing, 1 sûrj'ĭn 2 sûrg'ing, *ppr & verbal n* of SURGE, *v* Specif, hunting See HUNT, *v*, II, 4

surg'y, 1 sûrj'ı, 2 surj'ı, *a* Rising in surges or billows, full of surges, produced by waves as, the *surgy* ocean

su'ri-cate, 1 sû'ri-kĭt, 2 sû'ri-cĭt, *n* [S Afr] A small burrowing viverroid carnivore (*Suricata tetradactyla*) of South Africa, gray-brown with dark transverse stripes on the rear of the back and having long fore claws, the zenick When domesticated it is usually a good mouser—**su'ri-catt.**



Suricate 1/12

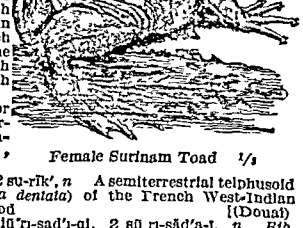
Su'ri-el, 1 sû'ri-el, 2 sû'ri-ĕl, *n* *Bib* (Douai)

su'ri-ga, 1 sû'ri-gə, 2 sû'ri-ga, *n* Same as NAGKASSAR

Su"ri-nam', 1 sû"ri-năm', 2 sû'ri-nam', *n* **1.** A river in central Dutch Guiana, length, 400 m to the Atlantic ocean **2.** Dutch Guiana—**Surinam cabbage-tree bark,** same as SURINAM BARK, under BARK², *n*

su"ri-nam'in, 1 sû ri-nam'ın, -in *or* -ĭn, 2 sû ri-năm'ĭn, -in **su"ri-nam'ine,** *or* -ĭn, *n* *Chem* An alkaloid said to be contained in Surinam bark (*Andira retusa*) [< *Surinam*]

Su"ri-nam' toad, 1 sû"ri-năm', 2 sû'ri-nam' A South-American pipoid toad-like amphibian (*Pipa americana*) The male places the glutinous eggs on the back of the female and fecundates them The young pass through the tadpole stage in the cellules which are formed from the skin, one about each egg, and emerge with developed legs



Female Surinam Toad 1/3

sur'in-ten'dant†, or -dent†, *n* A superintendent—**sur'in-ten'dan-cy†, -den-cy†,** *n*

su-rique', 1 su-rīk', 2 su-rīk', *n* A semiterrestrial telphusoid crab (*Pseudotelphusa dentata*) of the French West-Indian Islands used for food [(Douai)

Su"ri-sad'da-i, 1 sû"ri-sad'ı-əl, 2 sû ri-săd'a-ı, *n* *Bib.*

sur'ling†, *n* A surly fellow

sur'loin, *n* Sirloin the etymologically correct form

sur'ly, 1 sûr'lı, 2 sûr'ly, *a* [SUR'LI-ER, SUR'LI-EST] **1.** Persistently and doggedly rude and ill-humored, crabbed cross, as, a *surly* fellow

2 Characterized by rudeness or gruffness, as, a *surly* answer **3.** Figuratively, rough and gloomy, tempestuous, as, a *surly* night **4†.** Haughty [< AS *sûr,* sour but perhaps < SIR, meaning like a lord, haughty]

SYN see ACRIMONIOUS, HAUGHTY, MOROSE—**sur'ly-boots",** *n* [Colloq] A surly person—**sur'li-ly,** *adv*—**sur'li-ness,** *n*

sur'ma, 1 sûr'mə, 2 sur'ma *n* [Hind] Black sulfid of antimony as used by Mohammedans to darken the eyelids

sur'mark", *n* *Ship-building* Same as SIRMARK

sur'mas"ter, 1 sûr'mas tər, 2 sûr'-mas'ter, *n* [Rare, Eng] A schoolmaster next in rank to a head master

sur-mise', 1 sur-mīz', 2 sûr-mīz', *vt* [SUR-MISED', SUR-MIS'ING] **1.** To form opinions or reach conclusions concerning on slight evidence or purely fanciful grounds, conjecture, suppose, imagine

A greenish-coloured coat which he had on forbade me to *surmise* that he was a clergyman LAMB *Essays of Elia, Old and New Schoolmaster* p 79 [w L & co]

2†. To accuse, or to advance by way of accusation, also, in old English law, to allege suggest SYN see POUND GUESS SUPPOSE SUSPECT—**sur-mis'a-bl(e",** *a*—**sur-mis'ant, sur-mis'er,** *n* One who surmises

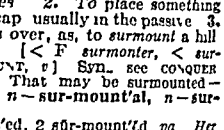
sur-mise', *n* **1.** A conjecture made on slight evidence; supposition, as, your *surmise* as to my motives is correct **2.** In old English law, an allegation or suggestion made for the purpose of inducing some *judicial action.* **3.** *Eccl Law* The allegation or statement in the libel. **4†.** Thought [OF, f pp of *surmettre,* accuse, < L *super,* over, + *mitto,* send] **sur-mi'sal†.** SYN. see GUESS

sur-mit'†, *vt* To charge, also, to surmise

sur-mount', 1 sur-maunt', 2 sûr-mount', *v* **1** To overcome by force, rise superior to, conquer, vanquish, as, to *surmount difficulties* **2.** To place something above, cause to overtop, cap usually in the passive **3.** To mount upon and pass over, as, to *surmount* a hill **4.** [Archaic] To surpass [< F *surmonter,* < *sur-* (see SUR-); and see MOUNT, *v*] SYN. see CONQUER—**sur-mount'a-bl(e",** *a* That may be surmounted—**sur-mount'a-bl(e-ness†,** *n*—**sur-mount'al,** *n*—**sur-mount'er,** *n*

sur-mount'ed, 1 sur-maunt'ed, 2 sûr-mount'ĕd *pa* *Her* Placed as one charge over another See SOMMÉ—**surmounted arch,** a semicircular arch whose impost or spring is below its center, a stilted arch

sur-mul'let, 1 sur-mul'ĕt, 2 sûr-mŭl'ĕt, *n* A mulloid food-fish of the genus *Mullus,* having two long barbels on the throat, noted for its fine red color and highly esteemed by ancient Roman epicures The **striped surmullet** is *Mullus surmuletus;* the **plain s** is *M barbatus* [< I *surmulet,* < *saur,* OF *sor* (see SORREL *a & n*), and see MULLET², *n*]



Striped Surmullet 1/8

surn, 1 sûrn 2 surn, *n* A hawk-owl [< SURNIA]

sur'name, 1 sûr'nām *or* sur-nām', 2 sûr'nām *or* sûr-nām' (XIII), *vt* To give a surname to, call by a surname usually in the passive—**sur'nam-er,** *n*

Gawain, *surnamed* The Courteous fair and strong
TENNYSON *Elaine* st. 25

sur'name, *n* A name added to a Christian or baptismal name to make it more specific, hence, since such names often became family names, a family name

Such additional names often signified occupation, craft, descent, locality, or originated in totemistic associations, personal descriptions or vulgar nicknames they corresponded to the Roman *agnomen* They began to be used as family names between 1050 and 1250 Examples of names signifying occupation are *Lorier* and *Smith,* of patronymics, *Fitzhugh, Johnson,* and *Powell* (ap Howell), of names derived from localities, *Willingham, Attewell* (at the well), of names due to personal peculiarities, *Longshanks* and *Longfellow* [Representing F *surnom,* < LL *supernomen,* < L *super,* above, + *nomen,* name] **sur'noun"†.**—**sur-nom'i-nal,** *a* Of or pertaining to surnames

sur'nay, 1 sûr'nē 2 sûr'nā, *n* [Hind] A form of Oriental oboe **sur'nai"†.**

Sur"ni-i'næ, 1 sûr ni-ī'nē 2 sûr'ni-ī'nĕ, *n pl* *Ornith* A subfamily of *Strigidæ,* hawk-owls **Sur'ni-a,** *n* (t g)

sur-ox'id, } 1 sur-oks'id, -id *or* -oid, 2 sûr-ŏks'id -id *or* -id,
sur-ox'ide, } *n* *Chem* A peroxid [< SUR-+OXID, OXIDE]

sur-ox'i-date, 1 sur-oks'ı-dĕt, 2 sûr-ŏks'ı-dāt, *vt* To peroxidize

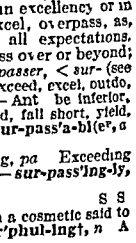
sur-pass', 1 sur-pas', 2 sûr-pas', *vt* **1.** To go beyond or past in degree or amount, especially in excellency or in some specified particular, exceed, excel, overpass, as, the success of the affair *surpassed* all expectations. **2.** [Archaic] To go past in space, pass over or beyond; as, to *surpass* a boundary [< F *surpasser,* < *sur-* (see SUR-) and see PASS, *v*] Syn eclipse, exceed, excel, outdo, outstrip, transcend See BEAT LEAD—ANT be inferior, be outdone, come short, fall fall behind, fall short, yield, yield the palm, yield the supremacy—**sur-pass'a-bl(e",** *a* That may be surpassed

sur-pass'ing, 1 sur-pas'ıng, 2 sûr-pas'ing, *pa* Exceeding or excelling others eminently excellent—**sur-pass'ing-ly,** *adv*—**sur-pass'ing-ness,** *n*

sur-past', *pp* Surpassed S S

sur'phuh†, *vt* To wash, as the face, with a cosmetic said to contain sulfur **sur'fĕt; sur'flet**—**sur'phul-ing†,** *n* A cosmetic

sur'plice, } 1 sûr'plis, 2 sûr'plic, *n* *Eccl* A loose
sur'pliss, } white vestment with full sleeves, worn by the clergy of the Anglican, Moravian, and Roman Catholic churches, and also by choristers in a vested choir [< F *surplis,* < LL *superpelliceum,* < L *super,* over, + *pellis,* skin]—**sur'plice-fee",** *n* [Eng] A fee paid to clergymen for service on special occasions, as marriages or baptisms—**sur'pliced,** *a* Wearing a surplice



Surplice and Stole as Worn by Anglican Clergy

sur'plist, *pp* Surpliced S S

sur'plus, 1 sûr'plus, 2 sûr'plŭs, *a* Being in excess of what is used or needed—**surplus state,** a state producing more of anything than it consumes, an exporting state

sur'plus, *n* **1** That which remains over and above what has been used or is required, overplus, residue **2** *Law* Assets in excess of liabilities, specif, the residue of an estate after debts and legacies are paid **3.** [Maine, U S] A small unorganized tract of land set apart by State authority [F, < LL as *superplus,* < L *super* over, + *plus,* more]

sur'plus-age, 1 sûr'plus-ıj, 2 sûr'plŭs-ag, *n* **1.** That which is over and above, surplus, overplus **2** *Law* Matter in an instrument that is not necessary to its meaning, but does not affect its validity, as, a maxim of the law is "*surplusage* does not vitiate"

The term *surplusage* comprehends whatever may be stricken from the record without destroying the plaintiff's right of action GREENLEAF *Law of Evidence* vol 1 p 120 [L B & CO 1846]

SYN see CIRCUMLOCUTION

sur-priz'al, 1 sur-prīz'əl, 2 sûr-prīs'al, *n* Surprize

sur-prīs'al†

sur-prize', } 1 sur-prīz', 2 sûr-prīz', *vt* [SUR-PRIZED',
sur-prise', } SUR-PRIZ'ING] **1.** To shock or astonish by some unexpected act or event, or by the sudden presentation of some object often used with intentional exaggeration, as, I am *surprized* to hear you say so **2.** To come upon suddenly and unexpectedly, especially, to fall upon or attack in this way, take unawares at a disadvantage, as, we *surprized* their camp in the night **3** To lead unawares, dupe, betray, also, to obtain or effect in this way often with *into,* as, he was *surprized*

into a full avowal **4.** *Law* To take unawares, mislead by some act that could not reasonably be foreseen or guarded against frequently used in equity as ground for relief from some ill-advised transaction **5.** To disconcert **6†.** To capture, also, to hold control of — **sur-priz'a-bl(eᵖ,** *a* That can be surprized — **sur-priz'er,** *n.*

sur-prize',) *n* **1.** The act of surprizing, a coming upon
sur-prise',) unawares, a taking suddenly and without preparation, as, to capture a fort by *surprize* **2.** The state of being surprized, an emotion caused by the sudden presentation of something unexpected or strange, as, his *surprize* was great

Nothing excites *surprise*, except what is contrary to a prior expectation and breaks in upon an ideal order already established MARTINEAU *Types of Ethical Theory* vol II p 152 [MACM 1886]

3. Anything that causes such a feeling, a sudden and unexpected event or fact, as, a day full of *surprizes* **4†.** A covered dish containing nothing, or something unexpected [F, < *surprendre*, surprize, < LL *superprendo*, < L *super*, upon, + *prendo*, grasp] Syn.: see AMAZEMENT — **sur-prize's cup",** *n* A puzzle-jug — **s -party,** *n.* [U S] A preconcerted social gathering of persons at a friend's house, without previous notice to the friend — **sur-priz'ed-ly,** *adv* In a surprized manner — **sur-prize'ment,** *n* [Rare] Surprizal surprize

sur-priz'ing,) *pa* Of a
sur-pris'ing,) nature to excite wonder or astonishment; hence, very great, extraordinary — **-ly,** *adv* — **-ness,** *n.*

sur'qui-dant†, *a* Arrogant haughty — **sur'que-dour†, sur'qui-dour†,** *n* A haughty person — **sur'que-doust†, sur'qui-doust†,** *a* Arrogant — **sur'que-dry†, sur'qui-dry†,** *n* **1.** Arrogance haughtiness **2.** A haughty, arrogant act **sur'qui-dy†.**

sur'ra, 1 sur'ə, 2 sûr'a, *n* [E Ind] A fatal disease of horses and other domestic animals caused by the microorganism *Trypanosoma evansi*

sur"re-bound'†, *vi* To rebound or echo again and again

sur"re-but', 1 sur'ri-but', 2 sûr're-bŭt', *vi* In common-law pleading, to reply to the defendant's rebutter See REBUTTER¹, *n* — **sur"re-but'tal,** *n Law* A plaintiff's evidence or presentation of evidence, in response to a defendant's rebuttal — **sur"re-but'ter,** *n Law* In common-law pleading, the plaintiff's reply to a defendant's rebutter

sur-reined'†, *a* Overridden

sur"re-join', 1 sur'ri-join', 2 sûr're-jŏin', *vi* In common-law pleading, to answer a defendant's rejoinder — **sur"re-join'der,** *n Law* A plaintiff's answer to a defendant's rejoinder. [RENAL

sur-re'nal, 1 su-ri'nal, 2 sû-rē'nal, *a & n* Same as SUPRA-

sur-ren'der, 1 su-ren'dar, 2 sŭ-rĕn'der, *v* **I.** *t* **1.** To yield possession of to another upon compulsion or demand, or under pressure of a superior force, give up, especially to an enemy in warfare, as, to *surrender* an army or a fort **2.** To resign in favor of or into the hands of another, relinquish, as, to *surrender* a right or a privilege **3.** To yield to any influence, passion, or power, a reflexive use, as, to *surrender* oneself to grief **4.** *Law* To make surrender of See SURRENDER, *n*, 2 **5†.** To give, render, restore

II. *i* To give up oneself, or something in one's control, into the power of another, especially to an enemy in warfare, yield, as, the regiment *surrendered* without firing a shot [< OF *surrendre*, < LL *superreddo*, < L *super*, over, and see RENDER, *v*] **sur-rend't.**

Syn. abandon, alienate, capitulate, cede, give, give oneself up, give over, give up, let go, relinquish, sacrifice, yield A monarch or a state *cedes* territory for a consideration, *surrenders* it to a conqueror, a military commander *abandons* an untenable position or unavailable stores We *relinquish* a claim, *sacrifice* something precious through error, friendship, or duty, *yield* to convincing reasons, a stronger will, winsome persuasion, or superior force To *yield* is to give place or give way under pressure, and hence under compulsion *Yield* implies more softness or concession than *surrender*, the most determined men may *surrender* to overwhelming force when one *yields*, his spirit is at least somewhat subdued See ABANDON, ABDICATE — **sur-ren'der-er,** *n* One who surrenders

sur-ren'der, *n* **1.** The act of surrendering or resigning one's person or the possession of something to another, a giving or yielding up

No terms except an unconditional and immediate *surrender* can be accepted. U S GRANT *Personal Mem Letter to Gen Buckner Fort Donelson Feb 16 1862* in vol I p 311 [C L S 1885]

2. *Law* (1) The restoring or yielding up of an estate for life or for years to him who has the immediate reversion or remainder, whereby the lesser estate is merged in the greater (2) The deed or instrument by which such surrender is made

Surrender . . is the yielding up of the estate by the tenant into the hands of the lord for such purposes as in the *surrender* are expressed BLACKSTONE *Commentaries* vol II p 365

(3) The cancelation and yielding up of a policy of insurance on return to the holder of some part of the premiums paid (4) [S Afr] A formal resignation of assets to his creditors made by a debtor in order to become entitled to certain exemptions and privileges **sur-ren'der-y†; sur-ren'dry†.** Syn.: see SACRIFICE — **surrender by ball,** the act of sureties in delivering up into custody the person for whose appearance they have bound themselves — **s. of copyhold,** the mode of conveying copyhold estates (in England) by yielding up the property to the lord of the manor for the purpose expressed in the deed of surrender — **s of fugitive,** see EXTRADITION, I — **s. of preference,** the turning over to an assignee in bankruptcy of what one has received as a preferred creditor, in order to share in a dividend of the estate

sur-ren'derd, *pp* Surrendered S S

su-ren"der-ee', 1 su-ren'dar-i', 2 sŭ-rĕn'der-ē', *n Law* A person to whom an estate is surrendered See SURRENDER, *n*, 2

sur-ren'der-or, 1 su-ren'dar-ar, 2 sŭ-rĕn'der-ŏr, *n Law* One who makes a surrender See SURRENDER, *n*, 2

sur-rept'†, *vt* To steal filch — **sur-rep'tion†,** *n*

sur"rep-ti'tious, 1 sur'ep-tish'as, 2 sûr'ĕp-tĭsh'ŭs, *a* **1.** Accomplished by secret and illegitimate or improper means, made or introduced fraudulently, clandestine, stealthy, as, a *surreptitious* entry, a *surreptitious* will **2.** [Rare] Animated by or acting with stealth and fraud, clandestine in spirit or conduct, as *surreptitious* management [< L *surreptitius*, < *sub*, under, + *rapio*, snatch] — **sur"rep-ti'tious-ly,** *adv*

sur'rey†, 1 sur'i, 2 sûr'y, *n* [U S] **1.** A light pleasure vehicle, usually having two seats in a box mounted on side-bars, four wheels and sometimes a top **2** An automobile of similar shape

Sur'rey†, *n.* **1.** Earl of (1516–/21547), Henry Howard, an English courtier, soldier, poet, and scholar executed for treason **2.** A county in S E England 722 sq m, county towns, Guildford and Kingston

Surrlet†, *n* Syria CHAUCER *C T* I 4,554.

Sur"ri-ku'lo, 1 sûr ri-kū'lo, 2 sur'ri-ky'lo, *n* A town in N W Bornu, Central Africa

sur'ro-gate†, *vt* To put in the place of another substitute, specif, in Roman law, to modify (a law) by new clauses

sur'ro-gate, 1 sur'o-gēt, 2 sûr'o-gāt, *n* **1.** One who or that which is substituted for or appointed to act in place of another sometimes applied to a substitute or addition to an article for adulteration, as, malt *surrogate*, used in brewing

Taste serves as a *surrogate* for true virtue J K. HOSMER *Short Hist German Lit* p 466 [G P P 1879]

2. Specif (*Eng Law*), a person appointed by a bishop or his chancellor, or by an ecclesiastical judge, to act in his place, as in granting licenses to marry without bans, or, when such matters belonged to the ecclesiastical courts, in probating wills and granting administration and guardianship **3.** In New York and some other States of the United States, an officer having jurisdiction of the probate of wills administration of estates, and guardianship, the judge of an orphans' court, probate judge **4.** [Rare] A substitute [< L *surrogatus*, pp of *surrogo*, see SURROGATUM] — **sur'ro-gate-ship,** *n*

sur"ro-ga'tion, *n* [Rare] Same as SUBROGATION

sur"ro-ga'tum, 1 sur'o-gē'tum, 2 sûr'o-gā'tûm, *n Scots Law* A substitute surrogate [L, < *surrogo* (pp *surrogatus*), substitute, < *sub*, under, + *rogo*, ask]

sur-round', 1 su-round', 2 sŭ-round', *v* **I.** *t* **1.** To place something around, shut in on all sides, as with a boundary, a wall, or an impassable barrier, encompass, environ, invest, as, to *surround* a page with a border **2.** To constitute a border or enclosure around, encircle, enclose, as, a moat *surrounds* the city **3.** [Archaic] To go completely around, circumambulate or circumnavigate, as, to *surround* the globe **4†.** To flood, inundate the original meaning (see etymology), which has been superseded by those due largely to false derivation from SUR- + ROUND

II†. *i* To overflow [< OF *surounder*, < LL *superundo*, < L *super*, above, + *unda* wave] Syn. compass, encircle enclose, encompass, environ, hem in, invest See BELEAGUER, EMBRACE

sur-round', *n* [Western U S] A former method of hunting animals, especially such as go in herds, by surrounding and driving them down a gorge or precipice also, the hunters collectively who surround them

sur-round'ing, 1 su-round'in, 2 sŭ-round'ing, *n* **1.** That which surrounds or environs, or any part or constituent of it, any object or condition helping to make up an environment usually in the plural, as, he has new *surroundings* **2.** The act of one who surrounds, an enclosing or encompassing

sur-round'ry†, *n* An encompassing

Sur'roy†, *n Her* One of the three English kings-at-arms, with jurisdiction south of the Trent the modern *Clarenceux* or *Clarencieux* See CLARENCEUX.

sur-roy'al, 1 sur-roi'al 2 sûr-rŏy'al, *n* A terminal line of the antler of a stag or other large deer Compare STAG

Sur'ry, 1 sur'i, 2 sûr'y, *n* **1.** A county in N W North Carolina 531 sq m, county-seat, Dobson **2.** A county in S E Virginia, 292 sq m county-seat Surry

sur'sa-nure†, *n* A wound healed outwardly only

sur'se-ance†, *n* Subsidence quiet peace

sur-size', 1 sur-saiz' 2 sûr-siz', *n* A penalty in feudal times for not paying castle-guard rent on the day stipulated [< OF *sursize* see SURCEASE *v*]

sur-sol'id, 1 sur-sel'id, 2 sûr-sŏl'id *Math* **I.** *a* Of the fifth degree **II.** *n* The fifth power of a quantity

sur'stylet, *vt* To surname

Surt, 1 sûrt 2 sŭrt, *n Norse Myth* The powerful ruler of Muspelheim, and implacable foe of the Æsir, who leads the giant forces at Ragnarok and brings on the overthrow of the Æsir and the final destruction of the universe

sur-tax', 1 sur-taks', 2 sûr-tăks', *vt* To assess with an extra tax. [< F *surtaxer*]

sur'tax, *n* An additional tax, specif [U S], a graduated income tax over the usual tax, levied on the amount by which net income exceeds a certain sum. By the United States Revenue Act of 1921 effective Jan 1, 1922 fixed at $6 000

sur-tout', 1 sur-tūt', 2 sûr-tut' (XIII), *n.* **1.** A man's overcoat cut in the style of a frock coat **2.** *Fort* A raised portion of a parapet, at the angles, to prevent enfilading [F, < *sur-* (see SUR-) + *tout* (< L *totus*), all]

sur'tur-brand, 1 sur'tar-brand 2 sûr'tur-brănd, *n* Lignite specif, a variety between beds of lava or volcanic tufa in Iceland [a trogon (*Trogon surucura*)

su"ru-cú'a, 1 sū'ru-kū'ə 2 su"ru-cu'a *n* [S Am] A bird.

su"ru-cu'cu, *n* Same as CURUCUCU

Surv, *abbr* Surveying surveyor [I 12 029

surveancet, *n* [F] Superintendence CHAUCER *C T*

sur-veil'lance, 1 sur-vē'lans *or* -vēl'yens, 2 sûr-vē'lanç *or* -vēl'yanç (XIII), *n* The act of watching, or the state of being watched, especially so as to control or keep under guard, a spying supervision, superintendence [F, < *surveiller* (ppr *surveillant*), superintend, < *sur-* (see SUR-) + *veiller*, spy, < L *vigilo*, see VIGILANT] Syn.: see OVERSIGHT

sur-veil'lant, *a* [Rare] Watching over something especially as over an object of suspicion or a source of danger [F see SURVEILLANCE] [supervisor or a spy

sur-veil'lant, *n* One who keeps watch so as to control a

sur-vene'†, *vi* To come as an addition to supervene upon

sur've-nue†, *n* A sudden or unexpected coming in

sur-vey', 1 sur-vē', 2 sûr-vę', *vt* **1.** To determine accurately the boundaries, position, extent, area, contour, or other particulars of, by measuring lines and angles and applying the principles of geometry and trigonometry, determine and delineate accurately on paper these features of, as of a tract of country or a coast- or boundary-line, as, to *survey* a coast or farm **2.** To view in its entirety, take a comprehensive view of, look over, as from a height, as, to *survey* a landscape **3.** To view scrutinizingly, examine with painstaking care, scrutinize, as, after *surveying* us the Indians approached **4.** To examine with reference to condition, situation, value, or the like, inspect, as, to *survey* a public building **5** [Eng] Specif, to examine and ascertain, as the boundaries and royalties of a manor, the tenure of the tenants, and the rent and value of the same **6†.** To perceive, see [< OF **surveier*, oversee, < L *supervideo* < *super*, over + *video*, see] **sur-vay't.** Syn. see BEHOLD LOOK PEVIEW

sur-vey', 1 sur-vē' *or* sûr'vē, 2 sûr-vę' *or* sûr'vę (XIII), *n* **1.** The operation of surveying any part of the earth's surface, or a connected system of such operations (see SURVEY, *v*, 1), also, a department or corps for carrying on such operations, or a statement of their results **2.** A general or comprehensive view, an overlooking, as, a *survey* of the landscape

The rapid historical *survey* now taken of the purpose of God . . will it is hoped enable the reader to see clearly the high place which the Incarnation has in that purpose S J ANDREWS *God's Revelations* p 369 [S 1886]

3. A scrutinizing view, a careful examination, inspection, scrutiny, as, a *survey* of the situation **4** [U S] A district for the collection of customs under the inspection and authority of a particular officer **5.** [Prov. Eng] An auction at which farms are let for a period covering three lives **6.** *Insur* (1) An examination and description of the condition, location, and mode of use of property to be insured (2) The report of the result of such examination. **sur-vey'al†.— coast'-sur-vey",** *n* **1.** A systematic survey of coasts rivers, harbors, etc, in relation to navigation and commerce **2** [C- S-] A bureau, officially known as the **United States Coast and Geodetic Survey,** that conducts surveys under the direction of the Department of Commerce and Labor — **Down S,** a survey made by Sir William Petty in 1654 of Irish lands forfeited in the rebellion of 1641 so called because set *down* in maps — **geological s.** 1 An examination of the character and position of rock, strata, etc, in a given district **2.** [G- S-] A division of the U S Department of the Interior, charged with the study and description of the geology of the United States and its possessions, especially in its economic relations as in mining, fuels etc **3.** A similar organization under State authority — **log-s,** *n* A hydrographic survey in which the log-observations of a vessel are used to determine the linear distances — **medical s,** an examination of a disabled person in the navy by a medical officer — **s. of dogs,** same as COURT OF REGARD. See REGARD — **United States Biological Survey,** a bureau of the United States Department of Agriculture, which studies and reports upon the animal life of the country (exclusive of insects) with reference primarily to its economic relations — **valuation s.** *Forestry* The measurement or other detailed study of the stand upon a valuation or experiment area Two kinds of valuation survey are distinguished (1) The **strip-survey** comprises the measurement of a stand, or a given portion of it, upon strips usually one chain wide (2) The **plot-survey** comprises the measurement of the stand or a given portion of it upon isolated plots not in the form of strips — **sur-vey'a-bl(eᵖ,** *a* That may be surveyed

sur-vey'ancet, *n* Inspection surveyorship

sur-veyd', *pp* Surveyed S S.

sur-vey'ing, 1 sur-vē'iŋ, 2 sûr-vę'ing, *n Math* The science and art of determining the area and configuration of portions of the surface of the earth, and representing them on maps See LEVELING-INSTRUMENT, STADIA — **land'-sur-vey"ing,** *n* The locating of the boundaries, area, characteristics etc, of tracts of land — **marine or hydrographical s,** the measurement of seas, lakes, rivers etc, for the purpose of indicating shores, channels, harbors, and other peculiarities, in aid of navigation — **sur-vey'ing-scale",** *n* Same as REDUCING-SCALE See REDUCING — **s -sextant,** *n* A light, large-scaled sextant used in hydrography — **s.-vessel,** *n* A vessel fitted out for marine or hydrographic surveying — **topographical s,** the determining and indicating of the deviations of the ground from a level plane, as the mountains, watercourses, and other features

sur-vey'or, 1 sur-vē'ar, 2 sûr-vę'or, *n* **1.** One who surveys, especially, one engaged in the business of land-surveying, a land-measurer See SURVEY, *v*, 1 **2.** One who examines a thing for the purpose of ascertaining its condition, quality, or character, an inspector **3.** A British naval officer who supervises the building of ships **4.** [Rare] One who surveys, an overseer **5.** [Austral] A sea-bass (*Serranus geometricus*) **6†.** An architect **7†.** A superintendent of household servants — **sur-vey'or-gen'er-al,** *n* A chief surveyor specif a United States official, under the Interior Department, having general charge of land-surveys in a particular district — **s. of the customs or of the port,** a United States customs officer who inspects incoming vessels supervises the unlading and lading and their admeasurement directs the force of inspectors, weighers, measurers, gagers, and laborers and generally discharges the functions of outdoor executive officer of the post — **surveyors' chain, cross,** etc, see CHAIN⁵, etc — **sur-vey'or-ship,** *n* The office of a surveyor.

Surv Gen, *abbr* Surveyor-General

sur-vise'†, *vt* To supervise [Ability to survive.

sur-viv"a-bil'i-ty, 1 sur-vaiv'a-bil'i-ti 2 sûr-viv'a-bil'i-ty, *n*

sur-viv'al, 1 sur-vaiv'al, 2 sûr-viv'al, *n* **1** The act of surviving, a living beyond the term of existence of another person or thing or the happening of a specified event, an outliving, as, the *survival* of Noah after the flood **2.** A person or thing thus surviving **3.** Something, as a custom or belief, that has lasted much longer than the conditions that gave rise to it, and the origin of which is frequently unknown

The wild hunt the witches sabbath Christmas trees Easter eggs Yule logs May poles and a hundred other mostly innocuous *survivals* have their shrivelled roots in the soil of an extinct paganism *Edinburgh Review* Apr 1891 p 354.

4 *Biol* The survival of the fittest — **survival of the fittest** (*Biol*), in the theory of evolution the preservation and propagation of certain favored forms in the struggle for existence as best fitted to conditions a phrase introduced by Herbert Spencer to express the result of natural selection. See SELECTION, STRUGGLE

sur-viv'ance, 1 sur-vaiv'ans 2 sûr-viv'anç, *n* [Archaic] **1.** Survival **2.** A right of succession survivorship [F, < *survivant* ppr of *survivre*, outlive, < LL *supervivo*, < L *super*, over, + *vivo* live] **sur-viv'an-cy†; sur-viv'en-cy†.**

sur-vive', 1 sur-vaiv', 2 sûr-viv', *v* [SUR-VIVED', SURVIV'ING] **I.** *t* **1.** To continue to exist beyond the existence of, live longer than, outlast, as, his wife *survived* him, his love *survived* his wrath **2.** To outlive (a specified period or event), as, will he *survive* the day? **3.** To live through in spite of, live on after passing through, as, few *survived* the flood

II. *i* To remain alive, exist in force or operation beyond any period specified, as, the custom *survives* [< F *survivre* see SURVIVANCE] Syn. see LIVE

sur-vi'vor, 1 sur-vai'var, 2 sûr-vi'vor, *n* **1.** One who or that which survives, as, the *survivors* of the war **2.** *Law* One who outlives another to whom he held joint property relation, as, the *survivor* of two or more joint tenants in lands **sur-vi'ver.**

sur-vi'vor-ship, 1 sur-vai'var-ship, 2 sûr-vi'vor-ship, *n* **1.** The state or act of surviving, sometimes, that which survives **2.** *Law* The right of a surviving party,

having a joint interest with others in property, to take the whole estate In the United States the right of survivorship among joint tenants unless provided for in a devise, has generally been abolished, except as to mortgages, trust estates, and perhaps devises or conveyances to husband and wife

This right of *survivorship* is called by our ancient authors the jus accrescendi because the right upon the death of one joint-tenant accumulates and increases to the survivors

BLACKSTONE *Commentaries* vol ii, p 184

3 The chance, as deduced from medical science, of the brief or momentary survival of some particular one among others, all of whom perished in a common catastrophe, upon which chance the descent of an estate may depend 4 *Eccl* The right and privilege of being collated to a particular benefice, not now vacant, when it shall become vacant — **chance of survivorship,** the probability, calculated from statistics that a person of a given age will survive a person of a different age — **s. policy** (*Life Insur*), a policy providing for continuance of payments to a beneficiary in case he outlives a designated person

Sur'ya, 1 sûr'yə, 2 sur'yə *n Hind Myth* The sun-god [< Sans *sūrya* sun] [rij'yət.

su-ry'a, 1 sû-rī'ə, 2 sû-rȳ'ə, *n* [Ar] A concubine

sur-sus, *n* A Tibetan antelope, the chiru

Sus, 1 sus, 2 sûs, *n Mam* A genus typical of *Suidæ* [L, pig]

Sus, 1 sûs 2 sus, *n* A province in S W Morocco

Su'sa, 1 sū'sə, 2 sy'sə, *n* 1 A capital of ancient Elam and later of Persia, identified with the history of Oriental power from Ashur-bani-pal to Alexander, and with extensive Biblical narratives 2 *Bib* (Apocrypha) *Esth* xi, 3 [Gr] Compare SHUSHAN

Su'sa-gaz, 1 sû'sə-gaz, 2 sû'sə-găz *n Bib* (Douai)

Su-san'chites, 1 sŭ-san'kaits 2 sû-sən'cits, *n pl Bib Ezra* iv 9

Su'san Coo'lidge, 1 kū'lij, 2 cōō'lidg The pen-name of Sarah Chauncey Woolsey [(Douai)

Su-san'e-chites, 1 sŭ-san'ī-kaits, 2 sû-săn'e-cits *n Bib*

Su-san'na, 1 sŭ-zan'ə, 2 sû-săn'ə *n* 1 A feminine personal name **Su'sant, Su-san'naht.** Su'sie, Su'sy, Su'zy (dims) Dan D It Sw **Su-san'na**, 1 sû-zăn'ə, 2 sy-zăn'ə, F **Su"sanne'**, 1 sŭ zăn', 2 sy zan', G **Su-san'ne**, 1 sû-zăn'ə 2 sy-zan'e, L **Su-san'na**; Pg Sp **Su-san'na**, 1 sû-sā'nə 2 sy-sa'nə 2 *Bib* (1) The wife of Joachim accused during the captivity at Babylon by two elders whose advances she had repulsed and saved by Daniel when on the way to execution (2) An apocryphal addition to the Book of Daniel It is regarded as canonical by the Roman Catholic Church [Gr < Heb, a lily]

sus-cep'tance, 1 sŭ-sep'tans 2 sû-çĕp'tanç *n Elec* That component of the admittance of a circuit which is assumed to carry current dephased by 90° from the impressed electromotive force [< L *susceptus*, see SUSCEPTIVE]

sus-cep"ti-bil'i-ty, 1 sŭ-sep"tı-bil'ı-tı, 2 sû-çĕp"tı-bil'ı-tı, *n* [-TIES, 1 -tiz, 2 -tiş, *pl*] 1. The state or quality of being susceptible to influences or of easily receiving impressions 2. Specif, the ability to receive or be impressed by deep emotions or strong feelings, sensibility 3. A specific capability of feeling or emotion with *to* or *of*, or in the plural, as, *susceptibility to* shame, a man of keen *susceptibilities* 4. *Pathol* A lack of resistance to pathogenic infection [< LL *susceptibilita(t-)s*, < L *susceptus* see SUSCEPTIVE] Syn: see SENSIBILITY — **magnetic susceptibility** *Physics* 1. Susceptibility to magnetization 2 The measure of this susceptibility, the ratio of the induced magnetization to the magnetic force producing it

sus-cep'ti-bl(eP, 1 su-sep'tı-bl; 2 sŭ-çĕp'tı-bl, *a* 1. Capable of being influenced, easily brought under a specified power or influence, yielding or succumbing readily usually with *of* or *to*, as, *susceptible of* proof, *susceptible to* cajolery In strict usage, *susceptible* is used only of that which is acted on *capable*, of that which has either power or receptivity

2. Having delicate sensibility, impressionable, sensitive, tender, as, childhood is very *susceptible* [F, < L *susceptus* see SUSCEPTIVE] — **sus-cep'ti-bl(e-ness**P, *n* — **sus-cep'ti-bly**, *adv*

sus-cep'tion, *n* [Rare] The act of taking or assuming

sus-cep'tive, 1 sŭ-sep'tıv, 2 sû-çĕp'tıv, *a* 1. That

sus-cep'tivs,] receives or tends to receive an impression, influence, or effect, susceptible 2. That receives through the sensibilities rather than the intellect [< L *susceptus*, pp of *suscipio*, undertake, < *sub*, under, + *capio*, take] — **sus-cep'tiv(e-ness**S, **sus"cep-tiv'i-ty**, *n* Susceptibility [or sponsor

sus-cep'tor†, *n* One who undertakes specif, a godfather

sus-cip'i-ent†. 1. *a* Receiving, as an effect or influence recipient II *n* One who admits or receives — **sus-cip'i-en-cy†**, *n*

sus"ci-ta-bil'i-ty†, *n* Excitability

sus'ci-tate†, *vt* To excite rouse — **sus"ci-ta'tion†**, *n*

su-shi', 1 sū-shī' 2 sy-shī' *n* [Jap] Boiled rice seasoned with vinegar and mixed with fish, vegetables, etc

su-shum'na, 1 su-shum'nə, 2 sy-shûm'nə *n Theos* See IDA

su'si, 1 sū'si, 2 sy'si *n* [Hind] An East-Indian striped fabric of cotton and silk

Su'si, 1 sū'sai, 2 sū'si *n Bib Num* xiii, 11

Su'si-an, 1 sū'si-ən, 2 sy'si-ən I *a* Of or pertaining to Susa Persia II *n* A citizen of Susa

sus'kin, 1 sus'kin, *n* A former Flemish coin See COIN [< O Fl *seskin* coin, six-spotted die, < *ses*, six]

sus-lik, 1 sus'lik, 2 sûs'lik, *n* Same as SOUSLIK

sus"o-tox'in, 1 sus o-tŏks'in, 2 sûs o-tŏks'in, *n* Sustoxin

sus-pect', 1 sus-pekt', 2 sŭs-pĕct', *v* **I.** *t* 1 To imagine to exist, have some, tho insufficient, grounds for inferring, also, to have a vague notion of the existence of, without adequate proof, mistrust, surmise often followed by an object clause, as, to *suspect* a plot, I *suspect* that he is deceiving me, I *suspect* a connection between the two phenomena

> At thirty man *suspects* himself a fool
> Knows it at forty and reforms his plan
> YOUNG *Night Thoughts* i 1 418

2. To believe to be possibly guilty, infer the possible guilt of, on slight evidence or with no good reason 3. To hold to be uncertain, doubt, distrust, as, to *suspect* the evidence offered 4†. To respect, esteem

II 1 To imagine guilt or the like, be suspicious [< F *suspecter*, < L *suspecto* freq of *suspicio* < *sub*, beneath, + *spicio* see] Syn. be distrustful be suspicious, conjecture, distrust, doubt, have suspicion of, mistrust surmise See DOUBT GUESS — **sus-pect'a-bl(eP**, *a* [Rare] Open to suspicion **sus-pect'i-bl(eP†** — **sus-pect'ed**, *a* Distrusted — **sus-pect ed-ly**, *adv* — **sus-pect'ed-ness**, *n* The state of being suspected — **sus-pect'er**, *n* — **sus-pect'ful†**, *a* 1 Prone to suspect 2. Causing suspicion — **sus-pect'ful-ness**, *n* [pected suspicious

sus-pect', *a* [Archaic] 1. Doubtful, uncertain 2 Sus-

sus-pect'ı, *n* 1. A person suspected of a crime, one under surveillance as a suspicious character 2†. A suspicious thing

sus-pect'2, *n* Suspicion, also, a slight opinion

sus-pec'tant, 1 sus-pek'tant, 2 sŭs-pĕc'tant, *n Her* Same as SPECTANT

sus-pec'tion†, *n* Suspicion

sus-pect'less†, *a* Not suspecting or not suspected

sus-pend', 1 sus-pend'; 2 sŭs-pĕnd', *v* **I.** *t* 1. To cause to hang down by attaching to something above, hang, especially by or as by a cord or chain, as, to *suspend* a bucket 2. To sustain in the body of a fluid, as fine particles or a body of nearly the same specific gravity, as, fine dust *suspended* in the air 3 To cause to cease for a time, hold back temporarily from operation, interrupt, intermit, stay, as, to *suspend* the rules, to *suspend* business, *suspend* sentence 4 To hold in a state of indecision or indetermination, as, to *suspend* judgment 5 To debar from any privilege, as from the execution of an office or the enjoyment of income commonly implying the idea of punishment for an offense, as, to *suspend* a cashier pending investigation, to *suspend* a student from his class 6. *Mus* To keep (a voice-part) from progression while the others continue, prolong or sustain by suspension 7. [Archaic] To make to depend, as, God *suspends* salvation on faith and obedience

II. 1 To cease from action or operation, specif, to stop payment in business

The rain *suspended* long enough for us to fold our tents and get fairly under way then followed us at intervals throughout the day S C BARTLETT *From Egypt to Palestine* p 459 [in 1879]

[< F *suspendre*, < L *suspendo*, see SUSPENSE, *n*] Syn. debar, defer, delay, discontinue, fail hang, hinder, intermit, interrupt stay, stop, withhold See ADJOURN — Ant., begin continue, expedite, keep on, keep up, prolong protract, urge on — Prep suspend *from* a support, *by* a cord *above* or *over* any object suspend *on* or *upon* certain conditions, suspend *from* office — to **suspend payments**, to stop paying out money or meeting obligations, as a business house, hence, to fail

sus-pend'ed, 1 sus-pend'ed, 2 sŭs-pĕnd'ĕd, *pa* 1. Pendent, especially at the end of a supporting cord or the like, hanging, as, a *suspended* bucket 2. Specif: (1) *Bot* Hanging, as seeds or ovules from the top of a cell (2) *Entom* Hung by the cremaster, as a butterfly-chrysalis 3. Interrupted or broken off temporarily, also, held in suspense, as *suspended* animation, a *suspended* judgment **sus-pend't — suspended coil** (*Physics*), a coil of wire surrounding an iron core, with bifilar suspension or held by wires in opposite directions used in a galvanometer in place of an ordinary magnet

sus-pend'er, 1 sus-pend'ər, 2 sŭs-pĕnd'er, *n* 1. One who or that which suspends (1) One of a pair of straps passing over the shoulders to support the trousers, one of a pair of braces usually in the plural (2) One of a pair of attachments used to support the tops of stockings or socks (3) A hanging receptacle, as for flowers (4) *Elec* A metal hanger or similar device used to support a cable 2. A tanners' vat in which hides are suspended 3. *Scots Law* One who pleads for an order of suspension from the court 4†. One who waivers or is in suspense

sus"pen-sa'tion†, *n* Temporary cessation

sus-pense't, *vt* To suspend

sus-pense'†, *a* 1 Suspended also, held back 2. Held in doubt expressing doubt — **sus-pense'ly†**, *adv*

sus-pense', 1 sus-pens', 2 sŭs-pĕns', *n* 1. The state of having the mind suspended, the condition of mental uncertainty, usually as accompanied by apprehension or anxiety, indetermination, indecision, as, do not keep me in *suspense* any longer 2. *Law* A temporary cessation or interdiction of the exercise or operation of some power, right, law, or proceeding 3. [Archaic] The state of being suspended, especially, a temporary holding back from activity 4†. Cessation [F, < *suspens*, suspended, < L *suspensus*, pp of *suspendo*, hang, < *sub*, under, + *pendo*, hang] Syn. see DOUBT — **suspense account** (*Bookkeeping*) an account in which items are charged or credited temporarily until it may be determined in what account they should be entered

sus-pense'ful†, *a* Causing or accompanied by suspense

sus-pen'si-bl(eP, 1 sus-pen'sı-bl, 2 sŭs-pĕn'sı-bl, *a.* That may be suspended — **sus-pen"si-bil'i-ty**, *n*

sus-pen'sion1, 1 sus-pen'shən, 2 sŭs-pĕn'shon, *n* 1. The act of suspending, or the state of being suspended Specif (1) A hanging from a support as, *suspension* from a nail (2) A floating in the body of a fluid as of fine particles (3) The holding of the mind in a state of indecision, as, *suspension* of judgment (4) Temporary deprivation of a privilege, office, or income, as for punishment or pending an investigation as, the *suspension* of a college student or a bank cashier (5) Cessation of payments in business, a going into liquidation, as, the *suspension* of a bank (6) A ceasing or a causing something to cease from operation temporarily, as, *suspension* of the rain, a *suspension* of the rules (7) (*a*) *Law* Same as SUSPENSE (*b*) *Scots Law* The process by which the supreme civil or criminal court stays execution or diligence on a degree or sentence pending judgment on some point (8) Any device used for the purpose of suspension, as in a compass, or in a vehicle the body of which rests upon springs suspended from the axles (9) In therapeutics, especially for spinal disorders, the suspending of the weight of the body from the chin and shoulders. 2. That which is suspended, or that which is kept from sinking, as in a liquid 3. *Mus* (1) The prolongation of any note of a chord into the succeeding chord, causing at first a dissonance which disappears by resolution See RESOLUTION (2) The note so prolonged 4. The rhetorical device of keeping hearers in doubt as to the conclusion to be drawn [F, < L *suspensio(n-)*, < *suspensus*, see SUSPENSE, *n*] Syn. see CESSATION, INSOLVENCY — **plea in suspension** (*Law*), a plea alleging some ground for not proceeding in the suit as error in the writ or declaration or incompetency of a party — **s and interdict** (*Scots Law*), a process of the Court of Session analogous to that of injunction — **s bridge**, see BRIDGE1, *n* — **s of arms**, a short truce agreed upon by military commanders in time of war, as for burying dead after a battle, etc — **s. railway**, an elevated railway on which the cars are hung from overhead tracks

Sus-pen'sion2, *n* A town in Bullock county, Ala

Sus-pen'sion Bridge A village in Niagara county, N Y, 2 miles below Niagara Falls a suburb of Niagara Falls city named from the bridge erected in 1852–1855

sus-pen'sive,] 1 sus-pen'sıv, 2 sŭs-pĕn'sıv, *a* 1. Tend-

sus-pen'sivs,] ing to suspend or keep in suspense, uncertain, doubtful, as, a *suspensive* inquiry 2. Having the power of suspending operation, as, a *suspensive* veto

The House of Lords undoubtedly has the right of exercising a *suspensive* veto of the Home Rule bill

New York Tribune Aug 1, 1893, p 6, col 3

[< F *suspensif* < L *suspensus*, see SUSPENSE, *n*] — **suspensive condition,** a condition that makes the operation of a contract dependent upon the happening of some event. — **s inflection** or **slide**, in oratory, an arrested downward inflection, used to express a change of thought or the occurrence of a new idea — **s negative** or **veto**, same as SUSPENSORY VETO — **sus-pen'sı(e-lyS**, *adv*

sus-pen'sor, 1 sus-pen'sər, 2 sŭs-pĕn'sor, *n* 1 *Surg* A suspensory bandage 2. *Bot* (1) The thread or chain of cells, in flowering plants and certain cryptogams, which produces at its extremity the developing embryo, the proembryo (2) The cell which, in fungi of the order *Mucorales*, supports the conjugating cell 3. *Zool* A suspensorium [LL, < L *suspensus*, see SUSPENSE, *n*] — **sus"pen-so'ri-al**, *a* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a suspensorium serving to suspend

sus"pen-so'ri-um, 1 sus"pen-sō'ri-um, 2 sŭs"pĕn-sō'rı-ŭm, *n* [-RI-A, *pl*] That which suspends or holds up a part Specif (1) The bone or series of skeletal elements by which the lower jaw is suspended from the cranium in vertebrates below mammals, as the quadrate in birds and reptiles or the bones from the hyomandibular to the quadrate in most fishes (2) The ligament that supports the generative organs in acanthocephalous worms [< L *suspensus*, see SUSPENSE, *n*]

sus"pen-so'ri-us, 1 sus"pen-sō'ri-us, 2 sŭs"pĕn-sō'rı-ŭs, *n* A muscle that serves to suspend an organ as the cremaster or *suspensorius* testis [< L *suspensus*, see SUSPENSE *n*]

sus-pen'so-ry, 1 sus-pen'so-ri, 2 sŭs-pĕn'so-ry, *a* 1. Having the function of sustaining or suspending, suspensorial, as, a *suspensory* bandage, a *suspensory* muscle 2 Having the effect of staying or delaying, as, a *suspensory* order 3. Of or pertaining to a suspensorium — **suspensory ligament.** 1. The fold of the peritoneum that passes to the upper part of the liver 2 The deep layer of fascia that passes from the skin of the armpit to the clavicle 3 A band passing from the tip of the odontoid process to the occipital bone 4 *Vet* (1) A great ligament in a horse's foot connecting the tarsal and cannon bones with the two sesamoid bones of the fetlock (2) Either of two ligaments supporting the foot, extending from the navicular bone to the pastern bones

sus-pen'so-ry, *n* [-RIES, 1 -riz, 2 -rış, *pl*] That which suspends or supports Specif (1) A suspensory band or bag, as for the scrotum (2) A suspensory ligament or muscle, suspensorium [< L *suspensus*, see SUSPENSE, *n*]

sus"per-col'late, 1 sus"pər-kol'tĕt, 2 sŭs"per-cŏl'ăt *vt* [-LAT"ED, -LAT"ING] [Humor] To suspend by the neck hang [< *sus per coll*, abbr for L *suspensio per collum* hanging by the neck] [cion — **sus"pi-ca-bil'i-ty†**, *n.*

sus'pi-ca-bleP, *a* That may be suspected, liable to suspi-

sus-pi'cien-cy†, *n* Suspicion, suspiciousness

sus-pi'cion, 1 sus-pish'ən 2 sŭs-pish'on, *nt* [Colloq or Obs] To have a suspicion of, suspect mistrust

sus-pi'cion, *n* 1 The act of suspecting, conjecture, with imperfect or with little or no evidence to support it, that something, especially something wrong, exists or is about to happen, unreasonable imagination or apprehension, mistrust, doubt

Upon probable *suspicion* also a private person may arrest the felon BLACKSTONE *Commentaries* vol ii bk iv, p 293.

2. [Colloq] A very small or slight quantity or degree; the least bit, as, a *suspicion* of brandy in the mince pie 3†. Conception or idea [F, < L *suspicio(n-)*, < *sub*, under, + *spicio*, look at] Syn. see DOUBT — **sus-pi'cion-al**, *a* Of or pertaining to suspicion

sus-pi'cious, 1 sus-pish'us, 2 sŭs-pish'ŭs, *a* 1. Inclined to suspect, given to or entertaining suspicion; inclined to doubt or mistrust, dubious, especially, apt to imagine guiltiness without proof or sufficient proof, as, he was *suspicious* of all his neighbors

2. Adapted to raise suspicion, exciting suspicion, as of evil or guilt, questionable, as, *suspicious* appearances 3 Indicating suspicion, doubt, or fear, as, a *suspicious* attitude [< F *suspicieux*, < L *suspiciosus*, < *sub*, under, + *spicio*, see] Syn. see ENVIOUS, EQUIVOCAL — **sus-pi'cious-ly**, *adv* 1 With suspicion 2 So as to excite suspicion — **sus-pi'cious-ness**, *n*

sus-pir'at†, *n* 1. A breathing-hole or vent 2 A spring of water passing underground toward a cistern or conduit

sus-pire', 1 sus-pair' 2 sŭs-pir', *v* **I** *t* 1. [Poet or Obs] To fetch a long deep breath, sigh 2† To breathe

II†. *t* To long for [< OF *souspirer*, < L *suspiro*, breathe out, < *sub*, under, + *spiro*, breathe] — **sus"pi-ra'tion**, *n* The act of sighing, a sigh — **sus-pire't**, *n* A deep breath sigh — **sus-pired't**, *pa* Sighed for, longed for — **sus-pir'i-ous**, *a* [Rare] Breathing heavily, sighing.

Sus"que-han'na, 1 sus kwi-han'ə 2 sŭs"kwe-hăn'a *n* 1 A river in S New York, E Pennsylvania, and Maryland, length, 420 m to Chesapeake Bay 2 A county in N E Pennsylvania, 823 sq m county-seat, Montrose 3 A borough in Susquehanna county, Pa

suss, 1 sus 2 sŭs *v & n* Same as SOSS2

sus"sa-ra'ra, *n* Same as SISERARY

Sus'sex1, 1 sus'eks 2 sŭs'ĕks *n* A breed of large English beef cattle from the county of Sussex See plate of CATTLE

Sus'sex2, *n* 1 A county in S E England, 1 458 sq m, county towns Lewes and Chichester 2 A county in S Delaware, 911 sq m, county-seat, Georgetown 3 A county in N W New Jersey 529 sq m, county-seat, Newton 4 A county in S E Virginia, 490 sq m; county-seat Sussex 5 An Anglo-Saxon kingdom in S England, later annexed to Mercia 6 An unarmed English Channel steamer attacked March 24, 1916, by a German submarine with loss of 80 lives

sus'sex-ite, 1 sus'eks-ait, 2 sŭs'eks-it, *n Mineral* A silky, pearly, white, translucent manganese-zinc-magnesium borate (H(Mn,Zn,Mg)BO_3), crystallizing in the orthorhombic system [< *Sussex* county, N J]

sus-sul'ta-to-ry, 1 su-sul'tə-tō-ri 2 sŭ-sŭl'ta-to-rı, *a* Having a long up-and-down movement, resembling a leap said of some earthquake-shocks [< It *sussultorio* heaving, < L *subsulto* leap]

sus"sul-to'ri-al, 1 sus"ul-tō'ri-əl, 2 sŭs ŭl-tō'ri-al *a* Denoting anything which is caused by an upward shock or blow

sus-tain', 1 sus-tēn' 2 sŭs-tān', *v* **I** *t* 1. To keep from sinking or falling, especially by bearing up from below, uphold as a weight, bear as a material burden; support, as, the foundation *sustains* the superstructure

> Every pillar the temple to *sustene*
> Was tunne-great of iron bright and shene
> CHAUCER *C T*, *Knight's Tale* l 1135.

2. To endure without yielding, sometimes, simply, to suffer, undergo, especially, to bear as a disturbing or distressful experience, as, to *sustain* the brunt of battle, to *sustain* the shock of disappointment 3 To keep from sinking into despondency or discouragement, keep up the courage resolution, or spirits of, as, his faith in God *sustained* him 4. To maintain in any condition by rendering aid or furnishing needed supplies, assist or relieve, especially, to keep alive, support, subsist, as, to *sustain* a political party, to *sustain* a family or a population 5 To support adequately as true or just, or to recognize authoritatively as correct or proved, establish, prove, as, the court *sustained* the demurrer, the testimony *sustains* the charge 6. To keep up or maintain, as, to *sustain* friendly relations 7. *Mus* To continue with full force, as a tone throughout its length 8. To be in (a relation) a loose use

II. *ı* **1.** [Rare] To endure **2†.** To rest for support [< OF *sustentr*, < L *sustineo* see SUSTENANCE] **sus-tene'†.**

SYN.: see AID, ASSENT, BEAR, ENDURE, JUSTIFY, KEEP LIVE, PRESERVE, PROP, SUPPORT — **sus-tain'a-bl(e)**, *a* That *may be* sustained — **sus-tain'er**, *n* One who or that which sustains (1) A supporter (2) *Entom* A sustentor (3) A circular safety-piece used in the wick of a night-lamp to keep the wick straight until the flame is out (4)† A sufferer **sus-tain't.** — **sus-tain'ment**, *n* [Archaic] **1.** The act of sustaining or maintaining, support **2** A sustainer

sus-tained', } 1 sus-tēnd', 2 sŭs-tānd', *pa* **1.** Kept up
sus-taind'ˢ, } or maintained; specif., kept at one pitch, especially a high pitch, as a musical tone **2.** *Her* (1) Supported (2) Surmounted, as a chief or fess when the base of the charge is occupied by a fimbriation SYN.: see CHANGELESS

sus-tal'tic, 1 sus-tal'tik, 2 sŭs-tăl'tic, *a* Very sad denoting a certain class of old Greek music [< Gr *systaltikos*, < *systello* draw together]

sus'te-nance, 1 sus-ti-nans, 2 sŭs-te-nanç, *n* **1.** The act or process of sustaining, especially, maintenance of life or health, subsistence **2.** That which sustains, especially, that which supports life, food, as, a day's *sustenance* [< OF *sustenance*, < LL *sustinentia*, < L *sustineo*, uphold, < *sub*, under, + *teneo*, hold] **sus'ti-nancef.** SYN.: see DIET

sus-ten'ta-cle, 1 sus-ten'tă-kl, 2 sŭs-tĕn'ta-cl, *n* **1.** A sustentaculum **2†.** Sustenance, support [< L *sustentaculum*, see SUSTENTACULUM]

sus"ten-tac'u-lar, 1 sus"ten-tak'yu-lər, 2 sŭs"tĕn-tăc'yu-lar, *a* Of or pertaining to a sustentaculum, supporting, sustaining — **sustentacular fibers**, connective tissue of the retina arranged in a columnar manner — **s tissue**, connective tissue

sus"ten-tac'u-lum, 1 sus"ten-tak'yu-lum, 2 sŭs"tĕn-tăc'yu-lŭm, *n* [-LA, *pl*] A support or sustaining tissue, specif., an inferior spine of the tarsus in spiders of the genus *Epeira* [L, < *sustento*, see SUSTENTATOR] — **sustentaculum tali**, a large process of the heel-bone that supports the astragalus

sus'ten-tate, 1 sus'ten-tēt, 2 sŭs'tĕn-tāt, *vt* [Rare] To sustain or support [< L *sustentatus*, see SUSTENTATOR]

sus"ten-ta'tion, 1 sus"ten-tē'shən, 2 sŭs"tĕn-tā'shon, *n* **1.** The act or process of sustaining, support, specif., support of life maintenance **2** *Physiol* The sum total of vital functions whose activity maintains an organism in normal health etc — **sustentation fund**, a fund collected in aid of ministers of the gospel especially if retired — **-al**, *a*

sus'ten-ta"tive, } 1 sus'ten-tē"tiv, 2 sŭs'tĕn-tā"tiv, *a* Of
sus'ten-ta"tivˢ, } or pertaining to sustentation, furnishing sustenance — **sustentative functions** (*Physiol*), the vital functions which affect and so determine the mass and composition of an organism

sus'ten-ta"tor, 1 sus'ten-tē"tər *or* -ter, 2 sŭs'tĕn-tā"tor, *n* *Anat* A part that sustains, a sustentaculum or a sustentor [< L *sustentatus*, pp of *sustento*, freq of *sustineo*, see SUSTENANCE]

sus-ten'tion, 1 sus-ten'shən, 2 sŭs-tĕn'shon, *n* [Rare] The act of sustaining, sustentation sustenance [< L *sustentus*, pp of *sustineo*, see SUSTENANCE]

sus-ten'tor, 1 sus-ten'tər *or* -ter 2 sŭs-tĕn'tor, *n* *Entom* One of two posterior projections of a butterfly-chrysalis [< L *sustentus* see SUSTENTION]

sus'tert, *n* A sister **sus'tret.**

sus'ti-nentf, *n* Support

sus-tox'in, 1 sus-toks'in 2 sŭs-tŏks'in, *n* *Org Chem* A toxin from cultures of the bacillus of hog-cholera, causing convulsions and death upon injection [< L *sus*, swine, + TOXIN] **sus"o-tox'in‡.**

su'su, 1 sū'sū 2 su'su, *n* [Beng] A blind platanistoid cetacean (*Platanista gangetica*) about 8 feet long and with a long snout the dolphin of the Ganges, the Brahmaputra, and the Indus

su'sum-ber, 1 sū'sum-bər, 2 su'sŭm-ber, *n* [W I] *Bot* The macaw-bush

su-sur'rant, 1 siu-sur'ənt, 2 sū-sŭr'ant, *a* Softly murmuring, rustling, as a breeze [< L *susurran(t-)s*, ppr of *susurro*, see SUSURRATION] **su-sur'ousf.** — **su-sur'rate**, *vi* [Rare] To speak softly, whisper

su"sur-ra'tion, 1 siū"su-rē'shən, 2 sū"sŭ-rā'shon, *n* The act of making a soft murmuring or whispering sound, or the sound so produced [< LL *susurratio(n-)*, < L *susurro*, whisper, < *susurrus*, whispering]

su-sur'ring-lyˢ, *adv* [Rare] In a whispering or rustling way

su-sur'rus, 1 siu-sur'us, 2 sū-sŭr'ŭs *n* [L] A gentle sibilant murmur whisper rustling

> And dimpling seas beneath a golden day
> Against the strand with soft *susurrus* plashing!
> *H H* BOYESEN *The Lost Hellas* st 1

Su'sy, 1 sū'zi, 2 su'sy, *n* Diminutive of SUSANNA **Su'sie†.**

Sut-cliff'i-a, 1 sut-klif'i-ə 2 sŭt-clif'i-a *n* A genus of fossil ferns found in the Upper Carboniferous rocks

sutet, *n* Suit — **su'tert**, *n* Suitor

Su'tha-la, 1 sū'thə-lə 2 su'tha-la, *n* *Bib* (Douai) — **Su'tha-la-ites**, 1 sū'thə-lə-aits, 2 su'tha-la-its, *n* *pl* *Bib* (Douai)

suth'er, 1 suth'ər, 2 suth'er, *v* & *n* [Prov Eng] Same as

Suth'er-land, 1 suth'ər-lənd 2 sūth'er-land, *n* **1. Duke of** (⁵/₁₂1758–⁷/₁₂1833) George Granville Leveson-Gower, British statesman **2.** Same as SUTHERLANDSHIRE

Suth"er-land'i-a, 1 suth ər-land'i-ə 2 sūth'er-länd'i-a *n* *Bot* A monotypic genus of South-African evergreen shrubs of the bean family *Sutherlandia frutescens*, the Cape bladder-senna, is cultivated for its clusters of bright-scarlet flowers [< J *Sutherland* Scottish botanist]

Suth'er-land-shire, 1 suth'ər-lənd-shir 2 suth'er-land-shir, *n* A county in Scotland 2 028 sq m, county-seat Dornoch

su'tlet, *a* Made or done by stitching

Sut'lej, 1 sut'lej, 2 sŭt'lĕj, *n* A river in S Tibet and N India length 900 m to the Indus river, known as the **Panjnad** and **Ghara** in its lower course

sut'ler, 1 sut'lər, 2 sŭt'ler, *n* A small trader who follows an army and who is licensed to sell goods, especially eatables, to the soldiers [< MD *soeteler*, < *soetelen*, peddle] — **sut'ler-ship**, *n* — **sut'ler-y**, *n* **1** The occupation of a sutler **2** A sutler's place of business

su'tor, 1 sū'tər *or* -ter, 2 sū'tor, *n* [L] A cobbler

su'torˢ, *n* [Am Ind] A sirup made from the fruit of a pitahaya cactus

su-to'ri-al, 1 siu-tō'ri-əl, 2 sū-tō'ri-al, *a* Of or pertaining to a sutor

Su'tra, 1 sū'trə, 2 su'tra, *n* [Sans] A formulated doctrine, often so short as to be unintelligible without a key, literally, a rule or precept In later times the name used in the plural was applied to manuals of certain systems of teaching, whether Brahminical or Buddhistic Buddha's sermons are also called Sutras Compare SUTRA PITAKA

Su'tra Pit'a-ka. [Sans] One of the three parts of the Tripitáka a collection of aphoristic sayings of the Buddha

Sut'ta Pit'a-kat [Pali]

Su'tro, 1 sū'tro 2 su'tro, *n* **1. Adolph Heinrich Joseph** (⁴/₂₉1830–⁸/₁₂1898), an American engineer and philanthropist, born at Aix-la-Chapelle **2. Alfred** (⁸/₁1863–), an English dramatist, *The Walls of Jericho*, translator of Maeterlinck

sutt, 1 sut, 2 sŭt, *n* An unidentified sea-bird

sut-tee', 1 su-tī', 2 sū-tē', *n* A former custom authorizing a Hindu widow to immolate herself on the funeral pyre of her husband, also, the widow so immolated Suttee was once made practically obligatory among higher castes by the force of public opinion and the influence of caste, but it has been abolished by law in British India and for many years has been entirely extinct [< Hind *satī*] **sa-ti'‡** — **sut-tee'ism**, *n*

Sut'ter, 1 sŭt'ər, 2 sut'er, *n* **1. John Augustus** (²/₁₁ 1803–⁶/₁₁1880), an American pioneer on the Pacific coast, born in Baden, Germany **2** A county in N central California, 622 sq m county-seat, Yuba city

sut'tle, 1 sut'l, 2 sŭt'l *vi* [Local U S, or Obs] To carry on the business of a sutler [< MD *soetelen*, peddle]

sut'tle **I.** *a* Taken after the tare has been deducted and before the tret has been allowed said of weight **II** *n* Suttle weight [Prob < It *sottile*, < L *subtilis*, slender]

sut'tling, 1 sut'liŋ 2 sŭt'ling, *pa* Of or pertaining to sutlers, carrying on the business of a sutler **sut'lingt.**

Sutt'ner, 1 zut'nər, 2 sut'ner, **Baroness Bertha von** (*née* Kinsky) (⁹/₁1843–⁶/₁₁1914) An Austrian novelist and advocate of international peace, awarded the Nobel peace prize 1905 *Ground Arms*

Sut'ton, 1 sut'n, 2 sŭt'n, *n* **1.** A county in S W Texas, 1,517 sq m, county-seat, Sonora **2** A town in Worcester county, Mass **3** A township and city in Clay county, Neb **4.** A town in Surrey, England

Sut'ton Bridge A town and river port in Lincolnshire, England, on the Nen river

Sut'ton-Cold'field, *n* A borough market-town in Warwickshire, England [gland

Sut'ton-in-Ash'field, *n* A town in Nottinghamshire, En-

Sut'tung, 1 sut'uŋ 2 sut'ung *n* *Norse Myth* A giant, the possessor of the poetic mead, which he had taken from the dwarfs Fjalar and Galar, and which Odin stole from him

su'tur-al, 1 sū'chur-[*or* -tur-]əl, 2 sū'chur-[*or* -tūr-]al, *a* Of, pertaining to, or situated at a suture — **sutural bones**, supplementary bones in sutures of the skull the Wormian bones — **su'tur-al-ly**, *adv* In the manner of a suture

su'ture, 1 sū'chur *or* -tur, 2 sū'chur *or* -tūr, *vt* [SU'TURED, SU'TUR-ING] To unite by means of sutures, sew together **su'tur-ate†** — **su'tur-at"ed**, *a* Sutured — **su"tur-a'tion**, *n* The formation of a suture, a stitching

su'ture, *n* **1.** The junction of two contiguous surfaces or edges along a line by or as by sewing (1) *Anat* The articulation of two bones at their edges, as by the interlocking of serrations from each forming an immovable articulation a form of synarthrosis See illus under JOINT

Numerous instances of sutures occur in the osseous system, commonly in the joining of the bones of the skull as the **coronal suture, lambdoidal s, sagittal s**, etc (see illus under BONE and CRANIUM) The sutures are variously named (*a*) from their location and the bones they unite, as, **basilar s, intermaxillary s, nasopremaxillary s**, or (*b*) from special features of their serrations as, **dentated s** (having long tooth-like serrations), false or **harmonic s** (having edges simply apposed and not interlocked), **limbous s** (see LIMBOUS) (2) *Bot* The line of junction between contiguous parts, especially between the carpels of a pericarp It frequently notes the line of dehiscence (3) *Zool* Any one of various lines of junction between adjacent margins, as in the wings of a beetle, the sclerites of an arthropod, etc (4) Same as RAPHE

2. The act or operation of uniting parts by or as by stitching, especially, in surgery, the sewing together of the cut or cleft edges of divided parts, as the lips of an incised wound Many forms of suture are used in surgery and are variously named (*a*) from the surgeon originally employing them, as, **Connell s., Czerny s, Lembert s**, etc, (*b*) from the manner of taking the stitch as **continuous s, glovers' s, purse-string s**, etc, or (*c*) from the location, as **buried s., visceo-parietal s**, etc

3. The thread, silver wire, or other material used in the operation defined above [< L *sutura*, < *sutus*, pp of *suo* sew] — **antiseptic suture**, in surgery, a thread that has been rendered antiseptic by immersion in some boiling solution of an antiseptic substance — **circular s**, a suture applied to the entire circumference of a divided organ, especially in case of a divided intestine — **close s**, a suture between the plates of a crinoid calyx when the apposed surfaces are entire, synarthrosis — **frontal s**, the suture between the two halves of the frontal bone in children sometimes persisting in adults but usually uniting before manhood — **interrupted s**, a suture in which the thread is not continuous, but is tied at each stitch — **loose s**, a suture between the plates of a crinoid calyx when a facet is cut out of the edge of a plate amphiarthrosis — **metopic s**, same as FRONTAL S — **palatine s.**, the suture that joins the bones of the palate or roof of the mouth — **quilled s**, a suture applicable to deep incised wounds, the ligature not being tied over the face of the wound directly but over two quills laid lengthwise one on each side of the wound — **Riga's s.**, a twisted suture in which rubber rings are used instead of thread — **sagittal s.**, see SAGITTAL — **squamous s.**, the scale-like articulation between the squamous portion of the temporal bone and the parietal bone — **su'ture-in"stru-ment**, *n* An instrument for guiding and fastening the wires used in closing a suture — **s.-ligature**, *n* A cord or wire, with its attachments, for closing a suture, as in the case of a cleft palate — **su'tur-i-form**, *a* Like or resembling a suture

Su-va'rof, 1 su-vä'rof 2 su-va'rŏf, **Alexander Vasilievich** (¹¹/₂₁1729–⁶/₁₁1800) Prince Italiski a Russian field-marshal defeated the Turks on the river Rimnik, Sept 15, 1789, for which he received the name **Suvarof-Rimnikski**; suppressed the Polish insurrection, 1794 **Su-va'rovt**; **Su-war rowt.**

Su-va'rof Islands. An island group in Polynesia, E of the Samoan Islands, under British control

su-versed', 1 su-vūrst', 2 su-vŭrst', *a* Versed and belonging to the supplement only in the phrase *aversed sine* (the versed sine of the supplement) **sub-versed't.**

Su'vla, 1 sū'vlə, 2 su'vlä, *n* A bay on the Gallipoli peninsula where the Anzacs fought the Turks, April 25 to August, 1915 and withdrew Dec 19 1915

Su-wal'ki, 1 su-väl'ki 2 su-väl'kĭ, *n.* **1** A government in Poland and Lithuania 4,846 sq m **2** Its capital **Su-val'kit.**

Su-wa'nee, 1 su-wä'ni *or* (*colloq*) swä-ni' 2 su-wa'nē *or* (*colloq*) swä-nē', *n* **1.** A river in S Georgia and N E. Florida, length, 200 m to the Gulf of Mexico **2.** A county in N central Florida, 689 sq m, county-seat, Live Oak.

su-war', *n* Same as SOWAR

su-war'row, 1 su-wär'o, 2 su-war'o, *n* Same as SAGUARO

su-war'row-nut", *n* Same as SOUARI-NUT

Su'wen, 1 sū'wen 2 su'wĕn *n* A city in Chosen

su'ze-rain, 1 sū'zə-rēn *or* -rin, 2 sū'ze-rān *or* -rin, *n* **1.** One invested with superior or paramount authority, as in the feudal system, also attributively **2** *Inter Law.* A state exercising control over another, under conditions variously and vaguely defined [F, < *sus*, above, < L *sursum*, < *sub*, under, + *verto* (pp *versus*, turn] — **su'ze-rain-ty**, *n* The rank or office of a suzerain

su'zu, 1 sū'zū 2 su'zu *n* [Jap] A bell of brass and bronze which produces a shrill sound when shaken

su'zu-ri, 1 sū'zu-ri, 2 su'zu-ri, *n* [Jap] An ink-well made of stone, on which a cake of India ink is moistened with water

Sval'bard, 1 svūl'bord 2 sval'bard, *n* Modern name of SPITSBERGEN, which see

Sva'lin, 1 svū'lin, 2 sva'lin, *n* *Norse Myth* A shield that protects rocks and ocean from the sun literally, a cooler

Svan, 1 swän 2 swan, *n* One of the Kartvelian people, dwelling in the Caucasus **Svanet, Sva-ne'tiant.**

Svan'berg, 1 svän'bɛʳʜ, 2 svan'bɛʳʜ, **Jons** (⁷/₁1771–⁴/₁₈ 1851) A Swedish mathematician, *Theory of the Planets*

svan'berg-ite, 1 svän'bərg-ait, 2 svan'berg-it, *n* *Mineral.* A vitreous, yellow to brown, aluminum-calcium sulfato-phosphate ($H_7NaCaAl_5S_2P_2O_{20}$), crystallizing in the rhombohedral system [< L F *Svanberg*, Swedish chemist]

sva"raj', 1 sva"raj, 2 sva"raj *n* [Brit Ind] Self-government, by extension cultural and political development under native influence as distinguished from such development under British influence Compare SWARAJ [< Sanskrit *sva-rājya*, < *sva* own self, + *rajya*, government] — **sva"-raj'ist**, *n* — **sva"raj'ism**, *n*

Svart-al'fa-heim, 1 svart-äl'fə-hēm, 2 svärt-al'fa-hem *n.* *Norse Myth* Home of the dark elves See ELF [< Dan. *svart* swarthy, + *alf*, elf, + *heim*, home] **Svart-al'fa-herimt.**

Svas'ti-ka, *n* Same as SWASTIKA

Sva'sud, 1 svä'sud, 2 sva'sud, *n* *Norse Myth* A giant, the father of summer literally, sweet **Sva'suthrt.**

Sved'berg, 1 sved'berg, 2 svɛd'bĕrg, *n* Same as SWEDENBORG

svelt, 1 svelt, 2 svɛlt, *a* **1.** In art, easy, free, bold **2.** Slender, willowy [< F *svelte*, < It *svelto*, < *svellere*, draw, < L *ex*, out, + *vello*, pull] **sveltet.**

Svend'sen, 1 svɛn'sen 2 svĕn'sĕn, **Johan Severin** (⁶/₁₀ 1840–⁶/₁₁1911) A Norwegian composer of music

Sven-ga'li, 1 sven-gä'li 2 svĕn-gä'li, *n* In Du Maurier's *Trilby*, the hypnotist musician See TRILBY

Sver'drup, 1 svɛr'drup, 2 svɛr'drup, **Otto** (¹⁰/₃₁1854–). A Norwegian arctic explorer and author [JAINISM.

Sve-tam'ba-ra, 1 swĕ-tūm'bə-rə 2 swe-tam'ba-ra, *n* See

Svir, 1 svir 2 svir, *n* A river in N European Russia, length, 135 m from Lake Onega to Lake Ladoga

Svith'lod, 1 svith'ŏt 2 svith'yŏt, *n* *Norse Myth* **1.** A region represented in the Heimskringla as lying between the Black and Caspian seas and as the original dwelling-place of Odin and other heroes distinguished as **Svithiod the Great** 2 Sweden distinguished as **Svithiod the Less**

s v p, *abbr* [F] *S'il vous plait* (if you please) — **S V R**, *abbr* [L] *Pharm Spiritus vini rectificatus* (rectified spirit of wine) — **S V T**, *abbr* [L] *Pharm Spiritus vini tenuior* (proof spirit of wine) — **S W, Sw**, *abbr* See ABBREVIATION.

swat, *adv* So CHAUCER *C T* II 4 028, 4,038

swab, 1 sweb, 2 swab, *vt* [SWABBED, SWABDˢ, SWAB'-BING] To clean or wash out with or as with a swab

swab, *n* **1.** One of various utensils consisting essentially of a soft absorbent substance on the end of a handle used for cleaning, etc Specif (1) A mop for cleaning and drying a vessel's deck (2) A cylindrical brush for cleaning out the bore of a cannon (3) In founding, a soft mop with which the parting-edge of a mold is wet, before drawing the pattern (4) A bit of sponge or cloth for cleansing the mouth of, or used as a means of applying nourishment or medicine to, a sick person **2.** [Slang] A naval officer's epaulet **3.** [Sailors' Slang] A lubber or clumsy fellow [< SWABBER] — **swab'-pot"**, *n* A pot of water in which a founder keeps his swab — **s.-stick**, *n* *Mining* A soft stick frayed at the end so as to form a brush, for wiping out blast-holes

swab², *n* [Prov Eng] A pod swad

Swab, *abbr* Swabia, Swabian

swab'ber, 1 sweb'ər, 2 swab'er, *n* **1.** One who uses a swab, hence, contemptuously, one fit only for swabbing. **2.** A bakers' implement for cleaning ovens **3** *pl* In an old form of whist, certain cards whose holders were entitled to parts of the stakes [< D *zwabber*, swabber] **swob'bert** — **whisk (or whist) and swabbers**, the old form of whist in which swabbers were used

swab'ble, 1 sweb'l, 2 swab'l *v* **I.** *t* **1** [Prov Eng] To quarrel squabble **2** [Scot] To beat with a stick **II** *n.* [Scot] A supple rod, hence, figuratively a tall thin person

Swa'bi-a, 1 swĕ'bi-ə 2 swä'bi-a, *n* **1.** An ancient duchy in S W Germany, at one time comprising Baden Wurttemberg, Bavaria, and Hohenzollern, and in the middle ages Alsace and a part of Switzerland ancient **Alemannia 2.** A district in S W Bavaria 3 793 sq m capital, Augsburg.

Swa'bi-an, 1 swĕ'bi-ən, 2 swä'bi-an, *a* Of or pertaining to the former duchy of Swabia, or to the modern province of Bavaria of the same name — **Swabian emperors**, the Hohenstaufen dynasty of emperors of the old German empire (1138–1254), of whom Frederick Barbarossa was the most famous

Swa'bi-an, *n* **1.** A native of Swabia **2** The language of Swabia, a dialect of High German once the Middle High German court language, and enriched by the Minnesingers and the Meistersingers with a notable literature The Nibelungenlied is in this dialect

swack¹, 1 swak, 2 swăk, *vt* [Scot] To drink greedily

swack², *v* [Prov Eng or Scot] **I** *t* **1.** To strike violently, thrash **2.** To scatter about **II.** *t* To fall with force — **swack**, *adv* Violently heavily

swack. [Scot] **I.** *a* **1.** Clever, active nimble **2.** Abundant moist **3** Limber, pliant **4** Weak fragile **II.** *n* **1.** Same as BLAST, *n*, **1** **2** A hard blow or the sound it makes a violent fall **swakt.**

swack'en, 1 swak'n 2 swăk'n *v* [Scot] **I** *t* To render pliant or supple **II.** *i* To become pliant or supple

swad[1], 1 swod, 2 swad, *n* 1 A country lout, clodhopper 2. [Slang, Eng] A swaddy 3†. A short, fat person [Var. of SQUAT[1], *n*, 2]

swad[2], *n* [North Eng] Sooty, worthless coal

swad[3], *n* [Prov Eng] A pod, as of beans or peas

swad[4], *n* 1 [Local, U S] A squad 2. [Vulgar] A lump or mass, wad [Var of SQUAD[1], *n*]

swad'dl(e", 1 swod'l, 2 swad'l, *vt* [SWAD'DLED, SWAD'-DLD", SWAD'DLING] 1. To wind or wrap around with a bandage, especially, to wrap (an infant) with swaddling-bands, swathe, also, to bundle or wrap up in any way

The only thing he and his mother quarrelled about was the underclothing she would *swaddle* him in
J M BARRIE *Window in Thrums* p 150 [H & S 1891]

2†. To beat, cudgel [< SWADDLE, *n*, < AS *swethel*, < *swethian*, bind, < *swathu*, a bandage]

swad'dle†, *n* A swaddling-band

swad'dle-bill", 1 swod'l-bil", 2 swad'l-bil", *n* [Local, U S] The shoveler

swad'dler, 1 swod'ler, 2 swad'ler, *n* [Slang] A Protestant dissenter or Methodist so called by Irish Roman Catholics

swad'dling-band", 1 swod'ling-band", 2 swad'ling-b'nd", *n* A long strip of linen or flannel used in swathing a child, especially one used to bandage an infant

swad'dle-band"†, **swad'dling**†; **swad'dling-cloth"**†, **swad'dling-clout"**†.

swad'dy†, *a* Bearing swads or pods

swad'dy, 1 swod'ı, 2 swad'y, *n* [Slang, Eng] A soldier, especially, a militiaman swad [Dim of SWAD[1], *n*, 2]

swa-de'sha, 1 swa-dē'shə, 2 swa-de'sha, *n* [Bengali] Literally, my own country, hence Indian products, as opposed to *bidesirt*, or foreign produce also, the native movement for Independence of India — **swa-de'shism**, *n* Relating to the swadesha — **swa-de'shist**, *n*

Swad'lin-cote, 1 swod'lin-kōt, 2 swad'lin-cōt, *n* A town in Derbyshire, England

Swaff'ham, 1 swof'əm, 2 swaf'am, *n* A market-town in Norfolk, England

swag, 1 swag, 2 swăg, *vt* 1 [Prov Eng] To swing heavily 2 [Austral] To tramp, bearing a swag 3†. To sag [< Norw *sraga*, sway]

swag, *n* 1. [Slang] Property obtained by robbery or theft, plunder, booty 2. [Austral] (1) A swagman's bundle or pack

He drags his tired feet through the hot burning sand
With a *swag* on his back and a stick in his hand
JACK RUGBY *Old Archie's Last Camp* l 18

(2) Baggage, especially, a roll of blankets and other necessaries for tramping through the bush (3) Share, lot, portion 3. [Prov Eng] A subsidence of a mine-roof, sag, weighting 4. [Local] A swaying, wabbling motion 5. [Local, U S] Low, depressed ground, swale 6. In decorative art, a hanging cluster, as of flowers, a festoon [< SWAG, *v*]

swag'-bel"ly, 1 swag'-bel'ı, 2 swăg'-bĕl'y, *n* *Pathol* Any large abdominal tumor that is neither fluctuating nor sonorous, physconia, tympanites — **swag'-bel"lied**, *a*

swag'bel"y†, *n* A person having a protuberant abdomen

swagd, *pp* Swagged S S

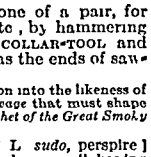
swage[1], 1 swēj, 2 swăg, *vt* [SWAGED SWAG'ING] To shape (metal) with or as with a swage or swage-block

swage[2]†, *vt* Same as ASSUAGE

swage, *n* 1. A tool or form, often one of a pair, for shaping wrought iron, sheet metal, etc, by hammering or by pressure See illus under COLLAR-TOOL and FULLER 2 A tool by which metal, as the ends of saw-teeth, is bent, compressed, or spread

His instinct was to forge this man's opinion into the likeness of his own His conviction was the moral *swage* that must shape the belief of others C F CRADDOCK *Prophet of the Great Smoky Mts* p 67 [H M & CO 1885]

[Prob < F *suage*, < *suer*, perspire, < L *sudo*, perspire] — **swage'-block"**, *n* A heavy iron block or anvil having grooves and often large perforations for shaping metal, upsetting bolts, etc



Blacksmiths' Swage-block

swag'ger, 1 swag'ər, 2 swăg'er, *v* **I.** *t* To affect by a swagger

II. ı 1. To walk with a swaying motion, hence, to strut with an insolent or defiant air or an affected superiority, as, he *swaggered* across the room 2. To boast or brag noisily, exhibit braggadocio, bluster, bully

The fellow *swaggers* and chuckles over every item of his own feast to the men he is entertaining
JAMES HANNAY *Satire and Satirists* lect 1 p 29 [RED 1855]

[Freq of SWAG] Syn see BLUSTER — **swag'ger-er**, *n* — **swag'ger-ing**, *a* & *n* — **swag'ger-ing-ly**, *adv* [set

swag'ger, *a* [Slang] Ultra-fashionable, swell, as, the *swagger*

swag'ger[1], *n* The act of one who swaggers, braggadocio, bluster — **swag'ger-stick"**, *n* [Slang] A walking-stick, or small cane, specif, a short cane carried by a British soldier when off duty

swag'ger[2], *n* [New Zealand] Same as SWAGMAN

swag'gerd, *pp* Swaggered S S

swag'ging†, *pa* Sagging, swaggy

swag'gy†, *a* Heavily pendulous, sagging

swag'ing, 1 swēj'ıng, 2 swăg ing, *ppr* & *verbal n* of SWAGE, *v* — **swag'ing-ma-chine"**, *n* A machine for swaging sheet metal by pressing or striking, a stamping-press or the like — **s -mallet**, *n* A mallet for hammering into shape metal plates, as for artificial dentures

swag'man, 1 swag'man, 2 swăg'man, *n* [Slang, Austral] One who travels about the bush seeking work, carrying his swag in his clothes **swag'ger**[2]†, **swag'gie**†, **swags'man**†.

swag'-shop", 1 swag'-shop, 2 swăg'-shŏp", *n* A shop where cheap trashy goods are sold, formerly, a fence for thieves

Swa-hi'li, 1 swa-hi'lı 2 swa-hi'li, *n* 1 A Bantu people of Zanzibar and the adjacent coast 2. Their language **Ki"-swa-hi'li**†.— **Swa-hi'li-an**, *a*

swai'mus, 1 swē'mus, 2 swa'mus, *a* [Prov Eng] Squeamish shy **swal'mish**†

swain[1], 1 swēn, 2 swān, *n* 1. A rustic, especially a youthful one, hence, a rustic gallant, by extension, a lover 2†. A squire, also, a male servant [< AS *swetn* < Ice *svetnn* youth] — **swain'ing**, *n* [Slang, Eng] Love-making — **swain'ish**, *a* Rustic — **swain'ish-ness**, *n* — **swain'ling**†, *n* A little swain — **swain'mote**†, *n* An old English forest-court held before the verderers of the forest — **swain'ship**, *n* The condition of a swain

Swain[2], *n* 1. **Charles** (1/21801–3/22 1874) an English poet and engraver, known as the "Manchester poet" 2 A county in W North Carolina, 560 sq m, county-seat, Bryson

Swain'son, 1 swēn'sən, 2 swān'son, **William** (10/31789–12/7 1855) An English naturalist and writer

Swain-so'na, 1 swēn-sō'na, 2 swān-sō'na, *n* *Bot* A genus of Australian fabaceous herbs and subshrubs with unequally pinnate leaves and racemose flowers red, purple, blue or white The standard is almost orbicular and the wings scythe-shaped or twisted Several species are in ornamental cultivation Plants of this genus are known as *Swainsona peas* [< Isaac *Swainson* gardener at Twickenham, England]

swalp, 1 swŏp, 2 swăp, *vt* [Prov Eng] To walk proudly

swak, *v* & *n* Same as SWACK

swale, 1 swēl, 2 swāl, *vt* & *vi* [Prov Eng] Same as SWAL[1]

swale[1], *a* [Prov Eng] Cold and windy, bleak [< Ice *svalr*]

swale[2]†, *a* Swelled CHAUCER *C T* ll 6,519, 13,490

swale[3], *n* 1. A piece of low marshy ground, as in a rolling prairie, commonly wet at seasons

There are often more or less extensive tracts of land in which water rises or collects in a stagnant state, forming swamps or *swales* EMORY WASHBURN *Am Law of Easements* vol i, p 359

2. [Prov Eng] A shade or shady place [Prob < SWALE, *a*, but cp SWALLOW[1], *n*] **swall**†.— **swale'-hay"**, *n* Same as MEADOW-HAY

swale[4], *n* [Prov Eng] A gutter in a candle

swal'let, 1 swol'et, 2 swal'ĕt, *n* [Prov Eng] 1. Water breaking in among miners at their work 2 A chasm in a limestone region through which a stream disappears

swal'low, 1 swol'o, 2 swal'o, *v* **I** *t* 1. To take into the stomach through the gullet, especially with action of the muscles of deglutition, as food or drink 2 Hence, figuratively, to receive or cause to disappear usually with *up*, as, his figure was *swallowed up* in the gloom 3. To receive into the mind credulously

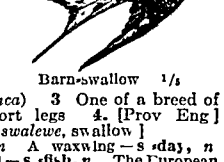
Tell Antari that the white man is not a woman, and that lying words will not be *swallowed* by him
STANLEY *Through the Dark Continent* vol i, p 280 [H 1878]

4 To accept without showing resentment, endure quietly or submissively, as, to *swallow* an insult 5. To take back, recant, as, to *swallow* one's words

II ı To perform the act of deglutition, take something into the stomach through the gullet or perform the muscular action that usually accompanies such act, as, I can not eat, because I can not *swallow* [< AS *swelgan* swallow] Syn see ABSORB, OVERWHELM — **swal'low-a-bl(e**, *a* [Rare] That may be swallowed, hence, believable

swal'low[1], *n* 1. That which is swallowed at one time, loosely, a mouthful, as, a *swallow* of water 2. The act of swallowing, deglutition 3. The passage between the mouth and the stomach, esophagus, gullet 4. A funnel-shaped hole in limestone rock, sink-hole, swallow-hole 5 A swellfish or puffer 6 The channel in a hoisting-block for the passage of the rope 7†. An abyss, whirlpool, also a pit 8† Relish, taste — **swal'low-hole"**, *n* See SINK-HOLE and SWALLOW[1], *n*, 4 — **s.-pipe**, *n* [Slang] The gullet or swallow

swal'low, *n* 1. A hirundinoid bird found in all parts of the world, having a short, broad, depressed bill with a wide gape, long pointed wings, tail more or less forked, and weak feet Swallows are noted for the swiftness of their flight, and obtain their insect food on the wing They nest usually about buildings, but sometimes in cliffs or sand-banks



Barn-swallow 1/3

The European *Chelidon rustica* and the North-American **barn-swallow** (*C erythrogaster*) have the tail forked for more than half its length The **cliff-s.** (*Petrochelidon lunifrons*), the **white-bellied s** (*Iridoprocne bicolor*), and the **bank-s** or sand-martin (*Cliricola riparia*) are other common species *Hirundo daurica* is the **mosque-s.** of Asia and northern Africa 2 A swift or other bird superficially resembling a hirundinid, as the chimney-swallow (*Chatura pelagica*) 3 One of a breed of domestic pigeons with short legs 4. [Prov Eng] The storm-petrel [< AS *swalewe*, swallow] — **swal'low-chat"ter-er**, *n* A waxwing — **s -day**, *n* [Prov Eng] The 15th of April — **s -fish**, *n* The European sapphirine gurnard (*Trigla hirundo*) named from its elongated pectorals — **s -fly**, *n* A hippoboscid fly (*Stenopteryx hirundinis*) which is a parasite of swallows — **s -flycatcher**, *n* A swallow-shrike — **s -fork**, *n* [U S] An identification mark placed on the ears of cattle, pigs, etc — **s -hawk**, *n* The swallow-tailed kite (*Elanoides forficatus*) — **s -plover**, *n* A pratincole — **s -roller**, *n* A roller (genus *Eurystomus*) — **s -shrike**, *n* A shrike-like artamoid bird of Australia and the East Indies, having long wings, and resembling a swallow in habits and appearance as, the Indian ashy *swallow-shrike* (*Artamus fuscus*) — **s -song**, *n* A song sung by the boys in ancient Rhodes, at about the time of the return of the swallows, as they went from house to house soliciting gifts Compare CHELIDONIZE — **s -stone**, *n* A pebble anciently supposed to be brought from the seashore by swallows, and fed to their young to make them see — **s -struck**, *a* Bewitched by a swallow — **s -warbler**, *n* A honey-pecker or dicæoid bird — **s.-wing**, *n* A puff-bird (genus *Chelidopteryx*) — **s -woodpecker**, *n* A woodpecker (genus *Melanerpes*) — **swal'low-ling**, *n* A young swallow

swal'lowd, *pp* Swallowed S S

swal'low-er, 1 swol'o-ər, 2 swal'o-er, *n* 1. One who or that which swallows, a glutton often in composition, as, a sword-*swallower* 2 A deep-sea chiasmodontoid fish (*Chasmodon niger*) having a very capacious and distensible stomach, and able to ingest whole fishes much larger than itself 3. A swellfish

swal'low-ing, 1 swol'o-ıng, 2 swal'o-ing, *n* 1. The act of one who or that which swallows 2†. An abyss, gulf, whirlpool

swal'low-tail"[1], 1 swol'o-tēl", 2 swal'o-tāl", *n* The tail of a swallow, or a tail resembling a swallow's tail

swal'low-tail"[2], *n* 1. Something resembling or suggestive of a swallow's tail (1) In joinery, a dovetail (2) *Naut* The forked end of a burgee (3) [Colloq] A swallow-tailed coat the modern form of dress coat (4) An unidentified species of willow (5) A barbed arrow-head (6) A form of outwork in a fortification

2 A papilionid butterfly having a prolongation of the posterior border of the hind wing, as the European *Papilio machaon*, and the **black swallowtail** (*Papilio polyxenes*), the philenor or **blue s**, the turnus or **tiger-s**, and the **zebra-s.** of America See plate of BUTTERFLIES and MOTHS

3 A humming-bird (genus *Eupetomena*) having a deeply forked tail 4 The swallow-tailed kite

swal'low-tailed", 1 swol'o-tēld", 2 swal'o-tāld", *a* 1. Having a tail like or suggestive of that of a swallow, having a forked and pointed tail, as, a *swallow-tailed* coat 2 In joinery, dovetailed **swal'low-tail"**† — **swal-low-tailed duck**, the old-squaw **s. sheldrake**† — **s flycatcher**, a tyrant-flycatcher (genus *Milvulus*), as a scissor-tail — **s. kite**, see KITE[1] — **s. moth**, a urapterygid moth, having a prolongation of the posterior border of the hind wing, especially the European *Urapteryx sambucaria* — **s. skipper**, an American butterfly (*Eudamus proteus*), resembling the swallowtail butterfly, and found along the entire Atlantic seaboard

swal'low-wort", 1 swol'o-wûrt", 2 swal'o-wûrt", *n* 1 The tame-poison **white swallowwort**†. 2 Any species of *Asclepias*, a genus formerly including the tame-poison 3 The common celandine so called by the ancient Greeks (*chelidon* being the Greek for swallow), because, according to Pliny, its blossoming and withering corresponded with the arrival and departure of the swallows or because, according to Aristotle, it was used by swallows as an eye-remedy for their young 4 Any one of various other plants, as the lesser celandine, etc

swam, 1 swam, 2 swăm, *imp* of SWIM, *v*

swa'mi, 1 swŭ'mi, 2 swa'mi, *n* [Hind] Lord a term of respectful address especially to a Brahman priest or teacher, also, an idol **swa'my**†.

swamp, 1 swomp, 2 swamp, *v* **I.** *t* 1. To make unmanageable, or to sink by filling or permitting to fill with water

In the attempt to land La Salle's canoe was nearly *swamped*
F PARKMAN *La Salle and Great West* p 144 [L B & CO]

2. To plunge, whelm, or sink into or as into a swamp, hence, to overwhelm with difficulties or with numbers

Her father had been nearly *swamped* in speculation and had not a penny to give her C KING *Two Soldiers* p 60 [L 1892]

3 To haul, as logs, to the skidways 4 To clear away (a road) in a swamp or forest See SWAMPER

II. ı 1. To fill with water and sink or become unmanageable, founder said of a boat 2 To sink into or as into a swamp, be overwhelmed with difficulties, as the firm *swamped* during the panic Syn see DROWN, OVERWHELM — **swamp'-chain"**, *n* A long chain made especially for swamping logs **swamp'ing-chain"**† — **s.-hook**, *n* A large metal hook having an eye on the shank with a link and grab-hook, so as to catch readily any link of the swamp-chain used for rolling logs into position

swamp, *n* 1. A tract or region of low spongy land, usually situated remotely from the shore, so saturated with water as to be unfit for tillage, commonly abounding with certain species of trees and coarse grasses, wet bog, morass, marsh 2. [Pennsylvania, U S] A cavity or depression in a coal-bed in which water collects 3. [Austral] A shallow pond [< Dan *svamp*, sponge, fungus, cp AS *swam*, G *schwamm*, Goth *swamms*, sponge] Syn bog, fen, marsh, morass quagmire slough. — **swamp'-ap"ple**, *n* Same as HONEYSUCKLE-APPLE — **s -ash**, *n* Same as WATER-ASH — **s -azalea**, *n* The clammy azalea See AZALEA — **s -pink**† — **s -bay**, *n* A laureaceous swamp-shrub (*Persea pubescens*) of the southern United States, having strongly veined leaves, tomentose calyx and dark-blue berries — **s -beggarticks**, *n* A bur-marigold (*Bidens connata*) with 3- or 4-awned achenia, common in swamps and ditches in the United States and Canada — **s.-birch**, *n* The American yellow birch (*Betula lutea*). — **s -blackberry**, *n* A blackberry (*Rubus hispidus*) with a slender prostrate, scarcely woody stem, small reflexed prickles, 3-foliolate or rarely 5-foliolate leaves, and small fruit found in wet grassy ground and damp woods in the United States and Canada **running s -blackberry**†. — **s -blackbird**, *n* A marsh-blackbird, especially the red-wing — **s -blueberry**, *n* The common high blueberry, from 5 to 10 feet high found in swamps and low thickets from Canada to Florida — **s -broom**, *n* Same as RUSH-BROOM, 1 — **s -cabbage**, *n* Same as SKUNK-CABBAGE — **s -cedar**, *n* The white cedar — **s -cottonwood**, *n* The river-cottonwood — **s -crake**, *n* An Australian ralloid bird (*Ortygometra tabuensis*) — **s -cypress**, *n* The bald cypress See CYPRESS[1], 2 — **s -deer**, *n* A yellowish Indian rucervine deer (*Cervus duvaucelli*) inhabiting marshy places — **s -dock**, *n* A tall dock (*Rumex verticillatus*) common in swamps See DOCK[2] 1 — **s -dogwood**, *n* 1 Same as POISON-SUMAC 2. [Eng] The cultivated American hop-tree — **s -elm**, *n* Same as WHITE ELM — **s -evergreen**, *n* An ascending or spreading club-moss (*Lycopodium luciduli*) with dark-green, 1-nerved leaves Propagation is effected by gemmæ that fall to the ground and form new plants — **s -fever**, *n* *Pathol* Any form of fever due to marsh-malaria — **S Fox**, General Francis Marion so called from his cunning in eluding the British troops by retreating into the forest and swamps of his native state, South Carolina — **s -globeflower**, *n* 1 The American or spreading globeflower (*Trollius laxus*) found in deep swamps of the northern United States 2 The button bush — **s -gum**, *n* Either of two Australian and Tasmanian eucalypts (*Eucalyptus gunnii* and *E pauciflora*) The latter is called also **white-gum** and **drooping-gum** — **s -hare**, *n* The water-hare — **s -harrier**, *n* [E Austral] A harrier (*Circus assimilis*) that frequents the marsh-lands **s -hawk**† — **s -hellebore**, *n* American hellebore (*Veratrum viride*) — **s -hen**, *n* 1 A blackish porphyrio or sultan (*Porphyrio melanothus*) of Australia and New Zealand 2 The European purple gallinule or porphyrio 3 The swamp-crake — **s -holly**, *n* An ilacaceous shrub (*Ilex decidua*) bearing globose red drupes often called the bearberry — **s -honeysuckle**, *n* The clammy azalea See AZALEA — **s -lover**† — **s -hornbeam**, *n* The tupelo — **s -itch**, *n* The prairie-itch — **s -lands**, *n pl* Lands which are by frequent or periodical overflow rendered unfit or poor for the cultivation of the staple crops By act of the Congress of the United States in 1850 such lands, if governmental lands, were granted to the several States within whose territory they were situated — **s -lily**, *n* 1 The Turk's-cap lily 2 The white zephyr-flower (*Zephyranthes candida*) **Peruvian s -lily**† — **s.-locust**, *n* The water-locust See HONEY-LOCUST — **s -magnolia**, *n* The small or laurel magnolia — **s -mahogany**, *n* Either of two Australian eucalypts (*Eucalyptus robusta* and *E botryoides*), especially *E robusta*, which thrives best in low, sour, swampy land near the coast — **s -mallow**, *n* The rose-mallow — **s -maple**, *n* The red maple — **s.-marl**, *n* A marl found at the outlets of many lakes, composed of myriads of tiny shells in different stages of amalgamation — **s -milkweed**, *n* A milkweed (*Asclepias incarnata*), common in wet places in the United States and Canada, with rose-purple flowers in umbels See ASCLEPIAS — **s -muck**, *n* Muck or peat from swamps, hauled into yards for composting under the feet of cattle, to be enriched with their droppings and then used on poor sandy lands — **s -ore**, *n* Same as BOG-ORE — **s -partridge**, *n* The spruce-partridge — **s -pheasant**, *n* [Austral] Same as PHEASANT-CUCKOO — **s -pine**, *n* Same as SLASH-PINE — **s -pink**, *n* 1 Same as SWAMP-AZALEA 2 A purple-flowered bog-herb (*Helonias bullata*) found in the eastern United States —

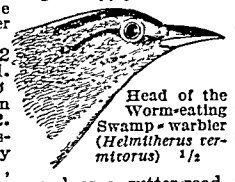


Swamp-hare 1/15

s.-quail, *n* An Australian quail (genus *Synœcus*), as *S australis*, brown quail — **s.-rabbit,** *n* 1 The water-hare 2 The marsh-hare — **s.-robin,** *n* The chewink See illus under CHEWINK — **s.-sassafras,** *n* The swamp-magnolia — **s.-saxifrage,** *n* An American saxifrage (*Saxifraga pennsylvanica*) with a scape 2 or 3 feet high very common in wet meadows and bogs — **s.-sickness,** *n* Same as MILK-SICKNESS — **s.-sore,** *n* A sore that comes on the legs of cattle and of men from working and wading through marshes — **s.-sparrow,** *n* A fringilloid bird (*Melospiza georgiana*) similar to the song-sparrow, found in thickets in eastern North America — **s.-sumac,** *n* Same as POISON-SUMAC — **s.-thistle,** *n* A thistle (*Cnicus muticus*) 3 to 8 feet high, with purple flowers in large ovoid heads, and with the involucres unarmed — **s.-turkey,** *n* [Austral] Same as SWAMP-HEN, 1 — **s.-warbler,** *n* An American warbler inhabiting swampy places, as the prothonotary warbler or the worm-eating swamp-warbler (*Helmitherus vermivorus*)



Head of the Swamp-sparrow 1/2



Head of the Worm-eating Swamp-warbler (*Helmitherus vermitorus*) 1/2

swamp'er, 1 swomp'er, 2 swamp'er, *n* [U S] **1.** One who clears a swamp also, one who clears a way in a forest for skidding logs **2.** One who lives in a swampy district **3.** One who clears away underbrush, fallen trees, etc, for the opening of a logging-road or a gutter-road

swamp'-hick"o-ry, 1 swomp'-hik"o-ri, 2 swamp'-hik"o-ry, *n* A hickory (*Hicoria minima*) found in wet grounds from Canada to Texas It has from 7 to 9 leaflets and a small, thin-shelled, globular nut with a bitter kernel [killifish (*Fundulus heteroclitus*)

swamp'ine, 1 swomp'in, 2 swamp'in, *n* The common

swamp'-lau"rel, 1 swomp'-lō"rel, 2 swamp'-la"rĕl, *n* **1.** A straggling bog-shrub (*Kalmia glauca*) 1 or 2 feet high, of northern United States and Canada Its smaller leaves, an inch long, are glaucous and white beneath **2.** The swamp-magnolia

swamp'-loose"strife, 1 swomp'-lūs"straif 2 swamp'-lōōs"strif, *n* A perennial herb (*Decodon verticillatus*), with lanceolate leaves, opposite or in whorls of three, and a leafy, terminal panicle of rose-purple flowers, found in swamps from New England to Louisiana

swamp'-oak", 1 swomp'-ōk", 2 swamp'-ōk", *n* See OAK

swamp'-priv"et, 1 swomp'-priv"et, 2 swamp'-priv"ĕt, *n* An oleaceous tree (*Forestiera acuminata*) of the southern United States

swamp'-rose", 1 swomp'-rōz", 2 swamp'-rōş", *n* An erect bushy shrub (*Rosa carolina*) with reddish branches, and flowers varying between red and white, forming thickets in damp woods and by swamps and streams from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico

Swamp'scott, 1 swomp'skot, 2 swamp'scŏt, *n* A township and town in Essex county, Mass, a summer resort

swampt, *pp* Swamped S S

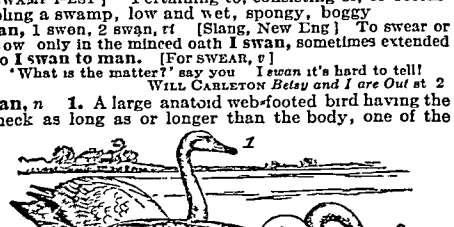
swamp'wood", 1 swomp'wud", 2 swąmp'wo͝od", *n* Same as LEATHERWOOD

swamp'y, 1 swomp'i, 2 swamp'y, *a* [SWAMP'I-ER; SWAMP'I-EST] Pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling a swamp, low and wet, spongy, boggy

swan, 1 swon, 2 swąn, *rt* [Slang, New Eng] To swear or vow only in the minced oath **I swan,** sometimes extended to **I swan to man.** [For SWEAR, *v*]

'What is the matter?' say you I *swan* it's hard to tell!
WILL CARLETON *Betsy and I are Out* st 2

swan, *n* **1.** A large anatoid web-footed bird having the neck as long as or longer than the body, one of the



Swans 1/25

1 The whooping swan 2 The whistling swan 3 The trumpeter swan

Cygninæ noted for grace on the water See illus

The species of the northern hemisphere are white The **mute** or **tame swan** (*Cygnus gibbus*), common in domestication and found wild in eastern Europe and Asia has a reddish bill with a black knob at the base It commonly swims with its neck bent in an S-shaped curve The **Polish s**, which is mute, has light legs and white cygnets, is supposed to belong to the domestic species The **whooping** or **hooper, whistling,** and **trumpeter swans** of the genus *Olor*, noted for their musical cry, have a large cavity in the breast-bone in which the windpipe coils before passing to the lungs, and no knob on the bill *O cygnus* is the whooping, whistling, or wild swan, and *O bewickii*, **Bewick's swan** of northern portions of the eastern hemisphere *O columbianus* is the **whistling s** and *O buccinator*, the **trumpeter s.** of North America The **black s.** (*Chenopsis atrata*) of Australia, black with white primaries and a white-barred red bill and the South-American **black-necked s** (*Sthenelides melanocoryphus*), white with a black neck and bright-red knob at the base of the bill have been domesticated The male swan is called a *cob*, the female, a *pen*

2. [S-] The constellation Cygnus See CONSTELLATION, and illus under STAR **3** [Rare] Figuratively, a poet or singer, as, the swan of Avon (Shakespeare)

From the fabulous tradition of Swans singing most sweetly before their death the poets have assumed to themselves the title of *swans* TIMBS *Curiosities of History* p 57 [DODGE 1857]

4. *Her* A bearing representing a swimming swan [< AS *swan*]

— **swan'-an"i-mal'cule,** *n* A holotrichous infusorian as of the genera *Trachelocerca* and *Amphileptus*, having a neck-like prolongation — **s.-coat,** *n* Same as SWAN-SHIFT — **s.-down,** *n* Swan-down — **s.-goose,** *n* The Chinese goose — **s.-mark,** *n* [Eng] A mark put on a swan at swan-upping, usually on the upper mandible, to distinguish ownership — **s.-marker,** *n* — **s.-marking,** *n* Same as SWAN-UPPING — **s.-mussel,** *n* A unionid of the genus *Anodonta* — **s.-shift,** *n* The closefitting removable magical vesture or shift of swan's-down worn by a swan-maiden — **s.-shot,** *n* A very large size of shot, suitable for shooting swans — **s.-song,** *n* A last or dying work, as of a poet or composer in allusion to the song a swan is fabled to sing when dying

Saint-Pierre is musical, poetical, though most morbid we will call his Book ['Paul and Virginia"] the *swan-song* of old dying France CARLYLE *French Revolution* vol 1, p 57 [H]

— **s.-upper,** *n* A swan-marker **s.-hopper‡.** — **s.-upping,** *n* [Eng] The annual inspection and marking of the royal and other privileged swans on the Thames, also, the annual expedition for this purpose See SWAN-MARK **s.-hopping‡** [Local, Eng]

Swan, Sir Joseph Wilson (18/31 1828–5/27 1914) An English inventor in photography, electricity, etc widely known for the incandescent lamp bearing his name

Swan'age, 1 swon'ij, 2 swan'ag, *n* A watering-place on the Isle of Purbeck Dorsetshire, England

swan'flow"er, 1 swon'flau"er, 2 swąn'flow"er, *n* Any of various orchids of the genus *Cycnoches* from tropical America, especially *C loddigesii*, from Surinam, the generic name (*Cycnoches*) referring to the long arched column in the flowers

swang, 1 swaŋ, 2 swăng, *n* [Prov Eng] A piece of low land liable to be covered with water — **swang'y,** *a*

swan'herd", 1 swon'hûrd", 2 swan'hērd", *n* A swan-tender, especially, a royal officer of England having charge of swan-marks and called also **swan-master.**

Swan'hild, 1 swon'hild, 2 swan'hild, *n* In German sagas, the daughter of Sigurd and Gudrun She was the fairest of all women and betrothed to Ermanrich, who, on the false charge of her infidelity with his son Rondiver, had her torn to pieces by four wild stallions **Svan'hild‡.**

swan'i-mote‡, *n* Same as SWAINMOTE

swank, 1 swaŋk, 2 swăŋk, *v & n* [Slang, Gt Brit] Swagger bluster — **swank'y,** *a*

swank, *a* [Scot] **1** Slim, pliant **2.** Agile **3** Jolly — **swank'le,** *n* [Scot] An active, clever lad sometimes said of a lass **swank'y‡.** [supple

swank'ing, 1 swaŋk'iŋ, 2 swăŋk'ing, *a* [Scot] Agile,

swan knight. A legendary hero who is guided by a swan to the rescue of some oppressed land or person, the swan in some accounts being represented as the knight's brother suffering under a magic spell which he can not throw off See LOHENGRIN

swank'y, 1 swaŋk'i, 2 swăŋk'y, *n* [Slang] Any cheap, sloppy drink, as poor beer, specif, among fishermen, sweetened water and vinegar **swank'le‡** [a swan

swan'like", 1 swon'laik", 2 swan'lik", *a* Resembling

swan'-maid"en, 1 swon'-mēd'n, 2 swan'-mād'n, *n* *Folk-lore* One of a class of maidens common in Aryan legend able to translate themselves from place to place at will in the form of swans, owing to the properties of their swanlike shifts or vestures If a swan-maiden lost her *swan shift*, or coat of swan's feathers, she became mortal and fell into the power of whoever obtained it

swan'neck", 1 swon'nek", 2 swąn'nĕk", *n* **1.** Any of several mechanical contrivances resembling in outline the neck of a swan as, (1) sections of various pipes or tubes (2) A curved section of a hand-rail adjoining the newel-post (3) A curved iron guideway for a bowl in a Jacquard apparatus, etc (4) A curved iron rail fixed to the roof of a building and forming part of a ladder used as a means of escape in case of fire **2.** The swanflower

swan'ner-y, 1 swon'er-i, 2 swan'er-y, *n* [-IES, 1 -iz, 2 -iş, *pl*] A place where swans are bred

swan'ny, *a* [Rare] Like a swan **swan'nish‡.**

swan'pan, 1 swen'pān 2 swan'pan, *n* [Chin] A Chinese form of abacus See ABACUS **schwan'pan‡, shwan'pan‡.**

Swan riv'er. A river in S W Western Australia gave its name to first colony in Western Australia founded in 1829 — **Swan river daisy,** an Australian annual (*Brachycome iberidifolia*), with heads of flowers having white or blue rays and a darker center — **S r everlasting,** an Australian asteraceous plant (*Helipterum manglesii*) with thin, dry, colored involucral scales which keep their coloring for a long time

swan's'-down", 1 swonz'-daun", 2 swąnş'-down", *n* **1.** The down of a swan, often used for a dress-trimming, as on opera-cloaks **2.** *Fabrics* (1) Canton or cotton flannel (2) A soft, thick, fine woolen cloth, somewhat resembling down

Swan'sea, 1 swon'si, 2 swąn'sē, *n* **1.** A seaport and borough in Glamorganshire, Wales a center for coal, copper, and tin **2** A town in Bristol county, Mass

swan'skin", 1 swon'skin", 2 swąn'skin", *n* **1.** The unplucked skin of a swan **2.** A soft, nappy, fine-twilled flannel [Oklahoma

Swan'son, 1 swon'sən, 2 swąn'son *n* A former county in

Swan'ton, 1 swon'tən, 2 swąn'ton, *n* A town in Franklin county, Vt [SWANFLOWER

swan'wort", 1 swon'wûrt", 2 swąn'wûrt", *n* Same as

swap¹, 1 swop, 2 swąp, *v* [SWAPPED, SWAPT[S], SWAP'PING] **I.** *t* [Colloq] **1.** To give in exchange, barter, trade, as two things, or as one thing for another, as, to *swap* horses, to *swap* a knife for an apple **2.** [Local, U S] To change from one place to another

II. *i* To make an exchange, as, how will you *swap?* [To strike a bargain, < SWAP², *v*]

swap², *v* **I.** *t* **1.** [Prov Eng] To cut (wheat) by chopping instead of reaping **2†.** To strike, beat

II *i* **1.** [Archaic] To ply the air, as with sweeping wings **2†.** To fall down **3†.** To rush [Var of SWEEP, *v*]

swap¹, *n* [Colloq] The act of swapping, barter trade

swap², *n* **1.** [Prov Eng] A fall **2†.** A blow, stroke **3†.** A swoop, as of a bird of prey **swappet.**

swap, *adv* [Prov Eng] Quickly, smartly

swape, 1 swēp, 2 swāp, *n* [Prov Eng] **1.** A pump-handle **2.** A well-sweep **3.** A large oar or sweep **4** A sconce for holding a light **5** A wooden manure fork [Var of SWEEP, *n*] — **swape'-well",** *n* A well having a swape

swap'ping†, *a* Large and strong, strapping

swa"raj', 1 shē"rūj, 2 sha"raj, *n* [Beng] Same as SVARAJ, of which it is a corruption

sward, 1 swōrd, 2 sward, *v* **I.** *t* To make a sward on; cover with sward **II.** *i* To become sward-covered

sward, *n* **1.** The surface of land thickly covered with grass that has filled the soil with matted roots, turf **2†** A skin rind [< AS *sweard*, skin] — **sward'-cut"ter,** *n* **1.** A plow for turning over sod **2** A lawn-mower

sward'y, 1 swōrd'i, 2 sward'y, *a* Covered with grass

sware, 1 swār, 2 swār [Archaic], *imp* of SWEAR *v*

swarf, 1 swōrf 2 swarf *v* [Scot] **I** *t* To cause to swoon, exhaust, stupefy **II** *i* To swoon, grow weary or stupid

swarf¹, *n* [Scot] A swoon

swarf², *n* [Prov Eng] The grit abraded from a grindstone or axle in turning, also the small metal turnings from a lathe

swarf'-mon"ey, 1 swōrf'-mun'i, 2 swąrf'-mŏn'y, *n* *Feud Law* An assessment levied on all persons living within a certain distance of a castle, for the support of those who stood guard at the castle, ward-money or guard-money

Swar'ga, 1 swār'ga, 2 swär'ga, *n* *Hind Myth* The paradise of Indra, peopled by beautiful nymphs (*Apsaras*) and by the souls of the faithful, especially of warriors **Swer'gat.**

swarm¹, 1 swōrm, 2 swarm, *v* **I.** *t* **1.** To collect thickly or numerously in or on, occupy in swarms; throng, as, the people *swarmed* the streets **2** To bring forth or cause to breed in swarms, as, the waters *swarmed* living things

II. *i* **1.** To come forth in or as in a swarm, appear, come together, collect, or move about here and there in great numbers, throng together, congregate, as, insects *swarm* above the pool, the populace *swarm* in the streets **2.** Specif. (1) To send out a new colony said of bees (2) To leave a hive, as bees in a body generally with *out* (3) *Bot* To perform the movements of swarming See SWARMING, 2 (4) *Biol* To move about actively said of micro-organisms **3.** To be filled with swarms, be thronged or crowded, as, the streets *swarmed* with people **4†.** To breed swarms [< AS *swirman* < *swearm*, swarm]

swarm², *rt* & *rf* [Colloq] To climb by clasping around with the hands and limbs, as, to *swarm* up or down a tree [Var. of SWARVE, SWERVE]

swarm, *n* **1.** A large number or body of insects or small living things of any kind, especially when each individual is in irregular motion, by extension, a congregated multitude of persons, animals, or things; as, a *swarm* of ants, a *swarm* of children, a *swarm* of meteorites **2.** Specif (1) A hive of bees (2) A large number of bees leaving the parent stock at one time, for the purpose of taking up new lodgings, accompanied by one queen in the first swarm, and in after-swarms by one or more A swarm is called **hunger-swarm, pauper-s,** or **vagabond s** when leaving the hive because of scarcity of stores, and **maiden s** or **virgin s** when from a colony that has itself been a prime swarm the same season

A *swarm* of bees in May Is worth a load of hay
A *swarm* of bees in June Is worth a silver spoon,
A *swarm* of bees in July Is not worth a fly *An Adage*

3. *Biol* A collection of free-swimming organisms of the unicellular type, especially, the zoospores [< AS. *swearm*, swarm] Syn. see FLOCK

— **af'ter-swarm",** *n* A swarm of bees issuing within a week to sixteen days after a prime swarm, accompanied by one or more virgin queens, cast — **artificial s,** bees taken by the direct agency of man from one or more stocks to form a new colony — **buckwheat s,** *n* A swarm issuing after the usual swarming-season, usually when buckwheat is in bloom — **first s,** a prime swarm — **meteoric s,** a collection of meteoroids moving through the planetary spaces — **natural s,** a swarm of bees issuing of its own accord without the direct interference of man — **prime s,** a swarm in which the old queen accompanies the swarm, first swarm — **second s,** generally the first after-swarm, but sometimes any after-swarm — **swarm'-cell",** *n* *Bot* A swarm-spore

swarmd, *pp* Swarmed S S

swarm'er, 1 swōrm'er, 2 swarm'er, *n* **1.** A swarm-spore **2** An insect that swarms, as a bee or gnat **3.** A metal piece used to plug a crack occurring in forging, etc **4.** A small rocket, usually ignited with others

swarm'ing, 1 swōrm'iŋ, 2 swarm'ing, *n* **1.** The act of one who or that which swarms **2.** *Bot* The movements to and fro of the zoospores and antherozoids of certain algæ, as the *Conferveæ*, in the cavity of the parent-cell just before their breaking forth or after they have escaped **3.** *Card-playing* In the game of skat, the giving of all possible points on tricks which will probably be or already are taken by one's partner

swarm'ing-bas"ket, -bag, or **-box,** *n* A receptacle into which a swarm of bees is removed from its lodgment and carried to the new hive — **s.-hook,** *n* A hook to shake a swarm of bees from a branch into the box or hive

swarm'-spore", 1 swōrm'-spōr", 2 swarm'-spōr", *n* **1.** *Bot* A ciliated motile mass of naked protoplasm that escapes from a zoosporangium, subsequently comes to rest, takes on a cellulose wall, and sends out a germ-tube, or swarms again, or conjugates, or becomes amœboid and fuses with other similar bodies into a plasmodium, a zoospore See illus under SPORE **2.** *Protoz* A flagellate spore **3.** *Spong* A ciliated sponge-embryo

swart†, *rt* To blacken darken, tan

swart, 1 swōrt, 2 swart, *a* **1.** Being of a dark hue; moderately black, swarthy, also, poetically, absolutely black, as, a *swart* Egyptian **2.** Figuratively, malignant, gloomy

Nor haughty hope nor *swart* chagrin,
Nor murdering hate can enter in
EMERSON *The Past* l 8.

[< AS *sweart*, swarthy] **swarth†.** Syn. see DARK

— **swart'-rut"ter,** *n* A black trooper, one of a body of guerrillas who blackened their faces and wore black, that infested the Netherlands in the 16th and 17th centuries — **s.-rutting,** *n* — **s.-star,** *n* [Rare] The dog-star because it rises in summer, when people are tanned by the sun. — **s.-visaged,** *a* [Rare] Having a swarthy face

swart'back", 1 swōrt'bak", 2 swart'bāk", *n* [Orkneys] The great black-backed gull

swarth¹, 1 swōrth, 2 swarth, *n* **1** [Archaic or Poet] Same as SWARD **2** [Prov Eng] An unripe crop of hay

swarth², *n* [Archaic] Same as SWATH corrupt form

swarth³, 1 swōrth, 2 swarth, *n* [Prov Brit] The apparition of a person about to die **swairth‡.**

Swarth'more, 1 swōrth'mōr, 2 swarth'mōr, *n* A borough Delaware county, Pa, seat of Swarthmore College (not sectarian), founded in 1869

swarth'y†, *rt* To make swart, darken

swarth'y, 1 swōrth'i, 2 swarth'y, *a* [SWARTH'I-ER, SWARTH'I-EST] Having a dark hue, especially a dark or sunburned complexion, tawny, as, a *swarthy* African. [Var of SWARTY, < SWART, *a*] **swart'y†.** Syn. see DARK. — **swarth'i-ly,** *adv* — **swarth'i-ness,** *n* A swart state or complexion **swarth'ness‡; swart'i-ness‡; swart'ness‡.**

swart'ish, 1 swōrt'ish, 2 swart'ish, *a* Somewhat swart.

Swartz, 1 swōrts, 2 swarts **Olof** (1760–3/18 1817) A Swedish botanist — **Swartz'i-a,** *n pl* *Bot* Same as TOUNATEA.

swarve, 1 swōrv, 2 swarv *v* [Scot or Old Eng] **I.** *t* To climb swarm **II** *i* To swerve

swash, 1 swosh, 2 swash, *v* **I.** *t* To spill or splash in considerable quantity, as water or as with water, dash

Among these fountains the melon-seller erects his booth, *swashing* his boards constantly with water
W W STORY *Roba di Roma* vol II p 481 [H M & CO 1887]

II. *i* **1.** To make a noise as of a body of water meeting a solid obstacle, or to move so as to make such a

noise; dash or wash violently, as, the waves *swash* against the bulkhead 2 To splash water about 3. To make a great noise, vapor, brag, bluster 4†. To fall noisily or violently [< Sw dial *svassk a*]
—**swash'er,** *n* A blusterer, braggart, bully—**swash'ing,** *pa* **1.** Swaggering about like a swasher 2. Crushing violent as, a *swashing* blow—**swash'ly,** *adv*

swash, *a* [Prov Eng] Quashy, as overripe fruit **swash'y†.**

swash', *n* **1.** The movement or noise of swashing, the splash or dash of a liquid, especially against a solid 2. A narrow channel through which tides flow

I passed along the narrow ridge of a reef while a *swash* of some depth lay close within W Elliott *Carolina Sports, Bass Fishing* p 141 [Ben & son 1867]

3 [Bahamas] A low-lying tract covered with water in the wet season 4. A swasher 5. A bar over which the waves pass freely 6 [Slang] A blustering noise, vaporing 7. [Slang] Worthless sentimental literature, trash 8†. Liquid filth
—**swash'-bank",** *n* The crest of a sea-embankment—**s.-bucket,** *n* A swill-bucket, scullery bucket—**s.-channel,** *n* A channel between a sand-bank or reef and the shore, a swash **swash'way"†.**—**s.-plate,** *n Ship-building* One of a series of plates used in water-tanks and oil-tanks, and in the bottoms of ships, to diminish the swashing of the liquid

swash², *n Arch* An oval ornamentation with moldings lying obliquely to the axis of the work—**swash'-let"ter,** *n* An italic capital letter having a top or bottom flourish on the side where there is most blank space—**s.-plate,** *n* A disk set obliquely on the end of a rotating shaft to act as a cam and give to-and-fro motion lengthwise to a shaft, or to convert a rotary motion into a reciprocating motion—**s.-work,** *n* Lathe-work in which the cuts are inclined to the axis of rotation



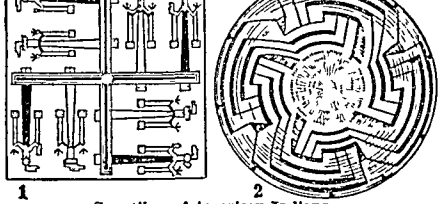
Swash-plate

swash'buck"ler, 1 swosh'buk"ler, 2 swash'bŭk"ler, *n* A swaggering ruffian or bully—**swash'buck"ler-ing,** *n*—**swash'-buck"ling,** *a*

The noisy sword and buckler men, literal *swash-bucklers* were survivals of the armored period H Eckford in *Century Magazine* Jan, 1887, p 415

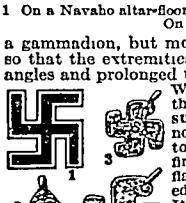
swash'y, 1 swosh'ı, 2 swash'y, *a* **1.** Full of swash, splashy, dashing, as, a *swashy* sea 2 [Prov Eng] (1) Same as swash (2) Swaggering, pert

swas'ti-ka, 1 swas'ti-kə, 2 swäs'ti-kə, *n* **1.** A primitive symbolico-religious ornament, originally in the form of



Swastikas of American Indians
1 On a Navaho altar-floor (U S Bureau of Am Ethnology) 2. On a Pima basket

a gammadion, but modified during successive periods so that the extremities of the arms were bent at right angles and prolonged to the length of the upright arm



Forms of Swastika
1 Indian 2 Siberian 3, 4 Caucasian

When the bent arms are prolonged to the left instead of to the right the name **suavastika** has been suggested, but not generally accepted It is thought to have represented a flame of sacred fire the sun in its daily rotation, or a flash of lightning, and signified "benediction," "health," "good omen" It has been found depicted on tombs at Hissarlik, near ancient Troy on Buddhistic inscriptions in India, in Etruscan necropolises on coins of Gaza and Corinth, on rock-carvings in Sweden, and on Celtic stones in Britain In America, in pre-Columbian times, it was in common use by the aborigines, and is thought to have indicated the four cardinal points of the compass and was used to symbolize the ruler of the winds and rains Jewelry in various swastika designs is popular as a good-luck emblem See also fylfot and gammadion

2. [S-] A Tibetan sect of nationalists whose symbol is the swastika [Sans, fortunate, < *su,* well, + *asti,* being] **swas'ti-ca†.**

swat¹, 1 swet, 2 swat, *vt* [Slang] To hit, as with something soft and wet, strike in any way [Var of swap², *v*] **swatte†.**

swat², *v & n* [Prov Eng or Obs] Same as sweat

swat³ [Scot or Obs], *imp & pp* of sweat, *v* **swatte†.**

swat⁴, *n* [Slang] A blow, as with something that takes the shape of that which is struck, a blow with the flat of the hand as, a *swat* with a wet towel **swatte†.**

Swat², 1 swät, 2 swat, *n* [Swa'ti, *pl*] One of an East-Indian race, descended from the Aryan, dwelling in the Northwest Frontier Province, India

Swa"tau', *n* See Swatow

swatch, 1 swoch 2 swach, *vt* **1.** [Prov Eng] To cut off separate **2.** [Scot] To match, supply, or make as by pattern

swatch, *n* **1** A strip, as of cloth especially one cut off for a sample a trade term **2†.** A swath [Var of swath]

Swatch'el, 1 swoch'el 2 swach'ĕl *n* [Slang] Punch, the leading character in a Punch and-Judy show—**Swatchel box,** a Punch and-Judy show

swath, 1 swŏth *or* swoth, 2 swath *or* swath (xiii), *n* **1.** A row or line of cut grass or grain left lying by the machine or implement used in cutting it used also figuratively, as, *swaths* of dead 2 The space cut by a machine or implement in a single course used also figuratively **3†.** A trail [< AS *swathu,* swath] **swathet.**—**swath'-banks",** *n pl* [Prov Eng] Rows of new-mown grass—**s.-bauk,** *n* [Prov Eng] The edges of grass between the semicircular cuttings of the scythe **swath'band†,** *n* A swathe **swath'bond†.**

swathe, 1 swēth, 2 swäth, *vt* [swathed, swath'ing] **1** To bind or wrap as in a bandage or bandages, swaddle, as, to *swathe* a broken limb in flannels **2.** [Rare] Figuratively, to enclose completely, confine, surround **3†.** To make a bundle of, tie up into sheaves or bundles

swathe, *n* A bandage for swathing, soft wrapping [< AS *swathu,* band] **swath‡.**

swa'thel†, *vt* To swaddle

swa'thel-bind"ing, *n* Swaddling-cloth

swath'er, 1 swŏth'er 2 swath'er, *n Agric* A track-clearer

swath'ing, 1 swŏth'ing, 2 swäth'ing, *n* That with which one is swathed a bandage, swaddling-band

swath'ling-clothes"†, *n pl* Swaddling-clothes

swath'y, 1 swŏth'ı *or* swoth'ı, 2 swath'y *or* swath'y, *a* [Rare] Of or pertaining to a swath, lying in swaths **swath'ey†.**

Swa"tow', 1 swä tau', 2 swä"tow', *n* A treaty port in E Kwangtung province, China **Shan"teu'‡**

swatte†, *pa* Sweated Chaucer *C T* I 13,706

swat'ter, 1 swat'er, 2 swät'er **I** *vi* [Prov Eng] To splash (water) about, as geese in drinking **II.** *n* One who or that which swats

sway, 1 swē, 2 swā, *v* **I.** *t* **1.** To cause to lean or incline to one side, hence, to bias, prejudice, as, to *sway* a heavy body to the left, to *sway* the mind from rectitude **2.** To move from side to side, or incline, alternately, oscillate, poetically, to move with the hand

Could draw the bow, the sword could *sway* Scott *Marmion* can 1, st 7

3. To influence or direct by power or authority or by moral suasion, rule, as, to *sway* the destinies of a nation **4.** *Naut* To hoist and swing into place, as a yard or mast with *away* **5.** [Prov Eng] To lean upon, weigh down, afflict

II. *i* **1.** To incline back and forth, especially as a body supported at one end, swing, oscillate, as, the branch *sways* in the breeze **2.** To bend or deflect to one side, as from a normal position, be drawn to one side, as by a weight, lean, as, a *swaying* wall **3** Figuratively, to incline mentally to one side and the other, vacillate **4†.** To have weight or influence, govern, rule **5†.** To advance steadily [< Ice *sveigja,* lean, cp Sw *svaja,* sway] Syn., see govern, influence
—**sway'back",** *n* A sway-backed animal—**s.-backed,** *a* Having the back sagged unnaturally, also, weakened or strained in the back said especially of horses **s.-back'**—**s.-bar,** *n Vehicles* (1) A form of slider See slider (2) *Logging* (*a*) In sleds, either of two bars connecting the front and rear sleds (*b*) The bar coupling two cars—**s.-brace** I *vt* To render anything more rigid or stronger by means of a sway-brace II *n Building* Any diagonal brace designed to prevent swaying—**s.-bracing,** *n* Sway-braces collectively, in a bridge, wind-bracing—**swayed,** *a* Sway-backed—**sway'ing,** *n* Injury to the back, as of a horse, from overloading—**sway'ing-ly,** *adv*

sway, *n* **1.** Power exercised in governing, rule, dominion, control, as, where wrong bears *sway* **2** The act of swaying, literal or figurative, oscillation or swing, a sweeping or turning from side to side **3** A thatchers' binding-switch **4** *Mach* Any one of various mechanical devices having a swaying or swinging motion **5.** [Archaic] Movement with bulk or power, force, weight Syn., ascendency, dominion, influence

swayd, *pp* Swayed S S

sway'ful†, *a* Capable of exercising sway potent [Ind

Sway'zee, 1 swē'zi 2 swā'zē, *n* A town in Grant county,

Swa'zi, 1 swä'zi, 2 swa'zi, *n* An African tribe See Africa

Swa'zi-land, 1 swä'zi-land, 2 swa'zi-länd *n* A territory in British South Africa governed by a native chief under British control, 6,536 sq m, seat of government, Bremersdorp

sweak, 1 swik 2 swēk, *v* [Prov Eng or Obs] To squeak

sweal¹, 1 swil, 2 swēl, *v* [Archaic or Prov] **I** *t* To scorch, dress, as a hog, by singeing off the bristles
II *i* **1.** To melt and run down as the tallow of a candle, waste away without feeding the flame **2** To burn away slowly [< AS *swelan,* burn] **swale‡.**

sweal²†, *vt* To squeal

sweamt, *n* Sudden illness attended by fainting syncope

sweam'ish, 1 swim'ish, 2 swēm'ish, *a* [Prov Eng or Obs] Modest squeamish **sweam'oust.**

swear, 1 swār, 2 swâr, *v* [swore or sware [Archaic], sworn, swear'ing] **I.** *t* **1.** To utter or affirm solemnly with an appeal to God or some deity, or an invocation of something held sacred, in attestation of the truth of one's statement or of one's intention to keep faith often with an object clause, as, I *swear* that I will protect you **2** To utter profanely, as oaths **3** To administer a legal oath to, put under the sanction of an oath, as, the jury is duly *sworn*

Swearing men to vows impossible Tennyson *Elaine* st 7

4. To promise with an oath or solemn affirmation, vow, as, to *swear* eternal friendship, to *swear* homage **5.** To declare or affirm upon oath, allege or charge under oath, testify, as, to *swear* treason against a man **6.** [Rare] To summon to witness or attest, adjure, as, Coriolanus *swore* the gods against Rome

II *i* **1.** To make a solemn affirmation with an appeal to God or to some deity, or an invocation of something held sacred, as in attestation of the truth of a declaration or of one's intention to keep good faith, specif, to take an oath prescribed by law usually with hand raised or placed upon a Bible, as, the Senator *swore* to perform truly his constitutional duties, ye shall not *swear* falsely **2.** To utter profanity, invoke, appeal to, or mention sacred beings or things in an irreverent or blasphemous manner, curse, as, to *swear* like a pirate **3.** To give testimony under oath or affirmation, make declaration or statement solemnly, as in evidence, as, he *swore* in favor of the defense **4** To make a vow, utter a solemn promise [< AS *swerian,* swear]

Syn see affirm curse, perjure Compare synonyms for oath—Prep swear *by* the name of God, *on* or *upon* the Bible, swear (profanely) *at* a person swear (judicially) *against* (or *in* favor *of*) the accused, swear *to* a statement, swear *out* a warrant—**to swear a law-burrows against** (*Scots Law*), to make affidavit that a person is in danger from another—**to s. at** 1 To direct profanity or imprecations toward **2** [Slang] To be violently incongruous with, especially in color, as the carpet *swears at* the paper—**to s. by** [Colloq], to put implicit confidence in—**to s. in,** to administer the oath of office to, inaugurate—**to s. off,** to renounce, abandon, promise to quit, as, to *swear off* drinking—**swear'er,** *n*

swear, *a* [Prov Brit] Same as sweer

swear, *n* [Colloq] An act of swearing, an oath—**swear'-word",** *n* [Colloq] A profane word

sweat, 1 swet, 2 swĕt, *v* [sweat or sweat'ed, sweat'-**swet,**³ ing] **I.** *t* **1.** To send forth through the pores, exude in or as in perspiring, as, to *sweat* drops of moisture, to *sweat* blood, the plaster *sweats* saltpeter **2.** [Colloq or Obs] To saturate with perspiration, wet with sweat, as, to *sweat* one's clothing **3.** To cause to perspire freely, induce the exudation of sweat in, as, to *sweat* a horse **4** [Colloq] To extort money or labor from, exact hard work from at insufficient wages or extortionate interest or in unsanitary conditions, bleed, as, to *sweat* one's workmen, the pawnbroker *sweats* the borrower **5.** To force or bring out the moisture of, as wood in a charcoal-kiln **6** To subject to fermentation for loosening the hair, as hides, or for fixing the color and improving the flavor and burning qualities, as tobacco-leaves **7.** To join, as metal objects, by applying heat after binding together with solder **8.** To wear away, as coins, by friction or by paring and remilling illegally **9** *Metal* To heat so as to extract an element that is easily fusible, obtain in this manner, as, to *sweat* steel **10.** To remove sweat from (horses, etc), as by a scraper **11.** [Slang] To pawn **12** [Colloq] To extract information from by continuous and searching interrogation, as, the police *sweated* him for three hours **13.** [Naut Slang] To hoist or set taut, as a sail

II. *i* **1.** To exude sensible moisture from the pores of the skin, especially, to perspire excessively, as, to *sweat* copiously **2** To exude moisture in drops, also, to gather or become the seat of moisture, as, the plant *sweats,* the glass goblet *sweats* **3.** To exude through pores in a manner resembling perspiration **4.** To exude nitroglycerin, as from dynamite **5** To perspire from hard labor, hence, to work incessantly, toil, drudge, by extension, to be oppressed with underpaid toil, also, to impose such toil as, to *sweat* for a third-class tailor

One half of the world must *sweat* and groan that the other half may dream Longfellow *Hyperion* p 31 [h m & co]

6. [Slang] To suffer penalty, smart, also, to be in a state of perturbation or anxiety, as, I will make you *sweat* for that [< AS *swǽtan,* < *swāt,* sweat]—**to sweat out** (*Card-playing*), to win a game by careful and watchful play, avoiding risks

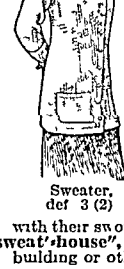
sweat, } *n* **1.** Sensible perspiration of animals, especially
swet², } when copious When referring to human beings the word *perspiration* is commonly used, being regarded as rather more elegant **2** Moisture exuded through pores and collected in drops, or any moisture resembling perspiration, as on packed or composted leaves, the leaf of a plant, or the outside of a pitcher. **3.** The act or state of sweating, specif, sweating induced by drugs or artificial means, as, the miner threw him into a *sweat,* he took a *sweat* in the Turkish bath. **4** Figuratively (1) Hard labor, toil, drudgery, as, he gained a pittance by his daily *sweat* (2) [Slang] An indefatigable worker said chiefly of a student **5.** [Colloq] Fuming impatience, haste, worry, hurry, as, don't be in such a *sweat* **6.** The act or process of causing to sweat (1) A short rapid exercise given to a horse (2) The sweating of hides or bricks See sweat, *v* **7.** A distemper common in ferrets **8.** Life, lifeblood **9** Same as chuck-a-luck **10†.** A diaphoretic. **11†.** The sweating-sickness [< AS *swāt,* sweat]

—**bloody sweat,** same as hematidrosis—**cold s.** Perspiration accompanied by chilliness, as in the plate less **2** The sweat of very prostrate or dying persons **3** d and *Brewing* The process ning, couch or layer is thin and the temperature seldom rises al bird, core 65° Fahr **4** See cold-sweating, under cold—**Eng** mmon, h s, the sweating-sickness—**sweat'-band",** *n* **1** A s amps mouth strip as of thin leather, placed inside a hat to protect n, *n* it from sweat **2** In athletics, a cloth strip worn around s skull the forehead to absorb perspiration—**s.-bath,** *n* **1** A bat otto h taken by subjecting the body to steam as in Russian and Tur Aust ish baths or to steam produced in a closed hut or chamber n by sprinkling or pouring water on heated stones and afterv wish and by plunging into a cold stream or into snow a metho ma of medical or ceremonial purification prevalent among N cilli, verb time lean Indians **2** Same as sweat-house, 2— od, s.-bee, *n* One of the bees of the family *Andrenidæ*—s ater, -bos, *n* **1** A box used in depilation of hides **2.** Any M —bot, -house, *n* **1.** Formerly, a narrow cell or box in which (*Lt.*) prisoners were confined for punishment, especially on navi -s vessels—**s.-cana** *n* A sweat-duct—**s.-cloth,** *n* **1.** A oun cloth a thin blanket placed under the saddle or collar of a ho rm, tree to prevent chafing **2** An itinerant thimblerigger's is or gambler's cloth, figured like a roulette-board, for expedi tious use by any where **3** A cloth for wiping off perspiration of -s duct, *n* The duct of a sweat-gland—**s.-fiber,** *n* t A nerve-fiber that stimulates a sweat-gland—**s.-gland,** *n* ou, One of the blind convoluted tubules that secrete sweat, e found in subcutaneous tissue See illus under skin—**s.-** a, -leather, *n* **1** A sweat-band made of leather **2** A leat Them flap to protect a rider's leg from the sweat of his horse —**s.-lodge,** *n* [Am. Ind] Same as sweat-house, 2—**s.-pa** d, *n* A thick pad placed under a horse's collar to absorb sweat—**s.-shop,** *n.* A place where work is done for a sweater See sweat, *v*, 4—**s.-stock,** *n* Hides or skins depila ed by a sweating process—**sweat'ful,** *a* **1.** Abounding in sweat, sweaty- **2** Inducing sweat, as labor, laborious—**s.-sweat'less,** *a* Free from sweat figuratively, free from hard toil

sweat'er, 1 swet'er, 2 swĕt'er, *n* **1.** An employer who underpays and overworks his employees, especially, a contractor for piece-work in the tailoring trade

The *sweater* is simply the middleman the sub-contractor who drums up work among the clothing hou ses J A Riis *How the Other Half Lives* p 121 [s 1890]

2. One who or that which sweats or causes or induces sweating, specif, a diaphoretic **3** (1) A heavy jersey-like outside garment, shaped like a shirt, but having no opening in front or back, and commonly used by persons engaged in athletic sports while training, often to reduce weight by sweating (2) A similar garment opening like a coat and fastened with buttons, a cardigan jacket **4** One who sweats coin, especially by shaving down and remilling **5** [Colloq] A difficult or troublesome piece of work **6†.** [Eng] In Queen Anne's reign, one of the highway ruffians in London who amused themselves by prodding inoffensive wayfarers with their swords, making them dance until they sweat-



Sweater, def 3 (2)



Sweater, def 3 (1)

sweat'-house", 1 swet'-haus", 2 swĕt'-hous", *n* **1.** A building or other place in which hides or skins are de-

pilated 2. Among the North-American Indians, a hut or chamber in which sweat-baths are taken See SWEAT-BATH **sweat'lodge"†.**

sweat'ing, 1 swet'iŋ, 2 swĕt'ing, *ppr & verbal n* of SWEAT, *v* — **sweat'ing-bag",** *n* A thief's bag for sweating coins by friction — **s.-band,** *n* A sweat-band — **s -bath,** *n* A bath in which sweating is the principal feature, a sudatory — **s -cloth,** *n* A cloth used to wipe off perspiration from the face — **s.-furnace,** *n* A furnace in which metals are liquated, that is, fused in part — **s.-house,** *n* **1.** A house for sweating sick persons **2.** In Spain, an enclosed space where sheep are driven and packed together to render their fleeces pliable and soft for shearing, by means of the natural heat of the animals Compare SWEAT-HOUSE — **s -iron,** *n* A scraper for removing sweat from horses — **s -master,** *n* [Eng] A man in the tailoring trade who takes contracts from the wholesale cheap-clothing firms — **s -pit,** *n* Same as SWEAT-HOUSE, 1 — **s -plant,** *n* Boneset — **s.-room,** *n* **1.** A sudatorium, as in a Turkish bath, a stove **2.** A room in which injurious moisture is sweated out of cheeses **sweat'-room"‡** — **s.-sickness,** *n* Malaria **s -fever‡** — **s -stock,** *n* Same as SWEAT-STOCK — **s. system,** in the employment of labor, as in the clothing-trade, the system by which a contractor employs workmen at extortionately low wages See SWEAT, *vt*, 4 SWEATER, 1, SWEATING-MASTER — **s. the purser** [Eng], wasting a vessel's supplies — **s -tub,** *n* A tub used for sweating-baths

sweat'weed", 1 swet'wĭd, 2 swĕt'wēd", *n* The marshmallow

sweat'y, 1 swet'i, 2 swĕt'y, *a* [SWEAT'I-ER, SWEAT'I-EST] **1.** Moist with or discolored by sweat **2.** Of or pertaining to sweat **3†.** Causing sweat, laborious — **sweat'i-ly,** *adv* — **sweat'i-ness,** *n* [puff out

swed'dle, 1 swed'i, 2 swĕd'i, *vt* [Prov Eng] To swell,

Swede, 1 swīd, 2 swēd, *n* **1.** A native or naturalized inhabitant of Sweden **2.** A Swedish turnip See RUTABAGA **3†.** A field-piece made by wrapping an iron tube with rope and leather

Swe'den, 1 swī'den 2 swē'dĕn, *n* A kingdom in N E Europe, the E part of the Scandinavian Peninsula, 173,105 sq m , capital, Stockholm

Swe'den-borg, 1 swī'den-bōrg, 2 swē'dĕn-bōrg, **Emanuel** (1/29 1688–3/29 1772) A Swedish mystic and philosopher

Swe"den-bor'gi-an, 1 swī'den-bōr'ji-an, 2 swē dĕn-bôr'gi-an *Ch Hist* **I** *a* Pertaining to Emanuel Swedenborg, to the church named from him, or to its doctrines See SWEDENBORGIANISM **II.** *n* A member of the Swedenborgian Church also, any believer in Swedenborgianism

Swe"den-bor'gi-an-ism, 1 swī'den-bōr'ji-an-izm, 2 swē'dĕn-bôr'gi-an-ĭzm, *n* The system of philosophy and theology taught by Emanuel Swedenborg, or developed from his writings, the doctrine, usages, organization and characteristics of Swedenborgians The most distinctive and controlling tenet of this system was its method of arriving at truth regarding reality As employed by Swedenborg himself, it consisted of the claim to a series of revelations by which immediate and indubitable intercourse with the spiritual world was thought to have been obtained This experience when generalized, established the "law of correspondences," according to which every material thing is known to have a spiritual side or spiritual thing corresponding to it According to this law, all the Scriptures admit of allegorical interpretation, with a view to discovering the spiritual principles of which the material world is the outgrowth and manifestation The resulting form of mysticism teaches that there are in things three degrees of being corresponding to three degrees of being in God — namely, love, or the celestial degree, wisdom, or the spiritual, and use or the natural — answering to end, cause, and effect The other leading doctrines of Swedenborgianism, as held by the New Jerusalem Church are (*a*) The Lord Jesus Christ is the one God of heaven and earth, in whom is the Divine Trinity, called in the Scripture Father, Son, and Holy Spirit, which is imaged in man by his soul, his body, and his proceeding life He took our nature upon Him, and by victories over the infernal hosts which by temptations assaulted its infirmities, he glorified it and subjugated hell, thus redeeming man (*b*) By looking to him and by shunning evils as sins against him, man accepts this redemption and is saved (*c*) The Sacred Scripture contains within its letter infinite Divine truth and is thus the Word of God, in heaven and on earth teaching the way of life, consociating men with angels, and conjoining all with the Lord (*d*) Man is an immortal spirit having a body of flesh which is laid aside at death, after which he wakes to consciousness in the spiritual world and, according to the life he has acquired on earth dwells in heaven as an angel or seeks an abode with his like in hell (*e*) The second coming of the Lord has already taken place It is not a coming in person, but is a revelation of him in the internal sense of his Word, and is the beginning of a new Christian church of divine promise, and a new era of enlightenment and progress among men

The first organization of Swedenborg's followers for public worship was in London in 1783 The Church is called by its members **the New Church,** or **the New Jerusalem Church**

swedge[1], 1 swej 2 swĕdg, *vt Naut* To leave without setting one's bills

swedge[2], *v & n* Same as SWAGE[1], *v*, SWAGE, *n*

Swed'ish, 1 swīd'ish, 2 swēd'ish, *a* Of or pertaining to Sweden, the Swedes, or their language

Swedish philosophy proper began in the 17th century with the introduction of Cartesianism

Encyc Brit 11th ed vol xxvi, p 221

— **Swedish clover,** alsike — **S fir,** the Scotch pine See PINE — **S. juniper,** a cultivated variety of the common juniper

Swed'ish, *n* The language of Sweden one of the Scandinavian languages, including Old Swedish, the pre-Reformation language, Modern Swedish, and several dialects See SCANDINAVIAN [swivel

swee, 1 swī, 2 swē [Scot] **I** *v* To swing **II** *n* A

swee'ny, 1 swī'ni 2 swē'ny, *vt* To cause sweeny in, afflict with sweeny — **swee'nied,** *a*

swee'ny, *n Vet Surg* Atrophy of a muscle, as of the shoulder-muscles of a horse **swin'ney‡.**

sweep, 1 swīp, 2 swēp, *v* [SWEPT, SWEEP'ING] **I.** *t* **1.** To gather the dirt or dust of by passing a broom over, as, to *sweep* a carpet **2.** To collect, remove, or clean away with or as with a broom, as, to *sweep* the dirt; *sweep* up the litter **3.** To move or cause something to move forcibly and with a broad effect over or through, literally or figuratively (1) To flow over or along with continued force as the waves *swept* the pier the wind *swept* the hillside (2) To carry along the public sentiment of with great power especially, to carry, in an election by an overwhelming majority, as the opposition party *swept* the State (3) To move the axis of the eye or of an optical instrument over (a field of vision) In wide or quick survey as, he *swept* the heavens with his telescope (4) To destroy quickly large parts of or large numbers of people in; as, the fire *swept* the ward, typhoid fever *swept* the camp, most of the cattle-ranges were *swept* by pleuropneumonia (5) To drag or draw something along or over, dredge, as, to *sweep* the roadstead for an anchor, the blight of his cable has *swept* our anchor (6) To subject to a fire that is widely destructive, or to clear by such means said of guns, as, the battery *sweeps* the glacis (7) To pass the hand over with a long, quick stroke, as over the keys or strings of a musical instrument, as, to *sweep* the harp

4. To cause to move with a swift brushing action, as, to *sweep* the hand over the keys of a piano **5** To carry or drive along with force or thoroughness, literally or figuratively (1) To carry bodily as a wave or the wind carries, as, the pier was *swept* away

We are all of us being *swept* down to death in a sea of miracle RUSKIN *Fors Clavigera* vol vi, letter lxvi, p 114 [w & s 1886]

(2) To kill in great numbers, or to remove forcibly from some sphere of action, also, to carry or control the sentiment of with force, as, fever *swept* off thousands, *sweep* the pirates from the sea, they were *swept* into rationalism by a wave of discontent

6. To drive forward with sweeps, as a war-galley **7.** *Founding* To form (a mold) with a sweep **8.** To carry brushing against the ground, as the train of a robe

II. *i* **1.** To brush a floor or other surface with some form of broom, as, the servant *sweeps* on Wednesday. **2.** To pass with speed or force above, over, or along some surface, move with a strong, even action, as, a flock of birds *swept* by, the wind *sweeps* over the lake **3.** To range swiftly, as, as far as the eye can *sweep* **4.** To present an aspect of wide and far extension, as, the land *sweeps* away to the east **5** To extend or lie as if made by a long swinging movement

Eternal Truth! beyond our hopes and fears
Sweep the vast orbits of thy myriad spheres!
HOLMES *Our Limitations* st 2

6. To pass with a swift but stately motion, and as wearing or as if wearing a train, as, she *swept* from the room **7.** To swing the flukes from side to side, as a wounded whale **8.** To move with a long reach [< AS *swāpan*, *sweep*] Syn. see CLEANSE

sweep, 1 swīp, 2 swēp, *n* **1.** The act of sweeping (1) The motion of a long stroke or movement over, along, or upon something, as, the *sweep* of his hand, a *sweep* of wind (2) The act of clearing out or getting rid, hence, removal from office or place as, the election was followed by a general *sweep of officials* (3) A turning of the eye or optical instruments over the field of vision, as, he gave the telescope a small *sweep* to the south specif, a systematic examination of the sky with a telescope a term introduced by the Herschels (4) The act of rapid or violent destruction, as the *sweep* of the fire was toward the river (5) The act of bringing into a general movement, the winning of a great success especially in an election or on a vote as, to make a *sweep* of the State (6) Destructive fire of military weapons, as, the battalion was mowed down by the *sweep* of the volley **2** The result or effect of sweeping, in any of the above senses **3** The range, area, or compass reached by sweeping Specif (1) The extent of stroke of a cutting-instrument as of a reaper, sword, etc (2) The field of view, as the *sweep of the field-glass* (3) The space covered by a flowing, rubbing, or drawing movement as, the *sweep* of the storm, flood, wind, etc the *sweep* of the seine (4) Extent or prevalence, range, as, the *sweep* of the epidemic, of influence, etc , the *sweep* of the guns (5) Duration in time, as, the *sweep of centuries*

4 One who or that which sweeps, or a piece, as of a machine, along which something sweeps Specif (1) A sweeper, especially a chimney-sweeper (2) A pole pivoted near its center of equilibrium, weighted at one end and supporting a bucket at the other used in drawing water from a well, well-sweep (3) A horizontal pole or beam attached to a vertical shaft and moved at the other end in a circle, as by a horse used for imparting rotary motion to the shaft, as in a pug- or cider-mill (4) An arm of a windmill (5) A curved metal blade projecting from the central shaft of a pug-mill, to force clay through holes at the bottom (6) A long heavy oar used to propel sailing vessels during calms or very light winds (7) In founding, a profile pattern, used especially in forming molds for cylindrical or other symmetrical articles (8) A metal arc along which the tiller or rudder-yoke travels (9) In ship-building, one of several arcs of circles formerly used in laying out a ship's framing, or a narrow strip used in laying out such arcs, also any portion of a ship or its plan which resembles a curve or section of a curve (10) A plow or cultivator used for ridging or opening plants in rows, cotton-sweep (11) *Her* A medieval catapult or ballista (12) *Founding* A strickle

5 Direction or extent of motion not in right lines, as, the *sweep* of a compass or tiller, the *sweep* of an arch; hence, a curve or bend, as, the *sweep* of a hammer-claw, scythe-blade, etc

I could trace but indistinctly the graceful *sweep* of the Loire, and the spires and roofs of the city far below me LONGFELLOW *Outre-Mer, Valley of the Loire* p 105 [H M & CO 1882]

6. A curved approach before a building **7.** *pl* Sweepings, as of a place where precious metals are worked **8** *Card-playing* (1) A winning of all the points in a hand, as by taking all the tricks in whist (2) In casino, a clearance **9.** *Physics* An irreversible process in which a substance settles to thermal equilibrium or tends to do so See phrases **10.** [Austral] A pimelepteroid or kyphosoid fish (*Scorpis æquipinnis*), of Australia, esteemed as food **11.** [Colloq] Sweepstakes **12.** [Austral & Tasmania] A pimelepteroid fish (*Incisidens simplex*)

— **heel'-sweep",** *n* Same as HEEL-SCRAPE — **simple s ,** the settling of a closed system into thermal equilibrium — **steady s ,** the settling into a state incompatible with thermal equilibrium under the action of constant external forces — **sweep'-bar",** *n* A sway-bar See SLIDER — **s -beam,** *n* A drawbridge balance-lever — **s -board,** *n* Same as STRICKLE, 2 (2) — **s.-net,** *n* **1** A sweep-seine **2** A net for catching insects by sweeping it over the grass etc — **s.-rake,** *n* A rake for clearing the table of an automatic raking harvester — **s -seine,** *n* A long seine used in sweep-seining — **s - seining,** *n* In shore-fishing the process of sweeping a seine around a large area, by paying it out from a boat, and hauling it in from the shore or bank — **s.-washer,** *n* One who extracts precious metal from sweepings as of manufactories of precious metals **s.-smelter†.** — **s -washings,** *n* Valuable metal washed from sweepings — **to make a clean s ,** to sweep things away entirely remove all incumbents also, to gain or win the whole — **trailing s ,** the settling of a system toward thermal equilibrium without reaching it, on account of continuously changing external conditions

sweep'age, 1 swīp'ij, 2 swēp'ag, *n Old Eng Law* The vesture of land taken by mowing **swep'age‡.**

sweep'er, 1 swīp'er, 2 swēp'er, *n* **1.** One who or that which sweeps, as, a carpet-*sweeper*, street-*sweeper*. See illus under STREET-SWEEPER **2.** In an iron-mill, one whose duty it is to remove with a twig broom the scale that forms on plates, etc , during the process of rolling **3.** A tree bent down over a stream of water **4.** [Anglo-Ind] A servant who performs the most menial offices, as the removal of night-soil, etc Compare BUNGY, MEHTAR

sweep'ing, 1 swīp'iŋ, 2 swēp'ing, *pt* **1.** Carrying off or clearing away with a driving movement or force, moving with a sweep, as, a *sweeping* gale **2.** Leaving little behind, carrying all before it, as, a *sweeping* triumph **3.** Covering much ground, affecting a large area or great numbers, general and thoroughgoing, inclusive, comprehensive, as, a *sweeping* statement

The effect of all long-continued discussion is to disclose flaws in all *sweeping* arguments JEFFREY *Contributions to Edinburgh Review, Moore's Life of Sheridan* p 619 [A RT 1854]

4. That cleans or sweeps with a brush or broom — **sweep'ing-ly,** *adv* — **sweep'ing-ness,** *n*

sweep'ing, *verbal n* of SWEEP, *v*

— **sweep'ing-car",** *n* A car having rotary brushes, used for sweeping tracks of surface street-railways — **s.-day,** *n* The regular day for sweeping a house or rooms — **s -table,** *n* A stationary buddle, or inclined vat or platform, in or upon which ore is concentrated by the action of running water

sweep'ings, 1 swīp'iŋz, 2 swēp'ings, *n pl* **1.** Any collection of objects, fragments, or particles swept up or to be swept up sometimes used figuratively, as, the mob consisted of the *sweepings* of the city **2** Specif, the refuse from the floors of an establishment in which precious metals are worked or handled, preserved to reclaim particles of gold or silver. [manner

sweep'stake", 1 swīp'stēk", 2 swēp'stāk", *adv* In a wholesale

sweep'stakes", 1 swīp'stēks", 2 swēp'stāks", *n sing & pl* **1.** A gambling arrangement by which all the sums staked on an event, especially on a horse-race, may be won by one or (on specified conditions) by a few of the bettors **2.** A race for all the stakes **3.** A prize in a sporting contest comprising several stakes **4†.** A game of cards in which a player may win all the stakes or take all the tricks **sweep'stake"†.**

sweep'y, 1 swīp'i, 2 swēp'y, *a* [Archaic] **1** Having a sweeping, swaying, or trailing motion **2.** Sweeping in curves, as a river **3** Bulging

sweer, 1 swīr, 2 swēr, *a* **1** [Prov Brit] (1) Heavy lazy, indolent (2) Reluctant, unwilling **2†.** Sure faithful

sweet†, *vt* To make sweet, sweeten

sweet, 1 swīt; 2 swēt, *a* **1** Agreeable to the sense of taste Specif (1) Having a flavor or taste of or like that of sugar or honey especially, containing or due to sugar in some form, as, a *sweet* apple a *sweet* wine, as distinguished from *dry* (2) Having a fresh or mild taste, as opposed either to *salt* or to *sour* or *rancid*, as *sweet* water, *sweet* butter **2.** Pleasing to some other sense in a manner comparable to either of the tastes defined above (1) Agreeable to the smell, having a rich or fresh fragrance as, the *sweet* breath of kine a *sweet* violet (2) Pleasing in sound, dulcet melodious harmonious as, a *sweet* voice or instrument, a *sweet* warbler (3) Pleasing to sight mildly beautiful, fair lovely as, a *sweet* face (4) Agreeable to the body refreshing, restful as, *sweet* ease

The sleep of the laboring man is *sweet* *Eccl* v 12

3 Agreeable or delightful to the mind, arousing gentle, pleasant emotions, as, the *sweet* delights of reverie, is life so *sweet?* **4.** Characterized by kindness and amiability, gentle, gracious, as, a *sweet* temper **5** *Archery* Bending and recoiling softly said of a bow **6** *Mech* Easy, smooth, noiseless, as, a *sweet* cut **7.** *Chem & Metal* Denoting the absence of a corrosive salt, sulfur, acid, etc **8.** Sound, rich, productive said of soil **9.** [Archaic] Dear, as, my *sweet* sir [< AS *swēte*, sweet] Syn.: honeyed, luscious, nectared, saccharine, sugared, sugary — Ant. see synonyms for ACID

— **sweet acacia,** same as SPONGE-TREE — **sweet"-and-twen'ty,** *a* Having youth and charms used by Shakespeare (*Twelfth Night* act ii, sc 3) — **sweet'-ap"ple,** *n* Any sweet apple specif, the sweet-sop — **s. ash,** the wild beaked parsley — **s -bag,** *n* A pomander — **s -ball†,** *n* A spherical sweetmeat — **s. balm,** the common or garden balm (*Melissa officinalis*) — **s basil 1.** An Asiatic low, sweet herb (*Ocimum basilicum*) with ovate leaves and bluish-white racemose flowers cultivated in gardens **2** The common basil — **s -bay,** *n* **1.** The European laurel **2.** The laurel-magnolia — **s. bent,** the common wood-rush — **s.-breasted†,** *a* Having a melodious voice as, the *sweet-breasted* lark — **s -breathed,** *a* Emitting fragrance — **s. calamus,** or **s cane,** see CALAMUS, 1 (2) — **s clover,** same as HONEY-LOTUS — **s. coltsfoot,** any of several plants of the genus *Petasites*, especially *P palmata*, a perennial woolly herb growing in swamps in the northern United States, nearly allied to and resembling the true coltsfoot — **s cypress,** the galingale — **s dock,** the bistort — **sweet'fish",** *n* A salmonoid fish the ayu (*Plecoglossus altivelis*) of Japan, an "annual" fish that descends to the salt water to breed and dies after spawning — **s.-gum,** *n* The American liquidambar or alligator-tree, or the gum yielded by it See illus under LIQUIDAMBAR — **s -hearted,** *a* Having a gracious nature — **s herbs,** fragrant herbs grown for culinary purposes, as savory, thyme, etc — **s. horsemint,** the stone-mint, or American dittany — **s -john,** *n* Any one of the narrow-leaved varieties of sweet-william — **s marten,** the pine-marten — **s. mash,** see MASH — **s -mouthed,** *a* Dainty, also, fond of sweets — **s -nancy,** *n* [Eng] A double-flowered variety of the two-flowered narcissus (*Narcissus biflorus*) — **s -oil,** *n* Olive-oil — **s pea,** **s potato,** etc , see PEA, etc — **s pellitory,** a southern Asiatic tansy (*Tanacetum umbelliferum*) having aromatic roots Formerly they were used in medicine — **s -reed,** *n* [S Afr] Sorghum — **s -roasting,** *n* Same as DEAD-ROASTING — **s -rocket,** *n* The dame's rocket See ROCKET[2] *n* — **s. rush,** *n* Same as SWEET-FLAG — **s -scented,** *a* Having a sweet odor or perfume fragrant, sweetly perfumed — **s.-scented shrub,** see SHRUB — **S Singer of Israel,** King David — **s -sop,** *n* A tropical tree (*Anona squamosa*), or its egg-shaped scaly fruit It is allied closely to the sour-sop and custard-apple See ANONA Compare CUSTARD-APPLE **s apple†.** — **s. spirits of niter,** spirit of nitrous ether See SPIRIT — **s - sucker,** *n* Same as BLACK-HORSE — **s -tangle,** *n* Same as KAMBOU — **s -tempered,** *a* Having a sweet or equable temper — **s.-water,** *n* **1** A white variety of the European grape so called from its sweet watery juice **2.** *Refining* In the manufacture of sugar the condensed steam that escapes from the double- or triple-effect and is used to refill the boilers of the sugar-house **3.** A watery solution occurring in connection with the lime saponifi-

cation of fats which are being prepared for candle-making — s **-willow**, *n* Same as SWEET-GALE — **to be s. on** [Colloq], to be in love with, dote on, be fond of

sweet, *n* **1.** The quality of being sweet, sweetness **2.** Something sweet chiefly in the plural (1) Confections (2) Sweet dishes at a meal (3) Unfermented or home-made liquors (4) [Colloq , U S] A sweet potato

The hero is not fed on *sweets*, Daily his own heart he eats
EMERSON *Heroism* 1 7

3. A beloved person, dear, darling used endearingly, as, come, my *sweet* **4.** Something agreeable, a pleasant feeling or experience, pleasure, as, the *sweets* of home **5†.** A sweet smell, perfume

Sweet, Henry (⁹/₁₀1845–4/₁₀1912) An English philologist, editor, critic and author, *A History of English Sounds*, etc

sweet, *adv* Sweetly

sweet'bread", 1 swit'bred"; 2 swēt'brĕd", *n* **1.** The pancreas (**belly s-sweetbread**) or the thymus-gland (**neck-s or throat-s.**) of a calf or other animal, when used as food

Sweet-breads, if properly cooked make one of the most delicate dishes It is only one kind that is very good That one is found in the throat of the calf The other, which does very well for croquettes, is really the pancreas
Buckeye Cookery, Hints about Marketing p 422 [s p c 1880]

2. [Maine, U S] A part of a lobster around the thorax [C] **3†.** A bribe

sweet'bri"er, 1 swit'brai"ər, 2 swēt'bri"ər, *n* A stout prickly Old World rose (*Rosa rubiginosa*), naturalized in the United States Its leaves have 5 to 7 small serrate leaflets resinous beneath and aromatic Its flowers are light-red and fragrant and succeeded by orange-red hips It is cultivated in gardens A smaller-flowered species is *R micrantha* **eg'lan-tine‡; sweet'bri"ar‡.**

sweet'en, 1 swit'n, 2 swēt'n, *v* **I.** *t* **1.** To make sweet to the senses, impart sweetness to in flavor, scent, or sound

The azalia wild honeysuckle, is *sweetening* the roadsides
HOLMES *Pages from Old Volume* essay v, p 153 [H M & CO]

2. To make more endurable, lighten, as, to *sweeten* a bed of pain, to *sweeten* sorrow **3.** To increase agreeable qualities in, add pleasure to, enhance, as, his company *sweetened* all our pleasures **4.** To make wholesome, free from noxiousness or taint, restore to freshness or soundness, as, to *sweeten* a room often used figuratively, as, to *sweeten* character **5.** To neutralize acids of fermentation in, as in the soil, as, lime *sweetens* sour land, also, in bleaching, to neutralize (an acid) by the use of an alkali such as soda **6.** To purify (a ship's bilge) by the admission of sea-water **7.** (1) *Finance* To increase the amount of (collateral) by adding additional securities (2) *Card-playing* In poker, to increase the stakes, as, to *sweeten* the pot

II. *i* To become sweet

sweet'end, *pp* Sweetened S S

sweet'en-er, 1 swit'n-ər, 2 swēt'n-er, *n* **1.** One who or that which sweetens, in any sense **2.** [Slang, U S] (1) A bribe or gift (2) A settler, finisher, as, that blow was a *sweetener* **3.** [Slang, Eng] One who runs up prices, as at an auction **4.** *Card-playing* In poker, the stake by which a pot that is not opened is increased

sweet'en-ing, 1 swit'n-iŋ, 2 swēt'n-ing, *n* **1.** The act or process of making sweet **2.** That which sweetens, as too much *sweetening* in the tea — **long sweetening** [Local, U S], molasses treacle

sweet'-fern", 1 swit'-fûrn", 2 swēt'-fėrn", *n* **1.** A shrub (*Comptonia peregrina*) of the family *Myricaceæ* about 2 feet high, with long fern-like linear-lanceolate and fragrant leaves containing tannin common in dry woods and hills of the northern United States and Canada **2** [Eng] Sweet cicely **3** Any of several ferns of the genus *Dryopteris*


Spray of the Sweet-fern (*Myrica peregrina*)

sweet'-flag", 1 swit'-flag", 2 swēt'-flăg", *n* A plant (*Acorus calamus*) of the family *Araceæ* growing in wet places from Nova Scotia to Florida and Minnesota It has sword-shaped leaves, a leaf-like scape much prolonged beyond the yellowish-green spadix, and a thick creeping rootstock highly valued for its pungent aromatic flavor **sweet'-rush"‡, sweet'-sedge"‡ — false sweet-flag,** the yellow iris or flag (*Iris pseud-acorus*)

sweet'-gale", 1 swit'-gēl", 2 swēt'-gāl", *n* A branching shrub (*Myrica gale*) of the family *Myricaceæ*, with both fertile and sterile flowers in short scaly catkins, and resinous dotted fragrant leaves found in marshy ground from Canada to the Carolinas, and in Europe and Asia **sweet'-will"low‡ — Canada sweet-gale,** same as SWEET-FERN [county-seat Big Timber

Sweet Grass. A county in S Montana, 2,887 sq m ,

sweet'heart", 1 swit'hārt", 2 swēt'hart", *n* One who is particularly loved, as by a lover more frequently of a woman or girl

When we men are unhappy we like our *sweethearts* to be unhappier that consoles us
CHARLES READE *Hard Cash* p 416 [C & W]

— sweet'heart", *vt & vi* [Colloq] To court, woo

He had watched the servant set forth *sweethearting* in her poor best 'out for the day' written in every ribbon and smile
R L STEVENSON *The Merry Men Markheim* p 125 [S 1887]

sweet'les, 1 swit'iz, 2 swēt'is *n pl* [Colloq] Candles

sweet'ling, 1 swit'iŋ, 2 swēt'ing, *n* **1.** A sweet apple, or some particular variety of sweet apple **2.** [Archaic] A beloved person [**sweet'ish-ness,** *n*

sweet'ish, 1 swit'ish, 2 swēt'ish, *a* Somewhat sweet —

sweet'kin, 1 swit'kin, 2 swēt'kin, *n* A beloved one, sweeting

sweet'leaf", 1 swit'lif , 2 swēt'lēf , *n* A tree (*Symplocos tinctoria*) of the southern United States See HORSE-SUGAR

sweet'lips", 1 swit'lips , 2 swēt'lips , *n* **1** A person whose lips are sweet used endearingly **2.** [Local, Eng] The ballan-wrasse **3†** An epicure

sweet'ly, 1 swit'li, 2 swēt'ly, *adv* In a sweet manner Especially (1) With gentle amiability as, to reply *sweetly* (2) With mild, sweet beauty as, *sweetly* pretty (3) With sweet sound (4) With fragrant smell (5) Easily, smoothly, silently, as, the saw cuts *sweetly* [< AS *swētlice*, < *swēte*, sweet]

sweet'meat", 1 swit'mit", 2 swēt'mēt", *n* **1.** A confection, jelly, preserve, or other sweet food or dainty generally in the plural **2.** A varnish for patent leather [C] **3** [Local, U S] A boat-shell (*Crepidula fornicata*) [< AS *swēte mete, swēte*, sweet, *mete*, meat]

sweet'ness, 1 swit'nes, 2 swēt'nĕs, *n* The quality of being sweet

sweet'root", 1 swit'rūt", 2 swēt'rōōt", *n* **1** Licorice-root **2.** [Austral] A white-flowered shrub (*Alyxia ruscifolia*) with whorled shining leaves

Sweet Springs. A city in Saline county, Mo [sucker

sweet'suck"er, 1 swit'suk"ər, 2 swēt'sŭk"er, *n* The chub-

Sweet'wa"ter, 1 swit'wô"tər, 2 swēt'wa"tĕr, *n* **1** A river in S central Wyoming, length, 175 m to the North Platte river **2.** A county in S W Wyoming, 10,510 sq m , county-seat, Green River **3** A town in Monroe county, Tenn

sweet'weed", 1 swit'wid", 2 swēt'wēd", *n* Either of two West-Indian figworts, goatweed (*Capraria biflora*) and sweet broomweed (*Scoparia dulcis*)

sweet"will'iam, 1 swit"wil'yəm, 2 swēt"wil'yam, *n* **1.** A perennial species of pink (*Dianthus barbatus*) with large lanceolate leaves and closely clustered showy flowers, variously colored and party-colored Many varieties are in cultivation **2.** [Prov Eng] (1) The willow-warbler (2) The European goldfinch — **Barbados sweet-william,** the cypress-vine — **wild s ,** an American phlox (*Phlox maculata*) with erect purple-spotted stem 1 or 2 feet high, and pink-purple flowers, varying to white in cultivation


Sweet-william

sweet'wood", 1 swit'wud", 2 swēt'wŏod", *n* Any one of various trees or shrubs of the family *Lauraceæ*, as the Rio Grande or loblolly sweetwood (*Oreodaphne leucoxylon*), also, the true laurel (*Laurus nobilis*)

sweet'wort", 1 swit'wûrt 2 swēt'wûrt , *n* Any sweet plant

sweght, sweight, *n* Sway, motion [swainmote

swein'mote", 1 swēn'mōt' 2 swęn'mōt', *n* *Eng Hist* A

sweir, *a* [Scot] Same as SWEER

sweit'zer-kase, *n* Same as SCHWEITZERKÄSE

swel(l)", 1 swel, 2 swĕl, *v* [SWELLED or SWOL'LEN, SWELD⁸, SWELL'ING] **I** *t* **1.** To increase the bulk, number, or dimensions of, cause to rise, dilate, expand, or increase, bulge, enlarge, as, the wind *swells* the sail **2.** *Mus* To sing or play with combined crescendo and diminuendo, as a note **3.** Raise to arrogance, puff up, inflate, as, to be *swelled* with vainglory

II. *i* **1.** To dilate or extend in dimensions, as by expansion or by added or inserted matter, be inflated, protrude, also, to seem to enlarge or expand used in a large variety of figurative applications, as, the balloon *swells* out with gas **2.** *Pathol* To undergo morbid increase of size **3.** To grow or increase in force, intensity, or volume, as, the sound *swells* to a roar, the tempest *swells* to a hurricane **4.** To belly out, bulge, as, the sail *swells*, the cask *swells* in the middle **5.** To cause or have a sensation of enlargement or expansion, also, to be puffed up or elated, as with pride or passion, put on airs, be pompous or bombastic, strut, as, to *swell* with anger

Remembrance wakes with all her busy train
Swells at my breast and turns the past to pain
GOLDSMITH *Deserted Village* l 82

6. To rise or be raised in altitude, well up, roll up, grow or seem to grow higher and larger, rise in waves, undulate, as, *swelling* springs, the prairie *swells* and sinks **7.** To grow upon the view, become larger, as, "the *swelling* scene " [< AS *swellan*, swell] Syn.. bulge, dilate, distend, enlarge, expand, increase, inflate, puff out puff up See BLUSTER, PUFF — Ant contract, decrease dwindle, shrink shrivel, wither — **to have a swelled head** [Colloq], to suffer from exaggerated self-esteem or pride

swell, *a* **1.** [Slang] Of or pertaining to swells or ultra-fashionable people, hence, of the height of fashion, sometimes, loosely, of good birth and breeding, socially companionable, as, the *swell* set, a *swell* turnout, a *swell* club **2.** Pertaining to a swell or swelling, as, the *swell* process See GELATIN PROCESS

swell, *n* **1** The act, process, or effect of swelling, expansion, dilatation, increase of number or dimensions, augmentation of force, rate, intensity, or volume, as, the *swell* of a growing bulb, the *swell* of a tone **2.** The long continuous body of a wave, a billow, also, a succession of large waves, such as comes after a severe storm, hence, a rise of or undulation in the land, as, a ground-*swell*, the steamer rode a heavy *swell* all day **3** A bulge or protuberance, a bulging part, as on a cannon or gun-stock **4.** *Mus* (1) An increase and a succeeding decrease in the volume of a tone, the union of crescendo and diminuendo, also, the sign (< >) indicating it (2) A device by which the loudness of a musical instrument, as an organ, may be increased or diminished by opening or closing a slat shutter (3) A swell-box (4) A swell-keyboard (5) A swell-organ (6) A swell-pedal, also, a knee-stop **5.** *Mining* A space in a seam from which the coal has been eroded and its place filled with clay or sand See HORSEBACK **6.** A rising lever in the stop-motion of a loom **7.** [Slang] A person who affects importance, especially by dress and manner, one of the ultra-fashionable set **8.** *Geol* An upward protrusion of strata in a circular boss of much magnitude, from whose center the beds slope quaquaversally at a low angle It is likely to be the center of a series of circular cliffs of erosion

— swell'-blind", *n* One of the movable slats forming the front of an organ swell-box — s **-box,** *n* A chamber containing the pipes of the swell-organ and having a front of movable slats which muffle the sound or permit it to be heard clearly according as their position is varied by a pedal See illus under ORGAN — s **-butted,** *a* Having an enlarged base, as a tree — s **-keyboard,** *n* The manual of a swell-organ — s. **-mob,** *n* Well-dressed pickpockets collectively — s **-mobsman,** *n* One of the swell-mob, a mobsman — s. **-organ,** *n* An organ or partial organ the pipes of which are enclosed in a swell-box See illus under ORGAN — s **-pedal,** *n* A pedal for operating the shutters of the swell-box — s **rule,** same as SWELL DASH See DASH, 9 (2) — s **-shark,** *n* A dogfish (*Scyllium ventricosum*) that swallows air and swells up when caught — s **-toad,** *n* A swellfish — **swell'dom,** *n* [Slang] Fashionable society, swells collectively, the locality inhabited by swells —

swell'ish, *a* [Colloq] Pertaining to a swell, foppish; stylish, dandified

swell'doo"dle, 1 swel'dū"dl, 2 swĕl'dōō dl, *n* [Local, U S] The common swellfish

swell'fish", 1 swel'fish", 2 swĕl'fish", *n* A plectognath fish, especially a tetraodontid, that has the power of swallowing air and dilating the stomach *Spheroides maculatus* is the common puffer or swellfish

swell'ing, 1 swel'iŋ, 2 swĕl'ing, *n* **1.** The act of expanding, inflating, or augmenting, or the state of being swollen, as, the *swelling* of the stream, the *swellings* of pride **2** *Pathol* Morbid enlargement or tumefaction of a part **3.** A part that bulges or swells out, protuberance, a sloping up, as, the *swelling* of a shield, mountain *swellings* **4.** [Archaic] The state of being puffed up **5** [Archaic] A flood overflow — **cloudy swelling,** see under CLOUDY — **giant s.,** same as ANGIONEUROPEMA — **glassy s ,** tumefaction of a part, due to the infiltration of a starchy fluid into the cellular tissue, presenting a shining appearance — **lacteal s ,** tumefaction of a woman's breast, due to accumulation of milk in a lactiferous tube closed through inflammation — **white s. 1.** Tubercular disease of a joint **2.** Same as MILK-LEG

swel'ly, 1 swel'i **2** swĕl'y, *n* [Local, Eng] A local thickening of a coal-seam **swal'ly‡, swil'ley‡.**

swelt, 1 swelt 2 swĕlt, *v* **I** *t* [Prov Eng or Obs] To overpower or make faint, as with heat swelter, also, to cause to die kill

II†. *i* **1.** To faint, swoon **2** To perish die **swelt'en†. 3** To be overcome by heat, swelter also, to become feverish with excitement, as in anger, expectation, etc

swel'ter, 1 swel'tər, 2 swĕl'ter, *v* **I.** *t* **1.** To oppress with heat, especially with moist heat, as in a humid atmosphere **2†.** To cause to perspire or sweat **3†.** To welter

II. *i* **1.** To be overcome and faint with heat, be ready to perish with heat, as, we *sweltered* all through August **2.** To sweat from heat, perspire copiously [Freq of SWELT, *v*, < AS *sweltan*, die] — **swel'ter-er,** *n* — **swel'ter-ing,** *a* — **swel'ter-ing-ly,** *adv*

swel'ter, *n* **1** [Colloq] A hot, sweltering condition, as, a *swelter* of indignation **2** [Rare] Same as WELTER

swel'terd, *pp* Sweltered S S.

swelth†, *n* A swelling

swel'try, 1 swel'tri 2 swĕl'try, *a* **1.** [Archaic] Oppressed with heat sweltering **2†.** Sultry

swel'wet, *vt & vi* Same as SWALLOW

swenkt†, *a* Tired with toil, worn

swepet, *v & n* Sweep

swerd†, *n* **1.** A sword **2** Sward

Swer'ga, *n* *Hind Myth* Same as SVARGA

swerve, 1 swûrv, 2 swĕrv, *v* [SWERVED, SWERVD⁸; **swerv⁸,** SWERV'ING] **I.** *t* **1.** To turn from a course, especially suddenly as with force, cause to deviate, turn aside, deflect

No threat'ning tyrant's darkling brow
Can *swerve* him from his just intent
BYRON *Translation from Horace* st 1.

2. [Eng] *Cricket* To bowl (the ball) so that it swerves.

II *i* **1.** To turn aside from a prescribed, expected, or usual course or direction, deviate from any line, rule, or course, as, the bullet *swerved* from the mark, to *swerve* from the path of duty **2.** *Cricket* To bowl swerves **3.** [Rare] To rove, wander **4†** To climb or move by winding or turning, swarm [< AS *sweorfan*, rub] Syn.. see FLINCH, FLUCTUATE WANDER — **swerve,** *n* **1.** The act of swerving, a sudden turning aside **2.** [Eng] *Cricket* A bowled ball which is deflected from its course by a spinning motion imparted to it on leaving the bowler s hands — **swerve'less,** *a* — **swerv'er,** *n*

Swetch-ine', 1 svech-in', 2 svĕch-in', **Sophia Sozmonof** (¹¹/₂₂1782–⁹/₂₀1857) A Russian writer **Swetch-one'‡.**

swete, *vt* To sweat

sweteт, *a* Sweet

Sweyn, 1 swēn, 2 swęn, *n* (–1014) A Danish king, ravaged England, father of Canute the Great

swich†, *a* Such

swicht†, *n* A switch [SWITHER¹

swid'der, *v & n* [Prov Brit] Same as SWITHER¹ and

Swie-te'ni-a, 1 swi-tī'ni-ə 2 swē-tē'ni-a, *n* *Bot* A genus of Mexican and South-American meliaceous trees of the bead-tree family, the best-known being the mahogany (*S mahogoni*) of commerce [< Dr G van *Swieten*, of Austria]

swift, 1 swift, 2 swift, *vt* *Naut* **1** [Scot] To reef as a sail **2.** To swifter, as to *swift* shrouds **3** [Rare] To careen (a vessel) or ground for careening [< Ice *stripta* reef]

swift, *a* **1** Moving with celerity or comparatively high velocity, fleet, rapid, quick, speedy applicable to any kind of motion, as, a *swift* arrow, *swift* of wing, *swift* thought **2** Capable of quick motion, as, a *swift* horse, engine, or boat **3** Passing rapidly, brief, also, coming without warning, unexpected, sudden, as, thus passed a few *swift* years, a *swift* judgment **4** Acting with readiness, prompt, as, "*swift* to hear, slow to speak "

The law is not *swift* to shed blood
CHARLES READE *Griffith Gaunt* p 353 [C & W]

5. Producing or inducing speed, as, *swift* winds drove the ice-boat home [< AS *swift*, from root of SWEEP]

Syn.. expeditious, fast, fleet flying, hasty, quick, rapid, speedy, sudden See IMPETUOUS NIMBLE — Ant. deliberate, dilatory, dull, lingering, slow, sluggish, tardy — **swift'-foot"ed,** *a* Swift of foot, fleet in running s. **-heeled‡** — s **-handed,** *a* Swift of action prompt, quick, as, *swift-handed* justice — s **of course** (*Astrol*), moving swiftly — s **-winged,** *a* Of rapid flight quick of motion

swift‡, *n* **1.** A micropodoid bird of swallow-like form, with not more than 7 short secondaries, especially, a micropodine, having feathered tarsi and the hind toe directed forward or sidewise


Chimney-swift and its Nest 1/6

Swifts prey on insects, which they obtain on the wing, and they possess extraordinary powers of flight Most of the species have highly developed salivary glands, the secretion of which forms the edible birds-nests of the esculent swifts (genus *Collocalia*) (See illus under EDIBLE) *Micropus apus* is the common Old World **swift,** bronzed brownish-black with a white throat, noted for its rapid flight and shrill screams, *M melba* is the European **Alpine swift.** The **spine-tailed swifts,** as the **American chimney-swift** (*Chætura pelagica*) and

the Asiatic *C caudacuta*, which migrates south to Australia in winter, have the shafts of the tail-feathers projecting and spinous

About one hundred species and subspecies of *swifts* are known, and like their analogues the swallows they are practically cosmopolitan They are in general dusky, greenish black or mouse-brown birds Their chief charm lies in their marvelous power of flight being perhaps unsurpassed in this respect by any other birds KNOWLTON AND RIDGWAY *Birds of the World* p 562 [H H & CO '09]



Mustached Swift 1/4

2. An epialid or ghost-moth **3.** One of various small iguanoid lizards, as the fence-lizard **4.** The European newt **5** One of a breed of domestic pigeons **6.** [U S] The kit-fox **7.** (1) A reel having an adjustable diameter

I rose and went up stairs to wind me a little more yarn — I thought I wouldn t bring down the *swifts* for so little as I wanted to wind MARIETTA HOLLY *My Opinions* p 133 [AM P CO 1874]

(2) An upright tapering reel, used for wire **8.** The main cylinder of a carding-machine, also, a similar part in other machines **9.** [Eng] A fast-running dog **10.** [Rare] The swift part of a stream, rapids [< SWIFT, *a*] **—mustached or whiskered swift,** an East-Indian tree-swift (*Dendrocheilon mystaceus*) **— swift'-moth",** *n* Same as SWIFT, 2 **— s.-shrike,** *n* A wood-swallow.

swift², *n Naut* Same as SWIFTER 2

Swift¹, 1. Jonathan (11/11 1667–15/19 1745), an Irish satirist, dean of St Patrick's, Dublin, *Gulliver's Travels*, etc **2.** LEWIS (3/21 1820–1/5 1913), an American astronomer, discoverer of nebulæ, comets, and of two intramercurial planets **3.** A county in W central Minnesota, 740 sq m, county-seat, Benson

swift, *a/v* [Poet or Obs] Swiftly

swift'-boat", 1 swift'-bōt', 2 swift'-bōt', *n* Same as FLYBOAT, 2

swift'en, 1 swift'n, 2 swift'n, *vt & vi* To make more swift, move with ever-increasing velocity, as, *swiften* your pace, the current *swiftens* at the narrows

swift'er, 1 swift'ər, 2 swift'er, *vt Naut* **1.** To make taut, as shrouds, by means of blocks and tackle **2.** To haul (a vessel) ashore **3** To careen (a vessel) **14.** To adjust a swifter to (capstan-bars) **—swift'er-ing-line",** *n* A line for swiftering the shrouds before the ratlines are put on

swift'er, *n* **1.** (1) [Local, U S, & Canada] A twisting-stick passing through a loop in a rope, to tighten it and bind a load on a wagon (2) [Prov Eng] A tackle for fastening a load to a wagon (3) [Canada] One of the cross-logs which bind a raft **2.** *Naut* (1) Same as CAPSTAN-SWIFTER (2) One of the forward lower shrouds, or formerly, in English vessels, one of the aft pair of shrouds (3) A hawser for tightening shrouds (4) A rope for encircling a boat, to strengthen her or prevent chafing of her sides **3** *Mach* The belt run by the drum of a donkey-engine [< Ice *svipting*r, < *svipta*, reef sails]

swift'foot"†, *a* Swift-footed

swift'foot", 1 swift'fut', 2 swift'fōōt', *n Ornith* A courser

swift'-fox", 1 swift'-foks', 2 swift'-fŏks', *n* The kit-fox

swift'let, 1 swift'let, 2 swift'lĕt, *n* A small swift

swift'ly, 1 swift'li, swift'ly, *adv* In a swift manner. Syn.: see APACE

swift'ness, 1 swift'nes, 2 swift'nĕs, *n* The quality of being swift Syn.: see CELERITY

swift'y†, *a* Swift

swig¹, 1 swig, 2 swĭg, *v* [SWIGGED, SWIGD[S], SWIG'GING]

I. *t* **1.** [Colloq] To drink swigs of, as liquor **2.** [Archaic] To suck

II. *i* **1.** [Colloq] To drink a swig or in swigs

Let me *swig* — forgive the word! But one drinks pints and I want gallons puncheons WINTHROP *Edwin Brothertoft* pt II, p 95 [T & F 1862]

2. [Prov Eng] To leak out, flow [< AS *swelgan*, swallow]

swig², *v* **I.** *t* **1.** *Naut* To tighten (a rope that is fast at one end to a fixed object and at the other to a movable one, as the corner of a sail) by hauling thereon at right angles to its lead, and after each haul taking up slack at the fixed point of attachment for getting greater power than by hauling on the free end of the rope **2.** [Colloq] To castrate by ligating the scrotum above the testicles so that the part below will slough off **3.** [Prov Eng] Same as SWAG, 1

II. *i* [Scot] To swing, sway [Prob var of SWAG] **— to swig off** (*Naut*), to pull on a rope that is fast at both ends by throwing the weight on the bight of it.

swig³, *n* **1.** [Colloq] A large or deep draft, especially of liquor, as a *swig* of brandy **2.** [Colloq, Eng] One who drinks to excess, as, he is a regular *swig* **3.** [Prov Eng] (1) Warm spiced beer (2) Toast and ale

swig⁴, *n Naut* **1.** A hauling on the bight of a rope fast at both ends **2.** A tackle having diverging falls

swild, *pp* Swilled S S

swile, 1 swail, 2 swīl, *n* [Newfoundland] A seal

swill, 1 swil, 2 swĭl, *v* **I.** *t* **1.** To drink greedily, grossly, and to excess, as, to *swill* ale **2.** To fill, inebriate, as, he *swilled* himself with wine **3.** [Archaic] To drench, as with water, rinse, wash

II. *i* **1.** To drink grossly or greedily, as, the *swilling* swine **2.** To drench oneself, as with water in washing [< AS *swillan*, bathe] **— swill'ing-vat",** *n* A vat in which tin-plate is washed after pickling See illus under TIN

swill¹, *n* **1.** Liquid food for domestic animals, especially, the mixture of liquid and solid food, chiefly kitchen refuse, given to swine, hog-wash **2.** Liquor drunk greedily or to excess, loosely, liquor in general **3.** A residue from the distillation of grain, used as food for pigs **4.** [Rare] The sound produced by lapping waters **— swill'-bowl",** *n* A hard drinker **s -pit†; s -tub†. — s -milk,** *n* The milk of cows fed on swill especially on distillery slops **— s.-pail,** *n* A pail kept for swill especially kitchen refuse **— s -trough,** *n* A box or trough from which swill is fed to pigs **— s -tub,** *n* **1.** A tub in which swill is mixed or kept **2** A hard drinker

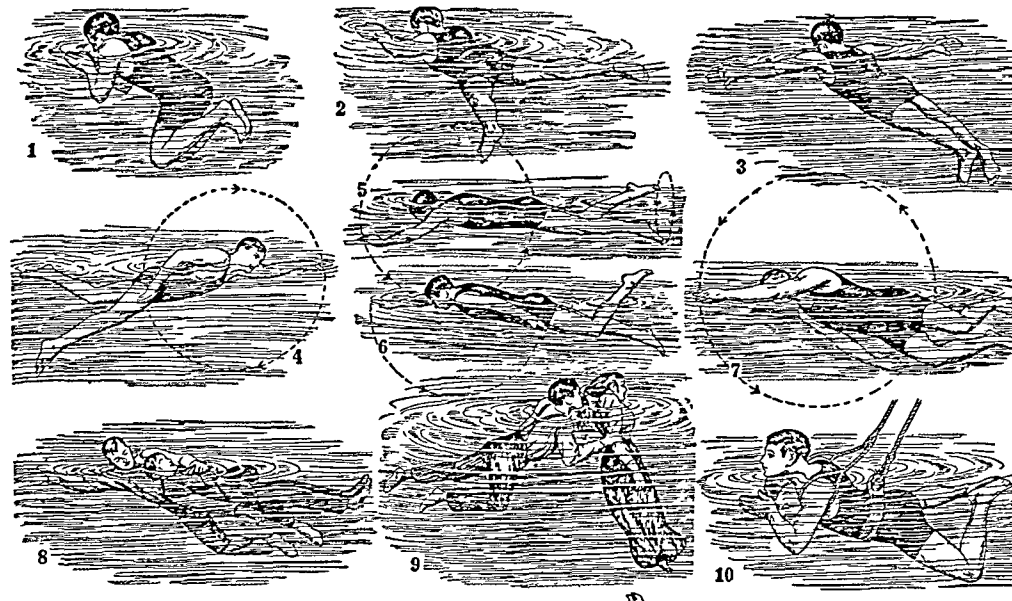
swill², *n* [Prov Eng] **1.** A wicker fish-basket **2** A basket of 100 herrings

swill³, *n* [Prov Eng] A shade

swill'er, 1 swil'ər, 2 swil'ĕr, *n* **1.** One who swills, a drunkard **2.** [Prov Eng] A scullion

swil'ley¹, 1 swil'i, 2 swil'y, *n* [Prov Eng] **1.** A swelly **2.** A small detached coal-field

swil'ley², *n* [Prov Eng] A swirling eddy, whirlpool



Swimming

1 Breast-stroke, 1st position 2 Same 2d position 3 Same 3d position 4 Trudgen. 5 Australian crawl, 1st position 6 Same, 2d position 7 Overarm stroke 8 Rescuing child 9 Rescuing woman 10 Novice in harness 11 Floating 12 Back-stroke 13 Side-stroke (under water)

swill'ings, 1 swil'ĭngz 2 swil'ings, *n pl* Same as SWILL¹, 1

Swil'ly, Lough, 1 lŏk swil'i, 2 lŏh swil'y An inlet in N E Donegal county, Ireland 4 by 25 m

swim¹, 1 swim, 2 swĭm, *v* [SWAM or SWUM, SWUM, SWIM'MING] **I.** *t* **1.** To effect or accomplish by natural means a propulsion in, through, or over (water), as, to *swim* the Hellespont **2.** To cause to go, move, or travel in water, cause to float, as, to *swim* a horse, to *swim* a boat **3** To bear or buoy up, float, as, the water is deep enough to *swim* a ship **4** To immerse in water in order that the lighter parts may float, as, to *swim* wheat for seed

II. *i* **1.** To move through water by natural means of propulsion, as by movements of limbs, fins, or tail, or by undulations of the body or some part of it, or by flapping of shells, as some bivalves, hence, to be propelled in any way on or through water, as, the swans *swim* over the lake **2.** To be supported on water or other fluid, not to sink, float, as, ships, rafts, and buoys *swim* in water, balloons *swim* in air **3** To seem buoyed up and moving or gliding with a smooth or waving motion, as if swimming in fluid, as, the moon *swims* in a flood of light in some uses confused with SWIM²

My sight grows dim and every object dances
And *swims* before me in the maze of death
DRYDEN *All for Love* act III, sc 1.

4. To be borne on or go with the current, figuratively, to conform in conduct to fashion or general opinion, as, to *swim* with the tide **5.** To be drenched, overflowed, or flooded, as, the deck *swims* with water

Heaven knows I pity thee behold my eyes
Even whilst I speak — Do they not *swim* in tears?
ADDISON *Cato* act I sc 1

6. To have copious abundance, overflow, abound, as, to *swim* in riches [< AS *swimman*, swim] Syn.: see FLOAT

swim², *vi* **1.** To be dizzy, have a giddy sensation; as, his head *swims* **2.** To seem to go round and round; seem to reel, as, things *swam* before his eyes confused in popular use with SWIM¹ [< AS *swima*, swoon]

swim, *n* **1.** The action or pastime of swimming, as, to go to the lake for a *swim* **2.** A gliding, swaying motion or movement **3** The air-bladder of a fish, the sound **swim's** or **swim'ming-blad"der†; swim'mer†. 4.** [Eng] A pool where fish abound, a place frequented by fish **5.** [Colloq] The current of life or business, especially of fashionable life, as, to be in the *swim* **6** A sudden dizziness, temporary unconsciousness, swoon

swim'belt, *n* A dizzy, giddy motion **swim'belt.**

swim'ma-bl(eᴾ), 1 swim'ə-bl, 2 swim'a-bl, *a* That may be swum

swim'mer, 1 swim'ər, 2 swim'er, *n* **1.** One who or that which swims, as, a strong *swimmer* **2.** *Brewing* A vessel floating on the fermenting wort and containing ice or iced water **3.** An animal specially adapted for swimming, as a bird **4.** Something that floats, a float **5.** The air-bladder of a fish **6.** A movable protuberance on the leg of a horse **7.** The air-buoy used in a dirigible balloon **— little swimmer,** a phalarope

swim'mer-et, 1 swim'ər-et, 2 swim'er-ĕt, *n* One of a series of fringed, typically biramose abdominal appendages of a crustacean, adapted for swimming, a swimming-foot, pleopod See illus under CRUSTACEA

swim'ming¹, 1 swim'ĭŋ, 2 swim'ing, *ppr & verbal n* of SWIM *v* Specif, the act of one who swims, especially, in water **— swim'ming-bath",** *n* A bath large enough to swim in **— s -bell,** *n* A bell-shaped swimming-organ as the umbrella of a jellyfish, or a medusoid person of a siphonophore-stem **— s.-belt,** *n* A belt serving as a float to buoy up a person in water **— s. bird,** one of the *Natatores*. **— s -bladder,** *n* **1.** An air-bladder of a fish a sound **2.** A pneumatophore **— s. crab,** a crab having certain of the joints expanded and adapted for swimming especially, a portunid **— s -fin,** *n* The expanded portion of the foot of a pteropod or heteropod **— s -foot,** *n* A swimmeret **— s -funnel,** *n Zool* A tubular structure in cephalopods located below and behind the neck and forming a passage for water the sudden ejection of which from the mantle-cavity enables the animal to swim backward **— s -hair,** *n* A modified hair with which the legs of hydrachnid mites and some water-insects are provided **— s -paddle,** *n* An oar-shaped limb occurring in the extinct plesiosaurs and ichthyosaurs as well as in the sea-turtles and whales **— s.-plate,** *n* One of the 8 meridional rows of cilia of a ctenophore **— s -school,** *n* A school where swimming is taught **— s. spider,** a water-spider **— s -stone,** *n Mineral* Same as FLOATSTONE 1 **— s -tub,** *n* A vat for holding color for printing calico or wall-paper **— swim'ming-ly,** *adv* In a swimming manner, easily and rapidly unimpededly, with continued success

swim'ming-ness, *n.* The state of swimming, as with liquid especially, tearfulness

swim'ming², *n* A state of dizziness or vertigo.

swim'my, 1 swim't 2 swim'y *a* Faint, dizzy **swim'ʒ†.**

swim'pi, 1 swim'pi, 2 swim'pi, *n* A South-African francolin

Swin'burne, 1 swin'bərn, 2 swin'burn **Algernon Charles.** (4/5 1837–4/10 1909) An English poet and dramatic author

swinckt, *v & n* Labor, toil **swinkt.**

swin'dl(eᴿ), 1 swin'dl, 2 swin'dl, *vt & vi* [SWIN'DLED, SWIN'DLDᴾ, SWIN'DLING] To cheat and defraud grossly or with deliberate artifice, as, to *swindle* a shopkeeper.

Swindling does not technically import an indictable offense, tho the word is sometimes applied specifically to the offense of obtaining money or goods by false pretenses or devices fraudulent representations and the like [< G *schwindler*, < *schwindeln* freq of *schwinden*, decay] Syn.: see CHEAT, STEAL **— swin'dle-a-bl(eᴿ),** *a* [Rare] Gullible, easily cheated **— swin'dle-dom,** *n* [Recent] Swindlers collectively **— swind'ler,** *n* One who swindles, a fraudulent schemer cheat **— swin'dler-y,** *n* [Rare] The practises of a swindler swindling **— swin'dling,** *n*

swin'dle, *n* **1.** The act or process of swindling, a fraudulent gaining of money, cheating, cheat, as, a *swindle* on the government **2.** [Colloq] A thing that is not what it is pretended to be a fraud Syn.: see FRAUD

Swin'don, *n* A borough in Wiltshire England

swine, 1 swain, 2 swīn, *n sing & pl* **1.** An omnivorous suoid mammal, a hog, especially as domesticated The male of the swine is a *boar*, the female a *sow*, an adult when fit for the market is a *hog*, and a company a *herd* The flesh when dressed for food is called *pork* The domesticated swine is usually considered to be descended from the wild boar (*Sus scrofa*) of the Old World and centuries of careful breeding have produced widely different types The more important types are the Yorkshire Essex, Berkshire, Chester Tamworth, Poland-China and Duroc-Jersey See next page **2.** A low, greedy, or vicious person in contempt

The *swine* dominates in the average man and we know the hog — his ears are pulled off to get him to the trough, and his tail to get him away ISAAC K FUNK *The Widow's Mite* p 37 [F & W '04]

[< AS *swin*, swine]

Breeds of swine are named (1) from the counties where first bred, as, **Berkshire** swine, **Cheshire** s, **Essex** s, **Hampshire** s., **Suffolk** s, **Yorkshire** s in England, or **Chester** s., a county of Pennsylvania, (2) from some characteristic of the animal or of its flesh as **Chester white** s, **mule-foot** s., **large black** s, **large white** s, **middle white** s, **razorback** s, **small white** s, **thin rind** s; (3) from cross-breeding, as **Duroc-Jersey** s (from an arbitrary name "Duroc" given a boar after a famous stallion, and the name of the state producing a red type with which the Duroc was crossed), **Poland-China** s (a breed from Russian Poland crossed with a Chinese variety)

—**swine'-backed"**†, *a* Hog-backed —**s -cresst**, *n* A pigsty **swine'cote"**†, **s.-cruet.**—**s.-chopped**, *a* Having a protruding upper jaw, as swine said of certain dogs —**s.-cress**, *n* Any cress of the genus *Coronopus*, of the mustard family **swine's-cresst.**—**s -drunk**, *a* [Slang] Excessively drunk —**s.-fever**, *n*. Same as HOG-CHOLERA —**s.-flesh**, *n* Pork —**s.-grass**, *n* Bird's knot-grass **swine's-grasst** —**s.-grower**, *n* [Recent] A raiser of swine for market —**s -plague**, *n* An infectious disease attacking the lungs and digestive tract of swine, caused by a specific bacterium scarcely distinguishable from *hog-cholera* —**s -pox**, *n* *Pathol* A form of chicken-pox in which the pustules are deep-seated or efflorescent, loosely, varicella —**swine's-bane**, *n* Same as SOWBANE, *n*, 1 —**swine's-feather**†, *n* 1. An ancient slender spear-head about 6 inches long 2. A similar blade fitted to a musket used in the 17th century 3. A boar-spear **s.-feather**†. —**swine's-head**†, *n* A simpleton blockhead —**swine's-snout**, *n* The dandelion so called from the form of the receptacle —**swine's-succory**, *n* A European weed (*Hyoseris minima*) of the aster family; also, one or two other European weeds of the same family —**s.-thistle**, *n* Same as SOW-THISTLE [as SWELLY

swine'back", 1 swīn'bak", 2 swīn'băk", *n* [S Wales] Same

swine'bread", 1 swain'bred, 2 swīn'brĕd", *n* 1. The truffle 2. Sowbread 3 Same as EARTHNUT, 3

swine'fish", 1 swain'fish, 2 swīn'fish", *n* 1 The wolf-fish (*Anarrhicas lupus*) 2 The rudder-fish (*Seriola zonata*)

swine'herd", 1 swain'hûrd", 2 swīn'hûrd", *n* A tender of swine —**swine'herd"ship**, *n* [The redwing

swine'pipe", 1 swain'paip", 2 swīn'pīp", *n* [Prov Eng]

swin'er-y, 1 swain'er-ɪ, 2 swīn'er-y, *n* [-IES, 1 -ɪz, 2 -ɪz, *pl*] 1 A place where swine are kept or raised, a piggery 2. Hogs or swinish people, collectively [STINKSTONE

swine'stone", 1 swain'stōn", 2 swīn'stōn", *n* Same as

swine'sty", 1 swain'stai", 2 swīn'stȳ", *n* A pigsty

swine'yard†, *n* 1 A swineherd **swine'ward**†. 2. The boar that leads the herd

swing, 1 swɪŋ, 2 swĭng, *v* [SWUNG or [Rare] SWANG; SWING'ING, SWUNG] **I.** *t* 1. To cause to move to and fro rhythmically, especially while suspended, oscillate, sway, vibrate, as, to *swing* a pendulum 2. To move in a way suggesting such motion, whirl in or through the air, wave to and fro, give a free motion to, also, to brandish, flourish, as, he *swung* a club 3. To cause to wheel or turn as about some point or axis, as, the battalion was *swung* into line, to *swing* the ship in the channel 4. To put up or fit so as to be suspended freely, hang, trice up, hinge, as, to *swing* a door to its frame, to *swing* a hammock, etc 5. *Mach* To turn or shape (a specified diameter), as, the lathe can *swing* a ten-inch gun 6. [Colloq] To carry on, manage, succeed in administering, as, he could not *swing* the enterprise; to *swing* a shop 7. *Naut* [Rare] To swig, sway

II. *i* 1. To move to and fro while suspended, vibrate; oscillate, as, the hammock *swings* gently 2. To turn on or as on a pivot or axis, as, the door *swings* in 3. To move to and fro in a swing, engage in the pastime of swinging, as, it makes him dizzy to *swing* 4. To go along with a gliding or swaying gait, move with undulating motion, as, files of men *swung* by on a trot 5. [Slang] To be hanged, be executed by hanging, as, you shall *swing* for this! 6. To be able to lift, as a crane [< AS *swingan*, flutter, < root of SWAY]

—**swing'-back"**, *n* A device for adjusting the plate-holder of a camera at any desired angle, especially for making it parallel with the object to be photographed —**s -bar**, *n* A swingletree, doubletree —**s -bolster**, *n* A truck-bolster suspended by hangers under a car-body so as to swing or play transversely **s -beam**‡ —**s -bridge**, *n* A drawbridge that opens by swinging to one side —**s.-churn**, *n* A churn-box so hung as to do its work by oscillation —**s -devil**, *n* [Prov Eng] The swift —**s.-dingle**, *n* A single logging-sled with wooden runners, for use on steep inclines —**s -frame**, *n* A part of a roving-machine which supports the wheel fastened to the bobbin driving-shaft —**s -handle**, *n* A pivoted handle, especially a ball or other arched handle —**s.-hanger**, *n* In car-building, one of the links suspended from the transoms of a swing-motion truck, carrying a spring-plank, so that it can swing —**s.-knife**, *n* A flax-swingle —**s -motion**, *n* A mechanism on a car-truck that allows the car-body to sway from side to side —**s -pan**, *n* A spouted sugar-pan pivoted on one side to permit emptying it by tipping —**s -plow**, *n* 1. A reversible or side-hill plow 2 A plow without wheels —**s.-press**, *n* A baling-press having a stout box that rises and descends on a rotating screw —**s -rail**, *n* A rail which swings, as in a switch —**s -shelf**, *n* A hanging shelf or shelves —**s -stock**, *n* An upright timber having a blunt top edge against which flax is laid in being dressed by hand, a swinging-block not now in use —**s.-swang** 1. *a* [Prov Eng] Swinging drawling **II.** *n* [Colloq] A double or complete oscillation, as of a pendulum, a swinging to and fro —**s.-table**, *n* A movable bed on which plate glass is cemented for polishing, a runner —**s -tool**, *n* A small swinging table on which work is fastened to be filed especially smooth —**s.-wheel**, *n* The wheel that drives a clock-pendulum corresponding to the balance-wheel in a watch —**to s. around the circle** 1. To go through the whole series, as of offices or studies said specifically (*U S Polit Hist*) of a tour of the United States made by President Johnson, during which he made speeches in defense of his policy 2 [Slang, U S] To go away on a junketing spree, go the round of saloons —**to s a vessel, to s ship**, to ascertain the local deviation of the compass by bringing the ship's head to each point of the compass in succession, and taking the bearing of a distant object whose true bearing is known —**to s clear**, to swing without colliding or fouling anything said of an anchored vessel —**to s. in with**, to join with others, as in an enterprise or movement

swing, *n* 1. The action of swinging, the to-and-fro motion of a suspended body, as, the *swing* of the pendulum sometimes used figuratively

> The farther off we go,
> The *swing* of Justice deals the mightier blow
> QUARLES *Emblems* bk iii, emblem xii st 10

2. A free swaying motion or gait, as, he walks with a *swing* of the body 3. A contrivance consisting essentially of hanging ropes or poles, bearing usually a seat or seats, on which a person or persons may oscillate through the air as a pastime 4. Free course, unrestrained liberty or license, tendency, bent, trend, as, give him full *swing*, what is the *swing* of the book? 5. Compass or distance swung, sweep, as, the bar has a *swing* of three feet 6. The deviation (outward at the top) of a vehicle-wheel from the perpendicular 7. A rope or chain by which a leading horse or span is attached to the front end of a wagon-tongue, or the animal or team so hitched in front of the wheel-horses 8. *Phot* A swing-back, also, its motion or function When having motion in two directions, called **double swing.** 9 *Mech* The diameter of material that can be taken in by a lathe or other rotating machine 10. A hawser for making fast a boat

> He leaped ashore, carrying with him the small hawser attached to the stem known technically as the *swing* which he wound securely round a jutting crag HUGH MILLER *Scenes and Legends of Scotland* p 170 [M & A 1851]

11. *Golf* The manner in which the club is swung in striking the ball 12. *Boxing* A blow given by extending the arm at full length and bringing it round in a curve 13. The movement or rhythm characterizing certain styles of prose and poetry 14. That which swings or is swung, specif, the movable part of a swinging bridge [< AS *swing*, < *swingan*, flutter]

—**in full swing**, in full operation —**swing'-boat"**, *n*. A boat-shaped framework for seats hung in a swing —**s.-jack**, *n* In railroading, a jack constructed so as to cant used to replace derailed cars

Swing, David (⁸/₂₁1830–¹⁰/₂1894) An American preacher

swinge†, 1 swɪnj, 2 swĭnj, *vt* [SWINGED, SWINGE'ING] 1. To weld together, forge, swage 2. To whip, chastise 3†. To move as a lash [< AS *swengan*, shake, < *swingan*, swing] —**swinge'-buck"ler**†, *n* A swashbuckler.

swinge†, *vt* To singe

swinge‡, *n* Same as SWINGLE², *n*, 2

swinge†, *n* 1 The sweep or swing of anything in motion, a swinging blow 2 Sway, rule

swinge†, *n* A singe

swinge'ing, 1 swɪnj'ɪŋ, 2 swĭng'ĭng, *a* 1 [Colloq] Very large, immense 2 [Colloq] Capital very good 3. [Prov Eng] Rapid, swinging said of a gait —**-ly**, *adv*

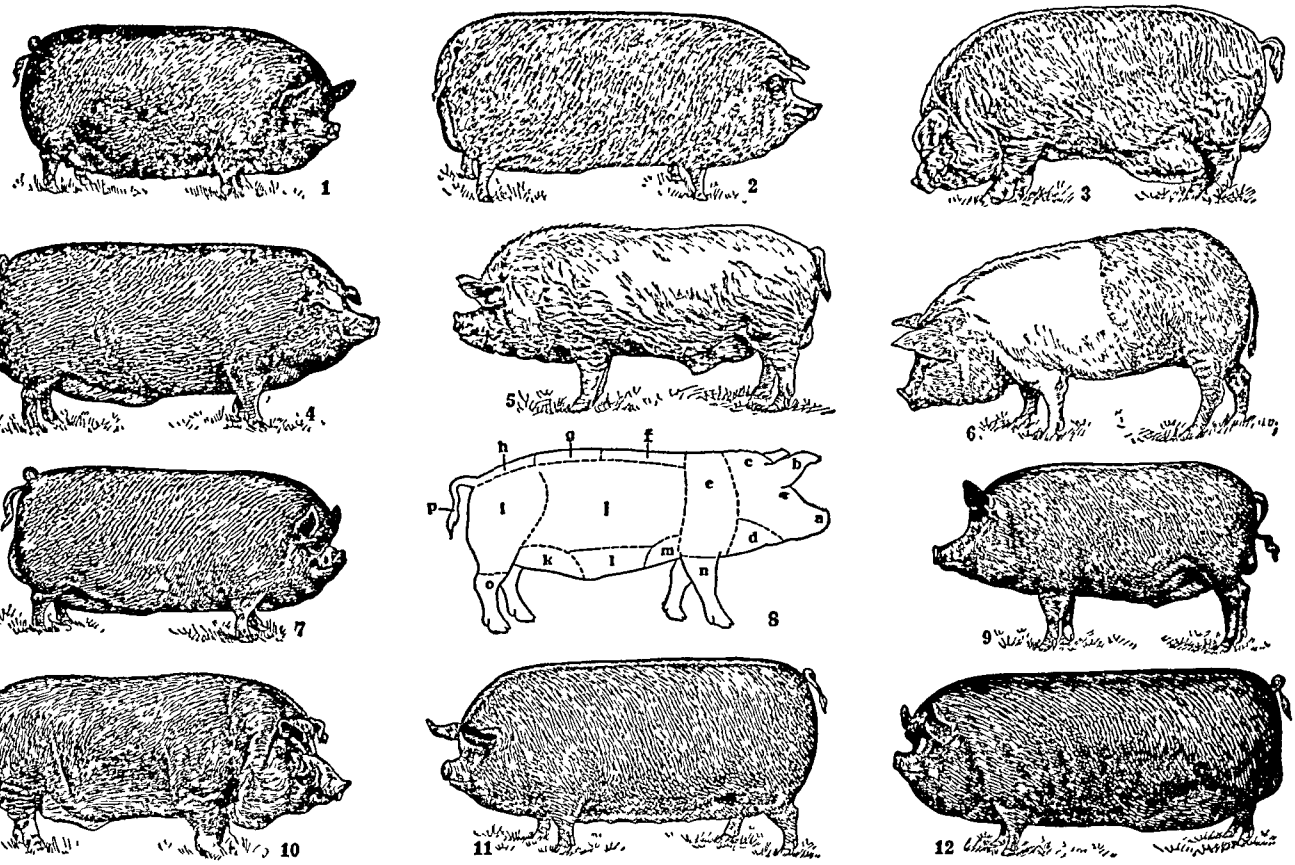
swin'gel, *n* Same as SWINGLE²

swing'er¹, 1 swɪŋ'er, 2 swĭng'er, *n* 1. One who or that which swings, specif, the whirler by which photographic plates are coated 2. *pl* A team hitched by a swing to the tongue next ahead of the wheel-horses

swing'er², 1 swɪnj'er, 2 swĭng'er, *n* 1 [Colloq] Anything astonishingly huge 2†. One who or that which swinges.

swing'er³, *n* [Scot] A rascal, vagabond **swing'ert**. of

swing'ing, 1 swɪŋ'ɪŋ, 2 swĭng'ĭng, *ppr* & *verbal n* SWING, *v* —**swinging basin** or **berth**, a dredged basin which admits of the winding or turning of vessels in order to point fair for their slips or docks —**swing'ing-block"**, *n* A swing-stock —**s boom**, a boom swung from the side of the hull over the water used at sea to spread the foot of a lower studdingsail, and at anchor to make fast boats in use. —**s -post**, *n* The post to which a gate is hinged —**s -rings**, *n pl* Same as FLYING-RINGS See under RING, *n* —**s valve**, a check-valve with a swinging disk —**swing'ing-ly**, *adv* In a swinging manner



REPRESENTATIVE TYPES OF SWINE

1 Essex sow 2 Chester white boar 3 Cheshire boar 4 Duroc-Jersey boar 5 Victoria boar 6 Hampshire sow 7 Small Yorkshire boar 8 Parts of a hog *a* snout, *b*, ear; *c* neck, *d* jowl, *e* shoulder *f* back *g* loin, *h* rump, *i* ham, *j*, side or ribs, *k*, flank *l*, belly, *m* fore-flank *n* fore leg *o* hind leg *p* tail 9 Tamworth boar 10 Poland-China boar 11 English white sow. 12 Berkshire boar

Swing'ism, 1 swiŋ'izm, 2 swing'iṣm, *n* A form of intimidation practised in Great Britain from 1830 to 1833, which consisted of sending threatening letters, signed "Swing" or "Captain Swing," to farmers and landowners, ordering them to give up using threshing-machines, and to pay better wages on pain of having their property destroyed

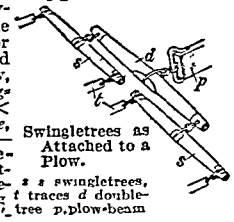
swin'gl(e[1F], 1 swiŋ'gl, 2 swiŋ'ĝl, *tt* [SWIN'GLED, SWIN'GLD[F], SWIN'GLING] **1.** To cleanse (flax) by beating with a swingle, scutch **2.** [Prov Eng] To beat off the tops, as of weeds — **swin'gling-ma-chine",** *n* A machine for swingling flax, a scutcher

swin'gle[2], *tt* **1.** [Prov] To wave hanging, dangle **2†.** To swing for pleasure — **swin'gle**[1], *n*

swin'gle[2], *n* **1.** A wooden implement, shaped somewhat like a sword, for beating flax and separating the fiber free from the woody parts **swing'-knife"†; swin'gle-staff"†; swin'gling-knife"** or **-staff"†. 2.** The short wooden bar of a flail that strikes the grain when threshing **3.** A lever for turning a barrel in wiredrawing **4** One of the hand-levers with which a plate-press roller is turned **5.** A swingletree [< AS *swingel*, whip, < *swingan* swing] — **swin'gle-bar",** *n* A swingletree — **s -tow,** *n* Coarsest flax-fiber, with the woody parts not entirely removed **swin'gling-tow"† — s.-wand,** *n* A swingle for flax-dressing [thresher.

swin'gle-tail", 1 swiŋ'gl-tēl 2 swiŋ'ĝl-tāl", *n* A shark, the

swin'gle-tree", 1 swiŋ'gl-trī", 2 swiŋ'ĝl-trē", *n* **1.** A horizontal cross-bar, hung or pivoted at the middle, to the ends of which the traces or tugs of a harness are attached for drawing a vehicle, plow, or the like **2.** A walking-beam [ME *swingletre*, < *swingle*, SWINGLE, *n*, + *tree*, TREE] **sin'gle-tree"†.— swing'tree"†.— swin'gle-tree-hook",** *n* A hook fastened at the end of a swingletree to receive the trace or tug



Swingletrees as Attached to a Plow.
s s swingletrees, *t* traces *d* double-tree *p* plow-beam

swin'ish, 1 swain'ish, 2 swin'ish, *a* Resembling or befitting swine, gross, especially in eating or drinking beastly Syn. see BRUTISH — **swin'ish-ly,** *adv* — **swin'ish-ness,** *n*

swink, 1 swiŋk, 2 swiŋk, *v* **I** *t* [Scot & Archaic] To toil hard, drudge **II†.** *t* **1** To cause to overlabor **2.** To earn by toil — **swink'er†,** *n*

swink†, *n* Labor, drudgery. **swinket.**

swin'ney, 1 swin'i 2 swin'y, *n* Same as SWEENY

Swin'ton, 1 swin'tan, 2 swin'ton, *n* **1 William** (1/20/21833–10/20/21892), an American journalist and historian, born in Scotland *Twelve Decisive Battles of the Civil War* **2.** A town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England [cashire, England

Swin'ton and Pen'dle-bur-y. An urban district in Lan-

swipe, 1 swaip, 2 swip, *tt* [SWIPED, SWIP'ING] **1.** [Colloq] To give a strong blow or swipe to, strike with full swing of the arm **2.** [Slang] To take with a swipe or sweep steal by snatching as, to *swipe* a watch. **3†.** To drink down hurriedly [< AS *swipian*, move rapidly] **swippet.— swip'er,** *n* [Colloq] One who swipes

swipe, *n* **1.** [Colloq] A hard blow, a swiping blow, especially in field-games, as cricket **2.** A well-sweep or similar sweep See SWEEP, *n*, 4 (2) **3.** A drink gulped down. **4.** [Slang] A massage or rub-down — **swipe'-beam",** *n* The counterpoise lever of a drawbridge [C]

swipes, 1 swaips, 2 swips, *n* [Colloq] Poor, weak beer, hence, any beer, also, the leavings of beer in a mug **swypes†.** [tipsy

swipe'y, 1 swaip'i, 2 swip'y, *a* [Slang] Somewhat drunk,

swip'le, 1 swip'l, 2 swip'l, *n* [Local] Same as SWINGLE, 2 **swip'el†, swip'ple†**

swip'per, 1 swip'ər, 2 swip'er, *a* [Prov Eng or Obs] Nimble, quick

swire, 1 swair, 2 swir, *n* **1.** [Prov] A depression between two hills or mountain peaks **2†.** The neck

swirl, 1 swûrl, 2 swirl, *v* **I.** *t* To cause to whirl along in or as in irregular eddies

II. *i* To move in eddies or little whirlpools, as a brook or river, whirl about, as snow, wind, or dust, also, to appear as having been swirled

The days shall darken the north-wind shall blow
And all about *swirl* the drifting snow
MORRIS *Jason* bk xi l 348

[< Norw *svirla*, < *sverra* whirl]

swirl, *n* **1.** A whirling along, as in an eddy of water or snow

On our extreme left the *swirl* of the war-tide had run up set farther and higher KINGLAKE *Invasion of the Crimea* vol. iii, period 1, p 111 [to 1875]

2. A curl or twist, spiral form, as in wood **3.** The irregular darting movement of a fish when following a fly **4.** A mountain pass, swire

swirld, *pp* Swirled S S

swirl'y, 1 swûrl'i, 2 swirl'y, *a* **1** Full of swirls or eddies, swirling **2** [Scot] Tangled, knotty **swirl'iet.**

swirt, 1 swûrt 2 swirt, *tt* & *ti* [Prov Eng] To squirt

swish, 1 swiṣh, 2 swiṣh, *v* **I.** *t* **1.** To cause to move, as something slender and flexible, with a whistling sound, as, to *swish* a cane **2** To put in motion or cut by such a movement, as, to *swish* water from a broom, to *swish* off clover-tops **3.** [Slang, Eng] To thrash

They had been *swished* together at Doctor Huskisson's school QUILLER-COUCH *The Blue Pavilions* p 42 [cas co]

II. *i* To make a sweeping movement producing a whistling or rustling noise [Imitative]

— swish'-broom", *n* A short-handled coarse broom used for swishing water, etc in certain handicrafts — **s -wash,** *n* **1.** A rustling swish **2** A poor drink **s -wish†.— swish'er,** *n* [Colloq] One who thrashes or flogs

swish, *n* **1.** A hissing, swishing sound like that produced by flourishing a lash through the air, also, a movement producing such a sound **2.** A swish-broom

swish, *adv* [Colloq] With a swishing sound or motion

Swish'er, 1 swish'ər, 2 swish'er *n* A county in N W Texas 850 sq m county-seat, Tulia

swisht, *pp* Swished S S

Swiss, 1 swis, 2 swis, *a* Of or pertaining to Switzerland See SWISS CONFEDERATION [< G *Schweiz*, Switzerland] — **Swiss cambric,** a fine muslin, much used for infants' wear — **S catchfly,** same as ALPINE CATCHFLY — **S Confederation.** a federal government of 22 cantons under a constitution adopted in 1848 and revised in 1874 and superseding the Helvetian republic of 1798 The executive authority is lodged in a Federal Council of seven, having a President and Vice-President all chosen by the Federal Assembly, which consists of two chambers elected every three years by manhood suffrage and subject to a referendum See REFERENDUM — **S darning,** a method of darning anything with thread of the same kind as the weave and putting the stitches on the right side — **S. drill,** a cylindrical drill with the cutting point shaped into two pyramidal planes — **S guards,** mercenaries from Switzerland used as a special body-guard by former sovereigns of France and Naples, and by other monarchs still employed at the Vatican — **S. languages,** the languages spoken in Switzerland In fifteen cantons the prevalent tongue is a difficult Alemannic dialect called *Swiss-German*, or *Swiss* in five it is a French dialect, in one, Italian and in Graubunden half the people use the Ladin See LADIN — **S League,** a defensive league begun by the men of Uri, Schwyz, and Unterwalden in 1291, increased in 1513 to 13 cantons and superseded in 1798 by the Helvetian republic

Swiss, *n* [Swiss or (Archaic) SWISS'ES, *pl*] **1.** A native or naturalized inhabitant of Switzerland **2** [Rare] Any of the Swiss languages, especially Swiss-German

Swiss'helm, 1 swis'helm, 2 swis'hĕlm, **Jane Grey** (*nee* Cannon) (3/41815–7/21884) An American reformer

swiss'ling, 1 swis'iŋ 2 swis'ling, *n* The calendering of bleached cloth by bowls after dampening See BOWL[2], 5

Swit., Switz, *abbr.* Switzerland

switch, } 1 swich, 2 swich, *v* **I.** *t* **1.** To whip or lash

swich[F], } with or as with a switch, strike with something slender and flexible, as, I *switched* the lad, the cow *switched* me with her tail **2** To put in motion with a quick jerk, cause to move suddenly; as, she *switched* her skirts away, the mare *switched* her tail over the dashboard **3.** To shift from one track to another, as a car or train, shunt, figuratively, to change or shift, as a course of conduct

In the night we are *switched* off from all self-care and our very mind runs in grooves not laid by us
BUSHNELL *Moral Uses of Dark Things* p 27 [s 1868]

4. *Elec* To shift from one circuit to another, or in or out of circuit, as an electric current, shunt **5.** [Prov Eng] To trim, as a hedge

II. *i* **1.** To make a lashing motion, give a careless blow with something slender and flexible, as, he *switched* with his cane at the thistles **2** To change track or circuit, as, the train *switches* off at Wilmington, the curve *switches* into two parts **3.** [Prov or Obs] To walk with a jerk or unequal tread, also, to walk nimbly

switch, *n* **1.** A small flexible twig or rod, especially when used for chastising **2.** A tress of human or false hair, fastened at one end, used by women in hair-dressing **3.** A mechanism for shifting a moving body in another direction or performing some analogous operation; as, a *switch* in a slot-machine Specif (1) On a railway, a device for moving a small section of track so that rolling-stock may be run or shunted from one line of track to another Railway switches are named (*a*) from their construction, as, **slip-switch** (one consisting of a set of switch-points in each of two intersecting tracks and a connecting curve, by means of which cars can be changed from one track to the other in the double slip-switch, two additional sets of points are required and changes can be effected in either direction), **split-** or **point-s** (one in which a rail from each track, usually the two inner or switch-rails is tapered back for several feet from the free end so as to lie closely against the side of the continuous or stock-rail when the free ends point in the same direction as the train moves, it is a trailing point switch opposed to facing point-switch in which the ends face in the opposite direction to that of the train's motion), **stub s.** (one in which the free ends of rails forming a part of the main line can be moved sideways so as to allow either with the continuation of the main line or a branch line, (*b*) from their operation or the purpose they serve as **derailing s** (one used on long grades to throw a runaway car or train from the track in order to prevent a collision), **jumping s.** (an automatic switch used on tram-tracks in mines) (2) A switchboard (3) A thumb-piece for turning on gas or an incandescent light (4) *Elec* A device, as a movable plug or a bar of metal moving on a pivot to make or break a circuit, or transfer a current from one conductor to another

Electric switches are sometimes named (1) from their operation, or the purpose they serve as, **changing switch** (changing a circuit from one source to another), **distributing s.** (a multiple switchboard, also one for connecting several dynamos with the same circuit), **double-pole** or **double-break s.** (connecting with both terminals of a circuit) **feeder-s** (connecting the feeder and the bus-bars of a central station), **limit s** (a device for opening the circuit when the current exceeds a certain value), **overload-s.** (preventing a storage-battery from too sudden discharge), **pole-changing s** (a pole-changer), **reversing-s** (changing the direction of a current), **selector s** (an automatic switch on telephone exchange boards), **tie in s** (a heavy current switch which connects bus-bars), **tie-switch†, time-s.** (operating at a set time) **two-way s.** (having two contacts, and connected with two distinct circuits) (2) from their mechanism, as, **knife** or **knife-edge s.** (provided with a blade for connecting or forcing apart), **lever s** (fitted with a lever, as in a telegraphic instrument) **lock-s.** (having a spring to keep the lever in position), **mouse-trap s.** (an automatic switch shifted by an electromagnet when a current passing around the latter falls below a certain strength), **peg-s.** (same as PLUG-SWITCH see PLUG), **removable-key s** (a plug-switch), **snap-s.** (a lock-switch), **stab-s** (a switch in which a pointed rod is pushed into metal rings), **tumbler-s.** (a switch consisting of one or more metal arms pivoted in the middle which make contact at their extremities when rocked on the pivot), **two point, three-point,** etc, **s.** (completing a circuit through either of 2, 3, etc, contact-points) **4.** The act or operation of switching **5.** The end of the tail in certain animals, as a cow **6.** Same as SKITTLING [< MD *swick*, < *swicken*, wag] Syn.: see STICK

— flying switch, a switching operation in which a train in motion is divided into two parts by disconnecting at some point, one part going forward on the main line while the other is shunted on to a siding — **switch'-bar",** *n* **1.** A bar connecting the movable track of a switch with the lever that moves it **2** A bar used in operating an electric switch so as to make or break a circuit — **s.-blade,** *n* *Elec* That portion of the metal in a knife-switch which is inserted between the jaws of the copper-clip — **s -block,** *n* The metal piece which receives the plugs of an electric switch — **s -cast,** *n* *Angling* Same as SKITTERING — **s -cock,** *n* *Mach* A three-way cock — **s.-gear,** *n* The mechanism that works a switch, especially of a railway-switch — **s -lantern,** *n* A lantern placed on a railway-switch lever, to indicate by its position or color the condition of the switch — **s -lever,** *n* The lever by which a switch is moved or operated — **s.-motion,** *n* A mechanism for switching something, in a bobbinet-frame a device for reversing the motion of the shuttle after it has passed across the warp — **s.-plate,** *n* An iron plate on tram-roads in mines, to change the direction of movement — **s.-signal,** *n* A visible signal as a lantern or flag to show whether a switch is open or closed often set automatically — **s -sorrel,** *n* A shrub (*Dodonæa viscosa*) with sour leaves which have given it this name in Jamaica It is widely diffused, and furnishes a weak fiber.— **s.-stand,** *n* A standard bearing the lever and locking device of a railway-switch — **s -stable,** *n* A form of switchboard— **s.-tender,** *n* A switchman pointsman — **s.-tower,** *n* A building fitted with necessary equipment for operating switches or points See SWITCH, *n* 3 — **s -valve,** *n* A three-way valve.

switch'back", 1 swich'bak", 2 swich'băk", *n* **1.** Originally and properly, a railway or part of a railway for ascending or descending a steep incline by a series of tracks running in a zigzag to and fro along the slope, the train switching from one to another and running forward and backward alternately **2.** A gravity-railroad in which the cars are hoisted or elevated to a point from which they descend by gravity over a circuitous route to the point of starting a system used for amusement at summer resorts — **switch'back",** *a*

switch'board", 1 swich'bōrd", 2 swich'bōrd", *n* A board or table bearing switches for connecting or disconnecting electric circuits, as in the central station of a telephone service, for connecting subscribers

— multiple switchboard, a switchboard bearing a number of switches by which any one of a number of separate circuits or loops may be connected with one or more others, as in the telephone service — **telegraphic s,** a device by which any one of a number of telegraphic apparatus may be put in or thrown out of circuit with any line connected with the station at which the board is placed

switch'el, 1 swich'el, 2 swich'ĕl, *n* [U S] A drink made of molasses and water, sometimes with vinegar, ginger, or rum added hence, any strong drink flavored

The luncheon was packed in a large basket, with bottles of root beer and a jug of *switchel*
C D WARNER *Being a Boy* p 26 [to & co 1878]

switch'er, 1 swich'ər, 2 swich'er, *n* **1.** [U S] (1) A switching-locomotive (2) A switch-tender **2.** [Prov Eng] A small stick — **switch'er-gear",** *n* Switch-gear

switch'ing, 1 swich'iŋ, 2 swich'ing, *ppr* & *verbal n* of SWITCH, *v* — **switch'ing-bill",** *n* A bill-hook for switching or pruning hedges — **s -engine,** *n* See ENGINE — **s.-eye,** *n* *Car-building* A push-block or a pull-iron for convenience in switching — **s -ground,** *n* A ground or yard where cars are switched for making up into trains — **s -neck,** *n* [Bahamas] The Louisiana heron (*Ardea tricolor*) — **s -plug,** *n* The plug of a plug-switch — **s. reclaim** (*Railroad*), a daily charge for *switching* services made by one road against another

switch'man, 1 swich'man, 2 swich'man, *n* [-MEN, *pl*] One who handles railway-switches, a pointsman

switcht, *pp* Switched S S.

switch'y, 1 swich'i, 2 swich'y, *a* **1.** [Rare] Relating to or like a *switch* **2** Whisking as a tail

switht, *a* Strong, many, also quick **swithet.**

swith, 1 swith, 2 swith, *adv* [Scot or Obs] Strongly, very much, quickly also interjectionally, begone! **swithet.**

My Ladye redes you *swith* return
SCOTT *Lay of the Last Minstrel* can 4 st 22.

swithe, *tt* & *ti* To burn [< Ice *stidha*]

swith'er[1], 1 swith'ər, 2 swith'er, *ti* [Prov Brit] To doubt, hesitate, fear

swith'er[2], *tt.* [Prov Eng] To scorch burn

swith'er[3], *ti.* [Scot] To emit a whirring noise

swith'er[1], *n* [Prov Brit] **1.** A state of doubt or hesitation **2.** A fright, perspiration, faint

swith'er[2], *n* *Mining* A metalliferous crevice making an angle with the principal lode also, a quartering crevice

swith'er[3], *n* **1.** [Prov Eng or Scot] A blow throwing down or over **2.** [Prov Eng] A rush, quick movement **3†.** An exercise of strength

Swith'un, 1 swith'ən, 2 swith'un, **St.** (-862) Bishop of Winchester, England canonized only in popular tradition **Swith'in†.— St Swithun's day,** July 15, in connection with which the following tradition survives

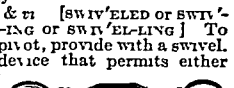
St Swithin's day if thou dost rain,
For forty days it will remain
St Swithin's day if thou be fair
For forty days twill rain na mair

Swit'zer, 1 swit'sər, 2 swit'ser, *n* **1.** A Swiss **2.** Specif, a Swiss mercenary soldier or member of a Swiss guard, as at the Vatican [< G *Schweizer*, < *Schweiz*, Switzerland] **Swiss'er†.**

Swit'zer-land, 1 swit'zər-land 2 swit'ger-land, *n* **1** A federal republic in central Europe 15 964 sq m, capital Bern. See SWISS CONFEDERATION **2.** A county in S E Indiana; 225 sq m, county-seat, Vevay

swiv'el, 1 swiv'l, 2 swiv'l, *tt* & *ti* [SWIV'ELED or SWIV'ELLED, SWIV'ELD[S], SWIV'EL-ING or SWIV'EL-LING] To turn on or as on a swivel or pivot, provide with a swivel.

swiv'el, *n* **1.** A coupling device that permits either half to rotate independently of the other a simple connecting mechanism adjusted so as to turn, as a staple welded or secured to a perforated disk that can turn freely about the shank of a hook, or a rest on a boat's gunwale, on which a gun may be swept or swung in a horizontal plane **2.** Something that turns or swings on a pivot, as, a *swivel* bridge, a *swivel* gun



Swivel

Abou Malek Up, up to the ramparts! unlimber the *swivels*
HEBER *Blue-Beard.*

3 A loop through which a check-rein passes, a runner. **4.** The shuttle of a ribbon-loom **swiv'el-shut"tle†.** [< AS *swifan*, revolve]

— swiv'el-an"chor, *n* An anchor fitted with a swivel-ring at the upper end of the shank — **s -bar,** *n* The bar or rod on a carbine to which the sling is fastened — **s -block,** *n* *Naut* A block provided with two sheils of the same size, placed one above the other, connected by the swivel also, a block provided with a swivel-hook. — **s -eye,** *n* [Slang] An eye, especially a squint-eye, that rolls in the socket — **s -eyed,** *a* — **s -gate,** *n* The movable part of a gate-valve which swings across the opening, instead of sliding — **s -gun,** *n* A cannon mounted on a swivel — **s.-hook,** *n* A hook forming part of a swivel, a hook whose shank turns in a socket — **s -keeper,** *n* A ring or snap-hook fastened, as to a neck-chain, by a swivel, as for holding a charm — **s -loom,** *n* A form of loom, as for ribbon-weaving, having swivels on the battens — **s.-musket,** *n* Same as JINGAL — **s -pipe,** *n* A pipe fitted to another with a swivel-joint, as in fire-hose — **s -plate,** *n* *Mach* A circular piece acting as a contact area for another piece turning around it — **s.-sinker,** *n* A sinker having between it and the snood a swivel permitting the latter and the bait to rotate — **s -stable,** *n* A table having swivel motion about a central pivot — **s.-weaving,** *n* A weaving process in which shuttles driven by racks and pinions weave figures, produced by the filling into the material — **s -weft,** *n* The yarn used in swivel-weaving

Swiv'el-ler, 1 swiv'l-ər 2 swiv'l-er, **Dick.** In Dickens's *Old Curiosity Shop*, a kind vain dissipated, bombastic young man [to excess.

swiz'zle, 1 swiz'l, 2 swiz'l, *tt* [Colloq or Prov] To drink

swiz'zle, *n* [Colloq.] A mixed drink: one of several variously compounded, as rum sugar, and seltzer, etc: also, ale and beer — **swiz'zle-stick",** *n* [Colloq.] A stick used in making swizzles: **swiz'zler**†

swob, swob'ber. Same as SWAB, etc

swolet, *vt* & *vi* Same as SWEAL†

swol'len,) 1 swōl'n, 2 swōl'n, *pa* Swelled, especially,
swol'n",) affected with a swelling, as, a *swollen* foot

swol'owt, *n* A gulf, whirlpool: **swol'owet.**

swol'wet, *vt* To swallow

swompt, *n* A swamp

swon, *vt* Same as SWAN

swoon, 1 swūn, 2 swōōn, *vi* **1.** To sink into a fainting-fit **2.** To sink down or remain still, as if from faintness **3.** [Rare] To come on or affect one like a swoon [ME *swounen* < *swowen* swoon, < AS *swōgan* sigh] **swownt.**

swoon, *n* The act of swooning, the condition of one who has swooned, a fainting-fit, lipothymy, syncope: **swownt, swoundt.** Syn. see STUPOR

swoond, *pp* Swooned

swoon'ing, 1 swūn'iŋ, 2 swōōn'ing, *n* The act of one who swoons Syn. see STUPOR — **swoon'ing-ly,** *adv*

swoon'y, 1 swūn'ı 2 swōōn'y, *a* [Rare] Drowsy

swoop, 1 swūp, 2 swōōp, *v* **I.** *t* **1.** To fall on suddenly and seize, descend and catch while on the wing or in motion often with *up*, as, the eagle *swooped up* a hare **2.** To take with a sweep, catch up, seize

II. *i* **1.** *To sweep down, as a bird on its prey*, as, the Arabs *swooped* upon the caravan **2†.** To pass along with pomp, sweep [< AS *swāpan*, move quickly]

swoop, *n* The act of swooping, a sweeping down as or like a bird of prey upon its quarry, hence, any sudden approach, as for seizing, especially by an armed force, as, the *swoop* of the eagle, the Bedouins made a *swoop* and captured five pilgrims

The mist came rolling down the sound with the swoop of a falcon A E BARR *Daughter of Fife* p 265 [D M & CO]

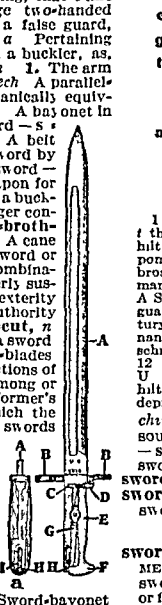
swoopt, *pp* Swooped

swop, *v* & *n* [Archaic or Prov.] Same as SWAP

sword, 1 sōrd 2 sōrd, *vt* [Rare] To cut with a sword

sword, *n* **1.** A weapon consisting of a long blade fixed in a hilt used for cutting or thrusting, and worn when not in action in a scabbard belted to or hung at the side, loosely, any side-arm for cutting and thrusting, as a rapier, simitar, or claymore **2** Figuratively, the power of the sword (1) Civil power, sovereignty (2) Military as opposed to civil power **3.** Anything shaped or used like a sword, as, a scutching-*sword* **4.** The projecting consolidated upper jaw-bones of a sword-fish **5.** Figuratively, war, also, the cause of death or ruin **6.** A bar upon which the cloth is wound in a measuring-machine **7.** *Weaving* (1) An end-bar from which hangs the lay of a hand-loom (2) An upright support of the lay of a power-loom **8.** [Local, Brit.] A cross-bar set obliquely in a door or gate [< AS *sweord*, sword]

Syn. blade, brand, broadsword, claymore, cutlas, falchion, hanger, rapier, saber, simitar — **arm'ing-sword",** *n* A sword used as a weapon, as distinguished from a dress sword — **small s** **1.** A light sword used on dress occasions **2.** The straight foil-like sword of modern fencing, that came into vogue about 1700 — **Swiss s,** a large two-handed sword usually having curved quillons and a false guard, used by the Swiss — **sword'and-buck'ler,** *a* Pertaining to, armed with or fought with a sword and a buckler, as, *sword-and-buckler* fighting — **sword'arm",** *n* **1.** The arm that wields the sword the right arm **2.** *Mech* A parallel-sided piece upon which a block slides mechanically equivalent to a slotted link — **s -bayonet,** *n* *Mil* A bayonet in the form of and having the uses of a sword — **s -bean,** *n* The simitar-pod — **s -belt,** *n* A belt worn about the body, and supporting a sword by straps etc — **s.-blade,** *n* The blade of a sword — **s -breaker,** *n* A former implement or weapon for seizing and breaking an adversary's sword, as a buckler or a dagger armed with a hook, or a dagger containing one or more notches or recesses — **s -brother,** *n* A comrade in arms — **s -cane,** *n* A cane having in it a blade that may be used as a sword or stiletto — **s -carriage,** *n* An ornamental combination of straps by which a rapier was formerly suspended from the belt — **sword'craft",** *n* Dexterity or skill in the use of the sword, exercise of authority by the sword, or by military power — **s -cut,** *n* A cut wound, or scar caused by the edge of a sword — **s -cutler,** *n* A maker of swords or sword-blades — **s -dance,** *n* **1** A dance in which the actions of sword-players are imitated **2** A dance among or over naked swords intended to show the performer's skill in avoiding injury **3** A dance in which the female dancers pass under a double line of swords crossed over their heads by the men — **s -dollar,** *n* A Scottish silver coin having on its reverse a sword supporting a crown on its point, coined in the reign of James VI worth at the time of its coinage 2½ English shillings — **s -fight,** *n* A combat or trial of skill with swords: sword-play, fencing — **s -flag,** *n* The European water-flag or yellow iris — **s -gauntlet,** *n* An iron gauntlet for gripping a sword so that it could not be struck from the hand — **s -guard,** *n* The part of a sword-hilt that protects the user's hand — **s -hand,** *n* The hand in which the sword is held, the right hand — **S -handle of Perseus** (*Astron*), a group of stars lying between Perseus and Cassiopeia — **s -hilt,** *n* The hilt or handle of a sword — **s -knot,** *n* A tassel or ribbon tied to a sword-hilt — **s -law,** *n* Government by force, military rule — **s.-lily,** *n* Same as GLADIOLUS[2], 1 — **s -mat,** *n* A chafing-mat or similar mat in which the meshes are beaten close with a wooden blade — **s.-money,** *n* Same as KNIFE-MONEY — **s. of Edward the Confessor,** see CURTEIN — **S of God,** see KHALED, *n* — **s of state,** a sword borne before English sovereigns on state occasions — **s. of the Spirit.** **1** The word of God (*Eph* vi 17) **2** The convicting power of the Holy Spirit — **s -play,** *n* **1** Attack and defense with the sword sword-fighting fencing **2** A sword-dance — **s -player,** *n* — **s -pommel,** *n* Same as POMMEL, 2 — **s -proof,** *a* Resisting sword-attack — **s -rack,** *n* A rack or stand for holding swords, especially Japanese swords as examples of art — **s -sedge,** *n* An extratropical sedge (*Lepidosperma gladiatum*) of the Australian seacoast, useful for binding the sea-sand, and yielding a good material for paper — **s.-shaped,** *a* Having the shape of a sword, in botany, ensiform, as the leaves of the gladiolus, cattail, etc — **s -shrimp,** *n* **1** A European pasiphæoid shrimp-like crustacean (*Pasiphæa sivado*), having a compressed body strongly bent at the middle **2.** A Japanese penæoid shrimp-like crustacean (*Penæus ensis*) — **s -stand,** *n* [Eng.] A stand in which a sword is held upright: *applied to the stands provided in London churches for the reception of the Lord Mayor's sword* — **s.-stick,** *n* A sword-cane — **sword'weed",** *n* Same as NEGRO-COFFEE — **to be at swords' points,** to be hostile — **to put to the s.,** to kill with a sword, massacre, slaughter



Sword-bayonet
A, *A* blade *B*, *B* guard *C* bayonet-spring *D*, scabbard-catch *E*, tang *F*, pommel *G*, bayonet-catch *H*, *H*, undercut groove *I*, hole *a* upper view of hilt

sword'bear"er, 1 sōrd'bâr'er, 2 sōrd'-bâr'er, *n* **1** An official who carries an emblematic sword on ceremonial occasions, also, an attendant who carries or has custody of his master's or superior's sword **2.** An American long-horned grasshopper (*Conocephalus ensiger*) with a long sword-like ovipositor **3.** The swordbill

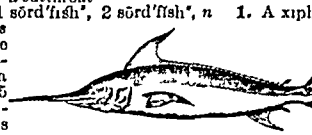
sword'bill", 1 sōrd'bil', 2 sōrd'bil', *n* A South-American humming-bird (*Docimastes ensiferus*) having a bill about 5 inches long, exceeding the length of the body See illus under HUMMING-BIRD

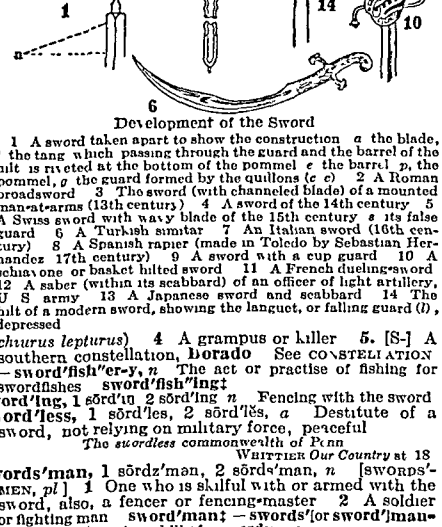
sword'ed, 1 sōrd'ed, 2 sōrd'ĕd, *a* [Rare] Bearing, armed, or guarded with a sword or swords

I thought of Liberty
Marched hand-cuffed down that *sworded* street
WHITTIER *The Rendition* st 2

sword'ert, *n* One skilled in the use of or who fights with a sword, hence a cutthroat

sword'fish", 1 sōrd'fish", 2 sōrd'fish", *n* **1.** A xiphioid fish (*Xiphias gladius*) of the open sea, attaining a length of 15 feet and having the bones of the upper jaw consolidated to form an elongated sword-like process The dorsal fin is high without distinct spines and the ventrals are absent Swordfishes obtain food by spearing other fishes with their swords, with which they sometimes pierce boats **2.** A related fish with prolonged upper jaw, as a sail-fish or spearfish **3.** One of various other fishes (1) The rock-eel (2) The garfish (3) The hairtail (*Trichiurus lepturus*) **4** A grampus or killer **5.** [S-] A southern constellation, **Dorado** See CONSTELLATION — **sword'fish"er-y,** *n* The act or practise of fishing for swordfishes **sword'fish"ing**†


Swordfish 1/98



Development of the Sword

1 A sword taken apart to show the construction *a* the blade, *t* the tang which passing through the guard and the barrel of the hilt is riveted at the bottom of the pommel *e* the barrel *p*, the pommel, *g* the guard formed by the quillons (*c c*) 2 A Roman broadsword 3 The sword (with channeled blade) of a mounted man-at-arms (13th century) 4 A sword of the 14th century 5 A Swiss sword with wavy blade of the 15th century *s* its false guard 6 A Turkish simitar 7 An Italian sword (16th century) 8 A Spanish rapier (made in Toledo by Sebastian Hernandez 17th century) 9 A sword with a cup guard 10 A schiavone or basket hilted sword 11 A French dueling-sword 12 A saber (within its scabbard) of an officer of light artillery, U S army 13 A Japanese sword and scabbard 14 The hilt of a modern sword, showing the languet, or falling guard (*l*), depressed

sword'ing, 1 sōrd'iŋ 2 sōrd'ing *n* Fencing with the sword

sword'less, 1 sōrd'les, 2 sōrd'lĕs, *a* Destitute of a sword, not relying on military force, peaceful

The swordless commonwealth of Penn
WHITTIER *Our Country* st 18

swords'man, 1 sōrdz'man, 2 sōrds'man, *n* [SWORDS-MEN, *pl*] **1** One who is skilful with or armed with the sword, also, a fencer or fencing-master **2** A soldier or fighting man **sword'man**† — **swords'(or sword')manship,** *n* The art or skill of a swordsman

sword'smith", 1 sōrd'smith , 2 sōrd'smith", *n* One who makes or mends swords

sword'tail", 1 sōrd'tēl", 2 sōrd'tāl", *n* **1.** A xiphosure, as the king-crab See illus under KING-CRAB **2.** A bug of the genus *Uroxiphus*, as, the walnut-*swordtail* (*U caryæ*) **3** Same as SWORD-BEARER, 2

sworn, 1 swōrn, 2 swōrn, *pa* Bound by or as by an oath — **sworn broker** [Eng.], in London, a broker admitted to do brokerage after taking an oath in the court of aldermen to conduct transactions between contracting parties fairly and well — **s brothers,** in the days of chivalry, comrades in arms, *who took an oath to share each other's good and bad fortune*, hence, true or faithful friends — **s enemies,** enemies who have vowed hatred of one another, bitter, irreconcilable enemies — **s friends,** friends who have vowed to be true to one another, firm, devoted friends

swosh, 1 swosh 2 swōsh, *n* Same as SWASH[1], *n*, 5

swot, 1 swot, 2 swŏt, *v* & *n* Same as SWAT

swotet, *a* Sweet

swough†, *n* A sewer, drain; channel

swough†, *n* **1** A sigh, as of wind a murmur **2** The raging of the elements a storm **3** A swoon **swoghf.**

swoun, swound, *v* & *n* [Prov Eng or Obs] Same as SWOON

swoundst, *interj* Same as ZOUNDS **swounst.**

swow, 1 swau, 2 swow, *vi* [Vulgar] To vow, swear a euphemism Compare SWAN, *v* [In Luzerne county, Pa

Swoy'ers-ville, 1 swel'erz-vil, 2 swōy'erg-vil, *n* A borough

swyre, *n* [Prov.] Same as SWIRE, 1

swythet, *adv* Same as SWITH

sy, *n* [Prov Eng & Scot] A scythe **syet**

sy"al-ad"e-ni'tis, *n* *Pathol* Same as SIALADENITIS

syb, *a* & *n* [Scot or Obs] Same as SIB

Syb'a-ris, 1 sib'o-ris, 2 sȳb'a-ris, *n* An ancient Greek city in Magna Græcia, Italy, near the Tarentine Gulf, founded in 720 B C, destroyed by Crotona, 510 B C

Syb'a-rite, 1 sib'a-rait, 2 sȳb'a-rīt, *n* **1.** A native or citizen of Sybaris **2.** [S- or s-] Hence, a luxurious person epicure voluptuary [< L *Sybarita*, < Gr *Sybaritēs*, < *Sybaris*, Sybaris]

Syb"a-rit'ic, 1 sib'a-rit'ik, 2 sȳb'a-rīt'ic, *a* **1.** Of or pertaining to Sybaris or the Sybarites **2.** [S- or s-] Hence, given to luxury voluptuous **Syb"a-rit'i-cal**†

Syb'a-rit-ism, 1 sib'o-rait-izm, 2 sȳb'a-rīt-ism, *n* [S- or s-] Sybaritic habits or practises, luxuriousness, devotion to pleasure, voluptuousness

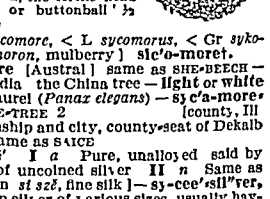
Syb'il†, **Syb'illf,** *n* Erroneous forms of SIBYL

sy'bo, 1 sai'bo, 2 sȳ'bo, *n* [SYBOES, 1 -bōz, 2 -bōs, *pl*] Same as CIBOL, 1

sy-bot'ic, 1 sai-bot'ik, 2 sȳ-bŏt'ic, *a* [Rare] Pertaining to a swineherd or his occupation [< Gr *sybōtikos* < *sys*, pig, + *boskō*, feed] — **sy'bot-ism,** *n* Swineherdship

syc'a-mine, 1 sik'o-min, 2 sȳc'a-min, *n* [Archaic] The black mulberry [< L *sycamīnus*, < Gr *sykaminos*, mulberry-tree]

syc'a-more', 1 *sik'o-mōr*, 2 *sȳc'a-mōr*, *n* **1.** A medium-sized bushy tree (*Ficus sycomorus*) of Syria and Egypt, allied to the common fig It is believed by some commentators to be the sycamore of the Bible Its abundance of small fruit is extensively used in Egypt for food, and its wood, the light and soft, is very durable, having been used for the coffins of mummies **syc'a-more fig"**† **2** [U S] The buttonwood **3** [Eng] The sycamore-maple See PLANE-TREE, 2 **4** In New South Wales, a tree (*Brachychiton luridum*) of the cola-nut family [< F *sycomore*, < L *sycomorus*, < Gr *sykomoros*, < *sykon*, fig, + *moron*, mulberry] **sic'o-more**†.



Leaf of the American Sycamore (*Platanus occidentalis*) 1/3
a, the fertile head or buttonball 1/2

— **bastard sycamore** [Austral.] same as SHE-BEECH — **false s,** the pride-of-India the China tree — **light or white s.** [Austral.], a native laurel (*Panax elegans*) — **sy'c'a-more-ma"ple,** *n* See PLANE-TREE 2

Syc'a-more', *n* A township and city, county-seat of Dekalb syce, 1 sais, 2 sȳc, *n* Same as SAICE

sy-cee', 1 sai-si', 2 sȳ-cē' **I** *a* Pure, unalloyed said by the Chinese of lumps of uncoined silver **II** *n* Same as SYCEE-SILVER [< Chin *sī szĕ*, fine silk] — **sy-cee'sil"ver,** *n* Pure uncoined lump silver of various sizes, usually having a banker's or assayer's seal stamped on them, used by Chinese as a medium of exchange and reckoned by weight The larger, sometimes called *shoes*, are boat-shaped, and weigh about one pound troy

Sy'char, 1 sai'kar, 2 sȳ'cär, *n* *Bib John* iv, 5

sy-chee', 1 sai-chī', 2 sȳ-chē', *n* [Chin.] Black tea

Sy'chem, 1 sai'kem, 2 sȳ'cĕm, *n* *Bib Acts* vii, 16 — **Sy'-chem-ite,** *n* *Judith* v, 16 (Apocrypha)

sych"no-car'pous, 1 sik'no-kär'pus, 2 sȳc'no-cär'pŭs *a* *Bot* Producing fruit many times before perishing, perennial [< Gr *sychnos*, many, + *karpos*, fruit]

sych-nod'y-mite, 1 sik-nod'ı-mait, 2 sȳc-nŏd'y-mit, *n* *Mineral* A metallic steel-gray copper, cobalt, nickel, and iron sulfid, (Cu Co,Ni,Fe)$_4$S$_5$ crystallizing in the isometric system [< Gr *sychnos*, many, + *dynamis*, power]

sy'cite, 1 sai'sait, 2 sȳ'cit, *n* A fig-shaped pebble or mass of flint [< Gr *sykitēs*, like a fig < *sykon*, fig]

syc"o-ce'ric, 1 sik'o-si'rik 2 sȳc'o-cē'ric *a* *Chem* Of pertaining to, or referring to a waxy resin obtained from certain Australian figs (*Ficus rubiginosa*) [< Gr *sykon*, fig + *kēros*, wax] **sy-c"o-ce-ryl'ic** — **sy-cocer'ic acid,** a crystalline compound ($C_{18}H_{32}O_2$) prepared by synthesis

syc"o-ce'ryl, 1 sik'o-si'ril, 2 sȳc'o-cē'ryl, *n* *Chem* A hypothetical radical of the sycoceric compounds, most of which are derived directly from a waxy resin contained in the Australian fig-plant [< Gr *sykon*, fig, + *kēros*, wax, + -YL]

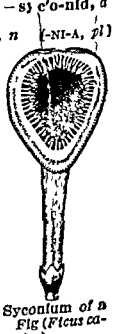
sy'cock, 1 sai'kok, 2 sȳ'cŏk, *n* [Prov Eng.] Thrush

sy-co'ma, 1 sai-kō'mə, 2 sȳ-cō'mə, *n* *Pathol* The missel-wart or excrescence [< Gr *sykōma*, < *sykon*, fig] A fig-shaped

sy'co-more, *n* [Archaic] Same as SYCAMORE

sy'con, 1 sai'kon, 2 sȳ'cŏn, *n* *Spong* **1** A form of sponge having the flagellated chambers developed as radial tubes or cylindrical pouches **2** [S-] A genus typical of *Syconidæ* [< Gr *sykon*, fig] — **Sy"co-na'ri-a,** *n* *pl* *Spong* A tribe or suborder of *heterocœlous* sponges with flagellated chambers developed as radial tubes or cylindrical sacs, as *Syconidæ*, etc — **sy"co-na'ri-an,** *a* — **sy'co-nate,** *a* *Spong* Of, pertaining to, or like a sycon, as hexactinellidan sponges — **Sy-co'nes,** *n* *pl* *Spong* A section of calcareous sponges represented by the *Syconidæ* or *Grantiidæ* **Sy-co'ni-æ** — **Sy-con'i-dæ,** *n* *pl* *Spong* The *Grantiidæ* — **sy'co-nid,** *a* & *n* — **sy'co-noid,** *a*

sy-co'ni-um, 1 sai-kō'ni-um, 2 sȳ-cō'ni-ŭm, *n* [-NI-A, *pl*] *Bot* An aggregate or multiple fruit in which many flowers have been developed on a fleshy receptacle, which is a flattened disk or forms a nearly closed cavity, as in the fig [< Gr *sykon*, fig] **sy-co'nus**† [-NI, 1 -nai, 2 -nī, *pl*]


Syconium of a Fig (*Ficus carica*)

syc'o-phan-cy, 1 sik'o-fan-sı, 2 sȳc'o-fan-cy, *n* The quality, character, or practises of a sycophant, hence, mean tale-bearing, base flattery, fawning

There was also in almost all democracies special encouragement, in the absence of crown lawyers for any citizen to denounce any violations of the laws which he could detect This gave rise to a profession called *sycophancy*, which usually degenerated into that of a spy or informer MAHAFFY *Old Greek Life* p 69 [A]

syc'o-phant, 1 sik'o-fant, 2 sȳc'o-fant, *n* [< L *sycophanta*, < Gr *sykophantēs*, < *sykophantia*, sycophant, < *sykon*, fig, + *phainō*, show] **syc'o-phant-cy**†; **sy-c'o-phant-ism**†. Syn. see FLATTERY

syc'o-phant, 1 sik'o-fant, 2 sȳc'o-fant, *v* **I.** *t* **1.** To act the part of a sycophant toward **2†.** To give malicious information against, traduce

II. *i* [Rare] To play the sycophant

syc'o-phant, *n* **1.** A servile flatterer, especially of those in authority or influence, a cringing or obsequious person, parasite **2†.** An informer or accuser, false witness, slanderer the original meaning The sycophants of Athens were despised characters, being barrators, informers, pettifoggers, slanderers, and rogues for gain

I here use the word *sychophant* in its original sense as a wretch who flatters the prevailing party by informing against his neighbors under pretense that they are exporters of prohibited figs or fancies COLERIDGE *Works Biog Lit* in vol III, p 286 [H]

[< F *sycophante*, < L *sycophanta*, < Gr *sykophantēs*, see SYCOPHANCY] **sic'o-phant†.**— **syc"o-phan'tic,** *a* Of or pertaining to a sycophant cringing servile **syc"o-phan'ti-cal†;** **sy.c'o-phant"ish†.**— **syc'o-phant"ish-ly,** *adv* — **syc'o-phant-ize,** *vi* To act the sycophant — **sy.c'o-phant-ry,** *n* The arts or practises of sycophancy

Syc'o-rax, 1 sik'o-raks 2 sy.c'o-răks, *n* In Shakespeare's *Tempest*, Caliban's mother, a witch who imprisons Ariel for disobedience [*syl on*, fig]

sy'cose, 1 sai'kōs, 2 sy.'cōs, *n* Same as SACCHARIN [< Gr

sy-co'sis, 1 sai-kō'sis, 2 sy.-cō'sis, *n* *Pathol* **1.** A fungous ulcer **2** An inflamed condition of the skin involving the hair-follicles, generally of the face and scalp either simple inflammation or due to a parasite Called popularly **barbers' itch,** from its propagation by the use of infected razors or brushes [< Gr *sykōsis*, < *sykon*, fig] **sy-ko'sis‡** — **sy.-co'si-form,** *a* Resembling sycosis

syde, 1 said, 2 sy.d, *a* [Scot] Long, hanging low, as garments Compare SIDE²

Syd'en-ham, 1 sid'en-əm *or* si.l'nəm, 2 sy.d'en-am *or* sy.d'nam **1. Thomas** (¹⁰/₁₁1624—¹⁷/₂₇1689), a noted English physician, *Opera Medica* **2.** A district in Lewisham borough, London county, England, site of the Crystal Palace **3** A borough in Canterbury county, New Zealand **4.** Same as OWEN SOUND

sy'dert, *n* Same as CIDER

sy.d'er-o-lite, 1 sid'ər-o-lait, 2 sy.d'er-o-lit, *n* A variety of Bohemian earthenware [< Gr *sidēros*, iron, + *lithos*, stone]

Syd'ney, 1 sid'ni 2 sy.d'ny, *n* **1.** Same as SIDNEY, 1 **2. Sir Philip,** same as SIDNEY, 2 **3** A city, capital of New South Wales, Australia **4** A seaport on Cape Breton Island Canada

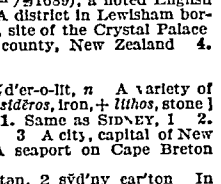
Syd'ney Car'ton, 1 sid'ni kār'tən, 2 sy.d'ny car'ton In Dickens's *Tale of Two Cities*, a young man who dies by the guillotine in place of Charles Darnay, because of his love for Darnay's wife, Lucie Manette

sye, 1 sai, 2 sy., *n* Same as SAY², *n* [*Esd* I, 8 [Gr]

Sy-e'lus, 1 sai-i'lus, 2 sy.-ē'lus, *n* *Bib* (Apocrypha) *I*

Sy-e'ne, 1 sai-i'ni 2 sy.-ē'nē, *n* **1.** An ancient town of Upper Egypt the modern **Assuan. 2** *Bib Ezek* xxix, 10 [< Heb *Seveneh*] **Sy-ē'nēt** [Gr]

sy'e-nite, 1 sai'i-nait, 2 sy.'e-nit, *n* *Petrol* A holocrystalline granular igneous rock composed of orthoclase, containing little or no quartz Since it is in general more basic than granite it contains no muscovite, and is proportionately richer in plagioclase, hornblende and pyroxene If very rich in alkali, eleolite or leucite may partially replace the feldspar The name, given by Werner was formerly used for hornblendic granites Varieties are **syenite proper, augite-s, eleolite-s.,** and **leucite-s**



Hornblende Syenite

a hornblende *b* soda-orthoclase *c* subordinate oligoclase *d* sphene *e* apatite

The type characterized by hornblende and alkali-felspars is known as *syenite* proper or for clearness *hornblende-syenite* When biotite more or less completely takes the place of hornblende we have *mica-syenite* and when augite occurs prominently, often in company with one or both of the other colored minerals, *augite-syenite* The group characterized by the occurrence of nepheline or sodalite in addition to felspar is named *nepheline-syenite* or often *elæolite-syenite*. A *leucite-syenite* is known only in the form of rocks with pseudomorphs of orthoclase nepheline, muscovite etc in the shape of leucite The occurrence of subordinate quartz in some syenites gives rise to the varieties *quartz-syenite, quartz-mica syenite* and *quartz-augite syenite*

A HARKER *Petrology* p 49 [CAM U P '08]

[< L *syenites* < *Syene* (< Gr *Syēnē*), Syene, in Egypt] **si'e-nite†;** **sy'e-nyte†.**

sy"e-nit'ic, 1 sai'i-nit'ik, 2 sy.'e-nit'ic, *a* **1** Of or pertaining to syenite **2.** [S-] Of or pertaining to Syene, in Upper Egypt

syket, *v* & *n* Sigh **sy.kt.**

syket, *a* Sick **sy.kt.** [**sike†.**

syke, 1 saik, 2 sy.k *n* [Scot] A small stream from a bog

syk'er†, *adv* Truly surely

syle¹, 1 soil, 2 sy.l, *n* [Prov Eng] A young herring

sy.le', *n* Same as SAY², *n*

Sy.l-het', 1 sil-het', 2 sy.l-hēt' *n* **1** A district in E Bengal and Assam province, British India 5,414 sq m **2.** Its capital.

Syl'la, 1 sil'ə 2 sy.l'a, *n* Same as SULLA

syl'la-ba an'ceps, 1 sil'ə-bə an'seps 2 sy.l'a-ba ăn'çĕps [L] *Anc Pros* Literally, a doubtful syllable a final syllable unrestricted as to quantity, the pause at the end of every verse obscuring the difference between long and short

syl'la-ba-ry, 1 sil'ə-bē-ri, 2 sy.l'a-bā-ry, *n* [-RIES, 1 -riz, 2 -ris *pl*] A list or catalog of characters representing syllables syllabic characters, collectively, of a language, answering the function of an alphabet in writing [< L *syllaba* syllable, < Gr *syllabē* syllable, < *syn*, together, + *lambanō*, take] **sy.l'la-ba'ri-um†.**

syl'la-ba'tion†, *n* Same as SYLLABICATION

sy.l'labet, *n* A syllable **sy.l'lab†.**

sy.l'la-bi, 1 sil'ə-bai 2 sy.l'a-bi, *n* Plural of SYLLABUS

syl-lab'ic, 1 si-lab'ik, 2 sy-lăb'ic, *a* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or consisting of a syllable or syllables, as, *syllabic* quantity **2** Representing the phonetic value of a syllable or syllables instead of a single letter opposed to *alphabetic* and *ideographic* as, *syllabic* writing **3.** Having every syllable distinctly pronounced, as, a *syllabic* style of speaking [< Gr *syllabikos* < *syllabē* see SYLLABARY] **syl-lab'i-cal†.**— **syllable augment** (*Gr Gram*), augment effected by prefixing a syllable distinguished from *temporal augment* — **s melody or song,** a melody in which each syllable is sung to one note only — **s. syncope** (*Gram*), the contraction or syncopation of syllables haplography — **syl-lab'i-cal-ly,** *adv* — **syl-lab'ic-ness,** *n*

syl-lab'ic, *n* *Phon* A vowel sound, or its equivalent, necessary to the formation of a syllable

syl-lab'i-cate, 1 si-lab'i-kēt, 2 sy.-lăb'i-cāt, *vt* [-CAT'ED, -CAT'ING] To separate into syllables, indicate the separation of into syllables to aid pronunciation, as, all living vocabulary words in this dictionary are *syllabicated* **syl-lab'i-fy†.**— **syl-lab"i-ca'tion,** *n* The act, process, or method of syllabicating, division of words into syllables formation of syllables **syl-lab"i-fi-ca'tion†.** [For an explanation of the system employed in this dictionary, see Introductory]

syl-lab'le-ness, 1 si-lab'ik-nes 2 sy.-lăb'ic-nĕs, *n* *Phon* The condition of being in a syllable form, or having power to form a syllable

syl'la-bism, 1 sil'ə-bizm, 2 sy.l'a-bizm, *n* **1.** The quality or character of being syllabic **2.** The use of characters representing syllables instead of letters in a written language

Syllabism the next stage in the progress of writing finds its best illustration in the development of the Japanese writing out of the Chinese

ISAAC TAYLOR *The Alphabet* vol I, p 33 [K P & CO 1883]

[< L *syllaba* see SYLLABARY] — **syl'la-bist,** *n* One skilled in syllabicating

syl'la-bize, 1 sil'ə-oiz, 2 sy.l'a-biz, *vt* [-BIZED, -BIZ'ING] To divide (words) or form (letters) into syllables [< L *syllaba*, see SYLLABARY]

syl'la-bl(e)ᴾ, 1 sil'ə-bl, 2 sy.l'a-bl, *v* [-BLED, -BLDᴾ, -BLING] **I.** *t* **1.** [Poet or Obs] To express by pronouncing the syllables one after another, hence, to utter; speak

I cannot shape my tongue
To *syllable* black deeds into smooth names
BYRON *Marino Faliero* act III, sc 1

2†. To syllabicate

II *i* To speak

syl'la-bl(e)ᴾ, *n* **1.** A single or articulated vocal sound, that which is uttered in a single vocal impulse, also, the characters or letters that represent such a sound, a word or part of a word that is capable of separate and complete enunciation by one voice-impulse

A syllable may be a single vowel or diphthongal sound, or one of these preceded or followed by one or more consonants, or both A syllable ending with a vowel is called an **open syllable,** one ending with a consonant is called a **closed s.** See LONG *a*, 4 For the length of syllables in prosody see QUANTITY

2. A very small portion of a sentence or of discourse; the smallest particle of expression, a tittle [< OF *syllable, syllabe*, < L *syllaba*, < Gr *syllabē*, see SYLLABARY] **sil'la-ble† — sy.llable name** (*Mus*), the syllable name given to a note in the diatonic scale, as *sol, mi*, etc distinguished from the *letter name*, as *C, D*, etc See SOLMIZATION — **sy.l'la-ble-stum"bling,** *n* Spasmodic hesitation in the utterance of certain syllables, stuttering

syl'la-bub, *n* Same as SILLIBUB

syl'la-bus, 1 sil'ə-bus, 2 sy.l'a-bŭs, *n* [-BI, 1 -bai, 2 -bi, *pl*] **1.** A concise statement of the main points of a subject, outline of a subject, course, lecture, or treatise, summary or schedule of contents, epitome, abstract, specif, a short statement at the beginning of a brief of the legal points involved **2.** *R C Ch* A tabulation of reprobated errors, brief and formal presentation of matters settled by the Roman Curia, specif, [S-] the enumeration of errors to be reprobated, distributed under ten heads, and attached, as an appendix, to the encyclical letter of Pius IX, dated Dec 8, 1864 These errors pertain to pantheism rationalistic religions, indifferentism, forms of socialism, the rights of the church, social relations, ethics, marriage, papal jurisdiction, and modern liberalism The term is applied also to the 65 modernist propositions condemned by Pius X., July 3, 1907 [LL, < Gr *syllambanō*, collect, < *syn*, together, + *lambanō*, take]

syl-lep'sol-o'gy, 1 si-lep'si-ol'o-ji, 2 sy-lĕp'si-ŏl'o-gy, *n* *Physiol* The part of physiology that treats of conception [< SYLLEPSIS, 3, + -OLOGY] **syl"lep-sol'o-gy†.**

syl-lep'sis, 1 si-lep'sis, 2 sy-lĕp'sis, *n* [-SES, 1 -siz, 2 -sēş *pl*] *Gram & Rhet* **1.** The adaptation of an expression to the sense intended rather than to the syntax or form, the inclusion of both literal and metaphorical senses in one predication of a word, as in the lines,

That *Hand* which bears all nature up
Shall guide *His* children well

2 The figure that refers an adjective or verb to a substantive with which it has logical agreement, while having syntactical agreement with another substantive differing, as in person, number, or gender, a figure arising from ellipsis, as, he or they *were* present

Fill up all the ellipses and *syllepses* of Tacitus Sallust Livy, etc and the elegance and force of their sententious brevity are extinguished JEFFERSON in H S Randall's *Thomas Jefferson* vol III, p 391 [D & J 1858]

3. *Physiol* Conception [L, < Gr *syllēpsis*, putting together, < *syn*, together, + *lambanō*, take]

syl-lep'tic, 1 si-lep'tik, 2 sy-lĕp'tic, *a* **1.** Pertaining to, of the nature of, or containing syllepsis **2.** Harmonizing Scripture with modern science **syl-lep'ti-cal†.**— **syl-lep'ti-cal-ly,** *adv*

Syl'li-dæ, 1 sil'i-di 2 sy.l'i-dē, *n pl* *Helminth* A family of rapacious annelids without gills and with elongate tentacular filaments and a long proboscis without jaws [< SYLLIS] — **sy.l'id, syl-lid'i-an,** *n* — **syl'loid,** *a*

Syl'lis, 1 sil'is, 2 sy.l'is, *n* *Helminth* **1.** A genus typical of *Syllidæ* [S-] A sea-worm of this or a related genus In many of the species fission takes place, the asexual parent form dividing into two or more parts, of which the posterior only develops sexual organs Many of the species are phosphorescent [< Gr *psellion*, necklace]

sy.l'lo-ge, 1 sil'o-ji, 2 sy.l'o-gē, *n* [Rare] A collection [< Gr *syllogē*, < *syllogizomai* see SYLLOGIZE] [etc

sy.l"lo-gi-sa'tion, sy.l'lo-gise, etc Same as SYLLOGIZATION, SYLLOGIZE

syl'lo-gism, 1 sil'o-jizm, 2 sy.l'o-gizm, *n* **1.** A logical formula, or analysis of a formal argument, consisting of three propositions, the first two of which are called the *premises*, and the third the *conclusion* Fully expressed, then, a syllogism consists of (1) a major premise or rule (2) a minor premise or case and (3) a conclusion or application According to Aristotle and most writers on formal logic following him until recent times, the essence of this form of inference is that it states in one proposition truth involved in two non-relative propositions The inference must be necessary and contained in the premises, but it may be regardless of the truth of the premises and of the manner of their being known It is, according to Aristotle (*Prt An* I i) a sentence or thought in which, from something laid down and admitted, something distinct from what we have laid down follows of necessity

A *syllogism* is a combination of two judgments necessitating a third judgment as a consequence of their mutual relation
MANSEL *Prolegom Log* 2d ed p 69 [CL P]

By the same writers the cogency of the argument, as found in the so-called *middle term*, has been defined as consisting in the principle that whatever can be affirmed of the whole can be affirmed of what has been shown to be a part of the whole, for example

All the mineral acids are poison,
Spirit of salt is a mineral acid,
Therefore it is a poison

If the reasoning is intensive, the principle which gives it cogency is that the mark of a mark is the mark of the thing itself Since Sextus Empiricus, it has been maintained by some writers that the syllogism is of no real value for the advance of thought and knowledge, because the conclusion is already contained in the premises And J S Mill especially emphasized the objection that the conclusion is really *not* contained in the premises until it (the conclusion) has been separately tested In view of these objections, and especially of the psychological facts of experience bearing upon the subject, there is now nearly universal agreement that this form of reasoning is neither strictly valid nor actually employed by the mind in reaching truth, although convenient and effective for testing or exposing the truth

As regards the form of these inferences it follows from what has been said that the only value of the syllogistic arrangement is to exhibit the structure of the reasoned judgment, which itself contains or displays the articulated universal

B BOSANQUET *Logic* vol II, p 188 [CL P 1888]

The solution (i e of the difficulty mentioned above) is found in frankly admitting that there is no inference within the limits of the syllogistic process itself but that the inference was secured in the act of obtaining the major premise The true original premises were the observed original facts

VENN *Empirical Logic* p 373 [MACM 1889]

Aristotle recognized three figures, or varieties, of the syllogism according as the middle term was the subject of the major and the predicate of the minor premise, or was the predicate of both or, finally, was the subject of both In addition to, and partly in dependence upon, these distinctions, several kinds of syllogisms came to be recognized by the earlier writers on formal logic, such as the **categorical** and **hypothetical,** the **negative** and **positive,** the **complete** and **incomplete** (enthymeme), the **complex,** where there is a principal syllogism to which all the rest are subordinate and the **compound,** where all are coordinate, the **conditional** and the **disjunctive,** etc (See these words) The theoretically possible number of syllogisms that might be made by varying all the different elements has been placed by some writers at 8,192 For the more important of the technical terms found in modern treatises on logic (such as **didascalic syllogism,** or one which generates science), and of which about 40 are in use, these treatises should be consulted

2. Deductive as opposed to inductive reasoning [< F *syllogisme*, < L *syllogismus*, < Gr *syllogismos*, reasoning, < *syllogizomai*, see SYLLOGIZE] **sil'lo-gisme†.**— **matter of a syllogism.** *Logic* **1** The propositions or terms of a syllogism **2** The premises of a syllogism as opposed to the conclusion — **pure syllogism** (*Logic*), a syllogism having pure propositions as both its premises

syl"lo-gis'tic, 1 sil'o-jis'tik, 2 sy.l'o-gy.s'tic, *a* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a syllogism, having the form or character of a syllogism, deductive, as opposed to inductive [< L *syllogisticus* < Gr *syllogistikos*, < *syllogizomai*, see SYLLOGIZE] **syl"lo-gis'ti-cal†.**— **syl"lo-gis'tic,** *n* The art of reasoning by syllogism — **sy.l"lo-gis'ti-cal-ly,** *adv*

syl"lo-gi-za'tion, 1 sil'o-ji-zē'shən, 2 sy.l'o-gi-zā'shon, *n* [Rare] Reasoning by syllogism **syl"lo-gi-sa'tion†.**

syl'lo-gize, 1 sil'o-jaiz, 2 sy.l'o-giz, *v* [-GIZED, -GIZ'ING] **I.** *t* [Rare] To draw conclusions from by syllogism

II. *i* **1.** To reason by syllogism **2.** To reason harmoniously together, agree in reasoning [< Gr *syllogizomai*, < *syn*, together, + *logizomai*, reason, < *logos*, discourse, < *legō*, say] **syl'lo-gise†.**— **sy.l'lo-giz"er,** *n*

sylph, 1 silf, 2 sylf, *n* **1.** Originally, in the system of **sylfᴱ,** of Paracelsus, a being, male or female, living in and on the air and intermediate between material and immaterial beings, hence, a slender, graceful young woman

Hark! 'tis the laugh of Spring she comes,
With airy *sylphs* and fiery gnomes
LANDOR *Miscellaneous* st 84.

2. A South-American humming-bird (genus *Cyanolesbia*) with a long, forked, brilliantly colored tail, as, the blue-tailed *sylph* (*C forficatus*) [< F *sylphe*, perhaps < Gr *silphē* beetle] — **sylph'-like",** *a* Like a sylph slender graceful airy — **sylph'in(e)ᴱ,** *a* Sylph-like **sylph'ish‡.**

syl'pha, *n* Same as SILPHA

sylph'id, 1 silf'id, 2 sylf'id **I.** *a* Having qualities suggesting a sylph **II.** *n* A diminutive sylph, a young sylph [< F *sylphide*, < *sylphe*, see SYLPH] **sylph'ide‡** — **sylph'i-dine,** *a*

syl'va, 1 sil'va, 2 sy.l'va, *n* [SYL'VAS or SYL'VÆ, 1 -vi, 2 -vē, *pl*] **1.** The forest-trees, collectively, of a territory or region **2.** A treatise on forest-trees, or a description or list of the forest-trees of a region **3.** *pl* The materials for thought and composition, subject-matter, objects of observation a word used in some old rhetorics [< L *silva*, forest] **sil'va†.**

Syl"vain', Syl-va'nus, *n* Same as SILVANUS

syl'van, 1 sil'vən, 2 sy.l'van, *a* **1.** Pertaining to, characteristic of, or abounding in groves or forests, forest-like, hence, rustic, rural, as, *sylvan* shades, *sylvan* scenes, a *sylvan* abode **2.** Of or pertaining to a sylva [< L *silvanus*, < *silva*, forest] **sil'vant, syl-vat'ic†;** **syl-vat'i-cal‡** Syn. see RUSTIC — **sy.l'van-ly,** *adv*

syl'van¹, *n* A fabled spirit or deity of the woods, satyr, faun, also, sometimes, a rustic, clown Compare SILVANUS [< SYLVAN, *a*] **sil'vant.**

syl'van², *n* *Mineral* Native tellurium [< SYLVANITE]

sylvane, 1 sil'vēn, 2 sy.l'vān, *n* *Chem* A liquid hydrocarbon compound (C_6H_6O) obtained from the dry distillation of pine-wood Called more properly **methyl furfurane.** [< SYLVA + FURFURANE, < L *furfur*, bran]

syl'van-ite, 1 sil'vən-ait, 2 sy.l'van-it, *n* *Mineral* A metallic, steel-gray to silver-white gold or silver telluride, $(AuAg)Te_2$ crystallizing in the monoclinic system When the crystals are arranged regularly so as to simulate symbols, it is called **graphic gold, graphic tellurium.** [< *-sylvan-* (in *Transylvania*)]

syl-va'ni-um†, *n* *Chem* Tellurium an old name

syl'vate, 1 sil'vēt, 2 sy.l'vāt, *n* A salt of sylvic acid

Sy.l-ves'ter, 1 sil-ves'tər 2 sy.l-vĕs'ter, *n* **1.** A masculine personal name See SILVESTER **2** Either of two popes of Rome (1) **Saint** (—335) The Council of Nice assembled during his reign (2) **S II.** (—1003), a scholar and writer

syl-ves'tral, 1 sil-ves'trəl, 2 sy.l-vĕs'tral, *a* [Rare] Sylvan; wild [< F *sylvestre*, < L *silvestris*, < *silva*, forest] **sy.l-ves'ter†, syl-ves'tri-an†.**

Syl-ves'tre, *n* [Fg & Sp] See SILVESTER

syl-ves'trene, 1 sil-ves'trin, 2 sy.l-vĕs'trēn, *n* A liquid terpene ($C_{10}H_{16}$), resulting from Russian and Swedish turpentine-oil [< L *silvestris*, belonging to a wood]

Syl-ves'tri-an, 1 sil-ves'tri-ən, 2 sy.l-vĕs'tri-an, *n* **1** *Ch Hist* A monk of a Benedictine order founded in Osimo, Italy, by Sylvester de' Gozzolini in 1231, and approved by Pope Innocent IV in 1247 **Syl-ves'trine†.** **2** A nun of the old or the new Sylvestrian order of Perugia

Syl'vi-a, 1 sil'vi-ə, 2 sy.l'vi-a, *n* See SILVANUS

syl'vi-an, 1 sil'vi-ən; 2 sĭl'vi-ən **I.** *a* Of or pertaining to the *Sylviidæ* **II.** *n* One of the *Sylviidæ*

Syl'vi-an, *a* Of or named after the chemist and anatomist Franciscus Sylvius (1614–1/11672) — **Sylvian aqueduct**, the aqueduct of Sylvius See AQUEDUCT — **S. artery**, a large branch of the internal carotid artery that lies in the Sylvian fissure the middle cerebral artery — **S. fissure**, the fissure of Sylvius See FISSURE — **S. fossa**, see FOSSA

syl'vic, 1 sil'vik 2 syl'vic, *a* *Chem* Of, pertaining to or derived from wood [< L *silva* forest] — **sylvic acid**, a colorless crystalline compound ($C_{20}H_{30}O_2$) contained in common resin or colophony improperly **abietic acid**.

Syl"vi-col'i-dæ, 1 sil"vi-kŏl'i-dē 2 sĭl"vi-cŏl'i-dē, *n pl* *Ornith* The *Muscicapidæ* **Syl-vic'o-la**, *n* (t g) [< L *silvicola* living in forests < *silva* forest — *colo*, live] — **Syl"vi-co-li'næ**, *n pl* *Ornith* The *Sylviidæ* as a subfamily — **syl-vic'o-line(s**, *a* & *n*

Syl-vi'i-dæ, 1 sil-vī'i-dē 2 sĭl-vī'i-dē, *n pl* *Ornith* A family of oscine birds especially those having 10 primaries, tarsi scutellate and longer than middle toes and the bill slender and notched near the end warblers **Syl'vi-a**, *n* (t g) [< L *silva sylva* forest] **Syl'vi-dæ**:.— **syl'vi-id**, *n* — **syl'vi-oid**, *a* — **syl'vi-i-form**, *a* 1 Having the form of a sylviid or warbler 2 Of or pertaining to the *Sylviiformes*

Syl"vi-i-for'mes, 1 sil"vi-i-fôr'mz, 2 sĭl"vi-i-fō"mēz *n pl* *Ornith* A phalanx of cichlomorphic birds, including *Sylviidæ* and many similar birds [< SYLVIA — L *forma*, form]

Syl"vi-i-næ, 1 sil"vi-i'nē, 2 sĭl"vi-i'nē *n pl* *Ornith* A subfamily of *Sylviidæ* especially those with wings longer than the tail and nostrils exposed: typical warblers [< SYLVIA] — **syl'vi-in(e**, *a* & *n*

syl'vite, 1 sil'vait 2 syl'vīt *n* *Mineral* A vitreous white, soluble potassium chlorid (KCl), crystallizing in the isometric system It is an important source of potassium salts [< *sylvii* in NL *sal digestivus sylvii*, potassium chlorid] **syl'vin(e**:; **syl'vin-ite**:

Syl'vi-us, 1 sil'vi-ŭs 2 sĭl'vi-ûs **Franciscus** (1614–11/16 1672) A Dutch physician and chemist. His family name was **de la Boë**

sym-, 1 sim- 2 sĭm-, *prefix* Same as SYN-: a form used before labials (*b*, *f*, *m*, *p*, *ph*)

sym., *abbr* Symbol symbolic

sy-mar', *n* Same as SIMAR **sy-marr'**:.

sym'balt, *r.* Same as CYMBAL

sym'ba-sis, 1 sim'bə-sis 2 sĭm'bə-sis *n* **1.** The mixed descent occurring in large bodies of organisms which commingle without restraint especially the natural species **2.** Cross-fertilization [< SYM- — Gr *basis* step] — **sym-ba'sic** — **sym-bas'i-cal**, *a* — **sym-bas'i-cal-ly**, *adv*

sym'bi-on, 1 sim'bi-on, 2 sĭm'bi-ŏn, *n* [SYM'BI-A, *pl*] An organism living in a state of symbiosis [< Gr *symbioō* (ppr *symbiōn*), dwell together] **sym'bi-ont**:.

sym"bi-o'sis, 1 sim'bi-ō'sis 2 sĭm"bi-ō'sis, *n* *Biol* The consortium or partnership of dissimilar organisms as the algoid and fungoid elements in lichens, or the partnership of unicellular algæ and radiolarians Where the partnership is harmful to one of the partners it is **antagonistic** or **antipathetic symbiosis**; when it results in the production of a single body it is **conjunctive s.**, and is opposed to **disjunctive s.**, in which the partners remain mutually independent when the association is mutually intimate and helpful it is **mutualistic** or **root s.** In a broad sense it includes parasitism and the term **socialis.** has been given to an association of insects found in communities as of ants and bees where small aphids not related to their hosts dwell in harmony and seem at times to contribute to the general welfare [< Gr *symbiōsis* < *syn*, together, + *bios* life]

sym'bi-ote, 1 sim'bi-ōt 2 sĭm'bi-ōt *n* Same as SYMBION.

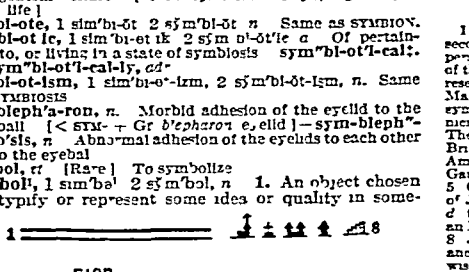
sym"bi-ot'ic, 1 sim'bi-et'ik 2 sĭm"bi-ŏt'ic *a* Of pertaining to, or living in a state of symbiosis **sym"bi-ot'i-cal**:. — **sym"bi-ot'i-cal-ly**, *adv*

sym'bi-ot-ism, 1 sim'bi-ə-tizm, 2 sĭm'bi-ŏt-izm, *n.* Same as SYMBIOSIS

sym-bleph'a-ron, *n.* Morbid adhesion of the eyelid to the eyeball [< SYM- + Gr *blepharon*, eelid] — **sym-bleph"a-ro'sis**, *n* Abnormal adhesion of the eyelids to each other or to the eyeball

sym'bol, *rt* [Rare] To symbolize

sym'bol, 1 sim'bəl 2 sĭm'bol, *n* **1.** An object chosen to typify or represent some idea or quality in some-



Landmark Symbols used by Aviators

1 Public roads. 2 Railroad more than double track 3 Trolley track 4 Landing-stage 5 Hangar for dirigible balloons 6 Hangar for aeroplanes 7 Elevation above sea level 8 Churches castles towers etc 9 Windmills trees, etc 10 Smoke-stacks, iron- and gas-works 11. Fortifications and post-offices 12 Aerodrome

thing else, on account of a resemblance in one or more of their characteristics or associations, a representation, an emblem: a type, as, the oak is a *symbol* of strength, the sword of war, white of purity

The cock is a *symbol* of fire and it is even to this day a common express on among the Norsemen when a fire breaks out that the red cock is crowing over the roof of the house
R. B ANDERSON *Norse Mythology* p. iii p 421. [s c g 1879]

2. A character, mark, abbreviation, or letter representing or indicating something, as an operation, relation, or quantity in mathematics, a substance in chemistry a planet or relation of bodies in astronomy, etc, any significant mark or character **3.** *Theol* A formal and authoritative statement of religious doctrine, a confession of faith: creed. See CONFESSION, 4 **4.** *Numis* A character or device in the field of a coin distinct from the main device found principally in Greek coins, often as the personal mark of the official in charge of the coinage. **5.** *Logic* A formal proposition or term representing a single idea or unit of thought. [< F *symbole*, < L. *symbolus* < Gr *symbolon*, < *syn* together, + *ballō*, throw] Syn.: see EMBLEM, FIGURE, MARK¹

— **identity symbol**, a sign in mathematics See MATHEMATICAL — **station s.** (*Railroad*) a letter used to signify briefly a station's name.— **s. of a face** (*Crystal*), the mathematical formula defining the position of a crystal's face in reference to the assumed crystallographic axes — **sym'bol printing**, *n* *Telog* Printing in cipher, as dots and dashes instead of alphabetic characters

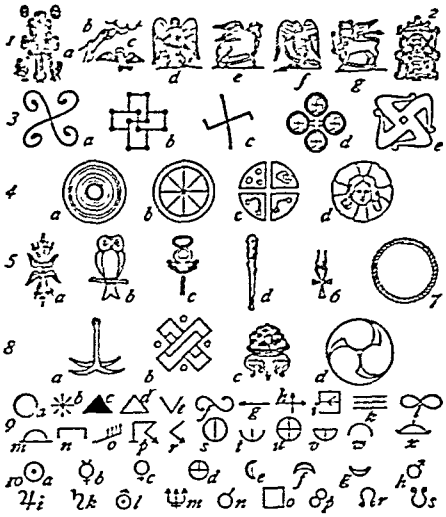
sym'bol", *n* Something contributed to a common supply or treasury, share, hence allotment adjudication

sym"bo-læ-og'ra-phy, 1 sim'bo-li-og'rə-fi 2 sĭm"bo-lē-ŏg'ra-fi, *n* The drawing up or framing of legal instruments. [< Gr *symbolaion* signal — -GRAPHY] [trous, *a.*

sym-bol'a-try, *n* Same as SYMBOLOLATRY — **sym-bol'a-sym-bol'ic**, } 1 sim-bol'ik -i-kəl, 2 sĭm-bŏl'ic, -i-cal *a* **1.**

sym-bol'i-cal, } Of or pertaining to a symbol or symbols, serving as a sign, emblematic as, *symbolical* language. **2.** *Gram* Serving as signs of relation or connection, relational connective opposed to *presentative* said of certain classes of words as prepositions and conjunctions **3** *Math* Involving the use of symbols of operation. **4.** *Logic.* Failing to suggest their own marks said of terms. Compare NOTATIVE — **symbolical books**, books containing the symbols or confessions of faith of a church — **symbolic** or **symbolical delivery** (*Law*), the delivery of property by giving or sending some symbol or token representative and in place of such property, as a key instead of a trunk.— **symbolic geometry**, a form of analytic geometry in which equations and operations are represented by symbols, and then these are treated as subject to algebraic operations — **s philosophy**, philosophy expressed in hieroglyphs.— **sym-bol'i-cal-ly**, *adv* — **sym-bol'i-cal-ness**, *n.*

sym-bol'ics, 1 sim-bol'iks, 2 sĭm-bŏl'ics, *n* The science or study of symbols or symbolic rites Especially (1) *Theol* The branch of Christian theology that treats of creeds and confessions (2) *Anthrop* The branch of



Symbols.

1 Christian symbols *a* a form of the cross symbolical of the second person of the Trinity *b* the hand symbolical of the first person of the Trinity *c* the dove symbolical of the third person of the Trinity the symbols of the four evangelists *d* a man representing Matthew *e* an ox, Luke *f* an eagle John *g* a lion Mark. 2. An Oriental form of the tree of life 3 The fylfot symbol *a* an Arabian form *b* a Scandinavian form *c* the Phœnician tau *d* a Hindu form (*svastika*) *e* an English form. 4. The solar symbol *a* the circle=symbol of the sun (from an early British gold cup) *b* the wheel-symbol of Buddha (from the Amravati Tope) *c* the wheel-and-cross symbol in an early Gaulish coin *d* a cruciform nimbus (from a medieval carving) 5 Greek and Roman mythological symbols *a* the thunderbolt of Jupiter *b* the owl of Minerva *c*, the caduceus of Mercury; *d* the club of Hercules. 6 The assisted cross (*crux ansata*) an Egyptian symbol of life. 7. The serpent symbol of eternity. 8 Japanese symbols used on pottery embroideries etc. *a* an anchor symbol of security *b* the closed makimono symbol of wisdom *c* the sacred balls on a stand symbol of the soul *d* a symbol of good luck. 9 The international weather-symbols *a* rainfall *b* snowfall *c* hail-stones *d* sleet *e* silver frost *f* glazed frost *g* ice-needles *h* drifting snow, *i* snow covering *k* fog *l*, high haze *m* dew *n* hoar frost *o* strong wind *p* thunder-storm *r* heat-lightning *s* solar aureols or corona *t* lunar aureola or corona *u* solar halo *v* lunar halo *w* rainbow *x* auroral lights. 10 Astronomical symbols *a* the sun *b* Mercury *c* Venus (in zoology signifying female) *d* the earth *e* the moon *f* farthest north *g* farthest south *h* Mars (in zoology signifying male) *i* Jupiter *k* Saturn *l* Uranus *m* Neptune *n* conjunction, *o* quadrature *p* opposition 180° from the sun *r* ascending node *s* descending node See illus. under CHRISMON, LOM, MONOGRAM ROUELLE and TRIDENT

antiquities that treats of mystic ceremonies and rites

sym-bol'ic:.

sym-bol-ism, 1 sim'bəl-izm; 2 sĭm'bol-ism, *n* **1.** Representation by symbols, treatment of things as symbolic, also, the quality of being symbolic

Symbolism has never been favourable to art as art the noblest type of the human form which is the highest aim of art has never been striven for under the sway of *symbolism*.
J B ATKINSON *An Art Tour* p 383 [MACM. 1873]

2. A system of symbols or symbolical representation, as, the *symbolism* of the ancients, Christian *symbolism* For symbolism of gems see GEM

When I enter a mosque the signs of race and climate and the *symbolism* of faith fade away and I only remember that we are fellow-believers in the One God.
B TAYLOR *Egypt etc in 1874* pt. i p 42 [G. P. P 1874]

3. The theories and practise of a group of French poets and artists See quotation

The poetry of *symbolism* aims at rivaling music its object being to express by means of rhythm and sound sentiments and emotions that transcend analysis The symbolists take many liberties with grammar spelling rime and meter their blank verse is often hardly to be distinguished from prose. The literatures of Germany and England the music of Wagner and the pre-Raphaelite movement had some share in the development of symbolism but its heralds in France were A de Vigny and above all Ch. Baudelaire The legislator of the school was Stéphane Mallarmé, and its master-hand was Paul Verlaine.
Le Larousse pour tous trans from vol. ii p 798.

4. Symbolics **5.** *Pathol* The delusional interpretation of all events, as having a mystic significance [< F *symbolisme*, < *symbole* see SYMBOL², *n*]

sym'bol-ist, 1 sim'bəl-ist 2 sĭm'bol-ist, *n* **1.** One who uses symbols; one versed in the interpretation or use of symbols, especially in religion. **2.** One who practises symbolism.

sym"bol-is'tic, 1 sim'bəl-is'tik; 2 sĭm"bol-is'tic, *a* **1.** Expressed by symbols characterized by the use of symbols **2** Of or pertaining to symbolism. **sym"bol-is'ti-cal**:.

sym'bol-ize, 1 sim'bəl-aiz; 2 sĭm'bol-iz, *r* [-IZED; -IZ'ING] **I.** *t* **1.** To embody or represent symbolically, typify: said of the thing used as a symbol or emblem; as, the lamb *symbolizes* innocence **2.** To represent by symbols **3.** To make or consider symbolic, treat as figuratively representative **4.** To formulate into a creed or confession of faith, as, the Council of Nicea *symbolized* the orthodox faith **5.** [Rare] To make to agree in properties

II. *i* **1.** To employ symbols, make use of symbolic representation. **2.** To formulate creeds or beliefs **3.** [Rare] To have or acquire a likeness, as in qualities, properties, faith, or doctrine, agree, harmonize [< F *symboliser*, < *symbole* see SYMBOL² *r*] **sym'bol-ise**; — **sym"bol-i-za'tion-sa'tion**, *n* — **sym'bol-iz"er** o'-is"er, *n.*

sym"bo"lo"fil'dē"is'me, 1 sim'bo"lo"fil'dī"is'me 2 sĭm'bo"lo"fil'dē"is'me, *n* [F] The theory that religious dogma consists of symbols in contrast to a scientific gnosis of reality

sym-bol'o-gy, 1 sim-bol'o-ji; 2 sĭm-bŏl'o-gy, *n* The art of representing by symbols; also, a treatise on symbols. [< Gr. *symbolon* (see SYMBOL², *n*) — -LOGY] **sym"bol-ol'o-gy**:.— **sym"bo-log'i-cal**, *a.*— **sym"bo-log'i-cal-ly**, *adv* — **sym-bol'o-gist**, *n.*

sym"bol-ol'a-try, 1 sim'bəl-ol'ə-tri 2 sĭm'bol-ŏl'a-tri, *n.* Symbol-worship; superstitious veneration of symbols or religious creeds [< Gr *symbolon* (see SYMBOL², *n.*) — *latreia* see LATRIA] **sym-bol'a-try**:.

sym'bo-lon, 1 sim'bo-lon 2 sĭm'bo-lŏn, *n.* [Gr.] *Gr Ch.* **1.** A creed **2.** The eucharist **3.** A bell. **sym'bo-lum**:.

sym'bo-lon:, *n* Same as SYMBOL². **sym'bo-lum**:

sym"bo-lo-pho'bi-a, 1 sim'bo-lo-fō'bi-ə 2 sĭm"bo-lo-fō'bi-ə, *r* *Pathol* A morbid dread lest one's actions should have a symbolical interpretation [< Gr. *symbolon* (see SYMBOL² *n*) — -PHOBIA]

sym'bol-ry, 1 sim'bəl-ri 2 sĭm'bol-ry, *n* The use of symbols symbols collectively as heraldic *symbolry*

Sym-bor'o-don, 1 sim-bə"o-don 2 sĭm-bŏ"o-dŏn :. *Paleon.* A genus of fossil animals of the family *Titanotheridæ*. [< SYM- — Gr *bora*, devouring — *odous* tooth.]

Sym-bran'chi-i, 1 sim-bræŋ'ki-ai 2 sĭm-brăŋ'ki-ī, *r pl* *Ich* A suborder of eel-like fishes without paired fins and having the pectoral arch free They inhabit the waters of tropical America Australia, and Tasmania. [< SYM- — Gr *branchia*, gills]

sym-cen'ter, 1 sim-sen'tər; 2 sĭm-cĕn'ter, *r* *Geom* A center of symmetry — **sym-cen'tral**, *a*

Syme, 1 saim 2 sĭm, **James** (11 1799–4/11 1870). A Scottish surgeon *Treatise or the Excision of Diseased Joints*

Sym'e-on, 1 sim'i-ən 2 sĭm'e-on, *r* **1.** *Bib* (R. V) *Luke* iii 30 2. Same as SIMEON **3. S. Metaphrastes**, a Byzantine hagiographer, lived in the 10th century

Sy'mi, 1 sī'mi 2 sĭ'mi, *r* A gulf island and town of W Asia Minor The **Symiots**, or inhabitants of Symi, are skilful sponge-divers

Sym'ing-ton, 1 sim'iŋ-tən 2 sĭm'ing-ton **William** (11/1763–4/11 1831) A Scottish inventor who was one of many who applied the steam-engine to purposes of navigation. In 1788 he successfully ran a steamboat, 25 feet long and 7 feet beam with paddle-wheels five miles an hour and in 1802 he first successfully operated the Charlotte Dundas," on the Forth and Clyde Canal towing two vessels of 70 tons each making over three miles an hour See STEAMBOAT

Sym-ma'chi-an, 1 si-mē'ki-ən, 2 sy-mā'ci-an, *n.* *Ch Hist.* One of a sect in Imperial Rome that taught a Persian asceticism attributed to Symmachus the Ebionite.

Sym'ma-chus, 1 sim'ə-kus 2 sĭm'a-cŭs *r* **1.** A pope (—1/11514) who excommunicated the Emperor Anastasius. **2.** A Roman orator (340–416) who defended paganism against St. Ambrose of Milan **3.** A Christianized Jew who embraced the doctrine of the Ebionites translated the Old Testament into Greek (2d century A. D)

sym'ma-chy, 1 sim'ə-ki, 2 sĭm'a-cy, *n* *Ch. Hist.* The doctrine of Symmachus the Ebionite. Compare SYMMACHIAN

sym'ma-chy, *r* *Gr Antiq* An offensive and defensive alliance between states [< Gr *symmachia*]

sym-me'di-an, 1 sim-mi'di-ən 2 sĭm-mē'di-an, *a* *Math.* Situated at the intersection of the three median lines of a triangle said of a point. [< SYM- — MEDIAN² *a*]

sym-me'li-a, 1 si-mi'li-ə 2 sy-mē'li-a *r* Any form of monstrosity in which the limbs are united or blended together [< Gr *symmēlia* in unison, < *syn* together — *melos* limb] — **sym-me'li-an**, *a.*— **sym'me-lus**, *n* [-LI, *pl*] *Terat.* A monster whose lower extremities are united.

Symmes, 1 simz 2 sĭmz **John Cleves** (1780–4/11829) An American soldier who promulgated the theory that the earth is a hollow sphere habitable within He supposed that an aperture popularly known as Symmes's Hole, existed at 82° N lat.

sym-met'al-lism, 1 sim-met'əl-izm 2 sĭm-mĕt'al-izm *r* A money-standard composed of both gold and silver combined distinguished from *bimetallism*.

sym'me-tral, 1 sim'i-trəl; 2 sĭm'e-tral, *a* Of or pertaining to symmetry, symmetrical, commensurable.

sym-me'tri-an, *n* [Rare] A symmetrist.

sym-met'ri-cal, 1 si-met'ri-kəl, 2 sy-mĕt'ri-cal, *a* **1.** Exhibiting symmetry; having harmonious proportions, well-balanced, regular, as, a *symmetrical* structure. **2** *Math* Exhibiting mathematical symmetry, as a figure, also, so situated with respect to some other figure or figures that all taken collectively show such symmetry **3.** *Biol* Having parts or organs on one side corresponding to those on the other, having parts regularly arranged **4.** *Bot* Regular as to number or shape of parts. said especially of a flower when the parts or divisions in each cycle (that is the sepals, petals stamens, and pistils) are of the same number or multiples of the same **5.** *Org Chem* Denoting an arrangement of atoms of a molecule at equal relative intervals when graphically represented. [< F *symétrique*, < Gr. *symmetrikos*, < *symmetria* symmetry, < *syn* with + *metron* measure] **sym-met'ric**: — **sym-met'ri-cal-ly**, *adv* — **sym-met'ri-cal-ness**, *n.*

sym'me-trist, 1 sim'i-trist 2 sĭm'e-trist, *n* One who is studious of symmetry. **sym"me-tri'cian**: [Rare]

sym'me-trize, 1 sim'i-truz, 2 sĭm'e-triz, *rt* [-TRIZED; -TRIZ'ING] To make symmetrical or proportional. **sym-me-trise**:.— **sym"me-tri-za'tion-sa'tion**, *n*

sym'me-troid, 1 sim'i-troid 2 sĭm'e-trōid, *n.* *Geom* A surface of the fourth order whose equation is obtained by equating to zero a symmetrical determinant of that order whose elements are linear functions of homogeneous point coordinates [< Gr *symmetria* (see SYMMETRICAL) — -OID]

sym"me-tro-pho'bi-a, 1 sim'i-tro-fō'bi-ə 2 sĭm"e-tro-fō'bi-ə, *n.* [Humorous] Dread or avoidance of architectural or

structural symmetry, especially as shown in the temple-architecture of the Egyptians and in Japanese art

We find a remarkable instance of what Sir Gardner Wilkinson has ingeniously called the *symmetrophobia* of the Egyptians This court is bounded on one side by large columns, . . but on the other side, instead of similar columns we find massive stone pillars MARIETTE-BEY *Monuments of Upper Egypt* tr by A Mariette, pt. III, p 211 [TR. & CO 1877]

[< Gr *symmetria* (see SYMMETRICAL) + -PHOBIA] **sym"me-tri-pho'bi-a‡**.

sym'me-try, 1 sim'ı-trı; 2 sy̆m'e-try, *n* [-TRIES, 1 -trız; 2 -trıs, *pl*] **1.** Due arrangement or balancing of the parts or elements of a whole with reference to one another in making up that whole, relative proportion and harmony, hence, loosely, congruity, consistency, harmony, also, an instance of such arrangement or balancing, as, the *symmetries* of Seneca **2.** *Esthetics* The element of beauty in nature or art that results from such arrangement and balancing, perfection of related forms in the making up of a harmonious whole. In its lower form symmetry may involve only repetition, radiation, simple rhythm, or spacing, but in its higher forms it involves distribution, proportion, congruity and harmony, and free balancing of parts in relation to a totality or whole.

Akin to this beauty of proportion is the beauty of *Symmetry*, which is founded more immediately on the relation of the parts of one another H N DAY *Æsthetics* § 72, p. 76 [C C C 1872.]

3. *Biol* (1) *Anat & Zool* Regular arrangement of parts or organs so that a division will give similar halves, similarity of structure Symmetry appears in three forms **bilateral, radial,** and **serial.** See these words (2) *Bot* Equality of number in the whorls of a flower, as of sepals, petals, etc See SYMMETRICAL.

4. *Math* An arrangement of pairs of points in a general system such that the set of lines joining them together is divided into equal parts by a line (**the axis of symmetry**), or by a plane (**plane of s**), or by a point (**the center of s.**).

5. *Crystal* The symmetrical distribution of non-parallel but equivalent directions (faces, edges, etc) in a crystal with reference to certain planes or lines called *planes* or *axes of symmetry* The *grade* of symmetry is determined by the number of non-parallel equivalent directions which a given crystal possesses There are only thirty-two crystal classes possible having different grades of symmetry. **6.** [Archaic] Beauty, comeliness, fine appearance. [< F *symétrie*, < L *symmetria*, < Gr *symmetria*; see SYMMETRICAL] Syn.: agreement, conformity, harmony, order, parity, proportion, regularity, shapeliness See HARMONY — Ant.: deformity, discordance, disproportion, shapelessness — **axial symmetry,** the symmetry produced when to every point or part of a body or figure on one side of a line called the **axis of symmetry** corresponds a like point or part at an equal distance on the other side of the line — **cyclic s.** (*Alg*), the property of remaining the same expression when the letters composing it are cyclically transposed, that is, the first for the second, the second for the third, and so on — **kinetic s**, equality of the moments of inertia of a body about all axes through the center of inertia — **respective s**, symmetry in which only the opposite sides are equal — **right s.,** symmetry in which the lines joining corresponding points are at right angles to the plane or axis of symmetry — **skew s**, the symmetry of hemihedral crystals, as of the trapezohedral crystals of quartz — **s as to a plane,** the symmetry produced when every point or part on one side of a plane has a corresponding point or part at an equal distance on the other side

sym'morph", 1 sim'mōrf" 2 sy̆m'mōrf", *n* A character differing in form from another or others, but standing for the same notion Compare HOMOMORPH [< Gr *symmorphos*, similar, < *syn* with, + *morphē*, form]

Sym'onds, 1 sim'əṅdz, 2 sy̆m'onds, **John Addington** (10/5 1840-4/11 1893) An English author, *History of the Renaissance in Italy*

Sym'ond's Har'bor. Same as MANAKOO

sy'mon-fault", *n* *Geol* Same as SWELL, 8

By'mons, 1 sal'mənz, 2 sy̆'mons, *n* **1. Arthur** (7/12 1865—), an English poet, editor, and literary critic, *London Nights* **2. Sir William Penn** (7/17 1843–11/12 1899), an English general, descendant of William Penn, served in Burma and South Africa

sym-pal'mo-graph, 1 sim-pal'mo-graf, 2 sy̆m-pal'mo-ġraf, *n* An instrument for the composition of two harmonic motions by means of a pendulum vibrating about two horizontal axes [< SYM- + Gr *palmos*, vibration, + -GRAPH]

sym"pa-thet'ic, 1 sim"pə-thet'ık, 2 sy̆m"pa-thĕt'ic, *a* **1.** Pertaining to, resulting from, or attended by sympathy, expressive of sympathy, as, *sympathetic* aid, *sympathetic* verses **2.** Having like feelings with another or others, susceptible of sympathy, sympathizing, as, a *sympathetic* person **3.** Being in accord or harmony, concordant, congenial **4.** *Physiol* Pertaining to, dependent upon, or proceeding from sympathy; as, *sympathetic* disturbance of an organ or a part, due to some morbid reaction of another organ primarily diseased **5.** Suggestive of or acting as if through sympathy, as, *sympathetic* ink

And fire a mine in China here,
With *sympathetic* gunpowder
S BUTLER *Hudibras* pt II, can 3, l 296

6. *Physics* Produced, as a vibration, by accumulated impulses from another vibration of the same or harmonic period, of or pertaining to vibrations so produced, exhibiting resonance, as in acoustics, electricity, etc [< Gr *sympathētikos*, < *sympatheia*, sympathy, < *syn*, with; and see -PATHY]

sym"pa-thet'i-cal‡.

— **sympathetic headache,** headache due to disturbance in some other part of the system — **s. nerve,** a nervous cord, formed of filaments derived from the spinal nerves, that connects a series of ganglia situated on either side of the spine — **s. nervous system. 1.** The nervous system formed by the sympathetic nerve with its ganglia, the branches which it sends to the viscera, and the plexuses which they form The sympathetic system embraces (1) a *central part* consisting of a series of ganglia situated each side of the spine and connected by a nervous cord, (2) *nerves* that pass from this chain to the viscera, and (3) *plexuses* formed by these nerves either about the vessels or within the substance of the viscera, which plexuses contain numerous small ganglia **2.** A nerve branching from the cerebral ganglion in invertebrates, and believed to correspond to the sympathetic nerve-system of vertebrates — **s. numbers,** numbers supposed to have a natural tendency to occur together — **s. powder,** powder formerly supposed to have the property of curing a wound if applied to the weapon inflicting it or to a piece of the blood-stained garment. — **s. sounds,** sounds produced by sympathetic vibrations

— **sym"pa-thet'i-cal-ly,** *adv* — **sym"pa-thet'i-cism,** *n.* A tendency, especially if excessive or morbid, to sympathize with others — **sym"pa-thet'i-cus,** *n* [-CI, 1 -sai; 2 -ċi, *pl*] The sympathetic nerve

sym'pa-thism, 1 sim'pə-thizm; 2 sy̆m'pa-thĭzm, *n* Direct and instantaneous communication of subjective sensations, as pain or emotions

sym'pa-thist, 1 sim'pə-thist, 2 sy̆m'pa-tnĭst, *n* [Rare] A sympathizer, also, one susceptible to sympathism

sym'pa-thize, 1 sim'pə-thaiz, 2 sy̆m'pa-thīz, *v* [-THIZED; -THIZING] **I.** ɪ **1.** To be affected with feelings corresponding to the feelings of another, share the sentiments or mental states of another followed by *with* or *in*, as, the true critic must *sympathize with* the author, to *sympathize in* sorrow or joy. **2.** To be stirred to some emotion or put in some mood deemed correspondent with external phenomena; be in harmony with or sensitive to outside influences; as, Wordsworth *sympathized* with the calm of nature

There are however, a few men and perhaps Shakspeare stands at their head who truly *sympathize* with something out of themselves H N HUDSON *Lect. on Shakspeare* vol I, lect. II, p 66 [B & SCR 1848]

3. To be affected in one part in consequence of the condition of another part, suffer sympathetically; the eyes *sympathize* with each other

The digestive organs, unfortunately, are the first to *sympathize* with any mental worry
N E YORKE-DAVIES in *Annals of Hygiene* Sept , 1893, p 534

4. [Colloq] To give expression to one's sympathy, as with another's grief or affliction; condole **5.** To be concordant agree, harmonize. **6†.** To have similar characters or qualities, be alike

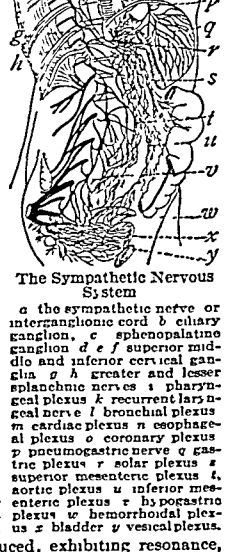
II†. *t* **1.** To have or feel sympathy with, share in **2.** To form or contrive with congruity or consistency **3.** To correspond or answer to [< F *sympathiser*, < L *sympathia*, see SYMPATHY] **sym'pa-thiset.** Syn.: see CONSOLE PITY — **sym'pa-thiz"er** or **-this"er,** *n* — **sym'pa-thiz"ing-lı,** *adv*

sym'pa-thy, 1 sim'pə-thı, 2 sy̆m'pa-thy, *n* [-THIES, 1 -thız, 2 -thıs, *pl*] **1.** The quality or state of being affected with feelings correspondent in kind or correlative with those of another person, fellow-feeling

Sympathy is the universal solvent Nothing is understood without it ARTHUR HELPS *Friends in Council* first series, vol. I p 77 [HAS M]

2. Specif , a feeling of compassion for another's sufferings or evils, pity, commiseration; as, *sympathy* with the poor, all misfortune is a claim to *sympathy* **3.** An agreement of affections, tastes, or inclinations, or a conformity of natural temperament, which makes persons agreeable to one another, harmony, accord, as, they are in *sympathy* with each other **4.** *Physiol* (1) The relation of one organ or part with another more or less remote, through which an unaffected organ or part becomes secondarily disordered from disease existing in some other part without actual transmission of the morbific cause (2) The quality or state of transmitting certain physiological conditions of one person to others, as in hysteria, yawning, etc : distinguished from *protopathy*, or direct experience, etc. See SYMPATHISM **5.** That quality of inanimate things by virtue of which they attract, influence, or tend toward one another, or are supposed to do so, affinity a sense once much used in alchemy and astrology, as, the *sympathy* of the lodestone for iron **6.** *Physics* A relation between two bodies such that the vibration of one causes a sympathetic vibration of the other **7†.** Correspondence, agreement, also, suggestive association [< L *sympathia*, < Gr *sympatheia*; see SYMPATHETIC]

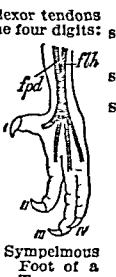
Syn.: see BENEVOLENCE, PITY — Prep: sympathy *with* another *in* joy or grief, sympathy *for* the needy *in* their distress, sympathy *between* kindred spirits — **organic sympathy** (*Psychol*), the sympathetic feeling between those of the same species which is instinctive and unreflective — **reflective s**, the sympathy which results from reflection and is motived by moral and social considerations



The Sympathetic Nervous System

a the sympathetic nerve or interganglionic cord *b* ciliary ganglion, *c* sphenopalatine ganglion *d e f* superior middle and inferior cervical ganglia *g h* greater and lesser splanchnic nerves *i* pharyngeal plexus *k* recurrent laryngeal nerve *l* bronchial plexus *m* cardiac plexus *n* esophageal plexus *o* coronary plexus *p* pneumogastric nerve *q* gastric plexus *r* solar plexus *s* superior mesenteric plexus *t*, aortic plexus *u* inferior mesenteric plexus *v* hypogastric plexus *w* hemorrhoidal plexus *x* bladder *y* vesical plexus.

sym'pel-mous, *a* *Ornith* Having the deep flexor tendons all in one prior to their extension to each of the four digits: opposed to *schizopelmous* **syn-pel'mous‡.** — **sym-pep'sis,** *n* The ripening of the humors of inflammation — **Sym-pet'a-læ,** *n pl* *Bot* Same as GAMOPETALÆ — **sym-pet'a-lous,** *a* *Bot* Having united petals, gamopetalous — **sym"phe-nom'e-non,** *n* [-E-NA, *pl*] A phenomenon resembling or accompanying another phenomenon exhibited by the same object — **sym"phe-nom'e-nal,** *a*



Sympelmous Foot of a Trogon.

fpd flexor perforans digitorum *flh*, flexor longus hallucis I–IV first to fourth toes

sym'phi-ly, 1 sim'fı-lı, 2 sy̆m'fi-ly, *n* *Biol* Commensalism with manifestation of mutual sympathy as in the case of some ants and other insects which are their welcome guests [< Gr *symphilia*, mutual friendship] **sym'phi-lism‡.** — **sym'phi-lous,** *a*

sym-pho'ni-a, 1 sim-fō'nı-ə 2 sy̆m-fō'nı-a *n* **1.** Same as SYMPHONY, 2 **2.** In ancient Greek music, concord consonance [L, < Gr. *symphonia*· see SYMPHONION]

sym-phon'ic, 1 sim-fen'ık 2 sy̆m-fŏn'ic *a* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or characterized by symphony, symphonious **2.** *Mus* Pertaining to or resembling a symphony **3.** Of the same sound as words, homonymous **sym"pho-net'ic‡** — **symphonic poem,** an orchestral composition in symphonic style, illustrating a poetic idea, but not divided into separate movements.

sym-pho'ni-on, 1 sim-fō'nı-ən, 2 sy̆m-fō'ni-on, *n* A former musical instrument combining the characters of the pianoforte and the harmonium [< Gr *symphōnia*, symphony, < *syn*, together, + *phōnē*, sound]

sym-pho'ni-ous, 1 sim-fō'nı-us, 2 sy̆m-fō'ni-ŭs, *a* **1.** [Archaic] Marked by symphony, characterized by harmony of sound **2.** Pertaining to a symphony, symphonic — **sym-pho'ni-ous-ly,** *adv*

sym'pho-nist, 1 sim'fo-nıst, 2 sy̆m'fo-nĭst, *n.* One who composes symphonies

sym'pho-nize†, *vt & ri* To harmonize, bring into sympathy, agree **sym'pho-nise.**

sym'pho-ny, 1 sim'fo-nı, 2 sy̆m'fo-ny, *n* [-NIES, 1 -nız, 2 -nıs, *pl*] **1.** A harmonious or agreeable mingling of sounds, whether vocal, instrumental, or both used figuratively of concord, harmony, or agreeable blending of any kind, as, *symphonies* in gray; a lyric *symphony* **2.** *Mus* (1) A sonata for an orchestra (2) An instrumental prelude, interlude, or postlude; a ritornelle

' Symphonies, up to the 17th century, were instrumental passages thrown into relief in works where interest centered chiefly in the vocalization The development of orchestral overtures and ritornelli gave rise to that highest form of instrumental composition now known as the symphony. Haydn was the first to evolve the classic standard of four movements (generally designated as allegro, andante, scherzo, and finale) which Mozart and especially Beethoven developed to the highest perfection The greatest modern symphonists are Schumann and Brahms Liszt gave himself more freedom of form and movement, calling his productions **symphonic poems.** See SONATA

3†. One of several distinct musical instruments, as the virginal, hurdy-gurdy, or bagpipe [< F *symphonie*, < L *symphoria*, see SYMPHONIA] — **pastoral symphony** (*fus*), a movement suggesting manifestations of nature, such as trees, flowers, and stars, also country dwellers and their occupations, as for example, the watch of the shepherds in the *Messiah* — **toy** or **kinder s**, a symphony intended for performance on toy instruments.

Sym"pho-ri-car'pos, 1 sim'fo-rı-kār'pus, 2 sy̆m'fo-ri-cär'pŭs, *n* *Bot* A genus of shrubs of the family *Caprifoliaceæ*, having oval, downy leaves and short clusters of white or rose-colored flowers followed by fleshy white or red berries The best-known are the coralberry (*S vulgaris*), the wolfberry (*S. occidentalis*), and the widely cultivated snowberry (*S racemosus*) [< Gr *symphoreō* (see SYMPHORICARPOUS) + *karpos*, fruit] **Sym"pho-ri-car'pus‡**

sym"pho-ri-car'pous, 1 sim'fo-rı-kār'pus, 2 sy̆m'fo-ri-car'pŭs, *a* *Bot* Bearing several fruits clustered [< Gr *symphoreō* (< *syn*, together, + *pherō*, yield) + *karpos*, fruit]

sym'pho-rol, 1 sim'fo-rōl *or* -rol 2 sy̆m'fo-rōl *or* -rŏl, *n* *Pharm* The sodium, lithium, or strontium salt of the sulfonic acid derivative obtained from caffein used as a diuretic and usually designated as **symphorol-lithium** or **symphorol L**, etc , according to the metal present [< Gr *symphoros*, useful, + -OL]

sym"phy-an'ther-ous, *a* *Bot* Same as SYNANTHEROUS — **sym"phy-car'pous†,** *a* *Bot* Having confluent fruit

Sym'phy-la, 1 sim'fı-lə, 2 sy̆m'fy-la, *n pl* *Entom* An order or suborder of insects related to typical *Thysanura*, but resembling chilopods and having many abdominal legs, as *Scolopendrellidæ* [< Gr *symphylos*, of the same race, < *syn*, together, + *phylon*, clan, < *phyō*, produce] — **sym'phy-lous,** *a*

sym-phyl'lous, 1 sim-fil'us, 2 sy̆m-fyl'ŭs, *a* *Bot* Same as GAMOPHYLLOUS [< SYM- + Gr *phyllon*, leaf]

sym'phy-note, 1 sim'fı-nōt, 2 sy̆m'fy-nōt, *a* *Conch.* Soldered together at the hinge, as the valves of some river-mussels [< Gr *symphyēs* growing together (< *syn*, together, + *phyō*, grow), + *nōton*, back]

sym'phy-o-, 1 sim'fı-o-, 2 sy̆m'fy-o- Derived from Greek (< *syn*, together, + *phyō*, grow) a combining form — **sym"phy-o-ceph'a-lus,** *n* Same as SYNCEPHALUS — **sym"phy-o-gen'e-sis,** *n* *Bot* The production of an organ or part by the union of elements previously separate — **sym"phy-o-ge-net'ic,** *a* — **sym"phy-o-stem'o-nous,** *a* *Bot* Having united stamens, monadelphous. **sym"phy-stem'o-nous‡.**

sym'phy-sis, 1 sim'fı-sıs, 2 sy̆m'fy-sis, *n* [-SES, 1 -sız; 2 -sēs, *pl*] **1.** *Anat* (1) The union of two parts of the skeleton, either by growing together (synostosis) or by the intervention of cartilage (synchondrosis) also, the place of union of such parts as, the *symphysis* pubis See illus under PELVIS (2) The union of parts normally separate. **2.** *Bot* The coalescence or union of similar parts [< Gr. *symphysis*, union, < *syn*, together, + *phyō*, grow]

— **symphysis menti, s of the jaw,** or **s mandibulæ,** the point of union of the two halves of the lower jaw on the median line — **sym-phys'e-al,** *a* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of symphysis or a symphysis **sym'phy-salt; sym-phys'i-al‡; sym-phys'i-an‡, sym-phys'ic‡** — **sym-physian angle,** see CRANIOMETRY — **sym-phys'e-o-tome,** *n* *Surg* A knife especially adapted for the Sigaultian operation of cutting the pubic symphysis to facilitate labor — **sy̆m-phys"e-ot'o-my,** *n* *Surg* The operation of cutting through a symphysis, especially the symphysis pubis, to facilitate delivery when passage of the fetus is impossible without artificial intervention **sym-phys"i-ot'o-my‡; sym"phy-sot'o-my‡.** — **sy̆m-phys'i-a,** *n* A malformation produced by the union of parts normally separate — **sym-phys'i-on,** *n* A craniometrical point See CRANIOMETRY — **sy̆m"phy-so-dac-tyl'i-a,** *n* *Pathol* An abnormal union of the fingers

sym'phy-tism, 1 sim'fı-tizm, 2 sy̆m'fy-tĭsm *n* *Gram* The coalescence of word-elements [< Gr *symphytos*, grown together]

sym'phy-tize, 1 sim'fı-taiz, 2 sy̆m'fy-tīz, *vt* [Rare] To grow together coalesce

sym"pi-e-som'e-ter, 1 sim"pı-ı-zom'ı-tər, 2 sy̆m"pi-e-ŏm'e-ter, *n* **1.** An instrument for measuring the pressure or velocity of a current of water consisting of two Pitot tubes whose submerged ends are placed, the one toward and the other away from the direction of the current Compare PITOMETER **2.** A barometer in which the atmospheric pressure is exerted directly on a short column of oil or similar liquid, causing compression of a portion of air or gas enclosed in the tube above the liquid highly sensitive, but liable to derangement and inaccuracies [< Gr *sympiesis*, compression (< *syn* together, + *piezō* squeeze), + *metron*, measure] **sym"pi-e-zom'e-ter‡; sy̆m"pi-o-som'e-ter‡.**

sym-plec'tic, 1 sim-plek'tık 2 sy̆m-plĕc'tic **I.** *a* Weaving or joining together specif said of the symplectic bone. **II.** *n* A bone of the suspensorium of many fishes, connecting the quadrate with the hyomandibular [< SYM- + PLECTO]

Sym-pleg'a-des, 1 sim-pleg'ə-dız 2 sy̆m-plĕg'a-dēs, *n pl* *Gr Myth* Twin rocks forming a gateway to the Black Sea and fabled to swing together and crush whatever tried to pass between them When the ship "Argo" was about to

pass, her crew, warned by an oracle, sent a pigeon flying through the strait, upon which the rocks clanged together, the "Argo" gliding through during their rebound They remained open ever afterward [L , < Gr *symplegades*, striking together]

sym'ple-site, 1 sim'plɪ-sait, 2 sym'plɛ-sīt, *n* *Mineral* A pearly vitreous, indigo to green translucent, hydrous iron, arsenate ($Fe_3(AsO_4)_2 8H_2O$) crystallizing in the monoclinic system [< SYM- + Gr *plesiazō*, bring together]

Sym"plo-ca'ce-æ, 1 sim'plo-kĕ'sɪ-ī, 2 sym'plo-kā'ce-ē, *n pl* *Bot* A family of plants constituted by the genus *Symplocos* and belonging to the order *Primulales* [< SYMPLOCOS] — **sym'plo-ca'ceous,** *a*

Sym"plo-car'pus, 1 sim'plo-kär'pus, 2 sym plo-cär'pus, *n* *Bot* Same as SPATHYEMA [< Gr *symplokos*, entwined, + *karpos* fruit]

sym'plo-ce, 1 sim'plo-sɪ 2 sym'plo-cē, *n* *Old Rhet* The repetition of a word or expression at the beginning and of another at the end of successive clauses [< Gr *symplokē*, intertwining, < *syn*, together + *plekō*, twine]

sym-plo'ci-um, 1 sim-plō'shɪ-[*or* -sɪ-]um, 2 sym-plō'shi-[*or* -ci-]ūm, *n* *Bot* The annulus of the sporangium in ferns a disused term

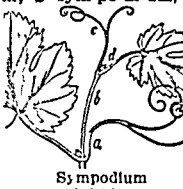
Sym'plo-cos, 1 sim'plo-kos, 2 sym'plo-cŏs, *n* *Bot* A genus of tropical shrubs and trees forming the family *Symplocaceæ* They have simple toothed leaves, yellow clustered flowers, with the calyx 5-lobed, and globular fruits, each containing one or two seeds *S tinctoria* is the sweetleaf or horse-sugar of the southern United States [< Gr *symplokos*, interwoven]

sym'pode, 1 sim'pōd, 2 sym'pōd, *n* *Bot* Same as SYMPODIUM

sym-po'di-a, 1 sim-pō'dɪ-ə 2 sym-pō'di-ə *n* *Terat* Sympus

sym-po'di-al, 1 sim-pō'dɪ-əl, 2 sym-pō'di-al, *a* *Bot* Of or pertaining to a sympodium — **sym-po'di-al-ly,** *adv*

sym-po'di-um, 1 sim-pō'dɪ-um, 2 sym-pō'di-ūm, *n* [-DI-A, *pl*] *Bot* A false axis or stem morphologically made up of a series of superposed branches imitating a simple stem [< SYM- + Gr *pous* (*pod-*), foot]



Sympodium

a, a tendril (the true stem) of a grape-vine, pushed out of place by a branch (*b*) which has assumed the functions of a stem until the tip (the tendril *c*) is thrust out of the diglees, etc rect line of growth by the budding branch (*d*)

sym-po'lar, 1 sim-pō'lar, 2 sym-pō'lar, *a* *Gcom* So related that to each summit, edge and face of the one corresponds a face, edge, and summit of the other said of polyhedra

sym-po'si-ac, 1 sim-pō'zɪ-ak, 2 sym-pō'si-ăc, *a* Pertaining to, of the nature of, or occurring at a symposium specif denoting convivial catches, < Gr *symposiakos*, < *symposion*, symposium, < *syn* together, + *pinō*, drink] **sym-po'si-al‡;** **sym-po"si-as'tic†.**

sym-po'si-ac, *n* A symposium

sym-po'si-arch, 1 sim-pō'zɪ-ärk, 2 sym-pō'si-ärc, *n* The master or director of an ancient Greek symposium, hence, the master of a feast, a toast-master, familiarly, a ruling spirit of a social or convivial company [< Gr *symposiarchēs*, < *symposion* (see SYMPOSIAC) + *archō*, rule]

sym-po'si-ast, 1 sim-pō'zɪ-ast, 2 sym-pō'si-ăst, *n* [Colloq] A member of a drinking-party [< see SYMPOSIAC]

sym-po'si-um, 1 sim-pō'zɪ-um, 2 sym-pō'si-ŭm, *n* [-SI-A, *pl*] **1.** A drinking together, a convivial feast or banquet

Among the ancient Greeks the symposium followed the dinner, and was characterized by the drinking of wine mixed with water, by intellectual or entertaining conversation, and by music, dancing, and other amusements

The *symposium* was the intellectual side of the feast It consisted of general conversation riddles and convivial songs rendered to the accompaniment of the lyre passed from hand to hand MYERS *Outlines Anc Hist* pt 1 p 353 [GINN & CO]

2. Hence, a collection of comments or opinions brought together, especially, several brief essays or articles on the same subject by different writers, as in a magazine [L , < Gr *symposion*, see SYMPOSIAC] **sym-po'si-on‡**

sym-psy'cho-graph, 1 sim-saɪ'ko-graf 2 sym-sy'co-grăf, *n* [Humorous] A hypothetical composite photograph of the ideas of the same thing as present in different minds [< SYM- + PSYCHOGRAPH] [The sum total of the pterygia

sym"pte-ry'gi-um, 1 sim'tɪ-rɪj'ɪ-um, 2 sym'te-rȳ'ĝ'ɪ-ūm, *n*

symp'tom, 1 simp'təm, 2 sym'tom, *n* **1.** *Med* A functional or vital phenomenon of disease, any perceptible change in any organ or function due to morbid conditions or to morbific influence, especially when regarded as an aid in diagnosis *Symptoms* differ from *signs* in the diagnosis of disease in that the former are functional phenomena, while the latter are incidental or experimental

2. That which serves to point out the existence of something else, any sign, token, or indication

It may be deemed a *symptom* of wanting a thorough love of truth when a man overrates as much as when he overlooks the difficulties he deals with HALLAM *Literature of Europe* vol II, pt II, ch 4 p 131 [SH & CO 1863]

[< F *symptôme*, < Gr *symptōma*, see SYMPTOMATIZE] Syn.: see MARK, SIGN — **symp'tom-group",** *n* A group of symptoms that occur together frequently s **complex‡**

symp"tom-at'ic, 1 simp'təm-ăt'ɪk, 2 sym'tom-ăt'ic, *a* **1.** Pertaining to, of the nature of, or constituting a symptom or symptoms, indicative, as, a *symptomatic* fever, fever is *symptomatic* of inflammation **2.** According to symptoms, as, a *symptomatic* classification of diseases [< F *symptomatique*, < Gr *symptōmatikos*, < *symptōma(t-)*, see SYMPTOMATIZE] **symp"tom-at'i-cal‡** — **symptomatic anthrax,** see BLACKLEG, **2 — symp"tom-at'i-cal-ly,** *adv*

symp'tom-a-tize, 1 simp'təm-ə-taɪz, 2 sym'tom-a-tīz, *vt* [-TIZED, -TIZ'ING] To be a symptom of, indicate by symptoms, indicate [< Gr *symptōma(t-)*, symptom, < *syn*, with, + *piptō*, fall]

symp"tom-a-tol'o-gy, 1 simp'təm-ə-tol'o-ɟɪ, 2 sym'tom-a-tŏl'o-gy, *n* *Med* The branch of pathology that has for its object the observation and classification of symptoms, semeiology Compare DIAGNOSIS, PROGNOSIS, etc [< Gr *symptōma(t-)* (see SYMPTOMATIZE) + -OLOGY] **symp"tom-ol'o-gy‡** — **symp"tom-at"o-log'i-cal,** *a* — **symp"tom-at'o-log'i-cal-ly,** *adv*

symp-to'sis, 1 simp-tō'sɪs, 2 sym-tō'sis, *n* **1.** *Math* The meeting of polars of the same point with reference to different loci **2** *Gram* A coming together of vowels **3** *Pathol* The gradual collapse or wasting away of the whole body or of a part [< F *symptose*, < Gr *symptōsis*, meeting, < *syn*, together, + *piptō*, fall]

sym'pus, 1 sim'pus, 2 sym'pūs, *n* [SYM'PI, 1 -pɑɪ, 2 -pī, *pl*] *Terat* A monstrosity having the lower extremities grown together [< Gr *sympous*, with the feet together, < *syn*, together, + *pous*, foot]

syn-, 1 sɪn-, 2 sȳn-, *prefix* With, specif (*Chem*), in stereoisomeric compounds, designating that certain atoms or substituted groups lie on the same side of the molecule opposed to *anti-*, as, *syn*benzaldoxim [< L *syn-*, < Gr *syn-*, < *syn*, with Before certain consonants *syn-* becomes *syl-*, *sym-*, *sys-*] — **syn-ac'my,** *n* *Bot* The simultaneous maturity of the anthers and stigmas of a flower, synanthesis Compare HETERACMY **syn-ac'met‡.** — **syn-ac'mic,** *a* — **syn-ac'ral,** *a* Having a common vertex, as faces of a polyhedron — **syn-ac'tic,** *a* *Med* Moving with conjoint action, conjointly operative, as some chemicals or medicines **syn-dac'tic‡.** — **syn"a-del'phic,** *a* Acting or working together, as members or organs of a body, concurrent — **syn"a-del'phite,** *n* *Mineral* A vitreous to greasy-lustered, brownish-black to black, hydrous manganese-aluminum arsenate ($H_{16}Mn_3(Al,Mn)_2As_2O_{19}$), crystallizing in the monoclinic system — **syn"æ-re'ma,** *n* A wrinkled or rugose condition of the skin — **syn-æer'e-sis,** *n* Same as SYNERESIS — **syn"æs-the'sis,** *n* Same as SYNESTHESIA — **syn-æs'thion,** *n* A morbific cause cooperating with some other in producing disease

syn , *abbr* Synonym, synonymous, synonymy

syn'a-gog, } 1 sin'ə-gog, 2 sȳn'a-gŏg, *n* **1.** A building or place of meeting for Jewish worship and religious instruction **2.** A Jewish congregation or assemblage for religious instruction and observances, usually conducting services according to a prescribed ritual From having an organization similar to a Christian church, it has been used for a meeting or congregation of early Jewish Christians **3** [S-] A traditional Jewish council, composed of probably 120 members, established after the Babylonian captivity **Great Synagogt.**



Interior of Synagog Shearith Israel, New York

a almemar, *b* ark *c*, pulpit.

The *Great Synagogue* plays a considerable part in Jewish tradition it is represented as a permanent council under the presidency of EZRA, wielding supreme authority over the Jewish nation we now know that the whole idea is pure fiction W R SMITH *Old Testament in Jewish Church* p 156 [SL 1881]

4 [Rare] Any assemblage of men **5.** [Rare] A church [F , < LL *synagoga*, < Gr *synagōgē*, < *syn*, together + *agō*, lead] — **syn"a-gog'i-cal,** *a* Of or pertaining to a synagog **syn'a-gog-al‡, syn"a-go'gi-an‡, syn'a-gogu-al‡** — **syn'a-gog-ish,** *a* [Rare] Inordinately zealous for the synagog, fanatical **syn'a-gogu-ish‡.**

syn"a-le'pha, 1 sin ə-lī'fə 2 sȳn a-lē fa, *n* *Gram* The union or blending into a single syllable of two successive vowels of different syllables especially, the suppression of a final vowel or diphthong before one at the beginning of the following word as, *th' Omnipotent* for *the Omnipotent* Compare APOCOPE [< L *synalaphe*, < Gr *synaloiphē*, union < *syn*, together, + *aleiphō*, anoint] **syn"a-le'phe‡; syn"a-lœ'pha‡; syn"a-lœ'phe‡.**

syn-al'gi-a, *n* Sympathetic pain transmitted to a remote organ through associated relation, as lockjaw from a wound in the foot — **syn-al'gic,** *a* — **syn"al-lag-mat'ic,** *a* *Law* Mutually or reciprocally obligatory — **Syn"al-lax-i'næ,** *n pl* *Ornith* A subfamily of dendrocolaptoid birds with tail-feathers soft, tarsi and bill short Compare lilus under OVENBIRD **Syn"al-lax'is,** *n* (t g) — **syn"al-lax'in** (es, *a* & *n* — **syn"a-mœ'ba,** *n* A community of ameboid organisms

syn'a-mur, 1 sin'ə-mur, 2 sȳn'a-mûr, *n* *Her* A dark reddish-brown tincture **mur'rey‡, san'guine‡**

Syn"an-cl'i-dæ, *n pl* *Ich* A family of scorpænoidean fishes, especially those with prominent orbits and separated gill-openings **Syn-an'cl-a,** *n* (t g) — **syn-an'cl-id,** *n* — **syn-an'cl-oid,** *a* & *n* — **syn-an'gi-um,** *n* [-GI-A, *pl*] **1.** *Bot* The boat-shaped sorus composed of confluent sporangia in marattiaceous ferns **2.** An arterial trunk, specif, the terminal part of the truncus arteriosus of lower vertebrates **syn'ange‡** — **syn-an'gi-al, syn-an'gic,** *a* — **syn-an'the-ma,** *n* *Med* An eruption on the skin manifesting several different forms at once — **Syn"an-the're-æ,** *n pl* *Bot* A former order of composite plants **Syn-an'ther-æ‡** — **syn-an"ther-ol'o-gy,** *n* The study of composite plants — **syn-an"ther-o-log'i-cal,** *a* — **syn-an"ther-ol'o-gist,** *n* — **syn-an'ther-ous,** *a* Having the stamens cohering by their anthers, as in composite flowers, syngenesious **sym"phy-an'ther-ous‡** — **syn"an-the'sis,** *n* *Bot* The simultaneous maturity of the anthers and stigmas of a flower, synacmy — **syn"an-thet'ic,** *a* — **syn-an'thous,** *a* **1** Having the flowers and leaves developed at the same time **2** Synanthic — **syn-an'thrin,** *n* Same as INULIN — **syn-an'throse,** *n* *Chem* A variety of sugar ($C_6H_{10}O_5$) — **syn-an'thy,** *n* *Bot* The adhesion of two or more flowers that are normally free — **syn-an'thic,** *a* — **syn'a-phe,** *n* *Gr Mus* The conjunction of two tetrachords

syn"a-phe'a, 1 sin"ə-fī'ə, 2 sȳn'a-fē'a, *n* *Anc Pros* **1.** Continuous flow or connection between one colon and another of a metrical period or system **2.** Such a connection between the last syllable of one verse and the first of the next that the former is made long by position, or cut off by synalepha or ecthlipsis **syn"a-phel'a‡** [< LL *synaphia*, < Gr *synapheia*, < *syn*, together, + *hapto*, unite]

syn-aph'i-pod, *n* *Crust* An appendage to a mandible, a palp — **Syn"a-pho-bran'chi-dæ,** *n pl* *Ich* A family of enchelycephalous eels with gill-openings partly united and branchiostegals short **Syn"a-pho-bran'chus,** *n* (t g) — **syn"a-pho-bran'chid,** *n* — **syn"a-pho-bran'choid,** *a* & *n* — **syn"a-phy'me-nl'tis,** *n* Same as CONJUNCTIVITIS — **syn-ap"o-se-mat'ic,** *a* In biology, signifying coloring or other protective resemblance by which defenseless species imitate others specially provided with the means of defense — **syn-ap"o-se-mat'i-cism,** *n* Same as ACCOMMODATION **Syn-ap'si-da,** *n pl* *Zool* A subclass of reptiles with only one supratemporal opening (or none) on each side, as in tortoises and in many extinct reptiles — **syn-ap'sid,** *a* & *n* — **syn-ap'si-dan,** *a* & *n* — **syn-ap'sis,** *n* *Biol* **1** A stage in cell-division characterized by the massing of the chromatin at one side of the nucleus, fusion of the chromatin preparatory to gametogenesis, mitapsis **2** The intertwining of the dendron of a nerve-cell with the body or dendron of another cell **syn'apse‡.** — **syn-ap'tic,** *a* — **syn-ap'ti-cal-ly,** *adv*

Syn-ap'ta, 1 sin-ap'tə, 2 sȳn-ăp'ta, *n* *Echin* **1.** A genus typical of *Synaptidæ* **2** [S-] [-TÆ, *pl*] A transparent holothurian of this or a related genus, as the European *S digitata* or *S girardi*, common on the Atlantic coast of the United States See illus under ANCORA [< Gr *synaptos*, continuous, < *syn*, together, + *haptō*, unite]

The *Synaptæ* move through the mud and collect around themselves the sand tube in which they are encased ELIZABETH C AND A AGASSIZ *Seaside Studies* p 96 [T & F 1865]

syn-ap'tase, *n* Same as EMULSIN — **syn-ap'te,** *n* *Gr Ch* A form of suppliatory prayer, a litany — **Syn-ap'ter-a,** *n pl* A superorder of insects including the *Thysanura*, *Collembola*, and *Symphyla* — **syn-ap'ter-ous,** *a* — **syn"ap-tic'u-la,** *n* [-LÆ, *pl*] One of the transverse calcareous bars that pass between the septa of a coral, as in fungiids Compare DISSEPIMENT **syn-ap'ti-ole‡** — **syn"ap-tic'u-lar,** *a* — **Syn-ap'ti-dæ,** *n pl* *Echin* A family of apodous apneumonous holothurians, especially those with digitate tentacles and anchor-like calcareous bodies in the skin — **syn-ap'tid,** *n* — **syn-ap'toid,** *a* — **Syn-ap"to-sau'ri-a,** *n pl* A superorder of reptiles, especially those having the quadrate united with the cranium by suture and one postorbital bar on each side including *Theromora*, *Plesiosauria*, *Ichthyopterygia*, and *Testudinata* — **syn-ap"to-sau'ri-an,** *a* & *n* — **syn-ap'tychus,** *n* [-CHI *pl*] *Paleon* An aptychus in two parts united by a permanent suture — **syn'ar-chy,** *n* [-CHIES, *pl*] [Rare] **1** A government administered by two or more persons ruling jointly, such as father and son **2.** A participation by the people in the government opposed to *hamarchy* — **syn"ar-te'sis,** *n* A fastening or joining together, a close union intimate connection — **syn"ar-tet'ic,** *a* *Anc Pros* Metrically continuous, or having the same rhythm throughout, as verse opposed to *asynartete* **syn'ar-tete‡** — **syn"ar-thro'sis,** *n* [-SES *pl*] **1.** *Anat* A joint that permits no motion between the parts articulated **2** *Echin* A close suture in a crinoid calyx **syn"ar-thro'di-al‡** — **syn"ar-thro'di-al,** *a* — **syn"ar-thro'di-al-ly,** *adv* — **syn'a-scete,** *n* *Gr Ch* A friend or associate of a monk, a fellow ascetic — **Syn"as-cid'i-æ,** *n pl* *Ascid* The composite ascidians — **syn"as-cid'i-an,** *n* Any individual ascidian of the *Synascidiæ* — **syn-as'try,** *n* *Astrol* A conjunction of stellar positions as influencing similarity over one's fortunes **syn-as'tri-at.** — **syn"a-throl'sis,** *n* An abnormal accumulation of blood in an organ **syn"a-throls'mus‡** — **syn"au-gel'a,** *n* The part of any planetary surface where the sun is wholly visible above the horizon — **syn-au'll-a,** *n* *Gr Mus* A composition for flutes — **syn"ax-a'ri-on,** *n* [-RI-A, *pl*] *Gr Ch* A lesson from the lives of the saints read as part of a service also, a book containing such lessons **syn-ax'ar‡; syn-ax'a-ry‡** — **Syn"ax-id'e-a,** *n pl* *Crust* A tribe of trichobranchiate macrurans having second antennæ without scaphocerites, and without chelate pereiopods including *Palinuridæ* and *Scyllaridæ* — **syn"ax-id'e-an,** *a* & *n* — **syn-ax'is,** *n* *Ch Hist* A congregation assembled for public worship, especially for celebrating the Lord's Supper **syn'ax-y‡.** — **Syn-bran'chi-dæ,** *n pl* *Ich* A family of eel-like fishes especially ichthyocephalous *Symbranchia* with 4 branchiferous arches **Syn-bran'chus,** *n* (t g) — **syn-bran'chid,** *n* — **syn-bran'choid,** *a* & *n* — **syn-can'thus,** *n* Morbid adhesion of the eyeball to its surrounding parts — **Syn-car'i-des,** *n pl* *Crust* A Carboniferous suborder of malacostracous crustaceans without a carapace and with a dorsal arch of 7 thoracic segments, and schizopodous appendages — **syn"ca-rid'e-an,** *a* & *n*

syn'carp, 1 sin'karp, 2 sȳn'carp, *n* *Bot* **1** An aggregate fruit composed of several more or less coherent carpels, as in the blackberry or a multiple fruit, as in the fig **2** Same as ÆTHALIUM [< *syn-* + Gr *karpos*, fruit] — **syn-car'pi-um‡** [-PI-A *pl*] — **syn-car'pous,** *a* — **syn'carp-y,** *n* *Bot* The union of the normally free pistils of a flower

syn-cat"e-gor"e-mat'ic, 1 sin-kat'ɪ-gor'ɪ-mat'ik, 2 sȳn-căt"e-gŏr'e-măt'ic, *a* *Logic* **1** Pertaining to words that can form only parts of terms, as adverbs, prepositions, and conjunctions opposed to **transcategorematic,** or words representing abstract and universal concepts, and to **categorematic,** or words representing concrete actions and existences **2** Connoting another idea to express its full meaning as, the term 'son' is *syncategorematic* of the term father' [< Gr *synkatēgorēmatikos*, < *syn*, together, + *katēgorēma*, see CATEGOREM] **syn-cat"e-gor"e-mat'ical'.** — **syn-cat"e-gor"e-mat'ic,** *n* A syncategorematic word **syn-cat'e-go-reme‡.** — **Syn-cat"e-gor"e-mat'i-cal-ly,** *adv*

syn-ceph'a-lus, *n* [-LI, *pl*] A monstrosity having a double body united at the head — **syn"ce-phal'ic,** *a* — **syn-cer'e-brum,** *n* A compound brain, as in insects — **syn-cer'e-bral,** *a* — **syn-chil'i-a,** *n* Congenital imperforation of the lips, syncheilis — **Syn-chon-dro'sis,** *n* *Anat* A joining of two bones, nearly or quite immovable, in which the articulating surfaces are united by intervening cartilage, as in the spinal vertebræ, the symphysis pubis, etc See illus under JOINT — **syn"chon-dro'si-al,** *a* — **syn"chon-dro'si-al-ly,** *adv* — **syn"chon-drot'o-my,** *n* The operation of dividing bony parts connected by cartilage symphysectomy — **syn"cho-re'sis,** *n* *Rhet* Concession for the purpose of retort, of giving greater force to the text by comparison, or to preclude an objection

syn'chro-nal, 1 sɪŋ'kro-nəl, 2 sȳŋ'cro-nal, *I a* Same as SYNCHRONOUS **II.** *n* One of two or more events happening simultaneously

syn'chrone, 1 sɪŋ'krōn, 2 sɪŋ'crōn, *n* *Math* The locus of points attained at any given moment by particles sliding from a fixed point along a family of curves [< Gr *synchronos*, < *syn*, together, + *chronos*, time]

syn"chro-ne'i-ty, 1 sɪŋ"kro-nī'ɪ-ti, 2 sȳŋ"cro-nē'i-ty, *n* Synchronism, specif (*Geol*), supposed coincidence in the time of formation said of strata

syn-chron'ic, 1 sɪŋ-kren'ɪk, 2 sȳn-crŏn'ic, *a* Of or pertaining to synchronism, synchronous, specifically denoting any system, as in telegraphy, having for its object the duplication at separated stations of definite mechanical movements **syn-chron'i-cal‡** — **syn-chron'i-cal-ly,** *adv*

syn'chro-nism, 1 sɪŋ'kro-nɪzm, 2 sȳŋ'cro-nĭsm, *n* **1.** The state of being synchronous, coincidence in time of different events or phenomena, simultaneousness

We are driven to aid our recollection by arbitrary *synchronisms* F A FREEMAN *Historical Essays* second series, p 5 [MACM 1880]

2. A tabular grouping of historic personages or events according to their dates **3** In art, representation in the same picture of events having differing dates **4** *Naval Arch* A measurement or condition characterized by equal periods, or periods one of which is a multiple of the other, as the relationship of the period of a ship to that of the waves in which it is rolling [< F *synchronisme*, < Gr *synchronismos*, < *synchronos*, see SYNCHRONE] **syn'chro-ny‡** [Rare]

syn"chro-nis'tic, 1 sɪŋ kro-nɪs'tɪk, 2 sȳŋ'cro-nĭs'tic *a* Characterized by synchronism occurring synchronously **syn"chro-nis'ti-cal‡** — **syn"chro-nis'ti-cal-ly,** *adv*

syn"chro-ni-za'tion, 1 sɪŋ"kro-nɪ-zē'shən, 2 sȳŋ"cro-nĭ-zā'shon, *n* **1.** The act of synchronizing, or the state

of being synchronized, a bringing into coincidence in time, a keeping time, as, the *synchronization* of events or of chronometers 2. The state of being synchronous, simultaneous occurrence of different events, synchronism **syn"chro-ni-sa'tion‡.**

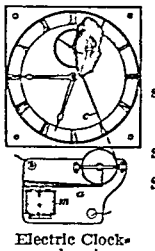
syn'chro-nize, 1 siŋ'kro-naiz, 2 sỹ ŋ'ero-nīz, *v* [-NIZED, -NIZ'ING] **I.** *t* **1.** To make coincident in time or contemporaneous, assign the same date to

He has *synchronized* heroes who flourished in two distant periods LADY SYDNEY MORGAN *Wild Irish Girl* vol 1 p 184. [P H & H 1867]

2 To make agree in keeping time or speed, regulate, as a clock, by means of a synchronizer, or the speed of separate movements by any device which brings them into unison

II. *i* To concur in point of time, coincide as to date [< Gr. *synchronizō*, < *synchronos*, see SYNCHRONE] **syn'chro-nise‡.— syn'chro-niz"a-bl(e**, *a*

syn'chro-niz'er, 1 siŋ'kro-naiz"er, 2 sỹ ŋ'ero-nīz'er, *n* **1.** One who or that which synchronizes, as, a *synchronizer* of history or of machines **2.** Specif., a mechanism for making clocks keep the same time **syn'chro-nis"er‡.**



Electric Clock-synchronizer

syn-chron'o-graph, 1 sin-kron'o-graf, 2 sỹn-erŏn'o-ġraf, *n* An automatic telegraph system employing an alternating current, regulated by a synchronously moving strip of perforated paper [< Gr *synchronos* (see SYNCHRONE) + -GRAPH]

syn"chro-nol'o-gy, 1 siŋ'kro-nol'o-ji, 2 sỹ ŋ'ero-nŏl'o-ġy, *n* Comparative chronology, systematic arrangement of contemporaneous events in order of their dates [< Gr *synchronos* (see SYNCHRONE) + -LOGY]

syn-chron'o-scope, 1 sin-kron'o-skōp, 2 sỹn-erŏn'o-scōp, *n* An instrument for determining synchronism, especially of electric phenomena [< Gr *synchronos* (see SYNCHRONE) + -SCOPE]

When by the true time the second-hand should point, say to 60 an electric impulse may be sent to the electromagnet (*m*) causing it to attract the armature (*a*), and pulling the cord (*c*) which sets the hand to its proper place

syn'chro-nous, 1 siŋ'kro-nus, 2 sỹn'ero-nūs, *a* **1.** Occurring at the same time, coincident, simultaneous, as, events **2.** Having all corresponding parts in the same time, happening at the same rate, as, *synchronous* vibrations **3** *Elec* Denoting alternating currents when of the same frequency, or any alternating-current machine designed to operate in step with the source of current, as, a *synchronous* motor, dynamo, or converter [< L *synchronus* < Gr *synchronos* see SYNCHRONE] **— syn'chronous curve,** same as SYNCHRONE **— syn'chro-nous-ly,** *adv* **— syn'chro-nous-ness,** *n* The state or character of being synchronous

syn'chy-sis, 1 siŋ'ki-sis, 2 sỹn'cy-sis, *n* **1.** A disease of the eye characterized by sparkling flakes appearing in the field of vision due to cholesterin floating in the vitreous humor **syn'chi-sis‡.** **2** Any confusion, as of words [< Gr *synchisis*, mixture]

Syn-chyt'ri-um, 1 siŋ-kit'ri-um 2 sỹn-cỹt'ri-ūm, *n* *Bot* A genus of chytridiaceous fungi in which the swarm-spore changes into a plasmodium within the host-cell this becomes invested with a wall and changes into a resting sporangium or becomes a mother-cell within which swarm-sporangia (protospores) are produced All are parasitic in the cells of living plants and many form small epidermal warts or galls [< SYN- + Gr *chytrion*, dim of *chytra*, pot] **— syn-chyt"ri-a'ceous,** *a*

syn'ci-put, *n* Same as SINCIPUT

syn-clas'tic, 1 sin-klas'tik, 2 sỹn-clăs'tic, *a* *Math* Having the same kind of curvature in all directions, concave or convex in every direction said of a surface, and opposed to *anticlastic* [< SYN- + Gr *klastos*, broken, < *klaō*, break]

syn-cli'nal, 1 sin-klai'nal *or* siŋ'kli-nal, 2 sỹn-cli'nal *or* sỹ ŋ'cli-nal, *a* Sloping downward on each side toward a common line or point; specif, in geology, dipping downward on each side toward the axis of the fold said of strata opposed to *anticlinal* **syn-clin'i-cal‡. — s. inclinal axis,** the line or plane at which the slopes of a synclinal fold meet or its line of direction also, rarely, a synclinal fold **— s. line,** the synclinal axis **— s. mountain,** a mountain whose strata dip from opposite sides toward its center **— s valley,** a valley lying in a synclinal flexure

syn-cli'nal, *n* A synclinal flexure or axis

syn'cline, 1 siŋ'klain *or* sin-klain', 2 sỹ n'clin *or* sỹn-clin', *n* *Geol* Same as SYNCLINAL now used preferably as the noun

Where strata . dip towards an axis forming a trough or basin, it is called a *Syncline* or synclinal axis

ARCH GEIKIE *Text-Book Geology* vol 1, p 675 [MACM '03]

[< Gr *synklinō*, bend together, < *syn*, together, + *klinō*, bend]

syn"cli-no'ri-um, 1 siŋ'kli-nō'ri-um, 2 sỹn'cli-nō'ri-ūm, *n* *Geol* A series of parallel folds which considered as a whole, form a syncline [< SYNCLINE] **syn'cli-nore‡.— syn'-cli-no'ri-al, syn"cli-no'ri-an,** *a*

syn-clit'ic, *a* *Obstet* Pertaining to synclitieism without lateral obliquity or flexion opposed to *enclitic* **— syn-clit'i-cism,** *n* The lateral turning of the fetal head in a natural presentation at childbirth, thus bringing the cranial planes into parallelism with the planes of the maternal pelvis **syn'cli-tism‡.— syn'clo-nus,** *n* A chronic simultaneous spasm of several muscles convulsion **— synclonus balismus,** trembling palsy chorea

syn'co-pal, 1 siŋ'ko-pal, 2 sỹ ŋ'co-pal, *a* Of or pertaining to syncope **syn-cop'ic‡; syn-cop'tic‡.**

syn'co-pal, *n* *Pathol* An intermittent fever characterized by persistent attacks of fainting

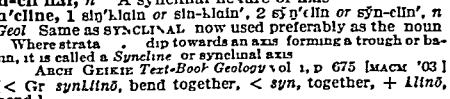
syn'co-pate, 1 siŋ'ko-pēt, 2 sỹ ŋ'co-pāt, *vt* [-PAT'ED, -PAT'ING] **1.** *Gram* To contract (a word) by omitting a letter or letters from the middle, affect by syncope, as *o'er* for *over*

Observe here the short final vowel, the tense not being an imperfect, . . . but a *syncopated* aorist

ANTHON *Homer's Iliad* bk v, ll 376–381 *note*

2. *Mus* To begin, as a tone on an unaccented part of a measure and end on an accented part See SYNCOPATION [< LL *syncopo* (pp, *syncopatus*), faint away, < L *syncope* see SYNCOPE]

syn"co-pa'tion, 1 siŋ'ko-pē'shan, 2 sỹ ŋ'co-pā'shon, *n*



Syncopation

The act of syncopating the state of being syncopated, or that which is syncopated (1) *Mus* The beginning of a tone on an unaccented beat and its continuation through the following accented beat or the beginning of a tone on the last half of a beat and continuing it through the first half of the next beat also, the tone so treated, generally receiving an accent A syncopation may also be indicated by a slur or by a sforzando-mark, causing accent on an unaccented beat of the measure The object of syncopation being the introduction of a new accent or rhythm over the regular accent of the measure, the mind must hold firmly the regular beats, accented and unaccented during the performance of a syncopation, or its effect will be lost (2) *Gram* The affecting of a word by syncope, syncope

syn'co-pe, 1 siŋ'ko-pī, 2 sỹn'co-pē, *n* **1.** *Gram* The elision of a vowel or syllable from the midst of a word, as in *arbalist* from Latin *arcubalista*, *ne'er* for *never* **2.** *Anc Pros* The omission of an arsis in the middle of a verse, the time being made up by prolonging the preceding long thesis **3.** *Mus* (1) Same as SYNCOPATION (2) The correspondence of two or more tones in one voice-part with a single tone in another **4.** *Pathol* Sudden faintness, a fainting-fit, swooning, with loss of sensation, motion, and consciousness **5.** [Rare] A sudden and involuntary delay, temporary cessation or interruption [L, < Gr. *synkopē*, < *syn*, together, + *koptō*, cut] Syn. see STUPOR

syn'co-pism, 1 siŋ'ko-pizm 2 sỹ ŋ'co-pism, *n* A name having some of its intermediate letters represented by periods or asterisks as J n J k . . s for John Jenkins a form of pseudonym

syn'co-pize, 1 siŋ'ko-paiz, 2 sỹ ŋ'co-pīz, *vt* [-PIZED, -PIZ'ING] To syncopate **— syn'co-pist,** *n*

Syn"co-ryn'i-dæ, *n pl* *Zoöph* A family of tubularioidean hydroids with a coryniform trophosome and medusiform planoblasts generally united with *Coryntidæ* **Syn-cor'y-ne,** *n.* (t g) **— syn-cor'y-nid,** *n* **— syn-cor'y-noid,** *a* **— syn-cot"y-le'do-nous,** *a* *Bot* Having coherent cotyledons **— syn'cra-cy,** *n.* [Rare] Government under which a sovereign body or person holds executive power while legislative power is vested jointly in such sovereign body or person and the people **— syn-cra'ni-ate.** **I** *a* *Zool* Denoting a skull, or an animal provided with a skull, which is fused with certain vertebral elements, as in the *Amniota* opposed to *archicraniate* **II** *n* An animal with a syncraniate skull **— syn"cran-te'ri-an,** *a* Having the back teeth continuous with the front, as certain serpents opposed to *diacranterian* **— syn'cra-sy,** *n.* The blending, harmonizing, or massing of different or antagonistic elements

syn-cret'ic, 1 sin-kret'ik, 2 sỹn-crĕt'ic (XIII), *a* Of or relating to syncretism, blending or uniting different speculative systems, as of religion, philosophy, etc

syn-cret'ic. **I** *a* Syncretistic **II** *n* A syncretist

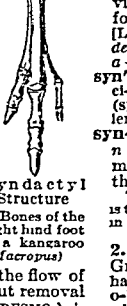
syn'cre-tism, 1 siŋ'kri-tizm, 2 sỹ ŋ'cre-tizm, *n* **1.** A tendency or effort to reconcile and unite various systems of philosophy or religious opinion on the basis of tenets common to all and against a common opponent, also, derogatorily, the spirit or practise of indifferentism or of false or undue toleration distinguished from *eclecticism* **2** *Ch Hist* Specifically, a movement in the 17th century proposing to bring the Protestant sects into nearer accord with one another, especially to bring the Lutheran and Reformed churches into a union advocated by George Calixtus and opposed by Abraham Calovius, later, in the Lutheran Church, the principle of moderation and development, as opposed to strict orthodoxy. **3.** *Philol* The fusion of two or more inflectional forms which were originally different [< Gr *synkrētismos*, < *synkrē izō* unite against] **syn'cra-tism‡ — syn'cre-tist,** *n* One who believes in or practises syncretism **syn'-cra-tist‡ — syn"cre-tis'tic,** *a* Of or pertaining to syncretism or syncretists

syn'cre-tize, 1 siŋ'kri-taiz, 2 sỹ ŋ'ere-tīz, *vt* [-TIZED; -TIZ'ING] To attempt to blend and reconcile, as various religions or philosophies, unite and harmonize, as heterogeneous sects or parties [< Gr *synkrētizō*, unite against] **syn'cre-tise‡.**

syn'cri-sis, *n* *Rhet* A figure of speech formed by comparison of opposite persons or things **— syn-cryp'tic,** *a* *Biol* Having in common with certain animals and insects, the power of concealment by resemblance to surroundings **— syn-cyt"i-o'ma,** *n* *Pathol* A syncytial tumor, especially of the fetal membranes **— syn-cyt'i-um,** *n* [-I-A, *pl*] *Biol* A mass of protoplasm with several nuclei, but not consisting of separate cells, as the ectoderm of sponges, striped muscle-fiber, etc **— syn-cyt'i-al,** *a*

synd, 1 sind, 2 sỹnd, *vt* [Scot] To rinse **seln‡; slnd‡.**

syn-dac'tyl, 1 sin-dak'til, 2 sỹn-dăc'tyl, *a* **1.** Having two or more digits either of the hand or of the foot wholly or partly united **2.** Syndactylous, as a bird [< SYN- + Gr *dactylos*, finger] **— syn-dac'tyl,** *n.* **1.** That which is syndactyl or syndactylous **2.** One of the *Syndactyli* **syn-dac'tyle‡. — Syn-dac'ty-læ,** *n pl* *Ornith.* A cohort of anisodactylous birds with syndactylous feet as hornbills, kingfishers etc **— Syn-dac'ty-li,** *n pl* *Ornith* **1.** A division of insessorial birds with syndactylous feet variously limited, including hornbills, kingfishers etc **2.** The *Steganopodes* **— syn-dac'tyl-ism,** *n* The condition of being syndactyl or syndactylous **syn"dac-tyl'i-a‡; syn-dac'ty-ly‡. — syn-dac'ty-lous,** *a* **1.** Having the toes closely united by integuments for all or a part of their length as in the foot of kingfishers **2** Steganopodous **3** Of or pertaining to the *Syndactylæ* or *Syndactyli* **syn"dac-tyl'ic‡ — syn-dac'ty-lus,** *n* [-LI, *pl*] A monster with congenital union of either fingers or toes



Syndactyl Structure

Bones of the right hind foot of a kangaroo (*Macropus*)

syn-dec'to-my, 1 sin-dek'to-mi, 2 sỹn-dĕc'-to-my, *n* *Surg* An incision of the conjunctiva around the cornea for diminishing the flow of blood to it when it is inflamed, with or without removal of a strip of conjunctiva [< *synd-* (in SYNDESMO-) + Gr *eltomē*, cutting out, < *el*, out, and see -TOMY]

syn-den'dri-um, *n* *Zooph* The quadrate disk suspended from the umbrella by the dentrostyles in rhizostomous hydrozoans [< SYN- + Gr *dendron* tree] **— syn-der'e-sis,** *n* Same as SYNTERESIS **— syn'de-sis,** *n* A condition of physical union or conjunction

syn-desm'-, syn-des'mo-,] 1 sin-desm'-, sin-des'mo-, 2 sỹn-dĕsm'-, From Greek *syndesmos*, band (< *syn* together, + *deo* bind) combining forms **— syn-des"mec-to'pi-a,** *n* Abnormal position or displacement of a ligament **— sy n-des"mi-ol'o-gy,** *n* Same as SYNDESMOLOGY **— sy n"des-mi'tis,** *n* Inflammation of the ligaments of the joints **— sy n"des-mog'ra-phy,** *n* A scientific description of the ligaments **— sy n-des-mol'o-gy,** *n* The part of anatomy that treats of the ligaments **syn-des'-mi-ol'o-gy‡ — syn"des-mo'ma,** *n* A connective-tissue tumor **— Syn-des'mon,** *n* *Bot* A genus of ranunculaceous perennial herbs having basal compound leaves and umbellate white flowers There is but one species, *S thalictroides*, the rue-anemone of America **— syn-des"mo-don'told,** *n* *Anat* Of or pertaining to the transverse ligament of the atlas and the odontoid process of the axis **—syn-des"mo-path'i-a,** *n* Any disease of the ligaments **— syn-des"mo-pha-ryn'ge-us,** *n* A muscular slip frequent in man, passing from the lateral thyrohyoid ligament to the middle constrictor of the pharynx **— syn"des-mo'sis,** *n* The joining of two portions of the skeleton by means of ligamentous tissue, synneurosis See illus under JOINT **— syn"des-mot'ic,** *a* **— syn"des-mot'o-my,** *n* The art of dissecting the ligaments, the anatomy of ligaments

syn-det'ic, 1 sin-det'ik, 2 sỹn-dĕt'ic, *a* Serving to unite or connect, connective, copulative opposed to *asyndetic* [< SYN- + Gr *detos*, bound] **syn-det'i-cal‡.— syn-det'i-cal-ly,** *adv*

syn'dic, 1 sin'dik, 2 sỹn'dic, *n* A civil magistrate or officer representing a government or a community, having different powers in different countries, also, one chosen to transact business for others used also collectively for a body of officers or a council Specif (1) A manager of the affairs of a university, company, or corporation, as the *syndic* of New York University (2) An officer of the Swiss executive council (3) *F Law* An assignee in bankruptcy. (4) In Italy, the chief magistrate of a commune. [F < LL *syndicus*, see SYNDICATE, *n*] **— syn'di-cal,** *a*

syn'di-cal-ism, 1 sin'di-kal-izm, 2 sỹn'di-cal-ĭsm, *n* **1.** An economic movement originating in France, but now widespread, which aims at the federation of workers in all trades into an effective unity for the purpose of enforcing the demands of labor by means of sympathetic strikes **2** The principles underlying this movement. Compare INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD, under WORKER

Syndicalism means striking in one trade and inducing other trades to strike also

The Evening Sun New York March 20 1912, p 10.

— syn'di-ca'list, *n* A believer in or advocate of syndicalism.

syn'di-cate‡, 1 sin'di-kēt, 2 sỹn'di-cāt, *v* [CAT'ED; -CAT'ING] **I** *t* **1.** To combine into a syndicate **2.** To effect or manage by a syndicate, as, to *syndicate* a novel See SYNDICATE, *n*, 2

II. *i* To unite to form a syndicate

— syn"di-ca'tion, *n* The act or procedure of forming a syndicate **— syn'di-ca"tor,** *n* One who effects sales or purchases for or by means of a syndicate

syn'di-cate-†, *vt* To judge censure

syn'di-cate, *n* **1.** *Finance* An association of individuals or (rarely) a combination of companies united for the prosecution of some enterprise or scheme requiring large capital, several financiers combined to buy up stocks or certain commercial commodities with a purpose of commanding markets

These *syndicates* pools trusts fixed prices and crushed all competition except when combinations as vast as themselves arose BELLAMY *Looking Backward* p 54 [N Y & CO 1889]

2. A combination of persons associated for purchasing manuscripts and selling them again — usually at a low individual rate to a number of periodicals, as newspapers, for simultaneous publication sometimes used attributively, as, *syndicate* matter **3** A university committee of the syndics and others appointed for some specific duty **4.** The office or jurisdiction of a syndic, syndics collectively the original meaning. [< LL *syndicatus*, < *syndicus*, < Gr *syndikos*, syndic, < *syn*, together, + *dikē*, law]

syn"di-dac'tic, 1 sin'di-dak'tik, 2 sỹn'di-dăc'tic, *a.* Following a simultaneous or concerted method of classinstruct on [< SYN- + DIDACTIC]

syn'doc, *n* Same as SINTOC

syn'dro-me, 1 sin'dro-mi, 2 sỹn'dro-mē, *n* [Rare] **1.** A concurrence of anything **2** The concurring aggregate of symptoms manifested in a disease [< Gr *syndromē* running with] **— syn-drom'ic,** *a*

syn"dy-as'mi-an, 1 sin'dai-az'mi-an, 2 sỹn'dỹ-ăs'mi-an, *a* Of or pertaining to (1) union between single pairs without exclusive coition, as in animals during the pairing-season, or (2) a family or social custom that admits of temporary cohabiting for rearing of offspring [< Gr *syndyasmos*, < *syn*, together, + *dyo* two] **— sy n"dy-as'mus,** *n* Sexual coition cohabitation

Syn"dy-oc'er-as, 1 sin'di-os'er-as 2 sỹn'dy-ŏc'er-as, *n.* *Paleon* An extinct genus of ungulates, probably ancestors of the antelope, found in the Nebraskan Miocene and allied to the *Protoceras* [< SYN- + Gr *dyo* two, + *keras*, horn]

syne, 1 sain, 2 sỹn, *adv* [Scot] **1.** Since, ago **2** Afterward **3.** In that case

sy-nec'do-che, 1 si-nek'do-kī, 2 sy-nĕc'do-cē, *n* *Rhet.* A figure of speech in which a part is put for a whole or a whole for a part, as an attribute for a subject, an individual for a class or a material for the thing, as *a roof* for *a house*, *marble* for a *statue* Compare METONYMY. [L, < Gr *synekdochē*, < *syn* together, + *ek*, out, + *dechomai* receive] **— syn"ec-doch'ic, syn"ec-doch'i-cal,** *a* **— syn"ec-doch'i-cal-ly,** *adv*

syn"e-chi'a, 1 sin'i-kai'e *or* si-ni'ki-e 2 sỹn'e-cī'a *or* sy-nĕc-i-a, *n* Morbid adhesion between the iris and the cornea (**synechia anterior**), or between the iris and the crystalline lens (**synechia posterior**). [< Gr *synecheia* continuity]

syn-ech"i-ol'o-gy, 1 sin-ek'i-el'o-ji, 2 sỹn-ĕc'i-ŏl'o-ġy, *n* *Philos* **1.** The doctrine of the connection (1) of matter in spatial and temporal relations, and (2) of things by efficient and final causation

The second branch [of metaphysics] is *synechology* which is the doctrine of matter or the phenomena of the real as existing in time space and motion

J D MORELL *Hist Modern Philos* p 485 [C & BROS 1872]

2. The doctrine of continuity See CONTINUITY [< Gr *synecheia*, continuity (< *syn*, together, + *echō*, have) + -OLOGY] **sun"[or syn"]e-chol'o-gy‡.— syn-ech"o-log'ic, sy n-ech"o-log'i-cal,** *a*

syn'e-chism, *n* The philosophical tendency to emphasize the principle of continuity in every form of reflective thinking **— syn'e-chist,** *n* **— sy n"e-chot'o-my,** *n* *Surg* The operation of separating unnaturally adhering parts **— syn-ec"pho-ne'sis,** *n* Same as SYNEPHESIS **— sy n-ec'tic,** *a* **1.** Connecting or holding together things of different nature. **2.** *Math* Continuous finite, and uniform said of a function.— **syn'ec-thry,** *n* *Biol* Commensalism with antagonism as in the case of some ants and intruding guests the opposite of *symphily* **— sy n"ec-tic'i-ty,** *n* The state or character of being synectic **— sy n'e-chus,** *n* Same as SYNOCHUS **— sy n-e'dral,** *a.* *Bot* Growing on the angles as leaves on a stem **syn'e-drous‡.**

syn-ed'ri-on,] 1 sin-ed'ri-en -um, 2 sỹn-ĕd'ri-ŏn, -ūm,

syn-ed'ri-um,] *n* An assembly, a body of men who meet for council or deliberation, a senate, specif, the

Jewish sanhedrin [< Gr *synedrion*, < *syn*, together, + *hedra*, seat < *hezomai*, sit] — syn-ed'ri-al, *a*

sy-ne'ma, *n* *Bot* The column of combined filaments in a monadelphous androecium, as in the hollyhock — **Sy-n"en-tog'na-thi**, *n pl* *Ich* A suborder of teleocephalous fishes with a closed air-bladder, spineless fins, and united lower pharyngeals including flying-fishes and garfishes [< SYN- + Gr *enthos*, within, + *gnathos*, jaw] — **sy-n-en'tog-nath**, *a* & *n* — **syn"en-tog'na-thous**, *a*

syn'e-py, 1 sin'ı-pi, 2 sĭn'e-pȳ, *n* *Rhet* The joining together of words in uttering the clauses of a sentence [< Gr *synepeia*, < *syn*, together, + *epos*, word.]

syn-er'e-sis, 1 sin-er'ı-sis, 2 sĭn-ĕr'e-sis, *n* *Gram* The coalescence of two vowels or syllables, as *e'er* for *ever* opposed to *dieresis* [< LL *synæresis*, < Gr *synairesis*, < *syn*, together, + *haireō*, take] — **syn-ær'e-sist**.

Synæresis is the change of a guttural or labial vowel into a coalescent It is usually regarded as the union of two vowels into a diphthong, which implies an impossibility

HALDEMAN *Analytic Orthography* p 42 [TRÜBNER & co. 1860]

— **syn"e-ret'ı-cal**, *a* **syn"æ-ret'ı-cal**†

syn"er-gas'tic, 1 sin"ər-gas'tik, 2 sĭn"er-ğ̆as'tic, *a* Of or pertaining to cooperation, formed by concurrent effort or labor

Next Noiré and Prof Max Müller came with their theory, called by Noiré the *synergastic* theory, which conceives language as the expression of common work

PAUL CARUS in *The Monist* Oct., 1891, p 8.

[< SYN- + Gr *ergastikos*, working, < *ergon*, work]

syn"er-get'ic, 1 sin"ər-jet'ik; 2 sĭn"er-ĕt'ic, *a* *Biol* Working together, cooperative as the flexor muscles of the leg are *synergetic* [< Gr *synergētikos* < *syn*, together, + *ergon*, work] — **syn-er'gic**†.

sy-ner'gi-da, 1 si-nūr'ji-də, 2 sy-nĕr'gi-da, *n* [-DÆ, 1 -di, 2 -dē, *pl*] *Bot* Either one of the two naked nucleated cells situated at the apex of the embryo-sac and making up with the oosphere the so-called egg-apparatus or rudimentary archegonium [< Gr *synergos*, toiling together, < *syn*, together, + *ergon*, work] — **sy-ner'gid**†.— **sy-ner'gi-dal**, *a*

syn'er-gism, 1 sin'ər-jizm; 2 sĭn'er-ğism, *n* The doctrine that human effort cooperates with divine grace in the salvation of the soul, specif., a type of Semi-Pelagianism in Germany in the 16th century, which taught that "God does not deal with man as a block, but draws him so that his will cooperates" opposed to *monergism* Prominent in its support were Erasmus and Melanchthon

Synergism is enunciated in the canons of the Council of Trent Regeneration is explained as taking place by some co-operation of the human will with the divine

SHEDD *Dogmatic Theology* vol ii, pt iii, p 503 [s 1889]

— **syn'er-gist** (XIII), *n* 1 One holding to synergism. 2. Same as CONGENER, 2 3. A cooperating organ part, or medicine — **syn"er-gis'tic**, *a* Pertaining to synergism, hence, in general, cooperating **syn"er-gis'ti-cal**†.

syn'er-gize, 1 sin'ər-jaiz, 2 sĭn'er-ğiz, *vt* [-GIZED, -GIZ'ING] To cooperate

syn'er-gy, 1 sin'ər-ji, 2 sĭn'er-ğy, *n* 1. Combined and correlated force, united action, specif., in psychophysics, cooperation of motor tendencies 2. Specif., in medicine, correlation or concurrence of action between different organs in health or disease, or between remedies [< Gr *synergia*, < *syn*, together, + *ergon*, work] — **sy-n-er'gi-al**†.

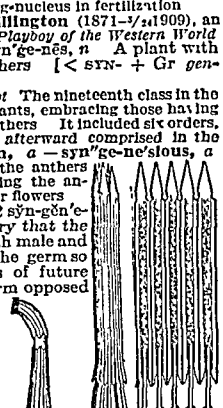
syn'e-sis, 1 sin'ı-sis, 2 sĭn'e-sis, *n* *Gram & Rhet* Construction in accordance with the sense rather than the syntax, as *plebs clamant* (for *plebs clamat*) [< Gr *synesis*, wisdom, < *syn*, together, + *hiēmi*, send]

syn"es-the'si-a, *n* 1 *Physiol* Translated sensation sensation produced at a point different from point of stimulation 2. *Pathol* Same as SYNALGIA — **sy-n"æs-the'si-al** — **syn'e-there**, *n* A tree-porcupine (genus *Synetheres*) — **Syn-eth"e-ri'næ**, *n pl* *Mam* An American subfamily of hystricoid rodents with rooted molars, complete clavicles, and tail mostly prehensile American porcupines **Syn-eth'e-res**, *n* (t g) — **syn-eth'e-rin**(es, *a* & *n* — **syn-e'tı-on**, *n* Same as SYNÆTION — **sy-n'ga-mous**, *a* *Embryol* Having the sex defined at fertilization **sy-n-gam'ic**†. — **syn'ga-my**, *n* 1. Interbreeding in which the forms mix freely and naturally 2. The fusion of sperm and egg-nucleus in fertilization

Synge, 1 sing, 2 sĭng **John Millington** (1871–3/xi1909), an Irish author and dramatist, *Playboy of the Western World*

syn'ge-nesse, 1 sin'ji-nīs, 2 sĭn'ğe-nēs, *n* A plant with stamens united by the anthers [< SYN- + Gr *genesis*, see GENESIS]

— **Syn"ge-ne'si-a**, *n pl* *Bot* The nineteenth class in the Linnean artificial system of plants, embracing those having the stamens united by their anthers It included six orders, of which the first four were afterward comprised in the composites — **syn"ge-ne'si-an**, *a* — **syn"ge-ne'sious**, *a* *Bot* Cohering into a ring, as the anthers in composite plants also, having the anthers so cohering, as stamens or flowers



1 Syngenesious Anthers of *Lobelia cardinalis* 2 Syngenesious Anthers of *Carduus crispus* 3 The same unfolded

syn-gen'e-sis, 1 sin-jen'ı-sis, 2 sĭn-ğĕn'e-sis, *n* *Biol* 1. *The theory that the* embryo is the product of both male and female, or, sometimes, that the germ so formed contains the germs of future generations in the latter form opposed to *epigenesis* 2. Reproduction resulting from the union of ovum and spermatozoon, as in sexual generation [< SYN- + GENESIS]

syn"ge-net'ic, 1 sin'ji-net'ik 2 sĭn'ğe-nĕt'ic, *a* 1. Of or pertaining to syngenesis 2. *Geol* Formed at the same time as the enclosing rock contemporaneous said of mineral veins and similar deposits contrasted with *epigenetic*

syn-gen'ic, *a* 1 Congenital, as, a *syngenic* disease 2. Same as SYNGENETIC — **sy-n'ge-nite**, *n* *Mineral* A vitreous, colorless or white hydrous calcium-potassium sulfate [$H_2CaK_2(SO_4)_3$], crystallizing in the monoclinic system — **Syng'na-tha**, *n pl* *Entom* The *Chilopoda* — **Syng'na-thi**, *n pl* *Ich* A suborder of lophobranchiate fishes with a tubular mouth and no ventrals, including pipefishes and sea-horses — **sy-ng'nath**, *n* — **Syng-nath'i-dæ**, *n pl* *Ich* A family of lophobranchiate fishes, especially *Syngnathi*, with a long straight body and non-prehensile tail pipefishes See illus under PIPEFISH **Syng'na-thus**, *n* (t g) — **sy-ng'na-thid**, *n* — **sy-ng'na-thoid**, *a* & *n* — **sy-ng'na-thous**, *a* Of or pertaining to the *Syngnathi* or the *Syngnathidæ* — **syn"go-nid'i-um**, *n* [-I-A, *pl*] *Bot* A cluster or agglomeration of gonidia — **sy-n"go-nim'i-um**, *n* [-I-A, *pl*] *Bot* A cluster or agglomeration of gonimia — **syn'graph**, *n* *Canon Law* An instrument of writing executed under hand and seal of all the parties thereto, originally in duplicates, having an intermediate word cut in two instead of indentations See INDENTURE, 1 — **syn-hed'ri-on**, *n* Same as SYNEDRION — **sy-n"i-dro'sis**, *n* A concomitant or concurrent sweating

sy-n"i-ze'sis, 1 sin'ı-zi'sis; 2 sĭn'ı-zē'sis, *n* 1. *Gram & Anc Pros* The union in pronunciation of two vowels that can not form a diphthong, so as to pass for one syllable differing from *contraction* in not being made in the written word, but only in pronunciation 2. *Pathol.* Closure of the pupil, with loss of vision [L, < Gr. *synizesis*, < *syn*, together, + *hizō*, place] **syn"e-zi'sis**†.

syn"ka-tath'e-sis, *n* *Philos* Among the Stoics, assent of the mind to the reality of sensible appearances — **sy-n"ki-ne'sis**, *n* Involuntary movement occurring in one part of the body when another part is moved — **syn"ki-net'ic**, *a* — **syn"neu-ro'sis**, *n* Same as SYNDESMOSIS — **syn'o-cha**, *n* Inflammatory continued fever, general inflammation, as, *synocha* rheumatica (acute rheumatism) — **sy-n'o-chal**, *a* — **syn'o-choid**, *a* Pertaining to or resembling synocha, as, *synochoid* fever — **syn'o-chus**, *n* Continued fever, partaking of the characteristics of both inflammatory and typhus fever, mixed fever — **sy-n'o-cil**, *n* *Spong* A cone-like aggregate of multipolar cells, each with a long filament, supposed to function as an eye — **sy-n-oc're-ate**, *n* *Bot* Having stipules united on the opposite side of the stem, embracing it in a sheath, as in the knotweed, smartweed and other plants of the buckwheat family **sy-n-och're-ate**†.

syn'od, 1 sin'əd; 2 sĭn'od, *n* 1. An ecclesiastical council, stated or special, local or general, hence, any deliberative assembly

By degrees it became the practice for the churches of a province to form themselves into an association *Synods* as they were called by the Greeks, or Councils, as they were styled by the Latins

KEIGHTLEY *Roman Empire* pt ii, p 280 [HARPER & BROS 1841]

2. [S-] Specif (1) One of certain councils distinguished by their extent See COUNCIL, 4 (1) (2) In the Presbyterian churches, a council intermediate between presbyteries and General Assembly, composed of all the presbyteries in a given area or of delegates from them (3) In the (Dutch) Reformed, the German Reformed, and the Lutheran churches in the United States, a supreme council, known as **General Synod**, and also a more limited one, known as **Particular** or **District S** In the Church of Ireland, the General Synod is the highest governing body, represented by the bishops, 16 clerical, and 32 lay representatives from each diocese

3†. *Astron* A conjunction [< F. *synode*, < L *synodus*; see SYNODAL] — **synod of Dort** (*Eccl Hist*), a synod of the Reformed Church of the Netherlands held at Dort (*Dordrecht*) in 1618–1619, convened by the States-General to settle the dispute between the Calvinists and the Arminians Delegates from Germany, Switzerland, England, and Scotland were present The Arminians (or Remonstrants) were condemned, the Belgic Confession and the Heidelberg Catechism were sanctioned, and the Canons of Dort, teaching Calvinism in an unadulterated, but yet not extreme form, were promulgated — **Holy S.** 1. In the Russian Church, the supreme court or governing body, consisting of the archbishops of St Petersburg, Moscow, and Kief, the exarch of Georgia, several bishops and archimandrites and a civil official called the procurator, in whom is vested the real authority in the synod **Holy Governing S**† 2 In the patriarchate of Constantinople, a permanent board consisting of the patriarch and twelve archbishops 3 In the Roumanian Church, the whole bench of bishops in permanent council 4 In the national Church of Greece, the supreme governing body, containing five bishops, only nominally independent of the state

syn'od-al, 1 sin'əd-əl, 2 sĭn'od-al, *a* Of or pertaining to a synod, synodical [< L *synodalis*, < *synodus*, synod, < Gr *synodos*, synod, < *syn*, together, + *hodos*, way]

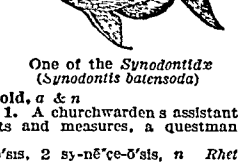
syn'od-al, *n* 1. A collect of ordinances or constitutions made in provincial or diocesan synods 2†. In England, a money contribution from the clergy to their bishop at his Easter visitations

syn-o'di-an†, *n* A member of a synod

sy-nod'ı-cal, sy-nod'ic, 1 si-nod'ı-kəl, -nod'ik, 2 sy-nŏd'ı-cal, -nŏd'ic, *a* 1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a synod, transacted in a synod 2. *Astron* Pertaining to the conjunction of two heavenly bodies one of which revolves round the other, or to the interval between two successive conjunctions, as, a *synodical* period [< L *synodicus*, < Gr *synodikos*, < *synodos*, see SYNODAL] — **synodical period** (*Astron*), the period elapsing between successive conjunctions of a celestial body, as of any planet with the sun, as observed from the earth — **synodical revolution** (*Astron*), the motion which brings a planet or satellite from one conjunction with its center of motion to another, especially, in the case of Mercury and Venus, the motion between two successive *inferior conjunctions* with the sun, and, in the case of satellites, the motion between two successive passages between their primary and the sun — **sy-nod'ı-cal-ly**, *adv*

syn'od-ist, 1 sin'əd-ist, 2 sĭn'od-ĭst, *n* An adherent or an advocate of a synod

Syn"o-don'ti-dæ, 1 sin-o-den'ti-di, 2 sĭn'o-dŏn'ti-dē, *n pl* *Ich* A family of malacopterygian fishes, especially those with supramaxillaries aborted and no phosphorescent or pearly spots including the lizard-fishes The *Synodontis batensoda* swims in an inverted position **Syn'o-dus**, *n.* (t g) [< SYN- + Gr *odous* tooth] — **sy-n"o-don'tid**, *n* — **sy-n"o-don'toid**, *a* & *n*


One of the *Synodontidæ* (*Synodontis batensoda*)

sy-n'ods-man†, *n* [Eng] 1. A churchwarden's assistant 2 An overseer of weights and measures, a questman **sy-n'od-man**"†

sy-næ"ce-o'sis, 1 si-ni si-ō'sis, 2 sy-nē"çe-ō'sis, *n* *Rhet* *The union in a sentence of statements seemingly contradictory* [< Gr *synoikiotis*, living together, < *syn*, together, + *oikos*, house]

sy-nœ'cious, 1 si-ni'shus 2 sy-nē'shŭs, *a* *Bot* Having male and female organs, either stamens and pistils or antheridia and archegonia, in the same inflorescence or receptacle as in most composites and many mosses [< Gr *synoikia*, living together < *syn*, together, + *oikos*, house] **sy-ne'cious**†, **sy-nol'cous**†.

sy-nol'ki-a, 1 si-nol'ki-a, si-nl'shi-a, 2 sy-nŏl'ki-a, **sy-nœ'ci-a**, sy-nē'shi-a, *n pl* *Gr. Antiq* The eve of the Athenian festival of the Panathenæa [< Gr *synoikia*; see SYNŒCIOUS] **syn"œ-ce'si-a**†.

syn'o-mo-sy, 1 sin'o-mō-si, 2 sĭn'o-mō-sy, *n* *Gr Antiq* A political club or body of oath-bound partizans, hence, a secret brotherhood bound by oath, a conspiracy [< Gr *synomosia*, a being leagued by oath]

syn'o-nym, 1 sin'o-nim, 2 sĭn'o-nĭm, *n.* 1. A word having the same meaning as some other, more loosely, one of several words that have some one or more of nearly the same meanings, but that differ either in their other meanings or in the range of their application opposed to *antonym* Compare HETERONYM, HOMONYM, PARONYM Compare also synonyms for SYNONYMOUS Words of this class may often be used interchangeably, but discrimination in their choice is one of the most important characteristics of a good writer

Synonyms are . . . words of like significance in the main with a large extent of ground which they occupy in common but also with something of their own, private and peculiar, which they do not share with one another

TRENCH *On the Study of Words* lect vi, p 248 [E P & co 1888]

2. The equivalent of a word in another language, as, the German "haus" is the *synonym* of English "house" 3. *Nat Hist* A scientific name, as of a genus or species, superseded or discarded, as by the law of priority 4. Loosely, a thing resembling or involving another, as, a country curacy is a *synonym* of starvation [< F *synonyme*, < L *synonymum*, < Gr *synōnymon*, neut of *synōnymos*, see SYNONYMOUS] **sy-non'y-mat** [*pl*] **syn'o-nyme**† — **sy-non'y-malt**, *a* — **sy-non'y-mal-ly**†, *adv* — **syn"o-nym'ic**, *a* 1. Synonymous 2. Pertaining to *synonymy* **syn"o-ny-mat'ic**†; **syn"o-nym'i-cal**† — **syn"o-nym'i-con**, *n* A book of synonyms — **sy-non'y-mist**, *n* A collector and expounder of synonyms

syn"o-nym'ics, 1 sin'o-nim'iks 2 sĭn'o-nĭm'ics, *n* Same as SYNONYMY [The state of being synonymous

syn"o-nym'i-ty, 1 sin'o-nim'ı-t, 2 sĭn'o-nĭm'i-ty, *n*

sy-non'y-mize, 1 si-non'ı-muz, 2 sy-nŏn'y-miz, *vt* [-MIZED, -MIZ'ING] To give the synonyms of, express by words of equivalent meaning **sy-non'y-mise**†.

sy-non'y-mous, 1 si-non'ı-mus, 2 sy-nŏn'y-mŭs, *a* 1. Being a synonym of some other word, being synonyms, as two or more words, of the nature of a synonym 2. Having a close relation to each other, as things, also, in a loose or extended sense, of the same purport, as statements or propositions 3. Having by merely a rhetorical attribution the same sense as some other word, as, the name of Washington is *synonymous* with patriotism 4 Synonymic [< Gr *synōnymos*, < *syn*, together, + *onyma*, name]

Syn.: alike, correspondent, corresponding, equivalent, identical, interchangeable, like, same, similar, synonymic. In the strictest sense, *synonymous* words scarcely exist; rarely, if ever, are any two words in any language *equivalent* or identical in meaning, where a difference in meaning can not easily be shown, a difference in usage commonly exists, so that the words are not *interchangeable* By *synonymous* words we usually understand words that coincide or nearly coincide in some part of their meaning, and may hence within certain limits be used interchangeably, while outside of those limits they may differ very greatly in meaning and use It is the office of a work on synonyms to point out these correspondences and differences that language may have the flexibility that comes from freedom of selection within the common limits, with the perspicuity and precision that result from exact choice of the fittest word to express each shade of meaning outside of the common limits To consider *synonymous* words *identical* is fatal to accuracy, to forget that they are *similar*, to some extent *equivalent*, and sometimes *interchangeable*, is destructive of freedom and variety — **sy-non'y-mous-ly**, *adv*

sy-non'y-my, 1 si-non'ı-mi, 2 sy-nŏn'y-my, *n* [-MIES, 1 -miz, 2 mis, *pl*] 1. The quality of being synonymous; sameness or likeness of meaning, the expressing of the same idea by different words 2. A system of synonyms, the systematic collection and study of synonyms, the use and nice discrimination of synonyms 3 A list or collection of synonyms, as in scientific nomenclature 4. *Rhet* Amplification by the use of synonyms [< F *synonymie*, < L *synonymia*, < Gr *synōnymia*, < *synōnymos*, see SYNONYMOUS]

synop, *abbr* Synopsis

syn"oph-thal'mi-a, *n* Same as CYCLOPIA† **syn"oph-thal'mus**† — **sy-noph'y-ty**, *n* *Zoöl* The adhesion of two or more embryos in a seed

sy-nop'sis, 1 si-nop'sis, 2 sy-nŏp'sis, *n* [-SES, 1 -siz, 2 -sēz, *pl*] 1. A general view, as of a subject or its treatment, a sketch or outline bringing all the heads of a subject in discourse under one view, an abstract, a syllabus or summary, hence, a collection, illustrating systematically in small compass a scientific group or department

I believe that the foundation and starting point of a vertebrate museum should be a *synopsis* of the entire branch B G WILDER in *Proc A A A S* vol xxxix p 270 [PUB BY SEC 1886]

2 *Gr Ch* A selection of prayers for lay use [LL, < Gr *synopsis*, see SYNOPTIC] Syn., see ABRIDGMENT — **sy-nop'size**, *vt* To make a synopsis of

sy-nop'tic, 1 si-nop'tik, 2 sy-nŏp'tic, *a* 1. Of the nature of a synopsis, arranged for giving a general view, presenting the principal parts in brief or under one view 2. Containing parts that may be brought under the eye side by side as virtually identical said of the first three Gospels as distinguished from the fourth [< Gr *synoptikos*, < *synopsis*, synopsis, < *syn*, together, + *opsis*, view] **sy-nop'ti-cal**† — **synoptic weather chart**, a chart of any extended portion of the earth's surface on which are delineated the weather-conditions at different points observed at the same moment of actual time See WEATHER-CHART — **sy-nop'ti-cal-ly**, *adv*

sy-nop'tic, *n* 1. A synoptic Gospel 2. A synoptist

sy-nop'tist, 1 si-nop'tist, 2 sy-nŏp'tist, *n* 1. One who presents the main points of a topic in brief space 2 The writer of any one of the first three Gospels called **synoptic Gospels**, from their agreement in narrating nearly the same events in somewhat similar language and from a common point of view in distinction from John, who has his own peculiar facts method and point of view, also, any one of the Gospels so produced — **sy-n"op-tis'tic**, *a*

sy-nor'chism, 1 si-nēr'kizm, 2 sy-nôr'cism, *n* *Pathol* Coalescence of the testicles, wholly or in part [< SYN- + Gr *orchis*, testicle]

syn-os'te-o-, **syn-ost'-**, 1 sin-es'ti-o-, sin-ost'-, 2 sĭn-ŏs'te-o-, sĭn-ŏst'- From SYN- + OSTEO- combining forms — **sy-n-os"te-og'ra-phy**, *n* A description of bone-articulations — **syn-os"te-ol'o-gy**, *n* The branch of anatomy that treats of articulations — **syn-os"te-o'sis**, *n* *Anat* Union of different parts of the skeleton by means of bone, coössification a form of symphysis **syn"os-to'sis**†.

—**syn-os"te-ot'ic, syn-os"te-ot'i-cal,** *a* —**sy·n-os"te-o-tome,** *n* *Surg* A knife for the separation or dissection of joints —**sy·n-os"te-ot'o-my,** *n* The dissection or anatomy of the joints —**sy·n'os-tosed,** *a* United by coossification as bone to bone

sy-no'ti-a, 1 si-nō'shi-ə 2 sy-nō shi-ə *n* A form of monstrosity in which the ears are united [< SYN- + Gr *ous* (*ōt-*) ear]—**sy-not'ic,** *a* —**sy-no'tus,** *n* A double monster united above the umbilicus, with the ears placed opposite to the face

Sy-no'um, 1 si-nō'um, 2 sy-nō ŭm *n* *Bot* A small genus of Australian trees of the family *Meliaceæ* They have alternate odd-pinnate leaves and axillary flowers in racemes, the corolla having 4 ovate petals The capsule, which is 3-celled, contains 6 seeds *S glandulosum* is one of the Australian rosewoods [< SYN- + Gr *-ōon* egg]

sy-nou'si-acs, 1 si-nū si-aks, 2 s -n i'si-ăcs, *n* That branch of knowledge pertaining to societies a term used in cataloging, as in libraries [< Gr *synousia*, society]

sy-no'vi-a, 1 si-nō'vi-ə, 2 sy-nō'vi-a, *n* The albuminous fluid secreted by the synovial membranes in the interior of joints and in other places where lubrication of apposed surfaces is necessary [< SYN- + L *ovum*, egg] —**sy·n"o-vec'to-my,** *n* *Surg* The operation of cutting out a synovial membrane

sy-no'vi-al, 1 si-nō'vi-əl, 2 sy-nō'vi-al, *a* Of, pertaining to, or producing synovia as, *synovial* glands —**synovial capsule,** the closed membranous sac in which is contained the synovia present in all freely movable joints —**s fluid,** same as SYNOVIA —**s folds, fringes,** or **glands,** folds of the synovial membrane projecting into a joint —**s ligaments,** *large folds of synovial membrane that occur in some joints* —**s membrane,** the connective tissue lining the interior of a joint-cavity and secreting the synovia —**s sheath,** the investment of synovial membrane formed about a tendon —**sy-no'vi-al-ly,** *adv* By means of the synovia

sy-no"vi-a'lis, *n* [-LES *pl*] A synovial membrane —**sy-no'vin,** *n* A form of mucin occurring in the synovial fluid —**syn"o-vip'a-rous,** *a* Producing or secreting synovia —**syn"o-vi'tis,** *n* Inflammation of a synovial membrane —**syn-pel'mous,** *a* Same as SYMPELMOUS —**syn"-sar-co'sis,** *n* Same as SYSSARCOSIS —**syn-sep'a-lous,** *a* *Bot* Having united sepals, gamosepalous —**sy·n'sperm-y,** *n* *Bot* The union of two or more seeds normally free

syn-tac'tic, 1 sin-tak'tik, 2 sy̆n-tăc'tic, *a* **1.** Of or pertaining to syntax, relating to grammatical construction
A flow of talk full of topical and *syntactical* freedom
HOWELLS *Hazard of New Fortunes* pt iv, p 107 [H 1890]
2†. Conjoined, fitted together [< Gr *syntaxis* (*-tal-*), syntax, < *syn*, together, + *tassō*, arrange] **syn-tac'ti-cal†** —**syn-tac'ti-cal-ly,** *adv*

syn-tac'tic, *n* *Math* Those parts of mathematics, collectively, that treat of the number of ways of putting things together, as permutations and combinations

syn-tag'ma, 1 sin-tag'mə, 2 sy̆n-tăg'ma, *n* [-MA-TA, *pl*] **1.** An orderly arrangement, regular order
The Gospel is not a system of theology, nor a *syntagma* of theoretical propositions and conclusions
COLERIDGE *Works, Aids to Reflection* in vol i p 234 [H 1858]
2. A collection of anything, as of writings, music, etc; as, the *Syntagma* Musicum of Michael Prætorius **3.** *Bot* Any body composed of tagmata See TAGMA [< Gr *syntagma*, something put together, < *syn*, together, + *tassō*, arrange]

syn-tag'ma-tite, 1 sin-tag'mə-tait, 2 sy̆n-tăg'ma-tit, *n* *Mineral* The pure aluminous orthosilicate molecule, used to explain the composition of certain amphiboles [< Gr *syntagma*, see SYNTAGMA]

syn'tax, 1 sin'taks, 2 sy̆n'tăks, *n* **1.** *Gram* (1) The part of grammar that treats of the sentence and its construction
Syntax embraces (*a*) the doctrine of the joining of words in the simple sentence, treating of their relations as elements of the sentence and subjects of *concord* and *government* (*b*) the doctrine of the joining of sentences in compound and complex sentences, treating of *coordination* and *subordination* and (*c*) the doctrine of the collocation of words and sentences in connected speech, treating of their arrangement and relative positions as required by grammatical connection, euphony, and clearness and energy of expression See CONSTRUCTION, GRAMMAR, SENTENCE, and the italicized words
(2) The construction of sentences by combining words in conformity with the rules or laws of any given language
2. In the Jesuit educational system, the fifth-year class in a seven-year course of classics **3†.** Connected system or order [< F *syntaxe*, < LL *syntaxis*, < Gr *syntaxis*, see SYNTACTIC]

Syn'tax, Doc'tor. In Combe's *Three Tours of Doctor Syntax*, a simple pious, henpecked clergyman, who travels "in search of the picturesque, etc

syn-tax'is, *n* **1** *Anat* A joint articulation **2†** Syntax —**sy·n-tech'nic,** *a* *Biol* Denoting the similarity borne by some unallied animals to each other resulting from similar environment and lines of development —**syn"te-cop'y-ra,** *n* Hectic fever attended with emaciation **syn-tec"ty-cop'y-ra** ‡—**syn-tec'tic,** *a* Consumptive wasting **syn-tec'ti-cal†** —**syn"te-no'sis,** *n* Articulation by means of tendons as in the fingers and toes —**syn"ter-e'sis,** *n* **1** *Med* Prophylactic or preventive treatment while in health hygiene **2** *Philos* The inherent or instinctive perception of right and wrong in man which prompts him to act morally conscience —**syn"ter-et'ic,** *a* Relating to prophylactic or preventive treatment against disease —**sy·n"ter-et'ics,** *n* The doctrine and treatment for prevention of disease hygiene —**syn-ter'is,** *n* A decline of bodily tone a wasting away of the body consumption —**sy·n'-theme,** *n* *Math* A system of groups comprising every individual of another set taken any given number of times —**syn'the-na,** *n* A variety of epilepsy attended by burning pain of the stomach and griping of the bowels —**syn-ther'mal,** *a* Having the same temperature

syn'the-sis, 1 sin'thi-sis, 2 sy̆n'the-sis, *n* **1.** The putting together of different substances, elements, or parts into a new form, a constructing of something new out of existing materials either physical or mental, composition
To know involves two comprehensive acts the act of separation and the act of uniting or combining the parts into their wholes These acts are technically termed analysis and *synthesis* PORTER *Human Intellect* § 50 p 67 [s 1870]
2 *Philol* The combination of radical and formative elements into one word, in the formation of a language, as distinguished from *analysis*, which keeps them separate words **3.** *Psychol* That mental activity of apprehending or grasping together the similarities of quality, states activities, etc, in which the essence of the more primitive or so called "psychological" judgments consists, also, less properly, the more passive or subconscious fusion of ideas and sensational or ideational elements
78*
The word *synthesis* for this mental activity is employed and defended by Wundt who justly objects to the word 'association' and the theories which have used the word because of their concealment of the truth that the process imparts new properties to *its product*
G T LADD *Elements of Phys Psych* p 388 note [s 1887]
4. *Logic* (1) Combination of separate elements into a whole, as of species into genera, synthetic construction of knowledge (2) Specif, and in stricter use, a process of reasoning from the whole to a part, or from the general to the particular In this sense the word is used also in mathematics, where the chief use of synthesis is in the ordinary form of geometry See DEDUCTION, INDUCTION **5** *Surg* The operation of reuniting broken or divided parts either of the bones or of soft portions of the body (1) The union of divided parts remaining adjacent, as the *synthesis* of the edges of a wound or the fractured ends of a broken bone **synthesis of continuity‡.** (2) The reduction of displaced organs as, *synthesis* of hernia, falling womb etc **synthesis of contiguity‡.**
6. *Chem* The combination of elements or radicals in such proportions as to form compounds, specif, the preparation by artificial means of such compounds as, prior to 1828 (when Wöhler prepared urea artificially), were regarded as solely the product of natural processes, as, alizarin and indigo, formerly obtained only from plants, are now made by *synthesis* from coal-tar **7.** *Kantian Philos* The organization of the manifold, as of the data of sense, under some a priori or unifying form of mental activity, as, the *synthesis* of what is sensuously given in varied ways under the concepts of space and time
The concept of connection includes besides the concept of the manifold and the *synthesis* of it the concept of the unity of the manifold also Connection is the synthetical unity of the manifold.
KANT *Critique of Pure Reason* tr by Max Müller, vol i p 433.
[L, < Gr *synthesis*, < *syn*, together, + *tithēmi*, place]
—**synthesis of sound** (*Physics*), the resultant vibration produced by the simultaneous action of individual notes of different pitches and intensities

syn'the-sist, 1 sin'thi-sist, 2 sy̆n'the-sist, *n* One who proceeds by synthesis or synthetic methods

syn'the-size, } 1 sin'thi-saiz, 2 sy̆n'the-siz, *tt* [-SIZED,
syn'the-sise, } -SIZ'ING] To apply synthesis to, unite by synthesis

sy·n'the-siz"er, 1 sin'thi-saiz'ər 2 sy̆n'the-siz'er, *n* *Acoustics* An instrument used for producing compound tones of a required composition

syn-thet'ic, 1 sin-thet'ik, 2 sy̆n-thĕt'ic *a* **1.** Pertaining to or of the nature of synthesis, characterized by or consisting in synthesis, specif, tending to reduce particulars to inclusive wholes, as, a *synthetic* mind or habit **2.** *Biol* Denoting groups formed of members whose structural characters partake of the characteristics of other often antagonistic groups [< Gr *synthetikos*, < *syn*, together, + *tithēmi*, place] **syn-thet'i-cal†.**
The means which method has at command for the constructive or *synthetic* construction of knowledge are Definition DIVISION, and Deduction UEBERWEG *Logic* § 141 [L G & CO 1871]
—**synthetic division** (*Math*), an abbreviated method of dividing one polynomial by another by using detached coefficients —**s. judgment,** in Kantian logic, a judgment in which the predicate adds an element not contained in the subject, as opposed to an analytic judgment **s proposition‡.**—**s language,** an inflectional language —**s method,** a method of deducing consequences from general principles —**s philosophy,** Spencerism so called by Spencer as being an attempt to combine all the sciences into a connected whole —**syn-thet'i-cal-ly,** *adv*

syn-thet'i-cism, 1 sin-thet'i-sizm, 2 sy̆n-thĕt'i-çĭşm, *n* The observance of or tendency to synthetic methods

syn'the-tism, 1 sin'thi-tizm 2 sy̆n'the-tiṣm *n* *Surg* The whole course of treatment to which a fracture is subjected

syn"the-tis'mus, 1 sin"thi-tiz'mus, 2 sy̆n"the-tiṣ'mŭs, *n* *Surg* The whole process in setting a broken bone, including extension, counter-extension, coaptation of the fractured ends, and bandaging [< Gr *synthetismos*, < *syn*, together, + *tithēmi*, place]

sy·n'the-tist, syn'the-tize, etc Same as SYNTHESIST, etc

syn'thro-nus, *n* *Gr Ch* An arrangement of seats behind the altar, together with and surmounted by the throne of the bishop —**syn'to-my,** *n* [Rare] Brevity, conciseness **sy·n-to'mi-a†.**

syn-ton'ic, 1 sin-ton'ik 2 sy̆n-tŏn'ic, *a* **1** Of, pertaining to, or possessing syntony **2.** Specif., denoting a wireless telegraph system in which the coupled circuits of the receiving or transmitting instruments are in syntony with each other and with those of the distant station See WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY **3.** *Mus* Same as SYNTONOUS **syn-ton'i-cal†.**—**syn-ton'i-cal-ly,** *adv*

syn'to-nin, 1 sin'to-nin, 2 sy̆n'to-nin, *n* *Chem* The acid albumin ($C_{14}H_{72}N_{28}SO_{40}$) of muscle muscle-fibrin [< Gr *syntonos*, tightly drawn, < *syn*, together, + *teinō*, stretch] **mus'cu-lin†** —**syn'to-nine,** *a*

syn'to-nism, 1 sin'to-nizm, 2 sy̆n'to-niṣm, *n* *Wireless Teleg* Same as SYNTONY

syn"to-ni-za'tion, 1 sin'to-ni-zē'shən, 2 sy̆n'to-ni-zā'shon, *n* *Wireless Teleg* **1.** The method of attuning circuits to each other so that they will receive and transmit messages only from and to each other **2** The adjustment of inductance and capacity in coupled circuits of a transmitter or receiver to resonance with each other

syn'to-nize, 1 sin'to-naiz, 2 sy̆n'to-niz, *tt* [-NIZED, -NIZ'ING] To adapt, each to the other, tune or tone together, as electrical instruments [< SYNTONIC]

syn"to-niz'er, 1 sin'to-naiz'ər, 2 sy̆n'to-niz er, *n* **1** One who or that which *syntonizes* **2.** *Wireless Teleg* A device by means of which time-periods of the closed oscillation or antennæ circuit are attuned See plate of WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY **syntonizing coil‡**

syn"to-no-ly'd'i-an, 1 sin to-no-lid'i-ən 2 sy̆n'to-no-liḍ'i-an *a* Same as HYPOLYDIAN See MODE, 6 [< Gr *syntonos*, intense + *Lydios* Lydian]

syn'to-nous, 1 sin'to-nus, 2 sy̆n'to-nŭs, *a* *Anc Mus* Having the quality of intensity especially of an ancient diatonic scale [< Gr *syntonos*, see SYNTONIN]

syn'to-ny, 1 sin'to-ni, 2 sy̆n'to-ny, *n* *Wireless Teleg* The harmonizing or electrical tuning of particular transmitters and receivers each to the other See WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY [< Gr *syntonos*, in harmony]

syn'to-py, 1 sin'to-pi 2 sy̆n'to-py, *n* The relation of an organ to neighboring organs [< SYN- + Gr *topos*, place]

syn-trac'trix, *n* *Math* The locus of a point on the tangent to a tractrix such that the length from this point to the intersection of the tangent with the axis of abscissas is a constant —**Sy·n-trem'a-ta,** *n pl* *Conch* A section of pulmonates with the genital orifices confounded or contiguous including *Helicidæ*, *Limacidæ*, and most others —**sy·n-trem'a-tous,** *a* —**syn-trip'sis,** *n* *Surg* The comminution or crushing of a bone into fragments **syn-trim'ma‡.** —**sy·n'trope,** *n* **1.** *Anat* Any member of a syntropic series **2.** *Pathol* One who has an inherited disease —**sy·n'tro-phus,** *n* A hereditary ailment disease which has developed with a person's growth —**syn'tro-phy,** *n* Agreement, as in combination, coincidence, or coordination —**sy·n-trop'ic,** *a* *Anat* Turning or pointing in the same direction so as to form a series of similar parts, as the vertebræ **sy·n-trop'i-cal‡** —**syn'tro-py,** *n* The state of being syntropic

Syn'ty-che, 1 sin'ti-ki, 2 sy̆n'ty-cē, *n* *Bib Phil* iv, 2

syn-typ'ic, *a* Of or pertaining to the same type **sy·n-ty'pous‡.**—**syn-typ'i-cism,** *n* The character or state of being syntypic —**sy·n-u'si-ast†,** *n* One who holds the doctrine of transubstantiation —**sy·n-zyg'i-a,** *n* The point of junction of opposite cotyledons

syn'u-ra, 2 sin'yu-rə 2 sy̆n'yu-ra *n* [-RÆ *pl*] A flagellete protozoon (family *Cryptomonadina*), uniting in subspherical clusters and discharging oil globules They are common in swamp-waters and render drinking-water unpalatable [< Gr *synouros* conterminous]

sy'pher, 1 sai'fer, 2 sy̆'fer, *tt* To make a lap-joint with (two chamfered or beveled plank-edges) so as to leave a flush surface —**sy'pher-ing,** *n* **sy'pher-joint"‡.**

syph'i-lis, 1 sif'i-lis, 2 sy̆f'i-liṣ, *n* *Pathol* A specific infectious venereal disease, due to a micro-organism, the *Treponema pallidum*, communicated by direct contact with the virus or due to heredity
It appears in three stages (1) **primary syphilis,** the stage in which the manifestations are limited to the part first inoculated and the adjacent glands, (2) **secondary s,** in which it manifests itself on the skin and mucous membranes, and (3) **tertiary s,** in which it spreads its corrosive effects to muscles, bones, and brain
[F, < *Syphilus*, name of a shepherd in "*Syphilus*, sive Morbus Gallicus" a poem by Fracastorio, < Gr *sys*, swine + *philos* loving]—**hereditary syphilis,** constitutional syphilis communicated during fetal life from parental taint —**syph"i-lel-co'sis,** *n* Syphilitic ulceration —**sy·ph'i-lide,** *n* Skin-disease characterized by eruptions resulting from constitutional syphilis —**sy·ph"i-lid"i-at'er,** *n* A physician who makes the treatment of syphilitic disease a specialty —**syph"i-lid-ol'o-gy,** *n* Same as SYPHILOGY —**sy·ph'i-line,** *n* The specific morbific principle by which syphilis is propagated —**sy·ph"i-li[or -lo]-pho'bi-a,** *n* A morbid fear and a fancied belief of having symptoms of syphilis —**sy·ph"i-lit'ic,** *a* Relating to of the nature of, or affected with syphilis —**syph"i-lit'i-cal-ly,** *adv* —**syph"i-li-za'[or -sa']tion,** *n* The repeated inoculation of the system with the virus of syphilis both as a preventive and as a curative measure —**sy·ph'i-lize,** *vt* To inoculate the system of with the virus of syphilis to secure immunity from its effects **sy·ph'i-lise‡.**—**syph'i-lized,** *pa* Affected with syphilis from infection, heredity, or inoculation —**syph"i-lo-der'ma,** *n* A syphilitic skin-disease or eruption **syph'i-lo-derm‡.**—**sy·ph"i-lo-der'ma-tous,** *a* —**sy·ph"i-log'e-ny,** *n* The origin or generation of syphilis —**syph"i-log'ra-pher,** *n* A writer on the subject of syphilis —**syph"i-log'ra-phy,** *n* A treatise on syphilis **sy·ph"i-lid-og'ra-phy‡** —**sy·ph'i-loid,** *a* Resembling syphilis in either nature or appearance —**syph"i-lo-lep'sis,** *n* A syphilitic skin-disease in which the cuticle falls off in minute scales —**syph"i-lol'o-gy,** *n* The science of syphilis its cognate diseases and their treatment **syph"i-lid-ol'o-gy‡.**—**syph"i-loi'o-gist,** *n* —**syph"i-lo'ma,** *n* A tumor due to syphilis a gumma —**syph"i-lo-ma'ni-a,** *n* A mental derangement in which the person affected fancies himself the subject of venereal disease —**syph"i-lom'a-tous,** *a* Relating to or of the nature of a syphilitic tumor —**syph'i-lous,** *a* Same as SYPHILITIC

syph'i-ta, 1 sif'i-tə 2 sy̆f'i-ta, *n* *Pathol* Somnambulism.

sy'phon, sy-phon'ic Same as SIPHON, etc

Syr, *abbr* Syria Syriac, Syrian

Sy'ra, 1 si'rə 2 sy'ra *n* **1.** One of the Cyclades, 30 sq m **2** Same as HERMOPOLIS

Sy"ra-cu'sa, 1 si"rə-kiū'sə 2 sy̆"ra-cū'sa *n* *Bib* (Douai)

Syr'a-cuse, 1 sir'ə-kiūs 2 sy̆r'a-cūs *n* **1.** A province in S E Sicily, 1 442 sq m **2** A city, its capital, taken by Rome 212 B C, when Archimedes perished **3** A city, county-seat of Onondaga county, N Y seat of Syracuse University (non-sectarian), founded in 1870 **4** *Bib Acts* xxviii, 12 **5.** A red muscadine wine produced in Italy —**Syr"a-cu'san I** *a* Of or relating to Syracuse **II** *n.* A resident of Syracuse

Syr-Da'ry-a, 1 sir-dā'ri-ə 2 sy̆r-dā'ry-a *n* **1** A government in Russian Turkestan, 194 853 sq m capital Tashkent **2.** A river in Asiatic Russia length 1,300 m to the Aral sea

syre†, *n* Sire, master

sy'ren, *n* Same as SIREN

Syr'i-a, 1 sir'i-ə, 2 sy̆r'i-a, *n* **1** A country in Asia Minor, 109,509 sq m **2** A vilayet east of the Jordan 23,816 sq m, capital, Damascus

Syr'i-ac, 1 sir'i-ak, 2 sy̆r'i-ăc, *a* **1.** Syrian **2.** Of or pertaining to Syria or its language —**Syriac ulcer** (*Pathol*), same as DIPHTHERIA —**S. Vulgate,** the Peshito

Syr'i-ac, *n* The language of Syria and of the Semitic populations dwelling between the Tigris and the Mediterranean, being the western dialect of the Aramaic class of Semi tic languages It became nearly extinct under the dominance of the Arabic after the Mohammedan conquest (See ARAMAIC SEMITIC) From the 4th to the 9th century it was largely in use as a literary language, and it contains an important Jewish and Christian literature (See PESHITO, TALMUD, TARGUM) Recently it has been revived as a missionary language named the **Neo-Syriac.**
The ancient *Syriac* is still the sacred dialect of the feeble bodies of Christians in Asia which represent the Syriac church
W D WHITNEY *Lang and Study of Lang* p 298 [s 1867]

Syr'i-a-cism, 1 sir'i-ə-sizm, 2 sy̆r'i-a-çĭşm (XIII), *n* An idiomatic peculiarity in the structure or use of the Syriac language —**Sy·r'i-a-cist,** *n* A scholar in Syriac

Syr"i-a ma'a-chah, 1 sir'i-ə-mē'ə-kə, 2 sy̆r i-a-mā'a-ca, *n* *Bib I Chron* xix, 6 [Heb]

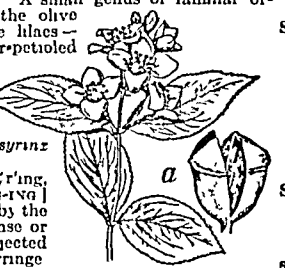
Syr'i-an, 1 sir'i-ən, 2 sy̆r'i-an **I.** *a* Of or pertaining to Syria, ancient or modern, Syriac **II** *n* **1.** A native of Syria, especially one of the native Aramaic race See plate of RACES OF MANKIND, at MAN **2.** *Bib Gen* xxv, 20 **3** One who is a member of the *Christian Church in Syria* —**Syrian code,** a code of Roman laws about 50 years older than the Justinian code which prevailed in the East for several centuries It was apparently compiled for ecclesiastical courts

Syr'i-an-ism, 1 sir'i-ən-izm, 2 sy̆r'i-an-iṣm, *n* A Syrian idiom or any peculiarity of the Syrians or of Syriac **Syr'i-asm‡.**

Syr'i-arch, 1 sir'i-ārk, 2 sy̆r'i-ārc, *n* A high priest or governor of the Roman province of Syria [< LL *Syriarcha*, < Gr *Syriarchēs*, < *Syria*, Syria (< *Syros*, Syrian), + *archō*, rule]

sy-rig'mus, 1 si-rig'mus, 2 sy-riğ'mŭs, *n* *Pathol* A ringing in the ears

sy-rin'ga, 1 si-riŋ'gə, 2 sy-riŋ'ga, *n* **1.** Same as MOCK-ORANGE **2.** [S-] *Bot* A small genus of familiar ornamental shrubs of the olive family (*Oleaceæ*) — the lilacs — having entire slender-petioled leaves and dense compound pyramidal clusters of fragrant lilac or white flowers See illus under LILAC [< Gr *syrinx* (*syring-*), pipe]



Syringa or Mock-orange (*Philadelphus coronarius*)
a the dehiscent fruit

syr'inge, 1 sir'inj, 2 sȳr'ing, *v* [SYR'INGED, SYR'ING-ING] **I.** *t* To spray or inject by the use of a syringe, cleanse or treat by means of injected fluid **II.** *i* To use a syringe

syr'inge, *n* **1** An instrument by which to withdraw a fluid from a reservoir and eject it in one or more jets or streams a squirt The simplest forms are valveless single-acting devices consisting of a piston or plunger working in a tube and ejecting the fluid through the same orifice as that through which it is received In others there is a flexible elastic bag supplied with flexible inlet and outlet pipes each having a suitable check-valve

Syringes are sometimes named (1) from the manner or place of use as **ear syringe, eye s, garden s** (large for watering plants, lawns etc), **hypodermic s** (having a needle-pointed nozle for passing through the skin see illus under HYPODERMIC), **intrauterine s, urethral s., vaginal s**, etc (2) from their method of operation, as, **condensing s.** or **pneumatic s** (for condensing or compressing air or other gas), **exhausting s.** (for air or gas), **injection s** (for douches or remedial agents, or for injecting blood into a vein)

2. *Anat* Same as SYRINX, 2 **3.** *Entom* Same as SYRINGIUM [< Gr *syrinx* (*syring-*), pipe]

—sy'ringe-en"gine, *n* A medieval hand-pump, like a very large syringe used as a fire-extinguisher **— s gun,** *n* A large syringe used for capturing humming-birds by stunning them with ejected water **— s valve,** *n* A disk-valve having an axial stem to cause it to seat squarely **— sy-rin'ge-al,** *a Ornith* Of or pertaining to the syrinx **— syr'inge-ful,** *n* As much as a syringe will contain Compare -FUL **— syr"in-gi'tis,** *n* Inflammation of the Eustachian tube

sy-rin'ges, 1 si-rin'jiz, 2 sy-rin'ĝēs *n* [L] Plural of SYRINX

sy-rin'gin, 1 si-rin'jin, 2 sy-rin'ĝin, *n Chem* A colorless bitter crystalline compound ($C_{17}H_{24}O_9$) contained as a glucoside in the bark of the common lilac probably same as *lilacin* and *ligustrin* [< SYRINGA] **sy-rin'ginet.**

sy-rin'gi-um, 1 si-rin'ji-um, 2 sy-rin'ĝi-ūm, *n* [-GI-A, *pl*] *Entom* **1.** A tubular organ, usually paired, on certain lepidopterous larvæ, secreting a defensive fluid **2.** An organ in the head of certain *Hemiptera* for the ejection of poisonous saliva [< Gr *syringion*, little pipe, < *syrinx*, pipe]

sy-rin'go-, 1 si-riŋ'go-, 2 sy-riŋ'ĝo- From Greek *syrinx* (*syring-*), pipe a combining form **— sy-rin"go-cœ'li-a,** *n* The cavity found in the center of the spinal cord of the embryo **sy-rin'go-cœlet.— Sy-rin"go-cœ-lo'ma-ta,** *n pl Spong* A division of protocœlomatic sponges with tubular or saccular diverticula of the archenteron as syconids **— sy-rin"go-cœ"lo-mat'ic,** *a* **— Sy-rin"go-den'dron,** *n* A genus of fossils including certain portions of fossil trunks with ribs bearing rows of cicatrices, generally more or less distinctly geminate, supposed to come from near the base of certain species of *Sigillaria* **— sy-rin"go-my-e'li-a,** *n* The state or condition of having abnormal cavities in the spinal cord, due to the breaking down of its substance It usually results in a disease of grown children characterized by muscular atrophy, etc **— sy-rin"go-my-el'ic,** *a* **— sy-rin"go-my"e-li'tis,** *n* Inflammation of the spinal cord, resulting in syringomyelia **— sy-rin"go-my'e-lo-cele,** *n* A soft transparent tumor formed by an effusion of serum encysted in the distended membranes of the spinal cord **— sy-rin"go-my'e-lus,** *n* A monster characterized by a dilatation of the spinal cord or formation of a cyst by expansion of its membranes **— sy-rin'go-tome,** *n* An instrument formerly used in cutting a fistula **— syr"in-got'o-my,** *n* Operation for cure of fistula by cutting

syr'inx, 1 sir'iŋks, 2 sȳr'iŋks, *n* [SY-RIN'GES, 1 si-rin'jiz, 2 sy-rin'ĝēs, *pl*] **1.** *Ornith* A specially modified structure, usually at the junction of the windpipe and the bronchi (less commonly at the windpipe alone or at the bronchi alone), serving as the song-organ or voice-organ in birds, the lower larynx, as distinguished from the upper, which is incapable of producing sound In the common form the lower tracheal rings coalesce and form a chamber (the tympanum) and the anterior bronchial rings are movably connected Internally the syrinx is divided by a bar of bone with a highly vibratile membrane at its upper portion that with elastic folds of mucous membrane is the special agent of song This apparatus is most highly developed in the *Oscines*

2 *Anat* The Eustachian tube **3.** [S-] *Gr Myth* An Arcadian nymph, daughter of the river-god Ladon, who was changed by her sisters into a reed out of which the enamored Pan constructed the Pan's pipes **4.** Pan's pipes See PAN

Goat-footed Pan, playing on the *syrinx* might have been seen in the shadow anywhere J M HOPPIN *Early Renaissance Hellas* p 282 [H M & CO 1892]

5 *Archeol* One of the narrow, horizontal rock-cut galleries in the tombs of ancient Egypt **6.** A fistula, also, any fistulous opening [< Gr *syrinx*, pipe]

syr'ma, 1 sûr'mə, 2 sȳr'ma, *n Class Antiq* A long trailing dress anciently worn by stage players [L, < Gr *syrma*, dragging robe < *syrō*, drag]

Syr'ni-um, 1 sûr'ni-um, 2 sȳr'ni-ūm, *n Ornith* A genus of large owls of the family *Bubonidæ*, represented in North America by the barred owl (*S barium*) [< Gr *syrnion*, bird of bad omen]

Sy'ro-, 1 sai'ro- *or* sir'o-, 2 sȳ'ro- *or* sȳr'o- Derived from Greek *Syros*, Syrian a combining form **— Sy"ro-A-ra'bian,** *a* Consisting of or including both Syriac and Arabic sometimes applied to the Semitic family of languages, from its two extreme members See SEMITIC **— Sy"ro-Chal-da'ic,** *a & n* See ARAMAIC, 2 **Sy"ro-Chal-de'an† — Sy"ro-phe-ni'cian.** I *a* Of or pertaining to Syrophenicia a Roman province that included the northern portion of the present Palestine and extended east to Palmyra **II** *n* A native or inhabitant of Syrophenicia also, one of mixed Syrian and Phenician blood *Mark* vii, 26

syr'op†, *n* Same as SIRUP

Syr'phi-dæ, 1 sûr'fi-dē, 2 sȳr'fi-dē, *n pl Entom* A family of brachycerous dipterous insects with antennal styles terminal, anal cell long, proboscis soft, and eyes moderate sunflies or drone-flies [< SYRPHUS] **— syr'phi-an, syr'phid,** *a & n* **— syr'phoid,** *a*

Syr'phus, 1 sûr'fus, 2 sȳr-fŭs, *n* **1.** A genus typical of *Syrphidæ* **2** [s-] A syrphus-fly [< Gr *syrphos*, gnat] **— syr'phus-fly",** *n* A fly of *Syrphus* or a related genus a syrphid The group is large and widely distributed, and contains among its brightly colored species many which deceptively resemble bees and wasps These flies frequent sunny places, haunt flowers and to some extent feed upon them injuriously, as in the case of the American corn-feeding syrphus (*Mesograpta polita*) The larvæ of many feed upon harmful plant-lice, as *Pipiza radicum*, which destroys the root-louse of the apple

Syr'rhap-ti'næ, 1 sir ap-tai'ni, 2 sȳr'ăp-ti'nē, *n pl Ornith* A subfamily of pteroclоid birds, including the three-toed sand-grouse **Syr-rhap'tes,** *n* (t g) [< Gr *syrrhaptō*, stitch together, < *syn*, together, + *rhaptō*, stitch] **— syr-rhap'tine,** *a & n*

syrt'is, 1 sûr'tis 2 sȳr'tis, *n* [-TES, 1 -tiz 2 -tēz *pl*] A quicksand applied anciently as a proper name to certain portions of the African coast of the Mediterranean where quicksands abound [L, < Gr *syrtis*, < *syrō*, run down]

syrt‡ [Rare] **— sy'rtic,** *a* [Rare]

Syr'tis, *n Bib* (R V) *Acts* xxvii, 17 **— Syrtis Major,** see SIDRA, GULF OF **— S Minor,** see GABES, GULF OF

sy'rup, syr'up-. Same as SIRUP, etc

sys"sar-co'sis, 1 sis'ar-kō'sis 2 sȳs'ăr-cō'sis, *n Anat* The union of two parts of the skeleton by means of connecting muscle [< Gr *syssarkōsis*, < *syn*, together, + *sarx*, flesh]

sys"sar-co'sic, *a*

sys'si-der-ite, 1 sis'i-dar-ait, 2 sȳs'i-der-it, *n Mineral* Same as SIDEROLITE [< Gr *syn*, with, + *sidēros*, iron]

sys-sit'i-a, 1 si-sit'i-ə, 2 sy-sit'i-ə, *n pl Gr Antiq* The common meals among the Spartans and Cretans, consisting of black broth, barley bread, wine, cheese figs and olives eaten at the public table, and confined to men and youths The object of the public meal was to cement social and political ties and to instruct the youth in Dorian discipline, history, and habits

Aristotle . . . makes the levelling tendency of the Lycurgan legislation consist entirely in the system of *sussitia* RAWLINSON *Herodotus* vol III p 344 [J M 1875]

[< Gr *sussitia*, < *syn*, together, + *sitos*, food]

syst., *abbr* System

sys-tal'tic, 1 sis-tal'tik, 2 sȳs-tăl'tic, *a* Alternately contracting and dilating, as, the *systaltic* motion of the heart pulsatory Compare PERISTALTIC [< LL *systalticus*, < Gr *systaltikos*, < *syn*, together, + *stellō*, place]

sys'ta-sist, *n* A political union, federation

sys-tat'ic, 1 sis-tat'ik, 2 sȳs-tăt'ic, *a* **1.** Commendatory, as, a *systatic* letter **2.** Affecting at the same time a number of the sensory faculties [< Gr *systatikos*, constructive, < *syn*, together, + *histēmi*, stand]

sys-tat'ics, 1 sis-tat'iks, 2 sȳs-tăt'ics, *n pl* A disease involving simultaneously several parts of the same sensory faculty, or several of the different sensory faculties

sys'tem, 1 sis'tem, 2 sȳs'tĕm, *n* **1.** Orderly combination or arrangement, as of particulars, parts, or elements, into a whole, especially, such combination according to some rational principle or organic idea giving it unity and completeness, the act, process, or product of construction, philosophical, scientific, artistic, or practical, any methodic arrangement of parts Compare CONSTRUCTION, CONSTRUCTIVE

System is . . . an organized body of truth or truths arranged under one and the same idea, which idea is as the life or soul which assimilates all those truths K F *Vocab Philos* p 505 [SH & CO 1878]

2. Specif, in science and philosophy, an orderly collection of logically related principles and facts arranged or disposed so as to express the whole range or scheme of truth in any department **scientific system‡.**

System is the orderly combination of mutually related knowledge into one relatively complete whole UEBERWEG *Logic* p 540 [L G & CO 1871]

3 A grouping of facts or objects in such manner that those of the same logical species and genus shall appear together and in order, an orderly classification **classificatory system‡**

Trendelenburg distinguishes '*Systems* of Arrangement' (classifications) and *Systems* of Development' (explaining theories) The former take the form of descriptive, the latter of explanatory, sciences UEBERWEG *Logic* p 554 [L G & CO 1871]

4. Any group of facts or domain of truth regarded as constituting a natural whole and furnishing the basis and material of scientific investigation and construction, as, the solar *system* **5** The connection or manner of connection of parts as related to a whole, or the parts collectively so related, a whole as made up of constitutive parts, as, a railroad *system* **6.** The state or quality of being in order or orderly, orderliness, method, as, an arrangement without *system*, he works with *system* **7.** *Biol* (1) An assemblage of organic structures composed of similar elements and combined for the same general functions, as, the osseous *system*, the vascular *system* (2) A combination of parts for the performance of some particular function, an apparatus, as, the reproductive *system*, the digestive *system* (3) The entire body, taken as a functional whole, as, the human *system* **8** *Ascid* One of the stellate, elongated, or branched aggregates of ascidiozooids embedded in the test of a compound ascidian with a common cloaca in the center **9** *Geol* In the schemes of classification now generally adopted, the stratigraphic subdivision of the second order of rank, a subdivision of a group, the corresponding chronologic subdivision being a *period* For the names of the systems in general use see PERIOD **10** *Phys Chem* An aggregation of matter in, or tending to approach, dynamic equilibrium **11.** *Mus* The braced staffs of scores of concerted music **12.** *Anc Pros* A group of lines composed of anapests, trochees, iambs, glyconics, or dochmiacs, etc, arranged in a certain order See HYPERMETER, STROPHE **13** *Crystal* One of the six divisions into which all crystal forms may be grouped, depending upon the relative lengths and mutual inclinations of the assumed crystal axes [< LL *systema*, < Gr *systēma*, < *syn*, together, + *histēmi*, stand]

SYN: manner, method, mode, order, regularity, rule *Order* in this connection denotes a fact or a result, as, these papers are in *order Method* denotes a process, *rule*, an authoritative requirement or an established course of things, *system*, not merely a law of action or procedure, but a comprehensive plan *manner* refers to the external qualities of actions, and to those often as settled and characteristic we speak of a *system* of taxation, a *method* of collecting taxes the *rules* by which assessments are made or we say, as a *rule* the payments are heaviest at a certain time of year, a just tax may be made odious by the *manner* of its collection *Regularity* applies to even disposition of objects or uniform recurrence of acts in a series There may be *regularity* without *order*, as in the recurrence of paroxysms of disease or insanity, there may be *order* without *regularity*, as in the arrangement of furniture in a room, where the objects are placed at varying distances *Order* commonly implies the design of an intelligent agent or the appearance or suggestion of such design, *regularity* applies to an actual uniform disposition or recurrence with no suggestion of purpose, and as applied to human affairs is less intelligent and more mechanical than *order* The most perfect *order* is often secured with least *regularity*, as in a fine essay or oration The same may be said of *system* There is a *regularity* of dividing a treatise into topics, paragraphs, and sentences, that is destructive of true rhetorical *system* See BODY, ECONOMY, FRAME, HABIT, HYPOTHESIS — ANT., chaos, confusion, derangement, disarrangement, disorder, irregularity

—Abt or Fell system, see ABT RACK, under RACK **— American s**, that tariff policy which aims to promote national prosperity by stimulating and guarding home industries by means of a high protective import tax **— Berger s.** (*Chess*), a universal system of chess-notation, in which the moves are designated by letters and numbers See illus under CHESS *n* **— caving s** (*Mining*), a system pursued in mining whereby the worked-out chambers are allowed to cave in Compare LONG-WALL SYSTEM **— centrobaric s**, a rigid system or body in which the action of gravity is reducible to a single force passing through one point, fixed relatively to such system, and known as the center of gravity **— closed s.** (*Math*), a system such that the result of any combination of its elements will still be a number of the same system **— condensed s** (*Phys Chem*), a system without a gaseous phase **— conjunct s** (*Mus*), a succession of scale-degrees containing like conjunct tetrachords **— crown s** (*Finance*), the use of the crown (*krone*) as a unit of monetary calculation, as in Scandinavia and Austria-Hungary **— direct s.** (*Agric*), a system involving the use of two engines placed at opposite sides of a field, for alternately drawing a plow, harvester, or other agricultural implement from one side to the other contrasted with the **roundabout s** requiring one engine which operates an endless cable passing round an idler on the opposite side and serving to draw in either direction **— F s.** (*Optics*), a system of lens-stops the denominations of which represent the ratio of the diameters of the apertures of the lenses to their focal lengths **— hot-blast s**, same as PLENUM METHOD OF VENTILATION **— Howell s**, a mode of playing duplicate whist, devised by E C Howell, in which each pair of players meets every other pair **— in-and-out s** (*Naval Arch*), a method of fixing plate-strakes in such a way that alternate strakes lay on the frames and are overlapped by the others **— intermediary systems** (*Anat*), the bone lamellæ filling the spaces between the Haversian systems **— Kniffin s**, a mode of training vines adopted in most American vineyards The trunk is attached to the trellis top-wire or bar, to which the grape-bearing vines are so fastened that the bunches of grapes hang downward **— Miller's s**, see MILLERIAN **— Morkrum s**, a duplex printing-telegraph system by which two messages are transmitted in opposite directions simultaneously over one wire, each message being received at the distant station in typewritten form ready for delivery, named from the inventors, Morton and Krum **— mush-room s**, a system of reenforced concrete construction in which the reenforcing rods are bent outward at the top of each column and support lighter elements in the reenforcement **— Nassau s** (*Golf*), a method of scoring in which the player is credited with one point for a win on the first nine holes, one for the second nine holes, and one for the match **— natural s 1.** *Chem* See PERIODIC LAW **2** *Biol* A classification founded upon genetic affinity especially, a natural as opposed to an artificial classification **— open s** (*Wireless Teleg*), a system in which the instruments are allowed to receive and transmit messages to and from any other instrument **— planetary s**, see SOLAR SYSTEM **— practical s**, a system in which the underlying idea of construction is utility or end to be attained, rather than truth or beauty **— refracting or refractive s** (*Optics*), a system calling for the use of lenses instead of mirrors for the control of light-beams, specif, the system of placing combinations of lenses about the light in a lighthouse **— scientific s**, see SYSTEM, 2 **— square-set s** (*Mining*), a method of timbering mines by rectangularly joining timbers in frames or sets, to be erected behind the work of overhand stoping **— Stolze s** (*Optics*), a system of stops employed by some lens-makers, whereby the relative times of exposure are made directly proportionate to the various numbers with which the different stops are marked **— sys'tem-mak"er,** *n* A systematist, systematizer **— s.-monger,** *n* One who is unduly given to forming systems **— the s**, same as MACHINE, *n*, 7 **— three-course s**, a system of communal cultivation now in use in Russian villages, and formerly in England, by which the common land is divided into three fields, sometimes called **trinity fields**, of which one or two lie fallow in rotation each year **three-field s ‡ — two-course s.** (*Agric*), a system obtaining in Russia of dividing the common land into two fields for cultivation in alternating years **two-field s ‡ — universal s** [U S] (*Optics*), a system of lens-stops in which the numbers marking the various stops represent the squares of the corresponding times of exposure **— Vaucluin s**, an arrangement of compound locomotives of four cylinders, using a piston-valve to each pair of cylinders, and no receivers

sys"tem-at'ic, 1 sis'tem-at'ik, 2 sȳs'tĕm-ăt'ic, *a* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or characterized by system, of the nature of an organized whole from parts combined and adjusted in their proper relation and dependence

All scientific knowledge is *systematic* and . . . takes the form of a complex, but orderly whole G S MORRIS *Kant's Critique of Pure Reason* p 269 [S C G 1882]

2 Acting by system or method, methodical, as, a *systematic* course or manner of study, *systematic* thieving **3.** Pertaining to or characteristic of a classificatory system, taxonomic **4.** *Anc Pros* Constituting or pertaining to a system See SYSTEM, 12 **5** *Physiol* Successively acting upon the different parts of one system or one special group of nerves [< Gr *systēmatikos*, < *systēma(t-)* see SYSTEM] **sys"tem-at'i-cal†** Syn see DOGMATIC **— systematic error** (*Math*), a constant error See ERROR **— sys"tem-at'i-cal-ly,** *adv* **— sys"tem-at'ti-cian,** *n* [Rare] One who adheres to system or to routine **— sys"tem-at'ics,** *n* The art or principles of classification systematology

sys'tem-a-tism, 1 sis'tem-a-tizm, 2 sȳs'tĕm-a-tĭsm, *n* Systematic arrangement, also, excess of or addiction to system [< Gr *systēma(t-)* see SYSTEM] **— sys'tem-a-tist,** *n* **1** One who reduces things to system as a taxonomist **2** One who forms or adheres to a system, or to a systematic view of things **sys'tem-ist‡**

sys'tem-a-tize, 1 sis'tem-a-tiz, 2 sȳs'tĕm-a-tīz, *v* [-TIZED, -TIZ'ING] To reduce to a system, arrange systematically, order **sys'tem-a-tiset, sys'tem-ize‡.**

The effectiveness of labor is increased by *systematizing* its operations WAYLAND AND CHAPIN *Elements of Political Economy* p 48 [SH & CO 1886]

Syn.: see REGULATE — **sys"tem-a-ti-za'tion**, *n* The act or process of systematizing **sys"tem-i-za'tion**, **-sa'tion**.

The immense advantage of scientific culture is that it is a *systematisation* of the exact and verified experiences of all investigators LEWES *Problems of Life* 3d series, p 91 [TR & CO 1879]

— ***sys'tem-a-tiz"er***, *or* **-tis"er**, *n* ***sys'tem-iz"er***‡

sys"tem-a-to'lo-gy, 1 sis"tem-ə-tel'o-ji, 2 sy̆s"tĕm-a-tŏl'o-gy, *n* The doctrine of, or an exposition on, systems [< Gr *systēma* (*t-*), SYSTEM, + -OLOGY]

sys-tem'ic, 1 sis-tem'ik, 2 sy̆s-tĕm'ic, *a* **1.** Of or pertaining to system or a system, systematic **2.** *Physiol* Pertaining to the human system, pertaining to the body as a whole, as, the *systemic* circulation, as distinguished from the special or pulmonic circulation

In fatal cases [of alcoholic poisoning] the appearances usually resemble, more or less closely, those of Asphyxia the right side of the heart the pulmonary arteries, and the *systemic* veins being loaded with blood W. B CARPENTER *Alcoholic Liquors* p 33 [L. BROS & CO 1850]

— **sys-tem'i-cal-ly**, *adv* In a systemic manner

sys'tem-less, 1 sis'tem-les, 2 sy̆s'tĕm-lĕs, *a* **1.** Devoid of system **2.** *Biol* Being without a distinct exhibition of the systems or specialized tissues and structure characteristic of higher organisms, as the protozoans and the lower algæ

sys'to-le, 1 sis'to-li, 2 sy̆s'to-lē, *n* **1.** *Physiol* The regular contraction of the heart and arteries that impels the blood outward opposed to *diastole*, also, a like movement in protozoans and in parts of other animals

Thought like the tides swings within fixed limits with ages for *systole* and diastole GEIKIE *Entering on Life* p 236 [S P 1889]

2. *Anc Pros* The shortening of a syllable that is naturally or by position long opposed to *diastole*, *eclasis* [< Gr *systolē*, contraction, < *syn*, together + *stellō*, place] — **sys-tol'ic**, *a* Of or pertaining to the systole of the heart; contracting as, the *systolic* murmur

sys'tyle, 1 sis'tail 2 sy̆s'tı̆l, *n* See INTERCOLUMNIATION [< L *systylos*, < Gr *systylos*, < *syn*, together, + *stylos*, pillar]

sys'ty-lous, 1 sis'ti-lus, 2 sy̆s'ty-lŭs, *a* *Bot* **1.** Having the styles united into a single body **2.** In mosses, having the lid permanently fixed to the columella, which elevates it above the capsule when dry [< Gr *systylos* see SYSTYLE]

sytet, *n* **1** A city **2.** A site

sythe†, *a*, *prep*, & *conj* Same as SITH **sythe†**

sythe'†, *n* Scythe

sythe"†, *n* Time, times **sythes†**

syvet, *n* A sieve

sy'vert, *n* Same as SEWER²

Syz-ran', 1 siz-rūn', 2 sy̆z-rān', *n* A town in Simbirsk government, Russia

syz'y-gant, 1 siz'i-gant, 2 sy̆z'y-gant, *n* *Math* A rational integral function of the invariants of a quantic that vanishes when expressed as a function of the coefficients

syz"y-get'ic, 1 siz'i-jet'ik, 2 sy̆z'y-gĕt'ic, *a* *Math* Of or pertaining to the expression of a form as a linear function of other forms [< Gr. *syzygos*, yoked, < *syn*, together, + *zeugnymi*, yoke] — **syz"y-get'i-cal-ly**, *adv*

sy-zyg'i-um, 1 si-zij'i-um, 2 sy̆-zy̆g'i-ŭm, *n* *Zool.* Syzygy, especially, the conjunction of two gregariniddeans without fusion of their substances [< Gr *syzygos*, see SYZYGETIC]

syz'y-gy, 1 siz'i-ji, 2 sy̆z'y-gy, *n* [-GIES, 1 -jiz, 2 -gıs, *pl*] **1.** *Astron* One of the pair of opposite points of an orbit where the moving body is in conjunction with or opposition to the sun, especially the points of new and full moon on the moon's orbit **2.** *Biol* (1) *Echin* An immovable union between two brachials of a crinoid; also, the segment so formed (2) *Zool* Conjunction of two organisms without loss of identity, as in diplozoa See illus under DIPLOZOON **3.** *Anc Pros* A dipody or group of two feet **4.** *Alg* A function linear in the variables [< L *syzygia*, < Gr *syzygia*, < *syzygos*, see SYZYGETIC] **sys'y-gy‡**; **syz'i-gy‡** — **line of syzygies**, that diameter of an orbit containing the syzygies — **sy-zyg'i-al**, *a* **sy-zyg'e-al‡**.

Sza'bad-kha, 1 sə'bed-kə, 2 sä'bäd-ka *n* A free city of the republic of Hungary

sza'bo-ite, 1 sā'bo-ait, 2 sä'bo-it, *n* *Mineral* A variety of hypersthene that occurs in thin tabular crystals and frequently contains a relatively larger amount of ferric oxid [< J *Szabó*, of Budapest Hungary]

Sza-bolcs', 1 sə-bolch', 2 sä-bōlch', *n* A county in N E Hungary 1,899 sq m capital, Nyiregyháza

szai-bel'yite, 1 sē-bel'yait, 2 sä-bĕl'yıt, *n* *Mineral* A white translucent hydrous magnesium borate ($H_8Mg_{10}B_{10}O_{32}$) found in small nodules containing acicular crystals [< *Herr Szaibélyi*, *of Hungary*]

Sza'lad, 1 sə'led, 2 sä'lad, *n* A county in W Hungary, 1,978 sq m, capital, Zala-Egerszeg

Szal'a-y, 1 səl'e-i, 2 sal'a-ȳ, **Ladislaus** (1/11 1813–7/11 1864) A Hungarian historian and politician

Sza'mos, 1 sə'mosh, 2 sä'mōsh, *n* A river in Transylvania and Hungary, length, 300 m to the Theiss river

Szar'vas, 1 sər'vesh, 2 sär'vash, *n* A town in Bekes county, Hungary

Szat'mār, 1 sət'mar, 2 sat'mär, *n* A county in N E Hungary, 2,506 sq m, capital, **Szatmár-Nemeti**.

Sze'ben, 1 se'ben, 2 sē'bĕn *n* Same as HERMANNSTADT

sze-chen'yi-ite, 1 sē-chen'yi-ait, 2 sę-chĕn'yi-it, *n* An amphibole occurring with jadeite in Barmore, Burma

Sze"chwan', 1 sē'chwān', 2 sę'chwan', *n* A province in W. China 218 533 sq m capital, Chengtu

Sze'ge-din, 1 se'ge-din, 2 sē'gĕ-dīn, *n* A town, capital of Csongrád county Hungary

Szeg'szárd, 1 seg'särd, 2 sĕg'sard, *n* A town, capital of Tolna county, Hungary **Szek'szárd‡**.

Szek'ler, 1 sek'lər, 2 sĕk'ler, *n* A Magyar mountaineer of Transylvania

Szen'tes, 1 sen'tesh, 2 sĕn'tĕsh, *n* A town in Csongrád county, Hungary

Sze'rĕm, 1 se'rem, 2 sē'rẹm, *n* A county in Croatia-Slavonia Jugo-Slavia, 2,653 sq m capital, Vukovár.

szmik'ite, 1 smik'ait, 2 smik'it, *n* *Mineral* A whitish hydrous manganese sulfate (H_2MnSO_5) that occurs amorphous [< Herr *Szmik*]

Szol'nok, 1 sol'nek, 2 sōl'nōk, *n* A town in Jasz-Nagykun-Szolnok county, Hungary

Szol'nok-Do'bo-ka, 1 -dō'bo-kə, 2 -dō'bo-kạ, *n* A county in Transylvania, E Hungary, 1,988 sq m, capital, Des

szo-pel'ka, *n* Same as SOPILKA.

T

Tt	𝔗t	𝒯t
Roman	Black Letter	Script

T, **t**, 1 tī, 2 tē, *n* [TEES, T'S, or *Ts*, 1 tiz, 2 tēz, *pl*] **1.** A letter the twentieth in the English alphabet

It denotes the explosion made by checking the speech-current for an instant between the tip of the tongue and the upper gum, the vocal cords being inactive and the nasal passage closed It is best called a "supradental voiceless mute" The corresponding voiced mute is *d*, the corresponding nasal *n* (see under D and N) If the end of the tongue is lowered slightly from the *t* or *s* position, and the current not checked but emitted continuously between the tongue-tip and the teeth, there results the 'dental spirant" or "fricative" voiceless in *thin*, voiced in *this* These four sounds we denote respectively by t, d, th, th

By Grimm's law English *t* results normally from Indo-European *d* Lat *decem*, Eng *ten* English *t* corresponding to Latin *t* is evidence of late borrowing *temple* < Lat *templum* Several words show an inorganic *t* after *s*, cf *whilst* from *whiles*, *amidst* from *amiddes*, and vulgar *acrost* for *across* So also after *n* *tyrant* < OF *tiran*, *tirant* < Lat *tyrannus*, *parchment* < OF *parchemin* < Lat *pergamina* *T* forms the initial element of the *ch* sound, which usually results from the palatalization of earlier *k* (see under C and K) This *t* is sometimes preserved in our spelling, but often not cf *watch*, *batch*, *hitch*, but *much*, *rich* In words of Latin origin *it* early gave rise to *sh*, after *s* to *ch* cf *nation*, *question* (See under S) After *f* and *s* *t* is sometimes silent before *l*, *m*, *n* *castle*, *Christmas*, *often*

For the dental fricatives th and th the Anglo-Saxons used the letters Þ and Ð, borrowed from the runic alphabet They represent the primitive Germanic *th* which resulted from Indo-European *t* after the first mutation *three*, *thunder*, *feather*, Lat *tres*, *tonitru*, *penna* (for *pet-na*) But English *th* often represents the Greek *θ* which was an aspirated *t* (somewhat as in *hothouse*) The Romans wrote it *th*, and then dropped the aspiration so that, in medieval Latin as in the Romance languages *th* is simply another way of writing *t* Italian and Spanish have discarded this *th* with the *t* sound, but French keeps it cf It-Sp *teoria teatro*, Fr *théorie*, *théâtre* In English the Greek-Latin *th* was early merged with the Germanic *th* and the new sign drove out the old letters Þ and Ð The voiced th is much more frequent in modern English than the voiceless th — 3 83 per cent to 58 The late West Saxon inclines to use Þ at the beginning of words Ð in the medial or final position Several medial Ð s have become *d* in English *murder* < AS *morðor*, *fiddle* < AS *fiðele* The final Ð of verbs has become *s* *lufaþ* > *loves*

The *t* sound is the third in frequency in English literature, averaging 5 93 per cent according to the examination by Prof Whitney. See W D WHITNEY *Oriental and Linguistic Studies* second series p 274 [S 1874] It is the second if the pronunciation of Southern English according to H Sweet be adopted, dropping half the *r* s See R N, D It appears in the demonstrative pronouns personal endings of verbs and roots of demonstrative meaning throughout the Indo-European tongues

Capital T is from Latin, Greek Τ τ < Phenician + < hieratic 𓏏 < hieroglyphic 𓏏 The hieroglyph represents a lasso, the Phenician a cross or mark of ownership (*Ezek* IX, 4) The Greek, Phenician name is tau, the Roman *te* < English *tī* The rune is called ār, glory, and is the seventeenth of the futhorc T is the last letter of the Phenician alphabet, naturally following *s*, and the favorite final mute For black letter, lower case, dates, and the like, see A

The history of the characters is represented as follows:

𓏏	𓏏	+	⊤⊤	T	𝒯t
Hieroglyphic Lasso	Egyptian Hieratic	Phenician	Early Greek	Roman	English Script

2 An abbreviation (1) [t] *Mus* (*a*) Tasto (*b*) Tempo (*c*) Tenor (*d*) Tutti (2) [t] *Naut* Thunder used in log-books (3) [t] *Zool* Typacanthid (4) Thomas Theresa etc (other personal names beginning with T) (5) To too notehand breves (6) *Law* [T] Trinity term (7) Thief formerly branded on the hand of a criminal. (8) [Gt Brit] Taxed stamped on letters to indicate that there is postage to pay For other abbreviations, see below

3 A symbol noting (1) *Math* (*a*) [t] Time (*b*) [T] Tensor. (2) In medieval Roman notation, the number 160 with a dash over it (T̄), 160,000 (3) The nineteenth (or twentieth when J is the tenth) in a class order, group, or series nineteen (or twenty) as a number or numeral (4) [T] Surface tension. (5) The twentieth letter of the alphabet impressed upon a type-body or type-bar also, the perforation in a paper-roll for machine-cast composition representing this symbol (6) In the international code of signals for ships the letter denoted by a vertically striped red, white and blue flag See plate of SIGNAL-FLAGS

— **to a T** [Colloq] precisely with exactness probably in allusion to a mechanics T square — **to be marked with a T**, to be known or branded as a thief from the fact that thieves were formerly branded on the hand with a T

T², *n* Something shaped or having a cross-section like a T, as a T abutment, T bar, T beam, T bolt, T branch, T connector, T crank, T fitting, T hinge, T iron, T pipe, T plate, T rail, etc Specif (1) Same as T HEAD, 1 (2) A tee-shaped iron piece for joining the bit to the bridle, or for connecting a horse's collar to the wagon-shafts (3) *Lumbering* A cross strip of iron at the end of a chain It is passed crosswise through the gateplank of a flood dam to hold it in place when tripped [< letter *T*] — **T bandage**, a surgeons bandage with loops so arranged as to resemble the letter T, as for use about the perineum — **T bone**, same as TAU BONE — **T bulb**, a T bar in which the stem of the T is thickened — **T cart**, a four-wheeled pleasure-vehicle without a top and having a T-shaped body — **T cloth**, a plain cotton cloth made in Great Britain for Asiatic markets stamped with a T — **T connection** (*Elec*), a connection principally used for phasing transformers, consisting of two coils connected in the form of a letter T — **T cross**, same as TAU CROSS See TAU — **T fiber** (*Anat*), a fiber that branches at right angles from another, as in the nerve-fibers that supply the cells of the spinal ganglia of mammals — **T head. 1.** A cross-bar on a chain that may be passed through a ring, loop, or hole, across which it is then extended to prevent withdrawal **2** A T-shaped plate for anchoring masonry **3.** A head of T form, as for a tool an umbrella-handle, or a watch-chain — **T ring**, a ring of T shape in cross-section used as a piston-packing

T., *abbr* Tensor Territory, Testament Titus Tuesday. Tullius Turkish

t. or **T**, *abbr* *Tace* (be silent), temperature *tempore* (in the time [of]) tenor time tome *tomus* (volume) ton, *tonneau* (ton) town township transit, transitive, tun.

T:, *abbr* *Lib Cat* Thomas

't. [Colloq or Poet] It a contraction used initially as in *'tis*, and finally as in *on t*

Ta Tantalum a chemical symbol

taa, 1 tä 2 tạ *n* A pagoda in China or Japan

Taal, 1 tāl, 2 tāl, *n* [S-Afr D] The South-African Dutch as spoken by the white people who have lived for generations in the country and by their native servants The language as written is nearly as correct as the 'High Dutch' of Holland but in ordinary conversation some of the genders and tenses are ignored It contains a number of words of English French, and Malay origin. An association for the promotion of this language is known as the **Taal bond** **Afrikaansch Taal‡**; **Afrikan Taal‡**

Ta'a-nach, 1 tē'ə-nak, 2 tā'a-năe, *n* *Bib* (R V) *Josh* xxi, 25 — **Ta"a-nath-shi'loh**, 1 tē"ə-nath-shai'lo, 2 tā'a-năth-shi'lo, *n* *Bib* *Josh* xvi, 6

taast, *n* A heap **tast**.

tab¹, 1 tab, 2 tăb, *n* **1.** A flap, strip, tongue, or the like, forming a part or appendage of something, as a garment Specif (1) A latchet strap or flap on a shoe or slipper (2) The metal tag or tip on a shoe-lace, corset-lace, etc an aglet (3) A depending part of a garment as a hanging sleeve (4) A strip or border of lace or ruching, formerly fastened inside a woman's bonnet or cap, at the sides (5) Same as EAR-TAB (6) A protection as of leather, for the fingers of an archer (7) A projection from a rotating shaft, lifting a beater in a fulling-mill (8) A label or tag (9) [Rare] *Mach* A feather

2. *Theat* A small drop hanging by a single line **3.** A fragment of a substance, as sod **4.** [Colloq] Reckoning, tally, check, as, to keep *tab* [For TAPE¹, *n*]

T. A B, *abbr* Total Abstinence Brotherhood

tab'a-chir', *n* A tabasheer

tab"a-co'sis, 1 tab"ə-kō'sis, 2 tăb"a-cō'sis *n* Infiltration of a part or region with tobacco-dust [< TABACUM] — **tabacosis pulmonis** or **pulmonum**, pulmonary atrophy caused by inhalation of tobacco-dust

ta-bac'um, 1 tə-bak'um, 2 ta-băc'ŭm, *n* The dried leaves of tobacco as used in pharmacy [< Sp *tabaco*, see TOBACCO]

ta"ba"gie', 1 tə'bə'gi', 2 tä'bä'zhē', *n* [F] A public smoking-room, any room that reeks of tobacco

Ta-ban'i-dæ, 1 tə-ban'i-di, 2 ta-băn'i-dē, *n* *pl* *Entom* A family of brachycerous dipters having the costal veins extending round the tip of the wing and alulæ large, gadflies [< TABANUS] — **tab'a-nid**, *a* & *n* — **ta-ban'i-form**, *a* — **tab'a-noid**, *a*

Ta-ba'nus, 1 tə-bē'nus 2 ta-bā'nŭs, *n* *Entom* **1** A genus typical of *Tabanidæ* **2.** [t-] [-NI *pl*] An insect of this genus a gadfly [< L *tabanus* ox-fly]

tab'ard, 1 tab'ərd, 2 tăb'ard, *n* A cloak or outer garment of former times (1) A heavy coarse garment worn by the poorer classes (2) A sleeveless or short-sleeved outer garment worn by knights over their armor commonly embroidered with the arms of the wearer, whence arose the expression *coat of arms*

Their chain armour and their velvet and the trappings of their *tabards* A LANG *Letters on Lit* p 18 [L G & CO 1889]

(3) The official costume of a herald or pursuivant, a sleeveless or short sleeved coat blazoned with the arms of the sovereign See illus under HERALD

Behind these came two pursuivants-at-arms in *tabards* HOWARD PYLE *Men of Iron* ch 24 p 224 [H 1892]

[OF, prob < MHG *tapfart*, *taphart* cp W *tabar*] **tab'erdt.** — **tab'ard-er**, *n* **1** One who wears a tabard **2.** [Eng] One of the eight holders of open scholarships at Queen's College Oxford so called from the gowns, resembling herald's tabards which they formerly wore

ta"bar-dil'lo, 1 tə'bar-dil'yo 2 tä'bar-dil'yo *n* [Sp] A very prostrating type resembling typhus fever, common in Mexico

Tab'ard Inn. An old inn in Southwark, London the sign of which was a tabard famous as the starting-point of the *pilgrimage in Chaucer's Canterbury Tales* See illus. under INN

tab'a-ret, 1 tab'ə-ret, 2 tăb'a-rĕt, *n* An upholstery-fabric of alternate satin and watered-silk stripes [Cp TABBY¹, *n*] **tab"ba-re'a‡.**

Ta-bas'co, 1 ta-bas'ko *or* (*Sp*) ta-bas'ko 2 ta-bäs'co *or* (*Sp*) tä-bäs'co *n* 1 A state in S Mexico 10 075 sq m capital, San Juan Bautista 2. A variety of red pepper the pimenta *Myrtus Tabasco* Moçiño or *Pimenta Tabasco*, Wight grown in tropical and semi-tropical countries from which a highly pungent condiment or sauce is made So called from the State of *Tabasco* Mexico whence first introduced, and by the Spaniards called *Pimienta de Tabasco*

tab"a-sheer', 1 tab'ə-ſor tŭb'ə-]shĭr', 2 tăb'a-[or tŭb'a-]shēr', *n* [E Ind] *Mineral* An amorphous milk-white opal-like variety of silica contained in the joints of the bamboo used in the East Indies as a medicine It readily absorbs water and becomes translucent **tab"a-shir'‡.**

ta-ba'ua, 1 ta-bä'wa, 2 tä-bä'wä, *n* [P I] A bamboo guitar about a foot long, with strings of split cane native name

Tabb, 1 tab, 2 tăb, **John Bannister** (²/₃1845–ᵐ/₁₁1909) An American Roman Catholic priest poet, and educator

Tab'ba-oth, 1 tab'ı-oth *or* ta-bē'oth, 2 tăb'a-ŏth *or* ta-bā'ŏth, *n. Bib Ezra* ii, 43 **Tab'a-oth‡** (Apocrypha *1 Esd* v 29)

Tab'bath, 1 tab'ath, 2 tăb'ath *n Bib Judges* vii 22

tab'bi-net, 1 tab'ı-net, 2 tăb'ı-nĕt, *n* A watered upholstery-fabric with silk warp and wool filling [< TABBY¹, *n*] **tab'i-net‡.**

tab'by, 1 tab'ı, 2 tăb'y, *tr* [TAB'BIED, TAB'BY-ING] To give a wavy or watered appearance to (silk, etc) by pressure between hot rollers, water, mottle, variegate

tab'by, *a* **1.** Diversified with spots or streaks, watered, mottled, as, *tabby* fabrics **2.** Made of tabby, as, a *tabby* garment **3.** Woven in the same way as fabric that is to be tabbied by pressure between rollers **tab'y‡.**

tab'by¹, *n* [TAB'BIES, 1 tab'ız, 2 tăb'ĭz, *pl*] **1.** Any watered fabric, as silk or moreen, also, a silk fabric (15th and 16th centuries), usually watered. **2.** A garment made of a tabbied fabric

> Don't mind my shape this bout- for I m only in jumps Shall I send for my *tabbies*? Foote *Taste* Act 1 . Foote has *tabby*, for padding ' in *The Knights* Act 2
> FITZEDWARD HALL *Modern English* p 237 [s 1873]

3. A brindled, mottled, or streaked cat, popularly, any cat, especially a female as distinguished from a tomcat **tab'by-cat"‡. 4.** A gossiping old maid or matron **5.** A tabby-moth **6‡.** Any mottled object [< F *tabis*, < Ar *'attābī*; < *'Attabiya*, a portion of Bagdad where manufactured, < *'Attāb*, a descendant of Omeyya] **— tab'by-moth",** *n* A pyralid moth (genus *Aglossa*), as the grease-moth

tab'by², *n* A concrete building-material of equal parts of lime and shells, gravel, or stones, mixed with water [Perhaps of same origin as TABBY¹ *n*] [el: (R V)

Ta'be-al, 1 tē'bı-al, 2 tā'be-al, *n Bib Isa* vii 6 **Ta'be-Tab"e-bu'ia,** 1 tab'ı-bū'ya 2 tăb'e-bū'ya, *n Bot* A genus of trees or shrubs of the family *Bignoniaceæ*, allied to *Tecoma*, with its opposite leaves simple or digitately compound and its flowers in racemes or cymes Of about 60 species, natives of tropical America, several are in hothouse cultivation, others are of economic value [Brazilian name]

Ta'be-e, 1 tē'bı-ī, 2 tā'be-ē *n Bib* (Douai)

tab"e-fac'tion, 1 tab'ı-fak'shən, 2 tăb'e-făc'shon, *n* Emaciation due to disease, marasmus [< LL *tabefactus*, pp of *tabefacio*, dissolve, < L *tabes*, a wasting away, + *facio*, make]

tab'e-fy, 1 tab'ı-fı, 2 tăb'e-fȳ, *v* [-FIED; -FY'ING] *Med* **I.** *t* To cause to waste away, produce emaciation in **II.** ı To waste away [< LL *tabefacio*, see TABEFACTION]

Tab"e-li'as, 1 tab'ı-lı'as 2 tăb'e-lī'as *n Bib* (Douai)

ta-bel'la, 1 ta-bel'a 2 ta-bĕl'a, *n* [L] *Pharm* A troche

tab'el-la-ry, 1 tab'e-lē-rı, 2 tăb'e-lā-ry, *a* Same as TABULAR 1

ta-bel'lion, 1 ta-bel'yən 2 ta-bĕl'yon, *n* [F] **1.** *Rom Hist* A notary under the empire, who drew up legal documents scrivener **2.** A similar official in France till 1761, when the title was very generally abolished

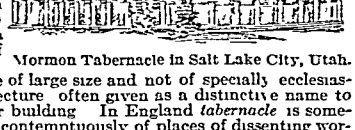
Ta-bel'li-us, 1 ta-bel'ı-ŭs 2 ta-bĕl'ı-ŭs *n Bib* (Apocrypha) *1 Esd* ii 16 **— Tab'e-rah,** 1 tab'ı-rə *or* ta-bī'ra, 2 tăb'e-ra *or* ta-bē'ra, *n Bib*

tab'er-gite, 1 tab'ər-gıt, 2 tăb'er-gĭt, *n Mineral* A bluish-green variety of chlorite found in Sweden

ta-ber'na, 1 ta-bur'nə, 2 ta-bēr'na, *n* [-NÆ, 1 -nī, 2 -nē, *pl*] [L] *Rom Antiq* **1.** A tent, booth **2.** A traders, booth or shop, specif , a wine-shop or tavern

tab'er-na-cl(e"), 1 tab'ər-na-kl, 2 tăb'er-nă-cl (XIII), *v* [-CLED, -CLING] **I.** *t* To provide with shelter, serve as a shelter for, as, humanity so coarsely *tabernacled*
II ı To dwell in or as in a tent, abide temporarily, as, the Word *tabernacled* among men

tab'er-na-cl(e"), *n* **1.** A tent, booth, or similar structure, slight shelter, fixed or portable **2.** Specif : (1) *Jewish Hist* The portable tent-like structure (described in *Ex* xxv–xxvii and xxxvi–xxxviii) that served the Jews as a sanctuary during their wanderings in the wilderness and the early period of their life in Palestine, also, later, the Jewish temple (2) Hence, a house of worship, es


Mormon Tabernacle in Salt Lake City, Utah.

pecially one of large size and not of specially ecclesiastical architecture often given as a distinctive name to a particular building In England *tabernacle* is sometimes used contemptuously of places of dissenting worship especially Methodist **3.** The human body as the dwelling-place of the soul

> Must the labour of a life end in nothing but contemptible drudgery to keep our *tabernacle* in being?
> EDWARD IRVING *Oracles of God* p 72 [A 1824]

4. *Eccl* The ornamental receptacle for the consecrated eucharistic elements, or for the pyx **5.** *Arch* An ornamental recess or a structure of ornamental character sheltering, enclosing, surmounting, or surrounding something (1) An ornamental or canopied niche or a niche-like recess or feature, as for an image or a work of art (2) A choir-seat or stall surmounted by a canopy (3) A canopy or canopy-like structure surmounting a tomb or altar **6** [Eng] *Naut* A socket or hinged post to permit of unstepping a mast or of lowering it, as when passing under a bridge [F, < L *tabernaculum* dim of *taberna* shed] **— feast of tabernacles,** an annual autumnal festival of the Jews commemorating the dwelling in tents in the wilderness Known as **feast of Ingathering,** because celebrated with thanksgiving at the close of harvest **— tab'er-na-cle-work",** *n Arch* **1** Ornamental openwork such as is used over niches and stalls **2** A series of canopied stalls or pinnacles **3.** Architecture in which tabernacles are a prominent feature

tab'er-na-cler, *n* [Rare] One who attends tabernacles especially, a dissenter

tab"er-nac'u-lar, 1 tab'ər-nak'yu-lər, 2 tăb'er-năc'yu-lar, *a* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a tabernacle Specif (1) Of or pertaining to the ancient Jewish tabernacle (2) *Arch* Resembling or of the style of an architectural tabernacle richly ornamented with tracery, openwork, or sculpture (3) [Rare] Characteristic of a tabernacle in the contemptuous sense Compare TABERNACLE, *n*, 2 (2) [< LL *tabernacularius*, maker of tents, < L *tabernaculum* see TABERNACLE]

Ta-ber"næ-mon-ta'na, 1 ta-bûr ni-mon-tē'nə 2 ta-bēr'nē-mŏn-tā'na *n Bot* A genus of trees or shrubs of the family *Apocynaceæ* having opposite leaves and cymose flowers Several species are cultivated under glass for their deep-green foliage and large white or yellow fragrant flowers *T coronaria*, with white flowers is the Adam's-apple or East-Indian rose-bay of the hothouses and *T utilis* is the hya-hya or cow-tree of British Guiana [< J *T Tabernæmontanus* German botanist]

ta'bes, 1 tē'bız, 2 tā'bēz, *n* [L] *Pathol* Emaciation with general languor and hectic fever, a decline, wasting away **ta'bet.— dorsal tabes** (*tabes dorsalis*), a wasting disease of the spinal cord giving rise to locomotor ataxia, consumption of the spinal marrow myelanalosis **— glandular t.** (*tabes glandularis*), a wasting or emaciation due to an excessive flow of milk in nursing women **— mesenteric t.** (*tabes mesenterica*), emaciation and general disorder of the functions of nutrition, more frequently affecting children than adults, due to engorgement and tubercular degeneration of the mesenteric glands **— ta-bes'cence,** *n* A state of emaciation **— ta-bes'cent,** *a* **1.** Becoming emaciated wasting away **2** *Bot* Shriveling wasting **— tab'id‡,** *tr* To cause to waste away **— tab'i-l,** *a* 1 Wasted by disease, affected with tabes emaciated consumptive **2†** Decayed **— tab'id-ly,** *adv* **— tab'id-ness,** *n* **— ta-bif'ic,** *a* Productive of tabes causing emaciation by deranging digestion and the nutritive functions **ta-bif'i-cal‡.— tab"i-fi-ca'tion,** *n* **— tab'i-tude,** *n* The tabetic condition

ta-bet'ic, 1 ta-bet'ık, 2 ta-bĕt'ic **I.** *a Pathol* Affected with some form of tabes, especially dorsal tabes **II.** *n* A person affected with tabes **tab'let:— tabetic dementia,** a mental affection due to or complicated with consumption of the spinal cord **— t. neuritis,** degenerative changes in the posterior nerve-roots of the spinal cord with wasting of the fibers

ta-bet'i-form, 1 ta-bet'ı-fôrm 2 ta-bĕt'i-fôrm, *a* Resembling a tabes

tab'i-net, *n* Same as TABBINET **tab'int.**

Tab'i-tha, 1 tab'ı-thə, 2 tăb'i-tha, *n* **1.** A feminine personal name **2** *Bib Acts* ix 36 [Aram gazel]

Tabitha Bramble. In Smollett's *The Expedition of Sir Humphry Clinker*, a soured old maid, finally married for her money

Ta'blas, 1 tä'blas 2 tä'blăs *n* A Philippine island between Mindoro and Panay

tab'la-ture, 1 tab'lə-chur *or* -tiur, 2 tăb'la-chur *or* -tûr, *n* **1.** *Anat* One of the tabular plates of compact osseous tissue that form the inner and outer walls of the cranium **2** [Rare] *Art* A tablet-like painting or design, especially, a single piece of design executed on a separate portion of a wall or similar surface **3†.** Any surface like a table or tablet **4†.** An example or specimen, as in a table **5†.** *Mus* (1) An old method of notation indicating in a brief form the harmony of a composition by means of letters and signs or numerals chiefly used in the 15th and 16th centuries for the lute but afterward for other instruments, especially of the violin class (2) The system of rules, or 'law-book,' used in any of the Meistersinger guilds or schools for guidance in the composition of poetry and music It mechanically regulated such external matters as the number of strophes, the length of the verses and even dictated methods of composing melody and making rime

ta'ble, 1 tē'bl, 2 tā'bl, *v* [TA'BLED, TA'BLING] **I.** *t* **1.** To lay on the table, as in a deliberative body, postpone for discussion at a future time, or for an indefinite period, as, to *table* an amendment **2.** To lay on a table, as a card in playing, also, to pay down, as money

> Which sure trump-card Royalty as we see keeps ever and anon clutching at yet never *tables* it still puts it back again
> CARLYLE *French Revolution* vol i, p 415 [R]

3. *Carp* To fit together, as timbers, by alternate feathers and grooves, so as to prevent separation or slipping on one another **4** *Naut* To strengthen, as a sail, by wide hems **5.** *Mil* To sift (shot) so as to separate the sizes **6†.** To tabulate **7†.** To portray **8†.** To enter on a docket, as charges, or on a list, as an appointment **9†.** To supply with food, board
II. ı **1.** [Archaic] To partake of food with others, as at table **2†.** To play the game called tables [< OF. *tabler*, < LL *tavolo*, < L *tabula*, tablet]

ta'ble, *a* **1.** Belonging to a table, used or intended for use at a table **2.** Like a table in form

ta'ble, *n* **1** An article of furniture having a flat horizontal top upheld by one or more supports, on which things may be placed Specif (1) An article of furniture for serving food upon- used for various purposes, as holding objects for display, etc as **dining-table; dressing-t, operating-t., tea-t, work-t.** (2) That part of a machine or machine-tool on which the material or work is placed for manipulation often adjustable laterally and vertically and supplied with slots through which to bolt the work fast a carriage or platen (3) An apparatus whose essential part is a plane surface as a surveyors **plane-table 2.** The food served upon or entertainment provided at a table, fare, cuisine, as, the *table* at this hotel is good

> For it is my maxim That he keeps the greatest *table* who has the most valuable company at it ' ADDISON *Tatler* Mar 21 1709

3. A company that gathers about a table, (1) for a meal, as, he set the *table* on a roar, or (2) for a game, or (3) in an official capacity, an official board, as, the *Table* of Magnates in the Hungarian Diet

4. A collection or set of related numbers, signs, or items of any kind, arranged in systematic and condensed form for ease of reference or comparison, or for the purpose of presenting a brief and comprehensive view, a systematic scheme or synopsis of particulars, a syllabus, an index, specif , in mathematics, a series of numbers, values, measures, units, or results arranged in orderly sequence or relation, to facilitate study or calculation, as, *tables* of contents, a *table* of logarithms **5** A slab of wood, stone, metal or other solid substance, a plate, also, a thin plate leaf or lamina Specif (1) In older usage now mostly obsolete (*a*) A slab or thin piece of stone wood, metal or the like for writing, engraving, drawing, or painting also the matter contained on such a piece as the two *tables* of Moses

> The most ancient mode of writing was on cylinders on bricks, and on *tables* of stone
> JAMES REES *Foot-Prints of a Letter-Carrier* p 35 [L 1866]

(*b*) Hence, in the plural writing-tablets also, a memorandum-book (*c*)† More specifically, a board or panel containing a picture or painting hence, a picture (*d*)† A votive tablet (2) *Glass-making* (*a*) The original circular flattened disk of crown glass (*b*) An iron slab with a raised rim on which melted glass is spread in making plate glass (3) In games (*a*) A board or structure on which a game is played, as a billiard-*table* (*b*) One of the two divisions (called respectively the *inner* or *home table* and the *outer table*) into which each player's side of a backgammon-board is divided also, one of the two leaves of a backgammon-board (*c*)† *pl* A game played on such a board, especially, backgammon (4) The slab forming the top or mensa of an altar (5) *Mus* In an organ the board overlying the grooves of a sound-board (6) *Anat* One of two layers of compact bony tissue found at the external and internal surfaces of the bones of the cranium (7) The worn and flattened grinding or occlusal surface of a tooth, especially of that of a horse

6. (1) A flat gravestone supported on pillars (2) A table-tomb (which see below) **7.** A flat surface Specif (1) *Arch* (*a*) A flat surface, usually rectangular with or without ornament It may be raised, raking, rustic, or corbeled (*b*) Any horizontal band of molding usually a cornice (*c*) *Eccl Arch* [Rare] The slab which forms the top of an altar also, the panel or vertical slab sometimes set at the back of an altar (*d*) The communion table as distinguished from an altar properly speaking (2) *Diamond-cutting* (*a*) The flat face forming the top of a brilliant-cut stone (*b*) A cut stone having two flat faces and a border of triangular or square facets See illus under DIAMOND (3) *Perspective* The perspective plane (4) Rarely, a level tract of land, plateau also, formerly a small level plot, as a garden-bed (5) *Palmistry* The palm of the hand especially that portion of it included within certain lines and regarded as indicating character or fortune See illus under PALMISTRY

8. *Mil* The contracted part of the eye of a shell, as a shrapnel **9†.** *Eccl* Same as FRONTAL, 3 **10†.** A religious doctrine [F < L *tabula* board] **— bump'ing-ta"ble,** *n* A platform jarred by machinery upon which heavy ores are sorted by gravity in flowing water **— chair-t,** *n* A table having adjustable parts by which it can be converted into a chair **— double-entry t.** (*Math*), a table that has two arguments one at the top and one at the side as a multiplication-table See ARGUMENT, 6 (2) **— extension t,** a dining-table whose length may be varied by the addition or removal of sections or leaves **— high t.,** in English colleges, the table at which the president and fellows sit hence a table for the chief personages at a public dinner Compare DAIS **— holy t,** the communion table or altar in a church.— **model's t.** (*Art*), a low table or platform upon which a model poses for study or copying **— Pembroke t.** [Eng], a table of the later Georgian period, having four fixed legs, and leaves supported on movable legs hinged to the central part **— roll-t.,** *n Metal* A set of steel rollers on each side of a set of blooming rolls upon which the work is moved backward or forward in the rolling process **— single-entry t.** (*Math*), a table that has but one argument, as a table of logarithms **— ta'ble-an"vil,** *n* A small anvil capable of being screwed to a table **— t.-base,** *n Arch* A water-table **— t.-bat,** *n Mining* A layer of indurated clay in a coal-bed **— t.-bed,** *n* A table-shaped bed **— t.-beer,** *n* Beer to be drunk at meals **— t.-bell,** *n* A bell for use at table to summon attendants.— **t.-bit,** *n Carp* A bit with one side turned up to form a tapering point used especially for boring holes for the joints of tables **— t.-board,** *n* **1** [U S] Meals furnished without lodging **2** [Prov Eng] Same as TABLE, *n*, **1 3†.** A board for backgammon or similar games **— t.-boarder,** *n* A boarder who takes meals but lodges elsewhere **— t.-carpet†,** *n* A table-cover made of carpet **— t.-cloth,** *n.* **1.** A cloth, usually of white linen, used as a covering for a table when prepared for the service of meals, also, a table-cover of any kind **2.** A sheet of cloud often resting on the flat top of Table Mountain South Africa **— t.-clothing,** *n* Table-linen such as table-cloths, napkins, etc **— t.-couch,** *n* A couch such as the Romans used when reclining at meals See RECUBATION **— t.-cover,** *n* A cloth for covering a table especially, an ornamental covering **— t. diamond,** a table-cut diamond See TABLE-CUT, also illus under DIAMOND **— t.-flap,** *n* A table-leaf **— t. grinder,** a style of grinding-bench **— t.-knife,** *n* A knife for use at the table for cutting food **— t.-land,** *n* An elevated region with level or rolling surface a plateau **— t.-leaf,** *n* **1** A board or flap attached to a table by hinges so that it may be raised to increase the table-surface and lowered when not in use **2** One of the removable boards of the top of an extension table **— t.-lifting,** *n* Same as TABLE-TIPPING **t.-moving†.— t.-line,** *n* In chiromancy, the principal line bounding the table of the hand **— t.-linen,** *n* Linen as table-cloths, napkins, etc for use on or at a table **— t.-money,** *n* **1.** In the British navy, an extra sum allowed to flag-officers and in particular instances to others for the expenses of official hospitality **2.** A club fee occasionally charged for the use of the dining-room **— t.-mountain,** *n* A mountain with a flat top **— t.-music,** *n* Formerly, music so scored that it could be read by two persons facing each other from opposite sides of a table and playing from the same score **— t. of sounds,** the Japanese syllabary See KANA **— t.-plane,** *n* A plane for working joints on table-flaps furnished in pairs with oppositely curved bits **— t.-rapping,** *n* Rapping or similar sounds on tables believed by some spiritualists to be produced by spirits in communicating with the living **— t.-rent,** *n Old Eng Law.* Rent paid to a bishop or other ecclesiastical dignitary to defray the expenses of his table or housekeeping **— t.-room†,** *n* A place at table privilege of eating **— T. Round,** same as ROUND TABLE **— t.-saw,** *n* A saw working or fitted in or on a table as a jig-saw **— t.-service,** *n* A complete set of articles of any kind for use at the table as a china *table-service* Compare SERVICE, *n* 7 **— t.-shore,** *n* [Rare] A shore that is low and level **— tables of a girder or chord** (*Engin*), the horizontal members **— tables of the law,** the two tables of stone on which were written the ten commandments, and which were preserved by the Jews in the ark of the covenant, also the commandments themselves the decalog **tables of the covenant‡, tables of the testimony‡; the two tables‡ — t.-song,** *n* A part-song or catch suitable for unaccompanied voices **— t.-sport†,** *n* The laughing-stock of a table company **— t.-stone,** *n* **1.** Same as TABLE, 6 (1) **2** A dolmen **3.** *Arch* (1) Any broad flat stone (2) A string-course of stone **— t.-talk,** *n* Informal or familiar conversation at table, or at meals in literature, a published collection of such conversations **— t.-talker,** *n* One who talks at table especially a person distinguished for his conversation at table **— t.-tennis,** *n.* Ping-pong **— t.-tipping** *n* The act of causing a table to

tip, turn, or move, or movements made by tables, apparently without the application of physical force believed by some to be due to the agency of departed spirits or to some mysterious force **t. -shifting**‡; **t. -moving**‡; **t. -turning**‡. **—t.-tomb**, *n* A tomb resembling a table in form specif., in the catacombs of Rome, a chest-like burial-receptacle with a flat cover, in a recess of a gallery See illus under LOCULUS **—t.-topped**, *a* Having a flat or level top **—ta'ble-tree"**, *n* A wooden or iron plate or table-like rest of adjustable height, mounted on a lathe-rest **—t.-turning**, *n* Same as TABLE-TIPPING **—t.-work**, *n* *Print* The setting of type for tables, matter in tabular form **—the Tables** (*Brit Hist*), a national council of sixteen members —four nobles, four barons, four churchmen, and four burgesses—formed in 1637 to represent all who opposed the introduction of the new prayer-book and other changes which Charles I endeavored to introduce into Scotland so called from the four tables at which they sat in Parliament **—to go to the t.** [Prov.], to partake of communion **—to lay on the t.**, same as TABLE, *v*, 1 **—to turn the tables**, to make a complete change in conditions or relations often with *on* **—twelve tables**, the laws of the twelve tables (originally ten), inscribed on tablets of bronze and promulgated by the Roman decemvirs 451–449 B C., as an epitome of the customary law They formed the basis of all later Roman jurisprudence Modern scholars have disputed the statement that the decemvirs based their code upon the laws of Greece, and have attempted to show that the compilation was a private and much later one, identical with that of Cn Flavius in 304 B C these theories, however, have little to support them **—Willcox t.** (*Orc-dressing*), a variety of bumping-table having a vanning motion named from the inventor

tab'leau, 1 tab'lo, 2 tăb'lo (VIII), *n* [-LEAUX, -LEAUS, 1 -loz, 2 -lōz, *pl*] **1.** A picture-like scene represented by one or more silent and motionless persons in proper attitude and costume, often with suitable accessaries; a tableau vivant

And now came a *tableau* in which Anne, as the Goddess of Liberty was poised on a barrel mounted on three tables one above the other CONSTANCE F WOOLSON *Anne* p 253 [H 1882]

2. Any picture or picturesque representation, especially, any situation or effect suddenly, dramatically, or sensationally produced as the result of something unexpected or striking **3.** *F Law* A tabular statement, table, list **4.** In solitaire, the lay-out of cards [F, picture, dim of *table*, see TABLE *n*] **—ta"bleau' vi'vant'** [F] same as TABLEAU, *n*, 1 literally, a living picture

Ta'ble Bay. A bay north of the Cape of Good Hope near which are Table Mountain and the city of Cape Town

ta'ble-book", 1 tē'bl-buk', 2 tā'bl-bo͝ok', *n* **1.** An ornamental or attractive book kept or intended to be kept on a table **2** A book of mathematical or other tables for study or reference **3†.** A note-book consisting of tablets or leaves of slate, wood, ivory, or the like

Ta'ble Cliff. A mountain in Utah 10 070 ft high

ta'ble-cut", 1 tē'bl-kut', 2 tā'bl-cŭt', *a* Having a flat top or table with a beveled or triangular facet border said of cut diamonds emeralds, etc **ta'ble faced"‡.**

ta'ble-cut", *n* A style of cutting precious stones See DIAMOND **—ta'ble-cut"ter**, *n*

ta'ble d'hôte, 1 ta'bl dōt, 2 tă'bl dōt [TABLES D'HÔTE, ta'bl dōt, 2 tă'bl dōt, *pl*] [F] **1.** A public or common table for guests at a hotel, an ordinary, literally, host's or guest's table **2.** A complete meal of several courses, regularly served in a public dining-room at a fixed price used also attributively, as, a *table-d'hôte* breakfast, dinner, etc

ta'ble-ful, 1 tē'bl-ful, 2 tā'bl-ful, *n* [-FULS, *pl*] The number that can be seated at or as much as can be placed on a table

ta'ble-man, 1 tē'bl-man, 2 tā'bl-măn, *n* [-MEN, *pl*] **1.** In a plate-rolling mill, one who works at a table **2†.** A man servant who waits at table, a waiter **3†.** A player at the game of tables or one of the pieces used

ta'ble-ment†, *n* A base of a column, foundation-stone table.

tab"le-men'tum, 1 tab'li-men'tum, 2 tăb'le-mĕn'tūm, *n* Same as FRONTAL, *n*, 3 [< LL *tabulamentum*, < L *tabula* board]

Ta'ble Moun'tain. **1.** A flat-topped mountain Cape Town, South Africa, 3,549 ft high **2.** A mountain in Tuolumne county, Cal 2 200 ft high **3** A mountain of the Blue Ridge, in Pickens county, S C 3,000 ft high.

ta'bler†, *n* **1** One who boards others for payment **2** A boarder **3.** A chess-board **4.** A player at backgammon

ta'bles†, *n pl* Same as TABLE 5 (3) (c)

ta'ble-spoon", 1 tē'bl-spūn', 2 tā'bl-spo͞on', *n* A spoon for table use, larger than a teaspoon or a dessert-spoon **—ta'ble-spoon"ful**, *n* The quantity a tablespoon will hold usually reckoned as equivalent to half a fluid ounce, two dessert-spoonfuls or four teaspoonfuls See -FUL

tab'let, 1 tab'let, 2 tăb'lĕt, *vt* & *ri* To form into or make a tablet

tab'let, *n* **1.** A thin leaf or sheet of solid material, as ivory or wood, for writing on, one of a set of leaves pivoted or joined together at one end, also, in the singular or plural, the set itself, a pad **2.** A small table or flat surface, especially one designed for or containing an inscription or design, as, a votive *tablet* See illus under EPIGRAPH

A *tablet* cut in the side of the precipice above the ancient road, identifies the town as Abila C R CONDER *Tent Work in Palestine* vol 1 p 248 [REN & SON 1878]

Among the ancients a tablet was covered with red or black wax, and written on with a stylus It was originally a thin piece of wood, but afterward ivory, bone horn vellum, and papyrus were also used It was used for all kinds of writing where great length was not required

Who would not reckless of the swarm he meets,
Fill his wide *tablets* in the public streets,
With angry verse?

JUVENAL *Satires* tr by Gifford satire 1 l 102

3. A small flat or nearly flat piece of some prepared substance In pharmacy (1) A definite portion or weight of drug brought by pressure and the addition of a gum into a solid form convenient for administering when rounded called a **trochic** or **lozenge.** (2) An electuary **4.** A flat or table-like surface

High up the sides of the mountains the rocks were planed down to *tablets* by the ancient glaciers

TYNDALL *Hours of Exercise* p 126 [A 1871]

5. *Arch* Same as TABLETTE, 1 **6.** *Anat & Zool* A tabula **7.** [Archaic] In the Old Testament: (1) An armlet (*Ex* XXXV, 22, and possibly *Num* XXXI, 50) (2) Possibly, a necklace (*Num* XXXI, 50) (3) Possibly, a perfume-box or an amulet (*Isa* III, 20). **8†.** A small picture or painting, a miniature [< F *tablette*, < LL. *tabuleta*, dim. of L *tabula*, tablet] **—Nestorian tablet**, a nine-foot stele, called the 'chingchiaopei," or "heavenly worship stone, erected in 781 at Sianfu, China, recording the introduction of Nestorian Christianity into western China **—tab'let check"**, *n* *Teleg* An office form upon which messages are recorded as sent **—t. of Abydos**, a tablet found at Abydos in Upper Egypt containing in hieroglyphs a genealogy of the 18th dynasty now in Paris **—votive t.**, a tablet placed or hung up, usually in a temple, containing an inscription, picture, or other representation illustrative of a vow **—tab'let-a-ry**, *a* Relating or pertaining to a tablet or tablets

tab'lette, 1 tab'let, 2 tăb'lĕt, *n* **1.** *Arch* A flat outward-projecting coping-stone, as at the top of a wall or escarp-revetment, to protect the masonry from the weather **2.** Same as TABLET, 3 [F, see TABLET]

ta'ble-ware", 1 tē'bl-wār', 2 tā'bl-wâr', *n* Ware for table use, dishes, knives, forks, spoons, etc, collectively

ta'ble-wise, 1 tē'bl-wɑiz, 2 tā'bl-wiz, *adv* In the manner of a table, in England, during the English Reformation, with the ends east and west said of the position of the communion table, as opposed to *altarwise*

ta"bli-er', 1 ta"bli-ē', 2 tă"bli-ē', *n* [F] **1.** An apron **2.** [Eng] An apron-like part of a woman's dress, also a panel style of dress in the phrase *en tablier* (in the form of an apron) **3** Same as HOTTENTOT'S APRON See HOTTENTOT.

tab-li'na, 1 tab-lai'na, 2 tăb-li'na, *n* Plural of TABLINUM

ta'bling, 1 tē'bling, 2 tā'bling, *n* **1.** Table-linen, or material for it **2.** A coak, tenon, or fin on the edge of one piece of timber, fitting into a corresponding mortise or groove in another **3.** A broad hem or reenforcing strip on the leech or foot of a sail, to receive the bolt-rope **4.** [Rare] Tabulation **5** *Anat* Tablature **6.** *Arch* (1) Same as TABLE, 7 (1) (2) A string-course **7.** [Eng] Hedge-making **8** Tables collectively **9†.** The act of playing the game of tables **10†.** Table-board, sustenance

tab-li'num, 1 tab-lai'num, 2 tăb-li'nŭm, *n* [-NA, *pl*] *Rom Antiq* The room or space in a Roman house, between the atrium and the peristylium, in which were kept the tablets containing the family records and where the hereditary statues were placed [L, contr of *tabulinum*, < *tabula*, board]

tab'loid, 1 tab'loid, 2 tăb'lŏid, *n* A registered trade-mark designating the products made by Burroughs, Wellcome & Company, of London England Erroneously used in a figurative or humorous sense chiefly attributive, to designate anything compressed, condensed, or concentrated, as, *tabloid* journalism *tabloid* sermons *tabloid* enthusiasm

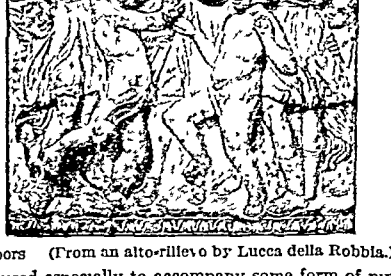
ta-bon', 1 ta-bōn', 2 tă-bŏn', *n* [P I] A megapode [Tag]

ta-boo', ta-boo'ist, etc See TABU, etc

ta-hoot',] *ta-būt'*, 2 tă-bo͝ot', *n* Same as TABUT

ta'bor, 1 tē'bar, 2 tā'bor, *v* **I.** *t* To beat or play on, as a tabor beat **II.** *i* To beat or play on or as on a tabor **ta'ber‡, ta'bour‡.**

ta'bor, *n* A small drum or tambourine without jingles, used especially to accompany some form of pipe; tabret, timbrel [< OF *tabour*, < Ar *tambūr*, kind of lute] **ta'bour‡.**



Tabors (From an alto-rilievo by Lucca della Robbia.)

ta'bor², *n* [Boh] **1.** A camp among the ancient Slavs and Turks guarded by a circle of wagons hence, any fortified place **2** *pl* An entrenchment of baggage for defense against cavalry F *Mil Encyc*

Ta'bor³, *n* **1** A mountain in Galilee Palestine 1,843 ft high now named **Et-Tur. 2** A town in Fremont county, Ia., seat of Tabor College (Congregational), founded in 1866

ta'bord, *pp* Tabored S S

ta'bor-er, 1 tē'bar-ər 2 tā'bor-ēr, *n* One who plays or beats the tabor **ta'bour-er‡.** [OBERT]

tab'o-ret, 1 tab'o-ret, 2 tăb'o-rĕt, *n* A small tabor [= TABOURET]

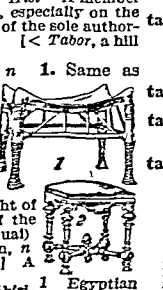
tab'o-rine, 1 tab'o-rin *or* -rin, 2 tăb'o-rin *or* -rin, *n* **1.** A tambourine, tabor **2.** The ordinary side-drum [< OF *tabourin*, dim of *tabour*, see TABOR², *n*] **tab'ou-rine‡**

Ta'bor-ite, 1 tē'bar-ait 2 tā'bor-It, *n* *Ch Hist* A member of the radical party among the Hussites, especially on the subject of communion in both kinds, and of the sole authority of the Scriptures Compare HUSSITE [< *Tabor*, a hill of Bohemia, < Boh *tabor*, a tent]

tab'ou-ret, 1 tab'u-ret, 2 tăb'u-rĕt, *n* **1.** Same as TABOPET **2.** A stool or small seat, usually without arms or back

She sat in an arm-chair and rested her feet on a *tabouret* MARY A TINCKER *Signor Monaldini's Niece* p 16 [H BROS 1879]

3 An embroidery-frame **4** A needle-case [< OF *tabouret*, dim of *tabour* see TABOR², *n*] **—right of the tabouret**, formerly, in France, the right of sitting on a tabouret in the presence of the king or queen [*Bib* (Douai)



1 Egyptian Tabouret with Leather Seat 2 Modern Upholstered Tabouret

Tab're-mun, 1 tab'ri-mun, 2 tăb're-mŭn, *n*

tab're-t, 1 tab'ret 2 tăb'rĕt, *n* [Archaic] A small tabor a taboret

Tab'ri-mon, 1 tab'ri-mon *or* tab-rim'an 2 tăb'ri-mŏn *or* tăb-rim'on *n* *Bib* *1 Kings* XV, 18 [Heb, Rimmon is good] **Tab'rim-mon‡** (R V)

Ta-briz', 1 ta-briz', 2 tă-briz' *n* A city, capital of Azerbaijan province Persia devastated by earthquakes in 858 1041 and 1721 captured by Timur, 1392 by the Persians, 1500, by the Turks, and finally taken by Nadir Shah, 1730

ta-bu',] 1 ta-bū' *or* (*Polynesian*) ta'bu, 2 tă-bu' *or* **ta-boo'**,] (*Polynesian*) tă'bu, *vt* **1.** To place a tabu upon, interdict approach to or use of, forbid contact or intercourse with; hence, figuratively, to shut out; discountenance, exclude, ostracise, as, to *tabu* profanity, to *tabu* a person socially **2** [Oceanica] To mark as sacred

A palm branch stuck across an open door showing that the house is *tabooed* is a more effectual guard against robbery than any amount of locks and bars

A R WALLACE *Malay Archipelago* p 591. [H 1869]

ta-bu',] *a* In Oceanica, marked with tabu, hence, in **ta"boo'**,] English use, under a ban, interdicted, excluded [< Polynesian *tapu*, forbidden] **tam-bu'‡; ta-pu'‡.**

ta-bu',] *n* **1.** [Oceanica] The system of prohibition **ta-boo'**,] which is the foundation of social community life in the South Sea **The tabu of the gods** is unalterable **the tabu of men** is for the life of him who imposes it or for a definitely limited period **The human tabu** is commonly signed by a mark placed upon the prohibited object and the removal of the mark removes the tabu Violation of the tabu produces its punishment of death by autohypnosis or may be expiated by ritual cleansing **tam-bu'‡; ta-pu'‡.**

The true inwardness of the word *tabu* is that it infers the setting apart of certain persons or things on account of their having become possessed or infected by the presence of supernatural beings particularly of the ancestral spirits who were guardian deities of the tribe

EDWARD TREGEAR *The Maori Race* ch 11, p 192 [WILLIS '04]

2. Hence, prohibition of intercourse, prejudice of public sentiment against a thing as reprehensible **—ta-bu'ism**, *n* The tabu as a system **ta-boo'ism‡ —ta-bu'ist**, *n* **ta-boo'ist‡.**

tab'u-la, 1 tab'yu-la, 2 tăb'yu-la, *n* [-LÆ, 1 -li, 2 -lē, *pl*] [L] **1.** *Rom Antiq* A tablet or table of any kind, as a tablet for writing on, also, an inscription or writing; a votive tablet, a gaming-table **2.** *Eccl* A frontal **3.** *Zoöph* One of the plates that extend across the visceral cavity of certain corals dividing it horizontally **—Tabula Iliaca**, an Ilian marble tablet in the Capitoline Museum, Rome It was discovered in Rome before 1683 and bears scenes of Troy based on Homer's Iliad, carved by Theodoros in the Augustan era **—t. itineraria**, a portable altar in use in the middle ages **—t rasa**, literally, an erased tablet a tablet from which the writing has been erased also, a new tablet that had never been written upon a term used specifically by Locke of the human mind at birth, conceived as without innate ideas, and influenced solely by impressions from without

tab'u-lar, 1 tab'yu-lər, 2 tăb'yu-lar, *a* **1.** Of or pertaining to a table or tables, consisting of or of the nature of a list or synopsis arranged in lines or columns, as, *tabular* numbers, a *tabular* statement **tab'el-la-ry‡. 2.** Computed or ascertained from a mathematical table or the like, performed with the aid of a table, as, *tabular* results, *tabular* computations **3.** Having a flat surface or top, like that of a table, broad and flat, as, a *tabular* hill **4.** Specif., in botany, flattened horizontally **5.** Formed in laminæ or thin plates, tablet-like; laminated. **6.** [Rare] Set in squares [< L *tabularis*, < *tabula*, table] **—tabular crystal**, a crystal flattened parallel to any face **—t. difference** (*Math*), in a tabular series of numbers, the difference of one number from a preceding or following number **—t. spar** (*Mineral*), same as WOLLASTONITE **—t. standard** (*Econ*), see STANDARD **—t. structure**, a tendency in certain igneous or crystalline rocks to separate into plates or laminæ It differs from stratification in manner of origin **—t. work** (*Print*), same as TABLE-WORK See TABLE, *n* **—tab'u-lar-ize**, *vt* [Rare] To arrange in tabular form, or in a table or tables tabulate **—tab"u-lar-i-za'tion**, *n* **—tab'u-lar-ly**, *adv* In the form of a table in tabular fashion

tab"u-la'ri-um, 1 tab'yu-lē'ri-um, 2 tăb'yu-lā'ri-ŭm, *n* [-RI-A, *pl*] [L] 1 *Rom Antiq* A place in which the public records were deposited **2.** [Rare] A like depository at the present day

Tab"u-la'ta, 1 tab yu-lē'ta, 2 tăb yu-lā'ta, *n pl* *Zoöph* A division of sclerodermatous corals with tabulated or storied visceral spaces, including diverse forms now partly referred to hydroids [< L *tabulatus*, see TABULATE, *a*]

tab'u-late, 1 tab'yu-lēt, 2 tăb'yu-lāt, *vt* [-LAT'ED; -LAT'ING] **1.** To arrange in or make into a table or tables, put into a synoptical list or a schedule, as, to *tabulate* results **2.** To shape or form with a tabular or flat surface form with tables as, a *tabulated diamond* [< L *tabula*, table] **—tab"u-la'tion**, *n* The act of tabulating or the state of being tabulated

tab'u-late, *a* **1.** Having a flat surface or surfaces, broad and flat **2** Specif., having tabulæ, as a coral, of or pertaining to the *Tabulata* [< L *tabulatus*, < *tabula*, table]

tab'u-la"tor, 1 tab'yu-lē"tər *or* -ter, 2 tăb'yu-lā"tor, *n* **1.** One who tabulates **2** A device attached to a typewriter with which statistical matter may be speedily written in tabular form [< L *tabula*, table]

Ta"bu-la-tur', 1 tă"bu-la-tūr', 2 ta"bu-lā-tur', *n* [G] *Mus* Same as TABLATURE, 5 [< L *tabula*, table] **ta"bla-tur'‡; tab'u-la-ture‡.**

tab'ule, 1 tab'yūl 2 tăb'yul *n* *Pharm* A tablet, lozenge. [< L *tabula* table] **—tab'u-li-form**, *a*

ta'bum, 1 tē'bum, 2 tā'bŭm, *n* [L] *Med* Same as SANIES

ta-but', 1 ta-būt', 2 ta-bŭt', *n* [Ar] *Moham* **1.** A representation of the tomb of Hasan and Husain at Kerbela, carried at the Muharram mourning **ta-zi'ah‡. 2** A coffin or bier for the burial of the dead **3.** In the Koran, the ark of the covenant **4** A form of shadoof

tac, 1 tak 2 tăc *n* *Old Eng Law* A customary rent or duty paid by a tenant [Cp TACK², *n* 9]

tac'a-hout, 1 tak'a-hūt', 2 tăk'a-hout *or* tăc'a-hŭt', *n* [Ar] A tamarisk-tree gall one of the sources of gallic acid

tac-a-ma-hac", 1 tak'a-ma-hak' 2 tăc'a-ma-hăc', *n* [S Am] **1.** A yellowish resinous substance with a strong odor and a bitter aromatic taste that is derived from various tropical trees, as the East-Indian *Calophyllum inophyllum*, or the West-Indian *C calaba* of the myrrh family and *Elaphrium tomentosum* of the gamboge family of South America, and is used as an ingredient of certain ointments and as incense also, the resin yielded by the American tree of this name See def 2 **2.** *Bot* The balsam-poplar of the United States See POPLAR **tac"a-ma-hac'a‡; tac'ca-ma-hack"‡, tac'ma-hack"‡**

Ta-ca'na, 1 ta-kā'na, 2 ta-ca'nă, *n* A South-American linguistic stock See AMERICAN **Ta-ca'nan‡**

tac"-au tac', 1 tăk'-o-tăk', 2 tăc'-o-tăc', *n* [F] *Fencing* The parry combined with or immediately followed by the ripost also, a series of attacks and parries in rapid succession, as between a pair of evenly matched fencers, resulting in neither of them having gained a point

Tac'ca, 1 tak'ə, 2 tăc'a, *n* *Bot* A genus of southeastern Asiatic plants typical of *Taccaceæ* They have tuberous rootstocks from which a variety of arrowroot is obtained Compare PIA³ [Of Malay or gin]

Tac-ca'ce-æ, 1 ta-kā'sı-ī, 2 tă-că'ce-ē, *n pl* *Bot* A family of tropical plants — the taccad family of the order *Liliales* — having large radical leaves and greenish flowers It embraces only two genera, *Tacca* and *Schizocapsa* [< TACCA] — **tac-ca'ceous,** *a* [*Taccaceæ*.

tac'cad, 1 tak'ad, 2 tăc'ăd, *n* *Bot* A plant of the family

ta'ce, 1 tē'sı 2 tā'cē [L] Be silent Imperative mode — **tace is Latin for a candle†,** equivalent to *mum*, or *mum's the word* an old phrase humorously used in requesting or promising silence

tace¹, 1 tēs, 2 tāc, *n* Same as TAU CROSS

tace², 1 tās 2 tac, *n* *Armor* A tasset

ta'cet, 1 tē'set, 2 tā'cĕt [L] *Mus* Literally, it is silent, a direction for silence **ta'ce;.**

tache¹†, *v* **I** *t* 1 To fasten, fix attach 2 To seize, take, as a thief **II** *i* To make an attack or assault followed by *on* or *upon* **tach†.**

tache²†, *tt* 1. To spot or stain blemish 2. To mark, characterize used only in the past participle

tache³, 1 tach, 2 tăch, *n* 1. *Med* A colored spot on the skin without elevation or depression, as a freckle 2. [Rare] Any spot or stain, a physical or moral blemish

A leaf of a tree is a waving dancing spirit, receiving and reflecting light and shade and is oftenest seen as a blur or *tache* of green J C VAN DYKE *Art for Art & Sake* p 183 [1 '09]

3†. A quality or characteristic [OF, < *taque*, see TACK³, *n*] — **tache cérébrale,** the meningitic streak, the peculiar red mark that appears when the nail is drawn across the skin of a person suffering from meningitis and some other acute disorders of the nervous system

tache⁴, *n* 1 *Sugar-making* A sugar-pan in a battery 2. A heated pan for drying tea-leaves [< Pg *tacha*, sugar-pan] — **strik'ing-tache",** *n* The smallest sugar-pan in a battery placed immediately over the fire

tache⁵, *n* [Archaic] A hook or clasp fastening (*Ex* xxvi, 6)

Ta"ché', 1 ta'shē', 2 ta'chę', **Alexandre Antonin** (⁷/₁₁1823–⁶/₁₁1894) A Canadian Roman Catholic, from 1871 archbishop of St Boniface (Manitoba)

tach"e-og'ra-phy, 1 tak'ı-og'ra-fı, 2 tăc'e-ŏg'ra-fy, *n* Tachygraphy

tach"e-om'e-ter, 1 tak'ı-om'ı-tər, 2 tăc'e-ŏm'e-ter, *n* 1. Tachymeter 2. Tachometer — **tach"e-om'e-try,** *n*

tach-hy'drite, 1 tak-haı'draıt, 2 tăc-hȳ'drit, *n* *Mineral* A yellow, transparent to translucent, deliquescent, hydrous calcium-magnesium chlorid ($H_{12}CaMg_2O_{12}Cl_6$), crystallizing in the rhombohedral system [< Gr *tachys*, swift + *hydōr* (*hydr-*), water] **tac-hy'drite†, tach'y-hy"drite†.**

Ta-chi'na, 1 ta-kaı'na *or* tak'ı-na, 2 ta-cī'na *or* tăc'ı-na *n* *Entom* 1. A genus typical of *Tachininæ* 2 [t-] An insect of this genus, as *Tachina doryphoræ*, parasitic, in its maggot stage on the potato-beetle These flies generally frequent vegetable-gardens in search of hosts and destroy many injurious insects, especially caterpillars [< Gr *tachys*, swift] — **Tach"i-na'ri-a,** *n pl* *Entom* The *Tachinidæ* — **tach"i-na'ri-an,** *a* & *n* — **Ta-chin'i-dæ,** *n pl* *Entom* The *Tachininæ* as a family — **tach'i-nid,** *a* & *n* — **tach'i-noid,** *a* — **Tach"i-ni'næ,** *n pl* *Entom* A subfamily of muscid flies with large alulæ and mostly bare arista, usually parasitic on the larvæ of other insects — **tach'i-nin(es,** *a*

tach'ing-end", 1 tach'ıŋ-end', 2 tăch ing-end', *n* [Prov Eng] A shoemakers waxed-end

tach'i-ol, 1 tak'ı-ōl *or* -ol, 2 tăc'ı-ōl *or* -ŏl, *n* Silver fluorid used as an antiseptic and germicide [< TACHY- + -OL]

ta-chis'to-scope, 1 tə-kis'tə-skōp, 2 ta-cis'to-scŏp, *n* *Psychophys* An apparatus for giving a brief but accurately measurable exposure to visual objects, with a view to discover the time-rate and time-conditions of their apperception [< Gr *tachys*, swift, superl *tachistos*, + -SCOPE]

Tach"i-su-ri'næ, 1 tak ı-sıu-raı'nı, 2 tăc'ı-sŭ-rī'nē, *n pl* *Ich* A subfamily of siluroid fishes with a short anal and nares close together, including sea-catfishes *Ariinæ* [< Gr *tachys*, swift, + (perhaps) *oura*, tail] — **tach"i-su'rin(es,** *a* & *n* [*Sam* xxiii, 8

Tach'mo-nite, 1 tak'mo-naıt, 2 tăc'mo-nit, *n* *Bib* 2

tach"o-dom'e-ter, 1 tak'o-dom'ı-tər, 2 tăc'o-dŏm'e-ter, *n* A tachometer and odometer combined

tach'o-gram, 1 tak'o-gram, 2 tăc'o-grăm, *n* The record made by a tachograph [< Gr *tac os*, speed, + *gramma*, a writing]

tach'o-graph, 1 tak'o-graf, 2 tăc'o-grăf, *n* An instrument for registering rotation-speed, as of a shaft or a wheel a registering tachometer speed-indicator also the record it registers [< Gr *tachos*, swiftness (< *tachys*, swift), + -GRAPH] **tach'o-scope†.**

ta-chom'e-ter, 1 tə-kom'ı-tər, 2 ta-cŏm'e-ter, *n* A contrivance for measuring velocity (1) A device to show the swiftness of a current by its effect upon a submerged paddle or paddle-wheel (2) *Med* An instrument for ascertaining the velocity of the blood in circulation (3) A device for showing changes in the velocity of machines by the action of mercury in a revolving cup, which spreads from centrifugal force and causes the mercury to fall in a tube connecting with the cup [< Gr *tachos*, swiftness (< *tachys* swift), + -METER] — **Woltmann's tachometer,** a current-meter having a rotating screw for driving clock-work, indicating the speed in miles per hour — **ta-chom'e-try,** *n* The art or science of using a tachometer **tach"e-om'e-try†** — **tach"o-met'ric,** *a*

tach'y-, 1 tak'ı-, 2 tăc'y- From Greek *tachys*, swift a combining form — **tach"y-a-phalt'ite,** *n* *Mineral* An alteration product of zircon — **tach"y-car'di-a,** *n* Abnormal rapidity of the action of the heart — **tach'y-di-dax"y,** *n* [Rare] An art or method of rapid instruction — **tach'y-drome,** *n* A cursorioid plover-like bird, a courser — **ta-chyd'ro-mous,** *a* — **tach'y-gen,** *n* An organ or part which has developed suddenly during evolution of a species — **tach"y-ge-net'ic,** *a* — **tach"y-gen'e-sis,** *n* *Biol* The replacement of earlier and less useful organs or characters in the ontogeny of an organism by those that have arisen later in the history of the group — **Tach"y-glos'sa,** *n pl* *Mam* The *Tachyglossidæ* as a suborder — **tach"y-glos'sal,** **tach"y-glos'sate,** *a* — **Tach"y-glos'si-dæ,** *n pl* *Mam* A family of monotremes the echidnas **Tach"y-glos'sus,** *n* (t g) — **tach"y-glos'sid,** *n* — **tach"y-glos'soid,** *a* & *n*

ta-chyg'ra-phy, 1 tə-kig'rə-fi, 2 ta-cȳg'ra-fy, *n* A system of abbreviated writing, stenography Compare PHONOGRAPHY, SHORTHAND

A *Tachygraphy* or short-hand was also used from a very early period for notes and memoranda ISAAC TAYLOR *The Alphabet* vol ii p 148 [K P & CO 1883]

Specif (1) Any of the stenographic systems anciently in use among the Greeks and Romans, and by Christian and other writers up to the 10th century in which the ordinary alphabet was used with arbitrary contractions and conventional phrase-modifications The tachygraphic symbols of the Romans were called **Tironian notes,** after their reputed inventor, Tiro, one of Cicero's freedmen (2) A system of phonetic shorthand devised in 1869 by David P Lindsley, of Philadelphia, in which the characteristic outlines of Isaac Pitman's scheme for consonants are employed, with changed values and joined vowels, to form a brief continuous handwriting [< TACHY- + -GRAPHY]

— **tach'y-graph,** *n* 1. A tachygraphic manuscript or writing 2. A pantograph for drawing an outline of the human figure — **ta-chyg'ra-pher,** *n* One who writes in shorthand, a stenographer specif, one of the shorthand-writers (known as **notaries**) of the ancient Greeks and Romans **ta-chy'ra-phist†.** — **tach"y-graph'ic, tach"y-graph'ical,** *a* Pertaining to or of the nature of tachygraphy, written in shorthand, stenographic — **tach"y-graph-om'e-ter,** *n* *Surv* A tachymeter provided with an alidade, sometimes used in connection with the plane-table — **tach"y-graph-om'e-try,** *n*

tach"y-i-a'ter, *n* [Rare] One who cures speedily [< TACHY- + Gr *iatros* physician] — **tach"y-i-a'tri-a,** *n* [Rare] The art of quick healing — **tach'y-lyte,** *n* *Petrol* A pitch-black basaltic glass [< TACHY- + Gr *lytos*, dissolved, va of *lyō*, dissolve] — **tach"y-lyt'ic,** *a* Composed of, containing, or of the nature of tachylyte — **ta-chym'e-ter,** *n* 1 A surveying-instrument for stadia surveying, having a level, telescope, vertical arc or circle, horizontal compass, and stadia-wires 2. A tachometer **tach"e-om'e-ter†.** — **ta-chym'e-try,** *n* The art or science of using or measuring with the tachymeter **tach"e-om'e-try†; ta-chom'e-try†** — **tach"y-met'ric,** *a* — **tach"y-phra'si-a,** *n* Extraordinarily or abnormally rapid speech — **tach"y-p-ne'a** or **-nœ'a,** *n* *Pathol* Abnormally frequent respiration — **tach'y-scope,** *n* An apparatus for representing motion, as running, jumping, galloping, flying, etc, by the rapid rotation of a circular glass plate containing a series of instantaneous photographs of the different consecutive positions of the moving object Invented by Ottomar Anschuetz, of Prussia Compare KINETOGRAPH, ZOETROPE — **tach"y-than'a-tous,** *a* *Med* Killing quickly, speedily fatal — **ta-chyt'o-my,** *n* *Surg* The art of operating rapidly **tach"y-ot'o-my†** — **tach'y-type,** *n* A machine which casts and sets type, similar to the monotype

tac'it, 1 tas'ıt, 2 tăç'ıt, *a* 1. Existing, inferred, or understood without being openly expressed or stated, implied by silence or silent acquiescence, understood; implied, as, a *tacit* agreement, a *tacit* understanding 2. [Rare] Silent and quiet, emitting no sound, noiseless, as, the *tacit* deep [< L *tacitus*, < *taceo*, be silent — **tacit mortgage,** a lien in the nature of a mortgage created by operation of law — **t relocation** (*Scots Law*), the implied renewal of a lease where the landlord permits the tenant to remain in possession without making a new agreement — **tac'it-ly,** *adv* — **tac'it-ness,** *n* [Rare]

Tac'i-ta, 1 tas'ı-tə, 2 tăç'ı-ta, *n* [L] Same as LARUNDA

tac'i-turn, 1 tas'ı-tûrn, 2 tăç'ı-tûrn, *a* Habitually silent or reserved, disinclined to conversation, characterized by silence or disinclination to talk, as, a *taciturn* man [< L *taciturnus*, < *taceo* be silent]

Macaulay attributes the epithet Silent, attached to the name of William the founder of the Dutch Commonwealth to his *taciturn* habit G P FISHER *Supernatural Origin of Christianity* essay iv, p 266 [3 1866]

Syn. close dumb, mute, reserved, reticent, silent, uncommunicative *Dumb*, *mute*, and *silent* refer to fact or state, *taciturn* refers to habit and disposition The talkative person may be stricken *dumb* with surprize or terror the obstinate may remain *mute*, one may be *silent* through preoccupation of mind or of set purpose, but the *taciturn* person is averse to the utterance of thought or feeling and to communication with others either from natural disposition or for the occasion One who is *silent* does not speak at all, one who is *taciturn* speaks when compelled, but in a grudging way that repels further approach *Reserved* suggests more of method and intention than *taciturn*, applying often to some special time or topic, one who is communicative regarding all else may be *reserved* about his business *Reserved* is thus closely equivalent to *uncommunicative*, but is a somewhat stronger word, often suggesting pride or haughtiness, as when we say one is *reserved* toward inferiors — Ant. communicative, free, garrulous, loquacious, talkative, unreserved — **tac'i-turn"ist,** *n* [Rare] A taciturn person — **tac'i-turn"ly,** *adv* [Rare]

tac"i-tur'ni-ty, 1 tas'ı-tûr'nı-tı, 2 tăç'ı-tûr'nı-ty, *n* 1. The quality of being taciturn, disinclination to talk

Inseparable from the Indian character is his remarkable *taciturnity* CUSTER *Life on the Plains* p 16 [S H & CO]

2 *Scots Law* Delay in asserting a legal right in such circumstance as to imply satisfaction or abandonment of it Syn., see RESERVE Compare TACITURN

Tac'i-tus, 1 tas'ı-tus, 2 tăç'ı-tŭs *n* 1 **Calus Cornelius,** a Roman historian who flourished about 55–120 *Annals* 2 **Marcus Claudius** (–⁴/–276) a Roman emperor, succeeded Aurelian, 275 — **Ta-cit'e-an,** *a*

tack¹, 1 tak, 2 tăk, *v* **I** *t* 1. To fasten by tacks or other slight fastenings, secure, join, or attach slightly, as, to *tack* a carpet to a floor, to *tack* two pieces of cloth together by pins or stitches 2. To annex as something additional or supplementary, append, also, to put or join together, connect, as, to *tack* one story to another, to *tack* two plans together 3 *Eng Law* To join together (securities) See TACKING 4. *Plumbing* To fasten (lead pipes) with tacks See TACK¹, *n*, 6 5 *Naut* To change the course of (a sailing vessel) by the use of the helm and by shifting the position of the sails, so as to bring the wind round, by the head, to the other side of the vessel opposed to *wear*, as, to *tack* ship 6 [Scot] To take on lease, as a farm 7. [Prov Eng] To farm out or take (cattle) to pasture for a given sum 8†. [Slang] To unite in marriage

II. *i* 1. *Naut* To change the direction of a vessel by shifting the helm to leeward so as to bring the wind round, by the head, to the other side of the vessel 2. Figuratively, to alter one's mode of procedure, veer round, change one's course, veer

tack², *vt* & *vi* [Prov Eng & U S] To attack

tack³, *n* 1. A small sharp-pointed nail, commonly with tapering sides and a flat head 2 Something that holds two substances together, a fastening, in needlework, a temporary stitch, often one of a series of long and rapidly executed stitches 3 *Naut* (1) A rope or purchase for hauling down and fastening the corners of certain sails, also, the corner of a sail to which such a rope is fastened (2) The direction in which a vessel sails, considered in relation to the position of her sails, also, the distance or the course run at one time in such direction See phrases below (3) The act of tacking, also, any veering of a vessel to one side, as to take advantage of a side wind 4 Hence, a change of policy, a strategical move, a new course of action 5. In the arts, stickiness, as of varnish, printing-ink, etc 6. *Plumbing* A flat piece to be soldered on lead pipes and having holes, by which the pipe may be fastened by screws to a strip or wall 7 *Finance* Side said of a speculator's relationship to the market 8. [Prov Eng] Reliance, confidence 9. That which is attached, tacked up, or tacked on Specif (1) [Prov Eng] A shelf resting on crosspieces supported by strips from the ceiling: used in cellars or kitchens (2) *Gardening* A strip or band fastened at each end to a wall or fence to support a growing plant (3) The handle of a scythe (4)† A supplement or addition to a parliamentary bill

10. *Scots Law* A contract by which a thing is let for use, a lease, as of land, also, land or pasturage leased or hired 11. A catch or take of fish 12. A space of time characterized by any condition, as, a *tack* of hot weather 13. A zigzag course on land, similar to that of a tacking vessel 14. [Scot] A slight catch or fastening [< OF *taque*, of Celtic origin, cp Ir *taca*, nail, Bret *tach*, tack]

— **aboard main tack!** (*Naut*), a command to haul the weather-clew of the mainsail down to the chess-tree — **carpet-tack",** *n* A tack for fastening down carpets — **double t,** a small sharp-pointed staple used to fasten down contiguous edges of two breadths of carpet or matting — **drafting-t, drawing-t.,** *n* A thumb-tack — **false t,** a failure to make a tack, the vessel falling back into the same course after heading to the wind — **larboard t,** same as PORT TACK — **leathered t.,** a tack having a leather washer under its head. — **port t,** a tack made with the wind blowing on the port side — **rise tacks and sheets!** a command to let go the tacks and sheets of the courses and haul up the clews — **starboard t.,** a tack made with the wind blowing on the starboard side — **t and half t** (*Naut*), a long tack followed by a short one — **t and t** (*Naut*), by a succession of tacks — **tack'-block",** *n* A sheaved block for the tack of a sail — **t-claw,** *n* A forked lever used in withdrawing a firmly driven tack **t.-lifter†; t-puller†.** — **t-comb,** *n* A device for fastening shoe-uppers to a last consisting of a row of tack-like points projecting from a bar or back in the manner of a sharp-pointed comb — **t-cringle,** *n* A strand of rope worked grommet-fashion around the bolt-rope of a fore-and-aft sail at the tack, and containing a metal thimble — **t-driver,** *n* 1 A machine that automatically places tacks at the place where they are to be driven and drives them in 2. A tack-hammer — **t-duft,** *n* *Scots Law* Rent reserved under a lease or tack — **t.-free,** *a* *Scots Law* Rent-free — **t-hammer,** *n* A small hammer for driving carpet-tacks — **t-head,** *n* A mushroom-head, as in an arc-lamp — **t.-iron,** *n* The iron bolt to which is attached the lower tack-block — **t-lashing,** *n* A lashing used in securing the tack of a fore-and-aft sail **t-rearing†** — **t.-mold,** *n* A copper mold for casting plumbers tacks — **t of a flag** [Rare], a line spliced into the eye at the bottom of the tabling, for securing the flag to the halyards — **t-pin,** *n* A long belaying-pin on the fife-rail, jack-pin — **t-rivet,** *n* A small thin-shanked rivet used in riveting metal plates — **tin t, tinned t** 1 An iron or steel tack coated with tin by dipping in the molten metal 2 A small triangular piece of tin-plate used to hold glass panes in a sash before puttying — **to break or split tacks with,** in racing, to go on a different tack from that of the opposing vessel — **to hold tacks with** 1. In racing, to hold on to the same tacks as an opposing vessel 2 Hence, figuratively, to keep up with in a contest or action — **to make a t,** to make a board or to sail close-hauled in a certain direction, a limited time being implied as, we *made a tack* off-shore

tack⁴, *n* 1 [Slang] Food in general, fare provisions See HARDTACK SOFT-TACK 2 [Prov Eng] Specif (1) Nourishment strengthening support applied to the food of cattle (2) Bad or insufficient food also, bad ale or beer

tack⁵, *n* An old form of pistol [Cp DAG², *n*]

tack⁶, *n* [Prov Eng or Obs] A distinctive flavor or smack; especially an ill flavor

tack'er, 1 tak'er, 2 tăk'er, *n* 1 One who tacks 2. Any instrument for driving in tacks a small hammer. 3 *pl* [T-] *Eng Hist* Tories who in 1704 attempted to secure the passage of the Occasional Conformity Bill by tacking it on to the Land Tax Bill 4. [Prov Eng] (1) In shoemaking, a waxed thread (2) A small child [with tackets.

tack'et, 1 tak'et 2 tăk'ĕt, *tt* [*Scot*] To fasten or fortify

tack'et, *n* [Scot] A hobnail or clout-nail — **tack'et-y,** *a* Having tackets, hobnailed

tack'ey, 1 tak'ı, 2 tăk'y, *a* [Local U S] Same as TACKY²

tack'ey, *n* [Southern U S] An ill-fed, ill-conditioned horse; also, an ungainly or slovenly man **tack'y†.**

Sometimes these small dun or cream-colored marsh *tackeys* needed only a cropped mane to prove their suspected descent from the little steeds of the Northmen SARAH O JEWETT in *Harper's Monthly* Dec 1890 p 106

tack'i-ness, 1 tak'ı-nes, 2 tăk'ı-nĕs, *n* The condition of being sticky or tacky, stickiness

tack'ing, 1 tak'ıŋ, 2 tăk'ing, *n* *Eng Law* 1 The equitable doctrine which enables a mortgagee who has or who acquires the legal estate in a mortgage to unite to such security a subsequent one which he holds on the same property and so give the latter security priority over an intermediate encumbrance prior in date, but of which he had no notice at the time of acquiring the later security not operative in the United States, where priorities are regulated by recording acts 2 The voluntary joining together of different adverse possessions so as to show continuity of possession and title Such possessions must be connected by priority of title or claim

tack'ing-mill"†, *n* A form of fulling-mill

tack'l(e², 1 tak'l, 2 tăk'l, *v* [TACK'LED, TACK'LD²; TACK'LING] **I** *t* 1. To attack or grasp with the purpose of mastering, grapple with, take hold of

I've a fancy for *tackling* this business after dinner HOWELLS *Out of the Question* act vi, sc 1

2. *Football* To encounter and endeavor to stop (an opponent) in running 3 To attach to something or make fast as by a tackle, specifically and colloquially, to harness, hitch up

Lucy Jane said 'Cinder *tackle* up the horse' G H HEPWORTH in *The Independent* Nov 24, 1892, p 35

4†. To shut in with a fastening, enclose, seclude 5†. To rig or fit out, specif, to furnish (a ship) with tackle. 6†. To ensnare, as a bird, entangle

II *i* To grasp something, literally or figuratively, with intent to hold or to master it, specif, in football to effect a tackle — **to tackle to** [Colloq], to set to work earnestly and seriously

tack'le, *n* 1. A mechanical contrivance for obtaining a satisfactory hold or purchase over anything with a view to hoisting or moving it Specif A mechanism of ropes, pulley-blocks hooks, etc, for raising and lowering heavy weights, or managing sails and spars, as on shipboard Ships' tackles are named (1) according to their arrangement or the number of sheaves in their blocks as **twofold tackle, threefold t,** etc (see PURCHASE, 5), (2) accord-

ing to their positions or the uses to which they are adapted, as **stay t.**, **yard t.** (see STAY, YARD also phrases below) (3) *from the name of their designer*, as **Bell's t.** (having four pulleys, two fixed and two movable, giving a mechanical advantage of seven times the applied force), **White's t** (so arranged as to lengthen the lives of the bushings and pins) See illus under BLOCK BURTON

2. A windlass or winch, together with the ropes and hooks, for hauling or hoisting ore 3 The instruments collectively for carrying on any specific work or undertaking, or for pursuing any sport, gear, tools, outfit, equipment; as, fishing-*tackle*, formerly, the implements of war, armament, weapons

We took an assortment of *tackle* and jumped into a skiff for an hour's sport C LANMAN *Adv in U S and Brit Am Provinces, Fish of Upper Miss* in vol I p 85 [J W M 1856]

4. The act of tackling or seizing, especially in football

5. *Football* Either of the two rushers stationed between the guard and end rush called *right* and *left tackle*

6. The gear or equipment of horses, a harness 7. A purchase with which more than a single block is used 8. [Rare] A ship's rigging 9. [Prov Eng] Feeding-stuff, as for cattle [< D *takel*, tackle, < root of TAKE] — **boom'-tack"le**, *n* A double purchase for guying out over the quarter the main-boom of a fore-and-after rigged vessel in a fair wind — **cutting-t.**, *n* Tackle used in cutting into a whale — **deck-t.**, *n* A stout over-pulley for heavy work about a deck, as shortening in the cable — **differential t.**, same as DIFFERENTIAL PULLEY — **gun-t.**, *n* 1. A tackle for running a gun in and out of a port 2. Any system of blocks and ropes for working a cannon — **mast-t**, *n* 1 A purchase for sending masts up or down on board ship 2 A purchase, attached to the mast, for handling heavy articles, as boats or machinery — **pendant-t.**, *n* A tackle that hooks to a masthead-pendant — **port-t**, *n* A port-rope — **runner t**, a *form of tackle in which the power is* doubled by means of blocks running on a pendant, which is fixed at one end, and a tackle applied to the other — **tack'le-block"**, *n* A block in a system of ropes and pulleys See illus under BLOCK — **t.-board**, *n* A frame or stand at one end of a ropewalk supporting the whirls for the separate strands composing a rope **t.-post** — **t.-fall**, *n* The rope that connects the blocks of a tackle — **t.-hook**, *n* A hook for the block of a tackle

tack'led†, *a* Constructed of united ropes

tack'le-man, 1 tak'l-man, 2 tăk'l-măn, *n* [-MEN, *pl*] *Naut* A man whose business it is to work a tackle, as in operating a cannon

tack'ler, 1 tak'lər, 2 tăk'lər, *n* 1. One who tackles, specif, in football, one of the rushers called tackles 2. *Coal-mining* A chain to prevent coal from falling off a cart 3. *Engin* An inspector of cotton-looms 4 [Prov Eng] *Same as TACKLE 1* [*fly, or material for tackle*

tack'ling, 1 tak'liŋ 2 tăk'liŋ *n* [Rare] Tackle collectively

tacks'man, 1 taks'man, 2 tăks'măn, *n* [TACKS'MEN, *pl*] 1 *Scots Law* A lessee or tenant 2. Popularly, in Scotland, a lessee of a large landed proprietor who sublets to small tenants sometimes distinguished from *Lowland farmer*

The *Tacksmen* at that time formed the most important and influential class of a society which has now wholly disappeared in most districts N MACLEOD *Highland Parish, Tacksmen and Tenants* p 176 [AL S 1868]

[< TACK¹, *n* 9, + MAN]

tacked, *pp* Tacked S S

tack'y¹, 1 tak'i, 2 tăk'y, *a* [TACK'I-ER, TACK'I-EST] Having adhesive properties, tenacious, sticky said especially of surfaces covered with partly dried varnish and the like, or with gold-size when ready to receive gold-leaf **tack'ey†**.

tack'y², *a* [Local, U S] Showing vulgar pretension, also, offensive to good taste

tack'y³, *a* [Local, U S] Neglected, shabby, unkempt

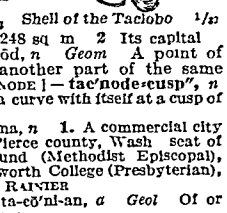
It was finally understood that Helen would take the place as organist of the little Episcopal Church in the *tackey* settlement J C HARRIS in *Century Magazine* Sept 1887 p 717

tack'ey†.— tacky clothes, every-day clothes — **t party**, a social gathering of guests in every-day clothes

tack'y⁴, *n* Same as TACKEY, *n* [with thorns

tack'y⁵, *n* [S Afr] A club of some species of mimosa armed

tac'lo-bo, 1 tak'lo-bō 2 tăc'lo-bō, *n* The giant clam (*Tridacna gigas*)



tac'-lo"cus, 1 tak'-lō'kus, 2 tăc'-lō'cŭs, *n* *Math* The locus of the points of tangency of the curves of two families or of two non-consecutive curves of the same families [< *tac-* in TACT + LOCUS]

tac'ma-hack", *n* Same as TACAMAHAC

Tac'na, 1 tăk'na 2 tac'na, *n* Shell of the Taclobo 1/2

1 A province of N Chile 9,248 sq m 2 Its capital

tac'node, 1 tak'nōd, 2 tăc'nōd, *n* *Geom* A point of tangency of a curve with another part of the same curve [< *tac-* in TACT + NODE] — **tac'node-cusp"**, *n* *Math* A point of contact of a curve with itself at a cusp of the curve

Ta-co'ma, 1 ta-kō'ma, 2 ta-cō'ma, *n* 1. A commercial city and seaport county-seat of Pierce county, Wash seat of the University of Puget Sound (Methodist Episcopal), founded in 1903, also, of Whitworth College (Presbyterian), founded in 1883 2. Same as RAINIER

Ta-co'ni-an, 1 ta-kō'ni-ən, 2 ta-cō'ni-an, *a* *Geol* Of or pertaining to the Taconic system

Ta-con'ic, 1 ta-kon'ik, 2 ta-cŏn'ic, *a* Of, pertaining to, or designating a range of mountains on the eastern boundary of New York, joining the Green Mountains of Vermont with the Highlands of the Hudson — **Taconic system** (*Geol*), a series of strata in the Taconic mountains formerly regarded as forming an independent pre-Silurian system, but now as Silurian

Tac-so'ni-a, 1 tak-sō'ni-ə 2 tăc-sō'ni-a *n* *Bot* A genus of handsome climbing shrubs of the family *Passifloraceæ*, separated from the true passion-flowers by the elongated calyx-tube Several are cultivated in greenhouses for their handsome solitary flowers, often scarlet [< Peru *tacso*]

tact, 1 takt, 2 tăct, *n* 1. A quick or intuitive appreciation of what is fit, proper, or right, fine or ready mental discernment shown in saying or doing the proper thing, or especially in avoiding what would offend or disturb; skill or facility in dealing with men or emergencies, adroitness cleverness, address The principal elements of tact as a quasi-moral affair would seem to be the following four (1) Sensitiveness of feeling (2) Insight into the motives of others (3) experience as to the consequences of conduct and (4) subtlety of reasoning, especially with reference to details

2. The sense of touch, feeling, also, a touch or touching

3. A perception or feeling, other than tactile, of the qualities of things

After repeated perusal of the works of Opitz I seemed to have acquired from them a sort of *tact* for what is genuine in the style of later writers COLERIDGE *Works, Biographia Literaria* in vol III p 304 [H 1858]

4 *Mus* The emphatic downward beat at the beginning of a measure, a beat in general, also, a measure [< L *tactus*, < *tactus*, pp of *tango*, touch] Syn., see ADDRESS — **tact'a-bl(e)**, *a* [Rare] That may be touched, tangible palpable — **tact'ful**, *a* Possessing or displaying tact, adroit — **tact'ful-ly**, *adv* — **tact'ful-ness**, *n*

tac'tic, 1 tak'tik, 2 tac'tic, *a* *Biol* Denoting the exhibition of taxis, or the movements of organisms in relation to external agents

tac'tic, *n* 1 *Math* The division of mathematics pertaining to the order and partition of numbers 2 A branch or detail of tactics

tac'ti-cal, 1 tak'ti-kəl, 2 tăc'ti-cal, *a* 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of tactics 2 Exhibiting adroit maneuvering, strategic 3 *Math* Of or pertaining to the order and partition of numbers [< Gr *taktikos*, < *tassō*, arrange] **tac'tic†.— tactical unit** (*Mil*), an arbitrary unit employed as a basis for handling troops The principal tactical units are the battalion of infantry, the squadron of cavalry, and the battery of artillery — **tac'ti-cal-ly**, *adv*

tac-ti'cian, 1 tak-tish'ən; 2 tăc-tish'an, *n* An expert in military or naval tactics, a dexterous maneuverer, also, one who directs affairs with skill and shrewdness

What consummate tacticians the least of women are!
HOWELLS *Lady of the Aroostook* p 81 [H M & CO 1879]

tac'tics, 1 tak'tiks, 2 tăc'tics, *n* 1. *Sing* or *pl* The science and art of military and naval evolutions, the art of maneuvering war-vessels or bodies of troops in hostile movements; specif (*pl*), the art of handling troops in the presence of the enemy, or applying on the battle-field the movements learned at drill

Drill-tactics include the methods by which troops are taught to use their arms and to act in unison **field t.** include the arrangement of the tactical units in the desired formations **grand** or **combined t** include the combined use of the three arms infantry, cavalry, and artillery, to destroy the enemy, and constitute the whole concern of the high commander on the day of battle **minor t.** cover the maneuvers of the various bodies of troops in the field and are the concern of the individual officers **naval t** include the art of maneuvering ships so as to secure strategic advantage, and are subdivided into **gun-t**, **ramming-t**, and **torpedo-t.** Compare STRATEGY

2. Hence, any maneuvering or adroit management for effecting an object, artful devices or their application

The *tactics* of the Opposition were exhausted, and the Reform Bill passed the House of Commons
S J REID *Sydney Smith* p 292 [H 1885]

3†. The art of devising or making engines for missiles

tac'tile, } 1 tak'til *or* -tīl, 2 tăc'til *or* -tīl, *a* 1. Of or
tac'til, } pertaining to the organs or the sense of touch, being of service in touching or feeling, caused, effected by, or consisting of close contact or impingement, tactual

2. That may be touched, susceptible of touch, tangible

3 Characterizing the quality of a painting which represents the tangibility or solidity of natural objects [F, < L *tactilis*, < *tactus* see TACT] — **tactile anesthesia** (*Pathol*), loss of the sense of touch — **t cells** (*Anat*), pyriform cells described by Merkel as found in the deeper layers of the epidermis and connected with the axis-cylinder of a nerve-fiber — **t disks**, expansions of the nerve-fibers described by Ranvier as occurring in the deeper layers of the epidermis

tac-til'i-ty, 1 tak-til'i-ti, 2 tăc-til'i-ty, *n* 1. The state or quality of being tactile, tangibility 2. [Rare] Touchiness

tac"ti-log'i-cal, 1 tak'ti-loj'i-kəl, 2 tăc'ti-lōg'i-cal, *a* *Psychol* Having to do with the theory of touch as *tactilogical* sensations [L *tactus* (see TACT) + LOGICAL]

tact"in-va'ri-ant, 1 takt'in-vē'ri-ənt, 2 tăct'in-vā'ri-ant, *n* *Math* An invariant whose vanishing is the condition that two curves or surfaces shall be tangent to each other [< L *tactus* (see TACT) + INVARIANT]

tac'tion, 1 tak'shən 2 tăc'shon, *n* [Rare] 1. The act of touching or the state of being in contact 2. The sense of touch, or perception by means of it 3. *Geom* Tangency [< L *tactio(n-)*, < *tactus*, see TACT]

tact'less, 1 takt'les, 2 tăct'lĕs, *a* Possessing no tact, blundering maladroit — **-ly**, *adv* — **-ness**, *n*

tac-tom'e-ter, 1 tak-tom'i-tər, 2 tăc-tŏm'e-ter, *n* An esthesiometer [< L *tactus* (see TACT) + -METER]

tac'tor, 1 tak'tər *or* -tor, 2 tăc'tor, *n* [LL] An organ of touch, a feeler

tac'tu-al, 1 tak'chu-[*or* -tu-]əl, 2 tăc'chu-[*or* -tŭ-]al, *a* 1. Of or pertaining to the sense or organs of touch, as, a *tactual* organ 2 Derived from or caused by touch, as *tactual* impressions [< L *tactus* see TACT] — **tac'tu-al-ver"bal**, *a* *Psychol* Mentally representing or tending to represent words in terms of tactual and kinesthetic sensations — **t -visual**, *a* Combining or associating tactual and visual impressions — **tac'tu-al-ist**, *n* *Psychol* 1 One who holds that the tactual and kinesthetic sensations are the only ones which give the perception of extension, solidity, and spatial relations 2. One whose mental imagery is based chiefly upon tactual sensations — **tac"tu-al'i-ty**, *n* An abstract term for tactile capacity — **-ly**, *adv*

tac'tus, 1 tak'tus, 2 tăc'tŭs, *n* [L] The act or sense of touch taction [crab-eating opossum

tac'ua-cin(es), 1 tak'wə-sin, 2 tăc'wa-çin, *n* [S Am] The

Ta"cua-rem'bo, 1 tā"kwə-rem'bo, 2 ta-kwa-rĕm'bo, *n* A department in N central Uruguay 8,114 sq m capital, San Fructuoso [Federal district Mexico

Ta"cu-ba'ya, 1 tā"kū-bā'ya, 2 tā"cu-ba'ya, *n* A town in

tad, 1 tad, 2 tăd, *n* [Local, U S] A gamin

Tad'cas-ter, 1 tad'kas-tər, 2 tăd'căs-ter, *n* A town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England

Tad-de'o, Ta-de'o, *n* See THADDEUS

Tad'mor, 1 tad'mēr, 2 tăd'mŏr, *n* *Bib* 2 *Chron* viii 4

Ta"dou-sac', 1 tā"dū-săk', 2 tā"du-săc', *n* A summer resort in Chicoutimi and Saguenay district, Quebec province, Canada

tad'pole, 1 tad'pōl, 2 tăd'pōl, *n* 1. The aquatic larva of an amphibian, especially of an anuran, as a frog or toad, breathing by external gills and having a fin-like membrane on the tail Later in life limbs and lungs are developed and the external gills usually disappear In anurans the tail is also absorbed See illus under FROG

2. The tailed larva of a tunicate 3. [Local, U S] The hooded merganser. [< AS *tādie*, toad, + POLL¹, *n*]

tadde'pole — tad'-pole-fish", *n* A European ranicipitoid fish (*Raniceps raninus*) having a large flat head **t -shake†**. **tad'pole-dom**, *n* The state or condition of being a tadpole **tad'pole-hood†**; **tad'pol-ism†**.

tae, 1 tē, 2 tā *a* [Scot] One, the one, opposed to *tither*

tae, *n* [Scot] A toe

tae, *prep* [Scot] To

tæ'di-um, 1 tī'di-um, 2 tē'di-ŭm, *n* [L] Same as TEDI — **tædium vitæ** (*Pathol*), weariness of life

tael, 1 tēl, 2 tāl, *n* [Pg] 1. An Oriental weight WEIGHT 2. A Chinese monetary unit See COIN

ta'en, 1 tēn, 2 tān, *pp* [Scot] Taken, a contraction

tæ'ni-a, 1 tī'ni-ə, 2 tē'ni-a, *n* [-Æ, 1 -I, 2 -ē, *pl*]

te'ni-a, } *Class Archeol* A band, ribbon, or fillet
confining the hair 2 *Anat* A band or stripe, especially one of several such ribbon-like arrangements *white substance in the brain, or one of the three lon* tudinal muscular bands of the colon, as, the *tæ* hippocampi See HIPPOCAMPUS 3 *Arch* A fillet the top of a Doric epistyle 4 *Surg* A roller banda 5. *Helminth* (1) [T-] A genus typical of *Tæni* (2) A tapeworm of this genus, as the common *Tæ solium* found in man [< L *tænia*, < Gr *tainia*, *teinō*, stretch] — **tæ'ni-a-cide"**, *n* Connected joints tapeworm — **t -head**, *n* The scolex of a tapeworm — **T ni'a-da**, *n pl* *Helminth* Cestodes or tapeworms — **tæ' an**, *a* Relating to or characteristic of tapeworms — **tæ' a-fuge**, *n* *Med* A medicine efficacious in expelling ta worms **tæ'ni-fuge†.— tæ-ni'a-sis**, *n* *Pathol* Ill hea resulting from the presence of tapeworm in the body **Tæ"ni-a'ta**, *n pl* *Zoöph* A division of ctenophorans c ribbon-like form, as *Cestidæ* **Tæ"ni-a'tæ† — tæ'ni-a** *a* 1. Resembling a ribbon, as a muscle 2. Of or perta ing to the *Tæniata* — **tæ'ni-cide**, *n* Any substance effi cious in destroying tapeworms as male-fern pumpkin-see pomegranate-root, etc **tæ'ni-a-cid†.—tæ'ni-cid"al, tæ'i-ni-a-cid"al†.— tæ-nid'i-um**, *n* *Entom* One of t chitinous bands forming the spiral thread surrounding trachea of an insect — **Tæ-ni'i-dæ**, *n pl* *Helminth* family of cestode worms, especially those having a he with 4 suckers and often a single or double circlet of hoo and no uterine aperture, *typical tapeworms* — **tæ'ni-id**, — **tæ'ni-i-form**, *a* 1. Ribbon-shaped 2 Of or perta ing to the *Tæniiformes* **tæ'ni-form†** — **Tæ"ni-i-for'm** *n pl* *Ich* The *Tæniosomi* as a division of acanthopt ygians — **Tæ"ni-o-bran'chi-a**, *n pl* *Ascid* The s piform ascidians — **tæ"ni-o-bran'chi-ate**, *a* — **Tæ"ni-glos'sa**, *n pl* *Conch* A division of gastropods, especia a suborder of *Pectinibranchiata* having numerous transve rows of lingual teeth with recurved crowns and genera seven teeth to each row — **tæ"ni-o-glos'sate**, *a* & *n* **tæ'ni-oid**, *a* 1 Ribbon-shaped 2. Of or pertaining the *Tæniidæ* 3 Of or pertaining to the *Tæniosomi* 4. or pertaining to the *Tæniata* — **Tæ"ni-oi'de-a**, *n pl* order of *Cestoidea* including the tapeworm — **Tæ"ni-la'ta**, *n pl* *Zoöph* The tubularian hydroids — **tæ'ni-late**, *a* — **tæ'ni-ole**, *n* *Zoöph* A septum or partiti dividing the gastric cavity, as in lucernarians **tæ-ni'o-la — Tæ"ni-op"ter-i'næ**, *n pl* *Ornith* A subfamily tyrannoid birds having feet strong and tarsi stout and lor **Tæ"ni-op'ter-a**, *n* (t g) — **tæ'ni-op'ter-line**, *a* & *n* **Tæ"ni-op'ter-is**, *n* A genus of fossil ferns with simple pinnate fronds, the large divisions strap-shaped, with thi sulcate midrib, and close secondary nerves the latter gen ally originating nearly at a right angle and passing, forki once or more close and nearly straight to the margin, whi they meet at a right angle — **Tæ"ni-o-so'mi**, *n pl* A suborder of teleocephalous fishes with a ribbon-shaped board-like body and no anal including *Trachypteridæ* a *Regalecidæ* — **tæ'ni-o-some**, *n* — **tæ"ni-o-so'mous**, *a* **tæ"ni-o-pho'bi-a**, *n* *Pathol* A morbid fear of bei infected with tapeworm — **tæ"ni-o-tox'in**, *n* A poiso found in tapeworms — **tæ'nite**, *n* *Mineral* A nickeliferous iron found in iron meteorites

Tae'-ping", *n* Same as TAI-PING

tae'po, 1 tai'po, 2 ti'po, *n* [New Zealand] 1 A spect appearing and having power only at night 2 [Slang] T theodolite of the surveyor so called because it is thought rob the natives of land 3 [Colloq] A vicious horse or do [< Maori *taepo*, come, + *po*, night]

Tæt'si-a, 1 tet'si-ə 2 tĕt'si-a *n* *Bot* A genus of subshrul belonging to the family *Liliaceæ*, including many specf formerly referred to *Cordyline* and *Dracæna* The leave which are large and fleshy are utilized for various hous hold purposes in the South Pacific Islands

Tae"tsing' Dy'nas-ty, 1 tai tsiŋ' 2 tī tsiŋ' The Manch dynasty See MANCHU, *n*, 1

ta'fel kop", 1 tā'fel-kop, 2 tä'fel-kŏp", *n* [S Afr. D] table mountain

taf'fer-el, 1 taf'ər-el, 2 tăf'er-ĕl, *n* *Naut* 1. A taf rail 2. Originally, the upper part of a vessel's ster [< D *tafereel*, table, < *tafel*, < L *tabula*, table]

taf'fe-ta, 1 taf'i-tə, 2 tăf'e-ta I *n* A fine, glossy uncorded and untwilled silk fabric in texture distin guished from *grosgrain* or *surah* The term has been var ously used at different times, being applied in the 16t century to a thick, costly dress-fabric for both men women later to a soft thin silk, and in recent times to var ous silk-and-linen or silk-and-wool mixtures

II†. *a* Pompous, bombastic [< F *taffetas*, < Pe *tāftah* < *tāftan*, twist] **taf'fa-ta†; taf'fe-tas†; taf'fe-ty† — tufted taffeta**, see TUFF-TAFFATY

taff'rail, 1 taf'rēl *or* -ril, 2 tăf'rāl *or* -ril, *n* *Naut* 1 The rail around the stern of a vessel, the tafferel-rai 2 [Rare] The part of the vessel so railed, the tafferel [Cor of TAFFEREL]

taf'fy, 1 taf'i, 2 tăf'y, *tt* [Slang U S] To give taffy to

taf'fy, *n* 1. A sweetmeat of brown sugar or molasses boiled down, cooled in pans, and cut into tablets usually with nut-meats intermixed **tof'fee†; tof'fy†** [Eng 2 [Slang, U S] Hence, sweet words, broad flattery blarney [< F *tafia*, < Malay *tafia* spirit distilled from molasses] — **to give one taffy.** 1. To flatter one, espe cially crudely 2. To impose on one's credulity

Taf'fy², *n* [-FIES, 1 -iz, 2 -iz, *pl*] A Welshman a nickname [W pron of *Davy*, David]

ta'fi-a, 1 tā'fi-ə 2 tä'fi-a (XIII) *n* [W Ind] A spirituous liquor resembling rum distilled from impure molasses o from refuse in sugar-making **taf'fi-a†**.

Taf'fi-let', 1 taf'i-let' *or* tā fi-let' *or* ta'fi-lĕt', *n* A district and oasis in S Morocco chief town, Abuam

ta"fi-nagh', 1 tā'fi-nāh', 2 ta'fi-năh' **I.** *a* Pertaining to or written in the Berber alphabet **II.** *n* The old Berber alphabet having 35 letters that closely resemble ancient Semitic forms

taft, 1 taft, 2 tăft, *tt* *Plumbing* To spread (the end of a lead pipe) outward to form a wide, thin flange — **taft, *n***

Taft, William Howard (*b* 1857–) An American statesman diplomat and jurist 27th President of the United States first civil governor, Philippine Islands 1901–1903; Chief Justice, United States Supreme Court, 1921–

tag¹, 1 tag, 2 tăg, *v* [TAGGED, TAGS, TAG'GING] **I.** *t* 1. To supply a tag to or for, adorn or embellish with a tag 2. To append or join on, as if by means of a tag, tack together said chiefly of literary patchwork.

3. To identify by means of a tag, mark or label with an inscribed tag 4. [Colloq] To follow closely or persistently confused and perhaps connected with TAG² 5. To shear away tags from (sheep) 6. [Rare] To string (words) together as in verse-writing

II. ı [Colloq] To follow closely at one's heels often implying a bothersome following

tag², *vt* In the game of tag, to overtake and touch

tag', *n* **1.** Something tacked on or attached to another thing, specif , a tough and strong label, especially one that is tied or tacked on as distinguished from one pasted on, loosely, any label **2.** Hence, an appendage Especially (1) The tail or tip of the tail of any animal (2) A loose or ragged edge of an article of clothing (3) A flap or loop, as for drawing on a boot (4) Same as AGLET 1 (5) A matted and ragged lock of wool on a sheep (6) *Angling* A piece of bright material surrounding the shank of the hook in an artificial fly **3.** A lamb or yearling sheep perhaps in the sense of a follower or tagger **4** The fag-end of society, high or low, the crowd or rabble **5.** The refrain of a song or poem, also, the concluding speech in a play **6.** *Lacrosse* A method of practise in which the members of a team divide into two opposing parties which contend for the possession of the ball **7.** [Rare] A catkin (of trees) 8 *pl* A shoulder-knot as worn by a servant in livery, hence, servant or servants' help [< Sw *tagg*, point] **tagg† — tag'al"der,** *n* The speckled alder of the eastern United States, or the red alder (*Alnus oregona*) of California — **tag'boat,** *n* [Local, U S] A rowboat tied at the stern of a vessel — **tag'day,** *n* [U S] A day on which contributions are solicited for eleemosynary and other institutions from the custom of giving a tag or badge to the donor — **tag'end,** *n* [Colloq] The closing or inferior part of anything — **tag'fastener,** *n* A device by which to attach a tag to an object **tag'holder†** — **tag'lock,** *n* A tangled lock, as of wool on unshorn sheep — **tag'machine,** *n* A machine for cutting out and eyeleting address-tags — **tag'rag,** *n* **1.** A fluttering rag or tatter, as from a garment **2** [Colloq] Ragged or worthless people collectively often in the reduplicative phrase **the rag, tag, and bobtail. rag'tag†; tag'raggery†.** — **tag'sore,** *n* *Vet Med* A pustular disease of sheep, in some respects similar to the smallpox, in which the fleece becomes matted and parts of the body are excoriated ovine variola **tag'belt†.** — **tag'wool,** *n* Matted wool made up of tag-locks

tag', *n* A juvenile sport in which the object of the players is to keep from being caught or touched by one, the tagger (commonly called *it*), who chases them for that purpose There is usually a goal where the players are safe [Prob < TAG¹, *n*] **tagg†.**

Ta"ga-bi'lis, 1 tä"ga-bi'lis, 2 ta"ga-bi'lis *n pl* A tribe of fierce Indonesians in southern Mindanao, P I

Ta"ga-ca'o-lo, 1 tä ga-kä'o-lō, 2 ta"ga-ca'o-lō, *n* **1.** A member of a Malayan race in the region of the Gulf of Dávao, P I **2.** The language of the Tagacaolos

Ta-gal'ı, 1 ta-gäl', 2 ta-gal', *n* **1.** A Dutch residency of northern Java **2** Its capital — **Ta-gal'ize,** *vt*

Ta-ga'la, 1 ta-gä'la, 2 ta-gä'la, *n* The chief aboriginal stock of the Philippines an Indonesian race, having a written language also, the alphabet of the Tagala branch

Ta-ga'log, 1 ta-gä'log, 2 ta-ga'lŏg', *n* **1.** A member of a race, of Malayan origin, constituting one of the largest tribes of the Philippine Islands The Tagalogs are Christians and are the most cultured of the brown races in the Philippines **2.** The language of the Tagalogs It had its own Malayan alphabet before the advent of the Spaniards **Ta-gal'².**

Ta"gan-rog', 1 ta'gan-rog' 2 ta'gan-rŏg' *n* **1** A seaport town in the Don Cossack republic, Russia **2 Gulf of T ,** an arm of N E Sea of Azof, S European Russia

tag"a-sas'te, 1 tag'a-sas'ta, 2 tăg"a-săs'te, *n* [Sp] A shrub (*Cytisus proliferus*) of the bean family, allied to the broom, found in the Canaries and Madeira Islands, valuable for fodder **tag"a-sas'tl†.**

Ta-gas'su, 1 ta-gas'yu, 2 ta-ğäs'yu, *n* *Zool* **1.** A genus of *Dicotylidæ* including the collared peccary (*T angulatum*) 2 [t-] [S Am] The collared peccary [< Tupi *tayaçie*, hog]

Tag-ba'nua, 1 tag-bä'nwa, 2 tag-ba'nwa, *n* One of a Malay-Negrito tribe inhabiting Palawan Island and the Calamianes Archipelago

Ta-ge'tes, 1 ta-jĭ'tĭz, 2 ta-ğē'tēş, *n* *Bot* A genus of American herbs of the aster family, with opposite pinnately dissected leaves and long-stalked showy yellow or orange heads *T patula*, the French marigold, and *T erecta*, the African marigold are well-known garden flowers with several varieties [< L *Tages*, Etrurian divinity]

tag'ger, 1 tag'ər, 2 tăg'er, *n* **1.** One who or that which tags or is tagged **2.** A contrivance used in sheep-husbandry for the removal of tag-locks 3 *pl* Tin-plate below the standard size, or, in the plural, very thin tin-plate — **black taggers,** thin sheet iron uncoated with tin

tag'ging, 1 tag'ıŋ 2 tăg'ing, *n* The removal of tag-locks

tag'gle, 1 tag'l, 2 tăg'l, *vi* [TAG'GLED, TAG'GLING] To straggle after one, follow in a train [Freq of TAG¹, *v* , 4]

Wherever you go, a troop of donkeys is *taggling* after you
J P THOMPSON *Phot Views of Egypt* p 18 [J P J 1854]

tagh'airm, 1 tag'ərm *or* tăn'ărm 2 tăğ'arm, *or* tan'ărm, *n* [Gael] *Folk-lore* Formerly, in the Scottish Highlands divination by wrapping a man in a fresh bullock's skin and leaving him by a running stream to dream or meditate

tag'ı-lite, 1 tag ı-lait, 2 tăğ'ı-lit, *n* *Mineral* A vitreous, green, hydrous copper phosphate ($H_4Cu_2PO_9$), crystallizing in the monoclinic system [< *Tagil*, in the Urals]

tag'let, 1 tag'let, 2 tăğ'lĕt, *n* A little tag

tagl'ia, 1 tal'ya, 2 tăl'ya, *n* [It] A rope and pulleys, tackle having a fixed and movable block an old name

Tagl"ia-co'tian, 1 tal ya-kō'shən, 2 tăl ya-cō'shan (XIII), *n* Same as TALIACOTIAN

ta-gllo'nı, 1 ta-lyō'nī 2 ta-lyō'nī, *n* **1.** A style of overcoat, once fashionable **2** A style of manifold skirt in vogue about the year 1835 [< *Taglioni*, famous It family of dancers] [dancer

Ta-gllo'nı, Maria (¹/₂₉1804–¹/₂₉1884) An Italian ballet-

tag'ma, 1 tag'mə, 2 tăğ'ma, *n* *Bot* Any aggregate of molecules [< Gr *tagma*, something arranged, < *tassō*, arrange]

ta"gnı-ca'ti, 1 tä nyı-kä'tī 2 ta nyı-ca'tī *n* [S Am] The white-lipped peccary

Ta-gore', 1 ta-gōr' 2 tä-ğōr' **Sir Rabindranath** (1861–) An East-Indian poet and educator awarded the Nobel prize for literature, 1913 *The Gardener, The Crescent Moon*

tag'ster, 1 tag'stər 2 tăğ'ster, *n* [Prov Eng] A termagant, vixen

tag'tail", 1 tag'tēl , 2 tăğ'tāl", *n* **1** A hanger-on, sycophant, parasite **2.** A worm with a tail conspicuously colored

ta'gua, 1 tä'gwə 2 ta'ğwa *n* [Panama] The ivory-palm (*Phytelephas macrocarpa*).

ta'guan, 1 tä'gwan, 2 ta'ğwan, *n* [E Ind] **1.** A large Asiatic and East-Indian flying squirrel (genus *Pteromys*) **2.** A flying phalanger, especially *Petaurista tequanoides*

Ta'gus, 1 tā'gus 2 tā'ğus, *n* A river in Spain and Portugal, length, 566 m to Atlantic

ta'hā, 1 tä'ha 2 ta'hä, *n* [Afr] One of various weaver-birds, especially *Pyromelana taha* of southeastern Africa

ta-ha'leb, 1 ta-hä'leb, 2 tä-ha'lĕb, *n* [N Afr] A fox (*Vulpes niloticus*)

ta-hal'll, 1 ta-hä'll, 2 ta-ha'll, *n* [Ar] A decoration, as of an order of knighthood

Ta-han, 1 tä'hən, 2 tä'han, *n* *Bib Num* xxvi, 35 — **Ta'han-ites,** *n pl* — **Ta-hap'a-nes,** 1 ta-hap'ə-nīz, 2 ta-hap'a-nēş *n* *Jer* ii, 16 [Heb] **Tah'pan-hes†** (R V) — **Ta'hash,** 1 tē'hash, 2 tā'hăsh, *n* *Bib* (R V) *Gen* xxii, 24 — **Ta'hath,** 1 tē'hath, 2 tā'hăth, *n* *Bib 1 Chron* vii, 20 — **Tah'che-mon-ite,** 1 tä'hı-mən-aīt, 2 ta'ce-mon-īt, *n* *Bib* (R V) *2 Sam* xiii, 8

Tah'gah-jute", *n* Same as LOGAN, 1

tah'gook, 1 tä'gŭk, 2 ta'ğōōk, *n* A Korean symbol of red and blue color representing the twin principle of nature Compare TAIKIH **ta'geuk†.**



Tahgook

Ta'hi-ti, 1 tä'hi-tī *or* ta-hī'tī, 2 ta'hı-tī *or* ta-hī'tī, *n* An island, the chief and largest of the Society Islands under French control, South Pacific ocean, 600 sq m , capital, Papeiti — **Tahiti apple. 1.** A tall tree (*Spondias dulcis*) common in Polynesia **2.** The fruit of this tree, yellow and apple-like, with a flavor suggesting pineapple — **T chestnut,** the seed of a large tree (*Inocarpus edulis*) of th bean family, growing in the islands of the Pacific and Indian archipelagoes a main staple of food, much prized by the natives

Ta-hi'ti-an, 1 ta-hī'tı-ən, 2 tä-hī'tı-an **I.** *a* Of or relating to Tahiti **II.** *n* A native of Tahiti or the Tahitian Archipelago, of a typical Polynesian race, allied physically with the Marquesans and Parotongans — **Tahitian chestnut.** same as OTAHEITE CHESTNUT

tah-kha'na, 1 ta-kä'na, 2 ta-ka'na, *n* [E Ind] An underground apartment in which travelers rest unexposed during summer heats

tah-lel', 1 ta-lĕl', 2 ta-lęl', *n* A shrill vibrating cry of Arabs, as of public welcome, or by the women as applause to accompany a war-cry in a dance **tah-lehl'†; tah-lil'†.**

The women deafened us with the shrill *'tahlehl,'* a noise made by a combined motion of the tongue, throat, and hand vibrated rapidly over the mouth
LAYARD *Nineveh and Its Remains* vol ı, p 120 [J M 1849]

Tah"le-quah', 1 tä"li-kwä', 2 tá le-kwa', *n* A city in Cherokee county, Okla

tah'll, 1 tä'll, 2 tä'll, *n* [E Ind] A golden trinket engraved with a figure of Lakshmi of Saraswati, worn constantly on the neck by wives of Brahmans **ta'lect, ta'lit.**

Ta'hoe, 1 tä'hō *or* tä'hō, 2 tä'hō *or* ta'hō, *n* A lake in W Nevada and E California, 20 by 10 m , 1,500 ft deep

ta-ho'na, 1 ta-ō'na, 2 ta-ō'na, *n* [Western U S] An arrastre operated by horse or mule-power

Tah'pan-hes, 1 tä'pan-hīz *or* ta-pan'hīz, 2 tä'pan-hēş *or* ta-pän'hēş, *n* *Bib Jer* xlii 7 — **Tah'pe-nes,** 1 tä'pı-nīz *or* ta-pī'nīz, 2 ta'pe-nēş *or* ta-pē'nēş, *n* *Bib 1 Kings* xi, 20

tahr, 1 tär 2 tar, *n* [E Ind] Same as THAR¹

Tah're-a, 1 tä'rı-ə, 2 ta're-a, *n* *Bib 1 Chron* ix, 41

tah-sil', 1 ta-sil', 2 ta-sil', *n* [E Ind] The subdivision of a district for purposes of administration or revenue-collection, also, the building or office in which the duties of a tahsildar are performed

tah"sil-dar', 1 ta'sil-där', 2 ta'sil-dar', *n* [Hind] An Oriental officer of customs or excise who presides over the tahsil and is occasionally invested with magisterial authority **tah"seel-dar'†.**

Tah"tim-hod'shi, 1 tä tım-hod'shı, 2 ta'tim-hŏd'shi, *n* *Bib Ezra* xxiv, 6 [Heb]

tah'-ying", 1 tä'-yiŋ", 2 ta'-yiŋ", *n* [Chin] A boys' game in which the players endeavor to keep a shuttlecock in the air, using their feet as battledores

ta'ĭ, 1 tä'ī, 2 ta'ī, *n* [Jap] A highly esteemed sparoid fish (*Serranus marginalis*) of China and Japan

Ta'ı, *n* **1** One of th descendants of the Tai tribes who first appeared in history in Yunnan, migrating into Upper Burma about the beginning of the Christian era **2** The language of the Tai SEE INDO-CHINESE **Tai'ant, Ta-ic†.**

ta'ı-a"ha, 1 tä'ī-ä"ha, 2 ta'ī-a"ha, *n* [Maori] A heavy club made of manuka or other hard wood, about 6 feet long, carved at the haft and decorated with a bunch of feathers

Ta'ic, 1 tä'ik, 2 ta'ic, *a* Of or pertaining to the Tai, T'hai, Thai, or Chai, the name by which the Siamese, Shans, and Laos of the Indo-Chinese peninsula designate themselves

taid, 1 tēd, 2 tād, *n* [Scot] A toad

tai'gle, 1 tē'gl, 2 tā'ğl, *v* [Scot] **I** *t* To detain, encumber, hence to exhaust weary **II** *i* To linger, delay

tai'gna, 1 tē'nya, 2 tā'ŋya, *n* [Braz] An unidentified fish furnishing caviar

Tai-ho'ku, 1 tai-hō'kū, 2 tī-hō'kų *n* A city, capital of N Taiwan Island, Japan, **Tai"pei'†.**

Tai Hu, 1 tai hū, 2 tī hų A lake west of Shanghai, China, 45 by 50 m

taï"kih', 1 tai'kī', 2 tī kī', *n* [Chin] A symbol in Chinese cosmogony representing the first principle, the "absolute It consists of a circle enclosing a black and a white comma Compare illus under TAHGOOK **t'ai'khi†.**

Tai"ku', 1 tai kū', 2 tī kų', *n* A walled city, capital of Kyongsyang, Namu province, Chosen

tai-kun', *n* Same as TYCOON

tail', 1 tēl, 2 tāl, *v* **I.** *t* **1** To fashion or supply with a tail **2.** [Colloq] To cut or pluck away the tail or end from, as, to *tail* a dog, to *tail* fruit by removing the stems **3** To hang to like a tail **4** To join, as one thing to another often with *on*, as, to *tail on* lengths of hose **5** To pull or hold by the tail, as a dog **6** [Austral] To herd (cattle) **7.** *Arch* To frame or build (one end of a timber, bracket, or other projecting object) into a wall or vertical support **8.** To be obstructed by tail-water, as a mill-wheel **9.** To bait or set, as a snare **10** *Naut* To attach by a tail, as a block See TAIL *n* , 4 (4)

II ı **1.** To be attached, follow or depend as a tail, tag As the long train swept by the peasants and villagers *tailed* on to the rest H MAYHEW *Boyhood of Luther* p 25 [H 1864]

2. *Naut* To swing stern on, as on to a bar or reef said of a vessel **3.** To flow, as, the canal *tails* into the river **4** To exhibit the tail at the surface of the water, as a fish **5.** To recoil or return against the current, as water or flames **6** To lengthen out into a line, proceed in form of a line said of processions, etc **7.** *Arch* To have an end built into a wall or support said of a timber or stone usually with *in* or *on* as, to *tail in* a joist — **to tail after,** to follow closely in a line, as boys *tailing after* a band of music — **to t. around** [W U S], to steer by twisting the tail said of cattle — **to t away,** to drop behind or out of line drop off scatter — **to t back,** same as TAIL, *vt* , 5 — **to t. down. 1.** To tone down, moderate **2.** To roll logs down a skidway, as to a loading-place — **to t in,** same as TAIL², *vt* , 7 — **to t off. 1.** [Colloq] To tail away, hence, to come to a conclusion, give over **2.** To retreat take to flight **3** To outstrip in a race — **to t on 1** To lay hold of and haul on (a rope) tally on **2** To add or be added to as a tail or part of a tail — **to t out** [Colloq], to sell slowly, and at constantly decreasing prices specif , of cattle sales — **to t to the tide, to t up and down the stream,** to swing up and down with the tide or up and down the stream said of an anchored vessel

tail², *vt* [Rare] Same as ENTAIL, *v* , 2

tail, *a* Restricted in succession to particular heirs, limited, as, an estate *tail* See TAIL², *n* , 1

tail', *n* **1.** The hindmost part of an animal, especially when prolonged beyond the rest of the body

In mammals the tail is formed by the vertebræ behind the sacrum with their associated structures of flesh and hair In birds it is the tail-feathers collectively In reptiles and amphibians it is the part behind the anus, corresponding to the tail of mammals In fishes it is usually the part behind the abdomen, terminating in the caudal In some arthropods, as crustaceans and scorpions, it is the flexible abdomen In others, as insects and the king-crab, it is a projecting terminal abdominal part

2. Any slender prolongation of the body of a structure, as, the *tail* of the pancreas, any pendant, flap, stem, or appendage Specif (1) *Anat* The insertion or distal tendon of a muscle (2) *Entom* A prolongation of the wing, as in swallowtail butterflies (3) *Astron* The luminous sheaf extending from the nucleus of a comet in the opposite direction to the sun, and generally believed to be composed of matter driven from the nucleus by a force of repulsion exerted by the sun, probably electric The spectroscope shows that its light is reflected sunlight (4) *Bot* Any long slender terminal appendage (5) *Mus* The stem of a note (6) The skirt of a coat, or one-half the skirt when divided also, the train of a dress (7) The handle of a rake

3. The hind or inferior portion of anything, that which is the counterpart of the head Specif (1) The exposed end of a tile, slate, or shingle for roofing (2) The unexposed end of a brick or stone in a wall, a tailing (3) *pl* The residue from distilling or other treatment of material tailings residuum (4) The lower edge of a book-cover or of a book-page (5) [Colloq] The reverse side of a coin See WOMAN, 6 (6) The lower end of a stream or pool (7) The spit of a sand-bank

4. Anything of tail-like arrangement or appearance Specif (1) A retinue or suite

'With his *tail* on ?' echoed Edward, in some surprise 'Yes— that is, with all his usual followers when he visits those of the same rank'
SCOTT *Waverley* vol ı p 114 [D & Z]

(2) A queue, or body of persons in single file, as if awaiting admission at a theater where the space affording entrance is railed off (3) A pigtail (4) *Naut* A rope strapped about a tail-block

5. The poor grade of tin-ore slime at the lower end of the slime-box as it flows from the stamps **6** In Turkey, a horse-tail, formerly carried before a pasha as an emblem of rank, as, a pasha of three *tails* **7.** *Aero* One of several fixed horizontal or vertical surfaces of an aeroplane structure placed at some distance in the rear of the main bearing surfaces ORVILLE WRIGHT **8.** The rod forming the leg in a certain variety of fitter's vise **tail'-vise†.** **9** Collectively, those batsmen of a cricket-team who go in last, hence, the weak portion of a batting side **10.** *pl* *Rope-making* Pieces of rope secured to the iron rod passing through the top, and wrapped around the rope being laid, to regulate the lay and give finish **11.** [Colloq] Tail-coat [< AS *tægl*, tail]

— **cow's tail,** the frayed-out end of a whip or cord hence, a frayed-out or dilapidated appearance — **in t of†,** immediately following upon directly after — **tail'-band"age,** *n* *Surg* A bandage in which the material is partly divided into strips or tails for tying into a knot — **t -bay,** *n* **1** That part of a canal-lock between the tail-gates and the lower pond **2.** The space between a girder and a wall — **t -beam,** *n* *Building* A beam that is tailed in, as to a wall — **t -block,** *n* **1** In a sawmill-carriage, a support of the log, at the end where the cut ends **2** *Naut* A pulley-block having a rope strap whose end is continued out to form a tail — **t -board,** *n* **1.** The hinged or vertically sliding board or gate closing the back end of a wagon-body or cart-body **2** The carved work fastened to the knee of the head of a vessel, between the cheeks — **t -bond,** *n* *Arch* In a wall, a long stone placed at right angles to the face and serving to bind the face to the inner backing or core of the wall — **t -coat,** *n* A coat with tails, as opposed to a sack coat or a blouse, specif , swallow-tailed coat — **t -corn,** *n* [Prov Eng] Wheat-kernels sorted and retained for domestic use, tho regarded as valueless for market — **t -coverts,** *n pl* *Ornith* The feathers that lie at the base of the tail-feathers above and below usually small, but sometimes much elongated, as in the peacock — **t -crab,** *n* *Mining* A crab or winch for operating a tail-rope — **t -dam,** *n* A mill's tail — **t -drain,** *n* A drain into which all the other drains, as of a field, discharge themselves — **t -dust,** *n* Foreign matter removed from malt in cleaning by shaking it in a sieve — **t -feather,** *n* A feather of a bird's tail a rectrix — **t -fin,** *n* *Ich* A caudal fin — **t -fly,** *n* In angling, the fly at the end of the leader, stretcher-fly — **t -gate,** *n* **1** The aft or lower gate of a canal-lock **2** [Local U S] The tail-board of a wagon — **t. headstock,** the loose headstock of a lathe which may be clamped to fit the length of the article to be worked — **t -hook,** *n* The hook of an angler's tail-fly — **t. house** (*Mining*), a place in which the tension carriage of an endless-rope hoisting system is housed — **t -ill,** *n* Palsy and similar maladies believed to originate in animals in a loosening of the joints of the tail **t.-rot†, t -slip†, t -worm†** — **t -joist,** *n* A joist that is tailed in — **t -lobe,** *n* Either of the divisions of the tail of a fish — **t -lock,** *n* A lock occurring in the winter coats of horses and other animals, which grows from the middle of the upper portion of the tail — **t -muscle,** *n* A muscle of the tail a caudal muscle — **t of a canal-lock,** that side of the gates on which the water is at a lower level — **t of a gale,** the termination of a gale, when the storm is abating — **t. of a stream,** a stretch of calm water following after rough water or a strong current — **t of the eye,** the extreme corner of the eye — **t of the pancreas,** the splenic end of the pancreas — **t of the trenches** (*Fort*), that part of the trenches first made by an advancing party — **t -pin,** *n* The set-screw on the dead-spindle of a lathe — **t -pipe.** I *vt* [Colloq] To fasten some appendage to the tail of, as a dog, stick something on the back of, whether by way of practical joke or otherwise **II** *n* The suction-pipe in a pump — **t -pit,** *n* A pit used at the weighted end of a bascule bridge — **t -print,** *n* *Pattern-making* A core-print used in molding a pattern in one box — **t -race,** *n* **1** That part of a mill-race below the water-wheel, bearing away the spent water **mill-t.†. 2** In mining the channel for water to remove tailings — **t.-rime stanza,** a

stanza of two parts each of which is provided with a short extra line these two extra lines rhyming independently **t. stanza**‡.— **t.-rod**, *n. Mach* An extension of a piston or valve-rod through the back cylinder-head or valve-chest, as in a steam-engine or an air-compressor.— **t.-rope**, *n. Coal-mining* A rope extending from the rear of a car or kibble in a slightly inclined passage by which to draw it in when empty Another rope is fastened in front to haul it when loaded — **tails-common**, *n. Mining* Washed lead ore. — **t.-screw**, *n* The screw that advances or retracts the tail-spindle of a lathe — **t.-sheare**, *n. Mining* In mine-haulage systems, the drum at the bottom or inside end on which the cars are operated by means of an endless rope — **t.-spindle**, *n* The spindle in the tail-stock of a lathe a dead-spindle.— **t.-stem**, *n.* The tail-piece of a musical instrument See TAIL-PIECE, 2 — **t.-stock**, *n.* That standard or stock of a lathe through which passes the non-rotating spindle or dead-center. opposed to *head-stock* — **t.-switching**, *n.* The switching of a train at a terminal station by means of an extra locomotive attached to the tail-end of the train.— **t.-tackle**, *n.* A tackle of which at least one block is double and has a strop lengthened in the manner of a tail-block.— **t.-trimmer**, *n.* A trimmer in a floor-framing into which joists are tailed — **t.-valve**, *n.* **1.** A valve opening into the air-pump in some condensers, and closing automatically when there is a partial vacuum in the condenser **2.** A snifting-valve.— **t.-water**, *n* **1.** Water flowing from a water-wheel through a tail-race. **2.** Waste water, as from a water-wheel: spent water — **to get the t. down**, to lose pluck, show signs of loss of courage — **to turn t.**, to turn the back, as in flight; run away especially in a dastardly manner; flee.— **to twist the lion's t.** [Slang, U. S.] to do something to provoke the *British government or people, especially for political effect.* — **with the t. between the legs** [Colloq.], exhibiting alarm or a dejected appearance, as a beaten cur when he curls his tail closely between his legs

tail‡, *n.* **1.** *Law* A cutting off, abridgment, or limitation of ownership; limited ownership; specif., an estate of inheritance limited to a person and heirs of his body, general or special, male or female, an entail, as, *an estate in tail*

The lord of a freehold coming by descent through two or three generations and especially if he be the tenant in tail, is as tenacious as a German Prince of every inch of his dominions.
J. P. KENNEDY *Swallow Barn* vol. 1, p. 166 [c. & L. 1832.]

2‡. Something notched or cut, as a tally; hence, an account; a reckoning [< F. *taille*, cutting, < L. *talea*, slip of wood.] — **tail general**, an estate limited to the heirs of a man's body generally and without restriction so that it descends to every one of his lawful posterity in due course — **t. special**, an estate limited to certain heirs of a man's body, so that it does not go to them in general as an estate given to a man and the heirs of his body by a certain wife

tail'age, *t.* tēl'ij, *n.* [TAIL'AGED, TAIL'AG-ING] To tax or make a levy upon; levy tallage on. said of persons or of property taxed. **tal'lage**‡; **tal'll-age**‡.

The great nobility . . had consented that the king should *tallage* the profits of their own tenants.
ADAM SMITH *Wealth of Nations* vol. II, bk. V, p. 476. [C., P., 1869.]

tall'age, *n.* Same as TALLAGE

tall'a-ger†, *n* A tax-gatherer **tall'la-gier**†; **tal'la-ger**†.

talled, } 1 tēld; 2 tāld, *a.* **1.** Having a tail or an appen-
talld‡, } dage shaped like a tail: frequent in compounds; as, short-*tailed* bob-*tailed*, etc **2.** [Rare] *Her* Having a tail of different tincture from the rest of the creature said of an animal or a bird used as a bearing — **tailed rime**, same as TAIL-RIME, *n* — **t. sonnet**, a sonnet having one or more extra lines

tailed‡, *a* Entailed.

tail'end, 1 tēl'end', 2 tāl'end', *n* **1.** The hind part of anything or the end to which a tail belongs **2.** The end portion of a tail **3.** [Colloq.] The fag-end of anything, as, the *tail-end* of a smoked cigar **4.** *pl* Inferior portions of grain that has been sorted according to quality, tailings

tail'er, 1 tēl'er, 2 tāl'er, *n* **1.** [Colloq.] A tail-ender **2.** *Naut* One who tails on a rope **3** In threshing, the carrier which takes straw from the separating-tables. **4.** A fish which tails **5.** Same as TAILOR, *n*, 4

tail'flow"er, 1 tēl'flou-er 2 tāl'flow'er, *n* Any plant of the genus *Anthurium*, a quasi-translation of the generic name which properly means flower-tail, alluding to the tail-like spadix of flowers See ANTHURIUM.


Tailflower (*Anthurium scherzerianum*)

tail'grape", 1 tēl'-grēp' 2 tāl'-grāp' *n* An evergreen shrub (*Artabotrys odoratissimus*) of the family *Aronaceæ* from Malaysia The hook-like form of the tendril-like flower-stalks opposite the leaves by which the fruit is suspended gives the plant its name It is cultivated for ornament in the East

tail'ing, 1 tēl'iŋ, 2 tāl'ing, *n* **1.** Refuse, inferior portions or materials, the final part or tail of anything usually in the plural Specif.: (1) Refuse grain mingled with litter, separated in winnowing or screening (2) Inferior flour separated from the better grades by bolting (3) *Metal* Those portions of washed ore that are regarded as too poor to be treated further used especially of the débris from stamp-mills or other ore-dressing machinery, as distinguished from material that is to be smelted.

The working over of the *tailings* of the arastras and of the long Toms and early sluices by Chinese miners yielded them a very profitable harvest of gold. L. P. BROCKETT *Our Western Empire* pt. II, p. 112 [S. & CO. 1882.]

(4) Portions of crude spirit which come over at the end of distillation

2. In building, the inner or covered end of a projecting brick or stone in a wall. **3.** *Elec* (1) A false marking in automatic telegraphy, due to retardation (2) Same as TAILING CURRENT **4.** A fault in calico-printing as a blurred or omitted color **5.** [Eng.] Smut or blossom. See BLOSSOM, *n* 4 — **tailing current**, an electric current continuing to flow from the receiving end of a circuit after the sending-circuit is broken caused by self-induction and static capacity

tail'lage, *n* Same as TALLAGE

Taill'lan"dier', 1 tō'yäN'dyā' 2 tāl'-län'dyē' **René Gaspard Ernest Saint-René** (⁹/₁₁1817–⁷/₁₂1879) A French historian and critic *Allemagne et Russie*

taille, 1 tēl or tal'ye 2 tāl or tāl'ye *n* **1.** In dressmaking the bodice or waist of a gown or its shape or style **2.** Style of figure or form relative stature make build. **3.** *Mus* (1) The tenor voice or part. (2) A tenor violin viola **4.** *Eng Law* That form of tenure which is not in fee simple **5.** *Old F. Law* A tax or imposition levied by the monarch or a lord on his subjects **6**†. Something carved or cut a tally. [F.: see TAIL², *n*.] — **taille douce** [F.] line-engraving.

tail'less, 1 tēl'les, 2 tāl'les, *a.* Having no tail; anurous — **tail'less-ness**, *n*

tail'leur', 1 tō'yûr'; 2 tā'yûr', *n* [F.] In certain card-games as rouge-et-noir, the banker or dealer **tail'ler**‡.

tail'le, t. 1 tē'li 2 tā'li, *n* Same as TAIL, *n*

tail-loir', 1 tō'lwär'; 2 tā'lwär' *r* [F.] *Arch* An abacus.

tal'lor, 1 tē'lor, 2 tā'lor, *v* **I.** *t.* To fit out with or as with garments, as, he is well *tailored*

II. *i.* **1.** To work at the trade or carry on the business of a tailor; make or repair clothes, chiefly for men. **2.** [Colloq.] To bargain or have dealings with tailors **3.** *Hunting* To shoot game so as to mangle it; bungle.

tal'lor, *n* **1.** One who makes or repairs men's outer garments, or makes cloaks, heavy close-fitting gowns, etc., for women: usually restricted to one who makes clothes to order. Compare CLOTHIER, 1. **2.** A tailor-bird **3.** The tailor-herring **4.** A fish, the silversides **5.** [Prov. Eng.] The goldfinch. **6.** [Austral. or Southern U. S.] The bluefish (*Pomatomus saltatrix*); skipjack. **7.** [Prov. Eng.] (1) A crane-fly or daddy-long-legs. **tal'lor-tar"tan**‡. (2) A hairy caterpillar. [< F. *tailleur*, < *tailler*, cut, < LL. *taleo*, < L. *talea*, cutting.]

— **gunners' tailor**, a man who makes bags for cannon-cartridges — **salt-water t.**, the bluefish sometimes opposed to an anadromous marine species, as the fresh-water **t.**, a tailor-herring or shad.— **tal'lor-made"**, *a* **1.** Made by a tailor. said especially of clothes for women of a plain close-fitting usually heavier type, as for walking, etc. **2.** [Slang] Wearing such garments: as, a *tailor-made* girl. **3.** Stiff and conventional.— **t.-make**, *n* — **t.-muscle**, *n* The sartorius **tailor's-muscle**‡.— **tailors' cramp**, a cramp in the muscles of the thumb and fingers, common among tailors — **tailors' goose**, same as GOOSE, *n*, 3 — **tailors' spasm**, a nervous affection of the muscles of the hands, occurring among tailors — **tailors' twist**, strong silk thread used by tailors — **t.-warbler**, *n.* The common Indian tailor-bird. — **tal'lor-age**, *n.* The product or effect of the tailor's art, as, great pomp of *tailorage* — **tal'lor-ess**, *n* A woman tailor. — **tal'lor-ing**, *n* **1.** The occupation or work of a tailor or tailoress **2.** [U. S.] *Founding* The smoothing or rounding of corners on grooved rolls so that fins will not form on the bars when rolling — **tal'lor-ing-ma-chine"**, *n.* A sewing-machine for heavy goods — **tal'lor-dom**, *n* — **tal'lor-hood**, *n* — **tal'lor-less**, *a* — **tal'lor-ly**, *a* — **tal'lor-ship**, *n.*— **tal'lor-y**, *a & n*

tal'lor-bird", 1 tē'lor-būrd'; 2 tā'lor-bird', *n.* **1.** An Oriental tumelioid bird of *Sutoria, Orthotomus Prinia*, or a related genus, that sews leaves with cotton or the like, often prepared by itself, to form a receptacle for its nest The common tailor bird (*Sutoria sutoria* or *Orthotomus sutorius* or *longicauda*), ranging from India and Ceylon to southern China, is bright olive-green above and yellowish-white below, with the crown of the head pale brick-red, and has the middle tail-feathers elongated and pointed.


Tailor-bird and Nest. 1/6

2. Any bird that forms its nest by a process analogous to sewing, as a hangnest

tal'lord, *pp.* Tallowed. S. S

tal'lor-ize, 1 tē'lor-aiz, 2 tā'lor-iz, *v.* [-IZED, -IZ'ING] **1.** *To clothe or fit as a tailor does* **2.** To conventionalize in a petty or formal spirit.

For my own part these considerations of our Clothes-hatch and how reaching inwards even to our heart of hearts, *tailorizes* and demoralises us fill me with a certain horror at myself and mankind. CARLYLE *Sartor Resartus* bk. I, p. 33 [L.]

tal'lor-ism.— **tal'lor-i-za'tion**, *n.*

tail'-piece", 1 tēl'-pēs' 2 tāl'-pēç', *n* **1.** Any end-piece or appendage **2.** In a violin or similar instrument, a piece of wood, as ebony, at the sounding-board end, having the strings fastened to it. **3.** An ornamental design on the lower blank portion of a short page

Much in these famous *tail-pieces* is of that enduring and universal character which belongs to no time or place
AUSTIN DOBSON *Thomas Bewick* p. 108 [C. & W. 1884.]

4. *Building* A piece inserted by tailing, as a floor-timber, one end of which rests on the wall, while the other is mortised into a trimmer or header **5.** Same as TAIL-PIN **6.** *Mining* Same as SNORE-PIECE. See SNORE, *v* **7.** In the paper process of stereotyping, a piece of cardboard or the like to prevent the flow of metal under the tail-end of the matrix. **8.** *Entom* One of the sclerites of the pygidium. **9.** The movable piece in a lock which transmits motion from the hub to the bolt **10.** The portion of a telescope containing the adjustable device for the eye-piece **11.** The suction-chamber of a large pump with which a number of suction pipes may be connected. **12**†. A tang or dagger

tail'ward, 1 tēl'ward 2 tāl'ward, *adv* Toward the tail, backward. **tail'wise**‡.

tail'ye, } 1 tēl'yi 2 tāl'ye [Scot.] **I.** *t* To cut off or limit,
tail'zie, } as by entail. **II.** *n.* An entail also a deed restricting succession to certain heirs or substitutes. [< F. *tailler* see TAILOR, *v.*]

Tal-mour', *n* Same as TAMERLANE

tain‡, 1 tēn; 2 tīn *n* *Mech* **1.** In tin-plate manufacture, same as TAGGER‡, 3 **2.** *Tin-foil* suitable for backing mirrors. [< Ice. *tinn*, twig.]

tain, *n* [Ir.] **1.** A foray. **2.** The narrative of a foray in prose or verse — **Tain Bo Cuailgne**, an Irish saga relating the raid of Meadhbh, queen of Connaught upon the herds of the king of Ulster and the capture of the Brown Bull of Cooley, literally the Cattle-raid of Cooley. **Tain Bo Chuailgne**‡.

Tain, *n* A burgh in Ross and Cromarty Scotland.

Tai-nan', 1 *tai-nan'* 2 *ti-nän'* *n* *A city, capital of Taiwan.*

tain'chel†, *n* Same as TINCHEL

tain'chel-mant†, *n.* A beater employed at a tainchel.

Taine, 1 tēn 2 tān, **Hippolyte Adolphe** (⁸/₁₂1828–⁵/₁₃1893). A French literary critic, philosopher, and historian.

tain'ha, *n* Same as TAIGNA.

taint‡, 1 tēnt; 2 tānt, *v* **I.** *t.* **1.** To imbue with an offensive noxious or deteriorating quality or principle, infect with disease or decay, render corrupt or poisonous: as, *tainted* meat; *tainted* blood; to *taint* the air. **2.** To render morally corrupt or vitiated; imbue with false sentiments or ideas, contaminate; pollute

But while most of his later writings are perhaps less coarse than his earlier they are infinitely more *tainting*
HUTTON *Essays: Goethe* in vol. II, p. 53. [MACM. 1880.]

3 To bring into disrepute; sully, tarnish; as, a *tainted* reputation. **4**†. To disgrace **5**†. To tincture; tinge; imbue **6**†. To apply a tincture or embrocation to

II. *i.* **1.** To be or become infected, corrupted, or affected with putrefaction; as, meat soon *taints* in warm weather **2**†. To become tinged or imbued, become touched or affected. [< OF. *teindre*, < L. *tingo*, stain.]

SYN.: see DEFILE.— POLLUTE

taint‡, *r* **I.** *t.* To thrust as a lance in tilting also to strike or reach, as with a weapon in tilting. **II.** *i.* To make a thrust with a lance make an effort or trial in justing.

taint‡, *n* **1.** A trace or germ of decay, degeneration, or unsoundness; a deteriorating or infecting property or feature; a cause or result of corruption, vitiation, or infection; as, a *taint* of disease; a *taint* of insanity in the blood. **2.** A moral stain or blemish, defilement; reproach; disgrace. **3.** *Vet* Same as ATTAINT *n*, 3. **tant**†. **4**†. Tincture; tinge, hue **5**†. A small arachnid, probably a harvest-mite [< OF. *teint*, < L. *tinctus* see TINCT, *n*] **tainet**‡. SYN.: see BLEMISH — **taint'-worm"**, *n.* A noxious parasite, worm or larva. — **taint'a-bl(e")**, *a* — **taint'less**, *a.*— **taint'less-ly**, *adv*

taint‡, *r* **1.** A thrust as with a lance in tilting. **2.** An injury done to a lance in justing, without breaking it.

tain'ture†, *n.* Taint or tinge stain, defilement.

ta-i'o, 1 tə-i'o 2 tä-i'o, *n.* [Samoa.] The dusky shearwater.

Tai'pei, 1 tai'pē; 2 di'pe *n.* See TAIHOKU

Tai'-ping', 1 tai'-piŋ'- 2 ti'-piŋ', *n* One of the followers of Hung-Sew-Tseuen, a professed Christian who led the Chinese rebellion of 1850–1864 He called himself Teen Wang or 'Heavenly King,' and endeavored to expel the reigning Tatar dynasty and establish a native Chinese dynasty to be called *Tai-ping* (Great Peace), but was crushed by the 'ever victorious army,' organized by the American general F. T. Ward (died 1862), and at last led by Major C. G. Gordon ('Chinese Gordon") in 1864.

The phrase *Taiping Rebellion* is wholly of foreign manufacture at Peking and everywhere among those loyal to the government the insurgents were styled Chang-mao tseh or Long-haired rebels'
S. WELLS WILLIAMS *Middle Kingdom* vol. II, p. 581. [S. 1883.]

[Chin. < *tai*, great, — *p'ing* peace] **Tae'ping'**‡.

Tai"-Ping-Wang', *n.* Same as TIEN-TE.

tai'spo, *r* [Maori.] Same as TAEPO

tai'ra, 1 tai'rə; 2 ti'ra, *n* [S. Am.] A South-American weasel-like carnivore (*Galictis barbara*) **tay'ra**‡.

tairge, 1 tārj, 2 tärg *n* [Scot.] Same as TARGE

tairn, 1 tārn 2 tärn *n* [Scot.] A tarn.

taisch, 1 tēsh 2 täsh, *n* [Scot.] The sound of a dying person's voice heard at a distance. Compare WRAITH **task**‡.

tait, 1 tēt 2 tät, *n.* [Scot.] A tuft or shred, as of hair, etc.

tait‡, *n* [Prov. Eng.] A hilltop

tait‡, *n* [AUSTRAL.] A mouse-like tarsipedoid marsupial (*Tarsipes rostratus*) of western Australia, with a long, extensile tongue It feeds on honey and insects

tait†, *n* Cheerfulness sport liveliness — **tait**†, *a*

Tait, *n* **1. Archibald Campbell** (²/₁₁1811–⁴/₁₂1882) a Scottish clergyman archbishop of Canterbury **2 Arthur Fitzwilliam** (⁶/₁₁1819–⁴/₁₂1905) an American artist **3. Peter Guthrie** (⁶/₁₁1831–⁴/₁₂1901), a Scottish physicist and mathematician, in collaboration with Sir William Thomson (Lord Kelvin) *Treatise on Natural Philosophy*

Tai"-Tong', 1 tai'-təŋ', 2 ti'-tông' *n* Same as PINGTANG

Tait"ti-ri'ya-Brâh'ma-na, *r* See BRÂHMANA.

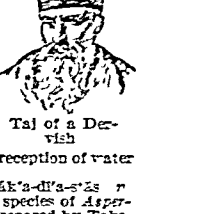
tai'vers, 1 tē'vərz, 2 tā'vərz *r pl.* [Scot.] Tatters **tav'ers**‡.

tai'vert, 1 tē'vərt, 2 tā'vert, *a* [Scot.] Stupid confused; also intoxicated

Tai"wan', 1 tai'-wän' 2 ti'-wän', *n* An island off the coast of China, ceded to Japan by China May 8, 1895, 13,944 sq. m. capital, Taihoku **For-mo'sa**‡.

Tai"yu-an-fu', 1 tai'-yu-an-fū' 2 ti'-yu-än-fy' *r* A fortified city, capital of Shansi province, China. It has coal-mines

taj, 1 tāj 2 täj, *n* [Per.] A diadem or crown, a head-dress of distinction specif a tall cap worn by Mohammedan dervishes.


Taj of a Dervish

— **Taj Ma-hal'**, the famous mausoleum of white marble a gem of exquisite and graceful architecture built by the emperor Shah Jehan (1628–1658) at Agra India, containing the tombs of his favorite wife, Mumtazi Mahal and of himself. See illus. at MAUSOLEUM *n.*

ta-jaç'ú, 1 ta-jas'u or tə-ġā'sū' 2 ta-ja-çy'u or tə-zhā'su' *n* [Pg.] The collared peccary **ta-jas'su**‡.

Ta'jik, 1 tä'jik, 2 tä'jik, *n* One of Persian speech and Iranian stock, wherever found in central Asia. **Ta'jak**‡; **Tau'sik**‡.

ta'jo, 1 tä'ho 2 tä'ho *n* [Sp.] A cut cutting *specif.*, in the southwestern United States, a cutting prepared for the reception of water or for use as a reservoir in emergency

tak"a-dl'a-stase 1 tak'ə-del'ə-stēs 2 täk'a-dl'a-stās *n* A digestive ferment derived from certain species of *Aspergillus* given in cases of indigestion first prepared by Taka, a Japanese chemist. [< *Taka* (see def.) — DIASTASE]

ta'ka-he, 1 tä'ka-hi 2 tä'kä-hē *n* [Maori.] A New Zealand rail (*Notornis mantelli*), extinct.

Ta"ka-hi'ra, 1 tä'ka-hi'rə 2 tä'kä-hi'-ä **Baron Kogoro** (⁷/₁₁1854–) A Japanese diplomat at the Portsmouth Russo-Japanese Peace Conference, 1905

Ta-ka'ka, 1 tə-kā'kə 2 tə-kā'ka, *n* A town in N. W. South Island, New Zealand.

Ta"ka-ma'tsu, 1 tä'ka-mä'tsu 2 tä'kä-mä'tsu, *r* A city on the N. coast of Shikoku Island Japan capital of Kagawa ken.

Ta"ka-o'ka, 1 tä'ka-o'kə 2 tä'kä-o'ka, *n* A city in Toyama ken, central Honshu Island, Japan.

ta'ka-pu, 1 tä'ka-pū 2 tä'kä-pu, *r* [Maori.] The Australasian gannet (*Dysnula serrator*) **ta'ku-pu**‡. [ken, Japan

Ta"ka-sa'ki, 1 tä'ka-sä'ki 2 tä'kä-sä'ki *n.* A city in Gunma

Ta-ka'ta, 1 tə-kā'tə, 2 tä-kä'tä, *r* A town in N. W. Honshu Island Japan an army division headquarters.

Ta"kau', 1 tä'kou' 2 tä'kou' *n* A treaty port on S. W. Taiwan, Japan. **Ta"kao'**‡; **Ta"kow'**‡.

ta-ka'ti, 1 tə-kä'ti 2 tə-kä'ti, *n.* [Hindu.] Money advanced to a ryot by a superior or by the government, to aid in sowing his fields' recoverable at harvest.

Ta"ka-ya'ma, 1 tä'ka-ja'mə 2 tä'kä-ja'mä, *n* A town in central Honshu Island, Japan.

take, 1 tēk, 2 tāk, *v* [TOOK, TAK'EN; TAK'ING] **I.** *t.* **1.** To gain possession of by putting forth exertion; bring within one's own possession, power, or custody. Specif.: (1) To capture by military force as, to *take* a fortress. (2) To make a prisoner of get into custody; arrest sometimes with *off* or *up* as *to take up* a criminal, the Italians *took* 29 Turks *off* a French ship (3) To lay hold of grasp seize as, the warrior *takes* his sword the dog *took* the bone offered him.

My Lord personally.
Gazed on me took my wrist and drew me back.
EDWIN ARNOLD *Light of the World* bk. iii. p. 162 [T. & W. 1891]

(4) To catch in a trap or snare as with bait or other device. said either of the device or of the person using it as, to *take* hares to *take* fish. (5) To gain by contesting compete for successfully win as, Edward took the first prize. (6) To win or capture as in a game. said of the player or of the capturing card piece, etc. as to *take* a trick at euchre the ace *takes* the king. (7) To hire or engage by contract also, to purchase as, to *take* seats for a play. I will *take* two pounds of sugar. (8) To receive regularly subscribe for as, to *take* a newspaper. (9) To procure in marriage as, to *take* a husband or a wife.

2. To carry off or remove, as from a person, place, or connection; abstract; extract, revoke, draw or withdraw. (1) To remove as from the proper place carry away often with *from, out, or away* as, some one has *taken* my purse. (2) In arithmetic, to subtract or deduct. (3) To quote from an author or book as, a sentence *taken* from the Bible. (4) To derive as, an idiom *taken* from the Italian. (5) To remove by death cause to die as, he was *taken* in his prime.

3. To receive passively; admit; accept. (1) To accept, as something given, paid, offered conferred or due as to *take* a gift to *take* pay. (2) To receive by eating, drinking, inhaling or absorption as, to *take* food to *take* breath to *take* snuff. (3) To make a part of one's experience as, to *take* pleasure to *take* a nap. (4) To accept passively submit to as, to *take* blame or censure *take* an insult *take* people as they are. (5) To catch the significance of understand as, you do not *take* my meaning. (6) To accept and act upon as to *take* advice. (7) To admit as fact or truth deem judge regard, consider, view as I *take* him to be an honest man. (8) To receive and be affected with, especially in the desired manner; receive and retain as, the wall does not *take* the whitewash the parchment, or paper, *takes* the ink. (9) To accept as binding or obligatory impose upon oneself as a charge, burden or duty; as, to *take* a vow or an oath to *take* a responsibility. (10) To receive into relationship as, to *take* new members into a society. (11) To accept and agree to (something offered) as he *took* him at his word. (12) Of fishes, to swallow (the bait).

4. To make choice of; hence to adopt, in any sense; use, employ; as to *take* sides, to *take* measures he *took* his mother's name.

5. To enter upon, as an office or its duties, invest oneself with, as to *take* a curacy.

Washington *took* command of the Continental Army at forty-three.
BLAINE *Twenty Years of Congress* vol. ii. p. 28. [R. P. CO. 1886]

6. To conduct oneself in view of or in regard to, bear; regard, as how does he *take* his misfortune? 7. To admit to sexual intercourse said of the female. 8. To use up or consume, require as necessary, demand often said impersonally as *take* time for thought, it *takes* hard labor. 9. To come suddenly or unexpectedly upon catch.

The blow was not a hard one but the boy was so *taken* by surprise that he started back.
T. HUGHES *Tom Brown at Rugby* pt. i. p. 151 [O. & CO. 1871.]

10. To work its influence upon; affect said of disease, evil or misfortune, smite, blast mostly in the passive, as, he was *taken* suddenly by a fever, plague *take* you! 11. To suffer an attack of contract, catch; as, to *take* a disease; to *take* cold. 12. To procure by hostile exertion exact; as, to *take* satisfaction for one's wrongs. 13. To ascertain by weighing measuring computing, etc., as, to *take* the dimensions of a building. 14. To conduct as guide or escort, as, to *take* a traveler through a wood, to *take* a lady to a ball. 15. To bear along with one, carry as for delivery, formerly, to deliver; as, to *take* a package to a customer, to *take* a message. 16. To obtain as a result of some process or method; also, to follow practise, or execute, as some mode of action. Especially: (1) To obtain as a picture produce as a drawing said also of the object represented as, to *take* a photograph to *take* a likeness. (2) To make by writing or recording put down as to *take* notes. (3) *Mus.* To execute with reference to speed as, to *take* an anthem slowly. 17. To perform, as an action; as, to *take* a walk, to *take* a step. 18. To captivate; please, delight, attract; mostly in the passive, as, he was very much *taken* with her. 19. To pass clear, or go over, also, to enter, as, a horse *takes* a hedge, to *take* a stream. 20. To have recourse to or avail oneself of, as resources or appliances; as, to *take* the cars, to *take* a mental flight. 21. To comprehend in one sum or total embrace; include. Compare TO TAKE IN, 5, below. 22. To betake: with reflexive object: as, *take* yourself off. 23. To get advantage of; cheat; deceive; as, I was badly *taken*. Compare TO TAKE IN, 8, below. 24. To strike, especially on some particular part, as the blow *took* him upon the face. 25. To touch. 26. To experience, feel, as to *take* a pride in one's work. 27. *Gram.* To have (an inflection, accent, case, etc.) by right or usage: said of a part of speech; as, the noun *takes* "es" in the plural. 28. To germinate, as, the seed failed to *take*. 29. To grip; lay hold of; as, the paddles of a steamship *take* the water. 30. To assume the shape or impression of as the clay *takes* the mold. 31. [Archaic] To include in a course or round, as of travel: as, to *take* London during the journey. 32†. To offer, bestow; surrender. 33†. To close, as a door or gate. 34†. To attain or meet with, as success.

II. *t.* 1. To lay hold of, get or receive anything, by operation of law to become possessed of property.

His housekeeper a quadroon woman, claimed his estate under a will duly executed but as it was suggested that she was a slave and incapable of *taking* under it, . . the will was set aside.
TOURGÉE *Fool's Errand* p. 35. [F. H. & H. 1880]

2. To remove abstract, or deduct something; derogate, detract; as, to *take* from the solemnity of an occasion. 3. To have the natural or intended effect, operate effectually; act, work, as, he was vaccinated, and it *took*, in rarer usage to catch, kindle; as the fire *took*. 4. To make a desired impression; become popular.

The thing *took*. There is a certain measure of prophet and mountebank which can be generally counted upon to hit the popular fancy and Daddy attained to it.
MRS. HUMPHRY WARD *David Grieve* bk. ii. p. 168. [MACM. 1892]

5. To have an inclination or a disposition be favorably or naturally inclined commonly with *to*; as, he *takes to* poetry; few men *take* kindly *to* reproof. 6. To resort or betake oneself with *to*, as, to *take to* thieving. 7. To be caught, as game, as, all fish do not *take* with the same bait. 8. To make a picture, likeness, or photograph; as, his face *takes* well. 9. To become fastened or attached, be united. 10. *Naut.* To come into position; come to rest. 11. [Colloq.] To pursue a way: as, he *took* down the mountain on a run. 12. [Colloq.] Redundantly, with *and*, as, he *took and* ran. 13†. To begin again, as an interrupted recital, resume. 14†. To happen result; occur. [< AS. *tacan*, < Ice. *taka*, take.]

SYN.: see ABSORB, ABSTRACT, ARREST, ASSUME, CATCH, CONTAIN, DECEIVE. — **to take aback**, see TAKEN ABACK, under ABACK. — **to t. account of**, to take note of give attention to mark heed. — **to t. after**. 1. To resemble as in characteristics, habits, etc. be like as, he *takes after* his mother. 2. To follow as an example imitate as, to *take after* Christ. — **to t. aim**, to direct a weapon or the course of a missile. — **to take arms†**, same as TO TAKE UP ARMS. — **to t. back** [Colloq.] to withdraw or retract revoke as, to *take back* a remark. — **to t. battle†**, to engage in a combat, fight. — **to t. breath**, or **a long breath**, to pause as from labor effort or exertion for the purpose of breathing resting or refreshing oneself. — **to t. care**, to exercise care or caution. — **to t. care of**, to take charge of watch over care for. — **to t. charge**. 1. To assume the care, custody or control of look after command. 2. *Naut.* To point into the wind in spite of the helmsman's effort to avoid it said of a ship. — **to t. down**. 1. To write down make a record of as to *take down* the testimony of a witness. 2. To gulp down swallow; as to *take down* medicine. 3. To disjoint take apart or pull to pieces, as a scaffolding. 4. [Prov. Eng.] (1) To lower or reduce as, to *take down* wages. (2) To get ahead of as a boy *takes down* another in his class. 5. To humble as to *take down* a haughty person. 6. [Colloq. Austral.] To cheat. — **to t. earth**, to take soil. — **to t. ground**. 1. *Mil.* To occupy ground: extend the line so as to cover specified ground. 2. *Naut.* To touch the bottom said of a vessel. — **to t. heed**. 1. To take care. 2. To show interest or regard. — **to t. hold** (usually with *of* or *on*). 1. To seize with the hand grasp. 2. To take possession get control, as this idea *took* strong *hold of* him. 3. To take or share in management. — **to t. ill**. 1. To take in bad part take with offense. 2. [Colloq.] To become ill to t. sick. — **to t. in**. 1. To give entrance to admit receive as, to *take in* a new member to *take in* water. 2. To undertake the doing of at home or at one's place of business, as, to *take in* washing. 3. To receive into the mind understand. 4. To lessen the size or amount of contract in seamanship, to haul furl as, to *take in* a dress to *take in* sail. 5. To include as in scope or reach embrace comprehend as, God's love *takes in* all mankind. 6. To fence in enclose as, to *take in* waste land. 7. [Colloq.] To accept as truth as, he *took in* the whole yarn. 8. [Colloq.] To cheat dupe as, I was badly *taken in*. 9. [Eng.] To receive regularly, as a newspaper or other periodical receive by subscription take. 10†. To gain by conquest conquer capture. — **to t. in hand**, to undertake take under one's care or consideration. — **to t. in the slack** (*Naut.*), to make a slack rope or chain taut tighten. — **to t. into one's head**, to be seized with a sudden notion form an idea or intention. — **to t. in water**. 1. *Naut.* To receive water over the rail ship a sea said of a vessel. 2. To replenish the supply of water, as a vessel or a locomotive. — **to t. issue**, to join issue. See ISSUE. — **to t. it**. [Colloq.] To assume as, I *take it* that you are departing. — **to t. it out of**. [Colloq.] 1. To exact penalty or satisfaction from. 2. To take away the strength or freshness of as the hot pace *took it out of* them quickly. — **to t. notice**, to observe carefully. — **to t. oath**, to swear solemnly. — **to t. occasion** (Scot.) to deceive take advantage of. — **to t. off**. 1. To remove from something. 2. To carry away. 3. To amputate. 4. To kill. 5. To deduct. 6. To mimic, burlesque as to *take off* a queer character. 7. To swallow down at once, as a glass of liquor. 8. To decrease, as tides from the spring-tide. 9. To set off spring. 10. [Archaic.] To make disposition of find place or room for. 11†. To keep back detain. — **to t. on**. 1. [Colloq.] To give expression to emotion in a violent manner, make ado. 2. [Archaic.] To play a part act. 3. [Prov. Eng.] To ache. 4. [Scot.] To enlist as a soldier. 5. [Scot.] To succeed to the control of an estate. — **to t. out**. 1. To copy, as from a book. 2. To extract from data also to put an end to as, it *took* the vanity *out* of him. 3. To escort or lead out, as to a dinner or a dance. 4. To obtain for oneself as a license or patent. 5. To unbitch outspan. — **to t. out of wind** or **winding** (*Mech.*) to cure the warping of a board true up to a plane surface. — **to t. over**. [Eng.] 1. To assume the control of. 2. To derive. — **to t. the man** (*Lacrosse*), to prevent an opponent from touching the ball in a scrimmage, as by charging or use of the body-check. — **to t. the wall of**, to pass on the side of the way nearest the wall considered the safer side hence, to get the better of take the advantage of. — **to t. to** or **in pieces**, to separate into its parts, hence, to confute portion by portion, as an argument. — **to t. to the brush** [Local, U. S.], to flee. — **to t. up**. I. *t.* 1. To raise or lift. 2. To take into custody arrest. 3. To receive into a vehicle as, to *take up* passengers. 4. To remove by some tightening process as, to *take up* the slack of a rope to *take up* the superfluous motion or play of a machine. 5. To catch up and secure, as a dropped stitch or an artery. 6. To begin as, to *take up* a wailing. 7. To take possession of according to the method prescribed by law, as public land as, to *take up* a farm. 8. To pay, as a note, mortgage or other obligation. 9. To accept according to the proposed terms as, to *take up* a bet. 10. To accept the proposal of as, he *took me up*. 11. To reprove or criticize as to *take one up* on account of a remark. 12. To take into one's patronage or care. 13. To pay in full for stock bought on margin and have one's name put on the certificates. 14. [Eng.] To bring into stable from pasture as stock. 15. *Falconry.* To subdue for training. 16†. To compel to stop bring to a halt or stand. II. *i.* 1. *Mech.* To close of itself as a small leak. 2. To buy or borrow on credit. 3. [Prov. Eng.] Of weather to become finer. — **to t. up arms**, to begin war usually with *against*. — **to t. up bees**, to kill bees, generally with burning sulfur, to get the honey. — **to t. up for** [U. S.] to take sides with. — **to t. up the glove** or **gauntlet**, to accept a challenge. — **to t. up with**. 1. To bear or accept without opposition as to *take up with* ill usage. 2. To receive as a companion. 3. To receive as true adopt as to *take up with* false theories. 4. To lodge with. 5 [Colloq.] To be or become interested in associate with. — **to t. vent**, to be made public escape. — **to t. with**. 1. To be acceptable to as the duke *takes with* the ladies. 2. To take another as companion to let (another) follow one's meaning. 3. [Rare.] To agree or side with.

take, 1 tēk, 2 tāk, *n.* 1. The act of taking, in any sense. 2. That which is taken, the quantity or amount taken. (1) A quantity of fish or game taken, as at a haul or in a certain period as a *take* of salmon a season's *take* of seals. (2) *Print.* The quantity of copy taken at once by a compositor for setting up also the type reproducing it. (3) [Colloq.] The sum taken in especially for seats for one theatrical or other performance. (4) [Eng.] A holding of land a leasehold especially for coal-mining.

The Donnithorne Arms stood at the entrance of the village and a small farm-yard and stack-yard which flanked it, indicating that there was a pretty *take* of land attached to the inn gave the traveler a promise of good feed for himself and his horse.
GEORGE ELIOT *Adam Bede* p. 12. [H. 1876]

3. That which takes. (1) [Prov. Eng.] A sudden attack of illness. (2) Something suddenly and generally popular. (3)† A spell or enchantment. 4. [Colloq.] Infection from vaccination or inoculation.

take'all", 1 tēk'ôl, 2 tāk'ôl", *n.* [Austral.] Exhaustion of the soil as by constant cropping without rotation.

take'down", 1 tēk'doun", 2 tāk'down" [Colloq.] I. *a.* Fitted for being taken apart or down easily as a *takedown* shack.

II. *n.* An act or fact of humiliating any one.

take'in", 1 tēk'in", 2 tāk'in", *n.* [Colloq.] 1. A cheating act; imposition fraud as, the transaction was a *takein*. 2. One who performs such an act as, he is merely a *takein*.

tak'elt, *n.* 1. Same as TACKLE. 2. An arrow.

take'n, 1 tēk'n 2 tāk'n *pp.* of TAKE *v.* **taket.**

take'off", 1 tēk'ôf", 2 tāk'ôf", *n.* 1. A satirical representation, a piece of mimicry; caricature, burlesque. 2. In horsemanship and athletics, the spot at which the feet leave the ground in leaping. 3. *Croquet.* A stroke by which a player while driving his own ball causes it to touch another ball so as to leave it practically undisturbed. 4. A channel by which air or water is drawn off. 5. A drawback. 6. A death, murder.

tak'er, 1 tēk'ər 2 tāk'ər, *n.* 1. One who takes, seizes, or captures. 2. One who accepts a bet. 3. *Law.* A lessee, as of a mine or farm. 4 *Mining.* The agent or chief of a gang of tut-workers. — **for'eign-tak'er**, *n.* Same as OUTROPER. — **tak'er-in"**, *n.* 1. One who takes in or deceives others a swindler fraud. 2. *Textile.* Same as LICKER-IN. — **t.-off**, *n.* One who takes off anything especially in England a remover of printed sheets from a press a fly-boy. — **t.-up**, *n.* One who or that which takes up (in any sense). Specif. (1) A collecting agent for rents etc. (2) One who succeeds to an estate. (3) A farm hand who collects newly mown grass. (4) A purveyor of goods.

take'up", 1 tēk'up"; 2 tāk'up", *n.* 1. A device for taking up lost motion or drawing in the slack of something. Specif. (1) The mechanism for drawing up the thread in a sewing-machine when the needle rises. (2) One of the several contrivances for winding up a fabric, wall-paper, etc. in process of manufacture. (3) An apparatus for tightening an endless belt or rope.

2. The act of making gathers, in dressmaking, also one of such gathers.

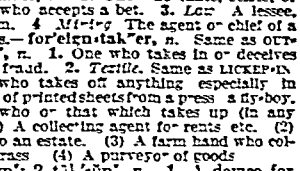
tak'le, 1 tak'i, 2 tāk'i *n.* [Syr.] A skull-cap, worn by the wealthier classes in Syria.

ta-kig'ra-fy, *n.* Tachygraphy. phonetic.

ta-kī'ja, 1 tə-kī'yə 2 tə-kī'ya, *n.* The sakeen.

Ta'kil-man, 1 tə-kil' mən 2 tā-kil'man, *n.* A North-American linguistic stock. See AMERICAN.

ta'kin, 1 tē'kin 2 tā'kin, *n.* A goat-like antelope (*Budorcas taxicolor*) of the eastern Himalayas.


Takin. 1/6.

tak'ing, 1 tēk'iŋ; 2 tāk'iŋ, *pa.* 1. Tending to take possession of the fancy, affections, or inclinations, captivating, as, a *taking* pastime. 2. [Colloq. or Obs.] Catching; contagious said of a disease. 3†. Hence, hurtful, blighting; baleful. — **tak'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **tak'ing-ness**, *n.* The quality of being attractive.

tak'ing, *n.* 1. The act of one who takes. 2. The state of being drawn or inclined toward some object; liking; fancy, passion with *for*. 3. *pl.* That which is taken; receipts, as the *takings* at a ticket-office. 4. [Colloq.] A seizure as of agitation, illness pain or the like; hence, a predicament, perplexity; trouble.

On Saturday she was in a terrible *taking* about the cholera, talked of nothing else.
MACAULAY in Trevelyan's *T. B. Macaulay* vol. i. p. 214. [H.]

5. [Prov. Eng.] A sickness, sore. 6. Malign influence; blight. — **tak'ing-off"**, *n.* 1. Removal especially by death decease sometimes, murder. Compare TO TAKE OFF under TAKE *v.* and TAKE-OFF, *n.* 2. *Print.* The removing of sheets from the press. 3. The presentation of a burlesque or take-off — **t.-off boy**, in brickmaking a boy who removes newly made bricks from a brick-machine to the barrow.

ta-kō'sis, 1 tə-kō'sis 2 tə-kō'sis *n.* *Vet.* A contagious disease affecting goats, caused by the *Micrococcus caprinus* and characterized by anemia. [< Gr. *tēkō* melt away.]

Ta'kow', 1 tä kou', 2 tä'kow", *n.* See TAKAU.

Ta'ku', 1 tä'kū' 2 tä'ku', *n.* A town at the mouth of the Pei Ho Chihli province China. The forts were captured by the British and French fleets Aug. 20 1860 and by an allied European American and Japanese force June 17 1900.

tal'y, 1 tăl'i 2 tăl'i, *a.* [Colloq.] Same as TAKING *pa.* 1.

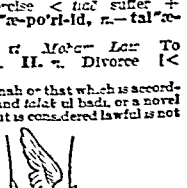
tal, 1 tăl 2 tāl, *n.* [Hind.] Cymbals used by devotees and dancers also a tank.

ta'la, 1 tä'lə 2 tā'lə, *n.* See TALIPOT.

ta'la-bon", 1 tä'lə-bŏn' 2 tā'lā-bŏn', *n.* [P. I.] A chair carried on two poles by four bearers.

Tal"a-po-ri'i-dæ, 1 tal'ə-po-rī'i-dē 2 tăl'ə-po-rī'i-dē *n. pl.* *Entom.* A family of tineid moths having the antennæ of the males not pectinate females wingless but with antennæ, and larvæ with triangular silk-lined bags. **Tal"a-po'ri-a**, *n.* (L. g.) [< Gr. *talaipōria*, exercise < *talaipōros* toilsome, suffering < *talas*, suffer + *poros* way, < *peira*, trial.] — **tal"a-po'ri-id**, *n.* — **tal"a-po'ri-oid**, *a.*

ta-lak', 1 tə-lăk', 2 tə-lăk'. I. *n.* *Mohammedan Law.* To divorce (one's wife) by rejection. II. *v.* Divorce [< Ar. *talāq*.]


Foot of Mercury showing Method of Fastening Talaria. (From a Statue in the Museum at Naples)

In divorce is divided into *talak* us sunnah or that which is according to the Quran and the Traditions and *talak* ul bada, or a novel or heterodox divorce, which although it is considered lawful is not considered religious. In both . . the divorce is revocable after the first and second sentences but it is irrevocable after the third sentence. THOMAS PATRICK HUGHES *Dict. of Islam* p. 87.

Ta-lan'da, 1 tə-lăn da 2 tā-lăn'dā, *n.* A gulf and mountain on the coast of Bœotia, Greece. **Ta-lan'ta**.

tal'a-poin, 1 tal'ə-pein 2 tăl'ə-pōin *n.* 1. [Siam & Burma.] A Buddhist or Fohist priest or monk. 2. An African cercopithecine monkey (*Cercopithecus talapoin*).

ta-la'ri-a, 1 tə-lē'ri-ə 2 tə-lā'ri-a, *n. pl.* [L.] *Archæol.* Winged boots or sandals, or sometimes wings appearing to spring directly from the ankles: used in antique art as an at-

tribute of Hermes (Mercury), and sometimes also of Perseus, Eros, Eos, Iris, the Furies, and the Harpies

ta-lar'ic, 1 tə-lar'ik, 2 tə-lăr'ic, *a* Of or pertaining to the ankles chiefly in the phrase [< L *talaris*, < *talus*, ankle] — **talaric chiton** or **tunic,** the tunic of the Ionian Greeks, which reached to the ankles See CHITON, TALARIA, TUNIC

Ta"la-ve'ra de la Re'i-na, 1 tä"lə-vē'rə dē lə rē'i-nə; 2 tä"lä-vē'ra de lä rē'i-nä A town in Toledo province, New Castile, Spain has Roman and Moorish remains Here the English and Spanish defeated the French July 28, 1809

ta-la'ɔ̆ot, 1 tə-lā'ɔ̆ot, 2 tā-lā'ɔ̆ōt, *n* *Archeol* One of the prehistoric structures of stone found in the Balearic Islands similar to the noraghe of Sardinia [Balearic]

tal'bot, 1 tôl'bət, 2 tal'bot, *n* **1.** A sleuth-hound of the variety formerly known as St Hubert's breed, supposed to be related to the bloodhound perhaps deriving its name from the dog borne on the arms of the Talbot family **2.** *Her* A dog of this species represented walking, unless otherwise blazoned — **talbot's head,** in heraldry, a bearing, common on both escutcheon and crest, representing the head of a talbot with large pendulous ears

Tal'bot, *n* **1. John** (1380–*m*1453), earl of Shrewsbury, an English general who served chiefly in Ireland and France **2 William Henry Fox** (*b*1800–*d*1877), an English scientist and mathematician discoverer of the art of photographing on paper **3.** A county in central W Georgia, 407 sq m., county-seat, Talbotton **4** A county in central E Maryland 286 sq m county-seat, Easton **5** A county in Victoria, Australia

Tal'bot-ton, 1 tôl'bə-tən 2 tal'bo-tən, *n* A town, county-seat of Talbot county, Ga

tal'bo-type, 1 tôl'[*or* tal']bo-taip 2 tal'[*or* tăl']bo-tɪ̆p, *n* A calotype [< W H Fox *Talbot*, its inventor, + -TYPE]

talc, 1 talk 2 tălc, *vt* To treat with talc, as, to talc a photographic plate to prevent the film from sticking

talc, *n* *Mineral* **1.** A granular, fibrous or compact, pearly, apple-green, white, grayish-white, or brownish to blackish green, soft, greasy, hydrous magnesium silicate ($H_2Mg_3Si_4O_{12}$), crystallizing in the orthorhombic or monoclinic system Different varieties are called *potstone, rensselaerite, soapstone, steatite, agalite,* etc Talc when powdered is extensively used in making lubricators, toilet-powders, etc and in solid slabs for hearthstones, etc **2.** (1) [Colloq] Mica (2) A mica slide for microscopy [F, < Ar *talq*, talc] **talck†** — **indurated talc,** an impure hard slaty variety of talc **talc'-slate"†.** — **oil of t.†,** see OIL — **talc'-schist",** *n* *Geol* A schistose rock containing considerable talc Much of the schist so called in the older works is sericite or hydro-mica schist, talc-schist is not common **talcose schist†.** — **tal"co-chlo-rit'ic,** *a* Containing both talc and chlorite, as, *talco-chloritic* schist **tal"co-chlo'rite†** — **tal"co-mi-ca'ceous,** *a* Consisting of both talc and mica

Tal'ca, 1 tôl'kə, 2 tal'ca, *n* **1.** A province in central Chile 3 839 sq m. **2.** Its capital [See GUM

tal'ca-gum", 1 tal'kə gum", 2 tal'ca-gŭm", *n* Gum savakin

Tal-cher', 1 tôl-cher', 2 tal-chĕr', *n* **1** A native state in Bengal province, India 319 sq m. **2** Its capital

talc'ite, 1 talk'ait, 2 tălc'it, *n* *Mineral* **1.** A scaly variety of mica resembling talc **2.** A talc-schist found in Ireland [< TALC]

talck'y, 1 talk'i, 2 tălc'y, *a* Same as TALCOSE **talc'y†.**

talc'oid, 1 talk'oid, 2 tălc'oid, *a* Having the form of, or pertaining to, talc [< TALC + -OID]

talc'ose, 1 talk'ōs, -us, 2 tălc'ōs, -ŭs, *a* Composed of or containing talc — **talcose granite,** same as PROTOGIN — **t. schist,** same as TALC-SCHIST

tal'cum, 1 tal'kum, 2 tăl'cŭm, *n* Talc

tale, 1 tēl 2 tāl, *v* **I.** *t* [Rare] To deal out by number, count **II.** *i* To gossip discourse

tale†, *n* **1.** That which is told or related, a connected narrative or account, whether oral or written, long or short, true or false, a story, recital Specif (1) An imaginative or legendary recital as, Chaucer's "Canterbury *Tales*", a fairy-*tale* (2) An idle or malicious report; as do not tell *tales* a *tale*bearer (3) In folk-lore, a traditional story told by primitive or unlettered people, as, folk-*tale*

2 A counting or enumeration, reckoning, especially, a numbering, as distinguished from a weighing, also, that which is counted, an amount, total, number, as, to measure value by *tale* and not by weight, the *tale* is complete **3†.** Speech, talk, also, the language or tongue of a country **4†.** Attention, notice, heed, as, to give *tale* to a slanderer **5†.** *Law* A count or declaration [< AS *talu*, tale, number] Syn. see ANECDOTE, STORY — **old wives' tale,** any marvelous legendary story **old men's t ‡ — out of t, without t.†,** too numerous for calculation — **tale'-book",** *n* [Rare] A story-book — **t.-master†,** *n* The author or repeater of a tale — **t. of a tub,** a foolish or idle fiction — **t.-pyet,** *n* [Scot] Same as TALEBEARER **t.-pleț‡; t.-pleț** — **to tell one's (or its) own t. or story,** to speak for oneself explain itself — **to tell tales,** to play the informer — **to tell tales out** (formerly **forth) of school,** to tell publicly that which is not for the public, reveal secrets disloyally — **tale'ful,** *a* [Rare] Full of stories talkative

tale', *n* Same as TAEL [agating a plant

ta'le-a, 1 tē'li-ə, 2 tā'le-a, *n* [L] *Bot* A cutting for propa-

tale'bear"er, 1 tēl'bâr"ər, 2 tāl'bâr"er, *n* One who tells tales calculated to make, or with the view of making, mischief, a meddling informer, mischief-maker, scandalmonger **tale'-car"ri-er†.**

tale'bear"ing, 1 tēl'bâr"iŋ, 2 tāl'bâr"ing, *a* Of or pertaining to the circulation of idle or injurious tales, tattling, gossipy

tale'bear"ing, *n* The act of spreading scandal

ta'led, 1 tē'led 2 tā'lĕd, *n* See TALLITH

Tal"e-gal'la, 1 tal"i-gal'ə 2 tăl"e-găl'a *n* *Ornith* **1** A genus typical of *Talegallinæ* **2.** [t-] A bird of this genus brush-turkey **Tal"e-gal'lus,** *n* (t-) [< *Tale-* (from a native name) + L *gallus*, cock] — **Tal"e-gal-li'næ,** *n pl* *Ornith* A subfamily of megapodioid birds having the bill high at the base and the tail compressed — **tal"e-gal'lin(e²,** *a* & *n*

tal'ent, 1 tal'ent, 2 tăl'ĕnt, *n* **1.** Mental endowments or capacities of a superior character, marked mental ability, also, mental ability in general

Genius does what it must and *talent* does what it can
OWEN MEREDITH *Last Words* st 3

2. A particular and uncommon aptitude for some special work or activity, a faculty or gift a usage less common now than formerly, and founded on the Scriptural parable (*Matt* xxv, 14–30), mental power being considered as a trust, as, a man of great *talent*, a *talent* for music

Men may choose to forget the ends for which their '*talents*' were given them . . they may practically deny that they were given at all, yet in this word abides a continual memento that they were so given and that each man shall have to render an account of their use
TRENCH *On the Study of Words* lect III p 93 [E P & CO 1888]

3. With the definite article, persons of talent collectively, especially, in sporting slang, those who make bets or take odds on their individual judgment and responsibility, as distinguished from the book-makers **4.** An ancient weight and denomination of money, varying both in weight and value among different nations and in different periods as a money of account, a talent's weight of silver, or other money of equivalent value The Attic talent was equal in value to about $1,200, the great Roman talent, to about $500, the small Roman, to about $375 the Hebraic, Assyrian, and Babylonian, from $1,550 to $2,000 See WEIGHT

5†. Inclination, disposition; desire, mood **6†.** A characteristic, habit **7†.** Possessions, wealth; hence, rarely, an abundant supply, as of golden hair [F, < L *talen'um*, < Gr *talanton*, talent] Syn. see ABILITY, GENIUS! — **tal'ent-ed,** *a* Having mental ability, gifted

Talented, denounced by Colendge as 'that vile and barbarous vocable' is nevertheless correctly formed according to the analogy of such words as booted, cloistered horned, ivied, sceptred, slippered, venomed and numerous others
FITZEDWARD HALL *Modern English* pp 70–76

— **tal'ent-less,** *a* Destitute of talent

Tal"e-quah', *n* Same as TAHLEQUAH

ta'ler, 1 tā'lər, 2 tā'ler, *n* Same as THALER

ta'les, 1 tē'lĭz, 2 tā'lēs, *n pl* *Law* **1.** A writ for summoning additional jurors to make up a deficiency when the regular panel is exhausted by challenges or otherwise **2.** A list or supply of persons to be summoned as jurors in case of such a deficiency [L, pl of *talis*, such]

tales'man†, 1 tēlz'mən, 2 tālz'man, *n* [-MEN, *pl*] *Law* A person summoned as one of the *tales*

tales'man²†, *n* One who originates or relates a tale

tale'tell"er, 1 tēl'tel"ər, 2 tāl'tĕl"er *n* **1** One who tells tales, stories, or legends a raconteur **2.** A talebearer

tales'man†. — **tale'tell"ing,** *a* & *n*

tale'wise, 1 tēl'waiz, 2 tāl'wīs, *adv* In the manner of a tale

Tal'fourd, 1 tôl'fərd, 2 tal'ford **Thomas Noon** (½/*m*1795–½/*m*1854) An English lawyer, dramatist and essayist Ser'geant Talfourd†.

ta'lĭl, 1 tē'lil 2 tā'lĭl, *n* Plural of TALUS

ta'lĭs, 1 tā'lĭl 2 ta'lĭl, *n* [E Ind] Same as TAHLI

Ta"li'fu, 1 tä"lĭ', 2 ta"lĭ', *n* A city in Yunnan province, W. China

Tal"la-co'tian, 1 tal"yə-kō'shən, 2 tăl"ya-cō'shan *a* Named after the Bolognese surgeon Tallacotius or Tagliacozzi (1546–½/1599) **Tagl"la-co'tian†** — **Tallacotian operation** (*Surg*), an operation in plastic surgery, for forming a new nose, which consists in paring the surface to which the new nose is to be attached and uniting it to a flap taken from the arm, but not entirely severed until union has taken place By the Hindu method the graft is taken from the forehead

Tal'la-ferro, 1 tel'ı-vər, 2 tal'ı-ver, *n* **1 William Booth** (½/*m*1822–²/*m*1898), an American major-general in the Confederate Army defended Fort Wagner **2.** A county in N E central Georgia, 198 sq m, county-seat, Crawfordville

ta'll-an, 1 tā'lĭl-ən, 2 tā'lĭl-ăn, *n* [Boh] **1** An old Bohemian national dance **2** Music for such a dance, or its rhythm, which is alternately triple and duple [C] [name

Ta"ll-en', 1 tā'lı-en', 2 ta"lĭl-ĕn', *n* Wan Dairen the Chinese

tal"i-e'ra, 1 tal"ı-ē'rə, 2 tăl"ı-e'ra *n* [E Ind] A fan-leaved palm (*Talliera bengalensis*) of Bengal Its leaves are used by the natives for writing upon, and hence the tree is called the **book-palm. tal"i-e'ra-palm"†.**

Tal"i-e'sin, 1 tal'ı-ĕ sin 2 tăl"ı-e sin, *n* A Cymric bard assigned to the 6th century in Welsh legends, probably the author or compiler of the Book of Taliesin. **Tal"i-es'in†.**

Tal"i-gra'da, 1 tal ı-grē'də 2 tăl ı-grā'dɑ *n pl* *Mam* An extinct suborder or section of amblypodous mammals having the astragalus headed and the femur with a third trochanter [< L *talus*, ankle, + *gradus*, walk]

— **tal'i-grade,** *a* & *n*

Ta-lĭ'num, 1 tə-laĭ'num, 2 ta-lĭ'nŭm, *n* *Bot* A genus of small fleshy herbs of the family *Portulacaceæ*, having mostly flat leaves and variously shaped clusters of bright-colored flowers with ephemeral petals Several species are cultivated as border- or basket-plants [Of Senegal origin]

tal'i-on, 1 tal'ı-en, 2 tăl'ı-ŏn, *n* Retaliation, especially as a mode of retributive justice, specif, the Mosaic law of retaliation, laid down as a direction for rulers — an eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth (*Ex* xxi, 24) [F < L *talio(n-)*, < *talis*, such] **lex talionis†, tal'i-o†.**

tal"i-on'ic, 1 tal'ı-en'ık, 2 tăl'ı-ŏn'ic, *a* Of or pertaining to the law of talion or the return of like for like

tal'i-pat, *n* Same as TALIPOT

tal'i-ped, 1 tal'ı-ped, 2 tăl'ı-pĕd, *a* **1** Suffering from or afflicted with talipes club-footed distorted **2.** *Zool* Having feet twisted to an unusual position, as a sloth [< L *talus* ankle, + *pes* (*ped-*), foot] **tal"i-ped'ic†.**

tal'i-ped, *n* A taliped person or animal

tal'i-pes, 1 tal'ı-pīz 2 tăl'ı-pēs, *n* **1.** (1) A deformed foot, club-foot (2) Malformation of the foot, club-footedness, kyllosis **2.** A peculiar formation of the foot as in sloths [< L *talus*, ankle, + *pes*, foot] — **spasmodic talipes,** a distorted condition of the foot due to either muscular spasm or paralysis — **t arcuatus,** or **t cavus,** a misshapen foot the arch of which is extraordinarily high — **t calcaneus,** talipes in which the patient walks on his heel, the sole facing forward — **t equinovarus,** a combination of talipes equinus and varus the most common form of clubfoot — **t. equinus,** a malformation in which the patient walks on the ball of the toes, the sole facing backward — **t. valgus,** talipes in which the foot is bent outward — **t. varus,** talipes in which the foot is bent inward

tal"i-pom'a-nus, 1 tal'ı-pom'ə-nus, 2 tăl'ı-pŏm'a-nŭs, *n* A distortion of the hand analogous to that of club-foot [< TALIPES + L *manus*, hand]

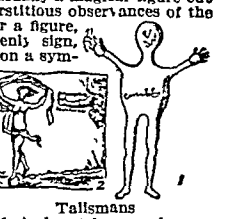
tal'i-pot, 1 tal'ı-pot, 2 tăl'ı-pŏt, *n* [Anglo-Ind] An East-Indian palm (*Corypha umbraculifera*), 50 to 100 feet high and crowned by fan-shaped leaves with petioles 7 feet long and blades 6 feet in length Called **tala** in Ceylon The leaves are borne as umbrellas and are used also for making hats and fans, for thatching, and for writing-material The bole of the tree yields a flour of which bread is made while the fruit a hard ivory-like nut, is made into buttons, toys etc **tal'i-pat†. tal'i-put†.**

tal'is-man¹, 1 tal'is-[*or* -iz-]mən, 2 tăl'is-[*or* -iz-]man (VIII), *n* [-MANS, *pl*] **1.** Something that produces or is capable of producing extraordinary effects, something that acts as a charm.

He had the ring of Gyges the *talisman* of invisibility
HAMERTON *French and Eng* pt VI p 317 [H BROS 1889]

2. An astrological charm or symbol supposed to benefit or protect the possessor, especially by exerting magical or occult influence, in a wider sense, any amulet.

Then in one moment she put forth the *charm*
Of woven paces and of waving hands
TENNYSON *Vivien* st 46.


Talismans

The astrological talisman was usually a magical figure cut or engraved, under certain superstitious observances of the configuration of the heavens or a figure, character or image of a heavenly sign, constellation or planet, graven on a sympathetic stone or on a metal corresponding to the star in order to receive its supposed influence Compare AMULET, FETISH [Sp, < Ar *tilsam*, < Gr *telesma*, < *telos*, end]

Syn. amulet, charm An *amulet* or *talisman* is strictly a material object a *charm* may be a movement or a form of words An *amulet* is ordinarily worn upon the person as a protection against disease, injury, or death A erty *talisman* is any object supposed to work wonders, like Aladdin's lamp, whether kept in one's possession or not 1 Arabian talisman in human form 2 Talisman for enabling the wearer to recover lost property

tal'is-man²†, *n* A Moslem priest

tal'is-man'ic, 1 tal'is-man'ik, 2 tăl'is-măn'ic, *a* Having the characteristics of a talisman, exerting magical or occult power, especially for good fortune, magical

His [Wallace's] courage possessed a *talismanic* power which led his followers to attempt and execute the most hazardous enterprises LINGARD *England* vol III, p 194 [E C 1827]

tal"is-man'i-cal†, tal"is-man'tic†.

tal'ite, 1 tal'ait, 2 tăl'it, *n* An alcohol derived from talose. [< TALOSE]

tal lth, *n* Same as TALLITH

ta-lī'tha cu'mi, 1 tə-lī'thə kū'mī, 2 ta-lī'thă cu'mī [Aramaic] Maiden, arise *Mark* v, 41

talk, 1 tôk, 2 tąk, *v* **I.** *t* **1.** To give verbal utterance to, convey in speech, also, to discuss or reason about in spoken language, converse on, as, to *talk* business, etc.

Critics we boast who ne'er their malice balk,
But *talk* their minds — we wish they'd mind their talk
JAMES SMITH *The Theatre* st 9.

2. To use as a language or means of conversation or communication, converse in, speak, as, let us *talk* German **3** To induce or otherwise affect by speech in some way specified, influence by spoken words accompanied by words expressing the effect, as, to *talk* one to sleep, they *talked* their fears away **4.** To waste or spend, as time, in talking used with *away*, as, he *talked away* two busy hours

II. *i* **1.** To exercise the power of speech, utter words; as, he *talks* like a parrot, a *talking* doll **2.** To communicate by spoken language, exchange thoughts in audible words, converse, hence, by extension, to discourse in sign-language, or communicate ideas in any way, as, to *talk* with one's fingers **3.** Figuratively, to emit sounds resembling or suggestive of speech, as, the bob-olink *talks* to his mate, the leaves are *talking* to the wind **4** To produce the effects of speech, have significance, as, actions *talk*, more truly than words **5.** To prate irrelevantly, gabble, gossip [ME *talk'en*, freq. of *talen*, < AS *talian*, speak, < *talu*, tale]

Syn. chat, chatter, converse, discourse speak To *talk* is to utter a succession of connected words, ordinarily with the expectation of being listened to To *speak* is to give articulate utterance even to a single word the officer *speaks* the word of command, but does not *talk* It To *chat* is ordinarily to utter in a familiar, conversational way, to *chatter* is to *talk* in an empty, ceaseless way like a magpie See SPEAK. — Prep to talk *to* a person is to address words to him to talk *with* a person is to speak and listen alternately — to carry on a conversation, to talk *of* or *about* a person is to say things *concerning* him *to talk at* a person is to address words to another or others for the purpose of having them heard by the one for whom they are meant

— **to be talked about,** to be the subject of gossip — **to be talked out,** to have used up one's thoughts, have no more to say — **to talk against time,** to talk solely in order to occupy time, so as to defer action as in parliamentary tactics — **to t. back,** to answer, especially impertinently make rejoinder — **to t down,** to argue down outtalk. — **to t. from the point,** to wander from the matter under consideration; digress — **to t. like a book,** to talk in an affected, stilted, or pedantic manner — **to t like a Dutch Uncle** [Colloq], to speak with plain directness or severity — **to t. of** 1. [Colloq] To mention as a possibility propose suggest 2 To recount, relate — **to t. over.** 1. To persuade convince 2. To discuss consider together as, a meeting *to talk over* the plan — **to t. round** [Colloq] 1† To talk over a matter from every point of view 2 To talk without touching (the particular matter of interest) 3 Same as TO TALK OVER, 1 — **to t. to.** 1 To speak to 2 [Colloq] To exhort reprove or expostulate with — **to t. turkey.** [Slang, U S] 1 To talk to the point; talk in a business manner 2. To talk pleasantly — **to t up.** 1. To speak out, state what one means or wishes 2. [Colloq] To discuss, especially with a view to promoting; praise, extol

talk', *n* **1.** The act of talking, or that which is said; verbal interchange of ideas, oral or familiar written discourse, conversation, chat, as, bewildered by her *talk*, he gave the company a *talk* on suffrage

Johnson lives neither in his prose nor in his verse but in the record of his daily *talk* at the hand of his friend James Boswell.
E A FREEMAN in *The Chautauquan* Aug 1891 p 643

2. Specif, something said without adequate foundation, report, hearsay, rumor, gossip

Didst thou hear
The *talk* ran that He had not died at all?
E ARNOLD *Light of the World Magdalene* p 83 [F & W 1891]

3. That which is talked about, a subject of general conversation, topic, theme, as, he is the *talk* of the town **4** [Colloq] A language, dialect, or lingo, vernacular, as, that is Eskimo *talk*, race-track *talk* **5.** A conference for deliberation or discussion, appointed conversation, oral negotiation, especially, among North-American Indians, a palaver, council, communication by embassy **6** Mere words, verbiage, as, that is all *talk* Syn. see CONVERSATION

talk', *n* Same as TALC

talk'a-bl(e², *1* tôk'ə-bl *2* tąk'a-bl, *a* [Rare] **1** Capable of or given to talking **2.** That may be talked about proper.

talk'a-tive,] 1 tôk'ə-tiv, 2 tak'a-tĭv, *a* Given to much

talk'a-tiv²,] talking, especially to idle talk, loquacious, as *talkative* servants Syn.: see GARRULOUS — **talk'a-tiv(e-ly²,** *adv* — **talk'a-tiv(e-ness²,** *n*

talk'ee-talk"ee, 1 tôk'i-tôk'i, 2 tąk'ē-tąk'e *n* **1.** A barbarian corruption of speech broken English, as, the *talkee-talkee* of negroes or East-Indians

The *talkee-talkee* is a Lingua Franca based on the English and spoken by the Negroes of Surinam
LATHAM *English Language* pt viii, p 573 [T & M 1858]

2 Incessant idle talk, babbling, chatter [Redup of TALK, v] **talk'y-talk**‡.

talk'er, 1 tôk'ər, 2 tak'ĕr, *n* One who talks (1) A conversationalist, speaker, debater, also, a loquacious or garrulous person (2) A braggart, boaster

talk'ing, 1 tôk'ıng, 2 tak'ing **I** *pa* **1.** Having power of speech or of imitating speech, as, a *talking* phonograph, *talking* birds 2 Very expressive, speaking, as, *talking* eyes 3. [Rare] Talkative **II** *n* The act of one who talks, conversation, talk, especially, the art or practise of conversation, as, *talking* is a fine art

— **talk'ing-ma-chine",** *n* **1** A machine that imitates mechanically the sounds of the human voice **2.** A phonograph or graphophone — **t.-stock**‡, *n* A topic of conversation — **t.-to,** *n* [Colloq] A scolding, rebuke

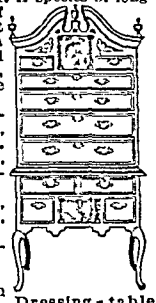
talkt, *pp* Talked S S

talk'y‡, 1 tôk'ı 2 tak'y, *a* [Colloq] **1.** Talkative **2.** Like or composed of talk

talk'y", 1 talk'ı 2 tâlk'y, *a* Same as TALCOSE

tall, 1 tôl, 2 tal, *a* **1.** Having more than average height, high or lofty, relatively either to its own diameter or to surrounding objects, as, a *tall* man, pole, or building **2.** Having (specified) height, as, he is six feet *tall*, how *tall* is the cathedral tower? **3** Being beyond the ordinary, inordinate, extravagant, boastful; as, a *tall* story, *tall* talk, perhaps originally a sense of TALL², but now thought of only in connection with this sense **4** [Slang, U S] Superior in quality, excellent, as, a *tall* dinner, a *tall* smoke [< W *tal*, cp TALL², *a*, < AS *tæl*, good, found only in composition]

Syn. see HIGH — **tall'-boy",** *n* **1.** A species of long-stemmed wine-glass **2** A variety of chimney-pot. **3** In colonial art, a chest of drawers or bureau surmounting a dressing-table — **t.-man**‡, *n* A loaded die for cheating — **to walk t** [Colloq, U S], to walk pompously or behave arrogantly


Dressing-table with a Tall-boy (18th century)

tall², *a* **1.** [Archaic] Exceptionally excellent admirable celebrated great, as, *tall* English Compare TALL, 3 **2**‡. Brave sturdy spirited **3**‡ Suitable, comely **4**‡. Docile, obedient the primitive sense

Tal"la-de'ga, 1 tal'ə-dī'gə 2 tăl a-dē'ga, *n* **1** A county in N E central Alabama, 677 sq m **2.** A city its county-seat seat of Talladega College (Congregational), founded in 1867

tal'lage, 1 tal'ij 2 tal'ag *vt* To tax

tal'lage, *n* *Old Eng Law* Any form of assessment or taxation for raising revenue, including subsidies and customs a right which by the statute of 1340 was conditioned by the consent of Parliament [< OF *taillage*, < *tailler* see TAILOR *n*] **tal'li-age**‡.— **tal"lage-a-bil'i-ty**‡, *n* The state of being talliable

Tal"la-has'see, 1 tal'ə-has'ı, 2 tăl a-has'e *n* A city capital of Florida, county-seat of Leon county seat of Florida State College (non-sectarian), founded 1857, and Florida Normal and Industrial College (colored), founded 1884

Tal"la-hatch'ie, 1 tal'ə-hach'ı, 2 tăl'a-hăch'ı *n* **1.** A river in N Mississippi length, 250 m to the Yazoo river **2.** A county in N W central Mississippi, 636 sq m, county-seat, Charleston [rudder

tal'laut, 1 tal'ant, 2 tăl'ant, *n* *Naut* The upper part of a

Tal"la-poo'sa, 1 tal'ə-pū'sə 2 tăl a-pōō'sa *n* **1** A river in central E Alabama and W. Georgia, length, 250 m to the Coosa river **2** A county in central E Alabama 759 sq m county-seat, Dadeville **3.** A township and city in Haralson county, Ga

tal'lat, 1 tal'ət 2 tăl'at *n* [Prov Eng] A hay-loft

tal'lett, tal'litt; **tal'lot**‡ [TALLI GALORE

tal'le-ga-lane, 1 tal'ı-gə-lēn, 2 tăl'e-ga-lān *n* Same as

Tal"ley"rand'-Pĕ"rı"gord', 1 tə'lē'rān'-pē rı gōr' *or* (*Eng*) tal'ı-rand 2 ta le'rān'-pe rı gōr' *or* (*Eng*) tăl'ı-rănd, **Charles Maurice de** (2/11754–5/11838) Prince de Benevent a French politician, diplomat, and wit

tal'li-ar, 1 tal'ı-ər, 2 tăl'ı-ar *n* [India] A watchman

tal'li-ate‡, *vt* To assess taxes upon, tax — **tal'li-a-ble**‡, *a* Taxable chargeable with tallage

tal"li-coo'na, 1 tal'ı-kū'nə, 2 tăl ı-cōō'na *n* A large pinnate-leaved tree (*Carapa guineensis* or *touloucouna*) occurring in tropical West Africa Its seeds yield Kundah oil See OIL

tal'lied, 1 tal'id 2 tăl'id, *a* Made to tally or correspond

Tal"lien', 1 tă lyăn', 2 ta'lyan' **Jean Lambert** (2/11769–11/11820) A French Jacobin notable in the Reign of Terror

tal'li-er, 1 tal'ı-ər 2 tăl'ı-er, *n* A tally-keeper (1) Formerly, in the Royal Exchequer of England, a teller (2) The banker in certain card-games

tal'li-ho', *interj* Same as TALLY-HO

tal'ling-ite, 1 tal'ıŋ-ait, 2 tăl'ing-ıt, *n* *Mineral* A bright-blue hydrated copper chlorid ($Cu_3(OH)_3Cl_2 4H_2O$) that occurs in thin crusts [< R *Talling*, mineralogist, of Lostwithiel, Cornwall]

Tal'linn, 1 tal'ın, 2 tăl'ın *n* A city on the Baltic sea capital of Esthonia formerly *Revel*

Tal'lis, 1 tal'ıs 2 tăl'is **Thomas** (1515–11/21585) The "father of English cathedral music"

tall'ish, 1 tôl'ısh 2 tăl'ish *a* Somewhat tall

tal'lith, 1 tal'ıth 2 tăl'ith, *n* [Heb] A garment, originally a mantle of fine linen with fringes, but in modern usage a scarf, used as a head-covering by some Jews when engaged in prayer but more commonly worn around the neck **tal'les**‡; **tal'lis**‡


Chazan wearing Tallith

tall'ness, 1 tôl'nes, 2 tal'nĕs, *n.* The quality of being tall, height.

tal-lo'te, 1 tal-yō'tē *or* ta-yō'tē 2 tăl-yō'te *or* tă-yō'te, *n* Same as CHAYOTE

tal'low, 1 tal'o, 2 tăl'o, r **I.** *t* **1.** To grease or smear with tallow **2.** To cause to have a large quantity of tallow, fatten, as, to *tallow* sheep

II. *i* To yield tallow said of cattle

tal'low, *n* **1.** A substance composed of the harder and less fusible fats, being a mixture of olein, palmatin, and stearin, best obtained by rendering beef- or mutton-fat (called *suet* when containing cellular tissue), by extension, almost any animal fat; also, any of certain vegetable fats

Inferior kinds of animal *tallow* used for soap-making are known as 'melted stuff' 'rough stuff' and town-*tallow*' the latter being also known as 'kitchen stuff' or 'pot grease' and consisting of the waste obtained in cooking operations T E THORPE *Dict of Applied Chem*, *Tallow* in vol iii p 769 [L & & co 1893]

2 Short for *tallow candle* [< OD *talgh*, cp G *talg*, Ice *tölg*] **ta'logh**‡; **tal'ow**‡.

— **ma-fur'ra-tal"low,** *n* A tallow-like compound obtained from the mafurra-tree and used in the manufacture of soap — **Malabar t.,** *same as* PINY TALLOW — **piny t.,** *see* PINY — **tal'low-can",** *n* A vessel to hold tallow used as a lubricant — **t.-chandler,** *n* **1** A maker or vender of tallow candles **2** A member of the London livery company of Tallow Chandlers, incorporated in 1463 — **t.-chandlery,** *n* A tallow-chandler's business, or place of business — **t.-cup,** *n* A device for feeding, as to a cylinder, tallow melted by steam — **t.-cut,** *a* Tallow-topped said of a precious stone — **t. dip,** same as DIP, 9 — **t.-drop,** *n* A style of cutting precious stones with a dome on one or both sides — **t.-faced,** *a* Having a tallowy complexion — **t.-gourd,** *n* The fruit of an East-Indian climbing herb (*Benincasa cerifera*) which when young is eaten in curries and often candied so called from the white waxy exudation which covers it when ripe — **t.-keech,** *n* A mass of tallow ready for the chandler, humorously, a very fat man **t.-catch'**.— **t.-loaf,** *n* A variety of cabbage the drumhead — **t.-nutmeg,** *n* A large tree (*Myristica sebifera*) of Guiana and Brazil, whose nuts by maceration in water yield a solid oil, the virola-tallow, used in making candles — **t.-oil,** *n* Oil expressed from tallow — **t.-root,** *n* The mountain-plum — **t.-shrub,** *n* The wax-myrtle — **t.-top,** *n* A precious stone with a very rounding front and a flat back — **t.-topped,** *a* — **vegetable t.,** any one of several fatty vegetable substances variously derived, resembling tallow, and used locally for making candles, soap, etc — **white t.,** a tallow manufactured in Russia from the fat of sheep and goats

tal'low-er, 1 tal'o-ər, 2 tăl'o-ĕr, *n* **1.** A tallow-chandler **2.** An animal especially disposed to producing tallow

tal'low-face", 1 tal'o-fēs', 2 tăl'o-fāç', *n* A person having a tallowy complexion

tal'low-i-ness, 1 tal'o-ı-nes 2 tăl'o-ı-nĕs, *n* The state or quality of being tallowy, greasiness

tal'low-ish, 1 tal'o-ısh 2 tăl'o-ish, *a* Somewhat tallowy

tal'low-nut", 1 tal'o-nut', 2 tăl'o-nūt', *n* Same as HOG-PLUM, 2

tal'low-tree", 1 tal'o-trī', 2 tăl'o-trē', *n* Any one of several trees yielding vegetable tallow Especially (1) The Chinese tallow-tree (*Saptium sebiferum*) of the spurge family, extensively cultivated in China, India and the warmer parts of America Its seeds are covered with a greasy white substance used for making candles (2) The West-African or Sierra Leone tallow-tree (*Pentadesma butyracea*) of the gamboge family, which yields when cut especially the fruit, a yellow greasy juice **butter-and-tallow tree**‡. (3) The tallowwood

tal'low-wood", 1 tal'o-wud', 2 tăl'o-wōōd', *n* The Australian stringy-bark (*Eucalyptus microcorys*), yielding a yellowish and very greasy wood See STRINGY-BARK

tal'low-y, 1 tal'o-ı, 2 tăl'o-y, *a* **1.** Consisting of, smeared with, abounding in, or resembling tallow, greasy **2** Specif, of the color and appearance of tallow, as a *tallowy* complexion

tall'wood", 1 tôl'wud 2 tal'wōōd', *n* [Prov Eng or Obs] Fire-wood cut into billets

tal'ly‡, 1 tal'ı, 2 tăl'y, *v* [TAL'LIED, TAL'LY-ING] **I.** *t* **1.** To score, as on a tally, record, register **2**‡. *Naut* To put aft, as a sheet or a lower corner of a mainsail or of a foresail **3**‡. To score with corresponding notches, hence to cause to correspond or conform exactly, suit, fit **4**‡. To add, reckon, count followed by *up* **5**‡. To make even, requite, repay in kind

II. *i* **1.** To be exactly conformable or corresponding, as if parts of the same tally, agree precisely

I considered that the lines of expediency and inclination *tallied* exactly F PARKMAN *Oregon Trail* p 187 [L B & co 1872]

2. In certain card-games, to be banker **3.** To keep tally, score Syn. see ACCORD COMPORT

— **to tally on** (*Naut*), to lay hold of and haul, as a rope

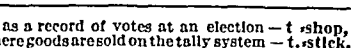
tal'ly², *vt* [TAL'LIED TAL'LY-ING] Same as TALLY-HO

tal'ly‡, *n* [-LIES, 1 -ız, 2 -is, *pl*] **1.** A piece of wood on which notches or scores are cut as marks of number

In all countries and in all ages tallies have been in use for keeping short and simple accounts The falsification of an account is guarded against by splitting the tally in two through the notches the debtor taking one half and the creditor the other In the English Exchequer tallies were used from the Norman kings until 1785 to record the debts of the state, the half of the tally given to the lender being called the *stock* and the other half retained in the Exchequer the *counterstock*, each bearing the date of the transaction and the name of the lender (See STOCK, 25) Such stocks were negotiable, and when redeemed were fastened to their corresponding counterstock and retained in the Treasury In 1835 the tallies accumulated in the Exchequer were burned, by order of the government in the stoves of the House of Lords, a proceeding that caused the destruction of the Houses of Parliament by fire

2 By extension, a score or mark thus recorded, also, any similar score, as a run in baseball or a mark of debt, hence, a reckoning, account, as, he paid the *tally* **3.** Hence, anything corresponding to something else, a counterpart, duplicate **4.** A mark indicative of tale or number used to denote one in a series or a collection of equivalent parts or units, tale, as, pan-fish are sold by the *tally*, ten men were in each *tally* **5** A label to facilitate identification, especially, a horticulturist's label, or a tag, as on a plant or tree **6.** A tally-shop **7.** *Coal-mining* A miner's mark showing where in the mine, or by whom, a bucket or car of coal was filled **8** [Eng] Five dozen, as of bunches of turnips, cauliflowers, etc **9** A tag or label [< F *taille* see TAIL", *n*]

— **blind tally** (*Railroad*), a checking-clerk's list of a car's contents made without knowing the contents beforehand — **by t.**‡, on credit — **game'-tal"ly,** *n* A stripe on an arrow, usually marking a shaftment — **tal'ly-board",** *n* **1** A board on which a reckoning or account is kept **2** *Naut* A board which is fastened to the tail-block of a life-line paid out to a ship in distress, and contains instructions as to the use of the apparatus printed in several languages — **t.-book,** *n* A book in which a tally is kept See TALLY SYSTEM — **t.-iron,** *n* [Prov Eng] A cutting-iron — **t.-mark,** *n* A mark used in keeping score noting tale etc — **t.-pot,** *n* A receptacle for receiving a mark or symbol of a count by series or tale — **t.-sheet,** *n* A sheet of paper on which a tally is kept, especially as a record of votes at an election — **t.-shop,** *n* A place where goods are sold on the tally system — **t.-stick,** *n* A stick on which a score is notched — **t. system,** the plan of selling merchandise to be paid for in frequent instalments, and keeping the account in a tally-book in the hands of the purchaser and a corresponding book kept by the seller — **t.** trade, business done on the tally system — **t.-wag,** *n* Same as SEA-BASS, 1 — **t.-walk,** *n* [Cant, Eng] The route followed by a pedlar doing business on the tally system — **to live t** [Prov Eng], to live in concubinage — **to make a t. bargain**‡ — **to strike t.,** to act or be in unison


Corresponding Halves (broken) of a Tally-stick formerly used for keeping accounts in the British Exchequer

tal'ly‡, *n* Same as TALLY-HO

tal'ly-ga-lone, 1 tal'ı-gə-lōn, 2 tăl'y-gə-lōn, *n* A mullet (*Mugil elongatus*) of eastern Australia

tal'ly-ho', 1 tal'ı-hō', 2 tăl'y-hō', *vt* To urge on, as hounds, with the cry of "tally-ho!"

tal'ly-ho', *n* **1.** The cry of "tally-ho!" **2.** A four-in-hand coach or drag probably so called from a popular coach so christened **tally-ho coach**‡.

tal'ly-ho', *interj* The huntsman's cry to hounds When a Fox breaks covert the cry is *tallyho!* whoop!
H W HERBERT *Field Sports* vol ii app B p 313 [S & T]

[< Norman F *taillis au*, to the copse, *taillis*, copse, < *taille* (see TAIL", *n*), *au*, < *à le*, < *à* (< L *ad*), to, + *le* (< L *ille*), the] **tal'li-ho'**‡.

tal'ly-man, 1 tal'ı-man, 2 tăl'y-măn, *n* [-MEN, *pl*] **1.** [Eng] (1) One who conducts a tally trade or keeps a tally-shop **tal'ly-wo"man,** *fem*

Her dress she gets by paying a small weekly sum of 2d or 3d to what is called a '*tallyman* or *tallywoman*' as the case may be
The Daily Chronicle [London] June 11, 1894

(2) One who sells goods by sample **duff'er**‡; **pack'man**‡; **scotch'man**‡. **2** A scorer or tally-keeper **3** [Prov Eng] A man who lives with a woman without marriage **tal'ly-wo"man,** *fem* **4** [Eng] A tailor who receives orders direct from the wearer, and agrees to be paid by instalments

tal"ly-wal'ka, 1 tal'ı-wôl'kə 2 tăl'y-wal'ka, *n* [Austral] A watercourse aboriginal term

tal'ma, 1 tal'mə 2 tăl'ma, *n* A style of long cape or cloak, sometimes hooded named after François Joseph Talma, the French tragedian worn by both women and men in the first half of the 19th century

Tal'ma, 1 tal'mə *or* (*F*) tal mä', 2 tăl'ma *or* (*F*) tăl'mä', **François Joseph** (1/11763–10/11826) A French tragedian

Tal'mage, 1 tal'mij 2 tăl'mag, **Thomas De Witt** (1/11832–4/11902) An American Presbyterian clergyman and author

Tal'mai, 1 tal'mai *or* -mi-ai, 2 tăl'mı *or* -ma-ı, *n* *Bib Num* xiii 22 [Heb spirited]

tal'mi-gold", 1 tal'mı-gōld', 2 tăl'mı-gōld', *n* A variety of brass made to resemble gold, sometimes plated manufactured first by Tallo's of Paris

Tal'mon, 1 tal'mən 2 tăl'mon, *n* *Bib Ezra* ii 42

Tal'mud, 1 tal'mud, 2 tăl'mŭd *n* The body of Jewish civil and religious law (and discussion directly or remotely relating thereto) not comprised in the Pentateuch, commonly including the *Mishna* and the *Gemara*, but sometimes limited to the latter written in Aramaic See ARAMAIC, 2 It exists in two great collections the **Palestinian Talmud,** or **T. of the Land of Israel,** or **T of the West,** or, more popularly, **Jerusalem T**, embodying the discussions on the Mishna of the Palestinian doctors from the 2d to the middle of the 5th century and the **Babylonian,** embodying those of the Jewish doctors in Babylonia from about 190 to the 7th century
Johann C Nappaha (199–279) founder of the great school of Tiberias has been venerated on the authority of Maimonides as the editor of the *Palestinian Talmud* The persecutions of Constantine and Constantius brought about the decay of the Palestinian schools and probably in the 5th century their recension of the *Talmud* was essentially complete
S A COOK in *Encyc Brit* 11th ed, vol xxvi p 382.

[< Chal *talmūd*, instruction]

— **Tal-mud'ic,** *a* Of or pertaining to the Talmud **Tal-mud'i-cal**‡, **Tal"mud-is'tic**‡.— **Tal'mud-ism,** *n* [Rare] Practise of or belief in Talmudic teachings — **Tal'mud-ist,** *n* **1.** A believer in or student of the Talmud **2** One of the authors of the Talmud a rabbi — **Tal'mud-ize,** *vt* [-IZED, -IZ'ING] To present in fabulous or improbable form

ta'lo-, 1 tē'lo-, 2 tā'lo- Derived from Latin *talus*, heel: a combining form — **ta"lo-cal-ca'ne-al,** *a* Of or pertaining to the astragalus and the calcaneum

ta-lo'fa, 1 ta-lō'fa, 2 ta-lō'fa, *interj* [Samoa] Affection used as a salutation of greeting Compare ALOHA

ta"lo-fib'u-lar, *a* Attached to the astragalus and the fibula, as the *talofibular* ligaments

Ta-lo'ga, 1 tə-lō'gə 2 ta-lō'ga *n* A town, county-seat of Dewey county Okla

tal'on, 1 tal'ən, 2 tăl'on, *n* **1.** The claw of a bird or other animal, especially of a bird of prey often applied figuratively, as to a grasping human hand **2** *Card-playing* (1) The part of a pack of cards left after the deal has been made (2) In solitaire, certain cards put aside for subsequent use **3** *Arch* An ogee *molding* **4** *Lock-making* A projection on a lock-bolt against which the key-bit presses in shooting it **5** The heel of a sword-blade **6** One of the small accessory ridges at the hinder end of a molar tooth, as in mastodons **7.** Part of the shell in bivalves [F, heel, < LL *talo* (*talon-*), < L *talus*, heel] — **inverted talon,** a reversed ogee or cyma

tal'oned, 1 tal'ənd, 2 tăl'ond *a* Equipped with talons

tal'on-id, 1 tal'ən-id 2 tăl'on-id, *n* The heel of lower molar teeth in mammals

ta'look, ta"look-dar', etc Same as TALUK, etc

Ta'los, 1 tē'los 2 tā'lŏs, *n* **1** See MAN OF BRASS **2** *Gr. Myth* A nephew of Dædalus who surpassed his uncle in the crafts in which the uncle had instructed him and by whom he was killed through envy See DÆDALUS

ta"lo-scaph'oid, *a* Of or pertaining to the astragalus and the scaphoid as the *taloscaphoid* articulation

tal'ose, 1 tal'ōs, 2 tăl'ōs *n* *Chem* A hexose ($C_6H_{12}O_6$) obtained from talonic acid by reduction

ta"lo-tib'i-al, *a* Attached to the astragalus and the tibia, as some ligaments

ta"-lou', 1 tä'-lü', 2 ta'-lų', *n* [Chin] A glass-flux consisting of lead silicate with a little copper, used by the Chinese as an enamel-color on porcelain

tal'pa, 1 tal'pə, 2 tăl'pa *n* **1** *Pathol* An encysted tumor on the head a wen **2** *Mam* (1) [T-] A genus typical of *Talpidæ* (2) A mole of this genus **3**‡. *Mil* A shelter to protect a mining-party [< L *talpa*, mole]

tal"pa-co'ti, 1 tal pə-kō'ti 2 tăl pa-cō'ti, *n* [S Am] A ground-dove (genus *Columbigallina*)

Tal'pi-dæ, 1 tal'pı-dī, 2 tăl'pı-dē *n pl* *Mam* A family of insectivores, especially *Soricoidea* with a zygomatic arch.

auditory bullæ, and concealed ears including moles and desmans [< TALPA] — **tal'pid,** *n* — **tal'poid,** *a & n*

tal'pi-form, 1 tal'pi-fôrm, 2 tăl'pi-fôrm, *a* Having the shape of a mole [< TALPA + -FORM]

Tal-pi'næ, 1 tal-pi'nē, 2 tăl-pi'nē, *n pl* *Mam* A subfamily of *Talpidæ*, especially those with a barrel-shaped body, very broad fossorial fore feet, and very short, broad clavicles and humeri moles [< TALPA]

tal'pin(es, 1 tal'pin 2 tăl'pin, *a* Of or pertaining to the *Talpidæ*, or, specifically, the *Talpinæ*

Tal'sas, 1 tal'sas, 2 tăl'sas, *n* *Bib* (Apocrypha) *1 Esd* ix, 22 [province, Chile

Tal'tal, 1 tāl'tal, 2 tăl'tal, *n* A seaport in Antofagasta

Tal-thyb'i-us, 1 tal-thib'i-us, 2 tăl-thyb'i-ŭs *n* *Gr Myth* The herald of Agamemnon at the siege of Troy, supposed to have saved Orestes when Agamemnon was murdered

ta'luk, 1 tă'luk *or* ta-luk', 2 ta'lu̯k *or* tă-luk', *n* [E Ind] In the Madras presidency and certain provinces of India, a government district from which a revenue, fixed in perpetuity in lieu of taxes, is derived, the right to such revenue being hereditary also, a tract of proprietary land an estate administered by a talukdar **ta'louk‡; ta-lu'ka‡.**

ta"luk-dar', 1 tă'luk-dār', 2 ta lu̯k-dar', *n* [E Ind] The legal administrator of a taluk In native states, the collector of a district **ta"look-dar'‡.— ta"luk-da'ri,** *n* The position of a talukdar **ta"luk-da'ree‡.**

ta'lus¹, 1 tē'lus, 2 tā'lŭs, *n* [-LI, 1 -lai, 2 -lī, *pl*] **1.** *Anat* The bone of the ankle that articulates with the leg-bones, the ankle-bone or astragalus, also, the ankle See illus under TARSUS **2.** *Arch* A slope or inclination, as of a wall tapering to the top or resting against a bank Compare BATTER **3.** The slope given to the face of an earthwork or other fortification **4.** *Geol* The sloping mass of fallen fragments collected at the base of a cliff, also, any slope, as of a mountain irrespective of its mode of origin **5.** Same as TALIPES CALCANEUS [L, ankle]

— **exterior talus,** that slope of a fortification which is next below and beyond the superior slope

Ta'lus², *n* In Spenser's *Faerie Qucene*, an iron man, groom of Astræa, who gave him to Sir Artegal When the latter fell into the power of Radigund, Talus brought Britomart to his aid He carried a flail of iron, 'with which he threshed out falsehood and did truth unfold"

tal-war', *n* [India] Same as TULWAR

tal'wood, *n* [Prov Eng or Obs] Same as TALLWOOD

Ta-lysh', 1 ta-lish', 2 ta-lĭsh', *n* [-ES or -IN *pl*] A Transcaucasian belonging to a race inhabiting the region of Baku their speech is archaic Iranian

tam, 1 tam 2 tăm, *a* [S Afr D] Tired out, exhausted said of cattle and horses

tam, *n* [Colloq] Same as TAM-O'-SHANTER

Tam , *abbr* Tamil

Ta'ma, 1 tē'ma *or* tā'ma, 2 tă'ma *or* ta'ma, *n* **1** A county in E central Iowa, 720 sq m , county-seat, Toledo **2.** A township and city in the same

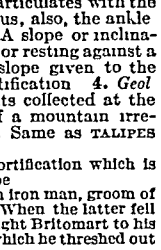
tam'a-bl(e^P, 1 tăm'a-bl, 2 tām'a-bl, *a* That may be tamed, susceptible of being made docile, domesticated, or civilized, as, a *tamable* tribe **tame'a-bl(e‡.**

— **tam'a-bl(e-ness^P, tame'a-bl(e-ness^P,** *n* — **tam"-a-bil'i-ty, tame"a-bil'i-ty,** *n*

ta"ma-co-a'ri, 1 tă"ma-ko-ā'ri, 2 ta"-ma-co-a'ri, *n* A clusiaceous tree (*Caraipa fasciculata*) occurring in tropical South America, which yields tamacoari balsam by tapping [< Tupi *tamacuari*]

Ta'mah, 1 tē'ma, 2 tă'ma, *n* *Bib* *Neh* vii 55

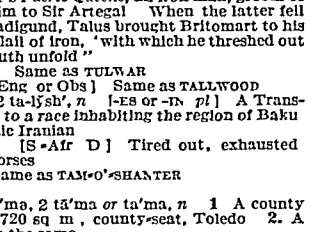
ta-mal', } 1 ta-mäl', ta-mä'le, 2 ta-
ta-ma'le, } mäl', ta-ma'lē, *n* [Sp] [-LES, 1 -lēs, 2 -les, *pl*] A dish made of crushed Indian corn, seasoned with meat and red pepper, sold by street venders in Mexico in Texas and neighboring States, and to some extent in New York and other Northern cities A portion is wrapped in corn-shucks, dipped in oil, and cooked by steam. **ta-ma'li‡; ta-mau'la‡.**


Tamandua 1/20

ta-mam', 1 ta-mām', 2 ta-mam', *n* [Per] The end

ta-man'du-a, 1 ta-man'du-a, 2 ta-măn'du-a, *n* [Braz] A small ant-eater (*Tamandua tetradactyla*) of Central and South America, mainly arboreal, with the tail prehensile **ta-man'du‡.**

ta"ma"noir', 1 ta'ma'nwār', 2 ta'mă"nwār', *n* The great ant-eater (*Myrmecophaga jubata*) of tropical America, with a very elongated snout, and long hair on the body and tail It is terrestrial and preys mostly on termites [Cor of TAMANDUA]


Tamanoir. 1/32

ta-ma'nos, 1 ta-mē'nes, 2 ta-mā'nŏs, *n* Among Indians of the N W United States and British Columbia supernatural power magic **ta-ma'no-us‡.**

tam'a-nu, 1 tam'a-nū, 2 tăm'a-nu̯, *n* [E Ind] A large tree (*Calophyl'um inophyllum*) of the family *Guttiferæ*, widely distributed in the East Indies, Malaysia, and the Pacific Islands It yields tacamahac — **tam'a-nu-res"in,** *n* The tacamahac yielded by the tamanu

Ta-ma'qua, 1 ta-mā'kwa, 2 ta-ma'kwa, *n* A manufacturing borough in Schuylkill county, Pa

Ta'mar, 1 tē'mar 2 tā'mar, *n* *Bib* *Ezel*, xlvii 19

tam'a-ra, 1 tam'a-ra, 2 tăm'a-ra *n* [E Ind] A condiment popular in Italy consisting of powdered cinnamon, cloves, coriander aniseed, and fennel-seeds

tam'a-rack, 1 tam'a-rak, 2 tăm'a-răk, *n* [Am Ind] **1** The American or black larch, a slender tree of swamps in the northern United States, yielding a hard and resinous wood See illus under LARCH **2** A pine (*Pinus murrayana*) of the western United States and British America its habitat extending from California to Alaska **tam'a-rac‡; tam'a-rack-pine"‡** [as TIMARAU **ta"ma-rao'‡.**

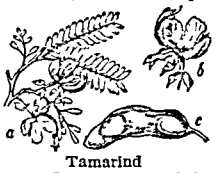
ta"ma-rau', 1 tă"ma-rau', 2 tā ma-rou', *n* [P I] Same

Tam"a-ri-ca'ce-æ, 1 tam'a-ri-kē'si-ī, 2 tăm'a-ri-cā'çe-ē, *n pl* *Bot* A family of shrubs or trees — the tamarisk family — of the order *Hypericales*, having alternate small often scale-like leaves and solitary or variously clustered white or rose-colored flowers There are about 4 genera and about 40 species **Tam'a-rix,** *n* (t g) [< L *tamariscus*, tamarisk] — **tam"a-ri-ca'ceous,** *a*

Ta"ma-ri'da, *n* A town, capital of Sokotra Island

tam'a-rin, 1 tam'a-rin, 2 tăm'a-rin, *n* [Cayenne] A marmoset (genus *Midas*) as, the silky *tamarin* (*M rosalia*)

tam'a-rind, 1 tam'a-rind, 2 tăm'a-rĭnd, *n* **1.** A tropical tree (*Tamarindus indica*) of the family *Cæsalpiniaceæ* originally of the East Indies, but now cultivated in other warm regions It is 40 to 80 feet high, and, on account of its ample foliage of pinnate leaves, and racemes of yellow flowers variegated with red, is cultivated for ornament as well as utility Its wood, bark, leaves, and flowers have economic value


Tamarind
a a flowering spray of the tamarind *b* a flower *c*, the pod

2. The fruit of this tree, a brown-shelled pod, 3 to 6 inches long, containing a brown acid pulp and 3 to 10 seeds It is used in making a cooling beverage, in cookery, in preserving fish, and medicinally in various ways, especially as a laxative Pressed in sirup or sugar, it is the **preserved tamarind** of commerce **3.** Any one of various other trees or their fruits, resembling in some way the real tamarind See phrases [< LL *tamarindus*, < Ar *tamr Hindī, tamr*, date; *Hindī*, Indian, < *Hind*, India]

— **bastard tamarind,** the silk-tree — **black-crown t.,** same as VELVET TAMARIND — **tam'a-rind-fish",** *n* A preparation of East-Indian fish, with the acid pulp of the tamarind-fruit — **t -plum,** *n* An East-Indian tree (*Diatium indicum*), a congener of the velvet tamarind, whose fruit resembles the real tamarind — **t -tree,** *n* A sapindaceous tree (*Diploglottis cunninghamii*) with pinnate leaves, insignificant flowers, and large clusters of orange-colored, downy, pleasantly acid fruit **native t.; — velvet t ,** a small tree (*Codartum acutifolum*), growing in Sierra Leone, or its black velvety seed-pods, of about the shape and size of a filbert The acid farinaceous contents are used as food — **wild t ,** any one of various trees or their pods, as (1) a shrub or small tree (*Lysiloma bahamensis*) in southern Florida, or (2) a tree (*Pithecolobium filicifolium*) of the West Indies — **yellow t.,** a tropical American shrub (*Acacia villosa*)

Tam"a-rin'dus, 1 tam'a-rin'dus 2 tăm'a-rĭn'dŭs, *n* **1.** *Bot* A monotypic genus of plants of the family *Cæsalpiniaceæ* *T indica* is the tamarind of commerce **2.** [t-] *Pharm* The tamarind, when prepared for medicinal use [< LL *tamarindus* see TAMARIND]

tam'a-risk, 1 tam'a-risk, 2 tăm'a-rĭsk, *n* **1.** Any species of *Tamarix*, especially *T gallica*, the common tamarisk, an Old World evergreen shrub It is from 5 to 10 feet high, with feathery branches, minute imbricated leaves, and white or pink flowers in catkin-like spikes about an inch long An allied species, *T mannifera*, common on the peninsula of Sinai, exudes, in consequence of the puncture of an insect, a sweet mucilaginous juice, which on hardening is gathered by the Arabs and made into cakes called *manna*


Flowering Branch of Tamarisk
a a single flower

2. Any plant of the tamarisk family (*Tamaricaceæ*) [< L *tamariscus*, tamarisk]

— **German tamarisk,** a European shrub (*Myricaria germanica*) of the same family as the common tamarisk closely allied to and resembling it — **Indian t.,** a variety of the common tamarisk (*Tamarix a* a single flower *gallica, T indica*) which is grown in greenhouses — **Oriental t ,** same as INDIAN SALT-TREE, under SALT-TREE

Tam"a-ro'a, 1 tam a-rō'a, 2 tăm'a-rō'a, *n* A village in Perry county, Ill

ta-mar'u-gite, 1 ta-mar'u-gait, 2 ta-măr'u-ġĭt, *n* *Mineral* A vitreous hydrous sodium-aluminum sulfate ($Na_2So_4 Al_2(SO_4)_3+12H_2O$) with a fibrous structure [Gunas

tam'as¹, 1 tum'us, 2 tŭm'ŭs, *n* [Hind] One of the three

Tam'as², *n* [Hung] See THOMAS

Tam'as-a Pu-ra'na, 1 tum'us-a pu-rō'na, 2 tŭm'ŭs-a pu-ra'na, [Sans] A Purana relating to the god Siva

ta-ma'sha, 1 ta-mā'sha 2 ta-ma'sha, *n* [Anglo-Ind] Any form of public procession display, or entertainment show

Ta"ma-shi'ma, 1 tă ma-shi'ma 2 ta"ma-shī'ma, *n* A town in Okayama ken, S W Honshu Island, Japan

Ta"ma-ta've, 1 tă ma-tă'vɛ 2 ta"ma-ta'vɛ, *n* A seaport in E Madagascar, former capital **Ta"ma-ti'vet.**

Ta"ma"u-li'pas, 1 ta mă u li'pas, 2 ta"ma'u-lĭ'pas, *n* A state in N E Mexico, 32,273 sq m , capital, Ciudad Victoria

ta-ma'yu-an, 1 ta-mā'yu-an 2 tă-ma'yu-an, *n* [P I] A dark red-colored wood (*Strombosia philippensis*)

tam'bac, 1 tam'bak 2 tăm'băc *n* **1.** Same as TOMBAC **2.** Agalochum or aloes-wood [Var of TOMBAC]

tam'ba-gut, 1 tam'ba gut 2 tăm'ba-ġŭt, *n* [P I] A bird, the crimson-breasted barbet (*Megalæma hæmacephala*)

tam"ba-la-gui'sa, 1 tăm'ba-la-gi'sa 2 tăm'ba-la-gĭ'să, *n* [P I] A fabaceous plant (*Sophora tomentosa*), used by the natives as a febrifuge

tam"ba-roo'ra, 1 tam'ba-rū'ra, 2 tăm'ba-rōō'ra, *n* [Austral] A game played with dice in Queensland

tam-bas'a-ding, 1 tam-bas'a-diŋ, 2 tăm-bās'a-dĭng, *n* [Madagascar] A civet, the fossa

tam'bo¹, 1 tam'bo, 2 tăm'bo, *n* [Sp] A dairy, in Peru, an inn

tam'bo², *n* [U S] That one of the end-men at a negro-minstrel performance who plays the tambourine often as a quasi-proper name

Tam-bof', 1 tam-bof', 2 tam-bŏf', *n* **1.** A government in S central European Russia 25,710 sq m **2.** Its capital **Tam-boy'‡; Tam-bow'‡.**

tam-boo', tam-bu', *a* Same as TABU

Tam-boo'kie Land, 1 tam-bū'ki, 2 tam-bōō'kĭ] Same as TEMBULAND — **Tam-boo'kie,** *a & n* **Tam-bou'ki‡.**

tam'bor, 1 tam'bar, 2 tăm'bor, *n* **1.** A swellfish **2.** The red rockfish (*Sebastosomus ruber*) **3** A drumfish (*Pogonias*) **tam'bour‡**

tam'bour, 1 tam'būr, 2 tăm'bur, *vt & ri* To embroider with a tambour-frame — **tam'bour-er,** *n*

tam'bour, *n* **1.** A drum or drum-like device Specif (1) The bass drum (2) A snare-drum (3) A tambourine **2.** A tambour-frame **3.** A fabric, as silk, embroidered on a tambour-frame **4** *Fort* A palisade to defend an entrance **5** *Arch* (1) Same as DRUM¹, 4, as, the *tambour* of a circular peristyle (2) A ceiled lobby or vestibule, as in a church porch, to prevent the entrance of drafts **6** In court-tennis, a projection like a chimney on the wall of the hazard-court See illus under COURT-TENNIS **7.** *Physiol & Psychol* An apparatus for tracing curves of the pulse, breathing, muscular energy, etc , as, Marey's *tambour* **exploring tambour‡.** **8.** Same as TAMBOR [F , < Ar *tambūr*, drum] — **Marey's tambour** (*Physiol*), a tambour consisting of a membrane stretched over a metal funnel connected by tubing with a diaphragm, for registering movements of the pulse, thorax, muscles, etc — **tam'bour-cot"ton,** *n* Cotton suitable for embroidery on a tambour-frame — **t.-frame,** *n* A light wooden frame on which material for embroidering may be stretched See illus under EMBROIDERY — **t.-lace,** *n* A variety of Limerick lace consisting of needle-embroidery on a machine-made net — **t -needle,** *n* A crochet-hook used in tambour-work — **t -stitch,** *n* A loop-stitch used in tambour-work to produce the pattern — **t -stitcher,** *n* A tambourer — **t -thread,** *n* Thread, as of gold or silver, used in embroidery — **t.-work,** *n* Work, as in ornamental and usually party-colored designs, embroidered on a tambour-frame, passe

tam-bou'ra, 1 tam-bū'ra, 2 tăm-bu'ra, *n* *Mus* A wire-stringed instrument of the guitar family, in use in Persia, Turkey, and Egypt [< TAMBOUR]

tam"bou"rin', 1 tan'bū"ran', 2 tan'bu̯"răn', *n* [F] **1.** An old Provençal dance accompanied by a flute and tambourin (def 3) **2** The music for such a dance, in 2/4 time, usually with a bass of single dominant tone **3** A Provençal tabor-drum — **tam'bou-ri-nade,** *n* A performance on a tambourin or tambourine **tam'bou-rin-ing‡.**

tam"bou-rine', 1 tam'bu-rīn', 2 tăm'bu̯-rīn', *n* **1.** *Mus* A pulsatile instrument shaped like the head of a drum, with jingles placed in the hoop to increase the noise timbrel It is played by striking the head with the hand or thumb, or against the knee, elbow, etc , and by shaking **tam'bour‡.**


Tambourine

2. Same as TAMBOURIN **3.** An Egyptian drum shaped like a goblet with large hollow open stem **4.** [S Afr] A wild pigeon (*Tympanistra bicolor*), white, with tail and wings tipped with black noted for its peculiar resonant note [< F *tambourin*, dim of *tambour*, see TAMBOUR, *n*] **tam'bu-rin‡; tam"bu-rine'‡.**

tam'breet, 1 tam'brit, 2 tăm'brĕt, *n* [Austral] The duck-bill (*Ornithorhynchus paradoxus*)

Tam'bro, 1 tăm'bro, 2 tam'bro, *n* Same as PALTE

tam"bu-ran', 1 tam'bu-rān', 2 tam'bu̯-ran', *n* [Malay] An honorific title among the Nairs **Tam"be-ra'nee‡.**

tam'bu-ret-stitch", *n* A tambour-stitch

tam"bu-ro'ne, 1 tăm'bu-rō"nē, 2 tam'bu-rō'ne, *n* [It] A large drum

tame¹, 1 tēm, 2 tām, *vt* [TAMED, TAM'ING] **1.** To make tame, render docile, domesticated, or civilized, treat so as to reclaim from a wild or savage state, as, the Apaches were hard to *tame*, to render effeminate **2.** Hence (1) To bring into subjection or obedience, conquer, subjugate, as, no man can *tame* the tongue. (2) To take the spirit or heart from, render spiritless

> My pride was *tamed* and in our grief
> I of the Parish asked relief
> WORDSWORTH *The Last of the Flock* st 5.

3. To tone down, soften, as glaring colors **4†.** To overcome, kill [< AS *tamian*, < *tam*, tame]

Syn., see SUBDUE

tame², *vt* **1** [Prov Eng or Obs] To apportion distribute, also, to cut **2†.** To tap and taste as wine broach

tame, *a* [TAM'ER; TAM'EST] **1.** Having lost its native or ancestral wildness or shyness, domesticated, as, a *tame* rabbit **2.** In agriculture, brought under or produced by cultivation, as, *tame* land, *tame* hay **3.** Docile, as if like a domesticated animal, tractable

> *Lorel* I will be as silent
> As the *tame* lover should be and as foolish
> BEN JONSON *New Inn* act 1.

4. Subdued, as if by taming, hence, mean-spirited as, *tame* slaves, *tame* under insult **5.** Lacking in interest or animation, vapid, dull

> Neither picturesque nor quaint but only *tame* HAWTHORNE *Scarlet Letter, Custom House* p 23 [H M & CO 1889]

6. Lacking in effectiveness, ineffectual, inert

> These proceedings appeared to Henry altogether too *tame* for the exigencies of the crisis
> A. H. EVERETT in Sparks's *Library Am Biog*, *Patrick Henry* in second series, vol 1, p 287 [L B & CO 1848]

7. [Rare] Adjusted to one's ways, familiar, customary [< AS *tam*, tame] Syn., see DOCILE FLAT MEAGER. — **tame'less,** *a* [Poet] — **tame'less-ness,** *n* — **tame'ly,** *adv* — **tame'ness,** *n*

tame"a-bil'i-ty, tame'a-ble, etc Same as TAMABILITY, etc.

tame'-pol"son, 1 tēm'-pōi'zn, 2 tām'-pōi'sn, *n* A hardy perennial European herb (*Vincetoxicum officinale*) of the milkweed family Its root was formerly regarded as an antidote to poisons

tam'er, 1 tēm'er, 2 tām'er, *n* One who or that which tames used in composition, as, a lion-*tamer*

Tam"er-lane', 1 *tam ər-lēn'*, 2 tăm'er-lān', *n* (1336-²/₁₇ 1405) A Tatar conqueror of India and Asia

Ta"mi-a'hua, 1 tă mi-ā'wa, 2 ta mi-a'wa, *n* A tidal lagoon in Vera Cruz state Mexico, behind the coastal reef S of Tampico length, 60 m

ta'mi-as, 1 tē'mi-as, 2 tā'mi-as, *n* A sciuroid rodent (genus *Tamias*), as a chipmunk [< Gr *tamias*, steward]

tam'i-din(e^S, 1 tam'i-din 2 tăm'i-dĭn, *n* A material made by the action of a reducing agent as ammonium sulfid on collodion used in the manufacture of filaments for incandescent electric lamps [Coined]

Tam'il, 1 tam'il *or* tum'il, 2 tăm'il *or* tŭm'il, *n* **1.** One of the Dravidian inhabitants of southern India and Ceylon See plate of RACES OF MANKIND, at MAN **2.** A Dravidian idiom spoken in southern India and Ceylon — **Tamil architecture,** see DRAVIDIAN

Ta-mil'i-an, 1 tə-mil'i-ən, 2 ta-mĭl'i-an, *a* **1.** Of or pertaining to the Tamils proper or to the language spoken by them **2.** Of or pertaining to the Dravidian languages, Dravidic **Tam'il‡; Ta-mil'ic‡.**

Ta-mil'i-an, *n* **1.** Same as TAMIL, 2 **2.** The Dravidian languages **Ta-mil'ic‡.**

tam'in, 1 tam'in, 2 tăm'in *n* [Prov or Obs] Stamin.

tam'ine‡; tam'i-ny‡; tam'mine‡.

tam'is, 1 tam'is, 2 t m'is, *n* **1.** A sieve or strainer made of cloth **2** The fabric used for straining; bolting-cloth [F, sieve] — **tam'is-bird",** *n* A guinea-fowl.

tam'i-sage, 1 tam'i-sij, 2 tăm'i-sag, *n* *Math* A method of finding invariants by sifting the quantities

ta-mise'¹, 1 tam'is *or* ta-mīz', 2 tăm'is *or* ta'mĭs', *n* A thin woolen fabric, a trade name [Cp TAMIS]

Ta-mise', 1 ta-mīz', 2 tä-mīs' *n* 1. A town in E Flanders province Belgium 2 [F] The English river Thames

tam'lin, 1 tam'lın, 2 tăm'lin, *n* [Local, Eng] The young of the cod

Tam'ma-ny, 1 tam'ə-nı, 2 tăm'a-nv, *n* 1. A friendly chief of the Delaware tribe of Indians an Anglicized form of *Tamanend* 2. The Tammany Society

—**Tammany Society**, a political organization in New York city affiliated with the Democratic party more commonly **Tammany Hall**, from its meeting-place The Tammany Society, instituted April 30, 1789, was originally called the 'Columbian Order," with Columbus as its patron saint A few years later it adopted as its "patron saint" the Indian chief *Tamanend* (see def 1, above), who was a contemporary of William Penn An apocryphal history of Tamanend had been published some years before, asserting that he lived during the Revolutionary war, was a friend of Washington and died on the 12th of May, and his name became popular under the corrupted form of *Tammany* or *Saint* (or *King*) *Tammany* The society, originally nominally charitable and social, became in time political — **Tam'ma-ni-fy**, *v* — **Tam'ma-ny-ism**, *n*

Tam'ma-ny-ite, 1 tam'ə-nı-aıt, 2 tăm'a-nȳ-it, *n* A member or adherent of the Tammany Society

Tam"mer-fors', 1 tam"ər-fôrs', 2 tăm"er-fôrs', *n* A manufacturing town in Finland

tam'mock, 1 tam'ək, 2 tăm'ok, *n* [Scot] A hillock

Tam'muz, 1 tăm'mûz *or* tam'uz, 2 tăm'muz *or* tăm'ûz, *n* [Heb] 1. A Hebrew month See CALENDAR 2. *Babylonian Myth* The counterpart of the Phenician god Adonis in whose memory a feast was yearly held, beginning with the new moon of Tammuz Compare ISHTAR 3. *Bib Ezek* viii, 14

tam'my, 1 tam'ı, 2 tăm'y I. *tr* To put through a tammy, or strainer II *n* (1) [Colloq] A tam-o'-shanter (2) A worsted cloth tamin or stamin hence, by extension a strainer made of this cloth [< TAMIS] **tam'my-cloth"‡**.

tam'my-no"rie, 1 tam'ı-nō"rı 2 tăm'y-nō"ri, *n* [Scot] The puffin tommy or tom-noddy

Ta-mo"ne-a, 1 tə-mō"nı-ə 2 ta-mō"ne-a, *n* *Bot* A small genus of tropical American verbenaceous herbs and subshrubs having opposite leaves and inconspicuous, spicate flowers, the corolla-limb 5-cleft. *T. verbenacea* is in cultivation

Tam'o-ra, 1 tam'o-rə 2 tăm'o-ra *n* In Shakespeare's *Titus Andronicus*, queen of the Goths

tam"o'-shan'ter, 1 tam"ə-shan'tər, 2 tăm"-o-shăn'ter *n* 1. [Scot] A tight-fitting woolen cap, a braid bonnet 2. A cap fitting closely about the brows but large and full above, and sometimes having a flat top, often with a knob or tassel, made of various materials [< *Tam o Shanter*, one of Burns's heroes] **tam‡**.

Tam o' Shan'ter. In Robert Burns's poem *Tam o Shanter*, the hero, a drunken, good-natured farmer, who returning from a night of revelry in Ayr, is pursued by a pack of witches from the old kirk of Alloway to "the keystone o' the brig" of Doon, the evil spirits having no power to cross over running water In this close encounter, however, his mare Maggie is robbed of "her ain gray tail"

tamp, 1 tamp, 2 tămp, *tr* 1. To ram packing or stemming, as a clay or other wad or its equivalent, on a charge in (a blast-hole) 2. To ram or pound down, as railway-ballast or road-metal [< TAMPION] — **tamp'-work"**, *n* Work done by tamping, in hydraulic or civil engineering, a road or surface made smooth and solid by ramming or tamping

Tam'pa, 1 tam'pə 2 tăm'pa, *n* 1. A bay in W Florida an arm of the Gulf of Mexico length, 40 m 2 A city, county-seat of Hillsboro county, Fla

tam'pan, 1 tam'pən 2 tăm'pan, *n* [S Afr] A venomous South-African tick that chooses by preference the parts between the fingers or toes for inflicting its bite

tam'per, 1 tam'pər, 2 tăm'per, *vi* 1. To experiment officiously, foolishly, or impertinently, meddle

Vain minds would still be *tampering* with the greatest affairs
LEIGHTON *Works, Lect on Rom* xvi 3 in vol II p 92 [H & B]

2. Specif (1) To interfere or make alterations so as to pervert or vitiate, as, to *tamper* with a manuscript (2) To use corrupt measures, as bribery, machinate generally followed in all senses by *with* [For TEMPER, *v*]

tamp'er, 1 tamp'ər, 2 tămp'ĕr, *n* 1. One who tamps 2 An implement for tamping, a tamping-iron or tamping-bar

tam'perd, *pp* Tampered S S

tam'per-er, 1 tam'pər-ər, 2 tăm'per-er, *n*. One who tampers

Tam-pi'co, 1 tam-pi'ko 2 tăm-pi'co *n* A seaport city in S E Tamaulipas state, Mexico — **Tampico fiber**, same as ISTLE

tamp'ing, 1 tamp'ıŋ, 2 tămp'ing, *n* 1. The act of one who tamps 2 Material used for packing a blast-hole or a mine now more properly called stemming

— **tamp'ing-bar"**, *n* Any one of several varieties of iron bar, for compacting or compressing material, as for tamping railway-ballast, etc — **t iron‡** — **t machine**, *n* In pipe-making a machine for working the clay and forcing it into the molds — **t plug**, *n* A plug of iron or wood used instead of tamping-material to close up a loaded blast-hole

tam'pi-on, 1 tam'pı-ən, 2 tăm'pi-on *n* A stopper, plug, or bung Specif (1) A flanged disk or plug inserted into the mouth of a cannon to exclude water and dust (2) A wooden disk forming the bottom of a load of grape-shot. (3) A stopper for the upper end of an organ-pipe **tam'kin‡**. [< OF *tampon*, < *tape*, < D *tap*, bung] **tam'pe-on‡**; **tam'pin‡**; **tam'poon‡**, **tom'pi-on‡**.

tam'poe, 1 tam'po, 2 tăm'po, *n* [Malay] The edible fruit of a Malayan tree (*Baccaurea malayana*) of the spurge family **tam'pui‡**.

tam'pon, 1 tam'pən, 2 tăm'pon, *vt* *Surg* To plug up (a wound or an orifice), as with lint, to stop hemorrhage

tam'pon, *n* 1. *Surg* A plug, consisting of a pledget or dossil of lint, or the like, for closing a wound or cavity, pad 2 [Eng] Same as TYMPAN, 1 [OF, see TAMPION]

tam'pin‡

— **Garlet's tampon**, an inflatable vaginal pessary — **tam'pon-screw"**, *n* An instrument having a sharp screw on one end for withdrawing a tampon — **tracheal t**, an inflatable tampon of rubber, used in operations on the throat to prevent blood from flowing into the windpipe

— **tam"pon-ade'**, *n* The employment of a tampon **tam'pon-ment‡** — **tam'pon-age**, *n* The operation or system of applying tampons **tam'pon-ing‡**.

tampt, *pp* Tamped S S

Tam"su'i, *n* See TANSUI

tam'-tam", 1 tum'-tum", 2 tăm'-tăm", *n* Same as TOM-TOM [< Hind *tamtam*, drum]

— **tam'tam"-met"al**, *n* Gong-metal See GONG

Tam'ul, Ta-mul'ic. Same as TAMIL, TAMILIC

ta-mu're, 1 ta-mū'rē 2 ta-mų'rę, *n* [New Zealand] A sparoid fish (*Pagrosomus auratus*) a snapper

Ta'mus, 1 tē'mus, 2 tā'mûs, *n* *Bot* A genus of twining herbs of the family *Dioscoreaceæ*, with fleshy rootstocks, angular, branching stems, alternate leaves racemes of small dicecious flowers and oblong red-berried fruits Two species only, natives of temperate parts of the Old World, are known *T communis* is the black bryony [< L *tamnus*, vine]

Tam'worth, 1 tam'wərth, 2 tăm'worth, *n* A large leggy pig See illus under SWINE [< *Tamworth* England]

Tam'worth, *n* 1. A borough in Staffordshire, England 2. A town in Inglis county, New South Wales

tan, 1 tan, 2 tăn, *v* [TANNED, TAND‡, TAN'NING] **I.** *t* 1. To convert, as hides or skins, into leather by treating with an infusion of vegetable tannin (tannic acid) obtained from the bark of the oak, hemlock, etc, the tannic acid acting chemically on the gelatin, glutin, etc, of the skins and forming insoluble compounds 2. Hence, to convert into leather by the similar action of some mineral or chemical compound, as alum or chrome Compare TAW and LEATHER 3. By further extension, to prepare, as chamois or buff leather, by treatment with fats or oils 4. To subject to a process for toughening and hardening, as fish-nets or sails, or a composition in the manufacture of artificial marble 5. To bronze, as the skin, as by exposure to a scorching sun

His face was deep brown as if *tanned* and re-*tanned* by the sun
ELIZABETH C GASKELL *Cranford* p 119 [S E & CO 1883]

6. [Colloq] To castigate, flog, whack

To-day you *tan* people to-morrow they *tan* you SIENKIEWICZ *With Fire and Sword* tr by Curtin, p 475 [L B & CO 1890]

7. [Rare] To destroy the luster of, as by the effects of time or exposure

II *t* 1. To become converted into leather 2. To have the skin become embrowned or tawny, as by exposure to the sun [< F *tanner*, < *tan*, see TAN‡, *n*]

tan, *a* Of a yellowish or reddish brown, tan-colored

tan‡, *n* 1. Tan-bark 2. Tan-liquor 3. Yellowish brown tinged with red 4. A bronzing of the skin

Blessings on thee, little man, Barefoot boy, with cheek of *tan!*
WHITTIER *Barefoot Boy* st 1

[F, < Bret *tann*, oak]

— **spent tan**, ground tan-bark from which the tannic acid has been extracted by infusion — **tan'-balls"**, *n pl* Balls made of spent tan-bark compressed used for fuel **tan-turf‡**. — **tan-bark**, *n* 1 See BARK 2. [U S] A pedestrian track made of tan-bark 3. The ring of a circus as being covered with spent tan-bark — **tan-bark beetle**, a beetle (*Dinoderus substriatus*) which bores into hemlock-bark — **tan-bed**, *n* *Hort* A bark-bed **tan-stool‡** — **tan-colored**, *a* Same as TAN, *a* — **tan-extractor**, *n* An apparatus for grinding tan-bark and extracting from it a tanning-liquid, by leaching the bark in tanks, etc — **tan-house**, *n* 1. A building for the storage of tan-bark 2 A tannery — **tan-liquor**, *n* 1. An infusion of tan-bark in water 2 Same as OOZE *n* 3 **tan-pickle‡** — **tan-mill**, *n* A mill for grinding tan-bark — **tan-press**, *n* A press for extracting the moisture from wet tan — **tan-ride**, *n* A tan-bark track for horsemen **tan-gallop‡** — **tan-spud**, *n* A spade-like implement used in peeling off bark from trees for tan — **tan-turf**, *n* Tan-balls — **tan-vat**, *n* A tank for containing the ooze or tan-liquor in which hides are placed in tanning **tan-pit‡**. — **tan-yard**, *n* An enclosed place where hides are tanned for making leather, a tannery — **the tan** [Slang], an equestrian or pedestrian ring, tan-bark or tan-ride circus — **to kiss the tan**, in horsemanship, especially at cavalry barracks, to be thrown — **to smell of the tan** [Slang], to smack or savor of the circus or the ring

tan‡, *n* [Prov Eng] A small switch [< AS *tán*, twig]

tan‡, *n* Same as FAN-TAN

tan‡, *n* A Chinese weight equal to 133⅓ lbs picul

tan *abbr* Tangent

ta'na‡, } 1 tā'na, tan'a, 2 ta'na, tăn'a *n* [Anglo-Ind] 1.
tan'na, } A police-station 2. A military post or a body of soldiers occupying it — **ta"na-dar'**, *n* The chief officer of a tana

ta'na‡, *n* A Sumatran banxring (*Tupaia tana*).

Ta'na‡, *n* 1. A river in Norway length, 200 m 2. Same as TANA 3. A bay in N E Norway

tan"a-ce'tin, 1 tan'ə-sī'tın, 2 tăn'a-çē'tin *n* *Chem* The chief bitter ingredient of tansy (*Tanacetum vulgare*). [< TANACETUM]

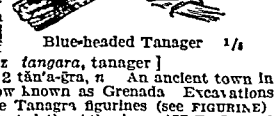
tan"a-ce'tone, 1 tan'ə-sī'tōn, 2 tăn'a-çē'tōn, *n* *Chem* The principal constituent of tansy oil ($C_{10}H_{16}O$) [< TANACETUM]

Tan"a-ce'tum, 1 tan'ə-sī'tum, 2 tăn'a-çē'tûm *n* *Bot* A genus of strong-scented plants of the aster family, consisting of about 30 species distributed through the northern hemisphere and including the tansy (*T vulgare*) (see illus under TANSY) and the costmary (*T balsamita*) [< It *tanaceto*, < Gr *athanasia*, see TANSY]

tan"a-ce'tyl, 1 tan'ə-sī'tıl, 2 tăn'a-çē'tyl, *n* The radical of tansy oil, thujyl [< TANACETUM + -YL]

Ta'nach, 1 tē'nak, 2 tā'năc, *n* *Bib Josh* xvi 25 **Ta'nak‡**.

tan'a-ger, 1 tan'ə-jər, 2 tăn'a-ger, *n* 1. A tanagroid bird of the warmer parts of America, related to the finches and usually brilliantly colored, as the blue-headed tanager or the summer redbird or scarlet tanager of the eastern United States 2. [T-] A genus typical of *Tanagridæ* [< Braz *tangara*, tanager]


Blue-headed Tanager 1/3

Tan'a-gra, 1 tan'ə-grə 2 tăn'a-gra, *n* An ancient town in E Bœotia, Greece now known as Grenada Excavations there have yielded the Tanagra figurines (see FIGURINE) Here the Spartans defeated the Athenians 457 B C, and the Athenians defeated the Spartans, 456 and 426 B C — **Tan'a-grin(e)‡**, *a*

Ta-nag'ri-dæ, 1 tə-nag'rı-dī, 2 ta-năg'ri-dē, *n pl* *Ornith* An American family of oscine birds with 9 primaries, a conoid bill notched near the tip, and nostrils exposed, tanagers [< TANAGER] — **tan'a-grid**, *n* — **tan'a-groid**, *a* & *n* — **Tan"a-gri'næ**, *n pl* *Ornith* A subfamily of *Tanagridæ*, especially those with bill moderately large and subulate and with tarsi moderate — **tan'a-grin(e)‡** I. *a* 1. Of or pertaining to the *Tanagridæ*, or, specifically, the *Tanagrinæ* 2. Inhabited by tanagers **II** *n* One of the *Tanagrinæ*

Ta-na'i-dæ, 1 tə-nē'ı-dī, 2 ta-nā'i-dē *n pl* *Crust* A family of isopods with respiration cephalothoracic, and with first legs chelate and the others ambulatory and prehensile [< TANAIS] — **ta-na'id**, *n* — **ta-na'oid**, *a*

Tan"a-id'e-a, 1 tan'ə-id'ı-ə, 2 tăn'a-id'e-a *n pl* *Crust* A subtribe of isopod crustaceans, including *Tanaidæ* and *Bopyridæ* [< TANAIS] — **tan"a-id'e-an**, *a* & *n*

ta-na'im, *n* Same as TANNAIM

Tan'a-is‡, 1 tan'ə-ıs, 2 tăn'a-is *n* *Crust* 1 A genus typical of *Tanaidæ* 2 [t-] An isopod of this genus

The male of a *Tanais* regularly occurs under two distinct forms, one has strong pincers and the other antennæ furnished with smelling-hairs
DARWIN *Origin of Species* vol i, p 55 [D M 1888]

Ta'nais, *n* [L, < Gr *Tanaïs*, the river Don] [as AZOF

Tan'a-ist‡, *n* 1. Ancient name of the Don river 2 Same as **tan'a-ist**, *n* Same as TANIST

ta"na-na', 1 tä na-nä', 2 ta'nä-na', *n* [S Am] A singing grasshopper native to the Amazon Valley

Ta-na"na-rive', 1 ta-na"na-rīv' 2 tä-na"na-rīv', *n* A town in central Madagascar capital of the island

Tan'a-rite, 1 tan'ə-rait, 2 tăn'a-rit, *n* One of the teachers of the traditional unwritten law between the time of the great synagog and the compilation of the Mishna

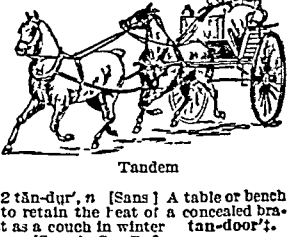
tan'ate, 1 tan'ēt 2 tăn'āt, *n* A wild dog (*Nyctereutes procyonoides*) of Japan and northeastern Asia, with long loose fur, short ears, and a long bushy tail

Tan'cred, 1 tan'kred, 2 tăn'crĕd *n* 1 (1078–1112) A Norman hero of the first crusade In Tasso's *Jerusalem Delivered* he is mentioned as in love with Clorinda, the fair infidel whom he unintentionally killed in a night combat 2 In Thomson's *Tancred and Sigismunda* the eldest grandson of Roger I of Sicily, who left the throne to Tancred provided he married Constantia, daughter of William the Bad

tan'dan, 1 tan'dan 2 tăn'dăn *n* [Austral] A fresh water plotosoid catfish (*Copidoglanus tandanus*)

tan'dem, 1 tan'dem, 2 tăn'dĕm, *a* 1. Having the horses or other draft-animals harnessed one before the other, as, a *tandem* team 2 Like in arrangement to a team so harnessed, as, children driven in *tandem* fashion — **tandem colon** (*Lib Cat*), a colon set on its side ( ) used after the abbreviation of common feminine names — **t engine**, a steam-engine with two cylinders set axially in line one piston-rod working the two piston-heads — **t play** (*Football*), a play formerly in vogue in which the man running with the ball is preceded or followed or both preceded and followed, by other men of his own side acting as interferers to assist him in breaking through the opposing line

tan'dem, *n* 1. Two or more horses harnessed and driven in single file, hence, such a turnout, including both horses and vehicle 2. A cycle with two seats for two persons, one behind the other


Tandem

tan'dem, *adv* 1. In tandem fashion, one before the other, as horses originally an English college pun, the Latin word referring to time, not to space 2. *Elec* In series opposed to *abreast* [< L *tandem*, at length]

tan-dour', 1 tan-dûr' 2 tăn-dur', *n* [Sans] A table or bench covered with carpet to retain the heat of a concealed brazier used in the East as a couch in winter **tan-door'‡**.

Tan'dy-Brāh'ma-na, *n* [Sans] See BRÄHMANA

tane, 1 tēn, 2 tān, *pron* [Scot] One originally a contraction for *the ane*, but now commonly preceded by *the* and followed by *tither* (the other), as either *the tane* or *the tither* will do

ta"ne-ka'ha, 1 tä"nē-kä'hə 2 ta"ne-kä'ha, *n* [New Zealand] *Bot* A tree (*Phyllocladus trichomanoides*) of the pine family, yielding a strong, white, dense timber Its bark contains from 23 to 28 per cent of tannin Maori term

Ta'ney, 1 tē'nı, 2 tą'ny, *n* 1. **Roger Brooke** (3/12 1777–10/12 1864), an American jurist, chief justice of the United States, 1836 2 A county in S W Missouri, 648 sq m, county-seat, Forsyth

Tan'field, 1 tan'fild, 2 tăn'fĭld *n* A district in Durham county, England

tang‡, 1 tan, 2 tăng, *v* **I.** *t* 1. To cause to make a loud, harsh sound, as, to *tang* pieces of metal 2 To utter loudly **II.** *i* 1. To give out a harsh, ringing sound 2 To speak loudly and harshly [Imitative]

— **to tang bees**, to beat pans near bees when swarming, for the purpose of making them settle

tang‡, *vt* 1. To supply with a tang or projection; as, to *tang* buckles 2. [Prov Eng] To tie 3†. To sting

tang‡, *n* 1. A slender shank or tongue projecting from some metal part, as the end of a sword-blade or of a chisel, for inserting it into or fixing it upon a handle See illus under SWORD 2. A projecting piece from the rear of and in line with a gun-barrel, by which it may be fastened to the stock by screws 3 A tongue-like member, as, the *tang* of a buckle 4 In stereotyping, same as TAIL-PIECE, *n*, 7 5. [Prov Eng] A sting, as of a reptile or an insect 6. [Scot] A prong or tine 7. [Scot & Prov Eng] A narrow strip of land, a low cape 8†. A dagger [< Ice *tangi*, tang]

— **tang'-tool"**, *n* A tool whose blade or working part is fitted to the handle by a tang, and (usually) secured by a collar, as distinguished from a socket-tool

tang‡, *n* 1. A penetrating taste, flavor, or odor, commonly; a disagreeable one

There is a wild apple on Nawshawtuck Hill in my town which has to me a peculiarly pleasant bitter *tang*, not perceived till it is three-quarters tasted
THOREAU *Excursions, Wild Apples* p 294 [T & F 1863]

2. Any distinct quality, especially one that is disagreeable, as, a *tang* of cynicism [< OD *tanger*, sharp]

tang‡, *n* [Dan] Any one of various seaweeds, especially *Fucus nodosus* and *Laminaria digitata*, tangle — **black tang**, the seaweed *F vesiculosus*

tang‡, *n* A sharp ringing or twanging sound, ring

tang‡, *n* Any one of several species of surgeon-fishes or doctor-fishes of the genus *Teuthis*, as the **blue tang** or blue surgeon (*T cæruleus*), the barber common surgeon, or **tang-barbero** (*T hepatus*), or the barbeiro or **ocean t** (*T bahianus*) [< Ice *tangi*, sting]


Tang 1/10

Tang‡, 1 tāŋ, 2 tāng, *n* A Chinese dynasty founded by Le Yuen in 618 and ending in 907, when the later Leang dynasty began The period is the Chinese golden age of literature, during which printing was invented

tan'ga-lung, 1 tan'gə-lûŋ, 2 tăn'ga-lûng, *n* [Sumatra] A small East-Indian civet (*Viverra tangalunga*).

tang"an-tang'an, 1 tăŋ'an-tăŋ'an, 2 tang'an-tang'an, *n.* [P I] The castor-oil plant

Tan"ga-nyi'ka, 1 tăn"iŋ-ŋi'ka, 2 tan'ga-ŋi'ka, *n* A lake of Central Africa, S W. of Victoria Nyanza, 400 by 20 to 40 m depth, 2,000 ft. It discharges into the Kongo river —**Tan"ga-nyi'ka Territory.** See GERMAN EAST AFRICA

tan'ge-lo, 1 tan'ji-lō 2 tan'ge-lō, *n Bot* A loose-skinned, orange-like fruit, a hybrid between the common tangerine and the pomelo (grapefruit)

'*Tangelo*' is a combination of the first two syllables of the word tangerine with the last syllable of the word pomelo H J WEBBER in *Yearbook U S Dept Agr 1904* [GOVT PTG OFF '04]

tan'gen-cy, 1 tan'jen-si, 2 tăn'gĕn-çy, *n* [-CIES, 1 -siz, 2 -çiz, *pl*] The state of being tangent or touching, as the point of *tangency* of two circles **tan'gence‡.—problem of tangencies,** the problem to describe a circle through given points and touching given lines or circles, the number of points and lines so given being limited to three

tan'gent, 1 tan'jent, 2 tăn'gĕnt, *vt* To be tangent to

tan'gent, *a* **1.** *Geom* Meeting at a point or along a line without further coincidence or intersection said of either or both of two lines or surfaces so touching Two lines or a line and a surface can be tangent only at a point Two surfaces may be tangent either at a point or along a line **2.** *Touching, contacting* [< L *tango* (ppr *tangent(t-)s*), touch] —**tangent line,** a line that is tangent to a curve at a certain point —**t plane,** a plane that is tangent to a surface a plane that passes through three coincident points of a surface —**t. scale,** a notched piece of metal having its base curved to suit the breech of a cannon and a row of steps set on a tangential line, for use as a rear sight

tan'gent, *n* **1.** *Geom* (1) A straight line tangent to a curve at any point, the straight line through two coincident points of a curve

The direction of motion of a moving point is at each instant the *tangent* drawn to its path if the path be a curve THOMSON AND TAIT *Natural Philosophy* vol 1, § 4, p 2 [CL P 1867]

(2) The length of a tangent line from the point of contact to the axis of abscissas **2.** *Trig* One of the trigonometrical functions See TRIGONOMETRICAL **3.** In the clavichord, a thick brass pin at the rear end of each key, to press against the string and produce the tone **4.** [Colloq] A straight stretch of railway-track —**cuspidal tangent,** the single line that is tangent to both branches of a curve at a cusp —**inflectional t,** a tangent at a point of inflection of a curve, which therefore lies on opposite sides of the tangent —**logarithmic t,** the logarithm of the natural tangent **artificial t ‡** —**method of tangents,** a method of getting the quadrature of a curve by an evaluation of its tangent —**multiple t,** a tangent that touches the same curve at more than one point —**natural t,** same as TANGENT, 2 —**stationary t,** the tangent of a curve at the point of inflection See INFLECTION, 5 —**tan'gent-bal"ance,** *n* A balance showing weight by the position of a beam that is extended to serve as a pointer on a graduated arc —**t.-cut,** *a* Denoting a board or plank sawn lengthwise from a log by parallel cuts in succession —**t screw,** *n* A screw attached to a clamp and giving a slight relative circular motion to pieces that are clamped together See illus under SEXTANT —**to fly off at a t** [Colloq], to take suddenly an eccentric course in thought or conduct

tan-gen'tial, 1 tan-jen'shel, 2 tăn-gĕn'shal, *a* Of, pertaining to, or moving in the direction of a tangent **tan-gen'tial‡** —**tan-gen'tial-ly,** *adv* **tan-gen'tal-li‡.**

tan-gen'tial, *n Geom* The point at which a tangent to a plane cubic meets the curve again —**conic tangential,** a tangential where the tangent is a conic that meets the cubic at five points consecutive at a primitive point

tan-gen"ti-al'i-ty, 1 tan-jen'shi-al'i-ti, 2 tăn-gĕn'shi-ăl'i-ty, *n* The state or quality of being tangent or tangential

tan"gent-om'e-ter, 1 tan jent-em'i-tər, 2 tăn'gĕnt-ŏm'e-ter, *n* An instrument used in trigonometry, having an adjustable arrangement of three graduated rules and protractor with which a right-angled triangle of any kind may be traced [< TANGENT + -METER]

Tan"ger-ine', 1 *tan'jər-in',* 2 *tăn'ger-in'* **I.** *a* Of or pertaining to Tangier **II.** *n* **1.** A native or inhabitant of Tangier 2 [t-] A small red-skinned orange See under ORANGE **Tan"gier-ine'‡**

tang'ey, *a* Same as TANGY [harbor-seal

tang'fish", 1 tan'fish, 2 tăng'fish', *n* [Prov Eng] The

tan'ghan, 1 tăŋ'gan, 2 tan'gŭn, *n* A small Thibetan piebald pony

tan'ghas, 1 tăŋ'gas, 2 tan'găs *n* Same as LANETE

tan'ghin, 1 tan'gin, 2 tă n'gin, *n* [Malagasy] The ordeal-tree of Madagascar, also, the poisonous kernel of its fruit See ORDEAL-TREE

Tan-ghin'i-a, 1 tan-gin'i-a 2 tăn-ĝin'i-a, *n Bot* A genus of Madagascan trees of the family *Apocynaceæ* There is only one species, *T venenifera,* the tanghin See TANGHIN

tan'ghi-nin, 1 tan'gi-nin, 2 tăn'ĝi-nin *n Chem* The active toxic principle ($C_{27}H_{40}O_8$) of tanghin

tang'i, 1 tăŋ'i, 2 tang'i, *n* [Polynesia] A cry of mourning wake, lamentation

tan-gib'i-le, 1 tan-jib'i-li, 2 tăn-gib'i-le, *n* [Rare] That which may be perceived by touch

tan"gi-bil'i-ty, 1 tan'ji-bil'i-ti, 2 tăn"gi-bil'i-ty, *n* The quality of being tangible, perceptibility by the sense of touch, or capability of being perceived or grasped mentally [< F *tangibilité,* < LL *tangibilis,* tangible]

tan'gi-bl(e", 1 tan'ji-bl, 2 tăn'gi-bl, *a* **1.** Perceptible by touch; also, within reach by touch

The life of a worm is made up of actions referring almost exclusively to the *tangible* properties of adjacent things SPENCER *Principles of Biology* vol 1 § 31, p 83 [A 1891]

2. Figuratively, capable of being apprehended by the mind, having definite shape, not elusive or unreal, as, a *tangible* scheme, *tangible* evidence **3.** *Law* Perceptible to the senses, corporeal, as, *tangible* property opposed to *incorporeal* property, such as franchises, rents, etc [F, < LL *tangibilis* see TANGIBILITY] SYN., see PHYSICAL —**tan'gi-bl(e-ness",** *n* —**tan'gi-bli,** *adv*

tang'ie, 1 tan'i 2 tăng'i, *n* [Orkneys] A water-spirit in the form of a horse or of a man covered with seaweed [< TANG², *n*]

Tan-gier', 1 tan-jir', 2 tăn-ĝĕr', *n* A seaport and walled city in Morocco N W Africa captured by Alfonso V of Portugal 1471 held by the English 1662–1684

Tan"gier-ine', *a* & *n* Same as TANGERINE [*Jaranica*)

tan'gi-lin, 1 tan'ji-lin, 2 tăn'ĝi-lin, *n* A pangolin (*Manis*

Tan"gi-pa-hoa', 1 tan ji-pa-hō' *or* (*colloq*) tanch"pa-hō', 2 tăn ĝi-pa-hō' *or* (*colloq*) tănch"pa-hō', *n* A parish in S E Louisiana 777 sq m parish-seat Amite

tan'gl(e", 1 tan'gl, 2 tăn'ĝl, *v* [TAN'GLED, TAN'GLD"; TAN'GLING] **I.** *t* **1.** To intertwine (flexible materials, as threads or hair) in a confused and not readily separable mass

For getting a strong impression that a skein is *tangled,* there is nothing like snatching hastily at a single thread GEORGE ELIOT *Mill on the Floss* p 69 [H 1876]

2. To complicate confusedly or inextricably, perplex, embroil **3.** To ensnare as in a tangle, entangle

Fear not though I have *tangled* countless hearts BICKERSTETH *Yesterday, To-day, and For Ever* bk VII, l 452

II 1 To be entangled, become involved in a quarrel or any complication [< TANGLE¹, *n*] —**tan'gle-ment,** *n* The act of tangling, or the state of being tangled, also, a collection of things tangled together —**tan'gler,** *n* One who tangles —**tan'gle-some,** *a* [Colloq] Entangled and perplexing as a *tanglesome* business —**tan'gling-ly,** *adv*

tan'gle, *a* [Scot] **1** Tall and feeble, not well knit in the joints 2 Weak from fatigue or overexertion

tan'gle¹, *n* **1** A confused intertwining of flexible materials, as threads or vines, in a complicated mass **2.** Hence, a state of confusion and perplexity, as, his thoughts were in a *tangle,* the business is in a *tangle* **3.** A device for bringing up from the bottom of the sea delicate forms of marine life, as seaweed, etc **tan'gle-bar"‡; tan'gle-swab"‡.** [< TANGLE², *n*]

The examination of the bottom was done by means of '*tangles*' consisting of an A-shaped iron frame to which frayed-out hemp-ropes are attached A E VERRILL in *Rep U S Fish Commission 1871–1872* p 297 [GOVT PTG OFF 1873]

tan'gle², *n* **1.** *Bot* Either of two leathery seaweeds, a tang (*Laminaria digitata*) with a broad digitately cleft frond 1 to 5 feet long, or the sweet tangle (*L saccharina*), with a ribbon-shaped frond 2 to 12 feet long 2 [Scot] A tall, lean person, anything long and dangling [< Ice *thöngull,* dim of *thang,* kelp]

—**tan'gle-fish",** *n* The European pipefish (*Syngnathus acus*) —**t -picker,** *n* [Local Eng] A bird, the turnstone —**t tent** (*Surg*), a tent made of seaweed, used chiefly for dilating the mouth of the womb —**t -wrack,** *n* Any seaweed of the genus *Laminaria* **t -blade‡** [huckleberry

tan'gle-ber"ry, 1 tan'gl-ber'i, 2 tăn'ĝl bĕr'y, *n* The blue

tan'gle-foot", 1 tan'gl-fut', 2 tăn'ĝl-fo͝ot", *n* **1.** [Slang, U S] Intoxicating drink, as bad whisky **tan'-gle-leg"‡. 2.** *Bot* Same as BAUERA [in a tangle

tan'gly¹, 1 tan'gli, 2 tăn'ĝly, *a* Consisting of or being

tan'gly², *a* Abounding in or covered with seaweed

tan'go, 1 tan go, 2 tăn'ĝo [Sp Am] **I** *vi* To dance the tango **II** *n* A dance consisting of a shuffle, a whirl, a dip, and a swing **ten'go‡.**

tang'-po-tien", 1 tăŋ'-pō-tyen', 2 tang'-pō-tŝĕn', *n* [Chin] One of the taxable and legally recognized pawnbroking institutions of China Compare CHI-TIEN

tan'gram, 1 tan'gram, 2 tăn'grăm, *n* A Chinese puzzle consisting of a square card or board cut by straight incisions into different-sized pieces (five triangles, a square, and a lozenge) to be combined into a variety of figures [Cp ANAGRAM] [Eng] A bird, the rock-pipit

tang'-spar"row, 1 tan'-spar'o, 2 tăng'-spăr'o, *n* [Prov

tangue, 1 tan, 2 tăng *n* The tenrec

Tan-gut', 1 tan-gut' 2 tan-gu͝t', *n* **1.** An ancient territory of Mongolia the home of the Eastern Mongolian, or Sharra, linguistic branch **2.** A Tibetan a loose usage —**Tan-gut',** *a* [The whimbrel

tang'-whaup", 1 tan'-hwōp', 2 tăng'-hwap', *n* [Scot]

tang'y, 1 tan'i, 2 tăng'y, *a* Having a tang

tan'ha, 1 tun'ha, 2 tu͝n'ha, *n Theos* Desire for life, that thirst for sense impressions that causes reincarnation

Tan-hu'meth, 1 tan-hū'meth, 2 tăn-hū'măth, *n Bib* 2 *Kings* XXV, 23 [Heb comfort]

tan'la, 1 tan'ya, 2 tăn'ya *n Bot* **1** [W I] The spoon-flower 2 The taro (*Caladium colocasia*) 3 Any of several other araceous plants cultivated for their edible roots [< Native name *tannie, tannier*] **tan'ier‡.**

Ta'nis, 1 tē'nis 2 tā'nis, *n* An ancient city, capital of Lower Egypt especially in the time of the Shepherd Kings the modern **San;** the *Zoan* of the Bible **2.** *Bib* (Apocrypha) *Judith* I, 10 —**Ta-nit'ic,** *a*

tan'ist, 1 tan'ist, 2 tăn'ist, *n* Anciently, one who held lands under the Celtic law of tanistry, the chosen successor of a clan chieftain [< Ir *tanaiste,* apparent heir to a prince, < *tan,* territory] **tan'a-ist‡** —**tanist stone,** a monumental stone used among the ancient Celts for the enthronement of their tanist at his succession —**tan-is'tic,** *a* —**tan'ist-ship,** *n*

tan'ist-ry, 1 tan'ist-ri, 2 tăn'ist-ry, *n* Anciently, a Celtic system of chieftainship and life-tenure, especially in Ireland, by which the headship of the sept or clan, tho modified by the claims of birth, was decided by election in the lifetime of the chief abolished in Ireland under James I

Ta'nit, 1 tā'nit 2 ta'nit, *n* A goddess of Carthage, virgin queen of the moon and heavens worshiped in imitation of Astarte, and as *Juno Cælestis* in Rome **Ta'nith‡.**

tan'ite, 1 tan'ait, 2 tăn'it, *n* A hard, black, fine-grained material of waste leather, used with emery to form abrasive wheels a trade name [< TAN¹, *n*]

ta'ni-wha, 1 tā'ni-hwa 2 ta'ni-hwa *n* [Maori] A legendary monster of the sea or deep waters, supposed to devour human beings **ta'ni-wa‡**

tan-jib', 1 tun-jib', 2 tŭn-ĵib', *n* A thin cotton fabric with intricate patterns from Oudh, India [< Hind *tanjib*]

Tan-jore', 1 tan-jōr', 2 tăn-jōr', *n* **1.** A district in S Madras province India 3,709 sq m 2 Its capital

Tan'jur, 1 tan'jur, 2 tăn'jur, *n* The second collection of the sacred canon of the Tibetans

tank, 1 tank 2 tăŋk, *v* **I** *t* **1.** To enclose or store in a tank cause to flow into a tank 2 *To submit to some* process in a tank Compare TANKAGE, 4 **3** [Local, U S] In lumbering to sprinkle a *logging-road* with water so as to give it an icy surface **II** *i* [Slang, U S] To imbibe or contain too much liquor

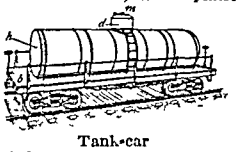
tank¹, *n* **1.** A large wooden or metal vessel, receptacle, or structure, generally for containing a fluid Specif (1) Same as GASOMETER 1 (2) That portion of a locomotive-tender containing the water-supply for the boiler a tender-tank (3) A stationary reservoir from which tender-tanks are filled (4) In photography a vertical (cylindrical or rectangular) container used in development

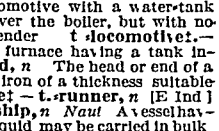
Tanks are frequently named from their use, position or shape as, **ballast-tank, bilge-t** (having its corners cut off to fit the side or bilge of a ship), **cable-t** (a cylindrical plate-iron receptacle in which a telegraphic cable is coiled, or one in which it is subjected to the action of water under pressure, to determine its water-proof quality), **receiving-t** (near a boiler, and receiving fresh water from the condenser), **rendering-t** (usually steam-jacketed for trying out fat in the manufacture of lard or oil), **saddle t.** (set astraddle of a locomotive boiler) **steam-t** (in which materials are either dried by direct contact with steam or heated by steam in a jacket or coil), etc

2 *Mil* An armored motor-car with caterpillar tractors and mounted with guns first used by British forces against the Germans on the Somme in September, 1916

3. A storage-pond for water, excavated in the soil, as in Australia, India, etc **4.** [Prov] Any natural pool or pond [< Pg *tanque,* < L *stagnum,* pool]

—**tank'-car",** *n* A platform railway-car carrying an iron tank, usually cylindrical with horizontal axis for the transportation of coal-oil, etc —**t drama,** sensational melodrama employing a reservoir of water, as in representing a race or a rescue from drowning a term of contempt —**t -engine,** *n* A locomotive with a water-tank over the boiler, but with no tender **t -locomotive‡.—t.-furnace,** *n* A glass-making furnace having a tank instead of the usual pots —**t.-head,** *n* The head or end of a metal tank —**t -iron,** *n* Plate iron of a thickness suitable for making large tanks **t -plate‡** —**t.-runner,** *n* [E Ind] The pheasant-tailed jacana —**t.-ship,** *n Naut* A vessel having a hold in which oil or other liquid may be carried in bulk **t -steamer‡; t -vessel‡.—t -station,** *n* **1** A railway-station at which there is a tank for supplying water to the locomotives **2** An enlargement in a mine-shaft or -level to receive a water-tank, as for the pumping-engine boilers —**t -toggle,** *n* A cross-bar, usually heavier at one end than at the other, attached to a chain or rope, for placing inside the manhole of a tank or the like, as for hoisting —**t -water,** *n* The watery matter that remains in the tank or vat in which fat or lard is rendered —**t -worm,** *n* A nematode worm found in the sediment of water-tanks in India, believed to be the young of the guinea-worm —**telescopic t,** a cylindrical horizontal tank in which each ring, in one direction, is smaller than the one next to it, into which its end fits


Tank-car


Tank-toggle

tank', *n* **1.** A measure of capacity See MEASURE **2** A weight See WEIGHT **tan'ka‡.**

tan'ka', } 1 tan'ka, -ki-a, 2 tăn'ka, -ki-a *n* [Chin] **1** *pl.*

tan'ki-a, } The descendants of an aboriginal race of southern China who are forced to live in boats or near the river-edge at Canton They do not intermarry with other Chinese

The *tankia* or boat-people at Canton form a class in some respects beneath the other portions of the community, and have many customs peculiar to themselves

S WELLS WILLIAMS *Middle Kingdom* vol 1 p 412 [S 1883]

2. A tanka-boat —**tan'ka-boat",** **tan'ki-a-boat",** *n* A house-boat and passenger-rowboat used by the tanka

tank'age, 1 tank'ij, 2 tank'ag, *n* **1.** The act, process, or operation of putting or storing in tanks **2.** The price charged for storage in tanks **3.** The cubic capacity or contents of a tank or system of tanks **4.** The residuum obtained in rendering refuse fats, etc. used, when dried, as a fertilizer or as a coarse food

Under the name of *tankage* a kind of flesh-meal is prepared in this country from the refuse meat entrails and other offal that accumulate in slaughter-houses F H STORER *Agriculture* vol 1 p 388 [S 1887]

tank'ard, 1 tank'ərd, 2 tăŋk'ard, *n* A large drinking-cup of metal or glass, sometimes with a cover [< OF *tanguard,* tankard, possibly < L *cantharus,* < Gr *kantharos,* a tankard]

—**keg'-tank'ard,** *n* A tankard made of staves, like a keg often highly ornamented —**tank'ard-bear"er,** *n* Formerly, a water-carrier who supplied families in London —**t -shaped,** *a Bot* Being about twice as long as broad, enlarging downward, then abruptly constricted or terminated as certain varieties of the turnip —**t.-turnip,** *n* [Prov Eng] A field-turnip having an oblong root rising above the ground —**tank'ard,** *a* Convivial jovial jolly from drink as, a *tankard* companion


Medieval Keg-tankard of Wood

tank'ing, 1 tank'iŋ, 2 tăŋk'ing, *n* The act or process of trying out or otherwise treating, as fish or fat, in tanks

tankt, *pp* Tanked S S

tan'ling, *n* [Archaic] One tanned by exposure

tan'-liq"uor, tan-mill, etc See TAN¹, *n*

tan'na', 1 tan'a, 2 tăn'a, *n* Same as TANA² **tan'na-dar‡.**

Tan'na², 1 tă'na 2 tā'na, *n* Same as THANA²

tan'na-bl(e", 1 tan'ə-bl, 2 tăn'a-bl, *a* Capable of being tanned

tan'nage, 1 tan'ij, 2 tăn'ag, *n* **1.** The act, process, or operation of tanning See TAN¹, *v* **2.** Tanning-material, as bark

Tan'na-hill, 1 tan'ə-hil, 2 tăn'a-hil, **Robert** (6/1 1774–8/17 1810) A Scottish poet and song-writer

tan-na'im, 1 tə-nā'im, 2 ta-na'im *n pl* [TAN'NA, *sing*] [Heb] The Jewish expounders of the law whose legal opinions are recorded in the Mishna and Baraita and who lived in the time from the second century B C to the close of the second century of the Christian era

tan-nal'bin, 1 tan-al'bin 2 tăn-ăl'bin *n Chem* A brownish tasteless powder made by treating egg-albumin with tannin used as an astringent [< TANNIN + ALBUMIN]

tan'nate, 1 tan'ēt, 2 tăn'āt, *n Chem* A salt of tannic acid

tan'ner¹, 1 tan'ər, 2 tăn'er, *n* One whose business is to convert hides into leather by tanning —**tanners' bark,** bark used in tanning See BARK —**tanners' waste,** hide-cuttings and other refuse in leather-making

tan'ner', *n* [Slang, Eng] A sixpence

tan'ner-y, 1 tan'ər-i, 2 tăn'er-y, *n* [-IES, 1 -iz, 2 -iz, *pl*] **1.** A place where leather is tanned **2** [Rare] The art or process of tanning [< F *tannerie,* < *tanner,* see TAN¹, *v*]

Tann'hau-ser, 1 tăn'hoi-zər, 2 tan'hōi-ser *n* **1** A German minnesinger and crusader of the 13th century who, on account of his wanderings was sometimes identified with a knight of German legend *See def* 2 **2** A knight in old German legend who gives himself up to revelry with Venus and her court in the depths of the Venusberg Afterward, overcome with remorse he makes a pilgrimage to Rome, where the Pope declares it to be as impossible for Tannhauser to hope for absolution as for the staff in his hand to blossom Soon after the Pope's staff is seen to blossom but Tannhauser has fled in despair and is lost to the world in the Venusberg **3** An opera and libretto by Richard Wagner, first produced at the Dresden Theater, Oct 19, 1845. In Wagner's version Tannhauser is saved by the love of Elizabeth **Tan'hau-ser‡; Tan'hu-ser‡.**

tan'nic, 1 tan'ık, 2 tăn'ic, *a* *Chem* Of, pertaining to, or derived from tan — **tannic acid,** an amorphous brownish-white astringent compound ($C_{14}H_{10}O_9$) that forms shiny scales when extracted as with water, from gallnuts by extension any one of many astringent principles contained in vegetables, as glucosids Among these the more important are *caffeitannic acid* from coffee-beans *catechutannic* or *cachoutannic acid,* from catechu *filitannic acid,* from fustic, *quercitannic acid,* from oak-bark, *quinotannic* or *cinchonatannic acid,* from cinchona-barks *ratanhiatannic acid* from rhatany-root and *tormentiltannic acid,* from tormentil-root The principal applications of tannic acid in the arts are in the preparation of writing-ink and in the manufacture of leather **tan'nın‡.**

tan-nif'er-ous, 1 ta-nif'ər-us, 2 tă-nif'ĕr-ŭs, *a* Containing tannic acid [< TANNIN + L *fero,* bear]

tan'ni gen, 1 tan'ı-jen 2 tăn'ı-gĕn, *n* *Chem* An odorless, yellowish-gray powder ($C_{14}H_8(CH_3CO)-O_9$), used as an intestinal astringent [< TANNIN + -GEN]

tan'ni-kin†, *n* [Slang] A young woman **tan'a-kin†.**

tan'nin, 1 tan'ın, 2 tăn'in *n* Same as TANNIC ACID — **tan'nin-plate",** *n* *Phot* A collodion dry plate once in use, treated with tannin as a preservative

tan'ning, 1 tan'ıng, 2 tăn'ing, *n* **1.** The art or process of converting hides into leather Frequently qualified so as to indicate a special process as **bark-tanning,** or **red tanning** (tanning with bark), **electric t** (treatment by an astringent liquor in connection with an electric current, to hasten conversion into leather), etc Compare TAN, *v*, 1 **2.** [Slang] A whipping, as for chastisement, flogging

tan no-form, 1 tan'o fôrm 2 tăn'o-form, *n* *Chem* A reddish powder ($CH_2(C_6H_5O_2)$) used as an astringent [< TANNIC + *-form* in CHLOROFORM] [as BAROMETER

tan-nom'e-ter, 1 tan-om'ı-tər 2 tăn-ŏm'e-ter, *n* Same

tan'nose, 1 tan'ōs 2 tăn'ōs *n* An excessive production of tannin in plants a symptom of disease

tan'ny, 1 tan'ı 2 tăn'y, *a* [Archaic] Tan-colored, tawny.

Ta'ño-an, 1 tä'nyo-an 2 tä'nyo-an, *n* A North-American linguistic stock See PUEBLO INDIANS, under PUEBLO.

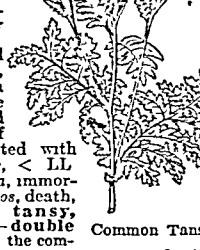
tan'quen, *n* Same as TANGHIN

Tan'que-ray, 1 tan'kə-rē 2 tăn'ke-rā **the Second Mrs** In Sir A W Pinero's play of the same name, the heroine a woman of easy virtue, who takes her life because tho happily married and anxious to reform, she is hampered by the attitude of society toward her

tan'rec, *n* Same as TENREC

Tan-sui', 1 tan-swī' 2 tan-swī' *n* A treaty port and harbor on the W coast of Taiwan Island Japan

tan'sy, 1 tan'zı, 2 tăn'sy, *n* [-SIES, 1 -zız, 2 -sız, *pl*] **1.** A coarse perennial Old World herb (*Tanacetum vulgare*), 2 or 3 feet high, with finely dissected leaves and rayless heads of yellow flowers in terminal corymbs The plant is strongly aromatic and bitter



Common Tansy

2. Any one of several plants with similar leaves, as the silverweed **3†.** An old-fashioned dish, made with eggs, cream, etc, and flavored with the juice of tansy especially associated with Easter [< F *tanaisie,* < LL *athanasia,* < Gr *athanasia,* immortality, < *a-* priv + *thanatos,* death, < *thanein* die] — **wild tansy,** same as SILVERWEED 1 — **double t.,** a cultivated variety of the common tansy in which the leaves are more cut and crisped used for garnishing dishes — **maudlin t,** same as MAUDLIN *n*, 1 — **tan'sy-mus"tard,** *n* An American annual (*Sisymbrium canescens*) a congener of hedge-mustard with bipinnately divided and usually hoary or downy leaves, and small yellow flowers — **t ragwort,** *n* The common ragwort or staggerwort — **white t,** the common European agrimony

tan'ta, 1 tän'ta, 2 tan'ta *n* [S Afr D] An aunt **tan'te‡.**

tan-tad'lin, 1 tan-tad'lin 2 tăn-tăd'lin *n* [Dial, Eng] A dumpling or pastry delicacy **tan-tob'lin‡.**

Tan'tah, 1 tän'ta, 2 tăn'tä *n* A town on the Nile delta, capital of Garbieh province Egypt [tantalic acid

tan'ta-late, 1 tan'tə-lēt, 2 tăn'ta-lāt, *a* *Chem* A salt of

tan-tal'ic, 1 tan-tal'ık, 2 tăn-tăl'ic, *n* *Chem* Pertaining to tantalum — **tantalic acid,** a snow-white amorphous heavy compound ($H_2Ta_2O_6$) formed by treating potassium tantalate with hydrochloric acid a hydrated tantalic oxid

Tan"ta-li'næ, 1 tan'tə-lı'nī 2 tăn'ta-lī'nē *n pl* *Ornith* A subfamily of ciconioid birds with the bill decurved toward the end and blunt and toes long wood-ibises and wood-storks [< TANTALUS] — **tan'ta-lin(e°,** *a* & *n*

tan'ta-lism, 1 tan'ta-lızm, 2 tăn'ta-lĭsm, *n* Punishment such as was fabled of Tantalus See TANTALUS

tan'ta-lite, 1 tan'tə-lıt 2 tăn'ta-lit *n* *Mineral* A submetallic iron-black ferrous tantalate ($FeTa_2O_6$) crystallizing in the orthorhombic system [< TANTALUM]

tan-ta'li-um, *n* *Chem* Same as TANTALUM

tan'ta-lize, 1 tan'tə-lız, 2 tăn'ta-liz, *vt* [-LIZED; -LIZ'ING] To tease or torment by repeated disappointments in the attainment of some apparently attainable object, excite to hopes of good or enjoyment and then withhold from possession, tease, less correctly, to arouse and prolong the fears of by keeping some object or subject of dread impending, harass [< L *Tantalus,* see TANTALUS] **tan'ta-lis‡.** Syn: see ANNOY — **tan"ta-li-za'(or -sa')tion,** *n* — **tan'ta-liz"er** or **-lis"er,** *n* One who or that which tantalizes — **tan'ta-liz"(or -lis")ing-ly,** *adv.*

tan'ta-lo-, 1 tan'tə-lo- 2 tăn'ta-lo- *Chem* From TANTALUM a combining form denoting combination with tantalum as *tantalo*columbate *tantalo*fluorid (fluotantalate)

tan'ta-lous, 1 tan'tə-lus 2 tăn'ta-lŭs *a* Containing a larger amount of tantalum than tantalic compounds

tan'ta-lum, 1 tan'tə-lum, 2 tăn'ta-lŭm, *n* *Chem* A silver-white metallic element occurring associated with columbium in columbite and other rare minerals It is ordinarily ductile, but becomes hard when hammered, and forms alloys with tungsten, molybdenum, and iron being chiefly used in the preparation of filaments for electric lamps See ELEMENT [< L *Tantalus* see TANTALUS]

Tan'ta-lus, 1 tan'tə-lus, 2 tăn'ta-lŭs, *n* **1.** *Gr Myth* The son of Zeus and the nymph Pluto, father of Pelops and Niobe, and grandfather of Atreus and Thyestes As a punishment for revealing the secrets of Zeus he was plunged up to the chin in water with the finest fruits hanging over his head but both water and fruit retreated when he attempted to taste them

2. *Ornith* (1) A genus typical of *Tantalinæ* (2) [t-] A bird of this genus, a wood-ibis **3** [t-] A decanter-stand in which the bottles are secured by a spring-lock. [< L *Tantalus,* < Gr *Tantalos,* see def 1] — **Tantalus cup,** a philosophical toy consisting of a cup containing the figure of a man in whose body is concealed a siphon that prevents a fluid poured into the cup from ever reaching the man's mouth **Tantalus's cup† — Tan-ta'le-(or -li-)an,** *a* Of or pertaining to Tantalus hence, tantalizing **Tan-tal'ic† — Tan'ta-lid,** *n* Any descendant of Tantalus

tan'ta-mount†, *vt* To be equivalent

tan'ta-mount, 1 tan'tə-maunt, 2 tăn'ta-mount, *a* Having equal or equivalent value, effect, or import

A general rise or a general fall of prices is merely *tantamount* to an alteration in the value of money

MILL *Political Economy* vol 1, bk. III p 541. [A 1889]

[< F *tant* (< L *tantus*), so much, + AMOUNT]

tan-tar'a, 1 tan-tar'ə, 2 tăn-tăr'a, *n* A quick succession of notes from a trumpet or hunting-horn, also, a hunting-cry [Imitative] **tan-tar'o‡**

When a Hare [is] found sitting with Harriers [the cry is] *tantara!* HERBERT *Field Sports* vol II, app B p 309 [S & T]

tan"ti-par'tite, 1 tan'ti-pär'tait 2 tăn'ti-pär'tit *a* *Math* Characterizing a function which is linear in respect to several distinct sets of variables separately CAYLEY [< L *tantus* so much, + *pars* part]

tan'ti-ty, 1 tan'tı-tı, 2 tăn'ti-tỹ, *n* [Rare] The fact of containing or consisting of so much, capability of being increased, diminished, or measured [< L *tantus* so much]

tan-tiv'y, 1 tan-tıv'ı, 2 tăn-tiv'y, *vi* To hurry off, as in the chase, hasten away

tan-tiv'y. **I.** *a* Swift, rapid **II.** *adv* Swiftly, hastily, with all speed

tan-tiv'y, *n* **1.** A hunting-cry indicating that the chase is at full speed **2†.** A rapid, rushing movement, violent haste **3†.** A loyalist a nickname [Prob from the note of a hunting-horn]

tan'tle, 1 tan'tl 2 tăn'tl, *v* [Prov Eng] **I.** *t* To fondle **II.** *i* To loiter

tant'lingt, *n* One who cherishes the hope of some unattainable pleasure [much

tan'to, 1 tän'to, 2 tăn'to, *adv* [It] *Mus* So much, too

Tan'to-nyt, *n* **1.** St Anthony, an abbreviation used in various old phrases **2.** [t-] A Tantony pig **tan'ta-nyt. — Tantony pigt.** The pet pig of a litter Compare ANTHONY' 2 A petted favorite, servile follower **Tantiny pigt.**

Tan'tra, 1 tan'trə *or* tun'trə, 2 tăn'tra *or* tŭn'tra, *n* [E Ind] Literally, rule, ritual, one of a class of religious treatises on the numerous magical functions known to later Hinduism The chief peculiarity of the Tantras is the prominence they give to the female energy of the deity Sakti — **Tan'tric,** *a* Of or pertaining to the Tantras or Tantrism — **Tan'trism,** *n* The doctrines of the Sanskrit Tantras — **Tan'trist,** *n* A follower of Tantrism

tan"tra-bo'gus, *n* See note under BOGUS, *n*

tan'trum, 1 tan'trum, 2 tăn'trŭm, *n* An uncontrolled and petulant fit of passion, ill-natured caprice often in the plural [< W *tant,* sudden impulse] **tan'trem‡; tan'tum‡** [Prov Eng]

tan'tum², 1 tan'tum, 2 tăn'tŭm, *n* [Prov Eng] A stipulated amount stint

Tan'tum Er'go, 1 tan'tum ûr'go, 2 tăn'tŭm ĕr'ĝo [L] *R C Ch* The last two stanzas of the Latin hymn sung at Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, also, a musical setting for the same stanzas

ta-nur', 1 tə-nûr', 2 tä-nur', *n* [Per] A bake-oven in an earthen floor, in which lavash (bread in thin sheets) is baked

tan'ya, 1 tan'yə 2 tăn'ya *n* [So U S] Same as TANIA 2

Tan"y-sto'ma, 1 tan'ı-stō'mə, 2 tăn'ı-stō'ma, *n pl* *Entom* A group of brachycerous diptera, especially those having a long proboscis and larvæ with a maxillary sheath and jaws with hooks, as hornet-flies, gadflies, etc [< Gr *tanyō,* stretch, + *stoma(t-),* mouth] **Tan"y-sto'ma-ta‡ — tan'y-stome,** *n* — **ta-nys'to-min(e°, ta-nys'to-mous,** *a*

tan'zib, *n* Same as TANJIB

tan'zi-mat, 1 tan'zı-mat, 2 tăn'zı-măt, *n* An organic law of the Turkish empire, especially, the hatti-sherif of the Sultan Abdul Medjid of 1839 proclaiming civil and religious liberty, supplemented and confirmed by another of 1856, pursuant to which new codes of law were promulgated [Turk, < Ar *tanzimat,* pl of *tansim,* regulation]

ta'o, 1 tä'o, 2 tä'o *n* [P I] **1.** A peasant **2.** Any ignorant person [Visaya = Hiligano, *táuo* man]

Tao'ism, } 1 tou'ızm, 2 tou'ĭsm, *n* One of the four

Taou'ism, } principal religions of China, based upon the teachings of Lâo-tse, a contemporary of Confucius (about 500 B C), and especially popular among the common people Its doctrines resemble those of Quietism and Manichæism [< Chin *tao,* way] — **Tao'ist,** *n* A believer in Taoism — **Tao-is'tic,** *a*

Ta'os, 1 tä'os, 2 tä'ŏs, *n* **1.** A county in N New Mexico, 2,265 sq m **2** Its county-seat

tao'tai', 1 tou'tal', 2 tou'tī' *n* [Chin] In China, an officer in charge of a circuit of two or more departments

Ta"ouls-ca'ron, *n* Same as JOSEPH'S

tap¹, 1 tap, 2 tăp, *v* [TAPPED, TAPT°, TAP'PING] **I** *t* **1.** To draw liquid from, as by withdrawing a tap (1) To pierce or bore into for letting out fluid, as, to *tap* a wine-cask a sugar-maple or a reservoir

The Indians *tap* the [india-rubber] trees as we *tap* our sugar-maples AGASSIZ *Journey in Brazil* p 157 [T & F 1868]

(2) To withdraw the plug or turn the faucet of (a cask) to let the contents flow (3) *Surg* To puncture the outer walls of (the body) to draw off fluid accumulated within some inner cavity as, to *tap* a dropsical patient

2. Figuratively, to make connection with for drawing off anything, as, this branch road *taps* the great coal-region **3.** To draw off, as liquor, by broaching a cask, especially, to begin to withdraw and use, as the contents of a full cask or barrel **4.** *Mach* To make an internal screw-thread in with a tap, as, to *tap* a nut **5** To turn on a supply of (water, gas, etc, to a house) by connecting house-pipes with street-mains **6** To divert part of the current from (a wire) as for obtaining a message

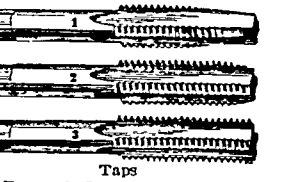
II. *i* **1.** To act as a tapster, draw off beer or other liquor **2.** To walk with light quick step [< AS *tæppan,* < *tæppa,* tap] — **to tap a till,** to rob a money-drawer

tap², *v* **I** *t* **1.** To touch or strike gently, as with the end of the finger, as, to *tap* a friend's shoulder **2.** To apply leather to (the sole of a shoe) in repair **3** To peck or to excavate, as with the beak, make way into by repeated strokes, as, the woodpeckers *tap* hollow trees confused with and affected by TAP¹ **4.** To strike gently with, as to *tap* one's finger on the window

Upon the sward She *tapt* her tiny silken-sandal'd foot TENNYSON *Princess* prol, st 9

II *i* **1** To strike a light or gentle blow as with the finger-tips [< F *taper,* < G *tappen,* fumble]

tap¹, *n* **1.** An arrangement for drawing out liquid, as liquor from a cask.



Taps

1 Taper 2 Second or plug 3 Bottoming or plug

(1) A faucet or cock, spigot (2) A plug or stopper to close an opening in a cask or other vessel **2.** A tool for cutting internal or female screw-threads as in a nut. It consists of a hardened steel cylinder or a frustum of a cone bearing a thread that has lengthwise flutings that form with the external screw-threads sharp cutting edges Insertion and rotation of the tool, with lengthwise advancement, in a hole of slightly less diameter than the tap, forms internal threads The taps for hand use are comprised in a set of three, the **taper tap, second or plug tap,** and the **bottoming or plug tap,** the latter being used when it is necessary to tap blank holes to the bottom.

3 *Elec* A branch conductor leading from a main circuit **4.** Same as TAP-CINDER **5.** A particular liquor or quality of liquor contained in casks **6.** A part cut from the interior of a log **7.** *Founding* The metal which escapes from a furnace or cupola in a melted mass **8.** *Tanning* A vat in which hides are leached. **9.** [Colloq] A place where liquor is drawn or served for drinking, bar, tap-room **10** [Local, U S] *Mech* A nut [< AS *tæppa* tap] — **ampere tap** (*Elec*), a tap that will carry a current of just one ampere — **collapsing tap** (*Mach*), a machine tap having cutting edges or chasers that can be withdrawn radially to facilitate its removal from the hole — **entering tap** (*Mech*), a taper tap — **on t 1.** Contained in a cask, as distinguished from *bottled* said of liquor **2.** Tapped so as to be ready for being drawn from.

Who is he that . . has eloquence . . always on *tap?* LOWELL *Biglow Papers* second series III, intro

— **second tap** [Eng] same as PLUG TAP — **tap'-bar",** *n* A pointed bar by which a blast-furnace tap-hole is opened or the metal in a melting-pot etc, is tested — **tap-bolt,** *n* A headed screw-bolt for attaching metal pieces together — **tap-borer,** *n* A gimlet-pointed auger for boring a tapering hole, as for a spigot — **tap-cinder,** *n* The vitrified dross or slag produced by the puddling process **tap† — tap-hole,** *n* **1.** *Founding* An opening at or near the lower end of a furnace or cupola through which melted metal may be drawn **2** A testing-hole in one end of a pot in a cementation-furnace **3** In a puddling-furnace, a hole for drawing off slag **tap'ping-hole"†** — **tap-hose,** *n* *Brewing* A wicker strainer placed over the mouth of a mash-tub to prevent the ingress of solid matter — **tap-house,** *n* [Rare] A tavern dram-shop — **tap-piece** **I.** *vt* To repair (shoes) with a tap **II** *n* The heel-tap of a shoe — **tap-plate,** *n* A steel plate in which holes with cutting projections are used to form threads on screws or taps, a screw-plate — **tap-rivet,** *n* [Eng] Same as TAP-BOLT — **tap-room,** *n* A place where liquor is sold and drunk barroom — **tap-root.** **I.** *vi* To grow from a tap-root **II** *n* *Bot* The principal descending root of a plant, being a direct continuation of the radicle See illus under ROOT, *n* — **tap-rooted,** *a* — **tap-screw,** *n* A tap-bolt — **tap-shackled,** *a* Drunk

tap³, *n* **1.** A gentle or playful blow, as with a small thing, as, a *tap* from a lady's fan also, the slight sound made by such a blow, as, we heard a *tap* on the window. **2** A piece of leather put upon the heel of a shoe for its repair, heel-tap **3** *pl* A military signal by trumpet or beat of drum, usually sounded fifteen minutes after tattoo, for the extinguishing of all lights in soldiers' quarters — **to be on one's taps,** to be busily at work with something, as one always on his feet

tap³, *n* [Scot] Top — **tap of tow** **1.** A conical mass of tow ready to be put on a distaff **2** Figuratively a very easily irritated person — **tap'-pick"le,** *n* [Scot] The topmost or most perfect grain on an oat-stalk hence the most cherished of one's possessions

tap⁴, *n* [E Ind] A malarial fever

tap⁵, *n* A rush basket for figs of inferior quality

ta'pa¹, 1 tä'pa 2 tä'pä *n* [Polynesian] A tough cloth-like paper beaten by the Pacific Islanders from the retted bast of the paper-mulberry, used for clothing, hangings mats etc, mulberry-bark, also, a waist-cloth made from it **ta'pa-cloth"‡.**

ta'pa², *n* [Philippines] Sun-dried deer-flesh

tap"a-co'la, 1 tap'ə-kō'lə, 2 täp a-cō'la *n* [Chile] A South-American rock-wren especially *Pteroptochus albicollis* **tap"a-cu'lo†; tu-a'lo‡.**

tap"a-de'ra, 1 tap'ə-dē'rə 2 täp'a-de'ra *n* [Sp] The leather hood of the stirrup of a Mexican saddle See SADDLE. **tap"a-de'ro†; tap"i-da'ro†; tap"i-de'ro‡.**

Ta"pa-jos', 1 tä"pa-zōsh', 2 tä"pa-zhōsh' *n* A river in central W Brazil, length, 1,100 m to the Amazon river

ta'pa-lo, 1 tä'pa-lo, 2 tä'pä-lo, *n* [Sp Am] A scarf made of coarse cloth a shawl

ta-pal'pite, 1 tə-pal'pait, 2 ta-päl'pit, *n* *Mineral* A metallic steel-gray, silver sulf-tellur-bismuthite ($Ag_2Bi(S, Te)_3$), massive and in grains [< Sierra de *Tapalpa,* in Mexico]

ta-pa'que, 1 tə-pā'kē, 2 ta-pä'ke, *n* [P I] A large boat

ta"pa-jar'in, 1 tä"pə-jä'krın, 2 tä"pa-jä'krin, *n* [Mex] A Mexican horned toad (*Phrynosoma orbiculare*)

tape, 1 tēp, 2 tāp, *vt* [TAPED, TAP'ING] **1.** To tie up or secure with tape, as, to *tape* old papers, in bookbinding, to join (sections of a book) by tape bands **2** To attach tapes to, supply tapes for **3** To bind with electric tape **4.** [Scot] To lengthen or draw out as a tape with *out*

tape¹, *n* **1.** A narrow, stout strip of woven fabric, forming a flat cord much used for tying together various parts of apparel or binding different objects in parcels, also, in printing-presses and paper-folding machines, for guiding the movement of the paper **2.** A flat braid or strip of paper or thin metal as used in a tape line **3.** The continuous paper strip used in the receiving instrument of a recording telegraph system **4.** A long, thin, narrow band of mineral or ore **5** A tapeworm **6** Red tape **7.** (1) *Athletics* A strip or thread as of tape or worsted, stretched across the finishing-point of a race, which is breasted or broken by the winner of the race, the finishing-line (2) *pl* [Eng] *Horse-racing* The portions of a starting-gate which form the barrier **8.** [Slang] Spirituous liquor, gin **9†.** A tape line **10†.** A band or fillet of linen [< AS *tæppe,* < L *tapete* (< Gr *tapēs*), carpet]

— **bri'dle-tape",** *n* A tape used to connect several of the parts of a piano-action. — **tape'-car"ri-er,** *n* A cutting-

or filing-implement with a stout tape coated with an abrasive, as emery — **t -grass,** *n* A stemless perennial (*Vallisneria spiralis*) with ribbon-like submersed leaves, 1 to 6 feet long common in sluggish or stagnant waters of the eastern United States See illus under VALLISNERIA — **t line,** a tape for measuring distances, especially one from 20 to 50 feet long and marked with divisions and subdivisions of length commonly of linen, and attached to an axle in a round flat case in which it is wound up into a coil when not in use — **t -machine,** *n* **1.** A ticker **2.** A machine for sizing tape — **t. measure,** a tape line, especially one a yard or two long, used by dressmakers and tailors — **t -needle,** *n* A blunt needle with a slit instead of an eye, so that it can receive a tape for drawing it through a loop or a hem bodkin — **t. price** (*Finance*), the price of a stock as it comes over the ticker — **t. primer,** an obsolete firearm-primer consisting of a narrow strip of paper having at intervals in its length portions of a fulminate fed toward the nipple by a special form of lock — **t -sizer,** *n* A cotton-mill hand who runs the bobbins through 'size' for warping — **to breast the t ,** in foot-racing, to touch with the breast the tape or ribbon at the finish-line

tape', *n* [Prov Eng] Same as MOLE², 1

ta-pel"no-ce-phal'ic, 1 tə-pal no-si-fal'ik, 2 ta-pl'no-çe-fāl'ic, *a Cranium* Having the vault of the cranium flattened [< Gr *tapeinos,* low, + *kephalē,* head] **ta-pl"no-ce-phal'ic‡** — **ta-pel"no-ceph'a-lism,** *n* The tapeinocephalic condition **ta-pel"no-ceph'a-ly‡.**

tape'ism, *n* [Rare] Extreme official routine

tape'less, 1 tēp'les, 2 tāp'lĕs, *a* Having no tapes, as some printing-presses — **tapeless delivery,** a mechanism in a printing-press consisting of rotating wheels bearing fingers, for delivering a printed sheet from a printing-press to the fly-table without tapes

tap'en, 1 tēp'n, 2 tāp'n, *a* Made of tape [weaving

tape'ner†, *n* One who regulates the width of the cloth in

ta'per, 1 tē'pər, 2 tā'pĕr, *v* **I.** *t* To make taper, make gradually smaller toward one end, diminish the diameter of gradually in a given direction, hence, to lessen gradually

II. *i* To become gradually less in diameter toward one end, grow small by degrees in one direction, hence, to become less and less gradually

— **to taper off,** to leave off gradually, as a habit, stop

ta'per, *a* Growing small by degrees toward one end or in one direction, as, a *taper* tap, slender and comical or pyramidal See TAP [< TAPER, *n* from its shape] — **taper vise,** a vise, having jaws set at a slight angle for grasping tapering objects

ta'per, *n* **1.** A small candle, a burning wick or other light substance giving but feeble light

Out went the *taper* as she hurried in
KEATS *The Eve of St Agnes* st. 23


Votive Tapers

2. A gradual diminution of size in an elongated object, as, the *taper* of a cone, the *taper* of a mast **3.** Same as SPILL², 1 **4.** *Founding* A molder's trowel **5.** A wire which is used in splicing electric cables [< AS *taper,* appar < Ir *tapar,* taper]

— **ta'per can"dle-stick,** *n Her* A pricket candlestick — **t -fuse,** *n* A ribbon-shaped quick-burning fuse — **t -pointed,** *a Bot* Acuminate — **t -stand,** *n* A candlestick upon which one or more candles may be placed for use

ta'pered, 1 tē'pərd, 2 tā'perd, *a* [Rare] Lighted with tapers [a tapering way

ta'per-ing-ly, 1 tē'pər-iŋ-li 2 tā'per-iŋ-li, *adv* In

ta'per-ness, 1 tē'pər-nes, 2 tā'per-nĕs, *n* The state or quality of being taper in form condition of tapering [tapering manner

ta'per-wise, 1 tē'pər-wɑiz 2 tā'per-wīz, *adv* In a

tap'es-tried, 1 tap'es-trid, 2 tăp'ĕs-trid, *a* **1.** Wrought as tapestry

Tapestried hangings wrought in Flemish looms
JEAN INGELOW *Margaret in the Xebec* st 56

2. Decorated, covered, or hung with tapestry

tap'es-try, 1 tap'es-tri, 2 tăp'ĕs-try, *vt* [-TRIED, -TRYING] To hang with or work in tapestry

tap'es-try, *n* [-TRIES, 1 -triz, 2 -trīz, *pl*] **1.** A hand-woven textile fabric in which the woof is supplied by a spindle instead of a shuttle, the design being formed by stitches across the warp, which is stretched between two cylinders

The sixteenth century was especially the age of *tapestries*
T WRIGHT *Homes of Other Days* p 478 [A 1871]

Tapestry primarily was a high-warp or low-warp hand-made fabric, usually woolen, and frequently took its name from its place of manufacture as **Amiens, Aubusson, Oudenarde, Arras, Bruges, Brussels, Tournai,** or **Felletin. Gobelin t.** takes its name from the dyers whose shops were first used by the French in developing the industry See illus under GOBELIN. *Some modern tapestries* are named from their first manufacturers, as **Baumgarten t , Herter t ,** hand-made, following old French and Flemish technique **Pottier and Stymus t.,** hand-made reproductions of old French and Flemish designs The innumerable machine-made imitations lack the technique of the hand-made tapestries

2. Loosely, a fabric to which a pattern is applied by cross-stitches with a needle, or any other method, as painting, imitating the process described above, especially if designed for ornamental hangings **3** Tapestry carpet See CARPET [< F *tapisserie,* < *tapis,* < LL *tapetium,* < Gr *tapʸtion,* dim of *tapē(t-)s,* tapestry]

tap'is-try†; tap'stryet.

— **Bayeux tapestry,** a linen roll, 77 yards long and 20 inches wide, embroidered in colored worsteds, representing 58 scenes in the life of William the Conqueror, traditionally ascribed to his queen, Matilda, now preserved in the Hôtel de Ville of Bayeux, Normandy — **tap es-try-bee tle,** *n* See under BEETLE — **t Brussels,** a carpet showing Brussels carpet effects the Brussels carpets being made on the Jacquard loom and the tapestry, or tapestry Brussels by printing the pattern on the warp before the carpets are woven — **t -cloth,** *n* A corded linen fabric grounded for so-called tapestry painting — **t -moth,** *n* A carpet-moth or clothes-moth — **t. painting,** *n* Imitation tapestry painted on linen for wall-hangings — **t -stitch,** *n* A very short even embroidery stitch made in imitating tapestry — **t velvet,** a carpet with pile cut in the manner of Wilton carpet **t velvet carpet‡.**

tap'et†, *n* Same as TAPPET² [tapetum

tap'e-tal, 1 tap'i-tal, 2 tăp'e-tal, *a* Of or pertaining to the

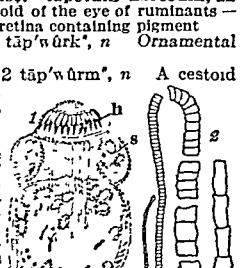
tap'e-ti, 1 tap'i-ti 2 tăp'e-ti *n* [Braz] A small South-American hare (*Lepus brasiliensis*) [foolish

tap'et-less, 1 tap'et-les, 2 tăp'ĕt-lĕs *a* [Scot] Heedless

ta-pe'tum, 1 tə-pi'tum, 2 ta-pē'tŭm, *n* [-TA, *pl*] **1.** *Bot* A cell or layer of cells just outside of the archesporium, lining the cavity of an anther or sporangium and usually absorbed before the maturation of the pollen-grains or spores **2.** *Anat* (1) A portion of the choroid coat of the eye, **tapetum lucidum or cellulosum,** having a metallic luster in certain vertebrates In many mammals, as carnivores it contains undulating fibers of connective tissue which have a lustrous appearance when viewed by reflected light, causing the shining of the eyes in the dark (2) The fibers of the corpus callosum that form the roof to the lateral ventricles of the brain **3.** The silvery membrane of two layers lining the fibrous capsule of the eye in dibranchiate cephalopods [< L *tapete* see TAPE¹, *n*] **tap'etst.** — **tapetum fibrosum,** an illuminative layer in the choroid of the eye of ruminants — **t. nigrum,** the layer of the retina containing pigment

tape'work", 1 tēp'wûrk", 2 tāp'wûrk", *n* Ornamental work wrought with tape

tape'worm", 1 tēp'wûrm", 2 tāp'wûrm", *n* A cestoid worm infesting, when adult, the alimentary canal of a vertebrate



Tapeworms
1 The scolex of *Echinococcus veterinorum* h the hooks s the suckers 2 Proglottides of *Taenia mediocanellata*

Tapeworms have no mouth or alimentary canal, but live by absorbing the juices of their host The typical species are ribbon-like, and consist of a knot-like head (scolex), furnished with suckers, hooks, or the like for adhesion and a row of segments (proglottides) constricted off from it and progressively increasing in size posteriorly These may reach several hundred in number and form a band several yards long Each proglottis develops male and female sexual organs, and the last ones from time to time detach themselves and reach the exterior with the excrement of their host The fertilized ova are then liberated from the proglottides, enclosed in a capsule, and when swallowed by the temporary or intermediate host burst the capsule and develop into hooked embryos which bore through the alimentary canal into the tissues or into the blood-vessels, passing from the latter with the blood into the brain eye liver, *lata* etc The embryo now surrounds itself with a cyst containing a fluid and becomes a hydatid or bladder-worm from which is developed the head or scolex, which is incapable of further development until swallowed by the proper host *Taenia saginata* or *mediocanellata* is the **beef tapeworm** or **unarmed tapeworm,** of which the cystic form (*Cysticercus bovis*) is found in the muscles of the ox, and *T solium* is the **hog-t** or **armed t ,** which has two rows of hooks on the head The cystic form of this (*C cellulosæ*), as found in the muscles of hogs, is a common parasite of man *T cænurus,* cystic as *Cœnurus cerebralis* in the brain of sheep, etc , and *T serrata,* of whose cysticercus the rabbit is the host, are tapeworms of the dog The broad or Swiss tapeworm (*Bothriocephalus latus*) inhabits certain fish, as the burbot and pike, in the embryonic condition — **tape'worm-plant",** *n* Same as CUSSO, 1

Ta'phath, 1 tē'fath 2 tā'făth, *n Bib I Kings* iv, 11

taph"e-pho'bi-a, 1 taf'i-fō'bi-ə 2 tăf e-fō'bi-a, *n* Morbid fear of being buried alive **taph"o-pho'bi-a‡.**

Taph'i-æ, 1 taf'i-i, 2 tăf'i-ē *n pl* A group of Ionian islands N of Ithaca, of which the chief island, **Taphos,** is mentioned by Homer, the ancient **Teleboides** [*taphos,* tomb]

ta'phi-an, 1 tē'fi-ən 2 tā'fi-an, *n* A tomb-bat [< Gr

Taph'nes, 1 taf'nīz, 2 tăf'nēs, *n Bib* (Apocrypha) *Judith,* I, 9 — **Ta'phon,** 1 tē'fən, 2 tā'fŏn, *n Bib* (Apocrypha) *1 Mac* ix, 50

taph-ren'chy-ma, 1 taf-reŋ'ki-mə, 2 tăf-rĕŋ'ey-ma, *n* Same as BOTHRENCHYMA [< Gr *taphros,* ditch, + ENCHYMA]

Taph'ri-a, 1 taf'ri-ə 2 tăf'ri-a *n Bot* A genus of exoascaceous fungi, of which several species are parasitic on oaks, poplars, elms, and a few other trees [< Gr *taphros,* trench] **Taph-ri'na‡**

taph'ri-nose, 1 taf'ri-nōs, 2 tăf'ri-nōs, *n* A form of leaf-gall induced by taphria affecting the leaves of the oak and other trees

Taph'u-a, 1 taf'yu-ə, 2 tăf'yu-a, *n Bib* (Douai)

ta'pi-a, 1 tū'pi-ə, 2 ta'pi-a, *n* [Sp] A clayey building material used in Spanish countries — **tapia real** [Sp], clay and lime mixed and used in building See PISE

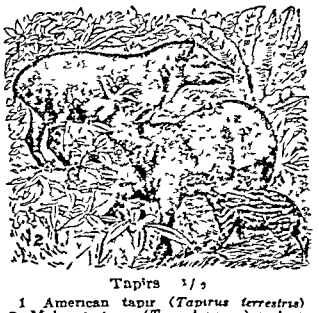
tap'i-nage†, *n* The act of hiding or lurking about

tap'ing, 1 tēp'iŋ, 2 tāp'ing *n* A process of sizing cotton yarn

Tap"i-no-ce-phal'i-dæ, 1 tap'i-no-si-fal'i-dī, 2 tăp'i-no-çe-fāl'i-dē, *n pl Herp* A Mesozoic African family of theriodont reptiles having the coracoid and precoracoid distinct and humerus massive **Tap i-no-ceph'a-lus,** *n* (t g) [< Gr *tapeinos,* low, + *kephal* , head] — **tap"i-no-ceph'a-lid,** *n* — **tap"i-no-ceph'a-loid,** *a* & *n* — **tap"i-no-ceph'a-lism,** *n* See TAPEINOCEPHALISM **tap"i-no ceph'a-ly‡**

tap'i-no-pho"by, 1 tap'i-no-fō'bi 2 tăp'i-no-fō by, *n* A morbid fear of contaminating things [< Gr *tapeinos,* low, + *phobos* fear] **tap'i-no-pho'bi-a‡.**

tap"i-o'ca, 1 tap'i-ō'kə, 2 tăp'i-ō'ca, *n* A starchy substance presenting irregular, hard, white, rough grains, obtained by heating cassava commonly used for puddings, etc , and valued as a light, nutritious food for invalids [Sp , < Braz *tipioca,* juice of the cassava] **tap"i-a'ca‡** — **pearl tapioca,** a tapioca consisting of very small, smooth grains, prepared from potato-starch


Tapirs 1/9
1 American tapir (*Tapirus terrestris*) 2 Malayan tapir (*T malayanus*) and its young

tap'i-o-lite, 1 tap'i-o-lait, 2 tăp'i-o-lit, *n Mineral* An adamantine, black, ferrous tantalo-columbate, (Fe(Ta, Cb)₂O₆), crystallizing in the tetragonal system [Said to be from a Finnish divinity]

ta'pir, 1 tē'pər, 2 tā'pir *n* A tapiroid herbivorous mammal having projecting buttocks, short stout limbs, and a flexible proboscis with the nostrils near the end The fore limbs have four toes on each foot of which the outer scarcely reaches the ground, while the feet of the hind limbs have three toes Tapirs are solitary and nocturnal and are mostly found in the depths of forests or the neighborhood of water *Tapirus terrestris* or *americanus* is the common tapir of Brazil and Paraguay, and *Elasmognathus bairdi* and *E dowi* are Central-American. They are dark-brown or black ish when adult *T malayanus,* of the Malay Peninsula, Sumatra, and Borneo, has the head, neck, and limbs black, and the back and sides of the body white [< Sp *tapiro,* < Braz *tapy ra,* tapir] — **ta'pir-ine,** *a.*

tap"i-ran'ga, 1 tap i-raŋ'gə 2 tăp i-răŋ'ga, *n* [Braz] A tanager (*Rhamphocelus brasiliensis*)

Ta-pir'i-dæ, 1 tə-pir'i-dī, 2 ta-pir'i-dē *n pl Mam* A family of perissodactyl ungulates, especially those having a flexible snout and upper premolars and molars alike and with 2 cross-ridges to each tapirs **Ta'pir-us,** *n* (t g) [< TAPIR] — **ta'pir-id,** *n* — **ta"pir-id'i-an,** *a*

ta-pir'o-dont, 1 tə-pir'o-dont, 2 ta-pir'o-dŏnt, *a Mam.* Having teeth like those of tapirs, especially the transversely ridged molars [< TAPIRUS + Gr *odous* (*odont-*), tooth]

ta'pi-roid, 1 tē'pi-[or tap'i-]roid, 2 tā'pi-[or tăp'i-]rŏid **I.** *a* Of or pertaining to the *Tapiridæ,* resembling or related to the tapirs **II** *n* One of the *Tapiridæ,* also, a related ungulate, as a lophiodontid [< TAPIR + -OID]

ta'pis†, *vt* **1.** To work or ornament with figures like tapestry **2** To hang with tapestry

ta'pis, 1 tē'pis *or* tə-pi', 2 tā'pis *or* tā-pi' (XIII), *n.* Tapestry, especially, a kind of tapestry formerly used as a cover to a council-table in disuse, except in the phrase **on or upon the tapis,** signifying that a subject is up for consideration *Compare* CARPET

My business comes now *upon the tapis*
FARQUHAR *The Beaux' Stratagem* act III, sc 3.

[F , *see* TAPESTRY]

ta'pis", 1 tā'pis, 2 ta'pis, *n* [P I] A wide sash or band covering the saya from the waist to the knees, worn by the Tagalog women

tap'is-er†, *n* A tapestry-maker **tap'i-cer†, tap'i-ter†.**

tap'lash", 1 tap'lash', 2 tăp'lăsh", *n* Re use of ale, beer, or wine [< TAP¹, *v* , + LASH *n* < OF *lasche,* slack]

Aris You shall have them study hard for four or five years to return home more fools than they came the reason whereof is drinking college *tap-lash* THOMAS RANDOLPH *Aristippus* act I.

tap'ling, 1 tap'liŋ 2 tăp'ling, *n* [Prov Eng] A strap or straps connecting the parts of a flail

tap'net, 1 tap'net, 2 tăp'nĕt, *n* Same as TAP⁵, *n*

ta-po'a, 1 tə-pō'ə, 2 tā-pō'ă, *n* [Austral] The brown phalanger (*Trichosurus fulginosus*) of Tasmania

ta-po'a ta'fa, 1 tō'fa, 2 ta'fa [Austral] A dasyuroid carnivorous marsupial (*Phascogale penicillata*) having a long tail bushy at the end

ta-pote'ment, 1 tə-pōt ment *or* -mənt *or* (F) ta'pōt'mān , 2 ta-pōt'ment *or* (F) ta'pōt'maṅ', *n* [F] *Med* Remedial treatment by gentle manual percussion

tap'pa, *n* Same as TAPA¹

tap'pa-ble, 1 tap'ə-bl 2 tăp'a-bl, *a* That may be tapped: specif , in rubber plantations applied to rubber-trees of such age and size that may be tapped for rubber without injury

Tap'pan, 1 tap'an, 2 tăp'an, *n* **1 Arthur** (⁷/₈1786–¹/₂₃ 1865), an American philanthropist and abolitionist established *The Emancipator* in 1833 One of the founders of the American Tract Society 2 **Lewis** (⁷/₂₃1788–⁸/₂₁1873) an American cotton manufacturer and journalist founder of *The Journal of Commerce,* New York (1824)

tap'pen, 1 tap'en, 2 tăp'ĕn, *n* A substance, probably fecal, formed in the intestines of a bear during hibernation.

tap'per¹, 1 tap'ər, 2 tăp'er, *n* **1.** One who or that which taps or strikes gently **2** [Prov Eng] A woodpecker, especially the lesser spotted woodpecker (*Dendrocopus minor*) **tap'per-er‡** **3.** A telegraph-key, specif , a double key used in needle-telegraphy, for sending electric currents through a line-circuit in alternately opposite directions as required **4** *Wireless Teleg* A decoherer operated by tapping **tap"per-back'‡.** **5.** [Prov] A cobbler

tap'per', *n* **1.** One who uses a screw-cutting tap also, a machine for tapping as, a *nut-tapper* **2.** [Prov Eng] An innkeeper, tapster [< AS *tæppere,* < *tæppan* see TAP¹, *v*]

Tap'per-tit, 1 tap'ər-tit, 2 tăp'er-tit, *n* In Dickens's *Barnaby Rudge* an upstart apprentice

tap'pet¹, 1 tap'et, 2 tăp'ĕt, *n Mech* A projecting arm from any moving part to operate any other unattached part automatically When it gives only one motion, as in raising or lowering of the warp-harness of a loom, it is termed a **negative tappet.** When it can lift or drop a loom-harness unaided by any other device, it is called a **positive t.** [Perhaps from TAP² *v*]

— **tap'pet-loom",** *n* A loom in which the hammers are worked by tappets — **t -motion,** *n* A mechanism for working the distribution-valves of a steam-engine by tappets projecting from a hor zontal shaft given alternating partial rotation from the working-beam *Compare* WIPER — **t -rod,** *n* **1** A rod with lengthwise reciprocating motion, operating by means of a tappet **2** A reciprocating rod bearing one or more tappets for operating another piece — **t -wheel,** *n* A wheel having spurs or tappets that give intermittent motion to other parts, as of a machine

tap'pet²†, *n A carpet* tapestry

tap'ping, 1 tap'iŋ, 2 tăp'ing, *ppr* & *verbal n* of TAP¹, *v* — **tapping bar",** *n* An iron bar for breaking open a furnace tap-hole — **t -clay,** *n Metal* A plastic clay used in plugging the tap-hole of a smelting-furnace — **t -cock,** *n* A faucet or cock having a tapered shank for drawing off a liquid — **t -gouge,** *n* A gouge for making holes in a sugar-maple tree for the insertion of spiles used also in making sugar-spiles — **t -hole,** *n* A tap-hole — **t -machine,** *n* **1.** A machine for making internal screw-threads with a tap **2** A drilling-machine for tapping a water-main See illus under PIPE-TOOL **t -drill‡** — **t -tool,** *n* Any tool for tapping, as a tap-borer, screw-cutting tap, or tapping-gouge

tap'pish†, *v* **I** *t* To conceal hide **II.** *i* To squat down or lie close lie hid **tap'pict, tap'pis†.**

tap'pit, 1 tap'it, 2 tăp'it *a* [Scot] Having a tuft or crest, crested — **tap'pit-hen",** *n* [Scot] **1.** A hen having a top-knot or feathery tuft on her head **2** [Eng] A pewter measure for liquor, holding one or three quarts **3** A liberal tap or allowance of liquor

tap-poon', 1 ta-pūn' 2 tă-pōōn', *n* [Southwestern California U S] A semicircular gate of heavy sheet iron serving as a temporary dam for a small irrigating-ditch [< Sp *tapon* plug, < G *zapfen* < *zapfe,* a plug] **ta-pon'‡**

Tap-pu'ah, 1 ta-pū'ə *or* tap'ju-ə 2 tă-pū'a *or* tap'yu-a *n Bib Josh* xv, 34 [name of Ceylon

Ta-prob'a-ne, 1 tə-prob'ə-ni 2 ta-prŏb'a-nē *n* The ancient **tap"sal-tee'rie,** } 1 tap sal-ti'ri, tap si-ti'ri 2 tăp'săl-tē'ri, **tap"sie-tee'rie,** } tăp'si-tē'ri, *adv* [Scot] Upside down and in confusion, topsy-turvy [Var of TOPSY-TURVY]

taps'man, 1 taps'mən, 2 tăps'man *n* [-MEN, *pl*] [Scot] A chief servant overseer

tap'ster, 1 tap'stər, 2 tăp'ster, *n* One who draws and serves liquor, a bartender [< AS *tæppestre,* < *tæppan,* see TAP¹, *v*]

'*Tapster*' was still female in Skelton's time, as it is now in Dutch and Frisian being distinguished from 'tapper' the man who has charge of the tap TRENCH *English, Past and Present* lect VI, D 263 [8 F & CO 1889]

— **tap'ster-ing,** *a* Acting as a tapster — **tap'ster-ly†,** *a* Like a tapster, vulgar, coarse — **tap'stress†,** *n* A female tapster

Tap'ti, 1 tŏp'tĭ, 2 tap'tĭ, *n* A river in W central India, length, 410 m to the Gulf of Cambay

ta-pu', *v & n* Same as TABU, 1

ta'puli, 1 tă'pul, 2 ta'pul, *n* *Armor* The vertical central ridge in the breastplate a word of uncertain origin

Ta-pul'a, 1 ta-pūl', 2 ta-pul', *n* A group of islands in central Sulu Archipelago 77 sq m , chief island, S assi

Ta-pu'ya, 1 ta-pū'ya, 2 tă-pu'yă, *n* A South-American linguistic stock See AMERICAN — **Ta-pu'yan,** *a*

ta'qua-nut", 1 tă'kwa-nut , 2 tă'kwa-nŭt', *n* The ivory-nut [< S Am *taqua* + NUT]

tar', 1 tär, 2 tär, *vt* [TARRED, TARD^{S}, TAR'RING] To cover with or as with tar — **to be tarred with the same brush** or **stick** [Colloq], to have traits or peculiarities similar to (another) usually in a derogatory sense — **to tar and feather,** to smear with tar and then cover with feathers an old form of punishment revived under mob-law in some parts of the United States

tar²†, *vt* To urge, incite, spur **tarret.**

tar³, *n* *Chem* A dark-colored viscid oily liquid obtained by the dry distillation of organic bodies and bituminous minerals

Tar is variously obtained, as in the manufacture of coal-gas (**gas-tar** or **coal-tar** see COAL-TAR), but chiefly from the destructive distillation of pine and other resinous woods (**wood-tar** see WOOD-TAR), as in the manufacture of methyl alcohol and turpentine Wood-tar from northern Europe is called **Archangel tar** or **Stockholm tar,** according to its source, another large source being that which is prepared from the swamp-pine of the southeastern United States **Mineral tar,** such as **shale-tar,** is derived from various bituminous minerals as coal shale, peat, etc Tar is valuable as the source of the aniline colors, it contains also paraffin, anthracene etc yields valuable disinfecting compounds, as carbolic acid and cresol, and is used medicinally, and in the greatest variety of manufactures, as of soaps, roofing-felt, lampblack, etc , and as a preservative, both against heat and moisture, as of cordage, timber, and iron also used in conjunction with macadam for binding roads or for spraying or painting them to lay the dust [< AS *teru*, tar, akin to TREE] **tarret.**

— **green tar,** Barbados tar See BARBADOS — **Rangoon tar,** a petroleum from Rangoon, Lower Burma — **tar-board",** *n* **1.** Strong millboard made from tarred rope, junk, etc **2** Tarred building-paper — **tar-box,** *n* A box containing tar ointment for sheep, carried by shepherds — **tar-boy,** *n* [Austral] A boy employed on the board of a shearing-shed to pick up the fleeces and tar any wounds accidentally inflicted on the sheep — **tar-brush,** *n* A brush for applying tar — **tar-brusher,** *n* One who smears tar, hence, a slanderer — **tar-bucket,** *n* *Mil* A sheet-iron bucket for carrying tar to mix with axle or other grease to prevent it from melting — **tar-bush,** *n* The bear's-weed (*Ertoditcyon californicum*) — **tar-camphor,** *n* Same as NAPHTHALENE — **tar-flow"er,** *n* An ericaceous shrub (*Befaria racemosa*) bearing white, glutinous flowers common in the southeastern United States — **tar-lamp,** *n* A lamp using tar as a fuel, usually having an annular burner and forced draft — **tar-putty,** *n* A semifluid mixture of tar and lampblack — **tar-vetch,** *n* [Prov Eng] Same as TARE-VETCH — **tar-water,** *n* **1** A tarry ammoniacal water obtained in the process of cleansing illuminating-gas in a condenser See CONDENSER **2.** A cold infusion of tar, used for its antiseptic qualities — **tar-wood,** *n* Same as MANOAO — **to have a touch of the tar-brush** [Slang], to show, by the color of the skin, some admixture of negro blood

tar⁵, *n* [Colloq or Poet] A sailor [Short for TARPAULIN, '3] **Jack tar.**

Whilst our *tars* in pride and duty
Nail thy colors to the mast
CAMPBELL *The Launch of a First-Rate* st 7

Tar³, *n* A river in central E North Carolina, length, 180 m to Pamlico Sound

ta'ra¹, 1 tā'ra, 2 ta'ra *n* *Bot* Same as TARO¹

ta'ra², *n* *Bot* Same as TALIERA

ta'ra³, *n* Same as TARA-FERN

ta'ra⁴, *n* [Maori] The sea-swallow (*Sterna caspia*)

Ta'ra⁵, *n* A village in Meath county, Ireland near the **Hill of Tara** (507 ft high), ancient seat of sovereignty in Ireland from a remote period to the middle of the 6th century Around it the legends of the Fenian cycle are centered There Malachy defeated the Danes in 979

ta'rat, *interj* An exclamation of excitement or haste

ta"ra-boo'ka, 1 tä ra-bū'kə 2 ta'ra-bōō'ka, *n* [Afr] A drum-like instrument **tar-tt; ta"ra-bu'ka†.**

Ta-ra"bo-zan', 1 ta-rä'bo-zān', 2 ta-ra'bo-zan', *n* Same as TREBIZOND

ta-rache', 1 ta-rāsh', 2 ta-rash', *n* Same as TARAXIS

tar'a-did"dle, *a & v* Same as TARRADIDDLE

tar'af, 1 tur'ŭf, 2 tûr'ŭf, *n* [E Ind] **1.** One-fourth of the empire over which the Bahmani dynasty ruled **2.** A section of a pergunnah larger than a patti

ta'ra-fern", 1 tä'ra-fûrn', 2 ta'ra-fẽrn', *n* [Austral] *Bot* The edible fern of Tasmania and New Zealand, a variety of the common brake Its rootstock is the **roi** of New Zealand

ta-rag'ma, 1 ta-rag'mə, 2 ta-răg'ma, *n* [Gr] *Pathol* Same as TARAXIS

tar'a-gon, *n* Same as TARRAGON

tar"a-gui'ra, 1 tar ə-gī'rə, 2 tär'a-gī'ra, *n* [S Am] A teguexin [xxxiii, 27-28

Ta'rah, 1 tē'rə *or* tar'ə, 2 tā'ra *or* tär'a, *n* *Bib Num*

ta"ra-i're, 1 tä'ra-ī'rē 2 ta ra-ī'rę, *n* [Maori] *Bot* A lofty evergreen tree (*Beilschmiedia tarairi*) of the laurel family Its timber, close- and straight-grained but rather brittle is used for cheap furniture and for firewood

ta"ra-ki'hi, 1 tä'ra-kī'hi 2 ta'ra-kī'hi, *n* [Maori] A cirrhitoid fish (*Chilodactylus macropterus*) of New Zealand

Tar'a-lah, 1 tar'ə-lə, 2 tär'a-la, *n* *Bib Josh* xviii 27

ta'ran, 1 tē'ran, 2 tā'ran, *n* [Gael] The wandering spirit of an unbaptized babe

Ta"ra-na'ki, 1 tä ra-nä'kĭ, 2 ta'ra-na'kī, *n* **1.** A province in S W North Island, New Zealand 3,308 sq m , capital, New Plymouth **2** A county in the same, 583 sq m **3.** Same as EGMONT, 2

ta-ran'a-kite, 1 ta-ran'ə-kait 2 ta-răn'a-kit, *n* *Mineral* A soft yellowish-white hydrated aluminum and iron phosphate that is found massive [< *Taranaki*, New Zealand]

ta-ran'dus, 1 tə-ran'dus 2 ta-răn'dŭs *n* A reindeer [< L *tarandus* (< Gr *tarandos*), reindeer] **tar'and†**

Tar'a-nis, 1 tar'ə-nis 2 tär'a-nis, *n* The Celtic divinity of evil, worshiped with human sacrifices [L , < Celt , *taran*, thunder] [TANTARA

ta-ran'ta-ra, 1 tə-ran'tə-rə, 2 ta-răn'ta-ra, *n* Same as

tar"an-tass', 1 tar an-tas', 2 tär ăn-tăs', *n* [Rus] A large four-wheeled vehicle on longitudinal bars in place of springs and mounted on a sledge in winter **tar"an-tas't.**

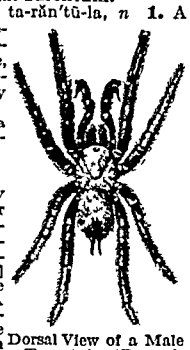
tar"an-tel'la, 1 tar'ən-tel'ə, 2 tär'an-tĕl'a, *n* [It.] **1.** A lively Neapolitan dance in triplets for one couple once thought to be a remedy for tarantism **2.** The music for such a dance, usually written in 6-8 time and played at a continually increasing speed, with alternations of major and minor modes **tar"an-telle'‡.**

Most tourists know the *tarantella* — that most picturesque and dramatic dance — the delight of the Italian peasants, and for which they seem ready at all times
DINAH M CRAIK *Plain Speaking*, D 237 [T 1882]

tar'ant-ism, 1 tar'ənt-izm, 2 tär'ant-ĭşm, *n* A nervous hysterical affection beginning in a state of lethargy and depression which, it was supposed, could only be cured by inordinate dancing Originally beginning in individuals believing themselves to have been bitten by the tarantula Tarantism became, especially during the fifteenth to seventeenth centuries, a contagious impulse reaching and affecting great numbers with a dancing mania dancing-disease [< It *Taranto* (< L *Tarentum*), Tarentum] **tar"ant-(or -ent-)is'mus†; ta-ran'tu-lism†.**

Ta'ran-to, 1 tä'ran-to, 2 tä'ran-to, *n* **1 Gulf of,** an arm of the Mediterranean sea in S E Italy, 70 by 70 m **2** A fortified seaport in Lecce province, S E Italy, once the seat of a Norman principality the ancient **Tarentum.**

ta-ran'tu-la, 1 tə-ran'tiu-lə, 2 ta-răn'tū-la, *n* **1.** A venomous lycosid spider, especially the **true tarantula** (*Lycosa tarantula*) of southern Europe, still popularly the fabulously supposed to produce tarantism by its bite



Dorsal View of a Male Tarantula (*Eurypelma hentzi*) 1/2

The *tarantula* is black, with a body of the size of a pigeon's egg covered with dark brown or black hair
E SCHUYLER *Turkistan* vol II, D 123 [8 1877]

2 Any large hairy, especially mygaloid or theraphosoid spider (see MYGALE), as *Eurypelma hentzi*, much dreaded in the southwestern United States [< It *tarantola*, < *Taranto*, see TARANTISM]

— **ta-ran'tu-la-dance",** *n* Same as TARANTELLA — **t -killer,** *n* A pompilid digger-wasp (*Pompilus formosus*) that deposits its egg in the tarantula (*Eurypelma hentzi*), which it paralyzes with its sting and places in its nest **t.-hawk†** — **ta-ran'tu-lar,** *a* Of, pertaining to, or produced by the tarantula **ta-ran'tu-la-ry†, ta-ran'tu-lous†** — **ta-ran'tu-lat"ed,** *a* Bitten by a tarantula affected with tarantism

ta-ran'tu-lin, 1 tə-ran'tiu-lin, 2 ta-răn'tū-lin, *n* A poisonous product of the tarantula

Ta"ra-pa-ca', 1 tä'ra-pa-kä', 2 ta'ra-pa-ca', *n* A province in N Chile, South America, 18 125 sq m , capital, Iquique

tar"a-pa'ca-ite, 1 tar'ə-pä'kə-ait, 2 tär a-pä'ca-ĭt, *n* *Mineral* A bright-yellow potassium chromate (K_2CrO_4), that crystallizes in the orthorhombic system [< TARAPACA]

tar'a-patch, 1 tar'ə-pach 2 tär'a-păch *n* A tarepatch

Ta'ra-pon, 1 ta'ra-pŏn 2 ta'ra-pōn *n* Same as MICRONESIAN

tar"a-qui'ra, 1 tar ə-ki'rə 2 tär'a-kĭ'ra, *n* A taraguira

Ta"rare', 1 ta'rär', 2 ta'rar', *n* A town in Rhône department S E France

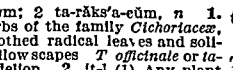
Ta"ras"con', 1 ta'ras'kŏn', 2 ta'ras'cŏn', *n* A town in Bouches-du-Rhône department, S E France

ta-ras'sis, 1 tə-ras'ĭs, 2 ta-răs'ĭs, *n* *Pathol* A form of hysteria in males [< Gr *taraxis*, confusion]

ta-ra'ta, 1 tä-rä'ta, 2 ta-rä'ta, *n* [Maori] *Bot* A small evergreen tree (*Pittosporum eugenioides*), with white resinous bark, handsome light-green foliage, and many fragrant pale-yellow flowers in terminal corymbs Known by settlers as **maple, turpentine,** and **white mapau.**

tar"a-tan-tar'a, 1 tar ə-tan-tar'ə, 2 tär a-tăn-tär'a, *a , n , & adv* [Rare] The sound, or like the sound, of a trumpet

ta-rau', 1 tə-rau', 2 ta-rou', *n* A Burmese violin having 3 silken strings



Tarau

tar"ax-ac'er-in, 1 tar'aks-as'ər-in, 2 tär äks-ăc'er-ĭn, *n* The resin ($C_8H_{16}O$) of taraxacum [< TARAXACUM]

ta-rax'a-cin, 1 tə-raks'ə-sin, 2 ta-răks'a-çĭn, *n* *Chem* A crystalline compound in the juice of the dandelion-root, from which the drug taraxacum is believed to derive its medicinal value [< TARAXACUM] **ta-rax'a-cine†.**

Ta-rax'a-cum, 1 tə-raks'ə-kum; 2 ta-răks'a-cŭm, *n* **1.** *Bot* A genus of stemless herbs of the family *Cichoriaceæ*, having a rosette of usually toothed radical leaves and solitary yellow heads on naked hollow scapes *T officinale* or *taraxacum* is the common dandelion **2.** [t-] (1) Any plant of this genus (2) An officinal preparation from it, tonic, diuretic, and aperient, and of reputed use in dyspepsia and liver-complaints [< Gr *taraxis*, confusion, < *tarassō*, disturb]

tar"ax-ip'pos, 1 tar'aks-ip'əs, 2 tär'ăks-ip'os, *n* *Gr Antiq* A round altar or pillar at the turning-point of the race-course at Olympia [< Gr *taraxippos*, < *tarassō*, frighten, + *hippos*, horse] **tar"ax-ip'pus†.**

ta-rax'is, 1 tə-raks'ĭs, 2 ta-răks'ĭs, *n* *Pathol* A slight conjunctivitis [< Gr *taraxis*, < *tarassō*, disturb]

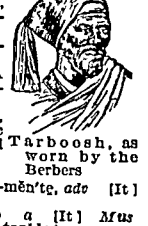
tar'ba-gan, 1 tär'ba-gan, 2 tär'bă-gan, *n* A fur-yielding rodent of eastern Asia, especially Manchuria See PLAGUE

Tar'bell, 1 tär'bel, 2 tar'bĕl, *n* **1. Edmund C** (4/11 1862–), an American painter **2 Ida Minerva** (11/11857–), an American editor and author

Tarbes, 1 tärb, 2 tarb, *n* A town, capital of Hautes-Pyrénees department, France

tar-bog'an, *n* Same as TOBOGGAN **tar-bog'gin†.**

tar-boosh', 1 tar-bŭsh', 2 tär-bōōsh', *n* [Ar] A brimless, usually red, felt cap with tassel of blue or dark-colored silk, worn by Moslems sometimes as the inner part of the turban, fez [< Ar *tarbūsh*] **tar-booch't; tar-bouche't; tar-bush't.**



Tarboosh, as worn by the Berbers

— **tar-booshed', tar-bouched', tar-bushed',** *a* Wearing a tarboosh

Tar'bor-o, 1 tär'bər-o, 2 tar'bor-o, *n* A township and town, county-seat of Edgecombe county, N C

tar'butt-ite, 1 tär'but-ait, 2 *tar'bŭt-it*, *n* *Mineral* A yellow to red basic zinc phosphate ($Zn_3(PO_4)_2\ Zn(OH)_2$) found in Rhodesia [< P C *Tarbutt*]

tard, *pp* Tarred S S

tar"da-men'te, 1 tär'da-men'tē, 2 tar'da-mĕn'tę, *adv* [It] *Mus* Slowly

tar-dan'do, 1 tar-dän'do 2 tär-dan'do *a* [It] *Mus* Slow, slackening the time **tar-da'to†; tar'do†.**

Tarde, 1 tärd 2 tard, **Gabriel** (3/11 1843–1/11 1904) A French sociologist and criminologist

Tar"dieu', 1 tär'dyû', 2 tar'dyû', **André Pierre Gabriel Amédée** (7/11 1876–) A French author, censor, and publicist High Commissioner to the United States, 1917, delegate to the Peace Conference

Tar"di-gra'da, 1 tär'dĭ-grē'də *or tar-dig'ra-də*, 2 tär-dĭ-grā'da *or* tar'dĭg'ra-da, *n pl* **1.** *Mam* An old division of edentates, especially a suborder of *Nomarthra* with molar teeth, including ais, sloths, unaus, etc **2.** *Arach* A group of microscopical, hermaphrodite arctiscans Compare ARCTISCA They possess a well-developed nervous and digestive system but no organs of respiration or circulation [< TARDIGRADE]

tar'di-grade, 1 tär'dĭ-grēd, 2 tär'dĭ-grād **I.** *a* **1.** Slow in action or thought, sluggish, backward **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Tardigrada* **II.** *n* One of the *Tardigrada* [< L *tardigradus*, < *tardus*, slow, and see GRADE, *n*] **tar"di-gra'dous†.**

tar-dil'o-quent, 1 tar-dil'o-kwent, 2 tar-dil'o-kwĕnt, *a* [Rare] Slow of speech or speaking — **tar-dil'o-quence,** *n*

tar'dĭ-ly, 1 tär'dĭ-lĭ, 2 tär'dĭ-ly, *adv* **1.** In a slow manner **2.** So as to be late, behind time **3** Hesitatingly.

tar'di-ness, 1 tär'dĭ-nes, 2 tär'dĭ-nĕs, *n* The state or character of being tardy **tar"di-ta'tion†.**

tar'dĭ-ty, 1 tär'dĭ-tĭ, 2 tär'dĭ-ty, *n* Tardiness in physics, opposed to *velocity*

tar'dle, 1 tär'dl, 2 tar'dl, *n* [Prov Eng] A tangle

tar'do, 1 tär'do, 2 tär'do, *n* [Sp] An edentate, a sloth

tar'dy†, *vt* To retard, delay

tar'dy, 1 tär'dĭ, 2 tär'dy, *a* [TAR'DI-ER, TAR'DI-EST] **1.** Not coming at the appointed or expected time, dilatory, late, as, to be *tardy* at school or business **2.** Having a slow movement, gait, or pace, slow, hence, acting reluctantly [< F *tard* (< L *tardus*), slow]

Syn see SLOW. — **come tardy off†,** accomplished barely or scantily — **tar'dy-gait"ed,** *a* Having a slow gait — **t.-rising,** *a* Growing or increasing slowly — **to take one t.†,** to find one unprepared, take one unawares

tare, 1 tär, 2 tär, *vt* [TARED, TAR'ING] To weigh, as a vessel or package, to determine the amount of tare

tare, *a* [Prov Eng] Eager, brisk

tare¹, *n* **1.** An unidentified weed that grows among wheat or other kinds of grain, mentioned in Matt xiii, 25, 27, etc supposed to be the darnel or cockle, now generally used figuratively, as, *tares* of haste, the *tares* among the good **2.** (1) Any one of various species of vetch, especially the common vetch (*Vicia sativa*), also, loosely, any one of several plants of other genera of the same family (2) The seed of a vetch in reference to its size as a small thing, hence, a whit, jot, tittle [< TARE, *a* , < AS *teran*, tear] — **hairy tare,** same as TARE-VETCH — **smooth t ,** the *4-seeded vetch* (*Vicia tetrasperma*) — **su'per-tare",** *n* A special allowance in excess of the usual amount — **tare'-vetch",** *n* A creeping weed (*Vicia hirsuta*) of cultivated fields, resembling the common vetch, but with its flower smaller and its pods oblong, 2-seeded, and hairy naturalized in the eastern United States from Europe **t -stitch†.**

tare², *n* **1.** *Com* An allowance made, as in customs house or other transactions, by deducting from the gross weight the weight of the receptacle, as the box, cask, sack, or wrapping in which goods are contained Specif, the weight of a motor-vehicle without its load, fuel, or necessary equipment **2.** *Chem* The weight of a vessel, as a flask, in which a substance is weighed [F , < Ar *tarha*, < *tarah*, throw away]

— **average tare,** a mean allowance, arrived at by weighing a few packages and adopting their average as the standard for all — **customary t ,** the assumed or established weight of packing-cases of a given kind, as among merchants — **real t ,** the actual ascertained weight of the packing-case in which merchandise is packed — **t and tret.** **1.** Same as TARE², 1, and TRET **2** *Arith* A rule or process for calculating the above and similar allowances

are², *n* [E Ind] A small silver coin, now disused **ta'rat.**

Ta're-a, 1 tē'rı-ə *or* tə-rī'ə, 2 tā're-a *or* ta-rē'a, *n* *Bib 1 Chron* viii, 35 [Heb , flight] **[tar'ĭt.**

tar'ee, 1 tar'ī, 2 tär'ē, *n* [E Ind] Palm wine, toddy

ta-ren'te, 1 tə-ren'tē, 2 ta-rĕn'tę, *n* [F] A gecko-lizard (*Platydactylus mauritanicus*) of the Mediterranean region.

ta-ren'to-la†. [ANTELLA, etc

tar"en-tel'la, tar'ent-ism, ta-ren'tu-la Same as

Tar'en-tine, 1 tar'en-tin, 2 tär'ĕn-tin **I** *a* Of or pertaining to ancient Tarentum or its inhabitants **II** *n* An inhabitant of Tarentum, now Taranto, Italy

ta-ren'to-la, 1 ta-ren'to-lə 2 ta-rĕn'to-la, *n* **1.** [It] A European gecko (*Ascalabotes fascicularis*) **2.** The common lizard-fish or lacerta

Ta-ren'tum 1 tə-ren'tum 2 ta-rĕn'tŭm, *n* **1** Taranto: the ancient name **2** *A borough in Allegheny county,* Pa

tar'e-patch, 1 tar'ı-pach, 2 tär'e-păch, *n* A guitar-like instrument used by the Sandwich-Islanders

tar'fa, 1 tär'fə 2 tar'fa *n* The Oriental tamarisk (*Tamarax gallica*), the edible galls of which are manna

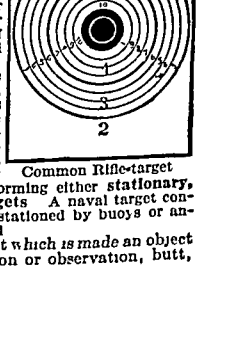
tar'gant, 1 tär'gənt, 2 tar'gant *a* *Her* Bent into S shape, torqued [< L *torqueo* (ppr *torquen(t-)s*) bend]

targe, 1 tärj, 2 targ, *vt* [TARGED, TARG'ING] [Scot] **1** To censure severely, thrash **2.** To cross-question rigidly **3.** To subject to strict discipline **tairget.** — **targ'er,** *n*

targe, *n* [OF] A shield, in poetry, rarely, a target

targe'man, 1 tärj'man, 2 targ'măn, *n* [-MEN, *pl*] A bearer of a targe or shield

tar'get, 1 tär'get, 2 tär'gĕt, *n* **1.** An object presenting a surface that may be used as a mark by archers, riflemen, and others, as in shooting for practise or in a prize-contest

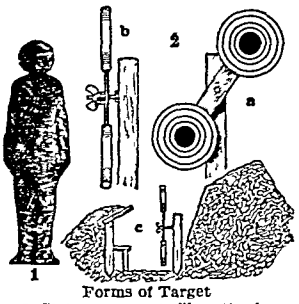


Common Rifle-target

An archery target consists of a pad of twisted straw painted on one side with four concentric bands surrounding the *gold* or *bull's-eye* Rifle- and pistol- or match-targets are rectangular, of wood, iron, or canvas painted white, with a black *bull's-eye* When graduated with concentric rings, or sometimes squares, around the bull's-eye, these rings are known respectively as the *inner, magpie,* and *outer* In modern service-targets, however, imitation brown or green-gray colors are used to represent dummy guns, human silhouettes, etc , forming either **stationary, running,** or **disappearing targets** A naval target consists of a large floating frame stationed by buoys or anchors or towed by another vessel

2. Figuratively, one who or that which is made an object of attack or a center of attention or observation, butt,

as, he was a *target* for many remarks **3.** The grouping or arrangement of bullet-holes on or about the bull's-eye, score, as, he has made a fine *target* **4.** *Railroad* A small, variously shaped and colored signal, usually placed near the track, to indicate the position of the switches **5.** The vane or sliding sight on a surveyors' rod **6.** A shield or buckler, targe, also, the representation of one as a charge in heraldry **7.** [Prov. Eng.] (1) A slice (2) [Eng.] A neck and breast of lamb combined **8.** [Scot.] A strip or tatter, tassel, also, a jeweled ornament like a shield **9.** *Physics.* The metal plate at the focus of a Roentgen-ray tube, usually made its anode, from which the X-rays emanate [< F *targe*, shield, of Teut origin, cp AS *targe*, shield, G *zarge*, frame] **tar'guet†.**



Forms of Target
1 Stationary target silhouette of man standing 2 Disappearing target *a*, combined 8. [Scot.] front view, *b*, side view, *c*, set up on rifle-range

—tar'get-card", *n* A card ringed like a target used for keeping a marksman's score **—t.-lantern,** *n* A railway signal-lantern for use as a target **t.-lamp†.—t.-range,** *n* A place prepared for shooting at targets, shooting-range **—t.-rifle,** *n* A rifle made expressly for shooting with special sights at a target, match-rifle **—tar'get-ed,** *a* Provided with a shield **—tar"get-eer',** *n* A soldier armed with a shield in classic antiquity, a peltast **tar"get-ler'†, tar"get-tier'†.**

Tar'gum, 1 tär'gum *or* tar-gūm', 2 tär'gŭm *or* tär-gum', *n* One of various ancient, and originally oral, translations or paraphrases in Aramaic of the Old Testament Scriptures in Hebrew supposed to have been committed to writing not far from the Christian era The most important extant Targums are, on the Pentateuch, the Targum of Onkelos, of Jonathan ben Uzziel, and the Jerusalem Targum, and on the Prophets, the Targum of Jonathan Of later dates are the Targums to the Hagiographa [< Chal *targūm*, interpretation, < *targēm* interpret] **—Tar'gum-ic,** *a* Of or pertaining to the Targums **Tar'gum'i-cal‡.—Tar-gum'i-cal-ly,** *adv* **—Tar'gum-ist,** *n* The writer of a Targum, also, a student of the Targums **—Tar"gum-is'tic,** *a*

Tar'heel", 1 tär'hil", 2 tar'hēl", *n* [Slang, U S] One who lives in the North Carolina pine-barrens, also, any North Carolinian

tar'hood, 1 tär'hud, 2 tar'hōōd, *n* [Rare & Humorous] The state of being a sailor, tars or sailors as a body

ta'ri-at, 1 tā'ri-ət, 2 ta'ri-at, *n* Same as TALIERA

Ta-ri'fa, 1 ta-ri'fa, 2 ta-ri'fä *n* A seaport in Cadiz province, S Spain, on the Strait of Gibraltar It has Moorish ruins

tar'iff, } 1 tar'if, 2 tär'if, *vt* **1.** To make a list or table
tar'if', } of duties or customs on, as, to *tariff* agricultural products **2.** To fix a price or value on

tar'iff, } *n* **1.** A list or schedule of articles of merchan-
tar'if', } dise with the rates of duty to be paid to the government for their importation or exportation See FREE TRADE, PROTECTION

It is the public that is not represented in the lobby when the *tariff* is undergoing manipulation JAMES PARTON *Topics of the Time, Log-Rolling in Washington* p 261 [o & co 1871]

2. A duty levied according to such a schedule, or such duties collectively, especially on one class of articles, impost, as, the *tariff* on silk **3.** The law in which a schedule of duties is fixed and imposed, also, the principles, in general, governing the imposition of duties, as, the *tariff* of 1890, to discuss the *tariff* **4.** Any list or schedule of charges, as, a railway *tariff*, a hotel *tariff* **5.** [Colloq] The price or charge for an article a humorous use, as, what's the *tariff*? [< F *tarif*, < Sp *tarifa*, < Ar *ta'rīf*, < *'arafa*, know]

Tariff enactments are sometimes known as **revenue, protective,** or **retaliatory tariffs,** according as they are intended for the raising of revenue, for the special protection of home industries, or for compelling reciprocity privileges by discriminating against particular nations

—compromise tariff, the United States tariff act of March 2, 1833, advocated by Henry Clay, providing for a gradual reduction of duties till 1842, when they were not to exceed 20 per cent ad valorem **—Dingley t.,** the United States tariff act of July 24, 1897, drafted by Nelson Dingley, Jr., which raised the tariff rate by repealing the **Wilson or Wilson-Gorman Act** of Aug 27, 1894, in which they had been lowered **—McKinley t.,** the United States tariff of Oct 1, 1890 strongly protective **—Morrill t.,** the United States tariff of March 2, 1861, introduced by Senator Justin S Morrill, which substituted specific for ad-valorem values It increased the duties on iron and wool, and with the further acts of 1862 and 1864 raised the whole subsequent tariff system of the United States **—Payne-Aldrich t.,** the United States tariff-revision act of Aug 5, 1909, which fixed a minimum and maximum tariff, reduced the rates, as on iron, wood, coal etc, while raising it on certain cotton goods, wines and spirits etc, and authorized the appointment of a **Tariff Board** 'to secure information to assist the President in recommending further legislation' **—t. of abominations,** the United States tariff of 1828, which was the occasion of the nullification movement so called *by its opponents* **—tar'iff-re-form",** *n* A reform of the tariff applied in the United States to a movement away from the policy of protection, and in Great Britain to one in favor of it **—t.-ridden,** *a* Burdened with a heavy tariff **—Walker t.,** the United States tariff of 1846, framed in accordance with the views of Robert J Walker, then Secretary of the Treasury It lowered the duties imposed by the tariff of 1842, and was followed by the still lower tariff of 1857 **—tar'iff-a-bl(e',** *a* **—tar'iff-i-ca'tion,** *n* **—tar'iff-ist or tar'iff-ite,** *n* **—tar'iff-ize,** *v*

Ta-ri'ja, 1 ta-ri'ha 2 ta-ri'hä, *n* **1.** A department of central S Bolivia 70 800 sq m **2.** Its capital **Ta-ri'xa†.**

Ta-rim', 1 ta-rim' 2 ta-rim' *n* A river in Sinkiang province, China length, 1 250 m from the Karakoram glaciers to small lakes in the desert of Taklamakan

tar'in, 1 tar'in, 2 tär'in, *n* [F] A bird, the siskin

tar'ing, 1 tar'iŋ 2 tär'ing *n* [Prov Eng] The common tern

Ta-ri'ri, 1 ta-ri'ri 2 ta-ri'ri, *n* Same as MAJO¹

Tar'ka-stad, 1 tär'ka-stad *or* -stat 2 tär'kä-städ *or* -stät, *n* A health resort in E Cape of Good Hope province, South Africa.

Tar'king-ton, 1 tär'kiŋ-tən, 2 tär'king-ton **(Newton) Booth** (⁷/₂1869–) An American novelist

Tar'kl-o, 1 tär'ki-ō, 2 tar'ki-ō, *n* **1.** A city in Atchison county, Mo, seat of Tarkio College (United Presbyterian), founded in 1883 **2** A river in N W Missouri, length, 120 m to the Missouri river

tar'kle, 1 tär'kl, 2 tär'kl, *n* Same as TURKLE

Tar'lac, 1 tär'lak, 2 tar'lac, *n* **1.** A province in W. central Luzon, P I 1,295 sq m **2.** Its capital

tar'la-tan, 1 tär'la-tən, 2 tär'la-tan, *n* A fine, open, transparent muslin for women's wear [Prob < Milanese *tarlantanna*, linsey-woolsey] **tar'le-tan‡.**

Tarle'ton, 1 tärl'tən, 2 tärl'ton **Sir Banastre** (³/₂1754–¹/₂1833) An English cavalry officer in America

Tarl'ton, 1 tärl'tən, 2 tarl'ton, **Richard** (–⁹/₁1588) An English comic actor, thought to be the original of Shakespeare's Yorick

tar'mac, 1 tär'mak, 2 tär'măc, *n* A mixture of ironstone slag with tar and creosote used in modern road-making a trade name [< TAR¹, *n* + MACADAM]

tarn¹, 1 tärn, 2 tärn, *n* [Eng & Scot] **1.** See quot

Tarn ' any small lake among mountains much above the level of the larger lakes, and fed, not (as they are) by one main stream, but by a number of petty rills trickling down the side of the surrounding hills

DE QUINCEY *Philosoph Writers* vol II, p 130 [T & F 1856]

2. [Prov Eng] Boggy land, a fen [Cp Ice *tjarn*]

tarn², *n* Same as TERN¹

Tarn³, *n* **1.** A department in S W France, 2,232 sq m capital, Albi **2.** A river in S W France, length, 233 m to the Garonne river

tar'nal, 1 tär'nəl, 2 tär'nal, *a & adv* [Dial & Slang] Eternal or infernal a vulgar corruption

tar-na'tion, 1 tar-nā'shən, 2 tar-nā'shon, *a & adv* [Dial & Slang] A semiprofane epithet similar to *tarnal*, as, *tarnation* slow [Cor of DAMNATION]

The lungs of my soul begin to play after having been all but asphyxiated with *tarnation* folly MRS CARLYLE in Froude's *Jane W Carlyle* vol II, p 90 [s 1883]

Tarn"et-Ga"ronne', 1 tärn'-ē-ga'rōn', 2 tärn'-ę-ga rōn', *n* A department in S W France, 1,440 sq m capital, Montauban

tar'nish, 1 tär'nish, 2 tär'nish, *v* **I.** *t* **1.** To lessen or destroy the luster of in any way, as by soiling or by destroying the polish said especially of slight chemical action of the atmosphere or the gases contained in it **2.** Figuratively, to diminish or destroy the purity of; stain, disgrace, as, a *tarnished* garb, a *tarnished* name **3.** To alter the natural color of the surface of (minerals), as by exposure, etc

II. *i* To lose luster, be dimmed, as, silver *tarnishes* in the presence of coal-gas, aluminum does not *tarnish* easily [< OF *ternissant*, ppr of *ternir*, < *terne*, dim < OHG *tarni*, hidden] Syn. see DEFILE¹ **—tar'nish-a-bl(e',** *a* **—tar'nish-er,** *n*

tar'nish, *n* **1.** The state of being tarnished, loss of luster, hence, a blemish, spot, stain **2** *Mineral* The thin film of color, different from that of a fracture, that forms on the exposed surface of a mineral, especially a metallic mineral, as columbite

A surface possesses the steel *tarnish*, when it presents the superficial blue color of tempered steel

DANA *Text-Book of Mineralogy* p 164 [w & s 1891]

3†. An outer layer or covering, a coating, as of varnish

tar'nisht, *pp* Tarnished S S

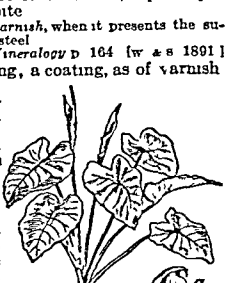
Tar-no'pol, 1 tar-nō'pol 2 tar-nō'pol, *n* A town in Galicia, Austria

Tar'now, 1 tär'nuv, 2 tär'nov, *n* A manufacturing town in Poland

Tar'no-witz, 1 tär'no-vits 2 tar'no-vits, *n* A town in Silesia

tar'no-witz-ite, 1 tär'no-vits-ait, 2 tar'no-vits-īt, *n* *Mineral* A variety of aragonite that contains lead carbonate. [< *Tarnowitz*, Silesia]

ta'ro¹, 1 tä'ro, 2 tä'ro, *n* [Polynesian] Any one of several tropical plants of the arum family, especially *Colocasia antiquorum, esculenta*, or its edible corm-like *rootstock* This taro is used as a food-plant throughout the tropics, especially in the islands of the Pacific, where it is also known as *dranu* See POI The root, naturally acrid, is made wholesome by heating or boiling The leaves and leafstalks are used for greens Other species of *Colocasia* known as taro are *C. macrorhiza* and *C. indica*



Taro
a, the spathe

ta-ro'', 1 ta-rō', 2 ta-rō', *n* [It] A coin See COIN

tar'ot, 1 tar'at, 2 tär'ot, *n* One of a set of figured playing-cards used in Italy as early as the 14th century also, a game played with such cards, in which 22 tarots, all being trumps, are added to a set of 56 cards of usual Italian suits Old handsomely painted packs of tarots are highly valued by collectors, more than $3 000 having been paid for a single pack. [< F *tarots*, < It *tarocchi*, tarot] **tar'oc‡, ta-roc'co‡.**



Tarot

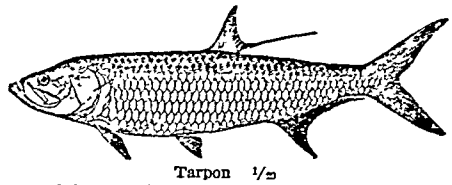
tar'pan, 1 tär'pan, 2 tar'pän *n* [Tatar] A small feral horse of the steppes of Russia, dun-colored and with a short mane

tar-pau'lin, 1 tar-pō'lin, 2 tär-pa'lin, *n* **1.** A water-proof canvas for covering hatches, merchandise, etc, originally, canvas impregnated with tar **2.** A sailors' wide-brimmed painted, tarred, or oiled cloth storm-hat **3** [Colloq] A sailor [< TAR¹, *n*, + *palling*, covering, < PALL, cover] **tar-pau'lor-paw'jling‡.**

Tar-pe'ian, 1 tar-pī'-ən, 2 tär-pē'yan, *a* Designating a cliff **(Tarpeian rock)** upon the Capitoline Hill at Rome, from which state-criminals were hurled and at whose base Tarpeia was said to be buried Compare BARATHRUM Named from Tarpeia, daughter of Tarpeius governor of the citadel of Rome, who, according to tradition, opened its gates to the Sabines on condition of receiving what they wore on their left arms meaning their golden bracelets As they entered, they threw their shields upon and crushed her

Tar'pel-ites, 1 tär'pel-aits, 2 tär'pēl-its. *n pl* *Bib* *Ezra* iv, 9

tar'pon, 1 tär'pən, 2 tär'pon, *n* A silvery elopoid fish (*Megalops atlanticus*) of the West Indies and the Gulf


Tarpon ¹/₂₀

coast of the United States, jewfish It attains a length of 6 feet has very large silvery scales (sometimes 3 inches across), and is noted for its gamy disposition and endurance. [Of Am Ind origin] **tar'pum‡.**

tar'pong-fry", 1 tär'poŋ-frai', 2 tar'pōng-frȳ", *n* Same as BOCON (2)

Tar'por-ley, 1 tär'pər-li, 2 tär'por-lȳ, *n* [Cheshire, England An ancient town in

Tar'quin, 1 tär'kwin, 2 tar'kwin, *n* **1. Lucius (Priscus),** 5th king of Rome built the sewers and other great public works **2 Lucius (Superbus),** 7th king of Rome deposed by revolt precipitated by the rape of Lucretia by his son Sextus **Tar-quin'i-us‡** [L]

Tar'quin-ish, 1 tär'kwin-ish, 2 tar'kwin-ish, *a* Resembling the Tarquins, kings of Rome, hence, proud, haughty

tar'ra-did"dle, 1 tar'a-did'l, 2 tär'a-did'l **I.** *vt* To fib **II.** *n* A false statement; fib **—tar'ra-did"dler,** *n*

tar'ra-gon, 1 tar'ə-gen, 2 tăr'a-gŏn, *n* A European asteraceous perennial plant (*Artemisia dracunculus*) cultivated for the sake of its aromatic leaves, which are used for seasoning salads and in the preparation of tarragon vinegar and oil [< OF *targon*, < Ar. *ṭarkhūn* < Gr *drakōn*, see DRAGON]

Tar'ra-go'na, 1 tär'ra-gō'na, 2 tär'ra-gō'nä, *n* **1.** A coast province in N E Spain, 2,505 sq m **2.** Its capital, the ancient **Tarraco.** sometimes erroneously cited as the source of tarragon vinegar Compare TARRAGON

Tar'rant, 1 tar'ant, 2 tär'ant, *n* A county in N central Texas, 900 sq m, county-seat, Fort Worth

Tar"ra-si'i-dæ, 1 tar'a-sai'i-dī, 2 tär'a-sī'i-dē *n pl* *Ich* A Carboniferous family of crossopterygian fishes with axonosts and baseosts of median fins in simple regular series fewer than fin-rays **Tar-ra'si-us,** *n* (t *g*) [< *Tarrasa*, town in Spain] **—tar-ra'si-id,** *n* **—tar-ra'si-oid,** *a & n.*

tar-rass', *n* Same as TRASS **tar-race'‡; tar'ras‡.**

tarret†, *vt* To set on, as a dog, encourage incite

tar'ri-ance, 1 tar'i-əns, 2 tär'i-anc, *n* [Archaic] A tarrying, delay, also, sojourn

tar'ri-er¹, 1 tar'i-ər, 2 tär'i-er, *n* **1.** One who or that which tarries **2†.** One who causes delay

tar'ri-er², *n* **1.** [Dial] A terrier **2** [Slang] A rough fellow, a tough.

tar'ri-er³, *n* A bung-extractor, formerly an auger

tar'rock, 1 tar'ək, 2 tär'ok, *n* **1.** The young of the kittiwake **2.** The common tern **3.** The guillemot. [< Eskimo *tatarrok*]

tar'row, 1 tar'o, 2 tär'o, *vi* [Scot] **1** To show reluctance or hesitation delay, tarry **2** To feel loathing

tar'ry¹, 1 tar'i, 2 tär'y, *v* [TAR'RIED, TAR'RY-ING] **I.** *t.* **1.** [Archaic] To wait for, await, as, to *tarry* his coming. **2†.** To delay, detain

II. *i* **1.** To put off going or coming, linger **2.** To remain in the same place for a time, abide, stay

Friends that in passing
Sometimes *tarry* o'ernight, and make us glad by their coming
LONGFELLOW *Wayside Inn Elizabeth* div 1 st 7.

3 To wait for some person or thing, delay expectantly. [ME *tarien* (< AS *tergan*), vex, confused with *targen*, delay, < OF *targer*, < L *tardo*, < *tardus*, slow] Syn. see ABIDE¹ **—tar'ry-ing-ly,** *adv*

tar'ry²†, *v* To stir up, irritate, incite

tar'ry, 1 tär'i, 2 tär'y, *a* Covered with or caused by tar; like tar, or suggestive of its properties **—tar'ry-breeks",** *n.* [Scot] A sailor **t.-jacket‡: t.-John†.—t. fingers** [Scot], thieving fingers **—t.-fingered,** *a* Thievish **t.-fisted‡.**

tar'ry, *n* **1.** [Rare] Sojourn, stay **2†** Delay

Tar'ry-all Peak. A mountain in Colorado, 12,466 ft high.

tar'ry-ing-i'ron‡, *n* An iron clog attached to the foot, an impediment **tir'ing-i'ron‡.**

Tar'ry-town, 1 tar'i-taun, 2 tär'y-town, *n* A village on the Hudson river, Westchester county N Y scene of the capture of Major André Near it is Sleepy Hollow, made famous by Washington Irving

tar'sal, 1 tär'səl, 2 tar'sal, *a* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or situated near the tarsus or ankle **2.** Of or pertaining to the tarsi of the eye [< Gr *tarsos*, see TARSUS] **—tarsal cartilage,** a tarsus of the eye **—tarsal ligament,** an erroneous use

tar-sa'le, 1 tar-sē'li, 2 tär-sā'lē, *n* [-LI-A, *pl*] One of the bones of the primitive tarsus that articulates with a metatarsal bone [< Gr *tarsos*, see TARSUS] **tar'sal‡**

tars-al'gi-a, 1 tars-al'ji-ə, 2 tars-ăl'ji-a, *n* **1.** Pain, sometimes gouty, in the tarsus **2.** A neuralgic affection of the foot, often with flattening of the arch and contraction of the plantar muscles to which persons walking much are subject [< TARSUS + Gr *algos*, pain]

tarse¹, 1 tärs, 2 tars, *n* The tarsus

tarse²†, *n* A rich silk fabric, tartarine **tarst.**

tars-ec'to-my, 1 tärs-ek'to-mi 2 tars-ĕc'to-my, *n* *Surg.* The removal by excision of one or more of the tarsal bones. [< TARSUS + Gr *ek tomē*, excision < *ek*, out, + *temnō*, cut]

Tar'shish, 1 tär'shish, 2 tär'shish, *n* *Bib* An ancient country, possibly Spain *1 Kings* x, 22 [Heb, hard]

tar'si-, } 1 *tär'si-, tär'so-*, 2
tar'so-, } tär'si-, tär'so-. From Greek *tarsos* (see TARSUS) combining forms

tar'si-a, 1 tär'si-ə, 2 tär'si-a, *n* [It] A mosaic of tinted and natural woods, inlaid to represent buildings, views, etc, for church ornamentation, wainscots, and floors Compare MARQUETRY, MOSAIC **tar"si-a-tu'ra‡**


Tarsier or Specter ¹/₆

tar'si-er, 1 tär'si-ər, 2 tär'si-er, *n* A small arboreal and insectivorous East-Indian tarsioid lemuroid (*Tarsius spectrum*), having very large eyes and ears a long tail tufted at the end, and the calcaneum and navicular bone of the foot much elongated. [F, < Gr *tarsos*, see TARSUS]

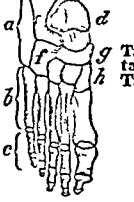
Tar-si'I-dæ, *n pl* *Mam* A family of lemuroideans with very long tarsi and orbits mostly separated from temporal fossæ tarsiers — **tar'si-id,** *n* — **tar'si-oid,** *a & n* — **tar'si-ped.** **I.** *a* 1. Having the tarsus as in the tarsier 2 Of or pertaining to the *Tarsipedidæ* **II.** *n* One of the *Tarsipedidæ* — **Tar"si-ped'I-dē,** *n pl* *Mam* An Australian family of diprotodont marsupials with many very small molars and a very extensile slender tongue Compare TAIT³ **Tar'si-pes,** *n* (t g) — **tar-sip'e-dID,** *n* — **tar-sip'e-doid,** *a & n* — **Tar"si-pe-dI'næ,** *n pl* *Mam* The *Tarsipedidæ* as a subfamily of *Phalangeridæ* — **tar-sip'e-dine,** *a & n*

tar-si'tis, 1 tar-sai'tis *or* -sī'tis, 2 tär-sī'tis *or* -sī'tis, *n* *Pathol* Inflammation of the tarsus of the eyelid Compare BLEPHARITIS

Tar'si-us, 1 tär'sɪ-us 2 tär'si-ûs, *n* *Mam* 1. A genus typical of *Tarsiidæ* 2. [t-] [-sɪ-ɪ, *pl*] A lemuroid of this genus a tarsier [< Gr *tarsos* see TARSUS]

tar-soc'la-sis, *n* *Pathol* 1. Rupture of a tarsal plate of the eyelid 2 Forced fracture of the tarsus or ankle for the cure of clubfoot — **tar"so-ma-la'cI-a,** *n* *Pathol* Softening of the tarsal plates of the eyelids — **tar"so-me'la,** *n* *Anat.* The skeleton of the pelvic limbs of vertebrates — **tar"so-met"a-tar'sal,** *a* 1. Of or pertaining to the tarsus and the metatarsus as, the *tarsometatarsal* ligaments 2. Of or pertaining to the tarsometatarsus — **tar"so-met"a-tar'sus,** *n* *Ornith* The so-called tarsus of birds the bone reaching from the tibia to the toes, consisting of the confluent proximal tarsal and metatarsal bones — **tar"so-phalan'ge-al,** *a* Attached to the tarsus and to one of the phalanges of the foot as, the *tarsophalangeal* muscle — **tar"so-phy'ma,** *n* Tumor or swelling of the tarsus of the foot or of the tarsal cartilages of the eyelid — **tar'so-plas"ty,** *n.* *Surg* A plastic operation on an eyelid — **tar-sor'rha-phy,** *n* The operation of narrowing the aperture between the eyelids by means of sutures — **tar"so-tar'sal,** *a* Same as MEDIOTARSAL — **tar-sot'o-my,** *n* A cutting operation on the tarsus of the foot or of the eyelid

tar'sus¹, 1 tär'sus, 2 tär'sûs, *n* [TAR'sI, 1 -sɑɪ, 2 -sī, *pl*] 1. The segment of the skeleton between the lower leg and the metatarsus, the ankle It consists in man of seven bones — the astragalus, the calcaneum, the cuboides the navicular, and the three cuneiform bones See illus under BONE 2. A plate of connective tissue found in the eyelid, a palpebral scute, often called erroneously a *tarsal cartilage* 3 *Ornith* The tarsometatarsus of a bird, the shank, as, a scutellate, reticulate or booted *tarsus* See illus under BIRD and CALIGULA 4. *Zool* The terminal segment of a limb of an arthropod, as an insect or crustacean In insects it consists of from one to five joints



Human Tarsus

a tarsus *b* metatarsus *c* phalanges *d* astragalus or talus *e* calcaneum *f*, cuboid or navicular *h* cuneiform bones

The frequency of the visits of bees is also sometimes shown by the manner in which the petals are scratched by their hooked *tarsi* DARWIN *Cross and Self Fertilisation* p 425 [A 1877] [< Gr *tarsos,* any flat surface, < *tersomai* dry up]

Tar'sus², 1 tär'sus, 2 tär'sûs *n* A town and seaport in S E Asia Minor the chief city of ancient Cilicia and birthplace of St Paul *Acts* ix, 11.

tart, 1 tärt, 2 tärt, *a* 1. Having a sharp, sour taste, acidulous, as, *tart* fruit 2. Figuratively, severe, cutting, as a *tart* answer

Why art thou so *tart* my brother?
BUNYAN *Works Pilgrim's Progress* pt 1 p 152 [B & & CO 1874]

3. Piercing said of weather 4 [Prov Eng] Sensitive to pain, painful [< AS *teart,* < *teran,* tear]

SYN. see ACID — **tart'ish,** *a* — **tart'ly,** *adv*

tart, *n* 1. A small piece of pastry with fruit filling and without top crust, as distinguished from a pie 2. A covered fruit pie 3 [Slang] A girl or woman of easy virtue originally a term of endearment [< F *tarte,* < LL *torta,* < L *tortus,* pp of *torqueo,* twist]

tart, *abbr* Tartaric.

Tar'tak, 1 tär'tak, 2 tar'tăk, *n* *Bib* *2 Kings* xvii, 31

tar'tan, 1 tär'tan, 2 tär'tan, *a* Striped or checkered in a manner similar to the Scottish tartans, made of tartan, as, a *tartan* plaid, a *tartan* scarf

And soon he saw his love descend Wrapt in a *tartan* plaid
Hermit of Warkworth in Percy's *Reliques* pt III st. 39

tar'tan¹, *n* 1. A fabric, properly of wool, having variegated lines or stripes at right angles forming a distinctive pattern, specif, that worn by Scottish Highlanders, a Scotch plaid the characteristic dress of the Highland clans, each having its particular pattern or patterns, as, a hunting and a dress *tartan* 2 The design or pattern of such a fabric, set 3. A garment made of such material



Stuart Tartan

Caledonian clubs . . resplendent in their bonnets kilts *tartans* and plumes, mingled together W S WILSON in *Memorial Hist of New York* vol IV p 226 [N Y HIST CO 1893]

Scarlet banded with dark-green and striped with lines of yellow and dark-red

4. One who wears a tartan used collectively, as of a regiment of Highlanders [< F *tiretaine* < Sp *tiritaña,* thin woolen cloth < *tiritar,* shake with cold] **tar'tanet.** — **clan tartan,** the pattern of tartan adopted by a particular Highland clan — **silk t,** a silk dress-fabric woven in tartan-like plaid patterns — **tar'tan-pur"ry,** *n* [Local, Scot] A pudding or porridge of oatmeal and chopped kale — **t velvet,** short-napped velvet having a tartan pattern

tar'tan², *n* 1. A Mediterranean vessel having one mast with a large lateen sail, and a bowsprit and foresail, also sometimes a squaresail 2. [Sp] A variety of covered two-wheeled carriage [< F *tartane,* < LL *tarta,* < Ar *taridah,* kind of small ship] **tar-ta'nat.**

Tar'tan³, *n* 1. The title of an Assyrian commander-in-chief 2. *Bib* *2 Kings* xviii 17 [Heb]

tar'tand, *pp* Tartaned S S

tar'tar¹, 1 tär'ter, 2 tär'tar, *n* 1. The roughly purified crust of argol intermediate between crude argol and cream of tartar See CREAM OF TARTAR, under CREAM and ARGOL. 2. A yellowish incrustation that forms on the teeth, consisting chiefly of calcium phosphate [< F *tartre* < LL. *tartarum* < Ar *durd* dregs] — **tartar emetic,** a white crystalline potassium antimonious tartrate ($KSbOC_4H_4O_6$), with a sweet afterward disagreeable metallic taste In medicine, chiefly an emetic (poisonous in large doses) and in calico-printing and -dyeing as a mordant — **'tar'tar-ish,** *a* [Rare] Same as TARTAROUS¹, 2

Tar'tar², *a & n* Same as TATAR the usual spelling in literature, except ethnological and philological works

Tar'tar³, *n* An autonomous republic in E Russia

tar'tar-at"ed, *a* Same as TARTRATED

Tar'tar-Bash'kir, 1 ·bäsh'kir 2 ·băsh'kir, *n* A republic of southern Ural formed from the former Russian governments of Orenburg, Samara, and Ufa

Tar-ta're-an, 1 tar-tē'rI-ən, 2 tär-tā're-an, *a* Of or pertaining to Tartarus, infernal, hellish, as, *Tartarean* torment. **Tar-ta're-ous**‡; **Tar-ta'rI-an**‡.

tar-ta're-ous, 1 tar-tē'rI-us, 2 tär-tā're-ûs, *a* 1. Having the nature of tartar, resembling tartar 2. *Bot* Having a rough and crumbling surface, as the thallus of certain lichens — **tartareous moss,** a lichen (*Lecanora tartarea*) the source of cudbear [TATARIAN

Tar-ta'rI-an², 1 tar-tē'rI-ən 2 tär-tā'rI-an, *a & n* Same as **tar-tar'ic,** *a* Same as TATARIAN

Tar"ta"rin', 1 tar'ta'răn', 2 tär'tă răn', *n* In Alphonse Daudet's *Tartarin de Tarascon,* the hero, who, having achieved a reputation as a mighty hunter, is forced to support it by various ludicrous undertakings, hence, any ridiculous or boastful person

Tar'tar-ize', *rt* Same as TATARIZE

tar'tar-ize², 1 tär'tar-aiz, 2 tär'tar-Iz, *rt* [-IZED, -IZ'ING] To impregnate or treat with tartar — **tar"tar-I-za'tion,** *n* The forming or producing of tartar, as in the separation of tartar (argol) in wine-casks

tar'tar-ous¹, 1 tär'tər-us, 2 tär'tar-ûs, *a* 1. Of, pertaining to, or containing tartar 2. [Rare] *Pathol* Inclined to form concretions, inspissated or hardened, as of the eyes

Tar'tar-ous², *a* Same as TATAROUS [Argol

tar'ta-rum, 1 tär'tə-rum, 2 tär'ta-rûm, *n* [LL] *Pharm*

Tar'ta-rus, 1 tär'tə-rus, 2 tär'ta-rûs, *n* *Class Myth* 1. The fabled place of punishment in the lower world. (1) Originally, a dark abyss as far below Hades as earth is below heaven, in which Kronos and the Titans were confined the prison of the gods who were driven from the supernal world as Erebus was the prison of men (2) Later the abode where the wicked undergo eternal punishment, loosely, Hades Compare HADES 2. The son of Æther and Ge (Gæa), personifying this place of punishment [L, < Gr *Tartaros,* Tartarus] — **Tar"ta-rol'o-gy,** *n* A doctrine as to Tartarus, or hell, and future punishment

Tar'ta-ry, 1 tär'tə-rI, 2 tär'ta-ry, *n* A region of Asia and central Europe varying in extent former name of Turkestan not now in geographical use.

tart'en, 1 tärt'n, 2 tärt'n, *rt* To render tart or acid

tar"tIne', 1 tär tin' 2 tar tin', *n* 1 A slice of bread covered with jam or butter 2. Figuratively, a flashy article to attract attention. [F < *tarte* tart]

Tar-ti'nI, 1 tar-ti'nI, 2 tär-ti'nI, **Giuseppe** (¹/₁₂1692–²/₁₈1770) An Italian composer and violinist *The Devil's Sonata* — **Tartini's tone** (*Mus*), a differential tone and the theory based upon it discovered independently by Tartini and published in 1754. Same as COMBINATIONAL TONE See under TONE [2. [Ir] To rend

tar'tle, 1 tär'tl 2 tär'tl *rt & rt* 1 [Scot] To hesitate

tart'let, 1 tärt'let, 2 tärt'lĕt, *n* [Colloq] A small tart

tart'ness, 1 tärt'nes, 2 tärt'nĕs, *n* The quality of being tart (1) Acidity (2) Sharpness of language

SYN. see ACRIMONY

tar'tr-, } 1 tar'tr-, tär'tro-, 2 tär'tr-, tär'tro- From
tar'tro-, } TARTAR² combining forms indicate in chemistry the presence of tartaric acid and certain of its compounds — **tar-tral'ic,** *a* Derived from tartaric acid specif used like *tartrelic* to distinguish an acid from *tartramic* acid — **tartralic acid,** a white amorphous compound ($C_8H_{12}O_{11}$) formed by melting tartaric acid and keeping it at a temperature of 170° C — **tar-tram'ate,** *n* A salt of tartramic acid — **tar-tram'ic,** *a* Derived as an amid from tartaric acid specif. used to distinguish an acid from *tartralic* acid — **tartramic acid,** a compound ($C_4H_7NO_5$) known chiefly by its ammonium salts — **tar-tram'id,** *n* A white crystalline compound ($C_8H_8N_2O_6$) made by passing dry ammonia-gas into an alcoholic solution of tartaric ether **tar-tram'ide**‡ — **tar'tra-nil,** *n* A granular compound ($C_{16}H_{12}NO_4$) derived from acid tartrate of aniline

tar'trate, 1 tär'trēt 2 tär'trāt, *n* A salt of tartaric acid.

tar'trat-ed, 1 tär'trēt-ed 2 tär'trāt-ĕd, *a* Containing or combined with tartaric acid

tar'tra-zIn, *n* An orange-yellow dyestuff ($C_{16}H_{12}N_4O_{10}S_2Na_2$) made by synthesis yielding yellow colors on fabrics **tar'tra-zine**‡ — **tar-trel'ic,** *a* Derived from tartaric acid Compare TARTRALIC — **tartrelic acid,** a yellowish deliquescent amorphous compound ($C_4H_4O_5$) obtained by heating tartaric acid till it swells up — **tar"tre-thyl'ic,** *a* Same as TARTROVINIC — **tartrethylic acid,** same as TARTROVINIC ACID — **tar'tro-nate,** *n* A salt of tartronic acid — **tar-tron'ic,** *a* Derived from tartaric acid and malonic acid — **tartronic acid,** a white crystalline compound ($C_3H_4O_5$) produced variously, as by the spontaneous decomposition of dinitrotartaric acid — **tar'tro-nyl,** *n* The bivalent radical $(CH(OH)(CO)_2)$ of tartronic acid — **tar"tro-nyl'u-re-a,** *n* Same as DIALURIC ACID — **tar'tro-phen,** *n* A compound of phenetidin and tartaric acid Compare CITROPHEN — **tar'trous,** *a* Same as TARTAROUS — **tar"tro-vin'ic,** *a* Derived from tartaric acid and vinic or ethyl alcohol — **tartrovinic acid,** a colorless crystalline compound ($C_8H_{18}O_6$) formed when absolute alcohol is boiled for some time with tartaric acid — **tar'tryl,** *n* The bivalent radical ($C_4H_4O_4$) of tartaric acid

Tar-tufe', 1 tar-tuf' *or* (F) tar tuf', 2 tär-tuf' *or* (F) tar'tüf' (XIII) *n* In Molière's comedy of the same name the chief character, who is a person of pretended devoutness hence, any hypocrite or impostor **Tar-tuffe'**‡.

— **Tar-tuf'[or -tuff']er-y,** *n* — **Tar-tuf'[or -tuff']l-an,** *a* — **Tar-tuf'[or -tuff']ish,** *a* — **Tar-tuf'[or -tuff']ism,** *n*

Ta"ru-dant', 1 tä rū-dänt', 2 tä ru-dant', *n* A walled town in Sus province, Morocco

ta-ru'ga, 1 tə-rū'gə 2 tä-ru'gä *n* [Sp] A fureiferine deer (*Cariacus antisiensis*) of western South America **ta-ru'ca**‡.

tarve, 1 tärv 2 tärv *n* [Dial, U S] A bend turn, or curve, as in a road figuratively a new direction or order of affairs

tar'weed", 1 tär'wid', 2 tär'wēd', *n* Any one of the various coarse, viscid, scented herbs of the genus *Madia* See MADIA — **blue tarweed,** a Californian low herbaceous annual (*Trichostema lanceolatum*) bearing blue flowers

tar'whine, 1 tär'hwain, 2 tar'hwin, *n* [New South Wales] A sparoid fish (*Sparus sarba*)

ta-sa'jo, 1 tə-sä'ho, 2 tä-sä'ho, *n* Same as TASSAGO

tas'ar, *n* Same as TUSSUR.

tas'cal, *n* *Scot Hist* A reward for information about cattle-thieves, the acceptance of which was considered treachery to the clan **tas'cal-mon"ey**‡.

Tasch'e-reau, 1 täsh'ə-rō 2 täsh'e-rō, *n* 1. **Elzéar Alexandre** (³/₁₁1820–⁴/₁₁1898), a Canadian cardinal, archbishop of Quebec temperance advocate 2. **Sir Henri Elzéar** (¹⁷/₁₈1836–⁴/₁₁1911), a Canadian jurist and writer on law, chief justice of the Supreme Court of Canada, 1902–1906 3 **Sir Henri Thomas** (¹/₁₈41–¹⁰/₁₁1909), a Canadian jurist chief justice of the Court of King's Bench, Quebec from 1907

tas'co, 1 tas'ko 2 täs'co *n* A fire-clay from which melting-pots are made **tas'ko**‡.

tas"e-om'e-ter, 1 tas'i-em'i-tər, 2 täs'e-ŏm'e-ter, *n* An apparatus for measuring strains in a structure by the tones emitted by a wire subjected to the same strain It is inaccurate [< Gr *tasis,* extension (< *teinō,* stretch), + -METER]

tash, 1 täsh, 2 täsh, *n* [E Ind] An Oriental silk fabric containing considerable gold or silver thread

tash, 1 tash 2 täsh, *rt.* [Scot or North Eng] To stain; also to fatigue

Tash-kent', 1 tash-kent', 2 täsh-kĕnt', *n* A commercial city capital of Turkestan and of SYR-DARYA province. **Tash-kand'**‡; **Tash-kend'**‡.

Tash"kur-ghan', 1 täsh'kur-gŭn', 2 tash'kur-gän, *n* Same as KHULM, 2

Tash'mi-tum, 1 täsh'mi-tum 2 tash'mi-tum, *n* *Babylon Myth* A goddess consort of Nebo

tash-rif', 1 täsh-rif', 2 täsh-rif', *n* [Anglo-Ind] A courtesy, ceremonious honor or gift from a superior

ta-sim'e-ter, 1 tə-sim'i-tər, 2 ta-sim'e-ter, *n* *Physics* An electrical apparatus for detecting changes in pressure by the resulting variations in the electrical conductivity of carbon, and so measuring changes, as in length, temperature, or moisture, that produce alteration of pressure as adapted to very minute measurements called **microtasimeter.** [< Gr *tasis* (see TASEOMETER) + -METER]

tas"I-met'ric, 1 tas i-met'rik, 2 täs i-met'ric *a* Of or pertaining to tasimetry or the tasimeter — **tasimetric surface,** a quadric surface the coefficients of whose equation are proportional to the components of a stress

ta-sim'e-try, 1 tə-sim'i-tri 2 ta-sim'e-try, *n* The measurement of pressures

task, 1 task, 2 task, *rt* 1. To fix a certain amount of labor for, assign a task to 2. To overtax with labor

They who *task* the intellect must pay the penalty with the body BULWER-LYTTON *My Novel* vol I, bk IV p 278 [H 1860]

3 [Eng] To test, as a timber or plank by removing strips from it [< OF *tascher,* < *tasque,* see TASK, *n*]

task, *n* 1 A specific amount of labor imposed by authority or required by duty or necessity, a stint, specif, a lesson to be learned at school 2. Any work voluntarily undertaken and imposed on oneself, feat, deed, or labor to be accomplished

It is one of the finest features in the character of Columbus, that he invariably acted under the conviction of being selected by God for the *task* which he at length accomplished
TYTLER *Progress of Discovery* p 13 [H 1839]

3 An exhausting or vexatious employment, burdensome work, toil

It is no *task* for suns To shine BAILEY *Festus Home* sc 20. [< OF *tasque,* < LL *taxa,* tax, < L *taxo,* appraise, < *tango* touch] SYN. business, drudgery, job labor, lesson, stint study, toil, work. See TOIL¹ — **at task,** reprimanded chided — **task'wage",** *n* *Social Econ* A sum paid for a particular task — **t -work,** *n* Work imposed or performed as a task also piece-work — **to take or bring one to t,** to charge one with a fault — **task'less,** *a*

task'er, 1 task'ər, 2 task'er, *n* 1. One who assigns a task 2 [Prov Brit] (1) A reaper (2) A grain-thresher (3) A laborer who performs allotted work, sometimes with wages in kind 3†. One who assesses or regulates taxes

task'ing, 1 task'iŋ, 2 task'ing, *n* The act of one who tasks or tasks collectively, labor

tas"ki-reh', 1 täs'ki-rē', 2 täs'kɪ-re', *n* Same as TEZKERE

task'mas"ter, 1 task'mas'tər, 2 task'mas'ter, *n* One whose office is to allot tasks to others, an overseer, figuratively, one who or that which loads with heavy burdens

Slavery was a hard *taskmaster* to the government of this proud American Republic
CARL SCHURZ *Henry Clay* vol I p 301 [H M & CO 1887]

task'-lord"†. — **task'mas"ter-ship,** *n* — **task'mis"tress,** *n fem*

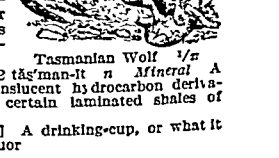
taskt, *pp* Tasked S S

tas'let, 1 tas'let, 2 täs'lĕt, *n* A piece of armor covering the thigh, a tasse [For TASSET]

Tasm, *abbr* Tasmania

Tas'man, 1 täs'man 2 täs'man, *n* 1 **Abel Janszoon** (1603?–1659?), a Dutch navigator discovered Tasmania (Nov 24, 1642) and New Zealand (Dec 13 1642) 2 A peninsula in Pembroke county, S E Tasmania

Tas-ma'ni-a, 1 taz-mē'nI-ə 2 täs-mā'ni-a, *n* An island state in the Commonwealth of Australia, in the S Pacific ocean 26,215 sq m capital, Hobart It was proclaimed a state, Jan 1, 1901 **Van Diemen's Land**‡. — **Tas-ma'ni-an,** *a* — **T. wolf,** the zebra-wolf See under ZEBRA compare DASYURE **T. tiger**‡.



Tasmanian Wolf 1/20

Tas-ma'ni-an, 1 taz-mē'nI-ən, 2 täs-mā'ni-an, *n* A native or naturalized inhabitant of Tasmania, either one of the present colonists or of the indigenous Polynesian race now extinct

tas'man-ite, 1 taz'mən-ait 2 täs'man-It *n* *Mineral* A resinous, reddish-brown, translucent hydrocarbon derivative ($C_6H_{10}O.S$) found in certain laminated shales of Tasmania

tass¹, 1 tas, 2 täs *n* [Scot] A drinking-cup, or what it contains a small draft of liquor

tass², *n* A heap

tass³, *n* [Ind] Same as TASH

tas-sa'go, 1 tə-sä'go 2 ta-sä'go, *n* [S Am] Dried meat prepared in a manner similar to pemmican

tas'sal, 1 tas'əl, 2 täs'al, *n* *Arch* Same as TORSEL.

tas'sel, 1 tas'l, 2 täs'l, *v* [TAS'SELED or TAS'SELLED, TAS'SEL-ING or TAS'SEL-LING] **I** *t* 1. To provide or adorn with a tassel, form in a tassel or tassels.

2. To deprive (Indian corn) of the tassel, in order to strengthen the plant

II. *intr.* To bear a tassel, put out tassels, as maize

tas'sel[1], *n* **1.** A pendent ornament, for curtains, cushions, and the like, consisting of a tuft of loosely hanging threads or cords, as of silk or wool, often headed with a silk-covered button or mold **2.** Something resembling a tassel, as the pendent head of some plants or flowers, specif., the pyramidal inflorescence at the summit of the stalk of maize or Indian corn. See illus. under CORN. **3.** *Her.* A bearing representing such a tuft as was often put on state robes or armorial mantles. **4.** A small ribbon of silk sewed to a book to be placed between the leaves. **5†.** *Eccl.* A small plate of beaten gold or silver, sometimes jeweled, sewed on the back of a bishop's glove. [C.] [OF., clasp, < L. *taxillus*, dim. of *talus*, ankle-bone.] — **tas'sel-fish"**, *n.* [Queensland.] A thread-fish of the genus *Polynemus*. — **t.-grass**, *n.* Sea-grass (*Ruppia maritima*). — **t.-stitch**, *n.* An embroidery-stitch in which are made open loops of the thread afterward cut to form fringe. — **t.-tree**, *n.* Same as SILK-TASSEL TREE. — **t.-bush‡**. — **t.-worm**, *n.* Same as BOLL-WORM. — **tas'sel-ly**, *a.* **tas'sel-y‡.**

tas'sel[2], *n.* [Scot.] Same as TUSSLE.

tas'sel[3], *n.* *Arch.* Same as TORSEL.

tas'seled, } 1 tas'ld, 2 tăs'ld. *a.* *Her.* Having a tassel.

tas'seld[3], } pendent, as an ecclesiastic's hat or a cushion. **tas'selled‡.**

tas'sel-flow"er, 1 tas'l-flau"ər, 2 tăs'l-flow"er, *n.* A hardy ornamental garden annual (*Emilia sonchifolia*), from the East Indies, with rayless heads of scarlet or orange flowers.

tas'set, 1 tas'et, 2 tăs'ĕt, *n.* *Armor.* One of a series of overlapping metal plates pendent from the cuirass to protect the waist and the thighs. Compare TUILLE, CORSELET. [< F. *tassette*, dim. of OF. *tasse*, pouch, < Ar. *tās*, cup.] — **tasse:tas-sette'**, 1 ta-set', 2 tă-sĕt', *n.* [F.] A small sharp-pointed infusible earthenware cone, used in threes to support plates, etc., in a kiln or muffle, in place of a stilt.

tas'sie, 1 tas'i, 2 tăs'i, *n.* [Scot.] A drinking-cup.

Tas'sie, 1 tas'i, 2 tăs'i, **James** (5/11 1735–4/11 1799). A Scottish gem-engraver and modeler.

Tas'so, 1 tas'o *or* (*It.*) tās'so, 2 tăs'o *or* (*It.*) tăs'so, *n.* **1. Bernardo** (11/21 1493–3/4 1569), an Italian epic poet. *Amadis.* **2. Torquato** (3/11 1544–4/21 1595), son of Bernardo, an epic poet. *Jerusalem Delivered.*

Tas'sy, 1 tas'i, 2 tăs'y, *n.* Tasmania familiar abbreviation.

taste, 1 tēst, 2 tāst, *v.* [TAST'ED, TAST'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To perceive the flavor of by the sense of taste, as by taking into the mouth or touching with the tongue, recognize (the flavor of something), as, I *taste* salt in the orange ice, I do not *taste* any flavor of orange in this cake. **2.** To test, as by taking a little of into the mouth for the purpose of discovering the flavor, and often for the purpose of judging of the quality or character by the flavor perceived, as, if you will *taste* this jelly you will be sure it was not made of fruit. **3.** Specif., to test the quality of for trade, as, his business is *tasting* teas. **4.** To take a little of, either as food or drink, into the mouth, as, he has not *tasted* animal food for several years, he has never *tasted* wine. **5.** To have a limited experience or knowledge of, use sparingly.

> Some books are to be *tasted* others to be swallowed, and some few to be chewed and digested
> BACON *Works, Essays, Of Studies* in vol. i, p. 301 [H. G. B. 1871.]

6. To have experience of, whether much or little, know by experiencing, as, in a long and eventful life he had *tasted* pain and pleasure. **7.** To enjoy as by tasting. **8.** To test, as timber, by boring or cutting into. **9.** [Poet.] To smell. **10.** [Rare.] To impart a relish to, give a flavor to. **11.** [Rare.] To have a relish for, like. **12†.** To prove or try by touching, touch, hence, to test in general. **13†.** To perceive or recognize intellectually, as, to *taste* a deceit or falsehood. **14†.** To have sexual intercourse with.

II. *intr.* **1.** To take a small quantity in the mouth, so as to test the flavor, take a taste generally with *of*. **2.** Figuratively, to have experience or enjoyment. **3.** To have a particular flavor when in the mouth, as, sugar *tastes* sweet, this milk *tastes* of garlic. **4†.** To examine by touching. [< OF. *taster*, < L. *taxo*, freq. of *tango*, touch.] — **to t. the lips of**, to kiss. — **tast'a-bl(e‡**, *a.* That may be tasted.

taste[1], *n.* **1.** The particular sensation excited when a soluble substance is brought into contact with certain parts of the mouth, particularly of the tongue, also, the quality or property of a body that is thus perceived, flavor, savor, as, a sweet, acid, bitter, or saline *taste*. Excepting these and a few other fundamental tastes, the savors of tastable substances are in reality combinations of olfactory and gustatory sensations.

> My experience in these investigations has left upon the whole a pleasant *taste* in my memory
> ISAAC K. FUNK *The Widow's Mite* p. 154 [F. & W. 04.]

2. That one of the senses which responds to its adequate stimulus with gustatory sensations and which thus gives the perception of the savors and flavors of different things. Since the adequate stimulus of taste is chemical, only soluble substances as far as known have any taste. The specific end-organs or receptors of this sense are the so-called gustatory buds or taste-buds situated chiefly on the upper surface and edges of the tongue but also to some extent on the soft palate and larynx. The sensory nerve-fibers which supply these organs come from three of the cranial nerves. Bitter is best tasted at the back of the tongue, and sweet at the tip, while the edges of the tongue are most sensitive to sour. Little is known as to the more precise chemical nature of the stimuli of taste. **3.** A small quantity tasted, sipped, or eaten, a little bit given to test, a sample often used figuratively. **4.** *Esthetics.* (1) The power or faculty of apprehending and appreciating the beautiful and sublime in nature and art usually accompanied by a feeling of pleasure, regarded by sensationalists as the fundamental element or even as the whole of taste, the esthetic faculty, one of the subjects treated in the science of esthetics.

> The judgment of *taste* simply expresses a felt harmony in the play of our own powers on occasion of a certain perception
> BOSANQUET *History of Æsthetic* p. 266 [MACM. 1892.]

(2) Nice perception and appreciation of artistic excellence, especially of the finer qualities of art in human productions and performances. **5.** Special fondness for a study or pursuit often accompanied by a peculiar aptitude for it, inclination, bent, as, a *taste* for mathematics, a *taste* for music. **6.** Style or form with respect to what is appropriate or pleasing, or in accordance with the rules of propriety, etiquette, etc., as, she dresses with poor *taste*.

> Any mode of dress not suited to the employment, the age, the season or the means of the wearer is in bad *taste*
> CATHERINE E. BEECHER *Domestic Economy* p. 117 [H. 1864.]

7. The act of tasting. **8†.** Smell, scent. **9†.** The act of examining or testing, experiment, experience. [< OF. *tast*, < *taster*, see TASTE, *v.*] Syn., see RELISH[1], SAVOR. — **good taste. 1.** Correct judgment or sense in regard to beauty or propriety. **2.** The quality of being conformed to the principles of beauty or propriety. — **out of t. 1.** Not conforming to rules of taste. **2.** Having no power to distinguish flavors. — **rules or principles of t.**, the principles, based upon the nature of beauty and of *artistic construction, that should govern the exercise of* taste in esthetic study, construction, and criticism. — **t.-bud**, *n.* One of the peculiar minute flask-like, or spindle-shaped, bodies found in the papillæ of the tongue, in the soft palate and associated structures, and believed to pertain to the sense of taste, a gustatory bud. **t.-beaker‡. t.-bulb‡. t.-cup‡. t.-goblet‡. — t.-corpuscle**, *n.* One of the gustatory cells. **t.-cell‡.**

taste[2], *n.* A thin and narrow tape or ribbon.

tast'ed, 1 tēst'ed; 2 tāst'ĕd, *a.* Having a taste or flavor: generally in composition or adverbially qualified.

taste'ful, 1 tēst'ful, 2 tāst'ful, *a.* **1.** Conforming to the principles of taste, displaying beauty, harmony, or other excellence, as, *tasteful* decorations. **2.** Able to appreciate and enjoy beauty, grace, order, or the like, possessing good taste, as, a *tasteful* person. **3.** [Archaic.] Savory, tasty. Syn., artistic, chaste, dainty, delicate, delicious, elegant, esthetic, esthetical, exquisite, fastidious, fine, nice, tasty. That which is *elegant* is made so not merely by nature, but by art and culture: a woodland dell may be beautiful or picturesque but would not ordinarily be termed *elegant*. *Tasteful* refers to that in which the element of taste is more prominent, standing, as it were, more by itself, while in *elegant* it is blended as part of the whole. *Tasty* is an inferior word, used colloquially in a similar sense. *Chaste* (primarily *pure*) denotes in literature and art that which is true to the higher and finer feelings and free from all excess or meretricious ornament. *Dainty* and *delicate* refer to the lighter and finer elements of taste and beauty, *dainty* tending in personal use to an excessive scrupulousness which is more fully expressed by *fastidious*. *Nice* and *delicate* both refer to exact adaptation to some standard: the bar of a balance can be said to be nicely or delicately poised, as regards matters of taste and beauty, *delicate* is a higher and more discriminating word than *nice*, and is always used in a favorable sense, a *delicate* distinction is one worth observing, a *nice* distinction may be so, or may be overstrained and unduly subtle. *fine* in such use is closely similar to *delicate* and *nice* but (the capable of an unfavorable sense) has commonly a suggestion of positive excellence or admirableness, a *fine* touch does something, *fine* perceptions are to some purpose. *delicate* is capable of the single unfavorable sense of frail or fragile as, a *delicate* constitution. *Esthetic* or *esthetical* refers to beauty or the appreciation of the beautiful, especially from the philosophic point of view. *Exquisite* denotes the utmost perfection of the *elegant* in minute details: we speak of an *elegant* garment, an *exquisite* lace. *Exquisite* is also applied to intense keenness of any feeling, as *exquisite* delight, *exquisite* pain. See BEAUTIFUL, DELICIOUS, FINE. — Ant., clumsy, coarse, deformed, disgusting, displeasing, distasteful, fulsome, gaudy, grotesque, harsh, hideous, horrid, inartistic, inharmonious, meretricious, offensive, rough, rude, rugged, tawdry. — **taste'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **taste'ful-ness**, *n.*

taste'less, 1 tēst'les, 2 tāst'lĕs, *a.* **1.** Having no distinctive flavor, insipid, figuratively, lacking interest, vapid, dull, as, *tasteless* fruit, *tasteless* amusements. **2.** Having lost the sense of taste. **3.** Devoid of esthetic taste as, a *tasteless* dress. — **-ly**, *adv.* — **-ness**, *n.*

tast'er, 1 tēst'er, 2 tāst'er, *n.* **1.** One who tastes. (1) One who tests the quality of liquors, teas, etc., by tasting, figuratively, any one who examines into the qualities of an article. (2) Formerly, a servant required to taste his master's food and drink before serving. **2.** A device to assist in testing or sampling. (1) A fluted implement by which a sample of material, as butter or cheese, may be withdrawn from the interior of a mass. (2) A pipette. (3) A flat circular vessel of bright metal, holding about an ounce, and usually with a corrugated bottom to reflect light, for inspecting samples of wine. **3.** *Zooph.* A modified siphonophore individual without a mouth.

tas'to, 1 tās'to, 2 tăs'to, *n.* [It.] *Mus.* **1.** A key of a pianoforte, organ, or similar instrument. **2.** The touch of such an instrument. — **tasto solo**, one key alone: a direction to play simply the bass notes without accompanying chords in the right hand.

tast'y, 1 tēst'i, 2 tāst'y, *a.* **1.** Having a fine taste or flavor: savory: as *tasty* food. **2.** [Colloq.] Tasteful: an illiterate use. — **tast'i-ly**, *adv.* [Colloq.] — **tast'i-ness**, *n.* The quality of being tasty or pleasing. — **tast'ing-ly**, *adv.*

tat[1], 1 tat, 2 tăt, *v.* [TAT'TED, TAT'TING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To make by hand, as an edging, with a shuttle, by knotting and looping thread. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] To entangle.

II. *intr.* To make tatting. [< Ice. *tæta*, pick, < *tæta*, strands.] — **tatt‡.**

tat[2], *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] To touch gently. [For TAP[2], *v.*]

tat, *vi.* [Cant. Eng.] To gather rags.

tat, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] That.

tati, *n.* [Hind.] East-Indian matting, bagging, or other coarse fabric, especially gunny-cloth.

tat'e, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] Same as TATTY.

tat'i, 1 tat, 2 tăt, *n.* [Cant. Eng.] A rag, tatter.

tat'i, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Dad, father: a child's word.

tat'i, *n.* [Ir. & Scot.] A matted lock of wool or hair: a snarl or twist in the hair of an animal's pelt.

tat'i, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A native-bred pony. **tat'too‡.**

tat'i, *n.* A false or loaded die, used chiefly in the plural.

Tat'i, *n.* *Theos.* The Absolute. [< Sans. *tat*, that.]

tat'ĭ, *n.* A tap or blow: obsolete except in the phrase **tit for tat**. See TIT[2].

Tat'ic, 1 tăt, 2 tăt, *n.* One of an Iranian race of agricultural people probably allied to the Tajiks living on the southwest shores of the Caspian sea and in the valley of the Kura.

Tat'u, 1 tăt, 2 tăt, *n.* Same as THOTH.

ta'ta, 1 tä'ta, 2 tä'tä, *n.* [W. Afr.] The residence of the chief of a village or a district.

ta'ta', 1 tä'-tä', 2 tä'-ta', *interj.* 1 [Colloq.] Good-by, farewell: a child's expression used playfully by adults. **2.** Thank you: an infantile expression.

ta-ta'mi, 1 ta-tä'mi, 2 tä-tä'mi, *n.* [Jap.] **1.** The regulation floor-mat in Japan, about 2 inches thick and nearly 3 feet wide by 6 feet long. **2.** A surface-measure equivalent to the area of a tatami (def. 1). — **tat-ta'mi‡. tat-ta'my‡.**

Ta'tar, } 1 tä'tər, 2 tä'tar, *a.* Of or pertaining to the
Tar'tar, } Tatars or Tartars, their language, religion, or history, Tatarian. Compare TURKIC, MONGOLO-TATAR. — **Tatar horse**, same as TARPAN. — **T. sable**, same as KOLINSKY.

Ta'tar, } *n.* **1.** A member of the Tatar or Turkic
Tar'tar, } branch of the Ural-Altaic family, embracing the Turks, Cossacks, and Kirghis Tatars, also, the dialects spoken by these peoples, Turkic. Their habitat is Chinese Tartary, and from 1644 to 1912 a Tatar dynasty (called *Manchu*) reigned in China.

> Ethnologists well know that the name of the so-called "*Tartar*" race is properly *Tatar* and they are now endeavouring to restore this its correct orthography. When in the reign of St. Louis of France the hordes of this savage race were devastating eastern Europe the tale of their ravages was brought to the pious king, who exclaimed with horror. Well may they be called *Tartari, for their deeds are those of fiends from Tartarus!* W. D. WHITNEY *Lang and Study of Lang.* lect. ii, p. 38 [S. 1867.]

2. One of the Moguls of the 13th century who, under Temujin, or Genghis Khan (1206–1227), ravaged Europe and Asia. See MOGUL, HORDE. **3.** One of the descendants of these medieval Mongols, Turks, Moguls, and Russianized Tatars now dwelling in Europe or Asia. **4.** An autonomous republic in Soviet Russia, 25,700 sq. m.; capital, Kazan. **5.** [T- or t-.] A person of intractable or savage temper in this sense always *Tartar*. [TARTAR, < F. *Tartare*, LL. *Tartarus*, < Per. *Tātar*, Tatar, < TATAR.] — **to scratch a Russian and find a Tatar**, to find that one apparently inoffensive is unexpectedly the reverse: *stir up a hornet's nest*.

Ta-ta'ri-an, } 1 ta-tē'ri-ən, tär-, 2 tä-tā'ri-an, tär-. **I.**
Tar-ta'ri-an, } *a.* Of or pertaining to the Tatars.
Ta-tar'ic‡. **II.** *n.* **1.** A Tatar. **2.** A variety of cherry, maple, oats, etc., of Tatar origin. — **Tatarian** or **Tatar bread**, the large fleshy and edible root of a European perennial herb (*Crambe tartarica*), or the plant itself. See CRAMBE. — **Tatarian buckwheat**, Indian buckwheat. See FAGOPYRUM. — **Tatarian lamb**, same as BAROMETZ.

Ta'tar-ize, } 1 tā'tər-aiz, tär'-, 2 tā'tar-iz, tär'-, *vt.*
Tar'tar-ize, } [-IZED, -IZ'ING.] To imbue with Tatar blood or customs.

Ta'tar-ous, } 1 tā'tər-us, tär'-, 2 tā'tar-ŭs, tär'-, *a.*
Tar'tar-ous, } Of or like a Tatar, irascible.

Ta-tar'-Pa-zar-djik', 1 ta-tär'-pa-zar-jik', 2 tä-tär'-pä-zar-jik', *n.* A town in Eastern Roumelia, Bulgaria.

tatarwaggest, *n. pl.* Shreds, tatters, ragged fringe. CHAUCER, *R. R.* i 7,261.

Ta'tar-y, *n.* Same as TARTARY.

ta-tau'pa, 1 ta-tē'pa, 2 ta-tą'pa, *n.* [Braz.] A tinamold singing bird (*Crypturus tataupa*) of South America.

tate[1], 1 tēt, 2 tāt, *n.* [Scot.] A wisp or lock, as of hay or hair.

Tate[2], *n.* **1. Sir Henry** (3/11 1819–12/11 1899), an English sugar-refiner, founder of the National Gallery of British Art, or Tate Gallery, opened July 21, 1897. **2. Nahum** (1652–9/11 1715), a British poet laureate, with Brady, wrote a metrical version of the Psalms. **3.** A county in N. W. Mississippi, 407 sq. m., county-seat, Senatobia.

ta'ter, 1 tē'tər, 2 tā'ter, *n.* [Dial. or Vulgar.] A potato.

tath, 1 tath, 2 tăth. [Prov. Eng.] **I** *vt.* To manure by pasturing cattle or sheep as, to *tath* a field. **II** *n.* The manure left on land by grazing stock.

Ta"tha-gā'ta, 1 tā'ta-gā'ta, 2 tä-tä-ga'ta, *n.* [Sans.] He who has gone in the manner of his predecessors: an honorary title given to the Buddhas.

Ta'tian, 1 tē'shən, 2 tā'shan, *n.* An Assyrian philosopher (2d century), Christian apologist. *Diatessaron* or *Harmony of the Gospels*. — **Ta-ti-a-nos'‡** [Gr.]

Ta'tian-ist, 1 tē'shən-ist, 2 tā'shan-ist, *n.* A member of a Gnostic and Encratite sect founded by Tatian about A. D. 170. — **Ta'tianʇ.**

ta'tie, 1 tē'ti, 2 tā'ti, *n.* [Dial.] A potato. — **ta'ty‡.**

Tat'ler, 1 tat'lər, 2 tăt'ler, *The.* An English paper, published by Sir Richard Steele three times a week from April 12, 1709, to Jan. 2, 1711. In 271 penny numbers of which about 188 were written by himself and 42 by Addison (anonymously). At first partly a newspaper it developed the essay on the moral and philosophical lines in which it appears in *The Spectator*.

tat'nal, 1 tat'nəl *or* -nı-əl, 2 tăt'nl *or* -na-l, *n.* *Bib. Ezra.*

ta-too', **ta-tu'**, *vt.* Same as TATTOO.

ta-tou', 1 ta-tū', 2 tä-tu', *n.* An armadillo, especially, a priodontine, the giant armadillo (*Priodontes gigas*) of the forests of Brazil, about 3 feet long exclusive of the tail, which is 20 inches, having powerful falcate fore claws for burrowing, and preying mostly on termites and other insects, the said to uproot dead bodies from graves and devour the flesh. [F., < S. Am. *tatu*.] — **ta-tou'-pe"ba**, *n.* [S. Am.] The peba.

tat'ou-ay, 1 tat'ū-ē *or* tā'tū-aı', 2 tăt'u-ā *or* tä'tu-y', *n.* [S. Am.] A xenurine armadillo, especially *Xenurus unicinctus*, of Surinam, Brazil, and Paraguay, with 12 or 13 movable bands to the carapace. See illus. under XENURINE.

Ta"tsi-en"lu', 1 tä tsi-en'lū', 2 ta tsi-ĕn'lu', *n.* A town in W. Szechwan province, China.

tat'ta, *n.* Same as TATTY, *n.*

tat'ter[1], 1 tat'ər, 2 tăt'er, *v.* **I** *t.* To rend or tear into tatters usually in the past participle. See TATTERED.

II. *intr.* To become ragged.

tat'ter[2], *vi.* [Prov. Eng.] To move or work actively.

tat'ter, 1 tat'ər, 2 tăt'er, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Crabbed, out of temper.

tat'ter[1], *n.* A torn and hanging shred, rag, in the plural, ragged clothing. [< Ice. *tötturr*, rags.]

> It was gentility in *tatters*
> HAWTHORNE *Blithedale Romance* p. 77 [O. & CO. 1875.]

tat'ter[2], *n.* One who makes tatting.

tat'ter[3], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A violent outburst of temper: a fit of rage.

tat"ter-de-ma'lion, 1 tat'ər-di-mēl'yən *or* -mal'yən, 2 tăt'er-de-māl'yon *or* -măl'yon (XIII), *n.* A ragged fellow. [< TATTER[1], *n.*, + OF. *desmaillier*, unlink, < *des-*, DIS-, + *maille*, mesh, < L. *macula*, mesh.]

tat'tered, } 1 tat'ərd, 2 tăt'erd, *pa.* **1.** Torn into tat-
tat'terd[3], } ters or shreds.

> She saw the *tattered* banners falling. About the broken staffs
> R. W. GILDER *Decoration Day* st. 1.

2. Clothed in rags, ragged, as, *tattered* beggars. **3.** [Rare.] Dilapidated, battered, shattered: said of a building or ship.

Tat'ter-sall's, 1 tat'ər-sōlz, 2 tăt'er-salz, *n.* **1.** A market in London for the sale and exchange of horses: so called from Richard Tattersall (6/-1724–2/21 1795), who established it. **2.** Any large horse-market.

tat'ter-wal"lop, 1 tat'ər-wel'əp, 2 tăt'er-wal'op, *n.* [Scot.] **1** Fluttering rags: tatters. **2** A ragamuffin.

tat'ter-y, 1 tat'ər-ı, 2 tăt'er-y, *a.* Abounding with tatters, tattered.

tat'ting[1], 1 tat'ıŋ, 2 tăt'ing, *n.* **1.** A lace-like knotted threadwork or trimming made by hand with a shuttle. **2.** The art or process of making such work or trimming. — **tat'ting-shut"tle**, *n.* Same as SHUTTLE, 3.

tat'ting[2], *n.* Same as TATTY.

tat'tle, } 1 tat'l, 2 tăt'l, *v* [TAT'TLED, TAT'LD', TAT'-
tat'l', } TLING] **I.** *t* To tell in idle, foolish talk, publish indiscreetly, blab
II *i* **1.** To tell tales, gossip **2.** To talk idly, prate, chatter [< LG *tateln*, tattle, cp D *tateren*, stammer,] — **tat'tle-tale",** *n* [Colloq] A telltale

tat'tle, *n* **1.** Idle, trifling talk or gossip, prate **2.** Prattling speech, as of children **tat'tle-ment‡** [Rare], **tat'tler-y‡.**

tat'tler, 1 tat'lər, 2 tăt'ler, *n* **1.** One who tattles or gossips, a talebearer, an idle talker **tat'ler‡. 2.** [Slang, Eng] A watch, especially, a repeater **3.** A sandpiper of *Totanus* or a related genus having the bill stiff and acute, telltale **The greater tattler** (*T melanoleucus*) the yellowlegs or **smaller t** (*T flavipes*), and the **solitary t** (*T solitarius*) are North-American species See illus under YELLOWLEGS — **Bartram's tattler,** the upland plover See PLOVER

tat'tling, 1 tat'lĭŋ, 2 tăt'ling, *pa* Prone to tattle or tell tales, fond of idle talk — **tat'tling-ly,** *adv*

Tatt'nall, 1 tat'nəl, 2 tăt'nal *n* **1. Josiah** (1762–$^{6}/_{81}$1803), an American general and Governor of Georgia **2. Josiah** ($^{31}/_{81}$1795–$^{8}/_{81}$1871), son of the preceding an American Confederate naval officer **3** A county in S E Georgia, 1,102 sq m, county-seat, Reidsville **Tatt'nal‡.**

tat'to, 1 tăt'to, 2 tat'to, *n* [It] *Mus* The touch

tat-too'[1], 1 ta-tū', 2 tă-tōō', *vt* To prick and mark (the skin or cornea) in patterns with indelible pigments practised by the brown and yellow races and by sailors and others in Caucasian countries sometimes instead of branding [< Tahitian *tatu*, < *ta*, mark] — **tat-too'age,** *n* The act of tattooing, or a design produced by tattooing — **tat-too'er,** *n* One who tattoos or makes a business of tattooing **tat-too'ist‡**

tat-too'[2], *vi* To sound a tattoo, or make a similar noise

tat-too'[1], *n* A pattern, picture, or the like tattooed

tat-too'[2], *n* **1.** A continuous beating or drumming, especially, in military or naval usage, a beating of the drum or sounding of the bugle as a signal to repair to quarters in garrison or on shipboard, or to the tents in camp The signal is usually sounded about 9 P M **2.** The time at which such drum-beat or signal occurs **3** *Military evolutions of spectacular character,* usually performed at night, and accompanied by music elaborating the tattoo **4.** Any beating or tapping resembling a tattoo

He knocked at another door, using for the purpose the thick end of his shillelagh with which he beat a rousing *tattoo*
CHARLOTTE BRONTË *Shirley* p 10 [H 1875]

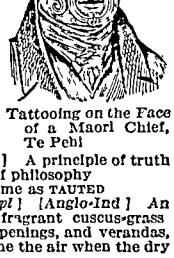
[< D *taptoe*, 'the tap is closed,' < *tap*, tap, + *toe*, to]

tat-too'[3], *n* [Anglo-Ind] Same as TAT[5]

tat-too'ing', 1 ta-tū'ĭŋ, 2 tă-tōō'ing, *n* **1.** The practise, process, or result of marking the skin by pricking in pigments

The Hurons practised tattooing, sometimes covering the whole body with indelible devices
F PARKMAN *Jesuits in N A* intro, p 33 (H & co 1867)

2 A design or pattern so produced — **tat-too'ing-nee"dle,** *n* An instrument consisting of several needles set in cork or other material, for use in tattooing the skin — **t of the cornea,** an operation for remedying the deformity of white opacity of the cornea by pricking India ink into it


Tattooing on the Face of a Maori Chief, Te Pehi

tat-too'ing', *n* The sounding of the tattoo, also, a drumming with the fingers

tat'tva, 1 tut'wə, 2 tŭt'wa, *n* [Hin] A principle of truth or existence, in the Sankhya system of philosophy

tat'ty, 1 tat'ĭ 2 tăt'y, *a* [Scot] Same as TAUTED

tat'ty', *n* [TAT'TIES, 1 -ĭz 2 -ĭs *pl*] [Anglo-Ind] An East-Indian matting made of the fragrant cuscus-grass usually hung in doorways, window-openings, and verandas, and kept wet so as to cool and perfume the air when the dry wind blows **tat'tie‡** — **tat'tied,** *a*

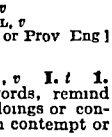
tat'u, *n* [S Am] Same as TATOU

Ta"tung-kow', 1 tä tuŋ-kou', 2 ta tung-kow', *n* A treaty port in Shengking province, Manchuria on the Yalu river

Tat"u-si'i-dæ, 1 tat'yu-soi'i-dĭ, 2 tăt'yu-si'i-dē, *n pl* *Mam* A family of loricate edentates or armadillos having the anterior and posterior portions of the carapace well defined and separated by several median rings, and fore toes nearly symmetrically developed including the peba **Tatu'si-a,** *n* (t g) [< F *tatusie*, < *tatou*, see TATOU] — **ta-tu'si-id, ta-tu'si-oid,** *a* & *n*

Tat"u-si-i'næ, 1 tat yu-si-oi'ni, 2 tăt'yu-si-i'nē *n pl* *Mam* A subfamily of armadillos, especially the *Tatustidæ* as a subfamily of *Dasypodidæ* — **ta-tu'si-in(e),** *a* & *n*

tau, 1 tau, 2 tou, *n* **1.** (1) The nineteenth letter in the Greek alphabet [T, τ] equivalent to English *t* (2) Same as TAV **2** A sacred instrument shaped like a Greek T, used by the Egyptians **3.** *Her* A tau cross **4** The American toadfish so named from the form of the ridges it bears on the hinder part of the head [< Gr *tau*, the Greek letter T, < Phen *tāv*] — **tau bone,** a T-shaped bone, as the interclavicle of a monotreme **T bone‡.** — **tau cross,** a cross in the form of a T St Anthony's cross **T cross‡.** — **tau crucifix,** a crucifix in the shape of a tau cross — **tau staff,** a staff with a crosspiece at the top, like a crutch — **tau'-topped",** *a* Having a handle in the form of a tau cross as, a *tau-topped* staff [LLANCHAMA


Tau Cross

ta-ua'ri, 1 ta-wä'rĭ, 2 ta-wa'rĭ, *n* Same as

Tau'be, 1 tau'bə, 2 tou'be, *n,* [-BEN, *pl*] A German monoplane so called from its dove-shaped wings [G dove]

Tau'bert, 1 tau'bert, 2 tou'bert **Karl Gottfried Wilhelm** ($^{2}/_{81}$1811–$^{1}/_{81}$1891) A German composer

tauch, 1 tŏh *or* tŏh 2 tah *or* tąh, *n* [Scot] Tallow

Tauch'nitz, 1 tauh'nĭts, 2 touh'nĭts, *n* **1. Christian, Baron von** ($^{6}/_{81}$1816–$^{3}/_{81}$1895), a German publisher of Leipzig, founder of the *Tauchnitz Library of Authors* **2. Karl C. T.** ($^{10}/_{81}$1761–$^{1}/_{81}$1836), a German publisher

tau'ga, 1 tô'gə, 2 ta'gə, *n* [Ind] A two-wheeled conveyance drawn by two horses used in the hills of India for the conveyance of mails and passengers

taught, 1 tôt, 2 tąt, *imp & pp* of TEACH, *v*

tauld, 1 tôld, 2 tąld [Scot] *imp & pp* of TELL, *v*

taum, 1 tôm *or* tŏm, 2 tąm *or* tam, *n* [Scot or Prov Eng] A string, rope fish-line

Taun-gu', *n* Same as TUNGU

taunt, 1 tânt *or* tônt, 2 tânt *or* tąnt (XIII), *v* **I.** *t* **1.** To reproach with severe or insulting words, remind spitefully or contemptuously of one's doings or condition, upbraid **2†.** To denounce with contempt or scorn, censure as being wrong or wicked **3†.** To tease in any way

II. *i* To utter taunts or speak tauntingly [< OF *tanter*, F *tenter*, < L *tento* or *tempto*, see TEMPT] Syn see BADGER, MOCK, RIDICULE — **taunt'er,** *n* — **taunt'ing-ly,** *adv*

taunt, *a* *Naut* Unusually tall [Short for ATAUNT]

taunt, *n* A bitterly sarcastic speech or remark, insulting reproach, also, a butt of contemptuous reproach

Shouts of 'Traitor! traitor!' followed him [Becket] as he retired The Primate turned fiercely 'Were I a knight,' he retorted, 'my sword should answer that foul *taunt*'
GREEN *Short Hist Eng People* p 135 [H 1875]

taun'ton'[1], 1 tân'tən, 2 tan'ton, *n* A special broad-cloth of a weight fixed by law [< *Taunton*, in England]

Taun'ton'[2], 1 tân'tən *or* tôn'tən 2 tan'ton *or* tąn'ton, *n* **1** A county town in Somersetshire, England, where Monmouth was crowned, June 20, and the Bloody Assizes were held by Jefferies in August, 1685 **2.** A manufacturing city and county-seat of Bristol county, Mass — **Taunton turkey** [Slang] the alewife caught in great abundance near Taunton, Mass

Tau-nu'si-an, 1 tô-nū'sĭ-ən, 2 tą-nu'si-an, *a* & *n* *Geol* See GEOLOGY

taupe, 1 tōp, 2 tōp, *n* **1** A mole **2.** The color of moleskin dark gray [F, < L *talpa*, mole]

tau'ple, 1 tô'pl *or* tâ'pl, 2 tą'pl *or* ta'pl, *n* [Scot] A foolish, thoughtless young person [DISEASE

tau-ran'ga, 1 tau-rân'gə, 2 tou-raŋ'ga, *n* Same as BUSH-

taure, 1 tôr, 2 tąr, *n* *Rom Antiq* A coiffure or head-dress of curls massed on the brow, like the crest of a bull [F, heifer, < L *taurus*, see TAURUS]

Tau'ri, 1 tô'rĭ 2 tą'rĭ, *n pl* A savage cave-dwelling people of European Sarmatia who inhabited the Tauric Chersonese and sacrificed strangers to Diana

Tau'ri-a, 1 tô'rĭ-ə, 2 tą'rĭ-a, *n pl* *Rom Antiq* The festival of Poseidon at Ephesus because the ministrants bore the names of *tauroi* (bulls) [< L *taurus*]

tau'ri-an', *a* [Rare] Taurine **tau're-an‡**

Tau'ri-an', 1 tô'rĭ-ən, 2 tą'rĭ-an, *a* Of or pertaining to the Taurus, a mountain range of Asia Minor

Tau'ric', 1 tô'rĭk, 2 tą'rĭc, *a* In ancient legend, relating to the Tauri or to their country, the modern Crimea **Tau-rid'i-an‡ — Tauric Chersonese** (*Anc Geog*), the peninsula of the Crimea, which juts out into the Black Sea formerly celebrated for its production of corn

tau'ric', *a* 1 [T-] Pertaining to the constellation Taurus 2 Same as TAURINE

tau"ri-cor'nous†, *a* Having horns like a bull

Tau'rid, 1 tô'rĭd, 2 tą'rĭd, *n* *Astron* One of a group of meteors appearing about Nov 20, and having their radiant in the constellation Taurus

Tau'ri-da, 1 tô'rĭ-də, 2 tą'rĭ-da, *n* A Russian republic, formed in March, 1918 including the Crimea, 24,497 sq m, capital, Simferopol **Tau'ri-det.**

tau"ri-dor', *n* Same as TOREADOR

tau'ri-form, 1 tô'rĭ-fôrm, 2 tą'rĭ-fôrm, *a* **1.** Shaped like a bull or the horns of a bull **2** *Astron* Relating to the constellation or sign Taurus, or having the form of its symbol [< L *tauriformis*, < *taurus* + *forma*, form]

tau'rin, 1 tô'rĭn, 2 tą'rĭn, *n* *Chem* A colorless crystalline compound ($C_2H_7NSO_3$) contained in the bile and muscles of various animals also derived synthetically Chemically it is an amido-isethionic acid [< L *taurus*] **tau'rine‡.**

tau'rine, 1 tô'rĭn *or* -rən, 2 tą'rĭn *or* -rĭn (XIII), *a* **1** Of, pertaining to, or like a bull, bovine **2** Of, pertaining or relating to, or designating the group of bovine ruminants that includes the domesticated ox (*Bos taurus*) and the zebu (*B indicus*) **3** *Astron* Connected with the sign Taurus, occurring during the time when the sun is in Taurus [< L *taurinus*, < *taurus*]

Tau-ris', *n* Same as TABRIZ

tau'ri-scite, 1 tô'rĭ-sait, 2 tą'rĭ-sĭt *n* *Mineral* A vitreous, green, hydrous ferrous sulfate ($H_{14}FeSO_{11}$), which crystallizes in the orthorhombic system [< L *Taurisci*, an Alpine tribe in what is now the Canton Uri, Switzerland, where it is found]

tau'ro-, 1 tô'ro-, 2 ta'ro- From Greek *tauros*, bull a combining form — **tau"ro-bo'il-um,** *n* [-LI-A, *pl*] **1.** The sacrifice of a bull according to the rites of Mithras, the initiation of a neophyte into the cult of Mithras by baptism in the blood of a bull **2** *Art* The representation, as in sculpture, of the sacrifice of a bull to Mithras — **tau"ro-cho'late,** *n* A salt of taurocholic acid — **tau"ro-chol'ic,** *a* Derived from the bile of the ox — **taurocholic acid,** a bitter crystalline compound ($C_{26}H_{45}NSO_7$) contained in the bile of animals — **tau'ro-col, tau"ro-col'in,** *n* Glue made from the fleshings of a bull's hide — **Tau-roc'to-nus,** *a* Bull-killing the characteristic epithet of Mithras — **tau"ro-ma'chi-an** [Rare] **I** *a* Of or pertaining to bull-fighting **tau"ro-mach'ic‡. II** *n* A bull-fighter — **tau-rom'a-chy,** *n* Bull-fighting also, a bull-fight **tau"ro-ma'chi-a‡** — **tau"ro-mor'phous,** *a* Bull-shaped — **Tau"ro-po'los,** *n* See ARTEMIS

Taurs-ca'ra, 1 tôrs-kä'rə, 2 tąrs-ca'ra, *n* See IOSKEHA

Ta'urt', 1 tä'-ûrt', 2 ta'-ąrt', *n* *Egypt Antiq* A benignant goddess in the form of a female hippopotamus

Tau'rus, 1 tô'rus, 2 ta'rŭs, *n* *Astron* **1.** A constellation, the Bull, containing Aldebaran and the Pleiades See CONSTELLATION **2.** The second sign of the zodiac (symbol ♉), which the sun enters April 20 **3** A mountain range in S E Asia Minor, highest point, Arjish-Dagh, 13,300 ft [L., < Gr *tauros*, bull]

Taurus Poniatowskii (*Astron*), a group of stars belonging to Ophiuchus near Aquila not generally accepted as a separate constellation **Taurus Poniatovskii‡**

Taurus, Statilius A Roman general under Octavian in command at Actium became consul 26 B C

tau-ryl'ic, 1 tô-ril'ik, 2 ta-ryl'ic, *a* *Chem* Of, pertaining to, or resembling the phenylic acid contained in the urine of oxen [< TAURIN + -YL] — **taurylic acid,** a colorless corrosive oily compound ($C_7H_8O_7$) contained in human urine, also in that of certain animals

taut, 1 tôt, 2 tąt *v* **I** *t* To tangle or mat, as hair, etc **II** *i* To become matted or tangled [Sc for TAT[1]]

taut, *a* *Naut* **1.** Hard-drawn, stretched tight, tense

I looked aloft and saw the sails *taut* with a stiff breeze
G W CURTIS *Prue and I* ch 5 p 189 [H 1892]

2. In proper shape or good condition, ready, tidy [For TIGHT, *a*] **toght†** Syn see STANCH — **taut helm** (*Naut*), same as WEATHER HELM — **taut'ly,** *adv* — **taut'ness,** *n*

tau-taug', *n* Same as TAUTOG

taut'ed, 1 tôt'ed, 2 tąt'ĕd *a* Tangled, tousled, matted. said of wool or hair **tau'lt†; tau'tie‡, taw'tie‡** [Scot]

tau"te-gor'i-cal, 1 tô ti-gor'i-kəl, 2 tą'te-gôr'i-cal, *a* [Rare] Saying the same thing in the same style of thought but in other words opposed to *allegorical* [< *taut-* (in TAUTO-) + Gr *agoreuō*, speak, < *agora*, assembly, < *agetrō*, gather together]

taut'en, 1 tôt'n, 2 tąt'n, *v* *Naut* **I.** *t* To make taut, tighten, hence, to make neat **II** *i* To become taut S S

taut'end, *pp* Tautened

taut'ie, 1 tôt'ĭ 2 tąt'i, *n* Same as TATTY

tau'to-, 1 tô'to-, 2 tą'to- From Greek *tauto* (for *to auto*, *to*, neut s of *ho*, the, *auto*, neut s of *autos*, same) a combining form — **tau'to-bar"ȳd,** *n* *Math* The curve on which a body sliding under the force of gravity will exert a constant pressure — **tau'to-chrone,** *n* **1** A curve on which a body sliding from a state of rest under the action of a given force will reach the lowest point in the same time *from whatever point it may be started If* the force is gravity, the curve is a cycloid **2** A curve showing the vertical distribution of temperature in the ground at a given moment — **tau-toch'ro-nism,** *n* The character of being tautochronous — **tau-toch'ro-nous,** *a* Being or resembling a tautochrone, isochronous

tau'to-clin, 1 tô'to-klin, 2 tą'to-clin, *n* *Mineral* A variety of ankerite [< TAUTO- + Gr *klinō*, slope]

tau-tog', 1 tô-tog', 2 ta-tą'g', *n* A labroid food-fish, the blackfish (*Tautoga* or *Hiatula onitas*), blackish irregularly barred with greenish, and *common on the Atlantic coast* of the United States [Am Ind, pl of *taut*, a kind of fish] **tau-taug'‡**


Tautog 1/18

tau"to-he'dral, *a* *Crystal* Having a face in common, as, two zones *tautohedral* in one face

tau"to-log'ic, } 1 tô"to-loj'ik, -i-kəl, 2 tą'to-lŏg'ic,
tau"to-log'i-cal, } -i-cal, *a* Of or pertaining to tautology repetitious **tau-tol'o-gous‡.** — **tau"to-log'i-cal-ly,** *adv* — **tau"to-log'i-cal-ness,** *n*

tau-tol'o-gize, 1 tô-tol'o-jaiz, 2 tą-tŏl'o-gĭz, *vi* To repeat needlessly the same idea in different words **tau-tol'o-gist** — **tau-tol'o-gist, tau-tol'o-giz"er,** *n*

tau-tol'o-gy, 1 tô-tol'o-ji, 2 tą-tŏl'o-gy, *n* *Rhet* That form of pleonasm in which the same word or idea is unnecessarily repeated, unnecessary repetition, whether in word or sense, useless iteration Compare PLEONASM, PROLIXITY, REDUNDANCY, VERBOSITY [< L *tautologia*, < Gr *tautologia*, < *tautologos*, tautologous, < *tauto* (see TAUTO-) + *legō*, speak] **tau-tol'o-gism‡** Syn., see CIRCUMLOCUTION

tau'to-mer, *n* Anything which exhibits the phenomenal tendencies of tautomeric substance — **tau"to-mer'ic,** *a* **1** Having the property of tautomerism **2** Pertaining to the same side said of nerve-cells whose axons do not cross the median line **tau-tom'er-al‡ — tau-tom'er-ism,** *n* A variety of metamerism in which certain compounds capable *of assuming various conditions are regarded as forming* that which is the more stable **tau-tom'er-y‡ — virtual tautomerism,** a phenomenon observed in certain compounds, supposedly existent in two forms, which latter can not, however, be isolated as such, since the valencies of the atoms involved in this tautomerism are apparently in oscillation — **tau'to-nym,** *n* A name formed by repeating the same word, whether to emphasize a quality, or express the plural, or signify that the generic and specific names are *identical, as kiwi-kiwi, Vulpes vulpes* — **tau"to-nym'ic,** *a* — **tau-ton'y-my,** *n* — **tau"to-ou'si-ous,** *a* [Rare] *Theol* Being absolutely the same in nature or essence **tau"to-ou'si-an‡; tau-tou'si-an‡, tau-tou'si-ous‡ — tau-toph'o-ny,** *n* Repetition of the same sound — **tau"to-phon'i-cal,** *a* **tau"to-y hon'ic‡ — tau-top'o-dy,** *n* *Anc Pros* A double foot made by the repetition of a simple foot — **tau"to-pod'ic,** *a*

tau"to-sȳl-lab'ic, *a* *Phon* Denoting a sound group of which the elements belong to the same syllable — **tau"to-zon'al,** *a* *Crystal* Having a series of planes belonging to one zone and whose intersections are parallel — **tau"to-zo-nal'i-ty,** *n*

tav, 1 tăv, 2 tav, *n* [Heb] The 22d letter in the Hebrew alphabet, *t* or *th* numerical value, 400 See ALPHABET **tau‡.**

tav'a-lure, 1 tav'ə-lûr, 2 tăv'a-lųr, *n* *Her* An ermine spot See ERMINE, FUR[1], *n* [< F *tavelure*, < *taveler*, speckle]

Ta-vast', 1 ta-vûst' 2 ta-vast', *n* A member of a subdivision of Finns occupying the government of Tavastehus, characterized by thick set bodies and fair complexions **Tavast'i-an‡, Ta'vast-land"er‡.**

Ta-vas'te-hus, 1 ta-vûs'tē-hus, 2 ta-vas'tę-hus *n* **1.** A government in S W Finland 8,334 sq m **2.** Its capital

tave, 1 tēv, 2 tāv, *vi* [Prov Eng or Scot] To toss about; struggle, strive, labor

Tave, Ta'vy, *n* Diminutives of OCTAVIA

ta-velle', 1 ta-vel', 2 tă-vĕl' *n* [F] The bobbin or drum on which silk taken from a cocoon is wound

tav'ern, 1 tav'ərn, 2 tăv'ern, *n* A public house where travelers and other guests are accommodated with lodging, food, and drink, for pay, also, a house licensed to retail liquors to be drunk on the premises

I never knew any good come to a man who went to a *tavern*
Nice companions he picks up there!
DOUGLAS JERROLD *Mrs Caudle* lect II, p 6 [S & W 1873]

[< F *taverne*, < L *taberna*, hut, akin to *tabula*, table] — **tav'ern-bush",** *n* Same as BUSH[1], 3 — **t -haunter,** *n* One who frequents taverns **t -tracer†** — **t -huntingt,** *n* Habitual resorting to taverns — **t -keeper,** *n* A keeper of a tavern — **t -man†,** *n* **1** A tavern-keeper **2** A tippler — **tav'ern-er,** *n* [Rare or Obs] A tavern-keeper

Ta"ver"nier', 1 ta ver'nyē', 2 ta vĕr nyę', **Jean Baptiste** (1605–1689) Baron d Aubonne a French traveler

tav'ern-to"ken, 1 tav'ərn-tō kn 2 tăv'ern-tō kn, *n* A token issued by a tavern-keeper in order to provide change

ta'vers, 1 tā'vərz, 2 tă'vers, *n pl* [Scot] Tatters

ta'vert, 1 tā'vərt, 2 tă'vert, *a* [Scot] Same as TAIVERT

Ta-vi'ra, 1 ta-vī'rə, 2 ta-vī'ra, *n* A seaport in Algarve province, Portugal

Tav'ism, 1 tav'izm 2 tăv'ism, *n* Same as TAOISM

Tav'is-tock, 1 tav'is-tok 2 tăv'is-tŏk, *n* A town in Devonshire, England

tav'is-tock-ite, 1 tav'is-tok-ait, 2 tăv'is-tŏk-It, *n* *Mineral* A pearly, white, hydrous calcium-aluminum phosphate ($H_8Ca_2Al_2P_2O_{14}$), found usually in minute acicular crystals [< *Tavistock*, Devonshire, England]

Ta-voy', 1 ta-voi', 2 ta-vȯȳ', *n* **1** A district in Tenasserim division, Lower Burma **2.** Its capital

taw, 1 tô, 2 ta, *v* **I** *t* **1.** To convert into leather, as skins or hides, by some process other than soaking in tan-liquor, especially by using a solution of alum and salt (producing alum leather or white leather), or by treatment with fats and oils (producing oil *leather*) processes used principally for skins, as distinguished from hides Compare TAN[1], *v* **2.** [Colloq] To flog, beat **3†.** To torture, vex **4†.** To toughen, harden. **5†.** To dress or prepare, as any raw material

II *i* **1.** To shoot a marble or come to the mark before shooting **2.** [Scot] To chew [< AS *tawian*, prepare]

taw¹, *n* A game at marbles, also, the line from which marble-players shoot, by extension, a marble

There s one at hoop And four at fives! and five who stoop
The marble *taw* to speed! HOOD *On Clapham Academy* st. 14

— **to come to taw** [Colloq U S] to come to the exact line or position assigned, come to the scratch

taw²†, *n* Tackle

taw³†, *n* Tow **tawet.**

taw⁴, *n* Same as TAU

ta'wa, 1 tä'wa; 2 tä'wä, *n* A tall willow-like evergreen tree (*Beilschmiedia tawa*) of New Zealand Its timber *is used in manufacturing woodenware*

Ta'was Cit'y, 1 tē'was, 2 tą'was A city, county-seat of *Iosco county, Mich*

tawd, *pp* Tawed S S

taw'dry, 1 tē'dri, 2 tą'dry, *a* [-DRI-ER, -DRI-EST] Showy but without elegance or freshness, excessively and tastelessly ornamented, gaudy

Tawdry an epithet applied once to lace or other finery bought at the fair of St Awdrey or St Etheldreda at one time conveyed no suggestion of mean finery or shabby splendor
TRENCH *Words* p 80 [E P & CO 1888]

[Cor of *St Audrey* (< AS *Æthelthrȳth*) at whose fair finery was sold]— **tawdry lace†**, a braid ribbon, etc, for country girls — **taw'dri-ly**, *adv* — **taw'dri-ness**, *n*

taw'dry, *n* [TAW'DRIES, *pl*] A bit of cheap finery

taw'er, 1 tē'er, 2 tą'er, *n* One who taws See TAW, *v*, 1

taw'er-y, 1 tē'er-i 2 tą'er-y, *n* [-IES, 1 -iz, 2 -iz, *pl*] A place where skins are tawed

ta'wha-i, 1 tä'hwa-i, 2 tä'hwä-ī, *n* [Maori] Any one of several of the New Zealand beeches, or, as they are generally called, birches **ta'whe-ro†.**

ta'whi-ri, 1 tä'hwi-ri 2 tä'hwī-rī *n* [Maori] The black mapau, a New Zealand tree (*Pittosporum tenuifolium*), with *profuse and fragrant white blossoms* [horse, etc.

taw'ie, 1 tē'i, 2 tą'i *a* [Scot] Docile, tame said of a

Ta"wis-ca'ra, 1 tä'wis-kä'ra, 2 tä'wis-ca'ra, *n* See IOSKEHA

taw'kee, 1 tē'ki 2 tą'kɛ, *n* [Local, U S] **1.** The golden-club **2.** The Virginia wake-robin

taw'nie, 1 tē'ni 2 tą ni, *n* [Scot] A bonfire

taw'ny, 1 tē'ni, 2 ta'ny, *a* [-NI-ER, -NI-EST] 'Having a brownish yellow like that of ocher or of a tanned hide [< F *tanné*, pp of *tanner*, tan, < *tan*, tan, < Bret *tann*, oak] **tan'ny†**; **taw'ney†** — **tawny bunting**, the snow-bunting — **taw'ny-coat"†**, *n* An appariter of an ecclesiastical court so called from the color of the livery — **t. eagle**, either one of two eagles, *Aquila rapax* or *A. vindhiana*, of Africa and parts of Asia — **t emperor**, an American butterfly (*Apatura herse*) — **taw'ni-ness**, *n*

taw'ny, *n* **1** A tawny color **2.** A tawny-colored person **3** [Local, Eng] The common bullfinch

taw-paw'kle, 1 te pē'ki, 2 tą-pą'kl, *n* [Alaska] The tufted puffin

taw'ple, *n* [Scot] Same as TAUPIE

taws, 1 tōz, 2 tąs [Scot] **I.** *tt* To punish with taws

II *n* A whip made of a leather strap cut into thongs or of several thongs on a handle **tawse†.**

tax, 1 taks, 2 tăks, *v* **I** *t* **1.** To impose a tax on or subject to taxation, especially, to assess upon, as the people or the property of a state, a pecuniary contribution for defraying the expenses of government

No article should be *taxed* unless there is some good reason for it Other things being equal the fewer articles *taxed* the better
R T ELY *Intro to Polit Econ* pt III, p 210 [CHAUT 1889]

2 *Law* To settle or fix (amounts) as duly chargeable in any judicial matter, as, to *tax* costs in a case **3.** To subject to a severe strain, draw upon heavily, load with a burden or burdens, as, labor which *taxes* the brain **4.** *Script* To enroll, as those compelled to pay tribute **5.** [Colloq] To ask as a price, charge, as, what will you *tax* me per bushel for the wheat? **6.** To make an accusation against generally followed by *of* or *with* **7.** To censure **8†.** To command (a person) to do something

II†. *i* To jest, ridicule [< F *tazer*, < L *taxo*, tax]

tax, *n* **1.** A compulsory contribution levied upon persons, property, or business for the support of government, by extension, any proportionate assessment, as on the members of a society

The word 'taxes' in its most enlarged sense, embraces all the regular impositions made by government upon the person property, privileges, occupations and enjoyments of the people for the purpose of raising public revenue.
T M COOLEY *Constitutional Law* p 55 [L B & CO 1880]

2. A heavy demand upon one's powers or resources, onerous duty or requirement, burdensome charge **3†.** A lesson set by a teacher, task **4†.** Censure, charge [< F *taxe*, < LL *taxa*, < L *taxo*, see TAX, *v*]

Syn. assessment, custom, demand, duty, exaction, excise, impost rate, toll, tribute

— **betterment tax** [Eng], a tax assessed on property benefited by a local public improvement in the United States called **special tax** or **benefit.— capitation tax**, a tax upon persons irrespective of property **head-tax†**; **poll-tax†.—corporation tax** [U S], a tax of one per cent imposed by the tariff act of 1909 upon the net income of corporations in excess of $5,000 — **crown tax**, a tax paid to the crown specif, tribute in the form of a golden crown, paid annually by the Jews to the king of Syria in the time of the Maccabees — **direct tax**, one paid at first hand by the owner of the thing taxed distinguished from *excise* and *customs*

Taxes are distinguished as direct because they are charged directly upon the tax-payer from whose income they are supposed to be taken Indirect taxes are those where it is recognized from the beginning that the individual who pays in the first instance usually passes on the charge to some one else who may again pass it on until it finally reaches the subject who bears the burden The income tax a direct charge upon all incomes above a certain limit, is the principal type in the United Kingdom of a *direct tax*
Encyc Brit 11th ed, vol XXVI p 458

— **hospital tax** (*U S Navy*), a tax of twenty cents a month levied on all officers and men for the maintenance of naval hospitals — **indirect tax**, see DIRECT TAX — **inheritance tax** [U S] a tax upon property received either by intestate laws last will, or gift designed to take place at death excepting legacies specifically exempt by State laws, as *legacies* for charitable and educational purposes The tax varies in different states from 1% to 5% according to the amount inherited and the kinship of the legatee — **personal tax** [U S] a tax levied on personal property — **progressive tax** or **taxation** (*Econ*) taxation in which the amount of tax percentage levied upon property for income increases proportionately to the amount of the property or income — **regressive tax** or **taxation** (*Econ*), taxation of incomes in which the rate is in inverse proportion to the size of the income, the rate being smaller the larger the income — **school tax**, a tax levied to support the public schools — **single tax**, a tax which some propose to levy upon value of land irrespective of improvements, and which they hold should be the only tax levied This method of taxation was adopted for the first time in the United States by Everett, a city of Washington State, Nov 5 1912 — **single-taxer**, *n* — **stamp tax**, a tax imposed by means of the sale of stamps which must be affixed to certain articles — **succession tax**, same as SUCCESSION DUTY — **tax bond**, a bond issued by the state and receivable by it in payment of taxes — **tax'-book"**, *n* A record of taxable property and of the taxes levied upon it — **tax-cart**, *n* [Eng] A spring-cart of light weight formerly subject to a tax — **tax certificate**, an official instrument given to the purchaser at a tax sale by the officer authorized to sell lands for delinquent taxes, certifying to the sale and entitling the holder to a tax deed at a certain time thereafter — **tax-collector**, *n* An official whose business it is to collect taxes **tax-taker‡** — **tax commissioner**, an official charged with the duty of supervising valuations, assessments and collection of taxes — **tax deed**, the instrument of conveyance made and delivered by the proper officer of the law to the purchaser under a sale of lands for non-payment of taxes — **tax-dodger**, *n* One who changes his residence before the day of assessment to a locality having a lower rate of taxation, also, one who in any way seeks to avoid paying taxes — **tax duplicate**, the duplicate record of all tax assessments for any current year furnished to the collector of taxes for his guidance in collections — **tax-farming**, *n* The selling by a government to particular individuals, for given sums paid down, of the right to collect certain taxes in designated districts — **tax-free**, *a* Not subject to taxation — **tax-gatherer**, *n* A tax-collector — **tax-gathering**, *n* — **tax levy**, the total sum ordered to be raised by a tax within and for a designated time also, the legislative enactment imposing a specified tax, whether general or special — **tax lien**, the lien held by the state upon property subject to taxation It has priority in the order of payment over all other encumbrances — **tax-list**, *n* The official published list of real estate the taxes on which are in arrears — **tax-roll**, *n* [Local, U S] A list of the property levied on in a township or ward of a city, with the amount of tax levied and the proper warrant for its collection — **tax sale**, the sale of property of a delinquent taxpayer, made by authority of law as a means of enforcing payment of the tax — **tax title**, the title conveyed to a purchaser of property sold for taxes

tax-, **tax'e-o-**, **tax'i-** } 1 taks-, taks'i-o-, taks'i-, 2 tăks-, tăks'e-o-, tăks'i- From Greek *taxis*, arrangement, cohort (< *tassō*, arrange) combining forms

tax'a-bl(e²**,** 1 taks'ə-bl, 2 tăks'a-bl, *a* **1.** Subject to taxation, either as a person or as property **2.** *Law* Lawfully chargeable, as, *taxable* costs
— **tax"a-bil'i-ty, tax'a-bl(e-ness**², *n* — **tax'a-bly**, *adv*

tax'a-ble, *n* A person or thing subject to a tax

Tax-a'ce-æ, 1 taks-ē'si-i 2 tăks-ā'ce-ē, *n pl Bot* A family of shrubs and trees — the yew family — of the order *Pinales* They are characterized by ovules having one or two integuments and drupe-like or rarely cone fruits There are eight genera and about 75 species widely distributed, but most numerous in the southern hemisphere **Tax'us**, *n* (L) [L, yew]— **tax-a'ceous**, *a* — **tax'ad**, *n* A tree or shrub of the family *Taxaceæ*

tax-am'e-ter, *n* Same as TAXIMETER — **Tax"as-pid'e-æ**, *n pl Ornith* A cohort of passerine birds with taxaspidean tarsi — **tax"as-pid'e-an**, *a* **1** Having the posterior or plantar scutella rectangular and in regular series as in the tarsi of ant-birds or formicariids, etc **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Taxaspideæ*

tax-a'tion, 1 taks-ē'shən, 2 tăks-ā'shon, *n* **1.** The act of taxing, a levy, by and on behalf of government, of a fixed contribution on persons, property, or business subject to its jurisdiction, also, the sum or amount thus assessed

There is no part of the administration of government that requires extensive information and a thorough knowledge of the principles of political economy so much as the business of *taxation* ALEX HAMILTON in *The Federalist* No 35

2. *Law* The assessment of a bill of costs See phrase **3†.** Accusation, charge, censure [F, < L *taxatio(n-)*, < *taxo* see TAX, *v*]— **taxation of costs**, in law, the adjustment of costs lawfully chargeable in a cause

tax'a-tiv(e²**,** 1 taks'ə-tiv, 2 tăks'a-tiv, *a* [Rare] Relating to or having the function of taxation — **tax'a-tiv(e-ly**², *adv*

tax'el, 1 taks'el 2 tăks'ĕl, *n* The American badger [< LL *taxus*, badger]

tax'e-o-pod. I *a* Taxeopodous **II** *n* One of the *Taxeopoda* — **Tax"e-op'o-da**, *n pl Mam* An order of mammals, especially those having carpal and usually tarsal bones in linear series and with flat opposable surfaces including *Primates, Hyracoidea, Condylarthra*, etc — **tax"e-op'o-dous**, *a* **1** Having a carpal or tarsal bone of one row articulating with one of another **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Taxeopoda* — **tax"e-op'o-dy**, *n* The quality of being taxeopodous

tax'er, 1 taks'er, 2 tăks'er, *n* **1** One who levies a tax **2** [Eng] One of two officers formerly chosen to fix the rent of students' lodgings at the universities of Oxford and Cambridge At Cambridge he enforced the standard of weights and measures and regulated the price of bread and other commodities **3†.** An assessor **tax'-tor‡**

tax'i, 1 taks'i, 2 tăks'i, *vi* [TAXIED, TAXI'Y-ING] **1.** [Colloq] To ride in a taxicab or taxicoach as he *taxied* to the station. **2.** [Slang] *Aero* To skim along the water or over the ground in a hydroaeroplane or aero-plane

tax'i, *n* [Colloq] A taxicab **tax'y‡.**

tax'i- Same as TAX-

tax'i-arch, 1 taks'i-ärk, 2 tăks'i-arc, *n Gr Antiq* The commander of a division of an army especially, the commander of the quota of infantry furnished by an Attic phyle. [< Gr *taxiarchēs*, < *taxis*, division of an army, + *archō*, rule]

tax'i-cab, 1 taks'i-kab, 2 tăks'i-căb, *n* A motor-cab fitted with a taximeter which indicates the fare for the distance covered [< TAX, charge, + CAB] **tax'a-cab‡**; **tax-im'(or-am'je-ter-cab‡.**

tax'i-coach, 1 taks'i-kōch, 2 tăks'i-cōch, *n* [Rare] A motor-coach fitted with a taximeter Compare TAXICAB

tax'i-corn, 1 taks'i-kôrn 2 tăks'i-cōrn **I** *a* **1.** Having perfoliate antennæ **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Taxicornia*
II *n* One of the *Taxicornia* **tax"i-cor'nate‡**; **tax"i-cor'nous‡** — **Tax"i-cor'ni-a**, *n pl Entom* A former division or suborder of beetles with antennæ perfoliated

tax'i-der"my, 1 taks'i-dûr'mi, 2 tăks'i-dĕr'my, *n* The art or process of preserving dead animals or parts of them, especially of preparing and mounting the skins of animals in a lifelike manner [< TAXI- + Gr *derma*, skin, < *derō*, flay]
— **tax"i-der'mal**, *a* **tax"i-der'mic‡** — **tax'i-der"mist**, *n* One who practises taxidermy — **tax'i-der"mize**, *v* **I.** *t* To treat by taxidermy **II.** *i* To practise taxidermy

tax-im'e-ter, 1 taks-im'i-tər, 2 tăks-im'e-ter, *n* **1.** An instrument for measuring distances and recording fares **2.** A taxicab [< TAX, charge, + -METER] **tax-am'e-ter‡**; **tax-om'e-ter‡.— tax"im'e-tered**, *a* — **tax"i-met'ric**, *a*

tax'in, } 1 taks'in, -in *or* -in, 2 tăks'in -in *or* -în *n Chem* A
tax'ine, } white crystalline poisonous compound ($C_{71}H_{12}O_{19}N$) in the seed and leaves of the yew-tree [< TAXUS]

tax'ing, 1 taks'iŋ, 2 tăks'ing, *ppr & verbal n* of TAX, *v* — **tax'ing-dis"trict**, *n* A district set off for purposes of taxation — **t -master**, *n Eng Law* An officer of a court who examines and allows or disallows the items in bills of costs

tax'is, 1 taks'is, 2 tăks'is, *n* **1.** *Surg* A methodical application of manual pressure, as on a hernial tumor, in order to restore the parts to their normal place **2.** *Biol* The movement of an organism or cell reactive to external stimulus **3** *Gr Antiq* One of the principal divisions of the Attic hoplites, in other Greek states, a smaller body like a battalion **4.** *Anc Arch* That which gives every part of a building its just dimension according to its use, ordonnance **5** *Gram & Rhet* Order, arrangement **6.** Taxonomy [< Gr *taxis*, see TAX-]— **tax'ic**, *a*

-taxis, } *suffix* From the Greek *taxis*, arrangement used in
-taxy, } scientific nomenclature

tax'ite, 1 taks'olt, 2 tăks'it, *n Petrog* A volcanic rock which has produced during crystallization two substances differing in composition, structure or color It appears to be elastic, but is not Compare ATAXITE and EUTAXY [< TAXI-]— **tax-it'ic**, *a* Of pertaining to, or having the characteristics of taxite as *taxitic* rocks [— **tax'less-ly**, *adv*

tax'less, 1 taks'les, 2 tăks'lĕs, *a* Exempt from taxes tax-free.

tax'man, 1 taks'man, 2 tăks'măn, *n* A tax-gatherer

Tax"o-crin'i-dæ, 1 taks'o-krin'i-di, 2 tăks'o-crin'i-dē *n pl Echin* A Paleozoic family of articulate crinoids, especially those with three basals, subradials, and regular interradials

Tax"o-cri'nus, *n* (t g) [< Gr *taxos*, yew, + *krinon*, lily] — **tax"o-cri'nid**, *n* — **tax"o-cri'noid**, *a & n*

Tax-o'di-um, 1 taks-ō'di-um, 2 tăks-ō'di-ŭm, *n Bot* A genus of valuable American trees of the pine family, embracing only two species, the bald cypress (*T distichum*) and the pond cypress (*T ascendens*) [< Gr *taxos*, yew-tree, + *eidos*, see -OID]

tax-ol'o-gy, 1 taks-ol'o-ji, 2 tăks-ŏl'o-gy, *n* The science of classification, taxonomy

tax"o-nom'ic, } 1 taks'o-nom'ik, -i-kal, 2 tăks'o-
tax"o-nom'i-cal, } nŏm'ic, -i-cal, *a* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of taxonomy, treating of scientific classification, classificatory, systematic **tax"i-nom'ic‡** — **tax"o-nom i-cal-ly**, *adv*

tax-on'o-mist, 1 taks-ən'o-mist, 2 tăks-ŏn'o-mĭst, *n* One versed in taxonomy, a classifier, especially according to some particular scheme **tax-on'o-mer‡.**

tax-on'o-my, 1 taks-ən'o-mi, 2 tăks-ŏn'o-my, *n* The department of science that embodies the principles of classification, the laws or principles of taxology, especially, the branch of biology that treats of the systematic classification of organisms or of morphological facts

The facts of palæontology exactly dovetail in with those of *taxonomy* and serve to elucidate and emphasize them
FISKE *Excursions of an Evolutionist* p 351 [H M & CO 1884]

[< F *taxonomie*, < Gr *taxis* (see TAX-), and see -NOMY]

tax'or, 1 taks'ər, 2 tăks'or, *n* A taxer

tax'pay"er, 1 taks'pē"er, 2 tăks'pā'er, *n* One who pays any tax, or who is liable for the payment of any tax

taxt, *pp* Taxed S S

Tax'us, 1 taks'us, 2 tăks'ŭs, *n Bot* A genus of evergreen trees or shrubs of the yew family — the yews — having flat, mucronate rigid, 2-ranked leaves and a nut-like seed nearly enclosed by a globular red berry-like disk *T baccata* is the common European yew [< L *taxus*, yew] [as PAXWAX

tax'wax", 1 taks'waks, 2 tăks'wăks" *n* [Prov Eng] Same

tay¹, 1 tē 2 tā, *n* [Prov Eng or Obs] Tea [of Tay.

Tay", *n* A river in S E Scotland length, 120 m to the Firth

Ta-ya-ge'su, 1 tə-yə-gē'yu, 2 ta-yä-gē'yu, *n* Same as TAGASSU

Ta-yg'e-ta, 1 tē-ij'i-tə, 2 tā-ĵg'e-ta, *n* Daughter of Atlas, one of the Pleiades

tay-ho', 1 tē-hō', 2 tā-hō', *interj* A hunters' cry indicating that the stag has left its covert Compare SOHO

ta'yir, 1 tä'yər 2 ta'yĭr, *n* [Ind] Same as TYRE **ta'yer†.**

Tay'lor, 1 tē'lər 2 tā'lor, *n* **1. Bayard** (1/11 1825–12/19 1878), an American diplomat traveler writer and poet **2 Benjamin Franklin** (7/19 1819–2/21 1887), an American poet **3 Brook** (8/18 1685–12/29 1731), an English mathematician, discovered Taylor's theorem **4. Charles** (?1840–8/12 1908) an English Orientalist, theologian teacher, and author, *Cairo Genizah Palimpsests* **5. George** (1716–3/29 1781), an American patriot signer of the Declaration of Independence **6 George W** (11/22 1808–9/19 1862) a United States general, killed at the battle of Bull Run **7 Sir Henry** (12/18 1800–2/24 1886), an English poet, dramatist **8 Isaac** (3/11 1787–4/24 1865), an English author *Ancient Christianity* **9 Isaac** (3/12 1829–12/19 1901) son of preceding philologist clergyman *The Alphabet* **10 Jeremy** (5/15 1613–8/13 1667), an English bishop, author **11 John** (11/1 1809–7/22 1887), an Anglo-American president of the Mormon Church, succeeded Brigham Young **12 John** 8/15 1580–12/21 1653), an English poet **13 Richard** (1/21 1826–4/29 1879), a Confederate general, son of Zachary **14. Thomas** (5/15 1758–11/1 1835), an English philosopher called "The Platonist" **15. Tom** (12/29 1817–7/12 1880), an English journalist playwright **16 Zachary** (9/15 1784–7/9 1850) the 12th President of the United States general in Mexican war **17. Mount**, a mountain in New Mexico, 11,389 ft high **18** A county in N W Florida, 1,100 sq m county-seat, Perry **19.** A county in W central Georgia 338 sq m, county-seat, Butler **20.** A county in S W Iowa 540 sq m county-seat, Bedford **21** A county in S central Kentucky 219 sq m county-seat, Campbellsville **22** A county in N W central Texas 900 sq m, county-seat, Abilene **23.** A county in N E West Virginia county-seat, Grafton **24.** A county in N W central Wisconsin 965 sq m county-seat Medford **25** A borough in Lackawanna county, Pa **26.** A town in Williamson county, Tex

Tay'lor-ism, 1 tē'lər-izm 2 tā'lor-ĭşm, *n* A modified form of Calvinism, a phase of New England theology See THEOLOGY Compare TYLERISM — **Tay'lor-ite**, *n*

tay'lor-ite, 1 tē'lər-olt, 2 tā'lor-it, *n Mineral* A white, crystalline, bitter potassium-ammonium sulfate ($K_2NH_4S_2O_{12}$) found in small lumps or concretions [< J W *Taylor*]

Tay'lor-ville, 1 tē'lər-vil, 2 tā'lor-vĭl, *n* A township and city in Christian county, Ill

ta'yo¹, 1 tä'yo, 2 tä'yo, *n* [S Am] An apron-shaped garment consisting wholly or partially of a deep fringe of strung beads, bones teeth, etc worn by the Indians.

Ta'yo², *n* Same as TAGUS.

Tay'port, 1 tē'pōrt, 2 tā'pōrt *n* A town and seaside resort on the South of the Firth of Tay, Fifeshire, Scotland

tay'ra, *n* [S Am] Same as TAIRA

tay'saam', 1 tə'sām', 2 tŷ'sām', *n* [Chin] A Chinese raw silk of medium grade

Taze'well, 1 taz'wel, 2 tāz'wĕl, *n* **1.** A county in N central Illinois 650 sq m., county-seat, Pekin **2.** A county in S W. Virginia 557 sq m **3.** Its county-seat

taz'za, 1 tät'sa, 2 tät'sa, *n* [It] A flat ornamental cup, especially one supported on a high foot

Tb Terbium a chemical symbol
Tb., *abbr* Tiberius — **t c**, *abbr* [It] *Mus* *Tre corde* (loud pedal) — **tc**, *abbr* [TCS., *pl*] Tierce — **T. C. D.**, *abbr* Trinity College, Dublin
Tch-. See corresponding forms in CH-
Tchad, 1 chăd, 2 chad, *n* See CHAD [sky‡.
Tchai-kov'sky, *n* Same as TSCHAIKOVSKY **Tchai-kow'-tcha'-pan"**, 1 chī'-pan', 2 cha'-păn, *n* [Chin] A kind of wooden castanet or clapper used by Chinese beggars
Tcha-tald'ja, 1 cha-tăld'jə, 2 cha-tald'ya, *n* A fortified town in Constantinople vilayet, Turkey attacked by the Bulgarian troops, Nov., 1912 [The quinnat salmon
tcha-wy'tcha, 1 cha-wī'chə 2 cha-wy'cha, *n* [Local U S]
Tcheb"y-shef'fi-an, 1 cheb ı-shef'ı-an, 2 chĕb y-shĕf'ı-an, *a* Discovered or originated by P Tchebysheff, a Russian mathematician (⁵/₁₆1821–¹²/₁894) as, the *Tchebysheffian* function — **Tcheby sheffian function**, the sum of the logarithms of all the prime numbers less than the variable, or of these together with that of the variable itself if it be a prime number — **Tcheby sheffian rule**, a rule by which the approximate area of a curvilinear figure may be determined
Tcher"e-pov'i-etz, 1 cher"ə-pōv'ı-etz, 2 chĕr"e-pōv'ĕ-ĕtz, *n* A province in Soviet Russia
Tcher-kess', 1 cher-kes', 2 chĕr-kĕs', *n* Same as CIRCASSIAN
tcher'no-zem, *n* [Rus] Same as CHERNOZEM **tcher'nay-zem‡**; **tchor'nos-jom‡**.
tchi-bouk', *n* Same as CHIBOUK
tchick, 1 chik, 2 chik, *vi* To make a tchick
tchick, *n* A sound made by pressing the tongue against the roof of the mouth and quickly drawing it back, as in urging forward a horse [Imitative] [simpal
tchin'cou, 1 chin'kū, 2 chin'cu, *n* [Java] A monkey the
Tchir'pan, 1 chir'pan, 2 chĭr'pan, *n* A town in Eastern Roumelia Bulgaria
tchi'trec, 1 tchi'trek 2 tchi'trĕc, *n* [S Afr] A South-African flycatcher of the genus *Tersiphone*, specif, *T cristata*, remarkable for its curious horn-shaped pensile nest
tchou'ma, 1 chū'ma, 2 chu'ma, *n* [Chin] The ramie
Tchu'di, Tchu'die Same as CHUDI, etc
Tchuk'tchis, *n pl* Same as CHUKCHI **Tchoot'cheest**; **Tchouk'tchis‡**, **Tschuk'tschis‡**.
T C M, *abbr* Trained certificated master
Te Tellurium a chemical symbol
T E, *abbr* Topographical engineers
tea, 1 tī, 2 tē, *v* [Colloq] **I.** *t* To serve or give tea to **II.** *i* To drink or take tea
tea, *n* **1** The leaves or leaf-buds of the tea-tree or tea-plant (see def 3) prepared for use or market The principal constituents of tea are a volatile oil, theın, tannin, albuminous compounds, gum, etc, and some soluble mineral matter, containing potash and phosphoric acid

Teas are named from the countries from which they are exported, as **Ceylon tea, China tea, Formosa tea, India tea, Japan tea, Java tea**, etc The different kinds and qualities of teas sold in the markets arise, not from different varieties of the plant but from (1) differences in the age of the leaf and the time of gathering, young leaves or leaf-buds gathered in spring giving the best tea (2) differences in atmospheric influences during growth or time of harvesting, sunny weather giving the best (3) differences in soil, (4) differing modes of manipulation before, during, and after roasting, leaves gathered from the same trees at the same time becoming green tea or black tea according to treatment and (5) assortment and separation or mixture of various sizes and qualities of the leaf, or processes of sifting and winnowing

The manufacture of tea formerly included as many as 12 operations, but recent methods reduce the number to 5 *withering*, by light, heat, and air *rolling*, by hand or machine *fermenting* in baskets or balls, *sunning*, done (if at all) by an hour's exposure to a hot sun and *firing*, in or over an oven or the like, to dry The difference between **black tea** and **green tea** is the result of manipulation, the latter being withered by steaming, as in a perforated cylinder or boiler, thus retaining the green color, while leaves simply dried turn black When not composed of the whole leaf teas are often distinguished as *ends, nibs fannings, broken leaf, dust*, etc Other conditions are indicated by native names as **hyson** (spring), **pouchong** (wrapped), **souchong** (small kind), etc (See list below) The importation of tea into the United States for the year ending June 30, 1911, was 102 653,942 pounds, valued at $17,613,569 Of this Japan furnished 52,998,199 pounds, China 25,148,048 pounds, and India 9 660,633 pounds

2. A beverage consisting of an infusion or decoction of tea-leaves

Tea as a beverage, if properly made, is a pure, gentle stimulant to the nervous and circulatory system Normal persons can indulge in it without harmful effects but its use should be avoided by neurotics Its principal ingredients are theın (which quickens the pulse and stimulates mental activity), tannin, an astringent aromatic oil, which gives it bouquet, and residual extract, which gives body and color A five- to seven-minute infusion develops comparatively little tannin Longer infusions are to be avoided and a second infusion should never be made from the same leaf, also tea should never be boiled

Though old Pepys did not get his first cup of *tea* till 1661, the 'Mercurius Politicus' of two years earlier has an advertisement of That excellent and by all Physicians approved, China drink called by the Chineans *Teha* by other nations *Tay* alias *Tee* is sold at the Sultanes Head Coffee-house, Sweeting's Rents, by the Royal Exchange' [London]

Tea and The Tea Table p 8 [TWINING]

3 A tea-plant, such as the evergreen Chinese or Japanese shrub or small tree (*Thea sinensis*) of the family *Theaceæ*, or the similar *T assamica*, of Assam and India

The tea-plant grows from 4 to 8, 12 or sometimes 30 feet in height It has numerous branches, with smooth elliptical, pointed leaves, somewhat serrated


Flowering Branch of Tea
a the fruit.

4. An infusion, decoction, solution, or extract made from some kind of leaves or from some vegetable or animal substance, to be used as a beverage or medicinally, as, camomile *tea*, ginger *tea*; beef *tea* **5.** A particular kind of leaves or the like used for making a beverage, as for medicinal purposes, or the plant which yields the leaves, etc, as, Paraguay *tea* **6.** A meal (especially an evening meal) at which tea is or might appropriately be served, usually a meal less substantial and elaborate than a dinner, also, any social party where tea is served

Lady Harcourt sent her carriage for us to go to her sister's. Mrs Muldmay's, where we had a pleasant little 'tea
HOLMES *Our Hundred Days* ch 1, p 41 [R M & CO 1888]

7. [Rare] A tea-rose [< Chin Amoy *tê*, in other parts of China, *ch'a, ts'a*]

— Abyssinian tea, African tea, Arabian tea, same as KAFTA — **Appalachian tea,** the leaves of either of two shrubs, the inkberry and the withe-rod, used for tea in some localities of the United States — **Assam tea,** tea obtained from the species *Thea assamica*, native of Assam See TEA, 3 — **Australian tea 1.** Same as BOTANY BAY TEA **2** Any one of several shrubs of the genera *Leptospermum* and *Melaleuca*, of the myrtle family — **basket-fired tea,** tea roasted, cured, or dried in sieve-like baskets or trays over charcoal-fires — **Bencoolen tea,** the leaves of a Malayan shrub (*Glaphyria nitida*), called by the Malays the *tree of long life* **Benkulen tea‡** — **Blue Mountain tea,** the sweet goldenrod of the eastern United States — **Botany Bay tea,** an evergreen shrubby climber (*Smilax glycyphylla*) of New South Wales or its leaves, which are used for tea — **Bourbon tea,** same as FAHAM TEA — **Brazil or Brazilian tea. 1.** A tall biennial herb (*Stachytarpheta jamaicensis*) of the family *Verbenaceæ*, growing in the West Indies and tropical America regarded in Brazil as medicinal, and imported into Austria as a beverage **2** The maté — **breast'-tea",** *n* A mixture, as of cut and bruised root of althea (marshmallow), coltsfoot-leaves, Russian glycyrrhiza anise, mullen-flowers, and orris-root, or an infusion thereof, for use in pectoral troubles technically called **species pectorales.** — **brick tea,** the refuse and young shoots of the tea-tree compressed into compact form and used in Mongolia as a medium of exchange **tile tea‡.** — **bush tea,** the dried leaves of certain South-African species of *Cyclopia*, or an infusion made from them and used as an expectorant — **cambric tea,** hot water and milk, sweetened — **camphor tea,** a solution made by pouring boiling water upon lump camphor — **Canada tea,** winter-green-leaves, or a decoction made from them — **Cape Barren tea,** a Tasmanian plant (*Correa alba*), the leaves of which are sometimes used in place of tea — **caravan tea,** tea, especially brick tea, carried overland by caravans to Russia, etc — **Carolina tea,** same as YAUPON — **Chilean tea,** Chilean guava — **cold tea 1.** A cold infusion of tea, used as a beverage **2** [Slang] Intoxicating liquor — **continental tea 1.** The Labrador tea **2** The New Jersey tea — **faced tea,** tea artificially colored for the market — **faham tea,** the leaves or infusion of faham See FAHAM — **goldenrod tea,** same as BLUE MOUNTAIN TEA — **herb tea,** an infusion prepared from any one of various herbs or roots **yarb tea‡** [Dial] — **high tea,** a substantial tea or supper, with meat meat-tea — **Jersey tea,** same as NEW JERSEY TEA — **Labrador tea,** see LEDUM *n*, 1 — **Mexican tea,** a strong-scented pigweed (*Chenopodium ambrosioides*), 2 to 3 feet high, naturalized in the U S Oil of wormseed is obtained from the seeds — **needle tea,** Japan tea composed of needle-like rolls of tea-leaves — **New Jersey tea,** a small shrub (*Ceanothus americanus*) of the buckthorn family, very common in dry woods of the United States and Canada It has ovate or oblong-ovate, serrate, 3-ribbed leaves, many minute white flowers in crowded clusters, with the stamens enclosed in the curiously vaulted or hooded petals, and a large red root The leaves were used for tea during the American Revolution, and the root, sometimes used for coloring, gives the plant the name of redroot — **New Zealand tea,** the leaves of the New Zealand tea-tree See MANUKA — **Oswego tea,** a species of horsemint (*Monarda didyma*) with handsome heads of bright-red flowers, growing in wet places in the eastern United States The leaves have sometimes been used as a substitute for tea — **pagie tea** [Prov Eng], an anodyne infusion of dried cowslip-flowers — **pan-fired tea,** tea steamed and dried in the sun before firing — **pectoral tea,** breast-tea — **pink tea** [Colloq, U S] **1.** Rye whisky **2** A tea-party at which the table decorations are pink — **Russian tea,** tea containing lemon, arrack, or rum, drunk sweetened but without milk according to Russian custom — **sage tea,** a beverage or a medicinal infusion made from the leaves of the common garden sage — **Saint Germain tea,** a mixture as of 16 parts cut senna, 10 parts elder-flowers, 5 parts bruised fennel, 5 parts bruised anise, 4 parts bitartrate of potassium, or a laxative infusion made from such a preparation technically called *species laxantes* — **Saint Helena tea,** the leaves of a plant (*Beatsonia portulacifolia*), native of the island of St Helena also, the plant itself — **saloop tea, sassafras tea,** see SALOOP — **scented tea,** a fragrant tea scented by packing the leaves in alternate layers with fragrant flowers, as of the chulan-tree, the Cape jasmine, or the Arabian jasmine the flowers being usually sifted out before sending to market — **sealed tea,** tea in tightly compressed sealed packages — **soldiers' tea,** see MATICO, *n* — **South Sea tea,** same as YAUPON — **spider-leg tea,** a high-grade basket-fired needle-shaped Japanese tea — **swamp-tea,** *n* **1** An Australian shrub (*Melaleuca squarrosa*) having aromatic leaves and clustered crimson flowers **2** Same as LEDUM — **sweet tea,** same as BOTANY BAY TEA — **Swiss tea** An aromatic medicinal infusion of several plants (*Achillea moschata, A nana*, and *A atrata*) of the same genus as the common yarrow, found in the Alps, and used for wounds — **tea'-ball",** *n* A perforated silver ball to be filled with tea and then dropped in boiling water — **tea-board,** *n* A tray or tray-like board for holding a tea-set — **tea-broom,** *n* [New Zealand] Same as MANUKA — **tea-bug,** *n* A capsid (*Helopeltis theivora*) which damages tea-plants by sucking the juices from the young stems and leaves **tea-blight‡**; **tea-mite‡** — **tea-chest,** *n* A light cubical wooden box, lined with thin sheet metal (lead or tin) in which tea comes from tea-growing countries variously called **quarter chest, half chest,** and **whole chest** — **tea-clam,** *n* [Local, U S] A quahaug of the smallest marketable size — **tea drier,** *n* An oven for firing tea in manufacture — **tea family,** the *Theaceæ* — **tea-fight,** *n* [Slang] A tea-party — **tea-garden,** *n* **1** A garden or outdoor resort where tea, etc, is served **2** A small plantation for tea-raising — **tea-gown,** *n* A loose gown for wearing at tea, or during leisure — **tea-house,** *n* A wayside place of refreshment, where tea, etc, may be obtained — **tea-lead,** *n* Sheet lead like that lining tea-chests — **tea-leaf,** *n* **1** The leaf of the tea-plant **2** *pl* The leaves of the tea-plant after an infusion has been made sometimes dried and resold — **tea of heaven,** the prepared leaves of a Japanese hydrangea (*Hydrangea thunbergii*) — **tea-oil,** *n* **1.** A fixed oil obtained from the seeds of the Chinese *Camellia oleifera* or the Japanese *C japonica*, and used as a table-oil, etc **2** A narcotic oil obtained from the tea-plant — **tea-plant,** *n* **1** Any plant producing tea, specif, the Chinese tea-tree See TEA, 1 & 3 **2.** Any one of various other plants, as the Barbary tea-plant or matrimony-vine, an East-Indian plant (*Dasmodium gyrans*) — **tea-python,** *n* The Indian python (*Python molurus*) — **tea-room,** *n* Same as TEA-HOUSE — **tea-rose,** *n* Same as TEA-SCENTED ROSE — **tea-scrub,** *n* Same as NEW ZEALAND TEA — **tea-shrub,** *n* Same as TEA-PLANT 1 — **tea-stick,** *n* A stick or club cut from the wood of the Australian tea-tree — **tea-stone,** *n* A Chinese cairngorm or yellowish quartz — **tea-table,** *n* A table on which tea or supper is served, or which is set for tea — **tea tax,** a tax upon tea, especially the duty imposed by the British government, immediately before the American Revolution, upon tea to be used in the American colonies — **tea-things,** *n pl* The dishes at tea, a tea-service or tea-set — **tea-wagon,** *n* **1** A table on wheels used in serving tea and light refreshments **2** A vessel such as formerly brought tea from India for the East India Company, an East-Indiaman — **theezan tea,** the leaves of a shrubby Chinese and East-Indian plant (*Sageretia theezans*) of the buckthorn family, used as a substitute for tea also the infusion or the plant — **West-Indian tea,** a West-Indian shrub (*Capraria biflora*) of the figwort family, or its leaves, used as a substitute for tea, goatweed — **wild tea,** the lead-plant — **willow tea,** the leaves of a Chinese willow, used as a substitute for or to adulterate tea — **worm-tea,** *n* An anthelminthic preparation consisting of a mixture of spigelia, manna, and savin


Tea-wagon

PARTIAL LIST OF TEAS OF COMMERCE

The teas of commerce may be roughly divided into **fermented** or **black, unfermented** or **green,** and **semi-fermented,** the latter including the **oolong teas,** or teas black in appearance, but having a green-tea flavor There are about 1,300 tea specimens and 2,000 possible tea flavors Included under black teas are **China congou** or **English breakfast tea,** subdivided into **North China congou** (black leaf) from Hankow and South China, **congou** (red leaf) from Foochow, **India, Ceylon,** and **Java blacks,** graded by sorting and sifting into **broken orange pekoe, orange pekoe, flowery orange pekoe, pekoe one and two, broken pekoe, pekoe souchong, broken pekoe souchong,** and taking the names of districts (gardens) where the tea is grown, such as **Darjilling, Assam,** and **Travancore** in India, **hill grown, medium,** and **low grown** in Ceylon, **Goalpara** and **Sinagar** in Java Included under unfermented teas are (1) the teas of Japan divided into **pan-fired, sun-dried, basket-fired,** and **porcelain-fired,** and graded as **extra-choicest, choicest, choice, finest, fine, good medium, medium, good common, common,** taking the names of districts, such as **Surunga, Kawani, Enshiu,** most of them being artificially colored and the best being **first crop,** (2) the green teas of China (Shanghai) divided into **country greens, Hoo-chow,** and **Pingsueys,** country greens are subdivided as to cup-quality into **Moyunes, Teenkais, Wenchows,** etc, and as to style or make into **gunpowders, imperials, young hyson, hyson,** etc, and being graded as **fancy, choice, finest, fine, medium, standard,** the Hoo-chows and Pingsueys are manufactured in the following styles or makes **pinheads, extra gunpowder, first, second,** and **third gunpowders, first** and **second pea-leaf,** and **first** and **second young hyson,** (3) the green teas of India, the colored being made up as **gunpowder first** and **second, imperial first** and **second, young hyson first** and **second, sow mee, hyson first** and **second,** and the uncolored being made up as **young hyson first** and **second, hyson first** and **second,** (4) the green teas of Ceylon are made up similar to the India greens and are both colored and uncolored (5) the green teas of Java are made up as **imperial, hyson,** and **young hyson.** The semifermented teas are divided into **Formosa oolongs** (shipped from Tamsui and Keelung, the leading districts being Chap Ko Hoon, Paichie and Sinteam), **Amoy oolongs** (China) and **Foochow oolongs** (China), also a few from Ceylon

China also produces several makes and grades of **souchong** (a fermented or semifermented tea from South China, the **red-leaf congou tea** district), a long list of **scented teas, brick teas, mandarin teas,** etc Black and green teas are being produced on a small scale at Pinehurst, S C, in the United States, and black teas, of Chinese origin and style, in Natal, South Africa

Various practically self-explaining compounds with *tea* as the first element are also in use, as, **tea-biscuit, tea-bread, tea-caddy, tea-cake, tea-canister, tea-cloth, tea-drinker, tea-drunkard, tea-maker, tea-saucer, tea-service, tea-set, tea-sifter, tea-sorter, tea-taster** (tea-inspector), **tea-tray, tea-urn, tea-ware, tea-wine.**

tea'ber"ry, 1 tī'ber ı, 2 tē'ber y, *n* The checkerberry, whose leaves are sometimes mixed with or used as tea Compare WINTERGREEN

teach, 1 tīch, 2 tēch, *v* [TAUGHT, TEACH'ING] **I.** *t* **1.** To impart knowledge or information to by means of lessons, give instruction to, guide by precept or example, train, educate, discipline, counsel, as, to *teach* a child, Christ *taught* the multitudes **2** To give instruction in, communicate the knowledge of, introduce into or impress upon the mind as truth or information, make known or understood, show, disclose, as, to *teach* mathematics, Galileo *taught* that the earth moves **3.** To train by practise or exercise, impart skill, facility, or cunning to, habituate to some mode of action and make capable of it, as, to *teach* the eye to observe, to *teach* a bear to dance **4.** To punish, show the penalty or cost of (something) now used chiefly colloquially and in the future tense

And he [Gideon] took thorns of the wilderness and briers, and with them he *taught* the men of Succoth *Judges* VIII, 16

5† To guide, direct, conduct **II** *i* To impart knowledge, give instruction, do the work or follow the business of an instructor or trainer

Plato returned to Athens, and began to *teach*
SMILES *Duty* p 26 [R]

[< AS *tæcan*, teach, akin to *tācen*, token]

Syn discipline, drill, educate, enlighten give instruction, give lessons, indoctrinate inform, initiate, instruct, nurture, school, train, tutor To *teach* is simply to communicate knowledge, to *instruct* (originally, to build in or into, put in order) is to impart knowledge with special method and completeness *instruct* has also an authoritative sense nearly equivalent to command To *educate* is to draw out or develop harmoniously the mental powers, and, in the fullest sense, the moral powers as well To *train* is to direct to a certain result powers already existing *Train* is used in preference to *educate* when the reference is to the inferior animals or to the physical powers of man, as to *train* a horse, to *train* the hand or eye To *discipline* is to bring into habitual and complete subjection to authority To *nurture* is to furnish the care and sustenance necessary for physical, mental, and moral growth, *nurture* is a more tender word than *educate* See DRILL, EDUCATE, INFORM

teach'a-bl(e), 1 tīch'ə-bl, 2 tēch'a-bl, *a* **1.** Capable of being and willing to be taught, apt to learn, docile.

2. Capable of being imparted by means of teaching Syn.: see DOCILE — **teach'a-bl(e-ness**, *n* **teach"a-bil'i-ty‡** — **teach'a-bly**, *adv*

teache, 1 tīch, 2 tēch *n* An evaporating-pan as used in sugar-making [< Pg *tacha*] **tachet‡**; **teach‡**.

teach'er, 1 tīch'ər, 2 tēch'er, *n* **1.** One who teaches or instructs, especially, one whose business or occupation is to teach others, an instructor, preceptor, in an eminent sense, one who has special aptitude for arousing in the minds of pupils those intellectual activities by which knowledge is acquired, and special skill in imparting that knowledge in a clear, thorough, and systematic manner, as, she is a born *teacher* Compare EDUCATOR

A city *teacher* should be able to teach language and grammar and penmanship and arithmetic and geography and history and drawing She must be a trained observer, in order to detect and to treat properly the idiosyncrasies of children brought up under peculiar and always artificial conditions WILLIAM H MAXWELL *Journal of the Nat Educational Assn* July, '05, p 219

2. Formerly, in New England, one who gave religious instruction, a preacher, sometimes, a religious instructor not ordained 3 *Mormon Ch* An officer of the Aaronic priesthood

— **Teacher of Germany** [Sobr], Philip Melanchthon — **teach'er-ship**, *n* The office of a teacher

teach'ing, 1 tīch'iŋ, 2 tēch'ing, *n* **1.** The act of one who teaches, the occupation or business of a teacher. 2. That which is taught often in the plural

Syn.: see DOCTRINE — **Teaching of the Twelve**, same as DIDACHE, *n* — **teach'ing-ly**, *adv* [Rare]

teach'less, 1 tīch'les, 2 tēch'lĕs, *a* [Rare] Not teachable or docile

tea'cup", 1 tī'kup", 2 tē'cŭp", *n* **1.** A cup used or suitable for serving tea smaller than a coffee-cup 2. A teacupful — **tea'cup"ful**, *n* [-FULS, *pl*] The quantity that a teacup will hold as much as will fill a teacup, specif , about one gill, or four fluid ounces

tea'gle, 1 tī'gl, 2 tē'gl, *v* **I.** *t* To raise by a teagle **II.** *i* To catch birds with a teagle (see TEAGLE, *n* , 2)

tea'gle, *n* [Prov Eng] **1.** A lift or elevator 2. [Rare] A fish-hook attached to a string and baited for the capture of birds.— **tea'gle-post"**, *n* A post which supports the end of a tie-beam

Teague, 1 tīg, 2 tēg, *n* An Irishman a contemptuous term

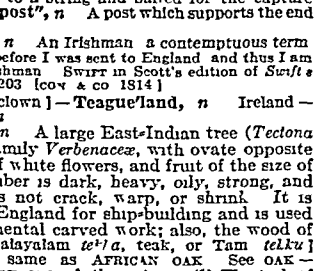
I was a year old before I was sent to England and thus I am a *Teague* or an Irishman SWIFT in Scott's edition of *Swift's Works* vol XVIII, p 203 [CONY & CO 1814]

[Cp W *taeog*, clown] — **Teague'land**, *n* Ireland — **Teague'land-er**, *n*

teak, 1 tik, 2 tēk, *n* A large East-Indian tree (*Tectona grandis*) of the family *Verbenaceæ*, with ovate opposite leaves, panicles of white flowers, and fruit of the size of cherries Its timber is dark, heavy, oily, strong, and durable, and does not crack, warp, or shrink It is highly prized in England for ship-building and is used largely for ornamental carved work; also, the wood of this tree [< Malayalam *tēk'a*, teak, or Tam *tekku*] — **African teak**, same as AFRICAN OAK See OAK — **Australian t** , any one of three trees (1) The teak of New South Wales (*Endiandra glauca*) (2) A tree (*Flindersia bennettiana*) (3) A tree (*Dissiliaria baloghioides*) of the spurge family — **New Zealand t** , the puriri See PURIRI — **t. of New South Wales**, a tree (*Endiandra glauca*) of the laurel family — **teak'tree"**, *n* The teak — **t -wood**, *n* The wood of the teak, teak

tea'ket"tle, 1 tī'ket'l, 2 tē'kĕt'l, *n* A tightly covered portable kettle, having a spout and a handle, in which water is heated for culinary purposes — **Indian teakettle** [Local, U S], the pitcher-plant (*Sarracenia purpurea*) — **teakettle broth**, hot water flavored with bread, butter, pepper, and salt

teal, 1 tīl, 2 tēl, *n* **1.** A small river-duck of either of the genera or subgenera *Nettion* and *Querquedula*, usually with a green speculum



Teals About 1/12

1 The drake of the blue-winged teal 2 The drake of the green-winged teal

The common teal (*Nettion* or *Anas crecca*) of the Old World and the similar North-American green-winged teal (*N* or *A carolinensis*) have grayish wing-coverts and the head slightly crested The **blue-winged t.** or garganey (*Querquedula* or *A querquedula*), of the Old World, the North-American blue-winged teal (*Q* or *A discors*), and the **cinnamon t.** (*Q* or *A cyanoptera*), of western America, have bluish wing-coverts

2. A small wild duck (*Aythya novæzealandiæ*) of New Zealand 3 A small wild duck (*Stictonetta nævosa*) of Australia [Cp D *teling*, teal, brood, AS *telga*, branch] — **American teal** [Canada], the green-winged teal — **cot'ton-teal"**, *n* An East-Indian teal (*Nettapus coromandelicus*) — **French t** [Canada] 1 The baldpate 2 The shoveler — **red-billed t** , a duck (*Pœcilonetta erythrorhyncha*) of South Africa — **salt-water t** , the ruddy duck. — **teal'-duck"**, *n* A teal

teal², *n* [Scot] An act of tricking or cajoling

teal³, *n* A dry measure of Wales, containing nearly five Winchester bushels

teal'er-y, 1 tīl'ər-i, 2 tēl'er-y, *n* [-IES, 1 -iz 2 -lz, *pl*] A place in which teals are fattened

Te'all, 1 tī'al, 2 tē'al, *n* **1. Francis Augustus** (5/16 1822–11/16 1894) an American encyclopedist lexicographer 2. **Francis Horace** (5/16 1850–2/15 1923) an American lexicographer editor, and author *The Compounding of English Words*

team, 1 tīm, 2 tēm, *v* **I.** *t* **1.** To convey, haul, or carry with a team, as, to *team* logs 2. To harness or unite together in a team, as, to *team* horses three *abreast* 3 [*Colloq , U S] To let or sublet*, as portions of contract work, to contractors who employ teams or sets of workmen

II. *i* [U S] To follow the business or occupation of driving a team, engage in hauling or transportation with a team — **team'ing**, *n* 1 The act, occupation or business of driving or hauling with a team. 2. A method of letting contract work to contractors who employ teams of workmen to do the work also work thus let

team, *n* **1.** Two or more beasts of burden harnessed together, in the United States, the animals with their harness or equipment and the vehicle to which they are attached, also, locally, a single horse and vehicle

In statute law the word usually denotes either one or two beasts of burden with their harness and the vehicle to which they are attached for use, as in farming, transportation, etc 2. Several persons who act together, as in a particular work, or on one side in a game or sport, a set of workers or players, as, a lacrosse-*team*, a football-*team* 3. A number of animals or birds moving or keeping together, a flock, especially of wild ducks

For large flocks of Wild-fowl we say of . . . Duck, a *team* H. W. HERBERT *Field Sports* vol II app B p 312 [S & T 1852]

4 [Prov Eng] A brood or litter 5. [Slang, Eng Univ] The pupils collectively of a coach or private tutor 6. [Prov Eng] (1) A chain by which horses or oxen drag a plow or harrow, also, any chain (2) A stock of animals, as horses, belonging to one owner or stable 7. [Local, U S] A wagon or cart for one or two horses 8. *Old Eng Law* The privilege, granted to a lord of a manor by royal charter, of holding, judging, and restraining villeins and bondmen together with their families and chattels 9 Race, family, lineage [< AS *tēam*, family, < *tēon*, draw] — **snatch'-team"**, *n* Same as TOW-TEAM — **swing-t** , *n* *Lumbering* The two horses harnessed between the butt team and the leaders — **team'-boat"**, *n* A paddle-wheel ferry-boat in which horses furnish the motive power — **t -play**, *n* Same as TEAM-WORK, 2 — **t.-railway**, *n* A light or temporary railway on which the cars are drawn by teams — **t.-shovel**, *n* A scraper or large scoop for moving earth, having guiding handles, and drawn by one or more horses — **team'ster**, *n* One who drives a team or engages in teaming **team'er‡**; **team'-man"‡**; **teams'man"‡**.—**team'wise**, *adv* In the manner of a team.

teamd, *pp* Teamed S S

team'-work", 1 tīm'-wŭrk", 2 tēm'-wûrk", *n* **1.** Work done or requiring to be done by a team, as of horses, as distinguished from manual labor 2 [Colloq , U S] Work done by a team of players or athletes, as distinguished from the individual work of the members 3. Work done by employees working as a team

Others preferring to send out what is known as '*team work*,' flaps [of shirts] being done by one bosoms by another, and so on HELEN CAMPBELL *Prisoners of Poverty* p 26 [S mos 1887]

tea'ny, 1 tī'ni 2 tē'ny, *n* *Her* Same as TENNÉ

teap, 1 tip, 2 tēp *n* [Scot] Same as TIP², *n*

tea'-par"ty, 1 tī'-pär'ti, 2 tē'-pär'ty, *n* A social gathering at which a light repast of tea, etc , is served

tea'pot", 1 tī'pot", 2 tē'pŏt", *n* A covered earthenware or metallic vessel with spout and handle, in which tea *may be drawn or from* which it may be poured into cups — **teapot tail**, a tail of a setter when it resembles that of a collie



Teapot Showing Tea-ball

tea'poy, 1 tī'poi, 2 tē'pŏy, *n* A small three- or four-legged table for holding a tea-service, any small ornamental three-legged stand or table [< Hind *tīpāī*, < Per *sīpāī*]

tear¹, 1 tār, 2 târ, *v* [TORE, formerly TARE, TORN; TEAR'ING] **I.** *t* **1.** To pull apart, as a textile fabric or any flexible continuous material, especially so that the parts yield progressively in an irregular line, rend; also, to rend so as to produce ragged or jagged wounds, lacerate, as, *to tear one's* coat, to *tear* one's flesh **2.** To make by the rending of a continuous fabric or texture, as, to *tear* a rent in a garment 3. To remove violently by pulling, or by any force, drag away, sunder or sever by an effort that causes attachments to give way, wrest, as, a ship *torn* from its moorings 4. Figuratively, to produce violent divisions in, disrupt, rend, as, a country *torn* by civil strife 5 To pull violently, or to pluck out, as, to *tear* the beard 6. Figuratively, to agitate or distress violently

Ten thousand pangs my anxious bosom *tear*

T. TICKELL *To Mr Addison on his Opera of Rosamond* l 27

7. Of sounds, to reecho loudly or piercingly, as, a shout that *tore* the sky. 8. [Prov Eng] To break forcibly, split, shatter

II. *i* **1.** To part or separate on being pulled or violently handled, admit of rupture, as, paper *tears* easily 2 To rush on violently or move about frantically, rave or rage, move or act with precipitate haste, as, he *tore* about the house like a madman 3 To perform the action of tearing usually with *at*, as, *tearing at* each other like a pack of wolves [< AS *teran*, tear]

Syn.: see REND Compare BREAK

— **tear'-brass"**, *a* Spendthrift, rowdy — **t -mouth†**, *n* One who rants, especially in play-acting — **t.-throat†**, *a* Tearing or irritating the throat, rasping — **t -up**, *n* [Colloq] A disruption or uprooting, as of previous conditions a violent commotion or disturbance — **to t a cat†**, to rave rant — **to t off or away** [Colloq], to rush off — **to t. one's beard or hair**, formerly a sign of excessive grief, hence, to rave be violently disturbed — **to t. oneself away** [Colloq], to depart with great reluctance — **to t. up. 1.** To uproot violently, as a tree, also, colloquially, to subject to disturbing change or removal, as to *tear up* a home **2.** To tear in pieces, tear apart and destroy as, to *tear up* a document — **tear'a-bl(e"**, *a*

tear², 1 tīr, 2 tēr, *tt* [Rare] To cover or sprinkle with tears or drops resembling tears

tear³, 1 tār, 2 târ, *n* **1.** A separation or fissure made by tearing, a rent, also, an act of tearing 2. [Slang] A violent spree 3. A rushing motion, as of a flood

tear², 1 tīr, 2 tēr, *n* **1.** A drop of the saline liquid secreted by the lacrimal gland, for moistening the surface of the eye and washing away foreign bodies Ordinarily the tears are conveyed away by the lacrimal canals to the lacrimal sac, whence they pass into the inferior meatus of the nose and mingle with the mucous secretion but under the influence of strong emotion or by spasmodic contraction of the muscles of the eye, as in coughing or immoderate laughter, they overflow the cheeks

2. Something resembling or suggesting a drop of the lacrimal fluid (1) A drop of any liquid, as, *tears of* dew (2) A solid transparent drop, or drop-like portion, as of glass, amber, resin, or any exudation of a tree 3. A defect in glass, consisting in a partially vitrified bit of clay 4 Figuratively, sorrow, lamentation, grief: usually plural, as, to labor with *tears* [< AS *tēar*, tear] **teer†.— Job's'-tears"**, *n* A hardy annual grass (*Coix lachryma-jobi*), with female flowers in a globular capsule-like covering, which is very hard and which finally turns white cultivated in India for food. **tear'-grass"‡.— St. Lawrence's tear**, a meteor, one of the Perseids, especially if appearing on August 9, the eve of St Lawrence — **tear'-bag"**, *n* A cavity below the inner corner of the eye of deer and antelopes, containing a thin waxy secretion, the lacrimal sinus, lachrymal — **t.-bottle**, *n* Same as LACRIMATORY — **t.-drop**, *n* **1.** A tear 2. An air-cavity purposely blown into glass as a decorative device — **t -duct**, *n* A passage from the eye to the nose that carries off the tears, the nasal duct **t.-passage†.— t -falling†**, *a* Tender, pitying — **t.-gland**, *n* A lacrimal gland — **t -pit**, *n* The tear-bag — **t.-pump**, *n* [Slang] A source of feigned or effusive tears — **t -sac**, *n* The tear-bag or tear-pit the lachrymal — **t.-shaped**, *a* Having the conventional form of a tear, pear-shaped with the small end acute — **tear-shell**, *n* See under SHELL **tear bomb‡.— tears of strong wine** (*Physics*), drops that form on the interior of a glass partly full of strong wine, as port due to the fact that the surface-tension of water is greater than that of alcohol The alcohol evaporates more rapidly than the water from the liquid moistening the sides of the glass, and this contains more water than the part below it, which it accordingly drags up till large drops form, which roll back again like tears — **t.-stained**, *a* Marked with traces of tears

tear'ful, 1 tīr'ful; 2 tēr-ful, *a* **1.** Full of or abounding with tears, as, *tearful* eyes 2 Causing or accompanied by tears, as, a *tearful* occasion, *tearful* events — **tear'ful-ly**, *adv* — **tear'ful-ness**, *n*

tear'er, 1 tār'ər, 2 târ'er, *n* **1.** One who or that which tears 2. [Slang] One who raves or rushes frantically, hence, anything exceedingly boisterous, violent, rapid, or huge, a ripper. an intensive of wide application

tear'ing, 1 tār'iŋ, 2 târ'ing, *pa* [Colloq] Rushing along as in a hurry or a fury, also, tremendous, mighty; huge, as, a *tearing* rate, a *tearing* rage

tear'ing, *adv* Furiously, excessively

tear'ing-ma-chine", 1 tār'iŋ-mə-shīn', 2 târ'ing-ma-çhīn", *n* A machine for disintegrating woven fabrics to make shoddy

tear'less, 1 tīr'les, 2 tēr'lĕs, *a* Having or shedding no tears, hence, devoid of feeling, or too much affected for tears — **tear'less-ly**, *adv* — **tear'less-ness**, *n*

tear'-thumb", 1 tār'-thum", 2 târ'-thŭm", *n* Either of two North-American species of knotweed (*Polygonum*) so called from the reflexed prickles on their stems The halberd-leaved tear-thumb is *P arifolium*, and the arrow-leaved is *P sagittatum*

tear'y, 1 tīr'i, 2 tēr'y, *a* **1.** Full of or wet with tears 2 Consisting of tears or tear-like drops 3. Provoking tears, sorrowful, pathetic

tease, 1 tīz, 2 tēz, *tt* [TEASED, TEAS'ING] **1.** To vex by a continuance of petty acts, as trivial requests, remarks, jests, or raillery, annoy, irritate, or harass in a petty way, as, to *tease* a child by taking its toys, to *tease* a person about his mistakes 2. To importune persistently, as, to *tease* one for money 3. To scratch or dress, as cloth with teazels, to raise a nap 4. To tear or pull apart with instruments, as tissues, in examination, separate the fibers of

To make out the form and structure of the cells a small piece of the tissue may be *teased* to pieces in a dilute solution of common salt with two needles on a glass slide C L MORGAN *Animal Biology* p 63 [S 1887]

5. To comb or card, as wool or flax 6. [Prov Eng] To feed with fuel, as a furnace [< AS *tēsan*, tease] **teazet; teizet.** Syn.: see AFFRONT ANNOY, BADGER; BOTHER, IMPORTUNE — **teas'ing-nee"dle**, *n* A needle for tearing apart tissues for microscopic or other examination — **teas'a-bl(e"**, *a* — **teas'ing-ly**, *adv* In a teasing manner

tease, *n* **1.** [Colloq] One who or that which teases, a tormenter, plague, as, she is an incorrigible *tease* **2.** The act of teasing, or the state of being teased

— **to be upon the tease**, to be ill at ease be restless

tea'sel-er, tea'sel-ler, *n* Same as TEAZELER

teas'er, 1 tīz'ər, 2 tēz'er, *n* **1.** One who or that which teases, anything hard to manage or solve, especially, one who is a plague or tease **2.** Specif , an inferior male animal used for sexually exciting mares or ewes, but not permitted to serve them **3.** The fireman of a furnace in glass-works, generally, any stoker or fireman **4.** *Elec* A shunt coil in a compound-wound dynamo for maintaining constant electromotive force **5.** [Prov Eng] A jaeger **6.** A machine used for teasing wool **7.** *Elec* (1) The shunt winding of a compound dynamo (2) Originally, a coil of fine wire wound about the field-magnets of a dynamo in shunt with the main winding in order to maintain the magnetic effect **8.** *Elephant-hunting* A hunter who irritates the leaders of a herd until they give chase **9.** A poker **10.** *Textile* A willow **11.** [Prov Eng] One of a class of birds, as the skua, which chase gulls, forcing them to disgorge their prey

tea'spoon", 1 tī'spūn", 2 tē'spōon", *n* A small spoon used in stirring tea and coffee — **tea'spoon"ful**, *n* [-FULS, *pl*] The quantity a teaspoon will hold considered usually as 60 *minims* or drops, or a *fluidrachm*, or one-fourth of a tablespoonful

teat, 1 tīt, 2 tēt, *n* **1.** The protuberance on the breast or mammary gland through which milk is drawn, nipple, pap, dug **2.** The mammary gland **3.** Something resembling the teat of an animal Specif (1) A small solid cylindrical projection, as at the point of some drills (2) A firearm-nipple [< AS *tit*] **tīt‡** — **teat'-cup"**, *n* In mechanical milkers, the cap or receptacle for the cow's teat — **t.-stud**, *n* One of the buttons upon the jacket of a page — **t -worm**, *n* The common threadworm.

teat'ed, 1 tī'ed, 2 tēt'ĕd, *a* Having teats or teat-like protuberances

teat'fish", 1 tīt'fish", 2 tēt'fish", *n* A holothurian of the genus *Holothuria*, especially the black or ordinary teatfish (*H mammifera*) of Queensland

teathe, 1 tīth, 2 tēth, *v* & *n* [Prov. Eng] Same as TATH.

Te'a-tin, *n* Same as THEATIN

teat'ish†, *a* Peevish, as a child **teet'ish†**.

tea'-tree", 1 tī'-trī", 2 tē'-trē", *n* **1.** *The Chinese*, Japanese, or East-Indian tea-plant See TEA, 1 and 3 **2.** Any one of various other trees or shrubs whose leaves are or have been used as tea, or bear some resemblance to those of the common tea-tree

— **African tea-tree**, an Old World ornamental shrub (*Lycium afrum*) — **Australian t.**, any one of several small trees or shrubs of the genera *Leptospermum* and *Melaleuca*, especially *Leptospermum lanigerum* and *Melaleuca uncinata*. — **Duke of Argyll's t** , the matrimony-vine so called be-

cause its leaves were recommended by a duke of Argyll as a substitute for tea — **New Zealand t.**, same as MANUKA **broom t ‡**, **tea-scrub ‡**.— **swamp t**, an Australian tree (*Melaleuca squarrosa*) — **white t** [Austral], a whitish-barked, highly aromatic tree (*Melaleuca leucadendron*) with alternate leaves and crimson flowers [family

tea'wort", 1 tī'wûrt", 2 tē'wûrt", *n* Any plant of the tea

teaze'-hole", 1 tīz'-hōl, 2 tēz'-hōl", *n* The opening of a glass-furnace through which fuel is introduced [< F *tizard*, fire-door, < *tison*, < L *titio(n-)*, ember]

tea'zel, 1 tī'zl, 2 tē'zl, *vt* [TEA'ZELED, TEA'ZELLED, TEA'ZEL-ING, TEA'ZEL-LING] To dress, as cloth, with teazels or with a machine, to raise a nap **tea'zle ‡** — **tea'zel-ing-ma-chine"**, *n* A machine for teazeling cloth a gig or gig-mill — **tea'zel-er**, *n* One who teazels, or a teazeling-machine **tea'zel-ler ‡**; **tea'zler ‡**.

tea'zel, *n* **1.** Any plant of the genus *Dipsacus* (see DIPSACUS), especially the fuller's-teazel (*D fullonum*), which is cultivated for its ripened flower-heads, and the wild teazel (*D sylvestris*), which has become naturalized in the United States See FULLER'S-TEAZEL, under FULLER **2.** The bur or head of the fuller's-teazel, used in dressing cloth represented also as a bearing in heraldry **3.** A machine or contrivance for dressing cloth, intended as a substitute for the bur of the teazel [< AS *tāsel*, < *tāsan*, pluck] **tea'zlet.** — **tea'zel-card"**, *n* A napping-machine — **t -frame**, *n* A frame which holds teazels ready for use **t -board ‡**, **t -cylinder ‡**, **t -rod ‡**



Common Teazel.
a, a single flower

tea'zel-wort", 1 tī'zl-wûrt", 2 tē'zl-wûrt", *n* Any plant of the teazel family (*Dipsaceæ*)

teaze' ten"on, 1 tīz'-ten ən 2 tēz'-tĕn on, *n* A tenon at the upper end of a vertical timber, fitting into mortises in the ends of two horizontal timbers meeting the vertical timber and each other at right angles [< TEASE, *v*, + TENON] **tease'-ten"on ‡**.

Tea'zle, 1 tī zl, 2 tē'zl, *n* In Sheridan's play *The School for Scandal* (1) **Lady T**, a country girl, pretty, vain, and young wife of Sir Peter Teazle he grows jealous of her, but her exposure of Joseph Surface, with whom she had an intrigue, causes a reconciliation (2) **Sir Peter T**, an elderly and benevolent gentleman

Te'bah, 1 tī'bə, 2 tē'bə, *n* *Bib Gen* xvii, 24 — **Teb"a-ĭ'-ah**, 1 teb ə-laĭ'ə *or* te-bāĭ'yə, 2 tĕb ə-lī'ə *or* tē-bāĭ'yə, *n* *Bib I Chron* xxvi, 11

teb'bad, 1 teb'ad, 2 tĕb'ăd, *n* [Per] A scorching wind that blows over the plains of central Asia carrying clouds of very fine sand which burns and blisters the skin of travelers

Teb'batn, 1 teb'ăth, 2 tĕb'ăth, *n* *Bib* (Douay)

Te-bet', 1 te-bet', 2 tē-bĕt' *n* *Bib* [Heb] A Hebrew month See CALENDAR **Te-beth' ‡**.

Te-breez', *n* Same as TABRIZ

tec, 1 tek, 2 tĕc, *n* [Thieves' Slang] A detective an abbreviation

te'ca, 1 tē'kə, 2 tē'ca, *n* [Sp] The teak-tree (*Tectona grandis*)

te"ca-lī', 1 tē kə-lī' 2 tē ca-lī', *n* Mexican onyx [Nahuatl]

tech, *abbr* Technical, technically, technology

Teche Bay'ou, 1 te h 2 tēch A stream in S Louisiana, length, 180 m to Atchafalaya Bayou

tech i-ly, 1 tech'ı-lı, 2 tĕch'ı-ly *adv* In a techy manner

tech'i-ness, 1 tech'ı-nes 2 tĕch'ı-nĕs, *n* The state, quality, or character of being techy

tech'nic, 1 tek'nık, 2 tĕc'nic, *a* Technical, as, *technic* skill [< Gr *technikos*, < *technē*, art, < *tiktō*, weave]

tech'nic, *n* 1 Same as TECHNIQUE 2 Same as TECHNICS

Justice without good-will becomes a hard dry *technic*, that misses its end in reaching it BASCOM *Sociol* p 160 [o P P]

tech'ni-cal, 1 tek'nı-kəl, 2 tĕc'nı-cal, *a* **1.** Specially or exclusively pertaining to some particular art, science, trade, occupation, or the like, as, *technical* education, *technical* terms, a *technical* meaning, a *technical* school

Technical education means that those who are engaged in industry should have a trained intelligence and understanding of the special industries which they enter as bread-winners PLAYFAIR *Subjects of Social Welfare* pt III, p 307 [CAS CO 1889]

2 Of or pertaining to the mechanical or useful arts — **technical estoppel**, same as ESTOPPEL BY DEED — **tech'ni-cal-ly**, *adv* In a technical manner according to the formal or technical meaning, as, perhaps *technically* you are correct — **tech'ni-cal-ness**, *n*

tech"ni-cal'i-ty, 1 tek"nı-kal'ı-tı, 2 tĕc"nı-căl'ı-ty, *n* [-TIES, 1 -tız, 2 -tıs, *pl*] **1.** The state or quality of being technical **2** Anything technical, as a term, method, or object, something peculiar to a particular art, trade, or the like often implying formal or quibbling nicety, as, legal *technicalities*

tech'ni-cals, 1 tek'nı-kəlz, 2 tĕc'nı-cals, *n pl* [Rare] Technical matters technicalities, technics

tech'ni-cist, 1 tek'nı-sıst, 2 tĕc'nı-çist, *n* A person skilled in technics or in some practical art or arts **tech-ni'cian ‡**; **tech'nist ‡**.

tech"ni-co-log'i-cal, **tech"ni-col'o-gy.** Same as TECHNOLOGICAL etc

tech'ni-con, 1 tek'nı-kən, 2 tĕc'nı-cŏn, *n* A gymnastic apparatus for training the hands of pianists and organists [< Gr *technikon*, < *technikos*, see TECHNIC]

tech'nics, 1 tek'nıks, 2 tĕc'nics, *n* **1.** The doctrine of arts in general, those branches of learning collectively that relate to the arts **2** *pl* Technical rules, terms, etc, peculiar to an applied art, science, or study

tech'ni-phone, 1 tek'nı-fōn 2 tĕc'nı-fōn *n* An instrument having a keyboard like a piano or an organ but without sound a dumb piano for practise in fingering, etc [< Gr *technē* (see TECHNIC) + *phōnē*, sound]

tech-nique', 1 tek-nīk', 2 tĕc-nīk', *n* Manner of artistic performance, the details, collectively considered, of mechanical performance in any art, especially in music, also, mechanical skill in artistic work used especially of the practical details of any fine art

Many a clever artist has failed because in the pride of youthful facility he has declined the method and drudgery of a correct *technique* HAWEIS *My Musical Memories* p 256 [F & W 1892]

[F, < Gr *technikos*, see TECHNIC]

tech'nism, 1 tek'nızm, 2 tĕc'nism, *n* Technicality

tech'no-, 1 tek'no-, 2 tĕc'no- From Greek *technē*, craft, art, skill a combining form — **tech"no-cau'sis**, *n* Cauterizing by fire as opposed to by chemicals — **tech"no-chem'i-cal**, *a* Relating to technical chemistry — **tech"no-ge-og'ra-phy**, *n* The scientific description or study of the influence of man's geographical surroundings upon his work, inventions, and discoveries — **tech"no-ge-og'ra-pher**, *n*

tech-nog'ra-phy, 1 tek-nog'ra-fı, 2 tĕc-nŏg'ra-fy, *n* *Anthrop* The scientific description or study of human arts and industries in their historic development, descriptive technology [< Gr *technographos*, writing on art, < *technē* (see TECHNIC) + *graphō*, write] — **tech"no-graph'ic**, *a*

technol, *abbr* Technology

tech"no-lith'ic, 1 tek no-lith'ık, 2 tĕc"no-lith'ic, *a* Of or pertaining to stone implements shaped according to predetermined design instead of by wear [< TECHNO- + -LITH]

tech-nol'o-gy, 1 tek-nol'o-jı, 2 tĕc-nŏl'o-gy, *n* **1.** The science that treats of the industrial or useful arts, such as metallurgy, brewing, weaving, building, etc Compare ART **2** The nomenclature or terminology of an art or science [< Gr *technologia*, < *technē* (see TECHNIC), and see -OLOGY] — **tech"no-log'i-cal**, *a* **tech"no-log'ic ‡** — **tech-nol'o-gist**, *n* A person versed in technology

tech-non'o-my, 1 tek-non'o-mı, 2 tĕc-nŏn'o-my, *n* The body of established laws and principles relating to technology [< Gr *technē* (see TECHNIC) + -NOMY] — **tech"no-nom'ic**, *a*

tech'y, 1 tech'ı, 2 tĕch'y, *a* **1.** [TECH'I-ER, TECH'I-EST] Peevishly sensitive, irritable not, as commonly supposed, a corruption of *touchy*, but an independent word in old English now only provincial, as, "*Techy* and wayward was thine infancy" SHAKESPEARE *King Richard III* act IV

Americans are apt to grow *techy* if you ask too many questions, and tell you pettishly that you don t understand their institutions G A SALA *Diary in America* vol II, p 306 [T BROS 1865]

2. Likely to vex or irritate [Var of TACHY, < TACHE¹, *n*] **tech'ey ‡**, **tetch'y ‡**.

tech¹, 1 tek, 2 tĕk, *n* A made-up tie sewed together in such a way as to imitate a cravat

Teck, *n* A former duchy in Swabia

tec"noc-to'ni-a, 1 tek nok-tō'nı-ə, 2 tĕc"nŏc-tō'ni-a, *n* *Med* Infanticide [< Gr *teknoktonia*, < *tel non*, child, + *kteinō*, kill] **tec"no-to'mi-at.**

tec"no-go'ni-a, 1 tek"no-gō'nı-ə, 2 tĕc no-gō'ni-a, *n* *Obstet* The bringing forth of offspring, child-bearing [< Gr *teknogonia*, < *teknon*, child, + *-gonia*, -GONY]

tec-nol'o-gy, 1 tek-nı'l'o-jı, 2 tĕc-nŏl o-gy, *n* A treatise on children, their nurture, diseases, etc [< Gr *teknon*, child, + -LOGY]

tec-non'y-my, 1 tek-non'ı-mı, 2 tĕc-nŏn'y-my, *n* The naming of parents after their children a custom in vogue among many uncivilized peoples [< Gr *teknon*, child (< *tiktō*, bring forth), + *onyma*, name] — **tec-non'y-mous**, *a*

te-col'i-thus, 1 tı-kol'ı-thus, 2 te-cŏl'ı-thŭs, *n* *Med* The bezoar found in the stomach of the Indian porcupine, prized formerly as a preventive of poisoning the Phenician bezoar [< Gr *tēkolithos*, < *tē'ō*, melt, + *lithos*, stone]

Te-co'ma, 1 tı-kō'mə, 2 te-cō'ma, *n* *Bot* A genus of mainly climbing shrubs of the family *Bignoniaceæ*, having opposite mostly pinnately compound leaves and showy orange or red trumpet-shaped flowers *T radicans* is the trumpet-creeper or trumpetflower [< Mex *tecomaxochitl*, name of a plant, < *tecomatl*, vessel, + *xochitl*, flower]

tec'pat-l, 1 tek'pat-l, 2 tĕc'păt-l, *n* [Mex] A leaf-shaped knife-blade of obsidian or other flinty stone, formerly used by the Aztecs of Mexico in sacrifices

tec'-tec", 1 tek'-tek, 2 tĕc'-tĕc, *n* [Afr] A whinchat (*Pratincola sibylla*) of the east coast of Africa

tec'ti-, 1 tek'tı-, 2 tĕc'tı- From Latin *tectus*, pp of *tego*, cover a combining form — **Tec"ti-bran'chi-a**, *n pl* *Conch* The *Tectibranchiata* — **tec'ti-branch**, **tec"ti-bran'chi-an**, *a* & *n* — **Tec"ti-bran"chi-a'ta**, *n pl* *Conch* An order or suborder of opisthobranchiate gastropods, especially those having the mantle well developed and covering the gills, and generally having a shell — **tec"ti-bran'chi-ate.** **I** *a* **1** Having the mantle covering the gills **2** Of or pertaining to the *Tectibranchiata* **II** *n* One of the *Tectibranchiata* — **tec'ti-form**, *a* Having the form of a roof, serving as a cover or lid, as, *tectiform* maxillaries

tec"to-ceph'a-ly, 1 tek"to-sef'a-lı, 2 tĕc"to-cĕf'a-ly, *n* Scaphocephaly [< Gr *tektōn*, builder, + *kephalē*, head] — **tec"to-ce-phal'ic**, *a*

tec-tol'o-gy, 1 tek-tol'o-jı, 2 tĕc-tŏl'o-gy, *n* *Biol* The branch of morphology that treats of the manner in which organic forms are built up, structural morphology [< Gr *tektōn*, carpenter, + -LOGY] — **tec"to-log'i-cal**, *a*

Tec-to'na, 1 tek-tō'nə, 2 tĕc-tō'na, *n* *Bot* A genus of large trees of the family *Verbenaceæ* with opposite leaves and small white or bluish flowers in panicles The only three known species belong to southern Asia *T grandis* of India furnishes teak [< Gr *tektōnia*, carpentry]

tec-ton'ic, 1 tek-ton'ık, 2 tĕc-tŏn'ic, *a* **1.** Of or pertaining to building, relating to construction **2** *Geol* Characteristic of, related to, or dependent upon the structure of the earth's crust or any part thereof **3.** *Biol* Structural [< L *tectonicus*, < Gr *tektonikos*, < *tektōn*, carpenter]

tec-ton'ics, 1 tek-ten'ıks, 2 tĕc-tŏn'ics, *n sing & pl* The science or art of constructing buildings, vessels, implements, etc, with reference to their uses and in conformity with artistic ideas specially applied to the making of ornamental furniture, weapons, etc

tec-to'ri-al, 1 tek-tō'rı-əl, 2 tĕc-tō'ri-al, *a* Forming a covering, as, the *tectorial* membrane that covers the organ of Corti in the inner ear [< L *tectorium*, cover, < *tectus*, pp of *tego*, cover]

tec-to'ri-um, 1 tek-tō'rı-um, 2 tĕc-tō'ri-ŭm *n* [-RI-A, *pl*] **1** A covering part or organ **2** *Ornith* The coverts collectively [L see TECTORIAL] **tec'tum ‡**

Tec"to-spon'dy-li, 1 tek to-spon'dı-laı 2 tĕc to-spŏn'dy-lī *n pl* *Ich* A division of selachians having vertebral centra with concentric laminæ predominating over the radial as in rays and the selachoid sharks [< Gr *tektōn* carpenter, + *spondylos* vertebra] — **tec"to-spon'dyl**, *a* & *n* — **tec"to-spon-dyl'ic, tec"to-spon'dy-lous**, *a*

tec-tri'ces, 1 tek-traĭ'sız *or* tek'trı-sız, 2 tĕc-trī'çēs *or* tĕc'trı-çēs, *n pl* *Ornith* The wing-coverts [< L *tectus*, pp of *tego*, cover] — **tec-tri'cial**, *a* Of or pertaining to the tectrices — **tec'trix**, *n* One of the tectrices

Te-cu'ci, 1 tē-kū'chı, 2 te-cu'chī *n* **1** A district in Moldavia, Roumania 981 sq m **2** Its capital

te'cum, 1 tī'kum 2 tē'cûm *n* *Bot* Same as TUCUM

Te-cum'seh, 1 tı-kum'sə 2 te-cûm'se, *n* **1** An American Indian (1768–10/1813), chief of the Shawnees British ally in the War of 1812 **Te-cum'that.** **2** A township and village in Lenawee county, Mich **3** A city, county-seat of Johnson county Neb **4** A city, county-seat of Pottawatomie county, Okla

ted, 1 ted, 2 tĕd, *vt* [TED'DED TED'DING] **1** To stir up and spread loosely for drying, as grass newly mown

The girls all go in a steady row *Tedding* the swaths we lay DINAH M CRAIK *The Hay* st 1.

2. (1) To dress, as flax (2) To tidy, arrange, as the hair **3** To furnish an implement with a finely serrated edge, as a sickle [< Ice *tedhja*, manure, < *tadh*, manure]

ted¹, *n* [Scot] A toad

Ted², **Ted'dy**, *n* Diminutives of EDWARD and THEODORE

ted'der¹, 1 ted'er, 2 tĕd'er, *v & n* [Dial or Obs] Tether

ted'der², *n* One who or that which teds specif, a machine for stirring and tossing cut grass so as to spread it for drying See plate of AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

Ted'ding-ton, 1 ted'ıŋ-tən, 2 tĕd'ing-ton, *n* A riverside town on the Thames, Middlesex, England

Ted'dy-bear", 1 ted'ı-bār", 2 tĕd'y-bâr, *n* A stuffed doll made in imitation of a bear so called in humorous allusion to Theodore Roosevelt's hobby, bear-hunting

tedet, *n* A torch made of resinous wood **teadet**

te-des'co, 1 tē-des'ko, 2 te-dĕs'co [It] **I.** *a* [-CA, *fem*] German chiefly in terms relating to art **te-des'ca ‡** **II** *n* A Polish or a German Jew a contemptuous Sephardic appellation — **alla tedesca** (*Mus*), in the German style

Te De'um, 1 tī dī'um, 2 tē dē'um [L] **1.** An ancient Christian hymn, sung at matins or morning prayer in the Roman Catholic and Anglican churches, and also on occasions of special thanksgiving called in full, from its opening words, *Te Deum Laudamus* (We praise thee, O God) An early legend tells that St Ambrose of Milan (340–397) composed it as he baptized St Augustine, but it was a slow growth from Greek hymns and the Bible, first mentioned in the 6th century **2** The music to which this hymn is set, also, any thanksgiving service in which it is sung

tedge, 1 tej, 2 tĕdg, *n* *Founding* An ingate in a mold

ted'ing-pen"ny, *n* Tithing-penny lousness

te"di-os'i-ty, 1 tī di-os'ı-tı, 2 tē di-ŏs'ı-ty *n* [Rare] Tedi-

te'di-ous, 1 tī'dı-us, 2 tē'dı-ŭs (VIII), *a* **1** Causing weariness, as by continuance or prolixity, tiresome, as, a *tedious* story, a *tedious* journey **2.** Moving slowly; slow-going **3.** *Obstet* Unusually prolonged, as, a *tedious* labor **4 ‡.** Offensive, annoying [< OF *tedieux*, < LL *tædiosus*, < L *tædium* tedium, < *tædet*, it wearies] Syn: dilatory, dreary, dull, fatiguing, irksome, monotonous, slow, sluggish tardy, tiresome, wearisome — Ant. active, alert, animated, brilliant, energetic exciting, lively, prompt, quick, stirring, vigorous vivid — **-ly**, *adv* — **-ness**, *n*

te'di-ou-some, *a* [Scot] Tedious **te'di-sum ‡**

te'di-um, 1 tī'dı-um, 2 tē'dı-ŭm, *n* The state or quality of being tedious, irksomeness, wearisomeness [< L *tædium*, see TEDIOUS]

tee¹, 1 tī, 2 tē, *vt* [TEED, TEE'ING] *Golf* To place, as a ball, on a tee before striking it — **to tee off**, to play the ball from the tee [also, to go

tee², *vt* & *vi* **1** [Prov Eng] To tie **2 ‡.** To draw lead,

tee³, *vt* To shape or dispose in the form of a T, as piping by means of a T-piece, specif (*Naut*), to dispose ships in battle so that the formation will present a line across the head of an advancing column

tee¹, *n* **1.** The letter T **2** Something resembling in form the letter T See T², **3.** In mining, the point of meeting of two veins lying nearly at right angles to each other without intersecting [< AS *te* (< L *te*), name of the letter *T*] — **tee bandage, tee cart**, etc, same as T BANDAGE, etc See T², *n*

tee², *n* **1.** In certain games, a mark toward which the balls, curling-stones, quoits, etc, are directed Compare JACK¹, 8, HOB¹, 5 **2** *Golf* (1) A small pinch or cone of damp sand or earth (or of some artificial substance, as rubber) on which a ball is placed in making the first play to a hole (2) The teeing-ground [< Ice *tjā*, mark] — **tee'-head"**, *n* *Curling* The circle round the tee within which the stones must lie to be counted in — **tee'-ing-ground"**, *n* *Golf* An area defined by marks within which the tee must be built

tee³, *n* An umbrella-shaped finial surmounting tops and pagodas usually gilded and hung with bells [< Burmese *h ti*, umbrella]


A Tee as the Finial of a Pagoda

teech'est, *n pl* Characteristics

tee'dle, 1 tī'dl, 2 tē'dl, *vi* [Scot] To hum, as a tune, in a droning, monotonous way

tee"shee', *v & n* Same as TE-HEE

tee' hole", 1 tī'hōl 2 tē'-hōl", *n* [Prov Eng] The hole through which a bee enters the hive

teel, 1 tīl, 2 tēl, *vt* [Prov Eng] To place on end and prop, as a trap, etc

teel, *n* [E Ind] The sesame or til, or its seed

teel'-seed", 1 tīl'-sēd", 2 tēl'-sēd", *n* The seed of the sesame, from which teel-oil is expressed

teem¹, 1 tīm, 2 tēm, *v* **I.** *t* **1.** [Archaic] To produce or bring forth, as offspring usually figurative **2 ‡.** To take or bring sometimes used reflexively

II *i* **1** To be full, as if at the point of producing or bringing forth, hence, to be full to overflowing, be surcharged, be very productive, abound, as, forests *teeming* with animal life, a discourse *teeming* with wisdom **2** [Archaic] To produce or engender young, bear fruit, be pregnant [< AS *tēman*, < *tēam*, family, < *tēon*, draw] — **teem'er**, *n* — **teem'ful**, *a* **1** Pregnant, prolific **2** [Dial or Obs] Brimful — **teem'ful-ness**, *n* — **teem'-less ‡**, *a*

teem², *v* **I** *t* To pour out or empty Compare TOOM Specif, in steel-manufacturing, to pour, as molten steel, from a crucible into an ingot-mold **II** *i* [Prov Brit] To fall in torrents, pour [< Ice *tæma*, < *tómr*, empty] **team ‡** — **teem'er**, *n*

teemd, *pp* Teemed

teem'ing, 1 tīm'ıŋ, 2 tēm'ing, *pa* **1** Prolific, as in offspring, fruitful, pregnant, productive For kindly still does the *teeming* earth Her stores of plenty yield. PHŒBE CARY *The Widow's Thanksgiving* st 3

2 Full, as if about to bring forth, overflowing **3.** Produced in great quantity, as, *teeming* millions

Syn see ABUNDANT — **tee'ming-ly**, *adv*

teem'ing¹, *n* [Archaic] The act of bringing forth also, a product or offspring

teem'ing², *verbal n* of TEEM², *v* — **teem'ing-hole"**, *n* A pit containing the mold in which crucible steel is cast — **t -punch**, *n* A drift for starting a bolt

teen¹, 1 tīn, 2 tēn, *vt* [Prov Eng] **1.** To close or shut **2.** To pleach or raddle, as a fence — **teen'age**, *n* Brushwood — **teen'er**, *n* — **teen'-hedge"**, *n* A raddle-hedge

teen², *vt* [Prov Eng] To light, as a candle tind **teend ‡**.

teen ‡, *vt* To provoke, grieve, vex **teenet.**

teen†, *vt* To bestow **teenet**.

teen, *n* [Prov Eng or Scot] Grief, misfortune, also, vexation anger **teenet** — **teen'ful**, *a* — **teen'ful-ly**, *adv*

-teen. A suffix denoting *and ten* added to the numerals from three to nine to form those from *thirteen* to *nineteen* inclusive [ME *-tene*, < AS *-tyne*, < *tīn*, ten] — **-teenth**, the ordinal of -TEEN

teens, 1 tīnz, 2 tēns, *n pl* The numbers having names ending in *-teen*, especially, the years of one's age designated by these numbers, as, to be in one's *teens*

Very few great men have remained there [in the country] beyond their *teens*
CARNEGIE *Triumphant Democracy* p 46 [s 1886]

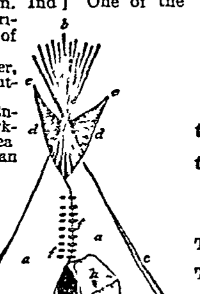
[< -TEEN] — **teen'er**, *n* — **teen'hood**, *n* — **teen'ing**, **teen'ish**, *a*

tee'ny¹, 1 tī'ni, 2 tē'ny, *a* [Colloq] Tiny [< -TEEN] **teen'ty**‡ [U S] [fractious

teen'y², 1 tīn'i, 2 tēn'y, *a* [Prov Eng] Fretful, peevish,

tee-ong', 1 ti-eŋ' 2 tē-ŏng', *n* [E Ind] A bird, the mina

tee'pee, 1 tī'pi, 2 tē'pē, *n* [Am. Ind] One of the conical lodges of the North-American Plains Indians, originally of skins, now made of cloth



Teepee
a a cover *b*, poles *c c* flap-poles *d*, *d* flaps *e*, *e*, ears or pockets *f*, *f* pins, *g g* pegs, *h*, door

teer, 1 tīr, 2 tēr, *vt* To spread, plaster, or daub over, as colors (in calico-printing), etc — **teer'er**, *n*

Tees, 1 tīz, 2 tēs, *n* A river in N England between Durham and Yorkshire length, 70 m to the North Sea

tee'sa, 1 tī'sə, 2 tē'sa, *n* An Indian buzzard (*Butastur teesa*)

tee'so, 1 tī'so, 2 tē'so, *n* [E Ind] *Chem* A yellow dye from the flowers of the palas-tree **tee'soo**‡.

teest, 1 tīst, 2 tēst, *n* A small anvil or similar implement used by sheet-metal workers a stake [Var of TEST¹, *n*]

Tees'wa"ter, 1 tīz'wō'tər, 2 tēs'wa'ter, *n* (1) A breed of short-horn cattle See SHORTHORN (2) An old English breed of sheep thought to be the basis of the Leicester or Dishley breed produced by Robert Bakewell [< *Tees*, river, England]

teet, 1 tīt, 2 tēt *vi* *Bee-keeping* Same as PIPE, 2 (4)

tee'tan, 1 tī'tan 2 tē'tăn, *n* [Prov Eng] A titlark or pipit

tee'tee¹, 1 tī'tī 2 tē'tē, *n* [S Am] A small South-American nyctipithecine monkey of either of the genera *Callithrix* and *Chrysothrix*, as, the **moloch teetee** (*Callithrix moloch*), the **collared t.** (*Callithrix torquatus*)

tee'tee², *n* [Austral] The diving petrel

tee'ter, 1 tī'tər 2 tē'ter *vi* [Colloq, U S] **1.** To seesaw or make similar movements, move up and down or backward and forward also, to walk with affected springiness **2.** To vacillate, waver **3.** To trifle idle [For TITTER², *v*]

tee'ter, *n* **1.** An oscillating motion, especially, an affected lightness and elastic grace of step, specif, the amusement of seesawing, as, let us take a *teeter* **2.** A sandpiper, teetertail

tee'terd, *pp* Teetered S S

tee'ter-tail", 1 tī'tər-tēl' 2 tē'ter-tāl', *n* [U S] The tip-up or common spotted sandpiper

teeth, 1 tīth, 2 tēth, *v* **I.** *t* **1.** [Scot] To furnish with teeth, as a harrow **2.** [Prov] To point with lime or mortar **II** *i* To cut or develop teeth **teethe**‡.

teeth, 1 tīth, 2 tēth, *n* Plural of TOOTH In various provincial or dialectical uses especially in Scotland but also in the United States, adjectives and compounds are sometimes formed from *teeth* instead of *tooth*, as, *teeth-ache* (see PLURAL general rules IV), *teethed*, *teethless* — **teeth'i-ly**, *adv* — **teeth'y**, *a* [Scot] **1.** Toothy **2** Testy

teeth'ing, 1 tīth'ɪŋ, 2 tēth'ing, *n* **1** The process, condition, or time of cutting teeth, dentition **2.** [Rare] Pointing with mortar, etc

tee-to'tal, 1 tī-tō'təl 2 tē-tō'tal, *vt* To advocate or practise teetotalism — **tee-to'tal-ize**, *vt* [Rare] To convert to teetotalism

tee-to'tal **I** *a* **1** Of or pertaining to total abstinence from intoxicating drink, pledged to total abstinence or devoted to its cause, as, *teetotal* principles or persons, a *teetotal* society **2** Total, entire an intensive **II.** *n* [Colloq] A teetotaler, also, teetotalism [< *tee-* intens + TOTAL] — **tee-to'tal-ish**, *a* — **tee-to'tal-ly** *adv* Completely

tee-to'tal-er, 1 tī-tō'təl-ər, 2 tē-tō'tal-er, *n* One who practises total abstinence from intoxicants as beverages **tee-to'tal-ist**‡; **tee-to'tal-ler**‡.

Auguste Comte abstained from newspapers as a *teetotaller* abstains from spirituous liquors
HAMERTON *Intell Life* pt x letter viii, p 377. [R BROS 1875]

tee-to'tal-ism, 1 tī-tō'təl-ɪzm, 2 tē-tō'tal-ĭsm, *n* The doctrine, principle, or pledge of total abstinence from intoxicating drink

tee-to'tum, 1 tī-tō'təm 2 tē-tō'tŭm *vt* To spin around

tee-to'tum¹, *n* **1.** (1) A four-sided toy turning on a point like a top and twirled by the players in an old game of chance Each side was marked with an initial capital letter, each player s gain or loss being indicated by the letter remaining uppermost after the top had fallen The letters were T, for the Latin *totum*, all (meaning that the whole amount staked was won) A, for *aufer*, take away (indicating the winning of a stake) N, for *nihil*, nothing (neither loss nor gain) and D, for *depone*, put down (indicating the loss of a stake) In modern times the letters most commonly used are T for take all H, for half N, for nothing P, for put down (2) The game so played

2. Any small top, often a disk pierced by a peg spun with the fingers as a plaything by children

The dancing dervishes , when all in motion, looked like so many *teetotums* spinning W F. LYNCH *Jordan and Dead Sea* p 101 [L BROS & CO 1849]

[< *T-totum*, see def]

tee-to'tum², *n* A temperance club or institution and restaurant for the working men and women of large cities a term made with a punning allusion to *teetotal*

teet'sook, 1 tīt'suk 2 tēt'sŏŏk *n* [Am Ind] In the western United States, a saddle-bag used by voyageurs or hunters for carrying valuables [rock-pipit

tee'tuck, 1 tī'tuk 2 tē'tŭk *n* [Prov Eng] A bird, the

tee'uck, 1 tī'uk 2 tē'ŭk *n* [Prov Brit] The lapwing

tee"wheep'‡. [pewit

tee'wit, 1 tī'wɪt 2 tē'wit *n* [Local, Brit] A bird, the

te'fall", 1 tī'fōl' 2 tē'fal' *n* Same as TOFALL

teff, 1 tef, 2 tĕf, *n* [Abys] A cereal (*Eragrostis abyssinica*) of Abyssinia, from whose seeds a fine flour is made for baking in o bread

te-fil'lin, 1 tɪ-fɪl'ɪn 2 te-fĭl'ĭn, *i sing* & *pl* A form of phylactery bound about the arm See PHYLACTERY (1)

Tef'nut, 1 tef'nut, 2 tĕf'nut *n* *Egypt Myth* In the theological system of the Pyramid Texts one of the gods begotten of the spittle of Ra, Shu being the other **Tphe'nis**‡.

teg, 1 teg 2 tĕg, *n* [Prov Eng] **1.** Same as HOG, *n*, 7 **2.** The doe of the fallow deer in her second year **tegg**‡.

Te-gal', *n* Same as TAGAL

Te'ge-a, 1 tī'jɪ-ə 2 tē'ge-a *n* An ancient city in S E Arcadia noted for its temple of Athena Alea, modern **Piali**. — **Te'ge-an**, *a*

Te'gett-hoff, 1 tē'get-hof, 2 te'gĕt-hŏf, **Wilhelm, Freiherr von** (¹²/₁₂1827–⁴/₇1871) An Austrian admiral, commanded the Austrian fleet at Lissa See LISSA

teg'men, 1 teg'men, 2 tĕg'mĕn, *n* [TEG'MI-NA, *pl*] A covering Specif (1) *Anat* A triangular plate of the temporal bone that covers over the middle ear (2) *Bot* The innermost coat of a seed, the secundine of the ovule endopleura (3) *Entom* An elytrum especially one of the stiff horny fore wings covering the hind wing of an orthopter (4) *pl* *Ornith* The tectrices (5) *Echin* The part of the crinoid calyx above the origin of the free arms [L, < *tego*, cover] **teg'u-ment**‡.— **teg'mi-nal**, *a* Pertaining to or serving as a covering or tegmen tegumentary — **teg"mi-na'le**, *n* *Echin* One of the regularly arranged plates of the superior or ventral surface of a tessellate crinoid

teg-men'tal, 1 teg-men'təl, 2 tĕg-mĕn'tal, *a* Of or pertaining to a tegmentum

teg-men'tum, 1 teg-men'təm, 2 tĕg-mĕn'tŭm, *n* [-TA, *pl*] **1.** *Anat.* The dorsal part of each crus of the cerebrum behind the substantia nigra See CRUSTA **2.** *Bot* One of the scales of a leaf-bud [L, covering, < *tego*, cover] **teg'ment**‡

Teg-ner', 1 teg-ner' 2 tĕg-nĕr', **Esaias** (¹¹/₁₃1782–¹¹/₂1846) A Swedish patriotic poet *Frithiof's Saga*

Te-gu"ci-gal'pa, 1 tē-gū sɪ-gāl'pa, 2 te-gu"çi-ġal'pä *n* **1.** A department in S central Honduras **2.** Its capital, and capital of Honduras

te-guex'in, 1 tē-gweks'ɪn, 2 te-ġwĕks'ĭn *n* [Braz] A South-American teioid lizard (genus *Teius*), especially *T tequexin*, three or four feet long and blackish with yellowish spots *T rufescens* is the red teguexin

teg'u-la, 1 teg'yu-la, 2 tĕg'yu-la, *n* [-LÆ, 1 -lī, 2 -lē, *pl*] **1.** *Entom* (1) An appendage of the mesothorax covering the base of the fore wings, as in hymenopters, also, improperly, a patagium (2) A small scale-like structure anterior to the halter in a dipter Compare ALULA **2.** A tile See TILE [< L *tegula*, roof-tile, < *tego*, cover] — **teg'u-lar**, *a* — **teg'u-lar-ly**, *adv*

teg'u-lat"ed, 1 teg'yu-lēt"ed, 2 tĕg'yu-lāt"ĕd, *a* Consisting of scales or plates overlapping like the tiles of a roof said especially of armor sewed on leather or cloth

teg'u-ment, 1 teg'yu-ment, 2 tĕg'yu-mĕnt, *n* A protecting envelop or membrane, as the skin, a covering, an integument [OF, < L *tegumentum*, < *tego*, cover] — **teg"u-men'tal**, *a*

teg"u-men'ta-ry, 1 teg'yu-men'tə-rɪ, 2 tĕg'yu-mĕn'ta-ry, *a* Of or pertaining to integument, consisting of skin or other investing structure tegumental — **tegumentary amputation** (*Surg*), the skin-flap amputation

teg"u-men'tum, 1 teg yu-men'tum 2 tĕg yu-mĕn'tŭm, *n* [-TA *pl*] *Bot* **1.** Same as TEGMENTUM **2**†. Same as INDUSIUM

te-gu'ri-um, 1 tɪ-giū'rɪ-um 2 te-ġū'ri-ŭm *n* *Class Antiq* A pointed roof supported by four pillars and set over a sarcophagus [< L *tugurium*, hut]

Te-ha'ma, 1 tɪ-hē mə 2 te-hā'ma *n* A county in California, 3,008 sq m county-seat, Red Bluff

Te-haph'ne-hes, 1 tɪ-haf'nɪ-hīz, 2 te-hăf'ne-hēs, *n* *Bib* *Ezek* xxx, 18

te-hee', 1 tī-hī', 2 tē-hē', *vi* [TE-HEED', TE-HEE'ING] To laugh frivolously or with derision, titter

te-hee', *n* A restrained laugh, titter [Onomatopœic]

Te"he-ran', 1 tē"he-rān' 2 te"he-răn' *n* A walled city, capital of Persia since 1795 **Teh-ran'**‡; **Teh-raun'**‡.

Te-hil'lim, 1 tɪ-hɪl'ɪm 2 te-hĭl'ĭm *n pl* [Heb] Literally, praises the Psalms of David a popular Jewish designation **Til'lim**‡

Te-hin'nah, 1 tɪ-hɪn'ə, 2 te-hĭn'a, *n* *Bib* *1 Chron* iv 12

te-hoo', 1 tɪ-hū' 2 te-hōō', *n* A sand-partridge, the seesee

Teh-ri', 1 te-rī' 2 te-rī', *n* See GARHWAL

teh-seel', *n* Same as TAHSIL **teh-sil'**‡.

teh-seel"dar', 1 te-sīl'dār', 2 te-sīl'dar', *n* Same as TAHSILDAR **teh-sil"dar'**‡. [Puebla state, Mexico

Te"hua-can', 1 tē'wa-kān' 2 te wa-kan', *n* A town in

Te-huan"te-pec', 1 tē-wān"tē-pek' 2 te-wan te-pĕc' *n* **1.** A city in S E Oaxaca state, Mexico **2** **T. Gulf**, an inlet of the Pacific ocean, S of Oaxaca state S Mexico **3. T. Isthmus**, an isthmus in S Mexico 125 m wide

Te'ian, 1 tī'ən 2 tē'an **I** *a* Of or pertaining to Teos, in Asia Minor, famous as the birthplace of the Greek poet Anacreon (550 B C), called the 'Teian Bard" **II** *n* One of the people of Teos **Te'an**‡.

te'ic, 1 tī'ɪk 2 tē'ic *n* An ornament of gold or silver worn abo e the nose by the women of India

tei-chop'si-a, 1 tai-kep'sɪ-ə, 2 tī-cŏp'si-a, *n* *Pathol* Same as FORTIFICATION LINES [< Gr *teichos*, wall, + *ops*, eye]

Te ig'i-tur, 1 tī ɪj'ɪ-tūr 2 tē ĭġ'ĭ-tūr [L] The prayer or paragraph beginning the canon of the mass in Latin liturgies literally, "Thee therefore, from the first two words

Teign'mouth, 1 tīn'məth 2 tīn'muth *n* A seaport and watering-place in Devonshire England, on the Teign river

Tei'i-dæ, 1 tī'ɪ dī 2 tē'ĭ-dē *n pl* *Herp* An American family of lacertoidean lizards with supratemporal fossæ not roofed over and no osteodermal plates **Tei'us**, *n* (t g) [NL, < TEGUEXIN] — **tei'id**, *n* — **tei'oid**, *a* & *n*

teil, 1 tīl, 2 tēl, *n* **1.** The European lime **2.** The terebinth *Isa* vi 13 [OF < L *tilia* lime-tree] **teil'-tree"**‡.

teind, 1 tind 2 tĕnd, *n* **1.** *Scots Law* A tithe also, tithes collectively The teinds now leviable by the church in Scotland are called **predial teinds**, which are divided into (1) **parsonage teinds**, due exclusively to the parson serving the cure and payable out of grain at Whitsuntide and Michaelmas and (2) **vicarage teinds**, which are paid to the vicar and are drawn from minor products as fowl, milk fish etc The right to levy parsonage teinds can not be lost by prescription but vicarage teinds, which by 27 and 28 Vic c 33 may be commuted, can be lost by non-use Teinds form part of the stipend of parochial ministers of the Church of Scotland and may consist of payments in money grain, or both **2.** A spark of fire **3.** The system and institution of teinds [< Ice *tīund* tenth < *tīn* ten] — **free teind**, teind set in tack, the rent of the land taking priority — **t. boll**, a boll of grain given by way of payment of a teind — **T. Court**, a court with jurisdiction over matters relating to tithes and their valuation stipends parish boundaries, etc and consisting of the judges of the Court of Session upon whom by Scots Act 1707 c 9 the powers of the former commissioners of teinds were conferred **court of teinds**‡. — **t. sheaves**, sheaves of grain given in payment of teind — **t. Wednesday**, the day when the Teind Court convenes to decide upon questions of tithe —**teind'a-bl(e**², *a* [Scot] Liable for or subject to a teind [LAND

tein'-land", 1 tīn'-land', 2 tēn'-lănd'. *n* Same as THANE-

tei'no-scope, 1 tai'no-skōp, 2 tī'no-scōp, *n* An instrument consisting of two prisms so combined as to correct dispersion but not deviation, so that objects viewed through it appear stretched out in one direction Compare AMICI'S TELESCOPE, under TELESCOPE [< Gr *teinō*, extend, + -SCOPE] [sole See SOLE² *n*

te"i-pal'cate, 1 tē'ɪ-pal'kēt, 2 te'ĭ-păl'cāt, *n* A Mexican

Te'ji-dæ, **te'jid**, **te'joid**. Same as TEIID Æ, etc

Te-ju'co, 1 te-yū'ko, 2 te-yu'co, *n* Same as DIAMANTINA.

tek, 1 tek, 2 tĕk, *n* An ibex, the sakeen

Te-ka'ma, 1 tɪ-kē'mə, 2 te-kā'ma, *n* A township and city, county-seat of Burt county, Neb

te-ka nah, 1 te-kā'na 2 tĕ-kā'nä, *n* [TE-KA'NOT, 1 -not, 2 -nōt *pl*] [Heb] A local law or ordinance for the regulation of Jewish communal life

te'kel, 1 tī'kel, 2 tē'kĕl, *n* *Bib* See MENE¹

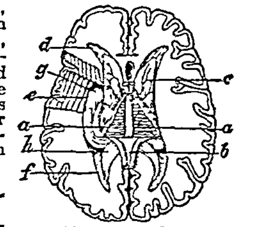
tek-non'y-my. Same as TECNONYMY

Te-ko'a, 1 tɪ-kō'ə, 2 te-kō'a, *n* *Bib* *2 Chron* xx, 20 — **Te-ko'ah**‡. *2 Sam* xiv, 2 — **Te-ko'ite**, *n* *Bib* *1 Chron* xi, 28

tel-. See TELE-

tel, **teleg**, *abbr* See ABBREVIATION

te'la, 1 tī'lə, 2 tē'la, *n* [TE'LÆ, 1 -lī, 2 -lē, *pl*] A tissue or web-like membrane, especially, one of the thin membranes (*tela choroidea*), prolongations of the pia mater, that cover the third and fourth ventricles of the brain known more fully as the **tela choroidea superior** and the **t choroidea inferior**. The former is also known as the *velum interpositum* [L, web < *texo*, weave]



Tela Choroidea
A horizontal section of the human brain *a a* tela choroidea or velum interpositum *b* the fornix cut and turned back *c*, corpus striatum *d e f* the anterior middle and posterior horns of the lateral ventricle *g*, hippocampus major *h*, hippocampus minor Compare illus under BRAIN

Tel" a'bib, 1 tel"ē'bɪb 2 tĕl"ā'bib, *n* *Bib* *Ezek* iii, 15

tel"a-cous'tic, 1 tel"ə-kūs-[or -kaus]tɪk, 2 tĕl"a-cus [or -cous]tic, *a* *Psychol* Of or relating to sound-perception other than through the normal auditory sense

Te'lah, 1 tī'lə 2 tē'la, *n* *Bib* *1 Chron* vii, 25

Te-la'im, 1 tɪ-lē'ɪm 2 te-lā'ĭm, *n* *Bib* *1 Sam* xv, 4

tel'a-mon¹, 1 tel'ə-mən, 2 tĕl'a-mŏn, *n* [-MO'NES, 1 -mō'nīz, 2 -mō'nēs, *pl*] *Arch* A male figure supporting an entablature See illus under ATLANTEAN [L, < Gr *telamōn*, < *tlēnai*, bear]

Tel'a-mon², *n* Legendary king of Salamis, father of Ajax

tel-an"gi-ec-ta'si-a, 1 tel-an"jɪ-ek-tē'sɪ-ə, 2 tĕl-ăn"ġi-ĕc-tā'si-a, *n* *Pathol* Permanent dilatation of the small arteries or capillaries producing a vascular tumor aneurism by anastomosis often seen in the form of maternal birthmarks, wine-spots [< Gr *telos*, the end, + *angeion* (see ANGIO-) + *ektasis*, see ECTASIS²] **tel-an"gi-ec'ta-sis**‡; **tel-an"gi-ec'ta-sy**‡ — **tel-an"gi-ec-tat'ic**, *a*

tel-an"gi-o'sis, 1 tel-an"jɪ-ō'sɪs, 2 tĕl-ăn"ġi-ō'sis *n* *Pathol* Disease of the capillary vessels [< Gr *telos*, end, + ANGIOSIS] **tel-an"gei-o'sis**‡.

Tel-an'the-ra, 1 tel-an'thər-ə, 2 tĕl-ăn'ther-a, *n* *Bot* A genus of tropical American herbs belonging to the family *Amarantaceæ*, which have all the anthers perfect [< Gr *teleos*, perfect, + ANTHER]

te'lar, 1 tī'lər 2 tē'lar, *a* Of the nature of or resembling a tela, web, or web-like tissue — **te'lar-ly**†, *adv*

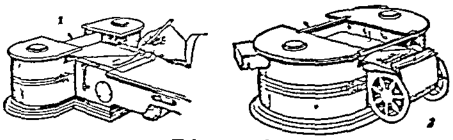
te-la'ri-an, 1 tɪ-lē'rɪ-ən, 2 te-lā'ri-an **I.** *a* Web-spinning, as a spider **II.** *n* A spinning spider

tel'a-ry, 1 tel'ə-rɪ, 2 tĕl'a-ry (XIII), *a* **1.** Pertaining to or resembling a web or tela, spun **2**†. Spinning a web [< LL *telaris*, < L *tela*, see TELA] [12

Te-las'sar, 1 tɪ-las'ər 2 te-lăs'ar *n* *Bib* (R V) *2 Kings* xix,

tel-au'to-gram, 1 tel-ō'to-gram, 2 tĕl-a'to-grăm, *n* A record made by a telautograph [< TEL- + AUTO- + Gr *gramma*, a writing]

tel-au'to-graph, 1 tel-ō'to-graf, 2 tĕl-a'to-grăf, *n* A writing or copying telegraph, invented by Elisha Gray,



Telautograph
1 *The transmitter* An ordinary lead-pencil is used, near the point of which two silk cords are fastened at right angles to each other These cords connect with the interior electrical mechanism and following the motions of the pencil regulate the current-impulses which control the receiving-pen at the distant station The writing is done on ordinary paper arranged on a roller A lever at the left is so moved by the hand as to shift the paper forward mechanically at the transmitter and electrically at the receiver 2 *The receiver* The receiving-pen is a capillary glass tube placed at the junction of two aluminum arms This glass pen is supplied with ink which flows from a reservoir through a small rubber tube placed in one of these arms The electrical impulses coming over the wire move the pen of the receiver simultaneously with the movements of the pencil in the hand of the sender As the pen passes over the paper an ink tracing is left which is always a facsimile of the sender s tracings whether in the formation of letters, words figures or signs

for reproducing writing or drawings at a distance by means of a receiving-pen, which, directed by a complex mechanism that is under the control of electric currents, follows the motions of a transmitting-pen operated at the station of the sender [< TEL- + AUTO- + -GRAPH] — **tel-au"to-graph'ic**, *a* — **tel"au-tog'ra-phist**, *n* — **tel"au-tog'ra-phy**, *n*

Tel-chi'nes, 1 tel-kai'nīz, 2 tĕl-çī'nēs *n pl* *Gr Myth* Primitive people variously regarded as cultivators of the soil ministers of the gods, sorcerers and envious demons, inventors of the useful arts and skilful workers in metal and assigned to Crete, Cyprus and Rhodes They probably represent the skilled artizans of the early Cretan civilization

teld†, *imp* & *pp* of TELL *v* Told

tele-, **tel-**, } 1 tel'ɪ-, tel-, 2 tĕl'e-, tĕl- Derived from Greek *tēle*, far combining forms — **tel"e-a-nem'o-graph**, *n* An instrument that records electrically in one place the velocity of the wind in another — **tel"e-bar'o-graph**, *n* An instrument that records electrically in one place the height of the barometer or the pressure of the atmosphere in an-

other — **tel″e-ba-rom′e-ter,** *n* A barometer that exhibits electrically in one place the height of the barometer in another — **tel″e-chi′ro-graph,** *n* A variety of telautograph — **tel″e-clex′is,** *n* Intentional, in distinction from natural, selection — **tel″e-cryp′to-graph,** *n* A telegraph which prints and may be used for private communication over telephone lines — **te-lec′tro-graph,** *n* Same as TELEPHOTOGRAPH — **te-lec′tro-scope,** *n* An apparatus for electrically transmitting optical images of objects at a distance, invented by Szczepanik, an Austrian Pole in 1898

tel′e-du, 1 tel′ı-dū, 2 tĕl′e-dų, *n* A small burrowing badger (*Mydaus meliceps*) of the mountains of Java and Sumatra, having anal glands strongly developed and emitting an odor like that of a skunk, stinking badger

tel″e-dy-nam′ic, *a* Same as TELODYNAMIC

te-le′ga, 1 te-lī′gə, 2 tē-lē′gə, *n* [Rus] A rude four-wheeled wagon without springs, used in Russia



Telega

Te-leg′o-nus, 1 tı-leg′o-nus, 2 te-lĕg′o-nŭs, *n* Son of Ulysses and Circe, killed Ulysses married Penelope, and begat Italus by her

te-leg′o-ny, 1 tı-leg′o-nı, 2 te-lĕg′o-ny, *n* The alleged influence of a previous sire on the progeny of a subsequent one from the same mother [< Gr *tēlegonos*, born far away] — **tel″e-gon′ic, te-leg′o-nous,** *a*

tel′e-graft, *pp* Telegraphed S S.

tel′e-gram, 1 tel′ı-gram, 2 tĕl′e-grăm, *n* A message or other communication transmitted by telegraph

Mr Marsh says, of *telegram* that 'in spite of the objections of some Hellenists against it as an anomalous formation the English ear is too familiar with Greek compounds of the same elements to find this word repugnant to our own principles of etymology' FITZEDWARD HALL *False Philology* note [a 1872]

[< TELE- + Gr *gramma* writing < *graphō* write]

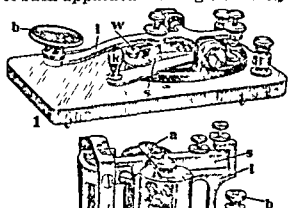
tel″e-gram′mic, 1 tel′ı-gram′ık, 2 tĕl″e-grăm′ic, *a* [Rare] Pertaining to or of the nature of a telegram, hence, short, concise **tel″e-gram-mat′ic‡**

tel′e-graph, } 1 tel′ı-graf, 2 tĕl′e-grăf, *v* **I.** *t* **1** To
tel′e-graf§, } send or convey by telegraph, especially by electric telegraph, transmit to a distance by signals, as, to *telegraph* a report

2. To post, as information on a telegraph-board

II. ı To send a communication by telegraph, also, to communicate by signals, signal, as, to *telegraph* to a friend, to *telegraph* by glances

tel′e-graph, } *n* **1.** Any apparatus or device for trans-
tel′e-graf§, } mitting messages or signals to a distance, especially any form of such apparatus having electricity for the agent of transmission



Telegraph-instruments

1 The standard legless Morse key Pressure on the button (*b*) makes a contact of the wires at *w* through the lever (*l*) which is normally upheld by the spring (*s*) If this contact is short duration a dot is made if of longer duration a dash The switch (*k*) is swung to the right when opened 2 Standard sounder The wires are connected with the receiving-magnet (*m*) through the binding-posts (*b*) and the dots and dashes from the key at the other end of the line are repeated through the rise and fall of the armature (*a*), which causes the stop (*s*) to strike the anvil (*l*) From resultant clicking sounds the message may be read by ear If the sounder is connected with a recorder, the message may be impressed on a strip of paper

Every electric telegraph consists of a *battery* or *dynamo* as the source of electricity, an insulated *wire*, single or compound, joining the two points the *transmitter* or *key* for the signals, and the *receiver* for the message The line-wire is commonly borne on poles, but sometimes carried through an underground conduit, especially in city streets It is usually grounded at both ends, the earth being utilized for the return circuit The transmitter is usually a key for making and breaking the circuit (as in the Morse system) or for reversing the direction of the current (as in the Wheatstone system), the receiver being generally in the first case an electromagnet that attracts its armature when the current is on, and in the second case a needle that changes its position according to the direction of the current The message can be sent in a system of arbitrary signals, such as the dots and dashes of the Morse alphabet, printed letters, facsimile writing (see TELAUTOGRAPH) etc, or be recorded on chemically prepared paper discolored by the electricity passing through it The invention of the electric telegraph has been a subject of much controversy It was made possible by the labors of Henry in the United States Wheatstone in England, Ampère in France Steinheil in Germany, and many others The first practical working telegraph was constructed by Samuel F B Morse of New York in 1832–1835, and his system of transmission, more or less modified, is the one still in most general use

Millions of citizens learned at their breakfast tables that the President had been shot This was the first time the *telegraph* had been called upon to spread over the world tidings of such deep and mournful significance NICOLAY AND HAY *Abraham Lincoln* vol x, p 314 [c CO 1890]

2. A telegraphic dispatch or communication, a telegram **3** A mechanical or electrical device for signaling from one part of a ship to another, as that connecting the bridge with the engine-room [< TELE- + -GRAPH] — **acoustic telegraph** **1.** An electric telegraphic apparatus as the Morse sounder, designed to be read by the ear alone **2** A telephone — **automatic t** **1** An electric telegraph designed for sending a message automatically by passing between electric terminals a strip of paper having perforations made through it in conformity with a code or alphabet At each perforation the terminals touch and an impulse is sent through the conductor **2** A printing telegraph that conveys and records a message originally written or otherwise recorded upon a strip of paper as by perforations of various sizes, spacings, and positions **3.** A signal-telegraph giving an alarm or making a signal by a thermostat or on the opening of a door or turning of a handle **4** A printing telegraph having a sender with a keyboard like that of a typewriter — **chemical t**, or **chemical printing t**, a telegraphic system in which the messages are recorded on chemically prepared paper by an iron stylus — **copying t**, an autographic telegraph reproducing writing, as the telautograph — **dial t**, a telegraph in which dials bearing letters and numbers are employed in transmitting and receiving messages When the pointer of the transmitting dial is made to indicate any letter, that of the receiving dial does the same **disk t** ‡ — **double-needle t**, a telegraph employing two independently operated swinging magnetic needles, each with one wire See NEEDLE-TELEGRAPH under NEEDLE — **duplex** or **double-transmission t**, a system of telegraphy, now antiquated, by which two messages may be sent at once over a single line, as by the use of differentially wound coils — **electrochemical t.**, same as CHEMICAL TELEGRAPH — **electromagnetic t**, the ordinary telegraph, in which the making and breaking of an electric circuit at the sending-instrument actuates an electromagnet at the other end — **fire-alarm t**, any telegraphic system for transmitting to a central station signals corresponding to the number of the station from which a fire is reported, usually operated by pulling or turning a handle — **harmonic multiple t**, a telegraphic system conveying several separate and distinct musical tones at the same time over a wire, these separate tones being used for sending an equal number of simultaneous telegraphic messages The tones are thrown into the lines by tuning-forks vibrated by electromagnets which interrupt battery circuits connected with the main line at the sending end There is thus formed a composite tone, which the receivers separate into its component parts The Morse alphabet is used — **magnetic t**, the ordinary electromagnetic telegraph — **mechanical t.** **1** Any telegraphic system using positive mechanism, as a wire and signal-bells **2** Same as AUTOMATIC TELEGRAPH, **1** — **Morse t**, a telegraph employing the dot-and-dash or

MORSE ALPHABET

	American			*International*	
a	·—	n	—·	a	·—	n	—·
b	—···	o	— — —	b	—···	o	— — —
c	—·—·	p	·——·	c	—·—·	p	·——·
d	—··	q	——·—	ch	————	q	——·—
e	·	r	·—·	d	—··	r	·—·
f	··—·	s	···	e	·	s	···
g	——·	t	—	f	··—·	t	—
h	····	u	··—	g	——·	u	··—
i	··	v	···—	h	····	v	···—
j	·———	w	·——	i	··	w	·——
k	—·—	x	—··—	j	·———	x	—··—
l	·—··	y	—·——	k	—·—	y	—·——
m	——	z	——··	l	·—··	z	——··
				m	——		

MORSE NUMERALS

American		*International*	
1	·————	6	—····	1	·————	6	—····
2	··———	7	———··	2	··———	7	———··
3	···——	8	————·	3	···——	8	————·
4	····—	9	—————·	4	····—	9	—————·
5	·····	0	—————	5	·····	0	—————

MORSE PUNCTUATION, ETC

American	*International*
Period ·—·—·—	·— ·— ·—
Comma, ——··——	———··———
Interrogation, ··——··	··——··
Exclamation, —·—·——	———·—·———
Colon, ———···	———···
Semicolon, —·—·—·	———·—·———
&— ·—···	

Morse code properly recording in dots and dashes on a continuous paper strip the first commercial system, set up between Baltimore and Washington in 1844 — **multiple synchronous t**, a multiplex telegraph system having at the receiving station apparatus in synchronism with similar apparatus at the sending station — **multiplex t.**, a telegraph for conveying more than four messages at the same time over one wire — **office t**, a mechanical telegraph as a system of bells, for signaling between different parts of an establishment — **optical t** **1.** A semaphore **2** A dial telegraph — **pneumatic t.** **1** A telegraph in which the signals are given and received by impulses of compressed air, as between the pilot-house and the engine-room of a steamboat **2.** By extension, a telegraph in which messages or signals are conveyed by impulses communicated to a column of water in a tube connecting two places — **quadruple t**, a telegraph for the transmission of four simultaneous messages over one wire — **simplex t**, a single-needle dial telegraph — **space t**, **spark t**, same as WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY — **tel′e-graph-block″,** *n* *Naut* A pyramidal block having thirteen small brass sheaves used in making signals — **t -board,** *n* A board at a race-track on which are displayed the names of the horses in a race and of their jockeys — **t -cable,** *n* See ELECTRIC CABLE under CABLE — **t.-carriage,** *n* A conveyance for carrying the apparatus for a temporary telegraph to be used in connection with a permanent line — **t -clock,** *n* A clock electrically connected with a regulator, or a regulating clock in such a system — **t -cock,** *n* A compression-cock operated by a pivoted lever like the key of a telegraphic transmitter — **t -dial,** *n* A dial on a receiving telegraphic instrument, bearing letters and other characters on which the message is indicated by a needle or pointer — **t -key,** *n* The operating-key of a telegraphic transmitter, for producing the dots and dashes or right-and-left needle-deflections of the code — **t -line,** *n* An electrical circuit establishing telegraphic connection between two points — **t - plant,** *n* An East-Indian plant (*Desmodium gyrans*) of the bean family, with trifoliolate leaves and terminal racemes of violet flowers, remarkable for the movement of its leaves without mechanical irritation — **t -pole,** *n* A pole on or from which overhead telegraph-wires are strung **t - post;** — **t -reel,** *n* The reel on which the tape of a recording telegraphic receiver is wound, and from which it is unrolled as the message is received — **t -register,** *n* A receiving telegraphic instrument that records the signals received — **t -rope,** *n* [U S] *Mech* An endless rope between the throttle-valve of an engine and a derrick for the purpose of controlling the engine from the derrick — **t - wire,** *n* The wire of a telegraph-line, or wire suitable for it — **typewriting t**, a telegraph system that adapts the principle of the typewriter as a sending and receiving apparatus

te-leg′ra-pher, } 1 tı-leg′rə-fər *or* tel′ı-graf″er, 2 te-leg′-
te-leg′ra-fer§, } rə-fer *or* tĕl′e-grăf″er (XIII), *n* One who sends messages by telegraph, one skilled in telegraphy **tel″e-graph-op″er-a″tor‡.**

tel″e-graph′ic, } 1 tel′ı-graf′ık, 2 tĕl″e-grăf′ic, *a* Of
tel″e-graf′ic§, } or pertaining to the telegraph, transmitted or made by telegraphy, as, a *telegraphic* code

Who can say what *telegraphic* communication there may be through our atmosphere and without wires W M BAKER *His Majesty, Myself* p 87 [a BROS 1880]

tel″e-graph′i-cal‡ — telegraphic code, a code convenient for use in telegraphing specif the Morse code consisting of dots and dashes See table under TELEGRAPH — **tel″e-graph′i-cal-ly,** *adv*

te-leg′ra-phist, 1 tı-leg′rə-fist *or* tel′ı-graf′ist, 2 te-lĕg′ra-fist *or* tĕl′e-grăf′ist, *n* [Eng] A telegrapher

te-leg′ra-phone, 1 tı-leg′rə-fōn, 2 te-lĕg′ra-fōn, *n* An instrument for recording and reproducing speech, in which a vibrating telephone-diaphragm effects the magnetization of a moving wire or disk of steel beneath it The magnetization of the wire or disk, varying from point to point, persists indefinitely and, when the wire or disk is passed beneath a transmitting diaphragm, reproduces the original sound invented by Waldemar Paulsen [< TELE- + Gr *graphō*, write, + *phōnē*, sound]

tel″e-graph′o-phone, 1 tel′ı-graf′o-fōn, 2 tĕl″e-grăf′o-fōn, *n* An instrument for reproducing at a distance from a phonographic or graphophonic record the sounds which the latter represents, or for producing at a distance a phonographic or graphophonic record of sounds [< TELE- + GRAPHO- + Gr *phōnē*, sound]

tel″e-graph′o-scope, 1 tel′ı-graf′o-skōp, 2 tĕl″e-grăf′o-scōp, *n* An instrument, involving the use of selenium cells, for telegraphically transmitting a picture

te-leg′ra-phy, } 1 tı-leg′rə-fı *or* tel′ı-graf-ı, 2 te-lĕg′ra-
te-leg′ra-fy§, } fy *or* tĕl′e-grăf-y, *n* The art, science, or process of conveying intelligence by telegraph, the art of constructing and operating telegraphs — **electric-wave telegraphy**, telegraphy effected by the wireless telegraph — **optical t** (*Mil*), a system of signaling by prearranged signs such as flags, rockets, heliographs, etc — **wireless t**, see WIRELESS

tel″e-hy″dro-ba-rom′e-ter, *n* An instrument for recording electrically at a distance the head, or pressure per unit of area, of water or other liquid in a reservoir or pipe-system

tel″el-an′thous, *a* *Bot* Having perfect flowers hermaphrodite — **tel″e-l-con′o-graph,** *n* An apparatus consisting of a telescope with a camera lucida attached, by which objects at a distance may be correctly traced from the image thrown by the camera upon a screen or table **tel″i-con′o-graph‡.** — **tel-el′o-sis,** *n* [Rare] Completeness, perfection — **tel′e-kin,** *n* An apparatus for controlling distant machinery by electricity

tel″e-ki-ne′sis, 1 tel ı-kı-nī′sis 2 tĕl e-kı-nē′sis, *n* The movement of ponderable bodies alleged to be caused by psychic influence — **tel″e-ki-net′ic,** *a*

Tel″el-A-mar′na, 1 tel ″el-ə-mär′nə 2 tĕl ″ĕl-ä-mar′na, *n* A village on the Nile N of Assiut Egypt, amid the mound-ruins of the capital of Amenophis IV, where the 320 archival **Tel-el-Amarna tablets** were discovered in 1887–1888 The tablets, inscribed in cuneiform characters, contain diplomatic correspondence between Egypt and Assyria, Babylonia, etc, and form an important addition to Asiatic history between 1400 and 1370 B C They have been transferred to the Berlin Museum, the British Museum, and the Cairo Museum

tel″e-lec′tric, *a* *Elec* Denoting the transmission, as of music, to a distance by electricity — **tel″e-lec′tro-graph,** *n.* Same as TELEPHOTOGRAPH — **tel″e-lec′tro-scope,** *n* Same as TELECTROSCOPE

Tel″el-Ke-bīr′, 1 tel″el-ke-bīr′, 2 tĕl ″ĕl-kē-bīr′, *n* A hamlet between Cairo and Ismailia, Egypt, where the British defeated Arabi Pasha's Egyptian forces, Sept 13 1882

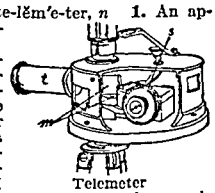
te-lel′o-graph, 1 tı-lel′o-graf, 2 te-lĕl′o-grăf, *n* A signaling device resembling a semaphore and having four movable pieces attached to a pole for signaling numbers [Modif of TELEGRAPH]

Te′lem, 1 tī′lem, 2 tē′lĕm, *n* *Bib Josh* xv, 24

Te-lem′a-chus, 1 tı-lem′e-kus 2 te-lĕm′a-cŭs *n* *Gr Myth* The son of Ulysses and Penelope When Ulysses failed to return from the siege of Troy, Telemachus went in search of him In the mean time Ulysses, returned to Ithaca, where he was joined by Telemachus, who helped him slay the suitors of Penelope **Tē-le′ma-chos‡** [Gr]

tel″e-ma-nom′e-ter, *n* *Elec* A device whereby the indications of a manometer may be transmitted to a distance — **tel″e-me-chan′ic,** *a* Relating to or characterizing any apparatus by which mechanisms may be operated at a distance — **tel″e-me-chan′ics,** *n* The art of transmitting power to a distance, especially by means of ether-vibrations — **tel″e-mech′a-nism,** *n* — **tel″e-me″te-or′o-graph,** *n* A meteorograph recording electrically at a distance — **tel″e-me″te-or″o-graph′ic,** *a*

te-lem′e-ter, 1 tı-lem′ı-tər, te-lĕm′e-ter, *n* **1.** An apparatus for determining distances on the earth's surface used in surveying and artillery practise **2.** An apparatus for electrically recording at a distance the indications of a physical or meteorological instrument, a telethermometer, a telebarometer, or some similar device [< F *télemètre*, < Gr *tīle*, far off, + *metron*, measure] — **acoustic telemeter,** an instrument for measuring a distance by the time taken for a sound to traverse it — **tel″e-met′ric,** *a* Pertaining to a telemeter or to telemetry **tel″e-met′ri-cal‡** — **te-lem′e-trist,** *n* — **tel″e-met′ro-graph,** *n* An instrument to draw and measure distant objects — **tel″e-met″ro-graph′ic,** *a* — **tel″e-me-trog′ra-phy,** *n*



Telemeter

It operates on the principle of a box-sextant and serves also as a range-finder *t* observing-tube *m*, mirrors, *s*, micrometer

te-lem′e-try, 1 tı-lem′ı-trı, 2 te-lĕm′e-try, *n* The art of using the telemeter, in either sense (1) The determination of distances with a telemeter (2) The recording at a distance of the indications of physical instruments

This term, *Telemetry*, has been applied to electrical apparatus by which variable physical forces such as temperature and pressure are indicated and recorded at any distant point H E ALVORD in *Proc A A A S* vol xxxiv p 81 [PUB BY SEC 1886]

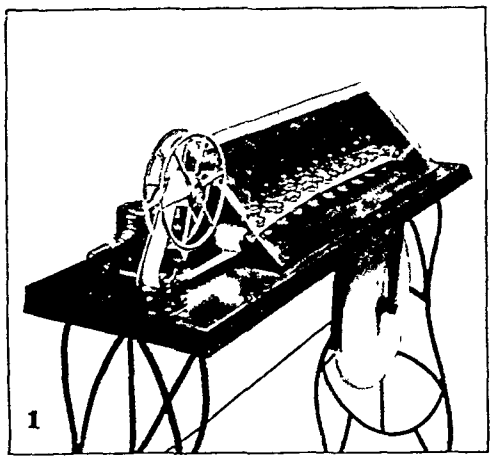
[< TELE- + Gr *metron*, measure]

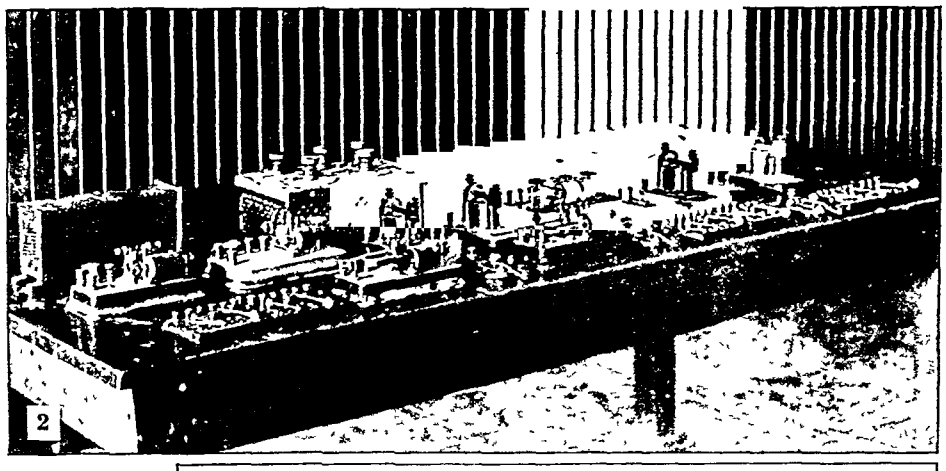
tel″e-mi′cro-scope, *n* An instrument in which the functions of a telescope and microscope are combined — **tel″e-mo″tor,** *n* A device by which power is applied at a distance, especially in actuating the rudder of a vessel — **tel″en-ceph′a-lon,** *n* *Anat* The terminal division of the mural tube of the embryo from which are developed the cerebral hemispheres and the olfactory lobes the end-brain **tel-en′ce-phal‡** — **tel″e-neg′a-tive,** *a* Designating a dispersing lens used in combination with an ordinary photographic lens to obtain an enlarged picture — **tel-en′er-gy,** *n* Energy which causes telekinesis — **tel″e-ner′gic,** *a*

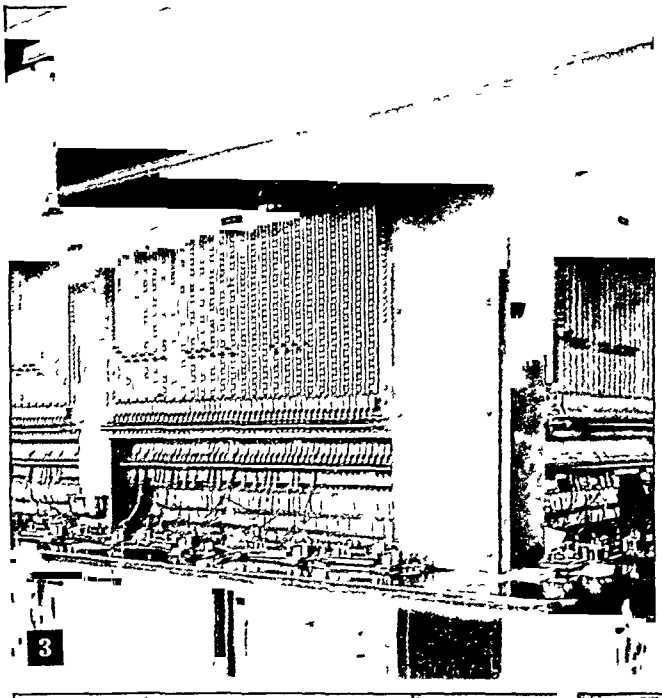
Te-len′ghite, 1 tı-leŋ′gait 2 te-lēŋ′gīt, *n* One of a nomad people inhabiting the Altaic plateau

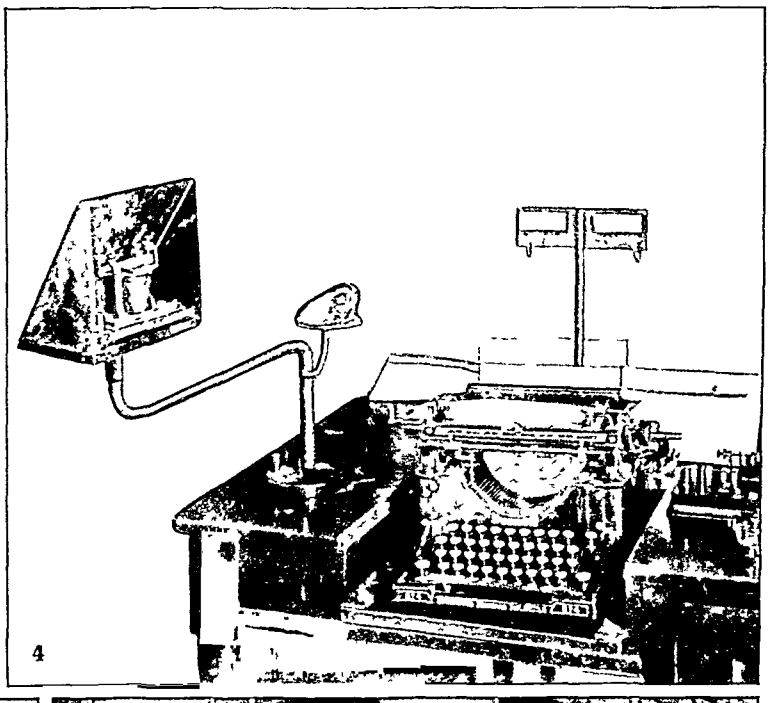
tel-en′gi-scope, *n* An apparatus combining the functions and powers of the telescope and the microscope a combination of lenses that may be focused on near or distant objects

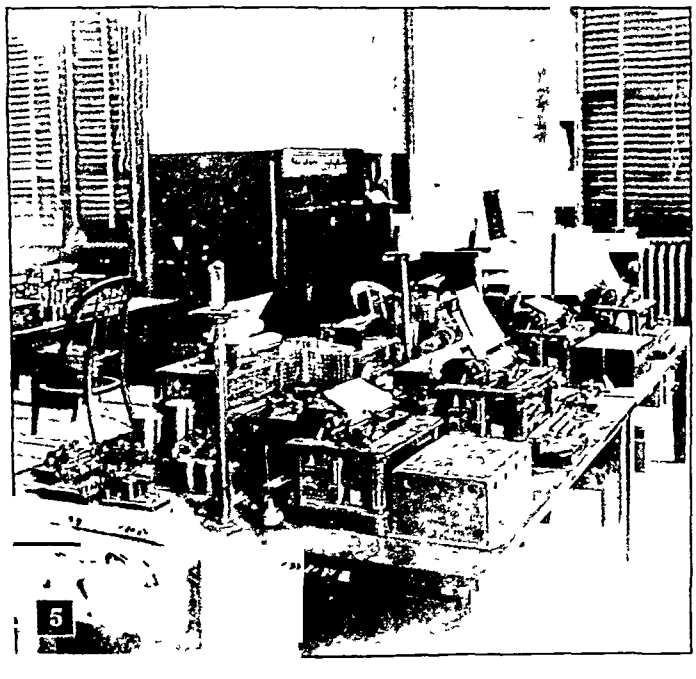
tel′e-o-, tel′e-, 1 tel′ı-o-, tel′ı-, 2 tĕl′e-o-, tĕl′e- Derived from Greek *teleos*, complete, perfect (< *telos*, end) combining forms — **tel″e-ob-jec′tive** **I** *a* *Phot* Adapted to the photography of distant objects **II** *n* **1.** A lens

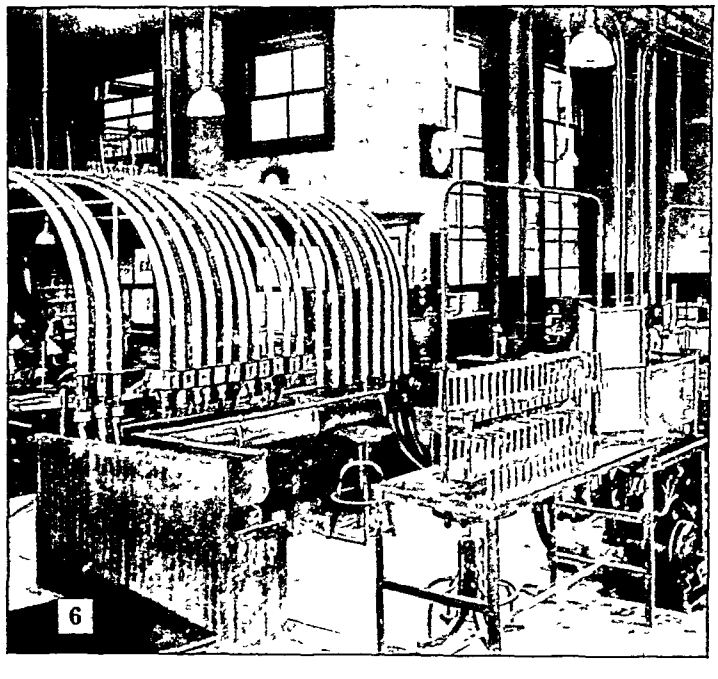








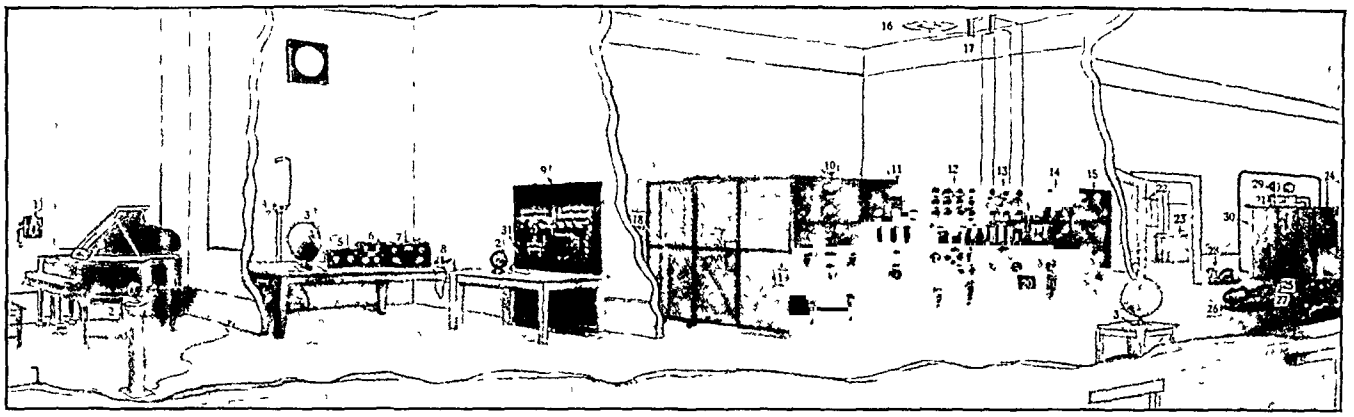


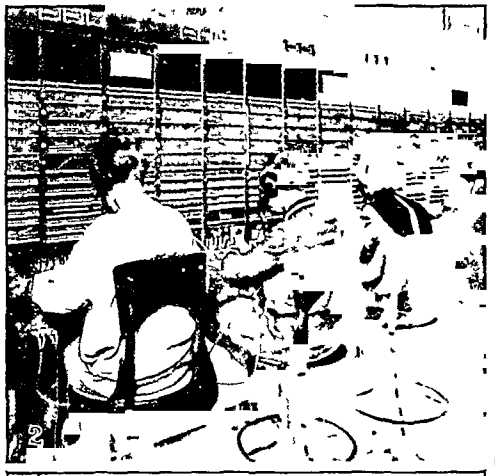


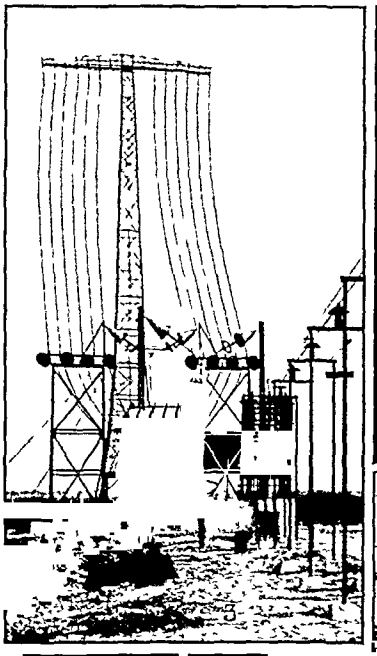
MODERN TELEGRAPH EQUIPMENT.

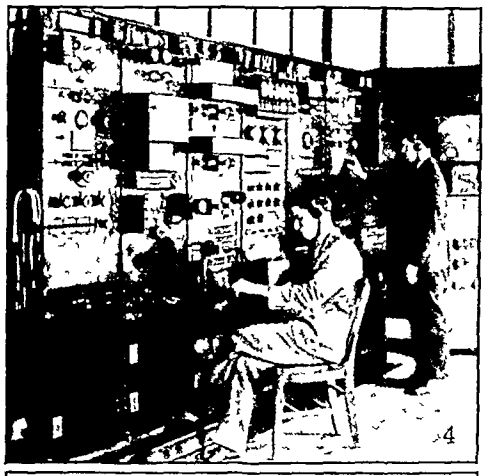
1 Instrument used in recording all signals going over a circuit or number of circuits to which it is attached, so as to detect any faults in the transmission or circuits. 2 Quadruplex set for simultaneously transmitting four messages, two in *each* direction, over one wire 3 Section of main-line switchboard, terminal for all line wires and wire-connections to instruments 4 Regulation Morse set for single operator, showing sounder, typewriter on which operator takes message directly, and portion of key and relay on right 5 Duplex printing-telegraph equipment, Morkrum system 6. Central distributing station, showing (1) terminals of pneumatic tube connections to various branch offices and different parts of the building; (2) carrier-system transmitting messages to various stations on the floor, (3) in the foreground, the routing-desk where messages are sorted for retransmission *Incoming messages from all points are sent to this desk.*

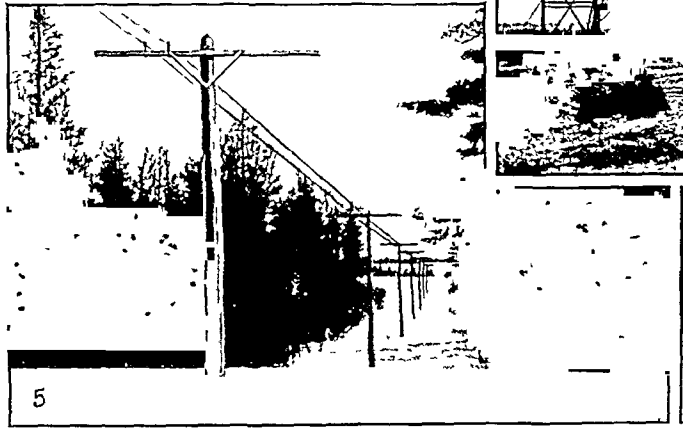
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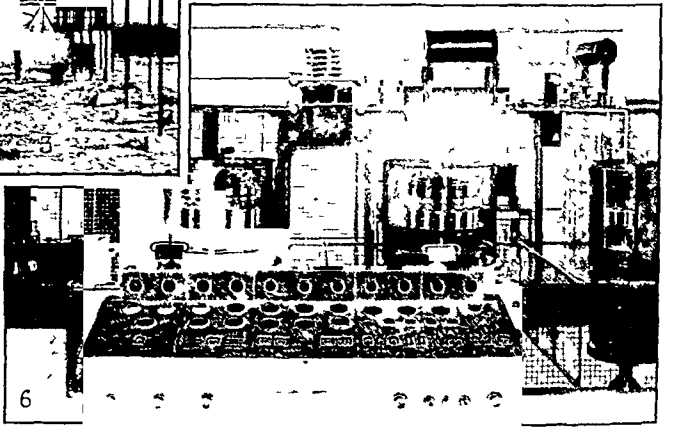


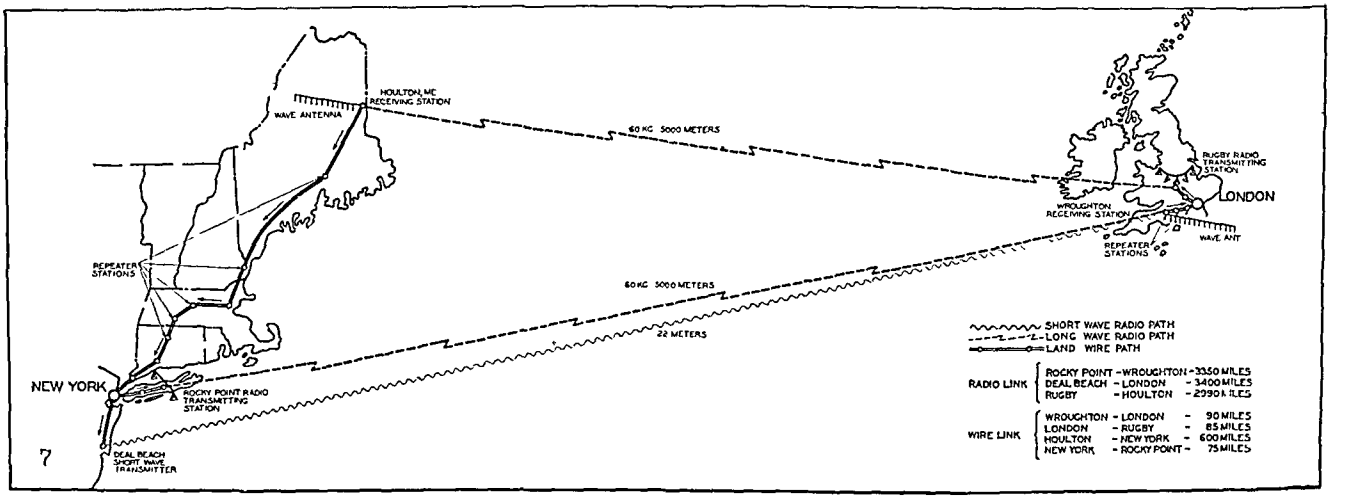












TRANSATLANTIC RADIO TELEPHONE EQUIPMENT.

1 *Radiobroadcasting Station* (1) Studio signaling equipment, (2) Microphone, (3) Loud-speaker, (4) Protector, (5, 6, 7) Radioreceiver, (8) Headset, (9) Speech-input equipment, (10) Power panel, (11) Rectifier unit, (12) Oscillator unit, (13) Modulator unit, (14) Power-amplifier unit, (15) Tuning unit, (16) Antenna lead-in, (17) Antenna switch, (18) High voltage transformer, (19) Rectifier filter-coil, (20) Filter condenser-unit, within cage, (21) Battery-chargers, (22) Expansion tank, (23) Water-cooling radiators, (24) Battery-charging panel, (25, 26, 27) Motor-generators, (28) Water-circulating pump, (29) Transformers, (30) Battery cabinet, (31) Hand-set

2–7 *Transatlantic Radio Telephony* **2** Switchboards at New York **3** Rocky Point Transmitting Station **4** Receiving Station at Houlton, Maine **5** Receiving Antenna at Houlton, Maine **6** High Power Amplifier at Rugby, England **7** Transatlantic Circuit for Two-way Conversation

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Prepared under the direction of the AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

of this character **2.** A photographic system combining a collecting and a dispersing lens in order to obtain a greater equivalent focal length —**Tel"e-o-bran'chi-a,** *n pl Conch* A division of taenioglossate rostriferous gastropods having a well-developed gill and mouth of shell entire or little siphonate, as *Rissoidæ, Certhiidæ,* etc — **tel"e-o-bran'chi-ate,** *a & n* — **Tel"e-o-ceph'a-li,** *n pl Ich* An order of teleost fishes, especially those having cranial and opercular bones in full number, anterior vertebræ separate, and no mesocoracoid as in perch, pike etc — **tel"e-o-ceph'al,** *n* — **tel"e-o-ceph'a-lous,** *a* —**Tel"e-oc'er-as,** *n Paleon* A genus of rhinoceroses characterized by large size, broad skulls, and horns at the tips of the snouts, which was widely distributed during the Miocene age — **Tel"e-o-des-ma'ce-a,** *n pl Conch* An order of bivalves with a complete hinge-ligament and cardinal teeth, as in clams and most species —**tel"e-o-des-ma'ce-an,** *a & n* — **tel"e-o-des-ma'ceous,** *a* — **tel'e-o-dont,** *a* Provided with mandibles of the highest development, as certain stag-beetles — **Tel"e-o-don'ta,** *n pl* A branch of teleodesmacean bivalves having the most highly developed hinge, including the superfamilies *Veneracea, Tellinacea, Solenacea, Mactracea, Myacea,* and *Adesmacea* — **tel'e-o-dont²,** *a*

tel"e-o-log'ic, } 1 tel'ɪ-o-loj'ɪk, 2 tĕl'e-o-lŏj'ɪc **I.** *a* Teleological **II.** *n* [Rare] Teleology

tel"e-o-log'i-cal, *a* Pertaining to or of the nature of teleology relating to the fact or doctrine of design — **teleological argument,** see quotation

The *Teleological Argument* or argument from design, may be said in general to proceed from the obviously planful nature or orderliness of particular existences and their relations, as man has an increasing experience of them to the conclusion that they all have their Ground in One Mind

G T LADD *Philosophy of Religion* vol II p 54 [S '05]

— **tel"e-o-log'i-cal-ly,** *adv*

tel"e-ol'o-gy, 1 tel'ɪ-[*or* tĭ'lɪ-]ol'o-jɪ, 2 tĕl'e-[*or* tē'le-]ŏl'o-gy, *n* **1.** *Philos* The fact or doctrine of final causes or design as applied to the existence and development of individual beings or to the universe at large, the theory which assigns a definite end or ends in explanation of the structure and behavior of things Teleology treats of final causes, not as opposed to efficient causes, whether physical or psychical, but as affording a necessary supplementary ground of explanation Its claims have been, and still are, asserted and contested in the fields of biology, theology, ethics, and esthetics

The evolution which was at first supposed to have destroyed *teleology* is found to be more saturated with *teleology* than the view which it superseded AUBREY MOORE in Charles Gore's *Lux Mundi, Christian Doctrine of God* p 105 [3 M 1889]

2. *Biol* (1) The doctrine of design, which assumes that the phenomena of organic life and development can be explained only by conscious or purposive causes, and not by mechanical causes

Teleology implies that the organs of every organism are perfect and cannot be improved the Darwinian theory simply affirms that they work well enough to enable the organism to hold its own against such competitors as it has met with but admits the possibility of indefinite improvement HUXLEY *Lay Sermons, Criticisms on Origin of Species* p 332 [MACM 1870]

(2) The science of organic adaptations **3.** The doctrine of ends in morality, prudence or policy, and esthetics [< TELEO- + -LOGY] — **tel"e-ol'o-gism,** *n* The doctrine of or belief in final causes — **tel"e-ol'o-gist,** *n* One who studies, believes in, or is versed in teleology

tel"e-om'e-ter, *n* A telemeter a misleading form — **tel"e-o-mi-to'sis,** *n* Same as KARYOKINESIS — **tel"e-o-pho'bi-a,** *n* Reluctance to accept or believe in teleology — **tel'e-o-phore,** *n Zooph* A gonotheca — **tel'e-o-phyte,** *n Bot* A complete plant, a plant composed of cells united into tissues and tissue-systems, as a tree — **tel'e-op"tile,** *n* A fully developed feather distinguished from *neossoptile* — **tel"e-or-gan'ic,** *a* Serving the purposes of, or necessary to an organism

Te"le-or-man', 1 tē'lē-ōr-mān', 2 te"le-ōr-man', *n* A district in Great Wallachia, Roumania 1,836 sq m

tel'e-o-saur (XIII), *n* One of the *Teleosauridæ* — **Tel"e-o-sau'ri-dæ,** *n pl Herp* A Mesozoic family of amphicœlian crocodilians having the supratemporal fossæ much larger than the orbits — **tel"e-o-sau'ri-an,** *a & n* — **tel"e-o-sau'rid,** *n* — **tel"e-o-sau'roid,** *a & n* — **Tel"e-o-sau'rus,** *n Herp* **1.** A genus typical of *Teleosauridæ* **2** [t-] [-RI, *pl*] A fossil crocodilian of this genus, with a very long slender snout, as *T cadomensis,* from the fullers' earth of Caen, Normandy — **Tel"e-o-so'mi,** *n pl Crust* A section of anomurans with the last thoracic segment not free, as in dromiids — **tel'e-ost, I.** *a* Of or pertaining to the *Teleostei* **II.** *n* One of the *Teleostei* — **tel"e-os'te-an;** **tel'i-ost** — **Tel"e-os'te-i,** *n pl Ich* A subclass of fishes having optic nerves crossing and a non-contractile arterial bulb including most fishes —**tel"e-os'te-ous,** *a* —**tel'e-os'to-mate,** *a Ich* Teleostomous — **tel'e-o-stome,** *n* One of the *Teleostomi* — **Tel"e-os'to-mi,** *n pl Ich* A division of vertebrates especially a class or subclass of fishes with well-developed maxillary and dentary bones and membrane-bones, including all except selachians and lower forms — **tel"e-os'to-mous,** *a* Of or pertaining to the *Teleostomi* **tel"e-os'to-mate‡, tel"e-os-to'mi-an‡** — **tel"e-o-tem'po-ral,** *n* The postclavicle — **tel"e-o-tro'cha,** *n* Same as TELOTROCHA — **tel"e-o-zo'ic,** *a* Pertaining to or having characteristics of a teleozoon — **tel"e-o-zo'on,** *n* [-ZO'A, *pl*] A metazoan [telepathically.

tel'e-path, 1 tel'ɪ-paθ, 2 tĕl'e-păth *rt* To communicate

tel'e-path-ize, 1 tel'ɪ-paθ-aɪz 2 tĕl'e-păth-ɪz, *v* **I** *t* To affect, influence, or act upon through telepathic connection **II** *i* To practise telepathy

te-lep'a-thy, 1 tɪ-lep'a-θɪ *or* tel'ɪ-paθ-ɪ, 2 te-lĕp'a-thy *or* tĕl'e-păth-y (XIII), *n* The supposed communication of one mind with another at a distance, without the use of any means known to physical or psychological science, thought-transference, mind-reading Compare CLAIRVOYANCE, METAPSYCHOSIS, MIND-READING

Telepathy strictly speaking is the direct communion of mind with mind whether in the body or out of the body—communion without the assistance of any of the physical senses

ISAAC K FUNK *The Widow's Mite and Other Psychic Phenomena* pt III, p 217 [F & W 04]

[< TELE- + -PATHY] — **tel"e-path'ic,** *a* — **tel"e-path'i-cal-ly,** *adv* — **te-lep'a-thist,** *n* One who believes in telepathy **tel'e-path‡.**

tel'e-pheme, 1 tel'ɪ-fīm, 2 tĕl'e-fēm, *n* A telephonic message [< TELE- + Gr *phēmē,* saying, < *phēmi,* speak] **tel'e-phem‡.**

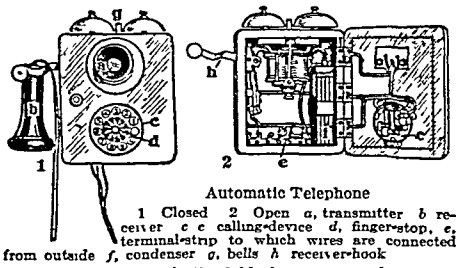
tel'e-pher-age, *n* Same as TELPHERAGE

tel'e-phone, } 1 tel'ɪ-fōn, 2 tĕl'e-fōn, *v* [-PHONED; **tel'e-fone,** } -PHON'ING] **I.** *t* **1.** To send by telephone as a message **2.** To talk to by telephone, as, I will *telephone* you from Chicago

II *i* To send a communication by telephone, talk through the telephone — **tel'e-phon"er,** *n*

tel'e-phone, } *n* An instrument or set of instruments **tel'e-fone,** } for reproducing sound at a distant point by the transmission of impulses over a conducting wire or cord, especially by the agency of electricity [< TELE- + Gr *phōnē,* sound]

The simplest form of telephone consists of a cord drawn taut between two drumheads, sometimes called **acoustic or mechanical telephone** The ordinary electrical telephone apparatus consists of (1) a *transmitter,* in which a diaphragm, vibrated by a sound, causes rapid alterations in the strength of an electric current, (2) a wire for conducting this current to a distant point, and (3) a *receiver,* in which a diaphragm is caused to vibrate by the current, reproducing the sound In the first electric telephone to come into general use, patented by Alexander Graham Bell and known as the **magnetic telephone, or magneto-telephone,** an iron diaphragm

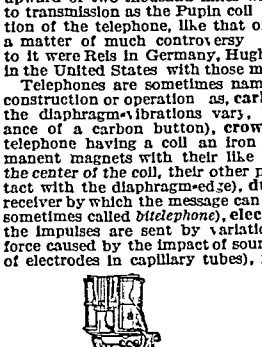


Automatic Telephone

1 Closed 2 Open *a,* transmitter *b* receiver *c c* calling-device *d,* finger-stop, *e,* terminal-strip to which wires are connected from outside *f,* condenser *g, bells h* receiver-hook

was caused to vibrate in the field of a magnet and near the core, so that the strength of the magnet altered periodically as the diaphragm approached and receded inducing a similarly vibrating current in the line-wire, which passed around the magnet This current by an inverse operation, caused similar vibrations in a disk in the receiver, thus copying exactly the original sound In such a telephone no battery was used Thomas A Edison devised another way to produce a vibratory current The primary current of an induction-coil is passed through a block of carbon which has the property of changing its electrical conductivity in proportion to the mechanical pressure exerted upon it The vibrating disk presses with varying force on the carbon, altering the current in the primary and hence the induced current in the secondary, which acts on a receiver similar to Bell's The Blake transmitter, an early type once widely employed, used a hard carbon block on which rested a spring attached to the vibrating disk, whose movements changed the pressure on the surface between the carbon and the platinum contact through which the primary wire was joined Its modern representative is a modification of the same principle, in which the vibration of the exterior diaphragm varies the pressure of an inner carbon plate or button upon a small receptacle filled with particles of granulated carbon, which form a number of loose joints in the path of the primary current Of this type is the White solid-block transmitter, largely used in the United States, which is considerably more powerful than the Blake while the Gower Bell transmitter, much employed in Europe, achieves the same results through the loose joints formed by eight carbon pencils arranged in sets of four in connection with one central and eight exterior carbon blocks With suitably arranged instruments it is now possible to transmit sounds upward of two thousand miles with the help of such aids to transmission as the Pupin coil See PUPIN The invention of the telephone, like that of the telegraph, has been a matter of much controversy Among the contributors to it were Reis in Germany, Hughes in England, and Gray in the United States with those mentioned above

Telephones are sometimes named from some feature of construction or operation as, **carbon telephone** (in which the diaphragm-vibrations vary, by pressure, the resistance of a carbon button), **crown t** (a magneto-electric telephone having a coil an iron diaphragm, and six permanent magnets with their like poles placed together in the center of the coil, their other poles being bent into contact with the diaphragm-edge), **dual t** (having a double receiver by which the message can be received in both ears sometimes called *bitelephone*), **electrocapillary t** (in which the impulses are sent by variations in the electromotive force caused by the impact of sound-waves upon the surface of electrodes in capillary tubes), **membrane t.** (in which the sound acts on a thin vibrating membrane or its equivalent as a very thin sheet-iron disk), **multiple t** (having several vibrating diaphragms for increasing the volume of sound), **pile t** (having in its circuit a voltaic pile), **reaction t.** (in which the currents induced in a wire coil attached to a diaphragm pass through electro-magnet coils, and thus react on the diaphragm and strengthen its action) **string t** (an acoustic telephone), **triple t.** (having its mouth-piece between two ear-pieces so as to permit talking and hearing without moving) etc



Connecting-switch of an Automatic Telephone Exchange

a a a relays *b* line-bank *c* private-bank *d* wiper-shaft *e* wipers *f* vertical magnet for lifting wiper-shaft *g g* rotary magnet for rotating wiper-shaft *h* ratchet-cylinder for retaining shaft in vertical and rotary position *i,* detent which retains the shaft in position

—automatic telephone, a telephone forming a unit of a system in which the connections are not made by operators, but by electro-mechanical devices at a central station, whose operation is initiated by the calling subscriber Large systems of this type are in service in the United States under the Strowger patents — **chemical t.,** a telephone having a motograph as a receiver — **lovers' t.,** an acoustic telephone — **tel'e-phone-booth",** *n* A closet for a telephone in which the operator may be shut away from outside noises — **t -harp,** *n* An instrument by which to enable large audiences to hear telephonic sounds from one receiver — **t -line,** *n* A wire erected, as on poles to form an electric circuit, establishing telephonic connection between two or more points.

tel"e-phon'ic, } 1 tel'ɪ-fen'ɪk, 2 tĕl'e-fŏn'ic, *a* **1.** Of or **tel"e-fon'ic‡,** } pertaining to the telephone, transmitted by telephone, as, *telephonic* messages **2.** Conveying sound to a great distance **tel"e-phon'i-cal‡.** — **tel"e-phon'i-cal-ly,** *adv*

tel'e-phon-ist, 1 tel'ɪ-fōn-ɪst, 2 tĕl'e-fōn-ĭst, *n* One who uses or is skilled in using the telephone, one skilled in telephony

tel"e-pho'no-graph, } 1 tel'ɪ-fō'no-graf, 2 tĕl'e-fō'no-**tel"e-fo'no-graf‡,** } graf, *n* Same as TELEGRAPHONE — **tel"e-pho"no-graph'ic,** *a*

te-leph'o-ny, } 1 tɪ-lef'o-nɪ *or* tel'ɪ-fō-nɪ, 2 te-lĕf'o-ny *or* **te-lef'o-ny‡,** } tĕl'e-fō-ny (XIII), *n* The art or process of communicating by telephone, or of transmitting, sounds to a distance in any manner — **submarine telephony,** signaling by means of bells under water, as from a buoy to a ship equipped with a special receiving device — **wireless t.,** see WIRELESS

tel'e-phote, 1 tel'ɪ-fōt, 2 tĕl'e-fōt, *n* An apparatus for reproducing pictures at a distance, as by causing light to vary the electric resistance of selenium [< TELE- + Gr *phōs* (*phōt-*), light]

tel"e-pho'to, 1 tel'ɪ-fō'to, 2 tĕl'e-fō'to *a* Denoting a combination of lenses which produces a large image of a distant object with a camera whose bellows length is relatively short [< TELEPHOTE]

tel"e-pho'to-graph, } 1 tel'ɪ-fō'to-graf, 2 tĕl'e-fō'to-**tel"e-fo'to-graf‡,** } graf, *n* A picture obtained or made by a telephote, or electrically received in any way from a distance [< TELEPHOTE + -GRAPH]

tel"e-pho-tog'ra-phy, 1 tel'ɪ-fo-tŏg'-ra-fɪ, 2 tĕl'e-fo-tŏg'-ra-fy, *n* **1.** The art of producing photographic images of distant objects on a larger scale than is possible with an ordinary camera through the agency of a telephoto lens, either in a camera or mounted as the eyepiece in a telescope **2.** Same as PHOTOTELEGRAPHY — **tel"e-pho"to-graph'ic,** *a*

tel"e-pho'tos, 1 tel'ɪ-fō'tes, 2 tĕl e-fō'tŏs, *n* A signaling-apparatus having a series of electric lamps that are operated from a keyboard [< TELE- + Gr *phōs* (*phōtos*), light]

Tel'e-phus, 1 tel'ɪ-fus, 2 tĕl'e-fŭs, *n* A Trojan hero son of Hercules, subject of tragedies by Euripides and Sophocles

tel"e-plas'tic, 1 tel'ɪ-plas'tɪk, 2 tĕl"e-plăs'tɪc, *a* **1.** Of or pertaining to the process of so-called spiritualistic materialization a proposed term **2.** Indicating a figure or bas-relief produced at a distance by means of an electrical device [< TELE- + Gr *plastikos,* see PLASTIC]

tel"e-po-lar'i-scope, 1 tel'ɪ-po-lar'ɪ-skōp 2 tĕl'e-po-lăr'-ɪ-scōp, *n* A telescope having a polariscope attachment

tel'e-post, 1 tel'ɪ-pōst, 2 tĕl'e-pōst, *n* A system of machine telegraphy invented by Patrick B Delany, by which messages may be transmitted at high speed The electric impulses are controlled by a perforated tape and produce a significant record at the receiving station upon a *chemically prepared ribbon*

tel"e-ra'di-o-phone, 1 tel'ɪ-rā'dɪ-o-fōn, 2 tĕl"e-rā'dɪ-o-fōn, *n* A radiophone used to give signals at a distance

tel-er'gy, 1 tel-ur'jɪ 2 tĕl-ĕr'gy, *n* The hypothetical force, exercised by one mind in influencing another as in telepathy [< TEL- + Gr *ergon* work] — **tel-er'gic, tel-er'gi-cal,** *a* — **tel-er'gi-cal-ly,** *adv*

Tel"er-pet'i-dæ, 1 tel"ɛr-pet'ɪ-dī, 2 tĕl"ĕr-pĕt'ɪ-dē, *n pl Herp* A Triassic family of homœosaurian rhynchocephalians with tusk-like teeth at extremities of both jaws **Tel-er'pe-ton,** *n* (t g) [< TEL- + Gr *herpeton,* reptile, < *herpō,* creep] — **tel-er'pe-toid,** *a & n*

tel"e-ryth'rin, 1 tel'ɪ-rɪth'rɪn, 2 tĕl"e-rĭth'rin, *n Chem* A red crystalline compound obtained when orsellinic ether is decomposed [< TEL- + ERYTHRIN]

tel'e-scope, 1 tel'ɪ-skōp, 2 tĕl'e-scōp, *v* [-SCOPED, -SCOP'ING] **I** *t* **1.** To drive together so that one slides into another like the sections of a small telescope **2** To crush by driving something into or upon

Both engines were completely demolished, and the mail-car almost wholly *telescoped*

New York Tribune Dec 25 1891, p 5 col 2

II. *i* To move like the sliding portions of a spy-glass in closing, be forced into one another, as railroad-cars

tel'e-scope, *n* **1.** An optical instrument for enlarging the image of a distant object on the retina of the eye, or, if the object is a point of light, for increasing its brilliancy, consisting essentially of two parts, an object-glass or mirror for forming an image of the object, and an ocular or eyepiece for viewing this image

There are two classes of telescopes, the **refracting telescope** and the **reflecting t.** The former transmits the rays to a focus through a combination of lenses called the object-glass, the latter brings them to a focus by reflection from a concave mirror In both kinds the real image thus formed (see IMAGE) is viewed through a magnifying eyepiece The distinctness of the image depends upon the accuracy with which all the rays from one point in the object are reunited at one point of the image This is not readily accomplished, on account of spherical and of chromatic aberration (See ABERRATION) The former is due to the fact that a spherical surface does not refract or reflect all rays to one focus, and may generally be corrected The latter can be partially corrected by achromatic lenses (see LENS), which cause the red and the violet rays to fall together, leaving the yellow-green rays nearer the lens so that the image is usually surrounded by a halo For photographic purposes the curvature of the lens is such as to focus the violet actinic rays but such an image is not suitable for the eye Eyepieces are of two kinds *positive* and *negative* (See EYE-PIECE) Telescopes of the second class focus the rays by a mirror of speculum-metal or silver on glass and are of several kinds (1) the **Newtonian t,** in which the mirror is perpendicular to the axis, and the reflected rays falling on an inclined plane mirror, are turned out to one side of the tube (2) the **Gregorian t,** in which the rays are reflected back along the axis by a small concave mirror, and are seen through a hole in the center of the large mirror, (3) the **Herschelian t,** in which the rays are reflected to the front of the telescope at the edge of the tube (See also CASSEGRAINIAN, GALILEAN) Reflectors are superior to refractors in case of construction and cheapness, in possible size, and in perfect achromatism but they are inferior in the amount of light that is available in definition, and in permanence or durability Large telescopes are now usually mounted as equatorials (See EQUATORIAL) Telescopes are sometimes named from the character of the lenses, as, **achromatic telescope, aplanatic t, dioptic t,** etc

The *Telescope* appears to have been invented by Metius a native of Holland, in 1608 Galileo hearing of the invention constructed an instrument for himself, and was the first to turn the *telescope* to practical account

J N LOCKYER *Elements of Astronomy* art 427, p 235 [A 1889]

2. [T-] *Astron,* Same as TELESCOPIUM **3.** [U S] An

extension-valise that shuts one section inside another like a telescope [< Gr *tēleskopos*, far-seeing, < *tēle*, afar, and see -SCOPE] — **Amici's telescope**, a telescope having two teloscopes with their planes of refraction perpendicular — **astronomical t**, a telescope with an eyepiece that inverts the image of the object — **broken t**, a telescope having its axis bent at right angles about half-way between the object-glass and the focus, a mirror or prism reflecting the rays Compare EQUATORIAL COUDE — **dumb t**, a telescope-tube without glasses, for sighting only, as the line-telescope of a sextant — **equatorial t**, see EQUATORIAL, *a* — **inverting t**, one fitted with an astronomical eyepiece which shows objects in an inverted position — **Keplerian t**, a refracting telescope having a short-focused convex lens for an eyepiece — **mercurial t**, a telescope in which the rays are reflected from a surface of mercury — **panoramic t**, a telescope having reflectors or prisms which may be adjusted so as to enable the observer to see in any direction without changing his position — **photographic t.**, a telescope fitted with an objective specially adapted for bringing the photographic or actinic rays to a focus — **prism t**, a teinoscope — **submarine t**, a telescope for observing objects submerged at some depth in the water usually a water-tight tube with a glass plate in its lower end — **tel'e-scope-bag"**, *n* Same as TELESCOPE, *n*, 3 — **t -carp**, *n* The telescope-fish — **t - chimney**, *n* A steamboat-stack whose upper part slides within the lower, to permit passing under bridges **t - stack**. — **t -driver**, *n* The mechanism for moving a telescope so as to keep the same portion of the heavens continually within its field of view — **t -eye**, *n* An eye with a retractile eyestalk, as of a geophilous gastropod — **t.-fish**, *n* A variety of the goldfish (*Carassius auratus*) with very protuberant eyes — **t -fly**, *n* A muscid fly (genus *Diopsis*) of the tropics of the Old World, having the eyes on long prolongations at the sides of the head — **t.-joint**, *n* A joint in which the internal surface of one pipe or tube is made to slide over the external surface of another tube or of a rod — **t -shell**, *n* A cerithioid gastropod (*Telescopium fuscum*), common in India, having a pyramidal shell with numerous whorls — **t -sight**, *n* A small telescope mounted on the barrel of a firearm to assist in sighting — **t -table**, *n* An extension table — **t -word**, *n* Same as PORTMANTEAU-WORD — **terrestrial t**, a telescope having an eyepiece that presents an uninverted image of the object

Tel'e-scope Peak. A mountain in W Death Valley, 10,938 ft high

tel"e-scop'ic, 1 tel'ı-skep'ık, 2 tĕl"e-scŏp'ic, *a* **1.** Of or pertaining to the telescope, made or obtained with the aid of a telescope, as, *telescopic* science **2.** Visible or discoverable only with the aid of a telescope, not to be seen with the naked eye, as, *telescopic* stars **3.** Capable of seeing objects at a great distance or rendering distant sight clear and easy, far-seeing or very transparent, as, *telescopic* vision **4.** *Mach* Having tubular parts or sections sliding or working within or over one another, having a telescope-joint as a *telescopic* axle **tel"e-scop'i-cal**t.— **telescopic driver**, same as TELESCOPE-DRIVER — **t sight** **1.** *Astron* A device, such as cross-threads or a pointer, for setting a telescope on an object **2** *Firearms* A sight consisting of a miniature telescope - **tel"e-scop'i-cal-ly**, *adv*

tel'e-sco"pi-form, 1 tel'ı-skō"pı-fôrm, 2 tĕl"e-scŏ"pi-fôrm, *a* Of telescopic form, consisting of joints that will slide one within the other

te-les'co-pist, 1 tı-les'kō-pist *or* tel'ı-skōp-ist, 2 te-lĕs'co-pist *or* tĕl'e-scŏp-ist (XIII), *n* One who uses or is skilled in using the telescope

Tel"e-sco'pi-um, 1 tel'ı-skō'pı-um, 2 tĕl"e-scŏ'pi-ŭm, *n* *Astron* A small southern constellation, the Telescope See CONSTELLATION [< TELESCOPE, *n*, 2]

te-les'co-py, 1 tı-les'kō-pı *or* tel'ı-skō-pı; 2 te-lĕs'co-py *or* tĕl'e-scŏ-py, *n* The art of using or making telescopes

tel"e-scrip'tor, 1 tel ı-skrip'tar *or* -ter 2 tĕl e-scrip'tor, *n* A printing-telegraph in which the sending-instrument is a typewriter with electrical contacts under each key, and the receiver is an electrically controlled type-wheel by which the message is printed [< TELE- + SCRIPTOR]

tel'e-sism, 1 tel'ı-saısm, 2 tĕl'e-sism *n* A seismic movement of the earth remote from the place of observation [< TELE- + Gr *seismos*, quake] — **tel"e-sels'mic**, *a*

tel'e-seme, 1 tel'ı-sīm 2 tĕl'e-sēm, *n* **1.** *Elec* A combination of apparatus, including electric transmitters and an annunciator that indicates on a dial a number, as for indicating at the office the article or service desired by the occupant of a room in a hotel **2** A variety of range-finder [< TELE- + Gr *sēma*, sign]

te-le'sı-a, 1 tı-lī'shı-ə, 2 te-lē'sha-ə *n* [Rare] A gem, the sapphire [< Gr *telesios*, finishing, < *telos* end]

tel'e-sis, 1 tel'ı-sıs 2 tĕl'e-sis, *n* Social or individual progress as brought about by a conscious and intelligent devotion to desirable ends [< Gr *telos* end]

tel"es-mat'ıc†, *a* Talismanic magical **tel"es-mat'i-calt.**

tel'esmet, *n* A talisman or charm **tel'esmt.**, **tel'ismt.**

te-les'me-ter, *n* A variety of telemeter in which a micrometer eye-piece is introduced into a telescope

tel"e-so-mat'ic, *a* Same as T LPLA TI

tel"e-spec'tro-scope, 1 tel'ı-spek'tro-skōp, 2 tĕl"e-spĕc'tro-scŏp, *n* A combined telescope and spectroscope for forming the spectrum of light from a heavenly body, also, a spectroscope for attachment to a telescope, an astronomical as opposed to a chemical spectroscope

Tel"es-pho'rus, 1 tel es-fō'rus 2 tĕl"es-fō'rŭs, *n* A minor Greek deity assistant of Asclepius

tel"e-ste're-o-graph, 1 tel ı-stī'rı-o-graf 2 tĕl e-stĕ're-o-grâf, *n* An instrument with which the outline of drawings, photographs etc, may be reproduced telegraphically [< TELE- + STEREO- + -GRAPH] — **tel"e-ste"re-og'ra-phy**, *n*

tel"e-ster'e-o-scope, 1 tel'ı-ster ı-o-skōp, 2 tĕl"e-stĕr'e-o-scŏp, *n* An optical instrument that presents objects in a distant landscape in relief It has two plane mirrors set at an angle of 45°, and at some distance from each other and these reflect the light to two mirrors, parallel respectively with the others and directly in front of the eyes The effect is the same as if the distance between the eyes of the observer were greatly increased

tel"es-te'ri-on, 1 tel es-tī'rı-ən 2 tĕl ĕs-tē'ri-ŏn, *n* *Gr Antiq* A place where initiatory rites were conducted specif [T-] a temple at Eleusis which contained a great chamber for the congregation of the initiated [< Gr *telestērion*]

tel"es-for -res-|the'sı-a, *n* Same as TELEPATHY

te-les'tıc†, *a* Tending toward the end or final accomplishment, tending to accomplish a purpose

tel'e-stich, 1 tel'ı-stik *or* tel-es'tik 2 tĕl'e-stic *or* tĕl-ĕs'tic, *n* An acrostic in which the significant letters are at the ends of the lines

tel"e-ther'mo-graph, *n* *Physics* **1** A recording telethermometer **2** A record made by this instrument [< TELE- + THERMOGRAPH] — **tel"e-ther"mo-graph'ic**, *a* — **tel'e-ther'mo-gram**, *n* A telethermographic record — **tel"e-ther-mom'e-ter**, *n* *Physics* Any apparatus used to indicate the temperature of a distant point as one consisting of a thermoelectric circuit and a galvanometer, a long-distance thermometer — **tel"e-ther-mom'e-try**, *n* — **tel"e-to-pom'e-ter**, *n* A form of telemeter in which two telescopes are used — **tel"e-type'writ"er**, *n* A typewriter automatically printing telegrams as received

Tel"e-ut', 1 tel'e-ut', 2 tĕl e-ut', *n* A Telenghite

te-leu'to-form, 1 tı-lū'to-fôrm 2 te-lū'to-fôrm *n* *Bot* The last stage in the life-cycle of the rust-fungi (*Uredinales*), or the one in which the teleutospores are produced [< Gr *teleutē* finishing (< *telos*, end), + -FORM]

te-leu"to-go-nid'i-um, *n* Same as TELFUTOSPORE

te-leu'to-so'rus, *n* *Bot* Same as TELIUM

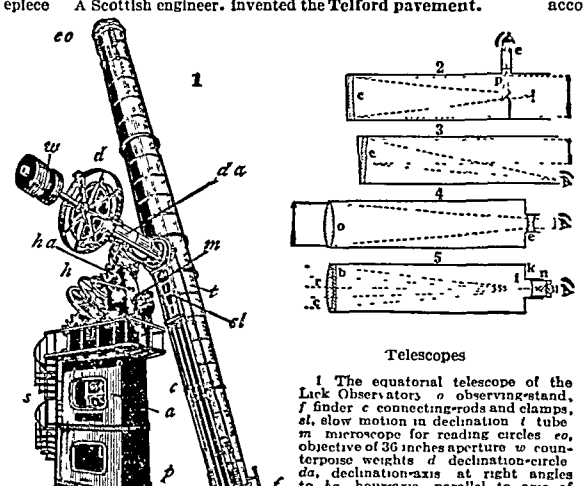
te-leu'to-spore, 1 tı-lū'to-spōr 2 te-lū'to-spōr, *n* *Bot* The last-formed or winter spore of the rust-fungi (*Uredinales*), producing in germination usually a 4-celled basidium, each cell bearing one sporidium, or basidiospore, on a long sterigma applied also sometimes to the resting-spores of smuts [< Gr *teleutē* (see TELEUTOFORM) + SPORE] — **te-leu"to-spor'ic**, *a* — **te-leu"to-spo-rif'er-ous**, *a* *Bot* Bearing teleutospores

tel'e-vi"sion, *n* Vision obtained of a distant object through a telegraphoscope — **tel'e-writ"er**, *n* An instrument for reproducing electrically in facsimile a written message

Tel'fair, 1 tel'fâr, 2 tĕl'far, *n* A county in S central Georgia, 412 sq m county-seat McRae

Tel-fair'ı-a, 1 tel-fâr'ı-ə *or* tel fə-ir'ı-ə, 2 tĕl-fâr'i-ə *or* tĕl'fa-ir'i-ə *n* *Bot* A genus of tropical African vines of the gourd family (*Cucurbitaceæ*) embracing two species *T pedata* of Zanzibar, and *T occidentalis* of the western coast, bearing gourds weighing from 50 to 60 pounds The seeds are eaten by the natives and yield an excellent oil Both species cultivated are sometimes known as *Ampelosicyos*

Tel'ford, 1 tel'fərd 2 tĕl'ford, **Thomas** (8/9 1757–9/2 1834). A Scottish engineer, invented the **Telford pavement.**



Telescopes

1 The equatorial telescope of the Lick Observatory *o* observing-stand, *f* finder *c* connecting-rods and clamps, *st*, slow motion in declination *t* tube *m* microscope for reading circles *eo*, objective of 36 inches aperture *w* counterpoise weights *d* declination-circle *da*, declination-axis at right angles to *ha* hour-axis parallel to axis of earth *h* hour-circle *s* staircase *a*, driving-clock *p* iron pier 2 The Newtonian telescope *e*, eyepiece *c* concave reflector *p* plane reflector 3 A Herschelian telescope *c*, concave reflector 4 A Galilean telescope with eye-glass (*e*) and object-glass (*o*) like an opera-glass 5 A refracting telescope *c*, crown lens of objective *b* flint lens *r*, rays *f* focus of rays *k* field lens of eyepiece *n* eye-lens (with field lens forming the ocular).

tel'ford-ize, 1 tel'fərd-aız, 2 tĕl'ford-īz, *vt* & *vi* [-IZED; -IZ-ING] To make or cover (roads) according to Telford's plan See TELFORD PAVEMENT, under PAVEMENT

Tel"-ha-re'sha, 1 tel -ha-rī'shə 2 tĕl -ha-rē'sha, *n* *Bib Num* vii, 61 **Tel"-ha-re'at** (*Ezra* ii, 59)

tel-har-mo'ni-um, 1 tel-har-mō'nı-um 2 tĕl-har-mō'ni-ŭm, *n* An electrical device analogous to the telephone by which an operator at a central station playing on a keyboard controlling electric currents of various speeds of alternation is able to produce music at a distance — **tel-har'mo-ny**, *n* The music so produced [or like a telium

te'li-al, 1 tī'lı-al *or* tel'ı-əl, 2 tē'li-al *or* tĕl'i-əl *a* Relating to

tel'ic, 1 tel'ık, 2 tĕl'ic, *a* Connected with or denoting a final cause or purpose contrasted with *genetic* Compare ECBATIC [< Gr *telikos*, < *telos*, end]

tel i-con'o-graph, *n* Same as TELEICONOGRAPH

tel'ics, 1 tel'ıks 2 tĕl'ics *n* *Sociol* A study of society on the basis of the conception of telesis

Te-liff'er-a, 1 tı-lif'er-ə, 2 te-lif'er-a, *n* *pl* *Zool* The *Calentera* exclusive of sponges [< L *tela*, web, + *fero*, bear] — **te-liff'er-ous**, *a*

Te-lin'ga, 1 tı-liŋ'gə 2 te-liŋ'gə, *n* [Telugu] **1** One of the people of the eastern part of the Dekkan, belonging to the Dravidic group and speaking the Telugu language also, sometimes the Telugu language See TELUGU 2 [t-] [Rare or Obs] A sepoy **te lingt** — **Te-lin'ga**, *a*

tel'i-o-spore, *n* Same as TELEUTOSPORE — **tel"i-o-spo-rif'er-ous**, *a* Same as TELEUTOSPORIFEROUS — **tel'i-ost**, *a* & *n* Same as TELEOST — **tel'i-o-stage**, *n* Teleutoform

te'li-um, 1 tī'lı-um *or* tēl'ı-um 2 tē'li-ŭm *or* tĕl'i-ŭm, *n* *Bot* The teleutosorus of the rust-fungi [< Gr *teletos*, neut *teleion*, perfect]

tell, 1 tel, 2 tĕl, *v* [TOLD, TELL'ING] **I.** *t* **1.** To relate in detail, as a narrative, recount orally or in writing, narrate, recite, as, to *tell* a story **2** To communicate knowledge of, especially in spoken words, disclose in any way, divulge, as to *tell* secrets **3.** To give information or instruction to, especially by word of mouth, inform, acquaint, as, he *told* me of his misfortune **4** To give a command to, enjoin, bid, order, direct, as he was *told* to obey, they *told* me to be careful **5** To utter, as, to *tell* a lie **6** To express fully in words, make plain, set forth, explain

The interior beauty of a soul through habitual kindliness of thought is greater than our words can *tell* F W FABER *Spiritual Conferences, Kindness* p 49 [L & P 1889]

7. To determine so as to be able to state or declare, discern with certainty, decide, ascertain, recognize, as, I can not *tell* which is which **8** [Colloq] To inform with emphasis, assure, as, I *tell* you, it is cold this morning **9.** To name or count one at a time, enumerate; as, to *tell* the beads of a rosary, fifteen men all *told* **10**† To attach as value, reckon, regard

II ı **1.** To give an account or description, make report, declare, as, the lecturer *told* of foreign lands **2** [Colloq] To give information meanly, act as informer, tattle usually with *on*, as, he saw me do it and *told on* me **3** To produce a marked effect, as, every blow *told*, dissipation is beginning to *tell* on him

The jests of a schoolmaster are coarse or thin They do not *tell* out of school LAMB *Essays of Elia*, p 84 [W L & CO]

4. [Prov Eng] To chat, gossip [< AS *tellan*, < *talu*, number] Syn. see AFFIRM, APPRIZE, ASSERT, CIRCULATE DISCLOSE, INFORM PUBLISH, RELATE, SPEAK — **do tell!** [New Eng] is it possible? you surprize me! an exclamation of surprize — **tell'-clock"**, *n* A dawdler, idler — **t -truth!**, *n* One who tells the truth, a veracious person **t -trothl.** — **to t its own tale**, see TALE — **to t. of**, to give information concerning — **to t. on** [Colloq] to inform against see TALE — **tell'a-bl(e)**, *a* Such as can or may be told

tell', *n* [Prov] Something told, story say telt.

tell', *n* [Ar] A hill or mound frequent in place names

Tell, William. A legendary Swiss peasant and hero who, on his refusal to salute a cap which Gessler the Austrian governor had erected in the market-place was ordered to shoot an apple off his own son's head which he succeeded in doing He eventually freed his country from Gessler's oppression by killing him See OPERA

tell'-bil"ly -wil"ly, 1 tel'-bil'ı wil ı 2 tĕl'-bil'y -wil'y *n* [Bahamas] The willet [Imitative] **tell'-bill-wil"ly**†

tel'len, 1 tel'en 2 tĕl'ĕn *n* A tellinoid bivalve

tell'er', 1 tel'ər, 2 tĕl'er, *n* **1.** One who tells or relates **2** A person appointed to receive or pay out money in a bank or treasury office and keep due account thereof, called **receiving teller** and **paying teller.** **3.** One of two or more persons appointed, as in a legislative body or a public meeting, to collect and count ballots or enumerate and register the votes of the members when a division is ordered, and report the result to the presiding officer **4** [Eng] One of four officers of the Royal Exchequer formerly appointed to receive and pay moneys for the king abolished in 1834 **5.** *pl* [Local, Eng] A funeral bell which by the number of its strokes recorded the years of the person deceased **tell'lert** — **first teller** (*Banking*), the paying teller — **tell'er-ship**, *n* The position or duty of a teller

Tel'ler', *n* A mountainous county in central Colorado 551 sq m county-seat, Cripple Creek

Tel-lez', 1 tel-yeth', 2 tĕl-ı-ĕth' **Gabriel** (1585?–1648) A Spanish dramatist and novelist, *El Burlador de Sevilla*

Tel"li-cher'ry, 1 tel'ı-cher'ı, 2 tĕl ı-chĕr'y, *n* A fortified seaport in Madras **Tel"li-cher'y**†.— **Tellicherry bark**, Conessi bark

tel'li-graph, 1 tel'ı-graf, 2 tĕl'ı-grâf, *n* Same as TERRIER² [< L *tellus*, land + -GRAPH]

Tel-li'ma, 1 te-lī'mə 2 tē-lī'ma, *n* *Bot* A genus of North-American saxifragaceous herbs with numerous root-leaves and green or rose-colored racemed flowers The capsule is 1-celled [< MITELLA]

Tel-li'na, 1 te-lī'nə, 2 tē-lī'na *n* *Conch* **1** A genus typical of *Tellinidæ* **2** [t-] A bivalve of this or a related genus burrowing in sand, and often with highly colored shells [< Gr *tellinē*, sort of shellfish] — **Tel"li-na'ce-a**, *n* *pl* *Conch* **1** A superfamily or suborder of bivalves, especially those having a single pair of gills which are appendiculate and a shell with a heterodont hinge and very deep pallial sinus **2** The *Tellinidæ* — **tel"li-na'ce-an**, *a* & *n* — **tel"li-na'ceous**, *a* — **Tel-lin'i-dæ**, *n* *pl* *Conch* A family of bivalves especially *Tellinacea* with ligament external tellens — **tel'li-nid**, *n* — **tel-lin'i-form**, *a* Having the form of a tellina — **tel"lin-ite**, *n* A fossil of or like a tellinid — **tel'li-noid**, **I** *a* Of or pertaining to the *Tellinidæ* **II** *n* One of the *Tellinidæ*

tell'ing, 1 tel'ıŋ, 2 tĕl'ing, *pa* Producing a great effect or impression, very effective, striking — **tell'ing-ly**, *adv*

tell'ing house", 1 tel'ıŋ-haus , 2 tĕl'ing-hous" *n* [Prov Eng] A rude hut on the moor where shepherds assemble when the pasturing-season is over, to tell or count their sheep [brev/ated form — **tel"lo-graph'ic**, *a*

tel'lo-graph, 1 tel'o-graf 2 tĕl o-grâf, *n* A telegraph

tell'tale", 1 tel'tēl', 2 tĕl'tāl', *a* That tells tales or gives warning or information, tattling, talebearing, as, a *telltale* child, a *telltale* face, a *telltale* clock

tell'tale", *n* **1.** One who improperly gives information concerning the private affairs of others, a tattler **2.** That which conveys information, especially in an involuntary way, a token, sign

The snow is a great *telltale* and blabs as effectually as it obliterates BURROUGHS *Winter Sunshine* p 56 [H & H 1876]

3 An instrument or device, usually automatic, for giving information as to number, position condition, etc Specif (1) A pointer or piece moving in a slot and indicating the degree of inflation of an organ-bellows (2) *Naut* A mariners compass hung in the captain's cabin to show the course **telltale compass.** (3) *Naut* An index showing the position of a vessel's helm a tiller-indicator **rudder telltale.** (4) An overflow-pipe leading from a point near the top of a tank to indicate that the contents have reached that point (5) A row of dangling straps or ropes suspended above a railway-track so as to warn any one standing on a car-roof of the approach of a low overhead structure also, a fender or other device to warn track-walkers of dangers, such as cavities, in the permanent way (6) A clock to record the times of coming and going, as of work-people, or as a watchman's clock (7) A turnstile that registers the number of persons passing through it (8) A pressure-gage or a vacuum-gage

4 A sandpiper (genus *Totanus*), as the **greater telltale** (*T melanoleucus*) and the **lesser t** (*T aripes*), noted for their vigilance and noisy cries **5.** In the game of rackets, a facing of boards on the front wall of the court, about 26 inches above the floor along the top edge, above which the balls must be struck

tel'lur-, 1 tel'yur-, 2 tĕl'yur- From Latin *tellus* (*tellur-*), earth a combining form, in chemical compounds indicating the presence of tellurium — **tel"lu-ra"di-om'e-ter**, *n* A form of differential thermometer applied to the measurement

of terrestrial radiation **tel'lu-rad‡.** — **tel'lu-ral,** *a* Of or relating to the earth — **tel'lu-rate,** *n* A salt of telluric acid — **tel'lu-ret,** *n* Same as TELLURID — **tel'lu-ret"ed,** *a* Containing or combined with tellurium, as, *tellureted* hydrogen (hydrogen telluride) **tel'lu-ret"ted‡.** — **tel'lur-hy'dric,** *a* Derived from tellurium and hydrogen, as, *tellurhydric* acid (tellureted hydrogen)

tel-lu'ri-an, 1 te-lū'ri-an, 2 tē-lū'ri-an, **I.** *a* Of or pertaining to the earth or its inhabitants **II.** *n* **1.** An inhabitant of the earth **2.** Same as TELLURION

tel-lu'ric, te-lū'rik, 2 tē-lū'ri-c, *a* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or proceeding from the earth, terrestrial **2.** Derived from or containing tellurium, especially in its higher valence as, **telluric acid** (H_2TeO_4) — **telluric bismuth** (*Mineral*), same as TETRADYMITE — **t iron,** terrestrial iron, in contrast to *meteoric iron* — **t. ocher,** same as TELLURITE, 1 — **t silver** (*Mineral*), same as HESSITE

tel'lu-rid, } 1 tel'yu-rid, -rid *or* -rəid, 2 tĕl yu-rĭd, -rĭd

tel'lu-ride, } *or* -rīd, *n Chem* A compound of tellurium with an element or an organic radical, as, *tellurid* of lead (altaite) Compare NAGYAGITE, PETZITE

Tel'lu-ride, 1 tel'yu-rəid, 2 tĕl'yu-rĭd, *n* A town, county-seat of San Miguel county, Colo

tel'lu-rif'er-ous, 1 tel yu-rĭf'ər-us, 2 tĕl'yu-rĭf'er-ŭs, *a.* Yielding or containing tellurium

tel-lu'ri-on, 1 te-lū'ri-ən, 2 tē-lū'ri-ŏn, *n Astron* An apparatus that shows the motions of the earth on its axis and around the sun See illus under ORRERY [< L *tellus* (*tellur-*), earth] **tel-lu'ri-an‡.**

tel'lu-rism, 1 tel'yu-rizm, 2 tĕl'yu-rĭzm, *n* **1.** A fanciful hypothesis ascribing the phenomena of animal magnetism to a telluric spirit proposed by a German, Dr Kieser **2.** *Med* The effect of certain soils in causing disease [< L *tellus* (*tellur-*), earth] — **tel'lu-rist,** *n* **1.** One who has become diseased through influence of the soil **2** One who believes in or advocates tellurism — **tel'lu-rite,** *n Mineral* **1.** A subadamantine white or yellow tellurium dioxid (TeO_2), crystallizing in the orthorhombic system **2** A salt of tellurous acid

tel-lu'ri-um, 1 te-lū'ri-um, 2 tē-lū'ri-ŭm, *n Chem* A rare non-metallic element found native as tin-white rhombohedral crystals· formerly classed among the metals on account of its outward characteristics of metallic luster See ELEMENT Compare TELLURID *Tellurium* occurs in Transylvania Hungary California, Virginia Colorado Brazil Bolivia and Western Australia in small quantities in the native state but it is generally found in combination with metals ROSCOE AND SCHORLEMMER *Treat on Chem* vol i, p 473 [MACM '05]

[< L *tellus* (*tellur-*), earth] — **black, foliated, or leaf tellurium** (*Mineral*) nagyagite — **graphic, white, or yellow t,** sylvanite — **tel'lu-rize,** *vt* [-RIZED -RIZ ING] To combine or cause to combine with tellurium — **tel'lu-rous,** *a* Of, pertaining to, or derived from tellurium, especially in its lower valence as, *tellurous* acid (H_2TeO_3)

Tel'lus, 1 tel'us, 2 tĕl'ŭs, *n* [L] *Rom Myth* The earth-goddess who personified the terrestrial globe, sometimes like Ceres in her fecund nature, and was especially worshiped in the festival of Fordicidia **Tellus Mater‡.**

tel'ma-taJ, 1 tel'mə-tad, 2 tĕl'ma-tăd, *n Ecol* A wet-meadow plant [< Gr *telma* (*telmat-*), pool]

tel-ma'ti-um, 1 tel-mē'ti-um, 2 tĕl-mā'ti-ŭm, *n Ecol* A wet-meadow formation

tel"ma-tol'o-gy, 1 tel'mə-tel'o-ji, 2 tĕl"ma-tŏl'o-gy, *n* The science which treats of the œcology of peat-bogs and other swamp-deposits recent and fossil [< Gr *telma* (*telmat-*), pool, + -OLOGY] — **tel"ma-to-log'i-cal,** *a*

Tel"me'lah, 1 tel'mi la 2 tĕl"mē'la, *n Bib Ezra* ii, 59. [Heb hill of salt]

tel'o-, 1 tel'o-, 2 tĕl'o- From Greek *telos,* end a combining form — **tel'o-blast,** *n Biol* A large cell at the growing end of the embryo, in annelids, etc which produces rows of smaller cells — **tel"o-blas'tic,** *a* — **Tel"o-bran"chi-a'ta,** *n pl Conch* The *Scolecomorpha* — **tel"o-den'dron,** *n Anat* The terminal arborization of the axon of a nerve-cell **tel"o-den'dri-ont.** — **tel"o-dy-nam'ic,** *a* Of, related to, or employed in the transmission of power to a distance — **tel"o-lec'i-thal,** *a Embryol* **1.** Having the food-yolk at one pole said of ova, as of birds with unequal or partial segmentation **2.** Of or pertaining to such ova — **tel"o-lem'ma,** *n Anat* The delicate covering of the end-plate of a nerve — **te-lom'e-ter,** *n* Same as TELEMETER — **tel'o-nism,** *n* A pseudonym formed from the terminal letters of the real name, as N S, standing for John Anstis

Tel'oo-goo, *n* Same as TELUGU

tel'o-phase, *n Biol* The closing phase of karyokinesis or mitosis when the cell divides and the daughter-nuclei are formed — **tel'o-pore,** *n Embryol* A terminal pore formed by the closing of the median groove produced by invagination of the blastoderm in some insects — **tel"o-sto'mi-ate,** *a* Having the mouth at the end of the main axis of the body — **Tel"o-tre'ma-ta,** *n pl Zool* An order of arthropomatous *Brachiopoda* embracing *Spirifera, Rhynichonella* and related groups — **tel"o-trem'a-tous,** *a* — **te-lot'ro-cha,** *n* [-CHÆ *pl*] *Helminth* A larval chætopodous annelid with a præoral and a postoral or perianal ring of cilia **tel'o-trocht.** — **te-lot'ro-chal** *or* **-chous,** *a*

tel'o-type, 1 tel'o-taip, 2 tĕl'o-tīp, *n* A printing telegraph, or a telegram printed by it [< Gr *tēle,* afar, + -TYPE] — **telotype printing,** the printing, as of stock-quotations at a distance by telegraphic means

tel'pher, 1 tel'fər, 2 tĕl'fer **I.** *a* Of, relating to, or carried by a telpherway **II.** *n* [Rare] A device or set of equipments for the transportation of goods, etc, by telpherage [< *tel-* (in TELEGRAPH) + Gr *pherō,* bear] **tel'fert** — **tel'pher-man,** *n* The operator of a telpher — **tel'-pher-way",** *n* A line, road or way over which goods, vehicles, etc, are conveyed by telpherage **t. line‡; t. road‡.**

tel'pher-age, 1 tel'fər-ij, 2 tĕl'fer-ag, *n* Automatic aerial transportation, as by the aid of electricity, especially, that system in which carriages having independent motors are run on a stout wire conducting an electric current **tel'fer-age‡.**

Tel-phu'si-dæ, 1 tel-fiū'si-di, 2 tĕl-fū'si-dē *n pl Crust* A family of fresh-water cancroidean crabs with carapace transversely oval and external antennæ short **Tel-phu'sa,** *n* (t g) — **tel-phu'sid,** *n* — **tel-phu'soid,** *a & n*

tel quel, 1 tel kel, 2 tĕl kĕl [F] *Foreign Exchange* Literally, such as it is a clause in certain transactions whereby either party agrees to the responsibility for any charges which may accrue in the execution of the contract — **tel-quel rate,** an absolutely comprehensive or net rate, covering all possible charges

tel'son, 1 tel'sən 2 tĕl'son, *n Crust* The last somite of the pleon or abdomen of a macruran or like crustacean See illus under CRUSTACEA and KING-CRAB [< Gr *telson* boundary]

telt, 1 telt 2 tĕlt [Prov or Obs], *imp* of TELL *v*

Tel'u-gu, 1 tel'u-gū 2 tĕl'u-gu **I** *a* Of or pertaining to the Telugus or Telugu **II** *n* **1.** The largest division of the Dravidian dialects spoken by more than twenty-one million persons, and with Tamil the most important in literary culture See DRAVIDIAN, TELINGA

Kui and Gondi gradually approach *Telugu* which latter language seems to have branched off from the common stock at an early date *Encyc Brit* 11th ed, vol xxii p 550

2 Any Dravidian of Telugu speech, Telinga The Telugus are taller, fairer, and more Brahmanical than the Tamils, and like them are a bold and enterprising race

[< Telugu *Telugu,* < *Telinga,* nhabitant of *Tellingāna*]

te'ma, 1 tē'ma, 2 tē'ma, *n* [It] *Mus* A theme

Te'mah, 1 tī'mə, 2 tē'ma, *n Bib Gen* xxv, 15 — **Te'mah,** 1 tī'mə, 2 tē'ma, *n Bib Ezel* xxv, 13 — **Tem'a-ni,** 1 tem'ə-nai *or* tī'mə-nai 2 tĕ n'ı-nī *or* tē'ma-nī, *n Bib (Gen* xxxvi, 34) — **Te'man-ite,** 1 tī'mən-a t 2 tē'man-it, *n Bib Job* ii, 11 [Arab clay house

tem-bē', 1 tem-bē', 2 tĕm-be', *n* [E Afr] A flat-roofed

tem-blor', 1 tem-blōr' 2 tĕm-blōr', *n* [Sp-Am] [-BLO RES, 1 -rēz, 2 -reş *pl*] Trembling, vibration, specif, an earthquake Compare TREMBLORES

Tem'bu-land, 1 tem'bū-land, 2 tĕm'bu-lănd *n* A coast region in Cape of Good Hope province, South Africa — **Tem'bu,** *n* A native negro of Tembuland Tambookie

Tem'e-ni, 1 tem'ı-nai *or* tī'mi-nai, 2 tĕm'e-nī *or* tē'me-nī, *n Bib 1 Chron* iv, 6 [Heb, fortunate]

tem'e-nos, 1 tem'e-nos, 2 tĕm'e-nŏs, *n Gr Antiq* A piece of land marked off and consecrated to sacred uses, any sacred enclosure, as that surrounding a temple [< Gr *temenos,* < *temnō,* cut]

tem"e-ra'ri-ous, 1 tem ı-rī'ri-us, 2 tĕm"e-rī'ri-ŭs *a* Unreasonably adventurous rash — **tem"e-ra'ri-ous-ly,** *adv* — **tem"e-ra'ri-ous-ness,** *n*

tem"er-a'tion†, *n* Defilement contamination

te-mer'i-ty, 1 ti-mer'ı-ti, 2 te-mĕr'ı-ty, *n* Venturesome boldness, excessive disregard of danger, rashness

Bravery is the mean between cowardice and *temerity* UEBERWEG *Hist Philos* tr by G S Morris, vol i, p 169 [s 1872]

[< L *temeritas* < *temere,* rashly] — **te-mer'i-tous,** *a*

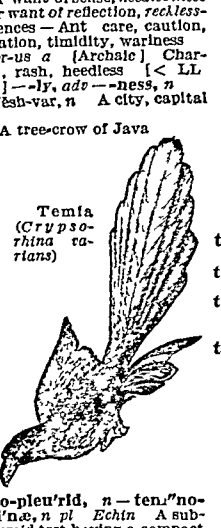
Syn.: audacity, foolhardiness, hardihood, hastiness, heedlessness, precipitancy, precipitation, presumption, rashness, recklessness venturesomeness *Rashness* applies to the actual rushing into danger without counting the cost, *temerity* denotes the needless exposure of oneself to peril which is or might be clearly seen to be such *Rashness* is used chiefly of bodily acts, *temerity* often of mental or social matters there may be a noble *rashness,* but *temerity* is always used in a bad sense We say it is amazing that one should have had the *temerity* to make a statement which could be readily proved a falsehood, or to make an unworthy proposal to one sure to resent it in such use *temerity* is often closely allied to *hardihood, audacity,* or *presumption Venturesomeness* dallies on the edge of danger and experiments with it *foolhardiness* rushes in for want of sense, *heedlessness* for want of attention, *rashness* for want of reflection, *recklessness* from disregard of consequences — Ant care, caution, circumspection, cowardice, hesitation, timidity, wariness

tem'er-ous, 1 tem'er-us, 2 tĕm'er-us *a* [Archaic] Characterized by temerity, reckless, rash, heedless [< LL *temerus,* < L *temere,* at random] — **-ly,** *adv* — **-ness,** *n*

Tem'es-var, 1 tem'esh-vār, 2 tĕm'ĕsh-var, *n* A city, capital of Temes county, Roumania

te'mi-a, 1 tī'mi-ə, 2 tē'mi-a, *n* A tree-crow of Java

tem'i-ak, 1 tem'ı-ak, 2 tĕm'ı-ăk, *n* [Eskimo] A fur jacket worn by Eskimos of both sexes



Temia (*Cryptosorhina varians*)

tem"i-bil'i-ty, 1 tem'ı-bil'ı-ti, 2 tĕm'ı-bil'ı-ty, *n* The measurable capacity for fear that is sufficient to restrain criminal impulses [< It *temere,* < L *timeo,* fear]

Tem-is"cou-a'ta, 1 tem'ıs-ku-ā'ta, 2 tĕm'ıs-cu-a'tă, *n* **1** A district in E Quebec Canada, 1,806 sq m **2** A lake in E Quebec length 22 by 1 to 2½ m wide a source reservoir of the St John River

Tem"no-pleu'ri-dæ, 1 tem'no-plū'ri-di, 2 tĕm'no-plu'ri-dē, *n pl Echin* A family of regular echinoideans with teeth keeled the pyramids of the jaws having epiphyses closing the foramen **Tem"no-pleu'rus,** *n* (t g) [< Gr *temnō* cut, + *pleura,* side] — **tem"no-pleu'rid,** *n* — **tem"no-pleu'roid,** *a* — **Tem"no-pleu-ri'næ,** *n pl Echin* A subfamily of *Temnopleuridæ* with a tumid test having a compact apical system — **tem"no-pleu'rine,** *a & n*

Tem"no-spon'dy-li, 1 tem no-spon'di-lai, 2 tĕm'no-spŏn'dy-lī *n pl Herp* A division of labyrinthodont amphibians with vertebral centra incompletely ossified or divided, as in *Archegosauridæ,* etc [< Gr *temnō,* cut, + *spondylos,* vertebra] — **tem"no-spon'dy-lous,** *a*

temp, *abbr* Temperance temperature, temporal, temporary, *tempore* (in the time [of])

Tem-pe'an, 1 tem-pī'ən, 2 tĕm-pē'an, *a* Pertaining to or resembling the vale of Tempe, between Mounts Olympus and Ossa in Thessaly, famous for its beauty and mild climate

tem'per, 1 tem'pər, 2 tĕm'per, *v* **I.** *t* **1.** To reduce in violence or intensity, as by the intermixture of a moderating element or principle, tone down, moderate; mitigate, assuage, sooth, calm, as, to *temper* wrath **2.** To mix in the proper proportions, prepare, form, or adapt by or as by mixing, modify, adjust as, differently *tempered* individuals to *temper* one's desires

Unless the original passions and appetites be rightly *tempered* and balanced the moral sense can never show itself in any strong or sensible effect W WARBURTON *Divine Legation of Moses* vol i p 149 [r t 1837]

3 To harden (metal glass, steel, etc) **4.** Specif, to decrease slightly the hardness of (hardened steel) by reheating to a low temperature, usually between 430° and 550° F hr A tool which has been hardened by plunging its cutting end at a bright-red heat into water is *tempered* by allowing the heat remaining in the other end to reheat it by conduction to the required temperature and then quenched again This temperature is indicated by the color of the oxid films which form on a bright surface made by rubbing the cutting end of the tool with emery-paper A pale-yellow color corresponds to a temperature of about 430° Fahr (best reheating temperature for hammer-faces turning-tools, etc), a straw-yellow 460° Fah (for dies, drills etc) a brown-yellow 500° F hr (for cooper tools) a light-purple 530° F hr (for cold-chisels) a dark-purple, 550° F hr (for axes, needles, wood saws, etc), a bright blue, 580° Fahr (for swords, bayonets, etc), a deep blue 590° Fahr (for watch-springs and needles) and a blackish blue 640° Fahr (for wood-saws, etc) The term *tempering* is often applied to the combined hardening and reheating process but usually it merely indicates the latter, which is also called **drawing the temper.**

5 To bring to a proper consistency, as clay, mortar, hides, wheat, etc, by moistening, mixing, kneading, etc **6** To anneal **7.** *Mus* To adjust the tones of (an instrument, as the piano) according to an adopted rule (see TEMPERAMENT) said also sometimes of the voice **8.** To clarify (boiling sugar), as with lime **9†.** To govern, restrain, control a Latin sense **10†.** To cause to be disposed, dispose **11†.** To attune

II. *i* **1.** To become of a desired condition or quality, attain a desired softness, plasticity, or tractability **2†.** To be accordant, agree [< F *tempérer,* < L *tempero;* see TEMPERATE, *a*] Syn. accommodate, adapt adjust, appease assuage, attemper, calm, fit, moderate, modify, mollify, pacify, qualify, restrain, soften, soothe — **tem'per-a-bl(e‡,** *a* — **tem"per-a-bil'i-ty,** *n*

tem'per, 1 tem'pər, 2 tĕm'per, *n* **1.** Heat of mind or passion, angry excitement, disposition to become angry, passion, irritation, irritability, as, to show *temper* **2.** A general and complex tendency or disposition in man, resulting from an assumed mixture of intellectual, emotional, and voluntary elements, in the mind's constitution, especially, condition or quality of mind with reference to the exercise of the passions, emotions, or affections, disposition, humor, as, the intellectual *temper of Coleridge*

The dogmatic *temper* is the *temper* of one who is imperiously confident that he is right when he is not R C MOBERLY in Charles Gore's *Lux Mundi* p 261 [l m 1889]

3. Composure of mind, equanimity, self-command, calmness, moderation, as, *temper* and enthusiasm are not incompatible **4** The condition of a metal as regards hardness and brittleness, especially the degree of hardness due to heating and sudden cooling See TEMPER, *v,* 3 Compare STEEL, *n*

The *temper* of our stoutest mail In battle's fiery shock may fail.
W M PRAED *The Legend of the Drachenfels* st 11

5. *Condition or consistency due to mixture* of various ingredients, especially, condition as regards plasticity and homogeneity **6.** Lime or an equivalent substance used in clarifying boiling sugar-syrup **7** An alloy composed of two parts of tin and one of copper, added to pure tin to make the finest pewter **8** An alloy of arsenic and lead sometimes used for hardening shot **9.** [Archaic] Constitutional condition or temperament, resulting, according to the ancients, from the proportions in which the four humors — blood, choler, phlegm, and melancholy — were mixed the origin of the modern senses, 1, 2, and 3 Compare TEMPERAMENT **10.** [Archaic] Middle course or character, mean, medium **11†.** Definite form, constitution, consistency Syn. constitution, disposition, frame grain, humor, mood, nature, organization, temperament See ANGER, CHARACTER — **good temper,** a disposition or mental condition free from tendency to irritation or ill humor — **out of t,** irritated and annoyed angry — **spring t,** a temper given to steel by reheating to a blue surface color — **tem'per-pin",** *n* **1.** A wooden screw for tightening the band of a spinning-wheel **2.** [Prov Brit] The peg of a violin — **t screw,** *n* **1.** A screw-like nut by which wheel-boring tools are hung from the walking-beam and connected and lowered as the work progresses **2** An adjusting-screw — **to keep one's t,** to retain self-command and an unruffled spirit — **to lose one's t,** to become angry

tem'pe-ra, 1 tem'pē-ra 2 tĕm'pe-rā, *n* [It] *Paint* The method of painting in distemper See DISTEMPER².

tem"per-al'i-ty, 1 tem pər-al'ı-ti, 2 tĕm'per-ăl'ı-ty, *n.* Same as TEMPER *n,* 3

tem'per-a-ment, 1 tem'pər-ə-ment *or* -mənt, 2 tĕm'per-a-ment, *vt* To constitute with respect to temperament, endow with temperament

tem'per-a-ment, *n* **1.** A special type of mental constitution and development or mixture of characteristics, supposed to have its basis in the bodily organism and to be transmissible by inheritance, natural disposition, the summary of intellectual and emotional tendencies

The ancient doctrine of *temperament* was developed by Galen who recognized four principal species the "full-blooded" or **sanguine,** which is warm, impressionable, and changeable the "full-phlegmed" or **phlegmatic,** which is quiet slow, and persistent, the "full-biled" or **bilious** or **choleric,** which is energetic and predominatingly objective and the "black-biled" or **melancholic,** which is sentimental and with a marked tendency to subjectivity in excessive forms While modern science recognizes the existence of marked types of mental characteristics as connected with typical forms of organic development, it is more cautious in its endeavor to assign definite causes It finds also that most individual cases are of a mixed character It places more emphasis in its attempts at explanation upon relative speed and strength of reactions dependent upon the constitution and habits of the nervous mechanism, and especially, it makes prominent the enormous complexity of the hereditary factors so far as they enter into the explanation of temperament at all

2 *Mus* The system of tuning a musical instrument so that the intervals between notes of the scale shall follow a suitable law of succession

In **pure, just,** or **true temperament** intervals between the tones are those of a mathematically perfect scale, the frequencies of vibration all having simple ratios to that of the fundamental note An instrument of fixed intonation, as the organ or piano, if tuned thus could be used in only one key, or if adapted to others would require an impracticable number of notes hence, a modification of strict intonation is adopted, the same wire or pipe being made to do duty for several slightly different notes as C, B♯, and D♭♭ This compromise is called **mean temperament.** It may be effected in various ways The most common now in use is **equal, even,** or **isotonic temperament,** in which each semitone is the mean semitone the twelfth part of an octave Various systems of **unequal temperament** formerly in vogue made the instrument usable only in certain keys, the others being much out of tune Compare also COMMATIC, 2, PITCH, and WOLF, 6

3. State or condition resulting from the relative proportions of various qualities or constituents, mixture of different or contrary qualities, constitution, make-up **4.** [Archaic] An act or state of adjustment or compromise, as of conflicting views, interests, etc, also, the means by which such condition or arrangement is brought about **5†.** Condition as to heat or cold, temperature [< F *tempérament,* < L *temperamentum,*

< *tempero*, see TEMPERATE, *a*] Syn see CHARACTER — **equal temperament** **1.** *Mus* See def 2 2 An equable disposition — **lymphatic t**, phlegmatic temperament — **nervous t**, a temperament in which the nervous organization is exceedingly sensitive, characterized by quick mental action and vivid emotions — **tem"per-a-men'tal,** *a* Of or pertaining to temperament — **tem"per-a-men'tal-ly,** *adv*

tem'per-ance, 1 tem'pər-əns, 2 tĕm'per-anç, *n* **1.** The state or quality of being temperate, the spirit and practise of rational self-control habitual moderation (1) Self-restraint in the conduct of one's life or business, suppression of any tendency to passionate action, calmness, patience, as the course of Washington showed wisdom and *temperance* the ordinary Scriptural use (2) Self-restraint in the indulgence of any natural affection or appetency, moderation in the pursuit of a gratification or in the exercise of a feeling, as, *temperance* in eating, *temperance* in drinking, *temperance* in the use of books *temperance* in joy or grief 2 Specif (1) The principle and practise of moderation in the use of strong or distilled liquors the rule adopted by the original temperance societies (2) In a more restricted sense, the principle and practise of total abstinence from intoxicating beverages

It is by virtue of good authority, therefore, that the word *'temperance* as specifically used at this day, is generally recognized as an equivalent for 'total abstinence'

Cyc of Temperance and Prohibition p 625 [F & W 1891]

3† Condition as to heat or cold, temperature, sometimes, a moderate or equable temperature **4†.** An act of mixture producing a temper or stable condition, or the temper so produced, temperament or temper [< F *tempérance*, < L *temperantia*, < *tempero*, see TEMPERATE, *a*] **tem'per-an-cy** † — **temperance drink,** any non-alcoholic beverage, especially one that is flavored, as sarsaparilla, root-beer, etc — **t hotel,** a hotel in which no intoxicating liquors are sold — **t movement,** a movement in society or politics having for its purpose the restriction or abolition of the use of intoxicating liquors as beverages — **t society,** an association for promoting moderation in or total abstinence from the use of intoxicating liquors as beverages

tem'per-ate†, *vt* To make temperate moderate soften

tem'per-ate, 1 tem'pər-ɪt, 2 tĕm'per-at, *a* **1.** Observing moderation in the indulgence of the appetites, passions, or desires, specif, not indulging in intoxicating liquors, as, *temperate* in eating, a *temperate* man

It was excellently observed by Aristotle, that a man is not commended as *temperate* so long as it costs him efforts of self-denial to persevere in the practice of temperance, but only when he prefers the virtue for its own sake

JAMES MACKINTOSH *Ethical Philosophy* p 376 [BL 1836]

2. Not characterized by passion or violence, mild in tone or character, calm, self-controlled, cool, as, *temperate* views, a *temperate* advocate **3.** Moderate as regards temperature, free from extremes of heat or cold, mild, as, *temperate* zones See illus under ZONE **4.** Characterized by moderation or the absence of extremes in any respect, not lavish or extravagant, tempered **5.** *Mus* Tempered **6** [Rare] Resulting or proceeding from temperance [< L *tempero* (pp *temperatus*), proportion, < *tempus*, time] Syn see SOBER — **tem'per-ate-ly,** *adv* — **tem'per-ate-ness,** *n*

tem'per-a"tive,] 1 tem'pər-ē"tɪv, 2 tĕm'per-ā"tɪv, *a*
tem'per-a"tivs,] Having the power or quality of tempering [< LL *temperativus*, < L *tempero*, see TEMPERATE, *a*]

tem'per-a-ture, 1 tem'pər-ə-chur *or* -tûr, 2 tĕm'per-a-chur *or* -tûr, *n* **1.** Degree of sensible heat or cold, condition as regards heat or cold, the relation of a body to the heat which it contains as shown by the greater or less tendency to part with such heat

The temperature of one body is said to be higher or lower than that of another according as it imparts heat or receives it from the other when the two are brought into contiguity Besides this relative criterion of temperature scientists recognize an absolute one regarding temperature as a measure of molecular motion and measuring it from the absolute zero (see ABSOLUTE), whose position is calculated from thermodynamic data and laws The air- or gas-thermometer conforms almost exactly, and the mercurial thermometer quite nearly, to this thermodynamic definition of temperature Compare THERMOMETER

No matter what the intensity of the sun's rays may be, the *temperature* of snow and ice can never rise above 32°

ARCH GEIKIE *Text-Book of Geology* p 25 [MACM 1882]

2. *Meteor* Specif, the degree of sensible heat or cold of the atmosphere, regarded as a feature of weather or climate See plate at SIGNAL **3†.** State as regards combination of qualities or parts, constitution, temperament, sometimes, natural constitution, normal condition **4†.** Mixture, a compound **5†.** Freedom from passion or excess, moderation, temperateness **6†.** Temper, as of metal [< F *temperature*, < L *temperatura*, < *tempero* see TEMPERATE, *a*] — **animal temperature,** the temperature of any living animal in a warm-blooded animal almost uniform and considerably higher than the surrounding external temperature in most cold-blooded animals but little higher than that of their surroundings — **isoabnormal t**, the difference between the normal temperature at any time or period and the observed value at the same time or period — **solar-radiation t.,** the temperature acquired by exposure to direct sunshine as distinguished from the temperature of the same body when in the shade — **tem'per-a-ture-a-larm",** *n* A device for indicating automatically a variation of temperature from a fixed point — **t anomaly,** *n* The departure from the normal of any observed temperature **thermic anomaly** † — **t charts,** *n pl* Charts of a region indicating temperatures at different points, or at different times, either by figures or by isotherms — **t correction,** the correction or allowance made in instrumental readings for the influence of temperature in parts of the instrument — **t curve,** *n* A curve indicating the variations of temperature for a given period — **t of space,** the temperature that would be experienced outside of the earth's atmosphere by an object shaded from the sun estimated as about −200° Fahr — **t spot,** *n* One of the minute cutaneous areas sensitive to warmth and cold respectively

tem'pered,] 1 tem'pərd, 2 tĕm'perd, *pa* **1.** Having a
tem'perds,] temper, especially a temper of a specified kind much used in compounds, as, quick-*tempered*, ill-*tempered* **2.** Brought to a certain temper, as metal

The casque was wrought of *tempered* steel,
The crest of burnish'd gold

The Hermit of Warkworth in Percy's *Reliques* fit ii, st. 47

3. *Mus* Tuned or adjusted to some mean temperament, especially to equal temperament, as, a *tempered* scale See TEMPERAMENT, 2 **4.** *Brickmaking* (1) Moistened and worked to the proper consistency, as clay for bricks or molding (2) Capable of being cut with ease, as bricks made of such clay **5.** Softened or moderated as by admixture or other process

The *tempered* light of the woods is like a perpetual morning and is stimulating and heroic EMERSON *Essays, Nature* in second series, vol i, p 140 [H M & CO 1890]

— **tem'pered-ly,** *adv*

tem'per-er, 1 tem'pər-ər, 2 tĕm'per-er, *n* **1.** One who or that which tempers, specif, a machine for mingling and thoroughly working potters' clay, brick-clay, mortar, plaster, or other materials, a malaxator, a kneading-machine **2.** [Rare] *Mus* An advocate of the theory of temperament

tem'per-ing, 1 tem'pər-ɪŋ, 2 tĕm'per-ing, *ppr & verbal n* of TEMPER, *v* — **tem'per-ing-fur"nace,** *n* A furnace for heating articles in the process of tempering — **t machine,** *n* A machine for giving large steel plates a uniform and thorough tempering without permitting them to bend or buckle usually by pressing them between hot masses of iron, or by firmly clamping them between jaws or plates while immersing them in a tempering-bath — **t oven,** *n* An oven for heating glass in the process of annealing leer — **t wheel,** *n* A wheel mounted on a shaft and revolved in a pit after the manner of an arrastre, for kneading and tempering clay [temper, not tempered

tem'per-less, 1 tem'pər-les, 2 tĕm'per-lĕs, *a* Having no

tem'pest†, *v* **I.** *t* To agitate violently, disturb greatly.
II. *i* To fall or rage as a tempest, beat furiously

tem'pest, 1 tem'pest, 2 tĕm'pĕst, *n* **1.** An extensive and violent wind, attended usually by rain, snow, or hail, a storm of great violence, a hurricane **2** A violent commotion or agitation, a fierce tumult, perturbation, as, a *tempest* of anger or of eloquence **3†.** A noisy or tumultuous fashionable assembly, a drum See DRUM, *n*, 11 [< OF *tempeste*, < L *tempestas*, < *tempus*, time] Syn see STORM — **a tempest in a teapot,** a great commotion over an insignificant matter

Tempest is used in some self-explaining compounds as, **tempest-beaten, t -tossed, t.-winged, t -worn**

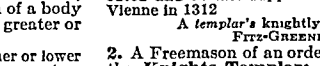
Tem'pest, The **1.** The sobriquet of Marshal Junot **2** A play by William Shakespeare (about 1611) treating of an idyllic romance See PROSPERO and MIRANDA

tem'pes-ta'ri-an, 1 tem pes-tē'ri-ən, 2 tĕm pĕs-tā'ri-an, *n* A magician who professed to raise tempests **tem-pes'-tri-an†**

tem-pes'tu-ous, 1 tem-pes'chu-us *or* -tiu-us, 2 tĕm-pĕs'chu-ŭs *or* -tū-ŭs, *a* Pertaining to or resembling a tempest, characterized or agitated by tempests, or by violent commotion or passions, stormy, turbulent, as, *tempestuous* winds, a *tempestuous* spirit [< OF *tempestueux* < LL *tempestuosus*, < L *tempestas*, see TEMPEST, *n*] — **tem-pes'tu ous-ly,** *adv* — **tem-pes'tu-ous-ness,** *n*

Tem'plar, 1 tem'plar, 2 tĕm'plar, *a* **1.** Of or belonging to the Knights Templar, or to some organization bearing the same or a similar name, as the Good Templars **2.** [t-] [Rare] Of or relating to a temple [< LL *templaris*, < L *templum*, temple]

Tem'plar, *n* **1.** A member of the great military order founded early in the 12th century for the defense of the Latin kingdom of Jerusalem and for protection of pilgrims, and known as **Knights of the Temple** or **Knights Templar,** from the fact that their original headquarters were in the so-called Temple of Solomon the palace of the Latin kings in Jerusalem For more than 150 years they were identified with the great rival orders of the Hospitalers and the Teutonic Knights in the Crusades Accused by the enmity of Philip IV of France of blasphemy and immorality — charges never proved against them — they were persecuted and at last suppressed by order of the Council of Vienne in 1312



A *templar's* knightly tomb

FITZ-GREENE HALLECK *Alnwick Castle* st 5

2. A Freemason of an order or degree known as that of the **Knights Templar;** also, a member of a secret temperance order known as the **Good Templars. 3.** [Eng] A law student, or a lawyer, who has apartments in the Temple in London See TEMPLE[1], *n*, 6 [< F *templier* < LL *templarius*, < L *templum* temple] **tem'plerf** — **Free Templar,** a member of a secret temperance order whose members seceded from the Good Templars on the question of the independence of individual lodges — **tem'plar-dom,** *n* The body or community of Templars — **tem'plar-ism,** *n* The principles of Templars — **tem'plar-y,** *n* The organization or system of the Templars, the Templars collectively

tem'plate, 1 tem'plĕt, 2 tĕm'plāt, *n* Same as TEMPLET 1

tem'pl(e², 1 tem'pl 2 tĕm'pl, *vt* [Rare] To honor with a temple, enshrine in a temple, as, a *templed* god, also, to build a temple in or upon as a *templed* city or hill

tem'pl(e[1]r, *n* **1.** An edifice consecrated to one or more deities and forming a seat of their worship

Some of the most noted specimens of architecture have been temples, as those of the ancient Egyptians Greeks, and Romans and those of modern India Those of the ancient Greeks were usually rectangular and surrounded wholly or partially by columns (See GREEK ARCHITECTURE) Greek temples are distinguished (1) With reference to the arrangement of their columns, as *amphiprostylar, apteral, diptcral hypethral, in antis, monopteral, peripteral prostylic, pseudodipteral, pseudoperipteral* See these words (2) With reference to intercolumniation See INTERCOLUMNIATION (3) With reference to the number of columns in front, as *tetrastylic, pentastylic, hexastylic, octastylic, decastylic*

2. Specif, with the definite article, the edifice that formed the seat of the Jewish worship of Jehovah at Jerusalem There were three temples (1) that of Solomon, destroyed by Nebuchadrezzar (about 588 B C), (2) that of Zerubbabel, built after the captivity, and (3) that of Herod, destroyed at the capture of Jerusalem in A D 70 Little is known of the architecture or arrangement of these temples, except that they were piles of buildings enclosing several courts and having an innermost shrine, the temple proper, planned within like the tabernacle, and containing the golden candlestick the altar of incense, the ark of the covenant, and the mercy-seat See illus under COURT

A few British writers among whom Fergusson the distinguished architect and Robinson Smith are the most influential, have maintained that the *temple* and its courts occupied an area about 600 ft square in the south-western portion of the Haram But the great majority of scholars are agreed in placing the *temple* in close connexion with the sacred rock which is now enclosed in the mosque named after it The Dome of the Rock' also less appropriately 'the Mosque of Omar'

HASTINGS *Dict of the Bible* p 898

3. An edifice dedicated to Christian public worship, especially a large and grand edifice, in France, a Protestant as distinguished from a Roman Catholic place of worship, the term *church* (*eglise*) being usually confined to the latter

There is not a more beautiful and solemn *temple* in the world than the great Cathedral of Seville

DISRAELI *Contarini Fleming* pt v, p 85 [A 1871]

4. Figuratively, any place considered as a dwelling-place of deity or as occupied by the personal divine presence, as, "the groves were God's first *temples*", "ye are the *temple* of God"

To Thee, whose *temple* is all space Whose altar, earth, sea skies!

POPE *The Universal Prayer* st 13.

5. *Mormon Ch* A building erected and dedicated for the administration of ordinances of the priesthood for the living as well as similar vicarious ordinances for the dead **6.** [T-] Either of two medieval establishments in London and Paris, once occupied by the Knights Templars

The **Temple Round Church** is the only remnant of the **London Temple,** the rest of its site being occupied by two collections of buildings known as the **Inner** and the **Middle Temple,** which belong respectively to legal societies of the same names and constitute two of the inns of court They are occupied chiefly by barristers and law students Compare INNS OF COURT, under INN The **Temple at Paris** served as the prison of Louis XVI It is not now standing **7.** An organization of Odd Fellows restricted to a certain locality [< AS *templ*, < L *templum*, temple] Syn: see EDIFICE — **tem'pl(e-less²,** *a* Having no temple

tem'ple², *n* **1.** The region on each side of the head in front of the ear and above the zygoma

No borrow'd bays his *temples* did adorn

DRYDEN *On the Death of Oliver Cromwell* st 7.

2. *Entom* The posterior part of the gena, behind or beneath the eye **3** A spectacle-bow **4** A medieval ornament for the side of the head [OF, < L *tempora*, pl of *tempus*, time]

tem'ple³, *n* An attachment to a loom that serves to hold the last woven part of the fabric stretched, to prevent the chafing of the warp during weaving [F, < L *templum*, a small timber] **tem'pletf.**

Tem'ple[1], *n* **1 Frederick** (1/20 1821–12/20 1902), an English divine, born in Santa Maura, Ionian Islands Archbishop of Canterbury crowned Edward VII king **2 Sir William** (1628–1/20 1689), an English statesman, diplomat, and writer, *Miscellanea* **3.** A city in Bell county, Tex, in an agricultural region — **Charlotte Temple,** a novel by Susanna Rowson, relating the tragic story of Charlotte Stanley, who in 1774 fled from England to New York in the company of Colonel Montresor, who abandoned her She died at the age of 19 and was buried in the graveyard of Trinity Church the inscription on her tombstone was changed from Stanley to Temple in 1846 The novel was published in 1790

Tem'ple Bar. A historic site in London, at the junction of Fleet street and the Strand, near the Temple, which marks the boundary between the city proper and Westminster, and where the Lord Mayor presents the sovereign entering in state with the sword of the city Various structures have marked the site the most familiar of which was the stone gateway, designed by Sir Christopher Wren, erected in 1672, to take the place of all earlier gateways destroyed by the fire of 1666, upon which the heads of executed traitors were exposed It was removed in 1878 and reerected at Waltham Cross in 1888

tem'plet, 1 tem'plet, 2 tĕm'plĕt, *vt* To shape or mark the position of with a templet

tem'plet[1], *n* **1.** A pattern, usually flat and of wood or metal, adapted to the purpose of shaping something, especially in profile (1) A perforated strip serving as a guide in laying out riveted work, as boilers (2) A gage for shaping pottery (3) A pattern to aid in turning balusters, etc, to a uniform size (4) *Ship-building* A board cut to show the proper curve of timbers or framing **2.** In building, a short stout stone or timber for distributing weight or thrust **3.** A wedge for a building-block under a ship's keel **4** Same as TEMPLE[3] [< F. *templet*, stretcher, < L *templum*, small timber]

tem'plet², *n* [F] One of the four facets, four-sided in shape, that surround the top or table of a cut gem

Tem'ple-ton, 1 tem'pl-tən, 2 tĕm'pl-ton, *n* A town in Worcester county, Mass

Tem"ple-to'ni-a, 1 tem'pl-tō'ni-ə, 2 tĕm'pl-tō'ni-a, *n Bot* A genus of Australian trees of the family *Fabaceæ* They have wedge-shaped leaves and large crimson flowers, the corolla having a spreading standard The pod is many-seeded Three species are in cultivation [< John *Templ ton* Irish botanist]

tem'plin-oil", 1 tem'plin-ɔil", 2 tĕm'plin-ŏil", *n* A turpentine-like oil obtained by distilling pine-cones

tem'po[1], 1 tem'po, 2 tĕm'po, *n Mus* Relative speed or rate of movement, time, also, characteristic or distinguishing manner or style of movement See MOVEMENT [It, < L *tempus*, time]

— **a tempo,** in time used after a change in the time of a piece to indicate a return to the original or some other specified time often abbreviated *a tem* or *a t* — **t commodo,** in moderate or easy time — **t di ballo,** in dance-time, **t di capello,** in church-style — **t di marcia,** in march-movement — **t di valse,** in waltz-movement — **t fretevolo,** in hurried time — **t. giusto,** in strict time — **t. ordinario,** in ordinary time — **t. primo,** in the time of the original movement — **t rubato,** in irregular (literally, robbed) time, *i e*, with beats occasionally slackened or hastened for the sake of the expression

tem'po[2], *n* [Jap] A Japanese coin first issued during the period called "tempo" (1830–1843)

tem'po-ra, 1 tem'po-ra, 2 tĕm'po-rā, *n* Same as TEMPERA

tem'po-rad, 1 tem'po-rad 2 tĕm'po-răd *adv Physiol* In the direction of the temples [< L *tempora* (see TEMPLE[2]) + *ad*, to]

tem'po-ral[1], 1 tem'po-ral, 2 tĕm'po-ral, *a* **1.** Pertaining to or concerned with the affairs of the present life, secular, civil, or political, as opposed to ecclesiastical or spiritual, as, *temporal* authority, *temporal* rulers **2.** Of or pertaining to time as opposed to eternity, enduring but for the present time, earthly, transient opposed to *eternal* or *spiritual*, as, *temporal* things, *temporal* joys. **3.** *Gram* Of, pertaining to, or denoting time, as, the expression of *temporal* relations by nouns independent, *temporal* conjunctions

The optative is used after *temporal* particles to express, not an individual circumstance but a case of frequent recurrence.

ANTHON *Xenophon's Memorabilia* bk i, p 187 [H 1858]

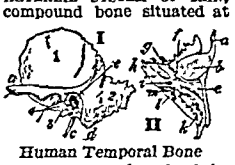
4. Of law, civil as distinguished from canon [OF, < L *temporalis*, < *tempus* (*tempor-*), time]

— **lords temporal,** see LORD, *n* — **t augment** (*Gram*), augment consisting in the lengthening of the initial vowel, so called because it increases the time or quantity of the vowel — **t power,** power in civil political, or secular matters as distinguished from purely spiritual or ecclesiastical authority chiefly of the power possessed by the Pope as ruler of the States of the Church, before 1870 — **t. sign**

(*Psychol*), the elements of a conscious process which signify its temporal character formed after the analogy of *local sign* — **tem'po-ral-ly**, *adv* — **tem'po-ral-ness**, *n*

tem'po-ral², *a* Of, pertaining to, or situated at the temple or temples, as, the *temporal* artery, the *temporal* bone [< L *temporalis*, < *tempora*; see TEMPLE², *n*]

— **temporal artery**, see under ARTERY — **t bone**, a compound bone situated at the side of the head in man and other mammals, and containing the organ of hearing It consists of an expanded anterior and superior squamous portion corresponding to the squamosal and zygoma, and a thicker posterior mastoid portion and irregularly shaped petrous portion corresponding to the periotic and tympanic — **t. crest**, a line that extends on the skull from the outer angle of the frontal bone upward and backward along the parietal bone — **t fascia**, a dense sheet that passes from the zygomatic arch over the temporal muscle — **t. fossa**, the hollow on the side of the skull behind the frontal bone and above the zygoma — **t lobe**, the most inferior of the lobes of the brain, lying below the parietal and in front of the occipital lobe See illus under CEREBRUM — **t. muscle**, a large fan-shaped muscle of mastication that arises from the side of the skull and is inserted into the lower jaw



Human Temporal Bone

I Aspect from the side of the skull 1 squamous portion 2, *mastoid portion* 3 *tympanic portion*, 4, petrous portion *a*, zygoma, *c* styloid process *d*, mastoid process *e* external auditory passage II Aspect of a nearly horizontal section through the auditory passage upper portion shown *a* zygoma *b* glenoid process *c*, styloid process *f*, middle ear, *g*, Eustachian tube *h*, carotid canal *i* cochlea *k* mastoid cells, *l*, vestibule *m*, internal auditory passage

tem'po-ral³, *n* *Anat* The temporal bone or muscle.

tem'po-ral⁴, *n* [Archaic] That which is temporal or secular, a temporal affair temporality commonly plural

tem"po-ral's, 1 tem'po-rāl', 2 tĕm'po-ral', *n* [-RA'LES, 1 -rā'lēz, 2 -ra'lęz, *pl*] [Sp -Am] A rain of several days' duration

tem"po-ra'le, 1 tem'po-rē'lī, 2 tĕm'po-rā'lē, *n* *Eccl* The portion of the breviary or missal containing the daily offices in regular succession for the whole ecclesiastical year [LL, < L *temporalis*, see TEMPORAL¹, *a*]

tem'po-ral-ism, 1 tem'po-ral-izm, 2 tĕm'po-ral-ism, *n* **1.** Secularism, the worldly as opposed to the religious spirit **2.** Adherence to the principle of the temporal power of the Pope — **tem'po-ral-ist**, *n*

tem"po-ral'i-ty, 1 tem'po-ral'ı-tı, 2 tĕm'po-răl'ı-ty, *n* [-TIES, 1 -tiz, 2 -tıs, *pl*] **1.** Something relating to temporal affairs, a temporal or material matter, interest, or possession, specif, a revenue or possession of a religious house or an ecclesiastic commonly plural **2.** *Eng Law* The state of being temporal or temporary; temporary character opposed to *perpetuity* **3†.** The laity [< F *temporalité*, < LL *temporalitas*, < L *temporalis*; see TEMPORAL¹, *a*]

tem'po-ral-ize, 1 tem'po-ral-aiz, 2 tĕm'po-ral-ız, *v.* [Rare] To make temporal in character

tem'po-ral-ty, 1 tem'po-ral-tı, 2 tĕm'po-ral-ty, *n* [-TIES, 1 -tiz, 2 -tıs, *pl*] **1.** Lay persons collectively, the laity **2.** Same as TEMPORALITY, 1 [< F *temporalité*, see TEMPORALITY]

tem"po-ra'ne-ous†, *a* Pertaining to time temporal

tem'po-ra-ry, 1 tem'po-rē-rı; 2 tem'po-rā-ry, *a* **1.** Lasting for a short time only, as, *temporary* residence **2** Intended to be used for a short time only, unsubstantial, as, a *temporary* shelter **3** [Archaic] Lasting during a lifetime or any shorter period, not permanent, as, *temporary* estates in land **4†.** Contemporary **5†.** Belonging to the time, hence, of passing interest [< L *temporarius*, < *tempus* (*tempor-*), time]

— **tem'po-ra-ri-ly**, *adv* In a temporary manner, for a time only, not permanently — **tem'po-ra-ri-ness**, *n* The state or quality of being temporary, temporary character opposed to *perpetuity* or *permanence*

tem'po-ra-ry, *n* One holding a position temporarily.

tem'po-ra"tor, 1 tem'po-rē'tər *or* -tor, 2 tĕm'po-rā'tor, *n* A device for controlling temperature

tem'po-rist†, *n* A temporizer

tem'po-rize, 1 tem'po-raiz, 2 tem'po-rız, *vi* [RIZED, -RIZ'ING] **1.** To pursue a policy of delay, adopt an indecisive, procrastinating, or merely time-serving course, trim, as between opposite parties, as, a *temporizing* leader

When Pennsylvania rebelled against the Excise Law he [Hamilton] said Let there be no *temporizing*, but crush the insurrection with overwhelming force

DEPEW *Orations and Speeches Nov 22 1880* p 226 [CAS CO]

2. To make a temporary compliance with the requirements of the time or occasion, humor or acquiesce in present demands or prevailing opinion **3** [Archaic] To procrastinate **4†.** To parley [< F *temporiser*, < L *tempus* (*tempor-*), time] **tem'po-rise‡**.— **tem"po-ri-za'tion**, *n* The act of temporizing — **tem'po-riz"-** [or **-ris"jer**, *n* — **tem'po-riz"**[or **-ris"]ing-ly**, *adv* In a temporizing manner

tem'po-ro-, **tem'por-**, 1 tem'po-ro-, tem'por-, 2 tĕm'-po-ro-, tĕm'pŏr- From Latin *tempora*, the temples (pl of *tempus*)· combining forms — **tem"po-ro-a'lar**, *a* *Ornith* Pertaining to the temporal region and the wing — **tem"po-ro-au-ric'u-lar**, *a* Of or pertaining to the temporal and the auricular regions of the head — **tem"po-roc-cip'i-tal**, *a* Same as TEMPORO OCCIPITAL — **tem"po-ro-fa'cial**, *a* Of or pertaining to the temporal region and the face — **tem"po-ro-fron'tal**, *a* Of or pertaining to the temples and the forehead — **tem"po-ro-hy'oid**, *a* Of or pertaining to the temporal bone and the hyoid arch — **tem"po-ro-ma'lar**, *a* Of or pertaining to the temporal region and the malar bone — **tem"po-ro-man-dib'u-lar**, *a* Of or pertaining to the temporal bone and the mandible — **tem"po-ro-mas'toid**, *n* A membrane-bone in amphibians extending to the articular head from the lower jaw on the outer side of the suspensorium — **tem"po-ro-max'il-la-ry**, *a* Of or pertaining to the temporal bone and the upper jaw. — **tem"po-ro-oc-cip'i-tal**, *a* Of or pertaining to the temporal and the occipital regions of the head — **tem"po-ro-pa-ri'e-tal**, *a* Of or pertaining to the temporal and the parietal regions of the head — **tem"po-ro-sphe'noid**, *a* Of or pertaining to the temporal and the sphenoidal regions **tem"po-ro-sphe-noi'dal‡** — **temporosphenoidal lobe**, the temporal lobe — **tem"po-ro-zyg"o-mat'ic**, *a* Of or pertaining to the temporal region and the zygoma

tem'pret, **tem'preet**, *a* Temperate — **tem'pre-ly†**, *adv*

temps¹, 1 ton *or* temps 2 tăn *or* tĕmps, *n* [F] **1** In legerdemain, the moment for executing a movement, as when the attention of the audience is diverted by some other act. **2†.** Time also, tense

temps', *n* [Rare] Same as TEMSE

tempt, 1 tempt, 2 tĕmpt, *vt* **1.** To offer to (somebody) an inducement to do wrong, entice to evil by the prospect of pleasure or advantage, lead or attempt to lead from the right, seduce used of persons and things

To be *tempted* is not to sin, and . . many who are the most *tempted* are innocent

MANNING *Sin and its Consequences* p 163 [D & J S]

2. To offer to (somebody) an inducement to any act; act upon as an inducement, attract, invite, as, to *tempt* the appetite, to be *tempted* out by pleasant weather, *your offers do not tempt me* **3.** To try the forbearance of; provoke, challenge, defy, as, to *tempt* fortune, to *tempt* Providence **4.** [Archaic] To put to trial, try, prove, test **5†.** To attempt, venture on, try to reach or accomplish. [< F *tenter*, OF *tempter*, < L *tento*, *tempto*, see TEMPTATION] Syn. see ALLURE, INVITE

tempt'a-bl(e², 1 tempt'a-bl, 2 tĕmpt'a-bl, *a* Capable of being tempted — **tempt"a-bil'i-ty**, *n* **tempt'a-bl(e-ness**²**‡**.

temp-ta'tion, 1 temp-tē'shən, 2 tĕmp'tā-shon, *n* **1.** That which tempts, especially to evil, an evil enticement or allurement, also, such enticements collectively and in the abstract, as, *temptations* beset every path

The force of a *temptation* is not from without but within

JOHN MORLEY *Rousseau* vol 1, p 262 [C & H 1873]

2. The state of being tempted, or enticed to evil, less often, the act of tempting, specif [T-], with the definite article, the tempting of Christ by Satan (*Matt* IV), as, to fall into *temptation*, "lead us not into *temptation*" **3.** In Swedenborgianism, a state of mental conflict between heavenly and infernal influences **4.** [Archaic] The act of testing, or the state of being tested or tried [< F *tentation*, OF *temptacion* < L *tentatio(n-)*, < *tento* freq of *teneo*, hold] **temp-ta'clount†.** Syn.: see BAIT — **temp-ta'tion-al**, *a* Of or pertaining to temptation, seductive — **temp-ta'tion-less**, *a* [Rare]

temp-ta'tious, 1 temp-tē'shus, 2 tĕmp-tā'shŭs, *a* [Archaic] Having power to tempt, tempting, seductive

tempt'er, 1 tempt'er, 2 tĕmpt'er, *n* One who tempts, an allurer or enticer to evil, specif [T-], with the definite article, Satan [< F *tentateur*, OF *tempteor*, < L *tentator*, < *tento*, see TEMPTATION]

tempt'ing, 1 tempt'ıŋ, 2 tĕmpt'ing, *pa* Alluring, as by holding out prospect of enjoyment, attractive, as, *tempting* fruit Syn.. see ATTRACTIVE — **tempt'ing-ly**, *adv* — **tempt'ing-ness**, *n* [tempts

tempt'ress, 1 tempt'res, 2 tĕmpt'rĕs, *n* A woman who

tem'pus, 1 tem'pus, 2 tĕm'pŭs *n* [L] *Mus & Pros* Time

temse, 1 tems, 2 tĕms, *n* [Prov Eng or Obs] A sieve or bolt, a strainer **tempse†**; **temst.**— **temse†**, *vt* To sift — **temse'-bread"**, *n* Bread from flour better sifted than common flour **temsed bread‡**, **temse'-loaf"‡**

Te"mu-jin', 1 tē"mu-yin', 2 tę"mu-yin', *n* Same as GENGHIS KHAN

tem'u-lence, *n* [Rare] Extreme drunkenness, drunken apoplexy **tem'u-len-cy‡** [Rare]

tem'u-lent, *a* [Rare] Extremely drunken or intoxicated, apoplectic from intoxicating drink — **tem'u-len-tly(e²**, *a* — **tem'u-lent-ly**, *adv* — **tem'u-lent-ness**, *n*

ten, 1 ten, 2 tĕn, *a* Consisting of one more than nine, or of twice five, as many in number as the digits of both hands a cardinal numeral, as, *ten* dollars *Ten* is sometimes used in the sense of many or a large number, as, had he given *ten* times as much [< AS *tēn*, ten] — **Ten Words**, the ten commandments See COMMANDMENT

ten, *n* **1.** The sum of nine and one, twice five, ten things or units a cardinal number, the base of the common or decimal system of numeration **2.** A symbol or combination of symbols representing ten units See NOTATION **3.** A playing-card marked with ten spots **4** Ten o'clock The hour of ten **5** [Eng] A weight of coal in the Durham and Northumberland coal-fields, varying between 48 and 50 tons used in computing the royalty due to the lessor **6.** [Colloq] A ten-oared boat **7.** [Slang] A ten-pound note a ten-dollar bill — **upper ten**, or, *more fully*, **upper ten thousand**, the fashionable or aristocratic classes of society

ten, *abbr* Tenor.

ten'a-bl(e², 1 ten'ə-bl, 2 tĕn'a-bl, *a* **1.** Capable of being held, maintained, or defended, as, a *tenable* cause

On the departure of the French they blew up several towers of the outer wall, and left the fortifications scarcely *tenable*

IRVING *Alhambra The Palace* p 52 [G P P]

2†. Firmly held or concealed [F, < *tenir* (< L *teneo*), hold] — **ten"a-bil'i-ty**, *n* The state or quality of being tenable. **ten'a-bl(e-ness²‡**.— **ten'a-bly**, *adv*

ten'ace, 1 ten'is, 2 tĕn'ąç, *n* *Whist* The combination in the same hand of the best and third best cards (**major tenace**) or of the second and fourth best cards (**minor tenace**) of a suit, especially when held by the fourth hand [< F *tenace*, < L *tenax*, see TENACIOUS]

Te-nach', 1 ti-nāH', 2 te-naH', *n* [Heb] The Hebrew Scriptures a contraction for Torah (the law), Neblim (the prophets), Ketubim (Hagiographa)

te-na'cious, 1 ti-nē'shus, 2 te-nā'shŭs, *a.* **1.** Having great or comparatively great cohesiveness of parts or particles, hard to be pulled apart, tough, as, a *tenacious* metal, *tenacious* phlegm **2.** Apt to adhere to another substance, adhesive, sticky, as, tar is very *tenacious* **3.** Strongly disposed to retain what is in possession, holding fast, or inclined to hold fast, as to one's opinions or one's rights, hence, stubborn, obstinate, unyielding, as, a *tenacious* habit, *tenacious* of principle, *tenacious* of opinion or purpose **4.** Apt to retain long what is committed to it, retentive, as, a *tenacious* memory

The goodness of the memory may respect it as spontaneous or intentional so we describe it in the one case as ready and in the other as *tenacious*

PORTER *Elements of Intell Science* § 166 p 263 [S 1872]

5†. Stingy, close-fisted [< L *tenax* (*tenac-*), < *teneo*, hold] Syn.: see STRONG — **-ly**, *adv* — **-ness**, *n*

te-nac'i-ty, 1 ti-nas'ı-tı, 2 te-năç'i-ty, *n* **1.** The state or quality of being tenacious, firmness or persistency, as of hold or purpose, retentiveness, as of memory **2.** *Physics* That quality of a body, due to molecular cohesion, in consequence of which it resists being pulled or forced apart opposed to *brittleness* or *fragility*, and including **absolute tenacity** (resistance to pulling) and **retroactive t.** (resistance to crushing) also, the degree of such cohesion as measured by the greatest force per unit area of cross-section that can be applied to a body without tearing or crushing it

3. That property of a body or substance by which it tends to adhere to another body or substance, adhesiveness, as, the *tenacity* of glue [< F *ténacité*, < L *tenacitas*, < *tenax*, see TENACIOUS] Syn.: see PERSEVERANCE.

te-nac'u-lum, 1 ti-nak'yu-lum, 2 te-nă.'yu-lŭm, *n.* [-LA, *pl*] **1.** *Surg* (1) A hooked instrument for seizing the coats of a divided blood-vessel and drawing it out to be tied (2) *pl* Forceps, bone-nippers **2.** *Entom* The holder for the elater or spring of a springtail, consisting of a pair of chitinous processes [LL, holder, < L *teneo*, hold]



Tenaculum, def 1 (1)

Ten'a-fly, *n* A borough in Bergen county, New Jersey.

te-nail', 1 tə-nēl', 2 te-nāl', *vt* To equip with tenails

te-nail', *n* **1.** *Fort* A low outwork, usually with one or two reentering angles, in the enceinte ditch in front of the curtain between two bastions See FORTIFICATION **2.** *Surg.* A forceps [< F *tenaille*, < LL *tenaculum*, see TENACULUM] **te-naille'‡**.

te-nail'lon, 1 tə-nēl'[or -nal']ən, 2 te-nāl'[or -nāl']yon, *n* [F] A low outwork formerly used to cover a face of a ravelin or demilune and sometimes the bastion-shoulders

te-na'koe, 1 ti-nā'kwi, 2 tē-na'kwē, *interj* [New Zealand] Good morning, how do you do? a salutation now used by the colonists [< Maori *tena*, there, + *koe*, thou] [tendon.

te-nal'gi-a, 1 ti-nal'jı-ə 2 te-nāl'gi-a, *n* *Pathol* Pain in a

ten'an-cy, 1 ten'ən-sı, 2 tĕn'an-çy, *n* [-CIES, 1 -siz, 2 -çıs, *pl*] **1.** The state of being a tenant, in law, the holding of lands or tenements by any kind of title; ownership, occupancy **2.** The period of holding or occupying lands, tenements, or office **3†.** A habitation or dwelling-place held of another [< OF *tenance*, < L *teneo* (ppr *tenen(t-)s*), hold] **ten'en-cy†**.— **tenancy at or by sufferance**, a holding over without title after a term lawfully begun has ended This is properly not a real tenancy, as the acquiescence of the landlord in it converts it into a tenancy at will, it may be looked upon as a mere *legal fiction* to prevent the treatment of the tenant as a *trespasser until the landlord* has made an actual entry or brought suit for the recovery of the land The tenant at sufferance is not entitled to emblements — **t. at will**, a *holding of lands by a tenant under an agreement with the* landlord which may be determined at the will of either party Under the common law a tenant at will was only compelled to pay rent while he was in actual occupation He is entitled to emblements and to be given notice to quit, such notice unless specially governed by statute should be equal to the period between two rent days — **t from year to year**, a form of tenancy which may be created by agreement between the parties or may arise by operation of law as upon the determination of a lease Such a tenancy is determinable on six months' notice to expire at the end of current year unless governed by special statute, as in some States where the period is shortened, or as in the case of the Agricultural Holdings Act passed in England in 1883 by which, in the absence of express agreement to the contrary, one year's notice must be given in writing — **t par la verge**, same as COPYHOLD

ten'ant, 1 ten'ant 2 tĕn'ant, *v* **I.** *t* **1** To hold as tenant; occupy **2†.** To let to tenants **II†.** *i* To be a tenant, dwell.

ten'ant, *a* [F] *Her.* Holding in French heraldry

ten'ant, *n* **1.** *Law* (1) One who holds or possesses lands or tenements by any kind of title (2) In a more restricted sense, one who holds of or under another, a lessee opposed to *landlord* (3) A defendant in an action concerning real property **2.** A dweller in any place, an occupant, an inhabitant **3.** *Her* Same as SUPPORTER [F, ppr of *tenir*, see TENABLE] — **ten'ant-farm"er**, *n* A farmer who cultivates land leased from the owner — **t -farming**, *n* — **t. in capite**, in England, one who holds lands by grant direct from the crown **t in chief.**— **t.-right**, *n* A customary right belonging to a tenant, tho not specifically stipulated, as a right to continuous occupancy without increase of rent, or a right to compensation for improvements — **ten'ant-a-bl(e²**, *a* Fit or possible to be occupied, inhabitable — **ten'ant-a-bl(e-ness²**, *n* — **ten'ant-less**, *a* Having no tenant — **ten'ant-ship**, *n* [Rare] Tenancy

ten'ant-ry, 1 ten'ənt-rı; 2 tĕn'ant-ry, *n* **1.** Tenants collectively **2.** [Archaic] The condition of being a tenant

Te-nas'ser-im, 1 ti-nas'ər-im, 2 te-năs'er-im, *n* **1** A division in Lower Burma, India 46,590 sq m, capital, Maulmain **2.** A river in Tenasserim division, length, 250 m, to the Indian ocean

ten'a-tome, 1 ten'ə-tōm, 2 tĕn'a-tōm, *n* *Surg* A form of bistoury having a blade near the point only. [< L *tenus*, at the end, + Gr *temnō*, cut]

Ten'bur-y, 1 ten'bər-ı 2 tĕn'bur-y, *n* A market-town in Worcestershire, England [Wales.

Ten'by, 1 ten'bı, 2 tĕn'by, *n* A seaport in Pembrokeshire,

tench¹, 1 tench, 2 tĕnch, *n* A European fresh-water, cyprinoid fish (*Tinca tinca* or *vulgaris*) with very small deeply embedded scales, and very tenacious of life formerly supposed to cure other fish, and even persons, by its touch [< F *tanche*, < LL *tinca*, tench]



Tench 1/21

tench², *n* [Slang, Austral] A prison or jail corruption of *penitentiary* or *detention*.

Ten-chuan', *n* See CHEMULPO

tench'weed", 1 tench'wid', 2 tĕnch'wēd', *n* The broad-leaved or common pondweed (*Potamogeton natans*)

Tenc-te'ri, 1 tenk-tī'rai, 2 tĕnç-tē'rī, *n pl* [L] An ancient Teutonic tribe inhabiting the banks of the Rhine

tend¹, 1 tend, 2 tĕnd, *v* **I.** *t* **1.** To exert an influence in a certain direction or toward a certain end, have a bent, aptitude, or tendency, aim, conduce followed by *to* and a noun or by an infinitive, as, education *tends to* refinement; luxury *tends* to produce effeminacy **2.** To move in a certain direction, hold a course, as, he *tended* toward the mountain, his path *tended* upward. **II†.** *t* To tender, offer [< F *tendre*, < L *tendo*, tend] **tendet.** Syn. see INCLINE

tend², *v* **I.** *t* **1.** To perform the necessary services for or to, take care or have charge of, look after, watch over, attend to often, colloquially, with omission of the article before the object, as, to *tend* a child, to *tend* bar **2.** *Naut* To watch (a vessel at anchor) with the intention of so managing her when the tide changes as to prevent fouling the anchor and chain **3.** [Archaic] To wait in readiness to receive and carry out, as, to *tend* one's commands **4†.** To accompany as companion, protector, or guide, escort, attend **5†.** To pay attention or give heed to, note, mark

II. *i* **1.** To be in attendance or waiting, attend, serve: with *on* or *upon*, as, to *tend upon* a master. **2.** To

give attention, be attentive, as, *tend* to your duties **3.** [Prov Eng or Scot] To purpose, intend **4†.** To await, expect [Abbr of ATTEND]

ten'dance, 1 ten'dəns 2 tĕn'danç *n* **1.** [Archaic] The act of tending, attendance care, service, attention **2†.** Attendants collectively **3†.** Expectancy [Abbr of ATTENDANCE] **ten'dencet** [tendant

ten'dant, 1 ten'dənt, 2 tĕn'dant, *a* & *n* [Archaic] Attendant

ten'dence, 1 ten'dəns 2 tĕn'dĕnç, *n* [Rare] Tendency [< F *tendance,* < L *tendo* (ppr *tenden(t-)s*), spread out]

ten'den-cy, 1 ten'dən-sı, 2 tĕn'dĕn-çy, *n* [-CIES, 1 -sız, 2 -çıs, *pl*] **1.** The quality or state of tending toward some purpose, end, or result, direction or inclination, as toward some object or end, drift, bent

This *tendency* to cities is in truth a feature of modern civilization T W HIGGINSON *Women and Men* p 212 [in 1888]

2. That which tends to cause, but that may or may not proceed to an effect, a propulsion or proclivity inherent in the nature of a thing or person, due to that nature, and acting under suitable conditions, in matter and force, a statical condition with reference to a consequent dynamical action, in both the material and moral world, a developmental power and direction, as, morbid *tendencies* led him astray Syn see AIM, ATTRACTION, DIRECTION, DRIFT INCLINATION

ten-den'tial, 1 ten-dən'shəl, 2 ten-dĕn'shal, *a* [Rare] That produces a tendency

ten-den'tious, 1 ten-dən'shus 2 tĕn-dĕn'shūs, *a* Having a purposed aim **ten-den'cious†**

ten'der[1], 1 ten'dər, 2 tĕn'der, *v* **I.** *t* **1.** To present for acceptance, give or hold in honor of, offer, as, to *tender* one a reception **2.** *Law* To produce and proffer unconditionally, as money or other specific thing, in payment or performance of an obligation, as, to *tender* the amount due on a note, to *tender* to a buyer the horse he had bargained for **3†.** To show

II. *i* To make a tender or offer, as for doing work or supplying materials advertised for [< F *tendre,* < L *tendo,* stretch] Syn see BID

ten'der[2], *v* **I.** *t* **1** To make tender, soften

And in Thy season *tender* Thou my heart LAMB *To Charles Lloyd* I 15

2. [Archaic] To treat or regard with tenderness, hence, to esteem highly, cherish **II.** *i* To become tender

ten'der, *a* **1.** Easily yielding to force that tends to crush, bruise, break, or injure, soft or delicate in substance, texture, or consistency, not firm, hard, stiff, or tough, as, *tender* flesh **2** Succumbing easily to hardship, not strong or hardy, delicate, weak, also, producing delicacy or softness, as, *tender* children, *tender* culture **3** Sensitive to impressions, specif, painful to the touch, as a bruise, as, a *tender* place on one's foot **4** Of impressible disposition or feelings, easily affected or touched, susceptible, sympathetic, as, a *tender* heart, *tender* feelings **5** Expressive of or manifesting delicate sensibility, exhibiting sensitiveness of feeling, as, *tender* words, *tender* regard **6** Of delicate effect or quality, soft and fine, not striking or glaring, as, *tender* color or light, *tender* tones **7.** Lacking the strength of age or experience, youthful, immature, feeble, as, the *tender* period of youth

Those [Midianites] only were spared who were of too *tender* an age to prove a future source of contamination W H GREEN *Pentateuch Vindicated* p 191 [in w 1863]

8. Requiring to be delicately or considerately handled or treated, likely to offend or pain if carelessly spoken of, as, a *tender* topic or point **9.** Having solicitude or sensitive regard for the feelings of others, unwilling to pain, careful, considerate, commonly with *of* or *over,* as, *tender of* a child's follies, *tender of* giving offense **10** *Naut* Same as TENDER-SIDED **11** [Scot] Of delicate health **12** [Archaic] Of delicate construction, slightly made **13†** Calling forth solicitude or concern, precious, dear **14†.** Sensitive to weight, as a balance **15†.** Sensitive to scent or odor, keen **16†.** Thin, fine, slender, also, thin, as a fluid, watery [< F *tendre* < L *tenere,* tender] Syn see AMOROUS BLAND BROTHERLY, FOND FRAGILE, HUMANE, MERCIFUL — **ten'der dy"ing†,** *a* Dying at a tender age — **† eyed,** *a* **1** Having gentle or loving eyes **2** [Archaic] Having weak eyes dim-sighted — **† hearted,** *a* Having deep sensibility especially sensitive to love pity, etc Impressionable, compassionate — **† -heartedly,** *adv* — **† -heartedness,** *n* — **† -hefted†,** *a* Very tender easily affected — **† -minded,** *a* Tender-hearted compassionate — **† -sided,** *a Naut* Careening too easily under sail, as a vessel

ten'der[1], *n* **1.** The act of tendering, the offer of something to another for his voluntary acceptance, sometimes, the thing so offered, as, *tenders* of hospitality **2.** *Law* (1) A formal offer of money, goods, or services in satisfaction of an obligation which becomes abortive by the act of the creditor, especially, the production and unconditional offer of money or specific things pursuant to a contract To be valid in law a tender must be made either in cash or in bills designated by law as legal tender and must be made under circumstances that would make it good if accepted It may be of a larger sum than that due, but must not be accompanied by a demand for change nor for the delivery of any instrument or document A receipt is strong but not conclusive evidence of payment

(2) A formal proposal to supply certain commodities or accept certain terms, as, a *tender* to provision a fleet or erect a building (3) The thing offered or proffered in satisfaction of a debt or obligation

—legal tender, coin or other money that may legally be offered in payment of a debt By the statutes of the United States the following moneys are legal tender gold coins silver dollars except where otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract, silver coins of a less denomination than a dollar in sums not exceeding ten dollars, with the same exception United States notes of various kinds, and (unless otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract) notes issued on silver bullion under the act of July 14, 1890 are also legal tender The United States trade dollar and foreign coins are not legal tender The power of the United States to make paper currency a legal tender, in peace as well as in war was sustained by the Supreme Court in Juilliard vs Greenman, 110 U S, 421 (March 3, 1884), Mr Justice Field dissenting But it has been held that where a contract stipulates for payment in coin the legal-tender acts do not enable the debtor to tender payment in paper or in any currency other than that stipulated for The Constitution prohibits the several States from making anything but gold and silver coin a legal tender in payment of debts In Great Britain gold is legal tender to any amount, silver coins up to 40 shillings, bronze coins up to twelve-pence — **plea of t,** a plea by a defendant that he has always been ready to pay the debt demanded, and that before the commencement of the action he tendered to the plaintiff the amount due, which, with interest and accrued costs he now brings into court — **t of amends,** an offer of satisfaction for a wrong, made with a view to bar an action for damages — **t. of issue,** the formal proffer made by a party litigant to submit the point at issue to the proper tribunal for determination as, the *tender of issue* on a point of law to the court, or on a question of fact to a jury

tend'er[2], 1 tend'ər, 2 tĕnd'er, *n* **1.** A vessel or boat attending a larger vessel for supplying her with provisions, taking away cargo, conveying messages and orders, etc **2.** A short-bodied railway-vehicle having a coal-bin and water-tank for carrying fuel and water for a locomotive, to which it is attached **3** One who tends, takes care, or supervises, as, a *tender* of sheep, a *bartender* **4.** A reservoir attached to a mop or a scrubbing-brush to supply it with water [< TEND[2], *v*]

ten'derd, *pp* Tendered S S

ten"der-ee', 1 ten"dər-ī', 2 tĕn"der-ē', *n* The one to whom a tender is made

ten'der-er[1], 1 ten'dər-ər, 2 tĕn'der-er, *n* One who or that which makes anything tender

ten'der-er[2], *n* One who makes a tender or offer

ten'der-foot", 1 ten'dər-fut", 2 tĕn'der-fo͝ot", *n* [-FOOTS' or (incorrectly) -FEET", *pl*] **1** [Slang, Western U S & Austral] One not yet hardened to the life of the plains, the frontier, or the mining-camp, a greenhorn, any newcomer **2** In the boy scout movement, a member of the first or lowest grade of scouts See BOY SCOUT — **ten'der-foot"ed,** *a* — **ten'der-foot"ed-ness,** *n*

ten'der-ling, 1 ten'dər-lıŋ, 2 tĕn'der-lĭng, *n* **1.** One of a deer's first antlers **2.** [Rare] A person tenderly or effeminately bred, an effeminate person, a fondling

ten'der-loin", 1 ten'dər-lɔın", 2 tĕn'der-lŏın", *n* The tenderest part of the loin of beef, pork, etc, lying close to the ventral side of the lumbar vertebræ and consisting of the psoas muscles See illus under BEEF — **the tenderloin district** [Local, U S], a district of New York city with ill-defined boundaries, the center of the gay life, where the theaters, restaurants and night resorts abound It originally coincided with the police district between West 23d and West 34th streets By extension the term is applied to other cities

ten'der-ly, 1 ten'dər-lı, 2 tĕn'der-ly, *adv* In a tender manner, with tenderness (1) Softly, delicately, gently (2) Kindly, affectionately (3) Effeminately

ten'der-ness, 1 ten'dər-nes, 2 tĕn'der-nĕs, *n* The state or quality of being tender, in any sense

The weakest point of the Homeric system of ethics is its *tenderness* (to say the least) for fraud under certain conditions W E GLADSTONE *Juventus Mundi* p 385 [MACM 1869]

Syn see ATTACHMENT, FEELING LOVE MERCY, PITY

ten'di-nal, 1 ten'dı-nəl 2 tĕn'dı-nal, *a* [Rare] Same as TENDINOUS **ten-din'e-al†** [Rare]

ten"di-ni'tis, 1 ten dı-nəı'tıs *or* -nī tıs 2 tĕn'dı-nī'tis *or* -nī'tis *n Pathol* Same as TENONITIS, 2

ten'di-nous, 1 ten'dı-nus, 2 tĕn'dı-nŭs, *a* **1.** Of, pertaining to, resembling, or formed by a tendon **2.** Having or full of tendons, sinewy [< F *tendineux,* < LL *tendinosus,* < *tendo,* see TENDO] **ten'do-nous†.** — **ten'di-nous-ness,** *n*

ten'do, 1 ten'do, 2 tĕn'do, *n* **1.** *Anat* A tendon, as, the *tendo* Achillis **2.** *Entom* The frenulum of a lepidopter [LL, < L *tendo* stretch] — **tendo ocull,** the internal palpebral ligament a strong band that connects the tarsal plates of the eyelids with the superior maxillary bone

ten'don, 1 ten'dən, 2 tĕn'don, *n* One of the strong bands or cords of connective tissue forming the terminations or connections of the fleshy portion of a muscle [< LL *tendo(n-)* see TENDO] — **Achilles tendon,** the large tendon for the superficial muscles of the calf, above the heel named from the story that Achilles was vulnerable only there See illus under MUSCLE **tendo Achillis†.** — **conjoined t** (*Anat*), a tendon common to the internal oblique and transversalis muscles of the abdomen — **ten'don-cell",** *n* One of the flattened connective-tissue cells arranged in rows between the fibrous bundles of tendons — **t -reflex,** *n* The reflex action of a muscle produced by striking a sudden blow on its tendon — **t -sense,** *n Psychol* A form of kinesthetic sense Analysis has not yet determined whether it includes those sensations of movement which have formerly been attributed to the friction of the articular surfaces — the so-called "joint-sensations" — or is confined to the sense of strain

ten'do-plas"ty, 1 ten'do-plas tı, 2 tĕn'do-plăs ty, *n* The reparative or plastic surgery of tendons [< TENDO- + PLASTY] [See TENOSYNOVITIS, etc

ten"do-syn"o-vi'tis, ten'do-tome, ten-dot'o-my, etc

ten"do-vag"i-ni'tis, 1 ten'do-vaj ı nəi'tıs *or* -nī'tıs 2 tĕn'do-văj ı-nī'tis *or* -nī'tıs *n Pathol* Inflammation of a tendon and its sheath [< TENDO + VAGINITIS]

ten'drac, 1 ten'drak, 2 tĕn'drăc, *n* [Malagasy] A tenrec, especially of the genus *Ericulus,* with spinous hairs

ten'dre, 1 tän'dr 2 tan'dr, *n* [F] Tenderness **ten'dresset.**

ten'dril, 1 ten'drıl, 2 tĕn'drĭl, *a* [Rare] Climbing as by a tendril

ten'dril, *n* **1** *Bot* A slender leafless organ, produced by the modification of stem, leaf, leaflet, or stipule, that attaches itself to another body and coils spirally around it for the purpose of supporting the plant or enabling it to climb **2** An imitation of the foregoing, used in decorative art, to form a scroll or the like [< F *tendrille,* < *tendre* see TENDER *a*] **ten'dront.** — **ten'dril-climb"er,** *n Bot* A tendrilled plant

ten'drilled, 1 ten'drıld 2 tĕn'drĭld *a* Having or provided with tendrils often in compounds as, long-*tendrilled,* many-*tendrilled* **ten'drilled†** — **ten'dril-lous,** *a*

ten'dril-lar, 1 ten'drı-lər, 2 tĕn'drĭ-lar *a Bot* Relating to or like a tendril acting as a tendril

ten'dry†, *n* The act of tendering, a proposal offer

ten'e-bræ, 1 ten'ı-brī, 2 tĕn'e-brē, *n pl R C Ch* The matins and lauds of Thursday, Friday, and Saturday of Holy Week, sung on the afternoon or evening of the preceding days, in memory of the darkness during the sufferings and death of Christ At these services it is the custom to darken the church gradually by the successive extinction of candles which are lighted at the beginning of the service [L, darkness] — **ten'e-bræ-hearse",** *n* The stand bearing the candles which are extinguished one by one during the celebration of the tenebræ **ten"e-bra'ri-um†.**

te-neb'ri-cose†, *a* Tenebrous

ten"e-brif'ic, 1 ten'ı-brıf'ık, 2 tĕn'e-brĭf'ic, *a* Making dark or gloomy

Addison used to maintain the existence of *tenebrific* stars, whose peculiar office it was to ray out positive darkness H B SMITH *Faith and Philos., Sci of Ch Hist* p 52 [in 1877]

[< L *tenebræ,* darkness, + *facio,* make] — **ten"e-brif'i-cate,** *vt* [Rare] To darken, make gloomy, obfuscate — **ten"e-brif'i-cous†,** *a*

Te-neb'ri-o, 1 tı-neb'rı-ō, 2 te-nĕb'rı-ō, *n Entom* **1** A genus typical of *Tenebrionidæ* **2** [t-] A beetle of this genus, as the mealworm [< L *tenebrio,* one who shuns light, < *tenebræ,* darkness]

Te-neb"ri-on'i-dæ, 1 tı-neb rı-on'ı-dī, 2 te-nĕb'rı-ŏn'ı-dē, *n pl Entom* A family of heteromerous beetles, especially those with fore coxal cavities entire behind, ventral segments 5, and tarsi not spongy [< TENEBRIO] — **te-neb'ri-o-nid,** *a* & *n* — **te-neb'ri-o-noid,** *a*

Te"ne-bro'si, 1 tē"nē-brō'sī, 2 tę"nę-brō'sĭ, *n pl* The naturalist school of painters, followers of Caravaggio, famous for their somber Rembrandt-like effects of light and shade [< L *tenebrosus,* see TENEBROUS]

ten'e-brous, 1 ten'ı-brus, 2 tĕn'e-brŭs, *a* [Poet or Archaic] Characterized by darkness, gloomy, as, *tenebrous* aisles [< F *ténébreux,* < L *tenebrosus,* < *tenebræ,* darkness] **te-neb'ri-ous, ten'e-brose.** — **ten"e-bros'i-ty†,** *n* Darkness, gloom

te-nec'to-my, 1 tı-nek'to-mı, 2 tę-nĕc'to-my, *n* The operation of shortening a tendon or cutting away part of it [< Gr *tenōn,* tendon + *el tomē* cutting off]

ten'e-ment, 1 ten'ı-ment *or* -mənt, 2 tĕn'e-ment, *n* **1.** A room, or more usually a set of rooms, one of several of the same character in a building, designed for the occupancy of a family usually applied to apartments in an inferior class of dwellings See APARTMENT **2.** *Law* Anything of a permanent nature that may be held as property, whether of a substantial and sensible or of an unsubstantial ideal kind, as land, houses, offices, rents, commons, advowsons, franchises, peerages, etc The principal application of the word in law occurs in the phrase "lands *tenements,* and hereditaments," where it means the freehold interest in immovable things regarded as subjects of property not "owned" but "holden"

A *tenement* comprises everything which may be holden, so as to create a tenancy, in the feudal sense of the word and no doubt it includes things incorporate, though they do not be in tenure KENT *Commentaries* vol III p 401

3. A house or building, especially, a dwelling-house, specif [Scot], a large house constructed to be let in portions to a number of tenants, each portion thus separately occupied being considered and designated 'house" **4.** Figuratively (1) Any containing body (2) Any material place in which the spirit dwells temporarily

His [Voltaire's] genius burned from the first with remarkable brightness in its apparently frail *tenement* H VAN LAUN *Hist. French Lit* vol III bk VI, p 44 [in F P 1880]

[OF, < LL *tenementum,* see TENEMENTARY] — **free tenement,** a freehold tenement — **ten'e-ment-house",** *n* A building comprising numerous tenements for the separate occupancy of several families commonly restricted to an inferior class of houses The legal definition varies in different cities Compare APARTMENT HOUSE

ART I *Sec 2* A *'tenement house* is any house or building, or portion thereof which is rented leased let or hired out to be occupied or is occupied as the home or residence of three families or more living independently of each other and doing their cooking upon the premises or by more than two families upon any floor so living and cooking but having a common right in the halls stairways yards water closets or privies or some of them *New York Tenement House Act April 12 01.*

ten"e-men'tal, 1 ten'ı-men'təl, 2 tĕn'e-mĕn'tal, *a* Of or pertaining to a tenement or tenements, tenementary — **tenemental lands,** outlying lands of a manor, which were granted by the lord to tenants

ten"e-men'ta-ry, 1 ten'ı-men'tə-rı, 2 tĕn'e-mĕn'ta-ry, *a Law* Capable of being held in tenancy, designed for tenancy, or held by tenants [< LL *tenementarius,* < *tenementum,* tenement, < L *teneo,* hold]

te-nen'das, 1 tı-nen'dəs, 2 te-nĕn'das, *n* [L] *Scots Law* Same as TENENDUM

te-nen'dum, 1 tı-nen'dum, 2 te-nĕn'dŭm, *n Law* The clause in a deed in which, before the abolition of feudal tenures, the tenure was defined the word used in Latin deeds in expressing the tenure by which the estate granted was to be held, now part of the habendum clause See HABENDUM [< L, neut s of *tenendus,* gerundive of *teneo,* hold]

ten'ent, 1 ten'ənt, 2 tĕn'ĕnt **I.** *a* Holding in zoology, used for holding or clasping **II.** *n Her* A supporter [< L *tenen(t-)s,* ppr of *teneo,* hold]

ten'er-al, 1 ten'ər-əl, 2 tĕn'er-al, *a Entom* Of, pertaining to, or designating a stage of a neuropterous insect after exclusion from the pupa and before the attainment of the imaginal colors, investment, etc [< L *tener,* tender]

Ten"er-iffe', 1 ten ər-ıf', 2 tĕn'er-ĭf', *n* **1** An island of the Canary group length 60 m capital, Santa Cruz de Teneriffe **2** A wine made in Teneriffe See WINE **Ten"er-ife'†.**

te-nes'mus, 1 tı-nes'mus 2 te-nĕs'mŭs, *n Pathol* Frequent desires with painful and unavailing efforts to evacuate the bladder or bowels spasmodic contraction of the sphincter muscles of the bladder or rectum, due to inflammation of the mucous membrane [< L *tenesmos* < Gr *teinesmos,* < *teinō,* stretch] **te-nag'mus†, te-nas'mus†.** — **te-nes'mic,** *a* Of, pertaining to, or characterized by tenesmus

ten'et, 1 ten'et, 2 tĕn'ĕt (XIII), *n* Any opinion, principle, dogma or doctrine that a person holds or maintains as true; as, the *tenets* of a sect the *tenets* of Plato [L, 3d pers ind pres of *teneo,* hold] Syn see DOCTRINE

te-nettes', 1 tə-net', 2 te-nĕt', *n pl* [F] *Surg* A forceps [fish with ten arms.

ten'fin"gers, 1 ten'fıŋ"gərz, 2 tĕn'fĭŋ"gĕrs, *n* A star-

ten'fold, 1 ten'fōld, 2 tĕn'fōld **I.** *a* Made up of ten, ten times involved or repeated, ten times as many or as great **II.** *adv* In a tenfold manner or degree; so as to be in tens or ten times repeated

ten"-for'ties, 1 ten'-fōr'tız 2 tĕn-fōr'tĭs, *n pl* United States 5 per cent bonds issued in 1864, due in 40 years, but were payable at the option of the government after 10 years

Teng"chow-fu', 1 teŋ chau-fū', 2 tĕng chow-fu', *n* A seaport of N Shantung peninsula China

teng'er-ite, 1 teŋ'ər-aıt, 2 tĕng'er-ĭt, *n Mineral* A pulverulent white yttrium carbonate [< C *Tenger,* Sw chemist]

Ten'gri Nor, 1 ten'grı nōr, 2 tĕn'grĭ nōr A lake in central Tibet, 50 by 15 m elevation 15,190 ft

te'ni-a, *n Arch* Same as TÆNIA

te'ni-a-cide, te'ni-a-fuge, etc See TÆNIACIDE, etc

te-nien'te, *n* [Sp] A lieutenant, deputy, also [P I], the chief of a barrio

Te-nières', 1 tə-nyĕr', 2 te-nyęr', *n* Tapestry of the 17th century made at Brussels from subjects suggested by the genre-paintings of Teniers the Younger

Ten'iers, 1 ten'yərz *or* (F) tə-nyē' 2 tĕn'yĕrs *or* (F) te-nyę', *n* Either of two Flemish genre-painters (1) **David** (1582-3/12 1649), "the Elder" (2) **David** (12/12 1610-4/12 1690), "the Younger"

Ten-ka'si, 1 ten-kū'si, 2 tĕn-kā'si, *n* A town in Madras province, India

Tenn, *abbr* Tennessee (official)

ten'nant-ite, 1 ten'ant-ait, 2 tĕn'ant-It, *n* *Mineral* A metallic steel-gray to iron-black copper sulfarsenite (Cu_3AsS_3), crystallizing in the isometric system, arsenical tetrahedrite [< S *Tennant* (1761–1815), British chemist]

ten'né, } 1 ten'ē, 2 tĕn'e, *n* *Her* A deep orange tincture,
ten'ny, } represented in engraving by diagonal lines drawn from sinister chief to dexter base crossed by perpendicular lines [< F *tanner* see TAWNY] **taw'ney‡, ten'ney‡.**

Ten'nent, 1 ten'ent 2 tĕn'ĕnt, **Sir James Emerson** (4/7 1804–3/8 1869) A British traveler, writer, and statesman

ten'ner, 1 ten'ar, 2 tĕn'er, *n* [Slang] 1 [U S] A ten-dollar bill 2 [Gt Brit] A ten-pound note 3 A decade

Ten"nes-see', 1 ten"e-sī', 2 tĕn"ĕ-sē', *n* 1. A State in S central United States 42,022 sq m, capital, Nashville admitted June 1, 1796 2. A river in central United States, length, 639 m to the Ohio river 3 A pass of the Rocky Mountains near Leadville Colo altitude, 10,418 ft

Ten"nes-see'an, 1 ten"e-sī'an 2 tĕn"ĕ-sē'an **I.** *a* 1. Of or belonging to Tennessee or its inhabitants 2. *Geol* See GEOLOGY **II.** *n* 1. One who is a native of or dwells in Tennessee

Ten'ni-el, 1 ten'i-el, 2 tĕn'I-ĕl, **Sir John** (7/32 1820–2/32 1914). An English cartoonist and illustrator on the staff of *Punch* from 1851 to 1901 *Dropping the Pilot* [Ga

Ten'nille, 1 ten'il 2 tĕn'Il, *n* A town in Washington county,

ten'nist†, *rt* To drive to and fro, like a tennis-ball

ten'nis, 1 ten'is, 2 tĕn'is *n* A game for two, three, or four persons, played by striking a ball to and fro with rackets over a net stretched across a space, called a court, marked off into rectangular divisions

It is played in two principal forms known as **court-tennis** and **lawn-tennis** See these words

Tennis is said by some to be derived from one of the Roman ball games introduced into Gaul by Roman soldiers From being an open air sport it came to be played in closed courts, probably at first the court of a castle or monastery whence the irregular shape of the present court had its origin

Young Folks' Cyc of Games p 717 [H H & CO 1890]

[ME *tenets*, possibly < OF *tentes*, pl of *tente*, head-band, < L *tænia* (< Gr *tainia*), fillet or < F *tenez*, imper of *tenir*, hold, < L *teneo*, hold] — **ten'nis arm",** *n* A lame arm resulting from tennis-playing, also, the lameness thus produced **t -elbow‡** — **t.-ball,** *n* The ball used in playing tennis small, hard, and light — **t -court,** *n* Same as COURT, 4

Ten'no, 1 ten'o 2 tĕn'o, *n* [Jap] The name of the founder of the Japanese empire in 660 B C His name is retained as title by each emperor in his capacity as head of the Shinto cult in relation to external affairs he is known as *Kwotei*

ten'nu, 1 ten'ū, 2 tĕn'y, *n* The Malayan tapir

Ten'ny-son, 1 ten'i-san, 2 tĕn'y-son, **Alfred** (6/7 1809–6/10 1892), Lord Tennyson an English poet laureate *In Memoriam*, *The Idylls of the King* — **Ten"ny-so'ni-an-ism,** *n* — **Ten"ny-so'ni-an-ism‡**

ten'o-, } 1 ten'o-, ten'on-, ten'ont-, ten'on-to-, 2
ten'on-, } tĕn'o-, tĕn'ŏn-, tĕn'ŏnt-, tĕn'ŏn-to- From
ten'ont-, } Greek *tenōn* (*tenont-*), tendon (< *teinō*,
ten'on-to-, } stretch) combining forms

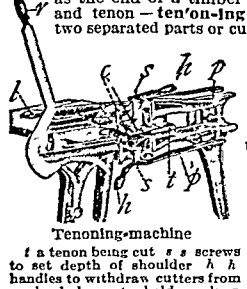
Te-noch"tit-lan', 1 tē-nōch tit-lān' 2 tę-nōch'tit-lan', *n* The Aztec or ancient name of the City of Mexico and the plateau on which it stands

ten'o'clock", 1 ten'o-klok', 2 tĕn'o-clŏk', *n* The common star-of-Bethlehem so called from the tardiness of its flowers in opening in the morning

ten"o-dyn'i-a, *n* Same as TENONTODYNIA

te-nog'ra-phy, *n* A scientific description of tendons — **te-nol'o-gy,** *n* The branch of anatomy that treats of tendons

ten'on, 1 ten'an, 2 tĕn'on, *vt* 1. To form a tenon on, as the end of a timber 2. To join by a mortise and tenon — **ten'on-ing chis"el,** *n* A chisel with two separated parts or cutting blades for cutting both shoulders of a tenon at one operation — **ten'on-ing-ma-chine",** *n* A machine for cutting tenons — **ten'on-er,** *n* One who or that which forms tenons



Tenoning-machine

t a tenon being cut *s s* screws to set depth of shoulder *h h* handles to withdraw cutters from work *l* lever to hold work in place *r* lever to drive cutters forward and back *c* cutter heads *p p* springs to press cutter-heads against work

ten'on, *n* 1. *Carp* A projection, properly of rectangular cross-section, at the end of a piece of timber, to be inserted in a socket or mortise in another timber, to make a joint 2. A piece of marble or stone left undetached on or about a statue, to support and strengthen it [F, < *tenir*, see TENABLE] — **bareface tenon,** a tenon with a shoulder on one side only — **dovetailed t,** a dovetail — **ten'on-au"ger,** *n* Same as HOLLOW AUGER

ten'o-nec'to-my, *n* Same as TENECTOMY

Te-no'ni-an, 1 ti-nō'ni-an, 2 te-nō'ni-an, *a* Of, pertaining to, or named after Jacques René Tenon, a French anatomist (3/11 1724–1/11 1816) — **Tenonian capsule** or **fascia,** same as TENON'S CAPSULE See CAPSULE

ten"o-ni'tis, 1 ten'o-nai'tis *or* -ni'tis, 2 tĕn"o-ni'tis *or* -ni'tis *n* 1. Inflammation of the Tenonian capsule 2 Inflammation of a tendon **ten"on-ti'tis‡.**

ten"on-os-to'sis, *n* Ossification or hardening of the tendons [< TENON- + Gr *osteon*, bone] — **ten"on-tag'ra,** *n* A gouty or rheumatic affection of the tendons — **ten"on-to-dyn'i-a,** *n* Painful crepitation of the tendons on movement — **ten"on-tog'ra-phy, ten"on-tol'o-gy,** etc Same as TENOGRAPHY, etc — **ten"on-to-phy'ma,** *n* A tumor on a tendon bony or cartilaginous growth on a tendon **ten'o-phyte‡** — **ten"on-tos"te-o'ma,** *n* A calcified tumor occurring in a tendon ossification of a tendon — **ten"on-toth"e-ci'tis,** *n* Inflammation of the sheath of a tendon — **ten"on-toi'o-my,** *n* Same as TENOTOMY — **ten"on-to-tro'tus,** *n* One who is wounded in the tendons — **ten'o-plas"ty,** *n* *Surg* The remodeling or replacing of tendons — **ten"o-pli'tic,** *a*

ten'or, 1 ten'ar, 2 tĕn'or, *a* 1. Of or pertaining to a tenor or the musical part sung by a tenor, as a *tenor* voice, *tenor* C 2. Having a relation to other musical instruments of its kind that the musical part called tenor bears to other musical parts, also, intermediate between high and low, as, a *tenor* violin, a *tenor* horn — **tenor bell,** the principal one of a set of bells — **t. C.** 1. The lowest C in the tenor voice being one octave below middle C 2 The lowest string of the tenor violin — **t. clef,** see CLEF — **t violin,** the viola

ten'or, *n* 1. A settled course or manner of progress, continuous onward movement, current, as, the *tenor* of one's existence

The whole *tenor* of a life may be changed by a word of advice

SPENCER *Principles Biol* vol 1 pt II p 265 [W & N 1865]

2. The course of thought in a statement or discourse, general drift or purport, as, the *tenor* of a speaker's remarks, the *tenor* of a letter 3. *Law* (1) The purport or substance and effect of an instrument (2) An exact copy or transcript, as, the *tenor* of a record

In such cases nothing is returned but the *tenor*, that is a literal transcript of the record

GREENLEAF *Evidence* vol 1 § 502 p 657 [I B & CO 1846]

4. General character and tendency, stamp, as, his acts were all of the same *tenor*

The reception one meets with from the women of a family generally determines the *tenor* of one's whole entertainment

DE QUINCEY *Opium-Eater, Prelim* p 30 [T & F 1855]

5. *Mus* (1) The highest adult male voice, to which originally the leading part, or melody, was assigned, also, a singer having such a voice, or a part adapted to be sung by such a voice

I heard the *tenor* in an ecstasy
Touch the sweet distant goal

P B MARSTON *Love and Music* I 2

(2) An instrument playing the part intermediate between the bass and the alto, especially, the viola (3) In medieval music, a hold on the final tone of a piece, also, the compass or the repercussion of a mode 6. In bell-ringing, the bell having the lowest tone [< F *teneur*, < L *tenor*, < *teneo*, hold] Syn. see DRIFT — **old, middle, and new tenor,** different issues of paper currency by the colonies of Massachusetts and Rhode Island in the 18th century — **proving the t** (*Scots Law*), an action to prove the contents of a lost or destroyed deed

te-no're, 1 tē-nō'rē, 2 tę-nō'rę, *n* [It] Same as TENOR — **tenore buffo,** a tenor who sings a comic part in an opera — **t. di grazia, t leggiero,** a light, sweet tenor voice — **t robusto,** a full, strong tenor voice

ten"or-ri'no, 1 ten'o-rī'no, 2 tĕn'o-rī'no, *n* [-NI, 1 -nī, 2 -nī, *pl*] A falsetto tenor voice, or a singer having such a voice, also, an artificial soprano [It, dim of *tenore*, < L *tenor*, see TENOR]

ten'or-ist, 1 ten'ar-ist, 2 tĕn'or-Ist, *n* A tenor singer, also, one who plays a tenor instrument **ten"or-is'ter‡.**

ten'or-ite, 1 ten'ar-ait 2 tĕn'or-It, *n* *Mineral* A metallic, steel- or iron-gray, earthy, black cupric oxid (CuO), crystallizing in the monoclinic system [< Signor *Tenore*, Neapolitan scientist]

ten"or-oon', 1 ten"ar-ūn', 2 tĕn"or-ōōn' **I** *a* Extending no lower than tenor C said of organ-stops **II†.** *n* A tenor bassoon or oboe Same as OBOE DI CACCIA.

te-nor'rha-phy, 1 ti-nor'a-fi 2 te-nŏr'a-fy, *n* The uniting by a suture or stitch of the ends of a divided tendon [< TENO- + Gr *rhaphē* sewing]

Tē'nos, 1 tī'nes, 2 tē'nŏs, *n* [Gr] Same as TINOS

ten"o-si'tis, *n* *Pathol* Same as TENDINITIS — **ten"os-to'sis,** *n* Same as TENONOSTOSIS — **ten'o-su"ture,** *n* *Surg* The suture of a tendon — **ten"o-syn"o-vi'tis,** *n* *Pathol* Gouty or rheumatic inflammation of a tendon or tendons and the synovial sheaths congestion of tendinous sheaths with deficient synovial secretion **ten"o-sy-ni'tis‡.** — **ten'o-tome,** *n* A narrow-bladed knife used in dividing tendons, especially by the subcutaneous operation a tenotomy-knife See illus under LANCET — **te-not'o-mize,** *vt* *Surg* To perform tenotomy on — **te-not'o-my,** *n* The operation of cutting a tendon, especially, the operation for remedying clubfoot **ten"on-to'mi-a‡; ten"on-to-to'mi-a‡.** — **te-not'o-mist,** *n*

ten'pen"ny¹, 1 ten'pen'i, 2 tĕn'pĕn'y, *a* Valued at tenpence

ten'pen"ny², *a* Of a certain size of nails See PENNY

ten'pin", 1 ten'pin', 2 tĕn'pĭn', *n* [U S] One of the pins used in the game of tenpins — **tenpin head-pin** (*Bowling*), a game resembling tenpins, in which the pins are set up after each ball, and the head-pin must be hit first

ten'pins", 1 ten'pinz', 2 tĕn'pĭns", *n* [U S] A game, played in a bowling-alley, in which the players attempt to bowl down ten pins set up at the far end of the alley. Called in England *American bowls* There is no limit to the number of players on each side, tho in championship matches the usual number is five Each player rolls a frame consisting of three balls (in first-class matches two balls), ten frames usually constituting a game If the player knocks down all ten pins with his first ball he makes a *strike*, which entitles him to add ten to the number scored by the first two balls of the next frame If he knocks down all the pins with the first two balls he makes a *spare* which entitles him to add the number knocked down by the first ball of his second frame Compare BOWLING NINEPINS For some features of the game, see SPARE¹, *n*, STRIKE, *n*, 1 (2) — **tenpins head-pin out,** American ninepins See NINEPINS

ten'-pound"er, 1 ten'-paund'ar, 2 tĕn'-pound'er, *n* 1. Something that weighs ten pounds 2. A cannon for discharging a ball of ten pounds' weight 3. [Eng] Under the Reform Act of 1832, a person in a borough who was sole occupier of property of the rental value of £10 ($50) a year, and was thus qualified to vote 4 An elopoid fish (*Elops saurus*) of warm seas, about 3 feet long and with small scales

ten'rec, 1 ten'rek, 2 tĕn'rĕc, *n* [Malagasy] A hedgehog-like centetoid insectivore of Madagascar, especially *Centetes ecaudatus*, from 12 to 16 inches long without a tail and with spines lost in the adult, also, a related mole-like ory zoryctid, as, the rice-*tenrec* [F < Malagasy *trāndraka*] **tan'rec‡.**

Ten-rec'i-dæ, 1 ten-res'i-dī, 2 tĕn-rĕç'I-dē, *n pl* Same as CENTETIDÆ [< TENREC]

Ten'sas, 1 ten'sas *or* -sŏ, 2 ten'sas *or* -są *n* 1. A river in N E Louisiana length, 250 m to the Ouachita river 2. A parish in N E Louisiana, 665 sq m, county-seat, St Joseph

tense, 1 tens 2 tĕns, *vt* [Rare] To make tense tighten

tense, *a* [TENS'ER, TENS'EST] 1. Stretched tight, strained to stiffness, not lax, rigid, as, a *tense* rope, a *tense* membrane, a *tense* fiber 2. Figuratively, under mental or nervous strain 3 *Phon* Narrow [< L *tensus*, see TENSION] — **tense'ly,** *adv* — **tense'ness,** *n*

tense, *n* 1. *Gram* (1) A form taken by a verb to indicate primarily the time, but sometimes also the continuance or completedness of the action, being, or state, also the temporal relation thus expressed

The English tenses are formed by inflection endings, as in *liked* by vowel-change, as in *sang* or by the use of auxiliary verbs, as in *shall see, have seen* There are two primary simple tenses, expressing respectively present and past time but these admit of many modifications both in our own and in other languages See AORIST FUTURE IMPERFECT PERFECT PLUPERFECT, PRESENT PRETERIT (2) Grammatical time as expressed by such forms

There is much discordance in the views of grammarians as to the offices of some tenses and as to the names by which they should be called

2†. Time [< F *temps*, < L *tempus*, time] — **definite tense** (*Gram*), a tense expressing the action or event as in continuation at the time denoted for it — **principal or primary tenses,** in Latin and Greek grammar, the present, the perfect definite (corresponding to the English perfect with *have*), the future, and the future perfect distinguished from the *secondary* or *historical tenses* See HISTORICAL — **tense'less,** *a* Having no tense — **tense'less-ness,** *n*

ten'si-bl(e², 1 ten'si-bl, 2 tĕn'si-bl, *a* Capable of being stretched or drawn out, extensible, ductile [< LL. *tensibilis*, < L *tensus*, see TENSION] — **ten"si-bil'i-ty, ten'si-bl(e-ness²,** *n*

ten'sile, } 1 ten'sil *or* -sail, 2 tĕn'sil *or* -sīl, *a* 1. Of or
ten'sil³, } pertaining to extension or tension, as, *tensile* action, *tensile* strength 2. Capable of being stretched or drawn out, capable of extension, tensible, ductile 3 Producing musical tones from stretched strings. said of stringed instruments [< L *tensus*, see TENSION] — **ten'silled,** *a* [Rare] Made tensile — **ten'sil(e-ly⁵,** *adv* — **ten-sil'i-ty,** *n*

ten-sim'e-ter, 1 ten-sim'i-tar, 2 tĕn-sim'e-ter, *n* A manometer for measuring the tension of gases, or a similar device [< TENSION + -METER]

ten'sion, 1 ten'shan, 2 tĕn'shon, *vt* To make tense, tight, or taut, subject to tension rare except in the past participle

ten'sion, *n* 1. The act of stretching or straining, a making tense, the condition of being strained, stretched tight, or bent

The curious *tension* which may be put upon a rope by wetting it is due to the energy with which the water is drawn into the spaces between its fibers N S SHALER *Aspects of Earth* p 306 [S 1889]

2. Mental strain, stress of mind or feeling, state of exertion or effort, strongly excited condition, as, *tension* of mind, feelings kept under a *tension*

The severest test of soldiers is to keep still under fire when they themselves can do nothing the mere order to march or shoot is an immense relief to the nervous *tension*

T W HIGGINSON *Women and Men* p 144 [H 1888]

3. Any strained state or relation, as, a *tension* between persons or governments 4. *Mech* (1) A system of forces tending to draw asunder the parts of a body, especially of a belt, line, cord, or sheet, combined with an equal and opposite system of resisting forces of cohesion holding the parts of the body together, stress caused by pulling opposed to *compression*, and distinguished from *torsion* (2) The condition or state of a body when acted on by such forces (3) The expansive force of a gas or vapor 5. A device on a sewing-machine to regulate the tightness of the thread 6. Same as TENSION-LINE [< L *tensio(n-)*, < *tensus*, pp of *tendo*, stretch] — **arterial tension,** the maximum pressure of the blood against the walls of the larger arteries — **electric t.** 1 Electromotive force 2 Dielectric stress 3 Surface-density of a charge In all senses now generally abandoned — **initial t,** stress existing in a gun due to the method of making as when steel hoops or tubes are shrunk over it, so as to counteract in some degree the contrary stress caused by firing — **intercular t,** the pressure exerted against the sclerotic or coat of the eye by its fluid contents — **ten'sion bar",** *n* A bar by which a tensile stress is applied, received, or resisted — **t -beam,** *n* A beam subjected to tensile stress specif a roller used in a loom to keep the web stretched — **t.-brace,** *n* A tie-rod, tension-rod, or tension-bar a misnomer — **t.-carriage,** *n* *Mach* A carriage bearing a pulley which rests upon the cable in an endless rope system and by its weight serves to maintain a constant tension — **t. element,** *n* *Kinematics* Any connecting medium having the property of flexibility — **t fuse,** *n* An electric fuse the firing of which is accomplished by means of a spark which is caused during the break of a circuit — **t. line,** *n* *Phytogeog* The neutral space separating two different formations — **t -member,** *n* A member of a framed structure that receives tensile strains as a tie-rod — **t. of vapor,** see VAPOR-PRESSURE, under VAPOR, *n* — **t rod,** *n* A rod preventing the spreading of two members of a frame or other structure by the resistance of its tensile strength, a tie-rod — **t.-roller,** *n* 1 A tightening-pulley, as for a driving-belt 2 *Weaving* Same as TENSION-BEAM — **t -spicule,** *n* *Spong* A microsclere

ten'sion-al, 1 ten'shan-al 2 tĕn'shon-al, *a* Of, pertaining to, or like tension, as, a *tensional* strain

ten'si-ty, 1 ten'si-ti, 2 tĕn'si-ty, *n* The state or quality of being tense, tenseness

ten'sive, } 1 ten'siv, 2 tĕn'sIv, *a* Caused by or causing
ten'siv³, } tension, causing a sensation of stiffness or contraction, as, a *tensive* pain [< F *tensif*, < L *tensus*, see TENSION]

ten'some, 1 ten'sam 2 tĕn'som, *a* [Prov Eng] In a lot or batch of ten composed of ten

ten'son, 1 ten'san, 2 tĕn'son, *n* Among the troubadours, a contention in verse between two contestants, each of whom sang in turn, before a tribunal of love or gallantry, also, a subdivision of a chanson composed or sung by one of them [F, < L *tensio(n-)*, see TENSION] **ten'zon‡.**

ten'sor, 1 ten'sar, 2 tĕn'sor, *n* 1. A muscle that stretches or tightens a membrane or part 2 *Math* That part of a quaternion that alters the length of a vector, a scalar consisting of the ratio of the lengths of two vectors without regard to their directions Compare VERSOR [< L *tensus*, see TENSION] — **tensor palati,** a small muscle attached to the base of the skull, that stretches the soft palate — **ten'sor-twist",** *n* *Math* A twist multiplied by a tensor — **t. tympani,** a small muscle attached to the base of the skull, that is inserted upon one of the bones of the ear and through it renders tense the tympanic membrane

ten'-strike", 1 ten'-straik', 2 tĕn'-strĭk', *n* [U S] 1. *Bowling* See STRIKE, *n*, 1 (2) 2 [Colloq] Hence, a stroke of unexampled success a very profitable bargain

ten'sure†, *n* A stretching tension

tent¹, 1 tent, 2 tĕnt, *v* **I** *t* To cover with or enclose in or as with a tent, lodge in tents

The heavy darkness which doth *tent* the sky
E B BROWNING *The Seraphim* pt II l 656

II *i* To encamp in tents, pitch a tent

tent², *vt* 1. To treat or keep open with a tent, as an ulcer 2 To search deeply, as with a tent, probe 3†. To tempt, also, to try test [< F *tenter*, < L *tento*, see TEMPTATION]

tent³, *v* **I** *t* [Scot] 1. To pay heed or attention to; observe, note, hence, to hinder, stop, prevent 2. To attend upon, look after, watch **II.** *i* [Scot or Obs] To be careful, guard often with *to* [For TEND², *v*]

tent[1], *n* **1.** A shelter made of a flexible material, properly of canvas or other coarse textile fabric, supported by a pole or poles, and stretched by cords that are secured by pegs or pins driven into the ground



Styles of Tents
1 A double-roofed ridge- or wall-tent the tent proper covered by a fly 2 A marquee 3 A Sibley tent formerly used by the United States army 4 The shelter- or 'dog'-tent, for two men, now used by most armies in the field

Tents are sometimes named from their form or some feature of construction as, **A tent** (the common ridged tent without walls), **bell t** (circular, with a hoop for spreading the sides from the central pole), **fly**[2] (see FLY[2], *n*), **ridge t.** (having a ridge-pole), **wall t.** (with low perpendicular walls of canvas) etc Compare MARQUEE

The Arab *tent* is a long black 'house of hair,' with a low sloping roof and open front

C R CONDER *Tent Work in Palestine* vol ii p 275 [A 1878]

2 *Her* A bearing representing a tent **3.** *Phot* A dark tent See below **4.** *Zool* The silken web covering tent-caterpillars **5** [Scot] An open-air platform sheltered with a cover and used by clergymen or others in addressing an open-air meeting **6.** A dwelling-place, abode especially in the phrase **to pitch one's tent. 7.** A hut **8.** A local lodge of certain societies, as the Zionists and Rechabites [< F *tente*, < LL *tenta*, < L *tentus*, pp of *tendo*, stretch]—**dark tent** (*Phot*), a portable dark chamber for use in the field—**hospital t**, a large tent appropriated to the purposes of a field or temporary hospital—**sheet'-tent"**, *n* A tent consisting of a large octagonal sheet, usually of duck, used to cover citrus-trees for fumigation—**Sibley t**, a light conical tent having a central pole and a ventilator in the apex It accommodates twelve men, and admits of a fire inside—**tent'-bed"**, *n* A bed surmounted with a tent-like canopy hanging from a central point overhead **t.-bedstead**‡.—**t -cloth**, *n* Canvas, coarse cloth, or duck used in the manufacture of tents—**t -fly**, *n* An external canvas so secured over the ridge-pole of a tent as to cover the latter, with an open space between, and to shield the tent from sun or rain See FLY-TENT—**t.-guy**, *n* A stay-rope for a tent—**t -maker**, *n* A manufacturer of tents—**t -man**, *n* **1.** One who lives in a tent **2** One who has charge of a tent—**t -peg** or **-pin**, *n* **1** A wooden peg, generally notched, used in straining and securing the ropes of a tent **2.** An iron pin, usually with a ring or knot on the upper end, for securing the ropes of a tent—**t -pegging**, *n* A cavalry exercise in British military tournaments, in which the horseman, while at full speed, endeavors to uproot a tent-peg with his lance—**t -pole**, *n* The pole or one of the poles used in supporting a tent—**t -rope**, *n* Any one of the ropes used in securing a tent—**t -stitch**, *n* In embroidery or worsted-work, a series of parallel diagonal stitches so arranged as to suggest a tent—**t.-tree**, *n* A screw-pine (*Pandanus forsteri*) of Lord Howe's Island—**t -work**, *n* Embroidery in which tent-stitches are prominent

tent[2], *n* *Surg* **1.** (1) A small roll, pledget, or bunch, as of lint, sponge, or slippery-elm bark, placed in the opening of a wound or a deep ulcer to prevent its closing at the surface before it heals at the bottom (2) A cylinder, as of compressed sponge or laminaria, which on imbibing moisture swells and dilates an opening or canal into which it has been inserted **2**†. A probe [< F *tente*, < LL *tenta*, < L *tento*, see TEMPTATION]

tent[3], *n* [Scot] **1.** Attention, note, heed **2**†. Purpose, intention [Abbr of ATTENT or ATTENTION]—**to take tent,** to take heed or care

tent[4], *n* A deep-red wine obtained chiefly from Spain See WINE [< Sp *tinto*, deep-colored, < L *tingo* (pp *tinctus*), dye] **tent'-wine"**‡.

tent"a-bil'i-ty, 1 tent ə-bil'ı-tı, 2 tĕnt'a-bil'ı-tȳ, *n* [Rare] Same as TEMPTABILITY

tent'a-ble, 1 tent'ə-bl, 2 tĕnt'ı-bl, *a* Liable to be tried or probed [= TEMPTABLE]

ten'ta-cl(e[1]**"**, 1 ten'tə-kl, 2 tĕn'ta-cl, *n* **1.** *Zool* A protruding flexible process or appendage (usually of the head) of invertebrate animals, functioning as an organ of touch, prehension, or motion, a feeler, as one of the hollow fleshy processes about the mouth of a polyp communicating with the body-cavity, an eyestalk of a gastropod, or an arm of a cuttlefish, especially one of the two longer arms of a decapod See illus under SQUID **2.** *Bot* A sensitive glandular hair, as those of the sundew **3.** Something resembling a tentacle, a feeler [< L *tento* See TEMPTATION] **ten'ta-cule**‡—**ten'ta-cle-sheath"**, *n* A tentacular sheath—**ten'ta-cled**, *a*

ten-tac'u-la[1], 1 ten-tak'yu-lə, 2 tĕn-tăc'yu-la, *n* A tentacle

ten-tac'u-la[2], *n* Plural of TENTACULUM

ten-tac'u-lar, 1 ten-tak'yu-lar, 2 tĕn-tăc'yu-lar, *a* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a tentacle or tentacles—**tentacular sheath,** a sheath enveloping the base of a tentacle in mollusks

Ten-tac"u-la'ta, 1 ten-tak'yu-lē'tə 2 tĕn-tăc'yu-lā'ta, *n pl* **1.** *Zooph* An order of ctenophorans with two or more tentacles, including many species **2.** *Echin* The *Pelmatozoa* **3.** *Conch* The *Gasteropoda* [< TENTACLE]

ten-tac'u-late, 1 ten-tak'yu-lıt, 2 tĕn-tăc'yu-lat, *a* **1** Having a tentacle or tentacles **2** Of or pertaining to the *Tentaculata* **3** Tentaculiform **ten-tac'u-lat"ed**‡

ten-tac'u-li-, **ten-tac'ul-**, 1 ten-tak'yu-lı-, ten-tak'yul-, 2 tĕn-tăc'yu-lı-, tĕn-tăc'yul- From TENTACLE combining forms—**Ten-tac"u-li-bran"chi-a'ta**, *n pl* *Helminth* The *Polyzoa*—**ten-tac"u-li-bran'chi-ate**, *a*—**ten-tac'u-li-cyst**, *n* *Zooph* A tentaculocyst—**ten-tac"u-li-cys'tic**, *a*—**Ten-tac"u-lif'er-a**, *n pl* **1.** *Protoz* A class or order of infusorians with delicate tentacle-like processes either adhesive or tubular and suctorial including *Suctoria* and *Actinetaria* **2** *Conch* The *Tetrabranchiata*—**ten-tac"u-lif'er-ous**, *a* **1** Bearing tentacles **2** Of or pertaining to the *Tentaculifera*—**ten-tac'u-li-form**, *a* Having the form of a tentacle—**ten-tac"u-lig'er-ous**, *a* Same as TENTACULIFEROUS, 1—**Ten-tac"u-lit'i-da**, *n pl* *Conch* A Paleozoic family of uncertain relationship, generally referred to the thecosomatous pteropods, having a thickish conical shell with raised ring-like markings **Ten-tac"u-li'tes**, *n* (g) [< TENTACULUM]—**ten-tac'u-li-tid**, *n*—**ten-tac'u-li-toid**, *a*—**ten-tac'u-lite**, *n* A fossil conical tentaculitoid shell—**ten-tac'u-lo-cyst**, *n* *Zooph* A short modified tentacle on the periphery of the umbrella of a medusa containing one or more otoliths and functioning as an auditory organ, an auditory tentacle

ten-tac'u-loid, 1 ten-tak'yu-loid, 2 tĕn-tăc'yu-lōid, *a* Like or pertaining to the processes protruded through the mucilaginous covering of diatoms

ten-tac'u-lum, 1 ten-tak'yu-lum, 2 tĕn-tăc'yu-lûm, *n* [-LA, *pl*] **1.** A tentacle **2.** A vibrissa [NL, for TENTACLE]

tent'age, 1 tent'ıj, 2 tĕnt'ag, *n* **1.** Tenting accommodation, the supply of tents available for any purpose **2**†. A camp, or group of tents

ten-ta'tion, 1 ten-tē'shən, 2 tĕn-tā'shon, *n* **1.** The act or process of adjusting tentatively until a desired effect is secured, as in the arrangement of a complicated mechanism **2**†. Temptation [F, < L *tentatio(n-)*, see TEMPTATION]

ten'ta-tive, 1 ten'tə-tıv, 2 tĕn'ta-tīv, *a* **1.** Used in making a trial, done as an experiment, founded on experiment, provisional or conjectural, as an opinion **2.** [Rare] Testing, experimenting [< F *tentatif*, < L *tentativus*, < *tentatus*, pp of *tento*, see TEMPTATION]

ten'ta-tive, 1 **ten'ta-tıv**s, 2 tĕn'ta-tīv, *n* Something done tentatively, an experiment, attempt, trial, essay, conjecture

Feeling our way by a series of *tentatives* to the particular combination required SULLY *Teacher's Psychol* p 178 [A 1887]

ten'ta-tiv(e-ly[s]**"**, *adv* In a tentative manner

tent'-cat"er-pil"lar, 1 tent'-kat'ər-pil"ər, 2 tĕnt'-căt'ər-pĭl"ar, *n* The gregarious larva of a North-American web-worm that spins a large silken web, supported upon twigs and leaves, to which the colony retreats for rest and shelter *Clisiocampa americana* is the **orchard** or **apple-tree tent-caterpillar**; *C sylvatica* is the **forest t.**

tent'ed, 1 tent'ed, 2 tĕnt'ĕd, *a* **1.** Overspread with tents, sheltered with tents, as, a *tented* field **2.** Resembling a tent, as, the *tented* maples **3.** Consisting of or effected by means of a tent, as, a *tented* abode

ten'ter, 1 ten'tər, 2 tĕn'ter, *v* **I.** *t* To stretch or extend on or as on tenter-hooks

II. *i* To remain stretching on a frame, undergo the strain of the tenter said of cloth

ten'ter[1], *n* **1.** A machine or frame for stretching cloth flat between hooks or by means of rollers **ten'ter-ing-ma-chine"**‡. **2.** A tenter-hook **3** A tentacle **4.** A drying-room [I] **5.** *Mach* A form of governor [< F *tenture*, hangings, < LL *tentura*, < L *tentus*, pp of *tendo*, stretch]—**ten'ter-bar"**, *n* A bar bearing tenter-hooks—**to be on the tenters,** to be on tenter-hooks

tent'er[2], *n* One who especially attends to anything, particularly, one who attends to the machinery of a factory and sees that everything is in proper working order, also, an assistant overseer or foreman [< TENT[3], *v*]

tent'er[3], *n* A dweller in a tent, a camper-out

tent'er[4], *n* In the game of duck on a rock, the player who places a stone on a rock to be knocked off by the other players See DUCK [Kent England hop-picker

Ten'ter-den, 1 ten'tər-den 2 tĕn'ter-dĕn, *n* A borough in

Ten'ter-field, 1 ten'tər-fild, 2 tĕn'terfēld, *n* A town in N E New South Wales, Australia

ten'ter-hook", 1 ten'tər-huk", 2 tĕn'ter-hŏŏk", *n* **1.** One of the sharp hooks fastened into a tenter-bar for holding the cloth by its selvages while it is being stretched **2.** Anything that strains to the uttermost, anything that causes mental tension or anxiety **3.** *Her* A bearing representing a conventional tenter-hook, having a shank pointed at one end and projecting at the other beyond the bent part

—**tenter-hook willy**, same as MIXING-PICKER See MIX[1] *v*—**to be on tenter-hooks,** to be in an anxious state

tent'ful, 1 tent'ful, 2 tĕnt'fŭl, *n* [-FULS, *pl*] As many persons or things as can be accommodated in one tent

tenth, 1 tenth, 2 tĕnth, *vt* [Rare] To tithe, decimate

tenth, *a* **1.** Next in order after the ninth the ordinal of *ten* **2.** Being one of ten equal parts—**tenth nerve** (*Anat*), the pneumogastric or vagus nerve, the tenth of the cranial series

tenth, *n* **1.** One of ten equal parts of anything the quotient of unity divided by ten **2.** The unit or thing following the ninth in a series **3.** *Mus* (1) An interval compounded of an octave and a third (2) A note separated from another by this interval (3) The two notes written or sounded together See INTERVAL (4) An organ-stop tuned a tenth above the diapasons, a decima, sounding a compound third **4** *pl* *Eng Hist* A tax of one-tenth laid on all movables, or on the rental value of lands, or both

Tenths are said to have been first granted under Henry the Second BLACKSTONE *Commentaries* bk i, p 308

5 *Eng Eccl Law* The tithe or tenth part of the net annual income of a living originally paid to the Pope, now merging, after an intermediate ownership by the crown, in the fund known as Queen Anne's bounty

tenth'ly, 1 tenth'li, 2 tĕnth'ly, *adv* In the tenth place

tenth'me"ter, 1 tenth'mi"tər, 2 tĕnth'mē"ter, *n*

tenth'me"tre, *Physics* The ten-millionth part of a millimeter so called because expressed by the fraction $1/10^{10}$ or by 10^{-10}

Ten-thre'do, 1 ten-thrī'do, 2 tĕn-thrē'do, *n* *Entom* **1.** A genus typical of *Tenthredonidæ* **2.** [t-] An insect of this genus, a saw-fly [< Gr *tenthrēdon*, kind of wasp]—**Ten"thre-din'i-dæ**, *n pl* *Entom* The *Tenthredonidæ*—**ten-thre'di-nid**, *a* & *n*—**Ten"thre-di-noi'de-a**, *n pl* A superfamily containing the typical saw-flies (*Tenthredonidæ*) and related forms—**Ten"thre-don'i-dæ**, *n pl* *Entom* A family of phyllophagous hymenopters, especially those with antennæ above clypeus and prothorax small—**ten-thre'do-nid**, *a* & *n*—**ten-thre'do-noid**, *a*

ten'tle, 1 ten'tı, 2 tĕn'tl *a* [Scot] Attentive, cautious

tent'i-form, 1 tent'ı-fôrm, 2 tĕnt'ı-fôrm, *a* Shaped like a tent, as the mines of certain leaf-miners

ten-tig'i-nous†, *a* **1** Tending to excite lust of lascivious tendency, also, lustfully inclined **2** Strained stiff

ten-ti'go, 1 ten-tī'go, 2 tĕn-tī'go, *n* [L] Excessive desire for sexual intercourse, morbid lasciviousness

ten-til'la, 1 ten-til'ə, 2 tĕn-til'a, *n* *Zool* A branch from a tentacle [< L *tentaculum*, tentacle] **ten-til'lum**‡

ten"ti-pel'lum, 1 ten"tı-pel'um, 2 tĕn"tı-pĕl'ŭm, *n* *Pharm* A cosmetic for smoothing the skin and effacing wrinkles [< LL *tentipellium*, < L *tendo*, stretch, + *pellis*, skin]

ten'tive†, *a* Attentive—**ten'tive-ly**†, *adv* [less

tent'less, 1 tent'les, 2 tĕnt'lĕs, *a* [Scot] Inattentive, thoughtless

ten-to'ri-al, 1 ten-tō'rı-əl, 2 tĕn-tō'ri-al, *a* Pertaining to the tentorium—**tentorial angle,** see CRANIOMETRY

ten-to'ri-um, 1 ten-tō'rı-um, 2 tĕn-tō'ri-ûm, *n* [-RI-A, *pl*] **1.** *Anat* A sheet of the dura mater that is stretched like a tent across the cranium between the cerebrum and the cerebellum See illus under SINUS **tentorium cerebelli**‡. **2.** *Zool* The chitinous skeleton within the head of an insect **3.** Same as TENTURE. [L, < *tendo*, stretch]

ten'to-tome, *n* Same as TENOTOME

tent'-peg", **t.-stitch**, etc See TENT[1], *n*

ten'ture, 1 ten'chur *or* -tiur, 2 tĕn'chur *or* -tûr, *n* [F] Hangings or decorations for walls, wall-paper **ten-to'ri-um**‡.

tent'wise, 1 tent'waız, 2tĕnt-wīz, *adv* In tent-like form

tent'wort", 1 tent'wûrt", 2 tĕnt'wûrt", *n* The wall-rue perhaps from its former use for curing the *taint*, or swelling of the joints in rickets

ten'ty, *a* [Scot] Same as TENTIE

ten'u-ate, 1 ten'yu-ēt, 2 tĕn'yu-āt, *vt* [-AT'ED, -AT ING] [Rare] To make tenuous, thin out, attenuate, weaken [< L *tenuo* (pp *tenuatus*), < *tenuis*, thin]

ten'u-i-, 1 ten'yu-ı-, 2 tĕn'yu-ı- From Latin *tenuis*, slender, slight, thin a combining form—**ten"u-i-fo'li-ous**, *a* *Bot* Having narrow or thin leaves—**ten-u'i-ous**†, *a* Tenuous—**Ten"u-i-pe'di-a**, *n pl* *Conch* A division of bivalves with a long slender foot, as in *Mactridæ* and *Nuculidæ*, *Leptopoda*—**ten"u-i-ros'tral**, *a* **1.** Having a slender bill, as a hummingbird **ten"u-i-ros'trate**‡ **2** Of or pertaining to the *Tenuirostres*—**Ten"u-i-ros'tres**, *n pl* *Ornith* A division of birds, especially laminiplantar oscines with a slender bill—**ten"u-i-ros'ter**, *n*

ten'u-is, 1 ten'yu-ıs, 2 tĕn'yu-ĭs, *n* [-ES, 1 -ız, 2 -ēz, *pl*] *Gr Gram* One of the three surd mutes, κ, π, τ, considered in relation to their medials, γ, β, δ, or aspirates, χ, φ, θ also, corresponding letters in other languages [< L *tenuis*, thin]

te-nu'i-ty, 1 tı-nū'ı-tı, 2 te-nū'ı-tȳ, *n* **1.** The state or quality of being tenuous (1) Want of thickness or depth, thinness, slenderness, as, the *tenuity* of a film

Mica is sufficiently tough to furnish films of extreme *tenuity* TYNDALL *Glaciers of the Alps* pt i § 1, p 3 [A & F 1861]

(2) Thinness, as of a fluid, rarefaction, rarity, rareness, as, the *tenuity* of the atmosphere at great altitudes **2.** Figuratively, extreme simplicity, excessive refinement or delicacy, lack of substance **3**†. Poverty, indigence [< F *ténuité*, < L *tenuitas*, < *tenuis*, thin]

ten'u-ous, 1 ten'yu-us, 2 tĕn'yu-ŭs, *a* **1.** Of proportionately slight depth or thickness, thin, slim, delicate

Stalactites in every form and shape hung pendent from the branches, the *tenuous* icicles reflecting through their transparent surface all the prismatic colors of a rainbow F BURNABY *Ride to Khiva* p 109 [H 1877]

2. Having slight density, as a fluid rarefied, rare opposed to *dense* **3** Figuratively, drawing fine distinctions, subtile, overrefined [< L *tenuis*, thin] Syn see FINE—**ten'u-ous-ly**, *adv*—**ten'u-ous-ness**, *n*

ten'ure, 1 ten'yur, 2 ten'yur, *n* **1.** *Law* The fact, manner, or means of holding possession or control of that which is one's own, a holding, as, *tenure* of lands, *tenure* of office, etc, specif, the mode of holding a feudal estate in lands

The Norman conquest of England (A D 1066) led to the introduction into that kingdom of the feudal system of military land-tenures Assuming the king to be the source of all titles both of dignity and of property, grants of lands from him to his chieftains were made in consideration of military service to be rendered to himself, *i e*, to the crown, whenever required These direct grantees of the crown, tenants in chief or *in capite*, as they were styled, parceled out their grants among their followers and vassals, for like consideration of knight-service to themselves as *mesne* lords, and these again to inferior persons in consideration of various kinds of service Every lay tenure of the kingdom was thus linked with and dependent on its immediate superior grant, all culminating in the king as the lord paramount and military chief of the state This system of tenure by feuds grew in time, by its necessary divisions and subdivisions, into a most complicated system of land-tenures, which finally became so irksome that by the act of Parliament, 12 Charles II, c 24, all tenures were turned into free and common socage (see SOCAGE), except tenures in frankalmoigne, copyhold, and grand sergeanty

Tenure implied not only the actual holding by one of or under another, but also the terms upon which he held his lands EMORY WASHBURN *Am Law of Real Property* vol i p 24.

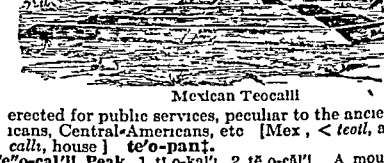
2 The act of holding in general, or the state of being held, the term during which a thing is held, sometimes, the mode or the conditions of it, as, a feeble *tenure* of life, the *tenure* of false opinions **3.** [Rare] The quality of being composed of ingredients in a given proportion [F, < *tenir*, see TENABLE] Syn see OCCUPATION.—**allodial tenure,** allodialism—**feudal t**, see FEUDAL *a*—**military t.,** a tenure of land conditioned on the performance of military service—**t by or in free alms** (*Eng Law*), frankalmoigne—**ten'ure-horn"**, *n* A horn produced on certain occasions as matter of form and in evidence of a granted tenure A few such horns still exist—**t. of office,** the title by which or the term for which an office is held—**t -sword**, *n* A sword produced in evidence of a tenure on certain occasions and conferred along with it

te-nu'ri-al, 1 tı-nū'rı-əl, 2 te-nū'ri-al, *a* Of or pertaining to a tenure or holding of property—**te-nu'ri-al-ly**, *adv*

te-nu'to, 1 tē-nū'to, 2 tę-nu'to, *a* [It] *Mus* Sustained; held for the full time opposed to *staccato*—**te-nu'to mark"**, *n* A horizontal stroke over a note or chord to be held for its full value

ten'zon, *n* Same as TENSON

te"o-cal'li, 1 tī'o-kal'ı *or* tē'o-kāl'ı, 2 tē'o-căl'ı *or* tę'o-cal'ı, *n* *Archeol* A pyramidal mound or structure



Mexican Teocalli

erected for public services, peculiar to the ancient Mexicans, Central-Americans, etc [Mex, < *teotl*, a god, + *calli*, house] **te'o-pan**‡.

Te"o-cal'li Peak, 1 tī o-kal'ı 2 tē o-căl'ı A mountain of the Elk range, Colorado 13,220 ft high

te"o-co'te, 1 tē o-kō'tē, 2 tę o-cō'te, *n* *Bot* A large pine-tree, a native of the mountain regions of Mexico From it the ancient Aztecs obtained the oleoresin burned in their religious ceremonies [< Nahuatl *teocotle*, sacred fire]

te-on'o-ma, 1 tı-en'o-mə 2 te-ŏn'o-ma *n* The western wood-rat (*Neotoma cinerea*) [Cor of NL *neotoma*, < Gr *neos*, new, + *temnō*, cut]

te'o-pan, 1 tī'o-pan *or* tē'o-pān', 2 tē'o-păn *or* tę'o-păn', *n* [Mex] A temple of the Aztecs, resembling the teocalli

Te'os, 1 tī'os 2 tē'ŏs, *n* An ancient Ionian city of Asia Minor, the birthplace of Anacreon **Te'ŏs**‡ [Gr]

te"o-sin'te, 1 ti"o-sin'ti, 2 tē"o-sin'te, *n* [Mex] A strong-growing perennial grass (*Euchlæna luxurians*), nearly allied to Indian corn, and resembling it in its tassel of male flowers and broad leaves It grows to the height of 10 feet, and a single plant often sends up 100 stems A native of Guatemala, it is cultivated for green fodder

Te"o-ti"hua-can', 1 tē"o-ti"wa-kān', 2 tę"o-ti wa-cān', *n* A plateau near Tezcuco, Mexico, remarkable for its teocallis

tep'al, 1 tep'al *or* ti'pal, 2 tēp'al *or* tē'pal, *n* *Bot* [Rare] One of the subordinate parts of a perianth, whether sepal or petal [< F. *tepale*, < *petale*, < Gr *petalon*, see PETAL]

te'pee, 1 ti'pi *or* tep'i, 2 tē'pē *or* tēp'ē, *n* Same as TEEPEE

tep"e-fac'tion, 1 tep'i-fak'shan 2 tēp"e-făc'shon, *n.* The act of making tepid [< L *tepefactus*, pp of *tepefacio*, see TEPEFY]

tep'e-fy, 1 tep'i-fai, 2 tēp'e-fȳ, *v* [-FIED, -FY'ING] **I** *t* To make tepid, bring to tepidity **II.** *i* To become tepid [< L *tepefacio*, < *tepeo*, be warm, and see -FY]

te"pe-ji-lo'te, 1 tē pē-hi-lō'tē 2 tę"pe-hi-lō'te, *n* [Cent Am.] The unexpanded flower-spikes of various palms of the genus *Chamædorea*

te"pe-ta'te, 1 tē"pē-tā'tē, 2 tę"pę-tā'tę, *n* 1. *Mining* Waste rock or rubbish 2 *Geol* A secondary volcanic or chemical non-marine deposit, very commonly calcareous, coating the solid rock or penetrating the earth, portions of a district so called in Mexico and Central America

Teph"il-lah', 1 tef i-lä', 2 tĕf i-lä', *n* [Heb] A Jewish prayer-book containing the daily prayers, exclusive of festival-prayers Compare SHEMONEH ESREH

te-phil'lin, *n sing & pl* Same as TEFILLIN

teph'rite, 1 tef'rait, 2 tĕf'rit, *n* *Petrol* An ash-gray to black plagioclase-nephelite-augite volcanic rock It is essentially an alkaline andesite, with either nephelite or leucite Its olivinitic equivalents are called *basanites* [< L *tephritis*, < Gr *tephra*, ashes] **teph'ritet.**— **te-phrit'ic,** *a* — **teph'ri-toid,** *n* A variety of tephrite in which there is no nephelite

teph'ro-ite, 1 tef'ro-ait, 2 tĕf'ro-it, *n* *Mineral* A vitreous, red, brown, gray, translucent manganese silicate (Mn_2SiO_4), belonging to the olivin group and crystallizing in the orthorhombic system. [< Gr *tephros*, ash-colored, < *tephra*, ashes]

teph'ro-man"cy, 1 tef'ro-man'si, 2 tĕf'ro-măn'çy, *n* *Folk-lore* Divination by inspection of sacrificial ashes [< F *téphromancie*, < Gr *tephra*, ashes, and see -MANCY] **taph'ra-man"cy‡; teph'ra-man"y‡; teph"ro-man'ti-a‡**

teph"ro-my"e-li'tis, 1 tef ro-mai'i-lai'tis *or* -il'tis, 2 tĕf'ro-mȳ'e li tis *or* -li'tis, *n* Inflammation of the gray matter of the spinal cord

Te-phro'si-a, 1 ti-frō'si-a, 2 te-frō'si-a, *n* A genus of fabaceous herbs, cracca [< Gr *tephros*, see TEPHROITE]

Te-pic', 1 tē-pik' 2 tę-pīc', *n* 1. A territory in W Mexico, 10 954 sq m 2. Its capital

tep'id, 1 tep'id, 2 tēp'id, *a* Moderately warm, lukewarm said chiefly of liquids also used figuratively [< L *tepidus* < *tepeo*, be warm] —**-ly,** *adv* —**-ness,** *n*

He had no patience with pettiness or prettiness, with *tepid* or torpid souls ELIZABETH S PHELPS *Austin Phelps* p 74 [s 1891]

tep"i-da'ri-um, 1 tep'i-dē'ri-um, 2 tēp'i-dā'ri-ŭm, *n* [-RI-A, *pl*] 1. *Rom Antiq* In the Roman baths (1) The apartment in a series of bathrooms intermediate between the caldarium or hot steaming-room and the frigidarium or cooling-room See illus under THERMÆ (2) A boiler in which the water for the baths was heated 2. Any room containing a warm bath [L, < *tepidus*, see TEPID] [difference

te"pi-di'tà, 1 tē"pi-di'ta, 2 tę"pi-di'tà, *n* [It] *Mus* In-

te-pid'i-ty, 1 ti-pid'i-ti, 2 te-pid'i-ty, *n* The condition of being tepid, moderate warmth, lukewarmness

Tep'litz, 1 tep'lits, 2 tēp lits, *n* A town in Bohemia, manufactures and hot springs Officially called **Teplitz-Schonau.** [Agreeable warmth, gentle heat

tep'or, 1 tep'ar *or* ti'por 2 tēp'or *or* tē'por (XIII), *n* [L] **te'poy,** *n* Same as TEAPOY

te-qui'la, 1 tē-ki'la 2 tę-ki'lä, *n* [Mex] Pulque [L] *Tequila*, a district of Mexico]

ter, 1 tûr, 2 tĕr, *adv* [L] Thrice, specif (*Mus*), a direction to repeat a measure or phrase twice

ter-, *prefix* From Latin *ter*, thrice See TRI-

ter., *abbr* Terrace, territory

ter"a-con'ic, 1 ter'a-kon'ik, 2 tĕr'a-cŏn'ic *a* *Chem* Of, pertaining to, or containing a compound resembling citraconic and derived from terebic acid [< *ter-* in TEREBIC + *-aconic* in CITRACONIC]— **teraconic acid,** a compound ($C_7H_{10}O_4$), homologous with citraconic acid, obtained by distilling terebic acid

ter"a-cryl'ic, 1 ter'a-kril'ik, 2 tĕr'a-crȳl'ic, *a* *Chem* Of, pertaining to, or derived from a compound of the acrylic series that resembles terpene [< *ter-* in TERPENE + ACRYLIC]— **teracrylic acid,** a liquid compound ($C_8H_{12}O_2$) obtained by the dry distillation of terebic acid

ter'a-glin, 1 ter'a-glin 2 tĕr'a-glin, *n* A sciænoid fish (*Otolithus atelodus*), of New South Wales

Te'rah, 1 ti'ra 2 tē'ra *n* *Bib Gen* xi, 32

te-ra'li, 1 tē-rā'i 2 tę-ra'i *n* A felt hat having a double crown and broad brim, worn by hunters and travelers in subtropical regions [< Hind *tarāī*] **te-ra'i hat"‡.**

te-ra'i, *n* [Hind] A swampy belt in northern India between the Ganges and the lower foot-hills of the Himalayas

Te'ra-mo, 1 tē'ra-mō 2 tę'ra-mō, *n* 1. A province in E central Italy 1 067 sq m 2 Its capital, Roman remains

ter"a-mor'phous, 1 ter'a-mōr'fus, 2 tĕr'a-môr'fŭs *a* Like or being a monstrosity [< Gr *teras*, monster, + *morphē*, form]

ter'aph, 1 ter'af 2 tĕr'af, *n* [TER'A-PHIM, 1 ter'a-fim, 2 tĕr'a-fim, *pl*] [Heb] A small idol or image consulted as a domestic oracle by some of the ancient Hebrews in the Bible only in the plural form which was occasionally used to denote a single deity and sometimes as a collective singular often found in the Revised Version, but only once in the Authorized Version being elsewhere rendered by "idol," "image" or some similar word

te'ras, 1 ti'ras *or* ter'as 2 tē'răs *or* tĕr'as, *n* [Gr] [TER'A-TI, 1 ter'a-tai 2 tĕr'a-ta, *pl*] *Terat* A monster

terat, teratol., *abbr* Teratology

te-rat'i-calf, *a* Monstrous prodigious marvelous

ter'a-tism, 1 ter'a-tizm 2 tĕr'a-tism *n* A teratoid state or condition teratosis [< Gr *teras* (*terat-*), monster]

ter'a-to-, 1 ter'a-to- 2 tĕr'a-to- From Greek *teras* (*terat-*) monster a combining form.— **ter"a-to-gen'ic,** *a* Relating to the production of monsters **ter"a-to-ge-net'ic‡.** — **ter"a-tog'e-ny,** *n* The production of monsters **ter"a-to-gen'e-sis‡.** [monstrosity abnormal

ter'a-toid, 1 ter'a-toid, 2 tĕr'a-tŏid, *a* *Terat* Like a

ter'a-to-lite, 1 ter'a-to-lait 2 tĕr'a-to-lit *n* A clay from the coal-measures of Saxony formerly supposed to have curative properties. **ter'ra-to-lite‡.**

ter"a-tol'o-gy, 1 ter'a-tol'o-ji, 2 tĕr'a-tŏl'o-gy, *n* 1. The branch of biology that treats of abnormal and irregular growths or monstrosities, the science of animal or vegetable monstrosities 2‡. The telling of marvels, also, bombastic description [< Gr *teratologia*, < *teras* (*terat-*), wonder and see -OLOGY]— **ter"a-to-log'ic, -i-cal,** *a* Pertaining or related to teratology — **ter"a-tol'o-gist,** *n* 1. One skilled in teratology 2 One fond of the marvelous or given to exaggeration in description

ter"a-to'ma, *n* [-MA-TA, *pl*] *Pathol* An anomalous congenital tumor composed of various substances as hair, bone, teeth, etc, which do not normally exist in the neighborhood of the tumor **teratoid tumor‡.**— **ter"a-tom'a-tous,** *a* Partaking of the nature of a teratoma — **ter"a-to-pho'bi-a,** *n* Abnormal dread, in a woman about to become a mother, that her child will be malformed — **ter"a-to'sis,** *n* Monstrosity either by deformity, excess or deficiency of parts

ter'bi-a, 1 tûr'bi-ə, 2 tĕr'bi-a, *n* *Chem* A rare earth, the oxid of terbium, obtained principally from gadolinite. formerly called *terbine*

ter'bic, 1 tûr'bik 2 tĕr'bic, *a* *Chem* Of, pertaining to, or derived from terbium, specifically in its higher valence

ter'bi-um, 1 tûr'bi-um, 2 tĕr'bi-ŭm, *n* *Chem* A rare element found in certain yttrium minerals See ELEMENT [Cor < *Ytterby*, in Sweden]

terce, 1 tûrs, 2 tĕrç, *n* 1. *Scots Law* A widow's thirds or dower formerly, but not now, restricted to cases where the marriage had endured at least a year and a day, or had produced a living child 2. *Eccl* The office of the third hour, in the Roman Catholic and some other churches originally said at a time halfway between sunrise and noon 3. The third of a butt or pipe, a tierce 4‡. A third, or third part [< OF. *tiers*, see TIERCE, *n*] **tersel.**— **terce'er,** *n.* A widow who enjoys a terce

Ter-ce'i-ra, 1 ter-sē'i-ra, 2 tĕr-çe'i-rā, *n* An island of the Azores group 162 sq m, capital, Angra

ter'cel, 1 tûr'sel, 2 tĕr'çĕl, *n* 1. A male falcon, specif, in falconry, a male peregrine falcon 2. A contemptible person [OF, < LL *tertiolus*, dim of L *tertius*, third, < *ter*, thrice] **red tercel‡; tar'cel‡; tar'sel‡; tas'sel‡; tier'celt.**— **tercel gent or gentle,** a tercel trained in falconry — **terce'let‡,** *n* A male bird of prey **tier'cel-et‡.**

ter-cen'te-na-ry, 1 tûr-sen'ti-nē-ri, 2 tĕr-çĕn'te-nā-ry, *a* Of or pertaining to a period of 300 years or to a 300th anniversary. [< L *ter*, thrice, + CENTENARY] **ter"cen-ten'ni-al‡**

ter-cen'te-na-ry, *n* [-RIES, 1 -riz, 2 -rig, *pl*] The 300th anniversary of any event, or a date or period of celebrating it **ter"cen-ten'ni-al‡.**— **ter-cen"te-na'ri-an,** *a*

ter'ce-roon, 1 tûr'si-rûn, 2 tĕr'çe-rōōn, *n* A child begotten of a white person and a mulatto [< L *tertius*, third]

ter'cet, 1 tûr'set *or* tər-set', 2 tĕr'çĕt *or* tûr-çet', *n* *Mus & Pros* A triplet In verse it is preferable to use *tercet* only of a group of three lines which carries a rime into a succeeding triplet See TERZA RIMA

The rhymes it will be seen, rhyme in *tercets*, as,— one two, three one, two three
C H CRANDALL *Representative Sonnets* p 4 [*in* M & CO 1890]

[F, dim of *tiers*, third, < L *tertius*, see TERCEL]

ter-chlo'rid, 1 tûr-klō'rid, 2 tĕr-clō'rid, *n* Trichlorid

ter'cine, 1 tûr'sin *or* -sain, 2 tĕr'çin *or* -çin, *n* *Bot* A layer formerly supposed to be a third coat of the ovule; a layer of the primine or secundine, or the secundine itself [F, < L *tertius*, see TERCEL] [terebic acid

ter'e-bate, 1 ter'i-bēt, 2 tĕr'e-bāt, *n* *Chem* A salt of

ter"e-bel'la, 1 ter'i-bel'ə, 2 tĕr'e-bĕl'a, *n* 1. An instrument for trepanning, a trephine 2. A tubicolous worm (genus *Terebellum*) 3. One of the parts of the modified ovipositor of a sawfly with which it bores out a hole for its eggs [Dim of L *terebra*, see TEREBRA]

Ter"e-bel'li-dæ, 1 ter'i-bel'i-dī 2 tĕr e-bĕl'i-dē, *n pl* *Helminth* A family of annelids with long gills confined to 2 or 3 anterior segments, an arenaceous tube, and no operculum [< TEREBELLUM?]— **ter"e-bel'lid,** *n* — **ter"e-bel'loid,** *a*

Ter"e-bel'lum¹, 1 ter'i-bel'um, 2 tĕr'e-bĕl'ŭm, *n* *Astron* A cluster of four stars in the rump of Sagittarius, including *ω Sagittarii*, and forming a quadrilateral [Cor < Gr *tetrapleuron*, quadrangle, < *tetra-*, four, + *pleura*, side]

ter"e-bel'lum², *n* 1. Same as TEREBELLA, 1 2. [T-] *Helminth* A genus typical of *Terebellidæ* [Dim of L *terebra*, see TEREBRA]

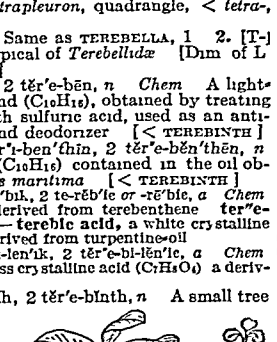
ter'e-bene, 1 ter'i-bīn, 2 tĕr'e-bēn, *n* *Chem* A light-yellow liquid compound ($C_{10}H_{16}$), obtained by treating oil of turpentine with sulfuric acid, used as an antiseptic, disinfectant, and deodorizer [< TEREBINTH]

ter"e-ben'thene, 1 ter'i-ben'thin, 2 tĕr'e-bĕn'thēn, *n* A liquid compound ($C_{10}H_{16}$) contained in the oil obtained from the *Pinus maritima* [< TEREBINTH]

te-reb'ic, 1 ti-reb'ik *or* -ri'bik, 2 te-rĕb'ic *or* -rē'bic, *a* *Chem* Of, pertaining to, or derived from terebenthene **ter"e-ben'ic‡; ter"e-bil'ic‡.**— **terebic acid,** a white crystalline compound ($C_7H_{10}O_4$) derived from turpentine-oil

ter"e-bi-len'ic, 1 ter'i-bi-len'ik, 2 tĕr'e-bi-lēn'ic, *a* *Chem* Characterizing a colorless crystalline acid ($C_7H_8O_4$) a derivative of terebic acid

ter'e-binth, 1 ter'i-binth, 2 tĕr'e-bĭnth, *n* A small tree (*Pistacia terebinthus*) found in northern Africa, the Greek islands, and Palestine It is the original source of the Chian turpentine of commerce, hence it is sometimes called the *turpentine-tree* [< F *térébinthe* < L *terebinthus* (< Gr *terebinthos*), terebinth]— **ter'e-binth-tree",** *n* *Bot* The terebinth



Leaves and a Panicle of Sterile Flowers of the Terebinth
a, a sterile flower b a fertile flower c, a fruit

— **ter"e-bin'thi-na,** *n* Turpentine — **ter"e-bin'thi-nate,** *vt* To impregnate with turpentine — **ter"e-bin'thin(e‡,** *a* Of or pertaining to the terebinth or turpentine having the characteristics of turpentine, as *terebinthine* odors **ter"e-bin'thic‡; ter"e-bin'thi-nat‡; ter"e-bin'thi-nous‡.**— **ter"e-bin'thin-ism,** *n* The symptoms of poison produced by an overdose of oil of turpentine

Ter"e-bin'thus, 1 ter i-bin'thus, 2 tĕr'e-bin'thŭs, *n* *Bot* Same as BURSERA See under BURSERACEÆ

ter'e-bra, 1 ter'i-brə, 2 tĕr'e-bra, *n* [-BRÆ, 1 -brī, 2 -brē, *pl*] 1. *Rom Antiq* A military siege-engine for punching a hole in a wall, consisting of a long sharp-pointed beam working in a groove on rollers 2. *Entom* An ovipositor adapted for boring, as in a sawfly See illus under SAWFLY 3. *Conch* (1) [T-] A genus typical of *Terebridæ* (2) A gastropod of this genus, an auger-shell See illus under AUGER-SHELL [L, a borer, < *tero*, rub]— **ter'e-bral,** *a*

ter'e-brant, 1 ter'i-brənt, 2 tĕr'e-brant, *a* Characterized by boring, of or pertaining to the *Terebrantia* also used figuratively, as, a *terebrant* pain [< L *terebran(t-)s*; see TEREBRANTIA]

ter'e-brant, *n* That which bores, a bore

Many a *terebrant* I have known who, in that capacity, to borrow a line from Coleridge, 'Was great nor knew how great he was' HOLMES *Over the Teacups* p 83 [H M & CO 1891]

Ter"e-bran'ti-a, 1 ter'i-bran'shi-ə, 2 tĕr'e-brăn'shi-a, *n pl* *Entom* A division of hymenopterous insects with ovipositor modified as a borer or saw. [< L *terebran(t-)s*, ppr of *terebro*, see TEREBRATE]

ter'e-brate, 1 ter'i-brēt, 2 tĕr'e-brāt, *vt & vi* [Rare] To bore or pierce through, bore or become a bore [< L *terebro* (pp *terebratus*), < *terebra*, see TEREBRA]— **ter'e-brate,** *a* 1. Having a terebra, as an insect 2 Adapted for boring, as an ovipositor — **ter"e-bra'tion,** *n* The act of boring or terebrating, specif, in surgery, the operation of trephining, the act of perforating a bone

Ter"e-brat'u-la, 1 ter i-brat'yu-la, 2 tĕr'e-brăt'yu-la, *n* *Conch* 1. *A genus typical of Terebratulidæ* 2 [t-] *A* living or fossil brachiopod of this or a related genus [Dim < L *terebratus* see TEREBRATE]

— **Ter"e-brat"u-la'ce-a,** *n pl* *Conch* The *Terebratulidæ* — **ter"e-brat"u-la'ce-an,** *a & n* — **Ter"e-brat'u-lar,** *a* — **Ter"e-bra-tu'li-dæ,** *n pl* *Conch* A family of arthropomatous brachiopods, especially those having a tumid shell, ventral valve with a prominent beak truncated by a subcircular foramen and with 2 curved hinge-teeth, and dorsal valve with a prominent cardinal process between dental sockets and a slender shelly loop — **ter"e-brat'u-lid,** *n* — **ter"e-brat'u-loid,** *a & n* — **ter"e-brat'u-li-form,** *a* Having the form of a terebratula — **ter"e-brat'u-lin(e‡,** *a* Of or pertaining to the *Terebratulidæ* — **ter"e-brat'u-lite,** *n* A fossil of or like a terebratulid

Te-reb'ri-dæ, 1 ti-reb'ri-dī, 2 te-rĕb'ri-dē, *n pl* *Conch* A family of toxoglossate gastropods having the eyes at the ends of the tentacles and a long turreted shell with a short canal [< TEREBRA]— **ter'e-brid,** *n* — **ter'e-broid,** *a*

ter'e-din(e‡, 1 ter'i-din *or* -dain, 2 tĕr'e-din *or* -dīn, *n* A boring animal, as a ship-worm *or* teredo [< F *teredine*, < L *teredo* (*teredin-*), see TEREDO]

Ter"e-din'i-dæ, 1 ter i-din'i-di 2 tĕr'e-din'i-dē, *n pl* *Conch* A family of bivalves having a long vermiform body and small anterior perforating equivalve shell, as ship-worms [< TEREDO]— **te-red'i-nid,** *n* — **te-red'i-noid,** *a*

Te-re'do, 1 ti-ri'do, 2 te-rē'do, *n* *Conch* 1. A genus typical of *Teredinidæ* 2. [t-] A bivalve of this genus, a ship-worm See illus under SHIP-WORM [L, < Gr. *teredōn*, < *teirō*, rub]

te-re'fa, 1 ti-rē'fa, 2 te-rę'fa, *a* Unclean Compare KOSHER

ter'ek¹, 1 ter'ek, 2 tĕr'ĕk, *n* An Old World sandpiper (*Terekia cinerea*) having the bill curved slightly upward, found usually on rivers, breeds principally in the north of eastern Europe and Asia, migrating to Australia and South Africa [< the river *Terek* in the Caucasus]

Te'rek², 1 tē'rek 2 tę'rĕk *n* 1 A river in S E Russia length, 382 m to the Caspian Sea 2. A former republic in N E Caucasia, Russia 26 822 sq m, capital, Vladikavkaz

ter"e-ke'so, 1 ter e-kē'so, 2 tĕr'ĕ-kę'so, *n* [Afr] Luncheon

We marched till 11 30 A M, when we halted for rest and *terekeso* This was prepared and dispatched at 12.30 P M
T H PARKE *Experiences in Equatorial Africa* p 114 [s 1891]

te-rel'la, 1 ti-rel'ə, 2 te-rĕl'a, *n* *Elec* A magnetized steel sphere in which the magnetism is distributed in proportions analogous to that on the earth [Dim < L *terra*, earth]

Ter'ence, 1 ter'ens 2 tĕr'ĕnç, *n* (195–159 B C) A Roman comic poet **Pub'li-us Te-ren'ti-us A'fer‡.**

Te-ren'tian, 1 ti-ren'shi-ən, 2 te-rĕn'shi-an, *a* Of or pertaining to Terence, his writings, or his style

te-reph'tha-late, 1 ti-ref thə-lāt, 2 te-rĕf'tha-lāt, *n* *Chem* A salt of terephthalic acid

ter"eph-thal'ic, 1 ter'ef-thal'ik, 2 tĕr'ĕf-thăl'ic, *a* *Chem* Of, pertaining to, or derived from a compound metameric with phthalic acid and derived from oil of turpentine [< *tere-* in TERBENE + PHTHALIC]— **terephthalic acid,** a white crystalline compound ($C_8H_6O_4$) obtained chiefly as an oxidation product of turpentine-oil

ter-e"qui-va'lent, *a* Same as TRIVALENT

te'res, 1 ti'riz, 2 tē'rēs, *n* A round muscle, as, the *teres* major or the *teres* minor of the shoulder See illus under MUSCULAR SYSTEM [< L *teres*, round, < *tero*, rub]

Te-re'sa, 1 tē-rē'sa 2 tę-rę'sa, *n* [It & Sp] See THERESA

Te'resh, 1 ti'resh, 2 tē'rĕsh *n* *Bib Esth* ii, 21

Te-re'sian, 1 ti-rē'shən *or* -zən, 2 te-rē'shan *or* -zhan, *n* *Ch Hist* A Carmelite friar of the order founded by St Teresa in 1562 — **Te-re'sian,** *a*

te-rete', 1 ti-rit' *or* ter'it 2 te-rēt' *or* tĕr'ĕt, *a* Cylindrical or slightly tapering, circular in cross-section [< L *teres* (*teret-*) < *tero*, rub]

te-re'tial, 1 ti-ri'shəl 2 te-rē'shal, *a* Rounded, as, *teretial* tracts in the floor of the fourth cerebral ventricle

ter'e-ti-cau'date, 1 ter i-ti-kô'dēt, 2 tĕr'e-ti-cą'dāt, *a* Round-tailed [< L *teres* (see TERETE) + CAUDATE]

Te'reus, 1 ti'rūs *or* ti'ri-us, 2 tē'rŭs *or* tē're-ŭs *n* *Gr Myth* A king, son of Ares, who violated Philomela and cut out her tongue He was subsequently transformed into a hawk

ter'gal, 1 tûr'gal, 2 tĕr'gal, *a* Of or pertaining to the tergum or a tergite, dorsal notæal, aboral (in echinoderms), axial (in trilobites) [< L *tergum*, back]

ter'gant, } 1 tûr'gənt, -ji-ant, 2 tĕr'gant, -ĝi-ant, *a* *Her*
ter'gi-ant, } Presenting a view of the back, recursant [< L *tergum* back.]

ter-gem'i-nate, 1 tər-jem'i-nēt, 2 tər-ĝĕm'i-nāt, *a* *Bot.* Having a pair of leaflets on each of three secondary petioles springing from a common point [< L *ter*, thrice, + GEMINATE *a*] **ter-gem'i-nal‡; ter-gem'i-nous‡**

ter-glif'er-ous, 1 tər-jif'er-us, 2 tĕr-glĭf'er-ŭs, *a* 1. Bearing or supporting on the back, dorsiferous, as, most ferns are *tergiferous*, bearing the spores on their backs 2. *Zool* Dorsiferous [< L *tergum*, back, + *fero*, bear]

ter'glte, 1 tûr'jait, 2 tĕr'gīt, *n* *Zool* The dorsal segment (typically in two lateral halves) of a somite of an articulate animal [< L *tergum*, back] — **ter-glt'ic,** *a*

ter'gi-ver"sant, 1 tûr'ji-vûr'sənt, 2 tĕr'gi-vĕr'sant, *a.* Practising tergiversation used also substantively

ter'gi-ver-sate, 1 tûr'ji-vər-sēt, 2 tẽr'gi-vər sāt, *vi* [-SAT'ED, -SAT'ING] To be evasive or practise evasion, equivocate or prevaricate, adopt subterfuges, change sides [< L *tergiversatus*, pp of *tergiversor*, < *tergum*, back, + *verso* turn] **ter'gi-ver-set — ter'gi-ver-sa"tor,** *n*

ter"gi-ver-sa'tion, 1 tûr'ji-vər-sē'shən, 2 tẽr'gi-vər-sā'shən, *n* **1.** The act of tergiversating, evasion of a point, as by prevarication, equivocation, or subterfuge 2 The act of turning one's back on some course previously adopted, fickleness or instability

Ter'gouw, 1 ter'gau, 2 tẽr'gow, *n* Same as GOUDA

ter'gum, 1 tûr'gum, 2 tẽr'gŭm, *n* [L] **1** The back said especially of arthropods 2 A tergite 3 One of the paired posterior plates of the shell of a cirriped **— ter"go-lat'er-al,** *a* In cirripeds, of or pertaining to the tergum and lateral plates **— ter"go-rhab'dite,** *n Entom* A plate of the dorsal (inside) surface of the abdominal wall

Ter-hune', 1 tər-hûn', 2 ter-hün', **Mary Virginia** (*née* Hawes) (¹²/₂₁1831–⁶/₁1922) An American author and expert in cookery pseudonym 'Marion Harland' [Italy.

Ter-liz'zi, 1 ter-lit'si, 2 tẽr-lit'si, *n* A town in Bari province,

term, 1 tûrm, 2 tẽrm, *vt* To designate by means of a term, name

The highest freedom is the strongest necessity as in chemistry those affinities which are *termed* elective are precisely the most determined F H HEDGE *Ways of the Spirit, Way of History* p 10 [B BROS 1877]

term, *n* **1.** A word or expression used to express or designate some fixed or definite thing, a word having a limited and specific meaning, naming and characterizing some particular object, quality, state, or the like, especially, a technical word or expression, as in the sciences, arts, trades, and the like, as, the *term* man, chemical *terms*, assumpsit is a law *term*

The very *term* miser is a confession of the misery which attends avarice JOHN HARRIS *Mammon* p 63 [G & L 1837]

2. *pl* Significant or descriptive words, formal statements, set speech, as, they abused each other in no measured *terms* 3 *Logic* (1) A word, or a combination of words, such as may be the subject or the predicate of a proposition

Prepositions and articles are not terms but may help to form terms As language is of use in logic only as having meanings, the word *term* often indicates the meaning of an expression rather than the expression itself, as when we speak of understanding the terms of a proposition Logical terms may be classified by their nature or by their relations Classified by nature, they may be considered (1) as made up of marks, and hence as (*a*) **positive** or **non-positive,** according as these marks are present or absent, and (*b*) **abstract** or **concrete,** as the attributes are separated from or connected with objects or they may be considered (2) as embodying objects, and hence as (*a*) *singular* or *universal* regarding the number of objects embodied, and (*b*) *connotative* or *non-connotative* regarding the connection of the objects with their marks or they may be considered (3) as mere words, and hence as (*a*) *notative* or *symbolical,* according as they suggest or do not suggest their own marks, and (*b*) *simple* or *complex,* with regard to the number of words constituting the term Classified by relations, terms are (1) *relative* or *absolute,* according to their relations to one another, and (2) *compatible* or *incompatible,* according to their relations to the objects of which they are predicated See all the italicized words

(2) One of the three component elements of the syllogism, each of which is used twice

The **middle term** is the term through comparison of the other terms with which the conclusion embodying their agreement is reached The **major term** is the predicate of the conclusion, and is compared with the middle term in the major premise The **minor term** is the subject of the conclusion, and is compared with the middle term in the minor premise Compare SYLLOGISM, FIGURE MOOD, PREMISE, PROPOSITION

(3) The significance of a word treated as an element of a relation or as a specific object **4.** A fixed period or definite limit of time, a designated or prescribed duration, as, the *term* of ten years, a *term* of office

Specif (1) One of the legally appointed periods in the year during which courts sit (see TERMS OF COURT below) also, one of similar divisions of the year in colleges and schools (2) Same as a TERM FOR YEARS (3) The limited duration of a term for years (4) *Scots Law* A certain time fixed by the court within which a party is required to produce evidence in support of his averment

5. The time during which anything exists, the period of duration, as, a long *term* of suffering **6** *pl* Obligations imposed by authority or assumed by contract, conditions offered, or offered and accepted, as, the *terms* of sale, I can not accept your *terms*

No surrender of any army not actually at the mercy of an antagonist was ever made without *terms* ' and these always define the military status of the surrendered W T SHERMAN *Memoirs* vol II, p 361 [A 1875]

7. *pl* Hence, mutual footing, basis of agreement or understanding often preceded by *on* or *upon*, as, to be *on* good *terms* with oneself **8.** That which determines the extent or boundary of anything, the utmost limit, termination, hence, a boundary-line, a dividing-mark **9** A specified date (1) One of the days commonly called in England and Ireland quarter-days, or one of the corresponding Scottish days (2) The day from which a domestic engaged at a hiring-fair dates his or her contract (3) A particular day or hour for making observations as in meteorology, terrestrial magnetism etc Hence the expressions **term-day, t.-hour, t.-observation,** etc **10** *pl* The menstrual period **11** *Ship-building* A term-piece See phrases **12.** *Math* (1) That which limits a line, surface, or volume, being a point, line, or surface (2) The antecedent or consequent of a ratio, the numerator or denominator of a fraction (3) One of the parts of an algebraic expression that are connected by the plus- and minus-signs **13** *Astrol* A part of a sign of the zodiac in which a planet is slightly dignified **14.** *pl* [Archaic] Limiting conditions, controlling circumstances, as, the *terms* of royalty **15†.** An image, statue, or pictorial representation of Terminus, the god of boundaries See TERMINUS, 3 **• terminal figure† 16†.** That to which anything should arrive, point of finality, issue [< F *terme* < L *terminus* OL *termo* boundary]

Syn. article, condition, expression, member, name, phrase, word *Term* in its figurative uses always retains something of its literal sense of a boundary or limit The *articles* of a contract or other instrument are simply the portions into which it is divided for convenience the *terms* are the essential statements on which its validity depends—as it were the landmarks of its meaning or power a *condition* is a contingent *term* which may become fixed upon the happening of some contemplated event In logic a *term* is one of the essential members of a proposition, the boundary of statement in some one direction Thus in general use *term* is more restricted than *word, expression,* or *phrase*, a *term* is a *word* that limits meaning to a fixed point of statement or to a special class of subjects, as, when we speak of the definition of *terms*, that is of the key-*words* in any discussion, or we say that is a legal or scientific *term* See BOUNDARY, DICTION

— absolute term. 1 A noun or other expression indicative of nature rather than of relation, as *man, woman* opposed to *relative term,* as *husband* and *wife* **2** *Alg* The term of a reduced equation that does not contain the unknown quantity **— act t.,** the concluding term of the university year **— at t ,** at the close of a definite limit of time or the end of a term specif *(Obstet)*, at the end of the normal period of pregnancy **— common t. 1** A designation given to things having a set of common characteristics 2 Middle term See under SYLLOGISM, 1 **— complete t ,** a term composed of two or more terms united so as to qualify each other and form a new term **— conventional terms 1** The two Scottish quarter-days, Candlemas (Feb 2), and Lammas day (Aug 1) Compare TERM, *n* , 9 **2.** Any terms, other than legal, agreed upon by the parties to a contract **3.** Formal terms within the limits of a strict propriety **— discrete t ,** a term which designates the individual as such, and emphasizes the individuality of groups **— familiar t ,** a term that is in general use **— general t 1.** *Logic* See GENERAL, *a* **2** In the United States, a term held by all the judges of a court, or a quorum of them, especially for hearing appeals **— general t of a series** (*Math*), the function of one or more unknown quantities which produces the terms of the series successively on successive substitution of the integers 1, 2 3, etc **— in terms,** in set or plain terms straightforwardly plainly **— in terms of 1.** In the mode of expression characteristic of or peculiar to (some other thing) **2** In the modes of thought (belonging to some specific sphere) **— negative t ,** a term by which the absence (non-existence) of a quality is indicated as incomplete **— special t ,** a term held by a single judge frequently, a term held without a jury or for a special purpose **— term'-day",** *n* **1** A designated day Specif (1) Quarter-day (2) At hiring-fairs, the day from which the contract of service dates **2** One of a series of days appointed for meteorological observations, so as to prepare an official report **— t -fee,** *n* A small fee allowed to an attorney in a cause at each term in which some step is taken and taxed in the costs of suit **— t. for years,** an interest or estate in land that is limited to a certain period of time as a year, a fixed number of weeks or months or a definite number of years, however great **— t of art,** a term of specific sense in some specific branch of study a technical term **— t of court,** the session of a court commencing at a stated period fixed by law, with adjournments from day to day or from time to time, until final adjournment sine die In England the division of the legal year into terms has been abolished, and the Supreme Court of Judicature has four "sittings" in every year, viz (1) **Michaelmas,** Nov 2 (commencing, in fact, by order in council, Oct 24) to Dec 21 (2) **Hilary,** Jan 11 to the Wednesday before Easter (3) **Easter,** Tuesday after Easter week to Friday before Whitsunday (4) **Trinity,** Tuesday after Whitsun-week to Aug 8 (but ending, in fact, by order in council, Aug 12) **— t of thought,** the conclusion arrived at on some matter of reflection **— t -piece,** *n Ship-building* A terminal piece under each end of the taffrail **— terms of a proportion,** the antecedents and the consequents of a proportion **— to be on terms with,** to be in affable or friendly relations with **— to bring to terms,** to force into the acceptance of conditions reduce to a willingness to agree **— to come to terms 1** To settle the terms of an agreement, contract or enter into a contract **2** To yield, give way **— to eat one's terms,** same as TO KEEP TERM, 2 See under KEEP **— to make terms,** to come to a specific agreement **— to speak in terms†,** to speak plainly and in unmistakable language **— transcendent t ,** a term of greater generality than any of the ten predicaments, as *everything, nothing, something, existence, non-existence* **— vague t ,** a term without definite meaning

term , *abbr* Termination

ter'ma, 1 tûr'mə, 2 tẽr'ma, *n* [TER'MA-TA, *pl*] *Anat* A layer of gray matter forming the anterior boundary of the third ventricle of the brain [< Gr *terma*, end]

ter'ma-gan-cy, 1 tûr'mə-gən-si 2 tẽr'ma-gan-cy, *n* The state or quality of being termagant

ter'ma-gant, 1 tûr'mə-gənt, 2 tẽr'ma-gant, *a* Turbulent, violently abusive and quarrelsome, given to scolding, vixenish

A *termagant* wife may, therefore, in some respects be considered a tolerable blessing IRVING *Sketch-Book Rip Van Winkle* p 46 [G P P 1861] **— ter'ma-gant-ly,** *adv*

ter'ma-gant, *n* **1.** A brawling, turbulent, scolding, or abusive woman, shrew, scold formerly applied also to men **2†.** A person of violent temper introduced into the old morality plays as a character to furnish a part for a ranting actor, originally [T-], one of the fabled idols that the medieval romances represented Mohammedans as worshiping [< OF *Tervagant* (see def 2), < It *Trivigante*, prob a name of the moon, < L *ter* thrice, + *vagant(-)s*, ppr of *vagor*, wander < *vagus*, roving] **— ter'ma-gant-ish,** *a* **— ter'ma-gant-ism,** *n*

ter'mal, 1 tûr'məl, 2 ter'mal, *a* Termatic **— termal proposition** (*Logic*), a proposition of adjacent third

ter"ma-ta'ri-um, 1 tûr mə-tē'ri-um, 2 tẽr ma-tā'ri-ŭm, *n Entom* A termitarium **ter'ma-ta-ry†**

ter-mat'ic, 1 tər-mat'ik, 2 ter-mät'ic *Anat* **I** *a* Of or pertaining to the terma **II** *n* The termatic artery

termd, *pp* Termed S S

ter'men, 1 tûr'men 2 tẽr'mĕn, *n Entom* The rim of the wing of an insect from the inner angle to the apex [< L *termen*, end]

term'er, 1 tûrm'ər, 2 tẽrm'er, *n* **1** *Law* A termor **2** Formerly, one who visited London during term-time, seeking opportunity for questionable amusements and occupations **term'-trot"ter†** 3 [Colloq] A prisoner serving a certain term usually with an ordinal, as, a first-*termer*

Ter'mes, 1 tûr'mĭz 2 tẽr'mēz *n Entom* **1** A genus typical of *Termitidæ* **2** [t-] A termite [LL see TERMITE]

ter'mi-na-bl(e", 1 tûr'mi-nə-bl, 2 tẽr'mi-na-bl, *a* That may be terminated, or that will in due course come to an end, limited by a given term, as, a *terminable* annuity [< L *termino* see TERMINATE *v*] **— ter"mi-na-bil'i-ty, ter'mi-na-bl(e-ness",** *n* **— ter'mi-na-bly,** *adv*

ter'mi-nal, 1 tûr'mi-nal, 2 tẽr'mi-nal, *a* **1.** Pertaining to or creative of a boundary, limit, or terminus as, a *terminal* railroad station **2** Of, for, or pertaining to a general or specific term, taking place during or assignable to a term, as, a *terminal* dinner, a *terminal* account **3.** *Anat & Zool* Situated at or forming the end of a series or part **4** *Bot* Borne at the end or summit of a stem or branch, as, a *terminal* bud, flower, or raceme [F, < LL *terminalis*, < L *terminus*, boundary] Syn. see FINAL

— terminal dementia, a form of dementia following some primary or preceding mental derangement, as acute mania, etc secondary dementia **— t facilities** (*Railroad*), a system of tracks, with other conveniences, for making up and receiving trains and handling or storing baggage or freight, at a terminus, also, a railway system connecting various termini for the easy interchange of traffic, as in large cities **— t figure, t. god,** or **t statue,** same as TERMINAL, *n* , 2 **— t. pedestal,** a pedestal that tapers toward its base **— t. sinus** (*Anat*), a vessel that skirts the periphery of the vascular area in the embryo **— t value** or **t. form,** the most concise form of any mathematical expression or result **— t velocity. 1** The greatest velocity that a body falling freely can attain against the resistance of the air **2** The velocity of a body, as a projectile, at the end of its flight

ter'mi-nal, *n* **1** That which terminates, a terminating point or part, termination, end, specif, in electricity, one of the two free ends of an electric conductor, particularly if proceeding from an electric source, as a battery or dynamo **2** *Arch* A terminal figure or pedestal, terminus **3.** *Crystal* The edges or planes that form the end of a crystal **4** *Railroad* (1) A terminus (2) A substation on a railroad line for the discharge or receipt of freight at a point so remote from the main line that it can not be served by a siding (3) *pl* Charges for the use of terminal facilities, or for the handling of freight at railroad termini **5** Same as TERMINATION, *n* , 3 **6.** *Physiol* The end-structure or end of a neuron or nerve-fiber **7.** Same as FINIAL, 1



Terminal

Ter"mi-na'li-a', 1 tûr'mi-nē'li-ə, 2 tẽr'mi-nā'li-a, *n pl* [L] *Rom Antiq* The festival of Terminus, celebrated Feb 23, when terminal figures at boundaries were decorated

Ter"mi-na'li-a², *n* A large genus of the *Combretaceæ* having apetalous flowers, and leaves generally clustered at the ends of branches The *T catappa* (Malabar almond) bears a palatable nut

ter'mi-nal-ly, 1 tûr'mi-nəl-i, 2 tẽr'mi-nal-y, *adv* **1.** As a termination, at the end **2.** At the close of each term, or once in a term

ter'mi-nant, 1 tûr'mi-nənt 2 tẽr'mi-nant, *n* [Rare] An end or ending termination [< L *termino* (ppr *terminan(t-)s*), see TERMINATE, *v*]

ter'mi-nate, 1 tûr'mi-nēt, 2 tẽr'mi-nāt, *v* [-NAT'ED, -NAT'ING] **I.** *t* **1.** To put an end or stop to, bring to a completion, finish

The Prince of Orange was equally anxious to *terminate* the war MOTLEY *Dutch Republic* vol III p 12 [H 1867]

2. To be the boundary of, mark off in limitation, as, the wall *terminated* the view

II. *i* **1** To be limited by a boundary or end, cease in extent or continuity, as, the path *terminated* abruptly **2.** To cease to be, come to an end

The history of the Conquest of Mexico *terminates* with the surrender of the capital PRESCOTT *Mexico* vol III, p 233 [L 1860]

3 [Railroad Cant] To end a run at, go no further than, as, this train *terminates* at Stamford [< L *terminatus*, pp of *termino* < *terminus* end] Syn. see FINISH

ter'mi-nate, 1 tûr'mi-nit, 2 tẽr'mi-nat, *a* Capable of termination limitable specif (*Math*), capable of expression in a finite number of terms, as a non-recurring decimal [< L *terminatus*, pp of *termino* see TERMINATE, *v*]

ter"mi-na'tion, 1 tûr'mi-nē'shən, 2 tẽr'mi-nā'shon, *n* **1.** The act of terminating (1) The act of setting bounds or limits, as, misfortune may not be the *termination* of happiness (2) The act of ending or concluding, as, the *termination* of war **2.** That which bounds or limits (1) A spatial limit, whether it be point, line, or surface a physical boundary or ending bound limit as, the winning-post is at the *termination* of the course (2) A limit in point of time an end of continuance or duration, close end, as, the *termination* of a long life **3** *Gram* The terminal letters or syllable of a word, especially as indicating case, number, person, or the like, an ending **4** *Insur Law* The complete ending of the voyage of a vessel It takes place when the vessel has arrived at her port of destination, and has been safely moored there for twenty-four hours **5** [Rare] Something used, architecturally or otherwise, as a finishing- or tail-piece, finial **6.** [Rare] Ultimate conclusion, determination, decision **7†** A term, word [OF, < L *terminatio(n-)*, < *terminatus* see TERMINATE, *v*]

Syn see BOUNDARY CESSATION, END PERIOD **— ter"mi-na'tion-al,** *a* Of, pertaining to, or formative of a syllable or other termination

ter'mi-na"tive, } 1 tûr'mi-nā"tiv, 2 tẽr'mi-nā'tiv, *a*
ter'mi-na"tiv§, } 1 Designed or calculated to terminate, determining, definitive **2.** *Gram* Indicating direction towards **— ter'mi-na"tiv(e-ly§,** *adv*

ter'mi-na"tor, 1 tûr'mi-nē"tər *or* -tor, 2 tẽr'mi-nā"tor *n* **1** One who or that which terminates **2** *Astron* The boundary between the illuminated and dark portions of the moon or of a planet In the case of the moon it is quite ragged, from the uneven surface of that body

The middle of the separating line or *terminator* in the moon's case is at all times travelling athwart the face of our satellite PROCTOR *Great Pyramid Origin of Week* p 213 [C & W 1883]

— ter'mi-na"to-ry, *a* Terminative, limiting

ter'mi-ner, 1 tûr'mi-nər, 2 tẽr'mi-ner, *n Law* The act or function of determining, as, oyer and *terminer* See OYER [< OF *terminer*, < L *termino*, see TERMINATE, *v*]

ter'mi-ni, 1 tûr'mi-nai, 2 tẽr'mi-ni *n* Plural of TERMINUS

Ter'mi-ni I'me-re'se, 1 ter'mi-ni 1 mē-rē'sē, 2 tẽr'mi-ni I'me-re'se A seaport in N Sicily, noted for hot salt springs

ter'mi-nism, 1 tûr'mi-nizm, 2 tẽr'mi-nĭsm, *n* **1** *Theol* The doctrine that God has ordained a limit in the life of each man and of mankind beyond which the opportunity and capacity for grace and salvation are lost

The word *Terminism* has reference to the terminus of the period of grace accorded to man as an individual or in the mass MCCLINTOCK AND STRONG *Cyc Biblical Lit* vol x p 284 [H 1881]

2 *Logic* Nominalism the doctrine of William of Occam, who wished to regard all logical problems as merely questions of terminology [< L *terminus*, term] **— ter'mi-nist,** *n* **1** *Theol* A believer in or advocate of terminism **2.** A Nominalist **— ter"mi-nis'tic,** *a*

ter'mi-nize, 1 tûr'mi-naiz, 2 tĕr'mi-niz, *tt* To supply with a terminology, as a science give a nomenclature to

ter'mi-no, 1 ter'mi-no, 2 tĕr'mi-no, *n* [P I] A justice of the peace of the first class

ter"mi-nol'o-gy, 1 tûr"mi-nel'o-ji, 2 tĕr"mi-nŏl'o-gy, *n.* **1.** The art or science of a correct use and assignment of terms, any treatise or thesis on this art, orismology **2.** The technical terms or nomenclature of any particular person or class, science, subject, or art [< L *terminus,* term, + -OLOGY] — **ter"mi-no-log'i-cal,** *a* — **ter"mi-no-log'i-cal-ly,** *adv* — **ter"mi-nol'o-gist,** *n*

ter'mi-nus, 1 tûr'mi-nus, 2 tĕr'mi-nŭs, *n* [-NI, 1 -nai 2 -nī, *pl*] [L] **1** The final point or goal, end, the farthermost landing- or starting-point, specif, the farthermost station, in any direction, on a railway, by extension, the town in which such station is situated

Western water transportation found its natural *terminus* where the Kaw or Kansas River empties into the Missouri NICOLAY AND HAY *Abraham Lincoln* vol 1, p 399 [c co 1890]

2. A boundary or border, also, a boundary-mark, as a stone or pillar **3.** [T-] The Roman god of boundaries, the special protector of figures or stones (*termini*) set up as landmarks usually represented without arms and terminating in a pedestal below See illus under TERMINAL See HERMES, 3 **4.** *Arch* Same as TERMINAL, 2 **5.** *Math* The end of a vector farthest from its origin Syn., see END

ter"mi-ta'ri-um, 1 tûr'mi-tē'ri-um, 2 tĕr'mi-tā'ri-ŭm *n* [-RI-A, *pl*] **1.** A nest of termites **2.** A cage for confining termites [< TERMITE] **ter'mi-ta-ry‡.**

ter'mite, 1 tûr'mait, 2 tĕr'mit, *n* A white ant See illus under WHITE ANT [< LL *termes* (*termit-*), < L *tarmes,* wood-worm, < *tero,* rub] — **ter-mit'ic,** *a* — **Ter-mit'i-dæ,** *n pl Entom* A family of pseudoneuropterous insects with a depressed ovate body, free head, equal membranaceous deciduous wings, and 4-jointed tarsi, including the white ants or termites — **ter'mi-tid,** *a* & *n* — **ter'mi-told,** *a* — **ter'mi-tin(e)s** I *a* Resembling a termite, of or pertaining to the *Termitidæ* II. *n* A termite — **ter'mi-to-phile,** *n* An insect inhabiting a nest of termites as certain beetles — **ter"mi-toph'i-lous,** *a* Of or pertaining to termitophiles, fond of termites

term'less, 1 tûrm'les, 2 tĕrm'lĕs, *a* **1.** Of boundless extent or duration, having no term or end **2.** Independent of conditions **3†.** Incapable of being named or described, inexpressible

term'ly, 1 tûrm'li, 2 tĕrm'ly [Rare] **I.** *a* Happening or done every term **II.** *adv* By the term, term by term, periodically

ter'mon, 1 tûr'mən, 2 tĕr'mon, *n Ir Hist* The precincts of a religious house glebe [< LL *terminus,* church land] **ter'mon-land"‡** — **ter'mon-er,** *n* A lessee of church land **ter'mon-man"‡**

term'or, 1 tûrm'er, 2 tĕrm'or, *n Law* A person who holds lands or tenements for a definite number of years or for life, a lessee for a term

tern, 1 tûrn, 2 tĕrn, *a* Ternate

tern[1], *n* Any of several sternine gull-like birds, having the bill pointed and the mandibles conterminal, a sea-swallow or stern See plate of BIRDS Terns are smaller than most gulls have wings more pointed, and the plumage typically chiefly white with a black cap, and the tail usually deeply forked The **common tern** (*Sterna hirundo*), the **Caspian t** (*S tschograva*), the **Sandwich t.** (*S sandvicensis*), the **arctic t.** (*S paradisea*), the **roseate t** (*S dougalli*), and the **black t** (*Hydrochelidon nigra*) are found in Europe and North America The **royal t** (*S maxima*), **Forster's t.** (*S forsteri*), and the **least t.** (*S antillarum*) are North-American *S minuta* is the European lesser tern Other varieties are the **Aleutian t.** (*Sterna aleutica*), a grayish black-capped bird frequenting the northern Alaskan coasts and islands, the **gull-billed t.** (*Gelochelidon nilotica*), the **hooded** or European **lesser t**, the **little t.** (*Sterna minuta*) of Europe, Asia, and Africa and the **white-headed t.** (*Sterna trudeani*), a true tern of South America [< Dan *terne* tern]

tern[2], *n* **1.** That which is composed of three, specif, three numbers in a lottery that, when drawn together, secure a large prize, also, the prize so won **2** *Math* Three pairs of conjugate trihedra containing all the twenty-seven straight lines in a cubic surface **3.** [Local, U S] A three-masted schooner, a three-master **4** [Poetry] Three stanzas grouped together [< L *terni* by threes, < *ter,* thrice] — **ter'nal,** *a* Composed of a group of three, triple third — **ternal proposition,** same as TRINARY PROPOSITION

ter'na, 1 tûr'nə 2 tĕr'na, *n R C Ch* A list submitted to the Pope containing the names of three men of whom one is selected for ecclesiastical preferment [LL]

ter'nar, 1 tûr'nər, 2 tĕr'nar, *n* [Scot] A student of lowest or third rank at certain Scottish universities **ter'ner‡.**

ter-na'ri-ant, 1 tər-nē'ri-ənt 2 tər-nā'ri-ant, *n Math* A concomitant of a ternary quantic

ter'na-ry, 1 tûr'nə-ri, 2 tĕr'na-ry, *a* **1.** Formed or consisting of three, grouped in threes, ternate

When the plant is eaten by the animal the *ternary* products as starch sugar, gum and cellulose are simply carried by the blood to the lungs and decomposed by oxidation back to carbonic acid and water JAMES ORTON *Comp Zoology* p 28 [in 1876]

2. *Math* (1) Containing three variables, as, a *ternary* quadric (2) Of systems of notation, having three as base, or radix **3.** *Metal* Made of an alloy which contains three metals **4.** Having three separate parts, as atoms, elements, etc, each regarded as performing different functions with reference to the molecule Potassium hydroxid is a *ternary* compound **5** Ternate, specif (*Bot*), arranged in groups of three round an axis [< LL *ternarius,* < L *terni,* see TERN[2], *n*]

— **ternary compounds** (*Chem*), compounds composed of three constituents as atoms, elements, groups, or radicals — **t. form,** same as TERNARY QUANTIC — **t measure** (*Mus*), measure in triple time — **t. system** (*Astron*), a system of three stars moving in orbits under their mutual attractions — **t time** (*Mus*), a triple time


Ternately Compound Leaf of Rue-anemone

ter'na-ry, *n* [-RIES, 1 -riz, 2 -riz, *pl*] A group or congregation of three a triad the number three **ter'ni-on‡.**

ter'nate, 1 tûr'nĕt 2 tûr'nāt, *a* Classified or arranged in threes [< L *terni* see TERN[2], *n*] — **ter-nat'i-sect,** *a Bot* Cut into three lobes or divisions — **ter-na"to-pin'nate,** *a Bot* Having three secondary petioles each bearing leaflets pinnately arranged **ter"nate-pin'nate‡**

Ter-na'te, 1 ter-nā'tē, 2 tĕr-nā'tę *n* **1.** An island of the Malay Archipelago **2** A Dutch residency of the East Indies, it includes Ternate Island, the N Molukka Islands, part of Celebes and Dutch New Guinea 176,595 sq m **3.** Its capital a town on Ternate Island — **Ter-na'tan,** *a*

ter'nate-ly, 1 tûr'nĕt-li, 2 tĕr'nāt-ly, *adv* In groups of three See illus in preceding column — **ternately trifoliolate,** having three leaflets springing from a common point

terne, 1 tûrn 2 tĕrn, *tt* To coat with an alloy of lead and tin

terne, *a* [Rare] Gloomy, dull

terne, *n* Sheet iron or steel coated with a lead-and-tin alloy, roofing-tin **terne'-plate"‡.**

tern'er-y 1 tûrn'ər-i 2 tĕrn'er-y, *n* [-IES, 1 -iz, 2 -iz, *pl*] A place frequented by terns when breeding

Ter'ni, 1 ter'ni 2 tĕr'ni, *n* A city in Perugia province Italy

ter'ni-on, 1 tûr'ni-ən, 2 tĕr'ni-on, *n* **1.** A quire composed of three sheets in double folds **2†** Same as TERNARY

Tern-strœ"mi-a'ce-æ, 1 tûrn-stri"mi-ē'si-i, 2 tĕrn-strĕ'mi-ā'çe-ē, *n pl Bot* Same as THEACEÆ [< *Ternström,* Swedish naturalist] — **tern-strœ"mi-a'ceous,** *a*

Te're-dant, 1 tē'ro-dənt' 2 tę'ro-dant', *n* Same as TARUDANT

ter-ox'id, 1 tər-ŏks'id, 2 ter-ŏks'id, *n* Same as TRIOXID

terp, 1 tûrp, 2 tĕrp, *n* [TERP'EN, 1 tûrp'en 2 tĕrp'ĕn, *pl*] A hillock marking the site of a prehistoric village

Ter-pan'der, 1 tər-pan'dər, 2 tĕr-păn'der, *n* A Greek musician and poet (about 676 B C), founder of Greek classical music **Ter'pan-dros‡**

ter'pene, 1 tûr'pin, 2 tĕr'pēn, *n Chem* Any one of several isomeric oily hydrocarbons, having a composition represented by $C_{10}H_{16}$, or some multiple of that formula, contained chiefly in various coniferous plants **Oil of turpentine** is the typical terpene **True terpenes,** a series of isomeric cyclic hydrocarbons of the formula $C_{10}H_{16}$, are as a rule colorless, strongly refracting liquids, and may be classified in the following groups (1) the **camphane group,** which includes *pinene* and *camphene* The members of this group can not unite with more than two atoms of bromin (2) The **menthane** or **terpane group,** which includes *sylvestrene* and *limonene* The compounds of this group can combine with four atoms of a univalent element Among other terpenes are **olefinic terpenes,** a group of open-chain compounds with the formula $C_{10}H_{18}$ [For TEREBENE]

ter'pen-tine‡, *n* Same as TURPENTINE

ter"pe-nyl'ic, 1 tûr pi-nil'ik, 2 tĕr pe-nŷl'ic, *a Chem* Of, pertaining to, or derived from a terpene [< TERPENE + -YL] **ter-pen'tic‡.— terpenylic acid,** a white crystalline compound ($C_5H_8O_4$) obtained by oxidizing a terpene, as turpentine-oil with chromic acid **terpentic acid‡.**

ter'pi-lene, 1 tûr'pi-lin 2 tĕr'pi-lēn, *n* Any one of the optically inactive isomerids of terpene

ter'pin, 1 tûr'pin, 2 tĕr'pin, *n* A white crystalline compound ($C_{10}H_{20}O$) obtained from oil of turpentine and regarded as its hydrate — **terpin hydrate** (*Chem*), a compound ($C_{10}H_{20}O_2+H_2O$) which forms in crystals when turpentine-oil and acidified alcohol are mixed and shaken together used extensively as a remedy for bronchitis — **ter'pi-nene,** *n Chem* A stable terpene ($C_{10}H_{18}$) found in oil of cardamom — **ter-pin'e-ol,** *n Chem* 1 A crystalline compound ($C_{10}H_{17}OH$) derived from terpin hydrate by the elimination of two molecules of water Commercial terpineol on account of its impurities is an oily liquid **2.** Any of the isomers of terpineol — **ter'pin-ol,** *n* Terpineol also, the impure terpineol of commerce — **ter-pin'o-lene,** *n Chem* An artificial terpene ($C_{10}H_{18}$) obtained from heating terpin hydrate or cineol

ter-pin'nate, *a Bot* Same as TRIPINNATE

Terp-sich'o-re, 1 tûrp-sik'o-ri, 2 tĕrp-sic'o-rē, *n Class Myth* The Muse of dancing Her attribute is the lyre See MUSE [L, < Gr *Terpsichorē,* < *terpsis,* delight (< *terpō,* cheer), + *choros,* dance]


Statue of Terpsichore found at Tivoli and now in the Vatican, Rome

Terp"si-cho-re'an, 1 tûrp-si-ko-ri'ən, 2 tĕrp'si-co-rē'an **I.** *a* Of or relating to Terpsichore, of or pertaining to dancing **Terp"si-cho-re'al‡.**

Our *terpsichorean* education had been rather limited J JEFFERSON *Autobiography* p 37 [c co]

II *n* [t-] [Colloq] A ballet-dancer, coryphee — **Terp"si-cho-re'al-ly,** *adv*

terr., *abbr* Terrace, territory

ter'ra, 1 ter'ə, 2 tĕr'a, *n* [L] The earth earth — **terra alba. 1.** Same as PIPE-CLAY **2.** The pigment made from ground gypsum **3** Magnesia **4** A grade of kaolin used as an adulterant, as of paints — **t carlosa,** same as TRIPOLI — **ter'ra-cot'ta,** *n* **1.** A hard pottery much used in building-ornamentation and in statuary, generally unglazed pottery **2** A statue or other artistic work designed in terra-cotta **3.** A brownish-orange color resembling that of terra-cotta

The typical figure represented in these *terra-cottas* is a seated goddess draped and wearing a high crown (stephanos), richly ornamented with rosettes and sphinxes DI CESNOLA *Cyprus* p 50 [in 1878]

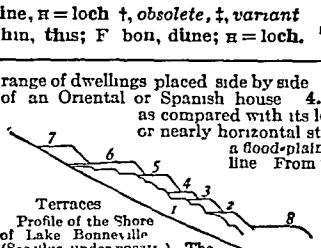
— **terræ filius 1.** A low-born person a son of the soil **2.** The author of a lampoon that was formerly periodically written at Oxford University — **t. firma,** dry land as giving firm footing land, as opposed to water, mainland or continent, as opposed to islands — **t. incognita,** an unknown country an untraveled region — **t Japonica,** pale catechu or gambier, an extract from a Malayan shrub (*Uncaria gambier*) of the madder family (*Rubiaceæ*) a trade name given from the idea originally that it was a kind of earth from Japan — **t. nera,** black earth, from which ancient artists in fresco, oil, and tempera painting extracted an oily pigment — **t orellana,** the annatto dye — **t ponderosa,** same as BARITE — **t. rossa** (*Geol*), a red residual deposit, consisting of a highly ferruginous clay, derived from the leaching by surface-waters of ferruginous limestone rocks Originally found on the coast of the Adriatic sea — **t. sigillata,** same as SEALED EARTH See SEAL[1], *v*

ter'race, 1 ter'is, 2 tĕr'ąc, *tt* [TER'RACED, TER'RAC-ING] To fashion as a terrace, or to build in successive terraces

ter'race[1], *n* **1.** A raised level space, shelf, or platform, having one or more vertical or sloping sides, supported by masonry, a bank of turf, or the like, also, such side or sides and level collectively, in landscape-gardening, a level area, often one of a series constructed on the side of a sloping bank or other situation and overlooking one another and the scenery on one or more sides

The Peruvians used to cut *terraces* . along the most barren mountain-sides carefully coating them with soil carried up from below and cultivating tier over tier the vegetables suited to the rapidly-changing climate of each successive altitude C W HOSKEYNS *Hist of Agric* p 71 [BR A E 1849]

2. A raised level supporting a row of houses, or the houses occupying such a position loosely applied to any range of dwellings placed side by side **3.** The flat roof of an Oriental or Spanish house **4.** *Geol* A narrow, as compared with its length, horizontal or nearly horizontal step on a slope in a flood-plain or along a shore-line From the inner side the surface rises sharply from the outer edge it falls steeply A terrace is formed either by erosion (**cut terrace**) or by deposition (**alluvial t, built t, t of construction**). **Shore-terraces** (terraces formed along a lake or an ocean) are either wave-built or wave-cut **stream-terraces** are cut or built, and sometimes stream- and shore-action are combined in a **delta-terrace.** Such formations have become exposed terraces either (1) by an uplift of the land (2) by the deeper corrasion of a stream-channel, or (3) by diminution or withdrawal of the volume of water Other varieties are **geyserite t,** formed of tufaceous opaline silica deposited by a geyser or hot spring, **kame t,** of glacial sand and gravel between the walls of a valley and an ice-tongue **slender t.** [Local], one of the terraces in the upper Ohio basin



Terraces
Profile of the Shore of Lake Bonneville (See illus under FOSSIL) The successive stages of water-level are shown by the terraces 1 Old underlying terraced shore 2 3, 4 5 6, 7 Terraces formed in succession by the rising water the last (7) being the Bonneville shore at its greatest area 8 The Provo shore, to which the water fell suddenly upon the breaking away of the outlet, and where it remained stationary for a long period

The rivers of Switzerland show on their banks three well-marked *terraces* of regularly stratified and well-rounded shingle JAMES CROLL *Climate and Time* p 239 [A 1875]

5. An open gallery, balcony **6.** In marble, a soft spot, the original contents of which are dug out and replaced by paste **7.** *Mil Hist* An earthwork [OF, < It *terraccia,* < *terra* (< L *terra*), earth] **ter'rast — fault'-ter"race,** *n* A terrace formed by two parallel fault-scarps on the same declivity, "thrown" in the same direction — **glacial t,** a glacial deposit rearranged in terrace form by water — **landslip t,** a short, rough-surfaced terrace resulting from the slip of a segment of a hill — **t age,** see GEOLOGY — **ter'race-gar"den,** *n* A garden arranged on a terrace or in a series of different terraces or levels

ter'race', *n* Same as TEPRAS

ter-ra'ceous, 1 te-rē'shus, 2 tĕ-rā'shŭs, *a* [Rare] Composed of earth

ter-rac'i-form, 1 te-ras'i-fôrm, 2 tĕ-răç'i-fôrm, *a Geol* Disposed in a series of terraces said of rising ground [< TERRACE[1] + FORM]

ter'rac-ing, 1 ter'is-iŋ, 2 tĕr'aç-ing, *n* The act of making terraces, terraces taken collectively

ter'ra-cul"ture, 1 ter'ə-kul'chur *or* -tiur, 2 tĕr'a-cŭl'chur *or* -tūr, *n* Same as AGRICULTURE [< L *terra,* earth, + CULTURE] — **ter"ra-cul'tur-al,** *a*

Ter'ra del Fue'go. Same as TIERRA DEL FUEGO

ter'rage, 1 ter'ij, 2 tĕr'ąc, *n* **1** A small amount of earth such as is used in a pot for an indoor plant **2** *Old Eng Law* A fee paid to a landowner for some privilege granted by him [< F *terre* (< L *terra*), earth] **ter'ri-age‡.**

ter-rain', 1 te-rēn' 2 tĕ-rān', *a* Same as TERRENE — **terrain cure** (*Therap*), a treatment in which the beneficial results of a regular diet are augmented by climbing to given heights.

ter'rain, } 1 ter'ēn *or* te-rēn' 2 tĕr'ān *or* tĕ-rān', *n* **1.** In **ter'rane,** } geology, any formation or series of rocks or formations continuously related **2** A region considered in relation to its fitness for some purpose, an extent of ground or territory [< F *terrain,* ground, < L *terrenum,* neut of *terrenus* see TERRENE, *a*] — **ter-ra're-an,** *a* Existing on or within the earth — **ter-ra're-ous,** *a Bot* Growing on land

ter-ral', 1 te-rāl', 2 tĕ-ral', *n* [Sp] A breeze blowing from the land toward the sea

ter"ra-ma'ra, 1 ter ə-mā'rə 2 tĕr'a-ma'ra, *n* [-RE, 1 -rē, 2 -rę, *pl*] **1** An earthy deposit containing organic, phosphatic, and calcareous mineral matter, useful as a fertilizer **2** A deposit found in southern Europe, containing prehistoric remains, as bones, pottery, and various rude implements, often associated with shell-heaps, and somewhat similar to the kitchen-midden of northern Europe [< It *terra amara, terra* (< L *terra*), earth *amara* (< L. *amarus*), bitter] **ter"re-ma're‡** [Erroneous form]

Ter"ra-no'va di Si-ci'li-a, 1 ter'ra-nō'və di si-chi'li-ə, 2 tĕr'ra-nō'va di si-chi'li-a A seaport in S Sicily

Ter"ra-pe'nes, 1 ter'ə-pi'niz 2 tĕr a-pē'nēz, *n pl Herp.* The ambulatorial cryptodirous tortoises [NL, < TERRAPIN]

ter'ra-pin, 1 ter'ə-pin, 2 tĕr'a-pin, *n* **1.** One of various emydoid tortoises, properly, only those of the genus *Malaclemys,* and specif, the **salt-marsh terrapin** or diamondback (*M palustris*), of the Atlantic coast of the United States, south of New York, famous for its delicate flesh It is caught in great numbers in summer and kept in pens for sale in winter, the females with eggs (full cows) being considered the best **The red bellied t** or slider (*Pseudemys rubriventris*), ranging from New Jersey to Virginia, is much used as a substitute for the diamondback.


Salt-marsh Terrapin 1/8

2 The cooked flesh of the above as a table dish **3.** Some other tortoise, as, an alligator-*terrapin,* the pine-barren *terrapin* or gopher [Prob of Am Ind origin] **ter'ra-pene‡.— ter'ra-pin-far"m",** *n* A place where terrapins are cultivated for market — **t -paw",** *n pl* [Chesapeake Bay, U S] Tongs used in capturing terrapins

ter-ra'que-ous, 1 te-rē'kwi-us 2 tĕ-rā'kwe-us (XIII), *a.* Composed of or containing both land and water [< L *terra,* earth, + *aqua,* water] **ter-ra'que-an‡.**

ter-ra'ri-um, 1 te-rē'ri-um, 2 tĕ-rā'ri-ŭm *n* [-RI-UMS *or* -RI-A, *pl*] A vivarium for land-animals [< L *terra* earth]

ter-ras', 1 te-ras', 2 tĕ-rās' *n* **1.** *Marble-working* A defective or disfiguring place in a marble block which is cut out and filled with a composition **2** Same as TRASS [< It *terraccia,* rubbish, < *terra,* < L *terra,* the earth] **ter-rasse'‡.**

ter'ra-sphere, 1 ter'ə-sfir 2 tĕr'a-sfĕr, *n* Same as TELLURION [< L *terra* earth, + SPHERE]

ter-raz'zo, 1 ter-rät'so 2 tĕr-rat'so *n Arch* A flooring of mosaic of irregular fragments of marble laid in cement. [It, TERRACE]

terre, 1 târ, 2 tĕr, *n* [F] Earth See TERRA — **terre'-ten"ant,** *n Law* **1.** The person who is in actual possession of lands **2.** The owner or holder of the legal estate in lands **ter'-ten"ant‡** — **ter-re'i-tyt,** *n* Earthiness

Terre"bonne', 1 ter'bon' 2 tĕr'bŏn', *n* **1.** A parish in S E Louisiana 1,790 sq m county seat, Houma **2.** A district in S W Quebec, Canada 781 sq m

Ter're Haute, 1 ter'ə hōt 2 tĕr'e hōt A railroad center and manufacturing city, county-seat of Vigo county, Ind. seat of Rose Polytechnic Institute (non-sectarian), founded in 1883.

Ter'rell, 1 ter'el, 2 tĕr'ĕl, *n* **1** A county in S W Georgia, 340 sq m , county-seat, Dawson **2.** A city in Kaufman county, Tex **3.** A county in Texas, 2,635 sq m

ter-rel'la, 1 te-rel'ə, 2 tē-rĕl'ə, *n* A globe marked and adjusted to illustrate the earth's magnetic deviation, also, a spherical magnet used for illustrating terrestrial magnetic phenomena [< L *terra,* earth] **te-rel'la†**

ter"re-mo'tive, 1 ter"ı-mō'tıv, 2 tĕr"e-mō'tıv, *a* [Rare] Seismic [< L *terra,* earth + MOTIVE]

ter-rene', 1 te-rın', 2 tē-rēn', *a* **1.** Pertaining or belonging to earth, earthy, as, *terrene* particles **2.** Earthly or terrestrial, mundane [< L *terrenus,* < *terra,* earth] — **ter-rene'ly,** *adv* — **ter-rene'ness,** *n*

ter-rene', *n* **1** The surface of the earth **2** [Poet & Rare] The earth itself, the globe

ter-ren'ı-ty†, *n* Earthiness

ter're-ous†, *a* Composed of or containing earth, earthy

terre'plein", 1 ter'plān", 2 tĕr'plen", *n* **1** The upper surface of a rampart back of the parapet, on which the guns are mounted **2.** The level surface about a field-fortification **3** Any broad, low embankment [F, *terre* (< L *terra*), earth, *plein* (< L *planus*), level] **terre'plain"‡; terre'pleine"‡.**

ter-res'trı-al, 1 te-res'trı-əl, 2 tē-rĕs'trı-al, *a* **1.** Belonging to, limited by, or identical with the earth, of or pertaining to the terraqueous globe, also, representing the earth opposed to what is celestial or pertains to other planets, as, *terrestrial* seasons **2.** Composed of land or earth, not aqueous or gaseous, also, pertaining to land or earth, as, a *terrestrial* substance

This whole valley is an aquatic not a *terrestrial* basin
AGASSIZ *Journey in Brazil* p 256 [T & F 1868]

3. Living and moving on the earth, having its habitat on the ground in zoology, opposed to *aquatic, arboreal,* and *aerial,* in botany, opposed to *aquatic* and *epiphytic.*

Oceanic islands are inhabited by bats and seals but by no *terrestrial* mammals DARWIN *Or Species* vol ı, p 281 [J M 1888]

4. Of or pertaining to matters of the world, mundane. **5.** Made of soil, consisting of earth used humorously **6.** Of the same class as the earth said of planets [OF, < L *terrestris,* < *terra,* earth] **ter-res'trı-ous†** — **terrestrial currents,** same as EARTH-CURRENTS See CURRENT — **t eyepiece,** the eyepiece of a terrestrial telescope — **t. radiation,** a radiation of heat from the earth's surface *directly to the clear sky* By this *means nearly all* the solar heat coming to the earth is disposed of It is believed that there is almost a perfect equilibrium between the heat received and that radiated, so that the earth is becoming neither hotter nor colder Probably a very small part of the solar heat is radiated from the clouds — **ter-res'trı-al,** *n* An inhabitant of the earth — **ter-res'trı-al-ısm,** *n Secularity* — **ter-res'trı-al-ize,** *vt* To make terrestrial — **ter-res'trı-al-ly,** *adv* — **ter-res'trı-al-ness,** *n*

ter-res'trı-fy†, *vt* To make earthy, earthly, or like earth.

ter'ret, 1 ter'et, 2 tĕr'ĕt, *n Saddlery* One of the two round loops or rings on a pad-tree, through which the driving-reins pass, also, any similar ring, as on a dog-collar See illus under HARNESS [< F *touret,* small wheel, dim of *tour,* < L *tornus,* < Gr *tornos,* a turners' lathe] **ter'rıt‡.**

terre'verte", 1 ter'-vert", 2 tĕr'-vĕrt", *n Mineral* **1.** Celadonite resembling glauconite and used as a green pigment See table under SPECTRUM **2** Glauconite [< F *terre verte,* green earth]

ter'rı-bl(e", 1 ter'ı-bl, 2 tĕr'ı-bl, *a* **1.** Of a nature to excite terror or dread, appalling, shocking, as, a *terrible* catastrophe **2.** [Colloq] Characterized by excess, extreme, as, the heat is *terrible,* that child is a *terrible* liar **3.** [Archaic] Tending to inspire awe or dread, as, Thy *terrible* name [F, < L *terribilis,* < *terreo,* terrify] Syn. see AWFUL FORMIDABLE FRIGHTFUL GRIM — **terrible infant,** a child that is precocious and makes uncomfortable remarks — **ter'rı-bl(e-ness",** *n* — **ter-rı-blỵ,** *adv*

Ter-rıc'o-la, 1 te-rık'o-lə, 2 tē-rĭc'o-la, *n pl Helminth* A tribe of tricladidean planarians of terrestrial habits

Ter-rıc'o-læ, 1 te-rık'o-lī, 2 tē-rĭc'o-lē, *n pl Helminth* The *Lumbricidæ* [< LL *terricola,* dweller upon the earth < *terra,* earth, + *colo,* inhabit]

ter'rı-cole, 1 ter'ı-kōl, 2 tĕr'ı-cōl **I** *a* Terricolous **II.** *n* **1** (1) An animal which burrows or lives in the ground (2) One of the *Terricola* or *Terricolæ* **2** A plant growing close to the surface of its site, as a lichen

ter-rıc'o-lous, } 1 te-rık'o-lus, -lın, 2 tē-rĭc'o-lŭs, -lın, *a*
ter-rıc'o-lın(es, } *Biol* **1.** Living on or inhabiting the ground **2** Of or pertaining to the *Terricola* or *Terricolæ*

ter-rıc'u-la-ment†, *n* That which causes fear, a terror

ter'rı-er¹, 1 ter'ı-ər, 2 tĕr'ı-er, *n* A small, active, wiry dog, adapted to pursue burrowing animals, and noted for the courage and eagerness with which it "goes to earth" in pursuit of vermin

Terriers are (1) **short-haired,** as the black-and-tan, Schipperke, bull-terrier, and fox-terrier, or (2) **long-haired,** as the Bedlington, Dandie Dinmont, Irish, Scotch, Skye, and Yorkshire See plate of DOGS

[OF, < LL *terrarius,* of the earth, < *terra,* earth]

ter'rı-er², *n Old Eng Law* A land-survey setting forth in detail the number of acres, names of tenants, etc , in a given district, as, the *terrier* of glebe-lands [OF, list of tenants, < LL *terrarius,* roll describing landed property, < *terrarius,* see TERRIER¹] **ter'rar†.**

Ter'rı-er³, *n* [Slang, Eng] A member of the Territorial Army.

ter-rıf'ic, 1 te-rıf'ık, 2 tē-rĭf'ıc, *a* Such as to inspire with terror, dreadful, very alarming, as, a *terrific* explosion, colloquially, excessive, extreme, as, the heat was *terrific* [< L *terrificus,* < *terreo,* terrify, + *facio,* make] **ter-rıf'ı-cal‡** [Rare] Syn see AWFUL FRIGHTFUL — **ter-rıf'ı-cal-ly,** *adv* **ter-rıf'ic-ly‡** [Colloq] — **ter"rı-fı-ca'tion,** *n* [North Eng & Scot] **1** The act of frightening, condition of being frightened, extreme terror or alarm **2.** A source of terror

ter-rı'fy, 1 ter'ı-fa, 2 tĕr'ı-fy, *vt* [-FIED, -FY'ING] **1.** To fill with extreme fear, strike with terror **2†.** To make terrible [< L *terrifico,* < *terrificus,* see TERRIFIC] Syn.: see AFFRIGHT, APPAL, FRIGHTEN — **ter'rı-fied-ly,** *adv*

ter-rig'e-nous, 1 te-rıj'ı-nus, 2 tē-rĭg'e-nŭs, *a* Produced from or of the earth in geology, derived from the land said of marine deposits formed of material washed from the land, as contrasted with those of organic, chemical, or other origin, formed primarily in the sea [< L *terrigena,* < *terra* earth + *-genus* -GENOUS] **ter'rı-gene‡**

ter-rine', 1 te-rın' 2 tē-rin', *n* **1** An earthenware jar containing some delicacy for the table and sold with its contents as a *terrine* of preserved ginger **2.** A soup-tureen [F, < LL *terrinca,* made of earth, < L *terra,* earth,] **ter-reen'‡; tu-reen'‡**

ter'ring, 1 ter'ıŋ, 2 tĕr'ing, *n* [Rare] Waste material overlying a quarry-bed or mineral deposit.

ter'rit, *n Saddlery* Same as TERRET

Ter"rı-te-la'rı-æ, 1 ter'ı-tı-lē'rı-ī, 2 tĕr'ı-te-lē'rı-ē, *n pl* A division of spiders having mandibles moving vertically, including *Theraphosidæ* [< L *terra,* earth, + *tela,* web]

Ter"rı-te'læ‡ — **ter"rı-te-la'rı-an. I.** *a* Of or pertaining to the *Territelariæ* **II.** *n* One of the *Territelariæ*

ter"rı-to'rı-al, 1 ter'ı-tō'rı-əl, 2 tĕr'ı-tō'rı-al **I.** *a* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or existing in a territory or territories, specif [T-], pertaining to one or all of the Territories of the United States, as, *territorial* possession



Private in Territorial Army

Territorial disputes have at all times been found one of the most fertile sources of hostility among nations
ALEX HAMILTON in *The Federalist* No vii

2. Belonging to a particular locality **3.** *Scots Law* Restricted to or extending over a definite territory **4.** [Scot] Pertaining to a district of the church, as opposed to a parish **5** [Eng] Of or belonging to landed property **6.** Designating military forces intended for territorial defense **II.** *n* **1** [U K] A member of the Territorial Army **2.** An inhabitant of certain territory **ter"rı-to'rı-an†** [Rare] [< LL *territorialis* < L *territorium,* see TERRITORY] — **Territorial Army** [U K] a military force established by the **Territorial and Reserve Forces Act,** 1907, which abolished the militia as such It consists of 14 divisions and 14 cavalry brigades, recruitment is voluntary, the period of enlistment being four years and the period of annual training 15 days in camp, administration is vested in county associations subject to the War Office Altho maintained chiefly for home defense the Territorial Army, almost to a man volunteered for Imperial service overseas in 1914, and the reserve units were formed from recruits thereafter Its nominal strength (1922) is 135 000 officers and men **Territorial Force‡.—t church** [Eng], a church organized to serve a particular district without regard to parish limits — **t jurisdiction** (*Inter Law*), the sovereign jurisdiction exercised by a state over all lands, waters persons, and properties within its boundaries — **t. regiments,** regiments of British infantry of the line as arranged by counties, localities, etc , under the English Army reorganization of 1881 — **t system 1** [T-] The plan adopted by the United States for the civil government of Territories **2** *Eccl* A system of church government whereby the church is absolutely subordinated to state authority, a policy contended for by the German jurist Christian Thomasius **3** *Mil* Local organization for militia service **4** A system of national segregation for Jews — **ter"rı-to'rı-al-ısm,** *n Eccl* Same as TERRITORIAL SYSTEM — **ter"rı-to'rı-al-ıst,** *n* **1** One who belongs to or represents landowners as a class **2** A member of an organization for the securing of separate land for Jews — **ter"rı-to"rı-al'ı-tỵ,** *n* **1** Possession and rightful ownership of territory **2** The character of being a territory, or of being territorial — **ter"rı-to'rı-al-ize,** *vt* **1.** To augment by annexation of territory **2** To reduce to the political condition of a territory — **ter"rı-to"rı-al-ı-za'tion,** *n* — **ter"rı-to'rı-al-lỵ,** *adv*

ter'rı-to-ried, 1 ter'ı-to-rid, 2 tĕr'ı-to-rid, *a* [Rare] Having territories

ter'rı-to-ry, 1 ter'ı-to-rı, 2 tĕr'ı-to-ry, *n* [-RIES, 1 -rız, 2 -rıs, *pl*] **1.** The entire domain or any one domain over which a sovereign state exercises jurisdiction as by right of sovereignty, as, the *territory* or *territories* of Russia, it happened within United States *territory* **2.** Hence, any considerable tract of land, a region, district, country, figuratively, extent, compass **3.** [T-] A special division of the national domain of the United States, organized by act of Congress under a separate government, in the expectation that it, or some part thereof, will ultimately be admitted into the Union as a State An organized Territory has a government similar in many respects to that of a State, but its political entity is wholly under the authority of the federal government Canada and Australia have a similar system of federal control and designation for remote districts not yet prepared to become provinces as Ungava *Territory*

4. One half of the ground in a football or other field-game [< F *territoire,* < L *territorium,* < *terra,* earth]

ter'ror, *vt* [Rare] To fill with terror, terrify

ter'ror, 1 ter'ər, 2 tĕr'or, *n* **1.** An impulse of fear so great as temporarily to overwhelm the mind, extreme fright

The emotion of *terror* shows itself by tremblings of lip and limb a dropping of the jaw, suppressed breathing, a deadly pallor of the face and staring eyes
SIR GEORGE MIVART *On Truth* p 196 [E P & CO 1889]

2. That which causes extreme fear or excites overmastering alarm or dread, humorously, an intolerable nuisance or bore, as, the young book-agent was a *terror* [< F *terreur,* < L *terror,* < *terreo,* frighten] **ter'rour†.** Syn. see ALARM, FEAR¹, FRIGHT — **the Reign of Terror, the T.** or **Red T.,** the period of the French Revolution from May, 1793, to August, 1794, during which Louis XVI, Marie Antoinette, and thousands of other persons were guillotined

And now began that strange period known by the name of *the Reign of Terror* Six persons held the chief power in the small cabinet which now domineered over France—Robespierre, St Just, Couthon Collot, Billaud and Barère
MACAULAY *Essays, Barère's Memoirs* p 638 [A]

Terror is an element of some self-explaining compounds, as, **terror-breathing, t -fraught, t -smitten, t -stricken**

ter'ror-ısm, 1 ter'ər-ızm, 2 tĕr'or-ĭsm, *n* The act of terrorizing, or the state of being terrorized, coercive intimidation, employed especially by anarchists of the deed

ter'ror-ıst, 1 ter'ər-ıst, 2 tĕr'or-ĭst, *n* **1.** One who adopts or supports a policy of terrorism, specif , a Jacobin or red Republican of the French Revolution of 1789, and especially during the Reign of Terror **2** A Russian nihilist **3** A scaremonger, alarmist — **ter"ror-ıs'tic,** *a* **ter"ror-ıs'ti-cal‡**

ter'ror-ite, 1 ter'ər-ait, 2 tĕr'or-ĭt, *n* An extra-strong high explosive of the nitroglycerin type [< TERROR]

ter'ror-ize, 1 ter'ər-aız, 2 tĕr'or-ĭz, *vt* [-IZED, -IZ'ING] To reduce to a state of terror, especially for a length of time, subdue, govern, or restrain by terror, terrify — **ter"ror-ı-zə'tion,** *n* Terrorism — **ter'ror-ız"er** or **-ĭs"er,** *n*

ter'ror-less, 1 ter'ər-les 2 tĕr'or-lĕs, *a* **1** Free from terror as, the man seemed to be absolutely *terrorless* **2** [Rare] Incapable of exciting terror innocuous

ter'ry¹, 1 ter'ı, 2 tĕr'y, *n Fabrics* A pile fabric in which the loops are uncut It is used in dress-making and upholstery [< F *tirer,* draw, < LL *tiro,* < Goth *tairan,* draw]

Ter'ry², *n* **1 Alfred Howe** (11/10 1827–12/18 1890), a general of the United States army **2 Edward O'Connor** (5/10 1844–4/21 1912), an English actor and theater-manager, *Sweet Lavender* **3 Ellen Alicia** (2/27 1848–), an English actress, long associated with Sir Henry Irving, *Portia* **4** A county in N W Texas, 828 sq m , county-seat, Brownfield

Ter-sanc'tus, 1 tər-saŋk'tus, 2 ter-săn'tŭs, *n* Same as TRISAGION [< L *ter,* thrice, + *sanctus,* holy]

Ter-schel'ling, 1 tər-shel'ıŋ, 2 tĕr-shĕl'ing, *n* One of the smaller of the West Frisian Islands off the N coast of Netherlands

terse, 1 tûrs, 2 tûrs, *a* [TERS'ER, TERS'EST] **1.** Sententiously concise, short and pointed, pithy, as, a *terse,* vigorous style **2†.** Rubbed to a polish, clean and smooth said of things **3†.** Polished and refined said of persons [< L *tersus,* pp of *tergo,* rub off]

Syn.: brief, compact, compendious, concise, condensed, laconic, pithy, sententious, short, succinct Anything *short* or *brief* is of relatively small extent That which is *concise* is trimmed down, and that which is *condensed* is, as it were, pressed together, so as to include as much as possible within a small space That which is *compendious* gathers the substance of a matter into a few words, weighty and effective The *succinct* has an alert effectiveness as if girded for action The *summary* is compacted to the utmost, often to the point of abruptness, as we speak of a *summary* statement or a *summary* dismissal That which is *terse* has an elegant and finished completeness within the smallest possible compass A *sententious* style is one abounding in sentences that are singly striking or memorable, apart from the context, the word may be used invidiously of that which is pretentiously oracular A *pithy* utterance gives the gist of a matter effectively, whether in rude or elegant style See BRIEF — Ant diffuse, lengthy, long, prolix, tedious, verbose, wordy

— **terse'ly,** *adv* — **terse'ness,** *n*

ter-sul'fate, } 1 tər-sul'fēt, 2 ter-sŭl'fāt, *n* A salt whose
ter-sul'phate, } elements are three combining units of the sulfuric acid radical ($Fe_2(SO_4)_3$) [< L *ter,* thrice, + SULFATE, SULPHATE]

ter-sul'fid, } 1 tər-sul'fid, 2 ter-sŭl'fid, *n Chem* A
ter-sul'phid, } sulfid containing three atoms of sulfur; trisulfid [< L *ter,* thrice, + SULFID, SULPHID] **ter-sul'fide†, ter-sul'phide†; ter-sul'phu-ret‡**

ter'-ten"ant, *n* Same as TERRE-TENANT

ter'tial, 1 tûr'shəl, 2 tĕr'shal **I** *a Ornith* Of the third row, as a tertiary wing-quill **II** *n* A tertiary feather [< L *tertius,* third, < *ter,* thrice]

ter'tlan, 1 tûr'shən, 2 tĕr'shan, *a* **1.** *Med* Recurring on the third day **2.** *Eccl* Tertiary [< L *tertianus,* < *tertius,* see TERTIAL]

ter'tlan, *n* **1.** A form of fever or other recurrent disease the paroxysms of which return every third day, *i e* , with one intervening day **2** In organ-building, a stop of two ranks of pipes **3** [Rare] *Math* A curve of the third order **4.** *Mus* The mean-tone temperament so named because the major thirds are in perfect tune **5** [Scot] A third-year student at a university **6†.** A liquid measure, the third part of a tun [< OF. *tertiane,* < L *tertiana,* < *tertianus,* see TERTIAN, *a*]

ter"tl-a'rl-an, 1 tûr shı-ā'rı-ən, 2 tĕr shi-ā'ri-an, *n* Same as TERTIARY *n* , 2

ter'tl-a-ry, 1 tûr'shı-ē-rı, 2 tĕr'shı-ā-ry, *a* **1.** Third in point of classification, third in degree or standing

The formation of organs in a living body proceeds in ways which we may distinguish as primary secondary, and *tertiary* and, paralleling them, there are primary, secondary, and *tertiary* ways in which social organs are formed
SPENCER *Principles of Sociology* vol ı p 497 [A 1877]

2 [T-] Pertaining to the Tertiaries of the Franciscan or other religious order **3.** [T-] *Geol* (1) In America and partly in Europe, of or pertaining to the earlier of the systems comprised in the Cenozoic group, or to the corresponding geologic period (2) [Eur] Same as CENOZOIC **4.** *Ornith* Of or pertaining to the tertiaries, tertial **5.** *Paint* Denoting a color formed by mixing two secondary colors, as olive, etc **6** *Pathol* Pertaining to the final stage of syphilis, as, tertiary symptoms **7.** *Chem* (1) Having three substituted atoms or radicals, as, *tertiary* amin (2) Denoting a radical in which three bonds of the combining carbon atom are connected directly with three other carbon atoms, as, *tertiary* butyl, $(CH_3)_3C-$, also, denoting a compound containing such a radical [< L *tertiarius,* < *tertius;* see TERTIAL]

— **Tertiary age** or **period** (*Geol*), same as TERTIARY, *n* , 1 — **t color** (*Paint*), a color, such as olive russet, or citrine, produced by mixture of a primary and a secondary color — **t quill** (*Ornith*) same as TERTIARY, *n* , 4

Ter'tl-a-ry, *n* [-RIES, 1 -rız, 2 -rıs, *pl*] **1.** *Geol* (1) In America, and to some extent in Europe, the Tertiary system of strata, following the Cretaceous and succeeded by the Quaternary system, also, the Tertiary period (2) In Europe, according to many authors, the Tertiary era, following the Mesozoic or Secondary era, and lasting until the present time, also, the Tertiary group of strata See illus under GEOLOGY

A large part of the known deposits of the *Tertiary* are non-marine They have been interpreted as lacustrine and the areas of their deposition as lake basins CHAMBERLIN AND SALISBURY *Geology* vol III pp 193–4 [HOLT & CO 1896]

2. *Ch Hist* Any member of the third order of a monastic body first instituted among the Franciscans, later adopted by the Dominicans and Carmelites, and designed as an intermediate stage between the outer world and the monastery **3** [t-] A tertiary color **4** [t-] *Ornith* One of the feathers attached to the humerus or proximal joint of the wing of a bird

ter'tl-ate, 1 tûr'shı-ēt 2 tĕr'shi-āt, *vt* [-AT ED -AT'ING] **1.** *Ordnance* To examine or judge as to the thickness of (the metal of a cannon) by measuring it at different points **2.** [Rare] To do for the third time [< L *tertio,* pp *tertiatus,* < *tertius,* see TERTIAL]

ter'tl-um, 1 tûr'shı-um, 2 tĕr'shi-ŭm, *a* [L] Third some third thing (1) A supposed intermediate substance between mind and matter (2) A middle conjectured to exist between two opposites, and partaking of the nature of each **tertium quid‡.**

ter'tl-us¹, *a* [Eng] The third sometimes appended to the surname of the youngest of three boys of the same family name at a school as, Brown *tertius* [L , third]

Ter'tl-us², 1 tûr'shı-us, 2 tĕr'shi-ŭs, *n Bib Rom* xvi, 22

ter-tu'll-a, 1 ter-tū'ıl-ə, 2 tĕr-tụ'ıl-a, *n* [Sp] A social club meeting, evening party, especially, a dancing-party.

Ter-tul'll-an, 1 tər-tul'ı-ən, 2 ter-tŭl'i-an, *n* An advocate and writer in the early Latin Church, 2d and 3d centuries

Ter-tul'll-an-ism, 1 tər-tul'ɪ-ən-izm, 2 ter-tūl'ɪ-an-iṣm, *n* *Ch Hist* The system of Montanism as modified by Tertullian early in the 3d century It was characterized by strictness and ascetic tendencies — **Ter-tul'll-an-ist,** *n*

Ter-tul'lus, 1 tər-tul'us, 2 ter-tūl'ūs, *n* *Bib* *Acts* xxiv, 1.

Te"ru-el', 1 tē"rū-el', 2 te"ru-ēl', *n* **1.** A province in E. Spain 5,720 sq m. **2** Its capital

ter-un'ci-us, 1 tər-un'shi-us, 2 ter-ūn'shi-ūs, *n* [-CI-I, 1 -shi-ai 2 -shi-ī, *pl*] *Rom Antiq* A coin of three ounces, a fourth of an as [L, < *ter*, thrice, + *uncia*, ounce]

ter'u ter"u, 1 ter'ū-rer'ū 2 tēr'u-rēr u, *n* [S Am] A dendrocolaptine bird (*Synallaxis hudsoni*)

ter'u ter"u, 1 ter'ū-ter ū 2 tēr'u-tēr u, *n* [S Am] The Cayenne lapwing (*Vanellus cayennensis*) **ter'o-ter"o‡; ter'u-ter"o‡.** [TRIVALENT.

ter'va-lent, 1 tūr'v̆-lent, 2 tēr'v̆-lēnt, *a* *Chem* Same as **ter'vy,** 1 tūr'vi, 2 tēr'vɪ, *ti* [Prov Eng] To struggle or twist about as for freedom **tar'vy‡; ter'vee‡; tur'veet.**

ter'za, 1 ter'tsa 2 tēr'tsa, *a* [It] The third — **ter'za rī'ma,** *n* [TER'ZE-RI'ME, *pl*] A form of Italian triplet, in iambic decasyllables or hendecasyllables, in which the middle line of the first triplet rimes with the first and third lines of the following triplet, succeeded by a similar arrangement for all following triplets, as in Dante's *Divina Commedia* and Longfellow's translation of it, and in Byron's *Prophecy of Dante* thus

> O wild West Wind, thou breath of Autumn's being,
> Thou from whose unseen presence the leaves dead
> Are driven like ghosts from an enchanter fleeing,
> Yellow and black and pale and hectic red,
> Pestilence-stricken multitudes! O thou
> Who chariotest to their dark wintry bed
> The winged seeds SHELLEY *Ode to the West Wind* st 1

terz"de-ci-mo'le, 1 terts'dē-sī-mō'lē, 2 tērts'de-sī-mō'le, *n* *Mus* A group of thirteen notes played in the time of eight or of twelve [< It *terzo* (see TERZET) + DECIMOLE]

terz'e-rol, 1 terts'ē-rōl 2 tērts'e-rōl, *n* [G] *Mil* A small pistol with a wheel-lock, invented in the 16th century **terc'e-rol‡.**

ter'zet, 1 ter'tset *or* ter-tset', 2 tēr'tsɛt *or* tēr-tsēt', *n* A tiercet or a terza-rima

This is a *terzet* from Petrarch and is good for quoting to people who run hither and thither F E AND T A TROLLOPE *Homes and Haunts of It Poets* in vol II, p 18 [c & n 1881]

[< It *terzetto*, dim of *terzo*, third, < L *tertius*, see TERTIAL]

ter-zet'to, 1 ter-tset'o, 2 ter-tsēt'o, *n* [It] *Mus* A short composition for three performers or singers

ter-zi'na, 1 ter-tsi'nə, 2 tēr-tsi'na, *n* [It] Same as TERCET

ter'zo, 1 ter'tso, 2 tēr'tso *n* [It] *Hist* A brigade or legion of an army **ter'zi-o‡.**

te'sa, *n* Same as TESA

te-sack', 1 tə-sak', 2 te-sāk', *n* [Boh] Same as DUSACK.

tesch"e-mach'er-ite, 1 tesh'ə-mak'ər-ait, 2 tēsh'e-māc'er-īt, *n* *Mineral* A yellowish to white hydrogen-ammonium carbonate (HNH_4CO_3), crystallizing in the orthorhombic system. [< E F *Teschemacher*] [Poland

Tesch'en, 1 tesh'en 2 tēsh'ĕn *n* A town in Silesia county,

tesch'en-ite, 1 tesh'en-ait 2 tēsh ĕn-īt, *n* *Petrol* An ophitic, dark-green, altered plagioclase rock formerly supposed to contain nephelite Compare THERALITE [< *Teschen*, in Austrian Silesia] **tesch'en-yte‡.**

Tesh'lo, 1 tesh'ī-ō, 2 tēsh'ī-ō, *n* A ken of W Hokushu Island Japan

tesh"o-la'ma, 1 tesh'o-lā'mə 2 tēsh'o-lā'mā *n* [Tibet] A high pontiff of the Buddhists of Tibet and Mongolia, having a territory less extensive than that subject to the dalai-lama At death he is customarily succeeded by one of his sons, into whose body his soul is supposed to migrate See DALAI-LAMA **tesh"u la'ma‡.**

Tes'la, 1 tes'lə, 2 tēs'la, **Nikola** (1857–) An American electrician and physicist, born in Serbia

Tes'lin, 1 tes'lin, 2 tēs'lin *n* A lake and river in British Columbia, tributary to the Yukon

Tess, 1 tes 2 tēs *n* In Thomas Hardy's *Tess of the D Urbervilles*, the heroine, a country girl, whose husband repudiates her on their wedding day on her confession that she has been the victim of another man's vices She subsequently murders her betrayer and is executed

tes'sa-ra, 1 tes'ə-rə, 2 tēs'a-ra, *n* *pl* *Math* Quadrilaterals, especially of the spherical or curvilinear type [< Gr *tessera*, four]

tes'sa-ra-. From Greek *tessara*, four a combining form — **tes"sa-ra'ce,** *n* A tetrahedral summit [< TESSARA- + Gr. *akē*, point] — **tes"sa-ra-dec'ad,** *n* An assemblage or total of fourteen

tes"sa-ra-dec"a-syl'la-bon, *n* A line having fourteen syllables — **tes'sa-ra-glot,** *a* Pertaining to or using four languages, as a *tessaraglot* Testament — **tes"sa-raph'thong,** *n* The union of four vowels pronounced as one Compare DIPHTHONG

tes"sa-res"cae-dec"a-he'dron, 1 tes'ə-res sī-dek'ə-hī'dren, 2 tēs a-rēs'çē-dēc'a-hē'drón, *n* A solid figure of fourteen sides [< Gr *tessareskaidekaedron*, < *tessareskaideka* (< *tessares*, four, + *kai*, and, + *deka*, ten), + *hedra* base]

Tes-sau'a, 1 te-sou'ə, 2 tē-sou'a, *n* **1** A district of the Sudan, N of Sokoto, Africa **2.** Its capital

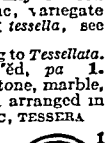
tes-sel'la, 1 te-sel'ə 2 tē-sēl'a, *n* [-LÆ, 1 -I, 2 -ē, *pl*] Same as TESSERA [L, dim of *tessera* see TESSERA] — **tes'sel-lar,** *a* Composed of or formed like tessellæ

Tes"sel-la'ta, 1 tes"e-lē'tə 2 tēs ē-lā'ta, *n* *pl* *Echin* An extinct division of crinoids having a calyx with plates immovably united by suture [< L *tessellatus*, see TESSELLATE, *v*]

tes'sel-late, 1 tes'e-lēt, 2 tēs'ē-lāt, *ti* [-LAT'ED, -LAT'ING] To construct by inlaying of variously colored materials in the checkered style of mosaic, variegate ornamentally [< L *tessellatus*, checkered, < *tessella*, see TESSELLA]

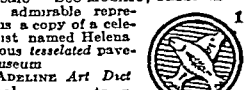
tes'sel-late, *a* **1.** Tessellated **2.** Of or pertaining to *Tessellata.*

tes'sel-lat"ed, 1 tes'e-lēt'ed 2 tēs'ē-lāt'ĕd, *pa* **1.** Composed of tesseræ or small cubes of stone, marble, glass, or terra-cotta variously colored and arranged in artistic design, inlaid, mosaic See MOSAIC, TESSERA



At Pompeii was found an admirable representation of the battle of Issus a copy of a celebrated picture by a lady artist named Helena This perhaps the most famous *tesselated* pavement is now in the Naples museum ADELINE *Art Dict*

2. *Bot & Zool* Having colors or parts arranged in checkered square or oblong patches **tes'se-lat"ed‡.**



— **tessellated work,** inlaid work of tesseræ, mosaic

tes"sel-la'tion, 1 tes"e-lē'shən, 2 tēs'ē-lā'shon, *n* **1.** Tessellated work **2.** The art or act of designing and doing such work

tes'sel-lite, 1 tes'e-lait, 2 tēs'ē-līt *n* *Mineral* A cubical variety of apophyllite which shows a tesselated structure in polarized light [< TESSELLA] **tes'se-lite‡.**

tes'ser-a, 1 tes'ər-ə, 2 tēs'er-a, *n* [-Æ, 1 -I, 2 -ē, *pl*] **1.** A small cube or square, as of stone or glass, for making mosaic or tessellated pavements **2.** Same as DIE, *n*, 1 **3.** *Rom Antiq* A small object, properly square, as of bone or wood, used as a token, voucher, or the like

Among those specifically distinguished were the **tessera frumentaria** and **nummaria** (entitling the holder to a dole or money), **t. hospitalis** (for exchange as a token of hospitality) **t. militaris** (containing the watchword), and **t. theatralis** (a voucher admitting to a theater and designating the position of a seat)

4. *Zool* One of the many small ossicles which combine to form the carapace of a glyptodont or related animal **5.** Any distinguishing mark, a password, watchword **6.** One of the quadrilateral divisions of a surface, specif, one of such divisions on the earth's surface formed by the intersecting lines of latitude and longitude [L, < Gr *tessares*, four]

tes"se-ra-dec'ade, *n* Same as TESSARADECAD

tes"se-ra'ic, 1 tes ɪ-rē'ik, 2 tēs'e-rā'ic, *a* Tessellar

tes'ser-al, 1 tes'ər-əl, 2 tēs'ēr-al, *a* **1.** Same as TESSELLAR **2.** *Crystal* Same as ISOMETRIC **3** *Math* Relating to or subdividing into tesseræ, as *tesseral* harmonics See TESSERA, 6

tes"se-ra'ri-an‡, *a* Of or pertaining to gambling **tes"se-ra'ri-ous‡.**

tes'ser-ate, *a* [Rare] Same as TESSELLATED

tes"ser-a-tom'ic, 1 tes"ər-ə-tom'ik, 2 tēs er-a-tŏm'ic, *a* Dividing or divided into four parts [< TESSARA- + Gr. *temnō* cut]

Tes-sin', 1 te-sin', 2 tē-sīn', *n* Same as TICINO

tes"si-tu'ra, 1 tes sɪ-tū'rə, 2 tēs sī-tų'ra, *n* *Mus* That part in the range of a voice-part within which most of its tones occur [It, texture, < L *textura*, see TEXTURE]

tes'su-lar, 1 tes'yu-lər, 2 tēs'ų-lar, *a* *Crystal* Same as ISOMETRIC.

test, 1 test, 2 tĕst, *vt* **1.** To try by subjecting to some experiment, or by examination and comparison, put to the proof, ascertain the genuineness or qualities of, as, to *test* (the accuracy of) a thermometer, to *test* one's honesty Specif (1) *Metal* To refine, as gold or silver, by means of lead, as in the process of cupellation (2) *Chem* To examine by means of some reagent as in testing for sulfuric acid in this sense often used intransitively. (3) In the construction of machinery, etc, to subject, as a piece of steel, to a breaking or bending strain in a testing-machine **2.** To subject to conditions that disclose the true character of said of the action of things, as, long marches had *tested* their endurance SYN. see EXAMINE

test', *v* **I.** *t* *Law* To verify by attesting, attest **II** *i* **1.** [Old Brit] To execute a will, make one's will **2.** *Scots Law* To authenticate a document properly drawn up and witnessed [< F *tester*, < L *testor*, see TESTAMENT]

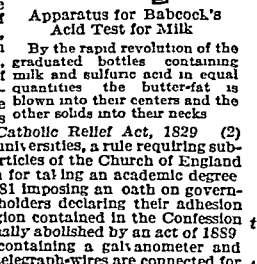
test', *n* **1.** Subjection to conditions that disclose the true character of a person or thing in relation to some particular quality, as, he had stood the *test* of temptation, specif, any process by which the physical properties or efficiency of machines, etc, may be determined **2** An examination made for the purpose of proving or disproving some matter in doubt as the examination of the mental faculties of a child or an adolescent through questions based on the intellection of normal children at different ages — called the **Binet test.**

3. That which may be used to determine a question relating to the existence, the qualities, or the genuineness of a thing, a criterion or standard of judgment

> Goethe, who understood his own trade says that the *test* of poetry is the substance which remains when the poetry is reduced to prose FROUDE *John Bunyan* p 91 [n 1890]

4 An oath or other confirmatory evidence of principles or belief, specif [T-], in English history, the oath required by the act of 1672 **5** *Distinction or discrimination* **6.** A removable hearth in a reverberatory furnace, used in separating silver from lead **7.** *Chem* A reaction by means of which the identity of a compound or one of its constituents may be determined, also, its agent or the result, as, the white curdy precipitate which soluble silver salts yield with a soluble chlorid is a common *test* for silver **8** *Optics* A test object **9.** [Rare] An exhibitory proof, typical specimen or act; a sample, indicative of general views or quality **10†.** An earthen vessel similar to a cupel, formerly used in testing metals **11†.** Examination by the cupel [OF, < L *testum* pot] SYN.: see CRITERION PROOF

— **acid test** **1** A test in which acids are used to determine quality or durability, as of fabrics, their color, etc **2.** In dairying, a method of determining the quantity of acid in milk by a gradual addition of a solution of alkali — **hemin t,** a method of examining blood-pigment for suspected material by treating with salt and glacial acetic acid which causes the formation of hemin crystals — **T. Act.** **1** *Eng Hist* (1) The act of 25 Charles II, c 2 (1672), requiring persons holding office, civil or military, or having a place of trust or receiving pay from the crown, to take the oaths of allegiance and supremacy, subscribe a declaration against transubstantiation, and receive the sacrament of the Lord's Supper according to the usage of the Church of England It was repealed by the Roman Catholic Relief Act, 1829 (2) Until 1871, in all English universities, a rule requiring subscription to the XXXIX Articles of the Church of England as a necessary qualification for taking an academic degree **2** *Scot Hist* An act of 1681 imposing an oath on government and municipal officeholders declaring their adhesion to the true Protestant religion contained in the Confession of Faith. All tests were finally abolished by an act of 1889 — **test'-box",** *n* A box containing a galvanometer and having terminals to which telegraph-wires are connected for testing **test'ing-box";** — **t case** (*Law*), one of several causes pending in the same court involving the same questions of law or fact, which by agreement is submitted for hearing and decision as decisive of them all — **t -glass,** *n* A conical or cylindrical glass generally with a lip (sometimes with a graduated scale, constituting a graduate), used in testing liquids — **t -hole,** *n* A tap-hole, as in a cementation-furnace **test'ing-hole";** — **t -meal,** *n* A meal of prescribed materials and quantity taken as a preliminary to a subsequent examination of the contents of the stomach.—



Apparatus for Babcock's Acid Test for Milk

By the rapid revolution of the graduated bottles containing milk and sulfuric acid in equal quantities the butter-fat is blown into their centers and the other solids into their necks

t -meter, *n* A meter by which to test or standardize other meters also, one for determining very accurately the consumption of gas by a burner — **t. -mixer,** *n* A long, narrow-stoppered bottle sometimes with a graduated scale on the side, used for mixing liquids or solutions — **t. -nail,** *n* *Physics* An instrument for testing the distribution of magnetism in a magnet consisting of a vertical spiral spring with dial attachment at one end and a piece of soft iron at the lower end This iron is placed in contact with the magnet, and the force necessary to detach the same is noted on the dial — **t. oath,** an oath of loyalty, specif, in the United States, one of certain oaths which after the Civil War were judicially held to be invalid because they required, as a condition to the exercising of various occupations and professions, a declaration that the citizen had never engaged in or encouraged hostility to the government of the United States — **t. -object,** *n* *Optics* A very minute object that may be used in testing the power and excellence of a microscope — **t -paper,** *n* **1.** *Chem* A bibulous paper saturated with some chemical compound that readily changes color when exposed to certain other chemicals



Test-glasses

Test-papers are far more advantageous for use than liquids *two of them in general application and delicacy surpass the rest*, these are litmus and turmeric papers

FARADAY *Chemical Manipulation* ¶ 584, p 270 [W PH 1827]

2 [U S] *Law* A writing admitted before a jury as a standard in comparing handwriting, etc — **t. -plate,** *n* A white plate or tile on which to try vitrifiable colors by heat — **t -pump,** *n* A force-pump for proving the tightness or the strength of pipes, hose cylinders, etc — **t -ring,** *n* An elliptical iron ring for holding a movable cupeling-hearth — **t. -tube,** *n* A thin glass tube with a rounded bottom used in making chemical tests — **t -types,** *n* *Impressions from* types of graduated sizes mounted on a card and used by oculists in testing vision — **to take the t,** to take the oaths of supremacy and allegiance under the Test Act

test', *n* **1.** *Zool* A rigid external case or covering, shell, lorica Specif (1) The external envelop of a tunicate (2) The chitinous or siliceous exoskeleton of an infusorian **2.** *Bot* Same as TESTA **3†.** A potsherd [< OF *teste*, < L *testa*, shell] **teste†**

test²†, *n* **1.** An attesting witness, hence, an eye-witness **2.** Testimony proof **teste‡.**

Test, *abbr* Testament

tes'ta, 1 tes'tə, 2 tēs'ta, *n* [L] **1.** *Bot* The outer, usually hard and brittle, coat or integument of a seed called **primine** in the ovule **2** *Zool* A test

test'a-bl(e), 1 test'ə-bl, 2 tĕst'a-bl, *a* **1.** Capable of being tested or tried **2.** That may be proved in evidence **3.** That may be devised or bequeathed by will. [OF, < L *testabilis*, < *testor*, see TESTAMENT]

Tes-ta'ce-a, 1 tes-tē'shi-ə 2 tēs-tā'she-a, *n* *pl* **1** *Protoz* An order of lobose protozoans having a shell with an aperture through which the protoplasm is protrusile **2.** *Conch* Shell-bearing invertebrates, especially mollusks. shell-fish [< L *testaceus*, having a shell, < *testa*, shell] — **tes-ta'ce-an,** *a* & *n*

Tes'ta-cel, 1 tes'tə-sel, 2 tēs'ta-çĕl, *n* Same as TESTACELLA **Tes'ta-cel"le‡.**

Tes"ta-cel'la, 1 tes"tə-sel'ə 2 tēs"ta-çēl'a, *n* *Conch* **1.** A genus typical of *Testacellidæ* **2** [t-] A gastropod of this genus See SLUG² [< L *testaceus*, see TESTACEA]

Tes"ta-cel'll-dæ, 1 tes"tə-sel'ɪ-dī, 2 tēs"ta-çĕl'ī-dē, *n* *pl* *Conch* A family of geophilous pulmonates, especially *Agnatha*, with a slug-like body and small shell [< TESTACELLA] — **tes"ta-cel'lid,** *a* & *n* — **tes"ta-cel'll-dan,** *a* **tes"ta-cel'loid‡.**

tes-ta"ce-og'ra-phy, 1 tes-tē"shi-og'rə-fi, 2 tēs-tā'she-ŏg'ra-fy, *n* *Descriptive testaceology*

tes-ta"ce-ol'o-gy, 1 tes-tē"shi-el'o-ji, 2 tēs-tā'she-ŏl'o-gy, *n* The branch of zoology that treats of testaceous animals: practically conchology — **tes-ta"ce-o-log'i-cal,** *a*

tes-ta'ceous, 1 tes-tē'shus, 2 tēs-tā'shŭs, *a* **1.** Derived from shells or shell-fish, of the nature of a shell, shelly **2.** Having a hard continuous shell, as a mollusk opposed to *crustaceous* **3** Dull brick-red or brownish-yellow **4†.** Of the nature of earthenware, formed of baked clay [< L *testaceus* see TESTACEA]

tes'ta-cy, 1 tes'tə-si, 2 tēs'ta-çy, *n* *Law* The state of being testate or of having left a will at death opposed to *intestacy*

tes'ta-ment, 1 tes'tə-ment *or* -mənt, 2 tēs'ta-ment, *n* **1.** *Law* The solemn written declaration of a man's last will touching the disposition of his property

> In strictness, a testament differs from a will in that it bequeaths personal property only, but the words are commonly used interchangeably

2. In Biblical use, a covenant, dispensation

> By so much was Jesus made a surety of a better *testament* *Heb* vii 22

3. [T-] Hence, one of the two volumes of the Sacred Scriptures which treat respectively of the old and new dispensations distinguished as the **Old Testament,** treating of the revelation made before the Advent of Christ, and the **New T.,** containing that made after the Advent The latter is a collection of books written by various authors and at various times, regarded as inspired and as evidencing God's interest in human salvation through Jesus, that portion of the Bible which begins with the Gospel of St Matthew and ends with the Revelation of St John **4.** [T-] Specif, a volume containing the New Testament **5.** *Scots Law* A written document by which a person appoints an executor as administrator of his movable or personal estate after his death **tes'ta-ment-tes"ta-men'tar‡; t.-testamentary‡.** [F, < L *testamentum*, < *testor*, testify, make a will, < *testis*, witness] — **mancipatory testament,** a kind of will originating in the early Roman law, in the form of a sale of property for the purposes designed by the testator — **military t,** a nuncupative will which the law allows to be made by a soldier — **pretorian t.** (*Rom Law*), a writing exhibited by a person as his last will, and sealed up with the seals of seven witnesses, which was valid as a will under the pretorian law

tes"ta-men'tal, 1 tes'tə-men'təl, 2 tēs'ta-mĕn'tal, *a* Of or pertaining to a testament or will testamentary, as, a *testamental* legacy — **tes"ta-men'tal-ly,** *adv*

tes"ta-men'ta-ry, 1 tes"tə-men'tə-ri, 2 tēs"ta-mĕn'ta-ry, *a* *Law* **1.** Derived from, bequeathed by, or set forth in a will

> By the laws of Canute *testamentary* disposal of movable property was alone allowed BARING-GOULD *Germany, Present and Past* vol I p 71 [E P & CO 1879]

2. Specif, appointed by or done in accordance with a will, as, *testamentary* guardians **3.** Testamental, as a bequest **4.** Relating to the Old or New Testament [< L *testamentarius*, < *testamentum*, see TESTAMENT] —

testamentary capacity, such degree of soundness of mind and memory in a person as is sufficient for making a valid will.—**tes"ta-men'ta-ri-li,** *adv*

tes"ta-men'tate†, *vt* To make or execute a will **tes'ta-ment-izet** — **tes"ta-men-ta'tion†,** *n*

tes-ta'mur, 1 tes-tē'mur, 2 tĕs-tā'mûr, *n* [L] A certificate that one has passed an examination at an English university, literally, we testify

tes'tar, 1 tes'tər, 2 tĕs'tar, *n* A West-Indian clingfish (*Gobiesox cephalus*) **te-tard'‡.**

tes'tate, 1 tes'tēt, 2 tĕs'tāt, *vt* [Rare] **1.** To attest, bear witness **2.** To make a will

tes'tate, *a* **1.** Having disposed of one's estate by will said of a deceased person opposed to *intestate* **2.** Settled or disposed of by will [< L *testatus*, pp of *testor* see TESTAMENT] — **testate duty,** duty paid by one succeeding to an estate by will

tes'tate, *n* One who dies leaving a will

tes-ta'tion†, *n* **1** A giving by will **2** The giving of testimony

tes-ta'tor, 1 tes-tā'tər *or* -tor, 2 tĕs-tā'tor, *n* One who has died leaving a will, the maker of a will [L, < *testor*, see TESTAMENT] — **tes-ta'tor-ship,** *n* The state or condition of being a testator — **tes'ta-to-ry,** *a* — **tes-ta'trix,** *n* *Law* A woman who has made a will, especially one who has died leaving a will

tes-ta'tum, 1 tes-tē'tum 2 tĕs-tā'tûm, *n* **1** [L] *Law* The witnessing clause in a deed as in the form beginning "this indenture witnesseth" **2** [Rare] A form of writ, now seldom used, issued by the court of one county to the sheriff of another, when a defendant has escaped from the jurisdiction of the former to that of the latter

tes'te, 1 tes'tī, 2 tĕs'tē *n* *Law* **1.** The clause in a writ, warrant, or other process which expresses the date of its issuance The word is also used by writers in citing authorities **2** In a royal writ, a final clause naming the authorizer of the affixing of the royal seal [< L *teste* (the first word of the clause) abl s of *testis*, witness]

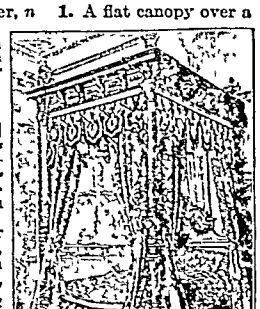
Teste, 1 test, 2 tĕst, **La** A town in Gironde department, France

tes-tec'to-my, 1 tes-tek'to-mi, 2 tĕs-tĕc'to-my, *n* *Surg* Castration

tes-ted', 1 tes-tĭd', 2 tĕs-tĕd', *a* *Law* Having the teste duly filled in

test'er¹, 1 test'ər 2 tĕst'er, *n* One who or that which tests Specif (1) An assayer (2) One who tests motor-cars or other mechanical constructions, as for a manufacturer (3) One who tests oils to determine their lubricating properties, flashing-points, etc (4) A testing-machine

tes'ter², 1 tes'tər, 2 tĕs'ter, *n* **1.** A flat canopy over a tomb, a pulpit, or a bed



Tester of the Bed Used by Anne of Austria Fontainebleau Palace, France

The bed was of rich though faded damask with a lofty *tester* IRVING *Sketch-Book, Christmas Eve* p 253 [G P P 1861]

2†. A helmet [< OF *testiere*, < L *testa*, shell] **tes'tere† — tes'ter cloth",** *n* The top covering or canopy of a four-post bedstead — **tes'-tered,** *a* Furnished with a tester, as a bedstead

tes'ter³, 1 [Eng] A silver coin of the Tudor period, originally worth eighteen pence, later sixpence, hence, in modern slang, sixpence See COIN [< OF *teston* coin < *teste*, see TESTY] **tes'tern†** [Slang Eng]

tes'tern† **I** *vt* To bestow a tester upon tip **II** *n* Same as TESTER²

tes'tes, 1 tes'tīz, 2 tĕs'tēs, *n* Plural of TESTIS

tes"ti-bra'chi-um, 1 tes"tɪ-brē'kɪ-um, 2 tĕs tɪ-brā'cɪ-ŭm, *n* [-CHI-A, *pl*] The superior peduncle of the cerebellum [< L *testis*, testicle, + *brachium*, arm] — **tes"ti-bra'chi-al,** *a*

Tes"ti-car'di-nes, 1 tes"tɪ-kär'dɪ-nīz 2 tĕs tɪ-cär'dɪ-nēs, *n pl* *Conch* The *Arthropomata* [< L *testa*, shell, + *cardo* (*cardin-*) hinge] — **tes"ti-car'di-nate,** *a* Furnished with a hinged shell **tes"ti-car'din(es‡.**

tes'ti-cle, 1 tes'tɪ-kl, 2 tĕs'tɪ-cl, *n* One of the two genital glands of the male, in which the spermatozoa and other portions of the semen are formed a testis

The *testicles* are highly specialized glands which secrete the essential part of the seminal fluid The left *testicle* hangs somewhat lower than the right its spermatic cord being a little longer Each *testicle* is enclosed within a dense fibrous capsule and is surrounded, except posteriorly by a sack (the tunica vaginalis) which contains a small amount of lubricating fluid so that it is freely movable within the scrotum and is thus less liable to injury Between this sack and the skin are four layers of tissue more or less intimately united which divide the scrotum into two cavities for the two testes. The fibrous capsule enveloping the *testicle* sends processes into the gland dividing it into many lobules Each of these lobules contains several minute secreting tubules from whose lining originates the spermatozoon the male cell necessary to fertilization REISSIG AND JELLIFFE *The Standard Family Physician* pp 73, 74. [P & W '07.]

[< L *testiculus*, dim of *testis*, testicle]

tes'ti-cond, 1 tes'tɪ-kond, 2 tĕs'tɪ-cŏnd, *a* Having testes naturally concealed, as a cetacean [< L *testis*, testicle + *condo* hide see CONDIMENT] — **tes"ti-con'dus,** *n* *Pathol* One whose testicles have not descended into the scrotum one with a retained testicle

tes-tic'u-lar, 1 tes-tik'yu-lər, 2 tĕs-tĭc'yu-lar, *a* **1.** Of or pertaining to the testicles **2.** *Bot* Testiculate

tes-tic'u-late, 1 tes-tik'yu-lit, 2 tĕs-tĭc'yu-lat, *a* **1.** Shaped or formed like a testicle **2.** Having testicles, or organs or formations resembling them **3.** *Bot* (1) Having the shape of a testicle (2) Solid and ovate, like the roots of certain orchids [< LL *testiculatus*, < L *testiculus* see TESTICLE] **tes-tic'u-lat"ed‡.**

tes"ti-ere', 1 tes'tɪ-er' 2 tĕs tĭ-ĕr', *n* A complete head-covering of armor for a horse. Compare CHAMFRAIN [OF see TESTER²]

tes'tiff, *a* Headstrong testy CHAUCER *C T* 1 4,002

tes-tif'i-cate, 1 tes'tĭf'ɪ-kĭt, 2 tĕs'tĭf'ɪ-cat, *n* *Scots Law* A solemn written assertion not on oath in old judicial procedure [< L *testificatus*, pp of *testificor*, see TESTIFY] — **tes"ti-fi-ca'tion†,** *n* The giving of testimony also, the testimony or witness borne — **tes'ti-fi-ca"to-ry,** *a* Serving as evidence

tes'ti-fi"er, 1 tes'tɪ-fɪ'ər, 2 tĕs'tɪ-fī'er, *n* One who testifies, especially under oath **tes'ti-fi-ca"tor†.**

tes'ti-fy, 1 tes'tɪ-fɪ 2 tĕs'tɪ-fī, *v* [-FIED, -FY'ING] **I.** *t.* **1.** To bear testimony to affirm positively, set forth as true, hence, to make known publicly, declare, as, to *testify* one's displeasure, he *testified* his belief in the man **2.** *Law* To state or declare on oath or affirmation before a judicial tribunal or officer, bear witness to, as, he *testified* that A struck B **3** To be the evidence or indication of, serve as proof of, as, one's actions *testify* his character, falling leaves *testify* the approach of winter **II.** *i* **1.** To make statements under oath, or solemn affirmations, before a judge or legal tribunal, give legal testimony **2.** To serve as evidence, proof, or indication, as, her rags *testified* to her poverty **3.** To state something as known truth or fact, make a declaration, as, many persons *testified* to the occurrence [< OF *testifier*, < L *testificor*, < *testis*, witness, + *facio*, make] Syn. see AFFIRM

tes'ti-ly, 1 tes'tɪ-lɪ, 2 tĕs'tɪ-ly, *adv* In a testy manner, with irritation or petulance, peevishly and ungraciously

tes"ti-mo'ni-al, 1 tes'tɪ-mō'nɪ-əl, 2 tĕs'tɪ-mō'nɪ-al, *a* **1.** Of or pertaining to testimony or a testimonial **2** Constituting or having the effect of a testimonial, as, a *testimonial* certificate, benefit, or banquet

tes"ti-mo'ni-al, *n* **1.** A formal and tangible token of regard, often presented in public, and serving to show recognition of worth or appreciation of services

They had agreed that something ought to be done, and they had called this evening to present her with a little *testimonial* FRANCES H BURNETT *That Lass o Lowrie's* p 249 [S 1877]

2 A written certificate of confidence and of appreciation, a paper in which one person formally testifies to the worth, value, acquirements, or services of another **3†.** A warrant or warranty **4†.** Positive testimony or evidence, hence, an indicatory sign, a token or symbol **5†.** A testament, will [F, < LL *testimonialis*, < L *testimonium*, see TESTIMONY] — **testimonial of the great seal,** same as QUARTER-SEAL

tes"ti-mo'ni-al-ist, *n* [Rare] One who presents testimonials

tes"ti-mo'ni-al-ize, 1 tes'tɪ-mō'nɪ-əl-aɪz, 2 tĕs'tɪ-mō'nɪ-al-īz, *vt* [-IZED, -IZ'ING] To give a testimonial to — **tes"ti-mo"ni-al-i-za'tion,** *n* A recording by means of testimonials — **tes"ti-mo'ni-al-iz"er,** *n* One who contributes to or furnishes a testimonial

tes"ti-mo'ni-um, 1 tes'tɪ-mō'nɪ-um, 2 tĕs'tɪ-mō'nɪ-ŭm, *n* **1** [-NI-A, *pl*] *Law* The concluding clause of an instrument or document, usually beginning with the words "In witness whereof," and followed by the signatures and seals of the parties **2** A letter of recommendation given to a candidate for holy orders vouching for his learning and piety **3.** Same as TESTAMUR [L, see TESTIMONY]

tes'ti-mo-nyt, *vt* To produce in evidence

tes'ti-mon-y, 1 tes'tɪ-mo-nɪ, 2 tĕs tɪ-mo-ny, *n* [-NIES, 1 -nɪz, 2 -nĭs *pl*] **1.** A statement or affirmation of a fact or a matter of fact, that which is testified, proof, oral or written, evidence, specif, a statement or declaration, on oath or affirmation, before a judicial tribunal or an officer of the law Compare EVIDENCE, 1

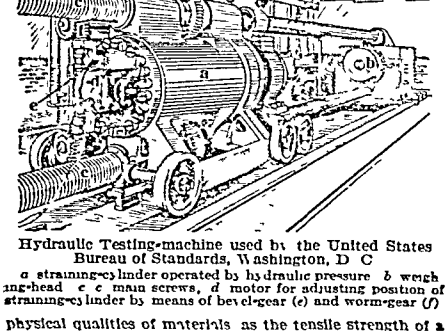
Evidence rests upon our faith in human *testimony* as sanctioned by experience GREENLEAF *On Evidence* vol 1, § 10 p 70 [L B & CO 1846]

2. The aggregate of proof offered in a case, as, the *testimony* warranted a conviction **3.** The act of testifying or putting in evidence, solemn public assertion regarding fact, attestation **4** A solemn public declaration of the approval or disapproval of some cause or principle, formal indorsement of some movement or a protest against it **5.** In the Scriptures (1) Originally, the book of the law, as set forth in the two tables, the decalog (2) Subsequently, the entire divine law as recorded in the Old Testament, the Old Testament Scriptures [< L *testimonium*, < *testor*, see TESTAMENT]

Syn: affidavit, affirmation, attestation, deposition, evidence, proof witness *Testimony*, in legal as well as in common use, signifies the statements of witnesses *Deposition* and *affidavit* denote *testimony* reduced to writing The *deposition* differs from the *affidavit* in that the latter is voluntary and without cross-examination, while the former is made under interrogatories and subject to cross-examination *Evidence* is a broader term including the *testimony* of witnesses and all facts of every kind that tend to prove a thing true we have the *testimony* of a traveler that a fugitive passed this way, his footprints in the sand are additional *evidence* of the fact Compare DEMONSTRATION PROOF — **immediate testimony,** testimony as to what is known by personal observation and experience — **indirect or mediate t,** testimony as to a fact from which another fact may be inferred — **perpetuation of t,** the taking of testimony for use in some subsequent proceeding — **tables of the t,** same as TABLES OF THE LAW — **t of disownment,** a form of expulsion occasionally issued by the Society of Friends against a member

tes'ti-ness, 1 tes'tɪ-nes, 2 tĕs'tɪ-nĕs, *n* The state or quality of being testy, irritability

test'ing, 1 test'ɪng, 2 tĕst'ing, *ppr* & *verbal n* of TEST, *v* — **test'ing-clause",** *n* *Scots Law* The clause in a formal written deed or instrument whereby it is legally authenticated — **t.-machine,** *n* A machine for determining the



Hydraulic Testing-machine used by the United States Bureau of Standards, Washington, D C

a straining-cylinder operated by hydraulic pressure *b* weighing-head *c c* main screws, *d* motor for adjusting position of straining-cylinder by means of bevel-gear (*e*) and worm-gear (*f*)

physical qualities of materials as the tensile strength of a piece of metal or its resistance to compression In the ordinary forms the piece to be tested is strained until broken or crushed and a weighing device measures in pounds the amount of strain at the point of breakage In some cases the test is made by a dropping weight

tes'tis, 1 tes'tɪs, 2 tĕs'tɪs, *n* [-TES, 1 -tīz, 2 -tēs, *pl*] [L] **1.** A testicle **2.** One of the posterior pair of corpora quadrigem na — **testes muliebres,** ovaries

tes-ti'tis, 1 tes-tɪ'tɪs *or* -tī'tɪs, 2 tĕs-tī'tis *or* -tī'tis *n* *Pathol* Inflammation of the testicle, as in gonorrhea [< L *testis*, testicle]

test'meal", etc See TEST¹, *n*

tes'to, 1 tes'to, 2 tĕs'to, *n* *Mus* **1.** The subject, theme **2.** A libretto, text [It, < L *textus*, see TEXT]

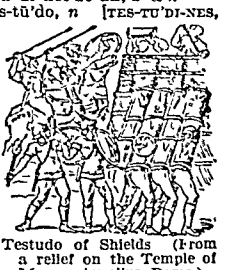
tes-to'net†, *n* A silver coin See COIN **tes'tont, tes-toon'†.**

test'pa"per, etc See TEST¹ *n*

tes'trilt, *n* Same as TESTER²

tes-tu'din-, 1 tes-tū'dɪn-, 2 tĕs-tū'dɪn- From Latin *testudo* (*testudin-*), turtle a combining form — **tes-tu'di-nal,** *a* Of pertaining to, or like a turtle **tes"tu-din'e-al† — Tes-tu"di-na'ri-a,** *n* *Bot* A small genus of South-African dioscoreaceous plants characterized by yam-like rhizomes growing mostly above ground From these rise slender climbing stems to a height of 30 to 40 feet *T elephantipes*, the elephant's-foot, is cultivated in greenhouses — **tes-tu"di-na'ri-ous,** *a* Mottled in color like tortoise-shell — **Tes-tu"di-na'ta,** *n pl* *Herp* A division of reptiles especially an order of *Synaptosauria*, having a dorsal shell or carapace constituted chiefly by the vertebræ and ribs and a ventral shell or plastron, tortoises and turtles — **tes-tu'di-nate,** *a* **1** Resembling the arched back of the tortoise, vaulted roofed arched **2** Of or pertaining to the *Testudinata* **tes-tu'di-nat"ed† — tes-tu'di-nate,** *n* One of the *Testudinata* — **tes"tu-din'e-ous,** *a* **1.** Testudinate **2** Having the characteristics of a turtle — **Tes"tu-din'i-dæ,** *n pl* *Herp* A family of *Testudinata* especially testudinoidean without nuchal processes and with the quadrate completely closed behind and fore feet columnar and not webbed land-tortoises — **tes-tu'di-nid,** *n* — **tes-tu'di-noid,** *a* & *n* — **Tes-tu"di-noi'de-a,** *n pl* *Herp* A superfamily of cryptodirous tortoises with limbs for walking, including the land-tortoises and fresh-water tortoises of northern hemispheres — **tes-tu"di-noi'de-an,** *a* & *n*

tes-tu'do, 1 tes-tū'do 2 tĕs-tū'do, *n* [TES-TU'DI-NES, 1 -dɪ-nīz, 2 -dɪ-nēs, *pl*] **1.** *Rom Antiq* A shed or screen for the protection of soldiers engaged in siege operations (1) A penthouse formed by soldiers in ranks by overlapping their shields above their heads to ward off missiles thrown from above, as in storming a wall (2) A wooden penthouse or shed with a slanting roof covered with wet hides as a protection against fire and missiles carried by hand or wheeled up to a wall that was to be undermined



Testudo of Shields (from a relief on the Temple of Marcus Aurelius Rome)

The Jews poured upon the *testudo* boiling oil which creeping under the armor of the assailants, covered them from head to foot J K HOSMER *Story of the Jews* p 98 [G P P 1886]

2. The large shield-like shelter used by miners while working in places likely to cave in **3** *Pathol* A flattened encysted tumor bearing a fancied resemblance to a turtle-shell **4** *Arch* A light surbased vault covering a grand hall **5** [T-] *Herp* A genus typical of *Testudinidæ* **6** *Anat* The fornix **7.** Anciently, a variety of lyre in allusion to the lyre of Mercury, fabled to have been constructed out of the shell of a sea-tortoise, later, a lute [L, < *testa*, shell]

tes'tule, 1 tes'tūl 2 tĕs'tūl, *n* *Bot* Same as FRUSTULE

tes'ty, 1 tes'tɪ, 2 tĕs'tɪ, *a* [TES'TI-ER, TES'TI-EST] Having an irritable disposition and a quick temper, irritable; waspish snappish touchy [< OF *testu* < *teste* head, < L *testa*, shell] Syn. see CHOLERIC FRETFUL

tet, 1 tet, 2 tĕt, *n* [Prov] A teat or tit

te-tan'ic, 1 tɪ-tan'ɪk, 2 te-tăn'ic *Med* **I.** *a* Relating to, of the nature of, or productive of tetanus, as, *tetanic* spasm **te-tan'i-cal‡.** **II** *n* A drug capable of causing convulsions, as strychnine, nux vomica, etc [< L *tetanicus*, < Gr *tetanikos*, < *tetanos*, see TETANUS]

tet"a-nig'e-nous, 1 tet ə-nɪj'ɪ-nus 2 tĕt'a-nig'e-nŭs, *a* *Pathol* Productive of tetanic convulsions

tet"a-nil'la, 1 tet ə-nɪl'ə, 2 tĕt'a-nil'a, *n* *Pathol* Same as TETANY

tet'a-nin, 1 tet'ə-nɪn, -nin *or* -nɪn 2 tĕt'a-nin, -nin *or* -nin, **tet'a-nine,** *n* A crystalline poisonous compound ($C_{18}H_{34}N_2O_6$) obtained by cultivating tetanus-microbes

te-tan'i-zant, 1 tɪ-tan'ɪ-zant, 2 te-tăn'ɪ-zant, *n* Any agent capable of producing tetanus

tet'a-nize, 1 tet'ə-nɑɪz, 2 tĕt'a-nīz *vt* [-NIZED, -NIZ'ING] *Med* To affect with tetanic spasms — **tet"a-ni-za'tion,** *n*

tet'a-no-, 1 tet'ə-no-, 2 tĕt'a-no- From Greek *tetanos*, rigid a combining form — **tet"a-no-can'na-bin,** *n* *Chem* An alkaloidal principle derived from *Cannabis indica* in crystalline form, capable of inducing tetanic spasms — **tet"a-no-ly'sin,** *n* *Physiol Chem* A toxin resulting from the bacillus of tetanus — **tet"a-nom'e-ter,** *n* *Surg* An electric apparatus for stimulating a nerve by rapid tapping **tet'a-no-mo"tor‡ — tet"a-no-spas'min,** *n* A toxin elaborated by a bacillus of tetanus, that causes tetanic convulsions — **tet"a-no-tox'in,** *n* A poisonous compound ($C_8H_{14}N$), one of the products of the growth of the tetanus-microbe on beef broth or on brain broth **tet"a-no-tox'ine†.**

tet'a-noid, 1 tet'ə-noid, 2 tĕt'a-nŏid, *a* *Pathol* Resembling tetanus or manifesting tetanic symptoms, as, *tetanoid* fever used also as a noun **tet'a-ni-form†**

If one of these *tetanoids* should attack them on the road, it may be game up for all of us KANE *Arctic Expl* vol 1, p 447 [C & P 1856]

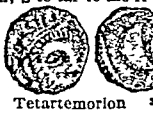
tet'a-nus, 1 tet'ə-nus, 2 tĕt'a-nŭs, *n* **1.** *Pathol* A nervous affection characterized by rigid spasmodic contraction of various voluntary muscles, sometimes of all, without alternations of relaxation, but not with loss of consciousness, especially, that form now regarded as due to a characteristic microbe the *Bacillus tetani* which is normally present in the soil and introduced into the body through cuts, lacerations etc when affecting the muscles of the jaw called **lockjaw** See plate of BACTERIA **2** *Physiol* A state of contraction assumed by a muscle, or a plant, when excited by a rapid series of shocks [L, < Gr *tetanos* < *tetanos* rigid < *teinō* stretch] **tet'a-nef. — acoustic t tetanus,** contraction produced in a muscle by an alternating electric current induced in a coil by a rapidly vibrating spring-magnet The pitch of the musical note caused by the vibration indicates the frequency of the current — **anterior t,** same as EMPROSTHOTONOS — **artificial t,** tetanus caused by the morbific action of certain poisonous drugs, such as strychnin, etc — **dorsal t,** same as OPISTHOTONOS — **infantile t,** rigid muscular spasms in a

child, generally occurring from the first to the fifth day after birth — **lateral t**, tetanus in which the contraction draws the body to one side, pleurothotonos — **traumatic t.**, tetanus due to a wound, especially, trismus

tet'a-ny, 1 tet'ə-m, 2 tĕt'a-ny, *n* A paroxysmal disease characterized by a succession of rigid muscular spasms occurring at irregular intervals and generally affecting the extremities, intermittent tetanus

te-tard', 1 tı-tārd', 2 te-tard' *n* A fish (1) Same as SLEEPER, 5 (2) Same as TESTAR

te-tar"te-mo'ri-on, 1 tı-tār"tı-mō'rı-ən, 2 te-tār"te-mō'ri-ən, *n* [Gr] A fourth part Specif (1) A quarter-obol, an ancient Athenian silver coin weighing 2 8 grains See COIN (2) *Mus* A quarter tone



te-tar'to-, 1 tı-tār'to-; 2 te-tār'to- Derived from Greek *tetartos*, fourth (< *tessares*, four). a combining form — **te-tar"to-he'dral**, *a* *Crystal* Of, pertaining to, or exhibiting tetartohedrism — **te-tar"to-he'dral-ly**, *adv* — **te-tar"to-hed'ric**, *a* Same as TETARTOHEDRAL **te-tar"to-hed'ri-cal‡**,— **te-tar"to-hed'ri-cal-ly**, *adv* — **te-tar"to-he'drism**, *n* *Crystal* Merohedrism in which the forms have only one-fourth the number of faces belonging to the corresponding holohedral forms **te-tar"to-he'dry‡**. — **te-tar"to-he'dron**, *n* A tetartohedral crystal — **te-tar"to-hex-ag'o-nal**, *a* Consisting of one-quarter of the normals belonging to the hexagonal system — **te-tar'told**, *n* *Crystal* An isometric form, having no planes or center of symmetry, and enclosed by twelve faces each of which has unequal intercepts on the three axes a tetrahedral-pentagonal dodecahedron — **te-tar"to-phy'l-a**, *n* A malarial fever and ague in which the intermission is exceedingly brief or imperfect a remitting quartan fever — **te-tar"to-pris-mat'ic**, *a* *Crystal* Same as TRICLINIC — **te-tar"to-pyr'a-mid**, *n* *Crystal* A pyramid having two parallel faces occurring in the triclinic system — **te-tar"to-sym'me-try**, *n* *Crystal* Merosymmetry in which the forms have only one-fourth of the faces belonging to the holosymmetrical form

tetch'i-ly, tetch'i-ness, tetch'y. Same as TECHILY, etc

tête, 1 tāt 2 tĕt, *n* [F] A head or head-dress, also *false hair* — **tête'-de-mou'ton'**, *n* A head-dress of frizzly curls fashionable in the Stuart period — **tête'-de-pont'**, *n* Same as BRIDGE-HEAD — **tête"-de roche'**, *n* A hæmuloid fish (*Anisotremus serrula*), one of the grunters

tête'-à-tête', 1 tāt"a-tāt', 2 tĕt"a-tĕt', *a* Being head to head or face to face, as in confidential talk said of two persons, hence, none being present but the parties concerned, confidential, secret [F , *tête*, head, < L *testa*, jug *a*, < L *ad*, to] — **tête-à-tête set**, a tea-service for two

tête"-à-tête', *n* **1.** A private interview, a confidential or friendly chat or conversation of two persons

Ichabod only lingered to have a *tête-à-tête* with the heiress
IRVING *Sketch-Book, Sleepy Hollow* p 445 [G P P 1861]

2. A sofa or couch capable of accommodating only two, especially one with an S-shaped back so that two persons may sit almost facing each other

tête"-à tête', *adv* In private talk, face to face

tet'el, 1 tet'el, 2 tĕt'ĕl, *n* [Ar] An antelope, the tora

teth, 1 teth 2 tĕth, *n* [Heb] The ninth letter in the Hebrew alphabet, corresponding to English *t* Its numerical value is 9 See illus under ALPHABET

teth'er, 1 teth'er, 2 tĕth'er, *vt* To confine with or as with a tether, limit, restrain

The lamb was all alone
And by a slender cord was *tethered to a stone*
WORDSWORTH *The Pet-Lamb* st 2

teth'er, *n* Something used to check or confine, especially a rope for fastening an animal, as to a stake, so as to limit its range [< AS *teōdor*, cp Ice *tjōdhr*, halter]

It may be declared in a word that we are at the end of our *tether*, and that now or never our deliverance must come WASHINGTON in Sparks's *Writings* vol VIII p 7 [H G & CO 1839]

— **teth'er-ball"**, *n* A game in which a ball suspended from an upright pole is used as the means of wrapping the string to which it is tied around the pole, each side hitting the ball in opposite directions with rackets — **t.-stick**, *n* A peg or stake for securing a tether

teth'erd, *pp* Tethered S S

Teth'y-æ, 1 teth'ı-ī 2 tĕth'y-ē, *n pl* The *Ascidiacea* [< Gr *tēthyon*, mollusk] **Teth-thy'des‡**; **Teth"y-o-nid'e-a‡**.

te-thy'dan, 1 tı-thaı'dən, 2 te-thy'dan *n* A tunicate

Te-thy'i-dæ, 1 tı-thaı'ı-dī 2 te-thy'ı-dē, *n pl* *Conch* A family of the polybranchiate *nudibranchiates* with a discoform head and no tongue [< TETHYS] — **teth'y-id**, *n* — **teth'y-oid**, *a*

Te-thy'i-dæ, *n pl* *Spong* A family of clavuline sponges, especially those of spherical form with regular subdermal cavities and microscleres **Teth'y-a**, *n* (t g) [< TETHYS] — **teth'y-id**, *n* — **teth'y-oid**, *a*

Te'thys, 1 tī'thıs 2 tē'thys, *n* **1.** *Gr Myth* The daughter of Uranus and wife of Oceanus **2** *Conch* (1) A genus typical of *Tethyidæ* (2) [t-] A sea-slug of this genus, as *T fimbriata* of the Mediterranean, attaining a foot in length **3.** *Astron* One of the satellites of Saturn [< Gr *tēthyon*, mollusk]

Te'ton, 1 tī'tən *or* te-tōn' 2 tē'ton *or* tē-tōn', *n* **1.** A spur-range of the Rocky Mountains in W Wyoming highest peak, Mt Hayden or Grand Teton, 13,671 ft **2** A river in N W Montana length, 160 m to the Missouri river **3** A county in N W Montana 7,588 sq m , county-seat, Choteau **4.** A member of a division of Sioux Indians

te"to'tum, *n* Same as TEE-TOTUM

tet'ra-, tetr-, 1 tet'rə-, tetr-, 2 tĕt'ra-, tĕtr- From Greek *tettares*, four combining forms — **tet"ra-ba'sic**, *a* **1.** Containing four atoms of hydrogen replaceable by a base or basic radicals said of certain acids as pyrophosphoric acid **2** Derived from such an acid said of salts — **tet"ra-blas'tic**, *a* Having four germinal layers (ectoderm, an outer and inner layer of mesoderm, and endoderm) — **tet"ra-bo'rate**, *n* *Chem* Same as PYROBORATE — **tet"ra-bo'ric**, *a* *Chem* Same as PYROBORIC — **tet'ra-brach**, *n* *Anc Pros* A foot of four short syllables a proceleusmatic **tet"ra-brach'ys‡** — **tet"ra-bra'chi-us**, *n* [-CHI-I, *pl*] A monster having four arms — **tet'ra-branch**, *a* **1.** Tetrabranchiate **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Tetrabranchia* or *Tetrabranchiata* — **tet'ra-branch**, *n* — **Tet"ra-bran'chi-a**, *n pl* *Conch* A section or order of bivalves with two pairs of gills including most of the species — **Tet"ra-bran"chi-a'ta**, *n pl* *Conch* An order of cephalopods with two pairs of gills and a camerate shell, as in *Nautilidæ* See illus under NAUTILUS — **tet"ra-bran'chi-ate**, *a* **1.** Having two pairs of gills as the *Nautilidæ* **2** Of or pertaining to the *Tetrabranchiata* — **tet"ra-bran'chi-ate**, *n* — **tet"ra-bro'mid**, *n* *Chem* A bromid whose molecule contains four bromin atoms **tet"ra-bro'mide‡**.— **tet"ra-cam'a-rous**, *a* *Bot* Having four closed carpels — **tet"ra-can'thous**, *a* **1.** *Ich* Four-spined **2** *Bot* Having thorns grouped in fours — **tet"ra-car"box-y'lic**, *n* *Chem* Indicating the presence of four carboxylic groups — **tet"ra-car'pel-la-ry**, *a* *Bot* Made up of four carpels — **te-trac'er-ous**, *a* *Conch* Having four horns or tentacles — **tet"ra-chæ'-ni-um**, *n* [-NI-A, *pl*] [Rare] *Bot* A fruit formed by the separating of an ovary into four achenium-like carpels or nutlets, as in the mint family — **Tet"ra-chæ'tæ**, *n pl* *Entom* A division of brachycerous dipters with a haustellum of four long pieces, as in a fly — **tet"ra-chæ'tous**, *a* — **tet"ra-chi'rus**, *n* *Terat* A monster having four hands — **tet"ra-chlo'rid**, *n* *Chem* A chlorid possessing four atoms of chlorin in the molecule **tet"ra-chlo'ride‡** — **tet"ra-chlor"meth'ane**, *n* *Chem* Carbon tetrachlorid

tet'ra-chord, 1 tet'rə-kôrd, 2 tĕt'ra-côrd, *n* *Mus* **1.** A scale series of half an octave used especially in ancient music In every diatonic tetrachord there are one half step and two whole steps dividing the four notes *In the* **Dorian tetrachord** *the half step came* immediately after the first note in the **Phrygian t.** it followed the second note, in the **Lydian t** it became the third and the last Compare MODE

2. The interval of a perfect fourth **3.** A lyre of four strings **4.** [Rare] A four-lined stanza [< L *tetrachordon*, < Gr *tetrachordos*, four-stringed, < *tetra-*, TETRA-, + *chordē*, chord]

— **chromatic tetrachord** (*Gr Mus*), a series of four notes forming the sequence of two half-tones and then a skip of a tone and a half — **conjunct (or conjoint) t**, one of a pair of tetrachords in which the highest note of one is the lowest note of the other — **disjunct t**, see DISJUNCT — **enharmonic t.** (*Gr Mus*), a series of four notes forming a sequence of a quarter tone, a second quarter tone, and a skip of two whole tones — **tet"ra-chor'dal**, *a* — **tetrachordal system**, an early form of the tonic sol-fa system

tet"ra-chor'don, 1 tet'rə-kôr'don 2 tĕt'ra-côr'don, *n* *Mus* A keyboard instrument in which the tones are produced by the pressure of the strings against a revolving cylinder of India-rubber [C] [L , see TETRACHORD]

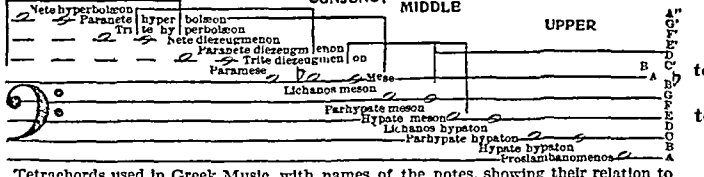
tet"ra-chot'o-mous, *a.* *Bot & Zool* Doubly dichotomous; dividing into four branches at the extremity as certain cymose flower-clusters — **tet"ra-chot'o-my**, *n* — **tet"ra-chro'mic**, *a* Able to see only four colors — **te-trach'ro-nous**, *a* *Anc Pros* Containing four moræ or times — **te-trac'id**, *a* *Chem* Denoting that which is capable of combination with four molecules of a monobasic acid to form a salt or ester — **Tet"ra-cla-di'na**, *n pl* *Spong* A suborder of lithistid sponges with tetracrepid spicules — **tet"ra-clad'in(es**, *a* Irregularly branched, as some tetraxial sponge-spicules **tet"ra-cla'dose‡**.— **tet'ra-clone**, *n* A calltrop sponge-spicule with four rays, each branched — **tet"ra-coc'cous**, *a* *Bot* Composed of four cocci or carpels — **tet"ra-co'lic**, *a* *Anc Pros* Containing four cola — **tet"ra-co'lon**, *n* [-LA, *pl*] *Anc Pros* A period comprising four cola — **Tet"ra-co-ral'la**, *n pl* *Zoöph* The *Rugosa* — **tet"ra-cor'al-lin(es**, *a* — **tet'ra-co-sane**, *n* *Chem* A hydrocarbon ($C_{44}H_{90}$) of the paraffin series occurring in solid form — **tet"ra-cot'y-le'an**, *a* Provided with four suction-cups during the scolex stage a characteristic of the tapeworm — **tet"ra-crep'id**, *n* A desmic sponge-spicule formed on a tetract nucleus — **tet'ra-cron**, *n* [-CRONS, or -CRO-NA, *pl*] A solid with four apices — **tet'ract**, *a* Having four rays as a sponge-spicule quadriradiate **te-trac'ti-nal‡**, **te-trac'tine‡**.— **tet'ract**, *n* **te-trac'tine‡** — **te-trac'ti-nose**, *a* — **Te-trac"ti-nel'li-da**, *n pl* *Spong* An order or tribe of siliceous sponges with quadriradiate or triæne spicules and without sexradiate spicules **Te-trac"ti-nel'li-dæ‡** — **te-trac"ti-nel'lid**, **te-trac"ti-nel'li-dan**, *a* & *n* — **te-trac"ti-nel'lin(es**, *a* — **te-trac'to-my**, *n* [Rare] A division into four parts — **te-trac'tys**, *n* The Pythagorean mystery of the first four numbers (1+2+3+4 = 10), whence all things were supposed to originate — **te-trac'tysm**, *n* — **tet"ra-cy'clic**, *a* *Bot* Having four circles or whorls, as a complete flower with calyx, corolla, androecium, and gynoecium

tet'rad, 1 tet'rad, 2 tĕt'răd **I.** *a* *Chem* Having a combining power of four, quadrivalent **II.** *n* **1.** A collection of four, or the number four **2.** *Bot* A group of four, as pollen-grains **3.** *Chem* An atom, radical, or element that has a combining power of four See VALENCE‡ **4** *Biol* (1) A quaternary unit differentiated from a triad (2) A chromosome dividing into four cells in the process of segmentation, during which the dyad is formed **5.** *Mus* A chord having four notes, as the dominant seventh [< LL *tetras*, < Gr *tetras* (*tetrad-*), < *tetra-*, TETRA-]

— **tet'rad-deme"**, *n* *Biol* An aggregate of tetrads — **te-trad'ic**, *a* **1** Of the nature of a tetrad **2** *Anc Pros* (1) Containing four different meters (2) Composed of groups of four unlike systems each — **tet'rad-ism**, *n* *Theol* Same as TETRATHEISM

tet"ra-dac'tyl **I** *a* Tetradactylous **II** *n* A four-toed animal **tet"ra-dac'tyle‡** — **tet"ra-dac-tyl'i-ty**, *n* The condition or character of being tetradactylous — **tet"ra-dac'ty-lous**, *a* Having four digits, fingers, or toes — **tet"ra-dec'ane**, *n* *Chem* An oily liquid compound ($C_{10}H_{22}$) of the paraffin series — **tet"ra-dec'a-pod** **I** *a* **1** Having 14 feet **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Tetradecapoda* **II.** *n* One of the *Tetradecapoda* — **Tet"ra-de-cap'o-da**, *n pl* *Crust* A subclass or order of crustaceans with sessile eyes and generally 7 pairs of legs, including amphipods and isopods — **tet"ra-de-cap'o-dan**, *a* & *n* — **tet"ra-de-cap'o-dous**, *a* — **tet"ra-di'a-pa'son**, *n* *Mus* An interval embracing four octaves a twenty-ninth

tet'ra-dite, 1 tet'rə-dıt, 2 tĕt'ra-dit, *n* A person specially related to the number four (1) One who regarded four as a number of mystical power (2) One who worshiped four persons in the Godhead (3) One born in the fourth month or on the fourth day of the month [< TETRAD]



Tetrachords used in Greek Music, with names of the notes, showing their relation to our present scale

Tet'ra-don, etc See TETRAODON, etc — **tet'ra-drachm**, *n* *Gr Antiq* **1.** A silver coin, equal to 4 drachmas, or about 76 cents See COIN **2.** A weight of 4 drams **tet"ra-drach'ma‡**; **tet"ra-drach'mon‡**.

te-trad'y-mite, 1 tı-trad'ı-mait, 2 te-trăd'y-mīt, *n* *Mineral* A soft, metallic, pale steel-gray bismuth tellurid (Bi_2Te_2 or $Bi_2(S,Te)_3$), crystallizing in the rhombohedral system [< Gr *tetradymos*, fourfold, < *tetra-*, TETRA]

Tet"ra-dy-na'mi-a, *n pl* *Bot* The fifteenth class in the Linnean artificial system of plants, embracing those with flowers having four long and two short stamens, as in the mustard family — **tet"ra-dy-na'mi-an**, *a* & *n* — **tet"ra-dy'n'a-mous**, *a* *Bot* Having six stamens, of which number four, arranged in opposite pairs, are longer than the other two and inserted above them, as in flowers of the mustard family — **tet"ra-e'dral**, **tet"ra-e'dron** Same as TETRAHEDRAL, TETRAHEDRON — **tet"ra-e-ter'id**, *n* A quadrennium **tet"ra-e-ter'is‡**.— **tet"ra-flu'o-rid**, *n* A fluorid with four fluorin atoms — **silicon tetrafluorid** (*Chem*), a colorless, pungent heavy gas (SiF_4) made by heating fluor-spar and silica or a silicate with concentrated sulfuric acid — **tet"ra-fo'li-ous**, *a* *Bot* Having leaves with two pairs of leaflets bijugate — **Tet"ra-game'li-æ**, *n pl* *Zoöph* A section or family of rhizostomous discomedusans with 4 distinct subgenital pits — **tet"ra-ga-me'li-an**, *a* & *n* — **te-trag'a-my**, *n* [Rare] A fourth marriage — **te-trag'e-nous**, *a* Dividing so as to form a square group of four cells, as a micrococcus — **tet'ra-glot**, *a* Acquainted with four languages, written in four languages **tet"ra-glot'tic‡, -ti-cal‡**.



Tetradynamous Stamens of Cress

tet'ra-gon, 1 tet'rə-gen, 2 tĕt'ra-gŏn, *n* **1** *Math* A figure having four angles, a quadrangle **2.** *Astrol* The quartile aspect of two planets **3.** A square fort; also, any quadrangular structure [< F *tétragone*, < L *tetragonum*, < Gr *tetragōnos*, square, < *tetra-*, TETRA-, + *gōnia*, angle]

te-trag'o-nal, 1 tı-trag'o-nal, 2 te-trăg'o-nal, *a* **1.** Being or pertaining to a tetragon, having four angles, quadrangular **2** *Crystal* Possessing four alternately dissimilar planes of symmetry intersecting at angles of 45 degrees and a fifth symmetrical plane at right angles to the other four said of certain holohedral forms whose planes are referable to two equal similar lateral axes at right angles to each other and perpendicular to a third dissimilar axis See CRYSTALLIZATION and compare SCALENOHEDRON, etc **3** *Astrol* Quartile **4.** *Biol* Square in cross-section **te-trag'o-nous‡**.— **te-trag'o-nal-ly**, *adv* — **te-trag'o-nal-ness**, *n*

te-trag'o-nel, *n* *Her* A quadrilateral solid represented in perspective — **Tet"ra-go'ni-a**, *n* A genus embracing the New Zealand spinach See SPINACH — **tet"ra-go-nid'i-um**, *n* [-I-A *pl*] *Bot* A tetraspore — **te-trag'o-nism**, *n* [Archaic] The quadrature of the circle or of any curve — **te-trag'o-nist**, *n* — **te-trag'o-nis'tic or -ti-cal**, *a* — **Tet"ra-go-nu'ri-dæ**, *n pl* *Ich* A family of scombroidean fishes with a slender body, hard multicarinate scales, subabdominal ventrals, and dilated dentigerous esophagus, the squaretails or courpatas **Tet"ra-go-nu'rus**, *n* (t g) — **tet"ra-go-nu'rid**, *a* & *n* — **tet"ra-go-nu'roid**, *a* & *n*

tet"ra-go-phos'phite, *n* *Mineral* A bright-blue hydrated aluminum-iron-manganese phosphate that resembles lazulite

tet'ra-gram, 1 tet'rə-gram, 2 tĕt'ra-grăm, *n.* **1** A word of four letters, specif [T-], the Tetragrammaton **2** *Geom* (1) A quadrilateral (2) A system of four straights with their pencils [< Gr *tetragrammon*, < *tetra-*, TETRA, + *gramma*, see GRAM‡, *n*]

Tet"ra-gram'ma-ton, 1 tet'rə-grəm'a-tən, 2 tĕt'ra-grăm'a-tŏn, *n* **1.** The group of four letters representing the ineffably holy name (Jehovah) of the Supreme Being in Hebrew texts consisting of the four consonants JHVH, JHWH, YHVH, or YHWH From reverence and for other reasons the word JHVH was almost never uttered in later Jewish traditions (antedating the Christian era) the vowel sounds of *Elohim* or of *Adonai being used instead accompanying the Tetragrammaton* in the text The true pronunciation of the word was thus lost, tho the form *Yahweh* is that on which most scholars agree See ADONIST ELOHIM JEHOVAH, JEHOVIST

With the *Tetragrammaton* must be included the names of God formed of 12 42 and 72 letters respectively which are important factors in Jewish mysticism and are obtained by anagrammatic combinations of the effective elements of the *Tetragrammaton* *Jew Encyc* vol XII p 120 [F & W '06]

2. By extension, some other sacred word of four letters, as the Latin *Deus*, also, the number four, regarded as a sacred symbol — **Tet"ra-gram"ma-ton'ic**, *a*

tet'ra-gyn, 1 tet'rə-jın, 2 tĕt'ra-gŷn, *n* *Bot* A perfect plant having four pistils [< TETRA- + Gr *gynē*, female] — **Tet"ra-gyn'i-a‡**, *n pl* *Bot* The fourth order in the first thirteen classes of the Linnean artificial system of plants embracing those with four styles or pistils — **tet"ra-gyn'i-an**, *a* — **te-trag'y-nous**, *a* *Bot* Having four styles or pistils

tet'ra-he'dral, 1 tet'rə-hī'drəl, 2 tĕt'ra-hē'dral, *a* **1.** Of or pertaining to a tetrahedron, having the form of a tetrahedron

Mr Marsh's little volume on Chemistry in Space . deals with the hypothesis of the *tetrahedral* carbon atom
Westminster Review June 1891, p 683.

2. *Crystal* Specif, belonging to a hemihedral division of the isometric system characterized by the tetrahedron **tet"ra-he'dric‡**. **3.** Enclosed by four planes which meet in a point, as a *tetrahedral* angle **tet"ra-he'dric‡** — **tetrahedral angle**, a solid angle bounded by four planes — **t. complex**, a quadratic complex formed of lines meeting the face of a given tetrahedron in four points whose double ratio or cross ratio is constant — **t. garnet**, same as HELVITE — **t group** (*Math*), the group of twelve rotations by which a regular tetrahedron may be brought out of and back into itself any group of twelve even permutations of four things — **t. theory**, in geomorphology, the theory advanced by Lowthian Green (*Vestiges of the Molten Globe* London, 1875) and revived in recent times that the solid part of the earth is tetrahedral in shape, filled out to a spheroid by the hydrosphere — **tet"ra-he'dral-ly**, *adv*

tet"ra-he'drite, 1 tet'rə-hī'drait, 2 tĕt'ra-hē'drit, *n* *Mineral* A metallic, steel-gray to iron-black, usually opaque copper sulfantimonite ($Cu_8Sb_2S_7$), crystallizing in the isometric system See TENNANTITE [< TETRAHEDRON]

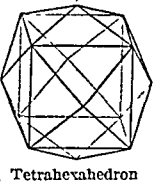
tet"ra-he'droid, 1 tet'rə-hī'droid, 2 tĕt'ra-hē'drŏid, *n* *Math* The envelop of a quadric surface which touches eight given lines. [< TETRAHEDRON + -OID]

tet″ra-he′dron, 1 tet′rə-hē′drən, 2 tĕt′ra-hē′dron, *n* *Math* [-DRA or -DRONS, *pl*] A solid bounded by four plane triangular faces and having, therefore, six edges and four vertices, specif, in crystallography, a hemihedral isometric form included under four equilateral triangular faces

The blood of the guinea-pig crystallizes in *tetrahedra*, that of the squirrel in six-sided plates, and that of the rat in octohedra
J H WYTHE in *Methodist Review* July, 1892, p 566

[< TETRA- + Gr *hedra*, base, < *hezomai*, sit] — **orthogonal tetrahedron,** a tetrahedron whose opposite edges, taken in pairs, are at right angles to each other — **polar t**, a tetrahedron whose vertices correspond to the faces of another tetrahedron, and vice versa — **regular t**, a tetrahedron whose faces are equilateral triangles — **tet″ra-he′droid,** *a*

tet″ra-hex″a-he′dron, 1 tet′rə-heks′ə-hī′drən, 2 tĕt′ra-hĕks′a-hē′dron, *n* *Crystal & Geom* A solid of twenty-four triangular faces formed from a cube by joining four triangles above each face, specif, that formed thus by equilateral triangles In crystallography it is classed as a holohedral isometric form **tet″ra-kis-hex″a-he′dron‡.** — **tet″ra-hex″a-he′dral,** *a*


Tetrahexahedron

tet″ra-hy′drlc, *a* *Chem* Composed of four hydroxyl groups — **tet″ra-kis″-do-dec″a-he′dron,** *n* A solid having 48 triangular sides — **tet′ra-ko-sane,** *n* *Chem* A solid waxy compound ($C_{24}H_{50}$) of the paraffin series, obtained by the action of sodium on methyliodid or the fractional distillation and crystallization of ordinary paraffin — **tet″ra-lei′o-clone,** *n* *Spong* A tetraclone with smooth arms — **tet″ra-lem′ma,** *n* *Logic* A form of argument resembling the dilemma, but presenting four possibilities

te-tral′o-gy, 1 tɪ-tral′o-jɪ, 2 te-trăl′o-gy, *n* [-GIES, 1 -jɪz, 2 -gɪg, *pl*] **1.** *Gr Antiq* A group of four dramas, three tragic and one satyric, exhibited together at the festivals of Dionysos at Athens

Sophocles 'began the custom of contending with a single play and not a *tetralogy* and this is explained to mean that, though he brought out *tetralogies* the four pieces composing each of them were not connected in subject
R C JEBB *Greek Literature* pt II, p 75 [A]

2. By extension, any series of four related dramatic or operatic works, as, Wagner's Nibelung *tetralogy* (*Das Rheingold*, *Die Walküre*, *Siegfried*, and *Die Götterdämmerung*), a series of four related novels, speeches, etc [< Gr *tetralogia*, < *tetra-* TETRA-, and see -OLOGY] — **tet″ra-log′ic** or **-i-cal,** *a* Of, pertaining to, or resembling a tetralogy

tet″ra-loph′o-dont, *a* Having some molars four-ridged, as certain mastodons (subgenus *Tetralophodon*) — **tet″ra-mas′thous,** *a* Four-breasted — **tet″ra-mas′ti-gate,** *a* Having four flagella

Te-tram′er-a, 1 tɪ-tram′ər-ə, 2 te-trăm′e-ra, *n pl* *Entom* **1.** A division of beetles with 4-jointed tarsi **2** A section of hymenopters with 4-jointed tarsi [< Gr *tetramerēs*, four-parted, < *tetra-*, TETRA-, + *meros*, part] — **te-tram′er-al,** *a* **1.** Tetramerous **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Tetrameralia* — **Te-tram″er-a′ll-a,** *n pl* *Zooph* A subclass of *Scyphomedusæ* with four interradial septa, including *Calycozoa*, *Peromedusæ*, and *Cubomedusæ* — **te-tram″er-a′li-an,** *a* & *n* — **te-tram′er-ism,** *n* The state or condition of being tetramerous — **te-tram′er-ous,** *a* **1** *Bot & Zool* Having four parts having the parts or organs in four arranged in fours often written *4-merous* **2** Having four joints, having four-jointed tarsi, of or pertaining to the *Tetramera*

te-tram′e-ter, 1 tɪ-tram′ɪ-tər, 2 te-trăm′e-ter *Pros* **I** *a* Having four bases or measures

In classical trochaic, iambic, and anapestic verse a base or measure consists of two feet (a dipody), hence a trochaic tetrameter contains eight feet to the line In English a tetrameter has four feet or accents

II. *n* A verse thus composed, as, a catalectic iambic *tetrameter* [< LL *tetrametrus*, < Gr *tetrametros*, < *tetra-*, TETRA-, + *metron*, measure]

tet″ra-meth′yl, *a* Designating a compound having four methyl groups — **tet″ra-meth′yl-ene,** *n* *Chem* **1.** A hypothetical compound (C_6H_8) of the fatty derivatives contained in certain organic compounds characterized by complete linkage of the atoms in the graphic formula **2.** The bivalent radical C_6H_8 — **te-tram′in,** *n* *Chem* A compound composed of four amino groups **te-tram′ine‡** — **tet″ra-mor′me-clone,** *n* *Spong* A tetraclone with tuberculated arms — **tet′ra-morph,** *n* *Christian Art* The union of the four attributes of the Evangelists in one composite figure winged, and standing on winged wheels of fire, the wings being full of eyes It symbolizes unparalleled zeal and energy Compare *Ezek* 1 — **tet″ra-mor′phic,** *a* — **tet″ra-mor′phism,** *n* *Chem* The ability to crystallize in four distinct forms — **tet″ra-mor′phous,** *a* — **Te-tran′dri-a,** *n pl* *Bot* The fourth class in the Linnean artificial system of plants, embracing those with four stamens in a flower a disused term — **te-tran′der,** *n* A hermaphrodite plant having flowers with four stamens a plant of the class *Tetrandria* — **te-tran′dri-an, te-tran′drous,** *a* — **tet″ra-neph′ric,** *a* *Entom* Supplied with four urinary passages — **tet″ra-no-mi-al.** *Alg* **I.** *a* Having four terms **II.** *n* A polynomial with four terms

tet′rant, *n* [Rare] A quadrant of a circle

Tet″ra-ny′ch'i-dæ, *n pl* The *Tetranychinæ* as a family — **tet″ra-ny′ch'id,** *a* & *n* — **Tet″ra-ny′-chi′næ,** *n pl* *Arach* A subfamily of trombidiid mites infesting various plants and mosses **Te-tran′y-chus,** *n* (t g) — **te-tran′y-chine,** *a* & *n* — **tet″ra-o′di-on,** *n* *Gr Ch* A canon of four odes — **Te-tra′o-don,** *n* *Ich* **1.** A genus typical of *Tetraodontidæ* **2** [t-] A fish of this or a related genus, a swellfish — **Tet″ra-o-don′ti-dæ,** *n pl* *Ich* A family of gymnodont fishes, especially tetraodontoideans having the frontals articulated with the supraoccipital — **tet′ra-o-dont,** *a* & *n* — **tet″ra-o-don′tid,** *n* — **tet″ra-o-don′toid,** *a* & *n* — **Tet″ra-o″don-tol′de-a,** *n pl* *Ich* A superfamily of gymnodont plectognaths especially those without ribs or pelvis and with both jaws divided at the middle — **tet″ra-o″don-tol′de-an,** *a* & *n*

Tet″ra-on′i-dæ, 1 tet rə-on′ɪ-dɪ, 2 tĕt′ra-ŏn′ɪ-dē, *n pl* *Ornith* A family of gallinaceous birds, especially those with hind toes elevated and tarsi unarmed, as grouse, partridges, and quails **Tet′ra-o,** *n* (t g) [L, < Gr *tetraōn* pheasant] — **tet″ra-on′id, tet′ra-o-noid,** *a* & *n* — **Tet″ra-o-ni′næ,** *n pl* *Ornith* A subfamily of tetraonoid birds grouse — **tet′ra-o-nin(es.** **I** *a* Of or pertaining to the *Tetraonidæ*, or, specifically, the *Tetraoninæ* **II** *n* One of the *Tetraoninæ* — **Tet″ra-o″no-mor′phæ,** *n pl* *Ornith* A cohort of *Gallinæ*, including *Tetraonidæ* and *Pteroclidæ*

tet″ra-pet′a-lous, *a* *Bot* Having four petals — **tet″ra-phal″an-gar′chi-a,** *n* *Archeol* The grand phalanx of the Greeks — **tet″ra-phar′ma-cal,** *a* Denoting a tetrapharmacon or its appurtenances — **tet″ra-phar′ma-con, tet″ra-phar′ma-cum,** *n* Anciently, any medicine, especially an ointment, compounded of four ingredients — **tet″ra-phe′nol,** *n* *Chem* Same as FURFURANE a disused term — **te-traph′o-ny,** *n* *Mus* Formerly, four-part polyphony — **Tet″ra-phyl-lid′e-a,** *n pl* *Helminth* The *Phyllobothridæ* in a wide sense — **tet″ra-phyl-lid′e-an,** *a* & *n* — **tet″ra-phyl′lous,** *a* *Bot* Having four leaves

tet′ra-pla, 1 tet′rə-plə, 2 tĕt′ra-pla, *n* An edition of the Bible in four versions, especially [T-], Origen's four-column edition of the four Greek versions [< Gr *tetrapla*, neut pl of *tetraploos*, < *tetra-*, TETRA-, + *-ploos*, -fold]

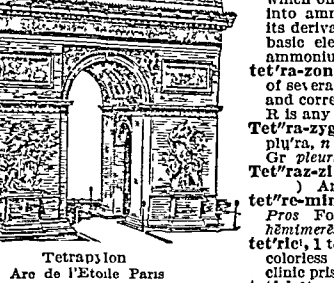
Tet″ra-pleu′ra, *n pl* *Biol* Tetrapleural organisms — **tet″ra-pleu′ral,** *a* Bilateral and having two pairs of antimeres, as some coelenterates — **tet′ra-plous,** *a* Quadruple, fourfold — **Tet″ra-pneu′mo-na,** *n pl* **1** *Arach* The *Tetrapneumones* **2.** *Echin* The *Diplostomidea* — **Tet-ra-pneu′mo-nes,** *n pl* *Arach* A division of spiders with four lung-sacs, including *Theraphosidæ*, etc — **tet″ra-pneu′mo′ni-an,** *a* & *n* — **tet″ra-pneu′mo-nous,** *a* **1.** Having four lung-sacs **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Tetrapneumones* — **tet′ra-pod** **I.** *a* **1.** Four-footed **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Tetrapoda* **II.** *n* A tetrapod animal — **Te-trap′o-da,** *n pl* **1.** *Arach* A suborder of vermiform mites represented by *Phytoptidæ* **2** *Entom* A division of butterflies with foremost legs atrophied and therefore only four developed legs — **te-trap′o-dous,** *a* — **tet″ra-po-dich′nite,** *n* The fossil footprint of a quadruped — **tet″ra-po-dol′o-gy,** *n* A work on quadrupeds, mammalogy — **te-trap′o-dy,** *n* *Pros* A group of four feet, as a colon meter, or verse containing that number — **tet″ra-pod′ic,** *a* — **tet″ra-po′lar,** *a* Having four poles or centers of radiation said of an abnormal karyokinetic figure Compare TETRASTER — **te-trap′o-lis,** *n* A federation or a district of four cities, as that of Seleucia Apamea, Laodicea, and Antioch, which formed the Tetrapolis of Syria

tet″ra-pol′i-tan, 1 tet′rə-pol′ɪ-tan, 2 tĕt′ra-pŏl′ɪ-tan, *a* Of or pertaining to a tetrapolis or to any four towns, specifically [T-], the towns that submitted the Tetrapolitan Confession [< Gr *tetrapolis*, having four cities] — **Tetrapolitan Confession,** the confession of faith submitted in 1530 to the Diet of Augsburg by representatives from Constance, Lindau, Memmingen, and Strassburg It was prepared by Martin Bucer and W F Kopfel (Capito), and completed July 11, 1530, its main provision being a denial of the corporeal presence of Christ in the eucharist, while it admitted a spiritual one

tet′ra-pous, *a* Having four feet, four-footed — **tet″ra-pri″-o-nid′i-an,** *a* *Zooph* Having four rows of hydrotheca placed back to back, as certain graptolites — **tet″ra-pro′style,** *n* *Gr Antiq* A temple with a portico of four columns — **te-trap′ter-an.** **I** *a* Having four wings, as an insect, tetrapterous **II.** *n* A four-winged insect — **te-trap′ter-ous,** *a* Having four wings as certain fruits — **tet′rap-tote,** *n* *Gram* A noun having only four cases Compare TRIPTOTE, etc


Tetrapterous Fruit of *Tetrapteris mucronata*

tet′ra-py′lon, 1 tet′rə-pai′lən, 2 tĕt′ra-pī′lŏn, *n* A structure having four gateways, or a gateway or arch penetrated by two intersecting passages, as the Arc de l'Étoile, Paris, or the arch of Janus in Rome [< TETRA- + Gr *pylōn*, gateway] — **tet″ra-py′ra-mid,** *n* Same as TETARTOPYRAMID — **tet″ra-py-re′-nous,** *a* *Bot* Having four pyrenes or stones — **te-traq′-ue-trous,** *a* *Bot* Having four prominent almost winged angles or corners, as certain stems


Tetrapylon
Arc de l'Etoile Paris

tet′rarch, 1 tet′rärk *or* tī′trärk, 2 tĕt′rare *or* tē′trare (XIII), *n* *Gr & Rom Hist* **1.** Originally, the governor of a tetrarchy, or one part of a country divided into four governments, as, the Thessalian *tetrarch* **2.** A tributary prince under the Roman republic and empire, especially in Syria

The title of *tetrarch* is familiar from the New Testament as borne by certain princes of the petty dynasties which the Roman allowed to exercise a dependent sovereignty within the province of Syria *Encyc Brit* 11th ed, vol XXVI, p 671

3. In the Greek army, the commander of a subdivision of a phalanx [< F *tétrarque*, < L *tetrarches*, < Gr *tetrarchēs* < *tetra-*, TETRA-, + *archō*, rule] — **tet-rar′chic, tet′rar′chi-cal,** *a*

tet′rarch-y, 1 tet′rärk-ɪ, 2 tĕt′rare-y, *n* [-IES, 1 -ɪz, 2 -ɪz, *pl*] The district, office, or jurisdiction of a tetrarch [< L *tetrarchia*, < Gr *tetrarchia*, < *tetrarchēs*, see TETRARCH] **tet′rarch-ate‡.**

Tet″ra-rhyn′chi-dæ, 1 tet′rə-rɪŋ′kɪ-dɪ, 2 tĕt′ra-rŷn′ci-dē, *n pl* *Helminth* A family of cestoid worms having a head with two or four suckers, four protractile proboscides armed with hooks, and sexual openings marginal **Tet″ra-rhyn′-chus,** *n* (t g) [< TETRA- + Gr *rhynchos*, snout] — **tet″-ra-rhyn′chid,** *n* — **tet″ra-rhyn′choid,** *a*

te-tras′ce-lus, *n* A human monster having four legs — **tet″-ra-schis′tic,** *a* *Biol* Dividing by fission into four parts — **tet″ra-sa-len′o-dont,** *a* Having four crescentic ridges as a molar tooth, having such molars, as a ruminant — **tet′ra-seme,** *n* *Pros* A long syllable, or a foot equal to four short syllables — **tet″ra-se′mic,** *a* *Pros* Equivalent to four short syllables, as a prolonged syllable or as a spondee or dactyl — **tet″ra-sep′a-lous,** *a* *Bot* Having four sepals — **tet′ra-shele,** *n* A swastika or other *figure having four* arms extending from a common center See SWASTIKA SYMBOL **tet″ra-ske′li-on‡** — **tet″ra-spas′tonf,** *n* A machine operated by four pulleys — **tet″ra-sper′mous,** *a* *Bot* Having four seeds four-seeded **tet″ra-sper′-malt,** **tet″ra-sper′ma-tous‡** — **tet″ra-spher′ic,** *a* *Math* Relating to four spheres **tet″ra-spher′i-cal‡.** — **tet″ra-spo-ran′gi-um,** *n* [-GIA, *pl*] *Bot* A sporangium producing or containing tetraspores **tet′ra-spo-range‡** — **tet′ra-spore,** *n* *Bot* An asexually produced spore named from the fact that often four are produced together in a mother-cell — **tet″ra-spor′ic,** *a* — **tet′ra-spo″rous,** *a* — **Tet″ra-stem′mi-dæ,** *n pl* *Helminth* A family of heplonemertine worms with four eyes in a square **Tet″ra-stem′-ma,** *n* (t g) — **tet″ra-stem′mid,** *n* — **tet″ra-stem′moid,** *a* — **te-tras′ter,** *n* *Cytol* A karyokinetic figure characterized by four astrospheres — **tet′ra-stich,** *n* *Pros* A poem or stanza of four lines, a quatrain Compare DISTICH, TRISTICH **te-tras′tic‡** — **tet″ra-stich′ic,** *a* — **te-tras′ti-chous,** *a* *Bot & Zool* Four-ranked, having organs, as leaves on a stem, arranged in four vertical rows or ranks — **tet′ra-stigm,** *n* A plane figure in which four points are connected by the sides and the diagonals of a quadrilateral **tet′ra-stim‡** — **te-tras′to-on,** *n* [-TO-A, *pl*] *Arch* A courtyard having porticoes on each of its four sides

tet′ra-style, 1 tet′rə-stail, 2 tĕt′ra-stŷl, *a* Having four pillars [< L *tetrastylos*, < Gr *tetrastylos*, < *tetra-*, TETRA-, + *stylos*, column] **tet″ra-sty′lic‡.**

tet′ra-style, *n* **1.** A temple or other building having four front columns in its portico **2.** A building having its roof supported by four columns **3.** Any building or structure having four pillars **4.** A group of four pillars See COLUMNIATION **tet″ra-sty′los‡.**

tet″ra-sȳl-lab′ic, tet″ra-sȳl-lab′i-cal, *a* Four-syllabled quadrisyllabic — **tet″ra-sȳl′la-bl(e,** *n* A four-syllabled word, a quadrisyllable — **tet″ra-sȳm′me-try,** *n* [Rare] Symmetry characterized by four similar parts

tet′rate, 1 tet′rēt, 2 tĕt′rāt, *n* *Chem* A salt of tetric acid

tet″ra-the′cal, *a* *Bot* Having four cells or loculaments as an ovary — **tet″ra-the′ism,** *n* *Theol* The doctrine that asserts four elements in the Godhead, viz, three persons and a divine essence from which each of these has its being a controversial term — **tet′ra-the″ite,** *n* — **tet″ra-thi′on-ate,** *n* *Chem* A salt of tetrathionic acid — **tet″ra-thi-on′ic,** *a* *Containing four atoms of sultur* — *tetrathionic acid,* a colorless inodorous, very acid liquid compound ($H_2S_4O_6$) obtained by decomposing certain tetrathionates with sulfuric acid — **tet″ra-tom′ic,** *a* *Chem* **1.** Containing four atoms, as, a *tetratomic* molecule **2** Containing four replaceable univalent atoms or molecules **3** Same as QUADRIVALENT **4** Same as TETRADIC — **tet′ra-tone,** *n* *Mus* An interval of four whole tones an augmented or extreme fifth **tet′ra-to-non‡** — **tet′ra-top,** *n* *Math* An angle in four-dimensional space formed by four lines meeting in a point — **tet″ra-va′lent,** *a* *Chem* Same as QUADRIVALENT — **tet″ra-va′lence, tet″-ra-va′len-cy,** *n* A valence of four monads — **te-trax′i-al,** *a* Having four axes as a sponge-spicule **te-trax′ile‡.** — **te-trax′on** **I** *a* Tetraxial **II** *n* *Spong* A spicule with four axes arranged like the axes of a tetrahedron — **Tet″rax-o′ni-a,** *n pl* *Spong* A subclass of siliceous sponges with a complicated canal system and a skeleton of tetraxon or monaxon spicules or network of horny fibers — **tet″rax-o′ni-an** **I** *a* **1.** Tetraxial **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Tetraxonia* **II.** *n* One of the *Tetraxonia* — **Tet″rax-on′i-da,** *n pl* *Spong* The *Tetraxonia* — **tet″rax-on′id,** *a* — **te-trax′in,** *n* *Chem* A hypothetical compound ($C_7H_{12}N_4$), comparable to benzene, but wherein four CH groups are replaced by nitrogen atoms **te-trax′ine‡.**

tet′ra-zo-, 1 tet′rə-zo-, 2 tĕt′ra-zo- From TETR- + AZO- a combining form used in organic chemistry to note compounds containing four atoms of nitrogen, and derived from azo- or diazo-compounds as, *tetrazo*-derivatives *tetrazo*-dyes The tetrazo-compounds include an important series of commercial coal-tar colors, such as *chrysamin* ($C_6H_4-N=N\,C_6H_3(OH)\,COONa)_2$, and *Congo red*, ($C_6H_4-N-N-C_{10}H_5\,NH_2\,SO_3Na)_2$

te-traz′ole, 1 tɪ-traz′ōl, 2 te-trăz′ōl, *n* *Chem* A colorless crystalline compound (CH_2N_4) with acidic properties which on being heated with hydrochloric acid breaks up into ammonia, nitrogen, and carbon dioxid also, any of its derivative compounds — **tet″ra-zo′il-um,** *n* *Chem* A basic element (CH_3N_4), which is related to tetrazole as ammonium is to ammonia

tet′ra-zone, 1 tet′rə-zōn, 2 tĕt′ra-zōn, *n* *Chem* Any one of several basic compounds containing four nitrogen atoms and corresponding to the formula $R_2\,N\,N\,N\,N\,R_2$ in which R is any monatomic group

Tet″ra-zyg″o-pleu′ra, 1 tet rə-zig′o-plū′rə, 2 tĕt′ra-zŷg′o-plu′ra, *n* *Biol* The *Tetrapleura* [< TETRA- + ZYGO- + Gr *pleuron*, rib]

Tet″raz-zi′ni, 1 tet′rat-sī′nɪ, 2 tĕt′rät-sī′ni, **Luisa** (1871–) An Italian coloratura soprano, operatic prima donna

tet″re-mim′er-al, 1 tet rɪ-mim′ər-əl 2 tĕt re-mim′er-al, *a* *Pros* Found at intervals of four half feet [< TETR- + Gr *hēmimerēs*, halved]

tet′ric‡, 1 tet′rɪk, 2 tĕt′ric, *a* *Chem* Denoting a crystalline colorless acid ($C_5H_8O_5$), or ($C_{10}H_{12}O_8$), which forms in triclinic prisms

tet′ric‡, *a* Harsh, crabbed, austere **tet′ri-cal‡, tet′rick‡.**

te-trin′ic, 1 tɪ-trin′ɪk, 2 te-trin′ic, *a* *Chem* Of, pertaining to, or containing a radical having four carbon atoms [< TETR-] — **tetrinic acid,** a white crystalline compound ($C_4H_2O_2\,CH_2$)

tet′ro-bol, 1 tet′ro-bol 2 tĕt′ro-bŏl, *n* *Gr Antiq* **1** A weight equal to 4 obols or about 45 grains See WEIGHT **2** A silver coin equal to 4 obols or about 12 cents See COIN [< Gr *tetrōbolon*, < *tetra-*, TETRA-, + *obolos*, an obol] **tet″-ro-bol′on‡**

tet′ro-don′ic, 1 tet′ro-don′ɪk 2 tĕt′ro-dŏn′ic *a* *Chem* Denoting an acid occurring in the roe of tetraodontoid fishes, as globe fishes or puffers It is believed to be the cause of a ptomain-poisoning common among the Japanese — **te-trod′o-nin,** *n* *Chem* A crystalline compound occurring with tetrodonic acid in the roe of tetraodontoid fishes It is supposed to cause ptomain-poisoning — **Tet″ro-don′ti-dæ,** *n pl* Same as TETRAODONTIDÆ

tet′rol, 1 tet′rōl *or* -rol, 2 tĕt′rōl *or* -rŏl, *n* *Chem* A hypothetical hydrocarbon (C_4H_6) [< TETR- + *-ol* (in BENZOL)] — **tetrol phenol,** same as FURFURANE

te-trol′ic, 1 tɪ-trol′ɪk, 2 te-trŏl′ic, *a* *Chem* Derived from tetrol — **tetrolic acid,** a white crystalline compound ($C_4H_4O_2$) derived indirectly from crotonic acid

tet′ro-nal, 1 tet′ro-nal, 2 tĕt′ro-năl, *n* *Chem* A colorless crystalline compound ($C_2H_5SO_2$) formed variously, as by passing hydrochloric acid into an anhydrous mixture of ethyl sulfohydrate and diethyl ketone, and used in medicine as a hypnotic and sedative [< Gr *tetra*, four]

tet″ron-e-ryth′rin, 1 tet′ron-ɪ-rith′rin, 2 tĕt′rŏn-e-rŷth′rin, *n* *Org Chem* A pigment found in birds' feathers and in some invertebrates [< TETRA- + ERYTHRIN] **tet″ron-e-ry th′rine‡.**

te-tron′ic, 1 tɪ-tron′ɪk, 2 te-trŏn′ic, *a* Denoting the parent *acid of tetrinic acid and other compounds*

te-tron′y-mal, *a* [Rare] Having four names [< TETR- + Gr *onyma*, name]

tet′rose, 1 tet′rōs, 2 tĕt′rōs, *n* A sugar having four atoms of carbon in the molecule [< TETRA-]

te-trox′a-late, 1 tɪ-treks′ə-lāt, 2 te-trŏks′a-lāt, *n* An oxalic salt which has four equivalents of acid to one of the base

te-trox′id, 1 tɪ-treks′id, 2 te-trŏks′id, *n* *Chem* An oxid containing four atoms of oxygen to the molecule, a quadroxid [< TETR- + OXID] **te-trox′ide‡.** [etc

tet′ryl, tet′ryl-am″in, -ine, tet′ryl-ene. Same as BUTYL, **tet-su′do,** 1 tet-sū′do, 2 tĕt′su′do, *n* [Jap] A railroad

Tet′ten-hall, 1 tet′n-əl 2 tĕt′n-ăl, *n* A parish near Wolverhampton, Staffordshire, England

tet'ter, 1 tet'ər, 2 tĕt'er, *rt* To affect with or cause to break out in tetter

tet'ter, *n* *Pathol* **1** A skin-disease a term popularly applied to pemphigus, psoriasis, eczema, and herpes
Among the forms distinguished are **eating tetter** or lupus **honeycomb t.** or favus, **moist t.** or eczema, **scaly** or **washerwomen's t.,** psoriasis or scaly eczema
Sickness and *tetters,* palsies, leprosies,
Befall all flesh and enter everywhere
EDWIN ARNOLD *Light of Asia* bk. III, st 23
2 A contagious skin-disease of animals characterized by intense itching It is said to be communicable to man [< AS *teter,* tetter] — **milky tetter,** same as MILK-BLOTCH — **running t,** impetigo — **tarsal t.,** a form of blear-eye, an eruptive disease affecting the eyelids — **tet'ter-ber"ry,** *n* The red-berried bryony (*Bryonia dioica*) · from its use to cure tetter — **tet'ter-ous,** *a* Of the nature or appearance of tetter

tet'ter-tot"ter, 1 tet'ər-tot'ər, 2 tĕt'er-tŏt'er, *n* [Prov Eng] The amusement of seesaw **tet'ter-toot"er‡.**

tet'ter-wort", 1 tet'ər-wûrt 2 tĕt'er-wûrt", *n* Either of two plants reputed a cure for tetter in Europe, the common celandine, in America, the blood root

tet'ti-ga, 1 tet'i-gə, 2 tĕt'i-ga, *n* A tettix or cicada

Tet"ti-go-ni'i-dæ, 1 tet'i-go-nai'i-dî, 2 tĕt i-go-ni'i-dē, *n pl* *Entom* A family of auchenorhynchous homopterous insects, generally united with *Jassidæ* **Tet"ti-go'ni-a,** *n* (t g) [< L *tettigonia,* small cicada, < Gr *tettigonia,* dim of *tettix* (*tettig-*), cicada] — **tet"ti-go'ni-id,** *a & n*

tet'tish‡, *a* Peevish captious, testy **teat'ish‡; tet'tyt.**

tet'tix, 1 tet'iks, 2 tĕt'iks, *n* **1.** A cicada **2.** An acridid grasshopper (genus *Tettix*) **3.** A metal ornament, as for the hair, made in the form of a cicada
Its girls Weaving a golden *tettinx* in their hair
LANDOR *The Altar of Modestu* l 23.
[< Gr *tettix,* grasshopper] **tet'tinx‡.**

Te-tuan', 1 te-twän', 2 tē-twän', *n* A walled seaport in N E Morocco noted for its Moorish architecture **Tet'wan‡.**

te'tur, 1 tī'tur, 2 tē'tur, *n* [Ind] Same as TITAR

Tet'zel, 1 tet'sel, 2 tĕt'sĕl, **Johann** (1460–†/–1519) A German monk See SALE OF INDULGENCES

Teu'cer, 1 tiū'sər, 2 tū'çer *n* **1.** Son of Scamander and Idæa (Cybele), 1st king of Troy **2.** Half-brother of Ajax, noted as an archer Telamon declining to receive him when he returned from the Trojan war without having avenged the death of Ajax Teucer set out to search for a new home, and, discovering Cyprus, became its king and founded the city of Salamis **Tēū'ros‡** [Gr]

teuch, 1 tūh, 2 tuh, *a* [Scot] Tough **teught‡.**

teuch'lt, 1 tūh'lt 2 tuh'lt, *n* [Scot] The tewhit **teuch'att.**

Teu'cri-an, 1 tiū'kri-ən 2 tū'cri-ən **I.** *a* Of or pertaining to the Trojans or the Troad **II.** *n* A Trojan a native of **Teucria** or the Troad [< L *Teucri,* Trojans, < *Teucer,* < Gr *Teukros,* king of Troy]

teu'crin, 1 tiū'krin, 2 tū'crin, *n* *Chem* A dark-brown liquid compound extracted from the water-germander (*Teucrium scordium*), and used in medicine as an antiseptic and irritant [< Gr *teukrion,* germander]

Teu'cri-um, 1 tiū'kri-um 2 tū'cri-ūm, *n* *Bot* A genus of herbs or shrubs of the family *Menthaceæ* — the germanders — with toothed, entire, or incised leaves, pinkish or purplish flowers, and exserted stamens *T scordium* is the water-germander of the Old World, and *T canadense* the American germander or wood-sage of the United States [< Gr *teukrion,* germander]

Teu'fels-drockh, 1 tōi'fəls-drŭk 2 tōi'fēls-drūk, **Herr.** In Carlyle's *Sartor Resartus,* the hero of the book, an eccentric German, who expounds the philosophy of clothes

teuk, 1 tiūk, 2 tūk, *n* [Prov Eng] The redshank

Teut, *abbr.* Teuton Teutonic

Teu-ta'tes, 1 tiu-tē'tiz, 2 tū-ā'tēs, *n* An ancient Celtic divinity

teu'te-nag, *n* Same as TUTENAG

Teu-thid'i-dæ, 1 tiu-thid'i-di, 2 tū-thid'i-dē, *n pl* *Ich* **1.** A family of teuthidoidean fishes especially those with normally spined ventrals and spinous portion of dorsal shorter than soft, as in surgeon-fishes **2.** The *Siganidæ* **Teu'this,** *n* (t g) [< Gr *teuthis,* squid] — **teu'thi-did,** *n* — **teu'thi-doid. I.** *a* Of or pertaining to the *Teuthididæ* or *Teuthidoidea* **II.** *n* One of the *Teuthididæ* or *Teuthidoidea* — **Teu"thi-dol'de-a,** *n pl* *Ich* A superfamily of acanthopterygian fishes having long closely connected pelvic bones and undivided post-temporals coossified with the cranium — **teu"thi-dol'de-an,** *a & n*

teu-thol'o-gy, 1 tiu-thel'o-ji, 2 tū-thŏl'o-gy, *n* The branch of zoology that treats of cephalopods [< TEUTHIS + -OLOGY] — **teu-thol'o-gist,** *n* One versed in teuthology

teut'lose, 1 tiūt'lōs, 2 tūt'lōs, *n* *Chem* An optically inactive or levogyrate variety of sugar contained in the juice of the beet-root [< Gr *teutlon,* beet]

Teu'to-, 1 tiū'to-, 2 tū'to- From *Teuton,* German a combining form, used chiefly in a linguistic sense as, *Teuto-*Celtic, *Teuto-*Roman, etc

Teu'ton, 1 tiū'ton, 2 tū'tŏn, *n* **1.** One of an ancient German tribe that dwelt north of the Elbe, and first appeared in history, along with the Cimbri, about 300 B C **2.** The German people in general, or an individual of the German race **3.** The xanthochroic Aryans of northwestern Europe, including the High Germans, the Low Germans, and the Scandinavians The name Teuton, Theodisc, or Dutch, means "the people," as opposed to foreigners [< L *Teutoni,* representing the native name, seen in MHG *diutisk,* national] — **Teu'ton-ism,** *n* A custom or mode of expression peculiar to Germans or Teutons Germanism **Teu-ton'i-cism‡** — **Teu'ton-ist,** *n* — **Teu"ton-i-za'tion,** *n* The act of Teutonizing — **Teu'ton-ize,** *v* **I** *t* To make Teutonic in any respect **II.** *i* To fall into German idioms or fashions **Teu'ton-ise‡.**

Teu-ton'ic, 1 tiu-ton'ik, 2 tū-tŏn'ic, *a* **1.** Of or pertaining to the Teutons, Germanic See TEUTON, 3 **2.** Of or pertaining to the Germans, German [< L *Teutonicus,* < *Teutoni,* tribe in Germany]
— **Teutonic cross,** a cross potent. a form of the Greek cross See CROSS *n* — **T Knights,** the Knights of St Mary's Hospital at Jerusalem, an order of military monks deriving their name and office from a German hospital founded at Jerusalem in 1128, and having headquarters at Acre, Venice, and Marienburg on the Vistula Their special office was to nurse sick pilgrims and crusaders and convert the heathen Their costume was a white mantle with a black cross See HOSPITALER TEMPLAR — **T. languages,** the languages spoken by the Teutons one of the seven great branches of the Aryan family See LANGUAGE
Comparative Philology has also proved to us that the *Teutonic* dialects form a subdivision of a great family of related languages, to which the term Indo-European has been applied
R. MORRIS *Outlines Eng Accidence* p 6 [MACM 1872]
— **T. race,** a race of Europeans characterized by tall stature fair complexion, blue eyes long face, and narrow nose It first appeared in history as inhabiting most of Germany, the Netherlands and Scandinavia, among its branches which have spread into all parts of the world being reckoned the Angles, Saxons Jutes, Vandals, Lombards, Goths, Franks Burgundians, and the Danes and Norwegians (including Normans) The Finns are classed by some authorities as of the Teutonic race — **Teu-ton'i-cal-ly,** *adv*

Teu-ton'ic, *n* The language or the languages collectively spoken by the Teutons, Germanic See TEUTON, 3

Tew'i-ot-dale, 1 tew'i-at-dēl 2 tĕw'i-ot-dāl, *n* The valley of the Teviot river in Roxburghshire, Scotland

tew¹, 1 tiū, 2 tū, *v* **I.** *t* **1.** [Prov or Com] To bring into condition or make ready or suitable by beating or working, pound, taw, as hemp or hides **2.** To work actively upon, prepare by working, hence, to work up to a point, incite, lead on **3†.** To thrash, irritate
II. *i* [Prov Eng & U. S] To potter officiously; bustle [Var of TAU, *v*]

tew²‡, *rt* To pull along, as a boat tow

tew‡, *n* [Prov Eng] A tow-rope or -chain

Te'wan, 1 tī'wen, 2 tē'wan *n* *Ethnol* A stock of American Indians to whom belong certain of the Pueblos of New Mexico and the surrounding district

tew'art, *n* [Austral] Same as TOOART

tew'el, 1 tiū'el, 2 tū'ĕl, *n* **1.** A tuyere **2†.** *Arch* A louvre or smoke-flue [< OF *tuiel, cp LG tūte,* pipe]

Tew'fik, 1 tiū'fik 2 tū'fik, **Mohammed** (11/11852–†/1892). An Egyptian khedive, supported by England

tew'fi-kose, 1 tiū'fi-kōs 2 tū'fi-kōs *n* *Chem* A sugar which occurs in the milk of the buffalo of Eastern countries [< *Tewfik,* Egyptian khedive]

te-whit', 1 ti-hwit', 2 te-hwit', *n* The lapwing or pewit, teuchit [Onomatopœic] **tee-wheep'‡; te-wit't.**

Tewkes'bur-y, 1 tiūks'ber-i, 2 tūks'bĕr-y, *n* A borough in Gloucestershire, England, where Edward IV defeated Henry VI. and Queen Margaret, May 4, 1471

Tewks-bur-y, 1 tiūks ber-i, 2 tūks bĕr-y, *n* A town in Middlesex county, Mass

tew'taw, 1 tiū'tə 2 tū'ta, *rt* [Prov Eng] To tew, especially, to beat (hemp) to separate its fibers Compare TEW¹

Tex, *abbr* Texan Texas (official)

Tex'an, 1 teks'ən, 2 tĕks'an **I.** *a* Of or pertaining to Texas, United States **II.** *n* A native or citizen of Texas — **Texan madroña,** a small evergreen which grows abundantly on the hills of Texas and Mexico **Mexican madroña‡.** — **T. pride,** an annual clammy pubescent garden phlox (*Phlox drummondii*). See PHLOX

Tex"ar-kan'a, 1 teks ar-kan'ə 2 tĕks ar-kăn'a, *n* **1.** A city, county-seat of Miller county, Ark **2** A city in Bowie county, Tex

tex'as, 1 teks'əs, 2 tĕks'as, *n* **1.** [Western U S] The uppermost structure on a river steamboat, containing the pilot-house, officers' cabins, etc **2.** [Local, U S] The narrow topmost story of a grain-elevator See ELEVATOR [< *Texas* (the State)]

Tex'as, *n* **1.** A State in S W United States, 265 896 sq m capital, Austin admitted Dec 29, 1845, formerly a republic, declared independent of Mexico, May 2, 1836 **2** A county in central S Missouri, 1,157 sq m, county-seat, Houston **3.** A county in Oklahoma, 2,065 sq m — **Texas bedbug,** the cone-nose — **T. fever,** a destructive cattle-disease caused by protozoal blood-parasites belonging to the genus *Piroplasma,* which are carried from host to host by the tick *Margaropus annulatus* and cause an enormous diminution in the number of healthy red blood-corpuscles The disease is widely prevalent, being found in America and South Africa **Texan fever‡** — **T. leaguer** [Slang] (*Baseball*), a batted ball falling between an infielder and an outfielder — **T. sarsaparilla,** the Canada moonseed

Tex-co'co, 1 tĕs-kō'ko, 2 tęs-cō'co, *n* Same as TEZCUCO

Tex'el, 1 teks'el, 2 tĕks'ĕl, *n* An island of the Frisian group in the North Sea It belongs to the Netherlands

text, 1 tekst, 2 tĕkst, *rt & n* **1.** To write or engross in text, especially in German or Old English text **2†.** To write in text-hand or script, mark

text, *n* **1.** (1) The original words of an author, as distinguished from a paraphrase or commentary, the body of matter on a written or printed page, as distinguished from notes, comments, or pictorial illustrations, also, a discourse or composition on which notes or comments are written, as, Spitzner's *text* of the Iliad
There is no such thing in nature as a naked *text* without note or comment NEWMAN *Essays Crit and Hist* vol II essay XII, p 252 [6 M P 1871]
(2) *Bib Crit* Any one of various recensions that are taken to represent the authentic words, or portion of the words, of the original Scriptures Prior to the Masoretes various readings had crept into the Old Testament and the **Masoretic text,** which forms the basis of all existing manuscripts aimed at restoring the traditional Hebrew reading See MASORA The best critical opinion of existing manuscripts of the New Testament is that they are built up of earlier texts which have been loosely classified as Alexandrian, neutral, and Western The **Alexandrian t,** chiefly used at Alexandria and in Egypt, seems also to have been that of Origen the **neutral t** is not accredited to any locality and may have been a stage in the development of the Alexandrian text, the **Western t.** is supposed to have arisen in the west of Europe but many of its readings are found in Old Syriac manuscripts At the present time the *textus receptus* or **received t** of the New Testament is generally considered to be the Greek edition of 1633 published by Bonaventura and Abraham Elzevir, in England, however, the Stephanus edition of 1550 is more adhered to **2.** A verse or short passage of the Holy Scriptures, particularly when cited as the basis of a discourse or as proof of some theological doctrine, also, the letter of the Scriptures, especially in the original, formerly, in old English law, the letter of the four Gospels
For over six hundred years now it has been the almost invariable custom of Christian preachers to take a *text* from Scripture and associate their thoughts more or less strictly with that.
PHILLIPS BROOKS *Lectures on Preaching* lect V, p 160 [E P D 1877]
3 Hence, any subject of discourse, topic, question, subject, theme, maxim, as, the fields are full of *texts*
4. Words set to music, as distinguished from the music to which they are set, as, the *text* of a song or of an opera
5. One of several styles of letters or types (1) Old English or German text See GERMAN (2) Any style of letter ranging between German text and script as ronde or pen-text (3) Text-hand [< F *texte,* < L *textus* < *texo* (pp *textus*), weave] — **text'-blind"ness,** *n* Same as WORD-BLINDNESS — **t.-hand,** *n* A large style of hand-writing, for engrossing named from the old custom of distinguishing the text of a manuscript from its notes by the larger writing of the former — **t.-letter,** *n* **1.** A letter engrossed or cut as a type-face in text style formerly, a capital letter or a large and clear letter **2** The type used in the body of a book — **t.-man,** *n* [-MEN *pl*] [Rare] A textualist — **t.-pen,** *n* A pen for engrossing **text'ing-pen"‡.** — **t.-writer,** *n* **1.** A writer or compiler of text-books. **2.** An engrosser, or one proficient in texting **text'er‡. 3.** Before the days of printing, a copyist of manuscript rolls or books — **to cap texts,** to cite texts alternately in word-contests

text-a'ri-an, 1 tekst-ē'ri-ən, 2 tĕkst-ā'ri-an, *a* Of or pertaining to a text or texts

text'book", 1 tekst'-buk", 2 tĕkst'-bŏŏk", *n* **1.** A book used as a standard work in any branch or course of study, a book that forms the basis for regular class-instruction, a manual
In jurisprudence and law, American *text-books* are quite as good as those produced in England
BRYCE *Am Commonwealth* vol II, p 632 [MACM 1888]
2. A reference book of Scriptural texts **3** A book so interspaced as to afford room for comment between the lines **4.** An operatic or other libretto

text"er-an-ge'll-umt, *n* A service-book with the gospels used in the church liturgy· often highly embellished

tex'tile, 1 teks'til, 2 tĕks'til (XIII), *a* **1.** Of or pertaining to weaving or woven fabrics **2.** Such as may be woven, manufactured by weaving, as, wool is a *textile* fiber, cloth is a *textile* fabric [< L *textilis,* < *textus,* see TEXT]
— **textile cone,** a cone-shell (*Conus textilis*) with colors disposed so as to resemble a woven fabric

tex'tile, *n* A woven fabric, or a material suitable for weaving, textile material

text'let, 1 tekst'let, 2 tĕkst'lĕt, *n* [Rare] A brief text

tex-to'ri-al, 1 teks-tō'ri-əl 2 tĕks-tō'ri-al *a* [Rare] Of or pertaining to weaving, textile **tex'trinet.**

Text. Rec, *abbr* [L] *Textus receptus* (received text)

tex'tu-al, 1 teks'chu-[*or* -tiu-]əl, 2 tĕks'chu-[*or* -tū-]əl, *a* **1.** Pertaining to or contained in the text, relating to the original text, hence, verbal, as, the *textual* criticism of the humanists, *textual* proof **2.** Versed in texts, skilled in criticism of texts, as, a *textual* scholar **3†.** Authoritative, as a text, ranking or serving as text, textuary [< F *textuel* < L *textus* see TEXT] **tex'tu-el‡.** — **tex'tu-al-ism,** *n* **1.** Rigid adherence to the text **2.** The art or methods of textual criticism — **tex'tu-al-ist,** *n* **1** A close adherent to the letter of the text strict constructionist **2** One who cites texts readily, especially, a ready quoter of Scripture — **tex'tu-al-ly,** *adv*

tex'tu-a-ry†, *a* **1.** Contained in the text **2.** Serving as a text, authoritative

tex'tu-a-ry, 1 teks'chu-[*or* -tiu-]ē-ri, 2 tĕks'chu-[*or* -tū-]ā-ry, *n* [-RIES, 1 -riz, 2 -rĭs, *pl*] [Rare] A textualist specif [T-], same as KARAITE [< L *textus,* see TEXT] **tex'tu-a-rist‡.**

Tex"tu-la-ri'i-dæ, 1 teks'tiu-la-ri'i-ə, 2 tĕks'tū-la-ri'i-dē, *n pl* *Protoz* The *Textulariidæ* as an order [< TEXTULARIA] — **tex"tu-la'ri-an, tex"tu-la-rid'e-an,** *a & n*

Tex"tu-la-ri'i-dæ, 1 teks tiu-la-rai'i-di, 2 tĕks'tū-la-ri'i-dē, *n pl* *Protoz* A family of perforate foraminifers with chambers in 2 or more alternating series, or spiral or confused **Tex"tu-la'ri-a,** *n* (t g) [< L *textus,* see TEXT] — **tex"tu-la'ri-id,** *n* — **tex"tu-la'ri-oid,** *a*

tex'tur-al, 1 teks'chur-[*or* -tiur-]əl, 2 tĕks'chur-[*or* -tūr-]al, *a* Of, pertaining to, or caused by texture, as, *textural* modification of tissues — **tex'tur-al-ly,** *adv*

tex'ture, 1 teks'chur *or* -tiur, 2 tĕks'chur *or* -tūr *rt* [Rare] To interweave, or work into a texture, construct

tex'ture, *n* **1.** A particular disposition, arrangement, or character presented by the threads, filaments, or other slender materials of a woven fabric, as, loose *texture,* brocaded *texture* **2.** Hence, the mode of union or disposition of the elementary constituent parts in the structure of any body or material, in connection with each other, minute structure or make, as distinguished from *structure* in its general sense, structural order
The influence of the games gradually pervaded the whole *texture* of Roman life
LECKY *Hist Eur Morals* vol I p 274 [L. G & CO 1877]
Specif (1) *Biol* Structure or elaboration of a tissue, tissue. (2) *Geol* The method of aggregation or the arrangement and character of the component parts or particles of a rock or mineral, as, slaty or compact *texture* chiefly of the smaller details, while *structure* refers to both the greater and the smaller Compare STRUCTURE
3. The product of weaving, any woven fabric, a web. **4.** *Art* The representation of the surface of objects in works of art, as of wood, marble, skin, hair, fabrics, etc. **5†.** The art or process of weaving [F, < L *textura,* < *texo,* weave] — **graphic texture** (*Petrog*), a rocky texture in which one mineral encloses another in sharply defined sections Compare PEGMATITE **implication t ‡.** — **tex'ture-count"er,** *n* A pocket-microscope having a square field of a given area, used to count the number of threads per inch of linen and other fabrics
— **tex'ture-less,** *a* Having no proper texture, exhibiting no minute structural order, amorphous — **tex'tur-y†,** *n* The art or act of weaving, texture

tex'tus, 1 teks'tus, 2 tĕks'tŭs, *n sing & pl* **1.** The text of a publication, authoritative text, specif, the text of the Bible said either of its entirety or of any part **2†.** A textevangelium [L, see TEXT]
— **tex'tus-case"†,** *n* *Eccl* An enriched case for receiving or holding a textevangelium — **t receptus,** the text accepted by translators as the basis of any authorized version, the received original text Specif [T- R-] (1) The collation of the Greek New Testament published in 1550 by Stephens and used by the translators of King James's version (2) On the continent of Europe, an Elzevir text of 1624 published in Leyden, of which an edition in 1633 contains in the preface the words "*Textum* ergo habes, nunc ab omnibus *receptum*"

Tey'de, 1 tē'dē, 2 tę'de, **Pico de.** Same as TENERIFFE, 3

teyl'-tree", 1 tail'-tri 2 tȳl'-trē", *n* Same as TEIL

teynet, *n* A thin metal rod

tez, 1 tez, 2 tĕz, *a* [Hind] Pungent, violent

Tez-cat"li-po'ca, 1 tes-kăt'li-pō'kə, 2 tĕs-cat'li-pō'cā, *n* One of the ancient polytheistic gods of the Mexican race [Mex]
For the great festival of *Tezcatlipoca,* the handsomest and noblest of the captives of the year had been chosen [for sacrifice], the people drawing from his fate the moral lesson that riches and pleasure may turn into poverty and sorrow
Encyc Brit 11th ed vol XVIII, p 334

Tez-cu'co, 1 tĕs-kū'ko 2 tęs-cų'co, *n* **1.** A lake E of Mexico city It formerly surrounded the city, it is kept shallow by drainage canals **2.** A city on this lake near the city of Mexico — **Tez-cu'can,** *a & n* A native or citizen of Tezcuco formerly recognized as a Middle-American tribe of Aztec stock [Brinton]

tez-ke're, 1 tez-ki're 2 tĕz-kī'rĕ, *n* [Turk] An official certificate, as a custom-house permit or internal passport.

T. F., *abbr* Titus Flavius

-th, *suffix* Used in forming (1) abstract nouns, as *health, wealth* (2) Ordinals, as *fourth, fifth,* and (3) the third person singular of the present indicative of verbs, as *doth,*

rejoiceth This suffix is a voiceless consonant (-th), except in the plural of certain nouns, which alter it to voiced -th, as *path* (-th), *paths* (-dh) [(1) < AS *-th, -t* (2) < AS *-tha -the* (3) < AS *-eth, -ath*]

Th, *abbr* Theophilus, Thomas See ABBREVIATION — **th**, *abbr* Their there, they

tha, *pron* [Prov Brit or Obs] **1** The **2** They

thaar, *n* [E Ind] Same as THAR[1]

Tha'ba Nchu', 1 tä'bə-nchü' 2 tə'bə-nchu' *n* **1** A district in the Orange Free State province, 1,312 sq m **2.** A town in this district

Tha'be-el, 1 thē'bi-el, 2 thā'be-ĕl, *n* *Bib* (Doual)

Thae'a-sin, 1 thā'ə-sin 2 thāe'ə-sin, *n* *Bib* (Doual)

thack, 1 thak, 2 thăk, *n* [Prov Brit or Obs] To thatch — **thack'er**, *n* A thatcher

thack, *n* [Prov Brit or Obs] Thatch — **under thack and rape** [Scot], under thatch and rope said of stacks thatched in and secured with straw withes for the winter, hence, figuratively, in compact and convenient form, sheltered

Thack'er-ay, 1 thak'ər-ē, 2 thă'kər-ā, **William Makepeace** (7/18 1811–12/25 1863) An English novelist, *Vanity Fair*

Thad'de-us, 1 tha'ı-us, 2 tha'ı-us, *n* **1** A masculine personal name **Thad-dæ'us‡**. G **Thad-da'us**, 1 tə-dē'ŭs, 2 tə-dē'ŭs It **Tad-de'o**, 1 tad-dē'o, 2 tad-dē'o, Pg **Thad-de'o**, 1 tad-dē'o, 2 tad-dē'o, Sp **Ta-de'o**, 1 tə-dē'o 2 tə-dē'o 2 *Bib* An apostle, called elsewhere Lebbæus (*Mat* x, 3) and Judas (*Mark* iii, 18) Compare JUDE [Gr, breast]

thae, 1 thē, 2 thā, *pron* [Scot] These those

Thaer, 1 tār 2 tār, **Albrecht** (5/14 1752–10/20 1828) A German agriculturist founder of German agricultural science

thaff, 1 thaf, 2 thăf, *n* [Abas] Same as TEFF

Tha'hash, 1 thē'hash, 2 thā'hish, *n* *Bib Gen* xxii, 24

thairm, 1 thārm, 2 thārm, *n* [Scot] Catgut, a musical string

Tha'is, *n* **1.** 1 thē'is 2 thā'is An Athenian courtezan who accompanied Alexander the Great to Asia **Tha-ï's‡** [Gr] **2.** 1 tə-ïs', 2 tə-ïs' An opera founded on a novel by Anatole France, which deals with the conversion of an Alexandrian hetæra, Thais, by the desert-monk Athaniel See OPERA

tha'kur, 1 tä'kur, 2 tə'kur, *n* [Hind] Lord or master a style of address and title of respect among certain Rajput nobles, also, a member of a Brahman family of Bengal **tha'koor‡.— tha'kur-ate**, *n* The district belonging to a thakur

tha-lack'er-ite, 1 thə-lak'ər-ait, 2 tha-lăk'er-it, *n* *Mineral* A variety of anthophyllite that occurs in Greenland and has a metalloidal luster

thal'am-, thal'a-mo-, 1 thal'əm-, thal'ə-mo-, 2 thăl'am-, thăl'a-mo- From Greek *thalamos*, chamber combining forms — **thal"a-men-ceph'a-lon**, *n* The hinder part of the primitive anterior cerebral vesicle, from which are developed the optic thalami and other structures about the third ventricle Compare DIENCEPHALON, under BRAIN **thal"a-men'ce-phal‡.— thal"a-men-ce-phal'ic**, *a*

thal"a-meph'o-rus, 1 thal'ə-mef'o-rus, 2 thăl a-mĕf'o-rŭs, *n* [-O-RI, *pl*] *Egypt Antiq* A figure kneeling and presenting a shrine or tablet, perhaps for homage [< Gr *thalamē*, shrine, + *pherō*, bear] **thal"a-meph'o-ros‡.**

tha-lam'ic, 1 thə-lam'ik, 2 tha-lăm'ic, *a* *Anat* Of or pertaining to the optic thalamus

thal"a-mi-flo'ral, 1 thal ə-mi-flō'rəl, 2 thăl a-mi-flō'ral *a* *Bot* Having the parts of the flower, especially petals and stamens, inserted on the thalamus or receptacle [< THALAMUS + L *flos* (*flor-*), flower] **thal"a-mi-flo'rous‡**

thal'a-mite, 1 thal'ə-mait, 2 thăl'a-mit, *n* In a Grecian trireme, one of the oarsmen who rowed on the lowest bank See TRIREME [< Gr *thalamītēs*, < *thalamos*, chamber, the lowest division of a ship's hold]

tha-la'mi-um, 1 thə-lē'mı-um, 2 tha-lā'mi-ŭm, *n* [-MI-A, *pl*] *Bot* **1.** A case for spores in certain algæ **2.** A disk in lichens **3.** A form of hymenium in certain fungi [< L *thalamus*, see THALAMUS]

thal'a-mo-cœle, *n* The third ventricle or cavity of the thalamencephalon — **thal"a-mo-cru'ral**, *a* Of or pertaining to the optic thalami and the crura of the brain

thal'a-mus, 1 thal'ə-mus, 2 thăl'a-mŭs, *n* [-MI, 1 -mai, 2 -mī, *pl*] **1.** *Class Antiq* An inner room, women's apartment, nuptial chamber **2** *Anat* The optic thalamus See OPTIC **3** *Bot* (1) The receptacle of a flower, the somewhat modified portion of the axis on which the organs of the flower are inserted (2) The thallus of a fungus [L, chamber, < Gr *thalamos*, chamber]

thal'ass-, thal'as-si-, thal'as-so-, 1 thal'əs-, thal'ə-sı-, thal'ə-so-, 2 thăl'as-, thăl'a-sı-, thăl'a-so- From Greek *thalassa*, the sea combining forms — **thal"as-sarc'tin**(es), *a* Of, pertaining to, or designating the group of *Ursus* that includes the polar bear

tha-las'sı-an, 1 thə-las'ı-ən, 2 tha-lās'ı-an **I.** *a* Of or pertaining to the sea, or to the *Chelonitidæ* (*Thalassites*) **II.** *n* A cheloniold turtle

tha-las'sic, 1 thə-las'ik, 2 tha-lās'ic, *a* **1.** Of or pertaining to the smaller seas, as opposed to the oceans **2.** *Zool* Pelagic, oceanic [< Gr *thalassa*, sea] — **thalassic rocks** (*Geol*), strata formed in deep, still water far from shore-lines, generally composed of very fine particles of material contrasted with *littoral rocks*

Tha-las"si-col'li-dæ, *n pl* *Protoz* A family of colloidean radiolarians with solitary cells, living as isolated individuals **Tha-las"si-col'la**, *n* (t g) **Tha-las"si-col'li-da‡.— thalas"si-col'lid**, *n* — **tha-las"si-col'li-dan**, *a* & *n* — **tha-las"si-col'loid**, *a* — **tha-las'sin**, *n* A poisonous element in the tentacles of sea-anemones — **Thal"as-sin'i-dæ**, *n pl* *Crust* A family of macrural crustaceans of the superfamily *Thalassinoidea*, with fringed leaf-like gills and branchial appendages of the feet rudimentary **Thal"as-si'na**, *n* (t g) — **tha-las si-nid**, *n* — **thal"as-sin'i-an, tha-las"si-nid'i-an**, *a* & *n* — **tha-las'si-noid**, *a* — **Tha-las"si-nid'e-a**, *n pl* *Crust* The *Thalassinoidea* — **tha-las"si-nid'e-an**, *a* & *n* — **Tha-las"si-nol'de-a**, *n pl* *Crust* A subtribe or superfamily of trichobranchiate macrurans variously limited, especially those having a compressed body and long pleon the somites increasing in size backward — **tha-las"si-nol'dean, a** & *n* — **tha-las'si-o-phyte**, *n* *Bot* A plant living in the sea a seaweed or sea-alga — **tha-las'si-um**, *n* *Ecol* A sea formation — **thal"as-soc'ra-cy**, *n* [Rare] Dominion over the seas as, England's *thalassocracy* is threatened **thal"as-sok'ra-ty‡.— tha-las'so-crat**, *n* One who has or represents supremacy of power at sea as the expedition of Minos and his brother *thalassocrats* — **thal"as-sog'ra-phy**, *n* The branch of physical geography that treats of oceanic life and phenomena — **thal"as-sog'ra-pher**, *n* — **tha-las"so-graph'ic**, *a* — **tha-las"so-graph'i-cal**, *a* — **thal"as-som'e-ter**, *n* [Rare] A tide-gage — **Thal"as-soph'i-la**, *n pl* *Conch* A suborder of pulmoniferous gastropods with a flat disciform head from which the tentacles are inseparable, including *Siphonariidæ*, *Amphibolidæ*, etc — **thal"as-soph'i-lous**, *a* **1** Inhabiting or dwelling in the sea, pelagic **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Thalassophila* — **tha-las"so-pho'bi-a**, *n* A morbid dread of the sea or of any large body of water — **tha-las"so-ther'a-py**, *n* *Therap* Treatment of disease by means of sea-air, sea-bathing, sea-water, etc

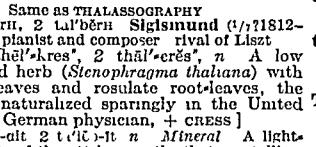
thal"at-tol'o-gy, *n* Same as THALASSOGRAPHY

Thal'berg, 1 tal'berh, 2 tal'bĕrh **Sigismund** (7/? 1812–4/? 1871) A Swiss pianist and composer rival of Liszt

thale'-cress", 1 thē'l-kres", 2 thāl'-crĕs", *n* A low slender Old World herb (*Stenophragma thalianum*) with appressed stem-leaves and rosulate root-leaves, the mouse-ear cress naturalized sparingly in the United States [< *Thal*, German physician, + CRESS]

thā'len-ite, 1 tā'len-ait 2 tā'lĕn-it *n* *Mineral* A light-red hydrated silicate of the yttrium earths that crystallizes in the monoclinic system [< R *Thalen*]

tha'ler, 1 tā'lər, 2 ta'ler, *n* A former monetary unit of some German states, of the value of 3 marks See table under COIN [< G *thaler*, see DOLLAR]



A Crown Thaler of Frederick I 1/2

Tha'les, 1 thā'līz, 2 thā'lĭz, **of Miletus** (640–546 B C) A Greek physical philosopher one of the Seven Sages founded Greek astronomy and philosophy, and the science of abstract geometry **Tha-lē's‡** [Gr] — **Tha-le'si-an**, *a* Pertaining to Thales or his doctrines, especially that in which he represented water as the principle of the physical world

Tha-le'si-a, 1 thə-lī'zı-ə *or* -si-ə 2 tha-lē'zhi-ə *or* -si-ə, *n* *Bot* A genus of fleshy herbs belonging to the broom-rape family, with scattered scales and bluish flowers, parasitic on the roots of other plants *T uniflorum* is the naked broom-rape [< THALES]

Tha-les'sa, 1 thə-les'ə, 2 thə-lĕs'a, *n* *Entom* A genus of large ichneumon-flies characterized by an unusually long ovipositor *T lunator* is common in the E United States

Tha-le'tas, 1 thə-lī'təs 2 tha-lē'tas *n* A Cretan musician and lyric poet, who flourished in Sparta about 600 B C **Tha'les‡**

Tha-lī'a, 1 thə-loi'ə, 2 tha-lī'a, *n* *Class Myth* **1.** The Muse of joy, who presided over symposia, comedy, and pastoral poetry See MUSE[1] **2.** One of the three Graces See GRACE **3.** A Nereid **4.** The twenty-third asteroid discovered (1852) by Hind, at London — [L, < Gr *Thaleia*, < *thallō*, blooming] — **Tha-lī'an**, *a* Turn to the gentler modes of life that suit *Thalia's* harp or Pan's Arcadian lute CAMPBELL *Pleasures of Hope* pt ii st 14


Thalia Bearing a Pedum (From an antique in the British Museum)

Tha"li-a'ce-a, 1 thē li-ā'si-ə, 2 thā"li-ā'ce-a *n pl* *Ascid* A division of tunicates, especially an order including dolioliids and salpids free pelagic animals effecting locomotion by the contraction of the mantle-musculation [< THALIA] **Tha-lī'a-dæ‡, Tha'li-æ‡; Thal'i-dæ‡.** **Thal'i-des‡ — tha"li-a'ce-an**, *a* & *n* **tha'li-an‡.**

tha-lic'trine, 1 thə-lik'trin, 2 tha-lic'trin, *n* An alkaloidal ingredient of *Thalictrum macrocarpum*, similar to but less toxic than aconitin [< THALICTRUM]

Tha-lic'trum, 1 thə-lik'trum, 2 tha-lic'trŭm, *n* **1** A genus of perennial herbs of the crowfoot family — the meadow-rues — with alternate twice or thrice ternately compound leaves, the divisions and subdivisions stalked, and polygamous or dicœcious flowers in corymbs or panicles *T dioicum* is the early meadow-rue **2.** [t-] A plant of this genus [L, < Gr *thalittron*, < *thallō* bloom]

thal'lic, 1 thal'ik, 2 thăl'ic, *a* *Chem* Of, pertaining to, or derived from thallium, especially in its higher valence, as, *thallic* hydroxid ($Tl(OH)_3$)



Thalictrum

a leaf of *Thalictrum dioicum* (meadow-rue) *b*, part of a panicle of flowers of the same, *c*, fruit of *T clavatum*

thal'lif-er-ous, 1 thə-lif'er-us 2 thă-lif'er-ŭs, *a* Having or producing thallium

thal'lin, thal'line, 1 thal'ın, 2 thăl'ın, -in *or* -in, *n* *Chem* A white crystalline compound ($C_{10}H_{12}NO$) obtained synthetically from anisol Its solutions yield a deep-green color with oxidizing agents, and its salts are used as antipyretics and bactericides

thal'lin(es), 1 thal'ın, 2 thăl'ın, *a* *Bot* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a thallus, thalloid [< Gr *thallinos*, of twigs, < *thallos*, see THALLUS] **thal'll-form‡, thal'lo-dal‡, thal-lod'ic‡.**

thal'll-um, 1 thal'ı-um, 2 thăl'ı-ŭm, *n* A soft, white crystalline metallic element occurring in small quantities, used in alloys and in glass-making Its spectrum contains a characteristic bright-green line, from which it receives its name See ELEMENT [< Gr *thallos*, see THALLUS] — **thal'll-um-glass"**, *n* A variety of flint glass of great density and refracting power made by using thallium in place of lead

thal'lo-chlore, 1 thal'o-klōr 2 thăl'o-clōr *n* The green coloring-matter contained in lichens distinguished from, but almost identical with, chlorophyl [< Gr *thallos*, sprout, + *chloros*, green]

thal'lo-gen, 1 thal'o-jen 2 thăl'o-ğĕn, *n* *Bot* Same as THALLOPHYTE [< Gr *thallos* (see THALLUS) + -GEN] — **thal"lo-gen'ic, thal-log'e-nous**, *a*

thal'loid, 1 thal'oid, 2 thăl'ŏid, *a* *Bot* Resembling a thallus **thal-loi'dal‡, thal'lose‡.— thalloid hepaticæ**, hepaticæ in which the plant-body is an undifferentiated thallus, as liverworts and scale-mosses

thal'lome, 1 thal'ōm, 2 thăl'ōm *n* *Bot* A thallus The simplest *thallome* is the single cell C E BESSEY *Botany* p 134 [H H & CO 1889]

thal-loph'o-ri, 1 tha-lof'o-rai 2 thă-lŏf'o-rī, *n pl* The palm- or branch-bearers in old Greek processions, as, the *thallophori* of the Parthenon frieze [< Gr *thallos*, branch, + *pherō* bear]

Thal-loph'y-ta, 1 tha-lof'ı-tə, 2 thă-lŏf'ı-ta, *n pl* *Bot* A phylum of plants comprising the algæ, fungi, and lichens The plant-body may consist of one cell or of many cells forming a thallus Cellulose usually composes the cell-walls tho these are sometimes mucilaginous In the higher thallophytes tissue-strands for transporting nutritive substances through the thallus are common, as in the red seaweeds But there is no distinct differentiation into root, stem, and leaf Reproduction is both sexual and asexual See VEGETABLE KINGDOM [< Gr *thallos* (see THALLUS) + *phyton*, see PHYTO-] — **thal'lo-phyte**, *n* *Bot* A plant of the group *Thallophyta*, cellular cryptogam — **thal"lo-phyt'ic**, *a*

thal'lous, 1 thal'us, 2 thăl'ŭs, *a* *Chem* Derived from thallium, especially in its lower valence **thal'll-ous‡**

thal'lus, 1 thal'us, 2 thăl'ŭs, *n* [THAL'LI, 1 -ai, 2 -ī, *pl*] *Bot* A plant-body without true root, stem, or leaf, characteristic of the group *Thallophyta*, thallome See *illus under* LIVERWORT [< L *thallus*, young branch, < Gr *thallos*, < *thallō*, bloom] — **stratified thallus**, a thallus in which the gonidia or algal cells are disposed in one or more layers said of lichens

Thal'mud‡, Thal'mud-ist‡. *Same as* TALMUD, etc

thal"po-ta-sim'e-ter, 1 thal po-tə-sim'ı-tər, 2 thăl po-tə-sim'e-ter, *n* *Physics* A form of pyrometer using vapor-tension [< Gr *thalpos* heat, + *tasis* tension + -METER]

thal'weg, 1 tāl'vēg, 2 tal'vĕg, *n* **1** The deepest part of a valley, or a line along it, especially when it slopes in one direction a watercourse **2** The line of maximum continuous descent, cutting all contours at right angles [< G *thalweg*, < *thal*, valley, + *weg*, way]

Tha'mah, 1 thē'mə, 2 thā'mə, *n* *Bib* *Ezra* ii, 53

Tha'mar, 1 thē'mar, 2 thā'mar, *n* *Bib* *Matt* i 3 [Gr]

Thame, 1 thēm 2 thām, *n* A town in Oxfordshire, Eng

tha'meng, 1 thā'meŋ 2 thə'mĕng, *n* A deer (*Cervus eldi*) of Burma and the Malay Peninsula [< Burmese *kta-min*]

tha'mint, tha'mynt

Thames, 1 temz, 2 tēms, *n* **1** A river and estuary in S England, length 209 m through London to the North Sea, at its mouth it is 18 miles in width **2** 1 thēmz, 2 thāms A river of E Connecticut, to Long Island Sound **3.** A river in Ontario province Canada, length, 160 m to Lake St Clair **4.** A county in North Island, New Zealand **5.** A town in Auckland province, New Zealand

Tham'muz, *n* Same as TAMMUZ

Tham'na-ta, 1 tham'na-tə, 2 thăm'na-ta, *n* *Bib* (Doual)

Tham'na-tha, 1 tham'na-thə 2 thăm'na-tha, *n* *Bib* (Apocrypha) *1 Mac* ix, 50 — **Tham'nath-ite**, 1 tham'nath-ait 2 thăm'năth-it, *n* *Bib* (Doual) — **Tham"nath-sa're**, 1 tham nath-sē'rı, 2 thăm năth-sā'rē, *n* *Bib* (Doual)

Tham-nid'i-um, 1 tham-nid'ı-um, 2 thăm-nid'i-ŭm *n* *Bot* A genus of mold-fungi bearing two kinds of sporangia, one single, large, and terminal, the other small, destitute of columella, and lateral, on whorls of simple or compound branches [< Gr *thamnion*, see THAMNIUM]

tham'ni-um, 1 tham'nı-um, 2 thăm'ni-ŭm, *n* [-NI-A, *pl*] *Bot* A branched shrub-like thallus [< Gr *thamnion*, dim of *thamnos*, shrub, < *thamnos*, crowded, < *thamees*, thick]

tham'no-phile, 1 tham'no-fil *or* -fail, 2 thăm'no-fil *or* -fīl *n* A thamnophiline bird, a bush-shrike [< THAMNOPHILUS]

Tham"no-phi-li'næ, 1 tham no-fi-lai'nı, 2 thăm no-fi-lī'nē, *n pl* *Ornith* A subfamily of formicarioid birds, especially those with moderate tarsi and robust hooked bill bush-shrikes **Tham-noph'i-lus**, *n* (t g) [< Gr *thamnos* (see THAMNIUM) + *phileō*, love] — **tham-noph'i-lin(e)**, *a* & *n*

Tham'no-phis, 1 tham'no-fis, 2 thăm'no-fis, *n* *Herp* Same as EUTÆNIA

Tha-mu'dic, 1 tha-miū'dik, 2 tha-mū'dic *a* Denoting certain Semitic inscriptions related to Sabean, and thought to form a connecting link between Phenician and Sabean

Tham'y-ris, 1 tham'ı-ris, 2 thăm'ı-rĭs, *n* *Gr Myth* A Thracian bard who attempted to outrival the Muses, and by them was deprived of his sight and voice represented with a broken lyre **Tham'y-ras‡.**

than, *adv* [Prov Eng or Obs] Same as THEN

than, 1 than *or* then, 2 thăn *or* than, *conj* When, as, or if compared with connecting a subordinate proposition, as an adverbial modifier, with an adjective or adverb of comparison in a former proposition, as, I am far better able to accomplish it *than* he (is), she sings better *than* I (sing), she married a richer man *than* I (am) *Than* is now never recognized as a preposition, unless possibly in the phrase "*than* whom," which has good literary authority, and for which no substitute can be found *Than* may be followed either by the nominative or the objective, but with a difference in meaning "He likes you better than *I* (like you)" "He likes you better than (he likes) *me*" *Than* must correspond with the construction Hence, "This left the road as bad, if not worse *than* it was before," should read "as bad *as*, if not worse *than*, it was before or better still, "This left the road as bad as it was before, if not worse" ('*than* it was before" being understood) [< AS *thanne*, than, < pron *th-* (demonst)] **thent.**

tha'na[1], 1 tä'na, 2 ta'na, *n* Same as TANA[1]

Tha'na[2], 1 tä'na, 2 ta'na *n* **1** A district on Salsette Island in Bombay province, India, 3,935 sq m **2** Its capital

than'age, 1 thān'ıj, 2 thān'ag, *n* *Old Saxon Law* **1.** The state or dignity of a thane **2** The district over which or the fee or tenure by which a thane had jurisdiction

tha-nat'ic‡, *n* [Rare] Causing death, fatal, mortal

than'a-tism, 1 than'ə-tizm, 2 thăn'a-tism, *n* The belief in annihilation at death opposed by Haeckel to every form of *athanatism* or belief in existence after death — **than'a-tist**, *n*

than'a-to-, than'at-, 1 than'ə-to-, than'ət-, 2 thăn'a-to-, thăn'at- From Greek *thanatos*, death combining forms — **than"a-to-bi"o-log'ic**, *a* Relating to life and death — **than"a-to-gno-mon'ic**, *a* Characteristic or indicative of death, as a *thanatognomonic* sign — **than"a-tog'ra-phy**, *n* An account of some one's death opposed to *biography* — **than"a-tog'ra-pher**, *n* — **than'a-toid**, *a* **1.** Having the appearance of death, apparently dead, as presenting a *thanatoid* condition **2** Tending to cause death, deadly — **than"a-tol'o-gy**, *n* The scientific consideration of death — **than"a-to-log'i-cal**, *a* — **than"a-tol'o-gist**, *n* — **than"a-to-man'tic**, *a* Relating to divination about death — **than"a-tom'e-ter**, *n* *Med* A thermometer used to ascertain whether death has taken place, as by insertion into a cavity — **Than"a-to-phid'i-a**, *n pl* *Herp* The poisonous serpents taken collectively — **than"a-to-phid'i-an**, *a* & *n* — **than"a-to-pho'bi-a**, *n* A morbid dread of death — **than"a-top'sis**, *n* A view of or musing on death.

Than'a-tos, 1 than'a-tos 2 thăn'a-tŏs *n* *Gr Myth* The personification of death Compare MORS! **Tha'na-tos‡** [Gr]

than"a-to'sis, *n* Death of a part gangrene — **than"a-to-ty'phus,** *n* Malignant or fatal typhus

thane, 1 thēn, 2 thān, *n* *Hist* **1.** In Anglo-Saxon England, originally a warrior companion of a king, assigned to particular military duty, a military gesith **2.** Later, a freeman who possessed five hides of land or upward, or had made three sea-voyages, had a special appointment in the king's hall, and was bound to render services in war as a landowner



Scottish Thane of the 9th Century in War Costume

There were others who were thegns on account of their birth and thus thegnhood was partly inherited and partly acquired The *thegn* was inferior to the æthel, the member of a kingly family but he was superior to the ceorl His status was shown by his wergild Over a large part of England this was fixed at 1,200 shillings or six times that of the ceorl

Encyc Brit 11th ed vol xxvi p 743

3. Hence, by extension, especially in Scotland, any one endowed with land, with or without military relation to the king, as, Macbeth, *thane* of Cawdor **4.** A member of the old nobility in the king's service, a knight after the Conquest [< AS *thegen, thegn* thane lit grown up < *tl'than* grow up] **thegn‡.** — **thane' land",** *n* **1.** Land granted *to* a thane **2.** The territory over which a thane had sway **tain'land‡.** — **thane'dom,** *n* The territory or the jurisdiction of a thane — **thane'hood,** *n* **1** The rank or office of a thane **2.** The body of thanes as a whole, or the system under which they existed. **thane'ship‡**

Thegnhood contained within itself the germ of that later feudalism which was to battle so fiercely with the Teutonic freedom out of which it grew GREEN *Hist Eng People* vol i p 37 [ʜ 1882]

— **thane'ly,** *a* — **thane'wor"thy,** *a* **thane-right worthy‡.** [*Bib* (Douai)

Than"e-hu'meth, 1 than'i-hiū'meth, 2 thăn'e-hū'mĕth, *n*

thank, 1 thaŋk, 2 thăŋk, *v* **I.** *t* To make formal acknowledgments to or express gratitude or obligation to (one who has granted a favor or done a kindness), give thanks to **II†.** *i* To express thanks [< AS *thancian,* < *thanc,* thanks] — **I thank you,** or **thank you,** a form of courteous acknowledgment of a kindness or service

It is a great many years since I learned that people rarely say '*thank you*' when they have strong reason to do so

MÉNIE M DOWIE *Girl in the Karpathians* p 74 [G P 1891]

— **I will t. you,** I ask you a polite form of request, as, *I will thank you* for the time of day — **to have oneself to t,** to be responsible oneself be alone responsible — **thank'er,** *n* One who thanks

thank, *n* **1.** The act of thanking, gratitude expressed by words or signs generally in the plural, as, give *thanks* unto the Lord, she bowed her *thanks* **2†.** Gratitude [< AS *thanc,* thanks] — **thanks,** my thanks to you

thankes†, *n* Good will accord a form used adverbially as, his *thankes* (he being willing)

thank'ful, 1 thaŋk'ful, 2 thăŋk'ful, *a* **1.** Deeply sensible of kindness received and disposed to acknowledge it, grateful, as, a *thankful* spirit **2.** Done or made to express thanks, as, *thankful* service **3†.** Entitled to thanks **4†.** Pleasing — **-ly,** *adv* — **-ness,** *n*

thank'ing†, *n* An expression of gratitude or thanks

thank'less, 1 thaŋk'lĕs, 2 thăŋk'lĕs, *a* **1.** Not feeling or expressing gratitude, ungrateful, as, a *thankless* heart **2** Not likely to gain thanks, not meriting thanks unthanked as, *thankless* work — **-ly,** *adv* — **-ness,** *n*

thank'sof"fer-ing, 1 thaŋk'sôf'ər-iŋ, 2 thăŋk'sôf'er-iŋ, *n* An offering expressive of gratitude, specif, under the Mosaic law, a peace-offering made at the altar as a sacrifice of thanksgiving, a eucharistic sacrifice spontaneous and not of obligation See *Lev* vii, 11–15

thanks-giv'er, *n* One who gives thanks

thanks"giv'ing, 1 thaŋks'giv'iŋ, 2 thăŋks'giv'ing, *n* **1.** The act of giving thanks, the expression of gratitude, or the acknowledgment of kindnesses or mercies received, particularly, the rendering of such thanks to God.

The harvest which God thus gave to this pious people [the Pilgrims] caused them to set apart another day for solemn *Thanksgiving* to the glorious Hearer of Prayers!

COTTON MATHER *Magnalia Christi* vol i, p 58 [S A 1855]

2. A form of words or of worship in recognition of divine mercies Specif (1) In the Book of Common Prayer, the general thanksgiving, any of the special collects of thanksgiving and in the American book, a special service for Thanksgiving day (2) A form of service in early and Oriental liturgies (3) Grace said at meat, especially after a meal usually called **returning thanks** **3.** A public celebration with religious services, in recognition of divine favor, also, a day set apart for such celebration Specif (1) In the United States Thanksgiving day (2) Under the Mosaic Law, a sacrifice of thanksgiving — **General Thanksgiving,** in the Book of Common Prayer, a collect in the third place from the end of the order for morning or evening prayer, and of the litany — **T. day,** in the United States, a day first set apart by the Plymouth Pilgrims, in 1621, in acknowledgment of their first harvest in America, and perpetuated in many States by an annual festival appointed by the Governor Its national celebration in recognition of the year's blessings was first recommended by proclamation issued from the city of New York, Oct 1789, by George Washington, who set for observance Thursday, Nov 26, of that year As a recurring festival it as first recommended Oct, 1863, by proclamation of President Lincoln, who set the last Thursday in November as the day of thanksgiving The day has since been annually observed See HOLIDAY — **The Great T,** a form of thanksgiving in certain early and Oriental liturgies now replaced by the preface and part of the canon.

thankt, *pp* Thanked S S

thank'wor"thy, 1 thaŋk'wûr'thi, 2 thăŋk'wûr'thy, *a* Worthy of thanks, deserving of gratitude, meritorious **thanks'wor thy** — **thank'wor"thi-ly,** *adv* — **thank'wor"thi-ness,** *n*

thank'you-ma'am", 1 thaŋk'yu-mam", 2 thăŋk'yu-măm", *n* [Colloq U S] A ridge or hollow across a road, as to turn aside rain-water, or made by drifted snow from the sudden bowing of a person, as if in acknowledgment of a courtesy, caused by the pitching of a vehicle in crossing such a place **thank'you-marm"‡.**

than'nah, 1 an'a 2 tăn'a, *n* [Anglo-Ind] A tana.

thannet. **I.** *adv* Then **II.** *conj* Than

Thaph'u-a, 1 thaf'yu-ə 2 thăf'yu-a *n* *Bib* (Douai)

Thap'si-a, 1 thap'si-ə 2 thăp'si-a *n* **1** *Bot* A small genus of perennial herbs of the parsley family, natives of the regions around the Mediterranean They have pinnately divided leaves, and large compound many-rayed umbels of flowers The best-known species, *T garganica* (the deadly carrot), is regarded by the Algerians as a specific against pains of all kinds, every part being thought of equal efficacy, but to camels it is a deadly poison **2.** [t-] A plant of this genus [< L *thapsia,* poisonous plant, < Gr *thapsia,* < *Thapsos,* Thapsus, Sicily] — **thapsia plaster** (*Pharm*), a plaster containing thapsia-resin — **thap'si-a-res"in,** *n* A resin from the deadly carrot

Thap'sus, 1 thap'sus 2 thap'sŭs *n* An ancient town in N Africa where Cæsar defeated Pompey's generals 46 B C

thar†, *v imp* It behooveth is needful for

thar', 1 thār, 2 thar, *n* [E Ind] **1.** A Himalayan wild goat (*Capra jemlatca*) with short thick, much-compressed horns and shaggy fore parts **2** In Nepal, the native name of a goat-antelope

thar', *n* A Bedouin law of blood-feud

Thar', *n* A vast sandy desert in northern India extending from the Rann of Cutch to the Punjab and the Sutlej and taking in parts of Rajaputana and Sindh **The Indian Desert‡; Thurt.**

thar, 1 thār, 2 thar, *adv* [Prov or Obs] There

Tha'ra, 1 thē'rə *or* thar'ə, 2 thā'ra *or* thăr'a, *n* *Bib* *Luke* iii, 34 [Gr] — **Thar'a-a,** 1 thar'i-ə 2 thăr'a-a, *n* *Bib* (Douai) — **Thar'a-ca,** 1 thar'ə-kə, 2 thăr'a-ca, *n* *Bib* (Douai) — **Thar'a-na,** 1 thar'ə-nə, 2 thăr'a-na, *n* *Bib* (Douai)

Thar and Par'kar, 1 tur, pār'kur, 2 tûr, păr'kŭr A district in E Sindh India **Thur and Pur'kar‡.**

Thar"a-wa'dl, 1 tur'ə-wā'dl, 2 tûr'a-wa'dl *n* A district in Pegu division, Lower Burma, 2,014 sq m **Thar"ra-wa'dy‡.**

Thar'e-la, 1 thar'i-lə, 2 thăr'e-la, *n* *Bib* (Douai)

tharf†, *a* Unleavened

Thar-ge'li-a, 1 thar-jī'li-ə, 2 thär-gē'li-a, *n* *pl* [Gr] *Gr Antiq* An Athenian festival in honor of the birth of the Delian Apollo, celebrated on the 7th day of the month Thargelion, with processions, offerings of first-fruits to Apollo, Artemis, and the Horæ, choral contests, and the expiatory sacrifice of condemned criminals Compare KALLYNTERIA

Thar-ge'li-on, 1 thar-jī'li-ən, 2 thär-gē'li-ŏn, *n* [Gr [-li-a, *pl*] An Attic month See CALENDAR

tharm, 1 thārm, 2 tharm *n* [Dial or Obs] **1.** The belly, intestines **2** Twisted gut fiddle-string **therm‡.**

tha'ros, 1 thē'ros, 2 thā'rŏs., *n* A North-American nymphalid butterfly (*Phycíodes tharos*) with orange-and-black wings having small white marginal crescents

Thar'ra, 1 thar'a, 2 thar'a *n* *Bib* (Apocrypha) *Esth* xii, 1 — **Thar-se'as,** 1 thar-sē'as, 2 thar-sē'as, *n* *Bib* (Douai) — **Thar'shish,** 1 *thār'shish,* 2 *thar'shish, n* Same as TARSHISH

Tha'sos, 1 thē'sos, 2 thā'sŏs, *n* A Grecian island near S E Thrace, 85 sq m autonomous in government **Tha'sus‡** — **Tha'si-an,** *a* & *n*

Thas'pi-um, 1 thas'pi-um, 2 thăs'pi-ŭm, *n* *Bot* A genus of North-American herbs of the family *Aplaceæ* — meadow-parsnips — with ternately divided leaves and compound umbels of yellow flowers [< THAPSIA] [ll 3

Thas'si, 1 thas'ai 2 thăs'ī *n* *Bib* (Apocrypha) *1 Mac*

that, 1 that, 2 thăt, *a* [THOSE, 1 thōz, 2 thōs, *pl*] **1.** The (one) specially designated an emphatic word of greater definitive force than *the,* and having reference to some person or thing mentioned, understood, or definitely pointed out, as, *that* man, *that* circumstance in this use sometimes an expression of surprize or contempt, as, will you go for *that* reason? she consorts with *that* fellow **2.** Such followed by *that* or formerly by *as,* as, he was of *that* fame *that* soldiers win **3.** The (one) there correlative to *this,* an alternative or distributive use often referring to that which is more remote in order, time, or place, as, do you choose *this* or *that* book? *that* cloak is mine, and *this* one is yours

Historically *that* is a neuter inflection of the demonstrative that gave rise to the definite article *the* and retains its demonstrative, definitive, and restrictive force Its various uses have led to its classification as an adjective, pronoun, conjunction relative, and even an adverb, according to the syntactical function it appears to perform *See* THAT, *pron* THAT, *conj*

that, *pron* [THOSE, *pl*] **1.** As a demonstrative (1) The person or thing implied, mentioned, understood, or especially pointed out often used for emphasis, as, see *that,* a deed so fell as *that, those* are not mine, ah, *those* were golden days (2) The person or thing there or in the second place correlative with *this,* as, *this* or *that,* it matters not

That often refers to a phrase or a clause, or to a thought understood as a single syntactical element as to denounce dishonor, *that* was his purpose, he rides well, *that* is, he has a good seat, he will come, and *that* soon The clause it represents may be introduced by a relative as, *that* which I do ye know not now When the relative is suppressed *that* has the force of a compound or indefinite relative as "We speak *that* we do know and testify *that* we have seen" (*John* iii, 11) But in this use it has been superseded by *what* **2.** As a relative who or which now simply demonstrative and commonly introducing a restrictive clause often preceded by the definite article

In Anglo-Saxon *that* and *the* were the regular relatives, *who, what,* and *which* being only interrogatives until they gradually assumed the force of relatives, and in some uses superseded *that* Thus we say Washington, *who* was the first President, is often called Father of his country But *The* Washington *that* emigrated to this country was his ancestor In the first sentence *that* could have been used formerly in the second, *who* may be used While *who* or *which* may be governed by a preposition, *that* used relatively can not be except as a preposition may be placed at the end of a predicative clause thus we say the rumor *to which* he referred or the rumor *that* he referred *to* When *that* is used to introduce a restriction it is unemphatic and is pronounced thăt as, there is time enough for that *that* you seek This juxtaposition of the demonstrative and relative *that,* however, is commonly avoided by the use of *that-which*

In general *that* in its relative use may be regarded as *restrictive, who* or *which* as *coordinating,* in this sense *that* being often nearly equivalent to *such as* and *who* or *which* to a conjunctive phrase introduced by *and as, since* or the like as all words *that* are signs of complex ideas furnish matter of mistake signifies rather 'all words *such as* have this quality of being complex than 'all words *since they* are signs etc The uniform observance of this discrimination however, is restricted by the following limitations (1) Since *who* relates to persons only while *that* may equally well refer to things *who* is used instead of *that* even in restrictive clauses when the personal element is to be made prominent "The disciples *that* constituted the early church" is less vivid than "The disciples *who* constituted the early church." (2) Since *that* requires its governing preposition to be placed at the end of the clause, many speakers and writers prefer the use of *which* in such expressions as "the faith *that* the martyrs died *for,*" changing it to the faith for *which* the martyrs died' on the ground of dignity and ease of style (3) Since *that* is not only a relative pronoun, but also an adjective, a conjunction, and a demonstrative pronoun, *who* or *which,* or some other construction, may be used to avoid an infelicitous accumulation of *that's* in a sentence. For "I am told *that that* man *that* brought you *that* message said *that* may be substituted "I am told that the man *who* brought you the message said so" [< AS *thæt,* that, < pronom *th-* (demonst)]

that, *adv* **1.** [Colloq or Prov] In such manner or degree; so, as, I am *that* perplexed that I can not understand it.

That used adverbially is wholly inexcusable He was *that* sick,' could only be tolerated if an ellipsis such as he was (to) *that* (degree) sick' could be supposed but this is more than can be done and the expression is therefore regarded as an unpardonable vulgarism FRANK H VIZETELLY *Desk-Book of Errors in English* p 209 [F & W '11]

2. [Colloq] To such an extent or degree used with adjectives or adverbs of quantity, as, he was *that* strong

that, *conj* [*That* is used primarily to connect the substantive sentence as a subordinate clause with its principal sentence Beginning with the simple relation of fact or matter of fact, it takes in relations of purpose, reason, consequence result etc]

The conjunction *that* is in English is the most comprehensive sense the conjunction of the subordinate sentence generally so that it was once attached to almost all conjunctions as it still is or may be subjoined to some

MAETZNER *English Gram* tr by Grece vol i, p 421 [MUR 1877]

1 As a fact that introducing a fact, as, we all know *that* sin and sorrow go together **2.** So that, in order that, to the effect that introducing a reason or purpose, an object or tendency, as, he told me this *that* it might encourage me Compare MAY², *v* **3** For the reason that, seeing that, on the ground that, inasmuch as, because, since introducing a reason

She lov'd me for the dangers I had pass'd,
And I lov'd her *that* she did pity them

SHAKESPEARE *Othello* act i, sc 3

4 As a result introducing a result, consequence, or effect generally as correlative to *so* or *such,* as, he bled *so* profusely *that* he died **5.** As a consequence introducing, in elliptical form, an observation of surprize, or strong and sudden emotion, the ellipsis furnishing the reason of which this is the consequent, as, O, *that* he should use me thus! **6** Would that expressing earnest hope, and usually preceded by *O,* as, O *that* I were dead! **7.** At which time, when, as, was it not last week *that* he was to have written? the day came *that* she wept no more **8.** Used emphatically, after a preposition, adverb, or conjunction, such word itself becoming conjunctive, as, *after that* he had spoken, I do not know *but that* you are right sometimes as a Gallicism to avoid repetition of a preceding conjunction, as, altho I'm old and *that* I am weary, I am still equal to the task

That as a conjunction retains much of its force as a demonstrative pronoun and was considered by Horne Tooke and others to be oftentimes nothing else Thus the sentence 'I am told *that* you are miserable" might be transposed into 'You are miserable I am told *that*"

[< AS *thæt,* that, orig the demonstrative, see THAT, *pron*]

Syn. see BUT

that'a-way", 1 that'ə-wē' 2 thăt'a-wā", *adv* [Local, U S] That way in that manner

thatch, 1 thach, 2 thăch, *vt* & *ti* To cover with or as with a thatch [< AS *theccan,* cover] Compare THACK — **thatched'-head",** *n* One who has a glib or bushy head of hair — **thatch'er,** *n* One who thatches

thatch, *n* **1.** A covering of reeds, flags, straw, or similar materials, bound or woven together, so as to form a roof or protection against the weather, by extension, any covering, especially as of hair for the head a figurative use

In man as in lower animals the *thatch* of hair indeed forms an effective shelter to the head

E B TYLOR *Anthropology* p 44 [A 1881]

2. Any one of various palms or grasses used for thatching, especially the palms *Nipa fruticans* of the East Indies and *Calyptrogyne swartzii* and *Copernicia tectorum* of the West Indies, or the grass *Restio chondropetalus,* called **cape thatch.** Compare THATCH-PALM [< AS *thæc* cover] — **thatch' cloak",** *n* A cloak of flags leaves, or some similar material, worn by Indians in Mexico as a protection from rain Compare PALHOCA RAIN-COAT — **-t.-palm,** *n* Any one of various palms whose leaves are used for thatching, as the dwarf palmetto (*Sabal adansonii*) in Florida, the silver thatch (*Thrinax argentea*) in Jamaica, and the mountain-thatch (*Euterpe montana*) in Brazil — **t.-rake,** *n* **1** A rake or comb with curved teeth for straightening out thatching-material on a roof **2** *Her* A bearing with five or six curved teeth — **t.-sparrow,** *n* [Prov Eng] The common sparrow **thack'-spar"row‡** — **t.-tree,** *n* [W Ind] A palm-tree especially, a thatch-palm — **thatch'less,** *a* — **thatch'y,** *a* Like thatch — **thatchy grass,** creek sedge-grass

thatch'ing, 1 thach'iŋ, 2 thăch'ing, *n* **1.** The act or process of covering a roof with thatch **2.** Material used for a thatch — **thatch'ing-spade",** *n* A fork-like implement for raising thatching-material to its place in a roof **thatch'ing-fork"‡**

thatch'wood", 1 thach'wud", 2 thăch'wo͝od", *n* Brushwood, twigs, etc, arranged after the manner of thatch — **thatch'wood-work",** *n* *Hydraul Engin* A facing for embankments subject to wash made by pinning down underbrush [(Douai)

Tha-than'a-i, 1 thə-than'i-ai, 2 tha-thăn'a-i *n* *Bib*

that'ness, 1 that'nes 2 thăt'nĕs *n* *Philos* The condition of existing as a specific or definite thing, as the *thatness* of an object

thatt†, *pron* & *conj* That

thaught, 1 thôt 2 that *n* *Naut* A rower's seat in a boat, thwart [Var of THOUGHT², *n*]

Thau-man'ti-an, 1 thô-man'shi-ən 2 tha-măn'shi-an, *a* [Rare] Wonder-working wonderful used by Ruskin in the quotation with a reference to Thaumas father of Iris

What meant these azure-hafted arrows this sudden glare into darkness this Iris message *Thaumantian* — miracle-working?

RUSKIN *Mod Paint* vol v, pt ix p 332 [J W 1860]

thau'ma-site, 1 thô'ma-sait 2 tha'ma-sit *n* *Mineral* A greasy-lustered white translucent calcium compound ($H_{30}Ca_3Si_2CSO_{23}$), crystallizing in the tetragonal or hexagonal system [< Gr *thaumazō,* marvel < *thauma,* wonder]

Thau"maste', 1 tō mŏst' 2 tō'măst', *n* In Rabelais's *Pantagruel,* an English scholar who carries on a learned dis-

putation with Panurge entirely in dumb-show, and expresses himself fully satisfied, for "Panurge had told him even more than he had asked"

Thau-mas"to-chel'i-dæ, 1 the-mas'to-kel'i-dī 2 tha-măs'-to-ĕl'i-dē *n pl Crust* A family of thalassinoidean macrurans with gills filamentous and podobranchiæ and mastigobranchiæ developed **Thau-mas"to-che'les,** *n* (t g) [< Gr *thaumastos* wonderful, + *chēlē*, claw] — **thau"mas-toch'e-lid,** *n* — **thau"mas-toch'e-loid,** *a*

thau'mat-, thau'ma-to-,] 1 the'mat-, thô'ma-to-, 2 tha'măt-, tha'ma-to-] From Greek *thauma* (*thaumat-*) wonderful thing wonder combining forms — **thau"ma-tog'e-nist,** *n* A believer in thaumatogeny — **thau"ma-tog'e-ny,** *n* The doctrine of the miraculous origin of life opposed to *nomogeny* — **thau"ma-tog'ra-phy,** *n* Description of natural wonders — **thau"ma-tol'a-try,** *n* Wonder-worship undue admiration of the marvelous — **thau"ma-tol'o-gy,** *n* *The science of miracles*

thau'ma-trope, 1 thô'ma-trōp, 2 tha'ma-trōp, *n* *Physics* An optical toy depending for its action on the persistence of an image on the retina of the eye On opposite sides of a disk are depicted two objects or different parts of the same object so that when the disk is rapidly twirled about a diameter, as by means of strings the two sides appear to be seen at once, and their images are combined Compare PHENAKISTOSCOPE, ZOETROPE [< Gr *thauma* wonder + *tropos*, see ZOETROPE] — **thau"ma-trop'i-cal,** *a*

thau'ma-turge, 1 thô'ma-tûrj, 2 tha'ma-tûrg, *n* One who performs wonders or miracles, a wonder-worker, conjurer, magician [< LL *thaumaturgus*, < Gr *thaumatourgos* wonder-working, < *thauma* wonder, + *ergon*, work] **thau"ma-tur'gist‡.** — **thau"ma-tur'gic,** *a* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of miracles also, exciting wonder wonder-working juggling **thau"ma-tur'gi-cal‡.** — **thau"ma-tur'gics,** *n pl* Wonder-working tricks of sleight of hand, magical feats — **thau"ma-tur'gism,** *n* Juggling or magic treated as a science, thaumaturgy — **thau"ma-tur'gus,** *n* [-GI, 1 -jī, 2 -gī, *pl*] A worker of miracles a thaumaturge especially used as a title of certain saints as Gregory *Thaumaturgus* — **Thaumaturgus of the West,** St Bernard of Clairvaux a sobriquet — **thau'ma-tur"gy,** *n* The art of working wonders, conjuration, magic, legerdemain **thau"ma-tur'gi-a‡.**

thave, 1 thēv, 2 thāv, *n* [Prov Eng] Same as THEAVE

thaw, 1 thô, 2 tha, *v* **I.** *t* **1.** To change (something frozen) to an unfrozen state, as by action of heat, cause to melt, as the sun *thawed* the ice **2.** Hence, figuratively, to infuse warmth and interest into, render less stiff, formal, or reserved Frequently, in either sense, with *out*

II. *i* **1.** To become transformed from a frozen to an unfrozen state, dissolve, as ice or snow, melt **2.** Impersonally, to rise in temperature so as to melt ice and snow said of weather **3** Figuratively, to become more interested and genial, throw off rigidity of manner, become free from reserve or any unsociable quality

Mr Dillingham had *thawed* perceptibly and in a stately style was very gracious to her
ALDRICH *Prudence Palfrey* p 210 (o & co 1874)

[< AS *thāwian*, thaw] Syn., see MELT — **thaw'er,** *n* One who or that which thaws

thaw, *n* **1.** The act of thawing, or the state of being thawed, as, the *thaw* of icicles **2** Hence, warmth of weather such as melts things frozen, as, the day after the *thaw* **3.** Figuratively, a growing less reserved or cold — **thaw'-drop",** *n* A drop of melted ice or snow — **thaw'less,** *a* Free from thaw — **thaw'y,** *a* Showing a tendency to thaw melting

thawd, *pp* Thawed S S

Thax'ter, 1 thăks'tər 2 thăks'ter **Cella** (*née* Laighton) (6/12 1836–8/28 1894) An American poet, *Among the Isles of Shoals*

Thay'er, 1 thē'ər 2 thā'ĕr *n* **1 Abbott Handerson** (5/12 1849–3/28 1921) an American painter and scientific investigator **2 Sylvanus** (8/31 1785–3/17 1872) an American military engineer reorganized West Point Military Academy **3 William Roscoe** (1859–3/7 1923), an American editor, poet and historian **4** A county in S E Nebraska 592 sq m county-seat, Hebron **5** A township and village in Oregon county, Mo

Tha"yet-myo', 1 tŭ yet-myō' 2 ta'yĕt'-myō' *n* **1** A district in Lower Burma 2,983 sq m **2** Its capital

Thbd, *abbr* Theobald — **Thdr,** *abbr* Theodore Theodor

the, 1 thĭ, 2 thē (*named or emphatic*), 1 thŭ, 2 the (*unemphatic before a vowel*), 1 thə, 2 the (*unemphatic before a consonant*), *definite art* or *a* Belonging to a particular genus or class, selected or emphatically distinguished from or elevated above others of a class or group sometimes placed before a title or as part of an epithet, as, *the* skill of a physician, *the* Christian Sabbath, *the* scholar of his class, *the* Amazon, *the* Duke of York, *the* Archbishop, Frederick *the* Great See ARTICLES

The was originally a demonstrative pronoun and is called by some grammarians a limiting or definitive adjective (See ADJECTIVE) It is opposed to the indefinite article *a* or *an* It is used specif (1) To render a notion abstract or to give it substantive force as, *the* true *the* living *the* doing of a good deed (2) To give distributive force equivalent to *each* as, a dollar *the* volume (3) With the force of a possessive as he raises *the* (his) head (4) [Scot & Ir] To designate the head of a clan or family as, *the* MacIntosh (5) Before a noun to mark it as unique as *the* man of the hour (6) Before a noun to make it generic as, *the* horse is a useful animal (7) [Archaic] Before the relative *which*, as *the* which we will do [< AS *the*, the, < pron *th-* (demons)]

thet, *pron* Thee

the, *adv* A modifier of words in the comparative degree, indicating the measure of excess, and equivalent to *by this, for this, to this extent*, as in the phrases, '*the* wiser he is, *the* better" (that is, *by how much* wiser he is, *by that much* better he is), and as also in "*the* rather," "*the* sooner," etc [< AS *thē*, the, inst of *thæt*, see THAT, *pron*]

The'a, 1 thĭ'ə 2 thē'a *n* *Bot* A genus of plants typifying the family *Theaceæ* The tea-plant is *Thea sinensis* [< Chin *tsa* tea]

The-a'ce-æ, 1 thĭ-ā'sē-ĭ 2 the-ā'çe-ē, *n pl* *Bot* A family of shrubs and trees — the tea family — belonging to the order *Hypericales* They have alternate simple leaves and large, mostly 5-parted flowers with numerous stamens There are 16 genera and about 175 species mostly tropical tho several are widely distributed Some are cultivated for ornament. — **the-a'ceous,** *a* [< THEA.] [CI EIA

The-ag'e-nes, 1 thĭ-aj'ĭ-nĭz 2 the-ăj'e-nēz *n* See CHARITHEAK, 1 thĭk 2 thĕk *vt* [Scot & Prov Eng] To thatch

theamt, *n* *Old Eng Law* Same as THANE *n* 8

the-an'dric, 1 thĭ-an'drĭk, 2 the-ăn'drĭc, *a* Relating to the God-man or Christ, combining the natures of both God and man [< Gr *theandrikos*, < *theos*, god, + *anēr* (*andr-*), man]

the"an-throp'ic, 1 thĭ'an-threp'ĭk, 2 thē'ăn-thrŏp'ĭc, *a* **1.** Being both divine and human **2.** Tending to embody deity in human forms **the"an-throp'i-cal‡.**

The disposition to incorporate deity with humanity, which I venture to term the *theanthropic* spirit, finds its most marked exhibition in the characters of those higher gods who inhabit Olympos GLADSTONE *Landmarks of Homeric Study* p 64 [MACM 1890]

the-an'thro-pism, 1 thĭ-an'thro-pĭzm, 2 thē-ăn'thro-pĭzm, *n* [Rare] **1.** The state of being both divine and human **2.** The ascription of human characteristics to divinity. **3** Belief in the possibility of the combination in one being of a nature both human and divine **4.** The ascription of divine qualities to man — **the-an'thro-pist,** *n* [Rare] A believer in some form of theanthropism

the-an"thro-poph'a-gy†, *n* The eating of the flesh and blood of Christ, the theanthropos

the"an-thro'pos, 1 thĭ'an-thrō'pŏs, 2 thē'ăn-thrō'pŏs, *n* [Gr] *Theol* The god-man, Christ as having both a human and a divine nature

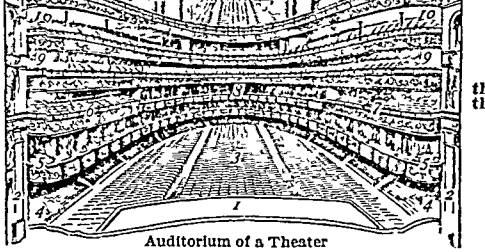
the-an'thro-py, 1 thĭ-an'thro-pĭ, 2 thē-ăn'thro-py, *n* Same as THEANTHROPISM, 1 and 3 [< F *théanthropie*, < Gr *theanthrōpia*, < *theos*, god, + *anthrōpos*, man]

the'ar-chy, 1 thĭ'ar-kĭ, 2 thē'ăr-cy, *n* [-CHIES, 1 -kĭz, 2 -cĭz, *pl*] **1.** Government by a supreme deity **2.** A theocracy **3.** A body or class of divine rulers, as, the *Olympian thearchy* [< *Gr thearchia, supreme deity*, < *theos*, god, + *archō*, rule] — **the-ar'chic,** *a* [Rare]

theat, 1 thĭt, 2 thēt **I** *a* [Prov Eng] **1** Water-tight **2.** Close-set, as growing crops **II.** *n* [Scot] A harness trace — **out of theat,** out of training, disorderly

theat, *abbr* Theatrical

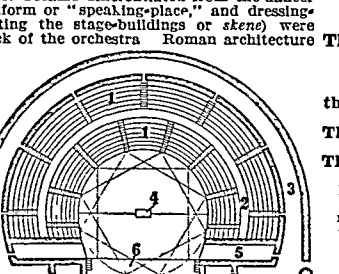
the'a-ter,] 1 thĭ'ə-tər, 2 thē'a-ter, *n* **1.** A building
the'a-tre,] especially adapted to dramatic, operatic, or spectacular representations, a playhouse



Auditorium of a Theater

The Metropolitan Opera house New York as seen from the stage 1 Orchestra (musicians) 2 2 Sides of the proscenium-arch 3 Orchestra chairs 4 4 Orchestra circle 5 5 Parterre row 6 Stall boxes 7 Omnibus box 8 Grand tier 9, 9 Dress circle 10 10 Balcony 11, 11 Family circle

The germ of the theater as it arose among the Greeks was the paved *orchestra*, or circular dancing-place, for the performance of the choric dances in the worship of Dionysos The altar stood in the middle, and the open auditorium, which in Greek theaters is always built on the side of a hill, rose in tiers of stone seats (traversed by open aisles radiating from the center) in a semicircular shape about it The theater at Athens is said to have held nearly 30 000 persons As the actor became differentiated from the dancer or chorus, a platform or "speaking-place," and dressing-booths (constituting the stage-buildings or *skene*) were added at the back of the orchestra Roman architecture with its system of vaulting and arches enabled the theater to be built up from the level ground, and a combination of two semicircular theaters gives the plan of the amphitheater, as used for gladiatorial exhibitions In the Roman theater the orchestra was given up to seats for senators and distinguished persons, the scena was elaborated, the stage enlarged, a drop-curtain used, and awnings were available for shelter from rain or sun Compare illus under AMPHITHEATER The drama of the middle ages was performed in temporary booths by traveling players See DRAMA With the revival of the secular drama the first permanent playhouse in London was erected by and licensed to the father of Richard Burbage, the actor in 1576–1577, and was soon followed by the famous **Globe Theater** (identified with Shakespeare) and others The commonest plan was octagonal, with the stage in the center and boxes and pit surrounding it on every side except that of the greenroom Wooden theaters were gradually replaced by structures of stone and in the last part of the 17th century scenery was introduced



Ground Plan of Greek Theater

1 Seats for spectators 2 Aisle 3 Covered *portico* 4 Altar of *Dionysus* 5 Orchestra 6 Stage 7 Actors entrance

2. Dramatic literature and representations regarded as a whole with reference to their characteristics, especially, the dramatic literature and representations of a particular country or age so regarded, as, the Elizabethan *theater*, the German *theater*, the American *theater* **3.** A room or hall arranged with seats that rise as they recede from a platform at one side, especially adapted to lectures, to the exhibition to classes of anatomical or surgical demonstrations, etc **4.** Any place of semicircular form with seats rising by easy gradations, like a theater **5.** Any place or region that is the scene of events, as, the *theater* of war

Pure content is angel's lot, Thine own *theatre* art thou
EMERSON *The Poet* st. 11.

6. [Rare] An amphitheater [< F *théâtre*, < L *theatrum*, < Gr *theatron*, < *thea*, sight]

— **patent theater,** in England, a theater created by royal patent (as Drury Lane or Covent Garden), as distinguished from theaters existing by the Lord Chamberlain's license — **the'a-ter-floor",** *n* An inclined floor in a public building, as a lecture-hall, affording a better view of the platform from rear seats — **the'a-ter-go"er,** *n* A frequenter of theaters — **the'a-ter-go"ing,** *n* — **t party,** *n* A party which besides attending a play at a theater usually includes a dinner or supper — **t.-seat,** *n* A seat having the bottom made to fold back, to give easy ingress or egress

the"a-te'ri-an†, *n* An actor

The'a-tin,] 1 thĭ'ə-tĭn, 2 thē'a-tĭn, *n* *Ch Hist* **1.** A
The'a-tine,] member of a congregation of Regular Clerks, founded in 1524 chiefly by the archbishop of Theate (Chiete), Gianpietro Caraffa, afterward Pope Paul IV, in opposition to the Reformation **2** A member of an order of nuns founded by Ursula-Benincasa, who died in 1618 **Te'a-tin‡.** — **The'a-tin(e),** *a*

the'a-tral†, *a* **1.** Theatrical **2.** Of, or pertaining to a theater especially in an archeological sense

Thé"a'tre Fran"çais', 1 tē ā'tr frăn'sĕ', 2 te-ā'tr frăn'çā' [Fr] See COMEDIE FRANÇAISE

the-at'ri-cal, 1 thĭ-at'rĭ-kəl, 2 the-ăt'rĭ-cal, *a* **1.** Of or pertaining to the theater, especially in the matter of dramatic or scenic representation, befitting the stage, dramatic **2.** Designed for show or display, pompous. **3.** Assumed, as by an actor, histrionic, artificial, stagy, as, *theatrical* tears; *theatrical* oratory [< LL *theatricus*, < Gr *theatrikos*, < *theatron*, see THEATER] **the-at'ric‡.** — **the-at'ri-cal-ism,** *n* The art of theatrical representation also affectation of the manners of the stage — **the-at"ri-cal'i-ty,** *n* The character or quality of being theatrical, artificiality, also, things done in a stagy, artificial manner — **the-at'ri-cal-ize,** *vt* & *vi* To adapt to dramatic representation, also to make stagy and artificial. **the-at'ri-cal-ise‡.** — **the-at'ri-cal-i-za'(or -sa')tion,** *n* — **the-at'ri-cal-ly,** *adv* — **the-at'ri-cal-ness,** *n*

the-at'ri-cal, *n* **1.** *pl* All that is comprised in a dramatic exhibition, also, a dramatic performance, especially by amateur performers

Bute had a fondness for private *theatricals* and like many amateurs obtained a reputation on slight pretensions
KINGSFORD *Canada* vol IV bk XII, p 473 [R. & H 1890]

2. An actor

the-at'ri-,] 1 *the-at'rĭ-, the-at'ro-*, 2 *the-ăt'ri-, the-ăt'ro-*,
the-at'ro-,] From Greek *theatron* (see THEATER) combining forms — **the-at'ri-cism,** *n* [Rare] Theatricality — **the-at'ri-cize,** *vi* [Rare] To play a part — **the"a-troc'ra-cy,** *n* The supreme power of the ancient Athenian democracy as shown at their assemblies in the theater, ochlocracy — **the"a-tro-ma'ni-a,** *n* [Rare] Inordinate propensity for playgoing — **the-at'ro-phile,** *n* [Rare] A lover of the theater — **the"a-tro-pho'bi-a,** *n* [Rare] Dread of theaters and theatergoing — **the-at'ro-phone,** *n* A telephone connected with a theater or opera-house, by means of which the words and music of a performance may be heard thrown into action by dropping a coin, as a nickel, into a slot — **the'a-tro-scope,** *n* A cinematograph

theave, 1 thēv 2 thēv, *n* [Prov Eng] A yearling ewe

The-ba'ic, 1 thĭ-bē'ĭk, 2 the-bā'ic, *a* Theban, especially, pertaining to the Egyptian Thebes, specif, noting the Sahidic version of the Bible, used by the Copts [< L *Thebaicus*, < *Thebæ*, see THEBES]

The-ba'id, 1 thĭ-bē'ĭd, 2 the-bā'id, *n* **1.** The territory about Egyptian Thebes, in classical antiquity, that part of Egypt above the Delta of the Nile **2.** Same as THEBAIS, 1

the-ba'in,] 1 thĭ-bē'ĭn, -in *or* -ĭn, 2 the-bā'in, -in *or* -ĭn,
the-ba'ine,] *n* *Chem* A silvery-white poisonous crystalline alkaloid ($C_{19}HN_2O_3$) in opium [< THEBES, where a kind of opium was produced] **the-ba'la‡.**

The-ba'is, 1 thĭ-bē'ĭs, 2 the-bā'is, *n* [L] **1.** A Latin epic by Statius, a Roman poet of the 1st century, narrating the legend of the Bœotian Thebes **2.** Same as THEBAID, 1

the-ba'ism, 1 thĭ-bē'ĭzm 2 the-bā'ĭsm, *n* *Pathol* Habitual misuse of opium also, the morbid condition produced by it

Theb'ar-ton, 1 theb'ər-tən 2 thĕb'ar-ton, *n* A town in S Australia W *suburb of Adelaide*

Thebes, 1 thĭbz 2 thēbz *n* **1.** The ancient capital of Upper Egypt a Greek name The hundred-gated" [Homer] See LUXOR

Thebes still offers the greatest assemblage of monumental ruins in the world *Encyc Brit* 11th ed, vol 26, p 740

2 The chief city of ancient Bœotia the home of innumerable Greek poetic myths, and the dominant power in central Greece from prehistoric times until destroyed by Alexander [L *Thebæ*, < Gr *Thēbai Thebes*] — **The'ban,** *a* & *n* — **Theban Eagle,** the poet Pindar a sobriquet — **Theban year,** the Egyptian year of 365¼ days

The-be'si-an, 1 thĭ-bĭ'si-[*or* -shĭ-]ən, 2 the-bē'si-[*or* -shĭ-]an *a* Named after A C Thebesius, an anatomist of Hirschberg, Germany (1686–1732) — **Thebesian valve,** a fold that guards the entrance of the coronary veins into the right auricle of the heart — **T. vein,** one of the veins supplying the muscles of the heart and discharging into the right auricle

The-beth', *n* Same as TEBET

The'bez, 1 thĭ'bez, 2 thē'bĕz *n* *Bib Judges* IX, 50

the'ca, 1 thĭ'kə, 2 thē'ca, *n* [THE'CÆ, 1 -sĭ, 2 -çē, *pl*] **1.** A sheath or case Specif (1) The investment of the spinal cord formed by the dura mater, sometimes called **theca vertebralis.** (2) *Zooph* (*a*) A calicle as of a hydroid or coral (*b*) The calcareous tube dividing the gastric cavity of a coral (3) *Bot* (*a*) An anther-cell (*b*) The capsule (sporogonium) of a moss (*c*) The spore-case (sporangium) of a fern (*d*) An ascus (4) *Ecol* A case for a corporal-cloth (5) *Rom Antiq* A case for the bulla worn by Roman boys

2. [T-] *Conch* A genus typical of *Thecidæ* [L., < Gr *thēkē* case < *tithēmi*, place] — **theca follicull,** the dense layer of stroma which surrounds a mature Graafian *follicle* — **The"ca-glos'sa,** *n pl* *Herp* The *Varanoidea* **The"ca-glos'sæ;** — **the"ca-glos'sate,** *a* — **the'cal,** *a* Of or pertaining to a theca — **The-caph'o-ra,** *n* *Bot* A genus of smut-fungi producing compound resting-spores — **the'ca-phore,** *n* *Bot* **1.** A surface or specialized organ bearing thecæ, all the constituent cells of which are alike and germinate with a filiform promycelium producing single sporidia at the tips **2** Same as GYNOPHORE — **the'ca-spore,** *n* *Bot* A spore produced in a theca or ascus an ascospore.

Thecaphore (*t*) of a Pistil of Goldthread

—the'ca-spo"ral, *a* — **the'ca-spored,** *a Bot* Having thecaspores — **the"ca-spo'rous,** *a Bot* Having thecaspores, ascosporous — **The-ca'ta,** *n pl Zooph* The *Thecaphora* — **the'-cate,** *a* Having a sheath, sheathed — **The'ci-dæ,** *n pl Conch* The *Hyolithidæ* — **the'cid,** *n* — **the'cold,** *a* — **The"ci-de'i-dæ,** *n pl Conch* A family of arthropomatous brachiopods having the shell plano-convex and generally fixed by a ventral valve which has a subcardinal myophore, and brachia united and near the margin **The-cid'e-a,** *n* (t g) — **the-cid'e-id,** *n* — **the-cid'e-oid,** *a & n* — **The"ci-di'i-dæ,** *n pl Conch* The *Thecideidæ* **The-cid'i-um,** *n* (t g) — **the-cid'i-oid,** *a & n* — **the-cif'er-ous,** *a Bot* Bearing thecæ or asci — **the'ci-form,** *a* Having the form of a theca — **the-cig'er-ous,** *a Bot* Same as THECIFEROUS — **the-ci'tis,** *n* Same as TENOSYNOVITIS

the'ci-um, 1 thī'shi-um 2 thē'shi-ūm, *n* [-CI-A, *pl*] *Bot* 1. The hymenium in fungi. 2. The fertile portion of the apothecium in lichens [< THECA, 1]

thec'la, 1 thek'lə, 2 thĕc'la, *n* A lycænid butterfly, a hairstreak (genus *Thecla*). See BUTTERFLY [< L *Thecla*, a personal name] — **thec'lan,** *a*

the'co-, 1 thī'ko-, 2 thē'co- From Greek *thēlē*, case. a combining form — **tie"co-dac'tyl.** I. *a* Having the claws sheathed by projecting scales of the toes, as a geckolizard **the"co-dac'ty-lous‡.** II. *n* A thecodactyl gecko **the"co-dac'tyle‡.** — **thec'o-dont.** I. *a* 1. Having teeth lodged in sockets as a lizard 2. Of or pertaining to the *Thecodontia* II *n* A thecodont reptile — **Thec"o-don'ti-a,** *n pl Herp* A group of fossil saurians with amphicœlous vertebræ and thecodont dentition

The-co'e, 1 thi-kō'i, 2 the-cō'e *n Bib* (Apocrypha) *1 Mac* ix, 33 [Gr] **The-pō-e'ɪ.**

The"co-glos'sæ, *n pl Herp* The *Varanoidea* **The"co-glos'sa‡.** — **the"co-glos'sate,** *a* — **The-col'de-a,** *n pl Paleon* A division of crinoidiform echinoderms formerly included in the *Cystoidea* — **the'cold,** *a* — **The-coph'o-ra,** *n pl* 1. *Zooph* The *Calyptoblastea* 2. *Herp* A suborder of chelonians with a carapace formed by the union of the dorsal vertebræ and ribs, including all except *Dermochelyidæ* — **The"co-so'ma-ta,** *n pl Conch* An order or suborder of pteropods with a hyaline shell developed on the visceral hump and a mantle-skirt — **the'co-some,** *n* — **the"co-so'mate, the"co-som'a-tous,** *a* — **the"co-steg-no'sis,** *n Pathol* The narrowing of the sheath of a tendon — **the-cos'to-mous,** *a Entom* Having suctorial mouthparts enclosed in a sheath

The-cu'a, 1 thi-kiū'ə, 2 the-cū'a, *n Bib* (Douai) — **The-cu'ath,** 1 thi-kiū'əth, 2 the-cū'ath, *n Bib* (Douai) — **The-cu'e,** 1 thi-kiū'i, 2 the-cū'e, *n Bib* (Douai) — **The-cu'ites,** 1 thi-kiū'aits, 2 the-cū'its, *n pl Bib* (Douai)

thee, 1 thī, 2 thē, *pers pron* The objective case of the personal pronoun of the second person singular now archaic or provincial except in poetry and elevated prose *Thee* is also used as the dative of the indirect object, or as the object of a preposition, as thou wilt never get *thee* a husband (Shakespeare) and after some intransitive verbs of motion and posture, especially "sit,' as, *sit thee* by ourside

Thee is used irregularly by members of the Society of Friends for the nominative *thou*, the verb form being that of the third person as "was *thee* in town yesterday?" [< AS *thē* accusative and dative of *thū* THOU] — **to thee and thou,** to use the Friends mode of speech

theech†, *rt* May I prosper. a contraction of *thee tch thee*, *v*, prosper, *tch*, I **thlcht.**

thee'dom†, *n* Good luck, prosperity fortune. **the'dam†.**

theek, 1 thīk 2 thēk, *rt* [Prov Eng] To thatch **theck†.**

theet'see, 1 thīt'sī 2 thēt'sē, *n* [Burmese] The black varnish-tree **thlet'sle‡.**

thefe'lyt, *adv* Thiefly

theft, 1 theft, 2 thĕft, *n* 1. The act of thieving, stealing

The author of the saying that property is *theft* affirmed, by his use of the word *theft* the rightful existence of property

GOLDWIN SMITH *False Hopes* p 7 [L co 1883]

2. *Law* Specif, same as LARCENY *Theft* sometimes has a wider significance than *larceny*, and, as in the penal codes of some States of the United States, may apply to any illegal acquisition of property, whether by removing or withholding it, and includes embezzlement, breach of trust, robbery, cheating, etc

3 That which is stolen [< AS *theōfth*, < *theōf-*, < thief] — **theft'-bote",** *n Law* The compounding of a theft on condition of receiving back the property stolen or its equivalent **theft'-boot‡** — **theft'u-ous",** *a* [Rare] Taking by theft, addicted to theft, thievish **theft'e-ous‡; thift'e-ous‡** [Scot] — **theft'u-ous-ly,** *adv*

This Sacculina is a typical parasite By means of its twining and *theftuous* roots it imbibes automatically its nourishment ready-prepared from the body of the crab

DRUMMOND *Natural Law, Parasitism* p 342 [H & S 1883]

the-gith'er, 1 thə-gith'ər, 2 the-gith'ĕr, *adv* [Scot] Together [thā'sar, *n Bib* (Douai)

Theg"lath-pha-la'sar, 1 theg'lath-fə-lē'sər 2 thĕg'lath-fa-**thegn, thegn'hood.** Same as THANE THANEHOOD

The'ia, 1 thī'yə *or* thī'ə, 2 thē'ya *or* thī'a *n Gr Myth* The wife and sister of Hyperion, herself a Titan

the'ic, 1 thī'ik, 2 thē'ic, *n* One who drinks tea to excess, one poisoned by them [< THEA]

the'i-form, 1 thī'i-fōrm, 2 thē'i-fōrm, *a* Resembling tea [< THEA + -FORM]

the'in, 1 thī'in, -in *or* -in, 2 thē'in, -in *or* -'n, *n Chem* **the'ine,** ʃ The alkaloid contained in the tea-plant, now known to be chemically identical with caffein [< THEA] **the'i-na‡.**

their, 1 thār, thārz, 2 thĕr, thĕrs, *poss pron pl* **theirs,** ʃ Possessive cases of THEY. The form *their* is not used absolutely, and *theirs* not attributively See THEY [< AS *thāra, thrāa*, gen of *thā*, they, < pronom *th-* (demonst)] [Themselves **their"sens'‡.**

their"selves', 1 thār'selvz', 2 thĕr'sĕlvs', *pron pl* [Colloq]

the'ism, 1 thī'izm, 2 thē'ĭsm, *n* 1. Belief in God (1) Belief in the personality and sovereignty of one righteous and eternal deity who has revealed himself supernaturally to man distinguished from *deism* (2) Same as MONOTHEISM (3) Same as DEISM 2 In religion, a belief in God, in a god, or in gods opposed to *atheism*, embracing *monotheism*, and consistent with some forms of *pantheism* and *polytheism*

Theism may be considered religiously [as embracing] polytheism pantheism monotheism (*theism* par excellence) F L PATTON *Syllabus of Lectures on Theism* p 1 [PRINCETON PRESS 1888]

3 In philosophy, the ontological theory of the universe that affirms the existence of one infinite personal God, the Creator, Preserver, and Ruler of the universe opposed to *antitheism* See ANTITHEISM RELIGION

Theism is the doctrine that nature has a Creator and Preserver, the nations a Governor men a Heavenly Father and Judge There are but three theistic religions—the Mosaic the Christian and the Mohammedan . . All other religions are polytheistic or pantheistic or both together

ROBERT FLINT *Theism* lect. i p 19 [W B 1877]

[< Gr *theos*, god.] — **the'ist,** *n* One who believes in theism. — **the-is'tic,** *a* Pertaining to theism or to theists

the-is'ti-cal‡ — **Theistic Church** (*Ch Hist*), a sect founded in 1871 by Charles Voysey in London, that holds to an ultimate universal attainment of goodness and blessedness founded on ethical deism. — **t Ideallsm,** Berkeleian idealism See IDEALISM [< THEA]

the'ism², *n.* Toxic effects of excessive tea-drinking

Theiss, 1 tais, 2 tĭs, *n* Same as TISZA [tree

the-it'to, 1 thī-it'to 2 thē-it'to, *n* [Burmese] The sandal-

thel-, thele-, 1 thel-, thel'i-, 2 thĕl-, thĕl'e- From Gr *thēlē*, teat combining forms — **the-lal'gi-a,** *n* A pain affecting the nipple — **thel'a-sis,** *n* Lactation

The-la'sar, 1 thi-lē'sər, 2 the-lā'sar, *n Bib 2 Kings* xix 12

Thé"lème', 1 tē'lĕm', 2 tē'lem', *n* 1 In Voltaire's *Thélème and Macare*, a personification of the will 2. **Abbey of,** in Rabelais's *Garçantua*, the elegant and gay establishment, whose motto was, "Fay ce que vouldras," given by Grangousier to Friar John — **The-lem'lte,** *n* An inmate of the Abbey of Thélème, libertine

Thel"e-pho-ra'ce-æ, 1 thel'i-fo-rē'si-ɪ, 2 thĕl'e-fo-rā'çe-ē, *n pl Bot* A family of basidiomycetous fungi having a thallus of corky or membranaceous texture with a smooth hymenium composed of non-septate basidia **The-leph'o-ra,** *n* (t g) [< THELE- + Gr *pherō*, bear] **Thel"e-pho're-æ‡.** — **thel"e-pho-ra'ceous,** *a* — **the-leph'o-roid,** *a* Resembling or pertaining to the genus *Thelephora* or the family in which it is included

The-ler'sas, 1 thi-lūr'sas, 2 the-lēr'sas, *n Bib* (Apocrypha) *1 Esd* v, 36

Thel"gath-phal-na'sar, 1 thel'gath-fal-nē'sər, 2 thĕl'-ĕăth-făl-nā'ser, *n Bib* (Douai)

the-li'tis, 1 thi-lai'tis *or* -lī'tis, 2 the-lī'tis *or* -lī'tis *n Pathol* Inflammation of the nipple [< Gr *thēlē*, teat]

Thel'lus-son, 1 tel'u-sən *or* te'lū sōn', 2 tĕl'ū-sən *or* tē'lū-sōn', **Peter** (?/1737–?/1797) A wealthy London merchant who, in his will, directed the income of his property to be accumulated during the lives of his children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren — **Thellusson (or Accumulations) Act,** an act of 1800 (39 and 40 Geo III c 98), restricting accumulations upon an estate to a term of twenty-one years from the testator's death Compare PERPETUITY **Thel'us-son Act‡.**

Thel'o-dus, 1 thel'o-dəs *or* thī'lo-dəs, 2 thĕl'o-*or* thī'lo-dŭs *n Paleon* A genus of ostracophores found in the European Upper Silurian and Devonian The nearly complete skeletons of *Thelodus* represent the earliest group of fish-like animals [< THEL- + Gr *odous*, tooth]

the-lon'cus, *n Pathol* A tumor of the nipple — **thel"orrha'gi-a,** *n* Hemorrhage from the nipple

Thel-phu'si-dæ, 1 thel-fiū'si-dī, 2 thĕl-fū'si-dē, *n pl Crust* The *Telphusidæ* **Thel-phu'sa,** *n* (t g) [< Gr *Thelpousa* city in Arcadia] — **thel-phu'si-an,** *a & n* — **thel-phu'sid,** *n* — **thel'-phu'soid,** *a*

thel'y-, 1 thel'i; 2 thĕl'y- Derived from Gr *thelys*, female combining form. — **thel'y-blast,** *n* The hypothetical female element of a sexual cell opposed to *arsenoblast* — **thel"y-blas'tic,** *a* — **thel'y-cum,** *n* [-CA *pl*] *Crust* A structure on the ventral surface of the perelon in a female macruran — **the-lyg'e-nous,** *a* Producing the female element — **The-lyg"o-na'ce-æ,** *n pl Bot* A family of succulent herbs belonging to the order *Chenopodiales* There is only one genus *Thelygonum*, with two species They are natives of the Mediterranean region and bear monœcious flowers The capsule is 1-seeded. *T cynocrambe* is the dog-cabbage — **the-lyg"o-na'ceous,** *a* — **thel"y-kar'y-ot'ic,** *a* Having a female nucleus — **the"ly-ot'o-ky,** *n* Thelytoky erroneous form — **the"ly-ot'o-kous,** *a* — **Thel"y-phon'i-dæ,** *n pl Arach* A family of *Thelyphonidea* with cephalothorax oval and a long setiform tail whip-scorpions **The-lyph'o-nus,** *n* (t g) — **the-lyph'o-nid,** *a & n* — **the-lyph'o-noid,** *a* — **Thel"y-pho-nid'e-a,** *n pl Arach* An order of pulmobranchial arachnids with cephalothorax undivided, abdomen segmented palpi very stout and didactylous, and legs of first pair antenniform *Pedipalpi* — **thel"y-pho-nid'e-an,** *a & n* — **thel'y-plasm,** *n* A female protoplasm opposed to *arrhenoplasm* OTTO WEININGER *Sex and Character* [G P P '08] — **the-lyt'o-kous,** *a* Producing females only, as the parthenogenetic females of certain insects **the-lyt'o-cous‡.** — **the"ly-to'ci-a, the-lyt'o-kie, the-lyt'o-ky,** *n*

them, 1 them, 2 thĕm, *pron pl* Those persons or things mentioned or understood the objective case of the plural pronoun of the third person, the nominative being *they*.

Like *him*, *her*, and *it* *them* is used as a direct or indirect object of a verb, as, he pitied *them* and gave (to) *them* food *Them* is also used reflexively for themselves, as, they bethought *them* of a new expedient. The persons or things to which *them* refers are supposed to be known, but in archaic usage (as in Scripture or poetry) *them* is often an antecedent explained by a following relative clause By the illiterate *them* is used as a demonstrative adjective as, *them* fellows

Like as a father pitieth his children so the Lord pitieth *them* that fear him *Ps* ciii 13

[< AS *thæm*, dat pl of *thā*, they, < pronom *th-* (demonst)]

the'ma, 1 thī'mə, 2 thē'ma, *n* [THE'MA-TA, *pl*] 1. A thesis 2 *Mus* Same as THEME, 4 3. *Logic* That which constitutes a subject of thought 4. Same as THEME, 6 [< Gr *thema*, see THEME]

The'man, 1 thī'man, 2 thē'man *n Bib* (Apocrypha) *Bar* iii 22 — **Them'a-ni,** 1 them'ə-nai 2 thĕm'ə-nī *n Bib* (Douai) — **Them'a-nite,** 1 them'ə-nait, 2 thĕm'ə-nīt, *n Bib* (Douai)

the-mat'ic, 1 thi-mat'ik, 2 the-măt'ic **I.** *n Logic* The treatment of subjects of thought **II.** *a* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a theme or its development [< Gr *thematikos*, < *thema*, see THEME] **the-mat'i-cal‡** — **thematic catalog,** a catalog of musical works embracing their opening or leading themes — **the-mat'i-cal-ly,** *adv* — **the'ma-tist,** *n* One who writes themes

theme, 1 thīm, 2 thēm, *n* 1. A subject of discourse, a topic to be discussed or developed in writing or speech; hence, any matter of general discussion, a topic 2. An essay or dissertation composed as a school or university exercise, loosely, a brief composition in any form written as an exercise 3 *Philol* The root of a word as prepared to receive inflectional changes, the part of a word that remains the same through all inflections, but not including changes of a stem-vowel, stem, base In *thema*, *the* is the root, *them* the theme, and *thema* a case by inflection See ROOT 4. *Mus* A melodic subject usually developed with variations in a composition Compare SUBJECT, 3 (5) 5 *Logic* Same as THEMA 6 One of the 29 provinces that constituted the Byzantine empire 7†. Discourse on a given topic 8†. Any cause, matter, or subject 9† An instrument, means [OF, < L *thema*, < Gr *thema*, < *tithēmi*, place]

The'mis, 1 thī'mis 2 thē'mis, *n* 1 *Gr Myth* The personification of divine justice, variously represented as the companion or wife of Zeus daughter of Uranus and Gæa and the mother of the Fates In art Themis is represented as carrying scales in one hand and a horn of plenty in the other 2 *Astron* (1) The twenty-fourth asteroid discovered (1853) by de Gasparis at Naples (2) The tenth satellite of Saturn reported to have been discovered (1905) by Prof W H Pickering [L, < Gr. *Themis*, < *themis*, law, < *tithēmi*, place]

The-mis'ti-an, 1 thi-mis'ti-ən *or* -chən, 2 the-mis'ti-an *or* -chan, *n Ch Hist* See AGNOETÆ (2) [< LL *Themistius*, the founder]

The-mis'ti-us, 1 thi-mis'ti-us, 2 the-mis'ti-ŭs *n* A Greek orator and philosopher (317?–387) in Constantinople named the "Eloquent", *Paraphrases of Aristotle* **The-mi'sti-os‡** [Gr]

The-mis'to-cles, 1 thi-mis'to-klīz, 2 the-mis'to-clēs, *n* An Athenian statesman and soldier (514?–449 B C), the great rival of Aristides, and creator of Athenian naval policy

them-selves', 1 them-selvz'; 2 thĕm-sĕlvs', *pron.*

them-selvs's, ʃ Plural of HIMSELF, HERSELF, ITSELF

then, 1 then, 2 thĕn, *a* Being at that time, as, the *then* Bishop of York questionable use

then, *n* A specific time already mentioned or understood, as, when *then* comes we shall know more about it.

then, *adv* 1. At that time, expressed or understood; as, *then* whose shall those thungs be?

When Adam dalf and Eve span,
Who was *then* the gentleman?

Lines used by John Ball in Wat Tyler's Rebellion 1381.

2. *Next or immediately* afterward, as, the cavalry led the way, *then* came the artillery 3. At another time, with a correlative reference to a preceding word or words, as *now, sometimes, at one time, at first*, etc, as, now one fashion prevails, *then* another; at first John was ahead, *then* James [< AS *thænne*, then, < pronom *th-* (demonst)] — **by then.** 1. By that time as, it will be done *by then* 2†. By the time that

then, *conj* 1. For that reason; as a consequence, in that case, therefore; as, if A and B are each equal to C, *then* A and B are themselves equal 2 Well then, in that case an introduction to an alternative statement; as, if you don't like this, *then* have that 3†. Than

Syn. see THEREFORE — **but then,** on the other hand, as, he is a good fellow, *but then* he is so erratic

then'a-bouts, *adv* [Rare] About that time

then'a-days", 1 then'ə-dēz' 2 thĕn'a-dăs', *adv* [Rare] In those times opposed to *nowadays*

the'nar, 1 *thī'nar*, 2 *thē'nār*, *a Of or pertaining to the* palm of a hand or the sole of a fore foot See illus under HAND [< Gr *thenar*, palm of the hand] **the'nalt.** — **thenar eminence,** the prominence on the palm at the base of the thumb See illus under HAND — **t. muscles,** the *muscles that form the thenar eminence*

the'nar, *n* 1. The palm of the hand 2. The thenar eminence

The-nard', 1 tə-nār', 2 te-nār', **Louis Jaques, Baron** (?/1777–?/1857) A French chemist

the-nard'lte, 1 thi-nārd'alt, 2 the-nard'ɪt *n Mineral* A vitreous, white, transparent or translucent sodium sulfate (Na_2SO_4), crystallizing in the orthorhombic system. [< THENARD]

thence, 1 thens, 2 thĕnç, *adv* 1. From that place, as, **thense‡,** ʃ he went to the office and *thence* home 2. From the circumstance, fact, or cause, on that ground; therefore, as, she let fall one hasty word — *thence* I discovered her purpose 3. From that time, after that time 4. [Poet] Away from there, elsewhere, absent [ME *thennes*, adv gen, < AS *thanan*, < pronom *th-* (demonst)]

— **from thence** [Archaic or Colloq], thence pleonastic

thence"forth', 1 thens'fōrth' *or* thens'fōrth, 2 thĕnç'-fōrth' *or* thĕnç'fōrth, *adv* From that time forth; sometimes with a pleonastic *from* **thennes"forth'†.**

And he who scorns the least of Nature's works
Is *thenceforth* exiled and shut out from all

LOWELL *Rhœus* st. 8.

thence"for'ward, 1 thens'fōr'word, 2 thenç'fôr'ward, *adv* 1. Thenceforth 2. From that place forward. **thence"from'‡.**

thennes†, *adv* Thence **thennest.**

thennest†, *adv & conj* Then

Theo, *abbr* Theodore Theodosia Theodosius

the'o-, 1 thī'o-, 2 thē'o- From Greek *theos*, god a combining form

The'o-bald, 1 thī'o-bōld 2 thē'o-bald, *n* 1. A masculine personal name Dan **The'o-bald,** 1 tē'o-bālth 2 tē'o-bălth, D **Tle'bout,** 1 tī'bout, 2 tē'bout, F **Thl"baut',** 1 tī'bō' 2 tī'bō', G **Diet'bold,** 1 dit'bolt, 2 dēt'bōlt, **The'o-bald,** 1 tē'o-bălt 2 tē'o-bālt It, Sp **Te"o-bal'do,** 1 tē'o-bāl'do 2 tē'o-bāl'do, L **The"o-bal'dus,** 1 thī'o-bŏl'-dus 2 thē'o-bal'dŭs Pg **The"o-bal'do,** 1 tē'o-bāl'do, 2 tē'o-bal'do Sw **The'o-bald,** I tē'o-bald 2 tē'o-bald 2. **Lewis** (?/1688–?/1744) an English critic dramatist, and Shakespearian commentator [Teut people's prince]

The"o-bro'ma, 1 thī o-brō'ma 2 thē o-bro'ma *n* 1 *Bot* A small tropical American genus of trees of the family *Sterculiaceæ* The best-known species *T cacao*, supplies the cocoa of commerce 2 [t-] A plant of this genus — **the"o-bro'min, the"o-bro'mine,** *n Chem* A bitter, colorless, crystalline compound ($C_7H_8N_4O$) resembling caffein, contained in cacao-beans **ca-ca'in‡.**

the"o-bro'mic, 1 thī'o-brō'mik 2 thē'o-brō mic *a* Derived from *Theobroma cacao* — **theobromic acid,** a white, waxy crystalline compound ($C_{14}H_{28}O_2$) believed to exist in cacao-butter and in peanut-oil

The-oc'a-nus, 1 thi-ok'ə-nus 2 the-ŏc'a-nŭs *n Bib.* (Apocrypha) *1 Esd* ix 14

the"o-cen'tric, 1 thī'o-sen'trik 2 thē o-çĕn'tric *a* Having God for its center proceeding from and returning to God. — **the"o-chris'tic,** *a* [Rare] Anointed by God.

the-oc'ra-cy, 1 thi-ok'rə-si, 2 the-ŏc'ra-çy, *n* [-CIES, 1 -siz, 2 -çiş, *pl*] 1. A government among men recognizing the immediate sovereignty of God and receiving his revelations as its civil law 2 Hence, a state or government administered by a sacerdotal class or by ecclesiastics, a hierarchy having political power, specif, the Hebrew state from Moses to the monarchy, by emphasis, a direct government by God

During the first sixty years New England was a *theocracy*, and the ministers were in reality the chief officers of state

M C TYLER *Hist Am Lit* vol i p 187 [G P P 1879]

[< Gr *theokratia* < *theos* god, + *kratĕō*, rule] — **the'o-crat,** *n* 1. A ruler in or a subject under a theocracy 2. One who follows divine law in the conduct of civil affairs — **the"o-crat'ic,** *a* Pertaining to or of the nature of a theocracy ruled by or under the direct oversight of God

In Mahometan countries all law and authority are deduced from the Koran in other words the government is *theocratic*. S G W BENJAMIN *Persia and the Persians* p 344. [T & CO 1887]

the"o-crat'i-cal‡. — **the"o-crat'i-cal-ly,** *adv* — **the-oc'ra-tist,** *n* An adherent of the principle of the direct intervention and authority of God through revelation in the organization and government of society

the-oc'ra-sy, 1 thī-ŏk'ra-sı, 2 the-ŏc'ra-çy, *n* **1.** The mixed worship of polytheism **2.** *Occult* A mystic intimacy or union, through contemplation, with deity, as among the Neo-Platonists, certain Buddhists, and the profounder mystics and theosophists [< Gr *theokrasia,* < *theos,* god, + *krasis,* see CRASIS]

The-oc'ri-tus, 1 thı-ŏk'rı-tus, 2 the-ŏc'ri-tûs, *n* A Greek poet, probably of Syracuse, who flourished in the 3d century B C creator of pastoral poetry See IDYL — **The-oc"ri-te'an,** *a* Pertaining to or characteristic of Theocritus bucolic pastoral

The"o-cyr ti-dæ, } 1 thī"o-sûr'tı-dī, -dē 2 thē o-çŷr'ti-dē -da,
The"o-cyr'ti-da, } *n pl Protoz* A family of cyrtoidean radiolarians with a 3-jointed shell without radial apophyses

The"o-cyr'tis, *n* (t g) [< THEO- + Gr *kyrtos,* curved] — **the"o-cyr'tid,** *n* — **the"o-cyr'told,** *a*

The'o-das, 1 thī'o-das 2 thē'o-das *n* *Bib* (Douai)

the"o-de-moc'ra-cy, *n* A democracy ruled by God a compound attributed by Lieber (*Civil Liberty* ch 24) to the Mormons

the-od'i-cy, 1 thı-ed'ı-sı, 2 the-ŏd ı-çy, *n* [-CIES, 1 -sız, 2 -çız, *pl*] **1.** *Theol* In theology proper, justification of the divine providence by the attempt to reconcile the existence of evil with the goodness and sovereignty of God applied by Leibnitz in 1710 to an essay on the goodness of God, freedom of the will, and the nature of revelation

It [the assumption that God controls all volition] has prevented a Leibnitz from refuting the sophism of a Bayle and induced a Kant to declare a *theodicy* impossible

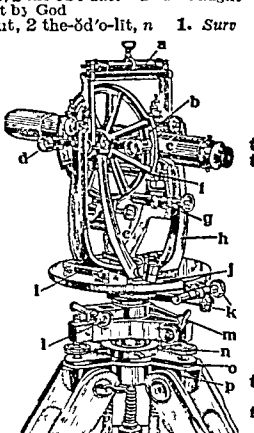
A T BLEDSOE *Theodicy* pt 1, p 189 [c & P 1854]

2. *Philos* The branch that treats of the being, perfections, and government of God, and the immortality of the soul **3** *Christian Science* The theory of God's dealings with the world which holds that the divine Principle not being at war with its own likeness, man, nor angered by sin, Christ's immolation was not to appease offended justice, but was intended as an example of goodness and spiritual power to mortal mind, which through error is in sympathy with the opposing principle, matter MARY BAKER EDDY *Science and Health,* ch 2, *passim* [< THEO- + Gr *dikē,* justice]

the"o-di-ce'a‡; **the"o-di-ce'a‡;** **the"o-di-ce'e‡.** — **the"o-di-ce'an,** *a*

the-od'i-dact, 1 thı-ed'ı-dakt, 2 the-ŏd'ı-dăct **I** *a* Taught by God **II** *n* One taught by God

the-od'o-lite, 1 thı-ed'o-lıt, 2 the-ŏd'o-lit, *n* **1.** *Surv* A portable instrument for measuring horizontal and (generally) vertical angles It comprises a small telescope turning on a vertical axis through the center of a horizontal graduated circle, and also on a horizontal axis by which it may be pointed at any elevation **2** One of several instruments constructed on the same principle, usually having some additional mechanism



Theodolite

a striding-level *b,* vertical limb and vernier *c* telescope *d* microscope *e* tangent-screw *f* telescope-bubble *g* gradienter *h,* standard *i* plate-bubble *j* horizontal-limb and vernier *k* clamp- and tangent-screw *l* lower clamp-screw *m* tangent screw *n* leveling-screw *o* shifting-plate, *p* tripod-head

When a vertical circle is attached to the axis of the telescope it is an *altazimuth* If a level also is added to the telescope it becomes a *universal instrument* A compass-needle at the center of the horizontal circle is used in the *surveyor's transit* The theodolite is used in Europe but largely displaced in the United States by the *transit,* which differs by being so swung that the telescope may be reversed for a back-sight without lifting it from its bearings Some theodolites are constructed to measure only horizontal angles See TRANSIT-COMPASS [Prob cor of THE ALIDADE but perhaps < Gr *theaomai,* see, + *hodos,* way, + *lithos* plain]

— **the-od'o-lite-mag"net-om'e-ter,** *n* *Physics* A combination instrument used to determine magnetic declination and the horizontal force of terrestrial magnetism — **the-od"o-lit'ic,** *a*

The"o-do'ra, 1 thī"o-dō'ra, 2 thē o-dō'ra, *n* (-547) Wife of Emperor Justinian

The'o-dore, 1 thī'o-dōr, 2 thē'o-dōr *n* **1** A masculine personal name **The"o-do'ra** (*fem*) Dan **The'o-dor,** 1 tē'o-dōr, 2 tę'o-dōr D **The"o-do'rus,** 1 tē'o-dō'rus, 2 tę'o-dō'rûs F **Thé"o"dore',** 1 tē ō dōr', 2 tę ō'dōr', G **The'o-dor,** 1 tā'o-dōr, 2 te'o-dōr, **The"o-do'ra** (*fem*), Gr **The-o'dō-ros,** It, Sp **Te"o-do'ro,** 1 tē"o-dō'ro 2 tę"o-dō'ro **Te"o-do'ra** (*fem*), Pol Rus **Fe'o-dor,** 1 fē'o-dōr, 2 fe o-dōr Sw **The'o-dor,** 1 tē'o-dōr, 2 tę'o-dōr **2. T I** (580-5/n649), a Roman pope **3 T II** (-897), a pope **4 T. III** (-1/n1868), a king of Abyssinia, who fought against England defeated, he committed suicide **5 T** (? Corsica See NEUHOF [Gr divine gift]

The-od'o-ret, 1 thı-ed'o-ret, 2 the-ŏd'o-rēt, *n* (386?-457) A Greek writer and ecclesiastic, born at Antioch **The-o-dō'rē-tus‡** [Gr]

The-od'o-ric, 1 thı-ed'o-rık, 2 the-ŏd'o-rīc *n* **1** A masculine personal name **The-od'e-rick‡; The-od'o-rick‡.** F **Thé"o"do"ric',** 1 tē ō dō rīk' 2 tę"ō'dō"rīc', G **The-o'do-rich,** 1 tē-ō'do-rıH, 2 tę-ō'do-rIH It **Te"o-do-ri'co,** 1 tē"o-do-ri'ko 2 tę o-do-ri'co, L **The"o-do-ri'cus,** 1 thī'o do-rı'kus, 2 thē'o-do-rī cûs Sp **Te"o-do-ri'co.** 1 tē"o-do-ri'ko 2 tę o-do-ri'co Sw **The'o-dor,** 1 tē'o-dōr 2 tę'o-dōr **2 The Great** (454-3/n526), a king of the Ostrogoths ruler of Italy [Teut people's rule]

The"o-do'sian, 1 thī"o-dō'shan, 2 thē"o-dō'shan, *a* Of or pertaining to any one of the three Roman emperors named Theodosius, viz · 1, surnamed the Great (about A D 346-395), II (401-450), and III (resigned 717)

The"o-do'sian, *n* *Ch Hist* One of a sect that follows the 16th-century Russian monk Theodosius who taught the necessity of cleansing by prayer articles procured from unbelievers

The"o-do'si-us, 1 thī"o-dō'shı-us 2 thē"o-dō'shi-ûs, *n* **1.** A masculine personal name **The"o-do'si-a** (*fem*) Γ **Thé"o"dose',** 1 tē"o dōz', 2 tę'o dōs', It **Te"o-do'si-o,** 1 tē o-dō'zī-ō, 2 tę'o-dō'si-ō Sp **Te"o-do'si-o,** 1 tē o-dō'si-ō, 2 tę'o-dō'si-ō **2 The Great** (?/n346-1/n395), a Roman emperor [Gr, divine gift]

The"o-do'tian, 1 thī"o-dō'shan, 2 thē"o-dō'shan, *n* *Ch Hist* **1.** An upholder of the views of Theodotus, an excommunicated currier of Byzantium, who, about A D 200, taught Monarchianism **2** Same as MELCHISEDICIAN so called from Theodotus of the 3d century

The"o-do'ti-us, 1 thī o-dō'shı-us, 2 thē'o-dō'shi-ûs, *n* *Bib* (Douai) — **The-od'o-tus,** 1 thı-ed'o-tus, 2 the-ŏd'o-tûs *n* *Bib* (Apocrypha) *2 Mac* xiv, 19 **The-o'do-tos‡** [Gr]

The"o'dule', 1 tē o'dūl', 2 tę'o'dul', *n* A pass in the Alps between Piedmont Italy, and Valais, Switzerland 10 895 ft.

the'o-dy, 1 thī'o-dı, 2 thē'o-dy, *n* A song in praise of God, psalm, hymn

the"og-nos'tic, 1 thī og-nos'tık, 2 the ŏg-nŏs'tic, *n* One who holds that God can be known opposed to *agnostic*

the-og'o-ny, 1 thı-eg'o-nı, 2 the-ŏg'o-nŷ, *n* [-NIES, 1 -nız, 2 -nıç, *pl*] The generation or genealogy of the gods, especially as recited in ancient poetry, hence, a poem having this subject for its theme [< L *theogonia,* < Gr *theogonia,* < *theos,* god and see -GONY] — **the-og'o-nism‡** — **the"o-gon'ic,** *a* — **the-og'o-nist,** *n* One skilled in theogony

the-ok'to-ny, 1 thı-ok'to-nı 2 the-ŏk'to-nŷ, *n* The end or death of the gods [< Gr *theos,* God, + *ktetnō,* kill] — **the"ok-ton'ic** *a*

theol, *abbr* Theologian, theological, theology

the-ol'a-try, 1 thı-el'a-trı, 2 the-ŏl'a-try, *n* Worship of a divinity

the'o-log, } 1 thī'o-log, 2 thē'o-lŏg *n* **1** [Colloq] A
the'o-logue, } theological student **2** [Archaic] A theologian [< F *théologue,* < L *theologus,* < Gr *theologos,* < *theos,* god + *legō* speak]

the-ol'o-gal, 1 thı-ol'o-gal, 2 the-ŏl'o-ğal, *n* Same as THEOLOGUS, 2

the-ol'o-gas"ter, 1 thı-ol'o-gas tar, 2 the-ŏl'o-ğăs ter, *n* [Rare] A theological quack a pretender to knowledge of divinity [< L *theologus,* see THEOLOG] **the-ol"o-gas'tric‡**

the-ol'o-gate, 1 thı-ol'o-gĕt, 2 the-ŏl'o-ğĭt, *n* **1.** The course of divinity study prescribed by the Roman Catholic Church for candidates for the priesthood **2.** A theological seminary [< L *theologus,* see THEOLOG]

the"o-lo'gi-an, 1 thī"o-lō'jı-an 2 thē"o-lō'gi-un, *n* **1.** One versed in theology, especially that of the church, a writer on theological subjects, a professor of divinity

The council called at Sens was a theological duel, wherein these two distinguished characters [Abélard and St Bernard] were matched the most eloquent *theologian* and preacher against the most influential professor and philosopher the saint against the critic A S FARRAR *Hist of Free Thought* lect iii p 82 [A 1863]

2. One versed in theology proper, as, Gregory the *theologian* **3** *R C Ch* A student following the theologate or divinity course **the-ol'o-ger‡** [Rare]

— **canon theologian,** a theologus

the"o-log'i-cal, } 1 thī"o-loj'ı-kal, 2 thē"o-lŏğ'i-cal, *a* **1.**
the"o-log'ic, } Pertaining to or of the nature of the science of theology, specif, relating to theology proper **2** Based on or growing out of divine revelation **3** Pertaining to the exposition or expounders of theology, clerical ecclesiastical, as *theological* persecution *theological* assemblies [< LL *theologicus,* < Gr *theologikos,* < *theologia,* see THEOLOGY] **the"o-lo'gi-an‡** [Rare] **the"o-log'ic‡ theological determinism** denial of free-will as an attribute of God — **t prediction,** the prediction of certain attributes to God which determine his nature — **t science,** the branch of science that treats of God and the relations of God and man It includes (1) *bibliology,* (2) *theology proper,* (3) *anthropology,* (4) *Christology,* (5) *soteriology,* (6) *eschatology,* and (7) *ecclesiology* See these words See also ANGELOLOGY, DEMONOLOGY — **the"o-log'i-cal-ly,** *adv*

the"o-log'i-co-, 1 thī"o-loj'ı-ko-, 2 thē"o-lŏğ'i-co- Derived from THEOLOGIC, *a* a combining form

the"o-log'ics, 1 thī"o-loj'ıks, 2 thē"o-lŏğ'ics, *n* [Rare] Theological arguments or disputation theology

the-ol'o-gist, *n* [Rare] A theologian

the"o-lo-gi'um, 1 thī o-lo-jaı'um, 2 thē"o-lo-gi'ûm, *n* [-GI'A, *pl*] *Gr Antiq* A place above the stage where the impersonators of gods appeared in a play [< Gr *theologeion,* < *theos* god + *logeion,* speaking-place, < *legō,* speak] **the"o-lo-gel'on‡.**

the-ol'o-gize, 1 thı-el'o-jaız, 2 the-ŏl'o-ğīz, *v* [-GIZED, -GIZ'ING] **I** *t* To render theological

II *i* To reason like a theologian, engage in theological discussion or speculation devise a system of theology **the-ol'o-giz‡** — **the-ol'o-giz"er** or **-gis"er,** *n*

the"o-lo-gu'me-non, 1 thī o-lo-gū'mı-non 2 thē"o-lo-ğū'me-nŏn, *n* A name or epithet by which the Divine Being is designated **the"o-lo-gou'me-non‡**

the-ol'o-gus, 1 thı-el'o-gus, 2 the-ŏl'o-ğûs, *n* [-GI, 1 -jaı, 2 -ğī, *pl*] **1.** A theologian **2.** *R C Ch* One of the clerical staff of a cathedral or collegiate church appointed to lecture on theology and Scripture [L, see THEOLOG]

the-ol'o-gy, 1 thı-el'o-jı, 2 the-ŏl'o-ğy, *n* [-GIES, 1 -jız, 2 -ğis, *pl*] **1** The branch of theological science that treats of God, including (1) the being of God, (2) the attributes of God, (3) the doctrine of the Trinity, and (4) creation and providence **theology proper‡. 2** In the widest sense, theological science See THEOLOGICAL

Systems of theology have been named (1) from their first systematic expounders, as **Arminian theology, Augustinian t, Calvinistic t, Lutheran t.** (see the adjectives), (2) from the places of their origin or largest reception as, **Gallican t., Genevan t, Mercersburg t** (see MERCERSBURG), **New England t, Oberlin t** (see phrases), **Oxford t** (see RITUALISM TRACTARIANISM) (3) from their sources as, **natural t, revealed t, Catholic t, evangelical t.;** (4) from their contents as, **Biblical t** (see phrase), **fundamental t** (comprising the grounds of belief in God and revelation and thus adding apologetics to the analogy of natural and revealed religion to the constitution and course of nature), **federal t** (see FEDERAL), **historical t.** (the philosophy of the history of dogma), **homiletical t.** (the art and method of presenting theology in public teaching), **moral t** (ethics founded on revelation or a system of theology, especially when in mandatory form), **mystical t.** (see MYSTICISM, 2), **pastoral t.** (treating of the duties and relations of a pastor to his congregation), **practical t** (embracing homiletics, moral theology, and pastoral theology) (5) from their methods as, **dogmatic t.** (systematic theology, especially in an authoritative or confessional form), **exegetical t** (a harmonious treatment of the results of grammatico-historical exegesis see EXEGESIS), **negative t.** (see POSITIVE THEOLOGY), **new t.** (in which results of historical criticism are applied to a restatement of exegetical theology), **polemic t** (the art and method of presenting dogma for confutation of adversaries or skeptics), **rational t** (derived by a purely deductive method), **rationalistic t** (see RATIONALISM, 2), **systematic t.** (see phrase)

3. *Class Antiq* A treatise or poem on the nature and worship of the gods, as a poem like that of Hesiod, a philosophical treatise, like Cicero's *De Naturâ Deorum,* or a political treatise on the religious establishment of the state [< F *théologie,* < LL *theologia,* < Gr *theologia,* < *theos,* god, + *legō,* speak]

Syn. see RELIGION — **Biblical theology,** the method of theological science that aims to investigate doctrines in their historical environment and development, in connexion with the various books of the Bible

The accented movement of *Biblical Theology* is historical for it traces the unfolding of revelation and experience in successive ages The stress is on the chronological setting and the process in time C D HARTRANFT in *Hartford Sem Record* June-August, 1894, p 286

— **New England t,** the phases of Puritan theology developed in the orthodox Congregational churches of New England, specifically those developed through reaction from the teachings of Jonathan Edwards, and having their chief centers at Andover and New Haven It includes Hopkinsianism, Emmonsism Taylorism, Andoverism, etc — **Oberlin t,** the theological views inculcated at Oberlin College by the Rev Charles G Finney and his associates, a mitigated form of Calvinism — **systematic t** 1 *The method* of theological science that aims to construct the materials furnished by Biblical theology exegetical theology etc, into coherent scientific system, with due regard to philosophical method and the *analogy of faith* (which see) 2 Same as THEOLOGICAL SCIENCE — **t. of the covenants** same as FEDERAL THEOLOGY

the-om'a-chist, *n* **1** One who battles against a god or the gods **2.** Any one resisting God or divine influence — **the-om'a-chy,** *n* **1** A combat with the gods, as that waged by the Titans **2** A battle between gods **3** [Rare] Resistance to the divine will **the"o-ma'chi-a‡** — **the'o-man"cy,** *n* *Folk-lore* Divination by interpretation of prophecies oracles etc — **the"o-man'tic,** *a* — **the"o-ma'ni-a,** *n* *Pathol* Religious insanity Insanity on the subject of the Deity, demonomania — **the"o-ma'ni-ac,** *n* — **the-om'a-ton,** *n* A mechanism actuated by God opposed to *automaton* — **the"o-mor'phic,** *a* Having the form or likeness of God contrasted with *anthropomorphic* — **the"o-mor'phism,** *n* — **the"o-my-thol'o-gy,** *n* A mixture of mythology and theology — **the"o-pan'tism,** *n* Same as PANTHEISM — **The"o-pas'chite,** *n* A believer in the doctrine of Theopaschitism especially, a Monophysite also, a Patripassian **The"o-pas'si-an‡** — **The"o-pas'chit-ism,** *n* The doctrine that in Christ's crucifixion the Godhead was crucified — **the"o-pa-thet'ic,** *a* Pertaining to or of the nature of theopathy as, *theopathetic* mysticism **the"o-path'ic‡** — **the-op'a-thy,** *n* [Rare] Religious emotion aroused by meditation on God

Theoph, *abbr* Theophilus Theophrastus

the-oph'a-ny, 1 thı-ef'ə-nı, 2 the-ŏf'a-ny, *n* [-NIES, 1 -nız, 2 -nıs, *pl*] **1.** A manifestation or appearance of deity or of the gods to man, as, the *theophanies* of Genesis or of the Iliad

In answer to Philip's desire to behold a *theophany* after the manner of the Old Testament Jesus said 'He that hath seen Me hath seen the Father'

J P THOMPSON *Theology of Christ* p 147 [s 1870]

2. [T-] The festival of the Epiphany **3** The manifestation of God to or through the human soul [< LL *theophania,* < Gr *theophaneia,* < *theos,* God, + *phainomai* appear] **the"o-pha'ni-a‡** — **the"o-phan'ic,** *a*

the"o-phi-lan'thro-py, 1 thı o-fi-lan'thro-pı, 2 thē o-fi-lăn'thro-py, *n* A system of deism that originated in France, in 1796 during the control of the Directory holding to the belief in God, virtue and the immortality of the soul, and designed to replace the Roman Catholic Christianity which had been repudiated by the state The **Society of Theophilanthropy** was organized in Paris, September, 1796 and held its first public meeting in January, 1797 It spread somewhat into the provinces and was given some of the churches for its deistic worship but soon died out so that in 1802 Bonaparte restored the churches to the Roman Catholic Church Its origin has been ascribed to a Frenchman, Chemin and four associates, in connection with Revellere-Lepaux, a member of the Directory, and also to Thomas Paine [< THEO- + PHILANTHROPY] **the"o-phi-lan'thro-pism‡**

Thomas Paine founded the *Society of Theophilanthropy* in Paris in September 1796 and about the same time wrote to Erskine the letter published in Paine's works in which he defines the word as meaning 'the adoration of God and love of man'

MONCURE D CONWAY in *letter to Standard Dict* Feb 10, 1892

— **the"o-phil"an-throp'ic,** *a* — **the"o-phi-lan'thro-pist,** *n* A follower or practiser of theophilanthropy

the'o-phile, 1 thī'o-fil *or* -fəl, 2 thē'o-fil *or* -fil, *n* [Rare] One beloved of God also a lover of God — **the"o-phil"o-soph'ic,** *a* Uniting theism and philosophy

The-oph'i-lus, 1 thı-ef'ı-lûs, 2 the-ŏf'i-lûs, *n* A masculine personal name Dan G **Gott'lieb,** 1 gŏt'līp, 2 gŏt'lēp, D G **The-o'phi-lus,** 1 tē-ō'fi-lus 2 tę-ō'fi-lus, F **Thé"o"phile',** 1 tē'ō fil', 2 tę ō fil' Gr **The-o'phi-los;** It Sp **Te-o'fi-lo,** 1 tē-ō'fi-lō, 2 tę-ō'fi-lō Pg **The-o'phi-lo,** 1 tē-ō'fi-lō, 2 tę-ō'fi-lō **2** *Bib Luke* 1, 3 [Gr, lover of God]

the"o-pho'bi-a, *n* *Pathol* Morbid fear of the wrath of a deity — **the-oph'o-bist,** *n* A hater of God — **the-oph'o-rous,** *a* Denoting names derived from a god of which one part is the name of a divinity, as *Baal*-peor, *Belshazzar*

The"o-phras-ta'ce-æ, 1 thī"o-fras-tē'sı-ı, 2 thē o-frās-tā'ce-ē, *n pl* *Bot* A family of shrubs and trees of the order *Primulales* bearing perfect, regular flowers in clusters the corolla, which is bell-shaped having 5 lobes and 5 petal-like staminodes The fruit is a leathery globose berry There are 5 genera and about 70 species mostly tropical American One species, *Jacquinia keyensis,* the joewood occurs in Florida [< *Theophrastus,* name of a man] — **the"o-phras-ta'ceous,** *a*

The"o-phras'tus, 1 thī"o-fras'tus 2 thē"o-frās'tûs *n* (382?-287? B C) A Greek philosopher, successor to Aristotle

The"o-phras'tus Such In George Eliot's *The Impressions of Theophrastus Such,* a moralizing cynic

The"o-phro'ni-an, 1 thī o-frō'nı-an 2 thē o-frō'ni-an, *n* One of the Agnoetæ [< *Theophrontius* of Cappadocia]

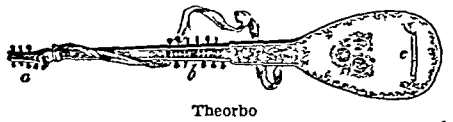
the"o-phyl'lin, 1 thī"o-fil'ın, 2 thē o-fĭl'in *n* *Chem* A colorless alkaloid ($C_7H_8N_4O_2$) obtained from tea-leaves and also prepared artificially [< THEA + Gr *phyllon* leaf] **the"o-phyl'line‡.**

the"o-ple'gi-a, *n* Apoplexy **the'o-plex-y‡.** — **the"op-neus'tic,** *a* Pertaining to or of the nature of divine inspiration, divinely inspired **the'op-neust‡, the"op-neus'ted‡.** — **the'op-neus"ty,** *n* Inspiration by a divine influence **the"op-neus'ti-a‡.**

theor, *abbr.* Theorem

the-or'bist†, *n.* A theorbo-player.

the-or'bo, 1 thi-ôr'bo 2 the-ôr'bo, *n* *Mus* A large double-necked lute of the 16th and 17th centuries, the lower neck of which bore the melody-strings, while the bass-



Theorbo

a, pegs for the seven simple bass-strings *b* pegs for the six pairs of melody-strings *c* the bridge

strings, or diapasons were stretched beside the fingerboard to a second set of pegs lying somewhat higher in the head Compare CHITABRONE [< It *liorba*, kind of lute]

the'o-rem, 1 thi'o-rem, 2 thē'o-rēm, *rt* [Rare] To put into the form of a theorem

the'o-rem, *n* **1.** A proposition not self-evident that is demonstrably true or acknowledged as such, a proposition the validity of which is capable of being established by reasoning

Every machine is a solidified mechanical *theorem*
SPENCER *Education* p 46 [A 1889]

2. *Math* (1) *Geom* A proposition setting forth something to be proved, as opposed to *problem* (2) *Alg* A rule or law formulated in symbols, or the directory of an operation **3.** See PAPER [< L *theorema*, < Gr *theōrēma*, < *theōreō*, look at, < *theaomai* see]

— **Abel's theorem** (*Math*), an analytical theorem employed to reduce the sum of a number of Abelian integrals having the same integrand to the sum of a lesser number of the like kind — **addition t.** (*Math*), a theorem stated analytically by expressing a function of the sum of two variables in terms of the same or like functions of the variables taken separately — **Barbarin's t**, the theorem that the Euclidean Lobachevskian and Riemannian spaces all contain surfaces of constant curvature whose geodesics have the metric properties of ordinary straight lines — **Bernoulli's t.** (*Math*), in the theory of probability, the theorem that in a sufficiently large number of trials *the ratio of the number of occurrences of an event to the total number of the trials may* be made to differ from the probability of the event s happening in any one of the trials by less than any quantity as signed — **Brianchon's t.** (*Math*), a statement that the three diagonals of every hexagon circumscribed about a conic meet in a point the reciprocal of Pascal s theorem — **Carnot's t** Carnot s principle See PRINCIPLE — **De Morgan's t.** (*Logic*), the theorem enunciated by A De Morgan, that, in any two classes, the negative of the sum equals the product of the negatives, and the negative of the product equals *the sum of the negatives* — **Dupin's t.** (*Geom*) the theorem that the intersecting lines of surfaces of a triply orthogonal system are also lines of curvature **Fermat's t.**, see FERMATIAN — **Fourier's t.** the theorem of J B J Fourier (1768–1830) that every periodic motion may be resolved into simple harmonic motions whose periods are *aliquot parts of that of the original motion* as the complex motion of a vibrating string is resolved by the ear into a fundamental and a series of harmonics — **Gauss's t.** (*Elec*), a theorem used in the analytical treatment of electricity, magnetism, gravitation, and light, to the effect that the total flux of force through any closed surface equals 4π times the quantity of the source of flux contained within it — **Green's theorems**, theorems in the theory of attractions expressing the relations between the quantity of a substance in a region and that which passes its boundary — **Heron's t** (*Math*), same as HERON S FORMULA — **hypotenuse t**, same as PYTHAGOREAN THEOREM — **Jachimsthal's t.** (*Geom*) the statement that the plane of a line of curvature (when such line is a plane curve) makes a constant angle with the tangent planes *to the surface along the curve* due to F Joachimsthal (1818–1861) — **Laurent's t.** (*Math*), a theorem giving the expansion in an infinite, converging series of a function within a ring-shaped region bounded by concentric circles — **Maclaurin's t**, a formula in differential calculus by which a function is developed according to ascending powers of the variable a corollary from Taylor s theorem — **Meusnier's t**, see MEUSNIER — **negative t.**, a theorem expressing the possibility of the truth of a proposition — **Pappus's t**, any one of various theorems due to the Greek mathematician Pappus (3d century A D) — **particular t**, a theorem concerned with a particular quantity, opposed to *universal theorem* — **Pascal's t**, the theorem *asserting that the opposite sides of a hexagon inscribed in* a conic meet in three points on the same right line — **remainder t.**, the theorem that a rational integral algebraic function of x when divided by $(x - a)$, leaves as a remainder the same function of a — **Sturm's t**, a theorem for the immediate determination of the number of real roots between any two given limits β, α — **Taylor's t**, *a theorem* expressing the value assumed by a function of a single variable when that variable is increased by an increment, in terms of the original function and the increment — **t of Le Châtelier** (*Phys Chem*), the theorem that in a thermodynamic system the change resulting from alteration of one factor is always *such as to tend to alter that factor* in an opposite direction — **t. of three moments** (*Mech*), a theorem for finding the bending moments at any three consecutive supports of a continuous girder — **the"o-rem-at'ic,** *a* Pertaining *to or of the nature of a theorem*, comprised in or consisting of a theorem or theorems **the"o-rem-at'i-cal‡; the"o-rem'ic** — **the"o-rem'a-tist,** *n* A formulator of theorems

the"o-ret'i-cal, } 1 thi"o-ret'i-kal, thi"o-ret'ik, 2 thē"o-
the"o-ret'ic, } rĕt'i-cal, thē"o-rĕt'ic, *a* **1.** Pertaining to or of the nature of theory Specif (1) Directed toward knowledge for its own sake without respect to applications, purely scientific or speculative, as distinguished from practical

The terms theory and *theoretical* are properly used in opposition to the terms practice and practical in this sense they were exclusively employed by the ancients and in this sense they are almost exclusively employed by the continental philosophers
HAMILTON *Metaphysics* lect x p 120 [G & L 1859]

(2) Based on or consisting in speculation **2.** Pertaining to or of the nature of a verified or an explanatory hypothesis, as, *theoretical* harmonies of the Gospels **3.** Of or pertaining to the immediate apprehension and feeling of the beautiful used by Ruskin

No term can be more accurate or convenient than that employed by Greeks *theoretic* which I pray permission therefore always to use and to call the operation of the faculty itself Theoria
RUSKIN *Modern Painters* vol II, pt III § 1 p 11 [W & S 1858]

4 In Kantianism, referring to fact rather than conduct, or to what is, as distinguished from what should be [< Gr *theōrētikos* < *theōria* see THEORY] — **theoretical diagram**, a drawing or diagram showing the relative position and parts of a flower s organs including organs undeveloped but belonging in theory to a complete flower — **t geometry**, same as SPECULATIVE GEOMETRY — **t. pendulum**, a simple pendulum See PENDULUM — **the"o-ret'ical-ly,** *adv* [A theorist

the"o-re-ti'cian, 1 thī"o-ri-tish'an, 2 thē"o-re-tish'an, *n*

the"o-ret'ics, 1 thī"o-ret'iks, 2 thē"o-rĕt'ics, *n* Theoretical principles or hypotheses, speculation

The Indo-European ideals of beauty usually have been the foundation of academic *theoretics* upon art
E C STEDMAN in *Century Magazine* July, 1892, p 369

the-o'ri-a, 1 thi-ō'ri-a, 2 the-ō'ri-a, *n* [-Æ, 1 -i, 2 -ē, *pl*] **1.** *Gr Antiq* An embassy of a state to the Panhellenic festivals or to another state **2.** Philosophic reasoning, speculation **3.** The operation of the faculty that perceives and feels the beautiful, especially the beautiful as moral rather than sensual or intellectual used by Ruskin [< Gr *theōria*, see THEORY]

the-or'ic, 1 thi-or'ik, 2 the-ŏr'ic, *a* *Gr Antiq* Belonging or relating to public spectacles, or to the theoricon [< Gr *theōrikos*, < *theōria*, see THEORY] — **theoric fund**, same as THEORICON

the-or'ic†, *a* Expert in theory, theoretical, hypothetical

the-or'i-cal‡; the-or'iquet. — **the-or'i-cal-ly†,** *adv*

the-or'ic†, *n* **1.** Speculative knowledge, theory, speculation **2.** A speculative or hypothetical treatise

the-or'i-con, 1 *thi-or'i-kon* 2 *the-ŏr'i-cŏn*, *n* [-CA, *pl*] *Gr Antiq* Money appropriated from the public treasury of Athens ostensibly to buy seats at the theater for poor citizens extended also to other festivals generally in the plural [< Gr *theōrikon*, neut of *theōrikos*, see THEORIC]

the'o-rist, 1 thī'o-rist, 2 thē'o-rist, *n* A constructor of theories, one given to theorizing often used in disparagement

the'o-rize, 1 thī'o-rauz, 2 thē'o-rīz, *v* [-RIZED, -RIZ'ING] **I.** *t* To convince by theorizing **II.** *i* To form or express theories speculate **the'o-rise‡**

— **the"o-ri-za'(or -sa')tion,** *n* The act or process of theorizing also, a theory — **the'o-riz"er** or **-ris"er,** *n* A theorist

the'o-ry, 1 thī'o-ri, 2 thē'o-ry, *n* [-RIES, 1 -riz, 2 -rīz, *pl*] **1.** The act or result of looking into or contemplating any object or group of objects, or any event or series of events, beholding, viewing, speculation **2.** Hence (1) A mental plan or scheme framed to agree with the observed facts and designed as a rational explanation of them In this sense, customarily understood to be a scheme of explanation which comes nearer to being a law verifiable by all others on the basis of observation and experiment than does a hypothesis (2) [Colloq] Mere hypothesis or speculation hence, an individual view idea, as, the soldier s *theory* of duty

A *theory* . . may be defined — an organic development to the understanding of the relations between the parts of any systematic whole DE QUINCEY *Essays on Philosoph Writers, Kant* in vol I note 5 p 158 [T & F 1856]

3. More specif, a systematic generalization, entertained in the development of some one of the positive sciences, as furnishing the most satisfactory account or rational explanation of a series or group of its phenomena an elaborate and well-sustained working hypothesis designed to embrace temporarily and to further the continued investigation of, some particular science or one of its branches **4** A body of the fundamental principles underlying any science or application of a science **5** The pure science or abstract knowledge, as opposed to the practise of any art, as, the *theory* and practise of medicine

Theory is . . a generalization of the principles on which practice proceeds
HAMILTON *Metaphysics* lect x, p 120 [G & L 1859]

6. *Math* An arrangement of results, or a body of theorems, presenting a systematic view of some subject, as, the *theory* of functions, the *theory* of equations **7.** *Mus* The science of composition, as distinguished from the art of execution **8†.** Contemplation [< F *théorie* < L *theoria* < Gr *theōria* viewing, theory, < *theōreō* see THEOREM] SYN see HYPOTHESIS IDEA

— **action theory** (*Psychophys*), a theory which correlates the different attributes of the conscious sensations with different phases of the sensory processes — **actuality t.** (*Psychol*) the theory that all existence is activity opposed to *substantiality theory* — **Ampère's t**, a hypothesis proposed by Ampere to account for magnetism by the presence in the ultimate particles of matter of electric currents constantly flowing through closed circuits According to this theory magnetism occurs when the direction of these currents is the same, and ceases when by flowing in opposite directions they neutralize each other The coercive force of a magnetic body is generated by the resistance offered by these currents to any change in their plane of direction — **analytical t**, the critical view of the Old Testament Scriptures opposed to the traditional theory, especially in its application to the Pentateuch It affirms that the Pentateuch is not of Mosaic origin, but a later compilation from various original documents A common form is that there are four documents in the present Pentateuch — the First Elohist or Priestly Codex [P or P C, or Q], the Second Elohist [E] the Jehovist [J], and the Deuteronomist [D] and that there were in Pentateuchal legislation at least three distinct codes of law — the covenant or judicial code (*Ex* xx-xxiv, xxxiv), the prophetic or popular code (in Deuteronomy) and the priestly code (in Leviticus) the theory of Graf as further developed by evolutionary methods The four dominant analytical theories of the 19th century have been in order of time the **documentary**, the **fragmentary**, the **supplementary**, and the **evolutionary** or **renewed documentary theories** — **Carnot's t**, the theory that heat is an indestructible agency doing work by fall of temperature and absorbing it by rise of temperature — **Dalton's t**, atomic theory See ATOMIC DALTON — **disintegration t.** (*Physics*), the theory that radium and other radioactive elements spontaneously alter forming successively other substances called *disintegration products* — **dualistic or binary t**, see DUALISTIC FORMULA under FORMULA — **electromagnetic t. of light**, the theory that the vibrations causing light are electromagnetic fluxes — **side-chain t.** (*Pathol*), same as LATERAL-CHAIN THEORY, under CHAIN — **t. of divisions** (*Math*) that part of the theory of numbers which treats of their divisibility — **t. of functions** (*Math*), the theory which treats of the general qualitative properties of functions of the complex variable — **t of preformation**, same as PREFORMATION, 2 — **t (or law) of recapitulation** (*Biol*), the theory that the individual embryo develops in stages corresponding in a certain degree to those through which its race has passed in the course of evolution — **traditional t**, that view of the Old Testament Scriptures with reference to their contents their authorship and trustworthiness that prevailed in the Jewish church after the final formation of the canon and has continued in the Christian church substantially without modification to the present time used in critical discussions often with special reference to the Pentateuch It affirms that the Pentateuch is the work of Moses, either as author or compiler, and that the remaining books of the Old Testament had the origins ordinarily ascribed to them

Theos, *abbr* Theosophical, theosophist theosophy

the-os'co-py, 1 thi-os'ko-pi 2 the-ŏs'co-pi, *n* The beholding or recognition of God — **the"o-scop'ic, the"o-scop'ical,** *a* — **the"o-scop'i-cal-ly,** *adv*

the-o'sis, 1 thi-ō'sis, 2 the-ō'sis, *n* The final absorption *of the soul into deity* [< Gr *theos*, god]

the"o-soph'ic, 1 thī"o-sef'ik, 2 thē"o-sŏf'ic, *a* Pertaining to or of the nature of theosophy **the"o-soph'ical‡; the"o-so-phis'ti-cal‡;**

The mysticism I term *theosophic* aspires to know and believes itself in possession of a certain supernatural divine faculty
R A VAUGHAN *Hours with the Mystics* vol 2, bk 2 p 40 [AL 8]

— **Theosophical Society,** a society founded in New York city, Nov 17, 1875, by H P Blavatsky and H S Olcott, for the study and spread of theosophy

The three objects of the [*Theosophical*] *society* are (1) to form a nucleus of the universal brotherhood of humanity without distinction of race creed, sex caste or color (2) to encourage the study of comparative religion philosophy and science (3) to investigate the unexplained laws of nature and the powers latent in man In 1895 William Quan Judge then vice-president of the society led a secession movement which resulted in a separation therefrom of a large number of the American and some of the European members The seceding body, however, soon divided into two bodies one of which is known as the *Universal Brotherhood and Theosophical Society*
New Schaff-Herzog Encyc vol XI, p 408 [F & W co '11]

— **the"o-soph'i-cal-ly,** *adv* — **the-os'o-phism,** *n* The doctrine of or belief in theosophy — **the-os'o-phist,** *n* One who accepts or expounds the doctrines of theosophy **the'o-soph‡; the-os'o-pher‡.**

the-os'o-phize, 1 thi-os'o-fauz, 2 the-ŏs'o-fīz, *vt* & *vi* To render theosophic or treat of the principles of theosophy

the-os'o-phy, 1 thi-os'o-fi, 2 the-ŏs'o-fy, *n* [-PHIES, 1 -fiz, 2 -fiz, *pl*] **1.** Mystical speculation applied to deduce a philosophy of the universe, literally, wisdom concerning God

Theosophy differs from philosophy in that it starts from a transcendental apprehension of deity to explain the universe, and does not generalize from phenomena to the being and attributes of God and from religious mysticism in that it does not content itself with the relations of the soul to God, but speculates on the constitution and course of nature As a frequently recurring tendency of the mind, especially among Orientals theosophy has appeared in many forms as in the speculations of the old Egyptians and of the Neo-Platonists and Gnostics in the avatars of Brahmanism, in cabalism, and in the speculations of Schelling, Baader, Swedenborg, etc

2. Specif (1) The Paracelsian and Rosicrucian speculations See PARACELSIAN and ROSICRUCIAN (2) Boehmenism (3) In its modern phase a system that claims to embrace the essential truth and unity underlying all systems of religion, philosophy, and science the universal religion Its doctrines may be embraced in three affirmations (*a*) Underlying all manifestation is the infinite, eternal immutable principle known only through its manifestations, spiritual and material (*b*) A unity of consciousness, and also a unity of law, runs throughout the universe embracing the physical psychic, mental, and moral planes (*c*) The essential divinity is in man and the progression of the divine ray proceeds through all the kingdoms of nature up to man and beyond man as we know him, up to beings of godlike perfection the evolution taking place *by means of successive reembodiments or reincarnations*, and according to the law of karma or cause and effect [< Gr *theosophia*, < *theosophos*, wise in divine things, < *theos*, god + *sophos* wise]

the"o-tech'nist, *n* An inventor of gods — **the'o-tech"ny,** *n* The introduction of supernatural beings as acting or intervening in human affairs, especially in literary productions as, the Homeric *theotechny*, also such beings collectively — **the"o-tech'nic,** *a* — **the"o-tel"e-ol'o-gy,** *n* The doctrine that nature is throughout under divine direction *toward a divinely chosen end* — **the"o-tel"e-log'i-cal,** *a* — **the"o-the'ca,** *n* Same as MONSTRANCE — **the"o-ther'a-py,** *n* The treatment of disease by religious methods — **The-ot'o-kos,** *n* [Gr] *Ch Hist* The God-bearer the Mother of God a title of the Virgin Mary adopted by the Council of Ephesus in 431 See DEIPARA **The-ot'o-cos‡.** — **the"o-to'ki-on,** *n* The troparion devoted to ascribing praise to the Mother of God" — **the-ot'o-ky,** *n* The Immaculate Conception

the'ow†, *n* A thew or serf, slave **the'ow-mant.**

ther-. Same as THERO-

The'ra, 1 thī'ra, 2 thē'ra, *n* **1** Same as SANTORIN **2** A town, capital of Santorin Greece — **The-ræ'an,** *a*

Ther'a-ca, 1 ther'a-ka, 2 thĕr'a-ca *n* *Bib* (Douai)

ther'a-lite, 1 ther'a-lait, 2 thĕr'a-lit, *n* *Petrol* A dark ophitic nephiline-plagioclase Plutonic rock [< Gr *thēraō*, pursue eagerly (as forming a desired completion of the Plutonic series), + -LITE]

therap, *abbr* Therapeutic therapeutics

Ther"a-peu'tæ, 1 ther a-piū'tī 2 thĕr a-pū'tē, *n pl* *Ch Hist* A traditional ascetic sect allied to the Essenes [< Gr *therapeutēs*, attendant, < *therapeuō*, serve, < *therapōn*, servant]

ther"a-peu'tic, 1 ther'a-piū'tik, 2 thĕr'a-pū'tic, *a* *Med* **1.** Having healing qualities, curative, alleviative **2.** Of or pertaining to therapeutics [< Gr *therapeutikos*, < *therapeutēs* see THERAPEUTÆ] **ther"a-peu'ti-cal‡.**

— **ther"a-peu'ti-cal-ly,** *adv*

ther"a-peu'tic, *n* **1.** A medicine efficacious in curing or alleviating disease **2.** [T-] One of the Therapeutæ

ther"a-peu'tics, 1 ther'a-piū'tiks, 2 thĕr'a-pū'tics, *n* *Med* The department of medical science that relates to the treatment of disease and the action of remedial agents on the human organization, both in health and disease **ther"a-pei'a‡; ther"a-peu'sis‡.**

ther"a-peu'tist, 1 ther'a-piū'tist, 2 thĕr'a-pū'tist, *n* *Med* One skilled in the application of remedies in disease a practitioner of medicine **ther'a-pist‡.**

ther'a-phose, 1 ther'a-fōs, 2 thĕr'a-fōs *n* A theraphosid spider as a bird-spider [< F *théraphose*, perhaps < Gr *thēraphion* dim of *thērion*, dim of *ther*, beast]

Ther"a-phos'i-dæ, 1 ther'a-fos'i-dī, 2 thĕr'a-fŏs'i-dē, *n pl* *Arach* A family of territelarian spiders having palpi arising from the tips of the maxillæ, including the large American tarantulas and bird-spiders *Mygalidæ* **Ther"a-pho'sa,** *n* (t g) [< THERAPHOSE] — **ther"a-pho'sid,** *a* & *n* — **ther"a-pho'soid,** *a*

ther'a-pod, *a* & *n* Same as THEROPOD

Ther"a-pon'i-dæ, 1 ther'a-pon'i-dī, 2 thĕr'a-pŏn'i-dē, *n pl* *Ich* A family of percoidean fishes, especially those having the air-bladder strangulated and divided into an anterior and a posterior chamber **Ther'a-pon,** *n* (t g) [< Gr *therapōn*, servant] — **the-rap'o-nid,** *n* — **the-rap'o-noid,** *a* & *n*

ther'a-py, 1 ther'a-pi, 2 thĕr'a-py *n* Therapeutics chiefly used in compounds as hydrotherapy [< Gr *therapeia*, service, < *therapeuō*, see THERAPEUTÆ] — **opsonic ther-**

apy, inoculation with dead bacteria to cure a disease caused by living ones of the same species Compare VACCINE *n*, 2

The'ras, 1 thĭ'rəs 2 thē'ras, *n Bib* (Apoc) *1 Esd* viii, 61

there, 1 thār, 2 thêr, *adv* **1.** In or at that place, in a place expressed, implied, or understood, other than that of the speaker opposed to *here* the remoteness or proximity is often loosely conceived, as, *here* in Rome is the seat of St Peter, not *there* in Avignon

There is frequently used correlatively with *where* to express indefinite place, as *Where* two or three are gathered together in my name *there* am I,' *Matt* xviii, 20

2. To that place, in that quarter or direction; thither, as, when will you be going *there*? **3.** At that stage or point of action or proceeding, at that condition of affairs, as, *there* he failed, matters didn't rest *there* **4.** Used indefinitely or as an expletive before verbs of being or action, in which case the subject precedes *there* or follows the verb, as, "*there* can no evil befall a good man," which may also be expressed "no evil can befall a good man", *there* arose a papal schism in that year, a knight *there* was of humble men In direct interrogative clauses this expletive use of *there* is inverted, as, what hope is *there* for him" come *there* songs in the night'

There's a dance of leaves in that aspen bower
There's a tutter of winds in that beechen tree
BRYANT *The Gladness of Nature* st 4

5. Used with independent phrases or clauses, for emphasis, encouragement, etc the equivalent of *that*, as, *there's* a little dear **6†.** Where **7†.** Thence [< AS *thēr thær*, there, < pronom, *th-* (demonst)] **ther†.—all there** *[Slang] all that should be, having plenty of brains,* vitality, etc — **that** (——) **t.** [Colloq], a pleonastic reenforcement of the demonstrative *that* as, *that* book *there* An illiterate collocation places the two demonstratives together as *that there* book — **there'a-galnst",** *adv* Against or in opposition to that thing **ther'a-galn"†; there'a-galn"†.— there'a-mong",** *adv* [Rare] Among the number — **there'a-nent",** *adv* [Scot] Concerning or having regard to that matter — **there-as'†,** *rel adv* Where — **there'a-way",** *adv* **1.** Away in that place from or in that direction or position **2** [Colloq] In that region thereabout — **there"be-fore',** *adv* Before the time mentioned or in mind **ther"be-forne'†; there"bi-forn'† — there"-be-side',** *adv* [Rare] Beside the person or thing named or in mind — **there'galnt,** *adv* Thereagainst — **there'gatest,** *adv* In that way — **there-hence'†,** *adv* **1.** Thence **2.** For that reason — **there-o'ver†,** *adv* Over that — **t. right,** *adv* [Prov Eng] **1.** Straightforward **2** On this spot in this place — **there-through'†,** *adv* [Rare] Through this or that by that means — **there-un'der,** *adv* Under this or that — **there-while'†,** *adv* **1.** In the meantime shortly after **2.** For that time **there-whiles'†.— to be t.** [Slang], to concur or join as if you talk about hunting deer, I *am there* — **to have been t.** [Slang], to have had personal experience of, as a situation or predicament, as, I *have been there* myself

there, *interj* An exclamation expressing (1) Direction, alarm, or annoyance, as, *there!* see that bird! (2) Triumph, as, *there!* I told you so! (3) Encouragement, or incentive to action (4) Soothing or quieting, as, *there, there,* you'll soon be better

there'a-bout", 1 thār'ə-baut', 2 thêr'a-bout', *adv* **1.** Near that number, quantity, degree, place, or time, approximately **there'a-bouts"†** **2.** [Archaic] About that matter, on that point **ther'a-bout"ent.**

there-af'ter, 1 thār-af'tər, 2 thêr-af'ter, *n* The time or period following an event or date

My early life was such a blank that any *thereafter* would compare favourably with it HAWTHORNE in H James Jr s *Nathaniel Hawthorne* p 25 [N 1880]

there-af'ter, *adv* **1.** Afterward **there-af'ter-ward†. 2.** After that manner, accordingly

Nowhere in the Bible does *thereafter* occur in any sense We find it twice for 'accordingly' in the Prayerbook Psalms 90 11 and 111 10 F HALL *False Philol* p 18 [s 1872]

3†. For that said of persons or things **4†.** In proportion, to such extent, according

there-at', 1 thār-at', 2 thêr-ăt', *adv* At that event, place, or time, at that incentive, upon that, as, *thereat* he opened the gate and went in *thereat*

there-by', 1 thār-bai', 2 thêr-bȳ', *adv* **1.** Through the agency or in consequence of that, by that means **2.** Connected with that, as, *thereby* hangs a tale **3** Conformably to that, after that pattern, as, *thereby* he shapes his life **4** Near by, thereabout, as, the river runs *thereby* [as he will be paid *therefor*

there-for', 1 thār-fôr', 2 thêr-fôr', *adv* For that or this,

there'fore, 1 thār'fôr *or* thŭr'fôr, 2 thêr'fōr *or* thêr'fôr, *adv & conj* **1.** For that or this reason, on that ground or account, also, necessarily growing out of this, consequently expressing a consequence and pointing to a preceding sufficient cause **2†.** Therefor

Syn.—accordingly because consequently, hence, since, then, thence whence, wherefore *Therefore* is the most precise and formal word for expressing the direct conclusion of a chain of reasoning *then* carries a similar but slighter sense of inference which it gives incidentally rather than formally, as "All men are mortal, Cæsar is a man *therefore* Cæsar is mortal ', or, "The contract is awarded, *then* there is no more to be said' *Consequently* denotes a direct result, but more frequently of a practical than a theoretical kind, as, "Important matters demand my attention *consequently* I shall not sail to-day" *Consequently* is rarely used in the formal conclusions of logic or mathematics but marks rather the freer and looser style of rhetorical argument *Accordingly* denotes correspondence which may or may not be consequence it is often used in narration as, The soldiers were eager and confident *accordingly* they sprang forward at the word of command" *Thence* is a word of more sweeping inference than *therefore*, applying not merely to a single set of premises, but often to all that has gone before including the reasonable inferences that have not been formally stated *Wherefore* is the correlative of *therefore*, and *whence* of *hence* or *thence* appending the inference or conclusion to the previous statement without a break Compare synonyms for BECAUSE

there-from', 1 *thār-from', 2 thêr-frŏm', adv* From this or that time, place, state, event, or thing **there-fro'†.**

there-in', 1 thār-in', 2 thêr-in', *adv* **1.** In that place **2.** In that time, matter, or respect

Who hates hates thee who loves becomes
Therein to thee allied WHITTIER *Our Master* st 22

[< AS *thærinne* < *thær* there + *inne*, in] — **there-in"-af'ter,** *adv Law* Later on or lower down in the same document — **there-in"be-fore',** *adv Law* Previously or higher up in the same document [for that

there"in-to', 1 thār'in-tū', 2 thêr'in-tọ', *adv* Into this

there'ness, 1 thār'nes, 2 thêr'nĕs, *n* The state or quality of being there, the having of place or position relatively to some present point opposed to *hereness*

there-of', 1 thār-ov', 2 thêr-ŏv' *adv* [Archaic] **1.** Of this that, or it, as, he heard *thereof*, do not eat *thereof* **2.** Therefrom as, *thereof* will scandals arise

ther"e-ol'o-gy, 1 ther'ı-ol'o-jı, 2 thĕr e-ŏl'o-gy, *n Med* Same as THERAPEUTICS [< Gr *therō*, attend the sick, + -LOGY] — **ther"e-ol'o-gist,** *n*

there-on', 1 thār-on', 2 thêr-ŏn', *adv* **1.** On this, that, or it, as, he that sat *thereon* **2†.** Thereupon

there-out', 1 thār-aut', 2 thêr-out', *adv* **1.** From or out of that or this **2.** [Scot or Obs] On the outside, without **3†.** Growing out of that, therefore

The-re'sa, 1 tə-rī'sə, 2 te-rē'sa, *n* **1** A feminine personal name F **Thé"rèse',** 1 tā rēz', 2 tę'rę́z', G **The-re'se,** 1 tē-rē'zə, 2 tę-rę'se, **The-re'si-a,** 1 tē-rē'sı-ə 2 tę-rę'sī-a, It *Sp* **Te-re'sa,** 1 tē-rē'sa, 2 tę-rę'sä, Pg **The-re'sa,** 1 tē-rē'zu, 2 tę-rę'ga, Sw **The-re'sa,** 1 tē-rē'sa 2 tę-rę'sa **2. Saint** (⁷/₂₈1515–⁸/₂₈1582), a Spanish Carmelite nun and writer *The Way of Perfection, The Castle of the Soul*

the-rese', 1 tə-rīs', 2 te-rēs', *n* A light gauze kerchief worn over a woman's head-dress about 1786 [< Maria *Theresa*]

there-to', 1 thār-tū', 2 thêr-tọ', *adv* **1.** [Archaic] To this, that, or it **2.** In addition, besides **there'till†.**

there"to-fore', 1 thār'tu-fōr', 2 thêr'to-fōr', *adv* Before this or that, previously to that correlative to *hereto-fore*, and now chiefly as a law term

there"un-to', 1 thār'un-tū', 2 thêr'ŭn-tọ', *adv* **1.** Thereto **2†.** In addition, besides

there"up-on', 1 thār'up-on, 2 thêr'ŭp-ŏn', *adv* **1.** *Upon that, upon it, as, he set a graft thereupon* **2.** Following upon or in consequence of that, as, the statement being undeniable, this must follow *thereupon* **3.** Immediately following, at once

The-rev'i-dæ, 1 thı-rev'ı-dı, 2 the-rĕv'ı-dē, *n pl Entom* A family of brachycerous dipterous insects having the front and crown smooth eyes not prominent and only 2 onychia to each tarsus **Ther'e-va,** *n* (t g) [< Gr *thēreuō*, hunt, < *thēr* wild beast] — **ther'e-vid,** *a & n* — **ther'e-void,** *a*

there-with', 1 thār-with', 2 thêr-with', *aav* **1** With this, or that **2** At the same time, thereupon, forthwith

there"with-al', 1 thār'with-ōl', 2 thêr'with-ąl', *adv* **1.** With all this or that, besides **2†.** Therewith

the'ri- Same as THERIO-

the-ri'a-ca, 1 thı-raı'ə-kə, 2 the-rī'a-ca, *n Med* **1.** One of various preparations of opium **2.** An antidote to the bite of venomous creatures **3** *Eng Pharm* Molasses [< F *thériaque*, < L *theriaca*, < Gr *thēriakē*, < *thēriakos*, of beasts, < *thērion* (< *thēr*), wild beast]

the'ri-act.— the'ri-ac, *a* **the-ri'a-cal†; the'ri-al†.**

the"ri-an'thro-pism, 1 thī'rı-ən'thro-pızm, 2 thē"rı-ăn'thro-plşm, *n Anthrop* Representation of preternatural beings in combined forms of man and beast, especially in primitive polytheistic worship, as, the religions of *therianthropism* See RELIGION [< THERI- + Gr *anthrōpos*, man] — **the"ri-an-throp'ic,** *a*

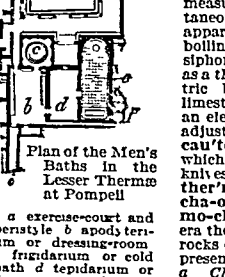
the"ri-at'ri-ca, 1 thī rı-at'rı-kə 2 thē"rı-at ri-ca *n* The art and practise of veterinary medicine and surgery, especially in a menagerie [< THERI- + Gr *iatros*, see IATR-] **the-ri-at'rics†.**

The"ri-di'i-dæ, 1 thī"rı-daı'ı-dī, 2 thē"rı-dī'ı-dē, *n pl Arach* A family of retitelarian spiders having the clypeus wider than the ocular area and 3 pairs of spinnerets equally short **The-rid'i-um,** *n* (t g) **The-rid'i-on†** [< Gr *thēridion*, dim of *thērion* (< *thēr*), wild beast] — **the"-rid'i-id,** *a & n* — **the-rid'i-oid,** *a*

The"ri-do-my'i-dæ, 1 thī"rı-do-maı'ı-dī, 2 thē"rı-do-mȳ'ı-dē *n pl Mam* An extinct family of hystricomorphic rodents with 3 molars and 1 premolar in each jaw **The"-ri-do-mys',** *n* (t g) [< Gr *thēr*, beast, + *eidos*, form, + *mys*, mouse] — **the"ri-do-my'id,** *n* — **the"ri-do-my'-oid,** *a & n*

the'ri-o-, the'ri-, 1 thī'rı-o-, thī'rı-, 2 thē'rı-o-, thē'rı- From Greek *thērion*, beast, dim in form of *thēr*, beast, combining forms See also THERO- — **the"ri-od'ic,** *a Pathol* Malignant or noxious — **The"ri-o-don'ta,** *n pl Herp* An extinct group of reptiles, especially a suborder of *Theromora* with the coracoid shortened and ribs 2-headed as *Pariotichidæ* etc **The"ri-o-don'ti-a† — the'ri-o-dont,** *a & n* — **the"ri-ol'a-try,** *n* The worship of beasts or of theriomorphic beasts — **the'ri-o-man"cy,** *n* Divination by observing animals — **the"ri-o-mor'phic,** *a* Beast-like in form as *theriomorphic* gods — **the"ri-o-mor'pho-sis,** *n* Transformation into the semblance of a beast — **the"ri-o-mor'phous,** *a* **1** Theriomorphic **2** Of or pertaining to the *Theromora* — **the'ri-o-pod,** *n* Same as THEROPOD — **the"ri-o-the'ism,** *n* The aboriginal theory that divine beings dwell in animal forms also, worship based upon this belief — **the"ri-ot'o-my,** *n* Same as ZOOTOMY — **the"ri-o-troph'i-cal,** *a* Relating to the rearing or nursing (of man) by beasts — **the"ri-o-zo'ic,** *a* Of or pertaining to the time in human history when animals were not domesticated

-therium, *suffix* From Greek *thērion*, a wild beast used in paleontology, as, *megatherium* etc


Plan of the Men's Baths in the Lesser Thermæ at Pompeii

a exercise-court and peristyle *b* apodyterium or dressing-room *c* frigidarium or cold bath *d* tepidarium or dressing-room for the warm bath *e*, caldarium combining warm-air and warm-water baths *f* furnaces and boilers *g* A's, entrances from the public street

therm, 1 thŭrm, 2 thêrm, *n* **1.** *Physics* The amount of heat required to raise one gram of water at its maximum density one degree centigrade **2** A heat-unit (1) Usually, the gram-calory (2) The kilogram-calory (3) [t- or T-] One thousand kilogram-calories **3†.** A hot bath, also, a pool of water [< F *thermes*, < L *thermæ*, see THERMÆ]

therm- Same as THERMO-

ther'mæ, 1 thŭr'mī, 2 thêr'mē, *n pl* **1.** Hot springs or baths **2.** Specif, the public baths of the ancient Romans They usually consisted of several chambers with separate apartments for each sex *Compare* CALDARIUM, FRIGIDARIUM, and TEPIDARIUM [L, < Gr *thermai*, pl of *thermē*, heat, < *therō*, heat]

ther'mal, 1 thŭr'məl, 2 thêr'mal, *a* **1.** Of or pertaining to heat, determined or measured by heat **2.** Of or pertaining to thermæ [< Gr *thermē*, see THERMÆ] — **thermal alarm,** same as ALARM-THERMOMETER — **t analysis,** the analysis of the radiations from a source of light and heat to determine the distribution of the heat-rays in the spectrum — **t. aspect,** the direction in which thermal gradients look if we suppose that isotherms represent relative heights The thermal aspect in the morning after 6 o clock is toward the northwest while in the afternoon it is toward the northeast — **t. chemistry,** same as THERMOCHEMISTRY — **t equilibrium,** that heat-distribution in a gas which remains the same as the heat-distribution occurring in a surrounding space or medium said of gases when in motion or when acted upon by external forces — **t paradox** (*Physics*), the seeming paradox by which the application of cold water to a closed flask partly full of recently boiling water will reinduce ebullition by the reduction of pressure consequent upon the condensation of the vapor contained in the flask — **t slope,** same as THERMAL ASPECT — **t. stratum,** same as ISOTHERMAL LAYER See under LAYER — **t unit,** same as HEAT-UNIT — **t. water,** a mineral water from a hot spring — **ther-mal'i-ty,** *n* A thermal condition — **ther'mal-ly,** *adv* As regards heat

therm"al-ge'si-a, *n Med* Unusual sensibility to heat — **therm"am'me-ter,** *n Physics* A device in which the strength of an electric current is measured in amperes by the amount of heat generated — **therm-an"es-the'si-a,** *n* Same as THERMOANESTHESIA **therm-an"æs-the'si-a† — therm-an'ti-dote,** *n* **1.** An apparatus for cooling the air consisting of a rotating frame fitted in a window and incased in wet tatties used in India **2** *Med* A cooling remedy in cases of excessive heat or fever

ther"ma-tol'o-gy, 1 thŭr"ma-tel'o-jı, 2 thêr'ma-tŏl'o-gy, *n Med* The science of treating disease by warm baths or other methods of applying heat [< Gr *thermē*, heat (see THERMO-), + -OLOGY]

ther"me-le-om'e-ter, 1 thŭr"mı-lı-om'ı-tər, 2 thēr me-le-ŏm'e-tēr, *n* A meter which measures the increased temperature occurring when fixed oils are added to concentrated sulfuric acid [C] [< THERM- + Gr *elaïm*, oil, + -METER]

Ther"me-si'i-dæ, 1 thŭr"mı-saı'ı-dē, 2 thēr me-sī'ı-dē *n pl Entom* A family of noctuid moths with wings not angulated **Ther-me'si-a,** *n* (t g) [< Gr *thermē*, see THERMÆ] — **ther-me'si-id,** *a & n* — **ther-me'si-oid,** *a*

therm"es-the'si-a, 1 thŭrm es-thī'sı-ə *or* -zı-ə 2 thērm'ēs-thē'si-a *or* -zhi-a, *n Physiol* The temperature sense, ability to recognize changes of temperature [< THERM- + ESTHESIA] **therm"æs-the'si-a†.**

therm"es-the"si-om'e-ter, 1 thŭrm"es-thī sı-om'ı-tər, 2 thērm'ēs-thē'si-ŏm'e-tēr, *n* An instrument for testing the capacity of a person to distinguish differences of temperature [< THERM- + Gr *aisthēsis* (see ESTHESIA) + -METER] **therm"æs-the"si-om'e-ter† [ther-met'o-graph†.**

ther-met'ro-graph, *n* Same as THERMOMETROGRAPH

ther'mic, 1 thŭr'mık, 2 thēr'mic, *a* Pertaining or due to heat, thermal, as, *thermic* rays, *thermic* sensations — **thermic balance,** a bolometer — **t fever,** the fever attending sunstroke — **t. weight,** a heat-unit — **ther'mi-cal-ly,** *adv* [Rare]

Ther"mi-dor', 1 thŭr'mı-dōr' *or* (*F*) ter'mi dōr', 2 thēr mi-dōr' *or* (*F*) tēr'mi dōr', *n* [F] The eleventh month in the calendar of the first French republic See CALENDAR

Ther"mi-do'ri-an, 1 thŭr'mı-dō'rı-ən, 2 thēr mi-dō'ri-an, *n Fr Revolution* One who aided in or sympathized with the overthrow of Robespierre and the Jacobin party, on the 9th Thermidor, 1794 — **Ther"mi-do'ri-an,** *a*

ther-mif'u-gin, 1 thŭr-mif'yu-jın, 2 thēr-mif'yu-ğin, *n Chem* A sodium salt of a complex derivative of quinolin used as an antipyretic [< THERMO- + L *fugio*, flee] **ther-mif'u-gine†**

therm'i-on, 1 thŭrm'ai-on 2 thērm'ī-ŏn *n Physics* An electrically charged or uncharged particle as an ion, emitted by a heated body as calcium oxide when incandescent It may be either positive or negative — **therm'i-on-ic,** *a*

ther'mit, 1 thŭr'mıt 2 thēr'mit, *n* A mixture composed of finely divided aluminum and a metallic oxid, as iron, chromium, or manganese oxid a trade name When such a mixture is brought to a sufficient temperature, as by a primer of barium peroxid and magnesium, the oxygen of the metallic oxid unites with the aluminum, causing an enormous rise in temperature probably up to 3000° C and forming molten metal and a fluid slag On account of this great temperature so easily produced, thermit is used extensively for welding by the **thermit process,** which consists in igniting the thermit in a crucible and pouring the resulting molten iron (produced in the crucible by the reduction of the iron oxid) around the joint to be welded the joint being surrounded by a mold Thermit is also used in other cases where high temperature is desired, as in casting, the prevention of pipes in steel ingots, etc [< THERM-] **ther'mite†**

ther'mo-, therm-, 1 thŭr'mo-, thŭrm-, 2 thēr'mo-thērm- From Greek *thermē*, heat (< *thermos*, hot, < *therō* heat) combining forms *Thermo-* occurs as a prefix to many words which, if not self-defining are readily understood from the second element, as **thermodiffusion, t.-dynamometer, t.-elastic, t.-expansive, t.-focal, t.-gage, t.-geography, t.-hydrology, t.-hydrometer, t.-hygrograph, t.-hygroscope, t.-isopleth, t.-manometer, t.-pegology, t.-synthesis,** etc

ther"mo-an"es-the'si-a, *n* Loss or diminution of power in the skin or mucous membrane to perceive heat and cold, weakening of the temperative sense — **ther"mo-a'que-ous,** *a* Pertaining to or produced by the action of hot water — **ther"mo-bar'o-graph,** *n Physics* An apparatus for measuring the pressure and temperature of a gas simultaneously — **ther"mo-ba-rom'e-ter,** *n Physics* **1** An apparatus for measuring atmospheric pressure by the boiling-point of water used in determining altitudes **2.** A siphon barometer that can be inverted and made to serve *as a thermometer* — **ther'mo-bat"ter-y,** *n* A thermoelectric battery — **ther"mo-cal'cite,** *n* A non-crystalline limestone — **ther'mo-cail",** *n* An instrument that sounds an electric alarm when the temperature reaches a point of adjustment used in incubators hothouses etc — **ther"mo-cau'ter-y,** *n* Any form of actual cautery specif, that which maintains at a white heat hollow platinum points, knives etc, by means of a burning jet of benzin-vapor — **ther'mo-cell",** *n* A thermoelectric couple — **ther"mo-cha-ot'ic,** *a* Dissolved or disintegrated by heat — **ther-mo-chaotic hypothesis,** the hypothesis that at a remote era the highly heated universal ocean dissolved the Plutonic rocks of the primitive crust and transformed them into the present crystalline stratiform rocks — **ther"mo-chem'ic,** *a Chem* Of or pertaining to thermochemistry **ther"-mo-chem'i-cal† — ther"mo-chem'i-cal-ly,** *adv* — **ther"-mo-chem'ist,** *n* One skilled in thermochemistry — **ther"mo-chem'is-try,** *n* The branch of chemistry that treats of the relations between chemical reactions and the evolution and absorption of heat observed to accompany them — **ther"mo-chro'ic,** *a* **1.** Having the power to reflect certain heat-rays and to absorb or transmit others **2.** Of or pertaining to thermochrosy — **ther'mo-chro"sy** or **ther-moch'ro-sy,** *n* The quality possessed by rays of radiant heat of having like light, different wave-lengths and degrees of refrangibility **ther'mo-chrose†.— ther'mo-coup"le,** *n* A thermoelectric couple — **ther'mo-cur"-rent,** *n* A thermoelectric current.

therm'od, 1 thûrm'ŏd, 2 thĕrm'ōd, *n* Thermic od, odic force of heat See OD[1] [< THERM- + OD[1], *n*]

ther'mo-din, *n* *Chem* A colorless, inodorous compound ($C_2H_5OC_6H_4N(COCH_3)COOC_2H_5$) with analgesic, antipyretic, and antiseptic properties — **ther"mo-dro'mic,** *a* Designating or pertaining to temperature range or variation over a given area or for a certain period, especially in comparing the temperature of spring with that of autumn.

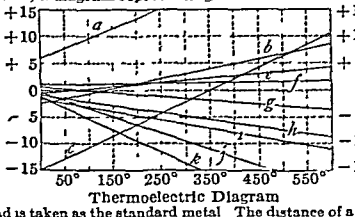
ther"mo-dy-nam'ic, 1 thûr'mo-dai-nam'ik, 2 thĕr'mo-dȳ-năm'ic, *a* Of or pertaining to thermodynamics; pertaining to the transformation of heat-energy into molar motion, or to the relations between them

A perfect *thermo-dynamic* engine of any kind, is a machine by means of which the greatest possible amount of mechanical effect can be obtained from a given thermal agency WILLIAM THOMSON *Math and Phys Papers* vol 1 p 118 [*v* p 1852]

[< THERMO- + DYNAMIC] **ther"mo-dy-nam'i-cal‡** — **thermodynamic efficiency** (*Physics*), the resultant electromotive force of a thermopile available for mechanical work by the current — **t. function,** same as ENTROPY — **ther"mo-dy-nam'i-cal-ly,** *adv* — **ther"mo-dy-nam'icist,** *n* One skilled in thermodynamics **ther"mo-dy'na-mist‡.**

ther"mo-dy-nam'ics, 1 thûr'mo-dai-nam'iks; 2 thĕr'mo-dȳ-năm'ics, *n* *Physics* The branch of the theory of heat that treats of the relations between heat and mechanical work, especially as acting in a heat-engine, as the steam-engine — **laws of thermodynamics,** the two laws (1) that heat may be measured in units of mechanical work (involving the conservation of energy), and (2) that heat can not pass of itself from a colder to a hotter body (involving the degradation of energy)

ther"mo-e-lec'tric, 1 thûr'mo-i-lek'trik, 2 thĕr'mo-ē-lĕc'tric, *a* Of or pertaining to thermoelectricity **ther"mo-e-lec'tri-cal‡.** — **thermoelectric couple,** a pair of conductors so joined as to produce a thermo-current when the junctions are at different temperatures **t. pair‡.** — **t. diagram,** a diagram representing the thermoelectric powers



Thermoelectric Diagram

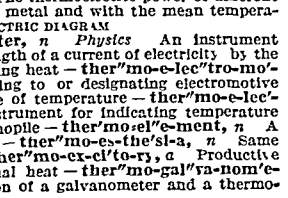
Lead is taken as the standard metal The distance of a point on the line of any metal, above or below the lead line (0 0), represents in microvolts the thermoelectric power of that metal with respect to lead at the temperature denoted by the distance of the point from the left of the diagram Thus at 300° C iron has a thermoelectric power of −2 5 microvolts with respect to lead Where two lines cross they have the same thermoelectric power and will give no thermo-current thus iron and zinc can not be used in a thermopile at a mean temperature of 200° C *a*, palladium *b*, platinum *c* iron *e* tin, *f*, aluminum *g* brass *h* copper *i* silver *j*, zinc, *k*, cadmium

of metals with respect to some one taken as a standard — **t. force,** force produced by heating or cooling a junction-point of a thermoelectric couple or pile — **t. pile,** a thermopile — **t. power,** the electromotive force of a metal per degree difference of temperature between the hot and cold junctions in a circuit made of this metal and some standard metal — **t series,** a tabular arrangement of the metals in accordance with their thermoelectric powers referred to some standard metal, usually lead See illus under THERMOELECTRIC DIAGRAM — **ther"mo-e-lec'tri-cal-ly,** *adv*

ther"mo-e-lec-tric'i-ty, 1 thûr'mo-i-lek-tris'i-ti, 2 thĕr'mo-e-lĕc-trĭç'i-ty, *n* Electricity generated by differences of temperature, especially that due to the fact that two different metals in contact show a difference of electric potential that varies with the temperature of the point of junction Hence, if two conductors of different metals are joined end to end, so as to form a closed circuit, and the points of junction are kept at different temperatures, a continuous current of electricity will flow through the circuit The thermoelectric power of different metals varies with the metal and with the mean temperature See THERMOELECTRIC DIAGRAM

ther"mo-e-lec-trom'e-ter, *n* *Physics* An instrument for measuring the strength of a current of electricity by the effect it has in producing heat — **ther"mo-e-lec'tro-mo'tiv(es,** *a* Of, pertaining to or designating electromotive force due to difference of temperature — **ther"mo-e-lec'tro-scope,** *n* An instrument for indicating temperature electrically, as a thermopile — **ther'mo-el"e-ment,** *n* A thermoelectric couple — **ther"mo-es-the'si-a,** *n* Same as THERMESTHESIA — **ther"mo-ex-ci'to-ry,** *a* Productive or promotive of animal heat — **ther"mo-gal"va-nom'e-ter,** *n* A combination of a galvanometer and a thermo-couple used to measure minute variations of temperature — **ther'mo-gent,** *n* Same as CALORIC 1 — **ther"mo-gen'e-sis,** *n* The production of heat, especially of animal heat by organic action **ther-mog'e-ny‡.**

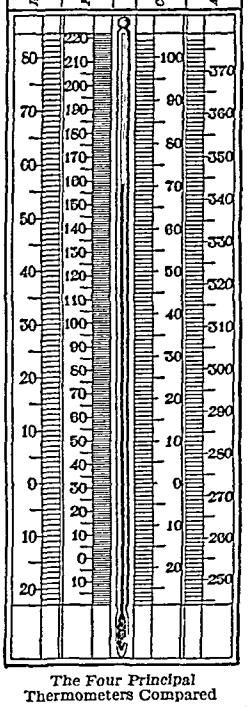
ther"mo-gen'ic, 1 thûr'mo-jen'ik, 2 thĕr'mo-gĕn'ic, *a* *Physiol* Heat-producing, specif, productive of animal heat [< THERMO- + -GEN] — **thermogenic centers,** those centers of the nervous system that stimulate heat-production — **t fibers,** nerve-fibers that transmit heat-producing impulses to nerve-centers — **t substance,** a substance or tissue that is related to or supplies the heat-producing functions of the animal organism — **ther"mo-ge-net'ic, ther-mog'e-nous,** *a.*



Thermograph

1 Closed 2 Open showing mechanism *a* clock-arbor *b* clock-box *c* ink-pen *d* arc *e* recording-lever *f*, metallic thermometer-strips *g* platinum wires *h* screws for adjusting recording-lever *i* winding-arbor of clock The metallic strips are of two metals fastened together one of which expanding more than the other causes the compound strips to bend in one direction with an increase in temperature and in the other direction with a decrease The disk to which is fastened a paper chart divided into hours and days of the week and also into degrees of temperature Fahrenheit, makes one complete revolution per week A pen fastened to the recording-lever traces upon the chart the variation in temperature

ther'mo-gram, *n* *Physics* The trace or record made by a thermograph. — **ther'mo-graph,** *n* A registering thermometer as a mercurial thermometer of which the successive positions of the column are traced on a traveling strip or a metallic or a gas thermometer fitted with multiplying-levers and a tracing-point — **ther"mo-graph'ic,** *a* — **ther-mog'ra-phy,** *n* Any process of writing involving the use of heat, as writing with an invisible ink that acquires color when exposed to heat — **ther"mo-hy'gro-graph,** *n* *Meteor* A thermograph and a hygrograph tracing records on the same sheet, or otherwise combined — **ther"mo-hy"per-es-the'si-a,** *n* Abnormal sensitiveness to heat-stimuli — **ther"mo-hyp-som'e-ter,** *n* A hypsothermometer — **ther"mo-in-hib'i-to-ry,** *a* *Physiol* Preventing heat-production applied specifically to the nervous function that prevents excessive or abnormal heat-production in the body — **ther"mo-i'so-pleth,** *n* *Meteor* An isopleth of temperature — **ther'mo-junc"tion,** *n* *Elec* The part where the two metals of a thermo-couple are joined together — **ther"mo-kin"e-mat'ics,** *n* The part of thermotics that relates to heat in motion — **ther"mo-la'bile,** *a* *Chem* Affected by heat See THERMOSTABLE — **ther-mol'o-gy,** *n.* *Physics.* [Rare] The science of heat thermotics — **ther"mo-lu"mi-nes'cence,** *n* *Physics* Luminescence exhibited by certain substances after exposure to heat, cathode, or solar rays — **ther"mo-lu"mines'cent,** *a* — **ther-mol'y-sis,** *n* 1. *Physics.* The resolution of a compound substance into its *component* elements by the application of heat, dissociation by heat 2. *Physiol* The dissipation of heat from the animal body by radiation, conduction, and other physical processes — **ther"mo-ly't'ic,** *a* — **ther'mo-lyze,** *vt* To subject to thermolytic influence dissociate by heat — **ther"mo-mag-net'ic,** *a* Pertaining to the action of heat on the magnetism of bodies — **ther"mo-mag'net-ism,** *n* *Physics* Magnetism as modified or produced by the action of heat on the body magnetized or on the medium surrounding it — **ther"mo-mei'on,** *n* *Meteor* A temperature antipleion opposed to *thermopleion* — **ther"mo-met"a-mor'phism,** *n* Same as CONTACT OR LOCAL METAMORPHISM See under METAMORPHISM — **ther"mo-met"a-mor'phic,** *a*



The Four Principal Thermometers Compared

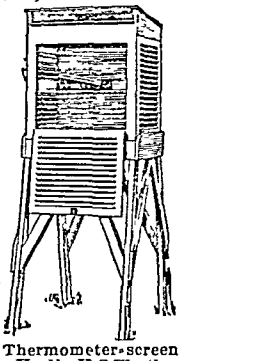
By the Centigrade scale oil of turpentine solidifies at 27° below zero cyanogen boils at 20° below, sulfur dioxid at 20° below, and tetrylene at 4° below zero 0° is the freezing-point of water and 4° its point of greatest density acetic acid melts at 17° cesium at 26 5°, butter at 33°, ether boils at 34 9° rubidium melts at 38 5° carbon disulfid boils at 46° stearin melts at 55°, white wax melts at 65°, ethyl acetate boils at 74 3° alcohol boils at 78 4° water boils at 100° Dead Sea water boils at 105° By the Fahrenheit scale, 79° below zero represents the greatest natural cold (reported by Captain Amundsen from Boothia in 1905) bromin solidifies at 20° below zero, methyl chlorid boils at 9° below 0° represents the temperature of a mixture of ice and salt 30° is the point at which olive-oil solidifies the mean temperature of Berlin is 48 5° of London 50 3° of New York 53 8°, of San Francisco 56 6° of Rome 59 7° of Sydney 63° of New Orleans 68 6° of Calcutta 78 3° 98° is blood-heat 130° represents highest shade temperature (recorded from New South Wales), 600° is the melting-point of lead at 762° coal ignites at 1981° gold melts at 2500° steel melts 4000° represents the heat of a Bessemer furnace 560° temperate 80° summer heat.

centigrade scale the freezing-point is zero and the boiling-point 100 degrees The **Celsius** scale (in disuse) is the reverse of this In the **Fahrenheit** scale the freezing-point is 32° and the boiling-point 212° To reduce degrees of one scale to those of another, the following formulas will serve, the initial letters representing the respective scales

$$F = {}^9/_5\,(C+32) = {}^9/_4\,R + 32$$
$$C = {}^5/_9\,(F-32) = {}^5/_4\,R$$
$$R = {}^4/_5\,(F-32) = {}^4/_5\,C$$

2. Figuratively, anything that indicates temperature, as a rheumatic joint [< THERMO- + -METER]

— **chromatic thermometer,** an instrument for approximately measuring temperatures, based upon the principle that if the edge of a glass plate be placed upon a highly heated body, and a beam of polarized light be passed through the glass, colored fringes, varying in appearance with the temperature are developed — **Kinnersley's t** (*Elec*), a device for indicating the sudden expansion of gases produced by an electrical discharge or the heating effect caused by a brush discharge — **metastatic t,** a thermometer possessing a small cavity at the top, by means of which some of the mercury may be abstracted from the bore, thus changing the sensitiveness of the instrument — **nocturnal-radiation t,** an instrument registering minimum temperatures, and exposed near blades of grass, leaves, plants, etc, in such manner as to indicate the lowest temperature, due to the radiation of heat during the night **terrestrial-minimum t ‡; terrestrial-radiation t ‡.** — **resistance t,** an instrument indicating, by means of the change in electrical conductivity of wires with temperature, the temperature of any given wire or its environment — **solar-radiation t,** an actinometer — **ther-mom'e-ter-screen',** *n* *Meteor* A device designed to screen a thermometer from agencies unfavorable to the registration of the true air temperature, as the direct rays of the sun


Thermometer-screen Used by U S Weather Bureau

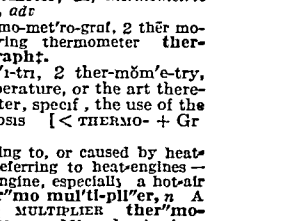
Thermometers are often named (1) from their use as **clinical thermometer** (for ascertaining the temperature of the body), **deep-sea t.** (having the bulb protected to resist the pressure at great depths), **earth, ground,** or **soil t.** (for testing the temperature at some depth), **incubating-t., sounding-t.** (a deep-sea thermometer), **submarine t.** (bearing a chamber for bringing up water from great depths, or any deep-sea thermometer), (2) from some feature of construction or arrangement, as, **alarm t.** (adjusted to ring an alarm-bell when the temperature reaches a certain point), **balance-t.** (swinging on a pivot and recording on an arc, or adjusting a damper by means of its rise and fall), **black-bulb t.** (having a blackened bulb by which to increase the absorption of heat used as an actinometer), **differential t** (having two air-bulbs connected by a U tube, containing colored liquid, so that when the bulbs are exposed to different temperatures a shifting of the liquid in the tube will be caused by the difference of expansion of air in the bulbs), **dry-bulb t.** (that one of the two thermometers in a psychrometer which is left dry), **electrical t** (using electricity, as in a coil whose resistance increases with the temperature or a thermo-couple), **maximum-t.** (registering the highest or maximum temperature occurring after it has been set, as by a bit of wire which is left by the horizontal mercury-column at its farthest point), **minimum-t.** (constructed to register the lowest or minimum temperature occurring after it has been set as by a hollow bit of glass tube which a horizontal alcohol-column draws with it by capillary attract on to its lowest point but can not push forward), **outflow-t** (fitted with an outlet for the mercury to flow into a weighing-vessel or measuring-tube as desired, when the temperature exceeds a given point) **registering t.** (giving a record as of maximum or minimum temperature), **sling** or **whirled t.** (attached to a cord or suitable handle to admit of rapid whirling through the air, in order to secure more accurate temperatures), **thermoelectric t** (a thermoelectric couple), **upsetting t** or **reversing t.** (a form of deep-sea thermometer recording the temperature at the time of overturning), **weight t** (in which the mercury overflows at a certain point, and the overflow is weighed) **wet-bulb** or **moist t.** (an ordinary thermometer with the bulb covered with thin muslin, which is kept constantly damp see PSYCHROMETER, etc), (3) from the scale employed as, **Celsius t, Centigrade t, De Lisle's t** (in which the boiling-point of water is 0° and the freezing-point, 150°, formerly used in Russia), **Fahrenheit t, Réaumur t.;** (4) from the material whose expansion and contraction gives the required data, as, **air-t** (using dry air of great accuracy, and used as an ultimate standard), **gas-t** (employed for very low temperatures and named for the gas used as **helium-t., hydrogen-t, nitrogen-t, pentane-t, petroleum-ether t,** etc), **mercury-t** or **mercurial t., metallic** or **bimetallic t.** (employing the differential contraction of two metals, and usually indicating by means of a pointer on a dial), **platinum-t.** (using the variation, with temperature of the electrical resistance of a platinum wire), **spirit-t.** (employing alcohol or ether)

ther"mo-met'ric, ther"mo-met'ri-cal, 1 thûr'mo-met'rik, -ri-kal, 2 thĕr'mo-mĕt'ric, -ri-cal, *a* **1.** Of or pertaining to the thermometer, as, a *thermometric* scale See illus under THERMOMETER **2.** Calculated or ascertained by the thermometer, as, *thermometric* data — **ther"mo-met'ri-cal-ly,** *adv*

ther'mo-met'ro-graph, 1 thûr mo-met'ro-graf, 2 thĕr mo-mĕt'ro-grăf, *n* A self-registering thermometer **ther-met'o-graph‡; ther-met'ro-graph‡.**

ther-mom'e-try, 1 thĕr-mom'i-tri, 2 ther-mŏm'e-try, *n* The measurement of temperature, or the art thereof, by means of the thermometer, specif, the use of the thermometer in medical diagnosis [< THERMO- + GR *metron,* measure]

ther"mo-mo'tiv(es, *a* Of, relating to, or caused by heat-producing motion especially referring to heat-engines — **ther'mo-mo"tor,** *n* A heat-engine, especially a hot-air engine Compare MOTOR — **ther'mo mul'ti-pli"er,** *n* A thermoelectric multiplier See MULTIPLIER **ther"mo-mul'ti-ple‡** — **ther"mo-na'trite,** *n* *Mineral* A vitreous, white hydrous sodium carbonate ($H_2Na_2CO_3$), crystallizing in the orthorhombic system — **ther"mo-neu-ro'sis,** *n* *Pathol* 1 A neurosis or nervous affection, induced by increased temperature 2 A neurosis causing increase or decrease of bodily temperature — **ther"mo-neu-tral'i-ty,** *n* *Chem* Insensibility to heat See LAW OF THERMONEUTRALITY under LAW — **ther-mon'o-sus,** *n* Any disease caused by heat — **ther'mo-pair",** *n* A thermoelectric couple — **ther"mo-pal-pa'tion,** *n* The judging of the temperature of the human body by the sense of touch — **ther-moph'a-gy,** *n* The habit of taking very hot food — **ther"mo-phil'ic,** *a* Fond of heat used mainly of certain bacteria **ther'mo-phile‡; ther-moph'i-lous‡.** — **ther"mo-pho'bi-a,** *n* A morbid dread of heat — **ther'mo-phone,** *n* **1.** An instrument for producing sounds by the absorption of radiant energy Compare RADIOPHONE **2** A kind of portable telethermometer — **ther'mo-phore,** *n* A device that will hold a substance for a long time without gain or loss of heat — **ther'mo-phyl'ic,** *a* Resistant to heat said of certain bacteria — **ther"mo-phyl'lite,** *n* *Mineral* A light-brown variety of serpentine which scales off when subjected to heat found in clusters of small crystals.



Thermopile, arranged for measuring radiant heat

The box (p) contains alternate insulated bars of bismuth and antimony forming a thermopile *c* a conical reflector *g* a galvanometer connected by the wires (*w*), and containing a needle (*n*) which is deflected by the minutest change of temperature in the pile

ther'mo-pile, 1 thûr'mo-pail; 2 thĕr'mo-pil, *n* A thermoelectric battery, especially if arranged to be used in

connection with a galvanometer in measuring small amounts of radiant heat [< THERMO- + PILE¹ *n*] — **differential thermopile,** a thermopile to measure fine differences in the temperatures of two bodies

ther"mo-plas'tic, *a* Denoting a substance composed of common putty mixed with tallow or a non-drying oil and used in setting large panes of glass to counteract their expansion and contraction due to heat and cold — **ther"mo-ple'gi-a,** *n* Heat-stroke — **ther"mo-plel'on,** *n Meteor* A pleion of temperature opposed to *thermometon* — **ther"mo-po'di-um,** *n* A hot foot-bath — **ther"mo-pol"yp-ne'a,** *n Physiol* Quick breathing due to heat — **ther"mo-pol"yp-ne'ic,** *a*

Ther-mop'sis, 1 thėr-mep'sis 2 ther-mŏp'sis *n Bot* A genus of perennial fabaceous herbs, natives of North America and Asia with large trifoliolate leaves and showy purple or yellow flowers in racemes About 6 species are in cultivation [< THERMO- + Gr *opsis* sight] — **prai'rie-ther-mop"sis,** *n* An erect shrub (*Thermopsis rhombifolia*), 8 to 20 inches high, of the prairies of the western United States

ther"mo-psy-chroph'o-rus, 1 thûr mo-sal-krof'o-rus 2 thĕr'mo-sȳ-crŏf'o-rŭs, *n* A device by which cloud-formation is shown [< THERMO- + Gr *psychros,* cold, + *phorō,* bear]

Ther-mop'y-læ, 1 thėr-mep'ı-lı 2 ther-mŏp'ȳ-lē *n* A narrow mountain pass from Thessaly into Greece, between Mount Oeta and the Gulf of Lamia, famous for its defense by Leonidas against Xerxes, Aug 7 to 9 480 B C here the Romans under Glabrio defeated Antiochus the Great 191 B C

ther'mo-ra"di-om"e-ter, *n* An instrument for measuring losses by radiation from the sides of steam-boilers, furnaces, etc

ther'mo-reg"u-la"tor, *n* A device for regulating temperature

ther'mo-scope, 1 thûr'mo-skōp, 2 thĕr'mo-scōp, *n* **1.** An instrument for detecting changes or differences of temperature without accurately measuring them

A *thermoscope* is an indicator of temperatures A differential *thermoscope* is a *thermoscope* which shows difference, or tests equality of simultaneous temperatures in two places

WILLIAM THOMSON in *Encyc Brit* 9th ed, vol XI p 559

2. A form of differential thermometer invented by Leslie — **differential thermoscope,** a thermoscope that measures the difference of temperature of two bodies — **ther"-mo-scop'ic,** *a* **ther"mo-scop'i-cal‡** — **ther"mo-scop'i-cal-ly,** *adv*

ther'mo-si"phon, *n* A device consisting of siphon-tubes to increase or induce circulation in a water-heating apparatus **ther'mo-sy"phon‡.** — **ther"mo-sta'ble,** *a Chem* Unaffected by moderate heats denoting immune substances, as certain toxins or ferments, which may be heated to 55° centigrade without loss of special properties opposed to *thermolabile* **ther"mo-sta'bile‡.** — **ther"mo-sta-bil'i-ty,** *n*

ther'mo-stat, 1 thûr'mo-stat, 2 thĕr'mo-stăt, *n* A device for the automatic regulation or indication of temperature by the expansion or differential expansion of substances, especially one operating by opening or closing an electric circuit They are used for fire-alarms, opening or closing dampers, regulating steam-pressures, etc [< THERMO- + Gr *histēmi* stand] — **closed-circuit thermostat,** one which in operating breaks a closed circuit — **electropneumatic t,** one in which the expansibility of a gas is used to open or close an electric circuit — **mercurial t,** one operated by a mercurial column — **open-circuit t,** one which in operating closes an open circuit



Thermostat for Regulating the Heat Received from a Furnace

The knob (*k*) is used to set the pointer on the scale (*s*) to the degree of temperature which it is desired to maintain When the heat increases the bimetallic band (*b*) expands and the arm (*a*) swings against one of the contact-posts (*c*), making electrical connection with a stout spring which shifts the damper and the temperature is lowered until the contraction of the band (*b*) causes another contact on the opposite side which reverses the damper

ther"mo-stat'ic, *a* **1** Of or pertaining to thermostatics **2** Of, pertaining to, or accomplished by means of the thermostat — **ther"mo-stat'i-cal-ly,** *adv* — **ther"mo-stat'ics,** *n Physics* The theory of the equilibrium of heat

ther"mo-sys-tal'tic, *a* Of, pertaining to or noting muscular contraction and dilatation due to heat — **ther"mo-tac'tic,** *a* Of or relating to thermotaxis regulative of body-temperature — **ther'mo-tank,** *n* A tank or box in which steam, water, air, or the like circulates through pipes and thus heats or cools the air passing through the tank — **ther"mo-tax'is,** *n Biol* **1** The regulation or normal adjustment of the animal heat in an organism **2.** The determination of locomotion by heat Movement of organisms toward a lower temperature is **negative thermotaxis,** toward a higher is **positive t.** — **ther"mo-tax'ic,** *a* — **ther'mo-tel"e-phone,** *n* A telephone in which heat is utilized, the diaphragm of the receiver being vibrated by variations of length in a fine wire, brought about by changes in its temperature, due to the current and the transmitter containing a red-hot wire whose resistance is rapidly increased and diminished by the action of the sound-vibrations thus inducing a vibratory current in the line-wire — **ther'mo-ten"sion,** *n* The tensile strength of metal computed when it is subjected at a specified temperature to a stress similar to that which it is intended to resist in use — **ther"mo-ten'sile,** *a* — **ther"mo-te'ri-on,** *n* An apparatus for keeping food warm for the sick or on a journey, consisting of a glass vessel surrounded by a hot-water chamber with an air-chamber outside to prevent radiation — **ther"-mo-ther'a-pei'a,** *n* A system of treating disease by heat, especially by hot air **ther"mo-ther'a-py‡;** **ther"mo-tol'o-gy‡.**

ther-mot'ic, 1 thėr-met'ik, 2 ther-mŏt'ic, *a* Of, pertaining to, or produced by heat [< Gr *thermotēs,* heat < *thermō,* heat] **ther-mot'i-cal‡** — **ther-mot'i-cal-ly,** *adv*

ther-mot'ics, 1 thėr-met'iks, 2 ther-mŏt'ics, *n* The science of heat

The comet of 1680 . was computed by Newton to have been *subjected to an intensity of heat 2000 times that of red-hot iron* —a term of comparison which modern *thermotics* do not recognize as affording a legitimate measure of radiant heat

HERSCHEL *Outlines of Astronomy* p 401 [A 1872]

ther-mot'o-nus, *n Bot,* A condition of tonicity with relation to heat — **ther-mot'ro-pism,** *n* **1.** *Bot* The property or phenomenon of movement in growing plant-organs brought about by the influence of heat or cold Curvature toward a source of heat is called **positive thermotropism,** and curvature away from a source of heat, **negative t.** **2** The attraction or repulsion from a source of heat evinced by some bacteria — **ther"mo-trop'ic,** *a* — **ther'mo-type,** *n* An impression or picture made by wetting the desired object, as a section of wood, with dilute acid, taking a print from it and developing this by heat — **ther"mo-tȳ'p'ic,** *a* — **ther'-mo-tȳ'p"y,** *n* The act or art of printing and developing thermotypes — **ther"mo-un"es-the'si-a,** *n* Same as THERMOANESTHESIA — **ther"mo-vol-ta'ic,** *a* Of or pertaining to thermal effects of voltaic electricity or to heat and electricity

the'ro-, **ther-,** 1 thī'ro-, ther-, 2 thē'ro-, thĕr- From Greek *thēr* beast combining forms Compare THERIO- — **The"ro-ce-pha'li-a,** *n pl* A suborder of theriodonts, including the most primitive — **the"ro-ce-pha'li-an,** *a & n* — **ther'o-dont,** *a & n* Same as THERIODONT — **Ther"o-don'ti-a,** *n pl Herp* The *Theriodonta* — **the'roid,** *a* Beast-like applied especially to types of idiocy — **the-rol'a-try,** *n* Same as THERIOLATRY — **the-ro'log-ic,** *a* Of or pertaining to therology — **the-rol'o-gist,** *n* — **The"ro-mo'ra,** *n pl Herp* An extinct order of synaptosaurian reptiles, especially those without parocipital bones and with ribs mostly 2-headed and capitulum intercentral including *Anomodontia* and *Theriodonta* — **the"ro-mo'ran,** *a & n* — **the-rom'o-rous,** *a* — **The"ro-mor'pha,** *n pl Herp* The *Theromora* — **the'ro-morph,** *n* One of the *Theromorpha* — **the"ro-mor'-phi-a,** *n* Assimilation of form to that of the lower animals said of abnormal human structure **the"ro-mor'phism‡** — **the"ro-mor'phic,** *a* **1** Theromorphous **2.** Of, pertaining to, or exhibiting theromorphia **the"ro-mor"pho-log'i-cal‡** — **the"ro-mor'phous,** *a* Of or pertaining to the *Theromorpha*

The'ron, 1 thī'ron, 2 thē'rŏn *n* **1** A masculine proper name literally a hunter **2** A Greek tyrant of Agrigentum Sicily, ally with Gelon in the great victory over the Carthaginians, 480 B C **Thē'rŏn‡** [Gr]

the'ro-pod. **I** *a* Of or pertaining to the *Theropoda* **II** *n* One of the *Theropoda* — **The-rop'o-da,** *n pl Herp* The *Megalosaurta* — **the-rop'o-dous,** *a* — **The"ro-sau'ri-a,** *n pl Herp* An order of dinosaurians of a beast-like form and with herbivorous habits, the *Ornithopoda* **The"ro-sau'-rus,** *n* (t g) **The"ro-sau'ri‡.** — **the'ro-saur,** *n* — **the"-ro-sau'ri-an,** *a & n* (Douai)

Ther'pha-lites, 1 thûr'fa-laits, 2 thĕr'fa-lits, *n pl Bib*

Ther-san'der, 1 thėr-san'der, 2 thĕr-sān'der, *n* A legendary hero in the camp of the Greeks at Troy **Ther'san-drost‡** [Gr]

Ther-sī'tes, 1 thėr-saī'tiz 2 ther-sī'tēs *n* In Homer's Iliad an ugly and scurrilous Greek In later literature he is slain by Achilles for his ridicule **Ther-sī'tēs‡** [Gr]

ther-sit'i-cal, 1 thėr-sit'i-kal, 2 ther-sĭt'i-cal, *a* Characteristic of Thersites hence, scurrilous, abusive **Ther"-si-te'an‡** [Rare]

the"sau-ra'ri-al‡, *a* Relating to the office of treasurer

the-sau'rer‡, *n* A treasurer — **the-sau'rize‡,** *vt* To treasure up — **the-sau'ry‡,** *n* A treasury

the-sau'rus, 1 thi-sô'rus, 2 the-sa'rŭs, *n* [-RUS-ES or -RI, 1 -raī, 2 -rī, *pl*] **1.** *Gr Archeol* A treasure-house See OPISTHODOMOS **2** Hence, a repository of words or knowledge, a lexicon or cyclopedia [L, see TREASURE]

The great work to the compilation of which he [Stephens] devoted himself with special ardor and assiduity was his celebrated *Thesaurus* or Dictionary of the Greek language

F WAYLAND *Pursuit of Knowledge* vol I p 150 [in 1859]

these, 1 thīz, 2 thēz, *a & pron* Plural of THIS

The-se'um, 1 thi-sī'um 2 thē-sē'ŭm *n Gr Antiq* **1.** A temple dedicated to Theseus especially one built at Athens by Cimon (c 470 B C) and affording sanctuary, in which the reputed bones of Theseus were placed **2.** A beautifully preserved Doric peripteral hexastyle temple in Pentelic marble of the 5th century B C at Athens now generally identified as the temple of Hephæstus **He-phæs'te-um‡.**

The'seus, 1 thī'sūs *or* -sı-us, 2 thē'sūs *or* -sē-ŭs, *n Class Myth* A Greek legendary hero of Attica like Hercules, he is the center of a whole cycle of myths See PANATHENÆA, MINOTAUR, ARIADNE, HIPPOLYTUS, etc **Thē-seus'‡** [Gr] — **The'se-an,** *a*

the'si-cle, 1 thī'si-kl, 2 thē'si-cl, *n* [Rare] A petty or minor thesis or proposition

the'sis, 1 thī'sis, 2 thē'sis, *n* [-SES, 1 -sīz, 2 -sēz, *pl*] **1.** A proposition advanced, affirmatively or negatively, to be maintained or defended by argument, a position or proposition the truth of which is not evident from the terms, but that requires evidence, explanation, or proof applied especially to those propositions in theology, philosophy, law, and medicine that the candidates in the schools were required to defend

I return to the *thesis* with which I started—America is not in danger of revolution MATTHEW ARNOLD *Civilization in the U S* p 126 [cu & H 1888]

2. Hence (1) An essay or treatise on a particular subject, especially, a dissertation presented by a candidate for a degree (2) An academic exercise or theme upon a subject announced or suggested, also, the subject itself **3.** A theme **4.** (1) *Anc Pros* That part of a foot which had the ictus (2) In modern prosody and later Roman usage, the unaccented part of a foot, also, the depression of voice in pronouncing the thesis See ARSIS, 1 **5.** *Logic* An affirmative proposition, as opposed to a *hypothesis,* also, an inference **6** [Rare] *Rhet* The proposition correlated to the antithesis

The Sophists pursued a directly contrary method being fond of expressing themselves in dazzling *theses* an I antitheses

ANTHON *Xenophon's Memorabilia* bk I p 177 [in 1858]

7. *Mus* The down beat, the accented part of a measure See ARSIS, 2 [L, < Gr *thesis,* < *tithēmi,* place]

The-si'um, 1 thi-sai'um 2 the-sī'ŭm *n Bot* A large genus of santalaceous herbs natives of temperate and tropical regions, being root-parasites with green leaves, often mere scales and clustered flowers bastard toadflax

The"mo-pho'ri-a, 1 thes'mo-fō'ri-a, 2 thēs'mo-fō'ri-a, *n pl Gr Antiq* The Athenian festival in honor of Demeter, or of Demeter and Persephone celebrated by married women only from the 9th to the 13th of Pyanepsion (October 22 to 26) The chief ceremony consisted of casting young pigs into a chasm or adytum whence their decaying remains were at a later time fetched up and sowed in the ground with seed to ensure fertility of man and of nature thus symbolizing as in the legend of Persephone, the annual decay of nature and its revival [< Gr *thesmophoria,* < *thesmos,* law (< *tithēmi,* place), + *pherō,* bear] — **The"-mo-pho'ri-an,** *a* **The"mo-phor'ic‡** — **The"mo-pho'-ri-on,** *n* The temple of Demeter (*Thesmophoros*) See DEMETER

thes'mo-thete, 1 thes'mo-thīt, 2 thēs'mo-thēt, *n Gr Antiq* A lawgiver, specif, one of the six junior archons at Athens [< F *thesmothète,* < Gr *thesmothetēs,* < *thesmos,* law, + *thetēs,* giver, < *tithēmi,* place]

the'so-cyte, 1 thī'so-sait 2 thē'so-cȳt, *n Spong* One of the reserve cells of certain sponges [Perhaps < Gr *thēsauros* TREASURE, + *kytos,* cell]

Thes-pe'si-a, 1 thes-pī'shi-a, 2 thēs-pē'shi-a *n Bot* A genus of tropical trees or tall herbs of the family *Malvaceæ,* with simple style having five distinct stigmas and hard five-celled fruits *T populnea* is the bends-tree, or umbrella-tree [< Gr *thespestos,* divinely sounding]

Thes-pe'si-us, 1 thes-pī'shi-us, 2 thēs-pē'shi-ŭs, *n Paleon Claosaurus* a former name [< Gr *thespestos,* wonderful]

Thes'pi-an, 1 thes'pi-an, 2 thēs'pi-an **I.** *a* Pertaining to or characteristic of Thespis, hence, pertaining to tragedy, tragic dramatic **II.** *n* [Humorous or Colloq] An actor

Thes'pis, 1 thes'pis 2 thēs'pis, *n* The reputed inventor of Greek tragedy he combined the earlier choral or lyrical and *rhapsodic or recitative elements said to have* lived in the time of Pisistratus

Thes-pro'ti-a, 1 thes-prō'shi-a, 2 thēs-prō'shi-a *n Anc Geog* A district S W of Epirus, lying on the coast seat of the Oracle of Dodona **Thes-pro'tis‡**

Thess, *abbr* Thessalonians, Thessaly

Thes-sa'li-an, 1 the-sē'li-an, 2 thĕ-sā'li-an **I** *a* **1.** Of or pertaining to Thessaly or its inhabitants or speech. **2.** Magical from the ancient reputation of the district. **II.** *n* A native of Thessaly

Thes"sa-lo'ni-an, 1 thes'a-lō'ni-an, 2 thĕs'a-lō'ni-an, *n.* **1.** A native of Thessalonica (now Saloniki), a city of Macedon **2** *pl Bib* Two of St Paul's epistles to the Christians of that city — **Thes"sa-lo'ni-an,** *a* Of or pertaining to Thessalonica

Thes"sa-lo-ni'ca, 1 thes'a-lo-naī'ka 2 thĕs a lo-nī ca *n Bib* Same as SALONIKI *Acts* xvii, 1 **Thes-sa-lo-nī'-kē‡** [Gr]

Thes'sa-ly, 1 thes'a-li, 2 thĕs'a-lȳ, *n* A district in N Greece, formerly the N E division of ancient Greece, 4,790 sq m, chief town, Larissa Included in Greece by the Convention of Constantinople, July 1881

Thes'ti-us, 1 thes'ti-us, 2 thĕs'ti-ŭs *n Gr Myth* A son of Ares, father of Leda, Althea, and others

thes-treen', 1 thes-trin', 2 thĕs-trēn' *adv* [Scot] Yestreen

the'ta, 1 thī'ta *or* thā'ta, 2 thē'ta *or* the'ta, *n* The eighth letter in the Greek alphabet (Θ, ϑ, θ) equivalent in Greek to *t* + *h*, as in *outhouse,* but in modern Greek to spirant *th,* as in *thin, myth* See T

As the first letter of *thanatos,* the Greek word for death, it was used in passing sentence of capital punishment upon a culprit and hence was named the *unlucky letter* Theta is used in combination with other Greek letters to express certain formulas as in the *theta*-phi diagram [L, < Gr *thēta,* letter θ] — **theta function** *Math* **1** Any one of several related summations of generalized exponential functions Elliptic functions are expressible as ratios of these **2** In the theory of probabilities, the integral $\int e^{-x^2} dx$

Thet'ford, 1 thet'fėrd 2 thĕt'ford *n* **1.** A borough in Norfolk, England the Saxon capital of East Anglia the Roman **Sitomagus** 2 A town in Orange county, Vt

thet'ic, 1 thet'ik, 2 thĕt'ic, *a Anc Pros* **1** Relating to or of the nature of a thesis **2** Beginning with a thesis [< Gr *thetikos,* fit for placing, < *tithēmi,* place] — **thet'i-cal‡,** *a* Laid down, positive, direct, not by negation — **thet'i-cal-ly,** *adv*

In the Gospel he [John] counteracted heresy *thetically* in the Epistles antithetically

FARRAR *Early Days of Christianity* p 505 [CAS CO]

the'tin, } 1 thī'tin, -tin *or* -tin, 2 thē'tin, -tin *or* -tin, *n* **the'tine,** } *Chem* Any one of a series of sulfur compounds corresponding to the formula $C_2H \cdot S(C_nH_{2n}+1)_2O$ and resembling betain and its homologs [< *th-* in THIO- + *et-* in ETHER + *-in, -ine,* in SULFIN, SULFINE]

The'tis, 1 thī'tis, 2 thē'tis, *n* **1** A Nereid, mother of Achilles **2** See PLANET

thet'see, *n* [Burmese] Same as THEETSEE

Theu'das, 1 thū'dəs 2 thū'das *n Bib Acts* v 36

the-ur'gic, 1 thi-ûr'jik, 2 the-ûr'gic, *a* Pertaining to or of the nature of theurgy, hence, magical [< LL *theurgicus,* < Gr *theourgikos,* < *theourgos,* priest, < *theos,* god, + *ergon,* work] **the-ur'gi-cal‡** — **the-ur'gi-cal-ly,** *adv*

the'ur-gist, 1 thī'ûr-jist, 2 thē'ûr-gĭst, *n* One who believes in or practises theurgy, a magician

the'ur-gy, 1 thī'ûr-ji, 2 thē'ûr-gy, *n* **1.** The production of miraculous results by divine or supernatural agency, also, the power so existing or employed

The *theurgy* of the Poems [Homer's] lies upon the human and visible tissue like a continuous pattern of rich embroidery

GLADSTONE *Juventus Mundi* intro p 9 [MACM 1869]

2. The art of securing divine or supernatural intervention in human affairs, especially, the magical science practised by those Neo-Platonists who employed invocations, sacrifices, diagrams, talismans, etc **3** *In modern magic,* the operation of alleged supernatural agency, as opposed to natural magic, black magic [< LL *theurgia,* < Gr *theourgia,* < *theourgos,* see THEURGIC]

Theu"riet', 1 tū rvē', 2 tū'ryē', **André** (10/11833–4/21907) A French poet, novelist, and dramatist, *Chemin des Bois*

Thēve"not', 1 tĕv'nō', 2 tĕv nō', **Jean de** (6/11633–11/28 1667) A French traveler

The-ve'ti-a, 1 thi-vī'shi-ə 2 the-vē'shi-a *n Bot* A genus of tropical American shrubs or small trees of the family *Apocynaceæ,* with alternate leaves, and large yellow flowers in cymes *T neriifolia* is cultivated in hothouses [< Andre *Thevet,* French traveler]

thew¹, 1 thū, 2 thū, *vt* To furnish with thews, strengthen

Cast in the antique mould
Of men whose teaching *thewed* the soul of Cyrus

BULWER-LYTTON *Lost Tales of Miletus Secret Way* st 40.

thew²†, *v* To enslave keep in bondage — **thew†,** *a* Servile

thew¹, *n* A sinew or muscle, especially when strong or well developed, hence, bodily strength or vigor commonly in the plural Apparently introduced to modern English by a mistake of Shakespeare as to the meaning of THEW² [< AS *thēaw,* manner]

I felt the *thews* of Anakim The pulses of a Titan's heart

TENNYSON *In Memoriam* cii, st 8

— **thew'less,** *a* Having no thews weak spiritless vicious — **thew'ness,** *n* [Rare] Vigor — **thew'y,** *a* Having large muscles, strong

thew²†, *n* Form of behavior, morals, virtues — **thewed†,** *a* Endowed with thew, behaved

thew²†, *n A slave* See THEOW

they, 1 thē, 2 thę, *pron pl* [THEIR or THEIRS, *poss*, THEM, *objective*] These or those specified or to be specified, the persons, animals, or things understood or mentioned the nominative plural of the pronoun of the third person It has displaced the AS plural *hi, heora, hem,* > 'EM

They is sometimes used (1) With an indefinite antecedent, as, *they* say (2) As a repeated subject, as swifter than eagles the coursers *they* came (3) [Prov Eng] Demonstratively equivalent to *those* as, *they* people [< AS. *thā,* pl of *the(se),* that, < pronom *th-* (demonst)]

the-yaou', 1 tē-yau', 2 tē-ou', *n* Same as TARAU

thi-ac'e-tate, 1 thai-as'i-tēt, 2 thī-ăç'e-tāt, *n* A salt of thiacetic acid

thi"a-ce'tic, 1 thai"ə-si'tik *or* -set'ik, 2 thī a-çē'tic *or* -çēt'ic, *a* *Chem* Denoting a glacial white liquid acid (CH_3COSH) obtained from glacial acetic acid and phosphoric sulfid

thi-ac'id, *n* Same as THIOACID

thi-al'din, } 1 thai-al'din, -din *or* -din, 2 thī-ăl din, -din *or*
thi-al'dine, } -din, *n* *Chem* A volatile crystalline compound ($C_5H_{11}NS_2$) formed variously, as by passing ammonia-gas into a compound of acetyl mercaptan and hydrogen sulfid [< THIO- + *ald-* in ALDEHYDE]

thi'al-ol, 1 thai'al-ōl *or* -ol 2 thī'ăl-ōl *or* -ol, *n* *Chem* A colorless oily compound, ($C_2H_5)_2S$; having a garlicky odor and obtained variously, as by distilling oxalic ether with potassium disulfid Called more properly **diethyl disulfid.** [< THIO- + *al-* in ALCOHOL + -OL]

thi-am'id, 1 thai-am'id, 2 thī-ăm'id *n* *Chem* One of a class of compounds, such as thiacetamid ($CH_3CS\,NH_2$), having the general formula RCSNH; **thi-am'ide‡.**

thi-am'in, 1 thai-am in 2 thī-ăm'in, *n* Any amin containing the groups NHSH **thi-am'ine‡.**

Thi"an' Shan, 1 tī"ān' shān, 2 tī"ān' shan See TIEN-SHAN.

Thias'si, *n* Same as THIASSE **Thjas'si‡**

thi'a-sus, 1 thai'ə-sus, 2 thī'a-sŭs, *n* [-SI, 1 -sai, 2 -sī, *pl*] *Gr Antiq* A society or gathering assembled to do honor to some particular god, with sacrifices, banquets, and festal processions, especially, the devotees of Dionysos engaged in the Dionysia, as satyrs, nymphs, mænads, Sileni, etc often represented in art [< Gr *thiasos*, band] **thi'a-sos‡.**

— **thi'a-sarch**, *n* The leader of a thiasus — **thi'a-sote**, *n* One who took part in a thiasus **thi'a-site‡.**

thi'a-zin, 1 thai'ə-zin, 2 thī'a-zin *n* *Chem* One of a class of cyclic compounds containing a ring composed of one atom of nitrogen, one atom of sulfur, and four atoms of carbon. **thi'a-zine‡.**

thi'a-zol, 1 thai'ə-zōl *or* -zol 2 thī'a-zōl *or* -zŏl *n* *Chem* A colorless, highly refractile fluid (C_3H_3NS) [< THIO- + AZO- + -OL]

Thi"baud', 1 tī"bō'; 2 tī bō', *n* (1/-1201–7/12 1253) A French king of Navarre, crusader troubadour **Thi"baut'‡.**

thi"baude', 1 tī"bōd', 2 tī"bōd', *n* [F] Cow-hair cloth

Thi"bau"deau', 1 tī"bō"dō', 2 tī"bō"dō', **Antoine Claire, Count of** (5/12 1765–3/12 1854) A French historian, revolutionist

thi-bet', **Thi-bet'**, **Thi-bet'an.** Same as TIBET, etc.

thib'le, 1 thib'l *or* thar'bl, 2 thib'l *or* thi'bl *n* **1.** [Prov. Eng] (1) A dibble (2) A shible slice 2 [Prov. Brit] A stick for stirring porridge, broth, etc, potstick [For DIBBLE, *n*] **thib'elt; thiv'elt.**

Thib"o-daux', 1 tib o-dō' 2 tib'o-dō', *n* A town, parish-seat of Lafourche parish La

thick, 1 thik, 2 thik, *rt & rt* [Archaic] To thicken [< AS *thicclan*, < *thicce*, thick]

thick, *a* **1.** Having relatively large or unusual extent or depth from one surface to its opposite, especially, having the least of its three dimensions, or the one that is commonly least, comparatively great distinguished from *long* and *broad*, not thin, as, *thick* girders, *thick* plates, *thick* steak 2 Having a specified dimension of this kind, whether great or small, as, an inch *thick* 3. Arranged compactly, crowded together, close, also, following at brief intervals, frequent, as, a *thick* forest, *thick* hair, *thick* and fast blows 4. Set or furnished closely or abundantly with objects, abounding, having in plenty often followed by *with* and formerly by *of* or *for*, as, trees *thick with* foliage, the valleys stand *thick with* corn 5. Having considerable density or consistency, inspissated, hence, containing extraneous matter, turbid, impure, heavy often figurative, as, *thick* mucilage, *thick* beer, *thick* darkness

The city sickening of its own *thick* breath
ALDRICH *Judith* pt 1, st 2

6. Overcharged with vapor, foggy, misty, dull said of atmospherica conditions, as, *thick* air

The weather was *thick* as buttermilk, so we had to keep the bell constantly ringing M SCOTT *Tom Cringle's Log* D 12 [W S]

7. Lacking quickness of apprehension, not ready or acute, dull; as, *thick*-headed, *thick* of hearing 8. Lacking distinctness, muffled, as, his speech is *thick* 9. [Colloq] Excessively friendly; intimate, chummy, as, the two are *thick* as thieves 10. *Phon* Of a dull quality. said of sounds 11. [Rare] Numbering, in all, strong, as, the soldiers, a dozen *thick*, galloped to his rescue [< AS *thicce*, thick] Syns: close clouds, coagulated, compact, condensed dense dull foggy, gross, hazy, inspissate, misty, muddy, roiled, rolly, turbid See BLUNT.

— **thick'-and-thin'**, *a* 1 Prepared to go through thick and thin devoted 2. See THICK-AND-THIN BLOCK under BLOCK — **t -brained**, *a* Stupid dull — **t -coming**, *a* Coming densely or fast — **t.-eyed†**, *a* Dim or weak of sight — **t -lipped**, *a* Having thick lips thick at the edge — **t.-pleached**, *a* Thickly intermingled or intertwined — **t. register** (*Mus*), the lower register — **t.-sighted**, *a* [Rare] Having blurred, dim, or weak vision — **t.-skinned**, *a* 1. Having a thick skin hence not sensitive in mind 2. Pachydermatous — **t.-skulled**, *a* Having a thick skull dull stupid — **t.-stamen**, *n* The Allegheny mountain spurge (*Pachysandra procumbens*) See SPURGE — **t -tongued**, *a* Having a thick tongue, speaking indistinctly or with difficulty — **t. un** [Slang, Eng], a sovereign, formerly, a crown piece **t 'un‡** — **t.-wind**, *n* In farriery, rough or hindered breathing usually following pneumonia — **t -winded**, *a* — **t.-witted**, *a* Stupid or dull of understanding — **t -wittedly**, *adv* — **t -wittedness**, *n*

thick, *n* **1.** The dimension of thickness, especially, the thickest part, as the *thick* of his arm 2. Figuratively, the time when or place where anything is thickest or most intense, as, the *thick* of the woods, the *thick* of his toil, in the *thick* of the fight 3. [Colloq] A thick-headed person; dolt, dunce 4†. A thicket

— **through thick and thin**, under all conditions stedfastly resolutely

thick, *adv* In a thick manner, in any sense, as, speaking *thick*, to crowd *thick* on the mind, covered *thick* with people [< AS *thicce*, < *thicce* (a), thick]

My heart beats *thick*—I prithee Syphax, leave me
ADDISON *Cato* act 1 sc 1

— **thick and threefold**, in large numbers and fast as, the pack is running *thick and threefold* — **to lay it on t**, to be extravagantly flattering give undue praise

thick'back", 1 thik'bak' 2 thik'băk', *n* [Local, Eng] The variegated sole (*Solea variegata*)

thick'bill", 1 thik'bil', 2 thik'bĭl', *n* [Prov Eng] The bullfinch

thick'en, 1 thik'n, 2 thik'n, *v* ***I. t*** **1.** To make thick or thicker, in any sense Specif (1) To make viscous, inspissate, as, *thickened* juice or paint. (2) To make more dense or close fill up the interstices of, as, to *thicken* cloth (3) To make frequent or more frequent, as to *thicken* blows (4) To overshadow, or render invisible with clouds or fogs 2†. To strengthen, confirm, support

II. i To become thick or thicker (1) To be inspissated or coagulated (2) To become more numerous or intense press crowd as, footsteps or blows *thicken*, the plot *thickens* (3) To become thick or indistinct in one's speech or articulation. (4)† To become dark, misty, or obscure

thick'end, *pp* Thickened S S

thick'en-er, 1 thik'n-ər, 2 thik'n-er, *n* One that thickens, especially a substance used to thicken a liquid

thick'en-ing, 1 thik'n-iŋ, 2 thik'n-ing, *n* **1.** The act or process of making or becoming thick 2. Something added to a liquid that increases its consistency, as, *thickening* for gravy 3. That which is thickened

thick'et, 1 thik'et, 2 thik'ĕt, *n* **1.** A thick growth, as of small trees or underbrush, through which a passage is not easily effected, a spot thickly overgrown, a coppice, jungle 2 *Forestry* A stand of saplings [< AS *thiccet* < *thicce*, thick] — **thick'et-ed**, *a* Having a thicket or thickets **thick'et-ted‡** — **thick'et-y**, *a* [Rare] Abounding in thickets **thick'et-ty‡.**

thick'head", 1 thik'hed', 2 thik'hĕd', *n* **1.** A stupid person; one slow of apprehension 2 A pachycephaline shrike of Australia and Polynesia The males are often bright-colored 3. A scansorial barbet 4. A thicknee (*Œdicnemus capensis*), of South Africa

— **thick'-head"ed**, *a* **1.** Wanting in quick intelligence, dull 2 Having a bushy or spreading head, as a tree — **thick'-head"ed-ly**, *adv* — **thick'-head"ed-ness**, *n*

thick'ish, 1 thik'ish, 2 thik'ish, *a* Somewhat thick

thick'knee", 1 thik'ni', 2 thik'nē', *n* An Old World œdicnemoid plover-like bird, as the European *Œdicnemus œdicnemus* or *crepitans*, with upper portion of the tarsus enlarged There are about a dozen species, three of which are to be found in South America The **Indian thickknee** (*Esacus recurvirostris*) is a closely related bird, as is also the Australian stone-plover, which is the largest of the family **thick'nee"‡.**


Thickknee. 1/12

thick'leaf", 1 thik'lif', 2 thik'lēf', *n* Any plant of the genus *Crassula*

thick'lips", 1 thik'lips', 2 thik'lips', *n* A thick-lipped person especially a negro

thick'ly, 1 thik'li, 2 thik'ly, *adv* In a thick manner

thick'ness, 1 thik'nes, 2 thik'nĕs, *rt* [Cant] **1.** To reduce, as lumber, to uniform thickness 2. To coat with plaster or clay to a uniform thickness, as a cast

thick'ness, *n* **1.** The state or quality of being thick, in any sense of the word 2. The dimension, diameter, or measure of a solid that is not length or breadth, whether much or slight 3. A sheet, layer, or fold, as of paper 4. *Founding* Material, as loam, set in a mold to a certain thickness, to be partially displaced by a templet **thickness piece‡.** 5 *Mining* The distance at right angles between the hanging and the foot-wall of a lode or lens

thick'-set", 1 thik'-set', 2 thik'-sĕt', *a* **1.** Having a short, thick body, square-built, stout, as, a *thick-set* terrier 2. Set like a thicket, closely planted, dense

— **thick-set cord**, a thick-set corduroy

thick'set", *n* **1.** A thicket, also, a thick hedge **2.** A fustian-like fabric having a nap like velveteen for men's working-clothes

thick'skin", 1 thik'-skin', 2 thik'-skĭn', *a* Same as THICK-SKINNED

thick'skin", *n* A person with a thick skin; hence, a person of coarse, gross, or stolid nature

thick'skull", 1 thik'skul', 2 thik'skŭl', *n* A thickhead, numskull

thick'wit", 1 thik'wit', 2 thik'wĭt', *n* A stupid person

thick'y, 1 thik'i, 2 thik'y, *a* [Rare] Dense, thick

thid'der†, *adv* Thither

thid'der-ward†, *a* Thitherward toward that place CHAUCER *C T* 1 2 532

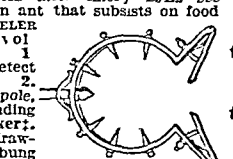
thief, 1 thif, 2 thēf, *n* [THIEVES, 1 thivz, 2 thēvz, *pl*] **1.** One who steals, especially one who steals furtively or without violence, as distinguished from a robber, in law, one who commits larceny, also, one who has stolen

Thy goods the *thief* may take,
But into Wisdom's house he cannot break.
BAYARD TAYLOR *The Wisdom of Ali* st 6

2. One who practises overreaching, deceit, etc, one who deprives another of his equitable rights, as, a ballot-*thief* 3. One who or that which causes loss, as of time, character, opportunity, etc

Time you *thief!* who love to get
Sweets into your list put that in
LEIGH HUNT *Jenny Kissed Me* l 3.

4. [Prov] A projection in a candle-wick that causes guttering 5. *Naut* A tin drinking-can or -cup, weighted on one side to cause it to cant and fill when thrown upon water 6. A thief-tube, bung-bucket 7. [Local, U S] A hermit-crab 8 [Rare or Obs] One given to stealthy evil, a trickster, knave, scamp a term of reproach or rebuke [< AS *thēof* thief] Syn. see ROBBER — **thief'-ant"**, *n* An ant that subsists on food which it steals W M WHEELER in *American Naturalist* vol xxxvi, p 952 — **t -catcher**, *n* 1 One whose employment is to detect and cause the arrest of thieves 2. A device resembling a *catchpole*, used formerly in apprehending criminals **t.-leader†**; **t.-taker†.** — **t -tube**, *n* A tube for drawing liquids, as through the bung of a cask, by closing the upper end with the finger after it is dipped in the liquid and thus raising it a sampling-tube **t -glass‡** —


Head of a Thief-catcher (Early 17th century, Wurzburg, Bavaria)

thieves' Latin, the jargon or slang in use among thieves — **thieves' vinegar**, a variety of aromatic vinegar once considered an antidote against the plague in London so called because by its use thieves are said to have plundered the dead with impunity — **thief'dom**, *n* The domain of thieves

thief, *n* [Prov Eng] A bramble (*Rubus fruticosus*)

thief'ly†, *adv* Like a thief thievishly **theef'ly†.**

Thief River Falls, A city in Red Lake county, Minn.

Thiel'mann, 1 thil'man, 2 thēl'măn, **Johann Adolf von** (4/27 1765–10/12 1824) A German general engaged at Waterloo [since Belgium

Thielt, 1 thilt, 2 thēlt, *n* A town in West Flanders province

thi'e-none, 1 thai'i-nōn, 2 thī'e-nōn, *n* *Chem* A white derivative of thiophene (C_4H_4S)$_2$CO

thi'e-nyl, 1 thai'i-nil 2 thī'e-nyl *n* *Chem* The radical (C_4H_3S) contained in thiophene and its derivatives [< THIOPHENE + -YL]

Thiep"val', 1 tyep"vāl', 2 tyĕp"val', *n* A village in Somme department, France captured by British and French from Germans, Sept 26, 1916

Thi-er'ry, 1 ti-ār'i *or* (F) ti ā'ri', 2 ti-ĕr'y *or* (F) ti ĕ'ry', *n* **1 Amédée Simon Dominique** (6/12 1797–3/12 1873), a French historian *A History of Attila* **2. Jacques Nicolas Augustin** (6/12 1795–5/12 1856), a French historian *A History of the Conquest of England by the Normans*


Thiers

Thiers, 1 tyār, 2 tyĕr, *n* **1 Louis Adolphe** (4/11 1797–3/11 1877), a French historian statesman, first President of the Third Republic **2.** A town in Puy-de-Dôme department, France

thiet'see, *n* [Burmese] Same as THEETSEE

thiev'al, *n* [Prov Brit] Same as THIBLE, 2

thieve, } 1 thīv, 2 thēv, *v* [THIEVED, THIEVD[5], THIEV'-
thiev, } ING] **I.** *t* To take by theft, purloin; steal.

II. *i* To practise thieving, commit larceny [< AS. *theōfian*, < *theōf*, thief]

thieve'less, 1 thīv'les, 2 thēv'lĕs, *a* **1.** [Scot] Ungracious, hard **2.** [Ir & Scot] Listless

thiev'er-y, 1 thīv'ər-i, 2 thēv'er-y, *n* **1.** The practise of thieving, theft **2.** That which is stolen

thieves, 1 thīvz, 2 thēvz, *n* Plural of THIEF.

thiev'ish, 1 thīv'ish, 2 thēv'ish, *a* **1.** Addicted to the practise of theft, given to stealing, as, a *thievish* boy **2.** Acting or done by stealth, furtive, sly, as, *thievish* pranks 3 Partaking of the nature of theft, as, a *thievish* advantage taken — **-ly**, *adv* — **-ness**, *n*

thig, 1 thig, 2 thĭg, *rt & rt* [Scot] To beg, especially, to obtain as money by plausible statements — **thig'ger**, *n*

thigh, 1 thai, 2 thī, *n* **1.** The part of the leg between the hip and the knee in man, or the corresponding portion in other animals, the proximal segment of the pelvic limb **2.** The femur or coxa of an insect **3†.** The trunk of a tree [< AS *thēoh*, thigh.] — **thigh'-bone"**, *n* The bone that forms the skeleton of the thigh the femur — **t -guard**, *n* Armor protecting the thigh See illus under ARMOR — **t -joint**, *n* The hip-joint — **t.-puff**, *n* A padded ridge in some saddles in front of the rider's thigh See illus under SADDLE — **thighed**, *a* Having thighs

thig"mo-tac'tic, 1 thig mo-tak'tik 2 thĭg-mo-tăc'tic, *a* Of or pertaining to thigmotaxis — **thig"mo-tac'ti-cal-ly**, *adv*

thig"mo-tax'is, 1 thig'mo-taks'is, 2 thĭg mo-tăks'is, *n* *Biol* The sensitiveness of microscopic organisms to the stimulus of certain plant-organs displayed by attaching themselves to the object, stereotropism [< Gr *thigma*, touch, + *taxis*, disposition]

thig-mot'ro-pism, 1 thig-met'ro-pizm, 2 thĭg-mŏt'ro-pism, *n* *Plant-physiol* **1** A sensitiveness to mechanical stimulus displayed by microscopic organisms as roots, tendrils, etc **2.** Loosely, thigmotaxis [< Gr *thigma*, touch, + *tropos*, turning] — **thig"mo-trop'ic**, *a*

Thi'i-dæ, 1 thai'i-dī, 2 thī'i-dē, *n pl* *Crust* A family of corystoidean crabs with a suborbicular body and rostrum not produced **Thi'a**, *n* (t g) [L, < Gr *Theia*, daughter of Earth] — **thi'id**, *n* — **thi'oid**, *a*

thikhe'herd†, *a* Thick-haired

thilket, *pron* That or this same that **thilk†.**

thill, 1 thil, 2 thĭl, *n* **1.** One of the shafts of a vehicle, between which a horse is harnessed 2 [Prov Eng] In coal-mining (1) A mine-floor (2) Same as UNDERCLAY [< AS *thille* board] — **thill'-coup"ling**, *n* Same as SHAFT-COUPLING, 2 — **t -jack**, *n* A shaft-jack — **t.-tug**, *n* A strap from a harness-saddle, for supporting a thill

thill'er, 1 thil'ər, 2 thĭl'er, *n* A wheeler or shaft-horse **thill'-horse"‡.**

thim'bl(e), 1 thim'bl, 2 thĭm'bl, *n* **1.** A cap, band, or broad ring of metal, worn on the end of the finger in sewing, to protect the finger in pushing the needle through the material, and having indentations to prevent the needle from slipping **2.** *Mech* A short metal tube employed to slip in, over, or about something Specif (1) A sleeve or short tube through which a bolt passes or which unites two rods tubes, or the like (2) A bushing or ferrule (3) A short pipe permanently set in a chimney pipe-hole often douvie (4) *Naut* A metal antichafing ring forming a guard over a loop or eye, as in canvas (5) The metal piece about which a rope is bent and spliced to the main body of the rope to form an eye

3. A device having a ring which fits on the first or second finger, and a bowl which rests in the palm, for protecting a dentist's hand while using a boring-instrument. [< AS *thȳmel*, < *thūma*, thumb] **them'el†.**

— **sailmakers' thimble**, a flat metal disk with indentations, held by a strap on the ball of the thumb and used to drive the needle through the canvas — **thim'ble-case"**, *n* A case for a thimble or thimbles — **t. coupling** (*Mech*), a permanent coupling in which two shafts are connected by placing their ends together in a common thimble — **t.-eye**, *n* The chub-mackerel — **thim'ble-man**, *n* [-MEN *pl*] A thimblerigger — **t.-ple**, *n* [Prov Eng] Punishment by rapping one with a finger on which is a thimble — **t -skein**, *n* An axle-skein made in tubular form — **thim'ble-ful**, *n* [-FULS, *pl*] The quantity that will fill a thimble, a very small quantity

thim'ble-ber"ry, 1 thim'bl-ber'i, 2 thĭm'bl-bĕr'y, *n* The black raspberry, also, the white-flowered raspberry both of the United States and Canada See RASPBERRY

thim'ble-rig", 1 thim'bl-rig', 2 thĭm'bl-rĭg', *v* **I.** *t* To cheat by thimblerig or trickery **II.** *i* To practise thimblerigging — **thim'ble-rig"ger**, *n* — **thim'ble-rig"ging**, *n* The acts or tricks of a thimblerigger

thim'ble-rig", *n* A gambling-game in which three thimble-shaped cups are placed upside down on a board with a pea or ball under one of them, and shifted about by sleight of hand, the aim being to induce bystanders to bet under which cup the pea or ball is frequently played at race-tracks, fairs, etc, in a swindling manner

Conjuring appears also to have been known to them at least *thimble-rig* or the game of cups
J G WILKINSON *Ancient Egyptians* vol 1, p 203 [L M. 1854]

thim'ble-weed", 1 thim'bl-wid', 2 thĭm'bl-wēd', *n* Any one of various plants of the genus *Rudbeckia*, with thimble-shaped receptacles, also, the various species of coneflower, the Virginia anemone

thim'mel, 1 thim'el 2 thim'ĕl *n* [Prov Eng] A thimble.

Thim'na-thah, 1 thim'na-tha, 2 thim'na-thā, *n* *Bib Josh.* xix, 43 [Heb]

thin, 1 thın, 2 thĭn, *v* [THINNED, THIND^{S}, THIN'NING] **I** *t* **1.** To make thin in any respect, reduce in thickness, numbers, viscosity, strength, or flesh

My *thinned* ranks told the woeful tale of the fierce struggles, through which my division had passed
P H SHERIDAN *Personal Memoirs* vol 1, p 235 [C L W 1888]

2. *Forestry* To remove some trees of (a stand) for the purpose of improving the rest

II 1 To grow or become thin in any respect [< AS *gethynnan*, < *thynne*, thin]

thin, *a* [THIN'NER, THIN'NEST] **1.** Having opposite surfaces very close to each other, having a short diameter or diameters, as, a *thin* board, *thin* cord

Goldbeaters by hammering reduce gold to leaves so *thin* that 360 000 must be laid upon one another to produce the thickness of an inch NEILARNOTT *Physics* pt 1, ¶ 7 p 8 [L O & CO 1864]

2 Having little roundness or plumpness of figure, spare, lean, slender, as, a *thin* man, *thin* ears of corn **3.** Having the component individuals, parts, or particles scattered or diffused, not dense, thick, or abundant, sparse, scanty, rare, attenuated, as, wheat *thin* on the ground, *thin* ranks, a *thin* supply, *thin* air or gas **4.** Having little body or substance, of a loose texture, hence, insufficient to conceal or cover, as, *thin* clothing, a *thin* disguise or excuse **5.** Having little or no consistency, not inspissated or viscous said of liquids, as, *thin* molasses **6** Lacking in essential or characteristic ingredients or qualities (1) Not rich or strong said of liquids, as, *thin* beer, *thin* blood (2) Having little volume, deficient in intensity and overtones, and high in pitch, shrill and tender said of sounds (3) Not abundantly supplied or furnished, bare, scant spare, as, a *thin* larder, a *thin* table (4) Lacking vigor or force feeble, superficial, as, *thin* humor or wit (5) *Paint* Superficial in treatment, lacking consistency, solidity, or depth, weak (6) *Phot* Not having sufficient contrasts of shade to print well or give a good projected picture said of a negative or lantern-slide **7.** Not deep, not thick, as a school of fish **8** *Phon* Clear, slender, tenuous applied to sounds [< AS *thyne*, thin] SYN.. see FINE, GAUNT, MEAGER

Thin is the first element in many compound adjectives, as, **thin featured, t -fleshed, t.-toned, t.-voiced.**

— thin'-gut"†, *n* [Low] A starveling — **t -gutted,** *a* Thin-bellied lank lean — **thin section,** a thin, transparent section of any material intended for microscopic study — **too t** [Slang], see THIN, *a*, 4 an intensive use

thin, *adv* [Poet or Archaic] Thinly

thine, 1 thaın, 2 thĭn, *pron* Belonging to thee employed now mostly in poetry, in discourse, or by the Friends used instead of *thy* before a noun beginning with a vowel sound, sometimes independently as a predicate, and sometimes with the name of the thing possessed omitted, as, *thine* is the kingdom, *thine* honor, a friend of *thine*, "all mine are *thine*" [< AS *thīn*, gen of *thū*, THOU]

thing', 1 thıng, 2 thĭng, *n* **1.** Any separable or distinguishable object of thought, whatever exists or is conceived to exist as a separate entity, whether actual, possible, or imaginary, animate or inanimate, concrete or abstract, any existence or event

A *thing* of beauty is a joy forever KEATS *Endymion* bk 1, l 1

2. An object without life, as distinguished from a living being, any inanimate substance, as, animals and *things* **3** Any object, appearance, or existence not known or characterized by a more definite name, as, what is that *thing?* **4** Any object viewed disparagingly or as a diminutive, a living being viewed with pity, tenderness, admiration, or contempt, as, I send you a few small *things* as mementoes, the poor *thing!* you dear old *thing!* **5** A matter or circumstance, an affair a transaction or doing, a particular object, event, or circumstance used in a very general sense, as, all *things* are attended to, every*thing* is done, all *things* work together for good **6.** *pl* Personal belongings, clothes, especially outer garments, also, goods, appurtenances, luggage, furniture, etc, as, lay aside your *things*, household *things* **7** *Philos* (1) The substance or essence in which the marks or properties of objects inhere **thing in itself†.** (2) *pl* The components, or essential elements, forces, and laws, of the objective universe, as, right is grounded in the nature of *things* Compare NATURE OF THINGS **8** *Law* A subject of property or dominion, as distinguished from a person, as, *things* in action, *things* corporeal, *things* incorporeal **9.** A measurable portion, bit, whit, degree especially in adverbial expressions, following and usually compounded with *any*, *no*, or *some*, as, she was *nothing* bettered, but she rather grew worse **10†.** *pl* Devotions, acts of worship **11†.** Cause, sake [< AS *thing*, thing, cause] — **nature of things,** see NATURE — **rights of things** (*Law*), rights as pertaining to the things over which they are exercisable — **the thing,** that which is proper, fashionable, needful, or desired as, that is just *the thing*, *the thing* is to know how

She did not in her secret mind think the portrait quite *the thing*, and as soon as the drawer departed it was removed from the frame J M BARRIE *Window in Thrums* p 132 [H & S 1890]

— t. in itself, a noumenon the English rendering of the German *ding an sich* — **t of naught,** or **nothing,** something of no value, a trifle, nothing — **things in action** (*Law*), rights enforceable at law to things not in possession — **things personal** (*Law*), personal property — **things real** (*Law*), real property — **to know a t. or two,** to be shrewd or knowing — **to make a good t of** [Colloq.], to make a handsome profit from

— thing'al, *a* [Rare] Of or pertaining to things, real — **thing'er,** *n* [Rare] One who pays attention only to things, a practical person realist — **thing'hood,** *n* [Rare] The condition of being a thing, existence as a thing — **thing'ı-ness,** *n* [Recent] **1** State or quality peculiar to a thing or things objectivity, reality **2** Disposition to take a materialistic or practical view of things materialistic or realistic doctrine or view — **thing'ness,** *n* The state of being a thing, existence thinghood, also the state of being a mere thing — **thing'um-bob,** *n* [Colloq] A thing applied carelessly or indefinitely to any object **thing'a-my‡; thing'-um-a-bob"‡; thing'um-a-jig"‡, thing'um-my‡; thing'um-y‡ — thing'y,** *a* [Recent] **1.** Having properties of a real thing or object, material, real, objective **2** Materialistic matter-of-fact practical

thing', 1 tıng, 2 tĭng, *n* A Scandinavian legislative or judicial body, as, the *Storthing*, the Norwegian parliament [< Ice *thing*, assembly] **ting‡.**

thing'man, 1 tıng'man, 2 tĭng'man, *n* [-MEN, *pl*] **1.** In early Scandinavian and English history, a member of the national assembly or parliament **2.** In early-English history, one of the body-guards of a noble or king [< Ice *thingmadhr*, < *thing*, assembly, + *madhr*, man]

thin'gust, *n* A thane or nobleman

thing'vel"lir, 1 tıng'vel"ır, 2 tĭng'vĕl"ır, *n* [Ice] *Ice Hist* The open fields in southwestern Iceland where the annual parliament and court met the parliament-fields **thing'-val"la‡; thing'völir‡; thing'vols‡**

think', 1 thıngk, 2 thĭngk, *v* [THOUGHT, THINK'ING] **I.** *t* **1** To produce or form by mental processes, also, to change, or to effect in some way, by mental operation. In this sense usually followed by *out*, *through*, etc, as, to *think* evil thoughts, to *think out* a discourse or plan **2** To review in mind, examine mentally; consider. with *over*, as, to *think* a matter *over* **3.** To form an adequate idea of, conceive rationally and distinctly generally with a clause of indirect statement or object, but sometimes with a noun, as, to *think* how something or somebody would do or appear

Hegel had asserted direct intuition of God, that we *think* God and God must really be or we could not *think* him
O A BROWNSON *The Convert* p 291 [E D & BRO 1857]

4 To call to mind, remember, recollect, as, I can not *think* what he said **5** To remark mentally, say to oneself, as, he *thought* "what shall I do?" **6** To conceive of as a thing possible or probable, imagine or have a suspicion of, as, to *think* unjust things of a neighbor **7.** To hold as an opinion, view mentally, believe, consider followed by a proposition or its equivalent, as, they *think* that he is guilty, he *thinks* himself above me, I *think* his conduct impertinent **8.** To propose in mind, purpose, intend usually with an infinitive object, as, I *thought* to have gone ere this, he *thought* to have seen you, he *thinks* to conquer me **9†.** To feel

II 1 **1.** To exercise the mind actively in any way (1) To know, feel, or will (2) In a stricter sense, to exercise the intellect, cognize, know (3) In the strictest sense, to exercise the comparative and constructive faculties of the intellect, reason, compare, abstract, classify, or construct Compare THOUGHT, *n*, 1

No Man *thinks* but he is conscious that he *thinks*
THOMAS BURNET *Sacred Theory of the Earth* vol 1, bk II, p 385 [E 1759]

2 To recall anything to mind, exercise recollection; have a remembrance with *of* or *on*, as, we can *think* only approximately *of* what we have not seen, I can not *think of* the clergyman's text, I often *think on* happy bygone days **3.** To exercise the judgment, weigh arguments concerning some matter, deliberate and judge, consider seriously, meditate often with *about*, *of*, *on*, or *upon*, as, to *think* seriously, to *think about* a subject **4.** To entertain a particular opinion, sentiment, or feeling, as, he *thinks* well of me, to *think* a great deal of a friend, they *thought* little of the scheme [< AS *thencan*, *think*, *cp* THANK, *n*] SYN.. see CONSIDER ESTEEM, MUSE, SUPPOSE — **to think better of. 1.** To change one's opinion or purpose for a more deliberate one as he *thought better of* the plan later on **2** To reconsider or change — **think'a-bl(e"**, *a* Susceptible of being thought, conceivable hence, possible to be believed — **think'er,** *n* One who thinks, especially, a person with trained powers of thought, also, one who thinks in a specified way, as, he is a *thinker*, a deep *thinker*

The cause of the universe is a *thinker* And a *thinker* is a person JOSEPH COOK *Conscience* p 155 [H M & CO 1879]

— think'ing, *n* **1.** The act of one who thinks, mental action, thought **2.** The product of such action a thought, an idea, judgment, or opinion **3†.** The intellect — **think'ing-ly,** *adv*

think, *vt* To seem, appear now obsolete, except with the pronoun as indirect object in the combinations **methinks, methought.** [< AS *thyncan*, seem]

think, *n* [Colloq] A thought

Evil things make evil *thinks*
W F CRAFTS *Successful Men of To-day* p 60 [F & W]

think'-so", 1 thĭngk'-sō, 2 thĭngk'-sō, *n* [Colloq] A mere opinion, groundless conception

thin'ly, 1 thın'lı, 2 thĭn'lı, *adv* In a thin manner, sparsely, scatteringly, as, *thinly* clothed, grain *thinly* sown

thin'ner, 1 thın'er, 2 thĭn'er, *n* One who or that which thins

thin'ness, 1 thın'nes, 2 thĭn'nĕs, *n* The quality of being thin

thin'ni-fy, 1 thın'ı-fai, 2 thĭn'ı-fy, *vt* [Rare] To make thin thin

thin'ning, 1 thın'ıng, 2 thĭn'ing *n* *Forestry* **1** The act or process of thinning See THIN, *vt*, 2 **2.** A tree, bush, or plant removed for this purpose

thin'nish, 1 thın'ısh, 2 thĭn'ish, *a* Somewhat thin

Thi"no-cor'ı-dæ, 1 thaı no-kor'ı-dē, 2 thī no-cŏr'ı-dē, *n pl* *Ornith* A South-American family of quail-like gralline birds with long pointed wings, including the lark-plovers **Thi-noc'o-rus,** *n* (t g) [< Gr *this* (*thin-*), beach + *Lorydos*, crested lark, < *korys* helmet] — **thi-noc'o-rid,** *n* — **thi-noc'o-rin(e, thi-noc'o-roid,** *a*

thin'o-lite, 1 thin'o-laıt, 2 thĭn'o-līt, *n* *Mineral* A pale-yellow or light-brown crystalline calcium carbonate, occurring as a pseudomorph after some unknown mineral, found in desiccated lake-basins of the western United States [< Gr *this* (*thin-*), beach, + -LITE]

thin'-skinned", 1 thın'-skınd", 2 thĭn'-skĭnd", *a* **1.** Having a thin skin, hence, easily offended, sensitive **2** [Prov Eng] Having but a thin surface of good soil — **thin'-skinned"ness,** *n* The condition of being thin-skinned, oversensitiveness

thi'o-, 1 thaı'o-, 2 thī'o- From Greek *theion*, sulfur a combining form Compare SULF-, SULFO- — **thi"o-ac'e-tal,** *n* Mercaptal — **thi"o-a-ce'tic,** *a* Thioctic — **thi"o-ac'id,** *n* **1** A sulfur acid See SULFUR **2** A thioic acid — **thi"o-al'co-hol,** *n* Mercaptan — **thi"o-al'de-hyde,** *n* An aldehyde containing sulfur as a substitute for oxygen — **thi"o-an'ti-mo-nate,** *n* A compound regarded as a salt of thioantimonic acid — **thi"o-an"ti-mon'ic,** *a* Sulfantimonic — **thi"o-an"ti-mo'ni-ous,** *a* Sulfantimonious — **thi"o-an'ti-mo-nite,** *n* A compound regarded as a salt of thioantimonious acid — **thi"o-ar'se-nate,** *n* A compound regarded as a salt of thioarsenic acid **thi"o-ar-se'ni-ate‡ — thi"o-ar-sen'ic,** *a* Same as SULFARSENIC — **thi"o-ar-se'ni-ous,** *a* Sulfarsenious — **thi"o-ar'se-nite,** *n* A compound regarded as a salt of thioarsenious acid — **thi"o-au'ric,** *a* Sulfauric — **thi"o-car'ba-mate,** *n* A salt of thiocarbamic acid — **thi"o-car-bam'ic,** *a* Denoting either of two isomeric acids, which are derivatives of carbamic acid The two forms **α-thiocarbamic acid** ($NH_2CO\,SH$) and **β-thiocarbamic acid** ($NH_2CS\,OH$), are known by their esters — **thi"o-car-bam'id,** *n* A carbamid in which the oxygen of the group carbonyl is replaced by sulfur — **thi"o-car'bon-ate, thi"o-car-bon'ic** Same as SULFOCARBONATE, etc — **thi"o-chro'mite,** *n* A salt of thiochromous acid — **thi"o-chro'mous,** *a* Denoting a hypothetical acid ($H\,Cr_2S_4$) known only by its salts — **thi'o-col,** *n* A white crystalline powder ($C_6H_3\,OH\,OCH_3\,SO_3K$) used in pulmonary diseases — **thi"o-cy"an-a-ce'tic,** *a* Sulfocyanoacetic — **thi"o-cy'a-nate, thi"o-cy-an'ic.** Same as SULFOCYANATE, etc — **thi"o-e'ther,** *n* Same as SULFUR ETHER — **thi"o-eth-ox'id,** *n* A mercaptid — **thi"o-form,** *n* A powder, probably a dithiosalicylate of bismuth, used instead of iodoform in veterinary medicines — **thi"o-for'mate,** *n* A salt of thioformic acid — **thi"o-for'mic,** *a* Denoting an acid ($HCOSH$) obtained by substituting sulfur for half the oxygen of formic acid — **thi"o-gly'col,** *n* A white oil ($C_2H_4(SH)_2$) derived from ethylene chlorid or bromid — **thi"o-ke'tone,** *n* A supposed ketone in which sulfur is substituted for oxygen — **thi'ol,** *n* **1.** *Pharm* A dark-brown liquid or powder obtained by heating sulfur with paraffin-oils from peat, used in erysipelas and other skin-diseases **2** *Chem* Mercaptan a name adopted by the Geneva Commission — **thi"o-lac'tic,** *a* Relating to lactic acid modified by the substitution of an SH for an OH group in the molecule — **thi-ol'ic,** *a* Denoting any one of a series of acids, such as thiacetic acid ($CH_3\,COSH$), with the general formula $R\,CO\,SH$ — **thi"o-naph'thene,** *n* A compound, $(C_4H_4)CH\,CH\,S$, with an odor like that of naphthalene It forms the basis of many derivatives — **thi'o-nate,** *n* A salt of thionic acid

thi-on'ic, 1 thaı-on'ık, 2 thī-ŏn'ic, *a* *Chem* **1** Of, pertaining to, or derived from sulfur **2.** Denoting any one of the unstable acids, such as dithionic acid, having the general formula H_2SO_3 **3** Denoting any one of a series of acids, such as thionbenzoic acid (C_6H_5CSOH), with the general formula $R\,CS\,OH$ [< Gr *theion*, sulfur]

thi'o-nin, } 1 thaı'o-nın, -nın *or* -nin, 2 thī'o-nin -nin *or* -nĭn,
thi'o-nine, } *n* *Chem* A dark-green dyestuff ($C_{12}H_9N_3S$) made by synthesis, with a glistening metallic luster, that yields purplish colors to silk and wool The hydrochloric acid salt is the commercial article, and is also known as **Lauth's violet;** from Charles *Lauth* (1836–), a French chemist [< Gr *theion*, sulfur]

thi'o-nol, *n* A red dyestuff ($C_{12}H_7O_2NS$) — **thi"on-thi-ol'ic,** *a* Denoting any one of a series of acids, such as dithiobenzoic acid ($C_6H_5\,CS\,SH$), with the general formula $R\,CS\,SH$

Thion"ville', 1 tyōn"vil', 2 tyôn"vĭl', *n* A fortified town in Lorraine, France, surrendered by the French to the Germans Nov 24, 1870, restored by them to France in 1918 **Die'-den-ho"fen‡** [G]

thi'o-nyl, 1 thaı'o-nil, 2 thī'o-nĭl, *n* *Chem* The radical SO [< THIONIC + -YL] — **thi"o-nyl-am'ın,** *n* A compound derived from a primary amin by the substitution of thionyl (SO) for two atoms of hydrogen — **thionyl chlorid,** a colorless, pungent liquid ($SOCl_2$) which fumes when exposed to air

thi'o-phene, *n* A colorless liquid compound (C_4H_4S) with an odor resembling benzene, found in coal-tar and also made by synthesis It is the base of an important group of organic compounds discovered by Victor Meyer in 1883 — **thi"o-phe'nic,** *a* Of, pertaining to, or derived from thiophenol as, *thiophenic* acid — **thi"o-phe'nol,** *n* A colorless, mobile foul-smelling liquid ($C_6H_5\,SH$) formed variously, as by action of phosphorous pentasulfid on phenol **phe"nyl-sulfhy'drate† — thi"o-phil'ic,** *a* Growing readily in the presence of sulfur said of certain bacteria — **thi"o-phos'phate,** *n* A sulfophosphate — **thi-oph'thene,** *n* An oily compound ($C_8H_6S_2$) formed when citric acid is heated with phosphorous pentasulfid It consists of two condensed thiophene nuclei It boils at 224° to 226° C — **thi"o-pla-tin'ic,** *a* Denoting one of two thio-acids of platinum (H_2PtS_3 and H_2PtS_4), which are derived from the thioplatinates produced by combining a platinic sulfid with another sulfid — **thi'o-re-sor"cin,** *n* *Chem* A yellowish-gray compound ($C_6H_4(OS)_2$) obtained by treating resorcin with sulfur, and used in medicine as an antiseptic See under RESORCIN — **thi"o-sin-am'ın,** *n* A crystalline compound $C_6H_8N_2$ formed by the union of allyl mustard-oil with ammonia used in photography for the production of direct positives in the camera on dry plates **thi"o-sin-am'ine† — thi"o-stan'nate,** *n* A sulfostannate — **thi"o-stan'nic,** *a* Sulfostannic — **thi"o-sul'fate, thi"o-sul'phate,** *n* A salt of thiosulfuric acid The most important one is **sodium thiosulfate,** which is used as a fixing agent in photography and is commercially but erroneously called **hyposulfite of soda — thi"o-sul-fon'ic,** *a* Denoting any one of certain unstable acids with the general formula RSO_2SH Their esters have the odor of onions — **thi"o-sul-fu'ric, thi"o-sul-phu'ric,** *a* Of or pertaining to, or derived from sulfur — **thiosulfuric acid,** an unisolated compound ($H_2S_2O_3$) known chiefly by its salts, which have extensive applications in bleaching and in photography — **Thi'o-thrix,** *n* *Bacteriol* A genus of bacteria belonging to the *Chlamydobacteriaceæ*, containing sulfur and found in sulfur springs — **thi"o-to'lene,** *n* A colorless oily compound (C_5H_6S) contained in coal-tar, and also made by synthesis **methyl thiophene; — thi"o-tung'state, thi"o-tung'stic, thi"o-u're-a,** etc See SULFOTUNGSTATE, etc — **thi-ox'ene,** *n* Any one of several metameric derivatives of thiophene in which two atoms of hydrogen are replaced by two methyl (CH_3) groups

thir, 1 thûr 2 thĭr, *a* & *pron* [Scot or Obs] These — **thir and thae** [Scot], these and those

third, 1 thûrd, 2 thĭrd, *a* **1.** Next in order after the second the ordinal of *three* **2** Being one of three equal parts, as, a *third* part [< AS *thridda*, < *threō*, three] — **third'-bor"ough,** *n* A constable or deputy constable — **t.-class,** *a* Of the class or grade next after the second, hence, of inferior quality as, a *third-class* ticket or singer — **t -class mail-matter** [U S], all printed matter except such newspapers and periodicals as are forwarded in quantity and under certain regulations and limitations through the mail by the publishers — **T -day,** *n* The third day of the week, Tuesday so called commonly by Friends — **t father** [Prov Eng], a great-grandfather — **t hour 1.** Among the Jews, the third of the twelve equal divisions of time between morning and evening, the hour which, in the Gregorian calendar, begins at 9 o'clock, or the beginning of that hour, the time of the morning sacrifice **2.** *R C Ch* The office of the third hour, 9 o clock A M — **t house** [Polit Slang U S], the lobby considered as a body additional to the two houses composing a legislature — **t. inversion** (*Mus*), *the form of a chord of the seventh* when the base takes the seventh — **t nerve,** the principal motor nerve of the muscles of the eye with nearly all of which it is connected, the oculomotor — **t order** (*R C Ch*), an order of men and women intermediate between the monastic orders and the world, but connected with a monastic order the members being bound under a rule of holy living, called the *third rule*, either by a simple vow as seculars or by more solemn vows as members of a community — **third'pen"ny,** *n* *Anglo-Saxon Law* The one penny taken from every threepence of county-court fines as a perquisite to the earl of the county — **t person** (*Gram*), the person or thing spoken of, or the grammatical form indicating such

person or thing — **t. rail** (*Elec*), an insulated rail placed as a conductor on the track of a railway, from which the current is taken, by means of a shoe or other contact device to operate the motors of the cars the running rails acting as return conductors used also attributively as, a *third-rail* system — **t.-rate**, *a* Of the third grade, rank, or quality, hence of a low or poor grade or quality as, a *third-rate* vessel, a *third-rate* lawyer — **t.-rater**, *n* See also RATE², *n*, 3 — **t. republic**, the republic of France instituted in 1871 — **thirds card** [Eng], a card 3 inches long and 1½ inches wide the usual size for men s visiting-cards — **thirds'man**, *n* [-MEN, *pl*] One who acts as arbitrator or umpire, a referee — **t. sound** (*Mus*), the third of a key, mediant — **t staff**, the staff upon which pedal music is written for the organ — **t. ventricle**, the portion of the central cavity of the brain that lies between the optic thalami — **t.-year man**, a student of the third year in a college

third¹, *n* **1.** (1) One of three equal parts of anything, the quotient of a unit divided by three (2) An ordinal number usually abbreviated *3d* in the United States and *3rd* in Great Britain See ORDINAL 2 *Law* (1) The distributive share accruing to a widow from her deceased husband's estate under the law of descent and distribution, *thirds* (2) The portion of a deceased husband's real estate assigned as a dower to his widow **3.** A unit of time, or of circular or angular measurement, equal to the sixtieth of a second **4.** In baseball, the third base See BASEBALL **5.** *Mus* (1) The interval between any note and the next but one above it on a diatonic scale See INTERVAL (2) A note separated by this interval from any other, considered in relation to that other, specif , the third above the key-note, the mediant (3) Two notes at this interval written or sounded together, also, the consonance so produced **6.** *Golf* A handicap of one stroke allowed at every third hole **7.** *Astron* One sixtieth of a second of an arc, or of time **8.** Something, as flour or grain, relegated to a third class because of inferior quality or grade, specif , an article of merchandise or a product of manufacture, as sugar, inferior to the second grade of the same thing chiefly in the plural **9.** *pl Print* A size of cards See PAPER, 2 **10.** *Scots Law* Formerly, a third portion of the revenues from church benefices reserved for the support of the acting clergy

third², *n* [Prov Eng or Obs] Thread

third'ing, 1 thûrd'iŋ, 2 third'iŋ, *n* [Eng] **1.** The third part of anything, specif , the third of a tenant's grain growing at his death, sometimes due to the lord as a heriot often in the plural **2.** In the English universities, two-thirds of the original price allowed by upholsterers to students for furniture returned within a year from its purchase **3.** *Law* A judicial division of a county , a riding of which there were three to the county.

third'ly, 1 thûrd'li, 2 third'ly, *adv.* In the third place

Thir'i-a, 1 thir'i-ə 2 thir'i-a, *n* *Bib* (Douai)

thirl¹, 1 thûrl, 2 thirl, *rt & ti* [Prov Brit] **1.** To thrill 2 To drill or bore specif , in mining, to make a thirl in this sense also written *thurl* [< AS *thyrlan*, < *thyrel*, hole] — **thirl'a-bl(e)**, *a*

thirl², *rt* [Scot] To enthrall, also, to bind, as by a lease — **thirl'dom**, *n* Thraldom.

thirl³, *n* **1.** A hole or perforation, an opening, an entrance **2.** *Coal-mining* A cross-hole or ventilation-passage between two headings [< AS *thyrel*, < root of THROUGH *prep*]

thirl⁴, *n* A district the grain of which had to be taken by the tenant to a certain mill to be ground [< THIRL², *v*, < Ice *thrall*, a serf]

thirl⁵, *n* [Brit] A thrill

thirl'age, 1 thûrl'ij 2 thirl'aj *n* *Scots Law* A servitude by which lands are thirled, or astricted, to a particular mill, so that the possessors must grind their grain there, paying certain multures and sequels as the agreed or customary price of grinding See MULTURE, *n*, 4, SEQUEL *n*, 3

thirl'ing, 1 thûrl'iŋ 2 thirl'iŋ *n* [Prov Eng] **1.** The act of drilling or boring **2.** *Mining* (1) In coal-mining, an opening between two headings for ventilation (2) In the North of England lead-mines, a mark at the end of a pitch or set

Thirl'wall, 1 thûrl'wal 2 thirl'wal, **Connop** (¹/₁₁1797–³/₁₀ 1875) An English bishop and scholar [*England*

Thirsk, 1 thûrsk 2 thirsk *n* A market-town in Yorkshire,

thirst, 1 thûrst, 2 thirst, *v* **I.** *t* **1.** To have a thirst or eager desire for, crave obsolete except when followed by an infinitive **2.** To bring to terms by causing to be thirsty, affect with thirst with *out* or other preposition

Another thing I didn t see and that was a dog to throw into the well or I would have *thirsted* the superstitious garrison *out* LUDLOW *Captain of the Janizaries* p 163 [D M & CO]

II. *i* **1.** To experience discomfort for want of liquid or drink, have a craving for drink, be thirsty

Never did passenger in summer s heat
More *thirst* for drink than she for his good turn
SHAKESPEARE *Venus and Adonis* st 16

2 To have any eager desire or craving, as, to *thirst* after righteousness [< AS *thyrstan* < *thyrst* thirst] — **thirst'er**, *n* One who thirsts as, a *thirster* after righteousness

thirst, *n* **1.** A general sensation calling for relief by drinking, in its more extreme experience, a distressful feeling of dryness and heat localized in the throat, mouth and stomach normally due to the lack of liquid in the body, tho also produced by the arrest of the mucous secretions of the mouth and throat, as by illness, or by some emotion or excitement in perverted thirst as by the use of intoxicants or of ice-water, a craving aggravated by the continued use See SENSATION

Natural *thirst* is more deliciously gratified with water than artificial *thirst* is with wine J BENTLEY *Health and Wealth* pt II lesson IV , p 95 [S M & CO 1850]

2 Any eager desire, a longing or a craving commonly followed by *after*, *for*, or *of*, as, a *thirst for* glory

Our *thirst for* applause . . . if the last infirmity of noble minds is also the first infirmity of weak ones
RUSKIN *Sesame and Lilies* p 8 [W & S 1889]

3 [Colloq , S Afr] A waterless tract or arid plain, desert [< AS *thyrst*, thirst < root in Goth *thaursjan* thirst]

SYN.: see APPETITE — **thirst'less**, *a* Not having thirst

thirst'y, 1 thûrst'i, 2 thirst'y, *a* [THIRST'I-ER, THIRST'I-EST] **1** Affected with or suffering from thirst **2.** Lacking moisture, very dry, parched, as, *thirsty* soil **3.** Eagerly desirous followed by *after*, *for*, etc , as, *thirsty for* riches **4** Causing thirst, as, *thirsty* heat. **5†.** Keen, eager [< AS *thyrstig*, < *thyrst*, thirst] — **thirst'i-ly**, *adv* — **thirst'i-ness**, *n*

thir-teen', 1 thûr-tin', 2 thir-tēn', *a* [< AS *threōtīene*, < *threō*, three, + *tēn*, ten] — **thir-teen'fold**, *a* & *adv*

thir-teen', *n* **1.** The sum of ten and three a cardinal number superstitiously regarded as a specially unlucky number **2.** The symbols representing this number See NOTATION **3.** An Irish coin of the early part of the 19th century, worth 13 pence

thir-teen'er, 1 thûr-tin'or, 2 thir-tēn'er, *n* **1.** The thirteenth one, especially , in whist, the thirteenth or last card of a suit left in a player's hand after the other twelve have been played **2.** [Colloq] An Irish coin, a thirteen

thir-teenth', 1 thûr-tinth', 2 thir-tēnth', *a* **1.** Third in order after the tenth the ordinal of *thirteen* **2.** Being one of thirteen equal parts as a *thirteenth* part — **-ly**, *adv*

thir-teenth', *n* **1.** One of thirteen equal parts of anything, the quotient of a unit divided by thirteen **2.** The next one after the twelfth **3** *Mus* (1) An interval compounded of an octave and a sixth (2) A note separated from another by this interval (3) These two notes written or sounded together See INTERVAL **4.** *Old Eng Law* A tax amounting to one-thirteenth of a year's rent, or of movables, or of both

thir'ti-eth, 1 thûr'ti-eth, 2 thir'ti-ēth, *a* **1.** Tenth in order after the twentieth, the ordinal of *thirty* **2.** Being one of thirty equal parts — **thir'ti-eth-ly**, *adv*

thir'ti-eth, *n* **1.** One of thirty equal parts of anything, the quotient of a unit divided by thirty **2.** The next in order after the twenty-ninth **3** *Old Eng Law* A tax amounting to the thirtieth part of the year's rent, or of movables, or of both

thir'ty, 1 thûr'ti, 2 thir'ty, *a* Consisting of ten more than twenty, or of thrice ten a cardinal numeral [< AS *thrītig*, < *threō*, three, + *-tig*, -TY¹] — **thir'ty-fold"**, *a* & *adv*

thir'ty, *n* [-TIES, 1 -tiz, 2 -tiz, *pl*] **1.** The sum of ten and twenty , thrice ten a cardinal number **2.** The symbols representing this number See NOTATION **3.** Among printers and telegraphers, the last sheet, word, or line of copy or of a dispatch, the last, the end **4.** In lawn-tennis two points scored See FIFTEEN — **thir"ty-one'**, *n* Same as ONE-AND-THIRTY See ONE — **t.-second**, *a* **1.** Being the second after the thirtieth **2.** Being one of thirty-two equal parts as, a *thirty-second* part — **t.-second note**, a note having one thirty-second of the time of a whole note, a demisemiquaver See illus under NOTE — **t.-two-mo**, *n* *Print* **1.** A book or pamphlet having 32 leaves to the sheet the pages being usually 3 × 4½ inches hence loosely a book having approximately that size of page **2.** A sheet of paper which when folded makes 32 leaves Commonly written *32mo*

this, 1 this, 2 thīs, *a* [THESE, 1 thīz, 2 thēz, *pl*] That is here present, as, *this* man, *this* picture which you have just seen, *this* experiment which I am about to perform a demonstrative pointing out something present, near, or nearer than something else, in time, place, or thought, or something that has just happened or been done or mentioned, or is on the point of happening or being done or mentioned

God is good and God is light . . . In *this* faith I rest secure
WHITTIER *Calef in Boston* st 5

Since the Reform Act the House of Lords has become a revising and suspending House . . . They say We reject your Bill for *this* once, or *these* twice or even *these* thrice but if you keep on *sending it up at last we won t reject it*
W BAGEHOT *English Constitution* p 130 [C & H 1867]

This is opposed to *that* sometimes to *other*, or to another *this* as, *this* tree is more thrifty than *that*, *this* child was gentle, the *other* bold *this* book is witty, *this* profound *This* sometimes refers to the latter of two things just mentioned, *that* to the former, as alcohol and tobacco are both injurious *this* however, less than *that* *This* sometimes refers to a number considered as a single collection or whole as he has been dead *this* fourteen nights

Occasionally *this* and *that* stand in combination with a particle used substantively as *this* (*that*) once MAETZNER *Eng Gram* tr by Grece vol III p 230 [H BROS 1874]

[< AS *thes*, masc , *this*, neut , reduplicated demons , < pronom *th-* (demons) + *s-* (demons)]

this, *pron* The person or thing here present or as if present, or to be exhibited, as, who did *this*? *this* will be the last scene See note under THIS, *a*

The demonstrative pronouns of Modern-English are, in the narrower sense *this* that and yon yond yonder They point to an object present and to be exhibited MAETZNER *Eng Gram* tr by Grece vol III p 228 [H BROS 1874]

— **this'ness**, *n* [Rare] The state or quality of being this, definite individuality haecceity

this, *adv* In this way, to this degree, thus, as, I was not expecting you *this* soon [Var of THUS, *adv*]

this'bē, 1 thiz'bi, 2 this'bē *n* A clear-winged moth (*Hemaris thisbe*) [< Gr *Thisbē* proper name]

This'bē, *n* **1.** A Babylonian maiden beloved by Pyramus See PYRAMUS **2.** *Bib* (Apocrypha) *Tob* i 2 **Thl'sbē** [Gr] [ticular way

this'how", 1 this'hau 2 this'how", *n* [Rare] This par-

this'tle(E), 1 this'l, 2 this'l, *n* **1.** Any one of various vigorous prickly plants of the aster family, with heads of purple, pink, yellow, or white tubular flowers, and seeds (achenia) terminating in a long bristly pappus known as *thistle-down* These plants belong chiefly to the genus *Cnicus* including the former genus *Cirsium*, and to the genera *Carduus* and *Onopordon* *Carduus lanceolatus* is the **common thistle** The species of *Cnicus* called **plume-thistles** or **plumed thistles**, from their feathery or plumose pappus, include all the common thistles **2.** Any one of various plants of other genera See phrases **3** *Her* The emblem of Scotland, tinctured proper, now represented as growing on the same stalk as the rose and the shamrock [< AS *thistel*, thistle]



Common or Bull-thistle. *a* a single flower.

— **American star-thistle**, *Centaurea americana*, a weed occurring in the Mississippi valley — **blessed t.** **1** An Old World annual (*Cnicus benedictus*), sparingly naturalized in the southeastern United States **bitter t ‡.** **2** The milk-thistle — **blue t**, the blue-weed. See BLUE *a* — **briery t**, an eryngo (*Eryngium leavenworthii*) — **bull'-this"tle**, *n* [U S] The common or spear-thistle (*Carduus lanceolatus*) — **bur-t**, *n* **1.** The common thistle (*Carduus lanceolatus*) **2** A cockle-bur (*Xanthium strumarium*) — **Canada t**, an Old World weed (*Carduus arvensis*) naturalized in North America a slender species, 1 to 2 or 3 feet high, with small heads of purplish flowers very wavy leaves, and long creeping roots, which make it one of the worst of weeds — **carline t**, see CARLINE — **corn-t**, **creeping t**, **cursed t.**, same as CANADA THISTLE — **down t**, same as SCOTCH THISTLE — **English t**, the wild teazel (*Dipsacus sylvestris*) — **friar's-t**, *n* Same as FRIAR'S-CROWN See FRIAR — **fuller's-t**, *n* Fuller s teazel See FULLER¹, *n* — **hare t** or **hare's t**, *n* See HARE'S-LETTUCE under HARE — **holy t.**, same as MILK-THISTLE — **Jamaica yellow t**, the prickly poppy — **Mexican t**, a tall much-branched ornamental biennial (*Carduus conspicuus*) with rigid leaves somewhat like those of the common thistle, and large flower-heads conspicuous for their scarlet involucres and yellow flowers **scarlet Mexican t.** ‡ — **our Lady's t**, same as MILK-THISTLE — **pasture t**, *n* A stout hairy biennial species (*Cnicus pumilus*) with single very large heads of purple, or rarely white, fragrant flowers common from Maine to Pennsylvania — **Russian t**, a robust annual (*Salsola tragus*) with a much-branched spreading stem, often 4 to 6 feet high, with spiny-tipped leaves about an inch long and very small flowers It was introduced about 1885 by immigrants from southern Russia, where it is known as the **Tatar t**, into the Dakotas, Minnesota, and Wisconsin There the pernicious weed has already monopolized thousands of acres, and it is spreading eastward — **Scotch t.**, any one of several thistles regarded respectively by different authorities as the emblem of Scotland The three most prominent of these are the **cotton-t.** (*Onopordon acanthium*), the **common t.** or **spear-t.** (*Carduus lanceolatus*), and **our Lady's t.** or the **milk-t** (*Silybum marianum*) — **silver t**, the acanthus of southern Europe — **sow-t** *n* Any plant of the genus *Sonchus*; especially *S oleraceus*, a weed common in most parts of the globe The leaves are sometimes used for salad — **Syrian t**, a thistle (*Cnicus syriacus*) of the Mediterranean region, with white-veined leaves and sessile heads of purple flowers — **tall t.**, a common species (*Cnicus altissimus*) in fields and copses of the United States, with downy branching stems 3 to 10 feet high leafy to the heads of purple or purplish flowers — **this'tle-bird"**, *n* A thistle-finch, especially the American goldfinch See illus under GOLDFINCH — **t.-butterfly**, *n* A nymphalid butterfly (*Pyrameis cardui*) whose caterpillar feeds upon thistles, painted-lady — **t.-cock**, *n* [Prov Eng] The corn-bunting See illus under BUNTING — **t.-cropper**, *n* A donkey — **t.-crown**, *n* An English gold coin struck by James I named from the thistle on the reverse See COIN — **t.-digger**, *n* An implement with a fork or crotch so sharpened that it may be used to cut off thistles below the surface of the ground — **t.-dollar**, *n* A Scottish silver coin issued by James VI in 1578 See COIN — **t.-down**, *n* The pappus of the thistle the tufted feathery bristles by means of which the seeds of the thistle are transported by the wind — **t.-finch**, *n* A small finch feeding on thistle-seeds especially, a goldfinch thistle-bird **t.-tube**, — **t.-merk**, *n* A Scottish silver coin issued by James VI See COIN — **t.-plume**, *n* [U S] A plume-moth (*Pterophorus carduidactylus*), the larvæ of which feed on thistle-heads — **t.-sage**, *n* An ornamental perennial sage (*Salvia carduacea*) from California, with a scape-like stem, lavender-colored flowers and thistle-like basal leaves — **t.-tube**, *n* Same as THISTLE-FUNNEL — **this'tle-warp"†**, *n* A thistle-finch — **Virgin Mary's t**, same as MILK-THISTLE — **wool-t**, *n* Same as FRIAR'S-CROWN **woolly-headed t†.** — **yellow t**, a species (*Cnicus spinosissimus*) with stout stem 1 to 3 feet high, very spiny leaves, and heads of yellow flowers invested with a secondary involucre of 12 to 20 spiny bracts


Thistle-butterfly ⅘

this'tly, 1 this'li, 2 this'ly, *a* **1.** Abounding in thistles; consisting of thistles, as, a *thistly* field **2.** Resembling or suggestive of thistles, prickly, pricking

thith'er, 1 thith'or 2 thith'er, *rt* [Rare] To proceed to go thither, as to hither and *thither*

thith'er, *a* [Rare] **1.** Situated in that place being in that direction hence, more distant from this place farther opposed to *hither* as the *thither* shore **2.** Of earlier time, therefore, older than — **on the thither side of** [Colloq], on the more advanced side of said of years of age as, he is *on the thither side of* fifty, that is more than fifty

thith'er, *adv* **1.** To that place, in that direction, that way opposed to *hither*, as, he went *thither* **2** To that end, point, or result, as, the tendency was *thither* At the present day *thither* is usually, tho not correctly, replaced by *there* [< AS *thider*, thither, < pron *th-* (demons)] — **thith"er-to'**, *adv* [Rare] To that place, point, or extent — **thith'er-ward**, *adv* In that direction, toward that place or end **thith'er-wards†.**

thit'see, *n* [Burma] Same as THEETSEE

thit'to, *n* [Burma] Same as THEITTO

Thjas'se, 1 tyā'sē 2 tya'se *n* *Norse Myth* A giant having power to assume eagles' plumage and to fly, who with the help of Loki, bore Idun and the golden apples of youth to the nether world Æsir, feeling age approaching, causes Loki to return Idun and restore the apples See IDUN **Thja'zi‡.**

Thlas'pi, 1 thlas'pai, 2 thlăs pī, *n* *Bot* A genus of small brassicaceous plants, having a rosette of root-leaves and a large flat-winged pod, as in the penny-cress (*T arvense*) [< L *thlaspi*, kind of cress, < Gr *thlaspi*, < *thlaō*, crush]

thlips"en-ceph'a-lus, 1 thlips'en-sef'a-lus 2 thlips ĕn-çĕf'a-lŭs *n* [-LI, 1 -lai 2 -lī, *pl*] *Terat* A monster having a skull open at the back front, and sides, and without distinct fontanelles together with a defective brain the result of abnormal pressure of the fetal head in the womb [< Gr *thlipsis* (see THLIPSIS) + *enkephalos* see ENCEPHALON]

thlip'sis, 1 thlip'sis, 2 thlip'sis, *n* *Pathol* Constriction of a blood-vessel by external compression [< Gr. *thlipsis*, pressure, < *thlibō*, press]

thlr, *abbr.* Thaler

Thne-top"sy-chi't'æ, 1 thni-top'si-kai't'i 2 thne-tŏp'sy'e-tē, *n pl* A sect of the 3d century that believed in the extinction of the soul between death and the last judgment — **thne-top'sy-chism**, *n*

thof. **I.** *pron pl* Those they **II.** *def art* The

tho, 1 thō, 2 thō *adv* [Prov Eng or Obs] Thereupon, then

tho, } 1 thō, 2 thō, *conj* **1.** Notwithstanding the

though, } fact that introducing a clause expressing an actual fact; as, we started, *tho* it stormed dreadfully.

What *tho* on hamely fare we dine, . .
A man s a man for a' that
BURNS *For A That and A' That* st 2

2. Conceding or granting that, even if introducing a clause assumed or admitted as supposably true, as, "*tho* he slay me, yet will I trust him."

Tho' with the Stoic Chief our stage may ring
The Stoic Husband was the glorious thing
POPE *Epilogue to Mr Rowe's Jane Shore* I 37

3. And yet, still, however introducing a modifying clause or statement added as an afterthought, as, I am well — *tho* I do not feel very strong
So many minds did gird their orbs with beams
Tho one did fling the fire TENNYSON *The Poet* st 8

4 Notwithstanding what has been done or said, nevertheless, however
Ay, but they have *tho* LANDOR *Imaginary Conversations of Literary Men and Statesmen* p 157 [H C 1826]

By some lexicographers, *tho* as used in the quotation cited under def 4, has been called an adverb Compare HOWEVER [< AS *theâh*, tho, < pronom *th-* (demonst)]

Syn. see BUT, NOTWITHSTANDING — **as tho,** as if as he acts *as tho* he were crazy — **what tho,** what matters it if, what of the fact that as, *what tho* the tempest rage?

Tho , **Thos** , *abbr* Thomas

Tho'as, 1 thō'əs, 2 thō'as, *n* *Gr Myth* A king of Lemnos See HYPSIPYLE

Tho-ca'nus, 1 thō-kā'nus, 2 thō-cā'nŭs, *n* *Bib* (Apocrypha R V) *1 Esd* IX 14

thoft†, 1 thŏft 2 thōft, *n* [Prov Eng] A rower's bench or thwart in the compound — **thoft'fel"low,** *n* A fellow oarsman

thoft‡, *n* [Prov Eng] Thought

thought†, *n* Care anxiety

Thok, 1 tuk 2 tok, *n* *Norse Myth* An ogress who after the death of Balder would not help weep the god out of Hel's grasp

thoke, 1 thōk, 2 thōk, *n* [Eng] A broken-bellied fish, not allowed to be packed with the unbroken fish

tho'ko, 1 thō'ko 2 thō'ko, *n* A skin-disease, affecting also the bones, common among the Fiji-Islanders

tho'lance, 1 thō'lans, 2 thō'lanç, *n* [Scot] Sufferance

thole, 1 thōl 2 thōl *v* [Prov Brit or Obs] **I** *t* **1** To endure suffer **2** To afford or yield **3** To give freely **II** *i* **1** To endure or suffer anything also, to be tolerant **2** To stay, wait [< AS *tholian* suffer]

thole[1], *n* **1.** A pin inserted vertically in a gunwale or elsewhere, as a fulcrum for an oar in rowing **thole's pin**†. **2** One of the two handles by which a scythe-snath is held See SCYTHE **3**†. A wooden cart-pin [< AS *thol*, pin]

thole[2], *n* *Arch* **1.** A tholus **2.** A vaulted niche or recess in which votive offerings were made **3.** A knot or scutcheon at the apex of a timber vault [< L *tholus*, see THOLUS]

thol'o-bate, 1 thol'o-bĕt, 2 thōl'o-bāt, *n* [Rare] *Arch* The immediate support of a dome or other cupola [< Gr *tholos* dome + *batos*, passable, < *bainō* go]

Thol'o-mal, 1 thol'o-mal *or* -mı-al, 2 thōl'o-mal *or* -ma-ı, *n* *Bib* (Douai)

Thol"o-spyr'ĭ-dæ, 1 thol o-spir'ı-dı, 2 thōl'o-spŷr'ı-dē, *n pl* *Protoz* A family of spyroidean radiolarians with a shell without thorax and cephalis with galea **Thol"o-spy'ris,** *n* (t g) [< Gr *tholos* dome, + *spyris* basket] **Thol"o-spyr'ĭ-dan** — **thol"o-spy'rid,** *n* — **thol"o-spy'roid,** *a*

tho'lus, 1 thō'lus, 2 thō'lŭs, *n* [-LI, 1 -lai, 2 -lī, *pl*] *Arch* **1.** Properly, a building of circular plan **2.** A dome or cupola **3.** A structure having a dome or cupola as its characteristic feature **4.** A lantern [L, < Gr *tholos*, dome] **tho'los**‡.

Thom, 1 tem, 2 tŏm, **James** (4/11 1802–4/11 1850) A Scottish sculptor

Tho-mæ'an, 1 to-mī'ən, 2 to-mē'an, *n* Same as CHRISTIAN OF ST THOMAS **Tho-me'an**‡; **Tho'mite**‡.

tho'ma-ite, 1 tō'mı-aıt, 2 tō'ma-ĭt, *n* *Mineral* A variety of siderite that is found massive and in pyramidal crystals [< Prof *Thoma* Wiesbaden]

tho-man', 1 to-mān' 2 to-man', *n* Same as TOMAN, 1

Thom'as, 1 tom'əs, 2 tŏm'as *n* **1** A masculine personal name **Thom'a-sa, Thom'a-sine** (*fem*) Dan D G Sw **Tho'mas,** 1 tō'mas, 2 tō'mas, F **Tho"mas',** 1 tō mā', 2 tō"ma', G **To-ma'sı-a** (*fem*), Hung **Tam'as,** 1 tom'ash, 2 tŏm'ash Pg **Tho-mas',** 1 to-mäs' 2 to-mas' **Tho-mar', Tho-maz'**; Sp **To-más',** 1 to-mās', 2 to-mas', **To-ma'sa** (*fem*), 1 to-mā'sa 2 to-ma'sa **2** That one of the twelve apostles characterized by his doubting disposition (*John* xx 27) **Did'y-mus**‡ **3 Ambroise** (5/11 1811–2/12 1896), a French composer, especially of grand opera director of the Paris Conservatoire *Mignon* **4 Augustus** (1/8 1859–), an American journalist and playwright *Arizona* **5 Calvin** (10/28 1854–11/11 1919), an American educator and philologist *A Practical German Grammar* **6 Cyrus** (7/11 1825–6/28 1910), an American ethnologist entomologist, and scientific author **7. George H** (7/11 1816–2/28 1870), a United States general in the Civil War, distinguished in western campaigns and called "The Rock of Chickamauga from his firm stand at that battle **8 Isaiah** (1/11 1749–4/11 1831), an American printer publisher, and author **9. John** (1725–6/11 1776) an American Revolutionary general member of First Continental Congress **10 Mary Carey** (1/11 1857–), an American educator and author president of Bryn Mawr College from 1895 **11. Theodore** (10/11 1831–1/11 1905), a German-American violinist and orchestra-conductor **12** A county in S W Georgia 713 sq m county-seat Thomasville **13** A county in N W Kansas 1 076 sq m county-seat, Colby **14** A county in N W central Nebraska, 720 sq m county-seat, Thedford **15** A town in Tucker county, W Va **16** A mountain in New Mexico 11,275 ft high **17 T à Becket,** see A BECKET **18 T à Kempis** (1380–1471), a German monk, the reputed author of *The Imitation of Christ* **19 T the Rhymer,** a Scottish poet (1225–1300) **T Learmont**‡, **T of Ercildoune**‡, **T Rymort.**

Thom'as In'golds-by A pseudonym of Richard H Barham

Thom'as-ite, 1 tom'əs-aıt, 2 tŏm'as-ıt, *n* Same as CHRISTADELPHIAN

Tho-ma'sı-us, 1 to-mā'zı-us 2 to-ma'shı-us, **Christian** (1/11 1655–8/28 1728) A German jurist, publicist and reformer *History of Wisdom and Folly*

Thom'as Pap"a-ver'ı-us, 1 pap'ə-ver'ı-us 2 pāp'a-vĕr'ı-ŭs In Burton's *Book Hunter*, a sobriquet of Thomas De Quincey

Thom'as-ton, 1 tom'əs-tən 2 tŏm'as-ton *n* **1** A town and village in Litchfield county, Conn , clock-manufacturing **2** A town, county-seat of Upson county, Ga a winter resort **3** A seaport in Knox county, Me

Thom'as-ville, 1 tom'əs-vil 2 tom'as-vil *n* A town, county-seat of Thomas county, Ga

thombe†, *n* The thumb **thome**†

Tho-mi'sı-dæ, 1 tho-mis'ı-dı, 2 tho-mis'ı-dē *n pl* *Arach* A family of laterigrade spiders especially those with eyes mostly alike clypeus high, and the second pair of legs larger than the fourth crab-spiders **Tho'mi-sus,** *n* (t g) [< Gr *thomisso*, whip] — **tho'mi-sid, tho'mi-soid,** *a* & *n*

Tho'mism, 1 tō'[or thō']mızm, 2 tō'[or thō']mĭzm, *n* The theological system of Thomas Aquinas (see AQUINAS), who applied the philosophy of Aristotle to the doctrines of religion held to divine predestination and grace efficacious because of its physical or entitative energy, denied the immaculate conception of the Virgin Mary, and magnified the power of the sacraments **Tho'ma-ism**‡ — **Tho'mist I.** *a* Thomistic **II.** *n* A follower of Thomas Aquinas — **Tho-mis'tic,** *a* Of or pertaining to Thomism or Thomas Aquinas **Tho-mis'tı-cal**‡

Thom'o-ı, 1 them'o-aı, 2 thŏm'o-ı, *n* *Bib* (Apocrypha) *1 Esd* v, 32 **Thom'e-ı**‡ (R V)

Tho'mo-mys, 1 thō'mo-mis 2 thō'mo-mŷs *n* *Zool* A genus of *Geomyidæ*, including the small pocket-gophers of the northwestern United States differing from the large gray gophers (*Geomys*) by lack of grooving in the upper incisors, but equally a pest to agriculture [< Gr *thōmos*, heap, + *mys*, mouse]

Tho'mond, 1 thō'mond, 2 thō'mŏnd, *n* An ancient independent kingdom of Ireland embracing the counties of Clare and Limerick, but not the city of Limerick [< Ir *Tuadh Mumhan* North Munster]

Thomp'son, 1 temp'sən, 2 tŏmp'son, *n* **1 Alice,** maiden name of Mrs Wilfred Meynell **2 Benjamin,** Count Rumford, (2/28 1753–8/11 1814), an American philosopher who made important contributions to physics and agriculture became adviser to the king of Bavaria (1790) **3 Sir Edward Maunde** (5/6 1840–), an English editor and author, director of the British Museum from 1888–1909 **4 Elizabeth Southerden,** see BUTLER **5 Sir Henry** (5/6 1820–4/11 1904), an English surgeon and author, promoter of cremation **6. Henry Denman** (10/11 1833–4/11 1911), an American playwright and actor in New England character-rôles *The Old Homestead* **7 Sir John S D.** (11/10 1844–12/11 1894), a Canadian jurist prime minister prominent in fisheries negotiations with the United States **8 Robert Ellis** (1/8 1844–10/11 1924), an American Presbyterian clergyman, editor, and writer on social science and religion **9** A lake in Kingsbury county, S Dak , length, 10 m **10.** A town in Windham county, Conn

Thoms, 1 tomz, 2 tŏmz, **William John** (11/16 1803–8/11 1885) An English antiquary, founder of *Notes and Queries*

thom'sen-o-lite, 1 tom'sen-o-laıt, 2 tŏm'sĕn-o-līt, *n* *Mineral* A vitreous, white, hydrous sodium-calcium-aluminum fluorid ($H_2NaCaAlF_8O$), crystallizing in the monoclinic system [< Dr J *Thomsen*, of Copenhagen, + -LITE]

Thom'son, 1 tom'sən, 2 tŏm'son *n* **1 Sir Charles Wyville** (3/8 1830–1/11 1882) a Scottish naturalist, superintendent "Challenger" expedition, *Depths of the Sea* **2. Elihu** (3/8 1853–), an American electrician, inventor of the process of electric welding **3 James** (9/11 1700–8/27 1748), a Scottish poet, *The Seasons* **4 James** (11/16 1834–6/8 1882), a Scottish poet and journalist **5. Sir Joseph John** (12/11 1856–), an English physicist and teacher of electrical theory **6 Mortimer** (9/11 1832–6/28 1875), an American journalist and humorist pen-name, Q K Philander Doesticks P B **7 Thomas** (9/11 1773–7/12 1852), a Scottish chemist, first to elaborate the atomic theory **8 Sir William.** See KELVIN **9** A town, county-seat of McDuffie county, Ga

Thom-so'nı-an, 1 tom-sō'nı-ən 2 tŏm-sō'nı-an *Med* **I** *a* Relating to the treatment of disease according to the doctrines and methods of Thomson **II** *n* One who practises or advocates Thomsonianism a botanical doctor [< Dr Samuel *Thomson*, of Massachusetts (1769–1843)] — **Thom-so'nı-an-ism,** *n* *Med* A system of medicine founded on the use of steam-baths and vegetable remedies, chiefly lobelia and Cayenne pepper **Thom'son-ısm**‡.

thom'son-ite, 1 tom'sən-aıt, 2 tŏm'son ıt, *n* *Mineral* A vitreous, snow-white, hydrous sodium-calcium-aluminum silicate ($H_{10}(NA_2,Ca)\cdot Al_2Si_2O_{13}$), belonging to the group of zeolites and crystallizing in the orthorhombic system [< Thomas *Thomson*, Scottish chemist (1773–1852)]

thon, 1 thon, 2 thŏn, *a* [Scot] Yon, that **thon'der**‡ [Ir]

thon, 1 thŏn 2 thŏn *pron sing & pl* [THON'S, *poss* , THON, *obj*] That one, he, she, or it a pronoun of the 3d person, common gender a contracted and solidified form of *that one*, proposed in 1858 by Charles Crozat Converse, of Erie, Pennsylvania, as a substitute in cases where the use of a restrictive pronoun involves either inaccuracy or obscurity, or its non-employment necessitates awkward repetition The following examples, first as ordinarily written and afterward with the substitution of the genderless pronoun, illustrate the grammatical deficiencies of the English language in this particular and the proposed method of removal 'If Harry or his wife comes I will be on hand to meet *him* or *her* (or whichever appears) " "Each pupil must learn *his* or *her* own lesson " With the substitution of *thon*, "If Harry or his wife comes, I will be on hand to meet *thon* (*i e*, *that one* who comes) ' 'Each pupil must learn *thon's* lesson (*i e*, *his* or *her* own) " Compare HE'ER, HIM ER, HIS ER

thong, 1 thēŋ , 2 thŏng, *v* **I** *t* **1** To give strokes as with a thong **2** [Prov Eng] To stretch out into viscous threads or filaments rope

II† *t* To fit or fasten with a thong

thong, *n* A long narrow strip, properly of leather, especially one used for tying or fastening, or for a lash in a whip or scourge, also used figuratively
Their shoes are very rudely constructed being simply sandals of plaited straw held on by a *thong* or latch
NORDHOFF *Man-of-War Life* p 236 [D M & CO]
Among saints Dominic Loricatus thrashed himself with besoms St Dominic the founder of the Dominican Order, used an iron chain Gaulbert had his knotted leather *thong*
W M COOPER *History of the Rod* p 478 [J C H]
[< AS *thwang*, thong cp TWINGE] — **thong'seal",** *n* The bearded seal (*Erignathus barbatus*) — **thong'y,** *a* [Prov Eng] Ropy, viscid

Thon'gwa, 1 tog'gwə 2 tŏn'gwa, *n* A district in Irawadi division, Lower Burma

thonk, 1 thoŋk 2 thŏnk *v & n* [Prov Eng or Obs] Thank

Tho"non'ıes Bains', 1 tō nōn'-lē-ban' 2 tō nŏn'-lē-băn', *n* A town in Haute-Savoie department, France

tho'oid 1, 1 thō'oid 2 thō'ŏid *a* Resembling the wolf lupine said of a series of canine carnivores with frontal air-sinuses, including the wolves dogs, and jackals opposed to *aloopecoid* [< Gr *thōs*, jackal, + -OID]

tho'old, *n* A thooid canine

thoom, 1 thūm, 2 thoom, *n* [Scot] A thumb

Tho'pas, 1 tō'pas 2 tō'pas **Sir** In Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales*, the hero of the *Rime of Sir Thopas*, a boastful knight errant

Thor, 1 thōr, 2 thor, *n* *Norse Myth* The Scandinavian god of war, thunder, and agriculture, son of Odin and Jord champion of the Æsir and benefactor of men He was the implacable foe of the giants, whom he destroyed with his magic hammer In Iceland and some other countries he was the most popular deity He closely corresponds to the Lithuanian god Perkunas and the Varangian god Perun and has some affinity with Jupiter The rolling of his chariot was supposed to cause the thunder [< Ice *Thórr*, Thor]

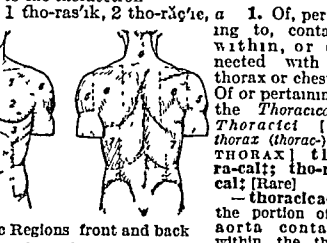
tho'ra, 1 thō'rə 2 thō'ra *n* Same as TORAH

tho"ra-cen-te'sis, 1 thō ra-sen-tī'sis 2 thō ra-çĕn-tē'sis, *n* *Surg* The process of tapping the chest or opening the cavity of the thorax so that accumulated liquids may flow out [< Gr *thōrax*, chest, + *kentēsis*, puncture]

tho-ra'ces, 1 thō-rē'sīz, 2 thō-rā'çēs, *n* Plural of THORAX.

tho"ra-ce'tron, 1 thō ra-sī'tron 2 thō ra-cē'trŏn, *n* *Crust* The second division of the body, as in the king-crab [< THORAX + Gr *ĕtron*, abdomen] — **tho-rac'e-tral,** *a* Of or pertaining to the thoracetron

tho-rac'ic, 1 thō-ras'ık, 2 thō-răç'ıc, *a* **1.** Of, pertaining to, contained within, or connected with the thorax or chest **2** Of or pertaining to the *Thoracica* or *Thoracici* [< L *thorax* (*thorac-*) see THORAX] **thō'ra-cal**‡; **tho-rac'ı-cal**‡ [Rare] — **thoracic aorta,** the portion of the aorta contained within the thorax See illus under AORTA — **t artery,** see ARTERY — **t. cage,** the skeleton of the thorax, composed of the thoracic vertebræ, the ribs and the sternum. — **t duct,** the largest trunk of the lymphatic system of vessels passing up along the ventral side of the spinal column to the left subclavian vein — **t. index,** the ratio between the maximum anteroposterior and the transverse diameters of the thorax — **t limb,** the limb attached to the shoulder-girdle the arm of man the fore limb of quadrupeds — **t nerves** (*Anat*), those which supply the walls of the thorax and the muscles that ensheath it The **spinal** or **dorsal thoracic nerves,** derived directly from the spinal cord, supply the skin and small muscles, the **posterior** or **long t. nerves,** from the brachial plexus, supply the serratus magnus, the **internal** and **external anterior t nerves** supply the pectoral muscles See illus of NERVOUS SYSTEM — **t. vertebra,** one of the vertebræ that articulates with a rib See illus under VERTEBRA



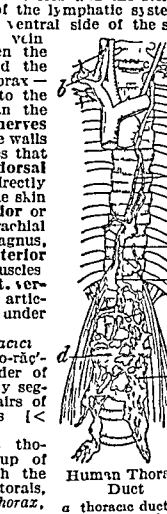
Thoracic Regions front and back

1, infraclavicular region 2 mammary region 3, inframammary region 4, sternal region 5, shoulder 6 scapular region, 7, infrascapular region 8, interscapular region 9 nuchal region

tho-rac'ic, *n* One of the *Thoracici*

Tho-rac'ı-ca, 1 thō-ras'ı-kə, 2 thō-răç'ı-ca, *n pl* *Crust* A suborder of cirripeds with the abdomen only segmented and mostly with 6 pairs of cirrose legs, including barnacles [< L *thorax*, see THORAX]

Tho-rac'ı-ci, 1 thō-ras'ı-saı, 2 thō-răç'ı-çī, *n pl* *Ich* A group of fishes, formerly an order, with the ventrals inserted under the pectorals, as in the perch, etc [< L *thorax*, see THORAX]

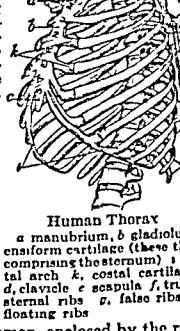


Human Thoracic Duct

a thoracic duct discharging into the left subclavian vein *b*, right lymphatic duct, *c* receptaculum chyli, *d*, lumbar glands

tho-rac'ı-co-, tho-rac'ı-, 1 thō-ras'ı-ko-, thō-ras'ı-, 2 thō-răç'ı-co-, thō-răç'ı- From Latin *thorax* (*thorac-*), < Greek *thōrax*, breastplate, thorax combining forms — **tho-rac"ı-co-ab-dom'ı-nal,** *a* Pertaining to the thorax and the abdomen **tho"rac-ab-dom'ı-nal**‡. — **tho-rac"ı-co-a-cro'mı-al,** *a* Pertaining to the thorax and the acromion **tho"rac-a-cro'mı-al**‡ — **tho-rac"ı-co-hu'mer-al,** *a* Of or pertaining to the thorax and the humerus — **tho-rac'ı-form,** *a* Having the form of a thorax, as the mesonotum of a dipter — **Tho"ra-cip'o-da,** *n pl* *Crust* The *Malacostraca* — **tho-rac'ı-pod,** *a* & *n* — **tho"ra-cip'o-dous,** *a* — **tho-rac"ı-spı'nal,** *a* Of or pertaining to the thoracic portion of the spinal column

tho'ra-co-, tho'rac-, 1 thō'ra-ko- *or* thō-rē'ko-, thō'rak-; 2 thō'ra-co- *or* thō-rā'co-, thō'răc- Same as THORACICO- combining forms — **tho"ra-co-cen-te'sis,** *n* Same as THORACENTESIS — **tho"ra-co-cyl-lo'sis,** *n* Curvature or malformation of the chest — **tho"ra-co-cyr-to'sis,** *n* Abnormal curvature of the thorax — **tho"ra-co-did'y-mus,** *n* [-MI *pl*] A double monster which is united at the chest or thorax — **tho"ra-co-dyn'ı-a,** *n* Pain in the thorax stitch in the side — **tho"ra-co-gas"tro-did'y-mus,** *n* [-II, *pl*] A double monster united at both the chest and the abdomen — **tho"ra-com'e-ter,** *n* An instrument or apparatus for measuring the size of the chest and the degree of movement of any portion of the thorax in respiration, stethometer — **tho"ra-co-my"o-dy'nı-a,** *n* Same as THORACODYNIA — **tho"ra-cop'a-gus,** *n* A double monster joined at the thorax having two heads and four arms — **tho"ra-cop'a-gous,** *a* — **tho"ra-co-pa-thī'a,** *n* Any disease of the chest **tho"ra-cop'a-thy**‡ — **tho'ra-co-plas"ty,** *n* Plastic operation on the chest as the cutting away of a portion of the ribs to close an abscess — **tho"ra-cos'chı-sis,** *n* A congenital cleft or fissure of the chest — **tho'ra-co-scope,** *n* An instrument for sounding the chest a stethoscope — **tho"ra-co-sco'pı-a,** *n* The act of exploring the chest physically, the sounding of the chest **tho"ra-cos'co-py**‡ — **tho"ra-co-ste-no'sis,** *n* Abnormal contraction of the chest — **Tho"ra-cos'tra-ca,** *n pl* *Crust* An order or other division of malacostracans with a large carapace and generally pedunculated eyes, including *Decapoda Schizopoda, Cumacea*, and *Stomapoda* — **tho"ra-cos'tra-can,** *a* & *n* — **tho"ra-cos'tra-cous,** *a* — **tho"ra-co-the'ca,** *n* *Entom* The investment of the thorax of a pupa — **tho"ra-cot'o-my,** *n* Same as THORACENTESIS



Human Thorax

a manubrium, *b* gladiolus, *c*, ensiform cartilage (these three comprising the sternum) *d* costal arch *k*, costal cartilages, *d*, clavicle *e* scapula *f*, true or *g*, false ribs, *h*, floating ribs *i*

tho'rah, 1 tō'rə 2 tō'ra, *n* Same as TORAH

tho'ral, 1 thō'rəl, 2 thō'ral, *a* **1.** Of or pertaining to a bed, especially the nuptial bed **2.** In palmistry, designating the mark or line of Venus on the hand [< LL *thorus*, < L *torus*, bed]

tho'rax, 1 thō'raks, 2 thō'răks, *n* [THO-RA'CES, 1 thō-rē'sīz, 2 thō-rā'çēs, *pl*] **1.** The part of the body between the neck and the abdomen, enclosed by the ribs, sternum, and thoracic vertebræ, and containing the heart and lungs (Compare illus under STERNUM)

In mammals the thorax is completely separated from the abdominal cavity by a muscular partition, the diaphragm In birds and most reptiles there is a very incomplete separation while in serpents, amphibians, and fishes there is no division
2 *Entom* The middle region of the body of an insect, between the head and abdomen, consisting of three united sonites — the **prothorax**, the **mesothorax**, and the **metathorax**. In typical insects it bears the wings and legs 3. The corresponding region of the body in other arthropods, as crustaceans and arachnids 4. *Gr. Antiq* A cuirass or breastplate, as of metal (usually bronze) or leather, for protecting the chest, stomach, and back and sometimes the hips [L, < Gr *thōrax*, thorax]

Tho'reau, 1 thō'ro *or* tho-rō', 2 thō'ro *or* tho-rō', **Henry David** (⁷/₁₁1817–⁶/₅1862) An American essayist, critic, and naturalist *Walden, or Life in the Woods* — **Tho-rel'i-an,** *a* Of or relating to Thoreau or his works

tho'ri-a, 1 thō'ri-ə 2 thō'ri-a, *n Chem* A white, very heavy compound (ThO_2), in thorite, consisting of thorium oxid used with zirconia and other earths in the mantle of Welsbach's incandescent lamp [Latinized form from THOR]

tho'ri-a-nite, 1 thō'ri-ə-nait, 2 thō'ri-a-nit *n Mineral* A black radioactive mineral composed chiefly of thorium, cerium and uranium oxids, discovered at Ceylon in 1905 [< THORIUM]

tho'ric, 1 thō'rik 2 thō'ric *a Chem* Of, pertaining to, or derived from thorium as, *thoric* oxid now seldom used

Tho-ric'ti-dæ, 1 thō-rik'ti-dī, 2 tho-ric'ti-dē *n pl Entom* A family of clavicorn beetles having the last 4 of the 5 tarsal joints slender and nearly equal **Tho-ric'tes,** *n* (t g) [< Gr *thōrēktēs*, armed with a breastplate, < *thōrax*, breastplate] — **tho-ric'tid,** *a & n* — **tho-ric'toid,** *a*

tho'rite, 1 thō'roit, 2 thō'rit, *n* 1. *Mineral* A vitreous to resinous, yellow to black thorium silicate ($ThSiO_4$), crystallizing in the tetragonal system 2. A high explosive of the ammonium nitrate class. [< THOR]

tho'ri-um, 1 thō'ri-um 2 thō'ri-ūm, *n Chem* A gray metallic element found only in small quantities in certain rare minerals Its oxid (ThO_2) is important, being used in the manufacture of gas-mantles Thorium is radioactive and undergoes a disintegration, forming the following products in the order given **thorium 1** (emitting no rays), **thorium 2** or **mesothorium** (emitting β and γ rays), **radiothorium** (α rays), **thorium X** (α rays), **thorium emanation** (α rays), **thorium A** (slow β rays) **thorium B** (α rays), **thorium C** (α rays), and **thorium D** (β and γ rays) See ELEMENT [< THOR] **tho-ri'num‡** — **nitrate of thorium,** a salt used in the manufacture of incandescent mantles

thorn, 1 thôrn, 2 thôrn, *vt* 1 To pierce or prick with or as with a thorn 2. To fasten with a thorn 3 To furnish with thorns as a protection or for any purpose
My bud of hope *thorned* round with guarding fears
BAYARD TAYLOR *Poet's Journal* first evening, st 1.

thorn¹, *n* 1. *Bot* (1) A spine or sharp-pointed process resulting from a degenerate branch which is indurated, leafless, and produced into a point It may be simple or compound (2) Sometimes, by extension, one of other large sharp processes 2. Any one of various thorn-bearing shrubs or trees, especially of the genus *Crataegus*, which includes the hawthorns, Washington thorn, evergreen thorn, etc Compare HAWTHORN, and see phrases below 3. Figuratively, anything that occasions discomfort, pain, irritation, or annoyance, a trouble or that which causes trouble, vexation 4. *Zool* A spine or spiny process 5 [Eng] One of various geometrid moths 6. In lace-making, a pointed projection used in forming the cordon-net and other parts of point-lace 7. The Anglo-Saxon letter Þ, also, the corresponding Icelandic character, equivalent originally to *th*, both hard and smooth, but finally to *th*, as in *thorn*, from which it derives its name In time it came to be represented by the character *y*, as in the contraction yᵉ [< AS *thorn*, thorn]
— **a thorn in the flesh,** a cause of continual trouble or irritation referring to *2 Cor* xii 7 — **buffalo-thorn",** *n* An acacia (*Acacia latronum*) growing in the barren tracts of the Dekhan and eastern Hindustan — **Egyptian t.,** the fire-thorn — **elephant t,** *n* An acacia (*Acacia tomentosa*) of various parts of Hindustan — **evergreen t,** an ornamental tree (*Crataegus pyracantha*) of southern Europe, with ovate-lanceolate evergreen leaves white flowers, and scarlet fruit in cymes remaining on the tree nearly all winter **fire-t.— Glastonbury t,** a variety of English hawthorn (*Crataegus oxyacantha, praecox*) flowering about Christmas, and said by legend to have been introduced into Britain by Joseph of Arimathea who brought it to Glastonbury — **Jerusalem t,** a bushy spiny shrub (*Parkinsonia aculeata*) common to tropical and subtropical America and now naturalized in the eastern hemisphere It has pinnate leaves and racemes of fragrant yellow flowers, and is extensively used for hedges — **lily t,** *n* A smooth evergreen hothouse shrub (*Catesbæa spinosa*) with small spines above the leaves, and trumpet-shaped pale-yellow flowers also, other species of the same genus — **native t** [New Zealand] same as WILD-IRISHMAN — **parsley-leaved t,** the parsley-haw See PARSLEY — **pear t,** *n* Same as PEAR-HAW — **pyracanth-t.,** *n* The evergreen thorn — **scarlet t.,** same as SCARLET HAW — **scarlet-fruited t,** a small tree (*Crataegus coccinea*) of the United States and Canada — a species of hawthorn — with reddish branches roundish-ovate leaves white flowers in clusters, and scarlet round or pear-shaped scarcely edible fruit a half-inch in diameter — **sloe-t,** *n* The blackthorn **sloe-tree‡** — **thirsty t,** a thorny acacia (*Acacia seyal*) of the Libyan and Nubian deserts In an oasis it forms a large and shady tree — **thorn' apple,** *n* 1. The Jamestown-weed or stramonium so called from its spiny capsule See STRAMONIUM, 1 2. The fruit of certain *thorns of the genus Crataegus* — **t.-bird,** *n A South-American* synallaxine bird (*Anumbius anumbi*) noted for building immense domed nests of thorny twigs Compare also OVEN-BIRD — **t-broom,** *n* The furze — **t-bush,** *n* Any bush bearing thorns — **t-devil,** *n* The moloch lizard — **t-head,** *n* A thorn-headed worm — **t-headed,** *a* Having a head armed with spines acanthocephalous as certain helminths — **t-headed worm,** any worm of the order *Acanthocephala* — **t.-hog†,** *n* A hedgehog — **t.-hopper,** *n* A treehopper (*Thelia crataegi*) frequenting thorny shrubs — **t.-house,** *n* In salt-making, a building in which the brine is evaporated by being allowed to trickle over brush or thorns to give a greater evaporating surface — **t.-letter,** *n* Same as THORN *n* 7 — **t.-swine,** *n* A porcupine — **t.-tree,** *n* 1. The hawthorn. 2 The honey-locust — **wait-a-bit t,** the grapple-plant — **Washington t,** a compact close-headed hawthorn (*Crataegus cordata*) of the southern United States 15 to 25 feet high with leaves somewhat heart-shaped and scarlet fruit about the size of peas in terminal corymbs — **white t.** 1. The English hawthorn. 2. [U S] The scarlet-fruited thorn. 3. [Austral] A spiny-branched tree (*Bursaria spinosa*) bearing small white flowers — **thorned,** *a* Having thorns, thorny — **thorn'ent,** *a* Made of thorns — **thorn'less,** *a* Having no thorns

Thorn², 1 tôrn 2 tôrn, *n* A fortified town in Poland formerly in W Prussia, birthplace of Copernicus, scene of Russian defeat by Germans Nov 14–16, 1914

Thorn'a-by on Tees', 1 thôrn'ə-bi ən tīz, 2 thôrn'a-by ôn tēs A borough in the North Riding of Yorkshire, England

thorn'back", 1 thôrn'bak', 2 thôrn'băk', *n* 1. A ray whose back and tail are studded with short stout spines, as *Raia clavata* of England and *Raia lemprieri* of Tasmania 2. The common European spider-crab

thorn'bill", 1 thôrn'bil', 2 thôrn'bil', *n* A humming-bird of the genus *Rhamphomicron*, having a short straight bill

Thorn'bur-y, 1 thôrn'ber-i, 2 thôrn'bĕr-y, *n* A market-town in Gloucestershire, England

thorn'but, 1 thôrn'but, 2 thôrn'bŭt *n* The turbot

Thorne, 1 thôrn, 2 thôrn, *n* A market-town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England

Thorn'hill", 1 thôrn'hil', 2 thôrn'hĭl', *n* 1. **Sir James** (1675–⁸/₁₁1734), an English painter 2 **Squire,** in Goldsmith's *Vicar of Wakefield*, a libertine who tried to entrap Olivia Primrose by a false marriage which later he found was entirely legal 3. A town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England

thorn'stone", 1 thôrn'stōn', 2 thôrn'stōn', *n Chem* The deposit of salt left by evaporation in a thorn-house

thorn'tail", 1 thôrn'tāl', 2 thorn'tāl', *n* A South-American humming-bird (genus *Gouldia*) with long acute tail-quills

Thorn'ton, 1 thôrn'tən, 2 thôrn'ton *n* 1 **Sir Edward** (⁷/₁₁1817–¹/₂1906), an English diplomat and arbitrator 2. A village in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England 3. An urban district in N Lancashire, England

Thorn'town, 1 thôrn'taun, 2 thôrn'town, *n* A town in Boone county Ind.

thorn'y, 1 thôrn'i, 2 thôrn'y, *a* [THORN'I-ER, THORN'I-EST] 1. Bearing, full of, or bristling with thorns, spiny, as, a *thorny* shrub, England's *thorny* hedges 2. Sharp like a thorn or thorns, literally or figuratively; painful, vexatious, troublesome, as, *thorny* sorrow — **thorny acacia,** the honey-locust **t locust‡.**

Thorn'y-croft, 1 thôrn'i-krôft 2 thôrn'y-crôft, *n* 1. **Sir John Isaac** (⁷/₁1843–) an English naval architect and engineer, founder of Chiswick shipbuilding works, 1866 2. **William Hamo** (⁵/₁1850–¹²/₁₁1925) an English sculptor

Thor'old, 1 thôr'ōld 2 thôr'ōld, *n* A town in Welland district, Ontario province, Canada

thor'ough, 1 thur'o, 2 thor'o, *a* 1. Going through and through, marked by careful attention throughout, leaving nothing undone, not superficial, searching, hence, complete, perfect, as, a *thorough* fool; a *thorough* cleansing
Given good officers, there are no men in the world who admit of a more *thorough* and effective discipline than the native-born Americans of the North
G B MCCLELLAN *McClellan's Own Story* p 40 [c l w 1887]
2. Going or extending through, in a literal sense obsolete or dialectal except in phrases and compounds, as, *thorough* bond, *thorough* stone [< AS *thurh*, through]

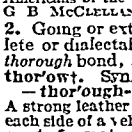
thor'ow†. Syn. see RADICAL
— **thor'ough-bore"†,** *vt* To bore through — **t.-brace,** *n* A strong leather strap extending between two C springs on each side of a vehicle and supporting the body — **t.-braced,** *a* — **t.-frame†,** *n* The framing of doors and windows — **thor'ough-girt"†,** *a* Pierced through — **t.-joint,** *n* Same as DIARTHROSIS — **t.-paced,** *a* Thoroughgoing perfect, literally, trained perfectly as a horse, to all paces — **t.-pin,** *n Vet Surg* Dropsical swelling of the sheath of the tendon of a flexor muscle, the flexor perforans connected with the hock of a horse **t-shot‡,** — **t-put,** *n* A thoroughfoot — **t-sped†,** *a* Thorough-paced

thor'ough, *n* 1. Something that goes or extends through Specif (1) A stone extending through the entire thickness of a wall a perpend (2) [Prov Eng] A drainage-furrow between two ridges (3)† A thoroughfare, way, passage channel
2. [T-] *Eng Hist* The administrative policy of Charles I's minister, the Earl of Strafford so called by himself as being a method of carrying through his ideas in spite of all opposition characterized by an effort to govern without the aid of Parliament and by an attempted approach toward absolutism in other respects

thor'ough, *adv* 1. [Prov] Thoroughly 2†. Through. — **thor'ough-edged",** *a* Perfectly sharpened

thor'ought, *prep* Through

thor'ough-bass", 1 thur'o-bās', 2 thor'o-bās', *n Mus* 1. A bass part accompanied by shorthand marks, usually numerals, denoting intervals, placed below the staff, to indicate the general harmony, also, the system of marks thus used



Thorough-bass

The figures written beneath the bass notes show the shorthand method of writing the chords that are given in full in the treble

In former times much music was written thus especially in the 18th century, when the most complicated organ accompaniments were thus represented on a single staff beneath the vocal score Chords were never printed in full, as now, and every musician was expected to be able to play the entire harmony from a figured bass The system is now generally in disuse tho taught as a discipline
Down to the latter part of the 19th century the art of playing from a *thoroughbass* still survived — and even flourished — among our best Cathedral organists Turle and Goss played with infinitely greater effect from the old copies belonging to their Cathedral libraries than from modern arrangements' which left no room for the exercise of their skill W S ROCKSTRO in Grove's *Dict of Music* vol v, p 93 [MACM '10]
2. The science of harmony or the art of harmonic composition a loose tho common use arising from the former necessity of learning to play from a figured bass
thor'ough-base"‡.

thor'ough-bred", 1 thur'o-bred', 2 thor'o-brĕd', *a* 1. *Bred from the best or purest blood or stock*; of a breed kept pure for many generations, hence, having the qualities of such breeding, high-spirited, courageous, elegantly formed, etc ; also, of or pertaining to a thoroughbred
'*Thorough-bred* English gentlewomen,' said Byron 'are the most distinguished and lady-like creatures imaginable'
Conversations of Byron with the Countess of Blessington p 46 [s 1893]
2. [Rare] Thoroughgoing

thor'ough-bred", *n* 1. A thoroughbred animal, as a horse having an ancestry from noted stock recorded in the stud-book for several generations (five in America, seven in England), or one bred for racing on the turf or track 2 [Colloq] A well-bred and cultured person

thor'ough-fare", } 1 thur'o-fār', 2 thor'o-fâr', *n* 1. A
thor'o-fare"s, } frequented way or course, especially, a road or street by which the public have unobstructed passage, public street or road, highway, also, any much-traversed route, as, the Nile is a great *thoroughfare* 2. A traveling or passing through, or the right or possibility of doing so, a going through, passage. now chiefly in the phrase *no thoroughfare*, placed as a notice at the entrance of an obstructed street or private road. 3. An outlet to an enclosed place, as to a court
The fugitive hard-pressed takes to a narrow passage, and a court which has *no thoroughfare*
DICKENS *Bleak House* p 316 [c & H.]
4. A place through which much business traffic passes 5. [U S] A waterway [< AS *thurhfaru*, < *thurh*, through, + *faru*, going, < *faran*, go] **thor'ough-gate"‡.**
Syn.: see ROAD

thor'ough-foot", 1 thur'o-fut' 2 thôr'o-fōōt' *Naut* **I.** *vt* To straighten (cordage) twisted in coiling **II.** *n* A disarranged condition of a tackle caused by one or both blocks getting turned over and twisting the ropes

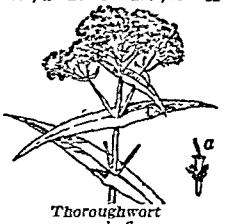
thor'ough-go"ing, 1 thur'o-gō'iŋ, 2 thor'o-gō'ing, *a* Very thorough or efficient, going to the bottom of things, also, going to all lengths, complete, extreme

thor'ough-ly, } 1 thur'o-li, 2 thor'o-ly, *adv* In a thor-
thor'o-ly‡, } ough manner

thor'ough-ness, } 1 thur'o-nes, 2 thor'o-nĕs, *n* The
thor'o-ness‡, } quality or condition of being thorough, completeness

thor'ough-wax", 1 thur'o-waks' 2 thôr'o-wăks', *n* Same as HARE'S-EAR 1 from its perfoliate leaves [< THOROUGH, through, + WAX, grow] **thor'ow-leaf"‡. thor'ow-wax"‡.**

thor'ough-wort", 1 thur'o-wūrt', 2 thor'o-wûrt', *n* A well-known stout hairy herb (*Eupatorium perfoliatum*), 2 to 4 feet high, common in low grounds, boneset **thor'ough-stem"‡.**



Thoroughwort
a, a single flower

thorp, 1 thôrp, 2 thôrp, *n* A small cluster of houses in the country, a village or hamlet now chiefly in names of places, as, Bishopthorp [< AS *thorp*, village] **thorpe‡.— thorps'man,** *n* A villager

Thorpe, 1 thôrp, 2 thôrp *n* 1. **Sir Edward** (¹²/₁1845–²/₁₂1925) an English chemist, educator, lexicographer, scientific author, and biographer 2 **Francis Newton** (⁴/₁₀1857–), an American author, historian, *A Social and Industrial History of the American People* 3. **Rose Hartwick** (⁷/₁₀1850–), an American poet and story-writer, *Curfew Shall Not Ring To-night*

Thors'ha-vn, 1 tôrz'hā-vn, 2 tôrs'hā-vn, *n* A town on S E Stromo Island, capital of the Faroe Islands

Thor'stein, 1 tôr'stēn, 2 tôr'stēn, *n Ice Sagas* Son of Viking, the father of Frithiof, and husband of Ingeborg, whom he freed by marriage from a spell under the influence of which she appeared as a withered old woman

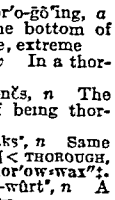
thor'ter-ill", 1 thôr'ter-il' 2 thôr'ter-il', *n* [Scot] The louping-ill **thwar'ter-ill"‡.**

Thor'wald-sen, 1 tôr'wold-sen 2 tôr'wald sĕn, **Albert** (*Bertel*) (¹¹/₁₂1770–³/₄1844) *A Danish sculptor*

Tho'sa-ite, 1 thō'si-ait, 2 thō'sa-it, *n Bib* (Douai)

those, 1 thōz, 2 thōs, *a & pron* Plural of THAT [< AS. *thās*, pl of *thes*, this]

Thoth, 1 tōt *or* thoth, 2 tōt *or* thŏth, *n Egypt Myth.* The god of wisdom and the inventor of art, science, speech, and letters identified with the Greek Hermes usually with the head of an ibis, and with the ansated tau cross in his hand He keeps the records of judgment in the halls of Osiris and is sometimes represented as an instrument of the Creator forming things by the words of his mouth [< Gr *Thōth*, < Egypt *Tehut*]



Thoth (Ibis-headed) Compare illus of SACRED BABOON under SACRED

Thoth'mes, 1 tōt'or thoth'imiz, 2 tōt'or thōth'imēs *n* Any of several energetic Egyptian kings of the 18th dynasty (1587–1328 B C)

thou, 1 thou, 2 thou, *v* **I** *t* [Archaic] To address with the pronoun *thou*, especially as a mark of contempt or scorn, as, she *thou'd* him
II. *i* To use *thou, thee, thy*, or *thine* in ordinary discourse, as the Friends do

thou, *pron* [THY or THINE, *poss*, THEE, *obj*; YE or YOU, *nom pl*, YOUR or YOURS, *poss pl*, YOU, *obj pl*] The person spoken to: the personal pronoun of the second person, singular number, and nominative case It now occurs only (1) In addressing the Deity, in archaic use, especially that of the Bible, in poetry, in provincial use, as in parts of Great Britain, in translating German literature or in other literature representing conversation of the Old English period or of Germany as, *Thou* art the Christ" (2) Sometimes in the common language of the Friends or Quakers, who, however, generally use instead the objective form *thee*, with the third person singular form of the verb See THEE In common usage *thou* has been superseded by the plural form *you*, which takes its verb in the plural even when referring to only one
Thou in Shakespeare's time was very much like *du*' now among the Germans, the pronoun of (1) affection towards friends (2) good-humored superiority to servants and (3) contempt or anger to strangers
E A ABBOTT *Shakespearian Grammar* p 153 [MACM 1873]
[< AS *thū*, thou < pronom *th-*, thou]

Tho'u, 1 thō'yū 2 thō'yu *n Bib* (Douai)

Thou, 1 tū 2 tu **Jacques Auguste de** (1553–⁵/₇1617). A French diplomat historian, *Historia sui Temporis*

though, *conj* See THO

thought, 1 thôt; 2 thôt, *imp & pp* of THINK, *v*

thought¹, *n* 1. The act, process, or power of thinking (1) Loosely, any mental activity the exercise of the mind in the widest sense (2) More strictly, that of the intellectual faculties only (3) *Psychol* In the strictest sense,

the exercise of the comparative and elaborative faculty, or that faculty itself, reason Thought, as a mental achievement, is a complex process involving all the elementary forms of intellectual activity Of these the most important and distinctive are *comparison*, *identification*, and *generalization* But they are themselves based upon the yet more elementary processes of the ideating or representative faculty so called Naming and thought are also closely correlated The essential thing about the more elaborate forms of thought is the act of judgment for conception, reasoning, and the construction of scientific system have their essential character expressed as the formation of series of *connected* judgments See COMPARATIVE FACULTY, under COMPARATIVE

2. That which is produced by thinking, a concept as the product of conception, a judgment as the product of judging, a syllogism as the product of reasoning, a system as the product of *rational construction* especially in logical use, as, the discourse abounded in striking *thoughts*, a beautiful *thought*, the forms of *thought* **3** Specif (1) Sober reflection, serious consideration, as, to act without *thought* (2) Collectively, mental activity of a specified kind, a current, course, or kind of thinking, an aggregate of mental activity, or its result, as, German *thought*, medieval *thought*

The conquests of Alexander filled the world with the *thought* and the literature of Greece
H BUTTERWORTH *Zigzag Journeys in the Levant* p 102 [E & L]

(3) An intention not fully formed, a design, purpose, as, he had *thoughts* of resigning, I had no *thought* of giving offense (4) A memory, a recollection (5) Solicitous care or forethought, anxiety, trouble, perplexity, as, take no *thought* for the morrow **4** *pl* [Rare] State and mind, mood, as, angry *thoughts* **5** [Colloq] A very small amount or degree, a very little, a trifle with *a* and sometimes a qualifying word making an adverbial phrase, as, cooked just *a thought* too much [< AS *thearht*, < *thencan*, think] Syn cogitation, conception, conclusion consideration, contemplation deliberation, fancy, idea imagination, judgment, meditation, musing, notion, opinion, reflection, reverie speculation study, supposition, thinking, view — **second thought** or **thoughts**, subsequent and more careful consideration mature judgment as on *second thought* I will go — **thought'-read"er,** *n* Same as MIND-READER — **t -reading,** *n* Same as MIND-READING — **t -transfer, t -transference,** *n* Same as TELEPATHY, MIND-READING — **t -transferential,** *a* Pertaining to or characteristic of thought-transference — **t -wave,** *n* A supposed undulatory movement of a hypothetical medium by which the phenomena of thought-transference are explained — **upon a t**, or **with a t**, as quickly as thought

thought', *n* [Prov Eng] A rower's bench, a thwart [Var of THOFT¹, *n*]

thought'ed, 1 thôt'ed, 2 thôt'ĕd, *a* Having thoughts, especially of a particular style or kind chiefly in compounds, as, deep-*thoughted*, slow-*thoughted*

thought'en†, *imp pl & pp* of THINK *v*

thought'ful, 1 thôt'ful, 2 thôt'fụl, *a* **1.** Full of, busied with, or given to thought, meditative, contemplative, as, a *thoughtful* student **2.** Showing, characterized by, or employed in thought, promotive of thought, as, a *thoughtful* face, *thoughtful* moments, a *thoughtful* occasion

Night, and the dawn bright day, and *thoughtful* eve
As one vast mystic instrument are touched
By an unseen living Hand
R H DANA *The Husband's and Wife's Grave* st 4

3. Having the mind directed to an object expressed or understood, mindful, attentive, careful, especially, manifesting regard for others, considerate often with *of* or an infinitive, as, *thoughtful of* one's reputation, *thoughtful* to lay up a store for winter **4†.** Full of anxiety or care, excessively solicitous

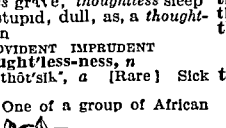
Syn. attentive, careful circumspect, considerate heedful, mindful, provident An *attentive* person waits upon another to supply what he needs or wishes A *thoughtful* person provides in advance for needs and wishes not yet manifested A *considerate* person carefully spares another all that would harm, grieve or annoy one who is *circumspect* carefully avoids all that might compromise himself See ANXIOUS, SEDATE — Ant. careless, gay giddy, heedless inadvertent inattentive, inconsiderate, neglectful negligent, reckless, remiss — **-ly,** *adv* — **-ness,** *n*

thought'less, 1 thôt'les, 2 thôt'lĕs, *a* **1.** Manifesting lack of thought or care, heedless, rash, also, giddy, foolish, as, a *thoughtless* person or act **2** Entirely devoid of thought, as, the *thoughtless* grave, *thoughtless* sleep **3** Lacking ability to think, stupid, dull, as, a *thoughtless* savage, a *thoughtless* brain

Syn. see ABSTRACTED, IMPROVIDENT IMPRUDENT
— **thought'less-ly,** *adv* — **thought'less-ness,** *n*

thought'sick", 1 thôt'sik', 2 thôt'sik", *a* [Rare] Sick from thinking

thou'us, 1 thŏ'us 2 thō'ŭs *n* One of a group of African jackals, as, the **Senegal thous** (*Canis senegalensis*) the **pied t.** (*C mesomelas*) [< L *thos* (< Gr *thōs*), kind of wolf]


Pied Thous 1/15

thou'sand, 1 thou'zənd, 2 thou'sand, *a* Consisting of a hundred taken ten times a cardinal numeral, originally a noun and hence almost always preceded by an article or numeral, also, often, an indefinitely large number, as, a *thousand* men, five *thousand* dollars formerly always a *thousand of* men etc — **thousande delet,** a thousand times or a thousandth part — **thou'sand-fold",** *a*

thou'sand, *n* **1.** The product of ten and a hundred, ten hundred a cardinal number often used figuratively for a very large number **2** The symbols representing this number See NOTATION [< AS *thûsend*, thousand] — **one of** or **one in a thousand,** a rare exception one seldom met with usually implying excellence — **T and One Nights,** same as ARABIAN NIGHTS' ENTERTAINMENT — **thou'sand-jack"et,** *n* The New Zealand ribbonwood (*Hoheria populnea*) so called from the many layers of the bark — **t -legs,** *n* A myriapod See illus under MYRIAPODA **t -legged worm†**

Thou'sand Is'lands A group of about 1 700 islets in an expansion of the St Lawrence river, near Lake Ontario between New York State and Ontario, Canada a summer resort

Thou'sand Lake Moun'tain A mountain in Utah, 11,240 ft high

thou'sandth, 1 thou'zəndth, 2 thou'sandth, *a* **1.** Last in a series of a thousand an ordinal numeral **2.** Being one of a thousand equal parts, as, a *thousandth* part **3** Figuratively, the last of a series of indefinite number, as, the *thousandth* time

thou'sandth, *n* One of a thousand equal parts of anything, the quotient of a unit divided by a thousand

thowe, 1 thau, 2 thow, *v* & *n* [Scot] Thaw **thowt**

thow'el, 1 thŏ'el, 2 thŏ'ĕl, *n* Same as THOLE¹, *n* **thowl†**

thow'less, 1 thau'les, 2 thou'lĕs, *a* [Scot] Having no ambition or energy, inactive, lazy

Thrace, 1 thrās 2 thrās, *n* A region of indefinite extent to the N E of Macedonia, and later limited to designate that part of the eastern half of the Balkan peninsula bounded by Macedonia, the Danube and the Euxine and Ægean seas so called by the ancient Greeks **Roman Thrace** extended only as far north as the Balkan mountains **Modern T.** which consisted formerly of Bulgaria, Roumelia, and the vilayet of Adrianople in European Turkey, was ceded to Greece under the Peace Treaty of Neuilly, November 27, 1919

Thra'cian, 1 thrē'shən, 2 thrā'shan, *n* **1** A person of Thrace, Europe, including, in a wide sense, the Illyrians, Mœsians, Macedonians, and Epirots **2.** The language of Thrace **3** [t-] *Rom Antiq* A gladiator who fought in the dress of the Thracians — **Thra'cian,** *a* [thrag†.

thrack, *tt* [Prov Eng or Obs] To load, pack full cram

Thra'co-, 1 thrē'ko-, 2 thrā'co- Derived from Greek *Thrax* (*Thrak-*), a Thracian a combining form — **Thra"co-Hel-len'ic,** *a* Of or pertaining to the ethnic group formed by the Hellenes or Greeks and the Aryan peoples of the Balkan peninsula, embracing the Thraco-Illyric and the Pelasgo-Hellenic groups — **Thra"co-Il-lyr'ic,** *a* Of or pertaining to the ethnic group embracing the Aryan peoples north of Greece allied to the Greeks in blood and speech, such as Thracians Phrygians, Mœsians, Macedonians, Illyrians, and Albanians

thraid, *pp* Thralled S S

thral'dom, 1 thrōl'dam, 2 thral'dom, *n* The condition of being a thrall, bondage, servitude, slavery [< THRALL + -DOM] **thrall'dom†.** Syn. see BONDAGE

thrall, 1 thrōl, 2 thral *tt* [Poet or Obs] To reduce to servitude enslave hence, to make the slave of an appetite or the like — **thrall'er,** *n* One who thralls

thrall, *a* [Archaic] Enslaved or held in subjection

thrall, *n* **1.** A person in bondage, slave, bondman, serf, hence, one controlled by an appetite or a passion

The old Northmen divided men into three classes 'earls, churls and *thralls*' which roughly match what we should now call nobles freemen, and slaves
TYLOR *Anthropology* p 435 [A 1881]

2 The condition of slavery, serfdom, bondage **3** [Prov Eng] A stand for barrels [< AS *thræl*, < Ice *thræll*, thrall, < root in Goth *thraggjan*, run] — **thrall' less,** *a* Having no thralls, also, not enthralled, free — **thrall'-like",** *a*

thra'neen, 1 thrā'nin 2 thra'nēn, *n* [Ir] Same as TRANEEN

thrang, 1 thrāŋ 2 thrang [Scot] **I** *tt* To throng **II** *a* Occupied fully, busy also, having socially close relation, intimate also adverbially **III** *n* A throng crowd

thra'nite, 1 thrē'nait, 2 thrā'nīt, *n* *Gr Antiq* A rower on the uppermost tier of seats in a trireme [< Gr *thranitēs*, < *thranos*, bench] — **thra-nit'ic,** *a*

thrap, 1 thrap 2 thrăp *tt* [THRAPPED, THRAP'PING] *Naut* To bind or tie on, fasten about [Var of FRAP]

thrap'ple, 1 thrap'l, 2 thrăp'l *n* [Prov] Same as THROTTLE

Thra-se'as, 1 thrē-sī'əs, 2 thrā-sē'as, *n* *Bib* (Apocrypha) *2 Mac* xii, 5 [Gr]

thrash, 1 thrash, 2 thrăsh, *v* **I** *t* **1** [Colloq] To beat forcibly, as with a stick or whip, give a whipping to, pound with the fists, drub

At last physical strength became the prime requisite for holding a pastorate in the Norse mountain valleys and the surest road to popularity for a parson was to *thrash* the refractory members
H H BOYESEN *Story of Norway* p 490 [G P P 1886]

2 Same as THRESH, I, 1 **3** *Wiredrawing* To raise (a wire rod or a coil of wire) high in the air and throw (it) heavily to the ground in order to loosen the scale and dirt **4** *Naut* In a rough sea, to sail (a ship) to windward **II.** **1.** To throw oneself or itself about with sudden, jerking movements, as in agitation, dash, toss, or plunge violently usually with *about*, as, the wounded shark *thrashed about* in the water **2.** To thresh grain, as, he is reaping and *thrashing* **3.** *Naut* To make to windward against a stiff breeze **4.** To labor hard, toil [< AS *therscan* thrash] **thresh† Syn** see BEAT¹

thrash¹, *n* The act of thrashing, a beating, striking, or violent tossing **thresh†.**

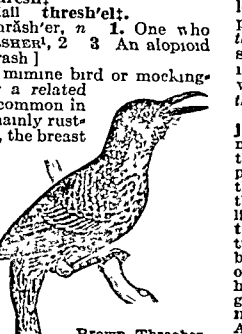
The ceaseless *thrash* of the sea F H SMITH *A Day at Laguerre's, Captain Joe* p 152 [H M & CO 1892]

thrash', *n* [Scot] A rush **thresh†**

thrash'el, *n* [Dial Eng] A flail **thresh'el†.**

thrash'er¹, 1 thrash'ər, 2 thrăsh'er, *n* **1.** One who thrashes **2.** Same as THRESHER¹, 2 **3** An alopioid shark [< AS *therscan*, thrash]

thrash'er², *n* An American mimine bird or mocking-thrush of *Harporhynchus* or a related genus, especially *H rufus*, common in the eastern United States, mainly rusty red above and whitish below, the breast and sides marked with lines of elongated brown spots [For THRUSHER]


Brown Thrasher 1/4

thrasht, *pp* Thrashed S S

Thra'si-as, 1 thrē'si-əs 2 thrā'si-as, *n* In Milton's *Paradise Lost*, a wind from Thrace

Thrask'ite, 1 thrask'ait, 2 thrăsk'it *n* Same as TRASKITE

Thra'so, 1 thrē'so 2 thrā'so, *n* See THRASONICAL

thra-son'i-cal, 1 thrə-sən'i-kəl, 2 thra-sŏn'i-cal, *a* Characterized by boasting or ostentation, bragging, boastful [< L *Thraso(n-)*, braggart soldier in Terence's *Eunuch*, < Gr *thrasys*, bold] — **thra-son'i-cal-ly,** *adv*

Thras"y-bu'lus, 1 thras'i-bū'lus 2 thrās y-bū'lŭs, *n* (— 389 B C) A Greek patriot and naval commander

thratch, 1 thrach 2 thrach **I** *tt* [Scot] To gasp as in a death-agony **II** *n* [Scot] A struggling for breath

thrave, 1 thrēv, 2 thrāv, *n* **1** [Prov Eng] Twenty-four sheaves of grain, set up in two shocks of twelve sheaves each **2†** Two dozen, also an indefinite number a company drove herd **3†.** A sheaf bunch handful **threave†**

thraw¹, 1 thrō 2 thra *v* [Scot] **I.** *t* **1.** To twist so as to distort or break, wrench wrest deform **2** To thwart, frustrate **II** *i* **1** To writhe as in anguish twist, wriggle **2** To cast, warp **3** To be stubborn

thraw², [Scot] **I** *a* Awry **II** *n* A wrench or twist

— **heads and thraws,** lying beside each other, with the head of one by the feet of the other

thraw³, *v* & *n* [Scot] Same as THROE — **in the dead- or death-thraw,** in the throes or agonies of death also, in an indifferent condition that is neither life nor death

thra'ward, 1 thrē'wərd, 2 thrə'ward, *a* [Scot] **1** Difficult to influence or manage obstinate **2.** Reluctant loath **thra'wart†.**

thrawn, 1 thrōn, 2 thrən *pa* [Scot] **1** Wrenched, twisted **2** Obstinate, perverse, contrary **thraw'in†**

thread, } 1 thred, 2 thrĕd, *v* **I** *t* **1.** To furnish with
thred², } a thread, especially, to pass a thread through the eye of (a needle) **2.** To pick one's way through or over by careful effort, as an intricate path, or as among obstacles or difficulties, also, to effect by such movement, as, to *thread* a maze, to *thread* one's way **3** To arrange or string on a thread, as, to *thread* beads or flowers

4. To mingle or make with threads, streak

And the thin meek hair o' brown Is *threaded* with silver gray
R BUCHANAN *The Blind Lannet* st 2

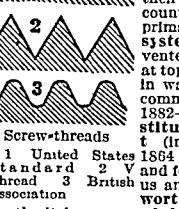
5 To cut a screw-thread on or in **6.** To ornament with a thread, as in glass-work

II. *i* To make one's way carefully, as, to *thread* deftly in and out — **to thread the needle** **1** [Western U S] To fire a rifle-ball through an auger-hole barely large enough to allow the ball to pass without enlarging the hole **2** To play the game of thread-needle See under THREAD, *n*

thread, } *n* **1** A slender cord composed of two or more
thred², } yarns or filaments, as of flax, cotton, silk, or other fibrous substance, twisted together

Among varieties of thread are **carpet-thread** (strong and coarse for sewing strips of carpet together), **gold t** (made (1) by twisting flat silver-gilt wire over yellow silk thread, spun gold (2) with thin narrow strips of gilded paper, (3) with fine strands of gold wire a misnomer), **lace-t.** (composed of two fine yarns twisted together), **Lisle t** (fine hard-twisted cotton, formerly linen, used in knitting gloves stockings, etc), **shoe-t** (shoe-sewing thread, waxed end), **stocking t.** (consisting of two, three, or more yarns) **2.** A filament of any substance, as, *threads* of gold **3** Specif (1) In decorative art, a very fine line of color applied to a surface distinguished from *band* (2) *Mining* A very thin seam or vein of ore **4** The spiral ridge of a screw, also, a single turn of such a ridge The thread of a female screw or nut is an **inside thread;** of a male screw, an **outside t** The **depth of the thread** is the perpendicular distance from the top to the bottom of its axis a **plus t** is a screw-thread embossed on a bolt which has been upset so that the diameter of the bolt at the bottom of the thread is no smaller than the diameter of the unthreaded portion of the bolt, as distinguished from a **minus t**, which is cut in the body of the bolt

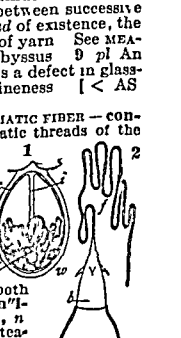
Threads are usually named from (1) their shape or construction as the **buttress thread** (with perpendicular face and opposite face at angle of 45° used chiefly for gun-breeches, the **knuckle screw-t.** (used for rough work which necessitates a sudden change) the **square t.** (used when much power and direct pressure is required, also used for transmitting motion in opposite directions), the **V t** (which has greatest frictional holding power, and is used as a standard of measure enclosing various angles the greatest of which does not exceed 60°) (2) from their inventor or from the association, country or institute with which they are primarily identified, as, **Thury t**, or **system,** or **British Association t** (invented by M Thury in 1878, it is rounded at top and bottom and is principally used in watchmaking was adopted by the committee of the British Association, 1882–1884), **Sellers t**, or **Franklin Institute t**, or **United States standard t** (invented by William Sellers about 1864 it is rounded at the top and bottom and formed with a flat instead of a radius and encloses an angle of 60°), **Whitworth t** (invented by Sir Joseph Whitworth, it has a rounded top and bottom and encloses an angle of 55° the British standard thread)


Screw-threads
1 United States Standard 2 V Thread 3 British Association

The mechanical efficiency of the screw is augmented either by increasing the length of the lever or by lessening the distance between the *threads* B SILLIMAN JR *Principles of Physics* pt 1, ¶ 128 p 97 [BL & CO 1867]

5 Figuratively, that which is continuous through a long course, continuous connection between successive parts, line of connection, as, the *thread* of existence, the *thread* of an argument **6** A measure of yarn See MEASURE **7.** A clew **8** *pl Conch* The byssus **9** *pl* An irregular outline or string occurring as a defect in glassware **10†.** Quality, make-up, fineness [< AS *thrēd*, < *thrāwan* twist]

— **chromatic thread,** same as CHROMATIC FIBER — **conjunctive threads** (*Biol*), the achromatic threads of the mitotic figure — **floating t**, a thread that crosses over several in a woven piece without being interlaced with them — **flourishing-t**, *n* Linen thread for the purpose of repairing linen and for fancy-work — **standard threads,** in gauze-weaving one of the two systems of warp-threads (the other being called **whip-threads**) twisting or crossing around the filling so as to hold it in position — **t and thrum,** all, both good and bad, together — **thread'-an"i-mal"cule,** *n* A vibrionid — **t -blight,** *n* A destructive disease of East Indian teaplants caused by a parasitic fungus (*Stilbum nanum*) — **t -board,** *n* *Cotton-spinning* A hinged board attached to a ring frame to support the wire eyes through which the twisted thread passes — **t -carrier,** *n* A *hook*, *eye*, or *loop on the carriage of a* knitting-machine through which the thread passes — **t -cell,** *n* *Zooph* One of certain peculiar bodies characteristic of cœlenterates, as jelly fishes polyps, etc, consisting of a capsule containing a spirally coiled stinging-filament often armed with barbs which springs out by evagination when the skin is irritated — **t -cutter,** *n* **1.** A machine or appliance for cutting screw-threads **2.** A fixed blade on a sewing-machine for cutting off sewing-threads — **t -eel,** *n* Any one of various deep-sea nemichthyoid eels with long slender body and bill-like jaws They range from two to three feet in length — **t -feather,** *n* An extremely slender feather, having the vane rudimentary or absent filoplume — **t.-finisher,** *n.*


1 Thread-cell before emission of contents 2 Thread-cell after a discharge *w* cell-wall, *b* barbed sac *c c* outer wall of capsule, *f, f,* the filament or lasso coiled up and fully evaginated

A device for removing the fuzz from newly spun thread and polishing its surface — **t.-flower,** *n* *Bot* Any of several fleshy shrubs of the genus *Nematanthus* so called from the long slender flower-stalks — **t.-frame,** *n* A machine for doubling and twisting yarns or strands into thread — **t.-gage,** *n* A gage for determining the pitch of screw-threads or their correctness of outline See illus under GAGE — **t.-gulde,** *n* A device, as a loop or an eye in a sewing-machine, etc, for guiding the course of the thread to the needle — **t.-herring,** *n* 1. An inedible clupeoid shad-like fish (*Opisthonema thrissa*) of the West Indies and Atlantic coast of the United States having the last ray of the dorsal fin produced in a long filament 2 [Local, U S] The gizzard-shad (*Dorosoma cepedianum*) — **t lace,** lace made of thread — **t.-leaved,** *a* *Bot* Having thread-shaped or filiform leaves — **t -mark,** *n* A marking made in bank-note paper by running highly colored silk fibers in with the pulp in such manner as to appear only in certain places in the sheet rendering counterfeiting by photography or by printing on ordinary bank-note paper impracticable — **t.-moss,** *n* Any moss of the genus *Bryum* — **t -needle,** *n* A game in which children, standing in a row and holding hands, pass through an arch made by two at one end of the row **t -and-needle; t.-the-needle‡.** — **t. of life,** the course of existence represented by the ancient Greeks and Romans under the type of a thread spun and cut off by the Fates — **t. of the river or stream,** the center of the course of the main current, not necessarily in the center of the surface of the stream — **t.-oiler,** *n* A device for oiling the thread on a sewing-machine to make it work more freely — **t.-paper,** *n* 1. A soft, thin kind of paper for rolling up skeins of thread 2. A strip of such paper — **t.-plant,** *n* A plant yielding textile fiber, as flax or cotton — **t.-shaped,** *a* Slender, like a thread, filiform — **t.-waxer,** *n* A trough containing melted shoemakers wax through which the thread of a shoe-sewing machine is passed on the way to the needle — **t.-winder,** *n.* A device for winding thread on spools or bobbins

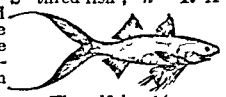
thread'bare", 1 thred'bār', 2 thrĕd'bâr', *a* 1. Worn so that the threads show, as a garment, having the threads worn bare of nap 2. Clad in garments worn till the threads show, as, a *threadbare* miser. 3. Commonplace from excessive use or repetition, hackneyed, as a *threadbare* simile **thred'bare"†.** Syn.: see COMMON — **thread'bare"ness,** *n* [thrĭd'den†.

thread'en†, *a* Made or woven of threads as *threaden* sails

thread'er, 1 thred'ər, 2 thrĕd'er, *n* One who or that which threads Specif (1) A device for threading needles See illus under NEEDLE-THREADER (2) A machine adapted for cutting screw-threads **thread'ing-tool"‡.** [or polynemid

thread'fin", 1 thred'fin'; 2 thrĕd'fin', *n* A threadfish

thread'fish", 1 thred'fish', 2 thrĕd'fish', *n* 1. A polynemoid fish of tropical seas having three or more thread-like rays below the pectoral fins 2. The cobbler-fish 3. The common hairtail (*Trichiurus lepturus*)



Threadfish. 1/15

thread'foot", 1 thred'fut', 2 thrĕd'fo͝ot', *n* The riverweed [condition.

thread'i-ness, 1 thred'i-nes, 2 thrĕd'i-nĕs, *n* A thready

thread'ing, 1 thred'ing 2 thrĕd'ing, *pa* *Elec* Designating the process of magnetic lines in linking with or passing through an induction-circuit

thread'let, 1 thred'let, 2 thrĕd'lĕt, *n* A minute thread

thread'like", 1 thred'laik', 2 thrĕd'lik', *a* Resembling a thread, long, slender, and flexible, filamentary

thread'worm", 1 thred'wûrm', 2 thrĕd'wûrm', *n* A threadlike nematode worm, as a pinworm, filaria, etc

thread'y, 1 thred'i, 2 thrĕd'y, *a* 1. Resembling thread, filamentous, tenuous, as, *thready* fibers, a *thready* pulse 2. Consisting of, containing, or covered with thread

threap, 1 thrip, 2 thrēp, *v* [Prov Brit] *t* 1. To assert or maintain persistently 2 To contradict 3 To lament or bewail 4. To beat or thrash 5. To urge press 6. To cozen or cheat 7†. To name call

II t 1. To dispute contend 2. To complain cry out

threap, *n* [Prov Brit] 1 Stubborn insistence 2 Contradiction 3 An idea or notion superstition

I had privately a kind of *threap* that the brandy should be yours CARLYLE in Froude's *Carlyle in London* vol II p 262 [s] 4†. Contest attack [threaten

threat, 1 thret, 2 thrĕt *rt* & *rt* [Poet or Archaic] To

threat, } *n* 1. A declaration of an intention to inflict

thret‡, } pain, injury, or punishment, a menace

An Hysterical paroxysm may often be kept off by the *threat* of severe discipline W B CARPENTER *Principles of Mental Physiology* § 270 p 332 [A 1874]

2 *Law* Any menace of bodily hurt through fear of which a man's business is interrupted, any menace of destruction or injury to life, reputation, or property, with a view to restrain a person's freedom of action

A *threat* is the manifestation by one person of an intent to do actual violence to another Such manifestation may take place in two ways (1) By words or menaces (2) By acts or assaults W C ROBINSON *Elementary Law* § 213 p 128 [L n & co 1852] [< AS *threât*, < *threâtan* vex]

threat'en, } 1 thret'n, 2 thrĕt'n, *v* **I.** *t* 1 To express

thret'en‡, } an intention or intentions of evil or mischief against, utter menaces or threats against 2. To be menacing or dangerous to, menace

Three times the terrible remittent fever of Jericho *threatened* valuable lives in our party and once it proved fatal C R CONDER *Tent Work in Palestine* vol II p 20 [BEN & SON 1878] 3. To be ominous or portentous of, portend, presage, as, it *threatens* rain 4. To announce as something to be inflicted, set forth as a penalty to follow, as, to *threaten* to beat one, to *threaten* retaliation.

II. *i* 1. To utter or employ menaces or threats 2. To have a menacing aspect, be portentous, especially, to indicate a coming storm, lower, as, a *threatening* sky

Syn.: menace *Threaten* is applied alike to vast and trivial matters *menace* only to those of moment Either persons or things may *threaten* *menace* is chiefly used of persons or of things personified One may *threaten* by word or act *menace* is for the most part limited to actions or concrete things one *threatens* another with death he *menaces* him with a revolver *Threaten* may take either a noun in the objective case or a verb in the infinitive as its direct object *menace* takes a noun only a nation *threatens* to fight it *menaces* war or *menaces* another with war the *threatening* may be by official or public utterance the *menacing* by the massing of fleets and armies — **threat'en-a-bl eⁿ,** *a* — **threat'en-er,** *n* — **threat'en-ing,** *pa* 1. Containing or indicating threats 2. Portending something — **threat'en-ing-ly,** *adv* — **threat'ful,** *a* [Rare] Full of threats threatening — **threat'ful-ly,** *adv* — **threat'less,** *a* [Rare] Unthreatening

threave, 1 thrēv 2 thrēv *n* [Prov or Obs] Same as THRAVE

three, 1 thrī 2 thrē, *a* Consisting of one more than two a cardinal adjective [< AS *threō* three]

— **all threes,** in dominoes, a form of muggins in which multiples of three instead of multiples of five are counted — **the Three Chapters,** three things which were condemned by Emperor Justinian in 544 namely, the person and writings of Theodore of Mopsuestia the writings of Theodoret in defense of Nestorius and the letter written by Ibas to the Persian Maris — **the T. Emperors' League,** an alliance of short duration formed in 1872 by the emperors of Austria, Germany, and Russia — **the t. Horatii** (*tom Ashtiq*) three brothers, Romans, who engaged in mortal combat with three brothers, the Curiatii, from Alba Longa The Curiatii and two Horatii were slain and the surviving Horatius, enraged at the lamentations of his sister Horatia over her lover, a Curiatius killed her and was severely punished but eventually pardoned for the murder — **the T Musketeers,** a romance by A Dumas published in 1844, relating the adventures of Aramis, Athos, and Porthos (see these words), soldiers of fortune, whose story is pursued in the sequels *Twenty Years After* and the *Vicomte de Bragelonne* **Les Trois Mousquetaires‡.** — **the T. Tailors of Tooley Street,** the three tailors of Tooley Street in Southwark quoted by George Canning as having petitioned Parliament, beginning their petition with "We, the People of England" hence, any small body of persons assuming unwarranted importance — **three's aged",** *a* [Rare] Existing for three generations — **t -awned,** *a* *Bot* Having three awns — **t -awned grass,** any one of several American grasses of the genus *Aristida* so called from the three awns on the tip of the flowering glume **triple awned grass‡.** — **t.-bagger,** *n* [Slang] *Baseball* A hit which gives the batter the opportunity to reach third base without having to take advantage of an error — **t -bar curve,** the locus of the vertex of a triangle the respective ends of whose base move at a constant distance from one of two fixed points — **t -birds,** *n* 1 A showy garden species of toadflax (*Linaria triornithophora*) from Spain. Its purple flowers with yellow palate usually 3 or 4 in a whorl suggest its name **t -birds toadflax‡** 2 A small and delicate American orchid (*Pogonia trianthophera*) of swamps and damp woods, with 3 or 4 light-pink or purple flowers — **t -coat,** *a* Executed with or having three coats, as of plaster or paint — **t -cornered,** *a* Having three corners — **t -cornered constituency** (*Eng Hist*), a borough or county represented by three members only two of whom might be voted for by any person at a contested election These constituencies were instituted by the Reform Bill of Aug 15, 1867, and abolished by the Reform bill of June 15, 1885 — **t.-cycle,** *n* *Engin* A six-stroke cycle an erroneous term — **t.-decker,** *n* 1. A war-vessel having three gun-decks, one above another, below the spar-deck 2 Any vessel having three decks 3 By extension a structure as a house or a piece of furniture, having three levels used also attributively 4. [Colloq] An old-fashioned pulpit built in three stages, the lowest being the desk for the clerk the middle the reading-desk, and the uppermost the pulpit proper — **t -farthings,** *n* [Eng] A silver coin of the reign of Elizabeth equal to ¾ penny, or 1½ cents of United States money — **t.-foot,** *a* 1. Measuring three feet as, a *three-foot* rule 2. Three-footed an improper use as, a *three-foot* stool — **t.-girded,** *a* [Scot] Girt about by three hoops — **t.-handed,** *a* 1. Having three hands 2. Played, done etc, by three hands or persons — **t -leaved,** *a* *Bot* Having three leaves trifoliate **t.-leafed‡.** — **t -leaved grass,** any species of clover — **t.-light.** I. *a* Having three lamps or electric lights, three places for candles, or three, gas-jets said of a chandelier or candelabrum **II** *n* A candelabrum having three lights or jets — **t.-lobed malope,** an ornamental garden annual (*Malope trifida*) See MALOPE — **t -man,** *a* Requiring the services labor, aid, etc of three men as *three-man* power — **t -master,** *n* A three-masted schooner also, sometimes any vessel having three masts as a ship or a bark — **t -nerved,** *a* Having three principal nerves arising from the base as certain leaves, triple-nerved trinervate — **t.-out,** *n* [Colloq, Eng] Two portions of gin or beer served out to three persons a form of order in low drinking-places — **t.-parted,** *a* Divided into three parts in threes tripartite — **t -per-cents,** *n pl* Bonds or other securities bearing 3 per cent interest especially, government bonds bearing such a rate of interest — **t -phase,** *a* *Elec* Same as TRIPHASE — **t.-plied,** *a* 1. Having a triple pile or nap said extravagantly of velvet figuratively, extravagant exaggerated 2. Clad in or wearing such velvet hence, wealthy 3 Plied in a set or sets of three — **t -plier,** *n* A rivet for three-ply constructions — **t -ply,** *a* Threefold, consisting (1) of three webs interwoven into one fabric as in carpets (2) of three thicknesses of material as collars or cuffs (3) of three strands or yarns as thread — **t. point problem** (*Navig & Surv*), the problem of fixing a point of observation, either by the station-pointer or by trigonometrical calculation, when the angles subtended by the sides of a triangle formed by joining three fixed points are known — **t pointed,** *a* Tricuspidate — **t.-port,** *a* *Mach* Denoting a type of two-cycle engine one of whose ports is uncovered by the piston toward the end of its stroke so as to admit the explosive mixture — **t.-quarter,** *a* 1 Being of three-fourths the usual size 2 Exhibiting only three-fourths (1) In photography, showing three-fourths of the face (2) In painting, representing down to the hips as a portrait or measuring 30x25 inches, as a portrait-picture — **t.-quarter bound** (*Bookbinding*), same as THREE-QUARTER LEATHER — **t -quarter nelson,** see NELSON² — **t -quartered,** *a* *Her* Being nearly affronté but showing the flank slightly said of an animal used as a bearing — **t.-ranked,** *a* Arranged in three vertical rows or ranks as leaves on a stem tristichous — **t -ribbed,** *a* Having three principal ribs proceeding from the base, as certain leaves tricostate — **t -ridge,** *n* *Conch* A unionid mussel of the genus *Quadrula*, especially *Q undulata Q plicata* and *Q multiplicata* — **t -spot,** *n* A playing-card having three spots — **t -square.** *a* 1. Having three plane faces of equal width said especially of certain files of triangular cross-section 2 [Prov Eng] Disagreeable, ill-humored **tri-square"‡** — **t.-stress,** *a* *Pros* Having three stresses or accents to the line noting a kind of verse, as in "Fill' the bump'er fair'!" — **t.-suited,** *a* Having three suits of clothes wearing three suits at once referring to a former custom of the German peasantry of wearing their whole wardrobe at once on holiday occasions — **t.-syllable law** (*Gram*), in Latin prosody the law according to which the primary accent must fall on one of the last three syllables — **t thirds** or **t threads,** a drink made of a mixture of three malt liquors — **t.-thorned acacia,** the honey-locust so called from its branching thorns — **t.-throw,** *a* Arranged as a crank-shaft with three cranks set 120° apart, or provided with such a crank-shaft as a *three-throw* pump — **t. times three,** three cheers repeated three times as *three times three* and a tiger — **t. treest,** the gallows as formed by two upright timbers and a cross-timber — **t -valved,** *a* Having three valves splitting or opening by three valves trivalvular — **t.-way,** *a* Controlling connected with, having or opening into, three pipes channels or outlets as a *three-way* cock *three-way* valve — **t.-wire system,** a system of distribution of electric currents, using three mains with two dynamos, the central main being connected with the conductor joining the dynamos and the others with their free terminals The difference of potential between the central and two outer conductors is kept the same The electro-receptive devices are in multiple circuit and so distributed that the current in each branch is the same, but when such balance is disturbed the surplus current in one branch is taken up by the central conductor. The system effects economy in conducting-wire

Various self-explaining compound adjectives have *three* as their first element as, **three-celled, t.-cornered, t -edged, t.-foot, t -headed, t -legged, t.-lobed, t.-masted, t.-pronged, t.-sided, t.-stringed, t -toed.**

three, *n* 1. The sum of two and one a cardinal number 2. A symbol consisting of one or more characters representing three units, as 3 or III 3. Any group of three persons 4 A playing-card or a die having three spots 5 The third hour of the day or night by the clock. See CLOCK¹, *n* 6. *pl* A group of three cards of the same denomination

three'fold, 1 thrī'fōld, 2 thrē'fōld, *a* Made up of three, three times as many or as great, triple sometimes a mere intensive [< AS *threo*, three, + *-feald*, -fold]

The *threefold* action of the sunbeam heating power lighting power and chemical power

J N LOCKYER *Elements of Astron* art 477, p 263 [A 1870]

three'fold, *n* The buck-bean

three'fold, *adv* In a threefold manner or degree

three'ling, 1 thrī'ling, 2 thrē'ling, *n* *Crystal* A group of three crystals united by the same twinning-law

three'ness, 1 thrī'nes 2 thrē'nĕs *n* The state of being three

threep, *rt* [Scot] Same as THREAP **threpe†.**

three'pence, 1 thrī'pens *or* (*colloq*) thrip'ens, 2 thrē'pĕnc *or* (*colloq*) thrip'ĕnc *n* A current silver coin of Great Britain, worth 3 pennies (about 6 cents) **three-penny bit‡; threepenny piece‡.**



Threepence of Queen Victoria (Actual size)

three'pen"ny, 1 thrī'pen'e *or* (*colloq*) thrip'e-ni, 2 thrē'pĕn'y, *or* (*colloq*) thrip'ĕ-ny *a* Valued at or worth 3 pennies, hence, of little value

Three Point Block. A mountain in Colorado 12 190 ft high

Three Riv'ers 1 A city in St Joseph county, Mich 2 A village in Hampden county, Mass [twenty sixty

three'score", 1 thrī'sōr', 2 thrē'sĕōr', *a* Three times

three'some, 1 thrī'sam, 2 thrē'sum **I** *a* [Scot] Performed by three triple, as, a *threesome* reel **II** *n* *Golf* A match in which one plays against two, the latter playing one ball between them alternately

threm"ma-tol'o-gy, 1 threm'a-tel'o-ji, 2 thrĕm'a-tŏl'o-gy, *n* The science of breeding, the branch of biology that treats of the breeding of animals and plants, their congenital variations, and the perpetuation of those variations [< Gr *thremma*(*t-*), creature (< *trephō*, nourish), + *-OLOGY*]

threne, 1 thrin 2 thrēn *r* 1. A threnody lamentation in general 2. [Scot] (1) A refrain (2) A folk-tale, usually concerning the supernatural [< LL *threnus*, < Gr *thrēnos*, < *threomai*, shriek] — **thre-net'ic,** *a* Pertaining to or of the nature of a threne mournful **thre-net'i-cal‡.**

thren'o-dy, 1 thren'o-di, 2 thrĕn'o-dy (XIII), *n* [-DIES, 1 -diz, 2 -dig, *pl*] An ode or song of lamentation, especially one composed for a funeral occasion, dirge, lament

The strength of Tennyson's intellect has full sweep in this elegiac poem [In Memoriam] — the great *threnody* of our language E C STEDMAN *Victorian Poets* p 168 [o & co 1876]

thren'ode‡ — **thre-no'di-al,** *a* Pertaining to a threnody mournful **thre-no'di-an‡, thre-nod'ic‡; thre-nod'i-cal‡** — **thren'o-dist,** *n* One who sings threnodies

threp-sol'o-gy, 1 threp-sel'o-ji, 2 thrĕp-sŏl'o-gy, *n* The science of or a treatise on the nutrition of living organisms [< Gr *threpsis* nourishment + *-OLOGY*]

thresh, 1 thresh, 2 thrĕsh, *v* **I.** *t* 1. To subject, as ripened stalks of grain to the beating of a flail or a machine, or to the treading of animals, in order to separate the grain or seeds from the straw or husks, also to beat off or out, as grain or seeds often used figuratively, as, to *thresh* 100 sheaves of wheat 2 Same as THRASH, I, 1

II. *i* 1. To beat out or separate grain, etc, from straw or husks as with a flail or a machine practise threshing grain, etc 2. Same as THRASH, II, 1

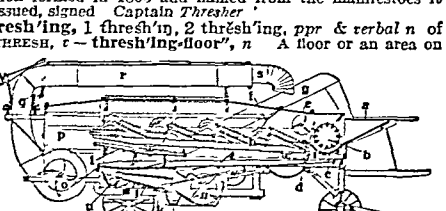
— *to thresh over old straw* [Colloq], to keep on doing or using something that has been done or used before

thresh'el, thresh'er, etc Same as THRASHEL, etc

thresh'er¹, 1 thresh'ər, 2 thrĕsh'er, *n* 1. One who threshes 2 A threshing-machine 3 An alopioid shark (*Alopias vulpes*) of warm seas, having the dorsal lobe of the tail exceedingly long (about as long as the rest of the body) sea-fox The tail is used in splashing the surface of the water to aid in securing prey (fish) **thresh'er-shark‡"** — **thresh'er-whale",** *n* The grampus

Thresh'er, *n* *Hist* A member of an Irish political organization formed in 1806 and named from the manifestoes it issued, signed Captain *Thresher*

thresh'ing, 1 thresh'ing, 2 thrĕsh'ing, *ppr* & *verbal n* of THRESH, *v* — **thresh'ing-floor",** *n* A floor or an area on



Threshing-machine

The sheaves are placed on the feed-table (*a*) and introduced between the cylinder (*b*) and concaves (*c*) where they are threshed The straw then passes by the beater (*e*) is pressed down by the check flap (*f*) and is carried to the rear by the racks (*h*) into the wind-stacker (*p*) whence under the blast of the wind-stacker fan (*o*) it is ejected through the pipe (*q r s*) into the open air where it is stacked The grain pours from the concaves through the grate (*d*) to the grain conveyor (*l*) and is subjected to the blast of a fan (*n*) which forces the chaff along the chaffer (*j*) and drives the tailings into the auger (*u*) whence they are returned by the tailings-elevator (*g*) to the concaves for a second threshing The clean grain pours over the shoe-sieve (*k*) and the shoe (*l*) into the auger (*m*) where it is caught in sacks.

which grain is threshed **t -place‡.** — **t.-machine,** *n* A machine for separating grain from straw and chaff, a thresher or separator **t -mill‡.**

thresh'old, 1 thresh'ald, 2 thrĕsh'old, *n* **1.** The plank, stone, or wooden piece placed at the bottom of an entrance and beneath the door, as of a dwelling-house, church, or temple, hence, the entrance of any building The *threshold* was sacred to Vesta among the Romans who held this deity in so much respect that a bride in entering for the first time the house of her husband was not allowed to touch the *threshold* of the door KITTO *Daily Bible Illus Samuel* 29th week Monday p 85 [c & BROS 1872] **2.** Figuratively, an entrance or beginning, especially, the starting-point of any undertaking **3.** See LIMEN, 2 [< AS *therscold*, < *therscan*, thresh] **thresh'fold†; thresh'wold†.** Syn. see BEGINNING — **thresh'old-plate",** *n* An iron plate as a door-sill

thresht, *pp* Threshed S S

threste†, *vt & vi* Same as THRUST

thres'tle, 1 thres l 2 thrĕs'l, *n* *Her* A three-legged stool [Cor of TRESTLE]

threte†, *vt* Same as THREATEN

thret-teen', 1 thre-tin', 2 thrĕ-tēn', *a & n* [Scot or Obs] Thirteen **thret-tene'†.** **[thret'tle‡.**

thret'ty, 1 thret'ı, 2 thrĕt'y, *a & n* [Scot] Thirty

threw, 1 thrū, 2 thru *imp* of THROW, *v*

thrib'ble, 1 thrib'l 2 thrib'l *a* [Prov Eng] Treble, triple

thrice, 1 thrıs, 2 thrīç, *adv* **1.** Three times, sometimes, loosely, several times **2** In a threefold manner or degree, trebly hence, fully [ME *thries*, < *thrie*, < AS *thrēō*, three]

— thrice'-cock", *n* [Prov Eng] The missel-thrush

thrid, 1 thrid 2 thrid, *vt* [THRID'DED, THRID'DING] To pass through (something narrow or tortuous) thread [Var of THREAD] — **thrid'er,** *n* Thread

thrid†, *a* Third **thriddе†.**

thri-da'cl-um, 1 thrı-dē'shı-um, 2 thrı-dā'shı-ŭm *n* The expressed and inspissated juice of lettuce [< LL *thridax* (*thridac-*), < Gr *thridax*, lettuce] **third'ace‡.**

Thri'de, 1 trī'dē, 2 trī'dę *n* *Norse Myth* Literally, third, Odin as seated on the highest throne in the threefold manifestation at Asgard seen by King Gylfe [Ice, third]

thri'fal"low†, *vt* To plow a third time before sowing **thry'-fal"low†, tri'fal"low†.**

thrift, 1 thrıft, 2 thrĭft, *n* **1.** Care and prudence in the management of one's resources, economy, frugality, as, "*thrift* is the best means of thriving" **2** [Rare] The state of one who thrives, success, prosperity, luck

> I have a mind presages me such *thrift*
> That I should questionless be fortunate
> SHAKESPEARE *Merchant of Venice* act 1, sc 1

3. Vigorous growth, as of a plant **4** *Bot* The sea-pink (*Statice armeria*), also, other species of *Statice* The **prickly thrift** (*Acantholimon glumaceum*), a pretty garden rock-plant from Armenia, belongs to the same family **5** [Prov Eng or Scot] Effort, occupation, employment [< Ice *thrift*, < *thrīfa*, thrive] Syn. gain profit, prosperity See FRUGALITY — **thrift'-box",** *n* A box for savings, money-box — **thrift'ı-ly,** *adv* **1** In a thrifty or frugal manner **2†.** Carefully politely — **thrift'ı-ness,** *n* The state or quality of being thrifty or thriving

thrift'less, 1 thrıft'les, 2 thrĭft'lĕs, *a* **1.** Being without thrift, lacking frugality and good management, shiftless **2†** Yielding no return, profitless Syn. see IMPROVIDENT — **thrift'less-ly,** *adv* — **thrift'less-ness,** *n*

thrift' stamp", *n* One of several money-saving stamps of various values

thrift'y, 1 thrıft'ı, 2 thrĭft'y, *a* [THRIFT'I-ER, THRIFT'I-EST] **1.** Displaying thrift or good management, economical, frugal, saving, as, a *thrifty* farmer **2** Prosperous through good management, increasing in wealth, thriving, as, a *thrifty* village **3.** Growing vigorously or rapidly **4†.** Acquired by thrift, hence, valuable or expensive **5†.** Profitable, useful **6†.** Appearing well or suitable Syn. see PRUDENT

thrild, *pp* Thrilled S S

thrill, 1 thrıl, 2 thrĭl, *v* **I.** *t* **1.** To permeate, as by something that runs or vibrates through, producing a sense of quivering, shivering, or tingling, affect with a sudden and deep feeling, cause to experience a keen or exquisite emotion, as, to *thrill* one's heart with pity, he *thrilled* the audience by his words **2.** To cause to vibrate, as the concussion *thrilled* the ground **II** : **1.** To pervade one suddenly, as with a tremor or surge of emotion, cause a quivering sensation

> The praise *thrilled* through every fibre of his big body and made it tingle with pleasure
> THACKERAY *Vanity Fair* vol 1 p 26 [s n & co 1883]

2 To experience a keen or exquisite sensation, have tremors or quivering of feeling, have stirring emotion

> All his frame *thrilled* with a celestial glory
> BULWER-LYTTON *Last Tales of Miletus Cydippe* st 41.

3 To quiver, vibrate, pulsate [Var of THIRL, *v*]

thrill², *vt & vi* [Rare] To trill, warble [For TRILL¹, *v*]

thrill¹, *n* **1** A tremor, quiver, or shiver of feeling or excitement permeating the entire body, a sudden and keen sensation, as, a *thrill* of anguish **2** *Med* An abnormal vibratory or tremulous resonance perceived in auscultation, fremitus, as, the arterial *thrill*, hydatid *thrill*, purring *thrill* **3** A pulsation **4.** [Slang, Eng] A book or story that keenly excites the reader or hearer [For THRILLER, *n*] — **thrill'ful,** *a* — **thrill'ful-ly,** *adv*

thrill², *n* A trill, warbling

thrill'er, 1 thrıl'ar, 2 thrĭl'er *n* [Slang] One who or that which thrills specif, an exciting story or drama

thrill'ing, 1 thrıl'ıng 2 thrĭl'ing *pa* Producing a thrill or thrills — **thrill'ing-ly,** *adv* — **thrill'ing-ness,** *n*

thrim'ble, 1 thrim'bl 2 thrĭm'bl, *v & n* [Prov Eng] Tremble **thrim'melt**

thrim'ble, *v* [Prov Eng or Scot] **I** *t* **1** To handle in a trembling or doubtful manner **2** To press or squeeze into **3** To wrestle **II** *i* **1** To hesitate

thrimp, 1 thrimp 2 thrimp [Prov Eng or Scot] **I** *tr & ri* To crowd push squeeze **II** *n* A throng

Thri'nax, 1 thrı'naks 2 thrĭ'năks *n* *Bot* A genus of West-Indian palms with solitary or clustered, usually low stems bearing terminal roundish leaves cut into many two-cleft segments the thatch-palms [< Gr *thrinax*, trident, < *treis* three + *akē*, point]

thring, 1 thrıng 2 thring *vt & ri* [Prov Eng Scot or Obs] **1** To throng, press **2** To throw, cast or thrust (down)

thringe† [*The Theory and Practice of Teaching*

Thring, Edward (ed'ward) (1821–95/m1887) An English educator.

thrin'ter, 1 thrin'tər, -tə 2 thrin'ter, -tę *n* [Prov Eng or Scot] A three-year-old as a sheep

thrip, 1 thrip, 2 thrip *n* [Colloq Eng] A threepenny piece

Thrip'i-dæ, 1 thrip'ı-dē 2 thrip'ı-dē *n pl* *Entom* A family including all species of thysanopterous insects

Thrips, *n* (t g) [< THRIPS] — **thrip'id,** *a & n* — **thrip'oid,** *a* [extension on hay-wagons etc

thrip'ple, 1 thrip'l 2 thrip'l, *n* A frame or rail used as an

thrips, 1 thrips 2 thrips *n* **1** A minute insect of *Thrips* or a related genus a thysanopter **2.** One of various small insects injurious to vegetation, especially a jassid as, the grape-vine *thrips* or grape-hopper [< L *thrips* (< Gr *thrips*), woodworm] — **phylloxera†.,** *n* The corn-thrips, whose larva feeds on that of the phylloxera See under CORN

thris'sle, 1 thris'l, 2 thris'l, *n* [Scot] A thistle **thris'sel‡.**

thrist†, *n* Thirst — **thrist'y†,** *a* Thirsty

thrive, 1 thrıv, 2 thrīv, *vi* [THROVE, rarely THRIVED, THRIV'EN, rarely THRIVED, THRIV'ING] **1.** To prosper, especially in the acquisition of property, have good fortune in any undertaking, be successful, as, we *thrive* by industry, he *thrives* in trade **2.** To grow with vigor, increase naturally in size, as plants or animals

> The cocoa-nut palms *thrive* best on the water's edge
> FROUDE *Eng in West Indies* p 64 [s 1888]

[< Ice *thrīfask*, thrive, < *thrīfa*, grasp] Syn. see FLOURISH SUCCEED — **thrive'less,** *a* [Archaic] Thriftless — **thriv'en** I *pp* of THRIVE, *v* **II†** *pa* Grown — **thriv'er,** *n* [Rare]

thriv'ing, 1 thrıv'ıng, 2 thrīv'ing, *pa* Being in a prosperous or successful condition, flourishing, thrifty, as, a *thriving* business a *thriving* settlement — **-ly,** *adv* — **-ness,** *n*

thro, *n* Same as TARAU [ated forms

thro', thro, 1 thrū, 2 thrų, *adv & prep* Through abbrevi-

throat, 1 thrōt, 2 thrōt, *vt* **1** To groove or channel **2** [Prov Eng] To mow in a direction contrary to their bending, as beans, etc **3†** To utter in guttural tones

throat, *n* **1** The anterior or ventral part of the neck, in which the air-passages and gullet are contained **2** Specif, the interior of this part, the passage extending from the back of the mouth to the stomach (1) The pharynx, swallow, also, the fauces (2) The trachea or windpipe, especially its anterior portion, the larynx.

> I had most need of blessing and 'Amen'
> Stuck in my *throat* SHAKESPEARE *Macbeth* act II sc 2

3 An inlet or entrance-passage more or less contracted, any passage or orifice, also, the portion of something which embraces such entrance-passage or opening, as, the *throat* of a jar Specif (1) *Bot* The mouth or orifice of a gamopetalous or gamosepalous flower the faux (2) *Arch* (*a*) The part of a chimney, furnace, or arch in a furnace that contracts in leading to a neck or gathering See illus under ROASTING (*b*) A space hollowed out of the under side of any projection on a building by means of which rain water is prevented from running back to the walls (3) The opening in the sole of a plane through which the bit projects and the shavings pass (4) A narrow place in a stream, as between two rocks, through which the water flows rapidly (5) *Fort* (*a*) The space between bastion flanks where they join the curtain, or between the rear ends of redan-faces, a gorge (*b*) The inside opening of an embrasure (6) *Naut* (*a*) The central part, as of a timber or knee, especially if bulging (*b*) The concave end of a gaff, where it fits partly around the mast, also, that corner of a fore-and-aft sail which is adjacent to the junction of the gaff and the mast (*c*) The curved part of an anchor's fluke, where it joins the shaft (7) The angle between a car-wheel rim and its flange (8) *Mach* (*a*) A gap at the bottom of a saw-tooth (*b*) The space behind the tool in a vertical boring-machine or a punching- or shearing-machine, which limits the size of the work that may be taken (*c*) A tapering section joining pipes or tubes of different diameters (9) The reduced part of a wheel-spoke before it is expanded to enter the hub (10) That portion of the mold-board of a plow which penetrates the soil (11) *Geol* The upper part of the passage of a volcano lying between the crater's mouth and the interior [< AS *throte* throat] **— throat'-band",** *n* A band about the throat specif, a throat-latch — **t -bolt†,** *n* The Adam's apple pomum, hence, the throat — **t -bolt,** *n* *Naut* An eye-bolt to which to hook the throat-halyards — **t -brail,** *n* The brail of a fore-and-aft sail that passes through a block near the throat of the gaff — **t -downhauls,** *n pl* Ropes for rousing down a gaff — **t -halyard,** *n* A halyard for hoisting the throat of a gaff — **t -jaws,** *n pl* The pharyngeal bones of teleost fishes — **t -lash,** *vt* [Cant] To harness together by a throat-latch as horses — **t -latch,** *n* **1** A strap passing under the neck of a draft-animal and aiding in holding the bridle in place, a throat-band See illus under HARNESS **2.** That part of a horse's throat under which the throat-latch passes — **t.-piece,** *n* **1** A piece of defensive armor for the throat **2** That part of a tennis-racket at which the rim of the frame joins the handle — **t -pipe,** *n* The windpipe — **t -plate,** *n* A plate fastened to the outside of a locomotive fire-box receiving the barrel-plate in its upper portion and the water-legs in its sides — **t -strap,** *n* The upper strap of a halter, passing around the animal's neck — **to cut one another's throats** [Colloq] to ruin one another, especially, to cut prices recklessly in competition — **to cut one's own t.** [Colloq], to pursue a course ruinous to oneself — **to give one the lie in his t,** to accuse one pointblank of lying — **to lie in one's t,** to lie grossly — **throat'ed,** *a* Having a throat, as of a specified kind in composition, as, *full-throated* the yellow-*throated* warbler — **throat'er,** *n* [New Brunswick] **1.** A knife for cutting fishes throats **throat'-ing-knife"†.** **2** One who uses such a knife in dressing fish — **throat'ı-ly,** *adv* Hoarsely gutturally — **throat'ı-ness,** *n*, the quality of being throaty — **throat'y,** *a* **1.** Formed or uttered in the throat guttural, as a *throaty* tone **2.** Having a large or capacious throat hence, greedy gluttonous, voracious **3.** Having loose and pendulous skin about the throat, as dogs and certain cattle

throat'ing, 1 thrōt'ıng, 2 thrōt'ing, *n* **1.** A channel or the cutting of a channel on the under surface of a projecting molding, to prevent rain-water from flowing down the wall or column bearing the molding **2** The act or process of cutting the throat of a fish — **throat'ing-ma-chine",** *n* *Wood-working* A machine by which spokes are throated

throat'let, 1 thrōt'let, 2 thrōt'lĕt *n* A small scarf, necklet

throat'root", 1 thrōt'rūt", 2 thrōt'rōōt", *n* **1.** A stout bristly and hairy American avens (*Geum virginianum*) with small white flowers **2** A European throatwort (*Campanula cervicaria*)

throat'wort", 1 thrōt'wŭrt", 2 thrōt'wûrt", *n* Any one of various plants formerly regarded, from their throat-like corollas as remedies in diseases of the throat (1) Either of two European bellflowers (*Campanula cervicaria* and *C trachelium*) (2) Any species of the genus *Trachelium*, of the same family especially, the blue throatwort (*T cæruleum*) (3) The foxglove (4) The common figwort

throb, 1 thrŏb, 2 thrŏb, *ri* [THROBBED, THROBBS, THROB'BING] **1** To pulsate rhythmically, especially with unusual rapidity or violence, beat rapidly or strongly, as from agitation, palpitate said of the pulse, the heart, a nerve etc **2** To vibrate in any way, thrill, quiver [ME *throbben* cp TREPID] — **throb'-bing-ly,** *adv*

throb, *n* The act or state of throbbing, or one of the separate beats, a strong rhythmical pulsation, as of the heart or the arteries a palpitation — **throb'less,** *a* [Rare] Giving no throbs not beating

throch, 1 throH 2 thrōH [Scot] Through **throcht‡**

Throck'mor-ton, 1 threk'mōr-tən, 2 thrŏk'môr-ton, *n* **1** A county in N central Texas 821 sq m **2** Its county-seat

throd'den, 1 thred'n 2 thrŏd'n *vt* [Prov Eng] To thrive or increase — **throd'dy,** *a* Well-grown active

throe, 1 thrō, 2 thrō, *v* [THROED, THROE'ING] **I.** *t* [Rare] To put in agony or extreme pain **II.** *i* To suffer agony, struggle in pain [< AS *throwian*, < *thrēowan*, afflict]

throe¹, *n* **1.** A violent pang or pain, extreme struggling anguish, agony said especially of the pains of childbirth or of death **2†** Effort Syn. see AGONY, PAIN

throe², *n* Same as FROW¹, *n*

Throgs Neck, 1 thregz, 2 thrŏgs A cape of Westchester county N Y, on Long Island Sound

throm'bal-lo'sis, 1 threm ba-lō'sis, 2 thrŏm'bā-lō'sis, *n* Same as THROMBOSIS

throm'bin, 1 threm'bin 2 thrŏm'bin, *n* *Org Chem* The fibrin-ferment of the blood, forming fibrin from fibrinogen [< THROMBUS] **throm'base‡**

throm'bo-, thromb-, 1 threm'bo-, thremb-, 2 thrŏm'bo-, thrŏmb- From Greek *thrombos* (see THROMBUS) combining forms — **throm"bo-ar"te-ri'tis,** *n* Arterial inflammation producing a blood-clot or thrombus, which obstructs circulation in the inflamed vessel — **throm'bo-cyst,** *n* *Pathol* A membranous sac occasionally found surrounding a blood-clot **throm"bo-cys'tis‡** — **throm'-bo-gen,** *n* An ingredient of the blood which when acted on by thrombokinase produces thrombin and hence coagulation — **throm"bo-gen'ic,** *a* *Patho'* Inclined to clot or coagulate, as blood — **throm'boid,** *a* Having the form of a thrombus — **throm"bo-kin'ase,** *n* An enzym found in the blood and tissues which when aided by a calcium salt starts thrombogen to form a blood-clot — **throm'bo-lite,** *n* *Mineral* A green hydrated copper antimonate ($CuSb_2O_6 H_2O$), that is found amorphous, and is probably a mixture — **throm"bo-lym"phan-gi'tis,** *n* Inflammation of the lymphatics due to obstruction of the circulation by a thrombus or blood-clot **throm"bo-lym"phan-gel'tis‡** — **throm"-bo-phle-bi'tis,** *n* Inflammation of a vein with obstruction of the circulation, due to a blood-clot — **throm'bosed,** *a* Suffering from thrombosis — **throm'bo-sin,** *n* A product believed to be derived from a cleavage of fibrinogen — **throm-bo'sis,** *n* Local coagulation of blood in a blood-vessel or an organ, forming by its clot an obstruction to circulation — **throm-bot'ic,** *a* Of or resembling a thrombus, affected with a thrombus

throm'bus, 1 threm'bus, 2 thrŏm'bŭs, *n* [-BI, 1 -bu, 2 -bī, *pl*] The blood-clot formed in thrombosis [< Gr *thrombos* < *trephō*, thicken]

thro'nal, 1 thrō'nal, 2 thrō'nal, *a* Of, pertaining to, resembling, or befitting a throne, as, a *thronal* chair

Throud'hjem, *n* Same as TRONDHJEM

throne, 1 thrōn, 2 thrōn, *v* [THRONED, THRON'ING] **I** *t* To place on or as on a throne, enthrone, exalt **II** : To sit on or as on a throne, sit in state

throne, *n* **1** The seat occupied by a sovereign on state occasions, a royal chair of state, sometimes, also, the chair of state of some other dignitary, as a bishop See illus under CANOPY and CORONATION **2.** Royal estate or dignity, sovereign power, hence, one invested with sovereign power, sometimes, the rank or authority of any high dignitary commonly preceded by the definite article, as, the policy of *the throne*, a revolt against *the throne* **3.** [T-] *pl* The third of the nine orders of angels in the celestial hierarchy See HIERARCHY [OF < L *thronus* < Gr *thronos*, seat, < *thrad*, set] — **power behind the throne,** a real power or source of power acting through or controlling an ostensible one. **king behind the t‡ — throne'-room",** *n* An apartment containing a throne, especially as devoted to official ceremonies — **to ascend the t,** to succeed to the sovereignty become king or queen — **throne'less,** *a* Having no throne — **throne'let,** *n* [Rare] A small throne

throng, 1 thrŏng, 2 thrông, *v* **I** *t* **1.** To fill to repletion, as with a crowd, crowd into and occupy fully, as, the audience *thronged* the hall

> The weather has been fine, and the ships have been *thronged* with company N P WILLIS, *Summer Cruise in the Mediterranean* letter 1 p 21 [s 1853]

2. To press or crowd upon, oppress or impede by crowding, as he was *thronged* by the multitude

II : To crowd or press together, collect in a throng

> Now round him *throng* the Fathers To press his gory hands
> MACAULAY *Horatius* st 64

throng†, *imp* of THRING, *v*

throng, *a* [Prov Brit] **1** Placed or moving close together, also crowded with objects **2** Pressed with business or duties busily occupied [< Ice *thröngr*, close, < root of THRONG, *n*] — **throng,** *adv* [Scot]

throng, *n* **1** A multitude of people crowded closely together, as, a *throng* about a speaker's stand

> All borne by the *throng* Who are marching along
> To the square of the Dom with processional song
> BRET HARTE *A Legend of Cologne* st 8

2. Any multitude or numerous collection, as, a *throng* of questions **3.** [Scot & Prov Eng] Press of work or business **4.** [Prov Eng] Distress, danger [< AS. *gethrang* < *thringan* press]

Syn. concourse, crowd, host jam, mass, multitude, press A *crowd* is a company of persons filling to excess the space they occupy and pressing inconveniently upon one another the total number in a *crowd* may be great or small *Throng* is a word of vastness and dignity, always implying that the persons are numerous as well as pressed or pressing closely together there may be a dense *crowd* in a small room, but there can not be a *throng* *Host* and *multitude* both imply vast numbers but a *multitude* may be diffused over a great space so as to be nowhere a *crowd*, *host* is a military term, and properly denotes an assembly too orderly for crowding *Concourse* signifies a spontaneous gathering of many persons moved by a common impulse, and has a suggestion of statelliness not found in the word *crowd*, while suggesting less massing and pressure than is indicated by the word *throng* Compare ASSEMBLY HOST — **throng'ful,** *a* [Rare] Filled by a throng or throngs as *thronged* streets

throngd, *pp* Thronged S S

throug'ly, *adv* [Prov or Obs] In throngs or crowds busily

thrope, 1 thrōp, 2 thrōp [Prov Eng or Scot] Same as THREAP, *v & n*

throp'ple, 1 throp'l, 2 thrŏp'l *vt* [Scot & Prov Eng] To throttle **throp'pill‡ — cock'-throp"pled,** *a* [Prov Eng] Having an arched windpipe when the head is raised said of a horse

throp'ple, *n* [Scot & Prov Eng] The windpipe or throttle.

Thros'ci-dæ, 1 thros'ı-dē 2 thrŏs'ı-dē *n pl* *Entom* A family of serricorn beetles with prothorax closely articu-

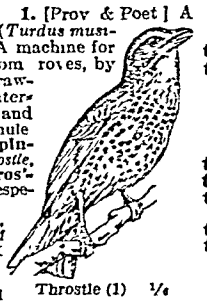
lated first 2 ventral segments free and front coxæ globose

Thros'cus, *n* (t g) [< Gr *thrōskō*, spring]

—thros'cid, *a* & *n* — **thros'coid,** *a*

thresh'el, 1 thresh'el, 2 thrĕsh'ĕl, *n* [Prov Eng] A threshold

thros'tle, 1 thres'l; 2 thrŏs'l, *n* 1. [Prov & Poet] A thrush, specif the song-thrush (*Turdus musicus*) **thros'sil‡** [Scot] 2. A machine for twisting and winding fibers from roves, by means of continuously acting drawing-rolls, bobbins, and fliers, a water-frame It makes a smoother and harder thread than the spinning-mule **thros'tle-frame"‡; throstle spinning-machine‡** [< AS *throstle*, throstle cp THRUSH¹ *n*] — **thros'tle cock",** *n* The missel-thrush, especially the male storm-cock



Throstle (1) 1/6

thros'tling, 1 thres'lin 2 thrŏs'ling, *n* A swelling on the throat of cattle causing strangulation [< THROSTLE]

Thros'ton, 1 thres'ton 2 thrŏs'ton *n* A town in Durham county England

throt'tle,] 1 thret'l, 2 thrŏt'l, *v* [THROT'TLED, THROT'-

throt'le,] LD¹, THROT'TLING] **I.** *t* 1. To stop or obstruct the breath of by compression of the throat, choke, strangle

'Speak out, or I'll *throttle* you!'

DICKENS *Oliver Twist* vol 1 p 128 [E & L 1892]

2. *Mech* To obstruct or shut off (a motive fluid) from an engine by means of the throttle in order to reduce the speed 3. *Elec* To control or diminish (the mean flux of induction) by means of cross-lines of force, or by other device 4†. To say with a choking utterance

II. *i* 1. To suffer obstruction in the throat, choke; strangle, as, the baby *throttled* and died 2 To breathe hard, as when nearly suffocated Syn.: see CHOKE **— throt'tling-bar",** *n Ordnance* A bar of uniform width whose variable depths form a curve such that the pressures in the recoil-cylinder will be equalized during the checking of the recoil Generally two or more bars are inserted longitudinally in each recoil-cylinder and gradually close the notch openings in the piston-heads during recoil **—throt'tling gov"er-nor,** *n* The governor of a throttle

throt'tle, *n* 1. The throat, especially, the windpipe 2. A valve in the supply-pipe of an engine for controlling the flow of the working-fluid usually operated by a hand-wheel or lever **throt'tle-valve"‡.** [Dim of THROAT] **— throt'tle-damp"er,** *n* A damper turning on a spindle and controlling the passage of gas by the angle which it makes with the axis of the flue **— t.-pipe,** *n* The vertical pipe between the throttle-valve and the dry pipe of a locomotive **— t.-stem,** *n* In an engine the stem of a throttle-valve **— t.-valve,** *n* Same as THROTTLE, 2

throt'tler¹, 1 thres'ler, 2 thrŏt'ler *n* 1. One who or that which throttles 2. A throttle-valve or an engine having one

throt'tler², *n* [Prov Eng] The red-backed shrike flusher

through,] 1 thrū, 2 thru, *a* 1. Going from beginning

thru³,] to end without stops or with very few stops, and without reshipment or change, pertaining to or serving for an entire distance or route, as, *through* trains; a *through* ticket 2†. Unobstructed, open; clear **— through carriage** or **coach** [U K] (*Railroad*, one that travels to its destination direct or that may be attached to several trains in succession or may travel over the lines of several companies **— through'-cold",** *n* A deep-seated cold **— t.-gang,** *n* [Scot] A thoroughfare **— t.-going,** *a* [Colloq & Scot] Thoroughgoing thorough **t.-gangingt; t.-gaunt** [Scot] **— t.-going,** *n* [Scot] A thorough scolding, a severe reproof **— t.-handlingt,** *n* Active control, management **— through'ith"er.** [Scot] **I.** *a* Disorderly harum-scarum. **II.** *n* A confusion **III.** *adv* Pell-mell **t.-other‡ — t. message** (*Teleg*) a message sent by relay from its point of dispatch through intervening offices to its destination **— t.-mortise,** *n* A mortise extending entirely through a timber **— t.-retort,** *n* A retort the ends of which are open except during distillation, when they are closed by mouthpieces **— t.-stitcht,** *adv* Thoroughly completely **— t.-stone,** *n* 1. A stone passing entirely through the thickness of a wall, a bond-stone, perpend 2. Same as THROUGH², *n*

through¹, *n* 1. Same as THROUGH-STONE 2. [Colloq] A single progress or the work done in a single progress from one end to the other, as of a field a single going through as, to hoe two rows of corn at a *through*

through², 1 thruf *or* (*Scot*) thrŭh 2 thruf *or* (*Scot*) thruh, *n* [Prov Eng or Scot] A flat tombstone

through, 1 thrū, 2 thru, *adv* 1. From one end, side, or surface to the other, as, to run a person *through* with a sword 2. From beginning to end, all the way, to the end or terminus, as, to look a paper *through*, this train runs *through* 3. To a termination, to the final outcome, as, to carry *through* an undertaking 4. [Colloq] At an end, as, he is *through* 5†. Thoroughly **— through-and-through coal** [U K] coal mined and sold without regard to the sizes of the lumps **— t.-carved work,** carved work having the places between ornamental parts cut through the substance and left open **— through'-light"ed,** *a Arch* Having windows on opposite sides applied to a room **— to be through** [Colloq U S], to have completed (something) or finished with (a thing) The phrase 'I am through' meaning I have finished eating is a vulgarism. **— to drop** or **fall t.,** to fall, as a scheme or undertaking

through, *prep* 1. From end to end, side to side, surface to surface, or limit to limit of, into at one side, end, or point, and out of at another, as, to walk *through* a passage, to drive a spike *through* a plank, to pass *through* a street, to look *through* a window 2. Over all parts or portions of, from part to part of till the whole has been permeated or passed over, throughout, as, to look *through* a report, the poison passed *through* his system, his fame has spread *through* the world 3 From the first to the last of, from the beginning to the end of, during the whole period, course, or continuance of, as, *through* the ages or the season 4. Over all the steps of, from entrance upon to emergence from, into and out of, as, to pass *through* the university, to go *through* a course of training, to pass *through* misfortunes

Life! we've been long together
Through pleasant and *through* cloudy weather

ANNA L BARBAULD *Life* st 3

5. In the midst of, among here and there upon noting motion or passage as fish swim *through* the water, to stroll *through* the fields, to wander *through* the crowd 6. By way of, by successive changes of, as, in autumn much foliage changes from green *through* golden to brown 7. By the instrumentality or aid of, by means of, as, he accomplished his object *through* me

He conquering *through* God and God by him

WORDSWORTH *Poems to Liberty Siege of Vienna* l 14

8. On account or by reason of, because of, as, he retreated *through* fear of an ambush [< AS *thurh*, *through*] Syn.: see BY

through'ly, 1 thrū'li 2 thru'li, *adv* [Archaic] Thoroughly

through-out', 1 thrū-out', 2 thru-out', *adv* Through or in every part, from beginning to end, through and through

The Odyssey seems to be written expressly to glorify Athênê and to display her power for she is the active divinity *throughout*

C F KEARY *Outlines Prim Belief* p 297 [S 1882]

through-out',] *prep* Through and in every part of,

thru-out's,] from beginning to end of, all through

throughth, 1 thrūth, 2 thruth, *n Math* The hypothetical quality possessed by objects in four-dimensional space.

throve, 1 thrōv 2 thrōv, *imp* of THRIVE, *v*

throw, 1 thrō, 2 thrō, *v* [THREW, THROWN, THROW'ING] **I.** *t* 1. To fling, hurl, or cast forth or to a distance by force, especially by a force that acts for an appreciable time and then ceases to act, as opposed to a continued force, fling, hurl, cast, specif, to propel from the hand near the level of the shoulder, as opposed to *pitch* or *toss*, as, to *throw* a stone, the mortars *threw* shells into the town, the engines *threw* water on the flames 2. To cause to fall or tumble, cast or hurl down or out, overturn; prostrate, specif, to unhorse, unseat commonly with a preposition or an adverb as, the wrestler *threw* his antagonist the earthquake *threw down* the building 3. To drive violently, impel, dash, as, the vessel was *thrown* on the rocks 4 To spread or put on hastily or carelessly, as, to *throw* on a cloak 5. To cast or fling down in gaming as dice or a card 6. To cause to move quickly into a position, as, the general *threw* three companies in front of the enemy 7. To divest oneself of, cast, shed, as, the serpent *throws* its skin 8. To let fall from the womb, give birth to, bring forth said of animals, especially of rabbits 9. To direct, as the eyes, turn, cast, as, to *throw* a glance 10 To lose purposely or by previous arrangement, as a race or a game sell out 11. To spin (filaments) into thread, specif in silk-manufacture, to cause to go through the processes of winding, cleaning, doubling, twisting, rewinding, and reeling 12. *Ceram* To shape, as fictile ware on a potters' wheel or whirling-table 13. [Local, Eng] *Mining* To break out the spurs in (a coal-mine), leaving the hanging coal unsupported 14 *Logging* To fell (a tree) by driving wedges into grooves made with a saw 15 *Mech* (1) To move, as a lever, in order to disconnect parts of a switch clutch, etc (2) To disconnect or connect by so doing 16 To hinder, obstruct used figuratively 17. [Prov Eng] To fashion on a lathe 18. *Wrestling* To force the shoulders of (an opponent) to the mat See THROW, *n*, 12 19†. To turn, twist, wrench, rack

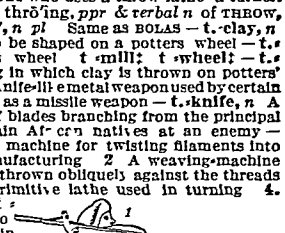
II. *i* 1. To send an object through the air by force, hurl, fling *See def I*, 1 2. *To cast dice* 3†. To fall, tumble [< AS *thrāwan*, twist]

Syn.: cast chuck, dart dash drive fling, heave hurl, launch let fly, pitch project, propel, sling, toss See SEND **— throw'back",** *n* 1. [Slang] One who or that which gives some one or something a setback 2. [Rare] The act of throwing back or the state or position of being thrown back 3 A plant or animal in which some ancestral or primitive characteristic is exhibited **— throw'-bait",** *n* Bait chopped or minced fine and thrown overboard to attract fish **— t.-crook,** *n* 1 A potters wheel throwing-table 2. [Scot] A hook for twisting hay or straw into ropes **thraw'-crook"‡, thraw'-cruk"‡ — t. in,** *n* 1. *Baseball* The return to the diamond of a caught fly by a fielder 2 *Polo* The act on the part of the referee of starting the play by throwing the ball between the opposing teams 3. In Association football the act of throwing the ball into play from a position on the side-line over which it has been kicked, by a player of the opposing team **— t.-lathe,** *n* A turning-lathe driven by hand **— t.-line,** *n Mech* A line indicating the throw of a crank **— t.-off,** *n* 1. A mechanism for suspending the impression of a printing-press without stopping the machine 2 A device attached to an automatic gun by which the feed-wheel is disengaged so as to remove a partially empty belt 3 *Railroad* A switch used in derailing cars 4. Something thrown off or produced incidentally 5. [Cant, U S] A reduction in price 6. [Eng] A start in a race or a hunt **— t.-out,** *n* See FROG², 4 **— t. about** [Rare] to try different plans cast about **— to t. across** or **over,** to build over, as a bridge **— to t. a fit.** 1. To suffer from an epileptic seizure 2. [Slang U S] To act in an excited manner **— to t. away.** 1. To cast or fling from one propel from the hand, as to *throw away* a coin 2. To spend or bestow in vain waste as to *throw away* time or money 3 To reject or refuse needlessly as, to *throw away* a good opportunity **— to t. back.** 1. To cast back, as by way of retort or reply, as to *throw back* an insinuation 2 To refuse or reject 3. To reflect as rays 4 To exhibit ancestral characteristics not present in recent generations said of animals **— to t. by,** to cast aside, discard as useless as, to *throw by* a coat **— to t. down** 1. To fling or cast down 2. *Chem* To separate a substance in solid form from solution, by precipitation 3. [Slang U S] To reject a proposition, offer, or candidate **— to t. in.** 1 To cast or project in inject 2. To put in as a contribution or adjunct as to *throw in* one's lot with another 3 To add as an extra, put in without additional charge as buy the horse and I will *throw in* the bridle and saddle 4. To interject interpolate, as, *to throw in* a word occasionally 5 *Print* To distribute composed type by throwing each type into the right box **— to t. off** 1 To cast aside or away as *throw off* a garment. 2 To rid oneself of free oneself from as to *throw off* an illness 3. To put away from one reject discard as to *throw off* an uncongenial companion 4 To put forth without premeditation or preparation do or utter in an offhand manner 5. [Eng] To start in a race or a hunt 6. In throwing dice to decide a tie 7. In backgammon to play one's men off the board after they have reached the inner table **— to t. oneself down,** to let oneself drop or fall down lie down suddenly sink down with a sudden impulse **— to t. oneself into,** to enter into with zeal take a vigorous part in as, to *throw oneself into* an occupation **— to t. oneself on** or **upon.** 1. To fall upon attack suddenly as he *threw himself upon* his enemy 2 To entrust oneself to the mercy or favor of as to *throw oneself upon* the Lord the prisoner *threw himself upon* the court **— to t. open.** 1. To open quickly and completely as a door 2. To make freely accessible free from restrictions or obstacles as to *throw open* certain advantages to the public **— to t. out.** 1. To cast out or aside reject as to *throw out* dishonest items of an account, to *throw* a bill *out* of a legislature 2. To give forth emit as, the lamp *throws out* cheering rays 3 To give expression to carelessly utter as by accident as, to *throw out* hints 4. To cause to stand out or project as to *throw out* a wing from a building 5. In baseball, to put out (a runner) by a ball fielded to one of the basemen 6. In cricket, to put out (a batsman) by hitting the wicket with the ball thrown by a fielder while the batsman is running distinguished from *bowl out* and *catch out* 7. *To* throw into confusion put out confuse as to *throw out* an actor by hissing 8. To distance or leave behind, as a horse in a race **— to t. over.** 1. To discard or abandon, desert, as to *throw over* a cause or a friend 2 To put the mechanism (of a horizontal or inclined engine) about so as to cause the crank-pin to rise from the dead-center next to the cylinder **— to t. together.** 1. To put together hastily as, to *throw together* a few thoughts 2. [Colloq] To make contributions to a common fund or stock as let's *throw together* and buy a barrel of apples **— to t. under,** to move the mechanism (of a steam-engine) so as to cause the descent of the crank-pin Opposed to THROW OVER **— to t. up.** 1 To hoist or raise as a window 2. To erect hastily as, to *throw up* a shelter 3. To relinquish as to *throw up* a situation or a contract 4. To raise from the stomach and discharge vomit 5 To make prominent or distinct project, cause to stand out 6 [Colloq] To mention or repeat as a taunt

throw, 1 thrō, 2 thrō, *n* 1. An act of throwing or hurling, a cast, fling 2 A cast of dice, or the manner in which dice fall when thrown, hence, a hazard, venture, as, do not risk your fortune on a single *throw* 3. The distance over which a missile may be thrown, as, a stone's *throw* 4. The radius of the circle described by a crank, eccentric, etc, also, the travel or extent of reciprocating motion obtainable, as from a crank, eccentric, cam, or rock-shaft; as, the crank has a *throw* of six inches. Compare TWO-THROW and THREE-THROW 5. A scarf used for draping an easel or picture-frame, hence [Colloq], a woman's boa, tippet, scarf, or shoulder-covering 6. An implement or machine, as a potters' wheel or a turning-lathe, by which rapid rotation is given an old name 7. *Geol* (1) A faulting, or dislocation of strata, whether up or down (2) The amount of vertical displacement produced by any dislocation of strata 8. *Elec* The sudden excursion of a magnetic needle swinging freely in a field of force, when the force is suddenly changed by the make or break of an electric current, or in any other way 9. *Math* Four elements of an elementary figure, taken in order, as four points of a line 10 The direction in which a woodchopper causes a tree to fall 11. A winding or skew, as of a board 12. *Wrestling* (1) A flooring of one's opponent so that both his shoulders touch the mat simultaneously (2) An injury caused by being thrown 13. [Scot.] Bad humor **— throw'-line",** *n Mech* A line showing the throw of a crank or other device See THROW, *n* 4

throw'er, 1 thrō'er, 2 thrō'er, *n* One who or that which throws (1) A throwster (2) One who uses a throwing-wheel a potter (3) One who uses a throw-lathe a turner.

throw'ing, 1 thrō'ing, 2 thrō'ing, *ppr & verbal n* of THROW, *v* **— throw'ing-balls",** *n pl* Same as BOLAS **— t.-clay,** *n* Clay plastic enough to be shaped on a potters wheel **— t.-engine,** *n* A potters wheel **t.-mill‡ t.-wheel‡ — t.-house,** *n* A building in which clay is thrown on potters' wheels **— t.-iron,** *n* A knife-like metal weapon used by certain central-African natives as a missile weapon **— t.-knife,** *n* A knife having a series of blades branching from the principal blade hurled by certain African natives at an enemy **— t.-machine,** *n* 1 A machine for twisting filaments into threads as in silk-manufacturing 2 A weaving-machine in which the shuttle is thrown obliquely against the threads of the warp 3 A primitive lathe used in turning 4. A potters' wheel **— t.-stick,** *n* A device for throwing a dart or javelin by means of a stick and thong as the womerah of the Australians and the atlatl of the ancient Mexicans **— t.-table,** *n* A potters wheel **— t. the hammer,** the act of throwing a weight of from 12 to 16 pounds attached to a long handle or chain, along a marked course in an athletic competition, in which the long-est throw wins



Throwing-sticks
1 The Greek method of throwing a javelin with an amentum or thong 2 Alaskan throwing-sticks and head of a seal-spear with the manner of hurling the spear

The original form of the handled weight thus thrown was that of a large sledge-hammer

thrown, 1 thrōn, 2 thrōn, *pa* 1. Twisted, as into threads, by twisting two or more singles together in a direction contrary to that in which their fibers are twisted See THROW, *v*, I, 11, and THROWN SILK, under SILK 2. Turned, as a piece of ceramic ware on a potters' wheel 3. In geology and mining, displaced vertically by a fault or intersecting vein, as a lode distinguished from *heaved*, which refers to horizontal displacement 4. [Prov Eng] Disappointed **— thrown singles,** silk cord or thread twisted by three processes which successively increase its bulk

throw'ster, 1 thrō'ster, 2 thrō'ster, *n* 1. A thrower of dice, gamester 2. One who or that which throws silk.

throw'-stick", 1 thrō'-stik', 2 thrō'-stik', *n* 1. Same as THROWING-STICK 2. A club or other weapon thrown whirling as the boomerang or the knobkerrie

The old Egyptian fowler may be seen in the pictures flinging his flat curved *throw-stick* into the midst of a flight of wild ducks.

E B TYLOR *Anthropology* p 193 [A. 1881]

Thrud'gel-mer, 1 thruth'gel-mer 2 thruth'gĕl-mer, *n Norse Myth* A giant, son of Ymir and father of Bergelmer.

Thruth'gel-mir‡.

Thrud'helm, 1 thruth'hĕm 2 thruth'hem, *n Norse Myth.* The realm of Thor probably, the heavy cloud (cumulus); one of the twelve mansions of Asgard Compare ÆSIR.

Thrud'vang‡; Thrut'helmr‡; Thruth'vangr‡.

thrum¹, 1 thrŭm, 2 thrŭm, *v* [THRUMMED, THRUMD³; THRUM'MING] **I.** *t* 1. To play on or finger (a stringed instrument) idly and without expression, strum

I hear one *thrumming* a guitar below stairs.

THOREAU *Winter Jan 15 1857* p 172 [H. M & CO 1888.

2. To drum or tap monotonously or listlessly on, especially with the fingers 3. To recite in a droning fashion.

II ɪ **1** To play on or finger a stringed instrument carelessly and unskilfully **2** To tap or drum monotonously on anything **3.** To mumble [< Ice *thruma*, rattle]

— **to thrum over,** to relate or recount monotonously

thrum², *vt* **1.** To cover or trim with thrums or similar appendages, make of thrums or by inserting thrums, insert thrums into, so as to produce a fringe or a matting **2†.** To thatch **thrumb†.**

— **thrummed mat** (*Naut*), same as SHAG-MAT

thrum¹, *n* **1.** The fringe of warp-threads remaining on a loom-beam after the web has been cut off; also, one of such threads **2.** Hence, any loose thread or fringe, or a tuft of filaments or fibers, a tassel

And tapestries all golden-fring'd and curl'd with *thrumbs* behind.
HOMER *Iliad* tr by Chapman, bk XVI, l 220.

3. *pl* Coarse or waste yarn **4** In mining, a small displacement or fault of a seam **5.** *In Nova Scotia*, a rugged wave-beaten headland usually in proper names, as *Big Thrum-Cap* **thrum'-cap"†.** **6.** *pl Naut* Bits of rope-yarn for sewing on canvas to make thrum- or shag-mats (see SHAG-MAT) **7.** *Bot* A thread-like organ or part of a flower **8.** [Scot] (1) A particle, extremely small amount, as, not to care a *thrum* (2) A tangle, a senseless whim [< Ice *thrōmr*, edge, cp L *terminus*] **thrumb†.** — **thrum'-eyed",** *a* Having the anthers situated at the throat of the corolla said of short-styled forms of primrose — **t -mat,** *n* Same as SHAG-MAT. — **Window in Thrums,** a novel by J M Barrie, in which the plot centers about a cottage-window whose broken panes are patched with thrums

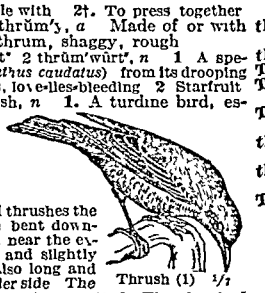
thrum³, *n* The sound made by the unskilful playing or fingering of a stringed instrument, any monotonous drumming or tapping

thrum'ble, *vt* **1.** To fumble with **2†.** To press together

thrum'my, 1 thrum'ɪ, 2 thrŭm'ɪ, *a* Made of or with thrums, or resembling a thrum, shaggy, rough

thrum'wort", 1 thrum'wûrt' 2 thrŭm'wûrt', *n* **1** A species of amaranth (*Amaranthus caudatus*) from its drooping thrum-like spikes of flowers, love-lies-bleeding **2** Starfruit

thrush¹, 1 thrŭsh, 2 thrŭsh, *n* **1.** A turdine bird, especially of *Turdus, Merula*, or a related genus Specif (1) [Gt Brit] The song-thrush (2) [U S] The wood-thrush


Thrush (1) 1/7

In the typical or spotted thrushes the beak is of moderate size bent downward, and having a notch near the extremity, the tail is long and slightly graduated, the wings are also long and have no feathers on the under side The feathers of the throat and breast are spotted Thrushes feed mostly on worms, snails, insects, and soft fruits, and many are noted for their song The **song thrush** or *mavis*, **missel t.,** redwing, ring-ouzel, and blackbird are well-known British and European species In North America the robin or **migratory t,** the **hermit t,** the veery tawny or **Wilson's t,** and the olive-backed **t,** are examples

2. Some bird like or likened to the above; as, a babbling *thrush* or babbler, the brown, red, or ferruginous *thrush* or thrasher (*Harporhynchus rufus*); the water-*thrush* (*Seiurus noveboracensis*) [< AS *thryscе*, thrush]

— **australthrush** [Austral] a prinopid or shrike-thrush (*Collyriocincla harmonica*) of Australia **Port Jackson t †.** — **fly-catching t** **1** A solitaire **2** An Australian musicapine bird (genus *Setsura*) — **thrush'-bab"bler,** *n* A babbler — **t -blackbird,** *n* The rusty grackle — **t -nightingale,** *n* A nightingale (*Daulias philomela*) larger than the common nightingale and with faintly spotted breast — **t -tit,** *n* A bright purple-and green Oriental timeliid bird (genus *Cochoa*) — **white-eared t,** a *melliphagin thrush* (*Ptilotis leucotis*) of Australia — **White's t,** a ground-thrush (*Oreocichla varia*) of Asia

thrush², *n* **1.** *Med* A vesicular disease affecting the mouth, lips, and throat, characterized by round pearl-colored vesicles, of fungous origin, that throw off white flakes as exudations generally confined to infants **2.** *Vet* A disease affecting the frog of a horse's foot, in which ichorous foul-smelling matter is secreted [Cp Dan *tröske*, Sw *torsk*, and THIRST]

— **thrush'-fun"gus,** *n* The fungus (*Oïdium albicans*) producing the disease called thrush See THRUSH² — **t -lichen,** *n* A lichen (*Peltidea aphthosa*) growing on alpine rocks used by the Swedes as a cure for thrush — **t -paste,** *n* An astringent ointment, composed of tar, zinc sulfate, verdigris, calamin, and alum, for curing the thrush in horses

thrush'el, 1 thrŭsh'l 2 thrŭsh'l, *n* [Prov Eng] The throstle **thrush'll†.** (the mavis

thrush'er, 1 thrŭsh'er, 2 thrŭsh'er, *n* A thrush, specif,

thrust, 1 thrŭst, 2 thrŭst, *v* [THRUST, THRUST'ING]

I *t* **1.** To push with sudden impulse, shove with more or less force used also figuratively, as, to *thrust* out one's hand, to *thrust* a pin into one's skin, to *thrust* a prisoner into a cell **2** To pierce with the name of the instrument used, as, he *thrust* him with a lance, he was *thrust* through with a javelin **3.** [Prov Eng or Obs] To crowd or press

II. ɪ **1.** To make a sudden push, as with a pointed weapon, as, to *thrust* at one with a dagger

In combat they [the Romans] never struck or cut from first to last they *thrust*—they advanced *thrusting*, they retired *thrusting*
LEW WALLACE *Ben-Hur* bk VI ch 6, p 438 [H]

2 [Prov Eng or Obs] To force oneself on or ahead; push oneself in, crowd followed by *through, into, on*, etc **3†.** To rush, dart, dash [< Ice *thrŷsta*, thrust.] SYN., see DRIVE, PUSH — **thrust'-hoe",** *n* Same as DUTCH HOE — **thrust'ing-screw",** *n* The screw by which a press as a cheese-press or the like, is worked — **to thrust aside,** to force to one side, or out of the way as, *to thrust aside* sadness — **to t forth. 1** To force or drive out expel as he was *thrust forth* from the city **2** To cause to protrude or project — **to t on. 1** To urge on, incite impel as, to be *thrust on* to do a thing **2.** To force on push ahead with reference to either space or time — **to t. oneself in** or **into,** to intrude, intrude into — **to t out. 1.** To put out as, to *thrust out* one's hand **2.** To push, put, or drive forth expel as to *thrust* a person *out* of a house — **to t. through,** to pierce or run through, as with a weapon — **to t together,** to compress — **to t. upon,** to put upon by force impose upon, as honors were *thrust upon* him — **thrust'er,** *n* One who thrusts Hence, specif (1) A swordsman (2) [Colloq, Eng] A huntsman who rides too far forward — **thrust'ing,** *n* **1.** The act of pushing forcibly **2** *pl* [Prov Eng] The last or white whey pressed out of curd yielding an inferior butter, last pressings in the making of cheese

thrust¹, *n* **1.** A sudden and forcible push, especially, a forcible push lengthwise, as of a pointed weapon, the hand, the foot, or an instrument, in fencing, any attack with the point of a weapon opposed to *cut*

They go out in quest of food, which is secured by rapid, *dexterous thrusts* of their long, spear like bills B H WARREN *Birds of Pennsylvania, Herons* p 54 (E K M 1890)

2. A vigorous attack, sharp onset, assault **3** A stress between two bodies in contact, or between one part of a structure and other parts, especially (*Arch*), a strain tending to push a member of a structure outward, as, the *thrust* of an arch or of rafters **4.** *Mech* The reaction of any force acting in a longitudinal direction, as the endwise pressure exerted through a propeller-shaft to drive a vessel forward, or through a worm-shaft or the spindle of a drilling-machine upon their thrust-bearings **5** *Mining* A crushing of coal-mine pillars by the weight of the roof distinguished from *creep* **6.** The last whey pressed from curd **7.** *Geol* The lateral movement of rock-masses over or under other rocks, due to horizontal compression of a part of the earth's crust, and resulting in over-folding and thrust-faulting Compare FAULT 8†. A throng, crowd.

— **thrust'-bear"ing,** *n* Any bearing or block to resist end-thrust, as the arrangement of solid rings or horseshoe blocks against which the collars of a propeller-shaft conveying the driving-power of the propeller, bear and rotate Compare BEARING, 7 (2) **t.-block‡.** — **t.-box,** *n* A box-bearing for receiving end-thrust — **t -collar,** *n* A collar, as on a shaft-journal, rotating in or against a thrust-bearing — **t -deduction,** *n Mech* The difference between the theoretical and the practical efficiency of thrust due to resistance, etc used in speed-calculations — **t -plane,** *n Geol* The plane of junction in a reversed fault between the strata of the upcast side and the underlying beds — **t -shaft,** *n* That part of a revolving shaft which carries the thrust-bearings Compare JOURNAL *n*, 2

thrus'tle, 1 thrus'l, 2 thrŭs'l, *n* [Dial or Obs] Same as THROSTLE

thrutch, thrutch'ings Same as THRUST, THRUSTINGS

Thruth'gel-mir, etc See THRUDGELMER, etc

Thrym, 1 thrum 2 thrum, *n Norse Myth* A giant who stole Thor's hammer **Thrymr‡**

Thrym'heim, 1 thrum'hīm, 2 thrum'hem, *n Norse Myth* The thundering waterfall the home of Skade

thrym'sat, *n* An Anglo-Saxon silver coin from 3 pence to 3 shillings **thrim'sa†**

thryp'sis, 1 thrip'sis, 2 thrȳp'sis, *n Surg* A comminuted fracture of a bone [< Gr *thrypsis*, < *thryptō* break]

Thu-cyd"i-de'an, 1 thiu-sid'ɪ-dī'ən, 2 thū-sȳd'ɪ-dē'ən, *a* Pertaining to or characteristic of the historical manner of Thucydides, especially as regards the terseness and vigor of his style, his appreciation of general historical laws applied to human events, and the characteristic use of set speeches in the mouths of the principal persons to illustrate the psychology or workings of the Greek political mind

Thu-cyd'i-des, 1 thiu-sid'ɪ-diz 2 thū-sȳd'ɪ-dēs, *n* **1** An Athenian statesman ostracized for his opposition to Pericles perhaps confounded with the next **2.** (471?–399? B C) An Athenian statesman and historian, father of historical criticism *History of the Peloponnesian War*

thud, 1 thud, 2 thŭd, *v* [THUD'DED, THUD'DING] **I** *t* **1.** [Scot] To beat **2** [Scot] To drive violently or impetuously **3†** To push or press

II ɪ **1.** To make a thud, strike or be struck with a dull, heavy sound **2** [Scot] To move or go rapidly or violently [< AS *thydan*, press]

thud, *n* A dull, heavy sound, like that made by the impact of a hard body upon a comparatively soft one, or of a soft missile on a hard body, also, the blow causing such a sound

thug, 1 thug, 2 thŭg (XIII), *n* **1.** One of an organization of religious assassins in India, bound by vows to secret murder in the service of Devi (Kali, Durga), the Hindu goddess of destruction, a phansigar or strangler They often disguised themselves as pilgrims or travelers, and killed by strangling They arose in the 13th century, and were exterminated by Lord Bentinck in 1828–1835 when 1,562 of them were hanged transported or imprisoned for life **2.** Hence, a cutthroat; ruffian, rough, by extension, one who attacks others, especially weaker persons, without provocation [< Hind *thag*, thug] — **thug'ger,** *n*

thug'gee, 1 thug'ɪ, 2 thŭg'ĭ, *n* The system of secret assassination practised by thugs, the practises of thugs [< Hind *thugī*, < *thug*, robber] **thug'gee-ism‡.**

thug'gism, 1 thug'ɪzm, 2 thŭg'ĭzm, *n* **1.** Same as THUGGEE **2.** Assassination, murder, any lawless violence, as, at the polls *thuggism* prevails **thug'ger-y‡.**

Thu'ja, thu'jene, etc Same as THUYA, THUYENE, etc

Thu-jop'sis, 1 thiu-jop'sis, 2 thū-jŏp'sis *n Bot* A monotypic genus of ornamental pyramidal Japanese trees of the family *Pinaceæ*, closely allied to *Thuya* but distinguished by the 4 to 5 instead of 2 ovules under each cone-scale The wood, which is straight-grained and durable, is much used in Japan for boat- and bridge-building [< THUYA, + Gr *opsis* appearance]

thu'jyl, 1 thiū'jil, 2 thū'jɪl, *n Chem* The univalent radical ($C_{10}H_{17}$) of thuya and other natural oils, tanacetyl [< THUYA + -YL]

Thu'le, 1 thiū'lī, 2 thū'lē, *n* **1.** *Anc Geog* The most northern land of the world so named by the voyager Pytheas of Massilia, and variously identified by moderns with Norway, Iceland and the Shetland and Orkney Islands often called **Ultima Thule** (Farthest Thule)

2. In literature, any far-away mystical or unknown region, sometimes, a far-away or unattainable goal

I have reached these lands but newly
From an ultimate dim *Thule* POE *Dreamland* st 1

[L, < Gr *Thylē*, Thule]

thu'lite, 1 thiū'lait, 2 thū'lɪt, *n Mineral* A rose-red variety of zoisite [< THULE] — **thulite stone,** a pink or rose-colored siliceous rock from Norway, composed chiefly of quartz and thulite used for small ornaments

thu'li-um, 1 thiū'li-um, 2 thū'lɪ-ŭm, *n Chem* A rare metallic element See ELEMENT, [< THULE]

thumb, 1 thum, 2 thŭm, *v* **I** *t* **1.** To press, rub, soil, or wear with the thumb in handling, as, a well-*thumbed* Bible **2** To perform with the thumbs or as with the thumbs, hence, to play or handle awkwardly, as, to *thumb* the notes of a waltz, to *thumb* the keys of an instrument **3** To cover with the thumb, as the touch-hole of a cannon **4** To turn over the thumb, as a drinking-glass, to show that all the liquor is drained out except a drop too small to run off the thumb-nail a custom formerly in vogue in drinking companies

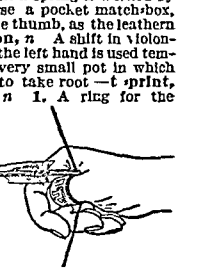
II. ɪ To thrum

thumb¹, *n* **1.** The first digit of the hand, situated on the radial side characterized by having but two phalanges In the human hand, and that of most Old World monkeys, the thumb is characterized by greater power and freedom of movement than the other fingers

In the Hebrew the great toe is called the *thumb* of the foot, and hence the phrase 'the *thumbs* of the hands and feet'
KITTO *Daily Bible Illus* p 300 (C & BROS 1871)

2. Any inner digit, a pollex or a hallux **3** *Ornith* The first radial digit of the wing of a bird bearing the bastard wing or alula **4.** The division in a glove or mitten intended for the thumb [< AS *thūma*, thumb]

— **thumb'-band",** *n* A twist of any thing as thick as the thumb — **t -bird,** *n* [Prov Eng] Same as MILLER'S-THUMB, 3 — **t -blue,** *n* Washing-indigo in small lumps or balls — **t -box,** *n* An artist's portable box of paints, having a thumb-ring beneath — **t -cleat,** *n Naut* A thumb-shaped cleat — **t -cock,** *n* A cock, as in a pipe, intended to be turned by the thumb and finger — **t -latch,** *n* A door-latch having a lever with a broad end designed to be pressed down by the thumb — **t -mark,** *n* A mark left by the thumb, as on a page also, any similar mark, as (1) The well-defined black mark on the foot of a highly-bred black-and tan terrier above the toes (2) A disfigurement or depressed mark on one side of the comb of a fowl (3) [Colloq] A depression on the outside surface of a meteorite (4) A black mark behind the gills or shoulder of a haddock — **t -nail. I** *n* The nail of the thumb **II** *a* Denoting any thing which is complete in a small way, as a *thumb-nail sketch* — **t -notch,** *n A notch as in a book to facilitate* ready reference to an indicated section — **t -nut,** *n* A threaded nut having one or more wings or projections for *screwing by the thumb and fingers, wing-nut* See illus under NUT — **t -pad,** *n* A pad-like formation on the inner metacarpal of some anurous amphibians — **t -piece,** *n* **1** A piece serving as a rest or support for the thumb, as on a piece of mechanism, or on the handle of anything **2** A knob button, or projection by means of which a spring is worked by pressure of the thumb, as on a purse a pocket match-box, etc **3** Something worn to protect the thumb, as the leathern pad of a needle-grinder — **t -position,** *n* A shift in violoncello-playing in which the thumb of the left hand is used temporarily as a nut — **t -pot,** *n* A very small pot in which seedlings or slips are set by florists to take root — **t -print,** *n* See FINGER PRINT — **t -ring,** *n* **1.** A ring for the thumb, often containing a seal **2** A ring on the guard of a sword or dagger to receive the thumb, or on the end of a dagger for fastening it to a staff **3.** A thick ring, often of great value, worn by Asiatic bowmen as a protection to the thumb made necessary by the Mongolian method of arrow-release — **t -screw,** *n* A screw having a vertically flat head or having wings on the head, so that it may be turned easily by the thumb and fingers (See illus under SCREW) Compare THUMBSCREW — **t -tack,** *n* A broad-headed tack that may be pushed in by the thumb: used especially to fasten drawing-paper to a board **t -plnt.** — **under one's t,** under one's influence in one's power


Thumb-ring of a Mongolian Archer

— **thumbed,** *a* **1** Having thumbs **2.** Marked or worn by the thumbs or fingers in handling — **thumb'less,** *a* **1.** Having no thumb or thumbs **2** Hence, awkward; clumsy

thumb², *n Vet Surg* Palpitation of the heart in animals [Cor of THRUM², *n*]

thumb'kin, 1 thum'kin, 2 thŭm'kin, *n* A thumbscrew or pair of thumbscrews **thumb'le-kins‡, thumb'l-kins‡; thum'kin†.**

thumb'screw", 1 thum'skrū', 2 thŭm'scru', *n* An instrument of torture formerly used for compressing the thumb or thumbs by means of a screw, also, the torture inflicted by this means Compare THUMB-SCREW, under THUMB

James Drummond Earl of Perth, had brought *into use* a little steel *thumbscrew*, which gave such exquisite torment that it had wrung confessions even out of men on whom His Majesty's *favorite boot* had been tried in vain
MACAULAY *England* vol II, p 88 [D & CO 1853]

thumb'stall", 1 thum'stôl", 2 thŭm'stal", *n* A covering, case, or sheath, of leather or other material, worn over or on the thumb Specif (1) A sheath, as the thumb-piece of an old glove, worn to protect a sore thumb (2) *Mil* A thumb-covering of buckskin stuffed with hair, worn by a gunner to enable him to stop the vent of a cannon during the sponging and loading of the piece (3) A thumb-covering worn by an angler to prevent blistering of the thumb in checking a line that is rapidly running out (4) A gold or silver cap or stall worn during the middle ages on the thumb of an English bishop's right hand after dipping into consecrated oil, pouncer (5) A sailmakers' thimble

thumd, *a* Thumbed S S

Thum'mim, 1 thum'im, 2 thŭm'im, *n pl* See URIM [LL form of Heb *tummim*, pl of *tōm*, perfection, < *tāmam*, be perfect]

thump, 1 thump, 2 thŭmp, *v* **I.** *t* **1.** To strike with something that produces a heavy and rather dull sound, as, to *thump* the floor **2.** To strike or beat with moderate force **3†.** To produce by or as by beating heavily

II. ɪ **1** To give blows that emit a dull, heavy sound; beat, vibrate or palpitate heavily, specif, in machinery, to knock or pound, by reason of lost motion **2.** To cause or emit a dull, heavy sound [Var of DUMP, *v*]

thump, *n* **1.** A blow causing a dull sound, or the sound so caused, as, a *thump* on the head **2.** In machinery, a pounding caused by lost motion **3** *pl Vet* A throbbing of the sides of the chest due to spasmodic contractions of the diaphragm not to be confused with palpitations of the heart

thump'er, 1 thump'er, 2 thŭmp'er, *n* **1.** One who or that which thumps **2.** [Colloq] Anything huge or extraordinary, as an animal, a lie, etc, a whopper **3.** *Mus* A felted horizontal organ-piece which holds the keys at a level as they rest

thump'ing, 1 thump'ɪng, 2 thŭmp'ing *pa* [Colloq] Of extraordinary size or qualities, huge, as, a *thumping* lie S S.

thumpt, *pp* Thumped

Thun, 1 tûn 2 tun **1** A city in Bern canton, Switzerland a summer resort **2. Lake of T.,** an expansion of the Aar river in Bern canton, Switzerland 10½ by 2½ m

Thun'berg, 1 tûn'berh 2 tun'bĕrH Karl Peter (11/15 1743–4/21828), a Swedish botanist *Flora Japonica*

Thun-ber'gi-a, 1 thun-bûr ji-ə, 2 thŭn-bĕr'gi-a *n Bot* A genus of tall perennial climbing plants, of the family *Acanthaceæ* They are natives of the Old World tropics and produce in great profusion, blue white, yellow, or purple flowers in racemes Several species are cultivated in Florida gardens, and many are hothouse favorites [< K P *Thunberg*]

thun'der, 1 thun'dər, 2 thŭn'der, *v* **I.** *i* **1.** To send forth with a noise resembling or suggestive of thunder, utter with vehemence, as, the cannon *thundered*

And soiled with all the vices of the times.
Thunder damnation on their neighbour's crimes!
JUVENAL *Satires* tr by Gifford, satire II 30

2. [Rare] To inflict violently and noisily, as blows, do, make, or use so as to produce a resounding noise

II. *t* **1.** To give forth a peal or peals of thunder often impersonal, as it *thunders* **2.** To make a noise like or suggestive of thunder, make a deep reverberative noise **3.** To utter vehement denunciation, threats, or commands **4.** To speak with power, as official or rhetorical [< AS *thunrian*, < *thunor*, thunder]

thun'der, *n* **1.** The sound that follows lightning, due to disturbance of the air by the electrical discharge from a single loud report to a long reverberation As sound travels at the rate of about 1,100 feet per second, while the passage of light or lightning is almost instantaneous, the interval between the appearance of a lightning-flash and its after-roll of thunder may be taken as representing roughly the distance of the lightning from the observer

If the lightning is at a greater distance than 14 or 15 miles, *thunder* is no longer heard .. The rolling of *thunder*, the alternate rise and fall of the sound occurs ordinarily with sheet lightning less so with forked lightning when the sound is short and crackling Various causes contribute to produce the rolling one cause is the reflection from the ground from clouds and even from layers of air of unequal density Lightning, too, is not a single discharge but a series of discharges each of which gives rise to a particular sound and which are variously reflected by objects which they meet on their path
GANOT *Physics* tr by Atkinson p 1102 [w w & co '05]

2 Any loud, rumbling, roaring, or booming noise, as, the *thunder* of a cataract, the *thunders* of cannon **3.** An awful or startling denunciation or threat; also, a vehement or powerful utterance, oratorical or other, as, Webster hurled his *thunders* against nullification

4. [Archaic] A lightning-stroke, thunderbolt, as, Jupiter was believed to hurl his *thunders* at his enemies

Thunder is used colloquially in various minced oaths, as, **by thunder! go to it!** [< AS *thunor*, thunder]

—blood"-and-thun'der, *a* Characterized by bloody and sensational adventures or episodes, coarsely sensational **—thun'der-and-light'ning,** *n* A dark gray cloth, black flecked with white **—t.-ax,** *n* Same as THUNDERBOLT 4 (1) **—t. beat†,** *vt* To beat with thunderous blows **—t.-bird,** *n* **1.** *Folk-lore* An imaginary bird, the personification or cause of thunder, common in the legends of many primitive peoples **2.** *An Australian thickhead (Pachycephala gutturalis)*, yellow below, with a black head and collar and white throat **—t.-blast,** *n* Destruction caused by a thunderbolt **—t.-bounce†,** *n* A sudden and startling noise like thunder **—thun'der-burst",** *n* A clap of thunder **—t.-carriage,** *n* *Norse Myth* The chariot of Thor, god of thunder **—thun'der-clap",** *n* A sharp, violent detonation of thunder **—t.-cloud,** *n* A cloud from which lightning is discharged or from which a thunder-shower falls, specif, a heavy towering mass of cloud generally having at the top a veil of false cirrus and below the nimbus-like masses from which the rain or hail falls **—t.-crack,** *n* A thunderclap **—t.-dart†,** *n* A thunderbolt **—t.-darter,** *n* One who darts thunderbolts especially, Jupiter **—t.-dint†,** *n* A thunderclap **—t.-dirt,** *n* [New Zealand.] The gelatinous volva of a gasteromycetous fungus (*Aleodictyon ctbartum*), formerly eaten by the natives **—t.-drop,** *n* One of the large drops of rain that often fall at the beginning of thunder-showers **—t.-fish,** *n* **1.** An electric catfish, especially *Malapterurus electricus*, of the Nile **2.** The misgurn **—t.-fit,** *n* A shock or report resembling thunder **—t.-fly,** *n* A thrips **—t.-god,** *n* A god who controls or manifests himself in thunder, as Thor in Norse mythology, or the thunder-bird of the American Indians See THUNDERBOLT **—t.-gust,** *n* A tempest accompanied by thunder, a thunder-storm **—t.-hammer,** *n* Same as THUNDERBOLT, 4 (1) **—t.-head,** *n* A rounded mass of cumulus cloud, either silvery-white or dark with silvery edges often developing into a thunder-cloud Compare THUNDER-CLOUD **—t.-headed,** *a* **—t.-house,** *n* A model of a building arranged to show the dangerous effects of an electric charge in the absence of a lightning-rod, and the safety given by such rod **—t.-light†,** *n* Lightning **—t.-peal,** *n* A reverberating thunderclap **—t.-pick,** *n* [Prov Eng] A belemnite **—t.-plant,** *n* The houseleek **—t.-plump,** *n* [Rare] A brief, heavy fall of rain in a thunder-storm.— **t.-proof,** *a* [Colloq] Proof against lightning **—t.-pumper,** *n* [Local U S] **1** The American bittern **t.-pump‡. 2.** The fresh-water drum **—t.-rod,** *n* [Archaic] A lightning-rod **—t.-shoot†,** *vt* To strike with a thunderbolt **—t.-shower,** *n* A shower with thunder and lightning **—t.-smitten,** *a* Struck by lightning **—t.-snake,** *n* **1.** A snake of the genus *Ophibolus* as the king-snake and the milk-snake **2** The worm-snake **—t.-squall,** *n* A thunder-storm characterized by violent gusts of wind **—t.-stone,** *n* [Prov or Obs] **1.** A thunderbolt **2** A belemnite **—t.-stroke†,** *n* A stroke of lightning **—t.-thump†,** *n* A thunderbolt **—t.-tube,** *n* A fulgurite **—t.-worm,** *n* A snake-like amphisbaenoid lizard (*Rhineura floridana*) of Florida **—to steal one's t,** to forestall one in the use of something effective regarded as peculiarly one's own.

—thun"der-a'tion, *interj* [U S] An exclamation of surprize or emphasis equivalent to *thunder!* or *by thunder!* **—thun'der-ing,** *pa* **1** Giving forth or accompanied by thunder like thunder as, *thundering* artillery, a *thundering* roar **2** [Slang] Unusually great or extreme superlative, as a *thundering* fool, a *thundering* lie **—thun'der-ing-ly,** *adv* **—thun'der-ing,** *n* Thunder **—thun'der-less,** *a* Unaccompanied by thunder or similar noise **—thun'derous,** *a* **1** Producing or emitting thunder or a sound like thunder loud or deep and rumbling as *thunderous* cannon, also, suggestive of thunder as a *thunderous* cloud or gloom **2** Awful with or as with thunder awe-inspiring **thun'drous‡.—thun'der-ous-ly,** *adv* **—thun'der-y,** *a* **1.** Having a tendency to thunder indicative of or attended by thunder sometimes figuratively **2** [Rare] Thunderous, resounding **thun'dry†.**

Thun'der Bay. **1.** An inlet of N W Lake Superior, Ontario province, Canada **2.** An inlet of W Lake Huron, Alpena county, Mich, length, 12 m

thun'der-bolt", 1 thun'dər-bōlt", 2 thŭn'der-bōlt", *n* **1.** An electric discharge producing lightning and thunder, especially when regarded as striking or doing damage The thunderbolt was regarded by the ancient Greeks and Romans as the peculiar weapon of Jupiter, who is represented as holding or hurling it It is represented in heraldic bearings as a sheaf of barbed lances or arrows Until the knowledge of electricity became widespread the notion prevailed that a solid heated mass passed along the lightning flash and buried itself in the ground Compare def 4

2. Figuratively, one who or that which acts with sudden and irresistible force like lightning, as, Roland is called the *thunderbolt* of war in Spanish ballads **3.** A violent denunciation or fulmination, especially ecclesiastical reproof accompanied by censure or excommunication

The Pope did not choose to use his thunder if there was to be no *thunderbolt* to accompany it
FROUDE *Divorce of Catherine of Aragon* p 179 [s 1891]

4. A stone or stony concretion, especially if elongated and tapering, found in the ground and ignorantly supposed to have fallen from the sky (1) Specif, any prehistoric stone implement found in the ground Compare METEORITE **thun'der-ax"‡, thun'der-ham"mer‡; thun'der-stone"‡.** (2) A nodule or mass of iron pyrites found in English chalk formations (3) A fossil belemnite **5** *Her* A twisted and arrow-headed ray conjoined with wings **—thun'der-bolt"-bee"tle,** *n* A wood-boring cerambycid beetle (*Arhopalus fulminans*) named from the zigzag markings on the wing-covers **—the T. of Italy,** Gaston de Foix. [side of Thunder Bay

Thun'der Cape A promontory of N Lake Superior on the E

thun'derd, *pp* Thundered. S S

thun'der-er', 1 thun'dər-ər, 2 thŭn'der-er, *n* One who or that which thunders Specif [T-], with the definite article (1) Jupiter, the god of thunder. (2) *The Times* (London)

thun'der-flow"er, 1 thun'dər-flau"ər, 2 thŭn'der-flow"ĕr, *n* Any one of several plants, as the greater stitchwort, the corn-poppy, and the evening lychnis (*Lychnis vespertina*).

thun'der-smith", 1 thun'dər-smith", 2 thŭn'der-smith", *n* [Rare] A forger of thunderbolts said of Vulcan Also, used figuratively

thun'der-storm", 1 thun'dər-stōrm"; 2 thŭn'der-stôrm", *n* A storm accompanied by lightning and thunder

Such storms occur when the atmosphere is very humid and in unstable equilibrium The equilibrium may be regained with no progressive motion of the storm, as usually in the tropics and often locally in temperate regions, or the storm may occur in connection with a low-pressure area, commonly on the southern border.

thun'der-strick"en, *a.* Thunderstruck

thun'der-strike", 1 thun'dər-strāk", 2 thŭn'der-strīk", *vt* **1.** To amaze or confound, as with some terrible or sudden revelation rare except in the past participle.

Athelwold was *thunderstruck* at the proposal
W RUSSELL *Modern Europe* vol 1, letter xvii p 99 [H 1830]

2. [Rare] To blast with or as with a thunderbolt

thunge, 1 thunz, 2 thŭnzh [Prov Eng] **I** *vt & ti* To bang thump **II** *n* A bang, thump

thun'gi-nus, 1 thun'ji-nus, 2 thŭn'gi-nŭs, *n* *Salic Law* A chief, the centenarius

thunk, 1 thungk 2 thŭngk *n* [Prov Eng] A leather thong.

thun'ner, 1 thun'ər, 2 thŭn'er, *v & n* [Prov Eng or Obs] Thunder

Thun-ni'næ, 1 thu-nai'ni, 2 thŭ-nī'nē, *n pl* *Ich* A subfamily of scombroid fishes with the pterotic bones excluded from the brain chamber by a deep pit and with a massive *fusiform body*, the *tunnies* **Thun'nus,** *n* (‡ g) [< L *thunnus*, tunny, < Gr *thynnos*] **—thun'nine,** *a & n*

thun'ny, 1 thun'i, 2 thŭn'ī, *n* Same as TUNNY

Thu'nor, 1 tū'nor, 2 tu'nôr, *n* *Norse Myth* Same as THOR **Thu'nar‡; Thu-ner‡.**

Thur., Thurs., *abbr* Thursday.

Thu"reau'-Dan"gin', 1 tū'rō'-dan'zhăn', 2 tū rō'-dăn'-zhăn', **Paul** (12/31 1837–2/31 1913) A French academician, historian, and publicist

Thu"ret', 1 tū rē', 2 tū're', **Gustave Adolphe** (6/31 1817–5/12 1875) A French algological botanist author in conjunction with Edward Bornet, of *Notes Algologiques*

Thur'gau, 1 tur'gau 2 tur'gou *n* A canton in N F Switzerland, 381 sq m, capital, Frauenfeld **Thur-go'vi-a‡.**

thurgh†, *a, n, adv, & prep* **1.** Through **2.** Thorough.

thur'gi, 1 thŭr'gi, 2 thûr'gi, *n* An Indian emydoid turtle (*Hardella thurgi*)

thu'ri-, 1 thū'ri-, 2 thū'ri- From Latin *thus* (*thur-*), incense a combining form

Thu'ri-a, 1 thū'ri-ə 2 thū'ri-ə *n* An ancient city of S E Messenia, the modern **Paleokastro**

thu'ri-ble, 1 thū'ri-bl, 2 thū'ri-bl, *n* *Eccl* A censer See CENSER

The interior was only visible to the High Priest in the crimson gleam of the *thurible* from which rose the clouds of fragrant incense FARRAR *Early Days* p 229 [CAS CO]

[< L *thuribulum*, < *thus* (*thur-*), *see* THUS, *n*] **thu-rib'u-lum‡.**

thu'ri-fer, 1 thū'ri-fər 2 thū'ri-fer *n* [L] A censer bearer **thu-rif'er-ous,** *a* Yielding or bearing incense

thu-rif'i-cate, 1 thū-rif'i-kĕt 2 thū-rif'i-cāt, *a* Having burnt or offered frankincense [< LL *thurificatus*, < L *thus*, incense, + *facio*, make] **—thu"ri-fi-ca'tion,** *n* The act of burning incense, whether as a religious rite or for medicinal fumigation

thu'ri-fy, 1 thū'ri-fai, 2 thū'ri-fī, *v* **I.** *t* [Rare] To perfume or fumigate with incense, cense **II.** *i* To burn incense, perform the duties of a thurifer cense

Thu'ri-i, 1 thū'ri-ai 2 thū'ri-ī *n* A city in Magna Græcia, ancient **Sybaris. Thou'ri-oi‡** [Gr]

Thu-rin'gi-a, 1 thu-rin'ji-ə 2 thū-rin'gi-a, *n* A former German region in central Germany now a republic 4,546 sq m capital, Weimar **Thu-rin'gi-an,** *a & n*

thu-rin'gite, 1 thu-rin'jait, 2 thū-rin'gīt, *n* *Mineral* A scaly pearly green iron-aluminum silicate ($H_{12}Fe(Al, Fe)_2Si_2O_{12}$), found massive [< THURINGIA]

thurl, 1 thûrl 2 thûrl *vt & n* *Mining* Same as THIRL

thurl'ing, *n* See THIRLING

Thur'loe, 1 thŭr'lo 2 thûr'lo **John** (6/31 1616–2/31 1668) An English statesman secretary of state to Oliver Cromwell

Thur'low, 1 thŭr'lo, 2 thûr'lo **Lord** (12/31 1731–3/31 1806) Edward Thurlow, an English jurist Lord Chancellor of England

Thurl'stone, 1 thŭrl'stən 2 thûrl'ston *n* An urban district in S West Riding of Yorkshire, England

thurm, 1 thûrm 2 thûrm *vt* *Cabinetwork* To work (a console piano leg, etc) across the grain so as to produce patterns having the appearance of those made by turning

Thur'man, 1 thŭr'mən 2 thûr'man, **Allen Granbery** (12/31 1813–12/31 1895) An American jurist and states man author of the **Thurman Bill,** which settled the government's relations with the Pacific railroads

Thur'ma-ston, 1 thŭr'mə-stən 2 thûr'ma-ston *n* A town in Leicestershire, England

thur'rock†, *n* *Naut* **1.** The bottom of a ship **2.** The bilge. **thor'rocket; thur'rok†.**

thur'ruck, 1 thur'ək 2 thûr'uk *n* [Prov Eng] A drain

Thurs'day, 1 thûrz'di; 2 thûrs'dy, *n* The fifth day of the week between Wednesday and Friday [< AS *Thunres dæg*, < *thunres*, gen of *thunor*, thunder, + *dæg* day] **—Black Thursday** [Austral], February 6, 1851, when a terrible conflagration swept the colony of Victoria. **—Bounds T.,** Ascension day, on which day by old custom the parish bounds are marked **—Great T.** (*Gr Ch*), Maundy Thursday **—Green** or **Mandate T,** same as MAUNDY THURSDAY **—Holy T.,** see HOLY **—Maundy, Remission,** or **Sheer T,** the day preceding Good Friday. **Shere** or **Shire T†.—T. of the great canon** (*Gr Ch*), the day on which the great canon is sung, the Thursday after the fourth Sunday in Lent

thurse, 1 thûrs 2 thûrs, *n* **1.** [Dial] A goblin **2†.** A giant or demon **—thurse'hole",** *n* A vault in a hill or rock

Thur'so. 1 thŭr'so 2 thûr'so, *n* A burgh and seaport in Caithness-shire Scotland

Thur'ston, 1 thŭr'stən 2 thûr'ston, *n* **1 Katherine Cecil** (née *Madden*) (1879–3/31911), an Irish novelist *The Masquerader* **2 Robert Henry** (12/31 1839–12/31 1903), an American engineer, educator, and author **3** A county in N E Nebraska, 396 sq m county-seat, Pender **4.** A county in S W. central Washington, 763 sq m, county-seat, Olympia [across

thurt, 1 thûrt, 2 thûrt *adv & prep* [Prov Eng] Thwart,

thus, 1 thus *or* thŭs, 2 thŭs *or* thus, *n* A resinous exudation from the Norway spruce, frankincense [L, < Gr *thyos*, < *thyō*, sacrifice]

thus, 1 thus, 2 thŭs *adv* [In present usage *thus* is restricted almost exclusively to literary and formal language, it is seldom used colloquially] **1.** In this or that way (1) In the way now or herewith pointed out or exemplified, as, why look *thus?* put it down *thus*

Tell me, Laertes, Why thou art *thus* incens'd
SHAKESPEARE *Hamlet* act IV sc 5

(2) In the way just indicated, as after he had spoken *thus* (3) In the way about to be indicated, as, *thus* saith the Lord **2.** To this degree, extent, or quality, to such extent, so, as, *thus* far and no farther **3** In these circumstances or conditions, in this case, on this ground, therefore, as *thus* it is that intellect prevails

Human affairs make themselves they grow out of one another, with slight variations and *thus* it is that they usually happen as they have happened I D ISRAELI *Curiosities of Lit, Prediction* in vol IV, p 164 [SH & CO 1862]

[< AS *thus*, thus, < *thes*, this, see THIS]

—thus far, to this stage or extent **—thus'-gatest,** *adv.* Thuswise, thus **—t. much,** so much, to this extent **—thus'ly,** *adv* [Humorous] In this manner **—thus'ness,** *n.* [Humorous] **—thussonet,** *adv* At this time, so soon

thus'sock†, *n* Same as TUSSOCK. [manner.

thus'wise, 1 thus'waiz, 2 thŭs'wīs, *adv* [Rare] In this

Thu'ya, 1 thū'yə, 2 thū'ya, *n* *Bot* **1.** A genus of evergreen trees or shrubs of the pine family having flat 2-ranked leaf-like branchlets and closely imbricated scale-like or awl-shaped leaves It includes the arbor-vitæ or white cedar (*T occidentalis*), the canoe or red cedar (*T plicata*), and the Chinese arbor-vitæ (*T. orientalis*), common in ornamental cultivation



Thuya occidentalis (Arbor-vitæ).

2. [t-] A plant of this genus The volatile, green or colorless bitter, camphoraceous oily ketone, **thuyol** or **thuyone** ($C_{10}H_{16}O$) is the principal constituent of thuya and is called *absinthol* when extracted from wormwood, *salviol* from sage, and *tanacetone* from tansy It is used as a drug for its bitter and aromatic properties as an antipyretic, etc [< Gr *thyia*] **—thu'yene,** *n* A terpene obtained from thuyone.

thu'yin, 1 thū'yin, 2 thū'yin *n* *Chem* A yellow crystalline compound ($C_{28}H_{34}O_{12}$) contained as a glucoside in the green parts of *Thuya occidentalis* [< THUYA]

Thu-yop'sis, 1 thu-yop'sis 2 thū-yŏp'sis, *n* *Bot* A monotypic genus of tall evergreen trees of the pine family (*Coniferæ*) *T dolabrata* is the Japanese arbor-vitæ of which dwarf varieties known as *hatchet-leaved arbor-vitæ*, are in cultivation. [< THUYA + Gr *opsis* resemblance]

thwack, 1 thwak, 2 thwăk, *vt* **1.** To strike with something blunt or flat, whack, bang, thump also used figuratively Compare THWACKING **2†.** To pack tightly; fill to overflowing [Var of WHACK]

thwack, *n* A blow with some flat or blunt instrument; whack, thump

thwack'er, 1 thwak'ər, 2 thwăk'er, *n* One who or that which thwacks, specif, an implement for beating an unburned pantile into shape over a form

thwack'ing, 1 thwak'iŋ, 2 thwăk'ing *pa* [Colloq] Unusually large, huge, thumping extraordinary

thwack'ing, *n* A striking or beating, specif, in tile-making, the beating of an unburned pantile into shape **—thwack'ing-frame",** *n* A table or horse with curved top, used in thwacking a pantile **thwacking-horse‡.**

thwackt, *pp* Thwacked. S S

thwaite†, 1 thwēt, 2 thwāt, *n* [Prov Eng] Wild land made arable frequently in composition in proper names, as, *Goldthwaite Stonethwaite* **thwalt‡.**

thwaite†, *n* Same as THWAITE

thwang, 1 thwaŋ, 2 thwăng, *n* [Prov Eng or Obs] **1.** A thong, especially, the latchet of a shoe **2** A large piece.

thwart, 1 thwôrt, 2 thwart, *v* **I.** *t* **1.** To prevent the accomplishment of, as by interposing an obstacle, also, to prevent (one) from accomplishing something, foil; frustrate, balk, as, to *thwart* an adversary or his plans **2** [Archaic] To move or place over or across, as, to *thwart* the sea **3** [Prov Eng] To cross-plow (land)

II. *i* [Rare] **1.** To be in opposition, quarrel **2.** To proceed crosswise [< THWART, *adv*, < Ice *thvert*, across, < *thverr*, cross] **thwartet.** SYN.: see BAFFLE, HINDER **—to thwart the way†,** to stop one in the way. **—thwart'ed-ly,** *adv* [Rare] Transversely, athwart **—thwart'ing-ly,** *adv* In a thwarting manner

thwart, *a* **1.** Lying, moving, or extending across something, transverse

The determination of the actual rate of any star's *thwart* motion is impossible unless the star's distance be in the first instance determined R A PROCTOR *Expanse of Heaven Star Depths Astr* p 282 [A 1893]

2. [Prov Eng or Archaic] Of a perverse or cross-grained nature, ill-natured, unfavorable **3†.** Opposed, antithetical **—thwart'e-ous†,** *a* Contrary perverse **—thwart'-hawse",** *adv* *Naut.* Across the hawse or bows of a

ship — thwart'ly, *adv* Contrarily, perversely, thwartingly — **thwart'ness,** *n* The state of being thwart — **thwart'o-vert,** *a* Contrary untoward — **thwart'ship",** *a Naut* Extending across the ship — **thwart'ships",** *adv* Same as ATHWARTSHIPS — **thwart'wise,** *adv* Athwartwise

thwart', *n* **1.** An oarsman's seat extending athwart or from side to side in an open boat, as, the after *thwart*, the bow *thwart* **2.** In ship-building, one of the cross-pieces supporting the stocks **3†.** Opposition [Var of THOFT, *n*]

thwart'†, *n* The act of thwarting, frustration

thwart, *adv & prep* [Prov or Archaic, Eng] Athwart, hard by

thwart'er, 1 thwôrt'ər, 2 thwart'er, *v*, *adv*, *& prep* Same as THWART

thwart'er', *n* One who or that which thwarts

thwart'er', *n* [Dial] Same as LOUPING-ILL **thwart'er-ill"†.**

thwart'er, *adv & prep* [Scot or Ir] Same as THWART

Thwing, 1 thwiŋ, 2 thwing *n* **1. Charles Burton** (3/9 1860–) an American physicist *Exercises in Physical Measurement* **2 Charles Franklin** (11/12 1853–), an American educator *History of Higher Education in America*

thwite, 1 thwait 2 thwit, *vt* [Prov Eng, or Obs] To cut, notch

thwit'flet, *n* A whittle or knife **thwit'elt.**

T. H. W. M, *abbr* Trinity high-water mark [WHORL, 1

thwori, 1 thwōrī *or* thwōrĭ, 2 thwarī *or* thwerī, *n* Same as **thy,** 1 thai, 2 thȳ, *pron* Of or pertaining to thee the possessive pronoun of the second person singular now only in poetry, in grave discourse, in addressing the Deity, and in the mode of speech of the Friends Compare THINE [Short form of THINE]

O Lord how manifold are *thy* works *Ps* civ, 24

Thy"a-tī'ra, 1 thai ə-tai'rə 2 thȳ"a-tī'ra *n* [Gr] **1** Same as AKHISSAR **2.** *Bib Rec* i, 11

Thy-es'tēs, 1 thai-ĕs'tīz 2 thȳ-ĕs'tēz *n Gr Myth* A brother of Atreus, who, being banished for the seduction of Aerope wife of Atreus, sent Pleisthenes to kill Atreus See ATREUS and PLEISTHENES — **Thy-es'te-an,** *a* — **Thyestean banquet,** a cannibal feast — **Thyestean revenge,** a blood-feud

Thy-i'a-des, 1 thi-ai'ə-dīz, 2 thy-i'ə-dēz, *n pl* [Gr] *Class Antiq* A group of Attic and Delphian women who went yearly to Parnassus to celebrate the orgiastic worship of Dionysos — **Thy'i-ad,** *n* One of the Thyiades

thy'ine wood, 1 thai'in 2 thȳ'in A wood mentioned in *Rev* xviii, 12, supposed to be that of the sandarac-tree See SANDARAC [< Gr *thyinon*, < *thyinos*, of the tree *thyia*]

thy"la-ci-i'tis, 1 thai'lə-si-ai'tis *or* -i'tis, 2 thȳ'la-çi-i'tis *or* -i'tis, *n Pathol* Inflammation of the oil-glands of the skin, commonly of some part of the face, often due to intemperate use of strong drink [< Gr *thylakion*, dim of *thylakos*, sack] **thy"la-ci'tis‡.**

thy'la-cin(es, 1 thai'lə-sin *or* -səin, 2 thȳ'la-çin *or* -çin, *n* A thylacinine marsupial (*Thylacinus cynocephalus*) See TASMANIAN WOLF, under TASMANIA [< THYLACINUS]

Thy"la-ci-ni'næ, 1 thai"lə-si-nai'nī, 2 thȳ"la-çi-ni'nē, *n pl Mam* A subfamily of dasyuroid marsupials, generally united with *Dasyurinæ* **Thy-lac'i-nus,** *n* (t g) [< Gr *thylakos*, sack, + *kyōn* (*kyn-*), dog] — **thy-lac'i-nin**(es, *a & n*

Thy"la-co"le-on'i-dæ, 1 thai"lə-kō"li-en'i-dī, 2 thȳ"la-cō"le-ōn'i-dē, *n pl Mam* An extinct Australian family of diprotodont marsupials, having the foremost pairs of incisors enlarged and premolars enlarged and trenchant **Thy"la-co'le-o,** *n* (t g) [< Gr *thylakos*, pouch + *leōn* lion] — **thy"la-co"le-o-nid,** *n* — **try"la-co"le-o-noid,** *a & n* — **Thy"la-co"le-o-ni'næ,** *n pl Mam* The *Thylacoleonidæ* as a subfamily of *Phalangerinæ* — **thy"la-co"le-o-nin**(es, *a & n*

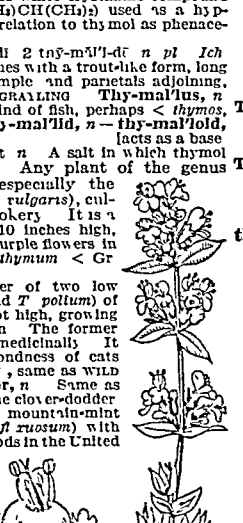
thyll, 1 thil 2 thȳl *n Bot* Same as TYLOSIS **thyl'ose‡.**

thym-, 1 thim-, 2 thȳm- From Greek *thymon thymos*, thyme a combining form See THYME and THYMUS' — **thym-ae'e-tin,** *n Chem* A white crystalline compound $(CH_3C_6H_2(OC_2H_5)(NHCOCH_3)CH(CH_3)_2)$ used as a hypnotic, and bearing the same relation to thymol as phenacetin to phenol a trade name

Thy-mal'll-dæ, 1 thai-mal'i-dī 2 tȳ-mȳl'i-dē *n pl Ich* A family of salmonoidean fishes with a trout-like form, long dorsal with anterior rays simple and parietals adjoining, gray lings See illus under GRAILING **Thy-mal'lus,** *n* (t g) [< Gr *thymollos* kind of fish, perhaps < *thymos*, thyme from its smell] — **thy-mal'lid,** *n* — **thy-mal'loid,** *a & n* [acts as a base

thym'ate, 1 taim'ēt 2 tȳm'āt *n* A salt in which thymol

thyme, 1 taim, 2 tȳm, *n* Any plant of the genus *Thymus* (see THYMUS) especially the common garden thyme (*T vulgaris*), cultivated for seasoning in cookery It is a compact undershrub 6 to 10 inches high, with aromatic leaves, and purple flowers in spikes [< F *thym* < L *thymum* < Gr *thymon* < *thyō*, sacrifice]



Common Garden Thyme
a, single flower

— **cat'thyme",** *n* Either of two low shrubs (*Teucrium marum* and *T pollium*) of the mint family about a foot high, growing in the Mediterranean region The former excites sneezing and is used medicinally It takes its name from the fondness of cats for rolling in it — **creeping t,** same as WILD THYME — **thyme'camphor,** *n* Same as THYMOL — **t dodder,** *n* The clover-dodder — **Virginian t,** a species of mountain-mint (*Pycnanthemum* or *Koellia flexuosum*) with linear leaves found in dry woods in the United States — **wild t,** a prostrate species (*Thymus serpyllum*), aromatic like the garden-thyme but milder

thy-mec'to-mize, 1 thai-mek'to-maiz 2 thȳ-mēc'to-miz *vt Surg* To cut away the thymus gland of [< THYMUS' + G *ektomē*, excision] — **thy-mec'to-my,** *n*.

Thym"e-læ-a'ce-æ, 1 thim"i-li-ē'si-ī 2 thȳm"e-le-ā'çe-ē, *n pl Bot* A family of apetalous trees or shrubs — the spurge-laurel or mezereum family — having very tough bark, opposite entire leaves and small perfect regular flowers There are 38 genera and 400 species occurring mostly in temperate regions **Thym"e-le'a,** *n* (t g) [< L *thymelæa* < Gr *thymelaia* < *thymon* thyme + *elaia*, olive-tree] **Thym"e-la'ce-æ‡:** **Thym"e-le-a'ce-æ‡** — **thym'e-le-a'ceous,** *a* — **Thym"e-le-a'les,** *n pl Bot* A small order of dicotyledonous shrubs and trees having perigynous flowers with stamens in one or two whorls and a one-ovuled ovary including five families

thym'e-le, 1 thim'i-li, 2 thȳm'e-lē, *n.* **1.** *Gr Antiq* (1) An altar (2) The altar of Dionysos in the middle of the orchestra of a Greek theater **2** A music-stand [L, < Gr *thymelē*, < *thyō*, sacrifice] **thym'e-la‡** — **thy-mel'ic,** *a* — **thy-mel'i-cal,** *a*

thym'ene, 1 taim'in, 2 tȳm'ēn *n Chem* A colorless oily compound $(C_{10}H_{16})$ of the terpene group in the oil of garden thyme, of which it is the most soluble portion

thy-met'ic, 1 thai-met'ik, 2 thȳ-mēt'ic, *a* [Rare] Pertaining to the very essence of the soul [< Gr *thymos* soul]

thym'i-a-tech"ny, 1 thim'i-ə-tek ni, 2 thȳm'i-ə-tēc'ny, *n* The art of employing perfumes in medicine [< Gr *thymiama*, incense (< *thymiaō*, burn incense, < *thyō*, sacrifice), + *technē*, art] **thym"i-as'i-o-tech"ny‡.**

thym"i-a-te'ri-on, 1 thim i-ə-ti'ri-on, 2 thȳm i-ə-tē'ri-ōn *n* [-RI-A, *pl*] A censer, as one of Grecian origin or used in the Greek Church [< Gr *thymiatērion*, < *thymiaō*, see THYMIATECHNY]

thy-mic', 1 taim'ik, 2 tȳm'ic *a* Pertaining to thyme, as, *thymic* acid (thymol)

thy'mic', 1 thai'mik 2 thȳ'mic *a* Of or pertaining to the thymus, specif (*Org Chem*) derived from the thymus as, **thymic acid — thymic asthma,** a spasmodic laryngeal disease of infants with croup-like inspiration cerebral croup

thy'min, *n Chem* A crystalline substance $(C_5H_6N_2O_2)$ resulting from the decomposition of the nucleic acid of the thymus gland and from the spermatozoa of fishes — **thy-min'ic,** *a* — **thym"i-o'sis,** *n Med* Same as FRAMBŒSIA — **thy-mi'tis,** *n Med* Inflammation of the thymus gland

thym"o-form, 1 taim'o-fōrm, 2 tȳm'o-fōrm, *n Chem* A yellowish antiseptic powder, $C_6H_5(CH_3)\ C_3H_7O_2\ CH_2$, from thymol and formaldehyde

thym'ol, 1 taim'ōl *or* -ol, 2 tȳm'ōl *or* -ōl, *n Chem* A crystalline compound $(C_{10}H_{14}O)$ contained as a stearoptene in certain volatile oils, as those of thyme and horsemint, and used in pharmacy and medicine as an antiseptic — **thy-mo'lize,** *vt* [-LIZED -LIZING] To preserve with thymol

thy"mo-nu-cle'ic, 1 thai"mo-niu-kli'ik 2 thȳ"mo-nū-clē'ic, *a Physiol Chem* Denoting one of several acids (as $C_{35}H_{45}N_9O_{22}P_3$) which can be isolated from the thymic cells

thy-mop'a-thy, 1 thai-mep'ə thi, 2 thȳ-mōp'a-thy, *n Med* **1.** Any disease of the thymus gland **2.** Any disordered condition of the mind [< Gr *thymos* soul + -PATHY]

thy'mo-tol, 1 taim'ō-tōl *or* -tel 2 tȳm'o-tōl *or* -tōl, *n* Same as ARISTOL

thym'ous, 1 taim'us 2 tȳm'ūs *a* Thymy

Thy'mus', 1 thai'mus, 2 thȳ'mūs *n Bot* A genus of small shrubby plants of the mint family, known in general as *thyme* [< L *thymum* < Gr *thymon*, thyme]

thy'mus', *n* A lymphoid organ or ductless gland, having a central cavity, developed in the region of the neck in many vertebrates, the neck- or throat-sweetbread In man and other mammals it lies at the root of the neck in front of the great vessels, and is most developed during the suckling period, afterward degenerating and becoming almost completely obliterated See illus under ALIMENTARY CANAL [< Gr *thymos*, < *thymon*, thyme] — **thy'mus,** *a*

thym'y, 1 taim'i, 2 tȳm'i, *a* Containing or producing thyme, odorous of thyme

There shall the flocks on *thymy* pasture stray
CAMPBELL *Pleasures of Hope* pt 1, at 31

thym'yl, 1 taim'il, 2 tȳm'il *n Chem* The univalent radical $(C_{10}H_{13})$ whose hydroxid is thymol [< THYME + -YL] — **thymyl acetate,** the acetic acid ester of thymol, $C_{10}H_{13}OCOCH_3$ — **thym-yl'ic,** *a* — **thymylic alcohol,** thymol

thy're-o-, 1 thai'ri-o-, 2 thȳ're-o- Same as THYRO- a combining form — **thy"re-o-ad"e-ni'tis,** *n* Same as THYREOITIS — **thy"re-o-an"ti-tox'in,** *n Chem* A substance $(C_8H_{11}N_3O_3)$ found in the thyroid gland, supposed to be its active principle — **thy're-o-cele,** *n* Same as BRONCHOCELE — **thy're-old,** *a & n* Same as THYROID — **thy"re-old-ec'to-my,** *n* Thyroidectomy — **thy"re-old-ot'o-my,** *n* Same as THYREOTOMY — **thy"re-o-i'tis,** *n* Inflammation of the thyroid gland **thy"re-old-i'tis‡** — **thy're-o-phy'ma,** *n* Same as GOITER — **thy're-o-pro'te-id,** *n* A nucleoproteid occurring in the thyroid gland — **thy"re-o-pro'te-in,** *n Chem* The protein substance found in the thyroid gland — **thy"re-ot'o-my,** *n* **1.** The operation of opening the thyroid gland as for the removal of a tumor **2.** Division of the thyroid cartilage **thy-rot'o-my‡** — **thy"re-o-tox'in,** *n* A poison to the cells of the thyroid — **thy"re-o-tox'ic,** *a*

Thy-rid'i-dæ, 1 thai-rid'i-di, 2 thȳ-rid'i-dē, *n pl Entom* A family of small moths distinguished by translucent spots on the wings, horizontal palpi, mostly filiform antennæ, and strongly developed maxillæ, the window-wing moths

Thy'ris, 1 thai'ris, 2 thȳ'ris, *n* **1.** The typical genus of the family *Thyrididæ* **2** [*t-*] Any thyridoid moth as the **mournful thyris** (*T lugubris*) or the **spotted t.** (*T maculata*) [< Gr *thyris* door] **thy'rid‡** — **thy'rid-oid,** *a* Of or pertaining to *Thyris* or *Thyrididæ*

thy're-o-, 1 thai're-o-, 2 thȳ're- From THYROID a combining form — **thy"re-o-ar"y-te'noid,** *a* Relating or attached to the thyroid and the arytenoid cartilages — **thy"re-o-chondrot'o-my,** *n Surg* Incision of the thyroid cartilage — **thy're-ep"i-glot'tic,** *a* Pertaining or attached to the thyroid cartilage and the epiglottis **thy"re-ep"i-glot-tid'e-an‡** — **thy-rog'e-nous,** *a* Having its origin in the thyroid gland — **thy"ro-glos'sal,** *a* Of or relating to the thyroid body and the tongue — **thyroglossal duct,** a tube, opening on the floor of the mouth in the embryo, that appears to be the vestige of a duct belonging to the thyroid gland — **thy"ro-hy'al,** *n* A bone developed to the thyrohyoid arch, represented in man by the greater cornu of the hyoid bone, an inferior element of the hyoid arch arising from the basihyal See illus under HYOID APPARATUS — **thy"ro-hy'oid,** *a* Of or pertaining to the thyroid cartilage and the hyoid bone — **thyrohyoid arch,** the third postoral visceral arch of the embryo — **thyrohyoid membrane,** a sheet of connective tissue that passes from the thyroid cartilage to the hyoid bone — **thyrohyoid muscle,** a short muscle that passes from the thyroid cartilage to the hyoid bone — **thy"ro-hy'oid,** *n* The thyrohyoid muscle

thy'roid, 1 thai'roid, 2 thȳ'rōid, *a* **1** Shaped like a shield, as, the *thyroid* cartilage **2.** Relating or pertaining to the thyroid cartilage, as, a *thyroid* artery **3.** Having a shield-shaped marking, as, the *thyroid* woodpecker [< Gr *thyreoeidēs*, < *thyreos*, large shield (< *thyra*, door), + *eidos* see -OID] **thy-roi'dal‡; thy-roi'de-al‡; thy-roi'de-an‡.**

— **thyroid axis,** a short branch of the subclavian artery — **t body** or **gland,** a large ductless organ generally paired, composed of closed follicles situated on the floor of the mouth as in fishes and amphibians or extending a varying distance backward It is highly vascular and especially developed in mammals in which it is situated upon the anterior extremity of the trachea and appears to have some effect upon the blood and to regulate the production of mucin In the lowest vertebrates as amphioxus and ascidians, it retains its primitive communication with the pharynx An extract known to the trade as **thyraden** has recently been much used in medicine in the treatment of cretinism See illus under ALIMENTARY CANAL — **t. cartilage,** a large cartilage of the larynx developed in mammals and birds In the higher mammals it encloses the cricoid and arytenoids on the ventral side In man it forms the projection (*pomum Adami* or *Adam's apple*) seen in the median line of the throat See illus under LARYNX — **t foramen,** a large oval opening at the lower part of either hip-bone the obturator foramen

thy'roid, *n* **1** The thyroid body or gland **2** The thyroid cartilage **3** A thyroid artery, vein, or nerve

thy"roid-ec'to-my, *n* Excision of the thyroid gland — **thy"roid-ec to-mize,** *v* — **thy'roid-ism,** *n Med* A morbid condition occasioned by overuse of thyroid extract — **thy"ro-i'o-din,** *n Org Chem* A crystallizable principle rich in iodin and obtained from sheep's thyroids used for goiter, obesity, lupus etc

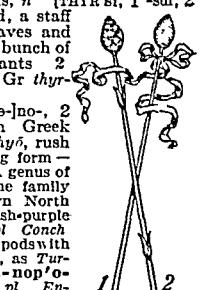
thy"ro-ne'um, 1 thai'ro-ni'um, 2 thȳ ro-nē'ūm, *n Gr Antiq* A passage leading past the porter's rooms to the entrance to a peristyle [< Gr *thyrōn*, hall, < *thyra*, door] — **thy"ro-pri'val,** *a* Resulting from the removal of the thyroid gland — **thy"ron-to'sis,** *n* The downward displacement of the thyroid gland — **Thy-ros'tra-ca,** *a & n pl Crust* Same as CIRRIPEDIA — **thy-ros'tra-can,** *a & n*

thy"ro-ther'a-py, *n* The use of the thyroid glands of sheep in the treatment of disease

thyrse, 1 thûrs, 2 thȳrs, *n* **1.** A thyrsus **2.** *Bot* A contracted, compact, ovate panicle, a branched panicle in which the middle branches are longer than those above or below them, as in the lilac and grape **3** A small vessel of earthenware, shaped like a pine-cone [< L *thyrsus* see THYRSUS] — **thyrse'flow"er,** *n* Any species of *Thyrsacanthus*, a genus of herbs and shrubs of the acanthus family, natives of tropical America and often cultivated in hothouses a translation of the generic name — **thyr-sif'er-ous,** *a Bot* Bearing thyrses, having a thyrsoid inflorescence — **thyr'si-form,** *a Bot* Having the form of a thyrse — **thyr'soid,** *a Bot* Resembling or belonging to a thyrse cymbotryose **thyr'soi-dal‡**

Thyr'sis, 1 thûr'sis 2 thȳr'sis *n* In Theocritus's *Idylls* and Vergil's *Eclogue* vii, a herdsman hence, any rustic

thyr'sus, 1 thûr'sus, 2 thȳr'sŭs, *n* [THYR'SI, 1 -sai, 2 -sī, *pl*] **1.** The Bacchic wand, a staff wreathed in ivy- and vine-leaves and crowned with a pine-cone or a bunch of ivy-leaves, borne by the bacchants **2** *Bot.* Same as THYRSE [L, < Gr *thyrsos*, thyrsus] **thyr'sos‡**



1 2
1 Thyrsus with pine-cone crown 2 Thyrsus with crown of ivy-leaves

thy'sa-no-, 1 thai'sə-[*or* this'ə-]no-, 2 thȳ'sa-[*or* thȳ's'ə-]no- From Greek *thysanos*, fringe (perhaps < *thyō*, rush on, be in motion) a combining form — **Thy"sa-no-car'pus,** *n Bot* A genus of small herbaceous annuals of the family *Brassicaceæ*, natives of western North America, with white or bluish-purple flowers — **Thy"sa-nop'o-da,** *n pl Conch* A section of rhipidoglossate gastropods with fringe-like epipodial appendages, as *Turbinidæ*, *Haliotidæ*, etc — **thy"sa-nop'o-dous,** *a* — **Thy"sa-nop'ter-a,** *n pl Entom* An order or suborder of ametabolous insects having a fleshy beak and narrow wings with fringes as *Thrips dæ* — **thy"sa-nop'ter,** *n* — **thy"sa-nop'ter-an,** *a & n* — **thy"sa-nop'ter-ous,** *a* — **Thy"sa-no-teu'thi-dæ,** *n pl Conch* A family of oligopsid squids with body long and fins extending along the sides **Thy"sa-no-teu'this,** *n* (t g) — **thy"sa-no-teu'thid,** *n* — **thy"sa-no-teu'thoid,** *a*

Thy"sa-nu'ra, 1 thai"sə-niū'rə, 2 thȳ"sa-nū'ra, *n pl Entom* A division of ametabolous insects, especially an order with 10 abdominal segments and jointed caudal filaments, springtails or bristletails [< Gr *thysanouros*, with bushy tail, < *thysanos*, fringe, + *oura*, tail] **Thy"sa-nou'ra‡** — **thy"sa-nu'ran,** *a & n* **thy"sa-nu'rid‡** — **thy"sa-nu'ri-an,** *a* — **thy"sa-nu'rous,** *a* — **thy"sa-nu'ri-form,** *a*

thy-self', 1 thai-sĕlf', 2 thȳ-sĕlf', *pron* A personal pronoun of the second person singular used reflexively and by way of emphasis, either in the nominative or objective, and either immediately after or in place of *thou*; yourself Its use is generally restricted to poetry and formal discourse

ti', 1 ti, 2 tī, *n* [Polynesia] *Bot* **1** A small tree (*Tætsia terminalis*) of the lily family common to the Pacific islands Its thick fleshy roots are baked and eaten by the natives and also yield sugar and a spirituous liquor **2.** [New Zealand] Either of two trees (*Tætsia australis* and *T inditsa*), congeners of that in def 1 *T australis* is 20 to 60 feet high with large terminal panicles, 1 to 2 feet in diameter, of fragrant white flowers Its sword-shaped leaves, about 2 feet long are prized for material in making paper and yield a fiber for cordage, etc **ti'-plant"‡, ti'-tree"‡.**

ti', 1 ti 2 tī *n Mus* In the tonic sol-fa system of solmization, the seventh of the diatonic scale Called in the ordinary system si [Arbitrary var of SI]

T I, Th Ill, TI, *abbr* See ABBREVIATION

tia, 1 tiə, 2 tīa *n* [Chin] Same as THEEZAN TEA

Tia'mat, 1 tiə'mat, 2 tīa'mat, *n* See CREATION EPIC, under EPIC

tian'gue, 1 tiəŋ'gē, 2 tīaŋ'ge, *n* [P I] The weekly market-day **tian'gui‡.**

tiao, 1 tiau, 2 tīou *n* [Chin] A string of 1,000 cash

ti'ar, 1 tai'ər, 2 ti'ar, *n* [Poet] A tiara

Upon her crest she wore a wannish fire
Sprinkled with stars like Ariadne's *tiar*
KEATS *Lamia* pt 1, st 2

ti-a'ra, 1 tai-ē'rə *or* ti-ā'rə, 2 ti-ā'ra *or* ti-ā'rä *n* **1.** The Pope's triple crown, emblematic of his claim to temporal, spiritual, and purgatorial authority, hence, figuratively, the papal dignity Compare MITER **2.** The upright head-dress of the ancient Persian kings, hence, a coronet, or, more loosely, any form of head-dress denoting princely rank or wealth, also, anything resembling a coronet

In the centre stood the Indian metropolis, with its gorgeous *tiara* of pyramids and temples
PRESCOTT *Conquest of Mexico* vol iii bk vi p 31 [in 1851]

3. A Phrygian cap for men and women, long, conical, and falling over the brow found in Greco-Roman art as the attribute of Paris, Mithras, and other Asiatics See PHRYGIAN CAP [< L *tiare*, < L *tiara* < Gr *tiara* Persian head dress] Syn.: see CROWN — **ti-a'ra,** *vt* [Poet] To crown or adorn with a tiara — **ti-a'raed,** *a*

Ti"a-rel'la, 1 tai ə-rel'ə, 2 ti ə-rĕl'a *n Bot* A genus of herbaceous perennials of the family *Saxifragaceæ* They have lobed or trifoliolate leaves, and white clustered flowers with 5 petals, clawed The capsule is 2-valved There are about 6 species, natives of America and southern Asia. [< TIARA]

tĭb, 1 tĭb, 2 tĭb, *n* **1.** [Prov Eng] The extreme end of a cart **2†.** The ace of trumps in the game of gleek **3†.** A prostitute

Tĭb, *abbr* Tiberius

tĭb'-cat", 1 tĭb'-kat', 2 tĭb'-căt', *n* [Prov Eng] A female cat

Tī'ber, 1 tai'bər 2 tī'bər, *n* A river in central Italy, length, 244 m from the Apennines to the Mediterranean sea navigable 22 m to Rome

Tī-be'ri-as, 1 tai-bī'ri-əs, 2 tī-bē'ri-as, *n* **1.** *Bib* An ancient city of Galilee now **Tabariya** *John* vi, 23 **2 Sea of T.** (*Bib*), a sea in Galilee, in the course of the Jordan, 14 by 8 m, 680 ft below the sea-level, frequented by Christ and his disciples *John* vi 1 **Lake Tiberias**; **Tī-be-ri-es'‡** [Gr] — **Tī-be'ri-an²**, *a*

Tī'ber-in(es, 1 tai'bər-in, 2 tī'ber-ĭn, *a* Pertaining to the river Tiber, in Italy, on which Rome is situated

Tī"ber-ī'nus, 1 tai'bər-ai'nus, 2 tī"ber-ī'nŭs, *n* [L] *Rom Antiq* The god of the Tiber, highly honored as the personification of the river and invoked in prayers for the state

His shrine was on the island in the Tiber, and under the name *Volturnus* he had a feast called *Volturnalia*, on Aug 27 In art he is represented as a victor crowned with bay, reclining and holding a rudder and a cornucopia, with the she wolf and the twins of legendary story by his side

Tī-be'ri-us, 1 tai-bī'ri-us 2 tī-bē'ri-ŭs, *n* **1.** Tiberius Claudius Nero Cæsar (42 B C to A D 37), 2d emperor of Rome *Luke* iii, 1 **2.** Tiberius Claudius Nero, father of preceding and of Drusus (about 40 B C) — **Tī-be'ri-an²**, *a*

tĭb'ert†, *n* A cat **tyb'ert†.**

ti-bet'¹, 1 ti-bet' *or* tĭb'et, 2 ti-bĕt' *or* tĭb'ĕt, *n* A dress-fabric made of goat's hair, or a woolen imitation [< *Tibet* Asia] **Tibet cloth‡.**

Ti-bet'², *n* A southwestern dependency of China, 463,320 sq m elevation 14,000 to 17,000 ft, capital, Lassa

Ti-bet'an, } 1 ti-bet'ən *or* tĭb'et-ən 2 ti-bĕt'ən *or* tĭb'ĕt-ən,
Thi-bet'an, } *a* Of or pertaining to Tibet or the Tibetans

The *Tibetan* language presenting such marked differences between its written and spoken forms, has a great interest for philologists *Encyc Brit* 11th ed, vol xxvi p 920

— **Tibetan mastiff**, a mastiff equally powerful with the English breed but having larger pendent ears a shaggy coat, and a long brush-like tail — **T. polyandry**, polyandry in which the brothers of a family have one wife in common

Ti-bet'an, } *n* **1.** A native of Tibet, Asia See plate
Thi-bet'an, } of RACES OF MANKIND, at MAN

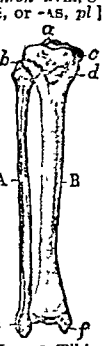
The brachycephals south of the Himalayas are more closely related to the *Tibetans* than to the Indo-Chinese Keane distinguished the three racial elements among the *Tibetans* —The Bod-pa the settled and more or less civilized section who occupy most of the southern and more fertile provinces The Dru-pa, peaceful seminomadic pastoral tribes of the northern plateaus The Tanguts predatory tribes who hover about the northeastern borderland HADDON *Races of Man* p 51 [MI & CO '10]

2 The language of Tibet, an agglutinative language passing to a monosyllabic stage, belonging to the Tibeto-Burmese stock of Mongoloid languages See AGGLUTINATIVE **Ti-be'tian‡.**

Ti-bet'o-, 1 ti-bet'o-, 2 ti-bĕt'o- From TIBETAN. a combining form denoting a relation to Tibet, its language, or people, as, *Tibeto*-Chinese — **Ti-bet'o-Bur'mese**, *n* One of the stock languages of the Mongoloid peoples of Asia See INDO-CHINESE **Ti-bet"o-Bur'man‡.**

Tĭb'hath, 1 tĭb'hath 2 tĭb'hăth, *n* *Bib* *1 Chron* xviii, 8

tĭb'i-a, 1 tĭb'i-ə, 2 tĭb'i-a, *n* [-Æ, 1 -i, 2 -ē, or -AS, *pl*] [L] **1.** The inner one of the two bones that constitute the skeleton of the leg below the knee the shin-bone In man and most mammals it is the larger of the two See also illus under BONE, FOOT, and KNEE-JOINT



Human Tibia

Bones of the right human leg, front view *A*, fibula *B* tibia, *a* spine *b* styloid process *c* internal tuberosity *d*, tubercle *e* outer malleolus *f* inner malleolus

2 *Ornith* The tibiotarsus of a bird **3.** *Zool* The fourth or penultimate joint of the leg of an arthropod, as an insect, between the femur and the tarsus. **4.** A pipe or flute of reed, wood, bone, ivory, or metal, provided with holes for the fingers Compare PAN'S PIPES, SYRINX **5.** An organ stop giving a full, sonorous tone — **tĭb'i-al** **1.** *a* Pertaining to the tibia, as a *tibial* artery a *tibial* spur of an insect **II** *n* **1** A tibial muscle, artery or nerve **2** The fifth joint of the leg of a spider — **tĭb"i-a'le**, *n* [-LI-Æ, *pl*] A bone on the tibial side of the primitive tarsus, represented in man wholly or in part by the astragalus

tĭb"i-a'lis, 1 tĭb'i-ē'lis, 2 tĭb'i-ā'lis, *n* [-LES, 1 -liz, 2 -lēs, *pl*] Any one of several muscles of the lower leg and foot, a tibial muscle [< L *tibialis*, < *tibia*, shin-bone] — **tibialis anticus**, a muscle of the front of the leg that passes from the tibia to the ankle and flexes the foot — **t posticus**, a muscle of the calf of the leg that passes from the tibia to the inner side of the ankle and extends the foot See illus under MUSCULAR SYSTEM

tĭb'i-o-, 1 tĭb'i-o- 2 tĭb'i-o- From Latin *tibia*, the shin-bone in anatomy, a combining form — **tĭb"i-o-cal-ca'ne-an**, *a*, *Anat* Pertaining to the calcaneum and the tibia — **tĭb"i-o-fem'o-ral**, *a* Of or pertaining to the tibia and the femur — **tibiofemoral index**, the index obtained by comparing the maximum length of the tibia with that of the femur — **tĭb"i-o-fĭb'u-lar**, *a* Of or pertaining to the tibia and the fibula **tĭb"i-o-per"o-ne'al†** — **tĭb"i-o-met"a-tar'sal**, *a* Of or pertaining to the tibia and the metatarsus — **tĭb"i-o-na-vic'u-lar**, *a* Of or pertaining to the tibia and the navicular bone — **tĭb"i-o-tar'sal**, *a* **1** Of, pertaining to, or connected with the tibia and the tarsus or ankle as, the *tibiotarsal* ligaments *tibiotarsal* articulation **2** Of or pertaining to the tibiotarsus **tar"so-tĭb'i-al†** — **tĭb"i-o-tar'sus**, *n* [-SI, *pl*] *Ornith* The tibia of a bird, consisting of the proximal tibia and confluent true tarsal bones

Tĭb'ni, 1 tĭb'nai 2 tĭb'nī *n* *Bib* *1 Kings* xvi 21

Tĭb"ou-chi'na, 1 tĭb ū-kai'nə 2 tĭb"u-ci'na *n* *Bot* A genus of tropical American plants of the melastomad family, cultivated for their beautiful violet or purple flowers in profuse three-forked panicles [Of Guiana origin]

tī"bour-bou', 1 tī'bûr-bû' 2 tī bur-bu' *n* *Bot* A large tiliaceous tree (*Apeiba tibourbou*), a native of tropical America [Carib]

Tĭb'u, 1 tĭb'ū 2 tĭb'u *n* A region in the Sahara, Africa, lying to the south of Fezzan **Tĭb'but.**

Ti-bul'lus, 1 ti-bul'us, 2 ti-bŭl'ŭs, **Albius** (54?–18 B C) A Roman elegiac poet

Tī'bur, 1 tai'bur, 2 tī'bur, *n* A town of Latium seat of the worship of Hercules modern *Tivoli* **Tī'by-ris‡.**

tī"bu-ron'², 1 tī'bū-rŏn', 2 tī"bu-rŏn', *n* A galeoid shark, especially one (*Carcharhinus fronto*) found along the Mexican Pacific coast

Tī"bu-ron'², *n* **1** An island in the Gulf of California, length, 34 m **2** A cape and town in S W Haiti

tic¹, 1 tĭk, 2 tĭc, *n* [F] *Pathol* Spasmodic twitching of muscles, especially of the face, specif, tic-douloureux — **tic'-dou"lou"reux'**, *n* [F] Neuralgia of the face with muscular twitchings — **tic-non-douloureux**, *n* [F] Spasmodic twitchings of facial muscles that become habitual and are without pain

tic², *n* Same as TICK-BIRD (1) under TICK², *n*

ti-cal', 1 ti-kăl' *or* -kōl', *or* ti'kul, 2 ti-căl' *or* -cal', *or* ti'cŭl, *n*. [Anglo-Ind] **1.** A Chinese money of account (see COIN); also a current Siamese silver coin, worth 50 cents **2.** A Chinese and Burmese weight (see WEIGHT), also, a weight used in Siam **te'cul‡; tee'cal‡; tik'al‡.**

Ti-ca'o, 1 ti-kā'o, 2 ti-cā'o, *n* An island of the Philippine group, 149 sq m chief town San Jacinto [or hired

tic'ca, 1 tik'ə, 2 tic'a *a* [Anglo-Ind] Temporarily engaged

tice, 1 tais 2 tic, *tt* [Prov Eng or Obs] To entice

tice, *n* *Cricket* Same as LOBSTER

Tich'borne Claimant, the, 1 tich'bərn, 2 tich'born Arthur Orton, an Australian butcher, who posed as Sir Roger Charles Tichborne and laid claim to his estates in 1865 Orton was nonsuited in 1871, and in 1873 was convicted of perjury and sentenced to 14 years penal servitude He died April 2, 1898

tī'cho-drome, 1 tai'ko-drōm, 2 tī'co-drōm, *n* A wall-creeper of the genus *Tichodroma* [< Gr *teichos*, wall, + *dramein*, run]

Tī"cho-dro-mi'næ, 1 tai'ko-dro-mai'ni, 2 tī'co-dro-mī'nē, *n pl* *Ornith* A subfamily of *Certhitidæ* generally united with *Certhiinæ*, wall-creepers **Ti-chod'ro-ma**, *n* (t g) [< TICHODROME] — **tī"cho-dro'min(es**, *a* & *n*

tī'cho-rhine, 1 tai'ko-rin, 2 tī'co-rin **I** *a* Having an ossified nasal septum, as a rhinoceros **II** *n* The fossil woolly rhinoceros (*Atelodus antiquitatis*) [< Gr *teichos*, wall, + *rhis* (*rhin-*), nose] **tī'cho-rin(es‡; tī'chor-rhine‡.**

tĭcht, 1 tĭkt, 2 tĭkt, *a* [Scot] Tight

Ti-ci'no, 1 ti-chi'no 2 ti-chi'no, *n* **1** A river in S E Switzerland and N Italy, length, 150 m through Lago Maggiore to the Po river **2** A canton in S E Switzerland 1 088 sq m, capital, Bellizona

tick¹, 1 tĭk, 2 tĭk, *v* **I.** *t* **1** To sound, as a tick, or to tell off, as time, with ticks often with *off*, as, the clock *ticked off* his few remaining moments **2.** To make a significant mark against, by way of checking an entry or item frequently with *off*

When I had got all my responsibilities down upon my list I compared each with the bill and *ticked* it *off*
DICKENS *Great Expectations* p 308 [E & L 1886]

3 [Prov or Colloq] To touch lightly, as in tag, also, to graze, as, the stone just *ticl ed* his ear

II. *i* **1.** To make a clicking sound, as a watch or clock when going **2.** To make a tapping noise **3.** [Rare] To touch lightly, tag [Imitative, cp D *tikken*, G *ticken*] — **to tick and toy†**, to toy with another in playful affection

tick², *tt* [Colloq] **1.** To sell on credit, give credit **2** To get things habitually on credit

tick³, *n* **1.** A significant mark used in checking off something, as an item or entry **2** One of the regularly recurring sounds made by a watch or clock when going, or a similar sound, as of a telegraphic sounder

The human organism is a natural timepiece in which the *ticks* are conscious sensations
FISKE *Unseen World* essay xiv p 332 [o & co 1876]

3 A tap or gentle touch, as in the game of tag **4.** [Colloq] A speck or little mark, specif, a distinguishing color-mark on the skin of an animal **5.** [Prov or Obs] The game of tag **6.** Same as CROWFOOT, 5 **tig‡** [Prov Eng]

tick⁴, *n* **1.** One of various acaridan arachnids dwelling on plants and attaching themselves to the skin of man and other animals, in which they bury the head and suck the blood Especially (1) An ixodid mite, as the American cattle-tick (*Ixodes* or *Boophilus bovis*), or the European dog-tick (*I ricinus*) (2) A harvest-tick (3) One of various other ticks as, **Australian cattle tick** (*Boophilus australis*), common in Australia and the Philippine Islands **black-pitted t.** (*Rhipicephalus simus*), **blue t** (*Rhipicephalus decoloratus*), **bont-leg t.** or **Senegal t.** (*Hyaloma ægyptium*), **Brown t** (*Rhipicephalus appendiculatus*), all of South Africa **fever-t.** (*Margaropus annulatus Say*), infectious among cattle **lone star t.** (*Amblyomma americanum*), occurring all over the American continent **monbata t** (*Ornithodoros savignii*), occasionally infesting houses and inflicting dangerous bites **red t** (*Rhipicephalus evertsi*) of South Africa **spinose ear-t.** (*Ornithodorus megnini Duges*), infecting cattle and human beings

2. A blood-sucking fly, as the sheep-tick (a hippoboscid), or the bat-tick (a nycteribiid) **3** A tick-bean [< OD *teke*, < the root of TAKE] **teket.** — **full as a tick** [Slang], surfeited intoxicated — **tick'-bean"**, *n* A small variety of the horse-bean (*Faba vulgaris*) used for feeding stock — **t -bird**, *n* A bird that feeds on ticks Specif (1) An African oxpecker **tic‡.** (2) [W -Ind] An ani — **t.-eater**, *n* An ani

tick⁵, *n* The stout outer covering or case of a bed or mattress, also, material for such covering See TICKING [< LL *teca*, < L *theca*, see THECA] **teket; tiket.**

tick⁶, *n* [Colloq] Credit, trust chiefly in the phrase **on tick†.** [Short for TICKET]

Lore Whence had you money to buy it?
Roe I took it upon *tick* and I design to pay honestly.
FARQUHAR *Love and a Bottle* act iv, sc 3

ticked, } 1 tikt, 2 tikt, *pa* Speckled, said of dogs and of
tickt⁸, } some other animals when of a plain ground-color dotted with specks

Tick'ell, 1 tik'el 2 tik'ĕl, **Thomas** (1686–1740) An English poet friend of Addison contributor to the *Spectator*

tick'er, 1 tik'ər, 2 tik'er, *n* One who or that which ticks Specif (1) [Colloq, U S] A telegraphic receiving-instrument, especially a stock-indicator (2) [Slang] A watch

tick'et, 1 tik'et, 2 tik'ĕt, *tt* **1.** To affix a ticket to, identify or distinguish by means of a ticket or label, label, hence, figuratively, to designate, characterize, classify, brand **2** [Colloq, U S] To present with a ticket, pass by means of a ticket, as, to *ticket* a man to the play.

tick'et, *n* **1.** A card with words or characters on it showing that the holder is entitled to something, as to admission to a concert, or to transportation on a railroad **2.** A tag or label attached or to be attached to something for the purpose of identifying or classifying it or for giving some information about it **3** [U S] A ballot, hence, a list of nominees for election to official positions, political or other, as, the Democratic or Republican *ticket* **4.** [Gt Brit] A smelter's written tender for ore at the next periodical sale or ticketing **5** On the London Stock Exchange, the ticket used on name-day **6†.** [Slang] A visiting-card **7†.** A score or reckoning, hence, credit; tick [< F *étiquette*, label, < G *stecken*, stick] — **coupon ticket** [U S] a ticket that has a coupon or coupons attached as (1) a theater-ticket with a coupon specifying the reserved seat to which the holder is entitled, or (2) a through railroad-ticket having a separate coupon for each of the lines traversed — **excursion t**, see EXCURSION — **meal t.** **1.** A coupon-ticket good for a number of meals, sold at reduced rates by smaller restaurants and boarding-houses **2.** [Humorous, U S] A generous simpleton who pays the bills for another's extravagant amusement or entertainment said especially of a husband. — **mileage t.**, a ticket entitling the holder to transportation for a specific number of miles — **party t.**, a transportation-ticket granted to a company of persons at a reduced rate on account of their number — **privilege t**, a half-price return ticket for railroad employees — **season t**, a ticket entitling the holder to certain benefits for a season as to a series of concerts or to a course of lectures, or to travel by railway — **straight t.** [U S], a ticket that presents the regular party nominations without addition or change — **the t.** [Slang] the correct thing — **through t**, a ticket entitling the holder to transportation to his destination over several lines or by several successive modes of conveyance — **tick'et-chop"-per**, *n* [Colloq, U S] An employee who at public railway-stations and the like sees that passengers drop their tickets into a ticket-box, where they are mutilated by the action of a lever, also, the ticket-box — **t.-day**, *n* [Eng] The day preceding the fortnightly settling-day on the stock exchange when brokers make known to each other the names, as ticketed of the actual purchasers of stock hence, known also as the **name-day.** — **t.-holder**, *n* **1** One who is the possessor of a ticket **2.** A contrivance for attaching a label or ticket as to a box or package **3** A contrivance for safely holding a railway or other ticket — **t night** (*Theat*), a performance in which the participants share in the receipts according to the number of tickets they sell — **t. of leave** [Gt Brit], a written permit granted by a Secretary of State to a penal convict to be at large before the expiration of his sentence on certain specified conditions as to good behavior, etc — **t -of-leave man**, a convict to whom a ticket of leave has been granted — **t -porter**, *n* [Gr Brit] A licensed porter identified by badge — **t.-punch**, *n* A hand-punch for punching tickets to cancel them, sometimes operating as a register of the tickets so punched — **t -scalper**, *n* See SCALPER¹ — **t.-writer**, *n* A designer and maker of show-cards — **to run ahead of** (or **behind**) **the t.** [U S], to receive more (or fewer) votes than one's fellow candidates on a ticket

tick'et-ing, 1 tik'et-iŋ, 2 tik'ĕt-ing, *n* **1.** The act of one who tickets, especially of one who attaches price-tickets to goods **2** In English mining-districts, a periodical sale of ore to the highest bidders by ticket **3.** The act of providing with tickets, as booking a traveler for a journey

tick'ing, 1 tik'iŋ, 2 tik'ing, *n* **1.** A strong closely woven cotton or linen fabric, usually striped blue and white or red and white used for bedticks, awnings, etc **2.** Small, distinct markings of color on birds or mammals — **tick'ing-work"**, *n* Embroidery on striped ticking the stripes figuring in the design

tick'l(e, 1 tik'l 2 tik'l, *v* [TICK'LED, TICK'LD, TICK'LING] **I** *t* **1.** To excite the nerves of by repeated light touches on some sensitive spot, resulting in a peculiar thrilling sensation productive of spasmodic laughter, which, if long continued, may end in convulsions

If a young chimpanzee be *tickled*—and the armpits are particularly sensitive to *tickling* as in the case of our children—a more decided chuckling or laughing sound is uttered, though the laughter is sometimes noiseless DARWIN *Emotions* p 132 [A 1873]

2. To excite amusement or laughter in, more widely, to excite agreeably in any way, please amuse, as, compliments *tickle* our vanity, the joke *ticl led* him immensely. **3** [Rare] To touch, stir, or treat by light touches, also used figuratively

II *i* **1.** To excite the nerves by or as if by touching lightly and repeatedly, cause titillation or tingling

If you find a cough *ticl ing* in your throat you must arrest it from making any sound MME D'ARBLAY *Diary Dec 17, 1785* in vol ii p 54 [C & W 1876]

2 To experience titillation **3†.** To thrill pleasantly. **4†.** To itch, as with desire [Intens of TICK¹, *v*] — **to be tickled to death** [Slang], to be very much pleased or amused. — **to t a trout or for trout**, to catch trout by hand, effected by stealthily bringing the hand near the fish and tickling or stroking its sides while it lies basking with its head beneath some object, or runs into shallow water

tick'le, *a* [Prov Gt Brit] Ticklish, uncertain, unsteady, requiring tact delicate

tick'le, *n* **1** The sensation produced by tickling, titillation, also, the touch or action producing such sensation. **2.** Same as TICKLER, 3

tick'le foot"ed†, *a* Fickle, changeable, inconstant

tick'len-burg†, *n* A mixed linen fabric made for the West Indies

tick'le-nesse†, *n* Fickleness instability, insecurity risk **tik'el-nesse†**

tick'ler, 1 tik'lər, 2 tik'ler, *n* **1.** One who or that which tickles **2** [Colloq] Anything puzzling or perplexing **3.** [Newfoundland] A narrow and difficult strait or water-passage **4.** A prong used by coopers for extracting bungs driven inside of casks **5** A memorandum-book, as of deeds, mortgages, etc, kept in a county clerk's or register's office, or of bills receivable, notes due, etc, in a counting-house or bank **6.** [Slang, U S (1) A pocket liquor flask, also, a nip, as of gin (2) A pocket-weapon, pistol or knife (3) A small feather duster, used, as at a carnival, to tickle the face **7.** [Colloq] A stick, strap, or cane used in beating any one. **8.** A beetle

tick'le-some, *a* [Scot or Ir] Ticklish

tick'lish, 1 tik'lish, 2 tik'lish, *a* **1.** Sensitive to tickling, easily tickled **2.** Liable to be upset or capsized; unsteady, as, a *ticklish* boat, a *ticl lish* prop **3.** Affording unstable or uncertain support, also, dubious or uncertain in any way, as, a *ticl lish* footing, *ticklish* ground **4.** Attended with risk, difficult on account of danger or hazard, requiring exceptional skill on account of difficulties, also, needing to be treated with caution and tact, delicate, as, a *ticl lish* subject — **tick'lish-ly**, *adv* — **tick'lish-ness**, *n*

tick'ly, 1 tik'li, 2 tik'li, *a* [Colloq] Ticklish — **tick'ly-bend"er**, *n* **1.** Risky ice that bends under a skater. **2.** *pl.* Any game as tag, played on such ice **tick'le-y-bend"ers‡.**

I have even seen them [crows] play at *tickle-y benders* ' but with the advantage over boys in that they can stay up always even if the ice goes down

C C ABBOTT *Upland and Meadow* p 52 [H 1886]

Tick'nor, 1 tĭk'nər, 2 tĭk'nor, *n* **1. George** (8/11791–1/5 1871), an American author *History of Spanish Literature* **2 William Davis** (8/81810–4/10 1864), an American publisher, founder of Ticknor & Fields who published the works of the great New England group of authors, *The Atlantic Monthly,* and *The North American Review*

tick-o'meg, 1 tĭk-ō'meg, 2 tĭk-ō'mĕg, *n* [Am Ind] The common whitefish **at"ti-haw'meg‡.**

tick'seed", 1 tĭk'sĭd", 2 tĭk'sēd", *n* **1.** Any plant of the genus *Coreopsis* so called from the 2-horned concave or convex seeds (achenia), which suggest a tick or bug See COREOPSIS and its etymology **2.** Any plant of the genus *Corispermum,* bugseed **3** Same as TICK-TREFOIL — **tick'seed-sun'flow"er,** *n* A square-stemmed species of *Coreopsis,* 1 to 2 feet high, with a panicle of yellow flowers, and pinnately 5- to 7-parted leaves found in wet grounds in the eastern United States

tick'stack", 1 tĭk'stăk", 2 tĭk'stăk", *vi* [Slang, Eng] *Horse-racing* To give signals from one ring to another *as to the prevailing odds* **tic'-tac"‡.— tick-tack man,** the man engaged in giving such signals

tick'stack", *n* **1** A recurrent sound like that of the ticking of a clock or the beating of the heart **2.** A game like backgammon, trictrac **3.** [U S] Anything that makes a tapping noise, specif , a device for playing practical jokes, consisting of a small weight hung by a string, as near a window-pane, and worked from a distance by pulling a long cord attached, also, the prank thus played [Reduplication of TICK¹ *n* Def 2 prob < D *tiktak,* < *tikken* tick] **tick'-tock"‡, tic'-tac"‡.**

tick'stack", *adv* With a recurrent ticking sound

tick" tack toe', *n* **1** The prank or playing the prank of tick-tack **2.** Tit-tat-to **tick"-tack-too'‡.**

tick'-tre"foil, 1 tĭk'-trĭ"foil, 2 tĭk'-trē"fŏil, *n* Any plant of the genus *Desmodium* or *Meibomia* so called from the trifoliolate leaves and the flattish prickly joints of the pods which separate and cling to the fleece of animals and to clothing **tick'seed"‡.** [pennyroyal

tick'weed", 1 tĭk'wĭd", 2 tĭk'wēd", *n* The American

tick'y, 1 tĭk'ı, 2 tĭk'y, *a* Infested with ticks

tick'y, *n* Same as TACKEY

Ti-con"der-o'ga, 1 tī-kən'dər-ō'gə, 2 tī-cŏn'der-ō'ga, *n* A township and town in Essex county, N Y , near by are the ruins of Fort Ticonderoga, captured by the British from the French, July 26, 1759, taken by Ethan Allen from the British, May 10, 1775

tic"-po-lon'ga, 1 tĭk'-po-lŏŋ'gə, 2 tic'-po-lŏŋ'ga, *n* [Ceylon] Same as JESSUR

tid¹, 1 tĭd, 2 tĭd, *a* Soft, nice tender now only in *tidbit*

tid², *a* [Prov Eng] Childish, silly [cock

tid³, *n* [Prov Eng] **1** A teat or udder **2** A small hay-

tid', *n* [Scot] Favorable time, hence, mood or humor

tidɨ, *adv* Quickly, promptly **titeɨ**

t. i d , *abbr* [L] *Ter in die* (three times a day)

ti'dal, 1 tī'dəl, 2 tī'dal, *a* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or influenced by the tides, periodically flowing and ebbing, as, a *tidal* river **2** Regulated as to time by the rise and fall of the tide, dependent on the rise of the tide as to time of starting, as, *tidal* service, a *tidal* steamship **3.** Worked by the tide, as, a *tidal* motor

— tidal air (*Physiol*), the air (20 to 30 cubic inches) that passes in and out of the lungs at each respiration in breathing **— t. alarm,** a contrivance, as a whistle attached to a buoy or the like, operated by the flow of the tides, as a signal to vessels **— t basin,** a dock or basin in which the tide rises and falls **— t. box** (*Fish-culture*), a hatching-box in which the water rises and falls as if affected by the tides **— t breeze** (*Meteor*), same as TIDAL WIND **— t. clock,** a clock that, besides indicating high and low water, shows tide-water conditions throughout the day **— t. constants** [U S], the constants of tidal conditions at important ports given in government reports for computing the time of high tide at adjacent points **— t. crack,** a rift in ice caused by change of tidal level **tide'-crack"‡ — t day,** same as TIDE-DAY **— t eddy,** an eddy or whirlpool formed by the union or collision of tidal streams **— t. friction,** the friction of the tidal wave tending to retard the diurnal rotation of the earth **— t. harbor,** same as TIDE-HARBOR **— t load. 1.** The pressure exerted upon the earth's crust by the inflowing tide **2.** The increased upward or downward pressure upon the earth's surface due to the attraction of the sun and moon **— t. loop,** the elliptical formation of the tidal wave advancing in a confined channel, as in the English Channel, where the vertex of the tidal loop in mid-channel is 100 miles ahead of the places where on each side it meets the land **— t motor,** a motor deriving its power from the motion of tidal water **— t river,** a river in which the tides extend to some distance above its mouth **— t showers,** local showers that seem to be influenced by the tides **— t. theory of the moon's origin,** the theory, advocated by Prof G H Darwin, that the moon was thrown off from the earth, as the crest of a great tidal wave, when it was yet plastic **— t. watch,** a watch acting the same as a tidal clock **— t wave 1.** A wave of vast extent, but only a few feet in height following the sun and moon from east to west over the great oceans, and causing the tides **2** Improperly, any extraordinary ocean wave, such as may be caused by a submarine earthquake or exceptional winds **3** Figuratively, a great movement in popular feeling or in the affairs of men **— t wind,** a wind that seems to be influenced by the tide **— ti-dal-ly,** *adv* In a tidal manner In a manner influenced by the tide

Ti'dal, 1 tī'dəl 2 tī'dal, *n Bib Gen* xiv, 1

tid'bit", 1 tĭd'bĭt 2 tĭd'bĭt", *n* Same as TITBIT

tid'dle, 1 tĭd'l, 2 tĭd'l, *v* [Prov Eng] **I** *i* **1.** To bring up (a young animal) by hand, fondle, spoil **2.** To tickle **II** *t* To trifle, potter, fidget

tid'dle-dy-winks", 1 tĭd'l-dĭ-wĭŋks", 2 tĭd'l-dy-wĭŋks", *n* A game in which each player tries to snap little disks of bone or ivory from the plane of a table into a small cup or basket in the center **tid'dly-winks"‡.**

tid'dly-wink, 1 tĭd'lĭ-wĭŋk, 2 tĭd'lɨ-wĭŋk, *n* [Slang, Eng] **1** An unlicensed beer-shop **2** An unlicensed pawnshop **tid'lĭ-wink‡ — tid'dly-wink,** *a* Drunk

tid'dyɨ, *n* The four of trumps at gleek

tide¹, 1 tīd, 2 tĭd, *v* [TID'ED, TID'ING] **I.** *i* **1** To carry or drive to some place said of the tide **2.** To surmount, as a difficulty with *over* , as to *tide over* hard times **3** To carry as if buoyed up by the tide with *over*

There is a wonderful efficacy in enforced work to *tide* one *over* every sort of trial A K H BOYD *Recreations of a Country Parson* first series p 303 [T & T 1861]

II *t* To drift with the tide, use the tide for making progress, as into or out of a harbor **— to tide on,** to jog on last survive, manage to exist [time

tideɨ, *vi* To befide, chance happen [< AS *tīdan,* < *tīd*

tide, *n.* **1.** *Astron* The periodic rise and fall, or flow and ebb, of the oceans and the waters connected with them, due to the attraction of the sun and moon

By the law of gravity the attractive force of the sun and moon decreases with the square of the distance, hence the nearer surface of the earth is attracted more strongly and the farther surface less strongly than the center, and the resultant effect is to cause a tendency to recede from the earth's center in parts of the earth just under the sun or moon and also on the side farthest from them The waters of the ocean are free to yield to this tendency, and hence tend to be heaped up into four tidal waves, two lunar and two solar, of which the lunar greatly predominate, the others being noticeable chiefly by their action in reenforcing or diminishing these As the earth turns, these waves cause two principal alternations of high and low water every 24 hours in every part of the ocean, called **flood-tide** and **ebb-t.** When the solar and lunar tides act together, the maximum tide, called **spring-t ,** takes place, when they are 90° apart there is a minimum, called **neap t.** The tidal wave is so affected by various conditions, as the configuration of coasts, the direction of winds the interference of different parts of the same wave, etc , that the resulting phenomena often become very complex

The highest *tides* take place when the sun, the moon and the earth are in the same straight line

BREWSTER *Newton* p 154 [H 1839]

2. (1) Anything that comes like the tide at flood, or ebbs and flows like the tide, as the tidal current, the meteorological tide, etc (2) [U S] *Logging* A freshet utilized by woodsmen to send logs down-stream to the boom (3) [Prov Eng or Scot] A flood, a stream, or the ocean

People of every age, sex and condition were borne away on *the tide* of excited feeling that swept over the land

J S MOSBY *War Reminiscences* p 5 [D M & CO]

3 (1) Time, season, especially, a season of the ecclesiastical year now used chiefly in composition, and in the phrase *time and tide,* as, *Christmastide,* Whitsuntide (2) Hence [Prov Eng], a fair or annual festivity **4** The natural drift or tendency of events, the course, current, flow **5** A definite interval of time, of varying length according to circumstances, as an hour, or a day, and in mining a day of 12 hours, as, to work double *tides* **6** *Naut* A period of about 6 hours and 12 minutes — the average interval between high and low water in the open sea **7†.** Favorable or seasonable time, fitting occasion, auspicious season opportunity **8†.** Office, form of service service **9†** Tendency to wrath, current of passion, temper [< AS *tīd,* time] Syn see CURRENT **— acid tide,** increase in acidity of urine following fasting **— age of the t ,** the retard of the tide See RETARD **— alkaline t ,** increase in alkalinity of urine following the taking of food **— atmospheric tides,** motions of the atmosphere similar to the ocean tides but not caused by the attraction of the sun or moon **— inferior t ,** the tide that takes place in the hemisphere which has the moon below the horizon **— meteorological t ,** a tide in the sea caused by the regular change in the wind or by regular evaporation and rainfall, or by other meteorological phenomena **— primary t ,** the tide that takes its origin in the Pacific ocean on the passage of the moon **— semidiurnal t.,** the ocean tide that occurs twice in the period of 24 hours and 50 minutes **— solar t ,** a tide in the ocean due to the attraction of the sun The solar influence is about 38 per cent of the lunar **— superior t ,** a tide that takes place in the hemisphere which has the moon above the horizon **— tide'-ball",** *n* A signal-ball hoisted on a staff to indicate the time of high or low tide **— t -barge,** *n* Same as DUMB-BARGE See under BARGE **— t - coach†,** *n* A coach running in connection with a vessel whose departure was regulated by the tide **— t -crack,** *n* A tidal crack **— t -current,** *n* The horizontal movement of the water in a narrow tidal channel, continuing after the tide proper is at an end **— t day,** *n* The intervening period between two consecutive maxima of the tide-wave at the same spot about 24 hours and 50 minutes **— t. dial,** *n* A tide-gage having a dial **— t.-gage,** *n* An apparatus for noting the extremes of high and low tides, or for indicating the present level of tide-water in the latter case usually operated by some form of float See TIDE-INDICATOR **— t -gate,** *n* **1.** A gate which is opened to permit water to pass in or vessels to pass in or out during a rising tide, and closed to prevent outflow of water during the ebb **2** A strait or other narrow passage through which the tide flows very rapidly **— t -harbor,** *n* A harbor in which the tides flow, tidal harbor **— t -indicator,** *n* A form of tide-gage having signal-apparatus for indicating the condition of the tide to observers at a distance **— t.-lands,** *n pl* Lands alternately covered and uncovered by the tides **— t lock,** *n* A lock between a tide-harbor and a basin or dock back of it It has two sets of double gates, to permit vessels to pass in either direction at any stage of the tide **— t -louse,** *n* [Eng] A fish-louse **— t.-mark,** *n* A mark indicating the limit of high or low tide **— t -marsh,** *n* Same as SALT MARSH **— t -meter,** *n* Same as TIDE-GAGE **— t.-mill,** *n* A mill driven by the tide, either directly by flowing through a tideway, or indirectly by flowing out of a tidal basin **— t -motor,** *n* Same as TIDAL MOTOR **— t -net,** *n* A net set at the margin of the sea, with but one entrance, which is next the shore designed to catch fish on the ebb of the tide **— t.-pole,** *n* A pole marked in convenient units and driven into the bottom in shoal water to show the rise and fall of the tide **— t -pool,** *n* A pool left by the outflowing tide **— t.-predictor,** *n* A *complicated mechanical device for indicating by dials or* scales the times and heights of prospective tides **— t -race,** *n* An unusually strong tidal current **— t.-raising force** (*Astron*), the difference of the attractions of the sun and the moon on the earth as a whole, and on the surface portions of the earth, such as the oceans, which rise and fall under the *variations of this force* At the equator it slightly diminishes the force of gravity, and at the poles increases it, while at latitude 54° gravity is not affected by it **— t.-rip,** *n* Water roughened by conflicting tides or currents often in the plural **— t.-rock,** *n* A rock submerged or not as the tide is high or low **— t.-rode,** *n* Made to ride at her anchor with head to the tide said of a vessel opposed to *wind-rode* **— t -runner,** *n* [Local, U S] A weakfish of large size **— t.-swing,** *a* [Rare] Belonging to tidal movement **— tide's work** [Gt Brit] *Naut* **1.** The progress made by a sailing ship up or down a river during a favoring tide **2** The repairing or calking of a ship's bottom during low tide See DEVIL, 9 **— t.-table,** *n* A tabular statement showing the times of high and low water at any place **— t -water,** *n* Water that *is obviously affected by the fluctuations of the tides,* especially, the water in that portion of a river affected by the tide, loosely, the seaboard

A short distance above *tidewater* in Begg's Brook red and gray, fine, crumbly grit prevails FLETCHER AND FARIBAULT in *Geol Survey Canada, 1886* p 97P [D B 1887]

— t -water region, a district on the Virginian coast of the Atlantic, extending some hundred miles west **— t -wave,** *n* **1** The leaping up of the water from a flowing tide as it meets with some obstruction In the Bay of Fundy the tide-wave often reaches 60 feet **2** A tidal wave **— tide'-way",** *n* **1.** A channel where the tide runs **2.** The ebb or flow of the tide in such a channel **— t -wheel,** *n* A water-wheel turned by the flow of the tides **— to make a t and a quarter-t ,** to continue to flow up-stream about 1½ hours after high water said of a narrow tidal channel **— to make t and half-t ,** to flow up-stream for about 3 hours after high water said of some narrow tidal channels **— true t ,** a tide that sets in the normal direction, as distinguished, for instance, from a part of the water doubling around an island **— weather or weather-going t ,** a tide flowing to windward **— tid'ed,** *a* Affected by the tide having a tide, **— tide'ful†,** *a* Seasonable, timely **— tide'less,** *a* **1.** Having no tide, as, a *tideless* sea **2.** Not covered by the tide **— tide'ly†,** *adv* **1** *Seasonably* **2** *Cleverly* **— tide'ward,** *adv* In the same direction as the tide with the tide

tides'man, 1 tadz'man, 2 tīdz'man, *n* [TIDES'MEN, *pl*] **1.** A tidewaiter **2.** An employee whose engagement is dependent upon the condition of the tide

tide'wait"er, 1 tad'wēt"ər, 2 tīd'wāt"er, *n* **1** An officer of the customs whose duty is to board ships entering port, to direct their proper anchorage, and to enforce proper observance of the customs regulations **2.** A politician who waits for public sentiment to set strongly in one direction or another before expressing distinctly his own opinion

tid'lɨf†, *n* A small bird perhaps the wren **tid'lfe†.**

ti'dings, 1 tad'dŋz, 2 tī'dŋgz, *n pl* A report, announcement, or information concerning something unknown or uncertain, news formerly used in the singular, and sometimes in the plural form as a singular, as, *tidings* of a missing ship, *tidings* of great joy [< AS *tidan,* happen, < *tīd,* time]

Syn. advices, information, intelligence, news *News* is the most general of these words, signifying simply the telling of something that has either just happened or just become known *Advices* are communications of fact by a trusted informant with the design of guiding or influencing the action of the recipient, the word signifies *news* with a practical purpose and value *Intelligence* is *news* that makes us more intelligent regarding something of interest See NEWS

tid'ing-well", 1 tad'ŋ-wel", 2 tīd'ŋg-wĕl", *n* A well that is supposed to rise and fall with the tide

tid'i-vate†, *v* Same as TITIVATE [goldcrest

tid'ley, 1 tĭd'lı, 2 tĭd'ly, *n* [Scot] **1** A wren **2.** The

tid'lɨ†, *adv* Same as TITELY

ti-dol'o-gy, 1 tad-del'ə-ɟı, 2 tī-dŏl'o-gy, *n* [-GIES, 1 -ɟız, 2 -gĭz, *pl*] **1.** The part of astronomy that treats of the tides **2** A treatise on tides [< TIDE, *n* , + -OLOGY] **— ti"do-log'i-cal,** *a*

Ti-dor', 1 tī-dōr', 2 tī-dōr', *n* A small Dutch island of the Malay Archipelago **Ti-dore'‡.**

ti'dy, 1 tad'dı, 2 tī'dy, *vt* & *vi* [TI'DIED, TI'DY-ING] [Colloq] To make tidy, put in order frequently with *up*

ti'dy, *a* [TI'DI-ER, TI'DI-EST] **1.** Marked by suitable neatness and order, clean, properly arranged, and free from any sign of neglect, neat, orderly, precise, trim, as, a *tidy* room, *tidy* apparel **2.** Of an orderly disposition or habit, neat, orderly, as, a *tidy* office-boy, a *tidy* housekeeper **3.** [Colloq] Moderately large or satisfactory, considerable, as, he has a *tidy* fortune **4.** [Prov Eng] Fairly well and comfortable said of persons **5†.** Occurring at the fitting time, seasonable; favorable **6†.** [Prov Eng] Clever, plucky, smart, worthy, respectable frugal [< TIDE, *n*] Syn.. see NEAT¹. **ti'di-ly,** *adv* **— ti'di-ness,** *n*

ti'dyɨ, *n* [TI'DIES, 1 tad'dız, 2 tī'dıs, *pl*] **1.** A light and detachable covering for a chair-back or the like usually ornamental and made by hand **2.** [Prov Eng] An apron or child's pinafore

ti'dyɨ†, *n* Same as TIDIE **ty'die†.**

ti'dy-tips", 1 tad'dı-tĭps", 2 tī'dy-tĭps", *n* An ornamental California annual (*Layia* or *Blepharipappus platyglossus*) of the aster family, with heads of yellow flowers

tie, 1 tı, 2 tī, *v* [TIED TY'ING] **I.** *t* **1** To fasten by any flexible bond, as a *cord,* secured by drawing the ends into a knot, bind, lash, also, to draw the parts of into place or together by a cord or band fastened in a knot or loop, serve as a fastener for, as, to *tie* a horse to a post **2.** To interweave and draw together so as to form a knot, form by interweaving and drawing together something flexible, as, to *tie* a cravat, to *tie* a knot

It is the price of a miserable province that the King [of France] *ties* in diamonds round his mistress's white neck

THACKERAY *Four Georges, George I* p 8 [E & L 1891]

3 To unite closely or securely, bind, attach, colloquially, to unite in wedlock **4** To restrain within bonds, bind down, confine, as, *tied* to a narrow creed ,

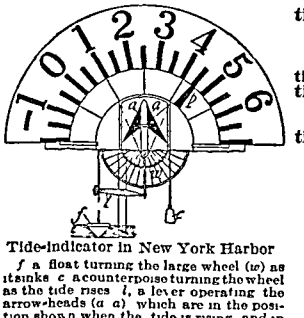
Believers in the perpetuity of the life of the church are not *tied* to believing in the perpetual health of the church

GLADSTONE in *North American Review* May, 1888 p 482

5 To score equally with reach the same total as, also, to cause to score equally, bring to a tie, match, as, to *tie* the vote of an opponent **6.** *Mus* To unite or connect, as notes, by a line or tie **7.** To fasten together, as with a tie-beam, tie-rod, or tie-bolt **8** To bond as a brick wall, by perpends or headers **9** To furnish (as a railway-track) with cross-ties or sleepers **10.** *Surg* To bind with a ligature, as a vein or artery, ligate

II. *i* To be exactly equal in any trial of knowledge or skill, score equally in a game, also, to make a tie in any sense. [< AS *tīgŏn,* tie, < *tēon,* draw] **ty'ɨ†.**

Syn.. see BIND **— tied at the elbow,** so formed that the ribs and elbow rub together, thus preventing free action. said of dogs **— to be tied to a woman's apron-strings,** to be completely under her direction and influence **— to tie a fly,** to dress a fish-hook in imitation of a fly, make an angler's fly **— to tie down. 1.** To secure to the ground so as to disable from rising **2** To bind down, restrain within



Tide-indicator in New York Harbor

f a float turning the large wheel (*w*) as it sinks *c* a counterpoise turning the wheel as the tide rises *l,* a lever operating the arrow-heads (*a a*) which are in the position shown when the tide is rising and in the position of the dotted lines when the tide is falling *p* a pointer indicating the number of feet above or below zero water-mark

bounds, restrict — **to tie hand and foot**, to fasten or fetter effectually so as completely to control — **to tie neck and heels**, to bind in such a way as to bring the neck and knees together — **to tie off**, to keep away from, restrain from — **to tie one's tongue**, to silence one keep one from speaking what he knows or believes — **to tie to** [Colloq , U S], to rely upon count on also, to affiliate or unite oneself with, as, he s a safe man to *tie to* — **to tie up.** **1.** To fasten securely, as, to *tie up* a dog **2.** To hinder from action obstruct See TIE-UP, *n* **3.** To cover with and bind up in a wrapping, bind together, as, to *tie up* a bundle **4.** To invest, settle, or deal with in such a way as to put out of present control, as, to *tie up* an estate or a fund **5.** To make fast and come to rest said of vessels as, we *tied up* for the night

tie[1], *n* **1** A flexible bond or fastening secured by drawing the ends into a knot or loop **2.** Any bond or obligation, mental, moral, or legal, any uniting force or relationship, as, the *ties* of kindred, affection, or duty

There are in general three *ties* by which states are held together, community of race community of religion community of interest SEELEY *Expansion of Eng* course 1 p 11 [H BROS 1883]

3. An exact equality in number for and against said of a vote on a question in a deliberative body, or of a competitive contest in which each party has scored an equal number of points **4** Something that is tied or intended for tying (1) A necktie (2) A knot or bow into which a cord, ribbon, or the like is drawn, as, the *tie* of one's cravat (3) A knot of hair, as at the back of a tie-wig, or the ribbon that ties it (4) A strap or fastening for a bale **5** *Arch & Engin* A member fastening parts together and receiving tensile stress, as distinguished from a strut, as a *tie*-beam, *tie*-rod, or *tie*-bolt, as in the timbering of a mine-shaft a roof, etc **6.** *Naut* (1) The runner (rope or chain) that forms part of the purchase for hoisting a topsail- or topgallant-yard (2) A mooring-bridle **7.** *Textile* Any arrangement of the threads in a Jacquard loom to secure the pattern desired **8.** (1) *Mus* A curved line placed over or under two notes of the same pitch on the staff to make them represent one tone-length often used where the bar prevents representation by one note See SLUR, LEGATO (2) *Proof-reading* A curved line over two or more letters used to indicate a logotype or to bring widely spaced letters closer together **9** *pl* [U S] Low shoes fastened with lacings, as, Oxford *ties* **10** One of a set of timbers laid crosswise, either across stringers, as in a logging-road, or directly on the ground, as a railroad-tie **11.** [Eng] *Sport* In certain competitive games, a series of matches in which the contestants are paired off in twos, the loser in each pair dropping out until only one contestant is left, as in the Rugby Football Cup *ties* [< AS *tige* rope < *tēon*, draw]— **book of ties,** a weavers' pattern-book — **diagonal tie** **1.** A tie preventing two members that are joined at an angle from spreading common in bridges **2.** An angle-brace an erroneous use — **pole's tie",** *n* A railway-tie made of an unsplit log faced on two sides — **tie'-back",** *n* A guy-rope or rod brace fastened to the tower of a mine-head, usually called a *guy* — **tie-bar,** *n* A bar serving as a tie, a tie-rod — **tie-beam,** *n* A timber that serves as a tie, as between walls specif , in a roof-truss, a beam resting on the walls and extending entirely across, preventing the rafters from spreading See illus under ROOF — **tie-block,** *n Naut* A block through which a tie is rove in hoisting a yard — **tie-bolt,** *n* A long bolt serving to connect the parts of a wooden frame or the like — **tie-chain,** *n* A chain used in binding — **tie-dog†,** *n* A vicious dog that must be kept tied up bandog, watch-dog — **tie-plate,** *n* **1.** A plate receiving the pull of a *tie-rod*, and preventing its sinking in the beam or wall which it ties **2.** A plate laid between a railway-*tie* and the rail **3** A main carline — **tie-rod,** *n* A rod serving as a tie between two pieces, acting in tension to keep them from separating — **tie strap,** *n* A hitching-strap halter — **tie-ties,** *n Naut* Small cord stops used in place of lashings, for hammocks — **tie-wig,** *n* **1** A court wig tied with ribbon at the back **2.** A wig tied into position on the head — **tie-wire,** *n* A wire with which an insulator is bound to an electric circuit — **to play, run, or shoot off a tie,** to take part in a final contest to decide a tie, as in a competition

tie[2], *n* [Prov Eng] **1** A feather bed **2.** A bedtick **tyet.**

tie'boy", 1 tai'boi 2 tī'bŏy , *n* A form of sledge, go-devil

Tie'de-mann, 1 tī'dē-man, 2 tē'de-man, *n* **1 Dietrich** (6/21748–5/21803) a German historian of philosophy **2. Friedrich** (6/21781–1/21861), a German physiologist

tied'-house", 1 taid'-haus', 2 tīd'-hous", *n* A public house, as an ale-house or other drinking-place bonded or mortgaged to a brewer or distiller as a means of insuring the sale of his products in preference to those of others

tie'got, *n* Same as VERTIGO

Tī"eh-ling', 1 tī ē-liŋ' 2 tī'ę-liŋg', *n* A treaty mart in Shengking province Manchuria

tī'e-ke, 1 tī'ē-kē, 2 tī'ę-kę, *n* [Maori] *Ornith* A sturnoid bird (*Creadion carunculatus* or *C cinereus*) of New Zealand **jack'-bird"†; sad'dle-back"†**

tie'man-nite, 1 tī'man-ait, 2 tī'man-īt, *n Mineral* A metallic steel- to lead-gray, opaque mercury selenid (Hg Se), crystallizing in the isometric system [After W *Tiemann*, the discoverer]

tiend, *n* Same as TEIND

ti-en'da, 1 tī-en'da, 2 tī-ēn'dā, *n* [Sp] A shop or stall

Tī-en' Shan', 1 tī-en' shān', 2 tī-ēn' shan' A mountain chain in Turkestan and Sinkiang, central Asia, highest point, Khan Tengri, 24,000 ft **Celestial†.—Tien Shan sheep,** a large wild sheep (*Ovis poli*) of Tien Shan with very large spreading horns — **Tien Shan stag,** the Asiatic deer (*Cervus eustephanus*), akin to the American wapiti and the maral

Tī-en'tsin', 1 tī-en'tsin' 2 tī-ĕn'tsin', *n* A commercial city and treaty port in Chihli province, China, on the Pei-Ho

Tī-en'-Te', 1 tī-en'-tē', 2 tī-ēn'-tę', *n* (1813–7/21864) A Chinese leader of the Tai-ping rebellion See TAI-PING

Tī-en'-Tsin'†.

Tie'po-lo, 1 tyē'po-lō, 2 tyę'po-lō, **Giovanni Battista** (5/21696–3/41770") A Venetian painter

tier, 1 tir, 2 tēr, *v* **I.** *t* To pile up in successive layers, lay in tiers sometimes with *up*, as, to *tier up* boxes

II *i* To rise in tiers or ranges

The skipper looked at the *tiering* guns and the bulwarks tall and cold KIPLING *Rhyme of the Three Captains* l 47

tier[1], *n* **1** A rank or row in a series, one of the rows of things placed one above another, as, a *tier* of casks

The stone seats . . *tier* above *tier* were covered with an excited multitude CONYBEARE AND HOWSON *St Paul* vol 1 p 128 [S 1854]

2. (1) *Naut* (a) *pl* The series of fakes of a cable or hawser (b) The place in the hold for stowing cables (c) The space in the center of a coil of cable (2) *pl* [Tasmania] Mountains [< OF *tire* course < *tirer*, draw prob < Goth *tairan*, tear]— **tier'-pole",** *n* One of a set of poles arranged in horizontal tiers, upon which green tobacco is hung before curing — **t'-saw,** *n* A saw for giving bricks curved outlines — **t.-shot,** *n* Grape-shot having the layers separated by metal plates See illus under GRAPE-SHOT

ti'er[2], 1 tai'er 2 tī'er, *n* **1.** One who or that which ties, specif , a child's apron **tire‡. 2.** A leaf-tier

tier[3]†, *n* Same as TIRE[1], *n*

tier., *abbr* Tierce

tierce, } 1 tirs, 2 tērç (XIII), *n* **1.** *Mus* (1) A third, or
tierse", } a major third above the second octave of a given tone (2) An organ-stop tuned a seventeenth above the diapason **2.** *Her* A tierced field **3** A cask containing, in the United States, 42 wine-gallons in Great Britain, 36 imperial gallons, also, a liquid measure of the same amount See MEASURE **4.** A cask used for packing salt provisions for shipment constructed in two sizes to hold an approximate weight of either 304 or 336 pounds **5** *Eccl* The third hour of the day, or the office of that hour, the terce **6.** *Card-playing* A sequence of three cards of the same suit **7.** *Fencing* The third standard position from which a guard, parry, or thrust can be made, the thrust being delivered at the outside of the body over the arm See illus under FENCING **8.** [Archaic] A third part, a third [F , < (OF) *tiers*, third, < L *tertius*, third, < *ter* thrice]— **arch of the tierce or third point,** a pointed arch — **en t** (*Her*), tripartitely divided, as a field — **t. de Picardie,** a major third in the last chord of a minor composition used in old ecclesiastical music — **t major** (*Card-playing*), a tierce of ace, king, and queen **terce major‡.** — **t. minor** **1.** *Whist* A tierce of king, queen, and jack **2.** *Piquet* One of nine, eight and seven — **tierce'-point",** *n* The vertex of an equilateral triangle — **t. tones,** see PITCH[1], *n*, 5

tier"cē', 1 tir"sē', 2 tēr'çę', *a* [F] *Her* Divided tripartitely of different tinctures, as a shield, in fess pale, bend, etc mostly in continental heraldry [F , < *tiers*, see TIERCE] **tiercedt.**

tier'celt, tier'cel-ett, *n* Same as TERCEL, TERCELET

tier'ce-ron, 1 tir'sə-ron, 2 tēr'çe-rōn, *n* [F] *Arch* In vaulting, a rib springing from the intersection of two other ribs [TERCET

tier'cet, 1 tir'set *or* tūr'set, 2 tēr'çęt *or* tēr'çēt, *n* Same as

tier'er, 1 tir'ər, 2 tēr'er, *n* One who tiers, specif , a man on shipboard whose duty it is to lay the chain in a cable-locker, originally, one who laid the cable in tiers

Tī-er'ra del Fu-e'go, 1 tī-er'a del fu-ē'go 2 tī-ĕr'a dĕl fu-ę'go Several islands at the S extremity of South America terminating in Cape Horn separated from the mainland by the Strait of Magellan, owned partly by Chile, partly by the Argentine Republic

tier'ras, 1 tyer'ras, 2 tyēr'raş, *n pl* [Sp] [Local, U S] **1.** Fine ores mixed with rock, usually compressed into bricks before roasting **2** Any low-grade powdery ores

tiers"-ar"gent', 1 tyerz'-är'zān', 2 tyērş'-ar'zhan', *n* [F] An alloy of one part of silver to two of aluminum

tiers ē"tat', 1 tyerz ē tā', 2 tyērş ę'tä' [F] *F Hist* The third estate especially in prerevolutionary France

tiers'man, 1 tirz'man, 2 tērş'man, *n* [Tasmania] A mountaineer [745 to the Paraná river

Tī-e'te, 1 tī-ē'tē 2 tī-ę'tę *n* A river in S E Brazil length,

tie'tick", 1 tai'tik", 2 tī'tik", *n* [Prov Eng] A bird, the meadow pipit

tie'-up", 1 tai'-up", 2 tī'-ŭp", *n* **1.** A situation, resulting from a strike, the breakdown of machinery, etc , in which a railroad or other corporation finds it temporarily impossible to carry on its business Compare LOCK-OUT (1) **2.** [U S] The part of a barn where neat cattle are kept **3.** Same as TIE[1], *n* , 8

tiff[1], 1 tif 2 tif, *v* **I** *t* [Prov Eng & Scot] To sip, quaff **II** *t* [Anglo-Ind] To take tiffin or lunch [< Norw *teva*, sniff]

tiff', *vt* To be in a pet be peevish, display fretful annoyance [< Norw *teva* sniff]

tiff[2], *vt* [Prov Eng or Scot] To dress ornament decorate

tiff[3], *n* A peevish display of irritation, a slight altercation, pet, huff

There had been numberless *tiffs* between mother and daughter THACKERAY *Shabby Genteel Story* p 3 [E & L 1891]

tiff', *n* [Prov Eng & Scot] A small draft of liquor a sip, drink also, a little space of time [< TIFF[1], *n* , appar < Norw *tæft* drawing a breath, < *tera* sniff]

tiff', *n Mining* A gangue of lead, zinc, and other ores, consisting of calcite or barite a local miners term

tiff'ī, *n* Attitude, arrangement, set

tif'fa-ny, 1 tif'a-ni, 2 tif'a-ny, *a* Made of tiffany, transparent

tif'fa-ny, *n* [-NIES, 1 -niz, 2 -nis *pl*] **1.** A silk-like gauze **2** [Prov Eng] A fine gauze flour-sieve **3.** A very thin silk [Perhaps < OF *tiffer*, adorn, cp D *tippen* clip the hair]

tif'fa-ny-ite, 1 tif'a-ni-ait, 2 tif'a-ny-īt, *n Mineral* A Brazilian diamond that shows a bluish or bluish-white color and gives out light after being exposed to sun, electric or other strong light,— a phenomenon due to the inclusion of a rare earth or a hydrocarbon [< C L *Tiffany*, Am jeweler (1812–1902), + -ITE]

tif'fin, 1 tif'in, 2 tif'in, *n* [Anglo-Ind] To lunch; tiff

tif'fin[1], *n* **1.** [Anglo-Ind] The meal between breakfast and dinner, luncheon

But now to *tiffin* I smell a smell of curried prawns and the first mangoes of the season are fragrant J W PALMER *New and Old* p 301 [E & C 1859]

2 [Prov Eng] The act of tiffing or sipping, eating or drinking between meals the original sense **tif'fingt.**

Tif'fin', *n* The county-seat of Seneca county, O seat of Heidelberg University (Reformed Presbyterian), founded 1850

tif'ish, 1 tif'ish, 2 tif'ish *a* [Colloq] Pettish **tiff'yt.**

ti"fi-ti'fi, 1 ti fi-ti'fi, 2 ti fi-ti'fi, *n* [Samoa] A butterfly-fish [Samoan, < *tifi* to adorn]

Ti-flis', 1 ti-flis', 2 ti-flis' *n* **1.** A government in Georgian Republic, Transcaucasia 15,776 sq m **2** A modern city, capital of Transcaucasia

tift, 1 tift, 2 tift *vt* [Colloq or Prov] To tiff or wrangle

tift[1], *n* [Prov Eng or Obs] **1.** A tiff or nip a dram **2.** A gentle breeze breath, whiff

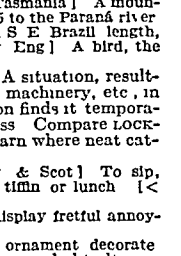
tift[2], *n* [Colloq or Prov Eng] A tiff wrangle

Tift[3], *n* A county in Georgia 243 sq m, county-seat Tifton

tift, *pp* Tiffed S S

tig, 1 tig 2 tig *vt* [Prov Brit] To tag, as in playing tig

tig[1], *n* [Prov Brit] **1.** The game of tag **2** A light touch or tap, as given in tag **tigg‡**


English Tig with Slip Decorations of the 17th century

tig[2], *n* [Prov Brit] A large flat-bottomed drinking-cup, generally with handles on four sides, formerly used at convivial entertainments

tig"a-re'a, 1 tig'ə-rī'ə, 2 tig'a-rē'a, *n* [Guiana] A climbing plant (*Tetracera tigarea*) of the family *Dilleniaceæ*, found in Guiana and the West Indies used medicinally

Ti-ga'ri-a, 1 tī-gā'ri-a, 2 tī-ga'ri-a, *n* **1.** A native state in Orissa division Bengal 46 sq m **2.** Its capital

Tig-ba'lan, 1 tig-bā'lan, 2 tig-ba'lān, *n* [P I] A demoniac spirit greatly feared by the natives Tagalog term

tige, 1 tīj, 2 tizh, *n* **1.** *Arch* The shaft of a column **2.** A metal pin used in early forms of rifles for expanding the base of the bullet **3.** *Bot* A stem or stalk [F , < L *tibia*, pipe]— **tige'-arm",** *n* An early form of rifle having a tige **t.-musket‡.**

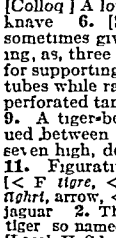
ti-gel'lus, 1 ti-jel'us, 2 ti-gĕl'ŭs, *n* [-LI, 1 -al, 2 -I, *pl*] *Bot* The internode or portion of the stem of a plant-embryo between the cotyledons and the radicle, caulicle [< F *tigelle*, dim of *tige*, see TIGE] **ti-gel'lat, ti-gel'lum†.** — **tig'el-late,** *a* Having or resembling a tigellus

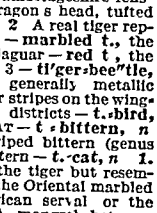
ti'ger, 1 tai'gər, 2 tī'ger, *n* **1.** A very large Asiatic carnivorous mammal (*Felis tigris*), bright-fulvous above, with vertical black wavy stripes on the body, and black rings, or bars, on the limbs and tail The tiger ranges from the Georgian Caucasus and southern Siberia to Sumatra, Java and Bali, most numerously in grassy plains or swamps along the shores of great rivers The *males* measure about 10 feet in extreme length including the tail (3 feet), the females are somewhat smaller, and lack the heavy growth of long hair on the cheeks

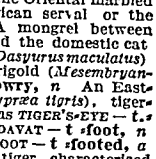
The *tiger* is exclusively Asiatic, but has a very wide range in that continent The principal food of the *tiger* in India is cattle, deer wild hog and pea-fowl and occasionally human beings The regular man-eater' is generally an old *tiger* whose vigour is past and whose teeth are worn and defective . The young *tigers* are far more destructive than the old *Encyc Brit* 11th ed vol XXVI, p 967.


Bengal Tiger 1/25
(From a specimen in the gardens of the Zoological Society, London England)

2. One of other large ferocious cats, as, the American *tiger* or jaguar **3** The zebra-wolf or thylacine **4.** A liveried groom who attends his master or mistress, when driving a phaeton, dog-cart, or other light trap **5.** [Colloq] A low, swaggering ruffian or bully , a roistering knave **6.** [Slang, U S] An additional cheer or yell sometimes given at the conclusion of a round of cheering, as, three cheers and a *tiger* **7.** A device, as a fork, for supporting a continuous series of well-boring rods or tubes while raising or lowering them in the hole **8** A perforated tank or pneumatic box used in refining sugar **9.** A tiger-beetle **10.** An irregular poker-hand valued between a flush and a straight, and consisting of seven high, deuce low, with no pair, sequence, or flush **11.** Figuratively, a bloodthirsty, ferocious person [< F *tigre*, < L *tigris* < Gr *tigris*, perhaps < O Per *tighri*, arrow, < *tighra* sharp]— **American tiger** **1** The jaguar **2.** The puma — **Bengal or Royal Bengal t** , the tiger so named because most perfect in Bengal — **blind t** [Local, U S], a place where intoxicants are illegally sold on the sly — **blind pig‡** — **clouded t** , a large arboreal East-Indian tiger-cat (*Felis nebulosa* or *macrocelis*), with tigrine markings mingled or clouded on a gray ground — **fen'-ti"ger,** *n* [Eng] An inhabitant of the Cambridgeshire fens — **heraldic t.** **1.** A tiger having a dragon's head, tufted neck and breast, and tongue unarmed **2** A real tiger represented as a bearing a tiger natural — **marbled t.,** the marbled tiger-cat — **Mexican t** , the jaguar — **red t** , the puma — **Tasmanian t** , same as TIGER, 3 — **ti'ger-bee"tle,** *n* A cicindelid beetle, generally metallic golden-green with spots or stripes on the wing-covers frequenting sandy districts — **t.-bird,** *n* Same as AMADAVAT — **t.-bittern,** *n* **1** A South-American striped bittern (genus *Tigrisoma*) **2.** A sun-bittern — **t.-cat,** *n* **1.** A wildcat, smaller than the tiger but resembling it in appearance, as the Oriental marbled *Felis marmorata*, the African serval or the American margay **2** A mongrel between the European wildcat and the domestic cat **3** A Tasmanian dasyure (*Dasyurus maculatus*) — **t.-chop,** *n* A fig-marigold (*Mesembryanthemum tigrinum*) — **t.-cowry,** *n* An East-Indian spotted cowry (*Cypræa tigris*), tiger-shell — **t.-eye,** *n* Same as TIGER'S-EYE — **t.-finch,** *n* Same as AMADAVAT — **t.-foot,** *n* (*Clcindela limbata*) *Bot* Same as TIGER'S-FOOT — **t.-footed,** *a* [Rare] Swift-footed, as a tiger, characterized by furious haste — **t.-frog,** *n* The leopard-frog — **t.-grass,** *n* A dwarf fan-palm (*Nannorhops ritchieana*) of northwestern India and Afghanistan, utilized in a multitude of ways by the natives — **t.-moth,** *n* An arctiid moth, as *Arctia virgo* The caterpillars are called **woolly bears.** — **t. natural,** see HERALDIC TIGER — **t.-python,** *n* The Indian python (*Python molurus*) — **t.-salamander,** *n* The common amblystoma (*A tigrinum*) — **tiger's claw,** *n* Same as BAAGNOUK — **tiger's-eye,** *n* A gem-stone, usually the mineral crocidolite altered by oxidation of the iron that it contains and by infiltration of silica, showing a beautiful chatoyant luster due to its peculiar fibrous structure — **tiger's-foot,** *n* A species of *Ipomœa* (*I pes-tigridis* (with large palmate leaves — **t.-shell,** *n* The tiger-cowry — **tiger's-jaw,** *n* A stemless fig-marigold (*Mesembryanthemum tigrinum*) with upturned toothed leaves and large yellow flowers — **t.-spider,** *n* A large American burrowing spider (*Lycosa tigrina*), having on the legs gray and black annular stripes — **t.-wolf,** *n* **1.** The spotted hyena (*Hyæna crocuta*). **2.** The zebra-wolf (*Thylacinus cynocephalus*) — **t.-wood,** *n* Same as ITAKA-WOOD — **ti"ger-an'tict,** *a* [Rare] Voracious, ravenous — **ti'ger-in(es,** *a* [Rare] Same as TIGRINE — **ti-ger-ish,** *a* **1.** Pertaining to or resembling the tiger or its habits.







Tiger-moth and Caterpillar, the Woolly Bear 1/1

2. Like or pertaining to a swaggering ruffian or bully 3. [Rare] Likely to be frequented by tigers as a place of jungle — **ti'ger-ish-ly**, *adv* — **ti'ger-ish-ness**, *n* — **ti'ger-ism**, *n* A tigerish disposition, also affected ferocity — **ti'ger-kin**, *n* [Rare] A little tiger playfully applied to the domestic cat

ti'ger-flow"er, 1 tai'gər-flau"ər, 2 tī'ger-flow"er, *n* Any species of *Tigridia*, a small genus of bulbous plants of the family *Iridaceæ*, from tropical America The best-known species in cultivation, *T pavonia*, with yellow flowers 5 or 6 inches broad, variegated with scarlet, crimson, and purple, is known as the **peacock tiger-flower, Mexican t, flower of Tigris,** and **tiger-iris.**

ti'ger-lil"y, 1 tai'gər-lil'ı, 2 tī'ger-lil"y, *n* A tall cultivated lily (*Lilium tigrinum*) from China, with scattered sessile 5-veined leaves, and a pyramid of dark orange-colored purple- or black-spotted flowers with revolute segments, also, any of several other lilies with similarly spotted flowers

ti'ger-shark", 1 tai'gər-shārk", 2 tī'ger-shark", *n* **1.** A voracious galeorhinoid shark (*Galeocerdo maculatus*) of warm seas, brown, with large dark spots 2 A scyllorhinoid shark (*Stegostoma tigrinum*) common in the Indian ocean, brownish-yellow, transversely banded or spotted with brown or black, and with a long tail 3. [New Zealand] The porbeagle (*Isurus cornubicus*)

tight†, *n* An enclosure or close, a croft

tight†, *vt* To tighten

tight, 1 tait, 2 tīt, *a* **1.** Closely and firmly built or held together, of such material and construction as to prevent the entrance or escape of some fluid (the particular fluid being often specified as the first part of a compound word), not leaky, impervious, impermeable, as, a *tight* cask, this is water-*tight*, but not air-*tight*

Our ship Is *tight*, and yare and bravely rigg'd
SHAKESPEARE *Tempest* act v, sc 1

2. Closely drawn, closed, or fastened, close, firm, figuratively, stringent, rigid, severe, as, a *tight* knot

The larger moral power won by woman by degrees made the *tightest* legal restrictions loose and elastic
STORRS *Divine Origin of Christianity* p 152 [RAN & S]

3. *Sport* In team-play, cautious, with close and well-guarded formation **4** Fitting closely — often, too closely, as, a *tight* shoe **5** Stretched to the full extent, not slack or loose, taut, as, a *tight* wire **6** In commercial use, closely held, not easily obtainable, generally withheld from loan or investment said of money, also, cramped or straitened for want of money said of the money-market **7.** [Colloq] Compact or snug, as in appearance, trim, as, a fine *tight* craft

O, it's a snug little island! A right little *tight* little island
DIBDIN *The Snug Little Island* st 1.

8. [Colloq, U S] Unwilling to part with money, parsimonious, close-fisted **9** Pressing closely, hard to get through or out of, as, in a *tight* place **10** [Colloq] Intoxicated, tipsy **11.** *Art* Handled without freedom or breadth, as a painting, harshly defined **12.** Condensed by hammering said of the cutting edge or rim of a small saw **13** *Bookbinding* Adhering closely to the folds of the signature, as, a *tight* cover **14** [Archaic] Neatly dressed, tidy, neat **15** [Archaic] Handy, adroit, dexterous **16**†. [Scot] Ready, prepared [ME *tight*, var of *thiht*, < Ice *thēttr*, cp D *dicht*, G *dicht*, akin to thick] Syn see STANCH — **tight back** (*Bookbinding*), a back that clings to the signatures or to the paster attached to them distinguished from *loose back* or *spring-back* — **t. cough** [Colloq] (*Pathol*), a painful hacking cough without expectoration — **t rope,** a tightly stretched rope on which rope-walkers perform — **tight'wad"**, *n* [Slang, U S] A penurious person — **tight'ness**, *n*

tight, *adv* **1** Same as TIGHTLY **2** [Prov or Obs] Quickly, nimbly, as, run as *tight* as you can [< Ice *tītt*, neut of *tīðr*, frequent] **tite**†

tight'en, 1 tait'n, 2 tīt'n, *v* **I** *t* To make or draw tight or tighter, as, to *tighten* one's belt **II.** *i* To grow or become tight or tighter Syn. see STRETCH

tight'end, *pp* Tightened S S

tight'en-er, 1 tait'n-ər, 2 tīt'n-er, *n* **1.** One who or that which tightens or is used in tightening **tight'er**†. (1) *Mach* A pulley for tightening a driving-belt (2) *Anat* A tensor [C] (3) A lace for tightening a woman's dress **2** [Slang, Eng] A heavy repast **tight'ner**†.

tight'ly†, 1 tait'lı, 2 tīt'ly, *adv* In a tight manner (1) Closely, compactly (2) So as to be fully stretched (3) Neatly

tight'ly²†, *adv* Same as TIGHT, *adv*, 2

tights, 1 taits, 2 tīts, *n pl* A skin-fitting garment or garments, preferably of silk, largely worn by actors, acrobats, etc, for facilitating action and displaying the form: sometimes covering the entire body, but more commonly only the legs

Tig'lath-Pi-le'ser, 1 tig'lath-pi-lī'zər, 2 tīg'lăth-pi-lē'ser, *n* One of several Assyrian kings Specif (1) **T. I**, an Assyrian conqueror of the 12th century B C (2) **T IV**, an Assyrian conqueror, founder of the second Babylonian empire, took Damascus 732 B C invaded Israel and laid it under tribute *2 Kings* xv 29 **Tig'lath-pil-ne'ser**† (*1 Chron* v, 26)

tig'lic, 1 tig'lik, 2 tīg'lic, *a* *Chem* Derived from *Croton tiglium* (see CROTON) [< *tiglium* (see def), < NL *grana tiglia*, cor of Sp *granadillo* a plant] **tig-lin'ic** — **tiglic acid,** a white crystalline compound ($C_5H_8O_2$) contained in croton-oil and homologous with crotonic acid

Ti-gra'nes, 1 tai-grē'nīz, 2 tī-grā'nēs *n* **1.** An Armenian prince of the 6th century B C friend of Cyrus **2 T I**, an Armenian king of the 1st century B C, who invaded Syria **Ti-gra'nēs**† [Gr] **3** In Beaumont and Fletcher's *King and No King* the captive king of Armenia, to whom Arbaces promises his supposed sister Panthea in marriage

Ti'gre, 1 ti'grē, 2 tī'gre, *n* A river in S Ecuador and N Peru length, 350 m to the Amazon river

Ti'grĕ', 1 ti-grē', 2 tī-grē', *n* **1** A division in N E Abyssinia, formerly a kingdom capital, Adowa **2** A modern dialect of Abyssinian

One of the purest and best preserved of Semitic tongues the Tigré related to ancient Gheez
A DI SAN GIULIANO in *Nineteenth Cent* Sept, 1892, p 440

ti'gress, 1 tai'gres, 2 tī'gres *n* A female tiger

Ti-grid'i-a, 1 tai-grid'ı-ə, 2 tī-grid'ı-a *n* *Bot* See TIGER-FLOWER

ti'grine, } 1 tai'grin, 2 tī'grin, *a* **1.** Resembling a tiger,
ti'grin", } especially in color and markings **2** Pertaining to or of the nature of a tiger, tigerish [< L *tigrinus*, < *tigris*, see TIGER] **ti'ger-in(e)**‡

Ti'gris, 1 tai'gris, 2 tī'gris *n* A river of Mesopotamia, flowing from the Taurus range S E 1 150 m to join the Euphrates with which near the head of the Persian Gulf it forms the Shat-el-Arab It is one of the rivers of the traditional Garden of Eden The ruined cities of Nineveh, Seleucia, and Ctesiphon lie along its banks

ti'grish, 1 tai'grish, 2 tī'grish, *a* Same as TIGERISH

ti'groid, 1 tai'groid, 2 tī'groid **I.** *a* Having spots like a tiger **II** *n* The substance of a Nissl body See NISSL

ti-grol'y-sis, 1 tai-grol'ı-sis, 2 tī-grŏl'y-sis, *n* *Pathol* The decomposition of the tigroid substance of the nerve-cell [< TIGROID + Gr *lysis* dissolution] — **ti'gro-ly'tic**, *a*

ti-gro'ne, 1 ti-grō'nē, 2 tī-grō'ne, *n* **1** A tiger-shark (*Galeocerdo tigrinus*), mostly of tropical waters **2** A shark (*Carcharius nicaraguensis*) of Lake Nicaragua and its outlet

tig'-tag", 1 tig'-tag, 2 tig'-tăg", *n* The game of tag

ti'ho-re, 1 ti'ho-rē, 2 tī'ho-re, *n* [Maori] A New Zealand flax (*Phormium tenax*) so called on the North Island

Ti"hun', 1 ti hūn', 2 tī hun', *n* Same as AIGUN

Ti"hwa-fu', 1 ti hwa-fū', 2 tī'hwa-fu', *n* A commercial city, capital of Sungaria and of Sinkiang province, China

tike, 1 taik, 2 tīk, *n* [Dial] **1** A low-bred dog, a cur **2.** Hence, an uncouth fellow, a boor, clown or countryman sometimes said playfully to a mischievous child **3.** [Slang, Eng] A Yorkshireman [< Ice *tīk*, bitch]

tike, *n* [Dial or Obs] Tick, the covering of a bed or bolster, also the bed or bolster

tik'elt, *v & a* Same as TICKLE

ti'ki, 1 ti'kı, 2 tī'kī, *n* [Maori] **1.** [T-] The creator of man or the first man created **2** Hence, an ancestor **3.** [Marquesas] An idol made in likeness of man

tik'lin, 1 tik'lin, 2 tik'lin, *n* [P I] A rail (*Hypotænidia philippinensis*) with the lower parts barred in black and white

ti-koor', 1 ti-kūr', 2 tī-kōōr', *n* [E Ind] An East-Indian tree (*Garcinia pedunculata*), producing a large acid fruit, whose fleshy part is sliced for curries **tik'ul**†, **ti-kur'**†.

tik'or, 1 tik'ər, 2 tik'or, *n* [Anglo-Ind] The tubers of *Curcuma angustifolia*, also, a starch or arrowroot prepared from them See CURCUMA

ti'kus, 1 tai'kus, 2 tī'cŭs, *n* Same as BULAU

Tik'vah, 1 tik'va, 2 tik'va, *n* *Bib 2 Kings* xxii, 14 [Heb, hope] — **Tik'vath**, 1 tik'vath, 2 tik'văth, *n* *Bib 2 Chron* xxvii, 22

til, 1 til, 2 tīl, *n* [Hind] Same as SESAME

til'a-site, 1 til'a-sait, 2 tīl'a-sīt, *n* *Mineral* A massive resinous gray magnesium calcium fluo-arsenate

Til'burg, 1 til'bûrg, 2 tīl'bûrg, *n* A town in North Brabant province Netherlands, a cloth-making center

til'bur-y, 1 til'bər-ı, 2 tīl'bur-y, *n* [-IES, 1 -iz, 2 -īs, *pl*] An old form of gig seating two persons [< *Tilbury*, a London coach-maker]

The *tilbury* was the invention of the great coach-builder of that name and had a dancing up and-down motion, not only on first stepping into it, but at every change of attitude in the driver
HORNE in *Harper's Monthly* Oct, 1871, p 756

Til'bur-y", *n* A village and docks in Essex, England, north of the Thames, and within the port of London

tild, *pp* Tilled S S

Til'da, 1 til'də, 2 tīl'da, *n* Matilda a diminutive form

til'de, 1 til'də, 2 tīl'de, *n* A diacritical sign (usually ~, having been originally a small *n*) which in Spanish is placed over the letter *n*, and occasionally over *l*, to denote that between that letter and the succeeding vowel a *y* sound is to be introduced This sound appears in Italian and French as *gn* In Portuguese the tilde over the first vowel of a diphthong indicates a nasal pronunciation while the sound *ny* or *nn* is written *nh* Some Orientalists also use the sign to indicate the palatalized *n* of Sanskrit [Sp, < *título*, title] **tild**‡ [Pg]

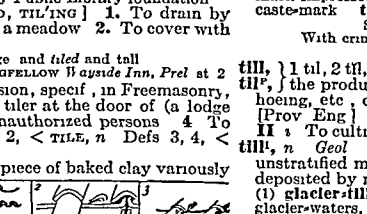
Til'den, 1 til'dən, 2 tīl'dĕn, **Samuel Jones** (2/₁₁1814–8/₁₁ 1886) An American statesman Governor of New York, 1874, Democratic candidate for President in 1876 (see ELECTORAL COMMISSION), legator of the Tilden Trust Fund, a part of the New York City Public Library foundation

tile, 1 tail, 2 tīl, *vt* [TILED, TIL'ING] **1.** To drain by tiles, lay tiles in, as, to *tile* a meadow **2.** To cover with or as with tiles, roof in

And chimneys huge and *tiled* and tall
LONGFELLOW *Wayside Inn, Prel* st 2

3. To secure against intrusion, specif, in Freemasonry, to place the doorkeeper or tiler at the door of (a lodge or meeting) to keep out unauthorized persons **4** To bind to secrecy [Defs 1, 2, < TILE, *n* Defs 3, 4, < TILER, doorkeeper]

tile, *n* **1** *Arch* (1) A thin piece of baked clay variously shaped and used for covering roofs, floors, walls, mantels, etc, and for lining furnaces, covering melting-pots, etc (2) A plate of porcelain, marble, stone, glass, galvanized iron, etc, employed for ornamental paving, wall-decoration, etc



Roofing-tiles

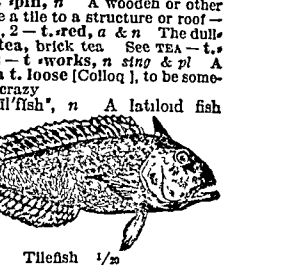
1 A sectional plan of the three species of tile *a* normal (Asiatic) *b*, pan (Belgic) *c* flat (Germanic) 2 Ancient Roman normal tiles as laid 3 *imbrex* *t* tegula 3 Modern Japanese tiling showing marginal flanges and disks along the eaves 4 A modern pantile with pin-holes 5 A layer of German pantiles 6 A German flat tile 7 Part of a roof of flat tiles, seen from the inside

Roofing-tiles, as originally used, were of two forms, the *tegula*, or tile proper, and a narrow semicylindrical tile (the *imbrex*) for covering the joints See illus under IMBREX The *pantile* includes both these forms

Many tiles are named (1) from their use or place of use, as **compartment-tile, crest-t, crown-t, drain-t, edging-t, flooring-t, gutter-t, hip-t, paving-t, ridge-t, roofing-t, siding-t, sole-t**, or (2) from their form as, **flange-t, flap-t, saddle-t**

2. A short earthenware pipe, used in forming a continuous line of sewer or drain **3** Tiles collectively, tiling, tilework **4.** [Slang] A high, stiff silk hat [< AS *tigel*, < L *tegula*, < *tego*, cover] — **Dutch tile,** a flat enameled earthenware tile painted in colors (usually in blue) with inscriptions and designs often used for decorating chimney pieces and fireplaces — **fur'ring-tile"**, *n* A fireproof tile used for lining walls — **mathematical t**, a tile having geometrical markings on its gage or exposed face — **tile'-cop"per**, *n* Copper obtained by roasting and refining the metal bottoms that collect under the regulus in smelting certain impure ores usually cast in flat rectangular plates, hence its name — **t -creasing**, *n* A double row of tiles so placed that they will shield a wall-coping and prevent the rain from running down the wall-face — **t -drain** **I** *vt* To drain by means of tiles **II** *n* A drain formed of tiles. — **t -earth**, *n* [Prov Eng] A compact clay soil — **t.-field**, *n* A field or yard, as at a pottery, devoted to the construction of tiles — **t -machine**, *n* A machine for making tubular or arch-shaped tiles from clay, operating by forcing the raw material through a die, in a continuous stream, which is cut into suitable lengths by wires — **t -ore**, *n* An earthy variety of cuprite — **t -pin**, *n* A wooden or other pin serving to affix and secure a tile to a structure or roof — **t -pipe**, *n* Same as TILE, *n*, 2 — **t.-red**, *a & n* The dull-red color of brick-dust — **t. tea**, brick tea See TEA — **t.-tree**, *n* Same as TIL-TREE — **t -works**, *n sing & pl* A tilery or tile-field — **to have a t. loose** [Colloq], to be somewhat demented be slightly crazy

tile'fish", 1 tail'fish", 2 tīl'fish", *n* A latiloid fish (*Lopholatilus chamæleonticeps*) marked with large yellow spots, weighing from 10 to 20 pounds, and esteemed as food It was discovered in 1879 in deep water (400 to 500 feet) off the northeastern coast of the United States and was then caught in large numbers but in 1882, when large schools were found dead in the water, it disappeared It did not reappear until ten years later More recently it has been caught in increasing numbers [< *-tilus* (in LATILUS) + FISH]



Tilefish 1/20

til'er, 1 tail'ər, 2 tīl'er, *n* **1.** The doorkeeper of a Masonic or other secret society, who guards the lodge from without **2** A kiln or oven for baking tiles **3.** A maker or layer of tiles [< TILE, *n*]

tile'root", 1 tail'rūt", 2 tīl'rōōt", *n* Any species of *Geissorhiza*, a genus of mainly South-African plants of the iris family The flowers are showy, and several species are in ornamental cultivation

til'er-y, 1 tail'ər-ı 2 tīl'er-y, *n* [-IES, 1 -iz, 2 -īs, *pl*] A factory in which tiles are made

tile'seed", 1 tail'sīd", 2 tīl'sēd", *n* Any species of *Geissois*, a small genus of evergreen trees of the saxifrage family, found in the South Sea Islands

tile'stone", 1 tail'stōn", 2 tīl'stōn", *n* **1** An argillaceous rock, whose layers are too thick to be called slates, but suitable for tiles or roofing, specifically, rocks from the Downton stage of the Silurian system in England **2** A tile, particularly of stone, brick

tile'wright†, *n* A clay-worker, especially, a maker of tiles

Tilgh'man, 1 til'mən, 2 tīl'man, *n* **1 Edward** (1/₁₁1750–11/₁₁1815), an American lawyer **2 Lloyd** (1816–4/₁₁1863), an American Confederate general **3 Tench** (12/₁₁1744–4/₁₁1786), an aide-de-camp to Washington during the Revolution assisted at the surrender of Cornwallis **4 William** (5/₁₁1756–4/₁₁1827), an American jurist

Til"ha'ra-æ, 1 til'hur, 2 tīl'hūr, *n* A town in Rohilkhand division, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, India

Til"i-a'ce-æ, 1 til'ı-ē'sı-ı, 2 tīl'ı-ā'ce-ē, *n pl* *Bot* A family of trees, shrubs, and herbs — the linden family — having a fibrous bark alternate entire or toothed leaves, and clusters of often fragrant flowers with deciduous sepals It embraces 37 genera and 275 species, among them the type genus, **Til'i-a**, basswoods or lindens [< L *tilia*, lime-tree] — **til"i-a'ceous**, *a*

til'ing, 1 tail'ıŋ, 2 tīl'ing, *n* **1.** The act, operation, or system of using tiles as in drainage or roofing **2.** Tiles collectively, or something composed of tiles **3.** In Freemasonry, the act of guarding the lodge-door without

til'ka, 1 til'kə, 2 tīl'ka, *n* [Sans] Among Hindus, the mark impressed upon the forehead in designation of caste, caste-mark **til'ak**‡

Slender hands and feet new-stained
With crimson, and the *tilka*-spots stamped bright
EDWIN ARNOLD *Light of Asia* bk II, st 4

till, } 1 til, 2 tīl, *v* **I.** *t* **1.** To put and keep in order for
til", } the production of crops, as by plowing, harrowing, hoeing, etc, cultivate, labor on, as, to *till* a field **2.** [Prov Eng] To make ready, also, to entice, draw on, **II.** *i* To cultivate land [< AS *tilian*, till, < *til*, good]

till, *n* *Geol* An unassorted, commingled, and chiefly unstratified mass of clay, sand, pebbles, and boulders, deposited by masses of ice Two kinds are recognized, (1) **glacier-till**, deposited directly by glacier-ice, not by glacier-waters, tho it may be locally modified by them Contrasted with *glacier-sediment* It may be (*a*) **englacial** (carried within the ice-mass), (*b*) **superglacial** (borne on the ice-surface), or (*c*) **subglacial** (dragged along beneath the glacier), and in this case called **ground-moraine** or **boulder-clay.** The use of this term is more common in Great Britain than in the United States where *drift* is the usual name, *till* being sometimes reserved for subglacial accumulations (2) **berg-t** or **floe-t**, detrital matter dropped by icebergs **subaqueous t.**‡.— **upper till.** 1 Englacial or superglacial till **2.** [Rare] An upper layer of the subglacial till

till², *n* **1.** A drawer or compartment, as the money-drawer in a shop, or a tray in a trunk **2.** *Print* (1) The support for the sleeve in an old-fashioned hand-press (2) In a hand-press, one of the four spaces between prominences above the platen [< AS *tyllan*, in *for-tyllan*, lead aside]

till³, *n* Same as TEEL

till, *prep* **1.** To the time of, as far as, up to, until, to: used only with reference to lapse of time

Goethe used to work *till* eleven without taking anything [to eat], then he drank a cup of chocolate and worked *till* one
HAMERTON *Intell Life* p 15 [in BROS 1875]

2 [Eng & Scot] To, unto said of persons, places, etc also, at, about, by, for of [< Ice *til*, till] **till.** — **till now,** to this time — **t. the cows come home** [Colloq], until a long time hence, never — **t then,** to that time

till, *conj* **1.** Till such time as, till the period when, until, as, *till* I come

By some grammarians *till* in this use is treated as a preposition preceding an omitted phrase that concludes with the true conjunction as, *till* (the time when) death do us part **2** [Ir] In order that, as, come here *till* I see you **3.** [Prov Eng & Scot] While, before **4.** [Prov Eng] Than

till'a-bl(e)", 1 til'ə-bl, 2 til'a-bl, *a* Capable of being tilled, arable

till'age, 1 til'ıj, 2 til'ag, *n* **1.** The act or art of tilling, the preparation of land for seed as by manuring, plowing, harrowing, and rolling, and the subsequent work of destroying weeds, loosening the soil, etc, for the purpose of perfecting the crop, cultivation, culture

Beaten-up ground becomes purified by *tillage*
STORY *Roba di Roma* vol II, p 334 [in M. & CO. 1887]

2. Tilled or cultivated land Syn. see AGRICULTURE — **till'age-rake"**, *n* *Her* A garden rake or its head, used as a charge

Til'la-mook, 1 til'ə-mŭk, 2 til'a-mōōk, *n* 1. A county in N W. Oregon 1,119 sq m 2 Its county-seat

Til-land'si-a, 1 ti-land'zi-ə, 2 ti-länd'si-a, *n.* *Bot* A genus of mainly epiphytic plants of the family *Bromeliaceæ*, having narrow, entire, often scurfy leaves, and flowers in a terminal spike The long moss of the southern United States is *T usneoides* See BLACK MOSS, under MOSS [< Prof *Tillandz*, Finland]

till'er, 1 til'ər, 2 til'er, *vt* To multiply stems from the root, stool, as, the wheat *tillers* **till'ow‡.**

till'er¹, *n* One who or that which tills

till'er², *n* 1. A handle or lever Specif (1) The bar at the top of a rudder or rudder-head when, as commonly in boats and small vessels, in the same plane as the blade of the rudder When at right angles, and serving to operate the rudder by means of cords and chains it is a *yoke* (2) The cross-handle of a pit-saw or a spade (3)† A crossbow-handle, hence, a crossbow

2. Figuratively, a means of guidance 3†. Same as TILLY² [< AS *tyllan*, in *for-tyllan*, lead aside] — **till'er-comb"**, *n* *Naut* A curved rack which engages the tiller, by means of a knife on its under side, and holds the rudder in position — **t.-head**, *n* The free end of the tiller of a large vessel, to which the tiller-ropes or chains are attached — **t.-rope, t.-chain**, *n* One of two ropes or chains leading from a tiller to the wheel, by which the rudder is controlled

till'er³, *n* A shoot from the base of a stem, sucker, also, a sapling [< AS *telgor*, twig]

til'let‡, *n* The linden **til'let-tree"†.**

til'let²‡, *n* Coarse material used as a covering or wrapper

Til-le'ti-a, 1 ti-li'shi-ə 2 ti-lē'shi-a, *n* *Bot* A genus of fungi causing the stinking smut or stone-smut of wheat: differing from *Ustilago* in producing, at the apex of the germ-tube, a whorl of aerial thread-form conidia, which often fuse and give rise to secondary spores (*sporidia*) [< *Tillet*, a French writer on wheat]

Til-le"ti-a'ce-æ, 1 ti-li"shi-ē'si-ī 2 ti-lē shi-ā'ce-ē, *n pl* *Bot* A family of smut-fungi belonging to the order *Ustilaginales* In these smuts the chlamydospores germinate with an undivided promycelium, which bears the spores clustered at the apex [< TILLETIA] — **til-le"ti-a'ceous**, *a*

til'ley, 1 til'i, 2 til'y, *n* Molucca grains, seeds of the croton-oil plant (*Oleum tiglii*) [< NL *Tiglium*, see TIGLIC] **till'ey-seed"† till'yt.**

Till'il-coul'try, 1 til i-kū'tri 2 till'i-cu'try, *n* A town in Clackmannanshire, Scotland

till'le-val'lie, *interj* Same as TILLY-VALLY **till'le-val"lie‡.**

till'ite, 1 til ait 2 til'it, *n* *Petrol* An indurated sedimentary rock composed of glacial till compacted and cemented into hard rock

till'man†, *n* One who tills, a husbandman

Till'man², 1 til'mən, 2 til'man, *n* 1 **Benjamin Ryan** (⁸/₁₁ 1847–⁷/₁1918), an American statesman, Governor of South Carolina, 1890 and 1892 2 A county in S W Oklahoma, 733 sq m county-seat, Frederick.

Til'lo-don'ta, 1 til'o-don'tə, 2 til'o-dŏn'ta, *n pl* *Mam* An extinct suborder or order of bunotherian mammals with few incisors growing continually from open roots [< Gr *tillō* tear, + *odous* (*odont-*), tooth] **Til'lo-don'ti-a‡.— till'lo-dont**, *a & n*

till'ot, 1 til'ət, 2 til'ŏt *n* A bag made of thin glazed muslin, used as a covering for dress-goods

Til'lo-the-ri'i-dæ, 1 til o-thi-rai'i-dī 2 til'o-the-ri'i-dē, *n pl* *Mam* The *Anchippodontidæ* **Til'lo-the'ri-um**, *n* (t g) [< Gr *tillō* tear, + *thērion* (< *thēr*), beast] — **till'lo-the'ri-id**, *n* — **till'lo-the'ri-oid**, *a & n*

Til'lot-son, 1 til'ət-sən 2 til'ot-son, **John** (¹⁰/₁1630–¹¹/₁1694) An English divine Archbishop of Canterbury.

Till'son-burg, 1 *til'sən-bûrg* 2 *til'son-bûrg*, *n* A village in Oxford S distr.c., Ontario, Canada

till't, 1 tilt, 2 tilt [Scot] *To lit*

til'luk, *n* [Hind] Same as TILKA [till

til'ly, 1 til'i, 2 til'y, *a* *Geol* Having the characteristics of till'y, *n* [Ir] A slight amount added to a quantity bought

Til'ly, Johann Tserklaes, Count von (²/₁1559–⁴/₁1632). A German imperial general in the Thirty Years war

til'ly-val'ly, 1 til'i-val i, 2 *til'y-val'y*, *interj* [Scot] Nonsense! bosh! **till'e-val'ly‡, till'y-fal'ly‡; till'i-val'ley‡.**

Ti'lon, 1 tai'lən, 2 ti'lon *n* *Bib* *1 Chron* iv, 20

til'mus, 1 til'mus 2 til'mŭs, *n* *Med* Same as FLOCCILATION [< Gr *tilmos*, pulling, < *tillō*, pluck]

til'oil", 1 til'oil" 2 till'ŏil", *n* Sesame-oil See OIL

til'pah, 1 til'pa 2 til'pä, *n* [S W U S] An upper saddle-blanket, usually woven in two colors

til'seed", 1 til'sid" 2 til'sēd", *n* The seed of til or sesame

til'sent†, *n* Metallic tinsel **till'son†.**

Til'sit, 1 til'sit 2 till'sit, *n* A commercial town in E Prussia, where, July 7 and 9, 1807, Napoleon concluded a treaty of peace with the sovereigns of Russia and Prussia, internationalized under Treaty of Versailles, 1918

tilt¹, 1 tilt, 2 tilt, *v* **I.** *t* **1.** To raise at one end or side, put into a sloping position, tip, incline, cant, also, to cause to move or slip by bringing to an inclined position: often with *up* or *back*, as, to *till* a chair

The mode of raising an obelisk seems to have been by *tilting* it from an inclined plane into a pit RAWLINSON *Herodotus* vol II, p 182, note 3 [2 M 1875]

2 To hammer or forge with a tilt-hammer, as, to *till* steel to render it more ductile 3 To aim or thrust, as a lance, attack with a lance, as in a tilt or tournament, 4. To overthrow with the lance, cause to fall

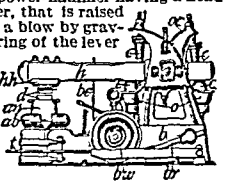
At the first touch of the magic lance the brawny scoffer was *tilted* from his saddle IRVING *Alhambra* p 229 [G P P 1878]

II *i* **1.** To assume a slanting position, incline at an angle, heel over, lean, tip, incline, as the boy *tilted* back in his chair **2.** To contend with the lance on horseback, as in the ancient tilt or tourney, charge with the lance, just, rarely, to fight or aim blows with other weapons 3 Hence, figuratively, to ride, sweep, waft, or float with a waving motion **4.** [Colloq] To rush 5†. To overbalance, fall [< AS *tealt*, unsteady]

Syn. see INCLINE — **tilted steel**, hammered steel.

tilt², *vt* To furnish, as a wagon or a boat, with an awning

tilt³, *n* **1.** An inclination from the vertical or horizontal position, an incline, a *tip*, *dip*, *slant*, *slope* 2. In angling through the ice a contrivance, usually made of crossed sticks arranged to sustain the tackle, and to signal by tilting up when a fish takes the hook **tilt'er‡; tilt'up"‡.** 3 A sport exercise, or exhibition, common among medieval soldiery, in which knights and others engaged in mock contests with lances See TOURNAMENT **4.** A thrust, as with a lance **5.** *pl* The dregs of a beer-barrel **6** A tilt-hammer **7.** [Newfoundland] A pier on which fishermen dress fish. — **full tilt**, at full speed at full charge — **tilt'-board"**, *n* *Psychophys* A board pivoted at the center so that it can be tilted at different angles and used in investigating the accuracy of kinesthetic sensations and perceptions of bodily position — **t.-hammer**, *n* A power-hammer having a head mounted on the end of a lever, that is raised by a cam or wiper, and delivers a blow by gravity, usually assisted by the spring of the lever — **t.-mill**, *n* Several tilt-hammers in combination, or an establishment in which tilt-hammers are the principal machines used — **t.-table**, *n* **1.** A tilting-table, as in a shingle-machine for determining the taper and thickness of the shingles **2.** A tilt-board — **t.-up**, *n* **1** A small sandpiper teetertail **2** In fishing, a tilt — **t.-yard**, *n* A courtyard or other suitable ground set apart for tilting



Cushioned Tilt-hammer

The work to be forged is placed between the dies (*d*) and the operator puts his foot on the treadle (*t*) which tightens the belt (*bw*) and throws into operation an eccentric mounted in the rear of the fly-wheel (*bw*) The eccentric rocks the oscillator (*o*) and the oscillator-cap (*oc*), giving an up-and-down stroke or tilt, to the helve (*h*) and the hammer-head (*hh*) The vibrations are checked by the rubber cushions (*c, c c*) When the operator's foot is removed from the treadle, the brake (*br*) operates automatically and the hammer stops The anvil (*an*) rests in a heavy anvil-block (*ab*) the whole being supported by the bed (*b*)

tilt⁴, *n* [Local, U S] A bird, the stilt [foundland

Tilt Cove. A copper-mining village on the E coast of New-

tilt'er, 1 tilt'ər, 2 tilt'er, *n* **1.** One who tilts (1) One who participates in a tilting-match

As well as where in proud career,
The high-borne *tiller* shivers spear
SCOTT *Lady of the Lake* can 5, st 20

(2) One who forges metal with a tilt-hammer **2.** That which tilts (1) A device for tilting or tipping an object, as a gun or cask (2) A tilt-hammer (3) A fishing-tilt or tip-up

tilth, 1 tilth, 2 tilth, *n* **1.** The act of tilling, or the state of being tilled, culture, cultivation, tillage **2.** The depth to which soil is affected by tillage, or the layer of active soil available for the sustenance of crops

The surface soil active soil or *tilth* is the portion that is moistened by the rains warmed by the sun, permeated by the atmosphere in which the plant extends its roots gathers its soil-food S W JOHNSON *How Crops Feed* div II, p 156 [o J co]

3 [Archaic] Tillage land, cultivated soil **4†.** Crop, yield, supply [< AS *tilth*, < *tilian*, see TILL, *v*]

tilt'ing, 1 tilt'iŋ, 2 tilt'ing, *ppr & verbal n* of TILT, *v* — **tilt'ing-fil'let**, *n* An arris-fillet — **t.-gauntlet**, *n* A gauntlet to protect the hand in tilting and to make the grasp of the lance more secure — **t.-hammer**, *n* **1** A tool used in racking 2 Same as TILT-HAMMER *n* See illus above — **t.-helmet**, *n* A jousting-helmet wide and large enough to cover the head and neck without touching them furnished with a sight-aperture (*lumière*) through which the knight could see his adversary only, when his lance was couched and he had stooped forward for the charge It was properly decorated with the orle displaying the knight's colors above which was the crest — **t. lance**, *n* A jousting-lance or spear with point turned back or terminating in a coronal of spikes used to unhorse an adversary without wounding him **t.-spear‡ — t.-shield**, *n* A shield borne by knights in tilting so shaped as to turn if possible the thrust of an opponent's lance into a glancing blow **t.-target†.— t.-slate**, *n* *Building* A wooden slip about 10½ inches long chamfered to an arris at one edge, and nailed at the edge of a roof in starting a slating-course — **t.-stable**, *n* *Vet* A table used in the operation of castrating

Till'ton, 1 till'tən 2 till'ton, *n* **1. Theodore** (¹⁰/₁1835–⁶/₁1907), an American author and lecturer editor of *The Independent* 2. A town in Belknap county N H seat of the New Hampshire Conference Seminary (Methodist Episcopal)

til'tree", 1 til'-tri", 2 till'-trē", *n* The European teil See TEIL [< L *tilia* linden-tree, + TREE]— **Canary Island til-tree**, a tree (*Oreodaphne exaltata*) yielding the til or tillwood of commerce

til'ture†, *n* Tillage, tilth cultivation

til'wood", 1 til'wud", 2 till'wŏod", *n* The wood of the Canary Island til-tree [< L *tilia*, linden-tree, + WOOD, *n*]

til'yer, 1 til'yər, 2 till'yer, *n* [So India] A bird, the rose-colored pastor **till'yer‡.**

Tim, *abbr* Timothy

Ti-mæ'us¹, 1 tai-mi'us, 2 ti-mē'ŭs, *n* *Bib* *Mark* x, 46

Ti-mæ'us², *n* 1 (345–250 B C) A Greek historian introduced the chronological system of Olympiads *History of Sicily* 2 A Pythagorean philosopher alleged to have been a teacher of Plato **3. The Sophist**, flourished about 3d century *Lexicon to Plato* **Ti'mal-os‡** [Gr]. **Ti-me'ust.**

Ti-ma'ga-mi, 1 ti-mā'gə-mi, 2 ti-mä'ga-mi, *n* A lake in N Ontario province, Canada **Te-ma'ga-mi‡**

ti'mal, 1 *tai'məl* 2 ti'mal, *n* [Prov Eng] The blue titmouse

Tim"a-li'i-dæ, 1 tim'ə-lai'i-di 2 tim'a-li'i-dē *n pl* *Ornith* The *Timelitidæ* **Ti-ma'li-a**, *n* (t g) [Of E Ind origin] **Ti-mal'i-dæ‡. — ti-ma'li-id**, *n* — **tim'a-lin(e⁸, ti-ma'li-oid**, *a*

ti"ma-rau', 1 ti"ma-rau', 2 ti mä-rou', *n* [P I] A small dark-brown buffalo (*Bubalus mindorensis*) of the island of Mindoro standing about 40 inches high It frequents thick jungles is very wild and pugnacious, and is closely allied to the anoa of the Celebes Its flesh is edible **ti"me-rau'‡.**

ti-mar'i-ot, 1 ti-mar'i-ət 2 ti-mär'i-ŏt *n* A soldier of the Turkish feudal militia [< Turk *timār* <Per *timār*, care]

Ti"ma-ru', 1 ti ma-rū', 2 ti"mä-ru', *n* A port in South Island, New Zealand

tim'bal, 1 tim'bəl, 2 tim'bal, *n* **1.** A kettle-drum. **2.** The drum-like and sound-producing membrane of the shrilling-organ of a male cicadid insect or harvest-fly [< F *timbale*, < It *timballo, taballo*, < Ar *tabl*, drum] **tim'bul‡; tym'bal‡.**

tim"bale', 1 tan'bäl', 2 tăn'bäl', *n* [F] A dish made of the white meat of a fowl, or of white fish, pounded fine and mixed with the white of eggs, sweet cream, etc, poured into a mold When set it is removed, and served with sauce — **tim"bale'-i"ron**, *n* A utensil with a bulging head, used in cookery to form a cup-shaped crust

tim'ber¹, 1 tim'bər, 2 tim'ber, *v* **I.** *t* To supply with timber principally used in the past participle **II.** *i* **1** [Prov Eng] To fight with a stick or club **2†.** To build, make a nest **3†.** To alight on a tree [< AS *timbrian*, < *timber*, timber]

tim'ber-t', *vt* To crown as the crest does a coat of arms

tim'ber², *n* **1.** Wood of suitable size and quality for building and allied purposes, cut, squared, sawed, or otherwise prepared for use, especially the larger forms of lumber adapted for beams, scantling, etc **2.** Growing or standing trees from which such wood may be obtained, in English law, oak, ash, and elm, and sometimes, by local custom, other kinds of trees often called **standing timber** 3 A single piece or squared stick of wood prepared for use, or already in use, in framing, a wooden beam, as, the *timbers* of the house are still strong

In the timber trade a **whole timber** is commonly applied to a log of wood one foot square in section a **half timber** is the squared half of a whole timber in the United States lumber trade, a **standard timber** is a balk of wood 6 by 5 inches in section, or a 6 by 6 inch piece regarded as the trade unit

4. *Naut* Any principal beam in a vessel's framing, specif, one of the curved frames, built in several pieces, forming the ribs, hence, generally, the essential framework, as, the ship's *timbers* were crushed by the shock

In ship-building timbers are sometimes named from their use or place of use, or form as **floor-timber, rising t.** (used in the dead-rise of the frame), **top-t.** (an upper timber as for the floor of the deck) etc

The waves pounded like Titanic sledge-hammers against the vessel's quivering *timbers* KENNAN *Tent Life in Siberia* p 14 [G P P 1873]

5 The wooden part or handle of any implement, as of a spear **6** Loosely, the materials for a structure, hence, also, used figuratively, as, that boy has good *timber* in him **7.** The body or trunk of a tree whether standing or felled and cut up into logs **8.** [U S & Brit Columbia] Woods or woodland, forest

Through the *timber* two lovers ride Side by side
TROWBRIDGE *A Home Idyl* pt I st 2.

9. *Mining* One of a set of planks, comprising a head-piece, two uprights and a sill forming the sides and roof of a gallery or drift **10.** [Slang] *Naut* A leg **11.** *Fox-hunting* Any wooden obstruction which must be cleared by jumping, as fences, hurdles or gates **12.** [Eng] *Cricket* The stumps and bails **13** [Rare] The stocks [< AS *timber*, timber] **tim'bre‡.**

— **long timbers** (*Ship-building*), timbers supporting stretching from the head of the second futtock to the dead-wood. — **middle timber** (*Naut*), a timber in the stern of a vessel amidship — **rift t**, timber easily split into strips or clapboards — **t acts** [U S] various acts of Congress to encourage the growth of trees on the Western prairies especially the acts of 1873 1874, 1875, 1878 also acts to prevent unlawful cutting of timber on the public lands and for the protection of certain lands bearing ship-timber — **t and room**, same as ROOM AND SPACE — **tim'ber-bar"**, *n* *Railroad* A crowbar whose working end is a square section culminating in a right pyramid used often in connection with a pinch-bar in prying forward heavy objects — **t.-beetle**, *n* One of various timber-boring beetles of different families as the silky *timber-beetle* (*Lymexylon sericeum*) — **t.-brick**, *n* A wooden block of the shape and size of a brick, built into a brick wall to admit of nailing strips for laths, etc — **t.-cart**, *n* A high-wheeled cart for carrying logs and heavy beams slung under the axles lengthwise with the cart — **t.-cruiser**, *n* [U S] A woodsman whose business is to explore the forests for tracts of valuable timber, which he reports to lumber companies — **t.-culture**, *n* The planting and cultivation of valuable varieties of trees for a wood- or timber-crop — **t.-frame**, *n* A gang-saw — **t.-grouse**, *n* A grouse that frequents woods as the ruffed grouse and spruce-partridge — **t.-head**, *n* *Naut* An upwardly projecting end of a timber for attaching lines, etc, above the deck — **t.-hitch**, *n* See illus under KNOT — **t.-land**, *n* Forest-land which contains in commercial quantities trees of sufficient size and of the required kind to furnish sawlogs pulpwood, ties, poles, etc — **t.-line**, *n* The upper limit of tree-growth on mountains of greatest height in the tropics, and gradually descending toward the north and south, and also toward the seacoast In the Himalayas it is about 11,800 feet high in the Alps 6,400 feet and in the Rocky Mountains from 9,000 to 12,000 feet — **t.-lode**, *n* *Feud Law* A service rendered by a tenant by bringing timber cut in the forest to the lord's house — **t.-mare**, *n* A species of wooden horse formerly ridden by soldiers and others as a punishment — **t.-merchant**, *n* A wholesale dealer in timber — **t.-rot**, *n* **1.** A decay of wood due to various hymenomycetous fungi **2.** [New Eng] A hothouse disease of cucumbers — **t. scribe**, *n* A scribing-tool used in marking timber specif, a race-knife — **t.-sow**, *n* A wood-louse, sow-bug — **t.-toe** or **t.-toes**, *n* **1** [Colloq] A person, especially a sailor or soldier, with a wooden leg **2.** [Local, Eng] A person wearing clogs — **t.-topper**, *n* [Cant, Eng] A hurdle-racer — **t.-topping**, *n* [Cant, Eng] Hurdling — **t.-tree**, *n* Any well-grown tree of a size suitable for felling as timber — **t.-wain**, *n* A timber-cart — **t.-wolf**, *n* [Western U S] The common gray wolf contrasted with *prairie-wolf* — **t.-work**, *n* Work constructed of wood, especially the framing of a structure — **t.-worm**, *n* **1.** The grub of a timber-beetle **2** A sow-bug, timber-sow — **t.-yard**, *n* A yard for storing timber, lumber-yard — **to take to t.** [Colloq , U S] to seek refuge in the woods from pursuers or enemies — **tim'ber-less**, *a*



Timbals as used by Arabs

tim'ber³, } *Her* **1.** The helm, coronet miter, etc, above **tim'bre³**, } the arms in an achievement **2†.** The crest [< OF *timbre*, < L *tympanum*, see TYMPANUM]

tim'ber⁴†, *n* A tale of fur-skins [< F *timbre* number of skins] **tim'bre⁴‡, tim'mer†.**

tim'bered¹, } [tim'bərd, 2 tim'berd, *pa* **1.** Covered **tim'berd¹⁸**, } with growing trees, wooded, as, thick-*timbered* land **2.** Constructed of or furnished with timber, as, a half-*timbered* house **3** [Archaic] Constructed or proportioned in a specific manner **4†.** Of massive or timber-like construction or strength

tim'bered, } *a* *Her* Surmounted by some decoration or
tim'berd[2s], } head-piece said of an escutcheon See TIMBER'

tim"be-rel'lo, 1 tim'bə-rel'o, 2 tim be-rĕl'o, *n* The frigate-mackerel (*Auxis thazard*) [Woodman

tim'ber-er, 1 tim'bər-ər, 2 tim'ber-er, *n* A timberman,

tim'ber-ing, 1 tim'bər-ıŋ, 2 tim'ber-ing, *n* **1.** Timber-work taken collectively, as in a mine **2.** The act or process of furnishing with timber

tim'ber-ling, 1 tim'bər-lıŋ, 2 tim'ber-ling, *n* [Local] A small tree suitable for constructive purposes

tim'ber-man, 1 tim'bər-man, 2 tim'ber-măn, *n* [-MEN, *pl*] **1** *Mining* One who erects timbering **2.** A lumberman **3** A European cerambycid beetle (*Acanthocinus ædilis*)

tim-bo', 1 tim-bō', 2 tim-bō', *n* [Tupi] A large South-American mimosaceous tree (*Enterolobium contortisliquum*) yielding a soft red wood **tim"bo-u'va‡**

tim"bou-rine'†, *n* A tambourine **tim"bu-rine'†.**

tim'bre†, *vi* To perform upon the timbrel

tim'bre[1], 1 tım'bər *or* (*F*) tan'br, 2 tim'ber *or* (*F*) tăn'br, *n* The special peculiarity of a continuous sound or musical tone, or that common to all tones from the same source as the human voice or some particular instrument, distinguishing them from notes from different sources due to the special form of the sound-waves the quality of a tone as distinguished from *intensity* and *pitch* Called sometimes **tone color**

The essential difference between the bass and tenor voices and between the contralto and soprano consists in the tone or '*timbre*' which distinguishes them even when they are singing the same note B SILLIMAN JR *Physics* p 284 [BL & CO 1867]

[< F *timbre*, bell, < L *tympanum*, see TYMPANUM]

tim'bre[2], *n* Same as TIMBER[1], " or [2] also TIMBREL

tim'brel†, *vt* To accompany with a timbrel, as a song

tim'brel, 1 tim'brel, 2 tim'brĕl, *n* An ancient Hebrew instrument somewhat resembling the tambourine [< F *timbre* see TIMBRE[1]] **tim'bre‡† — tim'breled**, *a* Chanted to the accompaniment of a timbrel as, *timbreled* psalms

tim'brelled‡.

tim-brol'o-gy, 1 tim-brel'o-jı, 2 tim-brŏl'o-gy, *n* The study of postage-stamps philately [< F *timbre*, stamp (< L *tympanum*, see TYMPANUM) + -OLOGY] **tim-broph'i-lism‡** [Rare] **tim-broph'i-lyt‡** [Rare] — **tim-brol'o-gist**, *n* [Rare]

Timbs, 1 timz, 2 timz **John** (8/32 1801–3/4 1875) An English antiquary and editor *Things Not Generally Known*

Tim-buk'tu, 1 tim-buk'tū, 2 tim-bŭc'tu, *n* A town in the French Sudan on S border of the Sahara **Tim-buc'too‡.**

tim'bul, *n* Same as TIMBAL

Tim'by, 1 tim'bı, 2 tim'by, **Theodore Ruggles** (1/32 1819–11/32 1909) An American scientist and naval engineer, inventor of the revolving turret

time, 1 taım, 2 tim, *v* [TIMED, TIM'ING] **I** *t* **1.** To adapt to the time or occasion, bring, begin, or perform, as at a suitable time, as, the action is ill-*timed* **2** To regulate as to time, set the time or determine the rapidity of, also, to accompany in act or movement, keep time with, make to correspond in time, as, to *time* the stroke in rowing, the boatmen's stroke was *timed* to their song **3** To ascertain or record the time, duration, speed, or rate of, as, to *time* a horse, to *time* a race **4** To measure, as in music or harmony **5.** *Mech* To arrange the various parts of (a machine, as a sewing-machine or a harvester) so that they shall perform their functions at the exact time required

II *i* **1.** To keep time, harmonize, move in time, as, his steps *timed* with his thoughts **2** *Fencing* To thrust when an opening occurs through an inaccurate or wide motion of an opponent **3†** To waste time, procrastinate [< AS *ge-timan*, happen, < *tima*, time]

time[1], *n* **1.** The general idea, relation, or fact of continuous or successive existence, or the abstract conception of duration as limitless, capable of division into measurable portions, and essentially comprising the relations of present, past, and future **2.** A definite portion of duration (1) A particular part or portion of duration whether past, present, or future whether brief or extended, considered as that in or within which something happens a space of time moment, period season as the *time* will come during that *time* winter-*time*, spring-*time* (2) A considerable period marked off by some special characteristics, as the life-period of some eminent person or form of government an age epoch era as, ancient *times*, the *time* of Charlemagne (3) The portion of duration allotted to some specific purpose (*a*) The portion of duration allotted to the present order of things in the universe, considered as having a beginning and an end between an eternity past and an eternity future, or (*Metaph*) distinguished from *eternity* as characterized by a different mode of existence Compare ETERNITY, 1 (*b*) The portion allotted to human life or to any particular life, the present life as contrasted with future

The repose of the greater spirits is not acquiescence in the allotments of *time* but the conscious possession of eternal life MUNGER *Freedom of Faith* ser x, p 244 [H M & CO 1883]

(*c*) The length of an apprenticeship as, he had now served his *time* (*d*) Period of gestation, as, she had gone her full *time* (*e*) The period occupied by any regular or completed course of action as, the college was small in my *time* the *time* of a voyage or a race (*f*) [Colloq] A period of imprisonment as, he is doing *time* at Sing Sing (4) A portion of duration available, suitable, or sufficient for some special purpose or event also, leisure as we have not *time* to reach the station I have no *time* for reading give him *time* to think now is the *time* to invest a *time* to laugh **3** (1) Indefinite duration viewed in the concrete as measurable and terminable, but not precisely limited, lapse of time, especially of years or ages, considered with reference to events taking place or changes wrought

Clay's oratory has not stood the test of *time* H C LODGE *Daniel Webster* p 201 [H M & CO 1883]

(2) *Geol* A general term indicating a subdivision of one of the grander divisions of geological history, as, Paleozoic *time* **4.** A point in duration, precise or appointed moment, instant or hour sometimes applied to a longer period considered as a point of time, date, occasion, as it is *time* to start, what *time* is it? Especially (1) The hour of death, as, he saw that his *time* had come (2) The hour of travail, as, her *time* was near **5** A portion of duration considered as having some quality or experience of its own, personal or general in the latter sense usually in the plural state of things as, the *times* are hard, it was a dull *time* **6.** (1) *Metaph* The abstract notion of continuous and limitless duration as the necessary condition of all actual occurrences, whether physical or mental and of all real existences whether material or spiritual The discussion of the origin, nature, and applicability to the real world of the time-concept has been, in the history of philosophical speculation, always closely connected with the similar discussion of the concept of space From the point of view of *psychology* there is now considerable agreement, based on solid experimental grounds, as to the facts denoting the rise and development in consciousness of the apperceptions and thoughts which lead to the formation of the abstract notion of time There are still, however, two views, with many shades of opinion between, which emphasize respectively the nativistic and the empirical factors and conditions of the total process A somewhat similar difference exists as to the *metaphysics* of the time-concept Here, as in the case of the concept of space, mathematics and the physical sciences are apt to be naively realistic, and if they do not regard time as some sort of entity, they agree approximately with Leibnitz in considering it as a system of objective and actualized relations Newton regarded absolute time after the analogy of a stream flowing on forever at a constant rate and independent of all the changes occurring in it The keen analysis of Kant, who resolved both time and space into the a priori or constitutional and necessitated way of the mind's apprehending the manifold things of sense, helped by the obvious relativity and subjective character of the ideas and conceptions of time by individual minds, has given a relative preeminence to current idealistic theories Recently various attempts have been made to harmonize the two extremes by showing how the conception of the world as the manifestation of a personal will involves the solution of the claims of both realism and idealism with respect to the reality of time

In brief only in terms of Will and only by virtue of the significant relations of the stages of a teleological process has *time* whether in our inner experience or in the conceived world-order as a whole any meaning J ROYCE *The World and the Individual* vol II p 132 [MACM '01]

And 'to be in *time*' is no more mysterious for the entire World of Reality than it is for that little fragment of reality we call ourselves G T LADD *A Theory of Reality* p 201 [S 1899]

(2) *Psychophys* The period elapsing between the application of a stimulus and muscular response to it, and usually distinguished as **association-time, choice-t, discrimination-t, perception-t, recognition-t.** Compare REACTION-PERIOD

7 A system of reckoning or measuring duration, as, solar *time*, sidereal *time*, mean *time* **8** An instance of taking, doing counting, or mentioning, renewal of an action, or addition of a number to itself, a case of recurrence or repetition often used elliptically with a prepositional or adverbial force, as, you may succeed next *time*, many a *time*, he was wounded many *times*, three *times* a day, seventy *times* seven **9.** The present period or the period considered as present with reference to something named or implied, as, conforming to the *time*, men of the *time* **10** One of the so-called Aristotelian unities of the drama See UNITY **11** *Gram* The temporal relation of a verb, or the relation of a verb with regard to tense, as, a verb in past *time* **12** *Phren* The faculty that gives a sense of duration, tending to estimate lapse and intervals of time, especially when occurring in pronounced rhythmical measures, as in music **13** *Mus* (1) Rate of movement, tempo, hence, the characteristic tempo suited to a particular style of composition, as march-*time*, waltz-*time* (2) The duration or comparative value of a tone, as, a dot increases the *time* of a note in the ratio of 3 to 2 (3) The division of musical phrases into measures of equal length in regard to the value of the notes, rhythm, as, common *time*, triple *time* In this sense the term *measure* is preferable See MEASURE **14.** *Pros* A measured interval in verse, unit of duration in rhythmical utterance, semeion, mora **15** *Fencing* A division of a movement **16.** In certain sports and games, as prize-fighting, baseball etc, the umpire's call, equivalent to "the *time* is up," "it is *time* to act, strike," etc used interjectionally, also, the command to suspend play temporarily **17.** [T-] A personification of time represented in art by the picture of an old man bearing a scythe and an hour-glass **Father Time†** **18.** Period during which work has been, or remains to be done **19.** [Rare] Futurity, after-times all time, as, to preserve his memory to *time* **20†.** A rhythmical air, tune **21†.** The period of one's life already past, age, years **22†.** Same as WEATHER, *n* [< AS *tima*, time]

Syn age, date, duration, epoch, era, period season, sequence, succession *Sequence* and *succession* apply to events viewed as following one another *time* and *duration* denote something conceived of as enduring while events take place and acts are done According to the necessary conditions of human thought, events are contained in *time* as objects are in space *time* existing before the event, measuring it as it passes and still existing when the event is past *Duration* and *succession* are more general words than *time*, we can speak of infinite or eternal *duration* or *succession*, but *time* is commonly contrasted with eternity *Time* is measured or measurable *duration* See OPPORTUNITY

— absolute time **1.** A system that has no reference to the particular meridian under which an event took place, but is intended to indicate the same hour by the same name in all parts of the world At the Washington International Meridian Conference 1884, Greenwich time was proposed as absolute time and has been adopted for astronomical purposes **2** Time in the abstract or general sense See TIME, *n*, 1 **— a good t** **1.** A reasonable time or suitable opportunity **2.** [Colloq, U S] An enjoyable occasion Compare TIME, *n*, 5, above **— apparent t**, time measured by the apparent diurnal motion of the sun noon being the moment when the sun is on the meridian and midnight when it is on the lower semimeridian **— astronomical t**, the system used by astronomers, in which the day and the count of the hours begins at mean noon and extends to 24 hours which marks the moment of the noon following The date agrees with the civil date in the afternoon **— at the same t** **1.** At precisely the same moment **2** Despite that however nevertheless all the same as, I'll forgive you, *at the same time* you must never do it again **— at times**, on various occasions, occasionally, now and then **— broken t**, in the building trades, time lost through inclemency of the weather or delay in delivering material **— civil t**, the system used in civil life, the day beginning at midnight and the hours being counted from noon and midnight up to 12 **— common t** *Mil* A marching rate of 90 steps to the minute not now in use See PACE[1] *n* 2 *Mus* Common measure See MEASURE **— corrected t** (*yacht-racing*), the time taken by a yacht to cover a course with her time-allowance deducted therefrom Compare ELAPSED TIME **— elapsed t.** (*yacht-racing*), the actual sailing time of a vessel over a course disregarding any time allowance **— from t. to t**, now and then occasionally sometimes **— geological t**, same as TIME 3 (2) **— Greenwich mean t**, the system of time in which noon occurs at the moment of passage of the mean sun over the meridian of Greenwich, England **— high** (or **full**) **t**, the expiration or a time past the expiration of the period when something ought to have been done as, it is *high time* you paid that bill **— in the nick of t**, at the precise or favorable moment **— in t.** **1** While time permits or lasts ere it is too late **2** In the progress of time ultimately, gradually **— international t. system**, a suggested system of regulating clocks watches, railroad schedules, etc, according to the Greenwich meridian See ABSOLUTE TIME **— kill'ing time"**, *n* **1** [U S] The period set apart for the killing of hogs **2** [Scot] The period between 1679 and 1688 but especially the year 1685, when the Covenanters were persecuted **— mean solar t**, same as MEAN TIME See MEAN **mean sun t ‡ —nautical t**, time reckoned from noon to noon, like astronomical time, except that the date is one day in advance of it, each nautical day beginning at noon of the day preceding **—open t**, same as OPEN SEASON **—out of one's t**, no longer bound to a master, having served one's apprenticeship or come to one's majority **—periodic t** (*Physics*), the time occupied by a vibrating particle in going through one set of values **—physiological t**, same as REACTION-TIME **psychophysical t ‡ —primary t** (*Anc Pros*), the unit of time a semeion or mora **—railway t**, that time or system of time-reckoning by which railway time-tables are made up often different at various stations from the local time **— relative t**, time as indicated and measured either by some instrument of equable motion, as a chronometer or by celestial phenomena such as those which mark the appearance of the day and year **— sidereal t** or **star t**, see SIDEREAL **— solar t**, same as APPARENT TIME **— standard t**, the time of a certain meridian adopted for local use over a large region instead of true local time At the International Meridian Congress held at Washington in 1884, the meridian of Greenwich England was taken as a prime meridian and 24 standard meridians differing from it by 15° of longitude, east and west, were established, so that the standard times of all countries would agree with Greenwich in minutes and seconds but differ in hours by whole numbers Clocks at any place within 7° 30′ east or west of a standard meridian are set to agree with the time of that meridian They may therefore differ by as much as a half-hour from local mean time, but the convenience for travel and commerce compensates for this In America the standard times are **Atlantic, Colonial** or **Intercolonial**, 60° W or 4 hours slower than Greenwich used in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick **Eastern**, 75° W or 5 hours slower, **Central**, 90° W or 6 hours slower **Mountain**, 105° W or 7 hours slower, **Pacific**, 120° W or 8 hours slower than Greenwich These times had already been in use by the railways of the United States and Canada since 1883, changes from one standard to another being made at the more prominent railway stations In Europe, **Greenwich t**, 0°, is used by Great Britain, Belgium, France, Holland and Spain **Mid-European t.**, 15° E or 1 hour fast, is used by Austria, Denmark Germany, Italy, Servia, Sweden, and Switzerland **East-European t**, 30° E or 2 hours fast, is used by British South Africa Bulgaria, Egypt, Roumania and Turkey The standard time for India follows meridian 82° 30′ E or 5 1/2 hours fast, while Japan takes meridian 135° E or 9 hours fast In Australia the standard time for Western Australia follows meridian 120° E or 8 hours fast South Australia meridian 142° 30′ E or 9 1/2 hours fast New South Wales Queensland Victoria, and Tasmania, 150° E or 10 hours fast New Zealand 172° 30′ E or 11 1/2 hours fast Longitude 180° practically coincides with the international date-line where, according to direction of passage the date is set ahead or back one whole day As the meridian of New York is 74° W, the local time of New York is 4 hours 56 minutes slower than Greenwich time The following list shows the local times of various capitals and other important cities of the world when it is noon (local time) in New York

CITY	Hour	CITY	Hour
Amsterdam	5 15 p m	London (Greenwich)	4 56 p m.
Athens	6 31 p m	Madras	10 18 p m.
Auckland	4 36 a m	Madrid	4 42 p m
Berlin	5 49 p m	Manila	1 1 a m.
Bern	5 26 p m	Melbourne	2 36 a m
Bombay	9 47 p m	Mexico	10 20 a m.
Brisbane	3 8 a m	Ottawa	11 53 a m.
Buenos Aires	1 4 p m	Paris	5 5 p m
Cairo	7 0 p m	Peking	12 42 a m
Calcutta	10 50 p m	Rio de Janeiro	2 4 p m.
Cape Town	6 56 p m	Rome	5 46 p m.
Chicago	11 4 a m	San Francisco	8 45 a m
Christiania	5 40 p m	Petrograd	6 58 p m
Constantinople	6 52 p m	Stockholm	6 8 p m
Copenhagen	5 46 p m	Sydney	3 2 a m.
Dublin	4 35 p m	Tokyo	2 16 a m
Edinburgh	4 43 p m	Vienna	6 2 p m
Honolulu	6 25 a m	Washington	11 48 a m
Lisbon	4 20 p m	Winnipeg	10 48 a m

— term-t, *n* **1.** Same as TERM OF COURT **2** Same as TERM, 4 (2) **3.** [Scot] The Whitsuntide and Martinmas seasons **— that t †**, then **— t about**, alternately **— time's-alarm"**, *n* Any clock or other contrivance arranged to sound an alarm at an appointed time to arrest attention or to arouse a sleeper **— t-and-a-half**, *a* [U S] Being one and one-half times the regular rate said of payments for certain work done overtime **— t-attack**, *n* Same as TIME-THRUST **— t.-azimuth**, *n* *Astron* An observation of a heavenly body for determining its azimuth, the hour-angle, latitude and declination being known **— t.-ball**, *n* A ball dropped from the top of a high pole at some predetermined hour as an indication of standard time **— t -bargain**, *n* A contract for the delivery of a given amount of certain stock on a future day at a stipulated price, the seller intending to buy the stock before the time appointed for delivery **— t -beguiling**, *a* [Rare] Whiling away the time or making it seem to pass rapidly **— t -bettering†**, *a* Calculated to introduce or introducing improvements **— t.-bewasted†**, *a* Wasted or worn by time **— t -bill**, *n* **1** A time-table **2** A bill which must be paid upon a specified date **t -draft:**, **t - note‡ — t -book**, *n* A record in book form of the hours of attendance of clerks or others or of the time expended upon work **— t -candle**, *n* A candle so made as to burn a given length in a given time and having graduation-marks to furnish an approximate determination of time by the length burned **— t -card**, *n* **1** A time-table in card form **2** A card serving as an individual record of working-time as in a factory **t -ticket‡ — t -check**, *n* **1** A bank-check made payable at a designated time after its date **2.** A card noting the time of a workman on a single job, as in a factory **— t -clause**, *n* *Gram* A temporal clause **— t -clock**, *n* Same as T-RECORDER, 1 **— t.-constant**, *n* *Physics* **1.** The time, reckoned from the instant of closing an electric circuit, which the current requires to rise to about two-thirds of its maximum value **2** The time required for a condenser-charge to fall to the 1/3 power part of its maximum value **— t.-course**, *n* A course run and reckoned by noting a vessel's

KEY 1 aisle; au = out, oil; iū = feud; ch in; go; jet; ŋ = sing, so; sh ip; th in, th is; azure; F boṅ, düne; H = loch †, obsolete; ‡, variant.
KEY 2 bo͞ok, bo͞ot; full, rule, cūre, bŭt, bûrn, o͞il, bŏy; c = k; ç = s, g̃o, ġem; ṅk, ẓ = z; th in, th is; F boṅ, dune; H = loch.

speed, the direction sailed or steamed, and the time consumed as in a fog — **t. curve,** *n* A curve one of whose coordinates represents time — **t.-detector,** *n* A watchman's clock — **t.-disk,** *n* A disk used by psychologists when the time-sense is investigated — **t.-displacement,** *n Psychol* The displacement of a perception in the conscious series of events which is due to the direction of the attention, it may be either positive or negative — **t. enough,** sufficient time ample time often used adverbially — **t.-expired,** *a Mil* Denoting non-commissioned officers and men of the British army whose terms of enlistment are completed but who are still enrolled among the reserves — **t.-glass,** *n* A sand-glass — **t.-globe,** *n* A terrestrial globe *mounted* above a clock and rotated thereby so as to make one rotation during each 24 hours, showing the local time at any meridian on a graduated stationary ring encircling its equator — **t -gun,** *n* 1 A gun fired at a regular hour in the day, as a noon-gun 2 A gun for giving an audible signal, as for starting a race — **t.-honored,** *a* Observed or honored from former times, claiming veneration as of long existence and continuation, as, a *time-honored* festival — **t immemorial,** a considerable and indefinite length of time, specif, in law, time beyond legal memory, now generally reckoned at twenty years (Statute of Limitations of William IV ,1832), the usual period of the statute of limitations relating to realty, formerly, "a time whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary," fixed, in England, as the commencement of the reign of Richard I — **t -integral,** *n Physics* The integral of a function or physical quantity between two instants of time — **t.-lag,** *n* The pause, especially in the action of recording instruments, which occurs between the application of a force and its effect — **t -lag of magnetism,** the time required for magnetism to become apparent after the magnetizing force is put in action — **t - lock,** *n* A lock, as for a bank-vault or safe-deposit, having a bolt or bolts so controlled by clockwork as to be inoperative except when the clock-mechanism controlling it reaches a certain point, so that if the clock is set for 9 A. M even the holder of the keys can not open it again by ordinary means before that hour — **t.-meter,** *n* A chronicler of time timekeeper — **t. of day.** 1 Customary greeting, according to the hour of day, as "good morning," 'good evening,' 'good day" now chiefly in the phrase **to pass the time of day.** 2. The hour by the clock, as, what is the *time of day?* 3 [Slang] The latest aspect of affairs as, to put one up to the *time of day* — **t of flight,** the time occupied by a projectile in passing from the gun to the point where it strikes — **t of memory,** same as TIME IMMEMORIAL — **t of the bankruptcy,** the date of filing the petition in bankruptcy — **t. out of mind,** from time immemorial, also, for an indefinitely long time — **t pleaser†,** *n* A time-server — **t.-recorder,** *n* 1. A clock having mechanism for registering the time at which employees arrive and depart 2. A watchman's clock See under CLOCK — **t.-saving,** *a.* Calculated to save time — **t.-saver,** *n* — **t.-sense,** *n* 1. The sense by which time intervals are appreciated, as in *music* 2 *The sense by which one becomes conscious of* considerable lapses of time — **t -server,** *n* One who serves or adapts himself to the time in which he lives now limited to one who yields to the apparent demands of the time without reference to consistency or principles a temporizer — **t.-service,** *n* The service which is furnished by astronomical observatories in telegraphing correct time to various points — **t -serving,** *a & n* — **t.-servingness,** *n* — **t -sheet,** *n* A record of the time during which employees have worked — **t -sight,** *n* An observation of the altitude of a heavenly body for determining the time, and from that the longitude Usually the chronometer-time at which it touches the horizon is noted — **t.-signal,** *n* An audible, visual, or electrical signal, as from an observatory, to indicate the exact time of day — **t.-signature,** *n Mus* See SIGNATURE — **t -spirit,** *n* The zeitgeist — **t.-stamp,** *n* A device operated by clockwork for stamping letters, documents, etc, with the date and time when they are received — **t -table,** *n* 1. A tabular statement of the times at which certain things are to be done, specif, *such a table showing the times appointed* for the arrival and departure of railway-trains, street-cars, ferry-boats, etc 2. An arrangement of lines and movable strings on a plane surface whereby the speed and position of various trains are indicated in a train-dispatcher's office 3. *Mus* A table on which is shown the relative duration or time-value of the different notes — **t.-thrust,** *n Fencing* A thrust made at the time when the antagonist is drawing a breath preparatory to action — **t -ticket,** *n* Same as TIME-CARD, 2 — **t.-train,** *n* A train of wheels in a watch or clock giving motion to the hands — **t -triangle,** *n Astron* The triangle formed by the pole, the zenith, and some heavenly body — **t value,** *n Mus* The relative period for which each note is to be sustained — **t -work,** *n* Work on which the workmen employed are paid for by the day or hour as opposed to *job-work* or *piece-work* — **t.-worker,** *n* — **t.-worn,** *a* Worn or impaired by time, weather-beaten — **to be master of one's t ,** to be free from engagements especially, to be free from the dictation of an employer have time at one's disposal — **to be on t.** [U S], to be punctual — **to fill t.** (*Theat.*), to book vacant dates — **to have a good** [or bad] **t.** [Colloq , U S] to enjoy oneself, or the reverse — **to keep t.** 1. To indicate time correctly as a clock 2. To make any regular or rhythmic movement in the same time with another or with others 3 *Mus* To render a composition in proper relative time and rhythm — **to lose t** 1. To allow time to pass by without availing oneself of it, miss opportunities delay 2 To run slow said of a timepiece — **to make t** 1 To gain time especially, to make up for lost time by extra speed, as a railway-train 2 To perform or achieve in a certain time used with qualification as the crew *made* poor *time* — **true t** 1. Mean time 2 Apparent time — **universal t ,** a system of reckoning absolute time for use in all places — **what t.?,** at the time when

time't, *n* Thyme

time'ful, 1 taim'ful, 2 tim'fŭl, *a* Opportune, seasonable, timely becomingly early — **time'ful-ly,** *adv*

time'ist, *n* Same as TIMIST

time'keep"er, 1 taim'kip"er, 2 tim'kēp"er, *n* One who or that which keeps time (1) A timepiece considered with reference to its manner of keeping time with a qualifying word as, a good bad or fair *timekeeper* (2) One who makes and keeps a record of the time spent in work by employees (3) One who notes and declares the time in any sport or game as in a race or boxing-match (4) One who notes and announces the time for the movement of conveyances, as on a street-railway starter (5) A musical conductor

time'less, 1 *taim'les,* 2 *tim'lĕs, a* 1. *Independent of or* superior to all limitations of time, unaffected by time, unending, as, the being of God is *timeless, timeless* existence

Lifeless *timeless* bliss
EDWIN ARNOLD *Light of Asia* bk VIII at 98

2. Occurring at an unsuitable or inopportune time, untimely 3. [Rare] Not assigned or limited to any specific time era, or epoch undated Syn.: see ETERNAL. — **time'less-ly,** *adv* — **time'less-ness,** *n*

Tim"e-li'i-dæ, 1 tim"i-lai'i-dī, 2 tim"e-li'i-dē, *n pl Ornith* A family of oscine birds related to thrushes, but with wings rounded and concave to fit closely to the body including babblers bulbuls etc **Ti-me'li-a,** *n* (t g) [Of E Ind origin] — **ti-me'li-id,** *a & n* — **ti-me'li-oid,** *a* — **Ti-mel"i-i'næ,** *n pl Ornith* A subfamily of oscine birds, especially *Timeliidæ,* with long tarsi and distinct rictal bristles — **ti-mel'i-in(e³,** *a & n* **ti-me'li-ant**

time'li-ness, 1 taim'li-nes, 2 tim'li-nĕs, *n* The quality of being timely, seasonableness

time'lingt, *n* A time-server.

time'ly, 1 taim'li, 2 tim'ly, *a* [TIME'LI-ER, TIME'LI-EST] 1. Being or occurring in good or proper time, opportune

Their history has been the history of a succession of *timely* reforms MACAULAY *Speeches July 5, 1831* in vol 1, p 30 [T 1853]

2†. Regulated as to time or measure 3†. Passing 4†. Early

time'ly, *adv* 1. In time (1) Opportunely, seasonably (2)† Early 2†. Leisurely — **time'ly-part"ed,** *a* [Rare] Having died an expected or a natural death

ti-men'o-gu, 1 tai-men'o-gai, 2 ti-mĕn'o-ğy, *n Naut* A rope or spar stretched between two objects to prevent the fouling of running rigging, especially, one fastened at one end to the stock of the waist-anchor and at the other to the fore-rigging to prevent the tacks and sheets fouling with the stock **ti'men-og‡.**

time'ous, 1 taim'us, 2 tim'ŭs, *a* [Scot or Obs] Seasonable, timely — **time'ous-ly,** *adv* [Rare]

time'piece", 1 taim'pīs", 2 tim'pēç", *n* Any mechanism or instrument that operates to measure or show the progress of time, especially, a clock or a watch

tim'er, 1 taim'er, 2 tim'er, *n* 1. A timekeeper, or one who gives or officially records time 2. A form of stop-watch for indicating only relative time, as in timing a race 3. *Mach* A device attached in an adjustable form to an internal-combustion engine so as to time the spark automatically

tim'er-ous†, -some†, *a* Same as TIMOROUS, etc

time'tak"er, *n* Same as TIMEKEEPER (2)

tim'id, 1 tim'id, 2 tim'id, *a* Shrinking from danger or from publicity, easily frightened or rebuffed, shy [< F *timide,* < L *timidus,* < *timeo,* fear] **tim'i-dous‡.**

Syn. see AFRAID, FAINT PUSILLANIMOUS
— **tim'id-ly,** *adv* — **tim'id-ness,** *n*

ti-mid'i-ty, 1 ti-mid'i-ti, 2 ti-mid'i-ty, *n* The quality or state of being timid, want of courage or boldness to face danger or publicity, timorousness, fearfulness [< F *timidité,* < L *timiditas,* < *timidus,* see TIMID]

Syn. see ALARM, BASHFULNESS, FEAR[1]

tim'ing, 1 taim'ing, 2 tim'ing, *n* 1. *Boxing* A blow struck at the very instant of the opponent's attack 2. *Fencing* A time-thrust — **tim'ing-ap"pa-ra'tus,** *n* A device for recording automatically the speed of railway-trains etc — **t -screw,** *n Horol* Any one of several screws arranged in the rim of a watch compensation balance whereby the watch is timed — **t -valve,** *n* An automatic valve controlling the flow of gas into the ignition-tube in an internal-combustion engine which may be timed to open so that ignition occurs at any predetermined point in the stroke

tim'ish†, *a* Fashionable conventional

Ti-mis'ka-ming, 1 ti-mis'ka-mig, 2 ti-mis'ka-ming, *n* A lake between Quebec and Ontario provinces, Canada, an expansion of the Ottawa river **Te-mis'ca-ming‡.**

tim'ist, 1 taim'ist, 2 tim' st, *n* 1. In music, one considered with reference to his ability to keep correct time, as, a good or bad *timist,* hence, one who marks or beats the time for others 2†. A time-server [form

tim'men, 1 tim'en, 2 tim'ĕn, *n* Same as STAMIN, incorrect

tim'mer, 1 tim'ər, 2 tim'er, *n* [Prov Brit] Timber

Tim'na, 1 tim'nə, 2 tim'na, *n. Bib Gen* XXXVI 12 **Tim'nah,** 1 tim'nə 2 tim'na, *n Bib* (R V) *Josh* XIX, 43 — **Tim'nath,** 1 tim'naθ 2 tim'năth *n Bib Gen* XXVIII, 12 — **Tim'nath he'res,** 1 -hi'riz 2 -hĕ'rēs *n Bib Judges* II, 9 — **Tim'nath se'rah,** 1 -si'rə 2 -sē'ra, *n Bib Josh.* XIX, 50 — **Tim'nite,** 1 tim'nait 2 tim'nit, *n Bib Judges* XV, 6

ti-moc'ra-cy, 1 tai-mok'rə-si, 2 ti-mŏc'ra-çy, *n* [-CIES, 1 -siz, 2 -çiz, *pl*] 1. A state in which the honor attaching to the position of ruler becomes an object of contention, and is sought by the ambitious with intrigue, rather than accepted as a trust

Let us inquire how *timocracy* (or the government of honor) arises out of aristocracy (or the government of the best)
Plato tr by Jowett vol II p 380 [CL P 1871]

2 A state in which honors are bestowed according to rating of property 3. In loose usage, a state with love of honor as ruling principle [< Gr < *timē,* honor, + *kratĕō,* rule] — **ti"mo-crat'ic,** *a*

Ti'mok, 1 ti'mok, 2 ti'mŏk, *n* A department in Servia

Ti-mo'le-on, 1 ti-mō'li-on, 2 ti-mō'le-ŏn, *n* A Greek general (400?–337 B C), liberator of Sicily, defeated Carthaginians

Ti'mon, 1 tai'mən, 2 ti'mon, *n* 1. A Greek skeptic, philosopher, and poet of the 3d century 2. An Athenian, called the Misanthrope", flourished about 5th century, the hero of Shakespeare's *Timon of Athens* 3. *Bib Acts* VI 5

tim"o-neer', 1 tim'o-nir', 2 tim'o-nēr', *n* [Archaic] *Naut.* A helmsman or the fool out who gives him directions

Skilfullest On all the waves thy *timoneers* in Thee,
Thy grey-haired pilots sailing every sea!
EDWIN ARNOLD *Light of the World, At Ture* p 199 [P & W 1891]

[< F *timonier,* < LL *timonarius,* < L *temo,* beam]

Ti'mon-ist†, *n* A misanthrope, like Shakespeare's Timon

Ti'mon-ize†, *vi* To act the part of Timon

Ti-mor', 1 ti-mōr', 2 ti-mōr', *n* An island in the Malay Archipelago area 12 450 sq m, divided between the Dutch (capital, Kupang) and Portuguese (capital Dilli)

Ti-mor'laut, 1 ti-mōr'laut, 2 ti-mōr'lout *n* A group of Dutch islands in the Malay Archipelago, 2,060 sq m

ti"m'o-ros'i-ty†, *n* Timorousness

ti"mo-ro'so, 1 ti mo-rō'so, 2 ti'mo-rō'so, *a* [It] *Mus* Timorous, hesitating

tim'or-ous, 1 tim'ər-us, 2 tim'or-ŭs, *a* 1. Fearful of danger, lacking courage, steadiness, or nerve, timid, faltering, shy, as, a *timorous* woman 2. Indicating or produced by fear, betokening alarm or apprehension of danger or injury, as, a *timorous* manner [< LL *timorosus,* < L *timor,* fear, < *timeo,* fear] Syn. see AFRAID, PUSILLANIMOUS — **tim'or-ous-ly,** *adv* — **-ness,** *n*

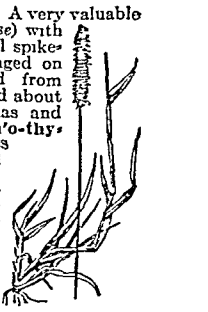
tim'or-some, 1 tim'ər-səm, 2 tim'or-som *a* [Scot] Timorous timid **tim'er-some‡, tim'mer-some‡, tim'our-sum‡.**

Ti-mo'the-an, 1 ti-mō'thi-ən, 2 ti-mō'the-an, *n Ch Hist* A Monophysite of the Alexandrian sect founded in the 5th century by Timotheus Ælurus

Ti-mo'the-us¹, 1 ti-mō'thi-us, 2 ti-mō'the-ŭs, *n* 1. An Athenian commander lived about 375 B C 2 A Greek poet and musician lived about 390 B C 3. **T. Ælurus** (—/*n*477) A patriarch of Alexandria, banished for refusing to accept the decrees of the Council of Chalcedon. **Ti-mo'the-os‡** [Gr]

Ti-mo'the-us², *n Bib Acts* XVI, 1

tim'o-thy¹, 1 tim'o-thi, 2 tim'o-thy, *n* A very valuable perennial fodder-grass (*Phleum pratense*) with its flowers in a long dense cylindrical spike-like panicle, and the lower glumes fringed on the back and cuspidate so called from Timothy Hanson, who took the seed about 1720 from New York to the Carolinas and thence into England **herd's-grass; tim'o-thy-grass"‡** — **wild timothy,** see under GRASS



Tim'o-thy², *n* 1. A masculine personal name **Tim** (dim) Dan D G Sw **Ti-mo'the-us,** 1 ti-mō'tē-ŭs, 2 ti-mō'te-ŭs, F **Ti"mo"thée',** 1 ti'mō'tē', 2 ti'-mō'te', Gr **Ti-mo'the-os,** It **Ti-mo'-te-o,** 1 ti-mō'tē-o, 2 ti-mō'te-o, Pg **Ti"mo-the'o,** 1 ti"mo-tē'o, 2 ti mo-te'o, Sp **Ti"mo-te'o,** 1 ti mo-tē'o, 2 ti mo-te'o 2. *Bib* A disciple and evangelist of Greek parentage *Heb* XIII, 23 3. Either of two pastoral epistles addressed by the apostle Paul to Timothy **1 Timothy** dealing with the maintenance of sound doctrine in the church, **2 T.,** with the maintenance of the truth against heresy, and the organization of the church life

Tim'o-thy Tit-comb, 1 tit'kam, 2 tit'com. Josiah Gilbert Holland pen-name

Ti'mo-ti, 1 ti'mō-ti, 2 ti'mō-ti, *n* A South-American linguistic stock See AMERICAN **Ti-mo'tan‡; Ti-mo'te‡.— Ti-mo'ti-an,** *a*

Ti-mour', 1 ti-mūr', 2 ti-mur', *n* Same as TAMERLANE. **Ti-mur'‡.**

tim'ous, tim'ous-ly. Same as TIMEOUS, etc

tim'pant, tim'panet, *n* Same as TYMPAN

tim'pa-no, 1 tim'pə-nō, 2 tim'pa-nō, *n* [-NI, 1 -ni, 2 -nī, *pl*] [It] *Mus* An orchestral Fettle-drum **tym'pa-no‡.**

Tim"pa-no'gos Moun'tain, 1 tim'pə-nō'gos, 2 tim'pa-nō'-gŏs A mountain in Utah, 11,957 ft high

tim'pa-num, *n* Same as TYMPANUM

Tim'sah, Lake, 1 tim'sə, 2 tim'sa A lake near the center of the Suez Canal, which traverses it

ti-mu'cu, 1 ti-mū'ku, 2 ti-mu'cu, *n* An esocoid fish (*Tylosurus timucu*) found from Brazil to the Florida Keys, one of the needle-fishes [< Tupi *timucu*]

Ti"mu-quan', 1 ti"mū-kwān' 2 ti"mu-kwan', *n* A North-American linguistic stock See AMERICAN

tim'-whis"ky, 1 tim'-hwis"ki, 2 tim'-hwis"ky, *n* [Prov. Eng] A light one-horse chaise without a top

tin, 1 tin, 2 tin, *vt* [TINNED, TIND[3], TIN'NING] 1. To coat with tin, as, to *tin* iron 2. To cover with tin-plate, as, to *tin* a roof 3. To incase or put in tins, as, *tinned* salmon — **tin'ning-met"al,** *n* An alloy of equal parts of tin and lead used by electrotypers for coating copper shells before backing

tin, *a* Constructed of tin or tin-plate, as, a *tin* can — **tin kitchen** 1. A Dutch oven 2 A tin toy for children, representing a kitchen and its utensils

tin, *n* 1. *Chem* A white malleable metallic element found in nature chiefly in combination, as tin oxid, and rarely native, as rounded grains in superficial deposits In alchemy tin represented Jupiter See ELEMENT

Tin is a white, brightly lustrous metal, which melts at 232° (Heycock and Neville) volatilises between 1450° and 1600° (Carnelley and Williams), and has a specific gravity at 13° of 7 293 (Matthiessen) It is harder than lead but softer than gold It exhibits a fibrous fracture and when bent emits a peculiar cracking sound caused by the friction of the crystalline particles Tin can be easily rolled or hammered out to a tin-foil and at a temperature of 100° it may be drawn into wire which however possesses but slight tenacity, at 200° it becomes so brittle that it may be powdered
ROSCOE AND SCHORLEMMER *Chemistry* vol II, p 828 [MACM '07]

Tin is not a widely distributed metal, but it was known to the ancients, the "Tin Islands" (Britain) being mentioned by Herodotus It is also found largely in the island of Banca, and more recently in the United States It is used extensively in the arts, both in its metallic condition (usually in the form of foil in alloys, as speculum-metal, bronze, and pewter, as tin pipe and tin-lined pipe for drinking-water, as tin-plate for culinary utensils) and in its salts, which are used in dyeing See BLOCK TIN; DROP-TIN

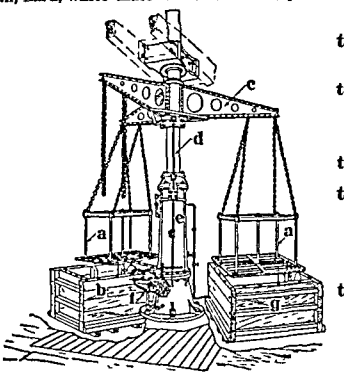
Are there ten men in Cornwall who know that Medaeritus was the name of the first man who carried *tin* from that part of the world? *Southey The Doctor* p 306 [L & CO 1865]

2. Tin-plate 3. An article of tinware, especially a vessel of tin, as, pots and *tins* 4. [Slang] Money, especially coin, as, he has the *tin* 5. A cylinder-shaped drier used by dyers 6. *Bool binding* See INSIDE TIN, under INSIDE **polishing-tin‡.** [< AS *tin,* tin]

— **alluvial tin** (*Mining*), stream-tin, or disintegrated tin ore found in the courses of valleys and rivers on the bed-rock, generally the purest found — **black tin** [Cornwall], dressed tin ore ready to be smelted — **butter of tin** (*Chem*), stannic chlorid See BUTTER[1], 2 — **cry of tin,** the peculiar crackling of a tin bar when bent — **feathered tin,** pure tin in a granulated condition granulated tin prepared by pouring the molten metal into cold water — **nitrate or oxymuriate of tin,** a mordant made by dissolving tin in aqua regia misnomers — **prussiate of tin,** same as TIN-PULP — **salt of tin,** a mordant made by dissolving tin in hydrochloric acid stannous chlorid tin salt — **tin'-bath",** *n.* Molten tin into which sheets of iron are dipped in order to form tin-plate — **tin bound.** I *vt* [Cornwall] To mark a limit, as on a tract of waste land within which one claims or reserves the right to mine unworked tin **II** *n* Land so reserved — **tin crystals,** same as SALT OF TIN — **tin-floor,** *n* A flat mass of tin ore — **tin foil** I. *vt* To cover or coat with or to wrap in tin-foil **II** *n* Tin or a tin-like alloy made into foil for use in doing up small articles, as fine soaps, compressed yeast, tobacco etc to protect them from the air or from moisture — **tin foil paper,** a paper the surface of which is covered with very fine tin used for wrapping small perishable articles — **tin frame,** *n* A frame or buddle for washing tin ore — **tin-glaze,** *n Chem* An opaque glaze of stannic oxid used on pottery — **tin-glazed,** *a* Glazed with a composition containing tin — **tin-liquor,** *n* A solution of tin in an acid used as a mordant **tin-mordant‡.— tin ore,** cassiterite — **tin-penny,** *n* A local tax formerly paid for permission to engage in tin-mining — **tin-pickling,** *n* In the manufacture of tin-plate the process of immersing thin iron plate in a bath of acid, previous to tinning — **tin pickling machine,** *a machine for hoisting* and lowering the plates in the process of pickling and washing — **tin pint** [Bay of Fundy], a pint measure — **tin-pot.** I *a* [Slang] Mean paltry **II.** *n* A bath of molten tin in which sheet iron or sheet steel is dipped in making tin-plate — **tin-pulp,** *n* The *precipitate from* a solution of tin chlorid and potassium ferrocyanid used as a dyestuff — **tin-putty,** *n* Putty-powder — **tin-scrap,** *n* The refuse pieces or oddsized waste resulting from the manufacture of articles from tin, whether by cutting, pressing or stamping — **tin-shop,** *n A shop where tinware is* made, repaired, or sold.— **tin-spirits,** *n* Same as SPIRIT.

11 — tin spot, a spot which sometimes occurs in phosphor-bronze as a small, hard, white mass due to excessive phos-

tin-wash, *n Mining* The mixture of crushed cassiterite (tinstone) with running water, to separate the lighter gangue and earthy matter from the tin oxid and concentrate the latter for roasting — **tin-witts,** *n* Tin ore freed from earthy material by washing or stamping Called commonly **witts** or **whits†. — tin-works,** *n sing & pl* A place or an establishment where tin is manufactured or mined



Tin-pickling Machine

Crates as *a, a,* carrying the tin plates to be pickled are suspended in the vat (*b*) containing acid solution from arms (*c*) bolted to the plunger (*d*) which works in the cylinder (*e*) Steam is admitted at the valve (*f*) on the up stroke, the return being by gravity When the plates have been sufficiently agitated in the acid solution steam is admitted by hand through the valve (*f*) the full stroke allowing the crates to clear the vat (*b*) and swing to the washing-vat (*g*)

ti'na†, 1 ti'na, 2 ti'na, *n* [Sp] A tub or pan used in amalgamating ores — **tina process,** a process in which a copper pan over a fire is used in amalgamating ores of silver

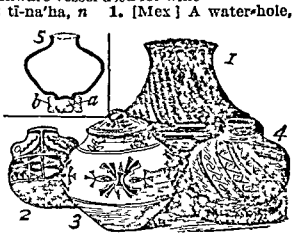
Ti'na², *n* A diminutive of CHRISTIANA

tin'ace†, *n* An earthenware vessel used for wine

ti-na'ja, 1 ti-nä'ha, 2 ti-na'ha, *n* **1.** [Mex] A water-hole, difficult of access, as in a ravine or crevice in rock-strata

It does not properly deserve the name of spring but is rather a *tinaja* A SCHLOTT *Report on the U S and Mex Boundary* vol I p 69

2 A water-jar or vessel usually of porous earthenware



Tinajas

Tinajas made by the Pueblo Indians of the southwestern United States 1 Black glazed ware of San Juan 2 3 and 4 Red- and black-figured tinajas of yellow unglazed ware 5 A section of a tinaja showing a form of the base due to the method of drying before firing *a* a stone support *b*, an annular mat of wicker A similar mat is shown in fig 4 and is also used to support the jar when it is carried on the head

Tin'a-mi, 1 tin'a-mi 2 tin'a-mi, *n pl Ornith* The *Tinamidæ* as a suborder [< TINAMOU] **Ti-nam'i-dæ,** *n* and *pl Ornith* A family of crypturous South-American birds resembling the tinamous

Tin'a-mus, *n* (t g) — **tin'a-mid,** *n* — **tin'a-moid,** *a & n* — **Ti-nam"i-for'mes,** *n pl* Same as TINAMI — **ti-nam'i-form,** *a* — **Tin"a-mi'næ,** *n pl Ornith* A subfamily of *Tinamidæ*, especially those with hind toes — **tin'a-min(e²** I *a* Of or pertaining to one of the *Tinaminæ* II *n* One of the *Tinaminæ* — **Tin"a-mo-mor'phæ,** *n pl Ornith* The *Tinamidæ* as a suborder — **tin"a-mo-mor'phic,** *a* — **Tin"a-mo-ti'næ,** *n pl Ornith* A subfamily of *Tinamidæ* without hind toes **Tin"a-mo'tis,** *n* (t g) — **tin"a-mo'tin(e²,** *a & n*

tin'a-mou, 1 tin'a-mū, 2 tin'a-mu, *n* A South-American tinamoid bird of quail-like form, having a slender bill like that of a rhea, and small hidden tail

The anatomy of the tinamous exhibits many points of resemblance to that of ratite birds They are the principal game-birds of South America, where they are called *partridges* by European sportsmen The **rufous** or **great tinamou** (*Rhynchotus rufescens*) and the **crested t** or martineta (*Calodromas* or *Calopezus elegans*) are especially prized as game-birds [F, of S Am origin]

ti"nam-pi'pi, 1 ti nam-pi'pi, 2 ti nam-pi'pi, *n* [P I] A delicate cloth made of hemp used for garments of women, and often confounded with pineapple fabric

tin'ca, 1 tiŋ'kə, 2 tiŋ'ea, *n* A tench [< LL *tinca*, small fish]

tin'cal, 1 tiŋ'kəl 2 tiŋ'cal, *n Com* Native borax [< Malay *tingkal*, < Sans *tankana*, borax]

tin-cal'co-nite, 1 tin-kal'ko-nait, 2 tin-kăl'co-nit, *n Mineral* A variety of borax in which the proportion of water is in excess of the normal [< Malay *tingkal*, borax]

tin'chel, 1 tin'chel, 2 tin'chĕl *n* [Scot] A large circle of sportsmen engaged in driving deer to a central point Compare TAIN **tin'chill†, tin'khell†**

tin'clad", 1 tin'-klad', 2 tin'-clăd', *a* Having very light plate armor a term of derision applied in the United States Civil War to some gunboats

tin'clad", *n* A light-armored gunboat

I presumed the Confederate gunners would devote themselves to sinking the *tinclads* for so our light-draught gun-boats were called having but one eighth of an inch of iron over their thin wooden sides PORTER *Civil War* p 240 [A 1891]

tinct, 1 tiŋkt 2 tinct, *vt* [Archaic] **1** To tinge, tint **2** Figuratively, to imbue [< L *tinctus*, pp of *tingo*, stain]

tinct, *a* [Archaic] Imbued in very slight degree as with a color or flavor tinged [< L *tinctus*, see TINCT, *v*]

And lucent syrops *tinct* with cinnamon
KEATS *Eve of St Agnes* st 30

tinct, *n* **1** [Archaic] Tint shade, hue **2†.** A tincture, specif the elixir vitæ

tinct., *abbr* Tincture

tinc'tion, 1 tiŋk'shən, 2 tiŋc'shon, *n* **1.** Any coloring-material especially coloring-material prepared for use, as, a *tinction* of cochineal **2** The act, art or process of imparting delicate shades or degrees of color, as the *tinction* of glass **3** *Med* (1) Any slight modification of a prescribed remedy by intermixture or infusion with some qualifying substance (2) The manifestation of some qualifying property, as of taste, color, or qualities characteristic of another or additional substance

Tinction (in medicine) is distinguished from *tincture* in that the latter is a specific medicinal solution, whereas *tinction* is a discretionary modification of any given formula either as to taste quality, color, or specific effect **4** In the early church, the rite of baptism [< L *tinctus*, see TINCT, *v*]

tinc-to'ri-al, 1 tiŋk-tō'ri-əl, 2 tiŋc-tō'ri-al, *a* Of or pertaining to color or hue, affording or imbuing with color [< F *tinctorial*, < L *tinctorius*, < *tinctus*, see TINCT, *v*]

tinc"tu-mu-ta'tion, 1 tiŋk'chu-[*or* -tiu-]mu-tā'shən, 2 tiŋc chu-[*or* -tū-]mū tā'shon, *n* The characteristic change of color which occurs in certain animal organisms when they are placed in contact with colored objects [< L *tinctus*, tint + MUTATION]

tinc"tur-a'tion, 1 tiŋk'chur-[*or* -tiur-]ā'shən, 2 tiŋc'chur-[*or* -tūr-]ā'shon, *n* [Rare] The compounding of a tincture

tinc'ture, 1 tiŋk'chur *or* -tiur, 2 tiŋc'chur *or* -tūr, *vt* [TINC'TURED, TINC'TUR-ING] **1** To impart a slight tint or hue to, color slightly, tinge, also, to impregnate with some extraneous matter of any kind, as an odor or flavor **2** Figuratively, to affect slightly with some sentiment, influence, or the like, imbue, tinge, hence, to taint

tinc'ture, *n* **1.** *Pharm* A solution, usually alcoholic, of some principle used in medicine chiefly vegetable, as *tincture* of nux vomica, but sometimes animal, as *tincture* of cantharides, or mineral, as *tincture* of ferric chlorid

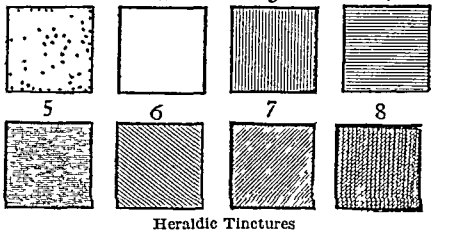
Tinctures are solutions of non-volatile or only partially volatile substances in liquids other than simple water or glycerin, and which invariably contain alcohol
National Standard Dispensatory p 1597 [L & F '08]

2. A tinge of color, a tint, as, a *tincture* of red

'Tis not a set of features or complexion,
The *tincture* of a skin, that I admire
ADDISON *Cato* act I, sc 4

3. A slight flavor or quality superadded, tone, tinge, modicum, spice, as, a *tincture* of orange-peel, a *tincture* of French manners **4.** That part of a substance which is extracted by a solvent **5** *Her* One of the two metals, seven colors, or eight furs used in heraldic description

The metals are *or* (gold or yellow) and *argent* (silver or white), the colors are *gules* (red), *azure* (blue), *sable* (black), *vert* (green), *purpure* (purple), and less commonly, *tenné* (deep orange), and *sanguine* or *murrey* (blood-red) the furs are *ermine, ermines, erminois, pean, vair, counter-vair, potent,* and *counter-potent* (See these words) When engraved in black and white, the metals colors and furs are represented by dots, lines or other devices



Heraldic Tinctures

1 Or 2 Argent 3 Gules 4 Azure 5 Sable 6 Vert 7 Purpure 8 Tenné

6. In the language of the alchemists, borrowed from them by the theosophists, a supposed subtle volatile energy intermediate between body and spirit and capable of both physical and spiritual action **7†.** A pigment [< L *tinctura*, < *tinctus* see TINCT, *v*] — **ammoniated tincture,** or **ethereal t,** a solution of a medicinal substance in spirits of ammonia or ether instead of alcohol — **nephritic t,** an infusion of nephritic wood, formerly used for kidney-complaints The old herbalists believed the wood came from Mexico and was the *coatl* of the Aztecs, but in more recent writings the phrase is applied to the benoil plant (*Moringa moringa*) — **tinc'ture-press",** *n* A press used in extracting from plants their essential principles

tind†, *vt* Same as TEEN²

tind†, *n* A projecting limb or arm, a prong **tynd†.**

tin'dal, 1 tin'dəl, 2 tin'dal, *n* [Anglo-Ind] A lascar boatswain also the head of a gang of laborers, or a corporal in the ordnance department [< Malay *tandal*]

Tin'dal, Matthew (⁴/₁₀1656–⁸/₁₈1733) An English jurist

Tin'dale, William Same as TYNDALE

tin'da-lo, 1 tin'[*or* tin']da-lō 2 tin'[*or* tin']da-lō, *n* [P I] A large tree (*Abzelia rhomboidea*), the Philippine cedar, or its reddish hard wood, prized for fine cabinetwork

Tin'da-ro, 1 tin'da-rō, 2 tin'da-rō, **Cape** A cape in Messina province, N E Sicily the ancient **Tyndaris**

tin'der, 1 tin'dər, 2 tin'der, *n* Any highly inflammable substance that will ignite (without explosion) on contact with a spark, especially, such a substance, as charred linen, in a tinder-box [< AS *tynder*, tinder, akin to *tendan* kindle]

— **tin'der-box",** *n* **1** A portable metallic box containing tinder, and usually also flint and steel, by which a spark might be sent into the tinder to ignite it in use before the invention of lucifer matches **2** Hence, colloquially, a highly inflammable mass of material — **t -fungus,** *n* A large leathery fungus (*Polyporus fomentarius*) growing on trees the amadou of commerce — **t -like,** *a* Inflammable as tinder — **t -ore,** *n Mineral* An impure variety of jamesonite — **tin'der-y,** *a* Resembling tinder, inflammable

tine¹, 1 tain, 2 tin, *vt & vi* [Prov Eng or Obs] Same as TEEN¹

tine', *v* [Scot or Obs] **I** *t* **1** To lose **2†** To slay, destroy **II** *i* To be destroyed die perish **tynet.**

tine³, *vt* [Prov Eng] To shut, or close

tinet†, *vt* Same as TEEN²

tinet†, *vt* Same as TEEN³

tinet†, *a* Tiny

tinge¹, *n* **1** One of a set of teeth or points, especially one of two or more projecting points adapted for piercing, as in forks for culinary or farm use, a spike or prong, as of an antler See illus under ANTLER and STAG **2.** [Prov Eng] A tooth-fang **3** [Prov Eng or Scot] The act or process of harrowing land [< AS *tind*, prong] — **tine'-stock",** *n* [Prov Eng] One of the short projecting handles on a snath

tine², *n* [Prov Eng] A forfeit or pledge

tine³, *n* [Prov Eng] A wild vetch that grasps other plants with its tendrils **tine'-grass"†, tine'-tare"†**

tinet†, *n* Same as TEEN

tin'e-a, 1 tin'i-ə, 2 tin'e-a, *n* **1.** *Entom* (1) [T-] A genus typical of *Tineidæ* (2) An insect of this genus, as the clothes-moth See illus under CLOTHES-MOTH **2.** *Pathol* Ringworm **3.** *Arch* An annulet [L, worm, moth] — **tinea favosa,** same as FAVUS

— **Tin'e-æ,** *n pl Entom* The *Tineoidea* — **tin'e-an,** *a, & n* — **tin'e-id.** I *a* Of or pertaining to the *Tineidæ* or *Tineoidea* II *n* One of the *Tineidæ* or *Tineoidea* — **Tine'i-dæ,** *n pl Entom* A family of tineoidean moths, especially those with the antennæ not extended forward in rest and fore wings long, as clothes-moths — **tin'e-oid,** *a* — **Tin"e-i'na,** *n pl Entom* The *Tineoidea* — **tin'e-in(e²,** *a & n* — **Tin"e-oi'de-a,** *n pl Entom* A superfamily of small lepidopterous insects with slender body, long and narrow fringed wings, and antennæ generally simple including clothes-moths, leaf-miners, etc — **tin"e-ol'de-an,** *a & n*

tined, 1 tənd, 2 tind, *a* Having tines usually in combination, as, a two-*tined* fork

tine'man, *n Old Eng Law* An officer of the forest who had charge of the vert and venison at night [Spain

Ti-ne'o, 1 ti-nē'o, 2 ti-ne'o, *n* A city in Oviedo province,

ti-nes'mus, *n Pathol* Same as TENESMUS

ti'net†, *n* Brushwood and thorns for fences and hedges

Tine'wald, *n* Same as TYNEWALD

tin'-foil", etc See TIN

ting, 1 tiŋ, 2 ting, *vt & vi* [Rare] To give forth or cause to give forth a single or separate high metallic musical sound, as a small bell Compare TINKLE¹ [Onomatopœic]

ting¹, *n* A single high metallic sound, as of a small bell.

ting², *n* Same as SYCEE-SILVER

ting³, *n* [Chin] The apartment for the idol in a temple

ting⁴†, *n* A thing or parliament

ting'-a-ling', 1 tiŋ'-ə-liŋ', 2 ting'-a-ling', *n* The ringing of a small bell, or any similar sound frequently used adverbially Compare TING¹, TINKLE [Reduplication of TING¹]

tinge, 1 tinj, 2 ting, *v* [TINGED, TINGE'ING] **I.** *t* **1.** To imbue with a faint trace of color, impart a tint to **2.** To imbue slightly with a foreign element, modify by mixing with something, also, to give a foreign taste to, flavor, figuratively, to alter slightly the characteristics of **II** *i* To become tinged or colored [< L *tingo*, dye] Syn.: see STAIN — **tin'gent†,** *a* Capable of tingeing — **ting'er,** *n* One who or that which tinges — **tin'gi-bl(e²,** *a* Capable of being tinged or stained

tinge, *n* **1.** A faint trace of color imbuing what is otherwise colorless or modifying another color, as, yellow with a *tinge* of red **2** A quality or peculiarity imparted to anything material or immaterial by a foreign element Syn see COLOR

A deep melancholy took possession of him and gave a dark *tinge* to all his views of human nature MACAULAY *Essays, Samuel Johnson* in vol VI p 176 [H & H 1873]

Ting"hai', 1 tiŋ hai', 2 ting hī', *n* A seaport, the capital of Chusan Archipelago China

tin'gi, 1 tiŋ'gi 2 tiŋ'ĝi, *n* [Braz] Either of two Brazilian trees (*Magonia glabrata* and *M pubescens*) of the soapberry family whose seeds are used for making a soap

Tin-gian', 1 tin-gi-ən', 2 tin-ĝyan' *n* Same as TINGUIAN

Tin'gi-dæ, 1 tin'ji-dī, 2 tin'ĝi-dē, *n pl Entom* The *Tingitidæ* [< TINGIS] — **tin'gid,** *a & n*

Tin'gis, 1 tin'jis, 2 tin'gis, *n Entom* **1** A genus typical of *Tingitidæ* **2** [t-] A small bug of this or a related genus often found in great numbers on the leaves of plants from which they suck the sap — **tin'gis-fly",** *n* A tingis

Tin-git'i-dæ, 1 tin-jit'i-dī, 2 tin-ĝit'i-dē, *n pl Entom* A family of geodromican bugs with fore legs raptorial, tarsi 2-jointed, and elytra strongly areolated and often vitreous [< TINGIS] — **tin'gi-tid,** *a & n* — **tin'gi-toid,** *a*

tin'gl(e², 1 tiŋ'gl, 2 tiŋ'ĝl, *v* [TIN'GLED, TIN'GLD², TIN'GLING] **I** *t* [Rare] To tinkle

II *i* **1** To experience a prickly, stinging sensation, as the skin from exposure to cold, or the ears from the effect of a smart blow

Even if base acts win office and plaudits to-day the ears of the actor's children will *tingle* at the report of them half a century hence PHILLIPS in Martyn's *Wendell Phillips* bk III, p 370 [F & W 1890]

2 To produce a prickly, stinging sensation **3** [Rare] To tinkle [For TINKLE¹, *v*] — **tin'gler,** *n* [Colloq] Anything which causes a smart, as a slap

tin'gle, *n* **1.** A prickly, stinging sensation, a tingling **2.** A jingle or tinkling

tin'glish, 1 tiŋ'glish, 2 tiŋ'ĝlish, *a* [Rare] Having power to excite a tingling sensation

tin'gua-ite, 1 tiŋ'gwa-ait 2 tiŋ'ĝwa-it, *n Petrog* An igneous rock having the composition of the nepheline-syenites and the phonolites found in Massachusetts, Arkansas and Texas [< Serra de *Tinqua* Brazil]

Tin-guian', 1 tin-gyān', 2 tin-ĝyán', *n* [GUIA'NES, 1 -nēs, 2 -nās, *pl*] [P I] **1** One of a light-colored people inhabiting northwestern Luzon sometimes classed as Indonesians **2** Their language **Tin-gulane'†.**

tin'gy, *n* Same as TINGI

ti-nic', 1 ti-nik', 2 ti-nic', *n* [P I] A thorn, also, a fish-bone [Tag] **ti-nick'†**

tin'ing, 1 tain'iŋ 2 tin'ing *n* [Prov Eng] **1** Dead wood used to repair a hedge **2** A new enclosed ground

Ti"ni-tian', 1 ti ni-tyān', 2 ti ni-tyan', *n* [P I] A Malayan of Palawan

tink¹, 1 tiŋk, 2 tiŋk, *vi* To make a single or separate tinkling sound, chink [Onomatopœic]

tink', *vt* To tinker mend

tink, *n* A tinkle or tinkling

tin'kal, *n* Same as TINCAL

tin'kard†, *n* An itinerant who alternately begs and tinkers

Tink'ar's-root", *n* Tinker's-weed **Tink'er's-root"†**

tink'er, 1 tiŋk'er, 2 tiŋk'er, *v* **I** *t* To mend or patch in the manner of a tinker, hence, to mend or patch in makeshift fashion, sometimes, to botch

You've made another hole in the tin-kettle of society how do you propose to *tinker* it?
DE QUINCEY *Essays on the Poets Goldsmith* p 116 [T & F 1859]

II *i* **1.** To work as a tinker **2.** To busy oneself in mending or patching up, work or act in a small, makeshift fashion, or in a meddlesome way, tamper

tink'er, *n* **1.** An itinerant mender of domestic utensils of metal, especially of wares that can be mended with solder **2** Loosely, one who does repairing work of any kind, also, one with an offhand readiness for a variety of small work, a jack of all trades **3.** The act of tinkering or roughly repairing, hasty workmanship **4.** One of various fishes (1) A small mackerel about two years old (2) The chub-mackerel (3) A stickleback, especially the ten-spined (4) The silversides (5) [Prov Eng] The skate **5** A bird (1) The razorbill (2) A guillemot, tinker-shire **6** [Newfoundland] A species of seal **7.** *Ordnance* A small mortar, not now used [< TINK¹, *v*] — **tinker bird,** same as COPPERSMITH, 2 — **tink'er-man,** *n* [Eng] Formerly, one who illegally netted fish in the Thames. — **tink'er-ly,** *a* Like a tinker or tinkering

tink'erd, *pp* Tinkered

tink'er-shire, 1 tiŋk'ər-shir, 2 tink'er-shir *n* [Local Eng] The murre or guillemot **tink'er-shue†.**

Tink'er's-weed", 1 tiŋk'ərz-wēd', 2 tiŋk'ərz-wēd', *n* Fever-root so called from Dr Tinker, of New England, who first used it medicinally See FEVER

tin'kl(el‖, 1 tiŋ'kl, 2 tiŋ'kl, *v.* [TIN'KLED, TIN'KLD‖, TIN'KLING] **I.** *t* **1.** To cause to produce sharp metallic sounds **2.** To summon or accompany by a tinkling. **3†.** To cause to resound

II. *i* **1.** To give a series of quick, slight, often repeated metallic sounds, as a sheep-bell does when rung

The leafless trees and every icy crag
Tinkled like iron WORDSWORTH *Prelude* st 12

2. To tingle, ring, as the ears [Intens of TINK¹, *v*]

tin'kle†, *vt* To tinker

tin'kle, *n* Same as TINKLING, 1

tin'kler, 1 tiŋ'kler, 2 tiŋ'kler, *n* **1.** [Prov Eng] A tinker; hence, a vagabond **2** [Slang Eng] A bell

tin'kling, 1 tiŋ'kliŋ, 2 tiŋ'kliŋ, *n* **1.** A succession of slight, sharp, clear sounds, as that produced by the striking together repeatedly of two small metallic bodies, as, the *tinkling of toy bells* **2.** [Jamaica] A grackle (*Quiscalus crassirostris*)

—metallic tinkling (*Pathol*), a peculiar sound sometimes heard on applying the stethoscope when the patient speaks or coughs Indicative of pneumothorax

tin'let, 1 tin'let, 2 tin'lĕt, *n* A small tin vessel

tin'man, 1 tin'man, 2 tin'măn, *n.* [TIN'MEN, *pl*] A maker of or dealer in tinware [The crapple

tin'mouth", 1 tin'mauth", 2 tin'mouth", *n* [Local, U S]

tinned, } 1 tind, 2 tĭnd, *a* **1.** Coated or overlaid with

tind², } tin or tin-plate **2.** [Eng] Packed or preserved in tins, canned as *tinned* salmon.— **tinned sheet iron**, tin-plate — **t. ware**, same as TINWARE

Tin'neh, 1 tin'e, 2 tin'e, *a & n* Same as ATHAPASCAN. **Tin'né**; **Tin'ney‡.**

tin'nent, *a* Made of tin

tin'ner, 1 tin'er, 2 tin'er, *n* **1.** A miner employed in tin-mines **2.** A tinman or worker in tin-plate **3.** [Eng] One who cans food products — **tinner's stove**, a portable sheet-iron stove used by tinsmiths for heating their tools

tin'net, 1 tin'et, 2 tin'ĕt, *n* [Prov Eng or Obs] Brushwood for fences

Tin"ne-vel'li, 1 tin'i-vel'i, 2 tin'e-vĕl'i, *n* **1.** A district in S Madras province India **2** Its capital

tin'ni-ent†, *a* Emitting a clear tinkling sound

tin'ning, 1 tin'iŋ, 2 tin'ing, *n* **1.** The act, operation, or process of covering with or preserving in tin **2.** A protective coating of tin, as on sheet iron **3†.** Tinware

tin-ni'tus, 1 ti-nai'tus, 2 ti-nī'tŭs, *n Pathol* A ringing in the ears, an imaginary sound, as of ringing or of roaring or rippling water [L , < *tinnio* (pp *tinnitus*), ring] **tinnitus aurium‡.— telephone tinnitus**, a ringing or buzzing in the ears claimed to be caused by the too constant use of the telephone

tin'nock, 1 tin'ak 2 tin'ok, *n* [Prov Eng] A titmouse, especially the blue titmouse

tin'ny, 1 tin'i, 2 tin'y, *a* Pertaining to or composed of tin; similar to, sounding like, or tasting of tin

Ti-noc'er-as, 1 tai-nos'ər-əs, 2 ti-nŏç'er-as, *n Mam* **1** A genus typical of *Tinoceratidæ* **2** [t-] A very large fossil mammal of this genus [< Gr *teinō* stretch + *keras* horn]

Ti"no-ce-rat'i-dē, 1 tai'no-si-rat'i-dī, 2 ti"no-çe-rät'i-dē, *n pl Mam* The *Uintatheriidæ* [< TINOCERAS]

—ti"no-cer'a-tid, ti"no-cer'a-toid, *a & n*

Ti'nos, 1 ti'nŏs, 2 ti'nŏs *n* An island of the Cyclades group Grecian Archipelago 79 sq m

ti-nō'sa, 1 ti-nɔ'sə, 2 ti-nɔ'sa, *n* [Sp Am] A carangoid fish (*Caranx lugubris*) of rocky islands in tropical regions

tin'plate", 1 tin'plēt", 2 tin'plāt', *vt* [TIN'PLAT'ED, TIN'PLAT'ING] To coat, as sheet iron or steel, with tin

tin'-plate", *n* Sheet iron or steel coated with tin by dipping into the melted metal commonly called simply *tin* *There are three principal qualities the best, consisting* of coated charcoal iron is called **charcoal plate**; that which is coated on coke-smelted or puddled iron is called **coke plate**, and tin-plate having crystals formed by the action of diluted nitric and hydrochloric acids is called **crystallized tin-plate**

tin'-pot"ter, 1 tin'-pot'er; 2 tin'-pŏt'er, *n* [Naut. Slang] One who loafs about the galley on shipboard.

tin'-pulp", **tin-scrap**, etc See TIN, *n*

tin'sel, 1 tin'sel, 2 tin'sĕl, *vt* [TIN'SELED OR TIN'SELLED, TIN'SELD‖, TIN'SEL-ING OR TIN'SEL-LING] **1.** To adorn or decorate with or as with tinsel **2** To give a metallic appearance to (ceramic ware) by washing with a metallic substance

tin'sel, *a* Of tinsel-like qualities, superficially brilliant

tin'sel-ly† [Rare] — **tin'sel-ly**, *adv* [Rare]

tin'sel, *n* **1.** Very thin glittering bits of metal used to ornament articles of dress, as for use on the stage, also, the thin metal from which they are cut **2.** A fabric in which such bits of metal or spangles are woven, or to which they are attached **3** A fabric having a filling of gold or silver thread **4** Figuratively, anything sparkling and showy, with little real worth, superficial adornment and brilliancy **5.** *Elec* Wire thread used in the composition of flexible conductors [< F *étincelle* (< L *scintilla*), spark]— **tin'sel-ry**, *n* [Rare.] Things, collectively, that are made of or adorned with tinsel

tins'man, 1 tinz'man 2 tinz'mən *n* [Rare] A tinman

tin'smith", 1 tin'smith", 2 tin'smith', *n* One who makes tinware — **tin'smith"ing**, *n* The trade of a tinsmith [name

tin'stone", 1 tin'stōn"; 2 tin'stōn", *n* Cassiterite a miners

tint¹, 1 tint, 2 tint, *vt* **1.** To give a tint or tints to, tinge.

By the addition of black the red is said to be shaded, by the addition of white it is *tinted*
YOUMANS *Hand-Book Household Science* ¶ 161, p 91 [A. 1857]

2. In engraving, to form a tint upon

tint² [Scot] *imp* of TINE² *v* Lost

tint³, *n* **1.** A variety of color, tincture Specif . (1) A tendency toward or slight admixture of a different color, tinge as red with a blue *tint* (2) A variety of color made by diluting it with white *Compare* HUE SHADE (3) Any variety of color a hue especially when delicate

The slightest frost will destroy the *tints* of every leaf that is touched by it. WILSON FLAGG *Year Among the Trees, Autumn Woods* p 194 [r & L. 1881]

2. In engraving, an effect of light shade, texture, etc , produced by the spacing of lines or by hatching **3.** An impression from a tint-block, in common use as a background on checks, serving as a safeguard against erasure [< It *tinta*, < L *tinctus*, see TINCT *v*] Syn.. see COLOR **— middle tint**, a color or tint intermediate between the light and shaded parts of a picture and serving to harmonize the transition between them — **rubbed t.**, a tint on a lithographic stone laid on by rubbing with solid inks or crayons — **ruled t** , a tint of parallel spaced lines as in an engraving; used for shading purposes —**tint'-block"**, *n Print* An electrotype or block bearing a design to be printed in a faint color as a background in common use for checks and colored illustrations — **t.-drawing**, *n* Drawing to produce the effects of tint or texture with a uniform color — **t.-tool**, *n* A tool for engraving a printing-block with lines or stipples **tint'-ing-tool"‡.**

tin'ta, 1 tin'ta, 2 tin'tä, *n* A variety of Madeira wine, so called from its tint, which resembles red Burgundy [Pg , < *l tinctus*, see TINCT *v*] [coloring

tint'age, 1 tint'ij, 2 tint'ag, *n* [Rare] Tints, collectively,

Tin-tag'el, 1 tin-taj'el, 2 tin-täg'ĕl, *n* **1.** A parish in W Cornwall, England **2. T. Head**, a headland with castle-ruins, traditional birthplace of King Arthur **Tin-tag'il‡.**

tin"ta-mar'r†, *n* A loud or hideous noise **tin"ta-marre'†.**

tin"tar-ron', 1 tin'tar-rōn', 2 tin'tar-rōn', *n* [P I] A solution of indigo used as a dye

tint'er, 1 tint'ər, 2 tint'er, *n* One who tints, or that by which tint is imparted Specif (1) An instrument or machine for ruling or otherwise preparing tint-blocks, or for coloring paper or other material (2) A plain glass slide of one color, for producing a special effect, as that of moonlight, in producing pictures with a magic-lantern.

Tin'tern Ab'bey, 1 tin'tərn, 2 tin'tern The ruin of a Cistercian monastery founded in 1131, in Chapel Hill parish, Monmouthshire, England Here Theodoric, king of Glamorgan, fell before the Saxons, A D 600

tin'ter-nell†, *n* An old dance [wren

tin'tie, 1 tin'ti, 2 tin'ti, *n.* [Prov. Eng] The wren' titty-

tint'i-ness, 1 tint'i-nes, 2 tint'i-nĕs, *n* The state of being tinty.

tin"tin-nab'u-lum, 1 tin'ti-nab'yu-lum; 2 tin'ti-năb'yu-lŭm, *n* [-LA, *pl*] A bell, especially a small tinkling or signaling bell, as a sleigh-bell, door-bell, etc ; also, a combination of bells or jingling plates, used as a musical instrument or as a toy. [L , < *tintinno* (< *tinnio*), ring] — **tin"tin-nab'u-lar**, *a* Ringing or sounding like a bell or bells, pertaining to bells or their sound, characterized by ringing or tinkling, as of bells **tin"tin-nab'u-lant, -la-ry**, or **-lous†.— tin"tin-nab"u-la'tion**, *n* The ringing of a bell or bells any tinkling. [less.

tint'less, 1 tint'les, 2 tint'lĕs, *a* Having no tint, color-

tin'to, 1 tin'to, 2 tin'to, *n* [Pg] Same as TINTA

tin-tom'e-ter, 1 tin-tom'i-tər, 2 tin-tŏm'e-ter, *n* A scale of colors used for comparing tints with each other or with a standard [< TINT, *n* , + -METER] — **tin"tu-met'ric** *a* — **tin-tom'e-try** *n*

Tin"to-ret'to, 1 tin'to-ret'to, 2 tin"o-rĕt'to **II** (?/₁₁1518-₈/₁₁1594) Popular name of Giacomo Robusti a Venetian painter See VENETIAN SCHOOL **Tin'to-ret‡.**

tint'y, 1 tint'i, 2 tint'y, *a Paint* Marked by inharmonious combination of tints or by excessive color

tin'type", 1 tin'taip", 2 tin'typ", *n* [U S] A ferrotype so called popularly because the sheet of iron used in this process resembles that used for tin-plate

tin'ware", 1 tin'wār", 2 tin'wâr", *n* Utensils made of tin or tin-plate for the home or otherwise

tin'-witts", etc See TIN, *n*

ti'ny, 1 tai'ni, 2 ti'ny, *a* [TI'NI-ER, 2 TI'NI-EST] Very small, minute, often pleonastically with *little*, as, a *tiny little* insect [Var of TEENY², < TEEN, *n* , < AS *teōna*, trouble] SYN.: see LITTLE MINUTE, SMALL

Ti-o'ga, 1 tai-ō'gə, 2 ti-ō'ga, *n* **1.** A county in S New York 518 sq m county-seat, Owego **2** A county in central N Pennsylvania 1,180 sq m county-seat, Wellsboro

-tion, *suffix* A termination denoting act, state, or agent, as, temptation denotes the act of tempting the state of being tempted, or that which tempts [< F. *-tion*, *-con*, < L *-tio(n-)*, a suffix of abstract nouns]

Ti"oo-men', *n* Same as TYUMEN **Ti"ou-men'‡.**

ti"o-ta'la, 1 ti"o-tā'lə, 2 ti"o-tā'lä, *n* [Samoa] A kingfisher (*Halcyon pealei*) of Tutuila which preys upon lizards, insects, and young birds The name is also applied to *Todiramphus recurvirostris* of the neighboring islands

-tious, *suffix* A termination of adjectives corresponding to nouns in *-tion* [< F *-tieux*, < L *-tiosus*, < *-t*, ending of stem, + *-osus*, -OUS, or directly + L *-cius*, *-tius*]

tip¹, 1 tip, 2 tip, *v* [TIPPED, TIPT‖, TIP'PING] **I.** *t* **1.** To cause to lean by lowering or raising one end or side of, throw on one end or side, cant, tilt, as, he is *tipping* the boat, to *tip* the beam, cart etc **2.** To strike slightly, or with the end of some light thing, tap **3.** To toss, as carded hair, so that it will fall in tufts **4.** *Mus* Same as TONGUE, 1 **5.** [Colloq] To bestow a gift or gratuity of money upon, as a waiter or a servant **6.** [Slang] To toss or throw lightly, direct toward, give, as, I *tipped* the fellow a shilling, *tip* me your hand **7.** [Slang] To give or pretend to give secret information to concerning the chances of some event, especially in wagering or speculating, as, the jockey *tipped* the book-maker **8†.** To overturn, upset

II. *i* **1.** To lean over to one side, cant, tilt **2.** To bestow gifts of money, as on a serving person

Did he *tip* handsomely?—How much did he come down with?
GAY *Beggar's Opera* act III sc 1.

[< Sw *tippa*, strike gently] Syn. cant, incline, slant, slope tilt To *tilt* or *tip* is to throw out of a horizontal position by raising one side or end or lowering the other the words are closely similar, but *tilt* suggests more of fluctuation or instability *Slant* and *slope* are said of things somewhat fixed or permanent in a position out of the horizontal or perpendicular the roof *slants*, the hill *slopes* *Incline* is a more normal word for *tip*, and also for *slant* or *slope* To *cant* is to set slantingly in many cases *tip* and *cant* might be interchanged but *tip* is more temporary, often momentary, one *tips* a pail so that the water flows over the edge a mechanic *cants* a table by making or setting one side higher than the other See INCLINE — **tip'-car"**, **tip cart, tip-sled, tip-truck**, etc Same as DUMP-CAR etc — **tip foot**, *n* A club-foot also, a club-footed person — **tip-stock**, *n* A gun-stock arranged to hinge or tip, as for convenience in loading — **tip-tilted**, *a* Turned or tipped up at the end said of a nose — **to tip off. 1.** To pour off, as liquid **2.** [Slang] Same as TIP¹, *v* **7 — to tip out**, to cause to fall by upsetting — **to tip over**, to upset — **to tip the beam**, to bring down the scale-beam, outweigh something, or weigh a specified amount often used figuratively **to tip the scale(s)‡.— to tip the grampus** [Naut Slang], to duck a lookout for being asleep — **to tip the hat**, to touch or lift the hat as in salutation — **to tip the wink** [Slang] to direct a wink slyly as a private signal of caution, suggestion, etc — **to tip up**, to tip, as a cart tilt

tip², *vt.* [TIPPED, TIP'PING] **1.** To furnish with a tip, as a weapon **2.** To cover or coat the tip of

And the Moon that night With a gray cold light
Each baleful object *tips*
BARHAM *Ingoldsby Legends Nurse's Story* st 1.

3 To form into a tip or point

tip³, *n* **1.** The point or extremity of anything small or tapering, end, as, the *tip* of the tongue or finger **2.** A piece or part made to form the tip of anything, as a ferrule or a shoe-tip **3.** The upper part of a hat-crown; also, the lining in the upper part of the crown **4.** A brush of camel's hair, bit of Canton flannel, etc , used in laying gold-leaf **5.** The last joint of a jointed fishing-rod **6.** A rubber overshoe covering only the front part of the foot, a foothold, sandal **7.** *pl* The top leaves of the tobacco-plant **8.** *Lacrosse* A short throw of the ball with a crosse **9.** [Austral] In the wool-trade, the outer end of the sheep's wool, also, one of the clumps formed by the clotted ends of wool, or the character of these clumps **10.** A horseshoe covering only the front half of the hoof **11.** In thread-manufacturing, the paper that covers the end of a spool **12.** *Archery* One of the leathers that protect the fingers of the right hand **13.** *Aero* An aileron [Akin to TOP¹, *n* cp D *tip*, Ice *typpi*] Syn.. see END — **tip'-burn"**, *n Agric* A disease which affects the tips of leaves and shoots of cultivated plants, as the potato — **tip-cat**, *n* A boys' game played with a stick or bat and a piece of wood pointed at the ends, which on being struck flies into the air, when it is hit again with the batting-stick — **tip-cheese**, *n* A modification of tip-cat — **tip-paper**, *n* A paper for lining a hat-crown — **tip-stretcher**, *n* A device for stretching hat-crowns — **tip-worm**, *n* [U S] The larva of a gall-fly (*Cecidomyia taccinii*) destructive to the buds of the cranberry

tip⁴, *n* **1.** (1) A sum of money given, as to a servant usually to secure better or more prompt service (2) Hence, a present of money to a child, especially a schoolboy **2.** A friendly, helpful hint based on secret and exclusive or confidential information, specif , secret information presumed to increase a bettor's or speculator's chance of winning, by extension, the expected winner of a sporting event, as, Lamplighter was a favorite *tip* in this race **3.** A slight touch or tap, as of a ball at cricket **4.** A dumping-ground also, the rubbish dumped there **5.** A tip-car, specif , in England, an elevated track along which railroad-cars etc , can be run and their contents tipped or discharged at a desired spot, hence, such track with the apparatus used in effecting the unloading **6†.** A fall

— foul tip, in baseball, a foul hit in which the ball is only grazed — **straight tip**, a tip from some authoritative or inside source of information — **tip for tap†**, tit for tat — **to miss one's tip** [Colloq], to fail in one's object.

tip⁵, *n* [Scot] A male sheep a tup or ram

tip⁶, *n* [Prov Eng] A sip or draft of liquor [< TIP¹, *v*]

ti"-pao', 1 ti'-pau' 2 ti'-pou', *n* [Chin] An officer of the lowest rank in a village or town

tipe, 1 taip, 2 tip, *n* **1.** [Prov Eng] A trap for rabbits, mice, etc **2** [Dial] *Fish* Same as TILT¹ *n* , 2

Tip'e-rah, 1 tip'i-rə, 2 tip'e-rä, *n* A district in Chittagong division L Bengal and Assam province, India 2,491 sq m , capital Comilla **Tip'pe-rah‡.**

tiph'ad, 1 tif'ad, 2 tif'ăd, *n Ecol* A pond formation. [< Gr *tiphos* pond]

Tiph'er-ath, 1 tif'ər-əth 2 tif'er-ath *n* See SEPHIRA

tiph'i-a, 1 tif'i-ə, 2 tif'i-a, *n* A wasp-like ecolid insect (genus *Tiphia*) as *T inorata* common in the eastern United States [< Gr *tiphē*, an insect]

Tiph'sah, 1 tif'sə 2 tif'sä, *n Bib* *1 Kings* iv, 24

tif'pi, *n* Same as TEEPEE

ti"pi-ti', 1 ti'pi-ti', 2 tī pi-tī', *n* A strainer made by the Indians from strips of the stem of the jacitara-palm and used for expressing the poisonous juice of the manioc-root [Tupi]

ti'-plant", *n* Same as TI²

ti-poi'a, 1 ti-poi'ə, 2 ti-pōi'ä, *n* [Braz & W Afr] A machilla

Tip'pah, 1 tip'ə, 2 tip'a, *n* A county in N E Mississippi; 456 sq m , county-seat Ripley

Tip"pe-ca-noe', 1 tip'i-kə-nū', 2 tip'e-ca-nŏ', *n* **1.** A sobriquet of General W H Harrison, in allusion to his victory over the Indians on Tippecanoe river in 1811 **2.** A river in N W Indiana, length, 200 m to the Wabash river **3.** A county in central W Indiana, 488 sq m , county-seat, Lafayette **4 T. City**, a village in S E Miami county, O.

tipped'-staff"†, *n* A tipstaff

tip'pence, 1 tip'ens, 2 tip'ĕnç, *n* [Scot] Twopence

tip'pen-ny, 1 tip'e-ni, 2 tip'ĕ-ny, *a* [Prov Eng] Twopenny.

tip'per¹, 1 tip'ər, 2 tip'er, *n* One who or that which tips Specif (1) One who operates a tip-cart, tip-car, etc (2) A tipster (3) A donor of gratuities (4) A mechanical device for dumping anything, as coal

tip'per², *n* One who adjusts tips to something, as a fitter of tips to umbrella-handles

tip'per³, *n* A former variety of ale, brewed with brackish water said to be peculiar to one well in Sussex, England [< T *Tipper*, brewer]

Tip"per-a'ry, 1 tip'ər-ē'ri, 2 tip'er-ā'ry, *n* **1** A county of Munster province, Ireland, 66 by 40 m , 1,659 sq m **2.** Its capital **3** [Recent] A soldier of Irish birth or descent

tip'pet, 1 tip'et, 2 tip'ĕt, *n* **1.** A fur or other warm outdoor covering for the shoulders, hanging well down in front worn chiefly by women, private coachmen, and footmen Fur tippets are a part of the official costume of English judges **2.** A long scarf of fur or of knitted wool worn about the neck, or as a muffler for the head, also, a long and narrow pendent part of a dress **3.** *Anglican Ch* A shoulder-scarf worn by ecclesiastics in place of a hood Non-graduate ministers must wear those of black material other than silk, masters of arts in orders, prebendaries, and higher ecclesiastics wear silken tippets See AMICE², 1 **4** *Ornith* An overhanging or ruff-like arrangement of the feathers of a bird's nape, shoulder-knot **5** *Entom* A patagium; shoulder-tippet **6.** *Fishing* A length of horsehair or gut between the reel-line and casting-line in a fishing-line **7†.** [Scot] A wisp of thatch bound together at one end **8†.** A hood of chain mail. used sometimes for *camail* [C] [< AS *tæppet*, < L *tapete*, < Gr *tapēs* (*tapēt-*) rug] — **hempen, St. Johnstone's** [Scot], or **Tyburn† tippet**, a gallows-rope — **tip'pet-grebe"**, *n* A grebe having a tippet, as the great crested grebe **t.-grouse**, *n* The ruffed grouse — **to turn t †. 1.** To change one's course **2.** To effect a disguise

tip'ple¹, } 1 tip'l; 2 tip'l, *v* [TIP'PLED, TIP'LD‖, TIP'-**tip'l²**, } PLING] **I.** *t* **1.** To drink or sip, as alcoholic beverages, frequently or habitually, but not to the point of inebriation; as, Richard *tipples* ale **2.** To affect by frequent drinking, bring under the influence of liquor, as, he was continually *tippled*

II. *i* To sip often; especially, to drink strong or alcoholic beverages frequently or habitually, as, he spent his time *tippling* at the inn

It chanc t a bee did flie that way, . . To *tipple* freely in a flower.
HERRICK *The Captive d Bee* l. 4.

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[< Norw *tipla*, tipple]— **tip'pling-house"**, *n* A house where liquor is sold on draft, tavern

tip'ple, *v* [Prov Eng] To tumble over, turn over

tip'ple, *vt* [Prov Eng] To make into a tipple as hay

tip'ple, *n* Liquor consumed in tippling, stimulating drink often used figuratively, as, water is the teetotaler's *tipple*, books are the *tipple* of the mind

tip'ple, *n* [Local, U S] A place where railway-cars or mine-wagons are tipped or dumped cradle-dump

tip'ple, *n* [Prov Eng] A conical bundle of hay, tied near its top and set up to dry

tip'pled, } 1 tip'ld, 2 tip'ld, *pa* Under the influence
tip'ld, } of liquor [One who sells tipple

tip'pler, 1 tip'lər, 2 tip'ler, *n* **1.** One who tipples **2†.**

tip'pler, *n* **1** [Prov Eng] One who or that which tips or tips over, a tumbler **2** Same as TIPPER[1] (4) **3** A lever or tumbler used in a loom **4** A pigeon of an English breed resembling the long-faced tumblers but not tumbling in flight

tip'py, 1 tip'ı, 2 tip'y, *a* [Colloq] **1** Inclined to lose equilibrium unsteady **2** Characterized by an affected swaying movement, fastidious dainty smart **3.** Having many tips also, having defective tips said of wool

tip'staff", } 1 tip'staf", 2 tip'staf", *n* **1** [TIP'STAFFS", *pl*]
tip'staf", } (1) An officer who carries a tipstaff, specif , in England, a sheriff's subordinate, a bailiff, constable

His knowledge of the town and active adroitness in avoiding *tipstaffs* kept him long from acquaintance with the jail ALLAN CUNNINGHAM *British Painters etc* in vol II p 233 [J M 1830]

(2) An officer appointed to wait upon a court in session, serve processes, care for jurors, and perform various services, a crier **2.** [TIP'STAVES", *pl*] A staff having a metal tip or top, used as a badge of office [< *tipped*, pp of TIP[2], *v* , + STAFF[1]]

tip'ster, 1 tip'stər, 2 tip'ster, *n* [Colloq] A vender of confidential tips concerning the chances of a race or other event on which wagers depend Compare TOUT

tip'stock", 1 tip'stok", 2 tip'stŏk", *n* The detachable or adjustable fore part of a gunstock

tip'sy, 1 tip'sı, 2 tip'sy, *a* [TIP'SI-ER, TIP'SI-EST] **1.** Befuddled with drink, partially intoxicated

Drunk! no I am not drunk—
Tipsy perhaps with my good fortune
HOADLEY *The Suspicious Husband* act IV sc 1

2. Inducing or arising from tipsiness, hilarious, as, a *tipsy* cordial **3** Bobbing and swaying, tipping about, also, liable to tip, tippy, as, a *tipsy* boat [< TIP[4], *n*]

tip'sey†.— tip'sy-cake", *n* Cake saturated with wine or spirit and served with almonds and custard — **t.-key**, *n* A watch-key in which the head is released if an attempt is made to turn it backward — **tip'si-fy**, *vt* [Colloq] To make tipsy — **tip"si-fi-ca'tion**, *n* [Rare] — **tip'si-ly**, *adv* — **tip'si-ness**, *n* The state of being tipsy

tipt†, *a* Tipsy

tip'tilt", 1 tip'tilt", 2 tip'tilt", *vt* To turn (the nose) up

tip'toe", 1 tip'tō", 2 tip'tō", *vi* To walk on tiptoe, go lightly and slyly, as on tiptoe

tip'toe", *a* **1.** Standing on tiptoe Hence (1) Topmost, highest (2) On the lookout, alert **2.** Treading on tiptoe, hence, quiet, gentle, stealthy

How *tiptoe* Night holds back her dark gray-hooded
KEATS *Endymion* bk I st 25

tip'toe", *n* **1.** The tip of a toe, or the tips of all the toes collectively **2** Topmost height or degree, also, alertness of expectation now generally preceded by *on*, as, his spirits were *on tiptoe* of hope — **to be on** (or **to stand a-)tiptoe**, figuratively, to strain every nerve, as in expectation be on the alert or quivive

tip'toe", *adv* On tiptoe, in any sense

Tip'ton, 1 tip'tən, 2 tip'ton, *n* **1** A county in N central Indiana 260 sq m county-seat Tipton **2** A county in S W Tennessee, 430 sq m , county-seat Covington **3** A city, county-seat of Tipton county, Ind **4** A city, county-seat of Cedar county Ia **5.** A city in Monteau county, Mo **6** A mining town in Staffordshire, England

tip'toont, *n pl* Tiptoes

tip'stop', 1 tip'-stop', 2 tip'-tŏp' [Colloq] **I.** *a* Best of its kind, excellent **II.** *n* The highest point or degree, the very top — **tip'-stop'per**, *n*

tip'-stop', *adv* [Colloq] In a tip-top manner

Tip'u-ia, 1 tip'yu-lə, 2 tip'yu-la, *n* *Entom* **1.** A genus typical of *Tipulidæ* **2** [t-] An insect of this or a related genus a daddy-long-legs [< L *tipula* water-spider]

Tip"u-la'ri-a, 1 tip'yu-lē'rı-ə, 2 tip yu-lā'ri-a, *n* *Bot* A genus of terrestrial orchids embracing but two species one in the Himalayas, the other (*Tipularia discolor*), the crane-fly orchis, in the eastern and southern United States The latter is a slender plant about a foot high, having several large corms connected by a thick fiber, a scape with a raceme of greenish spurred flowers tinged with purple and after flowering a single ovate petiolate plaited leaf See ORCHID [< L *tipula* water-spider]

Tip"u-la'ri-æ, 1 tip'yu-lē'rı-ı 2 tip'yu-lā'ri-ē, *n pl* *Entom* The *Tipulidæ* — **tip"u-la'ri-an**, *a* & *n* — **tip'u-la-ry**, *a*

Ti-pu'li-dæ, 1 ti-pūl'ı-dı, 2 ti-pū'li-dē *n pl* *Entom* A family of nemocerous dipters with a distinct vertical furrow on the mesonotum, and body and legs attenuated daddy-long legs or crane-flies [< TIPULA]— **tip'u-lid**, *a* & *n* — **tip'u-loid**, *a*

tip'sup", 1 tip'-sup', 2 tip'-sŭp', *n* **1** The common North-American spotted sandpiper (*Actitis macularia*), tilt, teetertail **2.** In fishing, a tilt **3** A wagon with close wheels

We sent for another conveyance familiarly known as a 'Tip-up' its narrow wheels making it liable to upset except on good roads ANNIE BRASSEY *Last Voyage* p 299 [L *a* & CO 1889]

Tip'u-ra, 1 tip'u-rə, 2 tip'u-ra, *n* **1.** A native of the Hill Tiperah state, Bengal **2.** The language of this state

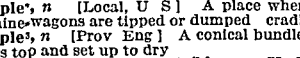
Ti-pu' Sa'hib, 1 ti-pū' sā'hıb, 2 ti-pu' sa'hīb (1753–[8]/[4]1799) A sultan of Mysore fought against the British in the Mahratta war (1775–1779) **Tip-poo' Sa'lib†**; **Ti-pu' Sa'ib†**

ti'qui, 1 tı'kı, 2 tī'kı, *n* [P I] A lizard (*Platydactylus guttatus*) of Panay [Visayan]

tir, 1 tır, 2 tir, *n* [F] A shooting-match

Ti"ra-bos'chi, 1 tı ra-bos'kı 2 tī ra-bŏs'cē **Girolamo** ([17]/[18] 1731–[9]/[4]1794) An Italian writer, *History of It Literature*

ti-rade', 1 tı-rēd' *or* tar'rēd, 2 tı-rād' *or* tī'rād (XIII), *n* **1.** A prolonged declamatory outpouring of censure or dis-



Tirade

like, harangue, also, a long monotonous speech or composition **2.** *Mus* A diatonic run, filling the interval between two notes [F , < It *tirata*, pulling, < *tirare* (< LL *tiro*), pull, see TIRE[1], *v*]

ti"rage', 1 tı rāj', 2 tī rāzh', *n* [F] A printing, as of a book impression sometimes used instead of *edition*, when no alteration has been made in the text or style

ti"rail"leur', 1 tı ra'yūr', 2 tī'ra'yūr', *n* [F] *Mil* A sharpshooter skirmisher formerly, one of an independent body of marksmen who harassed the enemy in the wars of the French Revolution [Same as PIWAKAWAKA

ti"ra-ka-ra'ka, 1 tı ra-ka-rā'ka, 2 tī'ra-ka-ra'ka *n* [Austral]

Ti-ra'na, 1 tı-rā'na, 2 tī-ra'na, *n* A town in Skutari vilayet, Albania

tir'an-nyet, *n* Tyranny

ti'rant†, *n* A tyrant

ti-ran'te, 1 tı-rān'tē, 2 tī-ran'te, *n* [Sp Am] A Cuban lepidopodoid fish (*Evoxymetopon tæniatus*) a scabbard-fish

Ti'ras, 1 tar'ras, 2 tī'ras, *n* *Bib Gen* x, 2

Ti-ras'pol, 1 tı-rās'pol, 2 tī-ras'pōl, *n* A town in Kherson government, Ukraine

ti-rasse', 1 tı-ras', 2 tī-rās', *n* [F] An organ-pedal coupler

Ti'rath-ites, 1 tar'rath-aits, 2 tī'rath-its, *n pl* *Bib I Chron* ii, 55

ti'raz, 1 tı-rāz', 2 tī-raz', *n* *Fabrics* An expensive Spanish silk fabric of the middle ages woven with names, inscriptions, etc

tire[1], 1 tair, 2 tīr, *v* [TIRED, TIR'ING] **I.** *t* **1** To reduce the strength of by toil or labor, weary, fatigue used with *out* to represent complete exhaustion **2** To reduce the patience of, as with dulness or tediousness, weaken as regards the power of attending, weary

II *i* To become physically or otherwise jaded, grow weary, become fatigued or worn out

We never *tire* of the drama of sunset
THOREAU *Winter Jan 7, 1852* p 128 [H M & CO 1888]

[< AS *teorian*, be tired]

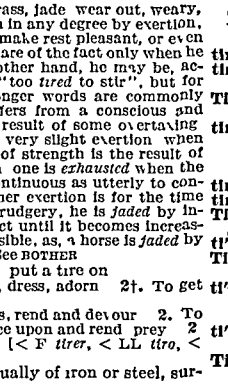
SYN. exhaust, fag, fatigue, harass, jade wear out, weary, To *tire* is to reduce one's strength in any degree by exertion, one may be *tired* just enough to make rest pleasant, or even unconsciously *tired*, becoming aware of the fact only when he ceases the exertion, or on the other hand, he may be, according to the common phrase, "too *tired* to stir", but for this extreme condition the stronger words are commonly used One who is *fatigued* suffers from a conscious and painful lack of strength as the result of some overtaxing an invalid may be *fatigued* with very slight exertion when one is *wearied*, the painful lack of strength is the result of long-continued demand or strain one is *exhausted* when the strain has been so severe and continuous as utterly to consume the strength so that further exertion is for the time impossible One is *fagged* by drudgery, he is *jaded* by incessant repetition of the same act until it becomes increasingly difficult or well-nigh impossible, as, a horse is *jaded* by a long and unbroken journey See BOTHER

tire[2], *vt* To furnish with a tire, put a tire on

tire[3], *v* **1** [Archaic] To attire, dress, adorn **2†.** To get ready [Short for ATTIRE]

tire[4], *v* **I** *t* **1** To pull to pieces, rend and devour **2.** To pull draw **II** *t* **1** To pounce upon and rend prey **2** To be preoccupied, dote, gloat [< F *tirer*, < LL *tiro*, < Goth *tairan* tear]

tire[5], *n* **1.** A band or hoop, usually of iron or steel, surrounding the rim of a wheel to strengthen it and resist wear **2** A flexible tube, usually of rubber inflated with air, set in a rim or felly and protected by a shoe or outer covering used on motor-cars, bicycles, etc , to reduce vibration or shock [< TIE, *v*] **tyre†.**



Pneumatic Tire (sectional view)

a, endless wire spring to hold tire firmly in place *b*, floating flap *c* valve *d* inner tube *e* outer tube or shoe *f*, cleats to prevent slipping

While near him the *tire* of the cart-wheel
Lay like a fiery snake coiled round in a circle of cinders
LONGFELLOW *Evangeline* pt I I st 4

— bald or **blank tire**, a flangeless locomotive-tire

blind t † — **clincher t**, a tire with flanges on each side of the inner circumference fitting into turned-over edges of the wheel-rim — **cushion t**, a soft rubber tire of annular or arch-shaped cross-section principally used for bicycles — **plain t** (*Railroad*), same as BLANK TIRE — **pneumatic t**, a flexible tube inflated with air used as a tire on cycles and automobiles — **tire'-bend"er**, *n* A roller-machine for giving a tire the requisite circular curve — **t -heater**, *n* A furnace or a ring of gas jets for uniformly heating a tire — **t - measurer**, *n* A circumferentor — **t -press**, *n* A hydraulic or other powerful press for forcing a tire on or off a locomotive driving-wheel — **t -roller**, *n* A rolling-mill with overhung rolls for rolling wheel-tires — **t -setter**, *n* A machine upsetting and contracting a tire on the rim of an ordinary vehicle-wheel — **t -upsetter**, *n* A form of tire-shrinker operating by heating a portion of the tire red-hot, seizing the ends of this heated portion between two pairs of jaws and compressing the heated metal lengthwise

tire', *n* [Colloq] The sensation of fatigue weariness

tire[6], *n* A tiara head-dress [Short for ATTIRE]

tire[7], *n* **1** A child's apron or pinafore **2** [Archaic] Attire adornment dress **3†** *pl* Implements machinery, furniture [Short for ATTIRE]— **tire'-glass"**, *n* A toilet-mirror **tir'ing-glass"†** — **t -room**, *n* A dressing-room, specif , in a theater — **t -vallant†**, *n* A woman's head-dress

tiret†, *n* A bitter liquor

tiret†, *n* **1** A row or tier specif a row of guns, battery **2** A stroke hit **3** A series train

tire"balle', 1 tir'bāl', 2 tīr bal', *n* [F] *Surg* A corkscrew-like instrument for extracting a bullet from a wound

tired, 1 tard, 2 tīrd, *a* Weary, jaded — **tired'ly**, *adv*

tired'ness, 1 tard'nes, 2 tīrd'nĕs, *n* The state of being tired

tire"fond', 1 tir'fōn', 2 tīr fŏn', *n* [F] *Surg* A short gimlet-like instrument for raising depressed pieces of a fractured bone [tiregraph

tire'gram, 1 tair'gram, 2 tīr'grăm, *n* A record made by a

tire'graph, 1 tair'graf, 2 tīr'graf, *n* *Railroad* An instrument attached to the tires of rolling-stock by which the contours of a tire are shown [< TIRE[5], *n* , + -GRAPH]

Tir'el, Wat Same as TYRRELL 2

tire'less[1], 1 tair'les, 2 tīr'lĕs, *a* Proof against fatigue, untiring — **tire'less-ly**, *adv* — **tire'less-ness**, *n*

tire'less[2], *a* Having no tire said of a wheel

tire'ling†, *a* Tired worn-out fatigued **tyre'ling†**.

tire'lire, 1 tir"lir, 2 tīr"līr, *n* [F] A box, usually earthenware with a slit for use as a savings-bank, from which the money can be got only by breaking the box

tire'man†, *n* **1.** A dealer in dresses and ornamental clothing **2** A valet, tiring-room attendant especially in a theater

tire'ment†, *n* **1.** An article of apparel. **2** Interment

tires, 1 tairz, 2 tīrz, *n* *Pathol* The milk-sickness

Ti-re'si-as, 1 tai-rī'shı-əs, 2 tī-rē'shi-as, *n* *Gr Myth* A blind seer, prominent in many myths and poems blinded by Pallas Athene because he had seen her in the bath, but given a staff to direct his way, knowledge of the language of birds, and power to foretell events

tire'smith", 1 tair'smith", 2 tīr'smĭth", *n* A maker of tires and other ironwork for carriages

tire'sol†, *n* A parasol or sunshade

tire'some, } 1 tair'səm, 2 tīr'som, *a* Tending to tire
tire'sum", } or causing one to tire (1) Wearisome, tedious, as, a *tiresome* speaker (2) Exhaustive, fatiguing wearing as *tiresome* study — **-ly**, *adv* — **-ness**, *n*

tire'-tête", 1 tir'-tēt", 2 tīr'-tĕt", *n* [F] *Surg* An implement for delivering a fetal head

tire'wo"man, 1 tair'wu'mən, 2 tīr'wo"man, *n* [TIRE'-WO"MEN, *pl*] [Archaic] A lady's-maid, specif , a female attendant in a theatrical dressing-room **tir'ing-wo"man†**.

Tir-ha'kah, 1 tər-hē'kə *or* tūr'hə-kə, 2 tīr-hā'ka *or* tīr'ha-ka, *n* *Bib 2 Kings* xix, 9

Tir-ha'nah, 1 tər-hē'nə *or* tūr'hə-nə, 2 tīr-hā'na *or* tīr'ha-na, *n* *Bib I Chron* ii, 48 [Heb , kindness]

tir'i-a[1], 1 tır'ı-ə, 2 tīr'i-a, *n* A brilliantly colored lory (*Trichoglossus massena*) of Polynesia

Tir'i-a', *n* *Bib I Chron* iv, 16 [*levcottis*)

ti-ri'ba, 1 tı-rī'ba, 2 tī-rī'ba, *n* [Braz] A parrot (*Conurus*

tir'ing-room", 1 tair'ıŋ-rūm", 2 tīr'ing-rōōm", *n* [Archaic] A dressing-room, especially in a theater **tir'ing-house"†**

tirl, 1 tūrl, 2 tirl, *v* [Scot] **I** *t* **1** To divest of covering, unroof, unclothe hence, to strip, lay bare **2** To twirl or twist **II** *i* To make a rattling noise, also, to vibrate, quiver, waver veer about — **to tirl at** or **on the pin**, to rattle a door-latch as a signal for admission formerly the practise where doors were fastened with a thumb-latch

tirl, *n* [Scot] **1** A twirl twist **2** A try, chance turn

tirl[2], *n* [Shetland] A wheel resembling a lantern-wheel, used in a mill — **tirl'-mill"**, *n* A mill driven by a tirl

Tirle"mont', 1 tirl'mōn', 2 tirl'mônt', *n* A town in Brabant province Belgium

tir'lie-whir'lie, 1 tūr'lı-hwūr'lı, 2 tir'lĭ-hwĭr'lĭ [Scot] **I** *a* Tortuous intricate irregular **II** *n* **1** A tortuous or whirligig **2.** An ornament consisting of irregular or intervolved lines **tir'lie wir'lie†** [oyster-catcher

tir'ma, 1 tūr'mə, 2 tir'ma, *n* [Hebrides] A bird, the

tirnet, *vt* To turn

Tir'no-vo, 1 tir'no-vō 2 tir'no-vŏ, *n* A former capital of Bulgaria taken by Turks 1393, by Bulgarians 1912 **Tir'no-vat.**

ti'ro, *n* [Archaic] Same as TYRO **ti'ront**; **ty'ronet.**

Ti'ro, 1 tai'ro, 2 tī'ro, **Marcus Tullius** A Roman freedman who flourished about 60 B C See TIRONIAN

ti"ro-cin'i-um, 1 tai ro-sin'ı-um, 2 tī ro-cin'ĭ-ūm, *n* [-I-A, *pl*] [L] The service of a raw recruit, hence the initial or elementary stages of an art, period of apprenticeship

ti"rolre', 1 tı rwōr', 2 tī rwar', *n* [F] A tail-like appendage to a hawk's hood [C]

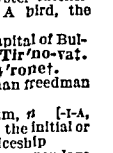
Ti-ro'ni-an, 1 tai-rō'nı-ən, 2 tī-rō'ni-an, *a* Of or pertaining to the stenographic or shorthand system attributed to Tiro, the learned freedman and friend of Cicero which embraced over 5,000 shorthand signs called *notæ Tironianæ* (Tironian notes), remained in vogue nearly 1 000 years

Tir'pitz, 1 tūr'pitz, 2 tir'pitz, **Alfred von** ([3]/[5]1849–), German admiral father of submarine warfare on defenseless passenger ships

tirr, 1 tir, 2 tīr, *vt* [Scot] To divest of covering, uncover, tirl also to spade off or remove turf or sod from

tir'ra-lir"ra, 1 tır'ə-lır"ə, 2 tīr'a-lĭr"a, *n* A warbling note, as of a bird or a bugle an imitative word [< OF *tirelire*, < *tirelirer*, warble like a lark] **tir'a-lir"a†.**

tir'ret, 1 tir'et, 2 tīr'ĕt, *n* **1** *Her* A manacle Compare TURRET **2†** A leash for hawks, dogs, etc [< OF *tiret*, dim of *tire* < *tirer* (< LL *tiro*), pull see TIRE[4], *v*] **tir'et†**


Tirrets

tir'rit†, *n* Terror a blunder put by Shakespeare into Dame Quickly's mouth (*2 Henry IV* act II, sc 4)

tir'ri-vee, } 1 tir'ı-vı, 2 tir'ĭ-vē, *n* [Scot] A
tir'ri-vie, } burst of ill humor, fit of passion, tantrum [kittiwake

tirr'lie, 1 tūr'lı, 2 tĭr'lĭ, *n* [Scot] The

tir-sha'tha, 1 tər-shā'thə, 2 tĭr-sha'tha, *n* A governor appointed by the Persian king See *Neh* viii 9 [to Gulf of Oristano

Tir'so, 1 tĭr'so, 2 tīr'so, *n* A river of Sardinia, length, 80 m

Tir'so de Mo-li'na, 1 tĭr'so dē mo-lī'na, 2 tĭr'so de mo-lī'nä Pen-name of GABRIEL TELLEZ

tir-than'ka-ra, 1 tır-thən'kə-rə, 2 tĭr-than'ka-ra, *n* [E Ind] Among the Jains, a saint or deified mortal

tir-than'kar†. [Sicilian]

ti'ru, 1 tı'rū 2 tī'ru, *n* A sygnodontoid fish (*Synodus saurus*)

Ti"ru-ray', 1 tı rū-raı', 2 tī ru-rā', *n* [P I] A heathen Malayan people of Catabato, Mindanao

tirve, 1 tūrv, 2 tĭrv, *tt* [Scot] Same as TIRL

tir'wit, 1 tūr'wit, 2 tĭr'wit, *n* The lapwing from its cry

tir'whit† [dency

tir'y, 1 tair'ı 2 tīr'y, *a* [Colloq] Of weary habit or ten-

Ti'ryns, 1 taı'rınz 2 tī'rynz, *n* An ancient city in Argolis, Greece It has cyclopean ruins **Ty-ryn'thi-us†**

Ti-ryn'thi-an, 1 tı-rın'thı-ən, 2 tī-rĭn'thĭ-an **I** *a* Of or pertaining to Tiryns, a Cyclopean city of Greece the traditional early home of Hercules, destroyed about 468 B C **II.** *n* An inhabitant of Tiryns

Tir'zah, 1 tūr'za, 2 tĭr'za, *n* *Bib 1 Kings* xiv, 17

'tis, 1 tız, 2 tĭz It is now chiefly in poetry

ti'sant, *n* Ptisan

ti"sane', 1 tı'zān', 2 tī'zan', *n* *Med* A slightly medicated aqueous infusion or decoction prepared for the sick, more as a mild nourishment than as medicine [F , < L *ptisana* see PTISAN]— **tisane de Champagne**, a mild and cheap variety of champagne — **t de Keltz**, an antisyphilitic decoction made by boiling together in water sarsaparilla antimonious sulfid, and sarsaparilla

ti'sar, 1 tı'sār, 2 tī'sär, *n* *Plate-glass making* A heating-furnace for a carquaise or an annealing-chamber [< F *tisard*, < *tison*, < L *titio(n-)*, cinder]

Tisch'bein. 1 tish'bain, 2 tish'bin, *n* One of several related German painters **1. Heinrich Wilhelm** ([7]/[11]1751–[7]/[8] 1829) **2 Johann Friedrich A** (1750–[8]/[11]1812) **Johann Heinrich**, "the Elder" (1722–[8]/[11]1789) **4 Johann Heinrich**, "the Younger" (1742–[10]/[15]1808) **5. Johann Valentin** (1715–1767)

Tisch'en-dorf, 1 tish'en-dōrf, 2 tish'ĕn-dôrf, **Lobegott Friedrich Konstantin** ([1]/[4]1815–[12]/[17]1874) A German scholar who discovered the *Codex Sinaiticus*

Tish'bite, 1 tish'bait, 2 tish'bit, *n* *Bib 1 Kings* xvii, 1

Tish"o-min'go, 1 tish'o-mip'go, 2 tish'o-mip'go, *n* A county in N E Mississippi 433 sq m , county-seat, Iuka **Tish"e-min'go†**.

Ti-siph'o-ne, 1 tı-sif'o-nı, 2 tī-sif'o-nē, *n* One of the Erinyes

Tis'ri, 1 tız'rı, 2 tĭs'rı, *n* The first Hebrew month See CALENDAR [< Heb *tishri*, < Chal *sherd*, begin] **Tish'ri†**.

Tis'sa, 1 tis'ə, 2 tis'a, *n* *Bot* A genus of silenaceous herbs containing about 20 species, occurring in salt soil, and characterized by fleshy linear leaves small pink or white flowers, and 3-valved pods the sand-spurry

Tis"sa-pher'nes, 1 tis'ə-fûr"nīz, 2 tis'a-fēr"nēs, *n* A Persian satrap who was defeated by Agesilaus, 395 B C

tis'so, 1 tis'o, 2 tis'o, *n* [E Ind] Same as TEESO

Tis"sot', 1 ti sō', 2 ti sō', **James Joseph Jacques** (10/15 1836–8/31902) A French painter of Bible subjects, *Life of Christ*, 1896

tis'sue, 1 tish'u, 2 tish'u, *vt* [TIS'SUED, TIS'SU-ING] **1.** To interweave, as with gold thread, so as to variegate, form into tissue

Playing with thy vesture o tissued flowers
COWPER *My Mother o Picture* l 75

2. To clothe or decorate with tissue

tis'sue, *n* **1.** *Biol* One of the elementary fabrics of which an organ is composed, formed by cells and their products arranged in a definite manner, the proper substance of an organ There are four principal forms of animal tissues — **epithelial** (including **glandular**), **connective** (including **osseous** and **cartilaginous**), **muscular**, and **nervous.** Among vegetable tissues and tissue-systems are **parenchyma**, **prosenchyma**, **fibrovascular** tissue, and **epidermal** tissue

2. Any light or gauzy textile fabric, originally, cloth interwoven with gold or silver, or with figured colors

3. A connected or interwoven series, chain, fabrication

To the superficial glance, the history of the Church appears to be a *tissue* of accidents
F H HEDGE *Ways of the Spirit* essay III, p 65 [R BROS 1877]

4 A geometrid moth (*Scotosia dubitata*) **5.** *Phot* A sensitized colored gelatin-coated strip of paper, used in carbon-printing **6.** Tissue-paper. **7†.** A thread, ribbon [< F *tissu*, < *tissu*, pp of *tistre, tître*, < L *texo*, weave]

tish'ew† — accidental tissue. **1.** Any living substance within the primitive organization but foreign to it **2.** Any formation within the animal economy which results from a morbid process — **analogous t**, accidental or morbid tissue resembling other tissues of the body — **carbon t**, a thin paper used in the carbon process — **conducting t**, loose cellular tissue, as in the styles of flowers — **conjunctive t.** (*Bot*), the stele's vascular ground-tissue, comprising the pericycle and the mesocycle — **ground t**, same as FUNDAMENTAL TISSUE — **healing t.**, tissue developed for the repair of injured surfaces or parts — **heterologous t**, accidental tissue that bears no resemblance to native tissue and is always produced by morbid action, as cancer, tubercles, etc — **mechanical t**, the tissue which serves to support or strengthen any part or organ of a plant as, woody *tissue*; supporting *tissue* — **mucous t**, a form of connective tissue found in the embryo and in pathological conditions, composed of cells and fibers surrounding jelly-like material resembling mucus — **tis'sue-cul"ture,** *n* *Bot* A culture as of a mushroom or other large fungus, made by removing aseptically a piece of tissue with which a pure culture is started — **t.-paper,** *n* Very thin, unsized, and almost transparent paper, for wrapping delicate articles protecting engravings, etc so called originally not from its texture, but from its use in separating the folds of fine silk tissue — **t.-secretion,** *n* Sclerodermic coral-substance — **tracheal t.** (*Bot*), plant-tissue consisting of cells that form vessels in which the transverse partitions and the protoplasm have disappeared and the cell-walls are usually lignified and marked with rings, spirals reticulations, and pits due to unequal thickening during growth one of the chief constituents of xylem — **vegetable t**, tissue of which plants are made up — **tis'sue-y,** *a*

tis'sued, 1 tish'ud, 2 tish'ud, *pa* **1.** Clad in tissue **2.** Variegated

tiss'wood", 1 tis'wud', 2 tis'wōōd', *n* **1.** The snowdrop-tree (*Mohorodendron carolinum*) **2.** The red bay-tree (*Persea borbonia*)

tis'ty-tos"ty, 1 tis'ti-tos"ti 2 tis'ty-tōs"ty, *n* [Eng] A ball of cowslip-blossoms or game played with it

tis-win', 1 tis-win', 2 tis-win' *n* Same as TIZWIN

Tis'za, 1 ti'sə, 2 ti'ga, *n* **1 Count Stephen** (4/22 1861–11/1 1918), Hungarian premier 1913–17 **2** A river in E Hungary length, 500 m to the Danube river

tit†, *vt* To pull tightly

tit, 1 tit, 2 tit, *n* **1.** One of various small birds (1) A titmouse, *tomtit* (2) A titlark, *titling* (3) Some other small bird, as, a wren-*tit* **2** A small horse

I thought I would try these new *tits* a bit on a by-road first
DISRAELI *Lothair* p 46 [A 1870]

3†. A smart girl **4†.** A morsel [< Ice *tittr*, little bird] — **tit'-bab"bler,** *n* An Oriental hill-tit of *Trichostoma* or a related genus, especially *T rostratum* — **tit'fish",** *n* [N Austral] A holothurian or trepang — **yellow-headed tit,** the virdin (*Auriparus flaviceps*) of the southwestern United States and Mexico

tit², *n* A blow, tap in the phrase **tit for tat,** strictly, tip for tap, hence, retort or retaliation in kind [Var. of TIP², *n*]

tit³, *n* [Dial] A teat

Tit, tit, *abbr* See ABBREVIATION

Ti'tan, 1 tai'tən, 2 ti'tan, *a* Titanic

ti'tan¹, *n* **1.** Titanium **2** Titanite **3.** Same as TITAN CRANE [< TITANIUM] — **titan crane,** a powerful crane of jib-crane type used in the construction of piers and breakwaters, for the setting of concrete blocks in courses Another type, the **goliath crane,** is a traveler mounted on high supports which run on rails placed on the ground-level

Ti'tan², *n* **1.** *Gr Myth* (*1*) Any one of the twelve children of Uranus and Gæa or Ge — six sons (Oceanus, Hyperion, Cœus, Kronos, Crius, and Japetus) and six daughters (Tethys, Theia, Phœbe, Rhea, Themis, and Mnemosyne) Being incited by Gæa to rebellion they overthrew Uranus and established Kronos on the throne, who in turn was dethroned by his son Zeus Japetus and his children, of giant strength, lawlessness, and violence contended on Mt Othrys with the gods of Olympus, and were finally vanquished and thrust into Tartarus The Titans are regarded as incarnations of natural forces (*2*) A descendant of one of these children, as Atlas, Helios, Selene, Prometheus etc (3) The sun-god, as the offspring of Hyperion See HELIOS

2. By extension, one having gigantic strength

If we speak of temples and monuments the stones of the Incas remain but the *Titans* that piled them are gone
BUSHNELL *Moral Uses of Dark Things* p 93 [s 1868.]

3. *Astron* The sixth and largest satellite of Saturn [F, < L *Titan* < Gr *Titan*, Titan]

tit'an-. Same as TITANO-¹

ti'tan-ate, 1 tai'tən-ēt, 2 ti'tan-āt, *n* *Chem* A salt of titanic acid

Ti"tan-esque', 1 tai"tən-esk', 2 ti'tan-ĕsk', *a* Characteristic of, relating to, or befitting the Titans, gigantic, cyclopean

Ti'tan-ess, 1 tai'tən-es, 2 ti'tan-ĕs, *n* A female Titan; hence, a woman of gigantic strength or size

Ti-ta'ni-a, 1 ti-tē'[or -tā']ni-ə, 2 ti-tā'[or -tă']ni-a, *n* **1.** *Fairy Myth* The queen of Fairyland a name used by the Latin poets of Diana and other goddesses, and adopted by Shakespeare in his *Midsummer-Night's Dream* for the consort of Oberon **2** *Astron* The third satellite of Uranus, discovered by Herschel [L < *Titanus*, of the Titans, < *Titan*, see TITAN²]

Ti-tan'ic, 1 tai-tan'ik, 2 ti-tăn'ic **I.** *a* Pertaining to or resembling the Titans, hence [T- or t-], of vast size or strength, gigantic **Ti-ta'ni-an†; Ti-tan'i-cal†.— Ti'tan-ism,** *n* **II.** *n* A steamship of 45,000 tons displacement, the largest in its time, which sank after collision with an iceberg in lat 41° 40 N, long 50° 14 W, on her maiden voyage from Liverpool to New York April 14, 1912, carrying down to death 1 635 men women, and children

ti-tan'ic², *a* *Chem* Of, pertaining to, or derived from titanium, especially in its higher valence **ti-ta'ni-an†; ti"tan-it'ic†.— titanic acid,** a white pulverulent titanium oxid (TiO_2) found native as brookite octahedrite, and rutile, and a common constituent of iron ores **† anhydrid‡, † oxid‡ — † iron ore,** same as ILMENITE — **† schorl,** same as RUTILE

ti"tan-if'er-ous, 1 tai"tən-if'ər-us, 2 ti'tan-if'er-ŭs, *a* Containing or yielding titanium [< TITANIUM + L *fero*, bear] — **titaniferous iron ore, t. oxid of iron,** same as ILMENITE [Same as FLUOTITANATE

ti"tan-i-flu'o-rid, 1 tai'tən-i-flū'o-rid, 2 ti tan-i-flu'o-rid, *n*

ti'tan-ite, 1 tai'tən-ait, 2 ti'tan-it, *n* *Mineral* An adamantine, variously colored transparent to opaque calcium titano-silicate ($CaTiSiO_5$), crystallizing in the monoclinic system

ti-ta'ni-um, 1 tai-tē'ni-um; 2 ti-tā'ni-ŭm, *n* *Chem* A widely distributed dark-gray metallic element found in small quantities in many minerals It has no important uses See ELEMENT [< L *Titan*, see TITAN²]

ti-ta'no-¹, 1 tai-tē'no-, 2 ti-tā'no- From TITANIUM a combining form used in chemistry, as, a *titano*-fluorid

Ti'ta-no-², 1 tai'tə-no-, 2 ti'ta-no- From TITAN² a combining form — **Ti"tan-om'a-chy,** *n* *Class Myth* The war of the Titans upon the Olympian gods, which ended in the defeat and overthrow of the former Compare GIGANTOMACHY TITAN — **ti"tan-o-saur'us,** *n* *Paleon* A ceteosaurian reptile resembling closely the genus *Cetiosaurus*, but differing from it in having procœlous (instead of amphicœlous) centra in the caudal vertebræ It occurs in the Cretaceous of India and of England **ti'tan-o-saur†**

ti-ta"no-sil'i-cate, 1 tai-tē"no-sil'i-kēt, 2 ti-tā"no-sil'i-cāt, *n* *Chem* A silicate in which part of the silicon is replaced by titanium [< TITANO-¹ + SILICATE]

ti'ta-no-there, *n* A titanotherioid especially of the genus *Titanotherium* — **Ti"ta-no-the-ri'i-dæ,** *n pl* *Mam* A Tertiary family of perissodactyl ungulates, especially those having upper molars with symmetrical external V s, lower molars with double V s, and 4 digits in fore feet and 3 in hind feet *Menodontidæ* — **ti"ta-no-the'ri-id,** *a & n* — **ti"ta-no-the'ri-oid,** *a & n* — **Ti"ta-no-the"ri-i'næ,** *n pl* *Mam* A subfamily of *Titanotheriidæ* with some premolars molariform — **ti"ta-no-the'ri-in(es),** *a & n* — **Ti"ta-no-the'ri-um,** *n* *Mam* **1.** A genus typical of *Titanotheriidæ* **2** [t-] A gigantic fossil mammal of this genus, from the North-American Miocene

ti'tan-ous, 1 tai'tən-us, 2 ti'tan-ŭs, *a* *Chem* Of, pertaining to, or derived from titanium, especially in its lower valence contrasted with *titanic*

ti'tar, 1 ti'tər, 2 ti'tar, *n* [E Ind] The gray partridge

tit'bit", 1 tit'bit', 2 tit'bĭt', *n* A bit or morsel, as of choice food [< TIT, *n*, + BIT², *n*]

'Let me go with you' said the lad perhaps a *tit-bit* might . . fall to my share if I am in the train of such great lords'
B THORPE *Yule-tide Stories No Fear* pt II, p 280 [H & B]

Titch'e-ner, 1 tich'i-nər 2 tich'e-nər, **Edward Bradford** (?/31867–) An English psychologist

tit'-drill", 1 tit'-dril , 2 tit'-drĭl', *n* A flat drill having a small projection in the center to keep it steady used for flattening the bottom of holes [< TIT² + DRILL]

tite†, *a* Close-fitting tight

tite†, *a* Tight nimble, strong **tith† — tite'ly†,** *adv*

tite, 1 tait 2 tit, *adv* Promptly quickly [< Ice *titt* quickly]

ti'ter, 1 tai'tər or ti'tər 2 ti'ter or ti'ter *n* [F] *Chem* **1.** The standard of strength of a solution determined by titration **2** The temperature at which a molten fatty acid or wax solidifies **ti'tret.**

tit'er-ing†, *n* Courtship

tith'a-bl(e², 1 tai th'ə-bl, 2 tith'a-bl, *a* **1.** Liable to be tithed, as property **2†.** Assessable for payment of tithes, rates, or taxes, as persons **tithe'a-bl(e²‡.**

tith'a-bl(e², *n* A tithable person

tithe¹, 1 tai th, 2 tith, *v* [TITHED, TITH'ING] - **I.** *t* **1.** To tax with payment of tithes **2.** To divide by ten with a view to taxing every tenth **3†.** To pay tithes on **II†.** *i* To pay tithes [< AS *teōthian*, < *teōtha* (< *teōn*, ten), tithe] — **to tithe mint and cumin,** to be scrupulous in little things while regardless of the great See *Matt* xxiii, 23

tithe"†, *vt* To allow, grant

tithef, *a* Tenth

tithe, *n* **1.** A tax or assessment of one-tenth, especially when payable in kind, loosely, any ratable tax, specif, in England, a tenth part of the yearly proceeds arising from lands and from the personal industry of the inhabitants, for the support of the clergy and the church See TITHE RENT-CHARGE, below

An attempt was also made to provide a settled livelihood for the parish priests in the '*tithe*' or payment of a tenth of the farm-produce by their parishioners
GREEN *Conquest of England* p 14 [MACM 1883]

2. The tenth part of anything, hence, a small part

3†. A local rate or tax [< AS *teōtha*, < *teōn*, ten]

— **composition of tithes,** an agreement whereby something else is given in lieu and satisfaction of tithes — **great tithes,** tithes consisting of grain, hay, and wood — **mixed tithes,** tithes of natural products, but nurtured by the care of man, as pigs, wool etc — **personal tithes,** tithes accruing from personal labor, as in manufactures fisheries etc — **predial tithes,** such tithes as arise immediately from the soil, whether by culture or not, as of wood grain, grass, etc — **small or privy tithes,** mixed and personal tithes and such predial tithes as are not great tithes as of hops, flax and potatoes — **tithe commissioners** [Gt Brit] a board appointed by the government for adjusting all questions of commutation of tithes or redemption of tithe rent-charge Its powers were subsequently vested in the land commissioners — **tithe'-farm"er,** *n* One who buys in the proceeds or the right to collect tithes — **t.-free,** *a* Exempt from tithes — **† gatherer,** *n* A collector of tithes — **t.-ore,** *n* A predial tithe payable in ore — **† owner,** *n* The person or body corporate entitled to the proceeds of tithes **t.-pig,** *n* The tenth pig set apart for a tithe or church-rate — **† proctor,** *n* Same as TITHE-GATHERER — **† rent-charge,** a money rent-charge fixed upon lands in commutation of tithes, the amount being adjusted annually by the average price of grain the form in which tithes in England are now largely paid in accordance with the various Tithe Commutation Acts — **t.-stealer,** *n* One who defrauds a tithe-owner of the tithes or a part of them legally due to him

tithe'less, 1 taith'les, 2 tith'lĕs, *a* Having no tithes; tithe-free

tith'er, 1 taith'ər, 2 tith'er, *n* **1.** A tithe-gatherer **2.** A tithe-payer **3.** An upholder of the ecclesiastical tithing-system [one t'other

tith'er, 1 tith'ər, 2 tith'er *indef pron* [Scot] The other

tith'ing¹, 1 tai th'iŋ, 2 tith'ing, *n* **1.** The act of levying tithes, also, that which is taken as tithe, a tenth part **2.** *Old Eng Law* A civil division composed of ten freeholders and their families all bound as sureties for the peaceable behavior of each other Ten such tithings formed a *centenary* or *hundred*

Tithings towns, or villages are of the same signification in law
BLACKSTONE *Commentaries* intro, p 114.

[< AS *teōthung*, < *teōthian*, see TITHE¹, *v*]

— **tith'ing-man",** *n* [-MEN", *pl*] **1** Anciently, in England, the chief of a tithing, who decided small causes, more recently, a peace-officer or constable **2.** A town or parish officer formerly chosen in some parts of the United States chiefly for enforcing observance of Sunday and preserving order during church service — **t.-penny,** *n* Formerly, in England, money paid to the sheriff by the tithings of his county for court expenses

tith'ing²†, *n* Tidings

tith'ly†, *adv* Briskly or tightly

Ti-tho'ni-an, 1 ti-thō'ni-ən, 2 ti-thō'ni-an, *a & n* *Geol* Same as PORTLANDIAN See GEOLOGY

ti-thon'ic, 1 ti-then'ik, 2 ti-thŏn'ic, *a* [Rare] Of or pertaining to active rays of light [< L *Tithonius*, of Tithonus, < *Tithonus* (< Gr *Tithōnos*), Tithonus — **tith"o-nic'i-ty,** *n* Actinism — **tith"o-no-graph'ic,** *a* Fixed by the tithonic rays, photographic — **tith"o-nom'e-ter,** *n* An actinometer depending on the power of light to cause the union of chlorin and hydrogen

Ti-tho'nus, 1 ti-thō'nus, 2 ti-thō'nŭs, *n* *Class Myth* The son of Laomedon gifted by Eos with immortal life but not youth and finally changed by her into a grasshopper See TITHONIC **Ti'thon‡; Ti-thō-nos'‡** [Gr]

tith'y-mal, 1 tith'i-məl, 2 tith'y-mal, *n* Any kind of spurge, especially the cypress-spurge [< OF *tithymale*, < L *tithymalus* (< Gr *tithymalos*), spurge] **tith'y-mall†.**

ti'tĭ, 1 ti'ti, 2 ti'ti, *n* [Austral] Same as TEETEE²

ti'ti', *n* [Cornwall, Eng] Ground covered with coarse rubble so called by Cornish fishermen

ti'ti, *n* The buckwheat-tree **black titi†.**

ti'ti, *n* [S Am] Same as TEETEE¹

Ti'tian, 1 tish'ən, 2 tish'an *n* The popular name of Tiziano Vecellio (1477–8/27 1576), the greatest of the Venetian painters, especially celebrated as a colorist, *The Assumption*

Ti"tian-esque', 1 tish'ən-esk', 2 tish'an-ĕsk', *a* Being in or like the style of Titian **Ti"zian-esque'‡.**

Tit'i-ca'ca, 1 tit'i-kā'kə, 2 tit'i-ca'cā, *n* An Andean lake discharging through the Desaguadero river into Lake Aullagos area, 3 261 sq m Inca ruins line its shores

ti"ti'en', 1 ti'ti'an', 2 ti ti'ăn', *n* [Dominica] The Antillean yellow warbler (*Dendræca petechia*)

Tit'lens, 1 tit'ens, 2 tit'yens **Therese** (?/31831–10/31877) A German operatic singer visited America in 1876 **Tit'jens‡.**

ti'tlil†, *v & n* Title

tit'll‡, *n* A tittle or tilde particle

tit"ll-la-bil'i-ty, 1 tit i-la-bil'i-ti, 2 tit i-la-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* [Rare] Susceptibility to or power to cause titillation

tit'll-late, 1 tit'i-lēt, 2 tit'i-lāt, *vt* [-LAT'ED, -LAT'ING] To cause a tickling sensation in, hence, to excite pleasurably in any way [< L *titillatus*, pp of *titillo*, tickle]— **tit'll-lant,** *n* That which tickles or titillates an excitant — **tit"ll-la'tion,** *n* **1.** The act of titillating or the state of being titillated, a tickling or tingling, hence, any momentary exciting or gratifying sensation **2.** [Rare] Something that titillates [titillate

tit'll-la"tiv(es, 1 tit'i-lē'tiv , 2 tit'i-lā'tiv, *a* Tending to

tit'l-mouse", *n* Same as TITMOUSE

ti"ti-pou-na'mu, 1 ti ti-pū-nä'mū 2 ti ti-pu-nä'mu, *n* [Maori] Same as RIFLEMAN 2 (1)

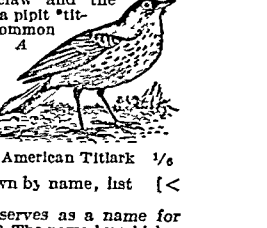
tit'i-vate, 1 tit'i-vēt, 2 tit'i-vāt, *vt & vi* [-VAT'ED, -VAT'ING] [Colloq] To put on decorative touches

Chapman unfortunately has slurred this passage in his version, and Pope has *titivated it more than usual* in his LOWELL *Among my Books Spenser* in second series, p 182 note [O & CO 1876]

tid'i-vate†; tit'ti-vate†.— tit"i-la'tion, *n*

tit'i-vil†, *n* A scamp hussy **tit'i-fill†.**

tit'lark", 1 tit'lärk', 2 tit'lärk', *n* An anthine bird, having a long straight hind claw and the general appearance of a true lark a pipit **titling** *Anthus pratensis* is the common European titlark or meadow-pipit *A pennsilvanicus* is North-American [< TIT², *n* 1 (2), + LARK¹, *n*]


American Titlark 1/6

ti'tle, 1 tai'tl, 2 ti'tl, *vt* [TI'TLED, TI'TLING] **1.** To give a title or name to, entitle, call **2.** To confer a title upon, distinguish or ennoble with a title **3** To stamp the name on the cover of (a book) **4†.** To set down by name, list [< LL *titulo*, < L *titulus*, title]

ti'tle, *n* **1.** An inscription that serves as a name for designating something Specif (1) The name by which a single literary production or a compilation of such productions is identified or designated strictly, as in the bibliography of rare and valuable books the whole contents of the title-page including the minutiæ of spelling and pointing in cataloging and quoting whatever part of the title-page serves for precise identification, loosely, (*a*) all that part of the title-page which precedes the author's name — often divided into **leading title** and **subordinate** (or **alternative**) **title**, or (*b*) some prominent word or phrase that for ordinary purposes is sufficiently distinctive

The *titles* of the Books of the New Testament are no part of the original text *Pref to Revised New Testament* § 3, e

(2) The distinguishing form of words that heads or opens a statute or legal document as the *title* of a statute, summons, or writ (3) A section or division of a statute legal document, treatise or the like, as arranged for citation or reference, including both the caption and the text especially in the civil and canon law (4) The opening clause containing the name of the court in which any action petition or other proceeding is pending, together with the names of the parties, etc, which forms a part of the papers in the case (5) A name used for characterizing epithet as he had the *title* of Wizard of the North (6) [Rare] A distinguishing inscription

2. A claim based on an acknowledged or alleged right; a ground of privilege or use, hence, an established or natural right, as, what is his *title* to credence?

These people however fallen, are still men, and that is a very good *title* to my affections
GOLDSMITH *Vicar of Wakefield* p 221 [F W & CO]

3. *Law* (1) The right to or ownership of property, especially of land, with or without possession (2) The means whereby the owner of lands has the just possession of his property, the union of possession, the right of possession, and the right of property in lands and tenements, the two latter being to all intents and purposes interchangeable terms See POSSESSION (3) The legal evidence of one's right of property (4) The means by or source from which one's right to property has accrued, as, *title* by purchase, *title* by descent **4** An appellation significant of office, dignity, rank, or distinction, hence, titular rank, titled nobility, as, a man of wealth and *title*

Titles may be subdivided into (1) **titles of honor,** (2) **titles of distinction or merit,** and (3) **titles of address** The first, belonging to their owners as possessors of dignities inherent or acquired, include both hereditary and other titles of nobility and rank, titles by courtesy, and official titles significant of specific appointments held as, *duke, marquis, earl, viscount, baron* (the five British titles of nobility), *queen, president, governor, bishop, colonel, commodore* The second comprise life and honorary titles, such as *lord,* as applied to a life-peer, *doctor,* in university degrees, etc The third embrace prefixed words or phrases attributing rank, office, or distinction, terms of respect when used either in direct address or in mentioning a person as, *his Grace, the Right Honorable his Reverence Sir, Madam Mister* etc Compare PRECEDENCE and see FORMS of ADDRESS **5.** *Print* (1) A title-page (2) A style of type of the same character as full-face, but usually less heavy, title type **6.** *Bookbinding* The panel on a book-cover containing the name of the book **7** *Eccl* (1) A source of maintenance, as a patrimony, or a place of duty, especially with income attached, a right or nomination to which is a canonical prerequisite to ordination enforced by the Council of Lateran, in 1179 (2) In Rome, a church or parish, because dedicated to or named after the title of some martyr or saint The earliest title was that of St Pudentiana at the close of the 5th century there were in Rome 28 parishes known as titles, and the principal priest in charge was *Cardinalis,* hence, the dignity of cardinal has always been attached to one of the churches in Rome having a title There are in all 75 titles disposable for the three orders of cardinals From 50 of these parishes cardinal-priests take their titles **8.** Fineness as reckoned by carats, especially of gold, as, the ring and the fillet were of the same *title* **9†.** A diacritical mark, tittle **10†.** A possession or property as the foundation of a right [OF (F *titre*), < L *titulus,* title] Syn see NAME

— **binder's title,** the title lettered on the back of a book — **courtesy t.** [Gt Brit], a title of nobility borne not of legal right, but by courtesy thus, the eldest son of a duke, marquis, or earl bears by courtesy one of his father's inferior titles a younger son of a duke or marquis is called *Lord* In Scotland the direct heir to the title of baron or viscount is called *Master,* as, the *Master* of Stair — **derivative t.,** a title acquired from another person — **equitable t.,** see EQUITABLE ESTATE — **good holding t.,** a title that may prudently be accepted or considered as valid, the not entirely free from doubt — **lucrative t.,** in Mexican law, a title derived otherwise than by purchase — **marketable t.,** a title free from plausible or reasonable objections, which a court of equity will compel a vendee to accept — **short t.,** the alternative shortened form of title to a British statute as established by such statute — **side-title,** *n* A title on the front cover of a bound book — **t by possession,** the actual occupancy of lands with no right, real or pretended, beyond mere possession the lowest and most imperfect degree of title — **title-deed,** *n* The instrument by which the title to property is evidenced, a muniment of title — **t of a cause,** the particular designation by which a suit or proceeding in a court is distinguished from others, as, 'State vs Richard Roe — **t. of entry,** the right to enter upon lands — **t-page,** *n* A page at the front of a literary production containing the title In books it usually contains, in addition, the names of author and publisher, and date of publication — **t-scroll,** *n* A scroll upon which is emblazoned a family tree or pedigree — **to quiet t.,** to determine title in an action brought by a claimant usually in possession of property against an adverse claimant — **unity of t.,** an estate in two or more persons created by one and the same act an essential of joint tenancy

ti'tled, 1 tai'tld, 2 ti'tld, *a* Having a title, especially a title of nobility, as, a *titled* dame

ti'tle-less, 1 tai'tl-les, 2 ti'tl-lĕs, *a* Having no title (1) Nameless (2) Untitled, unennobled (3) Not entitled, having no legal right

tit'ler, 1 tit'lər, 2 tit'ler, *n* A large truncated sugar-loaf

tit'ling, 1 tit'liŋ, 2 tit'ling, *n* **1** One of various small birds especially the titlark and hedge-sparrow **2** Stock-fish a name formerly used in custom-houses [< Ice *titlingr,* < *titr,* tit] **tit'lene†; tit'lin†.**

ti'tlo-nym, 1 tai'tlo-nim, 2 ti'tlo-nym, *n* A title or quality taken as a pseudonym [< TITLE + Gr *onyma,* name] **ti'tle-nym†**

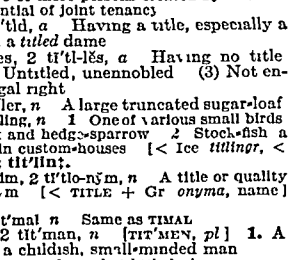
tit'mal, 1 tit'məl, 2 tit'mal *n* Same as TIMAL

tit'man, 1 tit'mən, 2 tit'man, *n* [TIT'MEN, *pl*] **1.** A little or puny man, a childish, small-minded man
We are a race of *tit men* and soar but little higher in our intellectual flights than the columns of the daily paper
THOREAU *Walden, Reading* p 117 [H M & CO]

2. [Local, U S] The smallest pig in a litter

Tit'marsh, 1 tit'mārsh 2 tit'marsh **Michael Angelo** Pen-name of W M Thackeray — **Tit-marsh'i-an,** *a*

tit'mouse", 1 tit'maus", 2 tit'mous", *n* [TIT'MICE", 1 tit'mais", 2 tit'miç", *pl*] **1.** A parrot bird other than a nuthatch especially a parine having the bill shorter than the head and nostrils concealed by feathers The titmice are small birds, and are usually insectivorous and non-migratory, and are found in most parts of the world Those of *Parus* and related genera nest in holes in trees The **blue titmouse** (*Parus cæruleus*) the **greater t.** (*P major*), the **crested t.** (*P cristatus*), the **coal-tit** (*P ater*), the **long-tailed t.** (*Acredula caudata*), the **marsh t.** (*P palustris*), and the **penduline t** (*Ægithalus pendulinus*) are European The **tufted t.** (*P bicolor*), the **chickadees, bush-tits,** and **verdin** are North-American See COAL and TUFTED and illus under BUSH-TIT, CHICKADEE, and VERDIN


Titmouse 1/5

2. Some bird likened to a titmouse, as a guttguit [< TIT', *n* , 1 (1), + AS *māse,* kind of bird] **tit'mose†.**

— **bearded titmouse,** a panurold bird (*Panurus biarmicus*) of Europe, having a black tuft of feathers on each side of the chin in the male — **yellow-headed t,** the verdin

ti'to-ki, 1 ti'to-ki *or* (*colloq*) ti-tō'ki, 2 ti'to-ki *or* (*colloq*) ti-tō'ki, *n* [Maori] *Bot* A New Zealand tree (*Alectryon excelsum*) of the family *Sapindaceæ,* with large panicles of reddish flowers **ti-ton'gi†.**

ti'trate, 1 tai'trēt *or* tit'rēt, 2 ti'trāt *or* tit'rāt, *v* [TI'TRAT-ED, TI'TRAT-ING] **I** *t Chem* To determine the strength of (a solution) by means of standard solutions or by titration, as in volumetric analysis **II.** *i* To employ titration [< F *titre,* see TITLE]

ti-tra'tion, 1 tai-[*or* ti-]trē'shən, 2 ti-[*or* ti-]trā'shon, *n* *Chem* The process of causing a given reaction, as a color-test or a precipitate, between a solution containing a known amount of a substance and a solution of previously determined value, so that the proportion of the desired ingredient may be determined

ti'tree", 1 ti'-tri", 2 ti'-trē", *n* **1.** Same as TI' **2.** The tea-tree or manuka See MANUKA

The *ti-tree* is very like an enormous heather, only that its flowers are white
G M GRANT in *Harper's Monthly* Aug , 1891 p 531

ti-trim'e-try, 1 ti-trim'i-tri, 2 ti-trim'e-trỵ, *n* The use of reagent solutions of determined strength in titration or volumetric analysis [< F *titre,* standard of fineness (see TITLE) + -METRI] — **tit"ri-met'ric,** *a*

tit'-tat-to', 1 tit'-tat-tō' *or* -tō', 2 tit'-tät-tō' *or* -tō', *n* A game same as CRISSCROSS 3 so called because the player who first gets three ciphers or crosses in a row exclaims, pointing to them, "tit, tat, to, three in a row!" **tee'-tah-toe'†, tick'-tack-toe'†**

Sometimes he played *'tee-tah-toe* three in a row " with the girls using a slate and pencil in a way well known to all school-children And he also showed them a better kind of *'tee tah-toe* " learned on the Wildcat and which may have been in the first place an Indian game, as it is played with grains of Indian corn
EDWARD EGGLESTON *The Hoosier School-Boy* p 36 [S 1883]

tit'ter', 1 tit'ər, 2 tit'er, *vi* To laugh with the tongue striking against the upper teeth, as in nervousness or affectation, or with suppressed mirth, laugh with restraint, giggle [Imitative] — **tit'ter-a'tion†,** *n* The act or state of tittering — **tit'ter-er,** *n* One who titters

tit ter', *vt* **1** [Prov Eng] (1) To seesaw teeter (2) To tremble **2†.** To swerve sway, totter [< Ice *titra*] — **tit'ter-tot"ter.** [Prov or Obs] **I** *vt* To teeter seesaw **II** *n* The game of seesaw **III** *adv* In an unsteady or tottering fashion

tit'teri', *n* The act of tittering, a giggling
There's a *titter* of winds in that beechen tree
BRYANT *The Gladness of Nature* st 4

tit'ter'†, *n* A troublesome weed, probably a vetch

tit'terd, *pp* Tittered S S

tit'ter-el, 1 tit'ər-el, 2 tit'er-ĕl, *n* [Prov Eng] A bird, the whimbrel

tit'te-ry-tu'†, *n* Same as TITYRE-TU

tit'tie, 1 tit'i, 2 tit'i, *n* [Prov Eng & Scot] Sister **tit'ty‡.**

tit'ti-mouse", *n* A titmouse

tit'ti-vate, *vt* Same as TITIVATE

tit'tle, 1 tit'l, 2 tit'l *vi* [Scot] To chatter, prate

tit'tle, } *n* **1** The minutest quantity, jot, iota **2.**
tit'le, } Originally, a very small mark in writing or printing, as a dot of an *i,* a tilde, or iota subscript [For TITLE *n*] Syn see PARTICLE

tit'tle-bat, 1 tit'l-bat, 2 tit'l-bāt, *n* [Prov Eng] A stickleback, especially the three-spined stickleback

Tit'tle-bat Tit'mouse In Samuel Warren's *Ten Thousand a Year,* a vulgar London shop-clerk who fraudulently succeeds to a fortune of £10,000 a year

tit'tler†, *n* A tattler or tittle-tattle

tit'tle-tat"tle, 1 tit'l-tat'l, 2 tit'l-tăt'l, *vi* To prate or chatter foolishly, gossip [Var redup of TATTLE, *v*]

tit'tle-tat"tle, *a* [Rare] Gossiping prating

tit'tle-tat"tle, *n* **1** Useless, trivial talk, gossip **2†.** An idle, trifling talker **tit'tle-tat"tler†.**

tit'tup, 1 tit'up, 2 tit'ŭp, *vi* [Colloq] To act in a restless or lively manner, dance along, prance, gallop [< *tit* (var of TIP', *v*) + UP] **tit'up†.**

tit'tup, *n* [Colloq] A prancing or curveting action indicating gaiety or frolicsomeness **tit'up†**

tit'tup-py, 1 tit'up-i, 2 tit'ŭp-y, *a* [Colloq] **1** Showing gaiety and life bounding, curveting frolicsome **2** Loosely connected, slight shaky **tit'up-py‡** [teat

tit'tyi, 1 tit'i, 2 tit'y, *n* [Colloq] One of the breasts, a

tit'ty', *n* [Prov Eng & Scot] Same as TITTIE

tit'ty', *n* The East-Indian magpie

tit'ty-meg, 1 tit'i-meg, 2 tit'y-mĕg, *n* The attihawmeg **tick'o-meg†**

tit'ty-rie, *n* Same as TITYRE-TU

tit'ty-todg"er, 1 tit'i-toj ər, 2 tit'y-tŏdg'er, *n* [Prov Eng] The European wren

tit'u-bate, 1 tit'yu-bēt, 2 tit'yu-bāt, *vi* [Rare] To stagger, stumble [< L *titubatus,* pp of *titubo,* stagger] — **tit'u-bant,** *a* [Rare] Stumbling tottering — **tit'u-bant-ly,** *adv* [Rare] — **tit'u-ban-cy,** *n* — **tit"u-ba'tion,** *n* The act of rocking to and fro a stumbling, tottering, specif, in pathology, wavering stammering said of the tongue, also of a stumbling gait characteristic of spinal disease

tit'u-lar, 1 tit'yu-lər, 2 tit'yu-lar, *a* **1.** Existing in name or title only, holding a dignity or position without discharging its duties, nominal, as, a *titular* bishop **2** Of, pertaining to, or possessing a title, held by virtue of a title, as, *titular* honors or possessions **3.** Bestowing or taking title See TITLE, 7 (2) [< L *titulus,* title] **tit'u-la-ry‡** — **tit'u-lar-ly,** *adv* In a titular manner

tit'u-lar, *n* **1.** One having a title in virtue of which he holds an office or benefice whether he performs its duties or not in ecclesiastical law, one holding a sinecure title **tit'u-la-ry‡.** **2** *R C Ch* A titular of a church **3** *Scots Law* A titular of the tithes

— **titular of a church** **1** That from which a church takes its name, whether a person or thing distinguished from a *patron* who can be only a canonized or angelic personage **2** The cardinal who holds the title of a church See TITLE 7 (2) — **t of the tithes** (*Scots Law*) a lay patron to whom ecclesiastical tithes have been impropriated **t of erection†.** — **tit"u-lar'i-ty,** *n* [Rare] The state or quality of being titular

tit'u-la-ry [Archaic] **I** *a* Bearing a title proceeding from a title **II.** *n* A titular

tit'uled†, *a* Possessing a title entitled

tit'u-lus, 1 tit'yu-lus, 2 tit'yu-lŭs, *n* [L] **1** Same as TITLE, 1 (5) **2.** *Law* Same as TITLE, 3

Ti'tus, 1 tai'tus 2 ti'tŭs *n.* **1.** A masculine proper name F **Tite,** 1 tit, 2 tit G **Ti'tus,** 1 ti'tus, 2 ti'tus, It Pg Sp **Ti'to,** 1 ti'to, 2 ti'to **2** A Christian Greek, associate of Paul, the Apostle **3** *Bib* A pastoral epistle of Paul to Titus, concerned with the administration of the church in Crete, to which Titus had been sent by Paul to regulate its affairs **4 T. Andronicus,** in Shakespeare's *Titus Andronicus,* the hero of the tragedy, a Roman general sent against the Goths **5 T. Flavius Sabinus Vespasianus** (40-81), a Roman emperor conquered Jerusalem **6** A county in N E Texas, 421 sq m , county-seat, Mount Pleasant

Ti'tus-ville, 1 tai'tus-vil, 2 ti'tŭs-vil, *n* A city in Crawford county, Pa , an oil center

tit'-war"bler, 1 tit'-wōr blər, 2 tit'-wər'bler, *n* A parine bird, titmouse

tit'y-re†, *n* **1** A titytu **2** Gin **tit'te-ry†**

tit'y-re-tu"†, *n* One of a gang of street bullies or well-to-do idlers in London in the time of Charles II They took their name from the opening words of the first line of Vergil's "First Eclogue, *Tityre, tu patulæ recubans sub tegminefagi* (Tityrus, you take your ease beneath the shade of a spreading beech-tree) **tit'te-ry-tu'†.**

Tit"y-ri'næ, 1 tit"i-rai'ni, 2 tit y-ri'nē, *n pl* *Ornith* A subfamily of cotingoid birds with the second primaries excessively short in adult males **Tit'y-ra,** *n* (t g) [< Gr *tityros,* variety of bird] — **tit'y-rin(e**[s], *a* & *n*

Tit'y-rus, 1 tit'i-rus, 2 tit'y-rŭs, *n* **1** A shepherd's name common among the Greeks **2** In Vergil's *Eclogues,* a freedman, supposed to represent the poet himself **3** In Spenser's *Shepheardes Calendar,* a name given to Chaucer

Tit'y-us, 1 tit'i-us, 2 tit'y-ŭs *n* *Gr Myth* A monster son of Gæa or of Zeus, his body covered nine acres of ground For attempting to violate Leto he was slain by Apollo and in Hades his liver is perpetually gnawed by two vultures but never consumed

Ti'u, 1 ti'ū, 2 ti'u *n* *Norse Myth* Same as TIR Compare TUESDAY **Tiw‡**

Ti"u-men', *n* Same as TYUMEN

ti-va'no, 1 ti-vä'no, 2 ti-va'no, *n* [It] The breeze which blows down Lake Como regularly at night

tiv'er, 1 tiv'ər, 2 tiv'er, *vt* [Prov Eng] To mark with tiver

tiv'er, *n* [Prov Eng] A red ocher used in some portions of England for marking sheep

Tiv'er-ton, 1 tiv'ər-tən, 2 tiv'er-ton, *n* **1** A borough in Devonshire England **2** A town in Newport county, R I

Ti'vo-li, *n* **1** 1 ti'vo-li, 2 ti'vo-li A town near Rome, Italy the ancient **Tibur** conquered by Rome 338 B C near by are Hadrian's Villa Horace's Sabine farm, and the **Falls of Tivoli,** formed by the river Anio **2** 1 tiv'o-li, 2 tiv'o-li A village in Dutchess county, N Y **3** [t-] A game resembling bagatelle, played on a slightly tilted board studded with pins and hoops, and having a series of numbered compartments at the lower end A marble is shot through a side-channel to a curved head that deflects it among the pins, through which it zigzags to a compartment, the number of which it scores

tiv'y†, *adv* With great speed a hunting-cry See TANTIVY

ti'za, 1 ti'za, 2 ti'za *n* [Peru] *Mineral* Ulexite

Ti"zi-an', 1 ti'tsi-ən', 2 ti tsi-an', *n* Same as TITIAN **Ti-zi-a'no† — Ti"zi-an-esque',** *a*

Ti'zite, 1 tai'zait, 2 ti'zit, *n* *Bib* *1 Chron* vi, 45

Tiz'ri, *n* Same as TISHRI

tiz-win', 1 tiz-win', 2 tĭs-win', *n* [Am Ind] An alcoholic drink resembling pulque
The Apache intoxicant *'tizwin'* [is] beer, made from fermented corn J G BOURKE in *Century Mag* Mar , 1891, p 655

tiz'zy, 1 tiz'i, 2 tiz'y, *n* [Slang, Eng] A sixpence **tiz'zit.**

Tl Thallium a chemical symbol

Tla-pan', 1 tla-pän', 2 tla-pan', *n* A town in Federal district, S W of Mexico city **Tlal-pan'‡**

Tlax-ca'la, 1 tlas-kä'la, 2 tlas-ca'la, *n* **1** A state in central Mexico 1,595 sq m **2** Its capital **Tlas-ca'la‡**

Tlem-çen', 1 tlem-sen', 2 tlĕm-çĕn', *n* A walled town in Oran department, Algeria **Tlam-sen'‡, Tlem-san'‡, Tre"me-çen'‡.**

Tlin'git, 1 tliŋ'git, 2 tliŋ'gĭt, *n* [Am Ind] Literally, the people a name given to the linguistic group comprising the Koluschan family See AMERICAN, *a* **Tlin'kit‡**

T M. *or* **T-M** , *abbr*

tme'ma, 1 tmi'mə, 2 tmĕ'ma, *n* A section or separated part [< Gr *tmēma,* < *temnō,* cut]

tme'sis, 1 tmi'sis, 2 tmĕ'sis (XIII), *n* *Gram* The separation of the elements of a compound word by an intervening word, as in the phrase *to us ward,* meaning "toward us" [L, < Gr *tmēsis,* < *temnō,* cut] **di-ac'o-pe†.**

Tmo'lus, 1 tmō'lus, 2 tmō'lŭs, *n* **1.** *Class Myth* The god of Mt Tmolus, father of Tantalus **2** A mountain range in S W Asia Minor **Tmō'los†** [Gr]

tn , *abbr* Ton — **T N T , TNT,** *abbr* Trinitrotoluene or **to†,** *a* Two — **to-i†,** *n* Two

to-2†, *n* A toe

to', 1 tū, 2 tǫ, *adv* **1.** Toward the thing to be accomplished, toward the end of action, as, turn *to,* boys, he fell *to* at once **2.** Into normal condition, as, she soon came *to* **3** Toward or into place, in or into position, especially a position of adjustment to something, as, to heave *to,* lie *to* (i e , adjust with head to the wind)
In this case the ship would be brought *to* on the starboard tack
JAMES SMITH *Voyage of St Paul* p 107 [L & & CO 1880]

4 In a direction understood or implied, as, go *to* (see GO), stand *to* and feed, wrong end *to* **5†.** Forward, on, as, *to,* Hector! *to!* used interjectionally See TO, *prep* — **to and again, to and back†,** forward and backward

to'†, *adv* Too

to, 1 tū *or* (*Colloq*) tə, 2 tǫ *or* (*Colloq*) to **I** *prep* **1.** In a direction toward expressing or indicating relation founded upon the notion of motion toward *To* is an elementary word not susceptible of formal definition in any of its various uses except by the use of its derivative *toward,* or in its place a long and awkward periphrasis (1) Toward and ending at denoting motion or action terminating in a place, condition, or object, as, he rode *to* Chester, she had been *to* confession to come *to* grief (2) Aiming at or resulting in, denoting an end to be accomplished or result reached as, flattered *to* his ruin he went *to* his death apprenticed *to* a trade (3) As far as denoting degree or extent, and hence totality, as, the items came *to* $5, count *to* ten dressed to perfection (4) Upon, by way of addition as add *to* your faith virtue a cloak with a hood *to* it (5) In respect of concerning as he spoke *to* the resolution as *to* that we will confer by and by (6) In the relation of for with regard for as he had much *to* his credit
No Christian man 'liveth *to* himself'
R WATSON *Sermons* vol i, ser xxvii p 316 [W & M 1830]

(7) In correspondence with in a manner suitable for, as, suited *to* your notions, drawn *to* life, scale, etc

Sceptre and sword were fashion'd *to* his hand!
TASSO *Jerusalem Delivered* tr by Wiffen, can 3, st 59

(8) In obligation toward denoting that on account of which an obligation was incurred, as, my duty *to* the church used commonly as a bookkeeping and invoice form as, Dr *To* 5 yards of silk, $7 50 (9) In opposition to, against as, face *to* face, hand *to* hand, I'll bet 5 *to* 1 (10) Close in by, or against denoting position as, held *to* her heart the bird clings *to* the branch stand *to* your word (11) In comparison with often denoting ratio as, 9 is *to* 3 as 21 *to* 7 that is piety *to* this (12) Belonging in connection with denoting the relation of things made to go together as, the key *to* the barn a porch *to* the house (13) In close application toward as, buckle *to* the law fall *to* dinner (14) Until denoting a time not reached as, it is ten minutes *to* twelve

2. Noting an indirect or limiting object after verbs and adjectives or nouns indicating feeling, action, or states supplying the place of a dative case, as, the battle is not *to* the strong, give the ring *to* me, born *to* trouble

True religion is at its soul spiritual sympathy with spiritual obedience *to* God
PHILLIPS BROOKS *Light of the World* ser v, p 77 [E P D 1890]

3. [Archaic] Noting a factitive object, now commonly expressed by *as*, as, Abraham took Keturah *to* wife, they chose Alfred *to* king, we have Abraham *to* our father **4.** By, for, in, of, with in many obsolete and provincial uses to express relations generally noted by other prepositions and easily understood from the context

II. *The sign of the infinitive mode*

In some instances *to* is a mere sign of the infinitive and with its verb can be replaced by the corresponding verbal noun in *-ing* as he began *to beat* the drum (he began *beating* the drum) *to err* is human (*erring* is human) In Anglo-Saxon there were two similar constructions, an infinitive form, seldom used with the preposition as nīman, to take, and a gerundive form generally used with *to*, as *to* nīmanne In the latter construction *to* had a dative force of purpose or intention In passing into English this distinction was forgotten and hence arose the practise now dialectic or archaic, of governing the infinitive with *to* by another preposition as, what went ye out *for to see*? hindered *from to drink* In the same way, to express futurity, *about* is still used as, *about to come* With an infinitive *to* often indicates an indirect object or purpose *To* as an infinitive sign has not come into use (1) after the auxiliaries *do, can, may, must, shall, will*, (2) (*a*) after *dare, help, need, please, go*, as, you *dare* not jump *please* push let us *go* swim, etc, (*b*) after certain elliptical phrases, as *had rather, as lief*, as I *had rather* study now (c) after the object of *bid, feel, have, hear, let, make*, and sometimes *find* and *know*, as, *make him run* I *feel* you *tremble*, did you *find* him (*to be*) clever? I have *known* him (*to*) go there In many of these constructions *to* may be used at pleasure The word is often used colloquially to indicate an omitted infinitive or affirmation that has previously been expressed as you left your umbrella—did you *mean to*? he wrote because I asked him *to* As a sign of the infinitive, *to* not to be separated (save in exceptional cases) from its verb by any intervening word or phrase as, *to go* immediately,' not "*to* immediately *go*" See SPLIT INFINITIVE, under INFINITIVE [< AS *tō* to]

— **to one's face**, in one's presence, hence, in defiance of one — **to rights** [Colloq], neatly arranged orderly — **to you** [Colloq] my compliments or good wishes to you, to your health, same to you — **would to God (or Heaven)**, I wish before God (or Heaven), as, *would to God* I had died!

to†, *conj* Till

to-, *prefix* To [< TO, *prep*]

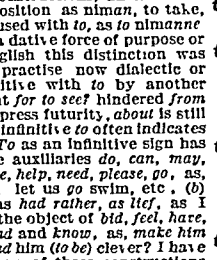
to-, *prefix* An intensive prefix [< AS *tō-*, apart]

T. O., *abbr* Turn over telegraph office

To'a Al'ta, 1 tō'ä ä.'tä 2 tō a al'ta A municipality in Porto Rico

To'a Ba'ja, 1 bä'ha 2 bä'ha A municipality in Porto Rico

toad, 1 tōd, 2 tōd, *n* **1.** An arciferous tailless amphibian, especially a bufonid


Common Toad 1/2

The common toads have toothless jaws and are more or less covered with warts containing glands that secrete a yellowish, acrid irritant fluid Toads are mainly terrestrial, burrowing and insectivorous, resorting to water only to breed *Bufo lentiginosus* is the common **North American toad**, *B vulgaris* the common **European t**, *B calamita*, the **running t.** or **walking t.** or the natterjack

2. Some similar amphibian, as, the Surinam *toad* (*Pipa surinamensis*), an aglossate **3** Some animal mistaken for a toad, as, the horned *toad* (a lizard) See HORNED **4.** Figuratively, any person regarded as an object of scorn **5** [Recent] A small trench-gun [<AS *tādie*, toad]

— **holy-cross toad**, the Catholic frog — **tel'e-graph-toad"**, *n* [Brit Guiana] A toad which makes a noise like a telegraph sounder — **toad'-back"**, *a* Having a cross-section curved like a toad's back said of a stair-rail — **t.-bug**, *n* An insect of the family *Galgulidæ* — **t.-eater**, *n* **1.** A fawning parasite sycophant toady **2** A mountebank's assistant, alleged to swallow toads in order that his quack employer might appear to cure their supposed poisonous effects — **t.-eating** I *a* Characteristic of a toad-eater sycophantic **II** *n* Cringing toadyism sycophancy — **t.-lily**, *n* **1** A European fritillary (*Fritillaria pyrenaica*) **2.** An ornamental lilywort (*Tricyrtis hirta*) from Japan, with white purple-dotted flowers and alternate oblong cuspidate-cordate amplexicaul leaves **Japanese t.-lily**‡ — **t lizard**, *n* A horned toad (*Phrynosoma*) — **t.-orchis**, *n* A hothouse epiphytal orchid (*Megaclinium bufo*) from Sierra Leone from its greenish or yellowish-brown flowers spotted with purple — **t.-pipe**, *n* A common scouring-rush or horsetail (*Equisetum fluviatile*) on the borders of ponds and swamps so called from its pipe-like stem and its habitat also, other species — **t.-rush**, *n* A species of rush (*Juncus bufonius*) with low and slender branches and leafy stems 3 to 9 inches high with remote greenish flowers growing in damp waste places in all countries — **t.-snatcher**, *n* [Prov Eng] The reed-bunting — **t.-spit**, *n* Frog-spit cuckoo-spit **t.-spittle**‡.— **t.-spotted**, *a* Spotted like a toad hence polluted marked by infamy — **toad ish**, *a* Like a toad — **toad'let**, *n* [Rare] A small or young toad **toad'ling**‡.

toad'fish", 1 tōd'fish' 2 tōd'fish', *n* **1** A batrachioid fish of warm seas especially *Batrachus tau*, common on the coast of the United States from Cape Cod to the West Indies. **toy'ter-fish"**‡. **2.** An angler (*Lophius*) **3.** A swellfish or swell-toad, specif [Austral], a tetraodontid (*Tetrodon hamiltoni*) **4** An antennariold fish as *Pterophryne histrio* **5.** [New Zealand] A cottoid (*Neophrynichthys latus*) — **leopard toadfish**, the sapo

toad'flax, 1 tōd'flaks, 2 tōd'flăks, *n* **1.** A common showy perennial weed (*Linaria vulgaris*) of the family *Scrophulariaceæ*, resembling flax in stem and leaves, but with terminal spikes of spurred yellow flowers marked with an orange spot **2.** By extension, a plant of any other species of *Linaria*


Toadflax

— **bastard toadflax**, any one of several sandalworts Specif (1) [U S] Any species of *Comandra*, a small genus of low smooth perennials with woody base, oblong or narrow leaves and greenish-white flowers in small terminal or axillary umbel-like clusters (2) [Eng] A low spreading plant (*Thesium linophyllum*) with alternate narrow leaves and racemes of minute white flowers — **blue t**, a small slender annual species (*Linaria canadensis*) with blue flowers found in fields and sandy roadsides of the United States and Canada — **ivy-leaved t**, Kenilworth ivy

toad'flow"er, 1 tōd'flau'ər, 2 tōd'-flow'er, *n* A species of *Stapelia* (*S bufonia*)

toad'head", 1 tōd'hed', 2 tōd'hĕd', *n* [Local U S] The golden plover

toad's'-eye", 1 tōdz'-ai', 2 tōdz'-ī', *n* A variety of cassiterite **toad's-eye tin**‡.

toad'stone", 1 tōd'stōn', 2 tōd'stōn', *n* *Geol* A volcanic amygdaloidal rock, generally decomposed, occurring as sheets of contemporaneous lava in the Carboniferous limestone of Derbyshire England [< G *todter stein*, dead stone from its barrenness of metalliferous ores **toad'rock"**‡

toad'stone", *n* A natural or artificial stone resembling a toad in color and form, and long believed to be formed in a toad worn as a talisman bufonite

toad'stool", 1 tōd'stūl', 2 tōd'stōōl', *n* **1.** Any one of many umbrella-shaped fungi, growing on decaying vegetable matter common in woods and damp places, a mushroom Compare MUSHROOM, 1 (1) **2** A poisonous mushroom See MUSHROOM, 1 (2) **toad's'-cap"**‡; **toad's'-hat'**‡; **toad's'-meat"**‡.

toad'y, 1 tōd'i, 2 tōd'y, *v* [TOAD'IED, TOAD'Y-ING] **I.** *t* To treat with subservience or adulation, fawn upon

There is not a nation in Europe but labors
To *toady* itself and to humbug its neighbors
BARHAM *Ingoldsby Legends, The Auto-da-fe*, can 2, st 1.

II. *i* To act the toady

toad'y, *a* [Rare] Ugly as the toad also, fawning, subservient showing weak adulation or agreement

Mr and Mrs Pocket had a *toady* neighbor—a widow lady of that highly sympathetic nature that she agreed with everybody
DICKENS *Great Expectations* p 216 [E & L 1886]

toad'y, *n* [TOAD'IES, 1 -iz, 2 -iz, *pl*] **1.** One who toadies, an obsequious flatterer, a fawning, servile person **2.** [Scot] A coarse, unpolished woman [Short for TOAD-EATER] — **toad'y-ish**, *a* — **toad'y-ism**, *n*

To'ah, 1 tō'ə 2 tō'a, *n* *Bib* *1 Chron* vi, 34

to-a'mi, 1 to-ā'mi 2 to-a'mi, *n* A Japanese cone-shaped throwing-net having pockets about the margin in which the fish become entangled Compare CASTING-NET

to'-and-fro', 1 tū'-and-frō', 2 tŏ'-and-frō' **I.** *a* Moving back and forth, undulating, alternating **II.** *n* **1.** Motion back and forth **2**†. Exchange of words or arguments

toar, 1 tōr, 2 tōr, *n* [Prov Eng] Same as TORE²

To-ar'cian, *n* See GEOLOGY — **To-ar'cian**, *a*

toast¹, 1 tōst, 2 tōst, *v* **I.** *t* To name in drinking a toast, drink to the health of or in honor of, as, to *toast* a lady

II. *i* To propose or participate in a toast — **toast'ing-glass"**, *n* A glass or goblet used in toasting ladies often inscribed with verses in their honor

toast², *v* **I.** *t* **1.** To brown before or over a fire **2.** [Colloq] To warm well before or as before a fire

There they all three sat *toasting* themselves by the deeply-red fire
MARY H CATHERWOOD *Craquo-Doom* p 26 [L]

II. *i* **1** To become brown at a fire, as, fresh bread does not *toast* well **2** [Colloq] To warm oneself, as at a fire [< OF *toster*, < *toste*, see TOAST¹ *n*] — **toast'ing-fork"**, *n* **1** A long-handled fork often with sliding joints, for toasting bread etc, before the fire **2.** [Humorous] A sword **toast'ing i'ron**‡

toast³, *n* **1.** The act of drinking to some one's health or to some sentiment, also, a call to drink thus in allusion to a usage, formerly existing, of drinking with a toast at the bottom of the glass **2.** The person who or the sentiment which is named in thus drinking, as, I give you as a *toast*, "success to the cause" **3.** Formerly, a woman often toasted, a belle

Say, why are beauties praised and honour'd most,
The wise man's passion and the vain man's *toast*?
POPE *Rape of the Lock* can 5, l 10

4. A free drinker, tippler [Special use of TOAST², *n*] — **toast'mas"ter**, *n* A person who at public dinners, announces the toasts, calls upon the various speakers and, in the United States often presides over the occasion

toast⁴, *n* Sliced bread browned at a fire, toasted bread served dry, buttered, soaked in some liquid as milk or cider, or with some other dish, as eggs or birds [< OF *toste*, < LL *tosta*, < L *tostus* pp of *torreo* roast] — **French toast.** **1** Slices of bread dipped in butter and fried **2** Finely chopped cooked meat, stewed and served on buttered toast — **milk t** [U S] toasted bread soaked in hot milk sometimes thickened with flour — **toast'-rack"**, *n* A partitioned table-rack to hold separate slices of dry toast — **t.-water**, *n* *Med* Water in which toasted bread has been standing for some time used as a drink in fevers

toast'er¹, 1 tōst'ər, 2 tōst'er, *n* **1.** One who proposes a toast **2.** Same as GALLANT²

toast'er², *n* **1.** One who or that which toasts something at a fire, a device used for toasting, as a toasting-fork **2.** Something suitable for toasting

toat, 1 tōt, 2 tōt, *n* *Wood-working* The curved handle of a bench-plane [= TOTE¹, *n*]

toat'er†, *n* A trumpeter

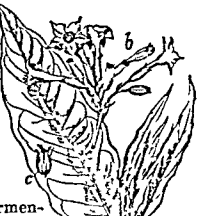
to"a-to'a, 1 tō"ə-tō'ə, 2 tō ä-tō'ä *n* [New Zealand] **1.** Same as TANEKAHA **2** A small tree (*Phyllocladus glaucus*) closely allied to the tanekaha much prized for walking-sticks — **mountain toatoa**, a congener (*Phyllocladus alpinus*) of the other toatoas

Tob, 1 tob 2 tŏb *n* *Bib* *Judges* xi, 3 [Heb, fruitful]

Tob, *abbr* Tobit

to-bac"ca-na'li-an, 1 to-bak'ə-nē'li-ən, 2 to-băk'ə-nā'li-an, *n* [Humorous] A user of tobacco **to-bac'chi-an**†.

to-bac'co, 1 to-bak'o, 2 to-băk'o, *n* [-cos, 1 -oz, 2 -ōz, *pl*] **1** The leaves of the tobacco-plant prepared in various ways for smoking, chewing, snuffing, and for medicinal use


Tobacco
a leaves *b* flowers *c* fruit

The matured leaves of the green tobacco-plant are prepared for consumption by *curing*, effected usually by exposure to air, the sun, or fire The cured leaves are allowed to absorb moisture until they become pliant They are then assorted and packed in boxes, hogsheads or bulls, where the tobacco undergoes a fermentation that develops the aroma and flavor Afterward it is worked up in the various forms suitable for market The ingredients of cured tobacco are *Nicotin* (0 63 to 5 81 per cent), *resin* and *fatty substances* (2 93 to 7 26), *glucose* (16 39 to nothing) *starch* (2 45 to 6 71), *albuminoids* (8 75 to 20 34), *pectic acid* (5 97 to 12 59), *citric acid* (0 43 to 5 80), *malic acid* (3 94 to 10 09), *oxalic acid* (0 84 to 3 49), *acetic acid* (0 31 to 1 62), *nitric acid* (3 23 to nothing), *ammonia* (0 19 to 1 65), *cellulose* (8 30 to 15 23), *sand* (0 55 to 4 17), *ash* exclusive of sand (8 19 to 18 56) A constituent called *nicotianin* gives an odor, and an essential oily or resinous matter gives flavor The analysis of the ash-constituents shows potash, soda, lime magnesia, ferric oxid, alumina manganous oxid phosphoric anhydrid, sulfuric anhydrid, silicic anhydrid, and chlorin Tobacco commercially is broadly classified in the United States as follows — CLASS I **Cigar-tobaccos** (1) *Domestic* **Connecticut tobacco**, including Havana seed and broadleaf and used for fillers and wrappers **New York State t**, including Big Flats and Onondaga, used for binders and fillers **Pennsylvania t.**, including Havana seed and broadleaf and used for fillers **Ohio t**, including Gebhardt, Zimmer, Spanish and Little Dutch, used for fillers, **Wisconsin t**, mostly used for binders **Florida t**, **Georgia t**, and **Texas t.** used for wrappers and fillers (2) *In ported* **Havana t**, including all tobaccos grown on the Island of Cuba and recognized throughout the world as the best for cigar purposes The chief types are **Vueltos** and **Semi-Vueltos** from Vuelta Abajo, grown in the province of Pinar del Rio **Partidos** in the province of Habana and a heavy-bodied variety **Remedios**, from the province of Santa Clara subdivided into **First Capaduras** and **Second Capaduras**, and used exclusively for blending with other tobaccos **Sumatra t** is used for wrappers and is classified according to districts as **Deli Langkat**, etc or according to color and quality as **Fine**, etc Other imported varieties are **Mexican t**, **Philippine t**, and **Porto Rican t.** CLASS II **Chewing-t**, **pipe t**, **cigaret-t** · (1) *Domestic* **Virginia t**, a bright-yellow tobacco used for smoking chewing and cigaret grades **North Carolina t.** and **South Carolina t**, bright-yellow tobaccos used for smoking and cigaret grades **Tennessee t**, used for snuff **Kentucky t**, **Maryland t**, **Louisiana t.** (mainly **perique t** for blending) and **Eastern Ohio t.** These are classified as **fine-cut Burley, fine-cut Mason county, white Burley, red Burley, Virginia sun-cured, Virginia flue-cured, North Carolina red fillers, Missouri air-cured fillers, Green River, Virginia yellow**, and **mahogany wrappers, lugs**, etc (2) *Imported* **Turkish t** is grown in Turkey Montenegro, Bulgaria, Macedonia, Syria and an inferior quality in Greece **Latakia t** is grown in Asia Minor and exported from Samsoun Smyrna Cavalla Bafra and Xanthe These tobaccos are used for pipe and cigaret purposes only No tobacco is grown in Egypt as its cultivation is prohibited by law Although chiefly employed for smoking and chewing tobacco finds also some use in medicine as in asthma, and occasionally as a local application as in sheep-washing, its juice being very destructive to insects In its ordinary use it acts as a narcotic Sometimes its excessive use results in nervous depression and prostration The average annual production of leaf-tobacco in the United States is 780,000,000 pounds

It has been proved that the *tobacco* plant can be grown successfully in Ireland *Encyc Brit* 11th ed vol xiv p 749

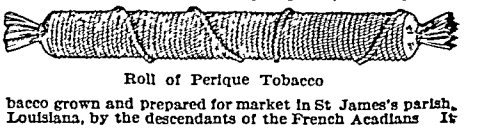
2. Any one of several plants of the genus *Nicotiana* (see NICOTIANA), especially *N tabacum*, the chief source of the tobacco of commerce, originally of tropical America, but now cultivated in other parts of the world, particularly in the United States from Florida to Wisconsin and from Louisiana to Massachusetts, and known in its different varieties as Virginia, Kentucky, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin seed-leaf, Havana and Havana seed tobacco, etc

It is a viscid pubescent annual from 3 to 6 feet high and has large *sessile* ovate or lanceolate leaves diminishing in size from the base upward and pink funnel-shaped flowers in a terminal panicle The other principal source of the tobaccos of commerce is *N rustica* a smaller species with ovate petioled leaves and yellow flowers, called **green tobacco** from its leaves not becoming entirely brown in curing and sometimes **wild t**, from its being found wild in parts of the United States and in Mexico, where it becomes perennial It is adapted to cooler climates than *N tabacum*, and, tho native in America is grown chiefly in Europe Asia, and Africa The **Persian** or **Shiraz t** is obtained from *N. persica* Tobacco was cultivated and used in tropical America before the arrival of the Europeans who became acquainted with it on the first voyage of Columbus The first plant was taken to Spain about 1558 Jean Nicot, French ambassador to Lisbon, sent seeds from the Peninsula to Catherine de Medici, and this and his other services in diffusing a knowledge of the plant have been commemorated in the scientific name *Nicotiana*

At the outset the cultivation of *tobacco* was so lucrative that those who had no land planted in the streets of Jamestown
BRYANT and GAY *United States* vol i p 302 [s 1884]

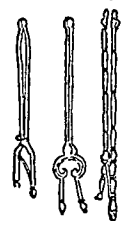
[< Sp *tabaco*, < W Ind *tabaco*, pipe in which the natives smoked the plant] **ta-bac'co†**

— **colonial tobacco** [Austral], tobacco manufactured in the Australian colonies whether from the imported or the home-grown leaf Various American tobaccos are cultivated — **native t** [Austral] **1.** In Australia a plant closely akin to the tobaccos of commerce (*Nicotiana suaveolens*) serving as excellent forage for stock **2** In Queensland same as PITURI **3** In Tasmania, a plant (*Cassinia billardieri*) of the aster family — **perique t**, a variety of to-


Roll of Perique Tobacco

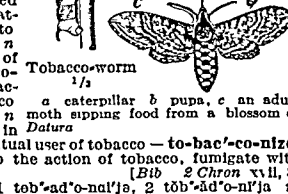
bacco grown and prepared for market in St James's parish, Louisiana, by the descendants of the French Acadians It

is cured in its own juices and put up in rolls weighing from one to four pounds each — **shade t.**, tobacco that is grown under artificial shade, and intended to be used for cigar-wrappers — **sun t**, tobacco grown in the open air — **to-bac'co-am"au-ro"sis**, *n* Nervous blindness resulting from excessive use of tobacco — **t -beetle**, *n* A ptinid beetle injurious to stored or manufactured tobacco, as *Sitodrepa panacea* and the cigaret-beetle (*Lasioderma serricorne*) — **t -box**, *n* **1.** A box used for packing or keeping tobacco, especially, a small box often ornamented, for carrying chewing- or smoking-tobacco about the person **2** [U S] A fish (1) The common skate (2) A sunfish, as *Lepomis gibbosus* — **t -bug**, *n* A capsid bug (*Dicyphus minimus*) which sucks the juices of tobacco-leaves and produces wilting — **t -camphor**, *n* Same as NICOTIANIN — **t - cricket**, *n* A beetle (*Œcanthus niveus*), of a whitish color tinged with green that feeds on the top leaves of the tobacco-plant as they unfold — **t -cutter**, *n* A knife for cutting plug tobacco, also, a device for shredding tobacco-leaves — **t -dove**, *n* [Bahamas] The American ground-dove — **t.-flea**, *n* A small flea or beetle (*Haltica striolata*) that feeds on the leaves of the young tobacco-plants — **t grater**, *n* A machine for grating tobacco-leaves for smoking — **t -hawkmoth**, *n* The adult moth of the tobacco-worm — **t -heart**, *n* Irregular action and palpitation of the heart arising from the excessive use of tobacco — **t - hornworm**, *n* Same as TOBACCO-WORM — **t. leaf-miner**, the tobacco-splitworm — **t -man**, *n* [-MEN, *pl*] A tobacconist — **t -mildew**, *n* A destructive disease of tobacco-leaves caused by the fungus *Peronospora hyoscyami*, common in America and often very destructive in Australia the blue-mold — **t -paper**, *n* **1.** Paper made of tobacco-stems **2.** Paper made for cigaret-wrappers, as rice-paper or corn-husk paper — **t -pipe**, *n* **1** A pipe used in smoking tobacco See PIPE **2** Same as INDIAN-PIPE — **t -pipe clay**, pipe-clay — **t -pipe fish**, the trumpet-fish (*Fistularia tobaccaria*) — **t -plant**, *n* See TOBACCO, 2 — **t -pouch**, *n* A small bag used for carrying tobacco about the person — **t -press**, *n*



Iron Tobacco-tongs of the 17th century

One of several presses used for compacting tobacco-leaves plug tobacco, or smoking-tobacco — **t prize**, *n* A system of levers or a screw for compressing tobacco into hogsheads — **t -root**, *n* The bitterroot See BITTERROOT, LEWISIA — **t -splitworm**, *n* A tineid larva which mines the leaves of the tobacco-plant — **t -stick**, *n* One of a set of sticks about 4½ feet long on which green tobacco is hung preparatory to curing Compare TIER-POLE — **t - stopper**, *n* A small plug sometimes used for compacting tobacco in a pipe-bowl — **t -tongs**, *n sing & pl* Tongs, usually ornamental for holding a live coal at the bowl of a smoker's pipe to ignite the tobacco — **t -wheel**, *n* A machine having a reel for twisting dry tobacco-leaves into a rope-like form — **t -worm**, *n* The larva of a large sphinx-moth (*Protoparce carolina*), which feeds on the leaves of and is very destructive to growing tobacco in the United States It is dark-green, marked on the sides with oblique white lines, edged with brown It attacks also the tomato — **to-bac'co-nert**, *n* A habitual user of tobacco — **to-bac'co-ning†**, *n* The practise of using tobacco — **to-bac'co-nist**, *n* **1.** One who deals in tobacco **2†** A habitual user of tobacco — **to-bac'-co-nize**, *vt* To subject to the action of tobacco, fumigate with tobacco [*Bib 2 Chron* xvii, 8



Tobacco-worm 1/3

a caterpillar *b* pupa, *c* an adult moth sipping food from a blossom of *Datura*

Toh"ad"o-ni'jah, 1 tōh"ad'o-nai'jə, 2 tōh"ăd'o-nī'jə *n* **To-ba'go**, 1 to-bē'go 2 to-bā'go, *n* An island of the British West Indies, capital, Scarborough — **Tobago cane**, the stem of a West-Indian palm (*Bactris minor*), commonly made into walking-sticks

tob"a-sheer't, *n.* A tabasheer.

To-bi'a, 1 to-bai'ə, 2 to-bī'a, *n* *Bib* (Douai)

To-bi'ah, 1 to-bai'ə, 2 to-bī'a, *n* *Bib* *Ezra* ii 60

To-bi'as, 1 to-bai'əs, 2 to-bī'as, *n* **1.** A masculine personal name **To-bi'ah†.** **To'by** (dim) Dan D G Sp **To-bi'as**, 1 to-bī'as, 2 to-bī'as, F **To"bie'**, 1 tō bī', 2 tō-bē', It **To-bi'a**, 1 to-bī'a, 2 to-bī'a **2.** *Bib* (Apocrypha) (1) *Tob* i, 9 (2) *2 Mac* iii, 11

To-bi'as-fish", *n* [Eng] The sand-lance

To'bie, 1 tō'bi, 2 tō'bi, *n* *Bib* (Apocrypha) *1 Mac* v, 13

To'bi-el, 1 tō'bi-el *or* to-bai'el, 2 tō'bi-ēl *or* to-bī'ēl, *n* *Bib* (Apocrypha) *Tob* i, 1

To-bi'jah, 1 to-bai'jə, 2 to-bī'ja, *n* *Bib* *Zech* vi, 10

To'bin, 1 tō'bin 2 tō'bin **John** (¹/₂₃1770–¹²/₂₁1804) An English dramatist *The Honeymoon*

To'bin bronze A tough bronze not easily corrodible in salt water, and much used in naval architecture for propellers and other submerged parts

to'bine, 1 tō'bin, 2 tō'bīn, *n* A heavy twilled silk dress-fabric formerly made [< G *tobin*, TABBY¹]

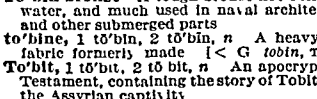
To'bit, 1 tō'bit, 2 tō bit, *n* An apocryphal book of the Old Testament, containing the story of Tobit, a pious Israelite of the Assyrian captivity

to-bog'gan, 1 to-beg'ən, 2 to-bŏg'an, *vi* **1.** To coast on a toboggan, as down an icy or snowy slope **2.** To move like a toboggan — **to-bog'gan-er**, *n* **to-bog'gan-ist†.**

Certain forms of avalanches . rush down one slope with such fury that the impetus carries them up the opposite slope, whence they will rush back again — *tobogganing* across the line

LAFCADIO HEARN in *Harper's Monthly* Nov , 1890 p 865

to-bog'gan, *n* **1.** A sled-like vehicle, consisting of a long thin board or boards curved upward at the forward end, and either without runners or with very low ones now used for coasting especially on prepared slides (see TOBOGGAN-SLIDE), but originally a pack-sled of Canadian Indians and French voyageurs **2.** A low sled used in coasting at Swiss winter resorts [Cor of Am Ind *odabagan*, sled] **ta-bog'gan†, to-bog'gin†.— to-bog'-gan-cap"**, *n* A cap worn by tobogganers usually a toque — **t.-slide**, *n* **1** A place prepared for coasting with toboggans sometimes a smooth track made on a snowy hillside, but often, especially in the United States a wooden chute having a flat bottom and sloping sides fitted for use by throwing on water and allowing it to freeze **2** A wooden chute fitted with small rollers, down which a toboggan or a low car or boat may run into a sheet of water Compare CHUTE **3** Same as SWITCHBACK, 2 **t -chute†, t -shoot.**



Canadian Sporting Toboggan

To-bol', 1 to-bel', 2 to-bōl', *n* A river in W Siberia, length, 800 m to the Irtish river

To-bolsk', 1 to-belsk', 2 to-bōlsk', *n* **1.** A government in W Siberia, 535,139 sq m 2 Its capital, where the Czar Nicholas II and the Russian imperial family were detained in 1917

to'-bread", 1 tū'-bred , 2 to'-brĕd , *n* The 13th loaf of a baker's dozen [< TO-† + BREAD¹, *n*]

to-breke'†, *vt & vi* To break in pieces **to-break'†**

to-brest'†, *vt & vi* To burst in pieces **to-burst'†.**

tobs, 1 tobz, 2 tŏbz, *n* [Ar] A cloth woven of cotton in lengths of about 10 yards, sold by the Arabs of Kordofan SLATIN *Fire and Sword in the Sudan* p 342 [E A 1897]

to'by¹, 1 tō'bi, 2 to'by, *n* [-BIES, 1 -biz, 2 -biz, *pl*] **1.** A mug or beer-jug fashioned in the form of an old man wearing a three-cornered hat **2** A vessel for holding a dye **3** [Local, U S] A form of stogie cigar **4.** [Slang, Eng] A road street [< *Toby*, a personal name]



Toby

To'by, Fill'pot†; to'by-jug†.—to'by-man", *n* [Slang Eng] A hold-up man

To'by², *n* **1** Diminutive of TOBIAS **2** Punch's dog, in a Punch-and-Judy show — **Toby Belch, Sir**, in Shakespeare's *Twelfth Night*, the uncle of Olivia, a mischievous gossiping and merry tippler — **Toby, M. P**, pseudonym of Sir Henry W Lucy

to"ca-lo'te, 1 tō"ka-lō'tē, 2 tō ca-lō'tē, *n* [Mex] The napa thistle Spelt also *chuckalody*, *tuckalodee*, and *tuckalody*, and frequently so pronounced

to'can, *n* Same as TOUCAN

To"can-tins', 1 tō kan-tins', 2 tō can-tins', *n* A river in E Brazil length, 1,700 m to the Para river

toc-ca'ta, 1 tok-kä'ta, 2 tŏc-ca'ta, *n* [It] *Mus* A composition to exhibit the player's touch, a touch-piece

toc"ca-tel'la, } 1 tok"ka-tel'ə, -tī'na, 2 tŏc ca-tĕl'a, -tī'na *n*

toc"ca-ti'na, } [It] *Mus* A short or rather easy toccata

Toc'co-a, 1 tok'o-ē, 2 tŏc'o-ā, *n* A town in Habersham county, Ga [exclamation, for emphasis

toch, 1 tōh, 2 tōh, *conj & interj* [S Afr D] Yet, pray, an

To-cha'ri, 1 to-kā'ri *or* -kä'ri, 2 to-cā'ri *or* -ca'ri, *n pl* Nomad Chinese tribes, mentioned by Strabo, and probably identical with the Yuechi

To'chen, 1 tō'ken, 2 tŏ'cĕn, *n* *Bib* *1 Chron* iv, 32

toch'er, 1 tohⁱer, 2 tōhⁱer, *vt* [Scot] To give a tocher to — **toch'er**, *n* The dowry of a bride — **toch'er-less**, *a* Dowerless portionless

To'chi-gi, 1 tō'chi-gi, 2 tō'chī-ḡī, *n* **1** A ken in Honshu Island, Japan capital, Utsunomiya **2** A city in the same

tocht'gang"er, 1 tōht'gäŋ"ər, 2 tōht'gang er, *n* [S Afr D] An Africander who buys at the coast goods to sell inland

tock¹, 1 tok, 2 tŏk, *n* A hornbill (genus *Toccus*), esp the African red-billed hornbill (*T erythrorhynchus*) [< Afr *tok*]

tock²†, *n* A light cap or toque [tokee

tock'ay, 1 tok'ē, 2 tŏk'ā, *n* An East-Indian gecko, the

Tock"e-wan'na Peak, 1 tek'i-wen'ə, 2 tŏk e-wan'a A mountain in Utah 13,458 ft high

to'co¹, 1 tō'ko, 2 tō'co, *n* A bird, the common toucan

to'co², *n* [School Slang, Eng] Castigation punishment [< Gr *tokos* interest, < *tiktō*, produce] **to'kot.**

toc'o-, 1 tok'o-, 2 tŏc'o- From Gr *tokos*, birth a combining form in biology and pathology — **toc"o-dy"na-mom'e-ter**, *n* An instrument for ascertaining the muscular force exerted in uterine parturition **to-com'e-ter†** — **toc"o-ge-net'ic**, *a* *Biol* Indicating the evolutionary breeding of high types from low types — **to-cog'o-ny**, *n* *Biol* Parental generation opposed to *archegony*, or ablogenesis — **to-col'o-gy**, *n* *Pathol* The science and art of midwifery, obstetrics — **toc"o-log'i-cal**, *a* — **to-col'o-gist**, *n* — **toc"o-ma'ni-a**, *n* *Pathol* Mania which sometimes follows childbirth

to-cor'nal-ite, 1 to-kōr'nal-ait, 2 to-cōr'nal-īt, *n* *Mineral* A pale-yellow, silver mercury iodid, found granular and massive [< M A *Tocornal*, Santiago, Chile]

to"co-ro'ro, 1 tō ko-rō'ro, 2 tō co-rō'ro, *n* [Cuban] The Cuban trogon (*Priotelus temnurus*), green and gray with a red breast and having the tail concave at the end

Tocque'ville, 1 tok'vil *or* (F) tōk'vil', 2 tŏk'vil *or* (F) tōk'-vil', **Alexis Charles Henri Maurice Clĭrel de** (⁷/₂₁1805–⁴/₁₁1859) A French statesman and political writer, *Democracy in America*

toc'sin, 1 tok'sin, 2 tŏc'sin, *n* **1.** A signal sounded on a bell, especially, an alarm **2** Hence, an alarm-bell, or sometimes, formerly, a drum used to sound a charge

On the flight of a criminal, the *tocsins* of the villages, through which he was supposed to have passed were sounded

PRESCOTT *Ferdinand and Isabella* vol i p 180 [E 1849]

[F, < *toquer*, TOUCH, + OF *sin*, bell]

to'cus, 1 tō'kus, 2 tō'cŭs, *n* *Obstet* Childbirth, parturition [< Gr *tokos*, < *tiktō*, produce] **toc'e-tus†.**

to-cus'so, 1 to-kus'o, 2 to-cŭs'o, *n* [Abys] An Abyssinian cereal (*Eleusine tocusso*) **tass†; to-cus'sa†**

To-cu'yo, 1 to-kū'yo, 2 to-cu'yo, *n* **1.** A river in N W Venezuela length, 200 m to the Caribbean sea **2.** A town in Lara state, Venezuela

tod†, *vt & vi* To weigh, yield tods

tod¹, 1 tod 2 tŏd *n* **1** [Prov Eng or Obs] A bushy clump a mass of thickly growing foliage, particularly of ivy, a bundle **2†** A weight formerly used in scaling wool of varying amount, generally 28 lbs [< Ice *toddt*, piece] **toddt; tod'det, todet.—tod'-boat"**, *n* A Holland fishing-boat — **tod-stove**, *n* A box stove made of 6 iron plates, in which to burn light brush, sticks, etc

tod², *n* [Gt Brit] A fox **toddet.**

tod³, *n* [Colloq, U S] Toddy, a drink

To'da, 1 tō'də 2 tō'da, *n* **1** One of a tribe inhabiting the Nilgiri Hills, Hindustan **2** The language of the tribe, probably derived from Tamil See LANGUAGE **Tir'da†.**

to-dash'†, *vt* To dash to pieces

to-day', 1 tu-dē', 2 to-dā', *n* The present day, also, the present time or age, as, what day is *to-day?*

to-day', *adv* **1.** On or during this present day **2.** At the present time, nowadays [< AS *tō dæge*, *tō*, to, *dæge*, dat of *dæg*, day]

Todd, 1 tod, 2 tŏd, *n* **1 Sir Charles** (⁷/₂₁1826–¹/₂₁1910), an English astronomer, and administrator in Australia **2 David Peck** (⁸/₂₁1855–), an American astronomer director of observatory, Amherst College from 1881 **3 Henry John** (1763–¹²/₂₁1845), an English ecclesiastical historian **4 James Henthorn** (⁶/₂₁1805–²/₂₁1869), an Irish archeologist **5 John** (¹⁰/₂₁1800– ⁸/₂₁1873), an American clergyman *The Student's Manual* **6 Robert Bentley** (⁶/₂₁1809–¹/₂₁1860) an English anatomist **7.** A county in S W Kentucky, 373 sq m county-seat, Elkton **8.** A county in central Minnesota 967 sq m , county-seat, Long Prairie **9** A county in South Dakota 1,279 sq m

tod'dle, } 1 tod'l, 2 tŏd'l, *vi* [TOD'DLED, TOD'DLING]

tod'le, } 1. To walk with short and unsteady steps, as a little child **2.** [Slang] To depart, leave, also, to saunter about [Freq , < TOTTER¹, *v*]

Foker pronounced . that it was time to '*toddle*'

THACKERAY *Pendennis* vol i, p 44 [S E & CO 1883]

tod'dle, *n* **1** The act of toddling, the walk of a little child **2.** [Slang] A careless stroll, an idle saunter **3** [Rare] A child that toddles — **tod'dle-top"**, *n* A teetotum [little child

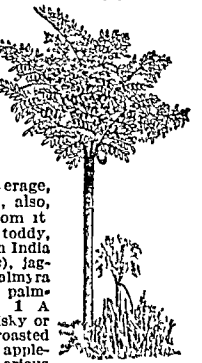
tod'dler, 1 tod'lər, 2 tŏd'ler, *n* One who toddles, as a

tod'dy, 1 tod'i, 2 tŏd'y, *n* [-DIES, 1 -iz, 2 -is, *pl* **1.** A beverage of spirits, hot water, and sugar, also, generally, alcoholic liquor colloquially known as **tod.**

Ah! if people would only take their rum latent in its molasses and pour out their undistilled *toddies* on their buckwheat cakes!

WINTHROP *Edwin Brothertoft* p 108 [T & F 1862]

2. The sap or juice that flows from the incised spathes of certain palms used as a beverage, and in India instead of yeast, also, a spirituous liquor distilled from it The principal palms yielding toddy, hence called **toddy-palms**, are in India the wild date (*Phœnix sylvestris*), jaggery-palm (*Caryota urens*), and Palmyra palm [< Hind *tārī*, < *tār*, palm-tree] **tad'dy† — apple toddy.** **1** A drink composed of spirit, as whisky or brandy, mingled with the pulp of roasted apples **2** A toddy made from apple-jack — **tod'dy-bird"**, *n* One of various East-Indian birds that suck palm-juice (toddy), as the baya — **t -blossom**, *n* A pimple or eruption on the face caused by excessive use of spirits — **t -cat**, *n* A palm-cat — **t -drawer**, *n* A vender of palm wine also a liquor-dealer — **t -ladle**, *n* **1** A ladle for toddy, resembling a small punch-ladle **2** The American aloe from whose juice pulque is made — **tod'dy-man**, *n* [-MEN, *pl*] A manufacturer of or dealer in toddy — **t.-stick**, *n* A sugar-crusher, resembling a pestle, used in compounding toddy



Toddy-palm (*Caryota urens*)

tode, 1 tōd, 2 tōd, *vt & vi* To haul (logs) with a tode

tode, *n* An A-shaped implement or vehicle for skidding logs, made of a heavy crotch of a tree hewed so as to curve upward at the apex, and run smoothly, and having a crosspiece to steady the log

To'de-a, 1 tō'di-ə *or* to-di'ə, 2 tō'de-a *or* to-dē'a, *n* *Bot* A small genus of ferns of the family *Osmundaceæ* and similar to *Osmunda* but with sporangia on the under side of the leaves [< H J *Tode*, German botanist (1733–1797)]

Tod'hunt"er, 1 tod'hunt ər, 2 tŏd'hŭnt'er, *n* **1 Isaac** (¹²/₂₁1820–³/₁₁1884), an English mathematician and author **2 John** (¹²/₂₁1839–¹⁰/₂₁1916), an Irish poet and dramatist *Three Irish Bardic Tales*, etc

To'di, 1 tō'di, 2 tō'di, *n pl* *Ornith* A gens or suborder of birds, including the *Todidæ* and sometimes *Momotidæ* [< L *todus*, small bird] — **To'-di-dæ**, *n pl* *Ornith* A West-Indian family of picarian birds with 4 open sternal notches, syn- Silver dactylous feet, long straight bill, and short tail **Toddy-todies To'dus**, *n* (t g) — **to'did**, *n* — **To-di'næ**, stick *n pl* *Ornith* The *Todidæ* as a subfamily — **to'din** (ē', *a.* — **to'doid**, *a & n*

To-di'tes, 1 to-dai'tiz, 2 to-dī'tēs, *n* *Bot* An osmundaceous genus of Jurassic fossil plants, supposed to be ancestral to the living *Todea*, which it resembles.

Tod'le-ben, 1 tōt'lē-ben, 2 tōt'lę-bĕn, **Franz Eduard Ivanovich** (⁵/₂₁1818–⁷/₂₁1884) A Russian general and engineer, commanded at Sebastopol and Plevna **Totleben†**

tod-low'rey, 1 tod-lau'ri, 2 tŏd-low'ry, *n* **1** [Scot] A fox, hence, a foxy or wily person **2** [Prov Eng] A bugbear, ghost **tod-low'rie†.**

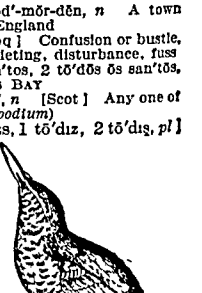
Tod'mor-den, 1 tod'mer-den 2 tŏd'-mŏr-dĕn, *n* A town in the West Riding of Yorkshire England

to-do', 1 tu-dū', 2 tǫ-dǫ', *n* [Colloq] Confusion or bustle, as on account of something disquieting, disturbance, fuss

To'dos os San'tos, 1 tō'dos os sän'tos, 2 tō'dŏs ŏs san'tŏs, **Bah-i'a de.** Same as ALL-SAINTS BAY

tod's'-tail", 1 tədz'-tāl', 2 tŏdz'-tāl', *n* [Scot] Any one of various species of club-moss (*Lycopodium*)

to'dy, 1 tō'di, 2 tō'dy, *n* [TO'DIES, 1 tō'diz, 2 tō'dis, *pl*] **1.** A small West-Indian insectivorous todoid bird, bright-green varied with red and white, as *Todus viridis* of Jamaica The todies are related to the American kingfishers, and like them nest in holes excavated in river-banks **2** One of other birds, formerly thought to be related, as, the king-*tody* [< TODUS]



Tody (*Todus subulatus*) 1/2

toe, 1 tō, 2 tō, *v* [TOED, TOE'-ING] **I** *t* **1.** To touch with the toes, as, to *toe* a line, also, to kick with the toe **2.** To provide or furnish with a toe for or to, as, to *toe* a pair of socks **3.** To attach the foot of (a stanchion or brace) to a plate, beam, or other part, by nails driven obliquely, as in framing without mortising **4.** *Golf* To strike (a ball) with the toe of the club **II** *i* To carry or incline the toes in some specified direction — **to toe a nail**, to drive a nail obliquely, as in toeing See TOE, *v*, 3 — **to toe in**, to incline the toes inward, as in standing or walking — **to toe out**, to incline the toes outward — **to toe pitch**, to toe a deck-seam because such seams are caulked with pitch

toe, *n* **1.** One of the digits of a foot of a quadruped or biped vertebrate **2.** The fore part of a hoof, as of a horse **3.** That portion of an article of dress that covers or supports the toes, as, the *toe* of a stocking or shoe **4** Similarly, the calk at the middle of a horseshoe, generally known as a **toe-calk** **5** The lower end or projection of something, resembling or likened to a toe often identical with *foot*, as, the *toe* of a spindle, or of a rafter Specif (1) A pivot or journal in a step-bearing (2) The lower point of an organ-pipe (3) A horizontally projecting arm on a stem, as for operating a valve, raised by a cam wiper, or lifter (4) A peripheral projection of a cam (5) The lower part of a gun-stock butt Compare STEAM-TOE (6) A projection from the base of an object as the *toe* of a wall (7) The edge or tip of a car-wheel flange (8) *Golf* The end of the head of a club Compare CLUB (9) *Railroad* The

space between the rails at the unchanneled end of a frog, opposite the heel [< AS *tā, toe*] — **from top to toe**, from top to bottom throughout completely — **great toe**, the innermost toe, hallux — **little toe**, the outermost toe of the foot — **toe'-shī"er**, *n* A tadpole — **toe-cap**, *n* A cap covering for the tip or toe of a boot or shoe **toe-piece‡.** — **toe-clip**, *n* 1. An attachment to a pedal, as of a bicycle covering the toes and preventing the slipping of the operator's foot 2. Same as CLIP², *n*, 1 (2) — **toe-crack**, *n Vet* A sand-crack — **toe-drop**, *n* Paralysis of the extensor muscles of the toes generally due to mineral poisoning a popular term — **toe hardy**, *n* A hardy with a half-round blade **toe hold**, *n Wrestling* A hold wherein a wrestler bends back the foot of his opponent sometimes barred — **toe-nail**, *n* 1. A nail growing on the toe 2 A nail driven obliquely to hold the foot of a stud or brace — **toe-piece**, *n* 1. A toe-cap 2 The portion of armor for the foot that enclosed the toes or formed the end of the solleret, especially if in the form of a curved prong — **toe-ragger**, *n* [New Zealand] A contemptible or worthless person an opprobrious epithet — **toe-ring**, *n* 1. A ring to be worn on a toe 2. The ferrule of a cant-hook — **toe-tights**, *n pl* Theatrical tights or fleshings made with separate toes — **toe-weight**, *n* A metal knob attached to a horseshoe or a horse's hoof to induce the horse to change its motion

toed, 1 tōd, 2 tōd, *a* 1. Having toes principally in composition, as *five-toed*, *pigeon-toed* 2. Fastened or fastening by obliquely driven nails as the toe of a brace or other member of a framed wooden structure

toe'less, 1 tō'lĕs, 2 tō'lĕs, *a* Having no toes

to'e to'e, 1 tō'ē-tō'ē, 2 tō'ē-tō'ē, *n* [New Zealand] Either of two plants (1) A grass the New Zealand reed (*Arundo conspicua*), also, other species of *Arundo* (2) A sedge (*Cyperus ustulatus*) [Maori] **to"I to'I‡.**

to-fa', 1 to-fā', 2 to-fā', *interj* [Samoa] The salutation on parting [< Samoan *tofā* sleep (of chiefs)]

to'-fall, 1 tū'-fôl", 2 tō'-fal *n* 1. [Prov Eng or Obs] Same as PENTHOUSE, 2 2. Close, setting end, departure decline **too'fall"‡.**

to'fan, 1 tō'fan, 2 tō'fan *n* [E Ind] A hurricane common in the mountains in spring

to-fa'na, 1 to-fā'nə, 2 to-fa'na, *n* Same as AQUA TOFANA.

toff, 1 tof, 2 tŏf, *n* [Slang Eng] A fop beau dandy

tof'fee, 1 tof ı 2 tŏf'e, *n* [Eng] Same as TAFFY¹, *n* **tof'fy‡.**

To-fiel'di-a, 1 to-fil'di-ə, 2 to-fĭl'di-a *n Bot* A genus of herbaceous perennials, the false asphodels, belonging to the family *Melanthaceæ* They have slender erect stems linear basal leaves and small white or greenish racemose flowers with 6 stamens The capsule is 3-lobed and many-seeded [< *Tofield*, an English botanist]

to-fore'†, *adv* Before **to-for'en†; to-forn'†.** — **God to-fore†**, God to the front God guiding

to-fore'†, *prep* Before **to-for'en†; to-forn'†.**

toft, 1 tŏft 2 tŏft, *n* 1. *Eng Law* Land once occupied as a messuage, on which the buildings have decayed or been burned a homestead 2 [Prov Eng or Obs] A hillock or knoll **tuft‡.** [< AS *toft*, field, knoll] — **toft'-man**, *n* One who occupies a toft **toft'er†** [Scot & Prov. Eng] — **toft'stead**, *n* A messuage in decay

toft²†, *n* A grove of trees [< TUFT², *n*]

to'fu, 1 tō'fū 2 tō'fu, *n* [Jap] Bean-curd a popular food

to'fus, 1 tō'fus, 2 tō'fŭs, *n* [L] 1 Tophus 2 *Mineral* Tufa

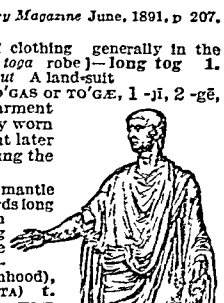
tog¹, 1 tĕg, 2 tŏg, *vt* [TOGGED, TOGD⁸, TOG'GING] [Slang] To dress, especially to dress in one's best; robe, usually with *out* or *up*

However a few minutes afterwards we were in Zermatt *togged* up as if we were in London
JAMES PENNELL in *Century Magazine* June, 1891, p 207.

tog²†, *v* To tug

tog, *n* [Slang] An article of clothing generally in the plural [< OF *togue*, < L *toga* robe] — **long tog** 1. A coat or overcoat 2. *pl Naut* A land-suit

to'ga, 1 tō'gə, 2 tō'ga, *n* [TO'GAS or TO'GÆ, 1 -jī, 2 -gē, *pl*] The distinctive outer garment of a Roman citizen, originally worn by both men and women, but later confined to men, the stola being the Roman matron's dress



Tiberius Cæsar, wearing a Toga (After Bouillon *Musée*, vol II pl 34)

The toga was an elliptical mantle (doubled together) about 5½ yards long by 4 wide gathered together on the left shoulder so as to hang in broad folds Varieties of the toga were the **toga virilis** (assumed at 14 in token of manhood), **t. prætexta** (see PRÆTEXTA) **t. picta** (adorned with golden stars worn by consuls by emperors on high occasions and by other officials) **t candida** (worn by candidates, and whitened with chalk) **t. pulla** or **t. sordida** (mourning-toga of brown or black, worn also by lower classes and accused persons), **t trabea** (see TRABEA) The toga as the civil garb was the symbol of peace Compare PALLIUM, STOLA. [L, < *tego*, cover] **to'get.**

to'gaed, 1 tō'gəd 2 tō'gad, *a* Robed in the toga hence, classical and stately **to'ga'd‡; to'gad-ed‡; to'ged†.**

To-gar'mah, 1 to-gär'mə, 2 to-gär'-ma *n Bib Ezek* XXXVII 6 [Heb]

to-geth'er, 1 tu-geth'ər, 2 to-ġĕth'-er, *adv* 1. Into or in union with each other as wholes or parts, so as to be combined or joined with each other, conjointly

Linked *together* by a chain which adverse hazard and mischance had forged DICKENS *Dombey and Son* p 457 [E & L, 1886]

2. In the same place or at the same spot, with each other locally, hence, in company or companionship, as, they may be seen *together* day by day, let us live peaceably *together* 3 At the same moment of time, simultaneously, contemporaneously, as, the two hunters fired at the deer *together* 4. Without cessation or intermission, during one period, stretch, or sitting, continuously, as at the poles night reigns for months *together* 5. With one another, mutually, reciprocally, as, let us compare notes *together* [< AS *tōgædere*, < *tō* to, — *gador*, together] **to-ged'er†; to-ged'res†; to-geth'ers†; to-gid'er†; to-gith'er†.**

— **together with**, in combination with added to — **to-geth'er-ness**, *n* The state of being in juxtaposition

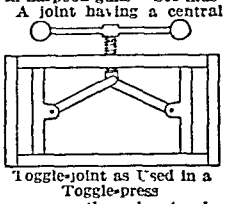
tog'ger-y, 1 tog'ər-ı, 2 tŏġ'er-y *n* [Slang] Clothes dress

tog'gle, 1 tog'l, 2 tŏġ'l, *vt* [TOG'GELD, TOG'GLING] 1. To fix, fasten, or furnish with a toggle or toggle-iron 2. To lance with a toggle-iron **tog'gel†.**

tog'gle, *n* 1. A pin or short rod, properly attached in the middle, as to a chain or rope, and designed to hold something by being passed through a hole or eye and turned after the manner of a clothes-button Specif (1) *Naut* Such a crosspiece used in connecting ropes (2) The movable barb of a toggle-iron (3) Same as TANK-TOGGLE (4) A crosspiece for fastening a watch-chain in a buttonhole (5) A wooden skewer used in fastening skins

2. A toggle-joint [Dim < TAG¹, *n*]

— **tog'gle-bolt"**, *n* A bolt secured by a toggle — **t.-chain**, *n* 1. A short chain dependent from a watch-chain usually for suspending a charm 2 In binding logs, a chain fitted with rings and a toggle-hook for regulating the length of the binding-chain — **t -harpoon**, *n* A toggle-iron — **t.-hole**, *n* A hole made in a whale's blubber for the insertion of a toggle — **t.-hook**, *n* A long-shanked grapple-hook — **t -iron**, *n* A harpoon for killing whales or walruses, having a movable barb pivoted in its center to the front end of the shank, and so arranged as to turn crosswise when it enters the animal's flesh, and anchor itself, enabling the whalers to haul their boat closer by means of the attached line It has superseded the old-fashioned harpoon, and is used both by hand and in harpoon-guns See illus under HARPOON — **t -joint**, *n* A joint having a central hinge like an elbow, and operatable by applying the power at the junction, thus changing the direction of motion as from horizontal to vertical, and giving enormous mechanical advantage a mechanism common in many forms of presses, and in stone-crushers — **t.-lanyard**, *n* The rope or lanyard that passes through a hole in a toggle-iron — **t -press**, *n* Any press applying pressure through a toggle-joint



Toggle-joint as Used in a Toggle-Press

To'gi-a Is'lands, 1 tō'gi-ə, 2 tō'gī-ä. An island group, E

to-go'†, *vi* To disperse scatter

To'go, 1 tō'go, 2 tō'ġo, *n* 1 **Count Heihachiro** (¹²/₂₃ 1847–), a Japanese admiral defeated Russian fleet in the Sea of Japan May 27–28, 1905 2 A native town in Togoland, West Africa

To'go-land, 1 tō'go-land, 2 tō'ġo-lānd, *n* A territory in West Africa 33 700 *sq m*, of which 12,600 *sq m* are under British and 21 100 sq m under French mandates, conquered from the Germans by British and French troops, August 26, 1914 **To'go¹‡.**

togt'-rid"er, 1 tŏgt'-raid"ər, 2 tŏgt'-rid"er *n* [S -Afr D] An up-country trader a transport rider — **togt'-riding**, *a & n*

togue, 1 tōg, 2 tōg *n* [Am Ind] Same as NAMAYCUSH

to"-hepe'†, *adv* Together **to"-heap'†.**

to-ho', 1 to-hō', 2 to-hō', *interj* A command to a setter or pointer to stop or stand still

To"ho-rot', 1 tō"ho-rōt', 2 tō"ho-rōt', *n* [Heb] A Mishnaic order treating the pure and impure See MISHNA

To'hu, 1 *tō'hū*, 2 *to'hū*, *n Bib 1 Sam* I, 1

to'hu-bo'hu, 1 tō'hū-bō'hū, 2 tō'hu-bō'hu, *n* [F] Confusion chaos Compare *Gen* I, 2 **tohu and bohut; tohu vabohut** [prophet soothsayer priest

to-hun'ga, 1 to-hūn'gə, 2 to-hun'gä, *n* [Maori] A sage or

To'l, 1 tō'əl, 2 tō'l *n Bib 2 Sam* VIII, 9

tol-chog'ra-phy, 1 *tol-kog'rə-fi* 2 *tōl-cŏg'ra-fy*, *n* [-PHIES, 1 -fiz 2 -fiş *pl*] An inscription or painting on a wall [< Gr *toichographos*, < *toichos* wall + *graphō* write]

toll, 1 tōl, 2 tōl, *v* **I.** *t* 1 [Rare] (1) To fatigue with toil

The schemes on which he had *toiled* his brain so hard . . all cracked to pieces and crumbled into dust
H N HUDSON *Studies in Wordsworth* p 64 [L D & CO 1884]

(2) To accomplish or obtain by toil generally with *out* 2†. To expend toil upon, especially, to till, labor, cultivate 3†. To draw or pull about

II 1. To labor arduously, work hard or unremittingly 2 To progress with slow and labored steps [< F *touiller*, trouble, cp OD *tuylen*, till]

toil¹, *n* 1. Labor, especially fatiguing work, hence, any oppressive and harassing task 2. Any notable work or feat accomplished by labor 3†. Turmoil, disturbance

Syn. drudgery, labor stent stint, task, travail, work *Work* is exertion of body or mind that taxes the powers for the accomplishment of some end the term is a broad one *work* may be light and pleasant or severe and exhausting *Labor* is always strenuous It is hard *work*. *toil* is still more severe One may enjoy *work* and be cheerful in *labor*, but *toil* oppresses *Drudgery* is often applied to menial service, but also to any *work* that is not only hard but monotonous and mechanical no business profession or art can be successfully followed without the performance of much unappreciated *drudgery* A *task* is a definite amount of *work* appointed and required by another, tho we sometimes speak of a *task* which one imposes upon himself. this in popular language is called a *stint* or *stent* — Ant. amusement, ease idleness, leisure, play, recreation, relaxation, repose, rest

toil², *n* A net, snare, or other trap for capturing prey, a web, gin commonly in the plural, and now generally figurative [< F *toile*, cloth, < L *tela*, web, < *texo*, weave] — ***in the toils***, ensnared captured

toiled, *pp* Toiled S S

toile, 1 twāl, 2 twāl, *n* [F] Cloth — **toile cirée**, oilcloth, especially *of fine quality* — **t Colbert**, an embroidery-cloth connaught — **t. d'Alsace**, a thin linen dress-fabric — **t. de réligieuse**, nun's-cloth nun's-veiling — **t de Vichy**, a thin linen dress-fabric, usually simply striped

toil'lé', 1 twā lē' 2 twa'lę', *n* [F] The closely worked part of lace pattern as distinguished from ground

toil'er, 1 toil'ər, 2 *tōil'er*, *n* One who toils or works hard

toil'let, 1 toi'let, 2 tŏil'lĕt, *n* 1 The process of dressing oneself, formerly especially of dressing one's hair

The *toilet* is their great scene of business and the right adjusting of their hair the principal employment of their lives
ADDISON *Spectator* Mar 12 1710–1711

2. Hence a person's actual dress or style of dress, also, any specific costume or gown, as, an elaborate *toilet*

The bearded creatures are quite as eager for praise quite as finikin over *their toilettes* . . as any *coquette* in the world
THACKERAY *Vanity Fair* vol I p 27 [S E & CO 1883]

3 A dressing-table cover more frequently called a *toilet-cover* 4. A bag for nightclothes, soiled linen, etc 5 A table provided with looking-glass and other articles used in the process of dressing, dressing-table, toilet-table 6. *Surg* The cleansing of an organ or part after childbirth or an operation. 7. [U S] A lavatory or water-closet, toilet-room 8†. The several articles collectively used in making one's toilet, a toilet-set 9†. Any cloth particularly if of linen, specif, a cape or cloth worn during hair-dressing or shaving [< F *toilette*, dim of *toile*; see TOIL², *n*] **toi-lette'‡.**

— **toi'let-cap"**, *n* A cap suitable for use while one is making his toilet — **t -cloth**, *n* A lace or other cover for a toilet-table or dressing-bureau **t -cover‡** — **t.-cup**, *n* An ornamental vessel or bowl suitable for the reception of various small articles used in the toilet — **t -glass**, *n* A dressing-room mirror, toilet-table looking-glass — **t.-paper**, *n* A soft thin manila paper, readily soluble, for use in water-closets — **t -powder**, *n* A flour-like antiseptic powder sprinkled over the body, as after a bath, to soothe the skin, to allay irritation or to absorb perspiration — **t.-quilt**, *n.* A quilted toilet-cover — **t.-room**, *n* Same as TOILET, 7 — **t.-set**, *n* A set of ornamental receptacles, perfume-bottles, etc for a toilet-table **t -service‡.** — **t.-soap**, *n* Soap of good quality for use in the toilet, generally scented and in cakes — **t.-sponge**, *n* A bath-sponge of fine quality — **t -table**, *n* A dressing-table, especially if fitted with a mirror and drawers — **t -water**, *n* A highly perfumed liquid used in the toilet, as in or after a bath, or on the face after shaving

toil'let-ed, 1 toil'let-ed, 2 tŏil'lĕt-ĕd, *a* [Rare] Dressed

toil'ful, 1 toil'ful, 2 tŏil'fŭl, *a* Replete with toil, laborious toilsome — **toil'some**, 1 toil'səm, 2 tŏil'sŏm, *a* Accompanied **toil'sum**ᴿ, } with fatigue, involving or putting forth toil, laborious, toilful

In the furrowed land The *toilsome* and patient oxen stand
LONGFELLOW *Rain in Summer* st 7.

Syn. see ARDUOUS — **toil'some-ly**, *adv* In a manner involving toil, laboriously — **toil'some-ness**, *n*

toise, 1 toiz 2 tōiz *n* [F] A measure of length used in France before the adoption of the metric system See table of MEASURES

toi'sech, 1 toi'sĕh 2 tŏi'sĕh, *n* In early Scottish history, an officer immediately under the maormor **tosh'ach‡.**

toi'son, 1 toi'zən *or* (*F*) twa'zôn', 2 tŏi'şon *or* (*F*) twä'şôn', *n* [F] The fleece of a sheep — **toison d'or**, the golden fleece also, the Order of the Golden Fleece, or its jewel

toist, 1 toist *or* taist, 2 tŏist *or* tist, *n* [Scot] The black guillemot

toit, 1 toit 2 tŏit *vi* [Prov Eng] To dawdle, stroll, saunter.

toit, *n* [Prov Eng] A cushion, hassock settle

toit'ish, 1 toit'ish, 2 tŏit'ish, *a* [Prov Eng] Extremely sensitive touchy, easily offended

tok, 1 tok, 2 tŏk, *vi* To stalk capercaillies at daybreak, guided by their cries, which begin with the syllable *tok*

tok¹, *n* Same as TOCK¹, *n*

tok', *n* A roosting-place of capercaillies, also, the capercaillies assembled there [Imitative] [head

to'ka, 1 tō'kə, 2 tō'ka, *n* [Uji] A war-club with a knobbed

To'ka"chi, 1 tō'kä'chi, 2 tō'kä'chi, *n* 1. A prefecture in S E Hokushu Island Japan, also a town therein

To-kat', 1 to-kät', 2 to-kat', *n* A town in Sivas vilayet, N Asia Minor

To-kay', 1 to-kē'; 2 to-kā', *n* 1. A town in Zemplen county, Hungary wine center **To-kai'‡** [Hung] 2. One of several varieties of grapes of the European species (*Vitis vinifera*) The **flame** or **flaming Tokay**, having a large pinkish berry and shouldered clusters, is commonly grown in California for table use

3. An aromatic wine made at Tokay, in Hungary, from a white grape of the same name, also, a California wine imitating the Hungarian See WINE

toke, 1 tōk 2 tōk, *n* [Slang, Eng] 1. Dry bread 2. A chunk lump

to'kee, 1 tō'ki, 2 tō'kĕ, *n* An Indian gecko, especially *Gecko verticillatus* named from its cry **tock'ay‡; too'kait.**

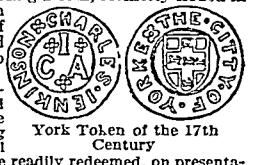
To'ke-lau, 1 tō'ki-lau, 2 tō'ke-lou, *n* 1. Same as UNION ISLANDS 2 [t-] A ringworm observed in South Sea Islanders tinea imbricata

to'ken, 1 tō'kn, 2 tō'kn, *vt* 1. To evidence by a token or tokens, manifest, betoken 2. [Prov Eng] To betroth. 3†. To place a mark or indication upon, designate [< AS *tācnian*, < *tācen*, sign]

to'ken, *n* 1. Any object act, or circumstance that is indicative of some other circumstance or thing, a sign, indication, evidence, as, he bows in *token* of respect 2. A symbol or seal, also, a signal or understood direction

Thus circumcision is a sign — not a covenant itself but in the language of Genesis the *token* of a covenant
CHALMERS *Lect on Romans* lect XIV p 70 [C & BROS 1868]

3. Some tangible proof or indication of a statement, especially as to a bargain or asserted fact or intention, an earnest, a pledge, as, a deposit is a *token* of good faith 4 A souvenir or love-offering, given as an evidence or memorial of friendship or love, a keepsake, memento 5. A metal tablet, resembling a coin, formerly issued in England by tradesmen and others, as evidence of an amount due, as stated thereon, by the issuer to the holder



York Token of the 17th Century

Tokens originated because of a scarcity of small change They bore the name, address, and calling of the issuer, and the nominal value of the piece, and were readily redeemed, on presentation, at face value Tokens have been used also by banks and corporations

6. That which peculiarly betokens or characterizes any person or thing, a characteristic mark, as a mole 7. In the Scottish Presbyterian and some other churches, a metal voucher (now more commonly a printed card) entitling the authorized holder to participate in the communion, a communion-ticket

Without a *token* which was a metal lozenge, no one could take the sacrament on the coming Sabbath
J M BARRIE *Auld Licht Idylls* p 82 [H & S 1891]

8. *Print* (1) A measure of quantity of sheets of paper used in presswork, varying from 240 to 500 sheets, but commonly 250, or ten quires now little used (2) A unit of presswork on one form, varying from 250 to 500 impressions, a fraction of a token being reckoned as a full token 9. *Mining* (1) A leather or metal tag attached to and sent up with each corf or tub, to indicate the particular miner to whom it should be credited, a tally (2) [South Wales] A thin coal-seam indicating the neighborhood of a thicker one 10. *Weaving* A colored signal in a Jacquard loom to indicate the shuttle to be used 11. [Scot] A small portion of anything 12†. A spot upon the body, popularly held to be indicative of approaching death [< AS *tācen*, sign]

Syn. see EMBLEM, MARK TRACE¹ — by **this** (or the same) **token**, by this very fact, as recalling another fact formerly used very loosely as introducing some corroborative or related circumstance — **to'ken-mon"ey**, *n* Same as TOKEN, *n* 5 **t -silver‡** — **t -sheet**, *n Print* A sheet in the middle of a ream with a corner turned out to facilitate counting the tokens — **to'kened†**, *a* Marked by spots;

as, the *tokened* pestilence — **to'ken-ing†**, *n* 1 That which is indicated by a token or event interpretation 2 A token, proof — **to'ken-less**, *a* Having no token — **to'ken-worth†**, *n* The worth of a token, a very small quantity

Tok'hath, 1 tok'hath, 2 tŏk'hath, *n* *Bib* (R V) 2 *Chron* xxiv, 22

tok'ĭn†, *n* A tocsin

to-kol'o-gy, *n* Same as TOCOLOGY

to"ko-no'ma, 1 tō ko-nō'mə, 2 tō ko-nō'ma, *n* [Jap] An alcove in the living-room of Japanese houses in which a kakemono or picture is usually hung

to'ky-o, 1 tō'kı-ō, 2 tō'kŷ-ō, *n* 1 A bay in S E Honshu Island, Japan 2 A district in the same 612 sq m 3 A city, capital of the Japanese empire **To'ki-o†**; **Yeddo†**

to'la¹, 1 tō'lə, 2 tō'la, *n* [Anglo-Ind] A weight for gold and silver, of seven pennyweights but varying See WEIGHT

to'la², *n* [Quichua] A Peruvian burial-mound

To'la³, 1 tō'lə, 2 tō'la, *n* *Bib* *Gen* xlvi, 13

To'lad, 1 tō'lăd, 2 tō'lăd, *n* *Bib* *1 Chron* iv, 29

to'lai, 1 tō'lai, 2 tō'lī, *n* The Siberian hare (*Lepus tolai*)

To'land, 1 tō'lənd, 2 tō'land, **John** (ıı/₃₂1670–²/₁₁1722) An Irish deistic writer. *Christianity not Mysterious*

to'lane, 1 tō'lān, 2 tō'lān, *n* *Chem* A white crystalline compound ($C_{14}H_{10}$) prepared by synthesis [< TOLUENE] **diphenyl acetylene†** [*1 Esd* iv, 25

Tol-ba'nes, 1 tol-bē'nĭz, 2 tōl-bā'nēs, *n* *Bib* (Apocrypha)

tol'booth", *n* Same as TOLLBOOTH

told, 1 tōld 2 tōld, *imp* & *pp* of TELL

told, *pp* Told'd S S

tole, 1 tōl, 2 tōl, *vt* [TOLED, TOL'ING] **1.** Same as TOLL³, *v* 2 [Prov Eng] To tear in pieces **3†.** To drag, tug [< AS *tyllan*, in *for-tyllan*, allure] **toll‡.**

To-le'dan, 1 to-lī'dən, 2 to-lē'dan **I.** *a* Of or pertaining to Toledo, Spain **II** *n* A native or citizen of Toledo

To-le'do, 1 to-lī'do, 2 to-lē'do, *a* Same as TOLEDAN

To-le'do, 1 to-lī'do *or* (*Sp*) to-lē'do, 2 to-lē'do *or* (*Sp*) to-le'do, *n* **1. Pedro de** (1484–²/₁₂1553), Marquis of Villafranca, a Spanish statesman, viceroy of Naples **2.** A city, county-seat of Tama county, Ia, seat of Leander Clark College (United Brethren), founded in 1856 **3** A commercial city county-seat of Lucas county, O **4** A province in New Castile Spain 5,919 sq m **5** Its capital, a walled cathedral city, captured by Alfonso I of Castile, May 25 1085, famed for its sword-blades **6** [T- or t-] A sword or sword-blade from Toledo

tol'er, *n* Same as TOLLER³ [tolerable

tol"er-a-bil'i-ty, *n* [Rare] The quality or state of being

tol'er-a-bl(e), 1 tol'er-ə-bl, 2 tŏl'er-a-bl, *a* **1** Passably or moderately good, of medium excellence, hence, commonplace or indifferent, as, only a *tolerable* performance

My father being of the Quaker profession it was my good fortune to have an exceeding good moral education, and a *tolerable* stock of useful learning PAINE *Age of Reason* pt 1 p 39 [1808]

2 Capable of being tolerated (1) Possible to be endured, bearable, supportable, as, *tolerable* pain (2) Proper to be allowed, sufferable, allowable, as, a pardonable or *tolerable* solecism **3** [Colloq] Moderately well, in a passable condition of health [OF, < L *tolerabilis*, < *tolero*, bear] **tol'er-a-bleƒ.**

— **tol'er-a-bl(e-ness)**, *n* — **tol'er-a-bly**, *adv*

tol'er-ance, 1 tol'er-əns, 2 tŏl'er-anc, *n* **1.** The character or state of being tolerant Specif (1) Forbearance in judging of the acts or opinions of others, especially, forbearance toward those of religious views differing from one's own (2) The act of enduring, or the capacity for endurance, especially, in medicine the power (due to habitude, congenital constitution, or extreme suffering) of enduring without injury large doses of dangerous drugs **2.** In mining, allowance **3.** *Forestry* The capability to thrive in more or less shade said of trees **4** A fractional allowance for the variations from the standard, specified weight, dimensions, etc, of mechanical constructions [OF, < L *tolerantia*, < *tolerant(i-)s*, see TOLERANT] — **tolerance of the mint** (*Coinage*), same as REMEDY OF THE MINT See REMEDY, *n*, 4

tol'er-ant, 1 tol'er-ənt, 2 tŏl'er-ant, *a* **1.** Of tolerating disposition, indulgent, forbearing, long-suffering

The first principle which appears to have guided Alfred was a *tolerant* endurance of institutions not theoretically perfect PALGRAVE *Anglo-Saxons* p 159 [1867]

2. *Med* Capable of taking with impunity unusual or excessive doses of dangerous drugs **3.** *Forestry* Capable of thriving under more or less shade [OF, < L *toleran(t-)s*, ppr of *tolero*, bear, akin to *tollo*, bear]

— **tol'er-ant-ly**, *adv*

tol'er-ant, *n* One imbued with the spirit of toleration, particularly, an advocate of toleration in religion

Henry the Fourth was the first great *tolerant* JOHN MORLEY *Voltaire* p 153 [MACM 1886]

tol'er-ate, 1 tol'er-ĕt, 2 tŏl'er-āt, *vt* [-AT'ED, -AT'ING] **1** To suffer to remain, exist, or take place without active opposition or prohibition treat with forbearance, passively permit or put up with, as, to *tolerate* ill manners **2.** To concede, as right to opinion, doctrine, or practise **3** To endure or sustain, or be capable of enduring or sustaining, bear, specif in medicine, to endure, as a poisonous amount of dose, with impunity [< L *toleratus* see TOLERATION] Syn. see ABIDE, ALLOW, BEAR¹ ENDURE, PERMIT

tol"er-a'tion, 1 tol'er-ĕ'shən, 2 tŏl'er-ā'shon, *n* **1.** The act of tolerating, or of allowing that which is not wholly approved, specif, the recognition of the rights of the private individual to his own opinions and practises as in matters pertaining to religious worship, when they do not interfere with the rights of others or with decency and order Religious toleration was made the basis of the state for the first time in history by the legislative enactments of Maryland and Delaware in March, 1649

2. The spirit and desire to be tolerant in matters of opinion, a spirit of charitable leniency, freedom from bigotry **3.** *Med* Same as TOLERANCE, 1 (2) **4** In mining, same as ALLOWANCE **5** [Local U S] In oyster-fishing, a license, or payment of a **toleration-fee**, to plant or gather oysters **6†.** Endurance of anything [OF, < L *toleratio(n-)* < *tolero* (pp *toleratus*), bear] — **Act of Toleration** [Eng], the act of May 24 1689, that granted to Protestant non-conformists freedom in worship, on condition of their taking the oath of supremacy and declaring against transubstantiation **T. Act‡.**

tol"er-a'tion-ist, 1 tol'er-ĕ'shən-ist 2 tŏl'er-ā'shon-ist *n* A believer in and advocate of toleration [tolerates

tol'er-a"tor, 1 tol'er-ĕ tor *or* -tər, 2 tŏl'er-ā'tor, *n* One who

tol'er-ism, 1 tel'er-izm, 2 tŏl'er-izm, *n* [Rare] The practise or doctrine of toleration See TOLERATION, *n*, 1

tolf'ræd"lic, 1 tŏlf'rad'ıl, 2 tŏlf'rād'lic, *a* *Norse Antiq* Duodecimal used especially of the Icelandic metric system of pre-Christian date, which reckoned twelve tens as a hundred The Anglo-Saxons and Scandinavians counted *ninety, tenty, eleventy, twelvety* or *hundtwelvety* = 120 After the introduction of the Roman hundred = *tenty* (100), the old hundred (120) was and is still used, and called the **tolf-rætt hundrædh**, or duodecimal hundred [< Ice *tólf-rædhr*, < *tólf*, twelve, + *-rædhr*, = AS *-red*, see HUNDRED]

This *tolfrædic* mode of reckoning by the greater decades maintains Hicks is still retained by us in reckoning certain articles by the number twelve JOHN BRAND *Popular Antiquities Old San* p 560 [ed & w 1877]

tol'i-din, } 1 tol'ı-din, -din *or* -din 2 tŏl'ı-din, -din *or* -din *n*

tol'i-dine, } *Chem* One of several isomeric bases ($C_6H_3CH_3(NH_2)_2$ derived from toluene [< TOLU]

To-li'ma, 1 to-lī'ma, 2 to-lī'mä, *n* **1.** A volcano in the Andes mountains, Colombia 18,316 ft high **2** A department in Colombia, 10,900 sq m capital, Hague

toll¹, 1 tōl, 2 tōl, *v* **I.** *t* **1.** To cause to sound, as a bell, with single strokes, slowly, and at regular intervals

They went and told the sexton, and
The sexton *toll'd* the bell
HOOD *Faithless Sally Brown* st 17

2 To sound a toll for, especially, to accompany (an event) by tolling, and thus give notification of (such event), as, to *toll* a funeral **3.** To announce or give forth by tolling, as, to *toll* the evening hour

II ı To emit the solemn sounds of a bell struck with a slow and uniform stroke, as of a passing-bell [< TOLL³, *v*]

toll², *vt* *Old Eng Law* To act as a bar to, take away, defeat, as, to *toll* a right of entry [< L *tollo*, take up]

toll³, *tt* To draw toward one, as with a lure entice

— **toll'-bait"**, *n* [Local, U S] Chopped bait thrown overboard to lure fish, as mackerel, to the side of a vessel

toll⁴, *v* **I.** *t.* [Archaic] To take or gather in toll **II** ı [Rare] **1.** To tax or exact toll specif, to demand dues in kind in payment for milling grain **2** To pay toll

toll⁵, *n* **1.** (1) A fixed compensation for some privilege granted or service rendered, especially for one granted in a general and public way, as, *toll* for the privilege of passing on a bridge or a turnpike, *toll* taken by a miller for grinding grain (commonly a portion of the grain) (2) The right to levy such toll **2.** Rent for a stand or stall and the right to sell at a market or fair **3** A due charged by port-owners for the privilege of shipping or landing goods **4.** A charge for transportation of goods, especially by rail or canal

By proclamation of the President of the United States, Nov 13, 1912, the tolls to be paid by vessels not engaged in the United States coastwise trade using the Panama Canal are (1) merchant ships carrying passengers and freight, and naval transports colliers, hospital ships and supply ships, $1 20 per net vessel ton (100 cu ft of earning capacity) (2) merchant ships in ballast, without passengers, forty per cent less (3) naval vessels, 50 cents per displacement ton **5** [Scot] Formerly, a turnpike, also, a tollhouse **6†.** *Saxon & Old Eng Law* A liberty to buy and sell within the precincts of a manor [< AS *toll*, toll, < root of TELL, *v*]

Syn. see TAX — **toll'-bar"**, *n* [Prov Eng] A toll-gate, properly one with a single bar — **t -board**, *n* **1** [Eng] *Railroad* A board on which a schedule of rates is displayed for the convenience of shippers **2.** *Teleph* A switchboard making connections with toll-lines — **t -book**, *n* A book recording and cataloging the goods and live products for sale at a fair — **t -bridge**, *n* A bridge subject to a toll or fee for passage — **t.-collector**, *n* **1** Same as TOLL-GATHERER **2.** A mechanical contrivance for registering each turn of a turnstile, thus recording the number of persons passing **3** A contrivance that automatically extracts from a grist the miller's toll — **t -corn**, *n* Grain retained in payment for grinding — **t -dish**, *n* A dish for measuring grain-tolls **t -hop†**; **t -tray†.** — **t -free**, *a* Exempt from payment of tolls, duty-free — **t -gate**, *n* A gate, as across a turnpike, at which toll is paid — **t -gatherer**, *n* A collector of toll-dues — **t -hall†**, *n* Same as TOLLBOOTH — **t -man**, *n* A toll-collector — **t thorough** (*Eng Law*), toll levied for passing along a public highway whether road, river, ferry, bridge, or the sea, as by a municipal corporation it can not be claimed by prescription — **t traverse** (*Eng Law*), toll levied for passage across private property or over property which, once private is now a public highway and which was dedicated subject to the toll — **t' turn** (*Eng Law*), toll paid for cattle upon return from market — **to run t**, to shirk payment of toll by dodging the gatekeeper — **toll'a-bl(e)**, *a* Subject to payment of toll — **toll'age**, *n* A charge in the nature of a toll also, the toll itself

toll⁶, *n* The sound of a bell rung slowly, with single and regularly repeated strokes **tolc†.**

Tol'land, 1 tol'ənd, 2 tŏl'and, *n* A county in N E Connecticut 411 sq m county-seat, Tolland

toll'booth", 1 tōl'būth', 2 tōl'bōōth', *n* **1.** [Eng] Formerly, a booth or temporary structure for convenience in collecting market charges **2** A jail or prison **3** [Prov Eng] A town hall or market-house, a memorial courthouse, as at Whitby

— **toll'booth"**, *tt* [Rare] To confine in a tollbooth

Tol'lens, 1 tol'ens, 2 tŏl'ens, **Hendrik** (⁹/₃₁1780–¹⁰/₂ 1856) A Dutch poet

toll'er¹, 1 tōl'er, 2 tōl'er, *n* One who tolls a bell

toll'er², *n* Same as TOLL-COLLECTOR, 1 & 3 [ducks

toll'er³, *n* [Local U S] A small dog trained to toll or decoy

Tol'le-tan, 1 tol'ı-tan 2 tŏl'e-tan, *a* Toledan **Tol'le-tane† — Tolletan tables**, Alphonsine tables

toll'house", 1 tōl'haus", 2 tōl'hous", *n* **1.** A toll-collector's lodge adjoining a toll-gate 2 [Rare] A tollbooth

toll'ing¹, 1 tōl'ıng, 2 tōl'ing, *n* **1.** The act of one who tolls a bell **2** The measured sound thus produced **3** [Scot] The soft and bell-like hum of the queen bee, summoning the hive to swarm **tol'ing†**

— **toll'ing-lev"er**, *n* A lever operated by a rope and causing the clapper to strike the stationary bell

toll'ing², *n* **1** The use of toll-bait chumming **2** [Southern U S] The practise of decoying ducks by aid of a trained dog that entices them within gunshot **3** *pl* Toll bait **tol'ing†**

tol"-lol', 1 tel-lol', 2 tŏl'-lŏl', *a* [Slang, Eng] Tolerably fair passably good **tol"-lol'ish†**

tol'lon, 1 tol'ən 2 tŏl'on *n* Same as TOYON [*1 Esd* v, 28

Tol'man, 1 tol'mən, 2 tŏl'man, *n* *Bib* (Apocrypha, R V).

tol'men, 1 tol'mən, 2 tŏl'mĕn, *n* Same as DOLMEN

Tol'na, 1 tol'nə, 2 tŏl'na, *n* **1.** A county in W Hungary, 1 400 sq m capital Szegszard **2** A town in Tolna county, Hungary

to'lo, 1 tō'lo, 2 tō'lo *n* [Afr] An antelope the koodoo

to-lo'a, 1 to-lō'ə 2 to-lō'ä *n* [Samoa] The Australian wild duck (*Anas superciliosa*)

To"lo-me'o, 1 tō"lo-mē'o, 2 tō"lo-me'o, *n* [It] Ptolemy

To-lo'sa, 1 to-lō'sə, 2 to-lō'sa, *n* A town in Guipuzcoa province, Spain

to-lo'sa-wood", 1 to-lō'sə-wud', 2 to-lō'sa-wōōd", *n* A Tasmanian shrub (*Pittosporum bicolor*)

tol'sey-ter†, *n* A tribute paid to the lord of some manors by their tenants for the privilege of brewing and selling ales

tol'sey†, *n* A tollbooth, also, a commercial exchange

Tol-stoy', 1 tol stoĭ', 2 tōl stŏy', **Leo Nikolaievitch, Count** (⁹/₃1828–¹¹/₁₉1910) A Russian novelist and social reformer, *War and Peace*, *Anna Karenina* — **Tol-stoy'an**, *a* & *n*

tolt, 1 tōlt, 2 tōlt, *vt* To take away, remove, as, to *toll* a writ [< LL *tolta*, < L *tollo*, bear away]

tolt², *n* *Old Eng Law* A writ or proceeding to remove a suit from the court-baron to the county court

tolt³, *n* [Newfoundland] An isolated peak

Tol'tec, 1 tel'tek, 2 tŏl'tĕc, *n* [Mex] **1.** One of a mythical prehistoric Mexican race who are said to have established in Mexico in the 7th century the Toltec empire, which existed until the 11th century, when it was succeeded by the Aztec domination The Toltecs, who were by tradition from the north, were described as a peaceful, industrious, and enterprising people, skilled in many arts such as weaving, building, working in gold and silver, pottery, feather ornaments etc They are said to have introduced maize and cotton and to them are assigned the Mexican picture-writing and calendar See illus under TEOCALLI

2. An inhabitant of Tula or Tollan, a town in Mexico — **Tol'tec**, *a* — **Tol'tec-an**, *a*

tol'ter, 1 tol'ter, 2 tŏl'ter, *vi* [Prov Eng] To flounder about, struggle — **tol'ter**, *n*

To-lu', 1 to-lū' 2 to-lų', *n* **1** A seaport in Bolivar department, Colombia **2** [t-] An oleoresin or balsam produced by the tolu-tree of South America so called from Tolu, whence it is said to have first come. **San"ti-a'go de To-lu'†. to-lu'-bal"sam†**

— **to-lu'-tree"**, *n* A large evergreen tree (*Toluifera balsamum*) with very thick rough brown bark, from which, by incisions, tolu-balsam is drawn



Branch of Tolu-Tree (*Toluifera balsamum* of the genus *Myroxylon*)

to'lu-ate, 1 tō'lu-ĕt, 2 tō'lų-āt, *n* *Chem* A salt of a toluic acid

To-lu'ca, 1 to-lū'kə 2 to-lų'ca, *n* A town, capital of Mexico state, Mexico

to'lu-ene, 1 tō'lu-ın, 2 tō'lu-ĕn, *n* *Chem* A limpid liquid compound (C_7H_8) of the aromatic series contained in coal-tar, whence it may be obtained by distillation It may also be made by synthesis [< TOLU + *-ene* (in BENZENE)] **to'lu-ol† — to"lu-e'ny†**, *n* The radical tolyl

to-lu'ic, 1 to-lū'ık, 2 tō-lų'ic, *a* *Chem* Of, pertaining to, or derived from tolu — **toluic acid**, any one of three isomeric compounds ($C_8H_8O_2$), each of which is a white crystalline compound and may be derived from toluene, or xylene, and prepared synthetically

tol'u-id, } 1 tol'yu-id -id *or* -oid, 2 tŏl'yu-id, -id *or* -id, *n*

tol'u-ide, } *Chem* One of a series of compounds obtained from toluene by substituting an acid radical for hydrogen in the amino group, the action of the compounds being similar to that of anilids

to-lu'ı-din, } 1 to-lū'ı-din, -din *or* -din, 2 to-lų'ı-din, -din *or*

to-lu'ı-dine, } -din, *n* *Chem* Any one of three isomeric compounds (C_7H_9N) homologous with anilin and derived from the nitro-compounds of toluene

To"lu-if'er-a, 1 tō lū-lf'er-ə, 2 tō lų-lf'er-a, *n* *Bot* Same as MYROXYLON

to-lu'ric, 1 to-lū'rık, 2 to-lū'ric, *a* *Chem* Derived from toluic acid and urine [< *tol-* (in TOLUIC) + URIC] — **toluric acid**, a colorless crystalline compound ($C_{18}H_{18}N_2O_5$) produced in the passage of toluic acid through the animal body

tol"u-saf'ra-nin, 1 tol yu-saf'rə-nin, 2 tŏl yu-săf'ra-nin, *n* *Chem* See SAFRANIN **tol"u-saf'ra-nine†.**

tol"u-ta'tion†, *n* An ambling or pacing

tol'u-yl, 1 tol'yu-il, 2 tŏl'yu-ŷl, *n* *Chem* **1** The radical (C_7H_7) contained in toluic alcohol and its allied compounds **2** The monatomic acid radical C_8H_7O, in toluic acid [< *tolu-* (in TOLUIC) + -YL]

tol'u-y-lene, 1 tol'yu-ı-lin, 2 tŏl'yu-ŷ-lĕn, *n* *Chem* **1** Same as STILBENE **2** Same as TOLYLENE **3.** A colorless compound ($C_6H_5CHCHC_6H_5$)

tol'yl, 1 tol'il, 2 tŏl'yl, *n* *Chem* The radical $C_6H_4CH_3$, metameric with benzyl, toluenyl [< *tol-* (in TOLUIC) + -YL]

tol'y-lene, 1 tol'ı-lin, 2 tŏl'y-lĕn, *n* *Chem* **1** The radical $C_6H_3(CH_3)_2$m, contained in various toluene derivatives **2.** Same as TOLYL

Tol"y-peu-ti'næ, 1 tol'ı-plu-tal'nı, 2 tŏl'y-pū-tī'nĕ, *n* *pl* *Mam* A subfamily of dasypodoid armadillos having only 3 fully developed fore claws, and anterior and posterior bucklers enlarged, apars **Tol"y-peu'tes**, *n* (t g) [< Gr *tolypeutō*, wind off, < *tolypē*, ball] — **tol"y-peu'tin(e)**, *a* & *n*

tol"y-py'rin, 1 tol ı-pal'rın, 2 tŏl'y-pŷ'rin, *n* *Chem* A colorless crystalline compound ($C_{18}H_{18}N_2O$) derived from dimethyl pyrazolin, and used in medicine as an antineuralgic, antipyretic, and antirheumatic [< TOLYL- + *-pyrine*, < Gr *pyr*, fire] **tol"l-py'rin†.**

tol'y-sal, 1 tol'ı-sal, 2 tŏl'y-săl, *n* *Chem* A colorless crystalline compound ($C_{14}H_{12}N_2O_3$) obtained by heating tolypyrin and salicylic acid, and used in medicines as an antineuralgic and antirheumatic [< TOLYL + SALICYL] **tolypyrin salicylate‡.**

tom, 1 tom, 2 tŏm, *vt* To uphold with or separate by a small shore used with *off*

tom¹, *n* **1.** [T-] Thomas, a diminutive form **2.** The male of various animals Specif (1) The male cat (2) Slightingly or contemptuously, a man, as, a *tom*-fool **3.** A rude form of sluice or trough for washing auriferous earth

As for the '*tom*' in its earlier forms, it was simply a kind of very short sluice provided with a strainer for catching large stones, and supplied with water by hand J ROYCE *California* p 309 [in M & CO 1886]

4 *Shipbuilding* A small shore or brace placed between frames **5** [Prov Eng] A close-stool **6†.** In the game of gleek, the knave of trumps [Short for *Thomas*, < LL *Thomas*, < Gr *Thōmas*, < Heb *Thoma*, twin] — **tom and jerry.** **1.** A hot drink of rum and water sweetened, spiced, and beaten up with eggs hence [Eng] a low inn where this drink is a characteristic **2** [T- and J-] In Pierce Egan's novel *Tom and Jerry, or Life in London*, Corinthian Tom and Jerry Hawthorn, a spendthrift and dissolute pair of roués — **tom'-ax"†**, *n* A tomahawk — **tom-cat**, *n* A male cat — **tom-collins**, *n* [Colloq, U S] A beverage composed of lemon-juice or lime-juice old tom gin and soda-water, sweetened to taste — **Tom, Dick,**

and Harry [Colloq], any persons taken at random from the crowd often used attributively, and chiefly in a disparaging sense

Why did her mother tolerate these coarse men . with their *Tom Dick and Harry* talk?

WINTHROP *Edwin Brothertoft* p 152 [T & F 1862]

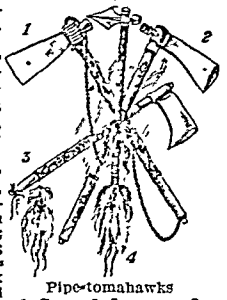
—Tom-double†, *n* A double-dealer **—tom-hurry,** *n* [Cornwall, Eng] The skua **—tom-noddy,** *n* **1.** [Prov Eng] The puffin **tom-norry‡. 2.** A simpleton or stupid person an ignoramus **—tom-noup,** *n* [Prov Eng] The greater titmouse **—Tom Pepper** [Sailors' Slang], an egregious liar **—Tom Pinch,** in Dickens's *Martin Chuzzlewit*, an odd loyal and guileless young man who on discovering Pecksniff's bad character, left his employ and lived in London with his sister, **Ruth,** who married John Westlock **—Tom-piper,** *n* **1.** A piper **2.** [Local Eng] A trigloid fish, the piper-gurnard (*Trigla lyra*) **—Tom Pipes.** In Smollett's *Peregrine Pickle* a retired boatswain's mate who looked after the servants in Commodore Trunnion's house, the Garrison **—Tom-poker,** *n* [Prov Eng] A bugbear used to scare children **—tom-pudding,** *n* [Local, Brit] The dabchick **—Tom Quad,** the quadrangle of Christ Church College, Oxford named from **Great Tom. —Tom Thumb 1.** In fairy-tales a diminutive person of marvelous powers **2.** Charles Sherwood Stratton (1/41838–7/41883), an American dwarf widely known in public exhibitions under the management of P T Barnum **3** [Colloq] Any dwarfed or diminutive (living) thing, as a runty plant, a hewn, etc **—tom trot,** *n* [Prov Eng] A species of taffy made with treacle sugar and butter **—tom-turkey,** *n* A turkey-cock.

Tom², *n* A river of central Siberia, 400 m to the Ob

tom-, *abbr* Tome

To'mah, 1 tō'mȧ 2 tō'ma, *n* A city in Monroe county, Wis

tom'a-hawk, 1 tom'a-hôk, 2 tŏm'a-hak, *vt* **1.** To strike or kill with a tomahawk **2.** *Austral* To cut (a sheep) while shearing



Pipe-tomahawks
1 Cree 2 Iroquois 3 Omaha 4 Osage

tom'a-hawk, *n* The North-American Indian battle-ax or hatchet, with head originally of stone, but after the advent of white traders often of iron, hence [Australia, etc], any native ax, or, colloquially, any sort of hatchet or hand-ax [Of Am Ind origin, cp Algonkin *tomehagen* Delaware *tamoithecan* Mohegan *tumnahegan*] **tam'a-haac‡; tam'a-hake‡; tom'a-hack‡; tom'my-hawk‡ —pipe's tom"a-hawk,** *n* A tomahawk with a hollow stem and a bowl at the back of the head, fitting it for use also as a pipe chiefly ceremonial **—to bury the tomahawk,** to make peace **—to dig up the t.,** to declare war [Ie‡; **to-ma'lt‡.**

to-mal', 1 to-mȧl', 2 to-mal', *n* Same as TAMAL **to-ma'-tom'al"ley,** 1 tom'al'i, 2 tŏm'al'y, *n* The fatty, soft so-called liver of the lobster, which turns green when cooked and is then known as *tomalley* sauce. [Var of TOURMALIN] **tom'al"lin(es‡; tom'al"ly‡.**

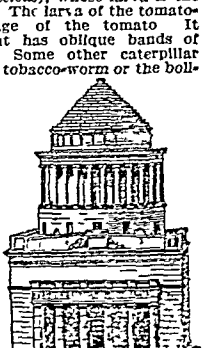
to-man', 1 to-mȧn', 2 to-mān', *n* **1.** A Persian gold coin of varying value See COIN **2.** Formerly, among the Mongols of Afghanistan, a military division consisting of ten thousand men [< Per *tūmān*, < Mongol *tūmān*, ten thousand] **to-mand'‡; to-maun'‡.**

To-mas', To-ma'so, *n* See THOMAS

To"ma-sa'ki, 1 tō"mo-sā'ki, 2 tō"mā-sā'ki, *n* A mountain in Utah 12,271 ft high

to-ma'sha, *n* Same as TAMASHA

to-ma'to, 1 to-mā'to *or* to-mē'to, 2 to-mā'to *or* to-mā'to (XIII), *n* [-TOES, 1 -toz, 2 -tos, *pl*] The pulpy, edible fruit of a plant (*Lycopersicon lycopersicum*) of the family *Solanaceæ*, or the plant itself The fruit, which is a flattened globular berry, but sometimes pear-shaped, usually red when ripe, is highly esteemed as a wholesome and nutritious vegetable Its use for food in the United States began about 1830 The plant is of South-American origin, and is a weak-stemmed trailing annual with jagged leaves, resembling the potato in its general aspect Before it became commonly used as a vegetable it was called *love-apple* [< Sp *tomate*, < Mex *tomatl*, tomato]**—cannibal's tomato,** an ornamental hothouse shrub (*Solanum anthropophagorum*), a congener of the bittersweet from the Fiji Islands, with red fruit resembling tomatoes formerly eaten with human flesh by the natives **—cher'ry- or cur'rant-to-ma"to,** *n* An ornamental variety of the tomato in which the fruit is small and borne in clusters like cherries or currants **red-currant t ‡.—husk-t ,** *n* The strawberry-tomato (*Physalis alkekengi*) See ALKEKENGI **—t. fruit-worm,** the boll-worm **—to-ma'to-gall",** *n* A gall made on American grape-vines by a gall-midge (*Lasioptera vitis*) named from its resemblance to a tomato **—t.-plant,** *n* A young seedling plant of the tomato for transplanting, also, the matured plant bearing the tomato **—t. sauce,** a spiced sauce made from the tomato **—t.-sphinx,** *n* The five-spotted hawk-moth (*Protoparce celeus*), whose larva is the tomato-worm **—t.-worm,** *n* **1** The larva of the tomato-sphinx that devours the foliage of the tomato It resembles the tobacco-worm, but has oblique bands of yellowish dots on the sides **2** Some other caterpillar destructive to the tomato, as the tobacco-worm or the boll-worm **—tree-t ,** *n* **1.** The ovoid purplish edible fruit of a small South-American shrub (*Cyphomandra betacea*) **2.** The shrub itself


Tomb of General U S Grant New York City.

tomb, 1 tūm, 2 tom, *vt* To lay to rest within the tomb, entomb, bury, inter

tomb, *n* **1.** A place for the deposit of the dead Specif (1) A vault, catacomb, or other walled and roofed or rock-cut structure for interment of the dead sepulcher Compare MAUSOLEUM

The *tombs* of ancient cities frequently lined the road outside the principal gate W C LAWTON *Three Dramas of Euripides* p 72 [B M & CO 1890]

(2) A cavity artificially formed in earth or rock for the permanent reception of a dead body grave

The sun and the rain which cover the *tomb* with verdure send no vital influences to the mouldering body CHANNING *Works Evidences of Revealed Religion* p 224. [A C A 1883]

2. Figuratively, a place where the dead lie, hence, death itself, as, the sea became his *tomb*, she sank into the *tomb* **3.** A monument or tombstone, erected in memory of the dead, above or adjoining the spot of sepulture, loosely, a cenotaph, as, Samuel Johnson's *tomb* in St Paul's, London **4.** An altar cavity to contain relics [< F. *tombe* < LL *tumba*, < Gr *tymbos*, mound]**—beehive tomb** (*Gr Antiq*), same as THOLUS Compare TOPE² **—high t.,** an altar-tomb **—the Tombs,** the principal police prison of the city of New York, so called because of the funereal Egyptian architecture of the building which preceded the structure erected in 1906 **—tomb's-bat",** *n* An Old World embalionurine bat (genus *Taphozous*), especially *T perforatus*, common in Egyptian caves and rock-tombs **—t.-house,** *n* A chapel or reception-house for the dead, mausoleum **—t.-mosque,** *n* A mosque erected as a mausoleum See plate of ARCHITECTURE **—tomb'al,** *a*

tom'bac, 1 tom'bak, 2 tŏm'băc, *n* Any one of several copper-and-zinc alloys as prince's metal, Mannheim gold, etc [< Mal *tambaga* (< Sans *tamra*), copper] **tom'-back‡; tom-ba'gat, tom'bak‡.**

tom'be-stere†, *n* A tumbester, or dancing girl

tomb'ic, 1 tūm'ik; 2 tom'ic, *a* Of or pertaining to tombs

I must confess that the exclusively *tombic* theory of the Great Pyramid (at least) had always seemed to me utterly incredible R A PROCTOR *Great Pyramid* p 157 [C & W 1883]

Tom-big'bee, 1 tem-big'bī 2 tŏm-big'bē, *n* A river in E Mississippi and W. Alabama length, 450 m to the Mobile river

tomb'less, 1 tum'les, 2 tom'lĕs, *a* Wanting a tomb; unburied, as, he lay *tombless* on the ground

Tom'bo, 1 tem'bo 2 tŏm'bo, *n* An island off French Guinea, seat of the provincial capital Konakry [weapon

tom'boc, 1 tom'bok, 2 tŏm'bŏc, *n* [Java] A halberd-like

tom'bo-la, 1 tom'bo-lə, 2 tŏm'bo-la, *n* [It] A form of lottery practised among the French and Italians and formerly in some parts of the United States, in which each of a series of numbers on one card must be drawn to win a prize

tom'boy", 1 tem'boi", 2 tŏm'bŏy", *n* **1.** A girl of romping and boisterous conduct, holden **2†.** A noisy or rude boy **3†.** A courtezan, prostitute

Tom Brown In Thomas Hughes's *Tom Brown's School Days*, a typical English schoolboy and undergraduate

tomb'stone", 1 tūm'stōn", 2 tom'stōn", *n* **1.** A stone marking a place of burial, and usually inscribed with a memorial of the deceased **2.** *Her* A medieval altar-tomb, usually adorned with a Latin cross on the slab

tom'cod", 1 tem'kod", 2 tŏm'cŏd", *n* **1.** A small edible gadoid fish (genus *Microgadus*), especially *M tomcod*, common on the coast of the North-American Atlantic in autumn, olive-brown, blotched and spotted with darker color, and whitish on the belly *M proximus* is found on the northwestern American coast **2.** [California U S] A rockfish, the boccaccio **3.** The kingfish (*Menticirrus saxatilis*) [Prob a cor of F (Canada) *tacaud*, plenty-fish, of Am-Ind origin]

tome¹, 1 tōm, 2 tōm, *n* A volume, particularly if of large dimensions, originally, one of a series of volumes [F , < L *tomus*, book, cut, < Gr *tomos*, < *temnō*, cut]

tome', *n* [Prov Brit] A line of horsehair rope, fish-line

To'mé, 1 tō'mē, 2 tō'me, *n* A town in Concepcion province, Chile

-tome,] A termination, signifying "a cutting," "a cut-
-tomy,] ter" [< Gr *tomos*, see TOME]

To"me-fo'bi, 1 tō"mi-fō'bi 2 tō me-fō'bi, *n* Same as MASSAWIPPI [or tome

tome'let, 1 tem'let, 2 tōm'lĕt, *n* [Rare] A small volume

to'ment, 1 tō'ment, 2 tō'mĕnt, *n* Same as TOMENTUM

to-men'tose, 1 to-men'tōs, 2 to-mĕn'tōs, *a* *Bot & Zool* Covered with tomentum or matted woolly hairs, coated with downy, wool-like hairs **to-men'tous‡ —to-men'tu-lose,** *a* Slightly tomentose

to-men'tum, 1 to-men'tum, 2 to-mĕn'tŭm, *n* [-TA, *pl*] **1.** *Anat* The surface of the pia mater where applied to the brain or spinal cord, made flocculent by the numerous small vessels it sends off **2.** *Bot & Entom* A form of pubescence composed of matted woolly hairs [< L *tomentum*, stuffing for cushions]

Tomes's fibers, 1 tōmz'ez 2 tōmz'ĕz The processes of the odontoblasts that occupy the canals of the dentine of the teeth [<Sir John *Tomes* an English dentist (1836–1895)

tom"fool', 1 tem'fūl', 2 tŏm'fōol', *n* **1.** An idiotic or silly person, also an amusing or annoying trifler, sometimes used attributively **2.** [Jamaica] (1) The rain-bird (2) A tyrannid (*Myiarchus stolidus*), a fly-catcher **—tom"fool'er-y,** *n* **1.** Nonsensical behavior **2.** Absurd or trivial ornaments Hickshaws **tom'fool'ish-ness‡.—tom"fool'ish,** *a* [Rare] Like or acting like a tomfool

Tom Green. A county in W central Texas 2,553 sq m county-seat, San Angelo [mingle-bird

to-mi'no, 1 to-mi'no 2 to-mī'no, *n* [Sp Am] A hum-

to-mip'a-rous, 1 to-mip'a-rus 2 to-mip'a-rus, *a* *Bot.* Producing spores by division [< Gr *tomē*, cutting (< *temnō*, cut), + L *pario* produce]

To"mis-tom'i-dæ, 1 tō mis-tem'i-dī 2 tō mis-tōm'i-dē, *n* *pl* *Paleon* A Miocene family of long-snouted crocodilians, with widely separated nostrils and 20 to 24 teeth, found fossil in the Old World and allied to modern gavials [< Gr *tomē* cutting + *stoma* mouth] **To"mis-to'ma,** *n* (NL)

to'mi-um, 1 tō'mi-um 2 tō'mi-ŭm, *n* [-MI-A, *pl*] One of the cutting edges of a bird's bill [< Gr *tomos*, < *temnō*, cut]**—to'mi-al,** *a*

tom'john, *n* Same as TONJON

Tom Jones In Fielding's novel *The History of Tom Jones* the hero, a jolly, kind-hearted but careless fellow who is discovered to be an illegitimate nephew of Squire Allworthy, inherits his estate, and finally marries Sophia Western.

tom'kin-post", 1 tem'kin-pōst', 2 tŏm'kin-pōst", *n* The post supporting the pivot-end of a bridge-tree in a grain-mill

tom'my, 1 tem'i, 2 tŏm'y, *vt* [TOM'MIED, TOM'MY-ING] [Slang Eng] To subject to the truck or tommy system.

tom'my¹, *n* [TOM'MIES, 1 tem'iz, 2 tŏm'ĭz, *pl*] **1.** [Colloq] A tom-cat **2.** A lever to be inserted in a hole in a screw-head for turning the screw **3.** [Prov Eng] A simpleton **4** [Slang, Eng] (1) A penny roll, hence, bread, or food generally, particularly that which is daily carried by laborers to their work (2) Provisions or goods given instead of money in payment of wages (3) The paying of workmen partly or entirely in kind, the truck system declared illegal by the Truck Act, 1896 (4) A place where wages are traded out in kind, or a business conducted on the truck system, tommy-shop used also attributively (5) Short for Tommy Atkins **5.** [Local, Eng] The puffin [< *Tommy*, dim of *Tom*, short for *Thomas*, see TOM¹]**— soft tommy. 1** Soft bread as distinguished from hardtack **2** A kind of soft solder used in jewelry **—T. Atkins** [Slang Eng] a British soldier of the regular army **—tom"my-barr',** *n* [Yorkshire] The ruff **—t.-master,** *n* The master of a tommy-shop or -store **—t.-noddy,** *n* [Prov Eng] **1.** The tadpole-fish or common forkbeard **2** Same as TOM-NODDY **tam'mi-nor"le‡; t.-norry‡.—t.-rot,** *n* [Slang, Eng] Ridiculous nonsense; bosh **—t.-shop,** *n* A place of trade or work conducted on the truck system **t.-store‡.** See TOMMY¹, *n* , 4 (4)

tom'my², *n* [E Afr] *Thomson's gazelle*

to"mo-ma'ni-a, 1 tō mo-mē'ni-ə, 2 tō'mo-mā'ni-a, *n* **1.** A mania for surgical operations **2.** A morbid or hysterical desire to be operated upon surgically, [< Gr *tomē*, cutting, + MANIA]

Tom"op-ter'i-dæ, 1 tem'op-ter'i-dī, 2 tŏm'ŏp-tĕr'i-dē *n* *pl* *Helminth* A family of gymnocopous annelids with an elongate unringed body and lateral fins distinct before and obsolete behind **—to-mop'ter-id,** *n* **—to-mop'ter-oid,** *a*

To-mop'ter-is, 1 to-mep'ter-is, 2 to-mŏp'ter-is, *n* **1.** A genus typical of *Tomopteridæ* **2.** [t-] A transparent marine annelid of this genus [< Gr *tomos* (see TOME) + *pteron*, wing, < *petomai*, fly]

to-morn'†, *n* *To-morrow*

to-mor'row, 1 tu-mer'o, 2 to-mŏr'o, *n* The next day after the present one, the next succeeding day, the morrow frequently used adjectively, as, *to-morrow* morning

Uberto No man owns *to-morrow*
To-morrow is the fool's to-day
S WEIR MITCHELL *The Cup of Youth* sc 3.

to-mor'row, *adv* On the day next after to-day, on the next following day, on the morrow [< AS *tō morgenȝ tō*, to, *morgen* dat of *morgen*, morrow]

to"mo-to'ci-a, 1 tō"mo-tō'shi-ə 2 tō"mo-tō'shi-a *n* *Obstet.* The Cæsarean section [< Gr *tomos*, vb a of *temnō*, cut, + *tokos*, birth, < *tiktō*, bear]

tom'pi-on¹, 1 tem'pi-on 2 tŏm'pi-ŏn, *n* **1.** The inking-pad of the lithographic printer **tom'pon‡. 2.** Same as TAMPON [= TAMPION]

tom'pi-on²†, *n* A watch

Tomp'kins, 1 tomp'kinz, 2 tŏmp'kĭns *n* **1. Daniel D.** (9/41774–6/41825), an American statesman Governor of New York, 1807–1817 Vice-President of the United States, 1817–1825 abolitionist **2.** A county in S New York, 477 sq m , county-seat, Ithaca

tom'rig†, *n* A holden, tomboy

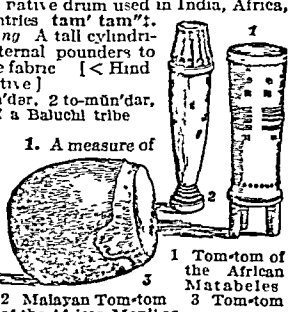
Tomsk, 1 tomsk, 2 tŏmsk, *n* A government of W Siberia 327,173 sq m

tom'tate, 1 tem'tāt, 2 tŏm'tāt *n* Any hæmuloid food and game-fish of the genus *Bathystoma*, especially the red-mouth grunt, or cæsar (*B rimator*)

tom'tit", 1 tem'tit", 2 tŏm'tĭt", *n* **1.** A tit, especially a titmouse **2** [Ir] The tree-creeper **3** [New Zealand] Same as MIRO, (1) [tom-tom

tom'-tom", 1 tem'-tem", 2 tŏm'-tŏm", *vi* To beat the

tom'-tom", *n* **1.** A native drum used in India, Africa, and other Oriental countries **tam' tam"†. 2** A gong **3** *Dyeing* A tall cylindrical dye-tub with internal pounders to beat the dye into the fabric [< Hind *tamtam*, drum imitative]



1 Tom-tom of the African Matabeles 2 Malayan Tom-tom 3 Tom-tom of the African Manikas

to-mun'dar, 1 to-mun'dar, 2 to-mŭn'dar, *n* The head chief of a Baluchi tribe

-tomy, See -TOME

ton¹,] 1 tun, 2 ton, *n* **1.** A measure of
tun²,] weight See WEIGHT

Instead of expressing the amounts of gold and silver in percentages of the weight of ore they are expressed in ounces to the *ton* the ounce being the troy ounce and the *ton* that of 2 000 avoirdupois pounds To simplify calculation and to enable the assayer to use the metric system of weights employed in all chemical calculations the assay ton' (A T -29 166 grammes) has been devised which bears the same relation to the *ton* of 2 000 lbs avoirdupois that one milligram does to the troy ounce *Encyc Brit* 11th ed vol n p 776

2 A measure of capacity See MEASURE **3** A unit for reckoning the displacement or weight of war-vessels, etc , 35 cubic feet of sea-water weighing about one ton Compare TONNAGE **4†.** A wine-measure of capacity, cask usually written *tun* [For TUN²]**—freight ton,** a unit of reckoning on merchant vessels, usually equal to 40 cubic feet but varying with the cargo **shipping ton‡.—long or gross ton,** 2,240 pounds **—metric ton,** 1 000 kilograms or 2,204 6 pounds **tonne‡ —net ton,** a short ton. **—register ton,** 100 cubic feet of space **—short ton,** 2 000 pounds **—smelters' ton,** a long ton plus an allowance for sausage etc

ton", 1 tŏn, 2 tôn *n* [F] *Mus* **1** Same as TONE, *n* 1 & 2 (2) **2** The prevailing fashion the style vogue Compare BON-TON **3.** Fashionable people collectively [F : see TONE]

ton²†, *n* Plural of TOE **tonc‡**

-ton, *suffix* Town [< AS *-tūn*, < *tūn* town]

ton'al, 1 tōn'al, 2 tōn'al, *a* **1.** *Mus* Of or pertaining to tone or tones, as, the *tonal* art **2.** Of or pertaining to tonality **3** *Physiol* Denoting muscular tonicity **—tonal fugue,** fugue in which the answer is modified according to the tonality of the scale **—t. imitation,** imitation confined to the tonality of the composition **—ton'al-ist,** *n* One who aims at the production of a tonal effect a student of tonality **—ton'al-ly,** *adv* In respect of tone or tonality, in tonal fashion or form

ton'al, 1 tun'al 2 tōn'al *n* *Physics* The force that will cause a ton avoirdupois to move with an acceleration of one foot per second per second

to'nal-ite, 1 tō'nal-it 2 tō'nal-īt, *n* *Petrol* A quartz-mica-diorite [< *Tonale* in the Tyrol] **to'nal-yte‡,**

to-nal'i-ty, 1 to-nal'i-ti, 2 to-năl'i-ty, *n* [-TIES, 1 -tiz; 2 -tis, *pl*] **1.** *Mus* (1) The quality and peculiarity of a tonal system, the relation between the tones of a key (2) A system of tones, a key or mode

The native airs of Western Europe where the modern scale took its rise are built upon totally different *tonalities* —the Scotch and Irish for instance while in England itself the primitive melodies denote a mode similar to the Dorian H G B HUNT *Concise Hist Music* p 86 [BELL 1878]

2 *Paint* The general color-scheme of a picture, the collective tones pervading a picture

[< F *tonalité*, < *ton*, see TONE]

to'-name", 1 tū'-nēm", 2 to'-nām", *n* Formerly a surname, now, surnames being customary some distinguishing name especially where the family name is common, either added to or displacing it as, Brown *of Battersea* Charles *the Bald* [< TO-³ + NAME]

to-na'ri-on, 1 to-nē'ri-en 2 to-nā'ri-ŏn, *n* [-RI-A, *pl*] A species of pitch- or tone-pipe used sometimes by ancient orators [< Gr *tonarion*, < *tonos*, see TONE]

to'nart, 1 tō'nārt, 2 tō'närt, *n* [G] *Mus* Same as TONALITY, 1 (2)

Ton"a-wan'da, 1 ton"ə-wen'də 2 tŏn ə-wan'da, *n* A village on the Niagara river, Erie county, N Y

Ton'bridge, *n* A town in Kent southeastern England

Ton'ca bean Same as TONKA BEAN See BEAN

ton-di'no, 1 ton-dē'no, 2 tŏn-dē'no *n* [It] **1.** *Arch* A ring-like molding **2** A tondo having a bowl-like center

ton'do, 1 ton'do, 2 tŏn'do, *n* A decorated majolica plate, especially one with a wide rim having a characteristic decoration, as of arabesques, on the border [It, < *tondo*, short for *rotondo*, round, < L *rotundus*, see ROTUND]

tone, 1 tōn, 2 tōn, *v* [TONED, TON'ING] **I.** *t* **1** To impart tone and quality to **2** *Mus* To tune or to modify with reference to musical quality, as an instrument **3.** To intone or utter in monotonous recitative, utter in an affected manner, as a sermon or prayer **4.** *Phot* To alter the color or increase the brilliancy of (a photographic positive) by a chemical bath

II. *i* **1.** To accord or harmonize in tone or shade **2.** To become impressed with a specific tone or tint, assume a given hue **toon† — to tone down 1** *Art & Print* To lower, soften, or subdue the tone of **2** *Mus* (1) To moderate in quality and volume of sound subdue free from harshness (2) To lower in pitch **3** To modify in expression action or effect, subdue soften as to *tone down* one's demands — **to t up. 1** To raise in quality or strength **2** *Mus* To elevate in pitch **3** To gain in vitality and tone

tone, 1 tōn, 2 tōn, *n* **1.** Sound, in relation to volume, quality, duration, and pitch, specif, in acoustics, a sound that may be employed in music, having a definite pitch, and due to vibration of a sounding body opposed to sound as mere noise The pitch of a tone depends on rate of vibration and its force on amplitude of vibration, its timbre is a complex resultant of concomitant vibration If the vibration is simple harmonic motion (see HARMONIC), the tone is pure If there are complex components, the gravest is the **fundamental tone,** if the other components are in a simple ratio to the lowest, these are **partial tones** or **overtones** The combined result of all the partial tones gives the quality or *timbre* of the tone

2. *Mus* (1) The timbre, or peculiar characteristic sound, as of a voice or instrument, as, a stop of reedy *tone* (2) The interval of a major second sometimes called a **whole t,** in distinction from a *semitone* (3) An ancient psalm-tune or chant, as, the Gregorian *tones*

3 A predominating disposition, especially, a frame of mind, mood, attitude, bearing, also (*Psychol*), a simple or complex quality of feeling attendant upon mental states, perceptual or conceptual **4.** Characteristic style or tendency, predominating aim or character, tenor, strain, spirit, as, his policy shows a want of moral *tone* **5.** Monotonous or affected speech, an unnatural accentuation of language, singsong **6.** Vocal inflection as expressive of feeling, vocal expression, as, a *tone* of pity **7.** *Phon* An intonation or modulation of the voice by which a word may be inflected or changed in meaning as in Chinese and other allied languages The Cantonese distinguish eight tones the Pekingese but four

The following monosyllabic dialogue gives a very fair idea of the quality of the four Pekingese *tones*—*1st tone* Dead (spoken in a raised monotone with slightly plaintive inflection) *2nd tone* Dead? (simple query) *3rd tone* Dead? (an incredulous query long drawn out) *4th tone* Dead! (a sharp and decisive answer) *Encyc Brit* 11th ed, vol vi p 218

8. *Rhet* The element in discourse that expresses the speaker's sentiment and reveals his character **9.** *Gram* Syllabic stress, special accent given to one of the syllables of a word Compare ICTUS, STRESS¹, *n* **10.** *Paint* (1) The prevailing effect of a picture, whether bright, dull, brilliant, warm, cold, or neutral, due to the management of chiaroscuro and to the effect of light upon the quality of color (2) The shade, hue, or degree of color, as, a deep *tone* of red

The color changed in tone every few minutes
BAYARD TAYLOR *Views A-foot* p 404 [G P P 1880]

11. *Chromatics* The degree of the luminosity of a color, the power of a color to reflect light and to be prominently visible **12** *Phot* The shade or color of a photographic positive picture, also, the color of a negative film **13** *Physiol* The degree of firmness or normal tension proper to any organ or tissue of the body, also, the general condition of the body with reference to the vigorous and healthy discharge of its functions [< F *ton*, < L *tonus*, < Gr *tonos*, < *teinō*, stretch] **toon†, tunet.** Syn see SOUND¹ — **affective tone,** the factor or aspect of feeling as attaching to a sensation or other mental process or state of any kind — **auxiliary t** (*Mus*), an auxiliary note See AUXILIARY — **beat t,** a combinational tone having the same frequency as the beats made by the two elementary tones — **characteristic t 1** The seventh tone of a diatonic scale **2** The tone by which a key is distinguished from other keys closely related to it — **combinational t,** a tone produced by two tones sounding together and coalescing into one called a **summational t** when the frequency is the sum of two others and **differential t** when it is the difference of the others generally explained as due to the coalescence of beats — **essential t,** a tone belonging to a key-chord — **harmonic t,** a harmonic — **heart'-tones",** *n pl* The sounds made by the and heard in auscultation — **hedonic t** (*Psychol*), me one of pleasant or unpleasant feeling attaching to a one state or process — **in a t** [Archaic] in accord of *phys* — **intermittence or interruption t** (*Psycho-* frequent one having a pitch-number corresponding to the **leading** the interruptions, produced in a given tone — the introd same as SUBTONIC — **mean t** (*Mus*), before average or son of the equal-temperament system the less major second and interval half way between a greater and overtone prod used in tuning — **natural t** (*Mus*), an employment o from a musical instrument without the valves or slides chanical means of adjustment such as **deafness,** *n* **tone'-col"or,** *n Mus* Timbre — **t-disorder** to appreciate, either native or due to cerebral — **t-master,** *n* A musical sounds or intervals amusia and sequence of tones or of the art of the combination **measurer,** *n* A monochordistical genius or composer — **t-** stituted after the analogy of and fanciful character, con- — **t-syllable,** *n* An accented le composition — **t-poet,** *n Psychophys* An instrument able [I] — **t-variator,** of a tone with the minimum a unisoned to vary the pitch measurable amounts and at a unison of overtones, by The sound-wave that corresponds to rate — **t-wave,** *n*

Tone, Theobald Wolfe (1763–1798) An Irish revolutionist and organizer of the United musical tone

tonet, *indef pron* The or that one one of them [tont.

toned, 1 tōnd, 2 tŏnd, *a* Possessed of tive of *tother*, by tone often in composition, as, clear-*toned* Specif (1) Having a given tone or tension, as, high-*toned* (2) Tinted, slightly colored, as, paper. (3) Improved in color or in brilliancy by a chemical bath said of a photographic positive (4) Intoned, as in spoken Chinese

to'nee, 1 tō'nī, 2 tō'nē *n* [Malabar] A coast canoe

tone'less, 1 tōn'les, 2 tōn'lĕs, *a* Having no tone (1) Being without appreciable quality of sound or voice (2) Devoid of striking or expressive quality — **-ness,** *n*

ton'er, 1 tōn'ər, 2 tŏn'er, *n* One who or that which tones

tong, 1 tŏng, 2 tŏng, *v* [U S] **I.** *t* To grapple for and gather (as oysters or clams) with tongs **II** *i* To use or fish with tongs as, to *tong* for oysters

tong¹, *n* See TONGS

tong², 1 tŏng 2 tŏng, *n* [Anglo-Chinese] An association or a secret society [< Chinese *tong*, meeting-place]

Tong³, *n* A parish in Bradford, England

tongt, *n* Same as TONGUE

ton'ga¹, 1 tŏŋ'gə, 2 tŏŋ'ga, *n* [E Ind] A light two-wheeled cart for four persons, in use in the country districts of British India



Tonga

ton'ga², *n* A mixture of several unknown barks (supposed to be the *Premna taitensis* and *Raphidophora vitiensis*), originally used as a medicine in the Fiji Islands, and in 1879 introduced into England and the United States as a remedy for neuralgia

Ton'ga³, *n* A Bantu of Portuguese East Africa, not a Kafir

Ton'ga bean Same as TONKA BEAN See BEAN

Ton"ga-fi'ti, 1 tŏŋ'ga-fī'tī 2 tŏŋ gä-fī'ti, *n pl* The aboriginal inhabitants of Polynesia, who were expelled by the Samoans

Ton'ga Is'lands, 1 tŏŋ'gə, 2 tŏŋ'ga **1** An island-group S E of Fiji in the South Pacific ocean, 390 sq m, capital, Nukualofa **2** See TONGATABU — **Ton'gan,** *a & n*

Ton'ga-land", 1 tŏŋ'ga-land', 2 tŏŋ'ga-länd', *n* A former territory and protectorate of northern Zululand, South Africa 5 320 sq m since 1897 incorporated with Natal

Ton"ga-re'wa, 1 tŏŋ ga-rē'wa, 2 tŏŋ gä-rē'wa, *n* Same as PENRHYN ISLAND

Ton"ga-ta-bu', 1 tŏŋ'ga-ta-bū', 2 tŏŋ'ga-ta-bu', *n* The southernmost and principal island of the Tonga group

tongd, *pp* Tonged S S

tong'er, 1 tŏŋ'ər, 2 tŏng'er, *n* [U S] One who gathers oysters by means of tongs **tong'manţ, tongs'manţ**

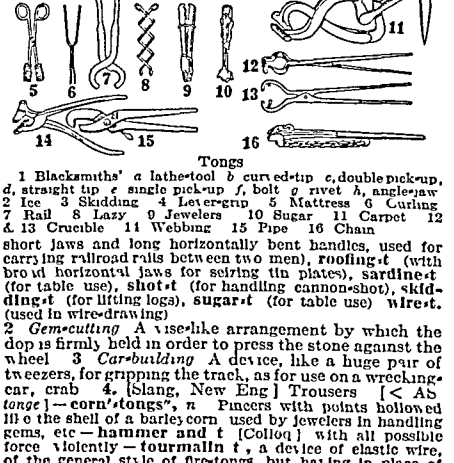
tong'kang', 1 tŏŋ'kaŋ', 2 tŏng'käng', *n* [Malay] *Naut* A form of junk used in the Malay Archipelago [KINESE

Tong"king', Ton"king-ese', *n* Same as TONKIN, TON-

tongs, 1 tŏŋz, 2 tŏngs, *n pl* **1.** An implement for grasping and moving objects with convenience or safety consisting in the more common forms of a pair of levers, pivoted together near one end, according to the amount of leverage desired, or merely connected by a spring-piece, as in sugar-tongs Formerly used in the singular, and now frequently called **pair of tongs**

There standeth envy and holdeth the hot iron upon the heart of man, with a *pair of* long *tongs* of long rancour
CHAUCER *C T Parson's Tale De Ira*

Tongs are sometimes named (1) from some feature of construction as **crook-tongs** (having the grasping ends twisted at an angle to the handles), **flat-bit t, sliding t** (having a ring to slide along the handles and hold them closed), (2) from their use, the thing grasped, or the business in which used as **asparagus-t** (for serving asparagus at the table), **blacksmiths' clip t, horseshoers' t** (stout with long handles), **coal-t** (for handling hot coals), **coral-t.** (used in coral-fishing), **gas fitters' t** or **gas-pipe t.** (for gripping iron pipe) **grappling-t** (oyster-tongs see OYSTER), **gutter t** (used in making tin roof-gutters), **pinching-t** (see PINCHING), **rail t.** (with



Tongs

1 Blacksmiths' *a* lathe-tool *b* curved-tip *c*, double pick-up, *d*, straight tip *e* single pick-up *f*, bolt *g* rivet *h*, angle-jaw 2 Ice 3 Skidding 4 Lever-grip 5 Mattress 6 Curling 7 Rail 8 Lazy 9 Jewelers 10 Sugar 11 Carpet 12 & 13 Crucible 14 Webbing 15 Pipe 16 Chain

short jaws and long horizontally bent handles, used for carrying railroad rails between two men), **roofing-t** (with broad horizontal jaws for seizing tin plates), **sardine-t** (for table use), **shot-t** (for handling cannon-shot), **skidding-t** (for lifting logs), **sugar-t** (for table use) **wire-t.** (used in wire-drawing)

2 *Gem-cutting* A vise-like arrangement by which the dop is firmly held in order to press the stone against the wheel **3** *Car-building* A device, like a huge pair of tweezers, for gripping the track, as for use on a wrecking-car, crab **4.** [Slang, New Eng] Trousers [< AS *tange*] — **corn'-tongs",** *n* Pincers with points hollowed like the shell of a barley-corn used by jewelers in handling gems, etc — **hammer and t** [Colloq] with all possible force violently — **tourmalin t,** a device of elastic wire, of the general style of fire-tongs but having in place of chaps two properly cut pieces of tourmalin serving as a simple form of polariscope

tongue, 1 tŭŋ, 2 tŏng, *v* [TONGUED, TUNGD³, TONGU-**tung³,** ING] **I** *t* **1.** *Mus* To modify the sound of by the use of the tongue, as a flute, cornet, or other wind-instrument played with the mouth **2** To fit for dovetailing by making a tongue on the edge See TO TONGUE AND GROOVE, below **3** [Poet] To utter articulately, speak **4** [Archaic] To reproach in speech, censure, chide, reprove

II *i* **1** *Mus* To use the tongue in playing a wind-marcato or staccato effects

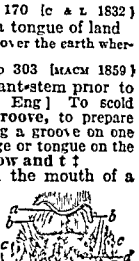
2. To use the tongue in talking, or in making vocal sounds sometimes followed by an indefinite *it*

The *tonguing* of this dog was followed by the quick yelping of four or five others
J P KENNEDY *Swallow Barn* vol II, p 170 [c & L 1832]

3 To extend as a tongue, especially a tongue of land The fiercer element of Fire, here *tonguing* over the earth wherever it may be kindled
DAVID MASSON *British Novelists* p 303 [MACM 1859]

4 *Hort* To make an incision in a plant-stem prior to layering — **tongue chang",** *vt* [Prov Eng] To scold soundly — **t.-changer,** *n* — **to t. and groove,** to prepare boards or planks for joining by working a groove on one edge and a corresponding projecting ridge or tongue on the other **to groove and feathert, to plow and t †**

tongue¹, } *n* **1.** An organ situated in the mouth of a
tungs, } vertebrate and supported by the hyoid bone most completely developed in mammals, where it consists almost wholly of muscular fibers and is important in taking in and masticating food, as an organ of taste, and in man as an organ of speech **2.** *Conch* The odontophore or lingual ribbon **3** *Entom* (1) The proboscis of a lepidopter (2) The lingua **4** Anything bearing resemblance to or likened to a tongue (1) A promontory extending into the sea or other body of water, or into a plain (2) A long narrow bay extending into the land (3) [Prov Eng] A young sole (4) A rapid current of deep water, narrow and smooth, flowing between rocks (5) A strip of leather for closing the gap in the front of a laced shoe (6) The clapper of a bell (7) The fastening-pin of a buckle (8) A movable arm, as of a bevel or protractor (9) A vehicle-pole for the attachment of two or more horses (10) A projecting edge on a board, to be inserted into a corresponding groove in matching (11) The index of a scale or balance (12) A vibrating slip in a reed, as of a flageolet (13) A tang as of a sword, etc (14) A pointed rail in a railway-switch (15) *Naut* The tapered end of one piece of timber that scarfs into the end of another piece largely used in built-up masts (16) *Naut* A rolling block of wood between the jaws of a gaff, on which the gaff slides (17) *Mining* A cam by which a frontal hammer is lifted (18) Generally, anything that tapers to a point, as, a *tongue* of flame



Upper Surface of the Human Tongue

a, epiglottis *b b*, glossoepiglottic folds; *c c* tonsils *d* follicular glands *e* foramen cæcum *f f* circumvallate papillæ, *g* filiform papillæ

5 Figuratively, speech, or the power or style of speech; utterance, voice, especially in reference to quality of tone, talk, sometimes, readiness of speech, or words as opposed to deeds, as, an infant's lisping *tongue*, a person of smooth *tongue*

Instances are not wanting of men who have maintained great influence in spite of their rough *tongues* and the enmities which rough *tongues* provoke *The Nation* [N Y] Aug 25 1892 p 142

Specif (1) A language, vernacular, or dialect as, the Latin *tongue*, hence, a race or nation as distinctive in its language (2) [Rare] Voice, hence, vote (3) The call of an animal, as a hound (4)† Eulogy praise

6 A division of the order of Hospitalers, a nation, also, a meeting of such division **7.** *Cookery* A beef's tongue [< AS *tunge*, tongue] **tongt, tongeţ.**

Syn see LANGUAGE

— **a long tongue,** a babbler telltale — **gift of tongues** (*Bib*), a miraculous power of speaking in unknown tongues with which the apostles and many early Christians were endowed — **on** (or **at**) **the tip** (or **end**) **of one's tongue,** on the verge of utterance — **red t,** typhoid fever — **the t of the trump** [Scot], the tongue of a jew's-harp hence, the main point — **the tongues,** foreign languages — **to find one's t,** to recover the power of speech — **to give t,** to give voice, as hounds, bark — **to hold one's t,** to keep silent say nothing **to keep one's t † — tongue'-bar",** *n Zool* A projection downward in the branchial clefts of an enteropneust — **t battery,** *n* [Rare] A volley of words, irrepressible speech — **t-bird,** *n* The wryneck — **t bit,** *n* A bit having a plate to prevent the horse from getting his tongue over the mouthpiece — **t-bone,** *n* The hyoid bone — **t-case,** *n Entom* That part of a pupa-case which covers the tongue See illus under OBTECTED — **t chain,** *n* Same as POLE-CHAIN See illus under HARNESS — **t-compressor,** *n* A dentists tongue-holder, used in operating on the lower teeth — **t-curve,** *n Phon* A curve which gives a graphic record of the movements of the tongue in speech or song — **t-depressor,** *n* A tongue-spatula — **t-doughty†,** *a* Boastful bragging — **t-fence,** *n* [Archaic] Controversy argument — **t-grass,** *n* Peppergrass — **t-holder,** *n* A device used in dental operations for controlling the position of the tongue — **t-hound,** *n* One of the two hounds or braces projecting from each side of the rear end of a vehicle-tongue, serving to brace it laterally — **t-joint,** *n* A joint or union of two bars formed by pointing the end of one and splitting the end of the other, and then welding the two together — **t-lashing,** *n* A severe scolding — **t-mant,** *n* A character **tongues'-man† — t-membrane,** *n Conch* The odontophore — **t-scapular,** *n* A monk's scapular bearing tongues of red cloth worn by Cistercians as a punishment, as for evil-speaking — **t-shell,** *n* A linguloid brachiopod — **t-shot,** *n* [Rare] The range or distance within which spoken words may be heard — **tongue'-sore†,** *n* Malicious speech, uncharitable talk — **t-spatula,** *n* A spatula for depressing the tongue in operations on the mouth or throat — **t-tacked,** *a* Unable to talk readily tongue-tied — **t-test,** *n* A test of the existence of an electric current by placing the tongue between two electrodes and noticing the sensation produced — **t-tie,** *vt* To deprive of speech or the power of speech, or of distinct articulation — **t-tie,** *n* Abnormal shortness of the fillet or frenum of the tongue, whereby its movement is impeded or confined — **t-tied,** *a* **1.** Having the speech impeded by tongue-tie **2** Debarred from speaking or from speaking freely — **t-tooth,** *n Conch* A lingual tooth — **t-tree,** *n* A vehicle-tongue, wagon-pole — **t-twister,** *n* A sentence intentionally constructed of such words as to test one's dexterity in rapid enunciation as

She sells sea-shells on the seashore
The shells she sells are sea-shells I'm sure

— **t-valiant†,** *a* Valiant in words only — **t-warrior,** *n* One who fights only with his tongue — **t-work,** *n* **1.** [Colloq] Idle chatter babbling **2†** Philological study — **t.-worm,** *n* **1.** A parasitic worm-like linguatulid arachnid as *Pentastomum taenioides*, parasitic in the nostrils and frontal sinuses of dogs and wolves **2** A lytta — **t to throw t,** to give tongue — **to wag one's** (or **the**) **t,** to talk said contemptuously — **wooden t,** an enlargement and induration of the tongue from which diseased cattle suf-

fer in actinomycosis — **tongued,** *a* Having a tongue principally in composition, as, *foul-tongued*, *double-tongued*, *free-tongued* — **tongue'less,** *a* **1.** Having no tongue **2.** Hence, speechless silent **3** Unspoken of — **tongue'let,** *n* **1** A little tongue or tongue-like process **2** A tongue-worm **3** A lingula — **tongue'ster,** *n* One given to talking, a chatterer — **tongu'ey,** *a* [Colloq] Ready or voluble in speaking, as, a *tonguey* speaker **tongu'y†.**

Tongue", *n* A river in N Wyoming, length, 200 m to the Yellowstone river

tongue'fish", 1 tuŋ'fish", 2 tong'fish", *n* [U S] A small sole (*Symphurus plagiusa*) of southern seas

tongue'flow"er, 1 tuŋ'flau"er, 2 tong'flow"er, *n* Any one of several orchids constituting the genus *Glossodia*

tongu'ing, 1 tuŋ'iŋ, 2 tong'ing, *n* **1.** The condition or the act of protruding as a tongue **2.** *Carp* The forming of a tongue, as on a board, also, tongues collectively **3.** *Mus* The use of the tongue in wind-instruments to produce an accentuated effect either single, double, or triple, according to the number of strokes of the tongue **4** *Hort* A method of layering in which a diagonal tongue or slit is cut in the part of the woody layer or shoot which is to be placed underground, in order to induce it to throw out roots **tongue'ing†.**

ton'ic, 1 ten'ik, 2 tŏn'ic, *a* **1.** Having power to invigorate or build up, acting as a tonic, bracing

The property of *tonic* remedies is to increase the vital contractility of the animal solids in general, but more especially that of the walls of the blood-vessels

W B CARPENTER *Alcoholic Liquors* ¶ 7 p 29 [c & L 1850]

2. Of or pertaining to tone or tones Specif (1) In music, of or pertaining to the key-note or tonic (2) In art, denoting the general color effect and the light and shade in a picture or scene **3.** Of or pertaining to tension, specif, in medicine, rigid, unrelaxing, as, *tonic* spasm **4** *Phon* Indicating a voiced sound or tone uttered without oral obstruction, as a vowel or diphthong **5.** Same as TONED, *a* (4) **6.** *Plant-physiol* Relating to tone, or to the response to environmental influences [< F *tonique*, < Gr *tonikos*, < *tonos*, see TONE] **ton'i-cal†.** — **tonic accent** (*Gram*), syllabic stress — **t. chord,** a chord founded on the key-note — **t major** (*Mus*), the major scale with the same key-tone as that of a given minor scale or key — **t minor** (*Mus*), the minor scale with the same key-note as that of a given major scale — **t section** (*Mus*), a section or portion of a musical composition, in the tonic key which closes with a harmony containing the tonic element — **t spasm,** a slow and enduring spasm of muscular contraction opposed to *clonic spasm*

ton'ic, *n* **1.** A medicine or a regimen that gradually restores the normal tone of organs from a condition of debility, hence whatever imparts vigor to either body or mind, including climate, air, travel, society, etc **2.** The tone upon which the key is founded, key-tone **3** *Phon* A tonic letter or element

ton'i-cal-ly, 1 ten'i-kal-i, 2 tŏn'i-cal-y, *adv* In a tonic manner, specif, in medicine, uninterruptedly

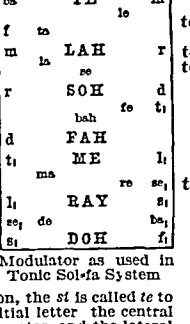
to-nic'i-ty, 1 to-nis'i-ti, 2 to-nĭç'i-ty, *n* The state of being tonic, tone, especially, the peculiar elasticity characteristic of a healthy tissue, hence, health and vigor generally

The spinal marrow holds in effect under its sway a very great number of muscles which owe to it that permanent half contraction which is called *tonicity* and which is the cause of the constant contraction of the sphincters of the antagonist muscles

LETOURNEAU *Biol* tr by Mac Call, bk VI p 389 [c & H 1878]

— **ton'i-cize,** *vt* To impart tonicity or tone to

ton'ic sol"fa'. Of, pertaining to, or designating a system of teaching, writing, and reading music, especially vocal music, invented in England about 1812 by Sarah Glover, but developed perfected, and introduced to public notice by John Curwen in 1850 It lays especial stress on the tonal relations of the various elements of the key, and endeavors to fix them in the mind by the different mental effects they produce — *do* for instance, being called the *strong tone*, *mi* the *steady* or *calm tone*, etc In its notation there is only one way of writing a diatonic scale, namely by the initials of the syllables used in solmization (see SOLMIZATION), the absolute pitch of the key-tone being indicated at the outset Thus the staff is entirely done away with, and all reference to an arbitrary key-board is omitted The rhythmic division is into bars as in the common notation, but these are subdivided into *pulses* by colons, and, if necessary into *half-pulses* and *quarter-pulses* by periods and commas If a note is to be held over more than one pulse, it is indicated by writing a dash in these pulses Position of a note in a higher or lower octave is denoted by superior or inferior numerals In the printed scale or *modulator*, shown in the illustration, the *si* is called *te* to avoid two names having the same initial letter the central column is reserved for the essential notes, and the lateral columns explain the change of key The *fe*, *se*, etc, represent flats and sharps not involving a new key the duration of each sound is indicated by the linear space it occupies Sounds in upper and lower octaves are distinguished by superior or inferior figures as d_1, d_{11} — **tonic sol-faist,** an advocate of or expert in the tonic sol-fa system or notation



Modulator as used in Tonic Sol-fa System

to-night', 1 tu-nait', 2 tŏ-nīt', *n* The night that follows to-day, also, the present night this night

to-night', *adv* **1** In or during the present night or the night following to-day **2†.** Last night [< AS *tō niht*, *tō*, to, *niht* dat of *niht*, night]

Ton'i-kan, 1 ten'i-kan, 2 tŏn'i-kan, *n* A North-American linguistic stock See AMERICAN

ton'ing, 1 tōn'iŋ, 2 tōn'ing, *n* The act, art, or process of one who tones, in any sense, specif, in photography, the treating of a silver print, as with a solution of chlorid of gold, to improve its color and increase its permanency

ton'ish, 1 ten'ish 2 tŏn'ish *a* [Colloq] In the height of fashion, extremely conventional modish stylish — **ton'ish-ly,** *adv* — **ton'ish-ness, ton'nish-ness,** *n*

ton'ite, 1 tōn'ait 2 tōn'it, *n* A high explosive of the gun-cotton class See EXPLOSIVE [< L *tono*, thunder]

ton'i-trous†, *a* Thunderous

ton'i-tru-ate†, *vi* To thunder

ton"i-tru-pho'bi-a, 1 ten-i-tru-fō'bi-ə, 2 tŏn'i-tru'fō'bi-a, *n* Morbid fear of thunder

ton'jon, 1 ten'jon, 2 tŏn'jŏn *n* [Anglo-Ind] An open chair, usually with a top, carried as a palanquin.

Tonk, 1 tenk, 2 tŏnk *n* **1.** A native state in Rajputana province British India 2,752 sq m **2** Its capital

Ton'ka bean, 1 tŏn'kə, 2 tŏn'ka An odoriferous seed used in the adulteration of vanilla, for flavoring smoking-tobacco, and for perfuming snuff See BEAN [< Guiana *tonca* (name of the tree) + BEAN] — **Tonka-bean wood,** same as SCENTWOOD


Flowering Branch of the Tonka-bean Tree (*Coumarouna odorata*)

a, fruit opened to show the seed, the Tonka bean

Ton'ka-wan, 1 ton'kə-wən, 2 tŏn'ka-wan, *n* A North-American linguistic stock See AMERICAN

Ton"kin', 1 ten'kin', 2 tŏn'-kin', *n* **1.** A state in French Indo-China 46,400 sq m capital, Hanoi **2 Gulf of T.,** an arm of the China sea between Tonkin and China — **Ton"kin-ese',** *a* & *n*

tonn, *abbr* Tonnage

ton'nage, 1 tun'ij, 2 ton'ag, *v* [-NAGED, -NAG-ING] **I.** *t* To impose a tonnage-tax upon **II.** *i* To have (a specified) capacity in tons

ton'nage, *n* **1** The internal cubic capacity of a vessel expressed in tons, now reckoned at 100 cubic feet each, and measured in the manner prescribed by law

The first legal system for the measurement of ships, known as "old measurement" (O M), still used for pleasure-yachts, was to multiply the square of the breadth by the inboard length and divide by 94 A more exact system which took cognizance of the depth of the vessel was introduced in 1836 The British Merchant Shipping Act of 1854, adopted by the United States in 1864, approved by the International Tonnage Congress of Constantinople 1873, and amplified by the Act of 1894, prescribes the various tonnages of merchant vessels for purposes of registration and the payment of dues The cubical capacity of the ship, in feet, below the tonnage-deck, is the **register under-deck tonnage,** the **gross tonnage** is this tonnage plus the area of any enclosed space for stores above the tonnage-deck, the **net or register tonnage** is the gross tonnage less space for machinery, crews quarters, etc **Displacement-tonnage,** used for war-ships is the total weight of the ship in tons when immersed to its maximum draft Canal dues are charged on register tonnage, and for this purpose war vessels are measured for what would be register tonnage if they were merchantmen

2 The freight-carrying capacity of a vessel, as estimated in tons of 40 cubic feet each **3.** The aggregate freightage of a collection of vessels, especially of a country's merchant marine, as represented by their registered cubic capacity **4.** A tax levied on vessels at a given rate per ton In the United States this rate is regulated by the Payne Tariff Law of 1909, and varies from 2 cents per ton for vessels entering from ports in North America and its outlying island groups, to 6 cents per ton for vessels from foreign ports Pleasure craft are subject to a special duty

The right of levying *tonnage* and poundage

BROUGHAM *British Constitution* p 228 [G B & CO 1861]

[F, < *tonne* TON¹] — **ton'nage-co"ef-fi"cient,** *n* *Naut* The decimal used in multiplying the product of the length, breadth and depth of a vessel so as to obtain its gross tonnage — **t.-deck,** *n* The upper deck on ships with two decks, or the second deck from below if there are three or more — **t.-duty,** *n* Same as TONNAGE 4

ton"neau', 1 to"nō' *or* tun-ō', 2 to"nō' *or* ton-ō', *n* **1.** The after part of an automobile enclosing the seats, formerly only those entered from the rear **2** A French two-wheeled vehicle of light body with an entrance at the rear **3** Same as METRIC TON, under TON¹ [F, < *tonne*, see TUNNEL]

Ton"neins', 1 tōn'nan', 2 tŏn'năn', *n* A town in Lot-et-Garonne department France

ton'ner, 1 tun'er, 2 ton'er, *n* [Colloq] A vessel having a specified capacity in tons, as, a *ten-tonner*

ton'ni-hood, 1 ten'i-hud, 2 tŏn'i-hōōd, *n* [Prov Eng] The bullfinch **to'ny-hoop'†**

ton'nish, ton'nish-ness. Same as TONISH, etc

ton'o-, 1 ten'o- *or* tō no- 2 tŏn'o- *or* tō'no- From Greek *tonos*, tension, tone (< *teinō*, stretch) a combining form — **ton'o-bole,** *n* *Bot* A plant whose seeds are scattered by projection from calyx or involucre — **ton'o-gram,** *n* *Physiol* A curve that indicates a measurement of tension, especially intraocular — **ton'o-graph,** *n* *Physiol* An instrument that measures and records the varying tension of the blood-vessels or of the eyeball

to-nom'e-ter, 1 to-nem'i-tər, 2 to-nŏm'e-ter, *n* **1.** An instrument to measure strains within a liquid tending to pull the particles asunder A thermometer with thin elliptical bulb may be used the pulling forces distending the bulb slightly and causing displacement of the mercurial column **2.** An accurately pitched tuning-fork or set of forks, any instrument for determining the pitch of a tone **3** An instrument for measuring tension in the eyeball in glaucoma — **to-nom'e-try,** *n* The art of using a tonometer — **ton"o-met'ric,** *a*

ton'o-phant, *n* A device in which two thin pieces of steel welded together are used to exhibit acoustic vibrations to the eye Compare KALEIDOPHONE — **ton'o-plast,** *n* *Bot* The wall of a vacuole — **ton"o-tech'nic,** *n* The art of placing the pins properly on the barrel of a hand-organ or music-box

to'nous, *a* [Rare] Full of tone, sonorous

Ton'qua bean. The Tonka bean **Ton'quin bean†.**

Ton"quin', *n* Same as TONKIN

ton'sil, 1 ten'sil, 2 tŏn'sil, *n* **1.** One of two oval lymphoid organs situated on either side of the fauces or passage from the mouth to the pharynx believed to be peculiar to mammals See illus under FAUCES **2.** A cerebellar amygdala [< F *tonsille*, < L *tonsilla*, tonsil < *tonsilla*, pole dim of *tonsa* oar] **ton-sil'lar** — **ton'sil-lar,** *a* Of or pertaining to the tonsils as, *tonsillar* arteries or nerves **ton'sil-art, ton'sil-la-ry†** — **ton"sil-lit'ic,** *a* **1** Same as TONSILLAR **2** Of or pertaining to tonsillitis **ton"sil-lit'ic†** — **ton"sil-li'tis,** *n* Inflammation of the tonsils amygdalitis when acute called *quinsy* **ton"sil-li'tis†** — **ton-sil'lo-lith,** *n* A calculus or calcareous concretion formed in a tonsil — **ton-sil'lo-tome,** *n* An instrument used for cutting away a portion of the tonsils — **ton"sil-lot'o-my,** *n* The act or operation of cutting away the tonsils or a part of them **-lec'to-my†.**

ton'sile, 1 ten'sil *or* -sail, 2 tŏn'sil *or* -sil, *a* [Prov Eng] That may be or is clipped or trimmed

ton'sor, 1 ten'sər, 2 tŏn'sor, *n* [L] A barber rare use — **ton-so'ri-al,** *a* Of or pertaining to a barber **-ist,** *n*

ton'sure, 1 ten'shur, 2 tŏn shur, *vt* [-SURED, -SUR-ING] To bestow the tonsure upon, shave the head of

ton'sure, *n* **1.** The act of shaving the head or the crown of the head, or the state of being thus shaven **2.** *Eccl* (1) The shaving of the crown (as in the Roman Catholic Church) or of the entire head (as in the Greek Church) of a person entering the priesthood or a monastic order a solemn rite administered by a bishop with prayers and benediction


Tonsure (Angelico's portrait of St Dominic, from a picture in the Louvre)

Men averse to the life of camps and desirous to rise in the state ordinarily received the *tonsure* MACAULAY *England* vol I p 253 [P S & CO 1849]

(2) Hence, entrance or admission into holy orders, the office of a monk or priest (3) That part of a priest's or monk's head left bare by shaving the hair [F, < L *tonsura*, < *tonsus*, pp of *tondeo* shear] — **ton'sure-plate",** *n* *R C Ch* A thin round plate placed on the top of the head, as a guide in marking the line of tonsure

ton'sured, 1 ten'shurd, 2 tŏn'shurd, *pa* **1.** Marked with the tonsure, hence, having received the rite of tonsure, belonging to the clergy **2.** [Rare] Bald

ton-tine', 1 ten-tīn', 2 tŏn-tīn', *a* Resembling, relating to, or partaking of the nature of tontine, as, *tontine* annuities — **tontine insurance,** life insurance under which, at some designated time, usually at the end of 10, 15, or 20 years, the surviving and persisting policyholders share in the accumulated surplus — **t. period,** the stipulated time which must elapse before distribution of surplus under a tontine policy — **t. policy,** a life-insurance policy on any tontine plan

ton-tine', *n* [F] **1.** A form of life annuity, devised by Lorenzo Tonti (1630?–1695?), an Italian banker, as a mode of obtaining government loans The general features of tontine with regard to money are similar to those of joint tenancy with regard to land, being characterized by community of interest and equality of profit, with the right of survivorship attached The income from the common fund contributed by the persons composing the tontine is divided at first among all, say 100 When one dies, his share passes not to his heirs as part of his estate, but to the 99 survivors of the tontine and so on continuously, the profit increasing to each survivor, as the number diminishes until the final survivor takes the whole, and at his death the tontine ceases

2 The subscribers to such an annuity, collectively **3.** The share or right of a single subscriber

— **full tontine,** life insurance under which no returns except death-payments are made prior to the end of the tontine period, at which time the surplus is distributed among the surviving policyholders — **semi-ton"tine,** *n* A modification of tontine insurance which provides for surrender values before the expiration of the tontine period

ton-tin'er, 1 ten-tin'er, 2 tŏn-tin'er, *n* [Rare] One who holds a share in a tontine [TROTONUS

to'nus, 1 tō'nus, 2 tō'nŭs, *n* **1.** Tonicity See ELECTRONEAU *Biology* tr by Mac Call, bk VI p 390 [C & H 1878] **2** *Pathol* Tonic spasm, especially, trismus [< L *tonus*, see TONE] — **chemical tonus,** the continuous chemical activity of muscle-plasm

ton'y, 1 tōn'i, 2 tōn'y, *a* [TON'I-ER TON'I-EST] [Slang, U S] Having ton or fashion highly genteel, stylish, high-toned as a *tony* rig, a *tony* get-up

To'ny, 1 tō'ni, 2 tō'ny, *n* **1.** Anthony a diminutive form **2** [t-] A simpleton [< ANTONY]

to'ny-hoop", 1 tō'ni-hup', 2 tō'ny-hōōp', *n* [Prov Eng] Same as TONNIHOOD

To'ny Lump'kin, 1 lump'kin 2 lŭmp'kin In Goldsmith's *She Stoops to Conquer*, a coarse but kind-hearted young fellow, the son of Mrs Hardcastle by an earlier marriage

too, *ri* Same as TEW

too, 1 tū, 2 tōō, *adv* **1.** In excessive quantity or degree, more than sufficiently, as, *too* long, *too* technical, *too* soon **2.** [Colloq] In a degree beyond expression or endurance, exceedingly, extremely, as, I am *too* happy **3.** In addition, likewise, also as, beautiful and good *too* **4.** [Colloq & Prov] Indeed an intensive, often used to reiterate a contradicted statement, as, "You are not going" "Yes I am, *too*" [< AS *tō*, too, < *tō*, to] Syn.: see ALSO — **too'-too",** *a* [Slang] Extravagantly sentimental gushing also, extreme superlative said specifically of the so-called esthetic school as, she was quite too utterly *too-too* — **too too,** excessively an emphatic repetition

I protest, the schoolmaster is exceeding fantastical *too too* vain

SHAKESPEARE *Love's Labour's Lost* act V sc 2.

too'art, 1 tū'art, 2 tu'art, *n* [Austral] A large and valuable tree (*Eucalyptus gomphocephala*) of Australia yielding one of the strongest woods known, with a rigid, close, and twisted texture and very free from defects

Too-el'e, 1 tu-el'i 2 tōō-ĕl'e, *n* A county in N W Utah, 6 901 sq m county-seat *Tooele*

Too'han, 1 tū'an 2 tōō'an, *n* [P I] The supreme divinity of the Moros

took, 1 tuk 2 tŏŏk, *imp* of TAKE *v*

Tooke, 1 tūk *or* tuk 2 tŏŏk *or* tōōk **John Horne** (5/23 1736–3/18 1812) An English philologist and politician

took'y-took", 1 tuk'i-tuk', 2 tŏŏk'y-tŏŏk', *n* [Austral] The New Zealand fuchsia-tree, or its fruit a corruption of *kotukutui u*

tool¹, 1 tūl, 2 tōōl, *v* **I** *t* To mark or ornament with a tool, specif, in bookbinding, to ornament, or impress designs upon, as by means of a roller bearing a pattern. as, the *tooled* edges of a book-cover

II *i* To execute designs with a tool

tool², *v* [Sporting Slang] **I.** *t* **1** To drive as a coach or similar vehicle **2** [Rare] To draw or carry in a vehicle

She was on most days solemnly *tooled* through the Park by the side of her mother in a great tall custard colored phaeton

DICKENS *Our Mutual Friend* bk I p 69 [H 1865]

II. *i* To travel in a vehicle, drive [Special use of TOOL¹, *v*]

I thought I'd just *tool* over and go to the play

THACKERAY *Pendennis* vol I p 34 [H E & CO 1879]

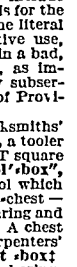
tool, *n* **1.** A simple mechanism or implement, as a hammer, chisel, plane, spade, or file, used in working, moving, or transforming material

Tools are sometimes named (1) from the thing formed by them, as, **astragal-tool** (having a bit of suitable form for shaping an astragal molding), **border-t.** (a bookbinders' tool for forming a border on a book), (2) from their use or purpose as, **centering t.** (*for guiding a drill to the exact* center of the end of a shaft, etc), **coupling-t.** (for uniting objects as lengths of pipe) **culling-t.** (for knocking apart oysters in culling), **gilding-t.,** etc

2. By extension, a machine, as a lathe or a planer, employed in the making of machines See MACHINE-TOOL 3 A bookbinders' hand-stamp used in tooling or lettering, also, a figure or design tooled on a binding 4. A person used as an instrument to carry out the designs of another, especially, a subservient agent, a catspaw 5 [Prov] A worthless, lazy fellow 6 *Law* In cases of exemptions, anything in the way of an instrument or apparatus necessary to the prosecution of one's profession or trade, as the surgical instruments of a physician, the books of a teacher, a lathe, a sewing-machine, a piano, etc [< AS *tōl*, tool]

Syn. apparatus, appliance implement, instrument, machine, mechanism, utensil *A tool* is both contrived and used for extending the force of an intelligent agent to something that is to be operated upon Those things by which pacific and industrial operations are performed are alone properly called *tools* those designed for warlike purposes being designated weapons An *instrument* is anything through which power is applied and a result produced, in general usage, the word is of considerably wider meaning than *tool*, as, a piano is a musical *instrument Instruments* is the word usually applied to *tools* used in scientific pursuits, as, we speak of a surgeon's or an optician's *instruments* An *implement* is a mechanical agency considered with reference to some specific purpose to which it is adapted as an agricultural *implement*, *implements* of war *Implement* is a less technical and artificial term than *tool* The paw of a tiger might be termed a terrible *implement*, but not a *tool* A *utensil* is that which may be used for some special purpose the word is especially applied to articles used for domestic or agricultural purposes as kitchen *utensils*, farming *utensils* An *appliance* is that which is or may be applied to the accomplishment of a result, either independently or as subordinate to something more extensive or important every mechanical *tool* is an *appliance*, but not every *appliance* is a *tool*, the traces of a harness are *appliances* for traction but they are not *tools Mechanism* is a word of wide meaning, denoting any combination of mechanical devices for united action A *machine* in the most general sense is any mechanical *instrument* for the conversion of motion, in this sense a lever is a *machine* but in more commonly accepted usage a *machine* is distinguished from a *tool* by its complexity, and by the combination and coordination of powers and movements for the production of a result A chisel by itself is a *tool*, when it is set so as to be operated by a crank and pitman the entire *mechanism* is called a *machine*, as a mortising-*machine* (Compare MACHINE-TOOL, under MACHINE) An *apparatus* may be a *machine*, but the word is commonly used for a collection of distinct articles to be used in connection or combination for a certain purpose—a mechanical equipment as, the *apparatus* of a gymnasium, especially, for a collection of *appliances* for some scientific purpose, as chemical or surgical *apparatus*, an *apparatus* may include many *tools*, *instruments*, or *implements Implement* is for the most part and *utensil* is altogether restricted to the literal sense *instrument*, *machine*, and *tool* have figurative use, *instrument* being used largely in a good, *tool* always in a bad, sense *machine* inclines to the unfavorable sense, as implying that human agents are made mechanically subservient to some controlling will as, an *instrument* of Providence the *tool* of a tyrant, a political *machine*

—bottom tool, the lower of a pair of blacksmiths' swaging-tools See illus under FULLER — **broad t ,** a tooler or drove — **geometrical t.,** a graduated tool, as a T square or a divider, for laying off work with accuracy — **tool'-box",** *n* **1.** That part of a planer or other machine-tool which holds the cutter or other working part 2 A tool-chest — **t -car,** *n* A railroad box car carrying tools for clearing and repairing tracks etc , wrecking-car — **t -chest,** *n* A chest specially fitted for holding tools, especially carpenters' tools, sometimes, the outfit or kit contained in it **t -box‡** — **t -clamp,** *n* A clamp for holding a tool, as in a boring-machine See illus under BORING-MACHINE — **t -coupling,** *n* A coupling for affixing a tool to its handle or to the piece by which it is worked — **t -extractor,** *n* An implement for grasping and withdrawing boring-tools when broken or detached in a bore, as of an oil-well, etc **t -grab‡** — **t -grinder,** *n* A machine for sharpening tools usually having an emery or corundum abrading-wheel See illus under GRINDER — **t -holder,** *n* 1 A handle for holding and guiding a tool 2. A receptacle for containing tools 3 A device by which a lathe-tool may be pressed and held firmly against the work 4 A similar device used in grinding, or for holding a stone while being faced — **t -mark,** *n* The trace of a tool left upon a surface as after being turned in a lathe — **t -marking,** *n* The marking or etching of steel tools especially with nitric acid — **t -post,** *n* A vertical post-like member in a lathe for supporting a tool See illus under LATHE **t -stock‡.— t -rest,** *n* A device on a lathe for holding a tool, often constructed to give the tool varied positions Compare SLIDE-REST — **tool'smith",** *n* A smith who forges tools and other articles from steel — **t -stay,** *n* A piece for holding a tool in a tool-rest or tool-post — **t , extractor steel,** *n* See STEEL — **top t ,** the upper one of a pair of blacksmiths' swaging-tools See illus under FULLER


Tool-extractor

Too'la, etc See TULA, etc

toold, *pp* Tooled S S

Toole, 1 tūl, 2 tōōl **John Lawrence** (³/₁₁1832–⁷/₁₀1906) An English comedian best known for impersonations of parts combining humor and pathos, *Our Boys*

tool'er, 1 tūl'ər, 2 tōōl'er, *n* A stone-masons' chisel two to four inches broad

tool'ing, 1 tūl'iŋ, 2 tōōl'iŋg, *n* Work done or the doing of work with a tool or tools Specif (1) Stone-dressing in parallel lines (2) Elaborate carving, as in wood or stone (3) Ornamentation of or on book-covers by impressing designs with heated tools

tool'sey, 1 tūl'si 2 tōōl'sy, *n* [Anglo-Ind] The holy basil (*Ocimum sanctum*) of the Hindus the seeds of which are used for **toolsey mala** or rosaries **tool'si‡.**

toom, 1 tūm 2 tōōm, *rt* [Prov Brit] To empty — **toom,** *a* Empty — **toom,** *n* **1.** A dumping-ground for rubbish **2†.** Vacant time leisure — **toom'ly,** *adv* Emptily

Toombs, 1 tūmz, 2 tōōms **Robert Augustus** (⁷/₁₁1810–¹²/₁₁1885) An American politician and Confederate general

toon¹, *n pl* Toes

toon², 1 tūn, 2 tōōn *n* [E Ind] A large tree (*Toona ciliata*), also, its fine close-grained red wood The astringent bark has been used as a substitute for Peruvian bark **too'na¹‡; toon'-wood"‡**

Too'na², 1 tū'nə 2 tōō'na *n* *Bot* A genus of meliaceous trees natives of the Old World tropics with pinnate leaves small perfect flowers usually white and flat, winged seeds *T ciliata* is the toon [< Hind *tūna*] [which

toon'dah, 1 tūn'də, 2 tōōn'dä, *n* A gastropod, the oyster-

toon'dra, *n* Same as TUNDRA

too'roo, 1 tū'rū 2 tōō'rōō, *n* A South-American palm (*Enocarpus batawa*) [< S Am *turu*]

toost, *n pl* Toes CHAUCER *C T* 1 13,337

toosh'qua, 1 tūsh'kwə, 2 tōōsh'kwa, *n* [Brit Columbia] The cultus-cod

toot¹, 1 tūt, 2 tōōt, *v* **I.** *t* **1.** To blow, as a wind-instrument, especially with blasts made short by tonguing at the beginning and at the end, as to *toot* a horn **2.** To produce as a noise with a horn or whistle, as, he *tooted* a blast **3** [Scot] To noise abroad, spread, as a rumor **4** [Slang] To attract the attention of by tooting

II. *i* **1.** To produce a sound or sounds, especially short unmusical sounds, as on a horn or other wind-instrument, blow a horn, whistle, etc , make a like sound, as the lad *tooted* on his flute

He put his hand to his mouth, and *tooted* in imitation of the huntsmen ELIZABETH STODDARD *Two Men* p 23 [F J H]

2 To call said of grouse **3** [Prov Eng] To cry or whine **4.** [Scot] To drink heavily [< MD *tuyten*, sound a horn] **totet — to toot one's own horn,** to sound one s own praises

toot², v **I** *t* **1.** [Prov Eng] (1) To stand out or be prominent, bulge out (2) To germinate, sprout (3) To attempt try **2†.** To look scrutinizingly, pry, peep **3†** To come to light, show

II†. *t* To view, see [< AS *tōtian* project]

toot³, *n* **1.** A short note or blast, as from a whistle, horn, or bugle **2.** [Slang, U S] A carousal, spree **3.** [Scot] A drink, draft

toot⁴, *n* [Colloq Eng] An idle, shiftless person a simpleton

toot⁵, *n* Same as TUTU

toot, *interj* [Prov] Same as TUT **toots†.** [by the tutu

toot'ed, 1 tūt'ed 2 tōōt'ĕd *pa* [New Zealand] Poisoned

toot'er¹, 1 tūt'ər, 2 tōōt'er, *n* One who toots, as on a wind-instrument, also, the instrument used in tooting

toot'er²†, *n* **1.** That which stands out, a protuberance **2.** A watchman

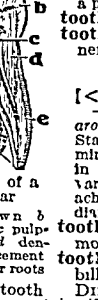
tooth, 1 tūth, 2 tōōth, *v* **I.** *t* **1.** To supply with or as with teeth, as a rake or saw

The ground was *toothed* with sharp splinters of burnt rock and strewn with a network of branches too rotten to bear our weight ARTHUR J EVANS *Through Bosnia* p 160 [L G & CO 1877]

2 To give a serrated edge to, indent **3.** To interlock, as the teeth of gear-wheels **4.** To treat with a tooth-plane **5†.** To bite, taste

II. *i* **1.** To become interlocked, as gear-wheels **2†.** To teeth

tooth, *n* [TEETH, 1 tīth, 2 tēth, *pl*] **1.** One of the hard, dense structures of epidermal origin situated in or about the mouth or pharynx of a vertebrate, and used for seizing and chewing food



Section of a Molar

The teeth of most mammals when well developed consist chiefly of dentin or ivory invested on its outer surface and crown with enamel and at its base with cement or crusta petrosa The root of the tooth, embedded in the gum has a small opening leading into the pulp-cavity, which is richly supplied with blood-vessels and nerves In most mammals the teeth are differentiated into incisors, canines and grinders (premolars and molars) In adult man there are 32 teeth — 2 incisors 1 canine, 2 premolars and 3 molars in each half of each jaw These are preceded in the milk-dentition by 2 incisors 1 canine and 2 milk-molars in each half of each jaw, or 20 in all See illus under DENTITION

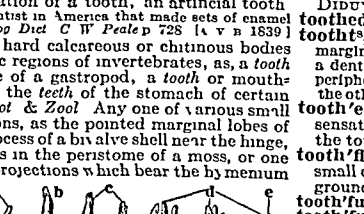
a crown *b* enamel *c* pulp-cavity, *d* dentin *e* cement *f*, fangs or roots

2. A dentists' imitation of a tooth, an artificial tooth

He was the first dentist in America that made sets of enamel *teeth* J L BLAKE *Biog Dict C W Peale* p 728 [A V B 1839]

3 One of various hard calcareous or chitinous bodies of the oral or gastric regions of invertebrates, as, a *tooth* of the odontophore of a gastropod, a *tooth* or mouth-plate of a starfish, the *teeth* of the stomach of certain crustaceans **4** *Bot & Zool* Any one of various small tooth-like projections, as the pointed marginal lobes of a leaf or calyx, a process of a bivalve shell near the hinge, one of the processes in the peristome of a moss, or one of the awl-shaped projections which bear the hymenium in certain hymenomycetous fungi **5** Something resembling a tooth in form or use, specif, a projecting point, pin, tine, or cog, as on a saw, comb, fork, rake, or gear-wheel usually one of a number forming a set **6.** *pl* The lower zone of facets produced in the cutting of a rose diamond **7.** A ridge or roughness made by scoring the under face of a veneer or the upper face of the piece to which it is to be glued, to cause them to adhere better **8** Any one of a number of bricks or stones left projecting at the end of a wall, to permit joining an extension or another wall at an angle therewith **9.** *pl* Figuratively, that part which opposes, the face of opposition, especially when involving resistance or risk, as, *teeth* of the wind, he did it in their *teeth* **10** A sting, as from a bite **11.** A discriminating taste, palate as, he has a dainty *tooth*

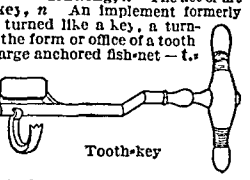
He had ever a *tooth* for capon he!
T B ALDRICH *An Old Castle* st 3



Teeth of an Adult

1 Upper jaw 2 Lower jaw *a* incisors *b*, canines *c* bicuspids *d*, molars *e*, wisdom-tooth

12 [Prov Eng] Maintenance, supply [< AS *tōth*] **— a sweet tooth,** a taste for sweet things — **cardinal t** (*Zool*) the central tooth of the hinge of a bivalve shell — **club'-tooth",** *n* A tooth of a gear-wheel having an enlargement at its free end — **esophageal t ,** one of the tooth-like hypapophyses of the anterior vertebræ in diasypelid snakes which penetrate the roof of the esophagus and serve to break birds eggs — **from one's teeth,** insincerely grudgingly — **hens' teeth** [Colloq] Impossible or improbable things — **in spite or despite of one's teeth,** notwithstanding all one s opposition — **in the teeth of. 1.** In spite of 2 Directly against **3.** Face to face with — **leaf-t ,** *n* **1.** Any of the processes forming a moss peristome **2.** Any pointed marginal leaf-lobe — **to cast or throw in one's teeth,** to fling at one, as a taunt, give as a challenge — **to cut one's eye-teeth, to get or to have one's eye-teeth cut** [Slang], to become worldly-wise or cunning — **to lore the t.** [Slang], to be fond of high living — **t and nail,** by biting and scratching hence, with all possible strength or effort — **tooth'-ax",** *n* A stone-masons' ax-hammer with cutting edges divided into teeth — **t -bearer,** *n* *Conch* An odontophore — **t -blanch†,** *n* A dentifrice — **t -brush,** *n* A brush for cleansing the teeth See illus under BRUSH — **t.-brush tree,** a small evergreen Oriental tree (*Salvadora persica*) with opposite entire leaves, and edible red berries of a pungent mustard-like flavor supposed by some to be the mustard-tree of Matthew xiii, 32 — **t.-carpenter,** *n* [Slang] A dentist — **t -chisel,** *n* A wide stone-masons' chisel with toothed cutting edge — **t.-cleaner,** *n* A machine having an abrading-wheel or a milling-cutter used to dress and finally shape the faces and flanks of gear-teeth — **t -coralline,** *n* A sertularian hydroid — **t -cough,** *n* A cough arising from dental irritation — **t -cress,** *n* An English pepperroot (*Dentaria bulbifera*) — **t.-drawer,** *n* One who pulls or extracts teeth — **t.-drawing,** *n* The act or art of extracting teeth — **t -key,** *n* An implement formerly used in extracting teeth, turned like a key, a turnkey — **t -like,** *a* Having the form or office of a tooth — **t -net,** *n* [Scot] A large anchored fish-net — **t.-ornament,** *n* An ornament usually employed on hollow mouldings, consisting of a flower with four petals and a central projecting point — **t -paste,** *n* A paste used for cleansing the teeth — **t -plane,** *n* A plane for scoring the under surface of a veneer to make it hold glue better or to score a surface to which veneer or cloth is to be glued **tooth'ing-plane"†** — **t -plugger,** *n* Same as PLUGGER — **t -powder,** *n* A powder used as a dentifrice — **t -pulp,** *n* The soft central portion of a tooth, composed of vessels and nerves — **t.-raker,** *n* A toothpick — **t -rash,** *n* An eruption of red or sometimes whitish pimples chiefly about the face and neck occurring in early infancy, red-gum strophulus — **t.-ribbon,** *n* *Conch* An odontophore, linguaribbon — **t -root,** *n* Same as TOOTH-CRESS — **t -sac,** *n* The envelop of a developing tooth — **t.-saw,** *n* A dentists' saw for cutting teeth — **t -scraper†,** *n* A toothpick — **t -setting,** *n* A form of setting jewels in which the gem is held in place by claws, prongs, points, or teeth — **t.-shell,** *n* A burrowing scaphopod mollusk, a tusk-shell — **t -soap,** *n* A soap used in cleaning the teeth — **t -violet,** *n* Same as TOOTH-CRESS — **t -wash,** *n* A liquid preparation for cleansing the teeth — **t -wound,** *n* A wound made by an animal s tooth — **to show one's teeth,** to threaten, resent — **vitrescent t ,** a porcelain artificial tooth


Tooth-key

tooth'ache", 1 tūth'āk', 2 tōōth'āc', *n* Pain in a

tooth'ake"ꜱ, *f* tooth, generally due to caries exposing the nerve, also, neuralgia of the teeth

could endure the *toothache* patiently
SHAKESPEARE *Much Ado About Nothing* act v, sc 1

[< AS *tōthece*, < *tōth*, tooth, + *ece*, ache]

— tooth'ache-grass", *n* A perennial grass (*Campulosus aromaticus*) of wet pine-barrens in the southern United States, with a culm 3 to 5 feet high bearing a solitary terminal curved one-sided spike The herbage is very pungent in taste, and the root when chewed so affects the salivary glands that it has been regarded as good for the toothache — **t -tree,** *n* **1.** The northern prickly-ash The Indians chewed its bark for toothache **2** The angelica tree

tooth'back", 1 tūth'bak', 2 tōōth'bāk', *n* A notodontid moth whose caterpillars have large humps on the back

tooth'bill", 1 tuth'bil', 2 tōōth'bil', *n* The tooth-billed pigeon (*Didunculus strigirostris*) of Samoa See DIDUNCULID Æ

toothed, *p* 1 tūtht, 2 tōōtht, *a* **1** Supplied with teeth,

tooths, *f* notches, or jags **2.** *Bot* Having broad, acute marginal projections or teeth dentate — **toothed whale,** a denticetous cetacean — **t wheels** (*Mech*), wheels whose peripheries have cogs that mesh so that one may turn the other with definite velocity See illus under GEAR

tooth'edge", 1 tūth'ej', 2 tōōth'ĕdg', *n* The tingling sensation excited in the teeth by grating sounds or by the touch of acids

tooth'flow"er, 1 tūth'flau'ər, 2 tōōth'flow'er, *n* A small creeping annual (*Dentella repens*) found in marshy grounds in the East Indies

tooth'ful†, *a* **1** Toothsome **2** Having many teeth

tooth'ful, 1 tūth'ful, 2 tōōth'ful, *n* [-FULS, *pl*] [Colloq] A small quantity of drink

tooth'ing, 1 tūth'iŋ, 2 tōōth'ing, *n* **1.** Projecting bricks or stones at the end of a wall, for bonding it to a wall at an angle with it, or to an extension **2.** The act of fitting anything with teeth — **tooth'ing-plane",** *n* Same as TOOTH-PLANE — **t -press,** *n* A machine for cutting the teeth of band-saws — **t -stone,** *n* See TOOTH, 8

tooth'less, 1 tūth'les, 2 tōōth'ĭs, *a* Being without teeth or deprived of teeth, anodont, edentate, hence, incapable of biting —**-ly,** *adv* — **-ness,** *n*

tooth'let, 1 tūth'let, 2 tōōth'lĕt, *n* A small tooth (1) A small projection resembling a tooth (2) *Bot* A denticulation — **tooth'let-ed,** *a*

tooth'pick", 1 tūth'pik", 2 tōōth'pik", *n* **1.** A pointed instrument, usually a small sliver of wood or a quill, for removing particles of food from between the teeth **2.** *Bot* A bishopweed (*Ammi visnaga*) So called because in Spain the rays or stalks of its main umbel are used for toothpicks **Spanish toothpick‡; toothpick bishop-weed‡.** 3 [Slang, U S] A bowie-knife often called **Arkansas toothpick,** also an Arkansan

— tooth'pick", *a* [Slang] Shaped like a toothpick as a *toothpick* shoe — **tooth'pick"er,** *n* **1** One who or that which picks teeth **2** The crocodile-bird formerly supposed to pick the crocodile s teeth **3†** A toothpick

tooth'some, 1 tūth'səm, 2 tōōth'səm, *a* Having a pleasant taste — **tooth'some-ly,** *adv* — **tooth'some-ness,** *n*

tooth'stick"†, *n* A toothpick

tooth'wort", 1 tūth'wûrt', 2 tōōth'wûrt', *n* Any one of various plants, usually so called from something about their roots suggestive of teeth (1) A leafless European herb (*Lathræa squamaria*) allied to broom-rape (2) Pepperroot

toot'h's, 1 tūth'ı 2 tōōth's, *a* **1** [Colloq] Toothsome **2** [Prov Brit] Sharp-tempered **3.** Having teeth

toot'ing¹, 1 tūt'iŋ, 2 tōōt'ing, *ppr & verbal n* of TOOT¹, r — **toot'ing-tub",** *n* [Slang] A church organ

toot'ing², *ppr & verbal n* of TOOT², r — **toot'ing-hole"†,** *n* A peep-hole — **t -place†,** *n* A watch-tower

too'tle, 1 tū'tl, 2 tōō'tl, *rt* [TOO'TLED, TOO'TLING] To toot lightly or continuously, especially on the flute, as in double-tonguing [Freq of TOOT¹, r] — **too'tle,** *n*

toot'-plant", 1 tūt'-plant', 2 tōōt'-plānt', *n* Same as TUTU.

toot'-pol"son, *n* Same as TUTU-POISON

Toots, 1 tūts 2 tōōts, **Mr.** In Dickens s *Dombey and Son,* an ingenuous warm hearted young man in love with Florence Dombey whom he do s not win

toot'sy, 1 tūt'sı, 2 tōōt'sy, *n* [Nursery] A child s foot

Too-woom'ba, 1 tū-wūm'bə, 2 tōō-wōōm'ba, *n* A town in Queensland, Australia

too'zle, 1 tū'zl, 2 tōō'zl *vt* [Prov Eng] To pull about roughly

too-zoo', 1 tū-zū', 2 tōō-zōō', *n* [Prov Eng] The ring-dove

top, 1 top, 2 t p, *v* [TOPPED, TOPT[S], TOP'PING] **I.** *t* **1.** To remove the top or upper end of, as a plant, to hasten ripening, or increase the size of leaves or fruit, or the like crop as to *top* a tree Specif (1) In tobacco-raising, to pinch out the seed-bud from, as, to *top* a tobacco-plant

> Even such our griefs . . . like to groves being *topp'd,* they higher rise SHAKESPEARE *Pericles* act 1, sc 4

(2) *Metal* To remove metal from the top of (a steel ingot) **2.** To provide with a top, cap, or summit, cover on the top, tip, cap, as, snow-*topped* mountains **3.** To rise to the top of, as by gradual ascent, pass over, surmount, as, to *top* a hill **4.** To be superior to, surpass

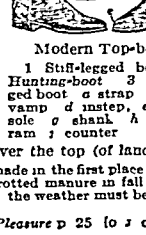
> Valour equalled her [Judith's] Beauty, and Vertue *top'd* both GEORGE HICKES *Gentleman Instructed* III, p 53 [E H 1708]

5. To put a back or stiffening-piece on (a saw-blade) **6.** To place the best at the top of, as a box of berries or a barrel of apples **7.** *Dyeing* To tone or enrich by covering or washing over with another color **8.** *Naut* (1) To cant (a vessel's yard) by the lift, so as to bring one end higher than the other (2) To raise (the outer end of a boom) by the topping-lift **9.** *Breeding* (1) To cover, tup (2) To improve by crossing with a superior breed **10.** *Golf* To hit the upper half of (the ball) in making a stroke **11.** To touch (the top of) lightly with the hand feet, as a wall or hurdle, in order to gain impetus said of a horse in steeplechasing or hunting **12.** [Thieves' Slang] To hang

II. *i* **1.** To rise above others, rise to a great height; hence, to surpass, excel **2.** To be of a certain height **3.** To topple **4.** *Golf* To strike the upper half of the ball in making a stroke **5** *Naut* To tip up at one end, as a boom or yard **6†.** To trim or preen oneself — **to top off** or **out,** to finish by adding the top or last part, hence, colloquially, to end up finish off also, to drink off. — **to top up. 1.** To complete fattening, as cattle **2.** Same as TO TOP OFF

top, *a* **1.** Highest in place, rank, or position, principal, uppermost **2** [Prov Brit] Good, capital, as, *top* liquor — **at top speed,** at full speed — **top rail,** the highest rail of a fence, baluster, or the like

top[1], *n* **1** The upper extremity or highest part of anything, the summit or apex, as, the *top* of a mountain Specif (1) The part of a plant that is above ground as, beet-*tops* (2) The upper side surface as the *top* of the ground (3) The upper of a shoe also in the plural, same as TOP-BOOTS (4) A cover, as of a carriage (5) The first part when so placed as to be above the rest the beginning or head as, the *top* of a page or column (6) *pl Bookbinding* The top edges of books, as, gilt or red *tops* (7) [Rare] The source, as of a river (8) *Mil* The breastwork or parapet of a trench **2.** That which is first or highest in rank or degree (1) The foremost or most prominent place, head, as, at the *top* of the school the *top* of the table (2) The utmost degree height, climax, as, the *top* of his ambition (3) [Rare] A person or thing representing a perfect type, an eminent or supreme example, crown, as, love is the *top* of all the graces **3.** The crown of the head, also, the hair on the crown, especially the forelock, hence, a tuft or crest, as one worn on or belonging to the head **4.** A bunch of fibers or filaments, as hair, tow, etc , specif , a 1½ pound bundle of combed long-staple wool-slivers ready for spinning **5.** That part of a cut gem between the girdle and the table **6.** *pl* Metal buttons that are plated or washed only on the face **7.** *Naut* A platform at the eyes of the lower rigging of a square-rigged vessel, supported by the trestletrees and the crosstrees for spreading the topmast-rigging and serving, on board vessels of war, as a place for sharpshooters, etc See illus under MAINTOP **8.** (1) A mode of cheating in dice-playing by holding one of the dice between the fingers (2) *pl* [Slang U S] Loaded dice **9.** *Golf* (1) A stroke in which the player hits the upper half of the ball with his club instead of the lower, as in a clean stroke (2) A forward spinning motion imparted to the ball by such a stroke **10.** [Colloq , Ir] The best, as the *top* of the morning to you **11** [Rare] Verge, eve [< AS *top,* top] Syn. see ACME, SUMMIT — **at the top of one's speed,** at the highest rate of motion that can be attained by any one — **over the top** (*Mil*) out of a first line trench into the open an order to advance and attack the enemy s lines across No Man's land — **top and butt,** an economical method of laying long tapering oak ship-planks, particularly for ceilings, putting the top end of each plank within six feet of the butt of the one above or below it, giving every other seam a fair edge — **top'ar"mor,** *n* *Naut* A railing formerly placed across the after part of a ship s top — **top-beam,** *n* Same as COLLAR-BEAM — **top-block,** *n* **1** *Naut* An iron-bound block hooked to the lower cap, used in raising or lowering the topmast **2** The projection supporting the bows of the top of a vehicle when it is lowered — **top boot,** *n* A boot with a high top, usually of different material from the rest of the boot and sometimes with a band of light leather at the edge — **top-booted,** *a* — **top-card,** *n* *Carding* Same as TOP-FLAT — **top-cloth,** *n* *Navy* The canvas formerly used to cover hammocks which protected topmen sent aloft in action — **top-coat,** *n* An overcoat — **top crop** [Local U S], the top boils which constitute the last picking of a cotton-crop — **top-cross,** *n* A generation of ancestors a breeders term — **top-drain,** *vt* To drain by a furrow or ditch on the surface — **top-draining,** *n* The system or practise of draining land by ditches on the surface — **top-dress,** *vt* To spread manure over the top (of land)



Modern Top-boots

1 Stiff-legged boot 2 Hunting-boot 3 Soft-legged boot *a* strap *b* top *c* vamp *d* instep, *e* toe *f* sole *g* shank *h* heel, *i,* ram *j* counter

If the lawn had been properly made in the first place and *top dressed* with a good coat of well-rotted manure in fall and the rough parts raked off in the spring the weather must be dry and hot indeed to prevent its growth

PETER HENDERSON *Gardening for Pleasure* p 25 [o s co 1888]

— **top-dressing,** *n* A dressing of manure over the surface of land, not to be plowed under — **top-dry,** *a* Same as STAG-HEADED — **top-fermentation,** *n* *Brewing* A method of fermentation in which the yeast rises to the surface of the liquid, at temperatures of from 54° to 66° F used chiefly in brewing ales — **top-filler,** *n* *Metal* A workman who discharges the cars of ore-flux and fuel into a blast-furnace — **top-flat,** *n* In a carding-machine, a card or a wooden strip placed above the central cylinder — **top-full,** *a* [Prov Eng] Brimful — **top-graining,** *n* An additional coat put on after the first graining — **top-gun,** *n* A rapid-fire gun situated in a military top of a war-ship — **top-hamper,** *n* **1.** *Spars and rigging kept aloft* **2** The light upper sails and rigging hence, generally, the spars and rigging above the rail **3** By extension, casks, anchors, cables, and ends of running rigging, encumbering the deck — **top-hampered,** *a* Having too much rigging and canvas aloft top-heavy — **top-heavy,** *a* Having the top or upper part too heavy for the lower part, hence, ill-proportioned or impracticable

> When the head is very full, it does not do to have the heart very empty, there is such a thing as being *top-heavy!* BULWER-LYTTON *My Novel* vol IV, bk XII, p 99 [L. 1852]

— **top-heaviness,** *n* — **top-honour†,** *n* [Rare] A top-sail — **top-light,** *n* **1.** A light displayed from the mizzen-top of a flagship **top-lantern†** 2. A light used in the top to give light to men working there — **top-line,** *n* The contour of the back of a bovine from the shoulder to the hip-bones — **top-lining,** *n* *Naut* **1** A thin board platform on the upper part of the crosstrees **2** A lining on the after side of a topsail, to resist chafing — **top-load,** *n* *Logging* A load higher than a single tier — **top-loader,** *n* — **top-log,** *n* A log cut out of the upper part of a tree — **top-milk,** *n* The fatty milk which rises to the top of standing milk — **top-minnow,** *n* Any small American cyprinodontoid fish of either of the genera *Zygonectes* and *Gambusia,* especially *Z notatus,* of the Mississippi valley generally — **top-netting,** *n* Netting fastened to the rail of a vessel s top — **top of the heap** or **tree** [Slang], the highest place in rank, in professional or business success or in public honor — **top-pendant,** *n* *Naut* A short stout rope with an iron thimble spliced in the end, to which to hook the top tackle — **top-piece,** *n* **1** A toupee **2.** *Ship-building* Same as TOP-TIMBER See TIMBER[1] *n* — **top-plate,** *n* *Arch* The uppermost of two plates or horizontal timbers laid on a wall to receive the lower ends of the rafters of a roof, sometimes applied to a single plate on the top of a wall — **top-proud†,** *a* Excessively proud — **top-rail,** *n* *Naut* The rail on the after edge of the tops, extending between the topmast-shrouds on either side — **top-rake,** *n* *Mech* The slope of the front face or edge of a cutting-tool — **top-rim,** *n* *Naut* The rounded rim of a vessel s top — **top-rope,** *n* A rope rove through the top-block and the keel of the topmast for raising or lowering the topmast — **tops and bottoms,** small rolls of dough baked, cut in halves, and browned in an oven used as infants food — **top-saw,** *n* A circular saw working above and in the same plane with another, and slightly in advance of or behind it, permitting the sawing of larger material or the taking of slighter kerf than where but one saw is used — **top-sawyer,** *n* **1.** One who stands above the timber over a saw-pit **2.** [Colloq] One who occupies a superior position

> My guide was evidently a *top-sawyer* in the crowd E E HALE in *The World* [New York] Nov 8 1891 p 30 col 1

— **top-sew,** *vt* Same as OVERCAST *vt* 2 — **top sights** *Ordnance* **1** Sights used in a rough test of guns **2** *Sing* A muzzle or dispart-sight in old-model guns — **top-stone,** *n* **1.** A stone forming or placed upon the top capstone **2** In a marine chronometer, a jewel the flat side of which bears against the end of the pivot — **top-swarm,** *n* The swarm of bees issuing first from a hive — **top swivel,** *n* Formerly a small swivel-gun mounted in a war-vessel's top — **top-tackle,** *n* *Naut* A tackle to lower or hoist the topmast — **top-work,** *vt* To graft the tops of, as trees

top[2], *n* **1.** A wood or metal toy, usually conical or ovoidal, with a metal point on which it is made to rotate by the rapid unwinding of a string wound about it or about its handle before it is thrown or dropped, or by means of a spring or a whip **2.** A laying-top [< AS *top,* = MD *top,* var of *dop,* top cp MHG *topf,* top] — **humming top,** a large hollow top, having holes that catch the air and cause a humming noise when the top is spun — **induction top,** an iron disk on a vertical axis that may be made to incline while spinning in a magnetic field, by the influence of currents induced in the disk. — **top'sm"nor,** *n* One of the holes through which the strands of a rope pass in process of manufacture — **top-shaped,** *a* Having the shape of a top (that is inversely conical) turbinate — **top-shell,** *n* A marine trochoid gastropod with a top-shaped shell often large and used as an ornament See illus under TROCHIDÆ — **Troughton's top,** a top-like spinning instrument used on shipboard as an artificial horizon



Spinning-tops

1 A humming top 2 A whip-top 3 A peg-top

top†, *n* Conflict strife

top[1], 1 top, 2 tŏp, *n* An animal, the mole, according to some authorities giving origin to the phrase "*to sleep like a top* " [< F *taupe,* < L *talpa* mole]

to-pal'gi-a, 1 to-pal'jı-ə, 2 to-pāl'gı-a, *n* *Pathol* Pain localized at a point where there is no diseased condition apparent, a symptom of neurasthenia [< Gr *topos,* place, + *algos,* pain]

to'parch-y, 1 tō'park-ı, 2 tō'parc-y, *n* [-IES, 1 -IZ, 2 -IS, *pl*] In Egypt and certain other ancient countries a petty state comprising only a few towns, also, the office of a toparch [< F *toparchie,* < L *toparchia,* < Gr *toparchia,* < *toparchēs* toparch, < *topos,* place + *archō* rul.] **to-par'chi-al,** — **to'parch** (XIII), *n* The ruler of a toparchy

to'pau, 1 tō'pô 2 tō'pa *n* The rhinoceros-hornbill

To-pa'jos, *n* Same as TAPAJOS

to'paz[1], 1 tō'paz, 2 tō'păz, *n* *Mineral* **1** A transparent to translucent, usually white to yellow (but sometimes of light shades of green, blue, or red) aluminum fluosilicate ($Al_2SiO_4(F\ OH)_2$), with a vitreous luster and crystallizing in the orthorhombic system See table of PRECIOUS STONES, under STONE, *n*

> The *topaz* so called as some said because men were only able to conjecture the position of the cloud-concealed island from which it was brought TRENCH *On the Study of Words* lect II p 64 [E P & CO 1888]

2. *Her* In blazoning by precious stones, the tincture or **3** A large humming-bird (genus *Topaza*) with submedian tail-feathers elongated and crossing each other, and the throat golden-yellow or topaz changing to emerald-green, as the **crimson topaz** (*T pella*) of Guiana and the **fiery t.** (*T pyra*) of the Rio Negro valley [< F *topaze,* < LL *topazon* < L *topazos* < Gr *topazos,* topaz]

— **false topaz,** a variety of yellow quartz sometimes smoky quartz that has been changed in color by means of exposure to heat citrine **Saxon, Scottish,** or **Spanish t ‡.** — **Indian t ,** the deep sherry-colored corundum of Ceylon, yellow sapphire **Oriental t ‡** — **Siberian t ,** a topaz found in Siberia, specif , the blue topaz found there — **smoky t.,** same as SMOKY QUARTZ — **star t ,** a yellow variety of asteriated sapphire — **to'paz-rock",** *n* A rock consisting of cemented fragments of tourmalin quartz, and topaz, resulting from contact thermometamorphism — **to'paz-in(e[s],** *a* Yellow and semitransparent, as an ocellus — — **to-paz'o-lite,** *n* A garnet that in color resembles topaz See GARNET[1], *n*

To'paz[2], *n* Same as THOPAS

top'cas"tle†, *n* *A structure on or about the masthead of a war-vessel,* from which missiles might be thrown on an enemy s deck

tope[1], 1 tōp, 2 tōp, *vt* & *vi* [TOPED, TOP'ING] To drink excessively (alcoholic liquors), or to indulge in such drinking [< F *toper,* cover a stake, cp Ice *topa,* pledge]

tope[2], *vt* Same as TOP[2], *vt*

tope[3], *n* [Cornwall, Eng] A small galeorhinoid shark a dog-fish, especially *Galeus canis*

tope[4], *n* [Local, Eng] The common wren

tope[5], *n* [Anglo-Ind] A Buddhist relic-shrine, dome, or tower, constructed to contain relics of the Buddhas, to indicate some sacred site, or for the burial of priests



Ruined Tope Near Baramula Kashmir

The top of the tope, where the relics were preserved in a metal box, was called the *tee,* the relic-shrine itself was a *dagoba* The Sanchi tope at Bhilsa, Central India, is the most famous FERGUSSON *Architecture*

> It would be best to restrict the term pagoda to the hollow octagonal tower, the word *dagoba* to the solid ones covering the relics and *tope* to the erections over priests when buried S WELLS WILLIAMS *Middle Kingdom* vol I p 746 [S 1883]

tope[6], *n* [Anglo-Ind] A grove, especially a mango-grove

tope[7], *n* An Arab garment

tope[8], *n* A small Chinese junk

to'pek, 1 tō'pek, 2 tō'pĕk, *n* A North-American Indian or Eskimo hut of weeds twigs, and animal skins often semi-subterranean, as distinguished from the winter dwellings of snow or ice

To-pe'ka, 1 to-pē'kə, 2 to-pē'ka, *n* A city, capital of Kansas and county-seat of Shawnee county seat of Washburn College (Congregational), founded in 1865

to-pep'o, 1 to-pep'o, 2 to-pĕp'o *n* [-OES 1 -oz 2 os *pl*] A hybrid plant obtained by crossing the Chinese pepper with a variety of tomato, cultivated for its edible fruit by John F O'Keefe of California, also the fruit itself

top'er[1], 1 tōp'er, 2 tōp'er, *n* A habitual drunkard, a sot.

top'er", *n* Same as TOPE[1]

top"es-the'si-a, 1 top"es-thē'sı-ə; 2 tŏp ĕs-thē'sı-a, *n.* *Physiol* The ability to determine locality by touch [< TOPO- + ÆSTHESIA] **top"æs-the'si-a†.**

Topf'fer, 1 tūp'fer, 2 tūp'fer, **Rodolphe** (†/[31]1799–†/[4]1896) A Swiss humorist, author, and artist, pseudonym, "Obadiah Oldbuck

top'ful†, *a* High lofty

top"gal'lant, 1 top"gal'ant *or* (*naut*) to-gal'ant, 2 tŏp"găl'ant *or* (*naut*) to-găl'ant, *a* **1.** Of or pertaining to the topgallants **2†.** Excellent — **topgallant breeze,** a breeze in which the topgallantsails may be carried

top"gal'lant, *n* **1.** The mast, sail, yard, or rigging immediately above the topmast and topsail **2.** The parts of a deck or rail that are higher than the rest — **top"gal'lant-fore"cas-tle,** *n* Same as FORECASTLE, 3 — **top"gal-lant-mast",** *n* That mast next above the topmast usually in one piece with the royalmast — **t -rig-ging,** *n* The shrouds and stays of the topgallantmasts — **top"gal'lant-sail",** *n* The sail next above the topsail See illus under SHIP [tophus gritty sandy

to-pha'ceous, 1 to-fē'shus, 2 to-fā'shŭs, *a* Pertaining to a

to-phalke', 1 to-fēk', 2 to-fāk', *n* [Turk] A musket

To'phel, 1 tō'fel 2 tō'fĕl, *n* *Bib Deut* 1, 1

To'pheth, 1 tō'fet, 2 tō'fĕt *n* **1.** A place at the southeastern end of the Valley of Hinnom, near Jerusalem scene of idolatrous worship In later times a place for refuse, where fires burned the offal **2.** Hence, the place of endless perdition hell [< Heb *tōphet,* place to be spit on < *tāph,* spit out] **To'phet‡**

toph'-stone", 1 tōf'-stōn', 2 tōf'-stŏn', *n* Same as TOPHUS 2

to'phus, 1 tō'fus, 2 tō'fŭs, *n* **1** [-PHI, 1 -fı, 2 -fī, *pl*] Calcareous matter around the teeth and at the surface of joints affected with gout **2** *Mineral* Any natural calcareous tufa **3** Chalk-stone **4.** A swelling or node on the periosteum of the cranium or tibia in syphilis [< L *tophus,* tufa] **toph‡, to'phin‡.**

toph"y-per"i-dro'sis, 1 tof'ı-per'ı-drō'sis, 2 tŏf'y-pĕr ı-drō'sis, *n* *Med* Local secretion of perspiration in an unusual amount [< TOPO- + HYPER- + HIDROSIS]

to'pi[1], } 1 tō'pı 2 tō'pī, *n* [Anglo-Ind] A hat, especially

to'pee, } the light helmet made of the pith of the sola-plant — **to"pi-wal'lah,** *n* [Anglo-Ind] A European, specif , an Indo-Portuguese Christian

to'pi[2], *n* A satiny-skinned almost purple antelope (*Damaliscus topi*) of East Africa, akin to the hartebeest

to'pi-a, 1 tō'pı-ə, 2 tō'pı-a, *n* *Rom Antiq* Interior wall-decoration as at Pompeii, consisting usually of landscapes, trees and bowers fanciful mural fresco [L , < *topos* < Gr *topos* place] — **to"pi-a-ri'us,** *n* [-RI-I, *pl*] A Roman gardener skilled in fanciful landscape-gardening — **to'pi-a-ry,** *a* Twisted or trimmed into fantastic shapes or making use of such shapes in gardening etc — **to"pi-a-ri'an,** *a*

top'ic, 1 tep'ik, 2 tŏp'ic, *n* **1.** A subject or head of discourse or of a treatise, any matter treated of in speech or writing, a theme for discussion

> My father always took care to start some ingenious or useful *topic* of discourse which might tend to improve the minds of his children B FRANKLIN *Autobiog* vol I pt I p 102 [L 1874]

2. *pl Rhet* In invention, the part that treats of the selection and arrangement of the proofs, also, the places or classes in which the various kinds of proofs — such as *analytic, synthetic, intuitive,* and *empirical* — are to be found

> This part of rhetorical invention was denominated by the ancients the Topical Art or *The Topics* Aristotle and Cicero wrote separate treatises upon it H N DAY *Art of Discourse* § 128, p 120 [S 1867]

3. *Med* An external remedy, as a plaster or blister **4†.** A principle of persuasion, an argument [< F. *topique,* < L *topica,* title of a work by Aristotle, < Gr *topika* n pl of *topikos* see TOPICAL] Syn. division head, issue, matter, motion point proposition question, subject, theme Since a *topic* for discussion is often stated in the form of a *question question* has come to be extensively used to denote a debatable *topic,* especially of a practical nature, an *issue,* as, the labor *question,* the temperance *question* In deliberative assemblies the *motion* or other matter for consideration is known as the *question,* a member is required to speak to the *question,* the chairman puts the *question* In

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speaking or writing the general *subject* or *theme* may be termed the *topic*, tho it is more usual to apply the latter term to the subordinate *divisions*, *points*, or *heads* of discourse, as, to enlarge on this *topic* would carry me far from my *subject* — **top'ic-fo"li-o†**, *n* A commonplace-book

top'i-cal, 1 top'ı-kal, 2 tŏp'ı-kal, *a* **1** Pertaining to or of the nature of a topic, relating to a general head of discourse or argument, treating of heads or topics, specif, developing a subject or proposition opposed to *textual*. **2.** Of the nature of merely probable argument

If philosophy be not '*topical*' as well as 'critical,'—if it fail to take into account probabilities as well as certainties, it cannot be so thoroughly the complement of eloquence as Vico supposed ROBERT FLINT *Vico* p 66 [w B 1884]

3. Belonging to a place or spot, local, also, pertaining to matters of present interest **4** *Med* Relating to a particular or limited part of the body, local [< F *topique*, < Gr *topikos*, of a place, topical, < *topos*, place]

top'ic†. — **topical coloring** (*Textile*), the application of color to limited areas — **t song**, a song containing local hits and allusions often interspersed in opera bouffe — **top'i-cal-ıy**, *adv* **1** Having relation to topics **2** With reference or limitation to a particular place or subject

top'knot", 1 top'not", 2 tŏp'nŏt", *n* **1.** A crest, tuft, or knot on the top of the head, especially of feathers growing on the head of a bird, or the hair of the human head, particularly when arranged as a high knot or mass, also, a knot or bow worn by women of the 17th century as head-dress **2** One of any breed of domestic fowls having a feather crest **3** A flatfish with a long filament on the head, as *Phrynorhombus regius* or *unimaculatus* and *Zeugopterus punctatus* — **topknot pigeon**, an Australian crested fruit-pigeon (*Lopholaimus antarcticus*) — **top'knot"-ted**, *a* Having a topknot

top'less, 1 top'les, 2 tŏp'lĕs, *a* Having or seeming to have no top, of incalculable height, very lofty

To'pli-ca, 1 tō'plı-tsa, 2 tō'plı-tsa, *n* A department in N W Servia, 1,096 sq m

Top'litz, *n* Same as TEPLITZ

top'loft"y, 1 top'lōft'ı, 2 tŏp'lôft'y, *a* [Colloq, U S] Towering very high, hence, displaying pomposity, bombastic inflated **top'loft"i-cal†** — **top'loft"i-ness**, *n*

top'man, 1 top'mən, 2 tŏp'man, *n* [-MEN, *pl*] *Naut* **1.** A man stationed in one of the tops **2** A top-sawyer **3** A merchant vessel **4** [Colloq or Prov] The head drover of a herd of cattle

top'mast", 1 top'mast", 2 tŏp'mast", *n* The mast next above the lower mast See MAST, *n*, and illus under SHIP [top, uppermost, highest

top'most, 1 top'mōst, 2 tŏp'mōst, *a* Being at the very

top'o-, 1 top'o-, 2 tŏp'o- Derived from Greek *topos*, place a combining form — **top"o-al'gi-a**, *n* Same as TOPALGIA

topog, *abbr* Topographical topography

top"og-no'sis, 1 top ag-nō'sıs 2 tŏp ŏg-nō'sis *n* *Physiol* Ability of a subject to locate a painful or tactile sensation

top'o-graph, 1 top'o-graf, 2 tŏp'o-graf, *n* [Rare] A drawing or model of a place

to-pog'ra-pher, } 1 to-pog'ra-fər, 2 to-pŏg'ra-fer, *n* An
to-pog'ra-fer§, } expert in topography [< Gr *topographos*, see TOPOGRAPHY]

top"o-graph'ic, } 1 top'o-graf'ık, -ı-kal, 2 tŏp'o-
top"o-graph'i-cal, } grăf'ık, -ı-cal, *a* Of or pertaining
top"o-graf'ics, } to topography, or, in a general sense, to relative situation

— **topographical anatomy**, see ANATOMY — **topographic life-history** (*Geol*), the record of processes of erosion in any topographic area Its stages are (1) **topographic infancy**, a featureless stage characterized by a smooth nearly level surface of deposit, lakes abounding in slight depressions shallow streams, and drainage-systems not well established, (2) **t. adolescence** or **t youth**, when lakes have mostly disappeared and river-drainage is well established stream-channels being comparatively narrow and well marked and falls occurring characteristically, (3) **t. maturity**, stage of maximum diversity of form when valleys have greatly increased, and the river-channels are widely opened, (4) **t. old age**, in which there is a featureless surface, differing from the earliest stage in having a system of drainage-streams separated by faintly swelling hills — **t reconnoissance**, an initial or imperfect topographic survey — **t relief**, same as HYPSOGRAPHY — **top"o-graph'i-cal-ly**, *adv*

to-pog'ra-phy, } 1 to-pog'ra-fı, 2 to-pŏg'ra-fy, *n* **1.**
to-pog'ra-fy§, } The detailed description of particular places, especially, the art of representing on a map the physical features of any locality or region with accuracy employed in filling up the outline of a survey **2.** The physical features, collectively, characterizing any region **3** *Anat* Topographical anatomy **4.** *Zool* The demarcation and designating of the several parts of the surface of an animal See illus under BIRD [< F *topographie*, < LL *topographia*, < Gr *topographia*, < *topographos*, topographer, < *topos*, place, + *graphō*, write] — **medical topography**. **1.** The topography of a region as related to the statistics of disease **2** Same as TOPOGRAPHICAL ANATOMY — **top"o-graph'ics**, *n* The art of topography — **to-pog'ra-phist**, *n* A topographer — **top"o-graph"o-met'ric**, *a* Pertaining to the measurement of distances, heights, and angles as for a topographic map

to-pol'a-try, 1 to-pol'a-trı, 2 to-pŏl'a-try, *n* Excessive attachment to or superstitious reverence for a place or region, place-worship [< TOPO- + Gr *latreia*, see LATRIA]

to-pol'o-gy, 1 to-pol'o-jı, 2 to-pŏl'o-gy, *n* **1** The art of aiding the memory to recall objects through their association with well-known places **2** *Geom* The geometrical theory of situation without respect to size or shape, including the theory of knots in a closed curve and the relations of the bounding parts of a solid **3** The observation and notation of the peculiarities of places [< TOPO- + -LOGY] — **top"o-log'ic, top"o-log'i-cal**, *a* [Slavia

To'po-lyа, 1 tō'po-lyə 2 tō'po-lya, *n* A town in Jugo

top'o-morph, *n* A topopolitan organism — **top"o-nar-co'sis**, *n* [-SES *pl*] Local anesthesia — **Top"o-neu'ra**, *n pl* *Zoöph* The *Scyphomedusæ* — **top"o-neu'ral**, *a* — **top"o-neu-ro'sis**, *n* *Pathol* Neurosis of a limited area — **to-pon'o-my**, *n* The science of place-names also a register of such names — **top'o-nym**, *n* **1.** *Anat* The name of a region as distinguished from an organ **2** *Biol* A name based on a type — **top"o-nym'ic**, *a* **to-pon'y-mal†**, **top"o-nym'i-cal†** — **to-pon'y-my**, *n* **1.** *Anat* The nomenclature of anatomical regions **2** Toponomy — **top"o-pho'bi-a**, *n* *Pathol* Morbid fear of particular localities

top'o-phone, 1 top'o-fōn, 2 tŏp'o-fōn, *n* An instrument for determining the direction from which a sound proceeds as in a fog at sea It consists of two resonators, with tubes leading to the ears and the sound is loudest when the line joining them is at right angles to the direction from which it comes [< TOPO- + Gr *phonē*, sound]

top"o-pol'i-tan, *a* Limited to a certain area opposed to *cosmopolitan* — **top'o-type**, *n* *Biol* In taxonomy, a typical specimen, collected at the toponymic (original or native) locality of the species Compare HOLOTYPE — **top"o-typ'ic**, *a* **top"o-ty-p'i-cal†**

top'per, 1 top'ər, 2 tŏp'er, *n* **1.** That which constitutes or occupies the top, an uppermost part, as of fruit in a basket **2.** That which is of supreme or excellent quality, anything surpassing or extraordinary **3** A comb-makers' equilateral float-file **4** A very high wave

The little craft soon is spinning over the third *topper* not a drop of water having come over the lee gunwale N MACLEOD *Highland Parish, Boys of the Manse* p 49 [AL S 1868]

5 The remains of tobacco in a pipe-bowl, or the stump of a cigar **6** [Slang, Eng] (1) A blow on the head (2) A high silk hat **7** One who or that which removes tops, as an implement for slicing off the tops of turnips, etc

top'ping, 1 top'ıŋ, 2 tŏp'ing, *pa* **1.** Towering high, especially, rising above others, very prominent **2** Making great pretensions, arrogant **3.** [Colloq] Fine in character, health, or looks **top'ping-ly†** [Prov]

top'ping, *n* **1.** The act of one who tops, in any sense **2** That which forms the top or upper part of anything, as a topknot, forelock, etc **3** *pl* Top twigs, etc, removed in trimming tops **4** *pl* The refuse obtained in hatcheling hemp **5.** In angling, the tail of an artificial fly **6.** The operation of pinching out the seed-bud of tobacco — **top'ping-lift"**, *n* *Naut* A rope running from the lower masthead to the end of a boom, for lifting the boom or adjusting its angle See illus under SHIP

top'ping-ly†, *adv* In a proud manner finely

top'ple, 1 1 top'l, 2 tŏp'l, *v* [TOPPLED, TOP'LD^F, TOP'-
top'le, } PLING] **I.** *t* To push over and cause to totter or fall by its own weight, cast down, upset, overturn

Earthquakes *toppled* down various houses and made the old Moslem towers rock to their foundation
IRVING *Alhambra, Legend of the Rose* p 319 [G P P]

II. ı **1.** To totter and fall, as from being top-heavy, fall headlong **2** To project or jut out, as if about to fall [Intens of TOP^I, *v*] — **top'pler**, *n* [Prov Eng] A tumbler, acrobat — **top'ply**, *a* [Colloq U S] Inclined to topple, top-heavy hence, unsettled, liable to be displaced

top'py, 1 top'ı, 2 tŏp'y, *a* [Slang] Showy

top'right†, *a* Upright

top'sail", 1 top'sēl" *or* (*naut*) top'sl, 2 tŏp'sāl" *or* (*naut*) tŏp'sl, *n* *Naut* **1.** In a square-rigged vessel, a square sail next above the lowest sail of a mast in modern ships generally made in two sections (**double topsails**), one above the other, called the **upper** and **lower topsail.** See illus under SHIP

2. In a fore-and-aft-rigged vessel, a sail carried above the gaff It may be square or triangular — **middle topsail**, in some sloops and schooners a deep-roached sail set on the heel of the topmast between the top and the cap — **rolling t**, a topsail that may be shortened by wrapping it about a roller under the yard — **top'sail-yard"**, *n* A yard that traverses up and down the topmast and has the topsail bent to it See illus under SHIP [Mass

Tops'field, 1 tops'fild, 2 tŏps'fēld, *n* A town in Essex county,

Tops'ham, 1 tops'əm, 2 tŏps'am, *n* **1** A seaport in Devonshire, England **2.** A township and village in Sagadahoc county, Me **3** A town in Orange county, Vt

top'sl, 1 top'sı, 2 tŏp'sl, *n* [Bengal] Any of several East-Indian species of large mullet-like fish of the genus *Polynemus*, valuable as food and for isinglass

top'sides", 1 top'saıdz", 2 tŏp'sīdz", *n pl* *Naut* That part of a vessel's hull above the water-line

tops'man, 1 tops'mən, 2 tŏps'man, *n* [-MEN, *pl*] **1.** Same as TOPMAN, 1, 2, and 4 **2†.** A bailiff, foreman

top'-soil", 1 top'-sɔıl", 2 tŏp'-sŏıl", *vt* To remove the upper part of (the ground) before excavating or filling, as in grading — **top'-soil"**, *n* The surface of fertile land, generally the best of the soil — **top'-soil"ing**, *n*

Top'sy, 1 top'sı, 2 tŏp'sy, *n* In H B Stowe's *Uncle Tom's Cabin* a wild and ignorant but bright young slave-girl, who being asked how she came into the world, replied I spects I growed"

top'sy-turn†, *vt* To overturn, confuse **top'sl-turn†.**

top"sy-tur'vy, 1 top'sı-tûr'vı, 2 tŏp'sy-tûr'vy, *vt* To throw into confusion, upset **top"sy-tur'vi-fy†** [Colloq], **top"sy-tur'vy-fy†.** — **top"sy-tur"vi-fi-ca'tion**, *n*

top"sy-tur'vy, *a* Being in an upset or disordered condition, upside down

The many alterations of form undergone by this word (see variants) are largely due to attempts to explain its origin The earliest recorded form (1528) is *topsy-turvy* [< TOP^I, *n*, + *so* + *turvy*, < AS *torfian* throw] **top"se-tor'vet, top"set tir'vit, top"set-tor'vlet; top"set tur'vlet; top'sey†, top'side-turned"†, top"side tur'vy†, top'sy†, top"sy-d-tur'vy†, top"sy-tur'ny† — top"sy-tur'vi-ly, *adv* — top"sy-tur'vi-ness**, *n* — **top"sy-tur'vy-ism**, *n*

top"sy-tur'vy, *n* A state of confusion or disorder, chaos — **top"sy-tur'vy-dom**, *n* [Colloq] A topsy-turvy place or condition

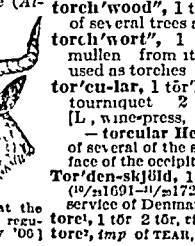
top"sy-tur'vy, *adv* With the top or head downward in reversed order, upside down, hence, in dire confusion

top'tail", 1 top'tēl, 2 tŏp'tāl, *vt* To turn tail upward, dive, as a whale

toque, 1 tōk, 2 tōk, *n* **1.** A small close-fitting brimless bonnet **2** The tall conical head-dress formerly worn by the doges of Venice **3** A black velvet cap, ornamented with eagle's plumes and furnished with a band and brim worn by both sexes in France before the Restoration **4** The bonnet-macaque **5** An African money of account equal to 40 cowries **6.** Same as TUQUE [F, < Br *tol*, hat] **to-quet'†.**

tor, 1 tôr, 2 tôr, *n* **1.** A lofty, jutting rock, high hill especially in Devonshire, England, where it occurs often in place-names, as, *Torquay* **2.** [Rare] A tower [< AS *tor*, < W *tor*, knob]

to'ra, 1 tō'ra, 2 tō'ra, *n* An alcelaphine antelope (*Alcelaphus tora*) of North Africa, related to the hartbeest

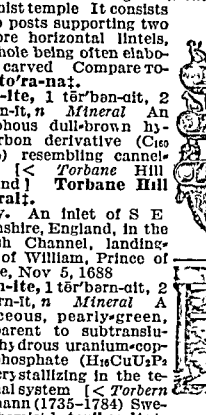

Tora
1/25

to-race't, *vt* To scratch or tear to pieces **to-rase'†**

to'rah, 1 tō'ra, 2 tō'rä *n* [Heb] Counsel or instruction proceeding from a specially sacred source specif [T-], the Mosaic law, the Pentateuch, sometimes the ten commandments **tho'rah†, to'rat.**

The contents of the *Torah* fall into two main parts historical and legal The latter commences with Ex xii so that the Talmudists maintained that the Law actually began there proceeding on the correct principle that the word 'Torah' could be applied only to teachings which regulated the life of man *Jewish Encyc* vol xii p 198 [F & W '05]

to'ran, 1 tō'run, 2 tō'rŭn, *n* [Ind] *Arch* A gateway of wood or stone serving as a monumental approach to a Buddhist temple It consists of two posts supporting two or more horizontal lintels, the whole being often elaborately carved Compare TORII **to'ra-na†.**


Toran of a Tope
Sanchi, India, 250 B C

tor'ban-ite, 1 tôr'bən-aıt, 2 tôr'ban-ıt, *n* *Mineral* An amorphous dull-brown hydrocarbon derivative ($C_{160}H_{272}O_9$) resembling cannel-coal [< *Torbane* Hill Scotland] **Torbane Hill mineral†.**

Tor Bay. An inlet of S E Devonshire, England, in the English Channel, landing-place of William, Prince of Orange, Nov 5, 1688

tor'bern-ite, 1 tôr'bərn-aıt, 2 tôr'bern-ıt, *n* *Mineral* A micaceous, pearly-green, transparent to subtranslucent, hydrous uranium-copper phosphate ($H_{16}CuU_2P_2O_{20}$), crystallizing in the tetragonal system [< *Torbern* Bergmann (1735–1784) Swedish chemist] **tor'ber-ite†**

tor'bite, 1 tôr'baıt, 2 tôr'bıt, *n* Peat dried and compressed

torc, 1 tôrk, 2 tôrc, *n* Same as TORQUE^1, *n*

tor-ca'sa, 1 tor-kā'sə, 2 tôr-ca'sa, *n* [S Am] The spotted dove (*Zenaida maculata*), the commonest pigeon of the Argentine Republic

tor'cel, 1 tôr'sel, 2 tôr'cĕl, *n* [Cent Am] The larva of a dermatobia, found beneath the skin in man

torch, 1 tôrch, 2 tôrch, *v* **I** *t* **1** [Rare] To light with a torch

And for them many a weary hand did swelt
In *torched* mines and noisy factories
KEATS *Isabella* st 14

2. *Masonry* To point, as slating, with a mixture of hair and lime

II *i* **1** [U S] To fish by torchlight **2** [Prov Eng] To give out smoke, as a torch, resemble torch-smoke

— torch'er, *n* **1** [U S] One who practises torch-fishing **2†.** One who gives light as from a torch

torch, *n* **1.** A source of light made of pine-knots or other resinous substance or of a twisted roll of tow or other like material dipped in or freely supplied with tallow or oil, flambeau generally carried in the hand

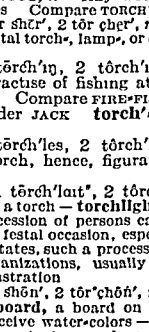
In art the torch is an emblem of marriage, from the Roman custom of holding wedding processions by torchlight An erect torch symbolizes joy An inverted torch is the emblem of death and often occurs on ancient tombs

From this [pine-splint] the next step is to make artificial flambeaux of which the commonest is the twist or *torch* (from Latin torquere) of oakum dipped in pitch or wax
E B TYLOR *Anthropology* p 272 [A 1881]

2 A lamp or other light fastened to a pole or otherwise raised aloft, especially, a tin kerosene-lamp without a chimney and swung on gimbals, used in torchlight processions **3** (1) Any device or fixture representing a torch, torch-holder (2) A lamp used by plumbers, gas-fitters, and others Specif (*a*) Any simple illuminating device as for testing gas-leaks lamplighting etc (*b*) A device having a vaporizing-burner, as a blow-torch or paint-burner, or for temporary illumination, as in road-repairing, etc

4 Torchwort [< F *torche*, < LL *tortia*, < L *tortus*, see TORSION]

— torch'-bear"er, *n* One who carries a torch **torch'-man†.** — **t.-cactus**, *n* Same as TORCH-THISTLE — **t.-dance**, *n* A dance in which lighted torches are carried by some of the dancers — **t.-holder**, *n* A device for holding or supporting a torch, any lamp-bracket or fixture representing a torch — **t.-lily**, *n* *Bot* The flameflower See FLAME, KNIPHOFIA — **t.-race**, *n* *Gr Antiq* A lampadedromy — **t.-staff**, *n* A pole on which a torch is carried — **t.-thistle**, *n* Any one of several columnar cactuses of the genus *Cereus* so called from their use as torches by the American Indians **t.-cactus†** — **t.-wood**, *n* Any wood suitable for torches Compare TORCHWOOD


Bronze Torch-holder of the 14th Century
A socket at the back of the ornament holds the torch in place

tor"chère', 1 tôr shâr', 2 tôr cher', *n* [F] A tall ornamental torch-, lamp-, or candle-holder

torch'ing, 1 tôrch'ıŋ, 2 tôrch'ing, *n* The art or practise of fishing at night by torchlight Compare FIRE-FISHING, and illus under JACK **torch'-fish"-ing†.**

torch'less, 1 tôrch'les, 2 tôrch'lĕs, *a* Having no torch, hence, figuratively, unlighted

torch'light", 1 tôrch'laıt", 2 tôrch'lit", *n* The light of a torch — **torchlight procession**, a procession of persons carrying torches as on a festal occasion, especially, in the United States, such a procession by uniformed organizations, usually as a political demonstration

tor"chon', 1 tôr shōn', 2 tôr'chŏn', *n* [F] A dish-cloth — **torchon board**, a board on which torchon paper is stretched to receive water-colors — **t lace**, peasants' bobbin-laces of loose texture and geometrical designs much imitated by machinery See chart under LACE — **t. mat**, a mat made of torchon paper for use in framing a picture — **t. paper**, a rough paper used by artists, especially in water-color painting, and by picture-framers for mats

torch'wood", 1 tôrch'wud", 2 torch'wŏod", *n* Any one of several trees and shrubs of the genus *Amyris*

torch'wort", 1 tôrch'wûrt", 2 torch'wûrt", *n* The mullen from its stalks dipped in suet being formerly used as torches

tor'cu-lar, 1 tôr'kıu-lar, 2 tor'cū-lar, *n* **1.** A surgeons' tourniquet **2** *Anat* Same as TORCULAR HEROPHILI [L, wine-press, < *torqueo*, twist]

— torcular Herophili, the place of union or confluence of several of the sinuses of the dura mater at the inner surface of the occipital bone See illus under SINUS

Tor'den-skjöld, 1 tôr'den-shyld 2 tôr'dĕn-shyld, **Feder** (^18/_25 1691–^11/_26 1720) A Norwegian naval commander in the service of Denmark

toret, 1 tôr 2 tôr, *rf* [Prov Eng] To persevere, plod along

tore', *imp* of TEAR, r

tore[1], *n* 1. *Arch* A torus 2. *Math* A surface or solid generated by the revolution of a conic about an axis in its plane [< TORUS]

tore[2], *n* [Prov Eng] The dead grass that remains in fields during the winter and spring

tore[3], *n* [Scot] A saddle-pommel **tort.**

to're-a, 1 tō're-ä, 2 tō'rē-ä, *n* [Maori] A bird, the oyster-catcher

to"re-a-dor', 1 tō're-ä-dōr', 2 tō'rē-ä-dōr', *n* [Sp] One who engages in a bull-fight on horseback, also, any bull-fighter **tor"re-a-dor'‡.**

To'rell, 1 tō'rel, 2 tō'rĕl, **Otto Martin** (⁸/₁₁1828–³/₁₁1900) A Swedish geologist

To-re'ni-a, 1 to-rī'nı-ə, 2 to-rē'nI-ä, *n* *Bot* A genus of scrophulariaceous, low, branching herbs with opposite leaves and tubular blue, white, or yellow flowers in racemes The calyx is dentate or 2-lipped at the top There are about 20 species natives of tropical Asia and Africa [< Olof *Toren*, Swedish traveler]

To-re'ño, 1 to-rē'nyo, 2 to-rę'nyo *n* **1. José Maria** (¹¹/₂₅ 1786–³/₁₈1843), a Spanish statesman and historian *History of the Rising, War and Revolution of Spain* **Count of Toreño†. 2. Gayoso** (1840–¹/₂₁1890), a Spanish minister of public works

to-re'ro, 1 to-re'ro, 2 to-rę'ro, *n* [Sp] One who fights a bull on foot

tor'et'‡, *n* 1 A ring on a dog's collar or a falcon's jess to attach a leash to 2 A perforation to receive a ring **to-rette'†.**

tor'et'‡, *n* A turret

to-reu"ma-tog'ra-phy, 1 to-rū"ma-tog'ra-fi 2 to-ru'ma-tŏg'ra-fy, *n* A treatise or description of toreutic art [< Gr *toreuma(t-)*, embossed work, + -GRAPHY]

to-reu'tics, 1 to-rū'tiks, 2 to-ru'tics, *n* The art of working in ornamental relief, including ivory-carving, chryselephantine work, repousse, jewelry, filigree, and the production of chased or carved art-work of every kind, as vases, mirror-frames, bronzes, and cups [< Gr *toreutt'os*, < *toreuō*, emboss] **to-reu"ma-tol'o-gy‡. — to-reu'tic,** *a*

torf†, *n* Same as TUFF[1]

tor-fa'ceous, 1 tor-fē'shus, 2 tôr-fā'shŭs, *a* Growing in bogs or mosses as some plants [< LL *turfa* TURF]

Tor-fæ'us, 1 tor-fi'us, 2 tôr-fē'ŭs, **Thormodus** (⁵/₂₁1636–¹/₂₁1719) An Icelandic antiquary and historian, *History of Norway* **Thormodr Tor-fa'son‡** [Ice]

tor'fel, 1 tôr'fl 2 tôr'fl, *vi* [Prov Brit] To pine away, die

tor'gant, 1 tôr'gant 2 tôr'gant, *a* *Her* Same as TARGANT

Tor'gau, 1 tôr'gau, 2 tôr'gou, *n* A town in Saxony province, Prussia, where Frederick the Great defeated the Austrians Nov 3, 1760 taken by the Allies Jan 14, 1814

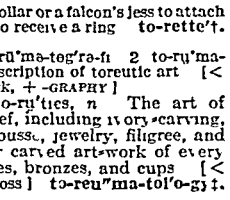
tor'goch, 1 tor'goh, 2 tôr'gŏh, *n* [Wales] A red-bellied variety of the char of mountain lakes sairling

to'ric, 1 tō'rik, 2 tō'ric, *a* Same as TOROIDAL — **toric lens,** see LENS

To'ri-fy, 1 tō'rı-faı, 2 tō'rı-fy, *vt* [-FIED, -FY'ING] To convert to or affect with Tory principles [< TORY + -FY]

His Liberalism had been *Torified* into a tame variety SAINTSBURY *Essays in Eng Lit Crabbe* p 24 [s 1891]

to'ri-i, 1 tō'rı-ı, 2 tō'ri-i, *n* [Jap] The gateway of a Shinto temple or of a tope properly comprising two uprights with three superimposed cross-pieces



The Great Torii of the Shinto Temple on Miyajima Island, Inland Sea, Japan

to-ril'lo, 1 to-ril'yo, 2 to-ril'yo, *n* [Sp] A hemipod (*Turnix sylvatica*) of Spain and North Africa

To"rin-ese', 1 tō'rın-ıs' *or* -ız', 2 tō'rin-ēs' *or* -ēz' [It] **I** *a* Of or pertaining to Turin, Italy, or its people **II** *n* A citizen of Turin, or its people collectively [< It *Torino* see TURIN]

tor-ment', 1 tor-mĕnt', 2 tôr-mĕnt', *vt* **1** To subject to excruciating bodily or mental suffering, originally, to torture, as with the rack, thumbscrew, or boot, as, Dives was *tormented* in the flame **2.** To make miserable, afflict, vex, tease, as, mosquitoes *tormented* us **3.** [Rare] To twist, distort, as the lines of a design, also, to throw into violent agitation, as, the *tormented* sea [< F *tourmenter*, < LL *tormento*, < L *tormentum*, see TORMENT *n*] Syn. see BADGER PERSECUTE — **tor-ment'ing-ly,** *adv* — **tor-ment'ing-ness,** *n*

tor'ment, 1 tôr'ment, 2 tôr'mĕnt, *n* **1.** Intense bodily pain or mental anguish, excruciating suffering, misery **2.** One who or that which distresses or annoys, tormentor **3.** [Rare] One who is tortured, a victim **4.** [Archaic] A device for inflicting torture, as the rack, also, the torture inflicted, as, the chamber of *torments* **5†.** A tormentum, catapult **6†.** A tempest [OF, < L *tormentum* < *torqueo*, twist] Syn. see AGONY PAIN

tor-ment'ful†, *a* Full of torment excruciating

tor'men-til, 1 tôr'men-til, 2 tôr'mĕn-tĭl, *n* A slender trailing Old World herb (*Potentilla tormentilla*), with yellow flowers mostly 4-petaled Its root, a powerful astringent, has been used in diarrhea and dysentery

This single-yellow flower is a *tormentilla* which is good against the plague SHORTHOUSE *John Inglesant* p 41 [MACM 1882] [< F *tormentille* < LL *tormentilla*, < L *tormentum*, see TORMENT *n*] **tor"men-til'la‡.**

tor'ment-iset, *n* Torture torment

tor-men'tor, 1 tor-men'tor *or* -ter, 2 tôr-mĕn'tor, *n* **1.** One who or that which torments **2.** [Eng] A form of wheel-barrow **3.** *Naut* A long meat-fork **4** A back-scratcher **5.** *Theat* A wing in the first groove of a stage projecting slightly beyond the proscenium arch toward the center of the stage usually fixed **tormentor wing‡. 6.** [Archaic] An official torturer [< LL *tormento*, see TORMENT, *v*] **tor-ment'er‡.**

tor-ment'ress, 1 tor-ment'res, 2 tôr-mĕnt'rĕs, *n* A woman who torments

tor'ment-ry†, *n* Sorrow calamity pain

tor-men'tum, 1 tor-men'tum, 2 tôr-mĕn'tŭm, *n* [-TA, *pl*] **1.** *Antiq* A ballistic war-engine, a form of catapult **2** A small gun or howitzer **3.** A whirligig **4** *Pathol* Same as INTUSSUSCEPTION [L, see TORMENT, *n*]

Tor'mes, 1 tôr'mĕs 2 tôr'mes, *n* A river in W central Spain length 150 m to the Douro river

tor'mi-na, 1 tôr'mi-na 2 tôr'mi-na, *n pl* Acute griping pains [L < *torqueo*, twist] — **tor'mi-nous,** *a* **tor'mi-nal‡.**

tor'mo-dont, 1 tôr'mo-dent, 2 tôr'mo-dŏnt, *a* Socketed, as the teeth of the extinct odontotormous birds, also, having such teeth [< Gr *tormos*, hole, + *odous* (*odont-*), tooth]

torn, 1 tôrn 2 tôrn, *pp* of TEAR, *v* As used specifically in botany, having deep and irregular marginal incisions, laciniate lacerate — **torn'-cre"nate,** *a* *Bot* Crenate by a torn margin — **t.-down.** [Prov Eng] **I** *a* Uncontrollable riotous rough **II** *n* An intractable person

torn, 1 *n* **1.** *Her* A spinning-wheel as a charge **2†.** A turn [= TURN]

tor-na'do, 1 tor-nā'do, 2 tôr-nā'do, *n* [-DOES, 1 -doz, 2 -dōz, *pl*] **1.** A very violent storm, of small extent, usually occurring on the southeastern border of a cyclone, accompanied by rain or hail, and often by powerful electric discharges according to generally received ideas having a rotary motion and accompanied by a funnel-shaped cloud Compare CYCLONE

In the United States such storms are most frequent from April to July, and often cause great destruction of life and property, having force sufficient to uproot trees and overthrow buildings They are believed to originate at some distance above the earth and not to depend primarily upon surface conditions Except as to place of occurrence and average intensity, they do not differ from waterspouts

Tornadoes or whirlwinds are distinguished from hurricanes, chiefly in their extent and continuance They are rarely more than a few hundred rods in breadth, and their whole track is seldom more than twenty-five miles in length B SILLIMAN, JR *Principles of Physics* § 969, p 649 [BL & CO 1867]

2. A violent thunder-storm or squall of the west coast of Africa **3.** [Rare] Any severe wind- or thunder-storm [< Sp *tornada*, return, < *tornar*, turn, < L *torno*, see TURN, *v*] **tor-nade'†** Syn. see CYCLONE — **tor-na'do-fun"nel,** *n* The conical pendant from a storm-cloud, reaching sometimes to the earth, and marking the path of greatest destruction in a tornado — **t.-lamp, t.-lantern,** *n* A tubular lantern Compare LANTERN — **t.-pit,** *n* Same as CYCLONE-PIT **t.-cellar‡** — **tor-nad'ic,** *a* Pertaining to or like a tornado

tor-na'ri-a, 1 tor-nē'rı-ə, 2 tôr-nā'ri-ä, *n* The free-swimming larva of a balanoglossid resembling the Bipinnaria [< L *tornus* (< Gr *tornos*), lathe] — **tor-na'ri-an,** *a*

Tor-nar'suk, 1 tor-nūr'suk, 2 tôr-nar'sŭk, *n* [Eskimo] The evil spirit of the Eskimo

They are constantly trying to propitiate *Tornarsuk* by incantations R E PEARY *Discovery of the North Pole* p 64 [F A S & CO '10]

Tor'ne-o, 1 tôr'nē-ō, 2 tôr'ne-ō, *n* A river between Sweden and Finland 275 m to the Gulf of Bothnia

tor-nil'lo, 1 tor-nil'o *or* -nil'yo, 2 tôr-nil'o *or* -nīl'yo, *n* [Mex Sp] The screw-bean See SCREW **tor-nil'la‡.**

tor'ni-quet, *n* Same as TOURNIQUET

tor-nog'ra-phy, 1 tor-nog'ra-fi, 2 tôr-nŏg'ra-fy, *n* [Rare] The description and theory of tornadoes

torn'sole, *n* Same as TURNSOLE

to'ro, 1 tō'ro, 2 tō'ro, *n* [Sp Am] **1.** Same as CAVALLY **2** An ostracioid fish (*Lactophrys tricornis*) of tropical and subtropical Atlantic coasts a trunkfish

to'roid, 1 tō'roid, 2 tō'rŏid **I.** *a* *Geom* Same as TOROIDAL **II** *n* *Geom* Same as ANCHOR-RING, 2

to-rol'dal, 1 to-rol'dal 2 to-rŏl'dal *a* *Math* Resembling or pertaining to an anchor-ring or tore [< TORE[1] *n* + -OID]

To'ron-tāl, 1 tō'ron-tāl, 2 tō'rŏn-tăl, *n* A county in Banat, Jugoslavia capital Nagy-Becskerek

To-ron'to, 1 *to-ron'to*, 2 *to-rŏn'to*, *n* **1.** A commercial city, capital of Ontario province, Canada seat of the University of Toronto (non-sectarian), founded as King's College in 1827 **2.** A village in Jefferson county, O

tor'op, *n* [Local U S] Same as TORUP

To"ro-sau'rus, 1 tō'ro-sō'rus 2 tō'ro-są'rŭs, *n* *Paleon* Same as CERATOPS [< L *torus* round place, + Gr *sauros*, lizard]

to-ros'i-ty†, *n* The quality or state of being torous

to"ro-to'ro, 1 tō ro-tō'ro 2 tō'ro-tō'ro *n* [New Guinea] A kingfisher (*Syma torotoro*)

to'rous, 1 tō'rus, 2 tō'rŭs, *a* Having protuberances, as muscles, muscular, knobby, specif, in botany, cylindrical and swollen at intervals [< L *torosus*, fleshy, < *torus*, swelling] **to'rose‡.** [ring-ouzel

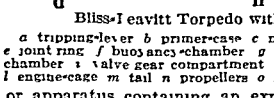
tor'ou"zel, 1 tôr'ū'zl 2 tôr'ų'zl, *n* [Local, Eng] The

Tor"pe-din'i-dæ, 1 tôr pı-din'ı-dī 2 tôr"pe-din'i-dē, *n* *pl* *Ich* A family of rays having a soft spineless body and an electric apparatus on each side of the shoulders and cranium, torpedoes or electric rays [< TORPEDO] — **tor-ped'i-nid,** *n* — **tor-ped'i-noid,** *a* & *n* — **Tor-ped"i-noi'de-a,** *n pl* *Ich* The *Torpedinidæ* as a superfamily — **tor-ped"i-noi'de-an,** *a* & *n*

tor-ped'i-nous, 1 tor-ped'ı-nus 2 tôr-pĕd'i-nŭs, *a* [Rare] Having power to shock like a torpedo

tor-pe'do, 1 tor-pī'do, 2 tôr-pē'do, *v* **I.** *t* **1.** To destroy or attempt to destroy with torpedoes, explode a torpedo near or in as, to *torpedo* a vessel **2.** To shoot with a torpedo, as an oil- or gas-well, to increase the flow **II** *i* To use torpedoes

tor-pe'do, *n* **1** [-DOES, 1 -doz, 2 -dōz, *pl*] A device



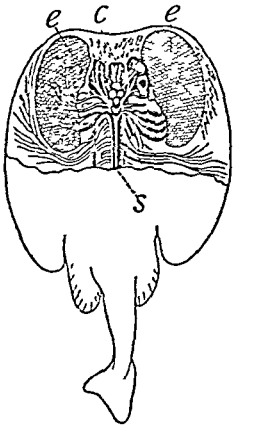
Bliss-Leavitt Torpedo with War-head

a tripping-lever *b* primer-case *c* moisture-top *d* bulkhead *e* joint ring *f* buoyancy-chamber *g g* air-flask *h* immersion-chamber *i* valve gear compartment *j*, turbines *k*, gear-train, *l* engine-cage *m* tail *n* propellers *o* rudder

or apparatus containing an explosive commonly designed to be fired by concussion Specif (1) A cigar-shaped boat float, or projectile for carrying a powerful detonating charge under water to a hostile vessel (2) A submarine mine intended for the destruction of an enemy's vessels usually placed in harbor-channels (3) A metal capsule containing a fulminate and having strips for attaching it to a railway-track in order that its explosion may give an audible danger-signal to a train passing over it (4) A cartridge for exploding in an oil- or gas-well to start or increase the flow (5) A toy consisting of gravel and a fulminating powder wrapped in thin paper and exploded by dashing it on some hard surface (6) A petard or a mine buried in the path of an advancing attacking party variously exploded (7) An explosive missile that propels itself through the air or one fired by a trench mortar **aerial torpedo‡.**

Torpedoes for use in naval warfare are sometimes named (1) from some feature of mechanism as **automatic torpedo** (in which the engines are set off by a catch as the torpedo leaves the tube), **horological t** (explodedby clock-work), **locomotive t.** (self-propelling), **mechanical t.** (operated entirely by mechanism, and fired by clock-work concussion, etc) (2) from their use place of use or manner of using as **boom-t** (same as POLE-TORPEDO called also **spar-t.** and **outrigger-t**), **dirigible t, drifting t., electrical** or **magnetic t.** (exploded by an electric spark), **pneumatic t.** (driven by compressed air) (3) from their form as, **buoy** or **can t.** (submarine, usually maneuvered from the shore), etc

2. A torpedinoid ray, having an electric apparatus with which it stuns or kills its prey and defends itself from enemies, a crampfish, numbfish *Torpedo torpedo* or *marmorata* is European, *T* or *Tetronarce occidentalis* is found on the Atlantic coast of the United States **3.** [T-] *Ich* A genus typical of *Torpedinidæ* **4** The electric catfish [L, < *torpeo*, be numb]



Torpedo (*Torpedo marmorata*) dissected to show the electric apparatus 1/18

e e, the electric organs, that upon the left showing the powerful nerves connecting it with the brain (*c*) and the spinal cord (*s*).

— tor-pe'do-an"chor, *n* An anchor for holding a submarine torpedo in position under water — **t.-boat,** *n* A boat fitted for operating torpedoes, especially, a small swift steamer from which *torpedoes are fired or* launched — **t.-boat destroyer** (*Navy*), same as DESTROYER, *n*, **2** — **t.-boom,** *n* **1.** A spar, projecting from a vessel or anchored in a channel, on the free end of which a torpedo is fastened **2** The boom of a torpedo-net — **t.-catcher,** *n* **1.** A swift vessel intended to capture torpedo-boats **2** A net or other device for entangling or preventing the advance of an offensive torpedo — **t.-recruiser, t.-ruiser,** *n* A cruiser armed chiefly with torpedoes — **t.-director,** *n* *Nav* A sighting device by means of which the precise moment for striking a vessel with a torpedo is ascertained — **t.-drag,** *n* A grappling apparatus, consisting of hooks attached to a cable for finding and fishing up submarine torpedoes — **t.-fuse,** *n* A fuse especially adapted for exploding torpedoes — **t.-net,** *n* A net of wire stretched, usually on booms, at a slight distance from a vessel, to impede or obstruct attack by torpedo **t.-netting‡** — **t.-officer,** *n* An officer on a war-vessel in charge of the fitting, care, and use of torpedoes — **t.-planter,** *n* *Mil* A seagoing tug used in planting or raising submarine mines — **t.-raft,** *n* A raft having grapples for removing torpedoes, pushed in advance of a vessel — **t.-ram,** *n* *Nav* An obsolete form of ram fitted with a torpedo in her bow which exploded at the moment of ramming the enemy's vessel — **t.-school,** *n* A military or naval school for instruction in the art of making and using torpedoes — **t.-shell,** *n* *Ordnance* A thin-walled shell which explodes upon slight resistance used chiefly in 12-inch mortars — **t.-spar,** *n* A torpedo-boom — **t.-station,** *n* A naval station where torpedo-boats, destroyers etc, gather for repairs supplies and instructions — **t.-stern,** a broad stern without overhang and nearly flat on the bottom **t.-boat stern‡.** — **t.-tube,** *n* Same as LAUNCHING-TUBE

tor-pe'do-ist, 1 tor-pī'do-ist, 2 tôr-pē'do-ist, *n* [Rare] One whose business is to manage torpedoes in warfare, or one who advocates their use **tor-pe'dist‡.**

His *torpedists* and gunners were raw hands M H HERVEY *Dark Days in Chile* p 159 [MACM 1892]

tor'pent, 1 tôr'pent, 2 tôr'pĕnt **I.** *a* [Rare] Incapable of activity torpid **II** *n* A medicine for lessening the activity of irritative motions [< L *torpeo* (ppr *torpent(-)s*), be torpid]

tor-pes'cent, 1 *tor-pes'ent*, 2 *tôr-pĕs'ĕnt*, *a* [Rare] Becoming torpid or numb [< L *torpesco* (ppr *torpescent(-)s*), grow torpid, < *torpeo* be torpid] — **tor-pes'cence,** *n*

tor'pid, 1 tôr'pid, 2 tôr'pid, *a* **1.** Having lost, partially or wholly, sensibility or power of motion, as a hibernating animal, numb, dormant, hence, figuratively, apathetic, sluggish, dull, as, a *torpid* liver **2.** [Rare] Causing to become numb **3.** [Slang, Oxford] Of or pertaining to a torpid [< L *torpidus*, < *torpeo*, be numb] Syn. see DROWSY LIFELESS NUMB — **tor'pid-ly,** *adv* In a dull, apathetic, or sluggish manner

tor'pid, *n* [Slang, Oxford] **1.** A second-class racing-boat, or one of its crew **2** *pl* The Lenten races

tor-pid'i-ty, 1 tor-pid'ı-ti, 2 tôr-pĭd'i-ty, *n* The state or quality of being torpid, sluggishness, dulness **tor'pid-ness‡; tor'pi-tude†.**

In this cell, after enclosing its entrance with a tissue of silk the spider passes the winter in a state of *torpidity* H C. MCCOOK *American Spiders* vol II p 433 [PUB BY AUTHOR 1890]

tor'pi-fy, 1 tor'pı-faı 2 tôr'pi-fy, *v* [-FIED, -FY'ING] [Rare] **I.** *t* To cause to become torpid stupefy **II.** *i* To become torpid [< L *torpefacio*, < *torpeo* be numb + *facio* make]

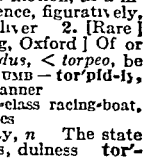
tor'por, 1 tôr'per, 2 tôr'por, *n* Complete or partial insensibility, stupor, hence, apathy, torpidity, specif, a sluggishness of action in an organ or of the whole body; figuratively, sluggishness, dulness [L, < *torpeo*, be numb] — **tor"po-rif'ic,** *a* *Med* Productive of torpor, having the nature of torpor as, a *torporific* state

tor'quate, 1 tôr'kwēt, 2 tôr'kwāt, *a* *Zool* Having a torque or ring, as of color, about the neck collared [< L *torquatus* having a collar < *torqueo* twist]

tor'quat-ed, 1 tôr'kwēt-ed, 2 tôr'kwāt-ĕd, *a* **1.** Decorated with or wearing a *torque* **2.** *Zool* Torquate

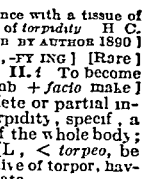
Tor-quay', 1 tor-kī', 2 tôr-ki', *n* A seaport borough and resort in Devonshire England on N Torbay

torque[1], 1 tôrk, 2 tôrk, *n* A necklace, armlet, collar, or other ornament of twisted wire worn especially by ancient Gauls, Britons, and Germans [< L *torques*, twisted collar, < *torqueo*, twist] **torc‡; tor'ques‡; tor'quis‡.**



torque[2], *n* **1.** The moment of a system of forces that causes rotation **2** *Optics* In light the rotatory effect upon the plane of polarization produced by traversing certain liquids and crystals [< L *torqueo* twist]

torqued, 1 tôrkt, 2 tôrkt, *a* **1.** Twisted, in metal-work, having rope-like strands **2.** *Her* Targant [< OF *torquer* (< L *torqueo*), twist] **tor'quenedt; tor'quet†.**



Bronze Torque Found in the Quantock Hills, Somersetshire, England

Tor"que-ma'da, 1 tôr"kē-mā'dä, 2 tôr"ke-mä'dä, *n* **1. Juan de** (about 1545–about 1617), a Spanish monk historian of Mexico *Monarquia Indiana* **2. Juan de** (1388–³/₂₅ 1468), a Spanish cardinal *Quæstiones Evangeliorum de tempore et sanctis* **3. Tomás de** (1420–⁹/₁₈1498), a Dominican monk, first inquisitor-general of Spain

tor'ques, 1 tōr'kwɪz, 2 tôr'kwēs, *n* [L] **1.** *Zool* A natural ring or collar, as on the neck **2.** Same as TORQUE¹

torr, *n* Same as TOR

Tor're An-nun"zi-a'ta, 1 tōr'rē an-nūn'tsē-ä'tə, 2 tôr'rę an-nųn'tsē-a'ta A town in Naples province, Italy, at the S base of Mount Vesuvius

Tor're del Gre'co, 1 tōr'rē del grē'ko, 2 tôr'rę dĕl grę'co A seaport near Naples, Italy partially destroyed by an eruption of Mount Vesuvius 1631

tor're-fȳ, 1 tər'ɪ-faɪ, 2 tôr'e-fȳ, *vt* [-FIED, -FY'ING] To dry or roast by exposure to heat [< L *torrefacio,* < *torreo,* parch, + *facio,* make] **tor'ri-fī‡.— tor"re-fac'tion,** *n* The act of torrefying, or the state of being torrefied **tor"re-fi-ca'tion‡.**

Tor'rens, 1 tor'ens, 2 tôr'ēns, *n* **1 Sir Robert Richard** (1814–⁸/₁₁1884), an Irish statesman, reformer of Australian land laws originated the "Torrens system" **2** A salt lake in South Australia, N of Spencer's Gulf, 130 by 20 m **— Torrens system,** a system of land-transfer by registration and certificate instead of by deeds, the government guaranteeing all titles which are legally registered introduced in South Australia in 1857 **— T title,** a title to land under the Torrens system [with violence

tor'rent, 1 tor'ent, 2 tôr'ĕnt, *a* [Rare] Pouring forth

tor'rent, *n* **1.** A stream of water flowing with great velocity or turbulence, as during a freshet or down a steep incline, cascade, freshet, hence, any similar stream, as of lava **2** Any abundant or tumultuous flow, as, a *torrent* of rain, a *torrent* of abuse [F, < L *torrens,* < *torren(t-)s,* ppr of *torreo,* parch]

— tor'rent-bow", *n* A bow, resembling a rainbow, formed over a torrent **— t -duck,** *n* A merganettine anatoid bird of high Andean river-courses, resembling a merganser, but with a duck-like bill as *Merganetta armata*

tor-ren'tial, 1 to-ren'shəl, 2 tō-rĕn'shal, *a* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or resulting from the action of a torrent or torrents **2.** Figuratively, suggestive of a torrent in rapidity and volume, outpouring, overpowering, as, *torrential* passion **tor'ren-tine‡ — torrential rain,** a great pour of rain conventionally, a rainfall exceeding four inches **— tor-ren"ti-al'i-ty,** *n* **— tor-ren'tial-ly,** *adv*

Tor"re-on', 1 tōr'rē-ōn', 2 tôr'ę-ōn', *n* A town in Coahuila state, Mexico

Tor'res, 1 tor'ez, 2 tôr'ĕs, *n* A strait between Australia and New Guinea 80 m wide

Tor'res Ve'dras, 1 tor'resh vē'drash, 2 tôr'rĕsh ve'drash **1** A fortified town in Estramadura province, Portugal, where Wellington checked the advance of the French on Lisbon in 1810 **2** A red wine See WINE

Tor'rey, 1 tor'ɪ, 2 tôr'y, **John** (⁸/₁₁1796–⁸/₁₁1873) An American botanist, *Flora of North America*

Tor'rey-a, 1 tor'ɪ-ə 2 tôr'y-a, *n Bot* Same as TUMION [< John *Torrey* American botanist]

Tor'reys Peak, 1 tor'ɪz, 2 tôr'yz A peak of the Rocky Mountains Colorado 14,336 ft high

Tor"ri-cel'li, 1 tor"rī-chel'lɪ *or* (*Eng*) tor"ɪ-sel'ɪ, 2 tôr"rī-chĕl'lī *or* (*Eng*) tôr"ɪ-çĕl'ɪ, **Evangelista** (¹⁰/₁₁1608–¹⁰/₁₁1647) An Italian mathematician and physicist, discovered the principle of the barometer **— Tor"ri-cel'li-an,** *a* **— Torricellian experiment,** sam as TORRICELLI'S EXPERIMENT See EXPERIMENT **— T tube,** the tube used in Torricelli's experiment **— T vacuum,** the vacuum above the mercury in Torricelli's tube the vacuum in the top of a barometer-tube a vacuum produced by a mercury-pipe

tor'rid, 1 tor'ɪd, 2 tôr'ɪd, *a* **1.** Exposed to the full force of the sun's heat, excessively hot, sultry, as, the *torrid* zone, *torrid* wastes **2.** Having power to parch or burn scorching as, *torrid* heat [< F *torride* < L *torridus* < *torrea* parch] **— tor'rid-ness,** *n* **tor-rid'i-ty‡.**

tor"ri-fi-ca'tion, 1 tor'ɪ-fɪ-kē'shən, 2 tôr'ɪ-fɪ-cā'shon, *n* Same as TORREFACTION

Tor"ri-gia'no, 1 tor rī-jä'no, 2 tôr'rī-ga'no, **Pietro** (1472–1522) A Florentine sculptor, carved the tomb of Henry VII of England

tor'rilt, *n* A worthless woman or horse

Tor'ring-ton, 1 tor'ɪŋ-tən, 2 tôr'ing-ton, *n* A town and borough in Litchfield county, Conn

tor'rock, *n* [Prov Eng] Same as TARROCK

tor-ron'tes, 1 to-ron'tēs, 2 tō-rōn'tęs, *n* [Sp] A Spanish white grape

Tor-ru'bi-a, 1 to-rū'bɪ-ə, 2 tō-ry'bi-a, *n Bot* A former genus of fungi parasitic on insects now known as *Cordyceps*

tor-sade', 1 tor-sēd', 2 tôr-sād', *n* [F] **1.** A molded ornament resembling a twisted cable **2** A twisted cord for draperies

tor'sal, 1 tōr'səl, 2 tôr'sal, *a* Of or pertaining to a torse

torse¹, 1 tōrs, 2 tôrs, *n* **1.** *Her* A wreath See ORLE **2.** *Math* A surface generated by the motion of a straight line two consecutive positions of which always intersect each other [OF, < *tors,* < L *torqueo,* twist] **torce†.**

torse², *n* Same as TORSO¹ *n* [F < It *torso* see TORSO¹]

tor'sel, 1 tōr'səl, 2 tôr'sĕl, *n* **1.** A twisted ornament, as a scroll **2** A wooden block inserted in a wall of masonry to support a beam or joist [Perhaps < OF *torse;* see TORSE¹, *n*] **tas'sal‡; tas'sel‡; tor'sal‡; tos'sel‡.**

tor"si-bil'i-ty, 1 tōr'sɪ-bil'ɪ-tɪ, 2 tôr'sɪ-bĭl'ɪ-ty, *n* Capacity for undergoing torsion, measured by the amount of torsion produced by a unit couple in unit length of the substance

tor"si-om'e-ter, 1 tōr'sɪ-om'ɪ-tər, 2 tôr'sĭ-ŏm'e-ter, *n* **1.** Same as TORSION METER **2** An instrument for measuring the amount of rotation of the eyeball **tor'sim'e-ter‡.**

tor'sion, 1 tōr'shən, 2 tôr'shon, *n* **1.** The act of twisting, or the state of being twisted (1) *Physics* The deformation of a body, especially a thread or rod, by twisting, as when a wire is held fast at one end while the other is turned around on its length as an axis (2) *Bot* The state or condition of being twisted spirally (3) *Surg* The twisting of the end of an artery to check hemorrhage after an operation (4) *Mech* The force with which a twisted cord, rope, or cable tends to return to its former position **2.** *Math* The limit of the ratio of the angle of torsion to the included arc See phrases **3†.** Distortion **4†.** A griping, colic [F, < LL *torsio(n-),* < L *tortus,* pp of *torqueo,* twist] **tor'tion† — angle of torsion.** 1 *Geom* The infinitesimal angle between two consecutive osculating planes of a tortuous curve **2** The angle through which one end of a body, as a wire, is twisted while the other end is held fast **— moment of t,** the moment of two equal and opposite couples exerting torsion on a body **— radius of t,** the distance of the point of application of a twisting force from the axis **— t balance** 1 An instrument for measuring very minute forces, consisting of a filament of wire on which hangs a horizontal arm to the end of which the force is applied The force is ascertained by measuring the angle through which the arm turns before the resisting force of torsion brings it to rest, according to the law that the angle of twist is proportional to the twisting moment of the force **2** Same as TORSION SCALE **— t. electrometer,** an electrometer that uses the amount of deflection of a torsion balance as the means of measuring the action of the force **— tor'sion-head",** *n* A supporting head with which an attached wire is twisted through any given angle as in a torsion balance **— t meter** (*Mech*), an instrument for measuring the torque of a rod or shaft, used on the propeller-shaft of a large vessel to indicate the horse-power of the engine **— t. scale,** a pair of scales in which a wire subjected to torsional stress opposes the strain of the applied weight **— tor'sion-al,** *a* Of or pertaining to torsion, causing or resulting from torsion as *torsional* stress **— tor'sion-al-ly,** *adv* **— -less,** *a*

tor'siv(e⁸, 1 tōr'sɪv, 2 tôr'sɪv, *a Bot* Twisted spirally

torsk, 1 tōrsk, 2 tôrsk, *n* [Dan] A gadoid fish, the cusk

There is *torsk* for the gentle, and skate for the carle
SCOTT *Song of the Zetland Fisherman* st 4

tor'so¹, 1 tōr'so, 2 tôr'so, *n* The trunk of a human body, in sculpture, a statue deprived of head and limbs, as, the Farnese *torso,* hence, any fragmentary or defective thing [It, < L *thyrsus,* see THYRSUS]

Tacitus in fragments is still the colossal *torso* of history D'ISRAELI *Curios of Lit, Lost Works* vol 1 p 113 [SH & CO 1862]

— torso Belvedere, a famous torso of Hercules, in the Vatican, discovered in the 15th century said to have been greatly studied by Michelangelo

tor'so², *n Arch* A column with a twisted shaft [< TORSE¹, *n*]

tor"so-clu'sion, 1 tōr'so-klū'ʒən, 2 tôr so-cly'zhon, *n Surg* A cupressure in which the needle is inserted parallel with the artery, then twisted across it, and confined [< TORSION + L *claudo,* close see INCLUSION]

tort¹, 1 tōrt, 2 tôrt, *a* Twisted or stretched tightly, taut a form simulating derivation from Latin *tortus* [Var of TAUT]

As if from some *tort* catapult let loose
SOUTHEY *Curse of Kehama* can 5, st 15

tort²†, *a* Sharp, tart

tort³, *n* **1.** *Law* An act or omission giving rise, in virtue of the common-law jurisdiction of the court, to a civil remedy which is not an action of contract, a private or civil wrong, as by assault, trespass, or libel **2†.** Injury, injustice [F, < LL *tortum,* < L *tortus,* see TORSION] **— action in tort,** an action for damages for a wrong, as distinguished from an action founded on contract, action ex delicto **— maritime t,** a tort committed on waters within the jurisdiction of a court of admiralty **— tort'-fea"sor,** *n Law* One who has committed a tort

tort²†, *n* A wrenching, twisting, or griping

tort³†, *n* A cake **tortet.**

tor'ta, 1 tōr'tə 2 tôr'ta, *n* [Sp] A mass of ore a few inches thick spread out for amalgamation in the patio process

tor'teau, 1 tōr'to, 2 tôr'to, *n* [OF] *Her* A roundel gules See ROUNDEL¹, *n* **tor'tey†**

tor"ti-col'lis, 1 tōr'tɪ-kol'ɪs, 2 tôr ti-cŏl'lis, *n Pathol* A spasmodic affection of the muscles of the neck which draws the head toward the affected side, stiff neck, wryneck [< L *tortus* (see TORSION) + *collum,* neck] **— tor"ti-col'lar,** *a* Wry-necked

tor'ti-cone, 1 tōr'tɪ-kōn 2 tôr'ti-cōn, *n* A shell of the cephalopod type, arranged in a turreted spiral shape [< L *tortus* (see TORSION) + CONE]

tor'til, 1 tōr'tɪl, 2 tôr'tɪl, *n* [F] *Her* A wreath incorrect

tor'tile, 1 tōr'tɪl *or* -tɑɪl, 2 tôr'til *or* -tīl, *a* Twisted up into a coil coiled [< L *tortilis,* < *tortus,* see TORSION] **— tor-til'i-ty,** *n*

tor-til'la, 1 tor-tīl'yə, 2 tôr-tĭl'ya, *n* [Sp] A flat cake made of coarse corn-meal and baked on a hot sheet of iron or a slab of stone the universal substitute for bread in Mexico

A triangular piece of *tortilla* is converted into a spoon and soup even is eaten in this way Spoons are seldom met with
G F RUXTON *Adventures in Mexico* p 145 [H 1848]

tor"till'lĭ', 1 tōr'tɪl yē', 2 tôr'tĭl'yę', *a* [OF] *Her* **1.** Knotted **2** Wreathed

tor'till'lon', 1 tōr'tɪl'yōn', 2 tôr tĭ'yŏn', *n* [F] A stump made of paper, for use in charcoal-drawing

tor'tion†, *n* Torsion

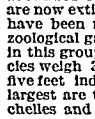
tor'tious, 1 tōr'shus, 2 tôr'shŭs, *a* **1** *Law* Having the nature of a tort, wrongful as, a *tortious* act **2†.** Wicked [Var of TORTUOUS¹] **tor'teous†; tor'tu-ous† — -ly,** *adv*

tor'tive†, *a* Twisted, wreathed

tor'tle, *n* [Local, U S or Obs] A turtle tortoise

tort'ness, 1 tōrt'nes, 2 tôrt'nĕs, *n* The state of being tight

tor'toise, 1 tōr'tɪs, 2 tôr'tis (XIII), *n* **1.** A testudinate reptile, chelonian, turtle, specif, one of a terrestrial or fresh-water species as distinguished from a marine species, or a terrestrial distinguished from an aquatic species of turtle The **giant tortoise** is any of several species of very large herbivorous land-tortoises which formerly abounded on both the Mascarenes and the Galapagos, but are now extinct except in a few protected places Specimens have been removed, in an effort to preserve the race, to zoological gardens all over the world Not all the tortoises in this group are gigantic, but large specimens of some species weigh 350 pounds, and have a shell-length of four or five feet Individuals may live 200 or more years Among the largest are the **elephant t** (*Testudo gigantea*) of the Seychelles and the great Galapagos tortoise (*T elephantopus*)

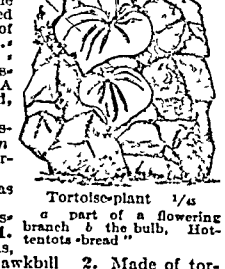


Green Tortoise-beetle (nat size)

Fossil species nearly related were of still more gigantic proportions The **Greek t** (*T græca*) is the common European species often kept as a pet the **painted t** (*Chrysemys picta*) and the **speckled t** (*Clemmys guttata*) are common North-American species See illus under MATAMATA, PLASTRON, and TERRAPIN

2 *Antiq* A military testudo See illus under TESTUDO [< F *tortue* < L *tortus,* see TORSION from its crooked feet]

— tor'toise-bee"tle, *n* **1.** A cassidid beetle having the thorax and elytra overlapping and shielding the body, and often metallic green and gold The larva has a two-branched fork on the abdomen usually bearing excrementitious matter, beneath which it lies concealed The yellow tortoise-beetle (*Cassida aurichalchea*) feeds on the morning-glory in the United States **2** [Austral] Any of several tenebrionid beetles **— t.-crab,** *n* A calappid crab **— t.-plant,** *n* Same as ELEPHANT'S-FOOT, **2 — t.-rotifer,** *n* A brachionoid rotifer **— t.-wood,** *n* A variety of zebra-wood



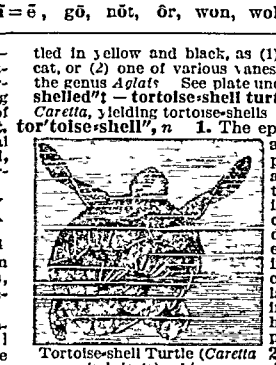
Tortoise-plant 1/48
a part of a flowering branch *b* the bulb, Hottentots-bread"

tor'toise-flow"er, 1 tōr'tɪs-flau"ər, 2 tôr'tis-flow"ĕr, *n* Any species of *Chelone,* turtlehead

Tor'toise Is'lands Same as GALAPAGOS ISLANDS

tor'toise-shell", 1 tōr'tɪs-shel', 2 tôr'tis-shĕl', *a* **1.** Yielding tortoise-shell, as, the *tortoise-shell* turtle or hawksbill **2.** Made of tortoise-shell **3.** Resembling tortoise-shell in color, mottled in yellow and black, as (1) a variety of the domestic cat, or (2) one of various vanessid butterflies especially of the genus *Aglais* See plate under BUTTERFLY **tor'toise-shelled"† — tortoise-shell turtle,** a turtle of the genus *Caretta,* yielding tortoise-shells

tor'toise-shell", *n* **1.** The epidermal plates of the carapace of the sea-turtle, especially the hawksbill, valuable in the arts, also, one of these plates Tortoise-shell is translucent and amber-colored mottled with reddish brown, and after softening can be molded or cut into ornamental articles, as combs, etc, or used for inlaying It is now closely imitated by preparations of horn and by artificial compounds as of gelatin



Tortoise-shell Turtle (*Caretta imbricata*) 1/20

2. A tortoise-shell cat **3.** A tortoise-shell butterfly

tor'to-la¹, 1 tōr'tō-lə, 2 tôr'to-la, *n* [Sp Am] A zenaide-dove

Tor-to'la², 1 tor-tō'lə, 2 tôr-tō'la, *n* One of the Virgin Islands British West Indies, 24 sq m capital Roadtown

Tor-to'sa, 1 tor-tō'sa, 2 tôr-tō'sa, *n* A fortified town in Tarragona province Spain

tor'to-zon, 1 tōr'to-zon, 2 tôr'to-zŏn, *n* [Sp] A variety of large grape

Tor-tri'ces, 1 tor-trɑɪ'sīz, 2 tôr-trī'çēs, *n pl Entom* The *Tortricoidea* **— tor'tri-cid. I** *a* Of or pertaining to the *Tortricidæ* or *Tortricoidea*

II *n* One of the *Tortricidæ* or *Tortricoidea*



Tortricid (*Ratinia comstockiana*) 1/1

Tor-tric'i-dæ, 1 tor-tris'ɪ-dī, 2 tôr-trĭç'ĭ-dē, *n pl* **1.** *Entom* A family of small lepidopterous insects having the fore wings moderately broad and with nearly straight hind margins, hind wings broader, and antennæ simple **2.** *Herp* The *Ilysiidæ* [< TORTRIX] **— tor'tri-coid,** *a*

Tor"tri-col'de-a, 1 tōr'trɪ-kol'dɪ-ə, 2 tôr tri-cŏl'de-a, *n pl* **1** *Entom* A superfamily of small lepidopterous insects having moths with simple antennæ and moderately broad wings, and caterpillars living in rolled-up leaves from which they often emerge and drop down by a thread **2** *Herp* The *Uropeltoidea* [< TORTRIX + -OID] **Tor"tri-cl'na†. — tor'tri-cine,** *a* & *n* **— tor"tri-col'de-an,** *a* & *n*

Tor'trix, 1 tōr'triks, 2 tôr'triks, *n* **1** *Entom* (1) A genus typical of *Tortricidæ* (2) [t-] A moth of this or a related genus, tortricid leaf-roller **2** *Herp* (1) A genus typical of *Tortricidæ* (2) [t-] A snake of this genus, as the coral-snake (*Ilysia* or *Tortrix scytale*) [< L *tortor,* tormentor, < *tortus,* see TORSION]

Tor-tu'ga, 1 tor-tū'gə, 2 tôr-tų'ga, *n* **1.** Any one of several West-Indian islands, especially, one N W of Haiti, length, 20 m once a pirate lair **2** See DRY TORTUGAS

tor'tu-lous, 1 tōr'chu-[*or* -tiu-]lus, 2 tôr'chu-[*or* -tū-]lŭs, *a Bot & Zool* Having swellings at regular intervals, moniliform [< LL *tortula,* dim of *torta,* a twist, < L *tortus,* see TORSION]

tor'tu-ose, 1 tōr'chu-[*or* -tiu-]ōs, 2 tôr'chu-[*or* -tū-]ōs, *a Bot* Tortuous

tor"tu-os'i-ty, 1 tōr'chu-[*or* -tiu-]os'ɪ-tɪ, 2 tôr'chy-[*or* -tū-]ŏs'ɪ-ty, *n* **1.** The quality or state of being tortuous **tor'tu-ous-ness‡. 2.** That which is tortuous, a bend, winding, sinuosity [< F *tortuosité,* < L *tortuositā(t-)s* < *tortuosus,* see TORTUOUS¹]

tor'tu-ous¹, 1 tōr'chu-[*or* -tiu-]us, 2 tôr'chu-[*or* -tū-]ŭs, *a* **1.** Consisting of or abounding in irregular bends or turns, twisting **2** Figuratively, morally irregular or crooked, not straightforward, devious **3** *Astrol* Oblique said of the six zodiacal signs from Capricorn to Gemini **4** *Geom* Having no finite portion in one plane said of a curve [< F *tortueux,* < L *tortuosus,* < *tortus,* see TORSION] Syn., see CIRCUITOUS **— tor'tu-ous-ly,** *adv*

tor'tu-ous²†, *a* Same as TORTIOUS

tor'ture, 1 tōr'chur *or* -tiur, 2 tôr'chur *or* -tūr, *v* [TOR'TURED, TOR'TUR-ING] **I** *t* **1.** To subject to physical torture, inflict extreme bodily pain upon, specif, to put to judicial torture (see TORTURE, *n*), as, to *torture* a person suspected of crime, to *torture* captured enemies **2.** To cause to suffer keenly, in body or mind; torment, as, a mind *tortured* by remorse **3** To twist or turn violently into a new, especially an abnormal, form, distort, pervert, as, to *torture* a text to suit one's views

A twitch of pain *Tortured* her mouth
TENNYSON *Princess* vi, st 11

4†. To stretch, strain, as a bow

II. *i* To give extreme pain **— tor'tur-a-bl(e⁸,** *a* **— tor'tur-a-bl(e-ness⁸,** *n* **— tor'tur-ing-ly,** *adv*

tor'ture, *n* **1** The act or operation of torturing, or the state of being tortured, infliction of or subjection to extreme physical pain **2.** Specif, a judicial mode of extracting evidence from unwilling witnesses or compelling confessions by inflicting pain

In Greece, and in most cases in Rome, torture as a judicial procedure was reserved for slaves About the middle of the 13th century it began to be practised under ecclesiastical law It became a part of the judicial system of most European countries, and continued in Germany to the latter part of the 18th century, and in France till 1789 It was also employed in England, the last instance being in 1640 Torture was inflicted by means of machines devised for the purpose See BOOT¹, *n*, 6 RACK¹, *n* THUMBSCREW, WHEEL², *n*

In ancient Greece *torture* was never employed except in cases of treason LECKY *Rationalism in Eur* vol 1 p 332 [A 1883]

3 Extreme mental suffering, intense anguish of spirit, agony [F, < LL *tortura,* < L *tortus,* see TORSION]

Syn., see AGONY PAIN **— to put to the torture,** to inflict judicial torture upon **— t of animals** (*Law*), the statutory offense of causing pain and suffering to an animal by some violent wanton, cruel act cruelty to animals

tor'tur-er, 1 tōr'chur-[*or* -tiur-]ər, 2 tôr'chur-[*or* -tūr-]ĕr, *n* One who tortures, specif, one who executed judicial torture

tor'tur-ous, 1 tōr'chur-[*or* -tiur-]us, 2 tôr'chur-[*or* -tūr-]ŭs, *a* Having power to cause torture marked by extreme suffering

Tor'u-la, 1 tor'u-lə, 2 tôr'y-la, *n* **1.** *Bot* A form-genus of *Fungi Imperfecti* closely resembling the yeasts, but destitute of endogenous spores The species are widely distributed in nature and many of them are alcoholic ferments **2** [t-] *Biol* A chain of spherical bacteria [< L *torulus,* dim of *torus,* swelling] **— tor'u-li-form,** *a* Having the form of a torula moniliform **tor'u-la-form‡.— tor'u-loid,** *a*

tor'u-lose, 1 tor'u-lōs, 2 tôr'y-lōs, *a* **1** *Bot* Having alternate swellings and constrictions like the vegetative growth of *Torula* **2.** Slightly tumid, as an antenna **tor'u-lous‡.**

tor'u-lus, 1 tor'u-lus, 2 tōr'u-lŭs *n* [-LI, 1 -lai 2 -li, *pl*] The socket for an insect's antenna [Dim., < L *torus*, swelling]

tor'up, 1 tor'up, 2 tōr'ŭp, *n* [Local U S] The great snapping turtle of lakes and streams of North America **tor'op‡**

Farmers and sailors call the big 'snapper' the *torup* or *torop* — however one should spell it There can be no doubt that it is an Indian name originally, and the root whence 'terrapin' was developed by a derivative suffix

The Critic [New York] Oct 27, 1894, p 268, col 1

to'rus, 1 tō'rus, 2 tō'rŭs, *n* [TO'RI, 1 -rai, 2 -rī, *pl*] **1.** *Arch* A large convex molding, nearly semicircular in cross-section much used in bases and generally the lowest molding, or in columns, above the plinth; a large astragal See illus under CORINTHIAN **tore‡.** **2.** *Anat* (1) A rounded ridge, especially one sometimes found on the occipital bone of the skull (2) The tuber cinereum **3.** *Bot* The receptacle or thalamus of a flower, the more or less modified extremity of the stem, on which the floral organs are situated **4.** *Helminth* A ventral parapodium of a tubicolous annelid **5** Same as TORUS ANGULARIS **6.** *Math* A tore [L, elevation] — **torus angularis** (*Echin*), a plate with which the interambulacral pieces are articulated, as in brittle-stars

torvet, *a* Stern, wild fierce **torved†**; **tor'vous†.**

tor'vi-ty†, *n* Sourness or severity of countenance

to'ry, 1 tō'ri, 2 tō'ry, *a* Of or pertaining to a tory; especially [T-], of or pertaining to the Tory party

To'ry, *n* [TO'RIES, 1 -riz, 2 -rīz, *pl*] **1.** *Eng Hist* A member of one of the two great historical political parties, the political successors of the Cavaliers originally a nickname applied about 1679 by their adversaries, the Whigs, to those who opposed the exclusion from the throne of the duke of York, a Roman Catholic, with the object of confusing them with so-named outlaws in the Irish bogs See def 3

The Tory party was the court party after the accession of James II, maintained the prerogatives of the crown as of divine right until after the revolution of 1688, opposed the accession of William and Mary, the toleration of Dissenters, and the wars of Queen Anne's reign supported the policy of George III, sustained the younger Pitt, rejected with Wellington any changes in the constitution of the House of Commons, and after the Reform Acts of 1832 began to take the name of *Conservative* They support the established order of society and the union of church and state The Jacobites were an offshoot of the party A section of the party, chiefly guided by Disraeli, which professed to ally itself with the laboring classes in order to overthrow the domination of the trading class, was known as the *Young England Party* The name *Tory* is now usually restricted to a Conservative of extreme views Compare ABHORRER, CONSERVATIVE, JACOBITE WHIG†, *n*

2. *Am Hist* One who at the period of the Revolution adhered to the cause of British sovereignty over the colonies **3†.** [t-] A freebooter among the outlawed Irish papists before the reign of William III · the original use, hence, a bully, ruffian [< Ir *toiridhe*, pursuer, < *toirighim*, pursue] — **High Tory**, a supporter of extreme Toryism also, a Jacobite

To'ry-ism, 1 tō'ri-izm, 2 tō'ry-ĭsm, *n* **1.** The principles and practises of Tories or Conservatives **2†.** [t-] The practises of tories

to'ry-ro"ry†, *a* Rough, wild boisterous

Tor-zhok', 1 tor-shōk', 2 tōr-shŏk', *n* A town in Tver province, European Russia **Tor-shok'‡**

Tos'a-fist, 1 tos'ə-fist, 2 tŏs'a-fist, *n* [Heb] A disciple and continuator of Solomon ben Isaac Jarchi, a commentator on the Talmud **Tos'a-phist‡.**

Tos'a-foth, 1 tos'ə-foth, 2 tŏs'a-fŏth, *n pl* [Heb] Additions to Jarchi's commentary on the Talmud See TOSAFIST

tos'ca, 1 tos'kə, 2 tŏs'ca, *n* *Geol* **1.** A soft dark-brown concretionary limestone found in the region of the pampas in South America **2** A variety of pumiceous tuff in Italy [< Sp *tosco*, rough]

Tos'ca, La. See OPERA

to-scat'ter†, *vt* To scatter in pieces

Tos'chi, 1 tos'ki, 2 tŏs'cī, **Paolo** (*b*1788–*d*1854) An Italian engraver

tose†, 1 tōz 2 tōs *vt* Same as TOSS, 5 **toze‡.**

tose†, *vt* [Prov Eng or Obs] **1.** To pull apart or about tousle **2.** To comb or pull out, as wool — **tos'er**, *n*

To-sef'ta, 1 to-sef'tə, 2 to-sĕf'tä, *n* [TO-SEF'TAS or (*Heb*) TO-SEF'TOT, 1 -təz *or* -tōt, 2 -täs *or* -tōt, *pl*] See MISHNA [Aramaic]

tosh, 1 tosh, 2 tŏsh, *vt* [Slang] *Naut* To steal copper from a vessel's bottom — **tosh'er**, *n* **1.** A harbor thief **2.** [Cant, Oxford University] A non-collegiate student

tosh, *a* [Scot] Neat, trim, tight — **tosh'ly**, *adv*

toshŧ, *n* A tusk, tush

tosh'ach, *n* Same as TOISECH

to-shake'†, *vt* To shake in pieces

to"sha-kha'na, 1 tō"sha-kā'nə, 2 tō"sha-kä'na *n* [Hindu] A department in the treasury of India where presents to the government are kept

to-shear'†, *vt* To cut in two

to-shend'†, *vt* To destroy completely

tosh'nail†, *v & n* [Scot] Same as TOE-NAIL

to-shred'†, *vt* To cut into pieces or shreds

to'si-ness‡, *n* The state of being tosy

Tosk, 1 tesk 2 tŏsk, *n* An Albanian tribe or dialect.

toss, 1 tōs; 2 tŏs, *v* [TOSSED OR TOST, TOSS'ING] **I.** *t* **1.** To pitch, fling, or throw about, throw into disorder, disarrange, hence, figuratively, to make restless, agitate

Was ever knight for ladyes sake *Soe tost* in love as I Sir Guy?
Legend of Sir Guy in Percy's *Relques* st 1

2 To throw up with the hand, particularly with a careless motion, the palm of the hand being upward, pitch, fling, as, to *toss* a ball **3.** To lift or throw up with a quick or violent motion said especially of the head

Of course you don t the Hatter said, *tossing* his head contemptuously

LEWIS CARROLL *Alice in Wonderland* p 101 [MACM 1884]

4. To bandy about, as something discussed **5** [Cornwall] *Mining* (1) To separate the heavy from the light portions of (tin ore) by agitating the slimes in a vessel and striking its sides with a bar (2) To refine (tin) by melting it, then throwing the molten metal into the air, or pouring it from a height to fall again into the receptacle **6.** [Colloq] To throw or flip up with (see TO TOSS UP, below), as, I will *toss* you for it **7.** Same as TO TOSS OFF **8†.** To trick or dress out **9†.** To turn the leaves of, employ oneself about

II. ɪ **1.** To throw oneself from side to side, roll about restlessly, as, to *toss* in delirium **2.** To be moved, rocked, or blown to and fro or about

All day long that free flag *tost* Over the heads of the rebel host.
WHITTIER *Barbara Frietchie* st 23

3. To toss up a coin [Cp Norse *tossa*, strew, and D *tassen* heap up] — **toss'-plume"†**, *n* A swaggering fellow. — **t.-pot**, *n* [Archaic] A toper drunkard — **to t. aside**, to put away cease to use or care for — **to t for**, to pitch pennies for, toss up for — **to t in a blanket or sheet**, to send (a person) into the air by placing him in the slack of a blanket held at the corners or along the sides by other persons and then tightening it suddenly by pulling all together a mode of hazing or of rough popular punishment — **to t. off**, to drink at one draft, also, to throw aside dispose of — **to t. up** **1.** To throw a coin into the air to decide a wager or choice by the way in which it falls **2.** To make ready hurriedly, as a bit of cookery

toss, *n* **1.** The act of tossing (1) An upward throwing from the hand, a pitch, also, the distance over which a thing is tossed (2) A quick upward or backward movement of the head, any quick jerk **2.** The state of being tossed about, as in disorder **3.** A toss-up **4.** [Prov Eng] A mow for storing away grain before threshing — **to win the toss**, to win by tossing up, to gain advantage

tos'sel, *n* *Arch* Same as TORSEL

tos'sel², *n* [Prov] Same as TASSEL¹ *n*

toss'er, 1 tōs'ər, 2 tŏs'er, *n* One who tosses, in any sense

tos'si-cat"ed, 1 tos'i-kāt"ed, 2 tŏs'i-cāt"ĕd, *a* Tosticated

toss'l-ly, 1 tŏs'i-li 2 tŏs'ɪ-lɪ, *adv* [Colloq] As if with a toss of the head, pertly contemptuously, indifferently

toss'ment, 1 tŏs'ment *or* -mənt, 2 tŏs'ment, *n* [Rare] The condition of being tossed also, the act of tossing

toss'-up", 1 tŏs'-up', 2 tŏs'-ŭp', *n* [Colloq] The throwing up, as of a coin, to decide a bet etc, hence, an equal chance

tos'sut, 1 tos'ut, 2 tŏs'ut, *n* [Eskimo] The tunnel, usually 10 feet long, forming the winter entrance to an igloo or house

toss'y, 1 tŏs'i, 2 tŏs'y, *a* [Colloq] Tossing the head in a scornful or haughty manner, hence feigning indifference, disdainful — **toss'y-tail"**, *adv* [Prov Eng] Topsy-turvy

tos"ta-men'te, 1 tos tə-men'tē, 2 tŏs'tä-mĕn'te, *adv* [It] *Mus* Very quickly **tos-tis'si-mo‡.**

to-start'†, *vt* To burst open or fly apart

Tos'ti, 1 tos tī 2 tŏs'tɪ, **Sir Francesco Paolo** (*b*1846–*d*1916) An Italian-English composer and singer *Good-bye*

tos'ti-cat"ed, 1 tos'ti-kāt'ed, 2 tŏs'ti-cāt'ĕd, *a* **1.** [Colloq] Intoxicated a corruption, confused with *toss* **2** [Prov Eng] Disturbed, restless, tossed **tos'si-cat"ed‡.— tos"ti-ca'tion**, *n* [Prov Eng] A state of agitation confusion

tos'to, 1 tŏs'to, 2 tŏs'to, *a* *Mus* [It] Quick, rapid — **piu tosto**, faster, accelerated

to-swink'†, *vt* To labor to excess, toil hard

to'sy¹, 1 tō'zi, 2 tō'sy, *a* [Scot] Tipsy, making tipsy

to'sy², *a* Teased, as wool hence woolly, soft

tot, 1 tot, 2 tŏt, *vt* & *vi* **1.** *Old Eng Law* To affix the word 'tot" to, as, *totted* debts See TOT², *n* **2.** [Colloq, Eng] To foot up add with *up or together*

tot¹, *n* **1.** A little child, toddler said playfully or in endearment, also, anything small or trifling **2.** [Prov Eng] A small drinking-cup, also, a dram of liquor **3.** [Prov Eng] A silly fellow [< Ice *tottr*, dwarf]

tot², *n* [L] **1.** [Archaic] The specified amount, as of an item in an account a term indicating a good debt and once much used in the English Exchequer to note collectable debts due to the crown often written opposite the item **2.** [Colloq, Eng] A sum or example in addition — **tot's book"**, *n* [Eng] A book containing examples for addition

to'ta, to'ta, *n* [Afr] A monkey the grivet

to-tal'gite, 1 to-tal'gait, 2 to-tl'gīt, *n* *Mineral* A soft light-brown magnesium silicate that is found amorphous, and is closely related to serpentine

to'tal, 1 tō'təl, 2 tō'tal, *v* [TO'TALED or TO'TALLED; TO'TAL-ING or TO'TAL-LING] **I.** *t* **1.** To collect into a total, or ascertain the total of, as, to *total* a table **2.** To come to or reach as a total, as, the figures *total* two hundred **II.** ɪ To amount to, as, the bills *total* fifty dollars

to'tal, *a* **1.** Constituting or comprising a whole, without diminution or division, being a total, as, the *total* debt, the sum *total* **2.** Extending throughout the whole, comprising everything, complete, absolute, perfect, as, *total* loss, *total* obscurity **3†.** Terse, condensed, hence, brisk, abrupt [F, < LL *totalis*, < L *totus*, all] Syn. see ENTIRE, RADICAL — **total loss.** *Insur Law* **1** The entire destruction of the property insured, or such damage that in its subsisting form or condition it has become valueless to the owner **2.** Such degree of injury to the property insured as entitles the insured party to receive the whole insurance-money on his relinquishing to the insurer all that is left

to'tal, *n* The whole sum or amount, the whole especially considered as an aggregate of parts or elements, totality, as, her income was a *total* from three sources

Syn. see AGGREGATE, MASS

to-tal'i-ty, 1 to-tal'ɪ-ti, 2 to-tăl'ɪ-ty, *n* **1.** That which constitutes a total or whole, an aggregate of parts or individuals

The only valid conception [of an object] is that of a *totality*, in which each element is determined through the others
CAIRD *Kant* vol 1 p 509 [MACM 1889]

2. The state of being whole or entire, completeness **to'tal-ness‡. 3.** *Astron* The state or period of an eclipse while it is total [< LL *totalitas*, < *totalis*, see TOTAL] Syn. see AGGREGATE MASS

to'tal-ize, 1 tō'təl-aiz, 2 tō'tal-īz, *v* [-IZED; -IZ'ING] **I** *t* To collect into or ascertain as an aggregate, make total **II.** ɪ To employ a totalizer **to'tal-ise‡.— to"tal-i-za'tion**, *n*

to'tal-iz"er, 1 tō'təl-aiz'ər, 2 tō'tal-īz'er, *n* A device for indicating the number and amounts of bets staked on a race, with a view to dividing the total among those betting on the winner or of the horses placed 1 2, or 3 **to'tal-is"er‡, to"tal-i-za'[or-sa']tor‡.** [completely

to'tal-ly, 1 tō'təl-i, 2 tō'tal-y, *adv* In a total manner,

Tot"a-ni'næ, 1 tot"ə-noi'ni, 2 tŏt'a-nī'nē, *n pl* *Ornith* A subfamily of scolopacoid birds generally united with *Tringinæ*, tattlers See illus under GREENSHANK **Tot'a-nus**, *n* (t g) [< LL *totanus*, moor-hen] — **tot'a-nin**(es, *a* & *n*

to-ta'ra, 1 to-tā'rə, 2 to-tä'ra, *n* [Maori] A large tree (*Podocarpus totara*) of the pine family yielding a tough, durable, deep-red timber, the most valuable except that of the kauri-pine in New Zealand A less valuable species is the large-leaved totara (*P hallii*) **ma-hog'a-ny pine‡.**

tote¹, 1 tōt, 2 tŏt, *vt* [TOT'ED, TOT'ING] [Colloq, Southern and Western U S] **1** To carry or bear on the person as a burden, also, to lead as, to *tote* in fire-wood. **2.** In lumber-camps to haul (supplies) from the depot **3** [Colloq or Prov] In arithmetic, to carry as, put down 7 and *tote* 1 Compare TOLT, *v* — **tote'-load"**, *n* The amount that one can carry — **t.-road**, *n* [U S] A path for carriers later and more specif, a temporary rough road along which supplies and materials may be carried for some special purpose — **t.-team**, *n* A team kept specially for toting — **t.-teamster**, *n* A toter — **t.-wagon**, *n*

tote², *v* Same as TOOT², *v*

tote†, *vt* Same as TOOT², *v*

tote¹, *n* *Carp* A plane-handle toat [< TOTE¹, *v*]

tote², *n* [Colloq] The total whole

tote³, *n* [Colloq, U S] The act of toting See TOTE¹, *vt*

to-tear'†, *vt* To tear in pieces **to-tere't.**

totelert, *n* A whisperer CHAUCER *L G W.* 1 353

to'tem, 1 tō'tem, 2 tō'tĕm, *n* *Anthrop* A natural object, usually an animal (as a deer, wolf, tortoise, or kangaroo), assumed among savages as the emblem of an individual or clan on account of a supposed relationship to the man or his gens, and regarded as an object of worship, any image or picture of such an object

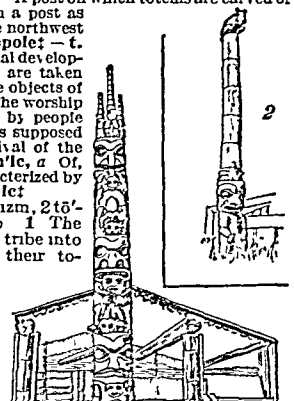
The totemic system of the Australians forbids the marriage of a man with a woman too closely related to him Brother and sister possess the same totem, and persons of the same totem, but not known relatives, must not intermarry under pain of death A W HOWITT *Native Tribes of Southeast Australia* [MACM '09]

Totem denotes the object generally of a natural species animal or vegetable, but occasionally rain cloud star wind which gives its name to a kindred actual or supposed, among many savages and barbaric races in America Africa, Australia and Asia and the isles Each child male or female inherits this name either from its mother (female descent) or from its father (male descent) Between each person and his or her name-giving object, a certain mystic rapport is supposed to exist

Encyc Brit 11th ed, vol XXVII, p 79

[< Massachusetts Indian *wuhtohtimoin*, that to which a person or thing belongs]

— **to'tem-post"**, *n* A post on which totems are carved or hung especially, such a post as made by Indians of the northwest American coast **t.-pole‡ — t. stage**, a stage of mental development in which totems are taken as clan-names and are objects of religious reverence The worship of trees and animals by people of advanced culture is supposed by some to be a survival of the totem stage — **to-tem'ic**, *a* Of, pertaining to or characterized by a totem **to"tem-is'tic‡**



Totem-posts
1 A totem-post and the framework of a house of the Haida Indians Queen Charlotte Islands B C 2. Another old example (Bear clan)

to'tem-ism, 1 tō'tem-izm, 2 tō'tĕm-ĭsm, *n* *Anthrop* **1** The system of dividing a tribe into clans according to their totems, the organization and conduct of a tribe or people growing out of belief in totems

The name *Totemism'* or *Totamism'* was first applied at the end of the last century to the Red Indian custom which acknowledges human kinship with animals ANDREW LANG *Myth Ritual and Religion* vol 1 p 59 [L G & co 1887]

2. (1) The stage of mental development in which totems become clan-names and objects of religious reverence among primitive peoples, the totem stage (2) In comparative religions, the worship of totems, regarded as marking a higher level of religious advancement than fetishism, and supposed by some to be next to fetishism in succession **to'tam-ism‡; to'tem-y‡.— to'tem-ist**, *n* One belonging to a tribe organized on a system of totems, or who adopts an individual totem

tot'er¹, 1 tōt'ər, 2 tŏt'er, *n* One who totes, specif, in a logging-camp a teamster who totes See TOTE¹, *v*, 2

tot'er², *n* [Local, U S] A fish, the hog-sucker

tot'er³†, *n* Same as TOOTER¹

tote'-shop", 1 tōt'-shop', 2 tŏt'-shŏp', *n* [Austral & S Afr] A gambling-house where a totalizer is used to record bets as on horse-races etc

toth'er, 1 tuth'ər, 2 tŏth'er, *indef pron* [Colloq or Prov] The other, other [Contr of THAT OTHER] **t'oth'er‡**

to'tient, 1 tō'shent, 2 tō'shĕnt, *n* *Math* The number of totitives of a given number [< L *totiens* (< *toti*, so many]

To"ti-pal-ma'tæ, 1 tō ti-pal-mē'ti, 2 tō'tī-păl-mä'tē, *n pl* *Ornith* The *Steganopodes* [< L *totus*, entire, + *palma*, palm] **To"ti-pal'mi‡ — to"ti-pal'mate.** I *a* Wholly webbed, as a bird's foot when all the toes are connected by webs reaching to their extremities steganopodous, as a pelican or a cormorant **II.** *n* One of the *Totipalmatæ* — **to"ti-pal-ma'tion**, *n*

to-tip'o-tence, 1 to-tip'o-tens, 2 to-tĭp'o-tĕnç, *n* *Biol* **1.** Regenerative power to reproduce the whole of an organism, or some one part as a leaf or a limb from a fragment **2.** A blastomere able, in isolation, to develop into a perfect embryo [< L. *totus*, all, + *potens*, powerful] — **to-tip'o-tent**, *a* [Omnipresent

to"ti-pres'ence†, *n* Omnipresence — **to"ti-pres'ent†**, *a*

tot'i-tive, 1 tot'i-tiv, 2 tŏt'ɪ-tĭv, *n* *Math* A number

tot'i-tives, *pl* less than another having with it no common divisor but unity [< L *toti*, so many] [England

Tot'nes, 1 tōt'nes, 2 tŏt'nĕs, *n* A borough in Devonshire,

tot'so'er-seas", 1 tot'sō-ər-siz', 2 tŏt'-ōr-sēs', *n* [Prov Eng] The goldcrest, herring-spink

To"to-na'can, 1 tō'to-nā'kən, 2 tō"to-nä'can, *n* A former Middle-American linguistic stock, represented now by a remnant tribe, the **Totonagas** See AMERICAN **To"to-na'co‡ — To"to-na'can**, *a*

To-to"nl-ca-pan', 1 to-tō nī-kə-pān', 2 to-tō nī-kä-pän', *n* A department in W Guatemala also a city therein

tot'quott, *n* **1.** *pl* Annates extorted by the Roman curia for the other benefices held by an ecclesiastic entering by preferment upon a new benefice or office for which annates were properly due **2.** A dispensation

Tot'ten-ham, 1 tot'n-əm, 2 tŏt'n-am, *n* An urban district and suburb N of London, England

Tot'ten-ville, 1 tot'n-vil, 2 tŏt'n-vĭl, *n* A former village on S Staten Island, now a part of Richmond borough, New York city

tot'ter, 1 tet'ər; 2 tŏt'er, *v* **I.** ɪ **1.** To waver, as a person about to fall, walk unsteadily **2.** To lose strength and stability, as a structure or tree, become weak, so as to threaten collapse, shake or lean over, as, a *tottering* fence **3†.** [Slang] To hang on or as on the gallows

II†. *t* To make unsteady or unstable, cause to tremble, shake [< AS *tealtrian*, < *tealt*, unsteady] — **tot'ter-er**, *n* — **tot'ter-ing**, *a* Variable unsteady, also [Prov Eng], adverse, unfavorable — **tot'ter-ing-ly**, *adv*

tot'ter, *n* The act of tottering, toddling

tot'terd, *pp.* Tottered S S.

tot'ter-y, 1 tot'ər-ı, 2 tŏt'er-y, *a* Trembling or unsteady
tot'tle, 1 tet'l, 2 tŏt'l, *vi* [Prov] To tot or reckon up
tot'tle', *vi* [Prov Eng] 1 To toddle 2 To topple
tot'tlish, 1 tet'lish, 2 tŏt'lish, *a* [Colloq, U S] Somewhat unsteady or tottering, toppling as, a *tottlish* boat
Tot-to'ri, 1 tot-tō'rī, 2 tŏt-tō'rī, *n* 1 A ken in W Honshu Island, Japan 2 Its capital, a seaport on the N coast
tot'tot, 1 tot'et, 2 tŏt'ŏt, *n* A fruit-pigeon (*Ptilinopus roseicapillus*) of Guam, etc [Imitative of its cry]
tot'ty, 1 tet'ı, 2 tŏt'y, *a* [Prov Eng] Tottery dizzy
to'ty, 1 tō'tı, 2 tō'ty, *n* [-TIES, 1 -tiz, 2 -tiz, *pl*] A sailor, fisherman so called by Pacific islanders
To'u, 1 tō'ū, 2 tō'u *n* *Bib* *1 Chron* xviii, 9
Tou-a'reg, *n* Same as TUAREG See TUAREK
tou'art, *n* Same as TOOART
tou'a tou"a, 1 tū'ə-tū ə, 2 tu'ə-tu"ə, *n* [Brit Guiana] A grosbeak (*Oryzoborus*) twa'-twa"‡
tou-can', 1 tu-kăn' *or* tū'kən, 2 tu-can' *or* tu'can (XIII), *n* A large fruit-eating tropical American rhamphastoid bird, noted for its immense beak The plumage is gaudy, commonly diversified with blue, yellow, red and black The great bill consists of a thin shell with a spongy interior The nest is made in holes in trees The typical toucans or tocos belong to the genus *Rhamphastos*, as the **common toucan** (*R. toco*), the **ariel t.** (*R ariel*) The **hill-toucans** belong to the genus *Andigena* [F, < Braz *tucano*, toucan (imitative)]



Ariel Toucan 1/7

These cries have a vague resemblance to the syllables *tocáno tocáno*, and hence the Indian name of this genus of birds BATES *Nat on the R Amazons* vol II p 337 [J M 1863]
Tou-can', *n* *Astron* A modern constellation, near the southern pole and opposite the Southern Cross **Tu-can'a‡.**
tou"can-et', 1 tū kən-et' *or* tū'kən-et, 2 tu'can-ĕt' *or* tu'can-ĕt, *n* Any of the smaller toucans, as of the genus *Selenidera*
tou-cang', 1 tū-kaŋ', 2 tu-căng', *n* [E Ind] A sharp, shallow, swift Malayan boat driven by oars or sails
touch, 1 tuch, 2 tŭch, *v* **I.** *t* **1.** To be in or come
tuch', into contact with, especially with the hand or some part of the body, also, to bring into or put in contact with, as momentarily a hand, some part of the body, a stick, or some medium of contact, hit or strike lightly, as, who *touched* me? he *touched* his lips to the shrine, the boat *touched* the shore **2** To perceive by touch, have an impression of through the sense of touch or feeling, as, I am *touching* bottom at this moment **3.** *Geom* To be tangent to, as, a straight line can *touch* a circle at but one point **4** To lay the hand upon lightly, tap gently, as, to *touch* the hat in salutation, to *touch* a man for the king's evil **5** To come near to, hence, to attain to, compare with, reach, as, the actor could not *touch* the height of his rôle, you can not *touch* his celerity **6.** To mark or delineate lightly, as with a brush or pen, hence, to add fine strokes to, for finishing or improving, retouch in the latter sense usually followed by *up*, used also figuratively **7.** To strike, as the strings or keys of an instrument, play on, as, he *touched* his lute delicately **8.** To produce a mental impression upon Specif (1) To rouse the emotions of, affect with tender feeling soften melt, as the sad story *touched* his heart (2) To rouse the anger of irritate sting, as easily *touched* by contradiction (3) [Archaic] To influence the will of, impel strongly (4) [Archaic] To afflict, as, the hand of God hath *touched* me **9** To treat of in a hasty manner, as in a discussion; handle lightly, as, he merely *touched* the subject **10.** To relate to, concern, as, this quarrel *touches* you **11.** To meddle with, also, to harm, do injury to, as, who *touches* his affairs *touches* my honor

Woodman, spare that tree! *Touch* not a single bough!
G P MORRIS *Woodman Spare that Tree* st 1

12 To affect or influence slightly, hence, to impair, infect, also, to disorder mentally, render weak-minded, as, the leaves are *touched* by frost, the fright has *touched* his wits **13** [Slang] (1) To steal, especially from the person of, pick the pocket of (2) [U S] To attempt to borrow money from (3) [Austral] To cheat **14.** *Naut* To luff (a vessel) until the leeches of the sails touch or shiver **15** To make a physical impression upon, act upon, as, that drill will not *touch* chilled iron **16†.** To test, as gold with a stone, hence, to prove, try **17†.** To attack, censure **18†** To relate, mention
II *i* **1** To be in a state of conjunction so that practically no space intervenes, be in contact **2** To lay the hand upon a person for the cure of scrofula or the like **3** *Naut* To be in such position that its weather-leeches shake said of the sails of a square-rigged vessel when sailing very close to the wind **4** To deal with a subject in a casual manner usually with *on* or *upon*, as, he merely *touched on* the matter **5** [Prov Eng] To salute with a touch of the cap **6** [Thieves' Slang] To steal **7†** To have effect, act **8†.** To be proved or put to test **9†.** To reach, extend [< F *toucher*, touch, < OHG *zucchen*, cp OD *tocken*, and L *duco*, draw] Syn. see ABUT, CONCERN — **to touch and go** **1** To treat a subject in a brief and lively manner, make brief stops or passing allusions **2** *Naut* To graze bottom without losing speed make a narrow escape — **to t. at** or **on** (*Naut*), to call at (a port or place), as on a voyage — **to t. elbows,** to come into close contact or be intimate with — **to t. off.** **1** To fire off **2** To make or finish hastily as a sketch — **to t. the wind** (*Naut*), to sail as closely as possible to the wind — **to t. up** **1** To strike or prod gently, as to *touch up* a horse with the whip **2** To add finishing touches or corrections to retouch **3** [Colloq] To bring to the memory of, remind — **to t. up a sail,** to adjust the furled part of a sail, or make it snugger on the yard — **touch'a-bil(e",** *a* — **touch'a-bil-ness',** *n*
touch, *n* **1** The act, process, or fact of touching or coming in contact with, or the state of being touched (1) The junction of two bodies at the surface so that there is no intervening space, physical contact or impact of separate bodies as, *touch* is not predicable of atoms (2) Physical contact of a sentient being as by the finger or by any other part of the body, with external material objects

How light the *touches* are that kiss
The music from the chords of life!
PATMORE *The Angel in the House* ldyl xii, st. 1.

2. *Psychol* The sense by which contact, pressure, and traction of the bodily organs, and the extension, and other tangible properties of external bodies, are perceived, more specifically, as confined to sensation of light pressure, or touch proper, tactile sensation Modern experimental analysis has discovered the existence of certain minute areas or spots on the surface of the skin, which are specifically responsive to stimulation by pressure or by traction of the hairs above them These are the so-called **touch-spots** But as some lightly touching stimulus is moved over any surface of the skin a mixture of sensations is experienced, and as the pressure of the stimulus is increased, subcutaneous sensations are excited All forms of tactile sensation, strictly so called, are not ordinarily separable from, but merged with, the muscular, tendon, and joint sensations, thus forming a mixed class called kinesthetic or stereognostic (See these words) If the organ of touch is itself moved, as in the case of exploring a surface or solid with the hand the sense is called **active touch,** as distinguished from the more nearly passive sense-perception of contact weight, etc, and, therefore, combining with the specifically tactual sensations, others of the kinesthetic class **3.** Any slight or delicate effort, as with a brush or pen, in order to heighten an effect, a light stroke, dash, as, to put on the finishing *touches* **4** Anything resembling a touch, or caused as by a light stroke (1) A light attack, stroke, twinge, as, a *touch* of pain (2) A trace, tinge, slight quality or quantity, as just a *touch* of sarcasm

We follow it with a story which has a *touch* in it of diabolical humor FROUDE *Short Studies* first series, p 377 [s 1872]

(3) A weakness or defect taint, as, a *touch* of the brain (4) A suggestion hint
5. *Characteristic manner or method, execution, finish* (1) Individual impress as of a workman, as, I know the *touch* of his tools (2) The peculiar method or handling of a subject, by which an author's work is recognized, as, a light or heavy *touch*

A master's *touch* is the gift of nature MATTHEW ARNOLD *Mixed Essays, French Critic on Milton* p 269 [MACM 1879]

6 *Mus* (1) The resistance made to the fingers by the keys (2) The peculiar manner in which a player presses the keyboard **7.** Close mental correspondence, accord, harmony, sympathy, as, to keep *touch* **8.** *Naut* The broadest part of a plank or timber, as of a "top and butt" plank, or a knee at the turn **9** *Magnetism* The method of magnetizing a steel bar by contact with one or more magnets See DOUBLE, SEPARATE, and SINGLE TOUCH, under DOUBLE, etc **10.** Something employed in examination, a touchstone, hence, the method of approximate assaying by the use of the touchstone and touch-needles, also, an official stamp indicating standard fineness in plate **11** Formerly, a hard stone, like touchstone, for receiving inscriptions, etc **12.** That which serves as a criterion, test, proof, as, friends of noble *touch*, endurance is the *touch* of truth.

He either fears his fate too much Or his deserts are small,
That puts it not unto the *touch* To win or lose it all
JAMES GRAHAM *My Dear and Only Love* pt 1 st 2

13. *Med* The mode of exploring diseased organs or internal conditions by the tactile sense, as, the *touch* applied to the womb **14** In bell-ringing, a partial series of changes **15** *Football* The part of the field outside the touch-lines and between the goal-lines See FOOTBALL **16** [Colloq] Special fashion, manner, as, the latest *touch* **17** [Slang] Approximation, comparison, as, that is no *touch* to it **18** [Slang] The act of borrowing or stealing in a petty way **19.** *Sugar-making* A method of testing boiling sirup by examining the consistency of a pinch taken between thumb and finger Compare STRING-PROOF **20.** [Rare] A musical tone or tones **21** [Rare] Same as TOCCATA **22.** [Archaic] Mental or moral perception **23.** [Archaic] A specified value or price, as, a penny or sixpenny *touch* **24†.** Reference or particular application **25†.** Censure
— **a near touch** [Colloq] a narrow escape — **field of t,** the total area of the skin's surface which is perceived as touching or being touched, at any one time a term formed after the analogy of the field of sight — **in touch** (*Rugby Football*) outside the touch-lines — **royal t,** a fanciful cure for scrofula by a touch of the king's hand — **to keep t,** to perform duly or correspondingly — **to make a t** **1.** [Slang] To pick a pocket **2** [Colloq] To borrow money — **touch'-and-go',** *a* **1** Liable to go off at a touch **2** Not thorough, light and lively **3** Narrowly escaping, as a danger — **t.-and-go,** *n* **1** A state of great uncertainty as to the issue or event **2** A light lively treatment of anything — **t. and move** (*Chess*), an expression used, when a player has touched a piece to call his attention to the law, that he must then move it — **touch' back",** *n* *Football* The act of touching the ball to the ground behind the player's own goal when it has been kicked by an opponent — **t.-body,** *n* One of the rounded bodies concerned in the sense of touch a tactile corpuscle **t. cell‡, t. corpuscle‡** — **t.-down,** *n* *Football* The act or play of touching the ball to the ground behind an opponent's goal also the point gained by the performance of this act — **t. hole,** *n* **1.** A small passage at the breech of a cannon for priming and firing priming-hole vent **2** The aperture in a gas-engine cylinder through which the charge is fired — **t.-in-goal,** *n* *Football* The spaces at the four corners of the field, included by the touch-lines and goal-lines — **t. line,** *n* *Football* **1** Either of the two longer boundaries of a field See diagram under FOOTBALL **2†** A tangent — **t.-me-not,** *n* **1** A plant of the genus *Impatiens* same as NOLI-ME-TANGERE **2** The skin disease lupus — **t.-needle,** *n* A needle or small strip of gold alloy, of known composition for determining the composition of another alloy by comparing the marks made by each on the same touchstone — **t.-pan,** *n* The pan of a flint-lock firearm communicating with the touch-hole — **t.-paper,** *n* Paper made slow burning by saturation with saltpeter used for firing explosives, as in pyrotechny — **t.-warden,** *n* An assay-warden of the goldsmiths — **true as t,** perfectly true sure
touch'box", 1 tuch'bŏks, 2 tŭch'bŏks, *n* A box containing lighted tinder for firing cannon formerly used by gunners
touch'er, 1 tuch'ər, 2 tŭch'er, *n* One who or that which touches specif an expert marksman — **near toucher** [Slang, Eng], a close chance — **as near as a t.** [Slang, Eng], as close as possible
touch'es, 1 tuch'es *or* tŭch 2 tuch'ĕs *or* tuch *n pl* [F] *Mus* The keys of a pianoforte, organ, or other instrument
touch'i-ly, 1 tuch'ı-lı, 2 tŭch'ı-lı, *adv* In a touchy manner, peevishly
touch'i-ness, 1 tuch'ı-nes, 2 tŭch'ı-nĕs *n* The quality or character of being touchy or irritable, oversensitiveness, irascibility
touch'ing, 1 tuch'ıŋ, 2 tŭch'ing, *pa.* Appealing to the emotions or susceptibilities, affecting, pathetic, as, a *touching* tale Syn. see PITIFUL — **-ly,** *adv* — **-ness,** *n*
touch'ing, *n* **1** The act of one who touches **2** The sense of feeling or touch — **touch'ing-stuff",** *n* A mixture of cork-ashes, ivory-black, gall, and molasses, used with water in treating the dark parts of an aquatint
touch'ing, *prep* With regard to, concerning
touch'less, 1 tuch'les, 2 tŭch'lĕs, *a* Having no sense of touch, incapable of being touched
touch'piece", 1 tuch'pis, 2 tŭch'pēç", *n* A coin, as an angel, or a small medal given by English sovereigns from Charles II to Queen Anne and by the Pretenders, to a scrofulous person when touched by them to cure the king's evil See illus under EVIL', *n*
touch'stone"ı, 1 tuch'stōn", 2 tŭch'stōn", *n* **1.** A fine-grained dark stone, usually schist or jasper so called because used with touch-needles to test the fineness of gold alloys, Lydian stone, basanite **2** Any standard or criterion that reveals the nature or quality of a thing Syn see CRITERION — **Irish touchstone,** basalt
Touch'stone", *n* In Shakespeare's *As You Like It*, a witty clown, who accompanies Rosalind in the Forest of Arden
toucht, *pp* Touched S S
touch'wood", 1 tuch'wud", 2 tŭch'wŏŏd", *n* A soft combustible material, such as amadou or punk, used as tinder
touch'y, 1 tuch'ı, 2 tŭch'y, *a* [TOUCH'I-ER, TOUCH'I-EST] [Colloq] **1** Apt to take offense on very little provocation, irascible, also, apt or liable to take fire, as tinder **2** In art, done with short, light touches of the brush or pencil instead of firm, unbroken lines Syn see CHOLERIC FRETFUL
tough, 1 tuf, 2 tŭf, *a* **1.** Susceptible of great tension or strain without parting or breaking, also, of a close texture that yields to pressure but resists cutting instruments, not easily broken, severed, or masticated, as, ligaments consist of very *tough* tissue, good steel is exceedingly *tough* **2** Not easily separated, tenacious, viscid, ropy, as, *tough* pitch, *tough* phlegm **3** Possessing great endurance, capable of resisting influences that produce fatigue and sickness, as, a *tough* constitution **4** [Colloq] Resisting moral influences, especially those that tend to soften and ameliorate the character, hence, irreclaimably vicious and criminal, as, a *tough* district **5** [Colloq] Attended with great effort, difficult to accomplish or overcome, laborious, also, severe, as an experience, as, a *tough* life of want **6** [Colloq] Hard to believe, incredible, as, a *tough* story **7.** [Slang] Characteristic of a tough, disreputable, vulgar, as, *tough* manners [< AS *tōh* tough] — **tough'bark",** *n* [Austral] *Bot* Any of several shrubs of the genus *Pimelea* which have tough stringy bark — **t.-cake,** *n* Cake-copper **t.-pitch‡.** — **tough'ly,** *adv* — **tough'ness,** *n*
tough, *n* [Colloq, U S] A person that is hardened in vice and crime, a ruffian
tough'en, 1 tuf'n, 2 tŭf'n, *v* **I.** *t* **1** To render **tuf'en',** tough or tougher **2.** *Metal* To remove the last remaining quantities of foreign metals from (copper) in refining, as by poling
II. *i* To become tough or tougher
tough'head", 1 tuf'hed', 2 tŭf'hĕd, *n* [Local, U S] The ruddy duck
tough'ish, 1 tuf'ısh, 2 tŭf'ish, *a* [Colloq] Somewhat tough
tought, *a* Tight CHAUCER *C T* l 7,849
Toul, 1 tūl, 2 tul, *n* A fortified cathedral-town in Meurthe-et-Moselle department, France, taken by the Germans, Sept 23 1870 the Roman **Tullum Leucorum**
Tou"lon', 1 tū lōn', 2 tu'lŏn', *n* A French fortified seaport, naval arsenal, and cathedral city on the Mediterranean, the **Telo Martius** of the Romans, the **Telonion** of the Greeks
tou"lou-cou'na-oil", *n* Same as TULUCANA-OIL
Tou"louse', 1 tū lūz', 2 tu'lus', *n* A cathedral city, a commercial and manufacturing center capital of the former **County of Toulouse** (920–1271), capital of Haute Garonne department, France
toum'bek-ı, 1 tūm'bek-ı, 2 tum'bĕk-ı, *n* [Turk] A **tum'bek-ı,** / bacco grown in Persia
toun, 1 tūn, 2 tun, *n* [Scot] A hamlet, town, also, a farmhouse
Tou"na-te'a, 1 tū nə-tī'ə, 2 tu'na-tē'a, *n* *Bot* A genus of mostly tropical American trees of the family *Cæsalpiniaceæ* which furnish a strong, hard, close-grained wood
toup, 1 tūp 2 tup *n* [Malay] A three-masted lugger
tou-pee', 1 tū-pī', 2 tu-pē' (XIII), *n* **1** A little tuft, a curl or artificial lock of hair **2** The top of a periwig, hence, a small wig See illus under PERIWIG

Whate'er of dunce in college or in town
Sneers at another in *toupee* or gown
POPE *The Dunciad* bk iv, l 88

[< F *toupet* < OF *toupe*, tuft] **tou-pet'‡.**
tour, 1 tūr, 2 tur, *v* **I** *t* To make a tour of
II. *i* **1.** To make a tour, travel **2†.** To turn
tour, *n* **1.** A round trip, journey, or excursion of considerable extent, as, a *tour* through France, a wedding *tour* **2.** A passing around, circuit, as, he made a complete *tour* of the ship **3.** A rambling excursion of considerable extent **4** A turn or shift, as of duty or service once a military term **5** [Rare] Manner, port, also, import **6** A revolution or turn, as of a celestial body **7†.** A carriage-promenade, as in a park, also, the course or road for such a drive, hence, any fashionable drive [F, see TURN, *n*] **tow'ert.** Syn. see JOURNEY — **grand tour** [F] a tour of the world or its principal cities and places of interest chiefly used in the expression, "to make the *grand tour*" [koo‡.
tou'ra-cou, *n* Same as TURACOU **tou'ra-co‡; tou'ra-Tou"raine',** 1 tū rēn', 2 tu'rān', *n* Former French province embracing Indre-et-Loire and part of Vienne, capital, Tours
tour-bil'lion, 1 tūr-bil'yən, 2 tur-bil'yon, *n* **1.** Some-**tour-bil'lon,** / thing having a spiral movement, as a whirlwind

Arab and other travelers complain of the *tourbillions*
BURTON *Lake Regions Cent Afr* p 209 [n 1860]

2. A firework constructed to gyrate in the air and to present the appearance of a fiery spiral or scroll **3** Any point on the body from which the hairs radiate or towards which they converge, usually the one at the back of the head **4** A rotary carriage serving as a support for the escapement of a watch [< F *tourbillon*, whirlwind, < L *turbo* see TURBO]
Tour"coing', 1 tūr'kwäŋ', 2 tur'kwäŋ', *n* A town in Nord department, France from which the British drove out the Germans Oct 24 1918
tour de force, 1 tūr də fōrs, 2 tur de fōrs [F] A feat of remarkable strength or skill

tou"relle', 1 tū"rel', 2 tu rĕl', *n* [F] *Archeol* A small turret
tour'ett, *n* Same as TURRET¹
tour'ette', *n* Same as TURRET¹
Tour"gée', 1 tûr zĕ', 2 tu͝r'zhe', **Albion Winegar** (⁵/₁₂1838–⁵/₁₂1905) An American novelist, *A Fool's Errand*
Tour-gue'nieff, *n* Same as TURGENEF
tour'ing, 1 tûr'iŋ, 2 tu͝r'ing *ppr & verbal n* of TOUR — **tour'ing car"**, *n* A large, heavy automobile with a capacity for five or more passengers and baggage built especially for touring
tour'ism, 1 tûr'izm, 2 tu͝r'izm, *n* [Rare] Traveling as a recreation
tour'ist, 1 tûr'ist, 2 tur'ist, *n* One who makes a tour, any one traveling for recreation, humorously, a tramp [< F *touriste*, < *tour*, see TURN, *n*] — **tour'ist-car"**, *n* A railroad-car plainly fitted for the use of tourists or emigrants — **tour-is'tic**, *a*
tour'ist-ry, 1 tûr'ist-ri, 2 tur'ist-ry, *n* The subject or object of a tour, the knowledge or practise of touring
It was a pure little isle of *touristry* among these solitary hills R L STEVENSON *Silverado Squatters* p 38 [R BROS 1884]
Tour" la"-ville', 1 tûr'-lä'-vil', 2 tu͝r'-lä'-vĭl', *n* A town in Manche department, France
tour'ma-lin, } 1 tûr'me-lin, -lin *or* -lin, 2 tu͝r'ma-lĭn,
tour'ma-line, } -lĭn *or* -lin, *n* *Mineral* **1.** A transparent to subtranslucent complex aluminum-boron silicate, $(H_6Na_2K_6Li_6Mg_2Fe_2Ca_2Al_2B_2Cr_2Fe_2)Si_{O_5}$, with a vitreous to resinous luster and found commonly black or brownish or bluish-black, but sometimes blue, green, red, or colorless, and crystallizing in the hexagonal system
Tourmalin is pyroelectric and strongly dichroic Certain varieties are red internally and green externally, while still others are red at one extremity and green, blue, or black at the other The varieties of tourmalin are named according to their color the **colorless tourmalin** is called *achroite*, **black t**, *aphrizite* **green t.**, *chrysolite* or *peridot* **blue t**, *indicolite* or *indigolite*, **red or pink t.**, *rubellite*, **black compact t**, *schorl*, **violet-red t**, *siberite* Tourmalin is cut into gem-stones
2. In optics, a slice of tourmalin cut in a particular way for use in polariscopes [< F *tourmaline*, < *tournamal*, name of the stone in Ceylon] **tur'ma-lin(e)‡.**
tour"mente', 1 tûr'mänt', 2 tu͝r mänt', *n* [F] A violent mountain snow-storm, especially in the Alps
tournt, *n* **1.** *Old Eng Law* A court of record formerly held by the sheriff twice a year in each hundred in the county in rotation **2** A spinning-wheel [For TURN]
tour'na-ment, 1 tûr'ne-ment *or* -mant, 2 tur'na-ment (XIII), *n* **1.** In medieval times, a pageant in which two opposing parties of men in armor contended on horseback, with blunted weapons, in mock combat Usually there were a number of encounters, and the prizes were distributed to the victors by a queen of beauty chosen for the occasion Probably of French origin, tournaments spread over western Europe *from the 11th to the 15th century* By the 16th century they had become mere pageantry, and by the 17th had practically died out.
Tournaments may be considered to have arisen about the middle of the eleventh century
HALLAM *Middle Ages* pt II p 517 [H 1854]
2. The contest in which such combatants engaged **3.** A comparatively recent sport of skilled horsemen, who tilt at rings suspended in the air, seeking to bear them off on their lances **4.** Any contest of skill involving a number of competitors and a series of games, as, a base-ball or a chess *tournament* **5.** [Rare] An encounter, as of arms, as, Don Quixote's *tournament* with the barber. [< F *tournoiement*, < *tournoyer*, tilt, turn round, < *tourner*, see TURN] **tur'na-ment†.**
tour'na-sin, 1 tûr'ne-sin 2 tu͝r'na-sĭn *n* [F] A knife for scraping excess of slip from baked and decorated ceramic ware
tour"nay', 1 tûr ne' 2 tu͝r'nā', *n* A printed worsted upholstery-material [< *Tournay*, in Belgium]
Tour"nay', *n* A manufacturing and cathedral town in Hainaut province, Belgium It was the seat of the Merovingian kings in the 5th century the Roman **Turris Nervlorum. Door'nik‡** [Fl] **Tour"nai'‡.**
tour"né', 1 tûr ne', 2 tu͝r'ne', *a* *Her* Regardant [F, pp of *tourner*, turn, < L *torno* see TURN *v*] **tour"née'‡.**
tour"né', *n* [F] In the game of skat, a bid in which the successful bidder turns up a skat-card as trump and then takes the skat into his own hand — **grand tourné** (*Card-playing*), in skat the rule by which a player is allowed to play without a trump if he has turned a jack
Tour"ne-fort', 1 tûr ne-fōr', 2 tu͝r ne-fōr', **Joseph Pitton de** (⁵/₁₂1656–¹¹/₁₂1708) A French botanist, author of a system of botanical classification and the founder of genera — **Tour"ne-for'ti-a**, *n* *Bot* A genus of mostly tropical trees, shrubs or rarely undershrubs of the family *Boraginaceæ*, with alternate, entire leaves and small cymose flowers *T heliotropioides*, the summer heliotrope, is cultivated for ornament and *T volubilis*, the basket-withe, is found in southern Florida — **Tour"ne-for'ti-an**, *a*
tourn'er-y†, *n* Same as TURNERY
tourne'sol, *n* Same as TURNSOLE
tour-nette', 1 tûr-net' 2 tu͝r-nĕt', *n* A rotating tablet resembling a small potters wheel, used in decorating the finer wares with lines [F < *tour* see TURN *n*]
Tour'neur, 1 tûr'nər, 2 tûr'ner, **Cyril** (1575?–²/₁₂1626) An English tragic poet
tour'ney, 1 tûr'ni 2 tu͝r'ny (XIII), *vi* To take part in a tourney [< F *tournoyer*, see TOURNAMENT] **tur'neyt.**
tour'ney, *n* Same as TOURNAMENT, 1, 2, and 5 [< F *tournoi*, < *tournoyer*, see TOURNAMENT]
— **tour'ney-helm"**, *n* The helmet used in tournaments, having light iron bars far apart across the face opposed to *tilting-helm*
tour'ni-quet, 1 tûr'ni-ket, 2 tu͝r'ni-kĕt, *n* **1.** *Surg* An instrument for stopping the flow of blood through an artery by means of strong compression **2.** [Archaic] A turnstile [F, < *tourner*, turn, < L *torno*, see TURN, *v*]
tour"nois', 1 tûr'nwä' 2 tu͝r'nwä', *n* A shortened form for *livre tournois*, an old French unit of money of account, equivalent to a modern franc [F, < *Tours*, France]
Tour"non', 1 tûr nôñ', 2 tu͝r nôn', *n* A town in Ardèche department, France
tour-nure', 1 tûr-nūr', 2 tur-nūr', *n* **1.** The curving shape of a figure, outline, contour, in art, the characteristic turn of a drawing, especially if graceful or noble
The chiefs of savage tribes have distinguished themselves in London and Paris by the purity of their *tournure* EMERSON *Essays Manners* in second series p 110 [H M & CO 1890]
2 A light pad or cushion sometimes worn by women to give the effect of well-rounded hips, also, the drapery at the back of a gown [F, < *tourner* see TOURNIQUET]
Tou ro, 1 tû'ro 2 tu ro **Judah** (⁶/₁₂1775–¹/₁₂1854) An American philanthropist, benefactor of Jewish institutions.
Tours, 1 tûr 2 tu͝r, *n* A manufacturing and cathedral city, capital of Indre-et-Loire department, France site of Charles Martel's defeat of the Saracens, Oct 10, 732, seat of the French government when Paris was besieged in 1870
tourte', 1 tûrt, 2 tu͝rt, *n* [F] A tart made of fruit
tourte', *n* [French-Canadian] The wild pigeon
tour"te-relle', 1 tûr'te-rel' 2 tu͝r'te-rĕl', *n* [F] A dove (*Zenaida martinicana*) of the West Indies
touse, 1 touz, 2 tous r [Prov Eng or Obs] **I** *t* **1.** To disturb the peace of stir up, as a row **2.** To tousle **3†.** To pull to pieces **4†.** To tease
II. *i* **1.** To strive **2** To stir about [Cp TOSE*] **touze†.** — **tous'er, touz'er**, *n* [A haul, pull
touse, *n* **1.** [Dial] A noisy disturbance, row, ado **2**
tou'sle, 1 tou'zl, 2 tou'sl, *vt* [TOU'SLED, TOU'SLING] **1.** [Colloq] To disarrange or disorder, tumble, rumple. usually in the past participle, as, *tousled* hair **2.** [Scot] To pull about in a rough or teasing way: also used substantively [Intens of TOUSE, *v*] **tou'zle†.** — **tou's**, *a* [Colloq] **tou'zly‡.**
tous" les'-mois', 1 tū -lĕ'-mwä', 2 tu͝'-le'-mwä', *n* [F] *Chem* A food-starch obtained from several species of *Canna*, especially *C edulis* Compare ACHIRA
Tous"saint' l'Ou"ver"ture', 1 tū san' lū'ver'tur', 2 tu͝'sän' lu͝'vĕr tur' (⁵/₁₂1743–⁴/₁1803) A negro general, liberator of Haiti
tout¹, 1 taut *or* tūt, 2 tout *or* tu͝t, *vi* **1.** To observe secretly, spy, specif, to act as a tout See TOUT², *n*, 2 **2.** (1) To solicit patronage, custom, or support obtrusively (2) To follow [Var of TOUT², *v*]
tout², 1 taut, 2 tout, *v* **I.** *t* To annoy, tease very **II.** *i.* [Scot] To become displeased or angry suddenly, fall into a pet [Var of TOOT², *v*]
tout³, 1 tût, 2 tu͝t, *vi* To toot as a horn
tout¹, 1 taut *or* tût, 2 tout *or* tu͝t, *n* **1.** One who touts **2.** [Cant, Eng] In horse-racing, a mercenary spy who sells to sporting men information concerning the condition of horses entered for a race **3.** In solo, a game in which a single player plays for all the tricks
tout², 1 taut, 2 tout *n* [Scot] A fit of sickness or ill nature
tout †, *n.* The fundament, buttocks
tout" ensemble', 1 tū' tan sän'bl, 2 tu͝' tän'sän'bl [F] See ENSEMBLE
tout'er, 1 tout'ər *or* tūt'ər, 2 tout'er *or* tu͝t'er, *n* **1.** [Rare] One who plies or solicits customers or supporters obtrusively, as, a *touter* for a candidate for election **2.** [Slang, Eng] (1) A revenue cutter (2) A customs officer [< TOUT¹, *v*]
tout'ie, 1 taut'i, 2 tout'i, *a* [Scot] Touchy bad-tempered
To-va"ri-a'ce-æ, 1 to-vā"ri-ē'si-ī, 2 to-vā"ri-ā'ce-ē, *n pl* *Bot* A family of dicotyledonous densely hairy stalked tropical American plants of the order *Rhoedales* They have trifoliolate leaves and clustered flowers characterized by eight sepals, eight petals, and eight stamens The ovary has eight parietal placentas, and the fruit is one-celled **To-va'ri-a**, *n* (t g) [< S *Tovaria*, Spanish physician] — **to-va"ri-a'ceous**, *a*
tove, 1 tōv, 2 tōv, *vi* [Scot] To talk familiarly
tove, *n* [Scot] A familiar talk, conversation
tow, 1 tō, 2 tō, *vt* **1.** To drag, as a boat or raft, through the water by or as by a rope, also, to drag behind in any way, as a canal-boat is *towed* by horses, to *tow* sleds up hill **2.** To drag (a net) over the surface of the water for obtaining specimens, as for a laboratory **3** To pick apart, as curled hair [< AS *teōn*, draw] *Syn.* see DRAW
tow¹, *n* **1.** A short coarse hemp or flax fiber resulting from heckling or swingling, as distinguished from the long clean fiber
Eye-witnesses still speak of the grotesque youth habited in homespun *tow* lying on his back and poring over his book NICOLAY AND HAY *Abraham Lincoln* vol I p 112 [C CO 1890]
2. Sufficient hemp fiber (about 3¹/₂ pounds) to spin 160 fathoms of yarn [< AS *tow* (in *towlic*, of spinning)]
— **ground'-tow"**, *n* In rope-making, the waste tow that sticks to the machinery — **tow'-tall"**, *n* [New Eng] Cloth having a coarse open weave
tow², *n* **1.** That which is towed or dragged by or as by a rope, specif, vessels, barges, or the like moved through the water by a towboat or a steam-tug **2** The act of towing, or the state of being towed, also, a following behind as if towed
— **tow'-car'**, *n* [U S] A street railway-car drawn by a grip- or motor-car trail-car — **tow-cock**, *n* An Asiatic species of bean (*Dolichos sinensis*) **tow-cok‡** — **tow-hook**, *n* *Mil* A metal implement having a hook at one end and a hammer at the other used in unpacking ammunition-chests — **tow iron**, *n* *Whaling* A harpoon attached to a tow-line — **tow line**, *n* **1** *Naut* A heavy rope or cable used in towing towing-rope **2** *Whaling* A line fastened to a toggle-iron or harpoon, used for holding a boat fast to a whale when struck — **tow-mast**, *n* A post sometimes used on tows by which the tow-line is kept raised so that it may be clear of bushes along canal banks — **tow-net**, *n* Same as TOWING-NET — **tow path**, *n* A path along a river or canal, used by horses, etc, in towing boats towing-path — **tow-rope**, *n* A tow-line or towing rope — **tow-team**, *n* [Local U S] An extra team of draft animals added to assist a regular team
tow³, 1 tau, 2 tow, *n* [Scot] A rope
tow'age, 1 tō'ij, 2 tō'ag, *n* **1.** The service of towing, also, charge for towing **2.** *Law* (1) The drawing of a vessel through the water merely to expedite her voyage opposed to *salvage*, or the rendering of aid to relieve her from peril (2) Money paid by bargemen to the owner of the river-bank for permission to pass on his land when towing a barge or other vessel
to-wa'ha, 1 to-wō'ha 2 to-wä'ha, *n* [Egypt] The circular casting-net used along the Nile
to'wa-i, 1 tō'wa-ī 2 tō'wa-ī, *n* [Maori] *Bot* **1.** An evergreen tree (*Weinmannia racemosa*) whose bark is used for tanning **2** A palm-like plant (*Cordyline indivisa*) often cultivated in greenhouses
tow'all†, *n* A towel
To-wan'da, 1 to-won'də, 2 to-wan'da, *n* A borough; county-seat of Bradford county, Pa
tow'ar, 1 tou'ər 2 tow'ar, *n* [Scot] A rope-maker
to'ward, 1 tō'ərd, 2 tō'ard, *a* **1.** Ready to do or learn, not froward, tractable, apt **2.** Approaching attainment or fulfilment making progress toward a desired end **3.** [Archaic] Approaching, at hand, as, a *toward* good **4†.** Giving promise of success [< AS *tōweard* < *tō*, to, + *-weard*, -WARD] **to'wardst.** — **to'ward-ness**, *n*
to'ward†, *adv* At hand, near
to'ward, } 1 tō'ərd -ərdz, 2 tō'ard, -ardz, *prep* [*Towards*
to'wards, } is somewhat more common than *toward*, but the two forms are interchangeable] **1.** In a course or line leading to, in the direction of, also, facing, as, they traveled *toward* London, the window was *toward* the east **2.** In a place that lies in the direction of, as, there is a well-watered country *toward* the north **3.** With respect to, regarding said of inclination, tendency, feeling, etc, as, *malice toward none* **4.** Aiming at or contributing to, for, as, *toward* this end **5** Near in point of time, nearly, about, as, *toward* evening
As in other cases *towards* is a later form due to adding the adverbial suffix *-es* (orig the mark of a gen case) to the shorter *toward* SKEAT *Etym Dict.*
to'ward-ly, 1 tō'ərd-li, 2 tō'ard-ly, *a* **1.** Ready to do or learn, compliant with duty, apt, docile, tractable. **2†.** Unusually advanced, forward — **to'ward-li-ness**, *n.*
to'wardst, *adv* Forward
tow'boat", 1 tō'bōt', 2 tō'bōt', *n* **1.** Same as TUG, *n*, 3 **2.** [Rare] A barge, canal-boat, or any boat designed to be towed
Towces'ter, 1 taus'tər, 2 tows'ter *n* An ancient market-town in Northamptonshire, England
tow'cock", 1 tau'kok', 2 tow'cŏk', *n* [India] The cow-pea.
towd, *pp* Towed S S
tow'die, 1 tau'di, 2 tow'di, *n* [Scot] **1.** A young single woman **2.** A young hen that has not laid eggs
tow'el, 1 tau'el, 2 tow'ĕl, *v* [TOW'ELED or TOW'ELLED, TOW'ELS, TOW'EL-ING or TOW'EL-LING] **I.** *t* **1.** To wipe or dry with a towel **2.** [Slang, Eng] To thrash, beat **II** *i* To use a towel for rubbing or wiping
tow'el¹, *n* **1.** A cloth, usually of linen, for drying anything by wiping — especially after washing it, as, a bathing-*towel*, dish-*towel* **2** *Eccl* A richly ornamented covering for the altar, also, a linen altar-cloth **3.** [Slang] Same as OAKEN TOWEL [< F *touaille*, < LL *toacula* < OHG *dwahila*, towel] **tow'alle† — glass's tow"el, n** *Same as* GLASS-CLOTH, 1 — **horse t**, *n* *Same as* JACK-TOWEL See under JACK — **lead t.** [Slang, Eng], a bullet — **oaken t** [Slang, Eng], a club — **tow'el-gourd"**, *n* Same as SPONGE-GOURD — **t -horse**, *n* A slight wooden frame on which to hang towels — **t. rack**, *n* A rail or set of rails as by a wash-stand, upon which towels are hung — **t -roller**, *n* A roller for holding an endless towel
towel'†, *n* A towel CHAUCER *C T* I 7 730
tow'el-ing, 1 tau'el-iŋ, 2 tow'ĕl-ing, *n* **1.** A fabric, as crash, specially woven for making towels **2.** [Rare] A towel **3** [Slang, Eng] A whipping **tow'el-ingt.** — **elephant toweling**, a variety of crash cloth used for working worsted patterns — **t. embroidery**, embroidery wrought on coarse fabric, as toweling
tow'er, 1 tau'ər, 2 tow'er, *v* **I.** *i* **1.** To rise, like a tower, to a comparatively great height used also figuratively, as, he *towers* to fame **2.** To fly directly upward said (1) of a lark when soaring and singing, (2) of the action of a game-bird when it rises vertically to a great height after being mortally wounded, and (3) of a falcon that mounts straight above its quarry in order to swoop effectively
Upon his wrist the *towering* merlin stands PRIOR *Henry and Emma* l 111
II†. *t* To soar into
tow'er, *n* **1.** A structure very tall in proportion to its depth and width, usually equilateral or circular in ground-plan, and frequently forming part of a large building, as a cathedral, properly, a structure larger than a pinnacle, and less tapering than a steeple See illus under LEANING TOWER, CELAIN, and ROUND **2.** *Mil* A tall wooden movable structure from which besiegers formerly stormed a walled town or fortress
At four different points have the vast *towers* been pushed to the walls
W WARE *Zenobia* vol II letter XV p 131 [JAS M 1865]
3. A place of security, fortified place, citadel
A solid refuge for distress — The *towers* of righteousness WORDSWORTH *Thanksgiving Ode* st 2
4 A very high head-dress of pasteboard, ribbons and lace in vogue toward the close of the 17th and in the early part of the 18th centuries also any very high coiffure **5** *Her* A small castle, usually battlemented, with gate and portcullis **6.** *Chem* A distilling-tube See TUBE **7.** *Chem* An upright cylinder containing substances which readily absorb moisture used for drying gases, etc **8†.** *Astrol* A mansion [< AS *tur*, < L *turris*, tower] **tort; tourt.**
— **gabled tower**, a tower having two or four gables instead of a spire — **Gay-Lussac's t.**, in sulfuric-acid making, a tower filled with pieces of coke over which concentrated sulfuric acid trickles down and, meeting the gas issuing *from the lead-chambers, absorbs its nitrous anhydrid*, which otherwise would be lost — **Glover's t.** In sulfuric-acid works, a tower through which the acid from the Gay-Lussac tower trickles and yields *nitrous anhydrid to the* gases entering the lead-chambers, at the same time cooling them **2.** A coke-tower **Glover t ‡.** — **mural t**, a tower forming an integral part of a wall, but not projecting beyond it on the outside — **staged t**, a tower built in stages, as a pagoda — **t. bastion**, a bastion enclosing or covering rooms or cells for men and ammunition — **tow'er-clock"**, *n* A large clock, often having four dials designed for towers of churches or public buildings — **t. cress**, *n* A European rock-cress (*Arabis turrita*) — **t.-house**, *n* A switch-tower, — **t -man**, *n* A switchman in a tower-house — **t mill**, *n.*



Tower of London, from the Thames

A windmill mounted on a tower Compare SMOCK-MILL — **t.-mustard**, *n* **1.** An Old World rock-cress (*Arabis glabra*) naturalized in the United States, with a *simple stem*, sagittate leaves yellowish-white flowers, and slender pods **2.** The tower-cress — **T. of London**, a structure near and without the eastern wall of the city of London and on the northern bank of the Thames, begun by Bishop Gundulf at the direction of William the Conqueror in 1078 and not completed for more than thirty years *The Tower liberty* consists of 26 acres, of which 12 are enclosed within the ditch The principal towers of this structure are, the **White tower** (erected for William the Conqueror by Gundulf, Bishop of Rochester, 1079–1080) the **Middle t.**

(forming the main entrance), the **Byward t** (the chief entrance to the external line of fortifications), **Traitor's Gate,** or **St. Thomas's t.** (the entrance for prisoners taken to the Tower by water), **Bloody t** (so called from the tradition that the young Princes Edward V and the Duke of York were murdered there), **Record** or **Wakefield t.** (where the Records were formerly kept and the regalia is now guarded), **Beauchamp t** (named after Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick), **Devereux t** (where the Duke of Clarence is said to have been drowned in a butt of Malmsey), and **Jewel t** (where the regalia was formerly kept) The Chapel of St John is a pure and fine example of Norman architecture Henry III used the Tower for a residence, it was long a prison for political offenders, it has now a national collection of armor and is the repository of the regalia of the kingdom — **t of silence,** the structure on which the Parsees expose their dead, a dakhma See illus under PARSEE — **t -owl,** *n* [Eng] The barn-owl — **T. pound** [Eng], the mint standard pound of before 1527 so called because it was kept in the Tower of London — **t -shell,** *n* A turritelloid gastropod — **t towered** (*Her*), a tower having turrets, the number of which is usually mentioned — **t -wagon,** *n* A wagon with an adjustable tower as used in repairing overhead wires — **tow'ered,** *a* **1.** Furnished with towers for ornament or defense *2 Her* Crowned with towers or turrets, as a castle — **tow'er-et†,** *n* A little tower, turret — **tow'er-ing,** *pa* **1** Like a tower in height, lofty, as, *towering* cliffs 2 Reaching to a high degree, aiming high as, *towering* ambition 3. Marked by violence or intensity, as, a *towering* passion 4 *Her* Soarant — **tow'er-ing,** *n* The act of rising vertically into the air, as a game-bird when mortally wounded in a particular manner, also, such a flight — **tow'er-let,** *n* [Rare] A small tower — **tow'er-y,** *a* **1.** Towering, lofty 2 [Rare] Towered

Tow'er Cit'y. A borough in Schuylkill county, Pa

tow'erd, *pp* Towered S S

Tow'er Ham'lets A former parliamentary borough in E London, England, embracing the divisions of Whitechapel, St George, Limehouse, Mile End, Stepney Bow and Bromley and Poplar

tow'er-wort", 1 tau'ər-wûrt", 2 tow'er-wûrt", *n* Any one of several European cresses, especially the tower-cress (*Arabis turrita*)

tow'head", 1 tō'hed", 2 tō'hĕd", *n* **1** A person with flaxen hair 2 A person with tousled hair 3 [Local, U S] The hooded merganser 4. [Western U S] A slight obstruction in a stream causing a ripple or foam

tow'-head"ed, 1 tō'-hed'ed, 2 tō'-hĕd'ĕd, *a* Having flaxen hair

tow'hee, 1 tau'hī *or* tō'hī, 2 tow'hē *or* tō'hē, *n* A fringilloid bird (genus *Pipilo*), especially *P erythrophthalmus,* the **white-eyed towhee;** chewink See illus under CHEWINK Other varieties are the **California** or **brown t.** (*P crissalis*) and the **green-tailed t** (*O chlorura*) of the western United States [Imitative] **tow'hee-bunt"ing** or **-finch"†.**

to' whiles"†, *conj* While

to-wil'ly, 1 to-wil'ı, 2 to-wil'y, *n* [Prov Eng] A bird, the sanderling from its cry **tow"-wil'ly†.**

to-wind'†, *vt* To revolve

tow'ing†, 1 tō'ıng, 2 tō'ing, *n* **1.** The act of one who tows **2.** Towage 3 That which is gathered with a towing-net — **tow'ing-bri"dle,** *n Naut* A bridle secured at either the bow or stern of a vessel (according as it is to be towed or employed in towing) to which is fastened the tow-line Compare BRIDLE, 3 (2) — **t.-lights,** *n* White lights carried one above the other by a tug having a vessel or raft in tow — **t.-net,** *n* A canvas drag arranged for towing and intended to catch surface animals or plants used by naturalists **tow'net"†** — **t -path,** *n* A tow-path — **t.-timber,** *n Naut* A timber-head to which a tow-line may be made fast **t -post†**

tow'ing², *n* The process of picking apart, as twists of curled hair [< TOW², *n*]

towl, 1 taul 2 towl, *v* [Prov Eng] To toll, entice

Tow Law, 1 tau lô, 2 tow lą A town in Durham county, England

tow'-line", etc See TOW², *n*

tow'mont, 1 tau'mənt, 2 tow'mont, *n* [Scot] A twelvemonth

town, 1 taun, 2 town, *n* **1.** In general, any considerable collection of dwelling-houses, especially as distinguished from the adjacent country, also, the people of such place, collectively, townspeople, as, he lives in *town,* gone to *town,* all the *town* knew him 2. [U S] (1) A territorial division established by law for political or municipal purposes (2) A subdivision of a county, being a quasi-corporate body, that may include villages and towns proper (3) A political division of a State

In the New England States the town is a political and corporate body created by the legislature, tho historically, in most cases, practically existing before that body It constitutes the political unit of the State, and as such sends representatives to the legislature In other States, particularly in the West, the county is the political unit, the towns (more properly townships) if any, are its subdivisions, and are established by the county authorities instead of by the legislature the counties being the units of representation In many States, particularly in the South, the town or township system is entirely wanting

Three types of rural local government are discernible in America The first is characterized by its unit the *Town* or Township and exists in the six New England States The second is characterized by a much larger unit, the county and prevails in the southern States The third combines some features of the first with some of the second, and may be called the mixed system It is found under a considerable variety of forms, in the middle and northwestern States

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3. [Eng] (1) *Originally, a collection of dwellings* enclosed for security within some form of fortification, as by walls pickets, etc , later, a tithing or vill where there was a church with divine service, subsequently, a city, borough, or any collection of dwelling-houses larger than a village, as, the *town* of Hull, London *town* (2) A large collection of business houses and dwellings, having an established market, but not the see of a bishop 4 In Scotland, a farm, a farmhouse with its outhouses, tenant-houses, etc 5 A certain size of paper for cards, 1½ by 3 inches [< AS *tūn,* enclosure]

— **county town,** the town in a county where the courts are held and the public business is transacted — **man about t ,** a city man of means and leisure who saunters about and lounges in the clubs and public places — **on the t** [U S] 1. Dependent on the town for support, as sickness forced the poor family *on the town* 2 Earning a subsistence as a prostitute — **t adjutant** [Eng], an officer on a military staff in garrison charged with duty as a provost marshal — **t and gown** [Eng] the people of a university city and the students of the university — **town'-ball",** *n* A variety of the game of rounders that preceded baseball in the United States — **t.-box†,** *n* The treasury of a town — **t. cachexia,** a depraved condition of the nutritive system frequent among dwellers in crowded cities, characterized by pallor and general debility — **t clerk,** an official charged with the duty of making and safely keeping the town records — **t clock,** a clock put up in a conspicuous place at the expense and for the convenience of the people of the town — **t collector,** a collector of the taxes assessed for the uses of the town — **t. councilor** [Eng], a member of a town council — **t -cress,** *n* The garden peppergrass — **t crier,** a person appointed to make public announcements relating to the town by outcry through the streets, attracting attention usually by ringing a bell — **t gate** [Eng], the principal highway through a town — **t. hall,** the building where the public offices of a town are and where its official business is transacted — **t. house. 1.** A town residence, as opposed to a country one 2 A town hall 3. A public almshouse workhouse 4. The town prison — **t land,** open land belonging to a town in its corporate capacity — **t. line,** an established boundary-line of a town sometimes said of a township — **t -major,** *n Mil* In England, a garrison officer ranking as captain and performing duties such as supervision of guards, regulating paroles, etc — **t. meeting** [U S], a general assemblage of the people of a town in New England and some of the Western States constituting the legislative body of the town, in other States having smaller powers, sometimes only advisory — **t officers,** the official persons constituting the government of a town — **t plot,** the recorded survey officially made designating the lots, streets, public places, etc — **t pound,** an enclosure belonging to a town for the impounding of estrays or vagrant animals — **t. records,** the official records of the public business of a town — **t -reeve,** *n* A reeve having jurisdiction limited to a town See REEVE†, *n* — **t site,** the location where a town is or is to be built up — **t talk,** a common or general topic of conversation or gossip in a town — **t. tax,** a tax levied on the property in a town for the town's use — **t top,** a large whip-top formerly provided in old English villages for public amusement — **t traveler** [Eng] a salesman or canvasser limited to a certain city — **t wall,** a fortified wall surrounding a town — **towned†,** *a* Containing towns — **town'ish,** *a* [Rare] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a town or its people, as a *townish* dress — **town'less,** *a* Devoid of towns — **town'let,** *n* A small town **town'ling†**

town-ee', 1 taun-ī', 2 town-ē', *n* [Slang, Eng] **1** An inhabitant of a college town who is not connected with the college *2 A fellow townsman 3 [Anglo-Ind] A native* who acts as interpreter for British soldiers

Tow'ner, 1 tau'nər, 2 tow'ner, *n* A county in N North Dakota 1,048 sq m county-seat, Cando

town'folk", 1 taun'fōk", 2 town'fōk", *n* People who live in towns or cities or a particular town or city **towns'folk"†.**

town'land, 1 taun'land; 2 town'lănd, *n* In Ireland, a subdivision of a parish, the outlying land of a hamlet, or a parcel of land having a distinctive name

Town'ley mar'bles, 1 taun'lı, 2 town'ly A collection of classical sculpture in the galleries of antiquities of the British Museum [After Chas *Townley,* the collector] **Towne'ley†**

Towns, 1 taunz, 2 townz *n* A county in N E Georgia, 168 sq m county-seat Hiawassee

town'scape", 1 taun'skēp", 2 town'scāp", *n* An aspect or the picture of a town

townse'like†, *a* Like tradesmen, plebeian

Town'send, 1 *taun'zend,* 2 *town'sĕnd, n* **1** A township and town in Middlesex county, Mass 2 A town, county-seat of Broadwater county, Mont

Town-sen'di-a, 1 taun-zen'dı-ə, 2 town-sĕn'di-ə, *n Bot* A genus of western American low, many-stemmed asteraceous herbs with entire leaves large flower-heads the numerous rays varying in color from rose-purple to white, and achenes covered with hairs [< David *Townsend,* West Chester Pa]

Town'shend, 1 taun'zend, 2 town'sĕnd *n* **1 Charles, Viscount,** English statesman (1674–6/21738), Prime Minister to George I 2 **Charles** (5/21725–9/41767) author of tax on tea and other measures preceding American Revolution 3 **Sir Charles Vere Ferrers** (2/21861–8/21924), an English general in Mesopotamia besieged by the Turks at Kut-el-Amara which see

town'ship, 1 taun'ship, 2 town'ship, *n* **1.** [U S] (1) A territorial subdivision of a county with certain corporate powers of municipal government for local purposes, also, the corporation or government thereof See TOWN (2) Specif , one of the tracts of the United States, formerly public lands, six miles square, as surveyed and designated of record under the provisions of the acts of Congress of 1785 and 1796

By the United States Surveys the public lands are divided by north-and-south lines run according to the true meridian and by others crossing them at right angles, so as to form townships six miles square, the corners of which are marked with progressive numbers, the township forming the unit or survey The township is subdivided into sections, containing 640 acres each, by running through the same each way parallel lines at the end of every mile The sections are numbered, since 1796 beginning in the extreme northeast corner of the township and proceeding west and east alternately, as shown in the diagram Since 1805 sections are divided into quarter-sections by intersecting straight lines between opposite quarter-section corners on the section lines and, since 1832, quarter-sections are divided into quarter quarter-sections in a similar manner Compare TOWN, 2, and see SELECTMAN

6	5	4	3	2	1	
7	8	9	10	11	12	
18	17	16	15	14	13	
19	20	21	22	23	24	
30	29	28	27	26	25	
31	32	33	34	35	36	

2 [Eng] (1) The district belonging to a town, tithing, or vill (2) *Formerly, a subdivision in northern counties* for administrative purposes (3) Anciently, an organized, self-acting group of families exercising common proprietorship over a definite area and forming the political unit of early society It existed prior to the parish, and some writers trace back to it the development of the manor 3 [Austral] A village or town, also, the land reserved for a future town 4 [Canada] A subdivision of a county [< AS *tūnscipe,* < *tūn,* enclosure, + *-scipe* -SHIP] — **township bridge, t drain, t road,** etc [U S] a public bridge, drain etc in a township, which the township builds and keeps in repair opposed to *county* or *State bridge,* etc — **t lines** [Western U S], the dividing lines between townships — **t trustee,** one of a board of officers elected for the management of township affairs

towns'man, 1 taunz'man, 2 towns'man, *n* [TOWNS'MEN, *pl*] 1. A resident of a town, also, a fellow citizen **towns'fel"low†** 2†. [New Eng] A selectman

towns'peo"ple, 1 taunz'pi'pl, 2 towns'pē'pl, *n pl* Same as TOWNFOLK

Towns'ville, 1 taunz'vil, 2 towns'vil, *n* A town in N E Queensland, Australia

town'ward, } 1 taun'ward,-wardz, 2 town'ward,-wardz,
town'wards, } *a & adv* In the line or direction of a town, as, a *townward* road, going *townward*

town'y, 1 taun'ı, 2 town'y, *a* [Colloq] Of, belonging to, or characteristic of a town

tow'-path", **tow-rope,** etc See TOW², *n*

towse, 1 tauz, 2 towz, *tt* [Scot] To disorder, rumple

towse, *n* Same as TOUSE

tow'ser†, *n* Same as TOUSER **tow'zer†.**

tow'ser , 1 tau'zər, 2 tow'ser, *n* [Prov Eng] A large dog, particularly a mastiff, hence, any dog usually as a name **tow'zer†.**

tow'sie, 1 tau'zı *or* tû'zı, 2 tow'sı *or* tu'sı, *a* [Scot] Rumpled shaggy **tou'sy†; tou'zie†, tow'zie†.**

towt [Prov Eng] *tmp & pp* of TEACH Taught

towt, 1 taut, 2 towt, *n* [North Eng] A piece of old rope

Tow'ton, 1 tau'tən, 2 tow'ton *n* A parish in E West Riding of Yorkshire, England, where Edward IV defeated Henry VI , Mar 29, 1461 [tow

tow'y, 1 tō'ı, 2 tō'y, *a* Composed of, like, or containing

Tow'yn, 1 tau'ın, 2 tow'yn, *n* A town and resort in Merionethshire, Wales **Ty'wyn†.**

tox-¹. Same as TOXICO-

tox-². Same as TOXO-

tox , toxicol , *abbr* Toxicology.

tox'a, 1 teks'ə, 2 tŏks'a, *n Spong* A toxon **toxt.**

tox-æ'mi-a, tox-æ'mic Same as TOXEMIA, etc

tox"al-bu'min, 1 teks'al-bū'mın, 2 tŏks ăl-bū'min, *n Chem* A poisonous proteid produced by bacteria, bacterial proteid toxin [< TOX-¹ + ALBUMIN]

tox-al'bu-mose, 1 teks-al'blu-mōs 2 tŏks-ăl'bū-mōs, *n Organic Chem* A poisonous albumose found in the venom of many snakes and produced by certain bacteria

tox"a-ne'mi-a, 1 teks'ə-nī'mı-ə, 2 tŏks'a-nē'mi-a, *n* Anemia due to poisons **tox"a-næ'mi-a†.**

tox'a-spire, 1 teks'ə-spair, 2 tŏks'a-spir, *n Spong* A spicule consisting of a turn and part of another turn of a spiral of higher pitch than a sigmaspire See illus under SPICULE [< TOX-² + Gr *speira,* coil] — **tox'a-spi"ral,** *a*

tox'a-way, 1 teks'ə-wē 2 tŏks'a-wā, *n* A mountain in North Carolina, 4,780 *ft*

toxed†, *a* Intoxicated

tox-e'mi-a, 1 teks-ī'mı-ə, 2 tŏks-ē'mi-a, *n* Poisoning of the blood, a poisoned condition of the blood [< TOX-¹ + Gr *haima,* blood] **tox-æ'mi-a†.** — **tox-e'mic,** *a Med* Relating to toxemia

tox-en'zym, 1 teks-en'zım, 2 tŏks-ĕn'zym, *n* A poisonous ferment **tox-en'zyme†**

tox'ic, 1 teks'ık, 2 tŏks'ic, *a* **1** Pertaining to or having the nature of poison, poisonous, as, a *toxic* substance 2. Due to or caused by poison, as, a *toxic* disease [< L *toxicum,* poison, < Gr *toxikon,* < *toxikos,* of the bow, < *toxon,* bow] **tox'i-cal† — toxic convulsions,** convulsive spasms due to the effects of poison — **t dementia,** enfeeblement of mind caused by the use of a poisonous drug, as opium or some other narcotic — **t epilepsy,** epilepsy from poison — **tox'i-cal-ly,** *adv*

tox'i-cant, 1 teks'ı-kant, 2 tŏks'ı-cant *Med* **I.** *a* Possessing poisonous qualities **II** *n* A toxic substance, poison, also, an intoxicant

tox'i-cate†, *vt* To poison — **tox'i-cate†,** *a* Poisonous

tox"i-ca'tion, 1 teks'ı-kā'shən, 2 tŏks'ı-cā'shon, *n Pathol* The act of poisoning, or the state of being poisoned [< L *toxicatus,* pp of *toxico,* poison, < *toxicum,* see TOXIC]

It is from the periphery to the centre that curaré effects the *toxication* of the nerve LETOURNEAU *Biology* tr by MacCall, bk VI, p 397 [c 4 H 1878]

tox'i-cide, 1 teks'ı-sıld, 2 tŏks'ı-cīd, *n* Any substance having power to counteract or destroy poisons an antidote

tox-ic'i-ty, 1 teks-ıs'ı-tı, 2 tŏks-ĭç'ı-ty, *n* The quality of being toxic

tox'i-co-, } 1 teks'ı-ko-, teks'ık-, 2 tŏks'ı-co-, tŏks'ic-
tox'ic-, } From Greek *toxikon,* poison (see TOXIC) combining forms — **tox"i-co-den'dröl,** *n Chem* The oily principle of poison-ivy and other poisonous plants — **Tox"i-co-den'dron,** *n* **1.** *Bot* A former genus whose species are now divided among *Rhus, Hyænanche,* and *Allophylus* 2 *Pharm* A tincture obtained from fresh poison-ivy leaves — **tox"i-co-den'dric,** *a* — **tox"i-co-der-mi'tis,** *n Pathol* Inflammation of the skin due to the application of some poisonous substance **tox"i-co-der'ma†, tox"i-co-der"ma-ti'tis†.** — **tox"i-co-gen'ic,** *a* Poison-producing — **tox"i-co-he'mi-a,** *n Pathol* Same as TOXEMIA **tox-hæ'mi-a†; tox-he'mi-a†, tox"i-cæ'mi-a†, tox"i-co-hæ'mi-a†, tox"i-hæ'mi-a†, tox"i-he'mi-a† — tox"i-co-he'mic,** *a* **tox"i-co-hæ'mic†**

tox'i-cold, 1 teks'ı-koid, 2 tŏks'ı-cōld *a Med* Of the nature of or resembling poison [< TOXIC- + -OID]

tox"i-col'o-gist, 1 teks'ı-kol'o-jıst, 2 tŏks'ı-cŏl'o-gist, *n Med* One who is versed in the science of toxicology, or in the treatment of diseases due to poisoning

tox"i-col'o-gy, 1 teks'ı-kol'o-jı, 2 tŏks'ı-cŏl'o-gy, *n Med* The branch of medical science that treats of the nature of poisons, of their morbific effects, of their detection in the organs or tissues, of their antidotes, and of the treatment of diseases due to poisoning — **tox"i-co-log'i-cal,** *a* — **tox"i-co-log'i-cal-ly,** *adv*

tox"i-co-ma'ni-a, *n Pathol* **1.** An insane craving for poisonous drugs, as opium 2 Toxiphobia — **tox"i-co-mu'cin,** *n* A poisonous mucin derived from tubercle-bacilli — **tox"i-cop'a-thy,** *n* Any disorder caused by a poison — **tox"i-co-path'ic,** *a* — **tox"i-coph'a-gy,** *n Pathol* A morbid taste for and habit of eating poisons — **tox"i-coph'a-gous,** *a* — **Tox"i-co-phid'i-a,** *n pl Herp* The poisonous snakes *Thanatophidia* — **tox"i-co-pho'bi'a,** *n* Same as TOXIPHOBIA — **tox"i-co-phy-lax'in,** *n* Same as TOXOPHYLAXIN — **tox"i-co'sis,** *n* [-SES, *pl*] *Pathol* A morbid affection especially a chronic disease, due to the effect either of toxic matter generated within the system or of a poison administered from without — **tox"i-co-so'zin,** *n.* Same as TOXOSOZIN — **tox"i-der-mi'tis,** *n* Same as TOXICODERMITIS

Tox-if'er-a, 1 toks-if'ər-ə, 2 tŏks-if'er-a, *n pl Conch* The *Toxiglossa* [< *toxi-* in TOXICO- + Gr *pherō,* bear] **Tox"i-glos'sa† — tox'i-fer,** *n*

tox-if'er-ous, 1 toks-if'ər-us, 2 tŏks-if'er-ŭs, *a Physiol* Producing or carrying poison [< TOXIC + L *ferre,* bear]

tox"ig-nom'ic, 1 toks'ig-nom'ık, 2 tŏks ig-nŏm'ic, *a* Characteristic of or pertaining to toxic action [< TOXIC + Gr *gnōmē,* opinion]

tox'in, } 1 teks'ın, -in *or* -ın, 2 tŏks'ın, -in *or* -ın, *n*
tox'ine, } *Chem* **1.** Any of a class of poisonous compounds of animal, bacterial, and vegetable origin They are unstable secretion products of organisms, and are probably proteid bodies Bacterial toxins are sometimes classed as (1) *extracellular* when formed outside of the bacterial cell such as those produced by the tetanus and diphtheria bacilli, and (2) *intracellular* when contained within the body of the bacteria and only liberated upon cel-

lular disorganization such as those produced by colon and typhoid bacilli Unlike the alkaloids toxins cause the formation of antitoxins when injected into the blood of animals Compare LATERAL CHAIN THEORY Animal toxins occur in snake venoms, and vegetable toxins in certain seeds, such as the castor-oil bean, which contains the toxin ricin
2. Any poisonous ptomain [< Gr *toxikon*, see TOXIC] — **tox"i-ne'mi-a,** *n Pathol* Blood-poisoning — **tox"in-fec'tion,** *n* Infection by a poison of bacterial origin — **tox"o-in-fec'tion‡.** — **tox"in-fec'tious,** *a* — **tox'i-ni-cide,** *n* Any agent destructive of bacterial poisons — **tox"i-no'sis,** *n* A diseased condition or lesion arising from bacterial poisons

tox"i-pho'bi-a, 1 toks-ı-fō'bı-ə, 2 tŏks"i-fō'bi-a, *n Pathol* An insane dread of poison or of being poisoned [< *toxi-* in TOXICO- + -PHOBIA] **tox"i-co-pho'bi-a‡.**

tox"i-phor'ic, *a* Toxophoric — **tox'is,** *n* Poisoning, especially by bacterial poisons — **tox"i-ther'a-py,** *n* The use of antitoxins for the cure of disease

tox'i-us, 1 toks'ı-us, 2 tŏks'i-ŭs, *n* [-I-I, 1 -ai, 2 -i, *pl*] *Spong* A spicule straight at both ends but curved in the middle toxon [< Gr *toxon* bow]

tox'o-, **tox-,** 1 toks'o-, toks'-, 2 tŏks'o-, tŏks'- From Greek *toxon*, bow combining forms — **tox"o-a-ler'in,** *n* Any defensive proteid that counteracts bacterial poisons. — **Tox"o-cam'pi-dæ,** *n pl. Entom* A family of noctuid moths having the hind wings not quite as long as the abdomen and unicolor, antennæ simple, and caterpillars slender, naked, and with 16 legs there are 6 genera and 25 species **Tox"o-cam'pa,** *n* (t g) — **tox"o-cam'pid,** *a & n* — **tox"o-cam'poid,** *a* — **Tox'o-don,** *n Mam* 1 A genus typical of *Toxodontidæ* 2 [t-] A large fossil mammal of this genus — **Tox"o-don'ti-a,** *n pl Mam* An extinct order or suborder of ungulates with carpals alternating externally, tarsals in linear rows, and median digit longest The group was wholly South-American, and included great rhinoceros-like, marsh-loving, hoofed creatures with massive heads and high hind quarters having in much of their structure a most curious resemblance to rodents As a type it seems to have disappeared in the middle Tertiary period **Tox"o-don'ta‡** — **tox'o-dont,** *a & n* — **Tox"o-don'ti-dæ,** *n pl Mam* A late Tertiary South-American family of toxodonts, especially those with strongly bowed molars reduced lower canines, and enlarged incisors — **tox"o-don'tid,** *n* — **tox"o-don'toid,** *a & n* — **tox"o-gen'in,** *n* A substance supposed to exist in the blood after the injection of an antitoxic serum, and which combines to produce poisonous compounds when more serum is injected

Tox"o-glos'sa, 1 toks'o-glos'ə, 2 tŏks'o-glŏs'a, *n pl Conch* A division of pectinibranchiate gastropods, especially a suborder, mostly with single-paired lateral teeth and generally a poison-sac, as cone-shells, etc [< *toxo-* for TOXICO- + Gr *glōssa*, tongue] — **tox"o-glos'sate.** *I a* Having single-paired lateral teeth as in the odontophore of cone-shells, of or pertaining to the *Toxoglossa* **II.** *n* One of the *Toxoglossa*

tox'oid, 1 toks'oid, 2 tŏks'oid, *n Physiol Chem* A toxin whose poisonous action has been reduced or eliminated [< TOXIN + -OID]

tox'o-i-nan, 1 toks'o-ı-nan, 2 tŏks'o-i-năn, *n* Toxinan

tox'on', 1 toks'on, 2 tŏks'on, *n Physiol Chem* A toxin molecule of feeble toxicity to which the paralysis of diphtheria is attributed [< TOXIN] — **tox'o-noid,** *n Physiol Chem* A non-toxic toxon which neutralizes antitoxin

tox'on', *n Spong* A small curved spicule whose ends lie in a straight line [< Gr *toxon*, bow]

tox"o-no'sis, *n Pathol* A disorder caused by a toxin — **tox'o-phil,** *a* Having an affinity for or being in harmony with a toxin **tox-oph'i-lous‡.**

tox-oph'i-lite, 1 toks-of'ı-lait, 2 tŏks-ŏf'i-lit **I.** *a* Same as TOXOPHILITIC **II.** *n* One skilled in or devoted to archery [< TOXO- + *Gr phileō, love*] — **tox-oph"i-lit'ic,** *a* Of or pertaining to archery

Tox-oph'i-lus, 1 toks-of'ı-lus, 2 tŏks-ŏf'i-lŭs, *n* A treatise on archery written by Roger Ascham and published in 1545

tox'o-phore, *n Chem* A supposed group of substances existing in alexin or cytase, the latter being one of the two complements in the cytolytic compound, the intermediary body (which see) being the other — **tox"o-phor'ic,** *a* **tox-oph'o-rous‡** — **tox"o-phy-lax'in,** *n Org Chem* A phylaxin or alexin, counteractive of bacterial poisons — **tox-o'sis,** *n* Same as TOXONOSIS — **tox"o-so'zin,** *n Org Chem* A sozin or alexin counteractive of bacterial poisons

Tox'o-tes, 1 toks'o-tiz, 2 tŏks'o-tēz *n Ich* **1.** A genus typical of *Toxotidæ* **2.** [t-] A fish of this genus, an archer-fish [< Gr *toxotēs* bowman, < *toxon*, bow]

Tox-ot'i-dæ, 1 toks-ot'ı-di, 2 tŏks-ŏt'i-dē, *n pl Ich* An Indo-Pacific family of acanthopterygian fishes having the back sloping in a straight line from the middle to the snout, mouth deeply cleft, and dorsal with 5 spines and few rays [< TOXOTES] — **tox'o-tid,** *n* — **tox'o-toid,** *a & n*

Tox'y-lon, 1 toks'ı-lon, 2 tŏks'y-lŏn, *n Bot* A genus of moraceous trees having only one species, *T pomiferum*, the Osage orange formerly called *Maclura* [< Gr *toxon*, bow + *xylon* wood]

toy, 1 toi, 2 tŏy, *v* **I.** *i* To dally amorously, trifle, play **II.** *t* To treat fondly or idly — **toy'er,** *n* One who trifles, or who is given to dalliance — **toy'ful,** *a* — **toy'ing-ly,** *adv*

toy, *a* Resembling a toy, fitter to play with than to use, hence, of miniature size or character

The Alps seemed like *toy* representations of the colossal chain ahead of us, all white with snow
SCHWATKA in *Century Magazine* Apr, 1891, p 870

toy, *n* **1.** An article constructed for the amusement of children, a plaything, as a doll or Noah's ark, hence, any trifling or amusing object, any bauble or knick-knack, trinket, trifle **2.** Any diminutive object imitating a larger one and fitted for entertainment and instruction **3.** Wanton play, dalliance, fondling, toying

A foe of folly and immodest toy
SPENSER *Faerie Queene* bk II can 6 st 37

4 A pigeon of some small kind, bred to particular and often fantastic combinations of color **5.** A small dog, usually a terrier or spaniel, bred to extreme smallness and kept as a curious pet **toy dog‡.** **6** [Scot] A head-covering for old women, toy-mutch

She stood blowing like a grampus her loose *toy* flying back from her face making the most violent efforts to speak
SCOTT *Surgeon's Daughter* vol I p 34 [T & F 1867]

7. *Mus* [Archaic] A dance-tune, or any light or gay piece **8.** [Archaic] A quaint or whimsical utterance or anecdote, fancy, caprice [< D *tuig*, tools]

— **philosophical toy,** any small construction affording experimental entertainment and instruction tho unfitted for practical use, as the Cartesian diver — **steel toys,** small articles made of polished steel, such as buckles so called by the manufacturers — **to take toy‡,** to become restive as a horse — **toy'-block",** One of a set of blocks used by children in erecting miniature houses etc — **toy-box,** *n A box for the reception of toys*; hence, a box of toys — **toy-mutch,** *n* [Scot] Same as TOY, *n* **6** — **toy-shop,** *n* **1.** A shop for the sale of toys and playthings, **2‡.** A shop where trinkets and knick-knacks were sold

Toy, Crawford Howell (1/21836–1/11919) An American Orientalist and author *The Religion of Israel*

To-ya'be Peak, 1 to-yā'bi, 2 to-yā'be A mountain in Nevada 10,144 ft high

To'ya"ma, 1 tō'yā"ma, 2 tō'yā"mā, *n* **1.** A ken of Honshu Island, Japan **2.** Its capital **3 T. Bay,** an inlet, N E Honshu, Japan

toyd, *pp* Toyed S S

to-year', 1 tu-yı'r', 2 to-yēr', *adv* [Prov Eng] At this year to-yere't.

toy'ing, 1 toi'ıŋ, 2 tŏy'ing, *n* Fondling attention

His amorous *toyings* were something like the gentle caresses and endearments of a bear
IRVING *Sketch-Book Sleepy Hollow* p 434 [G P P 1861]

toy'ish, 1 toi'ısh, 2 tŏy'ish, *a* **1.** Diminutive and fanciful, as a toy, toy-like **2‡.** Wanton, caressing **3‡.** Of trifling character — **toy'ish-ly,** *adv* — **toy'ish-ness,** *n*

toy'man, 1 toi'man; 2 tŏy'măn, *n* [TOY'MEN, *pl*] One who vends or makes toys

To"yo-ha'ra, 1 tō"yo-hā'ra, 2 tō"yo-hā'rā, *n* A city, capital of Karafuto (Sakhalin), Japan

To"yo-ha'shi, 1 tō"yo-hā'shi, 2 tō"yo-hā'shī, *n* A city in central Honshu Island Japan

toy'on, 1 toi'en, 2 tŏy'ŏn, *n* An evergreen shrub (*Heteromeles arbutifolia*) of California, the California holly It is indigenous to the Pacific coast of North America and has white flowers, followed by persistent berries of a bright red color **tol'ien‡; tol'lon‡,** toy'en‡

toy'oust, toy'somet, *a* Inclined to toy or trifle

toy'wort", 1 toi'wūrt", 2 tŏy'wûrt", *n* A plant, the shepherd's-purse from the resemblance of its pods to toy purses

toze, 1 tōz; 2 tŏz, *vt* Same as TOSS, 5

toz'ee, 1 tōz'ı, 2 tōz'ĭ, *n* [Scot] *Curling* The tee

to'zy, *a* [Prov Eng] Same as TOSY

T. F., *abbr* Pen-name of Thomas Power O'Connor

t. p or t.-p, *abbr* Title-page — **t. p m,** *abbr* Title-page mutilated — **t. p w,** *abbr* Title-page wanting

tp, *abbr* Township

Tr Terbium: a chemical symbol

T. R, *abbr Tempore regis* (L, in the time of the king), *teste rege* (L attested by the king), tons registered; trust receipts — **tr.,** *abbr* Trace, tracing, tincture

trab'al, 1 trab'əl *or* trē'bal, 2 trab'al *or* trā'bal, *a* Of or pertaining to the trabs [< L *trabalis*, < *trabs*, beam]

tra'be-a, 1 trē'bi-ə, 2 trā'be-a, *n* [-BE-Æ, 1 -bi-I, 2 -be-ē, *pl*] [L] *Rom Antiq* The purple-striped toga of Roman kings, augurs, consuls, Salian priests, and knights See TOGA

tra'be-at"ed, 1 trē'bi-ēt"ed, 2 trā'be-āt"ĕd, *a* **1.** Having an entablature **2.** Of or pertaining to beam- or lintel-construction [< L *trabs* beam] **tra'be-ate‡** — **tra"be-a'tion,** *n* **1** The state of being trabeated, lintel-construction **2.** An entablature

tra-bec'u-la, 1 trə-bek'yu-lə, 2 tra-bĕc'yu-la, *n* [-LÆ, 1 -lī, 2 -lē, *pl*] **1.** *Anat & Zool* A supporting band or bar, especially, the interwoven bands of connective tissue that form the supporting framework of an organ, as the spleen or the testis **2** *Bot* (1) A beam-like projection from a cell-wall extending nearly or quite across the cell-cavity (2) A horizontal process or cross-bar on the inner face of the teeth of the peristome of mosses (3) A cross-bar, as any of the connecting threads in a reticulum **3** *Entom* A paired movable appendage in front of antennæ in certain bird-lice **4** *Echin* A calcareous plate connecting the walls of the corona **5.** *Embryol* Either of the trabeculæ cranii [< L *trabecula*, little beam, < *trabs*, beam] **trab'e-cule‡** — **trabeculæ cranii,** two curved cartilaginous bars that develop in front of the pituitary body or notochord in the embryonic skull — **tra-bec'u-lar,** *a* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a trabecula consisting of a trabeculæ, trabeculate — **tra-bec'u-lar-ism,** *n* The condition of having trabeculæ — **tra-bec'u-late,** *a* **1.** Having trabeculæ **2.** Same as TRABECULATED, 2 — **tra-bec'u-lat"ed,** *a* **1.** *Bot* Trabeculate **2.** *Civ Engin* Having, stiffened by or pertaining to a series of internal struts — **tra-bec"u-la'tion,** *n* The formation of trabeculæ on the walls of an organ or in the lumen

tra-bec'u-lus, 1 trə-bek'yu-lus 2 tra-bĕc'yu-lŭs, *n* [-LI, 1 -lai, 2 -lī, *pl*] *Entom* A trabecula

trabs, 1 trabz, 2 trăbs *n* The corpus callosum called more frequently **trabs cerebri** [L, beam]

tra'bu, 1 trā'bu, 2 tra'bu *n* [Sumatra] An East-Indian shad (*Clupea* or *Alosa toli*)

trace', 1 trēs, 2 trāç, *v* [TRACED, TRAC'ING] **I.** *t* **1.** To follow, as a line or course, as with a pencil or pen, hence, to sketch, map out, design, as to *trace* the track of a ship on a chart, the mind *traces* its character upon the visage **2.** To describe or define in general terms, sketch in words, as, to *trace* a policy to be followed **3.** To copy, as a drawing, in the same size on a superposed transparent sheet, as of oiled paper or linen, make a tracing of **4** To form, as letters or marks, with nicety, write or print carefully with the pen, as, to *trace* the letters of a copy **5.** To follow the trace or tracks of; follow step by step sometimes with *back, out*, or *up*, hence, to note the marks or vestiges of, as, to *trace* a person's career, to *trace* the lines of an ancient camp, to *trace* out the development of a plot **6.** To hunt out proofs or evidences of, as, to *trace* a crime or criminal, to *trace* a pedigree **7.** To pursue one's way along, walk along or over, as, to *trace* a forest path **8.** To lay out the design or plan of, upon the ground as of a fortification **9.** [Rare] To cover or mark with lines or tracery, as, a delicately *traced* illumination

II. *i* **1** To go, proceed on one's journey, walk, travel **2.** To step gaily, dance **3‡.** To fall [< F. *tracer*, see TRACE', *n*]

trace', *vt* [TRACED; TRAC'ING] **1.** To hitch up; make fast in harness, as a horse usually with *up* **2** *Naut* To haul up and fasten, trice **3** To plait, thread, tie, specif, to tie (onions) into bunches with straw [Def I < TRACE', *n* Def 2, var of TPICE, *v*]

trace', *n* **1** Any vestige or mark left by some past event or agent especially when regarded as a sign or indication leading to the knowledge of something that exists or has existed

I came upon what were evidently the *traces* — they could hardly be called the ruins — of an ancient town
LAURENCE OLIPHANT *Haifa A Jewish Colony* p 13 [H 1887]

2. A barely detectable quantity, quality, token, or characteristic, touch, specif, in analytical chemistry, a proportion or ingredient too small to be weighed (often abbreviated "tr"); as, a *trace* of soda **3.** An imprint indicating the passage of any person or thing, as a track, trail, rut, etc, as, the *trace* of a snail, the *traces* of Indians **4.** *Geom* (1) The projection of a line upon a plane or other surface, as, a horizontal or vertical *trace*. (2) The line of intersection of a plane with one of the coordinate planes **5.** *Fort* A ground-plan **6.** The markings made by a recording or registering instrument, as a steam-indicator, anemometer, etc, *tracing* **7.** The section of spinning-tackle between the *bait* and the real line usually several feet of wire or twisted gut. **8.** *Meteor* An amount of rainfall too small to be measured abbreviated "T." **9‡.** A path or way **10‡.** A dance-measure or -figure **11‡.** Procession, retinue; following, train [F, < *tracer*, < L *tractus*, see TRACTION] **traast — primitive trace,** see PRIMITIVE *a*

Syn.: footmark, footprint, footstep, mark, memorial, remains, remnant, sign, token track, trail, vestige A *memorial* is that which is intended or fitted to bring to remembrance something that has passed away, it may be vast and stately On the other hand, a slight *token* of regard may be a cherished *memorial* of a friend, either a concrete object or an observance may be a *memorial* A *vestige* is always slight compared with that whose existence it recalls, as scattered mounds containing human implements are *vestiges* of a former civilization A *vestige* is always a part of that which has passed away, a *trace* may be merely the *mark* it has made, or some slight evidence of its presence or of the effect it has produced as, *traces* of game were observed by the hunter See CHARACTERISTIC MARK.

trace', *n* **1.** One of two side-straps or -chains for connecting the collar of a harness with the swingletree. Compare TUG, 4 See illus under HARNESS **2** A straw rope to which onions are attached **3.** *Mech* A link or connecting bar hinged at each end to other pieces to *transmit motion from one part to another* used in organ-stops etc [< F. *traits*, pl of *trait* see TRAIT] **trayst.** — **in the traces,** at regular or habitual work in harness — **trace'-chain",** *n* A chain harness-trace, or a part thereof — **t.-fastener,** *n* A fastener for attaching a harness-trace to a swingletree, when a hook, it is termed a **trace-hook** — **t.-horse,** *n* One of the outside horses where more than two are driven abreast **t.-mate‡.**

trace"a-bil'i-ty, 1 trēs"ə-bil'ı-tı, 2 trāç"a-bil'i-ty, *n* Traceableness

trace'a-bl(e)[e], 1 trēs'ə-bl, 2 trāç'a-bl, *a* Capable of being traced — **trace'a-bl(e-ness**[r], *n* — **trace'a-bly,** *adv*

trace'less, 1 trēs'les, 2 trāç'lĕs, *a* Leaving no trace; without existing sign or trace — **trace'less-ly,** *adv*

trac'er, 1 trēs'or, 2 trāç'er, *n* One who or that which traces, in any sense Specif (1) *Drawing* (*a*) One who traces or copies drawings (*b*) An instrument for drawing lines of uniform breadth, a form of pen having two metal blades, the ends of which are adjustable as to distance by means of a screw often fitted to one leg of a compass (*c*) A stylus or similar instrument by which a line is made or followed (*d*) A pantograph, or its equivalent tracing-machine (2) A dotting-wheel or the like, as for marking leather (3) A form of inquiry forwarded from one point to another, used for ascertaining the disposal made at each successive stage or transfer, or the present whereabouts, of missing mail- or express-matter, or cars (4) On United States railroads, a "lost-car searcher," or one who searches for *lost property* (5) *Anat* A dissecting instrument for tracing the course of vessels, nerves, etc (6) A chasing-tool for ornamenting corners, borders, etc, *of metal-work*. (7) In ordnance a device attached to a projectile which by ignition and illumination or smoke indicates the course of the projectile through the air

trac'er-ied, 1 trēs'ər-id, 2 trāç'er-id, *a* Decorated with tracery

trac'er-y, 1 trēs'ər-ı, 2 trāç'er-y, *n* [-IES, 1 -ız, 2 -ız, *pl*] **1.** *Arch* Ornamental stonework formed by the ramifications of the mullions of the upper part of an ogival window, or an ornamental filling in of the head of a window, panel, etc characteristic of 14th-century work See illus under PLATE-TRACERY, WALL-TRACERY. **2.** *Lace-making* An added decorative pattern usually made by ridges or raised bars peculiar to pillow- or bobbin-lace **3** In decorative art, foliated ornament or scroll-work of any kind **4.** Any work of nature or art bearing a resemblance to architectural tracery

Water-worn stones never retain that delicate *tracery* characteristic of glaciated fragments in the boulder clay
R BALL *Cause of an Ice Age* p 20 [K P & CO 1892]

5 The art of tracing or of making tracery [< TRACE', *n*] — **bar tracery,** ornamental patterns appearing to be formed of moldings, but cut clear through the solid stone — **fan t,** see FAN — **geometrical t,** see GEOMETRICAL — **pierced t.,** tracery in which the pattern is made by cutting material away clear through the substance, as distinguished from that which is only incised or raised — **stump t,** see STUMP, *a*

tra'che-a, 1 trē'kı-ə *or* trə-kī'ə, 2 trā'ee-a *or* tra-cē'a (XIII), *n* [-CHE-Æ, 1 -i, 2 -ē, *pl*] **1.** The duct, composed of membrane and cartilage, by which air passes from the larynx to the bronchi and the lungs the windpipe It lies on the esophagus posteriorly, is about four and a half inches long and three-quarters of an inch in diameter A part of it lies in the neck and another in the thorax It extends from the lower part of the larynx downward to the fifth thoracic vertebra opposite which it divides into the two bronchi

2. *Zool* One of the passages by which air is conveyed from the exterior in air-breathing arthropods, as insects and arachnids See illus under SPIRACLE

Respiration by means of air-tubes (*tracheæ*) is a most characteristic feature of the Hexapods An air-tube consists of an epithelium of large polygonal cells with a thin basement-membrane externally and a chitinous layer internally, the last named being continuous with the outer cuticle
Encyc Brit 11th ed, vol XIII p 422

3 *Bot* A duct or vessel, particularly one having spiral markings [< LL *trachia*, < Gr *tracheia*, < *trachys*, rough] — **book leaf trachea,** the respiratory organ of various arachnids, as scorpions consisting of a sac with leaf-like divisions sac-trachea, pulmobranchia — **tra"che-a-ec'tasy,** *n Pathol* Dilatation of the trachea

tra'che-al, 1 trē'kı-əl, 2 trā'ee-al, *a* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a trachea or tracheæ, as, the *tracheal* artery — **tracheal respiration,** the peculiar sound heard in auscultation at a point opposite the trachea, larynx, and base of the bronchia — **t. râle,** see RÂLE — **t. rings,** the cartilaginous rings of the trachea See illus under LARYNX

tra"che-al'gi-a, 1 trē"kı-al'jı-ə 2 trā"ee-āl'ji-a, *n Pathol* Pain in the trachea [< TRACHEA + Gr *algos* pain]

tra"che-a'lis, 1 trē"kı-ē'lis 2 trā"ee-ā'lis *n* [-LES, 1 -liz, 2 -lēs *pl*] An unstriped muscle situated at the back part of the trachea [< LL *trachia*, see TRACHEA]

tra'che-an, 1 trē'kı-ən, 2 trā'ce-an, *a* 1. Tracheal 2. Tracheate

Tra"che-a'ri-a, 1 trē'kı-ē"rı-ə, 2 trā"ce-ā'rı-a, *n pl* *Arach* A division of arachnids with tracheæ, including pseudoscorpions phalangideans, etc [< TRACHEA]— **tra"che-a'rian, tra'che-a-ry,** *a & n* — **tracheary tissue,** tissue consisting of vessels with thickened walls perforated where similar vessels come in contact **tra-chen'chy-ma‡.**

Tra"che-a'ta, 1 trē"kı-ē'tə, 2 trā"ce-ā'ta, *n pl* *Arach* The *Tracheata* [< TRACHEA]

tra'che-ate, 1 trē'kı-ēt, 2 trā'ce-āt, *a* 1. Having tracheæ. 2 Of or pertaining to the *Tracheata*

tra'che-ate, *n* One of the *Tracheata* [< TRACHEA]

tra'che-at"ed, *a* [Rare] Tracheate

tra'che-id, 1 trē'kı-id, 2 trā'ce-id, *n* *Bot* An elongated, taper-pointed, woody cell, especially such as are marked with bordered pits, as in the pine family [< TRACHEA]— **tra-che'i-dal,** *a*

tra"che-i'tis, 1 trē"kı-aı'tıs *or* -ī'tıs, 2 trā ce-ī'tis *or* -ī'tis, *n* Inflammation of the trachea

tra'chel-, 1 trē'kel-, trē'kı-lo, 2 trā'cĕl-, trī'ce-lo-

tra'che-lo-, } From Greek *trachēlos,* neck (perhaps + *trechō* move quickly) combining forms — **tra-chel'a-gra,** *n* Rheumatic gout in the neck — **tra'che-late,** *a* Having the form of a neck, as the prosternum — **tra"che-lec"to-mo-per'i-a,** *n* *Surg* The operation of partial excision and fixation of the neck of the uterus — **tra"che-lec'to-my,** *n* *Surg* Excision of the neck of the uterus — **tra"che-lem"a-to'ma,** *n* *Pathol* A vascular tumor of the neck growing on the sternomastoid muscle — **Tra-che'll-ate,** *a* — **tra-che'll-a',** *n* Plural of TRACHELIUM — **tra-che'll-an,** *a* Same as CERVICAL — **Tra-chel'l-des,** *n pl* *Entom* A former family of heteromerous beetles with a neck-like constriction behind the eyes as in mordellids and anthicids **Tra-chel'l-dæ.** — **tra-chel'l-dan,** *a & n* — **Tra"che-ll'l-dæ,** *n pl* *Protoz* A family of holotrichous infusorians with oral and cuticular cilia dissimilar and mouth of the base of an anterior prolongation **Tra-che'll-us,** *n* (t g) — **tra-che'll-id,** *n* — **tra-che'll-oid,** *a* — **Tra"che-llp'o-da,** *n pl* *Conch* A former order of mollusks with a univalve shell and neck-like constriction of the viscera contained therein, separating them from the foot comprising most of the shell-bearing gastropods **Tra"che-lop'o-dat** — **tra-chel'l-pod,** *a* — **tra"che-llp'o-dan,** *a & n* — **tra"che-llp'o-dous,** *a* — **tra"che-lis'mus,** *n* *Pathol* Spasmodic contraction of the muscles of the neck impeding circulation, as seen in epileptic and puerperal convulsions — **tra"che-ll'tis,** *n* *Pathol* 1. Inflammation of the trachea, as in croup 2. Inflammation of the neck of the womb — **tra-che'll-um,** *n* [-LI-A, *pl*] *Arch* The neck of a column part of the space beneath the more solid part of an Ionic or a Doric capital — **tra"che-lo-a-cro'mi-al,** *a* Pertaining to the neck and the acromion — **Tra"che-lo-bran'chi-a,** *n pl* *Conch* A division of gastropods with a gill over the neck — **tra"che-lo-bran'chiate,** *a & n* — **tra"che-lo-breg-mat'ic,** *a* *Obstet* Extending from the neck to the bregma said of a diameter of the fetal head — **Tra"che-lo-cer'cl-dæ,** *n pl* *Protoz* A family of holotrichous infusorians with a neck-like anterior extremity, mouth terminal or nearly so, and cuticular surface soft **Tra"che-lo-cer'ca,** *n* (t g) — **tra"che-lo-cer'cid,** *n* — **tra"che-lo-cer'coid,** *a* — **tra"che-lo-cla-vic'u-lar,** *a* *Anat* Of or pertaining to the neck and the clavicle — **tra"che-lo-cy-lo'sis,** *n* Distortion of the neck, wry neck, torticollis — **tra"che-lo-cy-r-to'sis,** *n* Any deformity of the neck accidental or congenital, as an abnormal curvature of the cervical portion of the spine **tra"che-lo-cy-pho'sis‡.** — **tra"che-lo-dy'n-a,** *n* A crick or sharp pain in the neck — **tra"che-lo-lin'gual,** *a* *Anat* Relating to both the neck and the tongue — **tra"che-lol'o-gy,** *n* The scientific study of the neck and the knowledge it acquired — **tra"che-lol'o-gist,** *n* — **tra"che-lo-mas'toid** I *a* Of or pertaining to the neck and the mastoid process II *n* A muscle that passes from the back of the neck to the mastoid process of the temporal bone — **tra"che-lo-my-i'tis,** *n* Inflammation of the cervical muscles — **tra"che-lo-oc-clp'ital,** *a* Of or pertaining to the neck and the occipital portion of the skull — **tra"che-lo-oc-clp"i-ta'lis,** *n* *Anat* The complexus muscle — **tra"che-lo-per'i-a,** *n* *Surg* The fixation of the neck of the womb to some adjoining part **tra'che-lo-pex"y‡** — **Tra"che-lo-phyl'll-dæ,** *n pl* *Protoz* A family of holotrichous infusorians with oral and cuticular cilia similar, form flask-like or lanceolate, and mouth terminal **Tra"che-lo-phy'lum,** *n* (t g) — **tra"che-lo-phy'l'ld,** *n* — **tra"che-lo-phy'l'loid,** *a* — **tra'che-lo-plas"ty,** *n* Plastic operation for the closure of a laceration of the neck of the womb — **tra"che-lor'rha-phy,** *n* The operation, in lacerations of the neck of the womb of uniting the edges of the wound by stitches — **tra"che-lo-scap'u-lar,** *a* Of or pertaining to the back of the neck and the scapula as *tracheloscapular* veins — **tra"che-los'chi-sis,** *n* Fissure of the neck, due to persistence of one or more bronchial clefts — **tra"che-lot'o-my,** *n* 1 Amputation of the neck of the womb 2. The operation of enlarging the canal of the neck of the womb by incision

tra-chen'chy-ma, 1 trə-keŋ'kı-mə, 2 tra-cĕn'kı-ma, *n* Same as TRACHEARY TISSUE [< *trach-* in TRACHEO- + Gr *enchyma,* see ENCHYMA]

tra'che-o-, 1 trē'kı-o- *or* trə-kī'o-, 2 trā'ce-o- *or* tra-cē'o- From Greek *tracheia,* windpipe (< *trachys,* rugged) a combining form — **tra"che-o-a'er-o-cele,** *n* A hernial tumor containing air communicating with the trachea a tracheal hernia — **tra"che-o-bran'chi-a,** *n* *Entom* A breathing-organ of certain aquatic larvæ of the nature of a gill as well as a trachea — **tra"che-o-bron'chi-al,** *a* Of or pertaining to the trachea and the bronchi — **tra"che-o-bron-chi'tis,** *n* Inflammation of the windpipe and of the bronchial tubes — **tra'che-o-cele,** *n* 1 A tumor formed by enlargement of the thyroid gland, as in goiter 2. Same as TRACHEOAEROCELE — **tra"che-o-lar"n-got'o-my,** *n* *Surg* The operation of cutting into the trachea and larynx — **Tra"che-oph'o-næ,** *n pl* *Ornith* A subdivision of mesomyodan passerine birds with the lower end of the trachea modified to form an organ of voice as in *Formicariidæ* **Tra"che-o-pho'nest** — **tra'che-o-phone,** *a & n* — **tra"che-o-pho'nin(es,** *a* — **tra"che-oph'o-nous,** *a* — **tra"che-oph'o-ny,** *n* The respiratory sound heard over the trachea on auscultation — **tra"che-oph'y-ma,** *n* Same as BRONCHOCELE — **tra'che-o-plas"ty,** *n* Reparative surgery of the trachea — **tra"che-op'y-ra,** *n* Same as TRACHEITIS — **tra"che-or-rha'gi-a,** *n* Hemorrhage from the windpipe — **tra"che-os'chi-sis,** *n* Fissure of the trachea — **tra"che-o-scop'ic,** *a* Relating to instrumental inspection of the windpipe — **tra"che-os'co-pist,** *n* *Med* One who practises tracheoscopy a throat-doctor — **tra"che-os'copy,** *n* Instrumental inspection of the windpipe — **tra"che-o-ste-no'sis,** *n* Morbid or abnormal contraction or narrowness of the windpipe — **tra'che-o-tome,** *n* A surgical knife for opening the trachea or windpipe.

tra'che-ot'o-my, 1 trē"kı-ot'o-mi, 2 trā"ce-ŏt'o-my, *n* *Surg* The operation of making an opening by incision into the windpipe in order to extract a foreign body or for the admission of air into the lungs — **tra"che-ot'o-mist,** *n* One skilled in tracheotomy — **tra"che-ot'o-mize,** *vt* To perform tracheotomy upon **tra"che-ot'o-mise‡**

Tra-chin'i-dæ, 1 trə-kĭn'ı-dī, 2 tra-cĭn'ı-dē, *n pl* *Ich* A family of acanthopterygian fishes, especially those with a short first dorsal of rigid spines, acute supraopercular spines, and perfect subjugula, ventrals weevers **Tra-chi'nus,** *n* (t g) [< Gr *trachys* rough] **Trach"ich-thy'i-dæ‡.** — **tra'chi-nid,** *n* — **tra'chi-noid,** *a & n*

Tra'chis, 1 trē'kıs, 2 trā'cis, *n* An ancient Greek city, near Thermopylæ, the legendary place of Hercules's death

tra-chi'tis, 1 trə-kaı'tıs *or* -kī'tıs, 2 tra-cī'tis *or* -cī'tis, *n* *Pathol* Same as TRACHEITIS [< TRACHEA]

trach'le, 1 trăn'l, 2 trak'l, *vt* [Scot] To trail or drabble, hence, to fatigue, exhaust [Cor of DRAGGLE] **trauch'le‡.**

trach'le, *n* [Scot] Any exercise involving or resulting in unusual fatigue, a burdensome work **trauch'le‡.**

trach'ly, 1 trăn'lı 2 trak'lı *a* [Scot] Untidy, bedraggled

Tra"cho-don'ti-dæ, 1 trē ko-don'tı-dī, 2 trā"ce-ō-ŏn'tı-dē, *n pl* *Herp* The *Hadrosauridæ* **Tra'cho-don,** *n* (t g) [< Gr *trachys,* rough, + *odous* (*odont*), tooth] — **tra"cho-don'tid,** *n* — **tra"cho-don'toid,** *a & n* **tra'cho-dont‡**

tra-cho'ma, 1 trə-kō'mə, 2 tra-cō'ma, *n* *Pathol* A contagious disease of the eye characterized by hard papillary elevations or granular excrescences on the inner surface of the eyelids, with inflammation of the lining, granular conjunctivitis [< Gr *trachōma,* < *trachys,* rough] — **tra-cho'ma-glands",** *n pl* Lymphoid follicles in the conjunctiva of the eyelid sparsely scattered in health, but more numerous in the case of granular lids — **tra-chom'a-tous,** *a*

Tra"cho-me-du'sæ, 1 trē"ko-mı-dū'sı, 2 trā co-me-dū'sē *n pl* *Zooph* A division of monopsean hydroids, variously ranked, with tentaculocysts and gonads in the course of the radial canals, as in *Geryonidæ,* etc [< Gr *trachys,* rough, + MEDUSÆ] — **trach"o-me-du'san,** *a & n*

Trach"o-nl'tis, 1 trak"o-naı'tıs, 2 trac"o-nī'tis, *n* *Bib Luke* iii, 1 **Tra-chō-nī'tis‡** [Gr]

tra'chy-, 1 trē'kı-, 2 trā'cy- From Greek *trachys,* rough a combining form — **tra"chy-an'de-site,** *n* *Petrog.* A lava of composition intermediate between trachyte and andesite, nearly the same as latite. — **tra"chy-car'pous,** *a* *Bot.* Having rough fruit — **tra"chy-dol'er-ite,** *n* *Petrol* A volcanic rock intermediate in composition between trachyte and basalt now little used, being replaced by special names such as *ciminite* and *culsinite* — **Tra"chy-glos'sa,** *n pl* *Conch* A large section of octopod cuttlefishes having lingual teeth — **tra"chy-glos'sate,** *a & n* — **Tra"chy-ll'næ,** *n pl* *Zooph* The *Monopsea* — **tra'chy-lin(es,** *a* — **Tra"chy-me-du'sæ,** *n pl* *Zooph* The *Trachomedusæ* — **tra"chy-me-du'san,** *a & n* — **Tra"chy-ne'mi-dæ,** *n pl* *Zooph* A family of *Trachomedusæ* with 8 radial canals and rigid marginal filaments **Tra"chy-ne'ma,** *n* (t g) — **tra"chy-ne'mid,** *n* — **tra"chy-ne'moid,** *a* — **tra"chypho'ni-a,** *n* Roughness of voice, hoarseness — **tra-chy ph'o-nous,** *a* — **Tra"chyp-ter'i-dæ,** *n pl* *Ich* A family of teleost fishes, especially *Taniosomi* without ribs or ventrals in adults, dealfishes **Tra-chyp'ter-us,** *n* (t g) — **tra-chyp'ter-id,** *n* — **tra-chyp'ter-oid,** *a & n* — **tra"chy-sper'mous,** *a* *Bot* Having rough seeds — **Tra"chy-sto'ma-ta,** *n pl* *Herp* An order or suborder of urodele amphibians with no maxillary arch or vomers, as *Strenidæ* — **tra"chy-stom'a-tous,** *a* — **tra'chy-stome,** *n*

tra'chyte, 1 trē'kait *or* trak'ait, 2 trā'cīt *or* trăc'ĭt, *n* *Petrol* A volcanic rock, light-colored, rough to the touch feldspathic, and containing sanidine, mica, amphibole, and pyroxene [< Gr *trachytes,* ruggedness, < *trachys* rough] — **green'stone-tra'chyte,** *n* Same as PROPYLITE — **tra'chy te-tuff",** *n* A variety of tuff having disintegrated trachyte as its essential ingredient — **tra-chyt'ic,** *a* *Petrol* Of, resembling, or pertaining to trachyte — **tra'chy-toid,** *a* Having a structure similar to that of trachyte

trac'ing, 1 trēs'ıŋ, 2 trā'cing, *n* 1. The act of one who traces, also, that which is traced, specif, a mechanical reproduction of a drawing effected by the use of tracing-paper or -linen 2†. A track, course — **closed tracing,** an endless line, as of an indicator-diagram — **trac'ing-in"stru-ment,** *n* Any instrument for tracing facsimiles or enlarged or reduced copies of a design or drawing, as a tracer or pantograph — **t. linen,** *n* Smooth transparent linen cloth sized on one side, on which tracings of drawings are made **t.-cloth‡** — **t.-machine,** *n* A form of pantograph for tracing a copy, as of a design or map, in enlarged or reduced size — **t.-paper,** *n* 1. Transparent paper often a very thin tissue-paper made transparent by wax, upon which the lines of a drawing beneath may be seen and accurately traced with a pen or pencil 2 *Lithog* Transfer-paper — **t.-thread,** *n* *Lace-making* A heavy thread indicating and constituting the border of the pattern, also, a fillet of finer threads used for the same purpose — **t.-wheel,** *n* A wheel, usually toothed used to trace lines

track, 1 trak, 2 trăk, *v* I *t* 1. To follow by noting the footmarks or traces left by the object pursued, trail, trace, as, to *track* a lion to his den, to *track* an escaping convict 2. To discover and follow up or out, as a track or course, by means of marks or indications, as, to *track* the path of a hurricane, to *track* the progress of invention 3 To make tracks upon Hence (1) To traverse, as on foot journey through or over as, to *track* the wild forests (2) To make marks or tracks with, as, to *track* snow through a house

4 To indicate by or as by a track or line, trace definitely, as, to *track* the course of a vessel 5. To draw along a track, specif, to draw (a vessel or boat) by a line passing to the shore or bank, tow

In several rapids it is necessary at most stages of water to lighten canoes before *tracking* them up G M DAWSON in *Geol Survey of Canada 1876–1877* p 46 [in BROS 1878]

6 To fit, with tracks or rails 7. [Prov Eng] To break as flax [Wr] 8†. To draw out, defer, protract [< D *trekken,* draw]

II. 1. To follow a track 2 Specif, of vehicles (1) To measure a certain distance between wheels (2) To have the wheels equal in span or gage to the wheels of another vehicle — **track'boat",** *n* A boat towed by a line from the shore or bank, as a canal-boat — **t.-bound,** *n* A bloodhound or other dog that tracks by scent — **t.-pot,** *n* [Scot] A teapot **treck'-pot"‡, truck'-pot"‡** — **t.-road,** *n* A tow-path — **t.-scout,** *n* Same as TREKSCHUIT

track', *n* 1 A mark or trail left by the passage of anything, as, the *track* of a storm, the *track* of a meteor through the night 2. Specif, a footprint or series of footprints, in paleontology, an ichnolite

Who never walks save where he sees men's *tracks*
Makes no discoveries HOLLAND *Kathrina, Labor* at 83

3. Any regular path, course, as the *track* of a comet round the sun, the *track* followed by ships across the sea 4 Specif, any kind of race-course 5 *Mech* A set of rails or a rail on which something, as the carriage of a spinning-mule, may travel, as, the circular *track* of a large gun, specif (*Railroad*), the pair of metal rails, or, in a monorail system the single rail, on which a railway-train or tramway runs, also, the rail or pair of rails with its ties bolts, etc , sometimes, by extension, the whole trackway 6. *Zool* The palma of a bird's foot [< F *trac,* < D *trek,* draft, < *trekken,* draw] Syn. see MARK, ROAD TRACE — **in one's tracks,** where one stands or is walking on the spot — **off the track.** 1 Thrown from the rails derailed 2. Off the line of argument or consideration, outside the question 3 Pursuing the wrong trail — **on t** (*Com*), in transit said of grain in cars when the immediate location is unknown — **to clear the t,** to free a track from obstruction, hence, colloquially, to open the way — **to follow in one's tracks** [Colloq], to follow one's example, imitate one — **to make tracks** [Slang], to go away hastily — **to take the back t.** [Colloq], to retract one's words or conduct, eat humble pie — **track'bar"row,** *n* A barrow having a grooved wheel permitting of its use on a single rail of a railway track — **track'-chan"nel-er,** *n* A rock-channeler designed to operate from a track on which it is mounted frequently a combined locomotive and channeling-machine See illus of QUARRYING-MACHINE, under QUARRY — **t.-chart,** *n* A chart on which the course taken at sea is registered — **t.-clearer,** *n* 1 A device, attached to the front of an engine or car, by which snow or other obstructions may be removed from the rails 2 A pointed board set at an angle at the outer end of the cutter-bar of a harvester, mower, etc , for guiding the grain to the cutters and clearing a path for the next passage of the machine — **t.-edge,** *n* The steep edge of a millstone furrow — **t.-harness,** *n* A light, plain, single breast-strap harness, used in racing and for track exercising — **t.-indicator,** *n* An apparatus on a railroad-car indicating and registering the condition of the track, especially as to level and alinement Compare DYNAMOGRAPH — **t.-instrument,** *n* A pedal-like device capable of depression, as by a passing train, used on railroad-tracks to sound an alarm as at a crossing — **t.-layer,** *n* A laborer who lays or aids in laying railroad-tracks — **t.-laying machine,** a machine for laying rails for a railroad-track — **t.-rail,** *n* A rail on which the wheels of a car run as distinguished from a guard-rail — **t.-raiser,** *n* A device by which a portion of a railroad-track is raised usually consisting of a car having tongs by which to grasp the rails or ties, and one or more thrust-pieces to bear against the ground below — **t.-scale,** *n* A large platform scale having on it rails forming a portion or continuation of a railroad-track, so that cars (with their contents, if any) may be run on it and weighed — **t. sweeper,** *n* A car equipped with rotating brushes operated by gearing from the axles, for clearing tracks, especially in city streets, a sweeping-car — **t.-tank,** *n* *Railroad* A water-trough in the center of a track, from which a locomotive in motion fills its water-tank by the aid of a scoop — **t.-walker,** *n* A trackman

track', *n* [Scot] A distinctive mark, lineament, feature

track', *n* Same as TRACT an erroneous use

track'a-bl(e', 1 trak'ə-bl, 2 trăk'a-bl, *a* Such as can be tracked

track'a-bl(e', *a* Admitting of tracking or towing A single whale line will sometimes force the brig into a barely perceptible crevice enlarging it into a '*track'able*' canal KANE *U S Grinnell Expedition* p 88 [in 1854]

track'age', 1 trak'ıj, 2 trăk'ag, *n* A drawing or towing

track'age', *n* 1. *Railroad-tracks, collectively,* as, the road comprises a fine *trackage* system 2 The use of, or the right to use, a portion or the whole of the track-age system of one company by another company

track'er', 1 trak'ər, 2 trăk'er, *n* One who or that which tracks or traces, a pursuer

track'er', *n* 1. One who tracks or tows a vessel as from the shore 2. A thin strip of wood in a pipe-organ, for connecting levers, and operated by pulling only distinguished from a *sticker*

track'less, 1 trak'les, 2 trăk'lĕs, *a* Unmarked by footsteps, without paths or roads, untrodden, as, the *trackless* desert — **track'less-ly,** *adv* — **track'less-ness,** *n*

track'man, 1 trak'man, 2 trăk'mən, *n* [TRACK'MEN, *pl*] A person employed to inspect regularly the condition of a section of railroad-track

track'mas"ter, 1 trak'mas'tər, 2 trăk'mas'ter, *n* One who has charge of a section of the permanent way of a railroad

track'way", 1 trak'wē", 2 trăk'wā", *n* The permanent way of a railroad

trackt, *pp* Tracked S S

tract‡, *vt* 1. To track or trace out, pursue 2. To protract, as an operation, draw out

tract', *vt* To handle treat, hence, to describe

tract', 1 trakt, 2 trăct, *n* 1. A comparatively extended area, expanse or stretch, especially of land or water, a region not definitely bounded, as, a vast stony *tract* 2 Continued duration, as, the *tract* of time 3 *Anat.* (1) An expanse or extended area, as of an organ or system, as, the respiratory *tract* (2) The path followed by a bundle of nerve-fibers or by certain nervous impulses, as the spino-cerebellar *tract,* the frontothalamic *tract,* etc (3) Any of the column-like organs or fascicles which compose the spinal cord, as, Burdach's *tract,* Goll's *tract;* Lissauer's *tract* See COLUMN **trac'tus‡.** 4 *Ornith* A pteryla or feather-tract 5† The continuity of anything, hence, course of movement, action, as of dramatic composition or performance 6†. Route or road, passage, course 7†. A lineament, feature 8† Attracting power, fascination, charm [< L *tractus,* < *traho* (pp *tractus*), draw]

tract', *n* 1. A short treatise, particularly one on some question of religion or morals, in the form of a small pamphlet, leaflet, tractate, as, temperance *tracts* 2. *Eccl* An anthem substituted between Septuagesima and Easter eve for the Alleluia after the Gradual in the Roman Catholic and certain other liturgies so styled because, instead of being treated antiphonally, it is sung *tractim* (continuously) and as a solo **trac'tus‡.** 3†. Treatment, exposition [< LL *tractus,* < L *tractus,* see TRACT' *n*] — **Tracts for the Times,** a series of 90 tracts published from 1833 to 1841, by John Keble, John Henry (afterward Cardinal) Newman, Edward Bouverie Pusey, and other divines of the Church of England They advocated apostolic succession, baptismal regeneration, confession, the real presence the authority of the Church and of tradition and a Catholic interpretation of the Thirty-nine Articles

tract'a-bl(e', 1 trak't-a-bl 2 trăct'a-bl, *a* 1. Easily led or controlled, manageable, docile, governable, as *tractable* men 2 Readily worked or handled, easily wrought, as good 3 Practicable [< L *tractabilis* < *tracto,* see TRACTATE] Syn. see DOCILE — **tract"a-bil'i-ty,** *n* **tract'a-bl(e-ness‡.** — **tract'a-bly,** *adv*

Trac-ta'ri-an, 1 trak-tē'ri-ən, 2 trăc-tā'ri-an, *a* Pertaining to the Tractarians or their teachings

The *Tractarian* movement though itself reactionary, broke up old Anglican and Tory prejudices . . loosened the soil in all directions and prepared the ground for healthier plants to grow GOLDWIN SMITH *Study of Hist Univ of Oxford* p 266 [H 1866]

Trac-ta'ri-an, *n* One of the authors of the *Tracts for the Times*, or one with their views, loosely, any one of the High-church party in the Church of England

Trac-ta'ri-an-ism, 1 trak-tē'ri-ən-izm, 2 trăc-tā'ri-an-izm, *n* The spirit, principles, and practises of the Tractarians, the so-called Oxford movement, or Catholic revival in the Church of England

Beginning with Keble's sermon on "National Apostasy" in July, 1833, which declaimed against the Erastianism, rationalism, and formalism of the day, the Oxford movement or Tractarianism was the effort of the writers of the *Tracts for the Times* to show the Catholicity of the Church of England by establishing a catena of tradition between that Church and the Church of the Fathers, through the teaching of such Anglican High-church divines of the 17th and 18th centuries as Laud, Andrews, Overall, and Waterland The movement culminated in the publication of "Tract 90" which aimed at showing that the "Thirty-nine Articles" might in certain aspects be reconciled with the teaching of the Council of Trent It came to an end, or, rather, developed into the Neo-Catholic movement, when Newman, Wilberforce, Ward, and others seceded to Rome in 1845 Besides restoring ceremonial observances and emphasizing the symbolism of ritual, the movement gave strength to the claim of the Church of England to be considered a branch of the visible Church Catholic with apostolic succession and a living magisterium See NEO-CATHOLIC.

trac'tate, 1 trak'tēt, 2 trăc'tāt, *n* A publication containing a brief discussion of a topic, a short treatise

Pascal composed at sixteen a *tractate* on the Conic Sections MATHEWS *Getting On in the World* p 43 [S C G 1873]

[< L *tractatus*, < *tractatus*, pp of *tracto*, handle]

trac-ta'tion†, *n* Treatment of a subject discussion

trac-ta'tor, 1 trak-tē'tər *or* -tor, 2 trăc-tā'tor, *n* [L] An author of tracts, specif [T-], one of the original Tractarians

trac'tel-late, 1 *trak'te-lēt*, 2 *trăc'tē-lāt*, *a* Having a tractellum

trac-tel'lum, 1 trak-tel'um, 2 trăc-tĕl'ŭm, *n* [-LA, *pl*] *Biol* An anterior locomotive flagellum, as in an infusorian' opposed to *pulsellum* [Dim of L *tractus*, see TRACT¹, *n*]

trac'tile†, *a* Capable of being drawn out, ductile — **trac-til'i-ty†,** *n*

trac'tion, 1 trak'shən, 2 trăc'shon, *n* **1.** The act or method of drawing, or the state of being drawn, particularly, the act of drawing by motive power over or along a surface, as in towing a boat or pulling a wagon or car 2 *Physiol* Contraction, as of a muscle **3.** Same as TRACTION OF ADHESION **4** [Rare] Attracting power, hence, charm [< L *tractus*, pp of *traho*, draw] — **angle of traction,** the angle that the force of traction makes with the surface over which the body moves — **line of t.,** the line along which the force of traction acts — **magnetic t.,** the force by which a magnet holds its keeper — **trac'tion-an"eu-rism,** *n Pathol* An aneurism due to traction on the coats of a blood-vessel — **t.-engine,** *n* **1** *A locomotive for* hauling on roads or ground, as distinguished from one used on a railway, a road-steamer, locomobile **2.** A portable steam-engine for stationary use in drawing a gang of plows across a field by means of ropes — **t.-gearing,** *n* Friction-gearing a misnomer — **t of adhesion,** the rolling friction between the wheels of the locomotive or other self-propelling motor and the road or track on which it runs — **t.-wheel,** *n* A wheel to which the driving force is applied in a self-propelled vehicle, as a locomotive, also a friction-wheel which gives motion to chain-belting, etc — **trac'tion-al,** *a*

Trac'tite, 1 trak'tit, 2 trăc'tĭt, *n* [Rare] A Tractarian

trac-ti'tious†, *a* Treating of, handling

trac'tive, } 1 trak'tiv, 2 trăc'tiv, *a* Having or exerting

trac'tivs, } traction, tractional [< L *tractus*, see TRACTION]

tract'let, 1 trakt'let, 2 trăct'lĕt, *n* A small tract

trac'tor, 1 trak'tər *or* -tor, 2 trăc'tor, *n* **1.** One who or that which draws, as a traction-engine, an instrument for drawing specif, an obstetric forceps **2** A motor-driven vehicle used for drawing lorries plows wagons etc **3** A power-driven vehicle fitted with two endless belts within which traction wheels are enclosed **4** An airplane driven by a **tractor-propeller** (a propeller placed in front of an airplane that draws it rather than drives it through the air) [< L *tractus* see TRACTION] — **Perkins's tractors, metallic tractors,** see PERKINISM — **trac"to-ra'tion,** *n* Same as PERKINISM

trac'trix, 1 trak'triks, 2 trăc'trĭks, *n Math* The curve assumed by a straight inextensible string when one end is drawn along the plane on which it rests, in a direction at right angles to its length the involute to the catenary [< L *tractus*, drawn] **trac-ta'trix‡; trac'to-ry‡.**

trac'tus, 1 trak'tus, 2 trăc'tŭs, *n* [TRAC'TUS, *pl*] [L] **1.** *Anat* Same as TRACT¹, 3 **2** *R C Ch* A tract

Tra'cy, 1 trē'si, 2 trā'çy, *n* **1.** Diminutive of THERESA **2. Benjamin Franklin** (⁷/₈1830–⁴/₂1915), American general, statesman Secretary of Navy, 1889–1893 **3. Uriah** (²/₂ 1755–⁷/₁₀1807), American statesman **4** A city in Lyon county, Minn **5 T. City,** village in Grundy county, Tenn

Tra'cy Tup'man, 1 tup'man, 2 tup man In Charles Dickens's *Pickwick Papers*, a member of the Pickwick Club

trade, 1 trēd, 2 trād, *v* [TRAD'ED, TRAD'ING] **I.** *t* **1.** To dispose of by bargain and sale, now, especially, to barter, exchange, as, to *trade* horses **2†.** To spend, pass, as one's time **3†.** To resort to in pursuit of trade **4†.** To educate, train with *up*

II. *i* **1.** To engage in commerce or business transactions of bargain and sale, barter, exchange, traffic, hence, to deal in something, also, to patronize in buying, deal, as to *trade* in real estate, to *trade* with Norway. **2.** To carry or transmit merchandise, as by vessel or water, ply, as, the ship *trades* between Cuba and Brazil **3.** To be associated, concerned, or connected with **4†.** To make passage or progress, pass **5†.** To have a trade-wind — **to trade on** [Colloq], to take advantage of

trade¹, *n* **1.** A business learned or carried on for procuring subsistence or profit particularly, a skilled or specialized handicraft, the occupation of an artizan

Formerly trades were entered only through apprenticeship The word *trade* is properly applied to pursuits which are distinguished from unskilled labor agricultural employments commerce, the learned professions, and the fine arts **2** Buying and selling for gain or as a means of livelihood, mercantile traffic, commerce, hence, any individual bargain, as, to engage in foreign *trade* **3.** [U S] (1) In politics, a corrupt bargain in patronage or influence between party leaders a deal (2) An exchange or barter, as, a *trade* of implements **4** The body of people, collectively, following any particular mechanical or commercial calling, as, the custom of the wheat-*trade*, a discount to the *trade* **5.** The amount of business or exchange done in a particular place, as, the *trade* of Calcutta **6.** Occupation, customary pursuit, as, bookselling was his *trade* **7.** *Mining* Attle, rubbish, debris **8.** [Prov Eng & New Eng] Any kind of stuff or material; rubbish; lumber **9.** [Prov Eng or Scot] A fuss or commotion, difficulty **10†.** A footprint; trail **11†.** A path, passage, or way **12†.** Custom, habit, or practise **13†.** The tools requisite for any particular calling **14†.** The tread of a wheel [< AS *trod*, footstep, < *tredan*, tread] Syn. see BUSINESS SALE, TRAFFIC — **domestic** or **home trade,** commerce exclusively within the limits of a particular country — **fair t.,** a system of international trade proposed by the Fair-Trade League of England, which, while professing to maintain the doctrine of free trade aimed at obtaining reciprocity of treatment of imports and exports, and proposed to recur to duties on manufactures and grain imported but not on raw materials — **foreign t,** the commercial interchange of commodities from different countries export and import trade — **narrow t,** trade in narrow cloth — **the trade** [Recent, Gt Brit] The submarine service of the British Navy *The Sun*, New York June 21, 1916 — **to blow t.,** to blow regularly in one and the same direction Compare TRADE-WIND — **t. association** or **organization,** any trading or non-trading body for the protection or regulation of trade, as a chamber of commerce, joint-stock company, or trade-union — **t coin,** a coin for use in foreign trade, as a trade dollar See DOLLAR — **trade'cu"mu-lus,** *n Meteor* A variety of cumulus cloud, particularly observable in the southern hemisphere and wherever trade-winds blow. — **t.-fallen†,** *a* Unfortunate or ruined in trade, bankrupt — **t.-fixture,** *n* Anything that a tenant of leased premises may have brought into the premises (as a steam-engine) and annexed to the freehold for his personal use in carrying on his trade or business, and which he is entitled to sever from the freehold at or before the termination of his lease — **t.-hall,** *n* A hall for the meetings of any trade or guild — **trade'mas"ter,** *n* An instructor of apprentices in a trade — **t name 1.** The name by which an article is designated in trade **2.** A name given by a manufacturer to a proprietary article or to goods protected by a trade-mark. **3** A style of a business house acquired by purchase from a retiring firm or trader — **t. price,** the reduced price charged by wholesale to retail dealers, so as to allow of the latter's profit on reselling — **t.-rat,** *n* The pack-rat See PACK¹ — **t rights,** see TRADE NAME — **t. sale,** an auction sale of goods by producers, agents, or others, to persons in the trade — **t -school,** *n* **1.** A school for instruction in one or more handicrafts designed to compensate for the extinction of apprenticeship **2** A commercial school — **trades'folk",** *n pl* People engaged in trade, trades-people — **trades'man,** *n* **1** A retail dealer, shopkeeper. **2** One who has been apprenticed to a trade or is master of a trade, a mechanic — **trades'man-ship,** *n* — **trades'peo"ple,** *n pl* People engaged in trade, specif, shopkeepers — **trades'wo"man,** *n* A woman who earns her living in trade — **wholesale t,** trade of goods in bulk or in the manufacturers' original unbroken packages — **trade'full†,** *a* Occupied with trade, busy — **trade'less,** *a* Devoid of trade.

trade', *n* A trade-wind usually in the plural

trad'edt, *a* Practised, versed, skilled, experienced.

trade'mark", 1 trēd'-märk", 2 trād'-märk", *n* Any mark, name, or other arbitrary symbol, or a combination of such, applied to merchandise, to distinguish it from goods sold by others, or to designate its source

The user of a trade-mark has a right to it under the common law Registration of trade-marks in the United States is now regulated by Act of Congress of February 20, 1905, as amended, and March 19, 1920 An owner may register a trade-mark if the mark is one which complies with the requirements of the said laws and if he is domiciled within the United States or in territory under its jurisdiction and control (§ 29) and the mark has been used in interstate or foreign commerce or in commerce with the Indian tribes or if he is located or resides in any foreign country which by treaty convention, or law, affords similar privileges to citizens of the United States (§ 1), and has registered the mark in such country (§ 2) Registration the application for which must be accompanied by a fee of $10, endures for 20 years if under the 1905 Act and is renewable for similar periods, under the 1920 Act no term is specified

trad'er, 1 trēd'ər, 2 trād er, *n* **1.** One who trades, particularly one whose business is to buy and sell goods **2.** A vessel employed in any particular (foreign or coast-wise) trade, as, an East-Indian *trader* — **room trader** [U S], a broker in an exchange who engages in operations on his own account — **trader's settlement** (*Eng Law*), a form of settlement in which the income of land in trust for sale is enjoyed by certain persons, usually for a period of life After their decease the capital is to be divided among the descendants — **trad'er-ship,** *n*

Trad'es-cant, 1 trad'es-kant 2 trād'ĕs-cănt, *n* **1. John** (—1638), an English traveler and naturalist **2. John** (⁸/₁₁1608–⁴/₂₂1662), a son of the preced ng, who bequeathed the **Tradescant collection** of natural curiosities to Elias Ashmole See ASHMOLE

Trad"es-can'ti-a, 1 trad'es-kan'shi-ə, 2 trăd ĕs-căn'shi-a, *n Bot* **1.** A notable genus of monocotyledonous plants of the family *Commelinaceæ* — the spiderworts — natives of America, having often grass-like leaves and showy flowers with ephemeral petals **2** [t-] A plant of this genus [< John *Tradescant*, see TRADESCANT 1]

trade'u"nion, 1 trēd'-yūn'yən, 2 trād'-yun'yon, *n* **1.** An organized association of workmen skilled in any trade or industrial occupation, formed for the protection and promotion of their common interests, especially the increase of wages, better conditions or shorter hours of labor, mutual insurance, etc **2.** Any voluntary combination of persons engaged in trade for mutual benefit **trades'u"nion‡.**

trade'u"nion-ism, 1 trēd'-yūn'yən-izm, 2 trād'-yun'yon-izm, *n* The theories and practises of members of trade-unions **trades'u"nion-ism‡.**

trade'u"nion-ist, 1 trēd'-yūn'yən-st, 2 trād'-yun'yon-ist, *n* An advocate of trade-unionism, or a member of a trade-union **trades'u"nion-ist‡.**

trade'-wind", 1 trēd'-wind", 2 trād'-wind", *n* A wind blowing more or less steadily toward the thermal equator and deflected westwardly by the eastward rotation of the earth Such winds are primarily produced by the upward current of heated air at the equator and vary considerably in their position and in their direction, according to the season of the year and the influence of the surface of the land in different regions They are steadiest in the southern hemisphere The return current, overlying the trade-wind is called the *antitrade*

trad'ing, 1 trēd'iŋ 2 trād'ing, *pa* **1.** Carrying on trade, as, a *trading* association **2** Willing to be bought, or to play the hireling, corrupt; venal **3†.** Pursuing a steady course — **trad'ing-post",** *n* Same as POST² *n*, 8

tra-di'tion, 1 trə-dish'ən, 2 tra-dish'on, *n* **1.** The transmission of knowledge, opinions, doctrines, customs, practises, etc, from generation to generation, originally by word of mouth and by example, tho afterward embodied in literature sometimes continuing unwritten, especially in illiterate communities, and distinguished as **oral tradition.**

Tradition hands down the practical arts with more precision and fidelity than they can be transmitted by books WEBSTER in *Private Correspondence* vol II p 408 [L. B & CO 1857]

2. That which is so transmitted, a body of beliefs and usages handed down from generation to generation; also, any particular story, belief, or usage so handed down, hence, in general, remembrance or recollection existing as by transmission

Justin Martyr, who lived a hundred years later in the same region, states the *tradition* that he made ploughs and oxyokes J A BROADUS *Jesus of Nazareth* p 11 [A & S 1890]

Specif: (1) *R C Ch* That body of Christian doctrine, handed down through successive generations of the faithful, which is held by the church to belong to the deposit of faith, even tho it may not be found in the Holy Scripture. (2) Among the Jews, an unwritten code said to have been revealed to Moses on Mount Sinai at the time of the delivery of the decalog and then handed down through the oral teaching of prophets and doctors of the law (3) The record of the acts and utterances of Mohammed, known as the *Sunnah*, which forming no part of the Koran, was formerly communicated only by verbal utterance from father to son Compare SUNNITE (4) In literature, the drama, and the fine arts, the accumulated knowledge, taste, and experience handed down from one generation of writers, actors, or artists to another the historic conceptions and usages of a school, collectively, or any one such conception or usage, as, the *traditions* of the stage

3. A custom so long continued that it has almost the force of a law, an immemorial custom **4.** *Law* The act of formal delivery or transfer of property by delivery of a deed, delivery of possession

A deed takes effect only from this *tradition* or delivery BLACKSTONE *Commentaries* bk II, p 307.

5. The act of giving over to another [F, < L *traditio(n-)*, < *traditus*, pp of *trado*, < *trans*, over, + *do*, give] — **Tradition Sunday,** Palm Sunday, because formerly set apart for teaching the creed to candidates for confirmation

tra-di'tion-al, 1 trə-dish'ən-əl, 2 tra-dish'on-al, *a* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or depending on tradition, especially, consisting of or based only on tradition **2.** [Rare] Revering and obeying tradition, old-fashioned, conventional **3.** [T- or t-] Characterizing a school of English Biblical critics who hold the Greek texts of the New Testament to be the foundation of the true text [< LL *traditionalis*, < L *traditio*, see TRADITION] Syn. see APOCRYPHAL — **tra-di'tion-al-ism,** *n* **1.** *A system of faith* founded on tradition adherence to tradition, especially, undue reverence for tradition in religious matters **2.** A system of philosophy attributed to De Bonald according to which ideas originate in words, language was at first revealed, and certainty is not complete unless it rests either on revelation or tradition. Its principles are expressed in the triadic formula cause, means effect **3** [T-] The system of the Traditional School See TRADITIONAL 3 **tra-di'tion-ist‡** — **tra-di'tion-al-ist,** *n* A stickler for the authority of tradition, a believer in traditionalism — **tra-di'tion-al-is'tic,** *a* — **tra-di"tion-al'i-ty,** *n* Adherence to the traditional the quality of being traditional also, that which exists through the force of tradition — **tra-di'tion-al-ly,** *adv*

tra-di'tion-a-ry, 1 trə-dish'ən-ē-ri, 2 tra-dish'on-ā-ry, *a.* Of or belonging to a tradition, traditional, especially, founded on or commemorating a tradition — **-a-ri-ly,** *adv*

tra-di'tion-a-ry, *n* [-RIES, 1 -riz, 2 -rĭş, *pl*] A traditionist

tra-di'tion-ist, 1 trə-dish'ən-ist; 2 tra-dish'on-ist, *n.* One who transmits or helps to make and perpetuate tradition, an adherent of tradition **tra-di'tion-er‡.**

trad'i-tive, } 1 trad'i-tiv, 2 trăd'i-tiv, *a* [Archaic] Based

trad'i-tivs, } on tradition

trad'i-tor, 1 trad'i-tər *or* -tor, 2 trăd'i-tor, *n* [-TORS or -TO'RES, 1 -tō'riz, 2 tō'rēş, *pl*] A traitor who surrenders his trust or betrays his cause, specif, in the early days of Christianity, one of those who, to save their lives, surrendered to the persecutors copies of the Scriptures or the property of the church [L, traitor]

tra-drille'†, *n* An old card-game played by three persons. **tre-dille'†; tre-drille'†.**

tra-duce', 1 trə-dūs', 2 tra-dūç', *vt* [TRA-DUCED', TRA-DUC'ING] **1.** To misrepresent wilfully the conduct or character of, defame, slander, calumniate

The meek and peaceable of the earth are traduced as rebels *factious peace-breakers*

ROGER WILLIAMS *Bloudy Tenent* vol III p 68 [HAD 1848]

2†. To hold up or expose, display, hence, to put forward, represent, assert **3†.** To translate into another language **4†.** To tempt out of the path of duty, seduce **5†.** To transmit, hand down **6†.** To continue, as animal life, by propagation or reproduction, traduct. [< L *traduco*, < *trans*, over, + *duco*, lead] Syn.: see ASPERSE REVILE — **tra-duce'ment†,** *n* The act of traducing, calumniation — **tra-du'cent†,** *a* Traducing, calumniating — **tra-duc'er,** *n* One who traduces a calumniator, defamer — **tra-duc'i-bl(e)†,** *a* **1.** Capable of being traduced. **2†.** Capable of being derived or propagated — **tra-duc'ing-ly,** *adv* Calumniously

tra-du'cian, 1 trə-dū'shən; 2 tra-dū'shan, *n* An upholder of the doctrine of traducianism [< LL *traducianus*, < L *tradux*, vine-branch, < *traduco*, see TRADUCE] **tra-du'cian-ist‡.** — **tra-du'cian-ism,** *n Theol.* The doctrine that the soul, equally with the body, is produced and begotten by the parent or parents, generationism opposed to *creationism* and *preexistence*

tra-duct'†, *vt* **1** To transmit by propagation **2** To derive or deduce **3** To translate — **tra-duct'†,** *n* Translation.

tra-duc'tion, 1 trə-duk'shən 2 tra-dūc'shon *n* **1** [Rare] The act of traducing, calumniation **2.** [Rare] The production of the soul by procreation Compare TRADUCIANISM **3.** *Logic* A mode of reasoning in which each conclusion applies to an object similar to that to which each of the premises applies **4†.** The act of carrying away transportation conveyance **5†.** Transition **6†.** Translation from language to language **7†.** Intertransmission **8†** Derivation by descent, propagation. [F, < L. *traductio(n-)*, < *traductus*, pp of *traduco* see TRADUCE]

tra-duc'tive†, *a* Capable of being derived deducible.

Traer, 1 trâr, 2 trār, *n* A town in Tama county, Ia

Tra-fal'gar, 1 tre-fal'gar *or* traf'al-gûr', 2 tra-făl'gar *or* traf'al-gar', **Cape** A point in S W Cadiz province, Spain See BATTLE

traf'fic, 1 traf'ik 2 trăf'ic, *v* [TRAF'FICKED, TRAF'FICTS, TRAF'FICK-ING] **I.** *t* **1** To make the subject of commercial exchange, as goods or wares, barter **2†.** To bargain for, negotiate **II.** *i* **1** To conduct commercial business, buy and sell, barter, trade

Of all the acts which drove James II from the throne, there was none so justly execrated by mankind as the sale of pardons, an which his profligate court openly *trafficked*
BROUGHAM *British Constitution* p 332 [G B & CO 1861]

2. To do business of any kind, have dealings [< F *trafiquer,* < *trafic,* traffic]

traf'fic, *n* **1.** The exchange of goods, wares, or any kind of merchandise between individuals, communities, or countries, whether such exchange be direct (barter) or by the use of money, bills of exchange, etc , trade **2** The business of transportation, as of persons, animals, or goods, as, railroad or canal *traffic* **3.** The subjects of transportation collectively, the persons, animals, or goods carried **4** [Rare] Marketable goods collectively, as the subject of trade **5** [Scot or Archaic] A business procedure, transaction, hence, dealings or intercourse **6** [Prov Eng] A track or path, trail [< F *trafic,* traffic, said to be < L *trans* across, + *vicis,* change]

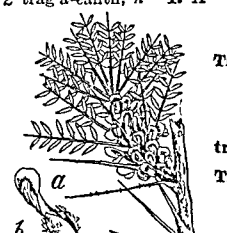
Syn business, commerce trade *Commerce* is the broadest and noblest term of this group *Trade* may be local *commerce* is always extended and is between members of distinct communities, states, or nations, as, foreign *commerce,* interstate *commerce* foreign *trade,* domestic or home *trade Traffic* is local, as between different parts of one city or between two or more cities *Trade* may be largely by letter or telegram, by bills of exchange, etc , *traffic* involves the actual passing to and fro of persons or commodities and may be applied directly to persons when considered as in some way a source of gain as, the passenger-*traffic* of a railroad *Traffic* always suggests stir and bustle, as, the din of *traffic,* one may say dull *trade,* but scarcely dull *traffic* Compare synonyms for BUSINESS

— traf'fic man"a-ger, *n* A superintendent or responsible manager of traffic **— t -sreturn,** *n* A statistical statement of the transportation business of any given system or route during any given time **— t -staker,** *n* One who makes out traffic-returns **— traf'fic-a-ble†,** *a* That may be made the subject of traffic or trade marketable **traf'fick-a-ble† — traf'fick-er,** *n* One who devotes himself to traffic, a barterer often with unfavorable implication **— traf'fic-less,** *a* Devoid of traffic, doing no business

trag, *abbr* Tragedy tragic

tra'ga, 1 trā'ga 2 tra'gə, *n* [Anglo-Ind] Self-immolation *as practised by the Hindus Compare* DHURNA

trag'a-canth, 1 trag'ə-kanth, 2 trăg'ə-cănth, *n* **1.** A white or reddish gum obtained from various species of *Astragalus,* which, treated with water, swells and forms a thick mucilage used in pharmacy, calico-printing, and the arts See GUM **gum tragacanth†. 2.** *Bot* A low, spiny shrub (*Astragalus gummifer*) of southwestern Asia one of the sources of gum tragacanth [< F *tragacanthe,* OF *dragant,* < L *tragacanthum,* < *tragacantha,* goat's-thorn, < Gr *tragakantha,* < *tragos* (see TRAGEDY), and see ACANTHA] **— trag"a-can'tha,** *n* [L] *Pharm* Tragacanth **— t r a g"a-can'thin,** *n Chem* Same as BASSORIN **trag"a-can'thinet, tra-gan'thin†**



Tragacanth-plant
a the flowers *b,* a pod opened

tra'gal, 1 trē'gəl, 2 trā'gal, *a Anat* Of or pertaining to the tragus

trag'a-lism, 1 trag'ə-lizm, 2 trăg'a-lism, *n* [Rare] Goatishness lustfulness [< Gr *tragos* see TRACEDY]

tra-ge'di-an, 1 trə-jī'dı-ən, 2 tra-gē'dı-an, *n* **1.** An actor in tragedy, sometimes, loosely, any actor **2** An author of tragedies [< F *tragédien,* < *tragédie,* see TRAGEDY] Syn. see ACTOR

tra"gē"dienne', 1 tra"zhē"dyen' *or* (*Eng*) tra-jī'dı-en' 2 tra"zhe"dyn' *or* (*Eng*) tra-gē"dı-ēn', *n* [F] An actress of tragedy.

tra ge'di-et'ta, *n* [It] A tragic playlet

tra-gē'di-oust, *a* Tragic

trag'e-dy, 1 traj'ı-dı, 2 trăg'e-dy, *n* [-DIES, 1 -dız, 2 -dıs, *pl*] **1** The form of drama or of dramatic composition of which the theme is solemn, lofty, or pathetic, being a great action or series of acts, usually presented in heroic verse or elevated prose, and generally involving a fatal issue of a hopeless struggle, the species of drama that deals with the sad and terrible phases of life and character opposed to *comedy* See DRAMA

The principle that rules in tragedy and brings about the situation of extremity and desperation has varied in different ages and dramas Fate and its workings are the favorite themes of Greek tragedy, which grew out of the worship of Dionysos In Rome the germ of tragedy was found in the **comœdia palliata,** which was borrowed from the Greeks and that part of Roman tragedy which has survived is associated with Seneca whose plays free adaptations of the works of Sophocles and Euripides were designed for reading rather than for the stage The great French writers who founded the classical tragedy of France took him as their model Forms of the later Latin drama were the **comœdia togata,** which dealt with Roman life and manners, **comœdia prætexta,** named from the magisterial dress and approaching nearest to true tragedy, **comœdia trabeata,** named from the equestrian dress and **comœdia tabernaria,** which treated of tavern or low life In modern tragedy the characteristic feature is a conflict between the forces of a strong human nature *and outside forces, either* blind and physical or moral and spiritual, affording a strong contrast to the ancient Greek conception

Epic poetry employs narration *tragedy* represents its facts as passing in our sight in the former, the poet introduces himself as an historian in the latter, he presents his actors and never himself KAMES *Elements of Criticism* p 414 [F J H 1853]

2. [T-] Tragedy personified, Melpomene, the Muse of tragedy **3.** A fatal event or course of events, murder, especially one involving dramatic incidents **4** Subjection to extreme and protracted suffering, especially to mental suffering **5.** The art or theory of acting or composing tragedy [< F *tragédie,* < L *tragœdia,* < Gr *tragōdia,* < *tragōdos,* tragic singer, perhaps one dressed in goatskins to represent a satyr, < *tragos,* goat (< *tragō,* nibble), + *ōdos,* singer, < *aeidō,* sing]

Tra-gel'a-phi'næ, 1 tra-jel'ə-fī'nē, 2 tra-gĕl'a-fī'nē, *n pl Mam* A subfamily or division of *Bovidæ* with horns generally spirally twisted and ridged from the front, including the harnessed antelope, nilgai, bushbuck, eland, kudu, and bongo [< TRAGELAPHUS]

— tra-gel'a-phin(es, *a*

tra-gel'a-phus, 1 trə-jel'ə-fus, 2 tra-gĕl'a-fŭs, *n* **1** *Gr Myth* A fabulous animal, part goat, part stag, regarded as an attribute of Diana **trag'e-laph† 2.** [T-] *Mam* A genus typical of *Tragelaphinæ* [< Gr *tragelaphos,* < *tragos* (see TRAGEDY) + *elaphos,* deer]

trag'et†, trag'et-our†, etc Same as TREGET, etc

tra-ghet'to, 1 *tra-get'to* 2 tra-ğĕt'to, *n* [-TI, 1 -tī, 2 -tī, *pl*] [It] A ferry or landing-place for gondolas

tra'gi, 1 trē'jaī, 2 trā'gī, *n* Plural of TRAGUS

trag'ic, 1 traj'ık, 2 trăg'ic, *a* **1.** Involving death or calamity, causing woe, calamitous, terrible **2** Naturally pertaining to sad or calamitous events, mournful, sorrowful **3.** Of, pertaining to, or having the nature of tragedy, done in the style of tragedy

If Mrs Siddons appeared a personification of the *tragic* muse certainly all the attributes of Thalia were most joyously combined in Mrs Jordan MACREADY *Reminiscences* p 48 [MACM]

[< L *tragicus,* < Gr *tragikos,* < *tragos,* see TRAGEDY]

trag'ict, n 1. A writer of tragedy **2.** A tragedy

trag'i-cal, 1 traj'ı-kəl, 2 trăg'ı-cal, *a* Tragic **— trag"i-cal'i-ty, trag'i-cal-ness,** *n* **— trag'i-cal-ly,** *adv* In a tragical manner *(1) In the manner of tragedy (2)* Calamitously **trag'ic-ly†**

trag"i-com'e-dy, 1 traj'ı-kom'ı-dı, 2 trăg'ı-cŏm'e-dy, *n* A drama in which tragic and comic scenes are intermingled [< F *tragicomédie,* < L *tragicomœdia,* < Gr *tragikos* (see TRAGIC), and see COMEDY] **— trag"i-com'ic, trag"i-com'i-cal,** *a* **— trag"i-com'i-cal-ly,** *adv*

Some poesies have coupled together two or three kinds as the tragical and comical whereupon is risen the *tragi-comical*
SIDNEY *Miscell Works Defence of Poesy* p 30 [TAL 1829]

trag"i-com"i-pas'tor-al, *a* [Rare] Uniting tragic, comic, and pastoral features or qualities [< TRAGICOMIC + PASTORAL]

trag'i-cus, 1 traj'ı-kus, 2 trăg'ı-cŭs, *n* [-CI, 1 -saī, 2 -cī, *pl*] In various mammals, a muscle of the ear that moves the tragus [< TRAGUS]

trag'o-pan, 1 trag'o-pan, 2 trăg'o-păn, *n* A pheasant of the genus *Tragopan* (or *Ceriornis*) ranging from northern India to China, having gorgeous ocellated plumage, and in the male elongate fleshy horns above the eyes, and large colored wattles on the throat, horned pheasant The gorgeous **crimson tragopan** (*T satyra*), the best-known member of the group, frequents the higher and densely wooded ranges of the Himalayas [L, fabulous bird, < Gr *tragopan,* < *tragos* (see TRAGEDY) + *Pan* Pan]

tra-goph'o-ny, 1 trə-gef'o-nı, 2 tra-gŏf'o-ny, *n Pathol* The bleating, tremulous sound heard as the vocal resonance through the stethoscope when it is applied to one affected with pleuropneumonia [< Gr *tragos,* goat, + *phōnē,* sound]

Trag"o-po'gon, 1 trag o-pō'gən, 2 trăg'o-pō'gon, *n Bot* A genus of perennial plants of the family *Cichoriaceæ* having grass-like leaves and long peduncled heads of yellow or blue flowers *T porrifolius* is the salsify or oyster-plant [< Gr *tragopōgōn,* goat's-beard, < *tragos* (see TRAGEDY) + *pōgōn,* beard]

trag'ule, 1 trag'yūl, 2 trăg'yul, *n* A tragulid [< TRAGULUS]

Tra-gu'li-dæ, 1 trə-gū'lı-dī, 2 tra-gū'lı-dē, *n pl Mam* A family of small traguloidean ruminants, including all the species, with tusk-like upper canines chevrotains **Trag'u-lus,** *n* (t g) [< Gr *tragos,* see TRAGEDY] **— trag'u-lid,** *n* **— trag'u-loid,** *a & n*

Trag"u-li'na, 1 trag yu-laī'nə, 2 trăg'yu-lī'na, *n pl Mam* The *Tragulidæ* **— trag'u-line(es,** *a & n*

Trag"u-li'næ, 1 trag'yu-laī'nı, 2 trăg'yu-lī'nē, *n pl Mam* The *Tragulidæ* as a subfamily of *Moschidæ*

Trag"u-loi'de-a, 1 trag'yu-loī'dı-ə, 2 trăg'yu-lōī'de-a *n pl Mam* A superfamily of ruminants having the placenta diffuse, the stomach tripartite, and the psalterium undeveloped [< TRAGULUS + -OID] **— trag"u-loi'de-an,** *a & n*

tra'gus, 1 trē'gus, 2 trā'gŭs, *n* [TRA'GI, 1 -jaī, 2 -gī, *pl*] **1.** *Anat* A flattened, somewhat conical eminence of the auricle in front of the opening of the external ear See illus under EAR **2.** A distinct lobe between the margins of the ear in most carnivorous bats [< Gr *tragos,* < *tragos,* goat, see TRAGEDY]

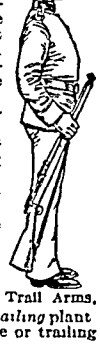
tra-hi'ra, 1 tra-hī'ra, 2 tra-hī'ra, *n* [S Am] A carnivorous erythrinoid food-fish (*Macrodon* or *Hoplias trahira* or *malabaricus*), highly esteemed

Trai-guen', 1 traī-gēn', 2 trī-gen', *n* A town in Malleco province Chile South America

traik, 1 trēk, 2 trāk, *vi* [Prov Eng & Scot] **1.** To wander idly or with fatigue, tramp, trudge **2** To go astray, wander and be lost said principally of poultry **3** To waste away physically, decline succumb [Cp Sw *traka,* trudge] **— *to traik after,*** to dangle after **— traik'et,** *a* Overfatigued, tired out **traik'it†.**

traik, *n* [Scot] **1.** A misfortune, calamity, illness, or weariness **2.** The flesh of sheep that have died from disease or accident **3** A stroll or saunter, also, a wearisome tramp or journey **4** An idle or disgusting person

trail', 1 trēl, 2 trāl, *v* **I.** *t* **1.** To draw along lightly over a surface said of objects of some length, and especially of something flowing loosely, as a garment, also, to drag or draw after, as, to *trail* a robe **2** To pursue or discover by following in the track of, trace, track **3.** *Mil* To carry, as a rifle, by grasping it in the right hand just above the balance, with the arm extended downward and slightly bent, the barrel of the piece up, the *muzzle* inclined to the front (United States army), or with the arm extended, the piece being held horizontally (British army) **4** To tread or force down, as grass into a pathway **5** *Naut* See TO TRAIL OARS, under OAR **6.** To pronounce, as words, in a protracted way



In just articulation the words should not be *trailed* nor drawled nor let slip out carelessly, so as to drop unfinished *Orthophony* compiled by William Russell p 25 [O & CO 1874]

7. [Western U S] To fasten behind one another into a train, as wagons **8.** [Prov Eng] To lead along mischievously, impose upon, draw on

II. *i* **1** To be drawn along, drag, also, to hang or float loosely, as, a *trailing* skirt, hair *trailing* down the back **2.** (1) To grow along the ground or over rocks, bushes, etc , in a loose, creeping way, as, a *trailing* plant (2) To be furnished with or as with a vine or trailing plant **3.** To form a trail or path, as of light, follow at length in the wake of something, as, *trailing* smoke **4.** *To saunter* leisurely along, remain in the rear **5.** To fish by means of a trailer **6.** To follow a trail or scent **7.** *Card-playing* In casino, to play a card which is useless in taking tricks or building **8†** To extend or stretch irregularly, as a point of land into the sea [< OF *trailler,* wind, < *traail,* see TRAIL', *n*]

trail'†, *vt* To decorate in the style of tracery

trail', *n* **1.** The track left by anything that has moved or been drawn or dragged over any surface

The musk-rat or the mink leads a long, silent glittering *trail* GIBSON *Strolls* p 55 [H 1891]

2 The track or indications followed by a huntsman or by a dog in hunting, the scent much used in the phrases **on and off the trail**

3. The path worn or beaten by any person or persons, or by animals in going from place to place, particularly, the route followed through a wilderness or wild region by Indians or others

A *trail* is not a road it is not even a path sometimes As the word indicates, it is the mark left on the ground by something dragged as lodge-poles which the Indians fasten to the saddles of the horses their squaws ride when travelling ERNEST INGERSOLL *Knocking 'Round the Rockies* p 162 [H 1883]

4 Anything drawn behind or in the wake of something, a train Specif (1) The train of a dress or gown (2) Anything following or floating behind or drawn out as an appendage, as, a *trail* of seaweed the *trail* of a comet (3) The inclined stock of a gun-carriage, or extension of the stock that rests on the ground when the piece is not limbered up (4) *Astron* The track made by the image of a star or planet on a photographic plate when the image is made to move slowly along the plate

5 A circumstance or circumstances suggesting and guiding inquiry, a clue or series of clues **6.** [Prov Eng] The act of imposing upon a person's simplicity, credulity, or ignorance **7.** [Prov Eng or Scot] A long, wearisome walk or journey **8** [Scot] One who is untidy and lazy **9†.** A sleigh, or other vehicle that is drawn along without wheels [< OF *traail,* < LL *trahale,* < L *traho,* draw] **— brack'et-trail",** *n The trail of* a steel gun-carriage made by prolonging the brackets and joining them with transoms See TRAIL, 4 (3) **— cat-t ,** *n* [Prov Eng] The common valerian **— trail'-bar",** *n* A bar inserted in a socket in the trail of a gun-carriage, by which to point the piece **— t -board,** *n* A curved board fastened to the knee of the head, between the cheeks and at the heel of the figure, on a vessel's bow **— t -bridge,** *n* A form of ferry in which a rope is stretched across a stream, and a boat attached and propelled across by the action of the current and the rudder **— t -car,** *n* [U S] A street-railway car attached to another to which the motive power is applied: used especially on cable- and trolley-*roads* **— t -eye,** *n* The eye on a gun-carriage trail by which it is connected with the limber **— t -handspike,** *n* A handspike used as a trail-bar **— t -net,** *n* A drag-net **— t -plate,** *n Ordnance* The plate in which the lunette of a gun-trail is usually fitted **— t -spade,** *n Ordnance* A piece of metal fitted to the under side of a gun-trail to serve as a check at gun-fire by being driven into the ground by the recoil **t -spur†— t -rope,** *n* **1.** A rope attached to a gun-carriage trail, by which to direct it while *in motion* **2** Same as GUIDE-ROPE, 2, under GUIDE *n*

trail', *n* Entrails, especially those of game-birds, as snipe and woodcock, and those of certain fish, when served at table [Abbr of ENTRAIL']

trail'†, *n* **1** *Arch* A running enrichment of leaves, flowers, tendrils etc **2** A trellis or lattice for climbing plants

trail'bas"ton†, *n* In the reign of Edward I, one of a band or society of ruffians leagued together for robbery, etc

traild, *pp* Trailed S S

trail'er, 1 trēl'ər, 2 trāl'er, *n* One who or that which trails *(1) A stopper for a vehicle* See STOPPER, 2 (2) A contact-piece drawn over terminal plates to distribute electric currents (3) A mackerel-fishing boat of the early 19th century (4) [U S] A trail-car (5) A trailing plant (6) A small speculator who endeavors to follow larger ones (7) The fringed ornament on the heel of a moccasin (8) *Logging* Any one (except the first) of a number of sleds hitched one behind another (9) The truck, wheels, or truck and wheels combined, at the rear of the driving-wheels of a locomotive (10) A light 2-wheeled car drawn by a motor-cycle or bicycle (11) A dog that follows the scent

trail'ing, 1 trēl'ıng, 2 trāl'ing, *ppr & verbal n* of TRAIL, *v* **— trailing arbutus,** see ARBUTUS and EPIGÆA **— t arm,** in machinery, an arm that follows the piece to which it is attached, especially if hinged or pivoted **— t azalea,** the Alpine azalea **— t plant,** see TRAIL, *v*, II, 2 **— trail'ing-wheel",** *n* **1** One of a pair of wheels sometimes placed behind the driving-wheels of a locomotive **2.** Either one of the rear wheels of a four-wheeled vehicle **— trail'ing-ly,** *adv*

Traill, 1 trēl, 2 trāl, *n* **1 Catherine Parr Strickland** (5/11802–3/11899), a Canadian author *Studies of Plant Life* **2 Henry Duff** (5/11842–2/11900), an English journalist and author **3 Thomas Stewart** (30/11781–7/11862), a Scottish naturalist **4** A county in central E North Dakota; 872 sq m , county-seat, Hillsboro

trail'y, 1 trēl'ı, 2 trāl'y, *a* [Prov Eng] Slovenly

train, 1 trēn, 2 trān, *v* **I.** *t* **1.** *To bring or raise to a* requisite standard, as of conduct, knowledge, or skill, by protracted and careful instruction and practise. Specif (1) To mold the character of, educate, instruct sometimes with *up,* as, to *train* a minister to *train up* a child (2) To bring into a state of *proficiency,* render skilful or proficient, as a mechanic or soldier, drill (3) To make obedient to orders or capable of performing tricks, as an animal break

2. To bring into a required physical condition by means of a course of diet and exercise, as, to *train* a man for a boat-race **3** To lead into taking a particular course or direction, develop into a fixed position or shape, as, to *train* a plant on a trellis or on a wall **4** To put or point in an exact direction, bring to bear, aim said especially of a cannon

The western plenipotentiaries, with foreign guns *trained* upon the walls of the Chinese capital, exacted the ratification of their treaties J L NEVIUS *China* p 310 [H 1869]

5. In mining, to trace, as a lode to its head **6.** To draw off or mislead by specious allurements entice

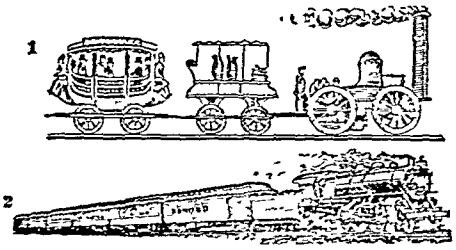
Thou hast been *trained* from thy post by some deep guile
SCOTT *Talisman* p 150 [D & CO]

7. To draw along, trail **8** [Prov Eng] To dredge or drag, as a river **9** [Colloq] To transport by a train of cars

II. *i* **1.** To give education by instruction and discipline, impart proficiency by drilling **2.** To go into a course of physical training, as for some athletic achievement **3** To take part in a military training, especially, to go through the prescribed course of regimental drill,

colloquially, to mate or fraternize (with any one or an organization), as, he has *trained* with the Democracy several years **4.** [Colloq] To go or travel by railway, mostly with an indefinite *it*; as, we will *train it* from New York to Albany. **5** [Slang, U S] To conduct oneself with freedom; act with license, be sportive **6.** [Archaic] To trail or drag **7†.** To be allured or decoyed [< F *trainer*, < LL. *trahino*, < L *traho*, draw] SYN: see DRILL, EDUCATE — **to train fine**, see under FINE *a* — **to t. off**, to go wild obliquely said of the flight of a shot — **trained band**, a body of drilled and disciplined men Compare TRAIN-BAND — **train'-rope"**, *n* A rope used in training a gun. See TRAINING-TACKLE — **t.-tackle**, *n.* Same as TRAINING-TACKLE

train[1], *n* **1.** Anything drawn out to a length, or any series of things drawn along (1) A continuous line of



American Railroad-trains

1 The first American train on its trial trip Nov 2 1830 between Albany and Schenectady drawn by the locomotive "De Witt Clinton" 2 Modern American railroad passenger-train.

railway-coaches or -carriages, coupled one to the other, and drawn by a locomotive (2) A line of vehicles en route, or a succession or row of beasts of burden on the march as, a *train* of mules (3) A line of gunpowder or other combustible laid to conduct fire to a charge mine, or the like **2.** A series or succession of connected things, especially, an assemblage of people or objects drawn up processionally or in orderly disposition, as, a *train* of events

> And all the village *train* from labour free,
> Led up their sports beneath the spreading tree
> GOLDSMITH *Deserted Village* l 17

3. A retinue or body of retainers, suite **4.** Something pulled along with and in the track of another (1) An extension of a dress-skirt trailing behind the wearer unless carried, as on the arm or by a train-bearer (2) The tail of a comet or meteor (3) The long trailing tail or tail-coverts of a bird, as of a peacock. (4) In ordnance, a trail (5) The rear portion of a serpent's body **5.** Proper order, due course.

> As soon as we . . can get matters in *train* we propose moving towards Princeton WASHINGTON in Sparks's *Writings of Washington June 22, 1778* in vol v p 416 [B G & CO 1834]

6. A series of parts acting upon each other, as for transmitting motion, as, the *train* of a watch, a *train* of rolls in a rolling-mill **7.** A Canadian freight-sledge **8.** Anything calculated to allure, artifice decoy (1) In falconry, a lure for recalling the hawk. (2)† A snare, trap, ambush **9.** *Physics* A succession or progress of oscillations or vibrations **10.** *Ordnance* The variation of the axis of a gun in a horizontal plane **11.** *Mil* Collectively, the men, animals, and vehicles attached to a military body for the transportation of its ammunition, baggage, bridge materials, hospital supplies, etc [F, < *trainer*, see TRAIN *v*]

— **down train**, usually, in the United States, a railway-train running toward a lower, a southern, or a principal station on a line in England, commonly one which runs away from London — **local t.**, a railway train running through a limited district and stopping at all the stations — **mixed t.**, a railway-train composed of cars of different kinds as passenger- and freight-cars — **swing t.** [U S] a train used to convey supplies to a main construction-train — **through t.**, a railway-train scheduled to travel long distances without stopping at intermediate stations — **train' band"**, *n* A militia organization, especially one of London in the Stuart period, abolished by Charles II, but subsequently reorganized The third line of defense was formed from it — **t.-bearer**, *n* 1 An attendant who holds the long train of the dress of a lady or other person hence, one who simply supports the dignity of another 2. A long-tailed humming bird (*Psalidophrynna victoriæ*) of Colombia — **t.-bolt**, *n* A bolt that secures the training-tackle of a cannon — **t.-boy**, *n* [U S & Canada] A newsboy on a railway-train — **t.-car**, *n* A caboose-car — **t.-dispatcher**, *n* A railway official who arranges the running of trains, etc — **t.-hand**, *n* A trainman — **t.-jumper**, *n* [Colloq] One who steals a ride on a train — **t.-mile**, *n* One of the aggregate number of miles traversed by the trains of any road or system taken as a unit of calculation, as in determining the rate of wear and tear, the expense of haulage, or the comparative amount of traffic — **t.-oil**, *n* Same as WHALE-OIL See OIL — **t.-road**, *n* A temporary road along which to haul materials for railway construction also, a similar road in a mine

train[2], *n* Train-oil Compare WHALE-OIL, under OIL

Train, George Francis (?/ıı1829–1/ıı1904) An American financier and author *Young America Abroad*, etc

train'a-bl(e), 1 trēn'a-bl, 2 trān'a-bl, *a* Capable of being trained

traind, *pp* Trained. S S

train-ee', 1 trēn-ē', 2 trān-ē', *n* One who undergoes training

train'elt, *n* A drag-net

train'er, 1 trēn'ər, 2 trān'er, *n* **1.** One who trains, specif, one who directs and superintends a course of physical training, as for a boat-race or prize-fight **2.** A frame used in training plants **3.** (Slang, U S) One who indulges in spirited sport or frolic **4** [U S] Formerly, a militiaman at his public drills See TRAINING-DAY **5** One who trains a cannon, specif, in the United States navy, the member of the gun's crew who gives direction to the gun Compare POINTER.

train'gram, 1 trēn'gram 2 trān'grăm, *n* A written message for immediate delivery by train instead of by telegraph [< TRAIN[1], *n*, + Gr *gramma*, writing]

train'ing, 1 trēn'iŋ, 2 trān'iŋ, *n.* **1.** Systematic instruction and drill, as in some trade, methodical tuition of mind or body **2.** The condition of being physically fit for the performance of any athletic exercise or contest, also, the act or science of bringing any one to such a condition **3** *Mil* Formerly, the stated public drills of militia and volunteer forces, usually occupying a set period yearly and having different days for company, regiment, and brigade or "general training" **4.** *Hort* The art of inducing upon plants a growth of desired direction, as by an espalier For other senses, see TRAIN, *v* — **horizontal training**, the method of training fruiting plants so that the main branches stand out horizontally at right angles with the stem. — **manual t.-school**, see MANUAL-TRAINING, under MANUAL. — **train'ing-bank"**, *n* Same as TRAINING-WALL — **t.-bit**, *n* A bit having iron cheeks and an iron bar passing through a wooden mouthpiece that serves as a gag used in training vicious horses — **t.-college**, *n* [Gt Brit] A school for the instruction and development of teachers, normal school — **t.-day**, *n* [U S] Formerly a day set apart for a drill of militia — **t.-gear**, *n* The gearing that assists in training a large gun or mortar — **t.-halter**, *n* A combined halter and bridle made with short check-pieces for holding-straps — **t. level**, *n* See LEVEL, *n* — **t.-pendulum**, *n* An instrument consisting principally of a level and a pendulum used in training cannon — **t.-school**, *n* **1.** [U S] A school for practical instruction and drill, as, a *training-school* for nurses **2.** [Eng] Same as TRAINING-COLLEGE — **t.-ship**, *n* A vessel, usually one connected with a naval school, on which boys are educated in seamanship, navigation, etc — **t.-tackle**, *n* A tackle attached to the rear end of a gun-carriage as on shipboard, by which the gun is run in so called because it is in the train of the gun The gun is trained by the side-tackles — **t.-wall**, *n.* A wall, as that of a wing-dam, placed in a river or harbor to deflect the current

train'less, 1 trēn'les, 2 trān'lĕs, *a* Having no train; unprovided with a train, as a dress

train'man, 1 trēn'man 2 trān'măn, *n* [-MEN, *pl*] [U S] A railway employee serving on a train, especially, a brakeman.

train'ment†, *n* Training

train'way", 1 trēn'wē", 2 trān'wā", *n* A platform hinged to a wharf or ship so that railroad-cars may be run on it to or from a ferry-boat

train'yt, *a* Of or pertaining to train-oil, greasy.

traipse, *v & n* [Prov] Same as TRAPES

traist, *n pl* Same as TRACE[2]

traiset†, *vt* To betray.

traise't, *vt* Same as TRACE[1]

trait, 1 trēt (trē *in Eng*), 2 trāt (trā *in Eng*), *n* **1.** A distinguishing feature or quality, especially of mind or character, or of anything produced by them

> In the West all the *traits* of our national character are intensified — its energy, its impulsiveness . its ambition and its sensitiveness BAYARD TAYLOR *At Home and Abroad* first series, p 226 [G P P 1864]

2. A line, stroke, or touch· used figuratively [F, < L *tractus*, see TRACT[1] *n*] SYN: see CHARACTERISTIC

trai'ter-let, *n* Same as TRAITORY

trai"teur', 1 trē"tûr', 2 trā"tûr', *n* [F] A restaurant-keeper

trai'tort, *vt* To play the traitor toward, deceive, betray.

trai'tor, 1 trē'tər *or* -tor, 2 trā'tor, *a* Characteristic of or belonging to a traitor, traitor-like, traitorous, as, a *traitor* knave

trai'tor, *n* **1.** One who for any cause betrays a trust, especially, one who violates his allegiance and betrays his country, one who commits treason **2.** Any one who acts deceitfully and falsely to his friends and joins their enemies [OF, < L *traditor*, < *traditus* see TRADITION] — **trai'tor-heart"ed**, *a* Traitorous — **trai'tor-ism**, *n.* [Rare] The course or disposition of a traitor a betrayal — **trai'tor-lyt**, *a* Treacherous — **trai'tor-yt**, *n.* Treachery

trai'tor-ous, 1 trē'tər-us, 2 trā'tor-ŭs, *a* **1.** Inclined toward or guilty of treason, treacherous, faithless **2.** Involving, partaking of or characterized by treason

> Bishop Fisher was entering upon dangerous courses which were to lead him into *traitorous* efforts to introduce an invading army into England and to bring his own head to the block
> FROUDE *Divorce of Catherine of Aragon* p 184 [S 1891]

SYN. see PERFIDIOUS — **trai'tor-ous-ly**, *adv* — **trai'tor-ous-ness**, *n* — **trai'tress**, *n* A traitorous woman **tray'-ter-esset.**

> Fortune . . . *The trayteresse* false, and full of gile
> CHAUCER *Du l* 620

Tra'jan, 1 trē'jən 2 trā'jan, **Marcus Ulpius** (?/ıı56–8/ıı117) A Roman emperor conqueror of the Dacians and Parthians **Tra-ja'nus†** [L] — **Trajan's Column**, a column at Rome erected to commemorate Trajan's Dacian victories covered spirally with sculptures of historic value — **Tra-jan'-ic**, *a*

tra-ject', 1 tra-jekt', 2 tra-jĕct', *vt* [Rare] To throw or cast over, through, or across [< L. *trajectus*, pp of *trajicio* < *trans*, over, + *jacio* throw]

traj'ect, *n* **1.** [Rare] (1) Same as TRAJECTION, 1 (2) A trajectory **2†** A ferry also, a ferry-boat

tra-jec'tion, 1 tra-jek'shən, 2 tra-jĕc'shon, *n* **1.** The act of trajecting or transporting, a passage **2.** Forcible emission **3.** [Rare] *Gram & Rhet* Transposition [< L *trajectio(n-)*, < *trajectus*, see TRAJECT, *v*]

tra-jec'to-ry, 1 tra-jek'to-ri, 2 tra-jĕc'to-ry, *n* [-RIES, 1 -riz 2 -riş, *pl*] **1.** *Physics* The path described by a projectile moving under given forces, as by a cannon-ball in flight acted upon by gravity and the resistance of the air **2.** *Math* A curve or surface intersecting a system of curves or surfaces at a constant angle [< LL *trajectorium* funnel, < L *trajectus*, see TRAJECT, *v*]

traj'et†, traj'et-our†, etc Same as TREGET, etc

tral"a-tī'tious†, *a* **1.** *Theol* Traditional legendary **2** Not literal figurative metaphorical — **-ly†**, *adv*

Tra-lee', 1 tra-lī', 2 tra-lē', *n* A seaport town in Kerry county, Ireland

tra-lin'e-ate†, *vt* To deviate, wander, degenerate

Tral'li-an, 1 tral'ı-an, 2 trăl'ı-an, *a* Of or pertaining to the old Grecian city of Tralles (Gr *Tralleis*), in Caria, Asia Minor, or its inhabitants

— **Trallian school**, a school of Greek sculpture that flourished at Trallis in the 3d century B C, an offshoot of the Rhodian school. Its most famous production is the group of the Farnese Bull in the Naples Museum, by Apollonius and Tauriscus representing the tying of Dirce to a bull's horns by Zethus and Amphion in revenge for her ill treatment of their mother, Antiope It is the largest extant antique work originally cut from a single block of marble

tra-luce't, *vt* To shine through. — **tra-lu'cen-cy†**, *n* Translucency — **tra-lu'cent†**, *a*

tram[1], 1 tram; 2 trăm, *v* [TRAMMED, TRAMS, TRAM'MING] [Colloq] **I.** *t* To move or convey by means of a tramway or tram-car

II. *t.* To manipulate a tram-car; also, to ride on a tramway: frequently with an indefinite *it*, as, I mean to *tram it*

tram', *vt* *Mach* To use a trammel or beam-compass in alining or adjusting (any part) specif to adjust, as a millstone-spindle in perpendicular position or at right angles in reference to the stone or as the driving-wheels of a locomotive on one side with reference to those upon the other side

tram[1], *n* **1.** [Gt Brit] (1) A tramway or tramway-line. (2) A tram-car **2.** One of the rails forming a tramway or railway **3** A four-wheeled vehicle, used either above or below the surface, for conveying coals to or from a pit's mouth Compare CORF, SKIP[2], *n*; TUB, *n*, 6 **4** [Scot] (1) A beam or bar (2) A shaft or thill (3) A limb, leg. **5.** [Local, Eng] A bench for holding milk-cans, etc [< O Sw *träm log*] — **tram'-car"**, *n* **1.** [Eng] A car or carriage that runs on a tramway, particularly, a street-car a tram **2.** Same as TRAM[1], 3 — **t.-line**, *n* [Gt Brit] A tramway — **t.-plate**, *n* A flat bar of iron laid down as a rail Compare STRAP-RAIL — **t.-rail**, *n* **1.** An overhead rail for a traveling truck to carry loads (usually suspended), as in a machine-shop **2.** [Eng] A grooved rail for a tramway — **t.-wheel**, *n* A light flanged iron wheel commonly used on tram-cars

tram[2], *n* **1.** A trammel or beam-compass **2.** A similar instrument for drawing an ellipse, an ellipsograph. **3.** Accuracy or trueness of adjustment, as of a millstone-spindle or a cup-truck [Cp TRAMMEL] — **tram'-staff"**, *n* A straight-edge used by millwrights or millers in adjusting millstones and spindles **t.-rod‡.**

tram[3], *n* Silk filling or woof, having 12 to 32 filaments, and 3 to 5 turns per inch It is made up of two or more "singles" twisted together in a direction opposite to their individual twist [< F. *trame*, < It *trama* (< L. *trama*), woof]

tra'ma, 1 trē'mə, 2 trā'ma, *n* *Bot* A middle tissue or layer of hyphæ between two layers of hymenium in the sporophores of hymenomycetous and gastromycetous fungi See BASIDIUM [L, woof] — **tra'mal**, *a*

tram'el-lold, 1 tram'e-loid, 2 trăm'ĕ-lōid, *a* *Bot.* Jelly-like in substance [< TRAMA + -OID]

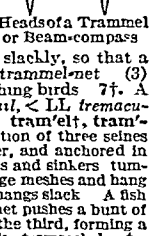
tram'man, *n* [Manx] The trammon.

tram'mel, 1 tram'el, 2 tram'ĕl, *vt* [-MELED or -MELLED, -MELD[S], -MEL-ING or -MEL-LING] **1.** To embarrass with hindrances or limitations, hamper, entangle, impede.

> Gen Lee and Gen Stuart had such confidence in me that they never undertook to *trammel* me with orders
> J S MOSBY *War Reminiscences* p 81 [G A & J 1887]

2. [Rare] To habituate to that which restrains, as to a harness or to conventionalism **3.** [Archaic] To entangle as in a snare, catch, imprison

tram'mel, *n* **1.** That which limits freedom or activity; an impediment, hindrance applied both to material and immaterial things, as, the *trammels* of conventionality. **2.** A fetter, shackle, or bond, particularly one of such kind as is used in teaching a horse to amble **3** An instrument whose parts slide on a rod (1) A rod bearing pointers, for use as a compass, beam-compass (2) An ellipsograph **4.** A pendent hook attached to the back-bar or other part of a fireplace, for holding kettles and other culinary implements



Heads of a Trammel or Beam-compass

> We . . sometimes smirched our clean aprons . . against the swinging crane with its sooty pot-hooks and *trammels*
> LUCY LARCOM *New England Girlhood* p 22 [H M & CO 1889]

5 *Fishing* (1) A set-net, mounted slackly, so that a fish becomes entangled in it (2) A trammel-net (3) A drag-net, trawl **6.** A net for catching birds **7†.** A net for a woman's hair. [< F *tramail*, < LL *tremaculum*, < L *tres*, three, + *macula*, mesh] **tram'elt, tram'ellt** — **tram'mel-net"**, *n* A combination of three seines stretched side by side and close together, and anchored in an upright position, maintained by floats and sinkers tumbling-net The two outside nets have large meshes and hang taut the inside net has fine meshes and hangs slack A fish passing through the first coarse outside net pushes a bunt of the loose second one through a mesh of the third, forming a pocket in which he becomes hopelessly trammeled — **t.-wheel**, *n* A wheel-cam serving either to convert rotary into reciprocating motion or as a form of gearing, having in the former case two grooves crossed X-fashion, in which slide projections on a beam or connecting-rod that has two strokes to each rotation of the wheel, and in the latter three slots See MULTIPLE WHEEL

tram'meled, 1 tram'eld, 2 trăm'ĕld, *pa* **1.** Restrained

tram'melds,] by hindrance, hampered, entangled, ensnared **2.** Having the feet of one side white-marked, as tho marked by trammels or shackles said of a horse

tram'melled‡. — **cross'-tram"meled**, *a* *Manège* Having a white-marked fore and hind foot but on opposite sides

tram'mel-er, 1 tram'el-ər, 2 trăm'ĕl-er, *n* **1.** One who or that which restrains **2.** One who fishes with a trammel-net **tram'mel-ler‡.**

tram'mel-ett, *n* A snare

tram'mer, 1 tram'ər, 2 trăm'er, *n* *Mining* One who puts or draws coal in a mine, a putter or drawer [< TRAM[1], *n*]

tram'mon, 1 tram'ən, 2 trăm'on, *n* [I of Man] The elder-tree

tra"mon-ta'na, 1 trā"mon-tā'nə, 2 trā"mŏn-tā'na, *n* [It] A cold wind blowing southward from the region of the Alps, by extension, any wind issuing from a mountain range [It, < L *transmontanus*, see TRAMONTANE, *a*]

> The *tramontana* which rolled like an ice-brook down the Pass
> BURTON *Lake Regions Cent Afr* p 157 [H 1860]

tra-mon'tane, 1 tra-mon'tēn *or* trā'mon-tēn', 2 tra-mŏn'tān *or* trā'mŏn-tān' (XIII), *a* **1.** Situated beyond the mountains, ultramontane originally applied by the Italians to foreigners residing beyond the Alps hence, foreign, barbarous subsequently applied to the Italians themselves by Frenchmen, Germans, and other Europeans Compare ULTRAMONTANE **2.** Coming from the other side of the mountains **3.** Issuing from the mountainous region of southern Europe, as, the *tramontane* wind [< It *t-amontano*, < L *transmontanus*, < *trans*, over, + *mons* (*mont-*), mountain]

tra-mon'tane, *n* **1.** A foreigner or barbarian originally, as being resident beyond the mountains, and cut off from Italy by the Alps **2.** Same as TRAMONTANA [F, polar star, < L *transmontanus*, see TRAMONTANE, *a*]

tram"o-se-ri'ceous, 1 tram'o-si-rish'us, 2 trăm'o-se-rish'ŭs, *a* Exhibiting a satiny luster, as elytra [< L *trama*, woof, + SERICEOUS]

tramp, 1 tramp, 2 trămp, *v* **I.** *t* **1.** To walk on or traverse with heavy steps, as, to *tramp* the silent street. **2.** To tread heavily upon, trample, tread down or under foot **3.** To travel over a considerable part of on foot; as, to *tramp* Scotland **4.** [Scot] To wash, as clothes, by treading in water.

II. ı [Colloq] **1** To tread heavily, march on foot **2.** To walk or wander aimlessly, as a tramp [< LG *trampen*, cp G *trampeln*, tread, Dan *trampe*]

— tramp'ing-drum", *n* A stuffing-machine **— tramp'er,** *n* **1** One who or that which tramps Specif (1) A tramp See TRAMP, *n* , 4 (2) A device for compressing cotton in baling **2** *pl* [Scot] The feet or heavy boots

tramp, *n* **1.** The steps of one who walks heavily and continuously, a heavy, continued tread, especially of a number of persons or animals, as, the *tramp* of armies, the *tramp* of a herd of buffaloes **2** The sound produced by continuous and heavy walking, especially of those keeping step **3.** A long stroll or excursion on foot, especially one that tires

I don t indulge myself very often in such a *tramp* as this before breakfast JANE ANDREWS *Only a Year* p 200 [L & S 1888]

4 [U S] One who walks from place to place, whether idly or in search of occupation, specif , an idle wanderer, itinerant beggar, vagrant, vagabond **5** An iron plate that protects the hollow of a ditcher's boot from the wear and tear of the spade in his continual digging **6.** An implement used by gardeners in trimming hedges **7.** A steam-vessel that has no regular schedule and picks up freight wherever it can be obtained **ocean tramp‡, tramp steamer‡ — tramp's pick",** *n* A slightly curved iron bar about 4 feet long and having a crosspiece about 18 inches from the lower end on which to press the foot for loosening soil

tram'pl(eE, 1 tram'pl, 2 trăm'pl, *v* [TRAM'PLED, TRAM'PLDE, TRAM'PLING] **I.** *t* To tread upon heavily, crush, prostrate or beat down by treading, tread under foot literally and figuratively

Thirty of them were surrendered and forthwith *trampled* to death by the elephants
J P MAHAFFY *Story of Alexander's Empire* p 44 [G P P 1887]

II ı To walk with a heavy tread, step on anything repeatedly, crushing it down used with *on* or *upon* [Freq of TRAMP] **— tram'ple,** *n* The act of treading under foot a continued crushing tread, trampling **— tram'pler,** *n* **1** One who tramples **2†.** An attorney

tram-poose', 1 tram-pūs', 2 trăm-pōos', *n* [Slang, U S] A long wearying tramp from place to place, especially if unsuccessful in its purpose

I was with him in one of his *trampooses*
COOPER *Pathfinder* p 118 [H & H 1869]

— tram-poose', *vi*

tram'pot, 1 tram'pot, 2 trăm'pŏt, *n* The adjustable socket or support in which an upright spindle, as of a millstone, is stepped [< TRAMI, *n* , + POT², *n*]

trampt, *pp* Tramped S S

tram'way", 1 *tram'wē",* 2 *trăm'wā",* *n* **1** A street railroad, also, any light railroad for temporary use, as at a dumping-ground **2** A roadway having plates or rails on which wheeled vehicles may run **3** A tramrail or ropeway for use in transporting logs **4.** A gutter, groove, or similar attachment for pool- or billiard-tables to expedite the collecting of the balls **tram'road"† — aerial tramway,** a tramway in which a car or basket is operated over a suspended cableway or ropeway

tran-, 1 tran-, 2 trăn-, *prefix* The form of TRANS- common before *s*, as in *tran*-scend, etc See TRANS-

tra-na'tion†, *n* A swimming over, transnatation

trance‡ } 1 trans, 2 tranç, *vt* [TRANCED, TRANC'ING] **1.**
transeE, } To entrance, usually in a figurative sense, enchant **2.** To express or exhibit in a state of trance or rapture

trance"†, *v* **I** *t* To pass over **II** *i* To tramp

trance‡, } *n* **1** A state in which the soul seems to have
transeE, } passed out of the body into another condition or to be rapt into visions, an ecstasy, rapture, hence, any state exhibiting similar effects, bewilderment, stupefaction **2.** *Pathol* (1) A state of insensibility to ordinary surroundings, together with suspension of volitional power and to a great extent of the vital functions It is often associated with intense mental exaltation and preoccupation, and may simulate death It usually arises through hysteria or hypnotism (2) A protracted syncope **3** The hypnotic state [< F *transe*, fright, < L *transitus*, see TRANSIT] **trauncet.**

Syn see DREAM **— trance' co"ma,** *n* A condition in which the breathing and circulation are perceptible, tho feeble, the limbs pliant, but the external senses are not awake, and the patient can not be aroused **— t sleep,** *n* A sleep abnormally profound and prolonged, where the patient is insensible to external stimuli and can not be awakened by ordinary means

trance‡, *n* **1.** [Prov Eng or Obs] A tedious journey **2.** [Scot] A passage or hallway an alley courtyard or close

tranc'ed-ly, 1 trans'ed-lı, 2 tranç'ĕd-ly, *adv* In the manner of a trance, as tho spellbound, abstractedly

tran"ché', 1 trăn shē', 2 tran'chē', *a* [F] *Her* Party per bend

trench'oirt, *n* Same as TRENCHER*, *n*

tran'cett, *n* A ferry or ferry-boat

tra-ncen', 1 trə-nĭn', 2 tra-nēn', *n* [Ir] Yard grass See GRASS **— not worth a trancen,** not worth a straw

Tran ent', 1 tran-ent', 2 trăn-ĕnt', *n* A borough in Haddingtonshire, Scotland

tran'gamt, *n* Any rubbishy or worthless article or toy said also of persons **tran'gramt, tran'kumt.**

tran'gle, 1 trag'gl 2 trăn'gl, *n* *Her* A diminutive of the *fess* variously treated as a bar, a closet, or a barrulet

Tra'ni, 1 trā'nĭ 2 tra'nī, *n* A seaport in Bari province Italy

trank, 1 trank, 2 trăngk, *n* An oblong piece of skin from which the pieces that go to make up a glove are cut

tran'ka, 1 trag'ka, 2 trăn'ka, *n* A long cylindrical box which jugglers balance on their feet

tran'keh, 1 trag'kə 2 trăn'ke *n* [Per] A species of large boat used in the Persian Gulf **tran'ket‡, tran'key‡.**

tran-lace'†, *vt* To transpose

tran'nel, 1 tran'el, 2 trăn'ĕl *n* Same as TREENAIL

tran'quil, 1 trag'kwĭl, 2 trăn'kwĭl, *a* **1** Free from or unaffected by agitation or disturbance, unruffled, calm said of persons

Tranquil as if his spirit lay
Becalmed in Heaven's approving ray!
MOORE *Lalla Rookh Fire-Worshippers* pt 1, st 1

2 *Quiet and motionless said of things* [< F *tranquille*, < L *tranquillus*, quiet] Syn see CALM PACIFIC SEDATE **— tran'quil-ly,** *adv* **— tran'quil-ness,** *n*

tran'quil-ize, 1 trag'kwĭl-aiz, 2 trăn'kwĭl-īz, *v* [-IZED, -IZ'ING] **I** *t* To make tranquil, especially in mind, soothe, compose, as, the tired brain is *tranquilized* in sleep

II ı [Rare] To become calm, exhibit composure [< F *tranquilliser*, < L *tranquillo*, < *tranquillus*, quiet] **tran'quil-ise‡, tran'quil-ise‡, tran'quil-ize‡.**

Syn allay, appease, assuage, calm, compose, hush, lull, moderate, pacify, quell, quiet, soothe, still See ALLAY — Ant agitate, alarm, arouse, disturb, excite, inflame, rouse, stimulate, stir **— tran"quil-i-za'[or -sa']tion,** *n* The act of tranquilizing, or the state of being tranquilized **tran"quil-i-za'[or -sa']tion‡ — tran'quil-iz"er or -is"er,** *n* **tran'quil-liz"er or -lls"er‡ — tran'quil-iz'ing-[or -is"ing-]ly,** *adv* In a tranquilizing manner, in a manner calculated to tranquilize **tran'quil-liz'ing-[or -lls"ing-]ly‡.**

tran-quil'li-ty, 1 trag-kwĭl'ı-tı, 2 trăn-kwĭl'ı-ty, *n* **1.** The state or quality of being tranquil, freedom from or superiority to all disturbing influences, calmness **2** Freedom from motion or physical disturbance, a state of rest, quiet, as, the *tranquillity* of pathless woods [< F *tranquillité*, < L *tranquillitas*, < *tranquillus*, quiet] Syn see CALMNESS, REST

tran-quil'lo, 1 tran-kwĭl'lo, 2 tran-kwĭl'lo *a* & *adv* [It] *Mus* *Tranquil tranquilly a direction to the performer*

trans-, 1 trans- *or* tranz-, 2 trăns- *or* trănz-, *prefix* Used chiefly in words of Latin origin It denotes (1) over, across, beyond, through, as designating relatively position or place, as in *trans*mit, *transfer*, *trans*plant, *trans*cend, etc , (2) absolute change, as in *trans*form, *trans*substantiate, etc , (3) transversely, crosswise or across in some scientific or technical terms, as in *trans*frontal, *trans*process, *trans*ductor, *trans*median It is an English formative, as in *trans*earth, *trans*view, etc , and is used also with adjectives of place in opposition to *cis-* with the meaning " across " or ' to the other side of " as in *trans*mundane, *trans*pontine etc In organic chemistry it is used as a designation or indication of an alloisomeric compound in which similar groups are on opposite sides of the doubly linked carbon atoms, as, *trans*-ethylene-dicarboxylic acid (fumaric acid) $(CO_2H)CH$

$HC(CO_2H)$ *opposed to cis-* in which similar groups are on the same side, as, *cis*-ethylene-dicarboxylic acid (maleic acid) HC(CO.H)

$HC(CO_2H)$

The form *trans-* becomes *tran-* before a consonant and sometimes *tra-*, as, *trans*substantiate *traject*, etc [< L *trans-* (*tran-* before *s*), < *trans*, across] For respellings not given below see the primitive words

Trans , trans , *abbr* See ABBREVIATION

trans-ac"ci-den-ta'tion, *n* The transformation of the accidents of bread and wine used in the eucharist into the body and blood of Christ [< TRANS- + ACCIDENT,]

trans-act', 1 trans-[or tranz-]akt', 2 trăns-[or trănz-]ăct', *v* **I** *t* **1** To carry through, as business, accomplish, execute, do

In the first Parliament of James the House of Commons refused for the first time to *transact* business on a Sunday
GREEN *English People* vol iii bk vii p 15 [H 1879]

2. *Rom & Civ Law* To form into a transaction See TRANSACTION, *n* , 3

II. ı **1.** [Archaic] To do business, conduct operations **2†.** To conduct oneself, act [< L *transigo*, pp *transactus*, < *trans*, through, + *ago*, do]

Syn accomplish, act, carry on, conduct, do, negotiate, perform, treat There are many acts that one may *do*, *accomplish*, or *perform* unaided what he *transacts* is by means of or in association with others one may *do* a duty, *perform* a vow, *accomplish* a task, but he *transacts* business, since that always involves the agency of others To *negotiate* and to *treat* are likewise collective acts, but *negotiate* implies deliberation with adjustment of mutual claims and interests, while *transact* implies execution Notes, bills of exchange, loans, and treaties are said to be *negotiated*, the word so used covering not merely the preliminary consideration but the final settlement Nations may *treat of* peace without result, but when a treaty is *negotiated* peace is secured the citizens of the two nations are then free to *transact* business with one another

trans-ac'tion, 1 trans-[or tranz-]ak'shən, 2 trăns-[or trănz-]ăc'shon, *n* **1.** The act of transacting, or the state of being transacted, the conduct of any business **2** That which is or has been transacted, any matter or thing that has been brought partly or wholly to a conclusion, an affair, proceeding, as, a risky *transaction* **3** *Law* Specif , any act as affecting legal rights, or obligations, in the civil law, the adjustment of a dispute by mutual concession and agreement, a compromise **4** *pl* In certain learned societies, the published reports of the literary undertakings, such as the papers read and the discussions upon them [F, < L *transactio(n-)*, < L *transactus*, see TRANSACT]

Syn act action, affair, business, deed, doing, proceeding One's *acts* or *deeds* may be exclusively his own his *transactions* involve the agency or participation of others A *transaction* is something completed, a *proceeding* is or is viewed as something in progress but since *transaction* is often used to include the steps leading to the conclusion, while *proceedings* may result in *action*, the dividing line between the two words becomes sometimes quite faint, tho *transaction* often emphasizes the fact of something done or brought to a conclusion Both *transactions* and *proceedings* are used of the records of a deliberative body, especially when published, strictly used, the two are distinguished, as, the Philosophical *Transactions* of the Royal Society of London give in full the papers read, the *Proceedings* of the American Philological Association give in full the *business* done, with mere abstracts of or extracts from the papers read See ACT, BUSINESS **— round transaction** (*Finance*), a speculative transaction in stocks which has been brought to completion by a purchase followed by sale, or *vice versa*

trans-ac'tor, 1 trans-[or tranz-]ak'tər *or* -tor, 2 trăns-[or trănz-]ăc'tor, *n* One who transacts business

trans-af'ri-can, *a* Denoting that which crosses Africa, as, a *trans frican* route **— trans-al'pine** (XIII) **I** *a* **1.** Situated on the other side — specif , on the north or west side — of the Alps opposed to *cisalpine* Compare TRANSMONTANE **2** Crossing or extending across the Alps as, a *transalpine* railroad **II** *n* A native of or a resident in any country beyond the Alps, especially in any country out of Italy **— trans-an'de-an,** *a* **1** Situated beyond or on the other side of the Andes **2** Crossing or extending across the Andes as, the *transandean* route from sea to sea **— trans-an'dinet.— trans-an'i-matet,** *vt* To animate by the introduction of a soul from some external place **— trans-an"i-ma'tion†,** *n* Transmigration of souls metempsychosis **— trans-ap'i-cal,** *a* *Geom* At right angles to the apical axis or plane **— trans-ap"pa-la'chi-an,** *a* Beyond or on the other side of the Appalachian mountains, also, crossing or across the Appalachians

trans"at-lan'tic, 1 trans'at-lan'tık, 2 trăns'ăt-lăn'tic *a* **1.** Situated beyond or on the other side of the Atlantic, in Europe, American in America European

They are an ambitious race, these *transatlantic* kinsmen of ours commonly called Americans MARY R MITFORD *Recollections of a Literary Life* p 62 [H 1852]

2. Crossing or extending across the Atlantic, pertaining to such extent or passage, as, a *transatlantic* cable

trans-au'di-ent, *a* [Rare] Facilitating the transmission of sound

Trans"bai-ka'il-a, 1 trans'bal-kā'lı-ə, 2 trănz'bĭ-ka'il-a, *n*, A province in E Siberia, 232,846 sq m , capital, Chita **— Trans"bai-ka'il-an,** *a*

trans-board', *vt* To take on board one vessel from another, as mail-sacks or other freight [< TRANS- + BOARD]

trans-ca'len-cy, *n* The state or property of being transcalent **— trans-ca'lent,** *a* Permitting or facilitating the passage of heat **— trans-cas'pi-an,** *a* Beyond or on the other side of the Caspian sea specifically applied to Russian Asiatic territory there, also, crossing the Caspian sea

Trans-cas'pi-an i rov'ince A province in Asiatic Russia, 212,545 sq m capital, Ashabad

Trans-cau"ca'si-a, *n* The region containing the Russian republics in the Caucasus, *Armenia*, and Asia Minor, mostly south of the Caucasus mountains, 95,402 sq m ; capital, Tiflis **— trans"cau-ca'sian I** *a* **1.** [T-] Pertaining to Transcaucasia **2** Situated beyond the Caucasus range **3** Crossing or extending across the Caucasus, as, we crossed by a *transcaucasian* road **II** *n* [T-] A native or inhabitant of Transcaucasia

tran-scend', 1 tran-send', 2 trăn-sĕnd', *v* **I.** *t* **1.** To rise above in excellence or degree, surpass, outdo **2.** To overstep or exceed, as a limit, especially a superior limit, go or be beyond the powers of, pass beyond **3†** To travel or cross over **4†.** To climb up to or beyond, ascend **5†** To cause to ascend, raise, elevate

II. ı **1** To be transcendent or surpassing **2†.** To mount up, ascend [< OF *transcender*, < L *transcendo*, < *trans*, beyond, + *scando*, climb] Syn see SURPASS

tran-scen'dence, 1 tran-sen'dens, 2 trăn-sĕn'dĕnç, *n* **1.** The state or quality of being transcendent, superexcellence, surpassing eminence **2.** *Theol* Existence in a sphere or mode above and beyond that of other beings, specif , the existence of God above and apart from the universe and not limited by time and space, so that he acts upon it, as it were, from without sometimes predicated of God without immanence, as in forms of deism that regard God and the universe as entirely separate Compare IMMANENCE **3†.** Elevation beyond the bounds of truth, exaggeration [< LL *transcendentia*, < L *transcenden(t-)s*, ppr of *transcendo*, see TRANSCEND] **tran-scen'den-cy‡**

tran-scen'dent, 1 tran-sen'dent, 2 trăn-sĕn'dĕnt, *a* **1.** Of very high and remarkable degree, surpassing, superexcellent **2** *Kantianism* Lying beyond the bounds of all possible human knowledge, essentially unknowable, illusorily objective, as a goal of experience **3** *Scholastic Philos* Transcending the categories of Aristotle and therefore containing them, not predicamental See CATEGORY **4** Above and independent of the material universe, spiritual, in theology, having transcendence as distinguished from, or opposed to, immanence [< F *transcendant*, < L *transcenden(t-)s* see TRANSCENDENCE] Syn see EXCELLENT TRANSCENDENTAL

tran-scen'dent, *n* **1** That which is surpassingly great or remarkable, especially, anything superexcellent or absolutely supereminent **2** *Philos* (1) That which lies outside of human cognition or conception, the impossible for knowledge (2) That which falls within none of the categories See CATEGORY. **3.** *Math* A transcendental function **tran-scen'dant‡.— tran-scen'dent-ly,** *adv* **— tran-scen'dent-ness,** *n*

tran"scen-den'tal, 1 tran'sen-den'tel, 2 trăn'sĕn-dĕn' tal, *a* **1.** Of very high degree, transcending all ordinary or specified bounds or powers, transcendent

Moderate that is to say, in comparison with the *transcendental* dissociating energies of electricity
J N LOCKYER *Chemistry of the Sun* pref , p 11 [MACM 1887]

2 *Philos* (1) In Aristotelianism, not covered by any single one of the categories said of predicates, such as *being*, *good*, etc , which partake of all the categories (2) In Cartesianism, predicable of both body and spirit (3) *Kantianism* Pertaining to the a priori elements of experience, surpassing the limits of individual experiences, but forming the universal and necessary conditions of experience in general

In this general sense the word is used by Kantians in many specific phrases, as, **transcendental analytic** (the treatment of the intuitive elements of cognition), **t. apperception** (*the self-consciousness in synthetic perception*), **t. cognition** (a priori knowledge), **t dialectic** (that part of Kant's logic in which he shows that the attempts to obtain knowledge of the transcendent are essentially illusory), **t. esthetic** (the doctrine of space and time as the a priori forms of sense-perception), **t idealism** (a form of subjective idealism see IDEALISM), **t object** (a thing as it exists in itself unmodified by human cognitive faculties), **t. reality** (the transcendental object), **t. unity** (the unity effected by cognition,

(4) Rising above the common notions of men so used in Schelling's explanation of the universe and material things as modes of mental conception, with the Cartesians, pertaining to body and spirit alike **3** Wildly speculative, obscure, extravagant, and fantastic

To the eye of sense a state of moral perfection is something altogether *transcendental* — the dream of some glowing imagination J D MORELL *Hist Modern Philos* p 704 [C & BROS]

4 *Math* That can not be formed by a finite number of the five fundamental operations of algebra said of such quantities or functions as ex, $\sin x$, $\log x$, $\sin^{-1}x$ Compare ALGEBRAIC

Syn a priori, intuitive, original, primordial, transcendent *Intuitive* truths are those which are in the mind independently of all experience not being derived from experience nor limited by it, as that the whole is greater than a part, or that things which are equal to the same thing are equal to one another All *intuitive* truths or beliefs are *transcendental* But *transcendental* is a wider term than *intuitive*, including all within the limits of thought that is not derived from experience, as the ideas of space and time "Being is *transcendental* As being can not be included under any genus, but transcends them all so the properties or affections of being have also been called *transcendental*" K-F *Vocab Philos* p 530 "*Transcendent* he [Kant] employed to denote what is wholly beyond experience, being neither given as an a posteriori nor a priori element of cognition — what therefore transcends every category of thought" K-F *Vocab Philos* p 531 *Transcendental* has been applied in the language of the Emersonian school to the soul's supposed *intuitive* knowledge of things divine and human, so far as they are capable of being known to man *Transcendent*, *transcendental*, and *intuitive* are opposed to *empirical*, or, according to the philosophy of

Kant *transcendent* is opposed to *immanent*, and *transcendental* to *empirical* See MYSTERIOUS

— **transcendental curve** (*Math*), a curve, as the sinusoid, represented by a transcendental function — **t. equation** (*Math*), an equation which contains transcendental functions of the unknowns — **t. geometry**, higher geometry especially that which is treated by the calculus — **t philosophy** 1. Kant's critical philosophy 2. Hegelianism — **t. quantity** (*Logic*), intensive quantity opposed to the *extensive*, which is that more commonly recognized — **T. school**, the New England school of transcendentalism of which Emerson was the leader See TRANSCENDENTALISM 3

— **tran"scen-den'tal-ist**, *n* *An upholder of transcendentalism* — **tran"scen-den-tal'i-ty**, *n* [Rare] The quality of being supereminent or transcendental — **tran"scen-den'tal-ize**, *vt* To regard, treat or explain as transcendental — **tran"scen-den'tal-ly**, *adv*

tran"scen-den'tal, *n* 1. In the Kantian philosophy, any transcendental conception 2†. A transcendentalist

tran"scen-den'tal-ism, 1 tran'sen-den'tal-izm, 2 trăn"sĕn-dĕn'tal-ĭsm, *n* 1. The state or quality of being transcendental, as, *transcendentalism* is characteristic of the German mind 2. In common usage, that which, in philosophy or religion, is vague, visionary, or sublimated 3 *Philos* The doctrine that man can attain knowledge which goes beyond or transcends appearances or phenomena and reaches the ultimate principles of his own being and knowing, and of the world of things, intuitionism In the Kantian sense, transcendentalism affirmed the existence of a priori principles of cognition which, altho they did not furnish the mind with knowledge of the transcendent were the trustworthy and necessary conditions of all cognitive experience The transcendentalism of Hegel and Schelling, as based upon the identity of subject and object in all rational intuition, claimed a true if limited, knowledge of all realities, both human and divine The New England school, as represented by Emerson and others, has been characterized by the absence of a formal system of thought, a somewhat mystical phraseology, the exaltation of the spiritual in a general sense over the material and a belief in the self-sufficiency of the individual 4. [Rare] The character or condition of transcendent excellence or superiority, transcendence

tran-scend'i-bl(e), 1 tran-send'i-bl, 2 trăn-sĕnd'i-bl, *a.* Capable of being transcended

tran-scen'sion†, *n* Passage beyond

trans-ces'sion, 1 trans-sesh'ən, 2 trăns-çĕsh'on, *n* *Phonol* The interchange of a lip- and a throat-vowel. *Transcession* is the interchange of lip and throat vowels across the vowel scale as between U and I in *food, feed*, O, E, in English *snow* German *schnee*
HALDEMAN *Analytic Orthography* § 233 p 56 [L 1860]
[< TRANS- + L *cessio(n-)*, a giving up, < *cedo*, yield]

trans-con'dy-loid, *a* Through the condyles [< TRANS- + CONDYLE + -OID]

trans-con"ti-nen'tal, *a* Extending or passing across a continent, as, a *transcontinental* trip, a *transcontinental* railway

trans-cor'ti-cal, *a* 1. Connecting separated parts of the cerebral cortex as, *transcortical* fibers 2. Through or across the cortex of any organ as a *transcortical* lesion

tran-scrib'bler, 1 tran-skrib'lər, 2 trăn-scrib'ler, *n* One who copies poorly, hence a mere copyist, literary thief

tran-scribe', 1 tran-skrob', 2 trăn-scrib', *vt* [-SCRIBED'; -SCRIB'ING] 1. To write over again (something already written), copy or recopy, specif, to reduce to ordinary chirography, as, to *transcribe* shorthand notes
'Baruch the scribe' had inaugurated this new era, . . . by *transcribing* and arranging the works of Jeremiah
A P STANLEY *Jewish Church* vol III, lect XII p 16 [S 1884.]
2. To transfer the substance of, as in writing, embody 3. *Mus* To adapt (a composition) for some instrument or voice other than that for which it was composed [< L *transcribo*, < *trans*, over, + *scribo*, write] — **tran-scrib'er**, *n*

tran'script, 1 tran'skript, 2 trăn'scĭpt, *n* 1. A copy made directly from an original, specif, in law, an official copy of a judicial record
Many men mistake mere *transcripts* for originals
FULLER *Ch Hist Britain* vol I bk III, § 6 p 374 [T T 1837]
2. Any copy of a writing made by writing 3. A copy of any sort, an imitation [< LL *transcriptum*, < L *transcriptus*, pp of *transcribo*, see TRANSCRIBE]
Syn.: see DUPLICATE

tran-scrip'tion, 1 tran-skrip'shən, 2 trăn-scrip'shon, *n* 1. The act of transcribing, a copying 2. The result of transcribing, a transcript, copy 3. *Mus* The adaptation of a composition for some instrument or voice other than that for which it was written — **tran-scrip'tion-al**, *a* Of or pertaining to transcription

tran-scrip'tive, } 1 tran-skrip'tiv, 2 trăn-scrip'tiv, *a*
tran-scrip'tiv^e, } Transcriptional, hence, indicative of being merely a copy — **tran-scrip'tiv(e-ly^e)**, *adv*

trans-cur'rent, *a* Passing transversely, as the postfrena of a beetle — **trans-cur'rent-ly**, *adv* — **trans-duc'tion**, *n* [Rare] The act of conveying across or leading over — **trans-duc'tor**, *n* A muscle that draws across, specif, the transversus pedis

tran-sect', 1 tran-sekt', 2 trăn-sĕct', *vt* To dissect transversely [< TRAN- + L *sectus*, pp of *seco*, cut]

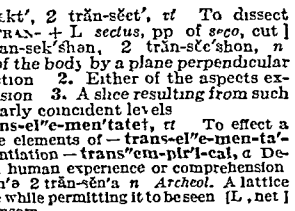
tran-sec'tion, 1 tran-sek'shən, 2 trăn-sĕc'shon, *n* *Anat* 1. Division of the body by a plane perpendicular to its axis, cross-section 2. Either of the aspects exposed by such a division 3. A slice resulting from such a division at two nearly coincident levels

trans-el'e-ment†, trans-el"e-men'tate†, *vt* To effect a transformation in the elements of — **trans-el"e-men-ta'tion†**, *n* Transubstantiation — **trans"em-pir'i-cal**, *a* Denoting things beyond human experience or comprehension

tran-sen'na, 1 tran-sen'ə 2 trăn-sĕn'a *n* *Archeol.* A lattice for protecting a shrine while permitting it to be seen [L, net]

tran'sennet, *n* A transom

tran'sept, *1 tran'sept, 2 trăn'sĕpt, n*



One of the lateral members or projections between the nave and choir of a cruciform church Where these members project greatly they are sometimes called the **arms of the transept**, the arms are themselves called the *transepts*, and are distinguished as the *north* and *south* transept [< TRAN- + SEPT²] **tran'scept†**. — **tran'sept-aisle"**, *n* An aisle in a transept. — **tran-sep'tal**, *a* Of pertaining to or erected over or within a transept

Ground-plan of Winchester Cathedral
a, nave *b,b* transepts *c*, choir *d*, retro-choir

tra-as"e-the'ri-an, *n* A region or world lying beyond the luminiferous ether — **trans'e-unt**, *a* *Philos* Proceeding from and operating beyond itself on another, as a physical cause opposed to *immanent*

tran-sex'ion†, *n* SEX-transformation, change of sex

transf, *abbr* Transferred

trans-fer', 1 trans-fûr', 2 trăns-fĕr', *v* [TRANS-FERRED', TRANS-FERR'ĕ, TRANS-FER'RING] **I.** *t* 1. To convey, remove, or cause to pass from one person or place to another, transport, shift 2. *Law* To make over to another, convey, as, to *transfer* property 3. *Art* (1) To convey (a drawing or design) from one surface to another by an offsetting impression, as to a lithographic stone by means of transfer-paper (2) To remove (an antique picture) from wood or wall to canvas, or (a painting or design) from its old to a new back or ground
II. *i* To continue one's journey by changing from one car, etc, to another See TRANSFER, *n*, 3 (4) [< L *transfero*, < *trans*, across + *fero*, bear] Syn.: see CONVEY
— **trans-fer'ring-ma-chine"**, *n* A form of press for impressing an engraved and hardened steel die on a soft steel roller, so that the latter may be hardened and used to impress a plate, as for printing bank-notes

trans'fer, 1 trans'fûr, 2 trăns'fĕr, *n* 1. The act of transferring, or the state of being transferred, the removal of a thing from one person or place to another. 2. That which is transferred (1) *Mil* A private or an officer exchanged from one regiment, troop, company, or arm of the service into another (2) In art, lithography, etc, a design conveyed or to be conveyed as by copying-ink or pressure, in reverse from one surface to another 3. A place, method, or means of transfer (1) A point on a railway-line where cars are shifted, as to a ferry-boat (2) A large float, barge, or ferry-boat for conveying railway-cars, as across a river (3) [U S] A system or process of conveying passengers or freight from one transportation-line to another, as from a steamer to a train (4) A ticket entitling a passenger on one car or boat to ride on another, as on a connected line without paying additional fare (5) [U S] In department stores, a ticket entitling a customer to make purchases at several counters, these purchases being recorded on the ticket and paid for at the close of all the transactions 4 *Naut* Lateral distance traversed in tacking at right angles to advance 5. *Law* (1) The act or transaction by which the interest or ownership of one person in anything is made over to and vested in another, specif, in England, a conveyance of lands (2) The removal of any matter from one jurisdiction to another 6. [U S Postal Service] A pecuniary loan from one department of the post-office to another



The Transfiguration
(After a painting by Raffael, now in the Vatican)

— **marked transfer** (*London Stock Exchange*) a writing which transfers a part of the shares called for on a shareholder's certificate when officially certified — **trans'fer-book"**, *n* A register of transfers as of shares and stocks — **t -day**, *n* In the Bank of England, one of the regular days for registering transfers of bank-stock and government funds — **t -elevator**, *n* Same as DERRICK-ELEVATOR — **t.-gilding**, *n* *Ceram* A transfer of a pattern in gold, as from paper to unglazed ware, usually done either by a direct transfer of the gold in reverse or by stamping the pattern in oil and dusting with gold-powder — **t.-ink**, *n* A lithographic ink commonly consisting of tallow, wax, soap, shellac, lampblack, and water used for making designs on lithographic stone, zinc, or transfer-paper — **t.-paper**, *n* 1. Paper bearing on one side a greasy or waxy pigment used by laying it with the prepared side down between a drawing and a sheet, as of paper, and tracing with a stylus over the lines of the drawing that it is desired to reproduce Sometimes miscalled **tracing-paper**. 2. Paper specially finished for printing in transfer-ink to be transferred to a lithographic stone or zinc plate — **t.-press**, *n* A transferring-machine — **t -printing**, *n* 1. The decoration of fictile or other ware by some mechanical process, the principle commonly used being that a design impressed upon a surfaced paper may be made to adhere in reverse, as by means of glue, to the ware after which the paper can be removed and the design fixed as by glazing Compare TRANSFER-GILDING 2. Printing on or from transfer-paper 3 Printing from stone or zinc to which a design has been transferred — **t -resistance**, *n* An apparent resistance to the passage of an electric current between the metal and the liquid of a voltaic or electrolytic cell — **t -table**, *n* A railway traversetable — **t tax**, same as SUCCESSION DUTY See SUCCESSION — **t.-work**, *n* Decoration or designs made by transferring or transfer-printing

trans-fer'a-bl(e^e), 1 trans-fûr'ə-bl, 2 trăns-fĕr'a-bl (XIII), *a* Capable of being transferred, specif, negotiable, as, a *transferable* ticket or order — **trans-fer"a-bil'i-ty**, *n* **trans-fer"ra-[or -ri]bil'i-ty‡.**

trans-fer'al, 1 *trans-fûr'əl* 2 trăns-fĕr'al, *n* [Rare] The act of transferring transference **trans-fer'ral‡.**

trans"fer-ee', 1 trans'fər-ī', 2 trăns"fer-ē', *n* The person to whom a transfer is made

trans-fer'ence, 1 trans-fûr'ens, 2 trăns-fĕr'ĕnç, *n* 1. The act of transferring, transfer
Violent *transference* and waste of property followed the Conquest CRAIK *British Commerce* vol I, p 91 [KN 1844]
2. *Scots Law* A proceeding for the revival of a suit pending at the death of a party thereto in favor of his representatives **trans-fer'rence‡.** — **transference number** (*Physics*), the ratio of the anion and cation transports in *electrolytic dissociation* — **trans"fer-en'tial**, *a*

trans"fer-og'ra-phy, 1 trans'fər-og'rə-fi, 2 trăns'fer-ŏg'ra-fy, *n* [Rare] The art of producing facsimiles of inscriptions on ancient monuments, etc [< TRANSFER + -GRAPHY]

trans-fer'or, *n* In English law, the vendor or conveying party in a transfer

trans-fer'rer, 1 trans-fûr'ər, 2 trăns-fĕr'er, *n* 1. One who or that which transfers, specif, in law, a transferor. 2. A bottom-plate for the receiver of an air-pump: used when moving an exhausted receiver away from the pump **trans-fer'ror‡.**

trans-fer'ro-type, 1 trans-fer'o-taip 2 trăns-fĕr'o-tīp, *n* A transfer-print obtained from a gelatin film sensitized by silver bromid [< L *transfero*, transfer, + Gr *typos* type]

trans-fig'ur-ate, *vt* [Rare] To transfigure [< L *transfiguro* (pp *transfiguratus*), see TRANSFIGURE]

trans-fig"ur-a'tion, 1 trans-fig'yur-ē'shən, 2 trăns-fĭg'yur-ā'shon, *n* 1. The act of transfiguring, or the state of being transfigured; a change of appearance or form, specif, the supernatural transformation in the appearance of Christ on the mount as recorded in the Gospels 2. [T-] *Eccl* A festival commemorating Christ's transfiguration, held on Aug 6 **trans-fig'ure-ment‡.**

trans-fig'ure, 1 trans-fig'yur; 2 trăns-fĭg'yur, *vt* [-URED; -UR-ING] To change the outward form or appearance of, transform, especially, to give an exalted meaning or glorified appearance to, make glorious, idealize
They *transfigured* the earth, and made it Eden again, and themselves the two first dwellers in it
HAWTHORNE *House of Seven Gables* p 331 [o & co 1875]
[< F *transfigurer*, < L *transfiguro*, < *trans*, over, + *figura*, see FIGURE, *n*]

trans-fi'nite, 1 trans-fai'nait, 2 trăns-fi'nit, *a* *Math* Surpassing or beyond all finite magnitudes and numbers applied in Cantor's theory to constants, as distinguished from *infinite*, which he refers to variables only — **transfinite cardinals** (*Math*), the cardinal numbers or powers connected definitely with infinite manifolds **t. numbers‡.** — **t ordinals** (*Math*), indices of infinite manifolds, of which the simplest (written as ω) is that of the natural scale, 1, 2, 3, *n*, (or any similar arrangement) [assemblage

trans-fi'nite, *n* *Math* A transfinite number, magnitude, or

trans-fis'sion, *n* *Biol* Transverse fission

trans-fix', 1 trans-fiks', 2 trăns-fĭks', *vt* 1. To pierce through, as with a pointed weapon, impale
When the King . . stretched forth his hand to welcome the stranger the latter drew his sword and attempted to *transfix* the King PALGRAVE *Anglo-Saxons* p 52 [TEGG 1867]
2. Hence, to arrest and hold as if impaled, as, horror *transfixed* them 3. *Geom* To cut (a subject composed of one or more planes) with a straight line [< L *transfigo*, pp *transfixus*, < *trans*, through, + *figo*, fix] Syn.: see PIERCE

trans-fix'ion, 1 trans-fik'shən, 2 trăns-fĭk'shon, *n* 1. The act of transfixing, or the state of being transfixed 2. *Surg* Amputation by piercing with the knife and cutting outward **trans"fix-a'tion‡.**

trans-fixt', *pp* Transfixed S S

trans'flu-ent, *a* Flowing across or through specif, in heraldry, flowing through the arches of a bridge — **trans-flu'vi-al**, *a* Living being on, or crossing to the other side of a stream — **trans'flux**, *n* [Rare] A flowing or running through, across, or beyond — **trans'fo-rate**, *vt* 1. In obstetrics to make perforation in (the fetal skull) to facilitate delivery 2†. To perforate — **trans"fo-ra'tion**, *n* *Surg* The act of operating by boring through, as upon the fetal skull perforation

trans-form', 1 trans-fôrm'; 2 trăns-fôrm', *v* **I.** *t* 1. To give a different form to; alter in shape or appearance, metamorphose, as, spring *transforms* the trees 2. In alchemy, to change into a different substance; transmute 3. Figuratively, to alter in disposition; change the character or nature of, convert, as, Paul returned from Damascus *transformed* 4. *Math* To change (one mathematical expression or operation) into another equivalent to it, or having similar properties, by substituting new variables or elements for the original ones 5. *Elec* To change the potential of, or the type of, as a current from higher to lower voltage, or from alternating to continuous 6 *Mech* To change the energy of, as mechanical into electrical See phrases under TRANSFORMATION
II. *i* To be changed in form, be metamorphosed, as, grubs *transform* to beetles [< F *transformer*, < L *transformo*, < *trans*, over, and see FORM, *v*] — **to transform down** or **up** (*Elec*), to lower or raise the voltage said of a current See TRANSFORMER — **trans-form'a-bl(e^e)**, *a* Capable of being transformed — **trans-form'ance†**, *n* A transformation hence, an assumed character, disguise — **trans-form'a-tiv(e^e)**, *a* Having power or a tendency to transform — **trans-form'a-tor**, *n* *Elec* A transformer

trans'form, *n* *Math* An operator which is the result of the transformation of another operator

trans"for-ma'tion, 1 trans'fer-mē'shən, 2 trăns'fôr-mā'shon, *n* 1. The act of transforming, or the state of being transformed, a change in form, nature or character (1) *Biol* Metamorphosis especially that of insects (2) *Alchemy* Transmutation, or the change of one metal into another (3) *Physiol* The change that takes place in the blood during its passage through the capillaries of the vascular system (4) *Math* The act or process of *transforming* (5) *Physics* The change from a solid to a liquid or from liquid to a gaseous form, or the reverse also, the change of one form of energy into another (6) *Pathol* A morbid change of tissue into a form not proper for the organ. 2†. The form assumed in being transformed
Syn.: see CONVERSION — **biquadratic t** (*Math*), the substitution of one set of variables for others which are biquadratic functions of them — **Euclidean t** (*Math*), a transformation in which a congruent or similar figure is

substituted for the given figure — **infinitesimal t**, that transformation in which a function or set of functions undergoes an infinitesimal change of form — **isogonal t**, a transformation in which angles retain their former values — **linear t**, **quadratic** or **quadric t**, **cubic t**, etc, transformations effected by substituting for the variables linear, quadratic, or cubic functions of other variables — **linesphere t**, transformation in which straight lines correspond to spheres and *vice-versa* — **orthogonal t**, a linear transformation in which the sum of the squares of the original variables is changed into the sum of the squares of the new ones — **rational t.** (*Math*), a correspondence established point by point between two continua exclusive of a finite number of singular points — **reciprocal t**, the transformation effected by means of the reciprocal equation

$$a\ b\ c = \frac{1}{a'}\ \frac{1}{b'}\ \frac{1}{c'}$$

—trans"for-ma'tion-danc"er, *n* [Eng] *Theat* A public dancer who, in the course of the performance, effects a change more or less striking, in costume, and then alters the dance to fit the new character — **t·myth,** *n Folk-lore* That species of myth which accounts for the present condition of things by picturing progressive changes from early conditions — **t·scene,** *n Theat* A spectacular scene that is changed in view of the audience, formerly, one concluding the opening of a pantomime, and representing the transformation of the leading characters into the clown and other actors of the harlequinade that followed — **unimodular t**, a transformation of an equation which is effected by means of a modulus the value of which is unity See MODULUS

trans-formd', *pp* Transformed S S

trans-form'er, 1 trans-fôrm'ər, 2 trănz-fôrm'ər, *n* **1.** One who or that which transforms

The steam-engine and its related *transformers* of energy R H THURSTON *Heat as a Form of Energy* p 69 [H M & CO 1890]

2 *Elec* A device for producing, by means of an electric current, a current of different strength and potential, especially, a form of induction-coil used in alternating-current systems of electrical distribution, by which a current of high potential is transformed to one of lower potential, or vice versa classed accordingly either as **step-down** or **step-up transformers — commuting transformer,** an electric motor in which neither the armature nor the field rotates the polarity being varied by commutators — **core t**, the laminated core upon which the coils in a stationary or static transformer are wound — **hedgehog t**, an old form of electrical transformer having an open magnetic circuit, in which the ends of the iron wire core are turned outward, and resemble the quills of the hedgehog — **iron-clad t**, a transformer with closed iron circuit — **multiple t**, a transformer connected in multiple to the primary circuit — **oil t**, an alternating-current transformer whose coils are immersed in oil — **parallel t**, a pair of mutually inductive circuits with a magnetic core so arranged as to transform high electromotive force into low or vice versa, the circuits being arranged in parallel, as distinguished from in series — **rotary t**, a synchronous converter — **shell t**, an alternating-current transformer in which the coils are enveloped in a mass of laminated iron — **static t**, a transformer without moving parts **stationary t** ‡.

trans-form'ism, 1 trans-fôrm'ızm, 2 trănz-fôrm'ĭzm, *n* **1.** The theory of the development of one species from another **2** The theory that all complex animals were formed from organisms originally free, but afterward changed into members of a colony and then into organs of a differentiated whole **3** *Philos* Same as EVOLUTION, 7 — **trans-form'ist,** *n* An upholder of the doctrine of transformism — **trans"form-is'tic,** *a*

trans"fre-ta'tion†, *n* The act of passing over a strait or narrow sea — **trans-frete'†,** *vt & vi* To pass over, as a strait **trans-freight'†** — **trans-fron'tal,** *a* Passing across the frontal lobe as, the *transfrontal* fissures of the brain — **trans-fron'tier,** *a* Crossing or across the frontier — **trans'fuge,** *n* [Rare] *Mil* A deserter **trans-fu'gi-tive†,**

trans-fuse', } 1 trans-fūz', 2 trănz-fūz', *vt* [-FUSED,
trans-fuze'", } -FUS'ING] **1** To pour or cause to pass, as a fluid, from one vessel to another **2** To cause to be imparted, instilled, or reproduced in new shape or full force, as, to *transfuse* a love of learning **3.** *Med* To transfer (blood) from the veins of an animal or a person to the veins or arteries of another as a stimulant, also, to inject into a blood-vessel or cavity of the body (a stimulating or other liquid) to replace lost bulk or waste [< L *transfusus*, pp of *transfundo*, < *trans*, over, + *fundo* pour] — **trans-fus'er,** *n* One who or that which transfuses — **trans-fus'i-bl(e",** *a*

trans-fu'sion, 1 trans-fū'zhən, 2 trănz-fū'zhon, *n* **1.** The act of pouring from one vessel into another, hence, transference, transmission, as the *transfusion* of the classical spirit into art **2.** *Med* The act or operation of injecting, as blood or other liquid, into the veins or body of a person in cases of exhaustion See TRANSFUSE, 3 — **trans-fu'sion-ist,** *n* An advocate of or expert in the operation of transfusion

trans-fu'sive, } 1 trans-fū'sıv, 2 trănz-fū'sĭv, *a* Having
trans-fu'sīv", } power or tending to transfuse — **-ly,** *adv*

trans"gan-get'ic, 1 trans gan-jet'ık, 2 tråns găn-jĕt'ĭc, *a* Situated beyond or crossing the Ganges

trans-gress', 1 trans-gres', 2 trănz-grĕs', *v* **I** *t* **1.** To break over the bounds or limitations of, as a law or rule, violate, infringe, as to *transgress* a commandment **2** To pass beyond, overpass **3†.** To offend, disobey

II *i* **1.** To break a law, do wrong, sin **2.** In geology, to overlap [< F *transgresser*, < L *transgressus*, pp of *transgreditor*, < *trans*, over, + *gradior*, step] Syn.: break contravene, disobey err, exceed, infringe, offend, sin, trespass, violate — Ant.: do, fulfil, keep obey, observe — **trans-gress'i-bl(e",** *a* Capable of being or likely to be transgressed — **trans-gress'ing-ly,** *adv* — **trans-gres'sor,** *n* One who transgresses, especially, a sinner offender

trans-gres'sion, 1 trans-gresh'ən, 2 trănz-grĕsh'on, *n* **1.** The act of transgressing, especially, the infringement or violation of any law, rule, or command, disobedience of law, natural, positive, or revealed, sin, as, to forgive one his *transgressions* **2** An overpassing **3.** *Geol* (1) Discrepancy in the boundary-lines of continuous parallel strata, unconformability of overlap used only by European geologists (2) [U S] The encroachment of the sea upon the land Syn.: see OFFENSE, SIN! — **trans-gres'sion-al,** *a* [Rare]

trans-gres'sive, } 1 trans-gres'ıv, 2 trănz-grĕs'ĭv, *a* Apt
trans-gres'sīv", } to transgress, faulty, culpable —
trans-gres'si(e-ly", *adv* **1** So as to involve transgression **2** *Geol* Unconformably

trans-grest', *pp* Transgressed S S

tran-shape', *v & n* Same as TRANSSHAPE

tran-ship', **-ship'ment,** etc Same as TRANSSHIP, etc

trans-hu'man, *a* [Rare] superhuman — **trans-hu'manize,** *vt* [Rare] To make superhuman

trans'ic, 1 trans'ık, 2 trănz'ĭc, *a Theos* Belonging or relating to a state of trance or ecstasy

tran'sience, } 1 tran'shens, -shen-sı, 2 trăn'shĕnc,
tran'sien-cy, } -shĕn-cy, *n* **1.** Transientness, also, something that is transient, as, the *transience* of human works **2** Looseness, inadhesiveness

tran'sient, 1 tran'shent, 2 trăn'shĕnt (XIII), *a* **1.** Passing before the vision, or over or across a space or scene viewed, in a brief time and then disappearing from the view, not stationary, of short duration, transitory, passing, hence, brief, momentary, hasty, as, a *transient* gleam of hope

Mirth is short and *transient*, cheerfulness fixed and permanent ADDISON *Spectator* May 17 1712

2. [Colloq, U S] Occupying a place or serving a purpose for a short period only, not permanent, as, a *transient* lodger, a *transient* arrangement **3** Proceeding from or as from one place or object to another, imparted, as, *transient* heat tends to equal temperatures **4** *Mus* Serving to introduce a harmony or resolution, passing **5** Mutative **6†** Communicable, as disease [< L *transien(t-)s*, ppr of *transeo*, *trans*, over, + *eo*, go]

Syn brief, ephemeral, evanescent, fleeting, flitting, flying, fugitive, momentary, passing, short, temporary, transitory A thing is *transient* which in fact is not lasting a thing is *transitory* which by its very nature must soon pass away, a thing is *temporary* which is intended to last or be made use of but a little while as, a *transient* joy, this *transitory* life, a *temporary* chairman *Ephemeral*, literally lasting but for a day, often marks more strongly than *transient* exceeding brevity of duration It agrees with *transitory* in denoting that its object is destined to pass away, but is stronger, as denoting not only its certain but its speedy extinction, thus that which is *ephemeral* is looked upon as at once slight and perishable, and the word carries often a suggestion of contempt man's life is *transitory*, a butterfly's existence is *ephemeral*, with no solid qualities or worthy achievements a pretender may sometimes gain an *ephemeral* popularity That which is *fleeting* is viewed as in the act of passing swiftly by, and that which is *fugitive* as eluding attempts to detain it, that which is *evanescent* is in the act of vanishing even while we gaze, as the hues of the sunset — Ant.: abiding, enduring, eternal, everlasting, immortal, imperishable, lasting, permanent, perpetual, persistent, undying, unfading — **transient modulation** (*Mus*), modulation by means of an introduced chord or progression from an unrelated key — **tran'sient-ly,** *adv* — **tran'sient-ness,** *n* The state or quality of being transient, speedy passage

tran'sient, *n* **1.** One who or that which is only of temporary existence **2** [Colloq, U S] A lodger or boarder who remains only a day or a few days

trans-il'i-ac, *a* Extending across from one iliac bone to the other — **tran-sil'i-ence,** *n* **1** [Rare] A spring or leap from one thing to another **2** *Biol* Mutation so used by De Vries **tran-sil'i-en-cy†**

Hugo de Vries considered himself led to the conclusion that Evolution proceeds by Mutation or *Transilience* alone and that the individual differences do not lead to marked or permanent change E B POULTON *Darwin and the Origin of Species* p 276 [L G & CO '09]

— tran-sil'i-ent, *a* Leaping or springing across, hence, extending over spanning specif, in anatomy, said of nerve fibers which pass from one non-adjacent convolution to another — **trans"il-lu"mi-na'tion,** *n* A shining through specif, in medicine, the lighting up of an organ or part of the body by causing light to pass through it so as to perceive its contents or condition — **trans"il-lu'mi-nate,** *vt* — **trans"in-cor"po-ra'tion,** *n* [Rare] Transmigration metempsychosis — **trans-in'su-lar,** *a Anat* Passing across the island of Reil as, the *transinsular* fissure

trans-i're, 1 trans-ai'rī, 2 trănz-ī'rē, *n Com* A custom-house permit authorizing the removal of dutiable goods from one place to another, subject nevertheless to the duties assessed [L, pres inf of *transeo*, see TRANSIENT]

trans-is'chi-ac, *a* Extending across from one ischiac bone to the other — **trans-isth'mi-an,** *a* Extending across an isthmus as, a *transisthmian* canal

tran'sit, 1 tran'sıt, 2 trăn'sĭt, *v* **I.** *t* **1.** To pass across, as the disk of a heavenly body

At the Cape of Good Hope, the observers followed it [the comet of 1882] right up to the edge of the sun's disc, which it *transited* invisibly YOUNG *Elements of Astron* p 277 [G & CO 1890]

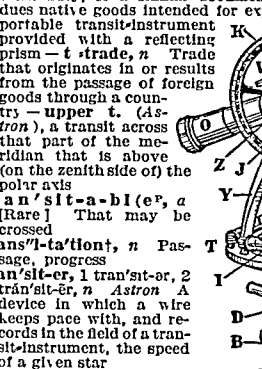
2 To revolve (a telescope) about its horizontal transverse axis

II. *i* To transit a telescope, also, to be or become transited See def 2, above

tran'sit, *n* **1.** The act of passing over or through, passage, as, the *transit* of the gulf was made in three days **2** The act of carrying across or through, a conveying, or causing to pass, conveyance, as, wheat loses in the *transit*, schemes of rapid *transit* **3** A specific passage or route, as, the Panama *transit* **4** A transit-circle or transit-instrument **5** A transit-compass **6** *Astron* (1) The passage of one heavenly body over the disk of another, as of Mercury or Venus over the disk of the sun or of a satellite over its primary Transits of Mercury occur at intervals of 13 and 7 years, transits of Venus occur at intervals of 8, 105, 8, and 122 years

A *transit* of an inferior planet can only happen when the planet passes the sun at the time it is near one of its nodes J N LOCKYER *Astronomy* p 66 [MACM 1874]

(2) The apparent passage of a heavenly body over the meridian of a place, due to the earth's diurnal revolution, specif, an upper transit [F, < L *transitus*, < *transitus*, pp of *transeo*, see TRANSIENT] — **inferior transit** (*Astron*), the transmeridian passage of a star occurring opposite the point of culmination — **lower t** (*Astron*), a transit across that part of the meridian which is below the pole **t sub polo†** — **mine t**, a modification of a transit-compass adapted to underground surveying on very steep slopes — **rapid t**, rapid running of public conveyances specif, applied to the methods of travel faster than horse-cars between a great city and its suburbs — **surveyor's t**, same as TRANSIT-COMPASS — **t certificate,** a transit pass — **tran'sit-cir"cle,** *n* Same as MERIDIAN-CIRCLE — **t·compass,** *n* A surveying-instrument resembling a theodolite, for measuring angles consisting of a horizontal graduated circle with leveling devices a compass a telescope, etc a transit See illus in next column — **t·duty,** *n* A duty chargeable on goods passing through a country **t·due†** — **t·instrument,** *n* An astronomical telescope mounted in the meridian and turning on a fixed east-and-west axis used to determine the time of passage of an object over the meridian, but not supplied with circles for determining its declination — **t pass,** a document issued by the Chinese customs, in conformity with the treaty of Anking (Aug 29, 1842), indicating that foreign goods have been exempted from local transit-dues by payment of one-half the import tariff-duty, or a similar document exempting from such dues native goods intended for export — **t·prism,** *n* A portable transit-instrument provided with a reflecting prism — **t·strade,** *n* Trade that originates in or results from the passage of foreign goods through a country — **upper t.** (*Astron*), a transit across that part of the meridian that is above (on the zenith side of) the polar axis



Transit-compass

A, vernier *B*, base-plate *C*, plate-clamp *D* plate tang-screw, *E*, limb-clamp *F* limb clamp-screw *G*, leveling-screw *H* adjusting-nut telescope level *I* plate-level *J* standard adjusting-screw, *K*, vertical limb *L*, vernier adjusting-nut, *M*, gradienter *N*, vertical limb-clamp *O* telescope *P*, telescope-level *Q* eyepiece, *R* cross-hairs adjusting-nut *S*, needle-stop, *T* level adjusting-nuts, *U*, movable center, *V*, eyepiece-focusing-screw *W*, object-glass-focusing-screw *X*, needle *Y*, standards *Z*, horizontal axis

tran'sit-a-bl(e", *a* [Rare] That may be crossed

trans"i-ta'tion†, *n* Passage, progress

tran'sit-er, 1 tran'sıt-ər, 2 trăn'sĭt-ĕr, *n Astron* A device in which a wire keeps pace with, and records in the field of a transit-instrument, the speed of a given star

trans-i'tion, 1 trans-ish'ən, 2 trănz-ĭsh'on (XIII), *n* **1.** Passage from one place, condition, or action to another, change, as, *transition* from heat to cold Specif (1) *Mus* In strict usage, a change from key to key, direct or indirect, also, as used by tonic-solfaists, the passage from the major to the relative minor, or vice versa Sometimes called *modulation* (2) *Rhet* A passing from one subject to another, properly in a natural and easy manner (3) *Biol* Change from one form to another

2 The time or period of such passage from one state to another also the product or result of such passage (1) [T-] *Art & Arch* A time of change from one historical type, stage, or style to a succeeding one In medieval architecture there were three such periods — from the Romanesque or Norman to the Early English then to the Decorated, then to the Perpendicular (2) *Geol* Formerly, any one of the lowest stratified formations having an intermediate character between the so-called primitive or primary and the secondary rocks [F, < L *transitio(n-)*, < *transitus*, see TRANSIT] — **trans-i'tion-point",** *n* Same as MULTIPLE POINT — **t rocks** (*Geol*), formerly, the series of rocks immediately succeeding Archean rocks or a part of the strata now known as Cambrian and Silurian — **t.-tint,** *n* The rose-violet tint given by the double quartz plate in a saccharimeter — **t·tumor,** *n* A recurrent tumor tending to assume a malignant form

trans-i'tion-al, } *a* Of or pertaining to transition,
trans-i'tion-a-ry, } involving or exhibiting transition, as a *transitional* stage — **trans-i'tion-al-ly,** *adv*

tran'si-tive, } 1 tran'sı-tıv, 2 trăn'sĭ-tĭv, *a* **1.** *Gram*
tran'si-tīv", } Having, requiring, or terminating upon a direct object, followed (in the active voice) by a noun or pronoun in an objective or accusative relation, also, expressing an action performed by a subject or agent, that passes over to and terminates upon some person or thing as its object said of a verb or of the action expressed by it, as, a *transitive* verb, a *transitive* action Compare INTRANSITIVE There is some difference of opinion among grammarians as to whether a verb whose object is not expressed shall be called transitive or intransitive, some contending that any verb that may take an object is transitive, others that a verb is transitive only when it has an object expressed In this dictionary verbs have been given intransitive definitions whenever they are commonly used without objects

2 Having the power of passing or effecting transition, transient, as, in logic or mathematics, denoting the successive transference or passage of one element into another of a given group **3.** [Rare] Depending upon a transference of meaning, derivative, secondary, as, a *transitive* application of a word **4** [Rare] Acting as the agent, medium, or means of transition **5** Transeunt [< F *transitif*, < LL *transitivus*, < L *transitus*, see TRANSIT] — **transitive group** (*Math*), a group by the substitutions of which an element can be brought to any required place called **double triple,** etc, **transitive** when each of two, three, etc, elements can be simultaneously brought to any places whatever — **tran-si-tiv(e-ly",** *adv* — **tran-si-tiv(e-ness",** *n* — **tran-si-tiv'i-ty,** *n* Transitive quality or state

tran'si-to-ry, *a* **1.** Existing or continuing for a short time only, quickly passing, short-lived, transient **2†.** Momentary, cursory [< OF *transitoire*, < LL *transitorius*, < L *transitorius*, able to pass through, < *transitus* see TRANSIT] **tran"si-to'ri-ous†** Syn.: see TRANSIENT — **transitory action** (*U S Law*), an action that follows the person and may be brought in one place as well as another, wherever the defendant may be — **tran'si-to-ri-ly,** *adv* — **tran'si-to-ri-ness,** *n*

Trans-jor'dan, 1 trans-jôr'dan, 2 trăns-jôr'dan, *n* A country under Arab administration and British mandate, east of the River Jordan

trans"jor-dan'ic, *a* [Rare] Crossing situated beyond, or being on the other side of the River Jordan

Trans-kei', 1 trans-kaı' 2 trăns-kī', *n* An eastern territory of Cape of Good Hope province, 2,552 sq m

trans-lat'a-bl(e", 1 trans-lāt'ə-bl, 2 trăns-lāt'a-bl, *a* Capable of being translated, or differently rendered, susceptible of expression in other phraseology — **trans-lat'a-bl(e-ness",** *n*

trans-late', 1 trans-lāt', 2 trăns-lāt', *v* **I** *t* [TRANSLAT'ED, TRANS-LAT'ING] **1** To give the sense or equivalent of, as a word, an expression, or an entire work, in another language or dialect, also, to interpret, hence to explain by the use of clearer terms, or to express in a different form or style of language, paraphrase, as, to *translate* one of Cicero's orations, to *translate* poetry into prose **2** To remove from one office or assigned duty to another, specif, to transfer from one see to another, as a bishop, or from one charge to another, as a Presbyterian clergyman in Scotland

3 To change in form, produce in a new shape, transform, hence [Humorous, Eng], to remake or remodel out of old material, as discarded garments, shoes, etc.

4. To render apparent or convey to the intelligence, as by observation or experiment 5. *Mech* To impart to (any body) motion in which all the parts follow the same direction 6 *Teleg* To retransmit, as a message, by means of a telegraphic relay 7. [Archaic] To convey or bear from one place to another, remove, transfer, *specif*, in Scripture, to remove or convey to heaven, as a human being, without natural death 8. [Archaic] To carry away with amazement, transport, enrapture 9†. *Med* To cause to shift position or locality· said of an ailment with reference to the organs of the body

II. *i* 1. To engage in changing dialect, form (as verse or prose), or tongue, also, to give form to ideas

While I seem idle then my soul creates,
While I am painting then my hand *translates*
W. W STORY *Padre Bandelli* st 7.

2. In telegraphy, to repeat or forward a message See TRANSLATION, 5 [< OF *translater*, < LL *translato*, < L *translatus*, brought over, < *trans*, over, + *latus*, borne] SYN. see INTERPRET

trans-la'tion, 1 *trans-lē'shən*, 2 *trăns-lī'shon*, *n* **1.** The act of translating, or the state of being translated Specif (1) The removal, as of a person or thing, from one place to another, as, the removal of a bishop from one see to another Compare TRANSLATE, *vt*, 2 This practise was forbidden in the early church except by the approval of a provincial council Since the 12th century, translation has been permitted in the Roman Catholic Church only with the consent of the Pope In the Church of England translation sometimes occurs The appointment of missionary bishops as diocesan bishops is incorrectly termed translation (2) The removal of a person to heaven in his mortal body, as, the *translation* of Enoch 2. A transfer from *one language to another, a turning of a foreign* literary composition into the vernacular, a reproduction of a work in a language different from the original

His [Tyndale's] *translation* forms the pith and marrow of the Authorized Version of the Scriptures
G P FISHER in *The Chautauquan* Dec, 1890, p 302

3. *Mech.* Motion in which all the parts follow the same direction, motion without rotation 4. *Med* Same as METASTASIS 5. *Teleg* Automatic resending of a telegraphic message to a more distant point See TRANSLATOR, 4 6. [Colloq, Eng] Renovation· applied particularly to shoes skilfully cobbled and offered for sale 7. *Civ Law* The altering of a bequest by transferring a legacy from one person to another 8†. *Rhet* Transfer of meaning, metaphor [F, < L *translatio(n-)*, < *translatus*, see TRANSLATE] SYN.: see DEFINITION — **surface of translation,** a surface generated by a curve that has a motion of translation without rotation specif a cylindrical surface — **t. of a feast,** the postponement of a church festival when its observance would conflict with that of a superior festival

trans-la'tion-al, 1 trans-lē'shən-əl, 2 trăns-lā'shon-al, *a* *Mech* Pertaining to or of the nature of translation· said of motion

trans"la-ti'tious†, *a* 1 Metaphorical figurative 2. Transmitted, hence, (1) exotic (2) hereditary

trans-la'tiv(e), *a* [Rare] Of or pertaining to translation or to transference of meaning metaphorical

trans-la'tor, 1 trans-lē'tər *or* -tor, 2 trăns-lā'tor, *n* **1.** One who translates Specif (1) One who makes translations of literary productions also, an interpreter (2) [Humorous, Eng] A cobbler who makes over old shoes to sell at second hand

2. *pl* [Humorous, Eng] Hence, skilfully cobbled and renovated shoes 3 An instrument or apparatus by which to change one kind of energy to another, as an ordinary dynamo 4 *Teleg* A telegraph repeater technically known as a **single-** or **double-current translator** according as it works on single- or double-current transmissions [L, < *translatus* see TRANSLATE] **trans-lat'er†.** — **trans-la'tor-ship,** *n* The dignity or office of a translator — **trans-la'tress,** *n* A woman who translates

trans-la'to-ry, *a* [Rare] **1.** Of the nature or character of translation, serving to translate See TRANSLATION, *n*, 2 **2** Same as TRANSLATIONAL — **trans"la-to'ri-al,** *a*

Trans"lei-tha'ni-a, 1 trans'lī-thē'ni-ə, 2 trăns'lī-thā'ni-a, *n* A region in Europe east of the Leitha river, partly in Jugoslavia Roumania Italy, and Hungary — **Trans-lei'than, Trans"lei-tha'ni-an,** *a*

trans-lit'er-ate, 1 trans-lit'ər-ēt, 2 trăns-lit'er-āt, *vt* [-AT'ED, -AT'ING] To represent the symbol or symbols or the approximate sound of, as a letter or a word, by the alphabetic characters of another language This is often attended with change in pronunciation after actual adoption of the word into the new language

ARPhaKShaD or Arphaxad as the Septuagint *transliterates* the name stands for the north Assyrians
WINCHELL *Preadamites* p 31 [S C G 1880]

[< TRANS- + L *litera*, letter] — **trans-lit"er-a'tion,** *n* The act of transliterating, hence, the rendition itself — **trans-lit'er-a"tor,** *n*

trans-lo'cate, *vt* To shift or cause to shift from one place or position to another — **trans"lo-ca'tion,** *n* The act of translocating, or the state of being translocated a shifting or exchange of position, specif (*Plant-physiol*), the conveyance of food raw material or of elaborated sap from one part of a plant to another **trans-lo"cal-i-za'tion‡.** — **trans-loc'a-to-ry,** *a*

trans-luce'†, *vt* To shine through

trans-lu'cence, 1 trans-lū'sens, 2 trăns-lū'çĕnç, *n* The property or state of being translucent **-cen-cy‡.**

trans-lu'cent, 1 trans-lū'sent, 2 trăns-lū'çĕnt, *a* **1.** *Physics* Allowing the passage of light, yet so scattering it that the objects from which the light comes are not visible, semitransparent

Gold, beaten into leaf, becomes *translucent* transmitting green light J D STEELE *Physics* p 143 [CHAUT]

2 Loosely, transparent [< L *translucen(t-)s*, ppr of *translucco*, < *trans* over, + *luceo*, shine] SYN. see TRANSPARENT — **trans-lu'cent-ly,** *adv*

trans-lu'cid, *a* [Rare] Of a translucent or transparent quality as *translucid* air [< L *translucidus*, < *trans*, through, and see LUCID] — **trans"lu-cid'i-ty,** *n*

trans-lu"mi-na'tion, *n* Same as TRANSILLUMINATION — **trans-lu'nar,** *a* Situated beyond the moon, ethereal opposed to *sublunary* **trans'lu-na-ry‡.** — **trans-mar'ginal,** *a* Beyond the margin said of mental experiences beyond ordinary consciousness — **trans"ma-rine',** *a* **1.** Situated beyond the sea as a *transmarine* country 2. Crossing the sea — **trans-me'di-an. I.** *a* Passing across the median line of the shell as a muscle in a brachiopod **II.** *n* A transmedian muscle — **trans-men'tal,** *a* The quality of being or that which is independent of subjective human experience. — **trans"me-rid'i-o-nal,** *a* Traversing a meridian, or intersecting it at an angle — **trans-mew',** *vt* [Archaic] To transmute **trans-mewe'‡; trans-mue'‡**

trans'mi-grant, 1 trans'mi-grant, 2 trăns'mi-grănt, *a* Passing from one place or condition to another [< L *transmigro*, ppr *transmigran(t-)s*, see TRANSMIGRATE]

trans'mi-grant, *n* **1.** An emigrant or an immigrant 2 One who has undergone metempsychosis

trans'mi-grate, 1 trans'mi-grēt, 2 trăns'mi-grāt, *v* **I.** *t* To cause to migrate, as from one place or condition to another

II. *i* **1.** To pass from one country or jurisdiction to another, for the purpose of residence in it, migrate 2. To undergo metempsychosis [< L *transmigro*, pp *transmigratus*, < *trans*, over, + *migro*, migrate] — **trans'mi-gra'tor,** *n* — **trans-mi'gra-to-ry,** *a* Passing from one condition or place to another

trans"mi-gra'tion, 1 trans'mi-grē'shən, 2 trăns'mi-grā'shon, *n* **1.** The passing of the soul from one body, after death, to another, metempsychosis

There is in the Veda no trace of metempsychosis or that *transmigration* of souls from human to animal bodies which is generally supposed to be a distinguishing feature of Indian religion
MAX MÜLLER *Chips* vol 1, p 44 [S 1874]

2 The act of passing from one country to another in order to reside in the latter country 3. Any passing over from one state or condition to another 4. *Physiol* The passage of cells, as those of the blood, through a membranous wall [F, < LL *transmigratio(n-)*, < L *transmigratus* see TRANSMIGRATE] — **trans"mi-gra'tion-ism,** *n* The doctrine of transmigration or metempsychosis

trans-mis's†, *vt* To transmit

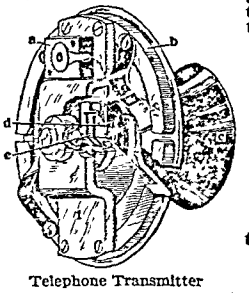
trans-mis'si-bl(e)[E], 1 trans-mis'i-bl, trăns-mis'i-bl, *a* That may be transmitted, susceptible of transmission [< L *transmissus*, see TRANSMISSIVE] — **trans-mis"si-bil'i-ty,** *n*

trans-mis'sion, 1 trans-mish'ən, 2 trăns-mish'on, *n* **1.** The act of transmitting, or the state of being transmitted, as, the *transmission* of freight across a river, the *transmission* of a title or of characteristics by descent **2.** *Physics* The passage of ether-waves through a medium, as of light through transparent bodies, heat through diathermanous bodies, or electric waves through dielectrics specif, in telephony, the carrying power of the voice the clarity with which sound is transmitted, as, the *transmission* over this wire is good 3 *Mech* Broadly, the mechanism that transmits power from the engine to the live axle in an automobile, specif, the gears for changing speed, also, the train of a watch — **selective transmission,** a transmission for motor-vehicles effected by a single lever which directly changes the gear from one speed to another — **social t**, the inheritance of social traits in certain animals — **space t.** (*Elec*), wireless transmission — **trans'mis-sion-a-bil"i-ty, trans"mis'sion-a-ble**[E], *a* Capable of being transmitted — **trans-mit'tance,** *n* Transmission

trans-mit'tal, 1 trans-mit'əl, 2 trăns-mit'al, *n* The act of transmitting

— **letter of transmittal,** a letter in which one person officially or formally notifies another that certain documents are transferred into the latter's custody or possession

trans-mit'ter, 1 trans-mit'ər, 2 trăns-mit'er, *n* One who or that which transmits. Specif (1) A telegraphic sending-instrument, especially if automatic (2) The mouthpiece, diaphragm, and other parts for receiving the sounds in a telephone and reproducing them in the receiver See TELEPHONE



Telephone Transmitter
a insulating-block *b* metal front *c* mouthpiece *d* diaphragm *e* electrodes *f*, supporting-bridge

trans-mit'ti-bl(e)[E], *a* **1.** Transmittable **2†.** Capable of being put over or across

trans-mog"ri-fi-ca'tion, *n* [Colloq & Humorous] Change in form or appearance transformation — **trans-mog'ri-fy,** *vt* [Colloq & Humorous] To convert into a different shape transform. — **trans"mon-tane',** *a* Situated beyond a mountain or mountains, crossing a mountain, as, extensive *transmontane* commerce Compare ULTRAMONTANE — **trans-mor'phism,** *n* The state or quality of being transformed transformation, evolution — **trans-more't,** *vt* To transform transpose

trans-mut'a-bl(e)[E], 1 trans-mūt'ə-bl, 2 trăns-mūt'a-bl, *a* Capable of being transmuted. — **trans-mut"a-bil'i-ty,** *n* — **trans-mut'a-bl(e-ness)**[E], *n* — **trans-mut'a-bly,** *adv*

trans-mu'tant, 1 trans-mū'tənt, 2 trăns-mū'tant, *a* *Math* Replacing factents of a covariant or contravariant by *first derivatives of a contravariant or covariant*, respectively [< L *transmutan(t-)s*, ppr of *transmuto*, see TRANSMUTE]

trans"mu-ta'tion, 1 trans'miu-tē'shən; 2 trăns'mū-tā'shon, *n* **1.** The act of transmuting, or the state of being transmuted Specif (1) In alchemy, the change of a baser metal into one of greater value, as lead into gold or silver (2) *Biol* The change of one species into another, transformism (3) *Geom* The reduction of a line, surface, or solid of one figure into another, as in finding the cubic contents of a sphere or the length of a curve

2. Successive change, alternation, as, the *transmutations* of history or of matter [F, < L *transmutatio(n-)*, < *transmuto*, see TRANSMUTE] SYN.: see CONVERSION — **trans"mu-ta'tion-glaze",** *n* An iridescent porcelain-glaze — **t. hypothesis or theory** (*Biol*), the theory that existing forms originated by modifications arising from causes like those prevailing in the present It substitutes natural causes for creative acts in the production of species.

trans"mu-ta'tion-ist, 1 trans'miu-tē'shən-ist, 2 trăns'mū-tā'shon-ist, *n* **1.** One who holds the doctrine of transmutation of species, a transformist

The chasm between vertebrates and invertebrates is one which it has taxed the ingenuity of *transmutationists* to bridge
WINCHELL *Doctrine of Evolution, Objections* p 63 [S 1874]

2. One who believes in alchemical transmutation

trans-mut'a-tive, 1 trans-mūt'ə-tiv, 2 trăns-mūt'a-tiv, *a* Relating to or of the nature of transmutation

trans-mute', 1 trans-mūt', 2 trăns-mūt', *vt* [-MUT'ED; -MUT'ING] To change in nature, substance, or form, alter in essence or attributes much used figuratively; as, courage *transmutes* aspiration into achievement. [< L *transmuto*, < *trans*, over, and see MUTABLE] **trans-mu'tate†.** SYN. see CHANGE — **trans-mut'er,** *n* One who or that which transmutes

trans-mut'ed, 1 trans-mūt'ed, 2 trăns-mūt'ĕd, *pa* Changed in nature, form, or substance, specif, in heraldry, counterchanged **trans-mu'tate†.**

trans-mu'tu-al, *a* [Rare] Reciprocal — **trans"na-ta'tion,** *n* The act of swimming across some body of water — **trans-na'ture,** *vt* [Archaic] To change in essence or nature — **trans-nat"u-ra'tion,** *n* — **trans"nep-tu'ni-an,** *a* *Astron* Situated beyond the planet Neptune — **trans-nor'mal,** *a* [Rare] Excessively abnormal — **trans-o"ce-an'ic,** *a* **1.** Being on the other side of the ocean coming from beyond the ocean as, *transoceanic* lands and products **2.** Relating to passage across the ocean — **trans-oc'u-lar,** *a* Across the eye

tran'som, 1 tran'səm, 2 trăn'som, *n* **1.** *Carp* A horizontal piece framed across an opening, hence, by extension, a window above such a bar, especially a small ventilating-window above a door **tran'som-bar"‡. 2.** A horizontal construction dividing a window into stages **3.** *Car-building* In a truck-frame, a cross-frame tie-beam, body-transom **4.** *Ship-building* (1) A beam running across and forming part of the stern-frame (2) The frame attached to the stern-post and supporting the overhanging stern **5.** *Naut* A seat or berth in a cabin or stateroom, generally with drawers beneath **6** *Ordnance* One of the parts on the under side of a gun-carriage, connecting the brackets **7.** A beam resting across a saw-pit **8.** In surveying, the vane of a cross-staff [< L *transtrum* < *trans* across] **tran'somet; tran'som-ert** — **deck'-tran"som,** *n* In a vessel, a transom supporting a deck, as, upper or lower *deck-transoms* — **main t** (*Ship-building*), the uppermost transom in a square-stern vessel — **tran'som-knee",** *n* A ship's knee bolted to a transom and side-frame timber — **t.-lifter,** *n* A sliding rod for adjusting or locking the transom over a door — **t.-stern,** *n* *Ship-building* A stern shaped after a transom frame See TRANSOM 4 (1) and (2) — **t.-window,** *n* **1.** A window divided into stages by one or more transoms 2 A window over a door-transom

tran'somed, 1 tran'səmd, 2 trăn'somd, *a* Having a transom or transoms, as, a *transomed* door

tran'so-nance, 1 tran'so-nans, 2 trăn'so-nanç, *n* *Med* Sound transmitted from one organ through another [< TRANS- + L *sonans* sounding]

Trans-ox"i-a'na, *n* Bokhara so called in the middle ages. [< TRANS- + *Oxus* river in Asia]

trans"pa-clf'ic, *a* Across or crossing beyond the Pacific — **trans'pa-dane",** *a* Being beyond the river Po, from Rome as a standpoint opposed to *cispadane*, also, crossing the Po — **Transpadane Republic,** a republic formed out of Lombardy and part of Venetia in 1796 by Napoleon Bonaparte, and the next year consolidated with the Cisalpine Republic — **trans-pal'a-tine** *I a* Extending across the palate as a bone in some reptiles **II.** *n* A transpalatine bone — **trans-pal'mar,** *a* Extending across the palm of the hand as, the *transpalmar* muscle — **trans-pa-nam'ic,** *a* Crossing lying across or beyond the Isthmus of Panama **trans-pan"a-ma'lan†; trans-pan'a-man†; trans-pan"a-man'i-an†.**

trans-pare'†, *vt* & *ti* To be or cause to be seen through

trans-par'ence, *n* [Archaic] Transparentness

trans-par'en-cy, 1 trans-pār'en-si, 2 trăns-pâr'ĕn-çy, *n* [-CIES, 1 -siz, 2 -çiz, *pl*] **1** The property of being transparent 2 Figuratively, lucidity or perspicuity, as of style or statement, also, simplicity, as, the *transparency* of an ingenuous nature **3.** Something intended to be exhibited or displayed by means of transmitted light Specif (1) A framework covered, often on several sides, with a more or less transparent substance, as muslin, and bearing a design, legend, or the like, that may be exhibited by means of an interior light (2) A photograph, picture or impression on glass, porcelain, or other diaphanous substance, to be hung in a window, used as a lantern-slide, or otherwise exhibited in front of a light SYN.: see PERSPICUITY

trans-par'ent, 1 trans-pār'ent, 2 trăns-pâr'ĕnt, *a* **1.** Admitting the passage of light without irregular diffusion, so that objects may be seen with well-defined outlines through the medium distinguished from *translucent*, as, *transparent* crystal, a *transparent* veil, etc

When the freezing is extremely slow the resulting ice is *transparent* TYNDALL *Forms of Water* ¶ 449 p 177 [A 1872]

2. Easy to see through or understand, also, frank; sincere, as, a *transparent* soul **3†.** Luminous, bright [F, < LL *transparen(t-)s*, ppr of *transpareo*, be transparent, < L *trans*, through + *pareo*, appear]

SYN. clear diaphanous, limpid lucid, pellucid, translucent Whatever offers no obstruction to the vision is *clear*, *limpid lucid*, and *pellucid* refer to a shining clearness A *transparent* body allows the forms and colors of objects beyond to be seen through it a *translucent* body allows light to pass through, but may not permit forms and colors to be distinguished plate glass is *transparent*, ground glass is *translucent* *Limpid* refers to a liquid clearness or that which suggests it as, *limpid* streams See CANDID CLEAR CRYSTAL MANIFEST PLAIN — ANT. cloudy, dark dim obscure opaque, turbid — **transparent colors,** colors such as the umbers and siennas that, when used in painting on canvas and put lightly on, reveal or only modify the underlying colors and forms opposed to *opaque colors*, such as white and Naples yellow also, colors luminous by transmitted light, as those used for stained glass — **trans-par'-**

ent-ly, *adv* — **trans-par'ent-ness**, *n* The quality or state of being transparent

trans-par'ent†, *n* In the 17th century, a costume of very thin material, as lace or gauze, worn over another dress of silk satin or velvet

trans-pass'†, *v* **I** *t* To pass over **II** *t* To pass away — **trans-pass'a-ble†**, *a* — **trans-pat'ron-ize†**, *vt* To transfer the patronage of — **tran-spe'ci-ate†**, *vt* To change the species of — **tran-spe"ci-a'tion**, *n* Transmutation of species — **trans-per"i-to-ne'al**, *a* Extending across the peritoneal cavity — **trans-per"i-to-ne'al-ly**, *adv* — **trans-phys'i-cal**, *a* Transcendental, beyond the natural or physical — **tran-spic'u-ous**, *a* Transparent also, very evident — **trans-pierce'**, *vt* To pierce through, penetrate completely transfix

tran"spi-ra'tion, 1 tran"spi-rē'shŏn, 2 trăn"spi-rā'shon, *n* **1.** The act or process of transpiring, exhalation, as through the skin, or of watery vapor from the lungs Specif (1) The exhalation or escape of fluids from within a plant taking place mainly in the leaves and by means of the stomata, or so-called breathing-spores (2) *Physics* A slow flow of a gas or liquid under pressure through a porous substance or a very fine tube **2.** [Rare] A passing through or escape [F, < *transpirer*, see TRANSPIRE] — **tran"spi-ra'tion-cur"rent**, *n* The upward passage of water through the roots and outer woody rings or vascular bundles of a plant — **tran-spir'a-to-ry**, *a* Of or pertaining to transpiration, exhaling

tran-spire', 1 tran-spoır', 2 trăn-spīr', *v* [-SPIRED', -SPIR'ING] **I** *t* To send off through the excretory organs, as of the skin and lungs, cause to pass off as insensible perspiration, emit as vapor, exhale

A maize-plant *transpired* 36 times its weight of water, from *May 22d to Sept 4th*
S W JOHNSON *How Crops Feed* p 202 [o ɔ co]

II ı **1.** To be emitted through the excretory organs, as of the skin and lungs, pass off as an exhalation **2.** To exhale in vapor Compare TRANSPIRATION **3** To come gradually from secrecy into public notice, become known, leak out, as, these secrets presently *transpired* **4.** To come to pass, happen American usage

The verb *transpire* formerly conveyed very expressively its correct meaning viz to become known through unnoticed channels — to exhale, as it were into publicity through invisible pores like a vapor or gas disengaging itself But of late a practice has commenced of employing this word as a mere synonym of to happen This vile specimen of bad English is already seen in the dispatches of noblemen and viceroys
MILL *Logic* p 483 [ıı 1874]

[< F *transpirer*, < L *trans*, through, + *spiro*, breathe] — **tran-spir'a-bl(eᴾ**, *a*

trans"pi-rom'e-ter, 1 trans pi-rem'i-tər, 2 trăns"pi-rŏm'e-ter, *n* An instrument that records on a drum the transpiration of a plant [< TRANSPIRE + METER]

tran-spir'y, 1 tran-spoır'ı, 2 trăn-spīr'y, *n* [Rare] Transpiration

trans-place', 1 trans-plēs', 2 trăns-plāç', *vt* **1.** To put into a new place remove **2.** To exchange, as places [< TRANS- + PLACE]

trans-plant', 1 trans-plant', 2 trăns-plănt', *vt* **1** To remove and plant in another place **2** Figuratively, to remove and settle or establish for residence in another place **3** *Surg* To remove (living tissue) from one part of the body and implant (it) upon another [< F *transplanter*, < LL *transplanto*, < L *trans*, over, and see PLANT *v*] — **tra ɔs-pla ıt'a-bl(eᴾ**, *a*

trans-plant', *n* **1** The act or process of transplanting specif, the transfer of bacterial organisms from one medium to another **2** That which is transplanted, as a seedling

trans-plan'tar, 1 trans-plan'tər, 2 trăns-plăn'tar, *a* Extending across the sole of the foot as, a *transplantar* muscle [< TRANS- + PLANTAR]

trans"plan-ta'tion, 1 trans"plan-tē'shŏn, 2 trăns"plăn-tā'shon, *n* The act of transplanting (1) The removal of a living plant and the planting of it in another place (2) Removal and settlement in another place especially, in ethnology the forcible removal of peoples or colonies to regions distant and different from their native homes (3) *Surg* The taking of a portion of living tissue from its normal position in the body, or from another person, and uniting it with like tissue in another place done to repair some defect or to lessen deformity (4) A fancied mode of curing disease by driving it out of the patient and into some one or something else attributed to Paracelsus [F, < *transplanter*, see TRANSPLANT] — **transplantation of the cornea**, the transfer of the cornea of an animal to the eye of man as a substitute for one destroyed — **t of the skin**, skin grafting to cure a cicatrix or correct a deformity

trans-plant'er, 1 trans-plant'ər, 2 trăns-plănt'er, *n* **1.** One who transplants **2.** A tool or machine, as a pair of trowel-bladed tongs or a tree-remover, for taking plants up, with roots and enveloping earth, and replanting them elsewhere **3** [Cant] *Forestry* Anything transplanted

trans-plant'ing, 1 trans-plant'ıŋ, 2 trăns-plănt'ing, *n* Transplantation, also, anything transplanted

tran-splen'dent, *a* Resplendent in the highest degree — **tran-splen'den-cy**, *n* — **tran-splen'dent-ly**, *adv* — **trans-pleu'ral**, *a* Extending across the pleural cavity — **trans-po'ni-bl(eᴾ**, *a* Transposable — **trans-po"ni-bil'i-ty**, *n* — **trans-pon'tin(eˢ**, *a* Situated beyond a bridge said of that part of London on the Surrey side of the Thames hence, melodramatic from the plays popular in that district

trans-port', 1 trans-pôrt', 2 trăns-pôrt', *vt* **1.** To carry or convey from one place to another Specif (1) To carry into banishment, especially beyond the sea, and particularly as a criminal to a penal colony (2) *Naut* To haul (a vessel) about a harbor by hawsers (3)† To take out of the world kill

2. To carry beyond the bounds of moderation, as by the violence of a powerful passion or emotion, render beside oneself, carry away, lift or exalt into a state of intense mental excitement or ecstasy, enrapture, ravish; as, *transported* with rage, grief, or joy

Only-begotten Son, seest thou what rage
Transports our adversary? MILTON *P L* bk III l 81

3. [Scot] *Eccl* To remove (a minister) from one charge to another **4†.** To transform [< F *transporter*, < L *transporto*, < *trans*, over, + *porto*, carry] SYN. see CARRY CONVEY RAVISH — **transported billow**, a wave of translation — **trans-port'a-bl(eᴾ**, *a* **1** That may be transported **2** Rendering liable to deportation as a *transportable* offense — **trans-port"a-bil'i-ty**, *n* — **trans-port'al**, *n* [Rare] The act of transporting transportation — **trans-port'ance†**, *n* Conveyance — **trans-port'ed-ly†**, *adv* — **trans-port'ed-ness**, *n* — **trans"port-ee'**, *n* [Austral] A person who has been transported a convict — **trans-port'er**, *n* A person or thing that transports, specif, any device for loading and unloading materials, as from one vessel to another or from a vessel to a dock, etc

trans'port, 1 trans'pōrt, 2 trăns'port, *n* **1.** The state of being transported, as with passion or rapture, in the plural, the varied and recurrent emotions that characterize such a state

Maximus of Tyr devoted two noble essays to showing the vanity of all virtue which exhausts itself in mental *transports*
LECKY *Hist Eur Morals* vol ı, p 349 [A 1873]

2. The act of conveying from one place to another, transportation, as, packmules for the *transport* of merchandise **3** A vessel, rolling-stock, motor-vehicles, or other means of conveyance used by a government to transport soldiers and military supplies, etc **4** The act of transporting a convict or convicts to a penal colony, deportation **5** A deported convict, as, the *transports* were sold to Virginia planters **6** [Scot] *Eccl* A minister who is removed from one charge to another **7†.** Transformation [F, < *transporter*, see TRANSPORT, *v*] **trans-port'ment†.** Syn see ENTHUSIASM, RAPTURE — **trans'port-rid"er**, *n* [S Afr] A carrier — **t screw**, *n* A screw working in a trough or tube as in some form of conveyer, for lifting or transporting something — **t ship**, *n* Same as TRANSPORT, 3

trans"por-ta'tion, 1 trans"pōr-tē'shŏn, 2 trăns"pôr-tā'shon, *n* **1.** The act of transporting, or the state of being transported, conveyance, carriage of persons or commodities from one place to another **2.** *Crim Law* The sending away of a convict to a remote place to be held there as a measure of punishment **3** [U S] Vehicles used in transporting, means of conveyance, also, charge for conveyance **4** A ticket, pass, or other printed matter entitling a passenger to travel on a railroad-train, street-car, etc **5** [Scot] The removal of *a pastor from one cure to another* **6†.** *Transport*, ecstasy **trans-port'age†.**

trans-port'ing, 1 trans-pōrt'ıŋ, 2 trăns-pôrt'ing, *pa* Carrying away the soul in an ecstasy of delight, ravishing, ecstatic **trans-port'ant†** — **trans-port'ing-ly**, *adv*

trans-port'ive†, *a* **1** Possessing the ability to move, or transport **2†** Passionate, excessive

trans-po'sal, 1 trans-pō'zəl, 2 trăns-pō'sal, *n* Transposition

trans-pose', 1 trans-pōz', 2 trăns-pōz', *vt* [TRANSPOSED', TRANS-POS'ING] **1.** To reverse the order or change the place of, specif, to interchange (two or more things) in place **2** *Alg* To transfer (as a term) with a changed sign from one side of an equation to the other, so as not to destroy the equality of the members **3.** *Gram* To change in place or order, as a word or words

In early English we sometimes find 'a so new robe' The Elizabethan authors, like ourselves *transposed* the a and placed it after the adjective 'so new a robe'
E A ABBOTT *Shakespearian Grammar* p 311 [MACM 1873]

4. *Mus* To change to a different tonality, write or play in a different key, as, to *transpose* a tune from G to B flat **5** *Elec* To cross alternately in equal lengths, as consecutive sections of a telegraph- or telephone-line, in order to avoid induction **6** [Archaic] To transform **7†** To transport [< F *transposer*, < L *trans*, over, and see POSE¹, *v*]

— **trans-pos'a-bl(eᴾ**, *a* — **trans-pos'er**, *n*

trans-posed', 1 trans-pōzd', 2 trăns-pōsd', *pa* *Her* Reversed from the original or natural position

trans-pos'ing, 1 trans-pōz'ıŋ, 2 trăns-pōs'ing, *pa* Causing transposition, specif, in music, altering (the tonality) by changing from one key to another — **transposing instrument**, an instrument that produces tones differing in pitch from the notes written For instance, the clarinet in A sounds a minor third lower than the notes

trans"po-si'tion, 1 trans"po-zish'ən, 2 trăns"po-sish'on, *n* The act of transposing, or the state of being transposed Specif (1) *Alg* The transfer of a term from one side of an algebraic equation to the other, by adding the same term with opposite sign to both sides of the equation (2) *Geom* Any movement except revolution (3) *Rhet* Change of the order of words in a sentence (4) *Gram* Same as METATHESIS, *n* 1 (5) (*a*) *Surg* Same as METATHESIS, *n*, 4 (*b*) *Pathol* An abnormal change of position especially, the congenital inversion of internal organs as the heart on the right side (6) *Elec* See CROSS-CONNECTION (7) *Mus* Alteration of the original key of a piece or passage, or the result of such alteration (8) *Surg* Transplantation of tissue without removing it entirely from the old part until it has grown to the new (9) *Logic* Same as CONVERSION, 4 [F, < LL *transpositio(n-)*, < L *transpono*, transpose < *trans*, across, + *pono*, place] **trans-pose'†** — **trans"po-si'tion-al**, *a* Of or pertaining to transposition

trans-pos'i-tive, } 1 trans-poz'ı-tıv, 2 trăns-pŏs'ı-tĭv, *a*
trans-pos'i-tīv§, } Consisting in or effected by transposition, transpositional — **trans-pos'i-tiv(e-ly§**, *adv* By transposition

trans-pos'i-tor, *n* [Rare] A transposer

trans-print', *vt* To put in the wrong place in printing — **trans"pro-jec'tion**, *n* A perspective projection having the sight-point between the natural object and the projection — **trans-prose'†**, *vt* To put (verse) into prose — **trans'sec"tion**, *n* Same as TRANSECTION — **trans"segmen'tal**, *a* Passing across a segment of a limb and distributed beyond said of arteries and nerves, as the brachial artery — **trans"se-pul'chral**, *a* Beyond the grave — **trans-shape'†**, *vt* To change the shape of **transshape'† — trans-shift'†**, *vt* To shift across Interchange — **trans-ship'**, *v* **I** *t* To transfer from one ship or other conveyance to another **II** *t* To change one conveyance for another, as a passenger **tran-ship'‡**

trans-ship'ment, *n* *Com* The transfer of commodities from one ship, car, or other conveyance to another for continued transportation **tran-ship'ment‡.**

The British Customs Office requires a **transshipment bond note** from the party conveying the goods, giving security for their due importation and exportation this note is retained as a form of entry for the goods and a **t delivery note** is officially sent to the customs officer of the incoming ship directing him to send the goods to the dock of the export ship, where the customs officer of the outgoing ship is authorized to receive them by a **t pricking note**

trans"-Si-be'ri-an, *a* Across over, or beyond Siberia

trans"sub-jec'tive, *a* Of or pertaining to a reality which lies beyond human immediate knowledge

trans'sum-mer, *n* *Naut* Same as TRANSOM 4 (1)

trans-tem'po-ral, *a* Passing across the temporal lobe as an occasional fissure of the brain — **trans-thal'a-mic**, *a* Passing across the optic thalamus of the brain as a *transthalamic* vein — **trans-tī'ber-line**, *a* Lying across or on the other side of the Tiber especially, opposite the original city of Rome **trans-tī'ver-ine† — trans-time'†**, *vt* To alter the time of — **trans'trum**, *n* *Arch* [TRANSTRA *pl*] A principal horizontal roof-timber in a Roman building

tran"sub-stan'ti-ate, 1 tran"sub-stan'shı-ĕt, 2 trăn"sŭb-stăn'shi-āt, *vt* [-AT'ED, -AT'ING] To change the substance of, specif, in theology, to change the substance of (the bread and wine of the eucharist) into the body and blood of Christ See TRANSUBSTANTIATION [< LL *transubstantio* (pp *transubstantiatus*), < L *trans*, over, and see SUBSTANTIATE]

tran"sub-stan"ti-a'tion, 1 tran'sub-stan'shı-ē'shən, 2 trăn'sŭb-stăn'shi-ā'shon, *n* **1.** *R C Ch* The conversion of the whole substance of bread and wine into the body and blood of Christ at the consecration of eucharistic elements, the species or appearance only of the bread and wine being unchanged

It is laid down by the Council of Trent that "under each species and under each particle of each species Christ is contained whole and entire" Hence, it is argued, the layman in receiving the host receives the entire sacrament of the body and blood of Christ, as truly as if the consecrated wine were added The term came into ecclesiastical use in the Berengarian controversy of the 11th century See REAL PRESENCE under PRESENCE UBIQUITARIAN, *n*, 1

2 A change of any thing into something essentially different

tran"sub-stan'ti-a"tor, 1 tran'sub-stan'shı-ē"tər *or* -ter, 2 trăn sŭb-stăn'shi-ā"tor, *n* One who upholds the doctrine of transubstantiation **tran"sub-stan"ti-a'tion-al-ist†**

tran"su-da'tion, 1 tran'su-dē'shən, 2 trăn'sū-dā'shon, *n* The act or process of transuding, specif, the passage of a liquid through a tissue or membrane, especially, the passage of the fluid constituents of the blood through the coats of the blood-vessels or the capillaries, also, the fluid that transudes

By injecting water into the blood vessels the lymphatics and lacteals become distended by the *transudation* of the fluid
BEALE *How to Work with Microscope* § 189 p 118 [L & P 1880]

tran-su'date†. — **tran-su'da-to-ry**, *a*

tran-sude', 1 tran-sūd', 2 trăn-sūd', *vi* [TRAN-SUD'ED, TRAN-SUD'ING] To pass through the pores or interstices, as of a membrane said of liquids [< F *transsuder*, < L *trans*, through, + *sudo*, sweat]

tran-sume'†, *vt* **1.** To take from one to another convert. **2** To transcribe, copy [any document.

tran-sumpt'†, *n* A transcript, especially one under seal, of

tran-sump'tion, *n* [Archaic] The act of transporting [< L *transumptio(n-)*, < *transumo*, take from one to another, < *trans*, over, + *sumo*, take]

tran-sump'tiv(es, 1 tran-sump'tıv, 2 trăn-sŭmp'tiv, *a* Metaphorical

trans-vaal', 1 trans-vȧl', 2 trăns-vȧl' **I.** *a* Beyond the Vaal river, South Africa **II** *n* [T-] **1.** A province of the Union of South Africa, 110,426 sq m capital, Pretoria **2** [Colloq] The South African Republic former use — **Trans-vaal'er**, *n* A white inhabitant of Transvaal

trans-vase', *vt* To transfer from one vessel to another by pouring transfuse **trans-va'sate† — trans"va-sa'tion†**, *n* — **trans-vec'tant**, *n* *Math* An invariant obtained by transvection — **trans-vec'tion**, *n* **1** The act or process of transporting or transposing **2.** *Math* Operation by one covariant upon another to obtain a third

trans-ver'sal, 1 trans-vûr'səl, 2 trăns-vĕr'sal, *a* Running or lying across, transverse [F, < LL *transversalis*, < L *transversus* see TRANSVERSE, *a*] — **transversal wall** (*Bot*), in *Archegoniatæ*, a partition in the procmbryo cutting the basal and median walls at right angles, thus separating an upper half from a lower one — **trans"ver-sal'i-ty**, *n* — **trans-ver'sal-ly**, *adv*

trans-ver'sal, *n* **1.** *Geom* A straight line intersecting a system of lines **2** *Optics* The line of intersection of the wave-front of a ray of polarized light with the plane of polarization [*pl*] *Ornith* The pessulus

trans"ver-sa'le, 1 trans ver-sē'lı 2 trăns ver-sā'le, *n* [-LI-]

trans"ver-sa'lis, 1 trans ver-sē'lis, 2 trăns ver-sā'lis, *n* [-LES, 1 -lız, 2 -lēs, *pl*] *Anat* A structure that lies across another [LL see TRANSVERSAL] — **transversalis colli**, a branch of the thyroid axis which passes outward across the subclavian triangle to the region of the scapula **t cervicis† — t fascia**, the fascia that passes across the abdomen beneath the muscles — **t humeri**, the suprascapular artery — **t muscle**, the deep sheet-like muscle of the abdominal wall **t abdominis‡.**

trans'ver-sa-ry†, *n* A graduated crosspiece or vane on a surveyors cross-staff [versa — **trans-ver'sion†**, *n*

trans-verse'†, *vt* To change from prose to verse, or vice

trans-verse', *v* [Rare or Obs] **I** *t* **1.** To turn across or over, hinder **2.** To transpose **II.** *t* To transgress

trans-verse', 1 trans-vûrs', 2 trăns-vĕrs', *a* **1.** Lying or being across or in a crosswise direction, situated so as to intersect something or some set of things, thwart, cross **2** *Her* Crossing the shield from side to side **3.** [Archaic] Indirect, collateral [F, < L *transversus*, pp of *transverto*, < *trans*, across, + *verto*, turn] **trans-ver'sant†. — transverse bone**, a bone extending from the pterygoid to the maxilla, as in reptiles — **t. chorisis**, same as MEDIAN CHORISIS See CHORISIS — **t. colon**, the portion of the colon that runs across the upper part of the abdomen See illus under MESENTERY and PERITONEUM — **t fissure. 1.** *Anat* A region where the wall of the cerebrum has become excessively thin permitting the pia mater to project into the ventricles as the velum interpositum and choroid plexuses It extends from either descending horn of the lateral ventricles under the hemispheres between the corpus callosum and fornix above and the subjacent structures **2** A fissure extending transversely across the lower surface of the right lobe of the liver through which pass the portal vein and hepatic artery, duct, and nerves — **t. flute**, same as FLUTE TRAVERSIÈRE See under FLUTE¹ — **t geotropism**, same as DIAGEOTROPISM — **t heliotropism**, same as DIAHELIOTROPISM — **t ligament** (*Anat*), any one of such ligaments as cross from side to side of the atlas the knee-joint, shoulder-joint, etc See LIGAMENT — **t magnet**, a magnet in which the magnetization is at right angles to the length of the magnet — **t partition** (*Bot*), a partition in a pericarp at right angles to the valves as in a silique — **t. planer 1.** Wood-working A planer one of whose cutters has a motion at right angles to the piece that is being worked **2** A metal-planer or -shaper cutting crosswise to its bed — **t process** (*Anat*), a process extending later ally from the junction of the lamina and pedicle of a vertebra See illus under VERTEBRA — **t strain**, a strain produced in a solid body supported at two points by a force acting at right angles to the line joining the supports — **trans-verse'ly**, *adv*

trans-verse', 1 trans-vûrs' *or* trans'vûrs, 2 trăns-vĕrs' *or* trăns'vĕrs, *n* That which is transverse (1) *Anat* A transverse muscle, transversalis or transversus (2) [Rare] *Math* A transverse axis

trans-ver'so-, 1 trans-vûr'so-, 2 trăns-vĕr'so- Derived from Latin *transversus* (see TRANSVERSE, *a*) a combining form — **trans-ver"so-cu'bi-tal**, *a* *Entom* Dividing the cubital cells transversely, as certain nervures — **trans-ver"so-me'di-al**, *a* *Entom* Dividing the medial cells trans-

versely, as certain nervures — **trans-ver"so-spi-na'lis**, *n* *Anat* One of a system of muscles that arise from the transverse processes of the vertebræ and are inserted into the spinous processes — **trans-ver"so-ver'ti-cal**, *a* Transverse and vertical, as, the *transversoverticai* index See CRANIOMETRY

trans-ver'sum, 1 trans-vûr'sum, 2 trăns-vēr'sŭm, *n* [-sa, *pl*] *Anat* The transverse bone [< L *transversus*]

trans-ver'sus, 1 trans-vûr'sus 2 trăns-vēr'sŭs, *n* [-si, 1 -sai, 2 -si, *pl*] [L] *Anat* A transverse muscle transversalis

trans-vert'†, *tt* Same as TRANSVERSE³ — **trans-vert'i-blet**, *a*

trans"vo-la'tion†, *n* The act of flying beyond or across — **trans-volve'†**, *tt* To overturn — **trans-waft'†**, *tt* To waft over or across

Tran"syl-va'ni-a, 1 tran'sil-vē'ni-a, 2 trăn'sŷl-vā'ni-a, *n* **1.** A region and former principality in S E Hungary, 21,510 sq m Turkish after 1535 Austrian in 1699 was incorporated with Hungary 1867–1868 now part of Roumania **2.** A county in S W North Carolina, 371 sq m county-seat, Brevard — **Tran"-syl-va'ni-an**, *a* & *n*

trant, 1 trant *or* trănt, 2 trăn' *or* trănt, *tt* **1.** [Prov Eng] To tramp about, as a pedler **2†.** To practise tricks

traunt†. — **trant'er**, *n* A pedler **traunt'ert.**

trant†, *n* A trick or artifice

tran-vi'a, 1 tran-vī'a 2 tran-vī'ă, *n* [Sp] A street-railway

trap¹, 1 trap, 2 trăp, *v* [TRAPPED, TRAPT⁵, TRAP'PING] **I.** *t* **1.** To catch in a trap or a trap-net, hence, figuratively, to ensnare **2.** *Plumbing* To supply with a trap **3.** To send up or release from a trap, as glass balls or birds in trap-shooting **4.** *Theat* To make a trap or traps in, as the floor of a stage **5.** To stop or hold by some obstruction usually said of a liquid, altho sometimes of loom-shuttles, gases, heat, electricity, etc **6** *Gem-cutting* To cut in trap-brilliant style or form Compare TRAP-CUT, under TRAP⁴, *n* **7.** *Baseball* To stop (a ball) between the hand and something else, as the ground or the feet **8.** [Scot] To catch in a fault and correct

The boy was immediately below his grandfather in his class, and . . . *trapped* ' or corrected him in his reading N MACLEOD *Highland Parish, Peasantry* p 139 (c & BROS 1866)

II. *i* **1.** To set traps for game **2.** To operate a trap for prize-shooting **3.** To be stopped or impeded said usually of a fluid [< AS *træppan*, in *betræppan*, < *træppe*, trap]

trap², *tt* To adorn with trappings, bedeck

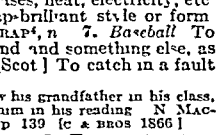
The knightly housing's ample fold
Was velvet blue, and *trapp'd* with gold
SCOTT *Marmion* can 1 st 6

trap³, *tt* [Colloq, S Afr] To ride or drive over run down

trap⁴, *n* **1.** A device for entrapping game or other animals (1) A pitfall, or an enclosure, usually of splints, wire, or netting with a funnel-shaped entrance, into which an animal is lured, but whence it can not readily escape Lobster-pots pounds fish-traps (see illus under FISH-TRAP), fish-slides, and fish-wheels are examples (2) A device usually baited and so arranged that the disturbance of the bait by game causes it to close or fall, thereby killing or capturing the game Compare DEADFALL **2.** A trap-net **3.** A contrivance or machine that upon the pulling of a trigger-line sets free or tosses into the air something designed to be shot at as a target, as a live pigeon or a ball of glass or clay · used in the sport of pigeon-shooting or trap-shooting **4** Any trick or artifice by which a person may be betrayed or taken unawares, ambush; stratagem

We cannot and should not help experiencing a feeling of satisfaction when the wicked are caught in the *trap* they have laid for others McCOSH *Realistic Philos* vol 1 pt II, div II, p 225 [S]

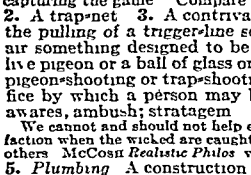
5. *Plumbing* A construction of or a device in a tube or pipe, designed to retain at a fixed point a body of liquid that is replaced whenever the trap is used, and, while not hindering the descent of waste matter, seals the conduit at that point against a return flow, as of noxious gases now usually with a ventilating pipe to prevent siphoning



Stench-trap in a Soil-pipe
b a metal ball preventing a backward flow *c c* covers for hand-holes for convenience in *cleaning etc*

Traps are sometimes named (1) from their form as, **D trap, half-S t, three-quarter-S t., U t.**; or (2) from their use as, **drain-t, gas-t., pipe-t., sewer-t., steam-t.**

6. A device by means of which sand and silt are extracted from flowing water pipe, etc, in which there is an accumulation of air because of lack of outlets **8.** A trap-door, especially one in the floor of a theatrical stage, used in stage business **9.** A pivoted piece of wood, resembling a low shoe, attached to a spoon-handle and with a hollowed bowl in the heel to receive a ball that is discharged by striking sharply on the end of the spoon used in the game of trap-ball, also, the game **10.** [Prov Eng] *Textile* A faulty place in cloth or in the warp-thread **11.** [Colloq] A carriage, wheeled vehicle on springs



Traps (def 5)
1 Half-S trap 2 Running trap 3 S trap 4 Three-quarter-S trap 5 Steam-trap 6 Bag trap

The *trap* in question was a carriage which the Major had bought for six pounds sterling THACKERAY *Vanity Fair* p 324 [H 1874]

12 [Colloq] A rickety thing said particularly of a small complicated thing **13** [Slang, Eng] A sheriff's officer, policeman **14.** [Slang] The mouth, as, shut your *trap* [< AS *træppe*, trap, < root of TRAMP]

trappe†.

— **figure-four** or **figure-of four trap**, a trap for catching wild animals in which the trigger is set in the shape of the figure 4 — **trap'-ball"**, *n* An old game played with a trap ball, and bat also the ball used in this game (see TRAP¹ 9) The in-player drove the ball from the trap and the out-players sought to put him out by batting or bowling the ball against the trap — **t.-bat**, *n* A bat used in playing trap-ball **t.-bittle†** [Prov Eng] — **t.-cellar**, *n* The space under a theater stage into which the traps open — **t.-creel**, *n* A basket trap for catching lobsters — **t.-crop**, *n* *Agric* A crop planted to decoy destructive insects from more valuable crops — **t.-drummer**, *n* A wandering musician who performs upon several instruments at the same time by operating various devices attached to his head, elbows, hands, knees and feet — **t.-fisher**, *n* One who fishes with a trap or trap-net — **t.-hole**, *n* **1.** The opening closed by a trap-door **2.** *Mil* A trou-de-loup — **t.-hook**, *n* A fish-hook fitted with a spring-snap snap-hook — **t.-lid**, *n* A box-lid that may be closed or opened by a spring latch — **t.-mold**, *n* A mold in which plumbers' lead traps are cast — **t.-net**, *n* [Local, U S] An oblong pen of fish-nets, open at one end, but having a netting floor that may be lifted, entrapping all fish within the enclosure **trap†; t.-selne†; t.-weir†** — **t.-shooter**, *n* One engaged or skilled in trap-shooting — **t.-shooting**, *n* The sport of shooting pigeons, or artificial substitutes, as glass balls, sent up from spring-traps See TRAP¹, *n*, 3 — **t.-stair**, *n* A narrow stairway or step-ladder below a trap-door — **t.-stick**, *n* **1.** A stick used in playing trap-ball **2** [Prov Eng] The cross-bar by which the body of a cart is held to the shafts — **t.-tree**, *n* **1.** The jack-tree so called from the use of its gum as bird-lime **2** *Forestry* A tree deadened or felled at a time when destructive bark-beetles will be attracted to it and enter the bark After they have entered, the bark is peeled and exposed to the sun, burned, or buried to destroy the insects — **t.-valve**, *n* A valve in a trap, as of a waste-pipe — **t.-weir**, *n* A trap-net

trap⁵, *n* *Petrol* Any dark-colored, aphanitic or finely crystalline igneous rock, especially basalt, camptonite, diabase, and diorite field and trade name for it when used, crushed as for macadamizing roads See DIABASE, DIORITE [< Sw *trapp*, < *trappa*, stairs] **trap'-rock"†.** — **trap'-tu"fa**, *n* *Geol* A variety of tufa consisting of the detrital matter of trap-rock **trap'-tuff"†.**

trap⁶, *n* **1.** *pl* [Colloq] Personal effects, as luggage, also, household goods in general **2†.** A trapping or ornamental horse-cloth [< F *drap*, < LL *drappus*, cloth]

trap⁷ *n* A form of portable step-ladder, usually in the plural [< D *trap*, step] — **trap'-bril"liant**, *n* A trap-cut brilliant — **t.-cut**, *a* Cut with a row or rows of step-like facets around the table and culet, or the culet alone

Tra'pa, 1 trē'pa, 2 trā'pa, *n* *Bot* A genus of aquatic plants forming the family *Trapaceæ* They bear two kinds of leaves and a singular horned fruit *T natans* is the water-caltrop *T bicornis* is cultivated in China for its fruit, which has a remarkable resemblance to the head of a buffalo in miniature [Abbr < LL *calcitrapa, calcatrippa*, see CALTROP]


Trapa bicornis (the Buffalo-nut of China). 1/2

Tra-pa'ce-æ, 1 tra-pē'si-ē 2 tra-pā'çe-ē, *n* *pl* *Bot* A family of Old World aquatic plants having hair-like submersed leaves and rhomboid floating ones in a radiating cluster After flowering, the calyx lobes form two horns at the top of the fruit In China and India the seeds are used as food There is only one genus, *Trapa* [TRAPA] — **tra-pa'ceous**, *a* **tra-pan'ner†**, *n*

tra-pan'†, *v* To ensnare — **tra-pan'†**, *n* A snare — **tra-pan'ner†**, *n*

Tra'pa-ni, 1 trā'pa-ni, 2 tra'pa-nī, *n* **1.** A province in Sicily **2.** Its capital the ancient *Drepanum*, off which the Carthaginians defeated the Romans at sea in 249 B C

Tra-pas'si, 1 tra-pās'si 2 tra-pas'sī **Pietro.** See METASTASIO

trap'-door", 1 trap'-dōr", 2 trăp'-dōr", *n* **1.** A door, hinged or sliding, to cover an opening, as in a floor, cellarway, deck, or flat roof **2.** *Mining* A weather-door — **trap-door electrometer** (*Physics*), an electrometer in which a light piece of aluminum is suspended on the end of a balanced lever, which is held in equilibrium by the attraction of a glass jar on one side, and an adjustable disk, connected with the object whose potential is to be measured, on the other side — **t. spider**, a large spider, usually a theraphosid, that inhabits tubular pits in the ground protected by a circular plug or trap-door hinged at one side to the silken lining of the tube, as *Ctenizza californica*, of the southwestern United States


Trap-door Spider (*Ctenizza fodiens*) Within its Nest 1/2
A bunch of eggs is shown at the bottom of the nest

trapes, 1 trēps 2 trāps, *vi* [Colloq or Obs] **1.** Same as TRAPES **2.** To trail on the ground [Cp G D *trappen* tread]

trapes, 1 trēps 2 trāps, *vi* [Colloq] To gad about in an idle or slatternly manner trape. [Perhaps from TRAPE]

traipse†.

Yes I have been *traipsing* about all day Tess said Lu with unemotional gravity a trying to find 'ee and I m very tired T HARDY *Tess of the D Urbervilles* bk v p 363 [H 1892]

trapes, *n* [Colloq] **1.** A saunter tramp **2.** A slattern

trap'e-zate, 1 trap'ı-zēt, 2 trăp'e-zāt, *a* Trapeziform

tra-peze', 1 tra-plz', 2 tra-pēz', *n* **1.** A gymnastic apparatus consisting usually of a short bar suspended by ropes, or sometimes of a ring or ladder in place of the bar, or a double set of bars and ropes, always hung after the manner of a swing and affording opportunity for a great variety of exercises and feats **2.** A trapezium [< F *traveze*, < Gr *trapezion*, see TRAPEZIUM]

trap"e-zet', 1 trap'ı-zet', 2 trăp'e-zĕt', *n* *Math* A plane figure bounded by two straight lines and having a base at right angles to them and a top of any shape such that every ordinate from the base cuts it in one point only The solid figure generated by the movement of a trapezet in a direction at right angles to itself is termed a *briquet* [< TRAPEZIUM.] **trap"e-zette†.**

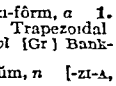
tra-pe'zi-al, 1 tra-pī'zi-al, 2 tra-pē'zı-al, *a* *Anat* Of or pertaining to the trapezius

tra-pe'zi-an, 1 tra-pī'zı-an, 2 tra-pē'zı-an, *a* *Crystal* Having opposed trapeziform faces

tra-pe'zi-form, 1 tra-pī'zı-fôrm, 2 tra-pē'zı-fôrm, *a* **1.** Having the form of a trapezium **2.** *Zool* Trapezoidal

trap"e-zi'tæ, 1 trap'ı-zaı'tī 2 trăp'e-zi'tē, *n* *pl* [Gr] Bankers or money-changers [< Gr. *trapezitai*]

tra-pe'zi-um, 1 tra-pī'zi-um, 2 tra-pē'zı-ŭm, *n* [-zi-a, *pl*] **1.** *Geom* (1) A four-sided plane figure of which two sides are parallel and the other two not See TRAPEZOID


Trapezium

Euclid defined a *trapezium* as any quadrilateral except a square an oblong a rhombus and a rhomboid Later Greek geometers seem to have used the word in the more restricted sense of a quadrilateral with one pair of parallel sides and the word trapezoid was introduced to describe a quadrilateral which had no two sides parallel On the Continent the words are so distinguished to this day By English geometers and writers on mensuration the words got interchanged *Chambers Encyc.* vol x p 278

The *trapezium* is a quadrilateral with two parallel sides The most important form of trapezium is that in which one of the two remaining sides of the figure is at right angles to the two parallel sides The *trapezium* is then a right *trapezium* *Encyc Brit* 11th ed vol xvm p 137.

Def xxxm Let all other quadrilateral figures (besides the square the oblong the rhombus and the rhomboid) be called *trapeziums* EUCLID *Elements* tr by E Searborough, 1705

(2) A trapezoid

A *trapezium* is a quadrilateral no two of whose sides are parallel *New Internat Encyc* vol xvi p 587

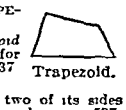
2. *Anat* (1) The bone of the distal row of the carpus situated on the radial side at the base of the thumb See CARPUS (2) A band of transverse fibers found in the pons Varolii of the brain, and appearing in some animals on the surface as a trapezoidal area **3** *Astron* The four brightest stars in the nebula of Orion, at the angles of a trapezium [< Gr *trapezion*, dim of *trapeza*, table, < *tetra-*, TETRA-, + *pous* (*pod-*), foot]

tra-pe'zi-us, 1 tra-pī'zı-us, 2 tra-pē'zı-ŭs, *n* [-zi-i, 1 -zi-ai, 2 -zi-ī, *pl*] A large muscle of the back and neck that passes from the occipital bone and the spine to the shoulder-girdle See illus under MUSCULAR SYSTEM. [< TRAPEZIUM]

trap"e-zo-he'dron, 1 trap'ı-zo-hī'drən, 2 trăp'e-zo-hē'dron, *n* **1.** *Math* A solid having all its faces bounded by trapezoids **2.** *Crystal* (1) A hexagonal hemihedron included under twelve equal and similar trapeziform faces (2) A hexagonal tetartohedron included under six equal and similar trapeziform faces, a trigonal trapezohedron (3) A tetragonal hemihedron included under eight equal and similar trapeziform faces (4) An isometric holohedron bounded by 24 equal and like trapezia [< Gr *trapeza* (see TRAPEZIUM) + *hedra*, seat] **trap"e-zi-he'dron†** — **trap"e-zo-he'dral**, *a*.

trap'e-zoid, 1 trap'ı-zoid 2 trăp'e-zŏid (XIII), *a* Shaped like a trapezoid, trapezoidal [< Gr *trapezoeidēs*, < *trapeza* (see TRAPEZIUM), and see -OID] — **trapezoid bone**, the second bone of the distal row of the carpus or wrist See illus under CARPUS **trap"e-zoi'des†; trap"e-zoi'de-um†.** — **t. ligament**, the outer band of the ligament that passes from the coracoid process of the scapula to the clavicle

trap'e-zoid, *n* **1.** (1) A quadrilateral of which no two sides are parallel. See quot under TRAPEZIUM


Trapezoid.

The trapezium is sometimes called a *trapezoid* but it will be convenient to reserve this term for a different figure *Encyc Brit* vol xvm p 137

(2) A trapezium

A *trapezoid* is a plane quadrilateral having two of its sides parallel *New Internat Encyc* vol xvi p 587.

2. The trapezoid bone **3.** *Anthrop* A cranial type in which the base and vertex are flattened and lie in nearly parallel planes

trap"e-zoi'dal, 1 trap'ı-zoi'dəl, 2 trăp'e-zŏi'dal, *a* **1.** Trapezoid **2.** *Mineral* Trapezohedral — **trapezoidal wall**, a retaining-wall vertical against the bank and sloping upward and inward on the face

trap"e-zoid'ı-form, 1 trap'ı-zoid'ı-fôrm, 2 trăp'e-zŏid'ı-fôrm, *a* Having in cross-section the form of a trapezoid

trap"e-zoph'o-ron, 1 trap ı-zof'o-ron 2 trăp'e-zŏf'o-rŏn, *n*. [-RA, *pl*] [Gr] *Gr Ch* Same as EPENDYTES

trap'fall", 1 trap'fôl", 2 trăp'fal", *n* A trap-door yielding under pressure of the feet

tra-pi'che, 1 tra-pi'chē, 2 trā-pi'che, *n* [Sp] **1** A sugar-mill also in Cuba a sugar-plantation **2.** [Mex] A grinding-machine in its primitive form two stones, the upper one of which is attached to a long pole

trap'-line", 1 trap'-laın", 2 trăp'-lin", *n* The ensnaring filament in a spider's web

The *trapline* of the Labyrinth spider differs from that of Tricholuna and Insularis in being composed of several threads instead of a single line H C MCCOOK *American Spiders* vol 1 p 134 [PUB BY AUTHOR 1889]

Trappe, La, 1 la trŏp 2 la trăp A valley in Orne department, France its abbey founded in 12th century, was the scene of Abbe de Rance's reform in 1662 See TRAPPIST

trap'pe-an, 1 trap'ı-ən *or* tra-pī'ən, 2 trăp'e-an *or* trăpē'an, *a* Of or pertaining to trap-rock [< TRAP², *n*] — **trappean ash**, a fragmentary scoriaceous variety of eruptive rock, generally resembling volcanic deposits only in structure not in origin **ash'bed"†.**

trapped, 1 trapt, 2 trăpt *a* **1** Furnished with a trap or traps **2** *Gem-cutting* Trap-cut

trap'per¹, 1 trap'ər, 2 trăp'er, *n* **1.** One whose occupation is the trapping of fur-bearing animals or game **2.** One who tends the air-doors in mine-galleries **3.** [Rhode Island, U S] A trap-fisher **4.** [Colloq] A carriage-horse **5.** One in charge of a trap used in pigeon-shooting, etc

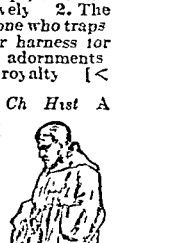
trap'per†, *n* Same as TRAPPING²

trap'pi-ness, 1 trap'ı-nes, 2 trăp'ı-nĕs *n* [Colloq] The quality or character of being trappy or treacherous

trap'ping¹, 1 trap'ıŋ, 2 trăp'ing, *n* **1.** *Plumbing* The business, process, or method of supplying traps, as for the plumbing of a dwelling, also, traps collectively **2.** The cutting of a trap-brilliant **3.** The act of one who traps

trap'ping², *n* An ornamental housing or harness for a horse, hence, any external decorations, adornments usually in the plural, as the *trappings* of royalty [< TRAP², *v*] SYN. see CAPARISON

Trap'pist, 1 trap'ıst, 2 trăp'ĭst, *n* **1.** *Ch Hist* A member of a Cistercian order founded in 1140 by Rotrou, count of Perche, at Soligny-la-Trappe, department of the Orne, France, reformed by Rancé (1626–1700), and suppressed at the Revolution, but now flourishing in France, England, Germany, Ireland, the United States (at Gethsemane in Kentucky, Melleray in Iowa, Jordan in Oregon, and Lonsdale in Rhode Island), etc The vow embraces perpetual silence, except for devotion and salutation, severe abstinence, eleven hours daily prayer, hard manual labor, etc


Trappist wearing a cowl.

2. [t-] A nun-bird [< F. *Trappiste*, < *La Trappe*, abbey in France, < Sw *trappa*, stair] — **Trap'pist, a**

Trap'pis-tin(e)s, 1 trap'ıs-tın, 2 trăp'ĭs-tin, *n* **1.** *Ch Hist* One of an order of nuns organized in 1827 in France, allied in rule of life with the Trappists **2.** [t-] A liqueur made at the Trappist abbey of Grace-Dieu, France

trap'pold, 1 trap'ŏid, 2 trăp'ŏid, *a* *Geol* Of, pertaining to, or having the nature of trap-rock [< TRAP², *n*, + -OID]

trap'pous, 1 trap'ŏs 2 trăp'ŭs *a* Trappean **trap'poset**†. **trap'purest**, *n pl* Horse-trappings [treacherous
trap'pyı, 1 trap'ı, 2 trăp'ɣ, *a* [Colloq] Acting as a trap, **trap'py**², *a* Same as TRAPPEAN
tra'ru, 1 trū'rū 2 tra'ru, *n* The carancha **tha'ru**†.
tra-scrīt'to, 1 tru-skrit'to, 2 trä-scrit'to *pa* [It] *Mus* Transcribed
trash¹, 1 trash, 2 trăsh, *vt* **1.** To free from trash, hence, to strip of leaves, prune, lop **2.** To regard as trash, hence, to discard, cast away

Who to advance, and who To *trash* for overtopping
SHAKESPEARE *Tempest* act 1, sc 2

trash², *v* [Rare or Prov] **I.** *t* To abuse constantly or cruelly, jade, humble, oppress, as, to *trash* a horse
II. *t* To tramp about trample [Var of THRASH, *v*]
trash³, *vt* [Prov] To keep in check with a trash or halter, as a dog hence, to impede clog, encumber
— **to trash a trail** [Western U S], to efface traces of a track, as by taking to water, and thus destroying the scent figuratively, in politics, to conceal actions and utterances for which one does not wish to be held responsible
trash⁴, *n* **1** Worthless or waste matter, rubbish, refuse **2.** That which is broken or lopped off, as bruised canes or loppings of trees, specif, the lowest grade of tobacco, consisting of broken leaves and those injured by dirt or otherwise Compare CANE-TRASH **trash'er-y**† **3** A worthless person, or one of ill repute **4**†. [Old Slang] Money [< Ice *tros*, rubbish] Syn. see DREGS
— **poor white trash, white trash** [Southern U S], the poor and ignorant among the white people, crackers — **trash'-house"**, *n* A building on a sugar-plantation in which to store bagasse — **t.-ice**, *n* Floating ice in small, closely accumulated pieces
trash⁵†, *n* Anything fastened to the neck of a dog or other animal to restrain its movements hence, a clog
trash'trie, 1 trash'trı, 2 trăsh'trı *n* [Scot] Trash
trash'y, 1 trash'ı, 2 trăsh'ɣ, *a* [TRASH'I-ER, TRASH'I-EST] **1.** Consisting of or like trash, worthless, rubbishy, as, *trashy* novels **2** Covered with refuse or undesirable growth of preceding seasons — **trash'i-ly**, *adv* — **trash'i-ness**, *n*
Tra"si-me'no, 1 trā"sı-mē'no, 2 tra"sı-mę'no, *n* A lake in Umbria, central Italy, 10 m by 8 m, where Hannibal defeated the Romans 217 B C ancient **Trasimenus**
Trask'ite, 1 trask'aıt, 2 trȧsk'ıt, *n* *Ch Hist* A Seventh-day Baptist so called formerly from John Trask, a leader of the sect in England **Thrask'ite**†.
trass, 1 tras, 2 trăs, *n* [G] A gray, yellow, or whitish earth related to pozzuolana, common in volcanic districts, formed by the decomposition of trachytic cinders, and consolidated by infiltration of calcareous or siliceous solutions used in preparation of a hydraulic cement Formerly called *tarras, tarrace, terrace, terras*
trast, *n* [Scot] A trest
tra'sy†, *n* A pet spaniel
trat†, *n* An old woman, a witch **tratet**
trat'tle, 1 trat'l, 2 trăt'l, *vi* [Prov Brit] To chatter — **trat'tler**, *n* [house
trat"to-rī'a, 1 trāt'to-rī'a 2 trāt"to-rī'ä, *n* [It] An eating-
trauch'le, *v* [Scot] Same as TRACHLE
trau'ılsm†, *n* A stammering
traul'-net"†, *n* A trawl-net
trau'ma, 1 trō'mə, 2 tra'ma, *n* *Surg* Any injury to the body caused by violence, a wound also, the violence that causes it [< Gr *trauma, trōma, <* *trōō*, wound]
trau-mat'ic, 1 tro-mat'ık, 2 trą-măt'ic, *a* Of or pertaining to trauma, as, *traumatic* tetanus
— **traumatic fever** (*Surg*), the fever that ensues after a severe mechanical injury or a surgical operation — **trau-mat'ic**, *n* *Surg* Any medicine or application efficacious in the cure of wounds, a vulnerary — **trau-mat'i-cal-ly**, *adv* — **trau-mat'ı-cin**, *n* A solution of one part of gutta-percha in ten parts of chloroform, used in surgery to cover a wound from the air **trau-mat'ı-cine**†. — **trau'ma-tism**, *n* *Med* **1** The general condition of the system resulting from a severe wound or external injury **trau"ma-to'sis**†. **2.** Same as TRAUMA
trau'ma-tize, 1 trō'mə-taız, 2 tra'ma-tiz, *vt* [-TIZED, -TIZ'ING] To wound cut, or injure [< TRAUMA]
trau'ma-to-, 1 trō'mə-to-, 2 tra'ma-to- From Greek *trauma(t-)* (see TRAUMA) a combining form — **trau"ma-toc'a-cy**, *n* Traumatic or hospital gangrene — **trau'ma-tol**, *n* *Chem* An iodid of cresol ($HOC_6H_3CH_3I$), used as an antiseptic and deodorizer — **trau"ma-tol'o-gy**, *n* The science of wounds and other lesions — **trau"ma-to-ne'sis**, *n* The suture or stitching up of wounds or a wound — **trau"ma-top-nœ'a**, *n* The passage of air to and from the lungs through a wound in the chest when breathing — **trau"ma-top'y-ra**, *n* Traumatic fever — **trau"ma-to"sa-pro'sis**, *n* Putrefaction of a wound or a wounded part
trau-mat'ro-pism, 1 tro-mat'ro-pızm, 2 tra-măt'ro-pism, *n* *Plant-physiol* The modification in the growth of plants as caused or governed by injuries [< Gr *trauma(t-)*, wound, + *tropos* turning] — **trau"ma-trop'ic**, *a*
traun'drelt, *n* An idler, a knave
Trau'te-nau, 1 trau'te-nau, 2 trou'te-nou, *n* A town in Bohemia, where the Austrians defeated the Prussians, June 27, and were defeated by them, June 28, 1866
Traut"vet-te'rı-a, 1 trōt ve-tī'rı-ə 2 trąt'vĕ-tē'rı-a, *n* *Bot* A monotypic genus of plants allied to *Ranunculus*, but differing from it in being without petals *T palmata*, the false bugbane of the United States and Japan, is a slender herb from 2 to 5 feet high, with palmately lobed leaves and corymbous white flowers [< Prof *Trautvetter*, Kief, Russia]
Trav, *abbr* Traveler Travels
tra-va'do, 1 tra-tä'do 2 tra-vä'do, *n* [N Am Sp] A heavy squall attended with lightning and rain **tra-vat'**†.
trav'all, 1 trav'ıl, 2 trăv'ıl, *v* **I.** *t* [Archaic] To weary, harass **II.** *i* **1.** To suffer the pangs of childbirth, labor used also figuratively

Even in its gentlest moods the salt sea *travails* moaning among the weeds or lisping on the sands R L STEVENSON *Silverado Squatters Sea Fogs* p 181 [in BOOK 1884]

2 [Archaic] To toil, labor **3**†. To travel [For TRAVEL, *n*, 8]

trav'all, *n* **1.** Labor in childbirth, especially, the premonitory symptoms of parturition, hence, figuratively, anguish or distress encountered in achievement **2.** Hard or agonizing labor, toil [For TRAVEL *n*, 6]



Dakotan Travail

The peasant from whose sweat and *travail* the money had been wrung went in heavy rags JOHN MORLEY *Rousseau* vol I p 212 [6 & n 1873]
tra"vail'², 1 tra'vą'ə, 2 trā'vā'ɣe, *n* [F] [TRA'VAUX', 1 tra'vō', 2 trā'vō', *pl*] A contrivance consisting of two poles lashed at one end to each side of a dog or a horse, the other ends trailing on the ground, having also a hurdle lashed from pole to pole to receive a load used by Indians of the Northwest, Canadian voyageurs, and sometimes in the military service for transporting the wounded **trav"ee'**†
trav'all-er†, **trav'all-oust**†. Same as TRAVELER, etc
tra-vale', 1 tra-vāl' *or* tra-vā'lē, 2 tra-vał' *or* tra-va'le, *n* *Mus* The rubbing of a wet finger or thumb across the head of a tambourine to produce a vibratory sound — **double travale**, travale done in half the ordinary time
Trav"an-core', 1 trav an-kōr', 2 trăv an-cōr', *n* A native state in Madras, India, 7,091 sq m, capital, Trivandrum
trav'at-ed, 1 trōv'ēt-ed, 2 trăv'ăt-ĕd, *a* Characterized by division into transverse bays or traves said of ceilings [< TRAVE]
travet†, *vt* To cross, thwart
trave, 1 trēv, 2 trāv, *n* [Prov or Obs] **1** A frame to confine a beast of burden while being shod **2** A shackle used in teaching a horse to pace **3.** A cross-beam, transom [< OF *traf*, < L *trabs*, beam] **treve**†.
trav'el, 1 trav'el, 2 trăv'ĕl, *v* [TRAV'ELED, TRAV'ELLED; TRAV'EL-ING, TRAV'EL-LING] **I** *i* **1.** To make a tour in or through, journey over, as, he *traveled* the rounds **2** To force to journey, drive about, as, to *travel* herds of cattle **3**†. To distress, trouble, vex
II. *i* **1.** To go by any mode over a considerable area of territory, journey about, especially, to visit remote or foreign lands, as, to *travel* for one's health **2** Specif, to visit different cities or towns to solicit orders for merchandise **3** To move in or as in space, as, sound *travels* more slowly than light, imagination *travels* far

The latest measurements tell us that a light-producing disturbance *travels* at the rate of 186 000 miles in a second of time J N LOCKYER *Chemistry of the Sun* p 87 [MACM 1887]

4. *Mech* To move automatically in a fixed mode or course, as a lathe-carriage or piston **5** To go forward while browsing, as a deer **6.** [Colloq] To walk, especially, to go away, as, *travel*, I tell you! **7.** [Colloq] To bear transportation without hurt or injury, as produce **8**†. To labor, travail [< F *travailler*, < *travail*, see TRAVEL, *n*] — **to travel out of the record** [Colloq], to wander from the subject or the point at issue
trav'el, *n* **1** The act of traveling, a journeying **2.** *pl* A narration of things experienced or observed in traveling, a book containing such a narration, as, the *travels* of Marco Polo Ancient usage favored the singular form **3.** A moving or other progress of any kind (1) *Mech* The movement or stroke of a moving part of a mechanism as of a slide-valve on its seat or a piston, also, the distance traveled, or length of stroke (2) [U S] The distance traveled over on public duty obsolescent **4** [Colloq] The movement or concourse of travelers, aggregate of travelers, as, the June *travel* to Europe **5** *Ordnance* The distance from the seat of a shot to the muzzle of the gun **6**†. Travail [< F *travail*, labor, < L *trabs*, beam] Syn. see JOURNEY — **line of travel** (*Carp*), an imaginary line in a winding stair, eighteen to twenty inches from the inner rail along which the width of the treads is made to equal that of the ordinary flier — **trav'el-sick"ness**, *n* A form of nausea induced by the motion of travel as on a railroad **car'sick"ness**†. — **t.-stained**, *a* Marked with the dust or other signs of travel **t soiled**‡; **t -tainted**†. — **t.-worn**, *a* Wearied or with garments worn by travel
trav'eled, **trav'elled**, **trav'eld**², } 1 trav'eld, 2 trăv'ĕld, *pa* **1** Having been upon wide journeys, hence, experienced as the result of travel **2.** Visited frequently by travelers, as a *traveled* district **3** *Geol* Removed from the original place, erratic

Boulders or *travelled* stones are often found in places where there is no other drift
J W DAWSON *Acadian Geology* p 63 [MACM 1868]

4 [Scot] Turned up or worked over, as earth
trav'el-er, **trav'el-ler**, } 1 trav'el-er, 2 trăv'ĕl-er, *n* **1.** One who travels or journeys from place to place, especially in remote or foreign countries **2.** An animal or thing considered with reference to its mode or speed of movement, as, the camel is a good *traveler* **3.** A traveling salesman specif called **commercial traveler**. **4.** *Naut* A metal ring or thimble running freely on a rope, rod, or spar, as for holding the sheet of a fore-and-after rigged vessel **5** *Mech* (1) That part of a traveling crane that runs along the overhead rails (2) A traveling gauntry (3) A metal ring or loop that guides the yarn while being wound on a spindle **6.** *Theat* A moving device above a theater-stage, to suspend and move fairies, ghosts, etc **7.** A perforated paper sent up a kite-string, a messenger **8** [Austral] Same as SWAGMAN **9.** Same as TRANSFER, 3 (5) **transfer card**‡. **10**†. A laborer, toiler [< F *travailleur*, < *travailler*, see TRAVEL, *v*]
— **bona-fide traveler**, under the liquor-laws of England, a person whose lodging-place during the preceding night was at least 3 miles by the nearest public thoroughfare from the place where he calls for liquor during prohibited hours such condition entitles him to service — **to tip the t**, to befool a person — **trav'el-er-l'ron**, *n* *Naut* A bar affixed to the deck, along which a ring or thimble slides — **trav'el-er's-joy"**, *n* The English virgin's-bower (*Clematis vitalba*) so called from the shade it affords in hedges, also [U S] *C virginiana* — **traveler's letter of credit**, see LETTER OF CREDIT, under CREDIT — **trav'el-er's-tree"**, *n* A tree (*Ravenala madagascariensis*) of Madagascar See RAVENALA
trav'el-ette, *n* A brief summary as of some place or country
trav'el-ing, 1 trav'el-ıŋ, 2 trăv'ĕl-ing, *pa* **1.** Constructed with a part that travels, as a *traveling* oven; also, portable, movable, as, a *traveling* gauntry **2.** Itinerant, as, a *traveling* musician **3** Running or sliding as a ring or thimble, as, a *traveling* guy **trav'el-ing†** — **traveling apron**, same as APRON 2 (14) — **t backstay**, a backstay one end of which slides on a topsail-yard **traveler** — **t bridge**, a portable platform supported on a truck adapted for transportation, as of coal from railroad-cars to bins — **t platform** or **t sidewalk**, a movable platform operated on the principle of an endless chain Compare ESCALATOR — **t post-office** [Eng] a postal car equipped for mail-distribution — **t staircase** or **t stairs**, same as ESCALATOR — **t stock reserve** [Austral] (*Law*), lands set aside by the crown to provide routes for the transportation of live stock from one place to another
trav'el-ing, 1 trav'el-ıŋ, 2 trăv'ĕl-ing, *n* **1.** The act of one who travels, a journeying in foreign countries, travel **2.** Motion or change of place, of any kind **3**†. The act of laboring, toil **trav'el-ingt**.
— **trav'el-ing-cab"i-net**, *n* A small portable cabinet used in the 17th century — **t -carriage**, *n* A large, heavy coach fitted and used for long journeys before the days of railroads — **t -couvert**, *n* A set of articles for table use, made to pack into small compass, carried by travelers
Other compounds, as **traveling-bag**, **t.-cap**, **t.-chest**, **t.-dress**, are self-explaining
trav'elled, **trav'el-ler**, etc Same as TRAVELED, etc
trav'el-og, 1 trav'el-ɔg 2 trăv'ĕl-ŏg, *n* A discourse on or an account of travel illustrated pictorially [< TRAVEL, + Gr *logos*, discourse] **trav'el-ogue**†.
trav'el-ous†, *a* Laborious **trav'all-ous**† — **-ly**†, *adv*
tra-vers', 1 tra-vers', 2 tra-vĕrs', *n* [F] *Manege* A progression of a horse sidewise, the forehand slightly in advance of the croup It differs from *renvers* in that the forehand follows the greatest circumference at turns
trav'er-sal, 1 trav'er-sal, 2 trăv'er-sal, *n* The act of journeying across, or traversing
trav'er-sant†, *a* Unfavorable thwart **trav'er-saunt**†
trav'erse, 1 trav'ers, 2 trăv'ers, *v* [TRAV'ERSED, TRAV'ERSTS, TRAV'ERS-ING] **I.** *t* **1.** To cross in traveling, wander over, also, to lie or run across or through, pass through, as, he *traversed* the whole State, also, to cause to traverse, or move across, propel

Canton like the surrounding provinces is *traversed* by canals SEWARD in Ohne R Seward's *Travels Around the World* pt II, p 234 [A 1873]

2 To examine or survey carefully **3.** To make denial of or oppose in answer, as, to *traverse* an assertion, in legal pleading, to deny and tender issue upon, as a matter of fact alleged by the opposite party **4.** *Mech* To move across, either sidewise or up and down, as, the tool *traverses* the work **5.** *Carp* To plane across the grain of the wood **6** *Ordnance* To turn or point, as in aiming, turn to the right or left **7** To oppose, thwart, as, all his plans were *traversed* **8**†. To lay crosswise
II. *i* **1** To move back and forth, or across **2** To turn, as on a pivot, swivel **3.** *Fencing* To use the posture or motions of opposition or counteraction **4.** *Manège* To make the movement called travers **5.** To build or cut a traverse, as across the face of a cliff **6** To make a traverse survey **7**†. To digress [< F *traverser*, < LL *transverso*, < L *transversus* see TRANSVERSE, *a*] — **to traverse a yard** (*Naut*), to brace a yard fore and aft — **trav'ers-a-ble**†, *a*
trav'erse, *a* **1** [Archaic] Lying or being across transverse **2** *Her* Crossing the shield from side to side so as to touch the edges [< F *travers*, < L *traversus, transversus*, see TRANSVERSE *a*] **trav'erst** — **traverse in point** (*Her*), pily barwise **traverse pily**‡. — **t. rail** (*Spinning*), a rail which supports the bobbins and has a vertical traveling motion — **t. survey** (*Surv*), a survey of land, as for a railroad, in which the length and azimuth of a series of lines joined end to end are fully determined
trav'erse², *n* **1.** A thing or part, as of a mechanism or structure, that traverses or crosses Specif (1) A crosspiece, cross-beam, transom, or the like, as in a miners' crib or car-truck (2) *Textile* A frame for holding warp-bobbins while being wound from the warp-frame **2** Something serving as a screen or barrier (1) *Fort* A parapet-like earthen mask or mound protecting the covered way or any rampart of a work from being enfiladed

This wild assault was soon checked by grape from two guns planted behind a *traverse* on the ramparts W F P NAPIER *War in the Peninsula* vol I, bk V, p 381 [A & S]

(2) *Arch* (*a*) A curtained screen in large rooms, to give privacy to distinguished persons (*b*) A gallery or loft *communicating with opposite sides of a building* (*c*) [Scot] A screened seat in a church (*d*) A wooden or metal lattice (*e*) A sliding curtain or screen **3.** *Geom* A transversal **4** The act of traversing or traveling, a journey, passage, specif, in machinery, sidewise travel, as of the tool in a slide-rest **5** The act of traversing or denying, a denial, in legal pleading, a formal denial of some matter of fact alleged by the opposite party **A common traverse** is a direct denial of the adverse allegations **A general t.** is one preceded by a general inducement and denying in general terms all that is last before alleged on the opposite side **A special t** begins with the words *absque hoc* and pursues the material portion of the words of the allegation it denies It is preceded by an inducement consisting of new matter **6.** *Ordnance* A turning or pointing of a gun, as to the right or left **7** *Naut* A zigzag track of a vessel while beating to windward or sailing on several courses **8.** *Surv* A short line from a main line, to establish the position of a side-point **9** *Her* Point dexter or point sinister removed **10** That which thwarts or obstructs, a cross, trouble, as, through many *traverses* of fortune **11** [Prov] A stall, trevis **12.** A vein, line, or fissure in a rock, etc, which runs obliquely and in a transverse direction **13** *Civ Engin* A roadway or course laid in a zigzag manner to counteract a steep grade **14** *Fencing* Opposing or defensive tactics See FENCING **15.** A path cut transversely in the side of a cliff, also, the cliff in which such a path is cut **16.** A dispute **17**†. A trick, turning, artifice
— **Tom Cox's traverse** [Slang] (*Naut*), a going up one hatchway and down another, or any course pursued by a skulker to avoid work — **to work or solve a t** (*Naut*), to compute the direct distance covered by a vessel that sails in traverse — **traverse-board"**, *n* *Naut* A board having holes at eight compass-points, and as many pegs once used to record the course steered during a watch — **t -circle**, *n* A circular horizontal track on which the rear of a gun-carriage is turned to point the gun in different directions — **t -drill**, *n* See DRILL, *n* — **t -jury**, *n* A petit jury See JURY — **t. of office** (*Eng Law*), the impeachment of an inquest of office by a subject by denying that it was truly or correctly made — **t.-table**, *n* **1** *Navig* A table giving the difference of latitude and departure for a course of given direction and distance **2** *Railway* A wheeled platform by which cars, etc, may be shifted laterally from one track to a parallel track traverser — **t -wind**, *n* A wind blowing into the mouth of a harbor
Trav'erse, *n* **1.** A county in W Minnesota 515 sq m, county-seat, Wheaton **2 T. Bay**, same as GRAND TRAVERSE BAY
trav'erset, *adv* Traversely, crosswise **trav'erst**.
Trav'erse Cit'y A city, county-seat of Grand Traverse county, Mich, a summer resort
trav'ersed, 1 trav'erst, 2 trăv'erst, *a* *Her* Facing to the sinister
trav'ers-er, 1 trav'ers-er, 2 trăv'ers-er *n* **1.** One who traverses **2** *Railway* A traverse-table
trav'ers-ing, 1 trav'ers-ıŋ, 2 trăv'ers-ing, *ppr* & *verbal n* of TRAVERSE, *v* **1.** *Surv* The making of a traverse survey **2** *Mech* Lateral motion, as of a tool — **trav'ers-ing-gear"**, *n* Mechanism, especially automatic, for traversing a machine gun or cannon — **t -jack**, *n*

1. A lifting-jack having a standard movable transversely over a fixed bed 2. A jack for placing rolling-stock on a railway-track. **t.screw-jack**‡.— **t.-plate**, *n* *Ordnance* A plate secured to the rear of a gun-carriage at the point where the handspike is used when the gun is traversed — **t.-roller**, *n* *Ordnance* One of the wheels or rollers of a gun-carriage used in turning it **t.-wheel**‡ — **t.-screw**, *n* A screw which, as it revolves, causes a nut and the part or parts connected thereto to travel along its axis a feed-screw

trav'er-tin, 1 trav'ər-tin, 2 trăv'ər-tĭn, *n* A porous, light-yellow rock consisting of a calcareous deposit from springs, calc-sinter, especially that quarried in Italy for building purposes hardening on exposure [< It *travertino*, for *tiburtino*, < L *tiburtinus*, < *Tibur*, Tibur, town in Latium] **trav'er-tine**‡.— **trav'er-tin-ous**, *a*

trav'es-ty, 1 trav'es-ti, 2 trăv'ĕs-tĭ, *vt* [-TIED, -TY-ING] 1. To make a travesty on, treat (a serious subject) so as to render it ridiculous, imitate grotesquely; burlesque Compare BURLESQUE, CARICATURE, PARODY 2†. To disguise [< OF *travester*, disguise, < L *trans*, over, + *vestio*, clothe, < *vestis*, garment] **trav'est**.

trav'es-ty†, *a*. Burlesqued disguised

trav'es-ty, *n* [-TIES, 1 -tiz, 2 -tĭz, *pl*] 1. The act of travestying, or the result of travestying, also, a grotesque imitation, burlesque, caricature

Lemaître audaciously turned his rôle into a *travesty* H VAN LAUN *Hist French Lit* vol III, bk. IX, p 425 [G P P 1877]

2. In literature, a burlesque treatment of a subject, originally treated in a serious or lofty style, in which the language is made trifling, absurd, or grotesque, while the original serious or noble characters and subject-matter are retained Compare PARODY **trav'es-tie**.

A *travesty* . . is a noble subject treated in a ridiculous ignoble way,— the opposite of the parody Such are the comic histories F B GUMMERE *Poetics* pt I, p 32 [G & CO 1891]

Syn. see CARICATURE

trav'is, 1 trav'is, 2 trăv'ĭs, *n* 1. Same as TREVIS 2. Same as TRAVE, *n*, 1 **trav'iss**‡ [seat, Austin.

Trav'is, *n* A county in S E Texas, 1,036 sq m county-

tra"vols', 1 tra vwŏ', 2 trā"vwŏ', *n* 1 Same as TRAVAIL² 2. [N U S & Canada] A sled used by lumbermen in logging — **tra"vols' road"**, *n*. A road along which logs are dragged, or allowed to skid **tra-voy'-road**‡

tra-voy', 1 tra-voi', 2 trā-vŏy', *vt* To drag or skid (logs)

Traw'den, 1 trō'den 2 trą'dĕn, *n* A town in N E Lancashire, England

trawl, 1 trôl, 2 trąl, *v* **I.** *t.* 1. To drag, as a net, troll 2 To take in a trawl-net

II. *i* To fish (1) with a trawl-line, (2) with a trawl-net, or (3) with a trolling-line or spoon [< F *trôler*, drag about, prob < MHG *trollen*, troll]

trawl, *n* *Fisheries* 1. A trawl-line 2. A trawl-net 3. [Scot] A herring-seine erroneous usage **traul**‡.

— **to set, or shoot, a trawl, or to throw the t.**, to place a baited trawl-line in position for use — **trawl'an"chor**, *n* An anchor for a trawl-line — **t.-beam**, *n*. The beam of a trawl-net — **t.-board**, *n* See OTTER-TRAWL — **t.-boat**, *n* 1. [U. S] A small boat or dory used in setting, stripping, or taking in trawl-lines 2. [Gt. Brit] A vessel fishing with trawl-nets trawler **trawl-smack** — **t.-fish**, *n* [U S] Fish caught or that may be caught upon a trawl-line, as cod — **t.-head**, *n* [Eng] An iron frame at each end of a trawl-beam, keeping it clear of the ground See TRAWL-NET — **t.-keg**, *n* A keg used as a buoy for a trawl-line Compare illus under LONG-LINE — **t.-killock**, *n* A small anchor for a trawl-line — **t.-roller**, *n* [U S] A roller attached to the gunwale of a trawl-boat to facilitate overhauling a trawl-line. — **t.-smack**, *n* [Eng] A ketch-rigged vessel used in trawling — **t.-warp**, *n* The drag-rope of a trawl-net

trawl'er, 1 trôl'ər, 2 trąl'er, *n* 1. A person engaged in trawling **trawl'er-man"**‡; **trawl' fish"er-man**‡. 2. A sea-going vessel used for trawling or dragging, as for fish or in sweeping mines

trawl'ey, *n* *Mining* Same as TROLLEY, 4

trawl'ing, 1 trôl'ĭŋ, 2 trąl'ĭng, *n* 1. The act or process of fishing by means of a trawl 2. Same as TROLLING

trawl'-line", 1 trôl'-lain", 2 trąl'-lĭn", *n* A stout line, sometimes several miles in length, made up of sections about 40 fathoms long, paid out (shot) from a vessel across a tidal current, anchored and buoyed at intervals, and having hanging from it, at short intervals, lines (snoods) bearing baited hooks It is used in deep-sea fishing, and is overhauled every hour or so by men in small boats, who remove the fish (strip the trawl) and rebait the hooks This is now the customary method of fishing for cod on the Newfoundland Banks and around the British coasts See illus under LONG-LINE **trot'-line"**‡.

trawl'-net", 1 trôl'-net', 2 trąl'-nĕt', *n* A great net, shaped like a flattened bag and adapted to be towed while dragging along the bottom of the ocean These nets, by means of which the larger part of the fishing on the coasts of Great Britain is accomplished, are often 50 feet wide by 100 deep, narrowing into a fine-meshed *purse* or *cod* at the extremity, with *pockets* at the sides in which the fish, lobsters, etc, are retained The best are *beam-trawls*, where the mouth is kept distended by a strong beam resting upon iron end-frames (*heads*) shaped like runners, which hold it, and the top (*back*) of the net, 3 feet above the ground, while the *belly* of the net, attached in front to the *ground-rope*, sweeps the bottom Beam-trawls are operated far from land, by large smacks and steamers, in 20 to 50 fathoms of water [cross-course

trawn, 1 trōn, 2 trąn, *n* [Cornwall, Eng] *Mining* A **tray**†, *vt* To betray

tray¹, 1 trē, 2 trā, *n* 1. A flat shallow vessel, variously shaped but properly with slightly raised edges, usually made of wood or metal, having various domestic, chemical, and mechanical uses, especially for holding small articles, as, a waiter's *tray*, a card-*tray* 2. A shallow box without a cover, used in trunks and otherwise 3 [Prov Eng] A hurdle 4. *Ordnance* A hinged piece of brass or steel fitted to the rear of heavy cannon, also, any metal piece curved so as to hold ammunition or a mechanical part See illus under BREECH **load'ing-tray"**‡. 5†. A hod. [< AS *treg*, tray] — **tray'-cloth"**, *n*. A napkin covering a tray

tray², *n* 1 Same as TRET 2 A tres-antler [< F *trois* (< L *tres*) three] **tray'-tine"**‡.— **tray'-trip"**†, *n* An old game with dice

tray†, *n* Anger, vexation, trouble **trayet**.

tray‡†, *n* Trickery deceit

tray'ful, 1 trē'ful, 2 trā'fŭl, *n* [-FULS, *pl*] The quantity that a tray will hold

trayne†, *vt* To drag along allure

trayne†, *n* A snare wile deceit **trainet**.

trayst†, *n pl* The traces of a harness **trayset**.

Traz"os-Mon'tes, 1 trăsh"-ōsh-mōn'tesh 2 trăsh"-ŏsh-mŏn'tĕsh, *n* A province in N E Portugal, 4,292 sq m, capital, Bragança.

Trb, *tres*, *abbr* See ABBREVIATION

treach'ert, *n* A traitor **treach'er-ert**, **treach'our**†.

treach'er-ous, 1 trech'ər-us, 2 trĕch'ər-ŭs, *a* 1. **trech'er-ous**ᵉ, Making use of or marked by treachery, traitorous, perfidious, as, *treacherous* conduct 2. Having a good appearance but bad in character or nature; giving a specious and misleading impression, untrustworthy, as, a *treacherous* horse Syn. see INSIDIOUS, PERFIDIOUS — **-ly**, *adv* — **-ness**, *n*

treach'er-y, 1 trech'ər-i, 2 trĕch'ər-y, *n* [-IES, 1 -iz, 2 **trech'er-y**ᵉˢ, -ĭz, *pl*] 1. The quality of being treacherous; violation of allegiance confidence, or plighted faith, traitorous or perfidious conduct, perfidy, treason

The Byzantine Empire was pre-eminently the age of *treachery* LECKY *Hist Eur Morals* vol II, p 14 [A 1873]

2 Treacherous conduct, treacherous acts collectively; as, the record of Iago's *treachery* [< F *tricherie*, < OF *tricher*, see TRICK¹, *v*] **trech'er-let**; **trech'er-y**ᵉ‡. Syn. see FRAUD

treach'e-tour†, *n* Same as TREACHER

trea'cle, 1 trī'kl, 2 trē'cl, *n* 1. (1) The sirup obtained in refining sugar distinguished from *molasses* so called especially in Great Britain, where a grade of superior refinement is known as *golden sirup* See SIRUP (2) Loosely, molasses 2. A saccharine fluid consisting of the inspissated juices or decoctions of certain plants, as the sap of the birch 3. Originally, a medicinal compound of various ingredients deemed an antidote or cure for poisons, also, a panacea

'Venice *treacle*' or 'viper-wine' was a common name for a supposed antidote against all poisons FRENCH *English Past and Present* lect VII, p 308 [K P & CO 1889]

[< OF *triacle*, F *thériaque*, see THERIACA] **the'ra-cle**‡; **trī'a-cle**† — **English treacle**, the water-germander — **trea'cle-mus"tard**, *n* Any one of several plants supposed to have been used in the famous Venice treacle, as the treacle-wormseed, the yellowseed and the treaclewort — **t.-sleep**, *n* [Colloq] A soothing sleep — **t.-wag**, *n* [Prov Eng] Weak beer sweetened with molasses — **t.-water**, *n* [Prov Eng] A compound cordial distilled with some convenient menstruum, as alcohol, from any cordial and sudorific drugs and herbs usually containing theriaca — **t.-wormseed**, *n* A slender Old World herb (*Chetranthus cheiranthoides*) naturalized in wet grounds in the northern United States and Canada It is 1 to 2 feet high, has denticulate or entire lanceolate leaves, small yellow flowers in long racemes, and short siliques. **t.-mustard**‡.— **Venice t**, see quotation above

trea'cle-wort", 1 trī'kl-wûrt', 2 trē'cl-wûrt', *n* The penny-cress

trea'cly, 1 trī'klı, 2 trē'cly, *a* Consisting of or resembling treacle — **trea'cli-ness**, *n* [Rare]

tread, 1 tred, 2 trĕd, *v* [TROD, TROD'DEN, TREAD'ING]

treds, **I.** *t* 1. To step or walk on, hence, to press with the feet, crush under the foot, also, to trample contemptuously, as the *trodden* slave 2. To accomplish in walking or in dancing, as, to *tread* a journey, to *tread* a measure 3. To copulate with said of male birds

II. *i* 1. To place the foot down, walk, step 2. To be set down, as a foot, press the ground or anything beneath the feet usually with *on*, as, her feet shall *tread on* velvet 3 To cover a hen in copulating, said of male birds [< AS *tredan*, tread]

— **to tread down**, to trample to destruction — **to t. in one's footsteps or steps**, to follow one's example — **to t. on one's corns or toes**, to give offense to one — **to t. on or upon**. 1. To trample with contempt 2 To come close upon, as if treading on the heels — **to t. on, or upon, the heels of**, to come close after — **to t. on the neck of**, to oppress subjugate — **to t. out**. 1. To press out with the feet 2. To put out or destroy by trampling upon — **to t. the stage or boards**, to appear as an actor — **to t. under foot**, to treat with scorn, destroy — **to t. water**, in swimming, to move the feet as if going up-stairs while keeping the body erect and the head above water — **tread'soft"ly**, *n* The spurge-nettle See SPURGE — **tread'er**, *n*

tread, *n* 1. The act or manner of treading, a walking or stepping, pressure of the foot, also, the sound of steps 2. That on which something treads or rests in moving, or which affords space for or as for treading Specif (1) The horizontal surface or top of a step, the slab of wood, stone, or metal which forms the top the horizontal width of a step between two risers, also, a top-piece, as of metal or rubber, placed on a step to receive the wear or deaden the sound of footsteps (2) The part of a wheel that bears upon the ground or rails or the distance between opposite wheels (3) The part of a sled-runner that bears on the road (4) The part of a rail on which the wheels bear, the upper face of the rail-head (5) The projecting member of a stilt on which the foot rests (6) The part of a boot- or shoe-sole that rests on the ground (7) *Fort* The upper part of a banquette, on which the men stand in firing (8) The upper side of a lathe-bed, between the two stocks (9) The lateral distance between the two pedals of a bicycle (10) *Elec* A device placed horizontally in the floor which, when trodden upon, acts as a signal or warning.

3. The act of a male bird in copulation 4. An injury at the upper margin of a horse's hoof made by interfering 5 (1) The cicatricula of an egg (2) The chalaza of an egg 6. The pit in which brickmakers soak their clay before putting it into the pug-mill 7. *Naut* The distance along the line of a ship's keel between its perpendiculars 8† Way path — **tread'-be-hind**†, *n* A doubling in an effort to evade a pursuer.— **t.-board**, *n* 1. The horizontal part of a step 2. One of the boards of a treadmill on which the operator steps in turning it

tread'fowl"†, *n* A cock **trede'fowl"**†.

tread'ing, 1 tred'ĭŋ, 2 trĕd'ĭng *n* The act of one who treads, also, that which is trodden upon

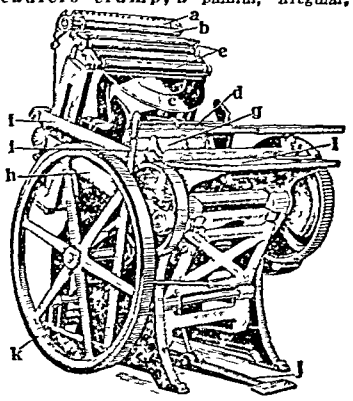
tread'le, 1 tred'l 2 trĕd'l, *v* [TREAD'LED, TREAD'-**tred'le**ˢ, -LING] **I** *t* 1. To work by a treadle 2. To walk over, as a brickmaker on clay, his feet protected with boards or wooden shoes, in order to pick out stones from the mass

II *i* 1. To work a treadle, especially on a reed-organ 2 [Prov Eng] To tread **tred'dle**‡.

tread'le¹, **tred'le**ˢ, 1. A lever operated by the foot and designed to impart motion to a mechanism, as through a connecting-rod and crank, as, a sewing-machine *treadle* 2. A similar lever for use as a brake, as the *treadle* of a tilt-hammer Compare PEDAL [< AS *tredel* step < *tredan* tread] **tred'dle**‡ — **treadle ma-chine"**, *n* A machine driven with a treadle — **t.-press**, *n* A job-press operated with a treadle See illus in next column

tread'le², *n* The chalasa of an egg [< AS. *tredel*, see TREADLE¹, *n*]

tread'ler, 1 tred'lər, 2 trĕd'ler, *n* One who operates a treadle — **treadlers' cramp**, a painful, irregular, involuntary contraction of muscles of the lower limbs, due to excessive or prolonged exertion in operating a treadle



Gordon Treadle-press

The ink is delivered by the fountain (*a*) and distributed evenly by the roller (*b*) on the ink-discs (*c*) The form is clamped to the bed (*d*) and inked by the form-rollers (*e*) which run back and forth over the ink-discs and the form, receiving motion from the connecting-rod (*f*). The sheet to be printed is placed by hand on the platen (*g*), and the platen and bed are drawn together by the side-arms (*h*) making an impression The impression may be suspended by means of throw-off lever (*i*) The press is run by foot-power by means of the treadle (*j*) The fly-wheel (*k*) insures an even motion The printed sheets are laid on the feed-table (*l*)

tread'mill", 1 tred'mil", 2 trĕd'mĭl", *n* 1. A mechanism rotated by a stepping or walking motion of one or more persons usually a large horizontal drum or frame-work, having lengthwise outside steps formerly in use in some English prisons as a hard-labor punishment It has been superseded by the *crank*. The *treadmill* invented by the Chinese was used by them for raising water in irrigation 2. A somewhat similar mechanism on the endless-chain principle for utilizing the power of a quadruped See HORSE-POWER, TREAD-WHEEL 3. Figuratively, tiresome uniformity of toil, especially when much prolonged

In candid moments the 'social *treadmill*' is complained of by those who nevertheless think themselves compelled to keep up its monotonous round SPENCER *Sociology* p 258 [A 1874]

tread'wheel", 1 tred'hwil", 2 trĕd'hwĕl", *n* 1. A form of treadmill consisting properly of a drum with horizontal axis, having inside of it steps on which an animal, as a horse or dog, or a man may step or run, thus causing rotation, and utilized for power, as in churning, grinding, etc 2. An inclined circular plane having on its upper surface battens made to turn by the walking motion of a man or animal

treaguet, *n*. A truce

Treas, *abbr* 1. Treasurer **treas**‡. 2. Treasury

trea'son, 1 trī'zn, 2 trē'ẓn, *n* 1. *Crim Law* An overt act of betrayal, treachery, or breach of allegiance or obedience toward the sovereign or government Compare SEDITION

At common law the crime of treason was but vaguely defined, until by the **Treason Act** of Edward III (1351), **high** and **petit t.** received a statutory definition in England. This tho often modified or amplified by subsequent (often temporary) statutes was made perpetual by an act of 1817 Under that statute **high t.** consisted (1) in compassing or imagining the death of the sovereign or the heir apparent, (2) in having carnal knowledge of the king's wife, of the wife of the heir apparent or of the king's eldest daughter, unmarried (3) in levying war against the king in his realm; (4) in adhering to the king's enemies in his realm, giving them aid and comfort in the realm or elsewhere (5) in counterfeiting the king's great or privy seal, (6) in counterfeiting the king's money, or bringing into the realm money counterfeit to that of England knowing it to be false, 'to merchandise and make payment withal", and (7) in slaying the chancellor or any of the judges while in their places doing their offices (5) and (6) are now treated as felonies The position of treason as a special crime prosecuted by exceptional procedure was shown by its being unclergyable, unballable, and, until 1870 in England, punishable by drawing, quartering, and beheading after hanging Modern legislation, however, distinguishes between treason and treasonable crimes, which latter are now regarded as *felonies* Compare FELONY and FORFEITURE

Treason against the United States is declared by the Constitution (Art 3, sec 3) to "consist only in levying war against them or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort" Mere conspiracy, therefore, is not treason But when war is actually levied, all who perform any act, and are actually leagued in the conspiracy, are traitors [*Bollman's Case*, 4 *Cranch Rep* 75] It has been held that rebels, engaged in an armed insurrection against the United States while they are guilty of treason in levying war against the government, can not, since they are citizens, be convicted of "adhering to the enemies" of the United States unless they unite with and sustain a hostile foreign power [*The Case of Greathouse*, 2 *Abb U S Rep* 364] Treason can be committed against a State as well as against the United States

2 A breach of faith, treachery [< F *trahison*, < L *traditio(n-)*, see TRADITION] **trea'son-ry**†; **trea'son-y**†; **tre'sun**†. Syn. see FRAUD

— **constructive treason**, an offense raised by construction into the crime of treason, but not intended or previously supposed to be such — **misprision of t.** 1. The bare knowledge and concealment of treason without any degree of assent thereto 2. Formerly, in England, counterfeiting foreign coin not current in the kingdom — **petit** or **petty t.**, formerly, the murder of a superior by an inferior, as of a master by his servant or of a husband by his wife — **trea'son-fel"o-ny**, *n* [Eng] As declared by statute in 1848, the crime of devising to depose the sovereign, or to levy war against him to compel a change of measures, or to intimidate Parliament, or to stir up a foreign invasion

trea'son-a-bl(eˢ, 1 trī'zn-a-bl, 2 trē'ẓn-a-bl, *a* Of the nature of, pertaining to, or constituting the crime of treason, as, *treasonable* acts **trea'son-ous**‡.— **trea'-son-a-bl(e-ness**ˢ, *n* — **trea'son-a-bly**, *adv*

trea'sure, 1 trez'ur, 2 trĕzh'ur, *vt* [TREA'SURED; **tre'sure**ˢ, TREA'SUR-ING] 1. To collect and hoard for preservation or for future use, lay up in store; accumulate, as money or other valuables 2. To fix and retain carefully in mind, retain, harbor generally with *up*, as, to *treasure up* knowledge, to *treasure up* an insult.

The heart *treasures* its losses, and remembers best what it regrets A S HARDY *Passe Rose* p 97 [H M & CO 1889]

3. To set a high value upon, prize, cherish, as, a *treasured* book **4†** To enrich

trea'sure, } *n* **1.** The precious metals in any form, espe-
tre'sure^{s}, } cially as money or coin, also, precious gems

I replied that we, having assisted in the conquest of Canada, at a great expense of blood and *treasure*, had some right to be considered in the settlement of it
B FRANKLIN *Autobiography* vol II, p 276 [L 1874]

2. Riches accumulated or possessed, hence, a stock or store of anything, abundance, wealth **3** Something regarded as very precious, a highly prized possession, usually portable

Lamb's great *treasure* was a print from Da Vinci
H T TUCKERMAN *Criterion, Pictures* p 79 [H & H 1866]

4 [Archaic] A treasury [< F *trésor*, < L *thesaurus*, < Gr *thēsauros* < *tithēmi*, place] **tres'or†, tres'ouret.— trea'sure cit"y,** *n* In ancient times, a city where supplies were stored — **t -house,** *n* A place where things of value are stored up or kept often figuratively — **t of merits** (*R C Ch*), the superabundant merits of Christ and the saints which, at the prayer of the church, may be applied to men and make up for the deficiencies of human atonements See SUPEREROGATION — **t -trove,** *n* *Law* Money, plate, bullion, coin, gold, or silver articles found hidden in the earth or other private place the owner being unknown In England treasure-trove belongs to the crown, and concealment by the finder is an indictable offense In the United States property so found is seldom claimed by the state Treasure found on the earth or in the sea is not treasure-trove

trea'sure-flow"er, 1 trezh'ur-flau'ər, 2 trĕzh'ur-flow'er, *n* Any of various species of *Gazania* (see GAZANIA) cultivated in greenhouses, especially, *G pavonia*, the **peacock treasureflower.** Its heads are three inches in diameter, the ray-florets orange, and the disk-florets darker-colored

trea'sur-er, } 1 trezh'ur-ər, 2 trĕzh'ur-er, *n* **1.** One who
tre'sur-er^{s}, } has the care of treasure or of a treasury, specif, an officer legally authorized to receive, care for, and disburse public revenues upon lawful orders, also, a similar custodian of the funds of a society or a corporation **2.** One who or that which treasures or hoards up [< F *tresorier*, < LL *thesaurarius*, < L *thesaurus*, see TREASURE] **tres'or-ere†**

— Lord High Treasurer [Gt Brit], formerly, the keeper of the royal treasure and the third great officer of state See TREASURY BOARD — **T of the Household,** in England, the second officer in the department of the Lord Steward — **T of the Mint** [U S], since 1837, an official appointed to receive and keep all moneys appropriated for the mint, also all bullion and coin deposited and to pay all accounts due by the mint on warrants from the director — **T. of the Poor** [U S] an official in some States charged with the administration of funds for the relief of the poor — **T. of the United States,** an officer of the Treasury Department charged with receiving and keeping the moneys of the government and with their disbursement on warrants drawn by the Secretary of the Treasury — **trea'sur-er-ship,** *n* The office of treasurer — **trea'sur-ess,** *n* [Rare]

trea'sur-oust, *a* Deserving to be treasured or cherished

trea'sur-y, } 1 trezh'ur-ı, 2 trĕzh'ur-y, *n* [-IES, 1 -IZ, 2
tre'sur-y^{s}, } -ıs, *pl*] **1** The place of receipt and disbursement of public revenues, or of funds belonging to a corporation or a society, also, the place where such funds are deposited and kept, by extension, the funds themselves, as, a depleted *treasury* **2.** [T-] The department of government that has charge of public revenues, in the United States, the Treasury Department (see DEPARTMENT), in England, the Treasury Board **3.** A place where treasures or precious things are stored, repository, hence, a book of information for reference, thesaurus, as, a *treasury* of proverbs **4** *Archeol* A dome-shaped structure sunk in or covered by the ground now believed to be only sepulchral, as, the *treasury* of Atreus at Mycenæ in Greece **5.** *Theat* (1) The cashier's office (2) The weekly payment of actors and employees **6†.** Treasure [< F *trésorerie*, < LL *thesaurarıa*, < L *thesaurus*, see TREASURE]

— Treasury bench [Eng], the first row of seats above the gangway to the right of the Speaker in the House of Commons, occupied by such members of the ministry as are members of the House — **T. bill** [Eng], an exchequer bill payable at short notice, generally 3 to 12 months, issued for immediate needs, and sold at the lowest rate of discount — **T. Board** [Eng], the five or more Lords of the Treasury, of whom the first lord is usually the Prime Minister, the second the Chancellor of the Exchequer the others being called junior lords The Treasury Board administers the duties of the Lord High Treasurer in commission, there having been no such officer appointed since the reign of George I **Lords of the Treasury†, Lords Commissioners of the Treasury†** — **t day** (*Theat*), pay-day — **T. lord** [Eng], one of the Treasury Board — **T. note** [U S], a demand note issued by the Treasury a legal tender for all debts, public and private, unless otherwise expressly stipulated — **t. stock,** stock of a corporation held by itself — **T warrant,** an order duly signed and countersigned for a certain sum of money from the Treasury.

Trea'sur-y Moun'tain. A mountain in Elk range, Colorado, 13,200 ft high

treat, 1 trīt, 2 trēt, *v* **I.** *t* **1** To conduct oneself (in some specified manner) toward, behave to, deal with, handle, as, they *treat* the matter as a joke

We may be pretty certain that the persons of either sex whom all the world *treats* ill, deserve entirely the treatment they get
THACKERAY *Vanity Fair* vol I p 13 [T 1848]

2. To handle with a view to a result, apply a special process to, manipulate, manage, as, to *treat* ore, leather is *treated* with oak-bark, how do you *treat* an orchard? Specif (1) To apply remedies to, as to *treat* a disease or a patient (2) To apply chemical reagents to

3 To express or present in a certain manner, as in writing or speaking, or in art, as, a group finely *treated* **4.** [Colloq] To amuse or gratify with some unusual pleasure, furnish entertainment to without expense to the recipient, pay the expense of entertainment, food, or especially drink, for, as out of compliment or good-fellowship **5†.** To address **6†.** To entreat

II ı **1.** To handle in writing or speaking, discuss generally with *of* or *upon*; as, the book *treats of* magic

In *treating* then of government we must *treat of* man
JAMES MONROE *The People the Sovereigns* p 22 [L 1867]

2. To propose and discuss mutually terms of agreement, arrange a treaty, negotiate

'Rome' he declared 'shall never *treat* with an enemy in arms'
CHARLES MERIVALE *Gen Hist Rome* p 118 [H 1879]

3 [Colloq] To entertain another, pay for another's pleasure or refreshment, especially for drink [< OF and F *traiter*, < L *tracto*, see TRACTATE]

Syn see TRANSACT — **treat'er,** *n* One who treats

treat, *n* **1.** Something that gives unusual pleasure, as, the concert was a *treat* **2** Refreshment or entertainment of any kind furnished gratuitously to another **3.** [Colloq] One's turn to treat, especially to pay for drinks, as, it is your *treat* **4†.** An entreaty **5†.** Discourse, discussion

treat'a-ble†, *a* **1.** Tractable, entreatable **2.** Disposed, inclined **3** Mild, gentle — **treat'a-bly†,** *adv*

treat'ing, 1 trīt'ıŋ, 2 trēt'ıng, *n* **1** The act or process of handling, managing, etc **2.** The act of entertaining with food or drink **3** *Law* The offense of providing meat, drink, entertainment, or provisions for the purpose of influencing an election, also, the acceptance with that view — **treat'ing house"†,** *n* A restaurant

trea'tise, } 1 trī'tıs, 2 trē'tıs (AIII), *n* **1.** An elaborate
trea'tis^{s}, } literary composition presenting a subject in all its parts, an extended written exposition distinguished from an *essay* in being longer, more exhaustive, and less popular, and from an *exposition* in being less full and complete a form of representative discourse **2†** Discourse **3†.** A treaty [< F *traite*, see TREATY] — **trea'tis-er†, trea'ti-sor†,** *n* A writer of a treatise

treat'ment, 1 trīt'ment *or* -mənt, 2 trēt'ment, *n* **1.** The act or mode of treating, especially of handling or behaving in some specified manner, as, cruel *treatment*, antiseptic *treatment* of a wound, acid *treatment* of metal **2.** [Rare] Free entertainment, treat [< F *traitement*, < LL *tractamentum*, < L *tracto*, see TRACTATE] **trea'turet†.— hydrocarbon treatment,** an exposure of carbon electrically heated to incandescence, to the action of a hydrocarbon vapor, to obtain uniform conductivity

trea'ty, 1 trī'tı, 2 trē'ty, *n* [TREA'TIES, 1 -tız, 2 -tıs, *pl*] **1** A formal agreement or compact, duly concluded and ratified, between two or more nations

In monarchies the treaty-making power is usually vested in the sovereign Under the Constitution of the United States the President is empowered to make treaties by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, the concurrence of two-thirds of the Senators present being necessary By the Constitution of the United States treaties made under the authority of the United States are a part of the supreme law of the land, and bind the judiciary of every State as well as of the United States

Treaties are usually named from the place where a treaty is ratified, as, the **treaty of Ghent, t. of Paris,** etc

2 The act of negotiating for an agreement, also, the agreement so made, as, we have a *treaty* with him **3†.** An account of something, treatise **4†** An entreaty [< F *traité*, < LL *tractatus*, < L *tractatus*, *pp* of *tracto* see TRACTATE] **tre'tet; tre'teet.**

— Barrier treaties, a series of treaties between the United Provinces of the Netherlands and other states by which various fortified cities were secured to the Netherlands as barriers against encroachment from Continental powers. The first was concluded with Great Britain at The Hague, Oct 29, 1709, the second, also with Great Britain, was signed at Utrecht, Jan 29, 1713 By the third, with Great Britain and Austria, Nov 15, 1715, the Netherlands were ceded to the Emperor, Charles VI — **mixed treaty,** a treaty which calls in part for an agreement to take immediate and irrevocable effect, and further, for the continuance or repetition of certain acts — **personal t,** a treaty dealing with the contracting parties in their individual capacities — **postal t,** a treaty relating to the exchange of mails — **real t,** a treaty relating only to the terms of the pact — **transitory t,** a treaty which takes effect immediately, as a treaty for cession of territory — **T Elm,** an elm-tree beneath which William Penn entered into his treaty with the Indians near Philadelphia, October 1682 — **t. of cession,** a treaty by which territory is transferred from one sovereign to another — **t of commerce,** a treaty for the regulation of matters of commerce — **t of Locarno,** see LOCARNO — **t of Paris 1** The tripartite treaty signed Mar 30 1856 by England, France, and Russia that ended the Crimean war, strictly, the **Peace of Paris 2.** Same as DECLARATION OF PARIS — **t. of peace,** same as PEACE *n*, 4 — **t of Rapallo,** see RAPALLO — **t of Versailles,** see VERSAILLES

Treb'bi-a, 1 treb'bi-ə, 2 trĕb'bi-a, *n* A river in N W Italy near it Hannibal defeated the Romans 218 B C, and Suwaroff defeated the French June 17-19, 1799

Tre-bel'li, 1 trē-bel'lī, 2 trę-bĕl'lī, **Zella** (*née* Gilbert) (1838-$^{8}/_{10}$1892) A French mezzo-soprano opera-singer

Tre-bel'i-an, 1 trī-bel'ı-ən *or* -bel'yən, 2 trē-bĕl'ı-an *or* -bĕl'yan, *a* *Rom Law* Pertaining to the *Senatus Consultum Trebellianum* of Nero's reign, by which an heir, subject to a fideicommissum, was entitled to a fourth of the estate, as against the finding of the commissum This fourth was known as the **quarta Trebelliana** or **Trebellian fourth portion.** [< *Trebellius* Maximus, Rom consul]

Tre'bi-nje, 1 tre'bi-nye 2 trĕ'bi-nyĕ *n* A fortified town in S Bosnia and Herzegovina province, Jugoslavia

Treb'i-zond, 1 treb'ı-zond, 2 trĕb'ı-zŏnd, *n* **1** A vilayet in N E Asia Minor, 11,850 sq m **2** Its capital, where Xenophon's retreat with the Ten Thousand Greeks was checked the ancient **Trapezus** captured by the Russians, April 16 1916 retaken by the Turks, Feb 24 1918

treb'l(e^{F}, 1 treb'l, 2 trĕb'l, *v* [TREB'LED, TREB'LING]
I *t* **1** To make three times as great multiply by three, triple **2†.** To utter in a high shrill, or whining tone **II** ı To become three times as great or numerous

treb'l(e^{F}, *a* **1.** Multiplied by three, threefold, triple **2** *Mus* Soprano **3** Acute, piping, as, a *treble* sound [OF < L *triplus* see TRIPLE *a*] — **t clef,** see CLEFF *n* — **treb'le-cours"ing,** *n* *Mining* The system of dividing a ventilating current into three coursings — **t.-dated,** *a* [Rare] Living three times as long as man — **t gear** (*Mach*) a train of three gears for increasing or reducing speed or mechanical effect — **t.-geared,** *a* — **t. purchase** (*Mach*), a threefold purchase

treb'l(e^{F}, *n* **1** *Mus* (1) The soprano probably from its being regarded as a third part, alto and bass being the others (2) The highest register of the compass of an instrument (3) A soprano singer (4) The highest-pitched bell in a chime **2.** Figuratively, high piping sounds suggesting a treble

I chatter over stony ways In little sharps and *trebles*
TENNYSON *The Brook* st 6

3 In short whist, a score of three to nothing **4** *pl* Lattens which are a little over one sixty-fourth of an inch in thickness **5†.** A musical instrument

— **treb'le-ness,** *n* **1.** The state or character of being treble or soprano shrilliness **2** The state or condition of being triple threefoldness — **treb'let,** *n* A triblet — **treb'-ling,** *n* **1** The act of making triple **2** Extra planking put on the bows of a vessel to resist the pressure of ice —

treb'ly, *adv* With three times the number or quantity, triply often indefinitely as an intensive, as, *trebly* shrewd

treb'le-tree", 1 treb'l-trī", 2 trĕb'l-trē, *n* An arrangement of whiffletrees for three horses, a three-horse equalizer

Tre-bo'ni-us, 1 trı-bō'nı-us, 2 tre-bō'nı-ŭs **Caius** (43 B C) A Roman politician and general, conspired against Cæsar introduced in Shakespeare's *Julius Cæsar*

treb'u-chet, 1 treb'yu-shet, 2 trĕb'yu-chĕt, *n* [F] **1.** *Archeol* A catapult-like device for throwing heavy missiles

treb"u-chet'tumt, treb'uck-et†

In the *trebuchet* the means of propulsion was a counter-weight The axle, which was near the top of a high strutted vertical frame served as the bridge of a balance the shorter arm of which carried the counter-weight and the longer arm the carrier for the shot *Encyc Brit* 11th ed vol xxvii p 233

2 A tilting scale-balance **3** A tilting trap for small game **4** A cucking-stool

tre-cen'to, 1 trē-chen'to, 2 trę-chĕn'to, *n* [It] The 14th century, as producing a particular style of Italian literature and art (in literature, Petrarchism), called the *early Italian style* — **tre-cen'tist,** *n* A writer or an artist who advocated or conformed to the style of the trecento

tre-chom'e-ter, 1 trı-kom'ı-tər, 2 tre-cŏm'e-ter, *n* An odometer or road-measurer [< Gr *trechō*, run, + -METER]

treck^{1}, *v* & *n* Same as TREK

treck^{2}, 1 trek, 2 trĕk, *vt* **1.** To draw along, tow **2†.** To prolong, delay [Var of TREK, *v*]

treck'-pot", 1 trek'-pot, 2 trĕk'-pŏt', *n* A pot for drawing tea [TREKSCHUIT

treck'schuyt", 1 trek'skoıt', 2 trĕk'scōıt', *n* Same as **tre cor'de,** 1 trē kōr'dē, 2 trę cōr'dę [It] *Mus* Three strings a direction for piano-players to take off the soft pedal

Tre-cu'll-a, 1 trı-kūl'lı-ə, 2 tre-cū'll-a, *n* *Bot* A small genus of trees of the family *Moraceæ*, having its male and female flowers in the same head There are three species, natives of Senegambia *T africana* is the African breadfruit [< Auguste *Trécul* French botanist]

tred'dle, *n* Same as TREADLE

tred'dle, 1 tred'l, 2 trĕd'l, *n* **1** [Prov Eng] Sheep's or hare's dung **2†** [Slang, Eng] A prostitute

Tre-de'gar, 1 trı-dī'gər *or* tred'ı-gır 2 tre-dē'gar *or* trĕd'e-gar, *n* A town in Monmouthshire, England

Tred'gold, 1 tred'gōld, 2 trĕd'gŏld, **Thomas** ($^{8}/_{10}$1788-$^{1}/_{10}$1829) An English civil engineer, *The Steam Engine*

tre-dille'†, *n* A game of cards for three persons **tre-drille'†.**

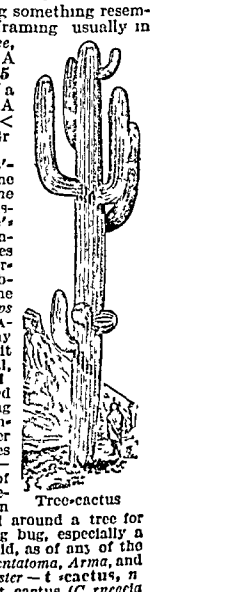
tree, 1 trī, 2 trē, *v* [TREED, TREE'ING] **I** *t* **1.** To force to climb or take refuge in a tree, as a hunted person or quadruped, figuratively, to get complete advantage of, corner, as, to *tree* a possum, to *tree* an opponent **2** To stretch, as a boot, on a boot-tree, also, to fasten on a tree, as the leather part of a saddle

II ı **1.** [Rare] To get into a tree, especially when hunted, as, coons *tree* rather than take cover **2** To take a tree-like form said of some electrified precipitations or deposits **3†.** To grow to the size of a tree

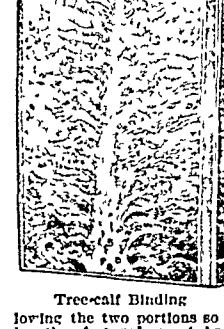
tree, *n* **1.** A perennial woody plant having a single self-supporting stem or trunk, the whole ranging from about 10 feet to a considerable height Compare SHRUB **2** Something whose outline resembles that of a tree, as, a pictured genealogical *tree* Specif (1) *Math* A branching diagram (2) A tree-like group of crystals, as, *trees* in a storage-battery

Thus the lead *tree* (arbor Saturnæ) the tin *tree* (arbor Jovis), the silver *tree* (arbor Dianæ), were so called by the alchemists, from the apparent growth of these metals out of their solutions and in tree-like forms
B SILLIMAN, JR *Physics* § 893, p 594 [BL & CO 1867]

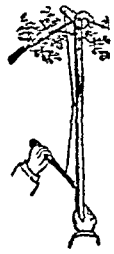
3. A timber or piece of wood having something resembling a stem and branch, as in a framing usually in composition, as, axle*tree*, boot-*tree*, saddle-*tree*, swingle*tree*, etc **4** A gibbet, also, a cross of crucifixion **5** [Prov Eng] A wooden handle, as of a spade **6†.** Timber, wood **7†** A club, also, any piece of wood [< AS *trēo*, tree cp Ice *trē*, Goth *triu*, Gr *drys*] **tret.**


Tree-cactus

— holy tree, the pride-of-India — **Jas'mine-tree",** *n* The red jasmine (*Plumeria rubra*) — **mammoth t,** same as BIG TREE — **stinging t,** the Australian nettle-tree See NETTLE — **tree's ag"ate,** *n* A variety of agate containing dendritic markings sometimes made artificially — **t -aloe,** *n* The quiver-tree — **t -asp,** *n* A venomous tree-climbing dendraspidoid snake, especially the long and slender *Dendraspis angusticeps* of South Africa — **t -azalea,** *n* See AZALEA — **t.-badger,** *n* An African cony of the genus *Dendrohyrax*, a rock-rabbit of arboreal habits — **t.-bear,** *n* [Local, U S] The raccoon — **t -beard,** *n* **1** A lichen (*Usnea barbata*) with rounded branches and pendulous thallus, growing on trees **2** Spanish moss a South-American name See BLACK MOSS, under MOSS — **t.-beetle,** *n* A beetle that lives or seeks its food on trees and shrubs — **t -boa,** *n* An arboreal boa of either of the genera *Epicrates* and *Corallus* specif, *C hortulanus* — **t -box,** *n* An upright box, usually perforated, placed around a tree for protection — **t -bug,** *n* A sap-sucking bug, especially a pentatomid, as of any of the genera *Pentatoma*, *Arma*, and *Rhaphigaster* — **t -cactus,** *n* The giant cactus (*C macaia gigantea*) or saguaro — **t -calf,** *n* A bright-brown calf binding stained in a conventional tree-like design — **t -cat,** *n* A paradoxure, palm-cat — **t -celandine,** *n* A shrubby Mexican plant (*Bocconia frutescens*), 5 to 6 feet high, with oval oblong pinnatifid leaves and inconspicuous greenish flowers in terminal panicles — **t -climber,** *n* An animal noted for climbing trees Specif (1) A tree-creeper (2) A climbing-fish — **t -clipper,** *n* [Prov Eng] A tree-creeper — **t -coffin,** *n* *Archeol* A prehistoric coffin made by splitting a log of the proper length and size and hollowing the two portions so as to enclose a corpse at full length — **t.-coral,** *n* A branching coral, as a madrepore


Tree-calf Binding

—t.-cotton, *n* A tall perennial species of cotton-plant (*Gossypium arboreum*) native in India, Arabia, and Celebes It yields the first season a cotton of long staple with a crisp, white, opaque fiber not easily separable **—t.-coupling,** *n* A coupling for uniting a single tree and doubletree **—t.-crab,** *n* The purse-crab **—t.-creeper,** *n* **1.** A certhioid bird, as the common European creeper (*Certhia familiaris*) **2.** A South-American dendrocolaptine bird, having spiny acuminate tail-feathers and scansorial feet See illus under DENDROCOLAPTES **—t.-cricket,** *n* An arboricole cricket, especially a cricket of the genus *Œcanthus*, as the nearly white **snowy t.-cricket,** *Œ. niveus* or *Œ. latipennis*, both injurious to grape-vines in the United States **—t.-crow,** *n* An Oriental corvine bird, as (1) *Crypsirhina Dendrocitta*, or a related genus (see illus under SIRGANG), or (2) a wattle-crow (see illus under WATTLE-BIRD) **—t.-cuckoo,** *n* An arboreal cuckoo, as of the genus *Cuculus* opposed to *ground-cuckoo* See illus under CUCKOO **—t.-cult,** *n* Any system of religion in which trees are accepted as deities and regarded as objects of religious devotion **—t.-digger,** *n* A device for loosening the earth about a row of small trees, as in a nursery, consisting of a plow-like contrivance having two beams to run on either side of the row, while a curved share connecting the beams passes under and around the roots **—t.-dove,** *n* An arboreal Oriental or Australian pigeon of *Myristicivora* or a related genus, feeding mostly on fruits **—t.-duck,** *n* An arboreal duck of *Dendrocygna* or a related genus, as *D. arborea* of Cuba or *D. fulva* of the southern United States and tropical America, and *D. Javanica* of India **—t.-finch,** *n* The tree-sparrow **—t.-fly,** *n* A xylophagid fly **—t.-germander,** *n* A shrubby evergreen germander (*Teucrium fruticans*) of southern Europe, 2 or 3 feet high **—t.-goose,** *n* **1.** The barnacle-goose **2** A goose-barnacle **—t.-gum,** *n* *Chem* Xylan **—t.-hair,** *n* A lichen (*Cornicularia jubata*) with a dark wiry pendulous entangled thallus, growing on trees in subalpine woods **—t.-heath,** *n.* An evergreen shrub (*Erica arborea*) of southern Europe, about 4 feet high, with white flowers **—t.-hoopoe,** *n* A wood-hoopoe **—t.-hornbill,** *n* A hornbill of arboreal habits **—t.-house,** *n* A dwelling constructed, as for safety, in the top or in the branches of a great tree **—t. iron,** *n* An iron clip or hook for a swingle-tree or doubletree **—t.-jobber,** *n* [Local, Eng] A woodpecker **—t.-kangaroo,** *n* An arboreal kangaroo (genus *Dendrolagus*) of New Guinea and Queensland, as the boongary **—t.-lark,** *n* The tree-pipit **—t.-lichen,** *n* A lichen that grows on trees used sometimes in contrast to *rock-lichen* **—t. lizard,** *n* A chameleon **—t.-lobster,** *n* A tree-crab **—t.-louse,** *n* An aphid **—t.-lungwort,** *n* A lichen (*Sticta pulmonacea*) See LUNGWORT, *n*, 3 **—t. lupine,** *n* A shrubby Californian lupine (*Lupinus arboreus*) with large fragrant yellow flowers in whorls often cultivated for ornament **—t.-mallow,** *n* A shrubby biennial (*Lavatera arborea*) growing wild in southwestern Europe In cultivation it attains a height of 8 to 10 feet, and has pale-purple flowers in long racemes **sea'-mal"low†.—t.-martin,** *n* **1.** A South-American bird (*Progne trapera*), resembling the house-martin **2.** *The tree-swallow* (*Hirundo bicolor*) **—t.-medic,** *n* Moon-trefoil **—t.-mignonette,** *n* *Common mignonette* prevented from flowering by a constant nipping of the buds and thus made to become a perennial **—t.-milk,** *n* **1.** *The milky juice* of a tropical shrub (*Gymnema lactiferum*), found in India and eastward **2.** The product of a milk-tree or cow-tree **—t.-molasses,** *n* [Colloq, U S] Maple-sirup **—t.-moss,** *n* **1.** Any moss or lichen growing on trees **2** Any moss or lycopod with tree-like branching **—t.-mouse,** *n* An African dendromyine mouse **—t.-nettle,** *n* The Australian nettle-tree See NETTLE **—t.-nymph,** *n* *Gr Myth* Same as DRYAD, 1 **—t. of Buddha,** the bo-tree **—t. of chastity,** the chaste-tree **—t. of heaven,** a large ornamental shade-tree (*Ailantus glandulosa*), native of eastern Asia, extensively planted in towns on account of its rapid growth It has a smooth brown bark, long odd-pinnate leaves, and large terminal panicles of green and usually dioecious flowers, those on the male or staminate trees being very ill-scented **Chinese t. of heaven; t. of the gods†.—t. of knowledge of good and evil,** the tree in the garden of Eden whose fruit Adam and Eve were forbidden to eat (*Gen* iii, 3 6) **—t. of liberty,** a tree or green bough dedicated to liberty, and set up in some public place much used in French revolutions and in the Revolutionary War Such trees were sometimes adorned with a liberty-cap, tricolors, and other symbols of equality and fraternity **—t. of life. 1** *Bot & Anat* Arbor-vitæ **2.** A tree in the garden of Eden described in Genesis ii 9 **3** A tree in heaven described in Revelation xxii, 2, also, used figuratively to indicate source of vitality or life **4** A decorative motif used by the ancient Assyrians and Persians and adapted in many Oriental countries **—t. of long life,** a tree (*Glaphyria nitida*), growing at high elevations in the Malayan Islands **—t. of sadness,** see NIGHT-JASMINE **—t. of the gods,** same as TREE OF HEAVEN **—t. of the sun** (translation of the Japanese name *hinoki*), a Japanese forest-tree (*Retinospora obtusa*), allied to the American cypress, 80 feet or more in height, with a straight trunk often 5 feet in diameter, yielding a valuable close-grained light-colored timber It is cultivated in other countries for ornament **Japanese arbor vitæ†, Japanese cypress†, sun-t †—t.-oil,** *n* Same as WOOD-OIL See OIL **—t.-onion,** *n* Same as TOP ONION See ONION **—t.-orchis,** *n* Any species of the genus *Epidendrum* **—t.-oyster,** *n* An oyster of the subgenus *Alectryonia* or *Dendrostrea* a mangrove-oyster **—t.-partridge,** *n* **1.** A large odontophorine (genus *Dendrortyx*) of the warmer parts of America frequenting forests **2.** An Asiatic partridge of the genus *Arboricola* **—t.-peony,** *n* A Chinese shrub (*Pæonia moutan*) See PEONY **—t.-pie,** *n* An Asiatic tree-crow of the genus *Dendrocitta* as *D. rufa* **—t.-pigeon,** *n* A fruit-pigeon **—t.-pipit,** *n* A European titlark (*Anthus arboreus* or *trivialis*) **—t.-poke,** *n* The bellasombra **—t.-poppy,** *n* A hardy Californian plant (*Dendromecon rigidum*), with woody stem and branches rigid lance-shaped leaves and yellow flowers The name is a translation of its generic name **—t.-porcupine,** *n* An arboreal prehensile-tailed synetherine porcupine of tropical America, as *Synetheres prehensilis* **—t.-primrose,** *n* Any species of *Œnothera* evening-primrose See ŒNOTHERA and EVENING-PRIMROSE **—t.-protector,** *n* A contrivance to protect a tree at the trunk from the ravages of crawling insects as an encircling trough filled with oil or water a band of tarred fabric etc **—t.-pruner,** *n* Any implement with which to prune trees, especially, a pruning-shears mounted on a pole and operated by a cord or small chain, as a cross-cutter **—t.-purs'ane,** *n* Same as PURSLANE-TREE **—t.-rat,** *n* **1.** An arboreal West-Indian echimyine rodent of either of the genera *Capromys* and *Plagiodontia*, as the pilorat **2** [India] A rat (*Mus rufescens*) infesting thatched roofs **—t.-remover,** *n* An apparatus for transplanting large trees, as a very high-bodied truck that may be put together around the tree, and made to support a framework built around the roots, so that the whole can be raised and wheeled along



Tree-pruner, showing mode of operation.

By the aid of *tree-removers* . . . the first tree thus transplanted was a Gru-Gru palm forty-three feet high . . . successfully carried for four miles

H A BLAKE in *N Am Rev* Feb 1891, p 183

—t.-rune, *n* In Scandinavia, a cryptogram in which the number of branches on a tree indicate the desired letter in the runic alphabet **—t.-runner,** *n* [Austral] Any Australian certhioid bird of the genus *Sittella* **—t.-scraper,** *n* A hoe-like device or instrument for scraping bark, moss, etc, from trees **—t.-scribe,** *n* *Forestry* Same as SCRATCHER, *n*, 5 **—t.-serpent,** *n* A tree-snake **—t.-shrew,** *n* A tupaiid or squirrel-shrew See illus under BANKRING **—t.-shrike,** *n* A bush-shrike **—t.-snake,** *n* A slender arboreal philodryodine, dryophine, or dendrophine snake of the warmer parts of the world **—t.-sorrel,** *n* A shrubby evergreen species of sorrel (*Rumex lunaria*) with greenish flowers introduced from the Canaries **—t.-soul,** *n* Among tree-worshipers, a soul or spirit that had taken up its abode in a tree **—t.-sparrow,** *n.* **1.** A European sparrow (*Passer montanus*) resembling the house-sparrow, but smaller **2** A common North-American sparrow (*Spizella monticola*), breeding in northern latitudes and migrating southward in winter **—t.-squirrel,** *n* A typical arboreal squirrel **—t.-sugar,** *n* [Colloq, U S] Same as MAPLE-SUGAR **—t.-swallow,** *n* A swallow that nests in holes in trees (1) The North-American white-bellied swallow or a related species (2) An Australian martin of the genus *Hylochelidon* **—t.-swift,** *n* A long-tailed Oriental swift of the genus *Macropteryx* or *Dendrochelidon*, breeding in hollow trees, as the Hecho (*M.* or *D. longipennis*) **—t. tiger,** *n* The leopard (*Felis pardus*) **—t.-violet,** *n* A shrubby species of violet (*Viola arborescens*) with pale-blue flowers, native of Spain **—t.-warbler,** *n* An arboreal sylviine bird of *Hypolais* or a related genus **—t.-wax,** *n* Any one of several varieties of wax found on trees, as Chinese wax **—t.-wool,** *n* Same as PINE-NEEDLE WOOL



American Tree-sparrow 1/8

Who, as he drew anear the garden plucked
Blown tufts of *tree-wool* from the grove
EDWIN ARNOLD *Light of Asia* bk. VII, at 18

—t.-worm†, *n* A ship-worm **—t.-wormwood,** *n* A hardy evergreen shrubby species of wormwood (*Artemisia arborescens*) of the Levant **—t.-worship,** *n* *Anthrop* In primitive times, or among primitive races, reverence paid to trees because of the belief that they were inhabited by a supernatural being or were beloved by some god whose favor should be propitiated This veneration survives in the Chersonese, and among native races of America, Asia, Africa, and Oceania It was much developed among the Canaanites Buddhists, Druids, and Greeks, and gave rise to a large class of fables and folk-lore The sacred bo-tree of India, destroyed in 1887, the oak of the Druids and of Dodona, the laurel of Apollo, the fig of the Acropolis, and the legends of dryads, fauns and satyrs are products of tree-worship **—t.-worshiper,** *n* **—trembling t,** the aspen, especially the American aspen or quaking asp trembling poplar **—up a t.** [Colloq] **1.** *In a position from which there* is no retreat, cornered caught **2.** In such a position as to be disinterested as, it looks that way to a man *up a tree*



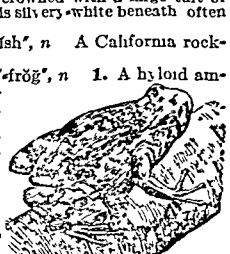
Tree-house of the Philippine Islands

Tree, Sir Herbert Beerbohm (12/21 1853–7/21 1917) Herbert Beerbohm an English actor and manager

tree'-fern", 1 trī'-fûrn", 2 trē'-fērn", *n* A fern in which the trunk (caudex) attains a tree-like size, as those in the genera *Cyathea* and *Dicksonia* **—silvery tree fern,** a handsome fern (*Cyathea dealbata*) of New Zealand, whose trunk, 10 to 15 feet high, is crowned with a large tuft of bipinnate and tripinnate fronds silvery-white beneath often cultivated in greenhouses

tree'fish", 1 trī'fish", 2 trē'fish", *n* A California rockfish (*Sebastichthys serriceps*)

tree'-frog", 1 trī'-frog", 2 trē'-frŏg", *n* **1.** A hyloid amphibian, especially an arboreal species of *Hyla* or a related genus having the toes dilated with viscous disks, as *Hyla arborea* of Europe or *H. versicolor* of North America, a tree-toad **2.** Some other anuran frequenting trees



American Tree-frog

The common *tree-frog* the prophet of the summer showers seldom heard by day except in damp weather keeps up a constant garrulity during all the still nights in the month of June

WILSON FLAGG *Halcyon Days* p 79 [B & L, 1881]

tree'ful, 1 trī'ful, 2 trē'ful *n* [-FULS, *pl*] All that a tree may bear

tree'hood, 1 trī'hud, 2 trē'hŏŏd, *n* The quality or state of being a tree

tree'hop"per, 1 trī'hep'ər, 2 trē'hŏp'er, *n* One of various homopterous insects that injure plants by sucking the sap, especially a membracid, very common in the warm parts of America, and generally of grotesque form from the prolongation upward or forward of the prothorax A characteristic example is the **buffalo treehopper** (*Ceresa bubalus*), a pale-green species that lays its eggs in the bark of fruit-trees



Treehopper (*Enchenopa binotata*) 2/1

tree'less, 1 trī'les, 2 trē'lĕs, *a* Destitute of trees **—tree'less-ness,** *n*

treen†, *a* **1.** *Pertaining to or found in trees* **2** Wooden

treen², 1 trin 2 trēn, *n* [Manx] A township so called from an early threefold partition of tithes **tree'in:.**

treen³†, *n* Plural of TREE

tree'nail, 1 trī'nēl or (*colloq*) tren'l or trun'l, 2 trē'nāl or (*colloq*) trēn'l or trŭn'l, *n* **1.** *Ship-building* A slender piece of hard wood used in fastening together timbers, originally, any wooden nail **2.** *Arch* A gutta. **tran'nel†; tre'nail†; tren'nel†; trun'nel†.** [Incorrect forms] [woodland scenes

tree'scape, 1 trī'skēp, 2 trē'scāp, *n* [Rare] A picture of

tree'ship, 1 trī'ship, 2 trē'ship, *n* [Rare] Treehood

tree'-speel"er, 1 trī'-spīl"ər, 2 trē'-spēl er, *n* [Brit] A tree-creeper [Unbolted flour of wheat.

treet, 1 trīt, 2 trēt, *n* **1.** [Prov Eng] A kind of bran **2†.**

tree'-toad", 1 trī'-tōd", 2 trē'-tōd", *n* A tree-frog

tref, 1 tref; 2 trēf, *a* [Heb] Unclean Compare KOSHER. **tre'fa†.**

tref'fled, 1 tref'ld, 2 trēf'ld, *a* *Her* Bottony, trefoiled

tre"flé', 1 trē"flē'; 2 trę'fle', *a* *Her* **1** Terminating in

tre"flée', } a trefoil, as a cross **2.** Ensigned, bordered, or

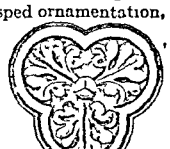
trefflée', } *semé* with trefoils [< F *trèfle*, < *trêfle* see TREFOIL]

tref'le, 1 tref'l, 2 trēf'l, *n* **1.** A trefoil **2.** *Fort* A mine having three chambers about a common center. [< F *trefle*, see TREFOIL]

tre'foil, 1 trī foil, 2 trē'fŏil, *n* **1.** Any species of *Trifolium*, any one of the clovers so called from the trifoliolate leaves, also, the black medic, and other plants with trifoliolate leaves

Hovers the butterfly gay over the *trefoil's* red flow'r.
SCHILLER *The Walk* tr by BOWRING st 1.

2 *Arch* A three-lobed or three-cusped ornamentation, as in window-heads, tracery, etc It may be in the form of a clover-leaf or with acute cusps or with reverse curves used also attributively See illus under FOIL **3.** *Her* A flower or leaf with three cusps generally blazoned with a stalk **4.** A European eggar-moth (*Lasiocampa trifolii*) injurious to clover **5** *Anat* The triangular front of a molar tooth [< F *trefle*, < L *trifolium*, < *tres*, three, + *folium*, leaf]



Trefoil from the Cathedral of Sées, Normandy (13th century)

—bog'-tre"foil, *n* The bog-bean See BUCK-BEAN **bitter t †—great t**, same as LUCERNE **—honeysuckle t.,** *n* Same as PURPLE CLOVER **—shrubby t**, same as HOP-TREE **—thorny t**, a spiny annual (*Fagonia cretica*) of the bean-caper family, with trifoliolate leaves and rose- or lilac-colored fragrant flowers It is found in the Mediterranean region and other warm regions in Asia, Africa and America **—tre'foil-arch",** *n* See ARCH¹ *n*, 2 **—t.-knot,** *n* *Math* A simple knot having the form of a three-lobed curve of the sixth order **—yellow t.,** the black medic (*Medicago lupulina*) **—tre'foiled,** *a* **1.** Having the form of a trefoil, as an arch **2** *Her* Bottony **tre-fo'il-at"ed† —tre'foil-wise,** *adv* In the manner or form of a trefoil, in triple combination

treg'a-, } 1 treg'a-, treg-, 2 treg'a-, treg- From *tr-* (in TRIL-

treg-, } LION) + *-eg-* (in MEG) combining forms used in electrical nomenclature to signify one trillion (10^{12}) or one million millions, as in *tregadyne tregerg tregohm*

Tre-gel'les, 1 trī-gel'ēz, 2 tre-gĕl'ēs, **Samuel Prideaux** (1/20 1813–1/21 1875) An English Biblical scholar

treg'et†, *n* Sleight of hand, juggling, trickery **trag'et†; trag'et-ry†; treg'et-ry† —treg'et-our†,** *n* A juggler, also, an impostor **trag'et-our†.**

Tre'go, 1 trī'go, 2 trē'go, *n* A county in W central Kansas; 900 sq m county-seat, Wakeeney

tre-ha'la, 1 trī-hā'lə, 2 tre-ha'la, *n* *Entom* The cocoon of a lepidopterous insect found in Persia formed of material disgorged from its stomach used for food by the inhabitants [Cor of *tigala*, native name in Persia]

tre'ha-lose, 1 trī'ha-lōs, 2 trē'ha-lōs, *n* Same as MYCOSE

trel'lage, 1 trī'lij, 2 trēl'ag, *n* [F] A frame to train shrubs and fruit-trees upon, espalier

Climbing lianas which cross from one tree to the other, like ropes passing from mast to mast help to fill up all the gaps in this *trellage*
LAFCADIO HEARN in *Harper's Monthly* Aug, 1888 p 335

trellie, 1 trel, 2 trēl, *n* **1.** *Lace-making* A net ground **2.** [Rare] *Her* A lattice [F see TRELLIS]

Tre'in-ta y Tres, 1 trī'in-ta ī trēs, 2 trē'in-ta y tres **1.** A department in S E Uruguay, South America 3,683 *sq m.* **2** The capital of this department [Italy.

Tre'ja, 1 trē'ya 2 trę'yä, *n* A town in Macerata province,

trek, 1 trek 2 trĕk, *n* [TREKKED, TREK'KING] [S Afr] **1.** To travel from place to place, as in ox-wagons, travel, as, we *trekked farther north* that season **2.** To remove with one's effects to another jurisdiction or region, migrate **3.** To draw a vehicle or load, as, these oxen *trek* well [< D *trekken*, draw] **treck†.**

trek, 1 trek, 2 trĕk, *n* [S Afr] **1.** An organized migration, as for the founding of a colony in another territory or jurisdiction, hence an invasion, or a body organized for invasion **2.** A journey or trip, as with an ox-wagon **3.** A stage in a journey, a day's journey, the distance between two stopping-places **4** The act of drawing or hauling, traction, also, the state of the roads, wheeling *as the trek was heavy* [D, < *trekken*, draw] **Great Trek** (*S. Afr Hist*), the migration of the Boer population of Cape Colony across the Vaal, Orange and Drakenburg rivers (1835–1838) which led to the formation of the Orange Free State and the South African Republic **—trek'-ox"en,** *n pl* Draft-oxen **—t.-rope,** *n* A trek-tow of rope **—trek'schuit",** *n* A vessel designed to be towed especially, a canal-boat **trek'schuyt"† —t.-tow,** *n* A drag-line of chain or rope used to attach the yokes of an ox-team to a wagon-pole **—trek'veld",** *n* A region not divided into farms often used for herding flocks **—trek'-wag"on,** *n* A large covered vehicle usually 6-wheeled, used by trekkers **trek'-wag"gon†.—trek'ker,** *n* One who treks emigrant or immigrant [under employed in the British army

trek-om'e-ter, 1 trek-om'i-tər 2 trĕk-ŏm'e-ter *n* A range-finder

tre-law'ny, 1 trī-lē'ni, 2 tre-la'ny, *n* [Prov Eng] A thin porridge of barley-meal

trel'lis, 1 trel'is, 2 trĕl'is, *vt* **1.** To interlace so as to form a trellis **2.** To furnish with a trellis or trellises; fasten on a trellis as *trellised* plants **trel'lized.—trellised armor,** a variety of ancient armor supported or ornamented by metal cross-bars arranged in trellised or lattice-work form

trel'lis, *n* **1.** A cross-barred grating or lattice, especially a frame used for an outdoor screen, also, a support with posts for running plants, as, a vineyard *trellis* **2.** A summer-house or other structure constructed mainly of trellis-work **3.** *Her* A treille [< F *treillis*, < *treille*, < L *trichila*, *tricla*, bower] **trel'lice†.**

trel'list, *pp* Trellised S S.

trel'lis-work", 1 trel'is-wûrk", 2 trĕl'is-wûrk", *n* **1.** Latticework **2** A kind of appliqué embroidery

tre-loob', 1 trī-lūb' 2 tre-lōōb', *tt & rt* *Mining* To treat or work loobs or tin-slimes toss a disused term

Tre'ma, 1 trī'ma 2 trē'ma *n* *Bot* A genus of tropical trees or shrubs of the family *Ulmaceæ*, having two-ranked

leaves, polygamous flowers in clusters, and globose drupaceous fruits *T micrantha*, a leafy shrub, is found in southern Florida [< Gr *trēma*, hole]

Trem"a-do'cian, 1 trem"ə-dō'shən, 2 trĕm"a-dō'shan, *a Geol* Of or pertaining to the uppermost of the three series of strata comprised in the Cambrian system in Europe, or to the corresponding geologic epoch See GEOLOGY — **Trem"a-do'cian,** *n*

tre-man'do, 1 trē-măn'do 2 trę-man'do, *adv* [It] *Mus* In a trembling wavering manner so rapidly as to produce a tremulous effect **tre"mo-lan'do†**

Tre"man-dra'ce-æ, 1 trī man-drē'sı-ī, 2 trē"măn-drā'çe-ē, *n pl Bot* A small family of heath-like extratropical Australian shrubs It includes 3 genera and about 20 species **Tre-man'dra,** *n* (t g) [< Gr *trēma*, a pore, + *anēr* (*andr-*), male, stamen] **Tre-man'dre-æ†.** — **tre"man-dra'ceous,** *a*

Trem"a-to'da, 1 trem"ə-tō'də, 2 trĕm"a-tō'da *n pl Helminth* A division of worms especially an order of parasitic platelminths with a flattish body, suckers or chitinoid hooks, an alimentary canal but no anus and supraphary ngeal ganglia flukes [< Gr *trēmatōdēs*, < *trēma* (*t-*) (see TREMEX) + *eidos* see -OID] **Trem"a-to'de-at.** — **trem'a-tod, trem'a-tode,** *a & n*

Trem"a-tol'de-a, 1 trem"ə-tol'dı-ə, 2 trĕm"a-tōl'de-a, *n pl Helminth* The *Trematoda* [< Gr *trēmatōdēs*, see TREMATODA] — **trem'a-toid,** *a & n*

Trem"a-to-sau'rus, 1 trem"ə-to-sō'rus 2 trĕm"a-to-są'rūs, *n Paleon* An order of Triassic labyrinthodont amphibians [Same as WILD IRISHMAN

tre-ma"tu-ku'tu, 1 trē-mä"tu-kū'tu, 2 trę-ma tu-ku'tu, *n*

trem'bl(eᴱ, 1 trem'bl, 2 trĕm'bl, *v* [TREM'BLED, TREM'BLDᴱ, TREM'BLING] **I.** *t* [Rare] To cause to vibrate, agitate

> She *trembles* her fan in a sweetness dumb,
> As her thoughts were beyond recalling
> E B BROWNING *A Woman's Shortcomings* st 2

II *t* **1.** To shake involuntarily, as with fear or weakness, be agitated, be affected with tremor

> The Turk was dreaming of the hour
> When Greece, her knee in suppliance bent,
> Should *tremble* at his power
> HALLECK *Marco Bozzaris* st 1

2. To have slight irregular vibratory motion, as from some jarring force, quiver, shake, or totter, as, the explosion caused the buildings to *tremble* **3** To sound with quivering, quaver, as, a *trembling* voice **4** To oscillate, as a balance or as anything supported in it, before an equipoise is reached, hence, to be in an uncertain state, be in great danger usually in the phrase to **tremble in the balance** [< F *trembler*, < LL *tremulo*, < L *tremulus*, trembling, < *tremo*, tremble] Syn. see QUAKE — **to tremble for,** to be in great fear concerning — **trem'bla-ble†,** *a*

trem'bl(eᴱ, *n* **1** The act or state of trembling **2** *pl Pathol* (1) Involuntary muscular agitation, as, the *trembles* of drunkards (2) An endemic disease among cattle, the milk-sickness **3.** [Canada] *Bot* The American aspen (*Populus tremuloides*)

trem'ble-ment, 1 trem'bl-ment *or* -ment, 2 trĕm'bl-ment, *n* **1.** *Mus* A trill **2** [Rare] The state of being in a tremble

trem'bler, 1 trem'bler, 2 trĕm'bler, *n* **1.** A creature that trembles, especially from fear **2** *Elec* (1) An automatic vibrator for making and breaking an electric circuit (2) An electric bell **3** [T-] *Ch Hist* One of an English religious sect of the 16th century **4.** A torpedinoid fish (*Narke* or *Narcine brasiliensis*) of the West Indies and Brazil, one of the electric rays **5.** A bird, one of the *Mimina* found in the West Indies

trem'bling, 1 trem'blıng, 2 trĕm'blıng **I.** *pa* Quivering, shivering, or shaking, as, the *trembling* palsy **II** *n Vet* An infective disease among sheep said to be conveyed by ticks, characterized by nervous disturbances, muscular spasms and paralysis — **trem'bling hammer,** same as TREMBLER, 2 (1) — **t poplar,** same as TREMBLING TREE

trem'bling-ly, 1 trem'blıng-lı, 2 trĕm'blıng-ly, *adv* With trembling, tremulously

trem-blo'res, 1 trem-blō'rēz 2 trĕm-blō'res, *n pl* [S Am] Same as TEMBLOR an incorrect form [< Sp *temblores*, < *temblar*, TREMBLE] **trem"be-lo'res†**

trem'bly, 1 trem'blı, 2 trĕm'bly, *a* [Colloq] Characterized by a tremble, trembling, timid, frightened

trem'bly, *adv* Tremblingly tremulously

Tre-mel'la, 1 trı-mel'ə, 2 tre-mĕl'a, *n Bot* A genus of fungi, the type of the family *Tremellaceæ* The thallus is yellowish and jelly-like and has numerous folds [< L *tremo*, tremble] — **tre-mel'li-form,** *a* Shaped like the thallus in *Tremella* — **trem'el-lin**(eˢ, *a* — **trem'el-loid,** *a*

Trem"el-la'ce-æ, 1 trem"e-lā'sı-ī, 2 trĕm"ĕ-lā'çe-ē *n pl Bot* A family of basidiomycetous fungi typical of the order *Tremellales* having longitudinally 4-parted basidia [< TREMELLA] **Trem"el-lin'e-æ†; Trem"el-li'nī†** — **trem"el-la'ceous, trem"el-lin'e-ous,** *a*

Trem"el-la'les, 1 trem"e-lā'lız, 2 trĕm"ĕ-lā'lēz *n pl Bot* An order of basidiomycetous fungi having the basidia divided obliquely or lengthwise [< L *tremo*, tremble]

trem'el-lose, 1 trem'e-lōs, 2 trĕm'ĕ-lōs *a* Tremulous like jelly, gelatinous [< L *tremo*, tremble]

tre-men'dous, 1 trı-men'dus, 2 tre-mĕn'dŭs, *a* **1.** Causing or fitted to cause astonishment by its force, immensity, or consequences often used to exaggerate emphasis, as, a *tremendous* blow

> My book the publisher tells me will not be out before April He speaks of it in *tremendous* terms of approbation HAWTHORNE in H James, Jr *s Nathaniel Hawthorne* p 106 [in 1880]

2. Having power to produce terror or awe, awe-inspiring terrible [< L *tremendus*, < *tremo*, tremble] Syn. alarming, appalling, awful, dreadful, fearful, frightful, horrible horrid, horrific, terrible, terrific See FORMIDABLE — **tre-men'dous-ly,** *adv* — **tre-men'dous-ness,** *n*

tre'mex, 1 trī'meks, 2 trē'mĕks, *n* A urocerid insect or horntail (genus *Tremex*), of which the female bores in the trunks of trees with her ovipositor and the larvæ bore in the wood as the pigeon-*tremex* [< Gr *trēma*, hole, < *tetrainō*, bore]

trem'ie, 1 trem'ı, 2 trĕm'ı, *n* A box or frame of wood or metal used for depositing concrete under water Its upper section forms a hopper above water to receive the concrete, and it may be moved laterally or vertically by any suitable device, as a traveling crane TRAUTWINE *Civil Engineers Pocket-book* p 680 [ı w 1896]

Tre-moc"to-pod'ı-dē, 1 trı-mok"to-pod'ı-dī 2 tre-mŏc"to-pŏd'ı-dē, *n pl Conch* A family of octopod cuttlefishes with the apparatus of resistance cartilaginous and no shell **Tre"moc-to'pus,** *n* (t g) [< Gr *trēma* (see TREMEX) + *oktōpous*, see OCTOPODA] — **tre"moc-top'o-did,** *n* — **tre"moc-top'o-doid,** *a*

trem'og-nos"ter, 1 trem'ŏg-nos'tər, 2 trĕm'ŏg-nŏs'ter, *n* A peripheral sense-organ on certain of the lower vertebrates, as fishes [< Gr *tremō*, tremble, + *gnōstēr*, that which knows] [made by a tremograph.

trem'o-gram, 1 trem'o-gram 2 trĕm'o-grăm, *n* A tracing

trem'o-graph, 1 trem'o-graf, 2 trĕm'o-graf, *n Physiol* An apparatus for registering muscular tremor [< L *tremo*, tremble, + -GRAPH]

trem"o-lan'do, 1 trem'o-län'do, 2 trĕm'o-lan'do, *adv* [It] Tremando

trem'o-lite, 1 trem'o-lıt, 2 trĕm'o-lit, *n Mineral* A light-colored calcium-magnesium amphibole ($CaMg_3Si_4O_{12}$), crystallizing in the monoclinic system [< Val *Tremola*, in the Alps] — **trem"o-lit'ic,** *a*

trem'o-lo, 1 trem'o-lō, 2 trĕm'o-lō, *n* [It] *Mus* **1.** A vibrating, beating or throbbing sound produced by the voice, or instrumentally **2.** The mechanism for causing such an effect in organ-tones, as a fan or bellows **trem'o-lant‡, trem'u-lant‡.**

Tre-mont', 1 trı-ment', 2 tre-mŏnt', *n* **1.** A former name of Boston, Mass (originally *Trimountain*, descriptive of Beacon Hill) **2** A township and town in Hancock county, Me **3.** A borough in Schuylkill county, Pa

trem"o-pho'bi-a, 1 trem o-fō bı-ə 2 trĕm o-fō'bi-a *n Pathol* An unreasonable fear of trembling or of a tremulous movement

trem'or, 1 trem'ər *or* trī'mor, 2 trĕm'or *or* trē'mor (XIII), *n* **1.** A quick vibratory movement, or a succession of such movements, as, a *tremor* of the earth, the *tremor* of the aspen **2.** An involuntary trembling or shivering, as from emotion, also, rarely, an emotion suggesting tremor, thrill, specif , in pathology, an involuntary and continued quivering or shaking of the whole or some part of the body a form of paralysis **3** Any trembling, quivering effect [< F *trémeur*, < L *tremor*, < *tremo*, tremble] — **metallic tremor,** the trembling palsy of metal-workers, as of workers with lead or quicksilver, the mercurial trade disease — **t cordis,** abnormal palpitations of the heart, due to either nervous or organic causes — **trem'or-disk",** *n* The image of a star in a telescope which appears larger than it should because of the tremors of instrument and atmosphere — **volitional t.** (*Pathol*), a trembling movement of the entire body when attempting some voluntary effort, characteristic of multiple sclerosis

trem'or-less, 1 trem'ər-les, 2 trĕm'or-lĕs, *a* Having no tremor

Trem'pea-leau, 1 trem'pə-lō, 2 trĕm'pa-lō, *n* A county in central W Wisconsin, 734 sq m county-seat, Whitehall

trem'u-lant, 1 trem'yu-lənt, 2 trĕm'yu-lant **I.** *a* Trembling **II.** *n* A tremolo [< LL *tremulan(t-)s*, ppr of *tremulo*, see TREMBLE]

trem"u-la'tion, 1 trem"yu-lā'shən, 2 trĕm"yu-lā'shon, *n* [Rare] Tremulous motion a trembling

trem'u-lous, 1 trem'yu-lus, 2 trĕm'yu-lŭs, *a* **1.** Characterized by quivering or unsteadiness, trembling, vibrating, as, a *tremulous* leaf, also, produced with or as with trembling, as, a *tremulous* line **2** Showing timidity and irresolution, trembling, wavering **3** Characterized by the agitation that usually attends mental excitement, as, *tremulous* delight [< L *tremulus*, see TREMBLE] — **-ly,** *adv* — **-ness,** *n*

trent, *n* A fish-spear

tre'nail, *n* Same as TREENAIL

trench, 1 trench, 2 trĕnch, *v* **I.** *t* **1.** To dig a trench in, cause to be furrowed, cut as into trenches, hence, to construct trenches in military operations against **2.** *Agric* (1) To turn over deeply by a succession of contiguous trenches (2) To cut deep furrows in for drainage, ditch (3) To plant in trenches **3** To confine in a trench **4.** *Wood-working* To form a continuous groove in **5†.** To cut, carve **II** ı **1.** To encroach **2.** To cut trenches, work in or by trenches **3.** [Archaic] To extend **4†.** To cut, penetrate [< OF *trencher* (F *trancher*) ep L *trunco*, lop, < *truncus*, maimed] Syn.: see TRESPASS

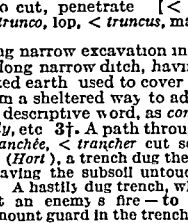
trench, *n* **1.** A long narrow excavation in the ground, ditch **2.** *Mil* A long narrow ditch, having a parapet made of the excavated earth used to cover the advance of soldiery or to form a sheltered way to advanced batteries often with a descriptive word, as *communication, reserve, shelter, supply*, etc **3†.** A path through the woods or coppice [< F *tranchée*, < *trancher* cut see TRENCH ı] — **bastard trench** (*Hort*), a trench dug the depth of two spade-thrusts but leaving the subsoil untouched — **shelter-trench",** *n Mil* A hastily dug trench, which serves as a protection against an enemy s fire — **to mount the trenches** (*Mil*), to mount guard in the trenches — **to open the trenches** (*Mil*) to open covered lines of attack by beginning trenches — **trench'cart",** *n Mil* A hand-cart used for carrying ammunition through trenches — **t -cavalier,** *n* A parapet made of gabions, earth, etc , built on a glacis for enfilading a covered way — **t. fever,** a remittent or relapsing fever characterized by headache, sickness, high temperature profuse sweating, muscular and neuralgic pains — **t. gun,** one of various portable short-range guns devised for discharging projectiles at a high trajectory — **t.-mouth,** same as VINCENT S ANGINA — **t -mullet,** *n* A mullet (*Mugil incilis*) found in Central-American waters — **t -plow I** *tr* To plow very deeply with a trenching-plow **II** *n* A trenching-plow See PLOW

Trench, Richard Chenevix (⁹/₂₁1807–³/₂₁1886) An English divine and philologist *On the Study of Words*.

trench'ant, 1 trench'ant, 2 trĕnch'ant, *a* **1.** Cutting or adapted to cut deeply and quickly, sharp, keen, as, a *trenchant* sword **2** Figuratively, effective, penetrating, biting, as, *trenchant* wit **3.** *Zool* Sharp-edged, adapted for cutting, sectorial, as, the *trenchant* edges of the canines in cats [OF , ppr of *trencher*, cut, see TRENCH, v] — **trench'an-cy,** *n* — **trench'ant-ly,** *adv*

trench'er¹, 1 trench'er, 2 trĕnch'er, *n* **1.** One who digs or makes trenches **2.** One who carves, especially at a side-table

trench'er², *n* **1.** A wooden plate for use at table, originally, a square piece of board used in cutting food **2.** The food served on trenchers, hence, the table or its pleasures, as, valiant at the *trencher* **3** A trencher-cap **4†.** A thick slice of bread used as a platter [< OF *trenchoir*, < *trencher*, cut, see TRENCH, v] — **trencher's-bread"†,** *n* A coarse bread, slices of which were used for plates See TRENCHER² 4 — **t -buffoon†,** *n* A jester at a banquet — **t.-cap,** *n* A style of university cap in modern form called *mortar-board* — **t -chaplain†,** *n* A domestic chaplain — **t.-coat,** *n* In gilding, a preparatory coating — **t.-critic,** *n* An epicure — **t.-friend,** *n* [Rare] A parasite, sponger — **t.-knight†,** *n* A waiter — **t.-law†,** *n* Dietetics


Trencher-cap of the 15th Century

trench'er-man, 1 trench'er-mən, 2 trĕnch'er-man, *n* [-MEN, *pl*] **1.** A feeder, an eater, as, a good *trencherman* **2.** A table companion **trench'er-mate"†** **3†.** A cook

trench'more†, *n* [Eng] A lively country-dance of the 16th and 17th centuries also, the music for it — **trench'more†,** *vi* To dance the trenchmore

trencht, *pp* Trenched S S

Trenck, 1 trenk, 2 trĕnk, *n* **1. Franz, Baron von der** (⁵/₂₁1711–²⁰/₂₁1749) an Austrian soldier and adventurer **2. Friedrich, Baron von der** (³/₂₁1726–³/₂₁1794), a German adventurer cousin of Franz

Tren'csen, 1 tren'chĕn, 2 trĕn'chęn, *n* **1.** A county in central Czechoslovakia 1,784 sq m **2.** Its capital, a former royal free city **Tren-tschin'†, Tren'tsen†; Tren'tsinț.**

trend¹, 1 trend, 2 trĕnd, *v* **I.** ı **1.** To have or take a general course or direction, incline, hence, to have a general tendency or proclivity, incline, lean, as, the range *trends* north **2†.** To skirt, coast **3†.** To turn **II.** *t* **1.** [Rare] To cause to take a trend, bend **2†.** To roll, turn **3†.** To skirt along [ME *trenden*, cp AS *trendel*, circle]

trend², *vt* [Prov Eng] To cleanse (wool) **trent‡.**

trend³, *n* **1.** General course or direction, as in movement toward a particular point, hence, general inclination or tendency, drift, bent, as, the *trend* of the coast **2** *Naut* (1) The swelling of an anchor-shank toward the arms (2) The angle made by the cable with the line of the keel **3** *Geol & Mining* Same as STRIKE, 4 **4.** [Prov Eng] A stream, current

trend⁴, *n* [Prov Eng] Clean wool

Tren'de-len-burg, 1 tren'də-len-burH, 2 trĕn'de-lĕn-burH, **Friedrich Adolf** (¹¹/₂₁1802–³/₂₁1872) A German philosopher

tren'dle, 1 tren'dl 2 trĕn'dl, *v & n* [Prov or Obs] Trundle

tren'dled†, *a* Shaped like a wheel

Treng'ga-nu, 1 treŋ'gə-nū 2 trĕng'ga-nų *n* **1.** A British protected Malay state on the Gulf of Siam, 6,000 sq m **2.** A seaport in the same **Tring Ka'nu†.**

Trent, 1 trent, 2 trĕnt, *n* **1.** A river in E England, length, 170 m to the Humber river **2** A river in central S Ontario province, Canada, length, 150 m to the Bay of Quinte **3** A fortified city in S W Tyrol, Italy See COUNCIL

tren'tal, 1 tren'tal, 2 trĕn'tal, *n* **1.** A series of thirty things **2.** *R C Ch* Thirty successive daily requiem masses, hence, an elegy, a dirge, trigintal [OF , < *trente*, < L *triginta*, thirty] **tren'tall†.**

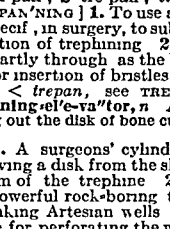
trente'et-qua"rante', 1 trănt'ē-kə'rănt', 2 trănt'e-kā'rănt', *n* [F] A gambling-game played with cards laid out in two rows on a table, the top row representing "black" and the lower, "red " All court cards count as 10, and the dealing of each row is discontinued when the pips total 31 or over, sometimes confused with ROUGE-ET-NOIR [F , thirty and forty]

Tren-ti'no, 1 tren-tī'nō, 2 trĕn-tī'nō *n* [It] A mountainous district around Trent in N E Italy, ceded to Italy by Treaty of St Germain, June, 1919

Tren'ton, 1 tren'tən, 2 trĕn'ton, *n* **1.** A city in Clinton county, Ill **2.** A city, county-seat of Grundy county, Mo. **3.** A manufacturing city, county-seat of Mercer county, N J , capital of the State Here Washington defeated the British and Hessians, Dec 26, 1776, and repulsed the British, Jan 2 1777 **4** (1) A township in Oneida county N Y , N of Utica (2) See GEOLOGY **5.** A city, county-seat of Gibson county, Tenn **6** A town in Hastings W district, Ontario province Canada

Tren'ton Falls **1.** A series of 6 cascades in West Canada creek, Oneida county, N Y , fall, 312 ft in 2 m **2** A village in Oneida county, N Y

tre-pan', 1 trı-pan', 2 tre-păn', *vt* [TRE-PANNED', TRE-PAND'S, TRE-PAN'NING] **1.** To use a trepan upon, specif , in surgery, to subject to the operation of trephining **2** To cut a hole partly through as the back of a brush, for insertion of bristles [< F *trépaner*, < *trepan*, see TREPAN, *n*] — **tre-pan'ning-el'e-va"tor,** *n* A device for lifting out the disk of bone cut by a trephine


Trepanned Skull (prehistoric), exhumed in the Valley of Yucay, Peru. (*Squier*)

tre-pan', *n* **1.** A surgeons' cylindrical saw for removing a disk from the skull an early form of the trephine **2.** A large and powerful rock-boring tool used as in sinking Artesian wells **3†.** A war-engine for perforating the walls of a town or fortress [< F *trépan*, < LL *trepanum*, < Gr *trypanon*, < *trypaō*, bore, < *trypa*, hole, < *tryō*, rub]

trep"a-na'tion, 1 trep"ə-nā'shən 2 trĕp"a-nā'shon, *n. Surg* The act or operation of trepanning, trephining

tre-pang', 1 trı-pan', 2 tre-păng', *n* **1** A holothurian or sea-slug, especially *Holothuria edulis* or a related species, collected in great numbers in East-Indian seas **2** The dried flesh of this sea-slug, especially esteemed by the Chinese [< Malay *tripang*]

trep'a-nize, 1 trep'ə-nız, 2 trĕp'a-nīz, *vt* [-NIZED; -NIZING] *Surg* To subject to trephining, trepan

tre-pan'ner¹, 1 trı-pan'ər, 2 tre-păn'er, *n Surg* One who trepans

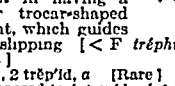
tre-pan'ner², *n* One who ensnares

trep'e-get, 1 trep'ı-jet, 2 trĕp'e-gĕt, *n* Same as TREBUCHET

treph'a, 1 tref'ə, 2 trĕf'a, *a* Same as TREF

tre-phine', 1 trı-fain' *or* -fin', 2 tre-fīn' *or* -fin' (XIII), *vt* [TRE-PHINED', TRE-PHIN'ING] *Surg* To operate on with a trephine

tre-phine', *n* A surgeons' cylindrical or crown saw for removing a disk or button of bone from the skull differing from a *trepan* in having a triangular or trocar-shaped centering-point, which guides and prevents slipping [< F *tréphine*, dim of *trépan*; see TREPAN, *n*]


Trephine

trep'id, 1 trep'ıd, 2 trĕp'id, *a* [Rare] Quaking, trembling, as with fear opposed to *intrepid* [< L *treptdus*, restless]

trep'ı-dan-cy, 1 trep'ı-dan-sı, 2 trĕp'ı-dan-cy, *n* [Rare] The state of being trepid, trepidation

trep'ı-dant, 1 trep'ı-dənt 2 trĕp'ı-dant, *a Pathol* Marked by tremor

trep'ı-date, 1 trep'ı-dāt, 2 trĕp'ı-dāt, *vi* [Rare] To be in nervous or trembling apprehension

trep"ı-da'tion, 1 trep"ı-dā'shən, 2 trĕp"ı-dā'shon, *n* **1.** A state of mingled excitement and alarm, agitation from fear, nervous uncertainty of feeling **2.** An involuntary trembling, tremor, as in paralysis **3.** [Archaic] Confused haste **4** [Archaic] A vibrating or vibration, as of the leaves of a tree **5.** *Anc Astron* A

slow oscillation of the ecliptic, having a period of 7,000 years, imagined by the Arabian astronomers to account for the discordance in the determinations of the precession of the equinoxes The trepidation continued to figure in astronomical tables until the end of the 16th century, but it is now known to have no foundation in fact [OF, < L *trepidatio(n-)*, < *trepidatus*, pp of *trepido* tremble, < *trepidus*, restless] **trep'id-ness‡** Syn. see FEAR¹

tre-pid'i-ty, 1 tri-pid'i-ti, 2 tre-pid'i-ty, *n* [Rare] The state or quality of being trepid.

Trep"o-ne'ma, 1 trep'o-ni'mə 2 trĕp'o-nē'ma, *n* A genus of protozoan organisms parasitic in the blood and tissues of animals *T pallidum* is the morbific agent of syphilis, *T. pertenue* of yaws — **trep"o-ne-mi'a-sis**, *n Pathol* Infection with some species of *Treponema*

Trep"o-sto'ma-ta, 1 trep'o-stō'mə-tə, 2 trĕp'o-stō'ma-ta, *n pl* A suborder of gymnolæmatous polyzoans having long and coherent prismatic or cylindrical zoœcia, with terminal orifices, and walls simple in structure, thin proximally but complicated and thickened distally. The cavity of the zoœcium is subdivided by transverse diaphragms, numerous in the distal portion They occur in the Silurian and Devonian divisions [NL, < Gr *trepein*, turn + *stoma*, mouth] **Trep"to-sto'ma-tą‡.— trep"o-sto'ma-tous**, *a.* **trep"to-sto'ma-tous‡.**

Tre'ron, 1 tri'ren 2 trē'rŏn, *n Ornith* 1 A genus typical of *Treronidæ* 2. [t-] A pigeon of this or a related genus, fruit-pigeon [< Gr *trērōn*, shy, < *treō*, flee away] — **Tre-ron'i-dæ**, *n pl Ornith* A family of pigeons, especially those with rather short feathered tarsi and very broad soles. — **tre're-nid**, *n* — **tre're-noid**, *a* — **Tre"re-ni'næ**, *n pl Ornith* A subfamily of *Treronidæ*, especially those with bill rather thick and with greenish plumage, fruit-pigeons or vinagos — **tre're-nin(e³)**, *a & n*

tres'aunce†, *n Arch* A passage in a house or in a wall

tres'ayle†, *n* 1. A grandfather's grandfather 2. *Old Eng. Law* A proceeding to recover an estate as heir to one's grandfather's grandfather

tres-co'ne, 1 trĕs-kō'nē, 2 trĕs-cō'nę, *n* [It] A lively dance for one couple rigadoon

tre-set'te, 1 trē-set'tĕ, 2 trę-sĕt'tę, *n* [It] A game of cards played by four persons with a complete pack, of which the three and seven are the winning cards

tre-sil'lo, 1 trē-sil'o, 2 trę-sil'yo *n* [Sp] Ombre

tre'sis, 1 tri'sis, 2 trē'sis, *n Surg* A punctured wound. [< Gr *trēsis* < *tetrainō*, bore]

tres'ori, *n* Treasure **tres'our† — tres'or-er†**, *n.* Treasurer — **tres'our-let**, *n* Treasury **tres'our-y†.**

tres'ourt, *n* 1. A tresson 2. An ornament of tressed hair; in plural, tresses 3. An implement for plaiting the hair.

tres'pass, 1 tres'pas, 2 trĕs'pas, *vi* 1. *Law* To violate wilfully and forcibly the personal or property rights of another, commit a trespass with *on* or *upon*, as, to *trespass on* land 2. To pass the bounds of propriety or rectitude, to the injury of another, intrude offensively; go too far, encroach with *on* or *upon* 3. To violate a moral law, transgress, sin, hence, to break a rule or custom with *against*, as, he *trespassed against* fashion. 4†. To pass the bounds of life, die 5†. To offend: with *to* [< OF *trespasser*, < LL *transpasso*, < L *trans*, over, and see PASS, *v*] **tres'pacet.** Syn. encroach, infringe, intrude, obtrude, trench See TRANSGRESS

tres'pass, *n* 1. Any voluntary transgression of law or rule of duty, as by neglect of an obligation or by an injury or offense done to another, offense, sin, as, forgive our *trespasses* 2. In Mosaic law, a transgression, voluntary or involuntary, against the ceremonial law, or an injury done to another 3. *Law* (1) Any misfeasance or wrongful act of one person accompanied with force, either actual or implied, whereby another is injuriously treated or dammified, any transgression of the lawless than treason, felony, or misprision of either, whether it relates to a man's person or his property (2) An action of trespass. Where a direct injury is committed to the person or the tangible and corporeal property of another, the law will imply violence altho none is actually used, as where a person makes a peaceable but wrongful entry on another's land. So if a person by a fraudulent device obtains property from another with intent to steal it he commits a trespass 4 Any transgression of propriety or unwarrantable contravention of another's right or liberty [< OF *trespas*, < *trespasser* see TRESPASS, *v*] Syn. see AGGRESSION; OFFENSE — **action of trespass**, a common-law action for the recovery of damages for trespass — **tres'pass of"fering**, *n* In the Mosaic law, a sacrifice made to atone for a trespass usually accompanied with compensation for the wrong done (*Lev* vi) — **t. on the case**, a common-law remedy assimilated to the action of trespass but adapted to the circumstances of the particular case, for the recovery of damages where the action of trespass will not lie, as where the injury is not the immediate result of force, or where the idea of force is inapplicable, as in the case of mere culpable omission, or of injury not committed to the person or to tangible property, as in libel, slander, malicious prosecution or an injury to a franchise — **t. to lands**, entry or intrusion upon another's ground without lawful authority, and in doing some damage, however inconsiderable, to his realty — **t. vi et armis**, same as ACTION OF TRESPASS

tres'pass-er, 1 tres'pas-ər, 2 trĕs'pas-er, *n* One who trespasses, especially, one who commits a trespass as recognized in law [< OF *trespasser*, see TPESPASS, *v*]

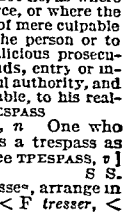
tres'past, *pp* Trespassed S S.

tress, 1 tres, 2 trĕs, *vt* To adorn with tresses, arrange in tresses chiefly in the past participle [< F *tresser*, < *tresse*, see TRESS, *n*]

tress, *n* A lock, curl, or ringlet of human hair, in the plural, hair, especially when abundant applied also, figuratively, to adornment suggesting tresses [< F. *tresse* < LL *tricia*, < Gr *tricha* threefold < *tries*, three]

tressed, 1 trest, 2 trĕst, *a* 1 Wearing or having tresses.

trest[s], 2 Arranged or braided in tresses, curled — **tressed point**, lace made of human hair



Arms of Scotland showing the Tressure

tres'sel, *n* Same as TRESTLE.

tress'full, *a* Having luxuriant hair

tres'si-late, 1 tres'i-lĕt, 2 tres'i-lāt, *vt* [Rare] To be agitated suddenly [< F *tressaillir*, be agitated]

tres'son, 1 tres'ən *or* tre'sŏn', 2 trĕs'-on *or* trē son', *n* A medieval network head-dress for gentlewomen often highly enriched [F, < *tresser* see TRESS, *v*] **do.e'fet†.**

tres'sure, 1 tresh'ur, 2 trĕsh'ŭr *n* 1 *Her* A modified or double orle generally blazoned flory counter-flory See SUBORDINARY 2. *Numis* An ornamented circle surrounding the main design [F, < *tresser*, see TRESS *v*]

tres'sured, 1 tresh'urd, 2 trĕsh'ŭrd, *a Her* Having a tressure

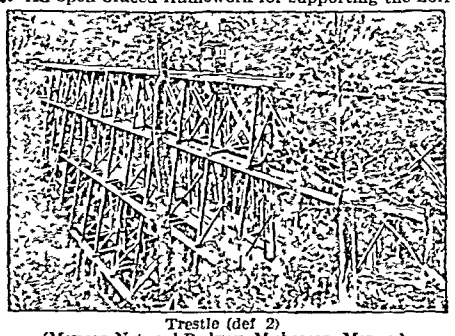
tress'y, 1 tres'i, 2 trĕs'y, *a* Covered with or as with tresses, resembling tresses

trest†, *a* Trusty faithful

trest, 1 trest, 2 trĕst, *n* [Prov Brit] 1. A trestle 2. A beam 3 A large, stout stool **tresst.**

tres'tine", 1 tres'tain', 2 trĕs'-tin", *n* The third branch of a developed antler, the one above the bez-antler [Perhaps < L *tres*, three, + TINE¹, *n*]

tres'tl(e²), **tres'sel²**, 1 tres'l, 2 trĕs'l, *n* 1. A beam or bar supported by four divergent legs, for bearing carpenters' work, tables, platforms, etc, horse 2. An open braced framework for supporting the hon-



Trestle (def 2)
(Mexican National Railway, Michoacan, Mexico)

zontal stringers of a railway bridge or other structure

As there were not with the army enough pontoons to complete the two bridges required, I was expected to build one of them of *trestles* P H SHERIDAN *Memoirs* vol i, p 272 [C L W]

3. A sloping board on which leather is curried 4. *Carp* A short intermediate piece or post in a frame, an intervening stud 5 *Naut* (1) A trestletree (2) *pl* The props or shores of a vessel on the ways 6. *Her* A stool, usually with three legs, used as a bearing [< OF. *trestel*, < L *transtrum*, beam] — **tres'tle-board"**, *n* A table-top or a draftsman's board to be laid upon trestles — **t. stable**, *n* — **tres'tle-wise**, *adv*

tres'tle-tree", 1 tres'l-trī', 2 trĕs'l-trē", *n Naut* One of a pair of pieces at right angles to a lower mast, near its head, to support the crosstrees, the top, and the top-mast See illus under TUTTOCK-SHROUDS

tres'tle-work", 1 tres'l-wŭrk', 2 trĕs'l-wŭrk', *n* Trestles collectively, as for the support of a railway-bridge, a bridge made of trestles or braced framework, especially of wood **tres'tlingt.**

tret, 1 tret, 2 trĕt, *n Com* A former allowance to purchasers for waste due to transportation, consisting of 4 pounds in each 100 left after deducting tare [< F *trait*, see TRAIT] **treat†; tretet.**

tret'a-blet, tret'a-blyt. Same as TREATABLE, etc

Tre'ta Yu'ga, 1 trē'tə yū'gə, 2 trę'ta yu'ga, *n* [Sans] *Hind Myth* The second of the four ages, in which sacrifices began and righteousness decreased one-fourth, men acting with an object in view rather than spontaneously and from the heart In this age men lived to be, as it was believed three hundred years old *See* YUGA

Tre-ten"ter-a'ta, 1 tri-ten tər-ē'tə, 2 tre-tĕn"ter-ā'ta, *n pl. Conch* The *Lyopomata* [< Gr *trētos* perforated (< *tetrainō*, bore), + *enter-a* (< *en*, in), entrails] — **tre-ten'ter-ate**, *a & n*

treth'ingt, *n* An impost tax

tre-tis't, *a* Well-proportioned, pretty **tre-tys't.**

tre'tist, *n* 1. A treaty 2 A treatise, story

tre-val'y, 1 tri-val'i, 2 tre-vāl'y, *n* [-LIES, 1 -iz, 2 -is, *pl*] 1. A carangoid fish of *Caranx* or a related genus, a cavally, as, the white trevally (*C georgianus*) so called in Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand 2 A sciaenoid fish as the yellow t. (*Siganus flavus*) the spotted t (*S albopunctata*) the clouded or black t. (*S nebulosa*) **tre-val'la‡; tre-val'lit.** [knife **tre-vette'‡.**

trev'at, 1 trev'ət, 2 trĕv'at, *n* A weavers' pile-cutting knife

Tre-vel'yan, 1 tri-vel'[or -vil']yən, 2 tre-vĕl'[or -vil']yan, **Sir George Otto** (⁷/₈1838–) An English statesman and author *The American Revolution*

Tre-vel'yan ex-per'i-ment or rock'er. *Physics* An experiment in the expansion of metals by heat, made with a brass bar of triangular section prolonged by a rod with a ball at the end, and having a longitudinal groove along one edge When heated and placed with the grooved edge against the edge of a lead block, it rocks so rapidly as to emit an intense somewhat musical sound **(Trevelyan effect)**, owing to successive expansions and contractions of the lead in contact with the hot brass

Treves, 1 trivz, 2 trēvz, *n* 1. A district in the Rhine province, Prussia, 2 774 sq m 2. Its capital, an imperial free city in the 16th century **Trēves‡** [F] **Trier‡** [G]

trev'et, 1 trev'ət, 2 trĕv'ət, *n* Trivet [Var of TRIVET², *n*]

trev'is, 1 trev'is, 2 trĕv'is, *n* [Scot] 1 A bar or beam 2. A crosspiece or transom 3 A partition as between two stalls 4 A shop-counter or desk **tre'vise‡; trev'iss‡.**

Tre-vi'so, 1 trē-vi'zo, 2 trę-vi'so, *n* 1. A province in Venetia N E Italy, 961 sq m 2. Its capital, the ancient **Tarvisium.**

Trev'i-thick, 1 trev'i-thik, 2 trĕv'i-thik **Richard** (⁴/₁₂1771–⁶/₂1833) A Cornish engineer, an inventor of the locomotive

trew, 1 trū, 2 tru, *v* [Scot] To trust

trewt, *a & n* True

trews, 1 trūz, 2 trus, *n* [Scot] Trousers — **trews'man**, *n* A Highlander who wears tartan trews

trey, 1 trē, 2 tre, *n* A card, domino, or die having three spots [< F *trois* (< L *tres*), three] **tray‡.**

tri-, 1 trai-, 2 trī-, *prefix* Three, three times, thrice used in chemistry to denote the presence of three atoms or radicals of that signified by the second element of the word A few self-explaining words with this prefix are

triacetate	tricarinate	tridactyl	trisaccharid
trialate	tricaudate	tridally	tristearate
triannulate	tricellular	trimonthly	tristearin
tricapsular	tricornute	triocular	triungulate

[< Gr *tri-* (< *treis*, three), or L *tri-* (< *tres* three)]

tri'a-bl(e²), 1 trai'ə-bl, 2 trī'a-bl, *a* 1. That may be tried or tested 2. *Law* That may undergo a judicial examination or determination, as, a case not *triable* in a marine court — **tri'a-bl(e-ness²**, *n*

Tri'a-can'thi-dæ, 1 trai'ə-kan'thi-di, 2 trī'a-căn'thi-dē *n pl* A family of scleroderm fishes having a pair of large movable ventral spines and roundish spinigerous scales **Tri"a-can'thus**, *n* (t g) [< TRI- + ACANTHUS] — **tri"a-can'thid**, *n* — **tri"a-can'thoid**, *a & n*

tri'a-ce, 1 trai'ə-si, 2 trī'a-çē, *n* An angle or point of a three-sided solid [< TRI- + Gr *akē*, point]

tri-ac"et-am'id, *n Chem* A neutral crystalline compound $(N(CH_3CO)_3)$ resulting from the heating of a mixture of acetic nitrile and acetic anhydrid **tri-ac"et-am'ide‡.— tri-ac'e-tin**, *n Chem* An oily liquid $(C_3H_5(C_2H_3O_2)_3)$ obtained from cod-liver oil fats, etc — **tri-ac"e-to-nam'in**, *n Chem* A weak crystalline substance $(C_9H_{17}ON)$ resulting from the treatment of acetone with ammonia **tri-ac"e-to-nam'ine‡.— tri"a-che'ni-um**, *n* [-NI-A, *pl*] A fruit separating at maturity into three carpels **tri"a-ke'ni-um‡ — tri-ac'id**, *a Chem* Capable of combining with three molecules of monobasic acid, as a base

tri'a-cle†, *n* Treacle

tri"a-con"ta-he'dron, 1 trai'ə-kon'tə-hī'drən, 2 trī'a-cŏn'ta-hē'drŏn, *n Crystal & Geom* A crystal or solid having 30 sides or faces [< Gr *triakonta*, thirty, + *hedra*, seat, base] — **tri"a-con"ta-he'dral**, *a*

tri'a-con"ter, 1 trai'ə-kon'tər, 2 trī'a-cŏn'ter, *n* Gr. *Antiq* A thirty-oared ship [< Gr *triakontērēs*, < *triakonta*, thirty]

tri'act, 1 trai'akt, 2 trī'ăct, *a* Having three rays as a sponge-spicule **tri-ac'ti-nal‡; tri'ac-tinet.— tri'act**, *n. Spong* A triact spicule

tri'ad, 1 trai'ad, 2 trī'ăd, *a Chem* Having a combining power of three, trivalent

tri'ad, *n* A group of three persons or things, ternary. Specif (1) *Math* (*a*) A set of three symbols or things (*b*) In vector analysis, the symbols of three vectors not joined by signs (2) *Chem* An atom, radical or element that has a combining power of three See VALENCE¹ (3) *Welsh Antiq* A mnemonic form of arranging a recital of events in sets of three under some inclusive heading (4) *Myth* Three associated deities as Brahma, Vishnu, and Siva in the Hindu system, or Osiris, Isis, and Horus in the Egyptian (Theban) See illus under BRAHMA Compare TRIMURTI

Among other remarkable theories of the Egyptians was the union of certain attributes into *triads* the third number of which proceeded from the other two and in every city one of these combinations was the *triad* of the place

J G WILKINSON *Ancient Egyptians* vol i, p 329 [D M 1878]

(5) *Theos* The immortal part of man's nature, consisting of Atma Buddhi and Manas, or Spirit, Soul and Mind, the upper triad contrasted with the lower quaternary, or the four lower perishable principles (6) *Biol* A tertiary unit made up of an aggregate of dyads (7) *Mus.* A chord of three tones a common chord An **augmented triad** has a major 3d and an augmented 5th, a **diminished t.** has a minor 3d and a diminished 5th, a **harmonic** or **major t.** has a major 3d and a perfect 5th an **inverted t.** has a 3d or 5th instead of the root in the bass, a **minor t.** has a minor 3d and a perfect 5th a **perfect t.** contains the proper tones and has its root in the bass, an **under-t.** is obtained by reckoning downward from the keynote See CHORD (8) In early theology, the Trinity

The term *triad* was first used by Theophilus of Antioch, while Tertullian was the first to introduce the word trinity into Christian theology

J F HURST *Short Hist Early Church* p 79 [CRAUT 1886]

— **tri'ad-deme"**, *n Biol* An aggregate of triads intermediate between *dyad-deme* and *tetrad-deme* — **T. Society**, a Chinese secret society, the *San Ho Hwui* (Earth, Heaven, and Man), founded in the early 18th century and directed against the contemporary dynasty Membership, tho very large, was punishable by death

tri"a-del'phous, 1 trai'ə-del'fus, 2 trī'a-dĕl'fŭs, *a Bot.* Having the stamens more or less united by the filaments into three sets or brotherhoods

Tri"a-de'num, 1 trai'ə-di'num, 2 trī a-dē'nŭm, *n Bot* A genus of perennial marsh-herbs of the family *Hypericaceæ*, with opposite leaves and flesh-colored flowers specially characterized by the three orange-colored glands (whence the name *Triadenum*) alternating with the three sets of stamens See MARSH ST.-JOHN'S-WORT under MARSH [< TRI- + Gr *adēn* gland]

tri-ad'ic, 1 trai-ad'ik, 2 trī-ăd'ic, *a* 1. Pertaining to, of the nature of, or constituting a triad 2 *Anc Pros* (1) Of three different rhythms (2) Of groups of three different systems each 3 *Chem* Triatomic, trivalent 4. *Gr Ch* Addressed to or in honor of the Trinity [< Gr *triadikos*, < *trias*, see TRIAD]

tri-ad'ic, *n Math* A sum of triads [triads

tri'ad-ist, 1 trai'ad-ist 2 trī'ăd-ist *n* A composer of Welsh

tri'æne, 1 trai'in 2 trī'ēn, *n Spong* A tetraxon spicule with 1 longer and 3 equal shorter tangential rays [< Gr *triaina*, trident, < *treis*, three] **tri-æ'nat.— Tri"æ-no'sa**, *n pl Spong* A division of lithistid sponges with microscleres and triæne spicules in the skin — **tri-æ'nose**, *a* — **tri-æ"no-stron'gyle**, *n* A three-rayed sponge-spicule whose main ray has a blunt end

tri'age, 1 trai'ij *or* (*F*) tri'ăzh', 2 trī'ag *or* (*F*) tri'ăzh', *n.* Refuse, as from sifting, particularly of coffee-beans [F, < *trier*, cull, < LL *trito*, see TRY]

tri"a-kai-dek"a-pho'bi-a, 1 trai'ə-kai-dek'ə-fō'bi-ə 2 trī'a-kī-dĕk a-fō'bi-a, *n* A morbid fear of the number thirteen

tri'a-kis-, 1 trai'ə-kis-, 2 trī'a-kis- From Greek *triakis*, thrice (< *treis*, three) a combining form — **tri"a-kis-i"co-sa-he'dron**, *n* An isometric solid bounded by 60 equal isosceles triangles, three faces forming a regular pyramid on each face of an icosahedron — **tri"a-kis-i"co-sa-he'dral**, *a* — **tri"a-kis-oc"ta-he'dron**, *n* An isometric solid bounded by 24 equal isosceles triangles three faces forming a regular pyramid on each face of an octahedron — **tri"a-kis-oc"ta-he'dral**, *a* — **tri"a-kis-tet"ra-he'dron**, *n* An isometric solid bounded by 12 equal isosceles triangles three faces forming a regular pyramid on each face of a tetrahedron — **tri"a-kis-tet"ra-he'dral**, *a*

tri'al, 1 trai'al, 2 trī'al, *a* [Rare] Pertaining to three

tri'al, *n* 1. The act of trying, or the state of being tried. (1) A proving or testing by experience or use as the *trial* of one's strength the *trial* of an invention (2) An effort to do something usually in the phrase **to make the trial** (3) Experimental treatment, scientific test, as of chemicals, metals etc (4) A testing of capacity, attainments, or progress as by examination for probation

Candidates were received on *trial*

ABEL STEVENS *Hist Methodism* vol ii bk v, p 282 [CA & L]

(5) [Archaic] Verification proof

2. That which tries one, any experience, event, or thing that puts strength, patience, or faith to the test, an affliction or temptation that exercises or proves character, hence, trouble, hardship, also, the state of being proved by suffering, as, "they had *trials* of cruel mockings", the hour of *trial* 3 *Law* The judicial examination and determination of the issues in an action or proceeding, civil or criminal, there being two classes of trials, those before a judge alone, and those before a judge and jury 4 Same as TRIAL-PIECE [OF, < *trier*; see TRY] Syn. see AFFLICTION EFFORT PROOF

— **new trial**, a retrial of an issue of fact granted because of a defeat of justice at the former trial as through inadvertence, misconduct, or surprize — **tri'al-bal"ance**, *n* In

double-entry bookkeeping, a draft or statement of the debit and credit footings or balances of each account in the ledger — **t. by battle** (*Old Eng Law*), same as WAGER OF BATTLE **t by combat** — **t by witnesses**, a trial where facts are established by the examination and testimony of witnesses before the court without the intervention of a jury the civil-law method of trial — **t -case**, *n* A trial-sight — **t.-day**, *n* The day set for or devoted to trial — **t.-fire**, *n* Fire used to test or prove ordeal-fire — **t -ground**, *n* A ground or locality used for testing or trying — **t. heat** (*Racing*), a test of speed made just before the decisive race — **t -justice**, *n* The justice or judge before whom a trial is conducted, generally with a jury — **t.-piece**, *n* A piece selected as a sample by which to test or judge the rest of a lot or the ability of the producer — **t.-plate**, *n* A plate, as of gold or silver alloy, of standard fineness with which to compare coins — **t -proof**, *n* In engraving, an impression taken before the engraving is finished, to show its condition — **t -sight**, *n* An oculist's set of testing-lenses — **t -square**, *n* A try-square — **t trip**, a test trip to show capabilities of performance, as of a vessel

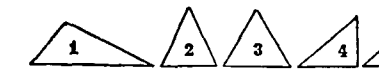
tri'al-ism, 1 trī'əl-ɪzm, 2 trī'al-ĭsm, *n* The doctrine of the threefold nature of man — physical, psychic, and spiritual [< L *tres* (*tri-*), three]

tri-al'i-ty, 1 trī-al'ɪ-tɪ 2 trī-ăl'ĭ-tȳ *n* [Rare] A union of three in one the state of being threefold [< L *tres* (*tri-*), three]

tri'a-log, } *n* [Rare] A conversation or discourse carried
tri'a-logue, } on by three persons — **tri-am'id, tri-am'ide,** *n* *Chem* An amid in which there are three amido-groups, $(NH_2)_3$, in combination — **tri-am'in, tri-am'ine,** *n* An amin in which there are three hydrogen atoms replaced by organic radicals — **tri-an'der,** *n* *Bot* A plant having hermaphrodite flowers with three stamens a plant belonging to the former class *Triandria* — **Tri-an'dri-a,** *n pl* *Bot* The third class in the Linnean artificial system of plants, embracing those having hermaphrodite flowers with three stamens a disused term — **tri-an'dri-an,** *a* — **tri-an'drous,** *a*

tri'an"gle, *a* Triangular

tri'an"gle, 1 trī'aŋ'gl, 2 trī'ăŋ'gl, *n* **1.** *Math* (1) A figure, especially a plane figure, bounded by three lines, called *sides*, and having consequently three angles (2) A system of three straight lines, each of which intersects the two others in two different points



Triangles

1 Scalene 2 Isosceles 3 Equilateral 4 Right-angled 5 Obtuse

Triangles are **equilateral** and **equiangular** when all the sides and angles are equal, **isosceles** when two sides are equal and **scalene** when no two sides are equal They are **right-angled** when one of the angles is a right angle, but otherwise **oblique-angled,** including the **obtuse-angled,** which have one angle obtuse, and the **acute-angled,** having all three angles acute Any of these may be either **plane** or **spherical.** See SPHERICAL

2 Something resembling such a figure in shape or arrangement (1) A flat drawing-implement shaped like a right-angled triangle used with the T square, for making perpendicular, parallel or diagonal lines, also in cross-hatching, etc (2) *Naut* A gin or sheers on shipboard, made of three spars lashed together at the top (3) *Ceram* A triangular skeleton of baked ware having points projecting above and below from its angles for separating pieces while baking in a saggar (4) [Eng] *Mil* A tripod made of three halberds to which offenders were lashed to be whipped (5) *Eccl Art* An equilateral triangle as the emblem of the Trinity in Christian art and symbolism (6) *Mus* An instrument of percussion consisting of a resonant bar bent into a triangle with an opening at one corner (7) *Astron* [T-] A constellation, Triangulum (8) *Entom* A triangular space at the base of the wing in certain dragon-flies, as æschnids and libellulids (9) One of various tortricid moths (10) *Angling* Three hooks fastened together by the shanks so that their barbs form three points of a triangle used in spinning-tackle (11) A triangular boxfish, as *Ostracion trigonus* [Γ, < L *triangulum,* < *triangulus* see TRIANGULAR]

— **Brocard triangle.** **1.** A triangle having for vertices the projections of the circumcenter on the Lemoine parallels called **Brocard's first t** **2.** A triangle formed by projections on the symmedians called **Brocard's second t.** — **carotid t,** see TRIANGLES OF THE NECK — **circular t,** a triangle whose sides are arcs of circles — **conjugate t,** a triangle whose sides are respectively mean proportionals between the pairs of opposite edges of a tetrahedron — **flying t,** a triangle of fish-hooks mounted as a spinner — **fundamental t,** a triangle defining homogeneous plane coordinates — **homologous triangles,** triangles so placed that lines through corresponding angles meet in a point, and the corresponding sides produced intersect in points on a straight line — **Pascal's t** (*Math*), a triangular arrangement of numbers in which any number in any row after the first is the sum of two numbers immediately above it in the preceding row — **Pythagorean t,** a triad of numbers proportional to the squares of the sides of a right-angled triangle — **self-conjugate t.** (*Math*), see SELF-CONJUGATE — **self-reciprocal t,** a self-conjugate triangle — **subclavian t,** the surgical region in which the subclavian artery is found See TRIANGLES OF THE NECK — **suboccipital t,** the triangle formed by the two oblique muscles of the head and the rectus capitis posticus major — **supplemental t,** the spherical triangle formed of three great circles by taking the arcs outside a given spherical triangle — **t of forces,** a graphical illustration of vector quantities acting in equilibrium as represented by lines indicating their magnitude and direction If *ab* and *bc* represent two such quantities, and are joined as indicated in the diagram then *ac* will be the resultant vector Conversely, if *ac* is a vector quantity, any two lines, *ab* and *ac* forming with it the triangle *abc*, will give an approximate resolution of its two components Compare PARALLELOGRAM OF FORCES POLYGON OF VECTORS **t of accelerations**‡; **t of velocities**‡ — **t. of Hesselbach,** the interval in the lower part of the groin bounded by Poupart's ligament, the edge of the rectus muscle and the deep epigastric artery — **t of Petit,** the space above the crest of the hip-bone between the external oblique muscle and the latissimus dorsi muscle — **t of Scarpa** (*Anat*), that portion of the upper anterior part of the thigh which is traversed by the anterior crural nerve and the femoral vessels, and is bounded by the sartorius and the adductor-longus muscles and Poupart's ligament — **t. of the elbow** (*Anat*), the hollow in front of the elbow, the antecubital fossa — **triangles of the neck,** various regions into which the neck is divided for descriptive and surgical purposes — **tri'an"gle-spi"der,** *n* A spider that spins a triangular web among the branches of trees — **t winding** (*Elec*), a winding of the mesh type used in a three-phase system — **tri'an"gle-wise,** *adv*



Triangles of the Neck

Side of the neck showing regions and triangles *B* hyoid bone, *AB*, line of the digastric muscle *CB*, line of the omohyoid muscle *a*, submaxillary triangle, *b* superior carotid triangle *c* sternomastoid muscle *d* inferior carotid triangle *e* subclavian triangle, *f*, occipital triangle

tri'an"gled, 1 trī'aŋ'gld, 2 trī'ăŋ'gld, *a* Shaped like or enclosed within a triangle, specif, in heraldry, composed of or divided into triangles

tri-an'gu-lar, 1 trī-aŋ'gɪu-lər, 2 trī-ăŋ'gū-lar, *a* **1.** Of, pertaining to, like, or bounded by a triangle, three-sided, three-cornered, as, a *triangular* kitchen-garden, specif, in heraldry, represented as three-sided and solid, as, a *triangular* pyramid **2.** Concerned with or pertaining to three things or interests, parties, or persons, as, a *triangular* debate [< LL *triangularis,* < L *triangulus,* < *tres,* three, + *angulus,* angle] **tri-an'gu-la-ry†** — **triangular crab,** a maioidean crab — **t level,** an isosceles frame having a plumb-line and a cross-bar scale near its feet When the line falls across the center of the scale the feet are on a level — **t ligament,** one of various structures, as (1) the fold of the peritoneum that passes from the liver to the diaphragm, (2) an expansion of fibers from the inner pillar of the external abdominal ring or (3) a layer of fascia immediately under the arch of the pubis, through which the urethra passes — **t numbers,** the series of numbers 1, 3 6, 10, 15, 21, 28, etc, expressing the numbers of points that can be arranged in an equilateral triangle in such wise that each is at the same distance from each of its neighbors — **t. pyramid,** a pyramid whose base is a triangle — **tri-an'gu-lar'i-ty,** *n* The state or quality of being triangular — **tri-an'gu-lar-ly,** *adv*

tri-an"gu-la're, 1 trī-aŋ'gɪu-lē'rɪ 2 trī-ăŋ'gū-lā'rę, *n* [-RI-Æ, *pl*] A tarsal bone of certain carnivorous mammals as the fossa [Neut of LL *triangularis* see TRIANGULAR]

Tri-an"gu-la'res, 1 trī-aŋ'gɪu-lē'rɪz, 2 trī-ăŋ ḡū-lā'rēs, *n pl* *Crust* The *Malacoidea* [Pl of LL *triangularis,* see TRIANGULAR]

tri-an"gu-la'ris, 1 trī-aŋ"gɪu-lē'rɪs, 2 trī-ăŋ"gū-lā'rɪs, *n* [-RES, 1 -rīz, 2 -rēs, *pl*] *Anat* A triangular muscle (1) A muscle that passes from the lower part of the sternum to the cartilages of the ribs (2) The depressor anguli oris [LL see TRIANGULAR]

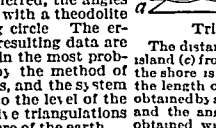
tri-an'gu-late, 1 trī-aŋ'gɪu-lēt, 2 trī-ăŋ'gū-lāt, *vt* [-LAT'ED, -LAT'ING] **1** To divide into triangles, specif, to survey by the process of triangulation

Professor Forbes also *triangulated* the Mer de Glace, and laid down an excellent map of it

TYNDALL *Forms of Water* p 62 [A 1872]

2. To make triangular, or give triangular shape to **3.** To ascertain by trigonometrical calculation [< L *triangulus,* see TRIANGLE] — **tri-an'gu-late,** *a* *Zool* Marked with triangles — **tri-an'gu-late-ly,** *adv* — **tri-an'gu-la"tor,** *n* One who surveys by triangulation

tri-an"gu-la'tion, 1 trī-aŋ'gɪu-lē'shən, 2 trī-ăŋ'gū-lā'shon, *n* The act or process of dividing into triangles or making triangular, also, the result thus secured, specif, the laying out and accurate measurement of a network of triangles, especially on the surface of the earth Some stations are determined by astronomical observations and a base-line is carefully measured to which the whole system is referred, the angles being taken with a theodolite or repeating circle The errors of the resulting data are distributed in the most probable way, by the method of least squares, and the system is reduced to the level of the sea Extensive triangulations give the figure of the earth



Triangulation

The distance of a point on the island (*c*) from points *a* and *b* on the shore is measured as follows the length of the base-line *ab* is obtained by actual measurement and the angles at *a* and *b* are obtained with a transit-instrument Since where one side and two angles of a triangle are known the remaining sides and angle may be calculated by trigonometry the distances *ac* and *bc* may be easily found

tri-an'gu-lid, 1 trī-aŋ'gɪu-lɪd 2 trī-ăŋ'gū-lid, *n* One of the meteors appearing to radiate in a shower from Triangulum, one of the constellations [< TRIANGULUM]

tri-an'gu-loid, 1 trī-aŋ'gɪu-loɪd, 2 trī-ăŋ'gū-lȯid, *a* Of approximately triangular shape [< L *triangulum* (see TRIANGLE) + -OID]

Tri-an'gu-lum, 1 trī-aŋ'gɪu-lum, 2 trī-ăŋ'gū-lŭm, *n* [L] *Astron* A northern constellation See CONSTELLATION **Tri-an'gu-la† — Triangulum Australe,** a southern constellation

tri-an'nu-late, *a* See TRI-

tri-an'te-lope, 1 trī-an'tɪ-lōp 2 trī-ăn'te-lōp, *n* [Austral] A tarantula a corruption **tri-an'tu-lope‡.**

tri-an'thous, *a* *Bot* Having three flowers — **tri-ap'si-dal,** *a* Distinguished by or constructed with three apses **tri-ap'sal†** — **tri'arch,** *n* *Bot* A fibro-vascular cylinder having three woody groups representing three fibro-vascular bundles — **tri-ar'chĕe,** *a* *Her* Three-arched — **tri'archy,** *n* [-CHIES, *pl*] Government by three persons, or a country so governed a triumvirate

tri-a'ri-an, 1 trī-ē'rɪ-ən, 2 trī-ā'rɪ-an, *a* Of or stationed in the third rank or place [< L *triarii,* soldiers of the third rank, < *tres* three]

Tri-ar'thrus, 1 trī-är'thrus 2 trī-ar'thrŭs *n* *Crust* A genus of Ordovician trilobites of the family *Olenidæ,* noted as the first trilobite known which exhibited antennæ and of which the limbs are perfectly preserved [< Gr *treis,* three + *arthron* joint]

tri"ar-tic'u-late, 1 trī ar-tik'yu-lɪt 2 trī ar-tic'yu-lat, *a* Three-jointed **tri"ar-tic'u-lat"ed†.**

Tri'as, 1 trī'as 2 trī'as, *n* **1.** *Geol* Same as TRIASSIC used also attributively See GEOLOGY **2** [t-] *Mus* A triad **3** The old German empire regarded as a triplicity consisting of Austria Prussia, and the minor German states **4** *Gr Ch* The Trinity [LL, < Gr *trias,* see TRIAD]

Tri-as'sic, 1 trī-as'ɪk, 2 trī-ăs'ĭc, *a* *Geol* Of or pertaining to the lowest of the three systems comprised in the Mesozoic era, or to the corresponding geologic period — **Triassic man,** a type of primitive man (*Homo necadensis*) believed to have lived in the Triassic period owing to the discovery in Nevada in 1922 of a silicified fossil embedded in its matrix of Triassic blue limestone

Tri-as'sic, *n* *Geol* The Triassic system of strata, following the Carboniferous and succeeded by the Jurassic system also, the Triassic period The Triassic takes its name from its three-fold subdivision in Germany into *Bunter, Muschelkalk,* and *Keuper* In the modern classifications it is divided into four series Scythic, Dinaric, Tirolic, and Bajuvaric In eastern North America it is difficult to find a clear demarcation between the Triassic and Jurassic, and they are classed together as **Jura-Trias** See GEOLOGY **Tri'as‡.**

tri-as'ter, 1 trī-as'tər, 2 trī-ăs'tĕr, *n* [Rare] *Embryol* An amphiaster having three asters usually an abnormal condition

tri-at'ic, 1 trī-at'ɪk, 2 trī-ăt'ĭc, *a* Composed of three parts only in the phrase — **triatic stay** (*Naut*), a device consisting of two pendants attached respectively to the foremast-head and mainmast-head, and having thimbles spliced to the other ends, to which the third part, or span, is attached, as also are the stay-tackles used principally for hoisting boats in and out of a vessel

tri"a-tom'ic, *a* *Chem* **1.** Containing only three atoms, as, a *triatomic* molecule **2** Containing three replaceable univalent atoms **3** Trivalent — **tri-ax'al,** *a* Characterized by or containing three axes — **tri-ax'i-al,** *a* Having three axes, as a sponge-spicule — **tri-ax'on I** *a* Triaxial **II.** *n* *Spong* A spicule with three axes intersecting at right angles — **Tri"ax-o'ni-a,** *n pl* *Spong* A division or subclass of siliceous sponges with simple canal-system and generally a skeleton of triaxon spicules.—**tri"ax-o'ni-an,** *a & n*

tri-az'in, 1 trī-az'ɪn 2 trī-ăz'ĭn, *n* *Chem* **1** One of a class of azins which always have the three nitrogen atoms in the ring They are called *symmetrical, unsymmetrical,* and *vicinal,* according to the relative positions of the nitrogen atoms Compare BENZENE Symmetrical triazins are also called **cyanidins** **2** Any of three hypothetical isomers ($C_3H_3N_3$) from which the above are derived They may be regarded as benzenes in which three CH groups have been replaced by nitrogen atoms [< TRI- + AZO] **tri-az'inĕ‡.**

tri-az'o-ate, *n* *Chem* A salt of hydrazoic acid — **tri"a-zo'ic,** *a* Hydrazoic — **triazoic acid,** hydrazoic acid — **triaz'ole,** *n* *Chem* A pyrrodiazole

trib'a-dism, 1 trib'a-[*or* trī'bə-]dizm 2 trib'a-[*or* trī'ba-]dism *n* *Pathol* Sapphism [< Gr *tribas* rubbing] **trib'a-dy‡.** — **trib'a-de,** *n* One addicted to tribadism

tri'bal, 1 trī'bəl, 2 trī'bal, *a* Of or pertaining to a tribe or tribes, especially with regard to the state of society in which the tribe is the unit, as, *tribal* organization **trib'u-al†; trib'u-lar‡** — **tri'bal-ism,** *n* The social state in which men are separated into tribes, tribal organization or spirit — **tri'bal-ly,** *adv*

tri-ba'sic, 1 trī-bē'sɪk 2 trī-bā'sic, *a* *Chem* **1** Containing three atoms of hydrogen replaceable by a base or basic radical said of certain acids, as arsenic acid (H_3AsO_4) **2.** Of or derived from such an acid said of salts [< TRI- + BASIC]

trib'ble, 1 trĭb'l, 2 trĭb'l, *n* *Paper-making* A horizontal paper-drying frame having threads or wires crossing it [Cor of CRIBBLE, *n*, 1] — **trib'ble-pa"per,** *n* Paper dried on tribbles or sieves hand-made paper

tribe, 1 trɑɪb, 2 trīb, *vt* [Rare] To classify by tribes

tribe, *n* **1** A division, class, or group of people, varying, ethnologically, according to the circumstances from which their separation or distinction is supposed to originate

Among the distinctive characteristics of tribal organization as found, for instance, among the North-American Indians is that of a generally endogamous group, bound by kinship, of consanguinity and affinity, and a common religious (esoteric and ritualistic) concept into a single social, political, and religious union Tribes may be independent or federated, have a hereditary or non-hereditary chieftainship, and rest upon the loosest or a well-knit organization of tribal units as of exogamous (enatic) clans or (agnatic) gentes divisions Compare CLAN FAMILY, TOTEMISM, EXOGAMY, PHRATRY, HORDE ADOPTION, 5 Specif (1) Among primitive peoples, a group or aggregation of persons having a name a dialect, a government and usually a territory of its own as, the Iroquoian *tribes,* Kafir *tribes* For list of American and African tribes, see AMERICAN AFRICAN

Some [North American Indian] *tribes* constituted independent states while others through confederation with other *tribes* became organic units of a higher organization retaining governmental control of purely local affairs only

J N B HEWITT in *Handbook of American Indians* pt II p 815 [GOVT PTG OFF 10]

(2) In ancient states an ethnical hereditary, or political division of a united people as, the *tribes* of Athens or of Israel Compare PHYLE

With the Keltic Gothic and Scandinavian equally as with the Hebrew *tribes* property by absolute right existed only in a tolerated alien

COLERIDGE *Works Church and State* in vol VI p 49 [in 1858]

(3) *Rom Antiq* A division of freeholders with a right to vote in the concilia and comitia centuriata The Latins Sabines, and Etruscans probably represented primitive clan-divisions to which Servius Tullius is said to have added a fourth when making his territorial division of Rome These four are known as **tribus urbanæ.** Outside of the city the spread of tribal organizations was coincident with the founding of new colonies Compare CLASS, 1 (5) (4) A number of persons of any class or profession taken together often derogatory or contemptuous as, the theatrical *tribe*

2 *Biol* A group of plants or animals of indefinite rank

3 Among stock-breeders, the descendants of a particular female progenitor through females [< F *tribu,* < L *tribus,* tribe, perhaps < *tres,* three, as being one of the three divisions of the Roman people] SYN. see PEOPLE — **tribe'let,** *n* [Rare] A diminutive tribe or offshoot from a tribe — **tribes'man,** *n* [-MEN, *pl*] A member of a tribe — **tribes'peo"ple,** *n pl* [Rare] The members of a tribe collectively — **tri'bic,** *a* Tribal

trib'let, 1 trib'let, 2 trib'lĕt, *n* **1** A tapering mandrel on which rings, nuts etc, are forged **2.** The mandrel or core used in drawing lead pipe [< OF *triboulet,* < L *tribulus,* see TRIBULUS] **treblet‡, trib'o-let‡, trib'ou-let‡.** — **trib'let-tubes",** *n* A set of thin tubes arranged telescopically, as in many optical instruments

trib'o-, 1 trib'o-, 2 trib'o- From Greek *tribō,* rub a combining form — **trib"o-flu"o-res'cence,** *n* Fluorescence arising from friction — **trib"o-flu"o-res'cent,** *a* — **trib"o-lu"mi-nes'cence,** *n* Light arising from friction; specif, in mineralogy, the luminescence given out by certain minerals when rubbed scratched, struck, cleaved or crushed — **tri-bom'e-ter,** *n* A sled-like apparatus for measuring sliding friction

Tri-bo'ni-an, 1 trai-bō'ni-an; 2 tri-bō'ni-an, *n* (5th–6th century) Minister and jurist of Justinian chief compiler of the Justinian Code. **Tri-bo"ni-a'nus‡.**

trib'o-phos"pho-res'cence, *n* A persistent phosphorescence caused by friction — **trib"o-phos"pho-res'cent,** *a* — **trib"o-phos'pho-ro-scope,** *n* An instrument for studying tribophosphorescence

tri'brach, *n Anc Pros* A foot composed of three short syllables [< Gr *tribrachus*] **tri-brach'us‡; tri-brach'ys‡.** — **tri-brach'ic,** *a* — **tri-bra'chi-al,** *a* Any three-armed object or implement — **tri-brac'te-ate,** *a Bot* Having three bracts

tri'brom-, } 1 trai'brōm-, trai-brō'mo-; 2 tri'brōm-, tri-bro'mo-, } brō'mo- From TRI- + BROM- BROM ʜ combining forms denoting that three bromin atoms have replaced three hydrogen atoms as, *tribrom*acetic acid (CBr_3CO_2H) — **tri"brom-phe'nol,** *n* A colorless crystalline compound ($C_6H_2Br_3OH$) used in medicine as an antiseptic

trib"u-late, 1 trib'yu-lēt, 2 trib'yu-lāt, *vt* [-LAT'ED, -LAT'ING] [Rare] To afflict with tribulation trouble

trib"u-la'tion, 1 trib'yu-lē'shan, 2 trib'yu-lā'shon, *n* **1.** A condition of severe affliction and distress, also, that which occasions such condition, a severe trouble or trial, suffering, the distresses and vexations of life collectively, as, "*tribulation* worketh patience"

This deeper religious use of the word *tribulation* was unknown to classical that is to heathen antiquity and belongs exclusively to the Christian writers TRENCH *Words* lect ii p 39 [w. j. w.]

2‡. A rowdy or body of rowdies, terror [F, < LL *tribulatio(n-)*, < L *tribulatus*, pp of *tribulo*, press, < *tribulum*, threshing-sledge, < *tero*, rub] SYN.: see AFFLICTION, GRIEF

trib'u-lum, 1 *trib'yu-lum; 2 trib'yu-lŭm, n* [-LA, *pl*] [L] A form of sledge studded with teeth of iron or stone used by the ancient Romans, and still used in northern Africa, for threshing grain

Trib'u-lus, 1 trib'yu-lus, 2 trib'yu-lŭs *n Bot* A genus of procumbent herbs of the family *Zygophyllaceæ*, with pinnate leaves and one-flowered axillary peduncles The species belong chiefly to warm and dry regions *T terrestris*, the land-caltrop, the best-known, is common in southern Europe [< L *tribulus*, caltrop, < Gr *tribolos*, < *treis*, three — *belos*, dart < *ballō* cast]

tri-bu'nal, 1 trai-bū'nal, 2 tri-bū'nal, *n* **1.** A court of justice, any judicial body, as a board of arbitrators, as, the Bering sea claims were settled by the *Tribunal* of Paris **2.** The seat, bench, or place set apart for judges, magistrates, etc, judgment-seat. **tri-bu'nal-seat"‡. 3.** *Eccl* A confessional, as, a *tribunal* of penance **4.** Same as TRIBUNE², 1 (3) **5** [P I] A public building in a village used variously as a town hall, prison, barracks, etc **trib'u-nel‡.** [L, < *tribunus*, tribune, < *tribus*, tribe]

trib'u-na-ry, 1 trib'yu-nē-ri, 2 trib'yu-nĕ-ry, *a* Of, pertaining to or relating to a tribune, tribunicial

trib'une, 1 trib'yūn, 2 trib'yun, *v* [Rare] **I.** *t* To manage by or as by the authority of a tribune **II.** *i* To act the tribune

trib'une¹, *n* **1.** *Rom Hist* A magistrate or principal officer of a tribe (1) Properly, a chief magistrate (2) One of two representatives appointed by the plebs in the revolt of Mons Sacer, in 494 B C, as a protector against the political oppression of the patricians The tribunes (*tribuni plebis*), originally 2 in number, and later 5, were ultimately increased to 10 and their power was constitutionalized after the decemvirate Each was personally inviolable Each could veto official proceedings and suspend administrative measures They thus exercised in common the functions of a court of final appeal After the republic their power and sacrosanctity was absorbed by the emperor (3) A commander of a cohort, there being six tribunes to a legion after 362 B C elected by the people (4) From 445–367 B C, one of 3 to 6 military officers with consular rank, eligible by election from among the plebs Compare CONSUL (5) A superintendent of some public function as a *tribune* of games a *tribune* of the treasury (*tribunus ærarius*) a name which lingered on into medieval Italy as the maritime *tribunes* of Venice

2. Hence, any champion of the rights and liberties of the people often used as the name for a newspaper [< F *tribun*, < L *trubunus* see TRIBUNAL] — **trib'u-nate,** *n* The office or dignity of a tribune **trib'une-ship‡.** — **trib"u-ni'cial, trib"u-ni'cian,** *a* Proceeding from, characteristic of or pertaining to a tribune or the tribunate

His [Augustus's] principal functions were the proconsular . . and the *tribunician* which made him inviolate T D WOOLSEY *Political Science* vol i p 505 [s 1878]

trib"u-ni'clous‡; trib"u-ni'tial‡; trib"u-ni'tian‡; trib"u-ni'tious‡.

trib'une², *n* **1.** *Arch* The raised floor for the curule chairs of the magistrates in the apse of a Roman basilica, hence, in basilican churches, the episcopal throne situated in the apse, by extension an apse **2.** A rostrum or elevated structure platform, pulpit, especially, in the French Chamber of Deputies, a pulpit-like stand from which the members speak when addressing the assembly **3.** In a church or other place of public assembly, a raised gallery or balcony meant for the use of particular persons, such as distinguished attendants, musicians, and the like [F, < LL *tribuna*, = L *tribunal*, see TRIBUNAL]

trib"u-ta'ri-us, 1 trib yu-tē'ri-us 2 trib'yu tā'ri-ŭs *n* [L] **1.** *Rom Econ* A colony with few obligations except rent **2** In early English times, a ceorl with at least a hide of land

trib'u-ta-ry, 1 trib yu-tē-ri, 2 trib'yu-tā-ry, *a* **1.** Bringing supply, serving to swell aid, or increase, contributory, subsidiary, as, a *tributary* stream **2.** Offered as tribute or having the character of tribute as, a *tributary* payment **3.** Paying or yielding tribute, hence, subordinate, inferior, as a *tributary* state **4.** Relating to a tributarius [< L *tributarius*, < *tributum* see TRIBUTE] — **trib'u-ta-ri-ly,** *adv* — **trib'u-ta-ri-ness,** *n*

trib'u-ta-ry, *n* [-RIES, 1 -riz, 2 -riz, *pl*] **1.** A person or state paying tribute, a dependent

He must be conqueror monarch of his lot
And not its *tributary*
GEORGE ELIOT *Spanish Gypsy* bk iii st 118

2. A stream that flows into another, an affluent, as, the *tributaries* of the Kongo **3** A tributarius

trib'ute, 1 trib'yut 2 trib'yut *vt* [Rare] To pay as tribute as for the lease of mining privileges in ore recovered. Compare TRIBUTER.

trib'ute, *n* **1.** Money or other valuable thing paid as an acknowledgment of submission or as the price of peace and protection, or by virtue of some treaty **2.** The obligation or necessity of making such gift or payment, the state of being tributary, as to impose *tribute* on conquered tribes **3.** Any thing given, paid, or rendered as by a subordinate to a superior, figuratively, that which is due to worth, affection, or duty, contribution, tax, gift, offering, meed, as, I must render my *tribute* of praise

Complaint is the largest tribute heaven receives, and the sincerest part of our devotion
SWIFT *Works Thoughts on Various Subjects* p 517 [w. p. v 1871]

4. The share of ore or metal received by a miner doing tribute-work [< F. *tribut*, < L *tributum*, < *tributus*, pp of *tribuo*, allot, < *tribus*, tribe] SYN.: see SUBSIDY — **trib'ute-mon"ey,** *n* Money exacted or paid as tribute — **t -pitch,** *n Mining* The extent of working-ground allotted to a tributer — **t.-work,** *n Mining* Work on shares — **trib'ut-er,** *n* A miner paid for his work in ore or by a percentage on the value of the ore he mines

trib'u-to'ri-ous‡, *a* Pertaining to distribution

tri-bu'ty-rin, 1 trai-biū'ti-rin, 2 tri-bū'ty-rin, *n Chem* Butyrin [< TRI- + BUTYRIN]

tri'ca, 1 trai'kə, 2 tri'ca *n* [TRI'CÆ, 1 -sī, 2 -çē, *pl*] *Bot.* Same as GYROMA [< L *tricæ* trifles]

tri-cap'su-lar, tri-car'i-nate, etc See under TRI-

tri-car"bal-lyl'ic, *a Chem* Of, pertaining to, or indicating a compound containing three atoms of carboxyl and derived from an allylic compound — **tricarballylic acid,** a colorless crystalline compound ($C_6H_8O_6$) made variously by synthesis, as by the action of potassium hydroxid on allylic tricyanid found in unripe beet-roots — **tri-car'bimid, tri-car'bi-mide,** *n Chem* Cyanuric acid formerly so called — **tri-car'pel-la-ry,** *a Bot* Having three carpels or fruits **tri-car'pous‡.** — **tri-car'pel-lite,** *n* A fossil 3-celled capsule found in the London clay

trice, 1 trais, 2 triç, *vt* [TRICED, TRIC'ING] **1.** *Naut* To raise with a rope or purchase, as the heel of a boom, also, to tie, bind, or lash commonly with *up*, as, to *trice* a bale of goods **2.** [Ir] To negotiate, make a bargain **3†.** To pull, drag [< LG *trissen*]

trice, *n* A very short time, instant, twinkling, only in the phrase **in a trice.** [< Sp *tris*, crash (imitative)]

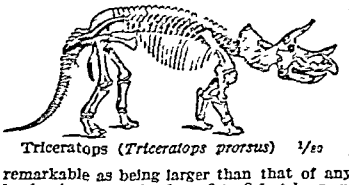
'Twas wonderful to view,
How in a *trice* the turnpike men
Their gates wide open threw
COWPER *John Gilpin* st 30

tri-cen'ni-al, 1 trai-sen'i-əl 2 tri-çĕn'i-al, *a* Of or pertaining to the number thirty, taking place every thirtieth year [< LL *tricennium*, thirty years, < L *triginta*, thirty, + *annus*, year] **tri"cen-na'ri-ous‡.**

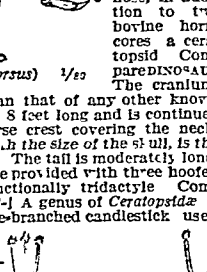
tri-cen'te-na-ry, *a & n* Same as TERCENTENARY **ter"cen-ten'ni-al‡.** — **tri-ceph'a-lus,** *n Terat* A monster having three heads — **tri-ceph'a-lous,** *a*

tri'ceps, 1 trai'seps, 2 tri'çĕps, *n* A muscle having three heads, specif, the large muscle at the back of the upper arm two of whose heads originate from the humerus and one from the scapula It is inserted by a single tendon upon the olecranon process of the ulna It is the great extensor muscle of the shoulder and elbow, its function being the extension of the forearm See illus under MUSCULAR SYSTEM [< L *tres* three + *caput* head] — **triceps suræ,** the gastrocnemius and soleus muscles when regarded as combining to form a muscular integer

tri-cer'a-tops, *n Paleont* **1.** One of the giant herbivorous dinosaurs of western North America having a horn-core on the nose, in addition to two bovine horn-cores a ceratopsid Compare DINOSAUR The cranium, remarkable as being larger than that of any other known land animal may be from 6 to 8 feet long and is continued backward in a great transverse crest covering the neck. *The brain cavity compared with the size of the skull, is the* smallest in any known reptile The tail is moderately long the legs are heavy, and they are provided with three hooded digits the hind feet being functionally tridactyle Compare BALUCHITHERIUM **2.** [T-] A genus of *Ceratopsidæ*


Triceratops (*Triceratops prorsus*) 1/50

tri-ce'ri-on, *n Gr Ch* A three-branched candlestick used by a bishop in benedictions



tri-ce'ri-um‡; try'ker;
trich-, } 1 trik-, trik'i-, trik'-
trich'i-, } o-, 2 tric-, tric'i-,
trich'o-, } tric'o- From Greek *thrix* (*trich-*), hair combining forms

tri-chal'cite, *n Mineral* A silky, verdigris-green, hydrous copper arsenate ($H_2Cu_4As_2O_{10}$) found in radiated groups and dendritic forms — **trich-an'gi-a,** *n pl* The capillaries — **trich-an"gi-ec-ta'si-a,** *n Med* A morbid dilatation of the capillary vessels **trich-an"gi-ec'ta-sis‡.** — **trich"a-tro'phi-a,** *n* A diseased condition of the hair in which it becomes brittle, due to a wasting of the hair-bulbs — **Trich-ech'i-dæ,** *n pl Mam* **1.** The *Manatidæ* **2.** The *Posmaridæ* or walruses an erroneous use now obsolescent — **Trich'-e-chus,** *n* (t g) — **Trich"-e-chi'na,** *n pl Mam* The walruses as a subfamily — **trich'e-chin(es,** *a & n* — **trich-ech'o-dont,** *a* Having teeth with cross-ridges, as in the *Trichechidæ* or manatees — **trich'e-choid** I *a* Of or pertaining to the *Trichechidæ* II *n* One of the *Trichechidæ* — **Trich"e-choi'de-a,** *n pl Mam* The manatees as a super-family — **trich"e-choi'de-an,** *a & n* — **trich"esthe'si-a,** *n* **1.** A paresthetic disorder marked by an imaginary sensation of a hair on the skin **2** The sensation transmitted when a hair is touched

trich'i, 1 trik'i 2 tric'i, *n* [-IES 1 -iz 2 -is, *pl*] [Anglo-Ind] A coarse cigar made at Trichinopoli

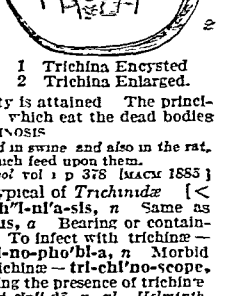
trich'i-a, 1 trik'i-ə 2 tric'i-a *n* Same as ENTROPION [< Gr *thrix* (*trich-*) hair]

tri-chi'a-sis, 1 tri-kai'ə-sis, 2 tri-cī'a-sis, *n* **1.** Same as ENTROPION **2** A disease, endemic in northern Europe, characterized by an entangled, matted agglutinated condition of the hair **3** A urinary derangement in which hair-like filaments appear in the urine **4.** A painful swelling of the breasts of child-bearing women when the milk-secretion is obstructed [< Gr *trichiasis*, < *thrix* (*trich-*), hair]

Trich'i-dæ, *n pl Crust* A family of parthenopinean crabs with external maxillipeds like those of dromilids **Trich'i-a,** *n* (t g) [< Gr *tarix* (*trich-*), hair] — **tri-chid'i-umt,** *n Bot* A hair-like filament mixed with the spores in certain fungi

Tri-chil'i-a, 1 trai-kil'i-ə, 2 tri-cil'i-a, *n Bot* A genus of tropical meliaceous trees and shrubs with pinnate or trifoliolate leaves, rather large flowers in axillary panicles, and three-celled capsular fruit [< Gr *trichelios*, three-lipped]

tri-chi'na, 1 tri-kai'nə, 2 tri-cī'na, *n* [-NÆ, 1 -nī, 2 -nē, *pl*] **1.** A nematode worm (*Trichina spiralis*) parasitic in the sexually mature stage in the small intestine and in the larval stage in the voluntary muscles of man, swine, and other mammals


1 Trichina Encysted
2 Trichina Enlarged.

The females are viviparous and produce myriads of embryos which bore their way through the intestinal wall and pass through the body-cavity or by the veins into the muscles and there surround themselves with cysts which afterward become calcareous The larvæ can live encysted for years (ten or more) they undergo no further development unless the infected flesh, such as pork underdone finds as suitable host, as the intestines of a human being, when sexual maturity is attained The principal bearers of trichinæ are rats which eat the dead bodies of infected animals See TRICHINOSIS

Trichina is parasitic in man and in swine and also in the rat, mouse cat fox and other forms which feed upon them.
F M BALFOUR *Comp Embryol* vol i p 378 [MACM 1885]

2. [T-] *Helminth* A genus typical of *Trichinidæ* [< Gr *thrix* (*trich-*), hair] — **trich"i-ni'a-sis,** *n* Same as TRICHINOSIS — **trich"i-nif'er-ous,** *a* Bearing or containing trichinæ — **trich'i-nize,** *vt* To infect with trichinæ — **trich"i-ni-za'tion,** *n* — **trich"i-no-pho'bi-a,** *n* Morbid dread of being infected with trichinæ — **tri-chi'no-scope,** *n* An instrument for ascertaining the presence of trichinæ

Tri-chin'i-dæ, 1 tri-kin'i-dī 2 tri-cin'i-dē *n pl Helminth* A family of nematode worms generally united with *Trichocephalidæ* [< TRICHINA] — **trich'i-nid,** *n* — **trich'i-noid** *a*

Trich"i-nop'o-li, 1 trik'i-nep'o-li, 2 tric'i-nŏp'o-li, *n* **1.** A district in Madras 3 632 sq m **2** Its capital, seat of a Roman Catholic bishopric **Trich"i-nop'o-lit‡.**

trich"i-no'sis, 1 trik'i-nō'sis, 2 tric'i-nō'sis, *n* The disease produced by trichinæ in the intestines and muscles of the body, the flesh-worm disease

The penetration of the embryonic trichinæ to the muscles causes excruciating agony, with diarrhea swelling of the limbs fever, delirium, and general organic derangement If death does not terminate the disease, the symptoms disappear when the worms cease to move and they may remain in the flesh in their encysted condition without disabling the patient Experiments have shown that the salting and smoking of cured meats are not fatal to trichinæ hence the frequent infection from partaking of cured but uncooked meat, as smoked sausage and ham Trichinæ are destroyed by a moist heat of 170° Fahr and consequently proper cooking renders meat safe See TRICHINA **trich"i-ni'a-sis‡, trich"i-ni'tis‡.** — **trich'i-nosed,** *a* — **trich'i-nous,** *a* Of, pertaining to, affected with or containing trichinæ as *trichinous* flesh, *trichinous* disease **trich"i-na'tous‡; trich"i-not'ic‡.**

tri-chis'mus, *n* A hair-like fissure or fracture, a fine crack, as in a bone

trich'ite, 1 trik'ait *or* trai'kait 2 tric'it *or* tri'cit *n* **1** *Petrol.* A microscopic capillary form curved bent or zigzag, opaque black or dark-brown found in vitrophyric volcanic rocks **2.** *Spong* A flesh-spicule in which the silica forms a sheaf of fine straight or twisted fibrils within the sclerobast also one of these fibrils **3.** An acicular crystal in a starch-grain [< Gr *thrix* (*trich-*) hair] — **tri-chit'ic,** *a*

tri-chi'tis, *n Pathol* Inflammation of the hair-bulbs — **Trich-i-u'ri-dæ,** *n pl Ich* A family of scombroidean fishes especially those with ribbon-like form and tapering tail, hairtails — **trich"i-u'rid,** *n* — **trich"i-u'ri-form,** *a Ich* **1.** Having the form of a trichiurid **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Trichiuriformes* — **Trich"i-u"ri-for'mes,** *n pl Ich* A division of acanthopterygian fishes having the body band-like and spinous and the soft parts of the dorsal and anal fins of nearly equal extent — **trich"i-u'roid. I.** *a* Of or pertaining to the *Trichiuridæ* **II** *n* One of the *Trichiuridæ* — **Trich"i-u'rus,** *n Ich* **1.** A genus typical of *Trichiuridæ* **2.** [t-] A fish of this genus hairtail

tri-chlo"ra-cet'ic, *a* Designating a deliquescent crystalline acid (CCl_3CO_2H) formed variously as by the action of dry chlorin on glacial acetic acid in sunshine used as a caustic — **tri-chlo'rid,** *n Chem* A chlorid in which there are three atoms of chlorin — **tri-chlo"ro-lac'tic,** *a* Denoting a crystalline acid ($CCl_3CH_2O\,CO_2H$) which upon treatment with alkalis yields chloral, chloroform and formic acid

trich'o-. See TRICH- — **Trich"o-bac"te-ri'næ,** *n pl* A group of the more highly organized bacteria characterized by the filamentous form — **trich"o-bac-te'ri-um,** *n* One of the *Trichobacterinæ* — **trich"o-he'zoar,** *n* An aggregoflia — **trich'o-blast,** *n Bot* An internal hair or idioblast, especially when large and branched as those projecting into the intercellular spaces of certain water-plants as water-lillies — **trich"o-bran'chi-a,** *n Crust* A gill with filaments around a common stem as in lobsters crawfish, and other macrurans — **trich"o-bran'chi-al,** *a* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a trichobranchia — **Trich"o-bran"chi-a'ta,** *n pl Crust* A group of macrurans with trichobranchial gills — **trich"o-bran'chi-ate,** *a* — **trich"o-car'pous,** *a Bot* Having hairy fruit — **trich"o-ceph'a-li'a-sis,** *n* Infestation with whip-worms or some species of *Tricocephalus* — **Trich"o-ce-phal'i-dæ,** *n pl Helminth* A family of parasitic nematode worms especially those having large cells around the long esophagus and the digestive tract persistent — **trich"o-ceph'a-lid,** *n* — **trich"o-ceph'a-loid,** *a* — **Trich"o-ceph'a-lus,** *n Helminth* **1.** A genus typical of *Trichocephalidæ* **2** [t-] A nematode of this genus as *Trichocephalus dispar* found in the human large intestine — **Trich"o-cer'i-dæ,** *n pl Crust* A family of corystoidean crabs having a cancroid carapace not rostrate in front **Tri-choc'er-a,** *n* (t g) — **tri-choc'er-id,** *n* — **tri-choc'er-oid,** *a* — **tri-choc'la-dose,** *a* Having cladomes with three branches as a sponge-spicule — **tri-choc'la-dus,** *n Spong.* A trichocladose spicule — **trich"o-cla'si-a,** *n.* Brittleness of the hair, especially from disease **trich"o-cla'sis‡.** — **trich"o-cryp-to'ses,** *n pl* Diseases of the hair-follicles — **trich'o-cyst,** *n* **1.** *Protoz* A stinging-capsule containing a hair-like body found in various protozoans **2** *Zooph.* A thread-cell — **trich"o-cys'tic,** *a* — **Trich"o-don'ti-dæ** *n pl Ich* A family of acanthopterygian fishes having a trachiniform body, preoperculum 5-spined and first dorsal with about 15 spines sandfishes **Trich'o-don,** *n* (t g) — **trich"o-don'tid,** *n* — **trich"o-don'toid,** *a & n*

— **trich″o-drag′ma,** *n Spong* A bundle of thread-like spicules — **trich″o-dys-chroi′a,** *n* Abnormal discoloration of the hair — **trich″o-ep″i-the″li-o′ma,** *n Pathol* A tumor of the skin that starts in the epithelium of the hair-follicles — **trich″o-es-the′si-a,** *n* Same as TRICHESTHESIA — **trich′o-gen,** *n* A preparation tending to increase the growth of hair — **tri-chog′e-nous,** *a Med* Promotive, really or supposedly, of the growth of hair, as, a *trichogenous* application — **trich″o-glos′si-a,** *n* The state of the tongue in which it has the appearance of being covered with fine whitish hairs — **Trich″o-glos′si-dæ,** *n pl Ornith* The *Lorlitidæ* **Trich″o-glos′sus,** *n* (t g) — **Trich″o-glos-si′næ,** *n pl Ornith* The *Lorlitidæ* as a subfamily — **trich″o-glos′sin(e),** *a* — **Trich″o-gram-mi′næ,** *n Zool* A subfamily of insects containing hymenopterous parasites as those found in the eggs of sawflies **Trich″o-gram′ma,** *n* (t g) — **trich′o-gyne,** *n Bot* The slender thread-like portion of the procarp in red algæ which receives the male *fertilizing bodies* — **trich″o-gyn′ic,** *a* — **trich′oid,** *a* Having the form or appearance of hair — **trich″o-lo′gi-a,** *n Pathol* 1 Same as CARPHOLOGY 2 Same as TRICHOTILLOMANIA — **tri-chol′o-gy,** *n* The science that relates to the human hair, its formation functions and diseases also a treatise on this subject — **Trich″o-lo′ma,** *n Bot* A genus of white-spored agaricaceous fungi without annulus or volva having sinuate or adnate lamellæ and a fleshy stem Several of the species are edible, *T personatum* being considered one of the best of the edible fungi — **tri-cho′ma,** *n* [-MA-TA, *pl*] 1 *Bot* One of the threads or filaments of filamentous algæ (*Nostochineæ*) 2 *Pathol* (1) Entropion (2) Same as PLICA, 4 **trich′ome‡** — **Tri-chom′a-nes,** *n Bot* A large genus of mainly tropical hymenophyllaceous ferns having delicate, thin, much divided fronds and marginal funnel-shaped sori — **trich″o-ma′ni-a,** *n* Trichotillomania — **tri-chom′a-phyte,** *n A parasitic fungus,* supposed to cause cutaneous affections, such as ringworm — **tri-chom′a-tose,** *a* Matted and stuck together said of hair affected with plica — **trich″o-ma-to′sis,** *n Pathol* Plica — **tri-chom′a-tous,** *a* 1. Trichomatose 2 Of or pertaining to a trichome — **trich′ome,** *n Bot* 1 Any surface appendage or epidermal outgrowth in a plant, comprising hairs bristles, prickles, scales, root-hairs, etc It may consist of one cell, or of several arranged in a row or a column or in a mass 2 A trichoma — **Trich″o-mo-nad′i-dæ,** *n pl Protoz* A family of parasitic flagellate infusorians with several flagella and trichocyst-like bodies at the anterior extremity — **trich″o-mon′a-doid,** *a* — **Tri-chom′o-nas,** *n Protoz* 1. A genus typical of *Trichomonadidæ* 2 [t-] An infusorian of this genus — **Trich″o-my-ce′tes,** *n pl Bactertol* The hair-fungi, a family including *Actinomyces Cladothrix Leptothrix* and *Streptothrix* — **trich″o-my-co′sis,** *n* Any disease of the hair due to a fungous parasite — **Trich″o-myc-ter′i-dæ,** *n pl Ich* The *Pygidiidæ* **Trich″o-myc-te′rus,** *n* (t g) — **trich″o-myc′ter-ine, trich″o-myc′ter-oid,** *a* & *n* — **trich″o-no′sus,** *n* Any disease of the hair **trich″o-no′sis‡.** — **Trich″o-not′i-dæ,** *n pl Ich* A family of acanthopterygian fishes especially those having a subcylindrical body, cycloid scales a long dorsal with simple articulate rays, and jugular perfect ventrals **Trich″o-no′tus,** *n* (t g) — **trich″o-no′tid,** *n* — **trich″o-no′toid,** *a* — **Trich′o-on,** *n* Same as PHRAGMITES — **tri-chop′a-thy,** *n* Any disease of the hair — **trich″o-path′ic,** *a* — **trich″o-path″o-pho′bi-a,** *n* A morbid fear of having some disease of the hair — **trich″o-pha′gi-a,** *n* The habit of biting or nibbling of hair or beard-ends **tri-coph′a-gy‡** — **trich″o-pho′bi-a,** *n* A morbid repulsion from hair particularly loose hairs — **Trich″o-pho-ci′næ,** *n pl Mam* A subfamily of otarioid seals with hair and no fur, hair-seals — **trich″o-pho′cin(e),** *a* — **trich′o-phore,** *n* 1 *Bot* The cell or cells of a procarp that support the trichogyne 2. *Zool* A sac-like body from which the chitinous parapodial appendages of an annelid are developed — **tri-choph′o-rous,** *a* Of pertaining to or of the nature of a trichophore **trich″o-phor′ic‡.** — **tri-choph′o-rus** or **tri-coph′o-rus,** *n* A hair-preserver or -restorer — **trich′o-phyl″lous,** *a Bot* Having the leaves hair-like or terminating in hairs — **Trich′o-phy″ton,** *n* A genus of fungi that grow around the hair-bulbs causing baldness and sometimes ringworm — **trich″o-phyto′sis,** *n Pathol* Disease of the skin due to the presence of the fungus trichophyton — **Trich″o-plac′i-dæ,** *n pl Zool* A family of Metazoic animals of low undetermined relationships, having a thin, flat, ciliated amebiform body with 3 layers, of which the lowest is adhesive and consists of cylindrical cells — **trich″o-plac′id,** *a* — **trich″o-pla′coid,** *a* — **Trich′o-plax,** *n Zool* 1 A genus typical of *Trichoplacidæ* 2. [t-] An animal of this genus, as *Trichoplax adhærens,* discovered in the Graz marine aquarium — **Tri-chop′ter-a,** *n pl Entom* An order of insects or suborder of neuropters with hind wings folded in repose and mandibles atrophied caddis-flies — **tri-chop′ter,** *n* — **tri-chop′ter-an,** *a* & *n* — **tri-chop′ter-ous,** *a* — **Tri-chop″ter-yg′i-a,** *n pl Entom* The *Trichopterygidæ* — **tri-chop″ter-yg′i-an,** *a* & *n* — **Tri-chop″ter-yg′i-dæ,** *n pl Entom* A family of minute clavicorn beetles having slender verticillate antennæ and narrow wings margined with long hairs **Tri-chop′ter-yx,** *n* (t g) — **trich″op-ter′y-gid,** *a* & *n* — **trich″op-ter′y-goid,** *a* — **tri-chop′tile,** *n* A hairlike feather of the downy plumage in nestling birds — **tri-chop′ti-lar,** *n* — **trich″op-ti-lo′sis,** *n Pathol* A condition in which the shaft of a hair has a feather-like appearance, owing to irregular breaking

tri′chord, 1 trai′kôrd 2 tri′côrd *Mus* I *a* Three-stringed, as a *trichord* piano (having three strings to each note) II *n* 1. Any three-stringed instrument particularly the three-stringed lute 2 Same as TRIAD (7)

trich″or-rex′is, *n Pathol* A condition of the hair in which it readily breaks — **trich″or-rhe′a,** **trich″or-rhœ′a,** *n Pathol* Falling off of the hair — **Trich-o-san′thes,** *n Bot* A genus of tropical climbing or trailing plants of the family *Cucurbitaceæ,* with entire or lobed leaves white flowers, marked by the long-fringed lobes of the deeply cleft corollas, and lanceolate or globose fruit *T anguina* is the viper-gourd See VIPER-GOURD — **tri-chos′chi-sis,** *n* The abnormal splitting of the hairs at their ends — **Trich″o-scol′ices,** *n pl Helminth* A division of worms contrasted with *Nematoscolices* and including as orders *Trematoda, Cestoidea, Turbellaria,* and *Rotifera* — **tri-cho′sis,** *n* A morbid condition or an abnormal growth or deficiency of the hair — **Trich″o-so′ma-ta,** *n pl Protoz* The *Choanoflagellata* — **trich″o-som′a-tous,** *a* — **Trich″os-phæ′ri-a,** *n Bot* A genus of sphæriaceous fungi the type of the family *Trichosphæriaceæ* of the order *Sphæriales* The perithecia are *hairy* the *asci 8-spored, the spores oval and non-septate* Some are parasitic on conifers — **trich″o-spo-ran′gium,** *n* [-GI-A *pl*] *Bot* A multilocular sporangium or zoosporangium having the appearance of a jointed hair, but divided internally by both transverse and longitudinal septa, each cell giving birth to a single zoospore **trich′o-spo-range″‡** — **trich″o-spo-ran′gi-al,** *a* — **trich′o-spore,** *n* [Rare] *Bot* One of the conidia of hymenomycetous fungi — **Trich-o-spo′rum,** *n Bot* Same as ÆSCHYNANTHUS

Trich″o-ste′ma, 1 trik′o-stī′ma 2 tric′o-stī′ma, *n Bot* A genus of low herbs or subshrubs of the family *Menthaceæ* with entire leaves, and small blue, pink, or white flowers, having four long exserted stamens Of eight species, natives of North America, *T dichotoma* is the blue-curls or bastard pennyroyal, of the eastern United States, and *T lanatum,* the black sage of Mexico and southern California [< Gr *thrix,* hair, + *stēma,* stamen]

Trich″o-sto′ma-ta, *n pl Zool* The *Hymenostomata* — **trich″o-stom′a-tous,** *a* — **Tri-chos′to-mum,** *n Bot* A genus of acrocarpous mosses distinguished by a peristome with 16 teeth each cleft to the base into two thread-like segments — **trich″o-syph′i-lo′sis,** *n* A syphilitic condition of the hair characterized by a change of structure, the shaft becoming swollen, drying up, and breaking off **trich″o-sy-ph′i-lis‡** — **trich″o-thal′lic,** *a Bot* Having a hair-like thallus — **Trich″o-the′ci-um,** *n* A genus of fungi that sometimes produce a parasitic disease of the hair — **trich″o-til″lo-ma′ni-a,** *n* A maniacal tendency to pull out the hair

tri-chot′o-my, 1 trai-kŏt′o-mi, 2 tri-cŏt′o-my, *n* Division into three parts Specif (1) *Logic* The threefold division of a genus or class (2) *Theol* The division of human nature into body, soul, and spirit [< Gr *tricha* (< *treis,* three), threefold, + -TOMY] — **trich″o-tom′ic,** *a* Of or pertaining to trichotomy — **tri-chot′o-mous,** *a* Divided or dividing into threes or three parts, as a genus into three species — **tri-chot′o-mous-ly,** *adv*

trich″o-tri′næ, 1 trik′o-trai′in, 2 tric′o-tri′ĕn, *n Spong* A triæne spicule with short trifurcate rays [< Gr *tricha* (< *treis,* three), threefold, and see TRIÆNE] **trich″o-tri-æ′nat.**

Trich″o-tro-pid′i-dæ, 1 trik″o-tro-pid′i-dī, 2 tric″o-tro-pid′i-dē, *n pl Conch* A family of tænioglossate gastropods having a short siphon and a shell with hair-like epidermal processes, umbilicated, and with subcanaliculate aperture **Trich″o-tro′pis,** *n* (t g) [< TRICHO- + Gr *tropis,* keel] — **trich″o-trop′i-did,** *n* — **trich″o-trop′i-doid,** *a*

tri-chro′ic, 1 trai-krō′ik, 2 tri-crō′ic, *a* Of, pertaining to, or possessing trichroism [< TRI- + Gr *chrōs,* color] — **tri′chro-ism,** *n Physics* The property in a crystal of transmitting light of three different colors in the directions of the three axes respectively

tri″chro-mat′ic, 1 trai″kro-mat′ik, 2 tri″cro-măt′ic, *a* 1 *Physics* Relating to three colors, three-colored, specif, having three fundamental color-sensations as the normal eye, instead of two, as most color-blind eyes 2 *Zool* Having one of three colors said of certain birds and insects that, apart from changes due to age or sex, exhibit different coloration [< Gr *trichrōmatos,* < *treis,* three, + *chrōma(t-),* see CHROMA] **tri-chrom′et; tri-chro′mic‡** — **tri-chro′ma-tism,** *n* The condition of being trichromatic

tri′chro-nous, 1 trai′kro-nus, 2 tri′cro-nŭs, *a Anc Pros* Of three times or moræ trisemic [< Gr *trichronos*]

tric′ing-line″, 1 trais′ɪŋ-lain′, 2 tric′ɪŋ-lin″, *n* A rope for tricing up something, as the heel of a studdingsail-boom

tri-cin′i-um, *n* [-I-A, *pl*] *Mus* A three-part song trio — **tri-cip′i-tal,** *a* Having three heads, as a muscle being a triceps **tri-cip′i-tous‡** — **tri-cir′cu-lar,** *a Math* Pertaining to a system of three circles, especially, noting a system of coordinates formed by the ratio of the square of the tangent from the point to each of three circles of reference, divided by its radius

trick′, 1 trik, 2 trĭk, *v* I *t* To play a trick or practise trickery upon (1) To induce by trickery, delude, inveigle with *into,* as, he *tricked* me *into* purchasing (2) To deprive by trickery, defraud, cheat, swindle with *of* or *out of*

II *i* 1. To practise trickery or deception

He's naturally a generous and right-minded creature, but life has taught him to truckle and *trick* like the rest of us
HOWELLS *Hazard of New Fortunes* p 123 [H 1890]

2. [Rare] To act as a juggler, juggle 3†. To act in a trifling manner, toy [< OF *tricher,* < L *tricor,* < *trīcæ,* trifles] Syn.. see CHEAT, DECEIVE

trick², *vt* 1. To deck or ornament, especially with something cheap and showy usually with *out,* as, *tricked out* with borrowed finery, also, to adorn fantastically 2. [Archaic] To put in shape for use, make trim, make from old materials with *up* [< TRICK¹, *v*]

trick³, *vt Her* To delineate, *especially in outline* with a pen, and without color said of heraldic devices often less properly referred to as *blazoned,* which always implies color [< D *trekken,* sketch]

trick⁴, *a* Trig

trick⁵, *n* 1. A device for getting an advantage by deception, petty artifice, any contrivance or scheme that involves deceit, as, to escape an obligation by a *trick* 2. An injurious or annoying act, a malicious deed, as, a rascal's *trick* 3. A roguish act, a practical joke, prank, caper, as, the *tricks* of schoolboys 4 An act of legerdemain or sleight of hand, a feat of juggling, as, a conjurer's *tricks* 5 A particular habit or manner, a characteristic, trait, also, a vicious habit, as of an unruly animal, as, he has a *trick* of frowning

Chaucer is mediæval in *tricks* of style and turns of phrase
A W WARD *Chaucer* p 166 [H 1880]

6. Hence, rarely, a suggestion or resemblance, illusion, also, a trace, touch, dash 7 A peculiar skill or knack, as, he had not learned the *trick* of blowing the horn 8 In card-playing, the whole number of cards played in one round 9 The turn of one sailor at the helm, usually half a watch, a turn or spell

The male [robin] who shares in the duties of sitting when going to take his *trick* almost invariably flies towards his mate in the same path MORRIS GIBBS in *Science* Aug 19, 1892 p 99

10 [Local, U S, or Obs] A toy, trifle, plaything, rarely, a child 11†. [Thieves' Slang] A watch

Syn.: ARTIFICE FRANK — **three-card trick** [Eng], same as THREE-CARD MONTE — **to know a t worth two of that** [Slang] to know of a better expedient or scheme — **trick's line″,** *n Theat* A very strong, smooth cord used in stage business in pantomime — **t.-scene,** *n Theat* A transformation-scene made without dropping the curtain — **tricks of the trade,** devices or customs peculiar to a calling or trade designed to gain business or profit — **t.-sword,** *n* A sword constructed so as to divide in the middle, or permit one section to slide within another used in stage tricks — **t.-valve,** *n Steam-engin* A type of slide valve in which the valve travel is lessened by the addition of a supplementary steam-passage **double-ported valve‡.** — **t.-wig,** *n* An actor's wig made so that the wearer may cause the hair to stand on end

trick⁶†, *n* A knot or braid of hair tress

trick⁷†, *n* Trig

trick′er¹, 1 trik′or, 2 trĭk′er, *n* One who tricks or deceives, a trickster, cheat

trick′er²†, *n* A trigger

trick′er-y¹, 1 trik′or-ɪ, 2 trĭk′er-ɪ, *n* [IFS, 1 -IZ, 2 -IZ, *pl*] The practise of tricks, tricks collectively, artifice, stratagem always in an unfavorable sense, as, Machiavellian *trickery* Syn.. CHICANERY, DECEPTION

trick′er-y², *n* The art of dressing up, things used in dressing up, decorations, as, take away this *trickery*

trick′i-ly, 1 trik′ɪ-lɪ, 2 trĭk′ɪ-ly, *adv* In a tricky manner

trick′i-ness, 1 trik′ɪ-nes, 2 trĭk′ɪ-nĕs, *n* The state or quality of being tricky

trick′ing, 1 trik′ɪŋ, 2 trĭk′ɪng, *pa* Given to tricks, *tricky*

trick′ing, *n* The act of dressing up also, ornaments

trick′ish, 1 trik′ish, 2 trĭk′ish, *a* Apt to be tricky, partaking of trickery — **trick′ish-ly,** *adv* — **trick′ish-ness,** *n*

trick′l(e″, 1 trik′l, 2 trĭk′l, *v* [TRICK′LED, TRICK′LD″, TRICK′LING] I *t* To cause to flow slowly or by drops

II *i* To flow or run drop by drop or in a very small stream, also, to permit drops to flow, drip, as, a *trickling* spout [ME *triklen,* var of *striklen,* freq of *striken,* < AS *strican,* move along]

trick′le, *n* The act or state of trickling, or that which trickles, rill drip as, the *trickle* from the eaves — **trick′le-ness‡,** *n* Transitoriness — **trick′let,** *n* [Rare] A tiny rill — **trick′ly,** *a* Trickling

trick′ly†, *adv* Cleverly, deftly

trick′mak″er, 1 trik′mēk″er, 2 trĭk′māk″er, *n* In card-playing, a person or card that takes a trick, a card of winning rank

trick′ment†, *n* Decoration, especially heraldic

trick′sey, *a* Same as TRICKSY — **trick′si-ness,** *n* The quality or state of being tricksy **trick′sey-ness‡**

trick′some, 1 trik′sem, 2 trĭk′som, *a* Fond of tricks, playful

trick′ster, *vt* [Rare] To play tricks

trick′ster, 1 trik′stər, 2 trĭk′ster, *n* One who plays tricks, one who habitually tricks or deludes, a cheat

trick′sy¹, 1 trik′sɪ, 2 trĭk′sy, *a* 1. Fond of tricks or pranks, mischievous, sportive, playful, changeful

Never was water more exquisitely *tricksy* now darting over the bright pebbles, sparkling and flashing in the light with a bubbling music MARY R MITFORD *Our Village The Cowslip Ball* May 16 p 52 [S M 1879]

2 Given to artifice or stratagem, cunning, crafty, artful 3. Tending to elude or deceive, illusory

trick′sy², *a* [Rare] Neat, trim, spruce

trickt, *pp* Tricked S S

trick′track″, 1 trik′trak″, 2 trĭk′trăk″, *n* 1. An old form of backgammon in which pegs as well as pieces were used 2 That form of backgammon in which the pieces are entered one by one instead of being placed all at once **Russian backgammon‡** [< F *tric-trac,* backgammon, var of *tictac,* TICKTACK] **tric′trac″‡.**

trick′y, 1 trik′ɪ, 2 trĭk′y, *a* [TRICK′I-ER, TRICK′I-EST] 1. Disposed to tricks or characterized by trickery, deceitful, artful, knavish 2. [Prov or Obs] Mischievous playful 3 Vicious, as an animal Syn.. see ARTFUL, INSIDIOUS

Tric′la-da, 1 trik′lə-də 2 tric′la-da, *n pl Helminth* The *Tricladidea* as an order [< TRI- + Gr *klados,* branch] — **tri′clad,** *a* & *n* — **Tri-clad′i-da,** *n pl Helminth* The *Tricladidea* as a tribe — **tric′la-did,** *a* & *n* — **Tric′la-did′e-a,** *n pl Helminth* A suborder of planarians with an intestine of 3 main branches opening into the pharynx — **tric″la-did′e-an,** *a* & *n*

tri-clin′ic, 1 trai-klin′ik, 2 tri-clin′ic, *a Crystal* Holohedral and possessing no plane or planes of symmetry, referable to three unequal and dissimilar axes with oblique intersections, asymmetric said of crystal forms See CRYSTALLIZATION [< TRI- + Gr *klinō,* bend] **tric′il-nate‡.**

tri-clin′i-um, 1 trai-klin′i-um, 2 tri-clin′i-ŭm, *n* [-I-A, *pl*] *Rom Antiq* 1. The Roman dining-table of four sides, with one side left free for the attendants, each of the other three being provided with a low couch upon which three guests could recline A full table accommodated nine persons See RECUBATION 2 A dining-room [L, < Gr *triklinion,* < *triklinos,* with three couches, < *treis,* three, + *klinē,* couch, + *klinō,* lean] — **tri-clin′i-a-ry,** *a*

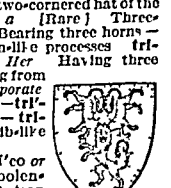
tri-cli″no-hed′ric, *a* Same as TRICLINIC — **tri-coc′cous,** *a Bot* Having three cocci or carpels — **tri-col′ic,** *a Anc Pros & Rhet* Of three cola or members — **tri-co′lon,** *n* A tricolic or three-membered period

tri′col″or, 1 trai′kul″ar, 2 tri′col″or, *a* Of three colors **tri′col″ored‡, tri′col″or-ous‡** — **tricolored violet,** the pansy

tri′col″or, *n* 1. A flag of three colors in nearly equal proportions, specif, the French national standard of blue, white, and red vertical bands See plate of FLAGS OF EUROPE 2. The tricolored cockade of the French revolutionists See COCKADE [< F *tricolore,* < L *tres,* three, + *color* color]

tri′col″our, tri′col″oured, etc Tricolor, etc the usual spelling in England

Tri-con′o-don, *n Mam* 1. A genus typical of *Triconodontidæ* 2 [t-] A fossil marsupial of this genus, as *Triconodon mordax,* from the Purbeck of Dorsetshire — **tri-con′o-dont,** *a* Having three conical cusps, as a molar tooth, having such molars, as a triconodontid — **Tri-con″o-don′ti-dæ,** *n pl Mam* A Jurassic family of marsupials, especially those having the mandibular condyles very low and molars alike in both jaws and each with 3 compressed cones in a line — **tri-con″o-don′tid,** *n* — **tri-con″o-don′toid,** *a* & *n* — **tri-con′o-don″ty,** *n* The condition of having triconodont teeth — **tri-con′so-nant-al,** *a* Consisting of, containing, or marked by having three consonants **tri-con″so-nan′tic‡** — **tri″con-ta-he′dral,** *a* Same as TRIACONTAHEDRAL — **tri′corn,** *a* Having three horns or horn-like processes — **tri′corn,** *n* A three-cornered hat used improperly in the form *tricorne* for the two-cornered hat of the French gendarmes — **tri′cor″nered,** *a* [Rare] Three-cornered — **tri″cor-nig′er-ous,** *a* Bearing three horns — **tri-cor′nute,** *a* Having three horn-like processes **tri-cor′nut-ed‡** — **tri-cor′po-rate,** *a Her* Having three bodies united in one head and radiating from it at equal distances, as, a lion *tricorporate* **tri-cor′po-ral‡, tri-cor′po-rat″ed‡** — **tri′co-sane,** *n* Same as TRIKOSANE — **tri-cos′tate,** *a* Having three ribs or ribbed processes


Lion Tricorporate
Arms of Nash.

tri′cot, 1 tri′ko *or* (*F*) tri′kō′, 2 tri′co *or* (*F*) tri′cō′, *n* 1. A hand-knitted woolen yarn fabric, or a machine-made imitation thereof 2. A soft slightly ribbed cloth [F, knitting, < *tricoter,* knit < G *stricken* < *strick,* string]

tri-cot″y-led′on-ous, *a Bot* Having three cotyledons

Tri-cou′pis, 1 tri-kū′pis, 2 tri-cu′pis, **Spiridion** (¹/₂₀1788–¹/₂₀1873) A Greek historian, diplomat, and revolutionist of 1821, a friend of Lord Byron **Tri-kou′pes‡** [Gr]

tri-cre′sol, *n Chem* A mixture of the three cresols used as a germicide — **tri-crot′ic,** *a Med* Having three distinct waves of undulations in succession as the normal pulse **tri′cro-tous‡** — **tri′cro-tism,** *n* The state of being tricrotic — **tri-cru′ral,** *a* Having three legs branching from a common joint

Tric"te-no-tom'i-dæ, 1 trik"ti-no-tem'i-di, 2 tric"te-no-tŏm'i-dē, *n pl* *Entom* A family of phytophagous beetles having antennæ long, united under a frontal ridge, and with only three joints sensitive **Tric"te-not'o-mus,** *n* (t g) [< TRI- + Gr *tiets* (*tiet-*), comb, + *temnō*, cut] — **tric"te-not'o-mid,** *a* & *n* — **tric"te-not'o-moid,** *a*

tric'trac", *n* Same as TRICKTRACK

tri-cur'vate, 1 trai-kûr'vēt, 2 tri-cûr'vāt, *a* Curved in three directions, as a sponge-spicule

tri-cus'pid, 1 trai-kus'pid, 2 trī-cŭs'pid, *a* **1.** Having three cusps or points, as a molar tooth or a valve of the heart **2.** Of or pertaining to the tricuspid valve

Tricuspid and pulmonic lesions are comparatively rare AUSTIN FLINT *Principles and Practice of Medicine* pt II, § 2, p 318 [L BROS & CO 1868]

[< L *tricuspi(d-)s*, < *tres*, three, + *cuspis*, point] **tri-cus'pi-dal‡.** — **tricuspid murmur,** a respiratory murmur heard on auscultation, indicative of derangement of the tricuspid valve of the heart — **t valve,** a valve of the heart, between the right auricle and right ventricle — **tri-cus'pid,** *n* A tricuspid valve or tooth — **tri-cus'pi-dal,** *a* **1.** Same as TRICUSPID **2** *Geom* Having three cusps — **tri-cus'pi-date,** *a* Three-pointed as, a *tricuspidate* leaf **tri-cus'pi-dat"ed‡.** [**trī'cy-cler, trī'cy-clist,** *n*

trī'cy-cle, 1 trai'si-kl, 2 trī'çy-cl, *vi* To ride a tricycle — **trī'cy-cle,** *n* **1.** A three-wheeled vehicle, especially a modernized form of velocipede, for one or sometimes two persons, having the wheels variously arranged, but usually two being loose with one serving as a driver **2.** A motor-cycle with three wheels [F, < Gr *treis*, three, + *kyklos*, circle]

Tri-cyr'ti-da, 1 trai-sûr'ti-dă, 2 trī-çŷr'ti-da, *n pl* *Protoz* A section of cyrtoidean radiolarians with a 3-jointed shell [< TRI- + CYRTO-] — **tri-cyr'ti-dan,** *a* & *n*

Tri-dac'na, 1 trai-dak'nă, 2 trī-dăc'na *n* *Conch* **1.** A genus typical of *Tridacnidæ* **2.** [t-] A bivalve of this genus, a giant clam See illus under TACLOBO [< L *tridacna*, kind of oysters < Gr *tridaknos*, eaten at three bites, < *treis*, three, + *daknō*, bite] — **Tri"dac-na'ce-a,** *n pl* *Conch* The *Tridacnidæ* as a family, superfamily, or suborder — **tri"dac-na'ce-an,** *a* & *n* — **Tri-dac'ni-dæ,** *n pl* *Conch* A family of bivalves having the pedal opening in front of the umbones, siphonal openings under the umbones and the shell radiately plicated — **tri-dac'nid,** *n* — **tri-dac'noid,** *a* & *n*

tri-dac'tyl, *a* Having three digits or parts likened to digits, tridigitate **tri-dac'tyle‡; tri-dac'ty-lous‡.** — **tri-dac'tyl,** *n* The kittiwake — **tri-dal'ĭs,** *a* [Rare] Happening, done, or made three times daily

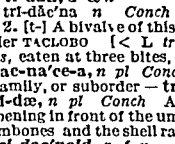
trid'dler, 1 trid'lər, 2 trid'ler, *n* [U S] The pectoral sandpiper

tride, 1 troid, 2 trid, *a* [F] Short and swift said by hunters as the horse has a *tride* pace

tri-dec'ane, *n* *Chem* A light, colorless liquid compound ($C_{13}H_{28}$) of the paraffin series, having an odor like turpentine contained in American petroleum **tridecyl hydrid‡** — **tri"de-co'lc,** *a* *Chem* Relating to or designating an artificially prepared white crystalline acid ($C_{13}H_{25}CO_2H$), belonging to the fatty acids **tri-dec"a-to'ic‡; tri"de-cyl'ic‡** — **tri-dec'y-lene,** *n* *Chem* A colorless fluid hydrocarbon ($C_{13}H_{26}$) contained in Burma petroleum it belongs to the ethylene series **tri"de-cat'y-lene‡; tri-de'cene‡** — **tri-de'mon-ism,** *n* [Rare] A system of or belief in three spirits or supernatural beings Compare DEMON, 3 **tri-dæ'mon-ism‡.**

trī'dens, 1 trai'denz, 2 trī'dĕns, *n* An implement or weapon with three teeth or blades, a trident [L see TRIDENT]

trī'dent, 1 trai'dent, 2 trī'dĕnt, *n* **1.** A three-pronged implement or weapon, specif, the three-pronged fork that was the emblem of Neptune (Poseidon), hence, dominion over the sea **2.** The three-pronged fork with which the Roman retiarius was armed **3.** A fish-spear with three prongs **4.** *Math* A plane cubic curve somewhat resembling a three-pronged spear [< L *triden(t)s*, < *tres*, three, + *den(t-)s*, tooth] — **trī'dent-bat",** *n* A rhinolophoid bat (*Triænops persicus*) of Persia and eastern Africa, having a trifid nose-leaf — **trī'dent,** *a* — **tri-den'tal‡,** *a* — **tri-den'tate,** *a* Having three teeth or prongs **tri-den'tat-ed‡, trī'dent-ed‡.** — **trī'dent-lī'er-ous,** *a* Carrying or wielding a trident



Forms of the Trident

1 A trident from a representation of Neptune on a red-figured amphora 2 A trident from a statue of Neptune in the Lateran Museum 3 The trident or trisula of Siva

Tri-den'tine, 1 trai-den'tin, 2 tri-dĕn'tin **1.** *a* *Eccl Hist* Pertaining to Trent or to the important council held there in 1545–1563 adhering to the decrees of the Council of Trent **II.** *n* *Eccl Hist* A Roman Catholic from the fact that the creed of the Roman Catholic Church as now held was formulated by the Council of Trent [< LL *Tridentum*, Trent] — **Tridentine Creed,** the most important confessional statement of the Roman Catholic Church, embracing the doctrines of the Council of Trent It contains twelve articles, including the Nicene Creed, with the Western Filioque clause

trī"de-rīv'a-tīv(es, *n* *Chem* A derivative in which are three similar substituted groups — **trī"dī-am'e-tral,** *a* Having three diameters — **trī-dī"a-pa'son,** *n* *Mus* A triple octave — **trī-dig'i-tate,** *a* Having three digits or finger-like projections, tridactyl — **trī"di-men'sion-al,** *a* Of three dimensions, having length breadth, and thickness — **trī"do-min'i-um,** *n* *Inter Law* The joint government of a colony or province by three states Compare CONDOMINIUM

trid'u-an, 1 trid'yu-ən, 2 trid'yu-an, *a* [Rare] Occurring every three days, or lasting three days [< LL *triduanus*, < L *triduum* three days, < *tres*, three, + *dies* day]

trid'u-um, 1 trid'yu-um, 2 trid'yu-ŭm, *n* [L] **1.** *R C Ch* A three days service of prayer, to prepare for a saint's day or for asking a saint's intercession **2** Any term of three days

trid'y-mite, *n* *Mineral* A vitreous colorless or white silicon dioxid (SiO_2), crystallizing in hexagonal or pseudo-hexagonal forms — **trī-dyn'a-mous,** *a* *Bot* Furnished with six stamens, three long and three short

trie†, *a* Refined tried, superior CHAUCER *C T* 1 13,785

tried, 1 troid, 2 trid, *pa* Having been tried or put to the test, reliable trustworthy **tryed†.**

trī'ed-ly, 1 trai'ed-li 2 trī'ĕd-ly, *adv* By test

tri-el'con, 1 trai-el'kən 2 trī-ĕl'con, *n.* *Surg* A forceps with three branches used for extracting bullets

trī"en-ceph'a-lus, 1 trai'en-sef'ə-lus, 2 trī ĕn-çĕf'a-lŭs, *n* *Terat* A monster in which the organs of sight, smell, and hearing are wanting, and the face also is deficient [< TRI- + ENCEPHAL-] **trī"en-ceph'a-lon‡, trī"o-ceph'a-lus‡.**

tri-en'ni-al, 1 trai-en'i-əl, 2 trī-ĕn'i-al, *a* Taking place every third year, also, lasting three years, or occurring three times a year [< L *triennium*, three years, < *tres*, three, + *annus*, year] — **tri-en'ni-al-ly,** *adv*

tri-en'ni-al, *n* **1.** A ceremony or event happening or celebrated every three years, the third anniversary of an event, as, the *Triennial* act of the British Parliament (1694) repealed in 1716 See SEPTENNIAL **2** A publication, as a college general catalog, issued every three years **3.** *R C Ch* A mass for a dead person repeated daily for three years

tri-en'ni-um, 1 trai-en'i-um, 2 trī-ĕn'i-ŭm, *n* [L] A period of three years

The short *triennium* of his public ministry contains more . . than the longest life of the greatest and best of men SCHAFF *Person of Christ, His Public Life* p 40 [A T S]

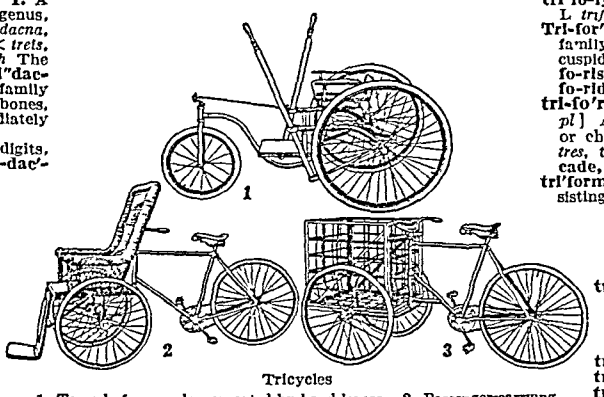
trī'ens, 1 trai'enz, 2 trī'ĕns, *n* [TRI-EN'TES, 1 trai-en'tiz, 2 trī-ĕn'tēs, *pl*] **1.** A Roman bronze coin, later, a gold coin, one-third of an aureus See COIN **2.** A third part, hence dower [L, < *tres*, three] — **tri-en'tal,** *a* Of or pertaining to a triens worth as much as a triens

Tri"en-ta'lis, 1 trai'en-tē'lis, 2 trī ĕn-tā'lĭs, *n* *Bot* A small genus of delicate woodland plants of the family *Primulaceæ*, natives of North America and Europe, having star-shaped white flowers on slender pedicels, hence called *starflowers* [< L *trientalis*, containing a third]

trī'er¹, 1 trai'ər, 2 trī'er, *n* **1.** One who applies a test or to whom anything is submitted for examination and determination

This author therefore proposes that there should be certain *triers* or examiners appointed by the state to inspect the genius of every particular boy BUDGELL *Spectator* Feb 21, 1711–1712

2. *Law* (1) A person appointed by a court to determine whether a challenge to a juror, or to a panel of jurors, is well founded (2) In England (*a*) A member of the House of Lords sitting at the trial of a peer for treason, felony, or misprision of either (*b*) Under the Commonwealth an ecclesiastical commissioner appointed to examine the character and qualifications of ministers (*c*) One of a committee appointed by the sovereign to examine petitions and refer them to the courts or to Parliament **trī'or‡. 3.** That which tries or samples, a test **4** One who tries, in any sense, as making endeavor or experiment, or who is employed in trying out, as in the arts



Tricycles

1 Tricycle for cripples, operated by hand-levers 2 Passenger-carrying tricycle 3 Tricycle for parcel-delivery

Trier², 1 trīr, 2 trēr, *n* [G] Same as TREVES

trī'er-arch, 1 trai'ər-ärk, 2 trī'er-ärc, *n* *Gr Antiq* The captain of a trireme, also, at Athens, one who alone or with others fitted out and maintained a trireme [< Gr *trierarchos*, < *triērēs* trireme, + *archō*, rule] — **trī'er-ar"chal,** *a* Of or pertaining to a trierarch or trierarchy — **trī'er-ar"chy,** *n* **1** The command of a trireme **2** The fitting out and maintaining of a trireme **3** The body of trierarchs collectively

Tri-este', 1 trī-est', 2 trī-ĕst', *n* **1. Gulf of,** an inlet of the Adriatic sea **2** A district in N E Italy, 37 sq m **3.** Its seaport capital, and capital of the province **Tri-est'‡** [It]

trī"e-ter'ic†, *a* Triennial **trī"e-ter'i-cal†.**

trī"e-ter'ics†, *n pl* A triennial festival

trī-eth'yl-, 1 trai-eth'il-, 2 trī-ĕth'yl- Having three ethyl groups a combining form — **trī-eth"yl-am'in,** *n* *Chem* A colorless alkaline liquid compound ($C_6H_{15}N$) formed by various synthetic methods **trī-eth"yl-am'ine‡.** — **trī-eth"yl-stib'in,** *n* *Chem* A fluid ($Sb(C_2H_5)_3$), having a garlic odor igniting in the air, and often reacting as a metal

trī-fa'cial, *a* **1** Divided into three branches and pertaining to the face as, the *trifacial* nerve (the trigeminus) **2.** Of or pertaining to the trigeminus — **trī-fa'ri-ous,** *a* Facing three ways in botany arranged in three vertical rows or ranks tristichous — **trī-fas'ci-ate,** *a* Marked with three bands or rings **trī-fas'ci-at"ed‡.**

trī'fid, 1 trai'fid, 2 trī'fĭd, *a* Divided more or less completely into three parts or sections three-cleft [< L *trifidus* < *tres* three, + *findo*, split]

trī-fis'tu-la-ry, *a* Having three pipes — **trī-flag'el-late,** *a* Having three flagella trimastigate

trī'fle, 1 trai'fl, 2 trī'fl, *v* [TRI'FLED, TRI'FLING] **I.** *t* **1.** To pass, as time, in an idle or purposeless way, fritter generally with *away* **2** [Rare] (1) To utter lightly or thoughtlessly (2) To make insignificant **3†.** To jest with

II. *i* **1.** To treat a thing as of no value or importance, act without dignity or seriousness, sport, jest generally followed by *with*

Do not believe,
I thus would play and *trifle with* your reverence
SHAKESPEARE *Othello* act I sc 1

2. To be absorbed in trivial things, pass time idly, idle

3 To play, as by handling something lightly or aimlessly, dally, toy **4†.** To deceive, cheat [< OF. *truffler*, < *truffle*, jest see TRIFLE *n*]

trī'fle, *n* **1.** Anything of very little value or importance, an insignificant matter or affair

Serious business was a *trifle* to him and *trifles* were his serious business MACAULAY *Essays Walpole's Letters* p 211 [A 1880]

2. A light confection, made usually of whipped cream or the whites of eggs, with the addition of fruit, cake, or wine **3** A variety of pewter See PEWTER **4†.** Foolish talk, a jest **5†.** A cheat, lie [< OF *truffle*, jest dim of *truffe*, a jest, a truffle see TRUFFLE] — **a trifle,** slightly as clothing *a trifle* worn — **trī'fle-ring",** *n* A puzzle-ring or gemel-ring

trī'fler, 1 trai'flər, 2 trī'fler, *n* One who trifles, especially, one not occupied with serious employment

trī'fling, 1 trai'flin, 2 trī'fling, *pa* **1.** Disposed to treat things lightly, characterized by frivolity, frivolous, lacking earnestness, as, a *trifling* person, avoid *trifling* conversation **2.** Having little value or importance, insignificant, trivial, as, a *trifling* gift **3.** [Local, U S] Without worth or value, mean-spirited. Syn. see CHILDISH FRIVOLOUS INSIGNIFICANT LITTLE, RIDICULOUS, SHALLOW — **trī'fling-lĭ,** *adv* — **trī'fling-ness,** *n*

tri-flo'rous, *a* *Bot* Three-flowered **tri-flo'rāt** — **tri-fluc"tu-a'tion†,** *n* A meeting and union of three waves — **trī'fold,** *a* Threefold triple

tri-fo'li-a, 1 trai-fō'li-ə, 2 trī-fō'li-a, *n* *Math* A curve of the 8th order, having the shape of a trefoil [< TRI- + L *folium* leaf]

tri-fo'li-ate, 1 trai-fō'li-ēt, 2 trī-fō'li-āt, *a* **1.** Having three leaves or leaf-like processes **2** Same as TRIFOLIOLATE incorrect use **tri-fo'li-at"ed**

tri-fo'li-o-late, 1 trai-fō'li-o-lēt, 2 trī-fō'li-o-lāt, *a* *Bot* Having three leaflets [< TRI- + FOLIOLATE]

tri-fo"li-o'sis, 1 trai-fō'li-ō'sis, 2 trī-fō li-ō'sis, *n* *Vet* A disease of cattle and horses characterized by irritation of the skin and mucous membranes, and apparently caused by eating alsike

Tri-fo'li-um, 1 trai-fō'li-um, 2 trī-fō'li-ŭm, *n* *Bot* A genus of small fabaceous plants of the bean family — the clovers — with mainly digitately trifoliolate leaves, and clusters of purple, red, white, or yellow flowers The best-known species are red clover (*T. pratense*), white clover (*T repens*), yellow or hop clover (*T agrarium*), and alsike or Alsike clover (*T hybridum*) [< L *trifolium*, see TREFOIL]

trī'fo-lĭ, 1 trai'fo-li, 2 trī'fo-lv, *n* [Archaic] Trefoil [< L *trifolium*, see TREFOIL] **trif'fo-lyt; trī'fo-liet.**

Tri-for'i-dæ, 1 trai-for'i-di 2 trī-fōr'i-dē *n pl* *Conch* A family of pectinibranchiate gastropods having wide multicuspid and not reflected teeth and a cerithioid shell **Trī'fo-ris,** *n* (t g) [<TRI- + L *foris*, door, opening] — **trī'fo-rid.** *n* — **trī'fo-roid,** *a*

tri-fo'ri-um, 1 trai-fō'ri-um, 2 trī-fō'ri-ŭm, *n* [-RI-A, *pl*] A gallery or arcade above the arches of the nave or choir in a church See illus below [LL, < L *tres*, three, + *foris*, door opening] — **tri-fo'ri-um-ar"cade,** *n* The arcade of the triforium — **tri-fo'ri-al,** *a*

trī'formed, *a* **1.** Having three forms or shapes **2** Consisting of three parts or divisions **trī'form‡; tri-form'ous‡** [Rare] — **tri-form'i-ty,** *n* — **tri-fo've-o-late,** *a* Having three foveæ or shallow pits — **tri-fur'cate,** *vt* To separate into three forks or parts — **tri-fur'cate,** *a* Three-forked, trichotomous **tri-fur'cat-ed‡** — **trī"fur-ca'tion,** *n*

trig¹, 1 trig, 2 trĭg, *vt* [TRIGGED, TRIGD'S, TRIG'GING] **1.** To check, as with a skid obstruct stop **2** [Prov or Archaic] To mark, as a place for the players in ninepins **3** [Prov Eng] To prop [< TRIGGER]

trig², *vt* [Prov Eng] To trudge along

trig³, *vt* [Prov Eng] To make spruce or fine

trig, *a* **1.** Characterized by tidiness, trim

A damsel so *trig* and neat that some said she was too handsome for the service of a bachelor divine SCOTT *St Ronan's Well* p 283 [D P & CO]

2 In a stanch state or condition, sound, firm **3.** [Prov Eng] (1) Trusty, faithful (2) Clever, active (3) Full [< Ice *tryggr* true] — **trig'lĭ,** *adv* In a neat, trim manner also, stanchly or firmly — **trig'ness,** *n*

trig¹, *n* **1.** A stop, as a skid or drag for a wheel, or a block to prevent a cask from rolling chock, prop **2** [Prov or Archaic] The mark for the players in ninepins **3** [Prov Eng] A gutter or shallow trench, also, a narrow path

trig†, *n* A coxcomb dandy

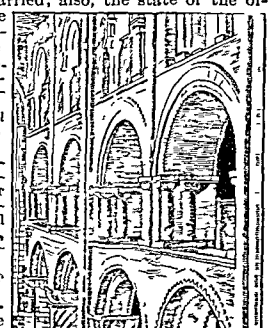
trig, trigon, *abbr* Trigonometrical trigonometry.

trig'a-mist, 1 trig'ə-mist, 2 trĭg'a-mĭst, *n* One who commits trigamy

trig'a-mous, 1 trag'ə-mus, 2 trĭg'a-mŭs, *a* **1.** Of the nature of trigamy **2.** *Bot* Having staminate, pistillate, and perfect flowers on the same plant [< Gr. *trigamos*, thrice married, < *treis* three, + *gamos* marriage]

trig'a-my, 1 trig'ə-mi, 2 trĭg'a-my, *n* The state of having been thrice married, also, the state or the offense of having three wives or three husbands at the same time

To say that bigamy *trigamy* and polygamy are peculiar to an advanced civilization is a libel on history MAX MÜLLER *Physical Religion* app XI p 386 [L & CO 1891]



Triforium, Waltham Abbey, England

tri-gem'i-nal, *a* **1.** Being in three parts threefold triple **2** Of or pertaining to the trigeminus or fifth cranial nerve — **tri-gem'i-nal,** *n* The trigeminus — **tri-gem'i-nous,** *a* **1** Pertaining to a triple birth or triplets **2** Trigeminal — **tri-gem'i-nus,** *n* [-NI, *pl*] The fifth cranial or trifacial nerve, the great nerve of sensation for the face and head named from its division into three branches the ophthalmic the superior maxillary and the inferior maxillary nerves — **tri-gen'ic,** *a* *Chem* Of pertaining to, or constituting a compound of three radicals — **trigenic acid,** a white crystalline compound ($C_6H_7N_3O_2$), formed by passing the vapor of cyanic acid over aldehyde

tri-ges"i-mo-se-cun'do, *a* & *n* [L] Thirty-two-mo

Trigg, 1 trig, 2 trĭg, *n* A county in S W Kentucky, 481 sq m, county-seat, Cadiz

trig'ger, 1 trig'ər, 2 trig'er, *n* **1.** The finger-piece of a gun-lock or pistol-lock, for releasing the hammer, also, a catch or small lever doing similar service in a trap or other mechanism See illus under RIFLE **2** A skid or trig **3.** *Naut* A block which holds a vessel on the ways until ready to be launched **4.** Same as VERGE, *n*, 3 (6) [< D *trekker*, < *trekken* pull] — **trig'ger-a"re-a,** *n* Any area whose stimulation causes disturbance or change in another region — **t.-block,** *n* The releasing apparatus

in a Corliss valve-gear — **t -finger,** *n* **1.** The right forefinger 2 An affection in which the flexion or extension of the finger is attended with difficulty and is accompanied by a jerking and snapping at one of the joints — **t -fish,** *n* A balistoid fish especially of the genus *Balistes*, as the leather-jacket named from the trigger-like second spine of the dorsal fin fleshish — **t -guard,** *n* The protecting piece that covers the trigger of a firearm See illus under REVOLVER — **t hair,** *n* A sensitive external filament of a thread-cell serving when touched to set free the enclosed cell — **t -plant,** *n* Same as HAIRTRIGGER-FLOWER — **t -plate,** *n* The slotted plate in a gun-lock or pistol-lock through which the trigger passes — **t. tester,** *n* A device for testing the amount of compression required to operate the trigger of a firearm — **t -tube,** *n* *Elec* A vacuum-tube having two pairs of electrodes so connected that a discharge between one pair will initiate a discharge between the other used as a cynoscope — **trig'gered,** *a* Furnished with a trigger.



Trigger-fish (*Balistes carolinensis*) 1/12

tri-gin'tal†, *n* A trental

tri-glan'du-lar, *a* *Bot* Having three nuts or nutlets

Trig'li-dæ, 1 trig'li-dī, 2 trĭg'li-dē, *n pl* *Ich* A family of acanthopterygian fishes, especially *Triglotdea* with oblong parallelepiped head, complete mailed cheeks and three free rays under each pectoral, gurnards **Trig'la,** *n* (t g) [< Gr *trigla*, mullet] — **trig'lid,** *n* — **trig'loid,** *a* & *n*

Tri-glo'chin, 1 trai-glō'kın, 2 trī-glō'cin, *n* *Bot* A genus of marsh-herbs — the arrow-grasses — belonging to the family *Scheuchzeriaceæ*, found in the north temperate zone and *characterized by ligulate leaves with membranous sheaths*, spicate flowers on naked scapes, and fruit of 3 to 6 carpels [< TRI- + Gr *glōchin* point]

Trig-lol'de-a, 1 trig-lol'dı-ə 2 trĭg-lŏl'de-a, *n pl* *Ich* A superfamily of fishes including *Cranioml*, *Triglidæ*, and *Peristeotidæ* — **trig-lol'de-an,** *a* & *n*

tri'glot, *a* Containing or written in three different languages, as, a *triglot* word-book — **tri-glyc'er-id, tri-gly'c'er-ide,** *n* A glycerid containing three acid radicals that have replaced three hydrogen atoms in glycerin

tri'glyph, } 1 trai'glif, 2 trī'glĭf, *n* An ornament of the
tri'glyf, } Doric frieze, consisting of a tablet with three parallel vertical channels or glyphs, and standing on each side of the metopes

The second course of the Doric entablature, called the frieze, has *triglyphs* which represent the ends of the beams scored with grooves for ornament

J P MAHAFFY *Old Greek Life* p 23 [A 1884]

[< Gr *triglyphos*, < *treis*, three, + *glyphō*, carve]

tri-gly'ph'ic, 1 trai-glif'ik, 2 trī-glĭf'ic, *a* **1.** Pertaining to or consisting of triglyphs 2 Having three groups of characters or carvings **tri'glyph-al†; tri-gly'ph'i-ca.†**

tri'go, 1 tri'go, 2 trī'gō, *n* [Sp] Wheat

tri'gon¹, 1 trai'gen, 2 trī'gŏn, *n* **1.** *Math* A triangle, especially, the triangle of reference used in trilinear coordinates 2 *Gr & Rom Antiq* (1) Same as TRIGONON (2) A game at ball played by three persons standing in the form of a triangle **3.** *Astrol* (1) One of four parts of the zodiac, each part consisting of three contiguous signs Cancer, Scorpio, and Pisces form the first or **watery trigon,** Taurus Virgo, and Capricornus, the **earthly,** Gemini Libra, and Aquarius, the **airy,** and Aries, Leo, and Sagittarius, the **fiery.**

(2) The aspect of two planets distant from each other one-third of a great circle, trine 4 A triangular instrument used in dialing 5 A trigonoid bivalve, a trigonia 6 The cusp of an upper molar, especially the anterior part [< F *trigone*, < L *trigonum*, < Gr *trigōnon*, < *trigōnos*, triangled]

trig'on²†, *n* A trig skid **trig'en†**

trig'on-. Same as TRIGONO- a combining form

Tri-go'na, 1 trai-gō'nə, 2 trī-ḡō'na, *n* *Entom* A tropical genus of stingless bees [< Gr *trigōnos*, three-cornered]

trig'o-nal, 1 trig'o-nəl, 2 trĭg'o-nal, *a* **1.** Pertaining to or in the form of a trigon, triangular, three-cornered 2 *Crystal* (1) Characterized, in the hexagonal system, by having a principal (vertical) axis of threefold symmetry (2) In the classifications of some crystallographers, referable to three equal and similar crystallographic axes which intersect at equal, but not right, angles (3) Having, in the ideal form, three-sided or triangular faces, as the trigonal tristetrahedron 3 *Bot* Three-angled, as the stems of sedges, trigonous 4 *Anat* Of or pertaining to the trigone — **trigonal coordinates** (*Math*), a system of coordinates invented by Levi, closely related to trilinear coordinates, and useful for the study of higher plane curves

Trig"o-nal'i-dæ, 1 trig"o-nal'ı-dī, 2 trĭg-o-năl'ī-dē, *n pl* *Lntom* The *Trigonalyidæ* — **tri-gon'a-lid,** *a* & *n*

trig'o-nal-ly, 1 trig'o-nəl-ı, 2 trĭg'o-nal-y, *adv* Triangularly

Trig"o-na-ly'i-dæ, 1 trig o-nə-leı'ı-dī, 2 trĭg"o-na-lī'ī-dē, *n pl* *Entom* A family of pupivorous hymenopters having the abdomen at the extremity of the metathorax, anterior wings with 2 recurrent nervures and costal and subcostal nervures separate **Tri-gon'a-lys,** *n* (t g) < Gr *trigōnos*, three-cornered + *halōs*, disk] — **trig"o-na'ly-id,** *a* & *n* — **trig"o-na'ly-oid,** *a*

tri'gone, 1 trai'gōn, 2 trī'ḡōn, *n* A triangular area or space, especially a triangular area at the base of the bladder in which the mucous membrane is firmly united to the subjacent tissue [< Gr *trigōnos* see TRIGON] **tri-go'num†.**

Trig"o-nel'la, 1 trig'o-nel'ə, 2 trĭg'o-nĕl'a, *n* *Bot* A genus of strong-scented Old World herbs of the family *Fabaceæ* with pinnately trifoliolate leaves and variously arranged yellow, blue or white flowers *T fœnum-græcum* is the fenugreek and *T suaissima* the Menindie clover [< Gr *trigōnos*, three-cornered] — **trig"o-nel'lin,** *n* An alkaloid ($C_7H_{15}NO_2$) found in fenugreek, in the pea (*Pisum sativum*), in *Cannabis sativa*, and in *Strophanthus hispidus*

tri"go-neu'tic, 1 trai go-nū'tık, 2 trī ḡo-nŭ'tic, *a* Having three broods in a year as an insect [< TRI- + Gr *goneuō*, bring forth] — **tri"go-neu'tism,** *n*

Tri-go'ni-a, 1 trı-gō'nı-ə, 2 trī-ḡō'ni-a *n* *Conch* **1.** A genus typical of *Trigoniidæ* **2.** [t-] A pearly bivalve of this genus, a trigonild widely distributed in the Mesozoic but now confined to Australian seas [< Gr *trigōnos*, see TRIGON] — **Tri-go"ni-a'ce-a,** *n pl* *Conch* The *Trigoniidæ*, especially as a superfamily — **tri-go"ni-a'ce-an,** *a* & *n*

tri-gon'ic, 1 trai-gon'ık 2 trī-ḡŏn'ic, *a* Of or pertaining to a trigon — **trigonic coordinates,** coordinates consisting of the angles subtended between three reference-points as seen from the point whose coordinates are desired distinguished from *trigonal coordinates* [molar

trig'o-nid, 1 trɪg o-nid 2 trĭg'o nid, *n* The cusp of a lower

Trig"o-ni'i-dæ, 1 trig o-nəi'ı-dī, 2 trĭg"o-ni'ī-dē, *n pl* *Conch* A family of bivalves having large unequal gills united behind and shell nacreous internally, with 1 to 3 diverging cardinal teeth mostly fossil. [< TRIGONIA] — **tri-go'ni-id,** *n* — **tri-go'ni-oid,** *a*

trig"o-ni'tis, 1 trig o-nai'tis *or* -ni'tis 2 trĭg"o-ni'tis *or* -nī'tis *n* Inflammation of the mucous membrane lining the trigone

trig'o-no-, 1 trig'o-no-, 2 trĭg'o-no- From Greek *trigōnon*, triangle, or *trigōnos*, three-cornered (see TRIGON) a combining form — **Trig"o-no-car'pus,** *n* *Bot* A genus of fossil fruits, supposed to be gymnospermous, found in the Upper Paleozoic rocks, and characterized by their transversely triangular outline — **trig"o-no-ceph'a-lous,** *a* Having a flat triangular head, as some serpents **trig"o-no-ce-phal'ic†.** — **trig"o-no-ceph'a-ly,** *n* — **trig"o-noc'e-rous,** *a* Having horns with three ridges, as certain goats — **trig"o-no-do"dec-a-he'dron,** *n* *Crystal* Same as TRISTETRAHEDRON, 2

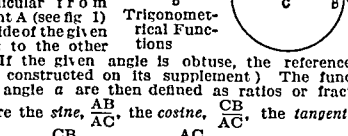
trig'o-noid, 1 trig'o-noid, 2 trĭg'o-nŏid, *n* *Geom* A plane three-sided figure whose sides are circular arcs of equal radius [< TRIGONO- + -OID] — **trig'o-noid,** *a*

trig"o-nom'e-ter, 1 trig'o-nom'ı-tər, 2 trĭg"o-nŏm'e-ter, *n* An instrument for solving triangles mechanically. (1) A T square having as a head a swiveling protractor and bearing on its blade a sliding triangle and a sliding scale (2) A rule turning on a pivot at one corner of a square, whose edges are suitably subdivided [< TRIGONO- + -METER]

trig"o-no-met'ri-cal, 1 trig"o-no-met'rı-kəl, 2 trĭg"o-no-mĕt'ri-cal, *a* Of or pertaining to trigonometry, performed or determined by the rules of trigonometry **trig"o-no-met'ric†.**

The *Trigonometrical* Survey of Western Palestine is now an accomplished fact C R CONDER *Tent Work in Palestine* vol 1, intro p 13 [BEN & SON 1878]

— trigonometrical canon, a table of the numerical values of trigonometrical functions — **t. curve,** a curve whose equation involves only algebraic and trigonometrical functions — **t functions,** certain functions of an angle or arc used in trigonometry They are most simply defined by referring to a triangle made by drawing a perpendicular from any point A (see fig 1) of one side of the given angle *a* to the other side (If the given angle is obtuse, the reference triangle is constructed on its supplement) The functions of the angle *a* are then defined as ratios or fractions They are the *sine*, $\frac{AB}{AC}$, the *cosine*, $\frac{CB}{AC}$, the *tangent*, $\frac{AB}{CB}$, the *cotangent*, $\frac{CB}{AB}$, the *secant*, $\frac{AC}{CB}$, and the *cosecant*, $\frac{AC}{AB}$



Trigonometrical Functions 2

The position of the point A makes no difference, for all triangles so drawn for the same angle will be similar, and hence the values of the ratios will be unchanged The functions may be represented also as lines by constructing the reference triangle in a circle whose radius is taken as unity and drawing additional lines as in fig 2 The *sine* is then AB, the *cosine* CB, the *tangent* ED, the *cotangent* GF, the *secant* CE, and the *cosecant* CF These are all spoken of as the sine, cosine, etc, of the arc AD as well as of the angle *a* Another function sometimes included is the *versed sine*, or *versine*, equal to the difference between the cosine and unity (in fig 2, BD) These functions are always abbreviated in writing as follows sin *a* cos *a*, tan *a*, cot *a*, sec *a*, cosec *a*, versin *a* — **t lines,** the lines involved in the various trigonometrical functions or ratios, such as CA, CB, BA, BD, etc — **t. solution** (*Math*), the solution of a problem in trigonometrical terms or by means of trigonometry — **t. survey,** a survey accomplished by the trigonometrical calculation of lines after careful measurement of a base-line and of the angles made with this line by the lines toward points of observation generally preliminary to a topographical survey See TRIANGULATION — **trig"o-no-met'ri-cal-ly,** *adv*

trig"o-nom'e-try, 1 trig"o-nom'ı-tri, 2 trĭg"o-nŏm'e-try, *n* The branch of mathematics that treats of the relations of the sides and angles of triangles and applies them to other figures involving or containing triangles [< TRIGONO- + Gr *metron*, measure] — **analytic trigonometry,** the branch that investigates the trigonometrical functions by algebraic operations — **plane t,** the branch that treats of plane triangles — **spherical t,** the branch that treats of spherical triangles

tri-go'non, 1 trai-gō'nen, 2 trī-ḡŏ'nŏn, *n* A harp-like musical instrument of triangular form [< Gr *trigōnon*, see TRIGON] **tri'gont**

trig'o-no-type, 1 trig'o-no-taip, 2 trĭg'o-no-tīp, *n* A trigonal trapezohedron [< TRIGONO- + TYPE]

trig'o-nous, 1 trɪg'o-nus 2 trĭg'o-nŭs *a* Same as TRIGONAL

tri-go'num, 1 trai-gō num 2 trī-ḡŏ'nŭm, *n* [L] [Rare] *Geom* An area of triangular outline a triangle

trig'o-nyt, *n* A triple birth [C]

tri'gram, *n* **1** A trigraph 2 A figure consisting of any three straight lines in the same plane, not all intersecting in the same point — **tri"gram-mat'ic, tri-gram'mic,** *a* Of or relating to a trigram — **tri'graph,** *n.* A group of three letters representing one articulate sound, as a triphthong, also, the sound thus represented, as *eu* in *lieu* Compare TRIPHTHONG — **tri'gyn,** *n* *Bot* 1 A plant having three styles or pistils 2 A plant of the former order *Trigynia* — **Tri-gyn'i-a,** *n pl* *Bot* The third order in the first thirteen classes of the Linnean artificial system of plants Including those having hermaphrodite flowers with three styles or pistils — **trig'y-nous, tri-gyn'i-an,** *a* *Bot* Having three styles or pistils three-styled — **tri-he'dral,** *a* Having three intersecting surfaces, as sides, especially, noting a solid angle formed by three planes meeting in the same point — **tri-he'dron,** *n* A figure having three sides

tri'heens, 1 trai hinz 2 trī'hĕns, *n* [Ir] A pair of stockings with the feet cut off

tri"hem-i-to'ni-on, *n* *Anc Gr Mus* A minor third, or interval corresponding to three hemitones — **tri-hi'late,** *a* [Rare] *Bot* Having three apertures as certain pollen-grains — **tri-ho'ral,** *a* Recurring every third hour — **tri-hy'brid,** *n* *Biol* A hybrid whose parents differ from each other in respect to three characters H DE VRIES — **tri-hy'drate,** *n* *Chem* A combination with three molecules of water of crystallization — **tri-hy'dric,** *a* Pertaining to a combination of three hydroxyl groups

tri"hy-drox'y-, 1 trai"hai-drok'sı-, 2 trī"hī-drŏks'y- *Chem* *Indicating the existence of three hydroxyl radicals* in combination a combining form used also attributively [< TRI- + HYDROXYL]

tri-i'o-did, 1 trai-ai'o-did 2 trī-ī'o-dĭd *n* An iodid in which there are three atoms of iodin **tri-i'o-dide†**

tri'ju-gate, *a* *Bot* Having three pairs of leaflets or pinnæ **tri-ju'gous†** (XIII) — **tri-junc'tion,** *n* The junction of three things [BIKE²

trike, 1 traik 2 trīk *n* [Colloq] A tricycle Compare

tri-ke'to-, 1 trai-ki'to-, 2 trī-kī'to- *Chem* Indicating the presence of three ketone radicals in combination a combining form [< TRI- + KETONE] — **tri-ke'tone,** *n* *Chem* Any compound that contains three carbonyl or ketone groups

Trik'ka-la, 1 trik'ka-lə, 2 trĭk'ka-lā, *n* **1** A department in Thessaly, Greece, 2,158 sq m **2.** Its capital **Trī'ca-la†, Trik'ha-la†.**

trik'o-sane, *n* *Chem* A white solid hydrocarbon ($C_{23}H_{48}$) of the paraffin series, contained in certain petroleums **tric'o-sane† — tri-kre'sol,** *n* Same as TRICRESOL — **tri'labe,** *n* *Surg* A three-fingered grasping instrument by which to extract foreign substances from the bladder, a three-pronged lithotrite — **tri-la'bi-ate,** *a* *Bot* Three-lipped — **tri-lam'i-nar,** *a* Having or consisting of three layers (epiblast mesoblast, and hypoblast) **tri-lam'i-nate† — tri-lat'er-al,** *a* Having three sides, as a triangle — **tri-lat"er-al'i-ty,** *n* — **tri-lat'er-al-ly,** *adv* — **tri-lat'er-al-ness,** *n*

Tril'by, 1 tril'bı, 2 tril'by, *n* In the novel *Trilby*, by George Du Maurier the heroine a laundress and model of the Parisian ateliers, who became famous as a singer under the hypnotic influence of an eccentric Jewish musician

trild, *pp* Trilled S S

tri-lem'ma, 1 trai-lem'ə, 2 trī-lĕm'a, *n* **1** *Logic* A dilemmatic syllogism containing three alternative propositions See DILEMMA **2.** A situation in which it is difficult to decide which one of three possible courses to pursue

tri-lin'e-ar, *a* *Math* Pertaining or referring to three lines as *trilinear* coordinates — **tri-lin'e-ate,** *a* *Zool* Marked with three longitudinal lines

tri-lin'gual, } 1 trai-liŋ'gwəl, -gwar, 2 trī-lĭŋ'gwal, -gwar,
tri-lin'guar, } *a* Derived from, composed of, or using *three languages, as, a trilingual discourse* [< L *trilinguis*, < *tres*, three, + *lingua*, tongue]

Tril'i-sa, 1 tril'ı-sə, 2 trĭl'ī-sa, *n* *Bot* A genus of erect asteraceous herbs, comprising only two species, natives of North America, with alternate simple leaves, small discoid heads of purple or white flowers in panicles, and a pappus of 1 or 2 series of barbed bristles *T odoratissima* is the vanilla-plant [Anagram of LIATRIS]

tri-lit'er-al, 1 trai-lit'ər-əl, 2 trī-lĭt'er-al, *a* Contained in, consisting of, or employing three letters — **triliteral languages,** the Semitic family of tongues, almost every word of which has in its root three consonants expressive of the fundamental idea, which is modified by adding vowels or other letters — **tri-lit'er-al-ism,** *n* The tendency or principle of using triliteral roots — **tri-lit"er-al'i-ty,** *n* The state of being triliteral **tri-lit'er-al-ness†.**

tri'lith, 1 trai'lith, 2 trī'lith, *n* A form of megalithic monument resembling a gateway, consisting of two upright stones supporting a horizontal one See STONEHENGE

In Europe the *trilithon* is certainly exceptional and its origin not easily traced My own impression is that it is only an improved dolmen standing on two legs instead of three or four

JAMES FERGUSSON *Rude Stone Monuments* p 100 [J M 1872]

[< Gr *trilithos*, < *treis*, three, + *lithos*, stone] **tri'lith-on†— tri-lith'ic,** *a*

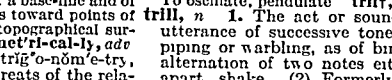
trill¹, } 1 tril, 2 trĭl, *v* **I.** *t* **1.** To sing quaveringly or
tril², } tremulously, sound tremulously, pipe, as, to *trill* a pastoral lay, to *trill* one's notes **2.** To utter vibratorily, roll, as in the use of an *r*

II. *i* **1.** To sing tremulously, specif, in vocalization, to execute a trill or shake **2.** To give forth a sound of tremulous pulsation [< F *triller*, trill (imitative)]

trill²†, *v* **I** *t* **1.** To cause to turn, twist, or roll **2.** To hurl **3.** To pour forth, spill eject

II *i* **1** To roll along course down trickle as tears **2.** To oscillate, pendulate **trilt, trillet, tryll†**

trill, *n* **1.** The act or sound of trilling, a tremulous utterance of successive tones as of certain insects, a piping or warbling, as of birds 2 *Mus* (1) A quick alternation of two notes either a tone or a semitone apart, shake (2) Formerly, the vibrato



Trill

3 *Phonol* The sound produced in the utterance of some consonants, as *r*, by the rapid vibration of some vocal organ as the tongue, uvula, or epiglottis **trill'ot — passing trill,** a trill *a tempo giusto* — **prepared t,** a trill preceded by a turn [bird, the oyster-catcher

trill'a-chan, 1 trıl'ə-chən, 2 trıl'a-chan, *n* [Hebrides] A

tril-lan'do, 1 trıl-lən'do, 2 trĭl-lan'do, *adv* [It] *Mus* With trills or a prolonged shake used also substantively

Tril"li-a'ce-æ, 1 trıl ı-ĕ'sı-ı, 2 trĭl ĭ-ā'ce-ē *n pl* *Bot* A former family constituted by the genus *Trillium* — the trillium family — now usually included in the lily family. [< TRILLIUM] **Tril"le-a'ce-æt — tril"li-a'ceous,** *a*

tril'li-bub, 1 trıl'ı-bub 2 trĭl'ī-bŭb *n* [Prov or Obs] **1.** Any trifling or worthless thing 2 Tripe **tril'la-bub†.**

tril'lit†, *vt* To quaff or drink with a gurgling noise

tril'ling, 1 trıl'ıŋ, 2 trĭl'ing, *n* **1.** *Crystal* A compound crystal resembling a twin, but made up of three individuals 2 Any one child in a triplet [< L *tres*, three] **three'ling†**

tril'lion, 1 trıl'yən, 2 trĭl'yon, *a* Numbering a trillion, a cardinal numeral originally a noun, and hence preceded by an article or a numeral, as, ten *trillion* things

tril'lion, *n* **1.** A cardinal number (1) In the French system of numeration, usually followed in the United States, a thousand multiplied by itself three times, a million million (2) In the English system, the third power of a million 2 The symbols representing these numbers See NOTATION [< It *trilione*, < L *tres*, three] — **tril'lionth,** *a* & *n*

Tril'li-um, 1 trıl'ı-um 2 trĭl'ī-ŭm, *n* *Bot* **1** A North-American genus of low herbs of the family *Convallariaceæ*, with a stout stem rising from a short rootstock and bearing a whorl of three netted-veined leaves, and a solitary flower of 3 green sepals and 3 colored petals The fruit is a red or purple berry The species are common in the United States and are popularly known as *wake-robin, three-leaved nightshade* or *Indian shamrock* See lilus under WAKE-ROBIN. **2** [t-] A plant of this genus [< L *tres*, three]

tri-lo'bate, 1 trai-lō'bēt, 2 trī-lō'bāt (XIII) *a* Three-lobed, having three lobes as many leaves **tri-lo'bat-ed†. tri'lobed†.** — **tri"lo-ba'tion,** *n*

Tri"lo-bi'ta, } 1 trai'lo-boi'tə, -tī, 2 trī'lo-bī'ta, -tē, *n pl*
Tri"lo-bi'tæ, } *Crust* A Paleozoic group of articulates variously ranked and affiliated, especially a class with a 3-lobed body (head thorax, and pygidium) generally traversed by a median ridge a pair of antennæ, and very slender feet. [< TRI- + Gr *lobos*, lobe]

tri'lo-bite, 1 trai'lo-bait, 2 tri'lo-bit, *n* One of the *Trilobita* among the earliest and most widely known of fossils — **tril'o-bit'ic,** *a* Of, pertaining to, or containing trilobites

tri-loc'u-lar, *a* Having three cells or chambers, as certain capsules and the hearts of reptiles **tri-loc'u-late‡.**

tril'o-gy, 1 tril'o-ji, 2 tril'o-gy, *n* [-GIES, 1 -jiz, 2 -gis, *pl*] **1.** *Gr Antiq* A group of three tragedies, each complete in itself, related in subject, and adapted for performance in immediate succession **2.** Hence, any group of three operatic or dramatic works continuing the same general subject, as Schiller's *Wallenstein* [< Gr *trilogia,* < *treis,* three, and *see* -OLOGY]

tri-loph'o-dont, *a* Having three transverse crests, as a molar tooth of a mastodon

trim, 1 trim; 2 trim, *v* [TRIMMED, TRIMD⁵, TRIM'MING] **I.** *t* **1.** To put in or restore to shape, make orderly, adjust, specif , in carpentry, to dress, smooth **2.** To make orderly by removing excrescences and ragged edges, cut or lop off the superfluous parts of, prune, as, to *trim* the hair.

In every meadow in England in which trees grow, we see the lower branches *trimmed* or planed to an exact level by the browsing of the horses or cattle

DARWIN *Origin of Species* vol i p 274 [J M 1886]

3 By extension, to remove and replace (arc-lamp carbons) with new ones **4.** To make ornamental or decorative additions to, provide with trimmings, as, to *trim* a bonnet, they *trimmed* the church with evergreens **5.** *Naut* (1) To adjust, as sails or yards, so as to present the most favorable angle to the wind said sometimes elliptically of the ship or vessel

Burleigh the Talleyrand of the sixteenth century understood the art of *trimming* his bark to suit the gales from all points of the compass AGNES STRICKLAND *Queens of Eng , Elizabeth* in vol iii p 407. [BELL 1880]

(2) To put (a boat or vessel) on the best line of flotation by adjustment of weight

A great many young men are top-heavy and only get *trimmed* as they go on GEIKIE *Entering on Life Youth* p 23 [J P 1889]

6 To remove by or as by cutting, as superfluous parts followed by *away* or *off*, as, to *trim away* the lower branches of a tree **7.** [Colloq] To chide severely, chastise, also, to defeat in a contest

II. *i* **1.** To endeavor to avoid difficulty and secure popularity by taking an impartial position adjust oneself, as to the wind, specif , in politics, to hold a middle position between parties so as to be courted by both sides or to qualify for favors from each party

Cicero had reached the highest step in the scale of promotion by *trimming* between the rival factions

FROUDE *Cæsar* p 108 [H]

2. To be or keep in equilibrium said of a vessel [< AS *trymian,* < *trum,* strong]

— to trim by the head (or by the stern) (*Naut*), to adjust the weights of a vessel so that she will draw more water forward than aft (or the contrary) **— to t. in** (*Carp*), to fit into some other part as a piece of wood **— to t. sharp** (*Naut*), to haul to the wind, bracing the yards sharp **— to t. the sails** (*Naut*), to brace the yards and adjust the sheets so that the sails will catch the wind at the most advantageous angle **— to t the shore,** to follow the shore-outline said of fish **— to t. the yards** (*Naut*) to brace the yards so that the wind will strike the sails at the proper angle **— to t up,** to put in order dispose neatly arrange with or as with trimming

trim, 1 trim, 2 trim, *a* [TRIM'MER, TRIM'MEST] **1.** Adjusted to a nicety, being in perfect order, hence, handsomely equipped or of stylish and smart appearance, spruce, precise, natty, jaunty

My eye dwelt with delight on neat cottages, with their *trim* shrubberies and green grass plots

IRVING *Sketch-Book, The Voyage* p 23 [G P P 1861]

2†. Excellently fit, nice, pretty, fine [< AS *trum,* strong] Syn. see NEAT STANCH

trim[1], *n* **1.** State of adjustment or preparation, fitting condition, orderly disposition, as, all was in good *trim* **2** Condition as to general appearance, dress, style **3** *Naut* (1) Fitness for sailing said of a vessel in reference to the disposition of her ballast, masts, cargo, etc (2) Actual or comparative degree of immersion of the forward or after body, or of the port and starboard sides said of a vessel **4** [Rare] Particular character or nature, kind, stripe **5** *Carp* The moldings, etc , as about the doors of a building, trimmings, also, the hardware trimmings of a house, such as hinges windows fastenings, etc **6** Same as TRIMMING, 2 **7†.** Ornament trapping dress **— fighting trim,** proper condition for action said especially of a war-vessel **— out of t ,** not in good order or in good shape

Trim[2], *n* An assize town in Meath county, Ireland

tri-mac'u-lar, *a* Marked with three spots **tri-mac'u-late"ed‡ — tri-mas'ti-gate,** *a* Tridagellate as an infusorian **— Tri"mas-tig'i-dæ,** *n pl Protoz* A family of pantostomatous flagellate infusorians with 3 subequal flagella **Tri-mas'tix,** *n* (t g) **— tri-mas'ti-gid,** *n* **— tri-mas'ti-goid,** *a*

Trim'ble, 1 trim'bl 2 trim'bl *n* A county in central N Kentucky 132 sq m county-seat Bedford

tri-mel'lic, *a Chem* Of or pertaining to a compound derived from mellic acid and forming a tribasic compound **tri"mel-lit'ic‡.— trimellic acid** (*Chem*), a crystalline compound ($C_9H_6O_6$) formed by various synthetic methods **— tri-mem'bral,** *a* Having three members **— tri-men'su-al,** *a* Occurring every third month quarterly

Trim'er-a, 1 trim'ėr-a, 2 trim'er-a *n pl Entom* A division of beetles with tarsi 3-jointed, as in *Coccinellidæ,* etc [< Gr. *trimerēs,* having three parts, < *treis,* three, + *meros,* part] **— trim'er-an,** *a & n*

trim'er-e-sure, 1 trim'ėr-i-shūr, 2 trim'er-e-shur, *n* A crotaline snake (genus *Trimeresurus*) without a rattle and having the head covered with scales [< Gr *trimerēs* (see TRIMERA) + *oura* tail]

trim'er-ite, 1 trim'ėr-ait 2 trim'er-it, *n Mineral* A pale yellowish red, vitreous, transparent to translucent manganese-calcium-glucinum silicate ($Mn,Ca,Gl)_2SiO_4$ crystallizing in triclinic or in pseudo-hexagonal forms [< Gr *trimerēs* see TRIMERA]

Trim"er-o-rhach'i-dæ, 1 trim"ėr-o-rak'i-dī, 2 trim'er-o-răc'i-dē, *n pl Herp* A Permian and Carboniferous family of ganocephalous amphibians without neural spines

Trim"er-o-rha'chis, *n* (t g) [< Gr *trimerēs* (see TRIMERA) + *rhachis,* spine] **— trim"er-o-rha'chid,** *n* **— trim"er-o-rha'choid,** *a*

trim'er-ous, *a* **1** *Biol* Composed of three similar parts, three-parted, specif , having three joints as the tarsus of an insect often written *3-merous* **2** Of or pertaining to the *Trimera* **— tri"me-sit'ic,** *a Chem* Of or pertaining to a tribasic compound derived from mesitylene **tri-mes'ic‡ — trimesitic acid** (*Chem*), a colorless crystalline compound ($C_9H_6O_6$) derived variously, as by the oxidation of mesitylene with chromic-acid mixture Called more properly *trimesic acid* **— tri-mes'ter,** *n* A three-months period quarter **— tri-mes'tri-al,** *a* Happening every three months trimensual. **tri-mes'tral‡.— tri"me-tal'lic,** *a.* [Rare] Pertaining to or using three metals, as in currency

trim'e-ter, 1 trim'i-tar, 2 trim'e-ter *Pros* **I** *a* Having three metrical units or measures In classical trochaic, iambic or anapestic verse a measure consists of two feet (a dipody) hence, a trochaic trimeter equals six feet In English it consists of three feet

The *trimeter* couplet beside being frequent in dialogue is often used by one and the same speaker but most frequently in comic and the lighter kind of serious poetry E A ABBOTT *Shakespearian Grammar* ¶ 501, p 406 [MACM 1873]

II. *n* A verse thus composed as an iambic *trimeter* it equals 6 iambi, but this is called in Latin a *senarius,* that is, a six-footed verse [< L *trimetrus,* < Gr *trimetros,* < *treis,* three, + *metron,* measure] **— tri-met'ric,** *a* **1.** *Pros* Trimeter **2** *Crystal* Same as ORTHORHOMBIC **tri-met'ri-cal‡.**

tri-meth'yl, 1 trai-meth'il, 2 tri'mēth'il, *a Chem* Containing three methyl radicals in combination, as *trimethyl* acetic acid [< TRI- + METHYL] **— tri-meth"yl-am'in,** *n Chem* A colorless liquid compound (C_3H_9N) having the peculiar odor of herring-pickle of which it is a constituent It is obtained by the dry distillation of the vinasses of beet-root and is used for producing cold artificially **tri-meth"yl-am'ine‡.— tri-meth'yl-ene,** *n Chem* A gaseous compound (C_3H_6) formed variously, as by decomposing its bromid by a process of boiling with sodium **cy"clo-pro"pane‡.— trimethylene bromid** (*Chem*), a colorless liquid ($Br(CH_2)_3Br$) obtained by treating trimethylene with bromin **— tri"meth"yl-pyr'i-din,** *n* Same as ALDEHYDIN **— tri-meth"yl-stib'in,** *n Chem* A liquid compound ($Sb(CH_3)_3$), resembling triethylstibin in its reactions

trim'ly, 1 trim'li 2 trim'li, *adv* In a trim manner so as to be trim or orderly neatly excellently **trim‡; trim'liet.**

trim'mer, 1 trim'ar, 2 trim'er, *n* [Gt Brit] To fish for (pike) by means of trimmers

trim'mer[1], *n* **1.** One who trims, in any sense Specif (1) One who trims between parties, as in politics, to become the object of attention or to appeal for favors to both sides, a time-server said especially of one of the English politicians led by Halifax (1683–1690), holding opinions between those held by the Whigs and the Tories (2) One who adjusts the ballast or cargo of a ship so that she may float on an even keel (3) One who inflicts punishment or gives sharp reproof, a scold or shrew, also, the means of administering a rebuke or castigation **2.** A tool or machine with which to trim, specif , a large table with power-saw used to trim lumber in working it for buildings, etc **3.** *Arch* (1) A small horizontal beam, as in a floor, into which the ends of one or more joists are framed usually named from the place of use as, **hearth-trimmer, stair-t. trimmer-beam‡.** (2) Same as BRICK-TRIMMER **4.** [Rare] *Naut* A chronometer for indicating the trim of a vessel in the water

trim'mer[2], *n Fishing* A float, as of wood or rushes, supporting a baited hook and line, floater, ligger used in Great Britain in fishing for pike, the fish towing the float about until he is exhausted or secured

In the Avon three pike were not long ago found on a *trimmer,* one inside the other

PENNELL *Pike Fishing* vol ii p 85 [L & CO 1885]

trim'ming, 1 trim'iŋ, 2 trim'iŋ, *n* **1.** Something added for ornament or to give a finished appearance or effect that which embellishes or completes (1) Material attached to a garment etc , for ornamentation or effect (2) *pl* Articles of equipment fittings, as the hardware of a house, etc (3) *pl* [Prov] The usual or proper accompaniments or condiments, as of an article of food **2** *pl* That which is removed by trimming, cutting, or cupping, specif , in shearing, wool from the shanks **3.** [Colloq] A severe reproof or a chastisement, flogging **4** The act or process of one who or that which trims **5.** *Bookbinding* The truing up and evening of the edges of printed and folded sheets when laid in order for the bound book or pamphlet done on a large scale by a heavy knife mechanically operated **6** *Carp* The supporting of joists by means of beams or trimmers

— trim'ming-board", *n* A flat board surface on which bookbinders sometimes trim paper **— t hatch** or **-hole,** *n Ship building* A supplementary hatch or opening through which cargo can be lowered and thus better distributed **— t joist,** *n* One of the two joists bearing the ends of a timber trimmer **— t.-machine,** *n* **1.** A machine for trimming the uppers of shoes **2.** A sort of lathe for forming edges on sheet-metal ware etc **— t -shear,** *n* A machine for trimming the edges of heavy material **— t.-stank,** *n Ship-building* A tank so placed on a ship that it serves to trim her when entirely or partly filled with water generally the tanks at the extreme ends of a ship

trim'ming-ly, 1 trim'iŋ-li, 2 trim'iŋ-ly, *adv* With or by trimming

trim'ness, 1 trim'nes, 2 trim'nĕs, *n* The quality or state of being trim, neatness

trim'-net", 1 trim'-net , 2 trim'-nēt", *n* [Eng] A small form of stow-net

tri"mo-lec'u-lar, *a* Consisting of or pertaining to three molecules **— trimolecular reaction,** a chemical reaction in which three molecules take part **— tri"mo-nōr'cism,** *n Bot* The state of having flowers of three kinds on one plant (perfect, male and female) as in *Saponaria ocymoides*

tri'morph, 1 trai'mōrf, 2 tri'mōrf, *n* A trimorphous substance, also, one of the forms in which such a substance exists [< Gr *trimorphos,* see TRIMORPHIC]

tri-mor'phic, 1 trai-mōr'fik, 2 tri-mōr'fic, *a* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or characterized by trimorphism **2.** Trimorphous [< Gr *trimorphos,* < *treis,* three, + *morphē,* form]

tri-mor'phism, 1 trai-mōr'fizm, 2 tri-mōr'fism, *n* **1.** *Bot* The existence on the same plant of three distinct forms of flowers as regards the relative lengths of stamens and pistils Such stamens and pistils are called respectively *long, middle-length,* and *short-length* stamens and pistils, and the pollen is fertile only on the corresponding length of pistils **tri-mor'phy‡. 2.** *Crystal* The property of crystallizing in three series of fundamentally different forms of the same ultimate chemical composition **3.** *Biol* Difference in form, color, etc , between individuals of the same species characterizing three distinct types, as in certain butterflies

tri-mor'phous, 1 trai-mōr'fus, 2 tri-mōr'fŭs, *a* Existing in or occurring under three forms, characterized by trimorphism, as a substance in crystallization or a flower as regards its stamens and pistils **tri-mor'phic‡.**

trim'tram, 1 trim'tram, 2 trim'trăm *n* [Local Eng] A variety of shrimp-net with a triangular wooden frame resting on the ground in front of the beam

Tri-mur'ti, 1 tri-mūr'ti 2 tri-mur'ti, *n Hind Myth.* The triad or trinity of the Vedas, consisting of Brahmā (the Creator), Vishnu (the Preserver), and Siva (the Destroyer) [< Sans *trimūrti,* < *tri,* three, + *mūrti,* shape]



Trimurti

tri"my-a'ri-an. **I** *a* Having three muscular impressions as a bivalve **II.** *n* A trimyarian bivalve [< TRI- + *L mya* see MYA]

Trin , *abbr* Trinity

Tri-na'cri-an, 1 tri-nē'kri-an 2 tri-nā'cri-an, *a* [Poet] Of or pertaining to Sicily, anciently called **Trinacria**

Vex'd Scylla bathing in the sea that parts
Calabria from the hoarse *Trinacrian* shore
MILTON *P L* bk u l 661

tri'nal, 1 trai'nal, 2 tri'nal, *a* Of or pertaining to three, especially, having three parts *threefold*

In nature there are forms forces, and *processes strangely trinal* while man himself is best defined as body soul, and spirit

R D HITCHCOCK *Eternal Atonement* ser iv p 60 [s 1888]

[< LL *trinalis,* < L *trinus,* see TRINE, *a*]

tri'na-ry, 1 trai'nə-ri, 2 tri'na-ry, *a* Made up of three parts or proceeding by threes, ternary [< L *trini,* three each, < *tres,* three] **— trinary proposition** (*Logic*), a proposition in which subject copula, and predicate are separately expressed

Trin"co-ma-lee'-wood", 1 trin"ko-ma-li'-wud", 2 trin"co-ma-lē'-wŏod" *n* Same as HALMALILLE

Trin"co-ma-li', 1 trin'ko-ma-li', 2 trin"co-ma-li', *n* A seaport and naval station in N E Ceylon

Trin'cu-lo, 1 trin'kiu-lō, 2 trin'cū-lō, *n* In Shakespeare's *Tempest,* a sailor and jester

trin'dle, 1 trin'dl, 2 trin'dl, *v* [Prov Brit or Obs] **I.** *t* To trundle roll **II** *i* **1** To travel easily and rapidly bowl or trot along **2** To roll advance by rolling **trin'tle‡.**

trin'dle, *n* **1.** *Bookbinding* One of several forked pieces of wood or metal between the cords and boards of a book to flatten its front and back edges before cutting **2** [Prov Brit or Obs] A wheel, especially of a barrow; also, a felly **3.** A large wooden tub **4** The ruffle of a shirt **5†.** A long, slender wax taper rolled into a coil [Var of TRENDLE, *n* < TRENDLE, *v* , freq of TREND[1], *v*] **trin'del‡; trin'tle‡** [Scot]

trine, *a Astrol* To place or join in trine

trine, 1 train, 2 trin, *a* **1.** Threefold trinal triple **2.** *Astrol* Relating to or situated in trine [< L *trinus,* < *tres,* three] **— trine aspersion or immersion,** baptism with three successive sprinklings or dippings in the name of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost **— trine'ly‡,** *adv* In a threefold manner

trine, *n* **1** A compound of three parts or elements, a trio third Specif (1) [T-] The Trinity (2) *Her* A charge composed of three animals or other objects **2** *Astrol* The aspect of two planets when 120° (one-third of a great circle) apart

tri-ner'vate, 1 trai-nūr'vēt 2 tri-nĕr'vāt, *a Bot* Having three principal nerves, ribs or veins proceeding from the base of a leaf, triple-nerved three-nerved

Tring, 1 triŋ, 2 tring, *n* A market-town in Hertfordshire, England

Trin'gi-dæ, 1 trin'ji-dī 2 trin'gi-dē, *n pl Ornith* The *Tringinæ* as a family *Scolopacidæ* **— trin'goid,** *a*

Trin-gi'næ, 1 trin-jai'nī, 2 trin-gi'nē *n pl Ornith* A subfamily of scolopacoid birds, especially those having tarsi with a continuous posterior row of transverse scutellæ and ears behind the eyes sandpipers **Trin'ga,** *n* (t g) [< Gr *tryngas* kind of bird] **— trin'gin(e⁹,** *a & n*

trin'gle, 1 triŋ'gl, 2 triŋ'gl, *n* **1.** A horizontal rod on which a curtain or its rings may run, as the bar connecting the tops of high bed-posts and supporting the canopy **2.** *Arch* A small molding or ornament of rectangular cross-section, especially in a Doric triglyph, as a listel **3** A strip of wood fastened to the edge of a gun-platform to keep the truck from running off in recoiling [F , *cp* Gael *tarung,* nail]

trin'glette, 1 triŋ'glet, 2 triŋ'glĕt, *n* [Eng] A pointed stick by which to open out the groove in a leaden window-came

Trin"i-dad', 1 trin'i-dad' *or* (*Sp*) tri'ni-dāth' 2 trin'i-dăd' *or* (*Sp*) tri'ni-dath', *n* **1.** An island in the British West Indies, 1,754 sq m capital Port of Spain **2.** A Brazilian island in the S Atlantic ocean **3** A district and city in Santa Clara province Cuba **4** A town, capital of Beni department Bolivia, South America **5.** A city, county-seat of Las Animas county, Colo **— Trin"i-da'di-an,** *n* A native of Trinidad

Trin"i-ta'ri-an, 1 trin'i-tē'ri-an, 2 trin'i-tā'ri-an, *a* **1.** *Eccl* Of or pertaining to the Trinity or Trinitarianism, pertaining to or accepting the doctrine of the Trinity opposed to *Unitarian* **2** Of or pertaining to the monastic order of Trinitarians See TRINITARIAN, *n* , 2

Trin"i-ta'ri-an, *n* **1.** A believer in the doctrine of the Trinity **2** A member of a monastic order founded by St John of Matha (1160–1213), in 1198, devoted to liberation of Christians held captive by Mohammedans The order now devotes itself to missionary and educational work

Trin"i-ta'ri-an-ism, 1 trın'ı-tē'rı-ən-ızm, 2 trĭn'ĭ-tā'rı-an-ĭsm, *n* The Trinitarian doctrine See TRINITY, 1

tri-ni'trate, *n Chem* A nitrate containing three nitric-acid radicals in combination as, bismuth *trinitrate* **tris-ni'trate**‡ — **tri-ni'trid,** *n Chem* A salt of hydrazoic acid — **tri-ni'trin,** *n Chem* Same as NITROGLYCERIN — **tri-ni"tro-ben'zene,** *n Chem* A white crystalline compound ($C_6H_3(NO_2)_3$) derived indirectly from benzene **tri-ni"tro-ben'zol**‡ — **tri-ni"tro-car-bol'ic,** *a Chem* Picric — **tri-ni"tro-cel'lu-lose,** *n Chem* A variety of cellulose in which three nitro-groups (NO) have been substituted for an equal number of hydrogen atoms — **tri-ni"tro-meth'ane,** *n Chem* Nitroform — **tri-ni"tro-phe'nol,** *n Chem* Same as PICRIC ACID — **tri-ni"tro-re-sor'ci-nol,** *n Chem* Styphnic acid — **tri-ni"tro-tol'u-ene,** *or* **-tol'u-ol,** *n* A high explosive See EXPLOSIVE

trin'i-ty†, 1 trın'ı-tı, 2 trĭn'ĭ-tȳ, *n* [-TIES, 1 -tız, 2 -tĭz, *pl*] **1.** [T-] *Theol* A threefold personality existing in the one divine being or substance, the union in one God of Father, Son, and Holy Spirit as three infinite coequal and coeternal persons

The following terms are used in the scientific nomenclature employed in defining and fixing the ecumenical statement of the doctrine of the Trinity *essence, hypostasis* or *person, individuality, generation procession*

There are seven tests which any definition of the *Trinity* must meet It must not be modalistic nor unintelligible it must not be tritheistic nor Unitarian it must not be a contradiction in terms nor unhistorical and, above all it must not be unscriptural
JOSEPH COOK *Orthodoxy* lect II, p 50 [o & co 1878]

2 *Art* A symbolic representation of the Trinity, especially the triangle **3.** [T-] Trinity Sunday **4** The *state or character of being three, also, any union of three* individuals, parts, or elements in one, a trio, triad, as, the Hindu *trinity* of gods **5.** [T-] A geological stage of the American Lower Cretaceous See table under GEOLOGY [< F *trinité* < LL *trinitas* < L *trinus*, see TRINE, *a*] — **modal Trinity** (*Theol*), same as SABELLIANISM — **t column** (*Arch*), a column having a triangular shaft and generally erected as a religious memorial — **t. fields,** same as THREE-COURSE SYSTEM — **T. House,** an association for piloting ships, founded 1512–1514 in London, England and since reincorporated The Brethren of the Trinity House are empowered by charter to examine, license, and regulate pilots, to erect beacons and lighthouses and to place buoys in channels and rivers — **T Jones,** William Jones of Nayland, a sobriquet — **T season,** that period in the ecclesiastical year between Trinity Sunday and Advent — **T. Sunday,** the Sunday after Whitsunday, held sacred to the Trinity — **T. term,** formerly, one of the fixed terms of the English law-courts that commenced on Friday next after Trinity Sunday See TERM — **trin'i-ty-hood,** *n* [Rare] The character of being in a trinity

Trin'i-ty‡, *n* **1** A bay of N E Newfoundland, chief ports, Trinity and Heart's Content **2** A river in N W California length, 725 m to Klamath river **3** A river in N E Texas length, 550 m to Galveston Bay **4** A county in N W California 3,282 sq m county-seat, Weaverville **5.** A county in N E Texas 704 sq m county-seat Groveton **6.** A district and town on Trinity Bay, Newfoundland

trin"i-u'ni-ty†, *n* Trinity triunity

trink¹**†,** *n* A kind of stationary fish-catching apparatus

trink²**†,** *n* A fancy or trick

trink'er-y†, *a* Decorative

trin'ket, 1 trĭŋ'kĕt, 2 trĭŋ'kĕt, *vi* **1** [Archaic] To have dealings in a secret small, or dishonorable way intrigue, barter **2†.** To bestow a trinket — **trin'ket-er,** *n*

trin'ket¹, *n* **1.** Any small ornament, as of jewelry commonly one of little intrinsic worth and for personal adornment **2†.** A knife [< OF *trenchet*, knife, < *trencher*, cut] **tren'ket†, trin'quet†; try'nket†**

trin'ket², *n* [Prov Eng & Ir] A streamlet

trin'ket³, *n* A topsail probably originally a triangular lateen sail on the foremast

trin'ket⁴**†,** *n* A porringer

trin'ket-ry, 1 trĭŋ'kĕt-rı, 2 trĭŋ'kĕt-ry, *n* Trinkets collectively

There were no country stores in those parts, with their artificial . . . *trinketry* IRVING *Wolfert's Roost* p 271 [o P P 1863]

trin'kle¹, 1 trĭŋ'kl 2 trĭŋ'kl, *vt* [TRIN'KLED, TRIN'KLING] **1** [Prov Eng] To tinkle **2** [Scot] To tingle

trin'kle², *vt* [Prov Eng or Obs] To carry on negotiations in a secret or underhand manner

trin'kle³, *vt* **1** [Prov or Obs] To trickle **2** [Scot] To hang loosely, trail [Var of TRICKLE]

trin'kle, *n* [Prov] A trickling, as of water

trin'kums, 1 trĭŋ'kumz, 2 trĭŋ'kŭms, *n pl* [Prov Eng or Scot] Small ornaments, trinkets **trin'kum-tran'kums**‡.

tri-noc'tial, *a* Including or lasting three nights — **tri-no'dal,** *n* An old measure of length equal to three perches — **trinoda necessitas** (*Anglo-Saxon Law*), the trinodal or threefold necessary burdens that rested on the tenure of all lands, which were obligation (1) to repair bridges (2) to build castles, and (3) to render military service — **tri-no'dal,** *a* **1** *Anat & Bot* Having three nodes **2.** *Geom* Having three nodal points

tri'node, 1 trai'nōd, 2 trī'nōd, *n Geom* A singularity formed by the coalescence of three nodes [< L *trinodis*, having three knots, < *tres*, three, + *nodus*, knot]

tri-no'mi-al, 1 trai-nō'mı-əl, 2 trī-nō'mi-al, *a* **1.** *Biol* Of, having, or employing three terms or names — the generic, the specific, and the subspecific — as in a scientific name, as *Pinus sylvestris maritima* (the seaside Scotch fir), *Meleagris gallopavo mexicana* (the original of the domestic turkey) **2** *Alg* Consisting of three terms connected by plus- or minus-signs [< TRI- + L *nomen* name] **tri-nom'i-nal**‡, **tri-on'y-mal**‡ — **tri-no'mi-al-ism,** *n Biol* The system or method of employing trinomial nomenclature **tri-no"mi-al'i-ty**‡.— **tri-no'mi-al-ist,** *n* — **tri-no'mi-al-ly,** *adv*

tri-no'mi-al, *n* **1.** *Math* An algebraic expression consisting of three terms connected by plus- or minus-signs, as $3x + y + 27z$ **2** *Biol* A trinomial name

tri-nop'ti-con, 1 trai-nop'tı-kon 2 trī-nŏp'tĭ-cŏn, *n* An instrument consisting of three lanterns focusing together on the same screen for exhibiting dissolving views, etc

Trin'o-vant, 1 trĭn'o-vant, 2 trĭn'o-vănt *n* The city of London an old name apparently derived from a tribe called Trinobantes **Trin'o-bant**‡; **Trin'o-van'tum**‡.

tri-nu'cle-ate, *a Biol* Having three nuclei an abnormal condition of some cells and eggs — **Tri"nu-cle'i-dæ,** *n pl Crust* A Silurian family of trilobites having an enormous head-shield with a wide margin, few body-rings, and wide tail — **tri-nu'cle-id,** *n* — **tri-nu'cle-oid,** *a* — **Tri-nu'cle-us,** *n Crust* **1** A genus typical of *Trinucleidæ* **2** [t-] A trilobite of this genus

trin-u'nion†, *n* A trinity — **trin-u'nion-hood†,** *n* Trinity

tri'o, 1 trī'o *or* trai'o, 2 trī'o *or* trĭ'o (XIII), *n* **1.** Any three things grouped or associated together, a set of three **2.** *Mus* (1) A composition for three performers (2) The second part of a minuet or scherzo, of a march, and of dance-forms generally (3) A group of three musicians who render trios **3.** In piquet, three cards of the same rank, higher than nine-spots, held in the same hand **4** *Poultry* A male and two female fowls of the same variety, as at an exhibit [It, < L *tres*, three]

tri-ob'o-lar†, *a* Worth three obols hence, vile, worthless

tri"o-ceph'a-lus, *n* Same as TRIENCEPHALUS

tri-oc'tile, 1 trai-ŏk'tĭl 2 trī-ŏc'tĭl, *n Astrol* An aspect of two planets distant 135° (⅛ of a great circle) from each other [< TRI- + OCTANT]

tri'od, 1 trai'ed, 2 trī'ŏd, *n Spong* A triaxon spicule having three equal rays [< Gr *triodos*, meeting of three roads, < *treis*, three, + *hodos*, way]

Tri-o'di-a, 1 trai-ō'dı-ə, 2 trī-ō'dĭ-a, *n Bot* Same as SIEGLINGIA

Tri-o'di-on, 1 trai-ō'dı-en, 2 trī-ō'dĭ-ŏn, *n Gr Ch* A book of offices with the order of services from Septuagesima to Easter [< Gr *triōdion*, < *treis*, three, + *hodos*, way]

Tri'o-don, 1 trai'o-don, 2 trī'o don *n Ich* **1** A genus typical of *Triodontidæ* **2** [t-] A fish of this genus — **Tri"o-don'ti-dæ,** *n pl Ich* A family of gymnodont fishes having the upper jaw divided at the middle and the lower jaw entire **Tri"o-don'test, Tri"o-don-tol'de-a**‡; **Tri"o-don-tol'de-ī**‡ — **tri"o-don'tid,** *n* — **tri"o-don'toid,** *a & n*

Tri-œ'ci-a, 1 trai-ī'shı-ə 2 trī-ē'shĭ-a, *n pl Bot* The third order of the twenty-third class (*Polygamia*) in the Linnean artificial system of plants, embracing those in which one individual bears the perfect, another the staminate, and a third the pistillate flowers as a diœcious stem [< TRI- + Gr *oikos*, house] — **tri-œ'cism,** *n Bot* The state of having in the same species three kinds of individuals differing in sex, some being perfect, some male and some female as in some species of ash like the *Fraxinus excelsior* — **tri-œ'cious,** *a* — **tri-ol'cous**‡ — **tri-œ'cious-ly,** *adv*

tri'ole, 1 trī'ōl, 2 trĭ'ōl, *n Mus* A triplet [Dim of TRIO] **tri'o-let**‡.

tri-o'le-in, *n Chem* Same as OLEIN, 1

tri'o-let, 1 trai'o-let, 2 trī'o-lĕt, *n* A stanza of eight lines on two rimes, arranged *a b a a a b a b* The first line is repeated in the fourth and seventh, the second line in the eighth [F, < It *trio*, see TRIO] [Ga

Tri'on, 1 trai'en, 2 trī'on, *n* A town in Chattooga county,

tri'o-nal, 1 trai'o-nal, 2 trī'o-năl, *n Chem* A colorless crystalline compound ($C_8H_{18}S_2O_4$) obtained by passing dry hydrochloric acid into a mixture of anhydrous mercaptan and methyl-ethyl ketone, and oxidizing the product used as a hypnotic [< Gr *treis*, three]

Tri-o'nes, 1 trai-ō'nız, 2 trī-ō'nēz, *n pl Astron* The seven principal stars in Ursa Major [L, pl of *trio*, plow-ox]

Tri"o-nych'i-dæ, 1 trai'o-nik'ı-dī, 2 trī-o-nĭ'ĭ-dē, *n pl Herp* A family of tortoises, especially those having a flat disk-like carapace covered with skin, and webbed feet with three claws, soft-shelled turtles **Tri'o-nyx,** *n* (t g) [< Gr *treis*, three + *onyx*, nail claw] — **tri-on'y-chid,** *n* — **tri-on'y-choid,** *a & n* — **Tri-on"y-choi'de-a,** *n pl Herp* The *Trionychidæ* as a superfamily or suborder — **tri-on"y-choi'de-an,** *a & n*

tri'o-nym, 1 trai'o-nim, 2 trī'o-nym *n Biol* A trinomial name [< TRI- + Gr *onyma*, name] — **tri-on'y-mal,** *a*

tri'or, 1 trai'er, 2 trī'or, *n Law* Same as TRIER

tri-or'chis, *n* A person or animal with three testicles — **tri"or-thog'o-nal,** *a Math* Being pertaining to, or consisting of three systems of lines or surfaces, each of which intersects the other two at right angles, triply orthogonal — **tri'ose,** *n Chem* **1** A carbohydrate in which the molecule contains three atoms of carbon **2** A trisaccharid — **Tri-os'te-um,** *n Bot* A genus of herbs of the family *Caprifoliaceæ*, with opposite entire leaves purple, green, or yellow flowers, and drupe-like fruit, enclosing several nutlets Of five known species three are Asiatic and two North-American Of the latter, *T. perfoliatum* is the feverwort, horse-gentian, or Tinker's-weed — **tri-o'vu-late,** *a Bot* Having three ovules — **tri-ox'id, tri-ox'ide,** *n Chem* An oxid containing three atoms of oxygen in combination — **tri-ox"y-an'thra-cene,** *n Chem* Flavopurpurin — **tri-ox"y-an"thra-quin'one,** *n* Anthrapurpurin

Tri-ox'ys, 1 trai-ŏks'ıs, 2 trī-ŏks'ys, *n* **1.** A genus of braconid insects **2** [t-] An insect of this genus [< TRI- + Gr *oxys*, sharp] — **red-legged trioxys,** a parasitic insect (*Trioxys testaceipes*) found on American orange-aphides and other plant-lice

trip, 1 trıp, 2 trĭp, *v* [TRIPPED, TRIPT⁸, TRIP'PING] **I.** *t* **1.** To cause (one) to lose balance, stumble, or fall by entangling or throwing up the feet, or by suddenly obstructing their action often followed by *up*, and often used figuratively

Nature *trips* us up when we strut
EMERSON *English Traits* p 147 [H M & CO 1889]

2. To detect and expose in an error or blunder **3.** To perform (a dance) lightly or nimbly **4** To move lightly and rhythmically, as the feet **5** *Mech* To free, as by pulling away a stay, catch, loop, tie, or trigger, release by unfastening, throw out of place for some special purpose, as, to *trip* a yard of a vessel so that it may be sent down from aloft, to *trip* the impression of a printing-press **6.** *Naut* (1) To loosen, as an anchor from the bottom (2) To hoist (the topmast) as high as will enable the fid to be withdrawn before sending it down **7.** To fold (a deep theater-drop, etc) in the middle **8** *Logging* To fell (a tree) by driving wedges into gaps cut in the stem or trunk

II. *i* **1.** To move quickly with light and nimble steps, step lightly and nimbly

Along the forest-glade The wild deer *trip*
THOMSON *Seasons Summer* l 59

2. To make a misstep, as by striking the foot against some obstacle, lose the balance, hence to commit an error, go astray, euphemistically, to lose feminine chastity **3.** To be put out of line, as the floor of a ship **4.** *Horol* To run past the nicks or dents in the ratchet escape-wheel of a timepiece **5** [Archaic] To make a journey, travel **6†.** To prance [< root of TRAMP, cp G *trippeln* D *trippeln*, Sw *trippa*, trip] — **trip'cord",** *n* A cord that releases a load or device, as by pulling a trigger — **t -gear,** *n* A mechanism that automatically actuates the cut-off of a steam-engine by suddenly permitting the valve to be closed by a weight or spring **t. cut-off**‡ — **t -hammer,** *n* A machine hammer operated by a cam or other tripping device by which the lever bearing the hammer is elevated and then allowed to fall a tilt-hammer — **t -shaft,** *n* An auxiliary rock-shaft operated by hand for starting an engine — **to trip the anchor** (*Naut*), same as TRIP, *v*, 6 (1)

trip¹, *n* **1.** A journey or voyage, generally of short duration, an excursion, jaunt, as, a *trip* to Europe, a *trip* to the country **2** A misstep or stumble occasioned by losing the balance or striking the foot against an object **3.** An active, nimble step or movement

He sometimes could distinctly hear the *trip* of a light female step SCOTT *Waverley* vol II p 62 [T & P 1857]

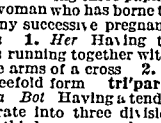
4 The number of fish caught on an excursion or voyage **5** A single tack to windward **6.** In coursing, an unsuccessful attempt by a hound to hold a hare he has overtaken **7.** *Mach* A piece that trips, or the action of such a piece **8** [Archaic] A sudden catch, especially of the legs and feet, as when a wrestler overturns his antagonist **9.** A train of cars used in mine-working **10** [Archaic] A false step, blunder, mistake **11†.** A small arch covering a drain Syn see JOURNEY — **round trip,** the journey in both directions between two points — **trip'-book",** *n* [Massachusetts, U S] A book in which the records and accounts of the trip of a fishing-vessel are kept and made up See TRIP¹, *n*, 4 — **t -catch,** *n Mach* A device which secures the release of a Corliss valve-gear and holds it until released — **t -coll,** *n* A tripping-coil — **t - dog,** *n Mach* A trip for releasing an object or a mechanism — **t.-engine,** *n* A Corliss engine See ENGINE — **t.-lever,** *n Mach* **1.** A lever which is operated by a tripping process to release, throw out, or stop some part **2** A lever specially devised for use in the Sickles and Corliss valve-gears — **t -line,** *n* **1.** *Lumbering* A light strong rope used to free a dog-hook when caught in the mass of logs during a jam **2** Same as HAUL-BACK — **t -sill,** *n* The sill which forms a support for the bottoms of the planks by which a splash-dam is closed — **t -skin,** *n* [Prov Eng] **1** A protecting leather patch formerly worn by women spinners on the side of the petticoat **2** The skinny part of roasted meat — **t.-slip,** *n* [U S] A strip of paper or pasteboard on which a street-car conductor is required to record the number of fares collected

trip², *n* [Prov Eng] **1** A flock, herd, drove, as, a *trip* of wildgeon **2** Family, stock [Var of TROOP]

trip³, *n* **1** [Prov Eng] New soft cheese **2†.** A small piece of anything, as of cheese

trip⁴**†,** *n* A threepence thrip

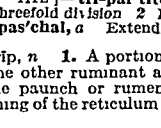
tri-pa'le-o-late, *a Bot* Having three paleæ or pales — **tri-pal'mi-tin,** *n Chem* That variety of palmitin that is found in natural fats See PALMITIN **tri-pal'mi-tine**‡


Triparted Bearing

tri-pang', *n* Same as TRIPANG

tri-pap'il-lat"ed, *a* Having three papillæ — **trip'a-ra,** *n* A woman who has borne three children in as many successive pregnancies — **tri-part"ed,** *a* **1.** *Her* Having three parts or divisions running together without interlacing, as the arms of a cross **2.** *Bot* Tripartite, of threefold form **tri'part**‡ — **tri-part'i-bi(e",** *a Bot* Having a tendency to split or separate into three divisions — **tri-par'tient,** *a* Dividing into thirds, as a number that divides another into three parts

tri-par'tite, 1 trai-pār'tait *or* trip'ər-tait, 2 tri-par'tīt *or* trip'-ar-tit (XIII), *a* **1.** Divided into three parts or divisions, threefold **2** *Bot* Divided into three lobes or segments nearly to the base, three-parted **3.** *Law* Pertaining to or executed by and between three parties **4** *Math* Homogeneous in three sets of variables **5.** *Her* Triparted **6†.** Triplicate [F, < L *tripartitus*, < *tres*, three, and see PARTITE] — **tri-par'tite-ly,** *adv* — **tri"par-ti'tion,** *n* **1** A threefold division **2** *Division of a number* into thirds — **tri-pas'chal,** *a* Extending over three Passovers


Tripartite Leaf

tripe, 1 trap, 2 trīp, *n* **1.** A portion of the stomach of the ox or of some other ruminant as cooked for food The walls of the paunch or rumen are called **plain tripe,** and the lining of the reticulum or second stomach, **honeycomb t.**

The stomachs of ruminating animals which yield *tripe* are principally composed of fibrin, albumen and water
YOUMANS *Hand-book Household Science* ¶ 472, p 250 [A 1857]

2. [Archaic or Low] An entrail or bowel, collectively, the belly, mostly in the plural [F, cp Ir *triopas*, entrails, W *tripa*, intestines] — **tripe"-de-roche',** *n* Rock-tripe — **tripe'man,** *n* [Local, Eng] One who prepares and sells tripe — **trip'er-y,** *n* A place for the preparation or sale of tripe — **t -stone,** *n Mineral* A variety of anhydrite found in contorted concretionary forms — **t -visaged,** *a* Having a visage resembling honeycomb tripe spotted

trip'e-dal, 1 trip'ı-dal, 2 trip'e-dal (XIII), *a* Having three feet, as a table three-footed [< L *tripedalis*]

trip'ei, *n* See TRIPOLI *n*¹

tri-pen'nate, *a* Tripinnate — **tri-per'son-al,** *a* Consisting of or relating to three persons — **tri-per'son-al-ist,** *n* A Trinitarian — **tri-per"son-al'i-ty,** *n Theol* The state or quality of existing in three persons in one Godhead trinity

tri'pes, 1 trai'pız, 2 trī'pēz, *n Terat* A monstrosity having 3 feet [< L *tripes*, < *tres*, three, + *pes*, foot]

tri-pet'a-loid, *a Bot* Appearing to have three petals — **tri-pet'a-lous,** *a Bot* Having three petals, three-petaled — **tri'phane,** *n Mineral* Same as SPODUMENE — **tri-phar'ma-cum,** *n Med* Any medicine composed of three ingredients — **tri'phase,** *a Elec* Having or employing three phases — **triphase generator,** a generator setting up three alternating currents that are one-third of a cycle apart **tri'phas-er**‡ — **tri'pha-sic,** *a* Consisting of three phases said of electric currents — **Tri-pha'si-a,** *n Bot* A genus of thorny shrubs of the family *Rutaceæ*, natives of southeastern Asia They bear trifoliolate leaves fragrant white flowers with six stamens, and red, berry-like edible fruits There is only one species *T trifoliata* the limeberry — **tri-phe'nin,** *n Chem* A colorless, crystalline compound ($C_6H_5OC_6H_4NHCOCH_2CH_3$), used in medicine as an antipyretic and analgesic — **tri-phe"nyl-car'bi-nol,** *n Chem* A crystalline oxidation product ($C(C_6H_5)_3OH$) of triphenylmethane — **tri-phe"nyl-meth'ane,** *n* A hydrocarbon ($CH(C_6H_5)_3$) in which three atoms of hydrogen in methane, or marsh-gas, are replaced by three phenyl groups used in the manufacture of dye-products — **triph'o-ny,** *n Mus* A blending of three tones

triph-the'mi-a, 1 trĭf-thī mı-ə, 2 trĭf-thī'mi-a, *n Med* The undue retention of waste matters in the blood

triph'thong, 1 trĭf'thŏŋ, 2 trĭf'thŏng (XIII), *n* Three vowels or vowel-characters combined to produce one sound, a trigraph composed of vowels, as in *lieu, eye, beau* [< Gr *triphthongos*, < *treis* three, + *phthengomai*, utter a sound] — **triph-thong'al,** *a*

triph'y-lite, *n Mineral* A vitreous to resinous greenish-gray, bluish, transparent to translucent lithium ferrous phosphate ($LiFePO_4$), crystallizing in the orthorhombic system **triph'yl-in**(e)‡.— **tri-phyl'ous,** *a Bot* Having three leaves, three-leaved — **Triph'y-site,** *n Ch Hist* One of a Spanish school of the 7th century, who held that Christ has three natures — the divine, the human, and a third derived from both of these [< TRI- + Gr *physis* nature] — **Triph'y-site,** *a* — **tri-pin'nate,** *a Bot* Thrice pinnate as when the pinnæ of a bipinnate leaf become again pinnate — **tri-pin'nate-ly,** *adv* — **tri"pin-nat'i-fid,** *a Bot*

Triplinnately cleft — **tri″plin-nat′i-sect,** *a* *Bot* Triplinnately cut or divided to the base, as a leaf

Tri-pi-ta′ka, 1 tri-pi-tā′ka, 2 trī-pi-ta′ka, *n* The three Pitákas the "three baskets" the canonical books of the Buddhists [< Sans *tri*, three, + *pitaka*, basket]

The sacred canon of the Buddhists is called the *Tripitáka*; i e the three baskets The first basket contains all that has reference to morality or Vinaya the second contains the Sûtras i e the discourses of Buddha the third includes all works treating of dogmatic philosophy or metaphysics MAX MÜLLER *Chips* vol i p 193 [a 1874]

tripl-. See TRIPLO-

tri′plane, 1 trai′plān, 2 trī′plān, *n* An aeroplane consisting of three supporting planes arranged one above the other distinguished from *monoplane* and *biplane* ORVILLE WRIGHT

tri-pla′siant, *a* Threefold, triple — **tri-plas′ic,** *a* *Anc Pros* Threefold having the ratio (as semeia in thesis and arsis) of three to one

trip′l(e)ˢ, 1 trip′l, 2 trip′l, *v* [TRIP′LED, TRIP′LDᵖ, TRIP′LING] **I.** *t* **1.** To make threefold the quantity or number of, treble **2.** To be three times as many or as large as **3.** *Mech* To alter (a steam-engine) so that it works by three-stage expansion

II. *i* **1.** To increase in size or number so as to be three times as large **2** *Baseball Slang* To score a triple [< F *tripler*, < *triple*, see TRIPLE, *a*]

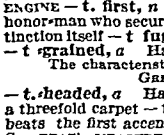
trip′le, *a* **1.** Consisting of three things united or of three parts, threefold **2.** Multiplied by three, thrice repeated **3†.** Third [F, < L *triplus*, < *tres*, three, + *-plus* -fold]

— Triple Alliance *Hist* **1.** An alliance formed in 1668 between England, Holland, and Sweden against Louis XIV, and ending in the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle **2** A league between England, France, and Holland in 1717 against Charles XII of Sweden Spain, and the Pretender later called **Quadruple** when it was joined by the Emperor **3.** An alliance formed in 1795 between Austria, Great Britain and Russia against France **4.** Same as DREIBUND — **t. assessment** (*Eng Hist*) a scheme of gradual direct taxation instituted by Pitt whereby the amount of taxes was increased threefold — **trip′le-awned″,** *a* *Bot* Having three awns — **t -back,** *n* A settee whose back has the form of three chair-backs joined together — **t. contract** (*Old Eng Law*) a partnership contract in which one of the parties gives a guaranty against loss and also guarantees a certain profit in the business in question — **t. crowned,** *a* Having or wearing three crowns as a pope's *triple crowned* tiara — **t effect,** a combination of three pans, used in evaporating cane-juice See illus under SUGAR — **T. Entente.** Same as THE ENTENTE see ENTENTE — **t -expansion,** *a* Having three cylinders or sets of cylinders of graduated sizes in which the steam is successively expanded, three-stage expansion See illus under MARINE ENGINE — **t. first,** *n* [Eng] At Cambridge University, an honor-man who secures a first in three triposes also, the distinction itself — **t fugue** (*Mus*), a fugue having three themes — **t -grained,** *a* Having three grains as certain pollens


Triple-back of 18th Century

The characteristic *triple-grained* pollen of the pine GREELY *American Weather* p 73 [D M & CO]

— **t. -headed,** *a* Having three heads — **t ingrain carpet,** a threefold carpet — **t. measure** (*Mus*) a measure of three beats the first accented, the second, and third unaccented See BEAT¹ MEASURE — **t. nerved,** *a* *Bot* Three-nerved having three principal nerves arising from or near the base, as certain leaves — **t pile** (*Her*), a truncated pile having three projections at the end — **t play** (*Baseball*), a play in the course of which three players are dismissed — **t plume,** a plume in which three feathers especially ostrich-feathers, are arranged side by side — **t. progression** (*Mus*) a series of perfect fifths no longer used — **t ratio,** the ratio of three to one — **t -ribbed,** *a* *Bot* Three-ribbed triple-nerved — **t. salt** (*Chem*), a salt consisting of three groups, as two basic radicals combined with a *single* acid radical, or two acid radicals combined with a single basic radical — **t screw,** a three-threaded or triple-threaded screw — **t -screw,** *a* Having three screw propellers as a *triple-screw* steamer — **t star,** three stars very closely grouped — **t. tree,** the gallows as made of two posts and a cross-piece — **t -turned†,** *a* Thrice faithless

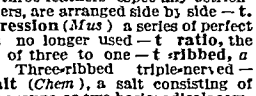

Triple Plume
Device of the Prince of Wales

trip′le, *n* **1.** *Geom* Same as TRIAD (1) **2** *Baseball* A three-base hit **3** A change rung on seven bells

trip′let, 1 trip′let, 2 trip′lĕt, *n* **1.** A group of three of a kind, three units combined **2** One of three children delivered at one birth **3** [Poet] A group of three lines rhyming together, or three clauses in parallelism

An example of a *triplet* reversed is Isaiah vi 10 Another figure may be made by a couplet of *triplets* or even a *triplet* of *triplets*, as in the first verse of the first psalm R G MOULTON *Ancient Classical Drama* p 71, note 1. [CL-P 1890]

4. *Mus* A group of three notes performed in the time of two **5** *Optics* (1) A combination of three lenses for rendering definition distinct by correcting spherical and chromatic aberration, three lenses so combined as for photography or as the objective of a telescope or microscope (2) In spectrum analysis three adjacent lines, as in the spectrum of iron usually in the plural **6** *Math* A system of three families of surfaces such that every point in space is cut by one surface **7.** *pl* *Naut* Three links between the cable and the anchor-ring **8.** A bicycle with seats and pedal-propelling power for three persons


Triplets

— aplanatic triplet (*Optics*), a magnifier consisting of a large crown-glass lens with two thin flint lenses cemented on bottom and top and so ground as to correct the spherical and chromatic aberrations — **orthogonal t** (*Math*), a system of three families of surfaces intersecting at right angles.

trip′le-tail″, 1 trip′l-tēl″, 2 trip′l-tāl″, *n* A lobotoid fish (*Lobotes surinamensis*) with soft dorsal and anal fins extended backward, suggesting additional tails, the flasher a book name

trip′let-ill″y, 1 trip′let-hil′i, 2 trip′lĕt-ill″y, *n* Any species of *Triteleia*, a genus of half-hardy bulbous plants

tri′plex, 1 trai′pleks *or* trip′leks, 2 trī′plĕks *or* trip′lĕks, *a* **1.** Having three parts, triple **2** Provided with three cylinders said of certain steam-engines [*plico*, fold]

tri′plex, *n* *Mus* Triple measure [L, < *tres*, three, + **tri-plex′i-ty,** *n* Same as TRIPLICITY

trip′li-cate, 1 trip′li-kĕt, 2 trip′li-cāt, *vt* [-CAT′ED, -CAT′ING] To make three times as much or as many, treble

trip′li-cate, 1 trip′li-kit, 2 trip′li-cat, *a* Composed of or pertaining to three related things or parts, threefold, triple [< L *triplico* (pp *triplicatus*), treble, < *triplex*, see TRIPLEX] — **triplicate mirror,** a mirror in three parts hinged together — **trip″li-cate ter′nate,** *a* *Bot* Thrice ternate, triternate — **trip′li-ca-cy,** *n*

trip′li-cate, *n* A third thing corresponding to two others of the same kind, or three similar things collectively, as, an agreement signed in *triplicate*

trip″li-ca′tion, 1 trip′li-kā′shan, 2 trip′li-cā′shon, *n* **1.** The act of triplicating, also, that which is triplicated or made threefold, or is in three layers **2.** *Civ Law* Surrejoinder **trip′li-ca-ture‡.** [DREIBUND

Trip′li-ce, 1 trip′li-chē, 2 trip′li-chę, *n* [It] Same as

tri-plic′i-ty, 1 trai-plis′i-ti, 2 trī-plĭç′i-tȳ, *n* [-TIES, 1 -tiz, 2 -tiṣ, *pl*] **1.** The state or character of being triple or threefold, trebleness **2.** A group or union of three, trinity, triad, as, Hegel's dialectic was a *triplicity* **3.** *Astrol* The division or dividing of the zodiacal signs into groups of three each, or trigons See TRIGON¹

trip″li-cos′tate, 1 trip′li-kos′tĕt, 2 trip′li-cŏs′tāt, *a* *Bot* Same as TRIPLE-RIBBED [< L *triplus* (see TRIPLE, *a*) + *costa*, rib] [three

trip′li-form, *a* [Rare] Of triple formation, formed by

trip′li-fy, *vt* [Rare] To make triple

trip″li-nerved″, *a* *Bot* Same as TRIPLE-NERVED

trip′ling, 1 trip′liŋ 2 trip′liŋ, *n* A triplet

trip′lite, 1 trip′lait, 2 trip′lit, *n* *Mineral* A resinous, brown or black, translucent to opaque, ferrous manganous fluophosphate, $(Fe,Mn,Ca,Mg)_2PO_4F$, containing also calcium and magnesium, and crystallizing in the monoclinic system [< TRIPLE]

trip′lo-, tripl-, 1 trip′lo-, tripl-, 2 trip′lo-, tripl- From Greek *triploos*, threefold (< *treis* three, + *-ploos*, fold) combining forms — **Trip″lo-blas′ti-ca,** *n* *pl* *Zool* The *Coelomata* — **trip″lo-blas′tic,** *a* Having three germ-layers — **trip″lo-cau-les′cent,** *a* *Bot* Having flowers on an axis of the third order, as the common plantain (*Plantago major*) Compare HAPLOCAULESCENT — **trip-lold′ite,** *n* *Mineral* A vitreous to adamantine, brown, transparent to translucent, hydrous iron-manganese phosphate $(H(Mn,Fe)_2PO_5)$, crystallizing in the monoclinic system — **Trip″lo-pod′i-dæ,** *n* *pl* *Mam* An Eocene family of tapiroid mammals having three toes on the fore as well as the hind feet **Trip′lo-pus,** *n* (t g) **Trip-lop′i-dæ‡ — trip-lop′o-did,** *n — a* & *n*

trip′lo-py, 1 trip′lo-pi, 2 trip′lo-py, *n* *Pathol* An ocular affection causing objects to appear triple [< TRIPLE- + Gr *ōps*, eye] **trip-lo′pi-a‡.**

trip′lum, 1 trip′lum, 2 trip′lŭm, *n* [TRIP′LA, *pl*] *Medieval Mus* **1** A vocal trio **2** The soprano, as the third part above the tenor, which then contained the melody still often called the treble [LL, < L *triplus*, see TRIPLE, *a*]

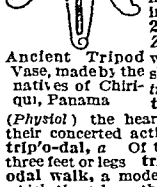
tri-plum′bic, 1 trai-plum′bik, 2 trī-plŭm′bic *a* Denoting the presence of three lead atoms [< TRI- + PLUMBIC]


Tripods See def 1 (1)
1 Rigid 2 Adjustable

trip′ly, 1 trip′li, 2 trip′ly, *adv* In a triple manner, trebly

trip′mad″am, 1 trip′mad′am, 2 trip′măd′am, *n* A European stonecrop (*Sedum reflexum*) with reflexed leaves and yellow flowers [< F *tripe-madame*, stonecrop, < *tripe*, TRIPE, + *madame*, MADAM] **prick′-mad″am‡; trick′-mad″am‡.**

tri′pod, 1 trai′pod, 2 trī′pŏd, *n* **1** A utensil or article having three feet or legs Specif (1) A three-legged stand, usually hinged near the top, for supporting some instrument, as a camera or compass (2) *Class Antiq* (*a*) A bronze altar at Delphi, on which, when placed over a fissure in the Delphic cave, the Pythian priestess sat to utter her oracles (*b*) One of various imitations of this altar, used as prizes in the Pythian games **2** *Anat* A tripodal structure **3.** *Zoöph* A three-rayed sponge-spicule whose rays are equal in length and shape [< L *tripus* (*tripod-*), < Gr *tripous* < *treis*, three, + *pous*, foot]


Ancient Tripod Vase, made by the natives of Chiriqui, Panama

tri′podeᵗ — tripod of life or vital t. (*Physiol*) the heart lungs and brain so called because their concerted action maintains the human organism — **trip′o-dal,** *a* Of the nature or form of a tripod having three feet or legs **tri-po′di-al‡; tri-pod′ic‡** [Rare] — **trip-o′dal walk,** a mode of locomotion of hexapod insects in which three legs the median of one side and the foremost and hindmost of the opposite side, are used simultaneously — **tri-po′di-an,** *n* An ancient stringed instrument so called because of its likeness to the Delphic tripod

trip′o-dy, 1 trip′o-di, 2 trip′o-dy, *n* [-DIES, 1 -diz, 2 -diṣ, *pl*] *Pros* A verse or meter having three feet [< Gr *tripodia*, < *tripous*, see TRIPOD]

trip′o-lī, 1 trip o-li 2 trip′o-lī *n* A decomposed siliceous limestone, used as a polishing-powder more generally known as *rouenstone* (G *polierschiefer* It *terra cariosa*), also, in general, any fine-grained earth that may serve for polishing [< *Tripoli* Africa] **trip′el‡; trip′o-li‡.**

Trip′o-li″, *n* **1.** A fertile region on the coast of N Africa 466 000 sq m declared Italian territory Nov 5, 1912 **2.** Its capital, captured by the Italians Oct 5, 1911 **3.** A town in Syria [ing to tripoli

trip′o-lin(esᵗ, 1 trip′o-lin, 2 trip′o-lin, *a* Of or pertaining to Tripoli

Trip′o-lis‡; 1 trai-pol′i-tan, 2 trī-pŏl′i-tan **I.** *a* Of or pertaining to Tripoli **II.** *n* A native of Tripoli.

Trip′o-lin(esᵗ‡, 1 trip′o-lin, 2 trip′o-lin, *n* [It] The country around Tripoli, a division of Libya

trip′o-lite, 1 trip′o-lait, 2 trip′o-lit, *n* *Petrol* An incoherent siliceous sedimentary rock, or siliceous earth, composed largely or wholly of the frustules of diatoms; tripoli sometimes incorrectly called *infusorial earth*

Tri″po-lit′za, 1 tri po-lit′sa, 2 trī″po-lit′sa, *n* A town in the Morea Peninsula, Greece **Trip′o-lis‡;**

tri′pos, 1 trai′pos, 2 trī′pŏs, *n* **1.** An honor examination at Cambridge University, England, usually held in two parts, in any one of eleven branches, especially in mathematics **2.** The official list of successful candidates in such honor examinations, arranged in three grades or classes, first second and third **tri′pos-pa″per‡.**

The triposes are distinguished by the names of their branches, as the **mathematical, classical, history, Semitic,** or **modern-languages tripos**

Originally, the word *tripos* was applied to the tripod or stool on which the champion of the university sat during the disputations held on Ash Wednesday at the admission of bachelors to their degree Later it was transferred to the graduate himself, afterward to the humorous verses on the back of which were printed the honor-lists, and still later it came to signify an honor-list, and finally the examination itself

3†. A tripod [< L *tripus*, see TRIPOD]

Tri″po-tage′, 1 tri″pō-tōz′, 2 trī″pō-tāzh′, *n* [F] Jumble; medley low intriguing jobbery hotchpotch

Tripp, 1 trip, 2 trip, *n* A county in S central South Dakota, 1,800 sq m, county-seat Winner

trip′pant, 1 trip′ant 2 trip′ant *a* *Her* Moving easily, as on a trot or walk said of stags, harts or other beasts of chase [< TRIP, *v*] **trip′ping‡.— trip′pant-coun″ter,** *a.* *Her* Counter-trippant

trippet, *n* Trip

trip′per, 1 trip′er, 2 trip′er, *n* **1.** One who trips or moves nimbly, as a dancer **2** One who trips up another, as a wrestler **3** One who trips or stumbles **4.** [Colloq] One who makes trips, a tourist or traveler

Marlow is only an hour from London by rail and the river from Kingston to Oxford swarms with cheap *trippers* W GRAHAM *Nineteenth Century* Nov, 1893 p 762

5. *Mach* A piece that releases another suddenly, a trip or *tripping-mechanism* Specif (1) An apparatus for emptying or discharging a load used in connection with a belt-conveyor (2) A mechanism which releases the prop of a wicket in a movable dam (3) A device on a railroad-track which operates a catch on a passing train to give a signal or alarm or to apply brakes (4) a device controlled by a passing train to give a warning or to work a switch

6. [U S] A street-railroad employee who is hired for or paid by the trip

trip′pet, 1 trip′et, 2 trip′ĕt, *n* **1.** *Mach* A cam, toe, or other projecting piece, designed to strike some other piece at fixed intervals **2.** [Prov Eng] A ball used in playing trip [< TRIP, *v*]

trip′pet, *n* [Prov Eng] A quarter of a pound

trip′ping, 1 trip′iŋ, 2 trip′ing, *n* **1.** The act of one who or that which trips **2.** A light dance **3.** *Naut* The act of freeing the anchor from the ground — **trip′ping-coil″,** *n* *Elec* A coil as that of a circuit-breaker, the operation of which releases the escapement of some mechanical apparatus or device — **t -line,** *n* *Naut* A line attached to the snotter or **t.-link** of a yard for tripping and lowering the yard to the deck — **t -valve,** *n* A valve operated by a tripping-mechanism, as in a hydraulic jack

trip′ping-ly, 1 trip′iŋ-li, 2 trip′ing-ly, *adv* In a tripping manner, as one who trips, lightly and nimbly

trip′ping-ness, 1 trip′iŋ-nes, 2 trip′ing-nĕs, *n* The state of being tripping, lightness of step or movement

tripp′ke-ite, 1 trip′ke-ait, 2 trip′ke-it *n* *Mineral* A blush-green copper arsenite crystallizing in the tetragonal system [< Dr Paul *Trippke*, mineralogist]

trip′ple, 1 trip′l, 2 trip′l, *vi* **1.** [Scot] To skip, dance, trip **2.** [Slang, S Afr] To walk awkwardly, amble, especially of horses — **trip′ple,** *n*

Trip′sa-cum, 1 trip′sa-kum 2 trip′sa-cŭm, *n* *Bot* A genus of tall American perennial grasses, including the gama-grass [< Gr *tripsis* see TRIPSIS]

trip′sis, 1 trip′sis 2 trip′sis, *n* [Rare] **1** Pulverization **2.** A shampoo or massage [< Gr *tripsis*, < *tribō*, rub]

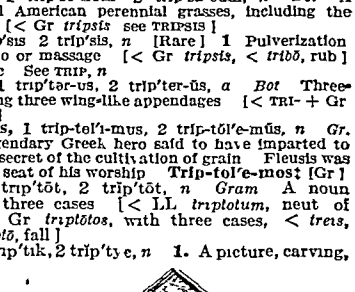
trip′-skin″, etc See TRIP, *n*

trip′ter-ous, 1 trip′tər-us, 2 trip′ter-ŭs, *a* *Bot* Three-winged having three wing-like appendages [< TRI- + Gr *pteron* wing]

Trip-tol′e-mus, 1 trip-tel′i-mus, 2 trip-tŏl′e-mŭs, *n* *Gr. Antiq* A legendary Greek hero said to have imparted to mankind the secret of the cultivation of grain Eleusis was the principal seat of his worship **Trip-tol′e-mos‡** [Gr]

trip′tote, 1 trip′tōt, 2 trip′tōt, *n* *Gram* A noun having but three cases [< LL *triptotum*, neut of *triptotus*, < Gr *triptōtos*, with three cases, < *treis*, three, + *piptō*, fall]

trip′tych, 1 trip′tik, 2 trip′tyc, *n* **1.** A picture, carving, or work of art on three panels side by side, also, three pictures associated in their subjects and placed side by side in compartments, the central picture being the largest and most important


Triptych of the 13th Century, in the National Gallery, London

Triptychs are often covered by ornamented doors, and often the two side pictures are painted on the inner surfaces of the doors the latter thus being made a part of the triptych much used as altar-pieces

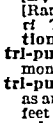
2 A writing-tablet in three leaves, made of various laminate materials of ancient origin, and once coated with wax to receive the marking of a stylus [< Gr *triptychos* threefold, < *treis*, three, + *ptyssō*, fold] **trip′tic†; trip′ty-cat, trip′ty-chon‡.**

tri-pu′di-um, 1 trai-pū′di-um 2 trī-pū′di-ŭm *n* [-DI-A, *pl*] *Rom Antiq* **1.** A religious dance **2.** *A divination of* augurs from the behavior of the sacred chickens when fed. If they ate greedily the omen was good, otherwise unlucky

[L, < *tres*, three, + *pes* (*ped-*), foot] — **tri-pu'di-a-ry**, *a* [Rare] Of or pertaining to a tripudium — **tri-pu'di-ate†**, *vi* To dance, especially in a measured way — **tri-pu''di-a'-tion**, *n* A dancing

tri-puh'y-lite, 1 tri-pū'ı-dit, 2 tri-pu'y-lit *n* An iron antimonate ($Fe_3Sb_2O_7$) obtained from Tripuhy, Brazil

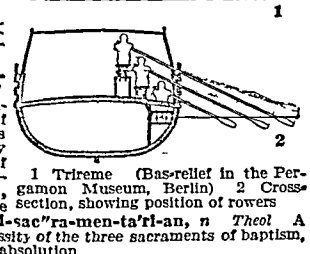
tri-pu'pil-late, *a* *Entom* Containing three spots or pupils, as an ocellus — **tri'pus**, *n* [TRI'PI, *pl*] A monster with three feet — **Trip''y-le'a**, *n pl* *Protoz* The *Phæodaria* **Trip''-y-le'a†**.— **trip''y-læ'an**, *a* — **tri-pyr'a-mid**, *n* *Crystal* A pyramid having three faces equal to a hemihexagonal pyramid — **tri''py-ram'ı-dal**, *a* — **tri''py-re'nous**, *a* Characterized by the presence of three seeds or kernels — **tri''-quad-ran'tal**, *a* *Spherical Trig* Having three quadrants, as a *triquadrantal* triangle — **tri''qua-ter'ni-on**, *n* *Math* A quantity expressed as a function of three quaternions — **tri-quet'ra**, *n* An interlaced triangular ornament found in early northern monuments — **tri-quet'-ral**, *a* Same as TRIQUETROUS — **tri-quet'ric**, *a* Of or pertaining to the triquetra — **tri-quet'rous**, *a* Three-sided, having three acute or salient angles three-cornered, as certain stems and bones — **tri-quet'rous-ly**, *adv* — **tri-quet'rum**, *n* [-RA, *pl*] *Anat* **1.** The cuneiform bone of the wrist **2** A Wormian bone **3.** *Astron* A medieval instrument for measuring altitudes **4** Same as TRISKELION — **tri-qui'nate**, *a* *Bot* Having each of the divisions of a ternate leaf quinate or divided into five lobes — **tri-ra'di-ate**, *a* Having three rays or radiate branches as the *triradiate* sulcus of the brain **tri-ra'di-al†**; **tri-ra'di-at''ed†** — **tri-ra'di-al-ly**, *adv* **tri-ra'di-ate-ly†**.— **tri-ra'di-ate**, *n* A triradiate sponge-spicule — **tri''rec-tan'gu-lar**, *a* Having three right angles — **trirectangular triangle** (*Math*), a spherical triangle having its three angles each equal to 90°


Triquetra

tri'reme, 1 trai'rīm, 2 tri'rēm, *n* *Class Antiq* A war-vessel having three banks of oars commanded by a trierarch, and often manned by over 200 men

The *trireme* was expected to do service not only by bringing a company of armed men against a like company of the enemy but also as a ram to split and run down the opposing galleys J C RENDALL *Cyc. Univ Hist* vol I p 333 [H & E]


1


2

1 Trireme (Bas-relief in the Pergamon Museum, Berlin) 2 Cross-section, showing position of rowers

[< L *triremis*, < *tres*, three, + *remus*, oar]

tri''rhom-bo-he'-dral, *a* *Crystal* Denoting or pertaining to a group of hemihedral forms distinguished by three variations of rhombohedrons — **tri''rhom-bol'dal**, *a* Presenting three rhombic faces — **tri-sac''ra-men-ta'ri-an**, *n* *Theol* A believer in the necessity of the three sacraments of baptism, the eucharist and absolution

Tris-ag'ı-on, 1 tris-ag'ı-[*or* -ē'gı-]on 2 tris-āg'ı-[*or* -ē'gı-]ŏn, *n* **1** A hymn probably of Hebrew origin in the liturgy of the Greek and Oriental churches beginning with a threefold invocation of the Deity as Holy **2** The Tersanctus incorrect use [< Gr *trisagios*, < *treis*, three, + *hagios*, holy] **Tris-ag'ı-um†**, **Tris-hag'ı-on†**.

triset, *v & n* Trice

tri-sect', 1 trai-sekt', 2 tri-sĕct', *vt* To divide into three parts, especially, as in geometry, into three equal parts. [< TRI- + L *seco*, pp *sectus*, cut]

tri-sect'ed, *a* *Bot* Ternately divided

tri-sec'tion, 1 trai-sek'shən, 2 tri-sĕc'shon, *n* The act of trisecting, or the state of being trisected, division of anything into three parts, especially into three equal parts — **trisection of the angle**, the famous problem of dividing any angle into three equal parts by the rule and compass now proved to be impossible of solution tho an angle may be trisected mechanically or by the use of certain higher curves — **tri-sec'to-ry**, *a* Employed in or appertaining to the trisection of an angle, as certain curves

tri-see'trix, 1 trai-sek'triks, 2 tri-sĕc'triks, *n* A curve used in trisecting an angle

tri'seme, 1 trai'sim, 2 tri'sēm, *a* *Pros* Equal to three short syllables, as the tribrach, iambic, and trochee [< LL *trisemus*, < Gr *trisēmos*, having three moræ, < *treis*, three, + *sēma*, sign] **tri-sem'ic†**.

tri'seme, *n* A triseme syllable or time

tri-sep'a-lous, *a* *Bot* Having three sepals — **tri-sep'tate**, *a* Having three septa — **tri-se'ri-al**, *a* *Anat*, *Bot*, & *Zool* Arranged in three series or rows, triseriate tristichous **tri-se'ri-ate†** — **tri-se'ri-al-ly**, *adv* **tri-se''ri-a'-tim†** — **tri-se'tose**, *a* Having three setæ — **Tri-se'tum**, *n* *Bot* A genus of tufted, perennial, rarely annual grasses, with flat leaves and two-, rarely three- to five-flowered spikelets in open, loose or close spikelike panicles Of about 50 species widely distributed from the arctics through mountain regions in the tropics to the south temperate zone, 10 are North-American and are designated as *oat-grasses* by the United States Department of Agriculture — **tri-sil'i-cate**, *n* *Chem* A salt of trisilicic acid, the latter existing only in combination with bases — **tri''si-lic'ic**, *a* — **tri-sin'u-ate**, *a* Having three sinuses, as a margin

tris-kel'ı-on, 1 tris-kel'ı-on, 2 tris-kĕl'ı-ŏn, *n* A symbol of doubtful origin consisting of three human legs bent at the knee and joined at the thigh It is found on Lycian coins of about 480 B C, on vases from Agrigentum, on the arms of Sicily and also on those of the Isle of Man See SYMBOL and illus under LEG [< Gr *triskelēs*, of three legs] **tris'ce-lēt**, **tris'ke-lēt†**.

tris''me-gis'tus, 1 *tris'mi-jis'tus*, 2 *tris'mc-gis'tŭs*, *a* [L] Three greatest only in the name *Hermes Trismegistus* See HERMES, 2

tris'mus, 1 tris'mus, 2 tris'mŭs, *n* *Pathol* Tetanic spasm causing rigid closure of the jaws, lockjaw [<Gr *trismos*, grinding, < *trizō*, grind] — **trismus nascentium**, a form of tetanus attacking infants within two weeks from birth colloquially known as *nine-day fits* and *seven-day disease* — **t uteri**, spasmodic contraction of the neck of the womb

tris-ni'trate, 1 tris-nai'trēt 2 tris-ni'trāt, *n* Trinitrate

tris-oc''ta-he'dron, 1 tris-ok''tə-hī'drən, 2 tris-ŏc''ta-hē'dron, *n* *Crystal* A solid having twenty-four equal faces corresponding by threes to the faces of an octahedron (1) A holohedral isometric form included under twenty-four equal isosceles triangular faces with eight planes meeting at the extremities of the rectangular axes **tri''a-kis-oc''ta-he'dron†**; **trigonal trisoctahedron†**. (2) An icositetrahedron **tetragonal trisoctahedron†** [< Gr *tris* (< *treis*, three), thrice, + OCTAHEDRON] — **tris-oc''ta-he'dral**, *a*

tri'spast, *n* A hoisting-gear having three pulleys **tri-spas'ton†** — **tri-sper'mous**, *a* *Bot* Three-seeded — **tri-sper'mum**, *n* Formerly, a poultice compounded of three different kinds of seeds, the bay, cumin, and smallage — **tri-splanch'nı-a**, *n* Asiatic cholera **tri''splanch-nī'-tis†** — **tri-splanch'nic**, *a* Of or pertaining to the viscera of the three great cavities of the body, as the *trisplanchnic* or sympathetic nerve — **tri-spor'ic**, *a* Having three spores three-spored **tri-spo'rous†**.— **tri'-square"**, *a* Same as THREE-SQUARE

tristı†, *v & n* Same as TRUST — **tris'tel-y**, *adv* Trustily

tristı†, *v & n* Same as TRYST **tristei†**.

trist 1 trist, 2 trist, *a* [Archaic] Sorrowful, sad, gloomy

tri-stach'y-ous, 1 trai-stak'ı-us, 2 tri-stăc'y-ŭs *a* *Bot* Three-spiked [< TRI- + Gr STACHYS, ear of corn]

Tris'tan, 1 tris'tən, 2 tris'tan, *n* In medieval romance dating from the 9th or 10th century, a gifted prince, nephew of King Mark of Cornwall, who visits Ireland to demand the hand of Iseult "the Beautiful" for his uncle the king As a result of drinking a love-potion, the prince is seized with a fatal passion for the Irish princess and is banished to Brittany where he weds Iseult "of the White Hand" daughter of the Duke of Brittany Being wounded, he sends for Iseult "the Beautiful," whose coming is to be heralded by the hoisting of a white sail, his wife deceives him into believing the sail is black, whereupon he pines to death, and Iseult "the Beautiful" expires on his bier There are many versions of the legend One has been used by Tennyson in his *Idylls of the King*, another by Matthew Arnold in *Tristram and Iseult*, still another by Gottfried von Strassburg in his **Tristan und Isolde** has been made familiar by Richard Wagner, whose music-drama of that name deals with the drinking of the love-potion, the passion of the lovers, their discovery by Mark, and their death

Tris-tan' da Cun'ha, 1 tris-tăn' da kŭn'ya, 2 tris-tan' da cun'yä British island group in the Atlantic ocean midway between South America and the Cape of Good Hope

Tris-ta'ni-a, 1 tris-tē'nı-ə, 2 tris-tā'ni-ə, *n* *Bot* **1.** A genus of trees or tall shrubs of the family *Myrtaceæ*, with alternate leaves and yellow or white flowers in clusters Of about 12 species natives of the Indian Archipelago and Australasia, *T neriifolia* the water-gum, is cultivated for ornament, and *T conferta*, one of the Australian turpentine-trees, attaining a height of 150 feet, is prized for shade and for its valuable timber See WATER-GUM **2** [t-] A plant of this genus [< *Tristan* Portuguese traveler]

triste', 1 trist, 2 trist, *n* [Prov, *Eng*] A cattle-market

tri-ste'a-rate, etc See TRI-

tris'telit, *n* Trestle

tris''te-ma'ni-a, 1 tris''tı-mē'nı-ə, 2 tris'te-mā'nı-a, *n* *Pathol* Melancholia [< L *tristis*, sad, + MANIA] **tris''tı-ma'ni-at** [cholı

tris-tesse', 1 tris-tes', 2 tris-tĕs', *n* [F] Sadness melancholy

tris-tet'ra-he'dron, 1 tris-tet'rə-hī'drən, 2 tris-tĕt'ra-hē'dron, *n* *Crystal* **1.** An isometric hemihedron included under twelve trapeziform faces **tetragonal tristetrahedron†**. **2.** An isometric hemihedron included under twelve isosceles triangular faces **trigonal tristetrahedron†**. [< Gr *tris* (see TRISOCTAHEDRON) + TETRAHEDRON]

trist'ful, 1 trist'ful 2 trist'ful, *a* [Archaic] Sad, gloomy, sorrowful — **trist'ful-ly†**, *adv*

tris'tich, 1 tris'tik, 2 tris'tic, *n* A strophe or system of three lines, triplet Compare COUPLET, DISTICH [< Gr *tristichos*, < *treis*, three, + *stichos*, row]

The finest and most perfect specimens of Hebrew poetry are those in which the parallelism is most complete, . . varied by an occasional *tristich*
S R DRIVER *Intro to Lit of O T* p 343 [s 1891]

tris'ti-chous, 1 tris'tı-kus, 2 tris'ti-cŭs *a* Three-ranked, having parts, as leaves, arranged in three vertical rows [< Gr *tristichos*]

tri'stigm, 1 trai'stim, 2 tri'stim, *n* *Geom* A figure consisting of three points not in a straight line, together with their connectors [< TRI- + Gr *stigma*, point] **tri'stimt**.

tri''stig-mat'ic, 1 trai'stig-mat'ik, 2 tri stig-măt'ic, *a* *Bot* Having three stigmas **tri-stig'ma-tose†**

tris-tis'o-nous, 1 tris-tis'o-nus, 2 tris-tis'o-nŭs, *a* Sounding mournfully or dolefully [< L *tristis*, sad, + *sono*, sound]

tris-ti'ti-a, 1 tris-tish'ı-ə, 2 tris-tish'i-a, *n* [L] Same as TRISTEMANIA

tris-ti'ti-ate†, *vt* To make sorrowful, sadden

Tri-sto''me-æ, *n pl* *Helminth* A superfamily of monogenean trematode worms with sexual apertures on the left side of the abdomen — **tri-sto''me-an**, *a & n* — **Tri-stom'i-dæ**, *n pl* *Helminth* A family of tristomean trematodes with 1 large ventral and 2 adoral suckers, parasitic on fishes **Tris'to-ma** or **Tris'to-mum**, *n* (t g) — **tris'to-mid**, *n* — **tris'to-moid**, *a*

Tris'tram, 1 tris'trəm 2 tris'tram, *n* **1** A masculine personal name **Tris'tam†**. Pg **Tri-str'ão'**, 1 tri-straun, 2 tri-s roun' **2** Same as TRISTAN [Celt, sad]

Tris'tram, Henry Baker (1822–1906) An English divine, canon of Durham, traveler author, *The Great Sahara*

Tris'tram Shan'dy, In Sterne's whimsical autobiography, *The Life and Opinions of Tristram Shandy Gentleman*, the nominal hero, son of **Walter Shandy**, an eccentric, impractical pedant, and **Mrs Shandy**, a submissive nonentity He is the nephew of **Uncle Toby**, the principal character, a retired captain, courageous, kind, and gallant

trist'ı†, *a* Trist

tri-sty'lous, *a* *Bot* Having three styles

tri-su'la, } 1 tri-sū'lə tri-sūl', 2 tri-su'la tri-sul', *a & n* The **tri-sul'**, } trident emblem of the Hindu god Siva Compare TRIDENT [< Sans *tricūla* < *tri* three, + *cūla*, spit]

tri'sulct. I *a* Formed with three clefts or three prongs **II** *n* An object so formed, as a trident **tri'sulkt**.

tri-sul'cate, *a* Three-grooved or -furrowed — **tri-sul'fid**, **tri-sul'fide**, *n* *Chem* A sulfid containing three atoms of sulfur in combination **tri-sul'phid** ; **tri-sul'phide†** — **tri-sul'fone**, *n* *Chem* One of a class of compounds whose molecule contains three bivalent sulfone groups — **tri''sul-fon'ic**, *a* — **tri''sy-lab'ic**, *a* *Composed of three syllables* or pertaining to a word so composed **tri''sy-lab'i-cal†** — **tri''sy-lab'i-cal-ly**, *adv* — **tri-sy'la-bi(ci**, *n* A word of three syllables

trit, *abbr* Triturate

tri-tac'tic, 1 trai-tak'tik 2 tri-tăc'tic, *a* Touching at three points [< TRI- + L *tactus* ppr of *tango* touch]

trit''æ-oph'y-a, 1 trai'ı-of'ı-ə, 2 trit -of'y-a, *n* An intermittent fever whose paroxysms recur every third day, a tertian fever, third-day ague [< Gr *tritaiophyes*, of a tertian fever, < *tritaios*, on the third day (< *treis*, three), + *phyō*, produce] — **tritæophya Americana**, the yellow fever

tri-tag'o-nist, 1 trai-tag'o-nist, 2 tri-tăg'o-nist, *n* Gr. *Drama* The actor who played the third part, hence, also, a third-rate actor [< Gr *tritagōnistēs*, < *tritos*, third, and see AGONIST] [TRICHES.

tritch'es, 1 trich'ez, 2 trĕch'ĕs *n pl* [Anglo-Ind] Same as

trite, 1 trait, 2 trit, *a* **1.** Used so often as to be hackneyed, made commonplace by frequent repetition, as, a *trite* remark, a *trite* simile **2†** Worn out, frayed [< L *tero* (pp *tritus*), rub]

SYN.: common commonplace, hackneyed, musty, rusty, stale, stereotyped, threadbare, worn, worn out See COMMON — ANT.. bright, brilliant, fresh new, original, racy, striking, telling, vivid — **trite'ly**, *adv* — **trite'ness**, *n*

trite, *n* *Gr Mus* **1** The third tone from the top of the disjunct and also of the highest tetrachord **2.** The third string of the lyre [< Gr *tritē*, f of *tritos*, third]

Trit''e-le'a, 1 trit'ı-lī'ə, 2 trit'e-lē'a, *n* *Bot* A genus of western North-American bulbous-rooted plants of the family *Liliaceæ*, with linear leaves and scapes bearing white or blue flowers The perianth is salver-formed *T uniflora*, a handsome white-flowered species, is in cultivation [< TRI- + Gr *telos*, made perfect]

tri-ter'nate, 1 trai-tūr'nēt, 2 tri-tĕr'nāt, *a* *Bot* Thrice ternate said of a ternate leaf in which each division is divided into three parts and each of these into three leaflets, making twenty-seven in all — **tri-ter'nate-ly**, *adv*

tri'the-ism, 1 trai'thı-izm, 2 tri'the-izm, *n* The doctrine of the separate and distinct existence of three Gods sometimes opprobriously applied to belief in the distinct personality of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit

Are the Father, Son and Holy Spirit as distinct from each other as Peter James and John? The answer is Certainly not for this would be *tritheism* J F CLARKE *Common-Sense in Religion* essay 1, p 24 [o & co 1874]

[< TRI- + Gr *theos* God] — **tri'the-ist**, *n* **tri'the-itet**. — **tri''the-is'tic**, **tri''the-is'ti-cal**, *a*

trith''e-mim'er-al, 1 trith'ı-mim'er-əl, 2 trith'e-mim'-er-al, *a* *Pros* Consisting of three half feet, constituting a group of one foot and a half [< Gr *trithēmimerēs*, < *tritos*, third + *hēmi-*, half, + *meros*, part, < *metromai*, divide] — **trithemimeral cesura**, the cesura after the third half-foot

trith'ing†, *n* *Eng Law* A riding **trid'ing†**.— **trith'-ing-mote"†**, *n* The local court held for a trithing or riding — **t -reeve**, *n* The chief of a trithing

tri-thi''o-al'de-hyde, *n* *Chem* A polymeric form of thioaldehyde — **tri-thi'o-nate**, *n* *Chem* A salt of trithionic acid — **tri''thi-on'ic**, *a* Of or pertaining to compounds containing three atoms of sulfur — **trithionic acid**, a bitter colorless compound ($H_2S_3O_6$), prepared variously, as by the action of sulfurous oxid on potassium thiosulfate

Trith'ri-nax, 1 trith'ri-naks, 2 trith'ri-năks, *n* *Bot* A genus of South-American fan-palms, a number of which are common in greenhouse cultivation [<TRI- + Gr *thrinax*, see THRINAX]

trit'i-cal†, *a* Common, trite — **trit'i-cal-ly†**, *adv* Tritely. — **trit'i-cal-ness†**, *n* Triteness

trit''i-cal'i-ty, *n* [Rare] Triteness or that which is trite.

Our Ex-Chancellor has been promulgating *triticalities* against the Aristocracy CARLYLE in *Correspondence of Carlyle and Emerson* vol 1, letter vii p 71 [r & co 1886]

tri-tic'eous, 1 tri-tish'us, 2 tri-tish'ŭs, *a* Like a grain of wheat especially noting the triticeum [< L *triticeus*, < *triticum*, see TRITICUM]

tri-tic'e-um, 1 tri-tis'ı-um, 2 tri-tic'e-ŭm, *n* [-E-A, *pl*] A small cartilaginous nodule of the larynx [< L *triticeus*, see TRITICEOUS] **tri-tic'e-us†**.

trit'i-cin, 1 trit'ı-sin, 2 trit'ı-çin, *n* *Chem* An amorphous, white carbohydrate present in the rhizome of couch-grass (*Agropyron repens*) [< TRITICUM] **trit'i-cinet**.

trit''i-co-nu-cle'ic, 1 trit'ı-ko-niu-kli'ik, 2 trit i-co-nū-clē'ic, *a* *Physiol Chem* Denoting the nucleic acid in wheat-germ. [< L *triticum*, wheat, + NUCLEIC]

Trit'i-cum, 1 trit'ı-kum, 2 trit'ı-cŭm, *n* **1** *Bot* A genus of erect annual or biennial flat-leaved grasses having a dense terminal spike *T sativum* is the cultivated wheat See illus under WHEAT **2** [t-] *Pharm* The rhizome of the common couch-grass, dried and used for its diuretic properties [< L *triticum*, wheat, < *tritus*, see TRITE, *a*]

trit'to-, **trit-**, 1 trai'to-, trit-, 2 tri'to-, trit- From Greek *tritos*, third combining forms — **tri'to-cere**, *n* In a deer's antlers, that developed after the third year, or the third to develop — **trit''o-cer'e-brum**, *n* *Zool* The third segment in an insect's brain which includes the esophageal lobes **tri-cer'e-bron†**.— **trit''o-cer'e-bral**, *a* — **trit''o-chi-rog'na-thite**, *n pl* *Crust* One of the first pair of maxilliped, as in a crab — **trit'o-cone**, *n* *Zool* One of the cusps of the premolars in mammals replaced by the metacone of the true molars — **trit''i-o-co'nid**, *n* One of the cusps of the premolars of the lower jaw in mammals replaced by the metaconid of the true molars

Tri-to'ma, 1 trai-tō'mə, 2 tri-tō'ma *n* *Bot* **1** The genus *Kniphofia* **2.** [t-] A plant of this genus, especially *T. aloides* **devil's-poker†**, **flame'flow"er†**. [< Gr *tritomos*, thrice cut, < *treis*, three, + *temnō*, cut]

trit'o-mite, 1 trit'o-mait, 2 trit'o-mit, *n* *Mineral* A resinous, dark-brown, subtranslucent fluosilicate of the cerium and yttrium metals with thorium, calcium, and boron ($H_2(H_2\,Na\cdot Ca)_2(Ce,La\,Di,Y)(Ce,Th,Zr)Si_2BO_{10}F_2$), crystallizing in the hexagonal system [< Gr *tritomos* thrice cut]

Tri'ton, 1 trai'tən, 2 tri'tŏn, *n* **1.** *Class Myth* A son of Poseidon (Neptune) and Amphitrite, represented as a man in his upper parts with a dolphin's tail, who raised or calmed the billows by blowing on a conch-shell In later mythology, one of a race of marine deities attendant upon the greater sea-gods, represented with similar form, but sometimes with the fore feet of a horse

The group of old men who looked on bore no inconsiderable resemblance to a party of aged *tritons* engaged in beholding the sports of the sea-nymphs SCOTT *Pirate* p 152 [o r & co]

2. *Her* A merman, a fish with the head of a bearded man, also, a Neptune holding a trident **3** *Conch* (1) A genus typical of *Tritonidæ* (2) [t-] A gastropod of this genus, a trumpet-shell **4** [t-] A small salamander, a newt, as the European *Hemisalamandra cristata* [L, < Gr *Triton*, Triton]


Triton (*Triton tarte-gatus*) 1/6

— tri'ton's-horn", *n* The trumpet-shell or conch, used by Triton to control the sea

tri'tone", 1 trai'tōn", 2 tri'tōn", *n* *Mus* An augmented fourth, as containing three whole tones [< Gr *tritonos*, with three tones, < *treis*, three, and see TONE, *n*]

Tri-to'ni-a, 1 trai-tō'ni-ə, 2 tri-tō'ni-a, *n* *Bot* A genus of South-African herbs of the family *Iridaceæ* having bulbous rhizomes, sword-shaped leaves tubular flowers red or yellow in color, and a 2-valved spathe [< TRITON]

Tri-ton'i-dæ, 1 trai-ton'i-dī 2 tri-tŏn'i-dē, *n pl* *Conch* A family of siphonostomatous taenioglossate gastropods, especially those having a shell with an open canal in front of the mouth and generally two varices on each whorl alternating or continuous with those of adjoining whorls [< TRITON] — **tri'to-nid**, *n* — **tri'to-noid**, *a*

Tri"to-ni'i-dæ, 1 trai-to-nai'i-dī, 2 tri-to-nī'i-dē, *n pl* *Conch* A family of polybranchiate gastropods, especially those with many branchial papillæ on each side and liver nearly compact **Tri-to'ni-a**, *n* (t g) [< L. *triton*; see TRITON] — **tri-to'ni-id**, *n* — **tri-to'ni-oid**, *a*.

Tri"to-ni'i-dæ, *n pl* *Conch* The *Tritonidæ* **Tri-to'ni-um**, *n* (t g)

tri'to-pin, 1 trai'to-pin, 2 tri'to-pin, *n* A colorless alkaloid ($C_6H_{11}NO$) found in opium. [< TRI- + OPIUM] **tri'to-pine‡**.

tri'tor, 1 trai'tər 2 tri'tŏr, *n* *Zool* The flat surface of a tooth developed for purposes of trituration, or grinding [< L, rubber] — **tri'tor-al**, *a*

tri-to'ri-um, 1 trai-tō'ri-um; 2 tri-tō'ri-ŭm, *n* [-RI-A, *pl*] A vessel for separating liquids of different densities. [< L *tritus*, pp. of *tero* rub]

tri'to-tox"in, *n* *Chem* A toxin derivative which displays the least affinity for the corresponding antitoxin **tri'to-tox"ine‡**. — **trit-o'rium**, *n*. [-VA, *pl*] An ovum in the third stage of development. — **trit-ox'id**, **trit-ox'ide**, *n*. Same as TRIOXID — **tri"to-zo'oid**, *r* The offspring of a deuterozooid, a zooid of the third generation

trit'ti-chan, 1 trit'i-chən, 2 trit'i-chan, *n* [Prov. Eng] The oyster-catcher.

tri"tu-ber'cu-lar, *a* Having three tubercles as a *tritubercular* molar **tri"tu-ber'cu-late‡**. — **tri"tu-ber'cu-lism**, *n* — **Tri"tu-ber"cu-la'ta**, *n pl* *Zool* The class of marsupials in which the extinct *Amphitherium* and the extant opossum are included — **tri"tu-ber'cu-list**, *n* An advocate of tuberculy — **tri"tu-ber"cu-lo-sec-to'ri-al**, *a* Pertaining to a flesh-cutting molar whose principal cusps form a triangle — **tri"tu-ber'cu-ly**, *n* *Zool* The theory of the development of the various forms of mammalian molars from a primitive form characterized by three conical cusps on the grinding surface

Between 1879 and 1883 came Cope's demonstration that the grinding-teeth of most mammals had passed through a triangular form in the early Eocene period in which three tubercles, or a *tritubercular* structure is apparent . . . and similar names can be given to the cusps in the upper and lower molar teeth respectively [See HYPOCONE METACONE PARACONE PROTOCONE, TALON TALONID TRICONODONT, etc] . . We have very simple names for the various types of teeth in which all the tubercles passed through the same form. These teeth may be either bunodont lophodont or selenodont. There is a marvelous independent, adaptive evolution of each cusp

H F OSBORN *Age of Mammals* p 10 [MACM '10]

trit'u-ra-bl(e), 1 trit'yu-ra-bl, 2 trit'yu-ra-bl, *a* Capable of being triturated [< LL *trituro*, see TRITURATE]

trit'u-ral, 1 trit'yu-rəl, 2 trit'yu-ral, *a* *Zool* Adapted for the function of trituration or grinding. said of teeth

trit'u-rate, 1 trit'yu-rēt; 2 trit'yu-rāt, *rt.* [-RAT'ED, -RAT'ING] **1.** To reduce to a fine powder or pulp; pulverize **2.** *Physiol* To grind with the molar teeth, masticate thoroughly [< LL. *triturо* (pp *trituratus*), < L *tritus*; see TRITE, *a*] — **trit'u-ra"tor**, *n* One who or that which triturates, specif., a device for grinding drugs. — **trit'u-ra-ture**, *n* A wearing away by trituration.

trit"u-ra'tion, 1 trit'yu-rā'shən, 2 trit'yu-rā'shon, *n* **1.** The act of triturating, reduction to a very fine or impalpable powder by grinding or rubbing, as in a mortar. **2.** *Physiol* The process of reducing to a pulp by mastication; as, the *trituration* of food **3.** *Pharm* A triturated preparation, especially one in which 10 parts of a medicinal substance are triturated with 90 parts of milk-sugar. [< LL *trituratio(n-)*, < *trituratus*, see TRITURATE] **trit'u-rate‡**; **trit'uret**.

tri-tu'ri-um, *n* Same as TRITORIUM

Tri-tu'rus, 1 trai-tiū'rus, 2 tri-tū'rŭs *n* A genus of the *Salamandridæ* embracing some of the newts [Perhaps < Gr *Triton*, Triton, + *oura*, tail]

trit'yl, 1 trit'il, 2 trit'yl, *n* *Chem* Propyl so called as being third in the series to which it belongs [< TRIT- + -YL] — **trit'yl-hy'drid**, *n* Same as PROPANE — **trit'yl-ene**, *n* *Chem* Same as PROPYLENE

Tri-tyl"o-don'ti-dæ, 1 trai-til'o-don'ti-dī 2 tri-tyl'o-dŏn'ti-dē *n pl* *Mam* A Mesozoic family of multituberculate mammals with upper inner scalpriform incisors and outer minute molars wide **Tri-tyl'o-don**, *n* (t g) [< TRI- + Gr *tylos*, knob + *odous* (*odont-*) tooth] — **tri-tyl"o-don'tid**, *n* — **tri-tyl"o-don'toid**, *a* & *n*

Tri"um-fet'ta, 1 trai'um-fet'ə, 2 tri"ŭm-fĕt'a, *n* *Bot* A genus of herbs or shrubs of the family *Tiliaceæ*, with alternate leaves clustered, yellow flowers, and globular fruits resembling the burs of the common burdock About 50 species are known, widely distributed in tropical regions. [< G B *Triumfetti*, Italian botanist]

tri-umft, *pp* Triumphed PHIL SOC

tri'umph, 1 trai'umf, 2 tri'ŭmf, *v* **I.** *i* **1.** To obtain a victory, prevail over enemies or obstacles; be grandly successful, as, to *triumph* over death **2.** To rejoice over victory gained, boast exultingly **3.** To celebrate a triumph, as a victorious Roman general, hence, to celebrate victory in any way

Manlius made all haste no doubt to return home to his triumph but as he *triumphed* on the 18th of May, it is clear that he had greatly anticipated the usual season for military operations.

THOMAS ARNOLD *Rome* p 268 [A. 1863]

4†. To shine forth brilliantly. **5†.** To take a trick at cards, play a trump card

II†. *t* **1.** To boast or exult over **2.** To win a victory over; conquer, also, to cause to conquer [< F *triompher* < L *triumpho*, < *triumphus*, triumph]

SYN.: see REJOICE — **tri'umph-a"tor**, *n.* [Rare] *Rom Antiq* One who was honored with a triumph — **tri'umph-er**, *n* **1.** One who triumphs **2** Same as TRIUMPHATOR — **tri'umph-ing-ly**, *adv*

tri'umph, *n* **1.** *Rom Antiq* The religious pageant of

tri'umf‡ the entry of a victorious consul, dictator or pretor into Rome given only for a decisive victory over a foreign enemy Compare OVATION **2.** Exultation over victory, joy and gratulation because of great success, also that which may be the ground of such exultation **3.** The condition of being victorious, victory, abounding success high achievement

The failures of the past prepare the triumphs of the future

MAX MÜLLER *Science of Lang* first series lect. i p. 29 [S 1865]

4. An old game of cards resembling whist **ruff†**; **trump†**. **5†.** Any public spectacular display, as a tournament, a military procession, or a civic pageant **6†.** A trump card [< F *triomphe* < L *triumphus*, triumph.] SYN. see ACCLAMATION HAPPINESS

tri-um'phal, 1 trai-um'fəl, 2 tri-ŭm'fal, *a* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a triumph; celebrating a victory, as, a *triumphal* car or arch, a *triumphal* hymn — **triumphal arch.** **1.** See ARCH and illus under TETRAPTYLON **2.** The chancel arch of early Christian, particularly basilican, architecture — **t. crown**, a wreath of laurel awarded by the Romans to a victorious general See illus under ROMAN CROWN — **t. hymn**, the Sanctus

tri-um'phal‡, *n* **1.** A pæan **2.** Any token of triumph

tri-um'phant, 1 trai-um'fənt, 2 tri-ŭm'fant, *a* **1.** **tri-um'fant**‡ Rejoicing or exulting for or as for victory, exultant **2.** Crowned with victory or success, victorious, graced with conquest

He celebrated rode
Triumphant through mid heaven into the courts
And temple of his mighty Father MILTON *P. L* bk VII 559.

3. [Archaic] Of supreme magnificence or beauty; noble, glorious **4†.** Triumphal [< F *triomphant*, < L. *triumpho* (ppr *triumphant(t-)s* see TRIUMPH, *v*]

tri-um'phant-ly, 1 trai-um'fənt-li, 2 tri-ŭm'fant-ly, *adv* **1.** In a triumphant manner **2.** With insolent exultation; as, to swagger *triumphantly* **3†.** Festively.

tri-um'vir, 1 trai-um'vər; 2 tri-ŭm'vir, *n* [-VI-RI, 1 -vi-rai; 2 -vi-rī or -VIRS, 1 -vərz, 2 -virs *pl*] **1.** One of three men united coordinately in public office or authority. In ancient Rome several such groups exercised authority The **triumviri capitales**, elected by the people were the supreme police officials of Rome

2. *Rom Hist* A member of either supreme triumvirate [L, < *tres* (gen *trium*), three — *vir*, man]

tri-um'vi-ral, 1 trai-um'vi-rəl; 2 tri-ŭm'vi-ral, *a* Of or pertaining to a triumvir or a triumvirate

tri-um'vi-rate, 1 trai-um'vi-rēt, 2 tri-ŭm'vi-rāt, *n* **1.** A group or coalition of three men who unitedly exercise authority or control. Specif in Roman history. (1) The alliance of Pompey, Julius Cæsar and Crassus in 60 B C, for exercising the sovereignty of Rome called the **First Triumvirate.** (2) The similar alliance in 43 B C of Antonius Octavianus and Lepidus succeeded by the empire of Augustus called the **Second Triumvirate**

2. The office of a Roman triumvir, or the magistracy of a college of triumvirs, also, the triumvirs collectively.

3. A group or party of three men; a trio [< L *triumviratus*, < *triumvir*, see TRIUMVIR] **tri-um'vi-ry‡**.

tri'une, 1 trai'vūn; 2 tri'yun, *a* Three in one, said of the Godhead by Trinitarians, as, the *triune* Deity [< TRI- — L *unus*, one] — **tri-u'ni-ty**, *n*

tri-un'gu-lin, 1 trai-ŭŋ'giu-lin, 2 tri-ŭn'gū-lin *n* The first larval stage of a hypermetamorphic beetle as an oil-beetle [< TRI- + L *ungula*, nail] — **tri-un'gu-lus**, *n* [-LI *pl*] A larval beetle in the triungulin stage, having three claws and parasitic in various insects

Tri-u"ri-da'ce-æ, 1 trai-yū"ri-dē'si-ī 2 tri-yu"ri-dā'çe-ē *n. pl* *Bot* A family of plants constituting the order *Triuridales* **Tri-u'ris**, *n* (t g) [< TRI- + Gr *oura*, tail] — **tri-u"ri-da'ceous**, *a*

Tri-u"ri-da'les, 1 trai-yū"ri-dē'liz 2 tri-yu"ri-dā'les *n pl* *Bot* An order of tropical monocotyledons They are leafless saprophytes, red or pale yellow There are only two genera, *Sciaphilas* and *Triuris*. [< TRIURIS]

tri'va"lence, *n* *Chem* The property of having a valence of three **tri'va"len-cy‡**. — **tri'va"lent**, *a* *Chem* Having a valence or combining power of three See VALENCE

Nitrogen phosphorus and arsenic are *trivalent* elements

LEPOR C. COOLEY *Text Book of Chemistry* p 122 [S 1869]

— **tri'valve.** **I.** *a* Having three valves as a shell or specimen **II.** *n* A trivalve shell — **tri-val'vu-lar**, *a* Three-valved **tri'valved‡**.

Tri-van'drum, 1 tri-vun'drum; 2 tri-vŭn'drum *n* A seaport, capital of Travancore state S Madras province, India seat of Maharaja's College. **Tri-ran'der-um‡**.

tri-vant', *a* & *n* Truant — **tri'vant-ly‡**, *adv*

tri-va'ri-ant, 1 trai-vē'ri-ənt 2 tri-vā'ri-ant, *a.* *Phys Chem* Denoting a variance equal to three.

trivet, *tt* To contrive an abbreviation

tri-ver'bi-al, *a* *Rom Antiq* Pertaining to or designating certain calendar days allowed to the pretor for deciding causes so named from the three characteristic words employed in his decisions — *do* (I give), *dico* (I declare judgment), *addico* (I adjudge) — **tri-ver'te-bral**, *a* Having or consisting of three vertebræ

triv'et, 1 triv'ət 2 triv'ĕt, *n* **1.** A three-legged stand; especially, a tripod to hold cooking-vessels near a fire **2** *Her* A bearing representing a cook's tripod [< OF *tripied*, < LL *tripe(d-)s*, < L *tripe(d-)s*, with three feet < *tres* three — *pe(d-)s* foot] **trev'et‡**. — **right as a trivet**, standing firm in good and stable position — **triv'et-a"ble**, *n* A three-legged table

triv'et, *n* A knife for cutting the loops of a piled fabric.

Triv'i-a, 1 triv'i-ə, 2 triv'i-a, *n* *Rom Myth* Hecate, the three-faced goddess of the cross-roads

triv'i-al, 1 triv'i-əl; 2 triv'i-al (XIII), *a* **1.** Of little importance or value, trifling, inconsiderable, as, nothing is *trivial* to genius **2.** Such as occurs every day or anywhere, commonplace, ordinary, as, this *trivial* everyday life **3.** Interested in or occupied with trifles, trifling, also, of low or paltry ability or wit, unscholarly. **4.** Of or pertaining to the trivium of studies, hence, rudimentary, elementary **5.** *Bot & Zool* (1) Common or popular, as opposed to scientific, as, the *trivial* name of a plant or an animal (2) Specific as opposed to generic, as the *trivial* name of the white oak (*Quercus alba*) is *alba*, that of the lion (*Felis leo*) is *leo* **6.** *Echin* Pertaining to the trivium, as, *trivial* ambulacra [F, < L *trivialis*, at crossroads, common, < *trivium*; see TRIVIUM] SYN.: see CHILDISH, FRIVOLOUS INSIGNIFICANT, LITTLE RIDICULOUS SHALLOW. — **triv'i-al-ism**, *n* The character of being trivial, also a triviality — **triv'i-al-ist**, *n* — **triv'i-al'i-ty**, *n* **1.** The state or quality of being trivial, as, an age of *trivialities* **triv'i-al-ness‡**. **2.** A trivial matter as the pompous *trivialities* of court — **triv'i-al-ize**, *tt* To make trivial — **triv'i-al-ly**, *adv*

triv'i-um, 1 triv'i-əm 2 triv'i-ŭm, *n* One of the studies forming the trivium.

Tri-vi'i-dæ, 1 tri-vai'i-dī 2 tri-vī'i-dē, *n pl* *Conch* The *Triviinæ* as a family — **triv'i-id**, *n* — **triv'i-oid**, *a*

Triv"i-i'næ, 1 triv'i-ai'nī. 2 triv'i-ī'nē *n pl* *Conch* A subfamily of small cypræoid gastropods with a jaw, unguiform marginal teeth, and transversely ribbed shell **Triv'i-a**, *n* (t g) [< L *trivius*, of three roads, < *tres*, three, — *via* way] — **triv'i-in(e)**, *a* & *n*

tri-vir'ga, 1 trai-vir'gə 2 tri-vir'ga, *n* A marking consisting of three lines [< TRI- + L *virga* stripe] — **tri-vir'gate**, *a*

triv'i-um, 1 triv'i-um 2 triv'i-ŭm, *n* **1.** In medieval schools, the course in the liberal arts embracing grammar, logic, and rhetoric Compare QUADRIVIUM, LIBERAL ARTS **2.** *Echin.* The three anterior ambulacra collectively in an echinoidean. [LL, < L *trivium*, cross-roads, < *tres* three, — *via* road] — **Trivium Charontis** [L] literally, the cross-roads of Charon in astronomy, a dark spot seen on the northern hemisphere of the planet Mars where the "canals" appear to converge

tri-vol'tin, 1 trai-vōl'tin 2 tri-vōl'tin *n* A silkworm that yields three cocoons a year [< TRI- + It *volta*, turn, see VOLTE] — **tri-vol'tine**, *a*

tri-week'ly, 1 trai-wik'li, 2 tri-wēk'ly, *a* **1.** Performed, occurring, or appearing three times a week; as, a *triweekly* newspaper **2.** Done or occurring or appearing every third week. [< TRI- — WEEKLY]

-trix, *suffix* A termination of nouns of agent the masculine form of which is *-tor*; as, *testatrix* [< L *-trix*, fem of *-tor*, being *-or* (see -OR) after root ending in t]

tri-zo'mal, 1 trai-zō'məl, 2 tri-zō'mal *a* Consisting of or indicated by the sum of three square roots as, a *trizomal curve* [< TRI- — RHIZOME]

Tro'ad‡, 1 trō'ad, 2 trō'ăd, *n* The land of ancient Troy, in the northwest of Asia Minor. with the definite article

troad'ic, *r* Path footsteo.

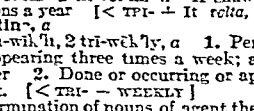
Tro'as, 1 trō'əs, 2 trō'as, *n* **1.** An ancient district of Asia Minor on the Ægean sea, between the Hellespont and Mount Ida capital Troy **The Troad‡**. See ILIUM, TROY **2.** *Bib* A seaport in Asia Minor whence Paul sailed for Europe *Acts* xvi 8 **Al"ex-an-drei'a Tro'as‡**.

Tro"bri-and', 1 trō"bri-ānd', 2 trō"brī-ānd', *n* An island group E of New Guinea

troat, 1 trōt 2 trōt *rt.* To cry "troat," as a buck [Imitative]

troat, *n* The cry of a rutting buck

tro'car, 1 trō'kər, 2 trō'căr, *n* A surgical instrument consisting of a perforating rod or stylet sliding in a cannula or tube, used to drain an internal part of fluid, as in dropsy, the rod being withdrawn after the combined instrument is thrust in; also, the stylet alone. [F, < *trois* (< L *tres*), three, — *carre*, face, < L. *quadra*, square, < *quatuor*, four] **tro'char‡**.



1 Hypodermic Trocar 2 Aspirating Trocar with a Stop-cock.

tro'caz, 1 trō'kaz, 2 trō'căz *n* A Madeiran pigeon.

tro'cha, 1 trō'chə 2 trō'chă, *n.* [Sp] A narrow path across a high road by extension, an obstruction on or as on a road, as an extended line of entrenched troops, designed to prevent the passage of an enemy

Tro-cha'ce-a, 1 tro-kē'si-ə, 2 tro-cā'çe-a, *r pl* The *Trochidæ* [< TROCHUS] — **tro-cha'ce-an**, *a & n.*

tro-cha'ic, 1 tro-kē'ik; 2 tro-cā'ic, *a* Pertaining to, containing, or composed of trochees; as, a *trochaic* foot or verse [< L *trochaicus*, < Gr *trochaïkos*, < *trochaios*· see TROCHEE] **tro-cha'i-cal‡** — **trochaic cesura**, in dactylic hexameter a cesura in the second third or fourth foot separating the two short syllables of a dactyl — **t. dactyl**, in classic prosody a trochaic foot in which the second syllable is prolonged so as to have the measure of two short syllables **chorele dactyl‡**.

tro-cha'ic, *n* A trochaic verse or line

tro'chal, 1 trō'kəl, 2 trō'cal, *a* **1.** *Zool* Shaped like a wheel rotiform. **2.** Trochilic [< Gr *trochos* wheel < *trechō*, run] — **trochal disk** (*Helminth*), the cephalic disk of a rotifer, with ciliated bands

Tro"cha-lop'o-da, 1 trō"kə-lop'o-də 2 trō"ca-lŏp'o-da *n pl* *Entom* A section of bugs having the coxæ of the hind legs acetabulate rotating, and ungrooved [< Gr *trochalos*, round + *pous* (*pod-*), foot] — **tro-chal'o-pod**, *a. & n* — **tro"cha-lop'o-dous**, *a*

tro-chan'ter, 1 tro-kan'tər, 2 tro-căn'ter, *n* **1.** *Anat* One of several bony processes found upon the upper part of the thigh-bone There are usually two, as in man, distinguished as the **greater** (for the gluteal muscles and rotators) and the **lesser** (for the psoas and iliacus) See FEMUR **2.** *Entom* The second joint of an insect's leg, next to the coxa [< Gr *trochanter*, < *trechō* run]

tro"chan-te'ri-an, 1 trō"kan-tī'ri-ən 2 trō căn-tē'ri-an *a* Of or pertaining to a trochanter or the trochanters as, a *trochanterian* fossa **tro"chan-ter'le‡**.

tro-chan'tin, 1 tro-kan'tin 2 tro-căn'tin, *n* **1** The lesser trochanter of the femur **2.** *Entom* A small sclerite found in most true insects, as an appendage to the anterior margin of the base of the coxæ **tro-chan'tine‡**.

tro'chate, 1 trō'kēt 2 trō'cāt, *a* **1.** Having a trochal disk. **2.** Trochal [< Gr *trochos*, see TROCHAL]

tro'che, 1 trō'ki, 2 trō'ce (XIII), *n* *Pharm.* A lozenge, usually circular, of some pulverized medicinal substance incorporated with sugar and mucilage [< Gr *trochos*, < *trechō*, run]

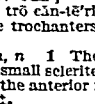
troch"e-am'e-ter, 1 trok'i-am'i-tər, 2 trōc"e-ăm'e-ter, *n* An instrument which counts the revolutions of a wheel [< Gr. *trochos*, wheel, + -METER]

tro'chee, 1 trō'ki, 2 trō'cē, *n* *Pros* A dissyllabic foot or measure, consisting in Greek and Latin of a long syllable followed by a short one, in English, of an accented syllable followed by an unaccented one as *frĭcătŭs*, broken [< L *trochæus*, < Gr *trochaios* < *trochos*, running, < *trechō* run] — **trochee semantus** (*Anc Pros*), a foot containing in its thesis two tetrasemic longs and in its arsis one tetrasemic long

tro-chel'do-scope, 1 tro-kal'do-skōp, 2 tro-cĕl'do-scōp *n* A device for showing combinations of colors by rotating a disk with colored sectors [< Gr. *trochos*, wheel, + *eidos*, form, + *skopeō* see]

Troch"el-min'thes, 1 trok'əl-min'thiz 2 trōc'ĕl-min'thēz, *n pl* *Helminth* A division comprising *Gastcrotricha*, *Dinophilea* and *Rotifera* [< Gr *trochos*, wheel, + *helmins*, worm]

Troch'i-dæ, 1 trok'i-dī 2 trōc'i-dē *n pl* *Conch* A family of anisobranchiate rhipidoglossate gastropods, especially those with intertentacular appendages, a conic or turbinate shell, and a corneous multispiral operculum. [< TROCHUS] — **tro'chid**, *n*



Trochid (*Solarium trochi*) ½

e-o-chil'fer-ous, 1 tro-kil'ər-us, 2 tro-cĭl'er-ŭs, *a* Having a wheel-like organ, as most rotifers [< Gr. *trochos*, wheel, + *pherō*, bear]

tro'chil-form, 1 trō'ki-fōrm 2 trō'cĭ-fôrm *a* *Conch* Having the form of a top-shell or trochid. [< TROCHUS + -FORM]

tro'chil, 1 trō'kil, 2 trō'cĭl, *n* The crocodile-bird, trochilus

Troch'i-li, 1 trok'i-lai 2 trōc'i-lī, *n pl* *Ornith* The *Trochilidæ* as a suborder

tro-chil'ic, *a* Of the nature of or pertaining to rotary motion capable of such motion — **tro-chil'ics‡**, *n* The science of rotary motion. **tro-chil'ic‡**.

Tro-chil'i-dæ, 1 tro-kil'i-di, 2 tro-cil'i-dē, *n pl Ornith* An American family of macrochirous birds, hummingbirds [< TROCHILUS¹] — **troch'i-lid,** *n* — **tro-chil'i-din(e³,** *a* Trochiloid — **tro-chil'i-dist,** *n* A student of the humming-birds

Troch"i-li'næ, 1 trek'i-lai'ni, 2 trŏe i-li'nē, *n pl Ornith* 1 A subfamily of *Trochilidæ*, generally coextensive with the family 2† The *Trochilidæ* [< TROCHILUS¹] — **troch'i-lin(e³,** *a*

troch'i-loid, 1 trek'i-loid 2 trŏe'i-lŏid, *a* Of or pertaining to the *Trochilidæ* [< TROCHILUS¹ + -OID]

troch'i-lus¹, 1 trek'i-lus, 2 trŏe'i-lŭs, *n* **1.** The crocodile-bird See illus under SICSAC **troch'i-lus†. 2.** A trochilid, humming-bird **3** One of various small warblers or warbler-like birds, as the goldcrest **4.** [T-] *Ornith* A genus typical of *Trochilidæ* [< L *trochilus*, very small bird, < Gr *trochilos*, < *trechō*, run]

troch'i-lus², *n* [-LI, *pl*] *Arch* A concave molding, scotia See MOLDING² [L, < Gr *trochilos* < *trechō*, run]

tro'chin, 1 trō'kin, 2 trō'cin, *n Anat* The lesser tuberosity of the humerus, a process for the insertion of the subscapularis muscle [< Gr *trochos* see TROCHAL] — **tro-chin'i-an,** *a* [top of a stag's antlers

tro'chingt, *n* One of the small branches or points on the

tro-chis'cus, 1 tro-kis'kus, 2 tro-cis'cŭs, *n* [L] *Pharm* A troche **tro'chiskt; tro'chistt.**

tro'chitet, *n* A wheelstone or screwstone

troch'i-ter, 1 trek'i-tar, 2 trŏe'i-tər, *n Anat* The greater tuberosity of the humerus, a process for the insertion of several muscles of the shoulders [For TROCHANTER] — **troch"i-te'ri-an,** *a*

tro-chit'let, *a* Of or pertaining to a trochite

troch'le-a, 1 trek'li-ə, 2 trŏe'le-a, *n Anat & Zool* A pulley or a grooved pulley-like surface, especially that of certain hinge-joints, as between the humerus and ulna (see HUMERUS), or the fibrous ring through which the tendon of the superior oblique muscle of the eye is reflected [L, pulley, < Gr *trochilia*, pulley]

troch'le-ar, 1 trek'li-ər, 2 trŏe'le-ar, *a* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or situated near a trochlea, of the nature of a pulley **2.** *Bot* Short, cylindrical, compressed, and contracted in the middle of its circumference like a pulley-block [< L *trochlea* see TROCHLEA] **troch'le-a-ryt, troch'le-atet** — **trochlear muscle,** the superior oblique muscle of the eye — **t nerve,** the nerve that supplies the superior oblique muscle of the eye, the fourth cranial nerve — **troch'le-ar-i-form,** *a* Having the form of a pulley — **troch"le-a'ris,** *n* [-RES, 1-RIZ 2-rēs, *pl*] The trochlear or pathetic nerve or muscle

troch'o-, 1 trek'o-, 2 trŏe'o- From Greek *trochos*, wheel (< *trechō*, run) a combining form — **troch"o-car'di-a,** *n* Displacement of the heart around its own axis — **troch"o-ce-phal'ic,** *a Anthrop* Denoting a skull deformed by premature closing of the middle of the coronal suture — **troch"o-ceph'a-ly,** *n* That condition of the skull in which there has been a premature union of the frontal and parietal bones — **troch"o-cer'a-cone,** *n* A fossil cephalopod shell of the genus *Trochoceras* — **troch"o-ce-rat'i-dæ,** *n pl Conch* A Paleozoic family of nautiloidean cephalopods, especially those with the shell turreted **Tro-choc'er-as,** *n* (t g) — **troch"o-cer'a-tid,** *n* — **troch"o-cer'a-toid,** *a* — **Troch"o-don-dra'ce-æ,** *n pl Bot* A family of eastern American shrubs and trees belonging to the order *Ranunculales*, with leaves resembling those of the poplar and apetalous racemose flowers There are only three genera, **Trochodendron** (t g), **Cercidiphyllum,** and **Euptelea** [< TROCHO- + Gr *dendron*, tree] — **troch"o-den-dra'ceous,** *a*

tro'choid, 1 trō'koid, 2 trō'cŏid, *a* **1.** Rotating upon its own axis, pivotal as the radioulnar and atlantoaxial articulations **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Trochidæ* **3.** Trochiform **4** Trochoidal [< Gr *trochoeidēs*, < *trochos* (see TROCHAL) + *eidos*, see -OID]

tro'choid, *n* **1.** *Geom* A curve generated by a point in the plane of one curve which rolls upon another, especially, that curve generated when one circle rolls upon another called an *epitrochoid* when the rotating axle is without the fixed arc and a *hypotrochoid* when it is within it, an epicycloid **2** One of the *Trochidæ* — **common trochoid,** one neither prolate nor curtate

tro-choi'dal, 1 tro-koi'dal 2 tro-cŏi'dal, *a* **1** *Geom* Pertaining to or having a curve like a trochoid, as, the epicycloid and the Archimedean spiral are *trochoidal* **2** Trochoid [joint

tro-choi'des, 1 tro-koi'diz 2 trō-cŏi'dēz, *n Anat* A pivot

tro-chom'e-ter, *n* An odometer trochometer — **Tro-choph'o-ra,** *n pl Helminth* Same as ROTIFERA — **troch'o-sphere,** *n Zool* The embryo of various animals as annelids mollusks and polyzoans having an anterior ciliated band **troch"o-sphæ'ra†** — **troch"o-spher'i-cal,** *a* — **Troch"o-zo'a,** *n pl Zool* The *Gymnotoka* with an embryonic trochosphere stage, sometimes suppressed, as mollusks and annelids — **troch"o-zo'ic,** *a* — **troch"o-zo'on,** *n*

Tro"chu', 1 trō shu' 2 trō çhu', **Louis Jules** (²/₁₂1815–¹⁰/₁1896) A French general, governor of Paris, 1870–1871

Tro'chus, 1 trō'kus 2 trō'cŭs *n Conch* **1** A genus typical of *Trochidæ* 2 [t-] A gastropod of this or a related genus top-shell [< L *trochus*, wheel, < Gr *trochos*, see TROCHAL]

trock, 1 trok 2 trŏk *v & n* [Scot] Same as TRUCK

tro'co, 1 trō'ko, 2 trō'co, *n* An old game, played on a lawn, with wooden balls and a cue ending in a spoon-shaped loop, the object being to send the balls through a ring turning on a pivot, and also to make caroms, lawn-billiards [< Sp *truco*, a game similar to billiards]

troc'to-lite, 1 trok'to-lait, 2 trŏc'to-lit, *n Petrol* A plagioclase-olivine gabbro [< Gr *trōktos*, var of *trōgō* gnaw, + -LITE] **troc'to-lytet**

trod, trod'den, *pp* of TREAD, *v* often in composition, as *down-trodden* [path

trod, 1 trod 2 trŏd, *n* [Scot] The act of treading, also, a

trodet, *n* Path footing **troadt.**

trod'n, *pp* Trodden PHIL SOC

Tro'zen, 1 tro'zen 2 trō'zĕn *n* An ancient city of Peloponnesus Greece — **Tro-ze'ni-an** *I a* Of or pertaining to Trœzen **II** *n* A native of Trœzen

trō'ger-ite, 1 trō'gər-ait 2 trō'gĕr-it, *n Mineral* A pearly lemon-yellow hydrous uranium arsenate ($H_4U_2As_2O_{13}$), crystallizing in the monoclinic system [< R *Tröger*, mine-inspector in Saxony] **troc'ger-itet.**

trog'gin, 1 trog'in 2 trŏg'in *n* [Scot] Small articles of merchandise

troggs, 1 trogz, 2 trŏgs *n pl* [Scot] Duds, clothes

trog'lo-dyte, 1 trog'lo-dait, 2 trŏg'lo-dĭt, *n* **1.** A cave-dweller, specif, the cave-man of prehistoric western Europe In countries abounding in caverns, savages have in all ages been troglodytes

Troglodytes have always abounded in Africa The most notorious are those along the shores of the Red Sea RAWLINSON *Herodotus* vol iii bk. iv, p 158 note 7 [I M. 1875]

2. Figuratively, a hermit **3.** An anthropoid ape, as the chimpanzee or the gorilla **4** A wren [F, < Gr *trōglodytēs*, < *trōglē* hole (< *trōgō*, gnaw), + *dyō* enter]

— trog'lo-dyte, *a* Dwelling in caves — **trog"lo-dyt'ic,** *a* Of or pertaining to troglodytes, cave-dwelling **trog"lo-dyt'i-cal†** — **trog'lo-dyt-ish,** *a* Resembling a troglodyte in habits or disposition — **trog'lo-dyt-ism,** *n* The customs or condition of the cave-dwellers

Trog"lo-dyt'i-dæ, 1 treg lo-dit'i-di, 2 trŏg'lo-dŷt'i-dē, *n pl Ornith* A family of oscine birds, especially those with 10 primaries, tarsi scutellate and longer than middle toes, and bill linear and often curved wrens, mocking-birds, etc **Trog"lo-dy'tes,** *n* (t g) [< Gr *trōglodytes*, see TROGLODYTE] — **trog'lo-dy"tid,** *n* — **trog'lo-dy"toid,** *a*

Trog"lo-dy-ti'næ, 1 trog lo-di-tai'ni, 2 trŏg lo-dy-ti'nē, *n pl Ornith* A subfamily of *Troglodytidæ*, especially those with rictal bristles obsolete — **trog'lo-dy"tin(e³,** *a & n*

tro'gon, 1 trō'gon, 2 trō'gŏn, *n* A trogonoid bird of the warmer parts of both hemispheres, tho most abundant in America, noted for its resplendent plumage The feet are small and weak, with the first and second toes turned backward, and the tail is long and often overhung, as in the quetzal, by long tail-coverts The trogons inhabit forests, and feed mostly on fruit and insects [< Gr *trōgōn*, ppr *trōgō*n, gnaw]

Tro-go'nes, 1 tro-gō'niz, 2 tro-gō'nēs, *n pl Ornith* The *Trogonidæ* as a gens or order

Tro-gon'i-dæ, 1 tro-gon'i-di 2 tro-gŏn'i-dē, *n pl Ornith* An American family of picarian birds with feet heterodactylous and heteropelmous trogons [< TROGON] **— tro'go-nid,** *n* — **tro'go-noid,** *a & n*

Tro-gon'i-dæ", *n pl Entom* A family of lamellicorn beetles generally united with the laparostict *Scarabæidæ*

Trox, *n* (t g) (< Gr *trōx*, weevil, lit 'gnawer,' < *trōgō*, gnaw] — **tro'gid,** *a & n*

Tro"go-noi'de-æ, 1 trō go-noi'di-i, 2 trō gō-nŏi'de-ē, *n pl Ornith* The *Trogonidæ* as a superfamily [< TROGON + -OID] — **tro"go-noi'de-an,** *a & n*

Tro"go-noph'i-dæ, 1 trō go-nef'i-di, 2 trŏ"gō-nŏf'i-dē *n pl Herp* A family of amphisbænoidean lizards with few teeth ankylosed to the upper edge of the jaws **Tro-gon'o-phis,** *n* (t g) [< Gr *trōgōn* (see TROGON) + *ophis*, snake] — **tro-gon'o-phid,** *n* — **tro-gon'o-phoid,** *a & n*

Tro'go-sit'i-dæ, 1 trō'go-sit'i-di, 2 trō ĝo-sit'i-dē, *n pl Entom* A family of clavicorn beetles with hindmost coxæ flat, and tarsi slender with first joints shortened **Tro"go-si'ta,** *n* (t g) [< Gr *trōgō*, nibble, + *sitos*, grain] **— tro"go-si'tid,** *a & n* — **tro"go-si'toid,** *a*

trogue, 1 trōg, 2 trōg, *n* [Prov Eng] A wooden drain-trough

Tro-gyl'li-um, 1 tro-jil'i-um, 2 tro-gŷl'i-ŭm, *n Bib* A city and promontory near Mycale, W Asia Minor *Acts* XX, 15 **Trō-gil'i-ont** [Gr]

Tro'ic, 1 tro ik, 2 trō'ic *a* Of or belonging to Troy, Trojan

Tro'il-des, 1 trō'il-diz 2 trō'il-dēz, *n Entom* A genus of mammoth butterflies found in New Guinea The chief species are *Troides alexandra* and *T goliathia* Specimens of *T alexandra* said to be the largest butterfly in the world, have been found to measure 11½ inches across the wings

troi'ka, 1 troi'ka 2 trŏi'ka, *n* [Rus] A traveling-conveyance drawn by three horses abreast also, the team, or both team and vehicle together See illus under DROSHKY

troi'lite, 1 troi'lait, 2 trŏi'lit, *n Mineral* A brown metallic ferrous sulfid (FeS) found massive in meteorites [< D *Troïl*, an Italian]

tro'i-lus¹, 1 trō'i-lus, 2 trō'i-lŭs, *n* A large North-American swallow-tail butterfly (*Euphœades troilus*), black, with yellow marginal spots on the fore and blue on the hind wings [< L *Troilus*, < Gr *Trōilos*, Troilus, son of Priam]

Tro'i-lus², *n* In Greek mythology, a son of Priam, king of Troy lover of Cressida In Shakespeare's *Troilus and Cressida*, which is modeled on Chaucer's poem of the same name, Troilus falls in love with Cressida, the daughter of Chalchas, a Trojan priest who had deserted to the Greeks He is aided in his suit by Pandarus, Cressida's uncle Through an exchange of prisoners Cressida is sent to Greece where she falls in love with Diomedes, for whom she deserts Troilus **Trō-i'lost** [Gr]

Tro-i'na, 1 tro-i'na, 2 tro-i'na, *n* A town in Catania province, Sicily [THREE RIVERS, 2

Trois Ri"vières', 1 trwā ri"vyâr', 2 trwa ri"vyĕr' Same as **Trois"-Ri"vières' and St Mau"rice'** A district in Quebec province, Canada, 2,568 sq m

Troitsk, 1 troitsk 2 trōitsk, *n* A town in Orenburg, Russia

Tro'ja, 1 trō'ja 2 trō'ja, *n* Same as TROY

Tro'jan, 1 trō'jan, 2 trō'jan, *a* Of or pertaining to ancient Troy [< L *Trojanus*, < *Troja*, Troy, < *Tros* (< Gr *Trōs*), a Trojan] — **Trojan war,** the ten years' war described in the Iliad and Odyssey as waged between Greeks and Trojans for the recovery of Helen, wife of Menelaus king of Sparta, who had been carried off by Paris, the son of Priam, king of Troy

Tro'jan, *n* **1** A native of Troy **2** A brave, persevering person, one who works earnestly or suffers courageously **3.** [Slang] A jolly fellow, pot-companion, also, with *old*, a fine fellow

troke, 1 trōk 2 trōk *tf & tf* [Scot] Same as TRUCK¹

troke, *n* [Scot] **1.** Exchange also, articles of trade small wares, truck **2.** Familiar intercourse or acquaintance

trold, *pp* Trolled S S

troll, 1 trōl, 2 trōl, *v* **I** *t* **1.** To sing (the parts of a song) in succession, as in a round or catch, or to reel out or roll out (a song) in a free, idle manner

The waggoner *trolled* his song E M GOULBURN *Thoughts on Personal Religion* pt ii, p 75 [A 1867]

2 To fish for or in by trolling See TROLLING **3.** To pass around, cause to circulate as a bottle or decanter

Troul the bowl the jolly nut-brown bowl
And here's kind mate to thee!
DEKKER *The Shoemaker's Holiday* act v, sc 4

4 To roll, as, to *troll* the eye **5** To sing in honor of **6†** To draw on, entice

II *i* **1.** To sing in a free, impulsive way, also, to issue thus, as a song

He strolled away an air from 'The Grand Duchess' lightly *trolling* from his lips
J M BARRIE *My Lady Nicotine* p 239 [H & S 1890]

2. *Fishing* (1) To angle or fish with rod and reel (2) To fish with a line, as for bluefish, trawl span See TROLLING **3** To roll forward or along **4** To stroll about, ramble **5†.** To circulate around, spread abroad, as one's name or fame **6†.** To keep going, wag as the tongue [< F *troller*, ramble < MHG *trol'en*, roll] **trolet; troult; trowlt.— troll'-plate",** *n Mach* A disk so arranged that its rotation will carry several objects toward or from a center employed in lathe-chucks, die-stocks etc — **troll'er,** *n* One who fishes with a troll

troll¹, 1 trōl, 2 trōl, *n* **1.** A song that is sung in successive parts, catch or round **2.** A rolling movement or motion, hence, repetition or routine **3** The reel of a fishing-rod, also, the spoon or other lure used in trolling **4** 1 trell, 2 trŏl [Prov Eng] Same as TROLLY **5** [Scot] Any long appendage or hanging that drags on the ground **6** [Scot] Same as TROLLOP, 1

troll², 1 trōl, 2 trōl (XIII), *n Folk-lore* Anciently, in Scandinavia, one of a fabled giant race, in modern times, a familiar and friendly, but often mischievous, dwarf. [< Ice *troll*, troll, cp PROLL, *n*] **troldt** Syn.. see FAIRY — **troll'flow"er,** *n* The globe flower (*Trollius europæus*)

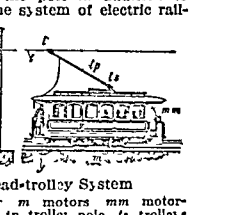
trol'le-ite, 1 trel'i-ait, 2 trŏl'e-it, *n Mineral* Compact, vitreous, pale-green, hydrous aluminum phosphate ($H_{12}Al_4P_2O_{13}$) [< H G *Trolle* Wachtmeister, Sw chemist]

trol'ley, 1 trel'i, 2 trŏl'y, *v* **I.** *t* To convey by a trolley **II.** *i* To travel by trolley-car **trol'yt.**

trol'ley¹, *n* **1.** A grooved metal wheel for running in contact with an electric conductor (the *trolley-wire*), usually overhead, to convey the current to a motor-car, also, a bow or shoe adapted to the same purpose **trol'ley-wheel"†** 2. [Colloq] The trolley system, a road operated on that system, or a car belonging to such a road usually with the definite article **3.** [Prov Eng] Same as TROLLY **4** A small truck or car conveying material about a furnace or iron-mill, in moving lithographic stones, etc sometimes applied to trucks, in mines, etc **trav'leyt.**

I had a special train, consisting of a tiny engine two small carriages and two *trollies* or open trucks LADY DUFFERIN *Vice-regal Life in India* vol ii p 131 [J M 1889]

5 A parcels-carrier **6.** The mechanism of a traveling crane **7** A small car running on tracks and worked by a lever operated by hand used by workmen on a railroad [< TROLL, *v*] **trol'lyt** — **trol'ley-car",** *n* [U S] A car arranged with a trolley and motor for use on an electric railway operated by the trolley system — **t -catcher,** *n* A device on a trolley-car designed to permit a gradual movement of the rope attached to the trolley-pole but which holds it securely against the action of the springs, should the trolley leave the wire — **t -hanger,** *n Elec* A device for supporting and insulating trolley-wires — **t -harp,** *n Elec* The forked support that holds the trolley-wheel at the end of a trolley-pole — **t -hook,** *n* A long hook sometimes used to replace the trolley of a trolley-car when it slips off the wire — **t.-line,** *n* [U S] A line of street-cars propelled on the trolley system, also, the road itself — **t -man,** *n* A man who operates a trolley — **t -pole,** *n* A pole, on a trolley-car, carrying the trolley-wheel — **t -rail,** *n Elec* A rail through which power is transmitted to the motor of a car of a third-rail system — **t -retriever,** *n* A trolley-catcher which depresses the pole in addition to holding the rope — **t system,** the system of electric railroads in which the current is received from a conductor, usually overhead through a trolley — **t -thread,** *n* One of the threads outlining the pattern of trolley-lace See TROLLEY² — **underground t,** a current-taker attached to the bottom of a car and operating through a slot in the track



Overhead-trolley System

A trolley-car *m* motors *mm* motorman *t* trolley *tp* trolley pole *ts* trolley-springs The current passes from the generator (*g*) along the line (*l*) dividing at the trolley (*t*) part of it running down the trolley-pole to the motors (*m*) from which it passes off through the wheels and rails passing the rail joint (*j*) by means of an underground wire and returning to the source

trol'ley², *n* Lace having its pattern outlined with a thread of extra thickness or with several threads forming a tape **trol'ley-lace"†** —**Honiton trolley,** Honiton lace having a trolley ground

troll'ing, 1 trōl'iŋ, 2 trōl'ing, *n* The method or act of fishing by dragging a hook and line, as behind a boat, keeping it near the surface, spinning usually implying the use of spoon-bait or some form of spinning-tackle, with or without the addition of a live lure, as a minnow or frog Compare SKITTER — **troll'ing-bait",** *n* Spoon-bait **t.-hookt, t -spoon; — t.-rod,** *n* A fishing-rod adapted for trolling

Trol'li-us, 1 trol'i-us, 2 trŏl'i-ŭs *n Bot* A genus of erect herbs of the crowfoot family having alternate leaves and large yellow or bluish flowers Several, called *globeflowers*, are in cultivation [< G *troll* troll]

troll' mad"amt, *n* An old popular game played with cue and ball on a board resembling that used in bagatelle known also as *nine-holes, pigeonholes,* and *trunks* **troll'-my-dames"†, trol'my-dames"†.**

trol-lol', 1 trol-lol', 2 trŏl-lŏl', *tf & tf* To sing in a jovial, rollicking manner, troll [Redup of TROLL, *v*] [wallop

trol'lop¹, 1 trol'op 2 trŏl'op, *tf* [Colloq] To whip severely,

trol'lop², *tf* [Scot] 1 To draggle in the wet 2 To work in a slovenly manner slouch [< TROLL *v*]

trol'lop, *n* **1.** A slatternly woman, hence, a woman of the town, prostitute **2** [Scot] A hanging rag, tatter.

Trol'lope, 1 trol'op, 2 trŏl'op, *n* **1 Anthony** (²/₁₂1815–¹²/₁1882), an English novelist and essayist *Barchester Towers* **2 Frances** (²/₁₂1780–¹⁰/₁1863) an English writer of tales and sketches of travel mother of Anthony

trol"lop-ee't, *n* A loose gown worn by women

trol'lop-ish, *a* Somewhat like a trollop

trol'lop-y, *a* Resembling a trollop careless of personal appearance slovenly **trol'lop-ing†**

A *trollopy* looking maid-servant stepped forward
JANE AUSTEN *Mansfield Park* p 344 [T & F 1863]

trol'ly, 1 trol'i, 2 trŏl'y *n* [Prov Eng] A costermongers' narrow hand-cart or donkey-cart troll also, any of various forms of low cart or barrow used on a farm

trom'ba, 1 trom'ba *or (It)* trōm'ba, 2 trŏm'ba *or (It)* trōm'ba *n* [-BÆ 1-bē 2-bę *pl*] [It] **1** A trumpet commonly so termed in orchestral scores **2** A powerful reed on the organ, of 8-foot pitch, used either as a solo stop or in conjunction with the full great organ **tu'ba† — tromba marinat,** same as SEA-TRUMPET, 1 **marine trumpett; trumm'scheidet.**

trom'bash, 1 trom'bash 2 trŏm'băsh *n* [Afr] A boomerang used in the Sudan [trumpet

trom-bet'ta, 1 trom-bet'ta, 2 trŏm-bĕt'ta, *n* [It] A small

Trom"bi-di'i-dæ, 1 trom'bi-dai'i-di 2 trŏm'bi-di-dē, *n pl Arach* A family of mites, especially *Prostigmata* with raptorial palpi and parasitic on land-animals **Trom-bid'i-um,** *n* (t g) [< Gr *trombidēs*, timid a doubtful word] — **trom-bid'i-id,** *a & n* — **trom-bid'i-oid,** *a* — **Trom"bi-di'na,** *n pl Arach* The *Trombidiidæ* as a suborder.

—**Trom-bid"i-ol'de-a,** *n pl Arach* A superfamily of prostigmate acarideans with raptorial palpi — **trom-bid"i-ol'de-an,** *a & n*

trom'blon, 1 trem'blən 2 trŏm'blŏn, *n* An ancient form of firearm that discharged a number of slugs or bullets at once and was fired from a rest used in defensive siege-work. [F, ult < L *tuba*, pipe]

trom'bone, 1 trem'bōn 2 trŏm'bōn, *v* **I.** *t* [Humorous] To move as in playing a trombone, as, to *trombone* a newspaper in finding the best distance for the eyes **II.** *i* To sound a trombone or like a trombone

The hippopotami prowling round the boat and *tromboning* at us within pistol-shot kept us awake at night.
DRUMMOND *Tropical Africa* p 18 [s & w 1889]

trom'bone, 1 trem'bōn, 2 trom'bōn (XIII), *n* **1.** A powerful brass instrument of the trumpet family, the only wind-instrument possessing a complete chromatic scale enharmonically true, like the human voice or a violin, and hence very valuable in the orchestra As generally used it has a long tube bent twice upon itself and fitted at the outer bend with a U-shaped slide by the motion of which the length of the vibrating air-column may be so adjusted as to form any note within its compass Occasionally trombones are fitted with pistons when they are known as **valve-trombones.** As varied in size and fundamental pitch they are also distinguished as **alto, bass,** and **tenor trombones.**


Trombone, as played

2. The European bittern **3†.** A large blunderbuss for boat-service [F, < It *trombone*, < *tromba*, = F *trompe*, see TRUMP², *n* !] — **trombone coll,** a spiral steam-pipe made up of straight parallel sections connected to each other by return bends — **trom'bon-ist,** *n* A trombone-player

trom'mel, 1 trem'el, 2 trŏm'ĕl, *n* A rotating cylindrical ore-sizing or ore-cleaning sieve made either of woven wire or perforated iron plates Called, according to its various uses **sizing-trommel, washing-drum,** or **washing trommel** [< G *trommel*, drum.]

trom"o-ma'ni-a, 1 trem"o-mē'ni-ə, 2 trŏm"o-mā'ni-a, *n* Delirium tremens [< Gr *tromos* (see TROMOMETER) + MANIA]

tro-mom'e-ter, 1 tro-mem'i-tər, 2 tro-mŏm'e-ter, *n* Same as MICROSEISMOMETER [< Gr *tromos*, trembling (< *tremō* tremble), + -METER] — **trom"o-met'ric,** *a*

Tromp, 1 tremp 2 trŏmp, *n* **1. Cornelius van,** son of Marten (?/₁₁1629–³/₂₁1691), a Dutch admiral, fought against Swedish and English foes **2 Marten** (1597–⁷/₂₁1653), a Dutch admiral victor in 33 battles.

trompe, 1 tremp, 2 trŏmp, *n* **1.** An apparatus in which a jet or column of water descending centrally through a tube of greater diameter than itself carries air with it by friction or entanglement used in giving a blast, as to a furnace **2** [Archaic] A trumpet [< F *trompe*, see TRUMP², *n*] **trompt.**

trom-pille', 1 trem-pil', 2 trŏm-pil', *n* [F] The air-tube of a trompe for a blast-furnace **tromp'ilt.**

trom'pourt, *n* A trumpeter. **trom'pert; trum'pert.**

Trom'so, 1 trŏm'sŭ, 2 trŏm'sŭ, *n* **1.** A coast province in N Norway 10,134 sq m **2** Its capital, on Tromsö Island **Trom'soe‡.**

tron, 1 tren 2 trŏn, *n* [Scot or Obs] A post supporting a weigh-beam hence a weighing-machine **trone‡.** — **tron stone** [Scot] a weight, varying from 19½ to 22 pounds — **t weight** [Scot], a former standard of weight used for wool and certain home products, and varying between 21 and 28 ounces a oirdupois to the pound

tro'na‖, 1 trō'nə, 2 trō'na, *n* [Ar] *Mineral* A vitreous, gray or white, alkaline, hydrous sodium carbonate ($H_2Na_2C_2O_8$), crystallizing in the monoclinic system

tron'age†, *n* **1** A duty formerly payable on wool **2** The act of weighing wool for the assessment of such duty

tron-a'tort, *n* An assessor who weighed wool, and to whom tronage was paid

tron"çon-né', 1 trēn'so-nē' 2 trŏn'ço-ne', *a* [F] *Her* Shivered as a tilting-spear dismembered

Trond'hjem, 1 tron'yem 2 trŏn'yĕm, *n* **1** A fiord of Norway from the Atlantic ocean length 80 m **2** A commercial seaport and cathedral city capital of Sondre Trondhjem province, Norway crowning-place of Norwegian kings

tronel, 1 trōn 2 trōn *n* **1** [Prov or Obs] Same as TRON **2†.** A market or market-place **trones‡.**

trone', *n* [Prov Eng] A small drain

trone †, *n* Throne

tronk, 1 trŏŋk 2 trŏŋk, *n* [S Afr] A prison [BUSSU

troo'lie palm", 1 trū'li pām' 2 trōō'li pām', *n* Same as

troop, 1 trūp, 2 trōōp, *v* **I.** *t* **1** To *form*, as a squadron or regiment, into troops **2†.** To unite with a troop **II.** *i* **1.** To move along as a troop or a straggling crowd

The company *trooped* up towards the communion rail
HALL CAINE *The Deemster* p 4 [A 1888]

2. To come or gather in numbers, congregate, throng **3.** To depart hastily, hurry off commonly with *off* **4†.** To fraternize consort — **trooping the colors** (*Mil*), in the British service, a ceremony, observed at the presentation of new colors, in which the company or guard with the old colors parades between the troops drawn up in single file In London the colors are trooped annually on the sovereign's birthday

troop, *n* **1.** An assembled company considered especially as moving or as ready to move, a gathering, party, cluster, hence, a herd or flock, a swarm, as, a *troop* of damsels **2.** *Mil* (1) A body of soldiers of any or indefinite number, and of any or all branches of the service, a muster of soldiers an army generally in the plural

Farewell the plumed *troop* SHAK *Othello* act III *sc* 3

(2) The cavalry unit of formation corresponding to a company of infantry and consisting of 60 to 100 troopers and non-commissioned officers, 2 lieutenants, and 1 captain, formerly, also a battery or company of horse-artillery (3) A quick march, also, the second beat of the drum as the signal for marching **3.** Same as TROUPE **4.** A body of Boy Scouts consisting of four patrols of eight scouts each [< F *troupe*, < LL *tropus*, cp L *turba* crowd [**troope†.** Syn. see ARMY — **technical troops** (*Mil*), companies of skilled telegraphers, electricians aeronauts, etc, required in modern armies — **to get, receive,** etc, **one's troop** (*Mil*), to be promoted to the command, or captaincy of a troop — **troop'-bird",** *n* A troopial — **t corporal-major,** in the British army, the senior non-commissioned officer of a troop of household cavalry —**t.-fowl,** *n* [Local, U S] The scaup flocking-fowl — **t.-horse,** *n* A cavalry horse — **t.-meal†,** *adv* In crowds or troops — **t. sergeant-major,** in British cavalry other than the household guards, the senior non-commissioned officer of a troop. — **t.-ship,** *n* A transport-ship

troop'er, 1 trūp'ər, 2 trōōp'er, *n* *Mil* **1.** A private soldier in a body of cavalry, a cavalry man, horse-soldier, hence, a mounted policeman **2** A troop-horse, charger. **3.** A troop-ship, transport — **native trooper** [Austral; Afr], a member of a force of mounted police recruited from the aborigines


Trooper of the United States Army.

troop'i-al, 1 trūp'i-əl, 2 trōōp'i-al, *n* Any American icteroid bird, especially *Icterus icterus* of South America and the West Indies, mostly black varied with yellow and white [< F *troupiale*, < *troupe* (see TROOP) from its going in flocks]

troup'i-al‡.

The birds of this family [Icteridæ] are more widely known as the American Orioles American Starlings or Hang-nests but I gladly follow Mr Ridgway's suggestion of *Troupial* as a common name since but few of them have much more than a superficial resemblance to the Old World Orioles or Starlings and only a small proportion of them build pensile nests KNOWLTON and RIDGWAY *Birds of the World* p 824.

troopt, *pp* Trooped S S

troosh'lach, 1 trūsh'lah, 2 trōōsh'lah, *n* [Scot] Refuse, rubbish

Troost, 1 trōst, 2 trōst, **Gerard** (³/₁₁1776–³/₁₁1850) A Dutch mineralogist and chemist resident in the United States

troost'ite, 1 trūst'ait 2 trōōst'it *n* **1** *Mineral* A variety of willemite in large reddish crystals **2.** *Metal* A transition substance produced in the transformation of austenite into martensite in hardening steel at 700° C or tempering the same

The crystals of Moresnet and New Jersey differ in occurring forms . The latter are often quite large of flesh-red or gray color opaque and pass under the name of *troostite*
J D DANA *Mineralogy* ed. by E S Dana p 461 [w & s 1892]
[< Dr G *Troost* Nashville, Tenn] — **troos-tit'ic,** *a*

Troos"to-blas'ti-dæ, 1 trūs to-blas'ti-dī 2 trōōs'to-blās'ti-dē, *n pl* *Echin* A family of regular *Blastoidea* having the ambulacra narrow and descending sharply outward from the restricted peristome **Troos"to-blas'tus,** *n* (t g) [< Dr G *Troost* + Gr *blastos*, bud] — **troos"to-blas'tid,** *n* — **troos"to-blas'toid,** *a & n*

trop, *abbr* Tropic tropical, tropically

tro"pa-co'ca-in, 1 trō"pə-kō'kə-in *or* -ko-kō'in, 2 trō"pa-cō'cain *or* -co-cān', *n* *Chem* A colorless, crystalline alkaloid, $C_8H_{13}NO(COC_6H_5)$, used as a cocain substitute

Tro-pæ"o-la'ce-æ, 1 tro-pī"o-lē'si-ī 2 tro-pē"o-lā'çe-ē, *n pl* *Bot* A family of plants constituted by the genus *Tropæolum* and belonging to the order *Geraniales* — **tro-pæ"o-la'ceous,** *a*

tro-pæ'o-lin, 1 tro-pī'o-lin 2 tro-pē'o-lin *n* *Chem* Any one of several orange coloring-matters formed by the action of diazosulfuric acids on phenols [< TROPÆOLUM]

Tro-pæ'o-lum, 1 tro-pī'o-lum, 2 tro-pē'o-lŭm, *n* *Bot* A genus of South-American plants, forming the family *Tropæolaceæ* They have alternate leaves and bright-colored flowers A number of species, known as *nasturtiums* are in cultivation *T peregrinum* is the canary-bird flower [< Gr *tropaios*, of turning, < *trepō* turn.]

tro-pæ'um, 1 tro-pī'um, tro-pai'on 2 tro-pē'ŭm, tro-pī'ŏn, **tro-pai'on,** *Gr Antiq* A monument of victory, composed of captured arms, set up by the Greeks at the place where an enemy had turned and fled imitated by the Romans in their *trophy* [See TROPHY]

-tropal, -tropic, -tropous, *suffixes* Turning, pertaining to turning [< Gr *tropos* < *trepō*, turn]

tro-pa'ri-on, 1 tro-pē'ri-on 2 tro-pā'ri-ŏn, *n* [-RI-A, *pl*] *Gr Ch* A stanza of or the several stanzas constituting a hymn [< Gr *troparion*, < *tropos* see TROPE]

trop-ax'is, 1 trop-aks'is 2 trŏp-āks'is *n* *Bot* The theoretical point, conceived as a cross-section of the stem, whence the growth of a starting plant proceeds upward and downward simultaneously [< L *tropus* (< Gr *tropos*, turn), + *axis*, axis]

trope, 1 trōp, 2 trŏp, *n* **1.** *Rhet Style* A form of figurative speech involving the use of the word in a different meaning from that which is proper to it, as the name of a part for the whole or of a container for the thing contained Tropes include (1) **simple tropes** (founded on the resemblance of properties) and (2) **metaphors** (founded on resemblance of relations)

Tropes impart energy to style by representing the object in a more individual or sensible form and thus bringing it more impressively before the imagination as scepter instead of dominion Homer instead of the Homeric poems
H N DAY *Art of Discourse* p 313 [s 1867]

2. Loosely and less properly, a figure of speech, figurative language in general See FIGURE **3.** *Mus* A short distinguishing cadence interpolated in a Gregorian melody, formerly sometimes called the *differentia* or *distinctio* **4** *Gr Mus* A succession of tones including two octaves, as those represented by the white keys from A to a' **5** *Geom* The reciprocal of a node **6†.** An interpolated phrase that, in the Western Church, prior to the 16th century, was occasionally inserted in various parts of the mass [F, < L *tropus*, < Gr *tropos*, < *trepō*, turn]

-trope, *suffix* A person or thing that turns [< Gr *tropē*, < *trepō*, turn]

tro-pe'ic, 1 tro-pī'ik 2 tro-pē'ic *a* Resembling a keel as, the *tropeic* fold under the bell of certain sharks as in *Chlamydoselachus* [< Gr *tropis*, keel < *trepō*, turn]

tro-pe'in, 1 tro-pī'in -in *or* -in 2 tro-pē'in, -in *or* -in *n*

tro-pe'ine, ‖ *Chem* An ether-like compound regarded as a derivative from tropin and formed by the action of certain organic acids on tropin.

tro'pelt, *n* A troop [spersed through the mass

tro'pert, *n* A ritual comprising the various tropes interspersed

tro-pe'sis, 1 tro-pī'sis, 2 tro-pē'sis *n* The unconscious will or bent to which Haeckel attributes the teleological movements of atoms [< TROPISM]

tro'pe-try, 1 trō'pi-tri 2 trō'pe-tri, *n* A branch of arbitrary symbolism where arbitrary signs of sensuous ideas or concrete imagery, are used to express insensuous thought Compare POTENTRY HUDSON MAXIM *The Science of Poetry and the Philosophy of Language*, p 94 [F & W 10] [< TROPE]

tro-phæ'um, 1 tro-fī'um, 2 tro-fē'ŭm, *n* Same as TROPÆUM — **tro-phe'al†,** *a*

troph"e-de'ma, 1 tref i-dī'mə 2 trŏf"e-dē'ma *n* *Pathol* Persistent swelling of the feet and legs not caused by disease of the heart or kidneys

troph'e-sy, 1 tref'i-si, 2 trŏf'e-sy, *n* [-SIES, 1 -siz, 2 -sis, *pl*] *Pathol* Deranged nutrition from disorder of the motor nerve-force pertaining to the nutritive function [< Gr *trophē*, nourishment, < *trephō*, feed] — **tro-phe'si-al,** *a*

tro'phi, 1 trō'fai, 2 trō'fī, *n pl* **1.** *Entom* The mouth-parts of an insect, including the labium, labrum, lingua, maxillæ, and mandibles **2.** The calcareous structures or teeth of the pharynx of a rotifer [< Gr. *trophos*, nurse, < *trephō*, feed] — **tro'phal,** *a*

troph'ic, ‖ 1 tref'ik, -i-kəl, 2 trŏf'ic, -i-cal, *a* Of or **troph'i-cal,** ‖ pertaining to nutrition and its processes. [< Gr *trophikos*, nursing, < *trephō* feed] — **trophic center** (*Physiol*), any nerve-center that regulates nutrition — **t. nerve,** one that controls the nutrition of an organ or part — **troph'i-cal-ly,** *adv*

tro'phied, 1 trō'fid, 2 trō'fid, *a* Adorned with trophies

What avail in lands of slavery,
Trophied temples arch and tomb?
CAMPBELL *Men of England* st 4

troph'i-mous, 1 tref'i-mus, 2 trŏf'i-mŭs, *a* Nutritious

Troph'i-mus, 1 tref'i-mus, 2 trŏf'i-mŭs, *n* *Bib* *Acts* XX, 4.

troph'ism, 1 trof'izm, 2 trŏf'izm, *n* *Physiol* The condition or state of nutrition or the power which the nervous system exercises over that process [< Gr *trophē*, food]

troph'o-, 1 tref'o-, 2 trŏf'o- From Greek *trophē*, food (< *trephō*, feed) a combining form — **troph'o-blast,** *n* *Embryol* The epiblastic layer of cells in the embryo that establishes relations with the uterus and is concerned in the nutritional processes **troph'o-derm‡.** — **troph"o-blas'tic,** *a* — **troph'o-cyte,** *n* A cell in the adipose tissue of adult insects — **troph"o-lec'i-thus,** *n* *Embryol* The nutritive yolk — **tro-phol'o-gy,** *n* *Physiol* The science of nutritive processes and material — **troph"o-ne'ma,** *n* [-NE'MA-TA, *pl*] A thread-like uterine nutritive gland in sharks — **troph"o-neu-ro'sis,** *n* **1.** *Defective nutrition from* impairment or derangement of nervous functions **2.** A disease such as an atrophy, eruption, etc, caused by derangement of the trophic nerves — **troph"o-neu-rot'ic,** *a* Of or pertaining to *trophoneurosis*

Tro-pho'ni-ad, 1 tro-fō'ni-ad, 2 tro-fō'ni-ăd, *n* A worshiper of Trophonius

Tro-pho'ni-an, 1 tro-fō'ni-ən, 2 tro-fō'ni-an *a* *Gr Myth* Of or pertaining to Trophonius, who, with his brother Agamedes, was the legendary architect and builder of the first temple of Apollo, at Delphi He was worshiped as Zeus Trophonius at Lebadea where he had an oracle of his own [< Gr *Trophōnios*, Trophonius] — **Trophonian cave,** a subterranean chamber where the oracles of Trophonius were delivered, the descent into which was so awe-inspiring, it was said, that those who entered it never smiled again

Tro-pho'ni-us, 1 tro-fō'ni-us 2 tro-fō'ni-ŭs, *n* [L] A legendary Greek architect who had an oracle in a cave at Lebadea See TROPHONIAN

tro-phop'a-thy, *n* Any derangement of the function of nutrition — **troph'o-phore,** *n* *Spong* A wandering nutritive ameboid cell — **tro-phoph'o-rous,** *a* — **troph'o-plasm,** *n* *Biol* The nutritive or vegetative substance of the cell as distinguished from the idioplasm — **troph"o-plas'mic,** *a* — **troph'o-plast,** *n* *Bot* A plastid or leucite — **troph'o-some,** *n.* *Zooph* The entire assemblage of zooids of a hydroid colony with their common connecting basis serving for nutrition — **troph'o-so"mal,** *a* — **troph"o-sper'mi-um,** *n* *Bot* Same as PLACENTA not used **troph'o-sperm‡** — **troph'o-sphere,** *n* *Embryol* The zone consisting of the trophoblastic and trophospongial layers — **troph"o-spon'gi-a,** *n* *Embryol* The layer of cells between the trophoblast and the decidual tissue — **troph"o-spon'gi-al,** *a* — **troph"o-tax'is,** *n* Positive chemotaxis in which the exciting agent is a food as well as an excitant to the organism — **troph"o-ther'a-py,** *n* The treatment of disease by nourishing the patient — **troph'o-trop'ic,** *a* Manifesting the characteristics of trophotropism — **tro-phot'ro-pism,** *n* *Bot* The movement or curvature, as toward or away from nutrient substances induced in a growing plant by the influence of the chemical nature of its surroundings — **troph"o-zo'ite,** *n* A parasite of the sporozoans well nourished by its host and rapidly growing — **troph"o-zo'id,** *n* A nutritive zooid a gastrozooid

tro'phy, 1 trō'fi, 2 trō'fī, *vt* [TRO'PHIED, TRO'PHY-ING] To bedeck or adorn with trophies

Looking recumbent how Love's column rose
Marmoreal *trophied* round with golden hair
LANDOR *Gebir* bk IV l 44

tro'phy, *n* [-PHIES, 1 -fiz, 2 -fis, *pl*] **1.** Anything taken from an enemy and shown or treasured up in proof of victory, a prize or token of victory in any contest, hence, a memento of victory or success

The colors were put up as *trophies* in St Paul's Cathedral
IRVING *Washington* vol I p 246 [a P P 1853]

2 *Rom Antiq* A Roman memorial of victory in imitation of the Greek tropæum, but generally erected as a permanent structure, with *decorations* in relief and arms or beaks of ships suspended over the undecorated parts Originally, a trophy consisted of captured arms and standards hung upon an oak-tree other booty being piled up at the base in honor of the god who granted the victory **3** An ornamental group of objects hung together on a wall, or any collection of objects typical of some event, art, industry, or branch of knowledge **4** A memento or memorial **5.** *Arch* A group of arms and armor carved in marble or cast in bronze rising from a circular or quadrangular stepped basement [< F *trophée*, < L. *tropæum*, < Gr *tropaion*, < *tropē*, defeat, < *trepō*, turn] — **tro'phy-cress",** *n* A trophy-wort (*Tropæolum majus*) Indian cress also, the smaller Indian cress (*Tropæolum minus*) — **t.-lock,** *n* A lock cut from the hair of a slain enemy often used to adorn a shield or weapon — **t. money†,** *n* A due of fourpence per annum formerly levied on English householders, for drums, colors harness etc, of the militia — **t.-tax,** *n* A rate formerly levied triennially in the city of London for the maintenance of the train-bands, and now continued (at one farthing per pound) for militia expense — **tro'phy-wort",** *n* Any plant of the genus *Tropæolum*, especially the trophy-cress [nourish]

-trophy, *suffix* Nutrition, nurture [< Gr *trephō*,

trop'ic, 1 trep'ik, 2 trŏp'ic, *a* Belonging or relating to the tropics, tropical [< F *tropique*, < LL *tropicus*, < Gr *tropikos*, < *trepō* turn]

tro'pic², 1 trō'pik, 2 trō'pic, *a* *Chem* Of, pertaining to, or derived from atropin [< *-trop-* (in ATROPIN)] — **tropic acid,** a white crystalline compound ($C_9H_{10}O_3$) derived from atropin and belladonna by digesting with barium peroxid also made by synthesis

trop'ic, 1 trep'ik, 2 trŏp'ic, *n* **1.** *Geog* Either of two parallels of latitude at a distance from the equator, north and south, equal to the obliquity of the ecliptic, or 23° 27', on which the sun is seen in the zenith on the

days of its greatest declination called respectively *tropic of Cancer* and *tropic of Capricorn*

He knew no more of fear than one who dwells
Beneath the *tropics* knows of icicles!
MOORE *Lalla Rookh Veiled Prophet* pt 1 st 26

2. *Astron* Either of two corresponding parallels of declination in the celestial sphere similarly named, and respectively 23° 27′ north or south from the equator **3** *pl* The regions of the earth's surface between the tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, where the sun crosses the zenith twice in the course of the year with the definite article, the torrid zone **4.** Either of the two points in the celestial sphere where apparently the sun stops and reverses its course a solstice — **trop'ic-bird",** *n* An oceanic tern-like phaethontoid bird, found mostly in the tropics, having the two middle tail-feathers elongated as the yellow-billed *tropic-bird* (*Phaethon flavirostris*) found in the American Atlantic and breeding in Bermuda the red-billed *tropic-bird* (*P æthereus*) and the red-tailed *tropic-bird* (*P rubricauda*) See plate of BIRDS

-tropic, *suffix* See -TROPAL

trop'i-cal, 1 trep'ı-kəl, 2 trŏp'ı-cal, *a* **1** Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the tropics, hence, passionate, fervid, intense **trop'ic‡ 2.** Of the nature of a trope or metaphor, changed from the original to a figurative meaning

Here we see this preposition, in, plainly assuming a *tropical* signification or carried off from its original meaning to signify something else which relates to or resembles it
BLAIR *Rhetoric* lect xiv p 150 [H & Z 1854]

— **tropical abscess,** an abscess of the liver induced by long residence in a hot climate — **t boil or ulcer,** same as ALEPPO EVIL — **t duckweed,** same as WATER-LETTUCE See PISTIA — **t hours,** the instants of time when the oscillations of air-pressure reach their maximum and minimum points — **t lichen** (*Pathol*), prickly heat — **t month,** same as SOLAR MONTH — **t year** (*Astron*), the time that elapses between two passages in succession of the sun through the same equinox solar year Its length is 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, and 46 seconds which is 20 minutes and 23 seconds less than the sidereal year, the difference being caused by the precession of the equinoxes — **t zone** (*Zoogeog*), in the New World, the region extending from Central America to the Andes in the Old World, some three-fourths of the African continent, excluding the northern parts and the extreme south — **trop"i-cal'i-ty,** *n* — **trop'i-cal-ly,** *adv* In a tropical or figurative manner, metaphorically

Trop"i-ca'li-a, 1 trep'ı-kē'lı-ə, 2 trŏp'ı-cā'lı-a, *n pl* *Zoogeog* The tropical marine realm [< Gr *tropikos* (see TROPIC), *a*) + *hals*, sea] — **Trop"i-ca'li-an,** *a*

trop"i-co-pol'i-tan, 1 trep'ı-ko-pel'ı-tən, 2 trŏp'ı-co-pŏl'ı-tan, *a* Inhabiting or found in all the tropics. [< TROPIC, *n*, + Gr *politēs*, citizen, < *polis*, city]

trop"i-co-pol'i-tan, *n* A tropicopolitan animal

trop'i-des, 1 trep'ı-dīz, 2 trŏp'ı-dēz, *n* Plural of TROPIS

tro-pid'i-al, 1 tro-pid'ı-əl, 2 tro-pid'ı-al, *a* Of or pertaining to a tropis

trop'i-din, } 1 trep'ı-dın, -din *or* -dīn 2 trŏp'ı-dın, -dīn *or*
trop'i-dine, } -dīn, *n* *Chem* An oily compound ($C_8H_{13}N$) with an odor like that of conin, obtained by heating tropin with certain acids

trop'i-do-, 1 trep'ı-do-, 2 trŏp'ı-do- From Greek *tropis* (*tropid-*), keel (< *trepō*, turn) a combining form — **trop"i-do-gas'ter,** *n* An iguanoid lizard (genus *Tropidogaster*) — **trop"i-dol'e-pis,** *n* An iguanoid lizard of the genus *Sceloporus* (*Tropidolepis*), as the fence-lizard — **trop'i-do-rhyn'chus,** *n* The friar-bird, a genus peculiar to Australia and New Guinea — **trop"i-do-ster'nal,** *a* Having a carinate sternum, as a bird — **Trop"i-do-ster'ni-I,** *n pl* *Ornith* The *Carinatæ*

tro-pil'i-dene, 1 tro-pil'ı-dīn, 2 tro-pil'ı-dēn, *n* *Chem* A liquid hydrocarbon (C_7H_8) resulting from the dry distillation of tropin with caustic lime [< TROPIN]

tro'pin, } 1 trō'pın -pin *or* -pīn, 2 trŏ'pın, -pin *or* -pīn *n*
tro'pine, } *Chem* A colorless crystalline compound ($C_8H_{15}NO$) formed when atropin is decomposed with alkalis [< ATROPIN, ATROPINE]

Trop"i-o-car'i-dæ, 1 trop'ı-o-kar'ı-dī, 2 trŏp'ı-o-căr'ı-dē, *n pl* *Crust* A family of monocarpidean macrurans with antennules biflagellate, first 2 periopods chelate, and carapace dorsally compressed **Trop"i-o-ca'ris,** *n* (t g) [< Gr. *tropis*, keel, + *karis*, prawn]
— **trop"i-o-ca'rid,** *n* — **trop"i-o-ca'roid,** *a*

tro'pis, 1 trō'pıs 2 trŏ'pis *n* [TROP'I-DES, 1 trep'ı-dīz, 2 trŏp'ı-dēz, *pl*] *Spong* The outer curved or keel of a cymba [< Gr *tropis*, < *trepō*, turn]

trop'ism, 1 trŏp'ızm, 2 trŏp'ısm, *n* *Biol* The inherent tendency of a living thing to respond definitely to an external stimulus [< Gr *tropē*, turning]

-tropism, -tropy, *suffixes* Turning [< Gr *trepō*, turn]

trop'ist, 1 trŏp'ıst, 2 trŏp'ist, *n* **1.** One given to the use of tropes **2.** One who interprets and explains a text, especially Scripture, tropically or figuratively

Tro-pit'i-dæ, 1 tro-pit'ı-dī, 2 tro-pit'ı-dē, *n pl* *Conch* A Triassic family of latisellate ammonites having the ribs interrupted at the periphery and the dwelling-chamber large.

Trop'i-tes, *n* (t g) [< Gr *tropis*, keel] — **trop'i-tid,** *n* — **trop'i-toid,** *a* & *n*

tro-pol'o-gy, 1 tro-pel'o-jı, 2 tro-pŏl'o-gy, *n* **1.** The use of tropical or figurative language **2.** Consideration or treatment of the Scriptures both literally and figuratively, or as having a double sense **3** A treatise on figures of speech [< Gr *tropologia*, < *tropos* (see TROPE) and see -OLOGY] — **trop"o-log'ic, -i-cal,** *a* — **trop"o-log'i-cal-ly,** *adv* — **tro-pol'o-gize,** *vi* [Rare] To change from the literal to a figurative sense, or to explain figuratively

tro-pom'e-ter, 1 tro-pom'ı-tər, 2 tro-pŏm'e-ter, *n* **1.** In anthropometry, an instrument for measuring the twist or torsion of long bones as the humerus It has a graduated circle upon which one end of the bone is set, and a hollow pillar carrying a rotating index that may be applied to the other end of the bone
2 *Horol* A chronometer whose dial is graduated by a decimal system of time-notation **3** *Ophthalm* An instrument used for determining the rotations of the eye-ball [< Gr *tropos* (see TROPE) + -METER]

tro-poph'i-lous, 1 tro-pof'ı-lus 2 tro pŏf'ı-lŭs *a* *Phytogeog* Adapted to extreme conditions of moisture or of heat, as *tropophilous* plants [< Gr *tropos* (see TROPE) + *philos*, loving]

tro'po-phyte, 1 trop'o-fait 2 trŏp'o-fīt, *n* *Phytogeog* Any of the plants that adapt themselves to extreme conditions of dryness or cold and also of moisture corresponding to the *mesophytes* of some systematists They form the highest type of temperate-zone plants, as the deciduous trees [< Gr *tropos* (see TROPE) + *phyton* plant] — **trop"o-phyt'ic,** *a*

trop'o sphere, 1 trop'o sfir 2 trŏp'o-sfēr, *n* That portion of the atmosphere lying below the stratosphere, or isothermal layer, and within which the convective disturbances are confined whence sometimes called the convective region so called by L Teisserenc de Bort [< Gr *tropos* (see TROPE) + SPHERE]

trop"o-ster'e-o-scope, 1 trep'o-ster'ı-o-skōp, 2 trŏp'o-stĕr'e-o-scōp, *n* A stereoscope so constructed that the stereograms may be rotated and thus secure the conversion of relief [< Gr *tropos* (see TROPE) + STEREOSCOPE]

tro-po'ten-try, 1 tro-pō'ten-trı, 2 tro-pō'tĕn-try, *n* Language unusually expressive of thought by means of trope, and unusual ly impressive of thought by means of the potential use of sounds a combination of potentry and tropetry HUDSON MAXIM *The Science of Poetry* p 96 [F & W '10]

-tropous, *suffix* Derived from Greek *tropos*, indicating rotating or turning as dextr*otropous* [Czecho-Slovakia

Trop'pau, 1 trɔ.p'au, 2 trŏp'ou, *n* A city, capital of Silesia

trop'po, 1 trep'po, 2 trŏp'po, *adv* [It] *Mus* Too much, as, andante ma non *troppo* (andante, but not too much)

trop-tom'e-ter, 1 trep-tom'ı-tər 2 trŏp-tŏm'e-ter, *n* *Mech* A device for determining the degree of torsion in a metal bar [= TROPOMETER]

Tros'sachs, 1 tros'əks, 2 trŏs'aes, *n* A romantic and picturesque valley between Lochs Achray and Katrine in Perthshire, Scotland, the scene of Scott's *Lady of the Lake*

trot, 1 tret, 2 trŏt, *v* [TROT'TED, TROT'TING] **I** *t* **1.** To cause to trot, ride at a trotting gait, as a horse, as, he was *trotting* the cob on the mall **2.** To pass over at a trot, as, to *trot* a circus-ring **3** [College Slang, U S] To study (a lesson) by the aid of a crib [C] **4** [Prov Eng or Scot] To make fun of, chaff

II *i* **1.** To go at the pace known as a trot said of horses and other quadrupeds **2.** To go with a steady hastened jogging pace, as, *trot* along to school **3** [College Slang, U S] To use a crib as an aid to study [< OF (F) *trotter*, < LL *trotto*, < CHC *trottōn* (freq of *tretan*), tread] — **to trot out. 1.** To trot (a horse) for showing his speed **2.** [Colloq] To bring into notice or observation

trot, *n* **1.** A progressive motion of a quadruped, in which each diagonal pair of legs is alternately lifted, thrust forward, and placed upon the ground with approximate synchrony, the body of the animal being entirely unsupported twice during each stride See plate of MOVEMENTS OF THE HORSE, at MOVEMENT When a horse is trotting at a high rate of speed, the fore foot usually precedes its diagonal hind foot in being lifted from and placed upon the ground and the body is entirely without support for about one-half of the total length of the stride Beginning the notation with the right fore foot, the order of the supporting feet is (1) the right fore foot (2) the left hind and right fore feet (3) the left hind foot (4) without support (5) the left fore foot (6) the right and left fore feet (7) the right hind foot (8) without support
2 *Fishing* (1) A form of trawl-line Compare LONG-LINE, *n*, under LONG, *a* (2) A snood or leader **3** [Recent] A dance, especially one to syncopated music **4** A little child, tot, toddler a term of endearment [Rare] **5.** Steady going or movement implying persistency and diligence, as, I have been on the *trot* all day. **6** [College Slang, U S] Same as CRIB[1], *n*, 9 (2) [< OF *trot*, < *trotter* see TROT, *v*] — **trot'-line",** *n* [Local U S] A trawl-line — **t -rope,** *n* A rope fastened to the ground at each end to which a horse is tethered by means of a loose sliding ring, enabling him to graze at will over a certain area

trot‡, *n* An old woman in derogation

trot'co-sie, 1 tret'kō-zı 2 trŏt'cō-si, *n* [Scot] A covering like a cowl a protection from the weather **trot'co-sy‡;** **trot'co-zy‡**

troth, 1 trōth *or* trŏth, 2 trōth *or* trŏth (XIII), *vt* To betroth (XIII), *n* **1** Good faith, fidelity, as, to pledge or plight *troth*, also, the act of pledging fidelity, pledge, especially, betrothal, as, he gave her his *troth* **2.** Truth, verity especially in the phrase *in troth* [< AS *treówth* see TRUTH] — **troth' plight",** *vt* To betroth affiance — **t -plight†,** *a* Betrothed — **t -plight†,** *n* The act of betrothing — **t.-plighted†,** *a* — **t -ring,** *n* [Rare] An engagement-ring — **t.-telling†,** *a* Truth-telling

troth'less†, *a* Faithless treacherous

trot'ter, 1 tret'ər, 2 trŏt'er, *n* **1.** One who or that which trots, specif , a horse trained to trot for speed **2.** [Colloq] A foot, as, move your *trotters*, a pig's *trotter* [< OF *trotier*, < LL *trotarius*, < *troto*, see TROT *v*] — **trot'ter-bolt"er,** *n* One who boils the feet and hoofs of animals, as for glue-stock — **t -oil,** *n* Same as NEAT'S-FOOT OIL

trot'ter-y, 1 trot'ar-ı, 2 trŏt'er-y, *n* [-IES, *pl*] [Recent] A dance-hall, as at a restaurant, etc , in which the turkey-trot, tango, and other dances to syncopated music are engaged in

trot'ting, 1 trot'ıŋ 2 trŏt'ing, *n* The act of moving at a trot — **trot'ting-horse",** *n* See TROTTER, 1 — **t -sulky,** *n* A sulky for use in trotting-matches See SULKY

trot'tles, 1 tret'lz 2 trŏt'ls, *n* [Prov Eng] **1.** The prickly comfrey **2.** Sheep's dung

trot-toir', 1 tro-twär', 2 trō-twar', *n* [F] A sidewalk

tro'tyl, 1 trō'til 2 trō'til, *n* A nitro-substitute explosive See EXPLOSIVE p 879

Trot'zky, 1 trot'ski 2 trŏt'ski **Leon** (1879–) A Russian politician Bolsheviki minister of foreign affairs (1917), real name, **Leibe Braunstein Trot'ski‡.**

trou'ba-dour, 1 trū'ba-dūr, 2 tru'ba-dur, *n* One of a class of lyric poets of Provence, France (11th cent), who flourished in southern France, Italy, and Spain (12th and 13th cents) They wrote in the langue d'oc of love war, and satire Cp MINNESINGER, TROUVÈRE

The real importance of the period [12th and 13th centuries] consists in its lyrical poetry the poetry of the *Troubadours*
SAINTSBURY *Short Hist French Lit* bk 1 p 30 [CL P 1882]

[F, < Prov *trobador*, < F *trouver* invent, < LL *tropus*, song < L *tropus* see TROPE]

Trou-betz'koy, 1 trū-bets'kəl, 2 tru-bĕts'kŏy **Princess Amélie** (*née* Rice) (?=1863—) An American novelist and poet *The Quick or the Dead*

troub'le, } 1 trub'l, 2 trŭb'l, *v* [TROUB'LED, TRUB'LED,
trub'l, } TROUB'LING] **I.** *t* **1.** To give trouble to, afflict with distress anxiety, or vexation, cause to suffer mentally, hence, also to harass or annoy, as by attacks or depredations **2.** To put into commotion, stir up, disturb, agitate used also figuratively, as life's *troubled* waters **3.** To give inconvenience or labor to, disturb , said chiefly in polite language, as, may I *trouble* you to hand me the book? **4** To interfere with, spoil by disturbing, mar, as, to *trouble* the quiet of the company
II *i* **1.** To give trouble to oneself, take pains, worry **2†.** To become turbid [< F *troubler*, < L *turbula*, dim of *turba*, crowd] SYN see ANNOY BOTHER PERPLEX
— **trouble-house',** *n* One who disturbs a household — **t.-mirth,** *n* An austere or morose person a killjoy spoilsport — **t -rest†,** *n* One who disturbs another's rest — **t. statef,** *n* One who disturbs the public peace sometimes used adjectively — **trouble-some,** *a* Troublesome — **trouble'd-ly†,** *adv* — **troub'ler,** *n* One who troubles

troub'lef, *a* [F] Gloomy, dark CHAUCER *C T* l 8,341

troub'le, *n* **1.** The state of being troubled, a state of affliction, distress, perplexity, worry, or annoyance, also, that which causes mental suffering or distress, great grief, affliction, trial

Man that is born of a woman is of few days and full of *trouble*
Job xiv 1

2. A circumstance or thing that occasions difficulty or perplexity, also, the vexation thus occasioned, annoyance, worry

Public *troubles* have often called upon this country to look into its constitution BURKE *Works Address to Brit Colonists in N A* in vol v p 484 [BELL 1884]

3 Toilsome exertion, labor, pains often said in polite language, as, do not take the *trouble* to fan me **4.** *Law* Any act or proceeding of one causing another an inconvenience or disturbance from which some material injury or pecuniary loss results, particularly, in French law, any act causing injury or loss for which a legal remedy exists **5** Any serious or permanent diseased condition, as, a lung-*trouble* **6** In a coal-mine (1) A splitting of a seam by a layer of sandstone (2) A termination of a seam, a fault or nip [F, < *troubler* see TROUBLE *v*] Syn see ADVERSITY ANXIETY, CARE, GRIEF PAIN — **to be in trouble** (*Golf*), to be in a hazard or a bad lie said of a player or a ball — **trouble's hunt"er,** *n* *Teleg* A man employed to hunt for and remove a cause of ill working on lines distinguished from *lineman* — **t -man‡.**

trouble-ness†, *n* The state of being troubled, affliction

trouble-some, } 1 trub'l-səm, 2 trŭb'l-som, *a* **1.**
trub'l-sum, } Causing trouble, vexatious, burdensome, trying, afflictive, as a *troublesome* business, a *troublesome* pertinacity **2.** Marked by violence, tumultuous **3.** Greatly agitated or disturbed, troublous

Syn afflictive, annoying, arduous burdensome, difficult, galling, harassing, hard, importunate, intrusive, irksome, laborious painful, perplexing, teasing, tiresome, trying, vexatious, wearisome — Ant. amusing cheering, easy, entertaining, grateful, gratifying, helpful, light, pleasant.— **trouble-some-ly,** *adv* — **trouble-some-ness,** *n*

Trouble-some Peak. A mountain in Middle Park range, Colorado 11 500 ft high

troub'lous, } 1 trub'lus, 2 trŭb'lŭs, *a* **1.** Marked by
trub'lous‡, } commotion or tumult, full of trouble, tumultuous, as, *troublous* times **2.** Uneasy, restless **3†.** Troublesome

trou"-de-loup', 1 trū'-də-lū', 2 tru'-de-lu', *n* [TROUS'-DE-LOUP', *pl*] A conical pit having a vertical central stake with a pointed top a defense against cavalry usually plural. [F *trou*, hole *de* (< L *de*), of *loup* (< L *lupus*), wolf]

trough, 1 trŏf, 2 trŏf, *v* **I.** *t* To shape into or like a trough **II.** *i* To eat rudely, like trough-fed swine

trough, } *n* **1.** A long or narrow open receptacle, as a
trof‡, } log hollowed out on one side, or two planks nailed together in V form, or a long box-like structure, as for food or water for animals, or for conveying a fluid, any shallow oblong vessel Specif (1) *Print* A box, usually flaring outwardly, holding water in which paper is dipped to moisten it (2) An eaves-trough (3) A box-like enclosure in which fish are hatched and bred (4) A large wooden receptacle in which dough is mixed and worked before being made into loaves pronounced trŏ by bakers (5) A trough-battery (6) A pneumatic trough See PNEUMATIC (7) *Electrodeposition* A tray or vat for the depositing solution in which articles to be plated are dipped (8) *Mining* A board frame or tank in which ores are washed and separated a buddle or rocker (9) A fire-clay box for iron bars when subjected to cementation
2 A long, narrow channel or depression, as between ridges on land or waves at sea **3.** *Meteor* In a cyclonic area, a line traversing the point of lowest barometric pressure, usually at right angles to the course of the cyclone **4.** *Geol* A synclinal fold in strata **5†.** A canoe, dugout, also, a cradle [< AS *trog*, trough] — **feed'-trough",** *n* Same as TRACK-TANK — **teeming t ,** a trough or sluice used in mines for the conveyance of drainage to the sump — **t and crest** (*Physics*), the maximum displacements of a medium in opposite directions, named from analogy with the waves of the sea — **trough'-bat'ter-y,** *n* A voltaic battery formed by dividing a trough into cells by means of partitions — **t -fault,** *n* *Geol* A trough-like depression caused by two faults dipping toward each other — **t -gutter,** *n* An eaves-trough — **t of the sea,** the hollow between two wave-crests also, the depression of such hollows, as, the boat was in the *trough of the sea* — **t room,** *n* *Fish-culture* A hatching-house — **t -shell,** *n* A mactroid clam, especially *Mactra solida*

trounce, 1 trauns, 2 trounç, *vt* [TROUNCED, TROUNC'ING] [Colloq] To whip severely, flog [< OF *troncer*, cut, < *tronc*, piece of timber, < L *truncus* see TRUNK, *n*]
Then he turned to the unfaithful knave and *trounced* him right well for his cowardice BLACKMORE *Lorna Doone* p 46 [H]

Troup, 1 trūp, 2 trup, *n* A county in central W Georgia, 434 sq m , county-seat, La Grange

troupe, 1 trūp, 2 trup, *n* A troop or company, especially, a company of actors, minstrels, acrobats, or performers of any sort [F, see TROOP]

troup'i-al, 1 trūp'ı-əl, 2 trup'ı-al, *n* Same as TROOPIAL

Trous'dale, 1 trous'dēl, 2 trous'dāl *n* A county in N central Tennessee 107 sq m county-seat, Hartsville

trou'sered, 1 trou'zerd, 2 trou'gerd, *a* Clad in trousers, masculine

The inferior or *trousered* half of the creation
T HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxford* vol 1 p 309 [T & F 1868]

trou'ser-ing, 1 trou'zər-ıŋ, 2 trou'ser-ing, *n* A fabric suitable for trousers **trow'ser-ing‡**

trou'sers, 1 trou'zərz, 2 trou'gerz, *n pl* A garment worn by men and boys, covering the body from the waist to the ankles or knees, and dividing so as to make a separate covering for each leg, pantaloons [< F *trousses*, pl of *trousse*, see TROUSSE] **trow'sers‡**
— **bag'-trou"sers,** *n pl* The sack-like garments for the legs worn in Mohammedan countries by men

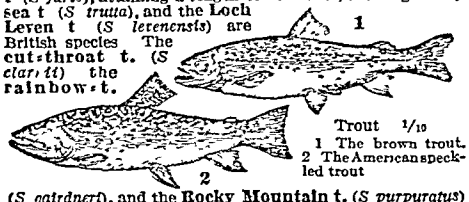
trousse, 1 trūs, 2 trus, *n* **1.** A collection of small implements in a sheath or case, formerly, a case containing knives, tweezers, etc , fastened to the girdle, as, a surgeon's *trousse* **2** [Prov or Obs] Loppings from growing timber dead branches wrought into a newly made hedge [E] [F, see TRUSS, *n*]

trous"seau', 1 trū"sō', 2 tru"sō', *n* **1.** [-SEAUX', 1 -sō', 2 -ō', *pl*] A bride's outfit, especially of clothing **2** [Rare] A bundle, truss, pack [F, dim of *trousse*, see TROUSSE]

trout, 1 traut, 2 trout, *vi* To angle for trout

trout, *n* **1.** A salmonoid fish mostly found in fresh waters and non-anadromous, and highly esteemed as a game and food-fish (1) A black-spotted fish of the genus *Salmo*, with well-developed vomerine teeth and sexual

differences ill-defined The common **brown trout** or **river-t** (*S fario*), attaining a length of 30 inches, the **migratory sea t** (*S trutta*), and the **Loch Leven t** (*S levenensis*) are British species The **cut-throat t.** (*S clarki*) the **rainbow-t.**



Trout 1/10
1 The brown trout. 2 The American speckled trout

(*S gairdneri*), and the **Rocky Mountain t.** (*S purpuratus*) are species of western North America (2) A red- or gray-spotted fish of the genus *Salvelinus*, having the shaft of the vomer toothless a char The common **speckled t** or **brook-t.** (*S fontinalis*), the great **lake-t.** (*S namaycush*), and the **Dolly-Varden t.** (*S malma*) are American species 2. A fish of some other family resembling or supposed to resemble the above (1) A galaxiid so called in Australia and New Zealand (2) [Western U S] A hexagrammoid or California rock-trout (3) [Local, U S] The spotted weakfish (*Cynoscion nebulosus*) **salt water t.**‡. (4) [Southern U S] A black bass [< AS *truht* < L *tructa*, < Gr *trōktēs*, nibbler, < *trōgō*, nibble] — **Blackiston's trout**, same as TROUWO — **Stone'-trout"**, n A variety of rainbow-trout (*Salmo tridens stonei*). nissuce trout — **trout'-bas"ket**, n An anglers flat-sided creel often carried by trout-fishermen — **t.-bird**, n [Local U S] The golden plover — **t.-colored**, a White, spotted with black, bay, or sorrel, as, a *trout-colored* horse — **t.-farm**, n An establishment for the artificial propagation of trout — **t.-gudgeon**, n A gobioid fish of the genus *Kreffftius* of Australia — **t.-hole**, n A pool or other place in a stream where trout congregate — **t.-house**, n A crustaceous parasite of the trout, sug — **t.-perch**, n 1 A percopsoid fish (*Percopsis guttatus*) of the rivers and Great Lakes of the United States, trout-like, but with mouth and scales perch-like 2. The *Columbia transmontana* of the Columbia river basin 3 [Local, U S] The black bass — **t.-pickerel**, n The banded pickerel (*Lsox americanus*) — **t.-shad**, n The weakfish — **t.-spoon**, n A small spoon-bait to be used in taking trout — **von Behr t.**, the common European trout (*Salmo fario*), as introduced into the United States by von Behr

Other compounds are used, as, **trout-fisherman**, **t.-hook**, **t.-line**, **t.-net**, **t.-pond**, **t.-rod**, **t.-stream**, **t.-tackle** — **trout'ful**, a Holding many trout, as a stream — **trout'-less**, a Containing no trout — **trout'let**, n A young or small trout **trout'ling**‡ — **trout'y**, a Containing trout

trou'vaille", 1 trū-vä'ya, 2 tru-va'ye, n [F] Something found by good luck a godsend

trou"vère', } 1 trū-vēr', -vûr', 2 tru-ver', -vûr', n One
trou"veur', } of a class of narrative poets of northern France who wrote in the langue d'ou from the 11th to the 14th century The trouvères were distinct from the troubadours, and to them are due the gest, the fabliau, the Arthurian romance, the Roman du Renart and Roman de la Rose, the prose chronicles, the mystery, etc Compare MEISTERSINGER and TROUBADOUR

The established idea that the poetry of the *trouvères* was entirely founded upon imitation of that of the troubadours has been ably combated by Paul Meyer who comes to the conclusion that the poetry of the north of France was essentially no less original than that of the south *Encye Brit* 11th ed vol xxvii p 312

[F, < *trouver* see TROUBADOUR]

Trou"ville', 1 trū-vil', 2 tru-vil', n A seaport in Calvados department, France seaside resort [TROUBADOUR

tro"va-to're, 1 trō"vä-tō'rē, 2 trō"vä-tō'rē, n [It] Same as

Tro"va-to're, Il [It] An opera by Verdi to the book of Salvatore Cammarano, based on a tragedy by Vega The Count de Luna aims to marry Leonora who is in love with Manrico the troubadour Leonora takes poison the count orders the execution of Manrico and from Azucena learns too late that he has killed his own brother See OPERA

trove, 1 trōv 2 trōv *a* Found only in **treasure-trove**. [OF, pp of *trover*, F *trouver*, see TROUBADOUR]

trove, *n* [Rare] A thing found

tro'ver, 1 trō'vėr, 2 trō'vėr, *n* *Law* An action to recover the value of personal property of the plaintiff wrongfully converted by another to his own use Trover was originally an action of trespass on the case for damages against one who had found the goods of another and who refused to give them up on demand to the owner, which refusal was in law, a conversion or appropriation of them by the finder hence the action came to be called "trover and conversion The finding however, became a fiction, and the substance of the action is the wrongful withholding or "conversion of the goods [< F *trouver*, see TROUVÈRE]

trow, 1 trō, 2 trō, *vt & vi* [Archaic] **1.** To suppose, think 2†. To trust 3†. To wonder [< AS *treōwian*, trust, < *treōwe*, true]

trow[1], *n* **1.** A boat having amidships an open well through which to spear fish, also, a boat with a bottomed well for conveying or keeping fish **2.** A channel or flume, as for a mill-wheel [Var of TROUGH]

trow[2], *n* *Folk-lore* An underground elf that works in metal Compare TROLL[2], DROW[2] [= TROLL[2], *n*]

Trow'bridge, 1 trō'brij, 2 trō'brĭdg, *n* **1. John Townsend** (9/11827–2/11916) An American novelist poet, and writer. 2 A market-town in Wiltshire England

trow'el, 1 trau'el, 2 trow'ĕl, *vt* [-ELED or -ELLED, -ELING, -ELLING or -EL-LING] To apply, as plaster, with a trowel, n **1.** A flat-bladed, sometimes pointed implement having an offset handle parallel, or nearly so, with the blade used by masons, plasterers, and molders

When it is necessary to flatter she lays it on as with a *trowel*
H JAMES JR *Partial Portraits Du Maurier* p 367 [MACM 1888]

2. A small concave scoop with a handle used in digging about small plants, potting them, etc **3.** A flat steel instrument, very elastic, about two feet long, with a handle at one end, used to spread the paint evenly on oilcloth **4.** A molders' smoothing-tool See MOLDER [< F *truelle*, < L *trulla*, dim of *trua*, ladle] — **Scotch trowel**, a square trowel — **trow'el bay"o-net**, n See BAYONET — **trow'el-beak"**, n A Sumatran broadbill (*Corydon sumatranus*)



Trowels
1 Garden. 2. Circle or cove 3 Corner or inside 4. Marcin 5 Step-pedging 6 Pointing 7 Tile-setters 8 Gaging 9 Brick. 10 Plastering

trow'el-ful, 1 trau'el-ful, 2 trow'ĕl-fŭl, *n* [FULS, *pl*] As much as a trowel holds

trowles'worth-ite, 1 trōlz'wŏrth-īt, 2 trōls'worth-īt, *n* *Petrol* A crystalline rock composed essentially of fluorite, orthoclase, tourmaline, and quartz, and formed from granite through alteration by pneumatolysis [< *Trowlesworth*, Cornwall England]

troy[1], 1 troi, 2 trōy, *n* A system of weight-measures formerly used for various articles, but now only by goldsmiths and jewellers for weighing precious metals and precious stones also used attributively According to this system, 24 grains (*gr*) = 1 penny weight (*dwt*), 20 penny weights = 1 ounce (*oz*), 12 ounces = 1 pound (*lb*)

Note — 1 lb troy = 5,760 grains In weighing diamonds 1 carat = 3 168 troy grains and is divided into quarters, which are called carat-grains See also CARAT See WEIGHT [< *Troyes*, France] **troy weight‡** — **Scotch troy weight**, a system once used in Scotland, the Netherlands, and parts of France, in which the stone was reckoned at 16 pounds and the pound at 16 ounces The prohibited at the Union, it long continued to be used for weighing the grosser objects of trade **Dutch weight‡**.

Troy[2], *n* **1** An ancient city in Troas Asia Minor, the scene of Homer's Iliad the modern **Hissarlik** See TROJAN **2.** A city, county-seat of Pike county Ala **3** A town in Cheshire county, N H **4** A manufacturing city, county-seat of Rensselaer county, N Y, seat of Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute (non-sectarian), founded in 1824 **5** A city, county-seat of Miami county, O **6** A borough in Bradford county, Pa **7.** A town in Orleans county, Vt

Troyes, 1 trwä, 2 trwä, *n* A town in Aube department, France, former capital of Champagne, taken by the Allies, Feb 7 and Mar 4, 1814, and by Napoleon, Feb 23, 1814

Troy"on', 1 trwä"yōn', 2 trwä"yon', **Constant** (9/11813–2/11865) A French painter of landscapes and animals

tru'age†, *n* **1.** A pledge of peace or truth given on payment of a tax **2** An impost, tax, tribute **3** An act of homage **trew'age†**

tru'an-cy, 1 trū'an-si, 2 tru'an-çy, *n* The act or state of being truant

tru'and-ise†, *n* A wandering, begging life **trow'and-ise†**; **tru'ant-ing†**.

tru'ant, 1 trū'ant, 2 tru'ant, *v* **I.** *i* [Rare] To squander, waste **II.** *i* To play the truant, idle away time [< OF *truander*, < *truand*, see TRUANT, *n*] **tru'and†**. — **tru'ant-ly**, *adv* In a truant manner

tru'ant, *a.* **1.** Shirking duty or attendance, especially, staying or running off without leave from home or from school, hence, idle, loitering **2.** Of, belonging to, or characterizing a truant, as, a *truant* disposition **triv'-ant†**; **tru'and†**; **tru'ant-ly†**.

tru'ant, *n* **1.** One who absents himself or runs off from the place of duty, especially, a child who stays away from school or home without leave, shirker **2†.** An idler, vagrant [OF, *also truand*, < Bret *truand*, vagabond] **tru'and†** — **tru'ant-school"**, n A school to which truant or vagabond children may be sent by order of a magistrate — **tru'ant-ship**, n Truancy

trub[1], 1 trŭb, 2 trūb, *n* A truffle [Cp TRUFFLE]

trub[2], *n* A slattern

trub'let, *n* Trouble

trub'tail†, *n* A short, squat woman

tru'bu, 1 trū'bū 2 tru'oo, *n* Same as TRABU

truc'cage†, *n* Same as TRUCKAGE[2]

truce, 1 trūs, 2 truç, *n* *Mil Law* **1.** An agreement between belligerents for a temporary suspension of hostilities an armistice Truces are either **partial**, limited to particular places or forces, or **general**, extending to all the belligerent forces

2. Temporary cessation or intermission, as of contest, pain, or action as a *truce* to his anxiety [ME *trues*, pl of *treice*, TRUF] — **truce'-break"er**, n One who violates a truce, covenant, or engagement — **t. of God**, in feudal times, a cessation of private war during certain week-days and on fasts and festivals enforced by the Church under pain of excommunication Italso especially protected tillers of the soil and women from violence It was widely respected for three centuries **peace of God‡**, **peace of the Church‡**.

The *Truce of God* was most powerful in the 12th century but with the 13th its influence waned as the kings gradually gained control over the nobles and substituted the king's peace for that of the Church *Encye Brit* 11th ed, vol xxvii p 321

— **truce'less**, *a* **1.** Having no truce **2** Unforbearing

Tru'chas Peaks, 1 trū'chas 2 tru'chäs Mountains in New Mexico, 13 306 ft and 13 275 ft high

truch'man†, *n* An interpreter, *dragoman* **truche'ment†**.

tru"el-da'tion†, *n* A killing

truck[1], 1 truk, 2 trŭk, *v* **I.** *t* To give in exchange, sell or trade, as petty articles, barter, peddle, as, to *truck* vegetables **II.** *i* To exchange or sell commodities, peddle, hawk [< OF *troquer*, barter]

truck[2], *v* **I** *t* To cart or move about on a truck or vehicle, as, to *truck* furniture **II.** *i* [Colloq] To drive a vehicle for cartage, as, he *trucks* for a living

truck[1], *n* **1.** Commodities for sale, exchange, or barter, especially, goods readily handled, as, the shop was full of *truck* **2.** [U S] Garden produce for market, as, he raises *truck* **3** Same as TRUCK SYSTEM **4.** [Colloq] Worthless articles collectively, lumber, rubbish, as, thieves will not touch that *truck* **5.** [Colloq] The act of bartering [< OF *troc* < *troquer*, barter] — **poor truck** [Slang U S] poor, ignorant people, collectively, articles of inferior value — **t. economy** (*Polit Econ*), the age or practise of barter

Truck-economy is the term used to denote the period which precedes the use of money . Barter is included as a sub head under *truck-economy*
R T ELY *Intro to Polit Econ* p 50 [CHAUT 1889]

— **truck'-house"**, n [U S] A building for the storage of goods especially, a storehouse at an Indian trading-post **truck'ing-house"‡**. — **t.-shop**, n [Prov Eng] A store belonging to a truck system tommy-shop — **t.-store**, n [Local, U S] **1** A greengrocer's store **2.** A truck-shop — **t. system**, the practise of paying wages of workmen in goods instead of money

Truck, in sense 2, is an element of some self-explaining compounds as, **truck-farm**, **t.-farmer**, **t.-farming**, **t.-garden**, **t.-land**, **t.-patch**, **t.-peddler**.

truck[2], *n* **1.** A strong vehicle, variously constructed, especially one with four wheels, for transporting freight, merchandise, and other heavy articles **2** A low barrow-like vehicle with two small stout wheels in place of one, and a forward lip, for use in moving barrels, boxes, trunks, etc, by hand, as in a warehouse **3.** A two-, three-, four-, or sometimes six-wheeled vehicle used about railway-stations, etc, as for moving trunks by man-power or electric power specif called **baggage truck**, or in a two-wheeled form sometimes **freight-t.**, or if four-wheeled, large or small, a **wagon-t.**

Trucks
1 Factory 2 Electric 3 Box 4 Warehouse 5 Barrel

4 A set of wheels or runners in a framework, designed to support the whole or part of something, a swiveling carriage, as, a *car-truck*, a casemate-*truck* **5.** [Eng] A platform freight-car, rubble-car **6** *Naut* A wooden disk at the upper extremity of a mast or upper end of the skysail-pole of a ship, having holes through which signal- or pennant-halyards are rove **7.** A wheel the original sense, now rare, and usually implying a small wheel without a tire [< L *trochus*, see TROCHUS]

— **aerial truck**, a vehicle carrying aerial fire-ladders — **tel'e-scope-truck"**, n A freight-truck that will grasp and hold a packing-box by sliding hooks operated from the handles — **truck'-hol"ster**, n A cross-beam or bolster forming a part of a car-truck, usually supporting the weight of one end of a car — **t.-frame**, n The skeleton or built-up structure of a car-truck, to which are attached the journal boxes, springs, etc — **t.-horse**, n A stout, heavy horse suitable for drawing a truck — **t.-jack**, n A lifting-jack hung from a pair of wheels and used to lift logs etc, as in mounting on a truck — **t. wheel**, n A wheel of a truck in a locomotive, one of the small wheels other than a driving-wheel — **t.-windlass**, n A windlass mounted on a truck for convenience in hauling the ropes of a block and tackle, etc

truck'‡, *n* An old game of bowls, played on a board with 13 holes to receive the balls

truck'age[1], 1 truk'ij, 2 trŭk'ag, *n* **1.** Money paid for conveyance of goods on trucks, truck-charges **2.** The act of conveying goods by trucks

truck'age[2]**†**, *n* Exchange barter

Truck'ee riv'er, 1 truk'ī 2 trŭk'ē A river in E California and W Nevada length, 125 m to Pyramid Lake

truck'er[1], 1 truk'er, 2 trŭk'er, *n* **1.** A market-gardener **2.** One who barters or sells commodities, hawker, trader **3.** [Scot] A vagabond, rogue

truck'er[2], *n* **1.** One who drives or supplies trucks **2.** *Brickmaking* One who wheels pallets of green bricks to the yard for hacking or to the racks for stacking

truck'l(e)[2], 1 truk'l, 2 trŭk'l, *v* [TRUCK'LED, TRUCK'LD[2], TRUCK'LING] **I.** *i* **1.** To curry favor with servile art, yield or serve in an obsequious and unmanly way, as, to *truckle* to a lord **2†.** To sleep in a trundle-bed **II†.** *t* To trundle [< TRUCKLE, *n*, < LL *trochlea*, small wheel, < L *trochlea*, pulley, < Gr *trochilea*, pulley, < *trochos*, see TROCHAL] — **truck'ler**, *n*

truck'le, *n* [Prov Eng or Obs] **1.** A small wheel caster **2** A trundle-bed **3.** A small flat cheese — **truck'le-bed"**, n Same as TRUNDLE-BED — **t.-cheese**, n Same as TRUCKLE, 3

truck'man[1], 1 truk'man, 2 trŭk'man, *n* [TRUCK'MEN, *pl*] A dealer in truck, one who trucks or trades

truck'man[2], *n* [TRUCK'MEN, *pl*] One who drives a truck, or conveys goods on a truck

truck'mas"ter, 1 truk'mas ter 2 trŭk'más'ter, *n* [U S] An officer in charge of the trade on Indian reservations

truck'-pot", *n* [Scot] Same as TRACK-POT, see TRACK, *v*

trucks, 1 truks, 2 trŭks, *n pl* [Slang, Eng] Trousers

truckt, *pp* Trucked S S

tru'cu-lence, 1 trū'kiu-lens, 2 tru'cū-lĕnç (XIII), *n* The state or quality of being truculent, savageness of aspect or behavior, ferocity [< L *truculentia*, < *truculentus*, fierce, < *trux* (*truc-*), fierce] **tru'cu-len-cy‡**

tru'cu-lent, 1 trū'kiu-lent, 2 tru'cū-lĕnt, *a* **1.** Having the character or the spirit of a savage, barbarous, cruel **2.** Awakening terror, ferocious [OF, < L *truculentus*; see TRUCULENCE] — **-ly**, *adv* — **-ness**, *n* [Rare]

trudge, 1 truj, 2 trŭdg, *n* [TRUDGED, TRUDG'ING] To make one's way on foot, especially wearily or without spirit, walk or march with labor

He *trudged* along through copse and brake
WORDSWORTH *Peter Bell* pt 1, st 29.

[< Sw dial *truga*, snow-shoe]

trudge[1], *n* A walk on foot, especially a tiresome one

trudge'†, *n* An interpreter, truchman **trudge'man†**.

trudg'en, 1 truj'en 2 trŭdg'ĕn, *a* Of or pertaining to Trudgen an amateur swimmer, who devised the **trudgen stroke**, a stroke used in swimming-races in which the swimmer, face down, reaches forward alternately with each arm but kicks with both legs at once sometimes, but erroneously, *trudgeon* See SWIMMING

Tru'dy, 1 trū'di, 2 tru'dy, *n* Gertrude a diminutive form

true, 1 trū, 2 tru, *vt* [TRUED, TRU'ING] **1.** To bring to conformity with a standard or requirement, form or adjust as with geometrical precision, put in right relation, as, to *true* a frame or a tool **2†.** To verify

true, *a* [TRU'ER, TRU'EST] **1.** Faithful to fact or reality, conformable to the actual state of things, not false or erroneous, as, a *true* judgment or proposition In this sense *true* is often used elliptically for *it is true* or *that is true*, as, *true*, I hated him **2.** Faithful to appearances, conformable to what it seems or claims to be; genuine, not counterfeit, as, a *true* specimen, *true* gold **3.** Faithful in adherence to friends, promises, or principles, loyal, stedfast, constant, as, *true* love, a *true* friend **4** Faithful to an established standard, conformable to a rule or really existing type or pattern; exact **5** Faithful to the requirements of law or justice, legitimate, rightful, as, the *true* king **6.** Faithful to the truth in general, not given to falsehood or deceit;

veracious, truthful, honest, as, a *true* witness, a *true* man **7.** Faithful to the promise or predicted event, correctly indicative, to be relied upon, as, a *true* sign **8.** *Anat* Possessing all the attributes of a developed organ or structure of its class, complete, also, fulfilling a given function, homologous with organs performing a like function, or being the essential part of an organ **9.** Of pure strain or pedigree, as, a *true collie* dog **10.** *Biol* (1) Conformed to the structure of the type, as, a *true* insect (2) Properly so called said of a plant or animal, as distinguished from others improperly so called, as, a *true* locust **11.** Exactly correspondent in pitch or key, in perfect tune, as, his voice is *true*

A *true* bell is that in which the third and fifth are heard in right relation to the fundamental

A E BOSTWICK in *Annual Cyclopædia* 1890, p 712, col 2

12† Sure [< AS *trēowe*, true]

SYN. see ACTUAL, AUTHENTIC, CORRECT, FAITHFUL, HONEST, JUST, MORAL, PURE, RIGHT

— out of true, not in line of adjustment said of a mark or part, as in a drawing or a machine — **the t ,** reality as apprehended by perception of the rational or logical faculty, also, that which is true distinguished from *the beautiful* and *the good* See BEAUTIFUL GOOD — **t anomaly,** see ANOMALY, 3 — **t as steel, the gospel,** etc , to be depended upon with absolute confidence of unimpeachable veracity unquestionable reliable — **t. bill** (*Law*), the endorsement by a grand jury on a bill of indictment which they find to be sustained by the evidence also, a bill so endorsed — **true' blue".** **I** *a* Of uncompromising principles loyal faithful **II** *n* A person strictly adherent to his convictions, set, sect, or party specif , in the 17th century, a Presbyterian of the more rigid persuasion — **t.-born,** *a* Of legitimate birth, having qualities, characters, or titles by heredity, as a *true-born* Turk — **t -bred,** *a* **1** Bred to a pure strain or stock, reproducing characteristics typical of a strain or breed **2.** Well-bred — **t cartilage,** the cartilage that at first forms the skeleton hyaline cartilage — **t corpus luteum,** a corpus luteum that has been produced by pregnancy — **t = derived†,** *a* True-born — **t devoted†,** *a* Of unwavering devotion or fidelity — **t disposing†,** *a* Disposing or arranging justly, or for the prevalence of truth and right — **t -dividing†,** *a* Having a correct anticipation of fact; forecasting truly — **t fresco,** see FRESCO, 1 (1) — **t -hearted,** *a* Loyal, faithful honest, sincere — **t -heartedness,** *n* — **T. Inspiration Society,** see AMANIST — **t ligament,** a fascial band that connects viscera with surrounding structures as distinguished from peritoneal folds that perform the same function — **t -love,** *n* **1** One truly beloved or loving specif , one of an engaged pair, sweetheart used also adjectively **2†.** Same as TRUE-LOVERS' KNOT Compare TRUELOVE See KNOT[1] *n* **3†** A condiment for sweetening the breath — **t molar,** a molar that is formed independently, not replacing a milk-tooth — **t place** (*Astron*) the position of the sun, moon, a planet, or a comet, as if seen from the center of the earth, with allowance made for the velocity of light due to the distance of the object — **t rib,** a rib attached to spine and sternum distinguished from *floating rib* — **t -stitch,** *n* An embroidery-stitch alike on both sides, through-stitch — **t to name,** not varying from its true species, as a plant a term used by *seedsmen* — **t vertebra,** one of the movable or non-ankylosed vertebræ — **t vocal cords,** the lower folds of the mucous membrane of the larynx, the only ones actually concerned in the production of voice — **t. water,** mean depth of water at a given place

true†, *n* **1.** Truth covenant pledge **2** [TRUES or TRUCE, *pl*] Temporary suspension of hostilities, truce

True[2], *n* **1. Alfred Charles** (⁵/₂₁1853–), an American agricultural expert **2 Frederick William** (⁷/₂1858–⁴/₂₁ 1914), an American biologist and author

true, 1 trū, 2 tru, *adv* **1.** In truth truly **2.** In a true and accurate manner, as, the wheel runs *true*

true'love", 1 trū'luv , 2 tru'lŏv', *n* The herb-truelove or herb-Paris (see HERB-PARIS) so called, according to Dr Prior, because its four leaves are set together in the form of a true-lovers' knot See TRUE-LOVERS KNOT, under KNOT[1]

true'ness, 1 trū'nes, 2 tru'nĕs, *n* The quality of being true, truth

He has most of the virtue of *trueness* who most painstakingly and sincerely adjusts his judgments to the realities that have most value in relation to the supreme end of the Virtuous Life

G T LADD *Philos of Conduct* p 303 [a. '02]

'true'pen"ny, 1 trū'pen ı 2 tru'pĕn ɔ, *n* [Colloq] An honest fellow, also, according to some, a sly fellow cozener, an old soldier

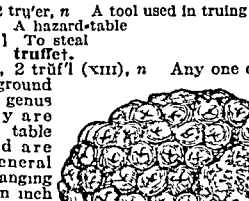
tru'er, 1 trū'er, 2 tru'er, *n* A tool used in truing

true'sta"ble†, *n* A hazard-table

truff†, *vt* [Scot] To steal

truff†, *n* Turf **truffet.**

truf'fle, 1 truf'l, 2 trŭf'l (XIII), *n* Any one of various fleshy underground fungi of the genus *Tuber* They are regarded as a table delicacy and are shaped in general like a potato ranging from ¹/₄ of an inch to 3 or 4 inches in diameter The best French species is *T melanosporum* Truffles lie just below the surface of the ground, and are discovered by the help of swine or dogs the animals being guided by the odor of the fungus ' [< OF *truffe* dim of *truffe*, < L *tuber*, < √ *tu* in *tumco* swell] — **truf'flebee"tle,** *n* A European silphid beetle (*Anisotoma cinnamonea*) — **t.-dog,** *n* A small dog trained to search out truffles — **t.-worm,** *n* A maggot infesting truffles — **truf'fled,** *a* Stuffed or cooked with truffles



Truffle (Tuber æstivum)

trug[1], 1 trug, 2 trŭg, *n* **1** [Prov Eng] A wooden basket used by greengrocers and gardeners **2** A milk-pail **3** A box with side handles for carrying coal peat, etc **4†.** A measure of wheat, two-thirds of a bushel

trug[2]†, *n* A trull, harlot — **trug'ging-house" or -place"†,** *n* A brothel

trug'man†, *n* Same as TRUCHMAN

tru'ing-tool", 1 trū'ıŋ-tūl 2 tru'ıŋ-tōōl', *n* A tool for turning down true the face of a grindstone or abrading-wheel

tru'ish†, *a* Somewhat true

tru'ism, 1 trū'ızm 2 tru'ĭsm, *n* A self-evident or unquestionable truth, a statement so plainly true as hardly to require statement or proof often used in a derogatory sense for an unimportant truth or statement opposed to *falsism* SYN. see ADAGE, AXIOM — **tru"is-mat'ic,** *a* Of pertaining to, or consisting of truisms **tru-is'tic.**

truite', 1 trwıt 2 trwi te', *a* [F] *Ceram* Having a delicately crackled surface said of Japan ware and porcelain

Tru-Jil'lo, 1 trū-hĭl'yo, 2 tru-hĭl'yo, *n* **1.** A town in Cáceres province, Spain **2.** A seaport town of Honduras, capital of Colon department **3** A town in Libertad department, Peru **4.** A state of Venezuela, 4,350 sq m **5.** Its capital **6. T. Alto,** a *municipality of Porto Rico*

trull, 1 trul, 2 trŭl, *vt* [Prov Eng] To trundle — **trull'er,** *n*

trull, *n* **1** A common prostitute, drab, strumpet **2.** A slattern **3†.** A village girl, lass [< G *trolle*] **trulf.**

Trul'lan, 1 trul'ən, 2 trŭl'an, *a* Of or pertaining to the trullus, a domed chamber of the Byzantine imperial palace in Constantinople noting any council held in this chamber, *specif , the first Trullan or sixth Ecumenical Council* (680–681) and the second Trullan or Quinisext Council of 692, regarded as ecumenical by the Eastern but not by the Western Church [< LL *trullus*, dome, < L *trulla*, see TROWEL]

trul'li-za'tion†, *n* The act of plastering with a trowel

trul'lo, 1 trŭl'lo, 2 trŭl'lo, *n* [TRULL'ıı, 1 -ll, 2 -ll, *pl*] *Archeol* An early stone structure of southern Italy similar to the Sardinian noraghi and serving a like purpose [< LL *trullus*, dome, < L *trulla*, trowel]

tru'ly, 1 trū'lı, 2 tru'ly, *adv* **1.** In conformity with fact or reality, as, it was *truly* spoken **2** In strict conformity with a rule or purpose, with accuracy or nice precision, as, the bridge is *truly* built, he argued *truly* **3** In accordance with assumed obligations, with loyalty, honesty, or fidelity, also, sincerely, as *truly* reliable **4** In accordance with what is right, conformably to justice and propriety **5** In very deed, certainly, surely, verily often used as an expletive, as, *truly*, you have done well by yourself **6.** Lawfully, legally [< AS *trēowlice*, < *trēowe*, true] **true'lyt.** SYN. see ARIGHT

Tru'mans-burg, 1 trū'manz-bûrg, 2 tru'mans-bûrg, *n* A village in Tompkins county, N Y

Trum'bull, 1 trum bul, 2 trŭm'bul, *n* **1 Benjamin** (¹²/₂₁1735–³/₂1820), an American preacher, historian of Connecticut **2 Henry Clay** (⁶/₂1830–¹²/₂1903), an American clergyman and author, owner and editor of the *Sunday School Times* **3 John** (⁴/₂₁1750–⁵/₂₁1831), an American satirist and poet *McFingal* **4 John** (⁶/₂1756–¹¹/₁₀1843), an American painter of historic subjects. **5 Jonathan** (¹⁰/₂₁1710–⁸/₂₁1785), an American statesman governor of Connecticut during the Revolution, and adviser of Washington See BROTHER JONATHAN **6 Jonathan** (³/₂₁6 1710–⁸/₂1809), an American politician, aide-de-camp to Washington **7** A county in N E Ohio, 624 sq m county-seat, Warren **8** A town in Fairfield county, Conn

tru"meau', 1 tru"mō', 2 tru'mō', *n* [F] *Arch* A pier or pillar between two openings as in a double doorway

trum'mel, 1 trum'l, 2 trŭm'l, *n* [Local, U S] A round tin box, as for holding cake [< D *trommel*]

trumme'lett†, *n* A ringlet

trump[1], 1 trump, 2 trŭmp, *vt* **1.** To impose or obtrude unfairly, put in by fraud, as, that gloss was *trumped* on the text **2†.** To deceive, trick, dupe [< F *tromper*, < *trompe*, see TRUMP[2], *n*] — **to trump up,** to make up or invent for a fraudulent purpose concoct, as, he *trumped up* an excuse — **trump'er,** *n* [Scot]

trump[2], *v* *Card-playing* **I.** *t* To play a trump to, win or take with a trump-card **II.** *i* To play a trump-card to a lead from another suit

trump[3], *vt* [Archaic] To blow a trumpet make a noise suggesting a trumpet, as a *trumping* elephant

trump, *a* [Colloq] Superior to all the rest, most attractive

trump[1], *n* **1.** *Card-playing* A card of that suit that *temporarily ranks above* all others usually determined by certain rules governing the game played **2.** The suit thus determined usually in the plural, as, spades are *trumps* **3** Same as TRUMP-CARD **4** [Colloq] A very satisfactory person, good fellow

The women, in spite of an odious hump
Which he wore on his back, all thought him a *trump*

Saxe *Richard of Gloster* st 1

5†. Same as RUFF[3], 2 [< F *triomphe*, see TRIUMPH, *n*]

— declared trump (*Whist*), a trump arbitrarily chosen before the play as distinguished from a turned trump — **losing t.** (*Bridge Whist*), a trump which may be drawn by the opponents — **trump'-card",** *n* **1.** The card that determines the trump-suit, also, in some games as cribbage, a card turned up like a trump and used in some way determined by the rules of the game, but giving no rank to others of its suit **2** A card of the trump-suit **3** Figuratively, any means which above all others secures a given end, as, the plaintiff's confessed testimony was a *trump-card* for the defense — **t signal,** *n* In whist an arbitrary intimation to one's partner that one wishes him to lead trumps, made by discarding first a high card and then a low one, instead of discarding the lower one first, as would be the ordinary rule — **turned t** (*Whist*), the last card dealt, which is turned face upward before the dealer and indicates the trump suit — **weak t** (*Bridge Whist*), a trump that is valueless except for trumping plain suits

trump[2], *n* **1.** [Scot] A jew's-harp **2** [Poetic or Archaic] *Mus* A trumpet **3.** [Rare] A trumpeting **4†.** A trumpeter **5†.** A pipe, tube [< OF and F *trompe*, = LL *tromba*, < L *tuba*, pipe]

trump'ert, *n* A trumpeter

trump'er-y, 1 trump'ər-ı, 2 trŭmp'er-y **I.** *a* Having a showy appearance, but valueless, hence, deceiving, delusive **II.** *n* **1.** Showy stuff of no real value, worthless finery, gewgaws

Love is not pedlar's *trumpery* bought and sold

COWPER *Hope* l 330

2 Any kind of useless accumulations, trash, rubbish, hence, nonsense, absurdity, mummery **3** Deceit, trickery [< F *tromperie*, < *tromper*, see TRUMP[1], *v*]

trum'pet, 1 trum'pet, 2 trŭm'pĕt, *v* **I.** *t* **1.** To proclaim by or as by trumpet, publish abroad, as, to *trumpet* praises **2** To shape like the mouth of a trumpet. **II.** *i* To give forth a sound from or as from a trumpet, as, the *trumpeting* of wild swans [< F *trompeter*, < *trompe*, see TRUMP[2], *n*]

trum'pet, *n* **1** A wind-instrument with a flaring mouth, specif , in music, a soprano brass wind-instrument of penetrating sound, usually a long tube with a cup-shaped mouthpiece, and often coiled so as to be conveniently handled The sounds are modified by the action of the player's lips, and may be varied also by the addition of slides valves, and keys Compare CORNET See plate of MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

The *trumpet* of which our bugle is the sister seems to antedate all musical instruments as it appeared on the Egyptian bas-relief at Thebes and was also used by the Israelites The *trumpets* of the Romans were both straight and crooked A shell bored at the end, and a horn with the point removed were the most primitive forms of the instrument A change from the straight tube of the *trumpet* to one bent into three parallel lines was made about the middle of the fifteenth century ELIZABETH B CUSTER *following the Guidon* pref p 9 (n 1890)

2. A powerful reed-stop in an organ **3.** Something resembling a trumpet in form (1) A funnel or flaring tube serving to lead or conduct something, as rovings in weaving or a coupling-pin to a draw-head (2) A similar tube for collecting and conducting sounds to the ear, an ear-trumpet (3) *Her* A long straight tube with expanded end (4) A trumpet-shell (5) *pl Bot* A pitcher-plant (*Sarracenia flava*) of the southern United States, trumpetleaf (6) A trumpet-creeper **4** A loud penetrating sound like that of a trumpet, trumpeting **5** Same as LITUUS, 2 **6†.** A trumpeter [< F *trompette*, dim of *trompe*, see TRUMP[2], *n*] — **electric trumpet,** a trumpet-like resonator to increase the sound from an electric buzzer — **feast of trumpets,** a Jewish festival prescribed by the Levitical law for the first two days in the month of Tisri as a celebration of the beginning of the ancient ecclesiastical year, now the first month of the Hebrew calendar — **trum'pet-an"i-mal'cule,** *n* A stentor — **t.-ash,** *n* Same as TRUMPET-CREEPER — **t -banner,** *n* A small flag flying from a trumpet common in the middle ages — **t -bird,** *n* **1.** A trumpeter, or psophioid bird **2.** The Abyssinian hornbill — **t.-call,** *n* A summons by sound of a trumpet, hence, an urgent summons to any service — **t.-conch,** *n* A trumpet-shell — **t -fish,** *n* **1.** A snipefish **2.** A tobacco-pipe fish — **t -fly,** *n* A bot-fly — **t -gall,** *n* A small trumpet-shaped gall on North-American grape-vines, produced by an unknown gall-fly called *Cecidomyia vitis viticola* — **t.-gourd,** *n* A variety of the common bottle-gourd (*Lagenaria vulgaris*, var *clavata*) — **t -lamp,** *n* [Eng] *Mining* A form of safety-lamp — **t -lily,** *n* The calla-lily, also, any one of several other lilies with long trumpet-like flowers, as the long-flowered lily (*Lilium longiflorum*) — **t.-major,** *n Mil* The head *trumpeter* — **t -marine,** *n* Same as SEA-TRUMPET, 1, the tromba marina — **t -milkweed,** *n* Wild lettuce so called from its stout hollow stem — **t -plant,** *n* Same as TRUMPETLEAF — **t -shaped,** *a* Shaped like a trumpet, tubular with a dilated trumpet-like summit, as certain gamopetalous corollas — **t.-shell,** *n* A large tritonoid gastropod, having a turreted shell often highly colored and used for blowing like a trumpet sea-trumpet See illus under TRITON — **t.-stone,** *n* The blast of a trumpet hence, a clear loud tone of voice often figurative as, to denounce vice in *trumpet-tones* — **t -tongued,** *a* Loud-voiced — **t -tree,** *n* A West-Indian and South-American tree (*Cecropia peltata*) whose hollow branches are used for musical instruments See CECROPIA **trum'pet-wood"t.** — **t -vine,** *n* The trumpet-creeper or trumpet-honeysuckle

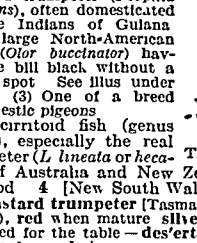
trum'pet-creep"er, 1 trum'pet-krīp'ər, 2 trŭm'pĕt-crēp'er, *n* A woody vine (*Tecoma radicans*) of the southern United States, often cultivated elsewhere for ornament It climbs by aerial rootlets and has odd-pinnate leaves, and scarlet trumpet-shaped flowers about 2½ inches long in terminal corymbs

trum'pet-er, 1 trum'pet-ər, 2 trŭm'pĕt-er, *n* **1** One who sounds a trumpet, specif , a soldier in a cavalry regiment who gives signals with the trumpet, hence, one who publishes something loudly abroad

Above all, do not blow your own trumpets No *trumpeter* ever rose to be a general

E E HALE *What Careers* p 27 [R BROS 1878]

2 An animal that makes a sound like a trumpet or is likened to a trumpeter (1) A South-American psophioid bird related to the cranes, having a stout vaulted bill and long flowing rump-feathers, especially the golden-breasted trumpeter (*Psophia crepitans*), often domesticated by the Indians of Guiana (2) A large North-American swan (*Olor buccinator*) having the bill black without a yellow spot See illus under SWAN (3) One of a breed of domestic pigeons **3** A carnivorous fish (genus *Latris*), especially the real trumpeter (*L lineata* or *hecateia*) of Australia and New Zealand, highly esteemed as food **4** [New South Wales] A trumpeter-perch



Trumpeter (Psophia) ¹/₁₀

— bastard trumpeter [Tasmania] a carnivorous fish (*Latris forsteri*), **red** when mature **silver** when immature highly esteemed for the table — **des'ert-trum"pet-er,** *n* Same as MORO[2] — **real t ,** see TRUMPETER, 3 — **trum'pet-er-perch",** *n* A theraponoid fish — **t -whiting,** *n* [Austral] A fish (*Sillago bassensis*) of New South Wales

trum'pet-flow"er, 1 trum'pet-flau'ər, 2 trŭm'pĕt-flow'er, *n* Any one of various large tubular flowers, or of the plants that bear them Specif (1) The trumpet-creeper and other plants of the same genus, or of the kindred genus *Bignonia* of the same family as, the Chinese *trumpetflower* and the cross-vine (2) Any one of various trumpet-shaped flowers or their plants of other genera or families, as the trumpet-honeysuckle

trum'pet-hon'ey-suck"le, 1 trum'pet-hun'ı-suk'l, 2 trŭm'pĕt-hon'ı-sŭk'l *n* A twining honeysuckle (*Lonicera sempervirens*) with oblong leaves, and trumpet-shaped flowers, scarlet without and yellow within, in sessile whorls It is an evergreen in the southern and middle United States, but deciduous farther north Compare HONEYSUCKLE, 1 **trum'pet-flow"er†.**

trum'pet-ing, 1 trum'pet-ıŋ, 2 trŭm'pĕt-ing, *n* **1** The act of one who or that which trumpets **2.** *Coal-mining* A small channel or passage in the corner of a shaft

trum'pet-leaf", 1 trum'pet-lif', 2 trŭm'pĕt-lēf', *n* Any one of several pitcher-plants or sarracenias of the southern United States, with trumpet-shaped leaves

trum'pet-ry, 1 trum'pet-rı, 2 trŭm'pĕt-rȳ, *n* [Rare] The sound of trumpets, trumpets collectively

trum'pet-weed", 1 trum'pet-wid', 2 trŭm'pĕt-wēd', *n* **1** The joe-pye-weed **2** Same as TRUMPET-MILKWEED **3** A sea-weed, the sea-trumpet

trum'pet-wood", 1 trum'pet-wud', 2 trŭm'pĕt-wōōd', *n* Same as TRUMPET-TREE

trum'ple, 1 trum'pl, 2 trŭm'pl, *n* [Orkneys] The shank

trumpt, *pp* Trumped

trun'cal, 1 trun'kal, 2 trŭn'cal, *a* Of or pertaining to the trunk, as of the body or of a tree, main, principal [< L *truncus*, see TRUNK, *n*]

trun'cate, 1 trun'kāt, 2 trŭn'cāt, *vt* [-CAT-ED, -CAT-ING] **1** To cut the top or end from, cut off abruptly, *maim* **2.** *Crystal* To replace (an angle or an edge) by a single plane [< L *trunco*, pp *truncatus*, see TRUNK, *v*] — **truncated cone or pyramid** (*Geom*), a cone or pyramid whose vertex is cut off by a plane usually parallel to the base Any solid rectilinear geometrical figure may be similarly treated by cutting off its edges or corners producing a **truncated cube, icosododecahedron,** etc

trun'cate, *a* Terminating abruptly, appearing as tho cut or broken squarely off, as the apex of certain leaves and shells, the tail of certain birds, the caudal fin of some fishes, etc [< L *truncatus*, see TRUNCATE, v] — **trun'cate-ly,** *adv*

Trun"ca-tel'll-dæ, 1 trun-kă-tel'i-dē 2 trŭn"kă-tĕl'i-dē, *n pl* *Conch* A family of tæniogloss-ate gastropods having a long muscular rostrum used in progression, and a turreted shell with the apex truncated and the aperture oval **Trun"ca-tel'la,** *n* (t g) [< L *truncatus*, see TRUNCATE, v] — **trun"ca-tel'lid,** *n* — **trun"ca-tel'loid,** *a*

trun-ca'tion, 1 trun-kē'shan 2 trŭn-cā'shon, *n* **1.** The act of truncating, or the state of being truncated **2** *Crystal* Replacement of an edge or solid angle by a plane

trun-ca"to-sin'u-ate, 1 trun-kē"to-sin'yu-ēt, 2 trŭn-cā"to-sin'yu-āt, *a* Truncate and having a sinus [< L *truncatus* (see TRUNCATE, v) + SINUATE *a*]

trunch†, *n* A small stake **tronch†.**

trun'cheon†, *vt* To beat as with a truncheon cudgel

trun'cheon, 1 trun'chon *or* -shan, 2 trŭn'chon *or* -shon (XIII), *n* **1.** A short, heavy stick, a club usually made of wood, staff, as, the *truncheon* of a police constable **2.** The baton of a military officer or marshal **3.** *Her* The official badge of the earl marshal of England a golden rod tipped with black enamel and blazoned at one end with the sovereign's arms, at the other with the earl's **4.** A tree whose branches have been lopped off, tree-trunk the original meaning **5†.** The shaft of a spear or lance [< F *tronçon*, dim of *tronc* see TRUNK, *n*] **tron'chon‡; tron'choun‡** — **trun'cheoned,** *a* Armed or provided with a truncheon or with a similar weapon — **trun'cheon-eer'†, trun'cheon-er†,** *n* One who carries a truncheon or club as a weapon

trun'cule, 1 trun'kiūl, 2 trŭn'cūl, *n* A small branching stem bearing smaller branches [< L *trunculus*, dim of *truncus*, stock]

trun'cus, 1 trun'kus, 2 trŭn'cŭs, *n* **1.** *Anat & Zool* A trunk **2.** *Entom* The thorax **3** *Arch* Part of a pilaster pedestal [L , see TRUNK *n*] — **truncus arteriosus,** an arterial trunk, the chamber differentiated from the ventricle or arterial portion of the heart from which the beginning of the aorta and pulmonary artery are formed

trun'dle, 1 trun'dl, 2 trŭn'dl, *v* [TRUN'DLED, TRUN'DLING] **I.** *t* **1.** To cause to roll along freely, as a hoop, also, to move on supporting casters or small wheels

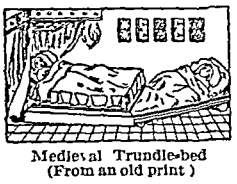
The Bath chairs [are] sometimes *trundled* by men
W WINTER *Gray Days and Gold* p 71 [MACM 1891]

2. To convey as in a vehicle rolling easily along **3.** To cause to move with a brisk swinging motion, as a mop **II.** *i* **1.** To roll, as on casters, bowl

Within the low-wheel'd chaise,
Her mother trundled to the gate
TENNYSON *The Talking Oak* st 28

2. To move with a brisk swinging motion **3** *Cric et* To bowl — **trun'dler,** *n*

trun'dle, *n* **1.** A small broad wheel, as of a caster **2.** A lantern-wheel **3** A rung in a lantern-wheel **4** A trundle-bed **5.** The act or motion of trundling **6** [Rare] A small low-wheeled vehicle, truck **7.** A hoop **8.** A round wooden tub **9.** A neck-ruffle **10.** *Mus* A part of the draw-stop mechanism of an organ **11** *Her* A spool of thread, generally golden [For TREENDLE, < AS *trendel*, roller] **trun'nel†.** — **trun'dle-bed",** *n* A bed with very low frame resting upon casters, so that, when not in use, it may be rolled underneath a high bed **truck'le-bed"‡** — **t -shead,** *n* **1.** One of the two disks of a lantern-wheel **2** The wheel turning a mill-stone **3** The lower drum-head of a double capstan — **t -shot,** *n* A shot consisting of two balls mounted near the ends of a double-pointed bar It whirls when discharged — **t -tail,** *n* A tail curled up, as a dog's — **t.-wheel,** *n* A lantern-wheel



Medieval Trundle-bed (From an old print)

trun'dle-tail", 1 trun'dl-tēl , 2 trŭn'dl-tāl", *n* A curly-tailed dog **trin'dle-tail"†**

trunk, 1 trunk, 2 trŭnk, *vt* **1.** *Mining* To separate by washing in a trough **2.** *Ship-building* To enclose in a trunk Compare TRUNK, *n* , 5 (7) **3†.** To truncate [< F *tronquer*, < L *trunco*, < *truncus*, maimed]

trunk, *a* Constituting or belonging to a main body, as opposed to a branch, as, a *trunk* railroad

We made the *trunk* glacier our highway until we reached the point of confluence of its branches
TYNDALL *Hours of Exercise* p 260 [A 1871]

— **trunk line,** the main line of a transportation-system, as of a railroad a canal or electric-wire system

trunk, *n* **1.** The main body or stock of a tree, as distinguished from the branches and roots, hence, the main or central body of any structure or system, as a railroad **2.** *Anat* (1) The main stem or body of a structure, as of a nerve or a blood-vessel (2) The body, as distinguished from its appendages — limbs, neck, head, etc **3** A light-framed box or case with a hinged lid, usually covered with leather and lined with linen or paper, and often having a tray, used for packing articles, as for a journey **4.** *Arch* The shaft of a column **5** An enclosed passage or shaft, especially one of rectangular section and made of wood Specif (1) A conduit or chute, as for air (2) A flume or sluice in which to collect ore-slimes (3) A closed flume or penstock (4) The well for the centerboard of a boat (5) A tubular passage in which cotton is cleansed, as it moves along (6) *Naut* A deck-house (7) *Ship-building* A casing connecting the hatchway of two or more decks and forming a shaft **6** A large hollow piston in which a connecting-rod plays See TRUNK-ENGINE **7** An iron ring supporting a baited bag-net used as a trap for lobsters and crabs **8.** A proboscis especially of an elephant See illus under PROBOSCIS

Nature has given to the Elephant a long flexible tube or *trunk* so that he can feed his mouth as it were by his nose
HOOD *Whims and Oddities* p 7 [G P P 1872]

9. *pl* A garment for covering the body from the waist part way down the thighs, worn by swimmers, athletes, etc See TRUNK-HOSE **10** [Dial] A kibble **11†.** A tube of various uses **12†.** A blow-gun, pea-shooter **13†.** *pl* An old game Same as PIGEONHOLE [< OF (F) *tronc* < L *truncus* < *truncus*, maimed] — **trunk'-brace",** *n* A strap, tape or metal brace holding the lid of a trunk when it is open and preventing it from falling backward — **t.-breeches,** *n pl* Trunk-hose — **t.-cabin,** *n* *Naut* A cabin half above and half below the upper or spar deck — **t -case,** *n* *Entom* A thoracotheca — **t -deck,** *n* The deck formed by the top of a hatchway trunk or of several of them in succession joining so as to form such a deck — **t.-dial,** *n* A clock having a long pendulum enclosed in a case extending downward from the dial — **t.-engine,** *n* A steam-engine having a trunk or open cylinder attached to the piston in place of the usual piston-rod, permitting direct attachment of the connecting-rod to the piston-head useful for special purposes — **t -hatch,** *n* A hatch having a trunk, or shaft, connecting it with another hatch on an upper or lower deck **t -hatchway‡** — **t.-hose,** *n pl* A kind of full breeches extending from the waist to the middle of the thigh worn in the 16th and 17th centuries See HOSE, *n* — **t -light,** *n* A skylight over a boxed shaft or trunk — **t -mail,** *n* A travelers' trunk — **t -piston,** *n* Same as TRUNK, 6 — **t -sleeve,** *n* A very full sleeve made after the manner of trunk-hose — **t -stay,** *n* Same as TRUNK-BRACE — **t.-steamer,** *n* *Naut* A freighter whose hatches are encased and protected by a high coaming fore and aft — **t.-turtle,** *n* The leatherback — **t -whale,** *n* The sperm-whale — **t -work†,** *n* Underhand work — **trunk'ful,** *n* The quantity that a trunk will hold — **trunk'less,** *a* Having no trunk



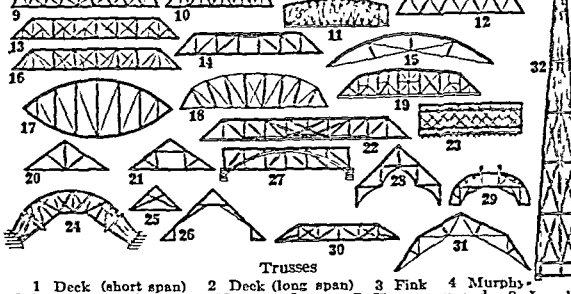
Trunk-hose of the Period of James I of England

trun'kal, *a* Same as TRUNCAL

trunk'back", 1 trunk'bak", 2 trŭnk'băk", *n* The leatherback turtle

trunked, } 1 trunkt, 2 trŭnkt, *a* **1.**
trunkt's, } Provided with a trunk mostly in compounds, as, a high-*trunked* tree **2.** *Her* (1) Possessing a trunk, as a tree, of a tincture different from the other parts (2) Couped of its branches and separated from its root (3) Caboshed **3.** [Archaic] Truncated

trunk'fish", 1 trunk'fish", 2 trŭnk'fish", *n* An ostracioid fish, as *Ostracion trigonum* of the West Indies named from the trunk-like incasement of the body which leaves only the eyes, jaws, tail, and fins free to move — **spotted trunkfish,** an ostracioid fish (*Lactophrys bicaudalis*) of the West Indies — **three-angled t,** any ostracioid fish of the genus *Lactophrys* [seal



Trusses

1 Deck (short span) 2 Deck (long span) 3 Fink 4 Murphy-Whipple 5 Bollman 6 Howe or Jones 7 Howe improved 8 Linville 9 Post 10 Triangle 11 McCallum 12 Warren 13 Baltimore 14 Pratt 15 Bowstring 16 Kellogg 17 Double bowstring or lenticular 18 Pegram 19 Petit 20 King-post 21 Queen-post 22 Whipple 23 Town lattice 24 Center 25 Scissors 26 Collar 27 Burr 28 Hammer-beam 29 Dome 30 Truncated 31 Mansard 32 Spire

trunk'nose", 1 trunk'nōz", 2 trŭnk'nōs", *n* An elephant

trun'nel, 1 trun'el 2 trŭn'ĕl, *n* Same as TREENAIL

trun'nion, 1 trun'yan, 2 trŭn'yon, *n* **1.** One of two opposite cylindrical projections from the sides of a cannon, forming an axis about which it is turned in the vertical plane **2.** In a simple form of engine, a hollow gudgeon on which the cylinder oscillates and through which the motive fluid passes [< F *trognon*, stump, < *tronc*, see TRUNK, *n*] — **trun'nion-band",** *n* The band around a breech-loading rifled cannon to which the trunnions are attached — **t.-carriage,** *n* The bearing on which the trunnion of a mortar rests — **t -chain,** *n* A chain passed around the trunnions of a gun to suspend it from the bottom of a transporting vehicle — **t.-cradle,** *n* A rest formed by the branching projections of a gun-carriage to receive the trunnions of a gun — **t.-hoop,** *n* Same as TRUNNION-BAND — **t.-lathe,** *n* A lathe in which trunnions are turned — **t.-ledge,** *n* *A small shelf on* the trunnion of a heavy cannon — **t -level,** *n* A level used to adjust a gun and carriage so that the axes of the trunnions shall be horizontal at all elevations of the gun — **t -plate,** *n* **1.** A shoulder about the base of a cannon-trunnion **2** An iron reenforcing-plate on which a gun-trunnion plays, to protect the wood under it — **t.-ring,** *n* A ring encircling a cannon in front of the trunnions — **t.-sight,** *n* A sight on the rim-base of a cannon — **t.-square,** *n* An instrument by means of which the relation of the trunnion-axis to the axis of the gun-bore is determined — **t.-valve,** *n* A valve in or connected with the trunnion of an engine See TRUNNION, 2

trun'nioned, 1 trun'yand 2 trŭn'yond *a* Having trunnions

Tru'ro, 1 trū'ro, 2 tru'ro, *n* **1** A cathedral city in Cornwall England **2** A seaport in Colchester district, Nova Scotia Canada

trun'sion†, *n* The act of pushing or thrusting

truss, 1 trus, 2 trŭs *v* **I** *t* **1.** *Building* To support by a truss, brace with a truss, as a roof, also, to brace, as a beam by diagonal rods **2.** To fasten as with skewers or twine as a fowl or other animal before cooking

The lamb was *trussed* with spits of pomegranate wood inserted in the form of a cross and the whole creature roasted entire GEIKIE *Life of Christ* vol I, p 216 [E & CO 1877]

3. [Rare] To seize with firm grasp, as, the hawk *trussed* the pigeon **4.** [Archaic] To fasten, tighten, or tie around one, as a garment or laces, also, to gird (one's person) securely **5.** [Archaic] To tie up in any way, specif , to put up, as loose materials in a pack or bundle, tie with up **6** [Archaic] To hang as a criminal generally with *up* **7†.** To betake (oneself)

II†. *i* **1.** To pack **2.** To be dispatched [< F *trousser*, < L *tortus*, see TORSION] **trush†.** — **truss'er,** *n* **1.** One who or that which trusses **2.** A trussing-machine.

trusst, *a* Short and thick chunky, bunchy

truss, *n* **1.** *Surg* An apparatus for preventing hernia or for retaining a hernia when reduced, consisting of a pad with a bandage or an encircling spring for making equable and continuous pressure on the part **2.** A collection of timbers or members forming one of the principal supports, as of a roof or bridge, and framed together so as to give mutual support and prevent distortion, as by weight

Trusses are usually named (1) from the construction in which they are used as **bridge-truss, roof-t,** etc , (2) from their form, as, **lenticular t,** etc , (3) from their resemblance to certain objects as, **scissors-t,** etc (4) from some prominent feature in their construction as **hammer-beam t., king-post t.,** etc , (5) from the person by whom they were introduced or manufactured as, **Warren t., Kellogg t.,** etc **3** *Arch* A large corbel or modillion bearing a projecting ornament **4** *Ship-building* A short carved piece under the taffrail of a small vessel **5.** *Naut* A heavy iron piece by which a lower yard is attached to a mast and about which it swings **6.** A compact terminal cluster of flowers, whether umbel, corymb, thyrse, raceme, or spike a popular term **7.** A bundle, especially of hay or straw In England 56 pounds of old or 60 pounds of new hay make a *truss*, 36 pounds make a *truss* of straw **8.** A tightly fitting padded jacket or similar garment, worn under armor in the 16th century **9†.** *pl* Trousers, drawers [< F *trousse*, < *trousser*, see TRUSS, *v*]

— **arch** or **arched truss,** a *truss* having an arched upper member in compression and a chord or tie-rod, with diagonals and vertical posts — **jack' truss",** *n* A smaller truss of a hip-roof, supporting less than a full section of roof — **truss'-beam",** *n* **1.** A beam forming part of a truss **2.** A beam strengthened by diagonal braces or tie-rods, as from the lower side of the center to the upper side at each end a trussed compound beam — **t.-block,** *n* A block serving as a distance-piece between a compression-member and a tie-rod of a truss — **t -bow,** *n* A movable section of a truss serving to secure the lower yard and clamp it to the mast of a ship — **t -bridge,** *n* A bridge stiffened, supported or formed by a truss or construction of trusses See illus under BRIDGE *n* — **t -hoop,** *n* **1.** A temporary hoop for holding together the staves of a barrel in assembling them **2.** *Naut* A truss-band encircling a yard or a mast — **t -piece,** *n* A strut in a truss — **t.-plank,** *n* A wide plank gained into the upright members of a railway-car to stiffen them vertically — **t -rod,** *n* A tension-rod joined to the ends of the main compression-member of a truss and properly strained over one or more truss-blocks or struts that act as distance-pieces

trussed, } 1 trust, 2 trŭst, *a* **1.** Furnished with
trusts, } a truss, in any sense **2.** *Her.* Closed, as the wings of a bird at rest — **trussed beam, t. bridge,** same as TRUSS-BEAM, etc

trus'sel, 1 trus'l 2 trŭs'l *n* A trestle [< OF. *trestel*, < L *transtrum*, beam] **trus'sle‡.**

trus'sel-tree†, *n* A bundle [tree.

trus'sel-tree", 1 *trus'l-trī*, 2 trŭs'l-trē", *n* A trestle-

truss'ing, *a* That trusses specif , in heraldry, represented as grasping (its prey)

truss'ing, 1 trus'ing, 2 trŭs'ing, *n* **1.** *Building.* A system of diagonal tension-rods and struts for strengthening or stiffening a structure, as a railway-car or a vessel's hull, trusses collectively. **2.** The act of one who trusses — **truss'ing-bed"†,** *n* An old form of bed made to fold up, as for traveling — **t -machine,** *n* A machine for securing the staves of barrels etc , in a truss-hoop

truss'work", 1 trus'wŭrk", 2 trŭs'wŭrk", *n* That part of a structure composed of trusses

trust, 1 trust, 2 trŭst, *v* **I.** *t* **1.** To repose trust in, rely upon, have faith in, as, to *trust* a friend, to *trust* God **2** To commit to or as to the care of another with assurance, permit to be with a sense of security, as to *trust* one's life to a physician.

There is no safety or success for our party unless we always do right and *trust* the consequences to God and the people
S A DOUGLAS in *Political Debates Alton Ill Oct 15, 1858* p 218 [F F & CO 1860]

3. To put something in the care or keeping of, entrust: followed by *with* and the thing entrusted, as, to *trust* one with the delivery of a message, to *trust* one with a parcel **4** To furnish with goods or anything of value upon the promise or expectation of future payment, give credit to **5.** To expect with confidence or with hope: often with an object clause, as, I *trust* that he will come. **6.** To receive or hold as true, regard as probable or certain, believe, as, to *trust* a published account or statement **7.** To regard as true while desiring that it be so: often used with an object clause, and in a sense hardly distinguishable from *hope*, as, I *trust* that you are well **8.** To allow to go somewhere or to do a certain thing without fear, as, I can *trust* the child anywhere

II. *i* **1** To place confidence, rely with *on* or *in* **2.** To make sales on credit, give credit

Nature offers us good bargains but she does not *trust* and will not be cheated
GREELEY *What I Know of Farming* p 147 [C & CO 1871]

Syn.. be confident be confiding believe, commit, confide credit depend on entrust give credence, give credit, have confidence in, hope place reliance upon put confidence in, rely upon See LEAN — Ant.. despair, disbelieve, discredit, distrust doubt mistrust suspect

— **to trust to,** to depend upon confide in

trust, *a* Held in trust, as, *trust* property, *trust* money

trust, *n* **1.** A confident reliance or practical resting of the mind on the integrity, veracity, justice, or other sound principle of another person, or upon his friendship, or upon his promises as involving these, confidence, faith, practical confidence in and dependence upon a person or a thing, also, the person or thing on which the confidence rests, ground of confidence

Blessed is the man that maketh the Lord his *trust* *Ps* xl 4.

2. Something committed to one's care for use or safe-keeping and for which account is to be rendered, a charge received, a duty committed to one to be faithfully performed **3** The state or position of one who has received an important charge **4.** A confidence in the reliability of persons or things without careful investigation mostly in the phrase **to take things on trust. 5** Credit, in the commercial sense; confidence that payment, especially voluntary payment, will be duly made at some future time for property or goods sold **6.** *Law* (1) The confidence, or the obligation arising from

the confidence, reposed in a person (called the *trustee*) to whom the legal title to property is conveyed for the benefit of another (called the *cestui que trust*), that he will faithfully apply the property according to such confidence (2) The beneficial title or ownership of property of which the legal title is in another, an equitable right, title, or interest in property, real or personal, distinct from its legal ownership

A *trust* may therefore be defined as a use whereby the legal estate is in one while another has a right to a beneficial interest in and out of the same

EMORY WASHBURN *Am Law of Real Property* vol II, p 162

(3) The property or thing held in trust, as, he holds it as a *trust* for his nephew (4) The legal relation subsisting between the holder and the property so held **7.** *Com* (1) A combination of interests for the purpose of regulating and controlling, by means of a common authority, the use, supply, or disposal of some kind of property, usually of a personal nature, a commercial or proxy trust (2) An organization or association of industrial corporations, a majority (at least) of the stock in each of which is transferred to a central committee or board of trustees, who, while issuing to the stockholders certificates showing their interests and right to dividends, exercise the voting power of the stock in electing boards of directors for the various associated corporations and in other ways, and thus direct their policy for the common object of lessening competition, regulating production and lowering its cost, and increasing profits, a corporate trust

Every contract combination in the form of *trust* or otherwise, or conspiracy, in restraint of trade or commerce among the several States or with foreign nations is hereby declared to be illegal *The Sherman Law* sec 1, July 2 1890

8 Confident expectation respecting something future or contingent as if certain to be realized, belief, hope **9** [Archaic] Custody, care, keeping **10†.** Trustworthiness [< Ice *traust*, < root of TRUE] **trest†, tristet.**

Syn. assurance, belief, confidence, credence, expectation, faith, hope See BELIEF COMMISSION FAITH

— accessory trust (*Scots Law*) an active or special trust **— active or special t**, a trust that requires the trustee to take active measures as a trust to sell property and apply the proceeds **— Bathtub T.** [Colloq, U S], the name of an organization of manufacturers of bathtubs which was ordered dissolved by the United States Supreme Court as an unlawful combination in restraint of trade, Nov 18, 1912 **— constructive t**, see IMPLIED TRUST **— dry t**, a passive trust **— express t**, a trust created by deed or other instrument in express terms **— implied t**, a trust raised by implication of law (1) for the purpose of carrying out the presumed intention of the parties called a **resulting or presumptive t**; (2) independent of or even contrary to the intention of the parties in order to secure the rights of parties or frustrate fraud called **constructive t — passive t**, a trust in which the trustee merely holds the legal title, which he is required to convey to the beneficiary whenever called upon to do so **— proprietary t** (*Scots Law*), a simple or passive trust **— t certificate**, a certificate issued to a stockholder in one of the corporations included in a corporate trust See TRUST, *n*, 7 (2) **— t. company** [U S] an incorporated institution empowered by its charter to accept and execute trusts, as provided by law, to receive deposits of money and other personal property and issue obligations therefor, and to lend money on real and personal securities According to the law of New York State on which those of other States are often based, such corporations are not permitted to issue bills to circulate as money to discount commercial paper, to lend money on time at more than legal rate, or to lend more than ten per cent of their capital to any officer or director and, in cities of 800,000 population, must retain fifteen per cent of their deposits as a reserve **— t deed**, any instrument of conveyance that creates a trust **— t ex maleficio**, a trust that equity raises against one who has obtained of another title to property by fraud, coviin or breach of good faith **— t for value**, a trust founded on a valuable consideration **— voluntary t.**, a trust created in favor of a person purely as a gift **— voting t**, the deposit of stock of several shareholders in the hands of a trustee or trustees by which the shareholders delegate their power of voting the stock to the trustee or trustees voting trust certificates being usually issued to the shareholders in place of their shares of stock

trust'a-bl(e), 1 trust'ə-bl, 2 trŭst'ə-bl, *a* That can be trusted **— trust"a-bil'ı-ty**, *n*

trus-tee', 1 trus-tī', 2 trŭs-tē', *vt* **1.** *Law* To attach by trustee process (the property of a debtor in the hands of a third person) **2.** To place (property) in the care of a trustee

trus-tee', *n* **1.** Any one who holds property in trust (see TRUST, 6), especially, in popular usage, one of a body of men, often elective, who hold the property and manage the affairs of a church or public institution **2** [U S] One in whose hands property is attached by a trustee process **— qua'si-trus-tee"**, *n* One who gains an advantage through a breach of trust and thereby makes himself responsible as a trustee **— trustee process** [U S], a statutory remedy existing in some States, similar to garnishment whereby a creditor may reach property or assets of his debtor in the hands of a third person **— t. stock** [Colloq], stock which is a legal investment for trust funds

trus-tee'ship, 1 trus-tī'ship, 2 trŭs-tē'shĭp, *n* The office or function of a trustee

trust'er, 1 trust'ər, 2 trŭst'er, *n* **1.** One who trusts or believes **2.** One who gives credit in business, a creditor **3** *Scots Law* One who creates or declares a trust

trust'or†.

trust'ful, 1 trust'ful, 2 trŭst'ful, *a* **1.** Disposed to trust or believe **2†.** *Faithful trusty* **— -ly**, *adv* **— -ness**, *n*

trust'ı-ly, 1 trust'ı-lı, 2 trŭst'ı-lı, *adv* In a trusty or faithful manner, with fidelity **trystˈl-lyt.**

trust'ı-ness, 1 trust'ı-nes, 2 trŭst'ı-nĕs, *n* The quality of being trusty

trust'ing, 1 trust'ıŋ, 2 trŭst'ing, *pa* Having trust, trustful **— trust'ing-ly**, *adv* **— trust'ing-ness**, *n*

trust'less, 1 trust'les, 2 trŭst'lĕs, *a* **1.** Undeserving of trust or confidence **2.** Having no trust **— -ness**, *n*

trust'wor"thy, 1 trust'wûr"thı, 2 trŭst'wûr"thy, *a* That may be depended upon, worthy of confidence, reliable Syn. see AUTHENTIC HONEST, STANCH **— trust'wor"thi-ness**, *n*

trust'y, 1 trust'ı, 2 trŭst'y, *a* [TRUST'I-ER, TRUST'I-EST] **1.** Faithful to duty or trust imposed, deserving of confidence, trustworthy **2.** That may be depended upon in time of need, stanch, firm as a *trusty* sword **3†.** *Responsible* **4†.** *Trustful* Syn. see FAITHFUL, HONEST JUST STANCH

trust'y, *n* [-IES, 1 -ız 2 -ıs *pl*] A trustworthy person; especially, a convict who has been found serviceable and reliable and to whom special liberties are granted

truth, 1 trūth, 2 truth, *vt* [Archaic] To state as true

truth, *n* **1.** The state or character of being true as respects being, knowledge, or speech Specif (1) Conformity to fact or reality, past, present, or future (2) Conformity to rule, standard, model pattern or ideal (3) Conformity to the requirements of one's being or nature, stedfastness sincerity

In its etymological sense *truth* signifies that which the speaker trows or believes to be the fact

K F Hocab *Philos* p 534 [SH & CO 1878]

In philosophical discussions as to the nature and kinds of truth two tendencies are manifest, of which one emphasizes the fidelity or self-consistency of the mind's processes, especially its judgments with one another, and the other lays greater stress on the conformity of these subjective processes with the actual states, conditions and relations of external things Thus the distinction arises between **logical truth,** or correct perception and reasoning and **ontological, metaphysical,** or **transcendental t**, or truth in fact and reality regarded as external to and independent of the perceiving and judging mind A somewhat similar distinction is made between **formal t.,** or the agreement of reasoning with logical principles and **real t**, or the agreement of the judgment with its external object With Hegel truth was synonymous with "the fully realized result Kinds of truth have also been distinguished according to the nature of their subject-matter The essential characteristic of truth is, therefore stedfast fidelity to order and law

The mind takes offence at every phenomenon of both inner and outer experience which appears to contradict that steadiness and constancy which it regards as the very essence of *truth* H LOTZE *Microcosmos* vol I, p 675, trans by Hamilton & Jones [T & T C 1885]

2. That which is true, a statement or belief which represents or conforms to the reality, a law or principle established by correct reasoning

O I lied, sir—I forget the precise lie but you may depend on't he got no *truth* from me SHERIDAN *The Rivals* act II sc 1

3 A fact as the object of correct belief, that which is or may be literally the object of knowledge, reality

The Hindus very word for *truth* is full of meaning
Truth was with them simply that which is

MAX MÜLLER *India* lect II, p 82 [S & W]

4 A tendency or disposition to speak or tell only what is true, veracity **5** The quality of being true or faithful, as to duty, trust, or promise, fidelity, constancy **6.** *Fine Arts* Faithfulness to the facts of nature, history, or life, in a high sense, fidelity to the main features or spirit of these, in a low sense, undiscriminating realism

With the epic or dramatic poet the motive is not *truth* of description but *truth* of life E C STEDMAN *Nature of Poetry* lect VI p 189 [H M & CO 1892]

7. [Archaic] Right, according to divine law

My children walk in *truth* *3 John* I 4

8†. Troth, pledge [< AS *treōwth*, < *treōwe*, true] **trewtht; trewthet** Syn. see FIDELITY JUSTICE

— in truth, in reality **in all sincerity — of a t**, assuredly, certainly **— truth'-tell"ing. I** *a* Telling the truth **II.** *n* The telling of truth **— t -teller**, *n* **— t -writ**, *a* [Rare] Written truthfully **— truth'ı-ness**, *n* [Rare] Truthfulness **— truth'less**, *a* **1** Not agreeing with fact, untrue, false **2** Not faithful to engagements or promises faithless **— truth'less-ness**, *n* **— truth'ness†**, *n* Truth **— truth'y**, *a* [Rare] Veracious

truth'ful, 1 trūth'ful, 2 truth'ful, *a* **1.** Habitually adhering to and speaking the truth, veracious, reliable, as, a *truthful* child **2** In accordance with truth, accurate, true, as, a *truthful* narrative

I would like to see *truthful* history written

U S GRANT *Personal Memoirs* p 170 [C L W 1885]

Syn. see CANDID **— truth ful-ly**, *adv* **— truth'ful-ness**, *n*

Truth'ful James In several of Bret Harte's poems, a notoriously mendacious character

tru'ti-nate†, *vt* To weigh **— tru"ti-na'tion†**, *n*

trut-ta'ceous, 1 tru-tē'shus, 2 trŭ-tā'shŭs, *a* Related to or resembling trout [< LL *trutta*, trout, < Gr *trōktēs*, see TROUT, *n*]

trux-il'lin, 1 truks-ĭl'ın, 2 trŭks-ĭl'ĭn *n* Either of the two isomeric alkaloids ($C_{13}H_{16}N_2O_4$) derived from Trujillo (Trujillio) coca Upon decomposition they yield isomeric truxillic acids [< *Truxillo*, Peru] **trux-il'line‡ — trux-ĭl'lic**, *a* *Chem* Isatropic

Trux'tun, 1 truks'tun, 2 trŭks'tŭn, **Thomas** (2/11 1755–5/5 1822) An American commodore

try, 1 trı, 2 trȳ, *v* [TRIED, TRI'ING] **I.** *t* **1.** To put to a trial or test, examine into as by an experiment, also, to determine the character of by comparison with a standard, as, to *try* one's skill, *try* weights

Circumstances *try* the metal a man is really made of

WILKIE COLLINS *Moonstone*, *The Story* period I p 98 [H]

2. To make experimental use or application of, apply or use tentatively, as, to *try* a new kind of ink, *try* drugs

In words as fashions the same rule will hold
Be not the first by whom the new are *tried*,
Nor yet the last to lay the old aside

POPE *Essay on Criticism* pt II l 135

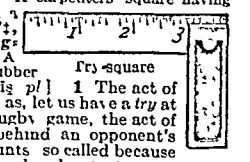
3 To know or endeavor to know by experience, as, let us *try* who can run the fastest, that policy has been *tried* and found a failure **4** To make an attempt to do or accomplish, undertake, endeavor, as, the thief *tried* to steal a purse **5** To subject to trouble or tribulation, afflict, as, a sorely *tried* family **6** To subject to an excessive task or burden, strain, as the eyes **7.** To bring to settlement, as by some method, decide

Let this dissension first be *tried* by fight.

SHAKESPEARE *I King Henry VI* act IV, sc 1

8 *Law* To investigate judicially, as a matter or question of fact put in issue in a cause, also to subject to judicial trial for crime, as, to *try* a man for murder **9.** To dress as a rough-planed board, with a trying-plane or trying-up machine, make level test as to level **10** To reduce to a pure state, especially, to separate from other matter by melting or boiling sometimes with *out*, as, metal *tried* in the furnace, to *try out* oil **11†.** To sift or sift out **12†** To tempt **13†.** To escort

II. *i* **1.** To put forth effort, make an attempt, endeavor, as, you will never succeed unless you *try* boldly. **2.** [Rare] To apply or make an examination or test, conduct a trial **3.** [PROV ENG] To fare, do **4†.** *Naut* To lie to under storm-sails, with the bow to the sea done by a vessel in a gale [< OF *trier*, pick, < LL *tritto* freq of L *tero* rub] **trĭet; tryet.** Syn. see ATTEMPT CHASTEN, EXAMINE **— to try back** [Rare] to retrace one's steps revert **— to try back for a bend** (*Naut*), to pass out once it has ser to make a bend **— to try on 1.** To test the fit of by putting on **2.** [Slang] To attempt **— to try up.** *Carp* **1.** To bring to a level surface by using off a shaving the entire length of a piece **2.** To dress squarely **— try'-cock"**, *n* A cock for testing something, as the gage-cock of a steam-boiler or a pet-cock **— try'-gun**, *n* A gun with an adjustable stock, by means of which a gunmaker can ascertain the shape of stock, etc, best fitted to an intending purchaser's arm and shoulder **— try'-house**, *n* An outbuilding used for trying out lard or blubber **— try'-pot**, *n* A pot or tank in which blubber is tried out or fat is rendered **— try'-square**, *n* A carpenters square having usually a wooden stock and a steel blade **trĭ'al-square"‡, trĭ'-square"‡; try'ing-square"‡ — try'-works**, *n* A plant for trying oil out of blubber


Try-square

try, *n* [TRIES, 1 trız, 2 trȳs *pl*] **1** The act of trying, trial, experiment, as, let us have a *try* at it **2** *Football* In the Rugby game, the act of touching the ball down behind an opponent's goal, which scores three points so called because it entitles the side making the play to try to convert by a kick for goal from placement **3.** [Prov Eng] A screen sieve **— try'out"**, *n* *Athletics* A test of the abilities of competitors

try'a-bl(e), *a* Same as TRIABLE

try-cet', *vt* To pull away

try-et', *a* Tried approved choice excellent

Try-gon'ı-dæ, 1 trıı-gon'ı-dī, 2 trȳ-gŏn'ı-dē, *n pl* *Ich* The *Dasybatidæ* **Try'gon**, *n* (t g) [< L *trygon*, sting-ray, < Gr *trygōn*, < *tryzō*, mutter] **— try'go-nid**, *n* **— try'go-noid**, *a* & *n*

try'ing, 1 trıı'ıŋ, 2 trȳ'ing, *pa* Testing severely, hard to endure, as, *trying* circumstances Syn. see ARDUOUS

try'ing, *n* The act of one who tries **— try'ing-plane"**, *n* A plane for trying up used after the jack-plane **try'-plane"† — t -square**, *n* Same as TRY-SQUARE **— t.-up machine**, a wood-planing machine for trying up scantling moldings, etc

try'ma, 1 trıı'ma, 2 trȳ'ma, *n* *Bot* A drupe-like commonly two-celled fruit with a bony nucleus and a fleshy, leathery, or fibrous dehiscent or separating exocarp as the hickory-nut and English walnut See illus under HICKORY [< Gr *tryma* < *tryō* wear out.]

Try'on, 1 trıı'ən, 2 trȳ'ŏn, **1 Dwight William** (3/12 1849–7/11 1925), an American landscape-painter **2 Sir George** (1/14 1832–5/25 1893), an English vice-admiral lost with the war-ship 'Victoria off Tripoli **3. George Washington** (3/20 1838–4/25 1888), an American conchologist **4 William** (1725–12/17 1788), a British governor of New York

try'pa, 1 trıı'pa, 2 trȳ'pa, *n* *Helminth* A pore that perforates the front wall of the zoœcium of a microporelloid polyzoan [< Gr *typa*, hole, < *typtō*, rub]

tryp'a-no-, 1 trıp'ə-no-, 2 trȳp'a-no- Derived from Greek *trypanon* (see TREPAN! *n*) a combining form **— tryp"a-no-ly't'ic**, *a* Relating to, or causing the destruction of, trypanosomes **— Tryp"a-no-pla'ma**, *n* A genus of flagellates of the order *Trypanosomata* They are fish-parasites **— tryp"a-no-rhyn'chus**, *n* *Helminth* The four retractile echinate proboscides on the head of a tapeworm, as of the genus *Rhynchobothrium* **— Tryp"a-no-so'ma-ta**, *n pl* *Protoz* An order of flagellate infusorians having a diffuse ingestive area and rudimentary flagellum supplemented by an undulating membrane They infest the blood of man and various of the lower animals and destroy the red corpuscles being introduced by the bite of insects some of them cause serious and even fatal disease **— tryp"a-no-so'mal**, *a* **— tryp"a-no-so'mate**, *a* & *n* **— tryp"a-no-som'a-tous**, *a* **tryp"a-no-so-mat'ic† — tryp'a-no-some**, *n* One of the *Trypanosomata* **— tryp"a-no-som'ic**, *a* **— tryp"a-no-so-mi'a-sis**, *n* A fever caused by the presence of trypanosomes in the blood, as the sleeping-sickness of central Africa and dourine and surra **tryp"a-no-so"ma-to'sis†**

Try-pet'ı-dæ, 1 trı-pet'ı-dī, 2 trȳ-pĕt'ı-dē, *n pl* A family of acalyptrate *Muscidæ*, fruit-flies **— tryp'e-tid**, *a* & *n* **— Tryp"e-ti'næ**, *n pl* A subfamily of typical *Trypetidæ*, with wings marked with dark peacock-like spots **Try-pe'ta**, *n* (t g) [< Gr *tryptēs*, borer] **— tryp'e-tin(e)**, *a*

Try-phæ'ni-dæ, 1 trai-fī'nı-dī, 2 trȳ-fē'nı-dē, *n pl* *Crust* A family of hyperidean amphipods having the first antennæ curved and fixed under the head, which is little produced **Try-phæ'na!**, *n* (t g) [< Gr *tris*, thrice + *phainō*, appear] **— try-phæ'nid**, *a* & *n* **— try-phæ'noid**, *a*

Try-phe'na, 1 trai-fī'na, 2 trȳ-fē'na, *n* *Bib Rom* xvi 12 [Gr] **Try-phæ'na‡** (R V), **Try'phai-na‡** [Gr] **— Try'-phon**, 1 trai'fon, 2 trȳ'fŏn, *n* *Bib* (Apocrypha) *1 Mac* xi 39 [Gr, luxurious] **— Try-pho'sa**, 1 trai-fō'sə, 2 trȳ-fō'sa *n* *Bib Rom* xvi 12

tryp'ı-ate, 1 trıp'ı-ēt, 2 trȳp'ı-āt, *a* Having a trypa

tryp"o-graph'ic, 1 trıp'o-graf'ık, 2 trȳp'o-grăf'ĭc, *a* Done or produced by means of a stencil consisting of a sheet of paraffin-paper, or its equivalent, in which minute holes have been produced by writing on it with a stylus while placed on a hard finely roughened surface [< Gr *trypaō* (see TREPAN!, *n*) + *graphō*, write] **— tryp'o-graph**, *n*

tryp'sin, 1 trıp'sın, 2 trȳp'sĭn, *n* *Chem* A proteolytic ferment contained in the pancreatic juice and in certain fruits [< Gr *tripsis*, < *tribō*, rub] **— tryp-sin'o-gen**, *n* *Chem* A granular substance contained in the cells of the pancreas the precursor of trypsin **— tryp'tase**, *n* *Chem* An enzym similar to trypsin **— tryp'tic**, *a* Belonging to or caused by trypsin or its action as, *tryptic* digestion **— tryp'tone**, *n* A peptone formed during pancreatic digestion by the action of the ferment trypsin on proteids **— tryp"to-ne'mi-a**, *n* A condition resulting from the presence of trypsin in the blood

tryp'to-phan, 1 trip'to-fan, 2 trȳp'to-făn, *n* *Org Chem.* Same as PROTEINOCHROMOGEN

try'sail", 1 trai'sēl' *or* trai'sl, 2 trȳ'sāl' *or* trȳ'sl, *n* *Naut* A trapezoidal fore-and-aft sail bent to a gaff abaft the foremast and the mainmast of a square-rigged vessel When set on the foremast it is a **fore-trysail;** when on the mainmast, a **main-trysail — try'sail-mast"**, *n* A supplementary mast stepped abaft a foremast and a mainmast, for carrying a trysail **spen'cer-mast"‡.**

tryst, 1 trist *or* traist, 2 trȳst *or* trŏst, *v* **I** *t* **1.** To appoint a meeting with at a particular time and place; meet by appointment, agree upon as a time or place of meeting

It is the wish'd the *trysted* hour! BURNS *Mary Morison* st 1

2. [Archaic] To repose confidence in, trust **3** [Scot] (1) To affiance (2) To distress (3) To deceive

II *i* To agree upon some time or place of meeting

It was past the hour of *trysting*,
But she lingered for him still

LOWELL *The Capture* st. 1.

[For TRUST, *v*]

tryst, *n* **1.** An appointment to meet, or the place agreed upon for meeting, a rendezvous, also, the meeting

The Lion Inn at Dunchurch was the chief *tryst* of the captains who were to capture the Princess Elizabeth
WINTER *Gray Days and Gold* p 31 [MACM 1891]
2. A market 3 [Scot] Engagement to marry, affiance 4†. Trust [For TRUST, *n*] **tryste‡.**
— **to bide tryst,** to wait for one with whom an appointment has been made

try·st'er, 1 trist'ər *or* traist'ər, 2 trȳ·st'er *or* trȳ·st'er, *n* 1. One who trysts 2. One who goes to a market

tryst'ing, 1 trist'in *or* traist'iŋ, 2 trȳ·st'iŋ *or* trȳ·st'iŋ, *n* The act of one who trysts, also, a tryst used in self-explaining compounds as **tryst'ing-day",** † **place,** † **time**

T S or **t s,** *abbr* 1. [It] *Mus Tasto solo* (one key alone) 2. Tensile strength 3 *Paper-making* Tub-sized

Tsa'bi-an, *a & n* Same as SABIAN

Tsad, *n* Same as CHAD

tsa-de', 1 tsa-dē 2 tsa-dē', *n* [Heb] The eighteenth letter in the Hebrew alphabet (צ). corresponding to English *ts* Its numerical value is ninety **tzad'di‡; tza'dee‡**

Tsal'dam, 1 tsal'dām, 2 tsl'dam, *n* A large salt marsh and mountain range in N E Tibet [of riches

Tsal"-shin', 1 tsal"-shi·', 2 tsl'-shin', *n* [Chin] The god

Tsai t'ien. [Chin] See KWANG-HSU

Tsa'na, 1 tsā'na 2 tsa'na *n* A lake in S W Abyssinia, length 50 *m* source of the Blue Nile

tsar, tsar'e-vitch, etc Same as CZAR, etc

Tsa-ri'tsyn, 1 tsa-ri'tsin, 2 tsā-rī'tsȳn, *n* A commercial town in Saratof government Russia. **Tza-rit'zin‡**

Tsar'sko-e Se-lo', 1 tsär'sl ō-ɛ sē-lō' 2 tsar'skō-ɛ sɛ-lō' A town in Petrograd government Russia site of two imperial palaces **Tsar-sko'ye-Se-lo'‡.**

tsat'lee, 1 tsat'li, 2 tsät'lē, *n* [Chin] A Chinese fine raw silk *from* Hupeh province **tsat'tee‡**

Tsa"-yu-en', 1 tsā'-yū-en', 2 tsä'-yu-ēn', *n* A city in Chekiang province China

Tschai-kov'sky, 1 chai-kō'ski, 2 chī-kōf'skȳ, **Peter Illtch** (?/1840–11/1893) A Russian composer

tschak-meck', *n* [Brazil] Same as CHAMECK

tscheff'kin-ite, 1 chef'i n-ait, 2 chĕf'kin-īt, *n* *Mineral* A vitreous resinous, velvet-black titano-silicate, (Ca,Fe,Be, Mg)·(Ce,Di,La Fe)₂(Si,Ti)₂O₅, that occurs massive and amorphous [< *Tscheffkin*, head of the Russian Mining Department] **tschew'kin-ite‡.**

Tscher-kess', 1 cher-kes', 2 chĕr-kĕs', *n* Same as CIRCASSIAN

tscher'mi-gite, 1 chūr'mi-gait, 2 chĕr'mi-gīt, *n* *Mineral* A vitreous, white, transparent to translucent, hydrous ammonium-aluminum sulfate ($H_{32}NH_4Al_3S_4O_{7}$), crystallizing in the isometric system [< *Tschermig*, Bohemia]

tschik'li-el, *n* [Mongol] Same as DZIGGETAI

Tschirn'hau-sen, 1 chirn'hou-zen 2 chirn'hou-gĕn, **Ehrenfried, Walter, Count von** (1/11 1651–10/11 1708) A German mathematician and philosopher

Tschu'di, etc Same as CHUDI, etc

Tschu'di', 1 chū'di 2 chy'dī, **Ægidus or Gilles** (?/1505–2/21 1572) The father of Swiss history

Tsech, Tsekh, *n* Same as CZECH

tse'hong, 1 tse'hoŋ, 2 tsē'hŏng, *n* [Chin] *Ceram* A red pigment consisting of white lead mixed with aluminic, ferric, and silicic oxids used in decorating porcelain

tsek'i-re, 1 tsek'i-rə 2 tsĕk'i-re, *n* [S Afr] The spur-winged goose (*Plectropterus gambensis*)

tse're, 1 tsē're *or* -rē 2 tsē'rē *or* -re, *n* [Heb] A Hebrew vowel-point ( ) corresponding to English long *e* written below its consonant

tse'rin, *n* [Mongol] Same as DZEREN

tses'se-be, *n* [S Afr] Same as SASSABY **tses'se-bi‡.**

tset'se, 1 tset'sə, 2 tsēt'sē, *n* [S Afr] A small blood-sucking stomoxyid fly (*Glossina morsitans*) of southern Africa, whose bite was formerly supposed to be harmless to man, but deadly through the introduction of a parasitic protozoon (*Trypanosoma*) in the blood of certain domestic animals, as cattle, horses, and dogs, causing the fly-disease or nagana A related species (*G palpalis*) is said to be the bearer of the parasite that causes sleeping-sickness **tset'zet; tzet'set** — **tsetse disease,** a form of trypanosomiasis nagana **fly disease‡.**


Tsetse (natural size)

tse-vo'a, 1 tsē-vō'ə, 2 tsē-vō'a, *n* [Heb] Formerly, a kind of ethical testament, summarizing his own moral experience, left by a Jew to his children

Tshi, 1 chi, 2 chī, *n* A linguistic family of West-African negro tribes, including the Ashanti

tsien, 1 chen, 2 chēn, *n* [Chin] A Chinese coin See CASH², *n*, and COIN [Kyushu, Japan

Tsi"ku-zen', 1 tsi kū-zen', 2 tsi"kų-zēn', *n* A province in N

Tsin, 1 chin 2 chin *n* A dynasty of China (255–210 B C) during the ascendency of which the feudal states became unified into an empire

Tsi-nan', 1 tsi-nān', 2 tsi-nan', *n* A city and treaty port; capital of Shantung province China

Tsin"chow', 1 tsin'chəu' 2 tsin'chow', *n* A market city in S D Kansu province China

tsing'-li"en', 1 tsiŋ'-li en', 2 tsiŋ'-li"ĕn', *n* [Chin] *Ceram* A red pigment consisting of stannic and plumbic silicates mixed with small quantities of copper oxid or cobalt and gold used by the Chinese in decorating porcelain

Tsi-nuk', *n* A North-American Indian stock, Chinook

Tsit"si-kar', 1 tsit si-kär' 2 tsit'si-kar', *n* A treaty port, capital of Heilungkiang province, Manchuria

tsit'sith, 1 sit'zith, 2 sit'zith, *n pl* Same as ZIZITH

T. S O, *abbr* *Eng Postal Service* Town suboffice

Tsu, 1 tsū, 2 tsų *n* A seaport in Ise Bay, Honshu Island, Japan capital of Miye ken

tsu'ba, 1 tsū ba 2 tsų'ba, *n* [Jap] A guard of decorated or pierced plate-like metal, formerly used on Japanese swords

Tsu'ga, 1 tsū'gə, 2 tsų'ga, *n* [J p] *Bot* A genus of valuable trees of the pine family — the hemlocks — having pendulous branches, scattered flat leaves whitened beneath appearing two-ranked and small brown cones an inch or less in length

Tsu'ki-ji, 1 tsū'ki-ji, 2 tsų'ki-ji *n* [Jap] A part of the city of Tokyo where foreigners may reside and own property Also known as 'the Foreign Concession' [CHUNGKE

tsung'ke, 1 tsūŋ'ke, 2 tsųŋ'kĕ *n* [N Am Ind] Same as **Tsung'li" ya'men,** 1 tsuŋ'-li yä'mən, 2 tsųŋ'-lī" ya men [Chin] See WAI-WU-PU

tsung'-tuh", 1 tsuŋ'-tū', 2 tsuŋ'-tų', *n* *sing & pl* [Chin] A Chinese viceroy or governor-general the supreme officer of a province or of more than one province **tsung'-tu"‡.**

Tsu-ru'ga, 1 tsu-rū'gu, 2 tsų-ru'ga, *n* A seaport in Honshu Island Japan

Tsu"ru-ga-o'ka, 1 tsū ru-gə-ō'kə, 2 tsų'ru-gä-ō'kä, *n* A town in N W Honshu Island Japan **Tsu"ru-o'ka‡.**

Tsu-ya'ma, 1 tsu-yä'mə 2 tsų-yä'mä, *n* A town in Honshu Island, Japan

T T, *abbr* Telegraphic transmitter, Trinity term — **tt.,** *abbr* That

T T. L., Tu See ABBREVIATION

T. U, *abbr* Trade Union

tu'a, 1 tū'ə, 2 tų'a, *n* [P I] A forest tree (*Dolichandrone spathacea*) which yields a dye used by the Filipinos

Tu'am, 1 tū'əm, 2 tų'am, *n* A market-town in N Galway county, Ireland

Tu"a-ma'tef, 1 tū"ə-mā'tef, 2 tų'a-mā'tĕf, *n* *Egypt Myth* An ape-headed genie dwelling in Amenti and, in embalmment, having charge of the lungs and heart [Egypt]

Tu"a-mo'tu, 1 tū"ə-mō'tū, 2 tų"ä-mō'tų, *n* Same as LOW ARCHIPELAGO [Polynesian]

tu'an', 1 tū'an 2 tų'an, *n* Same as FLYING PHALANGER

Tu-an'', 1 tu-ān', 2 tų-an', *n* [Malay] Lord, master

Tua'reg, 1 twä'reg, 2 twa'rĕg, *n* A member of one of the North-African races belonging to the Libyan group of the Hamitic stock **Tua'rek‡**

tu'art, *n* [Austral] Same as TOOART

tu"a-ta'la, 1 tū"ə-tā'lə, 2 tų'a-ta'la, *n* [Samoa] A lamellibranchiate mollusk (*Tellina scarbinata*)

tu"a-ta'ra, 1 tū ə-tē'rə, 2 tų'a-tę'ra, *n* [New Zealand] A lizard-like rhynchocephalian reptile (*Sphenodon punctatum*)

tu'ath, 1 tūth, 2 tū'ăth, *n* An ancient territorial and race division in Ireland [< Ir *tūath*, people]

Tu'a-tha De Da-naan', 1 tū'ə-hə dē də-nān', 2 tų'a-ha dę da-nan' *Ir Myth* Literally, the race of the gods of Dana, or, the men of science who were as gods the race that drove out the Firbolgs from Ireland, and were in turn overcome by the Milesians They are represented as retiring into the fairy-mounds and were worshiped as supernatural [O Ir]

tub, 1 tub, 2 tŭb, *v* [TUBBED, TUBB³, TUB'BING] **I.** *t* 1. To set in a tub

Shady groves and cooling grots are abandoned for drawing rooms at ninety-six and half-a-score sickly orange-trees *tubbed* on the top of a staircase
HOOK *Humorous Works Fashionable Parties* p 322 [J C H]

2. To give (one) a bath in a tub

In spite of all the *tubbing* rubbing, scrubbing,
The routing and the grubbing
The blacks confound them, were as black as ever!
HOOD *A Black Job* st 12

3. To line (a mine-shaft) with a wooden or iron casing

II. *i* 1. To take a bath in a tub practise bathing in a tub 2. To practise rowing in a heavy, clumsy boat

tub, *n* 1. A broad open-topped vessel, usually of wood, and formed with staves, bottom, hoops, and handles on the sides used for various purposes, as for washing, cheese-making, butter-packing, or (filled with earth) for holding large plants that require to be housed during the winter, by extension, a vessel of any material or shape used for similar purposes, as a metallic bathtub in the form of a long oval, a stationary wash-tub, made of slate, soapstone, or the like, and rectangular in form, or one of numerous other similar utensils, as a vat, kibble, colliers' buggy, keeve, etc 2. The amount that a packing-tub contains, as, a *tub* of butter 3. Anything resembling a tub, as an old-fashioned pulpit, a short, broad, clumsy boat, ship, or the like, especially a rower's practise-boat generally contemptuous or humorous 4. A small cask 5 A bath in a tub 6. A wood or iron lining for a mine-shaft See TUBBING 7. [Prov Eng] (1) The top of a malt-kiln (2) The tubfish 8. *Mining* (1) A bucket for bringing ore or coal up a shaft (2) An underground tram (3) A keeve 9. *Naut* (1) A rack used for topsail-halyards (2) [Rare] A cylindrical band upon a gaff or yard, which slides on the mast in hoisting or lowering yards 10 [Local, U S] An obsolete hand-drawn fire-engine 11†. A tubfast [< D *tobbe*, tub]

— **a cat under a tub** [Colloq], an obstacle or hindrance, as to the sailing of a ship from a sailors' superstition — **to throw a tub to a whale** [Colloq], to seek to make a diversion that will enable one to escape from danger also, to make some trivial concession, as to popular discontent — **tub'-fake",** *n* *Whaling* A coil of tow-line faked in the tub of a whale-boat — **tub-oar,** *n* In a whale-boat, the man who pulls the oar opposite the tow-line tub — **tub-oarsman,** *n* *Whaling* The man who sees that the tow-line runs out clear from the tub containing it — **tub-preacher,** *n* Formerly, in England, a dissenting minister, an opprobrious name also any violent and declamatory pulpit orator **tub'blst‡, tub-drubber‡, tub'ster‡.** — **tub-race,** *n* A race in which the contestants are seated in floating tubs instead of boats — **tub sized,** *a* Sized in a tub said of paper, as opposed to *engine-sized* — **tub-thumper,** *n* Same as TUB-PREACHER — **tub-thumping,** *a* Pertaining to a violent and declamatory style of pulpit oratory ranting

tu'ba', 1 tū'bə, 2 tū'ba *n* [TU'BÆ, 1 -bī, 2 -bē, *pl*] 1. A bass instrument of the saxhorn family, bombardon See SAXHORN 2. A Roman trumpet

The *tuba* was a kind of straight bronze clarion, about thirty-nine inches long
E B CUSTER *Following the Guidon* pref p 9 [n 1890]

3. A powerful reed-stop in an organ 4. *Anat & Zool* A tubular part or organ [L, war-trumpet]

tu'ba', 1 tū'bə, 2 tų'ba, *n* [Guam & P I] 1. A fermented beverage made from sap obtained from coconut-palm flower-clusters An intoxicating liquor, aguayente (aguardiente, vino, arrack), is distilled from it 2 A fish-intoxicant procured from leaves of the shrub *Jatropha curcas*

tub'age, 1 tūb'ij, 2 tūb'ag, *n* 1. Tubes collectively, or their contents 2. The insertion of a tube; specif, such insertion as a lining in a cannon-bore 3. *Surg* Intubation — **tubage of the glottis** (*Surg*), the insertion of a tube into the glottis and the maintenance of it there

tu'bal, 1 tū'bəl, 2 tū'bal, *a* *Med* Relating to any of the tubes or canal-like ducts of the body, especially, pertaining to the Fallopian tube **tu'bar‡** — **tubal dropsy,** dropsy of a Fallopian tube — **t respiration,** bronchial respiration

Tu'bal, 1 tū'bəl, 2 tų'bal, *n* *Bib Ezek* xxvii 13 [Heb]

Tu'bal-cain", 1 tū'bəl-kēn', 2 tų'bal-cān', *n* *Bib Gen* iv, 22 [Heb]

tu-ba'ri-um, 1 tiu-bē'ri-um 2 tū-bā'ri-ūm, *n* [-RI-A, *pl*] A tubular polypidom [< L *tubus*, tube]

tu'bate, 1 tiū'bēt, 2 tū'tāt, *a* Of the form of or provided with a tube tubular [< L *tubus*, pipe]

tub'beck, 1 tub'ek 2 tūb'ĕk, *n* [Burma] A red sash made of silk or cotton and silk worn by Burmese women

tub'ber, 1 tub'ər, 2 tūb'er, *n* 1. *Mining* A double-pointed pickax beele 2. [Prov Eng] A cooper [< TUB]

— **tub'ber-man",** *n* *Mining* A man who uses a tubber

tub'bing, 1 tub'iŋ, 2 tūb'ing *n* 1. The art of tub-making 2 The cylindrical lining of a shaft in a mine often consisting of a series of iron cylinders forming a water-tight passage 3. The materials for tub-making 4 The act of practising in a rowing-tub, or of participating in a tub-race 5. A tub-bath — **tub'bing-wedge",** *n* *Mining* A wedge driven between the planks of wooden tubbing, to make the latter water-tight

tub'bish, 1 tub'ish, 2 tūb'ish, *a* Tub-shaped, large and round, fat

tub'boe, 1 tub'o, 2 tūb'o, *n* *Pathol* A contagious disease of tropical countries, especially prevalent among the African races, characterized by tubercles and tumors resembling raspberries, followed by ulceration, the yaws

tub'by, 1 tub'i, 2 tūb'y, *a* 1. Resembling a tub in form, tub-shaped, round-bellied 2. Dull and wooden in sound, like an empty tub said of musical instruments

tube, 1 tūb, 2 tūb, *vt* [TUBED, TUB'ING] 1. To fit or furnish with a tube or tubes, as, to *tube* a boiler 2. To enclose or receive in a tube or tubes, as, to *tube* yarn

tube, *n* 1. A long hollow cylindrical body, as of wood, metal, rubber, or glass, generally used for the conveyance of something through it, but often as a receptacle for holding something, a pipe

In most of their applications there is no difference in sense between *tube* and *pipe*, generally, however, *tube* is used instead of *pipe* when the article referred to is not made of a rigid material, or when it is used as a receptacle and not as a conduit, as, a rubber *tube* *tubes* of artists colors test-*tubes*, the water-*tubes* of a boiler As used by machinists, *tube* and *pipe* are often distinguished by an arbitrary but fixed association with certain words, when there is no apparent difference in the sense

Tubes are named from their inventors as **Bourdon tube** (a pressure-gage), **Braun t** (for investigating cathode rays), **Crookes t** (for showing phenomena of tenuous gases), **Field t** and **Galloway t** (water-tubes for boilers), **Geissler t** (for investigating electrical discharges in a gas), **Glinsky t** (used in fractional distillation) **Jonval t** (a turbine tube), **Lenard t** (for investigating the transmission of cathode rays), **Pitot t** (for measuring the velocity of fluids), **Roentgen t.** (an X-ray tube), **Servē t.** (a flue-tube for boilers)

The action of the gastric juice is chemical and it will only dissolve dead matters and it dissolves them when they are in *tubes* of metal as well as in the stomach, but it has no action upon living matter H DAVY *Consolations in Travel* dial iv p 211 [J M]

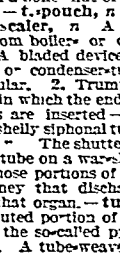
2 Specif (1) The stock or main body of a wind-instrument (2) A cylindrical *receptacle of thin flexible metal* having a screw-cap when used for holding artists' colors, called also *paint-tube* (3) Same as PAILING-TUBE (4) *The principal part of a modern breech-loading rifled gun*, around which the steel jackets are shrunk to give the requisite strength

3. *Anat* A tubular organ, especially one conveying air, as, a bronchial *tube* 4 *Bot* Any elongated hollow part or organ, as the united part of a gamopetalous corolla, gamosepalous calyx, or monadelphous androecium, in hymenomycetous fungi, same as PORE, in pyrenomycetous fungi, the neck of the perithecium In the two latter senses, called also *tubulus* 5 *Physics* A surface conceived as formed by a continuous series of lines of force or action of any kind passing through or terminating at every point of a closed curve called **tube of force, t of induction, t of flow,** according to the physical conception expressed by the lines

6 *Zool* A protective casing formed by some earth-worms as well as by the larvæ of certain insects 7. A subway, tunnel [F, < L *tubus*, tube]

— **acoustic tubes,** a series of tubes designed for demonstrating the effect on musical pitch of their varying lengths and diameters — **bod'y-tube",** *n* The principal part of an organ-pipe — **carbon t** (*Chem*), a cylindrical glass vessel used in the colorimetric determination of carbon in steel — **conjugating-t,** *n* *Bot* A tube formed by the fusing of two processes put forth by opposite cells in two adjacent algæ of the genus *Spirogyra* **conjugating-canal'.** — **corolla t,** *n* The basal part of a gamopetalous corolla — **distilling-t,** *n* An apparatus for the fractional distillation of liquids by means of which only the vapor of that liquid indicated by the thermometer as at boiling point is allowed to pass over In certain cases the tubes are used to prevent the passing over of spray — **end-on t,** a Geissler's tube so constructed that the incandescent gas may be viewed through the ends of the tube — **focus-t,** *n* *Physics* A form of Roentgen ray tube in which to intensify the effect the cathode rays are focused upon the anticathode — **fractionating-t,** *n* *Chem* A tube which is connected with a flask, used in facilitating fractional distillation — **hard t** (*Elec*), a Roentgen tube whose vacuum is unusually high — **milk-testing-t.,** a creamometer — **palladium t,** a glass tube employed in the volumetric analysis of gaseous mixtures. — **per cent t,** a tube for measuring the percentage of cream in milk a form of lactometer — **pericordal t.** (*Zool*), the layer of cells surrounding the notochord — **reduction-t,** *n* *Chem* A small glass tube, fusible with difficulty, expanded to a bulb at the closed end, in which substances like mercury and arsenic compounds are by heating with suitable reagents changed to the metallic state and yield the volatilized metal condensed on the cooler portion of the tube Also, a hard glass tube open at both ends, having one or more bulbs at the center, in which metallic oxids may be reduced to the metallic state by heating in a current of hydrogen — **soft t,** in radiography, an X-ray tube of low penetrating power — **twopenny t.** [Colloq, Eng], any one of the series of tubular underground electric railways operated in London as distinguished from the Metropolitan and Metropolitan District railways — **tube'-board",** *n* In a reed-organ, a board containing channels and resonating chambers, and bearing the reeds — **t brush,** *n* 1. A brush for cleaning out boiler-tubes or condenser-tubes 2. A brush for cleaning the flexible tubes of nursing bottles — **t -casts,** *n pl* Minute microscopic casts or cylinders voided in the urine in certain forms of Bright's disease They may be fatty, fibrous, bloody, or granular — **t -clamp,** *n* A clamp or clip for gripping a tube or pipe especially, a jawed tool used in hoisting and lowering well-tubes — **t -cleaner,** *n* A device for cleaning boiler-tubes, condensing-tubes etc — **t -clip,** *n* 1. A clip for a pipe 2. A small pair of tongs by which to grasp and hold a test-tube or the like — **t.-cock,** *n* A device for controlling the flow of a fluid by compressing a section of flexible tube — **t colors,** *n pl* Artists' colors kept in paint-tubes — **t.-compass,** *n* A drawing-compass having extensible tubular legs — **t -coral,** *n* An organ-pipe coral, tubipore — **t -cutter,** *n* A pipe-cutter — **t -drawing,** *n* The making of metal tubes by passing through dies — **t -fastener,** *n* Same as EXPANDER, *n* (1). — **t -ferrule,** *n* 1 A thimble or ferrule driven into the end of a leaky tube to expand it 2 A ferrule surrounding the end of a boiler-tube or condenser-tube at the tube-sheet — **t -flue,** *n* A flame-tube in a furnace — **t -foot,** *n* One of the small vascular locomotory processes exserted through the ambulacral pores of echinoderms, an ambulacral sucker water-foot See illus under STARFISH — **t -form,** *a* *Bot* Having the shape of a tube tubiform — **t -ignition,** *n* In motors, a method of ignition by means of a heated tube communicating with the combustion-chamber into which the combustible gas is allowed to flow — **t -machine,** *n* A machine for drawing or rolling metal tubes — **t.-nosed,** *a* Tubinarial — **t -paint,** *n* Same as TUBE

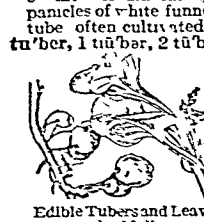
colors — **t. plate,** *n* Same as TUBE-SHEET — **t. plug,** *n* A plug for driving into the end of a boiler-flue or condenser-tube which it is desired to stop — **t. pouch,** *n* A pouch for holding priming-tubes. — **t. scaler,** *n* A device for removing scale etc from boiler or condenser-tubes. — **t. scraper,** *n* A bladed device by which to scrape a boiler-tube or condenser-tube. — **t.-shaped,** *a. Bot* 1. Tubular. 2. Trumpet-shaped. — **t.-sheet,** *n* A sheet in which the ends of boiler-tubes or condenser-tubes are inserted — **t. shell,** *n* A bivalve that forms a shelly siphonal tube, as a gastrochænid — **t. shutter,** *n* The shutter at the submerged end of a torpedo-tube on a warship. — **tubes of Bellini** (*Anat*), those portions of the uriniferous tubules of the kidney that discharge immediately into the pelvis of that organ. — **tubes of Ferrein** (*Anat*) the convoluted portion of the uriniferous tubules constituting the so-called pyramids of Ferrein — **t.-spinner,** *n.* A tube-weaver. — **t. stopper,** *n* A tube-plug. — **t.-surface,** *n* That heating surface of a boiler or that cooling surface of a condenser, which is contained in the tubes. — **t. valve,** *n.* A tube forming a valve, and held against its seat by a weight and lever — **t.-vise,** *n* A vise for gripping pipes or tubes a pipe-vise — **t.-weaver,** *n* A tubicolous spider — **t.-well,** *n* A driven well — **t.-worm,** *n* A tubicolous annelid — **t.-wrench,** *n* A wrench for grasping tubes: pipe-wrench — **X-ray t.,** a vacuum tube in which Roentgen rays are produced — **tube'less,** *a* Having no tube or tubes.



Tube-shells.
1 *Gastrochæna clava.*
2. *G. dubia.*

tu e'flow'er, 1 tūb'flou'ər, 2 tūb'flow'ər, *n* An ornamental East-Indian shrub (*Clerodendron siphonanthus*) of the verbain family (*Verbenaceæ*), having terminal panicles of white funnel-shaped flowers with a very long tube often cultivated in hothouses

tu'ber, 1 tūˈbər, 2 tūˈbər, *n* **1.** *Bot* A short thickened internode or portion of an underground stem, beset with modified axillary buds or eyes, as in the potato or artichoke 2 [T-] *Bot.* A genus of underground fungi — the truffles — the type genus of the *Tuberaceæ.* See illus under TRUFFLE. **3.** *Anat* A swelling or prominence tubercle [L.] — **tuber annulare,** the pons Varolii — **t. cinereum,** the convexity formed by gray matter at the base of the brain just behind the optic commissure — **t. ischii,** a bony process of either hip-bone, upon which the body rests when sitting the tuberosity of the ischium. — **tu'ber moth",** *n* The potato-moth See MOTH — **t. posticum,** the posterior section of the vermis or median lobe of the cerebellum **t. valvulæ:.** — **tu'ber-if'er-ous,** *a* Having or producing tubers tuber-bearing — **tu'ber-i-form,** *a* Having the form of a tuber


Edible Tubers and Leaves of the Melluco

Tu"ber-a'ce-æ, 1 tūˈbər-ā'sı-ē 2 tūˈbər-ā'çe-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* A family of ascomycetous, underground fungi comprising 21 genera and many species; the truffles. The ascomata are fleshy or waxy, hardened, and usually globose — **tu"ber-a'ce-ous,** *a*

Tu"ber-a'les, 1 tūˈbər-ā'lēz 2 tūˈbər-ā'lēs *n. pl. Bot* An order of ascomycetous fungi the truffles characterized by asci collected in hymenial layer and remaining enclosed in a tuberiform ascoma. Truffles are of subterranean habit and the best ones bring very high prices in European markets *Tuberaceæ* and *Balsamiceæ* are the only families.

tu'ber-at"ed, 1 tūˈbər-āt'ed, 2 tūˈbər-āt'ed *a Her* Knobbed beaded or coiled in a knot, as a serpent. [< LL *tuberatus,* having knobs, < L *tuber,* knob]

tu"ber-cin'i-a, 1 tūˈbər-sin'ı-ə 2 tūˈbər-çin'i-a, *n. Bot.* A genus of smut-fungi in which the resting-spores are grouped into large spore-balls [< L. *tuber,* tuber]

tu'ber-cle, 1 tūˈbər-kl, 2 tūˈbər-cl, *n* **1.** A small rounded eminence, especially a process of bone

> Its inner edge . . bears a series of rounded *tubercles* HUXLEY *Crayfish* p 239 [K P & CO 1880]

2. *Pathol* A small granular non-vascular tumor or nodule, formed within the substance of an organ from new matter resulting from morbid action caused by infection with tubercle-bacilli (*Bacillus tuberculosis*), and with tendency to purulent or cheesy degeneration and destruction of structure See BACTERIA

Tubercles which may be developed in different organs or parts of the body vary in size from a mere point to an eighth of an inch in diameter When few in any organ they may pass to nodulous induration and remain harmless, but when numerous they form a tubercular mass that tends to destroy the surrounding structures. In the lungs they give rise to pulmonary consumption

3. *Bot* (1) A wart-like excrescence (2) A tube- of small size (3) A root-growth resembling a tuber or tuber-like growth **4.** *Anat* & *Zool.* A small knob-like excrescence Specif (1) In a molar tooth, a growth on the crown (2) A small knob like growth on a bone, to which muscles and ligaments are attached (3) A prominence on the rib forming an articulation with the vertebral transverse process

5 [Rare] A hill or knoll

> From the eminence which overtops it the spectator can look down on a wide tract of country while the ravine itself is concealed by a flat *tubercle* of the moor HUGH MILLER *Scenes and Legends of Scotland* p. 54 [H & A. 1851]

[OF., < L *tuberculum;* see TUBERCULUM]

— **miliary tubercle,** a small tubercle (def 2) resembling a millet-seed — **root'tu"ber-cles,** *n. pl* Minute swellings on the roots of clover peas, and other leguminous plants which contain a micro-organism believed to absorb nitrogen from the air for the use of the plant — **tu'ber-cle-ba-ril"lus,** *n* See TUBERCLE 2 — **t. of Darwin,** same as DARWINIAN TUBERCLE — **t. of Rolando** (*Anat*) a grayish enlargement on either side of the *medulla oblongata* caused by the spinal root of the fifth nerve and its terminal nucleus. — **tubercles of Montgomery,** small nodular enlargements of the sebaceous glands about the nipples seen during late pregnancy and lactation — **Woolner's t.,** same as DARWINIAN TUBERCLE

tu'ber-cled, 1 tūˈbər-kld, 2 tūˈbər-cld, *a.* Having tubercles

tu-ber'cu-lar, 1 tu-būrˈkiu-lər, 2 tū-bėrˈcū-lar, *a* **1.** Shaped like a tubercle or knob.

The various sounds [of the grasshopper] are all due to the vibration produced by about seventy *tubercular* teeth very uniform as to size and distance of insertion along the edge of either hind femur A H SWINTON *Insect Variety* p. 172 [CAS. CO]

2. *Pathol* Relating to of the nature of or affected with tubercles; characterized by the presence or development of tubercles; as a *tubercular* disease

In the interests of clearness and uniformity of nomenclature the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis adopted in 1906, in its official publications, the term *tuberculous* to refer to lesions or conditions caused by the tubercle-bacillus, and the term *tubercular* to describe conditions resembling tubercles but not caused by the tubercle bacillus

When scrofula localizes itself in the lungs there is pulmonary or *tubercular* consumption

YOUMANS *Hand-Book Household Science* § 321 p 178 [D. 1857]

[< L. *tuberculum* see TUBERCULUM] — **tubercular consumption,** disease of the lungs characterized by the formation of tubercles in the pulmonary tissue — **t. meningitis,** an inflammation of the meninges of the brain caused by the formation of tubercles. — **tu-ber'cu-lar-ize,** *tr.* To infect with tuberculosis. — **tu-ber'cu-lar-i-za'tion,** *n* — **tu-ber'cu-lar-ly,** *adv* In the manner of or with reference to a tubercle or tubercles.

Tu-ber"cu-la'ri-a'ce-æ, 1 tu-būrˈkiu-lā"rı-ē'sı-ı 2 tū-bėrˈcū-lā'ri-ā'çe-ē, *n pl Bot* A family of fungi (order *Mortiniales*) having the hyphæ closely conglutinated in a tubercular mass Most of the species are saprophytic Some cause various destructive diseases of cultivated plants. **Tu-ber"cu-la'ri-a,** *n* (t. g) [< L. *tuberculum* see TUBERCULUM.] **Tu-ber"cu-la-ri'e-æ:.** — **tu-ber"cu-la"ri-a'ceous,** *a*

tu-ber'cu-late, 1 tu-būrˈkiu-lēt; 2 tū-bėrˈcū-lāt, *a.* **1.** Nodular **2.** Characterized by or affected with tubercles tubercular — **tu-ber'cu-lat"ed,** *pa* Tuberculed or tubercular specif, in pathology, affected with tubercles, as, *tuberculated* lungs — **tu-ber"cu-la'tion,** *n.* The formation or arrangement of tubercles the condition of being affected with tubercles a tubercular part or system.

tu'ber-cule, 1 tūˈbər-kūl, 2 tūˈbər-cūl, *n* **1.** A tubercle **2.** *Bot.* A succulent tuber-like expansion of a root. [F., < L *tuberculum;* see TUBERCULUM]

— **tu-ber'cu-lide,** *n* Any diseased condition of the skin due to tubercular infection — **tu-ber"cu-lif'er-ous,** *a* Bearing tubercles. — **tu-ber'cu-li-form,** *a* Shaped like a tubercle — **tu-ber"cu-lin'ic,** *a.* Pertaining to tubercle-bacilli as, *tuberculinic* acid — **tu-ber"cu-li'tis,** *n* Inflammation of a tubercle or of a tubercular mass — **tu-ber"cu-li-za'tion,** *n* **1.** Treatment by means of tuberculin or preparations derived therefrom **2.** The formation of tubercles within an organ, as, *tuberculization* of the liver, of the lungs, etc — **tu-ber'cu-lize,** *tr* Same as TUBERCULARIZE — **tu-ber'cu-lo-cide,** *n* Any agent that destroys the tubercle-bacilli. — **tu-ber'cu-lo-cı'dal,** *a* — **tu-ber'cu-lo-cı'din,** *n Physiol Chem* The active principle of tuberculin an albumose secured from tuberculin **tu-ber"cu-lo-cı'dine:.** — **tu-ber'cu-lo-de'ma,** *n* Same as TUBERCULIDE — **tu-ber'cu-loid,** *a* Resembling or having the nature of a tubercle — **tu-ber' cu-lo'ma,** *n* A neoplasmic tumor or abscess due to tubercle-bacilli **tu-ber'cu-lome:.** — **tu-ber"cu-lo-pho'bi-a,** *n* A morbid fear of contracting tuberculosis. — **tu-ber'cu-losed,** *pa* Affected with tubercles.

tu-ber'cu-lin, 1 tu-būrˈkiu-lın 2 tū-bėrˈcū-lın *n* **1.** A liquid originally prepared by Professor Koch of Berlin, from gradually attenuated cultures of the tubercle-bacillus, used in hypodermic injections as a means of diagnosis of tuberculosis particularly in veterinary practise It has little or no effect in a healthy animal but causes a marked rise in temperature in those affected with the disease **2.** A ptomain formed by the action of the tubercle-bacillus **tu-ber'cu-line:.** — **tuberculin test** (*Vet*), a test consisting of giving a hypodermic injection of tuberculin which produces no effect in healthy cattle, but is attended by a rise in temperature in animals infected with tuberculosis. — **tu-ber'cu-lin-ize,** *tr.* [-IZED, -IZING] To inoculate with tuberculin. — **tu-ber'cu-li-nose,** *n.* A secondary or altered tuberculin

tu-ber"cu-lo'sis, 1 tu-būrˈkiu-lōˈsis, 2 tū-bėrˈcu-lōˈsis, *n Pathol* A diseased condition caused by infection with tubercle-bacilli, characterized by the formation of tubercles, either isolated or confluent, within some organ or tissue, as pulmonary *tuberculosis;* renal *tuberculosis,* etc See plate of BACTERIA

If the carcass of an animal affected with local *tuberculosis* is to be passed into consumption it should be plainly marked as the flesh of a tuberculosed animal — not only the carcass as a whole but every piece thereof that is introduced into consumption directly or after canning or mincing The consumer is thus left free to choose for himself whether to eat such meat or not. HARVEY W WILEY *Foods and Their Adulteration* p 13 [P. & CO '11]

[< L *tuberculum,* see TUBERCULUM]

tu-ber'cu-lous, 1 tu-būrˈkiu-lus, 2 tū-bėrˈcū-lūs, *a.* **1.** Infected with tubercles caused by tubercle-bacilli See TUBERCULAR. **2.** Having a tubercular appearance; nodular. **tu-ber'cu-losz:.**

tu-ber'cu-lum, 1 tu-būrˈkiu-lum 2 tū-bėrˈcū-lūm, *n* [-LA, *pl*] *Anat* A small rounded eminence, tubercle [L. dim of *tuber* a swelling] — **tuberculum acusticum,** an eminence on the floor of the fourth ventricle of the brain over the lateral nucleus of the cochlear division of the auditory nerve

tu-ber'cu-lus, 1 tu-būrˈkiu-lus 2 tū-bėrˈcū-lūs, *n* [-LI 1 -lı; 2 -lī, *pl*] *Entom* A supplementary eye. [< L *tuberculum;* see TUBERCULUM]

tu'ber-in, 1 tūˈbər-ın, 2 tūˈbər-in *n Org Chem* A proteid of the potato an old term **tu'ber-ine:**

tu'ber-oid, 1 tūˈbər-oid, 2 tūˈbər-ôid, *a Bot* Tuber-like.

tu'ber-ont, *n.* A shark [bearing

tu'ber-ose, 1 tūˈbər-ōs 2 tūˈbər-ōs, *a* Tuberous tuber-

tube'rose", 1 tūbˈrōz' or tūˈbər-ōs', 2 tūbˈrōs' or tūˈbər-ōs' (XIII), *n* An ornamental half-hardy bulbous plant (*Polianthes tuberosa*) bearing a long raceme of fragrant white flowers on a scape 2 to 4 feet high Its short stem produces a tuft of leaves at the bottom of the scape and a few tubers, which serve for the propagation of the plant and give it its specific and its vernacular name See POLIANTHES [< L. *tuberosus* see TUBEPOSITY]

tu"ber-os'i-ty, 1 tūˈbər-osˈı-tı, 2 tūˈbər-ôsˈı-ty, *n* [-TIES 1 -tiz, 2 -tis *pl*] **1.** The state of being tuberous **2.** A swelling or protuberance knob-like prominence, specif, a large, rough eminence on bone, as for the attachment of a muscle

> The monstrous *tuberosity* of Civilised Life the Capital of England CARLYLE *Sartor Resartus* bk. iii p 190 [D.]

[< F *tubérosité* < L *tuberosus* tuberous, < *tuber,* tuber]

tu'ber-ous, 1 tūˈbər-us 2 tūˈbər-ûs *a* **1.** Marked or covered with projections knobs or prominences having tubercles or tuberosities. **2.** *Bot.* Resembling or bearing tubers, also, consisting of tuber-like parts, as, a *tuberous* root. [< F. *tubéreux,* < L. *tuberosus,* see TUBEROSITY] — **tuberous pea,** the heath-pea. — **t. root,** one of the tuber-like parts of a multiple or fasciculed fleshy root, as in the dahlia — **tu'ber-ous-ly,** *adv.* With tubers or tuberosities. — **tu'ber-ous-ness,** *n.* Tuberosity

tube'scal"er, t.-scraper, etc See TUBE

tub'fast"t, *n* An old method of treatment for venereal disease by hot baths and abstinence.

tub'fish", 1 tubˈfish' 2 tūbˈfish', *n* [Prov. Eng] The sapphirine gurnard (*Trigla hirundo*)

tub'ful, 1 tubˈful, 2 tūbˈful, *n* **1.** As much as a tub will hold **2.** [Colloq] An exaggerated amount abundance

tu'bi-, 1 tūˈbı-, 2 tūˈbi- From Latin *tubus* tube a combining form [(Douai).

Tu"bi-a'nites, 1 tūˈbi-ə'nəlts 2 tūˈbi-ə'nits *n pl Bib.*

tu'bi-cen, 1 tūˈbi-sen 2 tūˈbi-çēn *n* [L] A trumpeter

tu-bic'i-nate, 1 tu-bisˈı-nēt, 2 tū-bisˈı-nāt *vt* [-NAT'ED; -NAT'ING] [Rare] To blow or sound a trumpet

Tu-bic'o-la, *n pl* **1.** *Conch* A family of dimyarian bivalves, especially those forming a shelly tube in which one or both valves of the reduced shell are immersed including *Brechitidæ* and *Clavagellidæ* **2.** *Helminth.* The *Tubicolæ* — **Tu-bic'o-læ,** *n. pl* **1.** *Helminth* A division of chætopodous annelids, especially those forming some kind of tube and having diversiform gills attached near the head and independent of the feet, including *Serpulidæ,* etc; *Limnore* **2.** *Conch* The *Tubicola* — **tu-bic'o-lar,** *a* Same as TUBICOLOUS — **tu-bic'o-le.** I. *a* Tubicolous. II. *n.* A tube-worm — **tu-bic'o-lous,** *a* **1** Inhabiting a tubular case as a sedentary annelid **2** Of or pertaining to the *Tubicolæ* — **Tu"bi-cor'ni-a,** *n pl Mam* The *Cavicornia* — **tu'bi-corn,** *a* & *n.* — **tu"bi-cor'nous,** *a*

Tu"bi-e'ni, 1 tūˈbi-ı'nəl, 2 tūˈbi-ē'nı, *n Bib* 2 *Mac.* xii, 17 [Gr.]

tu"bi-fa'cient, *a* Tube-making, as a tubicolous animal — **tu'bi-fer,** *n* A tubicolous annelid — **Tu"bi-fi'ci-dæ,** *n. pl Helminth.* A fresh-water family of oligochætous worms with 4 rows of fasciculated spinelets. **Tu'bi-fex,** *n* (t. g) — **tu-bif'i-cid,** *r* — **tu-bif'i-coid,** *a* — **Tu"bi-flo're,** *n pl Bot.* A former group of families of plants so called from their more or less tubular corollas including the five families *Convolvulaceæ, Polemoniaceæ Hydrophyllaceæ, Boraginaceæ* and *Solanaceæ* a disused term — **tu"bi-flo'rous,** *a* — **tu'bi-form,** *a* Having the form of a tube; tubular. **tu'bæ-form:.**

tu'big, 1 tūˈbig 2 tuˈbiɢ, *r* [Tagalog] **1.** Water **2.** [Rare.] A stream or lake. — **tubig mayalit.** **1.** Hot water. **2.** A boiling spring or geyser

Tu"bi-lin'gues, *n pl Ornith* The *Cinnyromorphæ* — **tu"bi-lin'gual,** *a* — **Tu"bi-na'res,** *n pl Ornith* An order, suborder or gens of carinate birds with the 3 anterior toes webbed and the nostrils tubular, as in the petrels and albatrosses. — **tu"bi-na'rin(e",** *a* **1.** Having tubular nostrils, as a petrel or albatross **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Tubinares* **tu"bi-na'ri-al:.**

tub'ing, 1 tūbˈiŋ, 2 tūbˈing *n* **1.** A tube as made in sections or lengths, a series or system of tubes, tubes collectively; also a piece or section of a tube

> In the veins and arteries we have an elaborate system of *tubing* for conveying the blood to and from the various parts of the body B P BOWNE *Metaphysics* pt. ii p 326 [H 1882]

2. The act of making tubes or of providing with tubes.

Tu'bing-en, 1 tūˈbiŋ-en 2 tūˈbing-ēn *n* A town in Wurttemberg, Germany seat of a university founded in 1477. — **Tubingen school.** *Theol* **1.** The old school of philosophy and theology which under the lead of Gottlieb Christian Storr and his immediate successors (1775–1826) maintained against Kant Fichte and Schelling the doctrine of supernaturalism, the credibility of miracles the inspiration of the New Testament and the divine authority of Jesus. **2.** The modern school led by Ferdinand Christian Baur (1826–1860) which attributed most of the New Testament writings to the postapostolic age and considered them as the product of an attempt at reconciliation of the supposed Petrine (or Judaistic) and Pauline (or non-Judaistic) schools of apostolic Christianity Baur denied miracles, and based the authority of Christianity solely upon the moral teachings and character of Jesus. **3.** A liberal school of Roman Catholic theology founded by Johann Adam Möhler professor of theology and church history at Tübingen (1826–1835) who endeavored to establish friendly relations between Catholics and Protestants and a better understanding of the Reformation

tu-blp'a-rous, *a* Giving rise to tubular structures — **Tu-blp'o-ra,** *n Zoöph* **1.** A genus typical of *Tubiporidæ* **2.** [t-] A coral of this genus an organ-pipe coral — **Tu"bi-po-ra'ce-a,** *n pl Zoöph* The *Tubiporidæ* — **tu"bi-po-ra'ce-an,** *a* & *n* — **tu"bi-po-ra'ceous,** *a* — **tu"bi-pore.** I *a* Tubiporous II. *n* A tubiporoid or organ-pipe coral — **Tu"bi-por'i-dæ,** *n pl Zoöph* A family of alcyonarian polyps with tubular theca connected by epitheca and without internal septa organ-pipe corals — **tu-blp'o-rid,** *n* — **tu-blp'o-roid,** *a* — **tu-blp'o-rite,** *n* A fossil of or like an organ-pipe coral or tubiporid — **tu-blp'o-rous,** *a* Of or pertaining to the *Tubiporidæ* — **Tu"bi-te'le-æ,** *n pl Arach* The *Tubitelariæ* — **tu"bi-te'lar,** *a* — **Tu"bi-te-la'ri-æ,** *n pl Arach* A division of spiders that make tubular webs, as *Agelenidæ* — **tu"bi-te-la'ri-an,** *a.* & *n* — **tu'bi-valve** I. *a* Tubifacient. II *n* **1.** A tube-shell **2.** A tube-worm

tub'man, 1 tubˈman, 2 tūbˈman *n Eng Law* Formerly, the senior barrister in the Court of Exchequer, who had precedence of all others in presenting motions to the court so called from the place at the bar where he sat. **post'mant.**

tu'bo-, 1 tūˈbo- 2 tūˈbo- From Latin *tubus,* tube a combining form used in relation to the Fallopian tubes — **tu"bo-ab-dom'i-nal,** *a* Of or pertaining to a Fallopian tube and the abdominal cavity — **tuboabdominal pregnancy,** a form of extra-uterine pregnancy in which the ovum undergoes its early development in the oviduct and then from the bursting of the tube, passes into the abdomen — **tu"bo-o-va'ri-an,** *a* Of or pertaining to a Fallopian tube and an ovary **tub"o-va'ri-an:.**

Tu"bu-al' Islands, 1 tūˈbū-əl', 2 tuˈbu-l' A group of French Islands in the S Pacific ocean 110 sq m **Too"boo-al':.**

tu'bu-lar, 1 tūˈbiu-lər, 2 tūˈbū-lar, *a* **1.** Having the form of a tube tubiform tubulate

> The larva of the caddice fly lives in water and constructs for itself a *tubular* case made of various particles glued together G J ROMANES *Mental Evolution in Animals* p 191 [K P & CO]

2. *Bot.* Tube-shaped tubulose as the disk-florets in many composite plants. **3** Made up of or provided with tubes, as, a *tubular* boiler See BOILER [< L. *tubulus* see TUBULE-] — **tubular lock,** a rim lock having the tumblers in a cylinder which passes through the door — **t. sound,** a respiratory sound like that of a current of air through a tube heard in auscultation below the larynx **t. breathing:.**

Tu"bu-la'ri-a, 1 tū"biu-lē'ri-ə, 2 tū"bū-lā'ri-a, *n* *Zooph.* 1. A genus typical of *Tubulariidæ* 2. [t-] A hydroid of this genus [< L *tubulus*, see TUBULI-]

— **Tu"bu-la'ri-a²**, *n pl* *Zooph* The *Tubularoidea* — **tu"bu-la'ri-an**, *a & n* — **Tu"bu-lar'i-da**, *n pl* The *Tubularoidea* — **tu"bu-lar'i-dan**, *a & n* — **Tu"bu-la-ri'i-dæ**, *n pl* A family of tubularoidean hydroids, in a narrow sense, those having the hydrocaulus with chitinous perisarc, two sets of tentacles and fixed sporosacs — **tu"bu-la'ri-id**, *n* — **tub"u-la'ri-oid**, *a* — **Tu"bu-la-ri'na**, *n pl* *Zooph* The *Athecata* — **tu"bu-lar-in(e)**, *a* — **Tu"bu-la-ri'næ**, *n pl* *Zooph* The *Tubularoidea* as a legion — **Tu"bu-la-rol'de-a**, *n pl* *Zooph* A superfamily of gymnoblastic hydroids having the trophosome a colony of organically associated hydranths and a perisarc without cœnosarc — **tu"bu-la-rol'de-an**, *a & n*

tu"bu-lar'i-ty, 1 tū"biu-lar'i-ti, 2 tū"bū-lăr'i-ty, *n* The property of being tubular said of a sound.

tu'bu-lar-ly, 1 tū'biu-lar-li, 2 tū'bū-lar-ly, *adv* In the form of a tube

tu'bu-late, 1 tū'biu-lēt, 2 tū'bū-lāt, *vt* [-LAT'ED, -LAT'ING] To shape or fashion into a tube, furnish with a tube — **tu'bu-lat"ed**, *a* Shaped like or into a tube, provided with a tube **tu'bu-late‡**. — **tu"bu-la'tion**, *n* The formation of a tube, the arrangement of a set of tubes — **tu'bu-la-ture**, *n* Same as TUBULURE

tu'bule, 1 tū'būl, 2 tū'būl, *n* 1. A minute tube, as, the seminal *tubules* 2. *Echin* A papula 3. *Geol* An irregular, hollow, twig-like calcareous concretion characteristic of the loess [< L *tubulus* see TUBULI-]

tu'bu-li-, 1 tū'biu-li-, 2 tū'bū-li- From Latin *tubulus*, dim of *tubus*, tube a combining form — **Tu"bu-li-bran"chi-a'ta**, *n pl* *Conch* A former order of gastropods developing a tubular shell as *Vermetidæ*, etc — **tu'bu-li-branch**, **tu"bu-li-bran'chi-an**, **tu"bu-li-bran'chi-ate**, *a & n* — **Tu"bu-lic'o-læ**, *n pl* *Zooph* The tubularians, in a vague sense — **tu'bu-li-cole**, *a & n* — **Tu"bu-li-den-ta'ta**, *n pl* *Mam* A suborder of nomarthrous edentate mammals having molar teeth with numerous parallel vertical canals, as the aardvarks — **tu"bu-li-den'tate**. I. *a* 1. Having teeth with parallel vertical canals, as an aardvark 2. Of or pertaining to the *Tubulidentata* II. *n* One of the *Tubulidentata* — **Tu"bu-lif'er-a**, *n pl* *Entom.* A tribe or series of hymenopterous insects having the hindmost tarsi cylindrical at the base and the apical segments of the abdomen tubular and telescope-like, as *Chrysididæ* — **tu"bu-lif'er-an**, *a* — **tu"bu-lif'er-ous**, *a* — **tu"bu-li-flo'rous**, *a* *Bot* Having tubular florets said of composite plants with all the florets tubular — **tu'bu-li-form**, *a* Having the form of a tubule or small tube — **tu'bu-li-pore**, *n* A tubuliporoid polyzoan — **Tu"bu-li-por'i-dæ**, *n pl* *Helminth* A family of adnate inarticulate cyclostomatous polyzoans having the cells tubular. **Tu"bu-lip'o-ra**, *n.* (t g) — **tu"bu-lip'o-rid**, *n* — **tu"bu-lip'o-roid**, *a*

Tu"bu-lo'sa, 1 tū"biu-lō'sə, 2 tū"bū-lō'sa, *n pl* *Zooph* A Paleozoic group of corals of uncertain relations by some referred to *Alcyonaria* [< L *tubulus*, see TUBULI-]

tu'bu-lose, 1 tū'biu-lōs, 2 tū'bū-lōs, *a* 1. Having the form of a tube, tubular or tubuliform 2. Consisting of or containing small tubes 3. Of or pertaining to the *Tubulosa* [< L *tubulus*, see TUBULI-]

tu"bu-lo-stri'ate, 1 tū"biu-lo-strai'ēt; 2 tū"bū-lo-stri'āt, *a* *Conch* Marked by hollow ribs, as the surface of a shell [< L *tubulus*, see TUBULI-, and see STRIATE]

tu'bu-lous, 1 tū'biu-lus, 2 tū'bū-lus, *a* 1. *Mech.* Having tubes specifically said of that form of steam-boiler in which the water occupies the tubes 2. Same as TUBULOSE

tu'bu-lure, 1 tū'biu-lūr; 2 tū'bū-lūr, *n* The short open tube of a retort, receiver, or bell jar [F, < *tubule*, tubule, <L *tubulus*, see TUBULI-] **tu'bu-la-ture‡**.

tu'bu-lus, 1 tū'biu-lus 2 tū'bū-lūs, *n* [-LI, 1 -lai, 2 -li, *pl*] 1. *Anat* A tubule 2. *Bot* In certain hymenomycetous fungi, one of the pores lined by the hymenium 3 *Entom* A tubular telescope-like prolongation of the abdomen, as in the *Tubulifera* [L see TUBULI-]

tu'bus, 1 tū'bus, 2 tū'bus *n* [L] [-BI, 1 -bai 2 -bi, *pl*] A tube, specif, the tubular formation leading to the epipharynx of a bee, consisting of the mentum and basal parts of the maxillæ

tub'-wheel', 1 tub'-hwil", 2 tūb'-hwēl", *n* 1. A form of water-wheel akin to the turbine, being shaped like a bowl, and having spiral flanges at the exterior, against which a stream of water is directed in such a way as to utilize both the weight and the velocity 2 A rotating drum in which skins, leather, etc, may be washed

tu-can', 1 tū-kăn', 2 tu-can', *n* [Mex] A large Mexican pocket-gopher, as *Geomys mexicanus* **tu-gan'‡**.

tuc'et‡, *n* Tucket

tuch†, *n* Touch

tuck¹, 1 tuk, 2 tŭk *v* I. *t* 1. To press in or together, fold under, especially, to thrust or press in the ends or edges of, so as to render the whole more compact, shapely, or comfortable often with *up* or *in*, as, to *tuck up* a bed, to *tuck up* one's sleeves, to *tuck in* a skirt

When two young dogs chase each other in play, the one that runs away always keeps his tail *tucked* inwards
DARWIN *Emotions* p 123 [A 1873]

2 To enclose, wrap, or cover snugly by drawing or pressing something close around with *in* or *into*, often with *up* used adverbially, as, to *tuck up* a child *in* bed 3. To thrust or press into a close place, cram, stuff, put away, hide often with *in*, *into*, or *away*, as, to *tuck* a handkerchief *into* a pocket, to *tuck away* a manuscript. 4 [Slang] Hence, to stuff into the mouth, gobble up, eat usually with *in* 5 To make tucks in, by folding and stitching, as, to *tuck* a dress 6. To empty (a seine) by means of a tuck-seine inside. 7. [Prov Eng] (1) To pull, as cloth (2) To pack in barrels, as fish 8. [Slang] (1) To hang with *up*, as, to *tuck up* a criminal (2) To accuse or attribute with *on*, as, he *tucked* the blame *on* me 9† To pinch nip

II. *i* 1. To make tucks in any fabric or garment 2. [Slang] To eat in a greedy manner, stuff 3†. To contract draw together [< AS *tucian*] — **tucked up**, contracted, as the flanks of a horse when drawn inward

tuck², *vt & ri* [Scot] To beat, tap, as a drum

tuck³, *n* 1. A fold made in a garment, usually horizontal as for ornament, or to accommodate it to the height of a growing person 2 A flap forming a continuation of one side of a book-cover and inserted in a loop or pocket in the other side 3. *Naut* (1) That part of a vessel's hull where the after planks meet (2) The joining of a strand of rope made by tucking it under or between other strands 4 A tuck-net or tuck-seine 5 The erectile spine of a surgeon-fish 6. A surgeon-fish 7. [Slang] Food, especially, pastry, sweetmeats, or the like — **tuck'-crease"er**, *n* An adjustable spring-bar or other attachment on a sewing-machine, by which to make a crease as a guide for the tuck **t -marker‡** — **t -folder**, *n* A sewing-machine attachment that holds the fabric in shape for forming a tuck — **t -gage**, *n* A tuck-creaser **tuck'ing-gage"‡**. — **t.-in**, *n* [Slang] Same as TUCK-OUT — **t -net**, *n* A small net for taking fish from within a larger one — **t.-out**, *n* [Slang, Eng] A hearty meal, treat, spread — **t.-plate**, *n* An outer-plate — **t.-pointing**, *n* Tuck-joint pointing — **t -rail**, *n* *Ship-building* The rail in which the butt-ends of the bottom planks of ships are calked — **t -seine**, *n* A small seine, very deep in the bunt, used in emptying a larger seine — **t.-shop**, *n* [Slang, Eng] A confectioner's shop

tuck⁴, *n* 1. [Scot] A stroke, blow, tap, beat, commonly in the phrase **tuck of drum.**

Give me the heroes who at *tuck of drum*,
Salute thy staff, immortal Quattlebum!
WHITTIER *The Panorama* st 18

2. A flourish as of a trumpet [< OF *estoc*, thrust]

tuck⁵†, *n* A long narrow sword rapier

tuck'a, 1 *tuk'ə*, 2 *tūk'a*, *n* [*Hind*] A rupee

tuck'a-hoe", 1 tuk'ə-hō", 2 tūk'a-hō", *n* 1. An underground fungus-sclerotium (*Pachyma cocos*) with a rough brown rind and a white, friable, bitter interior unfit to eat found in the southern United States See PACHYMA 2. An inhabitant of the poor lands of Virginia, supposed to live on tuckahoe, hence, any native of Virginia 3. The goldenclub (*Orontium aquaticum*). 4. The green arrow-arum (*Peltandra virginica*) [< Am Ind *ptucqui*, loaf, < *petuf qui*, round]

tuck'er, 1 tuk'ər, 2 tŭl'er, *vt* [Colloq, U S] To weary completely exhaust commonly with *out*, as, they were *tuckered out*

tuck'er¹, *n* 1. One who or that which tucks, as, the *tucker* of a sewing-machine 2. A covering of lace, fine muslin, or the like, of various forms and styles, worn over the neck and shoulders in connection with a low-cut bodice by women of the 17th and 18th centuries 3. [Slang, Austral] Food, tuck

— **tuck'er-in"**, *n* [Prov Eng] A chambermaid

tuck'er², *n* [Local U S] The state of being tuckered out

Tuck'er³, *n* 1. **Charlotte Maria** (⁵/₁₁1821–¹²/₁1893), an English author pen-name "A L O E" 2. **St. George** (⁷/₁₀1752–¹¹/₁0828), an American jurist and poet, born in Bermuda 3. **William Jewett** (⁷/₁1839–³/₂₃1926), an American author and educator, president of Dartmouth College, 1893–1909 4. A county in N E West Virginia 440 sq m county-seat, Parsons — **Tucker Act**, an act of Congress of March 3, 1887, extending the provisions of the Bowman Act of March 3, 1883, which enlarged the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims — **Tucker circle**, the circle containing the six intersections of the sides of a triangle with parallels to its sides drawn through its center of mass

Tuck'er-man, 1 tuk'ər-mən, 2 tŭk'ĕr-man **Henry Theodore** (⁴/₁1813–¹²/₁1871) An American essayist and art-critic

tuck"er-nuck', 1 tuk'ər-nuk', 2 tŭk'er-nŭk', *n* [New Eng] A picnic [< *Tuckernuck*, an island near Nantucket]

Tuck'er-ton, 1 tuk'ər-tən, 2 tŭk'ĕr-ton, *n* A village in Ocean county, N J

tuck'et¹, 1 tuk'et, 2 tŭk'ĕt, *n* [Local, U S] An ear of Indian corn in its soft and milky stage

tuck'et²†, *n* A flourish on a trumpet — **tucket sonance†**, the sound of the tucket

tuck'et³†, *n* A steak collop

tuck'ing-mill"†, *n* A fulling-mill

tuckt, *pp* Tucked S S

tu'co tu"co, 1 tū'ko-tū'ko, 2 tu'co-tu'co, *n* [Braz] A small burrowing spalacopodoid rodent (*Ctenomys brazilensis*) of South America **tu'cu tu'cu‡**.

Tuc-son', 1 tū-sən' *or* tū-sōn', 2 tu-sōn' *or* tu-sōn', *n* A commercial town, county-seat of Pima county, Ariz, seat of the University of Arizona (non-sectarian), founded in 1891

tu'cum, 1 tū'kum, 2 tu'cŭm, *n* [Braz] A Brazilian palm (*Astrocaryum vulgare*), or the fiber obtained from its young leaves The tucum-fiber is woven into bow-strings, hammocks, and light articles requiring strength and fineness

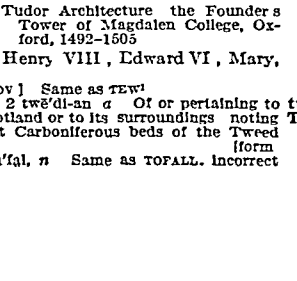
tu'cu-ma', 1 tū'ku-mā', 2 tu'cu-ma' *n* [Braz] A palm (*Astrocaryum tucuma*) of the upper regions of the Amazon, yielding an edible fruit

Tu"cu-man', 1 tū'ū-mān', 2 tu'cu-măn', *n* 1. A province in N W Argentine Republic, 8,928 sq m 2. Its capital, seat of the first congress of the republic

Tu'das, 1 tū'dəz 2 tu'dəs, *n pl* The Todas

-tude, *suffix* State of being a termination of nouns of Latin origin [< F *-tude*, < L *-tudo*, a termination of abstract nouns]

Tu'dor, 1 tū'dər, 2 tū'dor, *a* Of or pertaining to the Tudors or the royal house of Tudor, characteristic of the time of the Tudors, as *Tudor* architecture, *Tudor* style. — **Late Tudor architecture**, see ELIZABETHAN — **T. architecture**, the latest phase of the Perpendicular style, especially as used in secular and domestic buildings See PERPENDICULAR — **T. rose** (*Her*), the rose argent of York combined with the rose gules of Lancaster Sometimes the two tinctures are quartered, or the rose argent charged upon the rose gules



Tudor Architecture the Founder's Tower of Magdalen College, Oxford, 1492–1505

Tu'dor, *n* A member of an English royal line (1485–1603) descended from Sir Owen Tudor of Wales, who married Catherine of France, widow of Henry V of England It included Henry VII, Henry VIII, Edward VI, Mary, and Elizabeth

tue, 1 tiū 2 tū *v* [Prov] Same as TEW¹

Tue'di-an, 1 twi'di-ən 2 twē'di-an *a* Of or pertaining to the river Tweed in Scotland or to its surroundings noting specifically the lowest Carboniferous beds of the Tweed valley [form

tue'fall, 1 tiū'fēl, 2 tū'fal, *n* Same as TOFALL. Incorrect

tue'i"ron, 1 tiū'-ai'ərn, 2 tū'-i-ern, *n* 1. Same as TUYÈRE. 2 *pl* Blacksmiths' tongs [Cor TUYÈRE]

tu'elt†, *n* Same as TEWEL

Tues, *abbr* Tuesday

Tues'day, 1 tiūz'di, 2 tūz'dy, *n* The third day of the week [< AS *Tiues dæg*, *Tiwes*, gen of *Tiw*, Tiw, *dæg*, day]

tu'et, 1 tiū'et, 2 tū'ĕt, *n* [Prov Eng] The lapwing

tu'fa¹, 1 tū'fə, 2 tu'fa, *n* 1. A cryptocrystalline variety of calcium carbonate having a cellular structure and usually deposited from springs and streams **calcareous tufa‡**. 2. Tuff **volcanic tufa‡**. [It, < L *tofus*, tufa]

— **tu-fa'ceous**, *a* *Of the nature of or like tufa*

tu'fa²†, *n* In old English history, a military ensign of uncertain form, supposed by some to have been a globe, and by others a *tuft* of feathers fixed on a spear

tuff†, *a* Tough

tuff², 1 tuf, 2 tŭf, *n* *Petrol* An open-structured volcanic fragmental rock composed of material varying in size from fine sand to coarse gravel and frequently showing evidences of having been formed in or transported by water *often used for structural purposes*

Like the other fragmentary volcanic rocks, the *tuffs* may be subdivided according to the nature of the lava from the disintegration of which they have been formed APCH GEIKIE *Text Book Geol* bk II, pt II § 7, p 174 [MACM '03]

[< F *tuf*, < It *tufa*, see TUFA¹] **tu'fa‡**. — **tuff'-cone"**, *n* *Geol* A volcanic cone composed of fine fragmentary eruptive material (the so-cal ed volcanic ashes), either ejected from the central orifice as mud or converted into mud by rain after ejection, and subsequently more or less solidified. **tu'fa-cone"‡** — **tuff-a'ceous**, *a*

tuff³, *n* Same as TUFT¹

tuff-taf'fa-ty†, *n* A tufted or shaggy taffeta fabric woven with a pile, like velvet *in use in the 16th and 17th centuries.*

tuf'fet, 1 tuf'et, 2 tūf'ĕt Same as TUFT², *n*

tu'fous, 1 tū'fus, 2 tu'fŭs, *a* Of the nature of tufa

tuft¹, 1 tuft, 2 tŭft, *v* I. *t* 1. To separate or form into tufts 2. To adorn with tufts or a tuft, cover with tufts 3. In upholstery, to fasten at regular intervals with tufts or buttons drawn down firmly upon the outer covering by a thread passed entirely through the material, in order to prevent filling or lining from changing position, as, to *tuft* a mattress

II. *i* To grow in clusters or tufts, form tufts — **tuft'ing-but"ton**, *n* An upholstering-button

tuft², *vt* To scour over, beat up (a covert), as in deer-hunting

tuft³, *n* 1. A collection or bunch of small flexible things held or fastened together at the base, as, a *tuft* of flowers, threads, or trees

several races of pigeons are characterized by a *tuft* of neck feathers which form a kind of periwig HAECKEL tr by Lankester *Hist Creation* vol I p 142 [K P & CO 1883]

2. An arrangement of small blood-vessels in a bunch; as the glomeruli or Malpighian *tufts* of the kidney 3. [Colloq] A goatee 4†. [Univ Slang, Eng] A young nobleman while a student, from the tuft worn on the college cap 5†. A turban 6†. A crest [< TUFF², *n*, < OF *tuffe*, < G *zopf*, tuft top, akin to TOP¹ *n*] — **Spanish tuft**, same as TUFTED COLUMBINE — **tuft'-gill"**, *n* A lophobranch fish — **t -hunter**, *n* One who courts persons of rank or, by extension, of power or wealth, especially in a servile manner or for gain a toady or hanger-on Compare TUFT¹, *n*, 4 — **t. -hunting**, *n* The conduct or practise of a tuft-hunter — **t hunting**, *a* — **t mockadot**, *n* A silk-and-wool fabric, like tufted taffeta or velvet

tuft², *n* [Prov or Obs] A hillock or knoll same as TOFT¹, 2 [< AS *toft*, < Ice *topt* piece of ground] **tuf'fet‡**

tuft'ed, 1 tuft'ed, 2 tŭft'ĕd, *a* 1. Having or adorned with a tuft, crested, as, the *tufted* duck 2. *Bot* Forming a tuft or dense cluster cespitose — **tufted columbine**, an Old World meadow-rue (*Thalictrum aquilegifolium*), often cultivated for ornament so called from the resemblance of its leaflets to those of the columbine — **t. duck** 1. The European crested scaup 2 [Local, U S] The ring-necked scaup — **t hair grass**, same as TUSSOCK-GRASS See GRASS

tuft'er, 1 tuft'ər, 2 tŭft'er, *n* A stag-hound employed to drive a stag out of its covert [tufts wooded

tuft'y, 1 tuft'i, 2 tŭft'y, *a* Abounding or growing in

tug, 1 tug, 2 tŭg, *v* [TUGGED, TUGD[S] TUG'GING] I. *t* To pull or draw with great effort, drag along with continued exertion, haul along, tow, as, oxen *tug* the plow

Those two massy pillars
With horrible convulsion to and fro
He *tugg'd*, he shook till down they came
MILTON *Samson Agonistes* l 1 650

II. *i* 1. To pull with great effort, exert a strenuous pulling, hauling or dragging force, as, to *tug* at the oar, to *tug* against the stream 2. To strive or struggle

In a new country where people have to *tug* for a living no one will take the trouble to rear flowers unless the love of them is pretty strong H W BEECHER *Eyes and Ears Duty of Owning Books* p 154 [T & F 1864]

[Var of TUCK¹, *v*] Syn. see DRAW — **tug'ger**, *n*

tug, *n* 1. The act of tugging, a pulling or dragging with effort, straining pull 2 A strenuous contest, severe strain or struggle wrestle or fight, stress

And the painful panting breath
Came and went in the *tug* of death
OWEN MEREDITH *Clytemnestra* div v chorus st 5.

3. A stoutly built steam-vessel with powerful engines, of unusual draft and adapted for towing other vessels **tug'boat"‡**. 4 *Harness* (1) A loop depending from the saddle, in a single harness supporting a shaft and in a double harness a trace (2) A trace 5. [Local, U S] Peat 6. *Mining* An iron hoop connected with a tackle 7. [Prov Eng] A timber-wagon 8. [Eton, Eng] A colleger or member of the King's foundation; corruption of *toga*

— **tug'-car"ri-er**, *n* A loop at the lower end of each side of the back-strap of a wagon-harness through which the traces passes — **tug-chain**, *n* A chain used as a harness trace also a short chain used in coupling a leather trace to the swingletree trace-chain — **tug-hook**, *n* A hook on a hame to which to attach a tug — **tug-iron**, *n* A hook, as on a shaft to which a trace may be attached — **tug of war**. 1. In athletics a contest in which a number of persons at one end of a rope pull against a like number of similar weight at the other end each side endeavoring to drag the other across a line marked between 2 A laborious effort supreme contest struggle for supremacy — **tug-slide**, *n* A slotted plate for adjusting the length of a harness-trace

tu-gan', *n* Same as TUCAN

Tu-ge'la, 1 tu-gē'lə 2 tu-ġe'lā, *n* A river in S Africa, length, 300 m to the Indian ocean scene (November, 1899 to February 1900) of several engagements between the British and the Boers, and of repeated ineffectual attempts of the

British to advance to the relief of Ladysmith On Dec 15, 1899, at Colenso Buller's advance was repulsed by the Boers with a loss of 12 guns, 134 men and 6 officers.

tug'ging-ly, 1 tug'ıŋ-lı 2 tŭg'ing-lȳ, *adv* With laborious pulling, with strain or struggle

tug'man, 1 tug'mən, 2 tŭg'man *n* [TUG'MEN, *pl*] One who commands or works on a steam-tug

tug'mut'ton†, *n* **1.** A box-like wood, used formerly in England for making fans **2** A glutton **3.** A procurer pimp

Tu-gue'ga-ra'o, 1 tū-gē'gə-rä'o 2 tų-ge'gä-rä'o, *n* A town, capital of Cagayan province Luzon, P I

tu'i, 1 tū'ı, 2 tų'ı, *n* [Braz] A conurine parrakeet (*Brotogerys tui*) gold-headed parrakeet [*dcra notæ-zealandiæ*)

tu'i', *n* [Maori] *Ornith* The parson-bird (*Prosthanatulk,* 1 tŭk 2 tuk [Scot] *pp* of TAKE, r

Tulle'ries', 1 twıl'rı' 2 twĭl rē' **1.** Palace of French kings during 3 centuries Begun in 1564 it was completed in the reign of Louis XIV (1643–1715) It was badly damaged by the mob during the revolutions of 1792, 1830 and 1848 and burned during the Commune of 1871 **2.** Gardens on the site of this palace since 1853

tuille, 1 twil 2 twīl, *n* *Armor* A steel protection for the thighs attached by straps to the tassets See illus under ARMOR [OF, < L *tegula* tile < *tego*, cover] **tuile: — tuil-lette',** *n* A small tuille, for the protection of the hips.

tuil'yie, 1 tūl'yı 2 tūl'yı, r & *n* [Scot] Quarrel **tuil'zie'†.**

tu"i-pa'ra, 1 tū ı-pä'rə, 2 tų'ı-pä'rä *n* [Braz] A conurine parrakeet (*Brotogerys tuipara*), the red-fronted parrot

tu'ism, 1 tū'ızm, 2 tū'ĭsm *n* *Philos* The doctrine that all thought is addressed to a second person, or to one's future self as a second person [C] [< L *tu*, thou]

tu-i'tion, 1 tu-ısh'ən; 2 tū-ĭsh'on, *n* **1.** The act or business of teaching any branch or branches of learning, instruction especially, inculcation of fact and truth, as distinguished from *education*

I had read under my father's *tuition* a number of Greek prose authors MILL *Autobiography* p 5 [E H & CO 1874]

2 The charge made or money paid for instruction, tuition-fee, as, the scholarship pays the *tuition* **3.** An admonition **4†.** The watch and care of a tutor or guardian over his pupil or ward, also, any guardianship, care, or keeping [OF, < L *tuitio(n-)*, < *tuitus*, pp of *tuĕor*, defend]

tu-i'tion-al, 1 tu-ısh'ən-əl, 2 tū-ĭsh'on-al, *a* Of or pertaining to tuition **tu-i'tion-a-ry†.**

Tul, Tŭl, *abbr* Tullius Tullus

Tu'la, 1 tū'lə 2 tų'lä, *n* **1.** A government in central European Russia 11,956 sq m **2.** Its capital. **3** A town in S W Tamaulipas state Mexico **4.** A town in S W Hidalgo state Mexico ancient capital of the Toltecs **Too'la†.**

tu'la-di, 1 tū'lə-dı 2 tų'la-dı, *n* [Local, U S] The great lake-trout

tu'la-met"al, 1 tū'lə-met'əl, 2 tu'la-mĕt'al, *r* *Chem* An alloy of silver, copper, and lead used to form the body of certain varieties of Russian metal-work [< *Tula* in Russia] **black silver‡.— tu'la-work",** *n* Decorative work in tula-metal also, niello-work

tu-la're, 1 tū-lä'rē, 2 tų-lä'rę *n* [Local, U S] A marshy or swampy region abounding with tule

Tu-lare', 1 tū-lâr' *or* -lē'rē 2 tų-lâr' *or* -lā'rę *n* **1.** A county in S central California, 4 952 sq m county-seat, Visalia **2.** A township and city in Tulare county California **3** A lake in W Tulare county Cal 220 sq m

tu'la-si, 1 tū'lə-sı, 2 tu'la-sī *n* [Telugu] **1.** Same as TOOLSEY **2.** A tree the champak

Tul-bagh'i-a, 1 tul-bag'ı-ə 2 tūl-băg'i-a, *n* *Bot* A genus of perennial herbs of the family *Liliaceæ* with strap-shaped, radical leaves and a simple scape bearing an umbel of yellow or violet garlic-scented flowers The eight or nine species are natives of southern and tropical Africa. [< Ryk *Tulbagh* Dutch governor of Cape Colony]

tul'chan, } 1 tul'hən, -hın 2 tŭl'han -hin, *n* [Scot] **1.** A
tul'chin, } dummy made of a stuffed calfskin, formerly placed beside a cow at milking-time to secure a free flow of milk **2.** A tulchan bishop — **tulchan bishop** (*Scot Hist*), one of the nominal bishops appointed to the Scottish sees under the Concordat of Leith (A. D 1572) who as the price of their promotion, were to turn over into the coffers of the barons the greater part of the revenues of their sees a derisive name

tu'le, 1 tū'lē, 2 tų'lę, *n* [Sp Am] A large variety of the common great bulrush (*Scirpus lacustris*, var *occidentalis*) found in marshes and lakes in the western United States, and giving name to the Tule lakes, also, an allied bulrush (*S tolara*) growing farther south

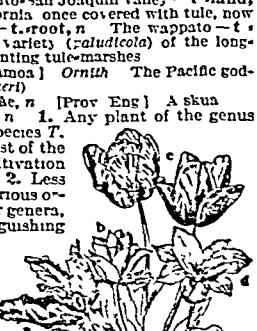
Several groups were at work building houses of bundles of the *tule* reeds H H JACKSON *Ramona* p 327 [R BROS. 1885]

— tu'le-fog", *n* Fog of the tule lowlands of California, especially in the Sacramento-San Joaquin valley **— t -land,** *n* Marshy land in California once covered with tule, now used for wheat-growing **— t.-root,** *n* The wappato **— t -wren,** *n* A Californian variety (*paludicola*) of the long-billed marsh-wren, frequenting tule-marshes

tu'li, 1 tū'lı, 2 tų'lĭ, *n* [Samoa] *Ornith* The Pacific godwit (*Limosa lapponica baueri*)

tu'li-ac, 1 tū'lı-ak, 2 tų'lĭ-ac, *n* [Prov Eng] A skua

tu'lip, 1 tū'lıp; 2 tŭ'lip, *n* **1.** Any plant of the genus *Tulipa*, especially the species *T. gesneriana*, to which most of the numerous varieties in cultivation belong See TULIPA **2.** Less correctly, any one of various ornamental plants of other genera, but with some distinguishing prefix See phrases **3** *Ordnance* The bell-shaped outward swell at the muzzle of a gun [< F *tulipe*, < Turk *tulbend*, < Per *dulband* turban]



Tulips
a parroquet *b* double *c* common *d* Greig's

— African tulip, a blood lily See HEMANTHUS **— Australian t,** same as NATIVE TULIP (1) **— Cape t,** same as AFRICAN TULIP **— drooping t,** the common fritillary or guinea-hen flower **— mother t.,** a tulip in which a variation or admixture of colors has not yet appeared The color of mother tulips is invariably solid.— **native t. 1.** A Victorian tree (*Telopea oreades*) with bright crimson flowers 3 inches in diameter **2.** By extension also either of the two other waratahs the New South Wales shrub (*T. speciosissima*), often cultivated in greenhouses, and a Tasmanian species (*T truncata*), the name *tulip* being a corruption of the generic name *Telopea* **— self'-tu"lip,** *n* Same as MOTHER TULIP **— star t,** any of several plants belonging to the genus *Calochortus* **— tu'lip-ear",** *n* A pointed ear, as in dogs. **— t.-eared,** *a* **— t.-poplar,** *n* Same as TULIP-TREE **— t -root,** *n* A disease of growing oats caused by a worm in the stalk, making it swell out like a tulip-bulb **— t.-shell,** *n* A fasciolarioid gastropod, especially *Fasciolaria tulipa*, of the southern United States and the West Indies **— wild t. 1.** An English native tulip (*Tulipa sylvestris*) **2** [California.] The butterfly-tulip

Tu'li-pa, 1 tūl'ı-pə 2 tū'lĭ-pa *n* **1.** *Bot* A notable genus of bulbous plants of the lily family — the tulips — having simple stems, linear ovate lanceolate leaves and a solitary erect bell-shaped flower **2†.** [t-] A tulip [< TULIP]

tu'li-pant†, *n* A turban

tu'lip-ist, 1 tū'lıp-ıst, 2 tū'lip-ĭst, *n* An amateur cultivator of tulips

tu"lip-o-ma'ni-a, 1 tū"lıp-o-mā'nı-ə, 2 tū"lip-o-mā'nı-a, *n* A craze for the acquisition or cultivation of tulips, specif, that which arose in Holland early in the 17th century and which spread like an epidemic bulbs being sold and resold like stocks, and often at fabulous prices The collapse of the speculation brought wide-spread *disaster* **— tu"lip-o-ma'ni-ac,** *n*

tu'lip-tree", 1 tū'lıp-trī", 2 tū'lip-trē", *n* **1.** A large magnoliaceous tree (*Liriodendron tulipifera*) found in American forests from Canada to Louisiana See LIRIODENDRON It has truncate saddle-shaped leaves that distinguish the tree from all others and large greenish-yellow tulip-like flowers Its wood, which is light soft, straight-grained, with the heart yellow or brown and the sap-wood nearly white, is used extensively in carpentry and cabinetwork In the Western States it is commonly known as **white poplar,** or **poplar** and **yellow poplar,** all incorrect names, the tree being no relation to the poplars It is also known as **canoe-wood, tulip-poplar, whitewood,** and from the shape of its leaf the **saddle-leaf** or **saddle-tree.**



Flower and Leaf of the Tulip-tree
a the fruit *a* sorema *b* a carpel detached

2. Any one of various trees having tulip-shaped flowers such as the majagua of the West Indies, the waratah of Australia, etc

— Chinese tulip-tree, a low evergreen greenhouse shrub (*Michelia fuscata*) from China, with fragrant dull-purple flowers **— laurel-leaved t,** any species of magnolia **— Queensland t,** a lofty Australian tree (*Stenocarpus cunninghamii*) of the family *Proteaceæ*, with bright-red flowers in axillary or terminal umbels **— West-Indian t,** the mountain-mahoe (*Hibiscus elatus*), a large tree of Cuba and Jamaica yielding a lace-like inner bark called *Cuba bast*

tu'lip-wood", 1 tū'lıp-wud", 2 tū'lip-wŏod", *n* **1.** Any one of several ornamental cabinet-woods so called from their color or markings, especially, the handsomely striped and rose-colored wood of a Brazilian tree (*Physocalymma floribunda*) used for inlaying costly furniture **2.** An Australian tree (*Aphananthe philippinensis*) **— Queensland tulipwood,** the wood of an Australian tree (*Harpullia pendula*) It is light-colored with dark mahogany-colored patches, and is susceptible of a high polish

tu"li-san', 1 tū'lı-sān' 2 tu'lĭ-sān', *n* [-SA'NES 1 -sā'nēs 2 -sa'nes, *pl*] [P. I.] A highway robber, brigand, also, a thief, tramp, or loafer a Tagalog word.

tulk†, *tt.* To speak to address.

tullt, *tt* To entice allure.

Tul'la-ho'ma, 1 tul ə-hō'mə 2 tŭl'a-hō'ma, *n* A town in S W Coffee county, Tenn. health resort

Tul'la-more', 1 tul'ə-mōr' 2 tŭl'a-mōr', *n* An assize town, county-seat of King's county, Ireland

tulle', 1 tūl, 2 tul, *n* A fine silk open-meshed material, sometimes dotted or sprigged used for veils and light dresses [< *Tulle*, city in France]

Tulle was made on the pillow in Germany before lace was introduced MRS BURY PALLISER *Hist Lace* p 226 [S M 1865]

Tulle', 1 tūl, 2 tul, *n* An ancient town capital of Corrèze department, France [Tul"il-o'la†.

Tul'il-a, 1 tul'ı-ə 2 tūl'i-a *n* [L] Daughter of Cicero

Tul'il-an, 1 tul'ı-ən, 2 tūl'i-an, *a* Belonging, relating to, resembling, or in the style of Marcus Tullius Cicero (sometimes called *Tully*), Ciceronian

tul'il-bee, 1 tul'ı-bē, 2 tūl'i-bē, *n* A whitefish (*Coregonus tullibee*) of the Great Lakes

tul'il-hoo', 1 tul ı-hū', 2 tūl'ı-hōō', *n* [Scot] A disturbance or commotion

Tul'loch, 1 tul'ən, 2 tūl'oh, **John** (?1823–?1886). A Scottish divine and writer

Tul'low, 1 tul'o, 2 tūl'o, *n* A market-town in Carlow county, Ireland

Tul'ly's pow'der, 1 tul'ız 2 tūl'ys *Pharm* A preparation of morphin with camphor, mixed with calcium carbonate and *licorice*

Tul'sa, 1 tul'sə, 2 tūl'sa, *n.* **1.** A county in Oklahoma area, 565 sq m. **2.** A town of the Creek Nation Oklahoma seat of Henry Kendall College (Presbyterian), founded in 1895

tul'sı, *n* [Sans] Same as TOOLSEY

Tu-lu, 1 tū'lū 2 tų'lų, *n* **1.** One of the Dravidians of southern India **2.** Their language **Tu'lu-va†.**

Tu-lu'nid, 1 tū-lū'nid, 2 tu-lų'nid, *n* A Moslem dynasty founded in Egypt by Ahmed ben Tulun in the 9th century

tul'war, 1 tul'wər 2 tŭl'war *n* [Hind] A saber of considerable curve and with keen edge carried by the Sikhs and certain tribes in northern India **tul'waur‡.**

tu'lyi, *a & n* Bright red scarlet

tul'zie, r & *n* [Scot] Same as TUILTIE

tum, 1 tum 2 tŭm, *tt* **1.** To give (wool) a preliminary carding **2.** To mix (wool of different colors)

tum', *n* The sound made by a musical string of little resonance commonly reduplicated, as, the *tum-tum* of a banjo [Imitative]

Tum', 1 tŭm, 2 tum *n* *Egypt Myth* A form of the sun-god representing the close of the day as Horos did its beginning At'mu:: A'tum‡.

tu-ma"ta-ku'ru, 1 tū-mä"tə-kū'rū 2 tų mä tä kų'ru *n* [Maori] *Bot* Same as WILD IRISHMAN **mat"a-go'ry‡.**

tumbt, *tt* To jump tumble

Tum'ba, 1 tum'bə 2 tŭm'ba, *n* A station between Matadi and Stanley Pool capital of Falls district Belgian Kongo

tum'bak, *n* Same as TOMBAC

tum'bek-i, *n* [Turk] Same as TOMBEKI

tum'bes-tert, *n* A female dancer or tumbler an acrobat

tum'bl(e', 1 tum'bl, 2 tŭm'bl, r [TUM'BLED TUM'BLT; TUM'BLING] **I.** *t* **1.** To toss carelessly and with some force followed by various adverbs and prepositions limiting the sense, as fragments of wreckage *tumbled* about by the waves, bricks *tumbled out of* a cart, clothing *tumbled into* a trunk, a hut *tumbled over* by the wind **2.** To throw into disorder disturb; rumple, as, to *tumble* a bed **3** *Shooting* To bring down in flight or while running, as, to *tumble* a bird or a hare **4** *Founding.* To smooth, clean, or polish, as castings, by friction with each other or with a polishing-material, in a rotating box or barrel, rattle

II. *i* **1.** To roll to and fro, roll or toss about, as a person in pain *tumbles* and tosses in bed **2** To roll or fall down, as by losing one's footing or support fall violently and suddenly, in commercial slang, to fall suddenly as prices, as, to *tumble* down, stocks have *tumbled*

Wealth is a steep hill which the father climbs slowly and the son often *tumbles* down precipitately HOLMES in *Atlantic Monthly* Feb, 1885, p 253

3 To perform acrobatic feats, especially those requiring no apparatus, as somersaults, etc **4.** To move in any careless or headlong manner **5.** *Naut* To go hastily, as, the watch *tumbled* aft at the call **6** [Slang] To understand, comprehend, as, do you *tumble* (or *tumble to it*)? **7.** To turn end over end, as certain projectiles, or as a tumbler-pigeon in its flight **8†.** To dance [< AS *tumbian* dance] **— to tumble home,** to incline inward, as the sides of some ships above the extreme breadth **— to t. in. 1.** *Carp* To fit, as a piece of timber into other work **2** To turn into bed **3.** Same as TO TUMBLE HOME **— to t over 1.** To toss about carelessly **2.** To upset **3** To fall over as over an obstruction **— to t. to. 1** See TUMBLE II. 6 **2.** To go to work vigorously **— to t. up. 1.** [Slang] To get up, get out of bed **2** *Naut* To come up, as a sailor hastily through a hatchway **3** To throw into confusion, mess **— tum'ble-car"†,** *n* A one-horse car bob-car **— t.-down,** *a* Rickety as if about to fall in pieces dilapidated decayed **— tumbled up and down,** agitated in one's mind, perplexed **— t.-home,** *n* *Naut* **1.** That part of some vessels hulls which leans inward above the line of greatest breadth **2.** The distance or amount of such leaning on one side of the vessel as, the vessel has one foot of *tumble-home*

tum'ble, *n* **1.** The act of tumbling, a sudden fall as by losing one's footing

At times we hear a sound like thunder which arises from the *tumble* of a huge stone into a chasm TYNDALL *Forms of Water* ¶ 108, p 40 [A 1872]

2. A state of disorder or confusion **3** [Local, U S] A mass of hay loosely gathered for forming into a cock **4** Same as TUMBLER, 2 (7) & 5 **5.** A licker-in

tum'ble-bug", 1 tum'bl-bug", 2 tŭm'bl-bŭg", *n* A scarabæid beetle that rolls up a ball of dung as a nidus for its eggs, a dung-beetle **tum'ble-dung"†.**

tum'bler, 1 tum'blər, 2 tŭm'bler, *n* **1.** A drinking-glass without a foot, and holding ordinarily half a pint, also, the contents of such a glass, as, a *tumbler* of water The base was formerly rounded, so that the glass would not stand upright, and had to be emptied before being set down hence the name

He scarcely ever took wine But when he drank it, he drank it greedily and in large *tumblers* MACAULAY *Essays, Boswell's Johnson* p. 145 [A 1880]

2. One who or that which tumbles (1) One who plays the tricks of an acrobat or contortionist, as turning somersaults in the air, walking on the hands etc (2) One of a breed of domestic pigeons noted for the habit of turning somersaults during flight **tip'pler‡; tumbler pigeon†.** (3) A greyhound used formerly in coursing (4) [Local, U. S] A larva, as of a mosquito that rolls over or wriggles in the water (5) [Scot] A porpoise (6) [T-] A member of the religious sect known as *Dunkers* an opprobrious name given because in their form of baptism the kneeling candidate is thrice plunged face downward under water See DUNKER. (7) A toy, as of a squat human figure with rounded base so weighted as to rock or turn somersaults at a touch **3** In a lock, a latch (usually one of a set) that engages a bolt and prevents its being shot in either direction unless the tumbler is raised by the key-bit See illus under LOCK **4.** In a firearm-lock, a piece attached to the hammer and receiving the thrust of the mainspring having notches that engage the trigger Pulling the trigger releases the tumbler, and with it the hammer **5** A tumbling-box or tumbling-barrel **6.** *Naut* One of the pins by which the cat-head stopper and shank-painter are engaged and released **7.** A lever from which a weaving heddle is hung, a couper **8.** [Prov Brit] A tumbrel **9** *Mech* (1) A piece of metal that projects from a revolving or rocking shaft and communicates motion to another piece, as the projection that lifts the hammer of an ore-mill (2) The rocking frame in a tumbler-gear **10†.** [T-] One of a band of reckless London roisterers of the early part of the 18th century **— tum'bler-bear"ing,** *n.* Any one of several pivoted bearings which support a long square shaft graved with a traveling crab or the like and which after being knocked aside by the moving crab return to their original position **— t -brush,** *n* A brush specially adapted for cleaning the inside of tumblers or drinking-glasses **— t -cart,** *n.* See TUMBREL **— t -dog,** *n* A catch by which a padlock-hasp is held fast **— t -drum,** *n* A tumbling-box **— t.-gear,** *n.* A type of reversing gear comprising a rocking frame adapted to bring either of two idlers into mesh with the driving-gear **t -gearing; — t.-glass,** *n* A tumbler See TUMBLER, *n*, 1 **— t -holder,** *n* A metallic frame in which a glass of soda-water or the like is served **— t -pin,** *n* A piece of mechanism in the lock of a rifle **— t -punch,** *n* A small two-bladed punch for use in taking out the tumbler of a gun-lock **— t -stand,** *n* A tray or stand for tumblers as in connection with a soda-water fountain **— t.-tank,** *n* *Plumbing* A tank in which a smaller two-chambered receiving tank is so balanced that considerable water flows into a chamber before it tilts, thus discharging its contents and throwing the other compartment into position to be similarly filled used for flushing **— t -washer,** *n* A revolving stand fitted with projecting pipes on which tumblers are hung bottom upward and washed automatically by jets of water **— tum'bler-ful,** *n* [-FULS, *pl*] As much as a tumbler holds

tum'ble-rose", 1 tum'bl-rōz', 2 tŭm'bl rōz', *n* A scarold fish (*Scarus cæruleus*) of the Atlantic coast of America

tum'ble-weed", 1 tum'bl-wid", 2 tŭm'bl-wēd", *n* Any one of various plants which on withering in the autumn break away from the root, and, having a more or less globular form, are driven about by the wind, as the ghost-plant or white pigweed (*Amarantus albus*) **— Russian tumbleweed,** the Russian thistle See THISTLE

tum'bling, 1 tum'blıŋ, 2 tŭm'bling *n* The act of one who or that which tumbles, especially, the performance of an acrobat or of the tumble-pigeon in flight **t — tum'bling-bar"rel,** *n* *Same as* TUMBLING-BOX **— t.-bay,** *n.* The part of a weir or dam in a canal or waterway over

which the surplus water flows in a curve — **t. shob**, *n* A counterpoise weight on an arm or lever of a machine which, when lifted to a certain point, is released and reacts, falling back to its original position for similar action or effect — **t.-box**, *n* A box usually cylindrical and mounted on a horizontal shaft in which articles, as castings, are cleaned by friction against each other and the walls of the box Sometimes sawdust or other cleaning-and-polishing material is put in with them **t.-drum‡** — **t.-net**, *n* A trammel-net — **t.-rod**, *n* A sectional rod provided with universal joints, used to communicate motion to a distance or on different levels, as in the threshing-machine — **t.-shaft**, *n* A rotating shaft bearing cams — **t.-trough**, *n* A receptacle made of pottery, operated on the principle of a tumbler-tank, for dumping nitric acid at intervals in the manufacture of sulfuric acid — **t. wheel**, *n* A kind of tumbling-barrel for polishing spools, etc

tum bly, 1 tum'bli, 2 tŭm'bly, *a* Rough or uneven, as if with tumbled fragments of rock

Tum-bo'a, 1 tum-bō'a, 2 tūm-bō'a, *n* *Bot* Same as WELWITSCHIA [< West-African *tumbo*]

tum'brel, 1 tum'brel, 2 tŭm'brĕl, *n* **1.** *Mil* A two-wheeled covered cart for carrying tools, etc, and acting as a tender to a battery

The unfortunate general [Braddock] dying of his wounds was transported first in a *tumbril*
SPARKS *Washington* vol i p 87 [in W D 1855]

2. A low box-cart for carrying and dumping dung **3.** A type of cart in which victims were carried to the guillotine during the first French Revolution an erroneous use **4.** [Prov Eng] A portable twig or osier crib or cage used in winter sheep-feeding **5†.** A ducking-stool set on wheels at the end of long shafts formerly used in England for the punishment of scolds See illus under CUCKING-STOOL **6†.** A porpoise [< OF *tumbrell*, < *tomber*, TUMBLE] **tum'bril‡.**



Tumbrel (def 3)

tu"me-fa'cient, 1 tiū"mi-fē'shent, 2 tū"me-fā'shĕnt, *a* Producing or tending to produce tumefaction, puffy, tumefied [< L *tumefacien(t-)s*, ppr of *tumefacio*; see TUMEFACTION]

tu"me-fac'tion, 1 tiū"mi-fak'shan, 2 tū"me-făc'shon, *n* The act of swelling, a swollen condition, specif, any abnormal rising up of a part, as in a tumor [< F *tuméfaction*, < L *tumefactus*, pp of *tumefacio*, tumefy, < *tumeo*, swell + *facio*, make]

tu'me-fy, 1 tiū'mi-fai, 2 tū'me-fy, *v* [-FIED, -FY'ING] **I.** *t* To cause to swell or be tumid, puff up, inflate **II.** *i* To swell or become tumid, rise as in a tumor [< F *tuméfier*, < L *tumefacio*, see TUMEFACTION]

Tu-men', 1 tu-men', 2 tu-mĕn', *n* A river in N E Chosen, length 1,200 m to the Japan sea

tu'men-ol, 1 tiū'men-ōl *or* -el 2 tū'mĕn-ōl *or* -ōl, *n* A preparation obtained by treating the unsaturated hydrocarbons of mineral oils with sulfuric acid used as an ointment and excipient [< BITUMEN + -OL]

tu"mer-os'i-ty, 1 tiū mər-os'i-ti, 2 tū"mer-ŏs'i-ty, *n* The state or quality of being swollen [< L *tumeo* swell]

tu-mes'cence, 1 tiu-mes'ens, 2 tū-mĕs'ĕnç *n* **1** The state or quality of being tumescent the act or process of becoming tumid intumescence **2.** That which is tumescent

tu-mes'cent, 1 tiu-mes'ent, 2 tū-mĕs'ĕnt, *a* **1.** *Med* Becoming tumid, swollen, or puffed up, forming a tumor **2** *Bot* Slightly tumid, tumefying [< L *tumesco* (ppr *tumescent(t-)s*), swell up, < *tumeo*, swell]

tu'mid, 1 tiū'mid, 2 tū'mid, *a* **1.** Swollen as from inflammation or other abnormal condition, enlarged, puffed up, also, rising above the general level, protuberant

When a fatal termination occurs [in alcoholic coma] it is usually attributable as in apoplexy to the imperfect aeration of the blood the face becoming livid and *tumid* the eyes prominent and the lips blue W B CARPENTER *Alcoholic Liquors* ? 14, p 33 [L SMITH & CO 1850]

2. Swelling or inflated in language, high-sounding, turgid, bombastic, as, a *tumid* style

His [the elder Pitt's] letters were *tumid* formal and affected LECKY *Eng in Eighteenth Cent* vol II p 525 [A]

[< L *tumidus*, < *tumeo* swell] **-ly**, *adv* **-ness**, *n*

tu-mid'i-ty, 1 tiu-mid'i-ti, 2 tū-mĭd'i-ty, *n* [-TIES, 1 -tiz, 2 -tiş, *pl*] The state or character of being tumid, tumidness, also, a tumid thing

Tu'mi-on, 1 tū'mi-on 2 tu'mi-ŏn, *n* *Bot* A genus of taxaceous trees bearing linear leaves and dicecious flowers There are four species natives of eastern Asia California, and Florida *T. nuciferum* a Japanese tree, yields edible fruits from which a table oil is obtained *T. californicum* is the California nutmeg **Tor'rey-a‡.**

Tum-kur', 1 tum-kūr', 2 tum-kur', *n* **1.** A district in Nandidrug division Mysore India **2** Its capital

tum'mals, 1 tum'alz, 2 tŭm'alş, *n* *Mining* A quantity, heap [Perhaps < L *tumulus* heap]

tum'mer, 1 tum'er 2 tŭm'er, *n* **1.** In cotton-manufacturing, a rotary card between the cylinders of a carding-machine having two principal cylinders **2.** A person or thing that turns wool, a scribbler

tum'mle, 1 tum'l 2 tŭm'l, *v* [Prov Eng] To tumble

tum'my, 1 tum'i 2 tŭm'y, *n* [Humorous] The stomach

tu'mo-go, 1 tū'mo-gō, 2 tu'mo-gō, *n* [Afr] The waterbuck.

tu'mor, 1 tiū'mər, 2 tū'mor, *n* **1.** *Pathol* A local swelling on or in any part of the body, especially from some morbid growth, sometimes, swelling due to ordinary inflammation

Some tumors are named (1) from their character or constitution as **adipose** tumor (fatty), **butyroid t.** (containing a butter-like concretion), **encysted t.**, **fatty t.**, **fibrocellular t.**, **fibrous t.**, **floating t.** (movable), **fugacious t.** (evanescent), **malignant t.** (recurring after extirpation), **sarcomatous t.** (formed of a substance resembling embryonic connective tissue) **sebaceous t.** (in a sebaceous gland) **varicose t.** (formed by dilatation of venous or capillary vessels) **vascular t.** (filled with blood) or (2) from their location or the structure affected as, **adenoid t.** (of glandular origin or structure) **cellular t., ovarian t.** **2.** [Rare] Swelling words or style, literary pomp, false magnificence or sublimity, bombast

Dryden had the dignity of Balzac, with more varied cadences and without his hyperbolical *tumour*.
HALLAM *Lit Europe* vol II pt. II p 411. [in 1854]

3†. A swelling of any kind, as of water [< F. *tumeur*, < L *tumor*, < *tumeo*, swell] **tu'mour‡** — **tu'mored**, *a* [Rare] — **tu'mor-ous**, *a* [Rare]

tu'mour, tu'moured, etc Tumor, etc the usual spelling in England

tump[1], 1 tump, 2 tŭmp, *vt* [Local, Eng] To form earth into a mound about (a plant), hill as, to *tump* potatoes

tump[2], *vt* [Local, U S] To drag home the carcass of (a deer or other large game) — **tump'-line**", *n* A strap worn across the forehead or breast by the voyageurs and Indians of Canada to assist in carrying a pack upon the back

tump, *n* [Prov Eng] A little mound or hill, as about a plant **tump'et‡.** — **tump'y**, *a* Having tumps, uneven

tum'-tum", 1 tum'-tum', 2 tŭm'-tŭm", *n* **1.** A West-Indian dish of boiled plantain beaten soft served as a pudding or in fried cakes **2.** A tom-tom Compare TOM-TOM **3.** [Anglo-Ind] A light wagon or dog-cart

tu'mu-lar, 1 tiū'miu-lər, 2 tū'mū-lar, *a* Having the form of a mound or tumulus, as, *tumular* burial-places **tu'mu-la-ry‡.**

tu'mu-late[1], *vt* To cover with or bury under a mound

tu'mu-late[2], *vt* To swell

tu'mu-li, 1 tiū'miu-lai, 2 tū'mū-lī, *n* Plural of TUMULUS.

tu"mu"lo', 1 tū"mū"lō', 2 tŭ"mŭ"lō', *n* [-LI', 1 -li', 2 -lī', *pl*] [Malta] A land-measure equal to 1,241 roods

tu'mu-lose, 1 tiū'miu-lōs 2 tū'mū-lōs *a* Full of mounds or hills **tu'mu-lous‡.** — **tu"mu-los'i-ty**, *n*

tu'mult, *vi* To be in great commotion make a tumult — **tu'mult-er**, *n* One who causes or joins in a tumult

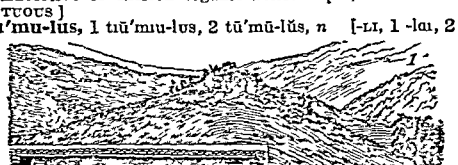
tu'mult, 1 tiū'mult, 2 tū'mŭlt, *n* **1.** The commotion, disturbance, or agitation of a multitude, usually accompanied with great noise or confusion of voices, also, a tumultuous uprising, as, popular *tumults* **2.** Violent commotion or agitation of any thing, with confusion of sounds, also, bustle, stir, as, the *tumult* of the elements, the *tumult* of the kitchen **3** High excitement or agitation of mind, irregular or confused emotion, as, a *tumult* of passion [< F *tumulte*, < L *tumultus*, see TUMULTUOUS] Syn. agitation, bluster, bustle, commotion, confusion disorder, disturbance, ferment, flurry hubbub, hurly-burly, noise outbreak, racket, riot, turbulence turmoil, uproar See ANARCHY, CLAMOR, NOISE, QUARREL — Ant. calmness peace, quiet repose, tranquillity — **tu-mul'tu-a-ry**, *a* **1.** Characterized by tumult, turbulent hence, disorderly promiscuous, confused, as, a *tumultuary* conflict **2†** Restless agitated unquiet — **tu-mul'tu-a-ri-ly**, *adv* — **tu-mul'tu-a-ri-ness**, *n* — **tu-mul'tu-ate‡**, *vt* To make a tumult, move tumultuously — **tu-mul"tu-a'tion‡**, *n* Disorderly movement commotion

tu-mul"tu-o'so, 1 tu-mul'tu-ō'so, 2 tu-mūl'tu-ō'so, *a* & *adv* [It] *Mus* Tumultuous agitatedly a direction

tu-mul'tu-ous, 1 tiu-mul'chu-us *or* -tiu-us, 2 tū-mŭl'-chu-ŭs *or* -tū-ŭs, *a* **1.** Done or conducted with or characterized by tumult, disorderly, as, a *tumultuous* conflict, a *tumultuous* city **2.** Causing or affected by tumult or agitation; agitated or disturbed, as, a *tumultuous* expectation **3†.** Turbulent, violent, furious [< F *tumultueux*, < L *tumultuosus*, < *tumultus*, tumult, < *tumeo*, swell] Syn. see NOISY Compare TUMULT — **tu-mul'tu-ous-ly**, *adv* — **tu-mul'tu-ous-ness**, *n*

tu-mul'tus, 1 tiu-mul'tus, 2 tū-mŭl'tŭs, *n* *Pathol* Excessive or excited organic action [L, see TUMULTUOUS]

tu'mu-lus, 1 tiū'miu-lus, 2 tū'mū-lŭs, *n* [-LI, 1 -lai, 2



Tumuli

1 The tumulus beneath which are buried the Athenians who fell at Marathon 2 Section of a tumulus found at Valloby Denmark

-lī, *pl*] An artificial mound, often of great size and usually sepulchral, as a cairn [L, < *tumeo*, swell]

tun, 1 tun, 2 tŭn, *v* [TUNNED, TUNDᵉ, TUN'NING] **I.** *t* **1.** To put into a cask or tun, as liquor **2.** To add to a liquor, as for flavoring or preserving **3.** To fill (with liquor) said of a tun

II. *i* To brew in a tun, as, the malt *tuns* well

tun[1], *n* **1.** A large cask, properly one for containing alcoholic liquors **2.** A brewers' fermenting-vat, usually in the form of a truncated cone, holding often 700 or 800 gallons, and having separate discharge-holes for yeast and beer **3.** The amount of malt liquor fermented at one operation, a brew **4.** A varying measure of capacity See MEASURE **5** Same as TON[1] **6** A tun-shell **7.** [Prov Eng] A chimney, or its projecting top **8†.** A jar or other vessel **9†.** A sot [< AS *tunne*, tun] — **tun'-bel"ly**, *n* A big pot-belly — **tun-bellied**, *a* — **tun-dish†**, *n* A funnel — **tun-great†**, *a* Big as a tun

tun", *n* A town or village now only as part of a place-name as *Tun*bridge [< AS *tūn*, enclosure] **dun†**; **ton‡.**

tu'na[1], 1 tū'na, 2 tu'na *n* A tunny

tu'na", *n* **1** The common eel (*Anguilla aucklandii*) of New Zealand **2** Either of the sweet-water eels of Samoa (*Anguilla maurittana* and *A. megastoma*)

tu'na[2], *n* [Sp Am] A West-Indian prickly pear (*Opuntia tuna*) or its edible fruit, 2 or 3 inches in length, which is used in the preparation of a beverage

tun'a-bl(e[2]**, 1** tiūn'a-bl, 2 tūn'a-bl, *a* **1.** That may be put in tune or made harmonious **2†.** Tuneful, musical **tune'a-bl(e**[2]**‡.** — **tun'a-bl(e-ness**[2]**, *n* tune'a-bl(e-ness‡.** — **tun'a-bly**, *adv* **tune'a-bly‡.**

Tun'bridge, 1 tun'bril, 2 tŭn'brĭdg, *n* A manufacturing town in Kent England **Ton'bridge‡.**

Tun'bridge Wells A town and health resort in Kent and Sussex, England It has chalybeate springs discovered by Lord North in 1606

tun'ca, 1 tuŋ'kə, 2 tŭŋ'ca, *n* [India] **1.** An assignment to an individual of a portion of the revenue of a district **2.** Pay of a domestic hired by the month

tund[1], 1 tund, 2 tŭnd, *vt* & *vi* [Slang Winchester College, Eng] To flog beat [< L *tundo*] — **tund'ing**, *n* [Slang Winchester College Eng] A beating flogging

The culprit who had been sentenced to a *tunding* received from the hands of one deputed by the 'prefect of hall' and armed with a tough pliant ground-ash stick a severe beating TROLLOPE *What I Remember* p 78 [in 1888]

tund[2], *vt* [Rare] To give forth a dul and hollow sound, as a drum

tun'dra, 1 tun'drə, 2 tun'dra *n* [Rus] A rolling, treeless plain of Russia, Siberia, and North-American arctic regions, covered with moss and at times very moist or marshy **toon'dra‡.** — **tun'dra-vole"**, *n* A small meadow-mouse (*Microtus operarius*) of the tundras of western Alaska

tun'dun, 1 tun'dun, 2 tŭn'dŭn, *n* A toy consisting of a stick and string designed to be whirled in the air to produce a roaring sound used under various names **bull'-roar er‡.**

tune, 1 tiūn, 2 tūn, *v* [TUNED, TUN'ING] **I.** *t* **1.** To put in tune, adapt to produce sounds that may be harmoniously combined, as, to *tune* a harp or an organ

Thy brother angels at thy birth
Strung each his lyre and *tuned* it high
DRYDEN *To Mrs Anne Killegrew* st 3

2. To sing with or produce, as melody or harmony, celebrate with song, play, as on an instrument, as, the lark *tunes* his morning lay, to *tune* her praise

She called for music
And begged some gentle voice to *tune* a farewell
To life and griefs FORD *Broken Heart* act IV, sc 4.

3 To adapt to or put in accord with, cause to express; attune, as, his speech is *tuned* to authority **4** To put into a suitable condition, adjust to an end or effect, specif, to make responsive, as the ear or the mind as, *tune* the troubled soul to peace, in psychophysics to attune or adapt physiologically the skin or other sense-organ to respond to determinate intensities of stimulation

Ears are *tuned* to hear different sounds
J N LOCKYER *Chemistry of the Sun* p 87 [MACM 1887]

5. [Rare] To bring into accord or correspondence, make uniform, as, he could not *tune* his raw recruits **6.** *Elec* To adjust (a receiving-apparatus for wireless telegraphy) so that it will respond to vibrations of a certain desired rate **II.** *i* **1.** To come into tune or correspondence with something, adjust one sound to another, make concord, as, to dream his thoughts are *tuning* **2.** To utter or emit music, as, the trumpet *tunes* to war **3.** [Rare] To utter inarticulate melody with the voice, hum — **to tune in** (*Wireless Teleg*), to set the frequency-indicator of a receiving station to accord with that of another in communication — **to t. up. 1.** To bring instruments to a common pitch, as an orchestra **2** To begin to play or sing humorously of a child to begin to cry **3** To adjust for use, as an air-plane

tune, *n* **1.** A melodious succession of musical tones or sounds adjusted to some measure and constituting a coherent whole, a melody or air, with or without a harmony, as, to play or sing a *tune* **2.** Specif, a setting for a hymn or psalm used in worship usually written in four parts, as, the *tune* of "Old Hundred", the score of a *tune* **3** The state or quality of being in the proper pitch or key, or of producing correct intervals and proper chords, agreement of tones with the scale, natural or tempered, correct intonation, as, a piano is in *tune* **4.** Concord, agreement, concert, as, the times are out of *tune* **5.** Suitable temper or humor, right disposition for a thing, also, mood, state of mind, as, to be in *tune* for mirth, what is your *tune* to-day? **6.** *Phren* The organ or faculty that gives perception of harmony or song placed within the temporal ridge above the orbit of the eye **7.** Same as ENTR'ACTE, 2 **act'-tune"‡.** **8.** *Wireless Teleg* The time period of an antenna The tune of the transmitting and that of the receiving antenna must be adjusted to each other before messages can be exchanged at the maximum distance **9.** [Archaic] A sound, tone, as, the bell has a sweet *tune* [< F *ton*, < L *tonus*, < Gr *tonos*, see TONE, *n*]

Syn. air cadence concord harmony, measure, melody, strain — **playhouse tune**, same as ENTR'ACTE 2 — **to the t. of**, to the amount or cost of — **t. the old cow died of** [Slang], any worn-out or tedious tune — **tune'ful**, *a.* Abounding in tune, melodious capable of producing tune, musically disposed musical as, *tuneful* birds a *tuneful* harp, a *tuneful* heart — **tune'ful-ly**, *adv* — **tune'ful-ness**, *n*

tuned, 1 tiūnd, 2 tūnd, *pa* *Elec* Having or exhibiting resonance as a *tuned* circuit

tune'less, 1 tiūn'les, 2 tūn'lĕs, *a* **1.** Not being in tune **2.** Not employed in making music, as, a *tuneless* harp **3** Lacking in rhythm, melody, or poetic quality, also, silent as, *tuneless* verse, *tuneless* halls **4** [Rare] Unsung, given no poetical or musical expression

tun'er, 1 tiūn'ər, 2 tūne'r, *n* **1.** A person employed to put musical instruments in tune, generally, one who or that which tunes, as, an organ-*tuner* **2.** In a flue-pipe of an organ, an adjustable flap, nick, or opening by which the effective vibrating length of the air-column may be altered to tune the pipe by adjusting the pitch **3.** A device by means of which electric circuits are tuned **4.** [Archaic] One who produces tunes or tones, a singer, as, she was a rare *tuner*

tungi‡, *n* Tongue

Tung', 1 tūŋ 2 tuŋ *n* A river in S Kiangsi province, China length 280 m to Canton delta

Tun"ga-bhad'ra, 1 tuŋ'gə-bud'rə, 2 tŭn'gă-bŭd'ra *n* A river in S India length, 400 m to the Kistna river **Toom-bud'ra‡; Tum-bud'ra‡.**

tun'gau, 1 tiūn'gau, 2 tun'gou, *n* [P I] An itch-mite

Tung"ki-ang'tze 1 tūŋ"ki-āŋ'tsə, 2 tuŋ"ki-āŋ'tse, *n* A treaty port on the Liao river, Manchuria [See OIL.

Tung"kwan', 1 tuŋ"kwān', 2 tuŋ"kwān', *n* A garrison town in E Shensi province China

tung'-oil", 1 tuŋ'-oil' 2 tūŋ'-oil' *n* Same as WOOD-OIL

tung'state, 1 tuŋ'stēt, 2 tūŋ'stāt, *n* *Chem* A salt of tungstic acid, as, sodium *tungstate*

tung'sten, 1 tuŋ'sten; 2 tŭŋ'stĕn, *n* *Chem* **1.** A steel-gray, pulverulent heavy metallic element See ELEMENT It is used in alloys, and certain of its salts have applications in the arts **wolf'ram‡** **2** *Mineral* Same as SCHEELITE [Sw, < *tung*, weighty, + *sten* stone] — **tungsten steel**, a steel that contains tungsten and is self-hardening in air With 10 to 20 per cent of tungsten, it retains its hardness up to low-red heat and forms the basis of high-speed tool steel It is also valuable for permanent magnets — **tung-sten'ic**, *a* Of pertaining to, or derived from tungsten — **tung"sten-if'er-ous**, *a* Containing or yielding tungsten

tung'stic, 1 tuŋ'stik, 2 tŭng'stic, *a* *Chem* Of, pertaining to or derived from tungsten, especially in its higher valence **tung-sten'ic‡** — **tungstic acid**, either of two compounds consisting of tungstic oxid combined with water, and uniting with bases to form salts usually the monohydrate (H_2WO_4).

tung'stite, 1 tuŋ'stōit, 2 tŭng'stit, *n* *Mineral* A pulverulent yellow or yellowish-green tungsten trioxid (WO_3), crystallizing in the orthorhombic system. **tungstic ocher‡.**

tung"sto-si-lic'ic, 1 tuŋ'sto-si-lis'ik, 2 tŭng'sto-si-lĭc'ic, *a.* *Chem* Designating a colorless, crystalline acid containing

tungsten and silicon [< TUNGSTEN + SILICON] — **tung"sto-sil'i-cate**, *n*

tung'stous, 1 tuŋ'stus, 2 tŭng'stŭs, *a* Of, pertaining to, or derived from tungsten, especially in its lower valence

Tung"ting', 1 tûŋ'tiŋ', 2 tung ting', *n* A navigable lake in central China, 60 by 75 m It drains Hunan province and discharges into the Yangtze river

tung'-tree", 1 tuŋ'-trī', 2 tŭng'-trē", *n* A large East-Indian tree (*Dipterocarpus turbinatus*) yielding excellent timber for boat-building and an oil called wood-oil See DIPTEROCARPUS, OIL [< Chin *t'ung* + TREE]

Tun"gu-ra'gua, 1 tûŋ'gû-rä'gwa, 2 tuŋ'gu-ra'gwa, *n* **1.** A volcano in Ecuador, 16,690 ft high **2.** A province in Ecuador, capital, Ambato

Tun-gus', 1 tun-guz', 2 tun-gus', *n* [Turanian] **1** One of a people belonging to the Tunguse group of the Siberic branch of the Asian race **2** The language of the Tunguses proper, a dialect of the Tungusic group of Siberic languages **Tun-goos't, Tun-gus'i-ant.** — **Tun-gus'i-an**, *a* Pertaining to the Tunguses or their language

Tun-gus'ic, 1 tûn-guz'ik, 2 tun-gus'ic, *a* **1** Of, pertaining to, or noting a group of Siberic tribes including Tunguses and Manchus **2** Tungusian

Tun-gus'ic, *n* **1** The language of the Tungusic group, belonging to the Siberic branch of the Ural-Altaic languages and embracing Tungus proper, or Tungusian, Manchu, and Lamut (a modification of Tungusian) **2** The Tungusian language [*glechoma*]

tun'hoof", 1 tun'hûf', 2 tŭn'hŏŏf', *n* Ground-ivy (*Nepeta*

tu'nic, 1 tû'nik, 2 tū'nic, *n* **1.** *Antiq* (1) *Gr* A chiton (2) *Rom* A body-garment or shirt with short sleeves reaching about to the knees worn usually with a girdle

Longer tunics were regarded as effeminate and left to women The tunic without a toga was worn by soldiers in camp and by certain sacrificers at the altar The senatorial tunic had a broad purple border, the *laticlavus* that of the knights had two narrow border stripes, the *angusticlavi* (3) Among the Saxons, a like garment with sleeves, open half-way down the breast, and on the sides from the hip often enriched with embroidery at the border (4) *Mil* A surcoat worn over armor **2** A modern outer garment worn with a belt or gathered at the waist, as a short overskirt or a blouse **3.** [Colloq, Eng] An undress military coat **4** *Eccl* A dalmatic **5** *Anat* An investing envelop, a coat **6** *Bot* Any loose membranous skin enveloping an organ, as a seed-coat, a peridium, the scales of a bulb, etc **7.** *Zool* The leathery investment of a tunicate [< F *tunique*, < L *tunica*, tunic] **tu'nick† — Ruisch's tunic**, the capillary layer of the choroid coat of the eye named after F *Ruisch*

tu'ni-ca', 1 tû'ni-kə, 2 tū'ni-ca, *n* [-cæ, 1 -sī, 2 -çē, *pl*] [L] **1** *Bot* (1) [T-] A genus of *Caryophyllaceæ*, having peltate seeds and short calyx native of the Mediterranean region and central Asia (2) The skin of any seed **2.** *Anat* A covering or investing part, tunic **— tunica adventitia**, the outer or fibrous coat of an artery — **t. albuginea**, a whitish connective-tissue investment like the sclerotic coat of the eye, the fibrous coat of the testis or ovary — **t. intima**, the inner or serous coat of an artery — **t. media**, the middle coat of an artery, usually muscular, with some elastic tissue — **t propria**, the special investment of an organ — **t vaginalis**, the serous investment of the testis [county-seat, Tunica

Tu'ni-ca', *n* A county in N W Mississippi, 419 sq m,

Tu"ni-ca'ta, 1 tû"ni-kē'tə, 2 tū"ni-cā'ta, *n pl* *Ascid* A division of metazoans, especially a class of *Chordata* having the notochord confined to the tail and generally aborted in maturity, a nervous ganglion, and mostly a sac-like body with a leathery tunic, *Urochorda* as a class

The *Tunicata*, formerly associated with the brachiopods and polyzoans, are small, some being almost microscopic, and are found in the sea attached when adult, as the simple and compound ascidians, or free-swimming The larva, which somewhat resembles a tadpole, has an elongated tail, which is lost at maturity except in the larvaceans or appendicularians A current of water for respiration and the conveyance of food is drawn in through the mouth or branchial aperture and passes out at the atrial aperture The pharynx is enlarged and modified as a branchial sac, and is perforated with ciliated slits [< L *tunico* (pp *tunicatus*), put on a tunic, < *tunica*, tunic]

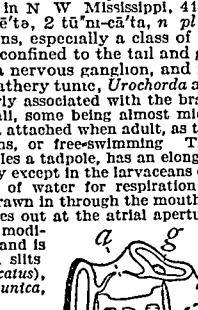


Diagram of a Tunicate
a oral aperture *b* atrial aperture *c* branchial sac with ciliated slits *d* alimentary canal *e* anus *f* atrium *g* nervous ganglion

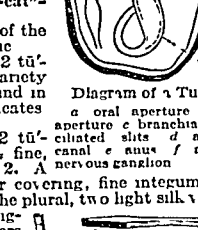
tu'ni-cate, 1 tû'ni-kĕt, 2 tū'ni-cāt, *a* **1** *Bot* Covered with a tunic, as a bulb of the onion **2** *Zool.* (1) Having a tunic, of or pertaining to the *Tunicata* (2) Enclosed one within another, as successive joints of some antennæ [< L *tunicatus* see TUNICATA] — **tu'ni-ca-ry**, *n* [-RIES, 1 -rız, 2 -rīs, *pl*] — **tu'ni-cat"ed**, *a*

tu'ni-cate, *n* **1.** One of the *Tunicata* **2†.** A tunic

tu'ni-cin, 1 tû'ni-sın, 2 tū'ni-çin, *n* *Chem* A variety of animal cellulose found in the tunic of the tunicates

tu'ni-cine†

tu'ni-cle, 1 tû'ni-kl, 2 tū'ni-cl, *n* **1.** A light, fine, or delicate tunic **2.** A slight natural coat or covering, fine integument **3** *Eccl* A dalmatic, in the plural, two light silk vestments worn by a bishop, to signify that all the powers of the lower orders are centered in him [< L *tunicula*, dim of *tunica* tunic] **tu'na-cle†.**



Tuning-tools for Piano
1 Wedge 2 Hammer 3 Felt-picker 4 Tuning-fork 5 Pitch-pipe 6 Pin-extractor 7 Pin- and string-polisher

tun'ing, 1 tûn'iŋ, 2 tŭn'ing, *ppr* & *verbal n* of TUNE, *v* — **tun'ing-cone"**, *n* A hollow metal cone *for expanding or contracting* the end-opening of a metal organ-pipe to alter its pitch **t -horn†** — **t.-crook**, *n* A crook or hook inserted in a brass wind-instrument as in a cornet or the like, to vary the fundamental pitch of the tube — **t -hammer**, *n* A tuning-wrench with hammer attachment for regulating tension in stringed instruments **t.-key† t -lever†** — **t.-hole**, *n* A hole in the lower conical part of an organ-pipe made by curling outward a portion of the metal until the desired tone is obtained See illus under REED — **t.-pin**, *n* A square-headed adjustable pin set in the frame of a stringed instrument, to which one end of a string is so attached that its tension may be controlled by turning the pin with a wrench **t -peg†** — **t -wire**, *n* In reed-instruments, an adjustable wire spring for regulating the length of the vibrating end of the reed See illus under REED — **t.-wrench**, *n* A tuning-key

tun'ing-fork", 1 tûn'iŋ-fôrk', 2 tŭn'ing-fôrk', *n* A fork-shaped piece of steel having two equal prongs which vibrate with a definite frequency whenever struck used to measure the pitch of musical tones, and also in experiments in acoustics often mounted on a sounding-box or sounding-board and sometimes operated by a vibrating electromagnet

The standard *tuning-fork* in any country represents its accepted concert pitch
GANOT *Physics* tr by Atkinson, ¶ 251, p 228 [w w & co 1890]

Tu'nis, 1 tû'nis, 2 tū'nis, *n* **1.** A French protectorate in N W Africa, under treaty signed June 8, 1883 50,000 sq m **2.** Its seaport capital **3 Gulf of T**, an inlet of the Mediterranean sea, 30 by 40 m, N of Tunis — **Tu-nis'i-an**, *n* [It] The country around Tunis — **Tu-nis'i-an**, *a* & *n*

tun'ist, 1 tûn'ist, 2 tŭn'ist, *n* [Rare] A tuner

tunk, 1 tuŋk, 2 tŭŋk, *n* [Colloq, U S, & Prov Eng] A thump, hit [DUNKER

Tun'ker, 1 tuŋ'kər, 2 tŭn'kĕr, *n* *Ch Hist* Same as

tun'-moot", 1 tun'-mût', 2 tŭn'-mōōt', *n* *Eng Hist* The town-meeting of a Saxon or early English village or hundred, for regulating industry, the use of commons, etc [< AS *tūngemōt*, < *tūn*, town, + *gemōt*, assembly]

tun'nage, 1 tun'ıj, 2 tŭn'ag, *n* **1.** [Eng] A tax or duty formerly imposed by the tun on imported wines, tonnage **2.** [Rare] Same as TONNAGE

tun'ne-gar, 1 tun'ı-gər, 2 tŭn'e-gar, *n* [Prov Eng] A funnel

tun'nel, 1 tun'el, 2 tŭn'ĕl, *v* [TUN'NELED or -NELLED, -NELD[3], TUN'NEL-ING or -NEL-LING] **I.** *t* **1.** To make a tunnel or passage through or under as, to *tunnel* a mountain, to *tunnel* a river **2.** To shape or arrange in the form of a tunnel, as, some birds *tunnel* fibers into nests **3** To catch, as fish, in a tunnel-net

II. *i* To make a tunnel, as, to *tunnel* under the city — **tun'nel-er**, *n*

tun'nel, *n* **1.** *Engin* An artificial subterranean passageway or gallery, especially one under a hill, mountain, or river, as for the use of a railway

Long railway tunnels are often constructed by sinking shafts at different points to the same level and driving heads in opposite directions in the same line In alluvial soil and under water, by one system, tunnels are driven only from the ends by forcing forward by hydraulic pressure cylindrical or elliptical shields (with a rotating scraper in front and with doors in their faces for the passage of silt and mud), the excavation as it proceeds being lined with sections of iron cylinders, about the outside of which grouting is forced by compressed air

2. Any similar passageway under or through something, as in a snow-drift, or into a mass of debris, for reaching ruins, or one dug by a burrowing animal

The grouse of North America display the curious instinct of burrowing a *tunnel* just below the surface of the snow In the end of this *tunnel* they sleep securely
G J ROMANES *Mental Evolution in Animals* p 202 [A 1884]

3 *Mining* An adit or level **4.** Same as FUNNEL[1] **5** The main flue or shaft of a chimney, blast-furnace, kiln, etc **6.** Humorously and rarely, one of the nostrils **7.** A tunnel-net, tunnel-shaped snare **8** A leaden tube used in making sulfuric acid to connect adjoining chambers in a series **9.** *Ship-building* Same as SHAFT-TUBE **10** [Rare] A subway or conduit for water-supply, sewage, etc [< F *tonnele*, dim of *tonne*, pipe, = TUN[1] *n*] **tion'nel†, ton'nell†, tun'nell†**

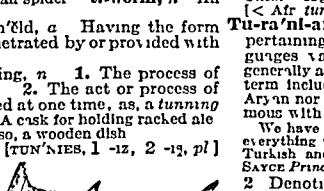
— tun'nel-bor"er, *n* *Engin* Any boring-machine for making a tunnel often a ram armed with cutting faces operated by compressed air — **t -disease**, *n* **1** Caisson-disease See under CAISSON **2** Ankylostomiasis — **t -net**, *n* **1** A deep conical fishing-net **2.** [Local, U S] The outer compartment of a pound-net — **t of Corti** (*Anat*), the channel formed in the internal ear by the arches of Corti and the basilar membrane — **t -shaft**, *n* A shaft sunk, as in a hill, to meet a horizontal tunnel **t.-pit†.** — **t. vault** (*Arch*), a semicylindrical vault, barrel vault — **t -weaver**, *n* A territelarian spider — **t.-worm**, *n* An ankylostoma

tun'neled,] 1 tun'eld, 2 tŭn'ĕld, *a* Having the form

tun'neld[3], ƒ of a tunnel, penetrated by or provided with a tunnel **tun'nelled†.**

tun'ning, 1 tun'iŋ, 2 tŭn'ing, *n* **1.** The process of putting into casks or tuns **2.** The act or process of brewing, the quantity brewed at one time, as, a *tunning* of ale — **tun'ning-cask"**, *n* A cask for holding racked ale — **t -dish†**, *n* A tun-dish also, a wooden dish

tun'ny, 1 tun'ı, 2 tŭn'y, *n* [TUN'NIES, 1 -ız, 2 -ıç, *pl*] A large oceanic scombroid fish of *Orcynus* or a related genus, especially the **great tunny** (*O thynnus*) of the Atlantic, dark-blue above and dusky spotted with silver below, which sometimes attains a length of 15 feet and a weight of 1,500 pounds The **long-finned t** is the alalonga


Great Tunny 1/30

The deep blue sea was broken by the burnished sides of the *tunny* shoal and afoam with their gambols in the brine ANDREW LANG *Letters to Dead Authors* letter xiii, p 132 [s 1886]

[< F *thon*, < L *thunnus*, < Gr *thynnos*, < *thynō*, dart] — **little tunny**, any scombroid fish of the genus *Gymnosarda*, especially *G alleiterata* [Same as STICKLEBACK

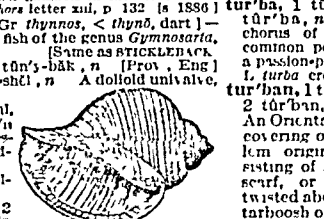
tun'ny-back", 1 tun'ı-bak', 2 tŭn'y-băk', *n* [Prov Eng]

tun'-shell", 1 tun'-shel 2 tŭn'-shĕl', *n* A dolioid univalve, as *Dolium galea*

Tun'stall, 1 tun'stôl, 2 tŭn'stal, *n* **1 Cuthbert** (1474–1559), *an English bishop statesman* **2.** A town in Staffordshire, England

tun'y, 1 tûn'ı 2 tŭn'y, *a* [Colloq] Full of tunes melodious

Tuol'um-ne, 1 two"um-nı 2 twōl'ŭm-nē *n* **1** A river in central California length, 155 m to the San Joaquin river **2** A county in W central California 2,205 sq m, county-seat, Sonora.


Tun-shell (*Adolium crosseanum*)

Tuo'mey, 1 tû'mi, 2 tu'my, **Michael** (?/[29]1805–[3]/[30]1857) An American geologist

tup[1], 1 tup, 2 tŭp, *vt* & *vi* [Prov Eng] **1** To cover or copulate, as a ram **2** To butt, as a ram **3** To hammer, beat, or upset by a tup

tup[2], *vi* [Prov Eng] To bow to before drinking

tup, *n* **1.** A ram or male sheep **2.** *Mech* The striking part of a power-hammer usually adjustable and removable **3** Same as PAVER, *n*, 2 [Akin to TOP[1], *n* cp LG *toppen*, butt] — **tup'-head"ed**, *a* [Rare] Stupid, thick-headed — **tup'man**, *n* [Prov Eng] One who deals in or breeds rams

tu'pal, 1 tû'pĕl, 2 tū'pāl, *n* A squirrel-shrew or tupaiid

Tu-pa'ia, 1 tu-pē'ya, 2 tū-pā'ya, *n* *Mam* **1** A genus typical of *Tupaiidæ* **2** [t-] An insectivore of this or a related genus a tree-shrew [Of Malay origin]

Tu"pa-i'i-dæ, 1 tû"pa-ı'ı-dı, 2 tū"pa-ī'i-dē *n pl* *Mam* An Oriental family of squirrel-like tupaioidean insectivores with orbits encircled by bone and metatarsi moderate, tree-shrews — **tu"pai'id**, *n* — **tu-pai'oid**, *a* & *n*

tu'pa-ki"hi, 1 tû'pa-kı'hı, 2 tu'pa-kī'hī, *n* [Maori] Same as TUTU [barreled gun

tu-pa'ra, 1 tû-pā'ra, 2 tu-pa'ra, *n* [Maori] A double-

tu'pe-lo[2], 1 tû'pı-lō, 2 tû'pe-lō, *n* [Am Ind] Any one of several American trees of the genus *Nyssa* (see NYSSA), especially the sour-gum — **large tupelo**, or **swamp-tupelo**, a large tree (*Nyssa aquatica*) with soft wood, growing in swamps in the southern United States **tupelo-gum† — sour t**, the Ogeechee lime See LIME[2] — **t tent**, a surgeons' tent made of tupelo, for dilating the mouth of the uterus

Tu'pe-lo[2], *n* A town county-seat of Lee county, Miss

Tu"pi-Gua-ra'ni, 1 tû pi-gwa-rä'nı 2 tu pı-ĝwa-ra'nı *n* A South-American linguistic stock See AMERICAN **Tu'pi†.** — **Tu'pi-an**, *a* & *n*

tu'pik, 1 tû'pik, 2 tu'pik, *n* [Eskimo] A tent of sealskins sewed together and stretched on poles used as a dwelling-place in summer ROBERT E PEARY *Discovery of the North Pole* p 44 [F A S CO '10]

Tu-pis'tra, 1 tiu-pis'trə, 2 tū-pis'tra, *n* *Bot* A genus of curious plants of the lily family from Burma and the Himalayas, cultivated under glass as *mallet-flowers* from the shape of the stigmas [< Gr *typis*, hammer, < *typtō*, strike]

tu'pong, 1 tû'poŋ, 2 tu'pŏng, *n* [Austral] A percophoid fish (*Aphritis bassii*) found in the waters of Australia

Tup'per, 1 tup'er 2 tŭp'er *n* **1 Sir Charles** (?/[21]1821–[10]/[31] 1915), a Canadian statesman Prime Minister of the Dominion, 1896 **2 Sir Charles Hibbert** (?/[21]1855–), a Canadian statesman and arbitrator **3 Martin Farquhar** (?/[21]1810–[11]/[29]1889), an English poet *Proverbial Philosophy*

Tup-pe'ri-an, 1 tu-pī'ri-an, 2 tŭ-pē'ri-an, *a* Indicating the style or contents of a dull didactic poem *Proverbial Philosophy*, by M F *Tupper*, hence, jejune, trite commonplace — **Tup'per-ism**, *n* [*tapsi-maccha*]

tup'see, 1 tup'sī, 2 tŭp'sē, *n* The mango-fish [< Hind

tu'pu-na, 1 tû'pu-na, 2 tu'pu-na, *n* [Maori] An ancestor

Tu"pun-ga'to, 1 tû'puŋ-gä'to 2 tu'puŋ-ka'to, *n* A mountain in the Andes range central Chile, 22,000 ft high

tuque, 1 tük, 2 tŭk, *n* A Canadian cap made by tucking in one tapered end of a long cylindrical bag, closed at both ends much worn as part of a winter costume, as in tobogganing or snow-shoeing See illus under HABITANT [< F *toque*]

tu'qui, 1 tû'kı, 2 tu'kī, *n* [P I] A yam (*Dioscorea sativa*)

tu quo'que, 1 tû kwō'kwı, 2 tu kwō'kwe [L] Literally, thou also substantively, an answer in which a person assailed retorts with a similar charge upon his assailant used also attributively as, *a tu-quoque* reply

tur[1], 1 tûr, 2 tur, *n* [Polish] The urus (*Bos primigenus*)

tur[2], *n* **1.** The ibex (*Capra caucasica*) of central Caucasia **2** The Caucasian bharal (*C pallasi*) an aberrant species of goat resembling the sheep

Tur, **Turk**, *abbr* Turkey, Turkish

Tu-ra', 1 tu-rä', 2 tu-ra', *n* A river in E Russia and W. Siberia length, 300 m to the Tobol river

tu'ra-cin, 1 tû'ra-sin, 2 tū'ra-çin, *n* *Chem* A red pigment found in the feathers of the turacou one of the few animal compounds that contain copper, giving a spectrum similar to that of oxyhemoglobin **tu'ra-cine†**

tu"ra-cou', 1 tû ra-kû', 2 tu"ra-cu', *n* [Afr] An African musophagoid bird or plantain-eater, especially of *Turacus* or a related genus, remarkable for its red and green pigments (turacin and turacoverdin) The **white-crested turacou** (*Turacus corythaix*) and the **gray t.** (*Schizorhis concolor*) are South-African species **tou"ra-co'†, tou"ra-cou'†; tu"ra-co'†; tu"ra-koo'†**

tu"ra-co-ver'din, 1 tû'ra-ko-vûr'din, 2 tu"ra-co-vĕr'din, *n* *Chem* A green pigment found in the feathers of the turacou [< Afr *turaco*, turacou, + F *vert*, green]

Tu-ra'ni-an, 1 tu-rē'nı-an, 2 tû-rā'nı-an, *a* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or noting a family of agglutinative languages variously limited and classified a term now generally abandoned as inexact or confused Originally the term included all speech of Asiatic origin that is neither Aryan nor Semitic, but in later use it is practically synonymous with *Ural-Altaic* See URAL-ALTAIC

We have even had a '*Turanian family*' invented into which everything that is not Aryan or Semitic has been thrust from Turkish and Tamulian to Chinese and Red Indian A H SAYCE *Principles of Comparative Philology* p 97 [RN & co 1874]

2 Denoting the form of gentile kinship prevailing among the Dravidian peoples of India [< *Turan*, mythical founder of the Turkish race]

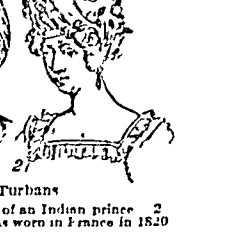
Tu-ra'ni-an, *n* **1.** The so-called Turanian languages collectively **2.** One whose mother tongue is a Turanian language, a person of Turanian stock

tu-ran'ose, 1 tiu-ran'ōs tû-rān'ōs, 2 tū-rān'ōs, tu-rān'ōs, *n* *Chem* A disaccharid ($C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$) produced by partial hydrolysis of melezitose [< G *turanos* < *Turan*, Turkestan]

turbt†, *n* A crowd, throng

tur'ba, 1 tûr'ba 2 tûr'ba, *n* The chorus of Jewish common people in a passion-play [< L *turba* crowd]

tur'ban, 1 tûr'ban, 2 tûr'ban, *n* **1.** An Oriental head-covering of Moslem origin, consisting of a sash, scarf, or shawl twisted about the tarboosh or cap



Turbans
1 The turban of an Indian prince 2 A lady's turban as worn in France in 1820

The *turban*, called *tchel-peich* or *forty turns* is very long It requires considerable experience to wind one properly round the head so that the folds will be well made and the appearance fashionable
I SCHUYLER *Turkistan* vol I, p 123 [s 1877]

2. Any similar head-dress, as the ornamental covering or twisted scarf worn in England and France during the early part of the 19th century by women of rank or fashion, or the gay cotton handkerchief worn at the present day by many negroes in America and the West Indies 3 A style of hat for women and children, having a round crown and narrow brim, or brimless 4. *Conch* The whorls of a univalve See illus under SHELL 5. *Her.* A Turkish crown, a plumed and jeweled cap worn by the Sultan 6. A round, bulging receptacle for certain cooked viands 7. Same as TURK'S-CAP, 3 [F, < Turk *tulbend* see TULIP] **tur'bandt, tur'bant†.** —**tur'ban-shell",** *n* 1. A gastropod of the genus *Turbo*, or its shell See illus under TURBO 2 The test of a sea-urchin —**t.-squash,** *n* Same as TURK'S-CAP, 3 —**t.-stone,** *n* A Mohammedan tombstone consisting of a pillar surmounted by a turban-shaped carving turbaned tombstone —**t.-top,** *n* An edible mushroom (*Gyromitra esculenta*) so called from the appearance of its pileus

tur'baned, 1 tûr'band, 2 tûr'band, *a* Furnished with a turban

tur'ba-ry, 1 tûr'ba-ri 2 tûr'ba-ry, *n* [-RIES, 1 -riz 2 -riz, *pl*] *Eng Law* 1. The liberty of digging turf or peat upon another's ground the common of turbary 2. A place where turf or peat is dug [< LL *turbaria*, < *turba*, TURF, *n*] **turf'er-yt.** —**tur-ba'ri-an,** *a.*

tur'beh, 1 tûr'be 2 tûr'bē, *n* A small dome-like building covering the tomb of a Mohammedan, especially of a saint or person of rank See illus under WELI

Tur"bel-la'ri-a, 1 tûr"be-lē'ri-ə, 2 tûr"bē-lā'ri-a, *n pl* *Helminth* A division of platelminth worms especially a class without a body-cavity or blood-vascular system and with ciliated body-epithelium, planarians, whirl-worms The nemertines were formerly included [< L *turba*, crowd] —**tur"bel-la'ri-an,** *a & n* —**tur"bel-lar'i-form,** *a Zool* Having the appearance of a turbellarian, as a larval stage of a balanoglossid

tur'bethţ, *n* Turpeth

tur'bid, 1 tûr'bid, 2 tûr'bid, *a* 1. Properly, having the sediment or lees stirred up, hence, generally, foul with extraneous matter, so as to be thick and cloudy, roiled, muddy said of liquids, also, looking cloudy or muddy, as, a *turbid* gray eye 2. Being in a state of confusion, disturbed, as, fierce and *turbid* spirits [< L *turbidus*, < *turba* disturbance] SYN. see OBSCURE —**tur'bid-ly,** *adv* 1. In a turbid manner 2. [Rare] Proudly naughtily —**tur'bid-ness,** *n* The state or quality of being turbid **tur-bid'i-ty‡.**

tur-bil'lion†, *n* A whirl vortex

tur"bi-na'ceous, 1 tûr"bi-nē'shûs 2 tûr'bi-nā'shûs, *a* [Rare] Of or pertaining to turf or peat [< LL *turba*, TURF, *n*]

tur'bi"nage', 1 tur'bi"nāzh' *or* tûr'bi-nij, 2 tur'bi"näzh' *or* tûr'bi-nag, *n* [F] *Refining* The separation of sugar-crystals from the sirupy residue when accomplished by the action of turbines

tur'bi-nal, 1 tûr'bi-nal, 2 tûr'bi-nal, *a* Turbinate [< L *turbo* (*-bin-*), top, whirlwind, < *turba*, disturbance]

tur'bi-nal, *n* One of the cartilaginous or osseous elements projecting into the nasal cavity and supporting the olfactory and mucous membranes in vertebrates above fishes a turbinate bone See illus under NASAL FOSSA.

tur'bi-nate, 1 tûr'bi-nēt 2 tûr'bi-nāt, *rt & rt* [Rare] To make in the shape of a top spin like a top [< L *turbinatus*, see TURBINATE, *a*]

tur'bi-nate, *a* 1. *Biol* Top-shaped shaped like an inverted cone 2. *Conch* Tapering from a broad base to the apex, as certain spiral shells conical with a round base 3. Spinning like a top [< TURBO see TURBINAL] **tur'bi-nat"ed‡.** —**turbinate bone,** see illus under NASAL FOSSA —**tur'bi-nate-len'ti-form,** *a Bot* Having a shape between turbinate and lentiform —**tur"bi-na'tion,** *n* 1 A cone-like formation 2 [Rare] The act of turbinating, or the state of spinning like a top

tur'bine, } 1 tûr'bin *or* -boin, 2 tûr'bin *or* -bīn, *n* 1.
tur'bin‡, } A rotary motor consisting of a series of vanes or buckets rotating on a spindle in a casing having suitable openings for the admission and escape of water which serves as the motive fluid

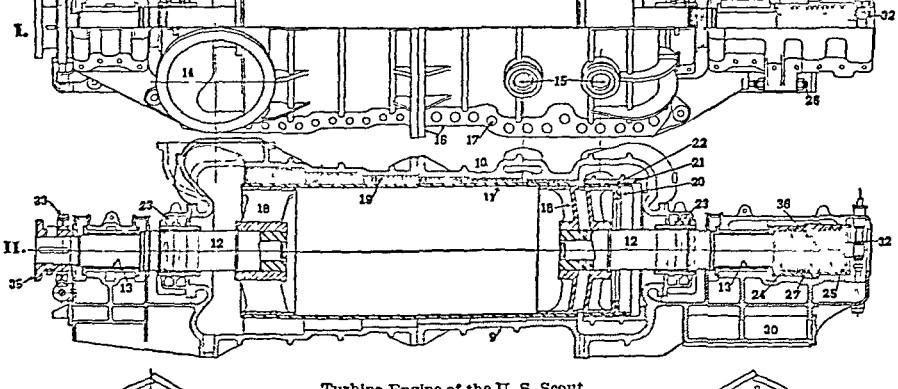
Unlike the ordinary type of water-wheel, the turbine relies for its efficiency upon the kinetic energy and even distribution of the water upon the vanes rather than on the pressure of the water-supply Turbines are divided into two general classes **impulse turbines** (in which rotation is effected by the direct action of the water impinging upon the vanes or buckets as in the Pelton wheel) and **reaction turbines** (in which the water enters axially and is discharged tangentially through buckets that move by its reaction as in the Fourneyron turbine) Each general class is further subdivided into **radial flow turbines** (in which the water enters from within and passes outward, known as **outward-flow turbines,** or enters from without and passes inward, known as **inward flow turbines**), **axial flow** or **parallel-flow turbines** (in which the water enters and escapes in a direction parallel to the axis of rotation as in the Jouval turbine), and **combined-flow** or **mixed flow turbines** (in which the radial and downward flows are combined, as in the Girard turbine) See PELTON WHEEL

2. A rotary motor employing steam as the motive fluid analogous in principle to the water-driven turbine [F, < L *turbo*, see TURBINAL]

Turbines propelled by steam as those propelled by water, admit of the same general classification Hero's fountain, designed about 130 B C, and Barker's mill of the 17th century, employing water and steam respectively, are the earliest known examples of the reaction type In 1838 Heath introduced the diverging conical nozzle now employed in many modern turbines as being more efficacious for transforming the expansive properties of steam into kinetic energy According to that point in its travel in which the expansion occurs, whether between or partially within the revolving elements, lies the distinction between the impulse and reaction types

Many modern turbines take the names of their inventors as, the **Curtis turbine** (an impulse turbine having usually a vertical axis and diaphragms with communicating nozles between the rotating elements The steam-supply is admitted through expanding nozles and is regulated by valves actuated by cams and levers under the control of a governor), **De Laval t.** (an impulse turbine characterized by extremely high speed The buckets are on the periphery of a disk mounted on a shaft, made flexible to diminish the vibration, which totally disappears when a certain critical speed is attained), **Parson's t** (a turbine involving principles of both the impulse and reaction types The rotating element consists of a drum having several sections of increasing diameter, each of which carries on its periphery rings of blades which rotate between rings of fixed blades on the interior surface of the case The individual rings are also of graduated diameters so that the steam-expansion is comparatively uniform They are now installed on the largest steamships, as war-ships and transatlantic liners), **Rateau t** (an impulse-reaction turbine in which revolving disks with peripheral blades alternate with fixed diaphragms having peripheral guide-blades) **Zoelly t.** (an impulse turbine having usually from 10 to 16 turbine wheels enclosed in individual compartments in a common case, the velocity acquired by the steam during each expansion affecting only a single wheel)

—**air'stur"bine,** *n* A turbine driven by air —**double t.** 1. A turbine having two sets of chutes and guides 2. Two separate turbines on a horizontal shaft, with their discharges in opposite directions —**multiple-expansion t,** a turbine in which the steam expands in successive stages **multiple-impact t.‡** —**reaction-impulse t,** a turbine in which the impulse and reaction of the water are combined —**screw-t,** *n* A propeller of small diameter revolving in a cylinder at the stern of a vessel of light draft and usually provided with blades abaft the propeller to increase the propulsive effect —**tur'bine-pump",** *n* A turbine wheel arranged to raise water by rotation in the opposite direction to that in which it would turn if used as a motor



Turbine Engine of the U S Scout Cruiser "Chester"

I Plan view II Longitudinal section III. View of afterend IV View of forward end. 1 Steam-inlet 2 Steam-belt 3 First expansion 4 Second expansion 5 Third expansion 6 Fourth expansion 7 Fifth expansion 8 Sixth expansion 9 Lower half of turbine-cylinder 10 Upper half of turbine-cylinder 11 Turbine-drum or rotor. 12 Rotor-shaft 13 Rotor-bearings 14 Exhaust 15 By-pass 16 Bolting-flanges 17 Horizontal joint-bolts 18 Spindle-wheels 19 Blades 20 Dummy drum 21 Dummy cylinder 22 Dummy strips 23 Gland leak-off chamber 24 Adjusting-block 25 Adjusting-collars 26 Adjusting-bolts 27 Adjusting-strips 28 Oil groove 29 Guide-rods for lifting cover 30 Oil-well 31 Hand hole cover 32. Governor- and counter-gear 33 Turning-gear 34 Foot for bolting down 35 Coupling 36. Thrust-collars

tur'bi-nel'la, *n* (t g) [< TURBO] —**tur'bi-nel'lid,** *n* —**tur"bi-nel'loid,** *a & n*

Tur-bin'i-dæ, 1 tur-bin'i-di, 2 tûr-bin'i-dē, *n pl* *Conch* A family of anisobranchiate rhipidoglossate gastropods, especially those with long epipodial fringe, intertentacular appendages, a turbinate shell and a calcareous operculum [< TURBO] —**tur'bi-nid,** *n*

tur'bi-ni-form, 1 tûr'bi-ni-form; 2 tûr'bi-ni-fôrm, *a* Having the shape of a top, turbinoid. [< L *turbo* (see TURBINAL) + -FORM]

tur'bi-nite, 1 tûr'bi-nait 2 tûr'bi-nit, *n* A fossil of or like a turbinid [< L *turbo*, see TURBINAL] **tur'bite‡**

tur'bi-noid, 1 tûr'bi-neid 2 tûr'bi-nôid, *a* 1 Top-shaped 2 Of or pertaining to the *Turbinidæ* [< L *turbo* (see TURBINAL) + -OID]

Tur"bi-no-il'i-dæ, 1 tûr"bi-no-lal'i-di, 2 tûr"bi-no-il'i-dē, *n pl* A family of aporose madreporarian corals especially those with corallum simple or in colonies in the first case reproducing by ova and in the second by gemmation from the wall or expansion of the basal structures **Tur"bi-no'il-a,** *n* (t g) [< L *turbineus*, cone-shaped < *turbo*, whirlwind] —**tur"bi-no'il-id,** *n* —**tur"bi-no'il-oid,** *a*

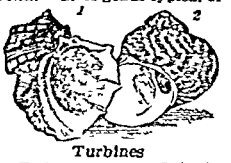
tur'bi-no-tome, 1 tûr'bi-no-tōm 2 tûr'bi-no-tôm, *n* *Surg* A special instrument for operation on the turbinate bones —**tur"bi-not'o-my,** *n* *Surg* The cutting of a turbinate bone

tur'bit, 1 tûr'bit, 2 tûr'bit, *n* One of a breed of domestic pigeons having a small somewhat flattened head with the feathers at the back curled upward [Perhaps cor of D *kortbek*, short beak.] —**tur'bit-owl",** *n* An Oriental breed of fancy pigeons produced by crossing a turbit with an owl-pigeon.—**tur"bit-teen',** *n* A variety of the turbit breed.

tur'bitţ, *n* Same as TURBOT

tur'bith, 1 tûr'bith, 2 tûr'bith, *n* Same as TURPETH

Tur'bo, 1 tûr'bo 2 tûr'bo, *n* *Conch* 1. A genus typical of *Turbinidæ* 2 [L] (-BI-NES, *pl*] A gastropod of this genus [< L *turbo*, see TURBINAL]



Turbines

1 *Turbo marmoratus* 2. *Turbo undulatus*

tur'bo-. From Latin *turbo, turbinis,* that which revolves a combining form prefixed to the name of any of several machines to indicate (1) that two elements are directly coupled with each other, virtually forming a unit, as, *turbo*-alternator, *turbo*-air-compressor, *turbo*-dynamo, *turbo*-generator, *turbo*-pump, etc (2) that the device denoted is of the character or consists of a turbine, as, *turbo*-machine, *turbo*-motor

tur'bot, 1 tûr'bat, 2 tûr'bot, *n* 1. A large European pleuronectoid flatfish (*Psetta maxima*), brown above, with conical bony tubercles, and whitish below highly esteemed as food 2. One of several distantly related flatfishes, as the diamond-flounder of California, and *Ammotretis güntheri* in New Zealand 3. [Bermudas] A filefish 4. A trigger-fish [F, < L *turbo*, see TURBINAL] —**spotted turbot,** the sand-flounder or windowpane (*Lophopsetta maculata*)

tur'bu-lent, 1 tûr'biu-lent, 2 tûr'bū-lĕnt, *a* 1. Being in violent agitation or commotion, tumultuous, as, a *turbulent* sea

Marlowe's verse is 'Mighty' his poetry . . . expressed with a *turbulent* magnificence of words and images
S A BROOKE *Eng Literature* § 80, p 82 [A 1876]

2. Inclined to resist law and order, insubordinate, restless, disorderly, as, a *turbulent* crowd 3. Having a tendency to disturb or throw into confusion

Nor envied them the grape
Whose heads that *turbulent* liquor fills with fumes
MILTON *Samson Agonistes* l 552.

[F, < L *turbulentus*, turbulent, < *turba*, disturbance]

SYN.: agitated, blustering, boisterous, disorderly, disturbed, insubordinate, insurgent, mutinous, obstreperous, rebellious, refractory, riotous, seditious, tumultuous, violent, wild See NOISY —**tur'bu-lence,** *n* The state or condition of being violently disturbed, restless, or confused **tur'bu-len-cyţ** - **tur'bu-lent-lyţ,** *adv*

Tur'ism, 1 tûrk'izm *or* tur'sizm; 2 tûre'izm *or* tûr'çism, *n* The religion, or the social or political system, characteristic of the Turks any distinctive peculiarity of Turkish speech or custom [< LL *Turcus*, see TURK]

Tur'co', } 1 tûr'ko 2 tûr'co *n* An
Tur'ko, } Algerian light-infantryman serving in the French Army, an Algerian trailleur. [F, < *Turc* see TURK]

tur'co', 1 tûr'ko, 2 tur'co, *n* [Chile] A rock-wren or pteroptochoid bird (*Hylactes megapodius*)

Tur'co-, 1 tûr'ko-; 2 tûr'co- A combining form indicating characteristics of or relationship to Turkey, the Turkish people, or the Turkish language [< LL *Turcus*, see TURK] **Tur'ko-‡.**

tur'cols, *n* Same as TURQUOISE

Tur'co-man, 1 tûr'ko-man; 2 tûr'co-man, *n* [-MANS, *pl*] Same as TURKOMAN —**Turcoman carpet** or **rug,** a carpet or rug presumed to have been made by the Turcomans —**Tur'co-man, Tur"co-man'nic,** *a*

Tur"co-ma'ni-a, 1 tûr'ko-mē'ni-ə, 2 tûr'ko-mā'ni-a, *n* Extravagant Turcophilism

Tur'co-phile, 1 tûr'ko-fil *or* -fail, 2 tûr'co-fil *or* -fil, *n* One who strongly favors the Turks or Turkish policy opposed to *Turcophobe* [< LL *Turcus* (see TURK) + Gr *philo-*, love] —**Tur'co-phil-ism,** *n*

Tur'co-phobe, 1 tûr'ko-fōb, 2 tûr'co-fōb, *n* One who is violently opposed to the Turks or Turkish policy opposed to *Turcophile* [< LL *Turcus* (see TURK) + Gr *phobeo*, fear] **Tur'co-pho"bist‡.**

tur'co-po-lierţ, *n* An English commander of the light cavalry of the Knights Hospitalers of St John of Jerusalem

turd, 1 tûrd, 2 tûrd, *n* [Low] A lump of ordure [< AS *tord*, turd]

Tur'di-dæ, 1 tûr'di-di, 2 tûr'di-dē, *n pl* *Ornith* A family of oscine birds especially those having 10 primaries, tarsi booted, bill moderate and without rictal bristles, and young with spotted breasts thrushes etc **Tur'dus,** *n* (t g) [< L *turdus*, thrush] —**tur'did,** *n* —**tur'di-form,** *a* Having the form of a thrush cichlomorphic —**Tur"di-for'mes,** *n pl* *Ornith* The *Cichlomorphæ* —**Tur-di'næ,** *n pl* *Ornith* A subfamily of turdoid birds especially those having the bill rather slender and the gonys exceeding a third of the length of the commissure —**tur'din(e)s** I. *a* Of or pertaining to the *Turdidæ* or specif, the *Turdinæ* II. *n* One of the *Turdinæ* See illus under THRUSH and WOOD-THRUSH. **tur'din‡** —**tur'doid,** *a* Thrush-like cichlomorphic, specif of or pertaining to the *Turdidæ*

tu-reen', 1 tu-rin', 2 tū-rēn', *n* A deep, covered table-dish for holding soup, etc [< F *terrine*, < LL *terrineus* earthen < L *terra*, earth] **ter-reen'‡** [Rare] —**tu-reen'ful,** *n* [-FULS, *pl*] As much as a tureen will hold

Tu"renne', 1 tü'ren', 2 tü rĕn', **Viscount de** (°/ıı1611–²/ıı 1675) Henri de la Tour d Auvergne, marshal-general in the Thirty Years' war and the campaigns against Conde

tu-rette', 1 tu-ret', 2 tu-rĕt', *n* *Arch* A turret

turf, 1 tûrf, 2 tûrf, *rt* To cover with turf, sod.

And whelm all this beneath as vast a mound
As after furious battle *turfs* the slain
TENNYSON *Vivien* st. 28

—**turf'ing-spade",** *n* A turf-spade

turf, *n* [TURFS, TURVEST, *pl*] 1. The mass of matted roots of grass and other fine plants filling the upper

stratum of certain soils, and by decomposition occasioning vegetable mold, sod 2 Peat

Turf EINAR first taught the mystery of burning peat for fuel and has been handed down to a grateful posterity by a name which records the discovery

SCOTT *Pirate* p 15 [D P & CO]

3 Loosely, an expanse of grass, a grass-plot [< AS *turf*, turf] — **the turf,** the race-course, or the occupation of horse-racing, as news of *the turf* — **turf'-ant",** *n* A small yellowish European ant (*Lasius flavus*) inhabiting lawns — **t.-bound,** *a* Compacted by a stiff turf — **t.-charcoal,** *n* Same as PEAT-CHARCOAL — **t. clad,** *a* Covered with turf — **t.-cutter,** *n* A paring-plow — **t.-drain,** *n* A drain in which turf is used for a covering — **t.-graver†,** *n* A plowman — **t.-hedge,** *n* A combination of turf and hedge-plants, forming a fence — **t.-moss,** *n* A tract of turfy, mossy, or boggy land — **t.-spade,** *n* A long narrow spade for cutting and digging turf, peat, etc a spade for sodding — **t.-worm,** *n* A sod-worm — **turf'a-ry,** *n* Same as TURBARY **turf'er-y†** — **turf'en,** *a* Consisting of or covered with turf — **turf'i-ness,** *n* The character or state of being turfy — **turf'less,** *a* Destitute of turf — **turf'man,** *n* [-MEN, *pl*] One who owns racing-horses, or who is professionally interested in or otherwise identified with the turf **turf'ite†** [Colloq]

turf²†, *n* The turn of a cap, hood, or sleeve

Tur"fan', 1 tûr fän' 2 tur fan', *n* A town in central Sinkiang province, China **Toor"fan'†**

turft *pp* Turfed S S

turf'y, 1 tûrf'ı, 2 tûrf'y, *a* [TURF'I-ER, TURF'I-EST] **1.** Covered with turf, resembling turf in character or appearance 2 Pertaining to or suggestive of the turf or race-course

Tur-gai', 1 tur-gaï', 2 tur-gī', *n* 1 A province in Kirghiz Steppe, Asiatic Russia 2 A town, its capital

Tur"ge-nef', 1 tûr ga-nef' or tûr-gĕ nyev', 2 tur gĕ-nĕf' or tur-gĕ'nyĕv, *n* **1 Alexei** (1784–12/31845), a Russian historian 2 **Ivan Sergyewich** (11/31818–9/31883), a Russian poet and novelist *Tales of a Sportsman*, etc 3 **Nicolai** (1790–11/7–1871), a Russian politician, exile, and essayist **Tour"gue-nieff'†; Tur"ge-nief'†**

tur'gent†, *a* 1 Rising up into a swelling, puffy 2. Same as TURGID, 2 — **tur'gent-ly†,** *adv*

tur-gesce'†, *vi* To become turgid or bloated swell

tur-ges'cence, 1 tur-jes'ens, 2 tûr-gĕs'ĕns *n* **1.** The process of swelling up, the state of being swollen, as by an accumulation of fluids in a part of the body, a thickening of a part, as, the *turgescence* of a vein 2. Figuratively, empty pompousness inflation **tur-ges'cen-cy†**

tur-ges'cent, 1 tur-jes'ent, 2 tûr-gĕs'ĕnt, *a* Becoming or growing turgid or inflated, swelling [< L *turgescо* (ppr *turgescen(t-)s*), incept of *turgeo*, swell] — **tur-ges'ci-bl(e",** *a* Capable of becoming turgescent

tur'gid, 1 tûr'jid, 2 tûr'gid, *a* **1** Unnaturally distended as by contained air or liquid, swollen, bloated, in botany, thickened as the swollen 2 Figuratively, inflated in expression, bombastic, pompous said of literary style [< F *turgide*, < L *turgidus* < *turgeo*, swell] **tur'gid-ous†** — **tur-gid'i-ty,** *n* The state or quality of being turgid — **tur'gid-ly,** *adv* — **tur'gid-ness,** *n*

tur'gite, 1 tûr'jait, 2 tûr'git, *n* *Mineral* A fibrous, submetallic, earthy, reddish-black or dark-red ferric hydroxid ($Fe_4H_2O_7$) that is found massive [< *Turga*, river in the Urals]

tur-gom'e-ter, 1 tur-gem'ı-tər, 2 tûr-gŏm'ē-tər, *n* An indicator or measurer of turgidity [< L *turgeo* swell, + -METER]

tur'gor, 1 tûr'gər *or* -gor, 2 tûr'gor, *n* The state of being turgid turgidity especially, in physiology, the normal condition of the capillaries [LL, < L *turgeo*, swell] **vital turgor†** [Same as THURIBLE

tu-rib'u-lum, 1 tiu-rib'yu-lum 2 tū-rib'yu-lŭm, *r* [L]

tu"ri-ca'ta, 1 tū'ri-kā'tə, 2 tu ri-ca'ta *n* A Mexican tick (*Argas turicata*) having a venomous bite

Tu-ri'ef, 1 tū-ri'ef, 2 tu-ri'ĕf, *n* Same as DORPAT

Tu'rin, 1 tiū'rin *or* tiu-rin', 2 tū'rin *or* tū-rin', *n* **1.** A province in N W Italy In Italian **Torino** 2. Its capital and capital of the kingdom of Sardinia until 1860 and of Italy until 1865 — **Turin nut,** a fossil fruit resembling a walnut, occurring in the Upper Tertiary deposits near Turin, Italy

tu'ri-on, 1 tū'ri-ən, 2 tū'ri-on, *n* *Bot* A young scaly shoot rising from the ground, as in asparagus the early stage of a sucker when invested with scales [< L *turio(n-)*, shoot] **tu'ri-ot** — **tu"ri-on-if'er-ous,** *a* Bearing turions

Turk, 1 tûrk, 2 tûrk, *n* **1.** One of the Mohammedan people now dominant in Turkey, an Ottoman

The position of the *Turk* in regard to the Armenian is very like our own in India on a smaller scale, only the *Turk* governs by the glaive instead of endeavoring to conciliate the conquered race

EDWARD VIZETELLY *Reminiscences of a Bashi-Bazouk* [S M & CO 1897]

2. A member of the specific Mongolo-Tatar people from whom the modern Turks are derived

One branch of the *Turks* called the Seljukian from their traditionary patriarch Seljuk Khan had acquired and consolidated a mighty empire more than two centuries before the name of the Ottomans was heard CREASY *Ottoman Turks* p 2 [H H & CO]

3 Any member of the Turkic or Tatar division of the Sibiric branch of the Asian race, a Tatar 4 A Mohammedan 5 A Turkish horse [C] 6. The plum-weevil named from the crescentic punctures made by the female 7. [Colloq] One who exhibits the qualities of sensuality, cruelty, duplicity and the like, commonly attributed to the Turks 8†. A form of sumtar [< F *Turc*, < LL *Turcus*, < Turk *Turk*, < Per *Turk*, Turk]

Turk, *abbr* Turkey Turkish

Tur'keist I. *vt* To make Turkish II *a* Turkish

tur'keist, *n* Same as TURQUOIST

tur'ken†, *v* I. *t* To transform turn **II.** *t* **1.** To turn one's attention upon reflect, as upon intended action, ponder 2 To turn toward accompanied by *with*

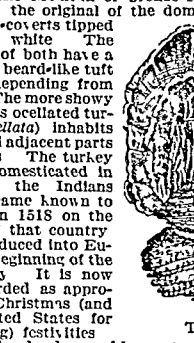
Turk'ess†, *n* A Turkish woman

Tur"ke-stan', 1 tur'ke-stän' 2 tur'kĕ-stän', *n* **1.** A soviet republic in central Asia 571,630 sq m capital, Tashkend 2. A region in Sinkiang province W China 550 340 sq m capital, Kashgar **Chinese Turkestan†, East Turkestan†.** 3 A town in Syr Darya province, Turkestan Asiatic Russia

Tur'ke-vi, 1 tur'ke-vi 2 tur'kĕ-vi, *n* A town in central Hungary **Tur'ke-yē'.**

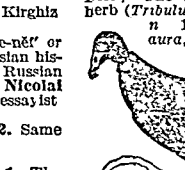
tur'key, 1 tûr'ki, 2 tûr'ky, *n* **1.** A large American meleagrinoid bird, related to the pheasants having the hind toes elevated, tarsi spurred in the males, head naked, and tail extensible upward and sideward See plate of birds

The common North-American wild turkey (*Meleagris americana*), originally ranging east of the Rocky Mountains from southern Canada to Florida and Mexico, has the tail tipped with rusty chestnut, the coverts with dark chestnut The Mexican or bronze species (*M gallopavo* or *mexicana*) the original of the domestic breeds, has the tail and tail-coverts tipped with buffy white The adult males of both have a conspicuous beard-like tuft of bristles depending from the chest The more showy and beardless ocellated turkey (*M ocellata*) inhabits Yucatan and adjacent parts of Honduras The turkey had been domesticated in Mexico by the Indians when it became known to Europeans in 1518 on the discovery of that country It was introduced into Europe in the beginning of the 16th century It is now widely regarded as appropriate for Christmas (and in the United States for Thanksgiving) festivities



Turkey 1/22

2 Some other bird resembling a turkey (1) A mound-bird, as a brush-turkey (2) [S Afr] The bald ibis (*Geronticus calvus*) 3. A woodman's kit tied in a bag and slung on his neck for transportation, as, take up your *turkey* and quit the camp [< *Turkey*, whence the bird was erroneously thought to have come, < F *Turquie*, < *Turc* see TURK] — **Cape Cod turkey,** codfish — **native t.** [Austral], a bustard — **tur'key-bird",** *n* [Local, Brit] The wryneck — **t.-blossom,** *n* A West-Indian herb (*Tribulus cistoides*), with yellow flowers — **t.-buzzard,** *n* **1.** An American vulture, especially *Cathartes aura*, of the warmer parts of America, sooty-black, with a naked red head and neck It spreads its wings 4 to 5 feet in soaring flight searching the ground for carrion, and in the Southern States congregates numerously about city markets, slaughter-houses, and the like, and is protected as a scavenger 2 [Anglo-Afr] The GROUND-HORNBILL — **t.-call,** *n* An instrument for imitating the yelp of the turkey-hen — **t.-cock,** *n* **1.** A male turkey 2. Hence, a pompous person from the turkey's-like strut — **t.-corn,** *n* Same as SQUIRREL-CORN — **t.-gnat,** *n* A small black fly (*Simulium meridionale*) infesting poultry in the southern United States, cholera-gnat — **t. gobbler,** a male turkey, turkey-cock so called from the peculiar cry — **t.-grass,** *n* [Local, Eng] Goose-grass (*Galium aparine*) — **t.-hen,** *n* A female turkey, hen turkey — **t.-louse,** *n* A philopterid bird-louse (*Goniodes stylifer*) infesting the domestic turkey — **t.-pen,** *n* **1** A pen for turkeys 2 [U S] A pen-like trap for wild turkeys, into which the birds enticed by corn sprinkled within, pass through a low entrance — **t.-poult,** *n* A young turkey — **t.-shoot,** *n* A rifle-contest in which the mark is a turkey's head peering out of a hole in the top of a box — **t.-trot,** *n* A dance consisting of a stop-step, glide and turn to syncopated music — **t.-vulture,** *n* A turkey-buzzard



Turkey-buzzard 1/19

Tur'key², *n* A republic in S E Europe and Asia Minor, proclaimed Oct 29, 1923, est 494 538 sq m capital, Angora Prior to 1918 the former empire of 710 224 sq m embraced **Turkey in Europe,** a region on the Black sea and its vicinity, **T in Asia,** between the Mediterranean sea and Persia, and **T. in Africa,** a region of N Africa on the Mediterranean, now largely foreign protectorates See BALKAN WAR and GREAT WAR under WAR. — **Turkey carpet,** *a* carpet of Turkish make or design — **T. coffee,** mocha coffee — **T. gum,** see GUM — **T. lacca,** same as TURKEY STONE, 1 — **T. leather,** leather tawed with oil the hair side being retained till after the operation — **T. myrrh,** myrrh formerly so called in commerce — **T. red** 1. A pigment, or its color See RED² 2. Cotton cloth of this color originally imported from Turkey — **T.-red bleach,** a bleaching process undergone by cotton goods previously to dyeing with Turkey-red It consists of washing, followed by boiling in water as well as in lye, steeping in dilute sulfuric acid and a final washing — **T. slate,** same as TURKEY STONE, 1 — **T. sponge,** a superfine grade of sponge found in the Mediterranean and Adriatic seas — **T. stone** 1 Honestone novaculite often imported from Turkey **T slate†** 2 Turquoise **turky stone†** [S] The yellowlegs

tur'key-back", 1 tûr'ki-bak' 2 tur'ky-bāk', *n* [Local, U S]

tur'key-beard", 1 tûr'ki-bird', 2 tûr'ky-bērd', *n* A hardy American herb (*Xerophyllum asphodeloides*) having a raceme of showy white flowers It grows in pine-barrens from New Jersey to Georgia **tur'key's-beard"†**

tur'key-ber"ry, 1 tûr'ki-ber'ı, 2 tûr'ky-bĕr'y, *n* [-RIES, 1 -iz 2 -is, *pl*] **1.** A berry of any of several Old World buckthorns used to produce a yellow lake in dyeing usually used in the plural Compare PERSIAN BERRIES 2. [W Ind] The fruit of a tree (*Cordia collococca*) also the tree itself 3 [W Ind] The Sodom-apple and its congener *Solanum torvum* — **tur'key-ber"ry tree",** *n* See TURKEYBERRY, 2 [W I]

Turk Greg'o-ry. In Shakespeare's *Henry IV*, Pope Gregory

Tur'ki, 1 tûr'ki, 2 tur'ki, *a* Pertaining to or denoting the Turkic peoples or their languages

Turk'ic, 1 tûrk'ik, 2 tûrk'ic, *a* **1** Of or pertaining to a group of Ural-Altaic peoples and languages Compare LANGUAGE, TURKO-TATARIC 2 Loosely, Turkish

Turk'ic, *n* **1.** Same as TATAR 2. Same as TURKISH, 1 a loose use

tur'kist, *vt* To change turn **tor'kesst. [tur'kiest.**

tur'kis, 1 tûr'kis, 2 tûr'kis, *n* [Archaic] A turquoise

Turk'ish, 1 tûrk'ish, 2 tûrk'ish, *a* **1.** Of or pertaining to Turkey or the Ottoman Turks, brought from Turkey 2. Same as TURKIC loose use **Turk'elst, Tur-kes'-cot, Turk'ic† — Turk'ish-ly,** *adv* After the manner of the Turks — **Turk'ish-ness,** *n* A condition or character of or like that imputed to the Turks hence, barbarity

Turk'ish, *n* The language of the Turks, embracing the western branch of the Turkic or Tatar group of the Ural-Altaic family European Turkish, written in the Arabic alphabet and filled with Arabic and Persian words is the chief literary dialect of the family **Turk'ic†.**

Turkish or Osmanli belongs to the Turkic group which also includes the idioms of the Tatar tribes . The Turkic tribes originally occupied a large portion of Central Asia SKEAT *Principles Eng Etymology* second series § 309 p 425 [CL P 1891]

— **Turkish manna,** the trehala — **T music,** Oriental music as produced with instruments of percussion — **T. pound,** a Turkish lira See COIN — **T. rocket,** a variety of cress (*Bunias orientalis*) used for seasoning — **T. towel,** a heavy towel with loose uncut pile — **T. toweling,** material for or like Turkish towels — **T turban,** a diadematicid sea-urchin especially *Diadema sexatile*

Turk'ism, 1 tûrk'izm 2 tûrk'ism, *n* Same as TURCISM

tur'kle, 1 tûr'kl, 2 tur'kl *n* [So U S] A turtle **tar'kle†.**

Turk'man, 1 tûrk'men 2 tûrk'man, *n* Same as TURKOMAN

Turk-me'ni-an, 1 tûrk-mi'ni-ən, 2 tûrk-mē'ni-an, *a* & *n* Same as TURKOMAN

Tur'ko, *n* Same as TURCO

Tur"ko-I-ra'ni-an, 1 tûr'kc-ōi-rē'ni-ən 2 tûr'ko-ı-rā'ni-an, I *a* Belonging or relating to a mixed race or races of Turkic and Iranian descent such as the Afghans, etc **II.** *n* A member of a Turko-Iranian race

tur'kois, *n* Same as TURQUOISE

Tur'ko-man, 1 tur'ko-man, 2 tur'ko-man, *n* [-MANS, *pl*] A member of one of the Turkic or Tatar hordes dwelling in Turkestan and the adjoining regions of Afghanistan, Persia and Russia **Toor'co-man†, Tur'co-man†; Turk'man†.** — **Tur"ko-man'ic,** *a*

Tur"ko-Ta-tar'ic, *n* A subfamily of the Ural-Altaic division of languages See LANGUAGE

Turk's'-cap", 1 tûrks'-kap", 2 tûrks'-căp', *n* **1.** The common melon-cactus See MELOCACTUS **English-man's-head†, Turk's-cap cactus; Turk's'-head"†.** 2. A Turk's-cap lily See LILY 3 A variety of winter squash **tur'ban-squash"†.** 4 An African turban-shell (*Turbo sarmaticus*), used in the arts

Turk's'-head", 1 tûrks'-hed', 2 tûrks'-hĕd', *n* **1.** Same as TURK'S-CAP, 1 2. A form of ornamental knot See illus under KNOT 3. A spherical brush attached to a long handle used to sweep ceilings, etc **4.** A circular or oval cake-pan having a conical core in the center

Turk's Islands. A group of salt-producing islets south of the Bahamas, 169 sq m chief isl and town, Grand Turk

tur'kyt, *n* Same as TURKEY STONE

Tur'ling-ton's bal'sam, 1 tûr'liŋ-tə z, 2tûr'ling'tons Same as FRIAR'S BALSAM, under BALSAM

tur'lough, 1 tûr'loH 2 tûr'lŏH, *n* A temporary pond made in sunken lands when overflowed [< Ir *turloch*, < *tur*, dry + *loch*, lake]

Tur'lu-pin, 1 tûr'lu-pin, 2 tûr'lu-pin, *n* [OF] *Ch Hist* A member of a French sect (14th century) reputed to have held views like those of the Brethren of the Free Spirit

turm, 1 tûrm, 2 tûrm, *n* [Archaic] A troop a turma

tur'ma, 1 tûr'ma, 2 tûr'ma, *n* [TUR'MÆ, 1 -mi, 2 -mē, *pl*] [L] *Rom Antiq* A body of cavalry, the tenth part of an ala or wing of a legion including from 30 to 32 members

tur'ma-lin, *n* Same as TOURMALIN **tur'ma-line†.**

turmentiset, *n* Torment CHAUCER *C T* I 14,435

tur'mer-ic, 1 tûr'mər-ik, 2 tûr'mer-ic, *n* **1.** The tuber or aromatic root of the turmeric-plant (see def 2), especially when powdered used as a yellow dye-stuff, as a condiment, especially in the East in curry-powder, in medicine as an aromatic stimulant, and in chemistry to make turmeric-paper 2 An East-Indian plant (*Curcuma longa*) with perennial rootstock and annual stems **3.** The turmeric-tree (*Zieria smithii*) of Australia, the Tasmanian stinkwood **4.** An Australian evergreen shrub (*Hakea dactyloides*) [< F *terremerite*, perhaps cor of Ar *kurkum*, saffron] — **tur'mer-ic-oil",** *n* *Chem* Same as TURMEROL — **t.-paper,** *n* A bibulous paper yellow from saturation with the extract of turmeric, used as a test for alkalis, by which it is turned brown or red. **tur-cu'ma-pa"per†** — **t.-plant,** *n* Same as TURMERIC 2 — **t.-root,** *n* **1.** The root of the turmeric-plant 2 Orange-root See GOLDENSEAL 3 Bloodroot — **t.-tree,** *n* An Australian tree of the genus *Zieria*, whose inner bark yields a dye

tur'mer-ol, 1 tûr'mər-ōl *or* -ol, 2 tûr'mĕr-ōl *or* -ŏl, *n* *Chem* An oily compound extracted from the oil of turmeric by treatment with a light petroleum [< *turmer-* (in TURMERIC) + -OL] **tur'mer-ic-oil"†.** [Turnip **tur'met†.**

tur'mit, 1 tûr'mit, 2 tûr'mit, *n* *Bot* [Prov Eng or Scot]

tur'moil, 1 tûr'moil, 2 tûr'mŏil, *v* **I.** *t* [Archaic] To throw into or harass with turmoil or commotion **II.** *i* **1.** To be in a state of turmoil or disquiet 2. [Prov Eng or Scot] To labor, toil [< OF *tremouille*, hopper of a mill, < *tremuer*, shake, < L *tremo*, quiver]

tur'moil, *n* Confused motion, disturbance, tumult, hence, distraction of mind, or public agitation, as, the *turmoil* of the sea — **tur'moil-ous†,** *a* Troublous

tur'moild, *pp* Turmoiled S S

turn, 1 tûrn, 2 tûrn, *v* **I.** *t* **1.** To give a rotary motion to, whether the motion communicated be a complete rotation or not, cause to rotate, as on an axis, as, to *turn* a wheel or pulley, to *turn* the valve of a faucet 2 To change, alter, or vary in nature, form, or aspect, transform, as, to *turn* water into wine Specif (1) To make acid, ferment, sour, as liquor or milk (2) To translate, transform as, to *turn* French into English (3) To make giddy, unsettle, as the head or brain

Alas! she raves, her brain I fear is *turned*

ROWE *Jane Shore* act v, sc 1

(4) To alter for the better, cause to give up evil courses 3. To shape (an object rotated, as in a lathe) by means of a chisel or other cutting-tool, also, to shape, as plastic material, on a potters' throwing-table 4. To change or shift the sides of, bring to view a new side or surface of, reverse or invert, hence, to remake with the other side out, as a garment, as, to *turn* the leaves of a book, the dress had been *turned* 5 Hence, figuratively, to revolve mentally, view from different standpoints, as, to *turn* a subject over 6. To direct, incline, or bend into a new direction, move from a course, as, to *turn* the gaze upward, to *turn* a ship from her course 7. To adapt to some particular purpose or end, apply, use, as, to *turn* coal-screenings to account 8 To move to the other side of, go round, as, to *turn* a corner

Junot directed General Solignac to *turn* the ravine in which Brennier was entangled, and to fall upon the extremity of the English line

W F P NAPIER *War in the Peninsula* vol I p 150 [A & M]

9. To cause or compel to go followed by various adverbs and prepositions limiting the sense, as, to *turn* water *from* a ewer *into* a basin, to *turn* a boy *adrift in* the world, to *turn* a workman *off*, *turn* the dog *out*, Hagar was *turned away* 10 To form, as with graceful or effective outlines, shape, as symmetrically, round, mold, hence to make suitable or beautiful, adapt, as, a finely *turned* hand well-*turned* sentences

Above his lute the happy singer bent
And *turned* another gracious compliment

ALDRICH *The World's Way* st 4

11 To cause (the stomach) to revolt or to reject its contents, nauseate 12. To perform by a whirling motion, as of the body, as, to *turn* a hand-spring 13 *Brick-making* To set (undried bricks) on edge to facilitate

drying **14.** *Arch* To build on a support or center that is removed when the structure is completed, as, to *turn* an arch **15.** [Archaic] To overturn **16†.** To return or send back **17†.** To hoodwink, cheat **18†.** To shut

II : **1.** To rotate or revolve, or make a partial revolution or rotation, move around or about, as on a hinge or pivot or about a center, hence, figuratively, to depend, hinge with *on* or *upon*, as, a wheel *turns*, to *turn on* one's heel, the decision *turned on* a single fact **2.** To take a new or opposite direction, have a particular or a new course or tendency, as, whither shall I *turn?* the tide *turns* **3.** To move the body or head to a new position, roll from side to side, as in bed **4.** To give attention to something, revolve, reflect upon something, said of the thoughts or mind

There is no subject on which your thought should *turn* more frequently than on this CHANNING *Works* p 65 [A.U.A. 1883]

5. To become altered or transformed, become by process of change often with a factitive predicate, as, hair *turns* gray, he *turned* traitor

The fool no wisdom ever learned
But it in him to folly *turned*
W R ALGER *Poetry of the East, Specimens, Assimilation* I 4

Specif (1) To become giddy, as the head or brain (2) To shift as a scene (3) To become sour, fermented, or spoiled, as milk or wine (4) To become nauseated, as the stomach (5) To change one's sentiments, conduct, or associations hence to take a position of enmity or opposition as to *turn* unto the Lord, to *turn* on a friend

6. To be brought about, result, as, to *turn* to profit or account **7.** To be shaped mechanically by rotation, as on a wheel or lathe, as, wood *turns* easily **8.** [Archaic] To return, come back **9.** [Rare] To retreat, desert **10.** *Naut* To tack or go about **11.** To perform gymnastics **12†.** To be inconstant, vacillate [< F *tourner*, < L *torno*, round off, < *tornus*, turners' wheel, < Gr *tornos* a turners chisel] **tornet†,—left turn, right t.** (*Mil*), commands in tactics by which any unit of military force changes front to left or right —**not to t. a hair,** not to be embarrassed in the least —**to be turned of,** to have passed beyond as he *was turned of* forty years —**to t. about,** to turn round turn to opposition or another course —**to t. a or the corner,** to go round a corner hence, to get out of difficulty, trouble or embarrassment begin to change for the better, specif, in billiards, to begin to count upon a second string of points —**to t. a deaf ear to,** to ignore, as an entreaty —**to t. adrift,** to unmoor and let float away, hence, to cast off, withdraw care from —**to t. again,** to retrace one's steps, return, figuratively, to become reconciled as, his heart *turned again* to me —**to t. against,** to become or cause to be opposed or inimical —**to t. an enemy's flank, or position,** to reach a position on the flank or rear of pass around the side of, hence, to defeat or outwit by an adroit move —**to t. and cut** (*Print*), to turn the sheets of a book-form, and print on the other side in such a manner that cutting the sheet in two makes two similarly printed sheets —**to t. around one's finger,** to bend to one's caprice or will, control at pleasure —**to t. aside,** to deviate or cause to deviate divert avert as to *turn aside* anger —**to t. a tune** [Colloq] to sing or play a tune —**to t. down. 1.** To double or fold down **2.** To invert so as to hide the face of as, in card-playing, to *turn down* a jack of clubs **3.** To lessen or lower as to *turn down* the gas **4.** [Slang] To ignore, suppress, or dismiss, as, *turned down* in politics —**to t for** (*Print*), to turn a type upside down temporarily in place of (another that can not at that time be obtained), as, to *turn for* figure 4 s —**to t in 1.** To fold or double as, to *turn in* the edge of cloth **2.** To bend or incline inward as, his knees *turn in* **3.** To deliver over, as, the drummer *turns in* heavy orders **4.** To enter, particularly for hospitality as the men *turned in* unto Lot **5.** [Colloq] To help unitedly, as, the boys *turned in* and gave him a lift **6.** [Colloq] To go to bed retire —**to t. in all standing** (*Naut*), to lie down to sleep without undressing —**to t. into 1.** To enter by turning as she *turned into* the porch **2.** To become by a process of change, as, grubs *turn into* flies **3** To make the subject of, as, the speech was *turned into* ridicule —**to t. off 1.** To check or stop passage through as by operating a valve as, to *turn off* the water **2.** To achieve by labor, accomplish, turn out make, as, to *turn off* a pun to *turn off* a day's work **3.** To deviate or cause to deviate, put aside deflect as, he *turned off* at Seventh street to *turn off* care **4** To send away, dismiss from notice or care reject, as, to *turn off* a servant **5** [Archaic] To give over resign **6** *Mech* To remove surface or layers from, as in a lathe bring to desired form and size as the mandrel is *turned off* **7.** [Slang] To hang, execute —**to t. on,** to permit to flow through, by or as by turning a valve as, to *turn on* the steam, figuratively and humorously to set going begin as, to *turn on* the current, to *turn on* the music —**to t. on or upon. 1.** To be the condition of, depend on, as his going *turned on* his wife's consent **2.** To face in opposition or anger also to reply, retort, as, Jerrold *turned on* him with sarcasm **3** To direct aim, as to *turn* ridicule *on* the affair *turn* the hose *on* the fire —**to t one's brain or head,** to affect one mentally, upset one's mind crack as, his *brain was turned* by his losses —**to t. one's coat,** see COAT, *n* —**to t. one's hand to,** to try, experiment with, undertake —**to t one's money or goods,** to engage in trade or exchange —**to t. out. 1.** To assemble for duty or service attend as, only a squad *turned out* **2.** To incline or cause to incline outward, as *turn out* your toes **3.** To put out, dismiss, eject as the Whigs were *turned out* **4.** To cause to cease, stop, as *turn out* the light **5** To effect by work or toil, accomplish turn off, as, the mill *turned out* 1,000 cases a day **6.** To prove in the result or issue result, as the day *turned out* fair **7.** To strike or join a strike, as, all the brakemen *turned out* **8.** To turn inside out, as, to *turn out* a glove **9** To go round, pass to one side as, the team *turned out* on the left **10** To put out to pasture let go into the open as, *turn out* the cows **11** To get out of bed, rise as it is time to *turn out* **12.** [Rare] To move out of place dislocate as to *turn out* a bone —**to t over. 1.** (1) To change the position of the top bottom, or sides of invert reverse as to *turn over* the leaf of the card-table *turn over* hay or soil (2) To upset overturn, as the cabinet was accidentally *turned over* **2.** To put in other control transfer, as the office will be *turned over* to the sheriff **3.** To use or make use of in trade or exchange, as, capital should be *turned over* quickly **4.** To inspect or examine as we *turned over* many a document **5.** To turn from side to side, roll over as to *turn over* on one's back **6.** *Founding* To form a pattern, by turning or rolling the molding-flask —**to t over a new leaf,** see LEAF —**to t red,** to blush —**to t. round. 1.** To face about **2** To go over to another opinion or association, as, to *turn round* in an election —**to t. the back,** see BACK!, *n* —**to t the die or dice,** to change one's luck —**to t. the edge or point of,** to blunt as an edged tool by turning over the fine edge hence, to destroy the fitness pungency, or effectiveness of, blunt —**to t. the scales or balance,** to cause one side of the beam to preponderate, hence, to determine decide settle —**to t. to,** to set to work at, apply to, hence, to seek aid from —**to t. to one's advantage or profit,** to make or prove to be advantageous or profitable —**to t. to windward** (*Naut*) to work to windward, as a vessel —**to t turtle,** to overturn or capsize, as a boat or vessel.—**to t. under,** to plow, hoe, or otherwise work top soil fertilizer, etc, below the surface of the ground —**to t. up 1.** To bring the under side on top, as, to *turn up* a trump in cards **2.** To bend or incline upward, as, to *turn up* the nose **3** To come to pass occur, hence, to put in an appearance, come to hand as the bad penny *turned up* **4.** To disinter, bring to the surface, as the plow *turned up* myriads of beetles **5** *Book binding* To flatten the back of (a book bound in boards) in order to cut its fore edge —**to t. upon,** see TO TURN ON OR UPON —**to t. upside down,** to throw into turmoil or confusion —**to t. up the toes** [Slang], *to die* —**turn'shat",** *n Metal* A stick for turning bloom-tongs —**t.-beam,** *n* [Prov Eng] One of two beams which serve as a pivot for a hoisting-machine —**t.-bench,** *n* A watchmakers' or instrument-makers' portable lathe for use on a bench —**t -broacht,** *n* A turnspit —**t -broacher.**—**t.-down,** *a* **1.** Folded down as a collar opposed to *stand-up* **2.** *Elec* Relating to a small extra filament in an incandescent lamp used when only a small quantity of light is needed —**t pin,** *n Plumbing* A top-shaped hardwood tool for enlarging the ends of lead pipes —**t -plow,** *n* A plow having a moldboard **t -plought.**—**t.-poke,** *n.* A large game-cock shake-bag —**t -row,** *n* The space at the side of a plowed field (about the width of a row), at the end of furrows for the horses to turn in, often used as a path —**t -screw,** *n* **1.** A screw-driver **2.** A monkey-wrench —**t -skin,** *n* A werwolf —**t.-tippet†,** *n* A turncoat —**t.-tree,** *n* The drum of a windlass —**t.-under,** *n* That which turns under or the extent of such turn as a *turn-under* (or inward curve) of two inches made in forming the lower side edge of a railway-car —**t -up,** *a* Made or adapted for turning up as a *turn-up* collar —**t -up,** *n* [Colloq] **1.** A person who appears or a thing that *happens* unexpectedly **2** A disturbance, row —**t -wrest,** *a* Having a reversible mold-board said of a plow

turn, 1 tûrn, 2 tûrn, *n* **1.** The act of turning, or the state of being turned, a change to another direction, motion, position, or tendency, a deflection or variation from a course, bend, also, the point at which a change takes place, as, the *turn* of the tide, a *turn* of fortune

The conception of nature as exhibiting sympathy with sudden *turns* in human affairs is one of the most fundamental instincts of poetry R G MOULTON *Shakespeare as a Dramatic Artist* p. 192 [CL. P 1893]

Specif: (1) A turning-point crisis (2) A change in health, as an ill *turn* (3) Peculiar cast, bias, trend, as, the conversation took a new *turn*

2. Motion about or as about a center, rotation or revolution, as, the *turn* of a crank Compare WHEEL, *n*, 5

3. The time or opportunity coming successively to each of a number of persons, favorable or fitting time or chance, or the work it offers, a job, as it is his *turn* to read, the harvest gave him a *turn* of labor **4** *Theat* A short act of any description, especially in a variety theater, also, in sport, a contest, a bout, etc, as, a *turn* at boxing **5.** The shape or form assumed or borne by anything, distinctive or incidental character, disposition, manner, as, the *turn* of an ankle, a man of humorous *turn*, the *turn* of a sentence

The temper of a woman is generally formed from the *turn* of her features GOLDSMITH *Vicar of Wakefield* p 37 [F W & CO]

6. A deed performed, regarded as aiding or injuring another, as, he did us an ill *turn*, also, an advantage proposed or gained, an end or purpose, as, it does not serve my *turn* **7** A walk, drive, or trip to and fro, promenade, as, a *turn* in the air **8.** A round in a skein or coil **9.** *Mus* An instrumental or vocal embellishment formed by a principal note with the note above and the half note below, known respectively as the *upper* and *lower auxiliaries* The term may undergo various accidental variations and is usually indicated by the sign ∾ placed above or below the principal note

10 *Print* A type set wrong end upward, to indicate where a letter or character of the same thickness is to be placed later on, thus, "Fig ", also, one turned wrong side up, as v **11** *Mining* (1) A pit in the course of a drift in a lead-mine (2) The allotted number of cars to be filled by a British miner during his turn in the mine, also, the amount of material so handled or the stint of work done **12.** *pl Med* Menstruation; menses **13.** *Farriery* A pack of 60 pelts **14.** *Mach* A turning-lathe; as, a quill-*turn*, also, the act of turning something in a lathe **15.** [Colloq] A shock to the nerves, as from alarm, also, any sudden attack of illness, faintness, etc

The sight of John Dent's penmanship gave him a *turn* T B ALDRICH *Prudence Palfrey* p 224 [O & CO 1874]

16. [Colloq] A trip back and forth in taking a load of anything, as, *turns* made to a mill, also, the load so taken, as, a *turn* of meal **17.** In coursing, the act of a hound in forcing a hare to turn at right angles to avoid capture **18.** *Finance* A transaction on the stock exchange, involving purchase and sale, or the reverse, and the profit so made, also, any business transaction or opportunity for making money, etc **13†.** A hanging *from the turning over of the ladder upon which the criminal stood* **20†.** Same as TOURN, 1 [< F. *tour*, < *tourner*, see TURN, *v*]

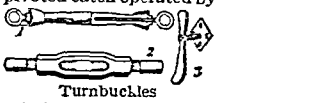
—**by turns 1.** In alternation or sequence **2.** At intervals —**in turn,** one after another in prescribed order —**on the t ,** just about to change beginning to alter or improve —**partial t** (*Mus*), three small notes before the main note, the leading one of which may be either a large or small second above the principal —**to a t ,** just right said especially of cooked food in allusion to the turning of the spit in roasting —**t. and t. about,** see ABOUT —**t. of life,** change of life See CHANGE —**turn'serv"ingt,** *n* The act or practise of serving one's private interest

turn'a-bout", 1 tûrn'ə-bout', 2 tûrn'a-bout', *n* **1.** One who overturns things, a radical **2.** A merry-go-round **3.** A cattle-disease, marked by staggering **4.** A small steam-vessel having the dead-wood cut away aft and usually fitted with two rudders, one in front of the other, for rapid turning

turn"a-gain"-gen'tle-men, 1 tûrn'ə-gen'-jen'tl-men, 2 tûrn-ə-ğĕn'-gĕn'tl-mĕn *n* [Prov Eng] The martagon lily (*Lilium martagon*)

turn'back", 1 tûrn'bak , 2 tûrn'băk' *n* [Local, U S] A harness-strap connecting the hames with the hip-strap

turn'buck"le, 1 tûrn'buk'l, 2 tûrn'bŭk'l, *n* **1.** A form of coupling so threaded or swiveled that when connecting lengthwise two metal rods, pipes, or wires, it may be turned so as to regulate the length or tension of the connected parts **2.** A pivoted catch operated by gravity used as a shutter-fastener


Turnbuckles
1 An insulated turnbuckle for connecting electric wires 2 A common form of turnbuckle for connecting and tightening iron rods 3 A turnbuckle for a window-shutter

turn'cap", 1 tûrn'kap', 2 tûrn'căp', *n* A chimney-cap or -cowl rotating on a vertical axis

turn'coat", 1 tûrn'kōt', 2 tûrn'cōt', *n* One who goes over to the opposite side or party, a renegade

turn'cock", 1 tûrn'kek', 2 tûrn'cŏk', *n* **1.** A faucet or cock having a handle that may be turned **2.** A person employed to turn water off and on at mains, etc

turnd, *pp* Turned S S.

turn'dun, 1 tûrn'dun, 2 tûrn'dŭn *n* Same as TUNDUN

turned'-shell", 1 tûrnd'-shel', 2 tûrnd'-shĕl', *n* An actæonid

tur'ne-ment†, *n* Same as TOURNAMENT

turn'er[1], 1 tûrn'er, 2 tûrn'er, *n* **1.** One who or that which turns, especially, a person employed in fashioning objects with a lathe, as, a metal-*turner* **2.** [Newfoundland] A 3-year-old seal or one turning to an adult age, as, a *turner*-harp **3.** A variety of tumbler-pigeon **4** A small fire-clay piece for holding and rotating a disk on which watch-dials are baked in an oven **5** Same as MALT-TURNER —**trash'-turn"er,** *n* A guide-plate to feed the cane between the rollers of a sugar-mill —**turn'er-harp",** *n* A 3-year-old harp-seal —**t.-hood,** *n* [Newfoundland] A 3-year-old hooded seal

turn'er[2], 1 tûrn'er *or* (*G*) turn'ər, 2 tûrn'ĕr *or* (*G*) turn'ĕr, *n* A gymnast; especially, a member of a turn-verein [< G *turner*, < *turnen*, exercise, < F *tourner*; see TURN, *v*]

turner[1]†, *n* An old Scotch penny See CORN, *n* [For TURNEY², *n*, < OF *tournois* < *Tours*, the town Tours]

Tur'ner[1], *n* **1. Charles Tennyson** (7/1808–4/1879), Charles Tennyson, an English poet, brother of Lord Tennyson, who assumed the name of Turner to obtain a legacy. **2 Edward** (1797–3/11 1837), an English chemist **3 Joseph Mallord William** (4/11 1775–12/11 1851) an English landscape-painter, aquarellist. **4. Sir George** (8/11 1851–1/12 1915), an Australian statesman Premier, 1894 **5. Nat** (1800?–11/11 1831), an American negro slave, instigator of an insurrection See NAT TURNER'S INSURRECTION **6 Sharon** (2/11 1768–3/11 1847), an English historian **7.** A county in S E South Dakota 624 sq m county-seat, Parker **8.** A county in Georgia, 231 sq m **9** A township and town in Androscoggin county, Me —**Nat Turner's Insurrection,** an insurrection of slaves in Virginia led by Nat Turner Aug 21, 1831 After the murder of 55 white persons Turner and 16 others were hanged

Tur'ner-a, 1 tûr'ner-ə, 2 tûr'nĕr-a, *n* *Bot* A genus of mostly tropical American herbs and shrubs typifying the family *Turneraceæ* They are distinguished by yellow, generally solitary, flowers with five petals and five stamens Several species and varieties are cultivated Damiana is obtained from the leaves of *T diffusa aphrodisiaca* [< William *Turner*, English botanist (–1568)]

Tur"ner-a'ce-æ, 1 tûr'ner-ē'si-ē, 2 tûr'nĕr-ā'çe-ē, *n pl* *Bot* A family of herbs and shrubs of the order *Hypericales*, mainly American having alternate leaves, and axillary solitary or few-clustered perfect flowers with 5 stamens There are 6 genera and about 90 species [< William *Turner*] —**tur"ner-a'ceous,** *a* —**tur'ner-ad,** *n* Any plant of the family *Turneraceæ*

tur'ner-ite, 1 tûr'ner-ait, 2 tûr'nĕr-it, *n* *Mineral* A yellowish-brown variety of monazite [< Edward *Turner*, English mineralogist (1798–2/11 1837)]

Tur'ners Falls, 1 tûr'nərz, 2 tûr'nĕrs A manufacturing village in Franklin county, Mass

turn'er-y, 1 tûrn'ər-i, 2 tûrn'ĕr-y, *n* [-IES, 1 -iz, 2 -ĭz, *pl*] A place where lathe-work, especially ornamental work, is carried on, also, the act or process of turning, or articles and ornamentation made with a lathe a literary word [< F *tournerie*, < *tourner*, see TURN, *v*]

turne'sol, *n* Same as TURNSOLE

tur'ney[1]†, *n* Same as TOURNEY

tur'ney[2]†, *n* A copper coin struck in the 14th century at Tours France for circulation in Ireland

turn'hall", } 1 tûrn'hôl', *turn'ha'le*, 2 tûrn'hal', *turn'-***turn'hal"le,** } hā'le, *n* A building in which gymnasts, especially members of a turn-verein, practise, a gymnasium [< G *turnhalle*, < *turnen*, exercise (= TURN, *v*), + *halle*, hall]

Turn-hout', 1 turn-haut', 2 tûrn-hout', *n* A manufacturing town in Antwerp province Belgium

Tur-ni'ces, 1 tər-nai'siz, 2 tur-ni'çēz, *n pl* *Ornith* A suborder of gallinaceous birds including the *Turnicidæ* [< TURNIX]

Tur-nic'i-dæ, 1 tər-nis'i-dī 2 tur-niç'i-dē, *n pl* *Ornith* An Old World family of gallinaceous birds with a quail-like form, short tail and schizorhinal nasals, hemipods [< TURNIX] —**tur'ni-cid,** *n* —**tur'ni-cin**(e[3], **tur'ni-coid,** *a*

Tur"ni-ci-mor'phæ, 1 tûr'ni-si-mēr'fi, 2 tûr'ni-çi-mōr'fē, *n pl* *Ornith* The *Turnicidæ* as a higher group [< TURNIX + Gr *morphē*, form] —**tur'ni-ci-morph,** *n* —**tur"ni-ci-mor'phic,** *a*

turn'ing, 1 tûrn'iŋ, 2 tûrn'ing, *n* **1.** The act of one who turns **2.** The art of shaping wood, metal, etc, into forms with a curved surface, or of engraving figures, in a lathe **3** *pl* The chips cut off in the operation of turning **4.** Any deviation from a straight or customary course, a winding, bend, also, the point where a road forks

He knows the *twists* and *turnings* of the place TENNYSON *Becket* act v, sc 2

5 *Mil* A movement placing a military force on the flank or rear of an enemy's position **6** Gymnastic practise, as in the hall of a turn-verein **7** *Ceram* The process of removing the surface of green pottery to make its shape true before firing **8.** The part of a fabric folded in or under, as in making garments **9.** *Obstet* The act of changing the position of the child's feet, so as to facilitate delivery —**turn'ing-bridge",** *n* A pivoted bridge swing-bridge, turn-bridge —**t carrier,** *n* A lathe-dog —**t -engine,** *n* A power-lathe —**t -gage,** *n* Any gage used about a lathe —**t.-gouge,** *n* A gouge with long blade and rounded corners, for roughing out stock in a wood-lathe —**t.-lathe,** *n* *Mach* A lathe for either wood- or metal-turning —**t -machine,** *n* A machine for turning boot-legs with the proper side out after rolling the seams —**t.-mill,** *n* A heavy horizontal metal-boring machine having a rotating table a boring-mill, or a mill for both boring and turning —**t.-pair,** *n* See PAIR, *n* 7 —**t.-pendant,** *n* A stem of a watch-case made so as to keep the bow in place —**t.-piece,** *n* A board templet with a circular edge by which to form a thin brick arch —**t.-plate,** *n* **1.** A turntable, as

for a locomotive 2 A fifth wheel of a vehicle — **t.-rest,** *n* 1 A support on a lathe serving as a fulcrum for a hand turning-tool 2. A slide-rest — **t -spur,** *n* *Railroad* A side track branching from a main track and connected with it b, a curve, for reversing the direction of a train — **t -tool,** *n* 1. A tool for shaping the cutting edges of tools used in seal-engraving 2 Any lathe-tool — **t -traverse,** *n* A type of traverse in which room is left for a passageway alongside of the ramparts — **t -tree†,** *n* The gallows

turn'ing-ness†, *n* The quality of turning subterfuge

turn'ing-point", 1 tûrn'ıng-point", 2 tûrn'ıng-pŏint", *n* 1. The point of a decisive change in direction, tendency, or action, a critical point, crisis

A presidential election is sometimes, as in 1864, a *turning-point* in history
BRYCE *Am Commonwealth* vol 1 p 73 [MACM '11]

2 *Physics* The point at which the direction of a motion is reversed 3. *Surv* A temporary bench-mark the height of which above the datum is ascertained by leveling before leaving the station

tur'nip, 1 tûr'nıp 2 tûr'nip, *n* 1. The fleshy globular edible root of either of two brassicaceous plants, *Brassica campestris* and *B rapa*, also, either of the plants The roots are boiled and served as a vegetable in various ways, and also fed to domestic stock The tender growing tops are also gathered in spring and cooked as greens 2 Any one of various other plants in some way related to or resembling the common turnip usually with a distinguishing prefix, as, Indian *turnip* See phrases 3 [Slang] A watch, usually a large one [< TURN + AS *nǣp* (< L *napus*), turnip] — **devil's turnip,** the red-berried bryony — **Indian t ,** see INDIAN — **Russian t ,** the yellow turnip — **Swedish t ,** the rutabaga — **Teltow t., Teltower t ,** an early and very small German variety with spindle-shaped roots, highly esteemed on account of the peculiar flavor of its outer rind **Berlin t †.—tur'nip-aph"id,** *n* A plant-louse injurious to the turnip, especially *Aphis rapæ* — **t -cabbage,** *n* 1 Same as KOHL-RABI 2 The rutabaga — **t flea-beetle,** a flea-beetle that attacks the turnip, as *Phyllotreta nemorum* in Europe and *P striolata* in the United States **t -flea†, t -jack†** — **t -fly,** *n* 1 A muscid fly (*Anthomyia radicum*) whose maggots burrow in the roots of turnips 2 A saw-fly (*Athalia centifoliæ*) whose larvæ devour turnip-leaves 3 A turnip flea-beetle — **t -louse,** *n* Same as TURNIP-APHID — **t -maggot,** *n* The larva of a turnip-fly (*Anthomyia*) — **t -parsnip,** *n* An early variety of the common parsnip with a shape resembling a turnip **t -rooted parsnip†** — **t -pulper,** *n* A machine for chopping turnips turnip-cutter — **t.-radish,** *n* A variety of the radish with turnip-shaped root **t -rooted radish†** — **t.-rooted,** *a* Having a flattened globular root like a turnip — **t rooted cabbage,** the rutabaga — **t -rooted celery,** same as CELERIAC — **t rooted parsnip,** same as TURNIP-PARSNIP — **t -shaped,** *a* Shaped like a turnip napiform — **t -shell,** *n* A turbinelloid gastropod — **t -soil,** *n* Same as GREEN-SOIL — **t.-stemmed cabbage,** the kohlrabi — **t -wood,** *n* The timber of an Australian tree (*Dysoxylon muelleri*) also, that of the tree *Alanla hillii* — **wild t.** 1. The common turnip in its original form 2 The Indian turnip — **yellow t ,** the rutabaga

tur'nip-y, *a* [Rare] Like a turnip in shape or flavor

Tur'nix, 1 tûr'nıks, 2 tûr'nĭks, *n* *Ornith* 1. A genus typical of *Turnicidæ* 2 [t-] A bird of this or a related genus a hemipod [Short for L *coturnix* quail]

turn'key", 1 tûrn'kī', 2 tûrn'kē", *n* 1 One who has charge of the keys of prison doors, a keeper, jailer

Without evincing any signs of discomposure he followed the *turnkey* to his cell JANE PORTER *Thaddeus of Warsaw* p 368 [1 1875]

2. An instrument formerly used for extracting teeth. [< TURN, *v* , + KEY[1], *n*]

turn'out", 1 tûrn'aut", 2 tûrn'out", *n* 1. A turning out or coming forth, especially, a quitting of employment to force an employer to yield to demands, a strike, also, sometimes, a striker 2 The persons collectively who have come out to a public gathering of any kind, as, a large *turnout* at a barbecue 3 Anything that has turned out, as for parade, exhibition, or pleasure-driving, especially, an equipage, a carriage with its horses 4 A side-track along a narrow road to facilitate the passing of vehicles, also, a short railway side-track on which one train or car may be shunted to permit another to pass on the main track 5 The total product, as of a manufacturing or chemical process, during a given time 6 [Prov Eng] A walk, stroll 7 [Colloq] The act of, or time for, getting up out of bed

turn'o"ver, 1 tûrn'-ō"vər, 2 tûrn'-ō"vĕr, *a* Designed for turning over or reversing, that may be or that is folded over or down as, a *turn-over* collar — **turn-over gear,** a machine or device for rolling or adjusting logs on to a sawmill-carriage — **t hinge,** a hinge which allows the door it is fastened to to swing open as far back as the wall — **t table,** a table with movable panels whose top can be taken out and turned over, so that it may be used as a card-table, checker-board, or otherwise, according to the side turned up, also, a table whose top can be tipped up into a vertical position, as for saving room

turn'o"ver, *n* 1. The act or result of turning over, an upsetting or overthrow, as of a vehicle, a change or revolution, as, a *turnover* in affairs 2. A small pie made by covering half of a circular crust with fruit, jelly, or the like, and turning the other half over on the top 3 [Eng] An apprentice who is turned over to a new employer **turn-over apprentice†.** 4 A completed commercial transaction or course of business, also, the money receipts of a business for a given period

The larger the market for a commodity the smaller generally are the fluctuations in its price and the lower is the percentage on the *turnover* which dealers charge for doing business in it
MARSHALL *Principles of Econ* vol 1, bk v, p 387 [MACM 1891]

5 A utensil for turning over food in a frying-pan 6. Any printed matter, as a story, that is begun on the last column of one page and continued on the back of it, also (*Print*), that part of a divided word which is carried over to another line 7. [Eng Prov] A small shawl

turn'pike", 1 tûrn'paik", 2 tûrn'pīk", *tt* [-PIKED, -PIK ING] To convert (a road) into the form of a turnpike, to form into circular shape, to round a path

turn'pike", *n* 1. A road on which are toll-gates a toll-road sometimes loosely, any great through road, especially one formerly kept up by tolls **turnpike road†**

The Lancaster pike became [in 1793] the first *turnpike* in the United States
J B MCMASTER *People of the U S* vol II p 554 [1 1885]

2. A gate set across a road to stop travelers and carriages till toll is paid for passage a toll-bar or toll-gate 3 [Scot] A turnpike-stair 4. [Archaic] A turnstile 5†. A kind of obstruction armed with pointed bars like a chevaux-de-frise and rotating like a turnstile

Syn. see ROAD — **turn'pike-man",** *n* A collector of tolls on a turnpike — **t -stair,** *n* [Scot] A winding stairway

turn'-pin", etc See TURN *v* [table

turn'plate", 1 tûrn'plēt", 2 tûrn'plāt", *n* [Eng] A turn-

turn'sick", 1 tûrn'sik", 2 tûrn'sĭk" [Prov Eng or Obs] *I a* Affected with dizziness giddy **II** *n* 1 The staggers of sheep gid 2 Giddiness, vertigo

turn'side", 1 tûrn'said , 2 tûrn'sīd , *n* A vertiginous disease of the dog resembling the gid in sheep

turn'sole", 1 tûrn'sōl", 2 tûrn'sōl", *n* 1. Any one of several plants supposed to turn their flowers toward the sun or to open and shut them according to its movements, especially, the heliotrope, also, the sunflower, the sun-spurge, and a spurgewort (*Chrozophora tinctoria*) of the Mediterranean region 2 *Chem* (1) A deep-purple dyestuff obtained from the *Chrozophora tinctoria* (2) Litmus improper use [< F *tournesol*, <*tourner* (see TURN, *v*) + *sol* (< L *sol*), sun] **turn'sol†.**

turn'spit", 1 tûrn'spit", 2 tûrn'spĭt", *n* 1. One who turns a spit, hence, a menial 2 A small dog resembling a dachshund, formerly used in a treadmill to turn a roasting-spit

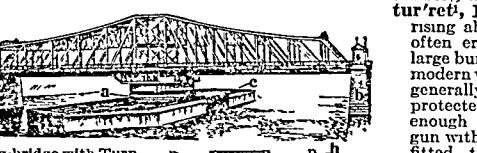
turn'stile", 1 tûrn'stail", 2 tûrn'stīl", *n* A frame in the form of a horizontal X, pivoted at its center on the top of an upright post, and usually adjusted to turn in one direction only, as people pass through it used to guard a foot-path, (formerly intended to prevent cattle from going through), or at the entrance of a building or passage Where twirling *turnstiles* intercept the way GAY *Trivia* bk III 108

— turnstile-reg"is-ter, *n* A contrivance for recording the number of entrances through a turnstile

turn'stone", 1 tûrn'stōn", 2 tûrn'stŏn", *n* An aphrizoid plover-like bird (genus *Arenaria*), having the bill as long as the tarsus and a rounded tail, especially *A interpres* of northern regions, variegated with black, white, and chestnut-red above and mostly whitish below named from its habit of turning over stones to obtain its food (small crustaceans, mollusks, etc) The **black turnstone** (*A melanocephala*), of the Pacific coast of North America, is brownish-black above


Turnstone 1/5

turn'ta"ble, 1 tûrn'tē"bl, 2 tûrn'tā"bl, *n* 1. A rotating platform for turning cars, etc , especially, a platform mounted on a circular track set in a depression of the


1 Swing-bridge with Turntable 2 Detailed view of Turntable *a, a* center pier, *b, b,* rest piers, *c,* center pier fender *d,* rack *e,* track *f,* rollers, *g,* drum, *h,* girders

ground, and bearing rails that connect with various tracks, so that a locomotive or car may be run on to the platform and turned about so as to run off on any of the tracks and either end foremost 2 A small rotating disk on which a microscope-slide is placed to mark it with a ring of cement 3 A rotating table in a show-window 4 Any rotating platform, as for a swing-bridge, crane, etc

turn'tale†, *n* An apostrophe **turn'way†.**

tur'nus, 1 tûr'nus, 2 tûr'nŭs, *n* A large North-American papilionid butterfly (*Papilio turnus*), yellow, margined and striped with black, and with an orange-red spot near the posterior angle of the hind wings, the tiger-swallow-tail [< L *Turnus*, character in the Æneid]

turn'ver-ein", 1 turn'fər-ain , 2 turn'fĕr-īn", *n* [G] An association of turners or gymnasts, an athletic club, also, the building it occupies

Tu-ro'ni-an, 1 tiu-rō'ni-ən 2 tū-rō'ni-an *n* *Geol* See GEOLOGY [< *Touraine* in France] — **Tu-ro'ni-an,** *a*

tur'pen-tine, 1 tûr'pen-tain, 2 tûr'pĕn-tĭn, *tt* [-TINED, -TIN'ING] **1** To put turpentine with or upon, saturate with turpentine **2** To obtain crude turpentine from (a tree)

tur'pen-tine, *n* **1.** An oleoresin exuding from any one of several coniferous trees, also, the semifluid resin of the terebinth or turpentine-tree (*Pistacia terebinthus*)

Turpentine is essentially a solution of colophony or resin in *oil of turpentine* (see phrase below), usually 75 to 90 per cent resin in 25 to 10 per cent oil When subjected to distillation with steam the oil of turpentine passes off and the colophony remains behind

Among many varieties of turpentine the principal ones are known as **Aleppo turpentine,** from the Aleppo pine, **American t ,** from several pine-trees **Bordeaux t ,** from the seaside pine (*Pinus pinaster*), **Canadian t ,** from the balsam-fir **Carpathian t ,** from the Swiss pine, **Chio t** or **Chian t ,** from the turpentine-tree **Cyprian t ,** same as CHIO TURPENTINE, **French t ,** same as BORDEAUX TURPENTINE, **German t ,** from the Scotch pine **Hungarian t ,** from the Mugho pine **Scian t** same as CHIO TURPENTINE **Strasburg t.,** from the European silver fir **Syrian t ,** from the pistachio-nut tree **Venice t ,** from the European larch **white t.,** from the long-leaved pine

2. Oil of turpentine a popular name used by painters, etc [< OF *turbentine*, < L *terebinthinus*, of the turpentine-tree, < *terebinthus* (< Gr *terebinthos*), turpentine-tree]

— brush turpentine, either one of two Australian trees (*Metrosideros leptopetala* and *Rhodamnia trinervia*) both of the myrtle family (*Myrtaceæ*), the former being also known as **myrtle — oil of t ,** a colorless inflammable liquid formed when turpentine is distilled with steam and consisting of a mixture of terpenes especially pinene Its antidotes are water and demulcents See OIL **tur'pen-tine-will"ı†.— t -beetle,** *n* A dark bark-beetle (*Dendroctonus valens*) which attacks southern pitch-pines — **t -hack,** *n* A hacking-tool for notching a pine-tree to start the flow of turpentine — **tur'pen-tine-moth",** *n* A tortricid moth (genus *Retinia*) whose larvæ eat the twigs of pines and firs causing a resinous exudation — **t -pine,** *n* The Georgia pine — **t - plant,** *n* The rosinweed **t -weed: t. State,** North Carolina — **t.-tree,** *n* 1 Same as TEREBINTH 2. Either of two Australian trees (*Syncarpia laurifolia* and *Tristania conferta*) yielding an aromatic oil 3. Any one of various Australian eucalypts or other trees yielding a resin, as the tallow-wood (2) The hickory-eucalypt or the apple-gum 4 [New Zealand] The tarata

tur"pen-tin'ic, 1 tûr"pĕn-tĭn'ik, 2 tûr'pĕn-tĭn'ic, *a* *Chem* Of, pertaining to, or derived from turpentine **— turpentinic acid,** same as TEREBIC ACID

tur'peth, 1 tûr'peth, 2 tûr'pĕth, *n* **1.** The root of an East-Indian plant (*Ipomœa turpethum*) allied to the one yielding the common jalap, similar to it in properties **vegetable turpeth†.** 2 A lemon-yellow basic mercuric sulfate ($HgSO_4 2HgO$) used in medicine as an emetic **tur'peth-min"er-al†.** [< F *turbith*, < Ar *turbid*, < Per *turbid*, purge] **— black turpeth,** black mercurous oxid old name

tur'pi-fy†, *vt* To defame, calumniate

tur'pin†, *n* A terrapin or land-tortoise

Tur'pin², 1 tûr'pin, 2 tûr'pin, *n* **1 Archbishop (** 800?), an archbishop of Reims, erroneously supposed to be the author of a history of Charlemagne 2 **Dick** or **Richard** (1706-9/1739), a daring highwayman, hero of Ainsworth's novel *Rookwood*, executed at York

tur'pin-ite, 1 tûr'pin-ait 2 tûr'pin-ıt *n* An explosive invented by Eugene Turpin French chemist (1843-1927)

tur'pis cau'sa, 1 tûr'pis kô'zə 2 tûr'pis ca'sa [L] *Law* A base or immoral transaction or consideration, literally, a base cause as, *ex turpi causa non oritur actio* (out of an immoral consideration no action arises) **— turpis contractus** [L] (*Law*) a contract of immoral base

tur'pi-tude, 1 tûr'pı-tūd, 2 tûr'pı-tūd, *n* Inherent baseness and vileness of principle, nature, or conduct, depravity, also, any action showing gross depravity [F, < L *turpitudo*, < *turpis*, vile] [pentine.

turps, 1 tûrps, 2 tûrps, *n* [Colloq] Oil or spirits of tur-

tur'quet†, *n* A figure of a Turk or Mohammedan [C]

Tur-qui'no, 1 tûr-kī'no, 2 tûr-kī'no, *n* A mountain in S E Cuba, the highest in Cuba, 8,400 ft

tur-quoise', 1 tər-koiz' *or* tûr'kwoiz, 2 tur-kŏiz' *or* tûr'kwŏiz (XIII), *n* *Mineral* A waxy, sky-blue or apple-green subtranslucent to opaque, hydrous aluminum phosphate ($H_4Al_2PO_9$), colored by a copper phosphate found massive, and highly esteemed as a gem [F, lit Turkish stone, < *Turquois*, Turkish, < *Turc*, see TURK] **tur-quois't — tur-quoise'-blue",** *n* A sky-blue characteristic of turquoise See SPECTRUM — **t -green,** *n* A greenish-blue characteristic of certain varieties of turquoise

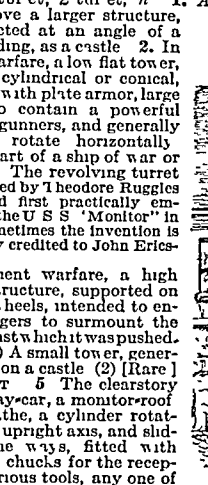
tur-quois'ine, 1 tər-koiz'in, 2 tur-kŏiz'in, *n* An Australian platycercine parrakeet (*Neophema pulchella*)

turr[1], 1 tûr, 2 tûr, *n* [Burma] A viol with three strings

turr , *n* A guillemot, specif , the *Uria grylle*

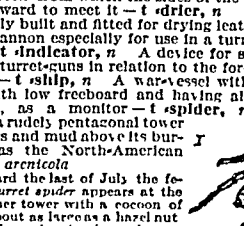
tur'ret[1], *n* A tool or auger used by coopers

tur'ret[2], 1 tur'et, 2 tûr'ĕt, *n* **1.** *Arch* A small tower rising above a larger structure, often erected at an angle of a large building, as a castle **2.** In modern warfare, a low flat tower, generally cylindrical or conical, protected with plate armor, large enough to contain a powerful gun with gunners, and generally fitted to rotate horizontally forming part of a ship of war or of a fort The revolving turret was invented by Theodore Ruggles Timby and first practically employed on the U S S 'Monitor" in 1862 Sometimes the invention is erroneously credited to John Ericsson


Turret at Reims, France

3 In ancient warfare, a high wooden structure, supported on slides or wheels, intended to enable besiegers to surmount the walls against which it was pushed. **4** *Her* (1) A small tower, generally set upon a castle (2) [Rare] See TIRRET **5** The clearstory of a railway-car, a monitor-roof **6** In a lathe, a cylinder rotatable on an upright axis, and sliding on the ways, fitted with sockets or chucks for the reception of various tools, any one of which may be presented in succession in the axial line of the work, as for boring, tapping, countersinking, etc [< OF *tourette*, dim of *tour* (< L *turris*), tower] **tour'et†; tou-rette†'; tur'ret-head"†.**

— tur'ret-cap"tain, *n* A petty officer in command of the men detailed to serve the guns in the turret of a United States war-ship — **t.-clock,** *n* A type of clock which records the time on dials set in the sides of a turret and not forming part of the clock itself — **t -deck,** *n* An upper deck in a cargo-steamer, considerably narrower than the main-deck from which the sides of the vessel curve upward and inward to meet it — **t -drier,** *n* A wooden structure specially built and fitted for drying leather — **t -gun,** *n* A large cannon especially for use in a turret as on a vessel of war — **t -indicator,** *n* A device for showing the position of the turret-guns in relation to the fore-and-aft line of the vessel — **t -ship,** *n* A war-vessel with turrets especially one with low freeboard and having all her great guns in turrets, as a monitor — **t -spider,** *n* A spider that erects a rudely pentagonal tower of twigs and mud above its burrow, as the North-American *Lycosa arenicola*


1 American Turret-spider. 2 Its tower

Toward the last of July the female *Turret spider* appears at the top of her tower with a cocoon of eggs about as large as a hazel nut
MCCOOK *Am Spiders* vol II p 193 [PUB BY AUTHOR 1890]

—t -steamer, *n* A steam-vessel in which the side-frames and plating curve inboard at the water-line to a point about one-third of the beam and thence turn vertically to the upper deck — **tur'ri-cal,** *a* Of, pertaining to or like a turret — **tur-ric'u-la,** *n* *Decorative Art* Any small object shaped like a tower

tur'ret², *n* Same as TIRRET

tur'ret-ed, 1 tur'et-ed, 2 tûr'ĕt-ed, *a* **1.** Provided with turrets **2.** Having the form of a turret **3** *Conch* Having a long spire, as a turritellid **tur-ric'u-late†; tur-ric'u-lat"ed†.— turreted**

cloud, cumulus or alto-cumulus cloud in a long line of cloudlets, like heads, seen usually before a thunder-storm

Tur"re-ti'ni, 1 tûr"rē-ti'ni, 2 tur"rę-ti'ni, *n* **1. François** (⁹/₁₁1623–³/₁1687) a Swiss theologian **Tur"re-tin'**; **2. Jean Alphonse** (³/₁1671–⁵/₁1737), a Swiss theologian, son of the preceding

tur'ri-bant†, *n* A turban

tur-rif'er-ous, 1 tu-rif'ər-us, 2 tū-rif'ēr-ūs, *a* Carrying or supporting towers [< L *turris*, tower, + *fero* bear]

Tur'riff, 1 tur'if, 2 tûr'if, *n* A burgh in Aberdeenshire, Scotland

tur'ri-lite, 1 tûr'i-lait, 2 tûr'i-lit, *n* A fossil turrilitoid cephalopod [< TURRILITES]

tur"ri-lit'i-cone, 1 tûr"i-lit'i-kōn, 2 tûr'i-lit'i-cōn, *n.* An ammonite that has a more or less turreted form. [< TURRILITES + *Jónos* cone]

Tur"ri-lit'i-dæ, 1 tûr"i-lit'i-dī, 2 tûr'i-lit'i-dē, *n pl* *Conch* A Cretaceous family of anaptychidean ammonites with a turreted shell, turrilites **Tur"ri-li'tes**, *n* (t ç) [< L *turris* tower, + Gr. *lithos*, stone]—**tur"ri-lit'id**, *n* —**tur"ri-li'toid**, *a*

tur'ri-ont, *n.* A bastion or tower of a fortification

tur'rit-ed, *a* *Conch* Same as TURRETED

Tur"ri-tel'la, 1 tûr'i-tel'ə, 2 tûr'i-tĕl'a, *n* *Conch* **1.** A genus typical of *Turritellidæ* **2.** [t-] A gastropod of this genus a screw-shell [< L. *turritus* turreted < *turris*, tower]

Tur"ri-tel'li-dæ, 1 tûr'i-tel'i-dī, 2 tûr'i-tĕl'i-dē, *n pl* *Conch* A family of tænioglossate gastropods having a long turreted shell with a roundish mouth and a multispiral operculum, screw-shells. [< TURRITELLA]—**tur"ri-tel'lid**, *n* —**tur"ri-tel'loid**, *a*

tur'roid, 1 tûr'oid, 2 tûr'ŏid, *a* Of or pertaining to the *Turridæ* [< TURRIS + -OID]

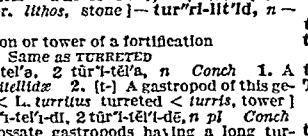
tur'ruk, 1 tur'uk, 2 tûr'ŭk, *n* [E Ind] A measure, equal to 12 avoirdupois pounds, by which the wool of the Cashmere goat is sold

tur'si-o, 1 tûr'si-ō 2 tûr'si-ō, *n* [L] The bottlenose dolphin (*Tursiops tursio*) of the North Atlantic

tur'tl(e²), 1 tûr'tl, 2 tûr'tl, *vi* [TUR'TLED, TUR'TLE²; TUR'TLING] To take turtles, especially for a living, hunt turtles

—**tur'tler**, *n* One who hunts turtles or their eggs

tur'tl(e²), *n* **1** A testudinate reptile, chelonian, tortoise, specif., a marine as distinguished from a terrestrial or fresh-water species of tortoise



Green Turtle 1/₂₀

Turtles are widely distributed and include over 200 species The **green turtle** (*Chelonia mydes*). living in warm seas is of wide renown as an article of food It attains a weight of 850 pounds The **leathery t** (*Dermochelys coriacea*), of no value for food, is another large species attaining a weight of 1 000 pounds The **snake necked or side neck turtles** (*Chelydidæ*) are so named from the fact that the combined head and neck more than equal the length of the shell The **hawksbill t.** (*Chelonia imbricata*) frequenting warm waters is the smallest of the sea-turtles. It is of great value, as it furnishes almost exclusively the tortoise-shell of commerce The **spotted t** (*Chelopus guttatus*) is a small common fresh-water tortoise of America with yellow spots on a blackish carapace Compare TERRAPIN, TORTOISE

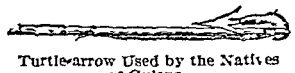
From all other reptiles the Chelonians may be immediately recognized by the shell —this forming a bony fortress, from which are thrust the head and the limbs

The words tortoise, *turtle* and terrapin have been used indiscriminately Some writers embrace both the terrestrial and semi-aquatic species under the term tortoise thus —land tortoises and water tortoises while they apply the name *turtle* to the marine species only Others designate semi-aquatic and marine species as *turtles* and place the strictly terrestrial chelonians under the head of tortoises Terrapin is a term that has been applied at one time or another among all of the groups.

R L DITMARS *Reptiles of the World* p 3 (N Y M CO '10]

2 *Print* (1) A stout frame in the form of a segment of a cylinder, used to hold the type in a type-revolving web press, the whole taking the place of the ordinary form (2) A movable imposing-stone used in newspaper make-up 3 *Railroad* A tie-plate 4. [Soldiers' Slang] A German hand grenade [Cor of TORTOISE]

—**flapjack turtle**, any small t long chid —**geographical t.**, same as MAP-TURTLE —**tur'tle-ar"row**, *n* A large arrow used in South America for shooting turties, having the head loosely attached to the shaft, which forms a drag upon the wounded animal —**t corral**, *n* A pen built in the water for keeping live turtles —**t.-cowry**, *n* A large dappled cowry (*Cypræa testudinaria*) —**t -crawl**, *n* The track or trail of a turtle between its nest and the water —**t.-crawl'**, *n* [Florida] Same as TURTLE-CORRAL a corruption —**t.-egging**, *n* The act or industry of obtaining turtles' eggs —**t.-footed**, *a* [Rare] Slow of movement slow-paced —**t.-grass**, *n* **1.** Eel-grass See EEL 2 A West-Indian marine plant (*Thalassia testudinum*) allied to eel-grass —**t.-head**, *n* Any species of *Chelone* See CHELONE SNAKE-HEAD —**t.-insect**, *n* Same as BROAD SCALE See SCALE¹ *n* —**t.-peg**, *n* A small sharp steel spike attached to a thin tow-line and loosely mounted upon a shaft used in capturing sea-turtles The instrument is thrown like a harpoon, and the handle falls off when the turtle is struck, leaving the pez or point sticking in the shell with its attached line, by which the boatman can haul in the captive —**t pegging**, *n* The act or industry of capturing turtles by means of the turtle-pez —**t.-pegger**, *n* —**t. plate**, *n* Same as TURTLE', *n*, 2 —**t.-run**, *n* [Florida] A turtle-corral —**t -shell**, *n* **1.** Tortoise-shell especially the darker and less valuable sort **2.** A turtle-cowry —**t soup**, a soup made with turtle-meat —**t.-stone**, *n* *Geol* A septarium



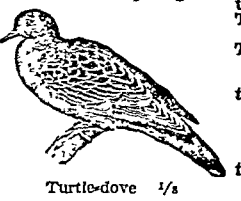
Turtle-arrow Used by the Natives of Guiana

tur'tle², *n* A turtle-dove [< AS *turtle*, < L *turtur*, turtle]

tur'tle-back", 1 tûr'tl-bak', 2 tûr'tl-băk", *n* **1.** *Naut* An arched covering over the larger part or a portion of the upper deck of a ship, especially over the bows and (sometimes) the stern, as a protection against heavy seas, etc; a whaleback **turtleback deck‡**; **tur'tle-deck"‡**. **2.** [Jamaica] A helmet-shell (*Cassis tuberosa*). **3.** *Archeol* A rude chipped stone implement whose facets resemble the sculptured carapace of a turtle

Tur'tle Creek, A borough in Allegheny county, Pa

tur'tle-dove", 1 tûr'tl-duv', 2 tûr'tl-dŭv", *n* **1.** An Old World dove of *Turtur* or a related genus, especially the tame dove (*T. risorius*), or the common wild species (*T turtur*), noted for the beauty of its color, its soft cooing, and its affection for its mate and young **2.** One of other pigeons, as the American mourning-dove or the Australian *Geopelia cuneata*



Turtle-dove 1/₂

tur'tlet, 1 tûr'tlet 2 tûr'tlĕt, *n* [Rare] A young turtle

Tur'ton, 1 tûr'tən 2 tûr'ton, *n* **1 William** (³ ₁₁1762–²/₂₃ 1835), an English clergyman, conchologist **2.** An urban district in S E Lancashire, England

Tur"tu-ri'næ, 1 tûr"tiu-rai'ni, 2 tûr'tū-ri'nē, *n pl* *Ornith* A subfamily of *Columbidæ*, especially those with rather short tarsi naked above, no metallic wing-spots, and a dark neck-collar **Tur'tur**, *n* (t g) [L, a turtle-dove]—**tur'tu-rine**, *a* & *n*

tur'uf, 1 tur'uf, 2 tûr'ŭf, *n* Same as TARAF

tur'vert, 1 tûr'vert 2 tûr'vĕrt, *n* A green pigeon, especially one of the genus *Ptilopus* as *P viridis*

turvest, *n* Plural of TUFF

Tur'vey-drop, 1 tûr'vi-drop, 2 tûr'vy-drŏp, *n* In Dickens's *Bleak House*, a selfish and pompous elderly dandy who is indebted to his son for the necessities of life.

tur'vey-top"syt, *adv* Topsyturvy

tur'war, 1 tur'wər, 2 tûr'war, *n* [E Ind] **1.** A species of acacia (*Acacia auriculata*) or its bark, used for tanning Its leaves are used as tea **2.** Same as TULWAR

Tu"ry-as-su', 1 tû"ri-ə-sū', 2 tų"rÿ-ä-sų', *n* A bay, river, and town in N E Brazil

Tu-sa'jan, 1 tu-sā'jən 2 tu-sä'jan, *a* Relating to the Moki or Hopi Indians of Shoshonean stock inhabiting northern Arizona or their pueblos

Tus"ca-loo'sa, 1 tus"kə-lū'sə, 2 tus"ca-lōō'sa, *n* **1.** Same as BLACK WARRIOR RIVER **2.** A county in W. central Alabama 1,371 sq m **3** Its county-seat the former capital of the State seat of the University of Alabama (non-sectarian), founded in 1831

Tus'can, 1 tus'kən 2 tŭs'can, *a* Of or pertaining to Tuscany, in Italy **Tus'kan†**.—**Tuscan capital** (*Arch*) a plain capital closely resembling the Doric —**T. straw**, a fine yellow wheat-straw used for making mats, hats, baskets etc

Tus'can, *n* **1** A native or naturalized inhabitant of Tuscany **2.** The purest Italian dialect, spoken at Florence, etc sometimes used as if synonymous with *Italian* **3.** *Arch* A Roman order of architecture, closely allied to the Doric, and considered by some as a mere variety of it See ROMAN ARCHITECTURE, ORDER

Tus'kan†.—**Tus'can-ism**, *n* Literary style modeled on that of the Tuscans —**Tus'can-ize**, *vt* & *ri*

Tus'ca-ny, 1 tus'kə-ni, 2 tŭs'ca-ny, *n* A territorial division of W central Italy, 9,304 sq m. capital, Florence a duchy of the Medici extinct in 1737, until 1859 under German control made part of the kingdom of Italy in 1861 See ETRURIA

Tus"ca-ra'was, 1 tus'kə-rō'was, 2 tŭs'ca-rą'was, *n* **1** A river in N E Ohio length, 125 m to the Muskingum river **2** A county in N L Ohio, 533 sq m, county-seat, New Philadelphia

Tus"ca-ro'ra, 1 tus'kə-rō'rə, 2 tŭs'ca-rō'ra, *n* An Indian of a tribe or nation of the Iroquoian stock, which separated from its kindred and settled in North Carolina They attempted to exterminate the white people there in 1711 and 1713 but were defeated, and a large proportion of them rejoined the Confederacy, making it the league of the Six Nations See AMERICAN

tusch'e, 1 tush'ə, 2 tush'e, *n* [G] An ink-like substance used in lithography and painting and to resist the mordant in engraving **tousch'e†**; **tush'e‡**.

Tus-co'la, 1 tus-kō'lə, 2 tŭs-cō'la, *n* **1.** A county in central E Michigan 814 sq m county-seat Caro **2** A township and city county-seat of Douglas county, Ill

tus'cor, 1 tus'kər, 2 tŭs'cōr, *n* A tush. [< TUSK¹ *n*]

Tus'cu-lan, 1 tus'kiu-lən 2 tŭs'cū-lan, *a* Of or pertaining to **Tusculum**, an ancient Latin city on a ridge of the Alban hills near Rome, celebrated for Cicero's villa near by and as giving the name to his philosophical work called the *Tusculan Disputations*.

Tus-cum'bi-a, 1 tus-kum'bi-ə, 2 tŭs-cŭm'bi-a, *n* A city county-seat of Colbert county Ala

tush', 1 tush, 2 tŭsh, *vt* To express annoyance or impatience as by the exclamation *tush!* as to *tush* and pshaw

tush', *n* & *vi* [Prov Eng] To pull or push along

tush, *n* A long pointed tooth, a tusk, especially, one of the canine teeth of a horse [< TUSK¹, *n*]

tush, *interj* [Archaic] An exclamation expressing rebuke, impatience, or contempt

tushed, 1 tusht, 2 tŭsht, *a* Having tushes or tusks

tusk, 1 tusk, 2 tŭsk, *v* **I.** *t* To gore with the tusks, also, to push away, turn over, or root up with the tusks **II†.** *i* To gnash or show the teeth, as a boar

tusk', *n* **1.** A long pointed tooth, especially when protruding, as a canine of a boar or walrus, or an upper incisor of an elephant or narwhal used often as an offensive weapon

We met an elephant on the Kalomo which had no *tusks* This is as rare a thing in Africa as it is to find them with *tusks* in Ceylon. LIVINGSTONE *Missionary Travels* p 584 [ed 1858]

2. A tooth-shell **3** A sharp projecting tooth-like point, as the share of a plow or the tooth of a harrow **4.** *Carp* A shoulder on a tenon, to strengthen it at its base, also, a tenon having such a shoulder or shoulders **5** A projecting point or claw forming a means of engagement or attachment between the parts of a lock. [< AS *tusc*, tusk]—**tusk'-shell"**, *n* A tooth-shell (*Dentalium*) —**t -tenon**, *n* A tenon strengthened by a step or steps or by a shoulder —**t -vase**, *n* A vase formed from or resembling the tusk of an elephant with the point down yard

tusk', *n* A fish the cusk or torsk [Var of TORSK]

tush‡†, *n* [Prov Eng] A tuft tussock

tus'kar, 1 tus'kar, 2 tŭs'kar, *n* [Orkney & Shetland] An iron tool with a wooden handle used for peat-cutting **tush'kart**; **twis'cart**.

tusked, [I tuskt, 2 tŭskt, *a* **1.** Furnished with or **tusk'ts**,] having the characteristics of a tusk, tusky. **2.** *Her* Having tusks of a tincture different from the rest of the bearing **tushed‡**; **tusk's‡**.

Tus-ke'gee, 1 tus-ki'gi 2 tŭs-kē'gē *n* A city county-seat of Macon county Ala seat of Tuskegee Institute (non-sectarian), for negroes, founded in 1881

tusk'er, 1 tusk'ər, 2 tŭsk'ēr, *n* An elephant or wild boar with developed tusks

Elephants are bought by the natives for display, . . . but for this only male elephants are used and then only *tuskers*

R. C WOODVILLE in *Harper's Monthly* July 1892, p 304.

tus'sac, *n* Same as TUSSOCK —**tus'sac-grass"**, *n*

Tus'saud', 1 tu sō', 2 tŭ'sō', Marie (*nee* Grosholz) (1760–⁴/₁₁1850) A Swiss artist, established a waxwork exhibition in London

tusse'moset, *n* Same as TUZZIMUZZY **tus'moset**.

tus'ser, tus'ser-silk", etc Same as TUSSUR etc

Tus'ser, 1 tus'ər, 2 tŭs'ēr, **Thomas** (1527?–₁1580?) An English bucolic writer

Tus"si-la'go, 1 tus ı-lē'go; 2 tŭs'i-lā'ĝo, *n* *Bot* A monotypic genus of woolly plants of the aster family *T farfara* is the coltsfoot [< L *tussilago* the herb coltsfoot]

tus'sis, 1 tus'is; 2 tŭs'is, *n* [L] *Pathol* A cough, as, bronchial *tussis*, senile *tussis* —**tus'sal**, *a* Pertaining to or caused by *tussis* —**tus-sic'u-lar**, *a* Of or pertaining to a cough —**tus'siv(es**, *a* Pertaining or relating to a cough or coughing as, *tussive* vibration

tus'sle, 1 tus'l, 2 tŭs'l, *v* [TUS'SLED, TUS'SLING] [Colloq] **I.** *t* To engage in a tussle with

His Majesty hustled and *tussled* the unfortunate Crown-Prince CARLYLE *Frederick* vol II, bk. VII p 194 [R]

II. *i* To engage in a tussle, struggle, scuffle, as in sport, as, *to tussle on the grass* **tus'tlet**; **tuz'zlet**.

tus'sle, *n* [Colloq] A vigorous and disorderly struggle as in sport wrestling-match, scuffle conflict [For TOUSLE] **tus'selt**; **tus'tlet**.

tus'sock, 1 tus'ək, 2 tŭs'ok, *n* **1.** A tuft, clump, or small hillock of growing grass or sedge **2.** A tuft as of hair or feathers **3.** Same as TUSSOCK-GRASS **4.** A tussock-moth [Dim of TUSK², *n*, < Dan *tusk*, tuft] **tus'sock‡**.

—**tus'sock-cat'er-pil"lar**, *n* The larva of a tussock-moth—**t.-grass**, *n* **1.** A strong-growing very sweet, perennial grass (*Dactylis cæspitosa* or *Festuca flabellata*), a native of the Falkland Islands and Patagonia, where it grows in tufts or tussocks 5 to 6 feet high, lining the shores and extending inland several miles It is a favorite food of cattle and horses It has been introduced successfully into the Islands and the west coast of Scotland **2** A tufted hair-grass (*Aira cæspitosa*) growing in swampy lands **hass'-sock-grass"†**. **3.** An Australian plant (*Lomandra longifolia*) growing in tufts and used as for thatching **4.** The common rush (*Scirpus lacustris*) —**t -moth**, *n* A bombycid moth, as of the genus *Orgyia*, whose caterpillar bears tufts of hairs, a vaporer. The common American white-striped *O leucostigma* is highly destructive to foliage —**t sedge**, *n* A tall sedge (*Carex stricta*) growing in dense clumps and common in wet places and bogs



tus'sock-er, 1 tus'ək-ər, 2 tŭs'ok-ēr, *n* Tussock-moth 11/₁₅ [New Zealand] A tramp or vagabond a sundowner, a larrikin

tus'sock-y, 1 tus'ək-i, 2 tŭs'ok-y, *a* Resembling or abounding in tussocks or tufts of grass

tus'sol, 1 tus'ŏl or -ol, 2 tŭs'ŏl or -ōl, *n* A mandelic acid salt of antipyrin ($C_{11}H_{12}ON_2.C_8H_8O_3$), used in whooping-cough. [< L *tussis* cough + -OL]

tus'sur, 1 tus'ur, 2 tŭs'ûr, *n* **1.** A Chinese oak-feeding silkworm-moth (*Antheræa pernyi*) **2.** An Indian silk-worm-moth (*Antheræa mylitta*) that feeds on the jujube-tree and other plants **3.** Tussur-silk **4†.** A garment made of tussur-silk [< Hind *tassar*, < Sans *tassara*, shuttle] **tus'sa‡**; **tus'sar‡**; **tus'seh‡**; **tus'ser‡**, **tus'soret**. —**tus'sur-silk"**, *n* Wild silk, especially that yielded by a tussur —**t.-worm**, *n* The caterpillar of a tussur

tut', 1 tut, 2 tŭt, *vi* [TUT'TED, TUT'TING] To express contempt or impatience as by the exclamation *tut!*

tut', *vt* [Prov. Eng] To work by the job or piece

tut', *vt* [Prov. Eng] To pull tear

tut', *vt* [Prov. Eng] To bulge out project —**tut'-nose"**, *n* A pug-nose snub-nose [on a golden globe

tut', *n* An imperial ensign consisting of a cross mounted

tut', *n* [Prov Eng] A job piece of work tote —**tut'-bar"-gain**, *n* A bargain by the job or lump —**tut-money**, *n* Money paid for tut-work or overtime —**tut-work**, *n* **1.** Piece-work job-work **2** *Mining* Work that is paid for according to the amount actually done or the number of fathoms sunk —**tut-worker**, **tut-workman**, *n*

tut', *n* [Prov Eng] A footstool hassock

tut, *interj* An exclamation to check or restrain rashness, or sometimes to express impatience generally repeated several times in quick succession

tu'tage†, *n* Tutelage

tu-ta'men, 1 tiu-tē'men; 2 tū-tā'mĕn *n* [TU-TAM'I-NA, *pl*] [L] *Anat* A guard, protection specif, a part that serves as a protector of some organ as the eyelids to the eye, or the skull to the brain **tu'ta-ment‡**

tu-ta'ni-a, 1 tiu-tē'ni-ə 2 tū-tā'ni-a, *n* A white alloy consisting chiefly of tin with varying proportions of antimony, copper, bismuth, and sometimes brass or steel for making tableware, etc [< LL *tutia*; see TUTTY¹]

Tut"-ankh-A'men, 1 tût"-aŋ-ā'mən 2 tut"-ăŋ-ä'men, *n* Egyptian Pharaoh who reigned 1358–1350 B C whose tomb was uncovered Nov 4 1923 sarcophagus opened Feb 1923

tut'hall", 1 tut'hōl" 2 tût'hal, *n* [Prov Eng] Rounders

Tut'hur-y, 1 tut'hər-i, 2 tût'hur-y, *n* A town in Staffordshire, England, where Mary Queen of Scots was imprisoned

tutet, *c* Toot [guardianship

tu-te'la, 1 tiu-tī'lə, 2 tū-tē'la, *n* [L] *Rom Law* A **tu'te-lage**, 1 tiū'ti-lij, 2 tū'te-'ag, *n* **1.** The state or condition of being under a tutor or guardian **2.** The act or office of a guardian, guardianship, as, under the *tutelage* of the law **3.** The act of tutoring or training, or the state of being under instruction and training [< F *tutele*, < L *tutela*, < *tucor*, defend]

tu'te-lar, } 1 tiū'ti-lər, -lē'ri, 2 tū'te-lar, -lā-ry, *a* **1.** **tu'te-la-ry**, } Invested with the guardianship of a person or thing, as, *tutelar* angels **2** Of or pertaining to a guardian, protective, as, *tutelar* control, *tutelar* authority [< LL *tutelaris*, < L *tutela*, see TUTELAGE]

tu'te-la-ry, *n* A tutelary divinity an animal so regarded.

tu'telet, *n* Tutelage

tu'te-nag, 1 tiū'ti-nag 2 tū'te-năg, *n* **1.** *Chem* A white alloy, resembling German silver, used in making tableware, etc, with varying proportions of copper, zinc, and nickel, and sometimes a little lead or iron **2** Zinc or spelter especially that from China and the East Indies [< F *tutenage*, < Per *tūtiya*, oxid of zinc] **teu'te-nag‡**, **tu'te-naguet**.

Tu"ti-co-rin', 1 tiū ti-kə-rin', 2 tū'ti-co-rin' *n* A town of Tinnevelli district, S Madras province, India **Tut"ti-cu'di‡**.

tu'ti-or-ism, 1 tiū'ti-or-izm; 2 tū'ti-or-ĭsm, *n* *R. C Ch* The doctrine that in doubtful matters of conscience the opinion should be followed which seems to be of greater moral safety. Compare PROBABILISM [< L *tutior*, compar. of *tutus* safe < *tucor* (pp *tutus*), defend]—**tu'ti-or-ist**, *n.*

Tu"ti-ril'us, 1 tiū'ti-vil'us, 2 tū'ti-vil'ŭs, *n* An evil spirit who was supposed to carry off to hell the words and phrases in the church service which the priests skipped or slurred

tut'mouthed"†, *a* Having a projecting lower jaw

tu'tor, 1 tiū'tər, 2 tū'tor, *v* **I.** *t* **1.** To act as tutor to, instruct, especially privately and individually, teach

or train, as, to *tutor* a boy for an examination 2 To have the care or guardianship of 3. To treat severely or sternly, as a tutor might

II. ı [Colloq, U S] 1 To do the work of a tutor, specif, to give private instruction 2. To be tutored or instructed, especially privately

tu'tor, *n* 1. One who instructs another in one or more branches of knowledge, specif, one to whom is assigned the general oversight, care, and instruction of another person, commonly a younger, as during youth or in preparation for college

Adversity is indeed the quickest and most unerring of *tutors*
C BUCKE *Beauties of Nature* vol III, p 25 [T T 1837]

(1) [Eng Univ] One of a class of officials who are specially entrusted with the care of the undergraduates of a college, directing their studies and being responsible for their good behavior tho not necessarily giving instruction

It was just about Milton's time that the college *tutor* finally supplanted the university professor
MARK PATTISON *Milton* p 8 [H]

(2) [U S] A college instructor of a rank subordinate to that of professor usually a member of the faculty but appointed for a limited term (3) A private instructor 2 [Eng] A book of instruction, text-book A W PATTERSON *Chats with Music Lovers* p 143 London [T W LAURIE '08] 3 *Civ Law* A guardian of a minor or of a woman

The *tutor* was appointed by the last will of the paterfamilias or the right devolved upon one of the agnats
POMEROY *Municipal Laws* § 514 p 306 [A 1864]

4 [Archaic or Obs] A guardian or keeper [< F *tuteur*, < L *tutor*, < *tueor*, guard]

—tu'tor-age, *n* The office of a tutor tutelage tutorship **— tu'tor-ess,** *n* A female tutor, also, a female guardian **tu'tress†, tu'trice†; tu'trix†.— tu-to ri-al,** *a* Of or relating to a tutor **— tu-to'ri-al-ly,** *adv* In the manner of a tutor or of his work **— tu'tor-ing,** *n* The act or business of instructing as a tutor **—tu'tor-ism,** *n* Tutorship **— tu'tor-ize,** *vt* To act as tutor to instruct **— tu'tor-ly,** *a* Characteristic of a tutor or his work pedagogic **— tu'tor-ship,** *n* 1. The office of a tutor or of a guardian 2. The instruction or care of a tutor or guardian, tutelage **— tu'tor-y†,** *n* Guardianship, tutorship

tu'tord, *pp* Tutored S S

Tu-to'va, 1 tū-tō'va, 2 tu-tō'va, *n* A district in S E Moldavia, Roumania 958 sq m capital, Berlad

tut'san, 1 tut'săn, 2 tūt'săn, *n* A European St-John's-wort (*Hypericum androsæmum*), from its supposed healing properties also, any other plant of the genus *Hypericum*, parkleaves [< F *toutesaine*, < *tout* all (< L *totus*, all), + *sain*, sound < L *sanus*, sound]

tut'ta, 1 tūt'ta, 2 tut'ta, *a* [It] *Mus* All, the whole **— tutta forza** [It] full power direction to a performer

tut'ti, 1 tūt'ti, 2 tut'ti *Mus* **I** *a* All used to indicate that all performers are to take part opposed to *solo* **II** *n* A composition, piece, movement, or passage to be performed by all the voices and instruments together opposed to *solo* [It, pl of *tutto* (< L *to'us*), all]

tut'ti frut'ti, 1 tūt'ti-frūt'ti, 2 tut'ti-frut'ti, *n* [It] A confection, chewing-gum, ice-cream or the like, made of different fruits or with various fruit-flavors

Tutt'ling-en, 1 tut'lĭng-en, 2 tut'ling-ĕn, *n* A town in Wurttemberg Germany

tut'ty, 1 tut'ı, 2 tūt'ı, *n* An impure zinc oxid obtained as a sublimate in the flues of zinc-smelting furnaces, and used as a polishing-powder, also formerly as an astringent in medicine chiefly in the form of an ointment now replaced by the officinal oxid-of-zinc ointment [< F *tutie*, < LL *tutia* < Ar *tūtiya*, oxid of zinc]

tut'ty², *n* [Prov Eng] A flower, a nosegay **— tut'ty-more",** *n* A flower-root

tu'tui, 1 tū'tū, 2 tu'tu *n* [Maori] *Bot* A shrub or small tree (*Coriaria ruscifolia*) of New Zealand, having four-angled branches opposite leaves, racemes of greenish flowers and shining-black berry-like fruit wineberry-shrub From this last a wine resembling claret is made, tho the seeds are poisonous The bark and other parts contain tannin **— tu'tu pol"son,** *n* The poison of the tutu **toot'-pol"son†** [Corrupt] **— tu'tued,** *a* Poisoned by tutu

tu'tu², *n* [Chin] A military governor of a province

Tu"tu-i'la, 1 tū tu-ī'la, 2 tu tu-ī'la, *n* An island of the Samoan group 44 sq m chief city, Pago-Pago, with fine harbor acquired by the United States, Nov 14, 1900

tu'tu-lus, 1 tū'tū-lus 2 tū'tū-lŭs *n* [-LI, 1 -lī, 2 -lĭ *pl*] [L] *Archeol* A head-dress formed by plaiting the hair in a cone above the forehead, as worn by the Roman flamen

tut'work", etc See TUT' [MUM

tu'um, 1 tū'ŭm, 2 tū'ŭm *pron* [L] Thine yours See

Tu-va'il-an, 1 tū-vā'il an 2 tu-vā'il-an, *n* See GEOLOGY

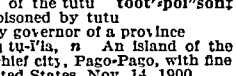
tu-whit', tu-whoo', 1 tu-hwit', -hwū', 2 tu-hwĭt', -hwōō' **I.** *vn.* To cry, as an owl The two forms are often used in succession

Thy *tuwhits* are lull'd I wot
Thy *tuwhoos* of yesternight
TENNYSON *The Owl Second Song* st 1

III. *interj* An exclamation of playful ridicule mimicking a mournful sound [Imitative] **too-whoo†**

tux-e'do, 1 tuks-ī'do 2 tŭks-ē'do, *n* [U S] A tailless coat with deep revers like those of an evening dress coat a dinner-jacket [< *Tuxedo* N Y]

tu"yère', 1 twĭ"yār' *or* twīr, 2 twy"yĕr' *or* twēr, *n* The pipe or nozzle through which air is forced into a furnace, cupola, or forge



Tuyère for a Blacksmiths' Forge

Tuyères are sometimes named from the nature of their discharge-openings as, **bull's-eye tuyère** (discharging in the center of a hemispherical plate), **duck's-nest** (one having a cupped outlet), **negro-head,** or **nigger-head,** t. (having on its end a cubical block which is built into the furnace) [< F *tuyère* nozle akin to *tuyau* pipe cp D *tuit* Dan *tud*]

— tu"yère'-arch", *n* An arch in a blast-furnace to admit a tuyère **— t-box,** *n* An air-chamber for supplying air to the tuyères of a Bessemer converter **— t-pipe,** *n* A tuyère, or a pipe leading to a tuyère [*Geomys tuza*

tu'za, 1 tū'zə 2 tu'za *n* A pocket-gopher, especially

tuzz, 1 tuz 2 tŭz, *n* [Prov Eng] 1 A tuft or lock of wool or hair 2 A bunch or cluster, as of flowers nosegay

tuz†, tuz'zy†

tuz'zi-muz"zy, 1 tuz'ı-muz'ı 2 tŭz'ı-mŭz'y [Prov Eng] I *a* Clustered tangled dishevelled ragged **II** *n* A nosegay bouquet **tuz'zle-muz"zle†, tuz'zy-muz"zy†.**

tuz'zle, 1 tuz'l 2 tŭz'l *vt* 1. Tussle. 2. [Prov Eng] Tousle.

Tver, 1 tver, 2 tvĕr, *n* 1. A government in central W European Russia 24 975 sq m 2. Its capital

twa, 1 twā, 2 twa, *a* [Scot] Two **— twa'-doft"ed,** *a* Two-storied

twad'dell, 1 twed'l, 2 twad'l, *n* A variety of hydrometer for liquids heavier than water, on which the scale begins with zero representing the specific gravity of distilled water, and each marking represents 005, so that by multiplying the number of degrees shown on the scale by 005 and adding 1 the actual specific gravity is obtained [From the inventor's name] **twad'dle†.**

twad'dl(e², 1 twed'l, 2 twad'l, *vt* & *vi* [TWAD'DLED, TWAD'DLD², TWAD'DLING] To prate weakly and verbosely with an air of superior wisdom, babble in a pretentious manner, as, to *twaddle* about art, to *twaddle* truisms [For TWATTLE] Syn. see BABBLE **— twad'dler,** *n* One who twaddles

twad'dl(e², *n* 1. Pretentious, silly talk in which there is an affectation of superior knowledge or wisdom, prosy chatter, fustian 2. A twaddler **twad'dy†**

twad'dly, 1 twed'lı, 2 twad'ly, *a* Consisting of twaddle

twag'gert, *n* [Prov Eng] A lamb [parts

twain, 1 twēn, 2 twān, *vt* [Archaic] To separate into two

twain, *a* [Archaic] Two Syn. see BOTH

twain, *n* [Archaic] A couple, pair two [< AS *twēgen*, two] **— in twain,** into two parts asunder **on t.† — to be t,** to be two separate persons or things **— twain'-cloud",** *n* *Meteor* A cumulo-stratus cloud See CLOUD

Twain, Mark See MARK TWAIN

twaite¹, 1 twēt, 2 twāt, *n* [Prov Eng] A European shad (*Alosa finta*)

twaite², *n* [Prov Eng] Same as THWAITE¹

twal, 1 twal, 2 twal, *a* [Scot] Twelve **twall† — twal'pen"nies,** *n pl* [Scot] Twelvepence in old Scotch currency equal to one penny sterling **— twal'pen"nie, twal'pen"ny,** *a* **— twal'pen"nie-worth",** *n* [Scot] A penny worth

twang, 1 twaŋ, 2 twăng, *v* [TWANGED, TWANGD³, TWANG'ING] **I.** *t* **1.** To cause to sound with a sharp, vibrating tone, as by plucking the string of a bow or of a musical instrument, as, to *twang* a guitar 2 To sound forth, as a menace or message, with a vibrating sound or voice, utter vigorously with a harsh or nasal sound, pronounce with a nasal twang

A thousand names are toss'd into the crowd
Some whisper'd softly, and some *twang'd* aloud
COWPER *Charity* l 518

II. ı **1.** To sound with a quick ringing vibration, make a vibrating sound like that of a stringed instrument

Twangs the tense cord and with a whistling sound
The feather'd arrow flies its mark to win
TASSO *Jerusalem Delivered* tr by Wiffen can 7 st 102

2. To play on a stringed instrument by plucking, as, to *twang* on a banjo 3 To speak with a harsh nasal sound, also, to be uttered with such a sound, as, he *twangs* disagreeably **4†.** To shoot with a bow arm and lead a shot, hence, to make a surmise [Imitative]

twang¹, *n* **1.** A quick, ringing, vibrating sound as of a tense string plucked aside and let go suddenly, as, the *twang* of a bowstring 2. A sharp nasal modulation of the voice, as, he speaks with a *twang* **— twang'y,** *a*

twang², *n* [Prov Eng] A sharp, unpleasant after-taste, tang [For TANG², *n*]

twang³, *n* [Prov Brit] A sharp pain twinge

twang, *adv* With a sharp, quick noise as of a bowstring used also interjectionally, as, *twang!* it struck him

twan'gle, 1 twaŋ'gl 2 twăŋ'gl, *v* [Prov or Archaic] **I** *t* To twang frequently or carelessly **II** *t* To make a light, careless twanging sound, as on an instrument, or as an instrument [Freq of TWANG, *v*] **— twan'gler,** *n* A light, careless twanging **— twan'gler,** *n* **— twan'glingt,** *pa*

twank, 1 twaŋk, 2 twăŋk, *vt* & *vi* [Prov Eng] **1.** To cause to twang sharply and abruptly, make or give forth a sharp twanging sound 2. [Prov Eng] To sigh, complain [For TWANG, *v*]

twank, *n* [Prov] A sharp twang [tern

twa'oo", 1 twā'-ū" 2 twā'-ōō", *n* [Grenada, W I] A sooty

'twas, 1 twez, 2 twaz It was a contraction

twa'some, 1 twā'səm, 2 twa'som [Scot] **I** *a* Same as TWOSOME **II** *n* Two persons in company a pair

twat, 1 twat, 2 twăt, *n* Part of a nun's attire a usage of Browning's probably erroneous [Algeria

Twat, *n* A region in the valley of Wadi Saura, French

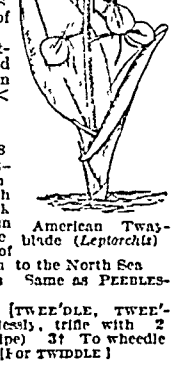
twat'ter-light†, *n* Same as TWITTERLICHT

twat'tle, 1 twot'l 2 twat'l, *v* [Prov Eng] **I** *t* **1** To utter in foolish or idle talk, tattle as, to *twattle* silly tales **2.** To pet or fondle, make much of

II. *i* To chatter unmeaningly or foolishly, gabble, as, a *twattling* person [< Ice *thwætta*, talk]

— twat'tle-bas"ket†, *n* A twaddler an idle chatterer **— twat'tle,** *n* **1.** A petty remark, twaddle, chatter **2.** A dwarf **— twat'tler,** *n* One who twattles **— twat'tling,** *a* **1** Given to gossip or tattle 2 Of little value, trivial **— twat'tling,** *n* The act of chattering or talking idly

twa'y'blade", 1 twē'blād , 2 twā'blād', *n* **1** Any one of several orchids of the genus *Listera*, of *Ophrys* 2 Any one of various orchids with 2 radical leaves [For TWYBLADE, < TWY- + BLADE]



American Twayblade (*Leptorchis*)

tweak, 1 twik, 2 twēk, *vt* To pinch and twist sharply, seize and pull with a jerk, twitch as to *twcal* a pig's tail [Var of TWITCH¹, *v*]

tweak, *n* A twisting pinch, twitch

tweakt, *pp* Tweaked S S

tweed, 1 twid, 2 twēd, *a* Made of tweed, as, a *tweed* jacket

tweed¹, *n* A twilled woolen (or cotton-and-woolen) fabric, of unfinished surface, usually of two colors in the yarn [Perhaps < TWEEL, < TWILL¹, *v*]

The black-skinned savage almost nude
The Englishman in *tweed*
A P MARTIN *Cynic of the Woods* st 8

Tweed', *n* **1 William Marcy** (4/1823–4/12/1878) an American politician head of the **"Tweed ring"** which plundered the treasury of New York city in 1870 and was broke up in 1871–1872 **2.** A river in Peeblesshire Scotland forming the boundary of England and Scotland length 97 m to the North Sea

Tweed'dale, 1 twid'dāl, 2 twēd'dāl, *n* Same as PEEBLESSHIRE

twee'dle, 1 twī'dl, 2 twĭ'dl, *v* [TWEE'DLE, TWEE'DLING] **I** *t* **1.** To handle carelessly, trifle with 2 [Archaic] To play (a fiddle or bagpipe) **3†** To wheedle **II.** *i* To wriggle or twist about [For TWIDDLE]

twee'dle, *n* A sound imitating that of a light-stringed instrument

— tweedledum and tweedledee, two things between which there is the slightest possible distinction The first known use of the phrase occurs about 1720, in the following lines referring to rival musicians

Some say compar'd to Bononcini
That Mynheer Handel's but a ninny
Others aver that he to Handel
Is scarcely fit to hold a candle
Strange all this difference should be
'Twixt *tweedledum and tweedledee*
JOHN BYROM *Feuds Between Handel and Bononcini*

Tweed'mouth, 1 twid'məth, 2 twēd'muth, *n* A seaport in Northumberland, England a suburb of Berwick-upon-Tweed

tweeg, 1 twig, 2 twēg, *n* [Am Ind] Same as HELLBENDER 1

tweel, 1 twil, 2 twēl, *n* [Scot] Same as TWILL¹

'tween, 1 twin, 2 twēn, *prep* Between a shortened form **— 'tween'-brain",** *n* The diencephalon **'twixt'-brain"† — 't-decks,** *n* & *adv* Between-decks

tween'y, 1 twin'ı, 2 twēn'y, *n* [Prov Eng] A servant who assists two others, as a cook and housemaid **tween'le†**

tweer, 1 twir 2 twēr, *v* & *n* Same as TWIRE¹

tweer, *n* Same as TUYÈRE.

tweet, 1 twit, 2 twēt **I.** *vi* To utter a low chirping note

II *n* A twittering or chirping [i. italics]

tweeze, } 1 twiz, 2 twēz **I.** *vt* & *vi* [Prov Eng or
tweese, } Scot] To tweak, squeeze or twist

II. *n* **1.** A case of surgical instruments 2 *pl* A pair of tweezers [< F *étuis*, pl of *étui*, sheath, cp MHG *stuche*, sleeve]

tweez'er, 1 twiz'ər, 2 twēz'ĕr, *v* **I.** *t* To pluck out with or as with tweezers **II.** ı To make use of tweezers

tweez'er, *n* [Local U S] The American merganser

tweez'er-case", 1 twiz'ər-kēs", 2 twēz'ĕr-cās", *n* A case for tweezers, especially a case of surgical instruments

tweez'ers, 1 twiz'ərz, 2 twēz'ĕrs, *n pl* **1.** Small pincers for taking hold of tiny objects often called **a pair of tweezers;** also, something likened to them **2.** A set of surgeons' instruments [< TWEEZE, perhaps associated with ME *twisel* <AS *twisel*, fork] **tweez'er†.**

twelnet, *a* & *n* Same as TWAIN

twelf'hy n"de, 1 twelv'hin'də, 2 twĕlv'hȳn'de, *n* *Old Eng Law* A freeman of the same class as a thane opposed to *twyhynde* [AS] **twelfhynde man†; twelve'hyn"de†**

twelfth, 1 twelfth, 2 twĕlfth, *a* 1 Second in order after the tenth the ordinal of *twelve* 2. Being one of twelve equal parts as, a *twelfth* part **— twelfth'ly,** *adv*

twelfth, *n* **1.** One of twelve equal parts of anything, the quotient obtained by dividing by twelve, as, a *twelfth* of the regiment **2.** *Mus* (1) An interval compounded of an octave and a fifth (2) A note separated from another by this interval (3) Two notes at this interval sounded together, also, the resulting consonance See INTERVAL **3.** An organ-stop sounding an octave and a fifth above the normal pitch corresponding to the keys depressed **4†.** Twelfth-day

— Twelfth'-cake", *n* A cake prepared for a Twelfth-night festival, and containing something, as a bean or coin The person receiving the slice containing the bean becomes the king or queen of the evening **— T.-day,** *n* The festival of the Epiphany, being the twelfth day after Christmas **— T.-night,** *n* The eve of Twelfth-day, or evening before Epiphany **— T.-night cards,** cards drawn by lot and designating the different rôles to be assumed by the persons at a Twelfth-night festival, as king, queen or courtier **— t.-second,** *n* A fraction of a second of time represented by units divided by ten raised to the twelfth power one ten trillionth of a second **— T.-tide,** *n* Twelfth-day **Twelve'-tide"†.**

twell I *vt* [Scot] To twill **II** *prep* & *conj* [Prov Eng] Until

twelve, } *n* **1.** The sum of ten and two, twice six a
twelv⁸, } cardinal number

The number *Twelve* divisiblest of all which could be halved, quartered parted into three into six the most remarkable number — this was enough to determine the Signs of the Zodiac, the number of Odin's sons and innumerable other *Twelves*
CARLYLE *Heroes and Hero-Worship* lect 1 p 24 [C & H 1840]

2. A symbol representing this number See NOTATION **3.** *Print* A 12mo sheet or form **4** Same as TWELVE O'CLOCK See CLOCK¹ **twell†**

— in twelves (*Print*), with or having 12 pages on each side of the sheet **— the Twelve,** the Twelve Apostles **— t.-day writ** (*Eng Law*), a writ formerly issued in a summary procedure in actions on commercial paper **— T. men,** same as DUZINE **— twelve'mo,** *a* & *n* Same as DUODECIMO **12mo†**
— twelve'month, *n* A year, as consisting of twelve months **— twelve'pence,** *n* A shilling **— twelve'pen-ny,** *a* Worth or sold for twelvepence hence of little importance, trifling **— t.-score** I. *a* Twelve times twenty **II** *n* Twelve yards a common length for a shot in archery [C]

Twelve A-pos'tles Is'lands See FOUR EVANGELISTS

twen'ti-eth, 1 twen'tı-ĕth, 2 twĕn'tı-ĕth, *a* **1.** Tenth in order after the tenth the ordinal of *twenty* **2.** Being one of twenty equal parts, as, a *twentieth* portion **— twen'ti-eth-ly,** *adv*

twen'ti-eth, *n* One of twenty equal parts of any thing, the quotient of a unit divided by twenty

twen'ty, 1 twen'tı, 2 twĕn'tı, *a* **1.** Consisting of ten more than ten, or twice ten a cardinal numeral **2.** A considerable but indefinite number [< AS *twentig*, < *twīgen*, two, + *-tig*, -TY²]

twen'ty, *n* [-TIES, 1 -tiz, 2 -tiz, *pl*] **1.** The sum of ten and ten, twice ten a cardinal number **2.** Any symbol representing this number See NOTATION **3.** Formerly, in England, a division of infantry **4.** A special thickness or size of yarn

— twen'ty-eight", *n* An Australian parrakeet (*Platycercus semitorquatus*) named from its note **— t.-one,** *n* *Card-playing* **1.** A variety of casino See CASINO **2.** The game of vingt-et-un **— t.-ounce,** *n* A large, fancy winter apple **— t.-second,** *n* *Mus* **1.** A tone three octaves distant from another tone generally above it **2.** The interval between two such tones **3.** The two tones sounded together also, the resulting consonance **— twen"ty-fold,** *a* & *adv*

twen"ty-four'mo, 1 twen'tı-fōr'mo, 2 twĕn'tı-fōr'mo, *n* **1** A book or pamphlet having 24 leaves to the sheet, hence, loosely, a book having that size of page See PAPER **2.** A sheet that when folded makes 24 leaves **24mo†.**

Twen'ty-four" Par-gan'as, 1 pur-gun'əz, 2 pûr-ğŭn'əs A district in Bengal province, British India, 2,108 sq m, capital, Calcutta **Per-gun'nahs‡.**

twen'ty-mo, 1 twen'ti-mo, 2 twĕn'ty-mo, *n* A sheet that when folded makes 20 leaves, or a book or pamphlet made up of such sheets a rare arrangement *20mo‡.*

twere, *n* Same as TUYÈRE Improper form

'twere, 1 twər, 2 twēr It were a contracted form

twi-, } A prefix meaning two, double, doubtful found in

twy-, } *twilight, twifoil, twifaced, twishield,* etc See TWO [< AS *twi-,* < *twā,* two] **twel-†.**

twi'bill, 1 twai'bil; 2 twi'bil, *n* **1.** A battle-ax with double blade **2.** A type of mattock with an ax-like back **3.** A mortising-bit or -chisel **4.** A reaping-hook **5†.** A broadsword an erroneous use **6†.** Same as ROARING BOY [< AS *twibill,* < *twi-* (see TWI-), and see BILL³, *n*] **twi'billed†; twy'billed†.— twi'billied,** *a* [Rare]

twice, 1 twais, 2 twīc, *adv* **1.** Two times **2.** In double measure, doubly [< AS *twiges,* < *twiwa,* < *twi-* see TWI-] **twiest, twyest†.— at twice** [Dial or Archaic] **1.** At two different times **2.** The second time — **twice'-fold",** *a* Narrated twice, hence, trite, stale, hackneyed — **twicet,** *a* Occurring twice

twic'er, 1 twais'er, 2 twīc'ĕr, *n* [Eng] A printer who is both compositor and pressman

twicht, twich'ert. Same as TWITCH, etc

twi'child†. I *a* Being in one's dotage **II.** *n* Second childhood **twy'child†.**

twick, 1 twik, 2 twīk, *n* [Prov Eng] A twitch, tweak, jerk

Twick'en-ham, 1 twik'en-əm, 2 twik'ĕn-am, *n* A town on the Thames in Middlesex, England the home of Horace Walpole and Alexander Pope

twid'dle, 1 twid'l, 2 twīd'l, *v* [Colloq or Dial] **I.** *t* **1.** To twirl idly, hence, to toy or play with (anything), as, to *twiddle* the thumbs **2.** To move by a succession of light touches

II. *i* **1.** To revolve or twirl **2** To make a twirling motion, move something idly between the fingers

He began mechanically to *twiddle* with his hair
THACKERAY *Vanity Fair* vol 1, p 342 [s E & co 1879]

3 [Prov Eng] To be busy about trifles [Perhaps imitative] **twee'dle†; twid'let — to twiddle one's fingers,** to do nothing useful — **twid'dling-line",** *n* **1.** A string attached to a compass-gimbal, by which the helmsman may start the compass-card to playing freely **2†.** A small rope to secure the steering-wheel of a vessel — **twid'dler,** *n*

twid'dle, *n* [Prov Eng] **1** A gentle twirling, especially of or with the fingers **2.** A pimple

twi'er, *n* Same as TUYÈRE corrupt form

twi'fal"low†, *vt* To plow a second time before sowing, as fallow land — **twi'fal"low-ing†,** *n* **twi'fal"low†.**

twi'foil, 1 twai'foil, 2 twī'fŏil, *n* *Her.* Same as DUFOIL

twi'fold, 1 twai'fōld, 2 twī'fōld **I.** *vt* [Rare] To fold or bend double **II.** *a* [Archaic] Twofold double

twi'fold", *adv* In a twofold manner or degree

twi'-forked", 1 twai'-fôrkt", 2 twī'-fôrkt", *a* Having two forks, bifurcated [< TWI- + FORKED]

twi'form†, *a* Having a twofold form, biform **twi'-formed"†.**

twig¹, 1 twig, 2 twĭg, *v* [TWIGGED, TWIGD³, TWIG'GING] [Slang] **I.** *t* **1.** To observe closely, notice or watch, as, *twig* him when he passes **2.** To comprehend the meaning of, understand

II. *i* To notice or perceive, hence, to grasp the meaning

Rebel Sergeant Lincoln *twigs,* describes a circle with a musket's butt WINTHROP *Edwin Brotherhoft* p 102 [T & F 1862]

[< Ir *tuigim,* I notice]

twig², *v* [Dial] **I.** *t* **1.** To beat with twigs, switch **2.** To divine or discover by means of a rod **II†.** *i* To do anything energetically — **twig'ger,** *n* **1.** One who or that which is active, energetic, or fruitful **2†.** A wanton or fornicator [TWITCH¹, *v*]

twig³, *vt* [Scot or Obs] To jerk sharply, tweak [For

twig⁴, *n* **1.** A small shoot or branchlet of a tree, as, the *twigs* were just bursting into leaf

'Tis education forms the common mind
Just as the *twig* is bent the tree's inclined
POPE *Moral Essays* ep 1 l 150

2. A divining-rod **3** *Pottery* A thin strip of plastic fire-clay used in ceramic modeling, especially in imitating basketwork **4** *Anat* A small branch, as of an artery or other vessel **5.** *Elec* A small distributing conductor, subbranch **6.** [Slang, Eng] The fashion, as, a fop in good *twig* [< AS *twig,* perhaps < *twi-,* see TWI-] — **to hop the twig** [Slang], to die — **to work the t.** [Prov Eng], to use the divining-rod — **twig'-blight",** *n* A blight injurious to twigs, especially of the apple and quince, caused by *Bacillus amylovorus* — **t -borer,** *n* An insect that bores under the bark of twigs as a ptinid beetle — **t -bug,** *n* A twig-insect — **t.-girdler,** *n* A cerambycid beetle (*Oncideres cingulatus*) that girdles the twigs of the hickory, thus killing them and providing food for its young See illus under GIRDLER — **t -insect,** *n* A walking-stick or phasmid insect.— **t -pruner,** *n* A cerambycid beetle (genus *Elaphidion*) that burrows in twigs, as *E parallelum,* destructive to the oak and hickory in the United States — **t -rush,** *n* Any sedge of the genus *Cladium* so called from the branching cyme of the first species (*Cladium mariscus*), which received the generic name (*Cladium*) — **twigged,** *a* Having shoots or twigs — **twig'gent,** *a* Made of twigs wicker — **twig'gen-work"†,** *n* Wicker-work — **twig'gy,** *a* Like, pertaining to, or abounding in twigs — **twig'less,** *a* Lacking twigs — **twig'some,** *a* [Rare] Full of twigs twiggy

twig⁵, *n* [Scot or Obs] A sudden pull, twitch tweak

Twiggs, 1 twigz, 2 twĭgs, *n* **1. David Emanuel** (1790-'/₁₁1862), an American Confederate general **2** A county in central Georgia, 423 sq m, county-seat, Jeffersonville

twight† *vt* To twit

twight²†, *imp & pp* of TWITCH, *v.*

twi'gild, 1 twai'gild 2 twī'gild *n* *Old Eng Law* Money paid twofold as amends for wrong or injury See ANGILD

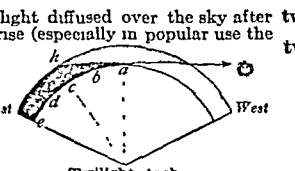
twild, *pp* Twilled

twi'light", *a* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or peculiar to twilight, seen or done by twilight, crepuscular, as, *twilight* effect *twilight* meditation

While the soft memory of his virtues yet
Lingers like *twilight* hues when the bright sun is set
BRYANT *The Old Man's Funeral* st 4

2 Imperfectly or faintly lighted, shaded, dim, obscure used also figuratively, as, *twilight* woods *twilight* faith — **twilight arch,** the arch that bounds the brightest region of twilight, where the atmosphere is illuminated by the direct solar rays See illus in next column **t arc†; t curve†.— t correction** (*Meteor*) the correction applied to the record of a sunshine-recorder in order to include the time when the sun was shining but was too near the horizon to actuate the instrument — **t. parallel,** the parallel traversed by the sun at the close of twilight and at the beginning of dawn It is 18° below the horizon

twi'light", *n* **1.** The light diffused over the sky after sunset and before sunrise (especially in popular use the former), caused by the reflection of sunlight from the higher portions of the atmosphere



Twilight Arch

For an observer at *a* the sun is just setting and the atmosphere appears to be wholly illuminated at *b* the twilight arch, which separates the lighted part of the sky from the shaded at *h* is seen in the east at *c* the western half of the sky is bright at *d* this has sunk, while at *e* it has faded away, when the sun (toward which the arrow points) is about 18° below the horizon

Hail, *Twilight,* sovereign of one peaceful hour!
WORDSWORTH *Miscell Sonnets, Hail, Twilight* l 1

2. Any faint light, haziness, shade, obscurity, as, the *twilight* of the groves **3.** Indistinct apprehension or perception, also, a hazy or obscure medium or condition, as, the *twilight* of doubt or of barbarism [< TWI- + LIGHT, *n*] — **an'ti-twi"light,** *n* The reflected twilight of the eastern sky **second t ‡.**

twill¹, } *t* twil, 2 *twĭl, vt* To weave cloth so as to pro-

twil², } duce diagonal lines or ribs on its surface [< LG *twillen,* double, < root of TWO] **tweel†; twell‡** [Scot]

twill³, *vt* To trim, as by fluting, quill

twill⁴, *n* **1.** One of the three foundation systems of weaves, in which the shuttle carries the woof-thread over one and under two or more warp-threads, producing the characteristic twilled appearance **2.** A fabric so woven, twilled cloth Large and fancy twills are called *diagonals* Twills are known commercially according to the number of leaves in the loom-harness employed in the weaving, as, **three-leaf twill, four-leaf t,** etc, by some arbitrary name as **Albert t, Tilby t, Victoria t;** or from the goods worn, as, **diagonal t, grenadine t, serge t — Batavia twill,** a weave made on four harnesses — **colored t,** an unwashed cotton twill used for upholstery, linings, etc — **swansdown t,** cassimere twill Compare also FLORENTINE, LLAMA — **twilled,** *pa* Ribbed or ridged — **twill'ing,** *n* **1.** *The act or process of weaving twills* **2.** Twills collectively

twill⁵, *n* [Prov Eng] A quill or spool to wind yarn on, reed [For QUILL¹], *n*, 6 (1)

twill, *prep & conj* [Prov Eng] Until

'twill It will a contraction

Twill'in-gate, 1 twil'in-gēt, 2 twil'in-ğāt, *n* A seaport in E Newfoundland, situated on the two Twillingate Islands

twil'ly, 1 twil'i, 2 twil'y, *n* A cotton-cleaning machine; willowing-machine Compare WILLOW² **twil'ly-dev"il†.**

twilt, 1 twilt, 2 twlt, *n* [Prov Brit] A quilt [For QUILT]

twin¹, 1 twin; 2 twin, *v* [TWINNED, TWINED³, TWIN'NING]

I. *t* **1.** To cause to be like twins or united like twins, pair, mate, as, *twinned* playfellows **2** *Crystal* To unite or crystallize with in the form of a twin **3** To cut out (comb) in pairs by chisels

II. *i* **1.** To bring forth two at one time; as, *twinning* ewes **2.** To be born at the same birth, to be mated

twin², *v* [Scot or Obs] **I** *t* **1.** *To separate from each other, part in twain* **2.** To strip or deprive of, sever

II *i* **1.** [Scot] *To be deprived (of), as, to twin with one's gold* **2** To be divided or parted in twain sundered **3†.** To go away, part, depart **twynt†; twynnet.**

twin, *a* **1.** Being a twin or twins, as, my *twin* brother, *twin* sisters **2** Consisting of, forming, or being one of a pair of similar and closely related objects, double, twofold, as, *twin* flowers, *twin* screws **3.** *Bot* In pairs, double **4.** *Crystal* Of or having parts formed and united in the manner called twinning **5†.** Two; twain [< AS *getwin,* < *twi-,* see TWI-] — **twin boat,** a steamboat with two parallel hulls supporting one deck, with a paddle-wheel between them, as in some river steamers **t. steamer†.— t. pair,** a pair of perfectly similar objects — **t. ships,** two ships built as nearly alike as possible — **t. valve,** a valve having two discharge-openings

twin, *n* **1.** One of two young produced at a birth said both of human beings and of beasts, and used mostly in the plural **2.** One of two similar persons or things closely related or linked together, the counterpart, fellow, or exact mate of another **3** *Crystal* A union of two similar crystals, or of two halves of one crystal, so that they are symmetrical with reference to a plane which is not for either one of them a plane of symmetry

The plane with reference to which the two parts of the twins are symmetrical is the **twinning plane.** Such a position may be secured by imagining one part of a crystal revolved 180° about a normal to the twinning-plane (called the **twinning-axis**) The two parts of the twin may be either in contact **(contact twins** or **juxtaposition twins)** or interpenetrating **(penetration twins).** Union with some definite plane as twinning-plane (usually one with the simplest indices) constitutes a **twinning-law.** The face of actual contact may or may not be the twinning-plane, and is called the *composition face* When three or more crystals are united according to the same law the twinning is said to be *repeated* In repeated twins the twinning-plane may (1) remain parallel to itself **(polysynthetic twins,** whose individuals are alternately in the same position), or (2) change from one plane to another of the same crystal form **(cyclic twins** or **stellate twins),** tending to form pseudosymmetric groups Individuals of one group united according to different laws, form **compound twins.**

4†. Twain a pair two things or persons — **Carlsbad twin,** a twin crystal of orthoclase, in which the vertical axis is the twinning axis in cases where this happens to be a contact twin, the composition face is the clinopinacoid — **in t.†,** in two, apart **a t.† — Manebach t,** a twin crystal of orthoclase in which the twinning-plane is the basal pinacoid. — **pericline t,** a twin crystal having the macrodiagonal axis as the twinning-axis — **the twins** (*Astron*), Castor and Pollux, the two brightest stars in Gemini — **twin'-born",** *a* Brought forth at the same birth, born as a twin or twins — **t.-cylinder,** *a* Having two working cylinders (called *twin cylinders*) alike and side by side said of a steam-engine — **t like,** *a* Related like a twin, being a counterpart very similar — **t likeness,** *n* — **t screw,** *n* A steam-vessel having two screw propellers, normally turning in opposite directions — **t.-stock,** *n* *Beekeeping* A beehive holding two colonies of bees — **t.-trap,** *n* A mixing-chamber in a surface carburetor in which two valves regulate the mixture of air and gasoline and its supply to the engine

twin'ber"ry, 1 twin'ber'i, 2 twĭn'bĕr'i, *n* [-RIES, 1 -iz, 2 -iz, *pl*] **1.** The partridge-berry (*Mitchella repens*) **2.** A North-American shrub (*Lonicera involucrata*) with elliptic leaves, yellowish-red flowers and shining black berries almost enveloped by the bractlets

twin'die, 1 twin'di, 2 twin'di, *n* [Prov Eng] A twin — **twin'die-pip"pin,** *n* A double pippin

twinet, 1 twain, 2 twĭn, *v* [TWINED, TWIN'ING]

I. *t* **1.** To twist spirally, wind, as one strand with another or two or more strands together, as, to *twine* three threads into one, to *twine* silk with cotton **2.** To wind (something) around or as around something else, cause to encircle or embrace, coil about something, wreathe, as, she *twined* her arms around his neck, to *twine* a chaplet about a victor's brow **3** To surround by winding or wreathing, curl around, encircle

Twining the bare stem of old tradition with graceful sentiment and lively natural sympathies LOWELL *Among my Books, Spenser* in second series, p 127 [o & co 1876]

4. To form of twisted threads or filaments, spin or weave, as, *twined* linens **5** To interlace or interweave, interlock, hence, to mingle the parts of, blend; intermingle, as, *twined* branches **6†.** To double by twisting

II *i* **1.** To become united or combined by winding or twisting together, intertwine, be interwoven, as, the boughs of the vine *twined* overhead, a *twining* mass **2.** To encircle or coil around something, entwine, especially, to grow in encircling convolutions

Around the saphne like a verdant belt,
The claspers of the honeysuckle *twine*
W H C HOSMER *The Quiet Arbor* st 7.

3. To make turns or flexures, wind sinuously, meander; as, the river *twines* through forest and meadow **4†.** To revolve, whirl, also, to warp, or to twist in warping [< AS *twin,* see TWINE, *n*] Syn., see CLING, TWIST

twine², *v* **I** *t* [Scot or Obs] Same as TWIN², *vt* **II** *i* **1.** [Prov Eng] Same as TWIN², *vi* **2†.** To sink and fall

twine, *a* Consisting of twine, made of or resembling twine, as, *twine* netting

twine, *n* **1.** A string of some fiber composed of two or more threads or strands twisted together, as, binder-*twine,* loosely, any coarse strand or small cord Specif (*1*) A string of several strands, specif of hemp or manila. (2) A strong hemp or cotton thread for sail-sewing (3) A substitute for wrapping-twine made of twisted paper **2.** The act of twining or entwining, a winding around or a twisting, as, the *twine* of the tendrils around a rod **3.** A form or conformation produced by twisting or twining, convolution; coil

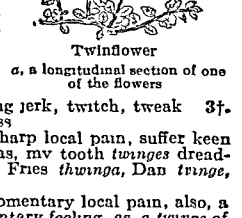
And over them spread a goodly wild vine,
Entrailed with a wanton ivy *twine*
SPENSER *Shepherd's Calender, August* l 30.

4. An interweaving or interlacing, a tangle, as, a *twine* in the branches **5** [Rare] A twisting about rapidly; whirl, spin **6†.** Duality, doubleness [< AS *twin,* < *twi-,* see TWI-] — **twine'-bush",** *n* [Austral] An evergreen shrub (*Hakea flexilis*) See HAKEA — **t -cutter,** *n.* A blade fixed, as to a counter, for cutting twine — **t -holder,** *n* A case or bowl, as of metal or wire, for holding a ball of twine while allowing it to be unrolled, for convenience in tying up parcels — **t -machine,** *n* A machine for spinning or laying up twine, cord, or small string — **t -reeler,** *n* A mule or spinning-machine by which to lay up twine or string

twin'er, 1 twain'er, 2 twin'ĕr, *n* **1.** One who or that which twines, specif, a machine for twining threads. **2.** *Bot* A plant that twines about some support

Twin Falls A county in S Idaho

twin'flow"er, 1 twin'flau'er, 2 twĭn'flow'ĕr *n* A hardy little creeping evergreen (*Linnæa borealis*) of moist shady soils in the northern hemisphere selected by Linnæus to bear his name Its slender branches a foot or more long, with opposite roundish leaves making large patches, send up thread-like stalks which fork and bear two drooping, fragrant, bell-shaped flesh-colored flowers. See LINNÆA



Twinflower

a, a longitudinal section of one of the flowers

twinge, 1 twinj, 2 twĭng, *v* [TWINGED, TWING'ING] **I.** *t* **1.** To affect with a twinge either in mind or in body, as rheumatism *twinges* the old man, remorse *twinges* the culprit **2†.** To pull with a pinching jerk, twitch, tweak **3†.** To afflict, constrain, oppress

II. *i* To suffer sudden sharp local pain, suffer keen darting or shooting pain, as, my tooth *twinges* dreadfully [< root found in O Fries *thwinga,* Dan *tvinge, D dwingen,* constrain]

twinge, *n* **1.** A darting momentary local pain, also, a mental pang, a keen momentary feeling, as, a *twinge* of the gout, a *twinge* of conscience **2†.** A tweak, pinch Syn., see PAIN

twin'gle twan'gler, *n* A jangling sound

Twi'ning, 1 twai'nig, 2 twi'ning, **Thomas** (1/₈1734-8/₈1804) An English scholar translator of Aristotle's *Poetics*

twink¹, 1 twink, 2 twĭnk, *vt* To utter sharp notes, as a bird, twitter [Imitative] [wink, twinkling

twink² [Prov Eng] **I** *vt* To wink, twinkle **II.** *n* A

twin'kle(er, 1 twig'kl, 2 twĭg'kl, *v* [TWIN'KLED, TWINKLED², TWIN'KLING] **I.** *t* **1.** To flash out or emit quickly and tremulously, as gleams of light **2.** To move (the eyelids) quickly and repeatedly

II *i* **1** To shine, as a star, with rapidly quivering light, scintillate, hence, to gleam fitfully in any way, sparkle, as, his eye *twinkled* with fun **2.** To open and shut with a quick involuntary motion, wink or blink, as, his eyelids *twinkled* **3** To move with a rapid vibratory motion, appear and disappear in quick succession, as, *twinkling* feet **4†.** To tinkle [< AS *tinctian,* twinkle, akin to *twiccan,* twitch]

twin'kle, *n* **1.** A tremulous gleam of light, sparkle or glimmer, flash, as, the *twinkle* of a star or of the eye **2.** [Rare] A quick motion of the eyelid, blink or wink **3** An instant, the time occupied by a wink or by a twinkle, a moment, as, it all happened in a *twinkle*

Syn., see LIGHT

twin'kler, 1 twig'klər, 2 twĭg'klĕr, *n* One who or that which twinkles, or that which sparkles

twin'kling, 1 twig'klig, 2 twĭg'kling, *n* **1.** The act of one who or that which twinkles **2.** The act of winking, or the time required for it, a moment

I must go down again and light the candle I will return in a *twinkling* C B BROWN *Arthur Mervyn* p 35 [*sic* 1887]

3. *Astron* Same as SCINTILLATION — **In the twinkling of an eye,** *in an instant*

Twin Lakes. Two mountain lakes in Lake county, Colo.

twin'leaf", 1 twin'lif', 2 twin'lēf', *n* A North-American smooth perennial herb (*Jeffersonia diphylla*) See JEFFERSONIA [*Crystal* Same as TWIN 3

twin'ling, 1 twin'ling, 2 twin'ling, *n* 1. A little twin 2. TWINNET, ɪt & rt Same as TWIN¹

twinned, } 1 twind, 2 twind, *pa* 1. Produced at one
twinds, } birth, twin 2 *Crystal* Formed by twinning See TWIN, *n*

twin'ner†, *n* One who or that which produces twins

twin'ning¹, 1 twin'ing, 2 twin'ing, *ppr & verbal n* of TWIN¹, *v* — **twin'ning-ax"is**, **t.-law**, see TWIN, *n*, 3 — **t.-machine**, *n* Same as TWINNING-SAW See SAW.— **t.-plane**, *n*. See TWIN, *n*, 3

twin'ning†, *n* Parting, separation

twin'ship, 1 twin'ship, 2 twin'ship, *n* The character of being a twin, or the relation between twins

twin'ter, 1 twin'tər, 2 twin'tĕr, *n* [Prov Brit] An animal two winters old

twire†, 1 twair, 2 twir, *vt* [Prov or Obs] 1. To glance shyly peer peep 2 To twinkle flash

twire²†, *vt* To twirl or twist

twire³†, *vi* To twitter sing

twire⁴†, *n* A sly look leer

twire⁵†, *n* A thread formed by twisting.

twi'rea"sont†, *n* A double reason

twire'-pipe"†, *n* A vagrant musician

twirk†, *vt* To twist with a jerk twirl violently [quirk.

twirk, 1 twûrk, 2 twirk, *n* [Scot] A quick twist or twirl,

twirl, 1 twûrl, 2 twirl, *v* **I.** *t* To cause to turn round rapidly, give a whirling motion to, especially, to turn round and round with or upon the fingers, sometimes in a listless way, as, to *twirl* a plate, he *twirls* his mustache **II.** *i* 1 To whirl rapidly, he whirled about **2†.** To wind coil [Freq of TWIRE⁵, *v*, < AS *thweran* turn] — **to twirl the thumbs**, to turn the thumbs round and round one over the other, as in idleness — **twirl'er**, *n*

twirl, *n* 1. A whirling motion, or a quick twisting action, as of the fingers, intended to produce it, as, to give a ball a *twirl* 2 A curved flourish, as with a pen, curl

twirld, *pp* Twirled S S.

twis'selt, *a* Twofold, double — **twis'sel-tongued"†**, *a* Double-tongued

twis'selt, *n* 1. A fruit that grows in pairs or is formed double anything double 2. The part of a tree where the trunk separates into two or more branches

twist, 1 twist, 2 twist, *v* **I.** *t* 1. To wind (the strands or fibers of any filamentous substance) round each other tightly, especially by rotating the end of a bundle of them or turning the two ends in opposite directions, also, to form by this process, hence, to intertwine, as, to *twist* wool into yarn, to *twist* ribbon and lace together 2. To change in form, as a straight flat band, as by rotating the two ends in opposite directions, hence, to give a spiral form or motion to, as to *twist* an iron rod, a *twisted* column, also, to cause to rotate while following a curved path, as a ball, specif, in billiards, to English 3 To wrench or pull round out of a natural shape, distort, also, to wrench out of position, figuratively, to give a wrong meaning to, misrepresent, pervert, as, pain has *twisted* his face, the statements were *twisted*

> Venerable olive trees their trunks gnarled and twisted into myriad strange forms lined the rugged rock-hewn way
> A J C HARE *Wanderings in Spain* p 55 [AL s 1873]

4. To twine into a circular form, as of a garland, or around some object 5. To effect by a serpentine course or mode of action 6. To make as if by twisting a thread, as, to *twist* a yarn 7. To wring, as the hand 8. [Colloq, U S] To persuade (a policy-holder) to drop a policy in one company and take out a new one in another 9†. To prune, as trees 10†. To compel

II. *i* 1. To turn round and round spirally upon itself or some other object, be bent with successive turns or convolutions, move spirally with successive revolutions 2. To be interlaced or intertwined 3. To move in a serpentine course or with irregular contortions, writhe, squirm 4. To be thrown about something spirally, wind 5†. To be divided or cleft **twiste†**.

Syn. bend, contort, crook encircle, entwine, twine, weave, wind, wreathe To *twist* is to *bend* a thing somewhat spirally upon itself To *twine* is to *bend* it around some other object Wrestlers *twine* their arms about each other, but if a combatant's arm is *twisted* it is likely to disable him An iron shaft may be *twisted* out of shape, but not *twined*, the groove of a rifle-barrel is *twisted*, not *twined*, a wreath is *twined* around one's temples but not *twisted* Compare BEND, PERVERT — **to twist about one's finger**, or **one's little finger**, same as TO TURN AROUND ONE'S FINGER — **twist'a-bl(e)**, *a* Capable of being twisted.

twist, *n* 1 Anything made from tightly twisted strands, or having the appearance of being so made, as, a *twist* of hair, also, the structural form so produced (1) A strong tightly twisted sewing-silk, as machine-*twist*. (2) Cotton yarn for stockings, etc (3) A warp-thread (4) A twisted roll, as of bread (5) Twisted tobacco (6) A ball of stringy crude rubber

2. The act, manner, or result of twisting, or the state of being twisted (1) The specific manner in which the strands of thread or rope, etc, are laid and twined together (2) Any shape or arrangement with spiral outline also motion following the direction of a spiral curve (3) *Gunnery* The pitch or degree of inclination given to the grooves of a rifle (4) A pulling or pushing around, especially so as to put out of place a twisting strain

> Quartz as a crystal exerts a very powerful *twist* on the plane of polarisation TYNDALL *New Fragments* p 181 [A 1892]

(5) A quick and forcible turn as of the head or of an object fastened on an axis (6) *Baseball & Cricket* A whirling motion given to the ball by the bowler or pitcher so that it may take a special curve (7) A sharp bend as of a stream (8) A spiral line of color blown in the handles, etc, of old English and Venetian glasses

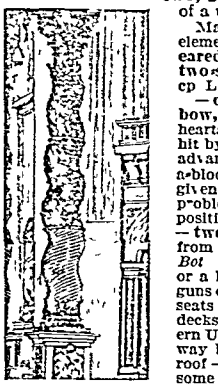
3 Figuratively, distinctive character, peculiarity, bent, as, too exclusive specialism gives a *twist* to the mind

4. *Physics* (1) A torsional strain (2) A forward motion combined with rotation about an axis (3) The angle showing the amount of the torsion of a rod or bar If a long rod of small section in any form has an axis run through the center of the sections, and a line parallel to the axis is traced on the surface then all lines passing through these and perpendicular to them are *transverses* The **whole twist** in any rod is the angle between the end transverses caused by rotating the ends of the rod about its axis in opposite directions The **average twist** is the whole twist divided by its length The **twist at any point** is the average twist per unit of length

(4) A twist-velocity 5. [Eng] A kind of mixed drink, as, a gin *twist* 6. [Prov Eng] A good appetite 7. Anything interwoven, as a net. 8†. A twig 9†. A hinge 10†. Coarse cloth made from heavy doubled thread [< AS *twist*, < *twi-* see TWI-]

— **twist'-drill"**, *n* A drill or bit whose body is cut with two deep spiral grooves to carry out the chips the common form used in drill-presses and lathes — **t.-gear**, *n* A helical gear **twisted gear†**; **t.-wheel†**. — **t. in a magnet**, the twist that is produced in a bar of iron when it is strongly magnetized, caused by a readjustment of its molecular conditions — **t.-machine**, *n* A wood-working machine for producing spiral or rope moldings — **t of the wrist**, the turning motion of the wrist that is constantly used in work requiring manual dexterity hence any easy, quick, and effective action — **t.-stitch**, *n* Same as CORD-STITCH — **t.-velocity**, *n* The velocity of any point or surface that at once moves parallel to an axis and revolves around it

twist'ed, 1 twist'ed, 2 twist'ĕd, *pp* of TWIST *v* **twist'enedt.** — **twisted column**, a column with shaft that appears twisted — **t curve**, a tortuous curve See CURVE — **twist'ed-flow"er**, *n* Any shrub or tree of the genus *Streptanthus* — **t surface** (*Math*), a surface on which a thin rod can not be laid along the line of a plane-section except by bending accompanied by twisting of the transversals



Twisted Column from the Choir of St Peter's, Rome

twist'er, 1 twist'ər 2 twist'ĕr, *n* 1. One who or that which twists, specif, one who joins the threads of two warps, also, a yarn-twisting or thread-twisting machine 2. That which strains or tends to distort or distract Specif (1) *Naut* A whirling wind (2) [W U S] A tornado (3) One who or that which distorts the truth a liar or liar (4) A turn-wrest plow 3. *Carp* A girder CRAIG 4 *Manege* The inner part of the thigh of a rider, by the pressure of which he sits more firmly 5 A ball, as in cricket, bowled with a twist 6 A game-bird of irregular flight 7. *Insur* A policy-holder who drops a policy in one company to take out a new one in another

twist'i-cal, *a* [Slang U S] Crooked dishonest **twist'y†**.

twist'ing, 1 twist'ing, 2 twist'ing, *ppr & verbal n* of TWIST *v* — **twist'ing-crook"**, *n* A throw-crook — **t.-machine**, *n* 1. A turning-lathe for producing twisted patterns 2 A machine for making rope, cordage, or silk — **t.-mill**, *n* A thread-frame — **twist'ing-ly**, *adv*

twis'tle, 1 twis'l, 2 twist'l, *vt & n* [Scot] Twist, wrench

twit, 1 twit, 2 twit, *v* **I.** *t* [TWIT'TED TWIT'TING] To tease by reminding of something discreditable or assumed to be discreditable, taunt, reproach now usually followed by *with*, but formerly by *of* or *for*, by a second object, or by a clause with *that*, as, to *twit* one *with* his poverty or *with* his cowardice **II.** *i* To twitter [< AS *ætwitan*, < *æt*, at + *witan* reproach] **twitet.**

twit, *n* 1. [Rare] A taunting allusion, reproach 2. [Prov Eng & Scot] A twitter, chirp

twitch¹, } 1 twich, 2 twĭch *v* **I.** *t* 1. To pull quickly,
twich², } pluck with a jerky movement 2 [Prov Eng] To press or tie tightly nip, tie up 3. [Northeastern U S & Canada] To skid (logs)

II. *i* 1. To move with a spasmodic jerk or contraction, as a muscle from nervousness be suddenly jerked

> The muscles of the listener's face *twitched* as the serjeant was thus delivering his sentiments
> COOPER *Pathfinder* p 282 [H & H 1869]

2. [Rare] To twit one with his failings, cavil, carp. [< AS *twiccian* twitch] **twicht.** — **twitch'-up"**, *n* A form of snare See illustration under SNARE

twitch³, *vt* [Prov Eng] To gather twitch or couch-grass

twitch⁴, *vt* [Prov Eng] To touch

twitch⁵, *n* 1. A sudden involuntary contraction of a muscle, sometimes indicating pain

> He had . . . muscular *twitches* and numbness of the left side
> ABERCROMBIE *Diseases of the Brain* pt 1 p 138 [C & L 1831]

2. A sudden jerk or pull 3. [Prov] A device consisting of a loop or cord attached to a stock and twisted around the upper lip of a refractory horse to hold and subdue him 4 [Prov Eng] *Mining* A sudden narrowing of an ore-vein to extreme thinness 5†. A pair of tweezers **twicht.**

twitch', *n* [Dial] Same as COUCH-GRASS [Var of *quitch* in QUITCH-GRASS] **twitch'-grass"†**. [Alley

twitch'el, 1 twich'el, 2 twich'ĕl, *n* [Prov Eng] A narrow

twitch'el¹, *n* [Prov Eng] A childish old man

twitch'el-ing, 1 twich'el-ing, 2 twich'ĕl-ing, *n* A groove with nail-holes on the tread of a horseshoe [Uit < TWITCH]

twitch'er, 1 twich'er, 2 twich'er, *n* 1. One who or that which twitches 2. [Prov Eng] (1) A severe blow (2) *pl* Tweezers **twich'er†**.

twitch'et-y, 1 twich'et-i, 2 twich'ĕt-y, *a* [Slang, Eng] Nervous fidgety **twitch'y†**. S S

twitcht, *pp* Twitched

twitch'y, 1 twich'i 2 twich'y, *a* [Prov Eng] 1. Fretful, fidgety. 2. Made of or bearing couch-grass

twite, 1 twait, 2 twit, *n* The European mountain-linnet (*Linota flavirostris*) [Imitative] **twite'-finch"†**.

twit'lark", *n* [Prov Eng] Same as TITLARK

twit'ter, 1 twit'er, 2 twit'er, *v* **I.** *i* 1. To utter with a succession of slight bird-like sounds

> O Swallow Swallow, if I could follow, and light
> Upon her lattice I would pipe and trill
> And cheep and *twitter* twenty million loves
> TENNYSON *Princess* IV st 12

2. [Prov Eng] To spin (yarn or thread) unevenly

II *t* 1. To utter a rapid series of light chirping or tremulous notes, as a bird

> You little pert and *twittering* pet Who triumph so!
> LANDOR *Miscellaneous* div xcvi 1 1

2. [Prov Eng] To be agitated or excited, tremble, quiver 3†. To titter [Imitative]

twit'ter¹, *n* 1. A succession of light tremulous sounds, as those made by birds, continuous rapid chirping 2. *pl* (1) A disease of plants caused by various species of *Thrips* (2) A similar disease of carnations and allied plants caused by anthomyid larvæ 3 [Colloq] An agitated excited state, flutter sometimes in the plural 4. [Prov Eng] A titter

— **twit'ter-bone"**, *n* An excrescence on a horse's hoof — **t.-boned**, *a* — **twit'ter-light"†**, *n* Twilight

twit'ter², *n* One who twits

twit'ter³, *n pl* [Prov Eng] Shreds fragments

twit'ter⁴, *n* [Dial] A viscous fibrous substance remaining after pressing sperm-oil from the case, also, the membrane lining the case [Var of QUITTER¹]

twit"ter-a'tion, 1 twit'er-ē'shən 2 twit'er-ā'shon, *n* [Colloq] The state of being in a twitter a flutter.

twit'terd, *pp* Twittered S S

twit'ter-ing, 1 twit'er-ing, 2 twit'er-ing, *n* 1. The act or sound of one who twitters, quick and continued chirping, as of birds 2†. Excitement or excited action

twit'ting-ly, 1 twit'ing-li, 2 twit'ing-ly, *adv* So as to twit or upbraid

twit'tlet, *vi*. To tattle, chatter

twit'tle twat"tlet, *n* Gabble tattle [sparrow

twit'-twat", 1 twit'-twot', 2 twit'-twat', *n* The house-

'twixt, 1 twikst, 2 twikst, *prep* Betwixt an abbreviation — **'twixt'-brain"**, *n* The mesencephalon

twiz'zle, 1 twiz'l, 2 twiz'l, *vt* [Prov Eng] To roll and twist

two, 1 tū, 2 tọ, *a* Consisting of one more than one, or of a unit taken once again a cardinal numeral

Many self-explaining compounds have *two* as their first element as **two-bladed**, **two-color**, **two-cycle**, **two-eared**, **two-forked**, **two-horse**, **two-masted**, **two-phase**, **two-stringed** [< AS *twā*, fem & neut of *twēgen* (masc), cp L *duo*, G *zwei*, Goth *twai*, Ice *tveir*] SYN. see BOTH — **one or two**, a very few — **to have two strings to his bow**, to have something in reserve to have two sweethearts or chances of success — **two-bagger**, *n Baseball* A hit by which the batter may reach second base without the advantage of an error — **two'-blocks"**, *adv* Chock-a-block said of a tackle — **two-bodies problem** (*Physics*), given the masses positions, and motions of two bodies, the problem of calculating from the law of gravitation their positions and motions at any previous or subsequent time. — **two-centered arch**, an arch whose intrados is described from two opposite centers a pointed arch — **two-cleft**, *a Bot* Divided nearly to the middle in two parts, as a petal or a leaf bifid — **two-decker**, *n* 1. A war-vessel having guns on two decks 2. [U S] A street-car or omnibus with seats on the top 3 [U S] Loosely, anything with two decks, floors, or stories — **two decks and a passage** [Western U S], formerly, a double log house with a wide passageway between the two sections the whole covered by one roof — **two-edged**, *a* Having an edge on each side as some swords and knives rarely, having two opposed edges, as a pair of scissors hence, effective in both directions cutting both ways, as an argument retort, or the like — **two estates** [Gt Brit] the lords and the commons Compare ESTATE, *n* 5 — **two-faced**, *a* Having two faces hence double-dealing, insincere, of dissimulating tendency — **two-facedly**, *adv* — **two-facedness**, *n* — **two-flowered**, *a Bot* Bearing two flowers — **two-foot**, *a* Measuring two feet, in any specified dimension, having two feet of graduations as, a *two-foot* rule — **two-forked**, *a* Double-pronged bifurcate — **two-fronted**, *a* Having fronts on opposite sides, hence, having double possibilities — **two-group**, *n* A group of two rhythmical units — **two-grouping**, *n* — **two-handed**, *a* 1. Requiring to be wielded or used with both hands at once, as a *two-handed* sword 2 Constructed for use by two persons adapted for or performed or played by two as a *two-handed* saw, a *two-handed* game 3. Having the full power of both hands hence, stalwart strong 4 Using either hand equally well ambidextrous — **two-headed**, *a* 1 Having two heads 2. Governed by two heads or intelligences having a double administration or control as, a *two-headed* campaign — **two-leaved**, *a* 1 Having two folds, flaps, or leaves, as a door 2 *Bot* Having two leaves as the two blade — **two leg** (*Cricket*), same as MIDDLE AND LEG — **two-legged**, *n* Having two legs — **two-legged tree** [Slang], the gallows — **two-line**, *a Print* Having a depth of body equal to double that of the size specified double, as *two-line* pica more specifically, having double the body and little or no shoulder, so that it may line with two lines of the size specified as a *two-line* letter beginning an advertisement distinguished from *double* — **two-lipped**, *a* Having two lips specif, in botany, bilabiate divided into two lip-like portions, as flowers of the mint family (*Mentheæ*) — **two-needle**, *a* Accomplished with two needles specif (*Surg*), noting an operation for removing by means of two needles, the opaque capsule that sometimes hinders vision after extraction of the lens in cataract — **two-on**, *a Print* Designating the printing of two pages or two sections of identical character at the same time in one or more forms — **two or three**, a small number not many — **two-pair**, *a* [Eng] Situated two flights up — **two-parted**, *a* Bipartite — **two-petaled**, *a Bot* Having two petals, bipetalous — **two-ply**, *a* 1. Made of two united webs each having a distinct warp and woof but so interwoven that on the two sides the pattern-colors are interchanged woven double, as *two-ply* carpet 2 Made of two strands as cord 3 Made of two thicknesses of material, as collars — **two-pronged**, *a* Having two prongs or tines, as a *two-pronged* fork — **two-ranked**, *a Biol* Alternately arranged in two exactly opposite ranks or rows, distichous, bifarious — **two-rhythm**, *n* A rhythm having a bimembral unit iambic or trochaic rhythm — **two-seeded**, *a Bot* Having two seeds, dispermous — **two-sided**, *a* 1 Having but two sides or surfaces as hypothetical solids of two dimensions 2. Having two aspects or phases as a *two-sided* case 3 Facing two ways turned in two directions sometimes implying double-dealing as a *two-sided* policy

> The *two-sided* sympathy which enabled him [Samuel] to unite together the passing and the coming epoch
> A P STANLEY *Jewish Church* vol i, p 356 [s 1881]

4 *Biol* Bilaterally symmetrical — **two-speed**, *a* That may have or give two speeds said of a gear, pulley, machine, etc — **two-spot**, *n* A playing-card having but two pips; a deuce — **two-step**, *n* [U S] A round dance in 2/4 or common or march time also a musical composition adapted therefor as, the next dance was a *two-step* — **two-throw**, *a* Having two cranks, usually set opposite each other, said of a crank-shaft. — **two-tongued**, *a* Double-tongued deceitful — **two-up**, *n* [Austral] A gambling game resembling pitch and toss in which bets are made that two coins tossed from a small piece of wood, shall both fall either heads or tails up — **two-valved**, *a* Having two valves bivalvular — **two-way**, *a* 1. *Plumbing & Steam-fitting* Having an arrangement that will permit a fluid to be directed in either of two channels specifically said of cocks. See illus under COCK 2 *Math* Having a double mode of variation — **two-wheeler**, *n* [Eng] A two-wheeled vehicle as a hansom

two, *n* 1. The sum of one and one, unity repeated a cardinal number 2 Any symbol or set of symbols for this number, as II 3 A group of two persons or things, a pair 4. Same as TWO O'CLOCK See CLOCK¹

twa†. — **two'ling**, *n* [Rare] *Crystal* A twin crystal — **two'ness**, *n* 1 The state of being two separation into two 2. The state of being double or duplex

two'fold, 1 tū'fōld, 2 to'fōld, *a* Made up of two; double or doubly involved **twel'fold†**; **twi'fold†**.

two'fold, *adv* In a twofold manner or degree, so as to be double or doubly involved

Two Fos-ca'ri, 1 fos-kä'ri 2 fŏs-kä'ri In Byron's *Two Foscari*, Francis and Jacopo Foscari, father and son The

father was Doge of Venice for 35 years, his son was banished for taking bribes

Two Gen'tle-men of Ve-ro'na A comedy by Shakespeare, first produced in 1591 The story of Proteus and Julia is borrowed from a Spanish pastoral romance translated into English in 1598

Two Moun'tains. A district in S W Quebec province, Canada, 279 sq m , chief town, Sainte Scholastique **Deux Mon"tagnes'‡**

two'pence, 1 tŭ'pens *or* (*colloq*) tup'ens, 2 to'pĕnç *or* (*colloq*) tŭp'ĕnç (XIII), *n* **1.** In Great Britain. (1) Money of account of the value of two pennies (2) A silver coin of the same value, now issued only for almsmoney, distributed by order of the sovereign on Maundy Thursday (3) A former copper coin of the same value, first issued in 1797 **2** Twopenny-grass

two'pen"ny, 1 tŭ'pen'ı *or* (*colloq*) tup'e-nı, 2 to'pĕn'y *or* (*colloq*) tŭp'ĕ-ny, *a* Of the price or value of twopence, hence, cheap, worthless

A *twopenny* treasury, wondrous to see
THACKERAY *The Cane-Bottomed Chair* st 4

— twopenny damn, an imprecation attributed to Arthur Wellesley, Duke of Wellington erroneously connected with the Hindu coin *dawm* — **t. tube** [Colloq , Eng], see TUBE — **two'pen"ny-grass",** *n Bot* The herb twopence

two'pen"ny, *n* Formerly, a kind of beer or ale, originally sold at twopence a quart [Wis

Two Riv'ers. A lake port in central E Manitowoc county,

Two Sic'i-lies. A kingdom formed by the union of Sicily with N pt of in 1130 and at times with other parts of southern Italy incorporated in the Kingdom of Italy in 1861

two'some, 1 tū'sam, 2 to'som, *a* [Scot] **1.** Enacted, undertaken or participated in by two as a reel, twofold, dual **2** Jointly constituting a pair, comprising two

two'some, *n* **1.** [Scot] A game, dance, or the like, by two **2.** *Golf* A match with one player on each side.

twus'sle, 1 twus'l, 2 twŭs'l, *rt* [Scot] Same as TWISTLE

twy-, *prefix* Same as TWI-, two in various obsolete compounds, as **twy bil, twy child, twy fallow, twy fold, twy forked,** etc , for which see TWIBILL, etc [BLADE

twy'blade', 1 tw ı blēd' 2 t wy'blād', *n* Same as TWAY-

twy'er, 1 twaı'er, 2 twy'ĕr, *n* Same as TUYÈRE **twy'ère‡.**

twy'hy n"de, 1 twı'hin'de, 2 twu'hŷn'dĕ, *n Old Eng Law* A free man of the class of a ceorl Compare TWELFHYNDE and THANE [AS]

twynet, *n* Twine

-ty¹, *suffix* Ten a termination of numerals as *thirty* [< AS *-tig*, ten ep Goth *tigus* ten] [F *-té* < L *-tas*]

-ty², *suffix* A termination of abstract nouns of Latin origin. [< **Ty.,** *abbr* Territory

ty'all"t, *n* Any thing that ties specif , a bell-rope

Tyb'alt, 1 tib'alt, 2 tŷb'alt, *n* In Shakespeare's *Romeo and Juliet* a nephew to Lady Capulet killed by Romeo

Ty-bee', 1 taı-bī', 2 tŷ-bē', *n* An island at the mouth of the Savannah river, Georgia length, 6 m

Ty'burn, 1 taı'bern, 2 tŷ'burn, *n* **1.** A historic place of execution in London near the site of the Marble Arch, Hyde Park **2** Formerly, a small tributary of the Thames river **— Tyburn ticket,** a certificate of exemption from certain parochial offices formerly granted to a successful prosecutor in felony **— T. tree,** the gallows

Ty-bur'ni-a, 1 taı-bûr'nı-a, 2 tŷ-bûr'nı-a, *n* A fashionable part of London, near Grosvenor Square **— Ty-bur'ni-an,** *a*

Ty'che, 1 taı'kı, 2 tŷ'cē, *n* [Gr] *Gr Myth* The goddess of chance represented in art as holding a cornucopia and a rudder, with a wheel, wings, and a ball, as emblems of abundance or variability Compare FORTUNE, **2 — ty'chism,** *n Philos* A theory which gives to chance an objective existence in the universe, and contends that it has a legitimate place in the process of evolution

Tych'i-cus, 1 tik'ı-kus, 2 tŷc'ı-cŭs, *n Bib Acts* xx, 4

ty'chite, 1 taı'kaıt 2 tŷ'cit, *n Mineral* A rare, colorless, octahedral, crystalline carbonate and sulfate of magnesium and sodium ($2MgCO_3{\cdot}2Na_2CO_3{\cdot}Na_2SO_4$) found at Borax Lake, California [< Gr *tychē* chance]

Ty'cho, 1 taı'ko 2 tŷ'co, *n* See BRAHE **— Ty'cho's star,** a new star of the first magnitude which appeared in 1572 in the constellation Cassiopeia but soon disappeared first observed by the astronomer Tycho Brahe

Ty-chon'ic, 1 taı-ken'ık, 2 tŷ-cŏn'ic, *a* Of or pertaining to Tycho Brahe or to his theories or system **Ty-cho'ni-an‡.**

ty"cho-par"the-no-gen'e-sis, *n* See under PARTHENOGENESIS

ty-coon', 1 taı-kūn', 2 tŷ-cōōn', *n* The title assumed by the shogun of Japan about the time (1854) of Commodore M C Perry's treaty See SHOGUN [< Jap *tai un*, < Chin *ta*, great, + *kiun*, prince] **— ty-coon'ate,** *n* The office of a tycoon

tydet, *n* Tide season **— ty'dent,** *rt To befall, betide*

Ty'deus, 1 taı'dūs *or* tid'ı-us, 2 tŷ'dūs *or* tŷd'e-ŭs, *n Gr Myth* Son of Oeneus one of the seven chiefs who fought Thebes

ty'dy, *n* Same as TIDY¹, *n*

tye¹, 1 taı, 2 tŷ, *rt* [TYED, TY'ING] [Eng] To wash or separate (ore) by agitating with a broom or shovel in a tye a primitive form of buddling [< AS *thwean*, wash]

tye²†, *v & n* Same as TIE

tye³, *n* [Eng] *Mining* A narrow buddle for washing ore

tye⁴, *n Naut* A chain or rope used to raise or lower a yard [= TIE] **— tye' block",** *n Naut* The tye-pulley

ty'ee, 1 taı'ı, 2 tŷ'ē, *n* [Chinook] A chief or head man.

ty'er¹, *n* 1 Same as TIER², *n* **2.** Same as TIRE³

ty-foon'†, *n* Same as TYPHOON

tyg†, *n* A three-handled drinking-cup tig

Ty'gart, 1 taı'gart, 2 tŷ'gart, *n* A river in N E West Virginia length, 135 m to the Monongahela river

ty'gert, *n* A tiger **ty'gret.** [ing as a ribbon or cord

ty'ing, 1 taı'ıng, 2 tŷ'ing, *n* The act of fastening, or a fastening

tyke¹, 1 taık 2 tŷc, *n* Same as TIKE¹, *n*

tyke², *n* [P , Eng] A sheep-tick

tyl'a-rus, 1 til'a-rus *or* taı'la-rus, 2 tŷl'a-rŭs *or* tŷ'la-rŭs, *n* [-RI, 1 -rıı, 2 -rī, *pl*] *Ornith* One of the fleshy pads of the toes of birds [< Gr *tylos*, knob]

tyle'ber"ry, 1 taıl'ber ı, 2 tīl'bĕr'y, *n* The coral-plant

ty'ler¹, *n* Same as TILER 1

Ty'ler², 1 taı'lar, 2 tŷ'lĕr, *n* **1. John** (³/₂₉1790–¹/₂₁1862), an American statesman tenth President of the United States succeeded at President Harrison's death **2 Lyon Gardiner** (⁸/₋1853–), an American educator, editor, and historian **3 Moses Coit** (⁸/₂1835–¹²/₂₁1900) an American historian *Manual of English Literature* **4 Wat** (–1381), an English rebel, coleader with John Ball of Tyler's insurrection killed by Sir William Walworth while holding a conference with the king **5** A county in central E. Texas 925 sq m county-seat, Woodville **6.** A county in central N West Virginia 269 sq m county-seat, Middlebourne **7.** A town county-seat of Smith county Texas **— Wat Tyler's rebellion,** an uprising in 1381 of the English serfs against the poll-tax for the war against France Inflamed by John Ball and led by Wat Tyler, the mob marched on London The movement resulted in the abolition of the poll-tax the repeal of the Statute of Laborers and progress toward political and civil freedom.

Ty'ler-ism, 1 taı'lar-ızm, 2 tŷ'lĕr-ĭsm, *n* **1.** *Theol* The Calvinistic ideas taught by Rev Dr **Bennet Tyler** of Connecticut (⁷/₂₀1783–⁴/₂₁1858) **2** *U S Politt* The policy or methods adopted by President Tyler

Ty'ler-ize, 1 taı'lar-aız, 2 tŷ'lĕr-ĭz, *rt* [-IZED, -IZ ING] *U S Politt* To act against the party that has elected one to office derived from the opposition of President Tyler to the policy of the Whig party to which he owed his position

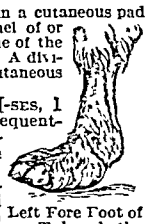
Ty'l'i-dæ, 1 tiı'ı-dı, 2 tŷl'ı-dē, *n pl Crust* A family of oniscoidean isopods with caudal appendages concealed under the hind segment of the abdomen, and operculiform **Ty'lus,** *n* (t g) [< Gr *tylos*, knot] **— ty'lid,** *n* **— ty'loid,** *a*

ty'l'-on, 1 tiı'ı-on, 2 tŷl'ı-ŏn, *n* A craniometrical point See CRANIOMETRY [< Gr *tylion* pin dim. of *tylos*, knob]

ty'lo-, 1 taı'lo-, 2 tŷ'lo- Derived from Greek *tylos*, knot a combining form **— Ty"lo-den'dron,** *n Bot* The fossil casts of the pith of certain species of *Walchia* found in rocks of the Permian in both America and Europe These casts which are enlarged at intervals and covered by narrow spirally arranged bolsters cleft at the lower end, were long regarded as the stems and branches of trees

Ty'lon, 1 taı'lan 2 tŷ'lon, *n Spong* A rod-like spicule thickened at one end [< Gr *tylos*, bolt]

ty'lo-pod **I.** *a* Having digits enclosed in a cutaneous pad which forms the sole, as the foot of a camel or pertaining to the *Tylopoda* **II.** *n* One of the *Tylopoda* **— Ty-lop'o-da,** *n pl Mam* A division of ruminants with digits incased in cutaneous pads, as camels **— ty-lop'o-dous,** *a*


Left Fore Foot of a Tylopod, the Bactrian Camel

ty-lo'sis, 1 taı-lō'sıs, 2 tŷ-lō'sıs, *n* [-SES, 1 -sīz, 2 -ē̆ç, *pl*] **1.** *Bot* A growth, frequently exhibiting repeated cell-division, intruding within the cavity of a duct from the wall of a contiguous growing cell **ty-lose‡.** **2.** *Pathol* (1) Inflammation of the eyelids, with thickening and hardening of the margin of the lid (2) A laminated corn (3) Callosity (4) Same as LEUCOPLACIA [< Gr *tylōsis*, becoming callous, < *tylos* knot] **— ty-lot'ic,** *a*

ty'lo-style, *n Spong* A rod-like spicule knobbed at one end and pointed at the other **ty"lo-sty'lus‡ — ty"lo-sty'lar,** *a* **— ty"lo-sty'lote,** *a* Pointed at one end and knobbed at the other, as a sponge-spicule **— ty'lo-tate,** *a* Knobbed at each end, as a sponge-spicule

ty'lote, 1 taı'lōt, 2 tŷ'lōt, *n Spong* A cylindrical spicule knobbed at each end See illus under SPICULE [< Gr *tylōtos*, knobbed, < *tylos*, knob] **ty-lo'tus‡.**

ty"lo-tox'e-a, *n Spong* A somewhat spindle-shaped spicule knobbed at one end and sharpened at the other **— ty"lo-tox'e-ate,** *a*

ty'lus, 1 taı'lus, 2 tŷ'lŭs, *n* [-LI, 1 -laı, 2 -lī, *pl*] A median elevation near the front of the head of certain hemipterous insects [< Gr *tylos*, knot] [ba-lont.

tym'bal, 1 tim'bal, 2 tym'bal, *n* Same as TIMBAL **tym'-**

tymp, 1 timp, 2 tym̆p, *n* **1.** A block of refractory material, or an iron casting kept cool by a current of water, as the top of the opening between the crucible and the forehearth of a blast-furnace The tymp is no longer in use, modern blast-furnaces having closed fronts, the slag and iron being drawn through separate apertures

2. [Eng] A horizontal roof-timber in a mine, a cap or lid [Abbr of TYMPAN] **— ty mp'-arch",** *n* The arch covering the forehearth of a blast-furnace **— t.-plate, t -stone,** *n* A plate or stone forming a tymp.

tym'pan, 1 tim'pan, 2 tym̆'pan, *n* **1.** *Print* A thickness (or more usually several thicknesses), as of paper, on the impression-surface (as the platen or impression-cylinder) of a printing-press, usually serving as a basis for overlaying and cutting out to improve the quality of the presswork **2** *Arch* Same as TYMPANUM, *n* , 5 **3.** A membrane or other thin sheet tightly stretched **4.** *Anat* Same as TYMPANUM, *n* , 1 5†. An Irish musical instrument probably resembling the crowd 6†. A timbrel [F , < L *tympanum*, see TYMPANUM]

— arched tympan [Rare], a spandrel **— tym'pan-sheet",** *n Print* The top or outer sheet of a tympan **— ty m'pan-i-form,** *a* Having the form of a tympanum **— ty m'pan-ism,** *n Pathol* The condition of being affected with or suffering from distension with gas or wind-dropsy **— ty m'pan-ist,** *n* [Rare] One who beats a tympanum a drummer [TYMPANUM

tym'pa-na, 1 tim'pa-na 2 tym̆'pa-na, *n* Plural of **ty m"pa-nec'to-my,** 1 tim'pa-nek'to-mi 2 tym̆'pa-nĕc'to-my, *n Surg* Excision of the tympanic membrane

tym'pa-ni, 1 tim'pa-nı, 2 tym̆'pa-nī, *n* Plural of TYMPANO

tym-pan'ic, 1 tim-pan'ık, 2 tym̆-păn'ic, *a* **1.** Like or of the nature of a tympanum or drum **2** *Anat* Of or pertaining to the tympanum or middle ear **ty m'pa-nal‡.**

— tympanic body, a pseudo-ganglionic enlargement, composed of vessels and connective tissue, formed around the tympanic branch of the glossopharyngeal nerve **— t. bone,** an incomplete bony ring that surrounds the external auditory canal **t. plate‡, t ring‡ — t membrane,** a thin sheet that is stretched across the passage leading into the ear and receives the vibrations of the air See illus under AUDITORY **— t pedicle,** the suspensorium of a fish **— t ridge** (*Anat*), same as CRISTA TYMPANICA See CRISTA

tym-pan'ic, *n Anat* The tympanic bone

tym'pa-ni-chord, 1 tim'pa-nı-kōrd, 2 tym̆'pa-nı-cōrd, *n Anat* The chorda tympani

tym'pan-ing, 1 tim'pan-ıng, 2 tym̆'pan-ing *n Print* The paper or other material of which tympans are made

tym"pa-ni'tes, 1 tim"pa-naı'tiz, 2 tym̆"pa-nī'tēs, *n Pathol* Swelling of the abdomen due to accumulation of gas within the stomach and bowels or (rarely) in the peritoneum Compare EMPHYSEMA [L , < Gr *tympanitēs* < *tympanon*, see TYMPANUM] **ty m"pa-na'ta‡; t m'pa-nism‡, tym"pa-no'sis‡; tym'pa-ny‡ — uterine tympanites,** tympanitic condition of the womb

tym"pa-nit'ic, 1 tim"pa-nit'ık, 2 tym̆"pa-nĭt'ic, *a* **1.** *Pathol* Relating to, of the nature of, or affected with wind-dropsy or tympanites **2.** Inflated, bombastic

We know nothing better in the main than his [Sedgwick's] demolition of what is untrue and his reduction of what is absurd, and his taking the wind out of what is *tympanitic* JOHN BROWN *Spare Hours With Brains Sir* in first series p 56 [T & F 1862]

[< L *tympaniticus*, dropsical person < *tympanites*, see TYMPANITES] **— ty mpanitic dulness,** the special dull quality of sound given forth on percussion in tympanites

tym"pa-ni'tis, 1 tim"pa-naı'tis *or* -nĭ'tis, 2 tym̆"pa-nī'tis *or* -nĭ'tis, *n Pathol* **1.** Inflammation of the mucous membrane lining the drum of the ear **2.** Tympanites an incorrect use. [play the drummer, drum

tym'pa-nize†, *v* **I** *t To make a drum of* **II.** *t To*

tym'pa-no, *n* Same as TIMPANO

tym'pa-no-, 1 tim'pa-no-, 2 tym̆'pa-no- From Latin *tympanum* (see TYMPANUM) a combining form —

tym"pa-no-cer'vi-cal, *a* Of or relating to the tympanum and the neck **— tym"pa-no-Eu-sta'chi-an,** *a* Of or pertaining to the tympanum and the Eustachian tube **— tym"pa-no-hy'al,** *a* Of or pertaining to the tympanum and the hyoid arch **— ty m"pa-no-hy'al,** *n A proximal element of* the hyoid arch In man and other mammals it coossifies with the temporal bone **— ty m"pa-no-mal'le-al,** *a* Of or pertaining to the tympanum and the malleus **— ty m"pa-no-man-dib'u-lar,** *a* Of or pertaining to the tympanum and the mandible **— ty m"pa-no-mas'toid,** *a* Pertaining to the tympanum and the cells in the mastoid portion of the temporal bone used to designate an abscess in that region

tym'pa-non, 1 tim'pa-nen, 2 tym̆'pa-nŏn, *n* A kettle-drum [< Gr *tympanon*, see TYMPANUM]

tym"pa-no-oc-cip'i-tal, *a Ornith* A small bone connected with the exoccipital and believed to represent the tympanic of a mammal **— ty m"pa-no-per'i-ot'ic.** **I.** *a* Consisting of the ankylosed tympanic and periotic bones, as the ear-bone of a cetacean. **II.** *n* The tympanoperiotic bone **— tym"pa-no-squa-mo'sal,** *a* Of or pertaining to the tympanic bone and the squamous portion of the temporal bone **— tym"pa-not'o-my,** *n Surg* Puncture of the tympanic membrane [up, pompous.

tym'pa-nous†, *a* Distended like a drum, figuratively, puffed

tym'pa-num, 1 tim'pa-num, 2 tym̆'pa-nŭm, *n* [-NA, *pl*] **1.** *Anat* (1) The middle ear, the cavity, between the tympanic membrane and the cochlea, with which the Eustachian tube connects See illus under AUDITORY (2) The tympanic membrane, the ear-drum

Across the end of this canal, a membrane or skin called the *tympanum* is stretched, like the parchment over the head of a drum and it is this membrane which moves to and fro as the air-waves strike on it ARABELLA B BUCKLEY *Fairy-Land of Science* lect vi p 137 [a 1879]

2. *Ornith* (1) The lower specially modified end of the trachea in some water-birds, as ducks, giving rise to a bony vesicle that serves as a resonance-cavity (2) One of the naked inflatable air-sacs on each side of the neck of certain birds, as the prairie-hens **3.** *Crust* A membranous areola on the postero-anterior surface of a coxocerite, as in crabs, etc **4** *Bot* A membrane closing the mouth of the capsule of certain mosses **5.** *Arch* (1) A space, as over a doorway or window, immediately bounded by an arch, hood-molding, or the like, and serving usually as a place for ornamentation, also, the triangular recessed face of a pediment or a similar space marked out, as for decoration (2) The die or drum of a pedestal (3) A door-panel **6** *Hydraul*


Tympanum of the Main Door-way of the Hôtel Carnavalet, in Paris, France

A large drum-wheel, with curved radial partitions, for raising water from a flowing stream The current drives the wheel, which scoops the water into the buckets and discharges it centrally through a hollow axis **7.** A drum-shaped treadmill in which the power is applied internally **8.** An ancient form of drum, with one or two heads beaten either with the hand or with a drumstick **9.** (1) The diaphragm in a magneto-telephone (2) The diaphragm in a phonograph or gramophone [L , < Gr *tympanon*, drum, < *typtō*, beat] **tim'pa-num².**

tym'pa-ny†, *rt* To inflate with pride or conceit, puff up

tym'pa-ny, 1 tim'pa-nı, 2 tym̆'pa-nŷ, *n* [Archaic] **1.** *Pathol* Same as TYMPANITES **2.** The state of being inflated or puffed up, pomposity, conceit [< OF *tympanie*, < Gr *tympanias*, < *tympanon*, see TYMPANUM]

tymp'-plate", *t.-stone,* etc See TYMP

Ty'nan, 1 taı'nan 2 tŷ'nan *n* **1 Katharine,** pseudonym of Katharine Tynan Hinkson **2 Patrick J P.,** an Irish Fenian leader See NUMBER ONE

tynd†, *rt* Same as TEEN²

Tyn'dale, 1 tin'dal, 2 tŷn'dal, **William** (1484–⁸/₂1536) An English priest and reformer translated the New Testament into English strangled as a heretic **Tin'dal‡, Tin'dall‡.**

Tyn'dall, 1 tin'dal, 2 tŷn'dal *n* **1. John** (⁸/₂1820–¹²/₂ 1893), a British physicist, born in Ireland *Light* **2.** A mountain of the Sierra Nevada range, Tulare county, Cal , 14,386 ft high

Tyn"dall-i-za'tion, *n* Sterilization by heating repeatedly, giving time between for maturation of bacteria Intermittent or partial sterilization [< John *Tyndall*] **— Tyn'dall-ize,** *rt.*

Tyn-da're-us, 1 tin-dē'rı-us, 2 tŷn-dā're-ŭs, *n Gr Myth* A king of Sparta husband of Leda

Tyn-dar'i-dæ, 1 tin-dar'ı-dī, 2 tŷn-dăr'i-dē, *n pl* [L] The children of Tyndareus Castor and Pollux See CASTOR AND POLLUX, 2 & 3, under CASTOR **Tyn-dar'i-des‡.**

tynet¹, 1 taın, 2 tŷn, *rt* [Scot or Obs] To lose

tyne-t, *rt* To come to grief perish **— tyne¹†,** *n* Grief pain

tyne², *n* Same as TINE

Tyne¹, *n* A river in N England length, 30 m to the North Sea **— Tyne'side",** *n* The lower course of the Tyne around Newcastle famous for shipbuilding

Tyne'mouth, 1 tin məth 2 tŷn muth, *n* A watering-place with ancient priory, in Northumberland, England

Tyne'wald, 1 taın'wōld, 2 tŷn'wald, *n* The legislature of the Isle of Man, consisting of the Governor's council and the House of Keys See KEY¹ [< Ice *thingvollr* < *thing*, parliament + *völlr* wood] **Court of Tynewald‡, Tine'wald‡.— Tynewald Hill,** a circular barrow on the Isle of Man a relic of Scandinavian antiquity

Tyng, 1 tiŋ, 2 tŷng, **Stephen H** (²/₂1800–⁹/₂1885) An American clergyman and author

ty'nyt, *a* Tiny

typ, typo, typog, *abbr* See ABBREVIATION

typ"a-can'thid, 1 tip'a-kan'thid 2 tŷp a-căn'thid *a Echin.* Having the spines typically arranged as a starfish [< Gr *typos* (see TYPE) + *akantha* see ACANTHA]

ty'pal, 1 taı'pal 2 tŷ'pal, *a* Pertaining to or of the nature of a type serving as a type, typical

type, 1 taıp, 2 tŷp, *v* [TYPED TYP'ING] **I.** *t* **1.** To be a type of, furnish a characteristic example, typify **2.** To show forth a prophetic similitude of, prefigure, foreshadow **3** [Colloq] To reproduce in types or in impressions therefrom, as by a typewriting-machine **II.** *i* [Colloq] To operate a typewriter

type, *n* **1.** Something that is emblematic, that which represents or symbolizes something else, an image, emblem, symbol, as water is the *type* of instability **2.** *Theol* That by which something is prefigured, a prophetic similitude opposed to *antitype*

In the fate and fire of Sodom there was a notable *type* of the conflagration that will arrest this polluted world at the day of judgment COTTON MATHER *Magnalia Christi* vol 1, bk iii, p. 509 [a A. 1855]

3 One of a class or group of objects that embodies the characteristics of the group or class, an example, model, representative, or pattern, as of an age, a school, or a stage of civilization, also, a characteristic style or kind, as the blonde *type* of beauty

Climate, sky, soil, occupation, physical environment have acted upon generation after generation of Englishmen until a distinct *type* of man has been produced

H W Mabie *Short Studies in Lit* p 49 [D M & Co 1891]

4. *Biol* (1) Plan of structure, a fundamental structure common to a number of individuals, as, the vertebrate *type* (2) The ideal representation combining essential characteristics, as of a species, genus, or family, an organism exhibiting the essential characteristics of its group **Fixed forms** are hybrids that have given a small amount of variation and have come to a stable condition and breed true Compare TYPE GENUS (3) A primary division of the animal or vegetable kingdom, a subkingdom

5 *Chem* Any one of several compounds, usually hydrochloric acid (HCl), water (H_2O), ammonia (H_3N), and methane (H_4C), regarded as representing compounds to which by analogy other compounds, especially those more complex in composition, are referable

6 *Print* A piece or block of metal or of wood, bearing on its upper surface, usually in relief, a letter or character for use in printing, also, such pieces collectively, as, a font of *type*, *types* of great variety have come into and passed out of use See illus under FACE

The invention of movable types is often popularly referred to as the invention of printing, since it made cheap printing possible In some modern (so-called) typesetting-machines the individual type is dispensed with, and the line becomes the movable unit (See LINOTYPE TYPE-BAR) Metal types are cast in a mold and, according to the point system, now generally adopted are 918 of an inch in height They are usually nicked on the body-plane that is turned from the compositor in setting, or sometimes on two planes for distribution by a mechanical distributor Types of large size, as for poster-printing, are made of close-grained wood as apple maple, boxwood, etc, the end of the grain being placed upward and subjected to pressure to give it a finish Rubber types are much in use for hand-stamps, etc, and usually have a metal body half an inch or less in length, and a soft rubber face Metal type is sometimes **copper-faced** by electrodeposition to add to its wearing qualities Type is **high-spaced** where shoulder-high spaces are used for electrotyping, otherwise **low spaced**

The differences in printing-types, as to body or size, are shown in the list below differences in width render the type fat or lean or, if quite marked, extended or condensed differences in face are almost endless The body of this dictionary is in roman face the vocabulary words are in full-face, the headings Ant, Syn, Prep in antique and cross-references in small caps See CLARENDON ENGLISH BLACK LETTER GOTHIC ITALIC RUNIC SCRIPT, POINT SYSTEM

SIZES OF PRINTING-TYPE

Point sizes	Old Names and Specimens	Words to Square Inch [1]
3½-point	Brilliant	
4- or 4½-point	Diamond	
5-point	Pearl	69
5½-point	Agate	65
6-point	Nonpareil	47
7-point	Minion	38
8-point	Brevier	32
9-point	Bourgeois	28
10-point	Long Primer	21
11-point	Small Pica	17
12-point	Pica	14
14-point	English	11
18-point	Great Primer	7

[1] The figures in the third column approximate the number of words that can be set to the square inch in various sizes of type without leading the lines

Among old names of sizes not noted in the above list are **excelsior, emerald** or **minionette, ruby, canon, Columbian, paragon,** and **two-line pica,** *sometimes* called **double pica** (also **4-line, 5-line,** etc), **double English, double great primer,** etc

7. Something impressed as a mark or an image, a distinctive sign, stamp, indication **8.** A plan to which proposed work or action should conform, guiding style, specif, in the fine arts, an original object or conception as the subject of copy **9** In coinage the characteristic device on either side of a medal or coin **10.** [T-] *Ch Hist* An edict issued A D 648 by Constans II prohibiting further agitation of the *Monothelite* controversy **11.** *Med* The order or characteristic form or degree of intensity in which the symptoms appear in disease **12** *Crystal* A structural form common to a group, also the group exhibiting this form **13.** *Math* The simplest of all the forms that are equivalent as to a group [F, < L *typus,* < Gr *typos,* < *typtō,* strike] Syn. see EMBLEM EXAMPLE FIGURE MODEL

—chess'- or check'er-type", *n* One of a set of types that may be so arranged as to show a chess-board or checker-board with the pieces in any desired position **—chromatic t,** see CHROMATIC LETTER **—expanded t** (*Print*), a type much wider than the standard face of the same body, **extended t.** **—interpoint braille t,** see BRAILLE, *a* **—type'bar",** *n* **1** *Print* A line of type cast in one piece, as in a linotype a type-slug **2.** One of a series of bars in a typewriting-machine each having a type-face **—type'body,** *n* The body part of a type, especially as considered with relation to its depth (see POINT SYSTEM) or width as, a fat *type-body* **—type'case,** *n* Same as CASE², *n*, *b* **—type'casting,** *n* The casting of metal type for printing **—type'composition,** *n* Typesetting **—type'cutter,** *n* One who engraves the dies or punches for metal types a punch-cutter **—type'cutting,** *n* **—type'cylinder,** *n* A cylinder in some forms of printing-machines to which the type is attached in turtles **—type'dressing,** *n* The process of cutting off the burr and dressing away the roughness from newly cast type **—type'form,** a typical form, original archetype **—type'founder,** *n*



Type-bar (def 1)

The proprietor of a type-foundry, or a mechanic employed therein **—type'founding,** *n* The manufacture of metal type for printing **—type'gage,** *n* **1.** One of various gages used in testing the accuracy of type in point of size **2** A type-measure **—type genus** (*Biol*), a genus that combines the essential characteristics of the higher group (as a family) to which it belongs the genus after which a family is named the representative genus as, the *type genus Felis* of *Felidæ* abbreviated in this work to 'type g' **—type'high,** *a* Of the standard height of type, of a proper height to print with type said of stereotypes woodcuts etc **—type'holder,** *n* A bookbinders' holder for use in hand-stamping **—type'ice,** *n* [Printing-office Slang] Imaginary lice in whose pursuit a new apprentice or greenhorn in a printing-office customarily receives a dash of dirty water in the face **—type'life,** *n* An organism that represents in its life and development all other instances of the same order or line of descent a typical form.

As the spiritual *type-life* lifts the natural man into the spiritual kingdom so the *type-life* of the natural man lifted the animal into the kingdom of the natural man and the animal *type-life* lifted the vegetable and the vegetable *type life* lifted the mineral

Isaac K Funk *Next Step in Evolution* p 32 [F & W 02]

—type'matrix, *n* An attachment to a type-founders' mold in which the face of a type is cast **—type'measure,** *n* **1** A rule graduated to correspond with the depths of various type-bodies, used in calculating the number of lines or ems contained in composed type **2** A printed card giving the number of lines of type of various sizes in a certain space **—type'metal,** *n* The alloy of which types are made, usually of lead, tin, and antimony, in various proportions, sometimes with a small percentage of copper or nickel **—type'mold,** *n* A steel box made in two sections having a matrix for forming the face of the letter **—type'punch,** *n* Same as PUNCH¹, *n*, 2 (3) **—type'scale,** *n* A type-measure **—type'rule** † **—type'script,** *n* Typewritten matter, typewriting **—type'slug,** *n* Same as TYPE-BAR, 1 **—types of mankind** (*Ethnol*), the chief divisions of the human species based on physical characteristics See MAN **—type theory** (*Chem*), the theory originating with Jean-Baptiste Dumas about 1839, that in organic compounds certain types exist which were not changed materially by substitution For example, when chlorin was substituted for the hydrogen atoms of acetic acid, the resulting compound trichloracetic acid, had the same fundamental properties as acetic acid About 1853 Gerhardt further developed the theory by his taking into account the existence of residues and radicals **—type wheel,** *n* A wheel having raised letters on its periphery used in some typewriters and printing telegraphs

-type, *suffix* A termination used to signify "type," "representative form stamp [< F *type* see TYPE *n*]

Typ-pees', 1 tai-piz', 2 tȳp-pēs', *n pl* The natives of Nukahiva

typ-em'bry-o, 1 taip-em'bri-ō, 2 tȳp-ĕm'bry-ō, *n* *Biol* An embryo at the stage when it first exhibits the structural type of the subkingdom or phylum to which it belongs

type'set"ter, 1 taip'set'ər, 2 tȳp'sĕt'ĕr, *n* **1** A compositor **2** A machine for composing type

type'set"ting, 1 taip'set'iŋ, 2 tȳp'set'ing, *n* The act, art, or operation of setting printing-type so as to form words, sentences, etc technically termed *composition* **—type'set"ting-ma-chine",** *n* A machine for composing type, the most successful forms embodying a keyboard the manipulation of which causes the type to drop out of grooves in a cylinder, and arrange themselves in lines for justifying, the distribution of dead matter being at the same time automatically accomplished The name is sometimes incorrectly applied to machines for making lines of type as a typograph or linotype

type'write", 1 taip'rait, 2 tȳp'rīt', *vt* & *vi* To write with a typewriting-machine

type'writ"er, 1 *taip'rait'ər,* 2 *tȳp'rīt'ĕr,* *n* **1.** An operator of a typewriting-machine **2.** A machine for producing printed characters as a substitute for writing variously constructed, but usually having a keyboard, depression of the keys serving to impress a type upon the paper, through the medium of an inked ribbon **3.** *Print* Type with a face imitating typewriting **4.** [Soldiers' Slang] A machine-gun

type'writ"ing, 1 taip'rait'iŋ, 2 tȳp'rīt'ing, *n* **1.** The act, or art, of operating a typewriting-machine **2** Work done by such process, copy produced on a typewriter **—type'writ"ing-ma-chine",** *n* Same as TYPEWRITER, 2

type'writ"ten, 1 taip'rit'ən, 2 tȳp'rīt'ĕn, *a* Done by a typewriter said of any document, letter, etc, so done

Ty-pha'ce-æ, 1 tai-fē'si-ī 2 tȳ-fā'çe-ē, *n pl* *Bot* A family of marsh or aquatic monocotyledonous plants — the cattail family belonging to the order *Pandanales* — having narrow nerved, sessile leaves and monœcious flowers on a spadix or in a dense spike Typha is the only genus [< Gr *typhē,* cattail] **—ty-pha'ceous,** *a*

Ty-phæ'i-dæ, 1 tai-fī'i-dī, 2 tȳ-fē'i-dē, *n pl* *Helminth* A family of plectonephric earthworms with 8 setæ and 1 pair of prostates to a somite **Ty-phæ'us,** *n* (t g) [Appar < Gr *typhē,* the plant cattail] **—ty-phæ'id,** *n* **—ty-phæ'oid,** *a*

ty-phe'mi-a, 1 tai-fī'mi-ə, 2 tȳ-fē'mi-a, *n* *Pathol* The presence of typhoid bacilli in the blood [< TYPHUS + Gr *haima* blood] **ty-phæ'mi-a‡.**

typh'fe"ver, 1 taif'fī'vər, 2 tȳf'fē'vĕr, *n* *Med* The division of fevers that includes typhus and typhoid

ty'phi-a, 1 tai'fi-ə, 2 tȳ'fi-a, *n* *Pathol* See TYPHOID, *n*

ty'phic, 1 tai'fik, 2 tȳ'fic *a* Relating to typhus or typhoid

Ty-phi-dæ, 1 tai'fi-dī, 2 tȳ'fi-dē, *n pl* *Crust* A family of hyperiidean amphipods with second antennæ concealed

Ty'phis, *n* (t g) [< Gr *typhos* smoke] **—ty'phid,** *n*

ty-phin'i-a, 1 tai-fin'i-ə, 2 tȳ-fin'i-a, *n* *Pathol* Relapsing or recurrent fever [< Gr *typhos* see TYPHO-]

ty-phi'za'tion, 1 tif i-zē'shən, 2 tȳf i-zā'shon, *n* *Med* Induction by exposure to the contagion of typhus, of such a depraved condition of the blood as to be symptomatic of that disease **typh"i-sa'tion‡**

ty-phlec'to-my, 1 tif-lek'to-mi, 2 tȳf-lĕc'to-my, *n* *Surg* Excision of the cæcum

ty-phli'tis, 1 tif-lai'tis *or* -li'tis, 2 tȳf-lī'tis *or* -li'tis, *n* *Pathol* Inflammation of the cæcum **—ty-phlit'ic,** *a*

typh'lo-, **typh'l-,** 1 tif'lo-, tif'l-, 2 tȳf'lo-, tȳf'l- From Greek *typhlos* blind combining forms **—typh'lo-cele,** *n* *Pathol* A hernia containing the cæcum **—typh'lo-dic"li-di'tis,** *n* Inflammation of the valve between the cæcum or blind gut and the lower of the small intestines or ileum forming also *the vermiform appendix* **—typh'lo-en"ter-i'tis,** *n* Inflammation of the cæcum or blind gut together with the initial portion of the colon sometimes attended by ulceration **typh"lo-en-ter-i'tis‡ —typh'lo-ter-i'tis‡ —typh'loid,** *a* Characterized by weak or defective eyesight **—typh'lo-li-thi'a-sis,** *n* Formation of concretions in the cæcum or blind gut **—typh-lol'o-gy,** *n* The branch of pathologic science that treats of blindness or temporary loss of vision **—typh'lo-pex"y,** *n* *Surg* Fixation of a movable cæcum to the abdominal wall **—Typh"loph-thal'mi,** *n pl* *Herp* A division of snake-like lizards with covered eyes, including *Anelytropidæ, Acontiadæ,* and *Anteliidæ* —

typh"loph-thal'mic, *a* **—Typh-lop'i-dæ,** *n pl* *Herp* A family of typhlopoidean snakes with teeth in upper jaw **—typh'lo-pid,** *n* **—typh'lo-poid,** *a* & *n* **—Typh"lo-pol'de-a,** *n pl* *Herp* A superfamily of anglostomatous snakes, especially those with maxillary bones vertical and free and no pelvis, as *Typhlopidæ* **—typh"lo-pol'de-an,** *a* & *n*

Typh'lops, 1 tif'lops, 2 tȳf'lŏps, *n* *Herp* **1.** A genus typical of *Typhlopidæ* **2** [t-] A lizard of this genus [< Gr *typhlōps,* blind, < *typhlos,* blind, + *ōps,* eye]

Typh"lo-sco-lec'i-dæ, *n pl* *Helminth* A family of marine chætopods having tentaculiform appendages to the buccal segment and 2 lamina with intervening anus to the last segment **Typh"lo-sco'lex,** *n* (t g) [< TYPHLO- + Gr *skōlēx,* worm] **—typh"lo-scol'e-cid,** *n* **—typh"lo-scol'e-coid,** *a* **—typh-lo'sis,** *n* *Pathol* Blindness **typh-lo'test. typh"lo-so'lar,** *a* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a typhlosole **—typh'lo-sole,** *n* *Zool* A longitudinal folding of the dorsal wall of the intestine, along the median line into the intestinal lumen as in earthworms, mollusks, and tunicates **typh"lo-so'lis‡ —typh"lo-ste-no'sis,** *n* Constriction of the cæcum or blind gut **—typh-los'to-my,** *n* *Surg* Establishment of a permanent opening into the cæcum **—typh-lot'o-my,** *n* *Surg* Cutting into the cæcum

ty'pho-, typh-, 1 tai'fo-, tif-, 2 tȳ'fo-, tȳf- From Greek *typhos,* smoke, stupor (< *typhō,* smoke) combining forms **—ty"pho-bac"il-lo'sis,** *n* The condition resulting from infection with typhoid-bacilli

Ty-pho'eus, 1 tai-fō'yŭs, 2 tȳ-fō'yus, *n* *Gr Myth* A giant or monster with a hundred snake-heads son of Gæa and Tartarus and father of Cerberus, the Lernean hydra, etc He contended for the throne of the lower world with Zeus, who cast him into Tartarus, or (according to another account) *buried him under Ætna* Compare TYPHON **Ty'phost** [Gr] **—Ty-pho'e-an,** *a* Of pertaining to, or resembling Typhoeus

ty"pho-gen'ic, *a* Producing typhus **—ty"pho-he'mi-a,** *n* The putrefaction which is supposed to occur in the living body, as in putrid fever

ty'phoid, 1 tai'foid, 2 tȳ'fŏid, *a* *Pathol* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or resembling typhoid **2.** Resembling typhus **3** *Crust* Of or pertaining to the *Typhidæ* [< Gr *typhōdēs* < *typhos* (see TYPHO-) and see -OID] **—typhoid pneumonia,** pneumonia with typhoid symptoms **—t spine,** *a painful condition of the spine which sometimes occurs after* typhoid fever **—t state,** a condition occurring in severe, penetrating diseases such as pneumonia remittent fever, and the like, in which the patient has great muscular weakness, muttering delirium feeble pulse, etc, similar to the symptoms of typhoid fever

ty'phoid, *n* An infectious fever marked by great prostration, a typical eruption of bright rose-red spots on the chest and abdomen, and severe intestinal irritation with inflammation and ulceration of the lymphoid follicles, usually accompanied with diarrhea Typhoid is now known to be due to a specific germ, the typhoid-bacillus, which is taken into the system almost always if not invariably with food and drink See BACTERIA

ty'phoi-dal, 1 tai'foi-dəl, 2 tȳ'fŏi-dal, *a* *Med* Relating to or characteristic of typhoid fever

ty"pho-ma-la'ri-al, *a* **1.** Combining both typhoid and malarial infection as the source of disease **2** Malarial with typhoid symptoms said of a low fever **—ty"pho-ma'ni-a,** *n* Delirium with stupor muttering delirium characteristic of typhus and typhoid fever

Ty'phon[1], 1 tai'fən, 2 tȳ'fŏn, *n* [Gr] **1.** *Gr Myth.* According to Hesiod, the son of Typhoeus, but later identified with him also identified with the Egyptian *Set* See TYPHOEUS **2.** [t-] An East-Indian heron (*Ardea sumatrana*) **—Ty-pho'ni-an, Ty-phon'ic,** *a*

ty'phon[2]‡, *n* [Gr] Same as TYPHOON

ty-pho'ni-a, 1 tai-fō'ni-ə 2 tȳ-fō'ni-a, *n* *Pathol* A kind of waking sleep in which the patient lies with eyes closed, opens them when spoken to, but closes them again immediately sometimes with muttering delirium, as in typhus fever Compare TYPHOMANIA [< Gr *typhos,* see TYPHO-]

ty-phon'ic[2], 1 tai-fən'ik, 2 tȳ-fŏn'ic, *a* Resembling or blowing with the violence of a typhoon [< Gr *typhōn,* typhoon]

ty-phoon', 1 tai-fūn', 2 tȳ-fōōn', *n* A wind of cyclonic force and peculiar violence properly so called only when occurring in the China sea Similar meteorological disturbances in the West Indies and the southern United States are known as *hurricanes* [< Pg *tufão,* < Ar *tūfān,* typhoon, perhaps < Gr *typhōn,* typhoon, cp also Chin *t'ai,* great, *fūng,* wind] Syn. see CYCLONE

ty"pho-pneu-mo'ni-a, *n* Pneumonia with symptoms of typhoid **—ty"pho-sep-to'ses,** *n pl* Diseases (as a class) that partake of the nature of typhus, typhous affections **ty"pho-sep'sis‡ —ty-pho'sis,** *n* Same as TYPHOID STATE **—ty"pho-tox'in, ty"pho-tox'ine,** *n* A bacterial poison obtained by cultivating the bacillus of typhoid and originally believed to be the specific poison of that fever

ty'phous, 1 tai'fus, 2 tȳ'fŭs, *a* Of or pertaining to typhus **—typhous deposit,** a peculiar formation of new substance deposited during typhus in cellular tissue between the mucous and muscular coats of the intestinal glands

typh'pol"son, 1 *taif'pol zn,* 2 *tȳf'pōl sn,* *n* *Pathol* The morbific virus which generates typhus or other continued fever [< *typh-* in TYPHUS TYPHOID, + POISON]

ty'phus, 1 tai'fus, 2 tȳ'fŭs, *n* *Pathol* A contagious fever marked by a peculiar rash or spots of a dark mulberry color, accompanied with great muscular prostration and cerebral irritation, manifested at first by delirium, followed by stupor [< Gr *typhos,* see TYPHO-] **—malignant typhus,** the more severe and infectious or contagious form of typhus **(typhus gravior)** which has received different names as due to various causes or characteristic of various conditions, as **ship-fever, hospital-fever, putrid fever, spotted fever, prison-fever,** etc **—Oriental t,** same as PLAGUE, 2 **—simple t,** a milder form of typhus **(typhus mitior),** popularly known as **hectic fever, nervous fever,** etc **—t abdominalis,** enteric or typhoid fever **—t ambulatorius,** a typhoid fever characterized by serious intestinal lesions without intense febrile disturbance or marked prostration **—t exanthematicus,** camp fever malignant typhus **—t icterodes,** yellow fever **—t. syncopalis,** sinking typhus

typ'ic, 1 tip'ik 2 tȳp'ic, *a* [Rare] Typical [< L *typicus* see TYPICAL] **—typic fever,** a fever characterized by symptoms of a specific order or type

typ'i-cal, 1 tip'i-kəl, 2 tȳp'i-cal, *a* **1.** Having the nature or character of a type, constituting a type or pattern, serving to represent or symbolize something else, *figuratively representative, emblematic,* symbolical, as, a *typical* piece of English poetry, a *typical* Turk

The typical American is he who lives the life of a good citizen and a good neighbor Nicholas Murray Butler *The American as He Is* p 97 [Macm 08]

2. *Med* Characteristic, distinguishing, as, a *typical* disease [< LL. *typicalis,* < L *typicus,* < Gr *typikos,* <

typos, see TYPE, *n*] Syn.: see NORMAL — **typical genus**, a type genus — **ty·pi"-cal'i-ty**, *n* [Rare] Typical state, quality, or character, also, adherence to types — **typ'i-cal-ly**, *adv* — *typ'i-cal-ness*, *n* The state of being typical

typ'i-cum, 1 tip'i-kum, 2 tȳp'i-cūm, *n* [-CA, *pl*] *Gr Ch* 1 The directory 2 *pl* Verses chosen from the psalter [< Gr *typikon*, < *typikos*, see TYPICAL] **ty·pi'con‡**

Ty"pi-den-ta'ta, 1 tip'i-den-tē'tə, 2 tȳp'i-dēn-tā'ta, *n pl* *Mam* A section of placental mammals, including all except the edentates [< L *typus* (see TYPE) + *dentatus*, see DENTATE]

typ'i-fy', 1 tip'i-fai, 2 tȳp'i-fȳ, *vt* [-FIED, -FY'ING] 1. To represent by a type, signify by an image, simulitude, or token of any kind, prefigure 2. To constitute a type or serve as a characteristic example of

Grand as nature is, it only *typifies* something grander in man LUCY LARCOM *As it Is in Heaven* p 38 [H M & CO 1891]

[< L *typus* (see TYPE) + -FI] — **ty·pi"-fi-ca'tion**, *n* The act or state of typifying figurative or symbolical representation — **ty·pi'-fi"er**, *n* One who typifies [print

ty'pi-fy', 1 tai'pi-fai 2 tȳ'pi-fȳ, *vt* [Rare] To put in type,

typ'ist, 1 taip'ist, 2 tȳp'ist, *n* Same as TYPEWRITER, 1

ty'po, 1 tai'po, 2 tȳ'po, *n* [Colloq] A compositor [Short for TYPOGRAPHER]

ty'po-, 1 tai'po- *or* tip'o-, 2 tȳ'po- *or* tȳp'o- From Greek *typos*, type (< *typtō*, strike) a combining form -- **ty'po-bar"**, *n* *Print* A composing-machine that impresses the matrices on a bar of soft metal, after having arranged them in a line

typo, **typog**, *abbr* See ABBREVIATION

ty'po-cos"my, *n* [Rare] A representation of the world

Ty"po-don'ti-a, 1 tai po-don'shi-ə 2 tȳ po-dōn'shi-a, *n pl* *Zool* A former order of mammals, including the primates and carnivores [< TYPO- + Gr *odous* (*odont-*), tooth]

ty'po-graph, } 1 tai'po-graf, 2 tȳ'po-ğraf, *n* A ma-
ty'po-grafᴿ, } chine, formerly used, for making type-bars as a substitute for movable types in composition, a line-casting machine for doing the work of a typesetting-machine [< TYPO- + -GRAPH]

ty-pog'ra-pher, } 1 tai-pog'rə-fər, 2 tȳ-pŏğ'ra-fĕr (XIII),
ty-pog'ra-ferᴿ, } *n* A printer

ty"po-graph'i-a, 1 tai'po-graf'i-ə, 2 tȳ'po-ğraf'i-a, *n pl* Miscellany relating to printing and printers, also, a book of instruction in printing

ty"po-graph'i-cal, 1 tai'po-graf'i-kəl, -graf'ik, 2 tȳ'po-
ty"po-graf'i-calᴿ, } ğrăf'i-cal, -ğrăf'ic (XIII), *a* 1. Per-
ty'po-graph'ic, } taining to or of the nature of typog-
ty"po-graf'icᴿ, } raphy or printing 2†. Typical, emblematic — **ty"po-graph'i-cal-ly**, *adv*

ty-pog'ra-phist, *n* [Rare] One versed in the art or history of printing a student of typography

ty-pog'ra-fy, } 1 tai-pog'rə-fi, 2 tȳ-pŏğ'ra-fy (XIII),
ty-pog'ra-fyᴿ, } *n* 1. Typographical execution, the arrangement of composed type, or the appearance of printed matter, as, the *typography* was bad 2. The act, process, or art of composing and printing from types, especially, typesetting

The principal signs in typography are the marks of punctuation (see PUNCTUATION for list) the accents ´ acute, ` grave ^ circumflex or broad, ˆ or ˜ circumflex or tilde ¯ macron, ˘ breve, ¨ dieresis, ¸ cedilla (as ç) (see these words), the ellipsis (* * * or . . .) denoting an omission, the brace (⏞⏟), the caret (<) and the symbols 4° or 4to, 8° or 8vo, 12° or 12mo, 24° or 24mo (quarto, octavo, etc) For proof-readers signs, see illus under PROOF

3. Emblematical or hieroglyphical representation [< TYPO- + -GRAPHY]

typ'o-lite, *n* A stone or fossil that has on it the impression or figure of an animal or plant — **ty"po-li-thog'ra-phy**, *n* The process of reproducing impressions from lithographic stones upon which they have been made by printers types — **ty"po-lith"o-graph'ic**, *a*

ty-pol'o-gy, 1 tai-pel'ə-ji, 2 tȳ-pŏl'o-gy, *n* 1. *Theol* That department of Biblical interpretation that deals with types, the doctrine of types, discourse on types 2 By extension, a system according to which any set of objects is viewed as figuring or prefiguring something [< TYPO- + -LOGY] — **ty"po-log'ic**, **ty"po-log'i-cal**, *a* Of the nature of typology relating to or treating of types or symbols — **ty"po-log'i-cal-ly**, *adv* — **ty-pol'o-gize**, *v* I *t* To interpret by types, treat typologically II *i* To deal in or with types or figures — **ty-pol'o-gist**, **ty-pol'o-giz"er**, *n*

ty"po-ma'ni-a, *n* [Humorous] A mania for seeing one's name and work in print — **ty-pom'e-ter**, *n* A measure for use in ascertaining the dimensions of types — **ty-pom'e-try**, *n* The art of measuring types — **ty'po-nym**, *n* *Biol* A name based upon a type as a specimen or species, especially, a generic name for which the type was specified, but no diagnosis given — **ty-pon'y-mal**, **ty"po-nym'ic**, *a* — **ty"po-pho'to-graph**, *n* An engraved reproduction of a photograph — **ty"po-ra'ma**, *n* [Rare] A model or representation in facsimile

ty'po-scribe, 1 tai'po-skraib, 2 tȳ'po-scrib, *n* A typist [< TYPO- + L *scribo* write]

ty'po-script, 1 tai'po-skript, 2 tȳ'po-script, *n* Writing or copy produced on a typewriting-machine typewriting

ty"po-tel'e-graph, *n* A telegraph apparatus that automatically prints the message — **ty"po-te-leg'ra-phy**, *n* — **Ty"po-the-ri'i-dæ**, *n pl* *Mam* An extinct South-American family of toxodonts with clavicles and 2 upper and 4 lower incisors **Ty"po-the'ri-um**, *n* (t g) — **ty"po-the'ri id**, *n* — **ty"po-the'ri-oid**, *a & n* — **Ty-poth'e-tæ**, *n pl* An association of master printers, sometimes, by extension [t-] printers collectively

typ-tol'o-gy, 1 tip-tel'ə-ji, 2 tȳp-tŏl'o-gy, *n* The doctrine, practise, or interpretation of so-called spirit-rappings [C] [< Gr *typtō*, beat, + -LOGY] — **typ"to-log'i-cal**, *a* — **typ-tol'o-gist**, *n*

typ'toont, *n pl* Tiptoes

Tyr, 1 tir, 2 tȳr, *n* *Norse Myth* The god of war and son of Odin now identified with *Zeus*, *Jupiter*, the Vedic *Dyaus*, and the old German *Tiw* He is slain by Garm, whom he in turn slays at Ragnarok His name is given to *Tuesday* [< Ice *Týr*, Tyr] **Tyrr‡**.

tyr-, } 1 tir-, tai'ro-, 2 tȳr-, tȳ'ro- Derived from
ty'ro-, } Greek *tyros*, cheese combining forms

ty'rant, *n & n* Tyrant — **ty'ran-ness‡**, *n* A female tyrant

ty-ran'ni-cal, 1 tai-ran'i-kəl, 2 tȳ-răn'i-cal *a* Pertaining to or characteristic of a tyrant, befitting a tyrant, acting like a tyrant, despotic arbitrary, imperious [< F *tyrannique*, < L *tyrannicus*, < Gr *tyrannikos*, < *tyrannos* master] **ty-ran'ni-cal-ly**, *adv* — **ty-ran'ni-cal-ness**, *n* ARBITRARY — **ty-ran'ni-cal-ly**, *adv* — **ty-ran'ni-cal-ness**, *n*

ty-ran'ni-cide, 1 tai-ran'i-said, 2 tȳ-răn'i-çid, *n* The slayer of a tyrant, also, the slaying of a tyrant [F, < L *tyrannicida*, *tyrannicidium*, < *tyrannus* (see TYRANT) + *cædo*, kill] — **the Tyrannicides**. 1. See ARISTOGITON 2. An antique marble group in the National Museum of Naples representing Harmodius and Aristogiton — **ty-ran'ni-cid"al**, *a*

Ty-ran'ni-dæ, 1 tai-ran'i-di, 2 tȳ-răn'i-dē, *n pl* *Ornith* A family of flycatchers — oligomyodian passerine birds, especially those having the tarsi exaspidean, toes nearly free, and the bill incurved and hooked *tyrant-flycatchers*

The Tyrant-birds (family *Tyrannidæ*) are in general birds of small size few of them exceeding a length of ten inches The Tyrant-birds are mainly insectivorous performing the same functions in the economy of nature as the Flycatchers of the Old World They are for the most part rather dull plumaged birds, although there are some notable exceptions in which brilliant scarlet plays an important rôle KNOWLTON AND RIDGWAY *Birds of the World* pp 615–616 [H H & CO '09]

Ty-ran'nus, *n* (t g) [< L *tyrannus*, see TYRANT] — **ty-ran'nid**, *n*

Tyr"an-ni'næ, 1 tir ə-nai'ni, 2 tȳr'a-ni'nē, *n pl* *Ornith* A subfamily of *Tyrannidæ*, especially those having the feet strong and the tarsi short but strong [< TYRANNUS] — **tyr'an-nin**(ᴇˢ, *a & n*

ty-ran'nis, 1 tai-ran'is, 2 tȳ-răn'is *n* [Gr] The tyranny of the mob a term devised by Plato

tyr'an-nisht, *a* Tyrannical [inflicting suffering

ty-ran'nism, 1 tai-ran'izm, 2 tȳ-răn'içm, *n* A mania for

tyr'an-nize, 1 tir'ə-naiz, 2 tȳr'a-niz, *v* [-NIZED, -NIZ'ING] **I.** *t* To govern tyrannically, use despotically or cruelly, domineer over, as, *to tyrannize a people*

II. *i* To play the tyrant, rule with arbitrary sway, exercise power unjustly or cruelly, domineer often with *over* [< F *tyranniser*, < Gr *tyrannizō*, < *tyrannos*, master] **tyr'an-niz**ᴇ**r**, *n*

tyr'an-nold, 1 tir'ə-noid, 2 tȳr'a-nōld, *a* Of or pertaining to the *Tyrannidæ* [< TYRANNUS + -OID]

Tyr"an-nol'de-æ, 1 tir ə-nol'di-i, 2 tȳr a-nōl'de-ē, *n pl* *Ornith* A superfamily of passerine birds with mesomyodian syrinx and hallux freely movable, as in *Tyrannidæ*, etc [< TYRANNUS + -OID] — **tyr"an-nol'de-an**, *a & n*

Ty-ran"no-sau'rus, 1 tai-ran'o-sō'rus, 2 tȳ-răn o-są'rŭs, *n* *Paleon* A genus of carnivorous dinosaurs fossil in the Triassic of Montana, related to *Ceratosaurus*, and represented thus far by a single species (*T rex*), specimens of which exceed 30 feet in length [< Gr *tyrannos*, master, + *sauros* lizard]

tyr'an-nous, 1 tir'ə-nus, 2 tȳr'a-nŭs, *a* Having the nature, qualities, or disposition of a tyrant, despotic, tyrannical Syn.: see ARBITRARY — **-ly**, *adv* — **-ness**, *n*

ty-ran'nu-la, 1 tai-ran'yu-lə, 2 tȳ-răn'yu-la, *n* A small tyrant-flycatcher of *Tyrannula* or a related genus [Dim of TYRANNUS] — **ty-ran'nu-lin**(ᴇˢ, *a & n*

Ty-ran'nus, 1 tai-ran'us, 2 tȳ-ran'ŭs, *n* *Bib* *Acts* xix, 9 [Gr , absolute ruler] **Ty'ran-nos‡** [Gr]

tyr'an-ny, 1 tir'ə-ni, 2 tȳr'a-ny, *n* [-NIES, 1 -niz, 2 -niş, *pl*] **1.** Absolute power arbitrarily or unjustly administered, the exercise of sovereignty in a manner contrary to law or justice, despotism

In political speculations the '*tyranny* of the majority' is now generally included among the evils against which society requires to be on its guard MILL *On Liberty* p 13 [T & F 1863]

2. Any act of abuse of unrestricted authority, an arbitrarily cruel exercise of power, a tyrannical act 3. *Gr Hist* The office or the administration of a tyrant, or the exercise of power by an absolute ruler, also, a state so ruled

If pardon indeed, could ever be won for a *tyranny*, the wisdom and grandeur with which he used the power he had usurped would win pardon for the Protector GREEN *Short Hist Eng People* § 10 p 571 [H 1875]

4†. Severity, inclemency, roughness [< F *tyrannie*, < LL *tyrannia*, < Gr *tyrannia*, < *tyrannos*, master]

ty'rant†, *vt & vi* To tyrannize over, be tyrannical

ty'rant, 1 tai'rənt, 2 tȳ'rant, *n* **1.** One who exercises unlawful authority, or lawful authority in an unlawful manner, one who rules oppressively or cruelly, especially, a monarch, ruler, or commander who uses power to oppress, as by influctions or requirements not in accord with the purposes of government or with humanity, an oppressor, despot often used figuratively **2.** One who exercises absolute or arbitrary power without legal warrant, whether ruling well or ill so used originally in ancient Greece an autocrat Tyrants arose in Greece especially in the 7th and 6th centuries B C , generally as the leaders of revolts against oligarchies or aristocracies Many of them — as Pisistratus, Orthagoras, Hieron, and Polycrates — were highly enlightened, and their rule on the whole was beneficent, forming the transition from aristocratic oligarchies to democracies

3. *Ornith* A tyrant-flycatcher [< F *tyran*, < L *tyrannus*, < Gr *tyrannos*, master] — **the Thirty Tyrants**. 1 Thirty oligarchs who ruled Athens in 404–403 B C , led by Critias They terrorized Athens throughout the period of their rule and put many prominent citizens, including Theramenes, to death Eventually, they were overthrown by Thrasybulus who headed a small force of exiled patriots and took possession of the city 2. A band of generals who rebelled against the emperor Gallienus in 268 and established a joint despotism over the empire, which however, was of short duration Their exact number is uncertain, but they were called the Thirty Tyrants" on the analogy of the Athenian oligarchs — **ty'rant bird"**, *n* A tyrant-flycatcher — **t -chat**, *n* A tyrant-flycatcher of chat-like form — **t -flycatcher**, *n* A tyrannoid bird, as a king-bird — **t.-shrike**, *n* A tyrant-flycatcher with some resemblance to a shrike as a king-bird — **t -wren**, *n* One of the smaller tyrant-birds with some resemblance to a wren

Tyr-con'nel, 1 tər-hen'el, 2 tȳr-cŏn'ĕl **Earl of** (1630–8/11 1691) Richard Talbot, a turbulent Irish Royalist, commanded at the Boyne

tyre¹, 1 tair 2 tȳr, *n* [Anglo-Ind] Curdled milk

tyre²†, *v & n* Same as TIRE

Tyre, *n* An ancient maritime city in Phenicia *Josh* xix, 29 [< Heb *Tsor* rock] **Ty'ros‡** [Gr]

ty-rem'e-sis, 1 ti-rem'i-sis, 2 ty-rēm'e-sis, *n* *Pathol* Vomiting of curd-like matter, as by infants [< TYR- + EMESIS] **ty-reu'sis‡**

Tyr'i-an, 1 tir'i-ən 2 tȳr'i-an, *a* **1.** Of or pertaining to Tyre, an ancient Phenician city on the eastern Mediterranean 2. Having the color of Tyrian dye, purple — **Tyrian alphabet**, the alphabet of the Moabite stone thought to be in general use in Phenicia during the ascendency of Tyre — **T. Cynosure**, the constellation Ursa Minor, used by the Tyrians as a guide in navigation — **T. dye**, a light violet-purple dyestuff obtained from various species of shell-fish as the muricoid shell-fish, especially *Murex trunculus* and *M brandaris* See MUREX **T purple‡**.

Tyr'i-an, *n* A native of Tyre

ty-ri'a-sis, 1 ti-rai'ə-sis, 2 ty-ri'a-sis, *n* *Pathol* 1 Elephantiasis 2 Alopecia [< Gr *tyros* cheese]

Tyr'nau, 1 tir'nau, 2 tȳr'nou *n* A manufacturing town in Pozsony county, Czecho-Slovakia

ty'ro†, 1 tai'ro, 2 tȳ'ro *n* [TY'ROS, 1 -roz, 2 -rōş, *pl*] One who is in the rudiments of any study or the preliminary stage of any occupation, one but slightly skilled in or acquainted with any trade or profession, a beginner, novice [< L *tiro*, recruit]

tyro-. See TYR- [deavor, apprenticeship, pupilage

ty'ro-cin-y†, *n* The state of being a tyro, unskilled en-

Tyr"o-glyph'i-dæ, 1 tir o-glif'i-di, 2 tȳr'o-glĭf'i-dē, *n pl* *Arach* *Tyroglyphinæ* as a family [< TYROGLYPHUS] — **ty-rog'ly-phid**, *a & n*

Tyr"o-gly-phi'næ, 1 tir'o-gli-fai'ni, 2 tȳr'o-glȳ-fī'nē, *n pl* *Arach* A subfamily of sarcoptid mites parasitic in decomposing substances **Ty-rog'ly-phus**, *n* (t g) [< Gr. *tyros*, cheese, + *glyphō*, carve] — **ty-rog'ly-phin**(ᴇˢ, *a & n*

Tyr'ol and Vor-arl'berg, 1 tir'əl, fōr-ārl'berH, 2 tȳr'ol, fōr-arl'bĕrH A province in W Austria, 11,224 *sq m* , capital, Innsbruck

Tyr"o-lese', 1 tir'o-lis' *or* -liz', 2 tȳr'o-lēs' *or* -lēş' I *a* Of or pertaining to Tyrol, or the Tyrol, an Austrian Alpine province **Ty-ro'li-an‡**. II. *n* A native or the natives of Tyrol — **Ty-ro'ler**, *n* A Tyrolese — **Ty-ro"-li-enne'**, *n* A Tyrolese peasant dance, song, or melody, characteristically consisting of or containing yodels

tyr'o-lite, 1 tir'o-lait, 2 tȳr'o-lit, *n* *Mineral* A sectile, green, pearly, translucent to subtranslucent, hydrous copper arsenate ($H_{18}Cu_4As_4O_{19}$), crystallizing in the orthorhombic system [< *Tyrol*, where found]

ty-ro'ma, 1 tai-rō'mə, 2 tȳ'rō'ma, *n* *Pathol* **1.** Patches of baldness without change in the surrounding hair, due to a fungous growth around the roots of the hair 2 A tumor of the lymphatic glands, due to caseous degeneration [< Gr *tyros*, cheese]

tyr'o-man"cy, 1 tir'o-man'si, 2 tȳr'o-măn'çy, *n* Divination by means of cheese [Gr *tyros*, cheese, + -MANCY]

Ty-rone', 1 tai-rōn', 2 tȳ-rōn', *n* **1** A county in Ulster province, Ireland, 1,260 *sq m* , county-town, Omagh **2.** A borough in Blair county, Pa

Ty-ron'i-dæ, 1 tai-ren'i-di, 2 tȳ-rōn'i-dē, *n pl* *Crust* A family of hyperildean amphipods with first antennæ straight, head small and first flagellar joints styliform

Ty'ro², *n* (t g) — **ty'ro-nid**, *n* — **ty'ro-noid**, *a*

ty'ro-nism, 1 tai'ro-nizm, 2 tȳ'ro-nişm, *n* The state of being a tyro **ti'ro-nism‡**.

tyr'o-sin, } 1 tir'o-sin, -sin *or* -sīn, 2 tȳr'o-sīn, -sin *or*
tyr'o-sine, } -sīn, *n* *Chem* A white silky crystalline compound ($C_9H_{11}NO_3$) contained in the pancreas and spleen, but likewise formed when proteid compounds are decomposed, as by putrefaction or the action of acids [< Gr *tyros*, cheese]

ty'ro-sin-ase, 1 tai'ro-sin-ēs *or* -ēz, 2 tȳ'ro-sin-ās *or* tȳ-rōs'i-nās, *n* A ferment capable of oxidizing tyrosin [< TYROSIN]

ty"ro-si-nu'ri-a, 1 tai'ro-si-niū'ri-ə, 2 tȳ'ro-si-nū'ri-a, *n* *The presence of tyrosin in the urine* [< TYROSIN + URINE]

ty-ro'sis, 1 tai-rō'sis, 2 tȳ-rō'sis, *n* Same as TYREMESIS [< Gr *tyros*, cheese] **tyr"o-te-me'sis‡**.

tyr"o-tox'i-con, 1 tir o-teks'i-kən, 2 tȳr'o-tŏks'i-cŏn, *n* *Chem* A crystalline poisonous compound, of the ptomain class contained in putrid milk cheese etc , and regarded as the cause of poisoning that sometimes occurs from eating ice-cream and similar articles prepared from milk

Tyrotoxicon produces the symptoms of a gastro-intestinal irritant but not the lesions VAUGHAN AND NOVY *Ptomaines and Leucomaines* p 76 [L BROS & CO 1891]

[< TYRO- + Gr *toxikon*, see TOXICO-]

tyr"o-tox'in, 1 tir'o-teks'in, 2 tȳr'o-tŏks'in, *n* A curare-like poison obtained from decayed cheese not identical with tyrotoxicon [< TYRO- + Gr *toxikon*, see TOXICO-] **tyr"o-tox'ine‡**

Tyr'rell, 1 tir'el, 2 tȳr'ĕl, *n* **1 Sir James**, in Shakespeare's *Richard III* , Richard's agent in the murder of the young princes beheaded May 6, 1502 **2. Walter**, a companion of William II of England said to have shot the arrow that slew the king while hunting in New Forest, lived about 1100 **3.** A county in E North Carolina 397 *sq m* , county-seat, Columbia

Tyr'rell's fas'ci-a *Anat* The sheet that separates the rectum from the bladder the rectovesical fascia

Tyr-rhe'ni-an, } 1 ti-ri'ni-ən, tir'in, 2 ty-rē'ni-an, tȳr'ēn
Tyr'rhene, } **I.** *a* Etruscan **II** *n* An Etrurian, Tuscan [< L *Tyrrhenus*, < Gr *Tyrrhēnos*, < *Tyrrhēnia*, Tuscany] — **Tyrrhenian sea**, the body of water between Italy and Sardinia, Corsica and Sicily ancient name

tyr'rit†, *n* Same as TIRRET

Tyr-tæ'us, 1 tər-ti'us 2 tȳr-tē'ŭs, *n* A Greek poet of about 650 B C , who inspired the Spartans by his patriotic elegies and war-songs **Tyr-tai'os‡** [Gr] — **Tyr-t æ'an**, *a* Pertaining to or in the style of Tyrtæus warlike, *martial*

Ty'rus, 1 tai'rus, 2 tȳ'rŭs, *n* *Bib* (Apocrypha) Tyre 2 *Mac* iv, 49

Tyr'whitt, 1 tir'it, 2 tȳr'it, **Thomas** (²/₁₁1730–⁸/₁1786) An English philologist Clerk of the House of Commons, editor of Rowley's *Poems Chaucer* (1773), etc

ty'sant, *n* Same as TISANE

Ty'son, 1 tai'sən 2 tȳ'son, **Edward** (1650–⁸/₁1708) An English physician and anatomist — **Ty-so'ni-an**, *a* — **Tyso-nian or Tyson's glands**, preputial glands

ty'son-ite, 1 tai'sən-ait 2 tȳ'son-it *n* *Mineral* A vitreous, pearly, wax-yellow, transparent to translucent fluorid of the cerium metals, (Ce,La,Di)F₃, crystallizing in the hexagonal system [< S T *Tyson*, its discoverer]

tys'sewt, *n* Tissue

ty's'tie, 1 tis'ti 2 tȳs'ti, *n* [Shetland] *The black guillemot* [Cp Norw *teiste*] **tys'tey‡**.

ty'ti, *adv* Vite quickly [Tithing.

ty'thet, *v & n* Tithe — **tythet**, *a* Tenth — **tyth'ingt**, *n* **ty'th'ingst**, *n* Tidings

Ty't'ler, 1 tait'lər 2 tȳ't'lĕr *n* **1. Alexander Fraser** (¹²/₁₈ 1747–1/11813) Lord Woodhouselee a Scottish jurist and historian **2. Patrick Fraser** (⁸/₁₁1791–⁴'/₁₁1849), a Scottish historian, son of the preceding

Tyu-men', 1 tyū-men', 2 tyų-mĕn', *n* A town in S W. Tobolsk government, Asiatic Russia

tzad'di, *n* Same as TSADE

Tza'na, *n* Same as TSANA

tzar, **tza-ri'na**, etc Same as CZAR, etc

tze'ran, *n* Same as DZERAN

tzet'ze, *n* Same as TSETSE **tzet'se‡**.

Tzet'zes, 1 tset'sēz 2 tsĕt'seş, **John** A Byzantine poet and grammarian of the 12th century

Tzig'a-ny, 1 tsig'ə-ni, 2 tsiğ'a-ny [Hung] **I** *a* Of or pertaining to the Hungarian Gipsies or their music **II.** *n* A Hungarian Gipsy **Tzig'a-ne‡**

tzin, 1 zin 2 zin, *n* [Mex] Lord, baron, noble

Such was the *tzin* Guatamo or as he is more commonly known in history, Guatamozin LEW WALLACE *Fair God* bk 1 p 27 [o & co 1873]

Tzo'ne-ca, 1 tsō'nē-kə, 2 tsō'nę-ca *n* A South-American linguistic stock See AMERICAN **Tzo'ne-can‡**. — **Tzo'ne-can**, *a* [ZOPILOTE

tzo'pi-lotl, 1 tsō'pi-lotl, 2 tsō'pi-lōtl *n* [Mex] Same as

Tzu Hsi, 1 tsū shi 2 tsų shī (¹¹/₁₈1834–¹¹/₁₈1908) An empress of China once a concubine, ruled the empire during the greater part of the reigns of two emperors **Tsz'e Hsi‡**.

U

Uu 𝔘𝔲 𝒰𝓊 Uu

Roman Black Letter Script Revised Scientific

U, u, 1 yū, 2 yu, *n* [UES, U's, or *Us*, 1 yūz, 2 yus, *p'*] **1.** A letter the twenty-first in the English alphabet It was originally the sign of the vowel heard short in *pull*, long in *pool* In uttering it the back part of the tongue is raised high and the lips are fully rounded to the *w* position, whence the name 'high back round We denote the sounds by u and ū, tho the latter is not a mere prolongation of the former, but has more of lip rounding More commonly in modern English however, the letter *u* denotes one of the vowels heard in *use, penury, tube, but, turn* These must be considered separately

The u of *full, push* is comparatively rare in modern English— 44 of one per cent, according to Whitney— having been largely replaced by u (see below) It is sometimes written *oo* (*good*), *ou* (*could*), and *o* (*woman*) The pure ū is denoted by *u* only after *r, l sh* (*rule, lute, sure*), and even thereit tends in the United States, to be replaced by iū (see below) Its commonest sign is *oo*, other signs are *ou, o, ut* (*soup, move fruit*) The u sound, written *oo*, often represents Anglo-Saxon ō *mōna*, > *moon, fōda*, > *food*

Long u is the name popularly given to the diphthongal *u* of *use* (hence the name yū), and to the *u* of *tube* which may or may not be diphthongal Of the two varieties one is simply the above-described ū fully rounded and preceded by y The other is less rounded and has no y, tho the middle part of the tongue is slightly raised It is a 'mid-mixed' vowel, which we denote by ıu when short, as in *mutation*, by iu Its ordinary signs are *u, ue, ew, eu, ui* (*mute, due, new feud, suit*) Like the diphthongal yū, it comes from the high French *u*, which first became yu, then yū Since *r* and *l* are not easily followed by *y*, the tendency has been to keep the old ū after these consonants, while converting it into yū or iū after the others Thus *rule, lute* are usually pronounced in England, rūl, lūt but *tube, mute, duty* become tyūb, myūt, dyū'tı In the United States iū is more common in this class of words and is often heard even after *r* and *l*, thus many distinguish *rood* (rūd) from *rude* (rūd), and *loot* (lūt) from *lute* (liūt)

The 'long *u* s' are reported by Whitney as making up two per cent of the sounds in our literature

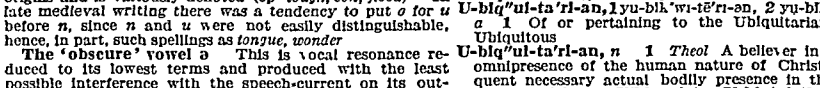
Short u The sound popularly so called, the ŭ of *but*, which we denote by *u*, is a 'low mixed vowel' In uttering it there is no rounding of the lips The tongue-position is nearly the same as for a the difference between a and u being due to a different shaping of the resonance-chamber by the action of the soft parts of the faucal passage The long form ū is heard only before *r*, as in *burn* The quality of ŭ is slightly different from that of u, some regard it as a prolongation of ə rather than of *u* (see below) While the most of the modern u s are descended from u and still written *u* (cp *lust*, < AS *lust*), the sound has also other origins and is variously denoted (cp *tough, son, flood*) In late medieval writing there was a tendency to put *o* for *u* before *n*, since *n* and *u* were not easily distinguishable, hence, in part, such spellings as *tongue, wonder*

The 'obscure' vowel ə This is vocal resonance reduced to its lowest terms and produced with the least possible interference with the speech-current on its outward passage It is the sound to which all the low vowels, to some extent also *e* and *i*, tend when not fortified by the accent It is technically a mid-mixed' vowel, closely akin to u, but differing from it by its weaker resonance (cp the second vowel of *humdrum* with that of *tantrum*, which is virtually identical with that of *monarch, ever, fagot, martyr*)

According to Whitney, *u* makes up about two per cent and ə about three and one-half per cent of the sounds in our literature W D WHITNEY *Oriental and Linguistic Studies* second series, pp 223, 233

Capital U is from Roman **U** < Gr ϒ differentiated by the Greeks from the signs for consonant *u* = *w*, old Greek 𐌖 Ϝ < Phenician 𐤅 waw or vau, from which F also is derived (For earlier history, see F) F, U, V, W, Y are all from Phenician *vau* Latin V U were graphic variations merely, and *v u* continued to be so to the 16th century In the 9th century runic w came into use in Anglo-Saxon The rune for *u* is the second in the futhorc it is named *ūr*, ox

The history of the characters is represented as follows



Hieroglyphic Asp | Egyptian Hieratic | Phenician | Early Greek | Roman | English Script

2. An abbreviation (1) Ulysses, Ursula, etc (other personal names beginning with U (2) [u] Ugly threatening weather used in nautical log-book (3) Under a note-hand breve For other abbreviations, see below

3 A symbol noting (1) *Math* In quaternions, a versor (2) *Chem* Uranium (3) *Hydrodynam* One of the three rectangular components of the velocity of a fluid (4) The twentieth (or twenty-first when j is the tenth) in a class, order, group or series twenty (or twenty-one) as a number or numeral (5) In the international code of signals for ships the letter denoted by a red and-white flag See p'late of SIGNAL-FLAGS (6) The twenty-first letter of the alphabet impressed upon a type-body or type-bar also the perforation in a paper-roll for machine-cast composition representing this symbol

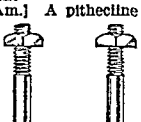
4 An object shaped like the capital U used attributively to indicate this shape in such terms as **U bar, U iron, U pin, U plate, U section, U trap,** etc

— U bolt, a bolt bent like the letter U and fitted with a screw and nut at each end See illus in next column **— U hanger,** a U-shaped metal strap-hanger, as for a half-elliptic spring **— U tube,** a tube bent into U form, especially such a tube made of glass for laboratory use

U., *abbr Uhr* (hour) uncle Unionist upper versor **— u ,** *abbr Und* (and) **— U ,** *abbr Lib Cat* Ursula **— U.,** *abbr Lib Cat* Ursula

u/a, *abbr Mar Insur* Underwriting account

ua-ka'rı, 1 wa-kū'rı, 2 wa-ka'rı, *n* [S Am.] A pitheciine monkey (genus *Uacarta*) having a short baboonlike tail The bald uakari (*U calva*) of the Rio Negro and the related *U rubicunda* of the Upper Amazon have a scarlet face and long silky whitish hair



U Bolt

ua-la', 1 wa-lā', 2 wa-la' [P I] It does not exist there is not [Tag]

ua-lis', 1 wa-lis', 2 wa-lis', *n* [P I] A broom [Tag]

ua-lo', 1 wa-lō' 2 wa-lō', *n* [P I] Eight in number

U-a"na-pu', 1 ū-ā na-pū', 2 ų-a na-pų', *n* A river in Para state, Brazil, South America length, 400 m to the Para river

Uar'gla, 1 wār'gla, 2 war'ğla, *n* Same as WARGLA

U-a"tu-ma , 1 ū tū-mā', 2 ų-a'tų-ma', *n* A river in N Para state, Brazil South America, a tributary of the Amazon

U. B , *abbr* United Brethren Upper Bench

U"bal-dı'nı, 1 ū"bal-dı'nı, 2 ų bal-dı'nı, **Petruccio** (1524–1600) An Italian artist, author, *Life of Charlemagne*, etc

U-ban'gi, 1 ū-bān'ğī 2 ų-ban'ğī, *n* A tributary to the Kongo from the north, forming part of the boundary between the Belgian Kongo and French Equatorial Africa

Ub'ben-ite, 1 ub'en-ait, 2 ŭb'ĕn-ıt, *n Ch Hist* A follower of the German Anabaptist body founded in 1534 by Ubbe Phillips, who denied the doctrine of an earthly kingdom of Christ in which the saints are to exterminate the wicked, and who also forbade divorce **Ub'bon-ite†**

U-be'da, 1 ū-bē'da, 2 ų-bę'da, *n* A town in central Jaen province, Spain

u'ber-ous, 1 yū'bər-us, 2 yų'bĕr-ŭs *a* [Archaic] Yielding abundance fruitful [< LL *uberosus*, < L *uber*, uberous]

Marmoreal neck and bosom *uberous*
BROWNING *Ring and Book* pt IX, l 53

U-ber'to, *n* [It] See HUBERT

u'ber-tı†, *n* Fruitfulness productiveness

u-bı', 1 ū-bı', 2 ų-bı', *n* [Malay] Same as UVI YAM

u"bi-ca'tion†, *n* **1.** Ubiety **2** Position, situation

u-bi'e-ty, 1 yu-baı'ı-tı, 2 yu-bı'e-tv, *n* The state of being in a definite place, local relation, whereness, formerly, omnipresence, ubiquity

Ubiety is said to be **definitive** when all the object is in every part of the space occupied by it, **circumscriptive** when the parts of the object correspond to the parts of the occupied space and **repletive** when the object fills the space absolutely and without distinction of parts [< L *ubi*, where] **u-be'ı-ty†.**

U'bi-ı, 1 yū'baı-ai, 2 yų'bı-ı, *n pl* An ancient German people on the Rhine

u"bi-qua'rı-an, 1 yū"bı-kwē'rı-an, 2 yų"bı-kwā'rı-an **I.** *a* [Rare] Ubiquitous **II** *n* [U-] *Theol* A Ubiquitarian [< L *ubique* see UBIQUITY]

u-biq"ui-taire'†, *a* Ubiquitary

U-biq"ui-ta'rı-an, 1 yu-bık'wı-tē'rı-ən, 2 yu-bık'wı-tā'rı-an, *a* 1 Of or pertaining to the Ubiquitarians. 2 [u-] Ubiquitous

U-biq"ui-ta'rı-an, *n* 1 *Theol* A believer in the relative omnipresence of the human nature of Christ and consequent necessary actual bodily presence in the eucharist

U"bi-qua'rı-an†, U'bi-quist†; U-biq'ui-tist†. 2† [u-] One who has ubiquitous existence — **U-biq"ui-ta'rı-an-ism,** *n* The tenets of the Ubiquitarians **U-biq'ui-tism†.**

u-biq'ui-ta-ri-ness†, *n* Omnipresence, ubiquitousness

u-biq'ui-ta-ry, 1 yu-bık'wı-tē-rı, 2 yu-bık'wı-tā-ry **I.** *a* Ubiquitous **II** *n* [U-] [-RIES, 1 -rız, 2 -rıs, *pl*] Same as UBIQUITARIAN

u-biq'ui-tous, 1 yu-bık'wı-tus, 2 yu-bık'wı-tŭs, *a* Being present everywhere, omnipresent often with humorous exaggeration — **-ly,** *adv* — **-ness,** *n*

u-biq'ui-ty, 1 yu-bık'wı-tı, 2 yu-bık'wı-ty, *n* **1.** The state of being ubiquitous, existence or presence in all places or in an indefinite number of places at the same time, omnipresence, real or apparent

No spot in his [Charles V's] broad empire was far removed from him He seemed to possess the power of *ubiquity*
PRESCOTT *Philip II* vol I bk I p 315 (1874)

2 *Law* Specif, the characteristic or quality of being everywhere present throughout the realm of state, as, the *ubiquity* of the law

Thus in England, the king, as the dispenser of justice, is assumed to be possessed of legal *ubiquity* so that he is regarded as always officially present in court by his judges whose power is derived from his prerogative And it is said that the United States, in their sovereign capacity, possess, in contemplation of law, *ubiquity* throughout the Union *Peters Supreme Court Reports* vol XV, p 6

3 The doctrine of the Ubiquitarians **4.** The state of existing always, without beginning or end **5†.** Whereabouts, region [< F *ubiquité*, < L *ubique*, everywhere, < *ubi*, where, prob < *qui*, who, *quid* what, + *-bi*, suffix denoting place] [bed-frame

u-bi'rı, 1 u-bi'rı 2 ų-bi'rı *n* [Afr] A large stationary

u'bi su'pra, 1 yū'bai sū'prə 2 yų'bi sū'pra [L] Where above (mentioned) used in referring to a previous passage

Ub'sa Nor, 1 ub'sə nōr 2 ub'sa nôr A lake in N W Mongolia China 1,500 sq m 2,230 ft above sea-level

U'-boat, *n* A German submarine boat [< G *unterseeboot* (by contraction) undersea-boat]

U. C , *abbr* **1.** See ABBREVIATION **2.** [It] *Mus Una corda* (one string)

U'cal, 1 yū'kal, 2 yų'cal, *n Bib Prov* XXV, 1

U-cal'e-gon, 1 yu-kal'ı-gon 2 yu-cal'e-ğŏn, *n* [L] **1.** *Myth* An elder of Troy, counselor and companion of Priam with whom he sat on the wall His house was burnt at the destruction of the city (Ænead Vergil II 312) **2.** Hence, a close neighbor or one whose house is burning

U"ca-ya'li, 1 ū ka-yū'li, 2 u"cā-ya'li, *n* A river in N E Peru length, 1 200 m to the Amazon river

Uc-cel'lo, 1 ut-chel'lo, 2 ut-chĕl'lo, **Paolo** (1397–1475) An Italian painter

U-che'an, 1 yu-chī'ən 2 yu-chē an *a & n* A North-American linguistic stock. See AMERICAN **U'chee;.**

U'chi-da, 1 ū'chī-da, 2 ų'chī-da, **Baron Yasuya** (?–1865–) A Japanese ambassador

Uck"e-wal'list, 1 uk'ı-wel'ist, 2 ŭk'e-wal'ist, *n Ch. Hist* A believer in the doctrines propounded in 1637 by the Anabaptist Ucke Wallies, of Friesland, who embraced the tenets of the Mennonites, but held that Judas and his comurderers of Christ, having acted in ignorance, were absolved

Uck'field, 1 uk'fīld, 2 ŭk'fēld, *n* A town in Sussex England

u'da, 1 ū'da, 2 u'da, *n* **1.** A purplish-brown pigment used in the decoration of Hindu pottery **2** Glazed pottery thus decorated [< Hind *ūdā*, purple]

U"dai-pur', 1 ū'dai-pūr', 2 ų'dı-pųr', *n* **1.** A native state in Rajputana, India 12 861 sq m **2** Its capital **3.** A native state in the Central Provinces and Berar, India, 1,051 sq m , capital Dharmjaygarh

u'dal', 1 yū'dal, 2 yu'dal, *n* [Shetland & Orkneys] A freehold right based upon uninterrupted possession with or without seat paid to the crown or kirk The udal tenant holds without charter, and his lands descend to all the children equally Compare ALLODIUM, ODELSTHING [< Ice *ōthal*, allodium] **— u'dal,** *a* **— u'dal-er,** *n* A tenant by udal **u'dal-ler†, u'dal-man†.**

U'dal', *n* **1 John** (1560–6/11592), an English non-conformist preacher, author *Hebrew Grammar* **2 Nicholas** (12/11506–12/11556), an English scholar and dramatist *Ralph Roister Doister* **U'dall†** [Sikhs

U-da'sı, 1 u-dā'sı, 2 ų-da'sı, *n* [Sans] A mendicant sect of

ud'der, 1 ud'ər, 2 ŭd'er, *n* **1.** The organ in cows and certain other quadrupeds that secretes milk, the milk-bag **2.** [Rare] A dug or teat **3** [Archaic] A woman's breast [< AS *ūder*, udder] **— ud'der-cloud",** *n* A cloud with udder-like pendants **— ud'dered,** *a* Having an udder **— ud'der-ful,** *a* Having a full udder **— ud'der-less,** *a* **1.** Having no udder **2** Motherless

ud"de-val'lite, 1 ud ı-val'ait, 2 ŭd e-văl'ıt, *n Mineral* A variety of limenite containing much ferric oxid

U'dı-ne, 1 ū'dı-nē, 2 ų'dı-ne *n* **1.** A province in N E Venetia department, Italy 2,539 sq m **2.** Its capital fell before Austro-German attack Oct 29 1917

u'do', 1 yū'do, 2 yų'do, *n* [L] *Rom Antiq* A sock made of goat's hair, fur, or felt

u'do', 1 ū'dō 2 yų'dō *n* [Jap] A bushy plant (*Aralia cordata*) of Japan and China that yields edible shoots

u-dom'e-ter, 1 yu-dem'ı-tar, 2 yų-dŏm'e-ter, *n* A rain-gage [< L *udus* (< *uvidus*, moist, < **uveo* ppr *uvens* be moist) + -METER] **— u"do-met'ric,** *a* **— u-dom'e-try,** *n*

u-dom'o-graph, 1 yu-dem'o-graf, 2 yų-dŏm'o-ğraf, *n* A self-recording rain-gage [< L *udus* (see UDOMETER) + -GRAPH] [China, Asia

U'dong, 1 ū'dəŋ, 2 ų'dŏng, *n* A town in Cambodia, Indo-

Ue'ber-weg, 1 u'bar-vēh 2 ų'bĕr-veh, **Friedrich** (1/11826–6/11871) A German philosopher

U. E. I. C , *abbr* See ABBREVIATION

U'el, 1 yū'el, 2 yų'ĕl, *n Bib Ezra* X, 34

U'fa, 1 ū'fa, 2 ų'fa, *n* **1** A river in European Russia, length, 430 m to Byelaya river **2** A government in E European Russia, 47,112 sq m **3** Its capital

U. F. C , *abbr* United Free Church (of Scotland)

u'fer, *n* Same as UPHER

Uf'fen-bach, 1 u'fen-bah, 2 ų'fĕn-bah, **Zacharias Conrad von** (3/11683–1/11734) A German scholar and author

ug, 1 ug 2 ŭğ [Prov or Obs] **I** *vt* To feel repugnance **ugg†. II** *n* **1.** A surfeit **2†.** Horror, fear **ugg‡, ug'ging†**

U-gan'da, 1 ū-gān'da, 2 ų-ğan'da, *n* A British protectorate and former native kingdom in East Africa, 117,681 sq m , British capital Entebbe, native capital, Mengo

Ug-glo'ne, *n* Same as OGGIONE

ug'gur-oil", 1 ug'ur-eil", 2 ŭğ'ur-ŏil", *n* See OIL [< Hind *agar*, wood of aloes, < Sans *aguru*, agallochum, + OIL] [di-gust

ugh, 1 u, 2 ų, *interj* An exclamation of repugnance or

U-glen', *n* Same as UJJAIN **U-gein'†.**

Ug'lich, 1 ūg'lich, 2 ųğ'lich, *n* A town in Yaroslaf government European Russia

ug'll-fy, 1 ug'li-fai, 2 ŭğ'lı-fy, *vt* [-FIED, -FY'ING] To make ugly render displeasing to the sense of beauty or fitness

The Covenanters had *uglified* it [a church] with pews and a gallery and whitewash HAWTHORNE *Eng Note-Books Stirling* in vol II p 274 [o & co 1870]

[< UGLY + -FY] **— ug"ll-fi-ca'tion,** *n* [Humorous]

ug'lı, 1 ug'li 2 ŭğ'lı, *vt* [Rare] To make ugly, uglify

ug'lı, *a* [UG'LI-ER, UG'LI-EST] **1** Displeasing to the esthetic feelings, as from lack of grace, proportion, or adaptation of parts, distasteful in appearance, unsightly, ill-looking the reverse of *beautiful*

Ugly and deformed people have great need of unusual virtues because they are likely to be extremely uncomfortable without them GEORGE ELIOT *Mill on the Floss* bk V, p 292 [1]

2 Repulsive to the moral sentiment, revolting **3.** Bad in its character, suggestions, causes, or consequences, as, an *ugly* report, an *ugly* gash or wound **4.** [U. S] Disposed to quarrel or to be meanly obstinate, cantankerous, perverse, as, an *ugly* temper, liquor makes him *ugly* **5** *Naut* (1) Menacing a storm said of the weather (2) Threatening heaviness said of the sea. [< Ice *uggligr*, < *uggr*, horror] **ug'le-some†**

— an ugly customer [Colloq] a dangerous person or animal to meet or have to do with **— the u man** [Thieves' Slang] in garroting the actual perpetrator of the crime, as distinguished from his two assistants called the *forestall* and the *back-wall* **— ug'll-ly,** *adv* **— ug'll-ness,** *n*

ug'lı, *n* [UG'LIES, 1 -lız 2 -lis *pl*] **1** [Rare] An ugly person **2** [Colloq] Something useful but ugly worn about the person (1) A shade for the eyes worn over the bonnet by women about 1850 (2) [Canada] A worsted strip for warmth formerly worn, leaving only the eyes nose, and chin exposed

U'go, U"go-li'no, *n* See HUGH [DESCA

U"go-li'no, 1 ū go-li'no 2 ų'ğo-li'no **Count.** See GHIBBA-

U'grı-an, 1 ū'[ər vā'ğrı-ən, 2 ų'[ər vų'ğrı-an, *n* Same as UGRIC [< the *Ugurs*, a Finnish tribe] **— U'grı-an,** *a* **— U'grold,** *a*

U'grIc, 1 ū'[or yū']grik, 2 u'[or yu']grıc, *n* **1.** A branch of Finnic See FINNIC 2 Same as FINNIC

U'gro-, 1 ū'[or yū']gro- 2 u'[or yu']gro- From UGRIAN a combining form — **U"gro-Al-ta'ic,** *a* Same as URAL-ALTAIC — **U.-Finnic,** *a* & *n* Same as FINNIC — **U.-Slavonic,** *a* Of mixed Ugrian and Slavic blood as the people of Bulgaria — **U.-Teuto-Slavonic,** *a* Of mixed Ugrian, Teutonic and Slavonic blood, as the people of Hungary



German Uhlan

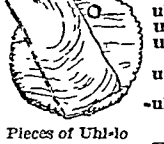
U G R *abbr* Underground railway

ug'some, 1 ug'səm, 2 ūg'som, *a* [Scot] Disgusting — **ug"some-nesṡ,** *n*

uh'lan, 1 ū'lən *or* yū'lən, 2 u'lan *or* yu'lan (XIII), *n* **1.** *Mil* (1) A cavalry man and lancer, chiefly employed in reconnoitering, skirmishing, and outpost-duty originally light-armed and of eastern Europe, but now prominent in some other European armies, notably the German, in which, however, troops of this character are classed among the heavy cavalry (2) One of a body of Tatar militia 2 A woolen muffler shaped like a long sack with an opening for the face It may be drawn over the head and gathered about the neck or rolled up so as to be worn on the head alone, like a turban. [G < Pol *ułan,* < Turk. *oğlan* (< Tatar *oğlān*), lad]

u'lant, 1 ū'lant 2 u'lānt **Johann Ludwig** (1/11 1787–11/11 1862) A German lyrical poet

uhl'-lo", 1 ūl'-lō' 2 ul'-lō, *n* [Am Ind] An ornament of the California Indians often circulating as money, consisting of round or oblong pieces of polished abalone-shell strung uniformly and valued in proportion to size abalone money



Pieces of Uhl-lo

Uh'rich, 1 ū'rıh *or* u'rik' 2 u'rih *or* ū'ric', **Jean Jacques Alexis** (3/11 1802–17/11 1851) A French general, defender of Strassburg in 1870

Uh'richs-ville, 1 yū'rıks-vil, 2 yu'rıcs-vil, *n* A city in N E Tuscarawas county, O

u l , *a br* [L] *Ut infra* (as below)

Ul'gur, 1 wi'gur, 2 wi'gur, *n* **1.** A member of a Turkish tribe established in central Asia in the 8th century, which from the 10th to the 12th century formed a united kingdom comprising Kashgaria and Kotan 2. The language of the Uigurs belonging to the eastern division of Turkish dialects and having originally a Syriac alphabet, but after conversion to Islam employing an Arabic one **Ul'ghur‡.** — **Ul-gu'ri-an,** *a* & *n*

U-In'ta, 1 yu-in'tə, 2 yu-in'ta, *n* **1.** A mountain range in N E Utah, highest point, Gilbert Peak, 13,687 ft high 2 A county in N E Utah 5,190 sq m , county-seat Ashley 3 A county in S W Wyoming, 13,980 sq m , county-seat, Evanston **U-In'tah‡.**

u-in'ta-ite, 1 yu-in'tə-ait, 2 yu-in'ta-it, *n* *Mineral* A variety of asphalt common in Utah. [< *Uinta* mountains, Utah] **gil'son-ite‡;** **u-in'tah-ite‡.**

U-In"ta-the-rI'I-dæ, 1 yu-in'tə-thı-ral'ı-dı, 2 yu-in"ta-the-rī'ı-dē, *n pl* *Paleon* An Eocene family of huge dinoceratous ambly-pods with a rhinoceroid form, long, narrow head, and saber-like upper canines See illus under DINOCERAS [< UINTATHERIUM] — **u-In"ta-the'rI-Id,** *n* — **u-In"ta-the'rI-oId,** *a* & *n*

U-In"ta-the'rI-um, 1 yu-in'tə-thı'rı-um, 2 yu-in"ta-thē'rī-ūm, *n* *Mam* **1.** A genus typical of *Uintatheridæ* 2. [u-] A fossil mammal of this genus about the size of an elephant, from the North-American Eocene **u-In'ta-there‡.** [< *Uinta* mountains, in Utah, + Gr *thērion* (< *thēr*), beast]

U"I-Pest', 1 ū"ı-pesht', 2 ū"ī-pēsht', *n* A northern suburb of Budapest, Hungary

Uist, 1 wist *or* ust, 2 wist *or* ūst, *n* Either of two Scottish islands of the Outer Hebrides (1) **North U.,** 17 by 13 m. (2) **South U.,** 22 by 7½ m

uit, 1 eit 2 ōit, *prep* [S-Afr D] Out out of — **uit'fal,** *n* A sortie sally — **Uit'land-er,** *n* An outsider, outlander formerly, in the South African Republic, a foreign white resident to whom franchise rights were denied — **uit'schud-den,** *n* In South-African warfare, stripping a prisoner of his clothing by the Boers for their own use — **uit'span",** *v* & *n* See OUTSPAN

Ul'ten-ha"ge, 1 el'ten-hā gə 2 ōl'tēn-hā"ʒe, *n* **1.** A district of Cape of Good Hope province 2. Its capital seat of Riebeck College

U J. D , *abbr* [L] *Utriusque Juris Doctor* Doctor of both Laws (the canon and civil laws)

u'jI, 1 ū'ji 2 u'ji *n* A disease of silkworms in Japan, caused by the uji-fly [< Jap *uji,* maggot] — **u'jI-fly",** *n* A tachinid fly (*Leskia* or *Ujimvia sericaria*) whose larvæ are parasitic in silkworms in Japan [Africa

U-jI'jI, 1 ū-ji'ji, 2 u-ji'ji, *n* A town in Tanganyiki Territory

U'jI Ya'ma-da, 1 ū'ji yə'ma-da, 2 u'ji ya'ma-dā A city, S Honshu Island Japan

Uj-jaIn', 1 ū-jēn', 2 u-jān', *n* A city in Gwalior, India; one of the seven sacred cities of the Hindus **U-jain'‡.**

U K., **U. K. A.,** *abbr* See ABBREVIATION

u-kase', 1 yu-kēs' 2 yu-kās', *n* **1.** A Russian edict or decree law or ordinance

> At the same time that the Autocrat of all the Russias tolerates *the existence of* the Land-tag his *ukases* issued from St. Petersburg, may overturn all the legislation thus exercised
> PALGRAVE *Anglo-Saxons* p 8 [1867]

2. Figuratively, any official decree [F, < Rus *ukazŭ,* edict < *kazate,* show]

U-ki'ah, 1 yu-ki'ə 2 yu-ki'a, *n* A city, county-seat of Mendocino county, Cal

Uk'naz, 1 uk'naz, 2 uk'nāz, *n* *Bib* (margin) *1 Chron* iv. 15

U'kraine, 1 yū'krēn 2 vu'krān *n* A soviet republic of south central Europe, embracing the districts of Kief, Kharkof Poltava and Podolia proclaimed its independence in March, 1917 **U-krain'I-an,** *a* & *n*

u'ku-le'le, 1 yū'lə-lē'lı 2 yu'ke-le'le *n* [Hawaii.] A guitar-like musical instrument with four strings

u"la-al"ha-wa'ne, 1 ū"la-al ha-wā'nē 2 u"lā-ı'hā-wā'ne, *n* [Hawaii] A drepanidine bird (*Ciridops anna*)

u-la"or-rha'gI-a, *n* *Pathol* Same as HYPERHAGIA

U'lai, 1 yū'lai *or* ū'li-ai 2 yu'li *or* yu'la-ı *n* *Bib* *Dan* viii 2 — **U'lam,** 1 yū'lam 2 yu'lam, *n* *Bib* *1 Chron* vii, 16

u-lan', 1 ū-lān' 2 u-lān', *n* [P I] Rain

u-lar'bu-rong, 1 ū-lär'bu-rəŋ' 2 u-lär'bu-rông *n* [Malay] A non-venomous arboreal snake (*Dipsas dendrophila*).

u"la-tro'phI-a, 1 yū"la-trō'fı-ə, 2 yu"la-trō'fi-a, *n* A shrinking away of the gums [< Gr *oula,* gums, + *atrophia,* see ATROPHY] **u-lat'ro-phy‡.**

ul'cer, 1 ul'sər, 2 ūl'çēr, *n* **1.** *Pathol* An open sore on an external or internal surface of the body, a solution of continuity in the soft parts with loss of substance, generally accompanied with formation of granulations and secretion of pus 2. Figuratively anything that corrupts, a corroding fault or vice [< F *ulcere,* < L *ulcus* (*ulcer-*), ulcer]

— **Aden ulcer,** a form of ulcer occurring endemically in Asia, which affects the limbs, presenting a disagreeable aspect and frequently sloughing **Cochin-China u ‡,** **Persian u.‡;** **tropical u ‡.** — **Aleppo u.,** same as ALEPPO EVIL — **cold u.,** a small, inflammatory, sometimes gangrenous ulcer, occurring at the end of fingers and toes, resembling chilblain ulcers, but not due to the same cause — **corroding u ,** an ulcer with a pronounced tendency to spread by gangrene — **gastric u ,** an ulcer on the mucous membrane of the stomach, often becoming fatal by perforating that viscus **perforating u ‡,** **round u.‡** — **gouty u.,** a superficial ulcer occurring over gouty joints — **hemorrhagic u.,** an ulceration with occasional bleeding from its surfaces — **Jacob's u ,** rodent ulcer of the eyelid a form of lupus — **scorbutic u ,** an ulcer that proceeds from or manifests a taint of scurvy in the system — **varicose u.,** an ulcer following and due to varicose veins — **weak u ,** an ulcer which has flabby, fungous granulations **weak sore‡.** — **ul'cer-a-bl(e",** *a* Capable of becoming ulcerous

ul'cer-ate, 1 ul'sər-ēt, 2 ūl'çēr-āt, *vt* & *vi* [-AT"ED; -AT"ING] To form or become an ulcer, become ulcerous [< L *ulcero* (pp *ulceratus*), make sore, < *ulcus* (*ulcer-*), ulcer] **ul'cert.**

— **ul'cer-at"ed,** *a* Affected with an ulcer or ulcers, as an *ulcerated* gum **ul'cered‡.** — **ul"cer-a'tion,** *n* 1 The forming of an ulcer, or the condition of being affected with ulcers 2. An ulcer, or ulcers collectively. — **ul'cer-a"tIv(e",** *a* Relating to or characterized by ulceration productive of ulcers **ul'cer-a-to-ry‡.**

ul'cer-ous, 1 ul'sər-us, 2 ūl'çēr-ūs, *a* **1.** Having the character of an ulcer 2 Pertaining to or affected with ulcers — **ul'cer-ous-ly,** *adv* — **ul'cer-ous-ness,** *n*

ul'chen, 1 ul'chen, 2 ūl'chēn, *n* The eulachon

ul'cus-cle, } 1 ul'kus-l, ul-kus'kiūl, 2 ūl'cŭs-l, ūl-cŭs'-

ul-cus'cule, } cūl *n* A small ulcer [< L *ulcusculum,* dim of *ulcus,* ulcer]

u'le, 1 ū'lē, 2 u'le, *n* [Mex] Same as HULE **u'le tree"‡.** — **u-le'ro,** *n* A collector of rubber

-ule, *suffix* Used in words of Latin origin as a diminutive termination, as *granule* [< L *-ulus, -ula, ulum,* a dim. suffix]

U'le-a-borg, 1 ū'lē-ə-bōrg, 2 u'le-ā-bôrg, *n* **1.** A government in W Finland, 63 957 sq m 2 Its capital.

u-lec'to-my, 1 yu-lek'to-mi 2 yu-lēc'to-mi, *n* *Surg* The cutting away of cicatricial tissue

U"le-ma', 1 ū'li-mā', 2 u'le-mā', *n* The body of Moslem doctors of the law who interpret the Koran Its head is the Turkish sheikh-ul-Islam, a state functionary second only to the grand vizier [< Ar *'ulemā,* pl of *'ālim,* wise, < *'alama,* know]

u-lem"or-rha'gI-a, *n* Same as HYPERHAGIA.

u-ler"y-the'ma, 1 yū-ler'ı-thī'mə 2 yu-lēr"y-thē'ma, *n* *Pathol* A disease of the skin in which there is cicatrix-formation and atrophy [< Gr *oulē,* cicatrix, + ERYTHEMA]

u-let'Ic, 1 yu-let'ik, 2 yu-lēt'ic, *a* Relating to the gums [< Gr *oulon,* gum]

u'le-um, 1 ū'lı-um, 2 u'le-ūm *n* [E Ind] A shad, the hilsa

U'lex, 1 yū'leks 2 yu'lēks *n* *Bot* A genus of shrubs of the bean family, mainly of southern Europe The best-known species is *U europæus,* the furze, gorse, or whin of England [< L *ulex,* kind of shrub]

u'lex-in, } 1 yū'leks-ın, -in *or* -ın, 2 yu'lēks-in, -in *or* -in, *n*

u'lex-ine, } *Chem* A colorless crystalline compound contained in the common furze and used in medicine [< ULEX]

u'lex-ite, 1 yū'leks-ait, 2 yu'lēks-it, *n* *Mineral* A finely fibrous, soft silky, white, hydrous sodium-calcium borate ($H_8NaCaB_5O_{17}$) found in rounded masses. [< G L *Ulex,* German chemist]

U"lI-fi-las, 1 ul'ı-las, 2 ūl'fi-lās, *n* (311?–1/383) A Gothic bishop and apostle of Christianity among the Visigoths, Gothic translator of the Bible **Ul'fi-la‡;** **Ul'phi-las‡;** **Wul'fi-la‡.**

u-lig'I-nose, 1 yu-lij'ı-nōs, 2 yu-lij'i-nōs, *a* **1.** *Bot* Growing in swamps or muddy places **2†.** Muddy, slimy, miry [< L *uliginosus,* < *uligo* (*uligin-*), moisture < *ureo,* be wet] **u-lig'I-nous‡**

u-ling', 1 ū-liŋ', 2 u-liŋ', *n* [P I] Coal charcoal

u-lI'tis, 1 yu-lai'tis *or* -li'tıs, 2 yu-li'tis *or* -li'tıs, *n* *Pathol* Inflammation of the gums [< Gr *oula,* gums]

U"lI-ri-e'ro, *n* Same as OLIVIERO See OLIVER

Ul'la, 1 ul'ə, 2 ūl'a, *n* *Bib* *1 Chron* vii, 39

ul'lage, 1 ul'ıj, 2 ūl'ag, *n* **1.** *Com* The quantity that a vessel, as a wine-cask or -bottle, lacks of being full, wantage **2.** The lees of liquor stored till fit for drinking [< OF *eullage,* act of filling up, < *oeuiller,* fill up perhaps < L *ora,* brim] — **ul'lage-rod",** *n* A graduated rod for measuring the contents of a full or partly full cask or similar receptacle — **ul'laged,** *a* Stored, as ullage

ul"la-gone', 1 ul ə-gōn', 2 ūl a-ġōn', *vt* & *n* Same as KEEN, *v* & *n* [< Ir *uailleaghadh*]

ul"la lul'la, 1 ul'ə-lul'ə, 2 ūl'a-lūl'a, *n* [Ir] A lament for the dead

ul'ler, 1 ul'ər, 2 ūl'ēr, *n* Any contrivance, as an ullage-can, for supplying the wantage of a cask, etc See ULLING

Ul'ler, *n* *Norse Myth* The son of the goddess Sif and stepson of Thor, whose dwelling is Ydaler (valleys of rain) **Ul'lr‡**

ul'let, 1 ul'et, 2 ūl'ēt, *n* A hoot-owl, specif, the European tawny owl [For OWLET]

ul'ling, 1 ul'ıŋ, 2 ūl'ing, *n* *Com* The act or process of supplying the ullage or wantage of a vessel See ULLAGE — **ul'ling bot"tle,** *n* A bottle used as an ullage-can — **u -can,** *n* A can having a long spout through which wine or other liquor enters the cask in ulling an uller

Ull'mann, 1 ul'man, 2 ul'mān, **Karl** (3/11 1796–11/11 1865) A German Protestant theologian

ull'mann-ite, 1 ul'man-ait, 2 ūl'man-it, *n* *Mineral* A metallic steel-gray nickel sulfantimonid ($NiSbS$), crystallizing in the isometric system [< J C *Ullmann* (1771–1821), German mineralogist]

Ul-lo'a, 1 ū-lyō'ə, 2 u-lyō'ä *n* **1. Don Antonio de** (3/11 1716–11/11 1795), a Spanish naval officer 2 **Francisco de,** a Spanish explorer of California lived about 1540

Ulls'wa-ter, 1 ulz'wō-tər 2 ūls'wa-tēr, *n* A lake in Cumberland and Westmorland, England 7½ by ½ m , 205 ft deep **Ulles'wa-ter‡.**

ul-lu'co, 1 u-lū'ko 2 ū-lu'co *n* Same as MELLUCO

ulm‡, 1 ulm, 2 ūlm, *n* Same as ELM **ulme‡.**

Ulm, 1 ulm 2 ulm, *n* A town in Württemberg republic, taken by the French in 1796 scene of Ney's defeat of the Austrians, Oct 17–20 1805

Ul-ma'ce-æ, 1 ul-mē'sı-ı, 2 ūl-mā'çe-ē *n* *pl* *Bot* A family of shrubs and trees — the elm family — of the order *Urticales* They are characterized by alternate simple leaves, small flowers without petals, and a 1-celled ovary mostly superior There are 13 genera and about 140 species, widely distributed in temperate and tropical regions [< ULMUS] — **ul-ma'ceous,** *a* [FILIPENDULA

ul-ma'rI-a, 1 ul-mē'rı-ə, 2 ūl-mā'ri-a, *n* *Bot* Same as **ul'mate,** 1 ul'mēt 2 ūl'māt *n* *Chem* A salt of ulmic acid

ul'mic, 1 ul'mik, 2 ūl'mic, *a* *Chem* Derived from ulmin

ul'min, 1 ul'min, 2 ūl'min *n* *Chem* A black, alkaline gummy compound ($C_{20}H_{10}O_8$) contained in excrescences on certain trees as the elm, and also in the vegetable mold from decaying wood See HUMIC ACID [< L *ulmus,* elm]

ulmic acid‡; **ul'mine‡.**

ul'mo, 1 ul'mo, 2 ūl'mo, *n* A Chilean tree (*Eucryphia cordifolia*) same as MUERMO

ul'mous, 1 ul'mus, 2 ūl'mus, *a* *Chem* Of or pertaining to certain decomposition products found in vegetable mold, peat, dung-water, etc [< L *ulmus* elm]

Ul'mus, 1 ul'mus 2 ūl'mus, *n* *Bot* A genus of trees of the family *Ulmaceæ* — the elms — having alternate distichous inequilateral serrate leaves, and lateral clusters of polygamous flowers producing a 1-seeded winged samara in fruit See ELM [< L *ulmus,* elm.]

ul'na, 1 ul'nə, 2 ūl'na, *n* **1.** In vertebrates above fishes, that one of the two long bones of the forearm, or corresponding portion of the fore limb, that is on the same side as the little finger or fifth digit, the postaxial bone of the fore limb The ulna articulates with the head of the radius in the rotation of the hand and forms with the humerus the hinge-like joint of the elbow See illus under ELBOW and BONE Compare OLECRANON, SIGMOID etc 2. Same as ELL², *n* [L, elbow]

— **ul'nad,** *adv* In the direction of or toward the ulna — **ul'nar,** *a* Of or pertaining to the ulna as the *ulnar* side of the forearm. — **ul-na're,** *n* An element of the primitive carpus situated on the ulnar side represented in man by the cuneiform bone — **ul"no-car'pal,** *a* Of or pertaining to the ulna and the carpus or wrist-bones as the *ulnocarpal* articulation — **ul"no-met"a-car'pal,** *a* Of or pertaining to the ulna and the metacarpus, as an *ulnometacarpal* muscle — **ul"no-ra'dI-al,** *a* Of or pertaining to the ulna and the radius.

ul'nage, ul'nag-er. See ALNAGE etc

u'lo-, 1 yū'lo-, 2 yu'lo- Derived from Greek *oulos,* woolly, or *oula,* gums a combining form

U"lo-bor'I-dæ, 1 yū"lo-bor'ı-dı, 2 yu"lo-bōr'i-dē, *n* *pl* *Arach* A family of spiders allied to the *Dictynidæ* that make their webs of curled threads in regular form, including two American genera the triangle-spiders (*Hyptiotes*), and the type genus (*Uloborus*) They are not common but are widely distributed [< Gr *oulobotos,* with a deadly bite] — **u-lob'o-roId,** *a* & *n* — **u-lob'o-roId,** *a* & *n*

u"lo-car"cI-no'ma, 1 yū"lo-kär'sı-nō'mə, 2 yu"lo-car'çi-nō'ma, *n* *Pathol* A cancerous growth affecting the gums [< ULO- + CARCINOMA]

U"lo-den'dron, 1 yū"lo-den'drən 2 yu"lo-dēn'dron, *n* *Bot* A genus of fossil trees with lepidodendroid cortical scars, but bearing rows of large round or oval concave disk-like scars, often several inches in longitudinal diameter, left after the fall of the very large deciduous cones The scars are generally marked by faint striæ radiating from the center, which is frequently occupied by an umbilical scar [< Gr *oulē* scar + *dendron* tree]

u'loId, 1 yū'loid, 2 yu'loid, *a* Resembling a scar

U"lo-na'ta, 1 yū"lo-nē'tə, 2 yu"lo-nā'ta *n* *pl* *Zool* A division of *Insecta* nearly equivalent to *Orthoptera* [< ULO- (phaps < L *ulīgo,* water) + L *natus* born]

u-lon'cus, 1 yu-loŋ'kus 2 yu-lōŋ'cūs, *n* *Pathol* A tumor or swelling of the gums [< ULO- + Gr *onkos* mass]

U"lo-pho-cI'næ, 1 yū"lo-fo-sı'nı 2 yu"lo-fo-çi'nē, *n* *pl* *Mam* A subfamily of otariids, as fur-seals — **u"lo-pho"cIn(e",** *a*

u"lor-rha'gI-a, 1 yū"lo-rē'ji-ə 2 yu"lō-rā ġi-a *n* *Pathol* Bleeding from the gums **ou"lor-rha'gI-a‡;** **u-lor'rha-gy‡;** **u"lor-rhœ'a‡**

u-lo'sis, 1 yu-lō'sıs, 2 yu-lō'sis, *n* *Pathol* The process by which a scar is formed, cicatrization [< Gr *oulē,* scar] — **u-lot'Ic,** *a* *Med* Promotive of cicatrization

U-lot"rI-cha'ce-æ, 1 yu-lot"rı-kē sı-ı 2 yu-lō"tri-eā'çe-ē, *n* *pl* The type family of the *Ulotrichales* **U'lo-thrIx,** *n* (q g)

U-lot"rI-cha'les, 1 yu-lot"rı-kē'lız, 2 yu-lōt'ri-eā'lēs, *n* *pl* *Bot* An order of four families of green algæ belonging to the class *Chlorophyceæ,* consisting of branched or unbranched filaments growing in fresh or salt water and including the confervoid algæ and the sea lettuces Multiplication may be sexual or asexual [< ULO- + Gr *thrix,* hair]

u-lot'rI-chan, 1 yu-lot'rı-kən, 2 yu-lōt'ri-can **I.** *a* Ulotrichous **II.** *n* A member of any of the woolly-haired races of men

U-lot'rI-chi, } 1 yu-let'rı-kaı, -kiz, 2 yu-lōt'ri-cī, -çēz,

U-lot'rI-ches, } *n* *pl* The woolly-haired subdivision of the human species See MELANIAN, NEGROID; ETHIOPIAN Divided by Friedrich Müller into Eriocomi and Lophocomi See HUMAN KINGDOM, under HUMAN, and MAN [< Gr *oulos,* woolly, + *thrix,* hair]

— **u-lot'rI-chous,** *a* Of or belonging to the Ulotrichi

-ulous, *suffix* Used in words of Latin origin denoting 'full of', as, querulous, sedulous, etc [< L *-ulosus,* < *-ulus,* -ULE, + *-osus,* -OUS Also representing L *-ulus* -ULE]

Ul'pI-an, 1 ul'pı-an, 2 ūl'pi-an **Domitius** (170?–228) A Roman jurist born at Tyre **Ul"pI-a'nus‡.**

Ul'rI-ca, 1 ul'rı-kə, 2 ūl'ri-ca *n* **1.** A feminine personal name **Ul'ri-kat.** F **Ul"rique',** 1 ul rik', 2 ul'rīk' G **Ul-ri'ke,** 1 ul-rī'kə, 2 ul-rī'ke, It **Ul-ri'ca,** 1 ūl-rī'kə, 2 ul-rī'eā 2 *In Scott's Ivanhoe, the old sibyl of Torquilstone* [Teut, noble ruler]

Ul-rI'cI, 1 ul-rī'tsı, 2 ul-rī'tsi **Hermann** (3/11 1806–11/11 1884) A German scholar and philosopher



Ulster.

ul'ster, *n* A very long, loose overcoat, sometimes belted at the waist, worn by both sexes made originally of frieze from Ulster, Ireland — **ul'stered,** *a* Clad in an ulster — **ul'ster-ing,** *n* Cloth for making ulsters

Ul'ster, 1 ul stər 2 ūl'stēr, *n* **1.** A province in N Ireland 8,316 sq m 2. A county in S E New York 1,128 sq m county-seat, Kingston

— **Ulster custom,** a custom prevailing in the province of Ulster, legalized in 1870 and 1881 by which fixity of tenure and free right of sale by the tenant of his interest were assured — **U. king-at-(or -of-)arms,** the herald or king-at-arms for Ireland See HERALD, KING-AT-ARMS, under HERALDS COLLEGE

Ul-ste'rI-an, 1 ul-stī'rı-ən 2 ūl-stē'ri-an, *a* & *n* See GEOLOGY

ult, **ulto**, *abbr* Ultimately, *ultimo* (last [month])

ul-te'ri-or, 1 ul-tī'rı-*ər or* -ər, 2 ŭl-tē'ri-or, *a* **1.** More remote, not so pertinent as something else to the matter spoken of applied to immaterial things, as, *ulterior* reasons, *ulterior* considerations, hence, often in the sense of undisclosed, unavowed, as, *ulterior* purposes or aims

To be good or true for the sake of some *ulterior* end, is the same as to value goodness and truth second to that end
BUSHNELL *Work and Play* p 16 [S 1864]

2. Following, succeeding, later in time or secondary in importance, as, *ulterior* measures for the public advantage **3** Lying beyond or on the farther side of a certain bounding line [L, compar of *ulter*, beyond] — **ul-te'ri-or-ly,** *adv*

ul-te'ri-or, *n* [Rare] The farther side or part

ul'ti-ma, 1 ul'tı-mə, 2 ŭl'tı-ma **I.** *a* Being the farthest or last **II.** *n* *Gram* The last syllable of a word opposed to *antepenultima*, *penultima* [L, f of *ultimus*, superl of *ulter* beyond]

— **ultima ratio,** the last argument or reason — **u ratio regum,** the last argument of kings resort to arms

ul'ti-ma'ta, 1 ul tı-mē'tə, 2 ŭl tı-mā'ta, *n* Plural of ULTIMATUM

ul'ti-mate, 1 ul'tı-mēt 2 ŭl'tı-māt, *v* [-MAT ED, -MAT ING] [Rare] **I** *t* **1** To make final **2** To bring into use **II** *i* **1** To result at last **2** To come into use [< LL *ultimatus*, see ULTIMATE, *a*]

ul'ti-mate, 1 ul'tı-mıt, 2 ŭl'tı-mat, *a* **1.** Beyond which there is none other, last of a series, final

As a general rule no man is able to foretell distinctly the *ultimate* permanent results of any great social change
CHANNING *Works Laboring Classes* lect II p 58 [A V A 1883]

2 Fundamental or essential, hence, not susceptible of further analysis, elementary, primary, as, *ultimate* truths, an *ultimate* idea **3** *Entom* Last said of the stage succeeding the scarabæidoid in the larval development of hypermetamorphic beetles, as oil-beetles **4.** [Rare] Most distant, farthest **5.** *Mech* Designating the maximum strength of a body, or a strain of the least intensity sufficient to cause rupture [< LL *ultimatus*, pp of L *ultimo*, come to an end, < *ultimus*, see ULTIMA] **ul'timet.** Syn., see FINAL — **ultimate analysis,** see PROXIMATE ANALYSIS — **u cause,** a final cause — **u fact,** an elementary fact not susceptible of analysis or explanation, as, the *ultimate facts* of nature — **ul'ti-mate-ly,** *adv* In the end, at last, finally — **ul'ti-mate-ness,** *n*

ul'ti-mate, *n* The final result, last step, conclusion

Ul'ti-ma Thu'le See THULE

ul"ti-ma'tum, 1 ul"tı-mē'tum, 2 ŭl"tı-mā'tŭm, *n* [-TUMS or -TA, *pl*] **1.** A final statement or proposal, as concerning terms or conditions, esp in diplomacy, the final terms offered by one party, as during negotiations concerning a treaty, the rejection of which by the other party will result in breaking off all negotiation, loosely, a last proposal, offer, concession, or demand

Lichas arrived from Sparta with an *ultimatum* offering the Argives either war or the treaty which he brought with him ready written G W COX *Gen Hist Greece* bk III, p 356 [H 1876]

2. Anything ultimate or fundamental [Neut of LL *ultimatus*, see ULTIMATE *a*] **ul"ti-ma'tion†.**

ul-tim'i-ty†, *n* The last stage or consequence

ul'ti-mo, 1 ul'tı-mō, 2 ŭl'tı-mō, *adv* [L] In the last (month, Latin *mense* understood), in the month next preceding the present month shortened to *ult*, following a day-number, as, the 5th *ult*

ul"ti-mo-gen'i-ture, 1 ul"tı-mo-jen'ı-*chur or* -tūr, 2 ŭl"tı-mo-gĕn'i-chur *or* -tūr, *n* The rule, as found in the custom of borough-English, whereby the youngest son takes the inheritance the opposite of *primogeniture* [< L *ultimus* (see ULTIMA), and see GENITURE] — **ul"ti-mo-gen'i-ta-ry,** *a*

ul'tion†, *n* Revenge

ul'tra, 1 ul'trə, 2 ŭl'tra, *a* Exceeding moderation or propriety, extreme, extravagant, uncompromising [L, orig abl f of *ulter*, that is beyond]

ul'tra, *n* One who holds extreme opinions, an ultraist

ul'tra-, *prefix* From the Latin meaning 'beyond,' and appearing also in the form *outre-*, derived from the French Specif (I) On the other side of chiefly of physical conditions, as, *ultra*montane (2) Beyond what is usual or natural, as in the following list of self-defining or unimportant words See ULTERIOR, ULTIMATE [= F *outre-*, < L *ultra*, see ULTRA]

ultra-agnostic	ultralegality	ultraradical
ultrabasic	ultraliberal	ultrarational
ultrabrachycephaly	ultra-Martian	ultrarefined
ultraconservative	ultramaternal	ultrareligious
ultracosmopolitan	ultra-Neptunian	ultraromanticist
ultrademocratic	ultrapartizan	ultrascientific
ultradespotic	ultrapenetrating	ultrasensual
ultradolichocephaly	ultraplanetary	ultrasentimental
ultrafashionable	ultrapositivistic	ultraspiritual, -ism
ultrafastidious	ultraprecision [-ism	ultraterrestrial
ultragood	ultraprotestant,	ultratheological
ultraintellectual	ultrapurist	ultravirtuous

For respellings not given below, see the primitive words — **ul"tra-ap"pa-ra"tus,** *n* An ultramicroscope — **ul"tra-a-tom'ic,** *a* Relating to or designating particles smaller than an atom — **ul"tra-brach"y-ce-phal'ic,** *a* *Cranium* Unusually brachycephalic, having the cephalic index 90 and over — **ul"tra-cen"te-na'ri-an,** *n* One who lives beyond a hundred years — **ul"tra-cen"te-na'ri-an-ism,** *n* — **ul"tra-clas'si-cal,** *a* Modeled on an exaggerated classical style fancifully classical — **ul"tra-crit'i-cal,** *a* **1** Unwarrantably critical hypercritical **2** *Math* Invariant — **ul"tra-dol"i-cho-ce-phal'ic,** *a* *Cranium* Unusually dolichocephalic having the cephalic index 64 or less — **ul"tra-el-lip'tic,** *a* Hyperelliptic — **ul"tra-e"qui-noc'tial,** *a* Beyond the equator — **ul"tra-fed'er-al-ist,** *n* [U S] An extreme federalist — **ul"tra-fil-tra'tion,** *n* *Bacteriol* The forcing of a liquid under pressure through an unglazed porcelain filter that has been covered with some colloidal substance like gelatin — **ul"tra-ga-lac'tic,** *a* Outside the Galaxy or Milky Way — **ul"tra-gan-get'ic** *a* Living or being beyond (east of) the river Ganges — **ul'tra-gas'e-ous,** *a* *Physics* Denoting a form of matter supposed to be less ponderable than gas and sometimes called *radiant matter* See MATTER

ul'trage†, *n* Same as OUTRAGE

ul'tra-ism, 1 ul'trə-ızm, 2 ŭl'tra-ızm, *n* The policy, opinions, or conduct of an ultraist, a tenet act, or utterance of an immoderate or extreme character

ul'tra-ist, 1 ul'trə-ıst, 2 ŭl'tra-ıst, *n* One who in opinions or conduct goes beyond moderation or propriety, one who is ultra, especially in matters political, social, or religious

ul"tra-ma-rine', 1 ul"trə-mə-rēn', 2 ŭl"tra-ma-rēn', *a* Being beyond, across, or divided by the sea

ul"tra-ma-rine', *n* **1.** *Chem* A light-blue to greenish-blue or deep-blue permanent pigment originally made by treating the powdered mineral lapis lazuli, yielding the **natural ultramarine,** but now made largely by synthesis, from kaolin, silica, soda, and charcoal, yielding the **artificial u** **2.** The color of ultramarine See SPECTRUM **3** Azure-stone [< Sp *ultramarino*, < L *ultra* (see ULTRA) + *marinus*, see MARINE] — **green ultramarine,** a green pigment obtained in the manufacture of artificial ultramarine by taking the product before it has reached the final or blue condition — **u ash,** a pigment used for gray tints and made by grinding the residue from lapis lazuli after the natural ultramarine has been removed — **white u,** a white substance obtained when the ingredients used in the manufacture of artificial ultramarine are heated with access of air — **yellow u.,** a pigment consisting of barium chromate

ul"tra-ma-te'ri-al, *a* Ultra-atomic — **ul"tra-me'di-an,** *a* *Zool* Postmedian — **ul"tra-mi'cron,** *n* An ultramicroscopic particle

ul"tra-mi'cro-scope, 1 ul"trə-maı'kro-skōp, 2 ŭl"tra-mi'cro-scōp, *n* *Physics* A contrivance which detects the positions of objects so small as to be beyond the power of the ordinary microscope, but not less than half a light-wave length in diameter An intense and minute beam of light is thrown upon the area to be examined, at right angles to the microscope's axis, and brilliant points in a dark field reveal the positions of the objects — **ul"tra-mi"cro-scop'ic,** *a* **1.** Too minute to be seen by a microscope **2** Relating to the ultramicroscope **ul"tra-mi"cro-scop'i-cal†.** — **ul"tra-mi-cros'co-py,** *n* The study and observation of ultramicroscopic particles

ul"tra-mon'tane, 1 ul"tra-mon'tēn, 2 ŭl"tra-mŏn'tān, *a* **1.** Situated, done, made, said, or expressed beyond the mountains, especially beyond the Alps (that is, on their Italian side), as, an *ultramontane* city, *ultramontane* league, *ultramontane* opinions **2** Situated, done, made, etc, beyond the Alps regarded from the Italian side formerly the prevalent meaning, but now comparatively rare **3** In politics or ecclesiastical matters, supporting the claims and policy of the papal court, specif, supporting ultramontanism

The Bishop kept his peace on questions where the Church and the State were compromised but if he had been pressed, he would have been found rather *Ultramontane* than Gallican
HUGO *Les Misérables* tr by C E Wilbour *Fantine* in vol I, bk I p 33 [C & CO 1883]

4 Supporting a policy opposed in some degree to the claims of the papal court an early use In all its senses opposed to its correlative *cismontane* [< F *ultramontain*, < It *ultramontano*, < L *ultra* (see ULTRA) + *mon(t-)s*, mountain]

ul"tra-mon'tane, *n* **1.** A native or resident of some country beyond the mountains, specif, the Alps regarded from either side, according to circumstances **2** One who, in political or ecclesiastical matters, supports the policy and claims of the papal court

The little war in Ticino was the expiring spasm of the *Ultramontanes* desperately struggling against the advance of the Liberals armed with the Referendum
J W SULLIVAN *Direct Legislation* p 59 [T N P 1893]

3. One who supports a policy opposed in some degree to the claims of the papal court an early use

ul"tra-mon'ta-nism, 1 ul"trə-mon'tə-nızm, 2 ŭl"tra-mŏn'ta-nĭsm, *n* The principles of the ultramontanes, especially, the principles of those who desired to see all power in the church concentrated in the hands of the Pope, in opposition to those who desired a more independent development of the national churches The principles and dogmas of ultramontanism were, by the Vatican Council of 1869–1870, made tenets of Roman Catholicism Compare GALLICANISM, INFALLIBILITY — **ul"tra-mon'ta-nist,** *n*

ul"tra-mun'dane, *a* **1** Of or pertaining to things exterior to the world or the solar system **2** Of or pertaining to supernatural things or to another life — **ul"tra-nom"i-nal-is'tic,** *a* Maintaining that absolutely nothing is real but individual existences — **ul"tra-par'al-lel,** *a* *Geom* Being in the same plane, yet not meeting even at infinity said of lines — **ul"tra-par'al-lel,** *n* Either of two ultra-parallel lines — **ul"tra-paul'ine,** *a* Excessively devoted to the doctrines taught by the apostle Paul — **ul"tra-phys'i-cal,** *a* Transcending the physical — **ul"tra-quin'in,** *n* Homoquinin — **ul"tra-red',** *a* *Physics* Same as INFRA-RED — **ul"tra-stel'lar,** *a* Beyond, or reaching beyond, the stars applied to the regions in space beyond the reach of the telescope — **ul"tra-trop'i-cal,** *a* **1.** Situated beyond the tropics **2** Hotter than the tropics — **ul"tra-vi'o-let,** *a* *Physics* Lying beyond the violet said of the invisible rays of shortest wave-length in the spectrum more refrangible than the violet rays as, *ultra violet* light

ul'tra vi'res, 1 ul'trə vaı'rız, 2 ŭl'tra vī'rēz [L] **1** *Law* Beyond the lawful capacity or powers said especially of corporations as to acts or contracts not within the scope of the powers conferred upon the and which are ipso facto void applied also to acts which altho within their powers have been done without their required consent, as in the case of powers delegated to directors **2** Figuratively, not permissible forbidden a colloquial use



Various Forms of Ulus

1 An ulu of bone and iron (East Greenland) 2 An ulu with a blade of slate riveted into a handle made of a deer's antler (Norton Sound) 3 An ulu with an iron blade and a composite handle of ivory antler and horn (Pelly Bay) 4 An ulu with a hornstone blade and a handle of osiers and withes (Holtham Inlet)

ul"tra-zo-di'a-cal, *a* Beyond the zodiac

ul"tro-mo-tiv'i-ty, 1 ul"tro-mo-tiv'i-ti, 2 ŭl"tro-mo-tiv'i-ty, *n* The power of acting or moving spontaneously [< L *ultro*, voluntarily (neut sing abl of *ulter*, that is beyond), + MOTIVITY]

ul-tro'ne-ous†, *a* Spontaneous voluntary — **ul-tro'ne-ous-ly†,** *adv* — **ul-tro'ne-ous-ness†,** *n*

u'lu, 1 ū'lū, 2 u'lu *n* [Eskimo] A domestic cutting-implement of general utility **oo'loo†.**

U-lu'a, *n* Same as ULLOA

U'lugh Beg, 1 ū'lug beg, 2 u'lugh bĕg (1394–1449) A Mongol astronomer grandson of Tamerlane and regent of W. Turkestan **U'lug Beg†.**

ul'u-lant, 1 ul'yu-lənt, 2 ŭl'yu-lant, *a* Howling hooting [< L *ululan(t-)s*, ppr of *ululo*, howl, < *ululo*, screech-owl] — **ul'u-late,** *vi* To howl or hoot — **ul"u-la'tion,** *n* A wailing or howling

u-lu'lu, 1 ū'lu-lū, 2 u'lu-lu, *n* A wailing, as of an owl. [Imitative]

When other birds are still the screech owls take up the strain, like mourning women their ancient *ulu lu*
THOREAU *Walden Sounds* p 135 [H M & CO]

U-lun'di, 1 ū-lūn'dī, 2 u-lun'dī, *n* A town in Zululand, South Africa, former capital and scene of Lord Chelmsford's defeat of the Zulus, July 4, 1879

u'lus, 1 ū'lŭs 2 u'lus, *n* A clan, tribe, sect, specif, in Afghanistan, a tribe governed by a khan or chief, or one of its branches governed by a subordinate chief

Ul'va', } 1 ul'və, ul'vən, 2 ŭl'va, ŭl'van, *n* A small Mid-**Ul'van,** } dle-American linguistic stock See AMERICAN

Ul'va', 1 ul'və, 2 ŭl'va, *n* *Bot* The typical genus of *Ulvaceæ* *U latissima*, the green laver and *U lactuca*, the sea-lettuce, are foods [< L *ulva*, sedge]

Ul-va'ce-æ, 1 ul-vē'sı-ī, 2 ŭl-vā'ce-ē, *n pl* *Bot* A family of green-spored algæ with flat or tubular green, or sometimes purple membranous fronds They are found in all parts of the globe, in both salt and fresh water, and a few on damp ground or rocks [< ULVA²] — **ul-va'ceous,** *a*

Ul'ver-ston, 1 ul'vər-stən *or* (*colloq*) us'tən, 2 ŭl'vĕr-ston *or* (*colloq*) us'ton, *n* A seaport in N Lancashire, England

ul'wan, 1 ul'wən, 2 ŭl'wan, *n* [E Ind] A variety of cashmere used in the centers of embroidered India shawls

Ul'wur, *n* Same as ALWAR

ul'yle, 1 ul'yı, 2 ul'yi, *n* [Scot] Oil **ul'ie†, ul'zie†.**

U-lys'ses, 1 ū-lis'ız, 2 yu-lĭs'ēz, *n* [L] **1.** A masculine personal name **U-lyx'es†** F **Ulysse',** 1 u lis', 2 u lĭs', Gr **Ou-ll'xēs,** It **U-lis'se,** 1 ū-lis'sē, 2 u-lĭs'sĕ **2.** *Class Myth* King of Ithaca, husband of Penelope engaged in Trojan war, in Homer's *Odyssey* celebrated as Odysseus **3.** A town in Tompkins county, N Y

um-. A prefix found in many obsolete Middle English and Anglo-Saxon words, meaning 'about, around' as, *um*becast, *um*awhile, *um*stroke, etc, and disguised in *em*berdays Its longer forms occur as *umbe-*, *embe-*, *ymbe-*, now obsolete or dialectal [< AS *ymb-*, *ymbe-*, *embe-*, < *ymb*, *ymbe*, around, = L *ambi-*, = Gr *amphi-*]

um, **unm**, *abbr* Unmarried

U'ma, 1 ū'mə, 2 u'ma, *n* *Hind Myth* A goddess, one personification of the wife of Siva

u-ma'ga, 1 ū-mā'gə, 2 u-ma'ga, *n* [P I] Morning

U-mal'yadе, *n* Same as OMMIAD [Russia

U'man, 1 ū'man, 2 u'man, *n* A town in Kief government.

u'man-gite, 1 yū'mən-gaıt, 2 yu'man-gĭt *n* *Mineral* A metallic, cherry-red, opaque copper selenid (Cu_2Se) found massive.

Um-bal'la, *n* Same as AMBALA **Um-bal'lah†.**

umbet, *prep* About around **um'bent**

um'bel, 1 um'bel, 2 ŭm'bĕl, *n* *Bot* An inflorescence or flower-cluster in which a number of pedicels of the same length spring from the same point, thus radiating like the stays of an umbrella, as in the parsley family

In a **simple umbel** each pedicel or ray bears a single flower, while in a **compound u** each pedicel bears a secondary umbel or a number of flowers In a compound umbel the first or largest set of pedicels is sometimes called the **primary, general,** or **universal u,** while the secondary umbels or umbellets are then called **partial umbels** [< L *umbella*, dim of *umbra*, shade] **um-bel'la†** — **um'bel-late,** *a* *Bot* Disposed in or resembling umbels **um'beled†, um'bel-la†, um'bel-lar†, um'bel-lat"ed†.** — **um'bel-late-ly,** *adv* — **um'bel-let,** *n* An umbellule

um-bel'li-, um-bell'-, 1 um-bel'ı-, um-bel'-, 2 ŭm-bĕl'ı-, ŭm-bĕl'- From Latin *umbella* (see UMBEL) combining forms

um-bel'lic, 1 um-bel'ık, 2 ŭm-bĕl'ic, *a* Derived from umbelliferon — **umbellic acid** **1.** A yellow amorphous compound ($C_9H_8O_4$) obtained by treating umbelliferon with potassium hydroxid **2†** Anisic acid

um-bel'li-fer, *n* Any plant of the parsley family (*Apiaceæ*) **um'bel-wort"†** — **Um"bel-lif'er-æ,** *n pl* *Bot* Same as API CEÆ — **um"bel-lif'er-on,** *n* *Chem* A colorless crystalline compound ($C_9H_6O_2$) contained in certain barks and resins, especially of the *Apiaceæ*, and also prepared synthetically — **um"bel-lif'er-ous,** *a* *Bot* **1** Bearing umbels **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Apiaceæ* — **um'bel-li-flo"rous,** *a* Having the flowers in umbels — **um'bel-li-form,** *a* Having the form of an umbel — **um'bel-loid,** *a* *Bot* Resembling an umbel — **Um-bel"lu-la'ri-a,** *n* *Bot* A monotypic genus of trees of the laurel family (*Lauraceæ*) with strongly scented leaves, and umbels of greenish-yellow flowers *U californica* is the California laurel or sassafras, sometimes cultivated for ornament — **um-bel'lu-late,** *a* Having or disposed in umbellules or umbellets — **um'bel-lule,** *n* A small or secondary umbel an umbellet — **Um"bel-lu'li-dæ,** *n pl* *Zooph* A family of spicate pennatulacean alcyonarians with polyps on both sides of the short rachis in a single series or in distinct rows **Um-bel'lu-la,** *n* (t g) — **um-bel'lu-lid,** *a* & *n* — **um-bel'lu-loid,** *a* — **um-bel"lu-lif'er-ous,** *a* *Bot* Bearing umbellules

um'ber, 1 um'bər, 2 ŭm'bĕr, *tt* To color with or as with umber shade or darken as the *umbered* wave

um'ber, *a* Of a dusky hue, brownish, dark

um'ber†, *n* A chestnut-brown to liver-brown hydrated ferric oxid, containing manganese oxid and clay used as a pigment also, the color As found in nature the oxid is called **raw umber,** and when heated, so as to produce a reddish brown, it is called **burnt u.** See SPECTRUM [< I *ombre* (for *terre d ombre*), < It *ombra* (for *terra d ombra*, lit shade-earth), < L *umbra*, shade] — **Cologne** or **German umber,** a brownish pigment from lignite

um'ber, *n* **1.** Some indefinite dark color, hence, shade, as the dark *umber* of the forest **2** The umbrette **3.** The grayling **4†.** Same as UMBRIL [< F *ombre*, < L *umbra*, shade] — **um'ber-bird",** *n* The umbrette — **um'ber-y,** *a* Pertaining to or like umber dusky

um'berd, *pp* Umbered S S

um'ber-ert, *n* Same as UMBRIL **um'ber†, um'brer†.**

um-bil'ic, 1 um-bil'ık, 2 ŭm-bĭl'ic **I.** *a* Umbilical **II** *n* **1.** The umbilicus, center **2.** *Geom* Same as UMBILICUS 4 (2) — **conical umbilic,** a conical point of a surface — **um-bil'i-car,** *a* *Geom* Pertaining to an umbilicus

um-bil'i-cal, 1 um-bil'ı-kəl, 2 ŭm-bĭl'i-cal, *a* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or situated near the umbilicus, hence, central as the *umbilical* artery See ARTERY **2** Descended through the female line [< L *umbilicus* navel] — **umbilical cord** **1.** *Anat* The rope-like structure, composed mainly of vessels and connective tissue, that passes from the fetus to the placenta See PLACENTA **2.** *Bot* Same as FUNICULUS, 3 — **u duct,** the passage con-

necting the umbilical vesicle with the primitive intestine — **u fissure** (*Anat*), a deep fissure on the inferior surface of the liver which lodges the umbilical vein or its vestiges — **u hernia**, the protrusion of a part through or near the umbilicus — **u. region**, the middle portion of the abdomen See ABDOMINAL REGIONS — **u. vesicle**, a sac-like body formed by the remains of the unsegmented portion of the ovum See illus under ALLANTOIS

um-bil'i-cal, *n* *Bot* The funicle

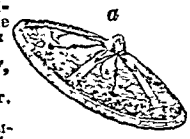
Um-bil"i-ca'ri-a, 1 um-bil'i-kē'ri-ə, 2 ŭm-bil i-cā'ri-a, *n* *Bot* A genus of lichens *U arctica* is one form of rock-tripe of the arctic regions [< LL *umbilicaris*, umbilical, < L *umbilicus* navel]

um-bil'i-cate, 1 um-bil'i-kit, 2 ŭm-bil'i-cat, *a* **1** Resembling a navel, as by having a central depression or mark **2** Having an umbilicus or navel-shaped depression as a shell [< L *umbilicatus*, < *umbilicus*, navel]

um-bil'i-cat"ed‡.— um-bil"i-ca'tion, *n* The state of being umbilicate, an umbilliform depression — **um"bi-lic'i-form**, *a* Same as UMBILIFORM

um"bi-lic'u-lar, 1 um"bi-lik'yu-lər, 2 ŭm"bi-lic'yu-lar, *a* Pertaining to the navel [< LL *umbilicaris*, see UMBILICARIA] — **umbilicular contemplation**, contemplation of the navel as by meditative and sedentary ascetics of India, supposed to be promotive of intense introspection and ultimately of great sanctity

um"bi-li'cus, 1 um"bi-lai'kus, 2 ŭm"bi-li cŭs (XIII), *n* [-CI, 1 -sai, 2 -çi, *pl*] **1.** *Anat* The depression at the middle of the abdomen where the umbilical cord of the fetus was attached, the navel **2.** *Zool* (1) *Conch.* An indention or depression at the axial base of a spiral shell, as in many gastropods (2) *Ornith* Either of the apertures (inferior and superior) of the calamus of a feather **3.** *Bot* (1) A navel-shaped depression (2) [U-] A former genus now referred to *Cotyledon*, its principal species being the navelwort (3)† Same as HILUM (4)† Same as OSTIOLUM **4.** *Geom* (1) A point of a surface where the section by a plane parallel to and very near the tangent plane is a circle (2) Formerly, a focus **5.** *Class Antiq* The ornamental ball or boss at each end of the stick on which a manuscript was rolled [L, navel] — **um-bil'ic‡.— um"bi-lif'er-ous**, *a* Having a navel-like depression — **um'bi-li-form**, *a* Navel-shaped


a

um'blet, *a* Humble — **um'ble pie"**, *n* Same as HUMBLE-PIE

um'blest, *n pl* The entrails of a deer, humbles

um'bo, 1 um'bo, 2 ŭm'bo, *n* [UM-BO'NES, 1 um-bō'nīz, 2 ŭm-bō'- nēs, or UM'BOS, 1 -bōz, 2 -bōs, *pl*] [L] **1.** The boss, knob, or projecting spike in the center of a shield sometimes itself used as an offensive weapon **2.** A bunch in the toga, formed by tucking it into the belt across the chest **3** An elevation, boss, or knob, as in the tympanic membrane of the ear or at the apex in a young unexpanded earth-star (*Geaster*) Specif (1) *Conch* The beak or prominence of a valve of a bivalve near the hinge (2) *Echin* An ambulacral plate of an echinoderm (3) *Bot* The top of the cap of certain agaricoid fungi — **um"bo-lat'er-al**, *a* *Conch* Lateral in character but umbonal in position, as the hinge-teeth in some bivalves — **um'bo-nal**, *a* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of an umbo as, the *umbonal* area of a bivalve **um-bon'ic‡ — um'bo-nate**, *a* Having a boss-like protuberance as, the *umbonate* pileus of certain mushrooms **um'bo-nat"ed‡ — um'bo-nule**, *n* *Bot* A diminutive umbo — **um-bon'u-late**, *a*


a

Umbones (*a*) of the Ribbed Heart-shell (*Cardium costatum*)

um'bra, 1 um'bra, 2 ŭm'bra, *n* [-BRÆ, 1 -bri, 2 -brē, *pl*] [L] **1.** *Astron & Physics* That region of a shadow from which the direct light is entirely cut off, especially, that part of the shadow of the earth or moon within which the sun is entirely hidden Compare PENUMBRA **2.** The inner dark portion of a sun-spot See SUN-SPOT **3.** A scienoid food-fish (genus *Umbrina*) with a simple barbel on the lower jaw, especially *U cirrosa* of the Mediterranean region **4** [U-] *Ich* A genus typical of *Umbridæ* **5.** *Rom Antiq* An uninvited guest brought to a feast by one who was invited, a parasite **6.** *Math* One of the pair of symbols representing a quantity in the umbral notation See UMBRAL

um'bra-clet, *n* Shade or shadow umbrage

Um"bra-cu'li-dæ, 1 um"bra-kiū'li-dī 2 ŭm"bra-cū'li-dē *n pl* *Conch* The *Umbrellidæ* **Um-brac'u-lum**[1], *n* (t g) [L, see UMBRACULUM] — **um"brac'u-lid**, *n*

um-brac'u-lum[2], 1 um-brak'yu-lum, 2 ŭm-brăc'yu-lŭm, *n* [-LA, *pl*] *Bot* Any umbrella-shaped appendage, as the stalked capitulum of the sporophore in *Marchantia* [L, dim of *umbra*, shade] — **um-brac'u-late**, *a* *Entom* Nearly covered by a projecting process as the face of an orthopterous insect — **um-brac"u-lif'er-ous**, *a* *Bot* Bearing an umbraculum as in the pitcher-plant — **um-brac'u-li-form**, *a* **1.** *Bot* Having the form of an umbraculum ~ formed like anything that affords shade, as an umbrella, an overarching tree, etc

um'bræ, 1 um'bri, 2 ŭm'brē *n* Plural of UMBRA

um'brage, 1 um'brij 2 ŭm'braç, *tt* [Rare] To shade

um'brage, *n* **1.** A feeling as of being obscured or overshadowed by another, hence, a sense of injury, offense now usually in **to give (or take) umbrage**

As if they alone were privileged with unrestrained access to his sacred person the approach of others appeared obtrusive and gave them *umbrage* E NOTT *Revis of Christ* p 75 [s 1872]

2. The act of giving shade, or the state of being in shade, shadow, also, that which gives shade

With *umbrage* wide
Yon chestnuts half the latticed boat house hide
WORDSWORTH *An Evening Walk* st 8

3. [Rare] The state of being in disfavor or odium, disgrace **4†.** A mere semblance, fantom, shadow [< F *ombrage*, < L *umbraticus*, shady, < *umbra*, shade] SYN. see OFFENSE, PIQUE

um-bra geous, 1 um-brē'jus, 2 ŭm-brā'gŭs, *a* **1.** Forming a shade or screen, supplying shade also, being in the shade, shady **2.** [Archaic] Taking offense easily. **3†.** Obscure, suspicious [< F *ombrageux*, < *ombrage* see UMBRAGE] — **um-bra'geous-ly**, *adv* — **um-bra geous-ness** *n*

um-braid'‡, *tt* To upbraid — **um-braid'‡**, *n* Contention

um'bral, 1 um brəl, 2 ŭm'bral, *a* Of or pertaining to an umbra.— **umbral notation** (*Math*), a notation for *determinants* in which each constituent is represented by two symbols, one denoting the row, the other the column

um-bra'nat, *n* Same as UMBRINE

um'brate‡, *tt* To foreshadow, shadow, shade

um'brat-ed, 1 *um'brēt-ed* 2 *ŭm'brāt-čd*, *a* *Her* **1.** Shadowed adumbrated **2.** Of the same tincture as its field, but darker

um-brat'ic‡, *a* Shadowy secluded **um-brat'i-cal‡.**

um'bra-tile‡, *a* **1.** Umbratic **2** Unreal, visionary

um-bra'tion, 1 um-brē'shən, 2 ŭm-brā'shon, *n* Same as ADUMBRATION

um-bra'tious†, *a* Inclined to take umbrage captious

um'bra-tree", 1 um'bra-trī", 2 ŭm'bra-trē", *n* The bella-sombra [< Sp *umbra* (< L *umbra*), shade, + TREE]

um'bre, *n* Same as UMBER

um'brel, 1 um'brel 2 ŭm'brĕl, *n* **1.** Same as UMBRIL **2** [Dial or Obs] An umbrella **3†.** A lattice

um-brel'la, 1 um-brel'ə, 2 ŭm-brĕl'a, *n* **1.** A canopy of silk, cotton, paper, or other suitable fabric, supported on a radiating folding frame, and carried (usually) in the hand as a protection against the sun or rain Small umbrellas, when used exclusively as a shelter from the sun, are called *sunhades* or *parasols*, and when used in all weathers, *en-tout-cas*



Umbrella of the Anglo-Saxon Period (From Harleian MS No 603, in the British Museum, London)

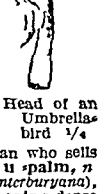
Umbrellas, the seen in Egyptian and Assyrian sculpture, on Greek vases and figurines, and in medieval manuscripts, were not used in Europe as shelters from rain until the 15th century In the East, as in Siam, they are emblems of royalty

Known in England in Anglo-Saxon times mentioned by Drayton (1620), Swift (Cit's Shower 1710), it (the *umbrella*) was assigned in Queen Anne's reign to women

Nelson's Perpetual Encyc vol III p 256

Jonas Hanway was not the first to introduce the *umbrella* to England although he revived its use In the Harleian Manuscripts there is proof beyond doubt that umbrellas were known to Anglo-Saxons, for in No 603 of these there is the figure of a yeoman holding an umbrella over his lord Beck asserts (Draper's Dictionary) that at the time that Stephen usurped the crown of England *umbrellas* were in common use FRANK H VIZETELLY *The Sunshade and the Umbrella* in *The New Age* May, 1909, p 415

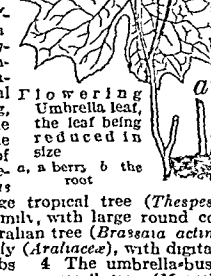
2. The portion of the body of a medusa expanded like a bell or umbrella **3.** *Conch* (1) [U-] A genus typical of *Umbrellidæ* (2) An umbrella-shell [< It *ombrella*, *dim of ombra* (< L *umbra*), shade] **um-brel'‡** [Dial or Obs] **um-brel'lo† — um-brel'la-ant"**, *n* A parasol-ant, as the sauba — **u -bird**, *n* A South-American fruit-crow (genus *Cephalopterus*) having a broad crest likened to an umbrella, a dragoon-bird *C ornatus* is lustrous black with a crest of blue hair-like feathers, and a cervical fleshy, feathered appendage — **u. bush**, *n* A small, bushy Australian tree (*Acacia osswaldi*), with a hard, close-grained wood, and suitable for shade or for tall hedges — **u -fern**, *n* The common brake or bracken — **u -fir**, *n* The parasol-fir See SCIADOPITYS — **u grass**, *n* **1.** An Australian grass (*Panicum decompositum*) with millet-like seeds which the natives make into cakes **2** A sedge (*Futrena squarrosa*) growing in wet sandy places from New Jersey to Texas — **u -man**, *n* **1.** A man who sells or mends umbrellas **2** [London, Eng] A man who sells fruit, confectionery, etc, under an umbrella — **u -palm**, *n* **1.** An ornamental hothouse palm (*Kentia canterburyana*), from Lord Howe's Island, with long pinnate leaves in a dense head **2** The umbrella-plant — **u.-pine**, *n* Same as UMBRELLA-FIR — **u.-plant**, *n* An East-African sedge (*Cyperus alternifolius*), cultivated for ornament — **u.-pulley**, *n* A pulley containing a skeleton umbrella-like projection around the center to facilitate removal, insertion of cotters, etc — **u.-shell**, *n* An umbrelloid gastropod of warm seas, having an umbrella-like shell — **u.-stand**, *n* Anything, as a rack or a tall jar, for holding umbrellas — **u.-wort**, *n* Any plant of the genus *Alltonia*



Head of an Umbrella-bird ¼

um-brel'laed, 1 um-brel'əd, 2 ŭm-brĕl'ad, *a* [Colloq] Sheltered by or carrying an umbrella

um-brel'la-leaf", 1 um-brel'ə-lif", 2 ŭm-brĕl'a-lēf", *n* A smooth perennial (*Diphyllea cymosa*) of the barberry family (*Berberidaceæ*), with a single large cut-lobed leaf, 1 to 2 feet across, or two alternate smaller leaves, and a terminal cyme of white flowers It is found in Virginia and southward



Flowering Umbrella leaf, the leaf being reduced in size

a, a berry b the root

um-brel'la-tree", 1 um-brel'ə-trī", 2 ŭm-brĕl'a-trē", *n* **1** A small magnolia (*Magnolia tripetala*) of the southern United States, with fragrant white flowers and oval leaves 16 to 30 inches long, crowded in an umbrella-like whorl at the ends of the branches **2.** Any one of several other trees, as a species of screw-pine (*Pandanus odoratissimus*), and a large tropical tree (*Thespesia populnea*) of the mallow family, with large round cordate leaves **3** An Australian tree (*Brassaia actinophylla*) of the ginseng family (*Araliaceæ*), with digitate leaves set like umbrella-ribs **4** The umbrella-bush — **long-leaved umbrella tree**, a small tree (*Magnolia fraseri*) common in forests in the southeastern United States It bears white fragrant flowers and beaked carpels yellow inside The wood is weak and soft **ear-leaved u ‡.**

Um brel'li-dæ, 1 *um-brel'i-dī* 2 ŭm-brĕl'i-dē *n pl* *Conch* A family of notaspidean tectibranchiates with an orbicular body and smaller orbicular shell [< UMBRELLA] — **um-brel'lid**, *n* — **um-brel'loid**, *a*

um-brette', 1 um-bret' 2 ŭm-brĕt', *n* An African scopoid heron-like bird (*Scopus umbretta*) of a prevailing dusky brown slightly glossed with purple and with a long occipital crest, usually borne horizontally It is noted for its relatively huge domed nest of sticks See illus in next column [< F *ombrette*, dim of *ombre* (< L *umbra*), shade]

Um'bri-a, 1 um'bri-ə 2 um'bri-a, *n* A central region of ancient Italy between the Tiber river and the Adriatic sea —

Um'bri-an. I. *a* Of or pertaining to Umbria **II.** *n* **1.** A native of ancient Umbria **2** The language of Umbria, akin to Latin, Sabine, and Oscan, and preserved to some extent in the Iugubine tablets See OSCAN, SABINE — **Umbrian school of painting**, the school of Italian painting of which Raffael was the great exemplar



Umbrette ⅛

Um'bri-dæ, 1 um'bri-di, 2 ŭm'bri-dē, *n pl* *Ich* An Arctogæan family of haplomous fishes having the head as well as the body scaly, and the mouth overarched by the intermaxillaries and supramaxillaries, mud-minnows [< UMBRA] — **um'brid**, *n* — **um'broid. I** *a* Of or pertaining to the *Umbridæ* **II.** *n* One of the *Umbridæ*

Um'bri-el, 1 um'bri-el, 2 ŭm'bri-ĕl *n* In Pope's *Rape of the Lock*, a sprite armed with a bag of sighs and a vial of sorrows, etc

um-brif'er-ous, 1 um-brif'ər-us 2 ŭm-brif'ĕr-ŭs, *a* Affording or making a shade [< L *umbrifer*, < *umbra*, shade, + *fero*, bear] — **um-brif'er-ous-ly**, *adv*

um'bril, 1 um'bril, 2 ŭm'bril *n* The visor of a helmet

And formally raising the *umbril* of the helmet looked him in the face HOWARD PYLE *Men of Iron* p 306 [in 1892]

um'bri-ret.

um'brine, 1 um'brin *or* -brain, 2 ŭm'brin *or* -brin *n* [F] A food-fish, the umbra **um-bri'nal**.

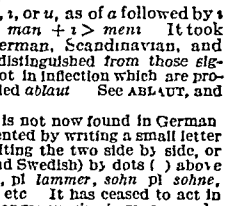
Um'bro-Lat"in, 1 um'bro-lat'in, 2 ŭm'bro-lăt'in, **I** *a* Denoting the people of antiquity who occupied central Italy and were related to the Umbrians Oscans, and Romans **II** *n* A member of the Umbro-Latin race

um'broset, *a* Shady — **um-bros'i-ty†**, *n*

Um-bun'du, 1 um-lūn'ū 2 ŭm-bun'dŭ *n* A vernacular of the southern West-African coast

U'me-a, 1 ū'mē-a, 2 ū'me-ä *n* A river in central E Sweden, length, 250 m to the Gulf of Bothnia

u'mi-ak, 1 ū'mi-ak, 2 u'mi-ăk, *n* [Eskimo] An open boat made by drawing skins over a wooden frame and propelled by paddles called **woman's boat**, because it is frequently propelled by women



Greenland Umiak

um'laut, 1 um'laut, 2 um'-lout, *tt* *Philol* To form or sound (a vowel) with the umlaut

um'laut, *n* *Philol* **1.** A change of one vowel to another more like a following *a*, *i*, or *u*, as of *a* followed by *i* to the intermediate sound *e* *man* + *i* > *meni* It took place regularly in early German, Scandinavian, and Anglo-Saxon It should be distinguished from those significant changes of the verb-root in inflection which are produced by accent these are called *ablaut* See ABLAUT, and VOWEL-GRADATION

The umlaut produced by *u* is not now found in German *Umlaut* was sometimes represented by writing a small letter above *a*, *o*, *au*, or *u*, or by writing the two side by side, or (as now in German, Danish, and Swedish) by dots ( ) above the mutated vowels, as, *lamm*, pl *lammer*, *sohn* pl *sohne*, *haus*, pl *hauser*, *qual*, *qualen*, etc It has ceased to act in modern English, but the old changes survive in many words, as in the so-called irregular plurals (*men*, *geese*, *mice*, *brethren*, *kine*, etc) and derivatives, as *gild* < *gold*, *heal* < *hāl* (whole), *English* < *Anglise*, *French* < *Frankish*, etc It is still active in Icelandic, but was not found in Gothic

The *Umlaut* is a modification that has risen in our stock of languages within the historical period There is no trace of it in the Mœsogothic, but it appears in the Old High German and Anglo-Saxon The Conquest gave the death-blow to the *Umlaut* among us

EABLE *Philol Eng Tongue* p 128 [CL p 1892]

2. A dieresis used in German to indicate umlaut [G, < *um*, about, + *laut*, sound]

Um'mah, 1 um'ə, 2 ŭm'a, *n* *Bib* *Josh* xiv, 30

Um'nak, 1 ŭm'nak 2 um'nak, *n* One of the Aleutian Islands Alaska, 50 by 12 m

U'mo, *n* Same as JUBA, 3

um'pir-age, 1 um'pair-ij, 2 ŭm'pir-ag *n* The office, function, or decision of an umpire **um'pire-ship‡**

I do not admit the competency of South Carolina or any other State to settle between me and the people the validity of laws of Congress for which I have voted I decline her *umpirage* WEBSTER *Works* vol III, p 336 [*L & & co* 1853]

um'pire, 1 um'pair, 2 ŭm'pir, *v* [UM'PIRED, UM'PIRING] **1.** *t* **1.** To decide or settle with the authority of an umpire **2** *Athletics* To act as umpire of or in, as, to *umpire* a ball-game **II.** *i* To act as umpire

um'pire, *n* **1.** *Law* A person called in to decide in case of a disagreement in opinion between arbitrators **2.** In general, a person chosen to decide a question in controversy

Lord Lyons would have been accepted as an *umpire* by any contestant who relied upon *justice* and *merit* alone CHITTENDEN *Recollections of Lincoln* p 140 [in 1891]

3. In various games, as baseball, a person chosen to enforce the rules of the game, and in case of controversy to settle disputed points Compare ARBITRATOR, JUDGE, REFEREE [< OF *nonper*, unequal, < *non* (< L *non*), not, + *per* (< L *par*), *equal*] **um'peret.** SYN. see JUDGE — **um-pir'i-cal** *a*

um'press†, *n* A woman who acts as umpire

um'quhile, 1 um'hwoil 2 ŭm'hwil *a* [Scot] Former **um'while† — um'quhile**, *adv* Formerly, of late

Um-ro'hah, 1 ŭm-rō'ha 2 ŭm-rō'hä, *n* Same as AMROHA

um'soof, 1 um'suf, 2 um'suf *n* A reed (*Vossia procera*) which grows in the Nile, often rising to a height of 15 feet above the water [< Ar *umm suf*, mother of wool] **um suf‡.**

um'stroket, *n* Boundary-line

ump'tek-ite, 1 ump'tek-oit, 2 ŭmp'tĕk-it, *n* *Petrol* A variety of syenite consisting essentially of microperthite or alkalic plagioclase and sodic amphibole ordinarily arfvedsonite with or without small amounts of ægirite and nepheline [< *Umpte*] Finland]

u'mu, *n* Same as IMU

u'mu, 1 ū'mū 2 u'mu, *n* [Maori] A native oven

u'mu-la, 1 ū'mū-lə 2 u'mu-la *n* *Ecol* Same as MOZETIA

Um-to'ti, 1 *um-tō'ti*, 2 ŭm-tō'ti, *n* A town in Natal, South Africa

Um-zum'bi, 1 um-zūm'bi 2 ŭm-zum'bi *n* A town in S E Natal South Africa on a river of the same name

'un, 1 un 2 ŭn *n* [Prov] One as that *un*, a little *'un*

un-, *prefix* Not used to express negation, incompleteness, or opposition

Un- may be prefixed to most adjectives and adverbs and, rarely, to nouns

In- as a prefix to adjectives expresses in usage more of negation *un-* more of mere privation, as, a child is *unartistic* speech a writer is *inartistic* in diction In general, *in-* is more confined to words of Latin origin

[< AS *un-*, = L *in-*, = Gr *an-*, *a-*, not]

un-², *prefix* Back used to express the reversal of the action of the verb It is also prefixed to nouns to make a verb denoting deprivation of the state or quality expressed by the noun as to *unhorse* In some cases *un-*, when prefixed to a verb simply intensifies the negative idea of the verb, as to *unloose* [< AS *un-*, *on-*, *ond-*, *an-*, *and-* back]

The following is a list of unimportant or self-defining words beginning with *un-* (1) In the verbs in the list, *un-* gives the sense of reversal (see UN-² above) as, *unanchor*, 'to weigh anchor', *unattire*, 'to undress (2) In the nouns and the adjectives (including participles in *-ing* and *-ed*) it has simple negative force (as in *uncharity*, 'lack of charity', *unabiding*, 'not abiding', *unaided*, 'not aided or assisted' see UN-¹), except in such of the words in *-ed* and *-ing* as may be regarded as participles of a corresponding verbal form in UN-² Thus *unburdened* may be regarded as an adjective (UN-¹ + BURDENED) meaning 'not burdened,' or as a participle of the verb *unburden*, meaning 'relieved of a burden' (3) Many of the adjective forms have derivative adverbs in *-ly* and nouns in *-ness* and *-ity* whose meanings are evident Where doubt exists consult the primitive and suffix Definitions are given in vocabulary place where required, as, for example, *unconscionable*, of which the primitive form is no longer in use *unbelief*, which has a strongly positive, and not merely negative meaning

unabandoned
abased
abashed -ly
abated, -ly
abating
abbreviated
abetted
abiding, -ly, -ness
unabjured
unabolishable
unabolished
unabraded
unabridged
unabrogated
unabsolvable
unabsolved
unabsorbable
unabsorbed
unabsorbent
unabsurd
unabundant
unabused
unacademic
unaccelerated
unaccented
unaccentuated
unacceptability
unacceptable, -ness
unacceptably
unacceptant
unaccepted
unaccessible, -ness
unaccessibly
unacclimated
unacclimatized
unaccommodating
unaccompanied
unaccordant
unaccorded
unaccording
unaccounted
unaccoutered
unaccredited
unaccumulable
unaccumulated
unaccursed
unaccusably
unaccused
unachievable
unachieved
unaching
unacquirable, -ness
unacquired
unacquitted
unacrimonious
unactable
unacted
unactinic
unactuated
unadaptable
unadapted
unaddicted
unaddressable
unaddressed
unadhesive
unadjudged
unadjustable
unadjusted
unadministered
unadmirable
unadmired
unadmiring
unadmissible
unadmittable
unadmitted
unadmonished
unadoptable
unadopted
unadored
unadorned
unadulterated, -ly
unadulterous -ly
unadvantageably
unadvantaged
unadventurous
unadvised -ly, -ness
unaerated
unaffable
unafeared
unaffectedly
unaffectedness
unaffecting -ly
unaffectionate
unaffianced
unaffiliated
unaffirmed
unafflicted
unaffrighted
unafraid
unagglutinated
unaggravated
unaggressive
unagitated
unaidable
unaided
unaiding
unailing
unaimed
unaired
unakin
unalarmed
unalarming
unalert
unalienable, -ness, -bly
unalienated
unalleged
unalleviated
unalliable
unallied
unallotted
unallowable
unallowed
unalloyed
unalluring
unalluringly
unalterability
unalterable, -bly
unalterableness
unalterate
unaltered
unaltering
unalternate
unamalgamated
unamazed
unambiguity
unambiguous, -ly, -ness
unambitious, -ly, -ness
unamenable
unamendable
unamended
unamerced
unamerst
unamiability
unamiable, -ness, -bly
unannexable
unannounced
unanointed
unanswerability
unanswerable, -ness
unanswerably
unanticipated
unanxious
unapocryphal
unapostolic -ical
unappalled
unapparel
unapparel(l)ed
unapparent
unappeasable, -ness
unappeased
unappendaged
unapperceived
unappetizing
unapplauded
unapplauding -ly, -ness
unapplausive
unapplied
unappointed
unapportioned
unapposite -tical
unappreciable, -bly
unappreciated
unappreciating -ly
unappreciative
unapprehendable
unapprehended
unapprehensible, -ness
unapprised
unapproachable, -ness
unapproachably
unappropriated
unappropriable
unapproving, -ly
unaproned
unarchitectural
unargumentative
unarisen
unarm
unarmo(u)red
unarraigned
unarranged
unarrayed
unarrestable
unarrested
unarrived
unarticulate
unartificial, -ly
unartistic, -cal
unascendable
unascended
unascertainable
unascertained
unashamed
unasked
unaspirated
unaspiring -ly
unassailable, -bly
unassailed
unassaultable
unassaulted
unassayed
unassembled
unasserted
unassertive -ness -bly
unassessable
unassessed
unassibilated -ness -bly
unassignable, -ness -bly
unassigned -ly
unassimilable
unassimilated
unassimilating -ly
unassisted
unassisting
unassociated
unassoiled
unassorted
unassuaged
unassumed
unastonished
unastronomical
unattached
unattackable
unattacked
unattainable -ness -bly
unattained
unattainted
unattempered -ly -ness
unattemptable
unattempted
unattempting
unbalanced
unbalcony
unbalsamed
unbanded
unbanished
unbanked
unbannered
unbar
unbarbarized
unbarbed
unbarbered
unbarred
unbarrel
unbarreled
unbarricade
unbarricaded
unbase
unbashed†
unbashful
unbathed
unbattered
unbearable, -ness -bly
unbearded
unbeatable -ness -bly
unbeaten
unbeauteous, -ly -ness
unbeautified
unbeautiful, -ly -ness
unbeclouded
unbed
unbedaubed
unbedecked
unbedewed
unbefitting
unbeginning
unbegirt
unbeguile
unbeguiled
unbeheld
unbeholden
unbehovable†
unbehovely†
unbelievable -ness -bility
unbelieving, -ly -ness
unbelligerent
unbelonged
unbelted
unbemoaned
unbendable
unbeneficed
unbeneficial
unbenefited
unbenevolence
unbenevolent, -ly
unbenighted
unbenign
unbenignantly
unbent
unbenumb
unbequeathed
unbereft
unbeseem
unbeseeming, -ly, -ness
unbeset
unbesieged
unbesought
unbespoken
unbestowed
unbetrayed
unbetrothed
unbetterable
unbettered
unbewailed
unbewildered
unbewitch
unbias *v*
unbiblical
unbiddable
unbigoted
unbiographical
unbilt, -ten, *pa*
unblam(e)able -ness
unblam(e)ably
unblamed
unblanched
unblasted
unblazoned
unbleached
unbleaching
unbleeding
unblemishable
unblemishing
unblenching
unblended
unbless
unblighted
unblind *v*
unblindfold, *v*
unblinking
unblissful
unblithe
unblockaded
unblooded
unbloodied
unblossoming
unblotted
unblunted
unblushing, -ly
unboarded
unboasted
unboastful
unboding
unbody†, *v*
unboiled
unbold
unbonny
unbookish
unbooklearned
unboot
unbooted
unbordered
unbored
unborrowed
unbottomed
unbought
unbound
unbounteous
unbowed
unbowel(l)ed
unbox
unboyish
unboylike
unbraced
unbraceness
unbraid
unbraided
unbraiding
unbranched
unbranching
unbranded
unbreakable
unbreathable
unbreathing
unbreech
unbreeched
unbrewed
unbribable
unbribed
unbridgeable
unbridged
unbridle
unbrightened
unbroached
unbrotherlike
unbrotherliness
unbrotherly
unbruised
unbrushed
unbuckle
unbuckramed
unbudded
unbundle
unbung
unburied
unburdened
unburdensome
unburiable
unburied
unburnable
unburned
unburning
unburnished
unburnt
unburrow
unbury
unbusied
unbusinesslike
unbuskined
unbusy
unbuttered
unbutton
unbuttoned
unbuttressed
uncabled
uncadenced
uncage
uncalcified
uncalcined
uncalculated
uncalculating, -ly
uncalendered
uncalked
uncalm *v* & *a*
uncalumniated
uncamp
uncancel(l)able
uncancel(l)ed
uncandid, -ly, -ness
uncandor
uncanonic
uncanonical, -ly -ness
uncanonized
uncanopied
uncanvassed
uncapable†, -ness
uncapped
uncapsizable
uncaptious
uncaptivated
uncaptivating
uncarded
uncaressed
uncaring
uncarnivorous
uncarpeted
uncart
uncarved
uncast
uncastrated
uncatalog(ue)d
uncatechized, -chised, -ness†
uncathedral(l)ed
uncatholic
uncaught
uncaused
uncauterized
uncautious, -ly
unceasable†
unceded
uncelebrated
uncelestial
uncement
uncemented
uncensurable
uncensured
unceremonial
unceremonious -ly, -ness
uncertificated
uncertified
uncessantness†
unchafed
unchain -ed
unchained
unchallenged
unchangeable, -ness, -bility, -bly
unchanged, -ness
unchanging, -ly
unchannel(l)ed
unchanted
unchaperoned
uncharacteristic -cally
uncharacterized, -ised
uncharity
uncharm, -able, -ing
uncharred
uncharted
unchartered
unchary
unchaste, -ly, -ness
unchastened
unchastisable
unchastised
unchastity
uncheated
uncheck, *v*
uncheckable
uncheck-ed
uncheckered
uncheered
uncheerful -ly, -ness
uncheery
unchequered
uncherished
unchewed
unchid -den
unchilded
unchildish
unchilled
unchipped
unchisel(l)ed
unchivalric
unchivalrous
uncholeric
unchopped
unchorded
unchosen
unchristened
unchristianize, -ise
unchristianized -ised
unchristianlike
unchristlness†
unchristly
unchurchly
uncicatrized
uncilliated
uncinctured
uncircular
uncirculated
uncircumcised
uncircumscribed
uncircumscript
uncircumstantial
uncited
uncitizen
uncivic
unclaimed
unclamp
unclarified
unclasp
unclassable
unclassed
unclassic -al
unclassifiable
unclassified
uncleanable
uncleaned
uncleansable
uncleansed
unclear, *a*
uncleared
unclearness
uncleavable
uncleft
unclench
unclergyable
unclerical
unclerklike
unclimbable
unclimbed
unclinch
uncling
unclipped
uncloak
uncloaked
unclog
unclogged
uncloister
unclosable
unclothe
unclothed, -ly†
unclothing
unclotted
uncloud, -ed, -edness
uncloudy
unclover
uncloyed
unclub(b)able
unclutch
uncoach†, *v*
uncoached
uncoacted†
uncoagulable
uncoagulated
uncoated
uncoerced
uncoffer
uncoffined
uncogent
uncogitable
uncognoscible
uncohesive
uncoif
uncoifed
uncoil
uncoined
uncollapsed
uncollapsible
uncollared
uncollated
uncollecta*ble*
uncollected, -ness
uncolonized, -nised
uncolo(u)red
uncombable
uncombed
uncombinable -bly
uncombine(d
uncome at-able
uncomfort
uncomforted
uncomic
uncommanded
uncommandeerable
uncommemorated
uncommendable
uncommended
uncommensurable
uncommensurate
uncommerciable
uncommiserated
uncommissioned
uncommixed†
uncommonable
uncommunicable
uncommunicated
uncommunicating
uncommunicative, -ly, -ness
uncommuted
uncompact
uncompacted, -ly
uncompanionable
uncompanioned
uncompassed
uncompassionate
uncompassioned
uncompellable
uncompelled
uncompensated
uncompetitive
uncomplaining -ly, -ness
uncomplaint
uncomplaisant, -ly
uncompleted
uncomplete
uncomplicated
uncomplimentary
uncomplimented
uncomplying
uncompos(e)able
uncomposed
uncompounded, -ly, -ness
uncomprehend†
uncomprehended
uncomprehending
uncomprehensible
uncompressed
uncomprised
uncompromised
uncomputed
unconcealable
unconcealed
unconceiling
unconceded
unconceivable -ness†
unconceivably
unconceived
unconceiving
unconcerted, -ly
unconciliated
unconciliatory
unconcluded
unconcludent†
unconcludible†
unconcocted
unconcreted
unconcurrent
uncondemnable
uncondemned
uncondensable
unconditionate
unconducing
unconducive
unconducted
unconfederated
unconferred
unconfessed
unconfidence†
unconfiding
unconfinable
unconfined, -ly, -ness
unconfirmed
unconfiscable
unconformed
unconfound†
unconfounded
unconfused
unconfusedly
unconfutable
unconfuted
uncongeal, -able
uncongealed
uncongenial, -ly
uncongeniality
uncongested
uncongratulated
unconjectured
unconjoined
unconjugal
unconjugated
unconjunctive
unconnected, -ly
unconned
unconniving
unconquerable -ness
unconquerably
unconquered
unconscientious, -ly, -ness
unconsecrate
unconsecrated, -ness
unconsecration
unconsented
unconsenting
unconsequential
unconservative
unconsiderate†, -ness†
unconsidered
unconsidering
unconsigned
unconsoled
unconsolidated
unconsoling
unconsonant
unconspicuous
unconspiring, -ness
unconstancy†
unconstant, -ly, -ness
unconstituted
unconstrained, -ly, -ness
unconstraint
unconstricted
unconstructed
unconsulted
unconsulting
unconsumed
unconsuming
unconsummate
unconsummated
uncontainable
uncontaminate(d
uncontemned
uncontemplated
uncontemporaneous, -ly, -ness
uncontended
uncontending
uncontentable†
uncontented, -ly, -ness
uncontenting-ness†
uncontestable
uncontested
uncontinent†, *a*
uncontracted
uncontradictable
uncontradicted, -ly
uncontrasted
uncontrite
uncontriving
uncontrolled, -ly
uncontroversial
uncontroverted, -ly
uncontrovertible, -bly
unconvenable
unconvened
unconvenient†, -ly†
unconversable
unconversant
unconversing
unconversion
unconverted
unconvertible
unconveyed
unconvicted
unconvinced
unconvincing
unconvulsed
uncookable
uncooked
uncoop
uncoordinated
uncopiable
uncopied
uncoquettish
uncord
uncordial
uncorked
uncoroneted
uncorpulent
uncorrect, *a*
uncorrectable
uncorrected
uncorrelated
uncorrespondency†
uncorrespondent†
uncorrigible†
uncorroborated
uncorroded
uncorrupt -ly -ness
uncorrupted, -ness
uncorruptibility†
uncorruptible†
uncorruption†
uncorruptive
uncorseted
uncostly
uncounsel(l)able
uncountable
uncounted
uncountenanced
uncounteracted
uncounterfeit, -ed
uncounterfeitable
uncounterfeited
uncounterfeitly
uncountermandable
uncountermanded
uncountervailed
uncourteous, -ly -ness
uncourtesy†
uncourtierlike
uncourtly, -liness
uncousinly
uncovered
uncoveted
uncowled
uncracked
uncrafty
uncramped
uncrannied
uncreatable
uncreatedness
uncredible†
uncredit† *v*
uncreditable†, -ness
uncredited
uncrested
uncried
uncrippled
uncritical, -ly
uncriticizable -cisable
uncriticized, -cised
uncrook
uncrooked
uncropped
uncross *v*
uncrossable
uncrossed
uncrowded
uncrown, -ed
uncrushable
uncrushed
uncrusted
uncrystalline
uncrystallizable, -lisable
uncrystallized, -lised
uncuckolded
unculled
unculpable†
uncultivable
uncultivated, -ness
uncultured†
uncultured
uncumbered
uncurable, -bly
uncurb, -able, -ed
uncurdled
uncured
uncurious
uncurl -ed
uncurrent
uncurried
uncurse†, *v*
uncursed
uncurst
uncurtailed
uncurtain, -ed
uncushioned
uncustomarily
uncustomary, -riness
undamaged
undamped
undangered
undarkened
undashed
undaughterly
undauntable
undawning
undazzled
undead
undeaf†
undealt
undebarred
undebased
undebatable
undebated
undebauched
undebilitated
undecaliefied
undecayed
undecaying
undeceived
undeceivable
undeceived
undeceit†
undeceptive
undecidable
undecided
undeciduous
undecipherable -bly
undeciphered
undeclarable
undeclared
undeclinable
undeclined
undeclining
undecomposable
undecomposed
undecorated
undecorticated
undecreed
undedicated
undeducible
undefaceable
undefaced, -ness
undefatigable†
undefeasible
undefeatable
undefeated
undefecated
undefective
undefended
undefensed, -fenced
undeferred
undeficient
undefied
undefiled
undefinable
undefinedness
undefiniteness
undeflowered
undeformed
undefouled†
undefrauded
undefrayed
undeft
undegenerate(d
undegraded
undeify†, -fied
undejected
undelayable
undelayed, -ly
undelectable
undelegated
undeliberate, -ness
undeliberated
undeliberating
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unswear
unsweating
unsweepable
unsweet *a*
unsweeten, -ed
unswell
unswept
unswerved
unswerving, -ly
unswilled
unswitched
unsworn
unswung
unsyllabled
unsyllogistical
unsymbolic
unsymmetric, -cal, -cally
unsymmetry
unsympathetic, -ically
unsympathy
unsystematic, -ical -ically
unsystematized, -tised
untack
untagged
untaintable
untainted, -ly, -ness
untainting
untaken
untalented
untalkative
untalked
untalked-of
untame, *a*
untam(e)able, -ness
untamed, -ness
untangle(d
untanned
untapped
untar, -red
untarnishable
untarnished
untasked
untasted
untasteful
untasting
untaught
untax, -ed
untenchable, -ness
untearable
untechnical
unteeming
until, -able
untemperate†, -ly†
untempered
untempering
untempestate
untempestuous
untempta [*or* -]ible -bility
untemptably *or* -ibly
untempted
untempter†
untempting
untenability
untenable, -ness
untenantable
untenanted
untended
untender, -ly
untendered
unterminated
unterrestrial
unterrific
unterrified
untestable
untested
untether
untethered
unthankful, -ly, -ness
unthatch
unthatched
unthawed
untheatrical
unthematic
untheological
untheoretic, -ical
unthickened
unthinkable, -bility
unthinker
unthinned
unthirsty
unthorny
unthought
unthoughtful, -ly, -ness
unthought-of
unthrashed
unthreadable
unthreatened
unthreshed
unthrilled
unthrive†, *v*
unthriving
unthrone
unthrown
unthumbed
unthwarted
untickled
untighten, -ed
untile(d
untillable
untilled
untimbered
untin
untinctured
untinged
untinted
untirable
untired
untiring, -ly
untithable
untitled
untoiled
untolling
untolerable
untolerated
untomb
untombed
untone, *v*
untoned
untooth
untoothsome, -ness
untormented
untorn
untortured
untossed
untouchable
untouched
untowered
untraceable
untraced
untracked
untragic -ical
untrained
untrammel(l)ed
untrampled
untranquil, -ized
untranscribed
untransferable
untransferred
untransformed
untransgressed
untranslatable, -bility, -ness, -bly
untranslated
untransmigrated
untransmissible
untransmitted
untransmutable
untransmuted
untransparent
untranspassable†
untraspired
untransplanted
untransportable
untransported
untransposed
untransubstantiated
untrapped
untraversable
untraversed
untread
untreasured
untreated
untreed
untrembling, -ly
unt emendous
untremulous
untrenched
untrespassing
untried
untrifling
untrig
untrill
untrilled
untrim *v*
untriturated
untriumphant
untriumphed
untrolled
untroubled, -ness
untroublesome

untruckling
untrumpeted
untrussed
untrusted
untrustworthy, -thiness
untrusty, -ness
untuck
untufted
untumbled
untumultuous
untune *r*
untun(e)able, -ness, -bly
untuned
untuneful, -ly
unturbaned
unturbid
unturf
unturnable
unturned
untwilled
untwinkling
untwisted
untypical
ununderstandable
ununderstood
ununifiable
ununiform, -ness
ununited
ununiversity
unupbraided
unupbraiding
unupheld
unuplifted
unurged
unusable
unuseful, -ly, -ness
unutilizable
unutilized, -ised
unuttered
unvacated
unvaccinated
unvacillating
unvail
unvain
unvaliant
unvamped
unvanquishable
unvanquished
unvantaged
unvariable, -bly
unvariant
unvaried
unvariegated
unvarying, -ly
unvaulted
unveered
unvegetating
unveiled
unvendible
unvenerable
unvenerating
unvenial
unvenomed
unvenomous
unvented
unventilated
unventured
unventurous
unveracious
unveracity
unverdant
unverifiable
unverified
unveritable
unversed
unversified
unvertical
unvexed
unvext
unvicious
unvictorious
unvictual(l)ed
unviewed
unvigilant
unvigorous, -ly
unvindicated
unvindictive
unvirtageable
unviolable
unviolated
unvirtue
unvirtuous, -ly
unvisible†, -bly†
unvisioned
unvisited
unvisored
unvital
unvitiated
unvitrifiable
unvitrified
unvivified
unvocal
unvoiced
unvolceful
unvoidable
unvolatilized, -ised
unvolitioned
unvoluntary
unvoluptuous
unvote, *r*
unvouched
unvowed
unvow(l)ed
unvoyageable
unvulcanized, -ised
unvulgar
unvulnerable
unwadded
unwafted
unwaited
unwaked
unwakeful, -ness
unwakened
unwalkable
unwalking
unwalled
unwandering
unwaning
unwanted
unwarded†
unwarlike
unwarmed
unwarned, -ly
unwarp, -ed
unwarrant
unwarrent†
unwasted
unwasteful, -ly
unwasting -ly
unwatchable
unwatched
unwatchful, -ly, -ness
unwatering
unwatery
unwavered
unwavering
unwaxed
unweaned
unweaponed
unwearable
unwearable, -bly
unwearied, -ly, -ness
unweary, *r* & *a*
unwearying, -ly
unweatherly
unweatherwise
unweave
unweb, -bed
unwed
unwedded
unwedgeable
unweeded
unweened
unweighable
unweighed
unweighing
unweighted
unwelcomed
unweldable
unwelded
unwhipped
unwhipt
unwhirled
unwhisperable
unwhitened
unwhite-washed
unwhole
unwidened
unwifelike
unwifely
unwilful
unwillingly, -ness
unwaning
unwanted
unwarlike
unwarmed
unwarp, -ed
unwarrant
unwarrent†
unwasted
unwasting -ly
unwatchable
unwatched
unwatchful, -ly, -ness
unwatering
unwavering
unwaxed
unweaned
unweaponed
unwearable
unwearable, -bly
unwearied, -ly, -ness
unweary, *r* & *a*
unwearying, -ly
unweatherly
unweatherwise
unweave
unweb, -bed
unwed
unwedded
unwedgeable
unweeded
unweened
unweighable
unweighed
unweighing
unweighted
unwelcomed
unweldable
unwelded
unwhipped
unwhipt
unwhirled
unwhisperable
unwhitened
unwhite-washed
unwhole
unwidened
unwifelike
unwifely
unwilful
unwillingly, -ness
unwind
unwindowed
unwinged
unwinking, -ly
unwinnowed
unwinsome
unwiped
unwire
unwisdom
unwish *r*.
unwished
unwithdrawing
unwithdrawn
unwithered, unwithering
unwithheld
unwithholding
unwithstanding
unwitnessed
unwitty, -tily
unwived
unwoful
unwomanlike
unwon
unwondering
unwooded
unwoodable, -bly
unworded†
unworkable
unworked
unworking
unworkmanlike
unworn
unworried
unworshipful
unworship(p)ed
unwound, *pp*
unwoundable
unwounded
unwoven
unwrap
unwrathful, -ly
unwreaked
unwreathe
unwrecked
unwrenched
unwrinkle(d
unwritable
unwrite
unwrithing
unwriting
unwronged
unwrought
unwrung
unyeaned
unyielding, -ly, -ness
unyoked
unyouthful
unzealous

U'na, 1 yū'na 2 yu'na, *n* In Spenser's *Faerie Queene*, a beautiful maiden, the personification of Truth so called in reference to the singleness of truth as contrasted with the multiformity of error See RED CROSS KNIGHT

un-a'bl(eᴿ, 1 un-ē'bl, 2 ŭn-ā'bl, *a* **1.** Lacking the necessary power or resources, not able, as, *unable* to walk **2.** Lacking mental capacity; incapable, incompetent **3†.** Feeble, helpless — **un"a-bil'i-ty†**, *n* Inability **un-a'ble-ness†**; **un-a'ble-te†.** — **un-a'bled†**, *a* Disabled — **un-a'bly**, *adv* [Archaic] Without ability, unskillfully

u'na-boat", 1 yū'na-bōt" 2 yu'na-bōt", *n* [Eng] A catboat [< *Una*, name of the first boat of this kind brought to England, 1852]

un"ac-com'mo-dat"ed, *pa* **1.** Not made suitable or fitting ill adapted or adjusted **2** Being without accommodations or conveniences

un"ac-com'plished, } *a* **1.** Having fallen short of ac-
un"ac-com'plisht‡, } complishment, not finished or effected; as, an *unaccomplished* project **2.** Lacking accomplishments or acquirements that give grace or expertness — **un"ac-com'plish-ment**, *n* [Rare] The state of being unaccomplished

un"ac-count'a-bl(eᴿ, 1 un'a-kount'a-bl, 2 ŭn'ā-count'-a-bl, *a* **1.** Impossible to be accounted for, not in accordance with received notions or with known causes, inexplicable, hence, extraordinary, remarkable, as, an *unaccountable* action

Many things are *unaccountable* unless we have recourse to God CHARNOCKE *Upon the Attributes* vol 1 ser 1 p 37 [T & T 1838]

2. That need not render account, exempt from supervision or control, irresponsible **3** [Prov Eng] Excessive **4†.** Innumerable — **un"ac-count"a-bil'i-ty**, *n* **1.** The state, quality, or character of being unaccountable **un"ac-count'a-bl(e-ness‡**ᴿ. **2.** A thing that can not be explained — **un"ac-count'a-bly**, *adv*

un-ac'cu-rate, *a* [Rare] Inaccurate — **-ness**, *n* [Rare]

un"ac-cus'tomed, } 1 un'a-kus'tomd, 2 ŭn'ā-cŭs'tomd,
un"ac-cus'tomd‡, } *a* **1.** Not made familiar by use or practise, not habituated, as, *unaccustomed* to hardship **2.** Not familiar or well known, unwonted; strange as, an *unaccustomed* sight — **-ness**, *n*

A happy person is such an *unaccustomed* and holy creature in this sad world'
HAWTHORNE *Marble Faun* vol II, p 115 [o & co. 1876]

un"ac-knowl'edg-ing, *a* Not acknowledging, ungrateful

u'na cor'da, 1 ū'na Fēr'da 2 yu'na cor'da [It] *Mus* With one string generally indicating the use of the soft pedal.

un"ac-quaint'ed, 1 un'a-kwēnt'ed, 2 ŭn'ā-kwānt'ĕd, *a* **1.** Lacking acquaintance, not familiar, as, *unacquainted* with a country, a business, or a person **2†.** Not common, strange — **un"ac-quain'tance**, *n* Ignorance — **un"ac-quaint'ed-ness**, *n*

un-ac'tive†, *a* To cause to be inactive or incapable

un-ac'tivel, *a* Inactive — **-ly†**, *adv* — **-nesst**, *n*

un"ad-di'tioned†, *a* Not distinguished by a title

U"na-dil'la, 1 ū"na-dil'a 2 yu'na-dil'a *n* A township and village in Otsego county, N Y

un-ad'jec-tived†, *a* Not modified by an adjective

un"ad-mire'†, *vt* [Rare] To show no admiration for.

un"ad-vis'a-bl(eᴿ, *a* Inadvisable — **un"ad-vis"a-bil'i-ty, un"ad-vis'a-bl(e-ness**ᴿ, *n* — **un"ad-vis'a-bly**, *adv*

un"ad-vised', *a* **1.** Not advised. **2.** Rash or imprudent, lacking consideration — **-ly**, *adv* — **-ness**, *n*

un"af-fect'ed¹, 1 un'a-fekt'ed; 2 ŭn'ā-fĕct'ĕd *a* Not showing or marked by affectation, not assumed or assuming natural sincere, real Syn: see SIMPLE

un"af-fect'ed², *a* Not having the feelings moved

un"af-fect'ed³, *a* Not influenced or changed

un"af-fect'ed-ly, *adv* In an unaffected manner

un"af-fect'ed-ness, *n* The character of being unaffected

un"af-fied', *a* [Archaic] Not betrothed or allied

un"af-filed'†, *a* Undefiled untrained

un"a-gree'a-bl(eᴿ, *a* [Rare] **1.** Not conformable unsuited **2** Disagreeable — **un"a-gree'a-bl(e-ness**ᴿ, *n* — **un"a-gree'a-bly**, *adv*

un-aim'ing, *pa* [Rare] Aimless

U'na-ka moun'tains, 1 yū'na-kə, 2 yu'na-ka Same as SMOKY MOUNTAINS

u'na-kite, 1 yū'na-kait, 2 yu'na-kit, *n* *Petrol* An altered granite of a mottled pink and green color, composed of epidote, pink feldspar, and quartz [< *Unaka* mountains, North Carolina and Tennessee]

U"na-las'ka, 1 yū na-las'kə, 2 yu'na-lăs'ka *n* An island of the Aleutian Islands, 75 by 25 m **U"na-lasch'ka‡**; **U"na-lash'ka‡**. [posed to *pluralist*

u'nal-ist†, *n* *Eccl* One who holds but one benefice, opun"al-lay'ed, *a* **1.** Not allayed **2†.** Unalloyed

un"al-loyed', } 1 un'a-loid', 2 ŭn'ā-loid', *a* Free from
un"al-loyd'ᵉ, } alloy or admixture, pure, also, perfectly complete, absolute, as, *content unalloyed*

un-almsed'†, *a* Having received no alms

un"am-bi'tion, *n* Lack of ambition

un"ᵉA-mer'i-can, *a* Not American, specif, not characteristic of the United States — **un"ᵉA-mer'i-can-ize**, *vt*

U'nam Sanc'tam, 1 yū'nam sangk'tam 2 yu'nam săng'tăm The name of a bull issued by Pope Boniface VIII in 1302 which declared the unity of the Church, membership therein necessary to salvation the headship of the Pope and the subjection of the secular power to the spiritual so called from its opening words

un"a-mu'sive, } *a* [Rare] Not exciting or capable of fur-
un"a-mu'siveˢ, } nishing amusement

un-an'ces-tried, *a* [Rare] Having no distinguished ancestry

un-an'i-mate, *a* [Rare] Inanimate

u-nan'i-mous, 1 yu-nan'i-mus, 2 yu-năn'i-mŭs *a* **1.** Sharing the same views or sentiments, consentient, harmonious **2.** Establishing or expressive of unanimity; as, the *unanimous* voice of the jury [< L *unanimus*, unanimous, < *unus*, one, + *animus* mind] — **u"na-nim'i-ty**, *n* **1.** Same as UNANIMOUSNESS, 1 **2.** An agreement on the part of a number of persons in opinion or purpose general consensus of opinion — **u-nan'i-mous-ly**, *adv* **u-nan'i-mate-ly†** — **u-nan'i-mous-ness**, *n* **1.** The state or quality of being unanimous, or of one mind **2.** The quality of being done or formed unanimously, as, the *unanimousness* of the resolution

un-an'swered, } 1 un-an'serd, 2 ŭn-an'serd, *a* **1.**
un-an'swerdˢ, } Without verbal or other reply or retort, not challenged by or met with a reply **2.** Not adequately answered, unrefuted, as, an *unanswered* charge **3.** Not returned in kind, unrequited, as, *unanswered* love

U'na-o, 1 ū'na-ō, 2 yu'na-ō *n* **1** A district in Lucknow division, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, India **2.** Its capital

un"ap-peal'a-bl(eᴿ, *a* **1.** Admitting no appeal to a higher court, as, an *unappealable* case **2** That can not be appealed from conclusive final — **un"ap-peal'a-bly**, *adv* — **un"ap-peal'ing**, *a* Not appealing

un"ap-pli'a-blet, *a* Inapplicable **un-ap'pli-ca-blet.**

un"ap-pre-hen'siv(eᴿ, *a* **1.** Not troubled by anxiety, fear, or distrust not fearful **2.** Not apprehending or understanding readily **3.** [Rare] Not having knowledge or perception, unconscious — **-ly**, *adv* — **-ness**, *n*

un"ap-pro'pri-ate, *vt* [Rare] To release from private use, withdraw from monopoly [Inappropriate

un"ap-pro'pri-ate, *a* **1.** Unappropriated **2** [Rare]

un"ap-pro'pri-at"ed, *a* **1.** Not set apart for special use, not taken possession of by a particular person, not formally granted to a particular person or company **2.** [Rare] Inappropriate

un"ap-proved', *a* **1.** Not regarded or treated with approval; not approved **2.** [Archaic] Not established or verified by proof; not proved.

un-apt', 1 un-apt', 2 ŭn-ăpt', *a* **1.** Not having an inclination or disposition, not likely, as, *unapt* to endure **2.** Having no special fitness or adaptability; not suitable or qualified **3.** Not ready-witted, dull; inapt — **un-apt'ly**, *adv* Unfitly — **un-apt'ness**, *n*

U"na-pu', *n* Same as UANAPU

un"a-quit'†, *a* Not requited

u'nar, 1 yū'nar 2 yu'nar, *n* *Phot* An objective made of Jena glass and composed of two dissimilar systems of two lenses each the lenses of the systems not being cemented together [< L *unus*, one]

un"a-raced'†, *a* Not eradicated not torn forcibly away

un-ar'gued, 1 un-ār'gūd, 2 ŭn-ār'gūd, *a* **1.** Not argued, undebated **2†.** Not a subject for argument, undisputed **3†.** Not censured a Latinism

un-armed', } 1 un-ārmd', 2 ŭn-ārmd', *a* **1.** Not pro-
un-armdˢ, } vided with or wearing arms or weapons, defenseless **2.** *Zool* & *Bot* Having no sharp, hard projections, as spines, prickles, plates, etc **3.** [Rare] Unaided by any artificial device, as the naked eye

un-art'ed†, *a* **1.** Not skilled in the arts **2** Not affected

un-art'ful, *a* **1.** Not artful or cunning, artless, candid **2†.** Unartistic — **un-art'ful-ly**, *adv*

un"a-scried'†, *a* Not descried or recognized

un"a-served'†, *a* Not served

un"as-pec'tive†, *a* Inattentive, regardless

un"as-sent'ed, *a* Not agreed to or assented, specif applied to securities which the owners refuse to surrender as indication of agreement to a pending readjustment of their status [tomed strangeness

un-as'sue-tude, *n* [Rare] The quality of being unaccus-

un"as-sum'ing, 1 un'a-sūm'ing, 2 ŭn'ā-sūm'ing, *a* Making no assumptions of personal superiority or worth, making no pretensions, not presumptuous or forward modest Syn. see HUMBLE¹ MODEST

un"as-sured', 1 un'a-shūrd', 2 ŭn'ā-shurd', *a* **1.** Having no assurance, not confident, wavering **2.** Not insured, as property. **3†.** Not trustworthy.

un"a-ton'a-bl(eᴿ, 1 un'a-tōn'a-bl 2 ŭn'a-tōn'a-bl *a* **1.** Incapable of atonement, inexpiable **2†.** Inharmonious

un"at-tached', } 1 un'a-tacht', 2 ŭn'ā-tăcht' *a* Not
un"at-tachtˢ, } attached. Specif (1) *Law.* Not seized for debt (2) *Mil* Not assigned to a specific regiment or company, on half pay

I seem to be the only *unattached* officer present.
WINTHROP *Edwin Brothertoft* pt II p 124. [T & F 1862]

u-nau', 1 yu-nē' *or* ū-nau' 2 yu-na' *or* ŭ-nou' *n* [S Am] The common two-toed sloth (*Cholopus didactylus*) of Brazil.



Unau and its Young. 1/18

un-au'di-enced, *a* [Rare] Not granted an audience, denied a hearing

un-au'thor-izet, *vt* To reject as without authority

un-au'thor-ized, 1 un-ô'thar-aizd, 2 ŭn-ā'thor-izd *a* Not sanctioned by or endowed with rightful authority, as, an *unauthorized* pronunciation

The first formal rebellion against the authority of these *unauthorized* cabals was the legislative caucus
TOURGÉE *Letters to a King* letter VIII p 104 [P & H 1888]

un-au'thor-ised‡; **un"au-thor'i-tied†.** Syn. see APOCRYPHAL — **unauthorized clerk**, on the London Stock Exchange, a floor member's clerk without authority to act for his principal

un-a'vi-an, *a* Unlike a bird. [< UN-¹ + L *avis*, bird]

un"a-vised'†, *a* Unadvised

un"a-void'a-bl(eᴿ, 1 un'ə-void'ə-bl, 2 ŭn'a-void'a-bl, *a* **1.** That can not be avoided, made necessary by the nature of things or the circumstances of the case, inevitable; as, an *unavoidable* delay **2.** That can not be made null and void Syn: see NECESSARY — **un"a-void'a-bl(e-ness**ᴿ, *n* — **un"a-void'a-bly**, *adv* In an unavoidable manner inevitably as, *unavoidably* detained

un"a-void'ed, *a* **1.** Not avoided **2†.** Inevitable

un"a-ware', 1 un'ə-wār', 2 ŭn'a-wâr', *a* **1.** Giving no heed, receiving no information through the senses, not cognizant, as of something specified **2.** [Archaic] Specif, carelessly unmindful, heedless, inattentive

un"a-wares', 1 un'ə-wārz', 2 ŭn'a-wârz', *adv* **1.** When the object of the action is unprepared, by surprize, of a sudden, unexpectedly, as, he came upon me *unawares*. **2.** Without premeditation, unintentionally **un"a-ware'‡** [Poet] — **at unawares** or **unaware** [Archaic], unexpectedly.

un-aw'ful, *a* Not inspiring awe

un-backed', } 1 un-bakt', 2 ŭn-băkt', *a* **1.** Never hav-
un-backt'ˢ, } ing borne a rider, as a horse, unbroken.

Though Fortune's road be rough and hilly . . We never heed,
But tak it like the *unback'd* filly, Proud or her speed
BURNS *To W. Logan* st. 1.

2. Left without backers or support, not encouraged; unhelped Specif (1) *Com* Not supported financially. (2) *Sporting* Unsupported by backers **3.** Having no back, as a stool **4** Not moved backward

un-bal'ance, *vt.* To deprive of balance

un-bal'ance, *n* Lack of balance or equipoise

un-bal'anced, 1 un-bal'enst, 2 ŭn-băl'ançt, *a* **1.** Not in a state of equipoise or equilibrium, as, *unbalanced* forces or weights **2.** In bookkeeping, not adjusted so as to balance or show the net debtor or creditor balance, as, an *unbalanced* ledger **3.** Lacking mental balance, unsteady; unsound erratic — **unbalanced bid**, a bid for the performance of a piece of work at specified rates for each of several items, appearing to be low but not really so, because the proportionate amounts of these items (as earth-excavation and rock-cutting) are wrongly estimated or incorrectly stated

un-bal'last, *vt* To free from ballast — **un-bal'last-ed**, *pa* Having its ballast discharged

un-bal'last-ed, *a* Not steadied by or as by ballast, not firm, wavering

un-bank', 1 un-bank', 2 ŭn-băŋk', *vt* **1.** To rake the covering of ashes from (a banked fire) and open the drafts, to cause it to burn well **2.** [Rare] To open by or as by taking away a bank

un-bank'a-bl(eᴿ, *a* *Com* Of a kind, as money or inconvertible values, not received by a bank

un"bap-tized', *a* Having never received baptism hence, figuratively, unchristian unholy, profane as an *unbaptized* pagan, *unbaptized* thoughts **un"bap-tised'‡.**

un-bare', 1 un-bār', 2 ŭn-bār', *vt* To make bare, uncover

un-bark'†, *vt* & *vi* To disembark, put on shore

un-bark'†, *vt* To remove bark from as a tree bark.

un-bat'ed, *a* [Archaic] **1.** Not blunted by having a button on the point, as a sword **2** Unabated undiminished.

Alone but with *unbated* zeal
That horseman plied the scourge and steel
SCOTT *Lady of the Lake* can 1, st 7.

un-bat'ing†, *a* Unabating not waning

un-bay'†, *vt* To release from restraint, let loose

un-be'†, *vt* To cease to be

un-bear', 1 un-bār', 2 ŭn-bâr', *vt* *Manège* To free from the control or pressure of the bearing-rein

un-beast'†, *vt* To free from the form or nature of a beast

un-bea'vered, *a* [Rare] **1.** Having no beaver or hat **2.** Having the beaver of the helmet open

un"be-cil'i-ty†, *n* Imbecility

un"be-come'†, *vt* To be unsuited to, misbecome

un"be-com'ing, } 1 un-bi-kum'ing, 2 ŭn"be-com'ing, *a*
un"be-cum'ingᴿ, } Not becoming (1) Unsuited to the wearer, place, or surroundings, as, an *unbecoming* robe (2) Not befitting, not worthy of (3) Not decorous, improper — **-ly**, *adv* — **-ness**, *n*

un"be-com'ing, *n* [Rare] A transition from existence into non-existence, dissolution Compare BECOMING

un-bed'ded, *a* **1.** Not arranged in layers or beds not disposed or set out in beds **2.** [Rare] Not yet acquainted with the marriage-bed virgin **3†.** Raised from bed

un"be-dinned', *a* [Rare] Free from noise

un"be-fool', *vt* [Rare] To release from a condition of folly, or of having been fooled undeceive hence to enlighten.

un"be-friend', *vt* [Rare] To deprive of friendship, fail to befriend — **un"be-friend'ed**, *a*

un"be-get', *vt* [Rare] To deprive of life

un"be-gilt'†, *a* Not gilded not recompensed with gold

un"be-got', } *a* **1.** Existing independent of any
un"be-got'ten, } cause **2.** Not yet generated or pro-
un"be-got'nᴿ, } duced

un"be-gun', *a* Not yet begun or started, also, existing without a beginning

un"be-hov'ing, *n* [Rare] The state of not deserving

un-be'ing†, *a* Not being or existing

un"be-jug'gled, *a* [Colloq] Undeceived by juggling or trickery

un"be-known', *a* [Prov. or Obs] Unknown. **un"be-knownst'‡.**

un"be-lief', 1 un"bı-lēf', 2 ŭn"be-lēf', *n* **1.** An absence of positive belief, doubt, incredulity
I anticipate *unbelief* and I expose myself to your ridicule H DAVY *Consolations in Travel* dialogue ii, p 81 [C & G 1830]
2. A refusal to believe, belief in a contrary proposition, disbelief specif, the state of one who does not believe in the Deity and the inspired word of God **3.** In Scriptural use, lack of faith in God's truth and promises Syn.. see DOUBT — **un"be-lief'ful†**, *a* Full of unbelief, disbelieving — **un"be-lief'ful-ness†**, *n*

un"be-lieved', } *a* **1** That is not believed, disbelieved
un"be-lievd'ə, } **2.** That can not be believed, unbelievable

un"be-liev'er, 1 un"bı-lēv'ər, 2 ŭn"be-lēv'er, *n* **1.** One who withholds belief, an incredulous person, a doubter **2** One who has no religious faith Specif (1) One who has no professed faith or religious experience (2) One who rejects the doctrines of Christianity, an infidel Syn.. see SKEPTIC

un-belt', 1 un-belt', 2 ŭn-bĕlt', *vt* To loosen the belt of, or remove from the belt, ungird

un-bend', 1 un-bend', 2 ŭn-bĕnd', *v* **I.** *t* **1.** To straighten, as that which has been bent or curved **2.** To free from exertion or close application or tension, relax, as, to *unbend* the mind **3** *Naut* To detach as a sail from a yard or a cable from an anchor
II ı **1.** To straighten or resume the natural shape after being bent, become relaxed **2** To free oneself from the restraint of formality or dignity, act affably, condescendingly, or unconstrainedly, also, to engage in sport or recreation Syn.. see RELAX, REST — **un-bend'ed†**, *pa* Unbent

un-bend'ing[1], *a* Not bending easily, stiff, hence, unyielding resolute firm as character Syn see INFLEXIBLE — **un-bend'ing-ly**, *adv* — **un-bend'ing-ness**, *n*

un-bend'ing[2], *a* Devoted to relaxation, relaxing, remitting — **un-bend'ing**, *n* Relaxation

un"be-reav'en, *a* [Rare] Unbereft
un"be-speak'†, *vt* To countermand, cancel, recall
un"be-starred', *a* [Rare] Not starred
un"be-think', *vt* **1** [Rare] To fail to bethink **2†.** To change the mind of used reflexively

un"be-tide'†, *vt* To fall of happening, fall to betide
un"be-wares'†, *adv* Unawares **un"be-ware'†**
un"be-willed', *a* Not resulting from an effort of the will

un-bi'ased, } 1 un-bai'əst, 2 ŭn-bī'ast, *a* Having no
un-bi'assed, } bias, especially, having no mental bias,
un-bi'ast[s], } not prejudiced or warped, impartial — **un-bi'ased-ly**, **un-bi'assed-ly**, *adv* — **un-bi'ased-ness**, **un-bi'assed-ness**, *n*

un-bid'den, 1 un-bid'n, 2 ŭn-bĭd'n, *a* **1.** Not bidden, not invited, unsought, as, an *unbidden* guest **2.** Not called forth, spontaneous, as, *unbidden* thoughts **3†.** Without having uttered or received the benefit of a prayer **un-bid‡.** Syn see SPONTANEOUS

un-bind', 1 un-baind', 2 ŭn-bīnd', *vt* **1.** To free from bindings or fastenings, undo, hence, to set loose, release
Whom man hath bound let thy right hand *unbind*
WHITTIER *The Prisoners of Naples* l 13
2 To remove, as something that binds, unfasten, as, to *unbind* a chain

un-bish'op, *vt* To depose from the office of bishop
un-bitt', *vt* *Naut* To take off the turn or turns of (a cable) from around the bitts **un-bit'‡**

un-bit'ted, *a* **1.** Not restrained by bit or bridle, uncontrolled **2** Not passed over bitts, as a cable

un-blem'ished, } 1 un-blem'ısht, 2 ŭn-blĕm'ısht, *a*
un-blem'isht[s], } Not marred by defects or guilt, not tarnished, faultless, pure, as, an *unblemished* character, *unblemished* integrity Syn see PERFECT PURE

un-blenched'†, *a* Not dismayed or confounded

un-blessed', } *a* Not having been blessed or admitted
un-blest', } to blessedness, unhappy, unhallowed, wretched **un-blest'ful†** [Rare] — **un-bless'ed-ness**, *n*

un-block', *v* **I** *t* To remove a block or obstruction from
II *t* *Whist* To play an unduly high card, so as to avoid blocking a partner's long suit

un-blood'y, *a* **1** Not stained by blood, hence, not attended with slaughter, as a conflict **2.** Not of a bloodthirsty disposition, not cruel — **unbloody sacrifice**, a sacrifice unaccompanied with or not consisting of a blood-offering specif, in the Roman Catholic Church, the mass — **un-blood'i-ly**, *adv*

un-blown', *a* **1** Not sounded, as a trumpet **2.** Not distended or moved by wind not inflated

un-blown', *a* Yet in the bud and not ready to bloom

un-bod'ied, 1 un-bod'ıd **2** ŭn-bŏd'ıd *a* **1.** Having no body, not embodied Immaterial **2** Disembodied
These stopp'd the moon and call'd the *unbodied* shades
To midnight banquets in the glimmering glades
POPE *Temple of Fame* l 101

un-bod'kined, *a* [Rare] Not fastened with a bodkin

un-bok'elt, *vt* To unbuckle, undo

un-bolt', 1 un-bōlt', 2 ŭn-bōlt', *v* **I.** *t* To release, as a door, by withdrawing a bolt, unbar, open
II. ı [Archaic] To remove a bolt or bar, hence, to expose something to view, make explanation

un-bolt'ed, *a* **1.** Not separated by bolting, not sifted, as, *unbolted* flour **2†.** Hence, gross

un-bolt'ed', *a* Not fastened by bolts not bolted

un-bone', *vt* [Rare] **1** To free from bone or bones, bone **2** To bend or twist as if without bones

un-boned'†, *a* Having no bones

un-bon'net, 1 un-bon'ĕt, 2 ŭn-bŏn'ĕt, *vt* & ı To uncover, as the head, by removal of the bonnet or other covering, bow or raise the hat in token of respect

un-bon'net-ed, *a* Bareheaded, uncovered

un-booked', } *a* **1** Not recorded in a book **2** [Rare]
un-bookt'ə, } Not bookish

un-born', 1 un-bōrn', 2 ŭn-born', *a* Not yet born (1) Still in the womb, as, an *unborn* child (2) Being one of a future generation, as *unborn* posterity

un-bo'som, 1 un-bu'zəm, 2 ŭn-bo'som, *v* **I** *t* To free one's bosom of, disclose confidentially, unfold, as secret thoughts or projects often used reflexively
II ı To unburden oneself of secret thoughts, knowledge, or plans, open the heart — **un-bo'som-er**, *n*

un-bound'a-bly†, *adv* Unlimitedly, infinitely

un-bound'ed, 1 un-bound'ed 2 ŭn-bound'ĕd, *a* Having no bounds (1) Of unlimited extent, very great, boundless (2) *Geom* Having no boundary, as a line that returns into itself or a closed surface (3) Going beyond bounds, unrestrained
Syn.. see ILLIMITABLE INFINITE — **-ly**, *adv* — **-ness**, *n*

un-bound'ed', *a* Unbound unwedded divorced

un-bow'†, *vt* To unbend — **un-bow'a-ble†**, *a*

un-boy', *vt* [Rare] To raise above the level of a boy

un-brace', *v* **I.** *t* To release from the pressure of a brace, free from tension, unstring, loose, as, the shock *unbraced* his nerves **II.** ı To become flabby

un-brained', *a* [Rare] Not having the brains dashed out, not brained [Unbolted

un-bran', *vt* To remove the bran from — **un-branned'**, *a*

un-breast'†, *vt* To unbosom

un-breathed', *a* **1** Not breathed, hence, not communicated to another **2†.** Not practised, unexercised

un-bred', *a* **1.** Devoid of good breeding
Children frequently learn from *unbred* or debauched servants untowardly tricks and vices LOCKE *Works Concerning Education* in vol ix § 68 p 53 [B 1812]
2 Not taught, untrained sometimes followed by *to* **3†.** Unbegotten, not born

un-brent', *a* [Archaic] Unburnt

un-bri'dled, 1 un-brai'dld, 2 ŭn-brī'dld, *a* **1.** Having no bridle on, as, an *unbridled* horse **2** Hence, being without restraint, unrestrained, unruly, as, an *unbridled* tongue *unbridled* license — **-ly**, *adv* — **-ness**, *n*

un-broid'en†, *a* Unbraided **un-broid'†**

un-bro'ken, 1 un-brō'kn, 2 ŭn-brō'kn, *a* Not broken (1) Whole, entire as, an *unbroken* seal (2) Unviolated, as, *unbroken* faith (3) Uninterrupted, regular smooth, as, *unbroken* sleep, an *unbroken* prairie (4) Not weakened, strong, firm (5) Not broken to harness or service, as a draft-animal **un-broke'‡** [Archaic] Syn.. see CONTINUAL, ENTIRE — **un-bro'ken-ly**, *adv* — **un-bro'ken-ness**, *n*

un-brute'†, *vt* To free from the characteristics of a brute

un-build', *v* **I** *t* To demolish, destroy **II** *t* *Elec* To decrease in magnetization — **un-build'ing**, *n* *Elec* Loss of magnetization said of dynamos

un-bur'den, 1 un-bûr'dn, 2 ŭn-bûr'dn, *vt* **1.** To remove, as a burden, unload **2** To free from a burden, relieve, ease, especially, to relieve (the mind or heart) by disclosing what oppresses (it) used also reflexively, as, to *unburden* oneself **3†.** To disclose, reveal **un-bur'then‡.**

un-bur'om†, *a* Disobedient — **-ly†**, *adv* — **-ness†**, *n*

un'ca, 1 uŋ'kə, 2 ŭn'ca, *n* [UNCÆ 1 un sī 2 ŭn'cē, *pl*] In musical notation an eighth note [< L *uncus* hook]

un-called', } 1 un-kôld', 2 ŭn-cald', *a* Not in response
un-cald's, } to summons or requirement, unasked, not demanded — **uncalled for**, not justified by circumstances, unnecessary, gratuitous, as, the attack was *uncalled for*

un-cal'low, *n* [Local, Eng] *Geol* A gravel deposit superposed on chalk

un-can'ny, *a* [Scot] Not canny Particularly (1) Exciting superstitious fear, weird, mysterious
Sheriff's officers, with *uncanny* documents of which I never understood anything, were common attendants on me
A TROLLOPE *Autobiography* p 46 [B 1883]
(2) Unskilful incautious (3) Unsafe dangerous (4) Severe, as, an *uncanny* wound **un-can'nie†** — **un-can'ni-ly**, *adv* — **un-can'ni-ness**, *n*

un-can'on-ize, *vt* **1.** To deprive of canonical authority **2** To remove from the catalog of canonized saints

un-cap', 1 un-kap', 2 ŭn-căp', *v* **I.** *t* **1.** To take the covering or cap from, as the tube of a camera or the nipple of a gun **2.** To slice cappings from, as a comb of sealed honey
II ı To salute by raising the hat, doff the hat

un-cape'†, *vt* & *ri* To remove the cape from, in falconry, to unhood

un-cap'per, *n* One who or that which uncaps in gunnery, a tool for removing an exploded cap

un-car'di-nal, *ri* [Rare] To depose from the cardinalate

un-cared', 1 un-kârd', 2 ŭn-cârd', *a* Not cared for, neglected followed by *for*, as, a child *uncared for*

un-care'ful, *a* [Rare] **1.** Not exercising care, inattentive **2.** Free from care or anxiety **3†.** Involving no care

Un-ca'ri-a, 1 uŋ-kĕ'rı-ə, 2 ŭn-cā'rı-a, *n* *Bot* Same as OUROUPARIA [< L *uncus*, hook]

un-car'nate†, *vt* To make devoid of flesh render less fleshly — **un-car'nate‡**, *a* Not fleshly unincarnate

Un'cas, 1 uŋ'kəs 2 ŭn'cas *n* **1** (1588?–1682?) A Mohican sachem in Connecticut **2** In Cooper's *Last of the Mohicans* a Delaware chief son of Chingachgook

un-case', *v* **I.** *t* **1** To remove from its sheath or case, specif (*Mil*), to unfurl (the colors), hence, to reveal **2†.** To strip, flay **II†.** ı To undress

un-cas'tle[er], *vt* [Rare] **1.** To expel from or deprive of a castle **2.** To dismantle (a castle) — **un-cas'tled**, *a*

un'cate, 1 uŋ'kĕt, 2 uŋ'cāt, *a* *Bot* Same as UNCINATE

un-cau'tel-ous†, *a* Not cautious

unce†, *n* An ounce

unce'†, *n* A claw, talon

un-ceas'ing, 1 un-sis'ıŋ, 2 ŭn-çēs'ing, *a* Continuing without intermission, uninterrupted, as, an *unceasing* chatter — **un-ceas'ing-ly**, *adv*

un-cen'ter, *vt* [Rare] To deprive of or dislocate from a center **un-cen'tre†**

un-cen'tu-ry, *vt* [Rare] To remove from its own century

un-cer'tain†, *vt* To render uncertain

un-cer'tain, 1 un-sûr'tın, 2 ŭn-çûr'tın, *a* **1** That can not be relied upon, variable, changeful, inconstant, fitful, hence, without fixedness of aim or purpose, not sure, erring, as, an *uncertain* friend, *uncertain* weather, an *uncertain* shot **2.** That can not be certainly predicted, being of doubtful issue, as, it is *uncertain* who will win **3** Not mentally assured, having doubt, as, a man *uncertain* of his faith **4** Not surely or exactly known, as, a lady of *uncertain* age **5** Having no exact or precise significance, indeterminate, as, an *uncertain* sound *uncertain* phraseology Syn see AMBIGUOUS PRECARIOUS — **-ly**, *adv* — **-ness**, *n*

un-cer'tain-ty, *n* [-TIES, 1-tiz, 2-tiz, *pl*] **1.** The state of being uncertain (1) The state of having doubt said of persons (2) The state of being unascertained or not definitely known said of things or events **2** Something not certainly determined or known, a doubtful matter, a contingency Syn.. see DOUBT

un-ces'sant†, *a* Incessant — **un-ces'sant-ly†**, *adv*

un-chance', *n* [Scot] Misfortune, calamity

un-chanc'y, *a* [Scot] **1** Unpropitious Hence (1) Ill-chanced unlucky, uncanny (2) Ill timed inconvenient **2.** Unsafe dangerous

un-chap'lain, *vt* To depose from or deprive of a chaplaincy

un-charge', *vt* **1.** To unload or free from a charge or burden **2.** To refrain from accusing, retract an accusation concerning, hence, to acquit

un-charged', *a* **1.** Not loaded or charged **2.** [Rare] Not attacked or accused

un-char'i-ot, *vt* [Archaic] To dispossess of a chariot hurl from a chario

un-char'i-ta-bl(e), 1 un-char'ı-tə-bl, 2 ŭn-chăr'ı-ta-bl, *a* Manifesting absence or lack of charity, especially, not showing good will, looking on the worst side of character harsh in judgment censorious — **un-char'i-ta-bl(e)-ness**, *n* — **un-char'i-ta-bly**, *adv* [dig up exhume

un-char'nel, *vt* [Rare] To remove from a charnel-house

un-child', *vt* [Rare] **1** To bereave of children, render childless **2** To cause to be unfilial

un-chris'ten†, *vt* **1** To render unholy or unchristian **2.** To refuse baptism to or make invalid the baptism of

un-chris'tian, 1 un-kris'chən, 2 ŭn-cris'chan *vt* [Rare] To make unlike a Christian pervert from the Christian faith

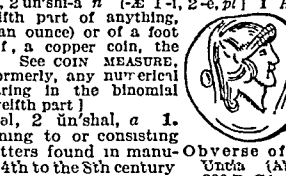
un-chris'tian, *a* **1.** Unbecoming to or unseemly for a Christian, as, *unchristian* acts **2.** Not inculcated by or foreign to Christianity, colloquially, improper, rude, etc **3.** Unconverted to Christianity, mean, as, *unchristian* tribes **un-chris'tian-like†** **un-chris'tian-ly†.** — **un-chris'tian-ly**, *adv* — **un-chris'tian-ness†**, *n*

un-church', *vt* **1** To excommunicate **2.** To deny the validity of the sacraments and order of (a sect or church)

un-churched', *a* **1.** Not gathered into churches
If the American churches can reach the *unchurched* masses of our cities they ought to do so
JOSEPH COOK *Conscience* lect viii, prel, p 203 [B M & CO 1879]
2 Not having had the office for "churching of women"

un'ci, 1 un'sal, 2 ŭn'çi, *n* Plural of UNCUS

un'ci-a, 1 un'shi-ə, 2 ŭn'shi-a *n* [-Æ 1 -i, 2 -ē, *pl*] **1** *Rom Antiq* The twelfth part of anything, as of a pound (an ounce) or of a foot (an inch) specif, a copper coin, the twelfth of an as See COIN MEASURE, WEIGHT **2†.** Formerly, any numerical coefficient appearing in the binomial theorem [L, twelfth part]



Obverse of an Umbra (about 300 B C)

un'cial, 1 un'shal, 2 ŭn'shal, *a* **1.** *Paleog* Pertaining to or consisting of a form of letters found in manuscripts from the 4th to the 8th century Uncial characters are large and of nearly uniform size, resembling modern capitals, but with greater roundness See MAJUSCULE MINUSCULE

Γ ΘΕΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΛΑΥΤΩ ΜΟΝΩ ΛΑΤ

2 ΕΤΟΝ ΛΟΥΕΒΑΝΤΩΝ

1 Greek Uncial Letters of the 5th Century, from the *Codex Alexandrinus* θν (θεοι) σου και αυτω μοιω λατ(ρευσεις) (the Lord thy God, and him only, shalt thou serve)
2 Latin Uncials of about A D 700, from the *Codex Amiatinus* forming the words *et conloquebantur* (and they spake together)

2 By extension, of large, open style said of handwriting
The address was of the delicate kind which used to be esteemed feminine before the present *uncial* period
GEORGE ELIOT *Daniel Deronda* vol i, p 153 [B 1876]
3† Of or pertaining to an uncia [< L *uncialis*, belonging to an inch or an ounce, < *uncia*, inch, ounce] — **un'cial**, *n* **1** A letter of uncial form **2** An uncial manuscript — **un'cial-ize**, *vt* [Rare] To form in uncial style
The Glagolitic alphabet of the Western Slavs, which, like the so-called Irish uncial, was only an *uncialized* cursive
ISAAC TAYLOR *The Alphabet* vol ii, p 158 [K P & CO 1883]

un"ci-a'tim, 1 un si-ē'tum, 2 ŭn'çi-ā'tim, *adv* [L] [Rare] Ounce by ounce

un-cif'er-ous, 1 un-sif'ər-us, 2 ŭn-çif'er-ŭs *a* Having a hook, as an ovipositor [< L *uncus*, hook, + *fero*, bear]

un'ci-form, 1 un'sı-fôrm, 2 ŭn'çi-fôrm **I** *a* Shaped like a hook hook-like **II** *n* The unciform bone **un'ciforme‡** [< L *uncus*, hook, + -FORM] — **unciform bone**, a bone of the distal row of the wrist on the ulnar side, articulating with the fourth and fifth metacarpals See illus under CARPUS **un"ci-na'tum‡.** — **u eminence**, the hippocampus minor — **u process** *Anat* **1.** A projection upon the anterior surface of the uncinate process **2** Same as UNCINATE PROCESS

un'ci-nal, 1 un'sı-nal, 2 ŭn'çi-nal **I** *a* Uncinate said specifically of the lateral teeth of an odontophore **II.** *n* An uncinus [< LL *uncinus*, see UNCINARIA]

un"ci-na'ri-a, 1 un sı-nē'ri-ə, 2 ŭn"çi-nā'ri-a *n* **1** *Spong* A spinose ovum with all the spines pointing one way **2.** [U-] A genus of nematode worms See ANKYLOSTOMA, HOOKWORM [< LL *uncinus*, hook, < L *uncus* hook]

un"ci-na-ri'a-sis, 1 un'sı-na-rai'ə-sis, 2 ŭn"çi-na-rī'a-sis, *n* *Pathol* Infection with *Uncinaria* or a similar hookworm See HOOKWORM [< UNCINARIA] — **un"ci-na-ri'a-sic-ide**, *n* A supposed counteractive defensive proteid for the cure of uncinariasis — **un"ci-na"ri-at'ic**, *a*

Un"ci-na'ta, 1 un'sı-nē'tə, 2 ŭn"çi-nā'ta *n pl* *Helminth* The tubicolous worms [< L *uncinatus*, see UNCINATE]

un'ci-nate, 1 un'sı-nēt, 2 ŭn'çi-nāt, *a* Hooked or bent at the end, having a hooked appendage, as, the *uncinate* process of the ethmoid bone [< L *uncinatus*, < *uncus* hook] **un'ci-nat"ed‡** — **uncinate convolution**, the convolution of the brain that ends at the hippocampus major — **u process**, a hook-like process on the ethmoid bone [barbs at each end **un'cini.**

un'ci-nate, *n* *Spong* A straight rod-like spicule beset with

un-cin'i-form, 1 un-sin'ı-fôrm, 2 ŭn-çin'ı-fôrm *a* Having a hook-like form [< LL *uncinus* (see UNCINARIA) + -FORM]

Un"ci-ni-ta'ri-a, 1 un si-ni-tē'ri-ə 2 ŭn"çi-ni-tā'ri-a *n pl* *Spong* A suborder of dictyonine sponges with uncinate spicules [< L *uncinatus*, see UNCINATE] — **-ta'ri-an**, *a*

Un-cin'u-la, 1 un-sin'yu-lə, 2 ŭn-çin'yu-la, *n* *Bot* A genus of ascomycetous fungi parasitic on higher plants *U necator* is the common powdery mildew of the grape-vine [< LL *uncinus*, see UNCINARIA]

un-ci'nus, 1 un-sai'nus 2 ŭn-çi'nŭs *n* [-NI, 1 -nai, 2 -ni, *pl*] A hook or hook-like part or process, hamulus (1) A lateral or uncinal tooth of an odontophore See illus under ODONTOPHORE (2) One of the chitinous hooklets in the torus of tubicolous annelids (3) One of the hooked cilia of certain infusorians [LL see UNCINARIA]

un-ci'pher†, *vt* & *ri* To decipher

un-cir"cum-ci'sion, 1 un-sûr'kum-sizh'ən, 2 ŭn-çir"çŭm-çizh'on *n* **1** The state of being uncircumcised **2** Hence, those not circumcised in Scripture the Gentiles

un"ci-ros'trate, 1 un si-ros'trēt 2 ŭn"çi-ros'trāt *a* Having a hooked bill [< L *uncus*, hook, + ROSTRATE]

un-cit'y†, *vt* To divest of the rank or rights of a city

un-civ'il, 1 un-siv'ıl, 2 ŭn-çiv'il, *a* **1.** Wanting in civility, discourteous, ill-bred, as, *uncivil* language **2.** [Archaic] Uncivilized, as, *uncivil* tribes **3** [Rare] Not according to custom unusual Syn.. see RUDE, RAUGHTY — **un"ci-vil'i-ty†**, *n* Incivility **un-civ'il-ness†.** — **un-civ'il-ly**, *adv*

un-civ'i-lized, } 1 un-siv'ı-laizd, 2 ŭn-çiv'ı-lizd, *a* **1.** Living in a state of savagery, not civilized, barbarous **2.** [Rare] Lacking refinement, coarse
Syn.. see BARBAROUS — **un-civ"i-li-za'(or -sa')tion**, *n*

un-clad', 1 un-klad' 2 ŭn-clăd' *imp* & *pp* of UNCLOTHE

un'cle[er], 1 uŋ'kl, 2 ŭŋ'cl, *n* **1.** The brother of one's father or mother, also, the husband of one's aunt, the correlative (1) in kinship of *nephew* or *niece*, and (2)

in sex of *aunt* 2. An elderly man a kindly appellation, especially applied, in the southern United States, to an old negro 3. [Slang] A pawnbroker humorously compared to a rich uncle as, my watch is at my *uncle's* [< F *oncle*, < L *avunculus*, dim of *avus*, grandfather] **un'cle-Uncle George**, in Abbott's *Rollo Books*, the uncle of Rollo, a walking encyclopedia — **U. Remus**, in Joel Chandler Harris's *Uncle Remus's Tales*, the narrator, an old plantation negro with a fund of negro songs and folk-lore — **U Sam**, the government or typical representative or citizen of the United States a jocular explanation of the initials *U S* It is said that the government stores purchased at Troy, N Y in the war of 1812 were marked U S, and that the inspector in charge of them, Samuel Wilson, was popularly known as 'Uncle Sam", hence arose the facetious explanation of the initials — **U Toby**, in Sterne's *Tristram Shandy*, a retired captain, wounded at the siege of Namur He is kind brave simple-minded and gallant, and the real hero of the novel — **U. Tom**, in Harriet Beecher Stowe's novel *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, the chief character The story is based on incidents in the life of Josiah Henson (1787–1881) Uncle Tom, a faithful negro slave, is sold by his master, Mr Shelby to Augustine St Clare an easy-going slaveholder On the death of St Clare he is bought by Simon Legree a brutal slave-owner, who subjects him to intolerable cruelties from which he dies — **un'cle-ship**, *n* The state or relation of an uncle

-uncle A diminutive suffix in words of Latin origin, as carb*uncle*, ped*uncle*, hom*uncle* [< L *-unculus*, dim suffix, < *-un-*, ending of noun stem, + *-culus*, dim suffix, < *-co-*, formative, + *-lus*, dim]

un-clean', 1 un-klin', 2 ŭn-clēn', *a* **1.** Not clean, foul, dirty, filthy **2.** Characterized by impure thoughts or practises, depraved, unchaste **3** Ceremonially impure (1) Constituting a source of defilement said specifically in Jewish law of certain animals forbidden for use in sacrifice or for food (2) Being defiled, as a person eating such an animal

Syn. see FOUL — **unclean spirit**, an evil spirit, a demon

un-clean'ly, } 1 *un-klen'li*, 2 ŭn-clēn'ly, *a* **1.** Not
un-clen'ly[s], } cleanly or clean, filthy, foul **2.** Not pure or chaste, impure, indecent
— **un-clean'li-ness**, *n* **un-clean'ness†**.

un-clew'†, *vt* To unwind, undo, ruin **un-clue'†**.

un-close', *v* **I.** *t* **1** To unfasten set open, hence, to reveal, disclose **2†.** To remove the covering from **II** *i* To open

un-closed', *a* **1** Not closed or finished. **2.** Not enclosed, open.

un'co, 1 uŋ'ko, 2 ŭŋ'co, *a* [Scot] Being out of the ordinary, strange, uncouth, reserved [Abbr of UNCOUTH]

un'co, *n* [Scot] **1.** Anything out of the common or surprizing hence, a strange person or thing — **un'co-like**, *a* **2.** *pl* News [gu d

un'co, *adv* [Scot] Remarkably, wonderfully, very, as, *unco* good

un-cock', *vt* **1.** To release and let down the hammer of (a pistol or gun) easily, without exploding the charge **2.** To restore to usual position, as a hat

un-cock'², *vt* To take out of cocks or piles, as hay

un-cocked', *a* Not at cock, as a gun

un-cof'fle, *vt* To set free from a coffle

un-coin', *vt* [Rare] To deprive (metallic money) of its value or character as coin as by melting it

un-coined', 1 un-keind', 2 ŭn-cŏind', *a* **1.** Unfabricated, natural, not counterfeit **2.** Unminted, not coined

un-colt'†, *vt* To take a horse from, also, to unhorse

un-come'ly, 1 un-kum'li, 2 ŭn-com'ly, *a* **1.** Lacking in comeliness, grace, or beauty **2.** Not proper or seemly, indecorous — **un-come'li-ness**, *n* Lack of beauty or grace plainness — **un-come'li**, *adv*

un-com'fort-a-bl(eᴾ), 1 un-kum'fŏrt-a-bl, 2 ŭn-com'-fort-a-bl, *a* **1.** Causing or experiencing uneasiness or disquietude, physical or mental, not comfortable, as, an *uncomfortable* chair or thought **2** Awkwardly or disagreeably situated, not at ease, as, I feel *uncomfortable* — **un-com'fort-a-bl(e-ness)ᴾ, n** — **un-com'fort-a-bly**, *adv*

un"com-mer'cial, *a* **1.** Not engaged or versed in commerce **2.** Conflicting with the spirit of commerce — **un"com-mer'cial-ly**, *adv*

un"com-mit'ted, *a* **1.** Not committed Specif (1) Not performed or done

> She scarce had left an *uncommitted* crime
> BYRON *The Corsair* can 2, st 11

(2) Not confided or entrusted (3) Not bound by a pledge **2.** Not referred to a committee

un-com'mon, 1 un-kem'ən, 2 ŭn-cŏm'on, *a* Out of the natural or usual order, occurring infrequently, unusual, rare, hence, worthy of remark, peculiar, strange

> The basis of his [Webster s] intellect was an *uncommon* common sense MATHEWS *Oratory and Orators* p 325 [s c g 1879]

Syn. see EXTRAORDINARY *ODD RARE*¹ — **un-com'mon**, *adv* [Colloq] Extremely very as *uncommon* pretty — **un-com'mon-ly**, *adv* **1** To an unusual degree **2** In an uncommon way or manner — **un-com'mon-ness**, *n*

Un"com-pah'gre Peak, 1 un'kem-pā'gre, 2 ŭn cŏm-pa'gre A mountain in S W Colorado 14,289 ft high

un-com'pa-nied, *a* **1.** Unaccompanied **2.** Unmatched

un"com-pat'i-bl†, *adv* Incompatibly

un-com"ple-men'tal, *a* Not joined to a complement

un"com-plete'†, *a* Incomplete

un-com"pre-hen'siv(eᴾ), *a* **1.** Not embodying or embracing much, incomplete **2†.** Not capable of comprehending **3†.** Incomprehensible

un-com'pro-mis"ing, 1 un-kom'pro-maiz'iŋ, 2 ŭn-cŏm'pro-miz'ing, *a* Making or admitting of no compromise, inflexible, strict, as, *uncompromising* virtue, opinions or position — **-ly**, *adv* — **-ness**, *n*

un"con-cern', 1 un'ken-sūrn', 2 ŭn'cŏn-çĕrn', *n* Absence of or freedom from concern or anxiety, indifference Syn. see APATHY — **un"con-cerned'**, *a* Having no concern or anxiety regardless indifferent — **un"con-cern'ed-ly**, *adv* — **un"con-cern'ed-ness**, *n* The quality or state of being unconcerned, absence of concern **un"-con-cern'ment†**. — **un"con-cern'ing†**, *a* **1.** Not concerning or affecting **2.** Uninteresting

un"con-clud'ing,† *a* Inconclusive **un"con-clu'sive†**. — **un"con-clud'ing-ness†**, *n*

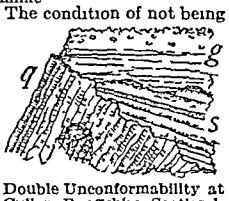
un"con-dit'ed†, *a* Unseasoned

un"con-di'tion-al, 1 un'ken-dish'ən-əl, 2 ŭn'cŏn-dish'-on-al, *a* Limited by no conditions, absolute, as, *unconditional* surrender Syn. see ABSOLUTE — **Unconditional Surrender Grant** (*Am Hist*), a sobriquet given to General U S Grant, from his demand for unconditional surrender at the taking of Fort Donelson, Feb 16, 1862 — **un"con-di"tion-al'i-ty**, *n* The state or quality of being unconditional — **-ly**, *adv* — **-ness**, *n*

un"con-di'tioned, 1 un'ken-dish'end, 2 ŭn'cŏn-dish'-ond, *a* **1.** Free from conditions, not limited or restricted (1) Free from all conditions whatever, unknowable, inconceivable (2) Free from all external conditions, self-limited **2.** *Metaph* With the definite article, not limited by conditions (1) The absolutely unlimited and unrelated, and so unknowable (2) The self-limiting One, the One free from the limiting conditions of space and time With Sir Wm Hamilton, the Absolute was the unconditionally limited, and the Infinite the unconditionally unlimited Syn. see INFINITE

un"con-form', *a* Dissimilar, unlike

un"con-form"a-bil'i-ty, *n* The condition of not being conformable, specif, in geology, discrepancy in sequence between an older and a younger deposit in contact with each other, indicative of an intervening crustal movement **un"-con-form'i-ty†**.



Double Unconformability at tion of the strata in question Cullen, Banffshire, Scotland

un"con-form'a-bl(eᴾ), *a* Not conforming or conformable, stone *a*, post-tertiary gravels inconsistent, in geology, exhibiting unconformability Syn see ANOMALOUS — **un"con-form'a-bl(e-ness)ᴾ**, *n* — **un"con-form'a-bly**, *adv*

un"con-form'ist†, *n* A non-conformist

un"con-form'i-ty, *n* **1.** Want of conformity, non-conformity **2.** *Geol* (1) Lack of parallelism between neighboring strata, due to flexure or faulting not necessarily equivalent to *unconformability* since it may be a phenomenon subsequent to deposition, actual superposition not being required (2) Unconformability

un-con'ningt, un-con'ning-ness†. Same as UNCUNNING, etc

un-con'scion-a-bl(eᴾ, 1 un-ken'shən-ə-bl, 2 ŭn-cŏn'-shon-a-bl, *a* **1.** Going beyond the bounds of what is customary or reasonable, ridiculously or unjustly excessive, inordinate Compare CONSCIONABLE

> There is nothing about which old soldiers spin such *unconscionable* yarns as about the size of the armies they have thrashed
> FISKE *Discovery of Am* vol 1 p 128 [H M & CO 1892]

2. Not governed by sense or prudence, as, an *unconscionable* rogue, *unconscionable* liars **3.** *Law* Contrary to good conscience, inequitable **4** Devoid of conscience unconscientious — **un-con'scion-a-bl(e-ness)ᴾ, n** — **un-con'scion-a-bly**, *adv*

un-con'scious, 1 un-ken'shus, 2 ŭn-cŏn'shŭs, *a* **1.** Temporarily deprived of conscious mental activity, not in a state of consciousness **2.** Not cognizant of objects, actions, etc, ignorant, unaware, regardless, as, *unconscious* of her charms, *unconscious* of his malady **3.** Not produced or accompanied by conscious effort, not known or felt to exist, as, *unconscious* thought, *unconscious* goodness **4.** [Rare] Not possessing consciousness, as a thing

Syn. compare STUPOR — **the philosophy of the unconscious** (*Philos*), the speculative system which elevates the conception of the unconscious to the place of an absolute principle of the universe especially, the philosophy of E von Hartmann, which holds that while will and intellect are to be attributed to the ground of all things as a prime cause acting in conformity with purpose, consciousness since it involves inherent limitations, must be denied of it — **the unconscious** 1 Strictly interpreted, a negative conception admitting neither of description nor of definition **2.** In panpneumatism, the absolute principle of the universe — **-ly**, *adv* — **-ness**, *n*

un-con"sti-tu'tion-al, 1 un-ken'sti-tū'shən-əl 2 ŭn-cŏn'sti-tū'shon-al, *a* *Law* Conflicting with, contrary to, or violative of the constitution or fundamental law of a state, as, an *unconstitutional* law or act

> Sir we believed the embargo *unconstitutional* but still that was matter of opinion and who was to decide it?
> WEBSTER *Works* vol III p 330 [L D & CO 1858]

— **un-con"sti-tu"tion-al'i-ty**, *n* — **-ly**, *adv*

un"con-strain'a-bl(eᴾ, *a* Not constrainable — **unconstrainable coordinate** (*Physics*), a coordinate in the widest sense, such that any individual can not be obliged to take any value that may be assigned to it, as, for example, the position of an individual molecule of a system

un-con'ti-nent-ed, *a* [Rare] Remote from a continent

un"con-trol'la-bl(eᴾ, 1 un'ken-trōl'ə-bl, 2 ŭn'cŏn-trōl'a-bl, *a* **1.** That can not be controlled or restrained, beyond control, ungovernable **2†.** That can not be disputed incontestable — **un"con-trol'la-bil'i-ty**, *n* **un"con-trol'la-bl(e-ness)ᴾ†** — **un"con-trol'la-bly**, *adv*

un"con-ven'tion-al, 1 un'ken-ven'shən-əl, 2 ŭn'cŏn-vĕn'shon-al, *a* **1.** Not adhering to conventional rules or social forms, informal, free **2** *Art* Not conventional See CONVENTIONAL, 6 **un"con-ven'tioned†**. — **un"-con-ven"tion-al'i-ty**, *n* — **un"con-ven'tion-al-ly**, *adv*

un-cork', *vt* **1.** To draw the cork from **2.** [Slang] To permit to flow out, as speech

un-corv'ent, *a* Untrimmed uncut

un-coup'le, } 1 un-kup'l, 2 ŭn-cŭp'l, *v* **I.** *t* To dis-
un-cup'le[ᴾ], } connect or disunite, as two connected things from each other or as one thing from another, set loose, part **II.** *i* To break loose, wander at large

un-coup'led, } *a* **1** Not coupled, hence, unmarried **2**
un-cup'id[ᴾ], } *Her* Découplé

un-coursed', *a* *Engin* Not laid in courses, as blocks of stone

un'cous†, *a* Like a hook hooked

un-couth', 1 un-kūth', 2 ŭn-cuth', *a* **1.** Marked by awkwardness or oddity, especially, appearing thus marked because of unfamiliarity, outlandish, ungainly **2** Not common or well known, unfamiliar, unusual **3†.** Rare **4†.** Mysterious, alarming **5†.** Unlearned, untutored, ignorant [< AS *uncūth*, < *un-* UN-¹, + *cūth* known, pp of *cunnan* know] — **un-couth'ly**, *adv* — **un-couth'ness**, *n* — **un-couth'somet**, *a*

un-cov'e-na-blet, *a* **1.** Unseemly **2** Boorish

un-cov'e-nant-ed, 1 un-kuv'i-nənt-ed, 2 ŭn-cov'e-nant-ĕd, *a* **1.** Not bound by a covenant or promise, not having entered into a covenant or league, specif, in Scottish history, not pledged to the Solemn League and Covenant Compare COVENANTER, 2 **2.** Not promised or secured by a covenant, in theology, not having entered into covenant with God through the appointed method of grace, not granted or embraced in the covenant of grace or of redemption, as, the *uncovenanted* mercies of God **3.** [India] Not under civil-service rules and privileges

un-cov'er, } 1 un-kuv'ər, 2 ŭn-cov'er, *v* **I.** *t* **1.** To
un-cuv'er[ᴾ], } remove the covering from, divest of covering **2.** To make openly known, unfold, disclose **3** *Mil* To expose successively, as lines of formation, by marching leading companies, etc, to the right or left **II.** *i* To withdraw a covering, specif, to raise or remove the hat, as in token of respect

> He ruefully *uncovered* and began to cheer
> THACKERAY *Henry Esmond* p 447 [s L & CO 1886]

un-cowl', *vt* **1.** To remove the cowl from, as the head, expose by removing the cowl or anything that muffles **2.** To deprive of a cowl or of monkhood

un-crased'†, *a* Sound unshaken firm

un"cre-ate', *vt* To deprive of existence

un"cre-at'ed, *a* **1.** Not yet created or brought into being **2.** Having independent existence, not created **un"cre-ate'†**. — **un"cre-at'ed-ness**, *n*

un-crud'ed†, *a* Not curdled

unc'tion, 1 uŋk'shən, 2 ŭŋc'shon, *n* **1.** The act of anointing as with oil Specif (1) The act of anointing with oil as a rite or ceremonial, as in consecration or dedication, especially in the Roman Catholic, Greek, and some other churches or in setting apart to any high office The sick are anointed in both the Roman Catholic and the Greek churches but in the former only when they are in danger of death The anointing in this case is counted as a sacrament and called usually **extreme unction**. (2) The act of treating medicinally by anointing

2. A substance used in anointing, as an unguent or a salve, something that soothes or palliates **unc'turet**. **3** That quality or characteristic of speech, especially in religious discourse, which awakens or is intended to awaken deep sympathetic feeling, sometimes, effusive or affected emotion **4** Divine grace [< F *onction*, < L *unctio(n-)*, < *ungo*, anoint] — **unc'tion-less**, *a*

unc'tu-ous, 1 uŋk'chu-[or -tu-]us, 2 ŭŋc'chu-[or -tŭ-]ŭs, *a* **1.** Having the characteristics of an unguent or salve, greasy, fatty, oily **2.** Having or characterized by deep sympathetic feeling, as religious discourse, sometimes, characterized by gusto or extreme relish

> How surely the old English *unctuous* and sympathetic humor is dying out or has died out of our literature BURROUGHS *Birds and Poets, Touches of Nature* p 61 [H & H 1877]

3. Having or characterized by affected emotion, effusively benignant, hence, oily-tongued, unduly suave **4** Being greasy or soapy to the touch, as certain magnesian minerals [< F *onctueux*, < LL *unctuosus*, < L *ungo*, anoint] **unc'tious†** — **-ly**, *adv* — **-ness**, *n* **unc'-tious-ness†, unc"tu-os'i-ty†** [Rare]

un'cu-lar, *a* [Rare] Avuncular

un-cult'†, *a* Illiterate, uncultivated rude

un-cum'bert, *vt* To cumber no longer

un-cun'ningt *I a* Ignorant stupid, dull **II.** *n* Ignorance, stupidity — **-ly†**, *adv* — **-nesst**, *n*

un-cu'ri-ous†, *a* **1.** Not strange **2** Not inquisitive

un'cus, 1 uŋ'kus, 2 ŭŋ'cŭs, *n* [UN'CI, 1 un'sai, 2 ŭn'çī, *pl*] *Biol* **1.** A hook or claw, a hook-like part or process **2.** *Helminth* Specif, the head of a malleus or lateral piece of the mastax of a rotifer [< L *uncus*, hook]

un-cus'tom-a-bl(eᴾ, *a* [Rare] Not liable to customs duties

un-cus'tomed, *a* Free from customs or duty (1) Not liable to duty (2) Having paid no duty

un-cut', 1 un-kut', 2 ŭn-cŭt', *a* Not cut Specif (1) In bookbinding, having untrimmed margins, as, an *uncut* book When the bolts have been opened with a knife, but the margin remains untrimmed, the book is said to be opened but uncut (2) Unground, unmolded as, an *uncut* stone (3) Not having the loops of the weft cut, as, *uncut* velvet

un-cuth'†. **I** *a* Strange, unknown **II** *n* A stranger

un-dam', *vt* To take away a dam from

un-damp'ned†, *a* Not damned, uncondemned

un'date, 1 un'dēt, 2 ŭn'dāt *a* Wavy, in botany undulate [< L *undo* (pp *undatus*), rise in waves, < *unda*, wave]

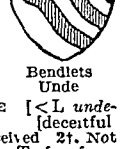
un'dat-ed¹, *a* **1.** Same as UNDATE **2** *Her* Same as UNDÉ

un-dat'ed², *a* Having no date, as a letter

un-daunt'ed, 1 un-dānt'ed, 2 ŭn-dānt'ĕd, *a* Manifesting or characterized by lack of fear not daunted fearless — **un-daunt'ed-ly**, *adv* — **un-daunt'ed-ness**, *n*

un-daz'zle, *vt* [Rare] To recover from a dazed condition

un'dé, 1 un'dē, 2 ŭn'dę *a* *Her* Wavy, undulating said of an ordinary or of the lines dividing the shield Compare ENGRAILED INDENTED INVECTED, NEBULÉ [< F *onde*, < *onde* (< L *unda*), wave] **un'dee‡, un'dy‡**



Bendlets Unde

un-dead'ly†, *a* Not subject to death, immortal — **un-dead'li-ness†**, *n*

un-dean', *vt* To deprive of the office or dignity of a dean

un-dec'a-gon, 1 un-dek'ə-gon, 2 ŭn-dĕc'a-gŏn, *n* *Geom* A figure that has eleven angles and eleven sides [< L *undecim* (see UNDECENNIAL) + Gr *gōnia*, angle]

un'de-cane, *n* *Chem* Same as HENDECANE [< L *undecim*, see UNDECENNIAL] [deceitful

un"de-ceit'a-bl(eᴾ, *a* **1** That can not be deceived **2†.** Not

un"de-ceive', 1 un'di-siv', 2 ŭn'de-çēv', *vt* To free from deception, as by apprizing of the real state of affairs

un"de-cen'na-ry, *a* Same as UNDECENNIAL

un"de-cen'ni-al, 1 un'di-sen'i-əl, 2 ŭn'de-çĕn'i-al, *a* Pertaining to a period of eleven years or to the eleventh year, lasting eleven years, occurring or celebrated on the eleventh year or every eleven years [< L *undecim*, eleven, < *unus*, one, + *decem*, ten]

un"de-cid'ed, 1 un'di-said'ed, 2 ŭn'de-çid'ĕd, *a* **1.** Not having the mind made up, exhibiting or characterized by indecision, irresolute **2.** Not determined, yet in doubt, as an *undecided* contest Syn see IRRESOLUTE — **un"de-cid'ed-ly**, *adv* — **un"de-cid'ed-ness**, *n*

un-dec'i-mole, 1 un-des'i-mōl, 2 ŭn-dĕç'i-mōl *n* *Mus* A group of eleven notes to be played in the time of eight

un"de-ci'siv(eᴾ, *a* [Rare] Indecisive

un-deck'†, *vt* To remove adornments from

un-decked', } 1 un-dekt', 2 ŭn-dĕkt', *a* **1.** Having no
un-deckt'ᴾ, } ornaments, not decked out **2.** Having no deck, as a vessel

un"de-co'ic, 1 un'di-kō'ik, 2 ŭn'de-cō'ic, *a* *Chem* Same as HENDECATOIC — **undecoic acid**, a colorless crystalline, highly corrosive compound ($C_{11}H_{20}O_2$), made by heating undecylenic acid with hydriodic acid and amorphous phosphorus **undecylic acid†**.

un"de-col'ic, 1 un'di-kel'ik, 2 ŭn'de-cŏl'ic, *a* *Chem* Of or pertaining to a compound of the propiolic series containing eleven atoms of carbon [< *unde-* in UNDECYLENIC + *-olic* in PROPIOLIC] — **undecolic acid**, a white crystalline compound ($C_{11}H_{18}O_2$) **hendecinoic acid†**.

un'de-cyl, 1 un'i-sil 2 ŭn'de-çil *n* *Chem* The ultimate theoretical radical of undecylenic acid [< *undec-* in UNDECANE + *-YL*]

un-dec"y-len'ic, 1 un-des'i-len'ik 2 ŭn-dĕç'y-lĕn'ic, *a* *Chem* Of or pertaining to a compound containing eleven

For words not given above see UN-², *prefix*, page 2598.

atoms of carbon and the radical undecyl — **undecylenic acid** (*Chem*) a white crystalline compound ($C_{11}H_{20}O_2$), obtained by distilling castor-oil under diminished pressure **hendecenoic acid**;

un"de-cyl'ic, 1 un di-sil'ik 2 ŭn'de-cĭl'ic, *a* *Chem* Same as HENDECATOIC

un-deed'ed, *a* **1.** *Law* Not conveyed by deed, not transferred **2†.** Not having achieved any great deed

un"de-fine', *tt* [Rare] To render indefinite, as the sense of a term or word, confuse

un"de-fined', 1 un'di-faind', 2 ŭn'de-find', *a* **1.** Having no definition, not explained in precise words **2.** Having no clearly defined limits, hazy, indefinite

un"de-moc'ra-tize, *tt* [Rare] To render undemocratic

un"de-mon'stra-tiv(e^s, 1 un'di-mon'stra-tiv, 2 ŭn'de-mŏn'stra-tiv, *a* Making or characterized by little exhibition of feeling reserved quiet — **un"de-mon'stra-tiv(e-ly^s**, *adv* — **un"de-mon'stra-tiv(e-ness^s**, *n*

un"de-ni'a-bl(e^s, 1 un'di-nī'a-bl, 2 ŭn'de-nī'a-bl, *a* **1** That can not be denied, indisputably true, obviously correct, undoubted, as, an *undeniable* fact

The bones exhibited as proofs *undeniable* of enormous men, turn out to be those of the mammoth and the elephant

LEIGH HUNT *Day by the Fire Giants* p 233 [A BROS 1870]

2 [Colloq] Unquestionably good, excellent, as, *undeniable* worth — **-ness**, *n* — **un"de-ni'a-bly**, *adv*

un"de-nom"i-na'tion-al, *a* Free from denominationalism, unsectarian — **un"de-nom"i-na'tion-al-ism**, *n*

un'der, 1 un'dər, 2 ŭn'der, *a* **1.** Situated under something else, or under all the others of a series, lower or lowermost opposed to *upper*, as, an *under* layer **2.** Subordinate erroneous separate use of the preposition, as, *under* master (properly *under*-master) of a school **3.** Lower in pitch — **under dog** [Colloq], the dog at disadvantage in a dog-fight hence the weaker or worsted person.

un'der, *adv* In a lower position or inferior degree, in a subordinate condition, in or into subjection

un'der, *prep* **1.** Beneath, so as to have something directly above, covered by, as, layer *under* layer, *under* a dish, a railway *under* ground

Under the sod and the dew
Waiting the Judgment-Day
Under the laurel the Blue
Under the willow the Gray
FINCH *The Blue and the Gray* st 2

2. In a place lower than, at the foot or bottom of opposed to *above* or *upon*, as, it was found *under* my window, *under* the hill **3.** Beneath the shelter or protection of, as, *under* the paternal roof **4** Beneath the concealment, guise, or assumption of, as, *under* a false name **5** Less than in number, degree, age, value, or amount, inferior to in quality, character, or rank, as, *under* forty **6** Subject to (1) Beneath the domination of, owing allegiance to, as, *under* the British government

Those who live *under* arbitrary power do nevertheless approve of liberty B FRANKLIN *Autobiography* vol II, p 392 [L. 1874]

(2) Subordinate or subservient to, swayed by, as, *under* foreign influence (3) Subject to guidance tutorship, or direction of, being led or captained by, as, he studied *under* Mendelssohn (4) Subject to the moral obligation of obligated by as, a statement *under* oath (5) Subject to the sanction of, with the liability or certainty of incurring, as, he acquiesced *under* pain of expulsion (6) Subject to the influence or pressure of in respect of having regard to, as, *under* the circumstances *under* correction (7) Swayed or impelled by, as, *under* the fear of death he made restitution (8) Driven by, propelled by, as, *under* sail *under* steam **7.** Being the subject of, as, *under* medical treatment, the question *under* discussion **8** During the period of, in the reign of, pending the administration of, as, *under* his mayoralty the city thrived **9** By virtue of, authorized, substantiated, attested, or warranted by, as, *under* the authority of the United States Constitution, *under* his own signature **10.** In conformity to or in accordance with, as, *under* the terms of the contract

Under this edict in the Netherlands alone, more than fifty thousand human beings were deliberately murdered
FROUDE *Short Studies* first series, p 46 [S 1872]

11 Planted or sowed with

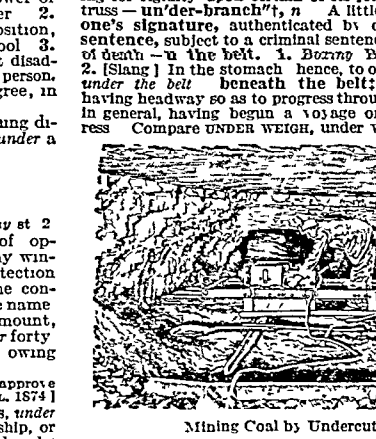
The Manyuema had about 300 or 400 acres *under* corn
STANLEY *In Darkest Africa* vol I p 242 [S 1890]

[< AS *under*, under] Syn., see BENEATH

Under is an element in many self-explaining compounds In the list immediately following *under* has various senses, indicated by the characters (*) Below another in rank or position as an *under-secretary* (‖) Insufficiently or immaturely often in verbs as to *underpay* one's employees (§) Underneath, as to *underbrace* a floor For respellings not given below, see the elementary words

under-act'‖*	underdiz'§	undernutri-tion‖	undersatu-rated‖
under-agent*	under-draw-ers§	underofficer*, r	under-scribe*
underarch§, r	underdry‖	r & n	underscorch§
underbrace§, r & n	underexer-cise‖	underpaint-ing§	undersecre-tary*, -ship
under-bridge§, n	undereye§	underpass§	under-ser-vant*
under-builder*	under-faction*	underpeep‖	under-service*
under-build-ing§	under-faculty*	underpeep§	undershore§, r
under-cap-tain*	under-farmer*	underpeer§	under-side§
undercarried§	under-fittings*	underpeopled‖	undersize‖
undercarved§	underflame‖	under-pettl-coat§	undersleep§
under-casing§	under-fringe§	underpier§	under-sluice§
under-cellar-er*	underfurnish‖, r	underplain§	underslung§
under-cham-berlain*	undergirder§	underpopu-lated‖	underspend‖
under-chant-er*	undergirth§	underpow-ered‖	underspread§
under-clutch*, r & n	undergore§, r	under-praise‖	understimu-lus*
undercoated§	under-hang-man*	under-prefect*	understock‖ r,
under-clerk*	underhid‖	underpriced‖	under-surface§
under-clerk-ship*	underhorsed‖	underprize‖	under-tapste**
underclothed‖	under-house-maid*	underprodu-ction‖	undertaxed‖
under-clutch*, r & n	under-jacket§	under-prop§	under-teacher*
undercoloured‖	underjoin§	under-proper-tioned‖	undertrained‖
under-con-stable*	underjoint§	under-prop-per*	under-treasur-er*
under-cook*	under-kind*	under-prop-pe§	under-tunic§
undercover§	under-king-dom*	underrate‖, n	under-valua-ment‖
undercrust§	under-laborer*	underreck on‖	under-waist§
undercurled§	underlip§	underrecom-pensed‖	under-warden*
under-dauber*	underloaf‖, n.	under-region§	under-witch*
underdecked*	under-mini-stry*	underripe‖	under-wrought‖
underdevel-opment‖	undernoted§	under-roof§	

— **to be under a cloud**, to be overshadowed by difficulties, have one's reputation injuriously affected — **un"der-act'**, *tt* To enact inadequately, as a dramatic rôle — **un'der-ac"tion**, *n* **1** Action subsidiary to related action subordinate action episode **2** Insufficient or inefficient action — **u'nager**, *a* Immature — **un"der-aid'**, *tt* [Rare] To assist secretly — **u'narm**, *a* *Cricket* Delivered with the hand underneath, underhand, lob said of bowling when the ball is delivered with the hand underneath both the elbow and the ball opposed to *over-arm* and *round-arm* — **u'back**, *n* In brewing, a cistern below a mash-vat, receiving the wort therefrom — **un'der-ba"sal**, *n* *Echin* An infrabasal — **un"der-bear'**†, *tt* **1.** To undergo, sustain support **2** To make a background for line face — **un'der-bear"er**†, *n* An assistant bearer, especially at a funeral — **un"der-bid'**, *tt* To bid lower than, especially in a competitive offer of labor or materials — **un"der-bill'**, *tt* To bill, as freight or importations, at less than the real weight, quantity, or cost — **un"der-blind'**, *tt* To bind underneath, also, to bind down — **un'der-bit"ten**, *a* **1.** *Engraving* Not bitten in deep enough to print from said of etched lines on a copperplate or of the plate itself also eaten out so as to weaken the support of a line **2** Marked by a semicircular cut on the ear, as an animal — **un'der-board"**†, *adv* In an unfair or secret manner — **un'der-bod"y**, *n* **1** *Naval Arch* The part of a vessel below the water-line **u'water body**†. **2.** [Dial, U S] A corset-cover, underwaist — **un"der-bowed'**, *a* *Archery* Having a bow too weak for one's strength — **un'der-brace**, *tt* To brace or support from below, strengthen below — **un'der-braced'**, *a* Insufficiently braced depending for rigidity upon certain of its joints, as a queen-post truss — **un'der-branch"**†, *n* A little branch, twig — **u one's signature**, authenticated by one's signature — **u. sentence**, subject to a criminal sentence as, *under sentence* of death — **u the belt**. **1.** *Boxing* Below the waistband **2.** [Slang] In the stomach hence, to oneself as, keep that *under the belt* **beneath the belt**†. — **u. way** (*Naut*), having headway so as to progress through the water, hence, in general, having begun a voyage or journey, in progress Compare UNDER WEIGH, under WEIGH



Mining Coal by Undercutting

Electric coal-cutter as used in operating low veins

un'der-bred", 1 un'dər-bred", 2 ŭn'der-brĕd", *a* **1.** Of impure breed, not thoroughbred **2.** Lacking in good breeding

For we commonly say that a man has 'the instincts of a gentleman' or that so and so is *underbred*
G J ROMANES *Mental Evolution in Animals* p 193 [A 1884]

— **un'der-bred"**, *n* An underbred animal — **un'der-breed"ing**, *n* The state of being underbred

un'der-bright", *n* A bright streak in a cloudy sky, near the horizon

un'der-brush", *tt* & *tt* [Colloq] To clear of underbrush **un'der-bush"**‡.

un'der-brush", 1 un'dər-brush', 2 ŭn'der-brŭsh' *n* Small trees and shrubs growing beneath the large trees of a forest, undergrowth **un'der-bush"**‡.

un'der-bud", *n* A young girl not yet ready to come out in society — **un'der-burn'**, *tt* **1** To burn insufficiently **2†.** To destroy by fire — **un'der-but"ter**, *n* [Prov Eng] Butter made from second skimmings — **un'der-buy'**, *tt* **1** To buy something at a price lower than that paid by another as, they always *underbuy* me **2** To pay less than the value for — **un'der-car"riage**, *n* The underframe of a carriage or wagon — **un'der-cast"**, *n* An airpassage crossing a road in a mine, by a box or channel beneath it — **un'der-chaps"**, *n pl* The under jaw properly written as two words — **un"der-charge'**, *tt* **1.** To make an inadequate charge for **2.** To load with an insufficient charge, as a gun — **un'der-charge"**, *n* — **un"der-charged'**, *a* In mining, opposed to *overcharged* See OVERCHARGED MINE, under MINE, *n* — **u.-chord**, *n* *Mus* A chord formed backward on the principle of the major triad as, the *undercbord* of C is the minor triad of F — **u'-clay**, *n* A layer of clay that very frequently underlies a coal-bed often containing roots and stems of fossil plants — **un'der-clear"er**, *n* An attachment to a ring-spinning machine for cleaning rollers of lint

un'der-cliff", 1 un'dər-klif', 2 ŭn'der-clĭf", *n* *Geol* A strip of abundant and rough talus skirting the bases of shore-cliffs

Un'der-cliff, *n* A strip of country about six miles long on the southeast coast of the Isle of Wight, England having a dry, mild and equable climate

un'der-clothes", 1 un'dər-klōthz', 2 ŭn'der-clōthz' *n pl* Clothes designed for underwear, particularly such as are worn next the skin **un'der-cloth"ing**‡

un'der-club, *tt* *Golf* To use a club which is not powerful enough to carry the required distance usually done through misjudgment — **un'der-coat"**, *n* **1.** A coat for wear under an overcoat an ordinary coat for indoor wear **2** An undercleece, undefur — **un'der-col"or**, *n* **1.** A color below another, as, the *undercolor* shows through **2.** A subdued color — **u'compounded**, *a* *Elec* Denoting a compound-wound machine in which the exciting influence of the series-winding is insufficient to maintain a constant voltage with an increasing load — **un'der-con"duct**†, *n* A subterranean passage — **u'consumption**, *n* *Econ* A less than normal consumption of commodities the converse of *overproduction* — **un'der-cool'**, *tt* & *ri* *Physics* To supercool — **un'der-craft"**†, *n* A cunning trick — **un'der-creep'**†, *tt* To creep clandestinely — **u'crest**†, *tt* To support as a crest bear — **un'der-croft"**, *n* *Arch* A subterranean chamber — **un"der-cry'**†, *tt* & *ri* To cry out proclaim

un'der-cur"rent, 1 un'dər-kur'ent 2 ŭn'der-cŭr'ent, *a* [Rare] Flowing below the surface concealed

un'der-cur"rent, *n* **1.** A current as of water or air, below another current or below the surface **2.** Figuratively, an obscure or hidden drift or tendency **3** *Mining* A large shallow box beside a main hydraulic sluice and having a steeper grade, serving to aid in saving gold from the finer material

un"der-cut', 1 un'dər-kut', 2 ŭn'der-cŭt', *tt* **1.** To cut under, as a mass of coal, to facilitate its easy removal, underhole See illus in preceding column **2.** To go to the basis of, as, the intellect that *undercuts* spiritual truth — **un'der-cut"ter**, *n* **1.** One who or that which undercuts **2.** A power-machine used to cut the ore-body in a mine

un'der-cut", *a* **1** So cut or molded that the design is attached by a base smaller than the projecting portions, having the parts in relief cut under, as, an *undercut* molding **2** *Print & Bookbinding* Arranged to cut from the under side, as, an *undercut* paper-cutter **3.** *Mining* Done by undercutting, as, *undercut* work **4.** Denoting a photoengraved plate whose lines are eaten under by acid

un'der-cut", *n* **1.** The act or result of cutting under. **2.** The tenderloin **3.** A notch cut in the side of a tree so that it will fall toward that side when sawn through. **4.** Any part that is cut away below, as, the *undercut* of a carriage **5.** *Founding* The part of a molders' pattern that would break the sand if drawn vertically from an ordinary mold **6.** *Dentistry* An enlargement at the bottom of a tooth-cavity for the purpose of securing the filling

un'der-deal"ing†, *n* Underhand or tricky dealing — **un'der-de-ter'mi-nant**, *n* *Math* The first minor of a symmetrical determinant — **un"der-ditch'**, *tt* To cut a deep ditch in, as for draining

un"der-do', 1 un'dər-dū', 2 ŭn'der-dō', *v* **I.** *t* **1.** To do, and especially to cook, insufficiently, as, she *underdoes* the meat opposed to *overdo* **2†.** To subject

II *i* **1.** To do less than is expected or called for **2.** To do less than one could, fall below one's ability opposed to *overdo* [< AS *underdōn*, < *under*, under, + *dōn*, do] — **un"der-do'er**, *n*

un'der-done", *a* [Eng] Insufficiently done specif, insufficiently cooked, as meat, as, this steak is *underdone* Compare RARE², *a*

un'der-dose", *n* A dose less than that prescribed, customary, or requisite — **un"der-dose'**, *tt* & *ri* — **un'der-drain"**, *n* A drain beneath the surface, so constructed as to admit water percolating through the soil above — **un"der-drain'**, *tt* — **un'der-drain"age**, *n* — **un"der-draw'**, *tt* To represent or describe less forcibly than the reality would justify — **un'der-drawn"**, *a* Closed beneath, as by plastering, to deaden sound or for warmth, as a floor, also, said of a roof when the ceiling is built in so as to leave a garret — **un"der-dressed'**, *a* Dressed too poorly or simply, as for a reception, or insufficiently, as in cold weather — **un"der-dress'**, *tt* — **un'der-driv"en**, *a* Having the driving mechanism below said of certain machines. — **un'der-earth"**†, *a* Underground **un"der-earth'ly**†. — **un'der-eat"en**, *a* Bitten away underneath

un"der-es'ti-mate, 1 un'dər-es'ti-mēt, 2 ŭn'der-ĕs'ti-mĭt, *tt* To put too low an estimate or valuation on; as, to *underestimate* expenses, one's abilities, etc

Syn., see DISPARAGE — **un"der-es"ti-ma'tion**, *n*

un"der-es'ti-mate, *n* **1** An insufficiently high opinion **2** An estimate below the just value or expense; as, an *underestimate* for the building of a house

un"der-ex-pose', *tt* *Phot* To expose less than is required, as negatives, for proper or full development — **un"der-ex-posed'**, *a* — **un"der-ex-po'sure**, *n* — **un'der-fall"**, *n* A foothill slope chiefly in the plural — **un"der-feed'**, *tt* To feed insufficiently, supply with insufficient nutriment — **un'der-feed"**, *a* Characterizing a mechanical device in which the feed is from underneath — **un'der-fel"low**†, *n* A paltry cur contemptible fellow — **un'der-fill"ing**, *n.* The filling of the lower part of a structure — **un"der-fired'**, *a* **1** Not baked enough said of ceramic wares **short'-fired"**‡ **2.** Heated by a fire from underneath — **un"der-fire'**, *tt* — **un'der-fleece"**, *n* The short dense fleece beneath the top coat of a woolly animal — **un"der-floor'**, *tt* [Rare] To place a floor beneath, or to furnish with a lower floor — **un'der-flow"**, *n* Same as UNDERCURRENT **un'der-flow"ing**‡ — **un"der-fol'low**†, *tt* To follow in one's train — **un"der-fong'**†, *tt* **1.** To take upon oneself Hence (1) To accept receive (2) To sustain protect **2.** To obtain by or as by trickery entrap **un"der-fang'**†.

un"der-foot', 1 un'dər-fut', 2 ŭn'der-fo͝ot', *tt* To shore up, underpin

un"der-foot', *a* [Archaic] Downtrodden, abject, low

un"der-foot', *adv* Beneath the feet, hence, down beneath, immediately below opposed to *overhead*, as, the ground was very wet *underfoot*

un'der-frame", *n* [Eng] The floor-framing of a railway-car — **un'der-fram"ing**, *n* — **un'der-fur"**, *n* The fine soft undergrowth of hair of various mammals, as the fur-seal — **un"der-fur'row**, *tt* [Eng] To plow in, as seed or manure — **un'der-gar"ment**, *n* A garment to be worn under the ordinary outer garments — **un'der-gear"**, *n* [Colloq] Underwear — **un"der-get'**†, *tt* To understand — **un"der-gird'**, *tt* To gird around or to bind down as by means of a rope or chain that passes underneath an object as, to *undergird* a load on a sleigh — **un'der-glaze"**, *a* *Ceram* Suitable for underglaze painting said of a pigment — **underglaze painting** (*Ceram*), painting in vitrifiable pigment before the glaze is applied

un"der-go', 1 un'dər-gō', 2 ŭn'der-gō', *v* **I.** *t* **1** To bear up under, pass through and survive, bear the weight or burden of successfully, as, the Indian can *undergo* torture, he *undervent* a severe examination **2** To pass through, as an experience, suffer, endure, as, to *undergo* a great change

Lucifer Death must be *undergone* ere understood
BAILEY *Festus Aurse* 13

3 To exist under, be liable or subject to **4†.** To pass beneath, move under **5†.** To participate in, own, possess **6†.** To venture on, engage in, undertake

II. *i* [Rare] To pass through an ordeal, suffer, endure [< AS *undergān*, < *under*, under, + *gān*, go] — **un"der-go'ing**†, *a* Long-suffering, enduring

un'der-god", *n* A demi-god — **un'der-gown"**, *n* A gown for wear beneath another garment — **un'der-grade"**, *a* In bridge-building, having the truss below the roadway or track, as in a deck-bridge

un"der-grad'u-ate. **I.** *a* Of or pertaining to undergraduates **II.** *n.* A student of a university or college who has not taken the bachelor's degree — **un"der-grad'u-ate-ship**, *n*

un'der-ground", 1 un'dər-ground', 2 ŭn'der-ground', *tt* To place underground, as an electric conductor

un'der-ground", *a* **1.** Situated, done or operating beneath the surface of the ground, hence, tunneled, as, an

underground railway 2. Hence, done in secret; operating out of sight

un'der-ground", *n* [Local Eng] That which is beneath the surface of the ground, as a railway

un'der-ground", *adv* Beneath the surface of the ground, hence, secretly; as, to work *underground*

un'der-grove", *n* A grove of shrubs or undersized trees overshadowed by trees of larger growth

un"der-grow', *vt* To grow short of the normal height — **un'der-grown"**, *a* Not fully grown, undersized.

un'der-growl", *n* A subdued growl

un'der-growth", *n* 1. That which grows under, a growth of smaller plants among larger ones, *specif*, a thicket or coppice in or as in a forest 2. The condition of being undergrown 3. [Furriers' Cant] Small, fluffy hairs of an animal's skin

un"der-grub', *vt* [Prov Eng] To grub under undermine

un'der-hand", 1 un'dər-hand'; 2 ŭn'dər-hănd', *a* 1. Done or acting in a meanly secret manner, disingenuous, unfair; sly, as, *underhand* dealings 2. In baseball, cricket, etc, same as UNDERARM.— **un'der-hand"**, *adv*

un"der-hand'ed, *a* 1. Clandestinely carried on, underhand, as, something *underhanded* was going on 2. [Rare] Destitute of the full complement of hands, short-handed.— **-ly**, *adv* — **-ness**, *n*

un"der-hang", *vt* & *vi* [Rare] To hang down or under; suspend — **un'der-head"†**, *n* A stupid person, dolt, blockhead — **un"der-heave'†**, *vt*. To raise by applying power from below, heave up — **un"der-hew'**, *vt* To hew less than is usual and proper *specif*, to hew a log so that its measurement would indicate a greater cubic content than if all waste material were removed, as when hewn so as to leave a wane — **un'der-hold"**, *n* In wrestling, where two combatants have their arms wrapped around one another, the hold secured by the one whose arms are beneath his opponent's — **un"der-hole'**, *vt* & *vi* [Pennsylvania, U S] *Mining* To cut out the lower part of a coal-seam or of the under-clay, in order to get out the coal above, undercut.— **un"der-hon'est†**, *a* Dishonest

un"der-hung', 1 un'dər-hung', 2 ŭn'dər-hŭng', *a* 1. Protruding from beneath, also, hanging over or beyond said of the jaws of persons, also of one having such a jaw

> He had got the trick which many *underhung* men have of compressing his upper lip
>
> T HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxford* vol i, p 23. [T & F 1869]

2. Running on rollers on a rail below it. said of a sliding door opposed to *overhung*

un'der-jawed", *a* [Rare] Having a heavy under jaw — **un"der-keep'†**, *vt* To keep under keep down subdue — **un'der-laid"**, *a* Laid underneath something — **un"der-lap'**, *vt* To lie or be folded partly under extend beneath the edge of as the feathers of a bird *underlap* each other

un"der-lay', 1 un'dər-lē', 2 ŭn'dər-lā', *v* **I.** *t* 1. To lay something under, hence, to support by underlays; *specif*, in printing, to put underlays beneath (a form) 2. [Prov Eng] To mend the sole of (a shoe) **II.** *i* To incline, as a vein, from the perpendicular; hade [< AS *underlecgan* < *under*, under, and see LAY, *v*] **un"der-lie'†**.

un'der-lay", *n* 1. *Print* A piece of paper or card placed or pasted under certain types or parts of a cut, in a form, to bring them up to the proper level 2. *Mining* A hade or inclination, as of a lode — **un'der-lay-shaft"**, *n* A shaft extending to the underlay of a vein.

un"der-lay'er, *n* 1. One who or that which underlays 2. *Mining* Same as UNDERLAY-SHAFT

un'der-leaf", *n* [Eng] A variety of cider-apple

un'der-lease", *vt* To underlet; sublet

un'der-lease", *n* *Law* A lease of premises by a lessee for a term less than his own or for only a part of his own, a sublease

> An underlease differs from an assignment in the fact that by assignment the termor s whole term or the residue of it passes to his assignee by underlease less than the whole term or residue of it passes to the sublessee

un"der-let', 1 un'dar-let', 2 ŭn'dər-lĕt', *vt* 1. To sublet 2. To lease at less than the usual rate

un'der-let", *n* *Brewing* A supply-pipe in the bottom of a mash-tun

un"der-let'ter, *n* One who sublets or underleases

un"der-lie', 1 un'dər-lai', 2 ŭn'dər-lī', *v* **I.** *t* 1. To lie below or under, rest or be beneath, as, an *underlying* stratum of rock. 2. To be the basis or support of

> This was the great principle that *underlay* his plan nothing should be taught till the scholars were impatient to learn it
>
> J B MCMASTER *Benjamin Franklin* p 150 [H M & CO 1887]

3. To have a first claim or lien, as a first mortgage *underlies* a second 4 [Rare] Figuratively, to be subject to, be answerable or liable to, as, to *underlie* the opinion of posterity **II.** *i* To rest in or occupy a position immediately below [< AS *underliegan*, < *under*, under, + *liegan*, lie]

un'der-lie", *n* *Mining* Same as UNDERLAY

un'der-life", *n* [Rare] Life under the surface, hence, a form of life concealed from public view

un'der-line", 1 un'dər-lain', 2 ŭn'dər-līn', *vt* 1. To mark with a line underneath, underscore 2. *Theat* To advertise in lines subjoined to a playbill, as, Faust is *underlined* for Thursday 3†. To influence secretly

un'der-line", *n* 1 *Theat* An announcement of a performance to follow subjoined to the advertisement of a present one 2 The lower line of a side of an animal's body See FLANK

un'der-lin"en, *n* Linen underwear lingerie loosely extended to cotton underwear generally

un'der-ling, 1 un'dər-lin, 2 ŭn'dər-ling, *n* One who is under another's authority or dominion, a subordinate, an inferior, hence, a servile person

un'der-load", *vt* To load to less than capacity — **underload starter** (*Elec*), a motor-starter having an underload switch — **u. switch** (*Elec*), a device adapted to open the circuit leading to a series-motor when the load falls below a fixed value, to prevent consequent racing of the motor

un'der-lock", *n* A lock of wool hanging under the belly of a sheep — **un'der-look"er**, *n* An underviewer

un'der-ly", *a*. [Prov Eng] Poor inferior

un'der-ly"ing, *a* 1. Lying under, fundamental, as, *underlying* strata, or *underlying* principles 2. *Finance* Prior in claim or lien, as *underlying* mortgage

un"der-man', *vt* To equip with less than the full complement of men chiefly nautical

> Overloaded *undermanned* meant to founder, we
> Euchred God Almighty a storm bluffed the Eternal Seas!
> R. KIPLING *Ballad of the Bolivar* st. 12

— **un'der-mark"ing**, *n pl* One of the lines configurations, or color-combinations on the breast and belly of an animal — **un'der-mast"ed**, *a* Having too slight or too short masts said of a vessel — **un'der-mas"ter**, *n* In schools and colleges, a subordinate teacher, especially if entrusted with a general supervision or a department — **un'der-match"†**, *n* One who is not another's match an inferior

un'der-meal"†, *n* 1. The meal taken at undern 2. Hence, the period of day in which this meal was taken in early times the morning, in later times the afternoon 3. An afternoon nap siesta **un'der-mele"†**. — **un'der-me"di-ant**, *n* *Mus* Same as SUBMEDIANT

un'der-men"tioned, *a* Mentioned in the following writing, referred to below or further on — **un'der-met"al**, *a* Having its muzzle below the line of a level axis said of a cannon — **un"der-mind'ed**, *a* [Prov Eng] Sly underhanded.

un"der-mine', 1 un'dər-main', 2 ŭn'der-mīn', *vt* 1. To excavate beneath form a mine under, as for destruction, hence, to impair the stability of at the base, sap 2. Figuratively, to remove the foundation or support of, as character, by clandestine means, subvert in an underhand way; also, to make gradual inroads upon, wear away and weaken, as, grief *undermined* his health

> The enemies of Cortés had been, for a long time busy in *undermining* his influence at court.
>
> PRESCOTT *Mexico* vol. iii, bk. vii p 305. [H 1851]

— **un"der-min'er**, *n*

un'der-mine†, *n* 1. A cave 2. *Mil* A mine

un"der-min'is-ter†, *vt* To minister to as a subordinate — **un'der-mirth"**, *n* Concealed or suppressed mirth — **un"der-mon'eyed**, *a* [Rare] Corrupted by bribery, bribed **un"der-mon'ied†**.

un'der-most, 1 un'dər-mōst, 2 ŭn'dər-mōst, *a* Having the lowest place, literally or figuratively

un'der-mus"lin, *n* Underwear made of muslin.

un'dern, 1 un'dərn, 2 ŭn'dern, *n* [Prov, Scot, or Obs] 1. *The third hour of day* (9 A M), *or the period between this and noon* also, *the meal taken at this time, formerly* the principal meal of the day, as a canonical hour, same as TERCE 2 Noon, as the time at which the principal meal was subsequently taken sometimes, also, the afternoon

> He battled with the dragon from prime till *undern* and on from *undern* until evensong COX AND JONES *Popular Romances of Middle Ages, Guy of Warwick* p 173 [E P & CO 1880]

[< AS *undern*, < *under* under-]— **un'dern-song"†**, *n* *Eccl* An office sung at undertime — **un'dern-time"†**, *n* The time of undern, in later years, afternoon. **un'der-tide"†**; **un'der-time"†**.

un'der-named", *a* Same as UNDERMENTIONED

un"der-neath', 1 un'dər-nīth' *or* -nith', 2 ŭn'der-nēth' *or* -nĕth' **I.** *adv* In a place directly below, under, beneath; as, to mine *underneath* **II.** *prep* Beneath; under, below Syn.: see BENEATH

un"der-nice'ness, *n* Want of delicacy or fastidiousness — **un'der-nim't**, *vt* [UN'DER-NIM' UN'DER-NO'MEN] 1. To experience, perceive, comprehend. 2. To rebuke reprove 3. To undertake look into 4. To take, capture **un'der-note"**, *n* A subdued note undertone — **un"der-part'**, *vt* [Rare] To divide as a part subdivide — **un'der-part"**, *n* A subordinate part (1) *Theat* A minor rôle (2) *Mus* In concerted pieces a part that does not contain the melody or that is not written for the principal performer — **un'der-pick"**. **I.** *a* Having a picking arm or shuttle-driving contrivance under the shuttle-boxes said of a loom-motion **II.** *n* An underpick loom also the method of picking used in one — **un'der-picked**, *a* *Weaving* Picked from beneath — **un"der-pight'†**, *imp* of UNDERPITCH *v*

un"der-pin', 1 un'dər-pin', 2 ŭn'dər-pĭn', *vt* To support, as a wall or structure, from below, especially when a previous support is removed, by inserting a prop or pier, underset, sometimes, to support, as a bank or rock, by a wall or pier

un'der-pin"ning, *n* 1. The act of supporting a structure by building or propping beneath it 2. A foundation-wall, as of a wooden building, especially one inserted in place of another that is gradually removed; undersetting 3. A method of sinking a well in which its wall is put in in sections

un"der-pitch'†, *vt* To stuff underneath — **un'der-pitch"**, *a* *Arch* Designating a main barrel vault penetrated or intersected by one or more lower and smaller vaults, as in a Welsh groin — **un"der-plant'**, *vt* 1. *Forestry* To plant young trees under (an existing stand) 2. To plant beneath — **un"der-play'**, *vt* & *vi* 1. To play in an inferior manner, underact (a rôle) 2 In whist, to play a low card while holding a high one of the suit — **un'der-play"**, *n* 1. The act of underplaying, as in whist, as, the *underplay* deceived his opponents 2. Hidden or slightly noticed working — **un'der-plot"**, *n* 1. A subsidiary literary or dramatic plot, episode 2. A piece of roguery or trickery underhand action.— **un'der-plot"ter**, *n* — **un"der-poise'†**, *vt* To weigh or appraise beneath the value, undervalue — **un"der-poled'**, *a*. *Metal* Insufficiently poled, as copper which retains an undesirable amount of oxid See POLE, *v*, 4 (2) — **un'der-pos-ses"sor**, *n* One who holds something subject to the title of another — **un'der-proof"**, *a* Having less strength than *proof-spirit*. See PROOF-SPIRIT — **un"der-pull'**, *vt* To act secretly, work clandestinely **un'der-pull"er†**, *n* — **un"der-put'†**, *vt* To put under, subdue — **un"der-quote'**, *vt* 1. To undersell or offer to undersell, as goods or stocks 2. To underbid, as another merchant or broker — **un'der-rake"**, *n*. [Local, U S] An oyster-rake

un'der-rate', 1 un'dər-rēt', 2 ŭn'der-rāt', *vt* To rate lower than the real value; estimate too cheaply, undervalue; as to *underrate* one's powers Syn.: see DISPARAGE

un'der-rate"†, *a* Inferior

un"der-reach', *vt* *Lumbering* To make way under, clear a space under, as a log, for the purpose of putting a chain under it — **un'der-reach"**, *n* *Lumbering* A stout pole or sapling put under a load as a lever, to aid in raising it when stuck in a soft place — **un'der-ream"er**, *n* A reamer for enlarging a bore-hole — **un"der-round'**, *vt* *Phon* To enunciate (vowels) with less than the requisite lip-rounding

un"der-run', 1 un'dər-run', 2 ŭn'der-rŭn', *vt* 1. To run beneath, as, the tunnel *underruns* the road 2. *Naut* To draw a boat through the water by pulling it along under (a line, hawser, or the like), as for examination as to *underrun* a trawl — **to underrun a hose** (*Naut*), to expel water from a hose by raising one end and walking along passing the hose through the hands — **to u. a tackle**, to disentangle its several parts, and range them in order, from one block to another

un"der-sail'†, *vt* To sail under cover of the shore.— **un'der-sailed"†**, *a* Insufficiently provided with sails — **un"der-say'†**, *vt* To say by way of contradiction.— **un'der-scale"**, *n* A musical scale which is reckoned downward by the same intervals as those of the ordinary major scale

un"der-score', 1 un'dər-skōr', 2 ŭn'der-scōr', *vt* To draw a straight line below, as for indicating emphasis, underline In preparing manuscript for the printer a word is underscored once to indicate that it is to be set in italics twice, in small capitals and three times, in capitals and with a wave line to indicate a heavy-faced type — **un'der-score"**, *n*

un"der-sell', *vt* To sell at a lower price than.— **un'der-sell"er**, *n* — **un'der-sense"**, *n* [Rare] A sense or consciousness deeper than the usual cognizing activities — **un"der-set'**, *vt* 1. To prop up support as it, *undersets* the beam. 2. [Eng] To underlet — **un'der-set"**, *n* A trend or set of currents beneath the surface of the water, contrary to the direction of the surface current an undercurrent — **un'der-set"ter**, *n* 1 An underpinning prop or support 2 One who sublets.— **un'der-set"ting**, *n* 1 Any solid support introduced into or beneath masonry underpinning 2. A base or pedestal — **un'der-set"tle**, *n* *Old Eng Hist* A laborer hired by a peasant landholder — **un"der-shap'en**, *a* [Poet] Abnormally small, dwarf-like — **un'der-sher"iff**, *n* *Law* A deputy sheriff, especially one upon whom the sheriff's duties devolve in his absence **un'der-shrieve"†**. — **un'der-sher"iff-ry†**, *n* Same as UNDER-SHRIEVALTY. **un'der-shriev"er-y†**.— **un'der-shirt"**, *n* A garment worn beneath the shirt, generally a shirt of cotton, wool and cotton, or silk — **un"der-shoot'**, *vt* To shoot literally or figuratively so as to fall short of (the target or aim)

un'der-shot", 1 un'dər-shet', 2 ŭn'der-shŏt', *a* 1. Propelled by water that flows underneath said of a water-wheel 2. Having a projecting lower jaw said of certain dogs, as the bulldog — **undershot wheel**, a water-wheel mounted on a horizontal axis and having peripheral floats so set as to dip into the driving current of water

un'der-shriev"al-ty, *n* [Rare] The office of an undersheriff — **un'der-shrub"**, *a* *Bot* Somewhat shrubby — **un'der-shrub"**, *n* *Bot* A small low shrub a plant shrubby at the base — **un'der-shut"**, *a* Shut from below having a lid or the like closing by an upward motion, as, an *undershut* valve — **un'der-sight"ed**, *a* Myopic

un"der-sign', 1 un'dər-sain', 2 ŭn'der-sīn', *vt* To sign at the foot of; subscribe, execute used chiefly in the past participle — **the undersigned**, the subscriber or subscribers to the document in which the expression is used

un'der-sit"ter, *n* *Eng Hist* A subtenant Compare UNDERSETTLE — **un'der-sized"**, *a* Of less than the customary size — **un"der-sized'**, *a* Insufficiently sized, as paper — **un'der-skink"ert**, *n* 1. An assistant tapster 2. *Naut* An assistant to the purser's steward

un'der-shirt", 1 un'dər-shŭrt', 2 ŭn'der-shirt', *n* 1. A skirt worn beneath another, a petticoat 2. The foundation-skirt of a draped gown

un'der-sky", *n* [Rare] The lower region of the sky — **un'der-sleeve"**, *n* A sleeve worn under another, as of an undergarment *specif* a separate sleeve of light material worn under the sleeve of a woman's dress — **un'der-soil"**, *n* Subsoil — **un'der-song"**, *n* 1. A subordinate strain or subdued melody hence an underlying meaning 2†. The accompaniment of a song — **un"der-sparred'**, *a* Having too few, too short or too slight spars or masts said of a vessel — **un'der-sphere"**, *n* 1. A lower or smaller sphere 2. An inferior sphere a less desirable field of action — **un'der-spin"**, *n* *Golf* A spin backward — **un"der-spore'†**, *vt* To raise or support by putting a spar or post underneath. **un"der-spar'†**.— **un'der-stair"†**, *a* Pertaining to what is below stairs or in the kitchen hence, low, menial humble — **un'der-stairs"**, *n* The basement also, a cellar

un"der-stand', 1 un'dər-stand', 2 ŭn'der-stănd', *v* [-STOOD' (Archaic, -STAND'ED), -STAND'ING] **I.** *t* 1. To take in or make out the meaning of, as a word, symbol, statement language, or the person using it, receive or appreciate the signification of, apprehend, as, I do not quite *understand* that sentence, he *understands* French. 2. To take or suppose to mean, apprehend conjecturally or inferentially, believe or imagine on some ground, as, I certainly *understood* you to make that promise 3. To have full and clear knowledge or mastery of, have thorough apprehension of, either theoretically or practically, comprehend, as, the engineer fully *understands* his business, the judge *understands* law 4. To learn from some credible source, receive information of, know from being told, as, I *understand* there will be no free list 5. To assume as naturally or necessarily involved; receive as implied or intended, take as tacitly meant; as, it is *understood* that the terms shall be the same as before 6 To supply mentally, as in explanation of an ellipsis, take or regard as being present in thought tho not expressed, as, when the law says "thou shalt not kill," certain limitations must be *understood*. 7. [Humorous] To stand under, uphold

II. *i* 1. To exercise power of comprehension and understanding, have intellectual apprehension, as, he is unobservant and does not *understand*, when you speak Greek he can not *understand* 2. To comprehend the relation of things, know all about a matter 3 To ascertain or know through information, be made aware 4†. To pay heed, attend [< AS *understandan*, < *under*, under, + *standan*, stand] Syn.: see APPREHEND; KNOW SOLVE — **to give to, to let, or make understand**, to cause to know inform.— **to make oneself understood**, to make one's meaning plain — **un"der-stand'a-bl(e"**, *a* Capable of being understood comprehensible — **un"der-stand'er**, *n*

un"der-stand'ing, 1 un'dər-stand'in, 2 ŭn'der-stănd'ing, *pa* Having comprehension and good sense, intelligent, as, an *understanding* pupil — **-ly**, *adv* — **-ness**, *n*

un"der-stand'ing, *n* 1. The act of one who understands, or the resulting state intellectual apprehension; mental discernment, comprehension, clear knowledge; as, his *understanding* of the situation is perfectly correct. 2. The power or faculty by which one understands (1) The sum of the mental powers by which knowledge is acquired, retained and extended the faculty of perceiving distinctions distinguishing the true and the false and of adapting means to ends intelligence mind (2) The comparative or discursive faculty or faculty of thinking, the power of apprehending relations and making inferences from them

> The distinction between *reason* as intuitive apprehension, or immediate seizure of the truths of facts or ideas of value, and the *understanding* as elaborative, is very old Plato and Aristotle both recognized it, altho in different ways The Schoolmen preserved it but since they used the word *ratio* for discursive faculty, or understanding, their usage led to confusion through the employment of the English word *reason* in both senses. Coleridge and others, however, strove to reestablish the distinction as emphasized by Kant and Hegel in Germany and embodied in the words *Vernunft* (reason) and *Verstand* (understanding) but it has been adhered to only somewhat fitfully and irregularly in subsequent psychological and philosophical writings A certain justification for Locke's dictum The power of perception is that which we call the *understanding*, is to be found in the fact that all sense-perception and self-consciousness involve interpretation See APPREHENSION, INTUITION, REASON
>
> I may here notice that I use the term *understanding* not for the noetic faculty, intellect proper, or place of principles but for

the dianoetic or discursive faculty in its widest signification for the faculty of relations or comparison and thus in the meaning in which Verstand is now employed by the Germans
WM HAMILTON *Discussion on Philosophy* vol 1 p 12 [IN 1855]

The *understanding* may be likened to the fingers of the mind whereby many ideas are collected in one grasp and so brought under a single and common idea or denomination
G S MORRIS *Kant's Critique of Pure Reason* p 84 [S C C 1882]

3 The facts or elements of a case as apprehended by any one intelligence, an individual view of a case, an opinion, as, what is your *understanding* of Hamlet's madness? 4 A practical agreement or consensus of opinion between two or more persons, especially an informal or confidential compact, also, the subject of such compact, the thing agreed on, sometimes, an arrangement or settlement of differences, or of disputed points, as, that was not our *understanding*, the brothers have come at last to an *understanding*

In a moment he had established between himself and his soldiers that *understanding* by which more than by cannon or bayonet victories are won PETER BAYNE *Essays Bonaparte* in second series p 183 [O & L 1867]

5 *pl* [Humorous] The feet, as, a man of large *understandings* Syn. apprehension, comprehension discernment, intellect, intelligence judgment, mind, perception, reason reasoning faculty See MIND¹

un"der-state', *v* **I** *t* **1.** To state with less force than the truth warrants, fail to put strongly enough, as a case **2** To state, as a number, quantity, or dimension, as less than the true one, as, to *understate* the population of a city, to *understate* its productions

II. ı To state that which is less than the truth, or to state something with less force than the truth warrants

un'der-state"ment, *n* **1.** The act of understating **2** A statement that inadequately sets forth the truth — **un'der-strap"per**, *n* An underling — **un'der-strap"ping**, *a* Subservient — **un'der-stra"tum**, *n* An underlying stratum substratum, literal or figurative — **un"der-stroke'†**, *vt* To underscore underline

un'der-stud"y. **I** *vt* & *vi* *Theat* To study (a part) in order to be able if necessary to take the place of the actor playing it **II.** *n* *Theat* An actor or actress who has understudied or is understudying a rôle

un'der-suit", *n* One suit worn beneath another — **un'der-sward"**, *n* Sward beneath shrubs or trees

un"der-take', 1 un'dər-tēk', 2 ŭn'dər-tāk', *v* **I.** *t* **1** To take in hand, as a task or enterprise, endeavor to perform, attempt, try, essay, as, he *undertook* the task **2** To guarantee the performance of, contract to do or have done, pledge oneself to, covenant, engage frequently followed by an infinitive phrase **3.** [Archaic] To venture to assert, take upon one to say generally followed by a clause, as, I'll *undertake* I can run faster than you **4†.** To take under charge or guidance **5†.** To put on or assume as a character, personate **6†.** To take in mentally, understand, comprehend **7†.** To enter into combat with, engage with

II. ı **1** To make oneself answerable or responsible for anything also, to enter upon an undertaking, as, men who *undertake* readily are often slow to perform **2.** *Law* To promise, engage, or agree, assume an obligation **3** To enter into any contract or business relationship, especially, to act in any way on another's behalf, hence, to assume a hazard or venture **4** [Colloq] To conduct the business of a funeral undertaker Syn. see ATTEMPT BEGIN — **un"der-tak'a-bl(e)**, *a* That may be undertaken feasible — **un"der-tak'ing†**, *pa* Enterprising

un'der-tak"er, 1 un'dər-tēk'ər, 2 ŭn'dər-tāk'ər, *n* **1.** One who undertakes (1) One whose business it is to arrange for burying the dead and to oversee funerals (2) One whose business it is to contract for the accomplishment of some work calling for the expenditure of capital and labor a contractor or entrepreneur

The tendency to the growth of *undertakers* in manufactures had set in before the great development of England's foreign trade A MARSHALL *Principles of Economics* vol 1 bk 1, p 38 [MACM 1891]

2. *Eng Hist* [U-] (1) One of those leaders, such as Bacon and Sir Henry Neville, who undertook to secure the election to the Parliament of 1614 of members favorable to the king See ADDLE PARLIAMENT, under ADDLE¹ (2) One who formerly undertook to supply the needs of the royal household or collect the revenue (3) English or Scottish settlers of the 16th and 17th centuries who undertook to hold crown lands — lands forfeited in 1586 by the Earl of Desmond, in Ireland

A regular stampede of men ambitious to call themselves *undertakers* began to cross over from the larger to the smaller island
I MILY LAWLESS *Story of Ireland* p 229 [G F P 1888]

(4) Lowland Scottish adventurers of the 17th century who undertook to dispossess the Celts of the Orkneys and settle there themselves **3†** A bondsman

un"der-tak'ing, 1 un'dər-tēk'ing, 2 ŭn'dər-tāk'ing, *n* **1.** The act of one who undertakes **2** The thing undertaken an enterprise, task, as, an *undertaking* of extraordinary risk **3** The management of funerals, the business of an undertaker **4** *Law* A promise, engagement, obligation, or guaranty, a stipulation entered into as a condition of some judicial action

un'der-ten"an-cy, *n* The state of being an under-tenant the tenure or holding of an under-tenant — **un'der-ten"ant**, *n* *Law* One who holds premises by a lease from a lessee a tenant of a tenant — **un'der-thing"†**, *n* Anything mean, inferior or of little value — **un'der-throat"ing**, *n* *Arch* The hollowing out of the under side of the projecting corona in a cornice or belt-course — **un'der-thrust"**, *n* *Geol* **1.** A reversed or thrust fault in which the lower or downthrown block has actually moved and has been thrust under the upthrown block **2.** The movement by which such a fault has been formed — **un'der-tide"**, *n* Same as UNDERTOW — **un'der-time"†**, — **un'der-timed"**, *a* *Phot* Underexposed — **un'der-tint'**, *n* A subdued tint

un'der-tone", 1 un'dər-tōn', 2 ŭn'dər-tōn', *n* **1.** A tone of lower pitch or loudness than is usual, especially, the tone of a subdued voice, sometimes, a whisper, also, a tone heard among others that are louder and more noticeable **2** *Mus* Same as COMBINATIONAL TONE **3** A tone in a scale reckoned downward in the same way that the series of overtones in the ordinary scale is reckoned upward. **4.** A subdued shade of a color, as when spread thinly on a white surface also a color upon which other colors have been imposed and which is seen through them modifying their effect **5** A meaning or suggestion implied but not expressed **6.** [Rare] A temporary loss of vigor, as of the bodily system

un'der-toned", *a* **1.** Subdued in tone **2.** Having low physical tone, debilitated

un'der-tow", 1 un'dər-tō", 2 ŭn'dər-tō", *n* The flow of water at the bottom of a shallow sea in a direction opposite to the surface current produced by the wind, also, the backward undercurrent on the beach when the waves of the surf break on the shore **un'der-wa"ter**.

un"der-treat'ed, *a* [Rare] Treated with insufficient respect disregarded — **un'der-trick"**, *n* *Solo Whist* A trick required to make the number declared, but not taken — **un"der-trump'**, *vt* In card-playing, to play a lower trump to (a previous card in the same trick) than one already played by one's partner — **un"der-turn'†**, *vt* To turn upside down subvert upset — **un'der-type**, *a* Designating a dynamo with the position of the armature the reverse of that in an overtype

un"der-val'ue, 1 un'dər-val'yu, 2 ŭn'dər-văl'yu, *vt* To value too lightly or at too little worth, underestimate depreciate Syn. see DISPARAGE — **un"der-val"ua'tion**, *n* A valuation below the true one, or the act of making such valuation — **un'der-val"ue**, *n* **1.** A price lower than the actual value **2†.** Undervaluation — **un"der-val'u-er**, *n*

un'der-verse"†, *n* A second or succeeding verse — **un'der-vest"**, *n* An undershirt, especially one for women's wear often called *vest* by women — **un'der-view"er**, *n* The inspector or superintendent of the underground workings in a coal-mine an underlooker

un'der-wear", 1 un'dər-wār', 2 ŭn'der-wâr', *n* **1.** Garments worn underneath the ordinary outer garments, underclothing **2.** The act of wearing underclothing, as, a gauze vest for *underwear*

un"der-ween'†, *vt* To undervalue — **un"der-ween'ingt**, *n* Undervaluation

un"der-went', *imp* of UNDERGO, *v*

un'der-wing", 1 un'dər-wiŋ", 2 ŭn'der-wing", *n* A noctuid moth of *Catocala*, *Brephos*, or a related genus, having the hind wings conspicuously colored as the **orange underwing** (*Brephos parthenats*) or the **plum-underwing** (*Catocala ultronia*) See plate of BUTTERFLIES AND MOTHS, fig 73

un'der-wit"ted, *a* [Rare] Half-witted demented

un'der-wood", 1 un'dər-wud', 2 ŭn'der-wŏŏd', *n* Low trees and brush growing among large forest-trees

Un'der-wood', *n* **1. Francis Henry** (?/ı1825–3/21894), an American author, consul, one of the founders of *The Atlantic Monthly* *Quabbin* **2. Joseph R** (10/41791–3/21876), a United States Senator **3. Lucien Marcus** (10/21853–11/211907), an American botanist and educator

un"der-work', 1 un'dər-wûrk', 2 ŭn'der-wûrk', *v* **I.** *t* **1.** To compete with by working at less wages, cut under **2†.** To weaken or injure by underhand contrivances, undermine **3†.** To do too little or insufficient work upon

II. ı **1.** To do less than is requisite opposed to *overwork* **2†** To work unseen or secretly — **un'der-work"**, *n* Subordinate or routine work — **un'der-work"er**, *n* One who underworks

un'der-world", 1 un'dər-wûrld', 2 ŭn'der-wûrld', *n* **1.** The Plutonian or nether world, Hades, the home of departed souls, as, Æneas descended to the *underworld* **2** The antipodes, also, all beneath the horizon **3.** The sublunary world, the earth **4** Poetically, the earth and sky mirrored in water **5.** [Rare] Debased criminal or degenerate mankind

un"der-write', 1 un'dər-rīt', 2 ŭn'der-rīt', *v* **I.** *t* **1.** To write beneath, subscribe **2.** In finance (1) To execute and deliver (a policy of insurance on specified property, especially marine property) (2) To engage to buy all the stock in (a new enterprise or company) which is not subscribed for by the public (3) To undertake to pay, as a subscription or written pledge of money **3** [Rare] To tolerate

II ı To do the act or acts of an underwriter, especially, to issue or be party to the issue of a policy of marine or other insurance [< AS *underwritan*, < *under*, under, + *writan*, write]

un'der-writ"er, 1 un'dər-rait'ər, 2 ŭn'der-rīt'er, *n* *Insur* **1.** A body corporate or a natural person that makes insurance, more particularly marine insurance, a business pursuit **2** One who underwrites an issue of stock, bonds, or the like

un'der-writ"ing, *n* The business of an underwriter

un"der-yoke'†, *vt* To subject to the yoke subjugate

un"de-ter'min-a-bl(e), **un"de-ter'mi-nate**, etc [Archaic] Same as INDETERMINABLE, etc

un"de-ter'mined, 1 un'di-tûr'mind, 2 ŭn'de-tĕr'mind, *a* **1.** Not determined, decided, or fixed, as, the date is still *undetermined* **2** Indeterminate

un-der'lit, *vt* To free from demoniacal possession

un-did', 1 un-did'; 2 ŭn-did', *imp* of UNDO, *v*

un-dif'fer-enced, *a* Undifferentiated [tial

un-dif'fer-enc-ing, *a* [Rare] Not noting difference, impar-

un-dif"fer-en'ti-at"ed, 1 un-dif'ər-en'shi-ēt'ed, 2 ŭn-dif'er-ĕn'shi-āt'ed, *a* Not differentiated, not clearly distinguished or distinguishable, or having parts that can not be distinguished, specif, in biology, not exhibiting distinctive characters, primitive, homogeneous

un-dig'e-nous, *a* [Rare] Generated by water [< L *unda*, wave, + -GENOUS]

un-digne'†, *a* Unworthy

un-dine', 1 un-din', 2 ŭn-dīn', *n* **1** An apparatus used to sluice the eye while operating for cataract **2.** A vessel for nasal douches [< L *unda* wave]

Un-dine', 1 *un-din'* *or* *un'din* 2 ŭn-dīn' *or* ŭn'dĭn *n* **1.** *Folk-lore* A female water-sprite without a soul with which she might be endowed only by marrying a mortal and bearing a child **2** In Fouqué's romance *Undine* the beautiful water-sprite heroine who was sheltered in a fisherman's hut where Sir Huldbrand met and wedded her On Sir Huldbrand's infidelity with lady Bertalda, Undine was snatched away by her sister sprites but returned to give her husband the fatal kiss and then transformed herself into a silver stream that bubbled about his grave [< L *unda*, wave] — **un-di'nal**, *a* [Jurisdiction

un-dl'o-cesed, *a* [Rare] Deprived of or without diocesan

un"dl-rect', *vt* To misdirect or mislead

un"dl-rect'ed, *pa* **1** Unguided or uninformed as to direction **2.** Not addressed said of a letter **3†.** Misled or misdirected [3 Debarred from dispensation

un"dis-pen'sa-bl(e), *a* **1** Indispensable **2** Inevitable

un"dis-pose', *vt* [Rare] To indispose

un"dis-posed', *a* **1.** Not sold settled placed or otherwise decided frequently with *of* **2** [Rare] Out of health, indisposed **3†.** Disinclined — **un"dis-pos'ed-ness**, *n*

un"dis-pri'va-cied, *a* [Rare] Not deprived of privacy

un-dis'pu-ta-bl(e), **un-dis'pu-ta-bl(e-ness'**, etc [Rare] Same as INDISPUTABLE etc

un"dis-so'ci-at"ed, *a* Not dissociated specif (*Phys Chem*) denoting that portion of a dissolved electrolyte which has suffered no dissociation [and specifically, impartial

un"dis-tinc'tive(es, *a* Not making distinction, rarely

un"dis-trib'ut-ed, *a* **1.** Not distributed **2.** *Logic.* Not properly denoted as a logical quantity — **undistributed middle**, in a syllogism, the fallacy whereby the meaning of the middle term differs in the major and minor premises and thus vitiates the conclusion

un"dis-turb'ance, *n* Freedom from disturbance

un"di-vid'a-blet. **I.** *a* **1.** Indivisible **2.** Inseparable **II.** *n* That which is incapable of division

un"di-vid'ed, 1 un'di-vaid'ed, 2 ŭn'di-vīd'ĕd, *a* **1.** Not divided or disunited, as in aim or opinion, also, not broken up or distributed, entire, complete, as, *undivided* confidence, an *undivided* family, *undivided* attention **2.** Not separated from other parts, or limited to a particular sum or portion, as, an *undivided* estate or business, an *undivided* church **3.** *Bot* Entire, as a leaf, unbranched, as a stem **4.** *Hind Law* Not separated from a joint family, as, an *undivided* brother — **un"di-vid'ed-ly**, *adv* — **un"di-vid'ed-ness**, *n*

un-do', 1 un-dū', 2 ŭn-dọ', *vt* **1.** To alter so as to bring back to a former state, annul the effect of, invalidate, reverse, as, no effort could *undo* the neglect **2.** To ruin morally, socially, physically, or financially, bring to grief

I am ruined and *undone* —prythee advise me
OTWAY *Cheats of Scapin* act 1 sc 1

3 To loosen or untie, unfasten or open, take apart, as, she *undid* the knot, to *undo* a parcel **4.** [Rare] To find the solution of, resolve, as, to *undo* hieroglyphics **5†.** To disclose, depict, explain **6†.** To overpass, baffle [< AS *undōn*, < *un-*, UN-³, + *dōn*, do] — **un-do'er**, *n* — **un-do'ing**, *n* **1.** Reversal of what has been done **2.** Destruction, ruin

un-do', *vt* To fail to do, leave undone more commonly in the past participle, as, to do or *undo*, they have left *undone* the things they ought to have done

un-dock', *vt* To remove from a dock, as a ship

un-doc'tor, *vt* [Rare] To divest of the character or title of a doctor

un-dog', 1 un-dŏg', 2 ŭn-dŏg' *vt* To release from a fastening catch or dog, as, to *undog* a door

un"do-mes'ti-cate, *vt* **1** To alienate from home and family **2** [Rare] To make wild, as an animal — **un"do-mes'ti-ca'tion**, *n* [Rare]

un-done', 1 un-dun' 2 ŭn-don', *pp* of UNDO, *v*

un'dose, 1 un'dōs, 2 ŭn'dōs, *a* *Entom* Having wavy lines, undulated [< L *undosus*, < *unda*, wave]

un-doubt'ed, } 1 un-dau't'ed, 2 ŭn-dout'ĕd, *a* **1.** As-
un-dout'ed, } sured beyond question, not doubted, indubitable, as, honesty *undoubted* **2.** Not regarded with distrust, unsuspected, as, an *undoubted* person **3.** [Archaic] Free from doubt or fear, redoubtable; bold — **un-doubt'ed-ly**, *adv* — **un-doubt'ed-ness**, *n*

un-doubt'oust†, *a* Indubitable, certain

un-draw', *vt* To draw open or draw wide

un-dress', 1 un-dres', 2 ŭn-drĕs', *v* **I.** *t* **1.** To divest of clothes, strip, as, to *undress* a sick person **2.** To remove the dressings or bandages from, as a wound **3.** [Rare] To divest of ornament or gay attire, disrobe

II ı To remove one's clothing

un-dress', *a* Pertaining to every-day attire, hence, informal, commonplace — **undress parade** (*Mil*), a parade at which certain formalities, as musical instruments and arms, are, for the weather or other cause, dispensed with

un-dress', *n* Ordinary attire, negligée, as opposed to full or evening dress often used figuratively, specif, the military or naval uniform worn by officers when not on parade or at functions necessitating full dress The term has fallen into disuse in the United States army

un-dressed', *a* **1.** Not dressed **2** Not subjected to the action of eggs yolk and flour said of kid leather

un-due', 1 un-dū', 2 ŭn-dū', *a* **1.** Exceeding the requirements, more than sufficient, excessive, disproportionate, as, *undue* warmth or excitement **2.** Not justified by propriety or law, improper, illegal, as, *undue* familiarity or influence **3** Not due, in process of becoming due, but not yet demandable — **un-due'ness**, *n* [Rare] — **un-du'ly**, *adv*

un-duke', *vt* [Rare] To divest of ducal rank

un'du-lant, *a* [Rare] Having a waving motion undulating.

un'du-late, 1 un'du-lĕt, 2 ŭn'dū-lāt, *v* [-LAT'ED, -LAT'ING] **I.** *t* [Rare] To give a wavy motion to, cause to vibrate

II. ı To move like a wave or in waves, have a wavy appearance Syn. see FLUCTUATE

un'du-late, *a* **1.** Wavy specif, in botany, said of a margin, as of a leaf, that bends slightly outward and inward **2.** Having wave-like markings, as of color. [< L *undulatus*, < *unda* wave] **un'du-lat"ed**; — **-ly**, *adv*

un'du-lat"ing, *pa* Having a wave-motion, having the appearance or form of waves, vibrating, waving, wavy, as *undulating* banners — **un'du-lat"ing-ly**, *adv*

un"du-la'tion, 1 un'du-lē'shen, 2 ŭn'dū-lā'shon, *n* **1.** The act of undulating, a waving or sinuous motion, a wave, hence, an appearance as of waves, a gentle rise and fall **2** *Physics* The motion of waves through a medium, wave-motion, also, in the plural, waves as thus transmitted, as, *undulations* of sound or of light **3.** *Mus* (1) A vibrato (2) A tremolo **4** *Pathol* The wave-like movements of a collection of liquid perceptible at one point when the opposite point is tapped with the fingers [< L *undulatus*, see UNDULATE *a*] — **point of undulation** (*Math*) one of the points of an undulating curve, where tangent to the same straight line — **un"du-la'tion-ism**, *n* The theory that will-power initiates a wave-motion that may affect beings at a distance — **un"du-la'tion-ist**, *n* One who advocates some undulatory theory specifically of light

un'du-la-to-ry, 1 un'du-lə-to-ri, 2 ŭn'dū-la-to-ry (XIII), *a* Of or pertaining to undulation, resembling waves

An earthquake is a vertical motion having an *undulatory* progress on J ORTON *Andes and Amazon* p 160 [N]

un'du-la"tis(es [Rare] — **undulatory theory** (*Physics*), the theory that the form of energy called light and radiant heat is propagated through the ether by a wave-motion imparted to the ether by the molecular vibrations of the radiant body See LIGHT

un"du-la"zi-o'ne, 1 un du-lā zi-ō'ne 2 ŭn du lā zi-ō'ne *n* *Mus* The tremulous sound of the violin [< It *ondulazione* UNDULATION]

un-dull', *vt* To free from dullness or obscurity

un'du-lous, 1 un'du-lus, 2 ŭn'dū-lŭs *a* Undulatory undulating [< L *unda*, wave] **un'du-lose**; [Rare]

un-dump'ish†, *vt* To cure of the dumps
un-dust'†, *vt* To remove dust from dust
un'dy, 1 un'di 2 un'dy, *a* *Her* Unde
un-eared'†, *a* Not plowed, untilled
un-earned',] 1 un-ûrnd'; 2 ŭn-ërnd', *a* Not worked for
un-ernd'ᴱ,] or earned by labor, not won; undeserved
un-earth',] 1 un-ûrth', 2 ŭn-ërth', *vt* **1.** To dig or
un-erth'ᴱ,] root up from the earth, remove the earth from; uncover, as, to *unearth* a city **2.** Hence, to make disclosure of, reveal
un-earth'ly, 1 un-ûrth'li, 2 ŭn-ërth'ly, *a* Not belonging to this world, not earthly, supernatural, hence, exciting awe or terror, weird, appalling, as, *unearthly* beauty, an *unearthly* groan — **un-earth'li-ness**, *n*
un-ease', *n* [Archaic] **1.** Uneasiness **2** Uncomfortable condition trouble
un-eas'y, 1 un-îz'i, 2 ŭn-ēz'y, *a* **1.** Deprived of ease, whether physical or mental, disturbed, unquiet; as, an *uneasy* conscience **2.** Not affording ease or rest, uncomfortable, as, *uneasy* sleep, the *uneasy* throne of a conqueror **3.** Showing embarrassment or constraint, awkward, stiff, as, *uneasy* manners **4.** That can not be accomplished with ease, difficult, as, an *uneasy* task
The road will be *uneasy* to find SCOTT *Ivanhoe* p 30 [ʀ & c]
Syn.: see ANXIOUS Compare DISSATISFACTION, PAIN — **un-eas'i-ly**, *adv* — **un-eas'i-ness**, *n*
un-eath', *a* [Archaic] Not easy or simple, difficult [< AS *uneaðe*, < *un-*, UN-¹, + *eaðe*, easy]
un-eath', *adv* [Archaic] With difficulty, hardly, scarcely.
un-e'bri-ate, *a* Not intoxicating or intoxicated
un-edge', *vt* To destroy the edge of, blunt
un-ed'i-ble, *a* [Rare] Inedible
un-eg'o-ist, 1 un-eg'o-[*or* -i'go-]ist, 2 ŭn-ĕg'o-[*or* -ē'go-]ist, *a* Not egoistic
'I find your toast *unegoist*' said he [Mazzini], 'and I accept it with pleasure' MRS CARLYLE in Froude's *Jane W Carlyle* vol 1 p 250 [ʀ 1883]
un-eg'o-ize, *vt* To divest of the selfish principle, also, to divest of egoity
un"em-bod'ied, *a* [Rare] **1.** Free from a corporeal body **2** Not collected into a body, not incorporate
un"em-ployed',] 1 un'em-ploid', 2 ŭn'ĕm-plŏy'd', *a*
un"em-ployd'ˢ,] **1.** Having no occupation, out of work; not provided with occupation or work, as, the *unemployed* persons of a city, *unemployed* labor **2.** Not put to use or turned to account, uninvested, as, *unemployed* resources **3** Lacking employment or purpose, as, a luxurious *unemployed* existence — **un"em-ploy'ment**, *n*
un-empt', *vt* [Prov Eng] To remove the contents of
un"en-cap'suled, *a* [Rare] Not capsulated
un"en-cum'bered,] 1 un'en-kum'bərd, 2 ŭn'ĕn-cŭm'-
un"en-cum'berdˢ,] bərd, *a* Not encumbered, specif, in law, free from encumbrance by lien; claim, lease, or charge of any kind, as, an *unencumbered* estate in fee simple
un-end'ly†, *a* Endless
un-e'qual, 1 un-ī'kwəl, 2 ŭn-ē'kwal, *a* **1.** Not having equivalent or equal extension, duration, or properties said of two or more things or of one thing in relation to another, as, *unequal* dimensions or periods **2** Short of the requisite standard, inadequate or insufficient **3.** Not having or giving an equal advantage; not balanced, disproportioned, hence, inequitable, unfair, as, the *unequal* distribution of wealth **4.** Wanting in uniformity, varying, as, *unequal* work **5.** *Bot* (1) Having the two sides unsymmetrical, oblique, as a leaf of a begonia (2) Of different lengths, as stamens **6.** *Zool* Having parts or joints differing in form, as palpi — **unequal voices.** *Mus* **1.** Voices that differ in quality or compass **2.** Mixed male and female voices — **-ness**, *n*
un-e'qual-ly, *n* [Rare] One who is not the equal of another.
un-e'qual-ly, 1 un-ī'kwəl-i, 2 ŭn-ē'kwal-y, *adv* In an unequal manner so as to be unequal — **unequally pinnate** (*Bot*), see PINNATE
un-e'qui-axed, *a* [Rare] Having unequal axes or diameters
un-eq'ui-ty†, *n* Want of equity wickedness iniquity
un"e-quiv'o-cal, 1 un'i-kwiv'o-kəl, 2 un"e-kwiv'o-cal, *a* Capable of being understood in only one way, not equivocal, plain Syn.: see ABSOLUTE, PLAIN — **-ly**, *adv* — **-ness**, *n* [properties
un-es'sence, *vt* [Rare] To deprive of essence or essential
un"es-sen'tial, 1 un'e-sen'shəl, 2 ŭn'ĕ-sĕn'shal, *a* **1.** Not essential, not absolutely required, not of prime importance **2.** Void of being, real or apparent — **-ly**, *adv*
Prime cheerer Light! .
Without whose vesting beauty all were wrapt
In *unessential* gloom THOMSON *Seasons Summer* l 94
un"es-sen'tial, *n* Something not essential, that which may be dispensed with
un"es-tab'lish, *vt* [Rare] To disestablish
un-eth'†, *adv* Same as UNEATH
un-e'ven, 1 un-ī'vn *vt* To make uneven
un-e'ven, *a* **1.** Having irregularities, not level, rough, as, an *uneven* floor **2.** Not divisible by 2 without remainder, odd said of numbers, as, 3, 5, and 7 are *uneven* numbers **3.** Not having correspondence, not balanced, hence, not fair or just, as, an *uneven* contest **4.** Wanting in uniformity, variable, spasmodic, as, an *uneven* disposition, *uneven* style **5** [Rare] Indirect, crooked, as, your ways are *uneven* **6†.** Embarrassing **7†.** Ill-suited not matched Syn.: see IRREGULAR, ROUGH — **un-e'ven-ly**, *adv* — **un-e'ven-ness**, *n*
un"ex-am'pled, 1 un egz-am'pld, 2 un"ĕgz-ăm'pld, *a* Being without an example, so great, remarkable, or striking as to have no precedent or analogy, without a parallel, unmatched
un"ex-cep'tion-a-bl(eᴱ, 1 un'ek-sep'shən-ə-bl, 2 ŭn'-ĕk-çĕp'shon-a-bl, *a* That can not be taken exception to not liable to objection, faultless admirable — **un"ex-cep'tion-a-bl(e-ness**ᴱ, *n* — **un"ex-cep'tion-a-bly**, *adv*
un"ex-cit'a-bl(eᴱ, *a* **1.** Not excitable **2** Irresponsive to stimulus said especially of certain cerebral areas
un"ex-cog'i-ta-ble†, *a* Unthinkable, inconceivable
un"ex-pect'ed, 1 un'eks-pekt'ed, 2 ŭn'ĕks-pĕct'ĕd, *a* Coming without warning, not expected said especially of things of such a kind that one would not naturally expect them, sudden, strange and unforeseen.— **the unexpected**, unexpected things or events collectively, that which is unforeseen — **-ly**, *adv* — **-ness**, *n*
un"ex-pe'di-ent, *a* [Rare] Inexpedient
un"ex-pe'ri-enced, *a* **1.** Not experienced or passed through, not proved by experience, not tried **2.** Lacking experience, inexperienced
un"ex-pres'sive,] *a* **1** Not having expression, not ex-
un"ex-pres'sivᴱ,] pressive **2†.** Inexpressible — **-ly**, *adv*
un-eyed'†, *a* Not eyed or scrutinized unseen
un-face'†, *vt* To remove the face or cover from expose
un-fadg'ing†, *a* Not suiting a purpose, unsuitable
un-fail'ing, 1 un-fēl'iŋ, 2 ŭn-fāl'ing, *a* **1.** Giving or constituting a supply that never fails, inexhaustible, as, an *unfailing* spring, *unfailing* waters **2.** Always fulfilling requirements, not falling short of need, hope, or expectation, sure Syn.: see ETERNAL, FIRM, IMMORTAL, INDEFATIGABLE, PERPETUAL — **-ly**, *adv* — **-ness**, *n*
un-fain'†, *a* Not glad, sorry — **un-fain'ly†**, *adv*
un-fair'†, *vt* To divest of beauty or fairness
un-fair', 1 un-fâr'; 2 ŭn-fâr', *a* **1.** Marked by dishonesty or fraud, showing partiality or prejudice, not fair, dishonest, unjust, as, *unfair* dealing, an *unfair* trader **2** Not compatible with law and justice, illegal, as, *unfair* competition **3** *Mech* (1) Causing too great stress, as a load, or caused by too great stress, as a strain (2) Irregular in outline or position said of two openings which when superimposed do not exactly coincide **4†.** Having no fairness or beauty, not pleasing or comely **5†.** Disgraceful [< AS *unfæger*, < *un-*, UN-¹, + *fæger*, fair] — **un-fair'ly**, *adv* — **un-fair'ness**, *n*
un-faith'ful, 1 un-fāth'ful, 2 ŭn-fāth'ful, *a* **1.** Manifesting lack or absence of faith, not true to promise or vows, not faithful to duty, unworthy of trust, perfidious, faithless, as, an *unfaithful* husband **2** Not true to a standard or to an original, not accurate or exact, as, an *unfaithful* description **3** Not equal to a demand or to a proper office **4.** [Archaic] Not having religious faith, unbelieving, infidel Syn.: see PERFIDIOUS — **un-faith'ful-ly**, *adv* — **un-faith'ful-ness**, *n*
un-fal'cat-ed, *a* **1.** Not falcate or sickle-shaped **2†.** Not shortened or curtailed
un"fa-mil'iar, 1 un'fə-mil'yər, 2 ŭn'fa-mil'yar, *a* Not familiar (1) Not familiarly acquainted, as, I am *unfamiliar* with it (2) Not familiarly known, as, an *unfamiliar* face — **un"fa-mil'iar**, *n* A kind of demon the antithesis of a *familiar* — **un"fa-mil'i-ar-i-ty**, *n* — **un"fa-mil'iar-ly**, *adv*
un-far'rowed, *a* [Rare] Deprived of a farrow or litter [C]
un-fash'ion-a-bl(eᴱ, 1 un-fash'ən-ə-bl, 2 ŭn-fāsh'on-a-bl, *a* **1.** Not in accordance with the fashion **2†.** Deformed, shapeless **3†.** Incapable of being shaped — **un-fash'ion-a-bl(e-ness**ᴱ, *n* — **un-fash'ion-a-bly**, *adv*
un-fast'en, *v* **I.** *t* **1.** To untie, loosen **2†.** To weaken **II.** *i* To become untied or loosened — **un-fast'en-er**, *n*
un-fast'ness†, *n* Porousness
un-fa'vor-a-bl(eᴱ, 1 un-fē'vər-ə-bl, 2 ŭn-fā'vor-a-bl, *a* **1.** Not favorable (1) Ill adapted to further, adverse as, *unfavorable* weather for outdoor sports (2) Showing no favor, unpropitious as an *unfavorable* monarch **2†.** Ill-favored, ugly **un-fa'vour-a-bl(e‡**ᴱ.— **un-fa'vor-a-bl(e-ness**ᴱ, *n* — **un-fa'vor-a-bly**, *adv*
un-fear'†, *a* Having no fear not afraid
un-fear'y, *a* [Scot] Lacking firmness, spiritless
un-feast'ly†, *a* Not festive, jaded
un-feel'ing, 1 un-fil'iŋ, 2 ŭn-fēl'ing, *a* **1.** Not possessing or marked by sympathy and kindly feeling, insensible to the feelings of others, hard, cruel, as, an *unfeeling* master, an *unfeeling* speech **2†.** Destitute of feeling or sensation Syn.: see APATHETIC, HARD — **un-feel'ing-ly**, *adv* — **un-feel'ing-ness**, *n*
un-fell', 1 un-fil', 2 ŭn-fĕl' *a* [Prov Eng & Scot] Rough, rude unpleasant **un-feel'‡**; **un-fele'‡**.
un-fel'low, *vt* [Rare] To separate from one's fellows or companions dissociate [tivals or feasts
un-fes'ti-val, *a* Not according to the rule of religious fes-
un-feu'dal-ize, *vt* To discharge from feudal tenure rights or duties **un-feu'dal-ism†**
un-filed', *a* Not filed specif, not operated on with a file
un-filed'†, *a* Not contaminated, undefiled
un-fin'ished, 1 un-fin'isht, 2 ŭn-fin'isht, *a* Not finished
— **unfinished business**, business pending at the time of an adjournment, as of a court or a legislative body, and remaining on the calendar for future action in due order
un-fir'ma-ment-ed, *a* Having no firmament boundless
un-fist't, *vt* To release as from a tight grasp unhand
un-fit', 1 un-fit', 2 ŭn-fĭt', *vt* To deprive of requisite fitness, strength, or skill, make unfit, disqualify
Luxuries *unfit* us for returning to hardships easily endured before MARY M DODGE *Hans Brinker* p 277 [ʀ 1884]
un-fit', *a* **1.** Having no fitness, not adapted or qualified for a certain purpose, unsuitable **2.** Not opportune or appropriate improper — **-ly**, *adv* — **-ness**, *n*
un-flag', *vt* To remove flagging from (a walk)
un-flame't, *vt* To quench cool
un-fledged', 1 un-flejd' 2 ŭn-flĕdgd', *a* Not yet fledged, as a young bird, hence, immature, as, an *unfledged* orator
un-flesh', *vt* [Rare] To remove superfluous flesh from, emaciate — **un-fleshed'**, *a* Not having shed or tasted blood, as a sword — **un-flesh'ly**, *a* Not of fleshy form or nature, ethereal spiritual — **un-flesh'y†**, *a* Fleshless
un-flinch'ing, 1 un-flinch'iŋ, 2 ŭn-flinch'ing, *a* Performing or suffering without shrinking, stedfast, brave Syn.: see OBSTINATE — **-ly**, *adv* — **-ness**, *n*
un-fold', 1 un-fōld', 2 ŭn-fōld', *v* **I.** *t* **1.** To open or spread out, as anything folded, hence, figuratively, to bring out by development, expand, as, a plant *unfolds* its leaves **2.** To give a clear and detailed view of, make manifest, disclose, reveal, display, as, to *unfold* a plan
II. *i* To spread open, reveal itself, develop, expand as, a bud *unfolds* [< AS *unfealdan*, < *un-*, UN-², + *fealdan*, fold] Syn.: see AMPLIFY, DEVELOP, INTERPRET, SOLVE — **un-fold'er**, *n* — **un-fold'ment**, *n* [Rare] — **un-fold'ress†**, *n* A woman who unfolds
un-fold', *vt* To free or let loose from a fold or pen
un-fold'ed, *a* Not put into a pen
un-fool't, *vt* To restore from folly, or from being a fool
un"fore-see't, *vt* To fail to foresee
un"fore-see'a-ble†, *a* That can not be foreseen
un"fore-seen', 1 un'fōr-sīn', 2 ŭn'fōr-sēn', *pa* Not seen beforehand, as, *unforeseen* circumstances
un-fore'skinned†, *a* Having no foreskin, circumcised
un-formed',] 1 un-fôrmd', 2 ŭn-fôrmd', *a* **1.** Devoid
un-formd'ᵉ,] of shape or form, structureless, amorphous, as, *unformed* matter
Matter as an *unformed* mass existing without relation of parts would not of itself have suggested the notion of a Creator T BROWN *Philos Hum Mind* lect XCII p 617 [EDIN 1858]
2. Not fully developed in character, immature, crude, as, an *unformed* handwriting **3.** *Biol* Unorganized, structureless — **unformed stars**, stars that are without the limits of any constellation-figure
un-for'mu-la-bl(eᴱ, *a* Incapable of being formulated
un-for'tu-na-cy†, *n* Misfortune
un-for'tu-nate, 1 un-fôr'chu-[*or* -tiu-]nit, 2 ŭn-fôr'chu-[*or* -tū-]nat, *a* **1.** Having ill fortune, not prosperous, unsuccessful, unlucky, as, an *unfortunate* man **2.** Causing or attended with ill fortune, disastrous, as, an *unfortunate* expedition — **-ly**, *adv* — **-ness**, *n*
un-for'tu-nate, *n* **1.** One who is unfortunate **2.** Specif, one who has lapsed from virtue, a prostitute
un-found'ed, 1 un-faund'ed, 2 ŭn-faund'ĕd, *pa* **1.** Resting on no solid foundation of truth or reason, without basis, groundless, vain, as, an *unfounded* hope **2.** Not founded established, or set up **3†.** Untried, unstable — **un-found'ed-ly**, *adv*
un-free'dom†, *n* Slavery
un-fre'quent†, *vt* To cease to frequent, forsake
un-fret't, *vt* To smooth out.
un-friend'ly,] 1 un-frend'li, 2 ŭn-frĕnd'ly, *a* **1.** Un-
un-friend'lyᴱ,] kindly disposed, not acting or feeling as a friend, unworthy of a friend, prompted by enmity, hostile, as, an *unfriendly* world, an *unfriendly* letter **2.** Not furthering success, not favorable or propitious, as, *unfriendly* conditions Syn.: see INIMICAL — **un-friend'li-ness**, *n* — **un-friend'ly**, *adv*
un-frock', 1 un-frok', 2 ŭn-frŏk', *vt* To divest of a frock or gown, specif, to deprive (a monk) of his frock, hence, to depose from ecclesiastical rank
un-fruit'ful, 1 un-frūt'ful, 2 ŭn-frut'ful, *a* Bearing no fruit, barren, hence, having no useful results, fruitless, as, an *unfruitful* tree; an *unfruitful* line of thought — **un-fruit'ful-ly**, *adv* — **un-fruit'ful-ness**, *n*
un-fumed', *a* **1.** Not fumigated **2†.** Undistilled
un-furl', 1 un-fûrl', 2 ŭn-fûrl', *v* **I.** *t* **1.** To unroll or loosen from a furled condition, as a flag, spread out; expand **2** Hence, to unfold, disclose
II. *i* To become expanded, as to the wind
un-fur'ni-tured, *a* Having no furniture unfurnished
The place was dark *unfurnitured* and mean LOWELL *To W L Garrison* st 1.
un-fused', *a* Not fused or liquefied by heat
un-fused', *a* Unprovided with a fuse as a bomb
Ung, 1 uŋ, 2 ung *n* A county in Czechoslovakia, 1 178 sq m capital Ungvar
ung., *abbr* [L] *Unguentum* (ointment)
un'ga, 1 uŋ'ga 2 ŭng'ğä *n* A gibbon, as the siamang
un'gha‡; **ung'ka‡**, **un'ka‡** — **un'ga-pu"ti**, *n* [Sumatra] The agile gibbon (*Hylobates agilis*) **ung'ka-e"-tam‡**, **ung'ka-pa"ti‡**


Unga-puti 1/24

ung'a', 1 ŭŋ'a 2 uŋg'ə, *n* [Samoa] The hermit-crab (*Pagurus punctulatus*).
un-gain', *a* [Prov Eng or Obs] **1.** Ungainly, clumsy **2** Dangerous **3.** Inaccessible or difficult to reach **4** Unsuitable unfavorable **5.** Disagreeable, hard to manage — **at ungain**, at an awkward time
un-gain'ly, 1 un-gān'li, 2 ŭn-gān'ly, *a* **1.** Lacking grace or ease, clumsy, awkward **2†.** Unsuitable, unfit, vain — **un-gain'li-ness**, *n* — **un-gain'ly**, *adv*
Un-ga'va, 1 uŋ-gā'və, 2 ŭŋ-gā-va, *n* **1.** A territory in N E Canada embracing the peninsula of Labrador with the exception of the coast region near Newfoundland 456,000 sq m **2 U. Bay**, an inlet of Hudson Strait in N Labrador
un-geld', 1 un-geld', 2 ŭn-ğĕld' *Old Eng Law* **I.** *a* Outlawed **II.** *n* A person for whose death no geld or compensation could be demanded, as being beyond protection of law, an outlaw [< UN-¹ + AS *geld*, payment]
un-gen'er-ated, *a* Deprived of generality, made specific, local particular **un-gen'er-alled‡**.
un-gen'i-tured†, *a* Having no genitals, impotent
Ung'er, 1 uŋ'ər 2 uŋg'ər, *n* **1. Franz** (¹¹/₂₈1800–⁵/₁₁1870), an Austrian botanist and paleontologist **2. Johann Friedrich Gottlieb** (1750–⁷/₂8 1804), a German painter and engraver **3. Johann Georg** (¹⁰/₂₉1715–⁹/₂₁1788), a German engraver
un-get', *vt* [Rare] To cause to be as if never begotten; disinherit
un-gift'ed, *a* **1.** Not gifted or endowed with talent **2.** Being without a gift or present
un-gill', *vt* To remove from a gill-net, as fish
un-gilt'ift, *a* Free from guilt, innocent
un-give', *vt* & *ri* [Prov Eng or Obs] **1.** *To give way*; yield, relax **2.** To thaw melt
ung'ka, *n* Same as UNGA
un-god', *vt* [Rare] **1.** To strip of divine characteristics or attributes, undeify **2.** To deprive of a god, render godless cause to be an atheist — **un-god'dess**, *vt* [Rare] To deprive of the qualities of a goddess
un-gode'ly†, *a* Uncivil, ungenteel
un-god'ly, 1 un-gŏd'li, 2 ŭn-ğŏd'ly, *a* **1.** Having no reverence for God, not godlike or of a godly character, impious, wicked, as, an *ungodly* man **2.** Such as God would disapprove, marred or polluted by sin, unholy; as, an *ungodly* life, an *ungodly* war
That is a very *ungodly* sorrow which is only sorrow for the exposure E H CHAPIN *Lessons of Faith* ser VIII, p 138 [JAS M]
3. [Slang] Excessively annoying, outrageous, as, an *ungodly* noise **4** [Prov Eng] Squeamish, nice
Syn.: see PROFANE Compare SIN — **un-god'li-ly**, *adv.*— **un-god'li-ness**, *n*
un-gored', *a* Not gored, as by a bull
un-gored', *a* Not made with a gore, as a garment
un-gored', *a* [Rare] Unstained with gore **un-goard'†**.
un-gov'ern-a-ble,] 1 un-guv'ərn-ə-bl, 2 ŭn-ğov'ern-a-
un-guv'ern-a-blᴱ,] bl, *a* That can not be governed, refractory, unruly, as, *ungovernable* ire Syn.: see PERVERSE
— **un-gov'ern-a-ble-ness**, *n* — **un-gov'ern-a-bly**, *adv*
un-gra'cious, 1 un-grē'shus, 2 ŭn-ğrā'shŭs, *a* **1** Lacking in graciousness of manner, or manifesting such lack; slightly rude, unmannerly. **2** Not pleasing, offensive, unacceptable **3†.** Wicked **4†.** Brutal, odious — **un-gra'cious-ly**, *adv* — **un-gra'cious-ness**, *n*
un-grain', *vt* To remove the grain of — **un-grain'ing**, *n*
un-gram'mared, *a* [Rare] Not taught in grammar, speaking ungrammatically
un-grate'†, *a* **1.** Ungrateful **2.** Displeasing — **un-grate'ly†**, *adv*
un-grate't, *n* An ingrate
un-grate'ful, 1 un-grēt'ful, 2 ŭn-ğrāt'ful *a* **1.** Feeling or showing a lack of gratitude, marked by unthankfulness, making ill return, as, an *ungrateful* child, *ungrateful* conduct.

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Walpole retired from the service of his *ungrateful* country to his woods and paintings at Houghton
MACAULAY *Essays Frederick* p 502 [A. 1880]

2. Not pleasant to do or receive; disagreeable, repugnant, as, an *ungrateful* task, an *ungrateful* tale 3. Not rewarding toil thankless as an *ungrateful* soil.—**un-grate'ful-ly,** *adv.*—**un-grate'ful-ness,** *n*

un-grave't, *vt* To take from the grave, exhume

un-grave', *a.* Not serious or grave.—**un-grave'ly,** *adv.* [Rare]

un-graved', *a.* Not engraved. **un-gra'ven†.**

un-graved', *a* Not buried

un-gre'a-ble†, *a* Disagreeable unpleasing

un'gual, 1 ung'gwəl, 2 ŭn'gwal, *a* 1. Of, pertaining to, or resembling a nail or claw 2. Bearing a nail, hoof, or claw, as, the *ungual* or terminal phalanx of a digit [< L. *unguis,* nail] **un'gue-al†.**—**ungual bone,** the lacrimal bone so called from its nail-like appearance—**u. furrow,** a groove formed across a nail, due to a depraved state of the nutritive system

un-guard'ed, } 1 un-gärd'ed, 2 ŭn-gärd'ĕd, *a* 1. Having no guard, being without protection
un-guard'ed², } ing no guard, being without protection 2. Done or spoken without proper caution; careless, as, an *unguarded* statement—**-ly,** *adv*—**-ness,** *n.*

un'guent, 1 ung'gwent, 2 ŭn'gwĕnt, *n.* Any ointment or lubricant for local application.
The American Indians study to render the natural darkness of their complexion deeper by discoloring paints and *unguents*
S S SMITH *Variety in the Human Species* p 183 [1 st 1810]
[< L. *unguentum,* < *unguo,* anoint] **un-guen'tum†.**—**un'guen-ta'ri-um,** *n* [-RI-A *pl*] *Class Antiq* A vessel of terra-cotta or glass for holding perfumes essences, oils, and salves an unguent-holder **unguentary vase†.**—**un-guen-ta-ry,** *a* Of or pertaining to unguents.—**un-guen'tous,** *a* Like or of the nature of an unguent

un'gues, 1 ung'gwiz 2 ŭn'gwĕs *n* Plural of UNGUIS.

un'gui-, 1 ung'gwi-; 2 ŭn'gwi- From Latin *unguis,* nail, claw a combining form—**un'gui-cal,** *a.* [Rare] Ungual—**un'gui-corn,** *n Ornith* The horny nail at the tip of a bird s mandible.

un-guic'u-lus, 1 ung-gwik'yu-lus, 2 ŭn-gwĭc'yu-lŭs, *n* [-LI, 1 -lī 2 -lī *pl*] *Entom* A diminutive claw or claw-like appendage, as one of the two usually forming the termination of an insect s foot [L, dim. of *unguis,* claw, nail]—**un-guic'u-lar,** *a* 1. Of or pertaining to a nail or claw, ungual, unguiferous. 2. Of the length of an average human finger-nail 3. [Rare] *Bot* Same as UNGUICULATE—**Un-guic"u-la'ta,** *n pl Mam* A superordinal division of mammals with claws—**un-guic'u-late.** *Bot & Zool* I *a* 1. Having claws, as a mammal having a stalk- or claw-like base, as the petals of pinks 2. Ending in a claw 3. Of or pertaining to the *Unguiculata.* **un-guic'u-lat"ed†.** II. *n* One of the *Unguiculata*

un-guif'er-ous, *a* Bearing or having an unguis as a nail or claw—**un'gui-form,** *a* Claw-shaped, hooked, uncriform

un-guiled', *a* [Prov Eng] Not beguiled unbeguiled

un'gui-nal, 1 ung'gwi-nəl, 2 ŭn'gwi-nal *a* [Rare] Ungual

un'gui-nous, 1 ung'gwi-nus, 2 ŭn'gwi-nŭs, *a* Resembling, containing, or consisting of oil or fat, unctuous [< L *unguinosus,* < *unguen* (*unguin-*), ointment, < *unguo,* anoint]

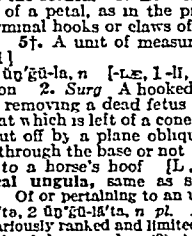
un"gui-ros'tral, *a* Having a nail at the end of the bill, as a lamellirostral bird—**Un"gui-ros'tres,** *n pl. Ornith* The lamellirostral birds.

un'guis, 1 ung'gwis, 2 ŭn'gwis, *n* [UNGUES, 1 -gwiz, 2 -gwĕs, *pl*] 1. *Anat & Zool* A nail, claw, hoof, or talon. 2. A structure or appearance resembling a nail, as the lacrimal bone or os unguis, a collection of pus between the laminæ of the cornea. 3. *Bot* A claw or lower contracted part of a petal, as in the pinks 4. *Entom* One of the terminal hooks or claws of the foot or tarsus of an insect 5†. A unit of measure, about half an inch [L, nail]

un'gu-la, 1 ung'giu-lə, 2 ŭn'gŭ-la, *n* [-LÆ, 1 -lī, 2 -lē, *pl*] 1. A hoof, claw, or talon 2. *Surg* A hooked or claw-shaped instrument for removing a dead fetus from the womb 3 *Math* That which is left of a cone or cylinder when the top is cut off by a plane oblique to the base, whether passing through the base or not so called from its resemblance to a horse's hoof [L, dim of *unguis,* nail]—**spherical ungula,** same as SPHERICAL WEDGE—**un'gu-lar,** *a* Of or pertaining to an ungula.

Un"gu-la'ta, 1 ung'giu-lē'tə, 2 ŭn'gŭ-lā'ta, *n pl. Mam* A division of mammals, variously ranked and limited (1) A superorder including all hoofed mammals (2) An order of hoofed mammals having carpal and tarsal bones alternating, os magnum supporting scaphoids, and upper molars quadritubercular, including *Perissodactyla* and *Artiodactyla; Diplarthra* [< LL *ungulatus;* see UNGULATE]

un'gu-late, 1 ung'giu-lit 2 ŭn'gŭ-lat, *a.* 1. Having hoofs, as the hoofed mammals (ruminants, swine horses, etc). 2. Of or pertaining to the *Ungulata* 3. Hoof-shaped, ungular [< LL *ungulatus,* < L. *ungula,* see UNGULA] **un'gulous†.**



Ungulate Feet
1 Hind foot of a horse. 2 Foot of a stag 3 Left fore foot of the Indian rhinoceros 4 A section of ruminants side view of the hoof of a stag showing the false hoof (a) opposed to the ground, including all except camels contrasted with *Phalangigrada.* [< L. *ungula* (see UNGULA) + *gradior,* walk] **Un'gu-log'ra-da†.**

un'gu-late, *n* One of the *Ungulata* [gulate.

un'gu-lat"ed, *a* Hooded, un-

un'guled, 1 ung'giuld, 2 ŭn'gŭld, *a Her* Having hoofs of a specified tincture different from that of the rest of the body

un'gu-lig'ra-da, 1 ung giu-lig'- 2 ŭn'gŭ-lĭg'ra-da, *n pl* (*Rhinoceros unicornis*) 4 A section of ruminants side view of the hoof of a stag showing the false hoof (a) opposed to the ground, including all except camels contrasted with *Phalangigrada.* [< L. *ungula* (see UNGULA) + *gradior,* walk] **Un'gu-log'ra-da†.**

un'gu-li-grade, 1 ung'giu-li-grēd 2 ŭn'gŭ-lĭ-grād *I a* 1. Walking or adapted for walking with the hoofs apposed to the ground as an *unguligrade* foot. 2. Of or pertaining to the *Unguligrada* II. *n* One of the *Unguligrada* [< L. *ungula* (see UNGULA) + *gradior,* walk]

Un"gu-lin'ta-dæ, 1 ung'giu-lin'ti-dī, 2 ŭn'gŭ-lin'tă-dē *n pl Conch* A family of bivalves having two pairs of gills, a vermiform foot, and a subcircular shell with long muscular scars **Un'gu-li'na,** *n.* (*t g*) [< L. *ungula,* see UNGULA] —**un"gu-lin'id,** *n*—**un'gu-lin'oid,** *a.*

un'gu-lite, 1 ung'giu-lait 2 ŭn'gŭ-lit, *n A fossil* (Paleozoic) oboloid brachiopod. [< L. *ungula* see UNGULA]

Ung'var, 1 ŭn'vor 2 ung'var, *n* A town, capital of Ung county Czechoslovakia.

un-hab'ilet, *a* Unsuitable unfit.

un-hair', 1 un-hĕr 2 ŭn-hĕr *I t* To remove hair from skins in carrying leather, to remove the hair from (hides or skins) as by soaking in lime-water and scraping **II.** *t* To become freed of hair—**un-hair'ing-beam",** *n.* A semicylindrical beam used as a support for hides in unhairing See illus. under CURRIER—**un-hair'ing-ma-chine",** *n* A machine having rotating drums between which skins are passed to scrape off the hair

un-halsed', 1 un-hĕlst', 2 ŭn-hălst', *a* [Scot] Not saluted or greeted. [the hand, let go

un-hand', 1 un-hand', 2 ŭn-hănd', *vt* To loose from

un-hand'seled, *a* [Rare] Not previously used, untilled; virgin. **un-hand'selled†.**

un-hand'some, } *a* 1. Not handsome in appearance;
un-hand'sum², } not beautiful or good-looking, uncomely, ill-formed 2. Not handsome in action, unbecoming, ungenerous, ungracious 3†. Not easily handled, clumsy, inconvenient—**-ly,** *adv*—**-ness,** *n*

un-hap'ly, *n* Ill luck, misfortune. **un-happe'ly†.**

un-hap'py, 1 un-hap'i, 2 ŭn-hăp'ĭ, *a* 1. Subject to conditions that prevent or destroy happiness, experiencing or marked by misery or dissatisfaction; sad, depressed, as, an *unhappy* creature, an *unhappy* life 2. Causing or constituting misery, unrest, or dissatisfaction, as, *unhappy* circumstances or influences 3. Showing or characterized by ill fortune, unfavorable, as, an *unhappy* choice, *unhappy* prejudices 4. Exhibiting or marked by lack of tact, inapt, inappropriate, *inopportune, es, an unhappy remark* SYN.: see SAD—**un-hap'pi-ly,** *adv*—**un-hap'pi-ness,** *n*

un-har'bored, } *a* 1. Having no harbor or shelter 2†.
un-har'bor'd, } Not affording shelter **un-har'boured†.**

un-head', } 1 un-hed', 2 ŭn-hĕd', *vt* To remove or take
un-heds, } out the head of, as a barrel

un-heal't, *vt.* To uncover **un-heel't; un-hele't.**

un-heal't, *n* Misfortune wretchedness. **un-heele't.**

un-health'ful, } 1 un-helth'ful, 2 ŭn-hĕlth'fŭl, *a* In-
un-helth'ful², } *jurious to health,* insalubrious; as, an *unhealthy* climate spot SYN.: see NOISOME—**un-health'ful-ly,** *adv.*—**un-health'ful-ness,** *n*

un-health'y, } 1 un-helth'i, 2 ŭn-hĕlth'y, *a* 1. Lack-
un-helth'y², } ing health, vigor, or wholesomeness, weak, sickly; unsound, also, indicating such a condition, as, *unhealthy* children or plants, *unhealthy* symptoms 2. Loosely, unhealthful 3. Morally or spiritually defective or weak SYN.: see SICKLY—**un-health'i-ly,** *adv.*—**un-health'i-ness,** *n*

un-heard', } 1 un-hûrd', 2 ŭn-hĕrd', *a* 1. Not perceived
un-herd², } by the ear; not heard 2 Not granted a hearing or opportunity of speech, particularly in self-defense
But our ministers say the Americans must not be heard They have been condemned *unheard* CHATHAM in Goodrich a *British Eloquence Removing Troops from Boston* p 129 [1 st 1861]
3. Not known to fame obscure often with *of*—**un-heard's of,** *a.* Unprecedented unparalleled

un-heart't, *vt* To dishearten, discourage

un-heav'en†, *vt To deprive of or remove from heaven*

un-heck'led, *a.* [Prov Eng] Slatternly or untidy in dress

un-heed'y†, *a* Incautious, heedless.

un-heired't, *a.* Having no heir.

un-hende't, *a. Unyielding,* ungentle ungracious.

un-hep'pen, *a* [Prov Eng] Clumsy

un-her'it-a-ble†, *a* Barred from inheritance

un-hes'i-tat"ing, 1 un-hez'i-tāt"ıŋ 2 ŭn-hĕz'ĭ-tāt'ing, *a* Acting or undertaken without hesitation prompt ready, as *unhesitating* courage, an *unhesitating* course—**-ly,** *adv*

un-hinge', 1 un-hinj', 2 ŭn-hĭnj', *vt* 1. To take the hinge or hinges from, break or disconnect the hinges of; as, to *unhinge* a shutter or door 2. Hence, to wrench out of place, deprive of support 3. To render unstable, unsettled· often of the intellect
His mind . . had become slightly *unhinged*
W A. HAMMOND *Stronge-minded Woman* p 9 [A 1885]
—**un-hinge'ment,** *n* The act of unhinging, or the state of being unhinged

un-hold't, *a.* Adverse inimical.

un-ho'ly, 1 un-hō'li, 2 ŭn-hō'lĭ, *a* 1. Not set apart as sacred, not hallowed 2. Lacking moral purity, wicked sinful. SYN.: see PROFANE, SINFUL—**un-ho'li-ly,** *adv.*—**un-ho'li-ness,** *n*

un-hoped', *a* Not hoped (for), unexpected, exceeding hope chiefly in the compound *unhoped-for.*

un-hopped', *a* Not made with hops as wort

un-horse', 1 un-hôrs', 2 ŭn-hôrs', *vt* 1. To cause to fall or dismount from one's horse, unseat (a horseman) 2. [Rare] To move a horse or horses from, as, to *unhorse* a vehicle, hence, to deprive of horses or one's horse, degrade (a cavalryman)

un-hosed', *a* [Rare] Having no hose

un-hu'man, *a* 1. Not having the attributes of a human being 2. Inhuman, cruel—**un-hu'man-ly,** *adv*

un-hu'man-ize, *vt* 1. To divest of the characteristics of humanity 2. To eliminate humane studies from

un-husk', *vt* 1. To strip the husk from 2. Hence, to cause to expose one's aims or thoughts.

u'ni-, 1 ū'ni-, 2 yu'ni- From Latin *unus,* one, a combining form—**u"ni-ar-tic'u-late,** *a* Single-jointed.

U'ni-at, } 1 yū'ni-at, -ĕt, 2 yu'ni-ăt, -ĭt *I a* Of or per-
U'ni-ate, } taining to the Uniats or their faith *II n Ch Hist.* A member of any community of Oriental Christians that acknowledges the supremacy of the Pope but retains its own liturgy, ceremonies, and rites as the *Uniat* Greeks, who use the Oriental rite, but are in full communion with Rome **United Armenian†; United Greek†.** See UNITED [< Rus *uniyatŭ,* < L. *unus,* one.]

u"ni-au-ric'u-late, *a Conch* Having a single ear-like process, as a bivalve shell [< UNI- + AURICULATE]

u"ni-ax'al, } 1 yū"ni-aks'əl, -i-əl, 2 yu"ni-ăks'al, -i-al,
u"ni-ax'i-al, } *a* 1. *Crystal* Doubly refracting and having only a single optical axis 2. *Biol* Having a single axis or line of growth 3. *Bot* Having but one axis, as an unbranched primary stem. 4 Monaxon, as a spicule [< UNI- + AXAL, AXIAL]—**u"ni-ax'al-i-ly,** *adv*

u"ni-ax'i-al-ly, *adv*

u"ni-ba'sal, *a* Having only one basale, as a pectoral fin.

u'ni-blet, *a* That may be united or made one

u"ni-bran'chi-ate, *a* Having, or breathing through the medium of, a single gill as a mollusk—**u"ni-cal'ca-rate,** *a* Denoting legs which have only one spur as those of certain arthropods.—**u"ni-cam'er-al,** *a* Consisting of but one chamber as, a *unicameral* legislature Compare BICAMERAL—**u"ni-cam'er-ate,** *a* Same as UNILOCULAR—**u"ni-cap'su-lar,** *a* Composed or consisting of a single capsule—**U"ni-car-di'i-dæ,** *n pl Conch* A Mesozoic family of bivalves having an equivalve roundish shell with an entire pallial line wide cardinal area, and a single cardinal tooth in each valve **U"ni-car'di-um,** *n.* (*t g*)—**u"ni-car'di-id,** *n*—**u"ni-car'di-oid,** *a*—**u"ni-car'i-nat"ed,** *a.* Having a single ridge or keel **u"ni-car'i-nate;**—**u'ni-cell,** *n Biol* A plant or an animal composed or consisting of a single cell as a desmid or a green flagellate—**u"ni-cel'late,** *a* One-pronged as a spongespicule—**u"ni-cel'lu-lar,** *a* Consisting of a single cell, as a protozoan or protophyte, one-celled. **u'ni-celled†.**—**u"ni-cel'lu-lar'i-ty,** *n* The condition of existing in or being derived from a single cell—**u"ni-cen'tral,** *a* Having a single center of growth, as the development of a unicellular animal—**u"ni-cep'tor,** *n* A receptor having only one combining group—**u'ni-chord,** *n* Same as MONOCHORD.—**u"ni-cil'i-ate,** *a.* Having one cilium or hair-like process **u"ni-cil'i-at"ed†.**—**u'ni-cism,** *n Med* The doctrine that chancre and chancroid are both produced by the same venereal virus opposed to *dualism*—**u"ni-ci-spi'nate,** *a* Having one *continuous spine,* as certain brachiopod shells **u"ni-ci-spi'nous†.**—**u'ni-cist,** *n Parpl.* 1. An upholder of unicism 2. A believer in unitary origin, as that a given group of plants or animals constitutes a single species.

u-nic'i-ty, 1 yu-nis'i-ti 2 yu-nĭc'i-ty *n* [Rare] 1. The quality or state of being unique. 2 The state of being unified, sameness COLERIDGE *Works, Aids to Reflection* vol I, p 237, note. [1 st 1855] [< L *unicus,* single, < *unus,* one]

u"ni-cli'nal, *a Geol* Same as MONOCLINAL. [< UNI- + Gr. *klino,* bend]

U'ni-col, 1 yū'ni-kol 2 yu'ni-cŏl, *n* A county in N E. Tennessee 189 sq m , county-seat Erwin

u"ni-col'or, *a* Of one color **u"ni-col'or-ate†; u"ni-col'ored†; u"ni-col'or-ous†, u"ni-col'our†.**—**u"ni-con'stant,** *a Math* Containing only one constant, as a formula.

u'ni-corn, 1 yū'ni-kôrn, 2 yu'ni-côrn, *n* 1. A fabulous animal described by ancient authors as inhabiting India, having a single straight horn in the center of the forehead and the body of a horse, the monoceros See plate of NATIONAL COATS OF ARMS, fig 17, at COAT 2. A two-horned animal generally identified with the urus the mistranslation of the Hebrew *re'em* in the Authorized Version of the Bible, as in Deut XXXIII, 17 3. The caterpillar of a unicorn-moth 4. A beetle with a horn-like prominence on the head or prothorax, as the Hercules-beetle 5. The horned screamer 6. A unicorn-fish 7. A unicorn-shell 8. A Scottish gold coin See COIN 9. A coaching-team consisting of a pair of wheelers and a single leader, likewise, the entire turnout, by extension, some analogous method of transportation
We crossed, as usual on a *unicorn* of negroids the upper part of the body supported by two men and the feet resting upon the shoulders of a third
BURTON *Lake Regions Cent Afr* p 304 [1 st 1860]
10. *Her* A horned horse, with cloven hoofs, lion's tail, and goat's beard the sinister supporter of the arms of the United Kingdom See plate of NATIONAL COATS OF ARMS, fig 17 11. [U-] *Astron* A constellation: same as MONOCEROS See CONSTELLATION 12. [U-] A pursuivant of Lyon *King-of-arms* See HERALDS' COLLEGE, under HERALD 13†. *Mil* A howitzer. [< F *unicorne,* < LL *unicornuus,* < L *unicornis,* one-horned, < *unus* one, + *cornu,* horn]—**unicorn beetle,** a large beetle with a horny process on head or prothorax, as in some of the *Scarabæidæ*—**u'ni-corn-bird",** *n* Same as UNICORN 5—**u.-fish,** *n* The narwhal from its single horn **u.-whale†.**—**u. moth,** a North-American notodontid moth (*Cœlodasys unicornis*) whose caterpillar bears a horn-like prominence on the back **u. prominent†**—**u.-plant,** *n* Any species of *Martynia,* especially *M louisiana,* a low branching annual of the southern and western United States, with a beaked capsule, edible when young—**u.-root,** *n* The collcroot (*Aletris farinosa*).—**false u.-root,** the blazing-star (*Chamælirium luteum*). **u'ni-corn's-horn" †.**—**u.-shell,** *n* A gastropod, as of either of the genera *Monoceros* and *Leucozonia,* with a prominent spine on the lip of the shell.


Leaves, Flowers and Fruit of the Common Unicorn-plant

u"ni-cor'ne-al, *a* Having but one cornea—**u"ni-cor'nous,** *a* Having but a single horn as, *unicornous* beetles **u"ni-cor'nate†.**—**u"ni-cos'tate,** *a* Having a single principal costa, rib, or nervure, as an insect s wing, having a midrib, as a leaf—**u"ni-cot"y-le'do-nous,** *Bot* Same as MONOCOTYLEDONOUS—**u"ni-cru'rine,** *a* Indicating the walking attitude when one foot is firmly on the ground and the other touches it lightly, as in the Polycletan statues—**u'ni-cum,** *n Phot* A lens-shutter of two blades only, the apertures formed by them being at first elliptical, then circular Behind the shutter-blades is an iris-diaphragm by which any desired size of stop can be obtained—**u"ni-cur'sal,** *a Geom* Single-coursed designating a curve the coordinates of each of whose points are rational functions of a single varying real parameter, so that to each value of the parameter corresponds a single point of the curve—**u"ni-cus'pid.** I. *a* Having but a single cusp, as an incisor or canine tooth II *n* A unicuspid tooth. **u"ni-cus'pi-date†.**—**u'ni-cy"cle,** *n* 1. An acrobats' cycle having a single large wheel 2. A large wheel within which the rider sits—**u'ni-dac'tyl.** I. *a* Unidigitate monodactylous **u"ni-dac'ty-lous†.** II. *n* A unidigitate animal, monodactyl]—**u"ni-den'tate,** *a. Bot & Zool* Having but one tooth—**u"ni-den'tic"u-late,** *a* Having a single denticle—**u"ni-dig'i-tate,** *a.* Having a single functional digit monodactylous.—**u"ni-di-men'sion-al,** *a* Having but one dimension, as a line—**u"ni-di-rect',** *vt Elec* To cause to flow in one direction to commutate.—**u"ni-di-rec'ted,** *a* Unidirectional—**u"ni-di-rec'tion-al,** *a* Moving in the same direction, as electric currents in a circuit.—**u"ni-em'bry-o-nate,** *a Bot* Having a single embryo **u"ni-em"bry-on'ic†.**—**u'ni-face,** I *a* Having but one face. II. *n* A coin struck on one side only—**u"ni-fa'cial,** *a* Having but a single face facing all one way—**u"ni-fa'ri-ous,** *a Biol* Having the parts arranged in a single vertical rank, one-ranked—**u"ni-fi'lar.** I. *a* Possessing but a single thread especially, utilizing only one suspending thread, as opposed to *bifilar.* II. *n* A unifilar magnetometer—**u"ni-flag'el-late,** *a.* Having only one flagellum monomastigate—**u"ni-flo'rous,** *a Bot* One-flowered **u"ni-flo'ral;**—**u'ni-foil** *Her.* I *a* Bearing only a single leaf. II *n* A single leaf *sometimes represented as torn from another leaf.*—**u"ni-fo'li-ar,** *a* One-leaved—**u"ni-fo'li-ate,** *a Bot* 1. Unifoliar. 2. Unifoliolate an incorrect use.—**u"ni-fo'li-o-late,** *a. Bot,* Having a single leaflet.

For words not given above see UNI-, *prefix,* page 2593.

... — u"ni-fo'li-um, n. 1. Geom. An oval having one depression; a contracted oval. 2. [U-] Bot. A genus of low ... bulbous herbs ... [illegible] — u"ni-fo'rate, a. Having a single opening or foramen.

u'ni-form, 1 yū'ni-fērm; 2 yu'ni-fôrm, vt. To put into uniform; clothe with some specific uniform or livery; as, uniformed militia.

u'ni-form, a. 1. Being the same; said of form, appearance, quantity, quality, degree, or character, as observed in the same thing at a considerable number of different times and places, or as observed in a considerable number of different things; not varying; unchanging; as, a canal of uniform breadth and depth; a train moving at a uniform rate of speed; ... 2. Being the same in respect to any of the characteristics mentioned in def. 1; ... 3. Agreeing with each other; conforming to the same standard; harmonious; ... 4. Law. Conforming to one unvarying rule or standard; ... 5. Consistent with itself; constant. [< F. uniforme, < L. uniformis, < unus, one, + forma, form.] **u"ni-form'al‡; u"ni-form'al†.** — **uniform acceleration, motion, velocity, etc.**, ... — **u. convergence** (Math.), ... — **u. function** (Math.), a function having only one value for any one value of its argument. — **u. magnetic field**, a magnetic field in which the lines of force are parallel and have everywhere the same value. — **u. matter**, ... — **u. twist**, ... — **u"ni-form-a'tion**, n. [illegible] — **un"i-form"i-za'tion**; — **u'ni-form-ism**, n. ... — **u'ni-form-ize**, v. [Rare.] To unify or make uniform. — **u'ni-form-ly**, adv. — **u'ni-form-ness**, n.

u'ni-form, n. A dress of uniform style and appearance worn by persons belonging to some body, company, corps, or rank, for distinguishing them as members of that body from persons who are not members; as, a naval or a military uniform; ... [illegible]

— **full uniform**, [illegible]

u"ni-form"i-ta'ri-an, 1 yū"ni-fērm"i-tē'ri-an; 2 yu"ni-fôrm"i-ta'ri-an, a. Of or pertaining to uniformity or uniformitarianism.

The Uniformitarian Hypothesis . . . [illegible]

J. CROLL Ecology ... [illegible]

u"ni-form"i-ta'ri-an, n. One who holds or teaches the doctrine of uniformitarianism.

— **u"ni-form"i-ta'ri-an-ism**, n. The doctrine that ... [illegible]

u"ni-form'i-ty, 1 yū"ni-fērm'i-ti; 2 yu"ni-fôrm'i-ty, n. The quality or state of being uniform; [illegible]

[illegible] — **Act of Uniformity**, in England, an act of Parliament ... [illegible] — **u. of nature**, [illegible]

[illegible]

u"ni-fo'rate, a. [illegible]

u'ni-fy, 1 yū'ni-fai; 2 yu'ni-fy, vt. [illegible]

[illegible]

[< F. unifier, < LL. unifico, make one, < L. unus, one, + facio, make.] — **u"ni-fi'a-bl e"**, a. — **u'ni-fi"er**, n. One who or that which unifies. — **u"ni-fi-ca'tion**, n. [illegible] — **u"ni-fi-ca'tion-ist**, n. — **u'ni-fied**, a. [illegible]

u-nig'e-nist, n. [illegible] — **u"ni-gen'e-sis**, **u"ni-ge-net'ic**, etc. [illegible] — **u"ni-gen'i-tal**, a. [illegible] — **U"ni-gen'i-tus**, n. [illegible]

u"nig'e-nous, a. Of the same genus; homogeneous. — **u"ni-glob'u-lar**, a. Consisting of a single globe or globular part. — **u"ni-grav'i-da**, n. A woman who has conceived but once. — **u-nij'u-gate**, a. Bot. Having one pair, as of leaflets; said especially of a pinnate leaf. **u-nij'u-gous‡.** — **u"ni-la'bi-ate**, a. Having one lip or labium, as the corolla of certain flowers, the other being obsolete. — **u"ni-lam'el-late**, a. Possessing but one lamella or lamina; one-layered. **u"ni-lam'i-nar; u"ni-lam'i-nate‡.**

u"ni-lat'er-al, 1 yū"ni-lat'ēr-al; 2 yu"ni-lat'er-al, a. 1. Relating to or affecting one side only; one-sided. 2. Law. Binding or obligatory on one party only; as, a unilateral undertaking. 3. Bot. Unilateral, as an aerial; either disposed on or all turned to one side; secund. 4. Showing only one face, or springing from the same side or face. [< UNI- + LATERAL.] — **unilateral contract** (Civ. Law), a contract in which the promise made by one party is distinctly expressed while the obligation of the other party is merely implied. — **u. surface** (Math.), a surface between whose two apparently opposite sides a continuous path may be drawn without passing the surface or crossing its borders, ... [illegible] — **u"ni-lat"er-al'i-ty**, n. The quality or condition of being unilateral. — **u"ni-lat'er-al-ly**, adv.

u"ni-lit'er-al, a. Consisting of or comprising but one letter. — **u'ni-lobe**, n. [illegible] — **u'ni-lobed**, a. [illegible] — **u"ni-lo'bal; u"ni-lo'bar; u"ni-lob'u-lar.** — **u"ni-loc'u-lar**, a. Having or consisting of one cell or chamber, as the heart of an amphibian, an anther, ovary, etc. **u"ni-loc'u-late‡.**

U"ni-mak', 1 ū"ni-mak'; 2 u"ni-mak', n. A volcanic island of the Aleutian group, Alaska; 75 by 25 m.; highest volcano, Shishaldin, 9,372 ft.

u"ni-mod'u-lar, a. Math. 1. Having but one modulus. 2. Having unity as a modulus; said of a transformation.

un"im-peach'a-bl e", 1 un"im-pīch'a-bl; 2 ŭn"im-pēch'a-bl, a. That can not be impeached; not to be called in question as regards truth, honesty, or any merit; [illegible] — **un"im-peach"a-bil'i-ty**, **un"im-peach'a-bl e-ness"**, n. — **un"im-peach'a-bly**, adv.

un"im-por'tant, a. Of no import; trifling; trivial.

un"im-proved', 1 un"im-prūvd'; 2 ŭn"im-pruvd', a. 1. Not improved. (1) Not cultivated, bettered, or advanced; ... (2) Having no improvements, ... (3) Not used or employed to advantage; ... 2*. Not proved or tried.

u"ni-mu"cro-nate, a. Having a single mucro or point. — **u"ni-mus'cu-lar**, a. [illegible] — **U"ni-mus"cu-ly'-sa**, n. pl. [illegible]

un-in"ci-den'tal, a. [Rare.] Not marked by incidents; uneventful.

un"in-cum'bered, a. Same as UNENCUMBERED.

u"ni-ner'vate, 1 yū"ni-nēr'vēt; 2 yu"ni-nẽr'vat, a. Having a single nerve or nervure, as an insect's wings or many leaves. **u"ni-nerved'‡.**

un"in-flam'ma-bl e", 1 un"in-flam'a-bl; 2 ŭn"in-flăm'a-bl, a. Incapable of being set on fire; not inflammable. [illegible] — **un"in-flam"ma-bil'i-ty**, n.

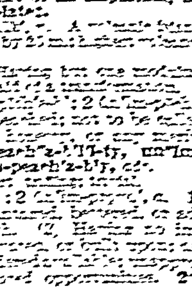
u"ni-no'dal, a. Having one node. — **u"ni-nom'i-nal**, a. 1. Nomenclature. 2. Voting by single names. **u"ni-no'mi-al‡.**

un-in"tri-cat'ed", a. Not intricated; not perplexed.

u"ni-nu'cle-ate, a. Having a single nucleus. **u"ni-nu'cle-at"ed‡.**

un"in-vite', vt. To countermand an invitation of.

U'ni-o, 1 yū'ni-o; 2 yu'ni-o, n. 1. A genus typical of Unionidae. 2. [u-] A bivalve of this or a related genus; river mussel. [< L. unio, unity, < unus, one.]



Unio.
1. Unio ... 2. ... 3. ... 4. ...

u"ni-oc'u-lar, a. 1. Anat. Having but one eye; ... 2. Affecting but one eye.

U-ni'o-la, 1 yū-nai'o-la; 2 yu-nī'o-la, n. Bot. A small genus of tall perennial American grasses with creeping rootstocks, broad leaves, and large compressed spikelets in an open or spiked panicle. The grasses are called **spikegrass**, **uniongrass**, and one species (U. paniculata) **seaside oat**. ... [< L. unio; see UNIO.]

u'nion, 1 yūn'yun; 2 yun'yon, a. Of, pertaining to, or adhering to a union, ... [illegible]

u'nion, n. 1. The act of uniting, or the state of being united; a joining; coalescence; ... [illegible]

[illegible]

E. A. FREEMAN Comparative Politics lect. ii, p. 45. [MACM. 1874.]

2. That which is constituted as one by the combination of elements previously separate or several; a combination; ... [illegible]

3. Agreement in sentiment or action; harmony; concord; ... 4. The state of wedlock. 5. [Gt. Brit.] A parish workhouse, or workhouse for a union of parishes: short for **union workhouse**. Called in Scotland **combination poorhouse**. 6. A device emblematic of union borne in the canton of a flag; also, the canton itself, containing such device, as the blue canton with white stars in the flag of the United States. See CANTON; ENSIGN; FLAG. 7. The canton used separately as a flag; the union jack. 8. A coupling or connection for pipes or rods. See FLANGE-UNION, and UNION-JOINT, under JOINT, n. 9. A fabric made of two or more materials, as cotton and wool. 10. A shallow vat in which beer is left to clear, ... 11*. A pearl of unusual size or worth.



Flange Union.

[illegible]

— **arts of union** (Eng. Hist.), [illegible] — **in u.**, in a state or condition of sympathy with the other side of a house.

[illegible]

E. L. ARNOLD ... [illegible]

— **Life and Advent U.**, see ADVENT. — **personal u.** (Inter. Law), ... — **primary u.** (Gram.), ... — **the U.** 1. The United States, ... 2. Eng. Hist. (1) The union of the kingdoms of England and Scotland, ... (2) The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. 3. ... Also called **the Prussian Union**. — **u. by the first or second intention** (Surg.), ... — **u'nion-sword"**, n. [illegible] — **u. down**, ... — **u.-grass**, n. [illegible] — **u. jack**, ... — **union flag**. — **u. label**, ... — **U. Labor party** [illegible] — **u.-nut**, n. [illegible] — **u. of crowns**, [illegible] — **u. of Kalmar** or **Calmar**, see KALMAR. — **U. party** (U. S. Hist.), ... — **Constitutional Union party**. — **u. shop**, ... — **u. station** [illegible] — **u. suit**, ...

U'nion, n. 1. A county in ... Arkansas; ... [illegible] 2. A county in ... Georgia ... 3. A county in ... Illinois ... 4. A county in ... Indiana ... 5. A county in ... Iowa ... 6. A county in ... Kentucky ... 7. A parish in ... Louisiana ... 8. A county in ... Mississippi ... 9. A county in ... New Jersey ... 10. A county in ... New Mexico ... 11. A county in ... North Carolina ... 12. A county in ... Ohio ... 13. A county in ... Oregon ... 14. A county in ... Pennsylvania ... 15. A county in ... South Carolina ... 16. A county in ... South Dakota ... 17. A county in ... Tennessee ... 18. A township in ... 19. A township and town in ... 20. A township ... 21. ... [illegible]

U"ni-o-na'ce-a, 1 yū"ni-o-nē'se-a; 2 yu"ni-o-nā'ce-a, n. pl. Conch. 1. A fresh-water superfamily of bivalves having 2 adductors, ... [illegible] 2. The Unionidae in a wide sense. [< UNIO.] — **u"ni-o-na'cean**, a. & n.

U'nion City. 1. A village in New Haven county, Conn. 2. A city in Randolph county, Ind. 3. A village in Branch county, Mich. 4. A borough in Erie county, Pa. 5. A town ... [illegible]

u'nion-ed, a. [Rare.] Bound in union; united.

U"ni-on'i-dæ, 1 yū"ni-on'i-dī; 2 yu"ni-ŏn'i-dē, n. pl. Conch. A family of bivalves, typified by Unio, ... [illegible] [< UNIO.]

— **u'ni-o-nid**, n. — **u"ni-on'i-form**, a. Having the form of a unionid. — **u'ni-o-nite**, n. A fossil of or like a unionid. — **u"ni-o-noid**. I. a. Of or pertaining to the Unionidae. II. n. One of the Unionidae.

U'nion Islands. A group of British islands in the South Pacific ocean, N. E. of the Samoan Islands.

u'nion-ism, 1 yūn'yun-izm; 2 yun'yon-ism, n. 1. The principle of combination for unity of purpose and action. Specif.: (1) Trade-unionism. (2) Adherence to or advocacy of political union as opposed to secession.

For words not given above see UN-², prefix, page 2578.

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To be separated from the service of his wonderful country to the woods and mountains of Kentucky.
Massachusetts Essays, Frederick p. 207. (a. 1876)

2. Not pleasant to do or receive; disagreeable; unpleasant; as, an unpleasant matter to unpleasant talk. 3. Not agreeing well; unfriendly; as, an unpleasant spell.—**un-grate'ful-ly**, *adv.*—**un-grate'ful-ness**, *n.*

un-grave', *vt.* To take from the grave; exhume.

un-grave', *a.* Not sedate or grave.—**un-grave'ly**, *adv.* [Rare.]

un-graved', *a.* Not engraved. **un-gra'vent.**

un-graved', *a.* Not traced.

un-gre'a-ble, *a.* Disagreeable; displeasing.

un'gual, 1 *un'gwal*; 2 *ŭng'gwal*, *a.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or resembling a nail or claw. 2. Bearing a claw, hoof, or claw; as the ungual or terminal phalanx of a digit. [< L. *unguis*, nail; **un'gues-al**, ungual bone, the terminal bone so called from its nail-like appearance.—**u. fer'ron**, a groove formed under a nail, due to a depressed state of the surrounding tissue.

un-guard'ed, } 1 *un-gard'ed*; 2 *ŭn-gard'ed*, *a.* 1. Hare-**un-gard'ed'**, } ing no guard; being without protection. 2. Done or spoken without proper caution; careless; as, an unguarded statement.—**-ly**, *adv.*—**-ness**, *n.*

un'guent, 1 *un'gwent*; 2 *ŭng'gwent*, *n.* Any ointment or liniment for local application.
The American Indians easily to render the natural darkness of their complexion deeper by anointing parts and members.
S. S. Smith, Variety in the Human Species p. 152. (a. m. 1810)
[< L. *unguentum*, < *ungere*, anoint; **un-guen'tum.**

—un'guen-ta'ri-um, *n.* [Lat.], *pl.* **-ri-a.** *Class. Ant.* A vessel of terracotta or glass for holding perfumes, essences, oils, and salves; an unguentary vase.

—un'guen-ta-ry, *a.* Of or pertaining to unguents.—**un-guen'tous**, *a.* Like or of the nature of an unguent.

un'gues, 1 *un'gwez*; 2 *ŭng'gwez*, *n.* Plural of UNGUIS.

un'gul-, 1 *un'gŭl-*; 2 *ŭng'gŭl-*. From Latin *unguis*, nail, claw; a combining form.—**un'gul-ar**, *a.* [Rare.] Ungual.—**un'gul-eorn**, *n. Ornith.* The horny nail at the top of a bird's mandible.

un-gui'c-u-lus, 1 *un-gwik'yə-lŭs*; 2 *ŭn-gwik'yə-lŭs*, *n.* [pl. 1 *-lī*, 2 *-lī*, *pl.*] *Entom.* A diminutive claw or claw-like appendage, as one of the two usually terminating the tarsi or last joint of the feet. [L., dim. of *unguis*, claw, nail]—**un-gui'c-u-lar**, *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to a nail or claw; ungual. 2. Of the shape of an average human fingernail. 3. [Rare.] *Bot.* Same as UNGUICULATE.—**Un-gui'c-u-la'ta**, *n. pl. Mam.* An experimental division of mammals with claws.—**un-gui'c-u-late**, *Bot. & Zool.* I. *a.* 1. Having claws, as a mammal, having a nail or claw-like base, as the petals of plants. 2. Ending in a claw. 3. Of or pertaining to the Unguiculata. **un-gui'c-u-lat'ed.** II. *n.* One of the Unguiculata.

un-guif'er-ous, *a.* Bearing or having an unguis, as a nail or claw.—**un'gui-form**, *a.* Claw-shaped; hooked; unciform.

un-guled', *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Not beguiled; undeluded.

un'gul-nal, 1 *un'gwel-nal*, 2 *ŭng'gwel-nal*, *a.* [Rare.] Ungual.

un'gul-nous, 1 *un'gwel-nus*; 2 *ŭng'gwel-nŭs*, *a.* Resembling, containing, or consisting of oil or fatty matters. [< L. *unguen*, *unguent*, < *ungere* (*ungsum*), ointment, < *ungere*, anoint]

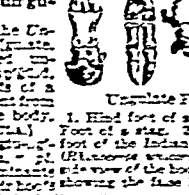
un'gul-ros'tral, *a.* Having a nail at the end of the bill, as a lamellirostral bird.—**Un'gui-ros'tres**, *n. pl. Ornith.* The lamellirostral birds.

un'guis, 1 *un'gwes*; 2 *ŭng'gwis*, *n.* [*un'gues*, 1 *-gwez*; 2 *-gwis*, *pl.*] 1. *Anat. & Zool.* A nail, claw, hoof, or talon. 2. A structure or appearance resembling a nail, as the terminal bone or os ungulæ; a collection of pus between the laminæ of the cornea. 3. *Bot.* A claw or lower contracted part of a petal, as in the pink. 4. *Entom.* One of the terminal hooks or claws of the foot or tarsus of an insect. 5†. A unit of measure, about half an inch. [L., nail]

un'gu-la, 1 *un'gŭ-la*; 2 *ŭng'gŭ-la*, *n.* [*-læ*, 1 *-lē*; 2 *-lē*, *pl.*] 1. A hoof, claw or talon. 2. *Surg.* A hooked or claw-shaped instrument for removing a dead fetus from the womb. 3. *Math.* That which is left of a cone or cylinder when the top is cut off by a plane oblique to the base, whether passing through the base or not; so called from its resemblance to a horse's hoof. [L., dim. of *unguis*, nail]—**spherical ungula**, same as SPHEROIDAL WEDGE.—**un'gu-lar**, *a.* Of or pertaining to an ungula.

Un'gu-la'ta, 1 *un'gŭ-lē'tə*; 2 *ŭn'gŭ-lā'tə*, *n. pl. Mam.* A division of mammals, variously ranked and limited. (1) A supposed order including all hoofed mammals. (2) An order of hoofed mammals having carpal and tarsal bones alternating, or in more than two rows, and upper molars quadrate-tuberculate, including *Perissodactyla* and *Artiodactyla*; *Diplarthra*. [< LL. *ungulatus*: see UNGULATE]

un'gu-late, 1 *un'gŭ-lit*; 2 *ŭng'gŭ-lit*, *a.* 1. Having hoofs, as the hoofed mammals (ungulates, swine, horses, etc.). 2. Of or pertaining to the Ungulata. 3. Hoof-shaped, unguiculate. [< LL. *ungulatus*, < L. *ungula*, see UNGULA] **un'gu-lous.**



Ungulate Feet.

un'gu-late, *n.* One of the Ungulata.

un'gu-lat'ed, *a.* Hoofed.

un'guled, 1 *un'guld*, 2 *ŭng'guld*, *a. Her.* Having hoofs of a specified tincture different from that of the rest of the body. 1. Hind feet of a horse. 2. [< L. *ungula*: see UNGULA] Foot of a stag. 3. *Left:* See **Un'gu-lig'ra-da**, 1 *un'gŭ-lig'rə-də*; 2 *ŭn'gŭ-lig'rə-də*, *n. pl.* (*Bl. Unguligrada*, 1 *-dē*; 2 *-dē*.) *Mam.* A section of ruminants the view of the hoof of a stag that walk with only their hoofs showing the base hoof (i. e. opposed to the ground, including all except camels: contrasted with *Plantigrada*. [< L. *ungula* (see UNGULA) + *gradior*, walk] **Un'gu-log'ra-da.**

un'gu-li-grade, 1 *un'gŭ-li-grād*; 2 *ŭng'gŭ-li-grād*. *I. a.* 1. Walking or adapted for walking with the hoofs opposed to the ground, as an unguligrade foot. 2. Of or pertaining to the Unguligrada. II. *n.* One of the Unguligrada. [< L. *ungula* (see UNGULA) + *gradior*, walk]

Un'gu-lig'ra-da, 1 *un'gŭ-lig'rə-də*; 2 *ŭn'gŭ-lig'rə-də*, *n. pl. Conch.* A family of bivalves having two pairs of gills, a vermiform foot, and a subtriangular shell with a long muscular scar. **Un'gu-li'da**, *n. pl.* (*Bl.*) [< L. *ungula*, see UNGULA] **—un'gu-lin'id**, *n.*—**un'gu-lin'oid**, *a.*

un'gu-lite, 1 *un'gŭ-lit*, 2 *ŭng'gŭ-lit*, *n.* A fossil (Paleozoic) obolid brachiopod. [< L. *ungula*: see UNGULA]

Ung'var, 1 *Ong'vor*; 2 *ŭng'vär*, *n.* A town, capital of Ung county, Croatia-Slavonia.

un-habil'it', *a.* Unsuitable or unfit.

un-hair', 1 *un-hār'*; 2 *ŭn-hār'*, *v.* I. *t.* To remove hair from, usually in currying leather; to remove the hair from (hides or skins) as by soaking in lime-water and scraping. II. *i.* To become free of hair.—**un-hair'ing-beam'**, *n.* A semicylindrical beam used as a support for hides in unhairing. See first under COMBING.—**un-hair'ing-ma-chine'**, *n.* A machine having projecting combs between which skins are passed to scrape off the hair.

un-haired', 1 *un-hārd'*; 2 *ŭn-hārd'*, *a.* [Rare.] Not haired or covered with hair.

un-hand', 1 *un-hand'*; 2 *ŭn-hand'*, *vt.* To loose from the hand; let go.

un-hand'sel, *n.* [Rare.] Not previous; used, untried, novel. **un-hand'selled.**

un-hand'some, } *a.* 1. Not handsome in appearance;
un-hand'sum', } plain; homely. 2. Not handsome in action, unbecoming, unmannerly; unseemly. 3. Not generous; illiberal; churlish; discourteous.—**-ly**, *adv.*—**-ness**, *n.*

un-hap', *n.* Ill luck; misfortune. **un-happe'.**

un-hap'py, 1 *un-hap'i*; 2 *ŭn-hap'ĭ*, *a.* 1. Subject to conditions that prevent or destroy happiness; experiencing or marked by misery or unsatisfactoriness; subject to pressure; as, an unhappy country; an unhappy life. 2. Causing or constituting misery, unrest, or unsatisfaction; as, unhappy circumstances or influences. 3. Showing or characterized by ill fortune; unfortunate; as, an unhappy choice; unhappy proposals. 4. Inhibited or marred by lack of moral integrity; incompetent; inappropriate; as, an unhappy remark. Syn: see SAD.—**un-hap'pi-ly**, *adv.*—**un-hap'pi-ness**, *n.*

un-har'bored, } *a.* 1. Having no harbor or shelter. 2.
un-har'bord', } Not affording shelter. **un-har'boured.**

un-head', } *vt.* 1. To remove or take
un-hed', } from the head of; as a barrel.

un-heal', *vt.* To unsound. **un-hele'**; **un-hele'.**

un-heal'-, *a.* Unhealthful; unwholesome. **un-hele'-.**

un-health'ful, } 1 *un-helth'ful*; 2 *ŭn-helth'fŭl*, *a.* In-**un-helth'ful'**, } jurious to health; insalubrious; as, an unhealthful spot. Syn: see SICKLY.—**un-health'ful-ly**, *adv.*—**un-health'ful-ness**, *n.*

un-health'y, } 1 *un-helth'i*; 2 *ŭn-helth'ĭ*, *a.* 1. Lack-**un-helth'y'**, } ing health; infirm, or sickly; not well; sickly; unsound; also, indicating such a condition; as, unhealthy children or plants; unhealthy. 2. Symptomatic. 3. Unwholesome; insalubrious. 4. Morally or spiritually defective or weak. Syn: see SICKLY.—**un-health'i-ly**, *adv.*—**un-health'i-ness**, *n.*

un-heard', } 1 *un-hārd'*; 2 *ŭn-hārd'*, *a.* 1. Not perceived
un-herd', } by the ear; not heard. 2. Not granted a hearing or opportunity of speech, particularly in self-defense.

But our ministers say the Americans must not be heard, they have been condemned unheard. CRANMER in Goodrich's *British Eloquence, Borrowed Tracts from Burke* p. 129. (a. 1811)

3. Not known to fame; obscure; (*w.* with *of*).—**un-heard'-of**, *a.* Unprecedented; unparalleled.

un-heart', *vt.* To dishearten; discourage.

un-heav'en, *vt.* To deprive of or remove from heaven.

un-heck'led, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Untidy or untidy in dress.

un-heed'y, *a.* Inconsiderate; heedless.

un-heired', *a.* Having no heir.

un-hende', *a.* Unpolished; unpolite; ungenteel.

un-hep'pen, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Clumsy.

un-her'i-a-ble, *a.* Barred from inheritance.

un-hes'i-tat'ing, 1 *un-hez'i-tā'ting*; 2 *ŭn-hĕz'ĭ-tā'tĭng*, *a.* Acting or undertaken without hesitation; prompt; ready; as, an unhesitating campaign; an unhesitating answer.—**-ly**, *adv.*

un-hinge', 1 *un-hinj'*; 2 *ŭn-hinj'*, *vt.* 1. To take the hinge or hinges from; break or disengage the hinges of; as, to unhinge a shutter or door. 2. Hence, to wrench out of place; deprive of support. 3. To render unstable; unsettle; affect of the intellect.

His mind . . . had become slightly unhinged.
W. A. HAMMOND *Sleep and Its Derangements* p. 9. (a. 1882.)

—**un-hinge'ment**, *n.* The act of unhinging, or the state of being unhinged.

un-hold', *v.* *Arch.* Same as UNHOLE.

un-ho'ly, 1 *un-hō'li*; 2 *ŭn-hō'lĭ*, *a.* 1. Not set apart as sacred; not hallowed. 2. Lacking moral purity; wicked; sinful. Syn: see PROFANE.—**un-ho'li-ly**, *adv.*—**un-ho'li-ness**, *n.*

un-hoped', *a.* Not hoped (for); unexpected, exceeding hope; chiefly in the compound *unhoped-for.*

un-hopped', *a.* Not made with hops, as wort.

un-horse', 1 *un-hōrs'*; 2 *ŭn-hōrs'*, *vt.* 1. To cause to fall or dismount from one's horse; unseat (a horseman). 2. [Rare.] To move a horse or horses from; as, to unhorse a cavalry horse, to deprive of horses or one's horse; dismount (a cavalryman).

un-hosed', *a.* [Rare.] Having no hose.

un-hu'man, *a.* 1. Not having the attributes of a human being. 2. Inhuman; cruel.—**un-hu'man-ly**, *adv.*

un-hu'man-ize, *vt.* 1. To divest of the characteristics of humanity. 2. To eliminate humane studies from.

un-husk', *vt.* 1. To strip the husk from. 2. Hence, to cause to expose one's aims or thoughts.

u'ni-, 1 *yū'ni-*; 2 *yū'nĭ-*. From Latin *unus*, one; a combining form.—**u'ni-ar-tic'u-late**, *a.* Single-jointed.

U'ni-at, } 1 *yū'ni-at*, *adj.*; 2 *yū'nĭ-ăt*, *adj.* I. *a.* Of or per-
U'ni-ate, } taining to the Uniates or their faith. II. *n.* *Ch. Hist.* A member of any community of Oriental Christians that acknowledges the supremacy of the Pope, but retains its own liturgy, ceremonies, and rites: as, the Uniat Greeks, who use the Oriental rite, but are in full communion with Rome. **United Armenians**; **United Greeks.** See UNITED. [< Russ. *uniatui*, < L. *unus*, one]

u'ni-an-tic'u-late, *a.* *Conch.* Having a single auricle or ear.—**u'ni-an-tic'u-lar**, *a.* Same as UNIAURICULATE.

u'ni-ax'i-al, } 1 *yū'ni-ak'si-əl*, *adj.*; 2 *yū'nĭ-ăk'sĭ-əl*, *adj.*
u'ni-ax'i-al, } *a.* 1. *Crystal.* Doubly refracting and having only a single optical axis. 2. *Bot.* Having a single axis or line of growth. 3. *Bot.* Having but one axis, as an unbranched primary stem. 4. Monaxon, axial, as an unbranched primary stem. 5. Monaxon, as a sponge. [< UNI- + AXIAL, AXIAL]—**u'ni-ax'i-al-ly**, *adv.*—**u'ni-ax'i-al-ly**, *adv.*

u'ni-ba'sal, *a.* Having only one basal, as a pectoral fin.

u'ni-ble', *n.* That may be bailed or made out.

u'ni-bran'chi-ate, *a.* Having, or breathing through the medium of, a single gill, as a mollusk.—**u'ni-cal ca-rate**, *a.* Denoting legs which have only one spur, as those of certain arthropods.—**u'ni-cam'er-al**, *a.* Consisting of but one chamber as a sentimental heart, uterus. Compare BICAMERAL.—**u'ni-cam'er-ate**, *a.* Same as UNILOCULAR.—**u'ni-cap'su-lar**, *a.* Composed or consisting of a single capsule or capsules.—**U'ni-car-di'i-dæ**, *n. pl.* *Conch.* A family of bivalves having an equilateral roundish shell with an incise pallial line, wide umbonal area, and a single cardinal tooth in each valve. **U'ni-car'di-um**, *n.* (*type*.)—**u'ni-car'di-id**, *n.*—**u'ni-car'di-oid**, *a.*—**u'ni-car'i-nate**, *a.* Having a single ridge or keel. **u'ni-car'i-nat'ed.**—**u'ni-cell**, *n. Biol.* A plant or an animal composed of or consisting of a single cell, as a diatom or a given flagellate.—**u'ni-cel'lu-lar**, *a.* Unicellular, as a sponge.—**u'ni-cel'lu-lar**, *a.* Consisting of a single cell, as a protozoan or protophyte; unicellate.—**u'ni-cel'lu-lar'i-ty**, *n.* The condition of existing in or being derived from a single cell.—**u'ni-cen'tral**, *a.* Having a single center of growth, as the development of a unilocular mussel.—**u'ni-cep'tion**, *n.* A reception having only one conscious sense.—**u'ni-chord**, *n.* Same as MONOCHORD.—**u'ni-cil'i-ate**, *a.* Having one cilium or hairlike process. **u'ni-cil'i-at'ed.**—**u'ni-cism**, *n. Med.* The dimorphism and chimerism are both produced by the same means, viz., the presence of two germs in the impregnated ovum.—**u'ni-cip'i-pate**, *a.* Having one continuous spine, as certain basidiospore stalks. **u'ni-cip'i-pous.**—**u'ni-cist**, *n.* Same as MONICIST.—**u'ni-cit'y**, *n.* [< L. *unus*, one, single, < *unus*, one]

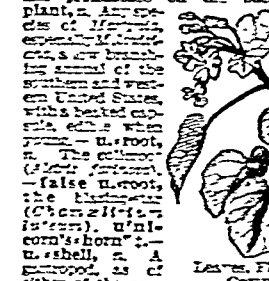
1. As the condition of existing as an individual; individuality; as, the unicity of a person.
Contemporary Review, Alfred to Edward p. 1. (a. 1868.)

2. As the condition of being unique.

u'ni-cle'ft, 1 *yū'ni-*; 2 *yū'nĭ-*, *a.* 1. A fissured animal, distributed by authors as including India, having a single straight horn in the center of the forehead and the body of a horse: the monoceros. See plate of NATIONAL COATS OF ARMS, fig. 17, at COAT. 2. A supposed animal generally identified with the unicorn, the interpretation of the Hebrew *re'em* in the Authorized Version of the Bible, as in Deuteronomy xxxiii. 17. 3. The constellation of a unicorn. 4. A beast with a diminutive prominence on the head or protuberance, as the Rhinoceros. 5. The horned screamer. 6. A unicorn-fish. 7. A unicorn-shell. 8. A Spanish gold coin. See COB. 9. A coaching team consisting of a pair of wheelers and a single leader. Likewise, the entire turnout; by extension, some analogous method of transportation.

The coupé, as usual, on a 'unicorn' of a spirited, not above pair of the body proportion by two men, and the feet resting upon the shoulders of a stool.
Boston Lake Bathing Cost. 44, p. 274. (a. 1874)

10. *Her.* A horned horse, with cloven hoofs, lion's tail, and goat's beard: the single supporter of the arms of the United Kingdom. See plate of NATIONAL COATS OF ARMS, fig. 17. 11. [U-] *Astron.* A constellation same as MONOCEROS. See CONSTELLATION. 12. [U-] A proprietary of Lyon Kingdoms. See KINGDOM, COMMON, under SPREAD. 13†. *Mil.* A howitzer. [< F. *unicorne*, < LL. *unicornus*, < L. *unicornis*, one-horned, < *unus*, one, + *cornu*, horn]—**unicorn beetle**, a large beetle with a horny process on head or prothorax, as in some of the Scarabæidæ.—**u'ni-corn-bird'**, *n.* Same as UNICORN, 5.—**u.-fish**, *n.* The narwhal: from its single horn. **u.-whale.**—**u. moth**, a North American arctiid moth (*Callidryas eximia*) whose caterpillar bears a horn like prominence on the back. **u. prominent.**—**u.-plant**, *n.* Any species of *Martynia*, especially *M. louisiana*, a rare branching annual of the southern and western United States, with a hooked capsule, edible when young.—**u.-root**, *n.* The common name of *Aletris farinosa*.—**false u.-root**, the bitterroot (*Chamælirium luteum*). **u.'s-horn'**, *n.* **u.-shell**, *n.* A gastropod, as of either of the genera *Monoceros* and *Lemnozoa*, with a prominent spine on the top of the shell.


Leaves, Flowers, and Fruit of the Common Unicorn-plant.

u'ni-cor'ne-al, *a.* Having but one cornea.—**u'ni-cor'nous**, *a.* Having but a single horn; as, unicornous beasts. **u'ni-cor'nate.**—**u'ni-cor-nu'ted**, *a.* Possessing but a single horn, as a beluga.—**u'ni-cos'tate**, *a.* Having a single principal costa, rib, or nervure, as an insect's wing; having a midrib as a leaf.—**u'ni-cot'y-le'do-nous**, *Bot.* Same as MONOCOTYLEDONOUS.—**u'ni-cru'rate**, *a. Ichthy.* Having the walking attitude when one foot is firmly on the ground and the other touches it lightly, as in the Polydesmian species.—**u'ni-cum**, *n. Phys.* A hemisphere of two blades only, the apertures formed by them being at first elliptical, then circular. Behind the shutter-slide is an interferometer by which any desired size of stop can be obtained.—**u'ni-cur'sal**, *a. Geom.* Single-accessed: designating a curve the coordinates of each of whose points are rational functions of a single varying real parameter so that to each value of the parameter corresponds a single point of the curve.—**u'ni-cus'pid.** I. *a.* Having but a single cusp, as an incisor or canine tooth. II. *n.* A unicuspid tooth. **u'ni-cus'pi-date.**—**u'ni-cy'cle**, *n.* 1. An acrobats' cycle having a single large wheel. 2. A large wheel within which the rider stands.—**u'ni-dac'tyl.** I. *a.* Unidactylate; monodactylous. **u'ni-dac'ty-lous.** II. *n.* A unidactylate animal, monodactyl.—**u'ni-den'tate**, *a. Bot. & Zool.* Having but one tooth.—**u'ni-den-til'ate**, *a.* Having a single dentil.—**u'ni-dig'i-tate**, *a.* Having a single functional digit, monodactylous.—**u'ni-dimen'sion-al**, *a.* Having but one dimension, as a line.—**u'ni-di-rect'**, *vt. Elec.* To cause to flow in one direction; to commutate.—**u'ni-di-rect'ed**, *a.* Unidirectional.—**u'ni-di-rec'tion-al**, *a.* Moving in the same direction, as certain currents in a circuit.—**u'ni-em'bry-on'ate**, *a. Bot.* Having a single embryo. **u'ni-em'bry-on'ic.**—**u'ni-face.** I. *a.* Having but one face. II. *n.* A coin struck on one side only.—**u'ni-fa'cial**, *a.* Having but a single flower facing all one way.—**u'ni-fa'ri-ous**, *a. Bot.* Having the parts arranged in a single vertical rank one ranked.—**u'ni-fil'ar.** I. *a.* Possessing but a single thread especially, uniting only one respondent thread, as opposed to bifilar. II. *n.* A unifilar micrometer.—**u'ni-fla'gel-late**, *a.* Having only one flagellum.—**u'ni-flo'rate**—**u'ni-flo'rous**, *a. Bot.* One-flowered. **u'ni-flo'ral.**—**u'ni-foil.** *Her.* I. *a.* Bearing only a single leaf. II. *n.* A single leaf, sometimes represented as torn from another leaf.—**u'ni-fo'li-ar**, *a.* One-leaved.—**u'ni-fo'li-ate**, *a. Bot.* 1. Unifoliar. 2. Unifoliolate: an improper use.—**u'ni-fo'li-o-late**, *a. Bot.* Having a single leaflet.

For words not given above see UNI-, *prefix, page 2998.*

duce unit magnetic flux (see OERSTED, below), **u. magnetomotive force** (M M F), a magnetomotive force producing unit magnetic flux through a magnetic circuit with unit reluctance, a magnetomotive force producing unit magnetizing force through unit length of magnetic circuit (see GILBERT, below), **u. electromotive force** (E M F), the electromotive force in a circuit which does unit work in unit time when the unit current is flowing, the E M F produced in a circuit in which there is unit change in the magnetic flux in unit time, **u resistance,** the resistance of a circuit in which unit electromotive force produces unit current, **u of self-inductance** or **of mutual inductance,** an inductance such that unit electromotive force is induced when the inducing current is changing at the rate of one unit in unit time

The electrical units with their relations and their dimensions, according to both the electrostatic and the electromagnetic systems, are shown in the second column of the table of magnetic and electrical units

A **practical system** of electrical units of convenient magnitudes was established by the Electrical Congress (Paris, 1881) The ratio of a practical unit to the corresponding unit in the C G S electromagnetic system is some multiple of 10, as given in the table below Any unit in practical use might, in a sense, be termed a practical unit, more properly, however, the practical units constitute a system derived from a fundamental unit of length of 10^9 centimeters (an earth-quadrant), a unit of mass of 10^{-11} grams, and a unit of time of one second Since the units in any consistent system are so related that a formula expressing a physical law will hold true for any such system if true for one, any such law, as Ohm's law that the current is equal to the electromotive force divided by the resistance, holds equally true for C G S and practical units Thus, practical units may be substituted in any one of the defining equations in the large table For example, the capacity of a condenser expressed in farads is equal to the quantity of electricity in coulombs divided by the electromotive force in volts, and similar relations hold for the other units The practical units, as defined by the International Congress of Electricians (Chicago, 1893), and confirmed in substance by the International Conference (London, 1908), are as follows **u of resistance,** the *international ohm*, represented by the resistance offered to an unvarying electric current at the temperature of melting ice by a column of mercury 14 4521 grams in mass, of a constant cross-sectional area, and 106 3 centimeters long, **u. of current,** the *international ampere*, represented by the unvarying current which, when passed through a solution of nitrate of silver in water, in accordance with certain specifications, deposits silver at the rate of 0 001118 of a gram per second **u of electromotive force,** the *international volt*, the electromotive force that steadily applied to a conductor whose resistance is one international ohm, will produce a current of one international ampere, **u. of quantity,** the *international coulomb*, the quantity of electricity transferred by a current of one international ampere in one second, **u. of capacity,** the *international farad*, the capacity of a condenser charged to a potential of one international volt by one international coulomb **u. of work,** the *joule*, represented by the energy expended in one second by an international ampere in an international ohm, **u of power,** the *watt*, represented by the work done at the rate of one joule per second, **u of inductance,** the *henry*, the inductance in a circuit when the electromotive force induced in this circuit is one international volt, while the inducing current varies at the rate of one ampere per second The practical units are all defined in terms of the ohm and ampere as specified above The units of the practical or ohm-ampere system, and the relations between them and the C G S units are as follows

PHYSICAL QUANTITY	Unit in Practical or Ohm-ampere System	Ratio of Practical Unit to C G S Unit	
		Electro-magnetic	Electrostatic
Quantity	Coulomb	10^{-1}	$v^*\times10^{-1}=3\times10^9$
Current	Ampere	10^{-1}	$v\times10^{-1}=3\times10^9$
Electromotive force	Volt	10^8	$10^8-v=1/3\times10^{-2}$
Resistance	Ohm	10^9	$10^9-v^2=1/9\times10^{-11}$
Capacity	Farad	10^{-9}	$v^2\times10^{-9}=9\times10^{11}$
Self-induction	Henry	10^9	$10^9-v^2=1/9\times10^{-11}$
Mutual induction	Henry	10^9	$10^9-v^2=1/9\times10^{-11}$
Work	Joule	10^7	10^7
Power	Watt	10^7	10^7

* v = velocity of light = 3×10^{10} cm per second

The **magnetic units** of the *practical system* are not used on account of their inconvenient magnitudes The C G S electromagnetic units for these quantities are accordingly used and are commonly designated simply as C G S units The International Electrical Congress at Paris, 1900, assigned the name **maxwell** to the C G S electromagnetic unit of flux, Φ, and the name **gauss** to the C G S electromagnetic unit of flux-density, $\mathfrak{B}$, one gauss being equal to one maxwell per normal square centimeter Not uncommonly the gauss is also used as the unit of magnetic field, $\mathfrak{H}$

The **gilbert** is frequently used for the C G S unit of magnetomotive force, the same being produced by 0 7958 ampere-turn approximately, and the **oersted,** for the C G S unit of reluctance

For other units, not treated in this article, see CALORY, and tables under COIN, MEASURE, and WEIGHT

— **absolute unit,** a unit whose value does not change with time or place — **absolute u of current** (*Elec*), a current which when flowing through a conductor bent into the form of a circle of one centimeter radius, exerts one dyne per unit length upon a unit magnet pole at the center equals 10 amperes — **abstract u.,** the abstract number 1, the unit of numeration, unity — **Ångstrom u** (*Physics*), a unit of length introduced by the Swedish physicist Ångstrom (1814–1874), equal to 1-10,000th of a micron or 1-100,000,000th of a centimeter for the purpose of measuring wave-lengths, as of light — **astronomical u.,** the distance of the sun from the earth, upon which the calculation of other astronomical distances is based — **Board of Trade u.** [Eng], the kilowatt-hour — **British thermal u** (*Physics*), the amount of heat required to raise the temperature of one pound of water at maximum density through one degree Fahr equivalent to 0 252 cal or 780 foot-pounds — **circular units,** units based on the area of a circle of unit diameter, as the circular mil, etc — **complex u** , in the theory of numbers, the number expressed by the formula $a+b\sqrt{-1}$ when $a^2+b^2=1$ — **concrete** or **denominate u** , a unit which specifies the kind of thing measured, as one day, one month — **fractional u** , the reciprocal of the denominator of a fraction, as, the *fractional unit* in the fraction 2/7 is 1/7 — **imaginary u** , same as IMAGINARY, *n* — **integral u** , 1 as the unit of whole numbers — **mul'ti-ple-u"nit,** *a* Denoting a method of operating a train of electric cars, each equipped with motor and controlling device, by one master-switch — **normal barometric** or **manometric u** , the standard unit of measurement employed in expressing the magnitude of ordinary gaseous pressures as those of the atmosphere The unit pressure upon a given area is the weight, when reduced to standard gravity, of a column of pure mercury the height of which is one millimeter or one inch Correction for the temperature of the mercury is made so that its density is reduced to that at the temperature of melting ice, under which condition one cubic centimeter of mercury weighs 13 59593 grams — **physical u.,** any one of the various units as the meter, gram, ampere ohm etc adopted as standard in physical measurements — **social u** , a person or group considered as the primordial basis of society, variously taken to be the individual, the family or a group of families — **tactical u** , the unit of strength by which a military force is reckoned as the basis of tactical instruction a battalion, squadron, or battery — **u rule** (*U S Polit*), the rule, sometimes adopted, that the vote of an entire delegation, as of a State to a national convention, shall be cast as indicated by the majority — **units of measure,** any one of various units, such as dollar, gallon, mile, pound, yard, etc , adopted as standards of measurement — **u stress,** stress per unit of area — **u'nit-al,** *a* [Rare] Of or pertaining to a unit

Unit, *abbr* Unitarian

u-nit'a-bl(e[r], 1 yu-nait'a-bl, yu-nit'a-bl, *a* That may be united, as by growth, capable of union **u-nite'a-bl(e**[r]**†.**

U"ni-ta'ri-an, 1 yū"ni-tē'ri-ən, 2 yu"ni-tā'ri-an, *a* **1.** Of or pertaining to Unitarians or Unitarianism

The Universalists are generally *Unitarian* in theology

The Christian' sect is *unitarian* but on the basis of a rigid scripturalism And among the forms in which Orthodoxy is held by liberal and cultivated minds, there are some which can hardly be distinguished in any fair analysis, from a very common phase of the *Unitarian* belief

J H ALLEN *Liberal Movement in Theology* p 8 [R BROS 1892]

2. [u-] Pertaining to a unit; unital.

U"ni-ta'ri-an, *n* **1.** A member of any religious body that rejects the doctrine of the Trinity, one who holds to Unitarianism, specif , a Unitarian Congregationalist. See UNITARIANISM **2.** [u-] A believer in one and only one God, a monotheist **3.** [u-] *Philos* A rejecter of dualism, especially of the form that involves the existence of an evil principle. **4** [u-] An upholder of unity or any unitary system, specif , a supporter of political centralization

U"ni-ta'ri-an-ism, 1 yū"ni-tē'ri-ən-izm; 2 yu"ni-tā'ri-an-izm, *n* **1.** The doctrine of those who deny the Trinity; the state of being a Unitarian

Unitarianism has been held by individuals, and by many non-orthodox bodies of Christians, as in the present day by the Hicksite Friends, and in Great Britain by a small body that has separated from the Presbyterians, but the name is specifically applied in the United States to the doctrines of those New England Congregational churches that became Unitarian under the leadership of Channing and others early in the 19th century, and to their present representatives The more conservative of these accept the Bible and the divinity (as distinguished from deity) of Christ, while the more radical are rationalistic, and some hold merely a form of deism See quotation under UNITARIAN, *a*

Unitarianism is the liberal wing of the great Congregational body which founded the first colonies in New England and gave the law to Church and State for more than two hundred years J H ALLEN *Liberal Movement in Theology* p 33 [R BROS 1892]

2 [u-] *Philos* Monism **3.** [u-] Any unitary system — **U"ni-ta'ri-an-ize,** *v* [-IZED, -IZ'ING] **I** *t* To convert to Unitarianism cause to become a Unitarian **II.** *i* To adopt Unitarian beliefs

u'ni-ta-rism, 1 yū'ni-tə-rizm, 2 yu'ni-tə-rizm, *n* The unitary theory, the quality of being unitary

u'ni-ta-ry, 1 yū'ni-tē-ri, 2 yu'ni-tā-ry, *a* **1.** Of or pertaining to unity, tending to unify or reduce to unity, specif , in politics, centralized **2** Of or pertaining to a unit as a standard of measurement **3** Having the nature of a unit, whole; entire, integral

Its pulses of consciousness are *unitary* and integral affairs from the outset

W JAMES *Psychol* vol 1 p 181 [H H & CO]

4. *Philos* Monistic **5.** *Math* Containing only the first power of the unknown quantity — **unitary theory** (*Chem*), the theory that the molecules of a compound act as units opposed to *dualistic theory*

U'ni-tas Fra'trum, 1 yū'ni-tas frā'trum, 2 yu'ni-tās frā'trūm *Ch Hist* The Moravian Church officially so called [< L *unitas*, unity (< *unus*, one), + *fratrum*, gen pl of *frater*, brother]

u'ni-tate, 1 yū'ni-tāt, 2 yu'ni-tāt, *n* *Math* The remainder after dividing a number by any digit — **u'ni-tate,** *vt* To obtain the unitate of — **u"ni-ta'tion,** *n* **1.** Measurement by or resolution into units **2.** The process of obtaining a unitate

u-nite', 1 yu-nait', 2 yu-nit', *v* [U-NIT'ED, U-NIT'ING] **I** *t* **1.** To join together so as to form one integral whole; combine so as to form a union, compound, or mixture, as, to *unite* two *governments*, to *unite* two *ingredients* **2.** To bring into close connection, as by legal, physical, marital, social, or other tie, associate intimately, yoke together, conjoin, ally, hence, to unify in interest, cause to agree, bring into harmony, as, to *unite* hearts in love, he *united* pity with admiration

The Prince of Orange sought in Christianity for that which *unites* rather than for that which separates Christians

MOTLEY *Dutch Republic* vol II p 490 [IN 1862]

3. To attach permanently or solidly, cause to adhere, join together, as, to *unite* broken fragments with cement

II. *i* **1.** To join together for action, act in conjunction, concur **2.** To become or be merged into one, be consolidated, combine, coalesce [< LL *unio* (pp *unitus*), < L *unus*, one]

Syn., amalgamate, associate, attach, blend, cement, coalesce, cohere, combine, compound, conjoin connect, consolidate, fuse, incorporate, join, link, merge See ACCORD, ATTACH, MIX[1] Compare ADD, COMPLEX — Ant analyze, decompose, disconnect, disjoin, disrupt, dissever, dissociate, dissolve, disunite, divide, resolve, separate, sever, sunder

— **u-nit'er,** *n* One who or that which unites

u-nite', *n* See COIN

u-nit'ed, 1 yu-nait'ed, 2 yu-nit'ed, *pa* **1.** Incorporated into one, acting in unity, allied, conjoined, combined, harmonious, as, *united* efforts **2** *R C Ch* Having entered into union with the Western Church noting certain Oriental religious bodies, especially bodies of Armenians and of Greeks, which, while preserving their traditional usages, languages, and rites, acknowledge the papal supremacy and subscribe to all essential doctrines of the Roman Catholic faith See UNIAT **u-nite't — United Baptists,** see BAPTIST — **U. Brethren,** same as MORAVIANS — **U Brethren in Christ,** a denomination of Christians founded by William Otterbein in the latter part of the 18th century, bearing a general resemblance to the Methodist Church — **U. Free Church of Scotland,** see under FREE — **U. Irishmen,** an organization of Irishmen founded by the Protestant socialist T W Tone in 1791 for Parliamentary and penal reform in Ireland They caused the rebellion of 1798 which was succeeded by the Union of 1801 — **U. Kingdom,** see under KINGDOM — **U. Methodist Free Church,** see METHODIST — **U. Norwegian Lutheran Church,** see under LUTHERAN — **U. Provinces,** the seven northern provinces of Holland Zealand, Utrecht, Gelderland, Groningen, Friesland, and Overyssel, united in 1579 by the Union of Utrecht under the hered-

MAGNETIC AND ELECTRICAL UNITS

PHYSICAL QUANTITY	Symbol and Defining Equation	Dimensions ‡		Ratio *
		Electrostatic	Electromagnetic	
Magnetic Quantities				
Strength of pole	$m^2=\mu FL^2$	$L^{3/2}M^{1/2}k^{-1/2}$	$L^{3/2}M^{1/2}T^{-1}\mu^{1/2}$	$L^{-1}Tk^{-1/2}\mu^{-1/2}$
Magnetic moment	$\mathfrak{M}=mL$	$L^{5/2}M^{1/2}k^{-1/2}$	$L^{5/2}M^{1/2}T^{-1}\mu^{1/2}$	$L^{-1}Tk^{-1/2}\mu^{-1/2}$
Intensity of magnetization	$\mathfrak{I}=\frac{\mathfrak{M}}{V}$	$L^{-3/2}M^{1/2}k^{-1/2}$	$L^{-1/2}M^{1/2}T^{-1}\mu^{1/2}$	$L^{-1}Tk^{-1/2}\mu^{-1/2}$
Field intensity or magnetizing force†	$\mathfrak{H}=\frac{F}{m}=\frac{4\pi SI}{L}$	$L^{1/2}M^{1/2}T^{-2}k^{1/2}$	$L^{-1/2}M^{1/2}T^{-1}\mu^{-1/2}$	$LT^{-1}k^{1/2}\mu^{1/2}$
Magnetic flux-density	$\mathfrak{B}=\mu\mathfrak{H}$	$L^{-3/2}M^{1/2}k^{-1/2}$	$L^{-1/2}M^{1/2}T^{-1}\mu^{1/2}$	$L^{-1}Tk^{-1/2}\mu^{-1/2}$
Permeability	$\mu=\frac{\mathfrak{B}}{\mathfrak{H}}$	$L^{-2}T^2k^{-1}$	μ	$L^{-2}T^2k^{-1}\mu^{-1}$
Reluctance	$\mathfrak{R}=\frac{L}{A\mu}$	$LT^{-2}k$	$L^{-1}\mu^{-1}$	$L^2T^{-2}k\mu$
Magnetic flux	$\phi=\mathfrak{B}A$	$L^{1/2}M^{1/2}k^{-1/2}$	$L^{3/2}M^{1/2}T^{-1}\mu^{1/2}$	$L^{-1}Tk^{-1/2}\mu^{-1/2}$
Magnetomotive force or magnetic potential	$\mathfrak{F}=\phi\mathfrak{R}=I\Omega$	$L^{1/2}M^{1/2}T^{-2}k^{1/2}$	$L^{1/}M^{1/2}T^{-1}\mu^{-1/2}$	$LT^{-1}k^{1/}\mu^{1/2}$
Reluctivity	$\nu=\frac{1}{\mu}$	$L^2T^{-2}k$	μ^{-1}	$L^2T^{-2}k\mu$
Susceptibility	$k=\frac{\mathfrak{I}}{\mathfrak{H}}$	$L^{-2}T^2k^{-1}$	μ	$L^{-2}T^2k^{-1}\mu^{-1}$
Electrical Quantities.				
Resistance	$R=\frac{E}{I}$	$L^{-1}Tk^{-1}$	$LT^{-1}\mu$	$L^{-2}T^2k^{-1}\mu^{-1}$
Electromotive force	$E=RI$	$L^{1/2}M^{1/2}T^{-1}k^{-1/2}$	$L^{1/2}M^{1/2}T^{-2}\mu^{1/2}$	$L^{-1}Tk^{-1/2}\mu^{-1/2}$
Current	$I=\frac{E}{R}$	$L^{3/2}M^{1/2}T^{-2}k^{1/2}$	$L^{1/}M^{1/2}T^{-1}\mu^{-1/2}$	$LT^{-1}k^{1/}\mu^{1/2}$
Quantity of electricity	$Q=IT$	$L^{3/2}M^{1/2}T^{-1}k^{1/2}$	$L^{1/2}M^{1/}\mu^{-1/2}$	$LT^{-1}k^{1/2}\mu^{1/2}$
Surface density	$\sigma=\frac{Q}{A}$	$L^{-1/2}M^{1/2}T^{-1}k^{1/2}$	$L^{-3/2}M^{1/2}\mu^{-1/2}$	$LT^{-1}k^{1/2}\mu^{1/2}$
Capacity	$C=\frac{Q}{E}$	Lk	$L^{-1}T^2\mu^{-1}$	$L^1T^{-2}k\mu$
Specific inductive capacity	$\lambda=\frac{Q^2}{FL^2}$	k	$L^{-2}T^2\mu^{-1}$	$L^2T^{-2}k\mu$
Electric force or intensity of electric field	$k=\frac{F}{Q}=\frac{E}{L}$	$L^{-1/2}M^{1/2}T^{-1}k^{-1/2}$	$L^{1/2}M^{1/2}T^{-2}\mu^{1/2}$	$L^{-1}Tk^{-1/2}\mu^{-1/2}$
Displacement	$D=\frac{ke}{4\pi}$	$L^{-1/2}M^{1/2}T^{-1}k^{1/2}$	$L^{-3/2}M^{1/2}\mu^{-1/2}$	$LT^{-1}k^{1/2}\mu^{1/2}$
Electric energy	$W=EIT$	L^2MT^{-2}	L^2MT^{-2}	unity
Electric power	$P=EI$	L^2MT^{-3}	L^2MT^{-3}	unity
Resistivity (specific resistance)	$\rho=\frac{RA}{L}$	Tk^{-1}	$L^2T^{-1}\mu$	$L^{-2}T^2k^{-1}\mu^{-1}$
Conductance	$G=\frac{1}{R}$	$LT^{-1}k$	$L^{-1}T\mu^{-1}$	$L^2T^{-2}k\mu$
Conductivity (specific conductance)	$\gamma=\frac{1}{\rho}$	$T^{-1}k$	$L^{-2}T\mu^{-1}$	$L^2T^{-2}k\mu$
Inductance	$L=\frac{\phi}{I}$	$L^{-1}T^2k^{-1}$	$L\mu$	$L^{-2}T^2k^{-1}\mu^{-1}$

* The velocity LT^{-1} appearing in the ratio of the two systems is the velocity of light †S, in the second column, indicates number of turns ‡ The dimensions k and μ are often suppressed by assuming, in the electrostatic system, that k is a number and that μ has dimensions $L^{-2}T^2$, and in the electromagnetic system, that μ is a number and that k has the dimensions $L^{-2}T^2$ In any system the dimensions of the product μk are known to be $L^{-2}T^2$, but the dimensions are not known of μ or k alone

itary stadtholdership of William of Orange — **U. Provinces of Agra and Oudh,** a province in N W. India, formerly Northwest Provinces and Oudh area, 107,267 sq m — **U. Society of Believers in Christ's Second Appearing,** see under SHAKER — **U. Synod in the South,** see LUTHERAN — **U. States Christian Commission,** see under CHRISTIAN — **U. States Military Academy,** a training-school originally established at West Point N Y., in 1794 for the instruction of cadets preparatory to their becoming officers in the United States army. In 1795 the buildings were destroyed by fire but they were rebuilt and opened for instruction Sept. 1, 1801 By act of Congress, Mar 16 1802, the present Academy was created and opened July 4th of the same year — **U. Zion's Children,** see RIVER BRETHREN under RIVER — **u-nit'ed-ly,** *adv* — **u-nit'ed-ness,** *n.*

U-nit'ed States. 1. A federal union of sovereign states as, the *United States* of Brazil. 2. Specifically the United States of America

U-nit'ed States of A-mer'i-ca. A federal republic of North America including 48 states and the District of Columbia 2 territories (Alaska and Hawaii), and the possessions of the Philippine Islands, the Panama Zone, Porto Rico, Guam and the Samoan and the Virgin Islands; total area, 3 743,529 sq m. (area of continental United States, 3,026 789 sq m of outlying possessions, 716,649 sq m)

U-nit'ed States of Bra-zil'. See BRAZIL.

U-nit'ed States of Co-lom'bi-a. A former name of the republic of Colombia.

u"ni-ten-tac'u-lar, *a* Having a single tentacle

u-ni'tion, 1 yu-nish'ən 2 yu-nish'ən *n* [Archaic.] The act of uniting or the state of being united union conjunction [< LL. *unitio(n-)*, < *unire* see UNITE *v*.]

u"nit-ism, 1 yū'nit-izm 2 yu'nit-izm, *n* Monism

u'ni-tiv(e), 1 yū'ni-tiv, 2 yu'ni-tiv, *a.* Productive of or promoting union, having power to unite, harmonizing. **u'ni-tous;.— u'ni-tiv(e-ly,** *adv.* [Rare]

u'nit-ize, 1 yū'nit-iz 2 yu'nit-iz *tr.* [-IZED -IZING] To form into a unit or single whole, bring into harmony or unity.

u'ni-tooth", 1 yū'ni-tūth 2 yu'ni-tōth' *a Elec* Characterizing a form of armature-construction in which the core has one slot per phase per pole. [< UNI- — TOOTH]

u'ni-ty, 1 yū'ni-ti, 2 yu'ni-ty, *n* [-TIES 1 -tiz 2 -tis *pl*] **1.** The state, property, or product of being united physically, socially, or morally, oneness of the individual, as, the *unity* of the self opposed to *division* or *plurality*

According to the principle and mode of combination, various kinds of unity are distinguished of which the following are some of the more important **formal unity,** oneness of essential qualities or properties regarded as abstracted from the individual substance in which **material u.** consists **functional u.** consists in the coincidence of operations toward a single end or system of ends, **logical u.,** or the unity of a series of propositions in a course of reasoning is also to be distinguished from **metaphysical** or **ontological u.,** which is the absolute oneness or self-identity of an individual thing or person the latter is further distinguished from **numerical u.,** or the oneness externally constituted for purposes of measurement and numbering also from **moral u.**

2. Union, as of constituent parts or elements, as, national *unity*

The American Union is the most convincing test of man's capacity for unity in diversity and diversity in unity.
J C ADAMS in *Century Magazine* Feb 1894 p 594.

3. Agreement of parts harmonious adjustment of constituent elements, sameness of character; as the structural *unity* of a mechanism, the *unity* of two writings. **4.** A state of general good feeling, oneness of understanding and sympathies mutual understanding; harmony, concord as, brethren dwelling together in *unity* **5.** *Math* (1) The number one; the ratio of two equal quantities (2) By extension an operator that leaves unchanged the quantity or thing on which it operates, as does the number one when used as a factor **6.** In literature and the arts combination into a homogeneous artistic whole exhibiting oneness of purpose, thought, spirit, and style, with subordination of all parts to the general effect. (1) *Rhet* The principle of literary composition according to which one central or dominating idea or ideal should pervade and control the whole. (2) *Fine Arts.* The arrangement of all the parts of a work of art that produces a completely harmonious effect. (3) In the drama, observance complete or partial of the Aristotelian law of unities See THE LAW OF DRAMATIC UNITIES below **7.** *Law* (1) The characteristic of an estate held by two or more persons in joint tenancy. See TENANCY (2) The conjunction in one person of two estates in the same property **8.** [Rare] Identity **9†.** Similarity [< F *unité* < L. *unitas*, < *unus* one] **u'nit;** **u'nitet;** **u'nitie†;** **u'ni-tude;** [Rare] SYN: see HARMONY UNION — **at unity,** in accord at one — **ideational u.,** a combination of ideas brought about by a mental act of synthesis.— **the law of dramatic unities,** the law of Aristotle that in a drama there must be unity of action unity of time and unity of place — that is that the action of the play must spring from and be regulated by a single controlling purpose, that the supposed time within which the action develops should not exceed the actual time of performance and that the scene should not be shifted from place to place. These unities were strictly observed by the French classical dramatists of the 17th century, but were violated by Shakespeare and the Germans — **u. in variety** (*Fine Arts*) see definition 6 (2) — **U. of Brethren,** the Moravian Church.— **u. of consciousness,** the self-identity of the individual mind in virtue of which all its experiences simultaneous and successive are related to it as one and the same conscious personality.— **u. of God 1** The doctrine that there is but one god monotheism. **2** The doctrine that the oneness of the divine substance is in no way invalidated or affected by any distinctions as to person or attribute in the divine nature — **u. of possession 1** One of the attributes of a joint tenancy. See JOINT TENANCY **2.** The joint possession by separate titles of two estates or rights in the same lands

u'ni-ty-pe, 1 yū'ni-tip 2 yu'ni-tip, *n.* A form of typesetting machine operatable by one person.

Univ, *abbr* Universal Universalist university

u'ni-va"lence, 1 yū'ni-vā'ləns or yū-niv'ə-ləns 2 yu'ni-vā'ləns or yu-niv'ə-ləns *n* Chem The state or property of being univalent monovalency See VALENCE. **u"ni-va'lency;.—u'ni-va"lent,** *a* Chem Having a valence or combining power of unity. See VALENCE **u'ni-val'id;.**

u'ni-valve, } 1 yū'ni-valv 2 yu'ni-valv, *a* **1.** Having
u'ni-valv', } only one valve, as a mollusk. **2.** Having an undivided entrance as a copepod **u"ni-val'vate;, u'ni-valved;** — **u"ni-val'vu-lar,** *a* Having only one valve. SYN: in botany distinguished by one stamen only

u'ni-valve, } *n* **1.** A mollusk having a univalve shell,
u'ni-valv', } a gastropod **2.** A shell as of a mollusk, consisting of a single piece as the spiral shell of a gastropod. See illus under SHELL. [< UNI- — VALVE]

U"ni-val'vi-a, 1 yū'ni-val'vi-ə 2 yu'ni-väl'vi-ə, *n pl. Conch.* The true or anisopleural gastropods as a subclass.

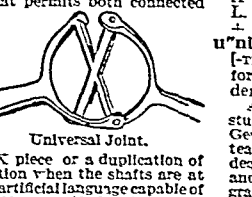
u"ni-va'ri-ance, *n Physical Chem* A thermodynamic system which has only one degree of freedom.— **u"ni-va'riant,** *a. Math.* Showing a linear variance

u"ni-ver'sal, 1 yū'ni-vûr'səl, 2 yu'ni-vēr'səl *a* **1.** Relating to the entire universe, or or pertaining to persons or things regarded collectively or distributively, belonging to the whole earth or to all human beings, covering the whole of a given territory, all-embracing, unlimited, general, as, *universal* salvation; *universal* peace **2.** Common to all in any specific group as the *universal* practise of cricketers. **3.** Regarded or existing as a whole, whole, entire

And lo! the *universal* air
Seem'd lit with ghastly flame.
HOOD *Eugene Aram's St.* 17.

4 Suited to all purposes and conditions as, a *universal* dial **5.** *Logic.* Including all of a logical class (1) Predicable of all the individuals of an ideal class of which the existence is assumed but not known as of all circles in geometrical reasoning (2) Predicable of all the individuals of a class that consists of a limited aggregation of individuals, as of all the individuals of a biological species, genus family, or other group similarly aggregated opposed to *particular*, as, a *universal* proposition

6. *Mach* Adapted to a great variety of uses; as, a *universal* milling-machine [< F *universel*, < L *universalis*, < *universus* see UNIVERSE] SYN: see COMMON, GENERAL.— **universal affirmative,** see PROPOSITION *n*, 2.— **u. agent** (*Law.*), an agent appointed to do all acts that his principal may personally do, and that the latter may lawfully delegate the power to another to do — **U. Bishop,** the Pope: a title first assumed by Boniface III — **u. cause,** a cause which with one and the same efficiency concurs with others in producing different effects. The idea is that "particular causes that is finite beings generate only their own kind But God and heaven produce all sorts of results natural and moral in one and the same manner BALDWIN *Dict of Philos and Psychol* vol. II, p 740 [MACM 02] — **u. compass,** a compass having legs capable of extension.— **u. conversion** (*Logic*), the conversion of any proposition into a universal one — **u. coupling,** see UNIVERSAL JOINT — **u. dial,** a dial having a gnomon so adjustable that it may be used in any part of the world — **U. Doctor. 1** *Thomas Aquinas* **2.** *Alain de Lille* **3.** *Albertus Magnus* — **u. galvanometer,** a form of galvanometer with resistance-coils and bridges for measuring currents potentials and resistance — **u. geometry,** geometry of *n* dimensions — **u. gravitation** (*Physics*) gravitation regarded as a property of all matter also the law that every body in the universe gravitates See GRAVITATION — **u. instrument,** a small altazimuth with a concentric magnetic compass — **u. joint,** a joint that permits both connected parts to be turned in any direction specif a coupling for connecting two shafts, etc. so as to permit angular motion in all directions, and in such manner that one part may convey rotary motion to the other at any angle between 180° and 140°, consisting usually of U-shaped ends for each part, connected by an X piece or a duplication of this mechanism permitting rotation when the shafts are at right angles.— **u. language,** any artificial language capable of being easily acquired by virtue of its simplified orthography and grammatical construction and serving as a common vehicle of communication between peoples of different races. The **Ars signorum** of Dalgarno (1661) and the **Real Character** of Wilkins (1668) were the first attempts toward the construction of a universal language. In 1879 **Volapuk,** one of the best known systems appeared It was succeeded in 1887 by **Esperanto,** or **La Lingvo internacia,** which by 1907 had attained a leading position Next in order of appearance were **Spelin** (1888), and **Myrana** (1889), the invention of J Stempfl Kempten of Germany. These were followed by **Mondolingue,** or **Lingua international** (1890)· **Universala** (1893), invented by Eugene Heintzeler of Stuttgart **Kosmos** (1894) invented by Eugene A Landa **Novilatin** (1895), invented by E Beerman of Leipzig and **Idiom Neutral** (1902) inven ed by M Rosenberger of St Petersburg See ESPERANTO MONDOLINGUE, SPELIN VOLAPÜK — **u. lay,** same as LANG-LAY — **u. legatee,** one to whom a testator bequeaths all his property — **u. negative,** see PROPOSITION, *n* 2 — **U. Postal Union,** a union of governments for regulation of international post-office business — **u. solvent,** a substance capable of dissolving all other substances one of the objects sought for by alchemists, and by them called **alkahest**



Universal Joint.

u"ni-ver'sal, *n* **1.** *Logic.* A universal proposition also, a general term or predicate **2.** *Philos* That which by its nature has a fitness or capacity to be predicated of or inhere in many concrete particular things or persons, a universal concept. (1) *pl.* Platonic ideas called by the Schoolmen *universalia ante rem.* (2) *pl* Certain common natures or entities which tho one in themselves are diffused through or shared in by many, as *rationality* in relation to mankind called by the Schoolmen *universalia in re* (3) *pl* General concepts framed by the mind and predicated of many things, because of the common properties embraced in the concept called by the Schoolmen *universalia post rem* (4) In Aristotelian logic, one of the predicables See PREDICABLE *n*, 2 (1)

The question as to the reality or nature of the existence of universals has been hotly debated especially by the different schools in medieval Scholasticism. The answers given to this question are customarily divided into three general classes (1) That of the *Realists,* who regarded universals as really existing entities or types, which may be intuitively discerned or get themselves copied by the rational mind (2) that of the *Nominalists,* who as represented by Roscellin in extreme form, denied the existence in reality of universals or of any beings corresponding to them, and asserted that universals are themselves mere names and (3) that of the *Conceptualists,* who affirmed the existence of universals as mental constructs only. Modern psychology has rather directed the point of inquiry to the relations sustained by the notion or logical universal, to the concrete idea or representative image.

3†. The general system of the universe, the universe itself the whole — **logical universal,** same as UNIVERSAL, 2 (1) — **metaphysical u.,** same as UNIVERSAL, 2 (1) — **physical u.,** same as UNIVERSAL, 2 (2)

u"ni-ver'sal-i-za'tion, etc Same as UNIVERSALIZATION, etc

u"ni-ver'sal-ism, 1 yū'ni-vûr'səl-izm, 2 yu'ni-vēr'səl-izm *n* **1.** The quality of being universal **2.** [U-] *Theol* The doctrine that all souls will finally be saved and that good will finally triumph universally and permanently, also this and other doctrines as held by the Universalist denomination Compare UNITARIANISM — **U"ni-ver'salist,** *n.* Pertaining to Universalists or their beliefs. **U"ni-ver-sa'li-an;** [Rare]

U"ni-ver'sal-ist, 1 yū'ni-vûr'səl-ist; 2 yu'ni-vēr'səl-ist, *n.* **1.** One who believes in the final forgiveness, holiness, and happiness of all created moral beings, a member of a denomination holding to Universalism **2.** [Rare] An Arminian **3.** [u-] [Rare] (1) One who professes to understand all things. (2) One who views things from every standpoint.

u"ni-ver"sal-is'tic, 1 yū'ni-vûr'səl-is'tik 2 yu'ni-vēr'səl-is'tic, *a* **1.** Of or pertaining to the *whole, universal.* **2.** [U-] Of or pertaining to Universalism, Universalist. — **Universalistic Hedonism,** the belief that the greatest happiness for the greatest number constitutes the moral end of mankind.

u"ni-ver-sal'i-ty, 1 yū'ni-vər-sal'i-ti, 2 yu'ni-vər-säl'i-ty, *n* **1.** The state or quality of being universal or all-embracing, universal application unrestricted extent. **2.** Unrestricted fitness or adaptability **3†.** The universe [< F *universalité*, < LL *universalitas*, < L. *universalis* see UNIVERSAL.] **u"ni-ver'sal-ness†.**

u"ni-ver'sal-ize, 1 yū'ni-vûr'səl-iz 2 yu'ni-vēr'səl-iz, *tr & rr* [-IZED, -IZING] To make universal, generalize. **u"ni-ver'sal-ise†.— u"ni-ver"sal-i-za'tion** or **-sa'tion,** *n.*

u"ni-ver'sal-ly, 1 yū'ni-vûr'səl-i; 2 yu'ni-vēr'səl-y, *adv* In a universal manner; so as to embrace all, without exception.— **u"ni-ver'sal-ness,** *n*

u'ni-verse, 1 yū'ni-vûrs 2 yu'ni-vērs *n* **1.** The aggregate of all existing things, the whole creation, embracing this and other worlds and everything comprised in space, considered as some sort of a unity or system, the cosmos. (1) The aggregate of all things existing at present and considered as statical (2) The aggregate of all things past and present, together with its forces and laws and considered as in a course of evolution (3) Either of these considered as including or excluding Deity

No doubt there is a *universe* but the word means all created things as a whole not only our entire solar system but all the other systems of which the fixed stars are but the centres.
E S GOULD *Good English Misused Words* p 83 [W. & W. 1887.]

This assemblage of all objects believed to be existing in space and acting in time with all the agencies and laws and relations now known or which may be afterward discovered make up the finite universe as knowable or conceived by man
PORTER *Human Intellect* § 678 p 646 [s. 1870]

2. Human beings collectively, mankind, also, all human experience.

Who born for the *universe* narrow'd his mind
And to party gave up what was meant for mankind
GOLDSMITH *Retaliation* l 31

3. *Logic* All objects collectively, that are the subjects of consideration at once **universe of discourse†. 4.** A boundless quantity or number [< F *univers*, < L. *universum*, neut. s of *universus*, whole, < *unus*, one, + *versus*, pp of *vertere* turn]

u"ni-ver'si-ty, 1 yū'ni-vûr'si-ti; 2 yu'ni-vēr'si-ty, *n.* [-TIES 1 -tiz, 2 -tis *pl*] **1.** An educational institution for superior instruction or for the examination of students already instructed

A university may take charge of the instruction of the students whom it afterward examines for a degree, as in Germany and the United States or it may do little or no teaching merely examining private students and conferring degrees Universities arose in Europe in the middle ages, and were at first essentially ecclesiastic. Their functions gradually became specialized some dividing into several *faculties* each of which took charge of some one great branch of instruction, as now in Germany, or into *colleges,* subordinate teaching bodies as now in the older English universities where the relation of the university to the college is similar to that of a federal government to its component states In the United States the word has been used loosely, and many institutions that are nominally universities have a standard lower than that of others called colleges but there is a general *tendency* to restrict the word to institutions offering non professional instruction beyond the bachelor's degree, and having affiliated professional schools Compare COLLEGE

A modern *university* is not merely an institution for imparting special kinds of knowledge for professional purposes it has also the function of advancing knowledge generally and facilitating its acquirement by students whose aims are purely scientific H SIDGWICK *Political Economy* p 466 [MACM 1883]

2. All the students of such an institution sometimes the faculty and students collectively, as, a meeting of the *university* **3.** [Colloq] A university team or crew, as opposed to a class or college team or crew, as he is trying for the *university.* **4.** [Rare] All the individuals or particulars of a whole regarded collectively **5†.** A gild or other corporate body **6†.** The universe or universality [< F *université*, < L *universitas*, < *universus* see UNIVERSE] — **u"ni-ver'si-tize,** *tt* [Rare] To change (a college) into a university

U"ni-ver'si-ty Park. A station in Denver county, Colo; seat of the University of Denver (Methodist Episcopal), founded in 1864

U"ni-ver'si-ty Place. A village in Lancaster county, Neb; seat of the Nebraska Wesleyan University (Methodist Episcopal), founded in 1888

u"ni-ver-sol'o-gy, 1 yū'ni-vər-sol'o-ji; 2 yu'ni-vər-sŏl'o-gy, *n* The science that has within its scope everything pertaining to the universe, in a more restricted sense, the science that has to do with all human relations and activities [< UNIVERSE + -OLOGY] — **u"ni-ver'so-log'i-cal,** *a* — **u"ni-ver-sol'o-gist,** *n*

u-niv'o-ca-cy, *n* [Rare] The quality or state of being univocal

u-niv'o-cal. 1 yu-niv'o-kəl, 2 yu-niv'o-cal, *a* **1.** Having but one proper meaning opposed to *equivocal*

Terms are said to be *univocal* when they can suggest to the mind no more than one single definite meaning
W. S JEVONS *Lessons in Logic* p 29 [MACM. 1876.]

2. [Rare] Having always the same drift, regular, certain, uniform **3.** *Mus* Unisonant **4** [Rare] Producing something of its own nature opposed to *equivocal* in generation [C] **5.** [Rare] Undoubted, certain [< LL. *univocus*, < L *unus* one, + *vox* (voc-) voice] — **u-niv'o-cal-ly,** *adv*

u-niv'o-cal, *n* **1.** A word that has but one meaning **2.** In Aristotelian logic a generic word predicable in the same sense of many different species as bird, tree

u-niv"o-ca'tion, *n* Agreement of name and meaning — **u"ni-vol'tine,** *a* Having a single generation annually said of the common race of the domestic silkworm.

un-just', 1 un-just' 2 ün-jŭst', *a* **1.** Contrary to what is just, not conforming to a standard of justice or right not legitimate or fair wrongful as *unjust* laws or claims *unjust* criticism **2.** Acting contrary to right and justice, not equitable or upright, unrighteous as, an *unjust* judge, *unjust* merchant. **3.** Not rendering

KEY 1: ăisle; au = out: oil; ĭū = feud; ch in; go; jet; ŋ = sing; so; sh ip. thin, this; azure; F. bon, dune; H = loch †, obsolete; ‡, variant.
KEY 2: book, boot; full, rule, cure, but, burn: oil, boy; k = k; ç = s, go, gem, ink; ş = z, thin, this; F bon, dune; H = loch.

what is due **4.** [Archaic] Faithless, untrue **5†.** Dishonest — **un-just'ly,** *adv* — **un-just'ness,** *n.*

un'ke, 1 ŭn'ke, 2 ŭn'ke, *n* See FIRE-BELLIED, under FIRE

un'kĕd, 1 ŭŋ'kĕd 2 ŭŋ'kĕd *a* [Prov Eng] **1.** Strange, old, ugly, uncouth inconvenient **2.** Solitary lonely, dreary **un'kaard‡; un'keth‡; un'kid‡; un'kith‡.**

un-kempt', 1 un-kempt'; 2 ŭn-kĕmpt', *a* **1.** Not combed or kempt, disheveled; not cared for; neglected; untidy, as, *unkempt* locks **2.** Figuratively, without polish rough, as *untempt* verses. **un-kembed'†; un-kemmed'†.** — **un-kempt'ness,** *n* [un-kent'‡

un-kenned', *a.* [Prov. Eng. or Obs.] Unknown. **un-kend'‡;**

un-ken'nel, *tr* To drive from a kennel or retreat; hence, figuratively, to disclose; discover, expose

un-ken'some†, *a.* Unrecognizable

un-kind', 1 un-kaind'; 2 ŭn-kind', *a* **1.** Showing lack of kindness or kindly feeling; unsympathetic; harsh; cruel. **2†.** Contrary to nature, unnatural. **un-kind'-ly†.** [< AS *uncyrde,* < *un-* UN-³, + *cynde,* natural] — **un-kind'ly,** *adv* — **un-kind'ness,** *n*

un-kin'dred†, *a.* Not of the same kin, unrelated.

un-kin'dred-ly†, *a.* Unlike kindred.

un-kiss't, *tr* To cancel or retract by a kiss, as anything sealed by one

un'klet, *n* Uncle [no longer, cease to know

un-know't, *tr* **1.** To be ignorant concerning. **2.** To know

un-know'a-bl(e), 1 un-nō'a-bl; 2 ŭn-nō'a-bl, *a* **1.** That can not be known, determined, or found out, being beyond human comprehension outside the range of the mind. **2†.** Unknown. — **un-know'a-bil'i-ty, un-know'a-bl(e-ness),** *n* — **un-know'a-bly,** *adv*

un-know'a-bl(e), *n.* **1.** That which can not be known at all, or can not be known with certainty and accuracy, specif, supernatural or spiritual existence, considered as beyond the range of empirical knowledge **2.** The unknown or uncognizable reality that lies back of all phenomena; loosely, the first or original cause, used especially in Spencerism.

There [at the conscious concept] the range of our vision stops beyond begins the region of the *Unknowable*
JANET *Final Causes* tr. by Affleck, p 442 [N. & T. C. 1878]

By continually seeking to know and being continually thrown back with a deepened conviction of the impossibility of knowing we may keep alive the consciousness that it is alike our highest wisdom and our highest duty to regard that through which all things exist as The *Unknowable*
SPENCER *First Principles* § 31, p 113 [A. 1876]

Mr Spencer's argument proves an unexplainable not an *unknowable* for, though we cannot give the rationale of that final fact, by the supposition we know it as a fact.
B. P. BOWNE *Philos of H. Spencer* p 41 [N. & P. 1874.]

3. Specif, that which can be known not in itself, but only in its relations embracing all things as relative to the knower and as known by manifestations and attributes

un-know'edged†, *a.* Unacknowledged.

un-known', 1 un-nōn'; 2 ŭn-nōn', *a* **1.** Not mentally apprehended, not recognized or made known, often used elliptically, as, an *unknown* fact, it was done, *unknown* to me **2.** Beyond the power of computation; untold, as, *unknown* wealth **3.** *Math* Having an unascertained value, said of a quantity whose value is to be found from one or more given equations or conditions **4†.** Not having had sexual intercourse **5†.** Not to be communicated or made known. **un-know'n†; un-knownst'‡** [Dial] SYN: see MYSTERIOUS, SECRET. — **un-known'ly,** *adv* — **un-known'ness,** *n*

un-known', *n* **1.** A person not known to the world. **2.** *Math* An unknown quantity — **the Great Unknown.** **1.** The abode of the dead. **2.** Sir Walter Scott as the anonymous author of the Waverley novels a sobriquet.

un'ko, 1 un'ko 2 ŭn'co *n* A black Sumatran gibbon (*Hylobates rafflesi*). Compare UNGKA.

un-la'bored, 1 un-lē'bard, 2 ŭn-lā'bord, *a* **1.** Unfettered or unrestricted by labor, bearing no traces of labor, unrestrained, easy, free. **2.** Not produced by labor, unworked-for, unsought; unearned. **3.** Uncultivated by labor, unworked, untilled. **un-la'boured‡.**

un-lace', 1 un-lēs', 2 ŭn-lāç', *tr* **1.** To loosen or unfasten by undoing a lace, untie, loosen; as, to *unlace* a shoe, to *unlace* the rigging of a vessel. **2‡.** To loosen (the armor or clothing) in any way. **3‡.** To expose to damage, disgrace

un'lagef, *n* An unjust or wrongful law

un-laid', 1 un-lēd'; 2 ŭn-lād', *a* **1.** Not laid or placed, not fixed; specif, not having parallel water-marked lines, as, *unlaid* paper **2.** Not allayed or pacified, not quieted. **3.** Not laid up, untwisted, as the strands of a rope **4.** [Rare] Not laid out, as a corpse

un-land't, *tr* To dispossess of land or property

un-lan'guaged, *a.* [Rare.] Not used in language unspoken.

un-lap't, *tr.* To unfold. [lashings of

un-lash', 1 un-lash', 2 ŭn-lăsh' *tr* *Naut* To loose the

un-laugh't, *tr* To recall, as former laughter or gibes.

un-law', *tr* **1.** *Scots Law* To fine. **2†.** To deprive of the character of law annul. **3†.** To outlaw.

un-law', *n* **1.** *Scots Law* (1) Any unlawful or wrongful act. (2) A fine imposed upon a wrong-doer. **2†.** Lawlessness. [< AS *unlagu,* < *un-,* UN-¹ — *lagu,* law] [See LAWE, *r*

un-lawed', *a. Eng Forest Law.* Not lawed: said of a dog

un-law'ful, 1 un-lō'ful, 2 ŭn-lą'ful, *a* *Law* Contrary to or in violation of law, not in conformity with law; illegal illicit illegitimate invalid. — **-ly,** *adv* — **-ness,** *n.*

un-lay', 1 un-lē'; 2 ŭn-lā', *tt* To untwist, said specifically of the strands of a rope

un-lead', 1 un-led' 2 ŭn-lĕd' *tr* *Print.* To take out the leads from (composed or set-up matter).

un-learn',] 1 un-lūrn' 2 ŭn-lĕrn', *r* **I.** *t* **1.** To dis-

un-lern',] miss from the mind (something learned); forget. **2†.** To fail to learn. **II.** *i.* To forget or crowd out of the mind what has been learned, as, to *unlearn* is harder than to learn. — **un-learn"a-bil'i-ty,** *n* [Rare.] Inability to learn.

un-learn'ed, 1 un-lūrn'ed 2 ŭn-lĕrn'ĕd, *a* **1.** Not learned (1) Not possessed of or characterized by learning or scholarship (2) Illiterate, ignorant, untaught **2.** Unworthy or unsuggestive of a scholar, not like the production of a learned man, not displaying learning **3.** Not acquired by learning or study unknown. SYN: see IGNORANT — **Unlearned Parliament** (*Eng Hist*) the Parliament of 1404 from which lawyers were excluded — **un-learn'ed-ly,** *adv* — **un-learn'ed-ness,** *n*

un-leave't, *r* **I.** *t.* To denude of leaves **II.** *i.* To lose leaves: grow bare

un-leav'ened, 1 un-lev'nd 2 ŭn-lĕv'nd, *a.* Not leavened: said specifically of the bread used at the feast of the Passover.

un-lec'tured, *a.* **1.** Not lectured to or at, as a person. **2.** [Rare] Not taught orally or in lectures

un-less', 1 un-les', 2 ŭn-lĕs', *conj.* **1.** *If* it be not a fact that in the case or event that not, without the circumstance that; supposing that or if not **2.** Save, except; excepting occasionally so used with an implied verb

Burke rarely shows all his powers *unless* where he is in a passion.
COLERIDGE *Table Talk* Jan. 4, 1823

3†. For fear that; lest [Formerly *onlesse,* < ON, *prep* + LESS, *a*] **un-lesse'†.** SYN: see BUT.

un-let'ted†, *a* Unhindered

un-leve'ful†, *a.* Unlawful. **un-le'ful†.**

un-licked',] 1 un-likt', 2 ŭn-likt', *a* Not licked; not

un-lickt's,] licked into shape; hence, uncouth; ill-mannered: from the old popular misconception that bear-cubs were licked into shape by the she bear

un-like', 1 un-laik', 2 ŭn-lik' *a* **1.** Having little or no resemblance, not similar, different, distinct, as, *unlike* quantities **2†.** Unlikely; improbable [< AS *unġelic,* < *un-,* UN-², + *ġelic,* like.] SYN: see ALIEN, CONTRARY, DIFFERENT, HETEROGENEOUS — **unlike charges** (*Flec.*), positive and negative charges

un-like', *adv* In another manner with *to* expressed or implied. By the ellipsis of *to* it sometimes approaches a prepositional use

un-like'li-ness, *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being unlikely, improbability **un-like'li-hood‡. 2.** [Archaic] Want of similarity, unlikeness **3†.** Inability to excite admiration; unattractiveness

un-like'ly, 1 un-laik'li; 2 ŭn-lik'ly, *a* **1.** Not to be reasonably expected, not likely; improbable **2.** Not inviting or promising success, suggestive of failure, unpromising **3†.** Not tending to induce love or admiration, unattractive, unpleasing **4†.** Dissimilar; unlike.

un-like'ly, *adv* In an unlikely manner, improbably.

un-li'kent, *tr.* To make unlike dissimilate pretend

un-li'ken-a-bl(e), 1 un-lai'kn-a-bl, 2 ŭn-li'kn-a-bl, *a* [Rare] That can not be likened incomparable.

un-lime', 1 un-laim'; 2 ŭn-lim', *tr* To free from lime as hides.

un-lim'it-ed, 1 un-lim'it-ed; 2 ŭn-lim'it-ĕd, *a* **1.** Having no limits in space, number, or time; being or extending without bounds or limitations, unbounded; endless, unnumbered; as, an *unlimited* field of knowledge **2.** Not limited by restrictions; unconstrained; unconfined; as, an *unlimited* railway-ticket; *unlimited* opportunity; *unlimited* authority. **3.** Not limited by exceptions or qualifications; undefined; indefinite

SYN: see BLANK. ILLIMITABLE, INFINITE. — **unlimited function** (*Math*), a function that has values greater and less than certain given finite values between every interval of the values of the independent variable. — **u. problem** (*Math*), a problem having a multiplicity of solutions — **un-lim'it-ed-ly,** *adv* — **un-lim'it-ed-ness,** *n*

un-line', *tr.* To remove the lining from; hence, to empty.

un-lin'ing, *n.* *Bot* Chorisis a former name based on an erroneous theory of the process.

un-liq'ui-dat"ed, *a* Unascertained as to amount; undetermined or not settled or liquidated; as, *unliquidated* damages.

un-liq'uored, *a.* [Rare] **1.** Not moistened with liquor of any sort: dry. **2.** Not intoxicated, sober

un-list'ed, *a* Not listed; specif, noting stocks quoted in the unlisted department of a stock exchange, but not in the regular list.

un-lit'ur-gize, *tr* [Rare] To deprive of a liturgy. [C]

un-live',] 1 un-liv'; 2 ŭn-liv', *tt* To live so as to wipe

un-liv'e,] out the effects of (a former period of life); undo by living.

un-live't, *tt.* To deprive of life; bereave.

un-load', 1 un-lōd'; 2 ŭn-lōd', *r* **I.** *t* **1.** To deprive of a load or burden disburden, hence, figuratively, to relieve from anything oppressive or troublesome **2.** To remove or discharge, as a load or cargo **3.** To withdraw a charge of ammunition from, as, to *unload* a fire-arm. **4.** [Exchange Slang] To sell, especially in heavy quantities, said of stocks.

II. *i* To discharge freight, or otherwise disburden; go through the operation of unloading

— **un-load'ing-ma-chine",** *n* An apparatus, as a series of traveling buckets used in unloading freight.

un-load'er, 1 un-lōd'er, 2 ŭn-lōd'er, *n* One who or that which unloads: specif., a contrivance for unloading something as hay from a wagon, or coal from a barge.

un-lock', 1 un-lok'; 2 ŭn-lŏk', *tt* **1.** To unfasten or give access to or egress from by or as by withdrawing the bolt of a lock; open, as by removing any hindrance; as, to *unlock* a padlock, a door, or a trunk, to *unlock* the heart **2.** To give free range or scope to; make available.

Railroads pushed in every direction *unlock* the resources of new countries and bring their wealth to waiting markets.
GLADDEN *Applied Christianity* p 3 [H. M. & Co. 1886]

3. To lay bare; make public, disclose, as, to *unlock* secrets **4†.** To spread out; scatter [< AS *unlūcan,* < *un-,* UN-², + *lūcan,* lock.]

un-looked',] *a.* Not anticipated, unexpected now usu-

un-lookt's,] ally with *for.*

un-loose', *r* **I.** *t* To release from fastenings; loosen; hence, to set free **un-loos'en‡.**

II. *i.* To become disconnected or unfastened, fall to pieces [< UN-² intensive + LOOSE, *r*]

un-lord', *tt* [Rare] To deprive of the rank of lord remove from the peerage. [the dominion of a lord.

un-lord'ed, *a.* **1.** Not elevated to the peerage **2.** Not under

un-lore', *tt.* [Rare] To cease to love, not to love.

un-luck'ful†, *a* Mischievous.

un-luck'y, 1 un-luk'i, 2 ŭn-lŭk'y, *a* **1.** Not favored by luck; not happily circumstanced; doomed to continual failure or disappointment, ill-starred; unsuccessful; unfortunate **2.** Resulting in or attended by ill luck: causing misfortune, disastrous, as, an *unlucky* expedition, an *unlucky* speech. **3.** Conducive to ill luck; ill-omened; inauspicious, as, Friday is an *unlucky* day. **4.** [Archaic] Mischievous, wanton; waggish.

— **un-luck'i-ly,** *adv.* — **un-luck'i-ness,** *n*

un-lust't, *n* Disinclination, listlessness, dislike

un-lute't, *tt.* To loosen or unseal (something luted).

un-mack'ly, 1 un-mak'li, 2 ŭn-măk'ly, *a* [Prov. Eng.] Ill-shaped deformed.

un-made', 1 un-mēd', 2 ŭn-mād', *a* **1.** Not yet constructed or made as, an *unmade* road **2.** Taken to pieces reduced to original shape or form, disunited. — **un"made-up',** *a* **1.** Not worked up into form unmanufactured as *unmade-up* silk **2.** Not made up with powder, paste, or other cosmetics

un-mag'is-trate†, *tt* To divest of the magisterial office.

un-maid'en, *tt.* [Rare.] To ravish, outrage.

un-make', 1 un-mēk', 2 ŭn-māk', *tt* **1.** To destroy the essential qualities of, deprive of form or being, annihilate **2.** To depose as from a position of authority; as to *unmake* a king **3.** [Archaic] To leave unmade or unfashioned

un-man', 1 un-man'; 2 ŭn-măn', *tt* **1.** To deprive of manly strength or fortitude, render unmanly or effeminate, cause to lose courage or nerve hence, to disarm, conquer **2.** To dispossess or make destitute of men, as a fortress **3.** To deprive of virility, emasculate **4.** [Rare] To divest of the attributes of a human being

un-man'hood†, *n.* An unmanly act **un-man'hode†.**

un-manned', *a* **1.** Not manned **2.** Deprived of virility or manhood. **3†.** *Falconry* Unaccustomed to men, untamed said of hawks

un-marked',] 1 un-märkt' 2 ŭn-märkt', *a* **1.** Bearing no

un-markt's,] mark; having no distinctive mark said specifically of that pole of a magnet which points south. **2.** Not noticed

un-mar'tyr†, *tt* To degrade from the rank of a martyr

un-mask', 1 un-mask', 2 ŭn-măsk', *r* **I.** *t* **1.** To remove a mask from. **2.** Figuratively, to take any disguise from, cause to appear in the true light; as, to *unmask* a villain

II. *i* To take away a mask or concealment — **un-masked', un-maskt',** *a* — **un-mask'er,** *n*

un-maze't, *tt.* To relieve *from terror* or bewilderment.

un-mean'ing, 1 un-mīn'iŋ, 2 ŭn-mēn'ing, *a* **1** Having no meaning; as, an *unmeaning* speech or look **2.** [Rare] Having no expression, not displaying intelligence. — **un-mean'ing-ly,** *adv.* — **un-mean'ing-ness,** *n*

un-mech'a-nize, *tr.* [Rare] To disturb the machinery of, throw out of working order. [ing no power to cure.

un"me-dic'i-na-ble†, *a* **1.** Incurable by medicine **2.** Having

un-meek't, *a* Disdainful harsh, cruel fierce.

un-meet', 1 un-mit'; 2 ŭn-mēt', *a* **1.** Not meet, adapted, or suitable, not proper or fit, unbecoming. **2†.** Coarse. **3†.** Immense. — **-ly,** *adv* — **-ness,** *n*

un-mem'ber, *tt* [Rare] To deprive of church-membership.

un-mense'fu', 1 un-mens'fu, 2 ŭn-mĕns'fu, *a & adv* [Scot] Unmannerly.

un-men'tion-a-bles, 1 un-men'shan-a-blz, 2 ŭn-mĕn'shon-a-blz, *n pl* [Humorous] Trousers

un-mer'ci-ful, 1 un-mūr'si-ful 2 ŭn-mĕr'çi-ful *a* **1.** Showing no mercy or compassion; not disposed to forgive or pity, cruel, pitiless; unkind **2.** [Colloq.] Beyond the bounds of reason: exorbitant. **un-mer'cied† — un-mer'ci-ful-ly,** *adv* **1.** In an unmerciful manner pitilessly; cruelly. **2.** [Colloq.] Exceedingly, very — **-ness,** *n*

un-mer-ci-less†, *a* Utterly merciless.

un-mew', 1 un-mū'; 2 ŭn-mū', *tt* [Rare] To release from confinement or imprisonment: set free emancipate.

un-might'y†, *a* Not mighty incapable of success, weak.

un-mind'ed†, *a* Not heeded forgotten

un"mis-tak'a-bl(e", 1 un'mis-tēk'a-bl, 2 ŭn'mis-tāk'a-bl, *a* That can not be mistaken for something else; possessing well-marked characteristics; evident **un"-mis-tak'a-bl(e"‡.** — **un"mis-tak'a-(or -take'a-)bly,** *adv*

un-mi'ter, *tt.* [Rare] To divest of a miter, deprive of the office of bishop **un-mi'tre‡.**

un-mit'i-gat"ed, 1 un-mit'i-gēt"ed, 2 ŭn-mit'i-gāt"ĕd, *a.* Not mitigated or lightened in effect, having full force, unabated, unassuaged, hence, as bad as can be, unconscionable as, *unmitigated* sorrow, an *unmitigated* rogue

SYN: see MERE! — **un-mit'i-gat"ed-ly,** *adv*

un-moor', 1 un-mūr', 2 ŭn-mōōr', *r* **I.** *t* **1.** To loose the moorings of, release from anchorage, as, to *unmoor* a ship **2.** Technically, to release partially by weighing one of two anchors by which a vessel is moored [See MOOR, *r*] **II.** *i* To weigh anchor

un-mor'al-ized. *a* **1.** Not moralized upon, having no moral teaching attached **2.** [Rare] Not subject to or in harmony with morality **un-mor'al-ised‡.**

un-mor'al-iz'ing, *a* **1.** Not prone to moralize or indulge in moral reflections. **2.** Demoralizing

un-mor'rised†, *a.* Not dressed for the morris-dance

un-mo'tived, *a* Being without a motive, not conditioned by motives

To a will free in the sense of *unmotived* we can attach no meaning whatever
T. H. GREEN *Prolegomena to Ethics* bk. II. p 100 [CL. P. 1883]

un-moved', 1 un-mūvd', 2 ŭn-movd', *a* **1.** Occupying the same place, not changed in position. **2.** Having the same purpose, not shaken, resolute, firm. **3.** Not having the feelings touched or roused, especially, not excited to compassion indifferent apathetic cool SYN: see APATHETIC — **un-mov'ed-ly†,** *adv* — **un-mov'ed-ness†,** *n.*

un-mul'ti-ply, *tt.* *Math* [Rare] To factor

un-mur'mured†, *a* Not complained of

un-mus'cled†, *a* Having flabby or relaxed muscles.

un-mys'ter-y†, *tt.* To free from mystery.

Un'na, 1 un'a 2 un'a *n* A town in Westphalia province, Prussia, formerly a Hanse town.

un-napped',] *a.* Being or made without a nap shorn of

un-napt's,] nap

un-rat'u-ral, 1 un-nach'u-[or -nat'yu-]ral, 2 ŭn-năch'u-[or -năt'yu-]ral, *a* **1.** Contrary to the laws of nature, opposed to what is natural

A miracle is only the subjection of a lower to a higher law, and therefore although supernatural it is not *unnatural*
JOSEPH COOK *Transcendentalism* lect. IV, p 103 [O. & CO 1878]

2. Contrary to the common laws of morality and decency, monstrous, inhuman, as, *unnatural* crimes **3.** Destitute of natural instincts or feelings, as, an *unnatural* mother **4.** Not consistent with nature; untrue to life, artificial; as *unnatural* acting. SYN: see ANOMALOUS, FACTITIOUS, IRREGULAR. — **un-nat'u-ral-ize,** *tt.* To render unnatural. **un-nat'u-ral-ise‡.** — **un-nat'u-ral-ized,** *a* **1.** Not naturalized as, an *unnaturalized* foreigner **2.** Unnatural. **un-nat'u-ral-ised‡.** — **un-nat'u-ral-ly,** *adv* — **un-nat'u-ral-ness,** *n.* The state or quality of being unnatural **un-nat'u-ral-ism‡; un"nat-u-ral'i-ty‡.**

un-na'ture†, *tt* To invest with a different nature change the nature of [unnatural

un-na'ture, *n.* [Rare] The absence of nature that which is

un-near', *prep* Not near not close to away from.

un-nec'es-sa-ry, 1 un-nes'e-sē-ri; 2 un-nĕç'e-sā-ry, *a.* Not essential under the circumstances, not necessary — **un-nec'es-sa-ri-ly,** *adv* — **un-nec'es-sa-ri-ness,** *n*

un-nec'es-sa-ry†, *n* That which is unnecessary.

un-neigh'bored, *a* [Rare] Being without neighbors; isolated **un-neigh'boured‡.**

un-ner'vate†, *a* Enervated feeble

un-nerve', *tt* **1.** To deprive of control of the nerves, rob of strength or power; enfeeble; weaken. **2** *Vet* To remove a nerve or tendon from, as for hoof-disease

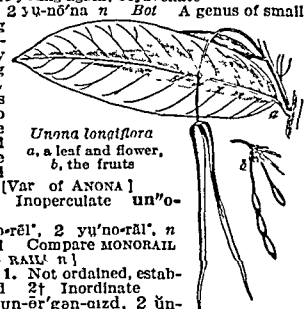
un-nest', *r* **I.** *t* To drive from a nest remove from a resting-place. **II.** *i.* To leave a nest. **un-nes'tle‡.**

un-neth't, *adv* Same as UNEATH **un-nethes'‡.**

un-neu'tral-ized, *a.* Not rendered neutral as toxins when not neutralized by antitoxins or acids when not neutralized by alkalis, and vice versa

Un'ni, 1 un'ni 2 ŭn'i, *n.* *Bib* *1 Chron* xv, 18

un-nimbed', 1 un-nimd', 2 ŭn-nimd', *a* Not having a nimbus
un-no'ble, *vt* To deprive of nobility [C.]
un-nooked'†, *a* Having no nooks or crannies, hence, free from guile, ingenuous [a nun
un-nun', *vt* [Rare.] To divest of the character or condition of
u'no a u'no, 1 ū'no a ū'no, 2 u'no a u'no [It.] *Mus* One by one
u'node, 1 yū'nōd, 2 yu'nōd, *n* *Geom* A limiting case of a conical point, in which the tangent cone has become a pair of coincident planes [< L *unus*, one, + NODE.]
un"of-fi'cial, 1 un"ə-fish'əl, 2 ŭn'ə-fish'al, *a* Not official, specif. (*Pharm.*), not in the regular list of the pharmacopœia
un-oft'en, *adv.* [Rare.] Not frequently
un-old'†, *vt* To make young again, rejuvenate
U-no'na, 1 yu-nō'nə, 2 yu-nō'na *n* *Bot* A genus of small trees or climbing shrubs of the custard-apple family (*Anonaceæ*) having large mostly solitary flowers with 3 sepals and 6 petals in two rows, and simple pellucid-dotted leaves. They are natives of tropical Africa and Asia. [Var. of ANONA.]



Unona longiflora. *a*, a leaf and flower, *b*, the fruits

un"o-per'cu-late, *a* Inoperculate **un"o-per'cu-lat"ed**†.
u'no-rail", 1 yū'no-rāl', 2 yu'no-rāl', *n* Having a single rail. Compare MONORAIL. [< I. *unus*, one, + RAIL, *n.*]
un"or-dained', *a* **1.** Not ordained, established or appointed **2**† Inordinate
un-or'gan-ized, 1 un-ôr'gan-ızd, 2 ŭn-ôr'gan-ızd, *a* Not organized, specif., not living, inorganic, structureless, as, *unorganized* ferments or enzyms. **un-or'gan-ised**†
un"o-rig'i-nal, *a* **1.** Not original **2** [Rare.] Without origin, having no origin
un"o-rig'i-nat"ed, *a* **1** Not yet brought into being or caused to be made **2** Not created, or originated, having existence from the beginning of time, or from eternity
un-owed', 1 un-ōd', 2 ŭn-ōd', *a* **1.** Not owed or due **2**†. Having no owner, unowned [own
un-own', *vt* To disclaim ownership to or kinship with, disown
un-paid', 1 un-pād', 2 ŭn-pād', *a* **1.** Not met or discharged, as, an *unpaid* claim or debt **2.** Not receiving pay or compensation, having no salary **3** Deprived of wages that are due, having wages remaining due
un-paired', 1 un-pārd', 2 ŭn-pārd', *a* **1.** Not paired **2** *Zool* (1) Having no corresponding part in the opposite half of the body (2) Situated in the median plane of the body.
un-palped', *a* Lacking palps, as an insect
un-pan'el, *vt* To remove the saddle or panel from, unsaddle
un-pan'nel†. [unpained
un-panged', *a* [Rare.] Not afflicted with sorrows or pangs.
un-par'a-dise, *vt* [Rare.] To deprive of bliss or supreme delights, render unlike paradise [matchless
un-par'a-goned, *a* Being without an equal or peer,
un-par'al-leled, 1 un-par'ə-leld, 2 ŭn-par'ə-lĕld, *a* Without a parallel or equal, unmatched, unequaled; as, an *unparalleled* victory, *unparalleled* effrontery
un-parch', *vt* To allay thirst in, render unparched.
un-parched', *a* **1.** Not parched, as, *unparched* corn **2**†. Withered by heat extremely parched
un-par'e-gal†, *a* Unequal **un-per'e-gal**†.
un-par'ent-ed, *a* Being without parents, parentless
un-par"lia-men'ta-ry, 1 un-pär'li-men'tə-ri, 2 ŭn-par'li-mĕn'ta-ry, *a* Contrary to or unauthorized by the rules that govern the proceedings of deliberative or legislative bodies — **un-par"lia-men'ta-ri-ly**, *adv* — **un-par"lia-men'ta-ri-ness**, *n*
un-par'rel, *vt* *Naut* To deprive of a parrel or parrels
un-par'rot-ed, *a* [Rare.] Not repeated mechanically or in parrot fashion
un"par-tic'i-pant, *a* Not taking part **un"par-tic'i-pate**‡; **un"par-tic'i-pat"ing**‡.
And what if some be *unparticipate*
In this new crime
TASSO *Jerusalem Delivered* tr. by Wiffen, can. 2. st. 12
un-pas'tort, *vt* To deprive of the office of pastor
un-pathed', *a* [Rare.] Having no path or pathway; untracked, pathless **un-path'wayed**‡ [Rare]
un-paved', 1 un-pāvd', 2 ŭn-pāvd', *a* **1.** Having no pavement, not paved **2**†. Emasculated **un-pa'ven**‡.
un-pay'†, *vt* [Humorous.] To annul as by payment, undo
un-peeled', *a* **1** Not peeled **2**†. Entirely stripped or plundered, pillaged
un-peer'a-bl(eᵉʳ, *a* That can not be matched, unapproachable, incomparable [unrivaled
un-peered', 1 un-pird' 2 ŭn-pērd', *a* Having no peer,
un-pen', 1 un-pen', 2 ŭn-pĕn', *vt* To free from a pen, release from captivity or confinement
un-pen'†, *vt* To divest of feathers
un-pen'nied, *a* [Rare and Humorous.] Having no pennies, impoverished
un-perch'†, *vt* To frighten or drive from a perch
un"per-sua'sive(ness, *a* Not convincing as to its reality, failing to express the actual quality of the thing depicted said of certain paintings — **un"per-sua'sive(ness**, *n*
un"per-vert'†, *vt* To free from perversion, reconvert
un"phi-los'o-phize, *vt* [Rare.] To divest of the character of a philosopher
un-pick', 1 un-pik', 2 ŭn-pik', *v* **I.** *t* **1.** To loosen or take out by picking, hence, to rip up or open, take to pieces **2** To undo, unfasten, or open with a pick, pick-lock, or the like **II.** *i* To remove or pick out stitches
un-pinked'†, *a* Not pierced with eyelet-holes, not pinked
un-pit'e-ous, *a* **1** Merciless, cruel **2**† Having no piety, ungodly, wicked **un-pit'ous**†. — **un-pit'e-ous-ly**, **un-pit'ous-ly**†, *adv* — **un-pit'e-ous-ness**, *n* The state or quality of being unpitcous **un-pit'ous-ness**†, **un-pit'ous-ty**† — **un-pit'y**†, *n* Impiety
un-pit'ied, *a* **1.** Not pitied **2**†. Pitiless
un-placed', 1 un-plāst', 2 ŭn-plāçt', *pa* **1.** Not placed or arranged, confused **2** Not holding a position under government **3.** *Sport* Not among the first three, as in a horse-race
un-plaid', *vt* [Rare.] To take a plaid from
un-plained'†, *a* Unlamented
un-plait', *vt* **1.** To loosen or undo (something plaited) **2**†. To explain, explain
un-plead'ed, *a* **1.** Not presented as a plea **2**†. Not defended by a pleader as a case
un-pleas'ance, *n* Displeasure [unpleasant
un-pleas'ant, *vt* [Rare.] To cause disagreeableness in, make

un-pleas'ant, } 1 un-plez'ant, 2 ŭn-plĕz'ant, *a* Failing
un-ples'ant‡, } to give pleasure, or giving positive displeasure, disagreeable, painful — **un-pleas'ant-ish**, *a* Somewhat unpleasant — **un-pleas'ant-ly**, *adv*
un-pleas'ant-ness, 1 un-plez'ant-nes, 2 ŭn-plĕz'ant-nĕs, *n* **1.** The quality, character, or condition of being unpleasant **2.** [Colloq.] A trifling disagreement or quarrel — **the late unpleasantness** [U. S.], the Civil War of 1861–1865 said humorously
un-pleas'ant-ry, *n* [-RIES *pl.*] [Rare.] **1** A disagreement or falling out, misunderstanding **2.** An inconvenience or discomfort **3** Want of sprightly humor or pleasantry, dulness, disagreeableness
un-pleas'ive†, *a* Not giving pleasure, unpleasant
un-plight'†, *vt* To lay open, unfold, explain **un-plite'**†.
un-plight'†, *n* Danger, peril
un-pli'ta-ble†, *a* Complicated, difficult
un-plugged', } 1 un-plugd', 2 ŭn-plŭgd', *a* Free from
un-plugd'ᵉ/ₛ, } plugs, specif., not short-circuited by a plug, as, an *unplugged* electric switch
un-plumb', *vt* [Rare.] To remove lead from
un-point'ed, 1 un-point'ed, 2 ŭn-point'ĕd, *a* **1.** Not pointed (1) Not sharp, blunt (2) Having no point, purposeless, aimless (3) Having no sting (4) Having no vowel-points or diacritical marks (5) Having open or uncemented joints, as, an *unpointed* wall **2**†. Having the points undone, said of a doublet or the like
un-poised', 1 un-poizd', 2 ŭn-pŏizd', *a* **1** Not poised or balanced **2**†. Unweighed, unconsidered, heedless
un-pol'i-ced, *a* [Rare.] Having no established system of civil polity **2**†. Unguided by reason or prudence, impolitic
un-pope', 1 un-pōp', 2 ŭn-pōp', *vt* [Rare.] **1** To divest of papal authority or rank
Frown, who cares? We're Pope—once Pope you can't *unpope* us! BROWNING *Pietro of Albano* st. 51
2 To deprive of a pope
un-por'tu-nate†, *a* Importunate
un-port'u-ous†, *a* Having no ports, as a coast
un"pos-sess'†, *vt* To give up or be without possession of — **un"pos-sess'ed-ness**†, *n*
un-prac'tised, } 1 un-prak'tıst, 2 ŭn-prăc'tist, *a* **1.**
un-prac'ticed, } Being without practise or experience, not trained or skilled, inexperienced, raw **2** Not carried out in practise, not used **3** Not familiar by use; not yet tried as an *unpractised* feat — **un-prac'tised-ness**, *n*
un-prais'a-bl(eᵉʳ, *a* Inestimable
un-prec'e-dent-ed, 1 un-pres'ı-dent-ed, 2 ŭn'prĕç'e-dĕnt-ĕd, *a* Being without precedent, preceded by no similar case unexampled Syn.. see EXTRAORDINARY — **un-prec'e-dent-ed-ly**, *adv* — **un-prec'e-dent-ed-ness**, *n*
un"pre-ju'di-cate†, *a* Not prepossessed by settled opinions, unprejudiced — **-ly**†, *adv* — **-ness**†, *n*
un-prej'u-diced, } 1 un-prej'u-dist, 2 ŭn-prĕj'u-dıçt, *a*
un-prej'u-distˢ, } **1.** Free from prejudice or undue bias or prepossession, impartial, as, an *unprejudiced* witness **2.** Not injured or impaired — **un-prej'u-dice**, *n* Absence of prejudice — **-ly**, *adv* — **-ness**, *n*
un-prel'ate†, *vt* To depose from the office of prelate
un"pre-med'i-tat"ed, 1 un"pri-med'ı-tāt"ed, 2 ŭn"pre-mĕd'i-tāt"ĕd, *a* **1** Not planned beforehand, undesigned, as, *unpremeditated* assault **2.** Not previously considered or thought of **un"pre-med'i-tate**† — **-ly**, *adv* — **-ness**, *n* — **un"pre-med'i-ta'tion**, *n* Absence of premeditation
un"pre-pared', 1 un"pri-pārd', 2 ŭn'pre-pârd', *a* **1.** Having made no preparation, as, I was *unprepared* for the visit **2.** Not brought into a state of preparation, not made fit or suitable, not yet ready, as, dinner is still *unprepared* **3.** Done or carried out without preparation, impromptu, as, an *unprepared* speech **4** *Mus* Not prepared. See PREPARE, *vt* 5 — **un-prep"a-ra'tion**, *n* [Rare.] The state of being unprepared — **un"pre-pared'ly**, *adv* — **un"pre-pared'ness**, *n*
un"pre-vent'ed, *a* **1.** Not hindered, thwarted, or checked **2**†. Not preceded by anything
un-priced', *a* **1** Having no fixed price **2.** Priceless
un-priest'†, *vt* To depose from the priesthood
un-prince', *vt* [Archaic.] To divest of the princely or regal character, depose or lower from princely rank
un-prin'ci-pl(eᵉʳ, *vt* [Archaic.] To render unprincipled, corrupt the morals of
un-prin'ci-pled, 1 un-prin'sı-pld, 2 ŭn-prĭn'çı-pld, *a* **1.** Not actuated, controlled, or prompted by sound principles of morality or justice, destitute of proper conscientious scruples, immoral, wicked, as, an *unprincipled* person or act **2.** [Rare.] Not having fixed principles or convictions Syn.. see ABANDONED, IMMORAL — **un-prin'ci-pled-ness**, *n*
un-priz'a-ble†, *a* **1.** Of worth beyond estimation, invaluable **2.** Not prized, valueless
un"pro-duc'tive, 1 un"pro-duk'tıv, 2 ŭn'pro-dŭc'tıv, *a* **1.** Producing little or nothing, barren, literally or figuratively, especially, not having a specified, normal, or expected result, as, *unproductive* of good, *unproductive* land **2.** Specif., in economics, not producing or adding to exchangeable value as, *unproductive* labor Syn.. see ARID — **-ly**, *adv* — **-ness**, *n* — **un"pro-duc-tiv'i-ty**, *n* The state or quality of being unproductive
un"pro-fes'sion-al, 1 un"pro-fesh'en-el, 2 ŭn"pro-fĕsh'on-al, *a* **1.** Having no profession, also, having an occupation that is not one of the learned professions, as, an *unprofessional* man **2** Being outside or beyond the limits of one's profession, also, not pertaining to one's profession, as, my advice on this point is, of course, *unprofessional* **3** Violating the rules or ethical code of a profession, unbecoming a member of a profession in good standing as *unprofessional* conduct — **-ly**, *adv*
un-prof'it-a-bl(eᵉʳ, 1 un-prof'ıt-e-bl, 2 ŭn prŏf'ıt-a-bl, *a* **1** Productive of no profit, not resulting in any kind of gain, serving no desirable purpose, fruitless, futile, as, *unprofitable* conversation, an *unprofitable* transaction **2**†. Untaught, untutored **un-prof'it-ingt** — **un-prof'it-a-bl(e-ness**ᵉʳ, *n* — **un-prof'it-a-bly**, *a*
un"pro-nounce'a-bl(eᵉʳ, *a* **1** Not easy to pronounce, especially to pronounce properly, difficult to utter **2.** Not fit to be mentioned
un"pro-vid'ed, 1 un"pro-vaid'ed, 2 ŭn-pro-vid'ĕd, *a* **1.** Having made no material provision, not furnished or provided followed by *with*, formerly by *of*, as to be *unprovided with* suitable raiment **2** [Archaic.] Not fittingly prepared, not ready, unprepared, as, to be *unprovided* for a sudden change of fortune **3**†. Unforeseen — **un"pro-vid'ed-ly**, *adv*
un"pro-voked', 1 un"pro-vōkt' 2 ŭn'pro-vōkt', *a* **1.** Having received no provocation, not incited or provoked **2.** Not called forth by or due to provocation or just cause, uncalled for, as, *unprovoked* anger — **-ly**, *adv*

un-purse'†, *vt* **1.** To take a purse from, rob of money **2.** To take from one's purse, spend
un"pur-veyed'†, *a* Unprovided, unforeseen
un-qual'i-fied, 1 un-kwol'ı-fıd, 2 ŭn-kwal'ı-fid, *a* **1.** Being without the proper qualifications, incompetent; unfit **2.** Having failed to qualify legally, as by passing an examination, securing a diploma or certificate, or taking oath or affirmation, lacking legal power or authority **3.** Given or done without limitation or restrictions, absolute, entire, as, *unqualified* approval — **-ly**, *adv* — **-ness**, *n*
un-quar'rel-a-ble†, *a* Not to be quarreled with
un-queen', 1 un-kwin', 2 ŭn-kwēn', *vt* **1.** *Bee-keeping* To remove the queen bee from (a colony) **2** [Rare.] To strip or divest (a queen) of her authority, depose (a queen or female ruler)
un-ques'tion-a-bl(eᵉʳ, 1 un-kwes'chen-ə-bl, 2 ŭn-kwĕs'-chon-a-bl, *a* **1.** Too certain or sure to admit of question or suspicion, being beyond a doubt, not to be disputed, as, *unquestionable* veracity **un-ques'tion-less**†. **2** [Archaic.] Difficult to approach with questions, not conversable Syn.. see ACTUAL, INCONTESTABLE, NOTORIOUS — **un-ques"tion-a-bil'i-ty**, **un-ques'tion-a-ble(ness**ᵉʳ, *n* — **un-ques'tion-a-bly**, *adv*
un-ques'tioned, 1 un-kwes'chənd, 2 ŭn-kwĕs'chond, *a* **1.** Not called in question, undoubted **2.** Not to be frustrated or opposed, not to be disputed with, indisputable **3.** Having no questions asked, not examined
un-qui'et, 1 un-kwai'et, 2 ŭn-kwī'ĕt, *a* **1.** Not at rest, disturbed, restless, agitated, as, an *unquiet* eye **2.** Causing unrest or unpleasantness not restful — **un-qui'et-ly**, *adv* — **un-qui'et-ness**, **un-qui'e-tude**†, *n*
un-quit'†, *a* Unsettled as an account, unpaid
un-quiz'za-bl(eᵉʳ, *a* Not subject to be quizzed, not open to sarcasm or ridicule
un-raced'†, *a* Whole undamaged, not broken
un-racked', } 1 un-rakt', 2 ŭn-răkt', *a* Not drawn off from
un-rackt'ᵉ/ₛ, } the lees containing sediment, as *unracked* wine
un-raked', 1 un-rākt', 2 ŭn-răkt', *a* **1** Not gone over with the rake, as, an *unraked* field **2** Not raked or brought together in heaps, as new-mown hay **3** Not cleared out or cleaned, as, an *unraked* fire or fireplace **4**†. Not collected, not acquired voluntarily
un-rav'el, 1 un-rav'l, 2 ŭn-răv'l, *v* **I.** *t* **1.** To separate or unmix the threads of, as a tangled skein, take out or unwork, as the threads from woven or knitted articles
Seizing this thread I proceeded to *unravel* as best I could the tangled skein of American life
W. B. HILL in *Century Magazine* July, 1892, p. 383
2 To free from entanglement, clear from complications, unfold, explain, as, to *unravel* a mystery **3.** To bring to a climax, as the plot in a novel or a play **4**† To make disorderly, disunite, mix, confuse
II. *i* To become disentangled, be revealed
Break one thread in the border of virtue, and you don't know how much may *unravel*
GEIKIE *Entering on Life, Character* p. 51 [N. Y. 1889.]
Syn.. see INTERPRET — **un-rav'el-a-bl(e**ᵉʳ, *a* — **un-rav'el-er**, **un-rav'el-ler**, *n* — **un-rav'el-ment**, *n* The act of unraveling or the state of being unraveled
un-read', } 1 un-red', 2 ŭn-rĕd', *a* **1.** Not informed by
un-red'ᵉ/ₛ, } reading, ignorant, illiterate, unenlightened **2.** Not yet perused, unexamined by reading
un-read'†, *n* Unwise or vicious advice
un-read'†, *vt* To undress, disrobe
un-read'y, } 1 un-red'ı, 2 ŭn-rĕd'ȳ, *a* **1.** Being without
un-red'yᵉ, } readiness or alertness, not quick to see or appreciate
The world is not so *unready* to recognize good work when it is once done *The Nation* [New York] Nov. 24, 1892, p. 395, col. 3
2 Not in a condition to act effectively, unprepared, unfit **3**†. Undressed, in dishabille, of horses, unharnessed **4**† Clumsy, ungainly — **un-read'i-ly**, *adv* — **un-read'i-ness**, *n*
un-re'al, 1 un-rī'əl, 2 ŭn-rē'al, *a* **1.** Having no reality; not practical, fanciful, as, an *unreal* view of life **2.** Having no actual substance or existence, delusive
A myth in the common acceptation of the term is something *unreal* B. F. WESTCOTT *Religious Thought* p. 3 [MACM. 1891.]
3 Having no sincerity, artificial, as, *unreal* people
Syn.. see IDEAL — **un-re'al-ism**, *n* The state of being unreal, unreality, especially in literature, art, philosophy, etc. opposed to *realism* — **un-re'al-ly**, *adv*
un"re-al'i-ty, 1 un"ri-ol'ı-ti, 2 ŭn"re-al'ı-ty, *n* **1.** The character, quality, or state of being unreal, absence or want of substance, genuineness, or existence **2** The state of being unpractical, visionariness
un-rea'son†, *vt* To disprove by reasoning, prove to be unreasonable
un-rea'son, 1 un-rī'zn, 2 ŭn-rē'zn, *n* Lack or absence of reason, absurdity, folly, nonsense — **abbot of unreason**, same as ABBOT OF MISRULE
un-rea'son-a-bl(eᵉʳ, 1 un-rī'zn-e-bl, 2 ŭn-rē'zn-a-bl *a* **1.** Acting as if not controlled by or amenable to reason, as, an *unreasonable* man **2.** Not according to reason, irrational, as, an *unreasonable* theory **3.** Exceeding what is reasonable, immoderate, exorbitant, as, an *unreasonable* price **4**†. Having no reasoning powers, brute Syn.. see ABSURD IMMODERATE — **un-rea'son-a-bl(e-ness**ᵉʳ, *n* — **un-rea'son-a-bly**, *adv*
un-reave'†, *vt* To unloose, unfasten take to pieces
un-reaved'†, *a* Capable of withstanding, not broken
un"re-bat'ed†, *a* Unblunted not rebated
un-re"con-struct'ed, 1 un-rī'kon-strukt'ed, 2 ŭn-rē'con-strŭct'ĕd *n* Not having undergone reconstruction specifically [U. S.] said of the seceded States that had not accepted the conditions for their reinstatement in the Union after the Civil War, in colloquial use, not reconciled to the results of the war, recalcitrant
un"re-cor'ered, } *a* **1.** *Not recovered or restored* **2**†. Ir-
un"re-cov'ered, } recoverable
un"re-cur'ing†, *a* Having no remedy, incurable
un"re-duct'†, *a* Not reduced [off a reel
un-reel', 1 un-rīl', 2 ŭn-rēl', *vt* & *i* To wind or take
un-reeve', 1 un-rīv', 2 ŭn-rēv', *v* *Naut* **I.** *t* To draw a rope from (a block, thimble, deadeye or other aperture) **II.** *i* To become unwound or unreave
un"re-gen'er-ate, *a* Not having been changed by regeneration (SEE REGENERATION), remaining unreconciled to God loosely wicked sinful **un"re-gen'er-at"ed**; — **un"re-gen'er-a-cy**, *n* The state of being unregenerate **un"re-gen"er-a'tion**†.
un"re-li'a-bl(eᵉʳ, 1 un'ri-lai'e-bl 2 ŭn're-lī'a-bl *a* That can not be relied upon untrustworthy — **un"re-li"a-bil'i-ty**, **un"re-li'a-bl(e-ness**ᵉʳ, *n*
un"re-morse'less, *a* [Rare.] Having no pity or remorse, remorseless **un"re-morse'ful**†. — **un"re-morse'less-ly**, *adv.*
un"re-pil'a-ble†, *a* Unanswerable

un″re-proved′, 1 un″ri-prūvd′, 2 ŭn″re-prȯvd′, *a* **1.** Not censured or blamed, not reproved **2.** Not liable to reproof, above reproach **3†.** Not disproved

un″re-search′a-ble†, *a* That can not be searched

un″re-serve′, } *n* Absence of reserve, freedom of style

un″re-serv′s, } or manner

un″re-served′, } *a* **1.** Given or done without reserve,

un″re-servd′s, } not held back or kept apart, without restraint or reservation **2.** Having no reserve of manner, holding nothing back, informal in men or address; free open, frank — **-ly**, *adv* — **-ness**, *n*

un″re-sist′ed, *a* **1.** Not resisted or withstood **2†.** Irresistible — **un″re-sist′ed-ly†**, *adv*

un″re-solve′†, *vt* To give up a fixed purpose

un″re-spect′†, *n* Disrespect

un″re-spec′tive†, *a* **1.** For no particular use for a general purpose not uncommon **2.** Not restricted by conditions or circumstances, without regard without thought

un-res′pit-ed, *a* **1.** Not delayed or postponed, not respited or kept back from the sentence of the law. **2.** Having no interval or intermission

un″re-spon′sal†, *a* Having no liability; irresponsible.

un-rest′†, *vt* To deprive of rest unsettle, disturb

un-rest′, 1 un-rest′, 2 ŭn-rĕst′, *n* Lack or absence of rest, restlessness, especially of the mind, disquietude

un-rest′y†, *a* Uneasy unrestful

un″re-sul′tiv(es, *a* [Rare] Accomplishing no result

un-rev′e-nued, *a* Having no revenue

un-rev′er-end, *a.* **1.** Not reverend **2†.** Irreverent

un-rid′dle, } 1 un-rid′l, 2 ŭn-rĭd′l, *vt* **1.** To cause to be

un-rid′l′r, } a riddle no longer, solve, as a mystery. **2†.** To tell something to — **un-rid′dle-a-bl(e**, *a* — **un-rid′dler**, *n*

un-ri′fled†, 1 un-ri′fld 2 ŭn-rī′fld, *a* Smooth-bore, as a gun

un-ri′fled, *a* Not rifled, seized, or plundered, not searched or examined. [rigging

un-rig′, 1 un-rig′, 2 ŭn-rĭg′ *vt* To strip, as a vessel of its

un-right′eous, 1 un-rai′chus *or* -rait′yus, 2 ŭn-rī′chŭs *or* -rīt′yŭs *a* **1.** Not righteous, wicked, sinful, as, an *unrighteous* man **2.** Deviating from righteousness, contrary to the law of right and equity, unjust, as, an *unrighteous decision.* [< AS *unrihtwis*, < *un-*, UN-¹, and see RIGHTFOUS] Syn. see SINFUL — **-ly**, *adv* — **-ness**, *n*

un-ri′ot-ed†, *a* Free from rioting [ping rip

un-rip′, 1 un-rip′, 2 ŭn-rĭp′, *vt* To separate by rip-

un-ripe′, 1 un-raip′, 2 ŭn-rīp′, *a* **1.** Not arrived at maturity, not ripe, immature, imperfect **2.** Figuratively, not ready for accomplishment, not prepared **3†.** Premature [< AS *unripe*, < *un-*, UN-¹, and see RIPE, *a*] — **un-ripe′ness**, *n*

un-ri′valed, 1 un-rai′vald, 2 ŭn-rī′vald, *a* Having no rival, competitor or equal, unequaled, matchless

Not a flower But shows some touch in freckle streak or stain Of his *unrivall'd* pencil COWPER *Task* bk. VI, l 212

— **un-ri′valled†.**

un-roll′, 1 un-rōl′, 2 ŭn-rōl′, *v* **I.** *t* **1.** To spread (that which has been rolled up), open with a rolling motion **2.** To exhibit to view **3†.** To remove from a roll or register

II. *i.* To open with a movement of uncoiling, as something rolled unfold develop — **un-roll′ment**, *n* [Rare]

For now began to *unroll* the most awful series of calamities DE QUINCEY *Narrative Papers* in vol. I p 241 [T & F 1856]

un-roost′, *vt* To drive from a roost· banish

un-root′, *v* **I** *t* To pluck up by the roots, eradicate **II.** *i.* To be uprooted [ling

un-round′, *vt Phon* To utter (a vowel) without lip-round-

un-rude′, *a* **1.** Not rude **2†.** Very rude

un-rule′ful, *a* [Scot] Uncontrollable ungovernable

un-ru′ly, 1 un-rū′li, 2 ŭn-ru′ly, *a* Having no regard for law or rule; resisting control, ungovernable, lawless — **un-ru′li-ly**, *adv* **un-ru′li†.** — **un-ru′li-ness**, *n* The state of being unruly turbulence **un-ru′li-ment†.**

un-sac′ra-ment, *vt* [Rare] To divest of the character of a sacrament

un-sad′†, *a* Unsettled unsteady fickle — **un-sad′ness†**, *n*

un-sad′den†, *vt* To relieve from sadness cheer

un-sad′dle, 1 un-sad′l, 2 ŭn-săd′l, *vt* **1.** To remove a saddle from **2†.** To remove from the saddle, unhorse

un-sal′a-bl(e³. **I.** *a* Not merchantable or salable **II.** *n* Anything that can not be sold **un-sale′a-bl(e³†.**

un-sat′u-rat″ed, *a* Falling short of saturation, specif., in chemistry, not combined to the greatest possible extent See SATURATION, *n*, 2 (1) — **un-sat′u-ra-bl(e**, *a.* — **un-sat″u-ra′tion**, *n*

un-sa′vor-i-ly, *adv* With an unsavory effect **un-sa′vour-i-ly†.**

un-sa′vor-y, 1 un-sē′var-ı, 2 ŭn-sā′vor-ɪ, *a* **1.** Having a very disagreeable taste or odor, as, an *unsavory* mess **2** Suggesting something disagreeable to the mind by recalling something offensive to the senses, as *unsavory* similes, *unsavory* names **3** Associated with misconduct or with something morally bad, as, an *unsavory* reputation **4** [Rare] Having no savor, tasteless, odorless **un-sa′vour-y†** — **un-sa′vor-i-ness**, *n.*

un-scap′a-bl(e, *a* Not to be escaped, inevitable

un-scent′, *vt* To remove the scent of, deprive of a smell

un-schol′ar†, *n* An illiterate person

un-sci′ence†, *n* Lack of science ignorance

un-sci′enced, *a* [Rare] Lacking scientific knowledge or insight *Harper's Monthly* July, 1891, p 316

un-scotch′, *vt* To remove a scotch from, as a wheel

un-screw′, 1 un-skrū′, 2 ŭn-scru′, *vt* **1.** To withdraw or loosen, as a screw by turning backward, draw out (a screw, nut, threaded bolt, etc) by turning **2.** To remove, as a part of a machine, by withdrawing or loosening one or more screws, hence, figuratively, to free

un-scutch′eoned, *a* **1** Not possessing or having a claim to an escutcheon **2** Not decorated with an escutcheon

un-seal′, 1 un-sīl′, 2 ŭn-sēl′, *vt* To break or remove the seal of, reveal — **un-seal′er**, *n.* One who opens or unseals

un-seam′, 1 un-sīm′, 2 ŭn-sēm′, *vt* To open the seams of

un-search′a-bl(e, 1 un-sūrch′a-bl 2 ŭn-sĕrch′a-bl, *a* That can not be searched or explored, not fathomable, inscrutable hidden mysterious

If we ask how out of the state of innocence man can ever have fallen into evil we can find no answer the origin of evil is unsearchable CAIRD *Kant* vol II bk. IV p 568 [MACM 1889]

— **un-search′a-bl(e**, *n* An unsearchable thing — **un-search′a-bl(e-ness³**, *n* — **un-search′a-bly**, *adv*

un-sea′son, 1 un-sī′zn, 2 ŭn-sē′sn, *vt* **1.** To deprive of seasoning **2†.** To affect disagreeably or unseasonably

un-sea′son-a-bl(e, *a* Not being in the proper season or time untimely ill-timed — **un-sea′son-a-bl(e-ness³**, *n* — **un-sea′son-a-bly**, *adv*

un-sea′soned, } *a* **1.** Not seasoned **2†.** Unseason-

un-sea′sond³, } able — **un-sea′soned-ness**, *n*

un-seat′, 1 un-sīt′, 2 ŭn-sēt′, *vt* To remove from a seat or fixed position. (1) To throw from a horse, unhorse (2) To deprive of the privilege of sitting as a legislator.

un-se′cret†, *vt* To divulge, disclose reveal

un-seel′†, *vt* To open, as the eyes of a seeled hawk, restore the sight of, enlighten

un-seel′i-ness†, *n* Unhappiness, wretchedness

un-seel′y†, *a Unfortunate, unhappy.* **un-se′ly†.**

un-seem′†, *vt* Not to seem.

un-seen′, 1 un-sīn′, 2 ŭn-sēn′, *a* **1.** Not seen, manifest, or evident, invisible **2†.** Inexperienced Syn. see SECRET

un-self′, 1 un-self′, 2 ŭn-sĕlf′, *vt* [Rare] To rid of self or individuality, unegoize, also, to altruize — **un-self′ness**, *n* [Rare] Unselfishness

un-sem′i-nared†, *a* Deprived of sexual capacity.

un-sense′, 1 un-sens′, 2 ŭn-sĕns′, *vt* **1.** To free from the dominion of sense as, the purpose of education is to *unsense* the mind and unself the will. **2.** To render insensible

un-sensed′, } *a* **1.** Not sensed or understood **2** Freed

un-senst′s, } from the dominion of mere outward sense, rendered mentally subjective

Religion itself is thoughtful The child of a Christian family is thus *unsensed*, at the earliest moment and put into mental action BUSHNELL *Christian Nurture* pt. I p 212 [S 1863]

3 [Archaic] Wanting a distinct meaning

un-sen′si-bl(e†, *a* **1** Nonsensical **2.** Insensible **3.** Not perceptible — **un-sen′si-ble-ness†**, *n*

un-sen′su-al-ize, *vt* To raise above the carnal

un-sep′a-rate, *a* Not separable [tat-ed‡.

un-sep′tate, *a* Having no septa, not partitioned **un-sep′-**

Un′ser Fritz, 1 un′zer frits 2 un′ser frits Frederick William, crown prince of Prussia and Germany, afterward German emperor Frederick III [G our Fritz]

un-set′ting, *n Civ Engin* The method by which support is afforded to the opposite walls of a cut made in loose earth by the use of supports or buttresses standing upon inverts

un-set′tle, 1 un-set′l, 2 ŭn-sĕt′l, *v* **I.** *t* **1.** To move from a fixed or settled condition or position, render fluctuating or variable as, to *unsettle* convictions **2.** To put into confusion, disturb, derange

Who but must recollect the time when the minds of men in this country were *unsettled* by the first shock of the French Revolution. CANNING *Select Speeches Mar 8 1809* p 86 [E & B 1835]

II *i* To become unsteady or unfixed Syn. see DISPLACE

un-sev′ent†, *vt* To make or render other than seven

un-sex′, 1 un-seks′, 2 ŭn-sĕks′, *vt* To rob of qualities or traits distinctively belonging to a sex said usually of women

un-shale′†, *vt* To strip off coverings from, expose

un-shaven′†, *a Unshaven* [to set free

un-shell′, *vt* To remove the shell from hatch by extension,

un-shent′, *a* [Archaic] Not disgraced or blamed

un-sher′iff†, *vt* To dismiss from the office of sheriff

un-shet′†, *vt* To unshut

un-ship′, 1 un-ship′, 2 ŭn-shĭp′, *v* **I.** *t* **1.** To unload from a ship or other vessel, also, to throw overboard **2.** *Naut* To take, as an oar or a tiller from a place in which it is temporarily or customarily fitted

II. *i Naut* To rise and become unfastened said of a rudder — **un-ship′ment**, *n* The act of unshipping, or the state of being unshipped displacement

un-shop′, 1 un-shŏp′, 2 ŭn-shŏp′, *vt* To throw out of employment

un-shot′, 1 un-shŏt′, 2 ŭn-shŏt′, *vt* To withdraw the shot or load from, as a firearm [by a shot

un-shot′, *a* **1.** Not discharged as a gun **2.** Not struck

un-shroud′, 1 un-shraud′, 2 ŭn-shroud′, *vt* To remove the shroud from, unveil, disclose

un-shrubbed′, *a* [Rare] Destitute of shrubs

un-shut′ter, *vt* To open by removing the shutters, take the shutters from

un-sick′er, *a* [Scot] Insecure — **-ly**, *adv* — **-ness**, *n*

un-sight′, *a* Not in sight not seen obsolete except in the phrase below — **unsight unseen** [Colloq] without having seen or examined. said of an article in a trade as to swap knives *unsight unseen* Now usually **sight unseen**

un-sight′a-bl(e†, *a* Invisible

un-sight′ed, *a* **1.** *Not sighted not in view* **2** *Having no* sight, as a cannon. **3** Not aimed with the assistance of a sight as a shot

un-sil′vered, *a* Not silvered, *specif., in optics*, denoting a mirror the reflecting surface of which is of glass and not of a coating of silver

un-sin′, *vt* To make sinless render unsinful

un-sin′ew, *vt* [Rare] To deprive of sinew

un-sis′ter, *vt* [Poet or Rare] To sever a sisterly relationship between also to part from a sister

un-sis′tered, *a* Being without a sister.

un-sist′ing†, *a* Unresisting

un-sit′ting†, *a* Not sitting well improper unbecoming

un-siz′a-bl(e†, *a* Not of the usual or proper size

un-skil′ful, 1 un-skil′ful, 2 ŭn-skĭl′ful, *a* **1.** Lacking or not evincing skilfulness, awkward, bungling **2†.** Lacking in discernment, ignorant **3†.** Improper, irrational **un-skill′ful†** Syn. see AWKWARD — **un-skil′-ful-ly**, *adv* — **un-skil′ful-ness**, *n*

un-skill′†, *n Unskilfulness* ignorance

un-skilled′, 1 un-skild′, 2 ŭn-skĭld′, *a* **1.** Destitute of skill or dexterity in artisans' work, good only for common labor, as, an *unskilled* workman **2.** Produced without special skill or training, not marked by skill, untrained, as, *unskilled* labor **3.** Destitute of practical knowledge, unacquainted, unskilful

Syn. see FRESH, IGNORANT

un-skimmed′, *a* Not skimmed specif (*Plastering*), without a skim-coat

un-skir′mished†, *a* Not fought in skirmishes.

un-slekked′†, *a* Not slaked

un-slept′†, *a* Having been without sleep

un-sluice′†, *vt* To open the sluices of permit to flow

un-so′cial-ism, *n* [Rare] The quality or state of being unsocial **un-so″ci-al′i-ty‡.**

un-soil′, *v* **I.** *t* To remove the topmost layer of earth from **II.** *i* To remove soil, as in opening a quarry — **un-soil′ing**, *n*

un-sold′er, *vt* To disunite or take apart (something soldered), separate **un-sod′er‡** [Archaic] — **un-sold′-ered**, *a* Not soldered, also, disunited by the rupture of solder

un-son′, *vt* [Rare] To make unworthy of sonship

un-so′na-bl(e†, *a Incapable of being sounded*

un-son′sie, *a* [Scot] Unlucky **un-son′cy‡; un-son′sy‡.**

un-soote′†, *a* Unsweet **un-soot′†.**

un″so-phis′ti-cat″ed, 1 un′so-fis′ti-kāt″ed, 2 ŭn′so-fis′-ti-cāt″ed, *a* **1.** Free from adulteration, genuine, pure **2.** Free from artificiality; artless, simple **3.** Showing inexperience, or conceit and inexperience verdant *un″so-phis′ti-cate†.* — **un″so-phis′ti-cat″ed-ly**, *adv* — **un″so-phis′ti-cat″ed-ness, un″so-phis″ti-ca′tion**, *n*

un-sort′ed, *a* **1.** Not sorted or classified **2†.** Ill-chosen

un-soul′†, *vt* To deprive of soul, spirit, or understanding

un-sound′, 1 un-sound′, 2 ŭn-sound′, *a* Lacking in soundness, not sound (1) Not having material strength and solidity, weak, rotten (2) Not sound in health diseased (3) Not logically valid, erroneous in religion, heterodox Syn.: see BAD ROTTEN. Compare ABERRATION ERROR — **un-sound′ly**, *adv* — **un-sound′ness**, *n*

un-spared′, *a* **1.** Not spared, preserved, or saved **2†.** Necessary, indispensable.

un-spar′ing, 1 un-spâr′ing, 2 ŭn-spâr′ing, *a* **1.** Not sparing or saving, lavish, prodigal, liberal **2.** Not forbearing, showing no mercy — **-ly**, *adv* — **-ness**, *n*

un-speak′a-bl(e, 1 un-spik′a-bl, 2 ŭn-spēk′a-bl *a* **1.** That can not be uttered or expressed, unutterable, as, *unspeakable* joy **2.** [Colloq] Extremely poor or bad; abominable, as, the *unspeakable* Turk **3.** Unable to speak, dumb — **un-speak′a-bl(e-ness³**, *n* — **un-speak′a-bly**, *adv*

un-speak′ing, *a* Not having the gift of speech

un-spe′cial-ized, *a* Not specialized, especially, in biology, not set apart for a special function or for a special purpose generalized. **un-spe′cial-ised‡.**

un-sped′†, *a* Not performed not dispatched

un-speed′†, *n* Want of success, ill luck misfortune

un-speed′ful†, *a* Ineffective, unsuccessful.

un-spell′, *vt* To release from enchantment.

un-sperde′†, *a* Unbolted

un-sphere′, *vt* To take out of its sphere or place **un-sphear′†.**

un-spir′it†, *vt* To discourage, dishearten.

un-spleened′, *a* Having no spleen

un-spot′ted, 1 un-spot′ed, 2 ŭn-spŏt′ĕd, *a* Not marked or marred with spots (1) Not morally tainted, immaculate; hence, free from blemishes, perfect (2) Ceremonially clean Syn. see PURE — **un-spot′ted-ness**, *n*

un-squire′, *vt* [Rare] To deprive of the title of squire

Unst, 1 unst, 2 ŭnst, *n* The northernmost island of the Shetland group, 12½ by 6 m

un″sta-bil′i-ty, *n* [Rare] Instability **un-sta′bl(e-ness‡³.**

un-sta′ble†, *vt* To cease making a stable of

un-sta′bl(e³, 1 un-stē′bl, 2 ŭn-stā′bl, *a* Lacking in *stability or firmness, not stable* (1) Having no fixed purposes easily influenced wavering, inconstant (2) *Phys Sci* Being in or pertaining to a state in which the slightest change causes still further change, as, an *unstable* chemical compound, *unstable* equilibrium See note under EQUILIBRIUM 2 (1) Syn. see FICKLE, PRECARIOUS — **un-sta′bl(e-ness³**, *n* — **un-sta′bly**, *adv.*

un-stab′lished, *a* **1.** [Rare] Not firmly fixed **2†.** Firmly established or fixed

un-stalked′, *a* Without a stalk or stalks — **unstalked hydatid**, same as HYDATID OF MORGAGNI

un-stanch′a-bl(e³, *a* **1.** Incapable of being stanched, as, an *unstanchable* wound **2.** Inexhaustible **un-staunch′-a-bl(e³†.**

un-stanched′, } *a* **1.** *Surg* Not stanched, unchecked;

un-stancht′s, } unsuppressed, as, an *unstanched* flow of blood **2.** Not made firm and strong **3†.** Unsatisfied **un-staunched′†.**

un-state′, *vt* **1** To overthrow (a state or government), divest of statehood **2.** To deprive of rank or office.

un-stead′y, } 1 un-sted′ı, 2 n-stĕd′y, *a* **1.** Not steady.

un-sted′y³, } **2.** *Mech* Possessing an inconstant movement or one of irregular speed in revolving around a permanent axis [arm soften

un-steel′, *vt* [Rare] To deprive of steel-like quality dis-

un-step′, *vt Naut* To take out of a step or socket, as to *unstep* a mast

un-sting′†, *vt* To deprive of the power to sting

un-stock′, *vt* **1.** To deplete of stock, as a warehouse **2.** To take the stock away from, as a gun-barrel **3.** To remove from the stocks, as a ship

un-stop′, *vt* **1.** To remove a stop or stopper from, hence, to open by removing any obstruction **2.** To open the stops of (an organ)

un-stopped′, *a* Not stopped, unobstructed, specif, in phonetics, denoting open or continuant consonants

un-stow′, *vt* To empty of contents, unload

un-stowed′, *a Naut* **1.** Not stowed or filled, as a ship, with cargo **2.** Lying loose in the hold or on deck, as cargo

un-strat i-fied, *a Geol & Bot* Not stratified, as rocks, or the thalli of certain lichens

un-string′, 1 un-strıŋ′, 2 ŭn-strĭng′, *vt* **1.** To remove from a string, as, to *unstring* pearls **2** To take the strings from, also, to loosen the strings of, throw out of tune **3.** To relax as if by loosening, weaken, as, *unstrung* nerves

un-striped′, *a* Not striped unstriated — **unstriped muscles** (*Anat*), same as INVOLUNTARY MUSCLES

un-stud′ied, 1 un-stud′id, 2 ŭn-stŭd′id, *a* **1.** Done or made without planning or designing beforehand, unpremeditated, as, *unstudied* wit **2.** Not stiff or artificial, natural

Nothing could be more *unstudied* yet nothing more graceful than the attitude in which she now appeared. MARIA J MCINTOSH *Charms and Counter-Charms* p 6 [A. 1864]

3. Not acquainted through study unversed

Not *unstudied* in the great poem of his country HAWTHORNE *Mosses Rappaccini's Daughter* p 109 [H M & CO 1891]

4. Not given or devoted to study, as, *unstudied* hours Syn. see SIMPLE

un″sub-stan′ti-a′tion, *n* The act of making unsubstantial.

un″suc-cess′ful, 1 un′suk-ses′ful, 2 ŭn′sŭc-çĕs′ful, *a* Having or meeting with no success, failing or having failed said of persons or their acts, as, *unsuccessful* in business an *unsuccessful* attempt — **-ly**, *adv* — **-ness**, *n*

un-suit′†, *vt* To be unsuitable to fail to suit

un-sum′mered, *a* Deprived of the conditions or characteristics of summer

And now to these *unsummer'd* skies The summer bird is still TENNYSON *Pref Poem to my Brother's Sonnets* div. III st 1.

un-sung′, 1 un-sun′, 2 ŭn-sŭng′, *a* **1.** Not celebrated in song or poetry, obscure, forgotten **2.** Not yet sung, as a song

un-sure′ty†, *n* Doubt uncertainty

un″sus-pect′ing, *a* Having no suspicion, especially, suspecting no evil trusting Syn. see SECURE — **un″sus-pect′ing-ly**, *adv* — **un″sus-pect′ing-ness**, *n*

un-sweat′†, *vt* To remove the sweat from

un″sym-met′ri-cal, *a* **1.** Lacking symmetry, asymmetric **2.** *Chem* See BENZENE RING NUCLEUS — **unsymmetrical carbon atom**, same as ASYMMETRICAL CARBON ATOM

un-tack′le†, *vt* To unharness unhitch

un-tall′†, *a Not of lofty spirit*

un-tan′gi-bl(e, *a* [Archaic] Intangible — **un-tan″gi-bil′i-ty**, *n* **un-tan′gi-bl(e-ness‡³.** — **un-tan′gi-bly**, *adv*

un-tap′pice†, *vt* & *vi* To drive or come out of hiding.

un-taste'†, *rt* To deprive of a taste or liking
un-teach', *rt* [Archaic] **1.** To cause to forget or to disbelieve what has been taught. **2.** To cause to be forgotten, unlearned, or disbelieved
Prompt to revenge not daring to forgive
Our lives *unteach* the doctrine we believe
DRYDEN *Britannia Redivivа* l. 285
un-team't, *rt* To unhitch a team from
un-tem'per, *rt* To remove the temper from, draw the temper of (metal) — **un-tem'pered,** *a*
un-ten'a-ble, *a* **1.** That can not be maintained, as, *untenable* theories. **2.** Incapable of holding — **-ness,** *n*
un-ten'ant, *rt* **1.** To dispossess, as a tenant evict **2** To remove a tenant from make vacant
un-tent', *rt* [Rare] To bring out of a tent
un-tent'ed, *a* **1.** Having no tents, as, an *untented* plain; an *untented* army **2.** [Rare] Not tented or dressed, as a wound **3.** [Scot] Uncared for
un-tent'y, *a* [Scot] Incautious careless **un-tent'le†.**
Un'ter-frank"en, 1 un'tər-frŭnk'ĕn **2** un'tər-frăŋk ĕn *n* A district in N W Bavarian republic, 3,244 sq m.; capital, Wurzburg
Un'ter-wal"den, 1 un'tər-wŏl den **2** un'tər-wäl'dĕn *r* A forest canton of central Switzerland 295 sq m. divided into two half-cantons practically independent (1) **Upper U.,** same as OBWALDEN (2) **Lower U.,** same as NIDWALDEN
un-thank't, *rt* To recall, as thanks
un-thank't, *n* Ingratitude ill will misfortune
un-thanked', *a* [Rare] Not thanked or received with thankfulness
un-think', 1 un-thĭnk', 2 ŭn-thĭnk' *rt.* To recall or retract in thought change the mind concerning
un-think'ing, *a* **1.** *Not having the power of thought* as, *unthinking* matter **2.** Giving or indicating no careful attention, thoughtless, heedless, as, an *unthinking* speech — **-ly,** *adv* — **-ness,** *n*
un-thread', 1 un-thred', 2 ŭn-thrĕd', *rt* **1** To remove a thread from, as a needle **2** To find one's way out of, as a maze, thrid **3†.** To loosen the ligaments of
un-thrift't, *a* Unthrifty, prodigal lavish
un-thrift', 1 un-thrift', 2 ŭn-thrift', *n* **1.** Want of thrift or economy, shiftlessness, also, lavishness, as, the *unthrift* of the credit system **2†.** A spendthrift
un-thrift'y, 1 un-thrift'ɪ, 2 ŭn-thrift'y, *a* **1.** Not thriving or prospering, not growing vigorously, as, an *unthrifty* plant **2.** Not conducive to thrift, detrimental, harmful
Young business men are often educated in two very *unthrifty species of contempt for small gains and for hard labor*
BEECHER *Lectures to Young Men* lect 1 p 29 [D B 1855]
3. Not possessing thrift, wasteful **4†.** Wicked
Syn. see IMPROVIDENT — **un-thrift'l-ly,** *adv* **1.** Without frugality or thrift **un-thrift'ful-ly†. 2†.** Unbecomingly — **un-thrift'l-ness,** *n* The quality of being unthrifty. **un-thrift'l-head†, un-thrift'l-hood†.**
un-ti'dy, 1 un-tai'dɪ, 2 ŭn-tī'dy, *a* **1** Showing or characterized by lack of tidiness, not in good order, not neat as, an *untidy* person or room **2†.** Unseasonable. **3†.** Dishonest — **un-ti'di-ly,** *adv* — **un-ti'di-ness,** *n*
un-tie', 1 un-tai', 2 ŭn-tī', *r* **I.** *t* **1.** To loosen, as a knot, hence, to free from any fastening or from that which binds or restricts, as, to *untie* his stammering tongue **2†.** To unfold, clear
II. ɪ To become unfastened
un-tied', 1 un-taid' 2 ŭn-tīd', *a* **1.** Not tied or held as with a cord or band **2†.** Unrestrained, dissolute; depraved
un-til', 1 un-til', 2 ŭn-tĭl', *prep* **1.** Unto the time of, up to, till, as, he watched *until* daylight **2†.** Unto, to said of place [ME *until*, < *unto* (see UNTO), by substituting *till* (< Ice *til*), to for *to* (< AS *tō*), to] [that till
un-til', *conj* To the time when, to the place or degree
un-time't, *n* Unseasonable or improper time
un-time'ly, 1 un-taim'lɪ, 2 ŭn-tim'ly, *a* Coming or being before time or not in proper time, not timely, unseasonable, ill-timed **un-time'ous†; un-ti'mous†** [Scot or Obs] Syn. see AMISS — **un-time'll-ness,** *n* — **un-time'ly,** *adv* **un-time'ous-ly†; un-ti'mous-ly†** [Scot or Obs]
un'to, 1 un'tū; 2 ŭn'tǫ, *prep* To a formal, poetical, or archaic form, in all senses except as the sign of the infinitive
Movement and direction in the proper and the figurative sense are frequently expressed by *unto* and to indiscriminately. *Unto* represents not only the tō resting essentially upon the Anglo-saxon tō but also that periphrasing the original dative both with verbs and with adjectives in which the weakening of the form, properly speaking a strengthened one becomes most prominent
MAETZNER *Eng Gram* tr by Grece, vol II p 303 [E BROS 1874]
[ME *unto* < *un-* (< Old Saxon *und* cp AS *ōth*, up to) + *to* < AS *tō* to cp Old Saxon *untō*, unto]
un'tot, *conj* Up to the extent or time that until
un-tog'gle, *rt* *Naut* To loosen, unfasten as a toggle from a loop or becket
un-told', 1 un-tōld', 2 ŭn-tōld', *a* **1.** That can not be or is not told, revealed, or described, indescribable, inexpressible as, *untold* misery **2.** That can not be computed or estimated, as, *untold* numbers, *untold* treasurer [tonality
un"to-nal'i-ty, *n* [Rare] The state of being without
un-tongue't, *rt* To deprive of speech or voice silence
un-to'ward, 1 un-tō'ərd, 2 ŭn-tō'ard, *a* **1.** Causing annoyance or hindrance, vexatious, unfortunate, unfavorable, as *untoward* circumstances
A variety of *untoward* events For *Tales Murders in the Rue Morgue* in vol III p 232 [E A W 1885]
2. Not yielding readily, resisting control, refractory; perverse **3†.** Uncouth, ungraceful
Syn. see PERVERSE. — **-ly,** *adv* — **-ness,** *n*
un-to'ward†, *prep* Toward — **un-to'ward-ly†,** *a.* Perverse froward uncouth — **un-to'ward-li-ness†,** *n*
un-tow'n't, *a* Untrained untaught **un-town't.**
un-trace't, *rt* To loosen from the traces
un-tract't, *a* Untracked.
un-tract'a-bl(e"), 1 un-trakt'a-bl 2 ŭn-trăct'a-bl *a* **1.** Intractable **2†.** Difficult rough — **un-tract"a-bil'i-ty, un-tract'a-bl(e-ness"),** *r* — **un-tract'a-bly,** *adv*
un-trad'ed†, *a.* **1.** Not frequented for trading **2** Unusual uncommon **3.** *Inexperienced*
un-trad'ing *a.* Not engaged in or accustomed to trade
un-trav'eled,] 1 un-trav'eld, 2 ŭn-trăv'ĕld, *a* **1.** Not **un-trav'eld',**] traveled or journeyed through, not passed over **2.** Not having traveled or learned by travel hence narrow, provincial, as an *untraveled* countryman **un-trav'elled:.**
un-trea'sure, *rt.* [Rare] **1** To set forth, as treasure, display **2.** To despoil of treasure
un-treat'a-bl(e"), *a* **1.** That can not be treated, in any sense **2†.** Implacable **3†.** Impracticable
un-tressed',] *a.* Having the hair dishevered or not in
un-trest's,] tresses
un-tricked', *a.* [Poet] Not adorned
un-trimmed',] 1 un-trimd', 2 ŭn-trĭmd', *a* **1.** Not
un-trimd's,] adorned with trimmings, as an *untrimmed* hat **2.** Not made trim or orderly, not clipped or pruned as, an *untrimmed* tree. **3†.** Virgin — **un-trim'med-ness,** *n.* [Rare]
un-triste'†. **I.** *rt* To mistrust **II** *a* Same as UNTRUST
un-tri'umph-a-ble†, *a.* Admitting of no triumph
un-trod'den,] 1 un-trod'n, -trəd'; 2 ŭn-trŏd'n, -trŏd', *a*
un-trod'n",] Not having been trodden upon, hence,
un-trod',] unfrequented
un-troub'let, *rt* To rid of trouble, disabuse.
un-trow'a-ble†, *a.* Incredible
un-truced't, *a* Not interrupted by a truce.
un-true', 1 un-trū', 2 ŭn-tru', *a* Lacking truth, not true (1) Not corresponding with fact false as an *untrue* statement (2) Not conforming to rule or standard wrong, as, *untrue* intonation (3) Not adhering to faith or duty, inconstant, disloyal, as *untrue* to his trust, an *untrue* wife
Syn. see AMISS, PERFIDIOUS — **un-true't,** *adv* — **un-true'ness,** *n* — **un-tru'ly,** *adv*
un-tru'ism, *n* [Rare] Something clearly and evidently untrue opposed to *truism*
un-trunked't, *a* Cut off from the trunk
un-truss', 1 un-trus' 2 ŭn-trŭs' *rt* **1.** To loosen or free from or as from a truss **2†.** To take off (breeches), undress — **un-truss'er†,** *n* One who untrusses persons to flog them, one who exposes and reproves folly
un-trust't. **I** *a.* Distrustful fruitless **II** *n.* Distrust
un-trust'ful, 1 un-trust'ful· 2 ŭn-trŭst'ful, *a* **1.** Not trusting or trustful **2.** *Not to be trusted,* untrustworthy
un-truth', 1 un-trūth', 2 ŭn-truth', *n* **1.** The quality or character of being untrue contrariety to truth (1) Want of veracity (2) Lack of fidelity; faithlessness, disloyalty (3) Want of conformity to a standard, incorrectness **2.** Something that is not true, a falsehood, lie [< AS *untrēowth*, < *un-*, UN-[1], and see TRUTH *n*] Syn. see DECEPTION LIE — **un-truth'ful,** *a* — — **un-truth'ful-ly,** *adv* — **un-truth'ful-ness,** *n*
un-tuck'ered, *a* Not having a tucker on [a lock
un-turn', *rt* [Rare] To turn the opposite way as a key in
un-tu'tored, 1 un-tū'tərd; 2 ŭn-tū'tord, *a* Having had no tutor, hence, uninstructed, raw, as, an *untutored* youth. Syn. see IGNORANT
un-twain't, *rt* To rend in twain, tear asunder
un-twine', *rt* & *ri* To loosen or separate by a process the reverse of twining; untwist, unwind
un-twirl', *rt* [Rare] To untwist
un-twist', 1 un-twist', 2 ŭn-twist', *r* **I.** *t* **1.** To separate or open by a process or movement the reverse of twisting **2†.** Figuratively, to unravel, solve
II. ɪ To become loosened and straightened out, as something twisted
un-ty't, *rt* To untie
U-nun'gun, 1 ū-nūŋ'gŭn 2 ụ-nụn'gun, *n* See ALEUTIAN
un-urned', 1 un-ûrnd' 2 ŭn-ûrnd', *a* Not placed in an urn, as the ashes of one cremated hence, unburied
un-u'sage, *n* [Prov Eng or Obs] Lack of use or usage.
un-used', 1 un-yūzd'; 2 ŭn-yụsd', *a* **1.** Not made use of, not employed, disused, also, never having been used **2.** Not accustomed or wont with *to*, as, *unused to* toil
Rust and rot and mildew come to *unused* things
BURROUGHS in *The Chautauquan* June 1890 p 320
3. [Archaic] Unusual — **un-us'ed-ness,** *n.* [Rare]
un-u'su-al,] 1 un-yū'zu-əl, 2 ŭn-yu'zhu-al *a* Of a
un-u'zu-al",] character, number, or size not usually met with; uncommon, infrequent, rare, as, an *unusual* number of deaths Syn. see ANOMALOUS EXTRAORDINARY IRREGULAR ODD RARE — **un-u'su-al-ly,** *adv* To an unusual degree as *unusually* large — **un-u'su-al-ness,** *n* The condition of being unusual **un-u"su-al'i-ty†** [Rare]
un-ut'ter-a-bl(e"), 1 un-ut'ər-a-bl, 2 ŭn-ŭt'er-a-bl, *a* That can not be uttered, too deep or great for verbal expression, ineffable, inexpressible, as, *unutterable* bliss — **un-ut"ter-a-bil'i-ty,** *n* **1.** Unutterableness **2.** Something unutterable. — **un-ut'ter-a-bl(e-ness"),** *n* — **un-ut'ter-a-bly,** *adv.* [Beyond price invaluable
un-val'u-a-ble†, *a* **1.** Of little or no value worthless. **2**
un-val'ued, 1 un-val'vud, 2 ŭn-văl'vud *a* **1.** Not valued· valueless **2.** Not having a fixed value; not appraised **3†.** Not to be valued, inestimable
un-var'nished,] 1 un-vär'nisht, 2 ŭn-vär'nisht *a* **1.**
un-var'nisht",] Having no covering of varnish **2.** Having no embellishment or artful addition, plain; as, the *unvarnished truth.* Syn. see SIMPLE
un-vas'cu-lar, *a. Anat* Devoid of vessels, non-vascular
un-vas'sal†, *rt* To release from vassalage
un-veil', 1 un-vāl' 2 ŭn-vĕl', *r* **I** *t* **1.** To remove the veil or covering from, specif, to remove the concealing drapery from (a statue or work of art) in public, with ceremonies of presentation or dedication **2.** To disclose to view or understanding as by removing some mental obstruction, reveal; unfold
II. *t* To remove one's veil reveal oneself — **un-veil'ed-ly,** *adv* [Rare] Without disguise, plainly — **un-veil'er,** *n.*
un-ves'sel†, *rt.* To empty
un-vic'ar, *r* To remove from the office of vicar
un-viz'ard†, *rt* To unmask. **un-vis'ard†.**
un-voice', 1 un-vois' 2 ŭn-vŏis' *r* *Phon* **I** *t* To deprive of sonant quality, render surd. **II.** *t* To lose sonance become surd — **un-voiced',** *a*
un-vul'gar-ize, *rt* [Rare] To divest of vulgarity
un-wal'let†, *rt* To remove from a wallet.
un-wap'pered†, *a* Having no reason to fear or tremble; hence strong and fearless through innocence
un-ware't, *a* Unprepared, unforeseen unaware — **un-ware'ly†,** *adv* Unawares. — **un-ware'ness†,** *n* The state of being unexpected — **un-ware's†,** *adv* Unawares. — **un-war'ing-ly†,** *adv* Heedlessly, unwittingly.
un-warm', *rt.* To become cold lose warmth
un-war'rant-a-bl(e"), 1 un-wor'ənt-a-bl, 2 ŭn-wor'ant-a-bl *a* That can not be warranted or justified, unjustifiable; inexcusable, indefensible, as, an *unwarrantable* intrusion — **un-war"rant-a-bil'i-ty, un-war'rant-a-bl(e-ness"),** *n* — **un-war'rant-a-bly,** *adv*
un-war'rant-ed, 1 un-wor'ənt-ed 2 ŭn-war'ant-ĕd, *a* **1.** Having no warrant, unauthorized, unjustified, as, *unwarranted* interference **2.** Being without warranty; unguaranteed, as, *unwarranted* as to quality or soundness **3†** Not assured uncertain — **-ly,** *adv*
un-wa'ry, 1 un-wē'rɪ, 2 ŭn-wā'ry, *a* **1** Taking no precautions against accident or danger, especially, not realizing the necessity of such precautions, not on one's guard, incautious **2†.** Unexpected — **un-wa'ri-ly,** *adv.* — **un-wa'ri-ness,** *n.*
un-washed',] 1 un-wosht', 2 ŭn-washt', *a* **1.** Not
un-washt's,] washed, uncleansed, as *unwashed* wool **2** Lacking in personal cleanliness, unclean, filthy **3.** Untouched by waves, unlaved, as, an *unwashed* cliff **un-wash'ent.** — **the great unwashed** [Humorous], the rabble. — **un-wash'ed-ness,** *n*
un-wa'ter, *rt* To free from water, as a mine
un-wayed't, *a* **1.** Having no roads or paths **2.** Unaccustomed to the way or road as young horses
un-weath'ered, 1 un-weth'ərd 2 ŭn-wĕth'erd, *a* Not affected by weather, unaltered in condition or appearance by weather
un-weet'ingt, *a.* Unwitting — **un-weet'ing-ly†,** *adv*
un-wel'come, 1 un-wel'kəm, 2 ŭn-wĕl'com, *a* Not welcome (1) Not desired, as, an *unwelcome* guest (2) Causing grief or dissatisfaction by its coming, as, *unwelcome* news — **-ly,** *adv* — **-ness,** *n*
un-weld't, *a* Clumsy awkward; unwieldy **un-weld'y†.**
un-well', 1 un-wel' 2 ŭn-wĕl', *a* **1.** Somewhat ill, ailing **2.** [Colloq, U S] Indisposed by reason of menstruation Syn. see ILL, SICKLY — **un-well'ness,** *n* [Rare]
un-wemb'ed†, *a* Unblemished pure **un-wemmed'†.**
un-wept', 1 un-wept', 2 ŭn-wĕpt', *a* **1.** Not lamented or mourned
Unwept unhonour'd uninterr'd he lies!
HOMER *Iliad* tr by Pope, bk XXII l 484.
2. Not shed, as tears
un-whole'some, 1 un-hōl'səm; 2 ŭn-hōl'som, *a* **1.** Deleterious to health, insalubrious, unhealthful, as, *unwholesome* air and rooms **2.** Unsound in quality or condition, diseased or decayed, corrupt, as, *unwholesome* provisions **3.** Impaired in health, sickly in appearance, as, an *unwholesome* look **4** Not contributing to moral health, unsound, pernicious, as, *unwholesome* literature Syn. see NOISOME — **-ly,** *adv* — **-ness,** *n*
un-wield't, *a.* Impotent powerless weak
un-wield'y, 1 un-wild'ɪ; 2 ŭn-wēld'y, *a* Moved or managed with difficulty, as from great size or awkward shape ponderous bulky clumsy **un-wield'some† — un-wield'i-ly,** *adv* — **un-wield'i-ness,** *n*
un-wild't, *rt* To tame.
un-willed', *a* [Rare] **1.** Not willed or intended spontaneous **2.** Being without or deprived of purpose or will
un-will'ing, 1 un-wil'ɪŋ; 2 ŭn-wĭl'ing, *a* **1.** Unfavorably disposed toward some course of action, not acting with voluntary compliance, holding back, reluctant, loath **2.** Done with lack of good will or with reluctance, as, *unwilling* service **3†.** *Not intended,* involuntary Syn. see AVERSE INIMICAL. — **-ly,** *adv* — **-ness,** *n*
un-wise', 1 un-waiz', 2 ŭn-wīs', *a* Acting with or showing lack of wisdom, especially of practical wisdom; foolish; injudicious; as, an *unwise* counselor, an *unwise* course Syn. see AMISS — **un-wise'ly,** *adv*
un-wist't, *a* Ignorant unknown
un-wit't, *rt* To be ignorant of
un-wit't, *n* Lack of wit or knowledge folly
un-witch't, *rt* To free from witchcraft or illusion
un-wit'ting, 1 un-wit'ɪŋ, 2 ŭn-wit'ing **I.** *a* Having no knowledge or consciousness of the thing in question, unknowing or unconscious, as, an *unwitting* abettor of crime **II†.** *n* Ignorance — **un-wit'ting-ly,** *adv*
un-wo'man, 1 un-wu'mən, 2 ŭn-wo'man, *rt* To render unwomanly cause to lose the traits that distinguish women from men — **un-wo'man-ly,** *a* Not befitting or becoming a woman, as *unwomanly* traits — **un-wo'man-ly,** *adv* — **un-wo'man-li-ness,** *n*
un-won'der†, *rt* To divest of the wonderful explain
un-wont'ed,] 1 un-wunt'ed, 2 ŭn-wŏnt'ĕd *a* **1.** Not
un-wunt'ed",] according to wont or custom, unusual; uncommon **2†.** Not accustomed or used of persons. **un-wont't.** Syn. see EXTRAORDINARY — **un-wont'ed-ly,** *adv* — **un-wont'ed-ness,** *n*
un-woof', *rt* To remove the woof of
un-work', *rt.* To destroy, undo
un-world't, *rt* To unmake as a world
un-world'ly, 1 un-wûrld'ɪ 2 ŭn-wûrld'ly, *adv* Not worldly, spiritually minded — **un-world'li-ness,** *n*
un-wormed',] *a* Not having had the worm or lytta under
un-wurmd",] the tongue cut out said of dogs
un-wor'shipt, *rt* To deprive of worship dishonor
un-wor'thy,] 1 un-wûr'thɪ, 2 ŭn-wûr'thy *a* **1.** Not
un-wur'thy",] worthy or deserving of something specified usually with *of*, as, *unworthy of* praise **2.** Not becoming or befitting often with *of*, hence, improper, wrong, as, conduct *unworthy of* a gentleman **3** Lacking worth or merit, worthless, unfit **4†.** Undeserved Syn. see AMISS DISREPUTABLE SINFUL — **un-wor'thi-ly,** *adv* — **-ness,** *n* **un-worth'y†** [Rare]
un-wrie't, *rt* To uncover reveal **un-wry't.**
un-writ'ten, 1 un-rit'n, 2 ŭn-rit'n, *a* **1** Not reduced to writing, not written down, unrecorded, oral hence, preserved by tradition as, *unwritten* knowledge, *unwritten* doctrines. **2.** Having no writing upon it — **unwritten law. 1.** A rule or custom established by general usage as an *unwritten law* of gentlemanly decorum **2** Law which rests on custom and judicial decision, and not on a written command, decree, or statute See COMMON LAW **3.** Specif, a custom in some communities granting a measure of immunity to those who commit criminal acts of revenge in support of personal or family honor, especially in cases of seduction, adultery, etc
un-wro'kent, *a* Unavenged
un-yield'ed, *a* **1.** Not yielded **2.** [Rare] Unyielding
un-yoke', 1 un-yōk', 2 ŭn-yōk', *r* **I.** *t* To release from a yoke, take the yoke from, hence, to separate **II** ɪ To be loosed from a yoke, stop work, cease — **un-yoked',** *a* **1** Freed from a yoke **2†.** Unrestrained licentious.
un-zoned', *a* Being without a zone or girdle
up, 1 up, 2 ŭp, *ri* [Colloq or Prov] To rise, move actively used only in the present tense to give vivacity to narration, as, then he *ups* and goes
Up, as so used, should be distinguished from (1) the *up* of *up with* the verbal character of which is purely phrasal and from (2) the *up* in such exclamations as *Up! 'Tis fired* where the mind supplies an appropriate verb, according to the circumstances See UP WITH, under UP, *adv* and remark upon *the use of the adverb up with a verb understood*
up, *a* **1.** Moving, sloping or directed upward or in a direction arbitrarily regarded as upward, as an *up* train; an *up* grade, an *up* stroke **2.** *Naut* Specif borne over to windward said of a tiller or helm **3** Necessary to win, as the number of points in certain games
up, *n* That which is up, as a plot of ground somewhat elevated, also, a state of affairs that is prosperous or not depressed chiefly in the phrase **ups and downs**
Ride By *ups and downs*, thro many a glassy glade
And valley TENNYSON *Enid* st. 9

For words not given above see UN-[2], *prefix*, page 2598.

up, *adv* **1.** Toward a higher place or level opposed to *down,* as, he came *up* out of the pit, the explorers sailed *up* as far as the river was navigable **2** In or on a higher place, as, *up* there you will have a good view **3.** Toward, in, or at that which is figuratively or conventionally higher (1) To or at a higher price, as, wheat has gone *up,* barley is *up* (2) To or at a higher rank, as, people who have got *up* in the world (3) To or at a greater size or larger amount, as, to swell *up* (4) To or at a higher musical pitch, as, notes that run *up* as far as C (5) To or at a place that is locally or arbitrarily regarded as higher as, *up* north

4. In or to a vertical or nearly vertical position, hence, risen from bed, as, this book will not stand *up,* he went to bed late and is not *up* yet

Oh, father s gone to market-town he was *up* before the day
R W GILDER *A Midsummer Song* st 1

5. So as to be level (to) or even (with) in space, time, degree, or amount, as, they stood in water that was *up* to their knees, the sloop soon caught *up* with the brig

Of course no flavors are thrown away, they are intended for the taste that is *up* to them
THOREAU *Excursions Wild Apples* p 293 [T & F 1863]

6. Hence, colloquially, in a state acquainted (with), equal (to), or a match (for), of a kind or character capable (of), as, he is *up* in that subject, they are *up* to all tricks

7. In or into commotion or activity, in progress, in the course of doing or performance, as, they were stirred *up* to mutiny, to be *up* in arms, what's *up*? **8.** In or into prominence, so as to excite attention, under consideration, as, the question was *up* for debate **9.** Into or in a place of safe-keeping, aside, by, as, put *up* your books and go home, to lay *up* money, fruits are put *up* in glass jars **10.** At an end or close, as, your time is *up,* the month was *up* yesterday **11.** Completely, wholly, as, forty houses were burned *up,* the brooks dried *up*

I love to give myself *up* to the illusions of poetry
IRVING *Sketch-Book, Boar's Head Tavern* p 145 [G P P 1861]

12. *Print* Finished, as a task said of composition, as, the article is *up,* the paper is *up* **13.** At stake, as in gambling, as, to have money *up* on a horse-race **14.** *Surv* Away from the center of the earth **15.** *Baseball* At bat, as, he made but one hit in three times *up*

Up is frequently used with many verbs in a sense allied to 11, often redundantly as, bind *up* my wounds, fold *up* the letter, wait till the weather clears *up* *Up* as indicating completeness or emphasis should be discriminated from the redundant *up* In *open up,* if the sense is that of the mere entrance upon or beginning of something, *up* is pleonastic, as, He *opened up* his speech with a story But if the meaning is that of more or less complete development, *up* is essential, as Webster always *opened up* a subject, the Aspen mines have been generally *opened up*

The verb with which *up* is connected in thought is often omitted, as, *Up,* guards, and at 'em Compare remark under UP, *v* [< AS *up,* up]

In the following list of words (all verbs except when otherwise marked) *up-* has the force of the adverb placed after the root-word, as, *upbear,* to bear up, *upcoming, a* , coming up, *upcoming, n* , a coming up

upbear	updart	uplimber	upstare
upbearer, *n*	updelve	uplock†	upstep
upbind	updive	uplook	upstir
upblaze	updrag	uppile	upsurge
upblow†	updraw	uppluck	upswarm†
upborne *a*	updry	upprop	upsway
upbreak, *v & n*	upfill	upraise	upsweep
upbreathe	upflare	upraiser, *n*	upswell
upbreed	upflashing, *a*	upreach, *n*	uptear
upbring†	upfling	upreaching, *a*	uptie†
upbringing, *n*	upflooding, *a & n*	uprein	uptilt
upbuild	upflow, *v & n*	uprear	uptoss
upbuilder, *n*	upgather	uprise, *v & n*	uptraint
upbuilding, *n*	upgaze	uproll	uptrill
upbulging, *a*	upgird	uprouse	upvomit
upbuoyance, *n*	upglean	uprun	upwaft
upcaught	upgoing, *a & n*	uprush, *v & n*	upwall
upcheer	upgrow	upseek	upwerp
upclimb	uphang	upsend	upwell
upcoil	upheap	upshine	upwheel
upcoming, *a & n*	uphoard	upshoot, *v & n*	upwhirl
upcurl	upleap†	upsnatch	upwind
upcurve	uplight	upsoar	upwreathe
	upstand		

— **gone up** [Slang], past saving or recovery, as an investment bankrupt as a commercial house — **one, two,** or **three up** (*Golf*), denoting the play of an opponent which places him one, two, or three holes ahead also the status of a match when a player has won one two or three more holes than his opponent as, *two up* and one to play — **to make up,** see MAKE — **up'-a-long",** *adv* Up and along as on a road or street, especially when *up* signifies or is locally applied to a definite direction of travel — **up-and-coming,** *a* [Dial, U S] Wide-awake alert smart — **up-and-doing,** *a* [Colloq] Active capable — **up and down** **1** Vertically **2.** To and fro as, walking *up and down* in the room **3.** [Archaic] In one place or another, here and there See UP-AND-DOWN, *a* — **up-and-down,** *a* **1.** Positive, decided, utter, as to give an *up-and-down* answer, an *up-and-down* lie **2** Of alternating fortune as an *up-and-down* life **3.** Vertical — **up oars** (*Naut*), a command signifying that the oars must be quickly raised and placed in line vertically, the blades held fore and aft — **up stick** [Slang] pull up tent-pegs hence, move on — **up to.** [Colloq] **1.** About, meaning, engaged in doing or intending to do as, I didn t see what he was *up to* **2.** To be capable of, equal to **3.** [Slang] To rest with, be incumbent upon, as, it s *up to* you — **up to anything,** ready for any deviltry — **up to date,** see DATE1.— **up with,** raise, lift, set up, uninflected except in the present tense, and colloquial except in the imperative mode as she *ups with* her hand and boxes his ear

up, *prep* **1.** From a lower to a higher point or place on or along, toward a higher point of, along the line or ascent of, from the coast toward the interior of (a country, as being higher), from the mouth toward the source of (a river) of movement, as, to climb *up* a ladder, to sail *up* a river, to go *up* a shaft **2.** At, on, or near a higher place or part of, on the height or top of of position or situation, as, his house is *up* the river **3†.** Upon

U. P., *abbr* United Presbyterian

up., *abbr* Upper under proof

u-pal'thric, 1 yu-pē'thrik, 2 yu-pă'thric, *a* Same as HYPETHRAL

u"pa-na'ya-na, 1 ū"pa-nu'ya-na, 2 u"pa-nŭ'ya-na, *n* [Sans] The elaborate ceremonial, signifying introduction to the sciences, by which young Brahmans are invested with the sacred thread, after which he is designated "twice-born" **u-pa'na-ya†**

u-pan'ga, 1 u-pūŋ'ga, 2 u-păŋ'ga, *n* [E Ind] A nose-flute. See illus under NYAS TARANGA

u-pan'i-shad, 1 u-pan'i-shad, 2 u-păn'i-shăd, *n* [Sans] Literally, a philosophical treatise, one of the treatises forming the third division of the Vedas attached to the Brâhmana portion, and forming part of *Sruti* or revealed word

108 upanishads are mentioned They deal (1) with the nature of the Supreme Being and the means of union therewith, or (2) with certain systems of philosophy, or (3) with sectarian post-Vedic identifications of attributes of the Supreme Being with some form of Vishnu Siva etc

u'pas, 1 yū'pas, 2 yu'pas, *a* Having the nature of the upas, especially in being poisonous usually referring to the marvelous tales of its deadly qualities

This letter was written . to be thrown broadcast over the land, as seed in a susceptible soil to take deep root and spring up and extend its branches and distil its *upas* venom everywhere CALVIN COLTON *Henry Clay* vol I p 296 [A S P 1846]

u'pas, *n* **1.** A tall Javanese tree (*Antiaris toxicaria*) of the family *Moraceæ,* having an acrid milky juice which contains a virulent poison, the upas-antiar See illus under SACK-TREE **bo'hun-u"pas‡.**

According to the story told by a Dutch surgeon, Foersch, about the close of the 18th century, its exhalations were fatal to both animal and vegetable life, so that birds flying over it fell dead, and a desert surrounded each tree Specimens have been cultivated in British hothouses and botanic gardens since 1844 with no ill effects, and this story is now known to be false It may have had its origin in the fact that the tree sometimes grows in low valleys in Java where the escape of carbonic-acid gas from crevices in the ground is so abundant as to be fatal to animals

2. The poisonous sap of any one of two or three Malayan trees, used by natives in the manufacture of arrow-poison, especially, the **upas-antiar,** from the upas-tree, and the **upas-tieute,** from a climbing shrub (*Strychnos tieute*) of the family *Loganiaceæ*

3. Figuratively, something morally pernicious [< Malay *pūhn-ūpas,* poison-tree, < *pūhn,* tree, + *ūpas,* poison] — **u'pas-tree",** *n* Same as UPAS, *n* , 1

up"a-ven'ture†, *adv* On the chance that in case that

up'-bank", *a & adv* [Prov Eng] Up-hill — **up-bank thaw,** a thaw on the hills before the valleys are similarly affected

up-bar', *vt* **1.** To fasten with a bar **2†.** To unbar

up-big', *v* [Scot] To rebuild

up-braid', 1 up-brēd', 2 ŭp-brād', *vt & vi* **1.** To reproach as deserving blame, as, to *upbraid* one who is ungrateful or deceitful **2.** To accuse of something regarded as a ground for reproach, as, he *upbraided* them with their unbelief **3.** [Archaic] To make the subject of or reason for reproach

Nightingale It hath been *upbraided* to men of my trade,
That oftentimes we are the cause of this crime
BEN JONSON *Bartholomew Fair* act III

4†. To make the subject of or reason for a taunt, also, to taunt **a-braid'†, up-bray'†.** Syn., see CHIDE, REPROVE, REVILE — **up-braid'er,** *n* — **up-braid'ing,** *n* Severe reproofs or reproaches — **up-braid'ing-ly,** *adv*

up-braid'†, *n* Reproach, abuse

up-breathe', up-build', etc See UP, *adv*

up'burst", 1 up'bûrst', 2 ŭp'bûrst', *n* A breaking or bursting upward, a violent rushing upward

up'by, 1 up'bī, 2 ŭp'bȳ, *adv* [Scot] A little farther on, up the way **up'by‡**

U. P. C., *abbr* United Presbyterian Church

up'cast", 1 up'kast", 2 ŭp'cast", *vt* **1.** [Scot or Obs] To raise **2** [Prov Eng or Scot] To reprimand reproach

up'cast", *a* Cast, turned, or directed upward

up'cast", *n* **1.** A casting or throwing upward; that which is cast or thrown upward **2.** A shaft for the upward passage of air from a mine, as distinguished from *downcast,* an uptake **up'cast-shaft"‡. 3.** An upward current of air, as in a mine-shaft **4.** *Geol* Same as UPTHROW opposed to *downthrow, downcast,* as, the *upcast* side of a fault **5** [Scot] (1) An upset (2) A reproach **6.** [Archaic] A throw in bowling

up'chance"†, *adv* Perchance, perhaps — **up'come",** *n* **1.** [Prov Eng] Upshot, outcome **2** [Scot] A coming up, growth ascent

Up'cott, 1 up'ket, 2 ŭp'cŏt, **William** (1779-9/11 1845) An English bibliophile and autograph-collector

up'coun"try, *n* Country somewhat distant from the seashore or from low lands often used attributively, as, an *up-country* people

up-dress'†, *vt* To prepare set up

up-end', 1 up-end', 2 ŭp-ĕnd', *v* **I.** *t* To set on end, as a barrel **II.** *i* To stand on end

u-pey'gan, 1 ū-pē'gan, 2 u-pe'ġan, *n* [S E Afr] The common African rhinoceros (*Atelodus bicornis*)

up-give'†, *vt* To yield, surrender — **up-grade',** *vt* To improve the breed of (cattle etc), by the introduction of a higher strain — **up'-grade",** *a* Upward, hence, difficult

up'growth", 1 up'grōth', 2 ŭp'grōth', *n* **1.** The process of growing up **2.** That which grows or has grown up

up-gush'. **I.** *vi* [Rare] To gush upward or forth **II** *n* A gushing upward or forth

Up'ham, 1 up'am, 2 ŭp'am, *n* **1. Charles Wentworth** (5/41802-6/41875), an American Unitarian clergyman and author **2. Edward** (1776-1/21834), an English bookseller and Orientalist **3. Thomas Cogswell** (1/21799-4/21872), an American Congregational clergyman and philosopher

up'hand", 1 up'hand', 2 ŭp'hănd', *a* **1.** Used by lifting with the hand or hands, as, an *uphand* sledge **2** Indicated by an upward motion of the hand, as emphasis

up-hang', etc See UP, *adv*

U-phar'sin, 1 yu-fär'sin 2 yu-far'sin, *n* *Bib Dan* v 25

up-hasp', *vt* [Rare] To fasten or close up — **up-haud',** *vt* [Scot] To uphold — **up-haud'en,** *a* Upholden upheld

U'phaz, 1 yū'faz 2 yu'faz, *n* *Bib Dan* x, 5 [Heb]

up-heav'al, 1 up-hīv'el, 2 ŭp-hēv'al, *n* **1.** The act or process of upheaving, or the state of being upheaved, a lifting up **2** *Geol* An elevation of the earth's surface, in mounds or domes, or in elongated folds

Upheaval has been a constant and fundamental process, often exceedingly slow, not only in mountain-making but in the building of all continental areas

3 Overthrow or violent disturbance of established order or condition, as, the *upheaval* of the French Revolution

up-heave', 2 up-hīv', 2 ŭp-hēv', *v* **I.** *t* To heave up, raise or lift with effort, form or cause to rise by means of force exerted beneath, as, mountains *upheaved*

II. *i* To be raised or lifted, rise as a result of effort or force exerted beneath **up-heve'‡ — up-heav'er,** *n*

up-helm', *vt* To put the helm to windward.

u'pher, 1 yū'fer, 2 yu'fer, *n* [Local, Eng] A fir pole used in scaffolding, and sometimes, when split, in making light roofs

up'hill", 1 up'hil', 2 ŭp'hĭl', *a* **1.** Going up a hill or an ascent, extending, leading, or sloping upward, ascending, as, an *up-hill* path, an *up-hill* journey **2.** Attended with difficulty, labor, or exertion, difficult, as, an *up-hill* work or business **3.** [Rare] Directed or striving upward or to something higher — **up'-hill"ward,** *a* Extending in an up-hill direction

up'-hill"†, *n* Rising ground, ascent

up"-hill', *adv* Up or as up a hill or an ascent, hence, under or against difficulties, as, we mounted *up-hill,* he has labored *up-hill* all his life

up-hilt', 1 up-hilt', 2 ŭp-hĭlt', *vt* [Rare] To thrust in or up to the hilt, as, to *uphilt* a sword in an enemy

up-hold', 1 up-hōld', 2 ŭp-hōld', *vt* **1.** To keep from overthrow, loss, failure, or harm, maintain in being, excellence, strength, authority, validity, or importance; bear up, support, maintain, as, to *uphold* the laws **2.** To give aid to, encourage, defend, as, to *uphold* a wrong-doer **3.** To regard with favor or approval, sanction, countenance

The Northmen never *upheld* the idea that their gods were immortal C F KEARY *Outlines Prim Belief* p 190 [S 1882]

4. To hold or support in an erect position, hold up, keep from falling or sinking **5.** [Rare] To lift up; raise on high, as, to *uphold* the hands Syn., see ABET AID, ASSENT CONFIRM DEFEND JUSTIFY PRESERVE SUPPORT

up-hold'er, 1 up-hōld'er, 2 ŭp-hōld'er, *n* **1.** One who or that which upholds, one who sustains or defends, a supporter **2†.** An undertaker **3†.** A tradesman, huckster, auctioneer **4†.** An upholsterer

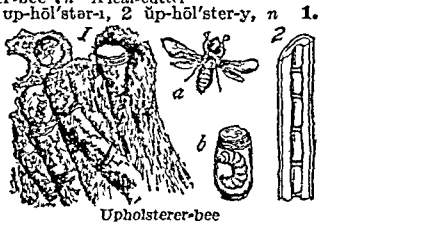
up-hold'ster†, *n* An upholsterer

up-hol'ster, 1 up-hōl'ster, 2 ŭp-hōl'ster, *vt* **1.** To furnish with stuffing, springs, coverings, cushioning, or trimmings, as, to *upholster* furniture **2** To provide or adorn with hangings, curtains, and the like, as, to *upholster* an apartment, more loosely, to provide with furniture of any kind **3** To furnish with a covering of any kind, cover

up-hol'sterd, *pp* Upholstered S S.

up-hol'ster-er, 1 up-hōl'ster-er, 2 ŭp-hōl'ster-er, *n* **1.** One who upholsters, one who supplies and fits hangings, curtains, coverings for furniture, etc **2.** An upholsterer-bee [< UPHOLDSTER, < UPHOLD] — **up-hol'ster-er-bee",** *n* A leaf-cutter

up-hol'ster-y, 1 up-hōl'ster-i, 2 ŭp-hōl'ster-y, *n* **1.** Goods or materials used in upholstering **2.** Textile decoration of an apartment **3.** The occupation or business of upholstering



Upholsterer-bee

1 Cells in a nest of the rose-cutter upholsterer (*Megachile centuncularis*) *a* the bee reeve a cord used *b* a larva within a cell 2 Nest of the little in adjusting an green upholsterer (*Ceratina dupla*)

u'phroe, 1 yū'frō, 2 yu'frō, *n* *Naut* A long wooden block having several holes through which to fasten the upholstering cord used in adjusting an awning on shipboard, also sometimes in tightening tent-ropes. With the cords the device is called **crowfoot.** [< D *juffrouw,* < *jongvrouw,* young woman, < *jong,* young + *vrouw,* woman]

up-hurl', *vt* [Rare] To hurl upward, cast up

U'pis, 1 yū'pis, 2 yu'pis, *n* *Gr Myth* Same as ARTEMIS

up-jet', *vt* To spurt up

up'-keep", 1 up'-kīp', 2 ŭp'-kēp', *n* A keeping up, maintenance, also, means of maintenance

up'land, 1 up'land, 2 ŭp'land, *a* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or constituting an upland or uplands, higher in situation, as, *upland* farms **2.** Of, pertaining to, or situated in inland districts, especially those remote from cities **3†.** Hence, rustic, rude, uncultivated — **upland boneset,** a variety of thoroughwort (*Eupatorium sessilifolium*) resembling true boneset — **u. flake,** a stationary hurdle or framework for drying codfish — **u goose,** a wild goose (*Chloephaga magellanica*) of Patagonia — **u. plover** or **sandpiper,** see under PLOVER, *n* — **u sumac,** the smooth sumac (*Rhus glabra*) See SUMAC — **u willow-oak,** a tree (*Quercus cinerea*) found in sandy elevations in southeastern parts of the United States **up'land-er†.**

up'land', *n* **1.** Land elevated above other land, the higher portions of a region, district, or farm contrasted with *lowland, meadow, bottom-land, interials,* etc

The blue tints of the *upland* melt away into the fresh green of the nearer landscape
IRVING *Sketch-Book Rip Van Winkle* p 46 [G P P 1861]

2. The country in the interior as distinguished from the coast **3** *pl* Upland cotton **4†.** The country in general as distinguished from towns and their neighborhood — **up'land-er,** *n* **1.** A dweller on an upland **2.** [Local, U S] The upland sandpiper or plover — **up'land-ish†,** *a* Upland (1) Pertaining to high grounds (2) Pertaining to the country (3) Rustic unrefined

Up'land', *n* **1** A borough in Delaware county, Pa **2.** A town in Grant county, Ind, seat of Taylor University (Methodist Episcopal), founded in 1848

up-lay'†, *vt* **1.** To lay up hoard **2** To overturn

up-lean'†, *vt* To lean up against anything, incline

up-led'†, *pp* of UPLEAD, *v* See UP, *adv*

up-lift', 1 up-lift', 2 ŭp-lift', *v* **I** *t* **1.** To lift up or raise aloft, elevate, as, to *uplift* the voice **2.** To raise the tone of, put on a higher plane, mentally or morally

He *uplifts* ordinary things that they too should be sacred E B PUSEY *Minor Prophets, Zech* xiv *20* in vol II, p 458 [F & W. 1892]

II. *i* [Scot] To collect money Syn., see HEIGHTEN, RAISE Compare HIGH — **up-lift'er,** *n*

up'lift, *a* [Rare] Uplifted

up'lift, *n* **1.** A movement upward, as of the hand, specif, in geology, an upheaval, as of strata See UPHEAVAL **2** A mental or moral raising up **up'lift-al†.**

up-lit', *a* Lighted up, illuminated

up-look'ing, *a* Looking upward aspiring

up'ly"ing, 1 up'lai'iŋ, 2 ŭp'lȳ'ing, *a* Lying at an elevation, upland, as, the *uplying* lands of Mexico

up'mak"ing, 1 up'mēk'iŋ, 2 ŭp'māk'ing, *n* A filling formed of pieces, as of plank, especially between a vessel's bottom and the bilgeways, before launching

up'most, 1 up'mōst, 2 ŭp'mōst, *a* Topmost highest

u"po-ko-ro'ro, 1 ū"po-ko-rō'ro 2 u"po-ko-rō'ro, *n* [Maori] The grayling (*Prototroctes oxyrhynchus*) of New Zealand

U'po-lu, 1 ū'po-lū, 2 u'po-lu, *n* An island of the Samoan group 340 sq m capital, Apia, taken from Germany by New Zealand Aug 29 1914

up-on', 1 up-en', 2 ŭp-ŏn', *adv* On completing a verbal idea, as, the paper has been written *upon* Specif (1) Expressing direction in space as *good to look upon* (2) In archaic use, expressing progress or approximation in

time as, the hour comes fast *upon* The use of *upon* in these senses is less frequent than formerly and becoming archaic See note under UPON, *prep*

Upon often used for on in such phrases as 'call *upon*," whether meaning visit or summon and speak (or write) *upon*" The reasonable tendency now is to use the simpler [word] on whenever the idea of superposition is not involved FRANK H VIZETELLY *A Desk-Book of Errors in English* p 221 [F & W '02]

[< AS *uppon*, < *up*, up, + *on*, on]

up-on', *prep* On Specif (1) On, in an elevated position; as, *upon* the throne, *upon* a mountain (2) On, by motion upward, as, to get *upon* a roof *Upon* now differs little in use from *on*, the former being sometimes used for reasons of euphony or rhythm and also preferably when motion into position is involved, the latter when merely rest or support is to be indicated See SLIP When *upon* has its original meaning of *up* and *on*, that is, by means of ascent into a relation of support, it is written as two words, *up* having its adverbial force as, let us go *up on* the roof

up'ō"ver, 1 up'ō vər 2 ŭp'ō"vər, *a* *Mining* Denoting a plan of mine-working in which, after a shaft has been sunk to a point below, the ore body is reached by working up to it.

up-peak', *vt* [Rare] To rise to a peak

up-pent'†, *a* Shut in confined

up'per, 1 up'ər, 2 ŭp'er, *a* Higher than something else; being above (1) Higher in place opposed to *lower*, as, the *upper* deck

When my *upper* vest was taken off, they were apparently struck with the splendor of my clothes JOHNSON *Rasselas* p 177 [G P P]

(2) Higher in station or dignity superior opposed to *inferior*, as, the *upper* ouse the *upper* ranks of society (3) *Geol* [U-] Describing a later period or a later formation of a specified period as, the *Upper* Cambrian [Compar of UP] **— upper back** (*Brewing*), a tank situated above a mash-tub and containing the hot water to be used in the mash — **u. band** (*Mil*), the band nearest the muzzle of a rifle — **U. Bench** (*Eng Law*), during the Protectorate, the highest court of common law, the King's Bench — **u case** (*Print*), *see* CASE², 5 — **up'per-growth"**, *n* The upper part of any growth, as that part of a plant that is above ground — **u. inversion** (*Meteor*), the inversion of the vertical temperature gradient generally found in the lower portion of the isothermal layer of the atmosphere See ISOTHERMAL LAYER — **u. keyboard**, the right-hand side of the keyboard, the upper notes — **u pharyngeal**, same as PHARYNGOBRANCHIAL — **u stocks**, *n pl* Breeches — **u. strake** (*Naut*), the deck-strake — **u. works**, the sides of a vessel's hull, from the water-line to the covering-board or its equivalent **dead'works"†.— u. world** 1. The ethereal regions, heaven 2 The earth, as opposed to the infernal regions or *nether world*

up'per, *n* 1. That part of a boot or shoe above the sole and welt 2. *pl* Gaiter-tops for wearing above the shoe 3. *pl* *Timber* Logs or sawed lumber above the grade of good common stuff

— to be on one's uppers [Slang], to have worn out the soles of one's shoes entirely figuratively, to be in poverty — **up'per-leath"er**, *n* 1. Leather suitable for vamps and quarters of boots and shoes 2. Vamps and quarters collectively — **u.-machine**, *n* A machine for cutting, fitting, or making any part of a boot or shoe-upper

up'per†, *adv* Higher

Up'per Al'sace. A district of Alsace-Lorraine, France, 1,353 sq m

Up'per Al'ton A city in Madison county, Ill seat of Shurtleff College (Baptist), founded in 1829

Up'per Aus'tri-a. A province of Austria, 4,631 sq m capital, Linz [capital, Munich,

Up'per Ba-va'ri-a A district in S E Bavaria, 6,458 sq m,

Up'per Bur'ma. A province the N portion of Burma, India, 87,435 sq m conquered by the British in 1885, capital, Mandalay **Up'per Bur'mah†**

Up'per Cal"i-for'ni-a An ancient Spanish province in S W North America, now occupied by California, Nevada, and parts of Utah and Arizona

up'per-cut", 1 up'ər-kŭt', 2 ŭp'er-cŭt', *vt* & *vi* *Boxing* To give a short upward blow, strike with an uppercut

up'per-cut", *n* In boxing, a blow upward from the waist or hip, delivered under or inside the opponent's guard

Up'per Fran-co'ni-a A district in N E Bavaria, 2,702 sq m capital, Baireuth [ital, Giessen

Up'per Hes'se. A province in N E Hesse 1,270 sq m, cap-

Up'per I'o-wa Riv'er. A river in S E Minnesota and N E Iowa, length 150 m to the Mississippi river

Up'per Llan-frech'fa, 1 lan-frĕn'tə 2 lăn-frĕn'tə An urban district in S Monmouthshire, England [Upper,

up'per-more, 1 up'ər-mōr 2 ŭp'er-mōr, *a* [Prov Eng]

up'per-most, 1 up'ər-mōst, 2 ŭp'er-mōst, *a* 1. Highest in place, rank, authority, or vantage-ground, as, the *uppermost* layer, the *uppermost* faction 2. First to come into the mind, as, one's *uppermost* thoughts, *uppermost* words 3†. First in order of precedence

up'most†.— up'per-most, *adv* In the highest place, also, first, as in time as our parts is now *uppermost*

Up'per Pa-lat'i-nate. A district of E Bavaria, bordering on Bavaria 3 727 sq m capital Ratisbon

Up'per Pyr'e-nees. Same as HAUTES-PYRÉNÉES

Up'per San-dus'ky. A village, county-seat of Wyandot county, O

Up'per Sen"e-gal' and Ni'ger. A colony of French West Africa 72,000 sq m organized in 1904 [high

Up'per Tar'ry-all Peak A mountain in Colorado 11,650 ft

up"per-ten'dom, *n* Same as UPPER TEN See TEN *n*

up'per-wing", 1 up'ər-wiŋ' 2 ŭp'er-wing', *n* A moth (*Hoporina croceago*)

up'ping, *n* Same as SWAN-UPPING

Up'ping-ham, 1 up'iŋ-əm, 2 up'ing-am, *n* A town in Rutlandshire, England seat of an ancient public school

up'pish, 1 up'ish 2 up'ish, *a* 1 [Colloq] Inclined to be self-assertive assuming pretentious snobbish

With the avowed purpose of discouraging and correcting whatever was uppish or extreme in our followers NEWMAN *Apologia* pt v p 142 [A 1865]

2†. [Slang, Eng] Tipsy —**-ly**, *adv* —**-ness**, *n*

up-plow', *vt* [Rare] To plow up tear up as by plowing

up-plough't.— up-poise', *vt* To poise or balance aloft — **up-poised'**, *a*

up-po'woc, 1 u-pō'wok 2 ŭ-pō'wŏc *n* [Am Ind] Tobacco

up-prick'ed', *a* Set up pointedly upraised erect, as the ear of an animal — **up-put'**, *n* [Scot] A putting up or stopping with one as his guest temporary lodging hence, entertainment **up-put'ting†.— up-raise'**, *n* *Mining* Same as RISE *n* 13 (1) — **up-rais'ing**, *n* [Prov Eng & Scot] Bringing up rearing — **up-ridge'**, *vt* To raise up in ridges — **up-ridged'**, *a*

up'right, 1 up'rəɪt 2 ŭp'rīt, *a* 1 Being in a vertical position, erect, standing on one's feet, as a human being; also having the longest axis or a distinctive part erect, as an *upright* piano 2 Morally correct, especially just and honest; adhering to rectitude, as, an *upright* man, an *upright* life 3 *Golf* Denoting a club the head of which approximates a right angle with the shaft 4† Well ordered, adjusted, or disposed [< AS *upriht*, < *up*, up, + *riht*, right] Syn., see HONEST INNOCENT JUST MORAL PURE, RIGHT Compare JUSTICE — **upright shave** (*Basketwork*), a horseshoe-shaped double-ended chisel used for reducing splits to skeins — **-ly**, *adv* — **-ness**, *n*

up'right, *n* 1 Something having a vertical position Specif (1) An upright member or timber in a building or structure (2) An upright piano, engine, or machine (3) *Golf* The angle which a club presents when soled (4) *Basketwork* Same as UPRIGHT SHAVE 2. Verticalness, the state of being upright, as, a post out of *upright* — **virtual upright** (*Naval Arch*), the apparent vertical of a ship as it appears when the vessel is rolling in a seaway, it differs from the **true vertical** by reason of the forces of fluid pressure in the disturbed water

up'right, *adv* 1. [Archaic or Obs] In an upright manner, vertically, as, to leap *upright* 2†. Horizontally with the face turned upward

up-right'eous-ly†, *adv* Righteously uprightly

up'right-ing, 1 up'rəɪt-iŋ 2 ŭp'rīt-ing, *n* 1. The process or act of making or keeping upright 2. *Horol* Making pivot holes in the plates of a timepiece in such a way that the arbors shall be perpendicular to the plates

up-ris'al, *n* [Rare] An arising, uprising **up-rise'ment†.**

up-ris'ing, 1 up-rəɪz'iŋ, 2 ŭp-rīs'iŋ, *n* 1. The act of rising, as from bed, from below the horizon, or from any lower place 2 Strong excitement of feeling and corresponding action, especially on the part of many people 3. Revolt against authority, insurrection 4. An upward slope or acclivity, ascent, as of a hill 5†. The ceremonial appearance in society of a lady of rank after the birth of a child

up'rist†, *n* An uprising

up-roar', 1 up-rōr', 2 ŭp-rōr', *v* **I.** *i* [Rare] To make an uproar **II†.** *t* To throw into uproar or confusion

up'roar, 1 up'rōr, 2 ŭp'rōr, *n* Violent disturbance and noise, great bustle and clamor, tumult [< D *oproer*, < *op*, up, + *roeren*, stir] Syn., see CLAMOR NOISE

up-roar'i-ous, *a* Accompanied by or making uproar, noisy, as, *uproarious* mirth, *uproarious* revelers

Syn., see NOISY — **-ly**, *adv* — **-ness**, *n*

up-root', 1 up-rūt', 2 ŭp-rōōt', *vt* 1. To tear up by the roots, eradicate, destroy utterly 2. To root up

Syn., see EXTERMINATE — **up-root'al**, *n* An uprooting

Up-sa'la, 1 up-sä'lə, 2 up-sa'la, *n* 1. A province of Sweden, 2 052 sq m 2. Its capital, a cathedral and university city the home of Linnæus **Up-sal'a.**

up'see†. A word of uncertain origin and meaning used in various grammatical relations in old phrases that express or imply deep drinking When connected with the name of a people, *upsee* seems to mean in the manner of (as to drink *upsee* Dutch or *upsee* English), but *upsee* in such phrases has been understood by some as meaning a strong ale or beer In the quotation below *upsees* perhaps signifies healths **up'see†; up'slee† — up'see-free'sy†,** *a* Drunk

Yet whoop, Barnaby! off with thy liquor,
Drink *upsees* out and a fig for the vicar

WALTER SCOTT *Lady of the Lake* can 6, l 6

up-set', 1 up-set', 2 ŭp-sĕt', *v* **I.** *t* 1. To overturn, as, to *upset* an inkstand, a man, or a boat 2 Hence, to put out of a customary or normal state, greatly discompose or disquiet, overcome

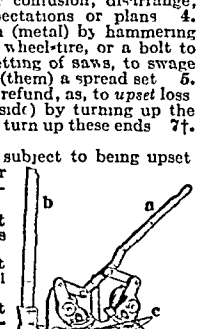
All the ladies and gentlemen passed before Prince Albert to bid him farewell, not a few of them in tears, and the Prince himself very much *upset*

VICTORIA *Early Years of Prince Consort* p 239 [in 1867]

3 To throw into disorder or confusion, disarrange, spoil, as, to *upset* one's expectations or plans 4. *Mech* To shorten and thicken (metal) by hammering or by pressure, as, to *upset* a wheel-tire, or a bolt to form a head, specif, in the setting of saws, to swage (the ends of the teeth) to give (them) a spread set 5. [Scot or Obs] To make good, refund, as, to *upset* loss 6. *Basketwork* To form (the side) by turning up the ends of the stakes, or simply to turn up these ends 7†. To set upright

II. *i* 1. To be upset or be subject to being upset 2 [Scot or Obs] To recover as from an injury 3 *Basketwork* To turn up the stakes

Syn., see BAFFLE — **to upset one's apple-cart**, to disturb one's plans, frustrate one's purpose, etc — **up-set'ter,** *n* One who or that which upsets especially, a small machine for upsetting a wheel-tire



Tire-upsetter
a lever which clamps tire, *b*, lever which draws movable head (*c*) together, shrinking and upsetting tire

up'set, 1 up'set, 2 ŭp'sĕt, *a* Set up, required in the phrase — **up-set price**, a price at which property is offered for sale as by an auctioneer, as the lowest selling price

up'set, *n* 1. The act of upsetting, or the state of being upset, as, the *upset* of a boat, the *upset* of one's plans 2 A transverse shake, or break in the longitudinal fibers of timber 3. *Mech* A swage used for upsetting 4 *Basketwork* The rods woven round the lower part of the stakes after being turned up to keep them in place — **up-set'ment, up-set'ting,** *n* [Rare]

up-set'ting, 1 up-set'iŋ, 2 ŭp-sĕt'ing, *pa* 1 Fitted to overturn, disconcert, or discompose, as, an *upsetting* remark 2 [Scot] Conceited, as, an *upsetting* boy

up'shot, 1 up'shot, 2 ŭp'shŏt, *n* The final outcome

Up'shur, 1 up'shur, 2 ŭp'shûr, *n* 1. A county in N E Texas, 587 sq m county-seat, *Gilmer* 2 A county in central West Virginia, 326 sq m, county-seat, Buckhannon

up'side, 1 *up'said'*, 2 *up'sid'*, *n* The upper side or part — **upside down**, with the upper side down Hence, in disorder or confusion **up'so-down†.— to be upsides with** [Prov Brit], to be even with have revenge upon — **up'side,** *adv* [Prov Eng] On the upper side

up'si-loid, 1 yŭp'si-lŏid 2 yup'si-loid, *a* Same as HYOID

up'si-lon, 1 yŭp'si-lŏn, 2 yup'si-lŏn, *n* The twentieth letter and sixth vowel in the Greek alphabet (Υ υ) having the sound of French u, Latin and Anglo-Saxon *y* Υ and *u* are forms of the same letter See Y [< Gr *y psilon* y smooth] — **up'si-lon-ism,** *n* The excessive use of the Greek letter upsilon or its equivalent in English u or *y* — **up'si-lon-ized,** *pa* Modified toward the sound of upsilon in pronouncing said of the vowel *o*

up'sit"ting†, *n* 1. The sitting up of a woman after confinement also, the accompanying feast 2. A baptismal or funeral feast 3 [Scot] Insistence 4. A lifting up

up-skip'†, *n* An upstart — **up'so-down"†,** *adv* Upside down See UPSIDE — **up-solve't,** *vt* To explain solve

Up'son, 1 up'sən, 2 ŭp'son, *n* A county in W central Georgia 310 sq m, county-seat, Thomaston [or spears

up-spear', *vt* [Rare] To grow or shoot upward in spikes

up'spring", 1 up'spriŋ', 2 up'spring', *n* 1. [Rare] A leap or spring into the air 2†. An upstart

up-spurn'er†, *n* A scorner spurner — **up'stairs".** **I** *a* Pertaining to an upper story, as, an *up-stairs* apartment **II.** *n* The upper story **III.** *adv* In or to an upper story, up the stairs, as, it is *up-stairs*; go *up-stairs* — **up-stanch'†,** *vt* To stanch, as a flow of blood **up-staunch'†.— up-stand'er,** *n* 1 [Prov Eng] A parish minister 2 The rear post or support of a dog-sledge

up-start', 1 up-stärt', 2 ŭp-start', *vi* To start up, spring up suddenly.

up'start", 1 up'stärt', 2 ŭp'stärt', *a* 1. Suddenly raised to prominence, wealth, or power 2 Having the character of an upstart, pretentious 3†. Suddenly rising, as the hair

up'start", *n* 1. One who or that which springs up suddenly, especially, one who has risen suddenly from a humble position to consequence, a parvenu

It is only the *upstart* unaccustomed to his new eminence who stands on his dignity, and asserts his power KINGSLEY *Two Years Ago* p 284 [MACM 1888]

2. One who assumes an arrogant tone or bearing 3 *Bot* The meadow-saffron so called because its flowers spring up before the leaves [sustain

up-stay', 1 up-stē', 2 ŭp-stā', *vt* To be a support for,

up'straight", *a* [Rare] Straight, erect

up-stream', 1 up-strīm', 2 ŭp-strēm', *vi* To flow or stream upward

up'stream", 1 up'strīm", 2 ŭp'strēm", *adv* Toward the upper part of a stream, against the current, as, to swim *up-stream*

up'street", *adv* Toward the upper end of a street — **up-sun",** *n* [Scot or Obs] The time from sunrise till sunset

up'sy-tur"sy†, *adv* Topsy-turvy

up'tails-all"†, *n* 1. Confusion disorder, frolic 2 Roysterers revelers 3 An old game at cards

up-take'†, *vt* 1 To take or lift up 2 To help, aid 3. [Scot] (1) To levy collect (2) To comprehend

up'take", 1 up'tāk', 2 ŭp'tāk', *n* 1. The act of lifting or taking up 2 That part of a marine boiler or boiler-flue in which the streams of combustion-gases unite and turn toward the smoke-stack 3 [Prov Eng] Apprehension or comprehension **up'tak"†** [Scot]

I was never swift at the *uptake* in such flimsy talk
R L STEVENSON *David Balfour* p 250 [S 1893]

4. *Mining* A shaft for the upward passage of air in underground working 5 Same as TAKE-UP, *n* — **dry uptake** (*Engin*), in a marine boiler, the lower part of the flue which is outside the boiler and therefore has no water surrounding it

up-tak'er†, *n* 1. A helper, supporter 2. [Scot] A collector

up'throw", 1 up'thrō', 2 ŭp'thrō', *n* 1. A throwing upward, an upheaval 2. *Geol* & *Mining* An upward displacement on one side of a fault opposed to *downthrow* used also attributively See illus under FAULT

up'thrust", 1 up'thrust', 2 ŭp'thrŭst', *n* 1. An upward thrust 2 *Geol* An upheaval of rocks said preferably of a violent upheaval used also attributively

up-thun'der, *vt* [Rare] To send forth a noise like thunder

— up-till', *prep* Against on — **up"-to-date',** *a* [Colloq] 1 Including or presenting the most recent facts or information about anything, abreast of the times as, an *up-to-date* book 2. Knowing the latest novelties

Up'ton, 1 up'tən, 2 ŭp'ton, *n* 1 A county in S W Texas, 1,195 sq m 2. A town in Worcester county, Mass

Up'ton-on-Sev'ern, *n* A town in Worcestershire, England, occupied by Cromwell before the battle of Worcester, 1651

up'town", 1 up'taun', 2 ŭp'town' [Colloq, U S] **I** *a* Pertaining to or resident in the upper part of a town or city, or that part which is conventionally regarded as the upper part, usually the residence-section, as, an *up-town* house, an *up-town* resident **II** *adv* In or toward the upper part of a town, as, going *up-town*

up-trace', *vt* To trace up or investigate, follow out, discover — **up'ways,** *adv* [Colloq] Upward

up-turn', 1 up-tûrn', 2 ŭp-tûrn', *vt* To turn up or over, hence, to throw into confusion, overturn, upset, as, to *upturn* the sod, to *upturn* social institutions — **up'turn",** *n*

U-pu'pi-dæ, 1 yŭ'pŭ-pī, 2 yu-pū'pi-dē, *n pl* *Ornith* The *Upupidæ* as a suborder

U-pu'pi-dæ, 1 yu-pū'pi-dī, 2 yu-pū'pi-dē, *n pl* *Ornith* A family of picarian birds, especially *Upupoidæ*, with nostrils round and open, hoopoes **U'pu-pa,** *n* (t g) [< L *upupa*, hoopoe] — **u'pu-pid,** *n* — **u'pu-poid,** *a* — **U"pu-poi'de-æ,** *n pl* *Ornith* A superfamily of picarian birds having the flexor digitorum perforans split into 3 branches leading to all the digits but the first, and palate desmognathous — **u"pu-poi'de-an,** *a* & *n*

up'ward, 1 up'wərd, 2 ŭp'ward, *a* Turned or directed toward a higher place, as, an *upward* course [< AS *upweard*, < *up*, up, + *-weard*, -WARD] — **-ly**, *adv* — **-ness**, *n*

up'ward†, *n* The upper part, top

up'ward,] 1 up'wərd, -wərdz, 2 ŭp'ward, -wards, *adv*

up'wards,] Toward a higher place, in an ascending course or direction, toward the source, as, to look *upward*, to trace a stream *upward* 2. With increase or advancement, toward a higher price, as, prices tended *upward* 3 In excess, more, as, children five years old and *upward* 4. Toward that which is better, nobler, or holier 5. In the upper parts

Dagon his name sea-monster *upward* man
And downward fish MILTON *P L* bk i, l 462

[< AS *upweardes*, < *up* up + *-weard* -WARD]

— **upward of** or **upwards of.** 1 Higher than or in excess of 2 [Colloq & Iron] Hardly as much or as many as approximately about

up-wax', 1 up-waks' 2 ŭp-waks', *vt* [Prov Eng] To grow

up-wrought', *a* Wrought or raised up

ur, 1 ûr, 2 ûr, *n* *Bib* 1 The father of Eliphal one of King David's mighty men 2 A city of Chaldea, Abraham's home [Heb, lit, light, brightness]

ur, 1 ûr 2 ur, *pron* [Prov Eng or Obs] Our

ur-, *prefix* [G] Original primitive

ur-, *prefix* Same as URO-

U. R., *abbr* 1. Under the rule used on the stock ticker 2. *Rom Law* *Uti rogas* (L as you ask), an affirmative response in voting

U"ra-ba', 1 û'ra-bä' 2 u'ra bä', **Gulf of.** An arm of the Gulf of Darien lying between the Isthmus of Darien and the mainland of Colombia

u"ra-ca'noi, *n* A hurricane

u'ra-chus, 1 yû'ra-kus, 2 yu'ra-kŭs *n* *Anat* A vestigial structure, representing the pedicle of the

allantoic vesicle, that passes from the summit of the bladder to the umbilicus [< Gr *ourachos*, < *ouron*, urine, + *echō*, hold] — **u'ra-chal,** *a*

u'ra-cil, 1 yu'rə-sil, 2 yu'ra-cil, *n* *Org Chem* A supposed compound, CH(NH—CO)(CH—CO)NH, which results from the action of acetoacetic ester upon urea [< UR-² + ACID + -YL]

u'ra-con-ite, 1 yu'rə-kon-ait 2 yu'ra-cŏn-it, *n* *Mineral* An earthy, amorphous, lemon-yellow, hydrous uranium sulfate [< URANIUM + Gr *konis*, dust]

u"ra-cra'ti-a, 1 yū"rə-krē'shi-ə, 2 yu"ra-crā'shi-a, *n* **1.** Any abnormal condition of the urine **2.** Same as ENURESIS [< UR- + A-¹⁴ + Gr *krateō*, be strong] **u"ra-cra'si-a‡.**

ur-æ'mi-a, ur-æ'mic. Same as UREMIA, etc

u-ræ'um, 1 yu-ri'um, 2 yu-rē'ŭm, *n* *Ornith* The posterior half of a bird opposed to *stethiæum* [< Gr *ouraion*, < *oura*, tail]

u-ræ'us, 1 yu-ri'us, 2 yu-rē'ŭs, *n* of Egyptian divinities and kings placed on head-dresses as a symbol of sovereignty [< Gr *ouraios*, of a tail, < *oura*, tail]



Uræus (From an Egyptian Monument)

The serpent emblem

u'ra-gog, } *n* An agent tending to
u'ra-gogue, } increase urinary excretion

U"ra-go'ga, 1 yū"rə-gō'gə 2 yu"ra-gō'ga, *n* *Bot* Same as CEPHAELIS

U'ral, 1 yū'rəl *or* yū'ri-əl, 2 yu'ri *or* yu'ra-i, *n* *Bib* (Douai)

u'ral², 1 yū'ral, 2 yu'ral, *n* *Med* Chloral urethane a preparation of urethane and chloral hydrate, administered in heart-disease and for quieting cerebral and nervous excitement [< URETHANE] **u-ra'll-um‡.**

U'ral³, *n* **1.** A mountain system in European Russia between Europe and Asia highest point, 5,000 ft **2.** A river in E European Russia between Europe and Asia, length, 1,300 m to the Caspian sea — **U'ral,** *a* [epural

-ural, *suffix* From Greek *oura*, tail adjective termination, as

U"ral-Al-ta'ic, } yū"rəl-al-tē'ik, yu-rē'lo-, 2 yu"ral-
U-ra'lo-Al-ta'ic, } ăl-tā'ic, yu-rā'lo-, *a* **1.** Of or pertaining to the Ural and Altaic mountain ranges or the neighboring country or people **2.** *Philol* (1) Of, pertaining to, or designating a family of languages of agglutinative structure and Mongoloid type in northern Europe and Asia, known also as *Turanian* Compare TURANIAN See LANGUAGE (2) In a narrower sense, pertaining to the language of the tribes near the Ural and Altai mountains, Uralian **3.** *Ethnol* Same as SIBIRIC

u-ra'li, 1 ū-rā'li, 2 yu-ra'li, *n* [Guiana] Same as CURARE

U-ra'li-an, 1 yu-rē'li-ən, 2 yu-rā'li-an, *a* **1.** Same as URALIC, 1 **2.** Of or pertaining to the northern division of the Ural-Altaic races and languages, or those near the Ural mountains

That portion of the outlying mass of mankind which has lately been called *Uralian*, the Turks *Hungarians* and Finns H S MAINE *Early Hist Institutions* lect III p 65 [N Y 1875]

U-ral'ic, 1 yu-ral'ik, 2 yu-rāl'ic, *a* **1.** Of or pertaining to the Ural mountains **2.** Ural-Altaic

u'ral-ite, 1 yū'rəl-ait, 2 yu'ral-it *n* *Mineral* A pyroxene altered to amphibole [< *Ural* mountains] — **u"ral-it'ic,** *a*

u-ral"i-tl-za'tion, 1 yu-ral'i-ti-zē'shən 2 yu-rāl'i-ti-zā'shon, *n* *Mineral* Metamorphic alteration of pyroxene to amphibole — **u-ral'i-tize,** *vt* *Petrol* To change to uralite

U-ralsk', 1 u-rălsk' 2 u-ralsk', *n* **1.** A government in Kirghis steppe, Asiatic Russia 139,168 sq m **2.** Its capital,

u-ram'il, 1 yu-ram'il 2 yu-răm'il, *n* *Chem* A white crystalline compound ($C_4H_6N_6O_3$) formed variously as by boiling alloxantin with a solution of ammonium chlorid [< URANIC + AMMONIA] **dl"al-u-ram'id‡; mu-rex'an‡.**

u"ra-mil'ic, 1 yū rə-mil'ik 2 yu ra-mil'ic, *a* Derived from uramil — **uramilic acid,** a transparent crystalline compound ($C_5H_5N_3O_3$) obtained by heating uramil with cold dilute sulfuric acid **dialuramic acid.‡**

u'ran, 1 yū'ran, 2 yu'ran, *n* Same as VARANUS, 2

u"ra-nal'y-sis, 1 yū rə-nal'i-sis 2 yu"ra-năl'y-sis, *n* The chemical analysis of urine [< UR-² + ANALYSIS] [acid

u'ra-nate, 1 yū'rə-nāt, 2 yu'ra-nāt, *n* A salt of uranic

U'ran-glim"mer, *n* [G] *Mineral* Same as TORBERNITE

U-ra'ni-a, 1 yu-rē'ni-ə 2 yu-rā'ni-a *n* **1.** *Class Myth* (1) The Muse of astronomy represented in art as holding a globe and a staff or compass See MUSE (2) The heavenly one an epithet of Aphrodite (Venus) **2.** *Bot* A former monotypic genus of trees, its only species (*U speciosa*) being the traveler-tree of Madagascar now *Ravenala madagascariensis* **3** *Entom* (1) A genus typical of *Uraniidæ* (2) [u-] A large diurnal moth of this or a related genus, mostly tropical American and brilliantly colored, with prolongations of the hind wings as in swallowtails **4.** A feminine personal name [L, < Gr *Ourania*, < *ouranios*, heavenly, < *ouranos*, heaven]

U-ra'ni-an, 1 yu-rē'ni-ən 2 yu-rā'ni-an, *a* **1.** Of or pertaining to the planet Uranus **2** *Myth* Of or pertaining to Urania, celestial, heavenly **3** [u-] Astronomical

u-ran'ic, 1 yu-ran'ik, 2 yu-răn'ic, *a* **1.** Relating to the heavens, celestial, astronomical **2.** *Chem* Of, pertaining to, or derived from uranium, especially in its higher valence — **uranic acid,** a brick-red compound of uranic oxid (UrO_3) obtained by dissolving uranium in nitric acid and heating the resulting hydrate so called because it unites with more basic compounds to form uranates

U-ra"ni-cen'tric, 1 yu-rē ni-sen'trik 2 yu-rā ni-cĕn'tric *a* *Astron* Measured from Uranus as a center [< URANUS + CENTRIC] [Descendants of Uranus

U-ran'i-dæ, 1 yu-ran'i-dē 2 yu-răn'i-dē, *n pl* *Gr Myth*

u"ra-nif'er-ous, 1 yū"rə-nif'ər-us, 2 yu"ra-nĭf'er-ŭs, *a* Containing or yielding uranium [< URANIUM + L *fero*, bear]

U"ra-ni'i-dæ, 1 yū"rə-nai'i-dē 2 yu"ra-ni'i-dē, *n pl* *Entom* A tropical family of heterocerous lepidopters or moths resembling butterflies butterfly hawk-moths [< URANIA] — **u-ra'ni-id,** *a & n* — **u-ra'ni-oid,** *a*

u'ra-nin, 1 yū'rə-nin 2 yu'ra-nin *n* A dyestuff, chemically a sodium salt of fluoresceln ($C_{20}H_{10}O_5Na_2$), that imparts a beautiful greenish-yellow fluorescence to its solutions [< *uran-* in URANIUM] **u-ran'i-nin‡**

u-ran'i-nite, 1 yu-ran'i-nait, 2 yu-răn'i-nit *n* *Mineral* A submetallic, pitchy, grayish or greenish-black, opaque chiefly lead uranyl uranate, containing nitrogen, crystallizing in the isometric system It is important as being one of the chief sources of radium The coexistence of lead, uranium, and small amounts of radium and helium in this mineral has led to many conjectures in regard to the disintegration of atoms. Compare RADIOACTIVITY, RADIUM [< *uran-* in URANIUM] **pitch'blende"‡.**

u-ra'ni-on, 1 yu-rē'ni-ən, 2 yu-rā'ni-ŏn, *n* A musical instrument consisting of graduated strips of wood pressed against a rotating wheel by means of keys [< Gr *ouranios* heavenly, < *ouranos*, heaven]

u"ra-nis'cus, 1 yū"rə-nis'kus, 2 yu"ra-nĭs'cŭs, *n* [-CI, 1 -sai, 2 -çī, *pl*] *Anat* The vault or roof of the mouth, the palate [< Gr *ouraniskos*, dim of *ouranos*, palate, < *ouranos*, sky] — **u"ra-nis"co-ni'tis,** *n* Inflammation of the palate — **u"ra-nis"co-plas"ty,** *n* Plastic surgery of the palate particularly, the operation of supplying deficiency in the soft palate by ingrafting — **u"ra-nis"cor-ra'phi-a,** *n* Same as STAPHYLORRAPHY **u"ra-nis-cor'ra-phy‡; u"ra-nor'ra-phy‡, u"ra-nor-rha'phi-a‡.**

u'ra-nism, 1 yu'rə-nizm, 2 yu'ra-nism, *n* Same as URANINGISM

u'ra-nite, 1 yu'rə-nait, 2 yu'ra-nit, *n* *Mineral* **1.** Torbernite called distinctively **copper uranite.** **2.** Autunite called distinctively **lime uranite.** [< URANIUM] — **u"ra-nit'ic,** *a* Pertaining to or containing uranite

u-ra'ni-um, 1 yu-rē'ni-um, 2 yu-rā'ni-ŭm, *n* A rare, heavy, white metallic element See ELEMENT It is never found native, and has no important uses, although certain of its salts are used as pigments, especially in the manufacture of glass and porcelain Its nitrate and acetate are used for quantitative determination of phosphoric acid It is chemically related to chromium, molybdenum, and tungsten It forms two series of salts, a uranous series derived from the oxid UO_2, and a uranyl series containing the divalent group UO^2 [< URANUS, the planet, so named by Klaproth, its discoverer, in 1789, as a compliment to Herschel, who had discovered the planet 8 years before] — **uranium X,** the matter produced by the radioactivity of uranium and its compounds of excessive but easily deteriorated activity

u'ra-no-, 1 yu'rə-no-, 2 yu'ra-no- From Greek *ouranos*, heaven, also, the roof of the mouth a combining form In chemical and mineralogical words it refers to the element uranium

u'ran-o"cher, *n* Same as URACONITE

u"ra-no-cir'cite, *n* A pearly, yellow-green, transparent to translucent, hydrous barium-uranium phosphate ($H_{18}BaU_2P_2O_{23}$) crystallizing in the orthorhombic system [< URANO- + Gr *kirkos*, falcon]

— **u"ra-no-graph'ic,** *a* Pertaining to uranography descriptive of the heavens **u"ra-no-graph'i-cal‡.** — **u"ra-nog'ra-phist,** *n* A student of or specialist in uranography — **u"ra-nog'ra-phy,** *n* Descriptive astronomy, especially, that branch of the science which treats of the constellations and of the stars that form them stellar astronomy — **u-ran'o-lite,** *n* A meteorite disused **u-ran'o-lith‡.** — **u"ra-nol'o-gy,** *n* The science that treats of the heavenly bodies astronomy — **u"ra-nom'e-try,** *n* **1.** A map of the heavens that are visible to the naked eye, showing the relative positions and magnitudes of the stars, marked off by names and constellations See illus under STAR **2** The measurement of the heavens **u"ra-no-met'ri-a‡** — **u-ran'o-phane,** *n* A vitreous, yellow, hydrous calcium-uranium silicate ($H_{12}CaU_2Si\ O_{11}$) crystallizing in the orthorhombic system — **u"ra-no-pho-tog'ra-phy,** *n* Photography of the heavens — **u"ra-no-pho-tom'e-ter,** *n* *Meteor* An instrument devised by H Wild, in 1875 to measure the color, brightness, and polarization of the light of the sky — **u"ra-nop'i-lite,** *n* A yellow, hydrous calcium-uranium sulfate ($H_{36}CaU_8S\ O_{46}$), in velvety incrustations formed of minute acicular crystals — **u'ra-no-plas"ty,** *n* The plastic surgery of the roof of the mouth, or hard palate — **u"ra-no-plas'tic,** *a* — **u"ra-no-ple'gi-a,** *n* *Pathol* Paralysis of the soft palate — **u"ra-nor'rha-phy,** *n* Same as STAPHYLORRAPHY **u"ra-nis"cor-ra'phi-a‡; u"ra-nis-cor'ra-phy‡; u"ra-nor-ra'phi-a‡.** — **u"ra-nos'chi-sis,** *n* Cleft palate — **u-ran'o-scope,** *n* A uranoscopoid fish, the star-gazer — **U"ra-no-scop'i-dæ,** *n pl* *Ich* A family of acanthopterygian fishes, especially *Uranoscopoidea*, having the body oblong, head cuboid, and ventrals perfect and approximate, star-gazers **U"ra-nos'co-pus,** *n* (t g) — **u"ra-nos'co-pid,** *n* — **u"ra-nos'co-poid,** *a & n* — **U"ra-nos"co-pol'de-a,** *n pl* *Ich* A superfamily of acanthopterygian fishes having a flat cranium, no myodome, head generally cuboid, and lip fringed — **u"ra-nos"co-pol'de-an,** *a & n* — **u"ra-nos'co-py,** *n* Observation of the heavenly bodies

U"ra-no'so-, 1 yū"rə-no'so-, 2 yu"ra-nō'so- From URANIUM a combining form representing the adjective *uranous*, and used specifically in the term *uranoso-uranic*, signifying a combination of uranous with a uranic compound, as, *uranoso-uranic* oxid (U_3O_4 or UO,U_2O_3) Compare FERROSOFERRIC

u"ra-no-sphæ'rite, *n* An orange-yellow or brick-red, greasy, hydrous bismuth uranate ($H_6Bi_2U\ O_{12}$) found in crystalline aggregates [< URANO- + SPHÆRITE] — **u"ra-nos'-pi-nite,** *n* A siskin-green, hydrous calcium-uranium arsenate ($H_{16}CaU_2As\ O_{20}$), crystallizing in the orthorhombic system — **u"ra-no-staph'y-lo-plas"ty,** *n* Plastic surgery of both hard and soft palates — **u"ra-no-staph"y-lor'ra-phy,** *n* *Surg* The operation for closing a cleft involving both hard and soft palates — **u"ra-no-sto"ma-tos'co-py,** *n* Examination of the roof of the mouth — **u"ra-no-thal'lite,** *n* A vitreous siskin-green, hydrous calcium-uranium carbonate ($H_{32}Ca_4U_6O_{42}$), crystallizing in the orthorhombic system — **u"ra-no-tho'rite,** *n* A silicate composed of uranium and thorite

u'ra-nous, 1 yu'rə-nus, 2 yu'ra-nŭs, *a* *Chem* Of or pertaining to uranium, especially in its lower valence

U'ra-nus, *n* **1** *Gr Myth* The son and husband of Gæa (Ge) and father of the Titans and the Cyclopes **Ou'ra-nos‡** **2.** *Astron* A planet, the outermost of the solar system except Neptune first recognized as a planet by Sir William Herschel in 1781 and first named by him *Georgium Sidus*, in honor of George III Its distance from the sun is 1 781 millions of miles, its sidereal period about 84 years and its diameter about 34,800 miles It has four satellites, Ariel, Umbriel, Titania, and Oberon It is as bright as a 6th-magnitude star [L, < Gr *Ouranos* < *ouranos*, heaven]

u-ran' u-tan', *n* Same as ORANG-UTAN

u'ra-nyl, 1 yū'rə-nil, 2 yu'ra-nĭl, *n* A radical (UO_2) believed to exist in many uranium compounds [< URANIUM + -YL] — **uranyl carbonate,** same as RUTHERFORDINE [TRONA

U-ra'o, 1 ū-rī'o 2 yu-ra'o *n* [S Am] *Mineral* Same as

U-rap"ter-y-gi'i-dæ, 1 yū-rap ter-i-ji'i-dī 2 yu-răp"ter-ĭ-ji'i-dē *n pl* *Entom* A family of moths, related to the geometrids with acuminate fore wings and caudate hind wings

U-rap'ter-yx, *n* (t g) [< Gr *oura* tail, + *pteryx*, wing] — **u"rap-ter'y-gid,** *a & n* — **u"rap-ter'y-goid,** *a*

u-ra're, *n* Same as CURARE **u-ra'ri‡.**

u-ra'rize, *a* Same as CURARIZE

u'rase, 1 yū'rēs 2 yu'rās *n* A ferment which decomposes urea with the formation of ammonium carbonate [< URIC]

u'rate, 1 yū'rēt, 2 yu'rāt *n* *Chem* A salt of uric acid — **u"ra-te'mi-a,** *n* *Pathol* A condition due to the presence of urates in the blood **u"ra-tæ'mi-a‡.** — **u-rat'ic,** *a* Of, pertaining to or containing a urate or urates as, a *uratic* calculus — **uratic diathesis,** a constitutional tendency to gout, in which urates are deposited in the joints — **u"ra-to'ma,** *n* A concretion of urates in the joints, especially in the knuckles tophus — **u"ra-to'sis,** *n* A morbid condition of body due to the deposit of urates in the tissues and circulating fluids

u'ra-zin, 1 yū'rə-zin 2 yu'ra-zin, *n* *Chem* A crystalline, basic substance obtained theoretically from two urea molecules [< UR-² + HYDRAZIN] **u'ra-zine‡.**

u'ra-zole, 1 yū'ra-zōl 2 yu'ra-zōl, *n* *Chem* A crystalline acid compound ($C_3H_3N_3O_2$) obtained from urea as by heating with hydrazine sulfate [< UR-² + AZO- + -OL]

ur-bac'i-ty, 1 ûr-bas'i-ti, 2 ûr-băc'i-ty *n* The character or quality of being so narrow, as in one's views, as not to extend beyond the limits of one's own city or town

ur'ban, 1 ûr'ban, 2 ûr'ban, *a* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or like a city, situated or dwelling in a city opposed to *rural*

Rural America differs far more from rural England than *urban* America differs from *urban* England E A FREEMAN *Impressions of U S p 11* [H H & CO 1883]

2 *Rom Law* Pertaining to buildings **3†.** Same as URBANE, 1 [< L *urbanus*, see URBANE] Syn see CIVIC — **urban sanitary district,** one of the districts subject to the local sanitary authorities into which England is divided for measures preservative of the public health

ur'ban¹, *n* An inhabitant of a city or town

Ur'ban², *n* **1.** A masculine personal name Dan G Sw **Ur'ban,** 1 ûr'ban, 2 ur'ban *D* **Ur'baan,** 1 ur'ban, 2 ûr'ban F **Ur"bain',** 1 ur'ban' 2 ur băn' It **Ur-ba'no,** 1 ûr-bā'no 2 ur-bā'no L **Ur-ba'nus,** 1 ûr-bē'nus, 2 ûr-bā'nŭs, Sp **Ur-ba'no,** 1 ûr-bā no 2 ur-ba'no **2** Any one of eight popes of Rome Specif (1) **U. II** (1042?–³/₂₉1099), excommunicated Philip I of France for matrimonial infidelity his preaching gave the impetus to the Crusades (2) **U. IV.** (–¹⁰/₂₆1264), presented Sicily to Charles of Anjou (3) **U. VI** (1318–¹⁰/₁₁1389) opposed by French prelates who set up Clement VII at Avignon (4) **U. VIII.** (²/₂₆1568–⁷/₂₉1644), patron of art [< L courteous]

Ur-ban'a, 1 ûr-ban'ə, 2 ûr-băn'a, *n* **1** A manufacturing city, county-seat of Champaign county Ill seat of the University of Illinois (non-sectarian) founded in 1850 **2.** A manufacturing city, county-seat of Champaign county, O, seat of Urbana University (New Jerusalem), founded in 1850

ur-bane', 1 ûr-bān', 2 ûr-bān', *a* **1.** Characterized by or having refinement, especially in manner, polite, courteous, suave opposed to *rustic*

A high-bred man never forgets himself controls his temper, does nothing in excess is *urbane* dignified, and that even to persons whom he is wishing far away ROBERTSON in S A Brooke's *F W Robertson 1 Cor xiii 4–13* p 538 [H 1871]

2 [Rare or Archaic] Same as URBAN, 1 [< L *urbanus*, of a city, < *urbs*, city] Syn see CIVIC POLITE — **ur-bane'ly,** *adv* — **ur'bane-ness,** *n*

Ur-bane', *n* *Bib* *Rom* xvi, 9 **Ur-ba'nus‡** (R V)

Ur'ban-ist, 1 ûr'ban-ist, 2 ûr'ban-ist, *n* **1.** *Ch Hist.* One who supported Pope Urban VI against Clement VII **2** A nun of St Clare following Urban's rule **3.** [u-] An inhabitant of a city, an urban

ur'ban-iste, 1 ûr'ban-ist, 2 ûr'ban-ist, *n* See PEAR

ur'ban-ite, 1 ûr'ban-ait 2 ûr'ban-it *n* *Mineral* A vitreous brownish-black sodium-iron-calcium-magnesium silicate, $NaFe(Ca\ Mg)(Si_2O_6)$, that crystallizes in the monoclinic system [< *Urban* Hjarne, Swedish mineralogist]

ur-ban'i-ty, 1 ûr-ban'i-ti, 2 ûr-băn'i-ty, *n* **1.** The character or quality of being urbane, refined or elegant courtesy, suave politeness, strictly, the city quality, from the assumption that life in the city results in superior refinement and courtesy **2†.** Polished humor or wit Syn see POLITENESS

ur'ban-ize, 1 ûr'ban-aiz, 2 ûr ban-iz *vt* **1** To render urbane, refine **2** To render urban — **ur"ban-i-za'tion,** *n*

Ur-ba'nus, 1 ûr-bē'nus 2 ûr-bā'nŭs, *n* *Bib* (R V & Douai) Same as URBANE

Ur-bic'o-læ, 1 ûr-bik'o-li, 2 ûr-bic'o-lē *n pl* *Entom* A group of butterflies including the *hesperlids* or skippers [< L *urbs*, city, + *colo*, inhabit]

ur-bic'o-lous, 1 ûr-bik'o-lus 2 ûr-bic'o-lŭs, *a* [Rare] Dwelling in a city urban [< L *urbs*, city, + *colo* inhabit]

ur"bi-fi-ca'tion, 1 ûr bi-fi-kē'shən 2 ûr bi-fi-cā'shon, *n* The tendency toward cities, or the growth of cities at the expense of rural districts

Ur-bi'no, 1 ur-bi'no 2 ur-bi'no, *n* **1.** In *Longfellow's Michael Angelo*, an old servant of Michelangelo **2** An ancient duchy in central Italy, now a part of Pesaro e Urbino province **3** Its capital birthplace of Raffael

ur'ce-o-lar, 1 ûr'si-o-lar 2 ûr'çe-o-lar, *a* Same as URCEOLATE

Ur"ce-o-la'ri-a, 1 ûr si-o-lē'ri-ə 2 ûr'çe-o-lā'ri-a, *n* **1.** *Protoz* A genus typical of *Urceolariidæ* **2** *Bot* A genus of gymnocarpous lichens having urceolate apothecia [< L *urceolaris* of pitchers < *urceolus* see URCEOLUS] — **ur"ce-o-la'ri-i-form, ur"ce-o-la'ri-in(es,** *a*

Ur"ce-o-la-ri'i-dæ, 1 ûr'si-o-la-rai'i-dī 2 ûr'çe-o-la-ri'i-dē, *n pl* *Protoz* A family of peritrichous infusorians with the mouth subterminal and the hind end acetabuliform and margined with a ciliary fringe [< URCEOLARIA] — **ur"ce-o-la'ri-id,** *n* — **ur"ce-o-la'ri-oid,** *a*

ur'ce-o-late, 1 ûr'si-o-lĭt, 2 ûr'çe-o-lāt, *a* **1** *Bot* Pitcher- or urn-shaped, hollow and swelling at the base but contracted at the orifice **2** *Zool* Having an urceolus, as a rotifer [< URCEOLUS]

ur'ce-ole, 1 ûr'si-ōl, 2 ûr'çe-ōl *n* *Eccl* A cruet

Ur"ce-o-li'na, 1 ûr'si-o-lai'nə 2 ûr'çe-o-li'na *n* *Bot* A small genus of amaryllids known as urnflowers See URNFLOWER [< L *urceolus*, urn]

ur-ce'o-lus, 1 ûr-si'o-lus, 2 ûr-çē'o-lŭs, *n* [-LI, 1 -lai, 2 -lī, *pl*] **1.** *Rom Antiq* A small ewer or pitcher Compare URCEUS **2** *Bot* A pitcher- or urn-shaped organ **3** *Helminth* The external case or sheath of a rotifer [L dim of *urceus*, pitcher]

ur'ce-us, 1 ûr'si-us, 2 ûr'çe-ŭs, *n* [-CEI, 1 -si-ai, 2 -çe-ī, *pl*] [L] *Rom Antiq & Eccl* A vessel for holding water, commonly a one-handled jug or pitcher Compare CENOCHOE

ur'chin, 1 ûr'chin 2 ûr'chin, *a* **1.** [Rare] Elfish, mischievous, roguish **2†.** Trivial

ur'chin, *n* **1.** A roguish, mischievous boy, an elfish child used familiarly or jocosely

Perhaps as *urchins* straying from school or getting the most out of a Saturday holiday we have angled along this brook WINCHELL *Walks and Talks* p 11 [CHAUT 1888]

2 One of a pair of rapidly rotating cylinders clothed with card-teeth working with a large carding-cylinder, and distinguished respectively as the **worker** and **cleaner.** **3.** A hedgehog the original meaning **4.** A sea-urchin **5†.** An elf, as often assuming the form of a hedgehog [< OF *ereçon F hérisson*, < L *ericius* (< *er*) hedgehog] **ur'chont; ur'chount.** — **ur'chin-fish"** *n* A porcupine-fish or diodontid

Urd, 1 ûrd, 2 ûrd, *n.* *Norse Myth.* Urth. **Urdhr**t.

urd, *n.* The black gram. See GRAM, 2.

ur-dé', 1 ûr-dē', 2 ûr-dē' *a.* *Her.* 1. Pointed, as a cross, or having a point projecting as a band. See cross, 2. Variated. [< F. *urdé*, < OHG *ort* point.] **ur-dée'**; **ur'dy**.

ur'dite, 1 ûr'dīt, 2 ûr'dīt, *n.* A monazite found near Nö'rö, Norway. [< Urdo in Norway]

Ur'du, 1 ûr'dō; 2 ûr'dō *a.* & *n.* Hindustani; the native Indian name, derived from the fact that the dialect arose in the camps and bazaars as a means of communication between the Mohammedan invaders and the conquered Hindus. See BAZAAR, *n.* [< Hind. *urdū*, < *urdū*, camp < Per. *urdū*, camp] **Oor'doo**.

Urdu, the name of that variety of Hindustani which borrows a great part of its vocabulary from Persian and Arabic, as contrasted with Hindi, the variety which eschews such words, but borrows from Sanskrit instead.

Encyc. Brit., 11th ed., vol. xxvii., p. 733.

ure, *n.* & *v.t.* To exercise. Same as USE, **ure'rox**.

ure, *n.* [Prov. Brit.] 1. Same as EWER. 2. Soil.

ure, *n.* Practise, use.

ure, *n.* Fortune, destiny.

ure, *n.* Hour.

ure, *pron.* Our.

-ure. A substantive ending found in nouns denoting action or the product or result of action, and usually attached to the past participle stem as, *censure*, *picture*. [= F. *-ure*, < L. *-ura*, fem. substantive ending]

Ure, 1 ūr, 2 yur, **Andrew** (?/ni1778–1857). A Scottish chemist and author, *Dictionary of Chemistry*.

u're-a, 1 yū'rē-ə; 2 yu'rē-ə, *n.* *Chem.* 1. A very soluble colorless crystalline compound ($CO(NH_2)_2$), contained abundantly in the urine of mammals, and in small quantities in their various organs and in their blood and other fluids. Urea is also found in slight proportions in the excrement of birds, fishes, and reptiles. It is formed by the oxidation of nitrogenous compounds in the body, or taken as food. A man of average weight eliminates during twenty-four hours about an ounce of urea, which is increased by excessive muscular exercise or abnormal nitrogenized diet. In the system it is produced from proteids by metabolism. Urea has a toxic effect on the system when retained or when administered. Chemically it is a diamid. It may be made synthetically by the reaction of potassium cyanate with ammonium sulfate. This synthesis, made by Wöhler in 1828, was the first artificial preparation of an organic compound, a process until then considered an impossibility, and thus began a new era in the development of that branch of organic chemistry.

2. A carnivore of urea. [< Gr. *ouron* urine] **car-bam'idē**.—**dialy'l urea**, same as SINAPOLIN.—**oxalyle u.**, same as PARABANIC ACID.—**u re-al**, *a.* Of or pertaining to urea.—**u"re-am e-ter**, *n.* A form of apparatus used for the estimation of the amount of urea contained in urine. **u"re-om'e-tər**.—**u"re-am'e-try**, *n.* The estimation of the amount of urea contained in urine or the process used in such an estimation.—**u're-ase**, *n.* Same as URASE.



One Form of Ureameter.

The base arm of the ureameter is filled with a strongly alkaline solution. A cubic centimeter of urine is then delivered into the base arm (a) by pressure on the rubber pressure bulb (b). The scale (c) measures from the volume of nitrogen gas evolved the weight of urea in a cubic centimeter of urine.

u"re-chl'tin, 1 yū"rē-klī'tin, 2 yu"rē-klī'tin, *n.* *Chem.* A white, bitter very poisonous crystalline compound ($C_{28}H_{42}O_7$) obtained as a glucoside from the leaves of a tropical South-American shrub (*Urechites suberecta*) of the dogbane family (*Apocynaceæ*).

u"re-chl-tox'in, 1 yū"rē-klī-tok'sin, 2 yu"rē-klī-tok'sin, *n.* A white, poisonous crystalline compound ($C_{28}H_{42}O_8$) contained as a glucoside with urechlitin in the leaves of *Urechites suberecta*. [*ureclı(tin)* + *tox(in)*]

u"re-chy'sis, 1 yū"rē-kī'sis, 2 yu"rē-kī'sis, *n.* *Pathol.* Infusion of urine into the tissues.

ured', *a.* Fortunate.

u"re-de'ma, 1 yū"rē-dē'mə, 2 yu"rē-dē'mə, *n.* A swelling due to infiltration of subcutaneous tissues with urine. [< URO- + Gr. *oidēma* swelling]

U"re-din'e-æ, 1 yū"rē-din'ē-ē; 2 yu"rē-din'ē-ē, *n. pl.* *Bot.* A group of mycomycetous fungi parasitic on several of the higher plants and often in various to living plants and ferns and known as rust or mildew fungi. Many are heteroecious and phanerophilic, the most highly developed bearing five kinds of spores, *aecia*, *spermatia*, *uredospora*, *teleutospora*, and *sporidia*, the last borne on basidia developed from the teleutospores during germination. Some of the principal genera are *Uromyces*, *Puccinia*, *Phragmidium*, *Melampsora*, and *Gymnosporangium*. Many are of economic importance, as the wheat-rusts, etc. [< UREDO.] **U-red"i-na'les**.—**u're-din'e-ous**, *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the *Uredineæ*. 2. *Pathol.* Of the nature of or affected with uredo. **u-red'i-nous**.—**u-red'i-nold**, *a.* Resembling the *Uredineæ*.

u're-din'i-um, 1 yū'rē-din'i-əm; 2 yu'rē-din'i-əm, *n.* *Bot.* Same as TELEUTOSPORE. [< UREDO]

u-re'do, 1 yū-rē'dō, 2 yu-rē'dō, *n.* 1. *Bot.* (1) A genus or group of uredospores. (2) [*u-*] A form-genus typical of *Uredineæ* now known merely as the *uredospore*. 2. *Pathol.* Same as URTICARIA. [< L. *uredo* blight, < *urere* burn]—**uredo stage** (*Bot.*) the stage in the life-history of certain rust-fungi during which uredospores are produced. **u. form**.

u-re"do-so'rus, 1 yū-rē'dō-sō'rəs; 2 yu-rē'dō-sō'rəs, *n.* *Bot.* The sorus producing uredospores in rust-fungi. [< UREDO + SORUS]

u-re'do-spore, 1 yū-rē'dō-spōr; 2 yu-rē'dō-spōr, *n.* *Bot.* A nonsexual spore (conidium) in rust-fungi which, after germination and the formation of mycelium, gives rise to other uredospores either alone or together with teleutospores. **u-re'do-fruit"**; **u-re'do-go-nid'i-um**.—**u-re"do-spo'ric**, *a.*—**u-re"do-spo-rif'er-ous**, *a.*

u're-id, 1 yū'rē-id, 2 yu'rē-id, *n.* *Chem.* A derivative of urea containing an acid radical. **u're-ide**.

u"rei-co'sis, 1 yū'rī-kō'sis, 2 yu'rī-kō'sis, *n.* *Pathol.* 1. Ulceration in the urinary canal. 2. One of various forms of surface ulcerations, especially on the legs, attributed to derangement of the urinary system.

u-re'mi-a, 1 yū-rē'mi-ə; 2 yu-rē'mi-ə, *n.* *Pathol.* An abnormal condition of the blood due to the presence of urea with other urinary constituents ordinarily excreted by the kidneys. [< URO- + Gr. *haima*, blood.] **u-re'mi-al**.

u-re'mic, 1 yū-rē'mik; 2 yu-rē'mic, *a.* Relating to, productive of, or affected with uremia. **u-re'mict**.

U-re'na, 1 yū-rē'nə, 2 yu-rē'nə, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of herbs or shrubs of the family *Malvaceæ* with alternate, angular or lobed leaves, small seeds or short-stalked flowers, and the fruit a capsule separating into five indehiscent, one-seeded, bristle-barbed carpels. [< native name in Malabar]

u'rens, *n.* *Med.* A caustic, an escharotic.

u're-om'e-ter, *n.* Same as UREAMETER.

u"re-or-rhe'a, 1 yū"rē-ō-rē'ə, 2 yu"rē-ō-rē'ə, *n.* Same as DIABETES. [< Gr. *ouron* urine + *rhoia* flow]

U-re'ra, 1 yū-rē'rə, 2 yu-rē'rə, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of tropical urticaceous plants with powerful stinging hairs, and having alternate leaves and ovate fruit included within the persistent fleshy leaves of the perianth. [< L. *urere* burn]

u're'sis, 1 yū-rē'sis, 2 yu-rē'sis, *n.* Micturition; urination. [< Gr. *ourēsis* < *ouron* urine]—**u-re"si-os-the'sis**, *n.* A frequent desire to urinate.

u'ret, 1 yū'rēt, 2 yu'rēt, *n.* *Chem.* The group CH_2NO by substituting which for one atom of hydrogen in ammonia urea is formed. See DIURET. [< UREA]

-uret, *suffix.* *Chem.* Same as -IDE; now little used.

u-re'tal 1 yū-rē'tal, 2 yu-rē'tal, *a.* Ureteric. **u-re'ter-al**.

u-re'ter, 1 yū-rē'tər, 2 yu-rē'tər (XIII), *n.* The duct by which urine passes from the kidney to the bladder or the cloaca.

In the higher animals of external fissure, an internal mucous and an intervening muscular coat is about 6 cm. or more in length. In case of a pouch-like sac connected with the posterior part of the bladder between the folds of which passes to the neck of the bladder along which it runs and opens it obliquely about an inch and a half to two inches posterior to the opening of the urethra. FOSTER, *Med. Dict.*

See words under KIDNEY. [< Gr. *ourētēr* < *ouron* urine]—**u-re"ter-al gi-a**, *n.* Pain in the ureter from a calculus.—**u-re"ter-ec'ta-sis**, *n.* *Path.* Dilatation of a ureter.—**u-re"ter-ec'to-my**, *n.* *Surg.* Excision of a ureter.—**u-re"ter-ic**, *a.* Of or pertaining to a ureter or ureters.—**u-re"ter-al**.—**u-re"ter-i'tis**, *n.* Inflammation of the ureter generally due to calculus. **u-re"tər-o-phleg-ma'si-a**.

u-re'ter-o-, 1 yu-rē'tər-ō-, 2 yu-rē'tər-ō-. From ureter; a combining form.—**u-re'ter-o-lith**, *n.* Calculus in the ureter.—**u-re"ter-o-lith'ic**, *a.*—**u-re"ter-o-lith'i-cal**, *a.* Suppression or retention of the urine due to a calculus in the ureter.—**u-re"ter-o-ly'sis**, *n.* Rupture of the ureter. **u-re"ter-o"di-al'y-sis**.—**u-re"ter-o-plas'ty**, *n.* *Surg.* Reparative surgery of the ureter.—**u-re"ter-o-py-o'sis**, *n.* Suppurative inflammation within a ureter.—**u-re"ter-o-rha'gi-a**, *n.* Hemorrhage from the ureter.—**u-re"ter-or'rha-phy**, *n.* *Surg.* Suture of the ureter as for fistula.—**u-re"ter-o-o-ste-no'ma**, *n.* Contraction of the ureter.—**u-re"ter-os'te-no'sis**, *n.* *Pathol.* Stricture of a ureter.—**u-re"ter-os'to-my**, *n.* The formation of a ureteral fistula.—**u-re"ter-o-throm-bol'des**, *n.* Suppression or retention of the urine due to clotted blood in the ureter.—**u-re"ter-ot'o-my**, *n.* *Surg.* Incision of the ureter.

u-reth'ane, 1 yu-reth'ān, 2 yu-reth'ān, *n.* *Chem.* 1. Originally a white crystalline compound ($H_2NCO_2C_2H_5$) derived from carbamic acid (H_2NCO_2H) by substituting ethyl (C_2H_5) for the hydrogen of the hydroxyl group (HO) of the acid; called also carbamic ether, **ethyl urethane**. 2. By extension, any ester of carbamic acid as, **methyl urethane**. [< URETH(ANE) + -ANE (in ETHANE)] **u-reth'an**.

u-re'thra, 1 yu-rē'thrə, 2 yu-rē'thrə, *n.* The duct by which urine is discharged from the bladder. [L., < Gr. *ourēthra*, < *ouron*, urine.]—**u-re'thral**, *a.*—**urethral fever** (*Pathol.*), a fever resulting from urethral operations.—**u"re-thral'gi-a**, *n.* Pain in the urethra.—**u-re"thra-tre'si-a**, *n.* Occlusion or imperforate condition of the urethra.—**u"re-three'to-my**, *n.* *Surg.* Removal of the urethra or part of it.—**u-re'thrism**, *n.* Irritability or spasm of the urethra.—**u"re-thri'tis**, *n.* Inflammation of the urethra.—**u"re-thrit'ic**, *a.* Relating to urethritis.

u-re'thro-, 1 yu-rē'thrō-; 2 yu-rē'thrō- From Greek *ourēthra*, urethra (< *ouron*, urine); a combining form.—**u-re'thro-blen"nor-rhe'a**, *n.* Chronic discharge from the mucous membrane of the urethra, gonorrheal gleet.—**u-re"thro-bul'bar**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the urethra and the bulb of the corpus spongiosum.—**u-re'thro-cele**, *n.* 1. Hernial protrusion of the urethra, especially as prolapse through the meatus urinarius in the female. 2. An increase in the connective tissue about the female urethra.—**u-re"thro-cys-ti'tis**, *n.* *Pathol.* Inflammation of the urethra and the bladder.—**u"re-throm'e-ter**, *n.* An instrument for determining the diameter of the urethra, or for locating or measuring the lumen of a stricture.—**u-re"thro-per'i-ne-al**, *a.* Relating to the urethra and the perineum.—**u-re"thro-phraxis**, *n.* Obstruction or closing of the urethra.—**u-re'thro-plas"ty**, *n.* Reparative surgery of the urethra.—**u-re"thro-plas'tic**, *a.*—**u-re"thro-rec'tal**, *a.* Relating to the urethra and the rectum.—**u-re"thror-rha'gi-a**, *n.* Urethral hemorrhage.—**u"re-thror'rha-phy**, *n.* The operation of closing a fistula of the urethra, or other urethral opening, by sutures.—**u-re"thror-rhe'or-rhœ'a**, *n.* Any morbid discharge from the urethra.—**u-re'thro-scope**, *n.* An instrument for inspecting the interior of the urethra.—**u-re"thro-scop'ic**, **u-re"thro-scop'i-cal**, *a.*—**u"re-thros'co-py**, *n.*—**u-re'thro-spasm**, *n.* *Pathol.* Spasmodic contraction of the muscular tissue of the urethra.—**u-re"thro-ste-no'sis**, *n.* Stricture of the urethra, either spasmodic or organic. **u"ro-ste-no'sis**.—**u"re-thros'to-my**, *n.* *Surg.* Permanent artificial opening into the urethra through the perineum.—**u-re'thro-tome**, *n.* An instrument for cutting the urethra internally.—**u"re-throt'o-my**, *n.* Incision of the urethra for the relief of stricture.—**u-re"thro-tom'ic**, *a.*—**u-re"thro-vag'i-nal**, *a.* Pertaining to the urethra and to the vagina.—**u-re"thro-ves'i-cal**, *a.* Pertaining to the urethra and to the bladder.

u-ret'ic, 1 yu-rē'tik, 2 yu-rē'tic, *a.* & *n.* Diuretic. [< L. *uraticus*, < Gr. *ouretikos*, < *ouron*, urine.]

urf, 1 ûrf, 2 ûrf, *n.* [Scot.] A dwarfed, unseemly child.

Ur-fa', 1 ûr-fä', 2 ûr-fä', *n.* A city, Aleppo vilayet, Asiatic Turkey; the ancient **Edessa**.

Ur'ga, 1 ûr'gə, 2 ûr'gə, *n.* A commercial suburb capital of N. Mongolia, China; a sacred city of the Mongols. **Oor'gat**.

urge, 1 ûrj, 2 ûrj, *v.* [URGED; URGING] **I.** *t.* 1. To press forcibly in any direction; apply force to, drive; impel; as, to urge a horse onward.

> My shin was wrung with great force against the sharp cypress.
> TYNDALE, *Works of Exercise* p. 315. (a. 1571.)

2. To press or impel the mind or will of, as by argument or importunity; as, urge him to grant the postulate. 3. To press earnestly the doing, acceptance, or consideration of; as, to urge an argument or a petition. 4. To press with haste; hurry; as he urged his flight. 5. To follow closely; press hard upon; as, wave urges wave. 6. To treat with powerful means, take forcible measures with, as, to urge ore with great heat. 7. To exasperate. **II.** *i.* 1. To put forth arguments, allegations, or claims. 2. To exercise impulsion, stimulate; animate. 3. To press onward. [< L. *urgeo*, press]

SYN.: see ACCELERATE, ACTUATE; ENCOURAGE, IMPORTUNE; INCITE, PROMOTE, PUSH, SPUR.—**urge'r**, *n.*

ur'gen-cy, 1 ûr'jən-si, 2 ûr'jən-cy, *n.* [-CIES, 1 -siz, 2 -cis, *pl.*] 1. The condition or character of being urgent or pressing. (1) Pressure by entreaty. (2) The pressure of necessity. 2. The act of urging. 3. Something urgent.

> Evil must come from unbridled and unreasonable importunity of talk upon the rich act.
> CHILLINGWORTH, *Lect. or Sermons* lect. last p. 355. (a. 1 1643.)

[< F. *urgence* < *urgent*, see URGENT] **ur'gence**. SYN.: see NECESSITY.

ur'gent, 1 ûr'jənt, 2 ûr'jənt, *a.* 1. Characterized by urging or importunity; pressing; especially, demanding prompt action or attention; importunate; forcible, as, an urgent want. 2. Eagerly importunate or insistent.

> Elizabeth . . . was urged for the appointment of Bullard and Babington. AGNES STRICKLAND, *Queens of Eng. England*, n. vol. iii., p. 308. (FELL 1850.)

[F. < L. *urgens* (ppr. *urgentis*), urge.] SYN.: importunate, pertinacious, pressing, solicitous. See COGENT.—**ur'gent-ly**, *adv.*—**ur'gent-ness**, *n.*

urge'won"der, *n.* A variety of barley.

Ur-gin'e-a, 1 ûr-jin'ē-ə, 2 ûr-jin'ē-ə, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of bulbous plants of the family *Liliaceæ* allied to *Scilla*, with radical leaves and small white, yellowish, or pink flowers in a terminal raceme on a simple, leafless scape. *U. maritima* or *U. scilla* is the squill of medicine. [< L. *urgeo* press.]

Ur-go'ni-an, 1 ûr-gō'ni-ən; 2 ûr-gō'ni-ən, *n.* *Geol.* A division of the European Lower Cretaceous characteristically developed in certain parts of France and Belgium.

U'ri, 1 yū'rī, 2 yu'rī, *n.* *Bib. Ex.* xxxi, 2 (Heb.)

U'ri-, 1 ûr'i-, 2 ûr'i-, *n.* A canton in E. central Switzerland, 415 sq. mi.; capital, Altdorf.

u'ri-a, 1 yū'rī-ə, 2 yu'rī-ə, *n.* *Pathol.* A urinary fistula.

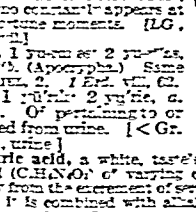
U-ri'a, 1 yū-rī'ə, 2 yu-rī'ə, *n.* *Bib.* (Douai)

-uria. A combining suffix used for words in certain medical terms, and indicating an abnormality, as *polyuria*. [< Gr. *-ouria*, < *ouron*, urine.]

U-ri'ah, 1 yū-rī'ə, 2 yu-rī'ə, *n.* 1. A masculine personal name. **U'rie**, 1 yū'rē, 2 yu'rē; G **U-ri'as**, 1 yū-rī'əs, 2 yu-rī'əs; L **U-ri'a**, 1 yū-rī'ə, 2 yu-rī'ə; L **U-ri'as**, 1 yū-rī'əs, 2 yu-rī'əs. 2. *Bib.* A Hittite captain treacherously sent to death by David. *2 Sam.* xi, 17. [Heb., Jehovah is light.]

U-ri'ah Heep. See HEEP.

u'ri-al, 1 ûr'i-əl, 2 yu'ri-al, *n.* A wild sheep (*Ovis cycloceros*) of low mountains of northern India, Persia, etc.


Head of Urial. 1/8

oo ri-al.

U'ri-an, 1 yū'rī-ən, 2 yu'rī-ən, *n.* A masculine proper name.

U'ri-an, Sir. A nickname for a person of whom little is thought, and who constantly appears at inopportune moments. [*LG.*, the devil]

U-ri'as, 1 yu-rī'əs, 2 yu-rī'əs, *n.* *Bib.* (Apocrypha.) Same as URIEL, 2. *1 Esd.* viii, 62.

u'ric, 1 yū'rik, 2 yu'ric, *a.* *Chem.* Of pertaining to or derived from urine. [< Gr. *ouron*, urine.]

—**uric acid**, a white, tasteless, almost insoluble compound ($C_5H_4N_4O_3$) of varying crystalline forms, obtained chiefly from the excrement of serpents and birds (guano), in which it is combined with alkaline bases. It is found in small quantity in human urine, from 6 to 12 grains being eliminated during 24 hours, as sodium, ammonium, etc., urates. Owing to its insolubility, it forms the nucleus of most urinary and renal calculi, whence it was called formerly **lithic acid**. Gouty deposits in the joints are mostly sodium urates. Uric acid is a product of the incomplete oxidation of animal tissue and animal diet, and may also be formed synthetically by heating a mixture of glycol and urea. Compare UREIC.

u'ri-ce'mi-a, 1 yū'rī-sē'mi-ə, 2 yu'rī-sē'mi-ə, *n.* *Pathol.* Same as LITHEMIA. [< URIC + Gr. *haima*, blood.] **u'ri-ce'mi-al**.

u'ri-dro'sis, 1 yū'rī-drō'sis; 2 yu'rī-drō'sis, *n.* *Pathol.* A morbid condition in which urinary constituents are excreted in the perspiration. [< URI- + HIDROSIS.]

U'ri-el, 1 yū'rī-əl, 2 yu'rī-əl, *n.* 1. A masculine personal name. 2. *Bib.* 2 *Chron.* xiii, 2. 3. In Milton's *Paradise Lost* an angel who is represented as regent of the sun.

u'ri-jah, 1 yu-rī'jə, 2 yu-rī'jə, *n.* *Bib. Jer.* xxvi, 20

u'rile, 1 yū'rīl, 2 yu'rīl, *n.* The reddened component (*Phlogophora urile*) of Kamchatka and Bering sea.

U'rim, 1 yū'rim; 2 yu'rim, *n. pl.* 1. Objects mentioned in the Old Testament (*Ex.* xxviii, 30, etc.) in connection with the breastpiece of the high priest, and used as a sort of divine oracle generally in the phrase **Urim and Thummim**. What the Urim and Thummim were is not known, but some suppose them to have been precious stones or small figures used as in casting lots, one signifying an affirmative and the other a negative answer.

2. *Mormon Ch.* Sacred instruments used by seers under divine direction in translation of lost languages and for receiving revelations from God. [< Heb. *Urim*, pl. of *ur* fire, < *ur*, shine]

u-ri'mol, 1 yū-rī'mōl; 2 yu-rī'mol, *n.* [P. L.] Transportation in escaped chaise borne shoulder-high by native carriers; sometimes, the chair itself. [Tag.]

u'ri-nal, 1 yū'rī-nəl; 2 yu'rī-nal, *n.* 1. A toilet or closet convenience or fixture for men's use in urinating to carry off discharged urine, also, a private place containing such conveniences for public use, as in a park. 2. A glass receptacle, as a bottle, used in the inspection of urine. [F., < LL. *urinal*, < L. *urina*, urine.]

u'ri-nal-ist, 1 yū'rī-nəl-ist, 2 yu'rī-nal-ist, *n.* One who diagnoses diseases by examination of the urine.

u"ri-nal'y-sis, 1 yū"rī-nal'ī-sis; 2 yu"rī-nal'y-sis, *n.* *Med.* Chemical analysis of urine. [< URINE + Gr. *lysis*, loosing, < *lyein* loose]

u'ri-nant, 1 yū'rī-nənt; 2 yu'rī-nant, *a.* *Her.* Swimming palewise with head downward, as a fish opposed to *haurient*. [< L. *urinor* (-), ppr. of *urinari*, dive]

u'ri-na-ry, 1 yū'rī-nə-ri, 2 yu'rī-nā-ry, *a.* Of pertaining to, or concerned in the production of urine; as, the urinary organs. [< LL. *urinarius*, < L. *urina*, urine.]

—**urinary fever**, a fever with phenomena similar to those of sepsis, that follows the passage of a bougie for dilation a stricture of the urethra.—**u. fistula**, an abnormal opening between the urinary passages and the external surface.

u'ri-na-ry, *n.* [-RIES, 1 -riz, 2 -ris, *pl.*] 1. A reservoir for storing urine, etc., for use as manure. **u"ri-na'ri-um**. 2. Same as URINAL, 2.

u'ri-nate, 1 yū'rī-nēt; 2 yu'rī-nāt, *vi.* [-NAT'ED; -NAT'ING] To void urine; micturate. **u'rinet**.—**u'ri-na'-**

tion, *n* — **u'ri-na"tiv(es,** *c.* Inducing a flow of urine diuretic.

ɔ'ri-na"tor, 1 yū'ri-nā"tər *or* -tər; 2 yu'ri-nā"tor, *n* **1.** *Ornith* A genus typical of *Urinatoridæ* 2†. [u-] A diver. [L., < *urina*, urine] — **u"ri-na-to'ri-al,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Urinatoridæ* — **U"ri-na-to'ri-dæ,** *n. pl Ornith* A family of pygopodous birds, loons. — **u"ri-na-to'rid,** *n.* — **u"ri-na-to'roid,** *a.*

u'rine, 1 yū'rin, 2 yu'rin, *n* In man and other animals, a pale-yellow fluid with an acid reaction, secreted from the blood by the kidneys, stored in the bladder, and voided periodically, generally at will, through the urethra the principal vehicle by which nitrogenous and saline matters derived from impaired tissues are removed from the system.

The normal urine of man has a specific gravity of 1 015 to 1 030, and the quantity voided in 24 hours is about 50 ounces, including nearly 2 ounces of solids. Of these solids the chief constituent is urea, and then follow, in the order of their quantity, sodium chlorid, phosphates, sulfates uric and hippuric acids, and pigments and extractives. All the ingredients vary according to the health, food, and physical condition of the person, and the climate. Many diseases readily manifest themselves by ingredients found in the urine: for instance, an excess of grape-sugar is indicative of diabetes: hence the value of urinalysis in pathology

Urine is often specifically named from its appearance or character, especially as indicative of morbid bodily condition: as, **diabetic urine** (containing much glucose), **dropsical u., febrile u.** (dark, odorous), **gouty u., hysterical** or **nervous u.** (profuse, watery, light-colored), **milky u., mucilaginous u., rickety u., smoky u.**

A number of the disorders of the urine as regards its reaction and relative composition, can be traced to dyspepsia hepatic derangement and defective oxygenation or metabolism and even albumen sugar and bile may find their way into the urine from the same causes One striking disorder of the urine is characterized by unnatural alkalinity and by its effects in precipitating certain solid constituents The urine is turbid from precipitation of phosphates and carbonates and these are deposited in the passages, causing pain and irritation. . . . A similar disorder of the urine is characterized by excessive acidity. This has different causal relations but the ultimate effects are practically similar — the precipitation of uric acid, and possibly the formation of calculus Excessive acidity is chiefly met with in the sub acts of disorder of the liver from indulgence in proteid food.

J. M Barcz *Materia Medica* p 562 [r & w]

[F < L *urina*, urine]

u"ri-ne'mi-a, 1 yū'ri-nī'mi-ə, 2 yu'ri-nē'mi-a, *n Pathol* A morbid condition of the blood due to the retention of various constituents of the urine. [< Gr. *ouron*, urine, + *haima*, blood.] **u"ri-ne'mi-at.**

u'ri-ni-, } 1 yū'ri-ni-, yū'ri-no-; 2 yu'ri-ni-, yu'ri-no-
u'ri-no-, } From *L urina* urine. combining forms — **u"ri-nif'er-ous,** *a* Conveying the constituents of urine — **uriniferous tubules,** a number of fine passages in the kidneys by which the urine is collected and conveyed to the ureter. — **u"ri-nif'ic,** *a.* Producing or secreting of urine. — **u"ri-nip'a-rous,** *a* Generative or elaborative of urine, as the cortical portion of the uriniferous tubules of the kidneys — **u"ri-no-gen'i-tal,** *a.* Same as UROGENITAL. **u"ri-no-gen'i-ta-ry‡.** — **u"ri-nog'e-nous,** *a* Originating in urine. — **u"ri-nol'o-gy,** *n* The branch of medical science that relates to the urine and its aspects and characteristics in health and in disease. **u-rol'o-gy‡.** — **u"ri-nom'e-ter,** *n* A small, slender hydrometer, graduated usually from 1 000 to 1 040, used for the determination of the specific gravity of urine. **u-rom'e-ter‡.** — **u"ri-no-met'ric,** *a* Of or pertaining to the determination of the specific gravity of urine as by the urinometer — **u"ri-nom'e-try,** *n* The branch of urinalysis having to do with the determination of the specific gravity of the fluid. — **u"ri-no-scop'ic,** *a* Relating to inspection of urine as a means of medical diagnosis — **u"ri-nos'co-py,** *n* Same as UROMANCY. See under URO-



Uriniferous Tubules.

1 Bowman's capsule containing a glomerulus. 2 A proximal convoluted tubule 3 A spiral tubule of Schachowa. 4. Loop of Henle *a*, its descending limb; *b* its ascending limb. 5 An irregular tubule 6 An intercalary tubule or distal convoluted tubule 7. A junctional tubule. 8 A collecting tubule 9 Excretory tubules. 10 Papilla.

u'ri-nous, 1 yū'ri-nus, 2 yu'ri-nŭs *a* Of pertaining to, or resembling urine. **u'ri-nose‡.**

u'rite, 1 yū'rait, 2 yu'rit, *n Zool* The segmite of an abdominal segment also, an abdominal segment of an arthropod. [< G. *ouron*, tail.]

u'riths, 1 yū'riths 2 yu'riths, *n pl* [Prov.] Hedge-bindings.

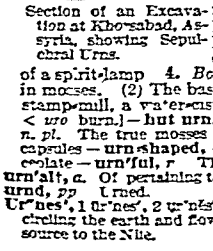
U-ri'ya, 1 u-ri'yə, 2 u-ri'yə, *n* One of the Indic languages, spoken in Orissa, Ganjam, and Chutia-Nagpur

urle, 1 ûrl, 2 ûrl, *n* [Rare.] *Her* Same as ORLE

Ur'mi-a, 1 ûr'mi-ə; 2 ur'mi-ä *n.* **1.** A salt lake in N W Persia 80 by 30 m elevation, 4,100 ft. **2.** A city in N W. Persia reputed birthplace of Zoroaster **Oo"roo-mee'yah‡.**

urn, 1 ûrn; 2 ûrn, *vt* To place in an urn, as the remains of a cremated body; inurn, as *urned* bones

urn, *n.* **1.** A rounded or angular vase having a foot, variously used in antiquity as a receptacle for the ashes of the dead, a votive vessel, an electoral vase, the emblem of a river-god, a liquid measure, etc



Section of an Excavation at Khorsabad, Assyria, showing Sepulchral Urns.

Agrippina had already reached the city with the urn which contained the ashes of her illustrious husband.
KNIGHTLEY *Roman Empire* p 60. [n. d. & co 18+].]

2. Something in which a dead body or its ashes are preserved; hence, a grave

So ends from his father's urn
So glorious did our Charles return,
DRYDEN *Threnodia Augustalis* st. 13.

3. A vase-shaped receptacle having a faucet, employed for keeping a beverage, as tea, coffee, or bouillon, hot as by means of a spirit-lamp **4.** *Bot* (1) The capsule or spore-case in mosses. (2) The base of a pyxis **5.** *Mining* In a stamp-mill, a water-cistern. [< F. *urne*, < L. *urna*, < *uro* burn.] — **hut urn,** see under HUT — **urn'-moss"es,** *n. pl.* The true mosses so called from their urn-shaped capsules — **urn-shaped,** *a. Bot* Shaped like an urn urceolate — **urn'ful,** *r* The quantity that will fill an urn.

urn'alt, *a.* Of pertaining to, or like an urn.

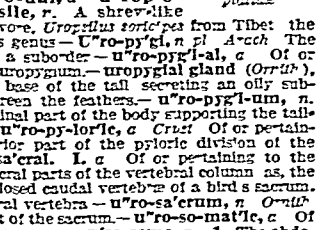
urnd, *pp* Urned. S S.

Ur"nes', 1 ûr'nes', 2 ur'nēs' *n Egypt Myth* A stream encircling the earth and flowing in darkness, supposed to give source to the Nile.

urn'flow"er, 1 ûrn'flou"ər, 2 ûrn'flow"er, *n* Any one of three greenhouse bulbous plants, constituting the genus *Urceolina*, of the family *Amaryllidaceæ* from Peru, with urn-shaped flowers in an umbel at the top of a scape. *U. pendula* with yellow, green, and white flowers, is the **drooping urnflower.**

ur'ning, 1 ûr'nin, 2 ur'ning *n Pathol* A person with abnormal sexual desire for those of the same sex, accompanied by aversion to the opposite sex. — **ur'ning-ism,** *n*

u'ro-, **ur-,** 1 yū'ro-, yūr-; 2 yu'ro-, yur-. From Greek *oura* tail, combining forms — **u"ro-car'di-ac,** *a. Crust* Of or pertaining to the posterior part of the cardiac division of the stomach. — **U"ro-cer'i-dæ,** *n. pl Ent* A family of xylophagous hymenopters, generally including all the species *Siricidæ* **U-roc'er-us,** *r* (t g) — **u-roc'er-id,** *a & n* — **u-roc'er-oid,** *a* — **u'ro-chord,** *n* **1.** The notochord or central axis of larval ascidians and certain adult tunicates. **2.** One of the *Urochorda* — **U"ro-chor'da,** *r pl Zool* A division of chordate animals coextensive with tunicates. — **u"ro-chor'dal,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the urochord or the *Urochorda* — **u"ro-chor'date,** *a. & n* — **U-roc'y-on,** *r Zool.* A genus comprising the gray foxes. See FOX — **U"ro-de'la,** *n pl Herp* An order of amphibians with naked skin, limbs and a tail, including salamanders, etc — **u"ro-de'lan, u'ro-dele,** *a & n* — **u"ro-de'li-an, u"ro-de'lous,** *a* — **u"ro-gas'tric,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the hinder part of the gastric lobe of the dorsal surface of a crab's carapace — **u"ro-hy'al.** **I.** *a.* Designating or pertaining to the median posterior part of the hyoid arch, as in fishes, or in birds a median posterior process. **II.** *n.* A urohyal element. — **u-rom'e-lus,** *n Teral* A monster whose lower limbs are united and incomplete and taper to a single foot or to a point without trace of feet — **u'ro-mere,** *r Zool* An abdominal or caudal segment of an arthropod. — **u"ro-mer'ic,** *a* — **u-rom'pha-lus,** *n* A monster characterized by protrusion of the abdominal portion of the umbilical cord at the navel. — **U"ro-my'ces,** *n. Bot* A large genus of rust-fungi of the family *Uredinaceæ*. They are characterized by stalked 1-celled teleutospores. Species are parasitic on beans, clover, beets, and other plants — **U"ro-pel'ti-dæ,** *n pl Herp* A family of *Uropeltoidea* without rudiment of hind limbs, roughtails **U"ro-pel'tis,** *r.* (t g) — **u"ro-pel'tid,** *n* — **u"ro-pel'toid,** *a & r* — **U"ro-pel-tol'de-a,** *r pl Herp.* A superfamily of anapsidomatous snakes with maxillary bones free and horizontal, including *Uropeltidæ* and *Hyrtidæ* — **u"ro-pel-tol'de-an,** *a. & n* — **U"ro-plat'i-dæ,** *n pl Herp* A family of lizards with gecko-like form, biconcave vertebræ, and clavicles not dilated proximally.



One of the *Uroplatidæ*

U"ro-pla'tes, *n.* (t g) — **u"ro-pla'tid,** *n* — **u"ro-pla'toid,** *a & n* — **U"ro-pla-tol'de-a,** *r pl Herp* The *Uroplatidæ* as a superfamily — **u"ro-pla-tol'de-an,** *a & n* — **u'ro-pod,** *n.* An abdominal or caudal limb or appendage of an arthropod especially one of the posterior pairs of pleopods in a crustacean. — **u-rop'o-dal,** *a* **u-rop'o-doust.** — **u-rop'sile,** *r.* A shrew-like myogaline insectivore, *Urogalus soricipes* from Tibet the sole species of its genus — **U"ro-py'gi,** *n pl Arach* The *Thelyphonidæ* as a suborder — **u"ro-pyg'i-al,** *a* Of or pertaining to the uropygium. — **uropygial gland** (*Ornith*), the gland at the base of the tail secreting an oily substance used to preen the feathers. — **u"ro-pyg'i-um,** *n. Ornith.* The terminal part of the body supporting the tail-feathers rump — **u"ro-py-lor'ic,** *a Crust* Of or pertaining to the posterior part of the pyloric division of the stomach. — **u"ro-sa'cral.** **I.** *a* Of or pertaining to the caudal and the sacral parts of the vertebral column as, the *urosacral* or ankylosed caudal vertebræ of a bird's sacrum. **II.** *n* A urosacral vertebra — **u"ro-sa'crum,** *n Ornith* The posterior part of the sacrum. — **u"ro-so-mat'ic,** *a* Of or pertaining to a urosome — **u'ro-some,** *r* **1.** The abdomen or postabdomen of an arthropod **2.** The terminal somatome of a vertebrate — **u"ro-so'mite,** *n Zool* A uromere. — **u"ro-so-mit'ic,** *a* — **u'ro-stege,** *n* One of the large scales on the ventral surface of a snake's tail See illus. under GASTROSTEGE **u'ro-ste'gite‡.** — **u'ro-ste'gal,** *a* — **u-ros'te-on,** *r Ornith* A median posterior element of the breast-bone as in the seriema — **u"ro-ster'nite,** *n Zool* An abdominal sternite — **u'ro-sthene,** *n.* An animal remarkable for the great size and strength of its tail, as a cetacean. — **u"ro-sthen'ic,** *a* Having a preponderance of strength in the caudal region. opposed to *prosthenic* — **u'ro-style,** *n* A long bone forming the posterior extremity of the vertebral column in anurous amphibians — **u"ro-sty'lar,** *a*

u'ro-², **ur-².** Derived from Greek *ouron*, urine, combining forms — **u"ro-bi'lin,** *n* A dark-brown resinous compound ($C_{16}H_{18}N_2O_4$) contained in urine of which it is the chief coloring-matter believed to be bilirubin altered, after passing into the small intestine, by absorbing water and hydrogen. — **u"ro-bil"i-nu'ri-a,** *n* The excretion of urobilin with the urine, giving it an abnormally dark-reddish color: characteristic of some febrile conditions. — **u'ro-cele,** *r* A tumor of the scrotum due to the escape of urine into the scrotal sac and its cellular tissue — **u"ro-che'si-a,** *r* A discharge of urine through the rectum. — **u'ro-chrome,** *r* A yellow pigment contained in urine now regarded as an impure urobilin. — **u"ro-clep'si-a,** *n* Involuntary discharge of urine — **u"ro-cri's'i-a,** *n* **1.** A diagnosis by inspection of the urine. **2.** Same as UROCRISIS — **u"ro-cri'sis,** *n* Change (generally favorable) with copious urination which supervenes in the course of a disease — **u"ro-cri-te'ri-on,** *n.* The symptom by which conclusion is reached relating to disease on inspection of urine urocrisia. — **u"ro-cy-an'o-gen,** *n* A blue sediment observed in the urine of persons affected with cholera — **u'ro-cyst,** *n.* The urinary bladder. — **u"ro-cys'tic,** *a* — **U"ro-cys'tis,** *n Bot* A genus of smut-fungi in which each resting-spore is enveloped by pseudospores that do not germinate. *U. occulta* grows on rye — **u"ro-cys-ti'tis,** *n* Inflammation of the bladder — **u"ro-dæ'um,** *r.* That part of the cloaca into which the urinary and genital organs open, as in birds. — **u"ro-di-al'y-sis,** *n* A partial and temporary suspension of the urinary secretion common in the course of many forms of acute disease Called **uro-dialysis neonatorum** when occurring in children, and **u. senum** in the aged. — **u"ro-dyn'i-a,** *n* Painful urination — **u"ro-de'ma,** *r* Same as UREDEMA. — **u"ro-e-ryth'rin,** *n* A red pigment contained in the urine of persons having fevers. — **u"ro-gen'i-tal.** **I.** *a* Of or pertaining to the urinary and genital organs and their functions **u"ri-no-gen'i-tal‡.** **II.** *r pl* The urinogenital organs — **urogenital cord,** the lower ends of the ducts of Müller and of Wolff combined in the embryo in a cord-like structure — **u. sinus,** the space into which the urinary and genital ducts empty — **u-rog'e-nous,** *a* Producing or promotive of the urinary secretion. — **u"ro-glau'cin,** *n* A blue pigment contained in the urine of persons having certain diseases, as scarlet fever — **u"ro-hem'a-tin,** *n* A variety of hematin contained in urine supposed by some authorities to give rise, by different grades of oxidation, to all the colored urine-pigments, which would account for the various cases of blue, green, brown, and black urines **u"ro-hæ'ma-tin‡.** — **u"ro-leu'cic,** *a Chem.* Relating to or denoting a pathological constituent of urine consisting of the crystalline acid $C_5H_9O_3$. **u"ro-leu-cin'ic‡.** — **u'ro-lith, u-rol'i-thus,** *n.* A urinary calculus. — **u"ro-lith-i'a-sis,** *n.* The formation of urinary calculi gravel. — **u"ro-lith-ol'o-gy,** *n.* That branch of medical science that treats of urinary calculi. — **u-rol'o-gy,** *n.* Same as UROLOGY — **u"ro-log'i-cal,** *a* — **u-rol'o-gist,** *n* — **u'ro-man"cy,** *n* The art of determining the nature and result of disease by inspection of the urine alone uroscopy **u"ro-man'ti-a‡.** — **u"ro-mel'a-nin,** *n.* A black pigment contained in urine supposed to be a decomposition product of urochrome. — **u-rom'e-ter,** *r* Same as URINOMETER. — **u-ron'cus,** *n* Any tumor or swelling containing urine — **u"ro-phæ'in,** *n* A green pigment that is contained in urine believed by some to be identical with urobilin (which see) — **u"ro-phan'ic,** *a* Appearing in the urine. — **u"ro-phthi'sis,** *r* Same as DIABETES MELLITUS See under DIABETES — **u"ro-pla'ni-a,** *n* The abnormal presence of urine or urinary elements in any part of the body — **u"ro-po-e'sis,** *n* The elimination or secretion of urine **u"ro-pol-e'sis‡.** — **u"ro-po-et'ic,** *a* **1.** Of or pertaining to uropoiesis **u"ro-pol-et'ic‡.** **2.** Secreting urine eliminating waste nitrogenous matter, as the water-vascular system and segmental organs of various invertebrates — **u"ro-sam'mus,** *n* A small urinary calculus or gravel — **u"ro-so'se-in,** *n* A rose-colored pigment ($C_{12}O_2N_4O_6$) found in diseased conditions of urine — **u"ror-rha'gi-a,** *n.* Same as DIABETES. — **u"ror-rhe'a,** *n.* Same as DIABETES INSIPIDUS See under DIABETES. **u"ror-rhœ'a‡.** — **u"ro-sco'pic,** *a.* — **u-ros'co-pist,** *r* One who is skilled in uroscopy — **u"ro-sep'sis,** *n* Blood-poisoning due to the septic effects of putrescent extravasated urine — **u"ro-sep'tic,** *a* — **u-ro's'sis,** *n* [-SES *pl*] *Pathol* Any disease of the urinary organs. — **u"ro-ste'a-lith,** *n* A peculiar fatty substance sometimes found as an ingredient in urinary calculus. — **u"ro-the"o-bro'min,** *n* Same as PARAXANTHIN — **u"ro-tox'ic,** *a* Relating to the poisonous character and effects of urinary matter unduly retained and carried into the circulation. — **u"ro-tox-i'ci-ty,** *r* — **u"ro-tox'in,** *n* Any poison normally excreted by the urine — **u"ro-tox"y,** *n* **1.** *Pathol* A urotoxic condition. **2.** *Physiol* A unit of toxicity in urine, consisting of the quantity of normal urine fatal to an animal weighing one kilogram. — **u-ro'to-pin, -pine,** *r Chem* Same as FORMIN I.

u'rox, 1 yū'roks 2 yu'rŏks *n* Same as AUROCHS **u'rochs‡.**

u-rox'a-nate, *n* A salt of uroxanic acid — **u"rox-an'ic,** *a. Chem* Of or pertaining to uric acid and alloxanthin. — **uroxanic acid,** a white crystalline compound ($C_5N_4H_6O_5$) obtained by exposing uric acid dissolved in potassium hydroxid to air that is free from carbon dioxid. — **u"ro-xan'thin,** *r* Same as INDICAN, 2 — **u"ro-xan-thin'ic,** *a.* — **u-rox'in,** *n* Same as ALLOXANTIN.

u"ro-ze'ma, *n* Bright's disease

ur'peth-ite, 1 ûr'peth-ait; 2 ûr'peth-it, *n Mineral* A yellowish-brown to brown soft hydrocarbon. [< the *Urpeth* colliery, where found.]

Urqu'hart, 1 ûr'kərt 2 ûr'khərt, **David** (1805-5/11877). A Scottish diplomat and political writer *The Portfolio*

Ur-qui'za, 1 ûr-kī'sə 2 ur-kī'sä **Justo José** (6/11S.0-4/11 1870). An Argentine patriot

ur-rho'din, 1 u-rō'din 2 ŭ-rō'din, *n.* A red pigment in urine: probably an oxidation product of indican or uroxanthin.

ur'ry, 1 ur'i, 2 ûr'i, *n* [Local, Eng.] A blue to black clay found next to coal in coal-mines.

ur'sa, 1 ûr'sə 2 ûr'sa *r* [L.] A she bear only in the phrases below — **Ursa Major,** the Great Bear: a large northern constellation containing the seven conspicuous stars called the Septentrions, or the Dipper See CONSTELLATION — **U. Minor,** the Little Bear a northern constellation including the polestar. See CONSTELLATION

urset, *a.* Worse. [from Ursa Minor or Ursa Major.

Ur'sid, 1 ûr'sid, 2 ûr'sid *r* One of the meteors radiating

Ur'si-dæ, 1 ûr'si-di 2 ûr'si-dē *r pl Mam* A family of carnivores, especially *Arctoidea* without sectorial molars and with tail rudimentary; bears. [< URSUS] — **ur'sid,** *n* — **ur'soid,** *a. & n*

ur'si-form, 1 ûr'si-fêrm 2 ûr'si-fôrm, *a* Having the form of a bear arctoid. [< L. *ursus*, bear, + -FORM]

Ur-si'næ, 1 ûr-sai'ni 2 ûr-sī'nē, *r pl Mam* The *Ursidæ* limited as a subfamily: bears. [< URSUS]

ur'sine, 1 ûr'sin *or* -sain, 2 ûr'sin *or* -sin (VIII), *a* **1.** Of or pertaining to bears or the *Ursidæ*, like a bear

The ursine legend of its name Prowls on its banks alone.
WHITTIER *Sunset on the Bearcamp* st 2.

2. Clothed with dense bristles, as certain caterpillars. See WOOLLY BEAR. [< L. *ursinus*, < *ursus*, bear] — **ursine baboon,** the chacma. — **u. dasyure,** the Tasmanian devil — **u. otary** or **seal,** the northern fur-seal.

ur'sine, *n* One of the *Ursinæ*

Ur-si'nus, 1 ûr-sai'nus *or* (*G*) ur-sī'nus, 2 ûr-sī'nŭs *or* (*G*) ur-sī'nus, *n* **1. Fulvius** (1529-1600 , an Italian scholar and author **2. Zacharias** (7/11534-3/11583), a German Protestant theologian *Heidberg Catechism*

ur'son, 1 ûr'sən, 2 ur'sŏn *n* The Canada porcupine

ur'su-lai, 1 ûr'su-lə 2 ûr'sŭ-la, *n* A large North-American papilionid butterfly, the red-spotted purple (*Basilarchia or Limenitis astyanax*), purple-black, with indefinite blue and red marginal spots. [Dim. of L. *ursus*, f. of *ursus*, bear.]

Ur'su-la', *n* **1.** A feminine personal name. D. **Or'se-li'ne,** 1 ôr'sə-lī'nē, 2 ŏr'sə-lī'ne, **Ur'su-la,** 1 ûr'su-lə 2 ur'su-L; F **Ur'sule',** 1 ûr'sül', 2 ûr'sül', G Sw. **Ur'sel,** 1 ûr'səl, 2 ur'səl It **Or'so-la,** 1 ôr'so-lə, 2 ŏr'so-lä Sp **Ur'so-la,** 1 ûr'so-lə, 2 ur'so-lä. **2. Saint,** according to legend, a Cornish princess of the 4th or 5th century, who with eleven thousand virgins was martyred by the Huns at Cologne. The legend is believed to be incorrect as to the number of virgins owing to the 'M' in the entry "Ursula et xi. M. V." being read Millia instead of 'Martyres.

Ur'su-line, 1 ûr'sŭ-lin *or* -lain 2 ûr'sŭ-lin *or* -lin, *a R. C. Ch* Of or pertaining to St. Ursula specif., pertaining to or designating an order of nuns founded at Brescia in 1537 by St. Angela Merici, engaged chiefly in the education of girls.

Ur'su-line, *r R. C. Ch.* An Ursuline nun.

Ur'sus, 1 ûr'səs 2 ûr'sŭs, *n Mam* A genus typical of *Ursidæ*.

Urth, 1 ûrth 2 urth *n Scand. Myth* See NORN **Ur'thr‡.**

Ur"ti-ca'ce-æ, 1 ûr"ti-kā'si-i; 2 ur"ti-kā'sē-ē, *r pl Bot.* A family of trees, shrubs, or herbs — the nettle family — belonging to the order *Urticales*, and having alternate leaves and unisexual or rarely polygamous flowers producing a 1-celled, 1-seeded fruit. It embraces 40 genera and about 475 species **Ur'ti-ca,** the type genus, contains the nettles. [< L. *urtica*, nettle, < *uro*, burn.] — **ur"ti-ca'ceous,** *a*

ur'ti-cal, 1 ûr'ti-kəl, 2 ûr'ti-kal *a* **1.** *Bot* Of pertaining to, or allied to the nettles or the genus *Urtica* **2.**

Zool Stinging like a nettle, urticating, as a thread-cell

ur"ti-cant, 1 ûr"tɪ-kant, 2 ûr"tɪ-cant *a* *Biol* Stinging, organized for stinging [< L *urtico*, sting, < *urtica*, nettle]

ur"ti-ca'ri-a, 1 ûr"tɪ-kĕ'rɪ-ə, 2 ûr"tɪ-cā'rɪ-ə, *n* *Pathol* A disease of the skin characterized by evanescent rounded elevations resembling wheals raised by a whip, attended with intense itching, nettle-rash, hives [< L *urtica* see URTICACEÆ] — **giant urticaria,** same as ANGIONEUROEDEMA — **ur"ti-ca'ri-al, ur"ti-ca'ri-ous,** *a*

Ur"ti-cas'trum, 1 ûr"tɪ-kas'trum 2 ûr"tɪ-cās'trŭm *n* *Bot* A genus of herbaceous perennials of the family *Urticaceæ* They have stinging hairs, broad alternate serrate leaves, and cymose flowers There are about 25 species, mostly tropical *U dioicum*, the wood-nettle, occurs in the United States [< L *urtica*, nettle, + *astrum* star]

ur"ti-cate, 1 ûr"tɪ-kĕt, 2 ûr"tɪ-cāt, *v* [-CAT'ED, -CAT'ING]

I. *t* **1.** To sting as with nettles, perform urtication upon

All corals are provided with urticating organs

H N MOSELEY *Notes by a Naturalist* p 388 [MACM 1879]

2 Figuratively, to irritate

II. *i* To sting [< LL *urtico* (pp *urticqtus*), < L *urtica*, see URTICACEÆ]

ur"ti-ca'tion, 1 ûr"tɪ-kĕ'shən, 2 ûr"tɪ-cā'shon, *n* The act, process, or effect of urticating, especially, a whipping with nettles as treatment for paralysis

Eldœus Paduanus recommends whipping with nettles, or *urtication* as being good for assisting the development of the eruption in exanthematic diseases W M COOPER *History of the Rod* p 207 [J C H]



Urubitinga 1/16

ur'ti-cose, 1 ûr'tɪ-kōs 2 ûr'tɪ-cōs, *a* Full of or abounding in nettles [< L *urtica* nettle]

Uru, *abbr* Uruguay

U"ru-a'pan, 1 û"ru-ä'pan 2 ų"ru-ə'pan, *n* A city in Michoacan state, Mexico

u"ru-bi-tin'ga, 1 û ru-bɪ-tĭŋ'gə, 2 ų"ru-bɪ-tĭŋ'gă, *n* [Braz] **1** A Neotropical hawk of the genus *Urubitinga*, as *U anthracina* of Mexico, bluish-black, with white bars on the tail **2** A South-American turkey-buzzard

u"ru-bu', 1 û"ru-bû' 2 ų ru-bų', *n* [Braz] The American black vulture or carrion-crow (*Catharista atrata*)

u"ru-cu'ri, 1 û ru-kû'rɪ, 2 ų"ru-cų'rɪ, *n* [Braz] A palm (*Attalea excelsa*) allied to the cohune — **u"ru-cu'ri-i"ba,** *n* A palm (*Cocos coronata*) allied to the coconut-palm

U'ru-gua, 1 û'ru-gwĕ *or* û ru-gwaı' 2 ų'ru-gwä *or* ų'ru-gwų', *n* **1** A republic in S W South America, organized 1830, 72 153 sq m, capital, Montevideo **2.** A river in S E South America length, 931 m to the Plata river **Ban'da O"ri-en-tal' del U"ru-guay†.**

U"ru-mi'ah, 1 û"ru-mi'ə, 2 ų ru-mi'ə, *n* Same as URMIA

U'rup-pu, 1 û'ru-pû, û'rup, 2 ų'rų-pų ų'rup, *n* **U'rup,** An island in the Kuril group N Pacific ocean, length, 50 m **Oo'roopt, Ou'roupt; Ou'rupt**

u'rus, 1 ɟ û'rus 2 ɟ ų'rŭs, *n* [L] An extinct wild ox (*Bos urus* or *primigenius*) abundant in the forests of Europe at the beginning of the Christian era

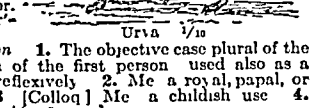
Amongst mammals the urus has become extinct . . since the time of Cæsar

WINCHELL *Preadamites* p 433 [s c a 1880]

u'ru-shi, 1 û'rû-shɪ 2 ų'ru-shī *n* [Jap] **1** The lacquer-tree **2** Lacquer — **u'ru-shic,** *a* *Chem* Denoting a poisonous acid characterizing raw lacquer — **u'ru-shi"ye,** *n* A Japanese color-print in which a lustrous lacquer-like medium is used for the darker tints

u'rus-ite, 1 ɟ û'rus-aıt, 2 ɟ ų'rŭs-ĭt *n* A variety of sideronatrite [< the *Urus* plateau, Tschelcken Island]

ur'va, 1 ûr'və 2 ûr'va *n* [E Ind] The crab-eating ichneumon (*Herpestes urva*) of northern India, grizzled-gray, with a narrow white streak on each side of the head



Urva 1/10

urved, 1 ûrvd, 2 ûrvd, *a* *Her* Turned or bowed upward [Cor. of CURVED] **ur'vant†.**

us, 1 ŭs, 2 ŭs, *pron* **1.** The objective case plural of the personal pronoun of the first person used also as a dative case and reflexively **2.** Me a royal, papal, or editorial use **3** [Colloq] Me a childish use **4.** [Prov] We [< AS *ūs*, us]

U. S., u. s, U. S A, *abbr* See ABBREVIATION

us'a-bl(e", 1 ɟ ûz'ə-bl, 2 ɟ ųs'ə-bl, *a* Such as can be used **use'a-bl(e"†** — **-ness, -n**

us'age, 1 ɟ ûz'ĭj, 2 ųs'ăg (XIII), *n* **1.** The manner of using or treating a person or thing, treatment, also, the act of using, as, mild or harsh *usage* **2** Customary or habitual practise or something permitted by it or done in accordance with it, custom or a custom, as, an act permitted by *usage;* ancient *usages* **3** *Law* Uniform practise, specif, a known, certain, uniform, reasonable practise, not contrary to law, in trade or business

The terms *usage* and *custom* are often used inte changeably, but in English law *usage* denotes local practise which need not be immemorial and must be proved as a fact, while *custom*, which must be general and immemorial, has the force of law and is recognized by the courts without proof

4. *Gram & Rhet* A use of words or forms considered as sanctioned or unsanctioned by reputable authorities

He broke through conventional forms and usages in his mode of writing more daringly than any English poet before him had done

CHAIK *Eng Lit and Lang, Cowper* in vol ii p 372 [s 1869]

5†. Conduct behavior **6†.** Enjoyment [F, < LL **usaticum*, < L *usus* see USE, *n*] Syn.. see CUSTOM, HABIT — **immemorial usage,** same as TIME IMMEMORIAL — **nonjurors' usages** (*Eng & Scot Hist*), certain ceremonies including mixing wine with water prayer for the dead, trine immersion at baptism, the chrism at confirmation, anointing of the sick etc, adopted by the nonjurors.

us'a-geri, *n* A nonjuror opposed to *non-usagers*

us'ance, 1 ɟ ûz'əns, 2 ɟ ųs'ăns *n* **1** *Com* A period of time, variable as between various countries which, by commercial usage, is allowed for payment of foreign bills of exchange, exclusive of days of grace

Formerly, when means of transit were less expeditious than later usance was more extended, three months being allowed between London and Venice now generally one month s usance is allowed between countries not remote Commercial usage has however, established a four months usance on bills drawn in India and China and other countries of that hemisphere with western countries **Double usance** and **half usance** are also recognized

2. An income derived from the possession of wealth in any way it may be invested **3** [Archaic] Employment, use **4†.** Interest on money **5†.** Custom [OF, < *usant*, ppr of *user*, see USE, *v*] **us'aunce†.**

us'ant†, *a* Accustomed, using **us'aunt†.**

u'sar, 1 û'sar, 2 ų'sar, *n* [Hind] Barren land, alkali plains

Us'beg, 1 uz'beg, 2 ŭs'bĕg *n* Same as UZBEG

U. S. C. C, U. S. D, etc *abbr* See ABBREVIATION

Us'cock, 1 us'kŏk 2 ŭs'cŏk, *n* [Us'cock-hi Us'cocks, *pl*] One of a band of sea-robbers who ravaged the Adriatic in 1601–1617 and were suppressed by Venice They were Serbo-Croatian fugitives from the Turks, who settled in Dalmatia [Cp G *Uskoken*, Serbo-Croatian fugitives]

use,) 1 yūz, 2 yus, *v* [USED, us'ING] **I** *t* **1.** To em-**uze",**) ploy for the accomplishment of a purpose, turn to account, make use of, as, to *use* tools he *used* a sword

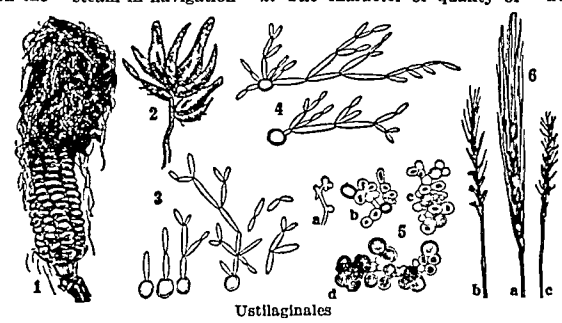
Each and all of them thought that they were *using* Douglas and it is yet an unsolved problem whether he was not *using* them all LINCOLN in *Political Debates Sept 1859* p 263 [F F & CO 1860]

2. To put into practise or employ habitually or as a manner of doing something, make a practise of, as, he *used* violence and threats, to *use* diligence in business

3. To conduct oneself toward, treat, as, he *uses* me well **4.** To make familiar by habit or practise, accustom, habituate, inure generally in the past participle, as he is *used* to exposure **5** *Croquet* To employ (another player s ball) in making a long run by roqueting (it) many times in succession **6** To have sexual intercourse with (a woman) **7.** To behave a reflexive use **8.** [Archaic] To resort to frequently

II : **1.** To do a thing customarily or habitually, be accustomed, be wont now always in the past as an auxiliary to form a phrase equivalent to a frequentative preterit, as, I *used* to go there, but I go no longer **2.** [Prov or Obs] To go frequently, also, to inhabit [< OF. *user*, < L *usus*, see USE, *n*] Syn.. see EMPLOY, OCCUPY — **to use up** **1** To use the whole of consume by using as, to *use up* force **2** [Colloq] To weary to exhaustion wear out, discourage

use, 1 yūs 2 yus, *n* **1.** The act of using, employment, as of means or material for a purpose, application to an end, particularly a good or useful end, as, the *use* of steam in navigation **2.** The character or quality of being useful or serving a purpose, suitableness or capability for compassing an end, serviceableness, advantage, profit, as, every created thing has its *use*, the *uses* of adversity **3** Occasion or need to employ, necessity, as, keep it, I have no *use* for it **4** Habitual practise or employment, custom, usage



Ustilaginales

1 Corn affected by smut (*Ustilago maydis*) 2 Sorghum-smut (*Ustilago cruenta*) 3 Culture of sorghum-smut showing conidia 4 Culture of dust-brand (*Ustilago perennans*) showing spores 5 Aster-smut (*Ustilago tragopogonis*) *a* sporogenous branch *b c* spore-formations *d* ripe spores 6 Wheat *a* healthy ear *b c* ears affected by smut (*Ustilago tritica*)

It ought to be remembered that *use* well established must give law to grammar and not grammar to *use*

CORBETT *English Grammar* ed by Ayres § 198, p 115 [A 1884]

5 A rough slab of steel or iron which can be put on the heating-furnace and hammered or pressed into definite smaller shapes, or used for welding larger forgings **6.** *Liturg* Any special form of public worship or any individual service that arose in or was perpetuated by a church, diocese, province, or branch of a church, as, the Gallican *use*, Sarum *use*, Roman *use*, York *use* Compare LITURGY **7.** *Law* The permanent equitable right that one has to the enjoyment of the rents and profits of lands and tenements of which the legal title and possession are vested in another in trust for the beneficiary **8** [Archaic] Ordinary experience or occurrence **9†.** The application of a sermon **10†.** Usury, interest [< OF *us*, < L *usus*, < *usus*, pp of *utor*, use Def 6 < OF *ues*, < L *opus*, work]

Syn.. see AVAIL, CUSTOM, HABIT, OCCUPATION UTILITY — **in use.** **1.** In ordinary occupation or employment in customary observance **2** In heat said of mares — **pious uses,** uses created for religious purposes, especially for such as the law did not consider superstitious — **public use,** a use for the benefit of the public or of the whole community, as distinguished from an individual or certain individuals — **resulting use,** a use which, as limited by the deed creating it, expires or can not vest, and consequently returns back to him who created it — **shifting use,** a secondary or executory use which, when executed, operates in derogation of a preceding estate, changing it from one to another by circumstances ex post facto — **springing use,** a use limited to commence in future independent of any precedent estate executory use — **statute of uses,** a celebrated English statute of 1536, under which the cestui que use was made the legal as well as equitable owner of lands granted to his use very generally introduced into the jurisprudence of the United States abolished in New York by the revised statutes of that State

The *Statute of Uses* is still the basis of conveyancing The statute does not apply indiscriminately to all cases as only certain uses are executed by it The operation of the *Statute of Uses* was supplemented by the Statute of Inrolments and that of Wills *Encyc Brit* 11th ed, vol xxvii p 331 — **superstitious use,** a species of use prohibited by ancient English statutes restricting endowments for propagating religious doctrines deemed false and dangerous to the public weal These statutes have now been greatly modified — **to have no use for.** **1.** To have no need of **2** [Slang, U S] To have a contempt or dislike for wish to have nothing to do with — **use and wont,** usual custom or practise

use'a-bl(e", **use'a-bl(e-ness†.** Same as USABLE etc

U'se-dom, 1 û'zə-dŏm 2 ų'se-dŏm *n* An island of Pomerania Prussia, in the Baltic sea 158 sq m

u-see', 1 yu-zĭ', 2 yu-sē', *n* [Rare] One for whose behoof, but not in whose name, a suit is brought

use'ful, 1 yūs'ful, 2 yus'ful, *a* Serving a use or purpose, especially a valuable one, productive of good, beneficial.

Syn.. adapted, advantageous, available, beneficial, conducive, convenient, favorable, good, helpful, profitable, salutary, serviceable suitable, suited See BENEFICIAL, CONVENIENT, EXPEDIENT Compare UTILITY — Ant. see synonyms for USELESS — **use'ful-ly,** *adv* — **use'ful-ness,** *n*

use'less, 1 yūs'les, 2 yus'lĕs, *a* Not serving or not capable of serving any valuable purpose, being of no use, not aiding or effecting the end in view

Syn.. abortive, bootless, fruitless, futile, ineffectual, nugatory, null, profitless, unavailing, unprofitable, unserviceable vain valueless, worthless That which is *bootless, fruitless* or *profitless* fails to accomplish any valuable result; that which is *abortive, ineffectual,* or *unavailing* fails to accomplish a result that it was, or was supposed to be adapted to accomplish That which is *useless, futile* or *vain* is inherently incapable of accomplishing a specified result *Useless* in the widest sense signifies not of use for any valuable purpose, and is thus closely similar to *valueless* and *worthless Fruitless* is more final than *ineffectual,* as applying to the sum or harvest of endeavor That which is *useless* lacks actual fitness for a purpose, that which is *vain* lacks imaginable fitness — Ant. see synonyms for USEFUL — **use'less-ly,** *adv* — **use'less-ness,** *n*

us'en, 1 ɟ ûz'n, 2 ɟ ųs'n, *pa* [Southern U S] Accustomed,

us'er†, 1 ɟ ûz'er, 2 ɟ ųs'er, *n* One who or that which uses

us'er", *n* *Law* The use or enjoyment of a thing the exercise or enjoyment of a right, especially of a franchise Rights may be acquired by *user*, and they may be lost by *non-user*, or *disuser* [< OF *user*, verb as noun see USE, *v*]

U-ser'te-sen, 1 u-ser'tɪ-sen, 2 ų-sĕr'te-sĕn *n* *Egypt Hist* The name of three successive Pharaohs of the XIIth Dynasty whose combined reigns covered nearly a century They dammed Lake Mœris and built their pyramids in the vicinity of Memphis **Sen-wos'rit.**

U'sha, 1 û'shə, 2 ų'shə *n* *Hind Myth* A sorceress daughter of the giant Bana See ANHIRUDDHA

u-shab'ti, 1 û-shab'tɪ 2 ų-shăb'tĭ, *n* *pl* [Egypt] Statuettes of servants deposited in the tombs of mummies in the belief that the deceased will be able to transform them into living ministers in the land of the dead **u-shab'ti-ut**

U-shak', 1 u-shäk', 2 ų-shak', *n* A town in Brusa vilayet, Asia Minor, noted for its carpets **Hu-shak'†.**

Ush'ant, 1 ush'ənt, 2 ŭsh'ant *n* An island off l'Inistère department, France, 26 by 4½ m Lord Howe defeated the French off here, June 1, 1794

U-shas',) 1 u-shäs', û-shû'sə, 2 ų-shäs', ų-shĭ'sa, *n*
U-sha'sa,) *Hind Myth* Aurora the goddess of dawn

ush'er, 1 ush'er, 2 ŭsh'er, *tt* To attend or precede as an usher, serve as a forerunner or harbinger of, introduce often followed by *in* or *forth;* as, to *usher in* a guest

Look up, dear lady sad news never came
Usher'd with loud applause

MASSINGER *Unnatural Combat* act II sc 2

ush'er, *n* **1** An officer or servant who acts as doorkeeper, as of a court or other assembly-room, hence, an officer whose duty it is to introduce strangers or walk before a person of rank, commonly, one who conducts persons to seats, as in a church or place of amusement **2.** [Eng] An under-teacher in a school **3** *Eng Law* A subordinate ministerial officer of the courts appointed by the judges **4** One of various British geometrid moths, as *Hibernia cucophearia* [< OF *ussher*, < L *ostiarius*, < *ostium*, door, < *os*, mouth] — **Usher of the Black Rod** [Eng] see BLACK ROD — **U of the Green Rod,** an officer of the Order of the Thistle, charged with attendance on the sovereign and knights when assembled in chapter — **ush'er-dom,** *n* [Rare] The office or duties of ushers ushers as a body — **ush-e'ri-an†,** *a* [Rare] Of or pertaining to ushers — **ush'er-less,** *a* — **ush'er-ship,** *n* The office of an usher

Ush'er, James (1/4 1581–1/2 1656) A Protestant archbishop of Armagh, scholar, polemical writer, *Chronology of the Bible* **Us'sher†**

ush'erd, *pp* Ushered S S

Ush-e'ri-an², 1 ush i'rɪ-ən 2 ŭsh-ē'rɪ-an, *a* Of or pertaining to James Usher and his work **Us-she'ri-an†.**

U S I, *abbr* United Service Institution

u"sine', 1 û zĭn', 2 û'zĭn', *n* [F] A factory, specif, a West-Indian sugar-works

us'ing-grounds", 1 yūz'ɪŋ-groundz", 2 ɟ yus'ing-grounds", *n* *pl* [Local, U S] Grounds where game-birds, as partridges or quail, customarily go or stay

The 'using-grounds' of the coveys are generally known or suspected C D LANIER in *Harper's Monthly* Oct, 1893 p 681

-sip'e-tes, 1 ɟ u-sip'ɪ-tiz, 2 ɟ u-sip'e-tēs *n* *pl* A Teutonic people that dwelt on the Rhine in Cæsar s time

u si-tate, 1 ɟ û'zɪ-tĕt 2 yu'sĭ-tāt, *a* [Rare] According to custom or use, usual [< L *usitor* (pp *usitatus*), use often < *usus*, see USE, *n*]

u'si-ta"tive, 1 ɟ û'zɪ-tĕ tıv, 2 ɟ yu'sĭ-tā-tĭv, *a* Expressing custom or usual action, as a Greek tense

Usk, 1 usk 2 ŭsk, *n* **1.** A town in Monmouthshire, England **2.** A river in S Wales length 70 m

Us'kok, 1 us'kok 2 us'kŏk, *n* Same as USCOCK

Us-kup', 1 ûs-kûp' 2 ûs-kŭp' *n* A manufacturing town in Thrace, Greece formerly in European Turkey occupied by the Bulgarians Oct 22, 1915 **Skop'lje†** [Serv], **Us"kup†, Us-kub†, Us-kuh†**

U. S. L, U S M, etc See ABBREVIATION

Us'ne-a, 1 us'nɪ-ə 2 ŭs'ne-a *n* *Bot* A genus of parmeliaceous lichens having branched thallus and large fringed apothecia common on trees in cool regions *U hirta* and *U barbata* are the beard lichens [< Ar *oshnah*, moss] — **us-net'ic,** *a* [s] monocarpous lichens

Us"ne-i'i, 1 us nɪ i'aı 2 ŭs ne-ĭ' *n* *pl* *Bot* A family of lichens

us'nic, 1 us'nɪk 2 ŭs'nic, *a* *Chem* Derived from *Usnea* — **usnic acid,** a lemon-yellow crystalline compound ($C_{18}H_{16}O_7$) contained in various lichens **us'nin†**

U S. P, U S Pharm, *abbr* United States Pharmacopœia

us'que-baugh, 1 us'kwɪ-bô *or* bŏ, 2 ŭs'kwe-bô *or* -bŏ *n* **1.** A distilled spirit, especially whisky so called in Ireland and Scotland **2** An Irish liqueur [< Ir *Gael uisgebeatha* < *uisge*, water, + *beatha*, life] **us'que-bae'.**

U. S R, *abbr* Usher of the Scarlet Rod

U. S S., U. S S C, etc See ABBREVIATION

us'suk, 1 us'uk 2 ŭs uk *n* [Esquimo] The bearded seal (*Erignathus barbatus*) **uk'suk†, ur'auk†.**

us-til'a-gin,) 1 us-tĭl'ə-jɪn -jĭn or -jĭn 2 ŭs-tĭl'a jin -ĭn or
us-til'a-gine,) *Chem* A white bitter crystalline alkaloid said to have been isolated from corn-smut

U"sti-lag"i-na'ce-æ, 1 us tɪ laj ɪ nē'sɪ-i 2 ŭs tĭ lăj' ĭ nā'se-ē, *n* *pl* *Bot* A family of smut-fungi typical of the larger group *Ustilaginales* [< USTILAGO] — **-na'ceous,** *a*

Us"ti-lag"i-na'les, 1 us tɪ laj ɪ nē' lɪz 2 ŭs tĭ lăj' ĭ nā'lē *n* *pl* *Bot* A group of mycetous fungi parasitic on living

plants The black dust that has given rise to the common name, *smut*, consists of resting-spores, but other spores occur notably sprout-conidia, capable of almost indefinite multiplication in nutrient solutions Some are of economic value Many cause swellings and distortions of the host [< USTILAGO]

us"ti-lag'i-nous, 1 us"ti-laj'i-nus; 2 ŭs"ti-lăj'i-nŭs *a* **1.** Belonging to the *Ustilaginales* **2.** *Med* Relating to ustilago or ergot affected with ergotism, as, *ustilaginous* gangrene **us"ti-la-gin'e-ous‡**

Us"ti-la'go, 1 us"ti-lē'go, 2 ŭs ti-lā'ğo *n* **1** The type genus of the smut-fungi **2.** [u-] *Med* Corn-smut, the ergot of the United States Pharmacopœia Incorrect use [< LL *ustilago*, plant, < L *ustus*, see USTION]

us"ti-la'gose, 1 us"ti-lē gōs 2 ŭs ti-lā'ğōs, *n* *Phytopathol* A disease of the oat, caused by a parasitic fungus (*Ustilago avenæ*) of the group *Ustilaginales*

us'tion, 1 us'chən, 2 ŭs'chon *n* The act of burning, or the state of being burned specif., in surgery, application of the actual cautery cauterization by burning [< L *ustio(n-)*, < *ustus*, pp of *uro*, burn]

us-to'ri-ous†, *a* Having the quality of burning

us'tu-late, 1 us'chu-[*or* -tiu-]lĕt 2 ŭs'chu-[*or* -tū-]lāt, *a* Scorched, or colored as if by scorching [< L *ustulatus*, pp of *ustulo*, scorch, < *uro*, burn] — **us"tu-la'tion**, *n* **1.** The act of burning or searing **2** *Pharm* (1) The drying of substances by heat preparatory to pulverization (2) The burning of wine **3.** *Chem* The expulsion of one substance from another by heat as the driving off of sulfur or arsenic from an ore by roasting **4†.** Lasciviousness

Ust"-Urt', 1 ŭst"-urt', 2 ŭst"-urt' *n* A plateau steppe in Asiatic Russia between the Caspian and Aral seas, 92,000 sq m

usu., *abbr* Usual, usually

u'su-al, } 1 yū'zu-əl, 2 yu'zhu-al, *a* Such as commonly
u'zu-al[F], } occurs in the ordinary course of events or in ordinary practise, customary, frequent, common

Without doubt abstinence on one day in the week so far as the exigencies of life permit from the *usual* daily occupation is a highly beneficial custom MILL *On Liberty* p 174 [T & F]

[< F *usuel*, < L *usualis*, < *usus*; see USE, *n*]

Syn.: accustomed, common, customary, every-day, familiar, frequent, general, habitual, normal ordinary, prevailing, prevalent, regular, wonted In strictness, *common* and *general* apply to the greater number of individuals in a class, but both words are in good use as applying to the greater number of instances in a series, so that it is possible to speak of one person's *common* practise or *general* custom, tho *ordinary* or *usual* would in such case be preferable See COMMON FREQUENT, HABITUAL NORMAL —Ant. exceptional, extraordinary, infrequent, out-of-the-way, rare, singular, strange, uncommon, unusual

— usual covenants **1.** *U S Law* In conveyances of land, the covenants for *seizin, quiet enjoyment, further assurance general warranty* and *against encumbrances*, which are inserted or agreed to be inserted for the protection of the grantee's title in English law, since the Conveyancing Act 1881, Sec 7, covenants for title are implied **2.** *Eng Law* In a lease, the covenants which are usually inserted in leases of property of the same character. The question as to what covenants are "usual" is a question of fact, but, in general, where an agreement for a lease specifies only such conditions as payment of rent, or provides that the lease shall contain the "usual" covenants, the parties are entitled to have inserted in the lease the following Covenants by the *lessee* (1) to pay rent, (2) to pay taxes except such as are expressly payable by the landlord, (3) to keep and deliver up the premises in repair, and (4) to allow the lessor to enter and view the state of repair, and a covenant by the *lessor*, limited to his own acts and those of persons claiming through or under him, for quiet enjoyment by the lessee of the demised premises — **-ly**, *adv* — **-ness**, *n*

u'su-a-ry, 1 yū'zu-ĕ ri 2 yu'zhu-ă-ry *n* *Civ & Rom Law* The beneficiary of a use See USE, *n*, 7

u"su-ca'pi-ent, 1 yū zu-kĕ'pi-ent, 2 yu'zhu-cā'pi-ĕnt *n* *Rom Law* One who holds or claims title to property by usucapion [< L *usucapien(t-)s*, ppr of *usucapio*, acquire by use, < *usus* (see USE, *n*) + *capio*, take]

u"su-ca'pi-on, } 1 yū zu-kĕ'pi-ən -o, 2 yu zhu-cā'pi-ŏn, -o,
u"su-ca'pi-o, } *n* *Civ Law* The acquisition or mode of acquiring property by continued possession for a period of time prescribed by law a kind of prescription It differs from modern prescription in that the possession must have begun in good faith and by some mode of alienation which, tho insufficient to confer title in the particular case was recognized by law [= F *usucapion*, < L *usucapio(n-)*, < *usucapio*, see USUCAPIENT] **u"su-cap'tion†.**

u'su-capt, 1 yū'zu-kapt 2 yu'zhu-căpt, *tt* *Civ Law* To acquire (title to property) by usucapion [< L *usucaptus*, pp of *usucapio*, see USUCAPIENT] — **u"su-cap'ti-bl(e")**, *a*

u'su-fruct, 1 yū'zu-frukt 2 yu'zhu-frŭct, *tt* To subject, as property, to usufruct

u'su-fruct, *n* *Law* The right of enjoying things belonging to another, and of drawing from them all the profit and advantage they will produce without destroying or wasting their substance [< L *usufructus*, < *usus* (see USE, *n*) + *fructus*, see FRUIT]

— imperfect usufruct or **quasi-usufruct**, the right of using the substance of things that would be useless unless consumed by the usufructuary as grain fruit liquors etc **— perfect u**, the right of using another's things without altering their substance tho the substance may deteriorate by use, as houses, animals, machinery, furniture, etc

u"su-fruc'tu-a-ry, 1 yū zu-fruk'chu-[*or* -tiu-]ĕ-ri, 2 yu'zhu-frŭc'chu-[*or* -tū-]ă-ry, *a* Of, pertaining to, or having the character of a usufruct — **u"su-fruc'tu-a-ry**, *n* [-RIES, 1 -riz, 2 -riş *pl*] One who holds property for use by usufruct, as a tenant

U"su-ma-cin'ta, 1 ū su-ma-sin'tə 2 u'su-ma-çin'ta *n* A river in Guatemala and Mexico length, 450 m to the Grijalva river and the Gulf of Mexico

u'su-rer, 1 yū'zu-rər, 2 yu'zhu-rer, *n* **1** One who practises usury, one who lends money, especially at an exorbitant or illegal rate **2†.** One who lends money on interest, any money-lender [< F *usurier*, < LL *usurarius*, < L *usurarius*, of usury, < *usura*, see USURY]

U-su'ri, 1 u-sū'ri, 2 u-sū'ri, *n* A river in E Asia between Manchuria and Siberia, length, 450 m to the Amur river

u-su'ri-ous, 1 yu-zū'[*or* -ziū']ri-us, 2 yu-zhu'[*or* -zū']ri-ŭs (XIII), *a* Taking unlawful or exorbitant interest on money lent, having the nature of or involving usury — **u-su'ri-ous-ly**, *adv* — **u-su'ri-ous-ness**, *n*

u-surp', 1 yu-zûrp', 2 yu-sûrp', *v* **I.** *t* **1** To seize and hold in possession without right or legal authority, take possession of by force, as, to *usurp* regal power

The worldly and common trains of thought which *usurp* dominion over us LYDIA H SIGOURNEY *Letters to Mothers* p 181 [H 1839]

2 To take arrogantly, as if by right

II. *i* To play the part of a usurper with *on* or *upon* [< F *usurper*, < L *usurpo*, use, < *usus* (see USE, *n*) + *rapio*, seize] Syn.: see ASSUME — **u-surp'ed-ly**, *adv* [Rare] By means of usurpation — **u-surp'er**, *n* — **u-surp'ing-ly**, *adv* By usurpation

u"sur-pa'tion, 1 yū'zur-pē'shən, 2 yu'ş'r-pā'shon, *n* **1.** The act of usurping, or of seizing and enjoying the power or property of another without right said especially of unlawful or forcible seizure of kingly power **2.** *Law* (1) The wrongful intrusion into or unjust exercise of the privileges of any office, franchise, or right of another, as, *usurpation* of the Presidency (2) *Eng Law* The dispossession of the lawful patron from the right of presentation to a benefice by a stranger presenting a clerk who is admitted and installed, as, *usurpation* of an advowson **3†.** Usage or custom, use [F, < L *usurpatio(n-)*, < *usurpo*, usurp, see USURP] — **u-surp'a-tiv(es)**, *a* Having the character of usurpation — **u-surp'a-to-ry**, *a* [Rare] Done or characterized by usurpation, as, *usurpatory* acts — **u'sur-pa"trix**, *n* A female usurper **u-surp'ress†** — **u-surp'a-ture**, *n* [Rare] Usurpation

u-surpt', *pp* Usurped S S

u'su-ry, 1 yū'zu-ri, 2 yu'zhu-ry, *n* [-RIES, 1 -riz, 2 -riş, *pl*] **1.** Originally, the act or practise of lending money at interest, or of taking interest for money so lent. now archaic except in the sense of exorbitant or extortionate interest, specif (*Law*), the demanding and taking, or contracting to receive, for the use of money as a loan, a rate of interest beyond what is allowed by law

At the present day, '*usury*' if used in the old sense of the term, would embrace a multitude of modes of receiving interest upon capital to which not the slightest moral taint is attached The man who does not in some shape or other lend his capital upon '*usury*' is in the modern world generally considered as lacking in his duty to himself or his family The change in the moral attitude toward *usury* is perhaps best expressed by saying that in ancient times so much of the lending at interest was associated with cruelty and hardship that all lending was branded as immoral (or all interest was *usury* in the moral sense), whilst at present so little lending takes place comparatively, except on commercial principles, that all lending is regarded as free from an immoral taint This change in the attitude of common-sense morality in respect to anything that is lent upon *usury*' is one of the most peculiar and instructive features in the economic progress of society

Encyc Brit 11th ed vol xxvii p 813

2. A premium paid, or stipulated to be paid, for the use of money borrowed or returned, beyond the rate of interest established by law **3.** Figuratively, large increase added to anything returned

I would have paid her kiss for kiss With *usury* thereto TENNYSON *The Talking Oak* st 49

[< OF *usure*, < L *usura*, < *usus*, see USE, *n*]

u'sus, 1 yū'sus, 2 yu'sūs, *n* *Rom Law* **1** The use of or right to use a thing, the right to use and enjoy a thing personally, a use that creates ownership **2.** A lower form of civil marriage by which the husband acquired parental power over the person and property of the wife [L see USE, *n*]

U S. V, *abbr* United States Volunteers

u. s. w, *abbr* [G] *Und so weiter* (and so forth)

us'ward, 1 us'ward 2 ŭs'ward, *adv* [Rare] Toward us The phrase **to us ward** (*Eph* i, 19) is by tmesis for *toward us*, *us* and *ward* being separate

ut, 1 ŭt, 2 ut, *n* *Mus* The first note in the Guido scale See SOLMIZATION [It, < L *ut*, in the Latin hymn from which the names of the notes were taken]

U. T. or **U. Ter**, *abbr* Utah Territory

Ut., *abbr* Utah

u'ta', 1 yū'tə 2 yu'ta, *n* A form of epithelial cancer in Peru

u'ta', *n* In Egyptian symbolism, the eye

The prow of the boat being richly carved, decorate with the *uta* or symbolic eye A B EDWARDS *Thousand Miles Up the Nile* p 333 [E & S 1889]

u'ta', 1 ū'ta 2 u'ta *n* [Jap] *Pros* Versification in alternate lines of five and seven syllables, usually found in five-line stanzas

U'ta', 1 yū'tə, 2 yu'ta, *n* *Bib* (Apocrypha) *1 Esd* v, 30

u'tac, 1 ū'tak 2 u'tac, *n* [P *I*] The brain

U'tah, 1 yū'tô *or* yū'tä, 2 yu'ta *or* yu'ta, *n* **1.** A State of the western United States, 82 184 sq m admitted to Statehood Jan 4, 1896, capital, Salt Lake City **2.** A county in N central Utah 2,123 sq m, county-seat, Provo **3** See UTE

u'tah-ite, 1 yū'tô-ait 2 yu'ta-it *n* *Mineral* A silky, orange-yellow, hydrous ferric sulfate ($H_4Fe_6S_7O_{30}$), crystallizing in the hexagonal system [< *Utah*, where found]

u'tah-lite, 1 yū'tô-lait 2 yu'ta-lit, *n* *Mineral* A compact variety of green variscite found in Utah and used as a gem It consists of aluminum phosphate [< UTAH + -LITE]

U"ta-ka-mand', 1 ū tə-kə-mund', 2 ū'ta-ka-mŭnd', *n* A town capital of Nilgiri district, Madras province, India

Oo"ta-ca-mund'‡.

u'tast, *n* The term of eight days or the eighth day after a feast or special occasion, merriment as at a feast **u'tis†.**

ut dict, *abbr* [L] *Ut dictum* (as directed)

Ute, } 1 yūt *or* yū'ti, 2 yut *or* yu'te, yu'ta, *n*
U'tah, } [Am Ind] One of a Shoshonean tribe of North-American Indians, now confined mostly to a reservation in Colorado

-ute, *suffix* A suffix of Latin origin used to form (1) adjectives, as *absolute, destitute, dissolute, minute, resolute*, and (2) verbs, as *constitute, execute, institute, persecute*, etc [< L *-utus*, pp suffix]

u-ten'sil, 1 yu-ten'səl, 2 yu-tĕn'sil, *n* Something that is used, a thing serving a useful purpose, formerly, a thing of varied use, as, *utensils* of war or observation, now, more especially, an implement or vessel for domestic or farming use, as, kitchen *utensils* [< OF *utensile*, < L *utensile*, < *utensilis* fit for use, < *utor*, use]

Ute Peak. A mountain in Williams range, Colo 11,968 ft high

u"ter-al'gi-a, 1 yū'tər-al'ji-ə, 2 yu"ter-ăl'gi-a *n* *Pathol* Uterine pain. [< L *uterus*, womb, + Gr *algos*, pain]

u"ter-ec'to-my, 1 yū'tə -ek'to-mi, 2 yu ter-ĕc'to-my, *n* Same as HYSTERECTOMY

u'ter-ine, } 1 yū'tər-in *or* -ain, 2 yu'ter-in *or* -īn (XIII), *a*
u'ter-ine, } 1 Of or pertaining to the uterus **2.** Born of the same mother, but having a different father, as, a *uterine* brother [< LL *uterinus*, < L *uterus*, womb] — **uterine artery**, see ARTERY — **u. cake**, the placenta — **u redresser**, an instrument for replacing an inverted uterus — **u tubes**, the Fallopian tubes

u"ter-i'tis, 1 yū'tər-ai'tis *or* -i'tis 2 yu"ter-i'tis *or* -ī'tis *n* *Pathol* Inflammation of the womb, metritis [< UTERUS]

u'ter-o-, 1 yū'tər-o-, 2 yu'ter-o- From Latin *uterus*, womb a *combining form* — **u"ter-o-ab-dom'i-nal**, *a* Relating to the uterus and the abdomen — **u"ter-o-cer'vi-cal**, *a* Relating or referring both to the uterus and to the neck of that organ — **u"ter-o-fix-a'tion**, *n* Same as HYSTEROPEXY — **u"ter-o-ges-ta'tion**, *n* **1** The progressive development of the embryo within the womb **2** The period during which the embryo or fetus is borne within the uterus pregnancy — **u'ter-o-lith**, *n* Same as HYSTEROLITH — **u"ter-o-ma'ni-a**, *n* Same as NYMPHOMANIA — **u"ter-o-o-va'ri-an**, *a* Of or pertaining to the uterus and the ovary — **u"ter-o-pel'vic**, *a* Pertaining both to the uterus and to the pelvis, as, the *uteropelvic* ligaments. — **u'ter-o-pexy**, *n* Same as HYSTEROPEXY — **u"ter-o-pla-cen'tal**, *a* Referring to the uterus and to the placenta — **u"ter-o-sa'cral**, *a* Passing from the uterus to the sacrum — **u"ter-ot'o-my**, *n* Same as HYSTEROTOMY. — **u"ter-o-vag'i-nal**, *a* Pertaining to the uterus and the vagina — **u"ter-o-ves'i-cal**, *a*. Pertaining to the uterus and the bladder

u'ter-us, 1 yū'tər-us, 2 yu'ter-ŭs, *n* [-I, 1 -ai, 2 -ī, *pl*] [L] **1.** The organ of a female animal in which the young are protected and developed before birth, a dilated terminal portion of an oviduct serving to retain the ovum and later the fetus during development, womb In the higher mammals the uterus is single, but in the lower, as marsupials and monotremes, it is double

The *uterus* is a hollow muscular organ, somewhat pear-shaped and flattened anteroposteriorly It is about three inches long, two inches broad at its upper end and an inch thick Although quite movable, its usual position is with its top tipping forward, just below the brim of the pelvis and the lower part inserting into the vagina at an angle of about 90 degrees By a slight constriction it is divided into two parts the body or fundus being above and the neck or cervix below The lower part of the cervix protrudes into the vagina and has at its apex a small aperture, the os or mouth of the uterus The cavity of the *uterus* is triangular in shape and flattened from before backward. The opening of the cervix is spindle-shaped being constricted at each end The junction of the cervical canal and the cavity of the *uterus* is called the internal os At the upper corners of the *uterus* the cavity connects by two very small openings with the Fallopian tubes REISSIG AND JELLIFFE *Standard Family Physician* vol 1, p 75 [F & W '07]

2. *Zool* By extension, any differentiated portion or diverticulum of an oviduct found in various animals other than mammals, serving as a repository for the development and nourishment of the eggs or the young during the embryonic stage **3.** *Bot* The pendium in gasteromycetous fungi — **anteflexion of the u**, a bending of the uterus with the concavity forward — **anteversion of the u**, a displacement of the womb in which the upper portion is turned forward toward the pubes and the mouth is turned toward the sacrum — **inversion of the u**, displacement of the womb and turning of it inside out — generally a fatal accident — **lateroversion of the u**, a displacement of the womb, turning to one side — **prolapsus of the u**, the falling down of the womb from its natural position into the vagina — **retroversion of the u**, a displacement of the womb whereby its body is inclined backward and its mouth forward the opposite of *anteversion* — **u masculinus**, a trace of the Mullerian duct found in the male, the prostatic vesicle

Ut'gard, 1 ŭt'gard, 2 ut'ğard, *n* *Norse Myth* The abode of the giant Utgard-Loki, on the other side of the great sea that surrounds Midgard, the earth [< Ice *útgarthar* < *út*, out, + *garthr*, yard] — **Ut'gard-Lo"ki**, *n* A giant of Utgard visited by Thor, whose severest hammer-blows were unable to hurt him distinct from *Loki* and representing physical and moral evil, assumed the designation Skrymer as a disguise **Skry'mer‡**

U'thal, 1 yū'thal *or* -thi-al, 2 yu'thl *or* -tha-l, *n* *Ezra* viii, 14 **U'thi** (Apocrypha *1 Esd* viii, 40)

U'ther, 1 yū'thər, 2 yu'thĕr, *n* A legendary king of Britain, father of Arthur See ARTHUR, 2, PENDRAGON

u-ti'a, 1 ū-ti'ə, 2 u-ti'a, *n* [W Ind] Same as HUTIA

U'ti-ca', 1 yū'ti-kə, 2 yu'ti-ca, *n* See GEOLOGY

U'ti-ca', *n* **1.** A manufacturing city county-seat of Oneida county N Y **2.** An ancient Phenician city

U"ti-el', 1 ū'ti-el', 2 u'ti-ĕl', *n* A town in Valencia province, Spain

u'tile†, *a* Useful

u'til-is"a-bl(e"), etc Same as UTILIZABLE, etc

u-til"i-ta'ri-an, 1 yu-til'i-tē'ri-ən, 2 yu-til'i-tā'ri-an, *a* **1.** Relating to, based upon, or consisting in utility; especially, placing utility above beauty or the amenities of life, sometimes, evincing a selfish and sordid spirit, as, stock-speculation is essentially *utilitarian* **2** Of, pertaining to, or advocating utilitarianism, as, the *utilitarian* philosophy

u-til"i-ta'ri-an, *n* One devoted to mere utility of material interests, in philosophy, one who advocates utilitarianism

Mr Lecky has justly remarked that the only charge *utilitarians* can bring against vice is that of imprudence W S LILLY *On Right and Wrong* p 48 [C & H 1890]

u-til"i-ta'ri-an-ism, 1 yu-til'i-tē'ri-ən-izm, 2 yu-til'i-tā'ri-an-işm, *n* **1.** *Philos* The general theory or ethical doctrine that makes utility of some kind the end and criterion of action Specif (1) The ethical doctrine that actions derive their moral quality from their usefulness as means to some end, usually as means productive of happiness or unhappiness the instrumental theory in morals In the older forms of hedonism, the pleasure or welfare of the individual, or of the group with which he was sympathetically allied, afforded the end and criterion of morality John Stuart Mill, who coined the word *utilitarianism*, understood by it the ethical theory which makes the happiness of mankind the end and criterion of the morally right and to this theory Sidgwick gave the name *universalistic hedonism* More recently, the biological theory that morality is useful, or of utility, for survival, has desired to appropriate the name (2) The doctrine, in civics and politics, that the greatest happiness of the greatest number should be the sole end and criterion of all public action Compare BENTHAMISM

2. Devotion to mere material interests and aims

u-til"i-ta'ri-an-ize, *tt* [-IZED -IZ'ING] [Rare] To use with utilitarian intent, render utilitarian

u-til'i-ty, 1 yu-til'i-ti, 2 yu-tĭl'i-ty, *n* [-TIES, 1 -tiz, 2 -tiş, *pl*] **1.** The quality, character, or state of being useful or serviceable, fitness for some desirable practical purpose, serviceableness, usefulness, also, that which is serviceable or useful

Two words form the key of the Baconian doctrine — *utility* and progress MACAULAY *Essays Lord Bacon* p. 271 [A 1850]

2. *Polit Econ & Ethics* Fitness to supply the natural needs, or the quality of contributing to life, growth, progress, advantage (physical and moral), comfort, or happiness, that serviceableness which is the basis of the value of a thing In economics, utilities are natural, or those supplied by nature, such as air, water land, etc, and artificial, or those produced out of natural utilities by the efforts of man such as compressed air, stored water, cultivated land, manufactured goods, etc **Total utility** concerns the absolute usefulness of an article or element, **marginal** or **final u** is the lowest utility which can justify the production or sale of an article or element If its utility drops below this point, it loses all economic value Air has the greatest *total utility* but often has no economic value, and its *final utility* is the lowest point at which people will pay for it in rent or in any other way

3 *Philos* (1) Happiness, the happiness of mankind, the greatest happiness of the greatest number (2) Utilitarianism still widely used, but exclusively used before Mill's coinage of the word *utilitarianism* and its adoption in literature

The fundamental objection to the doctrine of *utility* in all its modifications is that taken by Dr Reid viz that agreeableness and *utility* are not moral conceptions, nor have they any connection with morality' K -F *Vocab Philos* p 546 [SH & CO 1878]

4 *Theat* (1) A regular member of a company who must be prepared, on short notice, to go on in any of the less important parts (2) The part so assigned, or such parts collectively 5†. Use, profit [< F *utilité*, < L *utilitas*, < *utilis*, useful, < *utor*, use]

Syn. advantage, advantageousness, avail, benefit, expedience, profit, service, serviceableness, use, usefulness *Utility* is somewhat more abstract and philosophical than *usefulness* or *use*, and is often employed to denote adaptation to produce a valuable result, while *usefulness* denotes the actual production of such result We contrast beauty and *utility* We say of an invention, its *utility* is questionable, or on the other hand its *usefulness* has been proved by ample trial, or, I have found it of *use*, still, *utility* and *usefulness* are frequently interchanged *Expedience* (literally, the getting the foot out) refers primarily to escape from or avoidance of some difficulty or trouble, either *expediency* or *utility* may be used to signify *profit* or *advantage* considered apart from right as the ground of moral obligation or of actions that have a moral character, *expediency* denoting immediate *advantage* on a contracted view, and especially with reference to avoiding danger, difficulty, or loss, while *utility* may be so broadened as to cover all existence through all time, as in the utilitarian theory of morals *Policy* is often used in a kindred sense, more positive than *expediency* but narrower than *utility*, as in the proverb 'Honesty is the best *policy*" See ADVANTAGE, PROFIT — Ant disadvantage, folly, futility, impolicy, inadequacy, inexpediency, inutility, unprofitableness, uselessness worthlessness

— **utility man** 1 Same as UTILITY, 4 (1) 2 *Baseball* A member of a team who acts as a substitute

u'til-ize, 1 yū'tĭl-aɪz, 2 yu'tĭl-ĭz, *vt* [-IZED, -IZ"ING] To turn to practical account, make (something) profitable or serviceable by applying (it) to some use, improve

Utilize is fast antiquating *improve* in the sense of 'turn to account' F HALL *Modern English* p 167 [S 1863]

[< L *utilis* see UTILITY] **u'til-ĭse† — u'til-ĭz"(or -ĭs")able(er, a — u"til-ĭ-za'(or -sa')tion, n — u'til-ĭz"er or -ĭs"-er, n**

u'ti pos"si-de'tis, 1 yū'tai pos-ĭ-dē'tĭs, 2 yu'tī pōs-ĭ-dē'tĭs 1 *Rom Law* An interdict or judicial decree by which a person in possession of property was protected against disturbance of his possession 2 *Inter Law* The principle that the parties to a war retain what they possessed at its close, unless otherwise provided by treaty [L, as you possess]

ut'la-ryt, *n* Outlawry **ut'la-rie†; ut'lau-ry†, ut'law-ry†. ut"le-ga'tion†,** *n* The act of outlawing

ut'most, 1 ut'mōst, 2 ŭt'mōst, *a* 1. Of the highest degree or the largest amount or number, as, the *utmost* condescension, the *utmost* force 2. Being at the' farthest limit or most distant point, last [< AS *utemest*, < *ut*, out, + *-mest*, -MOST]

ut'most, *n* 1. The greatest possible extent, highest degree, as, to do one's *utmost* 2 The farthest point, the extreme boundary Syn. see END

Ut-Na-pish'tĭm, 1 ŭt-na-pish'tĭm, 2 ut-na-pish'tĭm, *n Babylon Myth* In the Babylonian deluge myth, the survivor and hero who, by favor of the gods has achieved immortality, the secret of which Gilgamesh begs him to disclose

U"to-Áz'tec-an, 1 yū'to-az'tek-ən, 2 yu to-ăz'tĕc-an, *n* A great family of American aboriginal tribes formed by the union of the Shoshonean and the Aztecan tribes a classification proposed by Brinton Compare AMERICAN

U-to'pi-a, 1 yu-tō'pi-ə, 2 yu-tō'pi-a, *n* 1. An imaginary island having a perfect social and political system described by Sir Thomas More in a romance of that title, published in 1516, and embodying peculiar philosophical, religious and communistic ideas The inhabitants are governed by popular election, have community of goods and wealth, meals in common, monogamy, freedom of creed, etc, but the use of money is forbidden Often misspelled **Eutopia**, as if from Greek *eu*, good, and *topos*, place

2. [u-] An ideally perfect place, realm, or condition, hence, any imaginary region, or a book describing one [< Gr *ou*, not, + *topos*, place]

U-to'pi-an, 1 yu-tō'pi-ən, 2 yu-tō'pi-an, *a* 1. Of, pertaining to, or like Utopia 2. [u-] Excellent, but existing only in fancy or theory, chimerically good, ideal **u-top i-calt.** 3. [u-] Having no prescribed sphere of work, merely titular said of an official, as a bishop without a diocese Syn. see IMAGINARY

U-to'pi-an, *n* 1. A dweller in Utopia 2. [u-] One who advocates impracticable reforms or who expects an impossible state of perfection in society, a visionary **u-to'pi-an-is"er‡; u-to'pi-an-ist‡; u-to'pi-an-iz"er‡, u-to'pi-ast‡** [Rare] **u-to'pist‡**

These reformers are not fanatics they are not ultraists and *Utopians* they have striking results to show HOLMES *Pages from an Old Volume* p 357 [H M & CO 1883]

u-to'pi-an-ism, 1 yu-tō'pi-ən-ızm, 2 yu-tō'pi-an-ĭsm, *n* The mental bent or character of a utopian, highly optimistic views, especially of social problems **u-to'-pism‡.**

U'tra-quism, 1 yū'tra-kwızm, 2 yu'tra-kwĭsm, *n* The doctrine of the Utraquists [< L *utraque*, neuter pl of *uterque*, both, < *uter*, each, + *-que*, and] — **U'tra-quist,** *n* 1. Same as CALIXTIN† 2. [Archaic] One who uses the Latin and the vernacular with equal facility

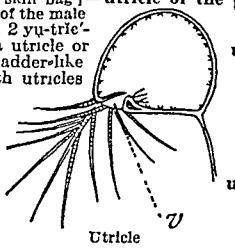
U'trecht, 1 yū'trekt *or* (*D*) ū trent 2 yu'trĕkt *or* (*D*) ŭ'trĕnt *n* 1 A province in the Netherlands S of the Zuider Zee 2. Its capital, seat of a university founded in 1636 convention of the Seven United Provinces, signed Jan 23, 1579 the treaty of Utrecht terminating the wars of Queen Anne signed April 11, 1713 3 A division of N W Natal province, South Africa, 534 sq m 4 Its capital

U-tre'ra, 1 ū-trē'ra, 2 u tre'rä *n* A town in S W Seville province Spain.

u'tri-cle, 1 yū'tri-kl, 2 yu'tri-cl, *n* 1. *Biol* A cell of an animal or plant 2. *Anat* A small sac-like cavity found in the *labyrinth* of the internal ear See also under LABYRINTH **utricle of the vestibule‡.** 3. *Bot* (1) A small fruit having an inflated membranaceous pericarp, as in the pigweed (2) An air-bladder or air-cell, as in certain aquatic plants (*Utricularia*) (3) A large thin cell in the leaf of peat-mosses (*Sphagnum*) (4)† A parenchymatous cell [< F *utricule*, < L *utriculus*, dim of *uter* skin bag] — **utricle of the urethra,** the prostatic vesicle of the male

u-tric'u-lar, 1 yu-trik'yu-lar, 2 yu-trĭc'-yu-lar, *a* 1. Resembling a utricle or small sac 2 *Bot* (1) Bladder-like (2) Bearing or provided with utricles **u-tric'u-late‡; u-tric'u-lose‡.** [< L *utriculus*, see UTRICLE] — **utricular glands,** the uterine glands

U-tric"u-la'ri-a, 1 yu-trik"yu-lē'ri-ə, 2 yu-trĭc"yu-lā'ri-a, *n Bot* 1 A genus of pinguiculaceous plants — the bladderworts Roots, stems, and leaves are furnished with small vesicles or sacs The flowers, which are yellow, rise above the water 2 [u-] A plant of this genus [< L *utriculus*, see UTRICLE]



Utricle

Section of the utricle of the common bladderwort (*Utricularia vulgaris*) *v* valve by which the living food is received into the sac

u-tric'u-lus, 1 yu-trik'yu-lus, 2 yu-trĭc'yu-lŭs, *n* [-LI, 1 -laɪ, 2 -lĭ, *pl*] 1 *Anat* Any small pear-shaped sac especially, the utricle of the vestibule, or the utricle of the urethra 2 *Bot* Same as UTRICLE, 3 [L, see UTRICLE]

— **utriculus dominalis** *or* **masculinus,** the utricle of the urethra — **u-tric"u-lif'er-ous,** *a Bot* Producing utricles — **u-tric'u-li-form,** *a* Having the form of a utricle **u-tric'u-loid‡.** — **u-tric'u-lose,** *a Bot* Same as UTRICULAR



Utricularia longifolia

u'tri-form, 1 yū'tri-fôrm, 2 yu'tri-fôrm, *a* Having the form of a leather bottle [< L *uter*, leather bag, + -FORM]

ut'ru-bi, 1 ut'ru-bi, 2 ŭt'ru-bi, *n Civ Law* A form of interdict for the purpose of retaining possession of a movable thing Compare UTI POSSIDETIS [L, at which of two places, where]

ut'suk, *n* [Eskimo] Same as USSUK

ut sup, *abbr* [L] *Ut supra* (as above)

Ut-ta'ra Mi-man'sa See VEDANTA [Sans]

ut'ter, 1 ut'ər, 2 ŭt'er, *vt* 1. To give out or send forth with audible sound, whether articulately or not, as, to *utter* a groan or a sigh, to *utter* sad words

To me, it seems that for some people all life is a lie, though they never actually *utter* a falsehood FRANCES P COBBE *Duties of Women* lect II, p 71 [G H E 1881]

2 *Law* (1) To say publicly, put in circulation, as, to *utter* slanderous words of another (2) To deliver or offer to deliver to another, whether accepted or not (a forged instrument), representing the same to be genuine, with intent to defraud (3) To deliver or offer to deliver to another as genuine (a counterfeit note or coin) with intent that it shall pass into circulation as money (4) To issue for circulation or public use, as bank-notes or postage-stamps 3 [Archaic] To give vent to in any way, give forth, emit 4†. To reach out 5†. To issue or deliver, as merchandise, in the course of trade [ME *uttren*, freq of *outen*, < AS *ūtian*, put out, < *ūt*, out] **ut'-trent.** Syn. see DISCLOSE SPEAK

ut"ter-a-bil'i-ty, ut'ter-a-bl(e-ness", *n* — ut'ter-a-bl(er, *a* — ut'ter-er, *n* One who utters — **ut'ter-ing†,** *n* 1. Publication 2 Utterance — **ut'ter-less,** *a* [Rare] Unutterable

ut'ter, *a* 1. Realized or developed to the last degree, entire and complete, absolute, total, as, *utter* destitution

At first the silence of the night was *utter* R L STEVENSON *Silverado Squatters Act of Squatting* p 146 [N DROS 1884]

2 Being or done without conditions or qualification, unqualified, final, peremptory, as, *utter* denial 3. [Archaic] Situated outside of or beyond given limits, remote, as, upon the *utter* side 4†. Outer [< AS *ūtera*, compar of *ūt*, out] — **utter loss** (*Ins Law*), as applied to a respondentia bond, an actual total loss, as distinguished from a constructive one — **ut'ter-est†,** *a* Utmost — **ut'ter-ly,** *adv* To the utmost or highest degree completely, totally, as, *utterly* vicious, *utterly* useless — **ut'ter-more†,** *a* Outer, further — **ut'ter-most,** *a & n* Same as UTMOST — **ut'ter-ness,** *n* Extremity

ut'tert, *n* The extreme limit

ut'ter-ance‡, 1 ut'er-ans, 2 ŭt'er-anc, *n* 1. The act of uttering, especially of uttering with the voice, vocal expression, also, the power of speech, as, to lose one's *utterance* 2 A thing uttered or expressed

Timæus is the highest *utterance* that comes to us from the Ante-christian ages and has been called The Hymn of the Universe F H BEARS *Fourth Gospel* pt iv p 418 [N H 1872]

3†. Disposal of a commodity in the course of trade Syn. see REMARK

ut'ter-ance†, *n* [Archaic] The bitter end last extremity. In the phrase to **the utterance.** [Var of OUTRANCE]

ut'terd, *pp* Uttered

ut'ter-pan, 1 ut'er-pan, 2 ŭt'er-pān, *n* [E Ind] A ceremonial leave-taking, practised at East-Indian courts

Ut-tox'e-ter, 1 u-toks'i-tər *or (colloq)* uks'i-tər 2 ŭ-tŏk'sē-tĕr *or (colloq)* ŭks'e-ter, *n* A town in Staffordshire England

u'tu, 1 ū'tū 2 u'tu, *n* [Polynesia] 1 Satisfaction or payment for injustice committed or injury received 2 Payment, as for services wages **hout‡** [Colloq]

U"tu-a'do, 1 ū tu-ā'do 2 u tu a'do, *n* A municipality in Porto Rico

u'tum, 1 yū'tum 2 yu'tŭm *n* [Ceylon] An owl the Ketupa

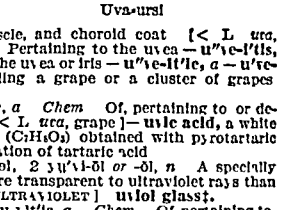
u'va, 1 yū'və, 2 yu'va, *n Bot* A succulent indehiscent fruit having a central placenta, as a grape [L, grape] — **u'va-ur"si,** *n. The bearberry see* UVA-URSI *in next* column

Uva-ursi is used in affections of the kidney and is commonly administered in the form of infusion which is given in doses of one or two tablespoonfuls REISSIG AND JELLIFFE *Standard Family Physician* p 906 [F A & W 07]

u'vate, *n* A preserve made of grapes — **u-va'ti-o,** *n* Corneal protrusion of the eye

U-val'de, 1 yu-vāl'di, 2 yu-val'de, *n* 1 A county in S W Texas, 1,579 sq m 2 Its county-seat

u-var'o-vite, 1 u-var'o-vait, 2 u-văr'o-vĭt, *n Mineral* An emerald-green calcium-chromium garnet ($Ca_3Cr_2Si_3O_{12}$) See GARNET‡ [< S S *Uvarow*, Russian author]



Uva-ursi

u've-a, 1 yū'vi-ə, 2 yu've-a *n Anat* 1. The inner colored layer of the iris 2. The iris ciliary muscle, and choroid coat [< L *uva*, grape] — **u've-al,** *a* Pertaining to the uvea — **u"ve-i'tis,** *n* Inflammation of the uvea or iris — **u"ve-it'ic,** *a* — **u've-ous,** *a* 1 Resembling a grape or a cluster of grapes 2 Uveal

u'vic, 1 yū'vĭk, 2 yu'vic, *a Chem* Of, pertaining to or derived from grapes [< L *uva*, grape] — **uvic acid,** a white crystalline compound ($C_5H_6O_3$) obtained with pyrotartaric acid by the dry distillation of tartaric acid

u'vi-ol, 1 yū'vi-ôl *or* -ol, 2 yu'vi-ôl *or* -ŏl, *n* A specially compounded glass more transparent to ultraviolet rays than ordinary glass [< ULTRAVIOLET] **uviol glass‡.**

u-vit'ic, 1 yu-vit'ĭk, 2 yu-vĭt'ic, *a Chem* Of, pertaining to, or derived from grapes used specifically to designate a compound differing from uvic and uvitonic acid — **uvitic acid,** a white crystalline compound ($C_5H_4O_6$) obtained by the oxidation of mesitylenic acid

u"vi-ton'ic, 1 yū"vi-ton'ĭk, 2 yu"vi-tŏn'ic, *a Chem* Of, pertaining to, or derived from grapes specif, designating a compound that on decomposition yields uvitic acid [< *uva*, grape and see TONIC] — **uvitonic acid,** a white crystalline compound ($C_5H_{12}O_7$) obtained by heating pyroracemic acid with barium hydrate

u'vrou, *n Naut* Same as UPHROE

u'vu-la, 1 yū'vu-lə, 2 yu'vū la, *n* 1 A conical body pendent from the middle of the posterior edge of the soft palate in man and some other primates It is composed of muscular and connective tissues and covered with mucous membrane See illus under FAUCES

The *uvula* can close either the opening to the nasal passages or the opening from the pharynx to the mouth J C CUTTER *Comprehensive Anat* p 91 [L]

2. Either of two similar processes, one at the neck of the bladder and the other on the under side of the cerebellum [< I *uva*, uvula, < *uva*, grape] — **u'vu-la-spoon",** *n* A spoon-like instrument by which the uvula may be supported so as to leave the passage beneath it free — **u'vu-lar,** *a* 1 Of or pertaining to the uvula 2 Produced by vibration of the uvula, as the *uvular* 'r' — **u'vu-lar-ly,** *adv* [Rare] With a thick obstructed utterance, as when the uvula is abnormally long — **u'vu-la-tome,** *n* An instrument for cutting the uvula — **u"vu-lat'o-my,** *n* The operation of removing part of the uvula by excision **u"vu-lot'o-my‡.** — **u"vu-li'tis,** *n* Inflammation of the tonsils or uvula. — **u"vu-lop-to'sis,** *n* Falling or relaxation of the uvula.

U"vu-la'ri-a, 1 yū vu-lē'ri-ə 2 yu"vū-lā'ri-a *n Bot* A genus of low, erect, forking-stemmed herbs of the family *Melanthaceæ*, having a short rootstock, alternate leaves, and yellowish, bell-shaped flowers, with segments of perianth distinct The species of eastern North America are known as **bellworts** [< L *uva*, grape]



Uvularia perfoliata

u-war'o-vite, *n* Same as UVAROVITE

ux., *abbr* [L] *Uxor* (wife)

Ux'bridge, 1 uks'brĭj, 2 ŭks'-brĭdg *n* 1 A market-town in W Middlesex, England 2 A town in Worcester county, Mass 3 A town in Ontario province, Canada

Ux-mal', 1 ūz-mūl' 2 uz-mäl', *n* A ruined city in Yucatan

ux-o'ri-al, 1 uks-ō'ri-əl, 2 ŭks-ō'ri-al, *a* 1 Of, pertaining to, characteristic of, or becoming to a wife 2. Uxorious [< L *uxor*, wife]

ux-or'i-cide, 1 uks-or'i-said, 2 ŭks-ôr'i-çīd, *n* 1. The act of murdering or killing one's wife, wife-murder 2. One who kills or murders his wife [< L *uxor*, wife, + *cædo*, kill] — **ux-or'i-cl"dal,** *a*

ux-o'ri-ous, 1 uks-ō'ri-əs, 2 ŭks-ō'ri-ŭs *a* Extravagantly or foolishly devoted to one's wife, showing extreme and foolish fondness for one's wife [< L *uxorius*, < *uxor*, wife] — **ux-o'ri-ous-ly,** *adv* — **ux-o'ri-ous-ness,** *n*

Uz, 1 uz 2 ŭz *n Bib Jer* xxv, 20 [Heb, firmness]

U'zal, 1 yū'zal *or* -zi-əl, 2 yu'zĭ *or* -za-l, *n Bib Neh* III, 25

U'zal, 1 yū'zal 2 yu'zal *n Bib Gen* x, 27

Uz'beg, 1 uz'beg, 2 ŭz'bĕg *n* [Tatar] A member of one of the tribes of the Tataric group of the Siberic branch of the Asian race See under TATAR **Us'beck‡, Us'beg‡; Uz'bek‡.**

Uz'bek, 2 uz'bek 2 ŭz'bĕk, *n* A soviet republic of central Asia erected in Sept 1924 and comprising the former state of Bokhara and Khanate of Khiva area 124 292 sq m

u'ze-ma, 1 yū'zi-mə, 2 yu'ze-ma *n* [Burma] A Burman linear measure equal to about 12 miles

Uz zə, 1 uz'ə 2 ŭz'a, *n Bib 1 Chron* xiii 7 **Uz'zah‡** [*2 Sam* vi, 3] [letter Z

uz'zard, 1 uz'ərd, 2 ŭz'ard, *n* [Prov Eng] Izzard the **Uz"zen-she'rah,** 1 uz en-shĭ'rə 2 ŭz ĕn-shĕ'ra *n Bib 1 Chron* vii, 24 **Uz'zen-shee'rah‡** (R V) — **Uz zi,** 1 uz'əi, 2 ŭz'ī *n Bib 1 Chron* vi 5 — **Uz zi'a,** 1 u-zai'ə 2 ŭ zī'a, *n Bib 1 Chron* xi 44 **Uz-zi'ah‡** (*2 Kings* xv, 32)

Uz-zi'el, 1 u-zai'el *or* uz'i-el 2 ŭ-zī'el *or* ŭz i-el, *n* 1 *Bib Ex* vi, 18 2 In Milton's *Paradise Lost*, the angel next in command to Gabriel [Heb, my strength is El or God]

Uz-zi'el-ites, 1 u-zai'el-aits *or* uz i-l'aits 2 ŭ zī'el-ĭts *or ăz-ĭ-ĭts n pl Bib Num* iii 27

uz'zle, 1 uz'l, 2 ŭz'l *n* [Prov Eng] An ouzel

V

Roman Black Letter Script

V, v, 1 vī, 2 vē, *n* [VEES V's, or Vs 1 vīz 2 vēz *pl*] **1.** A letter, the twenty-second in the English alphabet. Its sound is produced by sending the speech-current through a very thin aperture between the lower lip and the upper teeth, with the vocal cords vibrating and the nasal passage closed. It is technically a 'labiodental voiced spirant' or "fricative." The corresponding voiceless spirant is *f*.

In Anglo-Saxon there was no letter *v*. Its sound being denoted by *f*, rarely by *u*. In Middle English *u* came into common use for the voiced *f*, and this *u* was finally differentiated into *v*. AS *lufu, lif, hafene* > ME. *loue, leues, haven* > *love, leaves, haven*. Most of the modern *v*'s in words of Germanic origin, have resulted thus from the voicing of an earlier *f*. So long as *u* was used for *v* the letter could not very well end a word: *hau* for *have* would have been ambiguous. The rule against final *v* has survived the reason for it. There is no longer a phonetic objection to such spellings as *har, stir, lear*.

The great mass of initial *v*'s and some that are not initial, come ultimately from L. *v* which was at first bilabial, but became labiodental in the 2d century A. D. and remained so in the derived languages: L. *vocem* > Fr. *voix* > *voice*, L. *lavare* > *lave*. A few represent L. *b* or even *p*: cf. *govern river*, ultimately from L. *gubernare, ripa*. So too, in Germanic words, an earlier *b* between vowels appears in English as *v*: *raven knave*, G. *Rabe Knabe*.

V is, after *n*, the most frequent of the labial sounds, and averages 2.37 per cent. of all the sounds in English literature according to Professor Whitney's examination. W. D. Whitney *Oriental and Linguistic Studies* second series, p. 274. [s 1874]

Capital V is a Latin letter, a graphic variation of U, better suited to the chisel < early Greek ϒ Ꝩ < Phenician ϒ < Egyptian hieratic < hieroglyphic, a cerastes, whence come F, Y, W. The characters V U, v u, meant the same sound in Latin, Norman-French, and English as late as the Elizabethan period. They were counted as one in alphabetic arrangements until lately, like *I i*, and *J j*. *V* was commonly called "single *u*" as *w* was "double *u*" so late as 1617. For lower case, black letter dates, etc., see F and U.

The sound of our *w*, which was denoted in Greek by F was retained in Latin by *V*. The sound of *v* which is the dental equivalent of the guttural *w* seems to have been wanting in Greek and Latin as in many other languages. If the Latin *V* had been pronounced as *v* its name would have been *ev* as in the case of *ef* and the other continuants. The name *ve* shows that it was a stopped consonant and hence the sound must have been *w*.

Isaac Taylor *The Alphabet* vol. ii. p. 84. [E. P. & co. 1883]

2. An abbreviation. (1) *Her* Vert. (2) *Mus* Verte, voce volta. (3) *Ich* Ventral. (4) Of: a notehand brace. (5) Von (in German names). (6) Valentine Victoria etc. (other personal names beginning with V). For other abbreviations see below.

3. A symbol noting. (1) In the Roman notation, five; with a line above it (V̄), 5 000. (2) *Chem* (*a*) [V] Vanadium. (*b*) [v] Vicinal. (3) *Math* (*a*) [V] In quaternions, the vector part of a quaternion. See VECTOR. (*b*) [v] In hydrodynamics one of the rectangular components of the velocity of a fluid. (*c*) *Elec* [V] Volt or volts. (*d*) [v] Velocity. (4) The twenty-first (or twenty-second when J is the tenth) in a class, order, group or series (twenty-one (or twenty-two) as a number or numeral. (5) In the international code of signals for ships, the letter denoted by a white flag with red diagonal cross-bars. See plate of SIGNAL-FLAGS. (6) The twenty-second letter of the alphabet impressed upon a type-body or type-bar also the perforation in a paper-roll for machine-cast composition, representing this symbol. (7) [V] Volume. (8) Vo-hand.

V², *n* **1.** A V-shaped piece or two pieces at an acute angle, as a part of a construction: as the timbers formed a *V*. **vee‡.** **2.** [Colloq U S] A five-dollar bill.

— V bob, a V-shaped bell-crank. **— V connection** (*Elec*), a method of connecting the secondary windings of a pair of transformers or two generator-windings so as to produce three-phase current. **— V croze,** a coopers *croze* for cutting V-shaped grooves. **— V gear,** a gear-wheel having teeth arranged in V form. See V TOOTH. **— V gearing,** V gears, collectively. **— V hook,** an eccentric-rod gab having V-shaped jaws. **— V hut** [New Zealand] a small hut with two sides meeting at the top, forming an inverted V. **— V point,** a V-shaped point: a point formed as by converging lines. **— V-shaped,** *a.* Having the form of the letter V. **— V-shaped barometric depression** (*Meteor*), a region of barometric depression bounded by a V-shaped isobaric line, and generally breeding storm and squalls. In the northern hemisphere the point of the V is commonly toward the south. **— V's of a lathe,** the V-shaped ways upon which a lathe-carriage slides. **— V tool,** a tool, as a chisel, having dividing cutting edges for cutting a V-shaped groove. **— V tooth,** a V-shaped tooth, especially a gear-wheel tooth whose base is a V, as shown in the right-hand part of fig. 6 in the illus. under GEAR. **— V vat,** same as POINTED BOX. **splīz'kas"ten‡.**

V., *abbr.* Vanadium. vector; venerable. vice-Victoria. violin; viscount. vidon volunteers. **— v.** or **V.,** *abbr.* Valve. verb. verse. version *rersus* (against); very. vicar; *vide* (see). village. vocative. volume. **— V‡,** *abbr. LD Cat* Victor. **— V.,** *abbr. LD Cat.* Victoria.

va, 1 vu; 2 vä, *r* [It] *Mus* Go on, as, *va crescendo* (continue to increase in loudness).

V. A., *abbr.* Vicar Apostolic. vice-admiral. [Order of] Victoria [and] Albert. Volunteer Artillery. **— v. a.,** *abbr.* Verb active. verbal adjective. *virtu annos* (lived [so many] years). **— Va.,** *abbr.* Virginia (official). **— va.,** *abbr.* Viola.

Vaa'gen, 1 vä'gen 2 vä'ğen, East and West. Two islands of the Lofoden group N. W. Norway. **Vaa'go‡.**

vaag'mar, 1 vāg'mar, 2 vāğ'mar *n.* The dealfish. [< Ice. *vágr*, < *vág*, wave, + *marr*, mare.] **vaag'mær‡; vaag'mer‡.**

vaal, 1 vāl 2 väl *r* [S. Afr. D.] A valley.

Vaal', *n.* A river of South Africa, length, 700 m. to the Orange river.

vaal'ite, 1 vāl'ait, 2 vāl'it *n.* *Mineral* A drab hydrogen magnesium-aluminum ferric silicate crystallizing in the hexagonal system. [< *Vaal* South-African river.]

Vaal'pen, 1 vāl'pen 2 väl'pēn, *n.* [S. Afr.] A half-breed Bantu Bushman. **Vaal'pens‡.**

vaar'lans, 1 vār'lens 2 vār'lins *a.* [S.-Afr. D.] Belonging to the native land: a contraction of *vaderlands*.

Vac, 1 vāch, 2 väch, *n.* Same as VACH. [Sans.]

va'cance‡, *n.* [F.] Vacation formerly in Scottish use.

va'can-cy, 1 vē'kan-si, 2 vā'can-çy, *n.* [-CIES, 1 -siz, 2 -çiz, *pl*.] **1.** The state of being vacant; vacuity. emptiness; specif., emptiness of mind. **2.** That which is vacant, empty, or unoccupied. Specif. (1) Empty space. (2) An interruption of continuity of thought or space, a gap; chasm. (3) An unoccupied post, place or office: a place destitute of an incumbent: as, a *vacancy* in the school board. (4) Unoccupied time: leisure. **3.** *Fire Insur.* A condition existing in a tenantless building, in contradistinction to that existing in a building which is tenanted but is temporarily unoccupied.

va'cant, 1 vē'kent, 2 vā'cant, *a.* **1.** Containing or holding nothing, being without contents or occupants; especially, devoid of occupants, empty; unfilled, unoccupied: void, as, a *vacant* house, room, or chair. **2.** Occupied with nothing, unemployed, unencumbered; free, as, a *vacant* hour or moment. **3.** Being or appearing without intelligence, empty of thought, stupid, inane, as, a *vacant* look, face, mind etc.

When a person is lost in thought with his mind absent, or as it is sometimes said "when he is in a brown study" he does not frown but his eyes appear *vacant*.

Darwin *Expression* p. 228 [L. 1873]

4. Having no incumbent, unfilled, as, a *vacant* office. **5.** *Law.* (1) Unoccupied or unused, as land. (2) Abandoned, having neither claimant nor heir, as an estate or succession. (3) [Local, U. S.] Not yet granted, as public lands. (4) *Fire Insur.* Untenanted by either owner or other person. **6.** [Archaic] Free from care or serious thought: the sense in which formerly "vacant mind" was used. [F., < L. *vacant(-)s*, ppr. of *vaco* be empty.]

Syn.: blank, empty, unemployed, unfilled, unoccupied, vacuous, void, waste. That is *empty* which contains nothing; that is *vacant* which is without that which has filled or might be expected to fill it. *Vacant* has extensive reference to rights or possibilities of occupancy. A *vacant* room may not be *empty*, and an *empty* house may not be *vacant*. *Vacant*, as derived from the Latin, is applied to things of some dignity, *empty*, from the Saxon, is preferred in speaking of slight, common, or homely matters, tho it may be applied with special force to the highest: we speak of *empty* space, a *vacant* lot an *empty* dish, an *empty* sleeve, a *vacant* mind, an *empty* heart, an *empty* boast. A *vacant* office, a *vacant* hour. *Void* and *devoid* are rarely used in the literal sense, but for the most part confined to abstract relations, *devoid* being followed by *of* and having with that addition the effect of a prepositional phrase as the article is *devoid of* sense. the contract is *void* for want of consideration. *Waste* in this connection, applies to that which is made so by devastation or ruin, or gives an impression of desolation, especially as combined with vastness probably from association of the words *waste* and *vast*. *waste* is applied also to uncultivated or unproductive land, if of considerable extent: we speak of a *waste* tract or region, but not of a *waste* city lot. *Vacuous* refers to the condition of being *empty* or *vacant*, regarded as continuous or characteristic. — Ant.: brimful, brimmed, brimming, busy, crammed, crowded, filled, full, gorged, inhabited, jammed, occupied, overflowing, packed, replete. — **vacant succession,** a condition in which there is no heir, as, *vacant succession* to a throne. — **va'cant-ly,** *adv.* — **va'cant-ness,** *n.*

va'cate, 1 vē'kēt, 2 vā'cāt (XIII), *v.* [VA'CAT-ED; VA'CAT-ING] **I.** *t.* **1.** To make vacant, empty, leave, especially, to surrender possession of by removal, as, to *vacate* a house.

There is no attempt to multiply mysteries in the New Testament: but neither is there the slightest attempt to simplify any, or to *vacate* them of unsearchable elements.

Stokes *Divine Origin of Christianity* lect. iii. p. 88 [RAY & s]

2. To set aside, annul, declare void as to *vacate* a previous entry of record. **3.** [Rare] To defeat the motive or purpose of, put an end to, make of no avail, as, to *vacate* another's intentions.

II. *i.* [Colloq.] To give up; quit; leave, as, he *vacated* [< L. *vacatus*; see VACATION.]

Syn.: see ABANDON, ABDICATE, CANCEL.

va-ca'tion, 1 vē-kē'shen; 2 vā-cā'shon, *n.* **1.** An intermission of procedure, a stated interval in a round of duties or employment, as for rest and recreation, especially one of considerable length, a holiday. Specifically: (1) *Law* The period of time intervening between stated terms of court. (2) The intermission of the course of studies and exercises in an educational institution, as between two terms or at certain holidays.

2. The act of vacating. (1) A making empty or leaving without an occupant: as, the *vacation* of an office. (2) A making void or of no validity, as, *vacation* of a charter.

3. The time during which an office is vacant: said especially of a see or other church dignity. **4†.** Freedom or relief from duty, leisure [F., < L. *vacatio(n-)* < *vacatus* pp. of *vaco* be empty.] — **long vacation** (*Eng. Law*), the longest of the four yearly vacations of the higher courts, between Trinity and Michaelmas terms during August, September, and October. — **v. school,** a special course given during a school vacation, usually in summer: summer school. — **va-ca'tion-al,** *a.* — **va-ca'tion-ist,** *n.* [Colloq.] One who is taking a vacation: a tourist. **va-ca'tion-er‡.** — **va-ca'tion-less,** *a.* Deprived of or without a vacation.

va-ca'tur, 1 vē-kē'tur 2 vā-cā'tur *r.* [LL.] *Law* An order of court by which a proceeding is annulled or set aside. literally "it is vacated." [In Solano county, Cal.]

Vac'a-ville, 1 vak'a-vil 2 väc'a-vil, *n.* A township and town.

vac'ca-ry, 1 vak'a-ri, 2 väc'a-ry, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A cow-pasture or cow-house: also a dairy.

vac-cig'e-nous, 1 vak-ij'i-nus 2 väc-çiğ'e-nus, *a.* Yielding or producing vaccine virus. [< VACCINE + -GENOUS.]

vac-ci'na, *n.* Same as VACCINIA.

vac'ci-na-bl(e)‡, 1 vak'si-na-bl 2 väc'ç-na-bl *a.* Susceptible to the action of a vaccine.

vac'ci-nal, 1 vak'si-nal, 2 väc'çi-nal, *a.* *Med.* Of the nature of or relating to vaccine or vaccination.

— vaccinal erythema, diffused redness of the skin sometimes occurring after vaccination. **— v. fever,** the fever that occurs about the tenth day after vaccination. **— v. scar,** same as VACCINATION-SCAR.

vac'ci-nate, 1 vak'si-nēt, 2 väc'çi-nāt, *vt* [-NAT'ED; -NAT'ING] To perform the operation of vaccination upon, specif., to inoculate with vaccine virus or virus of cowpox. — **vac'ci-na"tor,** *n.* **1.** One who vaccinates. **2.** An instrument used for vaccination. **vac'ci-nist‡.**

vac'ci-na'tion, 1 vak'si-nē'shen, 2 väc'çi-nā'shon, *n.* *Med.* Inoculation with the attenuated or modified virus of a disease, to produce a mild form of it so as to prevent a virulent attack, specifically and originally, inoculation with cowpox as a preventive of smallpox: done by introducing vaccine through a puncture of the skin or an abraded surface. — **vac'ci-na'tion-scar",** *n.* The pit or mark that follows the healing of the pustule from vaccination.

vac'ci-na'tion-ist, 1 vak'si-nē'shen-ist, 2 väc'çi-nā'shon-ist, *n.* An advocate of or believer in vaccination.

vac'cine, } 1 vak'sin or -sīn, 2 väc'çin or -çīn (XIII), *a.*
vac'cin", } Of, pertaining to, or relating to cows; as, the *vaccine* diseases. **2.** Of or pertaining to cowpox. [< F. *vaccin*, < L. *vaccinus*, < *vacca* cow.]

— vaccine virus, the morbid principle of cowpox, that acts as a preventive of smallpox.

vac'cine, } *n.* **1.** The virus of cowpox, as prepared for or
vac'cin", } introduced by vaccination: usually lymph, dried or fluid, or part of the crust from a pustule. **vaccine matter‡.** **2.** Generally, any inoculable immunizing agent. **Bacterial vaccines** or **bacterins** are killed bacteria suspended in physiologic salt-solution, and are used to stimulate the production of antibodies and prevent bacterial infection. Mixed and polyvalent bacterins give better results than when a single variety is used, as mixed infections are usually present in infectious diseases. The principal stock bacterins are. **cholera bacterin; coli-bacterin; influenza-bacterin; pneumo-bacterin; scarlatina-bacterin; typho-bacterin. — autogenous vaccine,** a vaccine made from bacteria obtained from the person to be inoculated. **homologous v.‡. — blackleg v.** (*Vet.*) an immunizing vaccine in powder prepared from the diseased muscles in animals that have died from blackleg. **— bovine v.,** vaccine taken immediately from the cow. **— corresponding v.,** vaccine made from bacteria of the same species as those causing the infection, but not autogenous. **heterogeneous v.‡. — glycerinated v.,** a vaccine virus treated with glycerin to destroy bacteria. **glycerinated lymph‡. — Haffkine's v.,** see under SERUM. **— humanized v.,** vaccine obtained from cowpox-pustules on the human body. **— mixed v.,** a bacterial vaccine derived from more than one species of bacteria. **— vac'cine-cle"a-trix,** *n.* Same as VACCINATION-SCAR. **— v.-farm,** *r.* A place where heifers are inoculated and kept for the cultivation of vaccine virus. **— v.-point,** *r.* *Med.* The sharpened point of some hard substance coated with vaccine and used in vaccination.

vac"ci-nel'la, 1 vak'si-nel'a 2 väc'çi-nēl'a, *n.* *Med.* An irregular or spurious cowpox. [Dim. < VACCINIA.]

vac'ci-ni-, } 1 vak'si-ni- vak'sin-, vak'si-no-, 2 väc'çi-ni-,
vac'cin-, } väc'çin-, väc'çi-no- Derived from Latin
vac'ci-no-, } *vaccinus*, vaccine (< *vacca*, cow) combining forms.

vac-cin'i-a, 1 vak-sin'i-a 2 väc-çin'i-a *r.* *Med.* The cowpox especially, inoculated cowpox. [< L. *vaccinus*, see VACCINE.] **vac-ci'nia‡.**

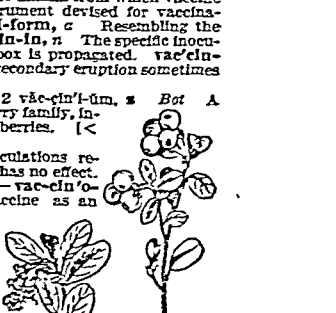
Vac-cin"i-a'ce-æ, 1 vak-sin'i-ē'si-ī 2 väc-çin'i-ā'çe-ē *n. pl.* *Bot.* A family of plants, mainly shrubs — the huckleberry or whortleberry family of the order *Ericales* — with the calyx-tube adherent to the ovary, forming an edible berry crowned with the calyx-teeth. [< VACCINIUM.] **— vac-cin"i-a'ceous,** *a.*

vac-cin'ic, 1 vak-sin'ik, 2 väc-çin'ic, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a cow vaccine. **2.** Same as VACCINAL.

— vaccinic acid, a volatile compound obtained on the saponification of butter from cows' milk now regarded as a mixture of butyric and capric acids.

vac"ci-ni-cul'tur-ist, *n.* *Med.* One who inoculates heifers for the purpose of obtaining the vaccine of cowpox. **— vac-cin'i-fer,** *n.* **1.** The person or animal from which vaccine matter is taken. **2.** An instrument devised for vaccination a vaccinator. **— vac-cin'i-form,** *a.* Resembling the cowpox or its pustules. **— vac'cin-in,** *n.* The specific inoculable principle by which cowpox is propagated. **vac'cin-ine‡. — vac"ci-ni'o-la,** *n.* A secondary eruption sometimes following vaccination.

Vac-cin'i-um, 1 vak-sin'i-um 2 väc-çin'i-ūm, *s.* *Bot.* A genus of shrubs of the huckleberry family, including the blueberries and bilberries. [< L. *vaccinium* whortleberry.]



Fruit (*c*) and Flowers (*b*) of *Vaccinium stamineum*, the Cowberry

vac"ci-ni-za'tion, *n.* **1.** Inoculations repeated until the vaccine virus has no effect. **2.** The process of vaccinating. **— vac-cin'o-gen,** *n.* The source of a vaccine as an inoculated animal. **— vac"cin-nog'e-nous,** *a.* **— vac'ci-noid.** *n.* & *a.* Similar to vaccine but not identical with it. **II.** *n.* Vaccinella. **— vac'ci-no-pho'bi-a,** *n.* An unreasonable dread of or aversion to vaccination. **— vac-cin'o-style,** *n.* *Med.* A steel lancet or stylus used in vaccinating. **— vac"ci-no-syph'i-lis,** *n.* Syphilis produced by inoculation with vaccine virus bearing a syphilitic taint.

Vach, 1 väch, 2 väch, *n.* [Sans.] **1.** In the Rig-Veda a personification of speech, by whom knowledge was conveyed to man. **2.** In the later mythol-

ogy, Saraswati, the goddess of wisdom and wife or female energy of Brahma See ŚAKTI

vache†, *n* A cow an animal or beast [VAQUERO

va'cher', 1 va'shĕr' 2 va'çhe' *n* [Local, U S] Same as

Vache-rie', 1 väsh-rī', 2 väçh-rē' *n* [Louisiana] An island in the swamps along the lower Mississippi

Vache"rot', 1 vash-rō', 2 vaçh-rō', **Étienne** (?/₂₉1809–?/₂₉ 1897) A French philosopher *Démocratie*

vach'er-y†, *n* A cow-pen, also a dairy

vac'il-lan-cy, 1 vas'ɪ-lən-sɪ 2 văç'ɪ-lan-çy, *n* [Rare] The state of wavering or vacillating inconstancy **vac'il-lance†**

vac'il-lant, 1 vas'ɪ-lant, 2 văç'ɪ-lant *a* Wavering, uncertain [< L *vacillo* (ppr *vacillan(t-)s*), vacillate]

vac'il-late, 1 vas'ɪ lĕt, 2 văç'ɪ-lāt, *vi* [-LAT'ED, -LAT'ING] **1** To change from one purpose or opinion to another and back again, as under the influence of opposing motives, fluctuate in mind, be irresolute, waver

It is usually the weak and erring who *vacillate*
DINAH M CRAIK *Agatha's Husband* p 209 [R]

2. [Archaic] To move one way and the other, sway, waver, as the pointer of a compass [< L *vacillatus*, pp of *vacillo*, waver] Syn. see FLUCTUATE Compare FICKLE — **vac'il-lat"ing-ly**, *adv*

vac"il-la'tion, 1 vas'ɪ-lĕ'shən, 2 văç'ɪ-lā'shon, *n* The act of vacillating (1) Fluctuation of mind, changeableness

Yet amid *vacillation* selfishness weakness, treachery one great man was like a tower of trust this was Gaspar de Coligny
F PARKMAN *Pioneers of France* pt 1 p 18 [L B & CO 1865]

(2) [Archaic] An uncertain, wavering motion

vac'il-la-to-ry, 1 vas'ɪ-lə-tō-rɪ, 2 văç'ɪ-la-to-ry, *a* Same as VACILLANT

vac'ouf, *I* văk'ŭf, *2* vac'ŭf *n* [*Turk*] *Lands left as* endowment of the state religion now mostly appropriated See VAK [**Walt'zent**]

Vács, 1 vāts, 2 vāts, *n* A town in Pesth county, Hungary

vac'u-a, 1 vak'yu-ə, 2 văç'yu-a *n* Plural of VACUUM

vac'u-al, 1 vak'yu-əl 2 văç'yu-al, *a* Of or relating to a vacuum

vac'u-ate†, *vt* To make void, empty evacuate — **vac"u-a'tion†**, *n*

vac'u-ist, 1 vak'yu-ɪst 2 văç'yu-ɪst *n* One who believes in the existence of empty space between the molecules of matter opposed to *plenist* [< VACUUM]

va-cu'i-ty, 1 və-kū'ɪ-tɪ, 2 va-cŭ'ɪ-ty, *n* [-TIES, 1 -tɪz, 2 -tɪş, *pl*] **1.** The state or quality of being a vacuum or vacuous, vacuousness, emptiness, vacancy, as, the house had an appearance of *vacuity*

In indolent *vacuity* of thought
COWPER *Task* bk IV, l 296

2. Space unfilled or unoccupied by any visible or tangible thing, vacant space, void, as space is not *vacuity*

When the skull of the frog is viewed from above, a large *vacuity* is seen to exist on each side
ST GEORGE MIVART *Common Frog* p 80 [MACM 1874]

3. Freedom from thought or mental exertion, idleness **4** Lack of intelligence, stupidity, as the blank *vacuity* of the idiot **5** Want of reality, nothingness [< F *vacuité*, < L *vacuitas*, < *vacuus*, empty]

Va-cu'na, 1 və-kū'nə 2 va-cŭ'na, *n* *Rom Myth* Among the Latins and Sabines the goddess of rural leisure, to whom sacrifices were offered at the close of harvest [L, < *vacuus*, idle]

va"cu-o'cua, 1 vä kū-ō'kwə 2 va çu-ō'cwa, *n* [Sp Am] A sciænoid fish (*Carrula macrops*) found along the tropical American Pacific coast, one of the croakers

vac'u-ole, 1 vak'yu-ōl 2 văc'yu-ōl, *n* *Biol* A minute cavity containing air a watery fluid or a chemical secretion of the protoplasm, found in an organ tissue or cell [F, < L *vacuum* see VACUUM] — **contractile** or **pulsating vacuole**, a vacuole that dilates and contracts regularly, and is supposed to have an excretory function, as in amebas, infusorians, and heliozoans — **gastric v**, a food-vacuole — **vac'u-o"lar**, *a* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a vacuole, as a *vacuolar* cavity — **vac'u-o-lat"ed**, *a* Possessing vacuoles **vac'u-o-late†** — **vac"u-o-la'tion**, *n* *Biol* The formation or development of vacuoles, as in protoplasmic cells the quality or state of being vacuolated **vac"u-o-ll-za'tion†** — **vac'u-o-lize**, *vt* [Rare] To supply with vacuoles

vac'u-o-lide, 1 vak'yu-o-lĭd 2 văc'yu-o-lid, *n* The semi-fluid granulation consisting of microsomic corpuscles of *light-producing* cells as in certain photadid bivalves, especially *Pholas dactylus* [< VACUOLE]

vac"u-om'e-ter, 1 vak"yu-om'ɪ-tər, 2 văc"yu-ŏm'e-ter, *n* **1.** An apparatus for comparing barometers at different pressures with the standard barometer **2** An apparatus for measuring low pressures [< VACUUM + -METER]

vac'u-ous, 1 vak'yu-us, 2 văc'y-u-ŭs, *a* **1.** Having no contents, especially, containing no matter, being a vacuum, empty, unfilled, void, as, *vacuous* space

Paris out of season looked *vacuous* and torpid
HOLMES *Our Hundred Days* p 271 [H M & CO 1888]

2 Lacking intelligence, being without expression, blank, as a *vacuous* gaze **3.** Idle, unoccupied [< L *vacuus*, empty]

vac'u-ous-ness, 1 vak'yu-us-nĕs, 2 văc'y-u-ŭs-nĕs, *n* The state or quality of being vacuous, emptiness

vac'u-um, 1 vak'yu-um, 2 văc'y-u-ŭm, *n* [-UMS, -U-A, *pl*] **1.** *Phys Sci* (1) A space entirely devoid of matter, or the condition of such a space, entire absence of matter a theoretical conception **absolute vacuum†**. (2) A space nearly devoid of matter, a space or vessel from which the air has been exhausted to a very high degree, as by means of an air-pump the ordinary sense of the word in physics **2** Loosely, a partial diminution of pressure, as in a condenser or a suction-pump below the normal atmospheric pressure [L, < *vacuus*, empty] — **absolute vacuum**, see VACUUM 1 — **Guericklan v**, the vacuum produced by the ordinary air-pump so called from Otto von Guericke the discoverer of the air-pump — **high v**, a nearly perfect vacuum specif, a vacuum having a length of mean free path of the molecules equal to or exceeding the dimensions of the containing vessel — **low v**, an imperfect vacuum specif a vacuum having a small mean free path of the molecules as compared with the dimensions of the containing vessel **partial v.** — **vac'u-um brake"**, *n* A continuous train brake in which the pressure applying the brakes on each car is caused by the exhaustion of air from a form of bellows that pulls the brake-rod as it collapses Compare ATMOSPHERIC BRAKE under BRAKE — **v cleaner**, a machine for cleaning floors walls furnishings streets etc, by the suction of an air-current See illus under CLEANER — **v cone**, *n* The cone-shaped vacuum in a jet-condenser — **v correction** (*Meteor*) a small correction applied to the readings of a mercurial barometer to compensate for errors due to an imperfect vacuum above the mercury — **v gage**, *n* A gage often consisting of a graduated and inverted glass siphon, containing mercury for testing the pressure of a vacuum by reducing a vacuum as in a condenser or receiver The rise of the air in direction of the vacuum indicates the pressure — **v line**, *n* The line in an indicator-diagram that would correspond to the height of the indicator-piston if there were a perfect vacuum in the working cylinder of the engine — **v span**, *n* A steam-jacketed vessel for evaporating syrups, etc, at a low temperature, by lowering the boiling-point through the formation of a partial vacuum in the vessel — **v.-pot**, *n* A steam-engine condenser consisting of a chamber at the top of a barometric column of water whereby a partial vacuum is maintained therein — **v.-pump**, *n* See PUMP — **v -tube**, *n* A sealed glass tube which contains an almost perfect vacuum with electrodes sealed in each end used for observing the passage of an electric discharge, as a Crookes or Geissler tube See TUBE — **v valve**, *n* A safety-valve opening into a boiler or other vessel so that when the internal pressure is less than that of the atmosphere the valve opens and admits the air **air-valve†**.

vac'u-um-ize, 1 vak'yu-um-aɪz 2 văc'yu-ŭm-ɪz, *vt* [-IZED, -IZ'ING] To withdraw air from so as to create a partial or complete vacuum

Va-dan'tes, 1 və-dan'tĭz 2 va-dăn'tēş, *r pl* *Ornith* A former group of birds including wading, swimming, and cursorial birds [< L *vadantes*, pl of *vadans*, ppr of *vado*, wade]

vade†, *vi* To fade wither, pass away

va'de me'cum, 1 vē'dɪ-mī'kum 2 vä'dē-mē'cŭm *n* [L] **1.** Anything that is carried on the person for constant use as a manual guide-book, etc literally, 'go with me **2.** A traveling-bag, usually cylindrical and of leather

va"der-lands-lief'de, 1 vä tar-lants-lif'də, 2 va"ter-lants-lēf'de *n* [S-Afr D] Patriotism

vad'i-mo-ny†, *n* *Law* The giving of a vadium bail for appearance before a judge on a fixed day **vad"i-mo'ni-um†**.

va'di-um, 1 vē'dɪ-um, 2 vā'dɪ-ŭm, *n*' *Law* A bailment of personal property as security for a debt or loan, pledge pawn [< L *va(d-)s*, bail] — **vadium mortuum**, *a dead pledge, or ancient form of mortgage*, whereby the mortgagor's estate was forfeited to the mortgagee if the money was not duly repaid — **v vivum**, a living pledge or ancient form of mortgage whereby the mortgagee held the property till repaid out of the income of it

vad'mel, 1 wod'mel 2 wad'mēl, *n* [Norw] Same as WADMOL

vad'mal†

va'dose, 1 vē'dōs, 2 vā'dōs, *a* Extending only a short distance below the surface said of underground water [< Sp *vadoso*, < L *vadosus*, < *vadum*, ford]

va'dum, 1 vē'dum, 2 vā'dŭm *n* [Recent] *Anat* A shallow formed in a cerebral sulcus by a concealed fold crossing its bottom

vae, 1 vē, 2 vā *n* [Shetland] Same as VOE

va'frit-y†, *n* Craft — **va'froust**, *a* Sly, crafty cunning

vagi, 1 vag, 2 văg *n* [Prov Eng] Dried peat or turf for fuel

vag², *n* [Colloq] Vagabond

Va'ga, 1 vä'gə, 2 va'ga, *n* A river in European Russia, length, 285 m to the Dvina river

vag'a-bond, 1 vag'ə-bond, 2 văg'a-bŏnd, *vi* To wander about in an idle manner, play the vagabond

vag'a-bond, *a* **1** Of, pertaining to, or having the characteristics of a vagabond, vagrant

The savages lived a most *vagabond*, disorderly unrighteous life IRVING *Knickerbocker* bk 1 p 70 [G P P 1860]

2 Having no definite residence, moving from place to place, wandering, nomadic **3** Driven to and fro, drifting about without any specific direction, aimless **4.** Of or pertaining to the *Vagabundæ* [F, < L *vagabundus*, < *vagus*, wandering]

vag'a-bond, *n* **1** One who wanders from place to place without fixed habitation or visible means of support and usually a worthless man, a vagrant, tramp A definite meaning is attached to the word *vagabond* in the Vagrancy Act of 1824 where it applies to certain offenders against good order such as persons sleeping out without visible means of subsistence In the United States it has no technical meaning, and is used of a vagrant but with emphasis upon his worthlessness

2 One without a settled home, a wanderer, nomad, one who goes from place to place

I have been a great *vagabond* during the autumn SCOTT *Familiar Letters, Jan 8, 1815* in vol I p 269 [H M & CO 1894]

3 [Colloq] A worthless fellow, rascal, scamp **4.** One of the *Vagabundæ* **5.** A grass-moth (*Crambus vulgivagellus*) — **vag'a-bond-age**, *n* The state or condition of a vagabond

The social danger from *vagabondage* grew every day greater
GREEN *Short Hist Eng People* § 5 p 272 [H 1875]

vag'a-bond-ry†. — **vag'a-bond-ag-er**, *n* [Scot] A vagabond — **vag'a-bond-ish**, *a* Of, resembling, or similar to a vagabond, wandering — **vag'a-bond-ism**, *n* The characteristics or habits of a vagabond vagabondage

vag'a-bond-ize, 1 vag'ə-bond-aɪz, 2 văg'a-bond-ɪz *vi* [-IZED -IZ ING] To wander about in an idle manner, play the vagabond **vag'a-bond-ize†**

vag'a-bone, 1 vag'ə-bōn, 2 văg'a-bōn, *r* & *n* Vagabond a corruption

Vag"a-bun'dæ, 1 vag'ə-bun'dī 2 văg'a-bŭn'dę, *n pl* *Arach* The *Vagantes* [< L *vagabundus*, see VAGABOND]

va'gal, 1 vē'gəl, 2 vā'gal *a* *Anat* Relating to the vagus

va'gan-cy†, *n* **1** Vagrancy **2** Extravagance

va'gans, 1 vē'ganz, 2 vā'gans, *n* [VA-GANTES, 1 və-gan'tĭz 2 va-g-n'tēş, *pl*] *Mus* The quintus of a mass so called because it might be adapted to second soprano, tenor, or alto [L, see VAGANTES]

va'gant†, *a* Vagrant wandering

va-gan'tes, 1 və-gan'tĭz 2 va-găn'tēş *n pl* *Arach* The laterigrade or thomisid spiders as a higher group [< L *vagans*, ppr of *vagor* wander, < *vagus* rambling]

Va-ga'o, 1 və-gā'o, 2 va-ā'o, *n* *Bib* (Douai)

va-ga'ri-ous, 1 və-gā'rɪ-us, 2 va-gā'rɪ-ŭs *a* Subject to vagaries capricious whimsical — **va-ga'ri-sh**, *a* Inclined to vagarity — **va-gar'i-ty**, *n* The state of being vagarious

va-ga'ry†, *vi* To wander range stroll

va-ga'ry, 1 və-gā'rɪ, 2 va-gā'rɪ, *n* [-RIES 1 -rɪz, 2 -rɪş, *pl*] **1.** A wandering of the thoughts wild fancy, extravagant notion, caprice whimsicality. **fa-ga'ry†**. **2†.** A wandering or strolling [< L *vagari*, inf of *vagor*, see VAGANTES]

— **va-ga'ri-an**, *n* [Rare] A whimsical person

va'gas, 1 vā'gəs 2 va'gas, *n* [Arm] Same as VAKASS

va'gi, 1 vā'jaɪ 2 vā'ɡɪ, *n* Plural of VAGUS

va'gi-enti†, *a* Crying like a child

va-gi'na, *1 və-jaɪ'nə 2 va-gī'na* *n* [-NÆ, *1 -nē, 2 -nī, pl*] [L] **1.** A sheath an enveloping or sheath-like covering as the *vagina* of the portal vein **2** The portion of the genital passages of a female that extends from the uterus to the external orifice or to the cloaca, the terminal section of the Müllerian duct or oviduct It is single in the higher mammals paired in the lower It is situated between the bladder and the urethra in front and the rectum behind and pierces the levator ani muscle In the human female its anterior wall is about two and one half inches in length and the posterior wall three and a half inches

3 The terminal portion of the oviduct of various invertebrates, as insects and worms **4** *Bot* A sheath, a tubular part surrounding another, as the basal portion of a leaf around a stem **5.** [Rare] *Arch* The lower part of a terminus, in which a statue is apparently inserted, a gaine

— **vagina femoris**, the fascia lata of the thigh — **vag"i-nant**, *a* Having a vagina sheathing especially in botany as, a *vaginant* leaf — **Vag"i-na'ta**, *n pl* *Zooph* A division of actinozoans with a sheath-like polyparv, as the corals — **vag'i-nate**, *vt* To invest with a covering sheathe — **vag'i-nate** *I. a* **1.** Having or contained in a sheath or vagina, sheathed, as, a *vaginate* stem **2** Formed into a sheath tubular as a *vaginate* leaf **3** Of or pertaining to the *Vaginata* **vag'i-nat"ed†**. **II** *n* A vaginate polyp — **Vag"i-na'ti**, *n pl* *Ornith* The sheathbills — **vag"i-nec'-to-my**, *n* *Surg* **1** An operation for the removal of a part of the vagina **2** Vaginalectomy — **vag"i-nic'o-la**, *n* A *verticelloid infusorian of Vaginicola* or a related genus of which the animalcules secrete membranous sheaths — **vag"i-nic'o-lin(e)**, **vag"i-nic'o-lous**, *a* Living in the vagina said of certain microbes — **vag"i-nif'er-ous**, *a* *Zool* Having a theca or sheath — **vag"i-ni-pen'nate**, *a* Sheath-winged coleopterous **vag"i-ni-pen'nous†**, **vag"i-no-pen'nous†**. — **vag"i-nis'mus**, *n* Spasm of the sphincter muscle of the vagina with extreme sensibility of the adjacent parts **vul-vis'mus†** — **vag"i-ni'tis**, *n* Inflammation of the vagina

vag'i-nal, 1 vaj'ɪ-nal *or* və-jaɪ'nəl, 2 văg'ɪ-nal *or* va-gī'nal (NH), *a* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or like a sheath, thecal **2** Of or pertaining to the vagina, as, *vaginal* arteries — **vaginal process** **1.** The lower edge of the tympanic portion of the temporal bone that ensheathes the styloid process **2** The plate on the anteroinferior surface of the sphenoid bone that ensheathes the edges of the vomer — **v. tunic**, the serous covering of the testes, the tunica vaginalis — **vag"i-na-lec'to-my**, *n* *Surg* An operation for removing a part of the vaginal tunic — **vag"i-na-li'tis**, *n* Inflammation of the vaginal tunic of the testicles

vag"i-ner'vose, 1 vaj'ɪ-nūr'vōs, 2 văg'ɪ-nēr'vōs, *a* *Bot* Having the nerves irregularly disposed without apparent order [< L *vagus*, wandering, + NERVOSE]

vag'i-nl-, } 1 vaj'ɪ-nɪ-, vaj'ɪ-no-, 2 văg'ɪ-nɪ-, văg'ɪ-no-, } Derived from Latin *vagina*, sheath combining forms — **vag"i-no-dyn'i-a**, *n* Pain in the vagina — **vag'i-no-scope**, *n* A speculum used in vaginal examinations — **vag"i-not'o-my**, *n* Same as COLPOTOMY — **vag"i-no-ves'i-cal**, *a* Of or pertaining to the vagina and the bladder

va-gin'u-la, *n* **1** *Bot & Zool* A small sheath, as that surrounding the base of the seta in mosses **vag'i-nule†**. **2.** [V-] *Conch* Same as VAGINULUS — **va-gin'u-late**, *a*

Vag"i-nu'li-dæ, 1 vaj'ɪ-nūl'ɪ-dī 2 văg'ɪ-nŭl'ɪ-dē, *n pl* *Conch* A family of ditrematous pulmoniferous gastropods with 2 pairs of tentacles and slug-like body **Va-gin'u-lus**, *n* (*t g*) [< L *vaginula* dim of *vagina*, sheath] — **va-gin'u-lid**, *n* — **va-gin'u-loid**, *a*

vag'is-sate†, *vt* To caper, frolic

va-gi'tus, 1 və-jaɪ'tus 2 va-gī'tŭs, *n* *Obstet* The first cry of the new-born infant [L, < *ragio*, cry]

Vag'ner-a, 1 vag'nər-ə 2 văg ner-a *n* *Bot* A genus of lily-like herbs of the family *Convallariaceæ*, with creeping root-stocks simple leafy stems and terminal racemes or panicles of white or greenish-white flowers with a six-parted perianth and three celled ovary which becomes a globular, usually one- or two-seeded berry the false Solomon-seal There are about 25 species natives of the northern hemisphere, of which 6 occur in the United States **Sml"la-cl'na†**

va'go, 1 vā'go, 2 vā'ɡo, *a* [It] *Mus* Vague, indefinite said of musical expressions

va"go-ac"ces-so'ri-us, 1 vē"go-ak"sĕ-sō'rɪ-us, 2 vā"gō-ăc'ç̆ĕ-sō'rɪ-ŭs, *n* The combined vagus and spinal accessory nerves

va-got'o-my, 1 və-got'o-mɪ 2 va-ĝŏt'o-my, *n* *Surg* Division of the pneumogastric nerve

va'gous, 1 vē'gus 2 vā'ĝŭs, *a* **1.** [Rare] *Anat* Wandering as a *vagous* nerve **2†.** Unsettled [< L *vagus*, wandering]

va'gran-cy, 1 vē'grən-sɪ, 2 vā'gran-çy, *n* [-CIES, 1 -sɪz, 2 -çɪş *pl*] **1.** The state of being a vagrant, specif, in law, the habit or condition of one who wanders about without a fixed home, begging, or living without labor or visible means of support **2.** The state or habit of one who wanders about without a settled home not necessarily in a bad sense **3.** An instance of wandering about or straying **va'grance†**

It had been the habit of the master to utilize these preliminary *vagrancies* of his little flock
BRET HARTE *Cressy* p 5 [H M & CO 1889]

va'grant, 1 vē'grənt, 2 vā'grant, *a* **1.** Wandering about as or like a vagrant **2.** Of or pertaining to one who or that which wanders, as, a *vagrant* habit or appearance **3** Having a wandering course or motion, roving, unrestrained, as, *vagrant* thoughts, *ragrant* clouds **4** *Med* Wandering, as a nerve or corpuscle [< OF *vagant*, < L *vagant(i-)s*, ppr of *vagor*, see VAGANTES] — **va'grant-ly**, *adv*

va'grant, *n* **1.** A person without a settled home, an idle wanderer, a beggar, vagabond, tramp **2** A roving person, rambler, wanderer **3** *Law* A person who wanders from place to place, begging, or living without labor or visible means of support

By various statutes the term *vagrant* is made to embrace idle and disorderly persons, rogues and vagabonds unlicensed pedlers common prostitutes publicly behaving in a riotous and indecent manner, persons making fraudulent pretenses to obtain alms fortune-tellers and such as use any craft or device by palmistry or otherwise to deceive and impose upon people persons who wilfully refuse or neglect to support their families so that they become a public charge, persons indecently exposing themselves tramps, persons escaping from legal confinement etc Compare VAGABOND — **va'grant-ness**, *n* [Rare] Vagrancy

va'gromt†, *a* Vagrant Intentionally misspelled by Shakespeare to emphasize Dogberry's pronunciation

vague†, *vi* To roam stray wander

vague, 1 vāg, 2 vāg, *a* [VAGU'ER, VAGU'EST] **1.** Lacking *definiteness or precision, indistinct, indefinite*, as, a *vague* notion, a *vague* statement **2.** Of uncertain source or authority, unauthenticated as, a *vague* rumor **3.** Not clearly recognized as to its *character cause or* relation, as, a *vague* feeling of regret **4** [Rare] Incapable of thinking clearly, as a *vague* mind **5** [Archaic] Roving, vagrant [F, < L *vagus*, wandering]

Syn. ambiguous dim doubtful dreamy indefinite indeterminate indistinct lax loose obscure unauthorized, uncertain undetermined unsettled, unwarranted — **vague'ly**, *adv* — **vague-ness**, *n*

vague, *n* **1.** [Rare] An undefined expanse

Who seeing once has truly seen again
The gray *vague* of unsympathizing sea*
LOWELL *The Cathedral* st. 3

2. [Prov Eng] A journey, voyage 3†. A vagary, whim

va'gus, 1 vē'gus, 2 vā'gŭs, *n* [VAGI, 1 -jai; 2 -gī, *pl*] **1.** The most extensively distributed of the cranial nerves, carrying branches as far as the lungs, heart, and stomach the pneumogastric In fishes and gill-breathing amphibians it branches to the branchial apparatus and extends backward to the tail *See* CRUS
2. *Entom* A nerve extending posteriorly from a ganglion above the pharynx along the median line of the esophagus to the alimentary region It is regarded as representing the sympathetic nerve of the higher vertebrates [L, wandering]

Va'heb, 1 vē'heb, 2 vā'hĕb, *n* *Bib* (R V). *Num* xxi, 14.

vaich, 1 vēh, 2 vāh *rī* [Scot] Same as VAKE **vaik‡.**

Vai'dic, 1 vē'[*or* vai']dik, 2 vā'[*or* vī']dic, *a* Same as VEDIC. **Vai'dik‡.**

Vai'dya, 1 vai'dya, 2 vī'dya, *n* [Anglo-Ind] One belonging to a caste sprung from a Brahman father and a Vaisya mother, one of the caste of hereditary physicians

vaig, 1 vēg, 2 vāg [Scot] **I.** *rī* To wander. **II.** *n* A wanderer

Vai'gach, 1 vai'găch 2 vī'găch, *n* A Russian island in the Arctic ocean, near Nova Zembla 60 by 35 m **Vai'gats‡.**

vaik, 1 vēk; 2 vāk, *rī* [Scot] To withdraw from; dismiss

vail†, *rt* Same as VEIL — **vail'er†,** *n* [tion

vail', 1 vēl 2 vāl *rī* [Poet] To profit, avail an abbrevia-

vail†, *t* **I.** *t* **1.** To let fall lower, as the topsail, in salute or submission **2.** To take off, lower in submission; doff, as the hat **II.** *i* **1.** To yield, give place as in to en of respect **2.** To drop down take a lower place **valet.**

vail', vail'ing. Same as VEIL, etc

vail', *n* [Local, Eng] **1.** Money given to servants as a gratuity, a tip, by extension a brokerage in the form of a gratuity especially for a corrupt purpose usually plural
These ignominious *vails* Pitt resolutely declined
MACAULAY *Essays, Thackeray's Chatham* p 234 [A. 1880]
2†. An unusual or casual acquisition of any kind a windfall **3†.** Avails proceeds profit [Short for AVAIL]

vail†, *n* Submission reference, descent — **vail'er†,** *n* One who yields vail or deference

Vail', *n* **1 Alfred** (⁹/₂₁1807–¹/₂₀1859), an American inventor, electrician **2 Thomas Hubbard** (¹⁰/₂₁1812–¹⁷/₈ 1889), an American Episcopal divine, bishop of Kansas

vail'a-ble†, *a* Profitable of advantage

Vail"lant', 1 vā'lyăn', 2 vā'lyān', *n* **1. François Le** (1753–¹¹/₂₁1824) a Dutch naturalist explorer **2. Jean Baptiste Philibert** (¹²/₂₁1790–⁴/₂₁1872), a French marshal. **3. Jean Foy** (⁵/₂₁1632–¹²/₂₁1706), a French antiquary. **4 Sebastien** (¹/₂₁1669–³/₂₁1722), a French botanist **5. Walleront** (1623–1677) a Flemish painter, engraver.

val'muret, *n* Same as VANTMURE

vain, 1 vēn; 2 vān, *a* **1.** Proud of petty things or of trifling attainments, elated with self-admiration, as of one's person, dress, deeds, possessions, or attainments, and craving admiration from others, greedy of applause
No man will acknowledge that he is *vain*, but almost any man will acknowledge that he is proud.
ROBERTSON *Sermons* third series ser. xviii p 508 [H 1870]
2. Showing shallow flippancy; giddy; silly, as, a *vain* trifler **3.** Ostentatious, showy said of things, as, *vain* trappings **4.** Unproductive of useful or satisfying results, ineffectual, worthless, fruitless, useless, unprofitable, as a *vain* search **5.** Without any substantial foundation; empty, unreal, void, as, how *vain* is human praise [F, < L *vanus*, empty] **vayn†; veyn†.**
SYN. abortive, baseless, bootless, deceitful, delusive, dreamy, empty, fruitless, futile idle, inconstant, ineffectual, light profitless, shadowy, trifling, trivial, unavailing, unimportant unreal unsatisfying, unsubstantial, useless, vapid, worthless *Vain* (L *vanus*, empty) keeps the etymological idea through all changes of meaning, a *vain* endeavor is *empty* of result, or of adequate power to produce a result, a *vain* pretension is *empty* or destitute of support, a *vain* person has a conceit that is *empty* or destitute of adequate cause or reason See OSTENTATIOUS, USELESS Compare IDLE — ANT.: effective, efficient, firm, potent, powerful, real, solid, sound, substantial, valid, valuable, worthy
— vain'full, *a* Empty, vain. — **vain'li-er,** *adv* More ineffectually — **vain'ly,** *adv* In a vain manner — **vain'ness,** *n* **1.** The state or quality of being vain, in any sense **2†.** Falsehood **3†.** Folly

vain, *n* Emptiness, vanity now only in the phrase.
— in vain, to no purpose without effect **for valn†.**

Val"na-mol'nen, *n* Same as WAINAMOINEN

vain-glo'ri-ous, 1 vēn-glō'ri-us, 2 vān-glō'ri-ŭs, *a* **1.** Filled with vainglory, vain to excess of one's own achievements or attainments, as, a *vainglorious* person **2** Indicating vainglory, boastful, as, a *vainglorious* style **— -ly,** *adv* **— -ness,** *n*

vain-glo'ry, 1 vēn-glō'ri, 2 vān-glō'ry, *ri* [-RIED, -RYING] To engage in idle boasting

vain-glo'ry, *n* Excessive, pretentious, and demonstrative vanity, glory, pride, or boastfulness that is vain or without grounds, undue elation or self-congratulation, also, vain pomp [< F *vaine gloire*, < L *vana gloria*, *vana*, fem of *vanus*, empty, *gloria*, glory] SYN. see PRIDE

vair, 1 vār, 2 vâr, *n* **1.** *Her.* One of the furs represented by rows of small shield-shaped figures, supposed to represent squirrel-skins, placed base to base, and alternately azure and argent unless otherwise specified See COUNTER-VAIR **2†.** A fur much used for the garments of the nobility during the 14th century [F, < LL *varius*, ermine < L *varius*, spotted] **were† — vair"en point',** *n* *Her* Vair, with the divisions so arranged that the bases of those above the line rest upon the points of those beneath.

vai"rē', 1 vē'rē' 2 vā'rē', *a* [F] *Her* Having divisions like vair, with the tinctures specified if other than azure and argent **vair'e‡; vair'y‡; var'rey‡; ver"rē'‡; ver'ry‡.**

vai'sellet, *n* Vessel

Vai-se'shi-ka, 1 vai-sē'shi-kə 2 vī-sē'shi-ka *n* The second great division of Hindu philosophy under the Nyaya system differentiated from the earlier division by its doctrine of *vaiseshas* or atomic entities [Hind < Sans *vaiseshika*, atom.]

Vaish'na-va, 1 vaish'nə-və 2 vish'na-va *n* A follower and worshiper of Vishnu as the supreme Hindu god one of a sect of reformed Brahmans opposed to caste The Vaishnava doctrine dates from the 12th century [< Sans *Vaishnava* < *Vishnu* Vishnu] — **Vaishnava Purānas,** the sacred books of the Vaishnavas See BHAGAVATA PURĀNA

Vaish'na-vism, 1 vaish'nə-vizm 2 vish'na-vism, *n* The worship of Vishnu doctrine of the Vaishnavas

Vai'sya, 1 vai'sya, 2 vī'sya *n* The third of the four principal Hindu castes, or a member of that caste [< Sans *vaicya* < *viç* settle] **Vai'shya‡;** [BITTNEY

Vai-tur'a-ni', 1 vai-tu-'ə-ni', 2 vī-tūr'a-nī' *n* Same as

val'vode, *n* Same as WAYWODE — **val'vode-ship,** *n*

Va-jez'a-tha, 1 və-jez'ə-thə *or* vaj'i-zē'thə, 2 va-jéz'a-tha *or* văj'e-zā'tha *n* *Bib* *Esth* ix 9

vak, 1 vāk, 2 vâk *n* [Turk] Property won by conquest and devoted to charity, maintenance of the mosques, public schools, hospitals, etc **vak'ouf‡.**

va'kas, 1 vā'kas 2 vâ'kās, *n* [Arm] A vestment of the Armenian Church corresponding to the Jewish ephod or the amice of the Western Church It is semicircular, made usually of metal, and has a breastplate on which are the heads, figures, or names of the twelve apostles **va'gas‡.**

vake, 1 vēk, 2 vāk, *rī* [Scot] To be or become vacant. **vaik‡.**

va-keel', 1 və-kīl' *or* wə-kīl', 2 va-kēl' *or* wa-kēl', *n* [Anglo-

va-kil', Ind] An Oriental deputy, or special commissioner residing at an East-Indian court **fa-keel'‡; wa-zil'‡.**

Vakh, 1 vāh 2 vâh, *n* A river in W Asiatic Russia, length, 600 m to the Ob river

vak'ha, 1 vak'ə, 2 vâk'a, *n* A large canoe with an outrigger used by the Friendly Islanders

Val., *abbr.* Valenciennes (lace) — **val.,** *abbr.* Value, valentine

Va'la, 1 vā'lə, 2 va'la, *n* *Norse Myth* A prophetess who sings a song of the birth and destruction of the Norse gods and man Her song (the Voluspa) is the oldest poetical monument of the North **Vo'la‡; Vol'va‡.**

Va-la'chi-an, *a & n* Same as WALLACHIAN

Va"lais', 1 və-lē', 2 vā-lā', *n* A canton in S W. Switzerland; 2 026 sq m ; capital, Sion.

val'ance, 1 val'ans, 2 văl'anç, *rt* [VAL'ANCED, VAL'ANCING] To furnish or decorate with or as with valance or a valance **val'ence‡.**

val'ance, *n* **1.** Hanging drapery, especially a short curtain about the frame or about the tester of a bedstead **2.** A damask fabric of silk, or silk and wool, used for furniture-coverings. **va-len'cla‡; va-len'tia‡.** [Prob < *Valence*, France < L *Valentia*, Valentia, < *valen(t-)s*; see VALIANT] **val'ence‡.**

val'anchet, *n.* An avalanche **vol'lenjet.**

Va'la-skjalf", 1 vā'la-skyälv', 2 vā'la-skyälv', *n* *Norse Myth* The palace of Odin, built by the gods and roofed with pure silver

Val'cke-naer, 1 vāl'ə-nār, 2 vāl'ke-nā", *n* **1. Jan** (¹/₂₁ 1759–¹/₂₁1821), a Dutch diplomat **2 Lodewijck Caspar** (⁶/₂₁1715–³/₂₁1785), a Dutch philologist and archeologist

Val"de-Â"jol', Le, 1 lə val'-də-ʒōl', 2 le vāl'-dā-zhōl'. A town in Vosges department, France

Val-den'ses, Val-den'si-an. Same as WALDENSES, etc

Val"de-pe'ñas, 1 vāl'dē-pē'nyas, 2 vāl'dę-pę'nyās, *n* A town in Ciudad Real province, Spain.

Val-dés', 1 val-dēs', 2 vāl-dęs', *n* **1. Don Antonio** (1735–1811), a Spanish statesman **2. Gabriel, "Placido"** (³/₂₁1809–⁶/₂₁1844), a Cuban poet **3 Juan** (1495?–1540), a Spanish reformer and theologian **4** 1 val'dez *or* -dēs; 2 vāl'dęs *or* -dēs An island in Georgia Strait, off British Columbia **5** 1 val-dēs', 2 vāl-dęs'. A town in Oviedo province, Spain [WALDO, I

Val-dez', 1. Same as MELENDEZ VALDEZ **2.** Same as

Val-di'via, 1 val-di'vya, 2 vāl-di'vyā, *n* **1. Don Pedro de** (1500–¹²/₂₁1553), a Spanish officer with Pizarro conqueror of Chile. **2.** A province in S central Chile, 8,647 sq m. **3** The capital of Valdivia province

Val'do, *n* Same as WALDO [of Lowndes county, Ga

Val'des'ta, 1 val-des'tə 2 vāl-dēs'tə, *n* A city, county-seat

vale', 1 vāl, 2 vâl, *n* **1.** Level or low land between hills; a valley now chiefly poetical **2.** A little trough; channel [< F *val* < L *vallis*, vale] SYN. see VALLEY.
— vale of tears, the earth, this present life

va'le', 1 vē'lī, 2 vā'lē, *n* A farewell, leave-taking, adieu

vale', *n* Same as VAIL².

Va'le', 1 vā'le, 2 vā'lē *n* *Norse Myth* **1.** A son of Odin and Rind and brother of Balder, who when only one night old slays Hoder, and who is to rule with Vidar after Ragnarok **2.** One of *Loki's* sons

va'le, 1 vē'lī; 2 vā'le, *interj* Literally, be in good health; farewell, good-by; adieu [L, imper of *valeo*, be well]

val"e-dic'tion, 1 val'i-dik'shən, 2 văl'e-dic'shon, *n* A saying of vale, a bidding farewell [< L *valedictus*, pp of *valedico*, < *vale* (see VALE, *interj*) + *dico*, say] SYN.: see ADIEU

val"e-dic-to'ri-an, 1 val'i-dik-tō'ri-ən; 2 văl'e-dic-tō'ri-an, *n* One who delivers a valedictory, specif, a student who delivers a valedictory at the graduating exercises of an educational institution usually, the member of the graduating class whose rank in scholarship is highest

val"e-dic'to-ry, 1 val'i-dik'to-ri, 2 văl'e-dic'to-ry, *a* Of or pertaining to a leave-taking, as, a *valedictory* oration.

val"e-dic'to-ry, *n* [-RIES, 1 -riz, 2 -ris, *pl*] **1.** A parting address, specif., the parting address delivered by a member of a graduating class at the graduating exercises of an educational institution, as a college **2.** The rank or position of a valedictorian

Va"lée', 1 va'lē', 2 vā'lę', **Sylvain Charles, Count** (¹²/₂₁ 1773–³/₂₁1846) A French marshal

va'lence', 1 vē'lens, 2 vā'lęnç, *n* **1.** *Chem* (1) The property possessed by elements or radicals of combining with or replacing other elements or radicals in definite and constant proportion (2) The degree of this property, commonly indicated by the number of monad elements, represented by hydrogen, with which the atom or radical can combine, or which it can replace It varies with different elements Thus, hydrogen has a valence of one and is called a *monad* oxygen has a valence of two, and is called a *dyad*; bismuth has a valence of three and is called a *triad*; carbon has a valence of four, and is called a *tetrad*, etc Certain elements have more than one valence as tin and iron, which combine both as dyads and tetrads See ELEMENT EQUIVALENT, *n* at"-om-ic'i-ty‡; atomic value‡.
2. *Biol* (1) Morphological value (2) Taxonomic rating [< LL *valentia*, strength, < L *valen(t-)s*, see VALIANT] **va'len-cy‡.**

val'ence', *n* Same as VALANCE

Va"lence', 1 vā'lons', 2 vā'lanç', *n* A manufacturing town, capital of Drôme department, France

va-len'ci-a', 1 və-len'shi-ə 2 va-lēn'shi-a, *n* **1.** A woven fabric with wool weft and silk or cotton warp used for waistcoats **2.** Same as VALANCE 2 [< *Valence*, France]

Va-len'ci-a', 1 və-len'shi-ə *or* (*Sp*) və-len'thi-ə 2 va-lēn'shi-a *or* (*Sp*) vä-lēn'thi-ä *n* **1.** An ancient Moorish kingdom in E Spain now Valencia Alicante and Castellon de la Plana provinces, annexed by Aragon in 1238 **2** A province in E Spain 4 170 sq m. **3.** The seaport capital of Valencia province in 1021 capital of an independent Moorish kingdom **4.** A county in central W. New Mexico 9 472 sq m county-seat Los Lunas **5** A city capital of Carabobo state, Venezuela **6.** An island S W of Ireland 7 by 2 m., terminus of the Atlantic cable. **Va-len'ti-a‡.**

va-len'ci-an-ite, 1 və-len'shi-ən-oit *or* -shən-ait, 2 va-lēn'shi-an-it *or* -shən-it, *n* *Mineral* An orthoclase feldspar resembling adularia, found at Valencia Mexico whence name.

Va-len'ci-as, 1 və-len'shi-əz *or* -shəz 2 va-lēn'shi-as *or* -shəs, *n pl* Raisins cured before drying, with a mixture of hot lye, oil and salt [< *Valencia* Sp in] **Valencia raisins‡.**

Va"len"ciennes', 1 və'lan'syen' 2 vā'lan'çyēn', *n* **1. Achille** (⁸/₂₁1794–⁴/₂₁1865), a French naturalist and author, *Natural History of Fishes*, etc **2. Pierre Henri** (¹²/₂₁1750–³/₂₁1819), a French painter **3** A town in Nord department, France captured by the Allies (July 28), 1793 taken by the French (Aug 27–30) 1794 seized by the Germans Aug 1914 and by the New Zealanders from the Germans, Oct 26–Nov 2 1918 **4.** Valenciennes lace **5** A kindling composition used in pyrotechny — **Valenciennes lace,** a fine bobbin-lace having the design made with the ground and of the same thread See LACE

Val"en-ci-ni'i-dæ, 1 val'en-si-nai'i-dī 2 văl'ĕn-çi-ni'i-dē, *n pl* *Helminth* A family of palæonemertine worms with lateral nerves in muscular stratum **Val"en-cin'i-a,** *n* (t. *g*) [< A *Valenciennes* French naturalist (1794–1865)] — **val"en-cin'i-id,** *n* — **val"en-cin'i-oid,** *a*

va'len-cy, 1 vē'len-si, 2 vā'lĕn-çy, *n* [-CIES, 1 -siz, 2 -çiz, *pl*] *Chem* **1.** Same as VALENCE, 1 **2.** A unit of combining capacity

val'ene, 1 val'in, 2 văl'ĕn *n* *Chem* Same as VALERONE

Va'lens, 1 vē'lenz, 2 vā'lĕns, *n* **1. Fabius** (— A D 69), a Roman general **2 Flavius** (328–³/₂378), Emperor of the East, brother of Valentinian I, an Arian, and persecutor of the orthodox

va'lent, 1 vē'lent; 2 va'lĕnt, *a* Having a certain or definite atomic value especially in composition as, bi*valent*, tri*valent* etc [< L. *Valen(t-)s*, see VALIANT]

va-len'ti-a, 1 və-len'shi-ə *or* -shə, 2 va-lēn'shi-a *or* -sha, *n.* *Fabrics* Same as VALANCE, 2 **va-len'ci-a‡.**

Va'len-tin, 1 vā'len-tin, 2 vā'lĕn-tin *n* **1. Gabriel Gustav** (⁷/₂₁1808–²/₂₁1883), a German physician and physiologist **2. Michael Bernard** (¹¹/₂₁1657–1726), a German naturalist and medical writer. **3.** 1 va'lan'tan'; 2 vā'lăn tăn'. **Moïse** (1600–⁵/₁₇1634), a French painter

val'en-tine', 1 val'ən-tain, 2 văl'ĕn-tīn, *n* **1.** A letter or some expressive token containing sentiments of admiration or affection, sent, often anonymously, on St Valentine's day to persons of the opposite sex. Also, a humorous, sometimes vulgar or satirical, verse or picture emphasizing some physical or mental peculiarity, the so-called **comic valentine,** a vulgar travesty of the older custom **2.** A sweetheart or choice made on St Valentine's day (Feb 14) According to an old belief, prevalent even before the time of Chaucer, the mating-season of birds began on St Valentine's day (so called in honor of Valentine, who was beheaded by the Romans on that date)

Val'en-tine', *n* **1.** A masculine personal name Dan **Va'len-tin,** 1 tā'len-tin, 2 tā'lĕn-tin D **Va'len-tijn,** 1 vā'len-tain 2 vā'lĕn-tin F **Va"len"tin',** 1 va'lan'tan', 2 va'lăn tăn', G **Va'len-tin,** 1 vā'[*or* tā']len-tin, 2 vā'[*or* tā']lĕn-tin, It **Va'len-ti'no,** 1 vā'len-ti'no, 2 vā'lĕn-ti'no, L **Val"en-ti'nus,** 1 val'en-tai'nus 2 văl'ĕn-ti'nŭs, Pg **Va'len-tin',** 1 vā'len-tin', 2 vā'lĕn-tin' Sp **Va'len-tin',** 1 vā'len-tin', 2 vā'lĕn-tin', Sw **Va"len-tin',** 1 vā'len-tin', 2 vā'lĕn-tin' **2.** (—ᵛ/₁₀827), Pope **3 Saint** (— ²/₂₁270"), a Roman ecclesiastic martyr under Claudius **4.** See BASIL VALENTINE **5** In Shakespeare's *Two Gentlemen of Verona* one of the gentlemen, loved by Silvia **6.** In Goethe's *Faust*, the brother of Margaret, who, maddened by the seduction of his sister, attacks Faust during a serenade The latter retaliates and stabs Valentine, who dies reproaching his sister **7.** In the old French romance *Valentine and Orson*, one of the heroes who were twin sons of Bellisant and Alexander They were born in a forest near Orleans While his mother was searching for Orson, who had been carried off by a bear, Valentine was carried off by his uncle King Pepin He subsequently married Clerimond, the Green Knight's sister [L well healthy]

Va"len-ti'ni, 1 vā'len-ti'ni, 2 vā'lĕn-ti'ni **Georg Wilhelm, Baron** (⁵/₂₁1775–³/₂₁1834) A German general

Val"en-tin'i-an, 1 val'en-tin'i-ən 2 văl'ĕn-tin'i-an, *a* *Ch Hist* Of or relating to Valentinus, a Gnostic, or to his teachings — **Valentinian Gnosticism** or **Val"en-tin'i-an-ism,** a system taught by Valentinus He divided the celestial system into thirty eons or fifteen pairs, each composed of a male and a female From the first cause *Bythos* (God in himself) and *Ennoia* (God as existing in his own thoughts), sprang *Nous* (mind) and *Aletheia* (truth) whence came *Logos* (word) and *Zoe* (life), from whom came *Anthropos* (man) and *Ecclesia* (church) Christ, in this system is an emanation caused by *Nous* and *Aletheia* to save the inhabitants of the corporeal world

Val"en-tin'i-an', *n* A disciple or follower of Valentinus.

Val"en-tin'i-an', *n* One of several Roman emperors (1) **V. I.** (321–¹²/₂₁375), Flavius Valentinianus (2) **V. II.** (371–⁵/₂₁392), Flavius Valentinianus "the Younger" son of the preceding assassinated (3) **V. III.** (?/₂₁419–³/₂₁455), Placidius Valentinianus **Val"en-tin"i-a'nus‡.**

val'en-tin-ite, 1 val'en-tin-oit 2 văl'ĕn-tin-it *n* *Mineral* An adamantine, white antimonious oxid (Sb_2O_3), crystallizing in the orthorhombic system. [< *Valentine* alchemist]

Val"en-ti'nus, 1 val en-tai'nus, 2 văl ĕn-tī'nŭs *n* An Egyptian Gnostic of the 2d century at Rome, founder of the Valentinians See VALENTINIAN

Va-len'za, 1 və-len'tsə 2 vä-lēn'tsä *n* A manufacturing town in Alessandria province Piedmont, N Italy

Va-le'ra, 1 və-lē'rə, 2 vä-le'rä **1. Diego de** (1412–after 1481), a Spanish historian **2. Eamon de** (1882–), revolutionary leader born in New York of Spanish father and Irish mother proclaimed president of the Irish Republic Jan. 21, 1919 resigned, Jan 9 1922

val'er-al, 1 val'ər-al 2 văl'er-ăl, *n* *Chem* A colorless mobile liquid (C_4H_9CHO) formed variously, as by oxidizing amylic alcohol with nitric or chromic oxids **va"ler-al'de-hyde‡; valeryl hydrid‡.** [< VALERIC + ALDEHYDE]

val"er-am'id, 1 val ər-am'id -id *or* -aid 2 văl'er-ăm'id, -id **val"er-am'ide,** *or* -id *Chem* A white crystalline compound ($C_4H_{11}NO$) obtained by heating valeric acid with ammonium thiocyanate [< VALERIC + AMID AMIDE]

val'er-ate, 1 val'er-ēt 2 văl'er-āt, *n* *Chem* A salt of valeric acid [< F *valérate*, < *valerianе* see VALERIAN *n*]

Va-le'ra y Al"ca-lá' Ga-lia'no, 1 va-lē'ra i äl"kä-lä' gä-lyä'no 2 vä-le'rä y äl kä-lä' gä-lyä'no **Juan** (⁷/₂₁1824–³/₂₁1905). A Spanish diplomat litterateur and poet. *Pepita Jiminez*

val'er-en, 1 val'ər-ən 2 văl'er-ĕn *n* *Chem* Amylin.

Va-le'ri-a, 1 və-li'ri-ə 2 va-lē'ri-a, *n* In Shakespeare's *Coriolanus* a friend of Virgilia.

Va-le'ri-a Ga-le'ri-a, 1 gə-li'ri-ə, 2 ga-lē'ri-a (—315). Daughter of the Roman emperor Diocletian wife of Galerius.

Va-le'ri-an, 1 və-li'ri-ən, 2 va-lē'ri-an, *a* Of or relating to any one named Valerius, as to P Valerius Publicola, a Roman consul — **Valerian Law,** the Lex Valeria carried by L Valerius Publicola about 509 B C granting an appeal from the sentence of the consuls to the comitia centuriata.

va-le'ri-an¹, *n* **1.** Any plant of the genus *Valeriana*, especially the common species *V officinalis*, a herb with erect stems 2 to 4 feet high, pinnate leaves, and small pink or white flowers in clusters It is often cultivated for its root and for ornament **2.** The root, or a preparation from it, of any one of several species of this plant, especially of the common or officinal valerian used in medicine as a gentle stimulant and antispasmodic [< F *valeriane*, < LL *valeriana*, < L *Valerianus*, masculine name, < *valeo*, be strong] — **cat's valerian**, the common valerian See def 1 — **garden v**, the Cretan spikenard often cultivated for its roots — **Greek v.** **1.** A handsome herb (*Polemonium cæruleum*) of the phlox family, 1 to 3 feet high, having alternate leaves, pinnately 11- to 17-foliolate, and a panicle of blue flowers so called because mistaken by herbalists for garden valerian (*Valeriana phu*), the valerian of the ancient Greeks **2** By extension an American species (*Polemonium reptans*), with spreading stems and fewer leaflets, often found in country gardens — **red v**, an ornamental perennial (*Centranthus ruber*) of the valerian family, 2 to 3 feet high, with ovate and red flowers with a spurred corolla a native of southern Europe **spur or spurred v** ‡.— **wild v.**, common valerian See def 1, above

Va-le'ri-an², *n* **1.** A masculine personal name D **Va-le"ri-a'nus**, 1 va-lē ri-ā'nus, 2 vā-le'ri-ā'nus F **Va"lē"ri"en'**, 1 va"lē"ri"ăn' 2 vā"le"ri"ăn' It **Va-le"ri-a'no**, 1 va-lē"ri-ā'no 2 vā-le"ri-a'no, L **Va-le"ri-a'nus**, 1 və-lī ri-ē'nus 2 va-lē"ri-ā'nŭs **2 Publius Licinius**, a Roman emperor died about 260

Va-le"ri-a-na'ce-æ, 1 va-lī"ri-ə-nē'sē-ī; 2 va-lē"ri-a-nā'çe-ē *n pl* *Bot* A family of herbs — the valerian family (order *Valerianales*) — having opposite exstipulate leaves and cymes of small often irregular flowers with stamens fewer than the corolla-lobes and inserted on its tube There are 8 genera and 275 species **Va-le"ri-a'na**, *n* (t g) [< LL *valeriana*, see VALERIAN, *n*] **Va-le"ri-an'e-æ** — **va-le"ri-a-na'ceous**, *a*

Va-le"ri-a-na'les, 1 va-lī ri-ə-nē'lĭz 2 va-lē ri-ə-nā'lēz *n pl* *Bot* An order of dicotyledonous plants comprising only two families *Valerianaceæ* and *Dipsacaceæ* [< VALERIANA]

va-le'ri-an-ate, 1 və-lī'ri-ən-ĕt, 2 va-lē'ri-an-āt, *n* *Chem* A valerate

Va-le"ri-a-nel'la, 1 və-lī ri-ə-nel'ə 2 va-lē ri-a-nĕl'a, *n* *Bot* A genus of annual or biennial forking-stemmed herbs of the valerian family with usually entire or toothed leaves, and small whitish, bluish or pink flowers in terminal clusters The species are natives of the northern hemisphere, several being found in the United States [< VALERIAN]

va-le"ri-an'ic, 1 və-lī ri-an'ĭk, 2 va-lē ri-ăn'ic, *a* Same as VALERIC

Va-le"ri-a-no'des, 1 və-lī ri-ə-nō'dēz 2 va-lē"ri-a-nō'dēs, *n* *Bot* A genus of tropical and subtropical herbs and shrubs of the vervain or verbena family, with small flowers having two included stamens and two sterile ones [< VALERIANA + Gr *eidos* form]

Va-le"ri-a'nus, 1 və-lī'ri-ē'nus, 2 va-lē"ri-ā'nŭs *n* **1. Joannes Pierius** (1477–1558), an Italian author **Giovanni Pierio Valeriano‡.** **2** See VALERIAN

va-le'ri-an-wort", 1 və-lī'ri-ən-wûrt", 2 va-lē'ri-an-wûrt', *n* Any plant of the valerian family (*Valerianaceæ*)

va-ler'ic, 1 və-ler'ik *or* -lī'rik, 2 va-lēr'ic *or* -lē'ric (XIII), *a* *Chem* Of, pertaining to, or derived from valerian [< F *valérique*, < *valérianе*, see VALERIAN, *n*] — **valeric acid.** **1.** A colorless oily substance occurring in animal oils and secretions and in valerian and other plants It is supposedly a mixture of isovaleric acid (see def 3 below) and an optically active methylethyl acetic acid (see def 4 below) **2.** A liquid acid ($CH_3(CH_2)_2CO_2H$) with an odor like that of butyric acid **normal valeric acid‡** **3** An oily liquid ($(CH_3)_2CHCH_2CO_2H$ found in valerian-root and smelling like old cheese **isovaleric acid‡.** **4.** A liquid acid ($CH_3(C_2H_5)CHCO_2H$) which may exist in one optically inactive and two active modifications **methylethyl acetic acid‡.** **5.** An acid ($(CH_3)_3CCO_2H$, with an odor like that of acetic acid **trimethyl acetic acid‡.**

va-ler'i-din, } 1 və-lerʹi-din, -din *or* -din, 2 va-lērʹi-din, -din
va-ler'i-dine, } *or* -din *n* *Chem* A compound ($C_9H_{19}ON$) formed by certain valerals and alcoholic ammonia

val'er-in, 1 valʹer-in, 2 văl'er-in, *n* *Chem* Any of three oily liquids formed by heating valeric acid with glycerin They are **monovalerin** ($C_{24}H_{46}O_5$), **divalerin** ($C_{29}H_{52}O_5$), and **trivalerin** ($C_{34}H_{62}O_6$) [< VALERIC + *-in* in GLYCERIN]

Va-le'ri-o, *n* Same as VALIERO, 1

va-ler'i-trin, } 1 va-lerʹi-trin -trin *or* -trin, 2 va-lērʹi-trin,
va-ler'i-trine, } *-trin or -trin*, *n* *Chem* A colorless mobile liquid ($C_{11}H_{21}N$) obtained by heating valeral with twice its volume of alcoholic ammonia [< VALERIC + *-tr-* in TROPIN]

Va-le'ri-us, 1 və-lī'ri-us 2 va-lē'ri-ŭs *n* **1.** A masculine personal name **Va-le'ri-a** (*fem*) F **Va"lère'**, 1 va"lĕr', 2 va"ler' **Va"lé"rie'** (*fem*), G **Va-le'ri-e**, 1 va-lī'ri-ə 2 vä-le'ri-e, It **Va-le'ri-o**, 1 va-lē'ri-ō, 2 va-le'ri-ō **2. Flaccus**, see FLACCUS **3. Maximus**, a Roman historian, lived in the reign of Tiberius **4 Publius** (? –496 B C), known as **Publicola**, "the friend of the people" a founder of the Roman republic **5. Publius Asiaticus** (? –47), a Roman consul

val'er-o-, 1 valʹer-o-, 2 văl'er-o-. *Chem* Derived from VALERIAN, *n* a combining form, noting compounds containing valeric acid or some of its derivatives, as, a *valero*-lactid

val'er-ol, 1 valʹer-ōl *or* -ol, 2 văl'er-ōl *or* -ōl *n* *Chem* A colorless crystalline compound ($C_8H_{17}O$) obtained when valerian-oil is rapidly distilled in a stream of carbon dioxid. probably an impure stearoptene of that oil [< VALERO- + L *oleum* see OIL] **val'er-ole‡.**

val"er-o-lac'tone, 1 valʹer-o-lakʹtōn, 2 văl'er-o-lăc'tōn, *n* *Org Chem* A colorless oily heterocyclic compound ($C_5H_8O_2$) present in crude wood-vinegar

val'er-one, 1 valʹer-ōn, 2 văl'er-ōn *n* *Chem* A colorless mobile liquid compound ($C_9H_{18}O$) with a pleasant ethereal odor, obtained by distilling a valerate It is a ketone of valeric acid. [< VALERIC] **val'er-yl-bu"tyl‡.**

val'er-yl, 1 valʹer-il 2 văl'er-ĭl *n.* *Chem* An oily compound ($C_{11}H_{21}O$) obtained by decomposing certain valerates, and regarded as the radical of valeric acid and its derivatives [< VALERIC + -YL] **val"er-oxʹyl‡.** [as PENTINE.

val'er-yl-ene, 1 valʹer-il-in 2 văl'er-ĭl-ēn *n* *Chem* Same

Va-le'sian, 1 və-lī shən 2 va-lē shan, *n* *Ch Hist* A member of a sect of early Christians founded in Arabia by Valesius (3d century), who held castration essential to salvation.

Va-le'si-us, 1 və-lī shi-us, 2 va-lē'shi-ŭs, *n* **1. Adrianus** (1607–1692), a French historian **2. Henri** (1603–1676), a French scholar

val'et, 1 valʹet *or* văl'ĭt, 2 văl'ĕt *or* văl'ē (XIII), *vt* To serve or act as a valet to

> You can valet me, can you? Bother valeting me!
> WILKIE COLLINS *Armadale* bk iii p 84 (in 1866)

val'et, *n.* **1.** A man servant who attends on the person of a gentleman, a waiting-man, body-servant **2.** A stick or goad with a point of iron used in training horses **3.** [F] A gripping-tool, as a claw or forceps [F, < LL *rassaletius* dim of *rassallus*; see VASSAL]

val'ett; val'let; var'let‡.— val'et-dom, *n*

— va"let'ä-pa-tin', *n* [F] *Surg* A forceps arranged for any degree of expansion used especially for compressing blood-vessels preparatory to applying a ligature invented by Guy Patin — **va"let' de cham'bre** [F] same as VALET, 1 — **v de pied** [F] a footman. — **v. de place** [F], a person, especially in France, who serves as a guide for tourists, a courier — **val'et-ry**, *n* The office or service of valet

Va-let'ta, 1 va-letʹta, 2 vä-lĕt'tä, *n* A fortified seaport, capital of Malta defended against the Turks, 1565

Va"lette', 1 va"letʹ, 2 vä lĕt', *n* **1. Auguste** (5/21805–5/21878), a French jurist **2. Jean Parisot de la** (1494–5/21568), a Grand Master of Knights of St John of Malta, defended Malta against the Turks Valetta named after him **3 Louis de Nogaret de la** (-/21593–3/21639), a French cardinal and general

val"e-tu"di-na'ri-an, 1 valʹi-tūʹdi-nēʹri-ən, 2 văl'e-tū'di-nā'ri-an, *a* Seeking to recover health, of infirm health or constitution, sickly, infirm, by extension, unduly or morbidly solicitous about health. **val"e-tu"di-na'ri-ous‡; val"e-tu'di-nous‡.**

val"e-tu"di-na ri-an, *n* A person of feeble or delicate health or constitution, an invalid, one subject to frequent illness — **val"e-tu"di-na'ri-an-ism**, *n* The state of being a valetudinarian **val"e-tu'di-na-ri-ness‡.**

val"e-tu"di-na'ri-um, 1 valʹi-tūʹdi-nēʹri-um, 2 văl'e-tū'di-nā'ri-ŭm, *n* [-RI-A, *pl*] [L] A hospital, specif, a camp- or field-hospital

văl"e-tu'di-na-ry, 1 valʹi-tūʹdi-nē-ri, 2 văl'e-tū'di-nā-ry, *a* **1.** Same as VALETUDINARIAN **2** Delicate said of things [< L *valetudinarius*, < *valetudo*, health, < *valeo*, be strong]

> It renders the habit of society dangerously *valetudinary*
> BURKE *Reflections on Revol in France* [E]

val"e-tu'di-na-ry, *n* A valetudinarian

val'ew†, *n* Value

vale'ward, 1 vālʹward 2 văl'ward, *adv* Toward a vale or valley

Val'fa"ther, 1 vălʹfä ther, 2 val'fä ther, *n* *Norse Myth* Odin- a title [Ice father of the slain] [bling valgus

val'geld, 1 valʹgeld 2 văl'ĝĕld, *a* Somewhat like or resem-

Val"guar-ne'ra Ca"ro-pe'pe, 1 vāl gwär-neʹra kä ro-pēʹpē, 2 val ĝwär-neʹra cä ro-pēʹpe A town in N E Caltanissetta province, Sicily

val'gus, 1 valʹgus, 2 văl'ĝŭs *n* [L] *Pathol* **1** One who is bow-legged **2** Same as TALIPES VALGUS See TALIPES

Val-hal'la, 1 val-halʹə, 2 văl-hălʹa *n* **1.** *Norse Myth* The hall of the slain, the palace of immortality, whither, by direction of Odin, the souls of the slain were borne to immortality by the valkyries **2** A special building as a hall or temple wherein are placed the remains or memorials and statues of the deceased heroes and other great men of a nation specif, the Temple of Fame near Ratisbon, Bavaria, built by Louis I, and consecrated to the illustrious dead of all Germany [< Ice. *valhöll*, < *valr*, slaughter, + *höll*, hall] **Val-hal'ŧ.** [for province **2.** A viceroy

va'lĭ, 1 vəʹlĭ, 2 vä'lĭ, *n* [Turk] **1.** A governor of a vilayet

Va'll, *n* *Norse Myth* Same as VALE‡

val'iant, 1 valʹyənt, 2 văl'yant, *a* **1.** Having or acting with valor, strong and intrepid in danger, powerful, brave, courageous, as, a *valiant* soldier **2.** Performed with valor, bravely conducted, heroic, as, a *valiant* defense **3†.** Strong, sturdy **4†.** Having worth, value, or splendor [< F *vaillant*, < L *valen(t-)s*, ppr of *valeo*, be strong] SYN.: see BRAVE — **val'iance**, *n* [Rare] Same as VALIANTNESS **val'ian-cy‡.— val'iant-ise‡**, *n* Valor — **val'iant-ly**, *adv* — **val'iant-ness**, *n* The state or character of being valiant, bravery valor

val'iantʹ, *n* One who is valiant a brave man

val'id, 1 valʹid, 2 văl'id, *a* **1.** Supported or defended by evidence which is sound and convincing, founded on truth, capable of being proved, sound, just, good, as, a *valid* reason, a *valid* cause, a *valid* argument, a *valid* objection Specif: (1) *Law* Legally sound, both as to form and substance sufficient and effective in law as, a *valid* instrument, a *valid* contract a *valid* marriage (2) *Logic* Logically sound having logical validity, possessing not only formal correctness, but real cogency, so that the conclusion is as true as each of the premises. said of arguments and the like See VALIDITY **2.** Having characteristics of a kind to warrant being assigned to a separate class; scientifically well-grounded as a species or genus, as, a *valid* family, in botany or zoology **3.** [Archaic] Strong, powerful. [< F *valide*, < L *validus*, < *valeo*, be strong]

SYN.: cogent, conclusive, convincing, efficacious, efficient, good, incontestable, irrefragable, irrefutable, just, logical, *solid sound, strong, substantial, sufficient*, undeniable, weighty See POWERFUL — ANT.: see synonyms for VAIN — **val'id-ly**, *adv* — **val'id-ness**, *n*

val'i-date, 1 valʹi-dāt, 2 văl'i-dāt, *vt* [-DAT'ED, -DAT'ING] To make valid, justify; ratify and confirm, specif, in law, to make legally sound and sufficient, give force and effect to (what was before doubtful or invalid in law) [< LL *validō* (pp *validatus*), < L *validus*, see VALID] — **val"i-da'tion**, *n* The act of validating

val"i-di-ros'tral, 1 valʹi-di-rosʹtrəl, 2 văl'i-di-rŏs'tral, *a* Having a stout bill as a grosbeak [< L *validus* (see VALID) + ROSTRAL]

va-lid'i-ty, 1 və-lidʹi-ti, 2 va-lidʹi-tĭ, *n* **1.** *The state or quality of being valid*, force and support of authority or fact, power to substantiate or convince, justness, soundness, efficacy, as, the *validity* of an objection, the *validity* of a belief. Specif (1) *Law* Strength or soundness in point of law, as, the *validity* of testimony the *validity* of judicial proceedings the *validity* of a will. (2) *Logic.* Logical strength added to formal correctness

The validity of the various combinations of judgments as premises is tested by comparing the spheres of the notions involved, (*a*) by general principles such as the principle that terms agreeing with the same term agree with each other, (*b*) by general rules as that the middle term must be distributed at least once and (*c*) by special canons, relating to each of the four figures Compare FIGURE, MOOD **2** [Archaic] The state of being strong or whole, strength, power, health **3†.** Worth; value [< F *validité*, < LL *validitas*, < L *validus*, see VALID]

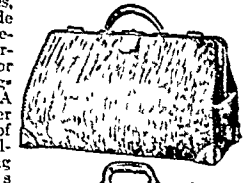
— objective validity, a validity that is independent of the observing mind — **subjective v.**, a validity that is rationally perceptible — **universal v**, validity that addresses itself to all minds

val'i-dol, 1 valʹi-dōl *or* -dol 2 văl'i-dōl *or* -dŏl *n* *Chem* An antiseptic liquid ($C_{10}H_{18}O$) of a mild aromatic odor, menthylvalerianate [< L *validus* (see VALID) + OL]

Va"ll-e'ro, 1 vä"lī-eʹro 2 vä"lī-e'ro *n* **1. Agostino** (1531–1556), an Italian cardinal and author **2.** bishop of Verona **3. Silvestro** (? –1709) a doge of Venice who warred with the Turks **Va"lī-er'i‡.**

val'inch, 1 valʹinch 2 văl'inch, *n* Same as THIEF-TUBE

va-lise', 1 və-lisʹ, 2 va-lis' (XIII), *n* **1** [U S] A case or receptacle for clothes, toilet-articles, etc, made of leather or other material, and suitable for carrying in the hand or otherwise; a traveling-bag, portmanteau **2.** A hollow leather cylinder attached to the saddle of the off horse of an artillery-carriage, for carrying articles of the driver's personal equipment [F; cp L *ridulus*, knapsack] **— va-lise'-sad"dle**, *n* A saddle placed on the off horse of an artillery-carriage for carrying the driver's valise sometimes serving also as an ordinary saddle



Types of Valises (def 1)

Val"jean', 1 valʹzhänʹ, 2 văl'zhän', **Jean.** See MISÉRABLES, LES

Val'je-ro, 1 vălʹyĕ-rō 2 văl'yę-rō *n* **1** A department in N W Servia 949 sq m **2** Its capital

val'kyr, 1 valʹkir, 2 văl'kŷr, *n* [VAL-KYR'I-ES, 1 valkirʹi-iz, 2 văl-kŷr'i-ĕs, *pl*] *Norse Myth* One of the maidens that serve in the banquets of Valhalla, whence they are sent by Odin to point out those to be slain in battle and to bear their souls to Valhalla [< Ice. *valkyrja*, < *valr* those slain, + *kjósa* choose] **val-kyr'i-an‡; val-kyr'ie‡.— val-kyr'i-an**, *a* Of or pertaining to the valkyries martial, warlike as a *valkyrian* hymn

Val"la-do-lid', 1 vălʹyə-do-lithʹ, 2 văl'yä-do-lith', *n* **1.** A province in Old Castile Spain 2 922 sq m **2** Its capital a university city capital of Castile and Leon, residence of Cervantes and death-place of Columbus taken by the French, Jan, 1808 by the English, June 4, 1813 **3.** A coast town in W Negros province, P I

val'lan-cy, 1 valʹən-si, 2 văl'an-cy, *n* A large wig that shaded the face, worn in the 17th century [< VALANCE]

Val-lan'di-gham, 1 va-lanʹdi-gam, 2 vă-lănʹdi-ĝĭm, **Clement L.** (?/21820–?/21871) An American politician, deported beyond the military lines during the Civil War

val'lar, 1 valʹər, 2 văl'ar I *a* Of or pertaining to a vallum or rampart **val'lar-y‡.** II *n* A vallar crown **— vallar crown.** **1.** See ROMAN, *a* **2** *Her* A bearing representing a Roman vallar crown — **val'lat-ed**, *a* [Rare] Surrounded with a rampart — **val-la'tion**, *n* **1.** The art or act of planning or erecting fortifications **2†** A rampart — **val'la-to-ry†**, *a* Of or pertaining to a rampart

val'late, 1 valʹĕt, 2 văl'ăt, *a* [Rare] *Anat & Zool* Surrounded with a walled depression also, cup-shaped [< L *vallo* (pp *vallatus*), surround with a wall See VALLUM]

Val"lau'ris', 1 va lō ris', 2 va"lō'ris', *n* A winter resort in Alpes-Maritimes department, France

Val-le', 1 valʹlē', 2 val-lā', *n* **1 Lorenzo della** (1405–5/21457), an Italian humanist **Val'la Lau-ren'ti-us‡ 2. Pietro della** (4/21586–4/21652), an Italian traveler and author *Travels in India and Persia* [Mexico

Val-le' de San"ti-a'go A town in S Guanajuato state,

val-lec'u-la, 1 va-lekʹyu-lə, 2 vă-lĕc'yu-la, *n* [-LE, 1 -li, 2 -lē, *pl*] **1.** *Anat* A furrow or depression, especially, a deep sulcus (**vallecula cerebelli**) enclosing the median lobe on the inferior surface of the cerebellum **2** *Bot* A groove or furrow, as those between the ridges on the fruit of plants of the parsley family (*Umbelliferæ*) [LL, dim < L *vallis*, vale] **val-lic'u-lat.**

val-lec'u-lar, 1 va-lekʹyu-lər, 2 vă-lĕc'yu-lar, *a* *Bot* Of or pertaining to a vallecula or groove **val-lic'u-lar‡.**

— vallecular canal (*Bot*), an intercellular canal in the stems of *Equisetaceæ* (horsetails), within the cortical parenchyma between two ridges on the surface of the stem

val-lec'u-late, 1 va-lekʹyu-lĕt, 2 vă-lĕc'yu-lāt, *a* Provided with vallecula or grooves **val-lic'u-late‡.**

Val-le'jo, 1 va-lēʹho *or* -lēʹo, 2 vä-lę'ho *or* -lę'o, *n* A township and city in Solano county, Cal

Val-let'ta, *n.* Same as VALETTA

val'ley†, 1 valʹi, 2 văl'y, *n* **1.** A depression of the earth's surface, generally elongated and frequently containing a stream, in a more special sense, a local depression in which a stream flows between its alluvial plains

A valley may be **longitudinal**, parallel to the strike of neighboring ridges, and either **anticlinal** or **synclinal** as it follows either an anticlinal or a synclinal axis or **monoclinal**, cutting through monoclinal strata, or along one side of a fold, parallel to the strike On the other hand, a valley may be **transverse**, cutting across mountain-ridges Such a valley may be **diaclinal**, passing through a fold **cataclinal**, running in the direction of the dip or **anaclinal**, running in a course contrary to the direction of dip As to genesis, appearance, etc, valleys have been classified as follows **antecedent valley** (established previous to the displacement of the terrane by faulting and folding), **autogenous v.** (independently developed on undisturbed emergent surfaces), **consequent v.** (whose present course was originally determined by the existing conditions of deformation), **hanging v.** (terminating on a higher level than the shore or valley to which it leads), **rift v** (due to down faulting), **strike v.** (parallel to the course of a strike), **structural v** (a natural trough in the surface of the earth), **superimposed v.** (established originally on a superior terrane by the complete degradation of which, by erosion, it has become transferred to the inferior terrane independently of its structure), **tectonic v** (whose course is determined by conditions resulting from deformation)

2. *Arch* Specif (1) The gutter or angle formed by the meeting of two roof-slopes (2) An interval in a vault, or the space between vault-ridges as seen from above **3** *Geol* A small subcircular basin, eroded by solution in the crest of an uplift, and having a sink through which its sediments escape used locally in Missouri and vicinity **4** *Anat* A long furrow between two ridges of a tooth [< F *vallée*, < *val* see VALE²]

SYN.: cañon dale dell dingle glen, gorge gulch gully, ravine vale — **cream of the valley**, an English variety of gin — **open v.** (*hoofing*), a valley having a broad gutter the metal of which is overlapped by the tile or shingles — **Schroeter's v.** (*Anton*), a depression on the surface of the *moon close to Aristarchus (the crater)* — **val'ley-board"**, *n* *Arch* A board on a valley-rafter, for holding the gutter — **v. flat**, lowlying land bordering the channel of a stream — **V. of Decision**, the valley of Jehoshaphat — **v. of Humiliation**, in Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress*, the valley in which Christian met and overcame Apollyon See APOLLYON — **v. of the cerebellum**, so-called VALLECULA CEREBELLI — **V. of the Shadow of Death**, in Bunyan's *Pilgrim's*

Progress, a valley that must be passed through to reach the Celestial City name taken from Ps xxiii, 4 — **v.-piece**, *n* Same as VALLEY-RAFTER — **v. train** (*Phys Geog*), the deposit of silt, gravel, etc, in a valley, due to glacial drainage — **val'ley-let**, *n* [Rare] A little valley

Val'ley², *n* **1.** A county in N E Montana, 13,368 sq m, county-seat, Glasgow **2.** A county in E central Nebraska, 578 sq m, county-seat, Ord **3.** **V. River**, same as TYGART

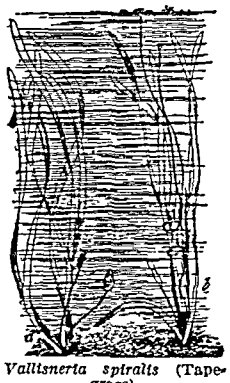
Val'ley Cit'y. A city in Barnes county, N Dak

Val'ley-field, 1 val'i-fild, 2 văl'y-fēld, *n* A town in Beauharnois district, Quebec province, Canada

Val'ley Forge. A village in Chester county, Pa, where the Revolutionary army, discouraged and suffering, encamped during the winter of 1777–1778. The site is now kept as a State park

Val'ley Junc'tion. A town in Polk county Ia

Val'ley of Je-hosh'a-phat. A ravine E of Jerusalem: usually identified with the valley of Kidron



Vallisneria spiralis (Tape-grass)

a, a plant with clusters of staminate flowers sending detached buds to the surface, *b* a plant with a pistillate flower receiving pollen from the detached staminate flowers, also a scape partly coiled

Val'ley of Vir-gin'i-a. Same as SHENANDOAH, 1

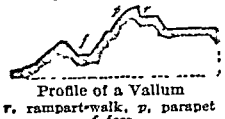
Val"lis-ne'ri-a, 1 val'is-ni'ri-ə, 2 văl'is-nē'ri-ə, *n* *Bot* A genus of aquatic herbs typical of the family *Vallisneriaceæ* *V spiralis* is the tape-grass or eel-grass See TAPE [< Antonio *Vallisneri* (1661–1730), Ita lian naturalist]

Val"lis-ne"ri-a'ce-æ, 1 val'is-ni ri-ē'si-i, 2 văl is-nē ri-ā'-çe-ē, *n pl* *Bot* A family of monocotyledonous aquatic plants the tape-grass or eel-grass family, belonging to the order *Naiadales* and comprising 14 genera and 40 species The perianth is superior and the carpels united [< VALLISNERIA]—**val"lis-ne"ri-a'ceous**, *a*

Val"lom-bro'sa, 1 val'om-brō'sə, 2 văl'om-brō'sa, *n* A Benedictine abbey and mother house of an Italian order, founded by Gualbert, 1038, in the **Valley of Vallombrosa**, near *Florence, Italy* the present edifice, built in 1637, was appropriated by the Italian government in 1866, and since 1870 has housed the Royal School of *Forestry* — **Val"lom-bro'san**, *n*

Valls, 1 văls, 2 vals, *n* A town in N Tarragona Spain

val'lum, 1 val'um, 2 văl'ŭm, *n* [VAL'LA, *pl*] **1** *Rom Antiq* A defensive work, as a rampart, trench, or wall, specif, the palisade running along the outer edge of the top of a Roman agger or fortified mound hence the mound or rampart itself The vallum was enclosed by a foss and the two together formed a complete camp-fortification Compare FORTIFICATION **2.** The eyebrow **3.** The fold of skin overlapping a nail **4** A form of bandage [L, < *vallus* stake]



Profile of a Vallum
r, rampart-walk, p, parapet
f, foss

val'maid", 1 val'mēd', 2 văl'mād', *n* *Norse Myth* Same as VALKYR

Val-mi'ki, 1 val-mi'ki 2 val-mi'ki *n* A Hindu poet, reputed author of the *Ramayana* See RAMAYANA

Val"my', 1 val'mi', 2 val'mý', *n* A village in Marne department, France, where the French defeated the Prussians, Sept 20, 1792

Va'lognes', 1 və'lōn'yə, 2 və'lōn'ye, *n* A town in Manche department, France

Va'lois', 1 və'lwŭ', 2 vă'lwa', *a* Of or pertaining to the dynasty founded in France (A D 1328) by the extravagant and incapable King Philip VI, son of Charles, Count of Valois — **Valois head-dress**, a style of arranging the hair, in fashion among women about 1850, consisting in drawing it back from the forehead and forming it in a roll or twist on the crown of the head

Va'lois', *n* **1. Charles de** (²/₃1671–³/₃1747), a French antiquary **2.** Same as VALESIUS **3** An ancient district in France, now Oise and Aisne departments **4 House of Valois**, a French dynasty beginning (1328) with Philip, Count of Valois, as Philip VI and ending with Henry III, 1589

va-lo'ni-a', 1 və-lō'ni-ə, 2 və-lō'ni-a, *n* **1.** The large unripe acorn-cup of the valonia-oak, used for tanning, dyeing, and making ink, also, ground into a flour **2.** *Bot* See VALONIACEÆ [< It *vallonia*, < Gr *balanos* oak] **val-lo'-ni-at** — **va-lo'ni-a-oak"**, *n* An evergreen oak (*Quercus ægilops*) of the Grecian Archipelago and adjacent regions **val-lo'ne-a-oak"‡, ve-la'ni-oak"‡.**

Va-lo"ni-a'ce-æ, 1 və-lō"ni-ē'si-i, 2 va-lō"ni-ā'ce-ē, *n pl* *Bot* A family of green-spored marine algæ characterized by a frond of large bladder-like cells They are found in warm seas **Va-lo'ni-a²**, *n* (t g) — **va-lo'ni-a'ceous**, *a*

val'or, 1 val'ər, 2 văl'or, *n* **1** The quality or strength of mind that enables a person to encounter danger with firmness and intrepidity, courage, especially as manifested in warfare, personal bravery, prowess, as, a soldier of unquestioned *valor*

It is a brave act of *valour* to contemn death but where life is more terrible than death it is then the truest *valour* to dare to live T BROWNE *Religio Medici* pt 1 § 44 p 58 [s & w 1869]

2. [Rare] A man of courage, brave man, as, the leader of a band of *valors* **3†.** Value, worth, as, possessions of great *valor* [< OF *valour*, < LL *valor*, < L *valeo* be strong] **val'ourt.** Syn. see COURAGE PROWESS

val"or-i-za'tion, } 1 val'ər-i-zē'shən, 2 văl'or-i-zā'shon,
val"or-i-sa'tion, } *n* **1.** The fixing or maintenance of a price for any article of consumption, especially one in which the cost of production fluctuates **2.** Fiscal government support, as of a commodity, with regulations for its sale, so as to provide for its continued production Specif, the buying of a commodity by a government from its citizens at a price sufficient to repay the cost of production and to warrant its continued production where, if the commodity were placed in the open market the price commanded would be such as to result in a severe loss to the producers applied especially to the Brazilian coffee-growing industry [< Pg *valorização* < L *valor* value]

A loan of 15 000 000£ sterling was issued the proceeds to be applied to operations for the protection of coffee Large crops have interfered with the *valorisation* scheme SCOTT KELTIE *Statesman's Year-Book 1911*, *Brazil* p 666

— **val'or-ize**, *vt* To subject to valorization.

val'or-ous, 1 val'ər-us, 2 văl'or-ŭs, *a* **1.** Possessing valor, displaying valor, courageous, brave, intrepid, as, a *valorous* soldier **2** Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of valor, as, a *valorous* action **3†.** Valuable, as, *valorous* garments — **val'or-ous-ly**, *adv* — **val'or-ous-ness**, *n*

Val"pa-ral'so, 1 val'pə-rul'so *or* -rul'zo, 2 văl'pa-rī'so *or* -rī'so, *n* **1.** A province in central Chile 1,953 sq m **2** Its fortified seaport, capital bombarded by the Spanish admiral Mendez Nuñez, March 31, 1866 partly destroyed by an earthquake, Aug 16, 1906 **3** 1 val'pə-rē'zo, 2 văl pa-rā'go A city, county-seat of Porter county, Ind seat of Valparaiso University (non-sectarian), founded in 1873

Val'py, 1 val'pi, 2 văl'py, **Richard** (¹⁰/₁₁1754–³/₂₃1836) An English schoolmaster and divine, author of classical grammars [department, France

Val"ré'as', 1 val'rē'ūs', 2 văl rę'as', *n* A town in Vaucluse

Val'sa, 1 val'sə, 2 văl'sa, *n* *Bot* A large genus of fungi typical of the family *Valsaceæ*, forming stromata on the bark of dead stems and branches — **val-sa'ce-æ**, *n pl* *Bot*, A family of ascomycetous fungi of the order *Sphærtales* —**val-sa'ceous**, *a*

Val-sal'va, 1 val-sāl'və, 2 val-sal'va, **Antonio Maria** (²/₁₅ 1666–²/₁1723) An Italian physician and anatomist — **Val-sal'van**, *a* **Val-sal'vi-an‡** — **Valsalvan experiment**, the inflating of the Eustachian tube by a strong expiration with the nose and mouth closed thereby forcing the air into the middle ear, to relieve partial deafness

valse, 1 vāls, 2 vals, *n* [F] Same as WALTZ

Val"tel-li'ne, 1 văl tel-li'nē, 2 val tēl-lī'ne, *n* A valley of the upper Adda in Sondrio province, Italy, scene of a massacre of Protestants by Catholics July 19–21, 1620

val'u-a-bl(e)ness, 1 val'yu-ə-bl, 2 văl'yu-a-bl, *a* **1.** Having financial worth, price, or value, costly, as, a *valuable* horse **2.** Of a nature or character capable of being valued or estimated, as, these goods are *valuable* by money **3.** [Colloq] Having moral worth, value, or importance, worthy, estimable, as, a *valuable* friend [< OF *valable*, < *valoir*, see VALUE¹, *n*] Syn. see EXCELLENT, IMPORTANT, PRECIOUS — **val'u-a-bl(e-ness**, *n* — **val'u-a-bly**, *adv*

val'u-a-ble, *n* A thing of worth or value, an article of value or choice personal property, as an article of jewelry generally used in the plural

val'u-ate, 1 val'yu-ĕt, 2 văl'yu-āt, *vt* [-AT'ED; -AT'ING] To estimate the value of

The actual harm I can do, I leave you to *valuate* for yourself STEVENSON AND OSBOURNE *The Wrecker* p 378 [s 1892]

val"u-a'tion, 1 val'yu-ē'shən, 2 văl'yu-ā'shon, *n* **1.** The act of valuing (1) The act of estimating or appraising the value of a thing, as for purposes of taxation (2) Estimation or appreciation of privileges **2.** Estimated worth or value, appraisement **3** In insurance, the computation of reserves See RESERVE, *n*, 1 (4) — **val"u-a'tion-al**, *a* Relating to valuation

val'u-a"tor, 1 val'yu-ē'tər *or* -tor, 2 văl'yu-ā'tor, *n* An appraiser.

val'ue, 1 val'yū, 2 văl'yu, *vt* [VAL'UED, VAL'U-ING] **1.** To estimate or rate the value of, consider with regard to value (see VALUE¹, *n*, 2), assess, appraise, as, to *value* an income, to *value* an estate **2.** To have in high esteem, rate at a high price, prize, as, to *value* a friend, we *value* his opinion, more *valued* than rubies

It is certain that men *value* existence more and more the shorter the vista of life becomes CHARLES BUCKE *Beauties of Nature* p 308 [H 1843]

3. [Archaic] To estimate or reckon with regard to number, power, or the like, as, an army *valued* at ten thousand strong **4** To take into account or take account of, as, to *value* the time **5†** To cause to have value **6†.** To give nominal wealth to **7†.** To be worth, be equivalent to Syn. see APPRECIATE CHERISH ESTEEM Compare PRECIOUS — **to value upon** [Eng] (*Com*) to draw a bill on or against an account — **val'u-er**, *n* One who values

val'ue¹, *n* **1.** The desirability or worth of a thing as compared with the desirability of something else often confused with the qualities and circumstances on which, taken together, such desirability depends, worth used of a person or thing, as, the *value* of an estate, the *value* of experience, the *value* of the clergy to society Specif (*Ethics*), that which is worthy of esteem for its own sake, that which has intrinsic worth as, truths of *value* in contrast with truths of *fact*, *value* in reality See UTILITY 2 **2.** *Polit Econ* The rate of worth set upon goods, worth estimated in money or commodities, in a restricted sense, market price known also as **commercial, economic,** or **exchangeable value**, as, the market *value* of silver

The source of commercial value, according to different schools of economists is (1) the degree of want felt for a commodity as shown in the relation of supply and demand, (2) the amount of labor embodied in it, or (3) the cost of reproduction (Compare ECONOMICS POLITICAL ECONOMY) Practically, commercial value is that for which a thing can be sold or exchanged at a given time and place Difficulty of attainment is the explanation of relative values In commerce the value of property or stock may be credit or debit as shown by balance in the books

Value is made up of three essential notions or elements, (1) Utility, (2) Effort, or labor required in procuring or producing the article valued (3) Ownership or appropriation J M GREGORY *Polit Econ* p 32 [v a b]

3 Attributed or assumed valuation, esteem or regard, appreciation, as, great *value* was placed on his influence, considerations of no *value* **4.** Nominal valuation as distinguished from market value, as, the bond was disposed of for less than its face *value* **5.** Exact meaning, signification, import, as, the *value* of a word or diacritical mark **6.** *Mus* The relative length of a tone as signified by a note, as, a dotted note is increased one-half its *value* **7.** *Math* The amount or quantity of magnitude or number an algebraic symbol or expression is supposed to denote, or that belongs to it, an abstract idea corresponding to the length of a line, the volume of a solid, etc **8** In the graphic arts, the relation of the elements of a picture, as distance, light, and shade, to one another, especially with reference to their distribution and interdependency, apart from the idea of hue **9.** *Biol* Classificatory rank **10** *pl* The elements of worth in a mass compound, etc, as the paying metals in ores and the like [OF, < *value*, f of *valu*, pp of *valoir*, be of value, < L *valeo*, be strong]

Syn. see AVAIL PRICE

— **absolute value of the quantity**, modulus of an imaginary quantity See MODULUS *n* — **acid v.** (*Chem*) in the analysis of oils fats etc the weight in milligrams of potassium hydroxid necessary to neutralize one gram of a given substance — **annual v.**, the value of a piece of property above cost or expenditure during a year — **at v** (*Com*), at the current market price said of goods sold for future delivery the price to be fixed on delivery — **cardinal v.** (*Psychol*), the value of the stimulus or of the sensation at the cardinal point, or point of greatest sensitiveness — **educational v.** or **culture v**, the worth of a given branch or study as an educational agency, or as a means of developing the faculties, irrespective of the precise amount of information conveyed — **exchange v.**, value in exchange — **intrinsic v. 1.** Value determined by use irrespective of any artificial or market price **2.** Value in the open market, irrespective of any personal or sentimental value **3.** Actual value as contrasted with market value, as of a government note, which is current for a given amount, tho its intrinsic or actual value as printed paper may be very small — **out of v.** (*Paint*), over-accentuated as to light and shade, out of relation to its surroundings, as a part of a picture — **par v. 1.** Face value, as of notes or bonds **2.** Strictly equivalent or marketable value — **surplus v.** (*Polit Econ*), the surplus production of labor after the subsistence of the laborer and family — **val'ue-bill"**, *n* *Com* A draft which is annexed to a bill of lading so as to prevent receipt of goods before payment — **v. in damages**, estimated money-worth as compensation rather than as mere market value — **v. in use**, the value that attaches from utility as distinguished from exchangeable value, as in air, water, or light — **v. of money 1.** A value indicated by the rate of interest charged for the use of money **2.** The purchasing power of money, or what it will exchange for high when prices are low, and vice versa — **v. of service** (*Railroad*), the highest possible rate of transportation that can be obtained from shippers a charge that the traffic will bear — **v. received**, a phrase especially used in negotiable instruments to indicate that a note has been made or a bill accepted for a consideration and not for accommodation — **virtual v** (*Elec*), the value of a hypothetical current which would produce the same thermal effects as a given alternating current

val'ue²†, *n* Valor, prowess **val'ew†; val'uret.**

val'ued, 1 val'yud, 2 văl'yud, *pa* **1.** Regarded or estimated, hence, much esteemed, as, a *valued* friendship **2.** Having a value in composition, as, a many-*valued* function

val'ue-less, 1 val'yu-les, 2 văl'yu-lĕs, *a* Having no value, worthless — **val'ue-less-ness**, *n* Worthlessness

val'u-rous†, *a* Valorous

val'va, 1 val'və 2 văl'va *n* [L] *Anat & Zool* A valve

val'val, 1 val'əl, 2 văl'val, *a* Of or pertaining to a valve — **valval view** (*Bot*), that view of a diatom in which the surface of one of the valves is toward the observer. Compare GIRDLE-VIEW **side view‡; valve'-view"‡.**

val'var, *a* Same as VALVAL

val'va-sor†, *n* *Feud Law* Same as VAVASOR

Val-va'ta, 1 val-və'tə, 2 văl-vā'ta, *n* *Conch* **1** A genus typical of *Valvatidæ* **2** [v-] A gastropod of this or a related genus [< L *valvatus*, see VALVATE]

Val-va'tæ, 1 val-və'ti, 2 văl-vā'tē, *n pl* *Echin* An order of starfishes with valvate pedicellariæ, as gonlasterids, etc [< L *valvatus*, see VALVATE]

val'vate, 1 val'vĕt, 2 văl'vāt, *a* **1.** Serving as or like a valve, valvular **2.** Having a valve or valves **3.** *Bot* Touching by contiguous edges but not overlapping, like a valve or door applied to most dehiscent capsules in which the component parts separate like valves, to certain anthers, and to the petals or sepals of many flowers in estivation [< L *valvatus*, with folding doors]

Val-vat'i-dæ, 1 val-vat'i-di, 2 văl-văt'i-dē, *n pl* *Conch* A fresh-water family of tænioglossate gastropods having an exsertile gill and a depressed or turbinate shell with a circular aperture [< VALVATA]—**val'va-tid**, *n* — **val'va-toid**, *a* & *n*

valvd, *pp* Valved S S

valve, } 1 valv, 2 vălv, *n* **1.** Any contrivance, as a lid,
valv‡, } cover, ball, or slide, that opens and closes a passage, whether by lifting and falling, sliding, swinging, or rotating, as at the opening of, or inserted in, any pipe, tube, outlet, inlet, etc, to control the flow or supply of liquids, gases, or other shifting material



Cross-sections of Valves
1 A ball check-valve 2 A plug-valve for gas- or oil-pipes closed the gate or plug (*p*) is pressed into its seat by the screw (*s*)

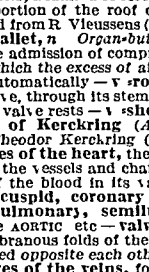
[For BALL VALVE, CHECK-VALVE, POP-VALVE SLIDE-VALVE etc, see under BALL, CHECK, etc]

Valves are sometimes named (1) from the thing with which, or place where, connected as, **angle-valve** (at the angle of a pipe, *etc*, **corner-valve‡**), **bucket-v** (that carried in the bucket of a pump), **gas-v** (short for gas-main valve), **hydrant-v.** (connecting a hydrant with a water-main) **Injector-v**, **junction-v** (connecting two pipes), **pipe-v** (a stop-valve in a pipe), **pump-v**, **steam-v.** (for steam-pipes, calculated to withstand heat and pressure also, for admission of steam, as distinguished from exhaust-valves), **syringe-v.**, **tank-v** (at the bottom of a tank), etc (2) from their form or mechanism as, **annular v** (a disk valve with round orifice), **butterfly v.** (1 A valve, resembling a double clack-valve, composed of two semicircular clappers attached to a cross-rib in the pump bucket 2 A disk turning on a diametral axis, used as a damper in a pipe), **cone v** (with perforated hollow cone also a conical valve), **conical v.** (having a cone or frustum of a cone moving lengthwise of its axis, and closing a conical aperture in a seat, or having a cone or a conical frustum rotating about its axis and controlling admission and exhaust through ports in the seat), **cup v.** (cup-shaped), **D v.** (a form of short slide-valve), **disk v.** (having a ported rotating disk), **double-face v** (having two opposed seats), **float-v** (having a float as in a flushing-box and closing the aperture when the water raises the float), **drop v** (lifted mechanically and dropping of its own weight when released) **folding v.** (having a flexible flap), **lapless v.** (a slide-valve or the like without a lap or minus the outside lap), **lock-up v.** (a safety-valve so enclosed that it can not be tampered with), **magnetic v** (working by magnetic attraction) **mushroom v.** (a rising or lift valve having a disk head and guiding spindle) **pin-v.** (a needle-valve), **rocking** or **rocking-slide v.** (a disk valve), **rolling v** (a rotary valve as used in the Obry gear) **screw-down v.** (having a threaded axis to crowd a cone ball, etc to the seat), **wedge v** (in which the disk or gate is closed by a wedge) (3) from the purpose which they serve as, **admission-v.** (for regulating the entrance of gas or water, as in a compression-cylinder), **back-pressure v** (resisting back pressure, as in a waste-pipe), **clearway v.** (permitting a direct as opposed to a circuitous flow of fluid **fullway v ‡**), **compression-v.** (operat-

ing by compression, as of a lever or screw), **controlling-v.** (for regulating maximum pressure, as of steam or air), **fuse v** (a valve designed to operate automatically, in case of fire, by the melting of a fuse), **intercepting v** (in compound locomotives, a valve opening automatically to admit live steam to the low-pressure cylinder to help in starting the engine, after which it closes), **momentum-v** (a valve to relieve the momentum of liquid flowing through a pipe when the flow is abruptly checked)

2. [Rare] A door, especially, one of the leaves of a folding door **3** *Anat* An apparatus formed by one or more loose folds of the lining membrane of a vessel or other organ, preventing or retarding the flow of fluids in one direction and allowing it in another, as, the ileocæcal *valve*, etc **4** *Zool* (1) One of the parts or pieces of a shell, as of a mollusk, brachiopod, or cirriped (2) *Entom* A covering plate or piece or one of two or more external pieces forming a sheath, as for an ovipositor **5** *Bot* (1) One of the parts into which a capsule splits in dehiscence (2) One of two parts making up a frustule of a diatom (3) One of the halves of an anther after its opening **6.** *Mus* A device in certain brass wind-instruments for lengthening the air-column and lowering the pitch of the instrument's scale, by turning the air-current from the main tube into an additional side tube **7.** *Elec* A device for rectifying an alternating current, specif, a species of electrolytic cell, which allows a current to flow in one direction only [F, < L *valva*, leaf of a door]

—air-valve", *n* **1** A valve admitting air, as to relieve the pressure in a steam-boiler when the steam is allowed to condense **2** A hollow valve, as some forms of ball valve and float-valve **—balanced v**, a valve to which a motive fluid is admitted from both sides so as to avoid the undue friction resulting from pressure on one side only made in a variety of forms, as for slide-valves and poppet-valves **balance-v ‡.—cut-off v.**, a valve that cuts off the admission of steam to a steam-engine cylinder before the piston reaches the end of the stroke **—hydraulic v 1.** A valve in a hydraulic press, elevator, etc **2** A cup-like valve that connects or closes a connection between gas-mains as it is raised or lowered in a water-chamber **—Kingston's v**, a conical valve **—Nodon v**, an aluminum electrolytic rectifier in a neutral water solution of ammonium phosphate named from its inventor, Nodon, a French physicist **—submarine v**, a hinged port, closing water-tight, through which when open a torpedo may be shot or protruded **—triple v**, in an automatic railroad-brake, a valve for controlling the connections between or among the auxiliary reservoir, brake-cylinder, and brake-pipe **—valve'-buck"et,** *n* A pump-bucket having a valve **—v-chest,** *n* A chamber or box containing one or more valves, in a steam-engine, the steam-chest **v-box‡; v-cage‡, v-case‡; v casing‡, v-chamber‡ —v-coupling,** *n* A pipe-coupling containing a valve **—v-face,** *n* The part of a valve that rests on the valve-seat **—v-head,** *n* The part of a valve which fits into and closes the orifice **—v.-key,** *n* A key of a lock-valve **—v-line,** *n* A line passing through the center of a balloon fastened to the valve at the top When pulled it allows the gas to escape gradually **—v of Bauhin** (*Anat*), the ileocæcal valve **—v. of Hasner** (*Anat*), an incomplete valve at the inferior meatus of the nose named from Joseph von Hasner (1819–1892), an Austrian oculist **—v of Heister,** a spiral fold of the mucous lining of the cystic duct named from Lorenz Heister, German anatomist (1683–1758) **—v. of Vieussens,** a lamina of cerebellar substance found on the anterior portion of the roof of the fourth ventricle of the brain named from R Vieussens (1641–1715), a French anatomist **—v.-pallet,** *n Organ-building* **1.** A hinged valve controlling the admission of compressed air in an organ **2** A valve by which the excess of air in a storage-bellows is discharged automatically **—v-rod,** *n* The rod that gives motion to a valve, through its stem **—v-seat,** *n* The surface on which a valve rests **—v-shell,** *n* A valvatoid gastropod **—valves of Kerckring** (*Anat*), connivent valves named from Theodor Kerckring (1640–1693), a German physician **—valves of the heart,** the movable membranous flaps that close the vessels and chambers of the heart against the reflux of the blood in its various channels chiefly the **aortic, bicuspid, coronary** (protecting the coronary sinus), **pulmonary, semilunar, Thebesian,** and **tricuspid.** See AORTIC etc **—valves of the lymphatics,** semilunar membranous folds of the inner coat of the lymphatic vessels placed opposite each other, as are the valves of the veins **—valves of the veins,** folds of the lining membrane of the veins strengthened by connective tissue, forming pouch-like flaps with the concave side turned toward the heart thus permitting the blood to flow freely toward the heart, but preventing its reflux by closing the channel of the vein **—v.-stem,** *n* The rod or stem attached to a valve to actuate it **—v-strip,** *n* A distance-piece between the valve-face and the pressure-plate in a balanced valve of the rectangular piston kind **—v.-view. I.** *a* Valval or having the appearance or view of a valve **II** *n Bot* Same as VALVAL VIEW



Valves of Veins
1 A venous trunk cut open above to show two pairs of valves (*a b*) 2 valves closed (*a b*) and open (*c d*)

—valved, *a* Valvular having valves **valve'less,** *a* Having no valves **—valve'-let,** *n* A little valve **—val-vif'er-ous,** *a* Bearing a valve or valves **—val'vi-form,** *a* Having the form of a valve valvate

valve'-gear", 1 valv'-gĭr, 2 vălv'-gēr', *n* A vein laid open *Mech* The mechanism that operates a to show the valve, especially that which gives motion to valves in a steam-engine **valve'-mo"tion‡.** Valve-gears are commonly named from their inventors as **Corliss valve-gear** (see CORLISS ENGINE), **Hackworth v.** (a single eccentric gear, using a slotted link to obtain the reverse), **Marshall's v.** (a single eccentric gear, in which the reverse is obtained by a swinging link instead of a slot-link) See also JOY'S GEAR, RADIAL GEAR

Val-ver'de, 1 val-vĕr'dē, 2 val-vĕr'dę, *n* **1 Vincente de** (—1541), a Spanish Dominican friar Pizarro's chaplain, bishop of Cuzco **2** A county in S W Texas, 3,083 sq m county-seat, Del Rio

val'vu-la, 1 val'vĭu-lə, 2 văl'vū-lə *n* [-LÆ, 1 -lē 2 -lē, *pl*] *A. Anat* A little valve *B. Bot* (1) A diminutive valve (2)† The inner or flowering glume in grasses [L, dim of *valva*, leaf of a door] **val'vule‡.—valvulæ conniventes,** the connivent valves

val'vu-lar, 1 val'vĭu-lər, 2 văl'vū-lar, *a* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a valve, especially an anatomical valve **—valvular disease,** disease that affects a valve or the valves especially of the heart **—v. sinus,** a pouch-like expansion of the wall of the aorta and pulmonary artery, sinus of Valsalva

val'vu-li'tis, 1 val'vĭu-lī'tĭs or -lī'tĭs, 2 văl vū-lī'tĭs or -lī'tĭs, *n Pathol* Inflammation of any membrane that serves as a valve in the organs or channels of circulation [< L *valvula* see VALVULA]

va'ly, *n* [Turk] Same as VALI

val'y-lene, 1 val'ĭ-lĭn, 2 văl'y-lĭn, *n* A light oily compound (C_5H_8), with an odor of garlic, formed by the action of alcoholic potash on valeryl ene dibromid [< *val-* (in VALERIAN) + -YL] **pen'tone‡.**

Va'ma-na, 1 vū'mə-nə, 2 va'ma-na, *n Hind Myth* The fifth avatar of Vishnu in the form of a dwarf **Va'man‡, Va'mu-na‡**

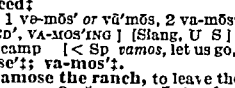
Vám'bé-ry, 1 vām'bē-rĭ, 2 vam'bę-rỹ, **Arminius** (⁶/₁₉1832–1913) A Hungarian Oriental scholar and traveler, *Travels in Central Asia*

vam'brace, } 1 vam'brēs, vant'-, 2 văm'brāç, vănt'-, *n*
vant'brace, } *Archeol* Armor for the forearm from elbow to wrist See ARMOR [< F *avant-bras*, < *avant* (see AVANT) + *bras* (< L *brachium*), arm] **—vam'braced, um'braced‡**

va-mose', 1 və-mōs' *or* vū'mōs, 2 va-mōs' *or* va'mōs, *vt & vi* [VA-MOSED', VA-MOS'ING] [Slang, U S] To depart quickly leave, decamp [< Sp *vamos*, let us go, 1nd used as imper] **va-moose'‡; va-mos'‡.**

—to vamose the ranch, to leave the premises go

vamp¹, 1 vamp, 2 văm, *v* **I.** *t* **1.** To furnish or provide with a vamp, as, to *vamp* a shoe **2.** Hence, to furnish up, modernize, repair, as, to *vamp* an old play **3.** [Colloq] *Mus* To improvise an accompaniment to **II.** *i* [Colloq] *Mus* To improvise accompaniments **—to vamp up,** to make up, cook up, or improvise, patch up, as, to *vamp up* a story **—vamp'ing-trum"pet,** *n* [*Eng*] *Mus* An ancient instrument like a speaking-trumpet formerly used by a choirmaster in leading **vamp'-horn"‡.**


Vamping-trumpet

One of the strange instruments of the old choirs is the *vamping trumpet*. That at Willoughton [Lincolnshire] is six feet long

The Evening Sun [New York] Feb 22, 1910, p 4, col 6

vamp², *vi* [Rare] To move on proceed, travel

vamp³, *vt* [Colloq, U S] **1.** To coquet or flirt with also, to insinuate oneself into the good will of **2** To allure captivate, entice, inveigle **3.** To prey upon [Abbr of VAMPIRE]

vamp¹, *n* **1.** The piece of leather that forms the upper front part of a boot or shoe **2.** Something added to an old thing to give it a new appearance **3.** [Colloq] *Mus* Any single improvised accompaniment **4** Formerly, the piece at the front of a fireman's hat **5†.** A gaiter or spatterdash worn on the ankle and leg for protection **vamp'y†.** [< F *avant-pied*, lore part of the foot, < *avant* (see AVANT) + *pied* (< L *pe(d-)s*), foot]

vamp², *n* [Slang, U S] A volunteer fireman

vamp³, *n* [Colloq, U S] A flirt or coquette See VAMPIRE, *n*, 2

vam'per, 1 vam'pər, 2 văm'pər, *vi* [Scot] To make a showy appearance, vapor swagger

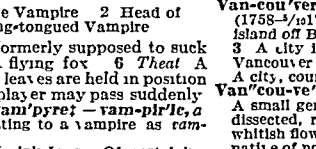
vamp'er, 1 vamp'ər, 2 văm'pər, *n* One who vamps Specif (1) One who stitches on the vamp or fore part of a shoe or boot (2) One who pieces up old things as new a cobbler (3) [Colloq] *Mus* One who improvises accompaniments, especially on the piano **—vamp'er-up",** *n* One who vamps up

vam'pire, 1 vam'pair, 2 văm'pīr, *a* Of, pertaining to, or like a vampire, blood-sucking, extortionate, vampiric **vam'pyre‡.**

vam'pire, *n* **1.** *Folk-lore* A ghostly being that sucks the blood of the living while they are sleeping a superstition still common in Russia, Persia, Greece, etc, but especially on the lower Danube, where heretics, outcasts, and criminals are supposed to become vampires at death, leaving their graves only at night

We may infer that the vampyre-legends of European folklore probably grew out of such facts concerning primitive cannibals the original *rampyre* being the supposed other-self of a ferocious savage still seeking to satisfy his blood-sucking propensities SPENCER *Principles Sociol* vol 1 pt 1 p 266 [a 1891]

2. Figuratively, one who preys upon his fellow men, an extortioner **3** A desmodontoid bat of South or Central America, that sucks the blood of man, horses, cattle, and other warm-blooded animals, especially when they are asleep In the upper jaw, occupying the interval between the canines are two large incisors capable of cutting like a razor The **common vampire** (*Desmodus rufus*) has no true molars the rarer **Brazilian v.** (*Diphylla ecaudata*) has a molar in each jaw **4.** An insectivorous or frugivorous phyllostomine bat of *Vampyrus* or a related genus, especially the **great** or **false vampire,** *V spectrum*, formerly supposed to suck blood, a vampire bat **5** A flying fox **6** *Theat* A small double trap-door whose leaves are held in position by springs, through which a player may pass suddenly [F, < Serv *rampir*, vampire] **vam'pyre† —vam-pir'ic,** *a* Having the character of or relating to a vampire as *vampiric* superstition


1 False Vampire 2 Head of Long-tongued Vampire

vam'pir-in(es, 1 vam'pir-in 2 văm'pir-in, *a* Of, pertaining to, or designating a division of *Phyllostominæ*, including *Vampyrus* and related genera

vam'pir-ism, 1 vam'pair-izm *or* -pir-izm, 2 văm'pīr-ĭsm *or* -pir-ĭsm, *n* **1.** Belief in vampires (see VAMPIRE, 1), especially, a form of insanity epidemic in southeastern Europe early in the 18th century, characterized by the delusion that dead enemies had risen from their graves to suck the patient's blood **2** The act or practise of a vampire **3** Hence, the practise of extortion or of preying upon others

vam'plate, 1 vam'plēt, 2 văm'plāt, *n* **1.** A metal guard over the handle of a tilting-lance **2** *Her* A gauntlet [< F *avant-plat*, < *avant* (see AVANT) + *plat*, see PLAT, *a*] **vam'plat‡; vam'plet‡.**

vampt, *pp* Vamped S S

vam"py-rel'la, 1 vam'pi-rel'ə, 2 văm'py-rĕl'a, *n* A proteomorphous protozoan of the genus *Vampyrella* [< VAMPIRE]

Vam"py-ri'næ, 1 vam pi-rai'nī 2 văm py-rī'nē, *n pl Mam* The *Phyllostominæ* **Vam'py-rus,** *n* (t g) [< F *vampire* see VAMPIRE] **—vam'py-rine(s,** *a & n*

va'muret, *n* Same as VANTAMURE

van¹, 1 van, 2 văn, *vt* [VANNED, VANDS VAN'NING] **1.** *Mining* To wash or separate a small portion of (powdered ore) on the point of a shovel See VANNING **2†.** To cleanse by winnowing [< F. *vanner*, < L *vanno*, < *vannus*, fan.]

van², *vt* To transport or convey by means of a van

van³, *vt* To act as the van or leading body of

Lady Do not the royal souls that van the world
Hunger for praises? ALEX SMITH *Life-Drama* sc 2.

van¹, *n* **1.** A large covered wagon or vehicle for removing household goods, transporting furniture, conveying wild animals, or other like purposes, a caravan, as, a furniture-van, a circus-van **2.** [Eng] (1) A closed carriage attached to a passenger-train for the transportation of luggage, etc, and for the guard, caboose **guard's van‡; lug'gage-van"‡.** (2) A vehicle, either open or covered, used by tradesmen and others for carrying light goods **par'cel-van"‡. 3** [U S & Canada] A small general store in a lumbering-camp originally a van which followed the camp from place to place with supplies for sale [Short for CARAVAN]

van², *n* A vanguard an abbreviation Specif (1) The front rank of an army on the march the foremost division of a fleet the advance-guard, as opposed to the rear-guard (2) The leaders of a movement those at the head of any cause, or their position, the forefront, literally or figuratively

van³, *n* **1** [Prov or Archaic] A fan or winnowing-machine **2.** *Mining* A test by washing a small quantity of ground ore on a shovel to ascertain its value **3** A wing [F, < L *vannus*, fan]

Van⁴, 1 van *or* vŏn, 2 văn *or* van, *n* [VA'NIR, 1 vā'nir, 2 va'nir, *pl*] [Scand] *Norse Myth* One of the deities of the sea—Njord, Frey, and Freyja—who lived in Vanaheim They waged war with the Æsir, but later by treaty were combined with them

Van⁵, 1 vän, 2 van *n* **1** A salt lake in central Kurdistan, 1,425 sq m **2** A sanjak of Armenia and Kurdistan, 15,517 sq m **3** Its capital a mission center

van'a-date, 1 van'ə-dēt, 2 văn'a-dāt, *n Chem* A salt of vanadic acid **va-na'di-ate‡.**

va-nad'ic, 1 və-nad'ĭk, 2 va-năd'ĭc, *a Chem* Of, pertaining to, or derived from vanadium, especially in its higher valence **—vanadic acid. 1.** A hypothetical compound (H_3VO_4) whose salts the vanadates, are well known **orthovanadic acid‡. 2** By extension, a yellow compound (HVO_3) used as a pigment and as a substitute for gold bronze **metavanadic acid‡ 3** By extension an unstable brown compound ($H_4V_2O_7$) **pyrovanadic acid‡.—v. ocher,** see OCHER

va-nad'i-nite, 1 və-nad'ĭ-nait 2 va-năd'ĭ-nīt, *n Mineral* A resinous, ruby-red, yellow, subtranslucent to opaque lead chlor-vanadate ($Pb_5V_3O_{12}Cl$), crystallizing in the hexagonal system [< VANADIUM]

va-na'di-o-lite, 1 və-nē'dĭ-o-lait 2 va-nā'dĭ-o-līt, *n Mineral* A dark-green calcium vanadate that is probably a decomposition product of psittacinite [< VANADIUM + -LITE]

va-na'di-ous, 1 və-nē'dĭ-us 2 va-nā dĭ-ŭs *a* Of, pertaining to, or derived from vanadium, especially in its lower valence **va-na'dous‡ —van'a-dite,** *n* A salt of vanadious acid

Va'na-dis, 1 vā'na-dis, 2 va'na-dis, *n Norse Myth* Freyja See VAN⁴

va-na'di-um, 1 və-nē'dĭ-um, 2 va-nā'dĭ-ŭm, *n Chem* A silver-white metallic element, rare, difficult of extraction from the vanadates and minerals, such as vanadinite and descloizite, in which it is found It is useful in an alloy steel to increase tensile strength, and certain of its salts yield compounds that produce intense permanent black colors See ELEMENT [< VANADIS] **—vanadium bronze,** metavanadic acid used as a yellow pigment **—v steel,** see under STEEL **—van'a-dif'er-ous,** *a* Yielding vanadium

van'a-dyl, 1 van'ə-dĭl, 2 văn'a-dỹl *n Chem* Vanadium dioxid (V_2O_2), as a radical [< *vanad-* (in VANADIUM) + -YL]

Va'na-god, 1 vā'na-gŏd, 2 va'na-gŏd, *n Norse Myth* A Van god

Va'na-heim, 1 vā'na-hēm 2 va'na-hęm *n Norse Myth* The abode of the Vans one of the nine worlds mentioned in the Eddas [Grayson county, Tex

Van Al'styne, 1 van ēl'stain 2 văn al'stỹn A town in

Van-brugh', 1 van-brū', 2 văn-brų', **Sir John** (¹/-1664–²/₁₉1726) An English architect and dramatist

Van Brunt, 1 brunt, 2 brŭnt **Henry** (²/₁₉1832–⁴/₁₉1903) An American architect essayist, and translator

Van Bu'ren, 1 bū'ren 2 bū'rĕn **1 John** (²/₁₉1810–¹⁰/₁₉ 1866), an American lawyer, son of Martin **2. Martin** (¹²/₁₉1782–⁷/₁₉1862) an American statesman eighth President of the United States (1837–1841) **3** A county in N central Arkansas 684 sq m county-seat, Clinton **4.** A county in S E Iowa 502 sq m, county-seat, Keosauqua **5** A county in S W Michigan 625 sq m, county-seat, Paw Paw **6** A county in E central Tennessee, 275 sq m county-seat, Spencer **7.** A city, county-seat of Crawford county Ark **8** A town in Aroostook county, Me

Vance, 1 vans, 2 văns *n* **1. Zebulon Baird** (²/₁₉1830–⁴/₁₉ 1894), an American statesman **2** A county in central N North Carolina 276 sq m county-seat, Henderson

Vance'burg, 1 vans'bûrg, 2 văns'bûrg, *n* A river port, county-seat of Lewis county, Ky

Van-cou'ver, 1 van-kū'vər 2 văn-cų'ver, *n* **1 George** (1758–⁵/₁₉1798), an English navigator discoverer **2** An island off British Columbia province Canada 15 937 sq m **3** A city in British Columbia on Georgia Strait seat of Vancouver College, affiliated with McGill University **4.** A city, county-seat of Clarke county, Wash

Van"cou-ve'ri-a, 1 van-kū-vĭ'rĭ-ə, 2 văn'cų-vē'rĭ-a, *n Bot* A small genus of herbs of the barberry family, with finely dissected, radical leaves and a scape bearing a cluster of whitish flowers the American barrenworts *V hexandra* a native of northwestern America is cultivated for ornament [< George *Vancouver* English navigator]

Van'da, 1 van'də 2 văn'da, *n Bot* **1.** A genus of epiphytic orchids natives of India and the Malay Archipelago, prized in cultivation for their size, beautiful coloring, and delicate fragrance **2** [v-] A plant of this genus [< Sans *vandana* parasitic plant]

van'dal, 1 van'dal, 2 văn'dal, *a* Being a vandal, showing or pertaining to vandalism, given to mutilating or destroying things of value or works of art, hence, barbarous, rude

Van'dal, *n* **1.** One of a Teutonic race formerly inhabiting the southern shores of the Baltic, who about the beginning of the 5th century ravaged Gaul, and overran Spain and northern Africa In 455 they pillaged the city of Rome, mercilessly despoiling it of its treasures of art, literature, and civilization The Vandals established themselves in northern Africa, but their kingdom was overthrown in 533 by Belisarius **2.** [v-] Hence, a ruthless plunderer, any one who wilfully or ignorantly destroys or disfigures what is beautiful, venerable, or artistic [< LL *Vandalus*, < Teut. root seen in D *Wenden*, the Wends, akin to WANDER]

Van-da'li-a, 1 van-dē'lĭ-ə 2 văn-dā'lĭ-a, *n* **1.** A township and city, county-seat of Fayette county, Ill. **2.** A city in Audrain county, Mo

Van-dal'ic, 1 van-dal'ik, 2 văn-dăl'ĭc, *a* **1.** Of or pertaining to the Vandals **2.** [v-] Same as VANDAL, *a*

van'dal-ism, 1 van'del-izm, 2 văn'dal-ĭsm, *n* **1.** Hostility to or contempt for art and literary treasures, wanton or ignorant destruction or defacement, as of monuments of the past, or treasures of art or learning **2.** [V-] The acts or spirit of the Vandals

Van"damme', 1 van-dăm', 2 van'dam', **Dominique Josephe, Count** (11/21770–7/21830) A French general

Van-del'li-a, 1 van-del'i-ə, 2 văn-dĕl'ĭ-a, *n* *Bot* A genus of tropical scrophulariaceous herbs bearing tufted flowers, with 2-lipped corolla, four fertile stamens and a globose 2-celled capsule *V diffusa* is used in medicine as a febrifuge [< *Vandelli* Portuguese scientist]

Van"de-mo'ni-an, 1 van'di-mō'ni-ən, 2 văn'de-mō'nĭ-an **I.** *a* Belonging to Tasmania or Van Diemen's Land, its old name **II.** *n* A white inhabitant of Tasmania, or Van Diemen's Land, formerly, a convict **Van"die-me'ni-an‡; Van"dle-mo'ni-an‡.**

Van'der-bilt, 1 van'dər-bilt, 2 văn'der-bĭlt, *n* **1. Cornelius,** "Commodore" (5/21794–4/21877), an American capitalist presented his steamship "Vanderbilt" to the United States, 1862 founded Vanderbilt University, in Tennessee **2 Cornelius** (11/21843–9/21899), an American railroad magnate capitalist son of W H Vanderbilt **3 William Henry** (8/21821–12/21885) an American capitalist; railroad magnate; son of "Commodore" Vanderbilt

Van'der-burg, 1 van'dər-bûrg, 2 văn'der-bûrg, *n* A county in S W Indiana, 236 sq m, county-seat, Evansville

Van'der-deck"en, 1 van'dər-dek'ən 2 văn'der-dĕk'ĕn, *n* A fantom captain of the "Flying Dutchman" See under DUTCHMAN

Van der Goes, 1 vän dər hûs, 2 văn der hus **1. Hugo** (1420–1482), a Flemish painter **2. Willem** (1611–10/12 1686), a Dutch jurist and philologist

Van'der-lyn, 1 van'dər-lin, 2 văn'der-lĭn, **John** (12/21775–8/21852) An American painter

Van der Meer, 1 vän dər mēr, 2 van der mer **1 Jan,** "the Elder" (10/2-1628–8/-1691) a Dutch marine painter **2. Jan,** "the Younger" (1656–5/21705), a Dutch landscape-painter

Van der Neer. See NEER

Van der Werff, 1 vän dər verf, 2 văn der vĕrf, **Adrian** (5/21659–11/21722) A Dutch painter **Van"der-werf'‡.**

Van De-van'ter, 1 van di-van'tər, 2 văn de-văn'ter, **Willis** (4/21859–) An American jurist, associate Justice of Supreme Court since 1910

Van de Vel'de, 1 vän də vel'də, 2 van de vĕl'de **1 Adrian** (21/21639–1/21672) a Dutch painter, landscapes and animals **2 James Oliver** (4/21795–11/21855) a Belgian Jesuit educator American bishop **3. Willem,** "the Elder" (1611–12/21693) a Dutch marine painter **4 Willem,** "the Younger" (12/21633–4/21707) a Dutch marine painter **Van der Vel'de‡; Van"de-vel'de‡.**

Van Die'men, Anthony. See DIEMEN

Van Die'men's Gulf, 1 van di'menz 2 văn dē'mĕnz An inlet of the Northern Territory Australia length, 100 m

Van Die'men's Land. Tasmania former name

Van Dyck, 1 van dəik, 2 văn dĭk, **Anthony** (3/21599–17/2 1641) A Flemish portrait-painter in Antwerp Italy, and England *The Crucifixion,* etc **Van-dyck'‡; Van Dyke‡** [incorrect forms]

van-dyke', 1 van-dəik', 2 văn-dĭk', *tt* [VAN-DYKED', VAN-DYK'ING] To cut or make with points or scallops similar to those on a Vandyke collar or cape **van-dyck'‡.**

Van-dyke', } *a* Of or pertaining to Anthony Van Dyck

Van-dyck', } (or Vandyke, as commonly but erroneously spelled), or his style and method as a painter — **Vandyke beard,** a peaked beard — **V. brown,** see BROWN — **V. collar** or **cape,** a broad deep collar or cape of linen and lace with scalloped or pointed edges lying upon the shoulders, resembling those represented in portraits by Van Dyck — **V. edge,** an edge with ornamented, slashed, or triangular points — **V lace,** a lace woven in points and indentations

Van-dyke', } *n* **1.** A collar or cape of Vandyke pat-

Van-dyck', } tern **2.** A large point on the border of a Vandyke cape or collar

van Dyke 1. Henry (11/21852–), an American clergyman, educator, poet, and author **2 John Charles** (4/21 1856–), an American art-critic, educator, and author

van-dyked', 1 van-dəikt', 2 văn-dĭkt', *a* Notched with large points

vane', 1 vēn, 2 văn, *n* **1.** A thin plate of metal or wood generally cut into some fanciful form, as an arrow, fish, bird, flag, or other device, and so pivoted out of center, on a vertical rod or spindle at the top of a building, as to rotate freely and indicate the direction of the wind

And doubtfully was shifting every *vane*
On the town spires MORRIS *Jason* bk. 1 l 376

2. *Naut* (1) A slender streamer run up to the masthead to indicate the direction in which the wind is blowing (2) A small cone-like bag of cloth used for the same purpose **3** Any plate or arm, or similar device, attached to an axis and exposed to a moving current, as of air, water, or gas, so as to be driven by it, an arm or blade, as of a windmill, propeller, or water-meter, a fly **4** *Surv* (1) The target on a leveling-staff that is moved up and down to the line of sight of the telescope (2) The sight on a quadrant, compass, or similar instrument, by which the direction of the object viewed is determined **5.** The rachis and barbs of a feather, vexillum, web

A quill feather consists essentially of a proximal part (that is, a part nearer the body), the quill and a distal part (further from the body), the feather or *vane*
C L MORGAN *Animal Biology* p 16 [H 1887]

6 *Her* A medieval weathercock surmounting the pinnacle of a castle and blazoned with the arms of its lord **7†.** A flag, pennon **8†.** A flag carried by a knight in a tournament [< AS *fana,* flag] — **electric vane,** a vane made of wires with bent points and pivoted horizontally, so that when electrified the electricity escaping from the points causes the vane to rotate — **vaned,** *a* Having or furnished with vanes — **vane'less,** *a* Having no vane

Vane', *n* **1. Sir Henry** (2/21589–5/-1654) an English statesman **2. Sir Henry** or **Harry,** the Younger (1613–4/21662), an English republican statesman, governor of Massachusetts executed by Charles II

Van Er'pen, 1 vän er'pen 2 van ĕr'pĕn Same as ERPENIUS

Va-nes'sa, 1 və-nes'ə, 2 va-nĕs'a, *n* **1.** *Entom* A genus typical of *Vanessinæ* **2.** [v-] *A butterfly of this or a related genus, having the wings notched and angulated or tailed on the hind edges* [< Gr *Phanês* Orphic divinity]

Va-nes'sa', *n* In Swift's *Cadenus and Vanessa* a young lady (Esther Vanhomrigh) in love with Cadenus (Swift)

Van"es-sol'næ, 1 van'e-sol'ni 2 văn'ĕ-sŏl'nē *n pl* *Entom* A subfamily of nymphalid butterflies anglewings [< VANESSA] — **va-nes'si-an, -sine,** or **-soid,** *a* & *n*

Van Eyck, 1 vän aik, 2 văn ĭk See ETCK

van'-foss", 1 van'-fŏs", 2 văn'-fôs", *n* *Fort* A ditch on the exterior of the counterscarp [< F *avant-fosse,* < *avant* (see AVANT), and see FOSSE, *n*] **van'-fosse"‡.**

vang†, *v* I *t* **1.** To receive earn **2.** To throw, catch

II. *i* To answer for any one, as at a baptismal font

vang, 1 vaŋ, 2 văng, *n* *Naut* One of two guy-ropes running from the end of a gaff to the deck to steady the peak [< D *vang,* = AS *fang,* see FANG]

van'ga, 1 vaŋ'gə, 2 văn'ga, *n* A Madagascan shrike of the genus *Vanga,* especially the hook-billed *Vanga curvirostris* [< L *vanga,* spade]



Vanga 1/12

van'gee, 1 van'ji, 2 văn'gē, *n* *Naut* A contrivance including a barrel, with a crank and brakes, for working the pumps

van'glo, 1 vaŋ'glo, 2 văn'glo, *n* [W Ind] Sesame (*Sesamum orientale*)

van'guard"†, *tt* To be the vanguard of

van'guard", } 1 van'gärd", 2 văn'gärd", *n* *Mil* A

van'gard"s, } body of troops marching in advance of an army to guard against surprise, etc, the advance-guard, van [< F *avant-garde,* < *avant* (see AVANT), and see GUARD, *n*] **vant'guard"†.**

Van-gue'ri-a, 1 van-gwi'ri-ə 2 văn-gwē'ri-a, *n* *Bot* A genus of Old World rubiaceous shrubs and trees characterized by opposite leaves, small whitish flowers with five stamens, and drupaceous edible fruits There are about twenty species Several of them are in cultivation [Malagasy *voaranguer*]

Van Hat'tem, 1 vän hŭt'em, 2 van hät'ĕm, **Pontianus** (1/161641–3/-1706) A Dutch theologian, founder of the Hattemists

Van Hel'mont, 1 hel'mont, 2 hĕl'mŏnt See HELMONT

Van Hise', 1 van hais', 2 văn hīs', **Charles Richard** (5/21857–11/21918) An American geologist, educator, and author

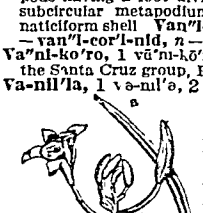
Va-ni'a, 1 və-nai'ə, 2 va-nī'a, *n* *Bib* (Douai)

Va-ni'ah, 1 və-nai'ə, 2 va-nī'a, *n* *Bib* *Ezra* x 36

Van"i-co-rin'i-dæ, 1 van'i-ko-rin'i-di, 2 văn i-co-rĭn'ĭ-dē, *n* *pl* *Conch* A Tropicalian family of trochoid gastropods having a foot divided into a narrow propodium and subcircular metapodium, lateral epipodial lobes, and a naticiform shell **Van"i-co'ro,** *n* (t g) **Van"i-cor'i-dæ‡.** — **van"i-cor'i-nid,** *n* — **van"i-cor'i-noid,** *a*

Va"ni-ko'ro, 1 vä'ni-kō'ro, 2 va'nĭ-kō'ro, *n* An island of the Santa Cruz group, Pacific ocean

Va-nil'la, 1 və-nil'ə, 2 va-nĭl'a, *n* **1** *Bot* A genus of tall-climbing orchids, natives of the tropics, having fragrant flowers It is the only genus of orchids known to possess any considerable economic value The fruit, known as the **vanilla-bean,** supplies the vanilla of commerce, the best coming from *V planifolia* Other species (as *V grandiflora* and *V aromatica*), however, are also employed



Flowering Branch of Vanilla (*Vanilla planifolia*)

a, a pod

2 [v-] Any plant of the genus *Vanilla* **3.** [v-] The vanilla-bean, or an extract obtained from it Both have a delicate aromatic odor and are used in flavoring ices, syrups, etc

The medicinal value of vanilla is unimportant It is sometimes used as an aromatic stimulant in cases of hysteria or low fever and has been suggested as an excitomotor stimulant for atonic dyspepsia [< Sp *vainilla,* dim of *vaina* (< L *vagina*), sheath] — **Carolina vanilla,** vanilla-plant (*Trilisa odoratissima*) — **Cuban v,** a small aromatic shrub (*Fuputorium dalea*) of the aster family, a native of the West Indies — **va-nil'la-grass,** See GRASS — **v. plant,** *n* **1** Any plant yielding the vanilla-bean **2** A smooth perennial herb (*Trilisa odoratissima*) of the aster family 1 to 3 feet high, with corymbed heads of rose-purple flowers and oblovate leaves, which, when bruised, exhale the odor of vanilla The plant is found in low pine-barrens from Florida to North Carolina and westward and its dried leaves are mixed with cured tobacco to improve its odor **va-nil'la leaf"‡; wild vanilla‡.**

va-nil'late, 1 və-nil'ĕt 2 va-nĭl'āt, *n* *Chem* A salt of va-

va-nil'lic, 1 və-nil'ik, 2 va-nĭl'ic, *a* *Chem* Of, pertaining to or derived from vanilla — **vanillic acid,** a white crystalline compound ($C_8H_8O_4$) formed by the oxidation of vanillin — **v. alcohol,** a crystalline product ($C_8H_{10}O_3$) obtained from vanillin by reduction **van"il-lin'ic‡.**

va-nil'lin, 1 və-nil'in 2 va-nĭl'in, *n* A colorless crystalline compound ($C_8H_8O_3$) contained in vanilla, of which it is the odoriferous principle also produced synthetically by the oxidation of coniferin, and occurring with it naturally in the wood of many plants It is chemically a methyl-protocatechuic aldehyde **va-nil'line‡.**

va-nil'lism, 1 və-nil'izm, 2 va-nĭl'ĭsm, *n* *Pathol* An eruptive itching skin-disease, extending to the mucous membrane of the nasal passages, that occurs among persons who work in sorting vanilla-pods due to an insect in the pods. [obtained from *Vanilla pompona*

va-nil'loes, 1 və-nil'ōz, 2 va-nĭl'ōs, *n* An inferior vanilla

va-nil'yl, 1 və-nil'il, 2 va-nĭl'yl, *n* *Chem* The radical of vanillic alcohol [< VANILLIC + -YL]

va-nil'o-quent‡, *a* Talking foolishly or vainly — **va-nil'o-quence,** *n*

Va-ni'ni, 1 və-ni'ni 2 va-nī'nī, **Lucilio** (12/-1584–2/21619) An Italian pantheistic philosopher

Va'nir, *n* Plural of VANE

van'ish, 1 van'ish, 2 văn'ĭsh, *vi* **1.** To disappear from sight, whether suddenly or gradually, fade or dissolve away, as, to *vanish* like a fantom **2.** To depart or be taken from sight in any way, as, the book *vanished* **3.** To become imperceptible, as any phenomenon or indication, as, all signs of discontent at once *vanished* **4.** To pass out of existence, be annihilated

The New Zealanders say that the land will depart from their children the Australians are *vanishing* the Tasmanians have *vanished* W BAGEHOT *Physics and Politics* p 47 [A 1873]

5. [Rare] To be given off as vapor, exhale **6** *Math* To become zero [< L *vanesco* < *vanus,* empty] — **van'ish-ing-line", van'ish-ing point",** *n* See PERSPECTIVE — **vanishing stress,** see STRESS — **van'ish-er,** *n* — **van'ish-ing-ly,** *adv* — **van'ish-ment,** *n*

van'ish, *n* *Phon* The terminal part of a vowel element, the slight sound with which a principal sound ends often without representation in standard spelling, and represented by phoneticians by a small type raised above the line Thus long o closes with a u vanish, and "no" is given by Sir James Murray as "nōu", a in *fate* has an i vanish, and is printed "ēi," fēi† The vanish of standard English is often diphthongal in dialects in southern English of Prof Henry Sweet ō and ē are both diphthongs, and written always ou, ei

van'ishi, *pp* Vanished S S.

Van'ist, 1 vēn'ist, 2 văn'ĭst, *n* A follower of Sir Henry Vane when leader of the New England Antinomians

van'i-tied, 1 van'i-tid, 2 văn'ĭ-tid, *a* Affected with vanity.

van'i-ty, 1 van'i-ti, 2 văn'ĭ-ty, *n* [-TIES, 1 -tiz, 2 -tĭz, *pl*] **1.** The condition or character of being vain (1) A feeling of shallow pride, as manifested in a small way and on slight grounds, mental elation arising from an overestimation of possessions more showy than valuable, inordinate self-esteem, conceit (2) Ambitious display, or that which is a part of such display, ostentation, show, as, *the pomp and vanity of a court*

2. The quality or state of being empty of reality, or of real worth and capacity to satisfy the more profound wants of human nature, emptiness, futility, worthlessness, unsubstantiality, as, the *vanity* of this world

Death reduces all to the same views of the *vanity* of life
COOPER *Pathfinder* p 467 [H & H 1872]

3. That which is vain, visionary, or unsubstantial (1) Fruitless desire or endeavor, disappointing or useless result, as, all his toil ended in *vanity* (2) Unsatisfying pleasure or show; as, the *vanities* of the stage (3) [Archaic] A light conceit of fancy or art, a trifle **4.** In the Old Testament, a heathen god, as being an unreal and deceptive thing **5.** [V-] In Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress,* a town in the road to the Celestial City, also, in the old moralities and puppet-shows, a personification of vice [< F *vanité,* < L *vanitas,* < *vanus,* empty] Syn.: see ARROGANCE, EGOTISM, LEVITY, PRIDE — **vanity box,** a small bejeweled or ornamented box for ladies, containing, usually, powder, a powder-puff, and a mirror — **V. Fair. 1.** In Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress,* a fair in the town of Vanity, allegorically depicting the world as a scene of vanity and folly. **2** The title of a novel by W M Thackeray, satirizing the weaknesses and follies of human nature The principal characters are **Becky Sharp,** the adventuress heroine **Major William Dobbin, Sir Pitt Crawley,** his sons **Pitt** and **Rawdon,** and the **Marquis of Steyne.**

van'jas, 1 van'jas, 2 văn'jăs, *n* The pied crow-shrike (*Strepera graculina*)

Van Len'nep See LENNEP

Van"loo', 1 van'lü', 2 văn'lo͞o', *n* **1 Charles André** or **Carle** (7/21705–7/21765), a French painter brother of Jean **2. Jean Baptiste** (1/21684–12/21745), a French historical and portrait painter

van'most, 1 van'mōst, 2 văn'mōst, *a* Being in the extreme advance, placed in the front of the van

Ziethen, *vanmost* of all finds Nadasti and his Austrian squadrons drawn across the Highway
CARLYLE *Frederick* vol v, bk XVIII p 69 [H]

van'ner', 1 van'ər, 2 văn'er, *n* **1.** A machine for concentrating fine ore, consisting in its most familiar form of an inclined traveling apron on which the ore is placed and shaken while subjected to the action of flowing water, also, a person who vans with pan or shovel **2.** [Prov Eng] A fanner [< VAN³, *n*]

van'ner², *n* [Local, Eng] A horse that draws a van

van'ner-hawk", *n* [Prov Eng] The kestrel

Vannes, 1 vän, 2 văn, *n* A walled seaport, capital of Morbihan department, France

Van Ness, 1 van nes, 2 văn nĕs **1 Cornelius P.** (1/21782–12/21852) an American statesman, Governor of Vermont **2 William W.** (1776–2/21823), an American jurist

van'net, 1 van'et 2 văn'ĕt, *n* *Her* The escallop represented without the ears [F, scallop-shell, dim of *van;* see VAN³, *n*]

Van'ni, 1 vän'ni, 2 van'nī, **Francesco** (1565?–10/21609). An Italian painter

Van'nic, 1 van'ik, 2 văn'ĭc *a* Relating to the ancient Vans, a people of the Assyrian period who lived in the region of Lake Van, Armenia, or to their language and history

van'ning, 1 van'iŋ, 2 văn'ing, *n* The act or process of removing ore from earth, broken rock, etc, by placing it in the bowl of a shovel and giving it a peculiar motion in water — **van'ning ma-chine",** *n* Same as VANNER¹, 1.

Van-nuc'ci, 1 van-nut'chi 2 van-nut'chī *n* **1. Atto** (12/21808–6/21883), an Italian scholar **2. Pietro,** see PERUGINO

Van Oost, Van Oos'ter-zee. Same as OOST, etc

van'quish, 1 vaŋ'kwish, 2 văn'kwĭsh, *tt* **1.** To subdue in battle, as an enemy, conquer, overcome used also figuratively, as, *vanquished* by cold and famine

The Britons fought to the last but they were *vanquished* with great slaughter and the unhappy queen [Boadicea] took poison
DICKENS *Child's Hist England* p 21 [C & CO 1877]

2. Hence, to defeat in any contest, get the better of, confute, as, to *vanquish* an opponent in debate **3.** [Archaic] To destroy or render inert, overcome the peculiar properties of, neutralize [< F *vaincre,* pret *vainquis,* < L *vinco* conquer] **ven'cuse‡** Syn. see BEAT CONQUER OVERWHELM SUBDUE — **van'quish-a-bl(e",** *a* — **van'quish-er,** *n* — **van'quish-ment,** *n*

van'quish, *n* [Prov Eng] A disease of sheep in which they pine away

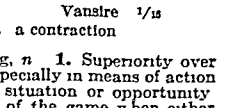
van'quisht, *pp* Vanquished S S.

Vanr, 1 vänr 2 vanr, *n* [VA'NIR, *pl*] Same as VANE

Van Rens'se-laer, 1 van ren'sə-lər, 2 văn rĕn'se-ler **1. Cortland** (5/21808–7/21860) an American Presbyterian clergyman and writer **2 Philip S.** (1767–8/21824), an American magistrate and philanthropist **3 Stephen** (11/21765–1/21839), an American statesman eighth "Patroon"

Van Schen'del, 1 van sken'del, 2 van scĕn'dĕl, **Petrus** (4/21806–12/21870) A Belgian painter of interiors etc

van'sire, 1 van'sair, 2 văn'sīr, *n* [Madagascar] The large South-African marsh-ichneumon (*Herpestes galera*)



Vansire 1/15

Van-sit'tart, 1 van-sit'ərt, 2 văn-sĭt'art, **Nicholas** (4/22 1766–2/21851) Lord Bexley, an English statesman financier, and philanthropist

vant†, *tt* To vaunt

vant, 1 vant 2 vănt, *n* Avant a contraction

van'tage†, *tt* To profit aid

van'tage, 1 van'tij, 2 văn'tag, *n* **1.** Superiority over a competitor or opponent, especially in means of action or defense, more favorable situation or opportunity **2.** In lawn-tennis, the state of the game when either player has scored a point after deuce Called **vantage-in** when the server scores, and **vantage-out** when the striker-out scores See DEUCE **3†.** Opportunity, convenience **4†.** Profit [< F *avantage,* see ADVANTAGE, *n*] Syn.: see ADVANTAGE — **colgn of vantage,** a corner or chief point of advantage — **to have at v.** or **a v.,** to be in more favorable state or position than (a competitor).

So David corrected himself, when he *had* Saul *at a vantage* BUNYAN *Anat Mel* pt 1, § 1, mem 11 subs xi p 107 [J W M]

—van'tage-game", *n* *Lawn-tennis* Same as ADVANTAGE-GAME **—v.-ground**, *n* A position or condition in which one has the advantage over another **—v.-loaf**, *n* The extra or thirteenth loaf in a bakers' dozen **—v.-point**, *v* & *n* **—v.-post**, *n* A favorable position, vantage-ground **—v.-set**, *n* *Lawn-tennis* See SET, *n*, 1 (4) **—van'tage-less**, *a* [Rare] Having no vantage

vant'brace†, *n* Same as VAMBRACE **vant'bras†**.

vant'-cou"ri-er†, *n* Avant-courier

vant'-guard"†, *v* & *n* Vanguard

Van't Hoff, 1 vant hŏf, 2 vant hŏf, **Jacob Heinrich** (⁶/₉ 1852–²/₂1911) A Dutch chemist and physicist **—Van't Hoff's law**, a case of Le Chatelier's law, in which endothermal interaction is arrested by increasing the temperature and exothermal by lowering it

vant'muret†, *n* *Fort* A walk or gangway on the top of a wall behind the parapet **va'muret†**, **van'muret†**.

van'tourt†, *n* A boaster, vaunter

Va'nu-a Le'vu, 1 va'nū-a lē'vū 2 va'nu-a lē'vu An island of the Fiji Islands, South Pacific ocean, 2 600 sq m

Van Veen, 1 van vēn, 2 van vēn **1. Martin.** Same as HEEMSKERK, 2 **2 Otho** or **Ötto venius** (1556–⁹/₁₀1629), a Dutch painter, instructor of Rubens

Vanves, 1 vänv, 2 vänv, *n* A fortified suburb S of Paris, Seine department, France **Vanvrest†**.

van'ward, 1 van'wərd, 2 vän'ward, *a* Pertaining to or situated in the van or front, as, *vanward* regiments

van'ward†, *n* The advance-guard, vanguard

van'ward, *adv* Toward the van, in the front

Van Wert, 1 van wûrt, 2 vän wĕrt **1** A county in N W Ohio 411 sq m **2.** Its county-seat

Van Zandt, 1 van zant, 2 vän zänt A county in N E Texas, 877 sq m, county-seat, Canton

vap†, *n* Wine or liquor that has lost its flavor **vappe†**

vap'id, 1 vap'id, 2 văp'id, *a* **1.** Having lost sparkling quality and flavor, flat, dead, insipid said of wine, beer, and some other beverages **2.** Lacking life and animation, dull, mawkish, spiritless, as, a *vapid* discourse **3.** [Rare] Destitute of an agreeable and customary flavor said of food [< L *vapidus*, insipid] Syn.: see FLAT **—va-pid'i-ty**, *n* The quality of being vapid, dulness, insipidity, literal or figurative **vap'id-ness‡ —vap'id-ly**, *adv*

va'por, 1 vē'pər, 2 vā'por, *v* **I.** *t* [Archaic] **1.** To convert into vapor, vaporize, as, to *vapor* a liquid **2.** To affect with melancholy or vapors, depress mentally **3.** To intimidate by boasting, hector

II. *i* **1.** To emit vapor, give out steam or gas **2.** [Rare] To pass off in the form of vapor, evaporate **3.** To make foolish or idle boasts, bluster, brag, swagger, as, to *vapor* like a trooper

The poor little street-bred people that *vapor* and fume and brag RUDYARD KIPLING *The English Flag* st 1

[< L *vaporo*, < *vapor*, steam] **va'pour‡**.

va'por, *n* **1.** Moisture in the air, especially, visible floating moisture, as light mist, loosely, any light cloudy substance in the air, as smoke or fumes **2.** *Physics* The gaseous form of a substance that is normally solid or liquid, also, any gas near its condensing-point, specif, a gas below its critical point, so that it can be liquefied by pressure alone *A* **saturated vapor** *is just on the point* of passing partly into the liquid state, and it will begin to do so on the least increase of pressure or the least decrease of temperature an **unsaturated** or **superheated vapor** will endure an increase in pressure or a fall of temperature, or both, without changing its state

Every one of these stars has an amazingly complex atmosphere of glowing *vapours*, so intensely hot that such substances as iron, copper and zinc are not merely melted but turned into *vapour* R A PROCTOR *Expanse of Heaven* essay II p 223 [A 1874]

3. That which is fleeting and unsubstantial, an unreality, a mere fantasy *4 Med* Any one of a class of remedial agents applied by inhalation, as, *vapor* of chlorin, etc *5* Boastful swagger, vaporings *6. pl* [Archaic] Temporary depression of spirits, hypochondria *7†.* Flatulence, wind *8†.* Effluence or influence [< F *vapeur*, < L *vapor*, steam] **va'pour†**. Syn.: see CLOUD **—aqueous vapor**, moisture, especially that present in the air in the state of a gas It is never absent from the free atmosphere, and ordinarily forms ¹/₂₀ of it **—va'por-bath"**, *n* A bath in vapor, as from heated water, or the apparatus, as a close room and steaming-appliances, for use in providing such a bath **a vaporarium —v.-burner**, *n* An apparatus for vaporizing a liquid, as gasoline, usually by causing it to pass through a heated pipe, so that the vapor may be used for lighting and heating **—v. density**, *n* The density of a substance in the state of vapor reaching its maximum before the substance passes into the liquid state, specif, in chemistry, the density of a gas or vapor referred to hydrogen or air used to determine its molecular weight **—v.-douche**, *n* *Med* The application of a stream of vapor to an affected part **—v.-engine**, *n* A motor driven by an elastic fluid other than steam, as the vapor of ammonia, alcohol, or naphtha **—v.-inhaler**, *n* An apparatus for the inhalation of medicated vapors **—v.-lamp**, *n* A lamp having a vapor-burner **—v.-pan**, *n* A pan used for evaporating water, as a heating-apparatus **—v.-plane**, *n* *Meteor* The height-level at which the moisture in an ascending body of warm air begins to condense and form vapor The base of cumulus clouds indicates this height **—v.-pressure**, *n* The elasticity of a vapor, usually measured by the height of the column of mercury that it will support **—v.-spout**, *n* [Rare] A waterspout **—v.-tension**, *n* Same as VAPOR-PRESSURE **—va'por-a-bl(e)**, *a* Capable of being converted into vapor or vaporized, as by heat **—va"por-a-bil'i-ty**, *n* **—va"po-ra'ri-um**, *n* A vapor-bath, specif, a Russian bath also, an apartment for taking such a bath **—vap'o-rate†**, *vt* To give off or emit vapor evaporate **—vap"o-ra'tion†**, *n* **—va'pored**, **va'poured**, *a* **1.** Full of vapor, moist, misty, hazy **2** [Archaic] Affected with hypochondria **—va"por-es'cence**, *n* The process of forming mist or vapor, or the vapor in the process of forming **—va"por-es'cent**, *a* **—va"por-if'er-ous**, *a* Conveying or producing vapors **—va"por-if'ic**, *a* Producing vapors **—va'por-i-form**, *a* Existing in the state or form of vapor **—va"por-im'e-ter**, *n* An instrument for determining vapor-pressure **—va-po'ri-um**, *n* An apparatus for applying vapors for the cure of disease **—va'por-less**, *a* Having or containing no vapor dry, as air

va'pord, *pp* Vapored S S

va'por-er, 1 vē'pər-ər, 2 vā'por-er, *n* **1.** One who vapors or makes a blustering or swaggering display, a braggart, blusterer **2.** A liparid moth (genus *Orgyia*), of which the males fly with a quivering motion and the females are wingless, a tussock-moth **va'pour-er†**.

va'por-ing, 1 vē'pər-ing, 2 vā'por-ing **I.** *a* Boasting, swaggering **II** *n* The act of boasting **va'pour-ing‡**. **—va'por-ing-ly**, *adv* **va'pour-ing-ly‡**.

va'por-ish, 1 vē'pər-ish, 2 vā'por-ish, *a* **1.** Somewhat like vapor **2†.** Somewhat hypochondriac **va'pour-ish‡ —va'por-ish-ness**, *n* **va'pour-ish-ness‡**.

va-por'ize,] vē'pər-iz, 2 vā'por-iz, *v* [-IZED, -IZ'ING]

va'por-ise,] **I.** *t* **1.** To convert into vapor or gas, as by application of heat, evaporate, as, to *vaporize* mercury

Shooting-stars are instantly and completely *vaporized* by the heat caused by their encounter with our atmosphere at heights of from 50 to 100 miles NEWCOMB *Popular Astronomy* pt III, p 259 [H 1878]

2 [Rare] To affect with the vapors, mentally depress

II *i* To turn into vapor or gas, pass off in vapor **—va'por-iz"ing-stove"**, *n* **1.** A portable stove for supplying steam to the air of a greenhouse **2** A stove constructed to burn the vapor of gasoline or other liquid fuel **—va'por-iz"[or -is"]a-bl(e)**, *a* Capable of being converted into vapor **—va"por-i-za'[or -sa']tion**, *n* The act or process of vaporizing, or the state of being vaporized **—va'por-iz"er** or **-is"er**, *n* One who or that which vaporizes an atomizer, specif, a spraying carburetor

va'por-ole, 1 vē'pər-ōl, 2 vā'por-ōl, *n* *Med* A thin glass capsule containing a drug, wrapped in cotton-wool and enclosed in a silk sack, to be crushed in the fingers so as to administer the medicine by inhalation or fumigation, as, a *vaporole* of nitrate of amyl

va'por-ous, 1 vē'pər-us, 2 vā'por-ŭs, *a* **1.** Having the nature or character of vapor, misty, as, a *vaporous* mass **2.** Full of vapors or exhalations, as, a *vaporous* evening **3** Affected with vapors, hypochondriac **4.** Vainly imaginative and unsubstantial, whimsical, extravagant.

The wife is a *vaporous*, false intriguing creature BARING-GOULD *Germany Present and Past* vol I, p 49 [E P & CO]

5. *Paint* Bathed in vapor, cloudy, indistinct, as, a *vaporous* distance or tone **6†.** Producing vapors or gases, flatulent, windy, as, *vaporous* diet [< LL *vaporosus*, < L *vapor*, steam] **va'por-ose‡.—va"por-os'i-ty**, *n* The state of being vaporous, in any sense **va'por-ous-ness‡ —va'por-ous-ly**, *adv* **1.** In a hypochondriac manner **2** Ostentatiously boastingly **3.** Like a vapor

va'por-y, 1 vē'pər-i, 2 vā'por-y, *a* **1.** Characterized by, resembling, or producing vapor, vaporous **2.** *Pathol* Low-spirited; hysterical; hypochondriacal **va'por-ish†, va'por-ous‡, va'pour-ish‡, va'pour-y‡**.

va'pour, etc Same as VAPOR, etc usual spelling in England

vap"u-la'tion†, *n* The act of beating, a flogging

vap'u-la-to-ry, 1 vap'yu-lə-tō-ri, 2 văp'yu-la-to-ry, *a* [Archaic] Of or relating to vapulation or flogging

va-que'ro, 1 və-kē'ro, 2 vā-kē'ro, *n* [Sp Am] A herdsman, especially a cowherd

In an hour more we could plainly see the cattle, and behind them the *vaqueros* dashing about, waving their scrapes F REMINGTON in *Harper's Monthly* Mar, 1894, p 516

[Sp, = F *vacher*, < *vache*, < L *vacca*, cow]

Var, 1 vär, 2 var, *n* A department in S E France, 2,234 sq m, capital, Draguignan

var, *abbr* Variant variety

va'ra, 1 vä'rə, 2 vä'ra, *n* [Sp Am] See MEASURE

Va-ra'ha, 1 və-rä'hə, 2 va-ra'ha, *n* *Hind Myth* Third avatar of Vishnu, in which he took the form of a boar and rescued the earth from submersion [Sans]

Va-ral'lo, 1 və-räl'lo, 2 va-ral'lo, *n* A town in N Novara province, Italy

Va-ran'gi-an, 1 və-ran'ji-ən, 2 va-răn'gi-an, *n* A Norse rover, especially, one of the Vikings or sea-robbers of the 9th to the 12th century, who roamed the Baltic, conquered parts of Russia, and founded there a Scandinavian dynasty under Rurik [< LL *Varangus*, < Ice *Væringi*, < *várar*, troth] **—Varanglan Guard**, *the body-guard of the Byzantine emperors, formed partly of Scandinavian warriors* **—Va-ran'gi-an**, *a*

Va-ran'i-dæ, 1 və-ran'i-dē, 2 va-răn'i-dē, *n pl* *Herp* A family of lizards with tongue sheathed at the root and forked at the tip, monitors [< VARANUS] **—va-ra'ni-an**, *a* & *n* **—var'a-nid**, *n* **—var'a-noid**, *a* **—Var"a-noi'de-a**, *n pl* *Herp* The *Varanidæ* as a superfamily **—var"a-noi'de-an**, *a* & *n*

Var'a-nus, 1 var'ə-nus, 2 văr'a-nŭs, *n* *Herp* **1.** A genus typical of *Varanidæ* **2** [*l-*] A lizard of this or a related genus a monitor **var'an‡** [< Ar *waran* lizard.]

Var'chi, 1 vär'ki, 2 var'ĕi, **Benedetto** (²/₃1503–¹²/₁₃1565) An Italian scholar, historian, and poet

Var"dar', 1 vär där', 2 var'dar', *n* A river in S W Turkey, length, 200 m to Saloniki Gulf

vare†, *n* A staff or wand of authority

vare², 1 vär, 2 vär, *n* [Prov Eng] A weasel [Variant of VAIR] **—vare'-head"ed**, *a* [Prov Eng] Having a head like a weasel's said of certain wild fowl **—v.-widgeon**, *n* [Prov Eng] The female or young male of the smew

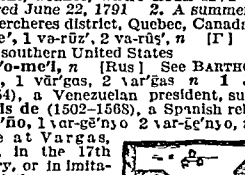
var'ec, 1 var'ek, 2 văr'ĕc, *n* **1.** Same as KELP, 2 so called in Normandy **2.** Kelp-ashes [< F *varech*, perhaps < AS *wræc*, wreck] **var'eck‡**.

va-reuse', 1 və-rūz', 2 va-rūs', *n* [F] A loose jacket worn in the southern United States

Var-fol"o-me'i, *n* [Rus] See BARTHOLOMEW

Var'gas, 1 vär'gas, 2 var'gas *n* **1 José Maria** (1786–⁷/₁₀1854), a Venezuelan president, surgeon, and scientist **2. Luis de** (1502–1568), a Spanish religious painter

var-gue'ño, 1 var-gē'nyo 2 var-gĕ'nyo, *n* [Sp] A cabinet made at Vargas, Spain, in the 17th century, or in imitation of those manufactured in that vicinity, having a box-shaped body with a front hinged at the *bottom so as to serve* as a desk, and mounted on a stand



Front of a 16th-century Vargueño

va'ri-,] 1 vē'ri-, **va'ri-o-**,] vē'ri-o-, 2 vā'ri-, vā'ri-o- Derived from Latin *varius*, various combining forms

va"ri-a-bil'i-ty, 1 vē'ri-ə-bil'i-ti, 2 vā'ri-a-bil'i-ty, *n* **1.** Variableness **2.** *Biol* The tendency of an organism to change in structure or function, as in response to conditions of environment, capability of variation

M de Quatrefages brings forward his strongest arguments for the *variability* of races under change of climate instancing the asserted alteration in complexion constitution and character of Negroes in America and Englishmen in America and Australia D WILSON *Anthropology* p 15 [HUM 1885]

va'ri-a-bl(e), 1 vē'ri-ə-bl, 2 vā'ri-a-bl, *a* **1.** Having the capacity of varying or changing susceptible of alteration, alterable, mutable, as, a *variable* adjustment, a *variable* construction of words **2.** Having a tendency to change, frequently affected by variation, not constant, unsteady, varying, hence, fickle, inconstant, unreliable, as, a *variable* wind, a *variable* mind **3.** *Math* Quantitatively indeterminate, being a variable See VARIABLE, *n*, 2 **4** *Biol* Prone to variation. [F., < LL *variabilis*, < L *varius*, various] Syn.: see FICKLE, IRREGULAR MOBILE **—variable condenser** (*Elec*), a condenser, the capacity of which is variable **—v. gear** or **gearing** (*Mech*) a gear or gearing adapted to impart alternating changes in the speed of a machine as by wheels having sectors of different radii which are successively brought into gear as the machinery rotates or by wheels of different diameters, each driven in its turn by a belt, or by cone-wheels, etc **—v. motion**, motion produced by a force varying in intensity **—v. quantity** (*Math*), a variable **—v. screw**, a feed-screw in lathes, etc, geared to give a variable feed **—va'ri-a-bl(e-ness**, *n* **—va'ri-a-bly**, *adv*

va'ri-a-ble, *n* **1.** That which varies or is subject or liable to change **2.** *Math* A quantity which, by the conditions of a problem or equation, is susceptible of continuous change of value, or a quantity supposed to change while others remain constant See phrases **3** *Astron* A variable star **4.** *pl* *Naut* A shifting wind or winds, as opposed to a steady-blowing wind or trade-wind **—complex variable**, an indeterminate variable of the form $x + y\sqrt{-1}$ **—dependent v.**, a variable that depends for its value on another variable, any variable except the independent one **—independent v.**, a variable arbitrarily assumed as one on which other related variables shall be regarded as dependent, the variable with regard to which differentiations are performed If m variables are connected by k independent equations, any $m-k$ of them may be regarded as independent and the remaining k as dependent Thus, of several variables connected by a single equation, all but one may be taken as independent **—v. of integration**, same as ARGUMENT OF INTEGRATION

va'ri-ance, 1 vē'ri-ans, 2 vā'ri-anç, *n* **1.** The act of varying, change, alteration, as, a *variance* in plans **2.** *Law* (1) A disagreement between the allegations in the pleadings and the proof in an essential matter (2) A material disagreement between the writ beginning an action and the declaration or complaint, as between a writ in debt and a declaration in trespass **3** The state of being variant, difference, disagreement, or conflict, especially, dissension, discord, dispute, sometimes, a quarrel, as, to have a *variance* with another

Let not our *variance* mar the social hour,
Nor wrong the hospitality of Randolph
JOHN HOME *Douglas* act IV, sc 2.

4. *Chem* The property of a chemical system given in the equation $V = c + 2 - \phi$, in which V expresses the variance, c the number of independent components, ϕ the number of phases existing in the system Systems may be univariant, bivariant, multivariant, etc **5†.** Inconstancy, variableness fickleness Syn.: see DISCORD, QUARREL **—at variance**, in a state or manner of disagreement conflict, or discord

va'ri-ant, 1 vē'ri-ənt, 2 vā'ri-ant, *a* **1.** Having or showing variation, different in form or character, varying, diverse, being a variant, as, a *variant* spelling **2.** Tending to vary, variable, changing, also, inconstant, fickle **3.** Restless, unsettled [F, < L *variant(-)s*, ppr of *vario*, see VARY] Syn.: see HETEROGENEOUS

va'ri-ant, *n* A *thing that differs from another* in form only, being the same in essence or substance Specif (1) *Etym* A variant form of the same letter or symbol, or spelling of the same word, in the usage of this Dictionary, a strict synonym, one of two words meaning precisely the same thing, whether alike in form and derivation or not. (2) *Biol* An individual organism or non-heritable deviation from form or type due to fluctuating variability

Variants are what we call individual deviations, they are instances of fluctuating variability H DEVRIES *Mutation Theory* p 59 [O C '10]

(3) *Lit* A *variation of the original story or account*

There is no such being as Cronus in Sanskrit but what may be called the Vedic *variant* of the myth is that in which Dyaus (Heaven) and Prithivi (Earth) were once joined and subsequently separated E CLODD *Myths and Dreams* p 36 [C & W 1885]

va'ri-ate†, *vt* & *vi* To vary

va'ri-ate†, *a* Diversified varied **va'ri-at"ed†**.

va"ri-a'tion, 1 vē'ri-ē shən, 2 vā'ri-ā'shon, *n* **1.** The act, process, state, or result of varying, any partial change or modification, as in the quality, quantity, form, appearance, or position of a thing, mutation, modification, variance, as, a *variation* in color

Fluctuations in the rate of interest arise from *variations* either in the demand for loans or in the supply MILL *Political Economy* vol II, p 208 [A 1889]

2 The extent to which or the particular in which a thing varies or is varied, amount of modification undergone, alteration, degree of departure from a former or from a normal state or condition, as, a *variation* of ten seconds **3** *Gram* Inflection, as of declensions or conjugations, also, change in certain vowel sounds, ablaut. **4** *Mus* A repetition of the essential features of a theme or melody with fanciful embellishments or figurations in time, key, or harmony formerly called a *double* **5.** *Astron* (1) An inequality in the moon's motion that results in the moon's being ahead of her mean place from new moon to first quarter and from full to last quarter, and behind it in the other parts of her orbit (2) A change in the elements of an orbit, produced by the action of a disturbing force **6** *Phys Sci* The angle by which the compass-needle deviates from the true north, subject to annual, diurnal, and secular changes more properly **declination of the needle. 7.** *Biol* Deviation in structure or function from the type or parent form, as in response to conditions of environment See phrases below **8** *Math* (1) The theory of the relations between the changes of quantities connected by simple relations, as between the distance of a light and its apparent brightness (2) The change in a function due to the increase or decrease of the constants of the equation by very small amounts (3) One of the arrangements of a number of things selected from a set, also, the order of arrangements that can be made in several objects or terms (4) A change of signs from + to −, or the reverse, in a series of such signs **9** (1) *Mach* The maximum angular displacement of a rotating member, expressed in degrees, from the position it would occupy with uniform rotation, and with one revolution taken as 360°. (2) *Elec* The maximum phase

displacement of a generated voltage-wave from a wave of constant frequency expressed in degrees and based upon one cycle as 360° 10†. Variance discord, dissension, difference in degree or relation [F, < L *variatio(n-)*, < *variatus*, pp of *vario*, see VARY] Syn.: see DIFFERENCE — **annual variation, diurnal v., hourly v**, etc *Astron* 1. A fluctuation or oscillation which goes through its complete round in a year, a day, an hour, etc 2. The amount of change in a year, a day, an hour, etc — **continuous v.** (*Biol*), variation of characters in plants and animals which form a more or less unbroken series above and below a mean for each character — **definite v.** (*Biol*), a marked and usually heritable variation, mutation **determinate v ‡.** — **discontinuous v** (*Biol*), an abrupt and usually considerable departure of an organism from the typical form — **fluctuating, fluctuational,** or **fortuitous v.** (*Biol*), a small continuous variation (connected with the typical form by a series of intermediates) which in almost all cases reverts more or less completely to the parental type in subsequent generations **indefinite v.‡.** — **indefinite v.** (*Biol*), a small fluctuating variation which occurs in all types of plants and animals a term proposed by Darwin — **negative v.** 1 *Biol* A variation which has arisen by retrogressive deviation from the normal type 2 *Med* A lessening of an electrical current through an excised muscle due to its tetanization — **ontogenetic v.** (*Biol*), a variation occurring within the life of an individual — **periodic v.** (*Astron*), a variation in the nature of an oscillation — **secular v.**, a change going on in the same direction, generally prolonged during many centuries, especially a continuous change of the elements of an orbit which is independent of the mean longitudes of the moving and attracting bodies — **synthetical v.** (*Biol*), the cooperative or synergetic action of factors in heredity — **taxonomic v** (*Biol*), determinate variation due to external causes — **total v.** (*Biol*), a distinct, yet symmetrical, change of form by a new generation, as when an organism dividing at a certain stage into three parts produces a variety which divides into four parts — **va"ri-a"tion-chart",** *n* A chart showing the magnetic variations by isogonic lines — **v.-compass,** *n* A compass used in observing delicate variations of the needle — **v. of a curve** (*Math*), the change of a curve between two fixed points into another neighboring curve between these points by altering slightly the parameter on which the coordinates of any point of the curve depend, also the curve produced by this variation **varied curve‡** — **v. of the compass,** same as VARIATION, 6 — **v. of the elements,** a method for solving an equation by making the terms approximate an equation whose solution is already known — **v.-quotient,** *n Meteor* The ratio of the maximum to the minimum yearly rainfall recorded during a long period — **va"ri-a'-tion-al,** *a*

va'ri-a"tive, } 1 vē'ri-ē"tiv, 2 vā'ri-ā"tiv, *a* Tending toward, accompanied by, or exhibiting variation — **va'ri-a"tiv(e-)ly,** *adv*
va'ri-a"tivs, }

The hypothesis that this *variative* improvement is capable of being continued indefinitely
WINCHELL *Doctrine of Evolution* p 48 [in 1874]

va'ri-a"tor, 1 vē'ri-ē"tər *or* -tor, 2 vā'ri-ā"tor, *n* **1.** A form of joint used in electrical subways to compensate for changes of length in the connections, due to variations of temperature **2.** *Psychophys* A device for securing uniform changes in a series of stimulations, especially, a tone-variator **3.** *Auto* A speed-regulator

var'i-cat"ed, 1 var'i-kēt ed, 2 vär'i-cāt"ĕd, *a Conch* Ridged by varices See illus under SHELL — **var"i-ca'tion,** *n*

var"i-cel'la, 1 var'i sel'ə, 2 vär'i-çĕl'a, *n Pathol* **1.** Properly, chicken-pox See CHICKEN-POX **2.** Loosely, one of several other eruptive diseases, as swine-pox, hives, or varioloid [Dim < LL *variola*, see VARIOLA] — **var"i-cel'lar,** *a* Of, pertaining to, or resembling varicella — **varicellar fever. 1.** The fever that precedes or attends the eruption in chicken-pox **2.** Varioloid fever

var"i-cel'loid, 1 var i-sel'oid 2 vär i-çĕl'öid, *a* Resembling varicella — **varicelloid smallpox,** varioloid

var'i-ces, 1 var'i-sīz, 2 vär'i-çēz *n* Plural of VARIX — **var"i-cel'late,** *a Conch* Marked with small varices

var'i-ci-, } 1 var'i-si-, var'ik-, var'i-ko-, 2 vär'i-çi-, vär'ic-, vär'i-co- From VARIX combining forms — **var'i-ci-form,** *a* Resembling a varix **varicose var'i-cold‡** — **var"i-co-bleph'a-ron,** *n* A varicose tumor of the eyelid — **var'i-co-cele,** *n* A tumor formed by varicose veins of the spermatic cord — **var"i-co-cele-tec'to-my,** *n* The operation of cutting away a portion of the scrotum and varicose veins in varicocele

va'ri-col"ored, 1 vē'ri-kul'ərd, 2 vā'ri-col'ord, *a* Variegated in color, party-colored [< VARI- + COLOR] **va'ri-col"oured‡.** — **va"ri-col'or-ous,** *a*

var"i-com'pha-lus, 1 var i-kem'fə-lus 2 vär'i-cŏm'fa-lŭs, *n* A tumor formed by the varicose dilatation of the veins surrounding the umbilicus

Var"i-cor'nes, 1 var i-kōr'nīz 2 vär i-cōr'nēs, *n pl Entom* A legion of beetles with diversiform antennæ, as clavicorn, lamellicorn, and serricorn beetles [< VARI- + L *cornu* horn]

var'i-cose, 1 var'i-kōs, 2 vär'i-cōs (XIII), *a* **1.** Resulting from or affected with varix, abnormally dilated or contorted, as, a *varicose* ulcer, tumor, or vein **2.** Applicable in the treatment of varices **3.** Irregularly swollen or enlarged, of the nature of or having varices [< L *varicosus*, < *varix* (*varic-*) see VARIX] **var'i-cous‡.** — **varicose aneurism,** a sac containing blood intervening between an artery and a vein and communicating with both — **v. angioma,** a vascular tumor composed chiefly of engorged and abnormally dilated capillaries — **v. stocking,** a stocking for the treatment of varices, made of some elastic fabric and maintaining a steady uniform pressure on the part — **v. vein,** the morbid dilatation of a vein a varix — **var'i-cosed,** *pa* Affected with varix, varicose, as a vein — **var"i-co'sis,** *n Pathol* A condition in which there are varicose veins — **var"i-cos'i-ty,** *n* **1.** The condition of being varicose **2.** That which is varicose a varix **var'i-cose-ness‡.** — **var"i-cot'o-my,** *n Surg* Excision of a varicosity

va-ric'u-la, 1 və-rik'yu-la, 2 va-ric'yu-la, *n* [L] A small varix, especially, a varicose dilatation of the veins of the mucous membrane covering the anterior surface of the eye

va'ried, 1 vē'rid, 2 vā'rid, *pa* **1.** Partially or repeatedly altered, changed, as, a *varied* tune **2.** Consisting of diverse sorts or varieties, as, a *varied* collection of people **3.** Different from one another, having variety, diverse, as, *varied* interests **4.** Varicolored in the names of birds, fishes, etc, as, the *varied* thrush — **varied curve,** see VARIATION OF A CURVE — **v. thrush,** the Oregon robin — **va'ried-ly,** *adv*

Va"ri-e-ga'tæ, 1 vē'ri-ē-gē'tī, 2 vā'ri-e-ğā'tē, *n pl Entom* A superfamily of noctuid moths, including *Plusiidæ*, etc [< LL *variegatus* see VARIEGATE]

va'ri-e-gate, 1 vē'ri-ē-gēt, 2 vā'ri-e-ğāt, *vt* [-GAT'ED, -GAT'ING] To diversify by employing different tints or hues, mark with different shades or colors, dapple, spot, or streak, checker; as, to *variegate* a lawn with flowers [< LL *variegatus*, pp of *variego*, < L *varius*, various, + *ago*, make] — **va'ri-e-ga"tor,** *n*

va'ri-e-gat"ed, 1 vē'ri-ī-gēt'ed, 2 vā'ri-e-ğāt'ĕd, *pa* Having diverse colors, diversified in color, party-colored — **variegated copper ore,** same as BORNITE — **v. langur,** the douc — **v. sandstone,** new red sandstone

va"ri-e-ga'tion, 1 vē'ri-ī-gē'shən, 2 vā'ri-e-ğā'shon, *n* **1.** The act of variegating, or the state of being variegated **2.** A disease in plants of which party-colored leaves are one symptom, others being imperfect assimilation, hastened development, and feeble vitality. Its cause is not known

va'ri-er, 1 vē'ri-ər, 2 vā'ri-er, *n* One who varies

va-ri'e-tal, 1 və-rai'i-təl, 2 va-rī'e-tal, *a* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a variety, subspecific — **-ly,** *adv*

va-ri'e-tas, 1 və-rai'i-tas 2 va-rī'e-tās, *n* [L] *Biol* A variety only in technical names, usually abbreviated to *var*

va-ri'e-ty, 1 və-rai'i-ti, 2 va-rī'e-ty, *n* [-TIES, 1 -tiz, 2 -tiz, *pl*] **1.** The state or character of being various or varied, an intermixture or a succession of things different in form or quality, absence of sameness or monotony, diversity, dissimilitude, as, *variety* in colors is pleasing, *variety* of fashion **2** A collection of diverse things in one group, varied assortment, as, a large *variety* of silks or gems **3.** The possession or display of different characteristics by one individual, many-sidedness, absence of monotony, versatility, as, a genius of infinite *variety* **4.** A limited class of things that differ in certain common peculiarities from a larger class to which they belong by reason of their general nature, a limited sort or kind, sometimes, a thing of such a sort or kind, as, a *variety* of wood, a *variety* of sandstone **5.** *Biol* Specif, an individual, or a group of individuals of a species, that differs from the type in certain characters, capable of perpetuation, and that is usually fertile with any other member of the species, a subdivision of a species, subspecies On account of its indistinctness, the category *variety* is not favored by certain modern biologists A variety occurring in agriculture or horticulture is called a **cultural variety,** as distinguished from one occurring in a wild or uncultured condition which has been called a **botanical variety,** but would be better named a **natural variety. 6.** A variety show **7†.** Variation, change, deviation [< F *variété*, < L *varietā(t-)s*, < *varius*, various] Syn.: see DIFFERENCE — **geographical variety,** a variety of a species peculiar to a given region and usually arising through climatic influences — **retrograde v.,** a variety that lacks some character of the parental species or stock — **va-ri'e-ty-thy"brid,** *n Biol* A cross between different varieties of the same species — **v. show,** an entertainment consisting of songs, dances, negro-minstrelsy, gymnastic performances, farces, or other light specialties vaudeville — **v store,** a store where notions, small wares, toys, oddities, etc, are to be had **v. theater,** a theater where variety shows are given

va'ri-form, 1 vē'ri-fôrm, 2 vā'ri-fôrm, *a* Having diversity of form, of different shapes, diversiform [< VARI- + -FORM] **va'ri-formed‡** — **va"ri-form'i-ty†,** *n* Variety of form or character opposed to *uniformity*

va'ri-fy, *vt* To make varied or various

va"ri-gra-da'tion, 1 vē'ri-grə-dē'shən, 2 vā'ri-ğra-dā'shon, *n Geol* A process by which all streams of progressively increasing volume tend constantly, in a degree varying inversely with the volume, to depart from the normal gradients

va'ri-o-coup"ler, 1 vē'ri-o-kup"lər 2 vā'ri-o-cŭp"ler, *n Wireless* A tuning coil in which the secondary winding is mounted to rotate within the primary winding It resembles the variometer

va'ri-o-graph, 1 vē'ri-o-graf, 2 vā'ri-o-ğrăf, *n Meteor* An instrument for registering the rate of change of barometric pressure

va-ri'o-la, 1 və-rai'o-lə, 2 va-rī'o-la, *n* Smallpox [LL, < L *varius*, various] — **hemorrhagic variola,** malignant smallpox marked by hemorrhage into the pustules — **va-ri'o-lad,** *n* An active or infective element in the virus of smallpox — **va'ri-o-late. I.** *vt* To vaccinate with smallpox-virus **II** *a* **1.** Resembling a pockmark **2.** Marked with pustules like those in smallpox **3** Inoculated with smallpox **va'ri-o-lat"ed‡.** — **va"ri-o-la'tion,** *n* Inoculation with smallpox-virus **va"ri-o-li-za'tion‡.** — **va"ri-ol'i-form,** *a* That resembles smallpox — **va-ri'o-lin(es,** *n* The specific morbific principle by which smallpox is communicated or propagated

va-ri'o-lar, 1 və-rai'o-lər, 2 va-rī'o-lar, *a* **1.** Pertaining to variola **2.** *Entom* Marked with varioles **va"ri-ol'ic‡.**

va'ri-ole, 1 vē'ri-ōl, 2 vā'ri-ōl, *n* [F] **1.** *Zool* A foveola **2.** *Petrol* A spherulite or variolite.

va'ri-o-lite, 1 vē'ri-o-lait, 2 vā'ri-o-līt, *n Petrol* A spherulitic variety of basalt **va'ri-o-lyte‡.** — **va"ri-o-lit'ic,** *a* Of, pertaining to, or containing variolite — **va"ri-o-lit"i-za'tion,** *n* That variety of contact metamorphism that gives rise to the formation of variolite **va'ri-o-lit-ism‡.**

va'ri-o-loid, 1 vē'ri-o-loid *or* var'i-o-loid, 2 vā'ri-o-löid *or* vär'i-o-löid (XIII) **I.** *a* Resembling or of the nature of smallpox **II.** *n* A modified or mild form of smallpox, especially that modified by previous vaccination or inoculation [< LL *variola* (see VARIOLA) + -OID] — **varioloid fever,** a fever that occurs in varioloid cases without eruption [OLAR **va-ri'o-lose‡**

va-ri'o-lous, 1 və-rai'o-lus, 2 va-rī'o-lŭs *a* Same as VARIOLAR

va-ri"o-lo-vac'cine, 1 və-rai'o-lo-vak'sin, 2 va-rī o-lo-văc'çin, *n* Vaccine matter, either lymph or scab, obtained from a cow inoculated with human smallpox — **va-ri"o-lo-vac"ci-na'tion,** *n*

va-ri"o-lo-vac-cin'i-a, 1 və-rai'o-lo-vak-sin'i-ə, 2 va-rī'o-lo-văc-çin'i-a, *n* Cowpox resulting from smallpox-inoculation

va'ri-om'e-ter, 1 vē'ri-om'i-tər, 2 vā'ri-ŏm'e-ter, *n* **1.** An instrument used to determine the variation of magnetic force at different times or at different places, usually by means of a delicate magnetic needle suspended within the magnetic field **2.** An instrument showing changes in barometric pressure used to determine the rate at which a balloon is rising or falling at a given moment **3** A device composed of two open coils one of which revolves within the other and capable of connection so as to control the strength of a current used in radiotelegraphy or radiotelephony. [< VARIO- + -METER]

va"ri-o'rum, 1 vē'ri-ō'rum, 2 vā'ri-ō'rŭm, *a* Having notes or comments by different critics or editors said of any publication or edition in which such notes are correlated, as, a *variorum* edition of Homer or Shakespeare an abridgment of the Latin phrase *cum notis variorum* (with the notes of various persons)

va"ri-o'rum, *n* [Scot] A diversion, change medley

va'ri-ous, 1 vē'ri-us, 2 vā'ri-ŭs, *a* **1.** Characteristically different from one another, diverse, manifold, as, *various* accounts, *various* experiences **2.** Being more than one and easily distinguishable, divers, several, as, Washington held *various* offices **3.** Showing different features or characteristics, multiform in powers, activities, or effects, many-sided, variform

To him who in the love of Nature holds
Communion with her visible forms, she speaks
A *various* language BRYANT *Thanatopsis* st 1.

4. Having a changeable or inconstant nature, uncertain; unfixed, variable, as, a person of *various* moods **5.** Having a diversity of aspect or appearance, producing diversified impressions or effects, not uniform or monotonous, variegated as, a *various* outlook [< L *varius*, various] Syn.: see DIFFERENT HETEROGENEOUS; MANY — **va'ri-ous-ly,** *adv* — **va'ri-ous-ness,** *n*

var'i-scite, 1 var'i-sait, 2 vär'i-sīt, *n Mineral* A vitreous, green, transparent to translucent, hydrous aluminum phosphate (H_4AlPO_6), crystallizing in the orthorhombic system. [< *Variscia*, Germany]

va-risse', 1 və-ris', 2 va-rīs', *n* A lump growing on the inside of a horse's hind leg a blemish somewhat similar to the curb [Cp F *varice*, < L *varix* see VARIX]

va'rix, 1 vē'riks, 2 vā'rĭks, *n* [VAR'I-CES, 1 var'i-sīz, 2 vär'i-çēz, *pl*] **1.** *Pathol* Permanent dilatation of a vein or other vessel of circulation, with or without increase of tissue in the vascular walls, also, a vessel thus distorted, as a varicose vein **2** *Conch* One of the ridges extending across the whorls of a univalve shell, indicating a former position of the outer lip of the aperture See illus under SHELL [< L *varix* (*varic-*), < *varus*, bent] — **aneurismal varix,** the dilatation of a vein caused by the blood flowing from an artery directly into it without any intervening sac — **lymphatic v,** dilatation of a lymphatic vessel

var lect., *abbr* [L] *Varia lectio* (varying reading)

var'let, 1 vär'let, 2 var'lĕt, *n* **1** [Archaic or Obs] (1) In the middle ages, the young attendant of a knight and his mistress, a page preparing to be a squire, and ultimately a knight the first of the grades of chivalry later, a body-servant or attendant footman Compare VALET (2) A low menial or subordinate, base-born rogue **2†.** In cards, the knave [< OF *varlet*, *valet*, see VALET] — **var'let-ess†,** *n* A waiting-woman or attendant — **var'let-ry,** *n* The rabble the mob

Var-mag'ye, 1 ver-med'ə 2 var-mad'ye *n* Same as BEREGH.

var'min, } 1 vär'min, vär'mint, 2 var'min, var'mint, *n*
var'mint, } [Dial & Vulgar] Any person or animal considered as troublesome a corruption of *vermin* **var'ment‡.**

var'na, 1 vär'nə, 2 var'na, *n* [Hind] Color, hence, a caste or tribe

Var'na', 1 vär'nə, 2 vär'nä, *n* **1.** A department of Bulgaria, 2,986 sq m **2.** A seaport in N E Bulgaria

Varn'ha"gen von En'se, 1 färn'hā'gen fən en'sə, 2 färn'-hă'gĕn fŏn en'se **1. Karl August Ludwig Philipp** ($^{3}/_{21}$1785–$^{10}/_{19}$1858), a German soldier, biographer, and publicist **2. Rachel Antonie Frederike Levin** ($^{6}/_{19}$1771–$^{7}/_{7}$ 1833), wife of preceding noted for her intellectual brilliance

var'nish, 1 vär'nish, 2 vär'nish, *v* **I.** *t* **1.** To lay varnish on, cover, as a surface, with varnish, as, to *varnish* a door **2.** To improve the appearance of or hide by some external show a figurative use, hence, to give a fair coloring to by words, gloss over, as, to *varnish* error.

The rage and enmity of the Jews against him . . . was *varnished* over with a colour of zeal for the honour of the sabbath
MATTHEW HENRY *Commentaries, John* v, 1–16.

II. *i* To apply varnish — **var'nish-er,** *n* **1** One who varnishes **2.** One who disguises or palliates — **var'nish-ing,** *n* **1.** The act of laying on varnish **2** Materials for varnish, varnish — **var'nish-ing-day",** *n* A day previous to the opening of an exhibition of paintings when artists varnish or retouch their pictures, and critics are admitted.

var'nish, *n* **1.** A resinous solution of certain gums or resins in alcohol, linseed-oil, or the like, used by painters, cabinetmakers, etc, to produce a shining, transparent, hard coat on a surface

Varnishes are named (1) from the menstruum in which the resinous body is dissolved as, **oil varnish, spirit v., turpentine v.;** (2) from the gum, etc, used, as **amber v., copal v., dammer v., lac v., mastic v., wax v.;** and (3) from the use to which they are specially applied as, **balloon-v.** (flexible), **bookbinders' v., cabinet-v., carriage-v., coach-v., lithographic v., map v., paper-v.,** etc **2.** Any natural or artificial product resembling varnish; a lustrous or glossy appearance, as, the *varnish* of the holly **3.** Hence, any superficial polish, as of politeness **4.** A favorable representation of something evil or false, gloss, palliation, as, a *varnish* on misdeeds **5.** *Ceram* The lustrous surface or glaze on pottery, porcelain, etc [< F *vernis*, < *vernisser*, varnish, ult < L *vitrinus*, glassy] — **gold varnish,** a thin transparent yellow varnish spread over a surface to give it the appearance of gold — **var'nish-col"ors,** *n pl* Colors ground in varnish instead of oil, as for painting on glass — **v.-polish,** *n* The finish produced on furniture, etc., by a varnish that forms a transparent coating Compare FRENCH POLISH under FRENCH

var'nisht, *pp* Varnished S S.

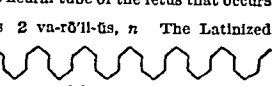
var'nish-tree", 1 vär'nish-trī", 2 vär'nish-trē", *n* Any one of various trees or shrubs yielding sap or some other secretion that serves as or is convertible into a lacquer or varnish, as the ailantus, marking-nut, *Koelreuteria paniculata*, etc — **black varnish-tree** or **Burmese v.-tree,** a large Burmese tree (*Melanorrhœa usitatissima*) of the cashew family, with a hard, black, heavy wood yielding a sap white at first, but becoming black on exposure to the air, and used extensively in varnishing furniture **Martaban v.-tree‡.** — **Chinese v tree,** an Asiatic tree (*Aleurites cordata*) the seeds of which furnish an oil for lighting purposes It also produces **Chinese varnish** — **false v tree,** the tree-of-heaven — **Japan v.-tree,** a species of sumac (*Rhus vernicifera*) — **New Granada v tree,** a wax-tree (*Læagia utilis*) of the madder family which secretes a green resinous or waxy matter in the axils of the stipules that enclose the unexpanded buds

var'no-lette, 1 vär'no-let, 2 var'no-lĕt, *n* A composition of resinate of lead, or resin and compounds of lead-manganese and lime, which is used as a siccative or drier in varnish, linseed-oil, paints, inks, and stains [< VARNISH]

Varn'plig"ti-ge, 1 värn'plik'ti-gē, 2 värn'plik'ti-ğe, *n pl* [Sw] *Conscripts*

Va-ro'li-an, 1 və-rō'li-ən, 2 va-rō'li-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to the pons Varolii See PONS, *n* — **Varolian flexure,** the bend of the neural tube of the fetus that occurs at the pons Varolii

Va-ro'li-us, 1 və-rō'li-us 2 va-rō'li-ŭs, *n* The Latinized name of Costanzo Varolio (1543–1575), professor of anatomy at Bologna


Lines Varriated

var'ri-at"ed, 1 var'i-ēt'ed, 2 vär'i-āt"ĕd, *a Her* Made in the form of vair, as a battlement with merlons and crenelles urdé, the latter reversed [< VARRY]

Var'ri-us, 1 var'ɪ-ʊs, 2 văr'ĭ-ŭs, *n* In Shakespeare's *Measure for Measure*, an attendant of Vincentio the duke

Var'ro, 1 var'o, 2 văr'o, *n* **1 Calus Terentius,** a Roman general, consul 216 B C **2 Marcus Terentius** (116–27 B C), "the most learned of the Romans" a Roman scholar and author **3 Publius Terentius** (82–37 B C) a Romar poet **4** In Shakespeare s *Timon*, a creditor of Timon **5.** In Shakespeare s *Julius Cæsar* a servant of Brutus — **Var-ro'ni-an,** *a* Pertaining to Varro, especially to Marcus Terentius Varro

var'ry, 1 var'ɪ, 2 văr'y, *n* [-RIES, 1 -ɪz, 2 -ɪs, *pl*] *Her* A single piece of vair used as a bearing **var'rey‡.**

vars, 1 vûrs 2 vars *n* Same as WURRAS [ruption

var'sal, 1 vûr'səl, 2 var'sal, *a* [Dial] Universal a cor-

Var'sha, 1 vär'shə, 2 var'sha, *n* [Hind] See HINDU CALENDAR [Colloq] University

var'sĭ-ty, 1 vûr'sɪ-tɪ 2 var'sĭ-ty, *n* [-TIES, 1 -tɪz, 2 -tĭs *pl*]

var"so"vi"enne', 1 var sō vɪ'en', 2 var"sō"vĭ ĕn', *n* [F] **1.** A dance imitating the Polish mazurka redown and polka, introduced in Paris in 1853 so called from *Varsovie* the French name of Warsaw, plus the French suffix *-enne* **2.** The slow triple music for it, marked with strong accent on the first beat of the second and fourth bars **var-so"vi-a'na‡**

var'ta-bed, 1 vär'tə-bed, 2 var'ta-bĕd, *n* [Arm] One of an order of teaching clergy ranking between bishops and priests and living a monk-like life **var'ta-bad‡, var-ta-bet‡.**

Var'u-na, 1 var' *or* vʊr'u-nə, 2 văr' *or* vûr'u-na, *n* [Sans] *Hind Myth* The god of waters originally the guardian of immortality, truth, and right, and punisher of evil represented as a white-skinned man with four arms, astride a sea-monster, and holding a noose and club

va'rus¹, 1 vē'rʊs 2 vā'rŭs, *n* [-RI, 1 -rɑɪ, 2 -rĭ *pl*] [L] A hard tuberculous pimple on the faces of youths

va'rus², *n* [L] **1.** Same as TALIPES VARUS See TALIPES **2** A knock-kneed person

Va'rus³, *n* **1 Publius Attius,** a Roman general partizan of Pompey, lived in the 1st century B C **2 Publius Quinctilius,** a Roman general, commander in Germany, his army was destroyed by Arminius, A D 9

var'vel, 1 vär'vel 2 var'vĕl, *n* *Falconry* One of the metal rings formerly attached to a hawk s jesses and bearing the owner's name [< F *vervelles*, < LL *vertibella*, hinge]

var'veled, 1 vär'vɛld, 2 vär'vĕld, *a* *Her* Having varvels attached to the jesses, as a hawk's leg **var'velled‡.**

va'ry, 1 vē'rɪ, 2 vā'ry, *v* [VA'RIED, VA'RY-ING] **I** *t*

1. To change partially, as in aspect, form, structure, color, or position, make to be somewhat different, modify, as, to *vary* a plan or purpose

To man alone does there appear to have been given the power of *varying* his constructions by the exercise of an intelligent will
G T CURTIS *Creation or Evolution* p 144 [A 1887]

2. To change, as by additions, so as to relieve from monotonous uniformity, diversify

Men who go through a prodigious amount of work feel the necessity for *varying* it
HAMERTON *Intell Life* pt iv letter iii p 156 [A BNOS 1875]

3. To cause to alternate, transmute, transfer, as, to *vary* one's friendships **4** To make various or diverse, render different from one another **5.** *Mus* To embellish (a melody) by changes and additions that do not destroy its essential identity See VARIATION, *n*, 4

II. *i* **1** To be altered in any way or manner, become different, suffer partial change, especially, to do so often and in opposed ways, as, fortune *varies* like the wind

Within these walls [St Peter s] the thermometer never *varies*
HAWTHORNE *Marble Faun* vol ii p 171 [o & co 1876]

2. To be unlike or diverse in details, differ or be different said of things that are radically similar

Should be return (which heaven forbid!) and see
How strangely from his standard dictionary
The meaning of some words is made to *vary*
HALLECK *Fanny* st 41

3. To be characteristically subject to a change or changes, as, he always *varies* with every new influence **4** To be at variance in opinion or feeling, disagree, differ, as, selfishness often causes men to *vary* **5** To deviate to one side, depart, swerve usually figuratively, as, to *vary* from law or reason **6.** *Math* To be subject to continual increase or decrease according to some law Quantities are said to **vary directly** when the one increases or diminishes along with the other in some definite proportion they **vary inversely** when if the one increases the other diminishes and vice versa **7.** *Biol* To undergo or display variation See VARIATION, 7 **8†.** To follow in succession **9†.** To act or turn out otherwise than expected or required [< F *varier*, < L *vario* < *varius*, various] Syn., see CHANGE, DIFFER FLUCTUATE — **va'ry†,** *n* Variation change

va'ry-col"ored, *a* Varicolored erroneous form

vas', 1 vas 2 vȧs *n* [VA'SA 1 vē'sə 2 vā'sa *pl*] [L] *Anat* A vessel or duct — **vas aberrans** **1.** A diverticulum from the seminal tubules found near the epididymis a vestige of the Wolffian body **2.** One of the vestiges of biliary ducts sometimes found in the ligaments of the liver — **vasa afferentia,** the vessels that bring lymph to a lymphatic gland — **vasa efferentia** **1** The fifteen to twenty terminal ducts of the rete of the testis **2.** The vessels that carry lymph away from a lymphatic gland — **vasa intestini tenuis,** the branches of the superior mesenteric artery which are distributed to the jejunum and ileum — **vasa vasorum,** minute blood-vessels that supply the coats of other vessels — **vas deferens,** the duct by which semen is conveyed from the epididymis to the seminal vesicles — **va'sal,** *a* Of or pertaining to a vas or vessel, vascular — **va-sa'li-um,** *n* *Anat* Vascular tissue proper

va'sa¹, *n* Same as VAZA

Va'sa², 1 vē'sə 2 vȧ'sa, *n* **1.** A noble Swedish family See GUSTAVUS **2** A government in Finland, 16,105 sq m, capital Nikolaistad

Va'sa Bar-ris'. Same as VAZABARRIS [CALENDAR

Va-san'ta, 1 vȧ-sŏn'tə, 2 va-san'ta *n* [Hind] See HINDU

Vá"sár-hely', *n* Same as HOD-MEZÖ-VASARHELY

Va-sa'ri, 1 vȧ-sä'rĭ 2 va-sa'rĭ, **Giorgio** (7/21511–5/31574) An Italian painter architect and biographer [shrike

va"sa-va'sa, 1 vä sȧ-vä'sə, 2 va sa-va'sa, *n* [Samoa] A

Vas'cons, 1 vas'kənz, 2 vȧs'cŏns, *n* *pl* The Basques [< L *Vascones*] **Vas-co'nes‡.**

vas'cu-lar, 1 vas'kɪu-lər, 2 vȧs'cŭ-lar, *a* **1.** *Anat* & *Biol* (1) Of, pertaining to, consisting of, or containing vessels or ducts for the conveyance of fluids, as blood, lymph, chyle, or sap serving for the conveyance of fluids, circulatory, as, the *vascular* system (2) Having vessels, specif, richly supplied with blood-vessels, as, *vascular* tissue **2.** *Bot* Of or pertaining to the *Vasculares* [< L *vasculum* see VASCULUM]

— **vascular area,** that part of the germinal area of the embryo in which blood-vessels are first developed — **v. bundle,** a cluster or bundle of vessels or ducts in the stems of higher plants consisting fundamentally of *hadrome*, containing the water-carrying ducts, and *leptome*, containing the sieve-tubes, which hold a nitrogenous slime Stereomatic tissue (bast) is frequently associated with the vascular bundle but is not an essential part of it According to the arrangement of the parts, the bundle is variously designated as **bicollateral, closed, open, radial,** etc See FIBROVASCULAR BUNDLE an older term, when it was supposed that the accompanying bast was a necessary part of the bundle — **v -bundle sheath,** the sheath of tissue sometimes surrounding a vascular bundle — **v cake,** the placenta — **v centers,** same as VASOMOTOR CENTERS — **v. cryptogam,** a higher cryptogam possessing vessels, one of the *Pteridophyta* — **v cylinder,** same as STELE — **v glands,** certain bodies, as the thyroid gland and the spleen, abundantly supplied with blood-vessels and believed to have some effect upon the composition of the blood — **v plants** **1** Same as VASCULARES **2** Plants having ducts and also an embryo with one or more cotyledons, phanerogams the classification of the elder De Candolle — **v system.** **1.** *Anat* The entire arrangement of vessels operative in the circulation of the fluids of the body, both sanguineous and lymphatic, comprising (1) the heart, (2) the arteries, (3) the capillaries (4) the veins, and (5) the lymphatics **2.** *Bot* The vascular tissue, taken collectively, the fibrovascular system found only in phanerogams and vascular cryptogams — **v. tissue,** tissue made up of vessels or ducts — **vas"cu-lar-i-ty,** *n* The quality of being vascular — **vas'cu-lar-ly,** *adv* In a manner resembling the formation or the action of the vascular system

Vas"cu-la'res, 1 vas kiu-lē'rĭz 2 vȧs'cŭ-lā'rēs, *n* *pl* *Bot* A former division of the vegetable kingdom embracing plants with vessels or ducts thus including the flowering plants and ferns a disused term [< L *vasculum*, see VASCULUM]

vas'cu-lar-ize, 1 vas'kiu-lər-aɪz, 2 vȧs'cŭ-lar-ĭz, *vt* & *vi* [-IZED, -IZ'ING] To render or to become vascular — **vas"cu-lar-i-za'tion,** *n*

vas'cu-li-form, 1 vas'kiu-lɪ-fȯrm, 2 vȧs'cŭ-lĭ-fôrm *a* Having the shape of a flower-pot [< L *vasculum* (see VASCULUM) + -FORM]

vas'cu-lo-mo"tor, *n* Same as VASOMOTOR

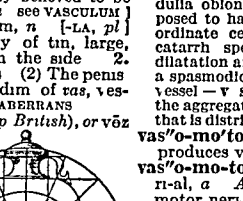
vas'cu-lose, 1 vas'kiu-lōs, 2 vȧs'cŭ-lōs, *a* *Bot* Vascular

vas'cu-lose, *n* *Bot* A substance formerly believed to be closely allied to cellulose [< L *vasculum* see VASCULUM]

vas'cu-lum, 1 vas'kiu-lum, 2 vȧs'cŭ-lŭm, *n* [-LA, *pl*]

1. A botanists' collecting-case, usually of tin, large, oval-cylindrical, with a lid opening on the side **2.** *Anat* (1) A small circulatory vessel, vas (2) The penis **3†.** *Bot* An ascidium or pitcher [L, dim of *vas*, vessel]— **vasculum aberrans,** same as VAS ABERRANS

vase, 1 vās *or* vēz (*esp in America*), vāz (*esp British*), *or* vōz (*occasional British*), 2 vās, *or* vāz, vaz, *or* vaz (XIII), *n* **1.** A vessel, commonly of pottery, but sometimes of stone, glass, or other material, of varying shape, but usually circular, with a bulging body supported by a base, and of greater height than width generally ornamental, and used for containing articles of value or beauty, and formerly for religious or sacrificial purposes



Vase with Principles of Design

Ancient vases, largely of Greek origin and dating back to the 18th or 20th century B C, may be classed as (1) wine-, water-, or oil-vases as the *amphora*, *pelike*, and *stamnos*, (2) water-jugs as the *hydria* and *kalpis*, (3) vessels for mixing wine and water, as the *crater kelebe*, and *oxybaphon* (4) vessels for pouring wine, as the *œnochoe*, *olpe*, and *prochoos*, (5) cups or bowls for drinking, as the *cantharus*, *cyathus*, *scyphus*, *kylix*, *phiale* and *rhyton*, and (6) vessels for containing ointments and perfumes, as the *lecythus*, *alabastrum*, and *bombylius*

Proportions for a vase may be obtained thus Draw a circle on the diameter of the proposed vase, and a larger but concentric circle through the base If the greater circle be divided by radii into 16 equal parts, and lines be dropped vertically from the intersection of these radii with the smaller circle the points of intersection of these verticals with the corresponding chords of the larger circle will give guiding-points for the proper outline The arrangement of foot neck and handle is a matter of taste

The word *vase* enjoys a distinction of having four different pronunciations, if indeed we cannot say five Of these three at least were in existence from the beginning Two of the pronunciations affected the sound of *s* two that of *z* In the case of the consonant variation the word according to one method rhymed with case according to the other with daze There was also a difference about the pronunciation of the vowel There was one sound in which a would be represented by aw One of the earlier ways of spelling the word was *vause* But there was another pronunciation in which the vowel had the force of a in father This second pronunciation of the vowel did not make itself much felt until the latter half of the 19th century T A LOUNSBURY *The Standard of Pronunciation* pp 39–42 [H 04]

2. A sculptured or otherwise ornamented vessel of metal, marble, or terra-cotta, usually much larger but otherwise resembling the article defined above, and used chiefly for architectural decorative effects, as on lawns, gate-posts, and monuments **3** *Arch* The bell or naked frame of a Corinthian capital **4.** *Bot* A calyx [F, < L *vas*, vessel]

— **Bacchic vase,** a Greek or Roman vase or amphora decorated with Bacchanalian designs **Dionysiac v.t.**— **François v** (*Archeol*), a black-figured vase in the shape of a crater bearing the inscription "Ergotimos made me, Kilitias painted me," and the earliest example of its kind of any importance so called because it was discovered by A François at Chiusi in 1844 it is now preserved in Florence — **peg-top v**, a vase, usually without handles that increases in size regularly from the bottom upward like a peg-top — **pil'grim-vase",** *n* A vase, usually decorated, having a flat disk-like body and handles on the side, through which a cord may be passed in imitation of a pilgrim-bottle — **Portland** or **Barberini v**, a famous antique vase in the British Museum, of cameo-ware, having a Greco-Roman design in white on a blue ground — **triple v**, three vases, usually ending in points, so combined that their ends form a tripod — **tripod v**, an ornamental vase supported by three feet or otherwise resembling a tripod — **vase'-clock",** *n* A timepiece in the general form of a vase, the face of the clock constituting part of the decoration — **v -painting,** *n* The art of decorating vases with pigments especially, the art of ornamenting pottery in monochrome as practised by the Greeks — **v -shaped,** *a* Formed like a vase — **vase'ful,** *n* The amount a vase can contain

va-sec'to-my, 1 və-sek'to-mɪ, 2 va-sĕc'to-my, *n* *Surg* Removal of a portion of the vas deferens [< VASI- + Gr *ektomē* cutting out] — **va-sec'to-mize,** *vt*

Vash'ka, 1 vȧsh'kə 2 vash'ka *n* A river in N central European Russia length 250 m to the Mezen river

Vash'ni, 1 vash'nɪ, 2 vȧsh'nĭ, *n* *Bib* *1 Chron* vi, 28

Vash'ti, 1 vash'tɑɪ, 2 vȧsh'tĭ, *n* *Bib* The queen of Ahasuerus, succeeded by Esther *Esth* i, 9

vas'i-, 1 vas'ɪ-, vas'o-, 2 vȧs'ĭ-, vȧs'o- From Latin **vas'o-,** } *vas*, vessel combining forms — **vas"i-fac'tive,** *a* Same as VASOFORMATIVE — **va-sif'er-ous,** *a* Carrying a vessel — **vas'i-form,** *a* Having the form of a vas, duct, or vessel — **vasiform wood-cell,** same as TRACHEID

Va-sil'ii, *n* [Rus] See BASIL

Va"sil-kof', 1 vä sil-kef' 2 va'sĭl-kŏf', *n* A town in Kief government, Ukraine Republic **Vas"sil-kov'‡.**

Va-sisht'ha, 1 və-sisht'hə, 2 va-sisht'ha, *n* A legendary Hindu sage, poet, author of Vedic hymns **Va-shisht'a‡.**

vas"o-con-stric'tion, *n* The narrowing of the caliber of blood-vessels, as by the action of a drug — **vas"o-con-stric'tor** **I** *a* Causing constriction of a blood-vessel when stimulated, as certain nerves **vas"o-con-stric'tiv(es‡** **II** *n* A vasoconstrictor nerve — **vas"o-co-ro'na,** *n* The combined arterial branches that pass radially from the periphery of the spinal cord into its substance — **vas"o-den'tin,** *n* A form of dentin richly supplied with blood-vessels **vas"o-den'tinɛ‡.**— **vas"o-den'ti-nal,** *a* — **vas"o-di"la-ta'tion,** *n* *Pathol* The widening of the caliber of the blood-vessels as by a drug — **vas"o-di-la'tor** **I** *a* Causing dilatation of a blood-vessel when stimulated **II** *n* Any agent, as a drug or a nerve, that causes dilatation of blood-vessels, especially of the smaller arteries — **vas"o-for-ma-tiv(es,** *a* Concerned in the formation of blood-vessels or blood-corpuscles — **vas"o-gan'gli-on,** *n* A glomus, or coagulated mass of blood-vessels — **vas"o-hy"per-ton'ic,** *a* Vasoconstrictor — **vas"o-hy"po-ton'ic,** *a* Vasodilator — **vas"o-in-hib'i-to-ry,** *a* Restraining or inhibiting the contraction of the blood-vessels as the vasodilator nerves — **vas"o-mo'tion,** *n* The movement of vessels either in contraction or in dilatation

vas"o-mo'tor, 1 vas'o-mō'tər *or* -tor, 2 vȧs'o-mō'tor, *a* *Anat* Producing movement, either of contraction or dilatation, in the walls of vessels, as, *vasomotor* nerves [< VASO- + MOTOR]— **vasomotor centers,** points in the medulla oblongata at which the vasomotor nerves are supposed to have their origin, also, similar secondary or subordinate centers in the spinal cord — **v. coryza,** nasal catarrh specif, hay-fever — **v nerves,** nerves that effect dilatation and contraction of the blood-vessels — **v spasm,** a spasmodic contraction of the muscular coat of a blood-vessel — **v stimulant,** same as VASOMOTOR, *n* — **v system,** the aggregate of that part of the great sympathetic nerve that is distributed to the muscular coat of the blood-vessels

vas"o-mo'tor, *n* Any medicinal agent or drug that produces vascular action, a vasomotor stimulant

vas"o-mo-to'ri-al, 1 vas'o-mo-tō'rɪ-əl, 2 vȧs'o-mo-tō'ri-al, *a* *Anat* Relating to or affected by the vasomotor nerves **vas"o-mo-tor'ic‡; vas"o-mo'to-ry‡.**

vas"o-mo-tric'i-ty, 1 vas'o-mo-tris'ɪ-tɪ 2 vȧs'o-mo-trĭç'ĭ-ty, *n* A vascular action resulting from the application of a vasomotor

vas"o-neu-ro'sis, 1 vas'o-nɪu-rō'sɪs, 2 vȧs'o-nū-rō'sis, *n* *Pathol* A disorder due to deranged vasomotor action, angioneurosis

vas"o-par'e-sis, *n* Paralysis affecting the vasomotor nerves — **vas"o-per'i-to-ne'al,** *a* Of or pertaining to the ambulacral vessels and the peritoneum, as a sac in echinoderms — **vas"o-re'flex,** *n* *Pathol* Reaction due to stimulation of the blood-vessels — **vas"o-re-lax-a'tion,** *n* *Pathol* Reduction in the normal elastic tension of the blood-vessels — **vas"o-sen'so-ry,** *a* Supplying sensation to the vessels

Vas-quez' de Co"ro-na'do, 1 vas-keth' dē kō'ro-nä'do, 2 vas-kĕth' dę cō ro-na'do, **Francisco** (1510–1549?) A Spanish explorer in Mexico

Vas'quez Peak, 1 vas'kwē, 2 vȧs'kwę A mountain in Grand county, Colo, 12,700 ft high

vas-quine', *n* Same as BASQUINE

vas'sal, 1 vas'əl, 2 vȧs'al, *vt* [VAS'SALED or VAS'SALLED, VAS'SAL-ING or VAS'SAL-LING] [Rare] To subject to vassalage, control, enslave, hence, to rise above dominate

vas'sal, *a* Having the character of or pertaining to a vassal, tributary, hence, servile, slavish **vas'sal-ic‡.**

In the conquered provinces there was a necessity for dukes, *vassal* kings and different high offices all this fell to their share
COLERIDGE *Works, Friend* in vol ii p 84 [H 1853]

vas'sal, *n* *Feudal Law* **1.** One who held land of a superior lord by a feudal tenure, a hegeman, feudatory **2** A subject, dependent, retainer, or servant of any kind, hence, a slave or bondman, low wretch [F, < LL *vassallus*, servant, < *vassus*, < Br *gwaz* servant]— **great vassal,** one who held lands by feudal tenure directly from the sovereign an immediate vassal a tenant in capite — **rear v**, one who held lands under feudal tenure by grant from a great vassal a vavasor

— **vas'sal-ate‡,** *vt* To reduce to a state of vassalage, subject to a ruling power — **vas"sal-a'tion†,** *n* Vassalage **vas'sal-ism†** — **vas'sal-dom,** *n* The state of being a vassal, or vassals collectively **vas'sal-ship‡** — **vas'sal-ess, -esse,** *n* [Rare] A female vassal — **vas-sal'i-ty,** *n* The system or the condition of vassalage as a political institution vassalage — **vas'sal-ize,** *vt* To reduce to vassalage, use as a vassal — **vas'sal-less,** *a* Having no vassals — **vas'sal-ry,** *n* The collective order, class, or body of vassals

vas'sal-age, 1 vas'əl-ɪj, 2 vȧs'al-ag, *n* **1.** The state or condition of a feudal vassal, also, the feudal system, and in a loose sense any system of servitude **2.** Dependence on or subjection to the rule of another, servitude, slavery **3** Lands held by feudal tenure, a feud or fief **4.** Vassals as a class, taken collectively **5†.** The preeminence as of one having many vassals, hence, prowess or valor [< F *vasselage*, < *vassal*, see VASSAL]

Vas'sal-bor-o, 1 vas'əl-bur-o, 2 vȧs'al-bŏr-o, *n* A town in Kennebec county, Me

Vas'sar, 1 vas'ər, 2 vȧs'ar, *n* **1 Matthew** (4/21792–5/21868), an American brewer, founded Vassar College See POUGHKEEPSIE **2** A township and village in Tuscola county Mich

Vas'se-ni, 1 vas'ɪ-nɑɪ, 2 vȧs'e-nĭ, *n* *Bib* (Douai)

Vas-sou'ras, 1 va-sȯ'rəsh, 2 va-sȯ'rash, *n* A town in Rio de Janeiro state, Brazil

vast, 1 vast, 2 vast, *a* **1.** Of such great extent or degree that the senses can not appreciate it all at once (1) Very large or spacious, huge, massive, immense boundless (2) Very great in number, quantity, or amount, as, a *vast* army a *vast* fortune (3) Very great in degree, intensity, or importance often colloquially and with some exaggeration, as a *vast* undertaking you do me a *vast* honor **2†.** Wide and waste or vacant, desert, desolate, lonely the original meaning [< F *vaste*, < L *vastus*, waste]

Syn., see ILLIMITABLE, IMMENSE LARGE

vast, *n* **1.** [Poet] A boundless space wide waste immensity, as, a watery *vast*, the *vast* of heaven **2.** [Prov. Eng] A great quantity, as, a *vast* of people

—**vas'tate†**, *a* Devastated or laid waste — **vas-ta'tion†**, *n* The act of laying waste, depopulation, devastation — **vas-ta'tor†**, *n* One who devastates

vas'telt, *n* Same as WASTEL

vas-tid'i-ty†, *n* Immensity, vastness **vast'i-ty†**.

vas'ti-tude, 1 vas'ti-tūd, 2 vȧs'ti-tūd, *n* 1 [Rare] The quality of being vast, also, vast space, immense extent

Time and space, . . of whose dizzy *vastitudes* all the worlds of God are a mere dot on the margin EMERSON *Letters and Social Aims, Progress of Culture* p 214 [H & M & Co 1889]

2†. Devastation [< L *vastitudo*, < *vastus*, waste]

vast'ly, 1 vast'li, 2 vast'ly, *adv* 1. To a vast extent or degree much used colloquially with weakened force, as, he was *vastly* pleased 2†. Like a waste, desolately

vast'ness, 1 vast'nes, 2 vast'nĕs, *n* The state or character of being vast, exceeding greatness of extent, amount, or degree

Vas'to, 1 vȧs'to, 2 vas'to, *n* A town in Chieti province, Italy

vas'ture†, *n* Vastness, immensity

vas'tus, 1 vas'tus, 2 vȧs'tŭs, *n* [-TI, 1 -tai, 2 -tī, *pl*] *Anat* A large muscular mass on the inner (**vastus internus**) or outer (**v. externus**) surface of the thigh, belonging to the great extensor muscle of the leg, the quadriceps extensor femoris See illus under MUSCULAR SYSTEM [L, vast]

vast'y, 1 vast'i, 2 vȧst'y, *a* [Poet] 1. Having or being of great extent

Like China's *vasty* wall BYRON *Childe Harold* can 1, st 32

2†. Waste, empty, desolate

Vas"u-de'va, 1 vas"u-dē'vȧ, 2 vas"u-dę'vȧ, *n* *Hind Myth* The father of Krishna [In Same as EISENBURG

Vas"ya-meg'ye, 1 vesh'yȧ-med'yȧ, 2 vash'yar-mĕd'ye, **vat**, 1 vat, 2 vȧt, *vt* [VAT'TED, VAT'TING] To put into a vat, transfer from vat to vat, treat in a vat, as a hide

vat, *n* 1. A large vessel, tub, or cistern, especially for holding liquids or for treating something in liquid, during a manufacturing process as in brewing or in tanning: usually named from the operation that it serves or the liquor it contains, as **beating-vat, dipping-vat, draining-vat, hydrosulfite-vat, paddle-vat, wood-vat**, etc

2. A liquid or dry measure used especially in the Netherlands 3. *Metal* (1) A wooden tub in which to wash ore (2) A chamber connected with a calcining-furnace, for drying tin ore 4. *Eccl* A portable vessel for holy water [< AS *fæt*, vat] **fat‡**; **vet†**.—**vat'-net"**, *n* A net placed over a vat, to strain the liquor as it is poured through — **vat paper**, paper made by hand — **vat'ful**, *n* As much as a vat holds or can hold — **vat'ted**, *pa* Stored or treated in a vat — **vat'ting**, *n* The process of being vatted

Vat., *abbr* Vatican.

Va'ter, 1 fā'tər 2 fa'ter, **Johann Severin** (5/11771–5/11826) A German theologian and philologist

Va-te'ri-a, 1 vȧ-tī'ri-ə, 2 va-tē'ri-a, *n* *Bot* A genus of tropical Asiatic trees of the family *Dipterocarpaceæ*, with whitish flowers in panicles *V. indica* yields piny varnish [< Abraham *Vater*, German botanist (12/11684–11/11751)]

Vath'ek, 1 vath'ek, 2 vȧth'ĕk, *n* In Beckford's novel *Vathek*, the hero, ninth calif of the race of Abbassides, induced by an evil genius to commit various crimes He abjured his faith and pledged allegiance to Eblis in the hope of obtaining the throne of the preadamite sultan which proved to be an abode of torture in the abyss of Eblis, where he found himself a prisoner for eternity

vat'ic, 1 vat'ik, 2 vȧt'ic, *a* [Rare] Pertaining to or proceeding from a prophet or seer oracular, prophetic inspired, as, *vatic* dicta *vatic* lips [< L *vates*, prophet] **vat'i-cal†**.

Vat'i-can, 1 vat'i-kan, 2 vȧt'i-can, *n* 1. The palace of the Popes in Rome their principal residence since the return from Avignon (14th century), and now the Pope's official residence

It lies adjacent to St Peter's on the north It was enlarged by Nicholas V, Sixtus IV added the Sistine Chapel, and other Popes have made extensive additions It was adorned by Raffael Michelangelo, Bramante, Bernini, and other masters and it possesses unrivaled collections of paintings, sculptures, antiquities, manuscripts, etc

2. The papal government [< L *Vaticanus*, Vatican hill, in Rome] — **thunders of the Vatican**, the anathemas of the Pope — **V Codex** (*Codex Vaticanus*), an uncial manuscript of the Greek Testament dating from the 4th century — **V. fragments**, parts of a compendium of Roman law discovered by the Vatican librarian and published in 1823

Vat'i-can-ism, 1 vat'i-kan-izm, 2 vȧt'i-can-ĭsm, *n* The ecclesiastical system based on the supremacy and infallibility of the Pope Ultramontanism — **Vat'i-can-ist**, *n*

vat'i-cide, 1 vat'i-said, 2 vȧt'i-çid, *n* 1. The act of killing a prophet 2. One who kills a prophet [< L *vates*, prophet, + *cædo*, kill]

va-tic'i-nal, 1 va-tis'i-nal, 2 va-tiç'i-nal, *a* [Rare] Pertaining to or having the nature of prediction, vatic, prophetic **va-tic'i-nant‡** [Rare]

va-tic'i-nate, 1 va-tis'i-nēt, 2 va-tiç'i-nāt, *v* [-NAT'ED; -NAT ING] **I** *t* To utter or announce prophetically, prophesy foretell **II** *i* To utter predictions, prophesy [< L *vaticinatus*, pp of *vaticinor*, < *vates*, prophet] — **va-tic"i-na'tion**, *n* The act of prophesying, a prophecy — **va-tic'i-na"tor**, *n* One who predicts — **va-tic'i-na"to-ry**, *a* — **va-tic'i-na"tress**, *n* A prophetess — **vat'i-cine†**, *n* A vaticination

Va'ti-u, 1 vȧ'ti-u, 2 va'ti-u, *n* One of the Cook Islands, 22 sq m sometimes called **Atiu**

Vat'tel, 1 vȧt'tel, 2 vat'tĕl, **Emrich** or **Emmerich von** (5/11714–11/11767) A Swiss jurist *Law of Nations*

Vat"te-lut'tu, 1 vȧt'e-lut'u 2 vat ē-lut'u *n* The alphabet of the ancient Tamil language See TAMIL

vau¹, *n* Same as DIGAMMA

vau², 1 vō, 2 vȧ, *n* [Heb] Same as VAV

Vau"ban', 1 vo"bāṅ', 2 vo"ban', **Sébastien le Prestre, Marquis de** (5/11633–5/11707) A French military engineer and marshal

Vau"can"son', 1 vo"kaṅ sōṅ', 2 vo"cȧṅ'sôn', **Jacques** (5/11709–11/11782) A French mechanician, invented several automatons

Vau-che'ri-a, 1 vō-kī'ri-ə, 2 vȧ-cē'ri-a, *n* *Bot* A large genus of green algæ forming the family *Vaucheriaceæ* and consisting of long and usually branched filaments, made up of numerous cells without partitions Multiplication is both sexual and asexual The plants are found in felt-like masses in shallow water and on muddy banks and often called "green felt" [< Jean Pierre *Vaucher*, Swiss botanist (5/11763–1/11841)] — **vau-che"ri-a'ceous**, *a*

Vau"cluse', 1 vo"klüz', 2 vo"clüş', *n* A department in S E France, 1 381 sq m, capital Avignon

Vaud, 1 vō, 2 vô, *n* A canton in W central Switzerland, 1,244 sq m capital, Lausanne

Vaude"mont', 1 vōd'mōn', 2 vōd"môṅ', *n* 1 **Comte de** (—1447), Antoine de Lorraine, aspirant to dukedom of Lorraine 2. **Prince**, Dutch commander in Flanders, 1695

vaude'ville, 1 vōd'vil, 2 vōd'vĭl, *n* 1. A theatrical entertainment consisting of (1) a slight dramatic sketch or pantomime interspersed with songs and dances, or (2) a series of short sketches, songs dances, acrobatic feats, etc, having no dramatic connection, a variety show

In English usage *vaudeville* is practically synonymous with what is more generally known as musical comedy,' but in America it is applied also to a music-hall variety entertainment *Encyc Brit* 11th ed, vol xxvii p 954

A *vaudeville*, in the French sense of the term, means a comedy of a more or less farcical order, in which a certain number of songs ballads — rarely concerted numbers — usually incidental and without particular reference to the action have been so to speak inserted REGINALD DE KOVEN in *Chicago Herald* Feb 11, 1894 p 27, col 2

2. A popular modern French song with refrain, sung in the streets or during interludes at theaters, a topical song, street ballad 3. Originally, a sprightly song so named from the poems of Olivier Basselin, born in the Val de Vire, in Normandy (died 1418)

In all these light compositions, which gallantry or gayety inspired we perceive the characteristic excellences of French poetry as distinctly as in the best *vaudeville* of the age of Louis XV HALLAM *Lit Europe* vol i pt i p 41 [H 1854]

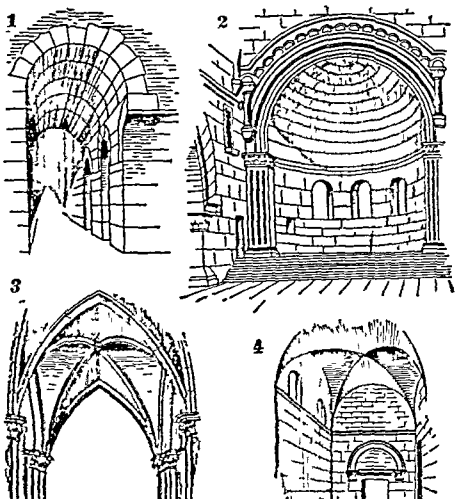
[F, < *val de Vire*, valley of the Vire river, in Normandy] **vaude'vil‡**.

vaude'vill-ist, 1 vōd'vil-ist; 2 vōd'vĭl-ĭst *n* One who composes vaudevilles or sings or acts in them. **-lan†**.

Vaud'ism, 1 vōd'izm, 2 vōd'ĭsm, *n* The doctrines of the Vaudois, or adherence to their doctrines

Vau"dois', 1 vo"dwȧ', 2 vo"dwȧ' **I.** *a* Of or pertaining to the canton of Vaud, Switzerland **II** *n* 1 A native of Vaud, or the natives collectively 2. The dialect spoken in Vaud [F, < *Vaud*, see def]

Vau"dois'², **I.** *a* *Of or pertaining to the Waldenses*



Types of Vaults

1 Cradle 2 So-called hemispherical 3 Four-part pointed 4 Groined, without ribs 5 Cloister or cove 6 Groined, external view 7 Welsh or underpitch 8 Conical 9 Rampant 10 Annular (Figs 5 to 10 after STURGIS *Dict of Arch and Building*

II. *n* One of the Waldenses [F, < LL *Valdenses*, see WALDENSES]

vau-doo', **vau-dou'**, **vau-doux'**. Same as VOODOO

Vau"dreuil', 1 vo drū'yȧ, 2 vȧ"drū'ye *n* 1. **Marquis de** (1640–10/11725), Philippe de Rigaud, a French soldier, Governor-General of Canada from 1703 2 **Marquis de** (1698–10/11765), Pierre François de Rigaud, last French Governor-General of Canada, son of Philippe 3. A district in S W Quebec province, Canada, 200 sq m

vau'dy, 1 vō'di, 2 vô'dy, *a* [Scot] Great, uncommon, strong showy gay proud, conceited, elated forward

Vauge"las', 1 vōz'lȧ', 2 vôzh'lä', **Claude Favre de** (1/11585–1650) A French philologist

Vaughan, 1 vȧn or vô'en, 2 vȧn or va'an, *n* 1. **Charles John** (1816–12/11897), an English scholar and divine, dean of Llandaff, Wales 2. **Henry** (1/11622–4/11695), a British physician and poet, *The Silurist* 3. **Herbert** (4/11832–4/11903), an English divine cardinal, archbishop of Westminster from 1891 4 **Sir John** (3/11603–12/11674), an English jurist Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas 5. **Sir John** (1748?–4/11795), an English general 6. **Robert** (10/11795–4/11868), an English Congregational clergyman founder of the *British Quarterly Review* 7. **Robert Alfred** (5/11823–10/11857), an English Congregational clergyman, author son of Robert *Hours with the Mystics*

Vau"la"belle', 1 vō'la'bel' 2 vō'la'bĕl', **Achille Tenaille de** (12/11799–1/11879) A French journalist and historian

vault¹, 1 vôlt, 2 valt, *vt* To form with a vaulted or arched roof, cover with or as with a vault, also, to surmount or cover with an arch, as, to *vault* a ceiling [< OF. *vouter*, < *voute*; see VAULT², *n*]

vault², *v* **I.** *t* To leap over, especially with the aid of a pole or by resting the hands on the object to be leaped, as, to *vault* a fence

II. *i* 1. To make a springing leap as above defined; as, to *vault* upon a horse 2. To exhibit athletic or equestrian feats of jumping, leaping, or tumbling 3. To curvet, as a horse SYN. see LEAP — **vault'er**, *n* One who or that which vaults

vault², *n* 1. An arched apartment or chamber, also, a subterranean or cellar-like compartment, whether arched or not, a cellar Specif (1) A place of interment enclosed with masonry, either beneath a church or in a cemetery

The *vaults* beneath the mosaic stone
Contain'd the dead of ages gone
BYRON *Siege of Corinth* st 31.

(2) A place of confinement, especially a dungeon cell, as a prison *vault* (3) A cellar-like place for storage, as the treasury *vaults*, a wine-*vault* (4) A deep pit under a privy.

2. *Arch* An arched masonry structure See illus in preceding column Specif (1) A series of arches joined together at their bases and sides (2) An arched ceiling or roof

A *vault* is an arched ceiling and a dome a spherical *vault* covering a circular oblong space JULIA B DE FOREST *Short Hist Art, Roman Arch* p 87 [P & H]

Architectural vaults are often named from their form as, **annular vault** (a cradle vault rising from circular walls, the vault of a corridor of circular ground-plan) **conic v.** (having a conical surface), **cradle v.** or **cylindrical v.** (having parallel abutments and a uniform section **barrel v.‡**; **wagon v.‡**), **domed v.** (spherical, or an intersecting vault with elevated center), **fan v.** (the ribs of which have a fan-shaped upward radiating tracery), **spherical v.** (having a spherical surface), etc Other names are self-explaining or are explained by the definitions of the adjectives, as **cloister** or **coved v.**, **groined v.**, **intersecting v.**, **lierne v.**, **quadripartite v.**, **rampant v.**, **rib** or **ribbed v.**, **stilted v.**, **surbased v.**, **surmounted v.**, etc

3. Any vault-like covering, especially, the sky, heaven

4. *Anat* An arched roof of a cavity, as, the *vault* of the cranium, the palatine *vault* 5 *Echin* The tegmen or covering of the disk of a crinoid calyx [< OF *volte*, *voute*, < *volt*, arched, < L *volutus*, see VOLT²]

— **compound vault**, a vault composed of more than one simple vault, as a groined or partially intersecting vault — **cross'-vault"**, *n* A vault formed by the intersection of two or more simple vaults Where they have equal heights they form a groin — **double v.**, a vault enclosed by another — **simple v.**, a vault formed by a single surface — **vault'-light"**, *n* A glass set in the cover of a vault to admit light — **v.-shell**, *n* The comparatively thin masonry between adjacent ribs of a vault **v.-skin†** — **Welsh v.**, an underpitch barrel vault intersected by a number of transverse vaults of smaller radius and lower crowns than its own **Welsh groin v.‡**.

vault³, *n* 1. A springing leap, especially one made running with the aid of a pole (see POLE-VAULT) or while resting the hands on a support 2. The curving leap of a horse, curvet [< F *volte*, see VOLT²]

vault'age†, *n* Vaulted work, a vaulted place

vault'ed, 1 vôlt'ed, 2 valt'ĕd, *a* 1. In the form of a vault, concaved below, as, a *vaulted* roof 2. Covered or provided with a vault, as, *vaulted* waterways 3. Provided with underground passages or chambers, as, a *vaulted* street 4. *Bot* Arched over like the roof of the mouth, as many ringent corollas, fornicate

vault'ing¹, 1 vôlt'iṅ, 2 valt'ĭng, *n* 1. *Arch* Vaulted work, or vaults collectively 2. The work of building a vault — **vault'ing-cap"i-tal**, *n* A shaft-capital receiving a vault-rib — **v.-course**, *n* A horizontal course composed of the abutments or springers of a vaulted roof — **v.-pillar, v.-shaft**, *n* A pillar or shaft supporting the spring of a vault-rib — **v.-tile**, *n* A tile or hollow brick shaped for use in vaulted ceilings

vault'ing², *n* The act of one who vaults, leaping — **vault'ing-horse"**, *n* A wooden horse used in a gymnasium for practise in vaulting See GYMNASTIC — **v.-house†**, *n* [Low] A bawdy house

vault'y†, *a* Arched vaulted

vaunce†, *vt* & *ti* To advance

vaunt, 1 vānt *or* vônt, 2 vant *or* vant (XIII), *v* **I.** *t* 1. To speak of boastfully, brag of or about, as, to *vaunt* one's deeds 2 To display with ostentation, exhibit proudly, as, to *vaunt* one's grandeur in public

The *vaunting* of new linens and woollens GEORGE ELIOT *Romola* p 22 [H]

II. *i* 1. To make a boastful assertion or ostentatious display of one's own worth, attainments, achievements, or the like, boast, brag

So spake the apostate angel though in pain
Vaunting aloud, but rack'd with deep despair
MILTON *P L* bk i l 126

2. To give vent to loud exultation, glory, triumph, as, the foe *vaunts* over his victory [< OF *vanter*, < LL *vantio*, < L *vanus*, empty] SYN see DISPLAY, FLAUNT — **vaunt'er**, *n* One who vaunts a boaster, braggart — **vaunt'er-y,-s** [Archaic] Bravado **vaunt'er-y†**.— **vaunt'-ful†**, *n* Boastful — **vaunt'le**, *a* [Scot] Boastful — **vaunt'ing**, *n* Ostentatious boasting — **vaunt'ing-ly**, *adv*

vaunt², *n* Boastful assertion or ostentatious display SYN. see OSTENTATION

vaunt³†, *n* The most forward part beginning

vaunt'brace†, *n* Same as VAMBRACE

vaunt'-cou"ri-er†, *n* Same as AVANT-COURIER

vaunt'guard†, *n* Vanguard

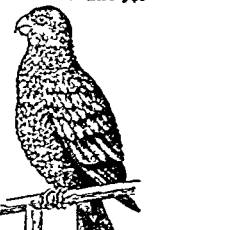
Vaun-thomp"son-i'i-dæ, 1 vôn-tem sən-ai'i-di, 2 vȧn-tŏm"-son-i'i-dē, *n pl* *Crust* A family of cumacean crustaceans having the legs mostly with exopodites and 5 pairs of pleopods **Vaun"thomp-so'ni-a**, *n* (t g) [< John *Vaughan Thompson* (11/11779–1/11847), English naturalist] — **vaun-thomp-so'ni-id**, *n* — **vaun"thomp-so'ni-oid**, *a*

vaunt'le, 1 vônt'i, 2 vant'i, *a* [Scot] Boastful **vaunt'y†**.

vaunt'mure†, *n* Same as VANTMURE

vaunt'ward†, *n* Vanward

vauque'lin-ite, 1 vōk'lin-ait, 2 vōk'lin-it, *n* *Mineral* An adamantine, green or brown, subtranslucent to opaque lead-copper phosphato-chromate ($(Pb,Cu)_3Cr_2P_2O_{11}$, crystallizing in the monoclinic system [< L N *Vauquelin*, French chemist (5/11763–11/11829)] **vauque'-linet**.


Vaza 1/8

vault, *v* & *n* See VAULT¹ — **vault'y†**, *a*

vaut'er†, *n* A vaulter or tumbler

Vauve"nargues', 1 vōv'nārg', 2 vōv'-nārg', **Marquis de** (5/11715–1/11747) Luc de Clapiers, French philosopher

Vaux, *n* 1. 1 vō, 2 vô, **Comte de** (1705–6/11788), Noël de Jourda, a French marshal 2. 1 vȧks 2 vȧks **Roberts** (1/11786–1/11836), an American judge and philanthropist 3. **Thomas, Lord** (1510–12/–1556), an English poet 4 **William Sandys Wright** (5/11818–4/11885), an English antiquary 3. A village in Meuse department, France, captured by United States troops July 1, 1918

v aux, *abbr* Verb auxiliary

Vaux-hall', 1 vôks-hôl', 2 vaks-hal', *n* A ward in Lambeth borough, London county, England — **Vauxhall Gardens**, a former popular pleasure resort, opened in 1661, closed July 25, 1859 It was situated on the site of a manor held by *Falkes* de Breauté about 1215, whence the name

vav, 1 vāv, 2 vav, *n* The sixth letter in the Hebrew alphabet Its numerical value is six **vau†**, **waw†**.

vav'a-sor†, *n* *Feud Law* **1.** The rank of a principal vassal next below a baron 2 A vassal holding lands from a great vassal, and having other vassals under him 3† A great man used in a derogatory sense **valv'a-sor†**; **vav'a-sourt**.— **vav'a-so-ry**, *n* The quality or tenure of a fee held by a vavasor, also, the lands held by him

va'vard†, *a* , *n* , & *adv* Vanward

Va'yu, 1 vä'yu *or* wä'yu, 2 va'yu *or* wa'yu, *n* [Sans] **1.** The Hindu wind-god 2. [v-] The second of the evolutionary states of Parabrahma, or air The first is **akasa tatwa**, essence of subtle ether, the third **taijas**, fire, the fourth **apas**, water, the fifth **prithivi**, earth

va'za, 1 vē'zə, 2 vā'zə, *n* A psittacoid parrot (genus *Coracopsis*) of the Madagascar region **va'sa†**. See illus on p 2635

Va"za-bar-ris', 1 vä'zə-ba-rīs', 2 va"za-ba-rīs', *n* A river in Sergipe state, Brazil, length, 300 m to the Atlantic ocean

Va-zim'ba, 1 və-zim'bə, 2 va-zim'ba, *n* One of a dwarfish aboriginal people supposed to have occupied the interior of Madagascar before the present Malagasy, and to have been lighter-colored than the latter

vb, **vb a**, **vb n**, **V. C**, etc See ABBREVIATION

Ve, 1 vē, 2 vę *n* *Norse Myth* A brother of Odin and Vili

Ve'a-dar, 1 vī'(*or* vē'ja-dār, 2 vē'(*or* vę'ja-dar, *n* [Heb] A Hebrew month See CALENDAR

veal, 1 vīl, 2 vēl, *n* **1.** The flesh of a calf when killed and used for food 2† A calf [< OF. *veel* (F *veau*), calf, < L *vitellus*, dim of *vitulus*, calf] — **bob veal**, the flesh of a newly born calf, or of one taken out of a slaughtered cow unfit for food — **veal'-skin**", *n* A skin-disease producing smooth white glistening tubercles, mainly on the ears neck, and face

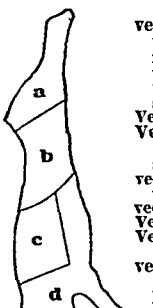


Diagram Showing Cuts of Veal
a leg, *b*, loin, *c*, rack or ribs, *d*, chuck and plate, or stew

veal'er, 1 vīl'ər, 2 vēl'er, *n* [Cant] A calf fit for veal

veal'y, 1 vīl'ı, 2 vēl'y, *a* [Colloq] **1.** Resembling veal or suggesting a calf 2. *Not sufficiently grown or developed* Immature, as, a *vealy* young man —**veal'i-ness**, *n*

Veatch'i-a, 1 vīch'ı-ə, 2 vēch'i-a, *n* *Bot* A genus of trees of the family *Anacardiaceæ*, natives of southern California, with panicled polygamous flowers having petals that enlarge after flowering The sepals meet at the edges [< J A *Veatch*, its discoverer]

Ve-cel'li-o, 1 vē-chel'lī-ō 2 vę-chēl'lī-ō, *n* **1 Marco** (1545–1611), an Italian painter, nephew of Titian. 2 **Tiziano**, see TITIAN

veck†, *n* An old woman **vekket**.

vec'ti-gal†, *n* [L] **1.** Tribute 2 *Old Eng Law* Fines paid to the crown to defray expenses of government

vec'tion†, *n* The act of carrying, or the state of being carried **vec"ti-ta'tion†**, **vec'ture†**.

vec'tis, 1 vek'tıs, 2 vēc'tis, *n* **1.** *Obstet* An instrument consisting of one blade with a single curve, employed as a lever or in making traction to assist delivery 2 *Rom Antiq* A bolt or lever [L, < *vectus*, see VECTOR]

vec'tor, 1 vek'tər *or* -tor, 2 vēc'tor, *n* *Math* **1.** A line conceived to have both a fixed length and a fixed direction in space, but no fixed position, that quantity which determines the position of one point in space relative to another, conceived as the line from one to the other Compare SCALAR

The calculus of vectors was first fully developed in quaternions (see QUATERNION), but the conception of the quaternion is not necessary to it Every quaternion has a scalar part and a vector part and the vector part is denoted by prefixing the letter V to the sign of the quaternion, as Vq In other systems of vector analysis vectors are denoted generally by Greek or German letters

2 A vector quantity 3 A radius vector See RADIUS 4. An agent (insect or other animal) that carries pathogenic material by which persons may be infected [L, carrier < *vectus* pp of *veho*, carry] — **distributed vector**, in physics and mathematics, a vector whose value varies from point to point with a definite point of a region and represents the physical condition of that region throughout its extent, for instance, its electric potential or the velocity of a current flowing through it — **localized v** (*Math*), a vector having definite position in space, as that representing rotation about a given axis — **v addition** (*Math*), geometric addition — **v. analysis**, mathematical analysis making use of vectors, especially the system developed by Josiah Willard Gibbs **v. algebra†**.— **v function** (*Math*), a function which, like a vector, has both size and direction — **v potential**, a vector quantity so distributed that some natural quantity may be derived from it by a process analogous to the derivation of a force from a potential Compare POTENTIAL — **v quantity**, a physical quantity that may be represented by a vector, a quantity that has not only size, but direction in space, as velocity, acceleration or force

vec-to'ri-al, 1 vek-tō'rı-əl, 2 vēc-tō'ri-al, *a* Of or pertaining to a vector, as, *rectorial* addition or subtraction — **vectorial angle** (*Math*), the angle made by a radius vector with the polar axis — **vec-to'ri-al-ly**, *adv*

Ve'da, 1 vē'da *or* vi'da, 2 vę'da *or* vę'da (VIII), *n* Literally, knowledge Specif (1) The divine unwritten knowledge that issued from the self-existent or Brahman *Brahman* is therefore frequently used for *Veda* (2) The four holy books or collections of hymns of the Hindus

Veda means originally knowing or knowledge (and this name is given by the Brahmans not to one work, but to the whole body of their most ancient sacred literature The name of *Veda* is commonly given to four collections of hymns, which are respectively known by the names of Rig-Veda 'Yagur-Veda,' Sâma-Veda,' and Atharva-Veda'

MAX MÜLLER *Chips* vol I, p 8 [1874]

The earliest phases of religious thought in India of which a clear idea can now be formed are exhibited in a body of writings, looked upon by later generations in the light of sacred writ, under the collective name of *Veda* (knowledge) or Śruti ('revelation') *Encyc Brit* 11th ed, vol IV, p 381

[< Sans *veda*, knowledge, < root *vid*, know]

ve-da'ic, 1 vi-dā'ik, 2 vę-dā'ic, *a* Derived from or pertaining to the Veda — **ve'da-ism**, *n* The doctrinal system and practical teaching of the Veda

ve-da'll-a, 1 vi-dē'lı-ə, 2 vę-dā'li-a, *n* A coccinellid beetle or ladybird of the genus *Vedalia*, especially, *V cardinalis* of Australia and New Zealand, introduced into the United States as a destroyer of the fluted scale (*Icerya purchasi*)

Ve'dan, 1 vi'dən, 2 vē'dan, *n* *Bib* (R V) *Ezek* xxvii, 19

Ve-dan'ga, 1 vē-dəŋ'gə, 2 vę-daŋ'ga, *n* [Sans] A work supplementary or subsidiary to the Veda, literally, a branch of the Veda

Though a few *Vedangas* are composed in metrical form, the majority belong to a class of writings called Sutra I e, 'string,' consisting of strings of rules in the shape of tersely expressed aphorisms, intended to be committed to memory

Encyc Brit 11th ed, vol XXIV, p 160.

Ve-dan'ta, 1 vē-dān'tə *or* vı-dan'tə, 2 vę-dan'ta *or* vę-dān'ta, *n* [Sans] The Hindu orthodox school of philosophy By the term is commonly understood the later Mimânsâ, the Uttarâ-mimânsâ, a philosophy founded on the Upanishads

Vedânta, as a technical term, did not mean originally the last portions of the Veda or chapters placed, as it were at the end of a volume of Vedic literature, but the end, i e the object, the highest purpose of the Veda MAX MÜLLER *Sacred Books of the East, Intro to Upanishads* in vol I, p 86, note [CL P 1879]

— **Ve-dan'tic**, *a* Of or pertaining to the Vedanta **Ve-dan'tist** — **Ve-dan'tism**, *n* The system of the Vedanta, Hindu pantheism

Ved'ah, 1 ved'ə, 2 vēd'a, *n* *Ethnol* One of a primitive people, probably Dravidian, of Ceylon, perhaps representing the Yakkos of Sanskrit writers, and speaking a language of mixed Aryan and Dravidian — **Ved'dah†**.— **Ved'dan**, *a*

Ved'der, 1 ved'er 2 vēd'er *n* **1 David** (1790–1/11854), Scottish poet 2 **Elihu** (7/11836–1/11923), an American artist

ve-dette', 1 vı-det', 2 ve-dēt', *vi* To station a vedette or vedettes **vi-dette'†**.

ve-dette', *n* **I** *Mil* A mounted sentinel placed in advance of an outpost *to watch the movements of the enemy* and give warning of danger 2 *Naval* A small vessel used to watch the movements of the enemy **vedette boat†** [F, < It *vedetta*, < *vedere* (< L *videō*, see] **vi-dette'†**. [See YGDRASIL

Ved'fol-ner, 1 ved'fol-nər 2 vēd'fōl-ner, *n* *Norse Myth*

Ve'dic, 1 vē'dik *or* vī'dik, 2 vę'dic *or* vē'dic **I.** *a* Relating to the Vedas **II** *n* The dialect of the Vedas, an early form of Sanskrit

ve-dro', 1 ve-dro', 2 vē-dro *n* [Rus] A liquid measure containing 3 249 United States gallons

vee, *n* Same as V² [Fountain county, Ind

Vee'ders-burg, 1 vī'dərz-bûrg, 2 vē'ders-bûrg, *n* A city in

Veen-dam', 1 vēn-dām', 2 vęn-dam', *n* A commune and village in Groningen province Netherlands

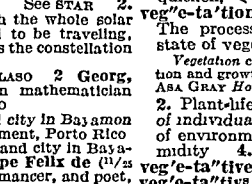
veer, 1 vīr, 2 vēr, *v* **I.** *t* **1.** *Naut* (1) To turn to another course, wear (2) To let run out, while controlling said of a cable 2. [Archaic] To shift

II *i* **1.** To change direction more or less gradually, as the wind 2. Hence, figuratively, to be variable or fickle, change about, as in opinion 3 *Meteor* To shift in the direction W–N–E–S (clockwise) the opposite of *back* As applying to both hemispheres, the term was adopted in this sense by the International Meteorological Conference, Innsbruck, 1905 [< F *virer*, < LL *viro*, < L *virtæ*, bracelets] **veret** Syn. see FLUCTUATE — **to veer and haul** **I** *t* *Naut* To alternately haul taut and slack up (a rope) **II** *t* **1.** *Naut* To change alternately in direction said of a variable wind as, the wind *veers* aft *and hauls* forward 2. Hence, figuratively, to be fickle or variable — **to v. away**, to slacken, let out. **to v. out†** — **veer'a-ble†**, *a* Changeable

veerd, *pp* Veered S S

veer'ing, 1 vīr'ıŋ, 2 vēr'ing, *n* A change in the direction of the wind, by some confined to a change opposite to that called *backing* See BACK, *v*, II, 2 For other meanings, see the verb — **veer'ing-ly**, *adv*

veer'y, 1 vīr'ı, 2 vēr'y, *n* [-IES, 1 -ız, 2 -ız, *pl*] A highly melodious thrush (*Turdus fuscescens*), common throughout eastern North America, reddish-brown above and faintly spotted with brown below, the tawny or Wilson's thrush


Veery 1/7

Veesh'noo, *n* Same as VISHNU

ve'gal, 1 vē'gə, 2 vę'ga, *n* [Sp] **1.** An open and usually fruitful plain 2 In Cuba, a tobacco-field

Ve'ga², 1 vī'gə, 2 vē'ga, *n* **1.** *Astron* See STAR 2. The point in the heavens toward which the whole solar system, including the earth, is supposed to be traveling, some, however, hold that the objective is the constellation of Hercules [< Ar *waqī'*, falling]

Ve'ga³, 1 vē'ga, 2 vę'ga, *n* **1.** See GARCILASO 2 **Georg, Baron von** (9/11754–1802), a German mathematician and military officer 3 See VEGA CARPIO

Ve'ga Al'ta, 1 āl'tə, 2 al'ta A district and city in Bayamon department, Porto Rico [mon department, Porto Rico

Ve'ga Ba'ja, 1 bā'hə, 2 ba'ha A district and city in Bayamon department, Porto Rico

Ve'ga Car'pi-o, 1 kär'pī-ō, 2 car'pī-o, **Lope Felix de** (11/21562–8/11635) A Spanish dramatist, romancer, and poet, 1,500 plays **Lo'pe de Ve'ga†**.

veg"e-ta-bil'i-a, 1 vej ı-tə-bil'ı-ə, 2 vēj'e-ta-bil'i-a, *n* *pl* The vegetable kingdom [< LL *vegetabilis*, see VEGETABLE]

veg"e-ta-bil'i-ty, 1 vej ı-tə-bil'ı-tı, 2 vēj'e-ta-bil'i-ty, *n* The nature or a property of a vegetable

veg'e-ta-bl(e), 1 vej'ı-tə-bl, 2 vēj'e-ta-bl, *a* **1.** Pertaining to, of the nature of, or resembling plants, derived from or treating of plants, as *vegetable* fibers, *vegetable* anatomy preferably *vegetal* 2. Of or pertaining to garden or farm vegetables, as, a *vegetable* soup 3†. Living and growing as a plant [OF, < LL *vegetabilis*, animating, < *vegeto*, see VEGETATE]

— **vegetable acid**, an organic acid, such as citric and tartaric, derived from some plant a term formerly used in distinction from the mineral acids — **v æthiops**, a charcoal made from the rockweed (*Fucus vesiculosus*) formerly employed in scrofulous affections — **v. anatomy**, the branch of botany that treats of the form, disposition, and structure of plant-organs — **v. antimony**, the thoroughwort (*Eupatorium perfoliatum*) — **v black**, same as LAMPBLACK — **v. brimstone**, same as LYCOPODIUM, 3 — **v. butter**, same as BUTTER¹, 3 — **v caseln**, same as CASEIN, 2 — **v caterpillar** [Austral], any one of various caterpillars which, in consequence of the attacks of certain fungi exhibit a vegetable growth from their bodies as in the aweto (*Hipialis virescens*) of New Zealand The fungi involved are usually of the genus *Cordyceps*, and the most common species are *C Robertsii* in New Zealand, *C Gunnii* in Tasmania, and *C Taylori* in Australia Other New Zealand names are anuhe, hotote, and weri Compare AWETO and CORDYCEPS — **v. colic**, griping pain in the stomach or bowels due to eating unripe or unwholesome fruit — **v. earth**, vegetable mold — **v. egg**, the fruit of the marmalade-plum — **v fibrin**, same as FIBRIN, 3 — **v. fountain**, see WATER-VINE — **v. gelatin**, giliadin — **v hair**, long-moss See MOSS — **v. horsehair**, the fiber of the European palm (*Chamærops humilis*) — **v. jelly**, same as PECTIN — **v lamb**, agnus Scythicus See AGNUS — **v mold**, mold or soil made up largely of decaying or decayed vegetable matter — **v naphtha**, wood-naphtha — **v oyster**, same as SALSIFY — **v. parchment**, parchment paper — **v. sheep**, the sheep-plant of New Zealand, a woolly plant, allied to the cudweed so called because it grows on the elevated *sheep-runs* in large white tufts, which are often mistaken for sheep — **v. silk**, a cotton-like fiber, consisting of the white cottony hairs of the seeds of a small prickly-stemmed Brazilian tree (*Chorisia speciosa*) of the cola-nut family used by the Brazilians for stuffing pillows and cushions — **v. sulfur**, same as LYCOPODIUM, 3 — **v taxonomy**, the *arrangement* or classification of plants — **v towel**, same as SPONGE-GOURD — **v turpeth**, same as TURPETH, 1 — **v. wax**, any wax derived from a plant — **v. yellow**, same as RUTIN

veg'e-ta-bl(e), *n* **1.** In a restricted sense, a part or the whole of a herb used chiefly for culinary purposes but also frequently for feeding domestic animals See synonyms under FRUIT 2 In the comprehensive and scientific sense, any living organism not possessed of animal life a plant of any kind See PLANT **veg'e-ta-tive†**; **veg'e-tive†** — **salt-water vegetables** [Humorous, U S], oysters and clams

veg'e-ta-ble king'dom. The division of organic nature (living objects) that embraces plants Various classifications have been in use For a long time botany was strongly influenced by the artificial classification of Linnæus (1735) It was superseded by the natural systems of Jussieu, De Candolle, Bentham and Hooker, and Engler The classification now generally employed divides the plant world into six *phyla* (1) **Myxophyta**, the *slime-molds* (2) **Schizophyta**, the fission-plants, including the bacteria (3) **Thallophyta**, the algæ, fungi, and lichens (4) **Bryophyta**, the mosses and liverworts (5) **Pteridophyta**, the ferns and fern allies (6) **Spermatophyta**, the seed-plants See CRYPTOGAMIA, PHANEROGAMIA Compare NATURE [substance

veg'e-ta-bilze, *vt* [Rare] To cause to resemble vegetable

veg'e-tal, 1 vej'ı-tal, 2 vēg'e-tal, *a* **1.** Of or pertaining to plants 2 Common to plants and animals, as the vital phenomena of absorption, nutrition, growth, circulation, secretion, excretion, respiration, and generation, as distinguished from sensation and volition, which are confined to animals

First comes the *vegetal* or nutritive life then the common animal life of sense and movement and finally the distinctly human life of mind SULLY *Hand-book Psychol* p 30 [A 1887]

[OF, < L *vegetus*, lively, < *vegeo*, arouse]

veg'e-tal, *n* A member of the vegetable kingdom; plant, vegetable

veg'e-tal-ine, 1 vej'ı-tal-ın, 2 vēg'e-tal-ĭn, *n* A substitute for ivory, coral, caoutchouc, etc, made by treating woody fiber with sulfuric acid and mixing the compound with various ingredients a trade name

veg"e-tal'i-ty, 1 vej'ı-tal'ı-tı, 2 vēg'e-tăl'i-ty, *n* **1.** The vegetal functions of plants and animals, collectively 2. Vegetability

veg"e-ta'ri-an, 1 vej'ı-tē'rı-ən, 2 vēg'e-tā'ri-an, *a* **1.** Pertaining to or advocating vegetarianism, as, *vegetarian* theories **2.** Exclusively vegetable, as, *vegetarian* diet

veg"e-ta'ri-an, *n* One who believes in or practises vegetarianism **veg'e-tist‡**.

veg"e-ta'ri-an-ism, 1 vej'ı-tē'rı-ən-ızm, 2 vēg'e-tā'ri-an-ĭsm, *n* The theory that man's food should be exclusively vegetable and consist of culinary herbs, fruits, and cereals In a modified form eggs, milk, etc, are allowed, meat being the only forbidden article

veg'e-tate, 1 vej'ı-tēt, 2 vēg'e-tāt, *v* [-TAT'ED, -TAT'ING] **I** *t* [Rare] To cause or to stimulate the growth of, as a plant **II** *i* **1.** To exercise vegetative functions, grow, as a plant 2 To live in a monotonous, passive way without exercise of the mental faculties, as, to *vegetate* in a village **3.** *Pathol* To increase in size as if by vegetable growth, as a wart or pimple, produce excrescences [< LL *vegetatus*, pp of *vegeto*, quicken, < L *vegeo*, arouse]

veg"e-ta'tion, 1 vej'ı-tē'shən, 2 vēg'e-tā'shon, *n* **1.** The process of vegetating as a plant, also, the act or state of vegetating

Vegetation consists essentially of two things, namely, assimilation and growth

ASA GRAY *How Plants Grow* pt I, art 277, p 89 [I & P 1859]

2. Plant-life in the aggregate **3.** *Phytogeog* The total of individual plants of an area considered as resultants of environmental influences, especially of climatic humidity **4.** *Pathol* An excrescence on the body

veg'e-ta"tive, 1 vej'ı-tē'tıv, 2 vēg'e-tā'tiv, *a* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or producing the processes of plant-life, growing or capable of growing as plants, as, the *vegetative* power of corn 2 *Biol* Concerned with growth and nutrition, as distinguished from the peculiarly animal functions

It has been said that *every Dog has two lives* — a *vegetative* and an animal JAMES ORTON *Comparative Zoology* p 43 [H 1876]

3. Having a mere physical existence, existing but little mental activity [< F *végétatif*, < LL *vegetatus*, see VEGETATE] **veg'e-tivet** — **vegetative cone**, the conical protuberance at the end of a growing shoot — **v pole** (*Embryol*), the portion of the surface of the egg containing the chief mass of the nutritive yolk — **veg'e-ta"tiv(e-ly)**, *adv* — **veg'e-ta"tiv(e-ness)**, *n*

veg'etet, *a* Vigorous, lively, active **veg'e-tous†**.

Ve-ge'ti-us, 1 vı-jī'shı-us, 2 vę-ǧē'shi-ŭs *n* A Roman military writer of the 4th century **Fla'vi-us Ve-ge'ti-us Re-na'tus†**.

veg'e-to-, 1 vej'ı-to-, 2 vĕg'e-to- Derived from Latin *vegetus* (see VEGETAL) a combining form — **veg"e-to-al'ka-li**, *n* *Chem* An all-aloid vegetable alkali — **veg"e-to-animal'**, *a* Of, pertaining to or possessing the characteristics of both vegetables and animals **II** *n* An organism classed by some as a plant and by others as an animal, or regarded by all as of doubtful affinities protiston

Ve'glia, 1 vē'lya, 2 vę'lyą *n* **1.** An island in the Adriatic sea, off Jugoslavia, 23 by 12 m 2 Its capital

ve'he-mence, 1 vī'hı-[*or* -ı-]mens, 2 vē'he-[*or* -e-]mĕnç, *n* The state of being vehement (1) Animated or violent ardor or impetuosity excessive fervor or passion (2) Great force *or* impetuosity with energetic

action of any kind, violence, fury, as, the *vehemence* of the tempest **ve'he-men-cy‡.** Syn. see ENTHUSIASM

ve'he-ment, 1 vī'hi-[or -i-]ment, 2 vē'he-[or -e-]mĕnt, *a* **1.** Arising from or marked by strength, violence, or impetuosity, very eager or urgent, ardent, passionate, fiery, as, a *vehement* desire, *vehement* eloquence **2.** Acting with great force, energy, or violence, exceedingly forcible; furious, as, a *vehement* wind [OF, < L *vehemen(t-)s*, perhaps < *veho*, carry, + *men(t-)s*, mind] Syn. see ARDENT HOT — **ve'he-ment-ly,** *adv*

ve'hi-cle†, *vt* To convey or transmit in or by a vehicle

ve'hi-cl(eP, 1 vī'i-kl *or* vī'hi-kl, 2 vē'i-cl *or* vē'hi-cl, *n* **1.** That in or on which anything is or may be carried; especially, a contrivance with wheels or runners for carrying something, a conveyance, as a carriage, wagon, or car, specif, in law, any artificial contrivance used or capable of being used as a means of transportation on land **2.** A medium, as a liquid, with which is mixed some other substance that it may be applied or administered more easily Specif (1) The medium with which pigments are mixed in painting, as water in fresco and water-colors, size in distemper, linseed-, nut-, or poppy-oil in oil-painting, wax in encaustic, etc (2) *Med* Any inert substance that serves as a medium for taking drugs or medicine an excipient **3.** Anything by means of which something else, as power, energy, thought, information, etc, is transmitted or communicated

His wit was indeed but the *vehicle* for his wisdom
S J REID *Sydney Smith* p 82 [H. 1885]

4. *Philos* In Platonism, either of the two things — corresponding to vitality and spirit — with which the soul is clothed [< F *véhicule*, < L *vehiculum*, < *veho*, carry]

ve-hic'u-lar, 1 vi-hik'yu-lər, 2 ve-hic'yu-lar, *a* Of, pertaining to, or connected with a vehicle, used as a vehicle **ve-hic'u-la-ry‡, ve-hic'u-la-to-ry‡** [Rare]

ve-hic'u-late†, *v* **I.** *t* To carry in a vehicle **II.** *i* To travel or be borne in a vehicle — **ve-hic"u-la'tion†,** *n*

vehm'ge-richt, 1 fēm'gə-rĭht, 2 fem'gə-rĭht, *n* [-RICH'TE, 1 -rih'tə 2 -rih'te, *pl*] An institution peculiar to Germany, especially Westphalia, from about 1150 to 1568 consisting of irregular tribunals each under a president called a *freigraf*, assisted by numerous justices, or *freischöffen* Civil cases were tried openly but serious crimes, such as heresy, witchcraft murder, etc, by night in secret session The courts inspired such terror that they were ultimately abolished [< G *vehmgericht fehmgericht*, < *fehm* criminal tribunal, + *gericht*, law] **fehmt, feh'met, fehm'ge-richt†; fem'ge-richt†, vehmt; veh'met.— veh'mic** (XIII), *a*

Veh'se, 1 fē'zə 2 fe'se, **Karl Eduard** (12/II1802–4/II1870) A German historian [Liberia **Vait.**

Vei, 1 vei *or* vē, 2 vi *or* vē, *n* A Mandingan of southwestern

Ve'il, 1 vī'yal, 2 vē'yi, *n* An ancient Tuscan city in Etruria, destroyed by the Romans in 396 B C

veil, 1 vēl, 2 vel, *vt* **1.** To cover with or as with a veil, as for protection or concealment, especially, to put a veil over the face of, as, to *veil* a statue **2.** To conceal from apprehension as by a covering, hide, disguise, as, his motives were *veiled* [< OF *veiler*, < L *velo*, < *velum*, see VEIL *n*] **vailt; vaylet.** Syn. see HIDE, MASK PALLIATE — **veiled plate** (*Phot*), an imperfect plate, being fogged where it should be clear — **veiled wool,** wool in which the fibers do not join in distinct staples, but overlap so that the curves become scarcely discernible — **veil'er,** *n*

veil, *n* **1.** A piece of cloth or other material, usually thin and light, worn over the face or head for concealment, protection, or ornament (1) A strip of cloth wound about the face to conceal it from view, as by Oriental women usually leaving the eyes visible, and now often covering only the mouth and chin (2) In the ordinary dress of the women of modern Western nations, a piece, as of gauze or crape, tied or pinned about the face or hanging from the hat or bonnet, as for protection from sun and wind Long black veils are worn in deep mourning, and long white ones by brides (3) Part of the distinctive dress of a nun white if worn by a novice, black if by one who has taken final vows (4) In the middle ages, commonly, a circular or semicircular head-dress or attachment to the head-dress, often falling completely over the head and shoulders **2** A piece of fabric, generally in the form of a curtain, used to conceal an object, also, a loose cloth thrown over an object and covering it like a pall, as, the eucharistic *veil* thrown over the sacramental chalice, the *veil* of the temple **3.** Figuratively, that which conceals from view or inspection, a disguise, mask, pretext, as, a thin *veil* of politeness **4** The scarf on a pastoral staff, especially of an abbot **5.** *Anat & Zool* A velum **6.** *Bot* (1) A membrane in mushrooms (*Agaracini*) connecting the cap with the stipe See VELUM (2) In certain ascomycetous fungi, a membrane over the mouth of the cup (3) Same as VELUM, 3 (2) (4)† In mosses, the calyptra **7.** *Mus* A slight obscuration of voice, either natural or the result of a cold, a slight huskiness **8.** A caul [< OF *teile*, < L *velum*, < *veho*, carry] **vailt; vaylet; velet — humeral veil** (*R C Ch*) a veil or scarf worn round the shoulders by the subdeacon at high mass from the offertory to the paternoster, and also by the officiating priest in processions and benediction of the sacrament — **to take the v.,** to become a nun, enter a convent as a novice — **v of the palate** (*Anat*), the soft palate — **within the v.,** in or into the midst of the glories of heaven alluding to the holy of holies in the Jewish temple, which was hidden by a veil or curtain — **veil'less,** *a*



Modern Veils
1 Bridal 2 Automobile 3 Face 4 Mourning (widow).

veild, *pp* Veiled S S

Veiled Proph'et of Kho"ras-san'. In Moore's *Lalla Rookh*, the hero of the story, an Arabic impostor of the 8th century, Hakim ben Allah, Al-Mokanna

veil'ing, 1 vēl'iŋ, 2 vel'ing, *n* **1.** The act of covering or concealing with a veil **2.** Material of which veils are or may be made **3.** A veil

veil"leuse', 1 vē"yūz', 2 ve"yûs', *n* [F] *Art* A night-lamp, shaded and usually decorated

veil'ly, 1 vēl'i, 2 vel'y, *a* Resembling a veil, as a cloud

vein, 1 vēn, 2 ven, *vt* To furnish, traverse, or fill with veins

vein, *n* **1** One of the muscular tubular vessels that convey blood to the heart distinguished from an *artery*, loosely and popularly, any blood-vessel The terminal branches of the veins connect with the arteries by capillaries Most of the veins are furnished with valves consisting of semicircular segments which prevent regurgitation of blood Veins are named from their character position, or functions, as, **axillary vein, azygous v., brachial v., cardiac v., caudal v., epigastric v., femoral v., frontal v., hemorrhoidal v., hepatic v., iliac v., innominate v., interosseous v., lumbar v., mammary v., maxillary v., phrenic v., popliteal v., pudic v.,** etc

The **pulmonary veins** return oxygenated blood from the lungs to the left side of the heart the **systemic veins** return impure or venous blood from all parts of the body to the right side of the heart

2. One of the ribs or tubular thickenings of an insect's wing, a nervure **3.** *Bot* A small bundle of fibrovascular tissue penetrating a leaf or other foliaceous organ Compare RIB, MIDRIB, NERVE **4.** *Geol* (1) The filling of a fissure or fault in a rock, particularly if deposited by aqueous solutions When metalliferous, it is called by miners a **lode;** when filled with eruptive material, a **dike.** Dikes are sometimes classed as veins, there being no sharp line of distinction In America igneous intrusions of vein-like form are also known as **dikes.** In metalliferous veins the mineral accompanying the ore is called **gangue,** and the walls of the vein are the **country-rock.** Veins may be filled (*a*) from above (**sediment-veins**), (*b*) by material separated from the surrounding rock by molecular change (**segregation-veins**) (*c*) by percolation of hot solutions, often alkaline, laterally or from below (**infiltration-veins**), (*d*) by sublimation, (*e*) by irruption from below, or (*f*) by the replacement, usually through the action of water, in whole or in part, of the material originally deposited in it (**substitution-veins**). The different kinds, however constantly pass into one another

Veins are narrow plates of rock intersecting other rocks They are the fillings of cracks or fissures They may be no thicker than paper, or they may be scores of rods in width
DANA *Geology* pt II, p 108 [I D & CO 1880]

(2) A bed or shoot of ore parallel with the bedding **blanket deposit†, flat vein‡** **5.** A long irregular or waved stripe or streak of a different color from the main part, as seen in wood, marble, etc

The beautiful play of colors seen upon mother of pearl is caused by the delicate *veins* with which the surface is covered
B SILLIMAN, JR *Physics* ¶ 535, p 378 [BL & CO 1867]

6. A distinctive trait or part of a thing considered as mingled with it or ramifying through it, but diverse from it, especially, a specific tendency or cast of mind, genius, or disposition, strain, peculiar quality

Many a good poetic *vein* is buried under a trade and never produces any thing for want of improvement LOCKE *Essays, Conduct of Understanding* in vol II, p 216 [H 1818]

7. A temporary state of mind, humor, mood

Coleridge was in his finest *vein* of talk
H C ROBINSON *Diary* vol I, p 486 [O & CO 1869]

8†. A cavity, cleft, fissure [< F *veine*, < L *vena*, blood-vessel, < *veho*, carry] **venet.— anastomotic vein,** a considerable vessel occasionally found on the surface of the cerebrum uniting the middle cerebral vein with the superior longitudinal sinus **v. of Troland‡ — azygous v.,** one of several veins (permanent vestiges of the cardinal veins of the embryo) that lie along the spinal column on the interior of the thorax — **banded v,** a vein deposited in layers or bands of color — **Burow's v,** a vessel that in the fetus connects the deep epigastric veins of the abdominal wall with the umbilical vein, or, more rarely, with the portal vein In the latter case it may persist in the adult as the **parumbilical v.,** connecting the portal and the general venous systems — **chambered veins** (*Geol*), mineral veins filling large areas of space in ruptured rocks — **contact v.,** a deposit of ore that has accompanied an irruptive filling — **eruptive v.,** a vein filled by irruption of igneous material from below — **ex"u-da'tion-vein",** *n* A segregation-vein. See note under def 4 — **Galen's veins,** large vessels that gather blood from the interior of the brain discharging into the straight sinus of the dura mater See illus under SINUS — **gash v,** a short irregular, local vein confined to a single stratum of rock — **hepatic veins,** several vessels that convey the blood that has passed through the liver to the inferior vena cava — **linked veins** (*Geol*), mineral veins linked together by direct continuations of divergent strike, or by small stringers through the intervening rock — **median v.,** the principal superficial vein of the front of the forearm — **portal v,** see PORTAL — **rake-v.,** *n* [Local, Eng] *Lead-mining* An inclined vein — **simple v.,** a vein composed of homogeneous, not banded, material — **sublimation v.** (*Geol*), a vein formed in accordance with the sublimation theory See under SUBLIMATION — **troubled v.** (*Mining*), an irregular vein a vein which is interrupted at intervals by faults or intrusions of barren rock — **true v,** a vein occupying a deep-seated fissure caused by a profound crustal movement, and extending downward indefinitely — **vein's blood"†,** *n* **1.** Bloodletting by venesection **2.** Venous blood as distinguished from arterial **veyne's blood"†.— v.-like,** *a* Similar to a vein — **v.-quartz,** *n* Quartz of secondary origin and occurring in veins — **v.-stuff,** *n* Same as LODE-STUFF — **vein'age,** *n* The presence or appearance of veins, veins collectively — **vein'less,** *a* Having no veins or markings like veins as, the marble is entirely *veinless* — **vein'let,** *n* **1.** *Anat* A small vein especially a vein-rootlet which unites with others to form an ordinary vein, a venule **2** *Bot & Entom* A small or secondary vein, one of the ultimate divisions of a vein or rib — **vein'ous,** *a* **1** *Bot & Zool* Having veins veined **2.** [Rare] Venous veiny **vein'ait.— vein'ule,** *n* **1.** *Bot* A minute vein **2.** *Geol* Same as VENULE — **vein'u-let,** *n* *Bot* A small vein or a branch of a veinlet — **vein'y,** *a* Full of veins veined venous

veined, } 1 vēnd, 2 vend, *a* **1.** Having veins, marked
veind°, } with or abounding in veins, variegated **2.** *Bot* Having vessels ramifying over the surface, as a leaf **3.** [Rare] Running in the blood, ingrained [C]

vein'er, 1 vēn'ər, 2 ven'er, *n* A small V-shaped gouge used in wood-carving

vein'ing, 1 vēn'iŋ; 2 ven'ing, *n* **1.** A vein or a network of veins **2.** A streaked or veined surface, streaking **3.** *Weaving* A strike in cloth due to the absence of warp.

vein'stone", 1 vēn'stōn", 2 ven'stōn", *n* **1.** The non-metalliferous portion of a metalliferous vein most commonly quartz, calcite, fluorite, or barite **2.** Phlebolith

Velt, 1 vält *or* falt, 2 vit *or* fit *n* **1.** [G] Same as GUIDO See GUY° **2. Philipp** (2/II1793–12/II1877), a German painter

Veitch, 1 vĭch, 2 vēch, **William** (1795–7/II1885) A Scottish scholar, *Greek Verbs*

Ve-jer' de la Fron-te'ra, 1 vē-her' dē lä fron-tē'rä, 2 ve-hĕr' de la frōn-tā'ra A town in S W Cadiz province, Spain

Ve-jo'vis, 1 vē-jō'vis, 2 ve-gō'vis, *n* A Roman deity represented as a youth armed with arrows Compare AGONIUM

ve'la, 1 vī'lə, 2 vē'la, *n* **1.** Plural of VELUM. **2.** [V-] A division of the constellation of Argo

ve-la'men, } 1 vi-lē'men, 2 vel'a-men'tum, 2 ve-lā'mĕn,
vel"a-men'tum, } vel'a-mĕn'tŭm, *n pl* **1.** *Anat* Any membrane, covering or integument especially, either of the meninges or investing membranes of the brain **2** *Bot* An envelop consisting of several layers of empty cells forming the outer covering of the aerial roots of certain orchids and arums [L *velo*, < *velo* see VEIL, *v*] — **velamen nativum,** the skin — **vel"a-men'tous,** *a* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or resembling a velamen or thin membrane, like a veil **2.** Like a sail in form or use

Vel"a-ni-el'la, *n* (t g) [< C *Vélain*, F geologist] — **vel"a-ni-el'lid,** *n* — **vel"a-ni-el'loid,** *a*

ve'lar, 1 vī'lar, 2 vē'lar, *a* **1.** Of or pertaining to a velum, especially to the soft palate, palatal **2.** *Philol.* Produced by the help of the palate-veil or soft palate, as the sound-combinations *gw, hw*, and *gu*, called **velar gutturals.** [< L *velaris*, < *velum*, see VEIL, *n*]

ve-la'ri-um, 1 vi-lē'ri-um, 2 ve-lā'ri-ŭm, *n* [-RI-A, *pl*] [L] **1.** *Rom Antiq* The awning spread over the seats in the theater to protect the audience from sun or rain It was usually colored, and rested on masts and cross-beams See THEATER **ve'lum‡. 2.** *Zooph* The marginal rim formed by the concrescence of the marginal lobes in *Cubomedusæ* and many *Rhizostomæ*

ve'lar-y, 1 vī'lər-i, 2 vē'lar-y, *a* [Rare] Pertaining to a ship's sail [< L *velum*, sail, see VEIL, *n*]

Ve-las'co, 1 vē-läs'ko, 2 ve-las'co, *n* **1. Luis de** (1500–7/II1564), a Spanish viceroy in Mexico **2. Luis de** (1535–1614), Marquis de Salinas, a Spanish statesman, governor in Mexico and Peru

Ve-las'quez, 1 vē-läs'keth, 2 ve-las'keth, **Diego** (1460–1523). A Spanish officer governor of Cuba **Ve-laz'quez‡**

Ve-las'quez de Sil'va, Diego Rodriguez (6/II1599–5/II1660) A Spanish painter, portraits etc, *The Crucifixion*

Ve-la'tæ, 1 vi-lē'ti, 2 ve-lā'tē, *n pl* *Echin* An order or division of starfishes with skeletal osselets prolonged as papillæ and rays connected by a membrane which extends over the entire dorsal surface, as in *pterasterids* [< L *velatus*, see VELATE]

ve'late, 1 vī'lĭt, 2 vē'lāt, *a* Having a velum or veil [< L *velatus*, pp of *velo*, see VEIL, *v*]

ve-la'tion, 1 vi-lē'shən, 2 ve-lā'shon, *n* **1.** The forming of a velum **2.** The act of veiling, or the state of being veiled, hence concealment mystery [< LL *velatio(n-)*, < L. *velatus*, see VELATE] [tinct

ve-la'to, 1 vē-lä'to, 2 ve-lā'to, *a* [It] *Mus* Veiled, indis-

vel"a-tu'ra, 1 vel ə-tū'rə, 2 vel'a-tu'ra, *n* [It] *Art* In oil-painting, a method of glazing, much practised by the early Italian artists, by rubbing on a thin coating of color with the fingers or the flat of the hand

Vel-bert', 1 fel-bert', 2 fĭl-bĕrt', *n* A town in Dusseldorf district, Rhine province, Prussia

veld, 1 velt, 2 vĕlt, *n* [S Afr] The open country, or any land that can be used as pasturage The low-lying well-wooded expanses of undeveloped country in the north of the Transvaal and the northwest of Natal are called **bush-veld;** and the high treeless plains in the Cape province north of the Karroo, in the Transvaal and the Free State, **high v.** [< D *veld*, field] **veldt‡ — drooge veld** [S Afr D], dry country, any region suffering from drought — **veld'-cornet,** *n* A military magistrate — **veld'heer",** *n* A general commandant — **veld'wag"ter,** *n* A rural guard

veld'schoen", 1 velt'shūn', 2 vĕlt'shun', *n pl* [S Afr] Rough shoes made of untanned leather

Ve-le'ia, 1 vē-lē'ya, 2 ve-le'ya, *n* An ancient Roman city in Liguria province, N Italy, overwhelmed by a landslide in the 2d century and excavated since 1760

Ve-lel'la, 1 vi-lel'ə, 2 ve-lĕl'a, *n* *Zooph* **1.** A genus typical of *Velellidæ* **2** [v-] A siphonophore of this genus See SALLEE-MAN [< L *velum*, see VEIL, *n*] — **Ve-lel'li-dæ,** *n pl* *Zooph* A family of disconectous siphonophores having the umbrella elliptical or bilateral — **ve-lel'loid,** *n* — **ve-lel'loid,** *a*

Ve'lez Ma'la-ga, 1 vē'lēth mä'lə-gə, 2 ve'leth mä'la-gä A town in S E Malaga province, Spain [province, Spain

Ve'lez Ru'bi-o, 1 rū'bi-ō, 2 ru'bi-ō A town in N Almeria

Ve'li-a', 1 vī'li-ə, 2 vē'li-a, *n* Same as ELEA

ve'lic, 1 vī'lik, 2 vē'lic, *a* Of or pertaining to a ship's sail [< L *velum*, sail see VEIL, *n*] — **velic point,** the center of effort of a ship's sails See CENTER [*ft* high

Ve'lie Peak, 1 vī'li, 2 vē'li A mountain in Colorado, 13,456

ve-lif'er-ous, 1 vi-lif'ər-us, 2 ve-lif'er-ŭs, *a* **1.** Provided with or bearing sails **2.** *Zool* Bearing a velum [< L *velifer*, < *velum* (see VEIL, *n*) + *fero*, bear]

vel'i-form, 1 vel'i-fôrm 2 vĕl'i-fôrm, *a* Having the form of a velum, velamentous [< L *velum* + -FORM]

vel'i-ger, 1 vel'i-jər, 2 vĕl'i-jer, *n* *Embryol* The embryo of a mollusk at the stage succeeding the trophosphere, when it has a ciliated swimming-membrane or -membranes [< LL *veliger*, sail-bearing, < L *velum* (see VEIL, *n*) + *gero*, bear] — **ve-lig'er-ous,** *a* Bearing a velum

In prosobranchiate Gasteropods . the free-swimming *veligerous* larva may have a long existence
F. M BALFOUR *Comp Embryol* vol I p 192 [MACM 1880]

Ve-li'i-dæ, 1 vi-lai'i-dī 2 ve-lī'i-dē, *n pl* *Entom* A family of hydrodromican bugs having the head moderately long and no ocelli or scutellum **Vel'i-a',** *n* (t g) [< *Velia*, Greek colony in southern Italy] — **vel'i-id,** *a* & *n* — **vel'i-oid,** *a*

ve-linche', 1 vi-linsh' 2 ve-linch', *n* Same as BUNGBUCKET.

Ve-li'no, Mon'te A mountain of the Apennine range, Aquila province Italy height, 8 174 ft

vel"i-ta'tion, 1 vel i-tē'shən, 2 vĕl i-tā'shon *n* [Archaic] A slight skirmish or contest [< L *vellitatio(n-)*, < *velitor*, skirmish, < *veles* (*velit-*), skirmisher]

ve'lite, 1 vī'lait 2 vē'lit, *n* *Rom Antiq* A light-armed soldier who acted as a skirmisher See LEGION [< L *veles*, *pl velites*, skirmisher]

ve-liv'o-lant†, *a* Being under full sail

vell, 1 vel, 2 vĕl, *vt* [Prov Eng] To cut the turf from, as *land*

vell, *n* [Prov Eng] **1.** The salted stomach of a calf, rennet **2** A membrane [Variant of FELL² *n*]

vel'la-rin, 1 vel'ə-rin, 2 vĕl'a-rin, *n* *Chem* An oleaginous compound having a bitter pungent taste, contained in pennywort and regarded as an active principle **vel'la-rine‡**

vel'le-da-moth, 1 vel'ı-də-mŏth, 2 vĕl'e-da-mŏth, *n* A North-American lappet-moth (*Tolype velleda*), gray and black with white markings, whose caterpillar feeds on orchard trees [< L *velleda*, a German prophetic virgin, and E MOTH]

vel-le'ı-ty, 1 ve-lī'ı-tı 2 vĕ-lē'ı-tı, n [Archaic] A very low degree of desire or volition not leading to action [< LL *velleitā(t-)s*, < L *velle*, inf of *volo*, wish]

vel-ler'ı-corn, 1 ve-lerʹı-kōrn, 2 vĕ-lĕrʹı-côrn, *a* *Zool* Having horns permanently clothed with skin, as a giraffe [< L *vellus* (*veller-*), fleece + *cornu* horn]

Vel-le'tri, 1 vel-lēʹtri, 2 vĕl-leʹtri, *n* A town in S W Rome province, Italy

vel'll-cate, 1 velʹı-kāt, 2 vĕlʹı-cāt, *v* [-CAT'ED, -CAT'ING] **I.** *t* To cause to twitch or contract convulsively

There can be no doubt that bodies which are rough and angular rouse and *vellicate* the organs of feeling causing a sense of pain BURKE *Sublime and Beautiful* p 113 [BELL 1889]

II. ı **1.** To twitch, as a muscle **2†.** To defame [< L *vellicatus*, pp of *vellico* (< *vello*), pluck] — **vel'll-ca'tion,** *n* The act or state of vellicating a twitching — **vel'll-ca"tiv(es,** *a* Causing or tending to cause a twitching

vel-lon', 1 vel-ɣŏn', 2 vĕl-ɣŏn', *n* [Sp] **1** A money of account See COIN **2.** Gold or silver of the true standard

vel'loped, 1 velʹəpt 2 vĕlʹopt, *a* *Her* Having gills (*of a* specified tincture) as a cock [Perhaps cor of DEW-LAPPED]

Vel-lore', 1 ve-lōr', 2 vĕ-lōr', *n* A town in N Arcot district, Madras province, India

Vel-lo"zi-a'ce-æ, 1 ve-lō"zi-ēʹsi-ı, 2 vĕ-lō"zi-āʹçe-ē, *n pl* *Bot* A family of Brazilian and tropical African monocotyledonous plants of the order *Liliales* They are characterized by woody, sometimes arborescent, stems, terminal flowered peduncles and clustered stamens there are 2 genera and about 70 species **Vel-lo'zi-a,** *n* (*t g*) [< Jose *Velloso* Xavier Brazilian botanist] — **vel-lo"zi-a'ceous,** *a*

vel'lum, 1 velʹum, 2 vĕlʹŭm, *n* **1.** Originally, fine parchment made from the skin of calves, now, fine parchment of any kind used for expensive binding, printing, drawing, etc **2.** A manuscript written on such parchment

So far as existing Icelandic *vellums* know there was no voyage to Vinland after 1121

FISKE *Discovery of Am* vol 1 p 233 [H M & CO 1892]

[< F *vélin* < LL *vitulintum*, < L *vitulus*, calf] — **vellum cloth,** tracing linen — **vel'lum-form",** *n* A paper-makers form of fine wire netting, used to give a proper surface to vellum paper — **v. paper,** paper made to imitate vellum, parchment paper — **v. point,** lace worked on a pattern traced on vellum hence needle-point lace — **vel'lum-y,** *a*

vel'lus, 1 velʹus, 2 vĕlʹŭs, *n* The stipe of certain fungi [L, fleece]

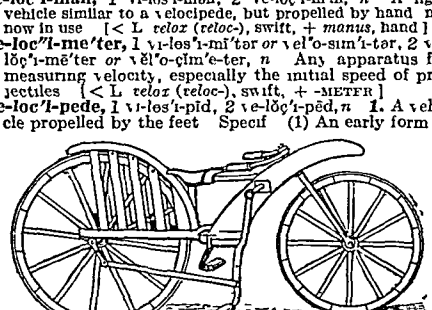
ve'lo, 1 vıʹlo 2 veʹlo, *n* The velocity of one foot per second, a proposed unit in mechanics [< VELOCITY]

ve-lo'ce, 1 vē-lōʹchē, 2 ve-lōʹche, *adv* [It] *Mus* With velocity, swiftly

ve-loc'i-man, 1 vı-losʹı-man, 2 ve-lōçʹi-man, *n* A light vehicle similar to a velocipede, but propelled by hand not now in use [< L *velox* (*veloc-*), swift, + *manus*, hand]

ve-loc"i-me'ter, 1 vı-losʹı-miʹtər *or* veʹlo-simʹı-tər, 2 ve-lōçʹi-mēʹter *or* vĕlʹo-çimʹe-ter, *n* Any apparatus for measuring velocity, especially the initial speed of projectiles [< L *velox* (*veloc-*), swift, + -METER]

ve-loc'i-pede, 1 vı-losʹı-pīd, 2 ve-lōçʹi-pēd, *n* **1.** A vehicle propelled by the feet Specif (1) An early form of



Velocipede
(Dalzell's Machine 1846)

bicycle or tricycle The earliest vehicle called by the name, in use late in the 18th century, was a precursor of the draisine See BICYCLE DRAISINE In 1846 Gavin Dalzell of Lesmahagow, Scotland, made the first two-wheeled, one-track vehicle in which the rider was lifted off the ground and provided with a true driving and steering mechanism (2) A child's tricycle (3) A one-wheeled vehicle like a tricycle, but having runners in place of the small wheels for use on ice **ice'-ve-loc"i-pede‡.** (4) A monocycle or quadricycle (5) [Rare] A modern bicycle or tricycle (6) A hand-car used on a railroad [W]

2 A form of electrical jib-crane mounted to run on a single rail below and supported between two rails above [< L *velox* (*veloc-*), swift, + *pe(d-)s*, foot] — **ve-loc'i-ped"ist,** *n* One who rides a velocipede **ve-loc"i-pe'de-an‡.**

ve-loc'i-ty, 1 vı-losʹı-tı, 2 ve-lōçʹi-ty, *n* [-TIES, 1 -tiz, 2 -tiş, *pl*] **1.** The state of moving swiftly, rapid motion, swiftness, celerity said generally of things and not of living beings, as, the *velocity* of the wind or of a railway-train **2** *Physics & Mech* Rate of motion, whether great or small measured by the ratio of distance passed over to the time of passage, as, a *velocity* of only an inch an hour

It was found by Foucault that the *velocity* of light was 185 000 miles per second a result which is probably within a thousand miles of the truth

S NEWCOMB *Popular Astronomy* p 219 [H 1878]

[< F *vélocité* < L *velocita(t-)s*, < *velox*, swift] Syn. see CELERITY — **absolute velocity,** rate of motion from one point in space to another, without reference to the changes of position of other bodies opposed to **relative** or **comparative v.** — **aggregate v.,** resultant velocity imparted by two or more propelling forces — **initial v** (*Ballistics*), muzzle velocity — **paracentric v.** (*Astron*), the radial component of planetary velocity — **radial v.** (*Thermophysics*), velocity of pressure of molecules along the normal in a radiometer, as distinct from *radiation pressure* which may be oblique — **uniform v.,** velocity that remains unchanged during a finite time — **variable v.,** velocity that varies from one moment to another measured by the ratio of the infinitesimal space passed over to the infinitesimal time of passage at any moment — **ve-loc'i-ty-head",** *n* *Physics* The constant difference of height of a liquid between a level surface in a tank and a uniformly flowing jet through an orifice — **v. of mean square** (*Physics*), in the kinetic theory of gases, the square root of the mean of the squares of the velocities of all the molecules of a gaseous system

ve'lo-drome, 1 vēʹlo-drōm, 2 vēʹlo-drōm, *n* A place, as a building or tract of land with banked track, where motor-car, motor-cycle, or bicycle races are held [< F *vélodrome*, < L *veloz*, swift, + Gr. *dromos*, running]

ve'lo-graph, 1 vıʹlo-graf 2 veʹlo-grȧf, *n* A graphic instrument for measuring velocity

ve-lom'e-ter, 1 vı-lemʹı-tər, 2 ve-lōmʹe-ter, *n* A governor used on marine engines

ve-lo'ni-a, *n* Same as VALONIA

ve-lours', 1 vı-lūr', 2 ve-lur', *n* [F] Velvet or velure, a velvet-like fabric **velour't.**

ve-lou"té', 1 ve-lū"tēʹ, 2 ve-lu"tçʹ, *n* [F] *Cookery* The principal stock sauce for white sauces

vel"ou-tine', 1 velʺu-tīn', 2 vĕlʺu-tīn', *n* [F] **1.** A kind of corded merino **2** A variety of toilet-powder

velt'fare", 1 veltʹfâr 2 vĕltʹfâr', *n* [Prov Eng] The fieldfare **velt'i-ver‡.**

ve'lum, 1 vıʹlum, 2 vēʹlŭm, *n* **1.** *Rom Antiq* A velarium **2** *Anat* A thin membranous covering, especially, the soft palate **3.** *Bot* (1) A specialized membrane in hymenomycetous fungi, enclosing for a time the whole or part of a sporophore When it only unites the stipe to the pileus it is called the marginal veil or **velum partiale,** and the ruptured remnant encircling the stipe is the *ring*, or *annulus*, while that adhering to the rim of the pileus is the *cortina* when it covers the whole sporophore, pileus included, the **volva** or **velum universale.** (2) A membranous marginal outgrowth of the fovea in quill-orts **velli. 4.** *Zool* (1) *Zooph* A membranous perforated diaphragm projecting into the subumbrellar cavity of a medusa and functioning as one of the principal locomotory organs in hydromedusans (2) The trochal disk of a rotifer, or a homologous structure, as the ciliated bands of larval mollusks, echinoderms, and chætopods, or the tentaculiferous apparatus of gephyreans and polyzoans (3) *Protoz* A membrane bordering the mouth of certain flagellate infusorians [< L *velum*, see VEIL *n*] — **velum interpositum** [L] (*Anat*), a membrane consisting of a double fold of the pia mater lined with ependyma entering the brain through the transverse fissure, forming the roof of the third ventricle and projecting into the lateral ventricles

ve-lu'men, 1 vı-lūʹmen, 2 ve-lūʹmĕn, *n* A velvety coating of short, soft hairs, as on some leaves [< L *velumen*, fleece, < *vello*, pluck]

vel'ure, 1 velʹyur, 2 vĕlʹyur, *vt* [VEL'URED, VEL'UR-ING] To use a velure upon for something or dressing, as a hat

vel'ure, *n* **1.** Any fabric of or resembling velvet, velvet or velveteen, especially, a heavy velvet-like fabric of linen, silk, or jute, for hangings, table-covers, and the like **2.** A velvet or silk pad for smoothing a silk hat [< F *velours*, < L *villosus*, see VILLOUS] **ve-lours'‡.**

Vel"u-tı'na, 1 velʺyu-tıʹna, 2 vĕlʺyu-tīʹna, *n* *Conch* **1.** A genus typical of *Velutinidæ* **2** [*v-*] A gastropod of this genus [< LL *velutum*, see VELVET] — **Vel"u-tin'i-dæ,** *n pl* *Conch* A family of taenioglossate gastropods especially those with broad multicuspid median teeth mantle reflected partly over the shell, and shell thin and auriform — **ve-lu'ti-nid,** *n* — **ve-lu'ti-noid,** *a*

ve-lu'ti-nous, 1 vı-liūʹtı-nus, 2 ve-lūʹti-nŭs, *a* Covered with close, soft hairs, like the pile of velvet, velvety **vel'u-tin(est.**

vel'verd, 1 velʹverd, 2 vĕlʹverd, *n* [Prov Eng] The fieldfare

vel'ver-et, 1 velʹver-et, 2 vĕlʹver-ĕt, *n* A velvet of inferior quality with cotton backing [Dim of VELVET]

vel'vet, 1 velʹvet, 2 vĕlʹvĕt, *v* [Rare] **I.** *t* To make like velvet, put velvet on or over **II.** *i* To paint on velvet

vel'vet, *a* **1.** Made of velvet, as, a *velvet* cushion **2.** Smooth and soft to the touch, velvety, by extension, soft and smooth to the taste or hearing — **velvet ant,** a mutillid wasp, which gives a painful sting The female is wingless and resembles an ant hence the name — **v. carpet,** same as TAPESTRY VELVET CARPET — **v chiton,** a large chiton (*Cryptochiton stelleri*) of the western coast of North America — **v cork,** the best quality of cork — **v. crab,** a European portunoid crab (*Portunus puber*) — **v. dock,** a mullen — **v. duck,** the velvet scoter **v. coot‡.** — **v runner** [Prov Eng], the water-rail — **v. scoter. 1.** A scoter (*Œdemia fusca*) of northern portions of the eastern hemisphere, with a white speculum **2** The American white-winged scoter (*Œdemia deglandi*) — **v. sponge,** a fine variety of commercial sponge (*Spongia equina*, var *meandriniformis*) of Florida and the West Indies

vel'vet, *n* **1.** A silk fabric closely woven and having on one side a thick, short, smooth nap or cut pile True velvet is wholly of silk, and is sometimes called **silk velvet** to distinguish it from *velveret* and *velveteen* (cotton velvet) **2.** *Zool* The furry skin covering a growing antler and containing the blood-vessels that deposit and nourish the horn After the antler is completed this cuticle withers and drops off in an early stage it and the soft antler are prepared as food by the Chinese

While the horns are covered with *velvet*, which lasts with the red-deer for about twelve weeks they are extremely sensitive to a blow DARWIN *Descent of Man* vol II, p 248 [A 1871]

3 [Slang] Money or funds gained by gambling or speculating [OF, < LL *velutum*, < L *villus*, shaggy hair] — **embossed** or **raised velvet,** velvet showing a pattern in relief — **Genoese v,** a rich patterned silk velvet, sometimes interwoven with gold thread — **pile-upon-pile v.,** velvet the pile of which is alternated or contrasted as by a pattern in long pile on short pile — **terry v,** velvet with the pile uncut **uncut v.‡.** — **to be on v** [Slang], to be in a pleasant remunerative, or satisfactory position — **to play on v** [Slang], to gamble or speculate with one's winnings — **Utrecht v,** a furniture-plush of mohair or of cotton and mohair — **vel'vet-bean",** *n* An annual climbing herb (*Mucuna utilis*), with a stem sometimes 50 feet long, recently introduced into Florida for cultivation on account of its reputed feeding and fertilizing value — **vel'vet-breast",** *n* [Local, U S] The merganser — **v -four,** *n* A tropical American perennial herb (*Priva echinata*) of the verbain family (*Verbenaceæ*), having its inflated, membranous, fruiting calyx covered with bristly hairs — **v.-cloth,** *n* A smooth cloth with high luster, used in fancy-work — **v -ear,** *n* A velutinoid shell — **v.-fiddler,** *n* The velvet crab — **v -fish,** *n* [Tasmania] A gnathanacanthoid fish (*Gnathanacanthus goetzi*) with velvety scales — **vel'vet-flow"er,** *n* Same as LOVE-LIES-BLEEDING — **v. grass,** see table at GRASS — **v guards†,** *n pl* Trimmings of velvet, or those who wear them — **v -jacket†,** *n* A garment worn by a royal steward, hence, a person in royal service **v.-peet.** — **vel'vet-leaf",** *n* Any one of several plants, especially the Indian mallow (*Abutilon abutilon*), also, a tropical climbing shrub (*Cissampelos paretra*) of the moonseed family, the bark of which yields a variety of pareira brava — **v.-loom,** *n* A loom in which velvet or similar piled fabrics can be made — **v painting,** *n* The act or art of decorating velvet with paints or colors — **v.-paper,** *n* Flocked paper used for wall-coverings — **v -pile,** *n* Pile of or like that of velvet, also, any fabric having such a pile — **v -plant,** *n* The great mullen (*Verbascum thapsus*) — **v -satin,** *n* Satin goods having a raised pattern in velvet-pile — **vel'vet-seed",** *n* *Bot* A small evergreen tree (*Guettarda elliptica*) occurring in the West Indies and Florida The wood is of little value — **v upon v,** velvet on which a raised pattern appears, part of the pile being longer than the rest — **vel'vet-weed",** *n* The velvetleaf — **v -work,** *n* Embroidery on velvet

vel'vet-ed, 1 velʹvet-ed, 2 vĕlʹvĕt-ĕd, *a* Having a surface like velvet, painted with a velvety effect

vel"vet-een', 1 velʺvet-inʹ, 2 vĕlʺvĕt-ēnʹ, *n* **1.** A cotton fabric twilled, and sometimes ribbed, with a pile like velvet **2.** A fabric of silk and cotton, imitating silk velvet **3.** [Colloq, Eng] A gamekeeper from his costume

vel'vet-ing, 1 velʹvet-ıŋ, 2 vĕlʹvĕt-ing, *n* **1.** *pl* Velvet goods by the piece or number of pieces **2.** The nap or pile of velvet

vel'vet-y, 1 velʹvet-ı, 2 vĕlʹvĕt-y, *a* **1.** Having the appearance of or feeling like velvet, as, *velvety* turf **2.** Being very smooth and soft to the taste, as, *velvety* brandy **3.** Marked by lightness and softness, as, a *velvety* tread or touch

ven¹, *abbr* Venerable — **Ven².,** *abbr* Venice

ve'na, 1 vīʹna, 2 vēʹna, *n* [-NÆ, 1 -nē, 2 -nē, *pl*] [L] A vein — **vena cava,** a hollow vein, either of the two great venous trunks that empty into the right auricle of the heart The **v. cava superior** brings the blood from the thoracic extremities and head The **v. cava inferior** brings the blood from the pelvic extremities and the abdomen See illus under CAVA — **v comes** [VENÆ COMITES, *pl*], one of the veins, generally two in number, that accompany arterial trunks — **v. contracta** (*Hydraul*), the contracted part of a jet of fluid discharging from an orifice or aperture

Ven'a-ble, 1 venʹə-bl, 2 vēnʹa-bl **William Henry** (1/20 1836–1/20 1920) An American educator and historian

ve-na'da, 1 vē-nāʹdə, 2 ve-naʹda, *n* [Sp] The pudu

Ve-na'do Peak, 1 vı-nāʹdo, 2 ve-naʹdo A mountain in the Sangre de Cristo range, Colorado 12 800 ft high

ve'nal‡, 1 vīʹnal, 2 vēʹnal, *a* **1.** Ready to sell one's influence, vote, or efforts for money or other consideration, entirely from sordid motives, willing to sacrifice honor or principle for pecuniary gain or private advantage, mercenary, purchasable said of persons

On the *venal* Bench Instead of Justice, Party held the scale
THOMSON *Liberty* pt IV l 1 008

2 Subject to sordid bargaining or trading, that may be or has been basely bought and sold, salable

The laureate tribe in *venal* verse relate
How Virtue wars with persecuting Fate
JOHNSON *London* l 198

[OF, < L *venalis*, < *venum*, sale]

Syn. hireling, mercenary, purchasable, salable *Mercenary* has especial application to character or disposition, as a *mercenary* spirit, *mercenary* motives — *t e*, a spirit or motives to which money is the chief consideration or the moving principle Thus, etymologically, the *mercenary* can be hired, while the *venal* are openly or actually for sale, *hireling* (AS *hyrling*, from *hyr*) signifies serving for hire or pay, or having the spirit or character of one who works or of that which is done directly for hire or pay The *hireling*, the *mercenary*, and the *venal* are alike in making principle conscience, and honor of less account than gold or sordid considerations but the *mercenary* and *venal* may be simply open to the bargain and sale which the *hireling* has already consummated, a clergyman may be *mercenary* in making place and pay of undue importance while not *venal* enough to forsake his own communion for another for any reward that could be offered him The *mercenary* may retain much show of independence, *hireling* service sacrifices self-respect as well as principle, a public officer who makes his office tributary to private speculation in which he is interested is *mercenary*, if he receives a stipulated recompense for administering his office at the behest of some leader, faction, corporation, or the like, he is both *hireling* and *venal*, if he gives essential advantages for pay, without subjecting himself to any direct domination, his course is *venal*, but not *hireling* — Ant. disinterested, honest, honorable, incorruptible, patriotic, public-spirited, unpurchasable

ve'nal², *a* [Archaic] Of or pertaining to the veins, venous

ve-nal'ı-ty, 1 vı-nalʹı-tı, 2 ve-nălʹı-ty, *n* The state or character of being basely or improperly influenced or influenceable by sordid considerations, especially money, prostitution, as of talents, office, etc, for gain or reward, mercenariness

Venality is for a democracy a mortal disease
The Nation [New York] Oct 6, 1892, p 356, col 2

ve'nall, *n* [Scot or Obs] Same as VENNEL

ve'nal-ly, 1 vīʹnal-ı, 2 vēʹnal-y, *adv* In a venal manner

Ve-nan'go, 1 vı-nanʹgo, 2 ve-năn'go, *n* A county in N W. Pennsylvania, 671 sq m, county-seat, Franklin

Ve-nan'tes, 1 vı-nanʹtiz, 2 ve-năn'tēs, *n pl* *Arach* A group of spiders that hunt their prey and weave no nest, including *Lycosidæ*, *Theraphosidæ*, etc [< L *venans*, pl *venantes*, ppr of *venor*, hunt]

ve-nan'zite, 1 vı-nanʹzīt 2 ve-năn'zit, *n* *Petrol* An aphanitic or aphanophyric igneous rock containing scattered *phenocrysts of olivine and phlogopite in a microcrystalline* ground-mass of olivine, melilite, leucite and phlogopite, with a little magnetite, nepheline, and pyroxene **euk'to-lite‡**

ven'a-tyt, *a* Venatorial

ve-nas'quite, 1 vı-nasʹkwīt, 2 ve-năs'kit, *n* *Mineral* A variety of ottrelite that contains no manganese [< *Venasque*, Spain]

ve-nat'ic, 1 vı-natʹık, 2 ve-năt'ic, *a* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or used in hunting, as, a *venatic* dog **2.** Having a fondness for hunting [< L *venaticus*, < *venor*, hunt] — **ve-nat'i-cal,** *a* — **ve-nat'i-cal-ly,** *adv*

ve-nat'i-ca, *n* Same as VINATICO

ve-na'tion†, 1 vı-nēʹshən, 2 ve-nāʹshon, *n* The arrangement or disposition of veins, as in a leaf or insect's wing the mode of veining See NERVATION [< L *vena*, see VEIN] — **ve-na'tion-al,** *a*

ve-na'tion‡†, *n* Hunting also, the state of being hunted

ven"a-to'ri-al, 1 ven ə-tōʹrı-əl, 2 vēn a-tōʹri-al, *a* [Rare] Of or pertaining to hunting, venatic [< L *venator*, hunter, < *venor*, hunt]

vend, 1 vend, 2 vĕnd, *vt* **1.** To dispose of to another or others for money, sell

Vend is used with restricted and somewhat arbitrary applications As now employed, there is an implication (unless the circumstances evidence the contrary) that the thing

vended has been transferred to another for money (not in barter), that it is an article of merchandise (not land nor an estate in land), that the vending is in the course of business (not a single, isolated act), *vending* implies also the sale of commodities in relatively small quantities at a time, or not in bulk or by wholesale, and hence is often applied to the business of a pedler or huckster

2. To carry about, as in a wagon, and offer for sale, as goods or small wares [< F. *vendre*, < L *vendo*, < *venum*, sale, + *do*, give] [liery 2†. A sale

vend[1], *n* 1. [Archaic Eng] The total annual yield of a col-

Vend[2], *n* Same as WEND[2], *n*

ven'dace, 1 ven'dēs, 2 vĕn'dāc, *n* [Dial] A small and delicate whitefish (*Coregonus vandesius*) of some British lakes [< F *vandoise*, *dace*] **ven'dis†**.

ven"da-val', 1 ven da-văl' 2 vĕn'dă-văl', *n* [Sp] *Meteor.* 1. A strong southwest wind 2. An autumnal storm, characterized by thunder and violent wind a Mexican use

ven-dee', 1 ven-dī', 2 vĕn-dē' *n* The person or party to whom something, especially land, is sold, as, the *vendee* of a farm the correlative of *vendor*

Ven"dée', 1 van'dē', 2 văn'dę', *n* A department in central W France 2,692 sq m capital, La Roche-sur-Yon scene of the revolt of local royalists against the French republic in 1793–1795 — **Ven-de'an**, *a & n*

Ven"dé"miaire', 1 van'dē"myăr', 2 văn'dę'myâr', *n* The first month of the French Revolutionary calendar See CALENDAR [F < L *vindemia*, vintage see VINDEMIAL]

vend'er, 1 vend'ar, 2 vĕnd'er, *n* 1 One who vends, a seller, especially, a pedler or hawker, as, a fruit-*venaer*. Compare VENDOR, VEND 2. A vending-machine

ven-det'ta, 1 ven-det'a, 2 vĕn-dĕt'a, *n* 1. Private warfare occasioned by insult or injury 2. A private blood-feud, often hereditary, in which a family seeks to avenge an injury to or a murder of one of its members upon the offender or his family The vendetta is prevalent in Sicily, Sardinia, Corsica, and Montenegro, and to some extent, under the name of *feud*, in certain districts in the United States

The character of Napoleon was formed by Corsica, with its barbarism and *vendettas*, by the atheism of the Revolution and by the immorality, public and private of the Directory GOLDWIN SMITH in *The Forum* Apr, 1891, p 149

[It, < L *vindicta*, revenge, < *vindico*, see VINDICATE]

vend'i-bl(e[P], 1 vend'i-bl; 2 vĕnd'i-bl, *a* Capable of being vended or sold, marketable, salable **vend'a-ble†**. — **vend"i-bil'i-ty**, *n* The quality of being vendible **vend'i-bl(e-ness**[P]**.** — **vend'i-bly**, *adv*

vend'i-bl(e[P], *n* A thing exposed for sale

Ven"di-dad', 1 ven'di-dăd' 2 vĕn di-dăd' *n* [Zend] The third division of the Zend-Avesta, giving an account of creation, the legend of Yima and the golden age, and a number of religious precepts **Priestly code of the Parsis†.**

The *Vendiddd* (vi-daeva-dâta law for repelling the Daevas) contains twenty-two chapters (fargard) of conversations between Ahuramazda and Zarathustra which are made up of fragmentary legends of early ages S JOHNSON *Oriental Religions Persia* pt. II, p 150 [H M & CO 1885]

vend'ing, 1 vend'ing, 2 vĕnd'ing, *n* The act of selling — **vend'ing-ma-chine"**, *n* A machine having a mechanism, controlled by the dropping of a coin into a slot, for delivering any small article with which it has been charged, as a slot-machine for selling chewing-gum

ven'dis, *n* [Dial] Same as VENDACE

ven'di-tate†, *vt* To expose for sale hence, to make a boastful display of — **ven"di-ta'tion†**, *n* [vending

ven-di'tion, 1 ven-dish'an 2 vĕn-dish'on, *n* The act of

vend'i-tor†, *n* A seller vender

Ven"dôme', 1 van'dōm', 2 văn'dōm', *n* 1. **François de** (1616–⁴/₁₁1669), a French admiral and politician 2. **Louis Joseph, Duc de** (⁷/₁₁1654–⁶/₁₁1712), a French general and diplomat, governor of Provence 3 An ancient duchy in W central France 4 A town in Loir-et-Cher department, former capital of the duchy

ven'dor, 1 ven'dar *or* -dor, 2 vĕn'dor, *n* Same as VENDER *the common legal spelling, especially concerning the conveyance of lands and tenements* — **vendor's lien**, an implied lien that equity allows the vendor of land for purchase-money that the vendee has not paid

ven-due', 1 ven-dū', 2 vĕn-dū', *n* A public sale at auction, as, a *vendue* of slaves [OF, < *vendre* (pp *vendu*), see VEND] — **ven-due'cri"er**, *n* [Local, U S] A bellman sent round to advertise an auction — **v.-master†**, *n* The auctioneer or manager of a public sale

Ven"e-do'tia, 1 ven'i-dō'sha, 2 vĕn'e-dō'sha, *n* The principal of the early states of Wales — **Ven"e-do'tian**, *a*

ve-neer', 1 vi-nir', 2 ve-nēr', *vt* 1. To cover (a surface) with veneers, especially of rare or beautiful woods 2. To coat decoratively or thinly with other substances than wood, as, *veneered* pottery, a *reneered* wall 3. Figuratively, to conceal, as something bad, common, or disagreeable, with a superficial polish, gloss over [< G *furnieren*, < OF *fournir*, see FURNISH]

ve-neer', *n* 1. A thin layer of rare or beautiful material, as wood, stone, ivory, or mother-of-pearl, fastened upon a commoner surface to produce a rich or artistic effect In the manufacture of veneers special bending-, straightening-, planing-, and polishing-machines are used, besides the veneer-cutter

The *veneers* for the most beautiful furniture are sawed out of these very knots and twisted roots H W BEECHER *Plymouth Pulpit May 25, 1874* in vol II, p 194 [J B F 1874]

2. Any thin outer coating put on principally for appearance or decoration, as in ceramics, paper-making, etc 3. External polish or ornamentation used to conceal defects, or having that effect, outside show or elegance, as, a vulgar man with a *veneer* of refinement 4. A veneer-moth — **ve-neer'-cut"ter**, *n* A machine in which veneers are cut, usually from the log, by knives or saws In one form the log is rotated in contact with a long knife the two being drawn gradually together until the log is used up — **v.-grafting**, *n* Splice-grafting — **v.-mill**, *n* A mill for cutting veneers — **v.-moth**, *n* A crambid or grass-moth named from the coloration — **v.-press**, *n* A clamping device by which a veneer is held firmly to the surface on which it has been placed till the glue hardens — **v.-saw**, *n* A circular saw (usually sectional) with very thin edge and thickening toward its center for cutting veneers

ve-neerd', *pp* Veneered S S

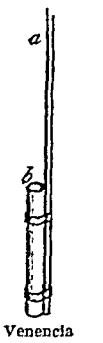
ve-neer'ing, 1 vi-nir'ing, 2 ve-nēr'ing, *n* 1. The process of applying veneer 2. Material used for veneers

ven'e-fice†, *n* The act of poisoning or of injuring by sorcery — **ven"e-fi'cial†**, *a* Acting by or practising poisoning or sorcery, **ve-nef'ic†**, **ve-nef'i-cal†**; **ven"e-fi'cious†.** — **ven"e-fi'cious-ly†**, *adv*

ven'e-mous†, *a* Venomous

ven'e-nate, 1 ven'i-nēt, 2 vĕn'e-nāt, *a Med* Poisoned, infected with poison [< L *venenatus*, pp of *veneno*, poison < *venenum*, poison] — **ven'e-nate†**, *vt* To poison — **ven"e-na'tion**, *n* 1. Poisoning, or a poisoned condition. 2. Poison

ve-nen'ci-a, 1 vē-nēn'shi-a, 2 vę-nęn'shī-ā, *n* [Sp] A device, consisting of a narrow silver receptacle attached to a whalebone about 3 feet long, used in sampling wine in the sherry districts



Venencia
a the stem, *b* the cup

When drawing sherry from the butt in the bodega for the purpose of tasting it an instrument termed a *venencia* is used H VIZETELLY *Facts about Sherry* p 53 [W L & CO 1876]

ve-nene'†, *a* Poisonous, venomous [VENIN

ven'ene, 1 ven'in, 2 vĕn'ēn, *n* Same as

ven"e-nif'ic, 1 ven'i-nif'ik, 2 vĕn'e-nif'ic, *a* Producing poison, poisonous [< L *venenum*, poison, + *facio*, make]

ven"e-nif'u-ous, 1 ven'i-nif'u-us, 2 vĕn'e-nif'ų-ŭs, *a* Flowing with venom or poison [< L *venenum*, poison, + *fluo*, flow]

Ven"e-no'sæ, 1 ven'i-nō'sī, 2 vĕn'e-nō'sē, *n pl Herp* The poisonous snakes [< LL *venenosus*, poisonous, < L *venenum*, poison]

Ven"e-no'sa†.

ven"e-no-sal'i-va-ry, 1 ven'i-no-sal'i-vē-ri, 2 vĕn'e-no-săl'i-vā-ry, *a Zool* Characterized by yielding poisonous saliva, as glands in certain insects [< L *venenum*, poison, + *SALIVARY*]

ven'e-nous, 1 ven'i-nus, 2 vĕn'e-nŭs, *a* Full of poison poisonous, venomous **ven'e-nose†.** — **venenous anthelminthic**, an anthelminthic that is poisonous to intestinal worms, a vermicide — **ven"e-nos'i-ty†**, *n* Poisonous character

ven'er-a-bl(e[P], 1 ven'ar-a-bl, 2 vĕn'er-a-bl, *a* 1. Meriting or commanding veneration or high esteem now usually implying age, sometimes with high office, or superior character, as, a *venerable* father, a *venerable* priest In the Church of England this word is given as a title to archdeacons, in the Roman Catholic Church, to a person who has attained the first of three degrees in the process of canonization, but who is not yet canonized 2. Exciting reverential feelings and worthy of reverential treatment because of sacred or elevated associations, as, a *venerable* cathedral [OF, < L *venerabilis*, < *veneror*, revere] Syn. see AGED ANCIENT — **Ven'er-a-ble Bede**, see BEDA — **V. Doctor**, Guillaume de Champeaux a sobriquet — **V. Initiator**, William of Occam a sobriquet — **-ness**, *n* **ven"er-a-bil'i-ty†.** — **ven'er-a-bly**, *adv*

Ven"er-a'ce-a, 1 ven'ar-ē'shi-a, 2 vĕn'er-ā'she-a, *n pl Conch* 1. A superfamily or suborder of bivalves, especially those having 2 muscles, unequal gills, the external appendiculate, and an equivalve shell with heterodont hinge and porcellanous texture, as *Veneridæ*, etc 2 The *Veneridæ* [< L *Venus* (*Vener-*), Venus] — **ven"er-a'ce-an**, *a & n* — **ven"er-a'ceous**, *a*

ven'er-ant, 1 ven'ar-ant, 2 vĕn'er-ant, *a* [Rare] Giving or showing veneration, reverent

ven'er-ate, 1 ven'ar-ēt, 2 vĕn'er-āt, *vt* [-AT"ED, -AT"ING] To look upon or treat with the feeling of honor and deference due to something noble, dignified or sacred, especially on account of age or rank, reverence, revere

I *venerate* old age and I love not the man who can look without emotion upon the sunset of life LONGFELLOW *Outre-Mer, Valley of the Loire* p 96 [H M & CO 1882]

[< L *veneratus*, pp of *veneror*, revere] Syn. adore honor, respect, revere, reverence In the highest sense to *revere* or *reverence* is to hold in mingled love and honor with something of sacred fear, as for that which while lovely is sublimely exalted and brings upon us by contrast a sense of our unworthiness or inferiority, to *revere* is a wholly spiritual act to *reverence* is often, tho not necessarily, to give outward expression to the reverential feeling, we *revere* or *reverence* the divine majesty *Revere* is a stronger word than *reverence* or *venerate* To *venerate* is to hold in exalted honor without fear, and is applied to objects less removed from ourselves than those we *revere*, being said especially of aged persons, of places or objects having sacred associations, and of abstractions we *venerate* an aged pastor, the dust of heroes or martyrs, lofty virtue or self-sacrifice, or some great cause, as that of civil or religious liberty we do not *venerate* God, but *revere* or *reverence* him We *adore* with a humble yet free outflowing of soul See ADMIRE DEFER — Ant., contemn, despise, disdain, dishonor, disregard, scoff at, scorn, slight, spurn — **ven'er-a"tor**, *n* One who venerates

ven"er-a'tion, 1 ven'ar-ē'shan, 2 vĕn'er-ā'shon, *n* 1. The act of venerating, the feeling of one who venerates, the highest degree of the feeling of respect and reverence, as excited by the dignity, high character, or sacredness of persons, or by the hallowed associations of place, profound reverence 2. *Phren* The faculty that leads to reverence for whatever is supreme, dignified, eminent, or great 3. That which is revered 4. [Rare] The act of worshiping, worship [OF, < L *veneratio(n-)*, < *veneror*, revere]

Syn. adoration, awe, dread, reverence *Awe* is inspired by that in which there is sublimity or majesty so overwhelming as to awaken a feeling akin to fear, in *awe*, considered by itself, there is no element of esteem or affection, tho the sense of vastness power, or grandeur in the object is always present *Dread* is a shrinking apprehension or expectation of possible harm awakened by any one of many objects or causes, from that which is overwhelmingly vast and mighty to that which is productive of momentary physical pain, in its higher uses *dread* approaches the meaning of *awe*, but with more of chilliness and cowering, and without that subjection of soul to the grandeur and worthiness of the object that is involved in *awe* *Awe* is preoccupied with the object that inspires it *dread* with apprehension of personal consequences *Reverence* and *veneration* are less overwhelming than *awe* or *dread*, and suggest something of esteem, affection, and personal nearness We may feel *awe* of that which we can not reverence, as a grandly terrible ocean storm *awe* of the divine presence is more distant and less trustful than *reverence* *Veneration* is commonly applied to things which are not subjects of *awe* *Adoration*, in its full sense, is loftier than *veneration*, less restrained and awed than *reverence* and with more of the spirit of direct, active, and joyful worship See REVERENCE Compare VENERATE — Ant., contempt, disdain dishonor, disregard, scorn

ven'er-a"tiv(e[S], 1 ven'ar-ē"tiv, 2 vĕn'er-ā"tiv, *a* [Rare] Reverent

ve-ne're-al, 1 vi-ni'ri-al, 2 ve-nē'ri-al, *a* 1. Pertaining to or proceeding from sexual intercourse, as, *venereal* excess 2. Communicated by contion with an infected person, pertaining to or curative of diseases so communicated as a *venereal* disease, *venereal* remedies 3. Promotive of sexual desire, aphrodisiac 4†. *Chem* Of or pertaining to copper, originally called Venus, after the planet [< L *Venereus*, < *Venus*, Venus] — **venereal carnosity**. 1 A cutaneous cellular tumor due to syphilitic virus 2. A syphilitic wart — **v disease**, any disease communicated by sexual intercourse with an infected person, including gonorrhea, chancroid, and syphilis See SALVARSAN — **v. sore**, an ulcerous or chancrous sore due to a venereal disease

ve-ne're-ant, *a* Devoted to the service of Venus or to sexual intercourse wanton lascivious

ve-ne're-ate†, *vt* To cause to be lascivious or lustful

vi-ne"re-ol'o-gy, 1 vi-ni ri ol'o-ji, 2 ve-nē re-ŏl'o-ġy, *n* The department of pathology that relates to venereal disease

ve-ne're-oust, *a* 1. Lascivious 2. Venereal, aphrodisiac.

ven'er-ous†.

ven'er-er, 1 ven'ar-ar, 2 vĕn'er-er, *n* [Archaic] A gamekeeper, hunter

Ve-ner'i-dæ, 1 vi-ner'i-dī, 2 ve-nĕr'i-dē, *n pl Conch* A family of veneracean bivalves, especially those with 3 cardinal teeth in each valve generally, and a pallial sinus, as the quahaug [< L *Venus* (*Vener-*), Venus] — **ven'er-id**, *n* — **ve-ner'i-form**, *a* Having a shell like a venerid — **ven'er-oid**, *a*



ven"e-ru'pite, 1 ven'i-rū'pait, 2 vĕn'e-rų'pit, *n* A fossil venerid shell of the genus *Venerupis* [< L *Venus*, Venus, + *rupes*, rock] Spine-bearing Venerid (*Dione semigenus Venerupis lamellosa*) ¼

ven'er-y[1], 1 ven'ar-i, 2 vĕn'er-y, *n* [-IES, I -iz, 2 -iş, *pl*] 1. [Archaic] The act or practise of hunting game, the chase, sport

'Tis bad *venerie* when you have trapped a wolf to let him go free on the chance some other man will finish your work JANE G AUSTIN *Betty Alden* p 110 [H M & CO 1893]

2†. A hunting-lodge, kennels 3†. Game animals collectively [< F *venerie*, < *vener* (< L *venor*), hunt] **ven'a-ry†**; **ven'er-ie†.**

ven'er-y[2], *n* [Archaic] Sexual indulgence, especially when excessive [< L *Venereus*, of Venus] **ven'er-ie†.**

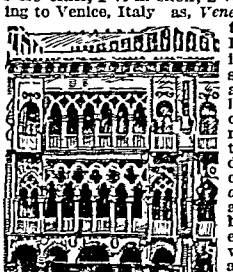
ven"e-sect', 1 ven'i-sekt', 2 vĕn'e-sĕct', *v Surg* **I.** *t* To open a vein of by cutting, phlebotomize **II.** *i* To practise phlebotomy [< L *vena* (see VEIN) + *seco*, cut] — **ven"e-sec'tion**, *n*

Venet, *abbr* Venetian

Ven'e-tes, 1 ven'i-tiz 2 vĕn'e-tēş *n* A tribe of ancient Gaul, conquered by Cæsar, 56 B C Vannes, in Brittany, is named from it — **Ve-net'ic**, *a*

Ve-ne'ti-a, 1 vi-ni'shi-ə 2 ve-nē'shi-a, *n* [L] Venice

Ve-ne'tian, 1 vi-ni'shan, 2 ve-nē'shan, *a* Of or pertaining to Venice, Italy as, *Venetian* glass — **Venetian architecture**, a style of medieval Italian architecture prevailing in Venice in the days of its supremacy Its characteristics are the conspicuousness of the loggia with rows of ornate columns and a liberal use of mosaics and colors The same term is also applied to the less distinctive style that succeeded it Compare ITALIAN, *a*, and see ARCHITECTURE; also illus under RIALTO — **V. ball** a transparent glass ball enclosing a piece of fancy-work — **V. bar**, a bar crossing an open space in needlework, made by covering a thread or threads with buttonhole-stitching — **V. chalk**, same as FRENCH CHALK — **V. dentil** (*Arch*), one of a series of small projecting blocks, alternately rectangular and beveled on opposite sides to form a molding or panel-frame — **V. embroidery**, embroidery on linen in which the spaces between the figures are cut away and sometimes crossed over bars of needlework giving the appearance of lace — **V. enamel**, an enamel used for the dials of clocks and watches — **V. lace**, a kind of point-lace See LACE — **V. pearl**, a solid artificial pearl a trade name — **V. school**, the school of brilliant colorists originating at Venice with Crivelli, Carpaccio, and the Bellinis in the 15th century, reaching its technical climax in Titian, Giorgione Tintoretto Paolo Veronese, and Palma Vecchio in the 16th century, and declining under Canaletti, Guardi and Tiepolo in the 17th and 18th centuries — **V. swell**, an organ-swell enclosed within Venetian blinds — **V. turpentine**, Venice turpentine See TURPENTINE — **V window** (*Arch*), a window having three separate apertures


Venetian Architecture
(Ca d Oro — the House of Gold" — Grand Canal Venice)

Ve-ne'tian, *n* 1. A native of Venice or Venetia 2. *pl* A kind of heavy braid for securing Venetian blinds 3. A cloth milled and cropped bare in finishing 4. Same as DOMINO, 2 5 [Colloq] A Venetian blind See BLIND 6†. *pl* Galligaskins — **Ve-ne'tianed**, *a* Having *Venetian blinds*

ve-neur', 1 ve-nūr' 2 ve-nûr', *n* [F] An officer who attended to the details of the chase, especially to managing the hounds

ven'ew†, *n* A bout at fencing, a hit or thrust **ven'ey†.**

Venez, *abbr* Venezuela

Ve-ne'zi-a, 1 vē-nē'tsi-a, 2 ve-ne'tsī-ā, *n* [It] Venice.

Ve-ne"zi-a'no, 1 vē-nē tsi-ä'no, 2 ve-ne tsī-ä'no, *n* 1. **Agostino** (1490?–1540?), an Italian engraver 2 **Antonio** (1308–1384) an Italian painter 3 See SEBASTIANO DEL PIOMBO, under PIOMBO

Ven"e-zue'la, 1 ven'i-zwē'la, 2 vĕn'e-zwē'la, *n* A republic in N F South America 398 594 sq m, capital Caracas, has been independent since 1829 — **Ven"e-zue'lan**, *a & n*

venge†, *vt* To avenge, revenge

venge'a-ble†, *a* 1. That may be revenged 2 Revengeful 3 Dreadful, terrible — **venge'a-bly†**, *adv*

ven'geance, 1 ven'jans, 2 vĕn'ganc, *n* 1. The infliction of a deserved penalty, especially by the person injured, for the vindication of justice, retributive punishment 2 In a bad sense, wrathful or spiteful avenging of a wrong, revenge

Now man to man and steel to steel
A chieftain's *vengeance* thou shalt feel
SCOTT *Lady of the Lake* can 5, st 12.

3†. Mischief, evil [F, < *venger*, < L *vindico*, see VINDICATE] Syn. see REVENGE — **with a vengeance** [Colloq], with great force or violence in common use, extremely — **ven'geance†**, *adv* Extremely **ven'geance-ly†.**

venge'ful, 1 veng'ful, 2 vĕng'ful, *a* Prone to inflict vengeance revengeful vindictive — **-ly**, *adv* — **-ness**, *n*

venge'ment†, *n* Retribution, avengement

ven'ger†, *n* An avenger — **ven'ger-ess†**, *n fem*

Ve-ni', 1 vē-ni', 2 vę-ni' *n* See BENI 2

ve'ni-al, 1 vi'ni-al, 2 vē'ni-al, *a* 1. That may be pardoned or forgiven, especially, in Roman Catholic theology, not mortal, as a sin. See SIN

Theft on the part of a starving man is one of the most *venial* of offences WOOLSEY *Political Science* vol I, p 359 [S 1878]

2. That may be overlooked or tolerated, excusable, as, a *venial* fault 3† Unobjectionable [OF, < LL *venialis*, < L *venia*, pardon] **ve'ni-a-blet.**

Syn excusable, pardonable, slight, trivial Aside from its technical ecclesiastical use, *venial* is always understood as marking some fault comparatively *slight* or *trivial* A *venial* offense is one readily overlooked, a *pardonable* offense requires more serious consideration, but on deliberation is found to be susceptible of pardon *Excusable* is scarcely applied to offenses, but to matters open to doubt or criticism rather than direct censure, so used, it often falls little short of justifiable, as, I think, under those circumstances, his action was *excusable* Protestants do not recognize the distinction between *venial* and mortal sins — Ant inexcusable, mortal, unpardonable — **ve'ni-alt,** *n* A venial sin — **ve"ni-al'i-ty,** *n* The quality of being venial **ve'ni-al-ness†** — **ve'ni-al-ly,** *adv* **ve'ni-a-bly†.**

Ven'ice, 1 ven'ıs, 2 vĕn'ĭc, *n* **1. Gulf of,** see ADRIATIC SEA **2.** A department in N E Italy, 9,475 sq m **3.** A province in the same 934 sq m **4.** Its capital, situated on 117 islands in the N Adriatic sea, bombed by Austrians 1917-18 **5** A town in Madison county, Ill **6** A town in Cayuga county, N Y — **Venice of the North,** Stockholm

Ve'ni Cre-a'tor, 1 vī'nıı krı-ē'tər *or* -tor, 2 vē'nı cre-ā'tor [L] *Liturg* A hymn used in the Roman Catholic Church at Whitsuntide and at Anglican ordinations, coronations, etc, and in a free translation in parts of other liturgies so called from its beginning *Veni Creator Spiritus* (Come, Creator Spirit) Formerly ascribed to Charlemagne (742-814), now claimed for Gregory the Great (550-600)

Ven"i-li'i-dæ, 1 ven ı-lıı'ı-dī, 2 vĕn ĭ-lĭ'ı-dē, *n pl* *Conch* A family of nudibranchiate gastropods **Ve-nil'i-a,** *n* (t g) [L, a feminine name] — **ve-nil'i-id,** *n* — **ve-nil'i-oid,** *a*

ven'in, 1 ven'ın *or* vī'nın, 2 vĕn'ĭn *or* vē'nĭn, *n* *Physiol Chem* A toxic substance produced by the degeneration of certain parts of the venom-glands of snakes [F, < L *venenum*, po son] **ven'enet, ven'inet.**

ve-ni-plex, 1 vī'nı-pleks, 2 vē'nı-plĕks, *n* [Rare] *Anat* A venous plexus [< L *vena* (see VEIN) + *plexus*, see PLEXUS] — **ve'ni-plexed,** *a*

ve'ni-punc"ture, 1 vī'nı-puŋk chur *or* -tiur, 2 vē'nı-puŋc'chur *or* -tūr, *n* *Surg* The puncturing of a vein [< L *vena*, vein, + PUNCTURE]

ve-ni're, 1 vı-naı'rī, 2 ve-nī'rē, *n* [L] *Law* **1** A writ issued to the sheriff or coroner for summoning a jury so called from its mandatory phrase, "venire facias" (that you cause to come) **2** A writ in the form of a summons issued against a person who has been indicted under a misdemeanor **venire facias†** — **venire facias de novo,** or **venire de novo,** an order for a new trial, or a writ directing the summoning of a jury for a new trial — **ve-ni're-man",** *n* A juror summoned by a venire

ven'i-son, 1 ven'ı-zən *or* ven'zən, 2 vĕn'ı-sŏn *or* vĕn'sŏn (XIII), *n* **1.** The flesh of deer, also, a deer as hunted for food **2†** The flesh of any edible game, including birds **3†.** Game beasts generally [< F *venaison*, < L *venatio(n-)*, < *venor*, hunt]

Ve-ni'te, 1 vı-naı'tī, 2 ve-nī'tē, *n* [L] *Liturg* The 95th psalm used as a canticle in the Roman Catholic, Anglican, and other liturgies so called from its opening words, *Venite exultemus Domino* (Come let us sing unto the Lord)

Ve"ni-ze'los, 1 vē"nı-zē'los 2 vē"nı-zē'lŏs **Eleutherios** (1864-) A Greek prime minister 1917-1921 1924

Ven-lo', 1 ven-lō', 2 vĕn-lō', *n* A town in Limburg province, Netherlands

Venn, 1 ven 2 vĕn **Henry** (3/21725-6/21797) An English Calvinistic theologian *Complete Duty of Man* **ven'allt.**

ven'nel, 1 ven'ıl, 2 vĕn'ĕl, *n* [Scot] A narrow street

Ven'ning, Ralph (1620?-3/10 1673) An English preacher

ven'om, 1 ven'əm 2 vĕn'om, *v* **I** *t* [Rare] To imbue with poison, envenom **II†** *t* To be in a poisoned state

ven'omt, *a* Venomous poisonous envenomed

ven'om, *n* **1.** The poisonous fluid that certain animals, as venomous serpents and scorpions, secrete, in their normal condition, for use as a means of defense and which when introduced into the system of other living animals, as by biting or stinging, produces toxic effects **2.** Something that produces a noxious or poisonous effect, hence, malignity, spite, malice **3** [Archaic] Any poison **4†.** Dye [< OF *venim*, F *venin*, < L *venenum*, poison] **ven'imt, ven'inet.**

Syn virus *Venom* is a specific animal secretion, normal, tho poisonous, provided as a means of defense for the animal armed with it, as in certain serpents etc It is injurious only when introduced into the circulation directly, as through a bite, sting, or other abrasion of the skin *Virus*, like *venom*, is an animal product, but the result of some morbid process as in smallpox or hospital gangrene, and is injurious only when introduced directly into the blood, as by inoculation through some scratch, wound, or other means of direct transmission — Ant. antidote, antiseptic, corrective, counteractive cure, remedy, restorative

— **ven'om-al"bu-min,** *n* The albumin contained in venom — **v.-duct,** *n* The duct conveying venom from a venom-gland — **v.-fang,** *n* A poison-fang — **v.-gland,** *n* A gland that secretes venom, as that of a snake poison-gland — **v.-globulin,** *n* The globulin contained in venom — **v.-mouthed,** *a* Speaking as with a venomous bite, slanderous — **v.-pepton,** *n* The peptone supposed to exist in venom — **v.-sac,** *n* An enlargement of a venom-gland — **ven'om-er,** *n* [Rare] A poisoner — **ven'om-ize,** *vt* To inject with snake-venom — **ven"om-i-za'tion,** *n* — **ven"o-mo-sal'i-va-ry,** *a* Of, pertaining to, or conveying venomous saliva

ven'omd, *pp* Venomed S S

ve"no-mo'tor, 1 vī'no-mō'tər, 2 vē no-mō'tor, *a* *Anat* Governing or affecting the lumen of a vein [< L *vena* vein, + MOTOR]

ven'om-ous, 1 ven'əm-us, 2 vĕn'om-ŭs, *a* **1.** Having venom-glands, secreting venom, noxious or harmful because of its venom, as, a *venomous* snake

The cobra expands its frill in order to alarm the many birds and beasts which are known to attack even the most *venomous* species DARWIN *Origin of Species* vol I p 254 [J M 1888]

2. Communicating venom, full of venom, hence, figuratively, having the effect of poison, working harm, baneful, as, a *venomous* sting, *venomous* remarks

To tell the bare truth is sometimes to make the most *venomous* comment possible

[ROOSEVELT *Gouverneur Morris* p 240 [H M & CO 1888]

3. Bent upon injury, malignant, spiteful, as, a *venomous* foe [< F *venimeux*, < LL *venenosus*, see VENENOSÆ] — **venomous serpent** or **snake,** a snake with salivary glands specialized for the secretion of venom The solenoglyph venomous snakes, as vipers and rattlesnakes, have channeled erectile maxillary teeth, while the proteroglyph venomous snakes as cobras and sea-snakes, have permanently erect grooved or perforated anterior maxillary teeth — **ven'om-ous-ly,** *adv* — **ven'om-ous-ness,** *n*

Ve-no'sa, 1 vē-nō'sa 2 ve-nō'sa *n* A town in Potenza province, Italy, ancient **Venusia;** birthplace of Horace

ve-no'salt, *a* Venous

ve'nose, 1 vī'nōs, 2 vē'nōs (XIII), *a* **1.** *Bot* Having numerous veins, veiny **2** *Anat & Zool* Venous [< L *venosus*, see VENOUS] — **ve'nose-cos"tate,** *a* Having numerous veins and prominent ribs

ve-nos'i-ty, 1 vı-nes'ı-tı, 2 ve-nŏs'ı-tȳ, *n* *Med* **1.** An excess of veins or of venous blood in a part, causing venous congestion **2.** Deficient aeration of venous blood in the lungs with afflux of venous blood into the arteries

ve'nous, 1 vī'nus, 2 vē'nŭs, *a* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or contained or carried in a vein or veins **2** Marked with or having veins, as a leaf or an insect's wing [< L *venosus*, < *vena*, see VEIN] — **venous blood,** the blood carried by the veins distinguished from arterial blood by its darker color, and containing a relatively large amount of carbonic oxid and a small amount of oxygen — **v. calculus,** a loose concretion sometimes found in the veins — **v congestion,** accumulation of venous blood in an organ or a part, due to interruption of its return to the heart — **v duct,** a passage by which blood flows from the umbilical vein to the inferior vena cava over the surface of the liver in the fetus It ceases to act soon after birth — **v hemorrhage,** bleeding from a vein — **v. hum,** venous murmur See MURMUR — **v sinus,** any local enlargement in a vein, especially where several smaller veins empty into a larger venous canal, as, the *venous sinuses* in the dura mater See illus under SINUS — **v system,** the entire vascular arrangement for carrying the blood back from all parts of the body to the heart — **ve'nous-ly,** *adv* By means of or so as to affect the veins in a venous manner

vent', 1 vent, 2 vĕnt, *vt* **1.** To give public or audible expression to, as that which struggles or presses for utterance, pour forth, utter, as, to *vent* a groan, to *vent* one's wrath **2.** To permit to escape at or as at a vent, as a gas or liquid confined under pressure, make a vent for, let out, emit **3.** To make a vent in, as a founders' mold or a cannon **4** To relieve as by giving vent to something, free a reflexive use, as, he *vented* himself in objurgations

vent², *v* **I** *i* **1.** To take breath, as a hunted animal said specifically of an otter rising to the surface of the water after diving **2.** To have draft or ventilation, draw, as a chimney **3†.** To sniff the air, snort, snuff **II†.** *t* To perceive by scent, smell [< F *venter*, blow, < *vent* (< L *ventus*), wind]

vent³†, *vt* To vend

vent¹, *n* **1.** An opening or hole, commonly small, for the passage of something, as air or water, out of or into a confined place hence an outlet of any kind Specif (1) A small hole in the head of a barrel, cask, etc, to let in air as the liquid contents are withdrawn (2) The flue of a chimney (3) A finger-hole in a musical wind-instrument, vent-age (4) A vent-faucet or similar device (5) *Foundry* An opening or passage, as in a sand-mold, for the escape of gases (6) *Ordnance* A touch-hole (7) *Arch* An opening, as a loophole (8) A placket-hole or slit in a garment **2** The external opening of the alimentary canal or cloaca, especially of animals below mammals, the anus **3.** The act of giving utterance, as to passion, expression, utterance now usually in the phrase **to give vent to.**

The stranger *gave vent to* her mirth in an uncontrollable burst of merriment COOPER *Pilot* p 26 [H & H 1869]

4† A discharge [< F *fente*, see FENT *n*] — **vent'-as"tra-gal,** *n* The astragal surrounding a cannon at the vent — **v -bushing,** *n* A heavy metallic plug, generally copper, inserted in front of the breach, especially of bronze cannon, to receive the immediate wear and tear of the discharge The vent is bored through it **v.-piece†** — **v.-cock,** *n* **1.** A cock or faucet serving to admit air to a vessel to facilitate drawing off its contents elsewhere **2** Same as VENT-FAUCET — **v -cover,** *n* A piece of leather strapped over the vent of a cannon to keep it dry **v -drill,** *n* A vent-gimlet — **v -faucet,** *n* A faucet having an internal gimlet for forming a vent-hole, also for drawing off a liquid, as from a bottle — **v feather,** *n* An under tail-covert — **v -field,** *n* A tablet or plate, in the center of which the vent opens, in some forms of cannon — **v -gage,** *n* A wire for gaging the diameter of a vent — **v -gimlet,** *n* *Ordnance* A fine steel gimlet for boring out the vent of a gun when it has become filled up or obstructed — **v -guide,** *n* A gage for laying out correctly the points at which cannon-vents should be bored — **v.-hole,** *n* A vent or opening — **v -peg,** *n* A peg for stopping a vent, as in a barrel — **v -piece,** *n* **1** A piece assisting in closing the rear of the base of some breech-loading guns **2** A vent-bushing — **v.-pipe,** *n* An escape-pipe, as for steam — **v -plug,** *n* **1** A plug used to close the vent of a cannon **2** Same as VENT-PPG — **v.-punch,** *n* A steel punch used to drive obstructions out of a cannon-vent — **v -searcher,** *n* A wire with a curved end to detect side-cavities in the vent-hole of a cannon — **v.-stopper,** *n* A cap for a vent, vent-plug — **v -tube,** *n* A ventilating-tube attached to some culture-tubes used by bacteriologists — **v -wire,** *n* A wire used by founders to make a hole in a sand-mold for the escape of air or gases

vent², *n* **1.** An animal's odorous trail or the perception of it, scent **2.** The taking breath at the surface of the water said of an otter [< F *vent*, see VENT², *v*]

vent³, *n* **1** A brand announcing that the animal bearing it has been sold In some States of the United States the stock-man must have a vent as well as a brand recorded when he sells an animal he stamps his vent upon it, thus showing that his ownership ceases In other States sale is indicated by cancellation, that is, by stamping a bar across the seller's brand **2** [Archaic] Sale market [< F *vente*, < LL *vendita* < L *vendo* (pp *venditus*) see VEND]

ven'ta, 1 ven'ta 2 vĕn'ta, *n* [Sp] An inn **ventf.**

At every *venta* where we stop the story is repeated BAYARD TAYLOR *Lands of the Saracen* p 429 [G P P 1855]

vent'age, 1 vent'ıj, 2 vĕnt'ag, *n* A small opening, especially, a finger-hole in a musical instrument

I know my character as the musician knows the *ventages* of his flute R L STEVENSON *Merry Men* p 256 [S 1887]

[< VENT¹, *n*]

ven'tail, 1 ven'tēl, 2 vĕn'tāl, *n* In medieval armor, the adjustable front of a helmet or hood of mail [< OF *ventaille*, < *vent* (< L *ventus*), wind] **ven'taillet.**



Ventail (*a*) in Position for Combat

ven'tal, 1 ven'tal, 2 vĕn'tal, *a* Of or pertaining to the wind

ven-tan'nat, *n* A window

vent'er¹, 1 vent'ər, 2 vĕnt'er, *n* One who vents, one who gives vent to something

ven'ter², 1 ven'tər, 2 vĕn'ter, *n* **1.** *Anat & Zool* (1) The abdomen or belly (2) A rounded or belly-shaped protuberance, a belly, as of a muscle (3) A large cavity containing viscera, as of the head, thorax, or abdomen (4) A hollowed surface, as, the *venter* of the ilium or scapula (5) The womb, hence, in law, a mother

Two sons of the duke of Suffolk by a second *venter* having died this season of the sweating sickness that title was extinct HUME *England* vol III, p 381 [P S & CO 1854]

2. *Bot* The expanded basal portion of an archegonium, in which the oosphere is formed **3** *Entom* (1) The lower part of the abdomen (2) The under surface **4** *Conch* The peripheral surface said of nautiloids [< L *venter*, belly] — **venter propendens** or **propendulus.** **1** An anteversion of the womb **2** Pendulous abdomen

ven-tic'u-lar, 1 ven-tik'yu-lər, 2 vĕn-tĭc'yu-lar, *a* Being of the nature of a small vent, as, a *ventricular* opening [< VENT¹, *n*]

Ven-tid'i-us, 1 ven-tid'ı-us, 2 vĕn-tid'ĭ-ŭs, *n* **1** In Shakespeare's *Timon*, one of Timon's false friends **2** In Shakespeare's *Antony and Cleopatra*, a friend of Antony

Ven-tid'i-us Bas'sus, Pub'li-us. A Roman freedman who became one of Cæsar's generals, then consul, and in 38 B C. received a triumph for conquering the Parthians

ven'ti-duct, 1 ven'tı-dukt, 2 vĕn'tı-dŭct, *n* *Arch* An air-passage, as a conduit or tube for ventilating a room; especially, a subterranean ventilating-passage [< L *ventus*, wind, + *ductus*, leading, see DUCT]

ven'till, 1 ven'tıl, 2 vĕn'tĭl, *n* *Mus Instr* **1.** A valve. **2** A shutter in a wind-trunk of an organ, for regulating the admission of air according to the action of pedals or stop-knobs [< L *ventulus*, breeze, < *ventus*, wind]

ven'ti-la-bl(eF, 1 ven'tı-lə-bl, 2 vĕn'tĭ-la-bl, *a* That may be ventilated

ven"ti-la'brum, 1 ven"tı-lē'brum, 2 vĕn"tĭ-lā'brŭm *n* *Eccl* A flabellum [L, < *ventilo*, see VENTILATE]

ven'ti-late, 1 ven'tı-lēt, 2 vĕn'tı-lāt, *vt* [-LAT'ED, -LAT'ING] **1.** To produce free circulation of air in, as by means of open shafts, windows, doors, etc, so as to displace foul air with pure, admit fresh air into, also, to render pure in this way, as, to *ventilate* a bed-room **2** [Rare] To subject to the purifying action of air, oxygenate, as, to *ventilate* the blood **3** To supply with a vent, as for air or gas, as, to *ventilate* a mold **4.** To make known and submit to public consideration, expose to examination and discussion, as, to *ventilate* an opinion, to *ventilate* an abuse **5** [Archaic] To winnow, fan, as wheat [< L *ventilatus*, pp of *ventilo*, fan, < *ventulus*, see VENTIL] Syn see PUBLISH

ven'ti-lat"ing, *ppr & verbal n* of VENTILATE, *v* — **ven'ti-lat"ing-grate"** or **v heater,** *n* A heater for creating a draft and sending fresh warm air through a building — **v jack,** *n* A wind-scoop, as on a car — **v.-millstone,** *n* A millstone arranged so that the grooves may be ventilated See MILLSTONE-VENTILATOR — **v saw,** *n* A saw with perforations in the blade, to keep it from heating and twisting and to assist the escape of cuttings

ven"ti-la'tion, 1 ven"tı-lē'shən, 2 vĕn"tı-lā'shon, *n* The act, process, or method of ventilating, or the condition of being ventilated (1) The practise or theory of supplying buildings, etc, with fresh air (2) *Physiol* Aeration of the blood (3) Free public discussion, as of an evil (4)† Utterance

ven'ti-la"tiv(es, 1 ven'tı-lē tıv, 2 vĕn'tĭ-lā"tĭv, *a* Of or pertaining to ventilation, producing ventilation

ven'ti-la"tor, 1 ven'tı-lē'tər *or* -tor, 2 vĕn'tĭ-lā"tor, *n.* One who or that which ventilates, especially, a device or arrangement for supplying fresh air Specif (1) An orifice or air-passage as in a building, a shaft in a mine, etc (2) An eyelet or a perforated disk in the crown or side of a hat (3) A circular fan or propeller-like wheel for admitting or producing an air-current Compare MILLSTONE-VENTILATOR, SCREW VENTILATOR [< F *ventilateur*, < L *ventilator*, winnower, < *ventilo*, see VENTILATE] — **hit-and-miss ventilator,** a disk of glass with holes in it fitted on a pivot to a window-pane also pierced — **thermometric v,** a ventilating-apparatus that is opened and closed by the variations of temperature of a fluid or by the action of a thermostat — **ven'ti-la"tor-de-flec'tor,** *n* A plate in a ventilating opening in a railroad-car so inclined as to deflect the air into or out of the car — **v -hood,** *n* A hood over a ventilator in a railroad-car to keep off rain, cinders, etc

Ven"ti-mi'glia, 1 ven'tı-mīl'ya, 2 vĕn'tĭ-mīl'ya, *n* A seaport, frontier fortress and episcopal see, Liguria province, Italy, on the French frontier

vent'ing-hole"†, *n* A vent.

vent'less, 1 vent'les 2 vĕnt'lĕs, *a* Being without a vent

Vent'nor, 1 vent'nər, 2 vĕnt'nor, *n* A seaside resort, Isle of Wight, Hampshire, England

ven'tose, 1 ven'tōs *or* ven-tōs', 2 vĕn'tōs *or* vĕn-tōs', *a.* Full of wind, flatulent, hence, windy in speech

It was a shot between wind and water The *ventose* orator was confounded, and put himself and the glass down together J BIGELOW *Bench and Bar* p 294 [H 1867]

[< L *ventosus*, < *ventus*, wind] — **ven-tos'i-ty†,** *n* **1.** Flatulence **2** Pompous conceit, bombast

Ven"tose', 1 van tōz', 2 van tōs', *n* In the French Revolutionary calendar, the sixth month See CALENDAR [F, < L *ventosus*, see VENTOSE, *a*]

ven'tose†, *n* A cupping-glass **ven'touset.**

ven'touset, *vt & vi* *Med* To cup **ven'tuset.**

ven'toyt, *n* A fan

ven'trad, 1 ven'trad, 2 vĕn'trăd, *adv* *Anat & Zool* Toward that surface or aspect of the body on which the abdomen is situated [< L *venter*, belly, + -AD³] — **ven-trad'i-form,** *a* Having a compressed form prominent at the thoracic region, as sternoptychids

ven'tral, 1 ven'trəl, 2 vĕn'tral, *a* **1.** *Anat & Zool.* Of, pertaining to, or situated on or near the abdomen or abdominal surface, as of an animal or part, hemal, abdominal, as, the *ventral* plates of a serpent, *ventral* fins opposed to *dorsal* **2** *Bot* Pertaining to the anterior face or front of an organ opposed to *dorsal* [F, < LL *ventralis*, < L *venter*, belly] — **ventral cell** (*Bot*), the cell remaining below the neck-canal cell after the latter has separated from the mother-cell — **v fin,** one of the posterior inferior paired fins of fishes homologous with the posterior limb of higher vertebrates usually situated under the belly, but sometimes under the throat — **v hernia,** abdominal hernia — **v lamina** (*Embryol*), the peripheral portion of the mesoblast which splits into somatopleural and splanchnopleural layers — **v segment** (*Acoustics*), the part of a vibrating string between two notes, loop — **ven'tral-ly,** *adv* In, on, near, or toward the venter or belly — **ven'tral-most,** *a* Nearest to the venter or its locality — **ven'tral-ward, ven'tral-wards,** *adv* Same as VENTRAD

ven'tral, *n* **1.** *Ich* A ventral fin **ven-tra'lis†. 2.** *Entom* The lower surface of an abdominal segment

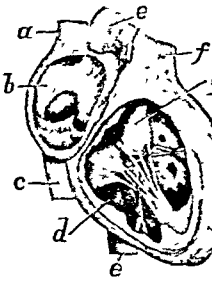
ven'tre, 1 vän'tr, 2 van'tr, *n* [F] Same as VENTER² — **danse du ventre** [F] a dance in which the performer causes the abdomen to assume various unusual positions or shapes

ven'tre in-spi'ci-en'do, 1 ven'tri in-spish'i-en'do, 2 vĕn'tre in-spis'i-ĕn'do A writ issued upon application of an heir presumptive to ascertain by a jury of matrons if the widow of an owner of lands be pregnant

ven'tri-, 1 ven'tri-, 2 vĕn'tri- Derived from Latin *venter* (*ventr-*), belly. a combining form

ven'tric, 1 ven'trik, 2 vĕn'tric, *a* [Rare] Of or pertaining to the stomach [< L *venter* (*ventr-*) belly]

ven'tri-cl(e)ᵉ, 1 ven'tri-kl, 2 vĕn'tri-cl, *n* **1.** *Anat & Zool* Any cavity of a hollow organ, as of the brain; especially, the chamber of the heart, or one of the two chambers (called respectively the right and left ventricle), from which blood is forced into the arteries. See HEART



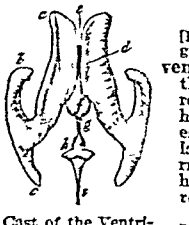
Right Auricle and Ventricle of the Heart, laid open

a superior vena cava *b* auricle *c* inferior vena cava *d* ventricle *e e*, aorta *f* pulmonary artery *g* tricuspid valve

At each beat each *ventricle* pumps on rather more than six ounces (say fourteen tablespoonfuls) of blood

H N MARTIN *Human Body* p 221 [ʜ ʜ & Co]

2. [Archaic] The organ of gestation, the womb, literally or figuratively **3†.** The belly or stomach [< F *ventricule*, < L *ventriculus*, dim. of *venter*, belly]— **terminal ventricle,** a fusiform enlargement of the central canal of the spinal cord in the conus terminalis — **v. of the rhombocele** — **v. of Arantius,** the stem-like lower end of the fourth ventricle of the brain indicating the entrance to the obliterated canal that existed near the center of the spinal cord of the embryo — **v. of the brain,** one of the enlargements of the primitive neural canal within the brain corresponding to the cavities of the cerebral vesicles of the embryo The **lateral ventricles** (two in number) belong to the hemispheres of the cerebrum, the **third ventricle** to the portions about the optic thalami (thalamencephalon) the **fourth ventricle** to the pons Varolii and medulla oblongata The so-called **fifth ventricle,** or pseudo-ventricle, does not belong to this series but is a portion of extracerebral space cut off by the corpus callosum — **v. of the larynx,** the space between the true and false vocal cords on either side of the larynx — **ventricles of the heart,** the laryngeal pouches



Cast of the Ventricles of the Brain

a b c the anterior, middle and posterior horns of the lateral (first and second) ventricles *d* body of lateral ventricle *e* Nare on the under side is the foramen of Monro by which the lateral ventricles communicate with the third ventricle (*f*) *g* aqueduct of Sylvius *h* fourth ventricle *i* central canal of the spinal cord

ven"tri-cor'nu, 1 ven'tri-kŏr'nū 2 vĕn tri-cŏr'nū *n* The anterior horn of gray matter of the spinal cord [< VENTRI- + L *cornu*, horn] — **ven"tri-cor'nu-al,** *a*

ven'tri-cose, 1 ven'tri-kōs, 2 vĕn'tri-cōs *a* **1.** Having a protruding belly, or a swelling like a belly, corpulent, abdominous **2.** *Bot & Zool* Swelling out or inflated on one side or in the middle, bellied, distended **3** *Conch* Having whorls or valves swollen or convex, as a shell [< L *venter* belly] **ven'tri-cous‡.— ven"tri-cos'i-ty,** *n*

ven-tric'u-lar, 1 ven-trik'yu-lər, 2 vĕn-tric'yu-lar, *a* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a ventricle, as, a *ventricular* cavity or wall, the *ventricular* system **2.** Swollen and distended, ventricose [< L *ventriculus*, see VENTRICLE] **ven-tric'u-lous‡.— ventricular aqueduct,** the aqueduct of Sylvius — **v. bands,** the false vocal cords — **ven-tric'u-lose,** *a* Slightly ventricular

Ven-tric"u-lit'i-dæ, 1 ven-trik"yu-lit'i-dī 2 vĕn-tric"yu-lit'i-dē, *n pl* *Spong* A family of fossil hexactinellidan sponges **Ven-tric"u-lit'es,** *n* (t g) [< L *ventriculus* see VENTRICLE] — **ven-tric"u-lit'ic,** *a* *Geol* Of, pertaining to, or containing ventriculitids. — **ven-tric"u-lit'id,** *n* **ven-tric'u-lite‡.— ven-tric"u-li'toid,** *a*

ven-tric"u-lo-bul'bous, 1 ven-trik"yu-lo-bul'bus 2 vĕn-tric"yu-lo-bŭl'bŭs *a* Of or pertaining to the ventricles of the heart and the bulb of the aorta

ven-tric'u-lus, 1 ven-trik'yu-lus, 2 vĕn-tric'yu-lŭs, *n* [-LI, 1 -lai, 2 -lī, *pl*] A ventricle (1) The true stomach, as of a bird or insect (2) *Spong* The body-cavity [L, see VENTRICLE]

ven"tri-cum'bent, *a* Lying on the belly prone opposed to *dorsicumbent* — **ven'tri-duct,** *n* To turn toward the belly opposed to *dorsiduct* — **ven"tri-lo-cu'tion,** *n* Ventriloquism — **ven"tri-lo'qui-al,** *a* Of, pertaining to, resembling, or practising ventriloquism. **ven'tri-loque‡.—ven"tri-lo'qui-al-ly,** *adv*

ven-tril'o-quism, 1 ven-tril'o-kwizm 2 vĕn-tril'o-kwĭsm, *n* The act, art, or practise of speaking or of producing tones, in such a manner that the sounds seem to come from some other source than the person speaking so called from the erroneous idea that the voice was produced in the abdomen

The secret of the art is in taking a deep inspiration, allowing the breath to escape slowly and controlling it with the muscles of the larynx and the palate with the least possible movement of the lips The effect of distance or of stifled utterance is thus produced and the imagination of the hearers, skilfully guided by the operator, completes the illusion **ven-tril'o-qu‡.**

ven-tril'o-quist, 1 ven-tril'o-kwist, 2 vĕn-tril'o-kwĭst, *n* An expert in ventriloquism — **ventriloquist monkey,** the onappo — **ven-tril"o-quis'tic,** *a* **ven-tril'o-quous‡.**

ven-tril'o-quize, 1 ven-tril'o-kwaiz, 2 vĕn-tril'o-kwiz, *v* [-QUIZED -QUIZ'ING] To speak as a ventriloquist **ven-tril'o-quise‡.**

ven"tri-mes'on, *n* The median line on the ventral surface of the body — **ven"tri-mes'al,** *a* Of, pertaining to or situated at or on the ventrimeson **ven"tro-mes'al‡.— ven-trip'o-tent,** *a* [Rare] Having great ventral capacity a humorous word — **ven-trip'o-ten-cy,** *n* — **ven"tri-pyr'a-mid,** *n* The anterior or ventral pyramid of the medulla oblongata

ven'tro-, 1 ven'tro-, 2 vĕn'tro- From Latin *venter*, belly. a combining form — **ven"tro-ax'i-al,** *a* Pertaining or belonging to the torso or to the ventral and dorsal aspects of the body regarded as a whole — **ven"tro-cys-tor'rha-phy,** *n* An operation for draining a deep-seated abdominal cyst by opening it freely and stitching the cut edges to those of the abdominal wound — **ven"tro-dor'sal,** *a* Extending from belly to back sagittal said of sections and lines of direction — **ven"tro-dor'sal-ly,** *adv* — **ven"tro-fix-a'tion,** *n* *Surg* The operation of sewing a displaced organ as the womb, to the abdominal walls, or of suspending it upon them **ven tro-sus-pen'sion‡ — ven"tro-in'gui-nal,** *a* Of or pertaining to the belly and the groin — **ven"tro-lat'er-al,** *a* Of or pertaining to the ventral and the lateral aspects of the body. **ven"tri-lat'er-al‡ — ven"tro-lat'er-al-ly,** *ad* — **ven"tro-me'di-an,** *a* Of or pertaining to the ventral aspect and median plane of the body — **ven-tros'co-py,** *n* Examination of the abdominal cavity by illumination or otherwise [**ven-tros'i-ty,** *n*

ven'trose, 1 ven'trōs, 2 vĕn'trōs, *a* Same as VENTRICOSE —

ven-trot'o-my, 1 ven-trot'o-mi 2 vĕn-trŏt'o-my, *n* The operation of opening the abdomen by incision [< VENTRO- + -TOMY]

Ven-tu'ra, 1 ven-tū'rə, 2 vĕn-tu'rā, *n* **1. Gioacchino** (12/3 1792–4/3 1861), the Italian Bossuet an Italian theologian reformer **2** A county in S W California, 1,721 sq m **3** Its county-seat

ven'ture, 1 ven'chur *or* -tiur, 2 vĕn'chur *or* -tūr, *v* [VEN'TURED, VEN'TUR-ING] **I.** *t* **1.** To subject to the risk of harm or loss in the hope of gaining a desirable result, expose to chance, hazard; stake, risk, as, to *venture* money in a speculation **2** To run the risk of, dare to encounter, brave, also, to presume to undertake or do, dare often with an infinitive phrase as object; as, I *venture* to contradict that assertion

Man cannot so far know the connection of causes and events as that he may *venture* to do wrong in order to do right

JOHNSON *Rasselas* p 159 [G P P]

3. To expose to the risk of denial or refutation, also, to assert on probable evidence in this sense sometimes followed by a verbal clause, as, to *venture* an opinion **4** [Archaic] To send upon a mercantile venture **5†.** To trust as an agent or doer

II. *i* To undertake a thing involving danger or risk, make an exposure of life, property, etc, run a risk

You have deeply *ventured*
But all must do so who would greatly win

BYRON *Marino Faliero* act 1, sc 2

[For ADVENTURE, *v*] — **to venture at, on, or upon,** to engage in or attempt with a chance of failure

ven'ture, *n* **1.** The act of subjecting something to the risk of harm or loss in the hope of gaining a desirable result the staking of a thing upon a contingency, a hazard, risk **2.** An undertaking attended with risk, especially one aiming at making money, business speculation **3.** That which is ventured, especially, property risked **4.** [Archaic] That which is unforeseen and hazardous, contingency, chance, hazard, as, there is *venture* in love

SYN: see HAZARD — **at a venture,** without seeing the mark or foreseeing the result, at hazard at random

ven'tur-er, 1 ven'chur-[*or* -tiur-]ər, 2 vĕn'chur-[*or* -tūr-]er, *n* **1.** One who ventures, adventurer **2†.** A prostitute

ven'ture-some, 1 ven'chur-[*or* -tiur-]səm, 2 vĕn'chur-[*or* -tūr-]som, *a* **1.** Disposed to run risks, willing to incur danger, venturous, bold, daring, as, a *venturesome* boy **2.** Involving hazard or risk, as, a *venturesome* deed

SYN: see AUDACIOUS BRAVE ENTERPRISING IMPRUDENT — **ven'ture-some-ly,** *adv* — **ven'ture-some-ness,** *n*

Ven-tu'ri, 1 ven-tū'ri, 2 vĕn-tu'ri, **Giovanni B.** (1746–9/12 1822) An Italian physicist — **Venturi meter,** a device for determining the flow, and hence by integration the supply of water as in water-mains by observing the relations of velocity and pressure resulting from a reduction in the cross-sectional area of the pipe through which the water is allowed to flow much used in power-houses — **V tube. 1** Same as VENTURI METER **2.** A funnel-shaped tube forming part of and connecting certain types of carbureters with the cylinder of an internal-combustion engine

ven'tu-rin, 1 ven'tiu-rin, 2 vĕn'tū-rĭn *n* A yellow powder used as an imitation of gold in japanning Compare AVENTURIN [For AVENTURIN] **ven'tu-rine‡.**

Ven'tur-ist, 1 ven'chur-[*or* -tiur-]ist 2 vĕn'chur-[*or* -tūr-]ĭst, *n* Same as FABIANIST

ven'tur-ous, 1 ven'chur-[*or* -tiur-]us, 2 vĕn'chur-[*or* -tūr-]ŭs, *a* Disposed to venture, daring, fearless [For ADVENTUROUS] SYN: see IMPRUDENT — **-ly,** *adv* — **-ness,** *n*

ven'tuset, *n* & *a* Same as VENTOUSE

ven'ue, 1 ven'yū, 2 vĕn'yu, *n* *Law* **1.** The place or neighborhood where a crime is committed or a cause of action arises, the county or political division from which the jury must be summoned and in which the trial must be held **2.** The clause, usually at the beginning of a declaration or indictment, indicating the county in which the proceeding is pending, also, a clause in an affidavit, stating where it was made and sworn to [OF, < L *venio*, come] **ven'ewt; ven'eyt.— change of venue,** the change of the place of trial, for good cause shown from one county to another

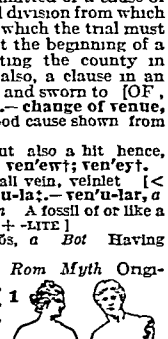
ven'uet, *n* **1.** *Fencing* A match bout also a hit hence, a thrust of any kind **2** A coming **ven'ewt; ven'eyt.**

ven'ule, 1 ven'yul, 2 vĕn'yul *n* A small vein, veinlet [< L *venula*, dim of *vena* see VEIN] **ven'u-la‡.— ven'u-lar,** *a*

ven'u-lite, 1 ven'yu-lait, 2 vĕn'yu-lit, *n* A fossil of or like a veneroid shell. [< L *Venus* Venus + -LITE]

ven'u-lose, 1 ven'yu-lōs, 2 vĕn'yu-lōs, *a* *Bot* Having numerous veinlets **ven'u-lous‡.**

Ve'nus, 1 vi'nus, 2 vē'nŭs *n* **1.** *Rom Myth* Originally, the Latin goddess of spring, and of vines and flower-gardens, later, the Roman goddess of love, identified with the Greek Aphrodite



1 Bust of Venus del Medici (Uffizi Gallery, Florence). 2 Venus of Melos (Louvre, Paris).

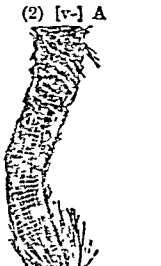
Under the name of **Libentina** she was worshiped as the goddess of sensual pleasures as **Murcia** she was the goddess of the myrtle which was sacred to her as **Victrix** she was identified with the goddess of victory and was so represented on many Roman coins The Venus of Melos is supposed to be an example of Venus Victrix Under the name of **Venus Genetrix** she was worshiped as the mother of Æneas and patroness of the Julian race her festival under this title and that of **V. Verticordia** was kept as the Veneralia on April 1, to expiate the lapse from chastity of three vestal virgins in 114 B C The temple of Venus Genetrix in the Julian Forum was built by Julius Cæsar, that of **V. and Roma** was built by Hadrian, in 135 A D, that of **V Erycine** (so named from Eryx, the modern Trapani, in Sicily, whence the cult of the Greek Aphrodite came to Rome) was built in 217 B C Other titles given to Venus were **Felix** (goddess of good fortune) and **Pompeiana** (from Pompeii, where she was especially worshiped) (See also APHRODITE) Her most celebrated types are, in classic art, the **V. Anadyomene** (Venus rising from the sea, accompanied by dolphins, etc · the Venus del Medici is supposed to belong to this type), the **V. Borghese** (a marble statue by Canova, 1805, representing Napoleon's sister Pauline as Venus reclining now in the Villa Borghese, Rome), the **V. Callipyge, Callipygus,** or **Kallipygos** (a marble statue of a woman in the National Museum of Naples found on the site of Nero's Golden House at Rome) the **V. of Cnidus** (the undraped Venus of Praxiteles placed in the temple in Cnidus), the **Venus of Cos** (a draped statue, also by Praxiteles), the **V. of Melos** or **Milo,** at Paris (discovered on the island of Melos, Greece in 1820, and supposed to have been made about the middle of the 4th century B C), the **V. del Medici,** at Florence (by Cleomenes found in Hadrian's villa at Tivoli about 1680), the **Capitoline V.** (in the Capitoline Museum, Rome), the **V. of Ostia** (discovered at Ostia, near Rome in 1911) the **V. of Arles** (found at the theater of Arles) and the **V. of Capua** (found at the amphitheater at Capua)

The outer portico [of the ancient Roman theater at Ostia], with the ruins of its numerous shops is very well preserved The hyposcenium still shows traces of the complicated machinery for lifting the curtain It was here that I discovered the fine statue of *Venus* now placed in the Museum of Ostia

DANTE VAGLIERI in *The Cosmopolitan*, March 1912 pp 448 449.

2 *stron* The second planet from the sun, the most brilliant object in the heavens except the sun and moon Its apparent diameter is 67" at inferior conjunction and 11" at superior conjunction and its actual diameter is 7 700 miles The disk shows a series of phases resembling those of the moon Its transit across the disk of the sun is used to compute the sun's distance from the earth It approaches nearer the earth than any other planet and moves in an orbit between those of Mercury and the earth at a mean distance of about 67 000 000 miles The ancients called it *Lucifer* as the morning star and *Hesperus* as the evening star See PLANET

3. *Conch* (1) A genus typical of *Veneridæ* (2) [v-] A bivalve of this or a related genus, as the round clam named from the resemblance of the lunule of the closed valves to the vulva Many of the species are highly adorned with frills or brilliantly colored See illus under VENERIDÆ **4.** *Her* The tincture green or vert, in terms of planets **5†.** *Alchemy* The metal copper **6†.** Sexual intercourse [L, personification of *venus*, love, akin to Sanskrit, win]


Common Venus's Flower-basket. 1/4

— **Venus accroupie,** a marble of the late Hellenic period representing the goddess in a crouching position now in the Gabinetto della Maschere of the Vatican — **Ve'nus-of-the-rock',** *n* A burrowing veneroid bivalve of the genus *Venerupis* — **Venus's basin** or **-bath,** *n* The wild teazel so called from the basin-shaped receptacles for water formed by the united bases of the leaves — **Venus's-basket,** *n* Same as VENUS'S FLOWER-BASKET — **Venus's-comb,** *n* **1.** A European annual (*Scandix pecten-veneris*) of the parsley family, with fruit suggestive of a comb **Venus's-needle‡. 2.** An East-Indian murex (*Murex tenuispinatus*) armed with many long slender spines. — **Venus's-ear,** *n* An ear-shell — **Venus's-fan,** *n* A sea-fan or fan-shaped gorgonioid coral, as *Rhipidogorgia flabellum* of Florida and the West Indies — **Venus's flower-basket,** a glass-sponge of the genus *Euplectella*, having the form of a cornucopia and with a skeleton of interwoven silicious spicules, as *E aspergillum* — **Venus's fly-trap,** a herb (*Dionæa muscipula*) of the sundew family, with rosulate leaves the blades of which instantly close upon insects or other objects lighting upon them It is found native chiefly in the sandy bogs of eastern North and South Carolina — **Venus's girdle,** *n* A pelagic ribbon-like cestoid ctenophore (*Cestum veneris*) having a band-like body and iridescent coloration — **Venus's golden apple,** a small thorny evergreen tree (*Atalantia monophylla*) of the Coromandel and Malabar coasts, nearly allied to the orange and lemon, with golden-yellow fruit about the size of a nutmeg It is often cultivated in hothouses — **Venus's-hair,** *n* A maidenhair (*Adiantum capillus-veneris*) a delicate fern with black stipe and branches See MAIDENHAIR — **Venus's hairstone** (*Mineral*), quartz containing needle-shaped crystals of rutile — **Venus's looking-glass,** any plant of the genus *Specularia* (see SPECULARIA), especially the European species, *S speculum*, from which the genus was named, so called from the blue or purple wheel-shaped corolla — **Venus's navelwort,** an annual (*Omphalodes linifolia*) of the borage family, with bluish-white flowers in a loose raceme also, other species of the same genus — **Venus's-needle,** *n* Same as VENUS'S-COMB. 1 — **Venus's-pride,** *n* The bluet — **Venus's-purse,** *n* Same as VENUS'S FLOWER-BASKET — **Venus's-shell,** *n* **1** A veneroid bivalve especially of either of the genera *Venus* and *Cytherea*, a venus **2.** A cowry **3** A Venus's-comb **4.** Venus's-slipper — **Venus's slipper,** *n* **1** Same as LADY'S-SLIPPER **2** A carinarioid heteropod **3.** A cymbuloid pteropod



Venus's Fly-trap

a a single leaf (the "fly-trap") expanded, showing the spiny armature



Flowering Branch of Venus's Looking-glass

a, the open fruit.

Ve'nus-berg, 1 vi'nus-bûrg *or* (*G*) vē'nus-berg, 2 vē'nŭs-bĕrg *or* (*G*) vē'nus-bĕrg *n* In medieval German legend any of several mountains in Germany, especially in Swabia, in the dark recesses of which Venus representing the original Teutonic earth-goddess, held high revel by which she lured men and kept them from the path of salvation The Hörselberg, near Eisenach, is the Venusberg of Wagner's *Tannhäuser*

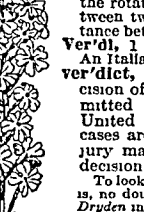
Ve-nu'si-a, 1 vi-nū'shi-ə, 2 ve-nu'shi-a *n* Same as VENOSA.

ve'nust†, *a* Beautiful lovable

Ve-nus'ti-an, *n* Same as PATERNIAN

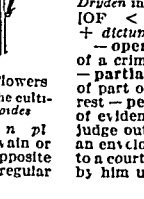
Veor, 1 vôr 2 vŏr *n* *Norse Myth* A shortened form of Thor's title Asgardsveor. [Ice, protector]

vert, *n* The spring
ver, *abbr* Verse verses
ver'a, 1 ver'ə *or* vär'ə, 2 vĕr'a *or* vär'a, *a & adv* [Scot] Very
Ve'ra, 1 vē'rə, 2 vē'ra, **Augusto** (⁹/₁₁1813–⁷/₁₁1885) An Italian philosopher
ve-ra'cious, 1 vı-rē'shus, 2 ve-rā'shŭs, *a* **1.** Habitually disposed to speak the truth, observant of truth, truthful
To be *veracious* it is only necessary that a man give utterance to his convictions to be true, it is needful that his convictions have affinity with fact
ROBERTSON *Sermons* first series p 219 [H 1870]
2. Characterized by truth, conforming to truth, true
There is a truth of fiction more *veracious* than the truth of fact LOWELL *Biglow Papers* first series, iv, intro
[< L *verax* (*verac-*), < *verus*, true] — **ve-ra'cious-ly,** *adv*
ve-rac'i-ty, 1 vı-ras'ı-tı, 2 ve-răç'ı-ty, *n* **1.** The quality or state of being truthful or observant of truth, habitual regard for truth, truthfulness, in ethics, the duty of preserving the truth in intercourse with our fellow men
On a certain confidence in the *veracity* of mankind is founded the knowledge on which we constantly depend ABERCROMBIE *Philos Moral Feelings, Veracity* p 87 [C BRO & CO 1849]
2. Agreement of statement or report with truth or fact, trueness **3.** That which is true, truth [< F *véracité*, < LL *veracitā(t-)s*, < L *verax*, see VERACIOUS]
Syn. candor, fact frankness, honesty, ingenuousness, reality, truth, truthfulness verity *Truth* is primarily and *verity* is always a quality of thought or speech especially of speech as in exact conformity to *fact* *Veracity* is properly a quality of a person, the habit of speaking and the disposition to speak the *truth*, a habitual liar may on some occasions speak the truth, but that does not constitute him a man of *veracity*, on the other hand, a person of undoubted *veracity* may state (through ignorance or misinformation) what is not the *truth* *Truthfulness* is a quality that may inhere either in a person or in his statements or beliefs *Candor, frankness, honesty,* and *ingenuousness* are allied with *veracity,* and *fact, reality* and *verity* with *truth,* while *truthfulness* may accord with either *Truth* in a secondary sense may be applied to intellectual action or moral character, in the former case becoming a close synonym of *veracity,* as he is a man of *truth* — Ant deceit deception, delusion, duplicity, error, fabrication, fallacy, falsehood, falseness, falsity fiction, guile imposture, lie untruth
Ve'ra Cruz, 1 vē'rə krūz, 2 vē'ra cruz **1** A coast state in S E Mexico 27 880 sq m capital, Jalapa **2** Its chief city a seaport on the Gulf of Mexico capt in d by General Scott, March 29, 1847, taken by the allies Dec 17, 1861 by Juarez, June 27, 1867, and by the United States, April 21, 1914
ve-ran'da, 1 vı-ran'də, 2 ve-răn'da, *n* *Arch* An open portico or gallery extending along one or more sides of a building Compare PIAZZA
I am sitting in a species of *verandah* (or piazza as they call it here) which runs along the front of the house It has a low balustrade and columns of white-painted wood, supporting a similar *verandah* on the second or bedroom story of the house FRANCES A KEMBLE *Records of Later Life, May 7, 1838,* p 89 [H H & CO 1882]
[< Hind *varandā* < O Sp *varanda,* < *vara,* rod, < L *vara* < *varus* bent] **ve-ran'dah‡**
ver"a-tral'bin, } 1 ver ə-tral'bin, -bın *or* -bīn, 2 vĕr'a-
ver"a-tral'bine, } trăl'bin, -bln *or* -bīn, *n* *Chem* A yellow amorphous compound ($C_{31}H_{43}NO_8$) contained in the root of the white veratrum [< VERATRUM + ALBUM]
ve-ra'trate, 1 vı-rē'trēt, 2 ve-rā'trāt, *n* A salt of veratric acid
ve-ra'trı-a, 1 vı-rē'trı-ə, 2 ve-rā'trı-a *n* Same as VERATRIN
ve-ra'tric, 1 vı-rē'trık, 2 ve-rā'tric, *a* *Chem* Of pertaining to, or derived from some plant of the genus *Veratrum* — **veratric acid,** a colorless crystalline compound ($C_9H_{10}O_4$) contained in cevadilla-seeds
ve-ra'trin, } 1 vı-rē'trın *or* ver'ə-trin, 2 ve-rā'trin *or* vĕr'a-
ve-ra'trine, } trin (VIII), *n* *Chem* A white or grayish-white, amorphous (rarely crystalline) extremely poisonous compound ($C_{32}H_{49}NO_{11}$) or mixture of compounds, contained in cevadilla-seeds (*Asagræa officinalis*) and used in medicine chiefly as a local irritant in neuralgia and rheumatism [< L *veratrum,* hellebore] **ve-ra'trı-din(e)‡; ver"a-trī'na‡.**
ve-ra'trize, 1 vı-rē'trəlz, 2 ve-rā'trīz, *tt* [-TRIZED, -TRIZING] To treat with veratrin so as to produce its toxic effects
ver"a-trol'din, } 1 ver'ə-trol'dın, -dın *or* -dīn, 2 vĕr a-
ver"a-trol'dine, } trōl'd n, -d.n *or* -dīn, *n* *Chem* A crystalline compound ($C_{31}H_{43}N_2O_{10}$) contained in white hellebore [< VERATRUM + -OID]
ve-ra'trol, 1 vı-rē'trōl *or* -trol, 2 ve-rā'trōl *or* -trŏl, *n* A colorless oily compound ($C_8H_{10}O_2$) formed when veratric acid is distilled with baryta at a gentle heat It is a dimethyl ether of pyrocatechin [< VERATRIC + -OL] **ve-ra'trole‡**
Ve-ra'trum, 1 vı-rē'trum, 2 ve-rā'trŭm, *n* **1** *Bot* A genus of coarse very poisonous plants of the family *Melanthaceæ* — the hellebores — having simple stems from thick fibrous roots, strongly veined leaves, and a panicle of greenish-yellow 6-merous flowers *V viride* is the common American white hellebore or Indian poke, and *V album* the European hellebore See illus under PANICLE **2.** [v-] A plant of this genus [< L *veratrum,* hellebore]
ver'ay†, *a* Real, true very **ver'ray†.**
verb, 1 vûrb, 2 vĕrb, *n* **1.** *Gram* That part of speech which asserts, declares, or predicates something
Verbs may be classified with regard to their use with or without a grammatical object as (1) **transitive,** including *reflexive* and *reciprocal,* and having in general two voices *active* and *passive,* and (2) **intransitive.** With regard to the expression of action or state they are either (1) **active** or (2) **neuter,** and with regard to the subject they are either (1) **personal** or (2) **impersonal** According to their special import they also include the classes of **desideratives, frequentatives,** or **iteratives,** and **inchoatives** See these words
We must regard the verbs — always excepting the symbolic verbs that is verbs which in whole or in part have shed their old nounal coat — simply as words raised to an official position in the organized constitution of the sentence and qualified for their office by receiving a predicative power
EARLE *Philos Eng Tongue* p 306 [CL P 1892]
2†. A word [< F *verbe,* < L *verbum,* word]
— **irregular verb** (*Gram*) a verb showing any departures from rule in inflection, as in abnormal endings or alteration of stem Specif, in English (1) A strong verb a verb forming its preterit by vowel-change (as *give, gave fly, flew*), and its past participle by *en* or *n* (as *given, bitten flown*) (2) A verb (like *have, sell, seek, cast, feed, wet,* etc) showing certain irregularities in past tense or past participles — **regular v.** (*Gram*), a verb following rule in inflection specif, in English, a verb forming its preterit and past participle in *-ed* or *-d,* as *loved walked* — its *-d* often changes to *t* as *built* — **substantive v** (*Gram*) the verb *to be* — **verb "stem",** *n* *Gram* The crude form or theme of the verb from which the tense-stems are made either a root or a root with derivative suffix See ROOT, THEME
ver'bal, 1 vûr'bəl, 2 vĕr'bal, *a* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or connected with words, concerned with words rather than the ideas they convey, as, *verbal* distinctions
If all the general words of a language had a precise meaning, and were perfectly understood, as mathematical terms are, all *verbal* disputes would be at an end THOMAS REID *Powers of Human Mind* vol ii essay iv, p 19 [H & BR 1803]
2 Uttered by the mouth, expressed in words orally, not written, as, a *verbal* communication, a *verbal* contract or agreement **3.** Having word corresponding with word, literal, as, a *verbal* translation **4** *Gram* Partaking of the nature of or derived from a verb, as, a *verbal* noun **5** *Physiol Psychol* Relating to the centers and the function of speech **6†.** Verbose [F, < LL *verbalis,* < L *verbum,* word]
Syn. literal, oral, vocal These words, whose etymology would make them similar in meaning, are differentiated in usage by their applications *Oral* (L *os,* the mouth) signifies uttered through the mouth or (in common phrase) by word of mouth, *vocal* (L *vox,* the voice) signifies of or pertaining to the voice, uttered or modulated by the voice, and especially uttered with or sounding with full, resonant voice *literal* (L *litera,* a letter) signifies consisting of or expressed by letters or according to the letter, in the broader sense of the exact meaning or requirement of the words used, what is called "the letter of the law" is its *literal* meaning without going behind what is expressed by the letters on the page Thus *oral* applies to that which is given by spoken words in distinction from that which is written or printed, as, *oral* tradition, an *oral* examination By this rule we should in strictness speak of an *oral* contract or an *oral* message, but *verbal* contract and *verbal* message, as indicating that which is by spoken rather than by written word have become so fixed in the language that they can probably never be changed this usage is also in line with other idioms of the language as "I give you my *word* ', "a true man s *word* is as good as his bond", "by *word* of mouth,' etc A *verbal* translation may be *oral* or written, so that it is word for word a *literal* translation follows the construction and idiom of the original as well as the words thus a *literal* translation is more than one that is merely *verbal,* both *verbal* and *literal* are opposed to *free* In the same sense, of attending to words only, we speak of *verbal* criticism, a *verbal* change *Vocal* has primary reference to the human voice, as, *vocal* sounds *vocal* music, *vocal* may be applied within certain limits to inarticulate sounds given forth by other animals than man, as, the woods were *vocal* with the songs of birds *oral* is never so applied
— **verbal amnesia** (*Pathol*), a form of aphasia characterized by loss of memory of words, as the names of things — **v definition,** a definition giving the meaning in which a word is used instead of defining a thing as it actually exists, as in scientific or similar statements, a *nominal* as opposed to a *real* definition — **v fallacy,** amphibology See FALLACY *n*, 2 (3) — **v inspiration,** the doctrine that the inspiration of the writers of the Bible so controlled their choice of language as to make it a perfectly adequate and reliable expression of their thought, more narrowly, the doctrine that inspiration included the very words used — **v. note,** a written memorandum but unsigned used in diplomatic negotiations as a reminder of some matter not to be omitted, tho for the present not important — **v noun,** a noun directly derived from a verb, in English often having the form of the present participle
ver'bal, *n* *Gram* A noun derived from a verb, verbal noun, in English, the infinitive, and especially the verbal noun in *-ing* Compare GERUND — **ver'bal-mo"tor,** *a* *Psychol* Of or pertaining to the mental representation of tactual, motor, and kinesthetic impressions in terms of verbal ideas
ver'bal-ism, 1 vûr'bəl-ızm, 2 vĕr'bal-ĭsm, *n* A verbal remark or expression, sometimes, a meaningless form of words, wordiness
ver'bal-ist, 1 vûr'bəl-ıst, 2 vĕr'bal-ĭst, *n* One who or that which deals with words, a critic of words, verbarian
ver-bal'ı-ty, 1 ver-bal'ı-tı, 2 vĕr-băl'ı-ty, *n* [Rare] **1.** The state or character of being verbal or literally expressed **2** A form of words, often as apart from their true spirit
ver'bal-ize, 1 vûr'bəl-aız, 2 vĕr'bal-īz, *v* [-IZED, -IZING] **I.** *t* To make a verb of, as, to *verbalize* a noun **II.** *i* To have a diffuse or wordy style **ver'bal-ıse‡.— ver"bal-ı-za'(or -sa')tion,** *n*
ver'bal-ly, 1 vûr'bəl-ı, 2 vĕr'bal-y, *adv* In a verbal manner (1) Orally (2) Verbatim (3) As a verb
ver-ba'ri-an [Rare] **I** *a* Verbal **II.** *n* A word-coiner, verbalist [< L *verbum,* word]
ver-ba'ri-um, 1 vər-bē'ri-um, 2 ver-bā'rı-ŭm, *n* **1.** A game in which the players try to form the largest possible number of words from the letters of a given word called the *head-word* sometimes called **dictionary. 2.** A game in which the players try to form a word from its mixed letters, as when separate on small squares of cardboard [< L *verbum,* word]
ver-bas'co, 1 vər-bas'ko, 2 ver-bās'co, *n* The common mullen [< L *verbascum* mullen]
Ver-bas'cum, 1 vər-bas'kum, 2 ver-bās'cŭm, *n* *Bot* A large genus of plants of the figwort family being mostly tall woolly herbs with alternate decurrent leaves and usually terminal racemes of yellowish flowers *V thapsus* is the common mullen and *V blattaria* the moth-mullen introduced weeds [< L *verbascum* mullen]



V thapsus

ver-ba'tim, 1 vər-bē'tım, 2 ver-bā'tĭm, *adv* **1** In the exact words, word for word **2†.** Verbally, orally [LL, < L *verbum,* word]
Ver-be'na, 1 vər-bī'nə, 2 ver-bē'na, *n* *Bot* **1.** A large genus of mainly American plants of the vervain family (*Verbenaceæ*), having clustered decumbent stems, usually opposite leaves, and dense terminal spikes of showy flowers Many are prized in cultivation **2** [v-] A plant of this genus [< L *verbena* sacred bough] — **scented verbena,** the lemon verbena **sweet v ‡ — ver-be'na-oil",** *n* See OIL — **ver'be-nate†,** *vt* To crown or consecrate with sacred boughs — **ver'bene,** *n* Any plant of the vervain family



Verbena Leaves and Flowers
Leaves and flowers of the cultivated *Verbena teucrioides*

Ver"be-na'ce-æ, 1 vûr"bı-nē'sı-ī, 2 vĕr be-nā'çe-ĕ, *n pl* *Bot* A family of herbs shrubs, and trees — the vervain or verbena family of the order *Polemoniales* — having opposite or whorled leaves and more or less 2-lipped or irregular corolla with didynamous stamens It embraces 67 genera, and 750 species mostly natives of warm countries [< VERBENA] — **ver"be-na'ceous,** *a*
Ver"be-na'ri-us, 1 vûr"bı-nē'rı-us, 2 vĕr"be-nā'rı-ŭs, *n* [L] See FETIALES
ver'ber-ate†, *tt* To beat, scourge
ver"ber-a'tion, *n* [Rare] **1** A beating or striking, percussion **2** That rapid pulsation in a body causing sound
Ver"be-si'na, 1 vûr bı-sī'nə, 2 vĕr be-sī'na *n* *Bot* A genus of herbs or rarely in the tropics, shrubs of the aster family, with alternate or opposite leaves and solitary or corymbed, radiate heads of yellow flowers, with the rays sometimes white About a dozen species are found in the United States, and known as *crownbeard* [Alternate from VERBENA]
ver'bi-age, 1 vûr'bı-ıj, 2 vĕr'bı-ag, *n* Use of many words without necessity, superabundance of words, wordiness, verbosity [F, < *verbe,* see VERB]
Syn see CIRCUMLOCUTION
ver'bi-cide, 1 vûr'bı-said, 2 vĕr'bı-çīd, *n* [Humorous] The killer or killing of a word [< L *verbum,* word, + *cædo,* kill]
Life and language are alike sacred Homicide and *verbicide* — that is violent treatment of a word with fatal results to its legitimate meaning, which is its life — are alike forbidden HOLMES *Autocrat* p 12 [O & CO 1871]
ver'bi-cul"ture, *n* [Rare] The study and coinage of words [< L *verbum,* word, + CULTURE]
verb'i-fy, 1 vûrb'ı-faı, 2 vĕrb'ı-fy, *tt* [-FIED, -FYING] To convert into or employ as a verb, verbalize [< VERB + -FY] — **ver"bi-fi-ca'tion,** *n* [Rare]
ver-blg'er-ate, 1 vər-blj'ər-ēt, 2 ver-blg"er-ā't, *tt* *Pathol* To repeat involuntarily meaningless words and phrases [< L *verbum,* word, + *gero,* bear] — **ver-blg"er-a'tion,** *n*
ver"blée', 1 ver blĭ', 2 vĕr'blę', *a* *Her* Bordered with metal of a different tincture said of a hunting-horn
Ver-boeck'ho-ven, 1 vər-buk'hō-ven, 2 ver-buk'hō-vĕn, **Eugène Joseph** (⁷/₈1798–¹/₂₀1881) A Belgian painter
ver"bo-ma'ni-ac, 1 vûr"bo-mē'nı-ak, 2 vûr bo-mā'nı-ăc, *n* A person who is beside himself on the subject of words one given to excessive study of or concern about mere words [< L *verbum,* word, + MANIAC]
ver-bose', 1 vər-bōs', 2 ver-bōs', *a* Using or containing a wearisome and unnecessary number of words, wordy
He is too verbose and long-winded ever to make a close Reasoner THOMAS BURNET *Sacred Theory of the Earth, Mr Warren's Defence* in vol ii, p 447 [H 1759]
[< L *verbosus,* < *verbum,* word] Syn. see GARRULOUS — **ver-bose'ly,** *adv* — **ver-bose'ness,** *n*
ver-bos'i-ty, 1 vər-bos'ı-tı, 2 ver-bŏs'i-ty, *n* The state or quality of being verbose, the use of more words than are necessary, wordiness, in rhetoric, a violation of brevity consisting in the use of circumlocution, periphrasis, paraphrase, or prolixity Compare PLEONASM, TAUTOLOGY Syn see CIRCUMLOCUTION
Ver-cel'li, 1 ver-chel'lı, 2 vĕr-chĕl'li, *n* A city in Navara province, Piedmont, Italy
Ver"chères', *n* See CHAMBLY AND VERCHÈRES
Ver"cin-get'o-rix, } 1 vûr sın-jet'o-rıks, 2 vĕr çin-gĕt'o-rĭks
n (–45 B C?) A chief of the Arverni, commanded the Gauls conquered by Cæsar (52 B C)
verd†, *n* **1.** Green color greenness **2** Same as VERT and VERTE [OF, < L *viride,* verdure, < *vireo,* be green]
Ver-dan'di, 1 ver-dän'dı, 2 vĕr-dan'di, *n* *Norse Myth* One of the Fates the Norn of the Present See NORN **Ver-dan'dei, Ver-dhan'dit, Ver-than'dit.**
ver'dant, 1 vûr'dənt, 2 vĕr'dant, *a* **1** Green with vegetation, covered with grass or green leaves, fresh, as, a *verdant* meadow **2.** [Colloq] Immature in experience, unsophisticated, green, as, a *verdant* youth [< F *verdoyer,* ppr *verdoyant,* grow green, < L *virido,* < *vireo* be green] Syn see FRESH, RUSTIC — **ver'dan-cy,** *n* The state or quality of being verdant, greenness **ver'dant-ness‡.— ver'dant-ly,** *adv*
verd"an-tique', 1 vûrd"an-tīk', 2 vĕrd"ăn-tĭk', *n* **1.** An ornamental stone consisting chiefly of serpentine with varying quantities of calcite and dolomite and admixtures of iron or chromium oxids It is usually green, but often mottled or veined with white, yellow, black, or red
Verd-antique has been used for decorative purposes from ancient times The name **verde antico** or **vert antique** was originally given to that found in Italy Greece, or Egypt **2** Dark-green andesite porphyry containing crystals of feldspar **Oriental verd-antique‡. 3** A green coating formed on ancient bronzes and caused by the action of the elements on the metal See ÆRUGO [< OF *verd antique,* ancient green, see VERD and ANTIQUE]
ver-de'a, 1 ver-dē'a, 2 vĕr-dę'a, *n* A white grape of Italy, or a wine made from it [It, < *verde,* green < L *viride,* see VERD]
ver-dée', 1 ver-dē', 2 vĕr-dę', *a* *Her* Charged with flowers, leaves, etc, as a bordure [< OF *verd,* see VERD] **ver'doz‡**
Ver'den, 1 fer'den, 2 fĕr'dĕn, *n* A town in Hanover province, Prussia where 4,500 Saxons who had rebelled and returned to paganism were massacred
ver'der-er, } 1 vûr'dər-ər, -ər *or* -ər, 2 ver'der er, -or *or*
ver'der-or, } ŏr, *n* *Eng Forest Law* An officer of the royal forests who had charge of the vert, the assizes of the forest, and attachments and presentments of trespass within the forest [< OF *verdier,* < LL *viridarius,* < L *virea,* be green] **ver'dur-er‡.**
Ver"det's' law, 1 ver dez', 2 vĕr'dęs' *Physics* The law that the rotation of the plane of polarization of a light-ray between two points by a magnetic field varies with the distance between these points and the intensity of the field
Ver'di, 1 ver'dı, 2 vĕr'di, **Giuseppe** (¹⁰/₁₀1813–¹/₂₇1901) An Italian opera composer, *Il Trovatore, Aida,* etc
ver'dict, 1 vûr'dikt, 2 vĕr'dict, *n* **1.** *Law* The decision of a petit or trial jury upon an issue of fact submitted to it in an action In England and the United States the only verdicts possible in criminal cases are "guilty" and "not guilty " In Scotland a jury may bring in a verdict of "not proven" **2** A decision or conclusion expressed, opinion, judgment
To look at all sides and to distrust the *verdict* of a single mood, is, no doubt the duty of a critic LOWELL *Among my Books, Dryden* in first series p 17 [O & CO 1870]
[OF < LL *veredictum,* < L *vere* truly (< *verus,* true), + *dictum,* saying, < *dico,* pp *dictus,* say] **ver'dict.**
— **open verdict,** a verdict that reports the commission of a crime without specifying by whom it was committed — **partial v,** a verdict that finds an accused person guilty of part of what he is charged with and acquits him of the rest — **perverse v,** a verdict which is against the weight of evidence — **privy v,** formerly, a verdict delivered to a judge out of court — **sealed v.,** a signed verdict placed in an envelop which is sealed and delivered by a judge s order to a court official, usually the clerk of the court, and retained by him until the judge calls the jurors to declare it them-

selves Its object is to allow jurors who have arrived at a verdict to separate temporarily.—**special v**, a verdict in which specific facts are found and put on the record, subject to the opinion of the court as to questions of law

ver'di-gris, 1 vûr'di-gris, 2 vĕr'di-grĭs, *tt* To cover or coat with verdigris.

ver'di-gris[1], *n* **1.** A green crystallized substance, consisting of a mixture of several basic cupric acetates, obtained by the action of dilute acetic acid on copper, used as a pigment, in medicine, and in the arts. **true verdigris**. **2.** Distilled verdigris **3.** See QUOTATION

The green rust [on copper], called in popular language *verdigris* which copper vessels are apt to contract when not kept clean is a carbonate of copper, and should not be confounded with true verdigris. *U. S Dispensatory* p 522. [a. 1850]

[< OF *verd de gris*, *verd* (see VERD); *de* (< L. *de*) of; *gris*, < *Gris* Greeks, < L *Græcus* (< Gr *Graikos*), Greek]—**distilled verdigris**, a dark-green crystallized normal cupric acetate obtained by dissolving common verdigris in distilled vinegar and then slowly evaporating, used as a pigment. **crystallized v.**—**ver'di-gris-green"**, *n* A bluish-green color similar to that of verdigris

Ver'di-gris[2], *n* A river in S E Kansas and Oklahoma; length, 250 m. to the Arkansas river.

ver'din, 1 vûr'din; 2 vĕr'din, *n* [F] The yellow-headed titmouse (*Auriparus flaviceps*) of the southwestern United States and Mexico, grayish with the head neck, and chest yellow, goldtit



Verdin and Nest. 1/3

ver'dine, 1 vûr'din *or* -din 2 vĕr'din *or* -din, *n* A green aniline dye a trade name [< OF *verd*; see VERD]

ver'din-galet, *n* A farthingale

ver'di-ter, 1 vûr'di-tər, 2 vĕr'di-tər, *n* **1.** A light-blue pigment, essentially a hydrated cupric carbonate made by treating cupric nitrate with a calcium carbonate, as chalk It is called **blue verditer**, or **Bremen blue**. By boiling it assumes a greenish color, and is then called **green verditer**. **2.** Same as VERDIGRIS, 1. [< OF *verd de terre*, *verd* (see VERD), *de* (< L. *de*), of, *terre* (< L *terra*), earth] **ver'di-ture**.

ver'doy, *a. Her* Same as VERDÉE

ver"dun', 1 vĕr'dun', 2 vĕr'dŭn', *n* A dueling-rapier of the 16th century, with long narrow blade [< *Verdun*, France]

Ver"dun', *n* A fortified town in Meuse department, France ceded to France by the treaty of Westphalia 1648 taken and held by the Prussians Sept -Oct , 1792 taken by the Germans Nov 8 1870, and held by them till Sept 16, 1873, withstood repeated German attacks in Sept., 1914, Feb April Oct., and Dec., 1916, Aug., 1917, Jan -Feb , and Aug - Sept., 1918

ver'dure, 1 vûr'jur *or* -dĭur, 2 vĕr'jur *or* -dŭr, *tt* [VER'-DURED, VER'DUR-ING] To clothe with verdure or freshness

ver'dure, *n* **1.** The fresh greenness of thrifty vegetation or such vegetation itself, greenness or green foliage **2.** French tapestry or hangings representing landscapes, and having a dominant green tone [F., < OF *verd*, see VERD] **ver'dert**.—**ver'dure-less**, *a* Having no verdure—**ver'dur-ous**, *a*. Covered with verdure verdant

Vere, 1 vîr 2 vĕr, *n* **1. Sir Francis** (1560–8/11 1609), an English general **2. Sir Horace** (1565–8/11 1635), an English general [fe-cun'di-ty†, *n*

ver'e-cund†, *a* Modest, shy **ver"e-cun'di-ous†**.—**ver"-Ver-ee'ni-ging**, 1 fer-ē'ni-ging, 2 fĕr-ē'ni-ging *n* A town in S Transvaal province, South Africa, where peace was signed ending the Boer war May 31, 1902

ver-ein', 1 fer-īn', 2 fĕr-īn', *n* [G] A voluntary association of persons or parties for some common end an organization—**Protestant Verein**, an organization of clergymen and professors in Germany holding radical views

Ver"es-tcha'gin, 1 ver"es-chä'gin 2 vĕ"ĕs-chä'gĭn, **Vasili Vassilievich** (7/11842–4/11904) A Russian painter of war scenes perished when the Russian flag-ship, 'Petropavlovsk' was sunk off Port Arthur by the Japanese

Ver"e-till'e-æ, 1 ver ĭ-tĭl'ĭ-ī 2 vĕ"e-tĭl'e-ē, *n pl Zooph* A section of pennatuloideans having a rachis with polyps radiately arranged [< LL *teretillum* see VERETILLUM]—**ver"e-till'e-an**, *a & n*—**ver"e-till'e-ous**, *a*

Ver"e-till'i-dæ, 1 ver'ĭ-tĭl'ĭ-dī 2 vĕr"e-tĭl'ĭ-dē, *n pl Zooph* A family of veretillean pennatuloidean polyps with short calcareous bodies—**Ver"e-till'um**, *n* **1.** A genus typical of *Veretillidæ* **2.** [v-] Any animal of this genus [< LL *teretillum*, dim of L. *teretrum*, private parts, < *tereor*, fear]—**ver"e-till'id**, *n*—**ver"e-till'oid**, *a*

ver"e-till'i-form, 1 ver'ĭ-tĭl'ĭ-fôrm 2 vĕr"e-tĭl'ĭ-fôrm, *a*. Having the form of a rod, as a holothurian [< LL. *teretillum* (see VERETILLUM) + -FORM]

Ver'ga, 1 ver'ga, 2 vĕr'gä, **Giovanni** (1840–1/11922) An Italian realistic novelist and dramatist *Era*

ver'ga-lleu, ver'ga-loo, *n* Same as VIRGOULEUSE

verge[1], 1 vûrj, 2 vĕrj *tt* [Rare] [VERGED, VERG'ING] To form the verge or edge of border

verge[2], *rt* **1.** To come near, approach tend border as to *verge* toward a fixed point, language *verging* on profanity, he was *verging* on fifty-five **2†.** To slope incline [< L. *vergo*, incline] SYN: see INCLINE

verge, *n* **1.** The extreme edge of something having defined limits, a border, especially that which separates one from the thing in question, brink, margin as, the *verge* of the grave **2.** A bounding or enclosing line; hence, a circlet; ring, also, the space enclosed, compass; reach, figuratively, sphere, opportunity.

Heaven is inexhaustible. There is room and *verge* for every capacity

A. A. HODGE *Pop Theol. Themes* lect. xix p 458 [P & P]

3. A stick or rod, or something having this shape (1) A wand or staff as a symbol of ecclesiastical or other authority (2) [Eng] A stick or wand which tenants held in the hand while swearing fealty to their lord. (3) *Horol* The spindle of a balance-wheel, especially in an old-fashioned vertical escapement See ESCAPEMENT (4) A piece of metal regulating the position of the needles of a stocking-frame. (5) The principal beam of the medieval trebuchet. (6) *Print* A device in a linotype machine for releasing one matrix at a time. sometimes termed *stripper*

4. *Arch* (1) A column-shaft (2)† A small ornamental ogival shaft (3) The edge of the tiles which project over the gable of a roof **5.** *Anat & Zool* The penis; especially the intromittent organ of a gastropod or other mollusk, a crustacean or some other invertebrate. **6.** *Old Eng Law* The area over which the peace of a lord extended specif, that of the jurisdiction of the Marshalsea or palace-court of London about 12 miles around. See THE KING'S PEACE under PEACE **7.** *Hort* The grass edging of a bed, often dividing it from a walk **8.** [Poet] The horizon. **9†.** A virgate **10†.** An accent-mark. [F., < L *virga*, twig] **virgel.** SYN: see BOUNDARY, MARGIN.—**verge'-board"**, *n Arch* A barge-board—**v.-paper**, *n* Paper in which the water-mark appears in slanting lines

ver'gence, 1 vûr'jens, 2 vĕr'gĕnç, *n* Inclination with regard to each other: said of the eyeballs

ver'gen-cy, 1 vûr'jen-si 2 vĕr'gĕn-çy, *n* **1.** The act of verging or approaching the state of being near **2.** *Optics* [Rare] The reciprocal of the focal distance of a lens taken as a measure of the divergence or convergence of rays

Ver"gennes', 1 ver'jen' 2 vĕr'zhĕn', *n* **1. Charles Gravier, Comte de** (2/11717–4/11787), a French diplomat; promoted French aid to American Revolution. **2.** A manufacturing city in Addison county, Vt.

ver'gent, 1 vûr'jent, 2 vĕr'gĕnt, *a* [Rare] Drawing to a close nearing an end [< L. *tergent(-)s*, ppr of *tergo*, incline]—**ver'gent-ness**, *n* [Rare]

ver'gent, *r* Same as VERGE, *n*, I.

ver'ger[1], 1 vûr'jər, 2 vĕr'ger, *n* **1.** An official who carries a verge, wand, or similar badge of office before a scholastic, legal, or ecclesiastical dignitary (1) In English cathedrals and collegiate churches, one who carries the mace before the dean or canons (2) The mace-bearer of the vice-chancellor of an English university **2.** One in charge of a cathedral or church; especially, one who acts as usher. **3.** [Archaic] A master of ceremonies [OF, < LL *virgarius*, < L. *virga*, rod]—**ver'ger-ism**, *n* The condition or characteristics of a verger—**ver'ger-ship**, *n* The office, position or charge of a verger—**ver'ger-y**, *n* [Rare] A sacristy

ver'ger[2], *n*. An orchard also, any enclosure

ver'ges-cue', *n* A shield without distinctive marks upon it to indicate the family of its bearer

ver-gette', 1 ver-jet', 2 ver-gĕt' *n* [F] *Her* A pallet

ver'get-té', 1 ver je-tē', 2 vĕr zhĕ-tē', *a* [F] *Her*. Same as PALY

Ver'gil, 1 vûr'jil, 2 vĕr'gĭl *n* **1.** A Roman epic poet (15/u70–8/u19 B C), author of the Æneid distinguished by grace and polish of style sometimes written **Virgil. Publius Vergilius Maro**; [L] **2. Polydore** (1470–1550), an Italian ecclesiastic historian sent to England to collect Peter's pence—**Ver-gil'i-an**, *a* Pertaining to or in the style of Vergil the Roman poet **Vir-gil'i-an†**.

Ver"gniaud', 1 ver'nyō' 2 vĕr'nyō', **Pierre Victurnien** (5/11753–5/11793) A French orator revolutionist, president of the National Convention which sentenced Louis XVI. to death executed

ver'gou-leuse, *n*. Same as VIRGOULEUSE

Ver-hu'ell, 1 ver-hü'el 2 ver-hü'ĕl, **Carel Hendrik** (5/11 1764–12/11845) A Dutch and French admiral

ve-rid'i-cal, 1 vi-rid'i-kəl, 2 ve-rid'i-cal, *a* **1.** Telling or expressing the truth; representing truth, truthful, true **2.** *Psychol* Designating a hallucination which takes place at the same time as, and is a true representation of, real events happening at a distance, such events being apparently the cause of the hallucination opposed to *falsidical* [< L *veridicus*, < *verus*, true, + *dico*, speak] **ve-rid'ic**; **ve-rid'i-cous**†.—**ve-rid"i-cal'i-ty**, *r* **1.** The state of being truthful **2.** [-TIES *pl*] A truthful statement—**ve-rid'i-cal-ly**, *adv*—**ve-rid'i-cal-ness**, *n*

ver'i-fi"a-bil(e), 1 ver'ĭ-fai"ə-bil, 2 vĕr'ĭ-fī"a-bl, *a*. Capable of being verified, that may be proved or substantiated as by experiment confirmable—**ver'i-fi"a-bil'i-ty**, *n*

ver"i-fi-ca'tion, 1 ver'ĭ-fi-kē'shən, 2 vĕr'ĭ-fi-cā'shon, *n* **1.** The act of verifying, or the state of being verified **2.** *Law* (1) An oath appended to an account, petition, or plea, as to the truth of the facts stated in it. (2) At common law, the formal statement at the end of a plea, "and this he is ready to verify" **3.** *Logic* See INDUCTIVE VERIFICATION [OF < *verifier* see VERIFY]

To the Deductive Method thus characterized in its three constituent parts Induction Ratiocination and *Verification* the human mind is indebted for its most conspicuous triumphs in the investigation of nature MILL *Logic* bk. iii p 331. [a. 1830]

ver'i-fi-ca"tive(es, 1 ver'ĭ-fi-kē'tiv 2 vĕr'ĭ-fi-cā'tĭv *a* [Rare] Aiding or resulting in verification **ver'i-fi-ca"to-ry†**.

ver'i-fi"er, 1 ver'ĭ-fai"ər, 2 vĕr'ĭ-fī"er, *n*. One who or that which verifies, specif, an gas-testing, an apparatus by which the amount of gas required to produce a flame of a given size is measured, a gas-verifier.

ver'i-fy, 1 ver'ĭ-fai; 2 vĕr'ĭ-fī, *tt* [-FIED, -FY'ING] **1.** To prove to be true, exact, or accurate, substantiate, as by comparison with an original or with facts, or by reasoning; confirm; as, to *verify* a theory, to *verify* a narrative **2.** To fulfil, as a promise or a prediction.

So spake this oracle, then *verified*
When Jesus son of Mary second Eve
Saw Satan fall, like lightning down from heaven
MILTON *P L.* bk. x l. 182.

3. *Law* (1) To affirm under oath, confirm by formal oath, as, to *verify* pleadings in an action, to *verify* accounts, etc (2) To declare at the end of (a plea) one's readiness to prove the facts alleged in it **4.** To confirm or establish the authenticity of, authenticate **5†.** To cause to seem true **6†.** To support the cause or credit of, back, as friends **7†.** To maintain [< OF *verifier* < LL *verificare*, < L *verus*, true, + *facio*, make]—**verifying velocity** (*Meteor*), a wind of storm velocity, regarded as verifying a storm-warning

ve-ril'o-quent†, *a* Speaking the truth truthful

ver'i-ly, 1 ver'ĭ-li; 2 vĕr'ĭ-ly, *adv* **1.** In truth; unquestionably; beyond all doubt, assuredly; certainly

Verily verily I say unto thee Except a man be born again, he cannot see the kingdom of God. *John* iii. 3

2. Sincerely and truly, with firm confidence really. **ver'a-ment†**; **ver'i-ment†**.—**verily, verily**, absolutely beyond question or doubt: a reduplicated form used by Christ to emphasize specially important truth. *John* iii, 3, 5, 11

ver'i-ment†, *n* Verity truth.

ver'in, } 1 ver'ĭn, -in *or* -în 2 vĕr'ĭn, -in *or* -în, *n Chem*
ver'ine, } A compound ($C_{36}H_{49}NO_9$) contained in the seeds of *Veratrum sabadilla* and obtained by saponifying veratrin. [Contr of VERATRIN]

ver'i-sim'i-lar, 1 ver'ĭ-sim'ĭ-lər, 2 vĕr'ĭ-sĭm'ĭ-lar, *a*. Appearing or seeming to be true, likely [< L. *verisimilis*, < *veri*, gen of *verum*, truth (< *verus*, true), + *similis* like] **ver"i-sim'i-lous**†.—**ver"i-sim'i-lar-ly**, *adv*

ver"i-si-mil'i-tude, 1 ver'ĭ-si-mil'ĭ-tūd, 2 vĕr'ĭ-sĭ-mil'ĭ-tūd, *n* **1.** The character or quality of being verisimilar (1) Resemblance of truth probability likelihood. (2) Close adherence to truth or reality, as in a representation realism. **2.** Anything that resembles or seems to be a truth or a fact. [< L *verisimilitudo* < *veri* (see VERISIMILAR) + *similis*, like.] **ver"i-si-mil'i-tyt**. SYN: see PROBABILITY.

ver'i-ta-bl(e", 1 ver'ĭ-tə-bl, 2 vĕr'ĭ-ta-bl, *a* **1.** Conforming to truth or fact, genuine, true, real **2†.** Veracious, truthful. [F., < *vérité*; see VERITY.]

SYN: see ACTUAL: AUTHENTIC.—**ver'i-ta-bl**(e-ness", *n*—**ver'i-ta-bly**, *adv*

Ver'i-tas[1], 1 ver'ĭ-tas, 2 vĕr'ĭ-tăs, *n* Same as BUREAU VERITAS [< F *veritas*, < L *verita(t-)s*, < *verus*, true]

ver'i-tas", *n* [L] Truth—**veritas cognitionis**, truth of knowledge logical truth.—**v. ens**, truth of being metaphysical truth—**v. signi**, truth of sign or symbol, moral truth Compare TRUTH.

ver'i-ty, 1 ver'ĭ-ti; 2 vĕr'ĭ-ty, *n* [-TIES, 1-tiz, 2-tiz *pl*] **1.** The quality of being correct as a statement or representation of truth or reality, truthfulness, also, the quality of being fact or reality

The attention of thoughtful men everywhere is concentrated upon the question of the *verity* of those parts of Scriptural history which describe miraculous events G P FISHER *Supernat. Origin of Christianity* essay i p 12 [a. 1867]

2. A true statement or principle; true thing, truth, also, a thing really existent, a fact. **3†.** Honesty, faithfulness [< F *vérité*, < L *verita(t-)s* < *verus*, true]—**in verity**, in truth, really certainly—**the four verities** (*Buddhism*), four truths supposed to have been revealed to Buddha as the first result of his long meditation. They are: (1) Suffering exists wherever there is life (2) Suffering is caused by desire (3) Release from suffering and life depends on the suppression of desire. (4) Nirvana can be obtained only by following the eightfold path of holiness **the four noble truths**†.—**ver'i-tism**, *n* Same as VERITY 1—**ver'i-tist**, *n* A person who insists on the truth

ver'juice, 1 vûr'jûs, 2 vĕr'jus *tt* [VER'JUICED; VER'JUICING] To impart sourness to, as by mixing with verjuice

ver'juice, *r* **1.** The sour juice of green fruit especially of unripe grapes also an acid liquor obtained therefrom, distinguished from *must* **2.** Sharpness or sourness of manner, disposition, or language acidity. [< OF *verjus*, < *verd* (see VERD) + *jus* (< L *jus*) broth] **verd'juice†**.

Verk'ho-yansk, 1 verk'o-yünsk, 2 vĕr-k'o-yänsk, *n* A town in Yakutsk government, N E Siberia within the arctic circle and near the north pole of cold for the Old World

Ver'laine, 1 ver'lēn', 2 vĕr'lĭn' **Paul** (3/11844–1/11896). A French poet foremost representative of the symbolists.

Verm., *abbr* Vermont

ver"ma-caque', 1 ver"mə-kak', 2 vĕr"ma-cāk', *n* [Cayenne] The torcel

Ver-ma'll-a, 1 ver-mē'li-ə 2 ver-mā'll-a *n pl. Zool.* A phylum or branch of the animal kingdom including the *Rotifera*, *Nemathelminthes*, *Molluscoidea*, and *Rhynchocœla* [< L *vermis* worm]

Ver"man'dois', 1 ver'mon'dwō', 2 vĕr"măn'dwā' *n* An ancient division of Picardy France, now comprised in Aisne Somme, and Oise departments

ver'meil, 1 vûr'mil; 2 vĕr'mil, *n* **1.** Silver, copper, or bronze gilt **2.** A transparent water-varnish applied to a gilded surface for the purpose of producing a luster. **3.** An orange-red garnet. **4.** [Poet or Obs] Vermilion, or the color of vermilion. [OF < L. *vermiculus*, see VERMICULAR] **ver'mayle**; **ver'meller**; **ver'mill**†.

ver'melled, *a* Gilded **ver'milled**†.

Ver-me'jo, 1 ver-mē'ho; 2 vĕr-mg'ho, *n* A river in N Argentine Republic length, 1,000 m. to the Paraguay river

ver'mel-ett, *n* Vermilion

ver"me-ol'o-gy, 1 vûr'mi-ol'o-ji 2 vĕr"me-ōl'o-gy, *n* Helminthology [< L. *vermis*, worm, + -OLOGY]—**ver"me-ol'o-gist**, *n*

Ver'mes, 1 vûr'miz, 2 vĕr'mēs *n pl Zool* A division of animals, especially a branch or subkingdom with a bilaterally symmetrical form, blood-vascular system, suprœsophageal ganglion, excretory organs or nephridia, no articulated legs and generally a long segmented body, including earthworms and sea-worms leeches nemerteans, nematelminths rotifers brachiopods polyzoans, etc, but not the platelminths (turbellarians, flukes and tapeworms). It has been abandoned in recent critical classifications [L., pl of *vermis* worm.]

Ver-met'i-dæ, 1 ver-met'ĭ-dī 2 ver-mĕt'ĭ-dē *n pl Conch* A family of tænioglossate gastropods especially those with a rudimentary foot and a tubular shell at first spiral and turritelloid and later irregular and attached to foreign bodies, as shells or corals [< VERMETUS]—**ver'me-tid**, *n*—**ver'me-toid**, *a*

Ver-me'tus, 1 ver-mi'tus, 2 vĕr-mē'tŭs *n Conch* **1.** A genus typical of *Vermetidæ* **2.** [v-] [-TI, *pl*] A gastropod of this or a related genus, a worm-shell [< L. *vermis* worm]



Vermetus 1/2

ver'mi-, 1 vûr'mi-; 2 vĕr'mi- From Latin *vermis*, worm: a combining form.

ver'mi-an, 1 vûr'mi-ən, 2 vĕr'mi-an, *a* Relating to the *Vermes*, worm-like

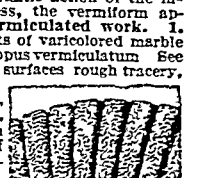
ver"mi-cel'li, 1 vûr'mi-sel'i *or* (*It*) ver'mi-chel'li, 2 vĕr'mi-çĕl'i *or* (*It*) vĕr'mi-chĕl'li (XIII), *n* A wheaten paste made into slender pipes resembling worms Compare MACARONI, SPAGHETTI [It, pl of *vermicello*, dim of *verme*, < L *vermis*, worm]

ver-mi'ceous, 1 ver-mish'əs, 2 ver-mish'ŭs, *a* [Rare] Relating to or resembling worms worm-like **ver-mi'cious**†.

ver'mi-cid"al, *a* Destructive of intestinal worms anthelminthic. [< VERMI- + L *cædo*, kill.]—**ver'mi-cide**, *n* Any substance that kills worms specif, any medicine or drug destructive of intestinal worms

ver'mi-cle, 1 vûr'mi-kl 2 vĕr'mi-el, *n* [Rare] A vermicule

ver-mic'u-lar, 1 ver-mik'yu-lər 2 ver-mic'yu-lar, *a* **1.** Of or pertaining to a worm having the form or motion of a worm tortuous, wriggling **2.** Resembling the tracks of a worm seeming to be worm-eaten vermiculate [< LL. *vermicularis* < L. *vermiculus*, dim of *vermis* worm]—**vermicular action**, the peristaltic action of the intestines—**v. appendix**, **v. process**, the vermiform appendix · See APPENDIX.—**v.** or **vermiculated work. 1.** *Rom Antiq* Mosaic formed of bits of varicolored marble arranged in pictorial wavy designs opus vermiculatum See MOSAIC **2.** A rustic finish of stone surfaces rough tracery, like worm-tracks.



Vermicular Work. (From an Arch of the Louvre Paris)

ver-mic'u-late, 1 ver-mik'yu-lēt, 2 ver-mic'yu-lāt, *r* [-LAT'ED, -LAT'ING] **I.** *t.* To adorn with tracery simulating the tracks of worms, dispose or arrange undulatingly.

II. *i* To become worm-eaten. [< L. *vermiculatus*, pp of *vermiculor*, < *vermiculus*; see VERMICULAR.]

ver-mic'u-late, *a*. **1.** Worm-like in shape; covered with worm-like elevations or fine irregular color-marks. **2.** Having

the motions of a worm, hence, in or as in the manner of a worm, insinuating

What a breeding-nest of *vermiculate* cares and pains was this human heart of ours!

MACDONALD *Thomas Wingfold* p 293 [in a s 1876]

3. Worm-eaten [E] [< L *vermiculatus*, see VERMICULATE, *v*]

ver-mic"u-la'tion, 1 vər-mik"yu-lē'shən, 2 ver-mic'yu-lā'shon, *n* **1.** Worm-like motion, especially, the peristaltic movement of the intestines **2** Ornamentation in the form of worm-like lines or ridges, also, the art or operation of so ornamenting **3.** The state of being wormy or worm-eaten, a trace or track left by worms **4** A fine wavy color-marking, or a set of such markings, as on a bird [< L *vermiculatio(n-)*, a being worm-eaten, < *vermiculatus*, see VERMICULATE, *v*]

ver'mi-cule, 1 vûr'mi-kūl, 2 vĕr'mi-cūl, *n* **1** *Biol* A developmental stage of certain sporozoans, which is motile **2** [Rare] A little worm or worm-shaped thing [< L *vermiculus*, see VERMICULAR]

ver-mic'u-lite, 1 vər-mik'yu-lait 2 ver-mic'yu-lit, *n* *Mineral* A laminated, micaceous pliable, inelastic, pearly or bronzy, white, yellow, or brown alteration product of more or less definite chemical composition belonging to the hydrous silicates specif a small talc-like grayish variety that occurs in foliated scales [< L *vermiculus*, see VERMICULAR]

ver-mic'u-lose, 1 vər-mik'yu-lōs, 2 ver-mic'yu-lōs, *a* [Rare] **1** Worm-eaten wormy **2** Worm-shaped, vermicular

ver-mic'u-lous† — **ver-mic"u-los'i-ty,** *n*

ver'mi-form, 1 vûr'mi-fôrm, 2 vĕr'mi-fôrm, *a* **1.** Having the form of a worm, long, thin, and flexible, vermicular **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Vermiformia* [< VERMI- + -FORM] — **vermiform appendix,** see APPENDIX — **v body** (*Bot*) same as SCOLECITE — **v. process** 1 Either surface of the median lobe of the cerebellum **2.** The vermiform appendix — **ver"mi-for'mi-ty,** *n* [Rare] The state of being vermiform

Ver"mi-for'mi-a, *n pl* *Helminth* A primary section or subclass of polyzoans with simple individuals not producing buds and developing a leathery tube including only *Phoronidæ* — **ver'mi-form,** *n* — **ver-mif'u-gal,** *a* Efficacious in destroying or expelling intestinal worms — **ver'mi-fuge,** *n* Any remedy that expels or destroys intestinal worms an anthelminthic [MARTYR 2

Ver-mil'gil, 1 ver-mil'lyĭ, 2 vĕr-mi'lyĭ, *n* Same as PETER

ver-mil'gila, 1 ver-mil'lya, 2 vĕr-mi'lya, *n* [California, U S] A brightly colored rock-cod (*Sebastichthys chlorostictus*)

Ver-mig'ra-da, *n pl* *Helminth* The *Sipunculacea* as an order [< VERMI- + L *gradus*, step] — **ver'mi-grade I.** *a* **1** Of or pertaining to the *Vermigrada* **2** Crawling like a worm **II** *n* A worm belonging to the order *Vermigrada* — **Ver"mi-lin'gui-a,** *n pl* **1** *Mam* A division of mammals especially a suborder of venarthral edentates with toothless jaws and worm-like tongue, as ant-eaters **2** *Herp* The *Rhiptoglossa* [< VERMI- + L *lingua* tongue] **Ver"mi-lin'gues†** — **ver"mi-lin'gui-al,** *a* **1** Having a worm-like tongue **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Vermilinguia* **ver"mi-lin'guait.**

ver-mil'ion, 1 vər-mil'yən, 2 ver-mil'yon, *vt* To color with vermilion, dye bright red,

ver-mil'ion, *a* Having the color of vermilion — **vermilion flycatcher** (*Ornith*) any American flycatcher of the genus *Pyrocephalus* The male is characterized by a vivid scarlet and black plumage — **V Sea,** the Gulf of California, formerly so called from its red color due to infusoria

ver-mil'ion¹, *n* **1.** A brilliant durable red pigment consisting of mercuric sulfid, obtained native by grinding the mineral cinnabar to a fine powder, or artificially, as by grinding a mixture of mercury and sulfur for several hours and then digesting the black product with potassium hydroxid until the desired color is obtained

Sir Joshua Reynolds did not like *vermilion* but he was obliged to come to it at last and those pictures which he painted with *vermilion* are the only ones which have stood the test of time ALLSTON in J B Flagg's *Washington Allston* p 200 [s 1892]

2 The color of the pigment, bright red tending toward orange See SPECTRUM [< F *vermillon*, < OF *vermeil* see VERMEIL] **ver-mil'lion†** — **American vermilion,** same as CHROME RED — **artificial v,** a pigment made by mixing an anilin dye, as eosin, with a convenient pigment, as mineral orange — **Austrian v,** same as DERBY RED — **chrome v,** same as DERBY RED

Ver-mil'lon², *n* **1** A county in central E Illinois 928 sq m, county-seat, Danville **2** A county in central W Indiana, 255 sq m, county-seat Newport **3** A parish in central S Louisiana 1 246 sq m, county-seat, Abbeville **4.** A township and village in Erie county, O **5** A township and city county-seat of Clay county, S Dak, seat of the University of South Dakota (non-sectarian), founded in 1882

ver'min, 1 vûr'mın, 2 vĕr'mın, *n sing & pl* **1.** A noxious or troublesome animal usually such animals collectively (1) Obnoxious insects especially parasitic ones, as lice fleas, or bedbugs (2) [Eng] Animals destructive to game as weasels, polecats badgers, otters, hawks, or owls (3) [Austral] Animals injurious to vegetation or to domestic animals

Vermin includes kangaroos wallabies dingoes stray dogs, foxes and rabbits and any other animal or bird proclaimed by the Governor in Council

E JENKS *Government of Victoria* p 291 note 2 [MACM 1891]

(4) A worm or grub **2.** A repulsive or noxious human being, or such persons collectively **3†.** Any animal [< F *vermine*, < L *vermis*, worm] — **ver'mi-nate,** *vi* To produce or be infested with vermin, accumulate parasites — **ver"mi-na'tion,** *n* The generation or production of parasites especially of worms or of lice helminthiasis or phthiriasis — **ver"mi-nif'er-ous,** *a* Producing vermin

ver'mi-nous, 1 vûr'mi-nus, 2 vĕr'mi-nŭs, *a* **1.** Infested with vermin, or in a condition to breed vermin, as, *verminous* rags or lodgings **2.** Affected with intestinal worms, or caused, as a disease, by vermin **3.** Resembling vermin, noxious [< L *verminosus*, wormy, < *vermis*, worm] **ver'mi-nal†** — **verminous fever,** fever due to irritation caused by worms in the intestinal canal, worm-fever — **ver'mi-nous-ly,** *adv* — **ver'minous-ness,** *n*

ver-mip'a-roust, *a* Breeding worms

ver'mis, 1 vûr'mis 2 vĕr'mis *n* *Anat* The median lobe or vermiform process of the cerebellum [L, worm]

ver-miv'o-rous, 1 vûr-miv'o-rus, 2 vĕr-miv'o-rŭs, *a* Eating worms or grubs [< VERMI- + L *voro*, eat]

Verm'land, 1 verm'lant 2 vĕrm'lănt, *n* A province in S W Sweden 7,435 sq m capital, Carlstad

Ver-mont', 1 ver-mont' 2 ver-mŏnt' *n* **1** A State of the New England group N E United States of America, 9,564 sq m capital, Montpelier It was claimed originally by Massachusetts New Hampshire, and New York assigned to New York by royal grant in 1761 declared independence 1777 admitted March 4, 1791 **2.** A township and village in Fulton county, Ill

ver'muth, 1 ver'mūth, 2 vĕr'myth, *n* A liqueur made from white wine flavored with aromatic herbs [< G *wermuth*, wormwood] **ver'mouth†.**

ver-nac'u-lar, 1 vər-nak'yu-lər, 2 ver-năc'yu-lar, *a* **1.** Originating in or pertaining to a given country, belonging to one's native land, indigenous almost exclusively used of a language, idiom, or mode of speech

Where the English is *vernacular* in Ireland it is spoken with far more purity and grammatical precision than is to be heard beyond the Channel WILLIAM CARLETON *Stories of Irish Peasantry* vol 1, intro, p 3 [w L & co]

2. Characteristic of a specific locality or country, local

The theatre is a big rather bare room, apparently of *vernacular* Javanese construction *Harper's Weekly* Oct 21, 1893, p 1011.

[< L *vernaculus*, < *verna*, home-born slave]

ver-nac'u-lar, *n* One's own tongue, the language of one's country, mother tongue, sometimes, the language of a locality or of a specific trade or calling Syn see LANGUAGE — **ver-nac'u-lar-ism,** *n* **1** A vernacular word or mode of expression idiom **ver-nac"u-lar'i-ty†**

Belongings, an old expression now reinstated The more of such *vernacularisms* we call up from the past, the better FITZEDWARD HALL *Modern English* p 307, note [s 1873]

2 The use of the vernacular as opposed to classic or literary language — **ver-nac'u-lar-ize,** *vt* To include in vernacular use stamp as vernacular vernaculate — **ver-nac"u-lar-i-za'tion,** *n* — **ver-nac'u-lar-ly,** *adv* According to or in the vernacular — **ver-nac'u-late,** *v* [Rare] **I** *t* To designate with a vernacular name **II.** *i* To use vernacular language

ver'nal, 1 vûr'nal, 2 vĕr'nal, *a* Belonging to or suggestive of the spring, coming with or occurring in the spring, figuratively, of or pertaining to youth, the springtime of life, as, *vernal* showers, *vernal* years [F, < LL *vernalis*, < L *ver*, spring] — **vernal fever,** any malarial fever — **v point,** the first point of Aries where the celestial equator and ecliptic intersect at the beginning of spring — **ver'nal-ly,** *adv*

ver-na'tion, 1 vər-nē'shən, 2 ver-nā'shon, *n* *Bot* The disposition of leaves within the leaf-bud, as regards their folding coiling, etc a term corresponding to *estivation*, or the disposition of parts within a flower-bud For the specific modes of vernation see CIRCINATE CONDUPLICATE, CONVOLUTE INFLEXED, INVOLUTE, PLICATE, REVOLUTE [< L *vernatio(n-)*, shedding of skin of snakes < *verno*, renew, < *ver*, spring]

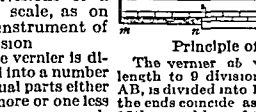
Verne, 1 vern, 2 vĕrn, **Jules** (⁸/₁₈28–²/₂₁1905) A French writer of scientific romances, *Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea*

Ver'ner, 1 ver'nər, 2 vĕr'ner, **Karl** (³/₁₇1846–¹¹/₁₈1896) A Danish philologist

Ver"net', 1 ver nē', 2 vĕr'ng' *n* **1. Antoine Charles Horace** (⁸/₁₄1758–¹/₁₇1835), a French painter battle-scenes and animals **2 Claude Joseph** (⁸/₁₄1712–¹²/₂₁1789) a French painter, marine landscapes **3 Émile Jean Horace** (⁶/₁₀1789–¹/₁₇1863), a French painter, battle-scenes, etc

ver'ni-cose, 1 vûr'ni-kōs, 2 vĕr'ni-cōs, *a* *Bot* Appearing as the varnished as some leaves [< NL *vernix*, VARNISH]

ver'ni-er, 1 vûr'nı-ər, 2 vĕr'nı-er, *n* A small movable auxiliary scale for obtaining fractional parts of the subdivisions of a fixed scale, as on any instrument of precision



Principle of the Vernier

The vernier ab which corresponds in length to 9 divisions of the fixed scale AB, is divided into 10 equal parts When the ends coincide as in the first figure the 10th or end line of the vernier is just opposite a line on the fixed scale If the vernier be pushed toward the right so that the first marks on the two scales are opposite it will have been moved just one tenth of a scale-division for this is the difference between the two scales If the second lines are opposite it will have been moved two-tenths, and so on Hence the exact position of the end may be known by observing which lines are opposite each other In the second figure the rod *mn* evidently measures 4 divisions and a fraction and since the eighth line on the vernier is opposite a line on the fixed scale, that fraction is just eight-tenths

compass, v-condenser, v-gage, etc [F, < Pierre *Vernier*, who invented it] Compare NONIUS

Ver"nier', 1 ver nyē', 2 vĕr'nyg', **Pierre** (1580?–⁹/₁₁1637) A French mathematician invented the Vernier scale

ver'nile, 1 vûr'nil, 2 vĕr'nil, *a* [Rare] Servile, slavish [< L *vernilis*, < *verna*, slave] — **ver-nil'i-ty,** *n* [Rare]

ver'nin, } 1 vûr'mın, -nın *or* -nin, 2 vĕr'nin -nin *or* -nīn, *n*
ver'nine, } *Chem* A white crystalline compound ($C_{18}H_{32}N_8O_8$) in the vetch, red clover and other vegetables [< *vern-* in VERNAL]

ver'nix ca"se-o'sa, 1 vûr'nıks kĕ'sı-ō'sa, 2 vĕr'nıks cā-se-ō'sa *Anat* Literally, cheesy varnish a greasy protecting coat that covers the skin of the fetus in the latter months of intrauterine life and prevents its maceration in the amniotic fluid It is composed of fatty matters derived from degenerated epithelium [NL, *vernix*, < VARNISH, *caseosa*, < L *caseus*, cheese]

Ver'non, 1 vûr'nən 2 vĕr'non, *n* **1 Edward** (¹¹/₁₈1684–¹⁰/₂₉1757), an English admiral, sobriquet 'Old Grog' **2. Robert** (1774–³/₂₁1849), an English amateur artist, presented collection of pictures to British National Gallery **3. Mount,** see MOUNT **4** A parish in central W Louisiana 1,321 sq m county-seat, Leesville **5** A county in central W Missouri, 839 sq m, county-seat, Nevada **6** A county in S W Wisconsin 792 sq m county-seat Viroqua **7** A town in Tolland county Conn **8** A township and village in Shiawassee county, Mich **9** A town, county-seat of Wilbarger county, Tex **10** 1 ver'nōn', 2 vĕr'nōñ' A town in Eure department, France

Ver-no'ni-a, 1 ver-nō'nı-a, 2 ver-nō'ni-a, *n* *Bot* A large genus of herbs or shrubs of the aster family with alternate leaves and heads of perfect tubular, mostly purple or reddish flowers, in cymes or panicles The species are widely distributed In the United States they are known as ironweeds [< William *Vernon*, English botanist]

— **ver-no"ni-a'ceous,** *a*

ver'no-nin, 1 vûr'no-nin 2 vĕr'no-nin, *n* A white compound ($C_{19}H_{34}O_7$) contained in the root of a West-African plant (*Vernonia nigritiana*) and used in medicine as a heart-tonic

ver-nunft', 1 fer-nunft', 2 fĕr-nunft', *n* [G] In Kantian philosophy, the faculty of intuition, the source of ideas or the highest perceptions of the mind, reason, theoretical and practical Compare INTUITION, REASON, VERSTAND

Ve'ro-li, 1 vĕ'ro-lī, 2 vę'ro-lī, *n* A town in Rome province, Italy, the ancient **Verulæ.**

Vé"ron', 1 vē"rōn', 2 vę'rōn', **Louis Désiré** (⁸/₁₄1798–⁹/₂₇1867) A French journalist

Ve-ro'na, 1 vı-rō'na *or* (*It*) vĕ-rō'na, 2 ve-rō'na *or* (*It*) vę-rō'na, *n* **1.** A province in N E Italy, 1,188 sq m **2** Its capital a fortified city, a dependency of Venice taken by the French, June 3, 1796, but passed to Austria in 1815 and surrendered to Italy, Oct 16, 1866 **3** A township and town in Oneida county, N Y **4** A borough in Allegheny county, Pa

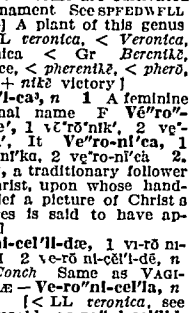
ver'o-nal, 1 ver'o-nal, 2 vĕr'o-năl, *n* A sleep-inducing powder, $CO(NHCO)_2C(C_2H_5)_2$, colorless and crystalline [< VERNIN]

Ver"o-nese', 1 ver'o-nīs' *or* -nīz', 2 vĕr o-nēs' *or* -nēs' **I** *a* Of or pertaining to Verona, Italy **II.** *n* A native of Verona — **Veronese green,** see GREEN

Ve"ro-ne'se, 1 vĕ ro-nē'sē, 2 vę'ro-nę'sę, **Paul.** See CAGLIARI, PAOLO

ve-ron'i-ca¹, 1 vı-ron'ı-ka, 2 ve-rŏn'i-ca, *n* A cloth said to have been miraculously impressed with the face of Christ on his way to Calvary, from having been used by a woman named Veronica to wipe the perspiration from his face, hence, a cloth or handkerchief having on it a representation of Christ's face See SUDARIUM

Ve-ron'i-ca², *n* *Bot* **1.** A large genus of herbs or sometimes shrubs of the figwort family, with blue, purple, flesh-colored, or white flowers, generally in racemes The species are widely distributed over temperate and cool regions Some are cultivated for ornament See SPEEDWELL **2** [v-] A plant of this genus [< LL *veronica*, < *Veronica*, Veronica < Gr *Berenikē*, Bernice, < *pherenikē*, < *pherō*, bear, + *nikē* victory]



Flowering Spray of a Veronica (*Veronica chamædrys*)
a the fruit

Ve-ron'i-ca³, *n* **1** A feminine personal name F **Vé"ro"-nique',** 1 vē"rō'nīk', 2 vę'-rō nīk' It **Ve'ro-ni'ca,** 1 vē ro-nī'ka, 2 vę'ro-nī'cä **2. Saint,** a traditionary follower of Christ, upon whose handkerchief a picture of Christ's features is said to have appeared

Ve-ro"ni-cel'li-dæ, 1 vı-rō ni-sel'ı-dē 2 ve-rō ni-cĕl'i-dē, *n pl* *Conch* Same as VAGINULIDÆ — **Ve-ro"ni-cel'la,** *n* (t g) [< LL *veronica*, see VERONICA¹] — **ve-ro"ni-cel'lid,** *n* — **ve-ro"ni-cel'loid,** *a*

Ver-planck', 1 vər-plank', 2 ver-plănk', *n* **1. Gulian Crommelin** (⁸/₁₄1786–³/₁₈1870), an American scholar **2** A village in Westchester county, N Y **Ver-planck's' Point.**

ver'ray†, *a* Very — **ver'ray-ment†,** *adv* Verily

Ver"ra-za'no, 1 ver ra-tsä'no, 2 vĕr'ra-tsa'no, **Giovanni** (1486?–1527) An Italian navigator and corsair, executed **Ver"ra-za'ni†, Ver"raz-za'no†**

ver-ré', *a* *Her* Same as VAIRE **ver-rey'‡, ver'ry‡.**

verret, *n* Glass

ver'relt, *n* A ferrule **ver'rulet.**

Ver'res, 1 ver'ız 2 vĕr'ēz, **Caius** (120?–43 B C) A Roman governor of Sicily, infamous impeached by Cicero

Ver'ri, 1 ver'rı, 2 vĕr'rī, **Pietro** (¹²/₂₁1728–²/₂₈1797) An Italian writer, political economist and historian

ver'ri-cule, 1 ver'ı-kūl, 2 vĕr'ı-cūl, *n* *Entom* A dense tuft of upright hairs [< L *verriculum*, net, < *verro*, sweep] — **ver-ric'u-late,** *a* Furnished with verricules **ver-ric'u-lat"ed†**

Ver'rill, 1 ver'ıl, 2 vĕr'il, **Addison Emery** (²/₁₁1839–¹²/₁₈1926) An American scientist, author, *The Bermuda Islands*, *The Zoology of the Bermuda Islands*

Ver'ri-us Flac'cus, 1 ver'ı-us flak'us, 2 vĕr'ı-ŭs flăc'ŭs, **Marcus** (–14? A D) A Roman grammarian, lexicographer teacher

Ver-roc'chi-o, 1 ver-rok'kĭ-ō, 2 vĕr-rōc'cĭ-ō, **Andrea del** (1435–1488) An Italian goldsmith, sculptor, painter

ver-ru'ca, 1 ve-rū'kə, 2 vę-ru'ca, *n* [-cæ, 1 -sī, 2 -cē *pl*] [L] **1** *Pathol* A wart **2** *Bot & Zool* A wart or wart-like elevation **3** [V-] *Crust* A genus typical of *Verrucidæ*

ver-ru'cæ-form, *a* Same as VERRUCIFORM

ver"ru-ca'no, 1 ver"u-kā'no, 2 vĕr"u-cą'no, *n* *Geol* A hard conglomerate of quartz cemented by various siliceous materials, usually colored [< It *verrucana*, stone for crushing, < *verruca* (< L *verruca*), wart]

Ver"ru-ca'ri-a, 1 ver"u-kē'rı-ə 2 vĕr"u-cā'ri-a, *n* *Bot* A genus of lichens constituting the family *Verrucariaceæ*, with flask-shaped perithecia common on exposed rocks in the north temperate zone [< L *verrucaria*, wartwort, < *verruca*, wart] — **ver"ru-ca"ri-a'ceous, ver"ru-ca'ri-ine, ver"ru-ca'ri-oid,** *a*

Ver-ru'ci-dæ, 1 ve-rū'sı-dī, 2 vĕ-ru'çi-dē, *n pl* *Crust* A family of unsymmetrical cirripeds without scutal and tergal depressor muscles [< VERRUCA, 3] — **ver-ru'cid,** *n* — **ver-ru'cold,** *a*

ver-ru'ci-form, 1 ve-rū'sı-fôrm, 2 vĕ-ru'çi-fôrm *a* Having the form of a verruca, wart-like [< VERRUCA + -FORM]

ver'ru-cose, 1 ver'u-kōs, 2 vĕr'u-cōs, *a* **1** Abounding in verrucæ warty **2** *Bot & Zool* Wart-like, or covered with verruciform elevations [< L *verrucosus*, < *verruca*, wart] **ver'ru-cous†, ver-ru'cu-lose†.**

ver"ru-co'sis, 1 ver"u-kō'sıs, 2 vĕr"u-cō'sis, *n* Any of several diseases of fruits due to the form-genus *Cladosporium* — **lemon verrucosis,** lemon-scab

ver"ru-cos'i-ty, 1 ver"u-kos'ı-ty, 2 vĕr"u-cōs'i-ty, *n* *Pathol* **1.** The state of having numerous warts wartiness **2.** A wart

ver-ru'gas, 1 ve-rū'gəs, 2 vĕ-ru'gas, *n* *Pathol* [Sp] An endemic disease (*Veruga peruana*) peculiar to Peru, characterized by ulcerous vascular tumors on the surface and mucous membranes that become confluent and exhaust the patient by prolonged suppuration and frequent hemorrhage due to a special bacillus Compare JAWS **ve-ru'gast**

ver"ru-ga'to, 1 ver"u-gā'to, 2 vĕr"u-gą'to, *n* [Sp Am] Any one of three fishes of the family *Scianidæ* (1) A fish (*Micropogon furnieri*) of the southern United States and South-American coasts (2) A fish (*Micropogon ectenes*) found on the Mexican Pacific coast (3) A fish (*Menticirrhus elongatus*) found off the tropical American Pacific coast

vers, *n* *sing & pl* A verse or verses — **vers libre,** 1 vâr libr, 2 ver libr [F] Free verse

vers Versed sine a mathematical symbol [ble-ness†, *n*

ver'sa-blet, *a* That may be turned — **ver"sa-bil'i-ty†,** **ver'sa-ver sa'crum,** 1 ver sē'krum, 2 vĕr sā'crŭm [L] *Rom Myth* A dedication to the gods, as a sacrifice, in time of trouble or hardship of all the products of a succeeding spring, literally, a sacred spring Children born in March and April

of a ver sacrum were required, when grown, to seek a new home The last ver sacrum was vowed 217 B C, in the second Punic war SEYFFERT *Dict Class Antiq*

Ver-sailles', 1 ver-sālz' 2 ver-sālz', *n* **1.** 1 (F) ver'sā'yə, 2 (F) vĕr sa'ye A city, capital of Seine-et-Oise department, France, surrendered to the Germans Sept 19, 1870 In its palace, built by Louis XIV (1661–1687), was signed the treaty of peace between England France, and Spain Sept 3, 1783, King William of Prussia was proclaimed German Emperor, Jan 18, 1871, and the Supreme War Council of the American, British, French, and Belgian allied nations met 1917–1918, and agreed on terms of armistice to Germany Nov 4, 1918, and signed a treaty of peace with her, June 28, 1919, ratification of which was refused by the U S Senate, Mar 19, 1920 **2.** A city, county-seat of Woodford county, Ky **3.** A city, county-seat of Morgan county, Mo **4.** A village in Darke county, O

ver'sant, 1 vûr'sant, 2 vĕr'sant, *a* **1.** Conversant, versed **2.** *Her* Having wings displayed to show the under surface [F, < L *versan(t-)s* ppr of *verso* see VERSATILE]

ver'sant, *n* An entire area having a general slope in one direction, the general aspect or slope of any portion of country usually with the name of the direction

ver'sa-tile, } 1 vûr'sə-tĭl *or* -tīl, 2 vĕr'sa-tĭl *or* -tīl, *a* **1.**
ver'sa-tilș, } Turning easily from one thing to another; having an aptitude or facility for applying oneself to new and varied tasks or occupations, or to various subjects, many-sided, as, a *versatile* mind, he is *versatile* **2.** Subject to change, inconstant, changeable **3.** That may be turned round as on a pivot or hinge obsolete except in the technical senses following (1) *Bot* Freely swinging or turning said of a part so slightly attached to its support that it readily swings to and fro, as the anthers of the passion-flower, lily, etc (2) *Ornith* Capable of being turned forward or backward, reversible, as, a *versatile* toe of a bird (3) *Entom* Movable in every direction, as antennæ [F, < L *versatilis*, < *verso*, turn, freq of *verto*, turn] — **ver'sa-til(e-lyș**, *adv*

ver"sa-til'i-ty, 1 vûr"sa-tĭl'ĭ-tĭ, 2 vĕr"sa-tĭl'ĭ-tĭ, *n* [-TIES, *pl*] The quality or state of being versatile (1) The character or faculty of turning with ease from one occupation or task to another, facility in taking up or mastering various lines of thought or intellectual pursuit (2) Lack of constancy, fickleness (3) Capability of being turned around obsolete except in technical use See VERSATILE, 3 [< F *versatilité*, < *versatile*, see VERSATILE] **ver'sa-til(e-nesș**‡.

ver-sa'tion, *n* A turning or being turned

Ver"schaf-felt'i-a, 1 ver"shaf-felt'ĭ-ə, 2 vĕr"shaf-fĕlt'ĭ-a, *n* **1.** A monotypic genus of ornamental hothouse palms from the Island of Seychelles *V splendida* was known on its introduction by the temporary name *Regelia majestica* **2.** [ı-] A plant of this genus [< A *Verschaffelt*]

Ver'schoor-ist, 1 fer skōr-ĭst, 2 fĕr'scōr-ĭst, *n* A follower of Jacob Verschoor of Flushing, in Holland, who, in the 17th century, taught a modified Hattemism His disciples were eager students of the Hebrew language

vers de so"ci-é"té', 1 v.r də sō"syē"tē', 2 vĕr de sō"çyę"tę' [F] Society verse, sprightly forms of verse marked by wit, irony, or grace used especially for social topics sentiment, light satir., valentines, etc Notable composers of analogous English society verse are Suckling Herrick, Swift Prior, Moore, Praed, Thackeray, and Holmes Favorite forms are the triolet, villanelle, ballade, rondel, and rondeau

Vers de société is the poetry of men who belong to society who stand all thus froth of society, feel that there are depths in our nature which even in the gaiety of drawing-rooms cannot be forgotten Theirs is the poetry of bitter-sweet of sentiment that breaks into humor F LOCKER-LAMPSON *Lyra Elegantiarum* pref, p 14 [w s A 1884]

verse‡, 1 vûrs, 2 vĕrs, *v* [VERSED, VERS'ING] **I.** *t* To tell in verse, make verses of **II.** *i* To compose verses

verse‡‡, *vt* To turn over and over, revolve, meditate

verse, *n* **1.** *Poetry* (1) A single metrical line made up of a number of feet, arranged according to a specific rule, as, 20 *verses* of the Æneid (2) Metrical composition as distinguished from prose (*a*) A certain type of metrical composition as distinguished by form or style or theme, as, **archilochian verse, blank v, heroic v, hexameter v.** (See these words) Classical verse is rhythmic and quantitative modern verse is accentual Compare DACTYLIC, IAMBIC, TROCHAIC, and ACCENT, 4 (*b*) Composition in meter, versification (*c*) A piece of metrical composition *Verse* is often used incorrectly to denote a stanza

Verse — A word used with unfortunate though perhaps unavoidable, ambiguity It is employed first (and best) of writing in general as opposed to prose secondly of a single line of poetry, thirdly of a batch of lines

GEORGE SAINTSBURY *English Prosody* p 296 [MACM '10]

2 *Prose* A succession of words constituting a line or approximating a line in length (1) One of the short divisions of a chapter of the Bible, also, a short division of any composition stich

The first edition of the New Testament divided into our present *verses* was printed by Robert Stephens at Geneva in 1551 in 2 vols 16mo the Greek text occupying the centre of the page, with the Latin version of Erasmus on one side and the Vulgate on the other

EZRA ABBOT *Critical Essays* essay XX, p 465 [O H E 1888]

(2) A short sentence used as a part of a liturgy [< AS *fers* = F *vers*, < L *versus*, < *verto* (pp *versus*), turn]

SYN.: see METER POETRY — **accentual verse,** a verse in which the rhythm is determined by metrical accent or stress, as in most kinds of English verse, rather than by syllabic quantity — **blank v,** five-stress iambics, without end-rime — **chapter and v,** precise details — **five-stress v,** a verse of five beats or stresses prevalent in iamble form in English poetry used in blank verse, the heroic couplet the first eight lines of the Spenserian stanza and the sonnets Compare EPIC VERSE — **long v.,** a dactylic hexameter — **political v,** accentual verse consisting usually of fifteen-syllabled iambic lines employed by late Byzantine and modern Greek poets in compositions of a popular nature **city v.**‡ — **tumbling v.** (*Pros*), an irregular anapestic form of early English verse — **verse'-an"them,** *n* An anthem that begins with solos — **v.-colored,** *a* Versicolor — **v -maker,** *n* A writer of verses, versifier — **v -making,** *n* Riming — **verse'man,** *n* One who writes verses commonly humorous — **v.-monger,** *n* A writer of inferior verses, poetaster, rimer — **v.-mongering,** *n* — **v -service,** *n* In English church music, an anthem composed of solos — **v. tale,** a tale in verse or poetry — **v -wright,** *n* [Rare] A verse maker — **verse'let,** *n* A little verse often said depreciatingly — **vers'er,** *n* **1** [Archaic] One who writes verses, a poet or a poetaster **2**‡. A card-sharper

Ver'secz, 1 vĕr'shĕts, 2 vĕr'shĕts *n* A town in Jugoslavia, about 60 m N E of Belgrade **Ver'schitz**‡; **Ver'setz**‡.

versed, } 1 vûrst, 2 vĕrst, *a* **1.** Having thorough ac-
verstș, } quaintance with a subject or ready skill in an art, skilled, proficient with in

He was . . . thoroughly *versed* in forest life
W. G SIMMS *The Partisan* p 64 [w J W 1864]

2. Turned about, reversed now only in the phrase **versed sine.** One of the trigonometrical functions See TRIGONOMETRICAL **ver'sine**‡.

vers'et, 1 vûrs'ĕt *or* vər-sĕt', 2 vĕrs'ĕt *or* vər-sĕt', *n* **1.** *Mus* A very short organ interlude or prelude **verset'to**‡. **2**‡. A versicle or stanza **vers'ette**‡. [F, dim of *vers*, see VERSE, *n*]

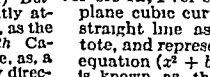
ver'si-cl(eP, 1 vûr'sĭ-kl, 2 vĕr'sĭ-cl, *n* **1.** A verselet **2.** *Liturg* One of a series of short lines said alternately by minister and people, especially, in the Book of Common Prayer, one of those said just after the creed [< L *versiculus*, dim of *versus*, see VERSE, *n*] — **ver'si-cler,** *n* [Rare] A poetaster

ver'si-col"or, } 1 vûr'sĭ-kul"ər, 2 vĕr'sĭ-col"or, *a* **1.**
ver'si-col"our, } Showing a variety of colors, variegated, varicolored **2.** Changing from one color to another, according to the light or surroundings, iridescent, as silk, as, the *versicolor* chameleon, *versicolor* glass [< L *versicolor*, < *verso* (see VERSATILE) + *color*, color] **verse'-col"ored**‡; **ver'si-col"ored**‡, **ver"si-col'or-ousț.** — **tinea versicolor** (*Pathol*), an affection of the skin of the trunk, occurring usually in adults caused by the bacillus *Microsporon fungus*, and characterized by dry and pale patches — **ver"si-col'or-ate,** *a Entom* Changeable in color

ver-sic'u-lar, 1 vər-sĭk'yu-lər; 2 ver-sĭc'yu-lar, *a* Relating to verses, marking the division into verses

ver"si-cu-la'tion, 1 vûr'sĭ-kiu-lē'shən, 2 vĕr'sĭ-cū-lā'shon, *n* A verse, especially one mechanically made

ver-sie'ra, 1 ver-syĕ'ra, 2 vĕr-syę'rā, *n* [It] *Geom* A plane cubic curve having a straight line as its asymptote, and represented by the equation $(x^2 + b^2)y = b^3$ It is known as the **witch of Agnesi,** from its discoverer, Donna Maria Agnesi, professor in the University of Bologna (died 1799)


Versiera and its Asymptote

ver"si-fi-ca'tion, 1 vûr'sĭ-fi-kē'shən, 2 vĕr'sĭ-fi-cē'shon, *n* The act of versifying, the science, art, or practise of verse-making, metrical composition

ver'si-fi-ca"trix, *n* [Rare] A poetess

ver'si-fi"er, 1 vûr'sĭ-faĭ"ər, 2 ver'sĭ-fi"er, *n* **1.** One who makes verses often used disparagingly **2.** One who paraphrases prose in verse **ver'si-fi-ca"tor**‡ [Rare]

ver'si-form†, *a* Taking many forms, variable

ver'si-fy, 1 vûr'sĭ-faĭ, 2 vĕr'sĭ-fy, *v* [-FIED, -FY'ING] **I.** *t* **1.** To change from prose into verse, paraphrase in verse, as, to *versify* a passage from the Prophets

Melancthon himself wrote no hymns for the one or two often attributed to him are really passages from his writings *versified* by friends

C WINKWORTH *Christian Singers of Germany* p 115 [MACM]

2. To narrate or compose (something) in verse

His more ambitious works may be defined as careless thinking carefully *versified*

LOWELL *My Study Windows, Pope* p 431 [O & CO 1871]

II. *i* To write poetry, make verses [< F *versifier*, < L *versifico*, < *versus* (see VERSE, *n*) + *facio*, make]

ver'sine", 1 vûr'saĭn', 2 vûr'saĭn', *n* Versed sine a contraction

ver'sion, 1 vûr'shən, 2 vĕr'shon, *n* **1.** That which is translated or rendered from one language into another, a translation Specif, a translation of the original Hebrew and Greek of the Old and New Testaments, or any part of them into some other tongue

The most important of the English versions (see BIBLE) are **American Revised version,** embodying the readings of the American Committee on the Revised Version and published in New York, 1901 **Coverdale's v,** the translation by Miles Coverdale, published in 1535, **Douai v,** the translation of the Vulgate by English scholars in France, the New Testament being first published at Reims in 1582, the Old Testament at Douai in 1609 and sanctioned by the Roman Catholic Church **Douay v**‡, **Reims-Douai v.**‡; **King James's v,** the revision of the Bishops Bible, under act of Parliament during the reign of James the First, by about fifty scholars at Westminster, Cambridge, and Oxford, and begun in 1604, published in 1611 known as the **Authorized v,** because approved by the English Privy Council for use in the English Church **Revised v,** the revised translation of the Authorized Bible into English made by two bodies one of English and one of American scholars, in the years 1870–1884 **Tyndale's v,** a translation of the New Testament (1525) and of the Pentateuch (1530) by William Tyndale **Wyclif's v,** the first translation of the whole Bible into English done by John Wyclif and assistants, and completed and issued in 1382 Among the ancient versions the most important are (1) **Aramaic versions,** including the Targums, (2) **Armenian v,** a translation into Armenian, about the 5th century, of the Old Testament based on Origen's text of the Septuagint, and of the New Testament from the Syriac afterward revised according to the Greek texts (3) **Egyptian Coptic versions,** chiefly in three forms the **Saidic,** sometimes known as the **Thebaic,** of Upper Egypt, perhaps the oldest, the **Fayyumic** or **Middle Egyptian;** and the **Bohairic,** now in ecclesiastical use among all Copts or Egyptian Christians These versions do not date before the 4th century and are based on the Septuagint for the Old and on some unknown Greek text for the New Testament, (4) **Ethiopian v,** a very faithful translation into Ethiopic of the entire Bible, including nearly the whole of the Apocrypha based upon a Greek text, and dating from between the 4th and 6th centuries, the only authorized version among Abyssinian Christians **Geez v**‡, (5) **Georgian v,** a translation of the whole Bible into the ancient Iberian from the Greek, parts of which date from the 5th century, (6) **Gothic v.,** a translation by Ulfilas into Ostrogothic from the Greek, of the whole Bible except according to tradition, the Book of Kings only fragments remain (7) **Greek versions,** besides the Septuagint three translations known by the name of their authors, **Aquilla's v,** a translation of the Old Testament by Aquila of Pontus in the 2d century, **Symmachus's v,** the Old Testament late 2d century by Symmachus probably of Samaria, **Theodotion's v,** a revision of the Septuagint used by Origen in his *Hexapla*, (8) **Latin versions,** aside from the **Vulgate** and **Itala,** the old Latin translations from Greek texts existing only in fragments, representing manuscripts of African, European and Italian sources (9) **Samaritan versions,** the *Samaritan Pentateuch,* a revision of the Jewish Pentateuch, possibly pre-Christian in date, the present text belonging to the 2d century, and the *Samaritan Targum,* a translation of the Pentateuch into the Samaritan dialect (10) **Syriac versions,** besides the Peshito a translation of the *Diatessaron* of Tatian and the *Evangelion da Mepharreshe* or *Gospel of the Separated Ones,* probably of the 2d century **Palestinian v,** a New Testament version in Aramaic and probably not earlier than the 6th century See BIBLE, TARGUM, VULGATE

2. A description or report of something as modified by one's character or opinion, as, his *version* of the accident **3.** A school exercise consisting in rendering a theme, or a passage of an author, from one language into another. **4.** The act of translating or rendering from one language into another, translation, as, he was engaged in the *version* of Homer **5.** (1) *Obstet* The turning of a child improperly placed for delivery so that either the head or feet may be first presented called in the former case **cephalic version,** in the latter **podalic v.** It may be accomplished either by external or by internal manipulation, the proper change in position effected by the natural action of the uterus alone being known as **spontaneous v** (2) *Med* Displacement of the uterus in which the organ is deflected without bending upon itself **6** *Math* Same as CURL 7‡. A transformation, conversion 8‡. A change of direction, turning about [F, < LL *versio(n-)*, < L *versus*, pp, see VERSE, *n*] — **ver'sion-al,** *a* Relating or belonging to a version or translation — **ver'sion-ist,** *n* One who makes a version or translation, or the upholder of a particular version, as of the Scriptures — **ver'sion-ize,** *vt* [-IZED, -IZ'ING] To give or make a version of, translate into another language, or recount with modifications

ver'so, 1 vûr'so, 2 vĕr'so, *n* **1.** A left-hand page of a book, piece of music, or sheet of folded paper Compare RECTO **2** The reverse of a coin or medal [< L *verso*, abl of *versus*, pp of *verto*, turn]

ver'sor, 1 vûr'sər, 2 vĕr'sor, *n Math* An operator that changes a vector's direction but not its length, that factor of a quaternion that turns or rotates a vector, as distinguished from its *tensor*, which changes only the length Every quaternion may be regarded as the product of a tensor and a versor Its versor is denoted by prefixing *U* to its symbol as, *Uq* [< L *versus*, pp see VERSE, *n*] — **quadrantal versor,** a versor that rotates a vector 90 degrees — **v proportionator,** a plagiograph

verst, 1 vûrst, 2 vĕrst, *n* A Russian measure of distance See MEASURE [< Rus *versta*, < *vertieti*, turn]

ver-stand', 1 fer-shtänt', 2 fĕr-shtant', *n* [G] *Kantian Philos* The understanding as distinguished from the reason (**vernunft**), giving rise to general concepts (**begriffe**)

Ver-ste'gen, 1 vər-stī'gən, 2 ver-stē'gĕn, **Richard** (1565?–1620) An English antiquary and printer real name Rowlands [verse

ver'su-al, 1 vûr'shu-al, 2 vĕr'shu-al, *a* Of or pertaining to a

ver'sus, 1 vûr'sus, 2 vĕr'sŭs, *prep* [L] *Law* Against used in naming or entitling actions in courts, as, plaintiff *versus* defendant usually contracted to *v* or *vs*

ver-sute'‡, *a* Crafty, wily [VERT²

vert, 1 vûrt, 2 vĕrt, *vi* [Colloq] To become a vert See

vert¹, *n* **1.** *Eng Forest Law* (1) Anything that grows and bears green leaves within a forest (2) The right to cut green or growing wood from forest trees (3) [Rare] The right to pasture animals on forest land **2.** The color or tincture green in heraldry represented by lines sloping diagonally from the dexter chief to the sinister base See illustrations under ROUNDEL and TINCTURE [F, < OF *verd*, < L *viride*, verdure, < *vireo*, be green] — **nether vert,** the underwoods or underbrush — **over v,** the trees — **special v,** any tree which affords shelter, fruit, or food for deer

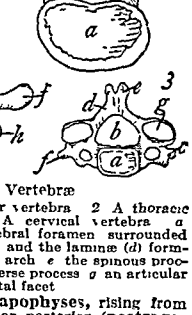
vert², *n* [Colloq, Eng] One who leaves one church for another especially, an Anglican who becomes a Romanist, or vice versa [For PERVERT and CONVERT]

vert, *abbr* Vertebrata, vertebrate

ver'tant, 1 vûr'tənt, 2 vĕr'tant, *a Her* Flexed [< L *verto*, turn]

ver'te, 1 vûr'tĭ 2 vĕr'tē, *v Mus* Turn over, as, **verte subito,** turn quickly [L, imper 2d per s of *verto* turn]

ver'te-bra, 1 vûr'tĭ-bra, 2 vĕr'te-bra, *n* [-BRÆ, 1 -brĭ, 2 -brē, *pl*] *Anat* **1.** One of the segmented portions of the spinal column



Vertebræ

1 A lumbar vertebra 2 A thoracic vertebra 3 A cervical vertebra *a* body *b* vertebral foramen surrounded by pedicles (*c*) and the laminæ (*d*) forming the neural arch *e* the spinous process *f* a transverse process *g* an articular facet

A typical vertebra consists of a more or less cylindrical solid piece of bone the *body* or *centrum*, from whose dorsal surface a process arises on each side and meets in the middle line above, forming an arch (the **neural arch**) enclosing a space (the **neural canal**) through which passes the spinal cord There are two median unpaired processes — the **spinous process, neural spine,** or **neurapophysis,** borne on the upper surface of the arch, and the **hemapophysis,** less frequently found on the lower surface of the centrum The paired processes are the articular or **zygapophyses,** rising from the anterior (**prezygapophyses**) or posterior (**postzygapophyses**) edges of the base of the neural arch and the transverse, of which there may be two pairs, superior or transverse (**diapophyses**) and inferior (**parapophyses**) Additional processes also found are the **anapophyses** and **metapophyses** In vertebrates with well-developed limbs the vertebræ anterior to those that bear ribs connecting with the sternum are **cervical,** those that bear ribs and succeed the cervicals are **dorsal** or **thoracic,** those anterior to the sacrum and bearing no movable ribs are **lumbar,** the one or more that coalesce to form the sacrum are **sacral,** and the succeeding ones are **caudal** or **coccygeal** In man there are 7 cervical (the usual number in mammals), 12 dorsal, 5 lumbar, 5 sacral, and usually 4, sometimes 5, and less frequently 3 coccygeal vertebræ

2. One of the segmented portions of the entire axial skeleton In this sense vertebræ may be segments of the cranium, and include not only the vertebræ *proper*, but the ribs, costal cartilages, and segments of the sternum or sternebers **3.** *Echin* One of the axial ossicles of the arms of a starfish or ophiuran [< L *vertebra*, joint, < *verto*, turn] **ver'te-berț; ver'te-breț.**

— **false vertebra,** a vertebra that is firmly ankylosed with others, as in the sacrum and coccyx — **true v.,** one of the vertebræ that are movable upon each other, as distinguished from a fixed or *false vertebra* — **v prominens** [L], the seventh cervical — **ver"te-bra'ri-um,** *n* The spinal column. — **ver"te-brar-te'ri-al,** *a* Of or pertaining to the vertebral artery, as the *vertebrarterial* foramen in the transverse process of a cervical vertebra, through which that artery passes **ver"te-bro-ar-te'ri-al**‡.

ver'te-bral, 1 vûr'tɪ-brəl, 2 vĕr'te-brəl, *a* **1.** Of, pertaining to, composed of, or seated near the vertebræ, of the nature of a vertebra, as, the *vertebral* ossicles of an echinoderm

The *vertebral* column of the gorilla differs from that of man in its curvature and other characters as also does the conformation of its narrow pelvis D WILSON *Anthropology* p 3 [HUM 1885]

2. Having vertebræ, vertebrate

— **vertebral aponeurosis,** a fascia covering the muscles of the back in the thoracic region, extending from the vertebræ to the angles of the ribs — **v. artery,** a large branch of the subclavian artery that passes up along the spinal column and supplies the brain See ARTERY — **v. canal,** the spinal canal — **v. caries,** ulceration of a vertebra or of several vertebræ — **v. column,** the spinal column — **v. foramen,** the large opening in a vertebra enclosed by its body, pedicles, and lamina — **v. groove,** one of the two deep furrows on the back one on each side of the spine — **v plate** 1 *Embryol* The part of the mesoblast near the notochord forming the primitive segments in *Crantata* 2 *Zool* A mid-dorsal plate (of a turtle) — **v plexus,** a network of nerves about the vertebral artery — **v rib,** a rib attached to the vertebræ only a floating rib — **v vein** (*Anat*), a vein arising in the occipital region, flowing into the innominate vein, and joined near its terminus by the *anterior vertebral* and *posterior vertebral* branches — **ver'te-bral,** *n* **1.** A vertebral artery or vein 2 [Rare] A vertebrate — **ver'te-bral-ly,** *adv*

Ver"te-bra'ta, 1 vûr'tɪ-brē'tə, 2 vĕr'te-brā'ta, *n pl* *Zool* A division of the animal kingdom, variously ranked and limited (1) A subbranch of chordate metazoans having a longitudinal nervous cord ending in an anterior brain, protected by a sheath or axial skeleton, and separated by it from the visceral cavity including *Marstipobranchii, Elasmobranchii, Pisces, Amphibia, Reptilia, Aves,* and *Mammalia* and often also the *Leptocardii* (2) The *Chordata* including in addition to the above the *Cephalochorda,* the *Urochorda,* and the *Hemichorda* See ZOOLOGY [< L *vertebratus,* jointed, < *vertebra* see VERTEBRA]

ver'te-brate, 1 vûr'tɪ-brĭt, 2 vĕr'te-brāt, *vt* [-BRAT ED, -BRAT'ING] [Rare] To cause to be vertebrate or back-boned, figuratively, to endow with stamina or vigor

ver'te-brate, 1 vûr'tɪ-brĭt 2 vĕr'te-brāt, *a* **1.** Having a back-bone or spinal column, as mammals, birds reptiles, amphibians, and fishes, more widely, having a notochord, temporary or persistent 2 Of or pertaining to the *Vertebrata* 3 Having vertebræ or axial ossicles resembling vertebræ, as the arms of a starfish **4.** *Bot* Contracted at intervals, like the spine of an animal **5.** [Rare] Vertebral [< L *vertebratus,* see VERTEBRATA]

ver'te-brate, *n* A vertebrate animal, one of the *Vertebrata,* popularly, an animal with a back-bone

ver'te-brat"ed, 1 vûr'tɪ-brēt"ĕd, 2 vĕr'te-brāt"ĕd, *a* Having vertebræ

ver"te-bra'tion, 1 vûr"tɪ-brē'shən, 2 vĕr"te-brā'shon, *n* The formation of vertebræ

ver'te-brec'to-my, 1 vûr'tɪ-brek'to-mɪ 2 vĕr'te-brĕc'to-my, *n* Removal of part of a vertebra by cutting

ver'te-bro-, 1 vûr'tɪ-bro-, 2 vĕr'te-bro- From Latin *vertebra* (see VERTEBRA) a combining form — **ver"te-bro-ar-te'ri-al,** *a* Vertebrarterial — **ver"te-bro-bas'i-lar,** *a* Connecting a vertebra and the base of the skull — **ver"te-bro-chon'dral,** *a* Connecting a vertebra with a costal cartilage as, a *vertebrochondral* rib — **ver"te-bro-cos'tal,** *a* Connecting a vertebra with a rib as *vertebrocostal* ligaments — **ver"te-bro-dī-dy'mī-a,** *n* *Terat* A double monstrosity in which the union of the two trunks is by the vertebræ — **ver"te-bro-il'i-ac,** *a* Connecting the vertebral column with the ilium as, *vertebroiliac* ligaments — **Ver"te-bro'sa,** *n pl* *Zool* The *Vertebrata* — **ver'te-brose,** *a* — **ver"te-bro-sa'cral,** *a* Of or pertaining to the sacrum and the spinal column above it as the *vertebrosacral* angle — **ver"te-bro-ster'nal,** *a* Of, pertaining to or connected with the vertebræ and the sternum, as, *vertebrosternal* ribs

vert'ed, 1 vûrt'ed 2 vĕrt'ĕd, *a* *Her* Fleved, refleved

ver'tex, 1 vûr'teks, 2 vĕr'tĕks, *n* [-TEX-ES, TI-CES, 1 -tɪ-sīz, 2 -tɪ-cēs, *pl*] The highest point or summit of any thing, as a hill, apex, top Specif (1) *Math* The extreme point of a figure in a certain direction especially, in a triangle, the point of intersection of the sides See phrases (2) *Astron* (*a*) The highest point of a celestial body having a disk the point where the vertical plane intersects the disk as of a planet (*b*) The zenith (3) *Anat* The top of the head top of the arch of the skull See CRANIOMETRY [L, < *verto* turn] Syn. see SUMMIT — **vertex of a cone, pyramid,** etc, the point of intersection of the generating lines or bounding planes respectively — **v. of a conic,** the point of intersection of the curve with its transverse axis — **v of a plane angle,** the point of intersection of the sides — **v of a solid figure,** a point where three or more planes intersect

ver'tī-cal, 1 vûr'tɪ-kəl, 2 vĕr'tɪ-cal, *a* **1** Occupying a position directly above a given point or place, placed at or connected with the vertex, being at the highest point, in astronomy, situated at or passing through the zenith **2.** Lying or directed perpendicularly to the plane of the horizon, plumb, upright, as, a *vertical* line or plane

Some of the trees had exerted all their force in a *vertical* direction and rose straight tall and mastlike without lateral branches TYNDALL *Hours of Exercise* p 130 [A 1871]

3 *Anat & Zool* Of or pertaining to the vertex of the head **4.** *Bot* (1) Perpendicular to the horizon or to the surface or to the axis of support (2) In the direction of the axis of growth, lengthwise [F, < L *vertex* (*vertic-*) see VERTEX] **ver'tic** [Rare] — **vertical angles** 1 *Geom* Either pair of opposite angles made by two intersecting lines **2.** *Astron* Angles as measured on a vertical circle above or below the horizon that is respectively *angles of altitude* or *elevation* or of *depression* — **v. anthers,** anthers attached to the top of the filaments and pointing upward — **v. boller,** an upright tubular boiler — **v circle** 1 See CIRCLE 2 *Astron* A great circle of the celestial sphere passing through the zenith and perpendicular to the horizon — **v composition** (*Mus*), composition that aims at the harmony of chords as distinguished from *horizontal composition,* which aims at the melody of separate parts — **v diplopia** (*Pathol*), diplopia in which one image appears above the other — **v. equation** (*Math*) the equation of a conic section referred to one of its vertices as origin of coördinates — **v fins,** the fins situated on the median line of the body the dorsal anal and caudal fins — **v. force or intensity,** the vertical component of the earth's magnetic force at any point — **v. index,** see CRANIOMETRY — **v. leaf,** a leaf whose opposite margins are in the same vertical plane, as in the compass-plant and some eucalypts — **v limb,** a graduated arc on a theodolite, or other instrument for measuring vertical angles — **v. line,** a line perpendicular to the horizon or to any other line or plane taken for a base — **v. plane** 1 A plane passing through the zenith and perpendicular to the horizon 2 A plane passing through the axis and the vertex of a quadric surface **3** *Perspective* A plane passing through the eye perpendicular to the horizontal and perspective planes See PERSPECTIVE — **v saw.** 1 A circular saw having a horizontal axis **2.** [Slang, Southern U S] An outrageous practical joke — **v. slur** (*Mus*), the arpeggio-sign — **v. structure,** same as VERTICAL COMPOSITION

ver'tī-cal, *n* **1.** *Math* A vertical line, plane, or circle Compare PRIME VERTICAL 2 [Rare] The zenith — **angle of the vertical,** the difference between the geocentric latitude and the astronomical latitude of a place about 11′ in middle latitude

ver"tī-cal'i-ty, 1 vûr'tɪ-kal'ɪ-tɪ, 2 vĕr'tɪ-căl'ɪ-tɪ, *n* The character or state of being vertical **ver'tī-cal-ness‡.**

ver'tī-cal-ly, 1 vûr'tɪ-kəl-ɪ, 2 vĕr'tɪ cal-y, *adv* In a right line with the zenith, in a vertical direction

ver'tī-ces, 1 vûr'tɪ-sīz, 2 vĕr'tɪ-cēs, *n* Plural of VERTEX

ver'tī-cil, 1 vûr'tɪ-sɪl, 2 vĕr'tɪ-çĭl, *n* *Bot & Zool* A set of organs, as leaves or tentacles, disposed in a circle around an axis, whorl [< L *verticillus,* whirl of a spindle, < *verto,* turn] **ver'tī-cel‡, ver'tī-cil'lus‡** — **ver"tī-cil-las'ter,** *n* *Bot* An inflorescence or flower-cluster with the flowers seemingly in a whorl, but composed of a pair of dense sessile cymes in the axils of opposite leaves, as in most mints — **ver"tī-cil-las'trate,** *a*

ver-tic'il-late, 1 vər-tɪs'ɪ-lĕt, 2 vĕr-tĭç'ɪ lāt (XIII), *a* *Bot & Zool* Arranged in a vertical or whorl, or having parts so arranged, whorled Forms of verticillate phyllotaxis are **opposite, ternate, quaternate, quinate,** etc [< L *verticillus,* see VERTICIL] **ver-tic'il-lat"ed‡** — **ver-tic'il-late-ly,** *adv* — **ver-tic"il-la'tion,** *n*

ver-tic'i-ty‡, *n* The quality of turning, tendency to turn

ver'tī-clef, *n* That about which a thing turns as an axis

Ver"ti-cor-di'dæ, 1 vûr'tɪ-kor-dɪ'dē, 2 vĕr'tɪ-cōr-dī'dē, *n pl* *Conch* A family of anomalinacean foraminifers with small adnate ctenidia, and the siphonal septum imperforate **Ver"ti-cor'di-a,** *n* (t g) [< L *Verticordia* epithet of Venus, < *verto,* turn + *cor(d-),* heart] — **ver"ti-cor'di-id,** *n* — **ver"ti-cor'di-oid,** *a*

ver-tig'i-nate‡, *a* Giddy, dizzy

Ver"ti-gin'i-dæ, 1 vûr'tɪ-jɪn'ɪ-dē, 2 vĕr'tɪ-ĝɪn'ɪ-dē, *n pl* *Conch* A family of pulmoniferous gastropods with a pupiform shell, now united with *Pupidæ* [< VERTIGO, 3]

ver-tig'i-nous, 1 vər-tɪj'ɪ-nus, 2 vĕr-tĭg'ɪ-nŭs, *a* **1.** Affected with vertigo, giddy **2.** Liable to cause giddiness, making dizzy **3.** Turning round, especially with rapidity, whirling **4†** Turning or changing quickly, inconstant [< L *vertiginosus,* one who has vertigo, < *vertigo,* see VERTIGO] — **ver-tig'i-nous-ly,** *adv* — **ver-tig'i-nous-ness,** *n*

ver'tī-go, 1 vûr'tɪ-go *or* vər-tɑɪ'go, 2 vĕr'tɪ-ĝo *or* vər-tī'ĝo, *n* **1.** A feeling as if external objects whirled round the person affected **(objective vertigo),** or as if he himself had been whirled round, with a tendency to fall **(subjective v.),** swimming of the head, giddiness, dizziness **2.** *Pathol* Any movement or sense of movement either in the individual himself or in external objects, that involves a real or seeming defect in the equilibrium of the body and is associated with more or less disturbance of consciousness a common symptom of excessive or defective supply of blood to the brain, and also of derangement of the digestive organs **3.** *Conch* (1) [V-] A genus typical of *Vertiginidæ* (2) A land-snail of this genus, having a small pupiform shell **4.** *Vet* Same as GID [L, < *verto,* turn]

— **aural vertigo,** an affection characterized by sudden vertigo (sometimes attended with apoplectic symptoms), with deafness, confused noises in the ears, and nausea **auditory** or **auricular v.‡** — **laryngeal v,** neurosis of the larynx recognized by a sense of suffocation during sleep — **ocular v.,** dizziness with acute pain in the neck inability to raise the pupils more than slightly above the horizon, and a sensation as of falling backward **ophthalmic** or **optical v ‡** — **paralyzing v,** a nervous affection characterized by temporary partial paralysis of various parts especially of the eyelids Gerlier's disease at one time observed in the Swiss canton of Geneva, where it occurred among farm-laborers

ver"tī-lin'e-ar, 1 vûr'tɪ-lɪn'ɪ-ər, 2 vĕr'tɪ-lĭn'e-ar, *a* Rectilinear

Ver"tot', 1 vər tō', 2 vĕr tō', **René Aubert de** (ɪɪ/ₓₓ1655–⁶/₂₁1735) A French ecclesiastic and historian

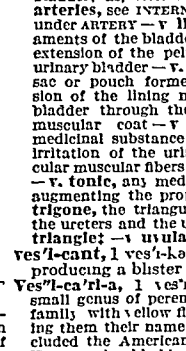
ver'tu, *n* Same as VIRTU

ver'tu‡, *n* Virtue — **ver'tu-ous†,** *a* Virtuous

Ver'tue, 1 vûr'tū *or* -chū, 2 vĕr'tū *or* -chu, **George** (1684–⁷/₂₁1756) An English engraver and antiquary

ver-tum'nal†, *a* Vernal

Ver-tum'nus, 1 vər-tum'nus, 2 vər-tŭm'nŭs *n* *Rom Myth* A god of the changing seasons who presided over orchards and gardens the husband of Pomona also, the protector of business and exchange His festival occurred Aug 13 [L, < *verto* turn] **Vor-tum'nus‡**


Vertumnus

Ver'u-lam, 1 vər'u-lam, 2 vĕr'ụ-lăm, **Lord or Baron,** Francis Bacon

Ver"u-la'mi-an, 1 vər u-lē'mɪ-ən, 2 vĕr"ụ-lā'mi-an, *a* **1** Of, pertaining to, or like Francis Bacon, Baron Verulam Viscount St Albans Baconian **Ver"u-la'me-an‡** 2 Relating to Verulamium, an ancient town near the present St Albans, England from which Francis Bacon received his title also, relating to St Albans

ver'uled, 1 vər'uld, 2 vĕr'ụld *a* *Her* Having verules as a horn of tincture different from the rest vironed

ver'ules, 1 vər'ulz, 2 vĕr'ụlz *n pl* *Her* A series of concentric rings one within another [Pl of *verule,* for VIROLE]

Ver"u-mon-ta'num, 1 vər u-mon-tē'num, 2 vĕr"ụ-mŏn-tā'nŭm *n* *Anat* A longitudinal ridge of erectile tissue on the floor of the prostatic part of the urethra the crest of the urethra [Prob < L *verus,* true, + *mons* mountain]

Ve'rus, 1 vɪ'rus 2 vē'rŭs **Lucius Aurelius.** The adoptive brother and colleague of Emperor Marcus Aurelius

ver'vain, 1 vûr'vēn, 2 vĕr'vān, *n* Any one of the various weed-like plants of the genus *Verbena,* congeners of the common cultivated ornamental verbenas The common or blue vervain (*V hastata*) of the United States grows in waste grounds and roadsides is 3 to 6 feet high and has opposite rough lanceolate, taper-pointed leaves with small blue flowers in dense slender spikes The **white v.** (*V urticæfolia*) has its white flowers in looser and more slender spikes The common vervain of Great Britain (*V officinalis*) or **European v,** now naturalized in the United States has pinnatifid or 3-cleft leaves and very small purplish flowers This last the only native British species, is the original species and was long regarded as having various virtues, and hence called **holy-herb, herb-of-grace, herb-of-the-cross** The hoary or mullen-leaved **v.** (*V stricta*), downy with soft whitish hairs and with purple flowers, is common in the western and southern United States [< OF *verveine,* < L *verbena,* sacred bough] **ver'veinet; ver'vinet** — **ver'vain-mal"low,** *n* A German species of mallow (*Malva alcea*) with pale rose-purple flowers in axillary and terminal clusters often cultivated for ornament — **v sage,** *n* A European species of sage (*Salvia verbenaca*) with small bluish flowers

verve, 1 vûrv, 2 vĕrv, *n* The excitement of imagination and feeling that attends artistic production, also, the manifestation of it in the work produced, spirit, enthusiasm, energy, poetic rapture [F, < LL *verva,* sculptured ram's head, < L *vervex,* wether, cp CAPRICE]

That thorough enjoyment of the labor, which is necessary to give life and *verve* to any creation MARK PATTISON *Milton* p 168 [H]

ver'vel, ver'veled Same as VARVEL, VARVELED

ver-velle', 1 vər-vel' 2 vər-tĕl', *n* *Archeol* In medieval armor, a small staple or loop, especially the one by which the camail was secured [F, < LL *vertibella,* see VARVEL]

ver'vet, 1 vûr'vet, 2 vĕr'vĕt, *n* A South-African cercopithecine monkey (*Cercopithecus lalandii*), grayish-green speckled with black, and with reddish-white cheeks and belly

Ver"viers', 1 vər'vyĕ', 2 vĕr'vyç', *n* A town in Liége province Belgium

Ver"vins', 1 vər'vaN', 2 vĕr'vĂN', *n* A town in Aisne department France where a treaty between Philip II of Spain and Henry IV of France was signed May 2, 15⁹⁸

ver'y, 1 vər'ɪ, 2 vĕr'ɪ, *a* [VER'I-ER, VER'I-EST] **1.** Being what it seems or is represented to be, real, actual, true, same often in the superlative degree, and sometimes in the comparative, as, a *very* knave, the *veriest* monster *Very* is often used to give emphasis or to express identity, being sometimes equivalent to *even,* sometimes to *himself, herself, itself,* or *themselves,* following the word which *very* precedes or sometimes to *same* or *selfsame,* as, the *very* stones cry out on the *very* spot

He had spoken the *very* truth, and transformed it into the *veriest* falsehood HAWTHORNE *Scarlet Letter* p 176 [H M & CO 1889]

2†. Veracious, truthful [< F *vrai,* < L *verax,* < *verus,* true]

ver'y, *adv* **1.** In a high degree, in large measure, extremely, exceedingly, as, *very* generous

From the grammarian's point of view *very* properly qualifies a participle only when the latter is used merely as an adjective, as *very tired very pleasing* The grammatical critics accordingly object to such expressions as *very pleased, very dissatisfied* or *very hated* It must be said, however that, altho it may be better grammar to interpose an adverb as, *very much pleased very greatly dissatisfied,* or *very bitterly hated,* yet this use of *very* has been good English for centuries In some circumstances this word fails to add any real intensification "That is very well done" is little, if any, stronger than the commendation expressed without *very*

2†. Actually, really

Ver'y, 1 vûr'ɪ 2 vĕr'ɪ, **Jones** (⁸/₂₁1813–⁵/₂₁1880) An American poet, *Essays and Poems*

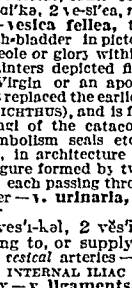
ves, *abbr* Vessel

Ve-sa'll-an, 1 vɪ-sē'lɪ-ən 2 ve-să'll-an *a* Named after Andreas Vesalius (¹¹/₂₁1514–¹⁵/₂₁1564), Belgian anatomist as, the **Vesalian foramen,** sometimes found on the inner side of the foramen ovale

ve-sa'ni-a, 1 vɪ-sē'nɪ-ə, 2 ve-să'nɪ-ə, *n* *Pathol* Mental derangement without coma or fever insanity [L < *vesanus,* insane, < *ve-,* not, + *sanus,* sane] — **ve-san'ic,** *a*

ves'bi-um, 1 vez'bɪ-um, 2 vĕş'bɪ-ŭm, *n* *Chem* A metallic element announced in 1880 by Scacchi as existing in Vesuvian lavas Its discovery has not been confirmed by chemists [< L *Vesbius,* contr of *Vesurius,* Vesuvius]

ve-sī'ca, 1 vɪ-sɑɪ'kə, 2 ve-sī'ca, *n* [-CÆ, 1 -ɪ, 2 -çē, *pl*] [L] A bladder — **vesica fellea,** the gall-bladder — **v. piscis,** literally, a fish-bladder in pictorial art the oval aureole or glory within which the early painters depicted figures of Christ, the Virgin or an apostle an emblem that replaced the earlier figure the fish (see ICHTHUS), and is found on the sarcophagi of the catacombs in medieval symbolism seals etc (compare GLORY), in architecture a pointed curved figure formed by two equal circular arcs each passing through the other's center — **v. urinaria,** the urinary bladder


Vesica Piscis, surrounding the Virgin and containing seven doves (From a 13th-century MS)

ves'i-cal, 1 ves'ɪ-kəl, 2 vĕs'ɪ-cal, *a* Of, pertaining to, or supplying the bladder, as, *vesical* arteries — **vesical arteries,** see INTERNAL ILIAC in table under ARTERY — **v ligaments,** the ligaments of the bladder — **v plexus,** an extension of the pelvic plexus on the urinary bladder — **v. sacculus,** a small sac or pouch formed by the protrusion of the lining membrane of the bladder through the fasciculi of the muscular coat — **v sedative,** any medicinal substance or application efficacious in allaying irritation of the urinary bladder — **v. sphincter,** the circular muscular fibers that surround the neck of the bladder — **v. tonic,** any medicine or drug efficacious in restoring or augmenting the proper action of the urinary bladder — **v trigone,** the triangular space left between the apertures of the ureters and the urethra at the base of the bladder **v triangle‡** — **v uvula,** an elevation at the neck of the bladder

ves'i-cant, 1 ves'ɪ-kənt, 2 vĕs'ɪ-cant **I.** *a* Efficacious in producing a blister **II.** *n* A blister-plaster, blister

Ves"i-ca'ri-a, 1 ves'ɪ-kā'rɪ-ə 2 vĕs'ɪ-cā'ri-a, *n* *Bot* A small genus of perennial Old World herbs of the mustard family with yellow flowers and globular or ovoid pods giving them their name *bladder-pod* The genus formerly included the American species now assigned to *Lesquerella* [L < *vesica,* bladder]

ves'i-cate, 1 ves'ɪ-kĕt, 2 vĕs'ɪ-cāt, *vt* [-CAT'ED, -CAT'ING] To raise blisters on, cause the skin of to be blistered — **vesicating collodion,** a blistering application consisting of collodion with cantharides, balsam of fir, castor-oil and sulfuric ether — **ves"i-ca'tion,** *n* The formation of blisters action of a vesicant — **ves'i-ca-to-ry** (XIII) **I.** *a* Capable of producing blisters vesicant **II** *n* [-RIES, 1 rɪz, 2 rĭs, *pl*] Any substance that causes a blister

ves'i-cle(e", 1 ves'ɪ-kl, 2 vĕs'ɪ-cl, *n* Any small bladder-like cavity, cell or cyst Specif (1) *Anat* A small saccular cavity, usually containing fluid (2) *Zool* A small convex hollow prominence as on a coral or shell (3) *Pathol* Any small rounded elevation of the cuticle containing a clear liquid (4) *Bot* A small bladder-like cavity filled with air, as in the gulfweed (5) *Geol* A small

spherical cavity found commonly in volcanic rocks and said to be caused by the liberation of aqueous or other vapor in the molten material (6) A very minute bubble or hollow sphere of liquid, especially, one of those of which, according to the vesicular theory, now abandoned, fog or mist is made up [< L *vesicula*, dim of *vesica*, bladder] — **allantoic vesicle** (*Embryol*), the cavity of the allantois — **seminal v.** (*Anat*), one of the two membranous sacculated tubes situated at the base of the bladder, serving as receptacles of the semen

ves'i-co-, 1 ves'i-ko-; 2 vĕs'i-co- From Latin *vesica*, bladder a combining form — **ves"i-co-ab-dom'i-nal**, *a* Relating to or connected with the urinary bladder and the anterior wall of the abdomen — **ves"i-co-cele**, *n* Hernia of the bladder — **ves"i-co-cer'vi-cal**, *a* Relating to the bladder and the cervix of the uterus — **ves"i-co-chy'sis**, *n* A washing out of the urinary bladder by injection — **ves"i-co-pro-stat'ic**, *a* Of or pertaining to the bladder and the prostate gland — **ves"i-co-pu'bic**, *a* Of, pertaining to, or connecting the bladder with the pubes, as the *vesicopubic* ligaments — **ves"i-co-rec'tal**, *a* Relating or belonging to or connected with the urinary bladder and the rectum — **ves"i-co-spi'nal**, *a* Of or pertaining to the spinal cord and the urinary bladder, as, the *vesicospinal* nervous center in the spinal cord — **ves"i-cot'o-my**, *n* The operation of making an opening into the bladder by incision cystotomy — **ves"i-co-um-bil'i-cal**, *a* Of, pertaining to, or connecting the bladder and the umbilicus, as, the *vesicoumbilical* ligaments — **ves"i-co-u'ter-in(es**, *a* Of or pertaining to the bladder and the uterus; as, the *vesicouterine* ligaments — **vesicouterine pouch**, the peritoneal pocket between the bladder and the uterus — **ves"i-co-vag'i-nal**, *a* Of or pertaining to the bladder and the vagina — **vesicovaginal fistula**, an abnormal opening between the bladder and the vagina

ve-sic'u-la, 1 vi-sik'yu-la, 2 ve-sic'yu-la, *n* [-LÆ, 1 -li, 2 -lē, *pl*] **1.** A little bladder, vesicle **2.** Formerly, a ganglionic nerve-cell under the mistaken assumption that it was a saccular body [L, see VESICLE] — **Ve-sic"u-la'ta**, *n pl* *Zooph* The *Calyptoblastea* — **ve-sic"u-la'tæ‡**.— **ve-sic'u-late**, *v* **I** *t* To form vesicles in **II** *i* To become vesicular, or, in pathology, to become blistered — **ve-sic'u-late**, *a* **1** Full of or having vesicles, vesicular **2** Of or pertaining to the *Vesiculata* — **ve-sic"u-la'tion**, *n* The process of forming vesicles, in medicine, the result of applying blistering or vesicating agents, also, the condition of having blisters or a blistered surface, vesication — **ve-sic"u-lif'er-ous**, *a* Bearing vesicles vesiculate — **ve-sic'u-li-form**, *a* Having the form of a vesicle — **ve-sic"u-li'tis**, *n* Inflammation of a vesicle usually applied to the seminal vesicles

ve-sic'u-lar, 1 vi-sik'yu-lər, 2 ve-sic'yu-lar, *a* **1.** Of, pertaining to, composed of, or resembling vesicles

It was formerly advanced that these minute drops of rain or fog were *vesicular* — that is, hollow spheres
A. W. GREELY *American Weather* p 60 [D. M. & CO.]

2. *Bot* Bearing or containing vesicles or air-bladders **3.** *Med* Relating to, consisting of, or like vesicles or blisters [< L *vesicula*, see VESICLE] **ve-sic'u-late‡**.

— **normal vesicular murmur**, the sound heard in respiration caused by the air passing through the pulmonary air-cells under healthy conditions murmur of the expansion of the lungs — **v. column**, Clarke's column See COLUMNS OF THE SPINAL CORD, under COLUMN — **v. eczema**, eczema with the formation of vesicles of the scalp — **v. emphysema**, pulmonary emphysema — **v. erysipelas**, a form of erysipelas that develops vesicles on the inflamed surface — **v fever**, a disease characterized by thin transparent blisters scattered over the body, watery fever, water-blebs — **v. gland** (*Bot*), a gland, in the epidermis of a fruit or leaf, containing essential oil — **v. mole**, a mass resembling a bunch of grapes sometimes found in the uterus and resulting from a degeneration of the villi of the chorion of an abortive embryo **hydatidiform mole‡** — **v. râle** or **resonance**, same as VESICULAR MURMUR — **v. stomatitis**, aphthous sore mouth with vesicular eruption — **v. structure**, a structure, as of a lava, having comparatively few and small vesicles — **v. synovial membrane**, the synovial membrane of the bursæ mucosæ — **v. theory**, see VESICLE (6) — **ve-sic'u-lar-ly**, *adv*

Ve-sic"u-la'ri-a, 1 vi-sik'yu-lē'ri-ə, 2 ve-sic'yu-lā'ri-a, *n* *Helminth* **1** A genus typical of *Vesiculariidæ* **2.** [*v-*] A marine polyzoan of this or a related genus [< L *vesicula*, see VESICLE] — **Ve-sic"u-la-ri'i-dæ**, *n pl* *Helminth* A family of ctenostomatous polyzoans with zoœcia vesicular and in ramified colonies **Ve-sic"u-lar'i-dæ‡**.— **ve-sic"u-la'ri-id**, *n* — **ve-sic"u-la'ri-oid**, *a*

ve-sic'u-lase, 1 vi-sik'yu-lēs, 2 ve-sic'yu-lās, *n* *Physiol Chem* An enzym that coagulates the matter contained in the seminal vesicles found in the prostatic fluid of some animals

ves'i-cule, 1 ves'i-kiūl 2 vĕs'i-cūl, *n* Same as VESICLE

ve-sic'u-li, 1 vi-sik'yu-lai, 2 ve-sic'yu-li, *n* Plural of VESICULUS

ve-sic'u-lo-, 1 vi-sik'yu-lo-, 2 ve-sic'yu-lo- Derived from VESICULA a combining form — **ve-sic"u-lo-bron'chi-al**, *a* Both vesicular and bronchial in quality said of an auscultatory sound — **ve-sic"u-lo-cav'ern-ous**, *a* Partaking of both vesicular and cavernous qualities combined, as a *vesiculocavernous* murmur heard in auscultation

ve-sic'u-lose, 1 vi-sik'yu-lōs, 2 ve-sic'yu-lōs, *a* Full of vesicles, vesiculate [< LL *vesiculosus*, full of blisters, < L *vesicula*, see VESICLE] **ve-sic'u-lous‡**

ve-sic"u-lo-tu'bu-lar, *a* Relating to or descriptive of vesicular and tubular respiratory sounds combined — **ve-sic"u-lo-tym"pa-nit'ic**, *a* Characterizing a sound heard on percussion that combines the vesicular and tympanitic

ve-sic'u-lus, 1 vi-sik'yu-lus, 2 ve-sic'yu-lus, *n* [-LI, 1 -lai, 2 -li, *pl*] A vesicle

ve-sine', 1 vi-sin', 2 ve-sin', *n* *Meteor* A valley wind in a mountain region of Europe [< F *résine*]

Vesle, 1 vāl, 2 vĕl *n* A river in Marne and Aisne depts, France crossed by U S troops and Allies Aug 4 1918

Ves'pa, 1 ves'pə, 2 vĕs'pa *n* *Entom* **1** A genus typical of *Vespidæ* **2.** [*v-*] An insect of this genus as a wasp or a hornet [< L *vespa* wasp]

Ves-pa'si-an, 1 ves-pē'zi-ən 2 vĕs-pā'zhi-an *n* A Roman soldier (9–79) consul emperor father of Titus and Domitian **Ti'tus Fla'vi-us Ves-pa"si-a'nus‡**.

ves'per, 1 ves'pər, 2 vĕs'per, *a* Pertaining to the evening or to vespers, suitable or intended for vespers

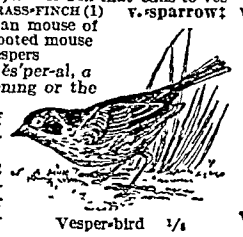
ves'per, *n* **1.** *pl* *Eccl* (1) The last but one of the seven canonical hours

In the Roman Catholic Church it consists of five psalms, varying according to the feast a short Scripture lesson the hymn of the day, the *Magnificat* certain prayers, and usually the antiphon of the Virgin Mary In the Eastern Church vespers include psalms, a hymn a short anthem and the *Nunc Dimittis* Anglicans often call their evening service by the name of *vespers*, and the term vesper service is sometimes applied to the afternoon service in certain other churches of the United States

(2) The evening services of prayer or song, also, the prayer or hymn

The whippoorwills chanted their *vespers* for half an hour
THOREAU *Walden Sounds* p 135 [H. M. & CO.]

2. [*V-*] Venus when an evening star, also, the evening **3.** The vesper-bell [< OF *vespre* (< L *vesper*), evening star] — **ves'per-bell"**, *n* A bell that calls to vespers — **v.-bird**, *n* Same as GRASS-FINCH (1) **v.-sparrow‡** — **v.-mouse**, *n* An American mouse of the genus *Sitomys*, a white-footed mouse — **v.-tide**, *n* The hour of vespers



Vesper-bird 1/4

ves'per-al, 1 ves'pər-əl, 2 vĕs'per-al, *a* [Rare] Pertaining to evening or the service of vespers

ves-pe'ri-an, 1 ves-pi'ri-ən; 2 vĕs-pē'ri-an, *a* Of or pertaining to the evening star or the evening [< VESPER, *n*, 2]

Venus . . . enters on her short *vesperian* regency, and shines by the name of Hesperus, or the evening star
TOPLADY *Works, Solar System* in vol II, p 261 [DA 1825]

ves'pers, 1 ves'pərz, 2 vĕs'perz, *n pl* See VESPER, 1

Ves"per-til'i-on'i-dæ, 1 ves'pər-til'i-on'i-di, 2 vĕs'pĕr-til'i-ŏn'i-dē, *n pl* *Mam* A family of insectivorous bats, especially *Animalivora* having the tail included within the interfemoral membrane, nostrils without foliaceous appendages, and intermaxillaries distant, common bats

Ves"per-til'i-o, *n* (t g) [< L *vespertilio(n-)*, bat, < *vesper*, evening] — **ves"per-til'i-o-nid**, *n* — **ves"per-til'i-o-noid**, *a* & *n*

Ves"per-til"i-o-ni'na, 1 ves'pər-til i-o-nai'nə 2 vĕs'per-til'i-o-ni'na, *n pl* *Mam* A section of animalivorous bats with tail contained within interfemoral membrane, including *Vespertilionidæ* *Nycteridæ*, and *Rhinolophidæ* Called sometimes **vespertilionine alliance**. **Ves"per-til"i-o'nest**.

Ves"per-til"i-o-ni'næ, 1 ves'pər-til'i-o-nai'ni 2 vĕs'per-til'i-o-ni'nē, *n pl* *Mam* A subfamily of *Vespertilionidæ*, especially, *Vespertilionidæ* restricted as a subfamily

ves"per-til'i-o-nin(es, 1 ves'pər-til'i-o-nin, 2 vĕs'per-til'i-o-nin I *a* **1.** Of or pertaining to the *Vespertilionina*, as, the *vespertilionine* alliance **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Vespertilioninæ* **II** *n* One of the *Vespertilioninæ*

ves'per-tine, } 1 ves'pər-tin *or* -tīn, 2 vĕs'per-tīn *or* -tīn,
ves'per-tin‡, } *a* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or occurring in the evening **2.** *Zool* Flying in the evening twilight; crepuscular **3.** *Bot* Opening in the evening, as certain flowers **4.** *Astrol* Descending toward the horizon at the sunset hour [< L *vespertinus*, < *vesper*, evening] **ves'per-tin-al‡**.

ves"pē'tro', 1 ves'pē trō', 2 vĕs'pē'trō', *n* [F] A cordial made with angelica, coriander, fennel, aniseed and brandy used as a stomachic vermifuge, and in hepatic flux

ves'pi-a-ry, 1 ves'pi-ē-ri, 2 vĕs'pi-ā-ry, *n* [-RIES, 1 -riz, 2 -riș, *pl*] A nest of social wasps or its colony [< L *vespa*, wasp]

Ves'pi-dæ, 1 ves'pi-di, 2 vĕs'pi-dē, *n pl* *Entom* A family of diplopterygian hymenopters especially those with antennæ filiform and tarsal claws simple social wasps and hornets See HORNET WASP **Ves'pa**, *n* (t g) [< L *vespa*, wasp] — **ves'pid**, *a* & *n* — **ves'poid**, *a*

ves'pi-form, 1 ves'pi-fôrm, 2 vĕs'pi-fôrm, *a* Having the aspect of a wasp, as some moths [< L *vespa*, wasp, + -FORM]

ves-pil'lo†, *n* *Rom Antiq* One who carried out the bodies of dead paupers at night for burial

Ves-pi'na, 1 ves-pai'nə, 2 vĕs-pi'na, *n pl* The *Diploptera* [< VESPA]

ves'pine, } 1 ves'pin, 2 vĕs'pin, *a* Of, pertaining to, or
ves'pin‡, } resembling a wasp [< L *vespa*, wasp]

Ves-pol'de-a, 1 ves-pol'di-ə, 2 vĕs-pŏl-de-a, *n pl* *Zool* A superfamily of *Hymenoptera* embracing the true wasps

Ves-pu'cius, 1 ves-piū'shus, 2 vĕs-pū'shŭs, **Americus**. Same as AMERIGO VESPUCCI See AMERIGO

ves'sel‡, *tt* To put into a vessel

ves'sel, 1 ves'el, 2 vĕs'ĕl, *n* **1.** A hollow receptacle of any form or material, but especially one capable of holding a liquid, as a pitcher, bottle, vase, kettle, or cup

With *vessels* in their hand of gold full fine
CHAUCER *C T*, *Knight's Tale* l 2,050

2. A ship or craft designed to float on the water, usually one larger than an ordinary rowboat, as, a merchant *vessel*, a war-*vessel* **3.** *Law* (1) Any watercraft (2) Any floating structure Compare SHIP

By the Revised Statutes of the United States, *vessel* includes every description of water-craft or other artificial contrivance used, or capable of being used, as a means of transportation on water (R S, sec 3) A raft of logs, however, has been decided (see FEDERAL REPORTER, vol xiv, pp 226 236) not to come within the intent of the law

4. *Anat & Zool* A duct or canal for conveying fluid, as an artery, vein, or lymphatic **5.** *Bot* A long canal made up of a chain or row of cells which have lost their intervening partitions, a duct Vessels may have the walls variously marked by thickenings producing dots, bands, rings, spirals, etc **6.** Figuratively, a person viewed as having capacity or fitness to receive or contain something, one who receives chiefly in religious use, as, a *vessel* of mercy or of wrath **7†.** Vessels collectively [OF, < L *vascellum*, dim of *vas*, vase] — **the weaker vessel**, woman quoted from 1 Pet iii 7 now generally humorously — **ves'sel-ful**, *n* [-FULS, *pl*] The quantity that a vessel will hold — **ves'sel-ingt**, *n* Vessels collectively plate — **ves'sel-ment†**, *n* Furniture plate

ves'ses, 1 ves'ez 2 vĕs'ĕș, *n* [Prov Eng] A kind of worsted or a cloth made from it **ves'sets‡**

ves'sic-non, } 1 ves'ik-nən, -ig-nən, 2 vĕs'ic-nŏn, -ig-nŏn,
ves'sig-non, } *n* *Farriery* A chronic tumor within the synovial membrane of a joint, as on a horse's hock, wind-gall [< F *vessignon*, < L *vesica*, bladder]

vest, 1 vest, 2 vĕst, *v* **I.** *t* **1.** To furnish or endow as with authority, invest followed by *with*, as, the governor is *rested with* power to pardon **2.** To commit to or confer upon one with full right of possession or exercise with *in*, as, the power to pardon is *rested in* the governor **3** *Law* To confer ownership of, as property, upon a person, invest a person with (the full title to property), give to a person (an immediate fixed right of present or future enjoyment) followed by *in* or *with*, as, to *rest* an estate in some one, to *vest* one *with* the title and possession of an estate **4.** To clothe with a vestment or similar covering, surround or infold, dress, robe

The Charities receive her, . . . bathe, anoint and *vest* her.
GLADSTONE *Jurentus Mundi* p 292 [MACM 1869]

5. [Rare] To invest, as money or income

II. *i* **1.** To clothe oneself with vestments **2.** To take effect, as a right or title followed by *in*

The sovereignty of the American nation *rests in* the States united.
O. A. BROWNSON *American Republic* p 312 [P. O 1866]

3 [Rare] To make an investment, invest [< OF. *vestir*, < L *vestio*, < *vestis*, garment]

vest, *n* **1.** A short sleeveless jacket worn by men and sometimes by women under the coat, waistcoat, originally, a kind of cassock in England chiefly a trade term. **2.** A kind of close jacket formerly worn by women, now, an extra piece or trimming on the front of the body or waist of a woman's gown, usually V-shaped **3** Same as UNDERVEST **4** Clothing of any kind, vesture, array, dress

Again, when evening in her sober *vest*
Drew the grey curtain of the fading west
COWPER *Charity* l 262.

5. [Archaic] *Eccl* A vestment [< F *veste*, < L *vestis*, garment]

Ves'ta, 1 ves'tə, 2 vĕs'ta, *n* [L] **1.** *Rom Myth* The goddess of the hearth and the hearth-fire, identified with the Greek Hestia She was protectress of the state as also of the hearth and home and the custodian of the sacred fire brought by Æneas with the Penates from Troy This fire, kindled anew every year on the first of March on the altar in her round temple, built by Numa in the center of the city, was watched day and night by the vestal virgins To let it die out of itself was regarded as a national calamity Compare HESTIA **2.** Poetically, the temple of Vesta **3.** *Astron* The fourth asteroid See table under PLANET **4** [*v-*] A friction-match of wax



Vesta

ves'tal, 1 ves'təl, 2 vĕs'tal, *a* **1.** Of, pertaining to, in honor of, or consecrated to Vesta, as, the *vestal* virgins **2.** Belonging to or suitable for a vestal or a nun, chaste, pure, as, a *vestal* vow [< L *Vestalis*, < *Vesta*, Vesta]

ves'tal, *n* **1.** *Rom Antiq* One of the priestesses of Vesta, set apart to watch the shrines, keep up the sacred fire on the altar, perform the sacrifices, offer up the special prayers for the state, and take part in the festivals of the goddess There were originally four vestals selected by the king, and later six selected by the Pontifex Maximus and represented at the altar by the eldest, known as *virgo Vestalis maxima* They were vowed to 30 years of service as virgins (10 of learning 10 of performance and 10 of teaching) A vestal who broke her vow of chastity was buried alive **vestal virgin‡** Compare ILIUS under VITTA **2.** A woman of pure, unspotted character, a virgin **3.** One of the *Vestales* **4.** [Eng] A geometrid moth (*Sterrha sacraria*)

Ves'tal', *n* A township and town in Broome county, N Y

Ves-ta'les, 1 ves-tē'liz 2 vĕs-tā'lēș, *n pl* *Entom* A group of butterflies including the gossamer-winged lycænids. [< L *Vestalis*, see VESTAL]

Ves-ta'li-a, 1 ves-tē'li-ə, 2 vĕs-tā'li-a, *n* [L] The festival of Vesta, celebrated yearly on the 9th of July

vest'ed, 1 vest'ed, 2 vĕst'ĕd, *pa* **1.** Having vestments or vesture, clothed, especially in state, sacerdotal, or ceremonial robes, robed, as, a *vested* choir **2** *Her* Clothed said usually when the clothing is of a different tincture from the rest **3.** *Law* Held by a tenure subject to no contingency, determinately fixed as a right to present or future enjoyment in a designated person; complete, consummated, as, a *vested* right

— **vested estate** (*Law*) any fixed property interest, whether actually in possession or not, that is not subject to contingency or to condition unperformed — **v school** [Ir], a school under the control of the National Board of Education held by trustees, and two-thirds of the cost of the building of which was granted by the government distinguished from a **non-vested** school, which is the property of the National Board and the full building cost of which was granted by the government

ves'ter, 1 ves'tər, 2 vĕs'ter, *n* [Rare] One who makes investments, as of money an investor

Ves"ter-ås', 1 ves'tər-ōs' *or* -ōs', 2 vĕs'ter-ōs' *or* -ąs', *n* A town capital of Vestmanland province Sweden

Ves"ter-bot'ten, 1 ves'tər-bot'en, 2 vĕs'ter-bŏt'ĕn, *n* A province of N Sweden 22,749 sq m capital, Umea **U'me-a‡**.

Ves"ter-norr'land, 1 ves tər-nōr'land, 2 vĕs ter-nŏr'land, *n* A province in central E Sweden, 9,856 sq m, capital, *Hernosand*

ves'ti-a-ry, 1 ves'ti-ē-ri, 2 vĕs'ti-ā-ry, *a* [Archaic] Of or pertaining to clothing or a vestiary [< L *vestiarius*, < *vestis*, garment] **ves"ti-a'ri-an‡**.

ves'ti-a-ry, *n* [-RIES, 1 -riz, 2 -riș, *pl*] **1.** *In certain* cathedrals an official charged with the robing of ecclesiastics also, in the middle ages any one of various household officials **2** [Archaic] A wardrobe or robing-room, also, a garment garb **3†.** A vestibule

ves-tib'u-la, *n* Plural of VESTIBULUM

ves-tib'u-lar, 1 ves-tib'yu-lər, 2 vĕs-tĭb'yu-lar, *a* Pertaining to or like a vestibule, especially in anatomy **ves-tib'u-late‡** — **vestibular artery**, a branch of the internal auditory artery — **v. membrane**, the sheet that separates the cochlear duct from the vestibular passage of the inner ear the membrane of Reissner — **v nerve**, a branch of the auditory nerve that supplies the vestibule of the internal ear — **v. passage**, the winding passage of the cochlea that communicates with the vestibule

ves'ti-bule, 1 ves'ti-biūl, 2 vĕs'ti-būl, *tt* [-BULED, -BUL'ING] **1.** To supply with a vestibule or vestibules, as, to *vestibule* a building **2.** To couple (railroad-cars) and connect (them) by vestibules See VESTIBULE TRAIN

ves'ti-bule, *n* **1.** In modern usage (1) A small ante-chamber between a principal outer door of a building and an interior one, usually leading into a hall (2) An enclosed entrance to a railway passenger-car, affording shelter in passing from one car to the next **2.** Originally, a walled place before the entrance to a Roman house, later, a space under the main roof of a temple or a church, partially or fully enclosed, but separated from the main room or auditorium, a porch, or portico **3.** *Anat & Zool* Any one of several chambers or channels adjoining or communicating with others, as,

the *vestibule* of the ear See phrases [F, < L *vestibulum*, < *ve-*, apart, + *stabulum*, see STABLE, *n*]
—**aortic vestibule**, a small enlargement adjoining the root of the aorta, formed by the left ventricle **v. of Sibson**‡.—**v car**, a car of a vestibule train—**v. of the ear**, the irregular cavity forming the central portion of the labyrinth of the internal ear—**v. of the larynx**, the laryngeal cavity above the vocal cords—**v. of the mouth**, the part of the mouth-cavity exterior to the teeth and gums—**v. of the pharynx**, the opening into the throat fauces—**v. train**, a passenger-train with enclosed platforms connected by flexible walls and roof, forming a weather-proof passageway between adjacent cars **vestibuled train**‡, in England **corridor train.**—**ves'ti-buled**, *a* Provided with vestibules

ves-tib'u-lum, 1 ves-tib'yu-lum, 2 vĕs-tib'yu-lūm, *n* [-LA, *pl*] [L] *Anat & Zool* A vestibule, specif., the vestibule of the ear

ves'ti-gate†, *vt* To investigate

ves'tige, 1 ves'tıj, 2 vĕs'tig, *n* **1.** A visible trace, mark, or impression, or a sensible evidence or sign, of something absent, lost, or gone, remains; trace, originally, a mark of a foot made in passing, foot-print, track
Traveling through the East you every-where meet with the *vestiges* of an earlier civilization
F S DE HASS *Buried Cities* p 224 [N W P 1882]
2. *Biol* A part or organ small or degenerate, tho ancestrally well developed [F, < L *vestigium*, footstep]
SYN: see MARK TRACE

ves-tig'i-al, 1 ves-tij'ı-əl, 2 vĕs-tig'ı-al, *a* *Biol* Having become small or degenerate, representing a structure or structures once more complete in functional activity properly distinguished *from rudimentary* as, the *vestigial* muscles of the ear [< L *vestigium*, footstep]—**ves-tig'i-a-ry**‡—**vestigial fold**, a fold in the pericardium found near the root of the left lung It contains the remains of the obliterated left duct of Cuvier

ves-tig'i-um, 1 ves-tij'ı-um, 2 vĕs-tig'ı-ūm, *n* [-I-A, *pl*] [L] **1** A vestigial part vestige **2.** *Surg* A form of fracture that presents a mark or trace of the instrument that caused the lesion—**vestigia rerum**, literally, traces of things a term applied by Haller to minute changes of brain-structure from mental sensation and action

vest'ing, 1 vest'ıŋ, 2 vĕst'ing, *n* Material for making vests or waistcoats commonly in the plural

ves'ti-ture, 1 ves'tı-chur *or* -tiur, 2 vĕs'tı-chur *or* -tūr, *n* **1.** *Zool* The investment of a surface, as hairs or scales **2** [Archaic] Investiture **3**†. The weaving and dressing of cloth [< L *vestitus*, pp of *vestio*, see VEST, *t*]

vest'let, 1 vest'let, 2 vĕst'lĕt, *n* A tubicolous free sea-anemone of the genus *Cerianthus* [Dim of VEST, *n*]

Vest'man-land, 1 vest'man-lănd, 2 vĕst'man-land, *n* A province in S Sweden, 2,608 sq m capital, Vesterås

vest'ment, 1 vest'ment *or* -mənt, 2 vĕst'mĕnt, *n* **1.** An article of dress, clothing or covering, particularly, a garment or robe of state or office **2** *Eccl* (1) One of the ritual garments of the clergy, specif, one of the eucharistic garments, especially, the chasuble (2) An altar-cloth Compare ALB, AMICE, COPE, GIRDLE, MANIPLE STOLE [< OF *vestement* < L *vestimentum*, < *vestis* garment] SYN: see DRESS

ves'tral, 1 ves'trəl, 2 vĕs'tral, *a* Of or pertaining to a vestry

ves'tri-fy, *vt* [Rare] To make into or like a vestry

ves'try, 1 ves'trı, 2 vĕs'trȳ, *n* [VES'TRIES, 1 -triz, 2 -trıȝ, *pl*] **1** A room where vestments are put on or kept, robing-room
And he said unto him that was over the *vestry* Bring forth vestments for all the worshippers of Baal *2 Kings* x 22
2. A room (sometimes a building) attached to a church, usually on the north or gospel side of the chancel, where the ecclesiastical vestments, sacred vessels, and often other church treasures, are kept, and where the clergy and choristers robe for divine service See SACRISTY **3.** In non-liturgical churches, a chapel or Sunday-school room attached to a church **4** The place of meeting for the parish vestry (see defs 5 & 6), whether at the church or elsewhere, a vestry-hall **5.** [Eng] A parochial body which formerly had limited taxing and governing powers, and was charged with the paving, lighting, and cleaning of streets, enforcement of sanitary laws, construction and maintenance of tributary sewers, abolition of condemned dwellings, control of lodging-houses, provision of baths, wash-houses, mortuaries, etc, duties now discharged by the parish council, also, a meeting of such body. Compare PARISH COUNCIL **6** In the Protestant Episcopal Church, a body of men (usually two wardens and eight vestrymen) elected by the members of the congregation, the rector being ex-officio *chairman, whose duty it is to assist the rector in the* administration of the affairs of the church and to nominate a rector when a vacancy occurs The vestrymen alone are sometimes called the *vestry*, as distinguished from the *wardens*, especially in the phrase **the wardens and vestry** The functions and powers of a vestry are regulated by the original act of incorporation of the church, and also by canons of the diocese [< F *vestiaire*, < L *vestiarium*, neut of *vestiarius* see VESTIARY]
—**vestry board**, a board of men constituting an ecclesiastical vestry—**v. clerk**, the secretary and recording clerk of a vestry board—**ves'try-man**, *n* An ordinary member of a vestry as distinguished from the wardens Compare WARDEN—**v.-room**, *n* Same as VESTRY, 1—**ves'try-dom**, *n* The domination of a parish by a vestry, especially when inefficient or corrupt

ves'tu, 1 ves'tu 2 vĕs'tu, *a* *Her* Charged with a lozenge whose points touch the outer extremities said of a field or an ordinary [OF, pp of *vestir*, see VEST, *v*]

ves'ture, 1 ves'chur *or* -tiur, 2 vĕs'chur *or* -tūr, *vt* [VES'TURED, VES'TUR-ING] To cover or clothe with vesture, vest, robe usually in the past participle

ves'ture, *n* **1.** *Something that invests or covers*, garments, clothing, a robe, covering, integument
And he saw the Blessed Vision
Of our Lord with light Elysian
Like a *vesture* wrapped about him
LONGFELLOW *Wayside Inn Legend Beautiful* in pt. II at 3
2 *Old Eng Law* (1) All that covers land, except trees (2) Seizin, possession [OF, < L *vestio*, see VEST, *v*]
SYN: see DRESS—**ves'tur-al**, *a*

ves'tur-er, 1 ves'chur-[*or* -tiur-]ər, 2 vĕs'chur-[*or* -tūr-]er, *n* **1.** One in charge of vestments, a sacristan **2** A subtreasurer of a collegiate church or a cathedral **3.** A sexton

Ve-su'vi-an, 1 vı-siū'vı-ən, 2 ve-sū'vi-an, *a* Of, pertaining to, or like Vesuvius, volcanic

ve-su'vi-an, *n* **1.** Vesuvianite **2.** A fusee or cigar-lighter [< L *Vesurius*, Vesuvius]

ve-su'vi-an-ite, 1 vı-siū'vı-ən-ait, 2 ve-sū'vi-an-it, *n* *Mineral* A vitreous, brown to green, translucent hydrogen-calcium-aluminum silicate ($H_4Ca_{12}(Al,Fe)_6Si_{10}O_{42}$), crystallizing in the tetragonal system **id'o-crase**‡; **ve-su'vi-an**‡.
Vesurianite was first found among the ancient ejections of Vesuvius and the dolomitic blocks of Monte Somma J D DANA *Mineralogy* ed by E S Dana *Silicates* p 480 [N & S 1892]

ve-su'vi-ate, 1 vı-siū'vı-ĕt, 2 ve-sū'vi-āt *vi* [-AT'ED, -AT'ING] [Rare] To be eruptive as a volcano

ve-su'vin, } 1 vı-siū'vın -vin *or* -vın, 2 ve-sū'vin, -vin *or*
ve-su'vine, } -vin, *n* *Chem* Phenylene brown a trade name See BROWN [VESUVIAN, 2

ve-su'vi-us, 1 vı-siū'vı-us, 2 ve-sū'vi-ūs, *n* Same as **Ve-su'vi-us**, *n* An intermittently active volcano on the Bay of Naples, 4,267 ft high in the summer of A D 79, beginning Aug 24 it overwhelmed Herculaneum, Pompeii, and Stabiæ a violent eruption also occurred in the early part of April, 1906, lasting for ten days and causing great destruction of property, and the loss of two thousand lives—**Vesuvius salt** (*Mineral*), same as APHTHITALITE

ves-zel'yite, 1 ves-zel'yait, 2 vĕs-zĕl'yit, *n* *Mineral* A greenish-blue, hydrous copper-zinc phosphato-arsenate ($H_{18}(Cu,Zn)_7(P,As)_2O_{21}$), crystallizing in the monoclinic system [< Mr *Veszelyt*]

Vesz'prem, 1 ves'prĕm, 2 vĕs'prem, *n* **1.** A county in central W Hungary **2** Its capital

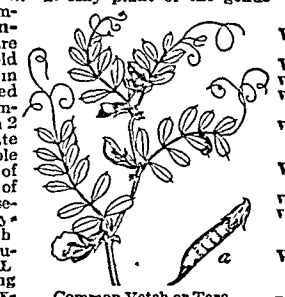
vet†, 1 vet 2 vĕt, *n* [Colloq] A veteran, veteran soldier.

vet', *n* [Colloq] A veterinary surgeon

vet, veter., *abbr* Veterinary

ve'ta, 1 vē'tə 2 ve'ta, *n* A malady that attacks newcomers on the elevated table-lands of South America, characterized by headache nausea, and vertigo [th'ngs.

ve-tan'da, 1 vı-tan'də 2 ve-tăn'da, *n* *pl* [L] Prohibited

vetch, 1 vech, 2 vĕch, *n.* **1.** Any plant of the genus *Vicia*, of the bean family, especially, the **common vetch** or tare (*Vicia sativa*), an Old World annual, found in fields in the United States, with a decumbent or climbing stem 2 to 3 feet long, pinnate leaves, and violet-purple flowers **2.** Any one of various kindred plants of other genera, as the horse-shoe-vetch, kidney-vetch, or tufted vetch

Common Vetch or Tare
a, the pod
See phrases and vocabulary [< F. *vesce* < L *vicia* vetch]—**chickling vetch**, same as CHICKLING²—**cow'vetch**", *n* The tufted vetch—**crown-v**, *n* A plant (*Securigera coronilla*) of the bean family with ax-shaped pods—**Dakota v**, a bushy fabaceous annual (*Lotus americanus*) used for pasturage and hay in the northwestern United States—**hairy v.**, same as TARE-VETCH See TARE¹—**jointed v.**, *n* Any plant of the genus *Æschynomene*, the pods of which are flat and jointed—**licorice-v.**, *n* A British trailing perennial (*Astragalus glycyphyllus*) with yellow flowers in ovate-oblong spikes—**scarlet v.**, a forage-vetch (*Vicia fulgens*) bearing red flowers—**spring v**, same as STRANGLE-TARE—**tufted v.**, a perennial climber (*Vicia cracca*) with blue and purple papilionaceous flowers in a one-sided raceme found in the United States, Canada, and the Old World

vetch'ling, 1 vech'liŋ, 2 vĕch'ling, *n* Any plant of the genus *Lathyrus*, nearly allied to the vetches, especially, a European species (*L pratensis*), a low straggling plant with yellow flowers naturalized in the United States and Canada

vetch'y†*a* Composed of or abounding in vetches

veter., *abbr* Veterinary

vet'er-an, *vt* [U S] Same as VETERANIZE

vet'er-an, 1 vet'ər-an, 2 vĕt'er-an, *a* **1.** Having long experience or practise, old in service, as in military service
Paterson next spoke with the skill of a *veteran* advocate
BANCROFT *Constitution of U S* vol II, bk III p 40 [N 1882]
2. Belonging to or suggestive of a veteran, of long duration [< L *veteranus*, < *vetus* (*veter-*), old]

vet'er-an‡, *n* **1.** One long trained or exercised in any service, one who has grown old in service, especially a soldier, loosely, an aged ex-soldier **2.** *Forestry* A tree over 2 feet in diameter breast-high

Vet'er-an², *n* A township and town in Chemung county, N Y

vet'er-an-ize, 1 vet'ər-ən-aiz, 2 vĕt'er-an-īz, *v* [-IZED, -IZ'ING] **I** *t* To render veteran **II.** *i* [Colloq, U S] *Mil* To reenlist **vet'er-an**‡.

vet'er-i-na'ri-an, 1 vet'ər-ı-nē'rı-ən; 2 vĕt'er-ı-nā'rı-an, *n* One who treats diseases of domestic animals medically or surgically, a practitioner of veterinary medicine or surgery **vet'er-i-na-ry**‡.

vet'er-i-na-ry, 1 vet'ər-ı-nē-rı, 2 vĕt'er-ı-nā'ry, *a* Of or pertaining to diseases or injuries of domestic animals and their treatment, as, *veterinary* science, a *veterinary* school [< L *veterinarius*, < *veterina*, beast of burden < *vetus* old]—**veterinary surgeon**, a surgeon who treats domestic animals for the cure of injuries a veterinarian

vet'i-tive, } 1 vet'ı-tıv, 2 vĕt'ı-tiv, *a* Of or pertaining
vet'i-tivs, } to the veto power, preventing or forbidding

vet'i-ver, 1 vet'ı-vər, 2 vĕt'ı-ver, *n* The cuscus-grass See CUSCUS² [< E Ind *vitivayr*] **vet"i-ve'ri-a**‡, **vet'i-vert**‡; **vit'i-vert**‡.

ve'to, 1 vī'to, 2 ve'to, *vt* **1.** To refuse executive approval to (a bill passed by a legislative body) See VETO, *n* **2.** To forbid or prohibit authoritatively, with or *without right, refuse approval to*
The ecclesiastical authorities disgraced themselves by *vetoing* the discoveries of Galileo
A S FARRAR *Hist Free Thought* lect VIII p 350 [N 1863]
—**ve'to-er**, *n* One who exercises or advocates veto power **ve'to-ist**‡—**ve'to-ism**, *n* The advocacy or use of the veto power

ve'to, *n* [VE'TOES, *pl*] **1.** The prerogative or constitutional right in a chief executive of forbidding or refusing to approve a legislative enactment **2** The act of vetoing; also, the message or other official communication sent to the proper legislative body by the executive stating the fact that he refuses his approval to a bill and setting forth his reasons therefor, as, the Senate received the President's *veto*

Altho in the United States *veto* is applied as a common term to the constitutional power of the President to refuse his assent to an act of Congress, the word itself is unknown to the Constitution A vetoed bill may be passed by a two-thirds vote of each house of Congress and become a law notwithstanding the President's veto The same or similar power is conferred on the executive in the Constitutions of most of the States, also on the mayors of some cities, but in some cases only a simple majority is necessary to pass a bill over the veto In England the sovereign's veto of an act of Parliament is absolute but the prerogative has not been exercised since 1692 and may now be considered obsolete In France the President has the right to refer back bills for further consideration, and in Germany the Emperor, as King of Prussia, has the right of veto against bills and decisions of the federal council In other representative governments of Europe the executive veto power exists in forms more or less qualified by constitutional limitations Both the term and the right are commonly traced back to the power vested in the tribunes of the people in ancient Rome to nullify any senatorial or other measures which they deemed injurious to their order or to the welfare of the people, which is said sometimes to have been done by pronouncing the word *veto* I forbid"
Vetoes are named according to their qualifications as, **absolute veto** (which destroys a bill wholly), **limited or qualified v.** (which is final except against a vote of an extraordinary majority of the legislature as in the case of a veto by the President of the United States), and **suspensive or suspensory v.** (which suspends but does not necessarily defeat or forbid the completion of a legislative measure) The right to reject certain parts of a bill and assent to the rest is called **veto in detail.**
3. Any authoritative prohibition; interdict, as, he interposed his *veto* [L, I forbid]

Ve'to', *n* [Nickname] **1 Madame**, Marie Antoinette wife of following **2 Monsieur**, Louis XVI, king of France, so called by Revolutionists because he was allowed the veto on the decrees of the National Assembly

Ve-tra'ni-o, 1 vı-trē'ni-ō, 2 ve-trā'ni-o, *n* A Roman general (—356), assumed the title of emperor in 350 abdicated

Vet. Surg, *abbr* Veterinary surgeon

vet'ti-cost, 1 vet'ı-kost 2 vĕt'i-cōst, *n* Same as PETTICUS.

vet-tu'ra, 1 vet-tū'rə, 2 vĕt-tu'rä, *n* [-RE, 1 -rē, 2 -rę, *pl*] [It] A four-wheeled carriage often used in Italy

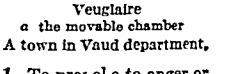
vet"tu-ri'no, 1 vet'tu-rī'no, 2 vĕt'tu-rī'no, *n* [-NI, 1 -nī, 2 -nī *pl*] [It] **1.** A driver of or one who lets a vettura **2.** A small vettura

Ve-tu'ri-a, 1 vı-tiū'ri-ə, 2 ve-tū'ri-a, *n* A Roman matron who lived in the 5th century B C, mother of Coriolanus

ve-tust'†, *a* Ancient old

veu'glaire†, *n* A 16th-century breech-loading cannon in which the powder-chamber was screwed on the barrel after loading

a

Veuil"lot', 1 vı-ū'yō', 2 vū'ȝ ō', **Louis** (10/11 1813–3/7 1883) A French journalist and author

Veuglaire
a the movable chamber

veuve, 1 vūv 2 vûv, *n* [F] A whidah-bird

Ve-vay', 1 və-vē', 2 ve-vā', *n* A city, county-seat of Switzerland county, Ind **Ve-vey'**‡.

Ve-vey', 1 və-vē' 2 ve-ve', *n* A town in Vaud department, Switzerland, on Lake Geneva

vex, 1 veks, 2 vĕks, *v* **I.** *t* **1.** To provoke to anger or displeasure by inflicting small irritations, irritate, annoy, tease
Vex not his ghost O, let him pass!
SHAKESPEARE *King Lear* act V sc 3
2. To cause to suffer grief, afflict, trouble, distress **3.** To throw into physical commotion, agitate, disturb
The *vexed* river rages and tumbles among channelled rocks
G W CURTIS *Lotus-Eating* p 128 [N 1868]
4. To make a subject of dispute, discuss at length without bringing to a settlement, moot chiefly in the phrase **a vexed question** **5.** [Rare] To toss to and fro, as in a loom, weave, twist
II†. To suffer annoyance, fret [< F *vexer*, < L *vexo*, shake, intens of *veho* carry] SYN. see AFFRONT, ANNOY, BADGER, BOTHER PIQUE¹—**vex'ed-ly**, *adv* In a manner expressive of vexation—**vex'ed-ness**, *n* [Archaic] Vexation—**vex'er**, *n* One who vexes annoys, or troubles

vex, *n* [Scot] A vexation; annoyance

vex-a'tion, 1 veks-ē'shən, 2 vĕks-ā'shon, *n* **1.** The state of being vexed, irritation, annoyance, trouble **2** The act of vexing, troubling, or annoying, specif, a harassing or malicious annoying by process or under cover of law **3** That which vexes, as, paltry *vexations* [F, < L *vexatio(n-)*, < *vexo*, see VEX] SYN. see CHAGRIN, DISSATISFACTION, IMPATIENCE

vex-a'tious, 1 veks-ē'shus, 2 vĕks-ā'shŭs, *a* **1.** Being a source of vexation; troublesome, annoying, as, a *vexatious* occurrence **2.** Full of vexation or trouble, as, a *vexatious* life—**vexatious suit** (*Law*), a trivial or unmeritorious action instituted merely to annoy and cause expense—**vex-a'tious-ly**, *adv*—**vex-a'tious-ness**, *n*

vex'il, *n* *Bot* Same as VEXILLUM

vex'il-lar, 1 veks'ı-lər, 2 vĕks'ı-lar, *a* Of or pertaining to a vexillum [< L *vexillarius*, see VEXILLARY] **vex'il-la-ry**‡—**vexillar estivation** (*Bot*), an estivation in which one petal is much larger than the others and encloses them, as in papilionaceous flowers

vex'il-la-ry, 1 veks'ı-lē-rı, 2 vĕks'ı-lā-ry, *n* [-RIES, 1 -riz, 2 -rıȝ, *pl*] A standard-bearer [< L *vexillarius*, standard-bearer, < *vexillum*, see VEXILLUM] **vex'il-la"tor**‡.


Vexillary of the 12th Century

vex-il'lum, 1 veks-il'um, 2 vĕks-il'ŭm, *n* [-LA, *pl*] **1.** *Rom Antiq* A square flag, usually red, white, or purple, suspended from a cross-pole and carried by the vexillary of a turma, each turma having one Hence (1) A turma under a vexillum (2) Any company or troop of soldiers serving under a separate standard (3) A band of veterans forming a select corps in connection with the legion but with special privileges (4) A battle-signal over a general's tent or admiral's ship **2.** *Bot* The large upper petal of a papilionaceous flower the **standard** or banner. It embraces the others in the bud **3** *Eccl* (1) A pennon or flag on a bishop's staff, usually wound around

it (2) A processional banner or cross **4.** *Her* A scarf, generally encircling a pastoral staff **5.** *Ornith* The web of a feather [L, < *veho*, carry] — **vex'il-late,** *a* = Having vexilla as a feather — **vex"il-la'ti-o, vex"il-la'tion,** *n* A body of Roman troops under one standard

vex'ing-ly, 1 veks'iŋ-li, 2 vĕks'ing-ly, *adv* In a manner to vex

vex'ing-ness, 1 veks'iŋ-nes, 2 vĕks'ing-nĕs, *n.* The state or character of being vexatious

vext, *pp* Vexed S S

Vē"zze-lay', 1 vē"ze-lā' 2 vę"ze-lā', *n* A town in Yonne department, France, the birthplace of Beza

Ve'zin, 1 vĕ'zin 2 vĕ'zin, **Hermann** (1/21829–6/121910) An American actor in England chiefly in Shakespearian rôles; *Dr Primrose*

ve-zir', *n* Same as VIZIER

V. G., v. g., v. i., *abbr* See ABBREVIATION

vi'a, 1 vai'ə, 2 vi'a, *n* [vi'Æ, 1 -i, 2 -ē, *pl*] [L] **1.** A Roman highway as, the *Via* Appia, from Rome to Brundusium the *Via* Flaminia from Rome through Gaul **2** *Rom Law* A form of servitude established by the right of one man to pass over the land of another in a certain direction See WAY **3** *Anat* A vessel, passage usually in the plural **4.** Any one of a duplicate or triplicate set of foreign bills of exchange or drafts — **primæ viæ,** the stomach and intestinal canal — **secundæ viæ,** the lacteals or chyliferous vessels. — **Via Dolorosa** [L] the road from the Mount of Olives to Golgotha along which Jesus passed on his way to crucifixion. — **Via Lactea** (*Astron*), the Milky Way or Galaxy — **via media,** a middle way between extremes in ecclesiastical use applied by some Anglicans to their church regarded as being midway between Roman Catholicism and Protestantism Compare NEWMANISM — **Via Sacra** [L], *the main thoroughfare* of ancient Rome, running between the Esquiline and Cælian hills past the Forum to the Capitol

vi'a, *prep* By way of said of the route traveled over or any place passed through, as, to go to Chicago *via* Philadelphia [L, abl of *via*, way]

vi'at, *interj* Away! off! also, up! come! come on!

vi"a-bil'i-ty, 1 vai"ə-bil'i-ti; 2 vi"a-bil'i-ty, *n* The state of being viable, capability of living, specif, capability of independent life after birth the condition of a fetus whose organs are normally formed and so far developed as to permit of its continued existence

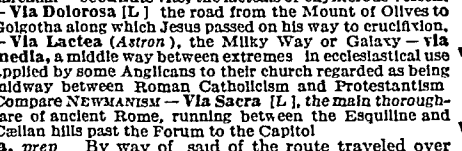
Under proper conditions pollen grains maintain *viability* for weeks J C NEAL in *Proc Am Pom Soc, Feb, 1889* p 24. [PUB BY SOC 1889]

[< F *viabilité*, < *viable*, see VIABLE]

vi'a-bl(e), 1 vai'ə-bl, 2 vi'a-bl, *a* Capable of maintaining life, having power to maintain existence said specif (1) of a fetus so formed and so far developed that if born it would be capable of living, and (2) of a newly born infant with regular and normal organization As a general rule the fetus is not viable before the end of the seventh month [F < *vie* life < L *vita*, < *vivo*, live]

Vi"a-da'na, 1 vi"a-dā'na, 2 vi"a-dā'nă, *n* A town in Mantua province, Italy

vi'a-duct, 1 vai'ə-dukt, 2 vi'a-dŭct, *n* A bridge-like structure, especially a large one of arched masonry, to



Viaduct over the Goltsch River, Saxony

carry a roadway or the like over a valley or ravine, or across another roadway [< LL *viaductus*, < L *via*, way, + *ductus*, see DUCT]

vi'ager, *n* A journey, voyage

vi'a-gram, 1 vai'ə-gram 2 vi'a-grăm, *n* The record made by a viagraph [< L *via* way + Gr *gramma* writing]

vi'a-graph, 1 vai'ə-graf 2 vi'a-grăf, *n* A device for recording automatically grades and surface conditions of roads and the resistances to traction caused by them [< L *via*, road, + Gr *graphō*, write]

vi"a-ja'ca, 1 vi"a-hā'ka, 2 vi"a-ha'ca, *n* [Sp Am] A cichloid fish (*Heros tetracanthus*) of Cuban rivers

vi'al, 1 vai'əl, 2 vi'al, *tr* [vi'ALED or vi'ALLED vi'AL-ING or vi'AL-LING] [Archaic] To put or store in or as in a vial, treasure up, as for retribution

vi'al, *n* A small vessel, commonly of glass and cylindrical, narrow uniformly and in proportion to its height, fitted with a mouth to be closed with a stopper, and intended to hold liquids, especially liquid medicines, more widely, any bottle or vessel

Golden *vials* full of odours *Rev* v, 8

[< F *fiole*, < L *phiala*, saucer, < Gr *phialē*, shallow cup] **phi'al: — to pour out vials of wrath,** to inflict retribution let loose stored-up anger or punishment in allusion to Revelation xvi

vi'al-ful, *n* [-FULS, *pl*] The quantity a vial will hold

Vi'a Ma'ia, 1 vi'a mā'ia, 2 vi'a ma'iá A gorge and roadway in Grisons canton Switzerland, length, 4 m between precipices 1 600 *ft* high

vi-am'e-ter, 1 vai-am'i-tər, 2 vi-ăm'e-ter, *n* Same as ODOMETER (1) [< L *via*, way, + -METER]

vi'and, 1 vai'ənd, 2 vi'and, *n* An article of food, especially meat, in the plural, victuals, provisions, food [< F *viande*, < LL *virenda*, < L *vivendus*, fut pass p of *vivo* live] — **vi'and-er,** *n* A provider of viands — **vi'and-ry,** *n* Viands

Vi-an'na do Cas-tel'lo, 1 vi-ān'na do kas-tel'lo, 2 vi-an'na do căs-tĕl'lo *n* **1.** A district in Minho province, Portugal, 866 sq m **2** Its seaport capital

vi'ap"ple, 1 vi'ap'l, 2 vi'ăp'l, *n* The Otaheite apple [< Tahitian *vi* + APPLE]

Vi"ar"dot'-Gar"ci'a, 1 vi ar dō'-gar si'a 2 vi ar dō'-gar"çi'a, **Michelle Pauline** (1/181821–4/121910) A French operatic mezzo-soprano

Vi"a-reg'gio, 1 vi'a-red'jo, 2 vi"a-rĕd'ğo, *n* A seaport and watering-place in Lucca province, Tuscany, Italy

vi'a-ry†, *a* Relating to or occurring in roads

vi'a-tec-ture, 1 vai ə-tek'chur *or* -tiur, 2 vi'a-tĕc'chur *or* -tūr, *n* [Rare] The art of making roadways building bridges, etc [< L *via*, way, + Gr *tektōn*, builder]

vi-at'ic, 1 vai-at'ik, 2 vi-ăt'ic, *a* Of or pertaining to a journey or traveling [< L *viaticus*, < *via*, way]

vi-at'i-cals, 1 vai-at'i-kəlz, 2 vi-ăt'i-calş *n pl* [Rare] Baggage, especially of an army

vi-at'i-cum, 1 vai-at'i-kum, 2 vi-ăt'i-cŭm, *n* **1.** *Rom Antiq* The provision of necessaries for a journey provided for a Roman magistrate or envoy sent on state business into the provinces or abroad, originally embracing money, provisions, dresses, and vessels, but reduced by Augustus to a fixed sum of money **2** *Eccl* The eucharist as given to one on the verge of death **3.** [Rare] Provision for a journey [L, < *viaticus*, see VIATIC]

Vi-at'ka, 1 vi-āt'ka, 2 vi-at'ka, *n* Same as VYATKA

vi"a-tom'e-ter, 1 vai"ə-tom'i-tər, 2 vi"a-tŏm'e-ter, *n* A viameter

vi-a'tor, 1 vai-ē'tər *or* -tor, 2 vi-ā'tor, *n* [-TO'RES, 1 -tō'riz; 2 -tō'rĕş, *pl*] **1.** A traveler **2.** A freedman who attended upon and executed the commands of certain Roman magistrates, an apparitor [L, < *via*, way] — **vi"a-to'ri-al,** *a* Pertaining to traveling — **ly,** *adv*

Vlaud, 1 vyō, 2 vyō, **Louis Marie Julien** (1/181850–4/121923). A French novelist pen-name *Pierre Loti*

Vi-az'ma, 1 vi-āz'ma, 2 vi-az'ma, *n* Same as VYAZMA

Vi"bert', 1 vi"ber', 2 vi"bĕr', **Jehan Georges** (1/201840–7/21 1902) A French genre-painter

vi'bex, 1 vai'beks, 2 vi'bĕks, *n* [VI-BI'CES, 1 vi-bai'sīz, 2 vi-bi'çēş, *pl*] **1.** A mark on the skin produced or appearing as if produced by a whip, characteristic of certain fevers Vibices are called also **molopes. 2.** A linear ecchymosis [< L *vibex* (*vibic-*), weal]

Vi'borg, 1 vi'bōrg, 2 vi'bōrğ, *n* **1.** A government in Finland, 12,096 sq m **2** Its capital on the Gulf of Finland, occupied by the Germans, April 30, 1918. **3.** An amt in central Jutland. **4.** Its capital

vi-brac'u-lum, 1 vai-brak'yu-ləm, 2 vi-brăc'yu-lŭm, *n* [-LA, *pl*] One of the filamentous appendages of the cells of many polyzoans, maintaining lashing movements and serving to bring particles of food within reach [< L *vibro*, vibrate] **vi-brac"u-la'ri-um†.— vi-brac'u-lar,** *a*

vi'bran-cy, 1 vai'brən-si, 2 vi'bran-çy, *n* The character or state of being vibrant, resonance

vi'brant, 1 vai'brənt, 2 vi'brant, *a* **1.** Having a rapid motion to and fro, as a musical string, vibrating, as, a *vibrant* music-string **2.** Due to or showing vibration, resonant, sonorous, also, tremulous said of sound, as, vibrant tones [F, < L *vibran (t-)s*, ppr of *vibro*, shake]

vi'brant, *n Phon* A trill, as trilled r.

vi'brate, 1 vai'brēt, 2 vi'brāt, *v* [vi'BRAT-ED, vi'BRAT-ING] **I** *t* **1.** To give a rapid swinging or oscillating motion to, move to and fro, especially with a quick motion

The last spotted adder that I had the pleasure of finding *vibrated* the tail in a very marked manner C C ABBOTT *Naturalist's Rambles* p 303 [A 1887]

2. To have as a period of vibration, measure by each vibration

An inch is determined as a certain fraction of the length of a pendulum *vibrating* seconds in the latitude of London PROCTOR *Great Pyramid, Origin of Week* p 209, note 1 [c & w 1883]

3 To put in vibration, send forth by vibration

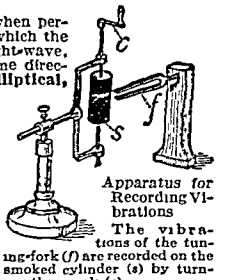
II. *i* **1.** To move or swing back and forth, as a pendulum, play to and fro, oscillate, hence, figuratively (1) To fluctuate, vacillate (2) To throb, thrill, respond, as, the heart *vibrates* with excitement

2. *Physics* To move back and forth unceasingly over the same path generally said of the rapid succession of motions of the parts of an elastic body **3.** To sound; produce the vibrating effect of sound, as, the note *vibrates* on the ear [< L *vibratus*, pp of *vibro*, brandish] Syn. see QUAKE SHAKE

vi'bra-tile, } 1 vai'brə-til, 2 vi'bra-tĭl, *a* **1.** Adapted to
vi'bra-til†, } or used in vibratory motion, vibratory **2.** Responsive to subtle emotion, as, "woman is *vibratile* and resonant all over" HOLMES *Autocrat* p 211 [o & co 1871] — **vi"bra-til'i-ty,** *n*

vi-bra'tion, 1 vai-brē'shən, 2 vi-brā'shon, *n* **1.** The act of vibrating, or the state of being vibrated, oscillation **2.** *Physics* (1) Rapid motion back and forth, especially, the repeated motion of the parts of an elastic solid, or of a fluid, of which the equilibrium has been disturbed, by extension, similar rapid variation to and fro of electrical condition, as in a circuit Compare WAVE (2) One complete movement of this kind from the time when the vibrating particle leaves its equilibrium position to the time when it again passes through that position in the same direction called a **complete vibration.**

Vibrations are **transverse** when perpendicular to the direction in which the energy is propagated, as in a light-wave, **longitudinal** when in the same direction, as in sound **circular, elliptical,** or **rectilinear,** according to the form of the path traversed by the moving particles A vibration is completely determined by its *amplitude, frequency,* and *period* See these words



Apparatus for Recording Vibrations

The vibrations of the tuning-fork (*f*) are recorded on the smoked cylinder (*s*) by turning the crank (*c*)

The fewest *vibrations* appreciated as a musical note are 16 per second and those which produce the highest tone 41 000 in a second R O DONEMUS in *Homiletic Review* Feb 1892, p 109

3. *Pathol* A shaking motion, a quivering

— **forced vibration,** a vibration whose period is modified by an outside force especially, that due to the neighborhood of another vibrating body of different period — **free v.,** a vibration whose period is determined only by the size elasticity, etc, of the vibrating body, a natural vibration, as of a swing left to oscillate — **harmonic v.,** simple harmonic motion See HARMONIC — **isochronous v.,** a vibratory movement in which the successive vibrations consume equal time as in those causing musical tones — **synchronous vibrations,** two or more vibrations having equal periods and simultaneous direction of motion — **vi-bra'tion-al,** *a* Of or pertaining to vibration

vi-bra'ti-un"cle, 1 vai-brē'shi-uŋ'kl, 2 vi-brā'shi-ŭŋ'cl, *n* [Rare] A slight vibration [Dim of VIBRATION] — **vi-bra"ti-un-cu-la'tion,** *n* A slight thrill or shudder

vi'bra-tive, } 1 vai'brə-tiv, 2 vi'bra-tĭv, *a* Causing or
vi'bra-tiv†, } tending to cause vibration, vibratory

vi-bra'to, 1 vi-brā'to 2 vi-brā'to, *n* [It] *Mus* A trembling or pulsating effect, not confined to vocal music, caused by rapid variation of emphasis on the same tone properly distinguished from *tremolo*, where there is an alternation of tones

vi'bra-tor, 1 vai'brē-tər *or* -tor, 2 vi'brā-tor, *n* One who or that which vibrates Specif. (1) In harmonic telegraphy (*a*) A vibrating reed that opens and closes a circuit and so sends over it a vibratory current (*b*) A similar reed that responds to the intermittent attraction of an electromagnet acted on by such current (2) Any reciprocating piece caused to vibrate by magnetic attraction, as in an electric bell (3) A reed, as in a reed-organ (4) In printing, a distributing roller having lengthwise as well as rotary motion (5) A device serving to vibrate the pen of a siphon recorder (6) An oscillator (7) In weaving, any one of various devices for causing vibration, as one for slackening the warp as a shed opens (8) A device in a molding-machine that shakes the pattern loose (9) An apparatus with an oscillating rubber pad used in massaging the skin and usually operated by electric power

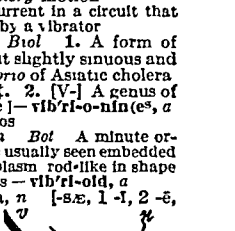
vi'bra-to-ry, 1 vai'brə-to-ri, 2 vi'bra-to-ry, *a* Of or pertaining to vibration or oscillation, having, consisting of, or causing vibration, as, *vibratory* motion

— **vibratory current** (*Elec*), a current in a circuit that is very rapidly made and broken, as by a vibrator

vib'ri-o, 1 vib'ri-ō, 2 vĭb'ri-ō, *n Biol* **1.** A form of bacterium in which the cells are but slightly sinuous and have a filament at each end, as, *vibrio* of Asiatic cholera See plate of BACTERIA **vib'ri-on†. 2.** [V-] A genus of such bacteria [< L *vibro*, vibrate] — **vib'ri-o-nin(e)s,** *a* Of, pertaining to, or resembling vibrios

vib'ri-oid, 1 vib'ri-oid, 2 vib'ri-oid, *n Bot* A minute organ of the cell of some fungi and algæ usually seen embedded in the peripheral layers of the protoplasm rod-like in shape and showing independent movements — **vib'ri-oid,** *a*

vi-bris'sa, 1 vai-bris'ə, 2 vi-bris'a, *n* [-SÆ, 1 -i, 2 -ē, *pl*] **1.** A stiff, coarse hair, as in the nostrils of man and about the mouth of mammals **2.** One of the vaneless hair-like rictal feathers of many birds, especially fly-catchers **3.** One of the lateral bristles about the mouth of certain flies [< L *vibrissæ*, hairs in a man's nostrils, < *vibro*, vibrate]



Vibrissa

Section of the lip (l) of a lion showing the root of one of the vibrissæ (v) and the large bundle of nerves (n) and blood-vessels supplying it

vib'ro-gen, 1 vib'ro-jen; 2 vĭb'ro-ğĕn, *n Bot* Active cellular tissue distributed in layers or bands in the cortex of certain tendrils to which their movements of circumnutation are more or less clearly due [< L *vibro*, vibrate, + -GEN]

vib'ro-graph, 1 vib'ro-graf, 2 vib'ro-ğrăf, *n* An instrument for recording vibrations, as of the ground, buildings, etc [< L *vibro* vibrate, + -GRAPH]

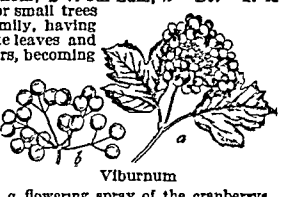
vi-brom'e-ter, 1 vai-brom'i-tər, 2 vi-brŏm'e-ter, *n* An instrument for breaking up adhesions by inducing vibrations of the tympanic membrane of the ear [< L *vibro*, vibrate, + -METER]

vi'bro-phone, 1 vai'bro-fōn, 2 vi'bro-fōn, *n* An instrument for inducing vibrations of the tympanic membrane of the ear by means of sound-waves [< L *vibro*, vibrate, + Gr *phōnē* sound]

vi'bro-scope, 1 vai'bro-skōp, 2 vi'bro-scōp, *n* A device for noting or registering vibrations [< L *vibro*, vibrate + -SCOPE] — **vi"bro-scop'ic,** *a*

vi"bro-ther"a-peu'tics, 1 vai bro-ther'ə-piū'tiks, 2 vi'bro-thĕr'a-pū'tics, *n Med* The use of vibratory massage as a healing agent [< L *vibro* vibrate + THERAPEUTICS]

Vi-bur'num, 1 vai-būr'nəm, 2 vi-bûr'nŭm, *n Bot* **1.** A large genus of shrubs or small trees of the honeysuckle family, having opposite entire or serrate leaves and clusters of small flowers, becoming a dry or fleshy ovoid drupe in fruit **2.** [v-] A plant of this genus [< L *viburnum*, wayfaring-tree] — **sweet viburnum,** a small tree (*Viburnum lentago*), with white flowers in broad cymes, followed by drupes called sheepberries See SHEEPBERRY



Viburnum

a flowering spray of the cranberry-tree or guelder-rose *b*, the fruit

Vic Ap, *abbr* Vicar Apostolic

vic'ar, 1 vik'ər, 2 vic'ar, *n* **1.** In general, one who is authorized to perform functions, especially religious ones, in the stead of another, a substitute in office

By and by comes along the State God's *vicar* LOWELL *Biglow Papers* first series, VIII, intro

2. [Eng] The priest of a parish of which the main revenues are appropriated or impropriated, the priest himself receiving but a stipend, also, a perpetual curate

This officiating minister was in reality no more than a curate, deputy, or vicegerent of the appropriator and therefore called vicarius, or vicar BLACKSTONE *Comm* vol 1, bk 1, p 387

3 *R C Ch* A person in holy orders who assists a bishop and performs jurisdictional acts under special orders **4.** *Prot Epis Ch* (1) In some parishes, the clergyman who is the head of a chapel (2) A clergyman having charge of a church or mission as the bishop's deputy [< F *vicaire*, < L *vicarius*, < *vicarius*, a, see VICARIOUS] Syn. see CLERGYMAN

— **grand vicar,** in a French diocese a vicar-general — **lay v.** (*Anglican Ch*), a cathedral officer who sings certain portions of the service — **clerk v.†;** — **secular v.†.** — **v. apostolic** (*R C Ch*), formerly, a bishop or archbishop appointed by the Pope to act in his stead in a given district more recently, a titular bishop exercising episcopal jurisdiction where there is no see canonically — **v. capitular,** an ecclesiastic by whom a diocese is governed during the interval between the death or translation of a bishop and the installation of his successor — **v. choral** (*Ch of Eng*), an assistant, cleric or lay at cathedral service especially in the music — **v. forane** (*R C Ch*), a functionary appointed by a bishop, having limited jurisdiction chiefly disciplinary over the inferior clergy, to which has recently been added the care of sick priests etc — **vic'ar gen"er-al,** *n* **1** A Roman Catholic functionary corresponding with the archdeacon of the medieval church He is appointed by the bishop as assistant, and in matters pertaining to jurisdiction forms with the bishop one moral person, but can not perform the specific function of the episcopal order **2.** In the Church of England an official assisting the bishop or archbishop in ecclesiastical causes etc **3** *Eng Hist* The ecclesiastical vicegerent of the king a title bestowed on Thomas Cromwell by Henry VIII — **V. of Bray.** **1** A vicar of the village of Bray in Berkshire, England who repeatedly changed his religion with the changes of government, and who is the subject of the ballad *The Vicar of Bray*, supposedly written by a soldier in Colonel Fuller's regiment during the reign of George I The identity of the vicar is uncertain some authorities giving him as Simon Aleyn, who was vicar from 1540 to 1588, and others as Simon Simonds of the same vicarage, who died in 1551 **2.** Figuratively, a political and

religious trimmer — **v. of Christ** (*R C Ch*), formerly, any bishop, now, the Pope, regarded as Christ's representative on earth — **V of Wakefield,** in Goldsmith's romance *The Vicar of Wakefield,* Charles Primrose, the hero, a good simple-minded country clergyman with a large family — **vic'ar-ate,** *n* *The office or jurisdiction of a vicar, a vicariate* — **vic'ar-ess,** *n* A woman vicar, a vicar's wife — **vic'ar-ship,** *n* The office of a vicar

vic'ar-age, 1 vik'ər-ɪj, 2 vīc'ar-ag, *n* **1.** The benefice, office, or duties of a vicar **2.** A vicar's residence — **vicarage tithes** [Eng], the small or privy tithes that accrue to the parish vicar, as distinguished from those that belong to the rector

vi-ca'ri-al, 1 vai-kē'ri-əl, 2 vī-cā'ri-al, *a* **1.** Vicarious **2.** Belonging or relating to a vicar, held by a vicar **3.** Serving as a vicar, as, a *vicarial* pastor [< L *vicarius,* see VICARIOUS]

vi-ca'ri-ant, *n* A vicar, substitute

vi-ca'ri-ate, 1 vai-kē'ri-ēt, 2 vī-cā'ri-āt, *a* Holding office as a delegate, vicarious [< L *vicarius,* see VICARIOUS]

vi-ca'ri-ate, *n* **1.** A delegated office or power, specif , the office, power, or jurisdiction of a vicar, especially of a vicar apostolic or of the Pope as the vicar of Christ, also, the territory under a vicar's control

By the constitution of the church, such at least as it became in the fourth century, every province ought to have its metropolitan and every *vicariate* its ecclesiastical exarch or primate
HALLAM *Middle Ages* p 270 [ed 1854]

2. The condition of being vicarious, substitution [< LL *vicariatus,* < L *vicarius,* n , see VICAR]

vi-ca'ri-ous, 1 vai-kē'ri-us, 2 vī-cā'ri-ŭs, *a* **1.** Made or performed by substitution, suffered or done in place of or for the sake of another, or pertaining to that which is so suffered or done, substitutionary, as, a *vicarious* sacrifice **2** Filling the office of or acting for another, as, a *vicarious* ecclesiastic **3** Same as VICARIAL, 2, as, *vicarious* authority **4.** *Physiol* Acting as a substitute or by means of a substitute, performing, as an organ, the functions of another, substitutive **5** *Paleon* Denoting related representative fossil species found in homotaxial formations of provinces containing different fauna [< L *vicarius,* < *vicis,* gen of **vix,* change] — **vicarious menstruation,** a discharge of blood from the nose stomach, or some other organ taking the place of normal menstruation — **v sacrifice** (*Theol*), the sacrifice of Christ as a substitute for the penalties incurred by sinners — **vi-ca'ri-ous-ly,** *adv* — **vi-ca'ri-ous-ness,** *n*

vi-ca'ri-us, 1 vai-kē'ri-us, 2 vī-cā'ri-ŭs, *n* [-RI-I, 1 -ri-ai, 2 -ri-ī, *pl*] A vicar, substitute [L , see VICAR]

vic'a-ry†, *n* **1.** A vicarage **2** A vicar

vice, *tt* [Rare] Same as VISE

vice[1], 1 vais, 2 vīc, *n* **1.** Habitual deviation from moral rectitude, or a particular class of actions showing such deviation, especially, the habitual gratification of a debasing appetite or passion, evil conduct or an evil habit, moral uncleanness, depravity, gross immorality, wickedness, as, *vice* is the opposite of virtue, the *vice* of sensuality **2.** Something that mars, imperfection, blemish, defect, error, fault, as, *vices* of style **3.** A bad trick, as of a horse, hence, mischievousness **4.** [V-] In old English moralities, a buffoon wearing a cap with ass's ears, sometimes called *Vice* in general, sometimes having the name of a particular vice **5.** [Rare] Physical taint or depravity, as, he inherited the *vice* of scrofula [F , < L *vitium* fault] Syn see SIN — **vice'-bit"tent,** *a* Given to vice, tainted with vice

vice[2], *n* Same as VISE[1]

vice[3], *n* One who acts in the place of another, a substitute, deputy [< VICE-]

vi'ce[1], *n* [Rare] Stead, place

vi'ce, 1 vai'sī, 2 vī'çē, *prep* Instead of, in place of

You become Captain of K Company, *vice* Rawlins murdered by Apaches CHARLES KING *Two Soldiers* p 87 [L 1892]

[L , abl of **vix,* change]

vice-, 1 vais-, 2 vīç-, *prefix* Substitute, subordinate, sub-, second used with official names to form compound words each of which denotes one who has the right to act on occasion in place of the officer designated, or one who is just below such officer in rank These are self-explaining

vice-admiralty	vice-constable	vice-rector
vice-chairman	vice-governor	vice-sheriff
vice-chairmanship	vice-legate	vice-warden
vice-chamberlain	vice-principal	vice-wardenship

[< L *vice,* instead of, < **vix,* change]

— **vice-ad'mi-ral,** *n* A naval officer next in rank after an admiral Compare ADMIRAL — **v -admiralty courts,** a class of tribunals established in British colonial possessions with admiralty jurisdiction — **v -agent,** *n* A subagent, especially as acting for another agent — **v -chancellor,** *n* **1** *Law* A judge in equity courts subordinate to the chancellor **2** A deputy chancellor in a university **3** *R C Ch* The head cardinal of the chancery having charge of the Pope's bulls and briefs — **v -chancellorship,** *n* — **v.-consul,** *n* One who exercises consular authority, either as the substitute or as the subordinate of a consul — **v.-consulship,** *n* — **v -dean,** *n* [Eng] **1** A subdean **2.** Formerly, one who represented a dean in his absence

vi"ce-co'mes†, *n* A viscount or sheriff — **vi"ce-com'i-tal,** *a*

vice-ge'ral, 1 vais-ji'rəl, 2 vīç-gē'ral, *a* Of or pertaining to a vicegerent or deputy

vice-ge'rent, 1 vais-ji'rent, 2 vīç-gĕ'rĕnt, *a* Acting in the place of another, usually in the place of a superior, having delegated power [OF , < LL *vicegeren(t-)s,* < L *vice* (see VICE-), and see GERENT]

But whom sent I to judge them? whom but thee
Vicegerent Son? MILTON *P L* bk x, l 56

vice-ge'rent, *n* One empowered by a superior authority to discharge the duties or fill the place of that authority, one duly authorized to exercise the powers of another a deputy vicar — **vice-ge'ren-cy,** *n*

vice-king', *n* A deputy king viceroy — **vice-king'dom,** *n*

vic'e-na-ry, 1 vis'i-nē-ri, 2 vīç'e-nā-ry (XIII), *a* **1.** Consisting of or pertaining to twenty **2.** Relating to a system of notation with twenty as its base [< L *vicenarius,* < *vicen,* twenty each, < *viginti,* twenty]

vi-cen'ni-al, 1 vai-sen'i-əl, 2 vī-çĕn'i-al, *a* **1.** Occurring once in twenty years, as, a *vicennial* jubilee **2.** Having duration or existence for twenty years [< LL *vicennalis,* < L *vicennium,* twenty years, < *vicies* (< *viginti* twenty), twenty times + *annus* year]

Vi-cen'te, 1 vi-sen'te, 2 vī-çĕn'tē, **Gil** (1470–1540) A Portuguese dramatist father of Portuguese drama *Incz Pereira*

Vi-cen'za, 1 vi-chen'tsa, 2 vi-chĕn'tsa, *n* **1.** A province in Venice department Italy, 1 054 sq m **2** Its capital

Vice-Pres., *abbr* Vice-President

vice-pres'i-den-cy, *n* The office or term of vice-president

vice-pres'i-dent-ship†, — **vice-pres'i-dent,** *n* One who is to act, on occasion, in place of a president, specif [V-P-], the Vice-President of the United States, who is elected at the same time and in the same manner as the President, and is designated by the Constitution to be President of the Senate, and to serve as President in case of the death, resignation, removal, or inability of the President

vice-queen', *n* [Rare] A woman who acts as viceroy; also, the wife of a viceroy **vice"-reine'†** [F]

vice-re'gal, 1 vais-ri'gal, 2 vīç-rē'gal, *a* Belonging or relating to a viceroy, his office, or his jurisdiction

vice-re'gent, 1 vais-ri'jent, 2 vīç-rē'gĕnt **I.** *a* Belonging to or serving as a viceregent **II.** *n* A deputy regent

vice'roy, 1 vais'rəi, 2 vīç'rŏy, *n* **1.** A ruler acting with royal authority in the place of the sovereign in a colony or province, vice-king

The lord lieutenant of Ireland and the governor-general of India are frequently referred to as *viceroys,* but the title has no official recognition in British government
Encyc Brit 11th ed , vol XXVIII, p 21

2. A North-American nymphalid butterfly (*Basilarchia archippus*), orange-red with black markings and a row of white marginal spots The larva feeds on the willow, poplar, and certain other trees [OF , < LL *vicerex,* < L *vice* (see VICE-) + *rex,* see REX] — **vice-roy'al,** *a* Of or pertaining to a viceroy, viceregal — **vice-roy'al-ty,** *n* The office or authority of a viceroy **vice'roy-ship†.**

vice-trea'sur-er, *n* One who acts for or assists a treasurer — **vice-trea'sur-er-ship,** *n*

vi'ce-ty†, *n* Fault, imperfection

vi'ce ver'sa, 1 vai'sī vūr'sə, 2 vī'çē vĕr'sa The order or relation of terms being reversed, as when a subject and a predicate interchange places [L , *vice* (see VICE-); *versa,* f of *versus,* pp of *verto,* turn]

Vic -Gen , *abbr* Vicar-general

Vich, 1 vich, 2 vich, *n* An ancient town in Barcelona province, Spain

Vi"chy', *n* **1.** 1 vi"shi', 2 vī"chȳ' A town in Allier department, France, with mineral springs **2** 1 vish 1 2 vīch'y [Colloq] The effervescent mineral water from the springs of this town, also [v-], any artificial mineral water resembling it The chief constituent of true Vichy is sodium bicarbonate, but it also contains calcium and magnesium carbonates and the chlorids of sodium and potassium

Vi'ci-a, 1 vish'(*or* vis'i-ə, 2 vish'[*or* vīç'i-a, *n* *Bot* A genus of climbing or trailing herbs of the bean family — the vetches — with pinnate, mostly tendril-bearing leaves, blue, violet, or yellowish flowers in racemes or solitary and flat pods *V sattra* is the common vetch of cultivation *V. faba* is the common field-bean See VETCH [L , vetch]

vi'ci-ate†, *tt* Same as VITIATE

vic'i-lin, 1 vis'i-lin, 2 vīç'i-lin, *n* A globulin occurring in the horse-bean, lentil, peas, etc [< L *vicia,* vetch]

vic'in, } 1 vis'in, -in *or* -in, 2 vīç'in, -in *or* -in, *n* *Chem* A
vic'ine, } white crystalline compound ($C_6H_{12}N_4O_6$) found in the seeds of the vetch (*Vicia sattra*) [< L *vicia,* vetch]

vic'i-nage, 1 vis'i-nij, 2 vīç'i-nag, *n* **1.** Neighboring places collectively, vicinity, neighborhood, also, the state of being a neighbor or neighbors, neighborliness **2.** An intercommonage once enjoyed by neighboring tenants of the same lord [< F *voisinage,* < *voisin,* near, < L *vicinus* < *vicus,* village] Syn see NEIGHBORHOOD

vic'i-nal, 1 vis'i-nal, 2 vīç'i-nal (XIII), *a* **1.** [Rare] Neighboring, adjoining near **2** *Chem* Designating a benzene derivative in which the substituted elements or radicals are in consecutive order on the benzene ring See BENZENE RING or NUCLEUS, under BENZENE [< L *vicinalis,* < *vicinus,* near, < *vicus,* village] **vic'inet** — **vicinal planes** (*Crystal*), planes some of whose parameters are very large or even irrational which replace other planes

vic'i-nism, 1 vis'i-nizm, 2 vīç'i-nĭşm, *n* *Biol* A reversion of an organism to primitive characters caused by hybridization with the ancestral form false atavism [< L *vicinus,* near] — **vic'i-nist,** *n* A plant that exhibits vicinism

vi-cin'i-ty, 1 vi-sin'i-ti, 2 vi-çĭn i-ty, *n* **1.** The state or character of being near, nearness in space or relationship, proximity

A little rill that trickled into the lake announced the vicinity of a spring COOPER *Deerslayer* p 246 [H & H 1870]

2. That which is near or not remote adjacent territory, neighborhood, as, the excited people of the *vicinity* [< OF *vicinité,* < L *vicinita(t-)s,* < *vicinus,* see VICINAL] Syn see NEIGHBORHOOD

vi"ci-os'i-ty†, *n* The state of being vicious, especially, lack of purity as in language vitiosity

vi'cious, 1 vish'us, 2 vĭsh'ŭs, *a* **1.** Addicted to vice, corrupt in conduct or habits, habitually violating or disposed to violate moral principles, especially in a low and debased way, depraved, wicked, as, a *vicious* man **2.** Constituting or of the nature of vice, contrary to morality, partaking of what is base, low, and vile, hence, morally injurious, pernicious, evil, as, *vicious* acts **3.** Addicted to some dangerous trick or tricks, unruly said of the lower animals, as, a *vicious* horse **4.** Marked by imperfections or faults, defective, especially in legal or logical validity, faulty, as, a *vicious* title, *vicious* reasoning **5** Lacking in purity or correctness, corrupted, as language, or a copy or version

It is believed that the Welsh-Keltic manuscripts are unusually *vicious* in the texts
D H WHEELER *By-Ways of Literature* p 100 [F & W 1883]

6 [Colloq] Marked by malice or spite, malignant, venomous, as, *vicious* gossip, a *vicious* fling of sarcasm **7†.** Contaminated, vitiated [OF , < L *vitiosus,* < *vitium,* fault] Syn see ABANDONED BAD CRIMINAL IMMORAL, IRREGULAR SINFUL — **vicious circle,** same as CIRCLE S — **v intromission,** see INTROMISSION, 3 — **v syllogism,** a syllogism that violates some fundamental rule of logic — **v. union** *Surg* **1** A faulty conjoining of the fractured ends of a bone **2.** The condition of deformity resulting from a badly united fracture — **vi'cious-ly,** *adv* — **vi'cious-ness,** *n*

vi-cis'si-tude, 1 vi sis'i-tūd, 2 vi-çĭs'i-tūd, *n* **1.** A change, especially a complete change, of condition or circumstances, as of fortune, a revolution, mutation, as, the *vicissitudes* of this life **2** Alternate occurrence or succession, regular change, as, the *vicissitude* of the seasons

The sweet *vicissitudes* of day and night
COWPER *Hope* l 488

[< L *vicissitudo,* < *vicis,* gen of **vix,* change]

vi-cis"si-tu'di-na-ry, 1 vi-sis'i-tū'di-nē-ri, 2 vi-çĭs'i-tū'di-nā-ry, *a* Marked by or subject to vicissitude or change [< L *vicissitudo* (*-din-*), see VICISSITUDE]

vi-cis"si-tu'di-nous†.

Vi-cis'sy duck The widow-duck

Vick'ers-Max'im, 1 vik'erz-maks'im, 2 vĭk'ers-măks'im, *a* *Ordn* Relating to a series of guns manufactured in England at Birmingham, Sheffield, and elsewhere, by the firms of Vickers, Son and Maxim See illus under GUN — **Vickers-Maxim automatic machine gun,** a gun provided with a chamber at the muzzle in which the expansion of the gases of explosion pressing backward, is made to increase the recoil of the barrel utilized for working the mechanism of the gun and at the same time, pressing forward, checks the recoil of the entire system

Vicks'burg, 1 viks'bûrg, 2 viks'bûrg, *n* **1.** A city in Warren county, Miss besieged by Grant, from May 18, 1863, to its fall, July 4, 1863 **2.** *Geol* See table under GEOLOGY

Vi'co, 1 vi'ko, 2 vī'co, **Giovanni Battista** (8/21668–1/21744) An Italian philosopher and author

vi-con'ti-el†, *a* *Old Eng Law* Of or pertaining to a viscount or sheriff **vi-coun'ti-el†.**

vi'count†, *n* Same as VISCOUNT

Vicq d'A"zyr', 1 vik dä"zĭr', 2 vĭk dä"zȳr', **Félix** (8/21748–8/21795) *A French medical writer and anatomist*

Vict., *abbr* Victoria

vic'tim, 1 vik'tim, 2 vĭc'tim, *n* **1.** A living creature sacrificed to some deity or in the performance of a religious rite

The solemn struggle came on foremost in council, he [Warren] also was foremost in the battle-field and offered himself a voluntary *victim* the first great martyr in the cause EVERETT *Orations and Speeches May 28, 1853* p 342 [A S ed 1836]

2. A person sacrificed in the pursuit of some object, one who is injured or killed, as by misfortune or calamity; one who is harmed or annoyed by any person or agency, as, *victims* of a railroad accident, a *victim* of the schemes or hobbies of others, the *victim* of a practical joke **3.** A sufferer from any diseased condition or morbid feeling, one who is mastered by some overpowering passion, feeling, or influence, as, a *victim* of melancholy, jealousy, or superstition **4** One who is swindled or cheated, a dupe, gull [< F *victime,* < L *victima,* beast for sacrifice, < *vincio,* bind] — **vic'tim-ate,** *tt* To victimize — **vic'tim-hood,** *n* [Rare] The state of being a victim

vic'tim-ize, 1 vik'tim-aiz, 2 vĭc'tim-īz, *tt* [-IZED, -IZ'ING] [Colloq] To make a victim of, especially, to make the victim of a fraud or swindle, dupe, cheat, defraud **vic'tim-ist†** Syn see ABUSE — **vic'tim-iz"[or -is"]a-bl(e)†,** *a* Capable of being victimized — **vic"tim-i-za'[or -sa']tion,** *n* — **vic'tim-iz"er** or **-is"er,** *n*

vic'tor†, *vi* To act as victor, triumph

vic'tor, 1 vik'tər *or* -tər, 2 vĭc'tor, *a* Of or pertaining to a victor, worthy of or suited to a victor, victorious

vic'tor[1], *n* **1.** One who vanquishes an enemy in battle, or overcomes another or others in any kind of contest; a vanquisher, winner, conqueror **2** One who is successful in any struggle or in any undertaking requiring great effort, as in overcoming a vicious propensity **3.** [Poet] A destroyer with *of* [L , < *vinco,* pp *victus,* conquer] **vic'tor-ert** Syn conqueror, master, vanquisher, winner A *victor* wins in a single battle or contest, a *conqueror* wins in the final result of war or contest, often of many battles or campaigns — **vic'tor-ess,** *n* A victress

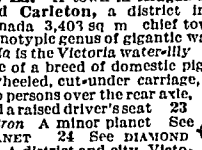
Vic'tor[2], *n* **1** A masculine personal name **2.** 1 vik'tōr'; 2 vīc tōr' **Claude Perrin** (12/71764–1/21841), Duc de Belluno, a French marshal, raised from the ranks **3** 1 vik'tər, 2 vĭc'tor **Sextus Aurelius,** a Roman historian; flourished 4th century **4** A township and town in Ontario county, N Y **5** A mining city in Teller county, Colo

Vic'tor Am"a-de'us II. (5/11666–10/21732) Duke of Savoy (1675–1730), king of Sicily (1713–1718) king of Sardinia (1718–1730)

Vic'tor Em-man'u-el 1 V E I (7/21759–1/11824), king of Sardinia (1802–1821) **2 V E II** (5/11820–1/2 1878), king of Sardinia, and after 1861, king of Italy, during his reign all the states of Italy were united into one kingdom **3 V F III** (11/11869–), king of Italy since 1900

Vit-to'ri-o E-ma"nu-e'le‡ [It]

Vic-to'ri-a, 1 vik-tō'ri-ə, 2 vĭc-tō'ri-a, *n* **1** A feminine personal name F **Vic"toire',** 1 vik'twār', 2 vĭc twar', G **Vic-to'ri-a,** 1 vik-tō'ri-ə, 2 vĭc-tō'ri-a, It **Vit-to'ri-a,** 1 vit-tō'ri-ə, 2 vit-tō'ri-a, Sp **Vi-to'ri-a,** 1 vi-tō'ri-a, 2 vi-tō'ri-a **2** *Rom Myth* The goddess of victory, answering to the Greek Nike **3 Adelaide Mary Louisa** (11/21840–8/21901), Princess Royal of England, daughter of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert, wife of Emperor Frederick III of Germany, mother of Emperor William II **4 Alexandrina Victoria** (5/21819–1/21901), queen of Great Britain and Ireland from 1837 empress of India (Kaisar-i-Hind) from 1876, married Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, 1840 **5 Guadalupe** (1789–2/21843), first constitutional president of Mexico **6 Vincente** (1658–1712), a Spanish painter, engraver, and antiquary **7** A British colony and state of the Australian commonwealth in S E Australia, 87,884 sq m , capital, Melbourne **8** A district in Alberta province, Canada, 57,641 sq m **9** A district in central Ontario province Canada, 2,834 sq m **10** A district and seaport city capital of British Columbia on S E Vancouver Island **11** A seaport city, capital of Hongkong colony commonly called **Hong Kong** **12** A seaport town, capital of Espirito Santo state, Brazil **13** A town in E Pernambuco state Brazil **14** A pueblo in Tarlac province, Luzon **15** A county in S E Texas, 883 sq m **16.** Its county-seat **17** A town in Entre Rios province, Argentine Republic **18 V., La.** A town in Aragua state, N Venezuela **19 V. and Carleton,** a district in New Brunswick province, Canada 3,403 sq m chief town, Grand Falls **20** *Bot* A monotypic genus of gigantic water-lilies (*Nymphæaceæ*) *V regia* is the Victoria water-lily See illus on page 2651 **21** One of a breed of domestic pigeons **22** [v-] A low, light, 4-wheeled, cut-under carriage, with a falling top, a seat for two persons over the rear axle, and a raised driver's seat **23** *Astron* A minor planet See PLANET **24** See DIAMOND **25** A district and city, Victoria Falls, Rhodesia, S Africa [< L *victoria* see VICTORY 1]


Victoria

— **Royal Order of Victoria and Albert,** an order instituted by Queen Victoria in 1862 in commemoration of her marriage with the Prince Consort and conferred upon ladies only — **V. blue,** see BLUE — **V. crape,** an imitation crape made of cotton-yarn at Manchester, England — **V. cross,** a Maltese cross of bronze, charged with the imperial crown and crest with the words "For Valour" on a scroll instituted in 1856 by royal warrant and first bestowed by Queen Victoria, 1 ebruary, 1857 at the close of the Crimean war, as an order of merit for army and navy A separate bar or clasp is added for any new act of heroism such as would at first have won the cross To recipients not of commissioned rank, a pension of £10 a year is given with the cross and £5 a year with every added bar More than 500 crosses have been given, with 15 posthumous awards — **V. green,** same as BENZAL GREEN See GREEN — **V. lawn.**

same as BISHOP'S LAWN — **V. pigeon, V. crown-pigeon,** *Goura victoriæ* of the island of Zobie — **V.** (or **royal**) **water-lily,** a plant (*Victoria regia*) of tropical South America, remarkable for its immense and peculiar leaves and large flowers The blade of the leaf, which floats on the surface of the water at the top of a long cylindrical petiole sent up from a thick fleshy root-stock, is circular peltate, 4 to 6 feet in diameter, and has the edge turned up 2 to 4 inches, giving it the appearance of an immense platter of bright green leather and to the plant the name of *water-platter* The flowers which are solitary and somewhat resemble the common white water-lily, are from 1 to 2 feet in diameter, and expand only in the night, usually but twice The plant is called also *water-maize* by South-Americans, who roast and eat the seeds



Victoria Water-lily

Vic-to'ri-a Falls. A cataract on the middle Zambezi river, in Rhodesia S Africa four main streams, the highest fall being 343 ft plunges through a chasm over a mile wide discovered by Livingstone in 1855 Its native name is **Mosi-Oa-Tunya;** literally, the smoke that sounds

vic-to'ri-al†, *a* Victorious

Vic-to'ri-a Land. 1. A region of the antarctic continent in the form of a vast plateau See POLE¹ **South Victoria Land:** 2. An insular region in the Northwest Territories, Canada in the Arctic ocean, 80 000 sq m

Vic-to'ri-an, 1 vik-tō'ri-an, 2 vic-tō'ri-an, *a* **1.** Of or relating to Queen Victoria, or to her reign, as, the Victorian era, a Victorian poet 2. Relating to Victoria, Australia — **Victorian bower spinach,** a slender-stemmed climbing Australian herb (*Tetragonia implexicoma*) of the family *Aizoaceæ*, the leaves of which are sometimes used as salad — **V. dogwood,** a strongly scented Australian shrub (*Prostanthera lasianthos*) of the mint family — **V. Gothic** (*Arch*), a phase of the modern Gothic revival, developed in England during Queen Victoria's reign In its applications to secular architecture it borrowed many suggestions from the Italian Gothic use of colored marble — **V. hedge-hyssop,** any plant of the genus *Pittosporum* — **V. laurel,** an Australian shrub (*Pittosporum undulatum*) A fragrant oil is obtained from the leaves — **V. lilac,** an evergreen fabaceous woody climbing plant (*Hardenbergia monophylla*) with numerous blue flowers in racemes The long and carrot-shaped root has been used as a substitute for sarsaparilla — **V. parsnip,** same as WILD PARSNIP — **V. period,** the Dionysian period

Vic-to'ri-an, *n* Any one, especially an author, contemporary with Queen Victoria, an author belonging to the Victorian era Compare ELIZABETHIAN

Vic-to'ri-a Ny-an'za A lake in E central Africa divided by the boundary line of British and German East Africa 32,167 sq m , length 230 m , 500 ft deep, principal feeder of the Nile river native name **Ukerewe.**

vic-to"ri-a'tus, 1 vik-tō"ri-ē'tus 2 vic-tō"ri-ā'tus, *n* [L] A Roman coin See COIN — **vic-to'ri-ate,** *a*

vic"to-rine', 1 vik'to-rin'; 2 vic'to-rīn', *n* **1.** A fur tippet with long tabs in front 2 A variety of peach [< F *Victorine*, feminine name, < *Victor*, Victor, < L *victor*, see VICTOR]

Vic"to-ri'nus, 1 vik-to-ral'nus 2 vic'to-rī'nŭs, **Caius Marius.** An African Neo-Platonic philosopher of the 4th century

vic-to'ri-ous, 1 vik-tō'ri-us, 2 vic-tō'ri-ŭs, *a* **1.** Having won victory, having overcome or conquered in a contest or conflict of any kind, conquering, triumphant

Victorious over all his rivals, Aurelian celebrated a triumph

KEIGHTLEY *Roman Empire* pt II p 247 [IN C & CO 1841]

2. Bringing victory, distinguished by victory, typifying or announcing victory, as, a *victorious* struggle, a *victorious* day [< F *victorieux*, < L *victoriosus* < *victoria* see VICTORY] **—-ly,** *adv* **—-ness,** *n*

vic-to'ri-um, 1 vik-tō'ri-um 2 vic-tō'ri-ŭm *n* A chemical element announced by Sir William Crookes in 1898 and then called provisionally **monium** Its properties are midway between yttrium and terbium, and its atomic weight is about 117 [< Queen *Victoria*]

vic'to-ry†, 1 vik'to-ri, 2 vic'to-ry, *n* [-RIES, 1 -riz, 2 -ris, *pl*] **1.** The state of being a victor, the state attained by overpowering in combat or in any struggle the person or thing that opposes, as, the depression of defeat was followed by the elation of *victory* 2 The act or event of overcoming an enemy in battle or an opponent in a contest, defeat of an enemy or contestant

Whenever a column saw him at their head they knew that it was to be *victory* or annihilation J T HEADLEY *Napoleon and his Marshals Ney* in vol II p 313 [S 1891]

3. An overcoming of opposition or difficulty in any struggle, as, life means countless *victories* over self

Be ashamed to die until you have won some *victory* for humanity MANN in Mrs Mann's *Horace Mann Baccalaureate Address 1859* p 575 [W F & CO 1865]

4. [V-] The Roman goddess Victoria or the Greek Nike, represented in art as winged or wingless, often with a palm-branch in one hand, and wearing a laurel crown, as, the *Victory* of Samothrace, the temple of wingless *Victory* at Athens [< F *victoire* < L *victoria* < *victor*, see VICTOR] Syn. achievement, advantage conquest, mastery success supremacy, triumph *Victory* is the state resulting from the overcoming of an opponent or opponents in any contest or from the overcoming of difficulties, obstacles evils etc, considered as opponents or enemies In the latter sense any hard-won *achievement, advantage,* or *success* may be termed a *victory* In *conquest* and *mastery* there is implied a permanence of state that is not implied in *victory Triumph,* originally denoting the public rejoicing in honor of a *victory* has come to signify also a peculiarly exultant complete, and glorious *victory* Compare ACHIEVEMENT CONQUER — Ant.: defeat disappointment disaster, failure, frustration, miscarriage, overthrow, retreat rout

Vic'to-ry², *n* A township and town in Cayuga county N Y

vic'tress, 1 vik'tres, 2 vic'trēs, *n* A woman who is victorious **vic'tricet· vic'trix‡** [Rare]

vict'ual, 1 vit'l, 2 vit'l, *v* **I.** *t* [VICT'UALED or VICT'UALLED, VICT'UAL-ING or VICT'UAL-LING] To furnish or store with victuals or provisions, as, to *victual* a ship

II. *i* To lay in supplies of food, take food, eat

vict ual, *n* **1.** Food generally in the plural and meaning food for human beings as prepared for eating

I cared not for the people round me neither took delight in *victuals*, but made believe to eat and drink

BLACKMORE *Lorna Doone* p 96 [T Y. C]

2. [Scot] Grain; corn [< OF. *victaille*, < LL *victualia*, neut pl of *victualis* of food, < L *victus*, food < *victus*, pp of *vivo*, live] **vict'ual-age‡; vit'aller†; vit'tler.**

Syn. see DIET — **vict'ual-less,** *a* Having no food

vict'ual-er, } 1 vit'l-ər, 2 vit'l-er, *n* **1.** One who supplies food or victuals, a commissary of subsistence 2. An innkeeper 3 A victualing-ship 4. [Scot] A corn-factor — **licensed victualer** [Gt Brit], an innkeeper having a license to sell alcoholic liquors

vict'ual-ing, 1 vit'l-iŋ, 2 vit'l-ing, *ppr & verbal n* of VICTUAL *v* **vict'ual-ling‡ — vict'ual-ing-bill",** *n* A custom-house warrant for the shipment of necessary stores on an outward-bound merchant vessel [C] — **v.-department** or **-office,** *n* [Eng] An office where the system of provision of stores for the navy is directed — **v.-house,** *n* An eating-house — **v.-note,** *n* An order from a pay master upon a ship's steward for victualing a new seaman — **v.-ship,** *n* A ship that conveys provisions to another vessel or to a fleet victualer — **v.-yard,** *n* [Eng] A yard, generally adjoining a dock yard where vessels of war are provisioned

vic'tus, 1 vik'tus, 2 vic'tŭs, *n* *Zool* Food, diet [L, see VICTUAL]

vi-cu'da, 1 vi-kū'də 2 vi-cu'da, *n* [S Am] A sphyrænoid fish (*Sphyræna ensis*) found in the Gulf of California and southward, one of the barracudas

vi-cu'gna, } 1 vi-kū'nyə, 2 vi-cu'nya, *n* [Sp] A

vi-cu'ña, } small cameloid mammal (*Auchenia vicugna*) of the high northern Andes, having fine and very valuable wool **vi-gu'na‡ — vi-cu'gna-cloth",** *n* Soft cloth made of vicugna-wool — **v.-wool,** *n* **1.** A mixture of wool and cotton used for soft fabrics 2 The wool of the vicugna

Vi-cu'ña y Mac-ken'na, Benjamin (¹/₂₁1831–¹/₂₁1886) A Chilean historian

vid, 1 vid 2 vid, *n* *Math* A letter or unit of the linear algebras of Benjamin Peirce (1809–1890)

vid., *abbr* *Vide* (see)

Vi'da, 1 vi'də 2 vi'da, *n* **1.** A feminine personal name a diminutive feminine of DAVID **2. Marco Girolamo** (1480?–¹/₂₁1566) an Italian Latin poet

vid'a-finch", 1 vid'ə-finch", 2 vid'a-finch", *n* Same as WHIDAH-BIRD [of Concordia parish La

Vi-da'li-a, 1 vi-dē'li-ə, 2 vi-dā'li-a, *n* A town parish-seat

vi"dame', 1 vi-dām', 2 vi'dam', *n* [F] *F Feudal Law* A deputy of a bishop in secular matters, also, a minor title of nobility

Vi'dar, 1 vi'dar, 2 vī'dar, *n* *Norse Myth* A son of Odin and a giantess who slays the wolf Fenrer in Ragnarŏl and rules, with Vale after Ragnarŏk See VALE¹ **Vi'tharr‡.**

Vi-daur'ri, 1 vi-dau'ri, 2 vī-dou'rī, **Santiago** (1803–²/₂1867) A Mexican general and revolutionist

vid'du-i, 1 vid'ū-i, 2 vid'u-i, *n* [Heb] Confession of sin a part of the public service on the Day of Atonement, and privately when a Jew is near death **vid'du-y‡.**

vi'de, 1 vai'di, 2 vi'dē *v* See used to call attention or make a reference, as *vide* page 36 [L, imper of *video* see] — **quod vide,** which see — **v. ante,** see before — **v. infra,** see below — **v. post,** see after — **v. supra,** see above

vide, 1 vid 2 vid *a* [F] *Mus* Open

vi-del'i-cet, 1 vi-del'i-set, 2 vi-dĕl'i-çĕt, *adv* To wit; that is to say, namely abbreviated *viz*

Videlicet or *scilicet* is used in law pleading to introduce a more particular or specific statement, or an explanation of what is general in the preceding words [L < *videre licet*, *videre* inf of *video* see *licet*, it is permitted]

vi-den'dum, 1 vai-den'dum, 2 vi-dĕn'dŭm, *n* [-DA, *pl*] [L] Something to be seen something notable, a sight

vide'-ruffi†, *n* An old game at cards Compare RUFF²

vi-dette', *n* Same as VEDETTE

Vid'i-an, 1 vid'i-ən, 2 vid'i-an, *a* Named after Guido Guidi (Vidus Vidius), an Italian anatomist of the 16th century — **Vidian canal,** a passage through the sphenoid bone at the root of the pterygoid processes — **V. nerve,** a nerve formed by branches from the facial and the sympathetic nerves that passes to the sphenopalatine ganglion

vid'i-mus, 1 vid'i-mus, 2 vid'i-mŭs, *n* **1.** An examination, as of accounts 2 A summary of a book or any writing **3.** *Arch* A design for a painted window [L, we have seen, pf ind. of *video*, see]

Vi'din, 1 vi'din, 2 vi'din, *n* 1 A department in N W Bulgaria 1,653 sq m 2. Its capital

vi'do, 1 vi'do 2 vi'do, *a* [It] *Mus* Open

Vi"docq', 1 vi"dōk' 2 vi"dōk', **Eugène François** (⁷/₂₁1775–⁴/₂₁1857) A French criminal who turned detective

vi-do'ni-a, 1 vi-dō'ni-ə 2 vi-dō'ni-a, *n* A dry, white, tart wine formerly imported into England from Teneriffe [Cp Pg *vidonho*, < *vide* vine branch < L *vitis* vine]

Vi-dor'i-cum, 1 vi-dor'i-kum, 2 vi-dŏr'i-cŭm, *n* *Bot* Same as ILLIPE

vi'dre-come, 1 vi'dr-kəm 2 vi'dr-kŏm, *n* A large drinking-glass of German origin often with heraldic ornamentation [F < G *wieder*, again, + *kommen* come]

vid'u-age, 1 vid'yu-ij, 2 vid'yu-ag, *n* Widowhood, also, widows collectively [< L *vidua*, see VIDUATE]

vid'u-ait, *a* Belonging or relating to widowhood, widowed

vid'u-ate, 1 vid'yu-ēt, 2 vid'yu-āt, *n* *Eccl* The order of widows, or one of its members [< L *viduo* (pp *viduatus*), widow, < *vidua*, widow, < *viduus*, bereft]

vid"u-a'tion, 1 vid'yu-ē'shən, 2 vid'yu-ā'shon, *n* [Rare] The state of being widowed or bereaved, bereavement

Vid"u-i'næ, 1 vid yu-ai'ni 2 vid yu-i'nē, *n pl* *Ornith* A subfamily of ploceoid birds especially those with the first primary very small and falcate, whidah- or widow-birds

vid'u-a, *n* (t g) [< L *vidua*, widow] — **vid'u-in**(e³, *a* & *n*

vi-du'i-ty, 1 vi-diū'i-ti 2 vi-dū'i-ty, *n* [Rare] The state of being widowed widowhood or widowerhood

vid'u-ous, 1 vid'yu-us, 2 vid'yu-ŭs *a* [Rare] Widowed

vid'yā, 1 vid'yə 2 vid'ya *n* [Sans] *Hindu Philos* Knowledge, especially the ultimate knowledge of reality as distinguished from the errors of maya or illusion

vie, 1 vai, 2 vi, *v* [VIED, VY'ING] **I.** *t* **1.** [Archaic] To show in competition, match **2†.** To wager, bet

II. *i* **1.** To strive for superiority, put forth effort to excel or outdo others, as in a race or competition, show rivalry, contend followed by *with*

The governments of continental Europe *vied with* each other in welcoming the new republic to its place among the powers of the world BANCROFT *Const of the U S* vol I bk I p 70 [A 1882]

2†. To bet on the value of a hand in cards [Contr form < OF *envier*, < L *invito*, invite] **vyet.** Syn. see CONTEND

vie†, *n* A contest or contention between close rivals competition strife also a wager challenge **vyet.**

vie†, *n* *Life*

vi-e'ja, 1 vi-ē'hə 2 vi-ē'hā *n* [Sp Am] A scaroid fish, especially the blue parrot-fish (*Sparisoma chrysopterum*) of the West Indies and the oldwife parrot-fish (*Scarus retula*)

vi"elle', 1 vi'el', 2 vī'ĕl', *n* [F] Originally, a form of viol, later, a hurdy-gurdy

Vi"en', 1 vi an' 2 vī'ăn' **Joseph Marie** (⁷/₂₁1716–³/₂₁1808) A French historical painter *St Denis Preaching to the Gauls*

Vi-en'na, 1 vi-en'ə, 2 vī-ĕn'a, *n* **1.** A province in Austria, 107 sq m 2. A commercial and manufacturing city on the Danube capital of Austria, capital of the Holy Roman (German) Empire until 1806, the ancient *Vindobona* **Wien‡** [G] 3 Same as VIENNE, 3 4 A town, county-seat of Dooly county, Ga 5. A township and city, county-seat of Johnson county, Ill — **Vienna bread** or **rolls,** light, crusty bread of Hungarian flour, baked in a quick oven at first made in Vienna but now bread made anywhere by this process — **V. caustic,** a caustic mixture of equal parts of potash and lime used in medicine when a milder caustic than potash is desired, hence called **milder common caustic. V. paste‡.** — **V. furniture,** see BENT-WOOD

Vi"enne', 1 vi'en', 2 vī'ĕn', *n* **1.** A river in W central France, length 217 m to the Loire river 2. A department in W central France 2,712 sq m. capital, Poitiers 3 A town in Isère department France seat of the council which condemned the Knights Templars 1311–1312

Vi"en-nese', 1 vi"e-nīs' or -nīz', 2 vī"ĕ-nēs' or -nēz' **I.** *a.* Belonging or relating to Vienna, the capital of Austria-Hungary, or to the inhabitants **II.** *n sing & pl* A native or citizen of Vienna

Vi"en"net', 1 vi e"nē', 2 vī ĕ"nē', **Jean Pons Guillaume** (¹¹/₂₁1777–²/₂₁1868) A French writer and politician

Vi"en"nois', 1 vi"e-nwū', 2 vī ĕ"nwä', *n* An ancient district in S E France now in Drôme and Isère departments

Vi-e'ques, 1 vi-ē'kēs, 2 vī-ē'kes, *n* A municipality in Porto Rico

Vi-er'ge, 1 vi-er'hē 2 vī-ĕr'he **Daniel Urrabieta** (³/₂₁1851–⁵/₂₁1904) A Spanish illustrator

vi'er-in, 1 vai'ər-in 2 vi'er-in, *n* *Chem* A white amorphous compound contained as a bitter principle in cupreabark (*Remijia velloziii*), and used in medicine as an antiperiodic and as a tonic **vieric acid‡, vi'er-ine‡.**

vier'kleur, 1 fir'klūr 2 fēr'klūr *n* [S-Afr D] The four-colored flag of the former South African Republic consisting of red blue, and white horizontal stripes, and a green perpendicular stripe next to the staff [D < *vier*, four, + *kleur* color]

Vier'sen, 1 fir'sen, 2 fir'sĕn, *n* A textile-manufacturing town in Rhine province, Prussia

Vi"er"zon"-Ville', 1 vi"er'zɔn"-vil', 2 vī"ĕr'zōn"-vīl', *n* A town in W central Cher department, France

Vi-ē'ta, 1 vi-ē'tə, 2 vī-ē'tā **Franciscus** (1540–²/₂₁1603) A French mathematician, made improvements in algebra, etc. **François Vi"ète'‡.**

vi et ar'mis, 1 vai et ār'mis, 2 vī ĕt ār'mis [L] *Law* With force and violence used in allegations of trespass, of criminal acts etc; literally with force and arms

vie'ting-hof"lite, 1 fi'tiŋ-hōf'əit, 2 fē'ting-hōf'īt *n* *Mineral* A ferruginous variety of samarskite [< M de *Vieting'hof*]

Vi'ē-tor, 1 fi'ē-tōr 2 fi'e-tor, **Wilhelm** (¹²/₂₁1850–?1921) A German philologist and phonetician

Vieux"temps', 1 vyū tān', 2 vyū'tān', **Henri** (²/₂₁1820–⁴/₂₁1881) A French composer and violinist

view, 1 viū, 2 vū, *v* **I.** *t* **1.** To look at scrutinizingly; examine attentively, inspect, also, to see, perceive **2.** *Law* To inspect personally (the place or matter in question), make legal examination of by the eye, as, a jury to *view* the premises in dispute, to *view* the place of a *crime*, to *view* the body at a coroner's inquest **3.** To take a mental survey of, consider, investigate

II. *i* To take a view, make an examination, look, see

Syn. see BEHOLD EXAMINE LOOK.

view, *n* **1.** The act of viewing or seeing, examination by the eye, survey, inspection, as, the assessors took a *view* of the premises **2.** Intellectual survey, mental examination or inspection, as, a just *view* of the facts and arguments **3.** Power of seeing, or limit of sight, range of vision, reach of mental perception or insight, *range* or *scope* of thought, as, the mountain was within our *view*, past ages are ever within the historian's *view* **4.** That which is viewed or seen, sight, spectacle, especially, a prospect or scene, as, an extensive *view* **5** A representation of that which is viewed or seen; picture, as, a *view* of Niagara **6** Reference to something viewed as the object of action, intention, purpose; design, as, all was planned with a *view* to conquest. **7.** Manner of viewing, looking at, interpreting, considering, or understanding things, opinion, estimate, notion, theory, as, their *views* of duty were very unlike **8** *Law* Inspection, as by a jury, of property or of a place intimately connected with a case on trial

We respectfully report that we have performed the duties of said *view* and location as required by law LINCOLN in Nicolay and Hay's *Abraham Lincoln* vol I, p 119 note [C CO 1890]

9†. *Her* The footing or tracking of a buck or fallow deer **10†.** Aspect, appearance, show [< F *vue*, < *vu* pp of *voir*, see, < L *video*, see]

Syn. see CONCEPTION OPINION, PURPOSE SIGHT — **by'-view",** *n* A self-interested scheme or purpose aside from that apparent or professed — **field of v,** the field of vision See FIELD — **on v,** open to the public set up as statues or pictures for public inspection — **private v,** a view of an exhibition of pictures etc, to which only special persons as newspaper critics and friends of the exhibitors are admitted — **to have in v,** to hold in mind as a purpose or an event — **to the v,** before the public gaze — **view'-find"er,** *n* *Phot* An appendage to a camera which duplicates in miniature on a ground glass or by the formation of an image in space the view to be photographed, and by means of which the camera is more conveniently adjusted — **v.-halloo,** *n* A shout uttered by a huntsman when a fox breaks cover — **v. of frank-pledge.** *Eng Law* **1.** Anciently, a court-leet or court of the hundred held by the steward of a manor **2.** An official review and inspection of the inhabitants of a hundred by the sheriff [viewed

view'a-bl(e², 1 viū'ə-bl, 2 vū'a-bl, *a* Capable of being

viewd, *pp* Viewed S S

view'er, 1 viū'ər, 2 vū'er, *n* One who views or inspects (1) [Eng] An overseer or superintendent, especially of a mine (2) *Law* One of a body of persons appointed to inspect a particular place and report upon it to the court

view'i-ness, 1 viū'i-nes 2 vū'i-nĕs *n* [Colloq] The quality or character of being viewy or visionary

view'less, 1 viū'les 2 vū'lĕs *a* **1.** That can not be perceived with the eye, invisible, unseen **2** Having no views or opinions, as a colorless, *viewless* person — **view'less-ly,** *adv.*

view'ly, 1 viū'li, 2 vū'ly, *a* [Prov Eng] Agreeable to the sight comely **view'some†.** [Point of view

view'-point", 1 viū'-point, 2 vū'-point" *n* [Colloq]

view'y, 1 viū'i, 2 vū'y, *a* [Colloq] **1.** Having visionary ideas or unpractical or peculiar views, speculative, visionary **2** Appearing good at first sight, showy

vif'da, 1 vif'də 2 vif'da *n* [Orkney & Shetland] Unsalted beef or mutton hung and dried **vif'da‡.**

vif'gage"†, *n* [OF] *Law* Same as VADIUM VIVUM

vi'ger-board", 1 vi'gər-bōrd", 2 vī'zher-bōrd', *n.* Same as OUIGA

vi-ges'i-mal, 1 vaı-jes'ı-mal, 2 vī-gĕs'ı-mal, *a* **1.** Twentieth **2.** Of or pertaining to twenty, by twenties
The *vigesimal* counting (by twenties) which is the regular mode in many languages has its traces left in the midst of the decimal counting of civilized Europe as in English forescore and three' French quatre-vingt trois ' that is 'four twenties and three
E B TYLOR *Anthropology* p 312 [A. 1881]
[< L *vigesimus*, < *viginti*, twenty]

vi-ges"i-ma'tion, 1 vaı-jes'ı-mē'shən 2 vī-gĕs'ı-mā'shon, *n* [Rare] The putting to death of every twentieth man

vi-ges'i-mo-quar"to, 1 vaı-jes'ı-mo-kwōr'to, 2 vī-gĕs'ı-mō-kwär'to **I.** *a* Having a sheet folded into twenty-four leaves **II** *n* Same as TWENTYFOURMO [< L *vigesimus*, (see VIGESIMAL) + *quartus* fourth, + *quattuor*, four]

Vi"ge-va'no, 1 vı jē-vä'no, 2 vī'gĕ-vä'no, *n.* A town in N. Pavia province Italy

Vig'fus-son, 1 vig'fu sən, 2 vīg'fŭ-son, **Gudbrand** (1/11827–1/11889) An Icelandic lexicographer

vi-gi'a, 1 vı-jī'a *or* (*Sp*) vī-hī'a 2 vı-gī'a *or* (*Sp*) vī-hī'ä, *n* A warning on a hydrographic chart to look out for a rock, shoal, or other danger [< Sp *vigia*, lookout]

vig'il, 1 vıj'il, 2 vīg'ıl, *n* **1.** The act or state of keeping awake, especially, abstinence from sleep at a time naturally or ordinarily given to sleep, watchfulness, wakefulness, watch
Thou in Heaven unsleeping, O er thy children *vigil* keeping
FELICIA HEMANS *Night Hymn at Sea* st. 1
2. Religious devotions on the eve of any holy day, also, the eve of a festival, especially when such eve is a fast, originally, the watch kept on the night before a feast **3.** In general, nocturnal devotions usually in the plural **4†.** A wake [< F *vigile*, < L *vigilia*, < *vigil*, awake, < *vigeo* be lively] **vig'ilet; vig'il-yt — vigils** or **watchings of flowers,** the opening and closing of the flowers of certain plants at particular hours of the day a translation of the *vigiliæ* of Linnæus, used by him in his horologium Floræ Compare HOROLOGIUM FLORÆ

vig'i-lance, 1 vıj'ı-lans, 2 vīg'ı-lanc, *n* **1.** The quality or character of being vigilant, alert and intent mental watchfulness in guarding against danger or providing for safety, circumspection, watchfulness; wariness **2.** *Med* A morbid wakefulness, insomnia **3†.** The state of being awake **4†.** A guard, watch [F, < L *vigilantia*, < *vigilan(t-)s*, see VIGILANT] **vig'i-lan-cy†.**
Syn. see ATTENTION — **vigilance committee,** a body of men self-organized for the maintenance of order and the administration of summary justice in communities where regular authority is lacking or is inefficient.

vig'i-lant, 1 vıj'ı-lant, 2 vīg'ı-lant, *a* **1.** Characterized by vigilance, being awake and on the alert to discover and ward off danger or insure safety, watchful, heedful, wary used also figuratively, as, the alert *vigilant* stars **2.** *Her* Being on the watch for prey, as, a lion *vigilant* [F < L *vigilan(t-)s*, ppr of *vigilo* < *vigil*, see VIGIL]
Syn. active alert awake, careful, cautious, circumspect, on the alert on the lookout, sleepless wakeful wary, watchful, wide-awake *Vigilant* implies more sustained activity and more intelligent volition than *alert*, one may be habitually *alert* by reason of native quickness of perception and thought, or one may be momentarily *alert* under some excitement or expectancy, one who is *vigilant* is so with thoughtful purpose One is *vigilant* against danger or harm, he may be *alert* or *watchful* for good as well as against evil he is *wary* in view of suspected stratagem trickery, or treachery A person may be *wakeful* because of some merely physical excitement or excitability as through insomnia, yet he may be utterly careless and negligent in his wakefulness the reverse of *watchful* a person who is truly *watchful* must keep himself *wakeful* while on watch in which case *wakeful* has something of mental quality *Watchful*, from the Saxon, and *vigilant*, from the Latin, are almost exact equivalents but *vigilant* has somewhat more of sharp definiteness and somewhat more suggestion of volition one may be habitually *watchful* one is *vigilant* of set purpose and for direct cause, as in the presence of an enemy See ALERT ATTENTIVE — Ant. careless, drowsy, dull, heedless, inattentive, incautious, inconsiderate, neglectful, negligent, oblivious, thoughtless unwary — **vig'i-lant-ly,** *adv*

vig"i-lan'te, 1 vıj ı-lān'tē, 2 vig ı-lān'te, *n* [Sp U S] One who belongs to a vigilance committee **vig'i-lant‡.**
The *Vigilantes* to put an end to the long reign of terror assumed the duties of captors judges jurors and executioners
J W CLAMPITT in *Harper's Monthly* Aug 1891 p 451

Vig"i-lan'ti-us, 1 vıj ı-lan'shı-us 2 vig'ı-lān'shi-ŭs, *n* A Spanish or Gallic Christian reformer of the 4th century

vig'il-ist, 1 vıj'il-ist, 2 vīg'il-ist *n* One who keeps a vigil

vi"gin-tiv'i-rate†, *n* A governing body of twenty men

Vig'na, 1 vig'nə 2 vīg'na, *n* *Bot* A genus of twining or prostrate tropical herbs of the bean family with cylindrical pods which are also constricted and partitioned between the seeds *V. sinensis* is the cow-pea [< Dominico *Vigna* botanist of Pisa]


Vigna sinensis

vi"gne-ron', 1 vı"nyə-rōn' 2 vı nyə-rōn' *n* [F] A wine-grower also one who cultivates vines, especially grape-vines

vi-gnette', 1 vın-yet', 2 vin-yĕt' (VIII), *tt* [VI-GNETT ED VI-GNETT'-ING] **1.** To make with a fading background or border as a photograph **2.** To ornament with vignettes

vi-gnette', *n* **1.** A running ornament of leaves and tendrils as found in decorated and perpendicular Pointed architecture **2.** An ornamented capital letter in mediæval manuscript, thus composed as, the *vignette* of an initial letter **3** A head- or tail-piece in a book, whether decorative or illustrative **4.** An engraving, drawing, photograph, or other picture having a background or border that is shaded off gradually See VIGNETTER [F, dim of *vigne*, vine, < L; see VINE]

vi-gnett'er, 1 vı-nyet'er, 2 vı-nyĕt'er, *n* **1.** A device, as a shaded mask of paper or glass with an oval hole in the center, or paper with the hole notched, used by photographers in printing vignettes **2.** A vignettist

vi-gnett'ing, 1 vı-nyet'ıŋ, 2 vı-nyĕt'ing, *ppr & verbal n* of VIGNETTE *v* — **vi-gnett'ing-glass",** *n* A glass vignetter See VIGNETTER 1 — **v.-mask,** *n* A vignetter, properly one of paper — **v.-paper,** *n* A paper vignetter

vi-gnett'ist, 1 vı-nyet'ist, 2 vı-nyĕt'ist, *n* One who makes vignettes.

vig'nin, 1 vig'nın 2 vīg'nin *n* *Org Chem* A globulin found in the cow-pea (*Vigna sinensis*)

vig'nite, 1 vig'nait 2 vīg'nit, *n* Magnetite

vign-o'blet, *n* A vineyard

Vi-gno'la, 1 vı-nyō'lä 2 vı-nyō'lä, **Giacomo Barozzio da** (P/11507–7/11573) An Italian architect.

Vi"gny', 1 vı"nyı', 2 vī"nyī', **Alfred Victor, Comte de** (7/11799–9/11863) A French essayist, poet, and dramatist

Vi'go, 1 vı'go *or* vaı'go 2 vī'gō *or* vı'gō, *n* **1.** A county in W central Indiana 402 sq m county-seat Terre Haute **2.** A seaport town in S W Pontevedra province, Spain **3.** A bay in Pontevedra province, Spain

vi-go'ni-a, 1 vı-gō'nı-ə, 2 vī-gō'nı-a, *n.* Same as VICUGNA **vi-gu'nat.**

vig'ort, *tt* To impart vigor to **vig'ourt.**

vig'or, 1 vig'ər, 2 vīg'or, *n* **1.** Active strength or force, physical or mental, capacity for energetic action or exertion, physical, intellectual, or moral, mental energy, physical force, robustness, as, the *vigor* of manhood **2.** Active strength or force in animal or vegetable nature, vital or natural power; as, the plants grow with *vigor* **3.** Forcible exertion of strength, force or strength in general, energy, as, he performed the task with *vigor* [< F *vigueur* < L *vigor*, < *vigeo*, thrive] — **vig'or-ite,** *n* A high explosive consisting of nitroglycerin with some suitable dope used chiefly for blasting — **vig'or-less,** *a* Having no vigor [Vigorously

vi"go-ro'so, 1 vı"go-rō'so, 2 vī gō-rō'so, *adv* [It] *Mus*

vig'or-ous, 1 vig'ər-us, 2 vīg'or-ŭs, *a* **1.** Full of physical or mental vigor, possessing abundant and enduring force or vital power, having energy, strong, robust
The life of every healthy and *vigorous* animal consists mainly in the repetition of actions which have become habitual
ST GEORGE MIVART *Essays and Criticisms, State Organizations* in vol i p 161 [o & co 1892]
2. Of, pertaining to, or marked by vigor, powerful, forcible, as, a *vigorous* blow, a *vigorous* style
Though the forming of a wise and just government is the greatest achievement of a people its honest and *vigorous* administration involves perils
D B EATON *Civil Service in Gt Brit* p 4 [H 1880]
3. *Art* Specif, bearing the impress of decision and strength, bold, powerful, striking, as Michelangelo's sculpture or Rubens's painting
Syn. see ACTIVE, ATHLETIC FRESH HEALTHY POWERFUL, STRONG — **vig'or-ous-ly,** *adv* — **vig'or-ous-ness,** *n*

Vi'go's pow'der, 1 vı'goz 2 vī'gōs Mercuric oxid

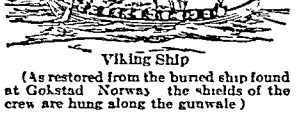
vig'our, etc Vigor, etc usual spelling in England

Vig'rid", 1 vig'rith", 2 vig'rith", *n* *Norse Myth* The plain on which the gods are overcome by the giants at Ragnarok **Vig'rithr".**

vi-ha'ra, 1 vı-hā'rə, 2 vi-hä'ra, *n* [E Ind] **1.** A Buddhist idol-house and monastery **2.** A rock cave used as a monastery **vi'har‡.**

vi-hue'la, 1 vı-hwē'lə, 2 vī-hwg'la *n* A medieval guitar of simple form [O Sp, = OF *viole*, see VIOL]

vi'king, 1 vaı'[or vī']kıŋ, 2 vī'[or vī']king, *n* A freebooter, pirate, rover, in the Scandinavian Sagas, one of the Scandinavian warriors of the 8th to the 11th century, who harried the coasts of Europe and especially of England and Normandy and founded settlements in England, Ireland Shetland, Iceland, Normandy, Spain, Sicily, etc Compare SEA-KING


Viking Ship
(As restored from the buried ship found at Gokstad Norway the shields of the crew are hung along the gunwale)

The *vikings* were pirates from the viks or creeks of Scandinavia have by the same process [change in language], been raised to the dignity of kings
MAX MÜLLER *Chips* vol iii p 289 [s 1874]
[< Ice *víkingr*, pirate < *vík*, creek] — **vi'king-ism,** *n* The spirit or practises of vikings

vil, *abbr* Village

Vi"laine', 1 vı"lēn', 2 vī"lān', *n* A river in Mayenne department, France, length, 140 m to the Atlantic ocean.

vil'an-yet, *n* Villainy also, discourtesy, rusticity

Vi'las, 1 vaı'las, 2 vī'las *n* A county in central N Wisconsin, 907 sq m county-seat, Eagle River

vi"la-yet', 1 vı"la-yet', 2 vī"lä-yĕt', *n* [Turk] One of the chief political divisions of the Turkish empire, governed by a vali **vi"la-let'‡**

vildet, *a* Vile — **vild'ly†,** *adv*

vilet, *tt* To cause to become vile

vile, 1 vaıl, 2 vīl, *a* [VIL'ER, VIL'EST] **1.** Morally base, despicable, degraded, depraved, also, odious, disgusting **2.** Of little worth or account, poor, low, abject, mean **3** Objectionable in any way, disagreeable a general term of derogation, as, in durance *vile*; *vile* food [< F *vil*, < L *vilis*, worthless] Syn. see ABOMINABLE, BAD, BASE BRUTISH, COMMON CRIMINAL FOUL IMMORAL, INFAMOUS, SINFUL.— **vile'ly,** *adv* — **vile'ness,** *n*

vilehd, *a* Abusive defamatory, vile

vile'head†, *n* Vileness

Vil'I, 1 vil I 2 vil'ī *n* [Scand] *Norse Myth* A brother of Odin with Odin and Ve one of a trinity which made the world from Ymer's body, created man, and rules heaven and earth **Vil'et‡.**

vil"i-a'cot, *n* A villain scoundrel

vil'i-cate†, *tt* To vilify

vil"i-fi-ca'tion, 1 vıl'ı-fı-kā'shən, 2 vil'ı-fi-cā'shon, *n* **1.** The act of vilifying, defamation **2.** Defamatory speech, abuse [< LL *vilificatus*, pp of *vilifico*, see VILIFY]

vil'i-fy, 1 vıl'ı-faı, 2 vil'ı-fy, *v* [-FIED, -FY'ING] **I.** *t* **1.** To represent as vile, attempt to injure the reputation of by slander or false reports, defame, traduce, slander **2** To make base or vile, degrade, debase **3.** To make of no account, treat as vile
II. *i* To indulge in vilification or slander [< LL *vilifico* < L *vilis*, vile, + *facio*, make] Syn. see ABUSE, ASPERSE REVILE — **vil'i-fi"er,** *n*

vil'i-pend, 1 vil'ı-pend 2 vil'ı-pĕnd *v* [Archaic] **I.** *t* To think or speak disparagingly of, depreciate despise, defame, vilify
II. *i* To express depreciation [< F *vilipender*, < L *vilipendo* < *vilis* worthless + *pendo*, weigh] — **vil'i-pend"er,** *n* — **vil'i-pen'den-cy†,** *n* Disparagement, disesteem

vil'i-ty†, *n* Vileness baseness

Vil"ko-mir', 1 vıl'ko-mir', 2 vil'ko-mir', *n* A town in Kovno government, Lithuania

vill, 1 vıl, 2 vil, *n* *Eng Hist* A village, hamlet; township also a manor parish, or part of a parish
A little onward a *vill* of the Hwiccan or Mercian kings was rising beside the ruined walls and towers which were all that remained of the Roman Alcester
GREEN *Making of England* p 340 [H 1882]
[< F *ville* < L *villa* see VILLA] **vilt.**

vil'la, 1 vil'ə, 2 vil'a, *n* **1.** A country house or country-seat with some suggestion of opulence and elegance, rural mansion, less properly, a suburban detached cottage
In Roman antiquity, *villa* originally meant any property in the country not necessarily having a house upon it. Later the **villa rustica,** or farmhouse, was distinguished from the **villa urbana,** a suburban house in the town style of architecture, built for pleasure only The **villa marina** was a villa by the seaside **2.** *Old Eng Law* A manor [lt., < L *villa* dim of *vicus*, village] Syn. see HOUSE

Vil'la, 1 vil'yə 2 vīl'yä **Francisco, "Pancho"** (1877–7/11923) Mexican revolutionary leader 1916–1920

vil'la-dom, 1 vil'ə-dam, 2 vil'a-dom, *n* Villas collectively; also, their occupants

Vil"la-fran'ca, 1 vil"la-frāŋ'ka, 2 vīl"lä-frāŋ'cä *n* **1** A town in Verona province Italy, where a treaty of peace between France and Austria was signed, July 11–12, 1859 **2.** Same as VILLEFRANCHE 1

vil'lage, 1 vıl'ıj, 2 vil'ag, *a* Of or pertaining to a village, as, a *village* inn — **village cart,** a two-wheeled topless pleasure-vehicle — **v. community,** an agricultural community with a simple organization such as was found in early England, Germany, Russia India, etc Specif, a free, self-dependent communal group regarded by many writers as the political unit out of which the modern state developed — **v. mark,** among ancient Teutonic peoples, the portion of a tract of land held by a self-acting group of families in common proprietorship — **v. settlement,** a system or policy of governmental settlement of small communities on land owned and worked by the families in common first adopted in New Zealand and subsequently in Australia

vil'lage, *n* **1.** A collection of houses larger than a hamlet and usually smaller than a town or city, also, its inhabitants, collectively, as, the *village* met him. In early England a tract of land and a number of households grouped together, or scattered in small hamlets, the so-called **nucleated village,** was regarded as the village taken for a civil unit and practically corresponding to the modern civil parish These villages varied widely both in extent and population Compare TOWNSHIP
2. A collection of habitations or places of abode of animals, as, a prairie-dog *village* **3.** *Law* See VILLA, 2 [F, < L *villaticus* < *villa*, see VILLA] — **incorporated village** [Local, U S], a small town with limited corporate powers exercised by a board of trustees — **vil'lage-moot",** *n* A moot or judicial assembly of an early English village See MOOT

vil'lag-er, 1 vıl'ıj-ər, 2 vil'ag-er, *n* One who lives in a village usually implying rural simplicity

vil'lage-ry†, *n* Villages, a collection of villages

vil'lain†, *tt* To degrade debase

vil'lain, 1 vıl'ın, 2 vil'in, *a* **1.** Relating to or composed of serfs or villains, as, *villain* socage (see SOCAGE) **2.** [Poet. or Archaic] Villainous [< F *vilain*, base, < LL *villanus*, serf, see VILLAIN, *n*]

vil'lain, *n* **1** One who has committed or is disposed to commit any flagitious or disgraceful crime or series of crimes, a basely wicked person, low creature, knave, rascal, rogue sometimes said jocosely **2** *Old Eng Law* A member of the lowest order of persons who were not free, a feudal serf Villains were either **in gross,** annexed to the person of the lord and transferable by sale or **regardant,** annexed to the land and passing with it If a villain escaped or was enticed away, the lord might pursue and reclaim him His children were born into bondage and followed his condition The labor and service of villains, altho sometimes fixed or determined were at the will of their lord, as were their holdings of the lands assigned to them for their support, and yet out of these holdings at will custom came in course of time to establish property rights recognized by law, from which finally resulted copyhold estates
Serfs and *villains* that is men who are not actually slaves to be bought and sold man by man, but who are bound to the land and pass with it. FREEMAN *Gen Sketch* p 165 [H & co 1874]
3†. A countryman, peasant or farm-servant, rustic, clown, boor [< F *vilain*, serf, < LL *villanus*, < L *villa*, see VILLA] **vil'ayn†; vil'lan‡, vil'leinț.**

vil'lain-age, 1 vıl'ın-ıj, 2 vil'in-ig, *n* **1.** Same as VILLENAGE **2†.** Villainy

vil'lain-ize†, *tt* To vilify, calumniate, debase defame **vil'lan-ize†.— vil'lain-iz"er†,** *n* **vil'lan-iz"er‡.**

vil'lain-ly†, *adv* Villainously wickedly

vil'lain-ous, 1 vıl'ın-us, 2 vil'in-ŭs, *a* **1.** Having the nature or characteristics of a villain, inclined to gross crimes, very wicked or vile, as, a *villainous* man **2.** Marked by or suggesting villainy or extreme depravity, suited to or performed by a villain or depraved wretch, as, a *villainous* countenance **3** [Colloq] Calling forth disapprobation, dislike, or disgust, very bad said of things **vil'lan-ous‡** Syn. see INFAMOUS, SINFUL — **villainous judgment** (*Old Eng Law*) a judgment (as against conspirators) that disabled a person as a juror or witness, and condemned him to forfeiture of goods, chattels, and lands, and to have his lands wasted, his houses razed, his trees rooted up and his body committed to prison — **vil'lain-ous-ly, vil'lan-ous-ly,** *adv* — **vil'lain-ous-ness,** *n*

vil'lain-y, 1 vıl'ın-ı, 2 vil'in-y, *n* [-IES, 1 -ız, 2 -is, *pl*] **1.** The character, quality, or condition of being villainous or a villain, moral depravity, atrociousness, criminality
Honesty shines in the face but *villainy* peeps out at the eyes
SPURGEON *Treas David, Psalm X* vol ii, p 125 [r & w]
2. Conduct, character, or purpose befitting a villain, any treacherous, dastardly, or abominable crime **3†.** Foul or abusive language **4†.** The condition of a villain [< OF *vilanie*, of a farm-servant, < LL *villanus* see VILLAIN] **vil'lan-y‡.** Syn. see ABOMINATION

vil'la-kin, 1 vil'ə-kin 2 vil'a-kin, *n* [Rare] **1.** A small villa **2** A small village [province, Galicia Spain

Vil-lal'ba, 1 vil-yäl'bə 2 vil-yäl'ba *n* A town in Lugo

vil'lan-age, *n* Same as VILLENAGE

vil'lan-el'a, *n* A ballad

vil'la-nel'la, 1 vil ız-nel'ə, 2 vil'la-nĕl'lä, *n* [-LE, 1 -lē, 2 -le *pl*] [It] A rustic song or dance accompanying it

vil"la-nelle', 1 vıl"ə-nel', 2 vil'a-nĕl', *n* [F] A form of French verse in 19 lines and 2 rimes arranged in five tercets and a concluding quatrain The first and third lines of the first tercet are repeated alternately as last lines in the other tercets, and also conclude the quatrain The rimes of the tercets run *a b a*, of the quatrain *a b a a*

vil"la-nette', 1 vil ə-net', 2 vil a-nĕt', *n* A small villa

Vil-la'ni, 1 vil-lä'nı 2 vil-lä'ni, **Giovanni** (1280–1348) An Italian historian *Cronaca Fiorentina*

vil'lan-ize†, vil'lan-iz"er†, etc Same as VILLAINIZE, etc

vil'lan-ous, vil'lan-ous-ly, etc Same as VILLAINOUS, etc

Vil"la-no'va, 1 vil"ə-nō'və 2 vil a-nō'va, *n* A village in Delaware county, Pa seat of Villanova College (Roman Catholic), founded in 1842

Vil"la-nue'va, 1 vıl"yə-nwē'və, 2 vīl"yä-nwg'vä **Joaquin Lorenzo** (5/11757–7/11837) A Spanish ecclesiastic

Vil"la-nue'va de la Se-re'na, 1 dē la sē-rē'nə, 2 de lä se-rg'nä. A town in Badajos province, Spain

Vil"la-nue'va y la Gel-tru', 1 l la hel-trū', 2 ẏ lä hēl-trų' A seaport in Barcelona province Spain

vil'lar, 1 vil'ar 2 vil'ar, *a* Of or pertaining to a villi

Vil'la Re-al', 1 vil'la rē-āl', 2 vil'lä rę-al' **1.** A district in Traz-os-Montes province, Portugal 2 Its capital

Vil'la-ri, 1 vil'la-ri, 2 vil'lä-ri **Pasquale** (ɪᵑ/₂1827–ᴵᵑ/1917) An Italian historian, legislator, and sociologist

Vil'la Ri'ca, 1 vil'ya ri'ka 2 vil'yä ri'ca **1.** Same as OURO PRETO 2. A town in S Paraguay

Vil"lars', 1 vi'lyūr', 2 vi'lyär', **Claude Louis Hector, Duc de** (⁶/₂1653–⁸/₂1734) A French general and diplomat

vil-lat'ic, 1 vi-lat'ik, 2 vi-lät'ic, *a* [Archaic] Of or pertaining to a villa, farm, or village, rural LOWELL *Biglow Papers* first series ix, int·o [< L *villaticus*, see VILLAGE]

Vil"la-vi"ci-o'sa de O-don', 1 vil'ya-vi"thi-o'sä dē o-dōn', 2 vi'lyä-vi'thi-ō'sä dę o-dōn' A town in Guadalajara, Spain where Vendôme defeated the Austrians, Dec 10, 1710

Vil'la Vi-co'sa. A town in Alagoas, Brazil

vil"la-yet', *n* Same as VILAYET

Ville"franche', 1 vil fränsh', 2 vil'franch', *n* **1.** A seaport in Alpes-Maritime department, France 2 A town in Aveyron department, France **Villefranche de Rouergue‡.** 3 A town in N E Rhône department France **Ville"franche'-sur-Saône'‡.— Ville"franch'i-an**, *a & n*

Vil-le'gas, 1 vil-yē'gas, 2 vil-ye'gas, **Estevan Manuel de** (1596–⁹/₂1669) A Spanish lyric poet

vil-leg"gia-tu'ra, 1 vil-lēj'a-tū'ra 2 vil-lēg'ä-tų'rä, *n* [It] A sojourn in the country or at a country villa

Ville"har"douin', 1 vil'ar'dwan', 2 vil'är'dwăn', **Geoffroy de** (1160?–1213?) A French historian and diplomat

vil'lein, *a & n* Same as VILLAIN a spelling now used only in reference to serfs or serfdom See VILLAIN, *n*, 2

Ville"juif', 1 vil 3wif', 2 vil'zhwif' *n* A suburb of Paris, France

Ville"main', 1 vil man', 2 vil măn' **Abel François** (⁹/₂1790–⁵/₂1870) A French scholar, politician, and educator.

Vil-le'na, 1 vil-yē'na 2 vil-ye'na *n* **1. Don Enrique de Aragon, Marquis de** (1384–1434), a Spanish scholar and author 2. A town in Alicante province, Spain

vil'len-age, } 1 vil'in-ıj, 2 vil'en-ag, *n* *Old Eng Law*
vil'lein-age, } **1.** The state or condition of a villain or serf 2. The tenure by which villains held their land

The cause of the revolted villeins seemed to go down in blood, but really a vital blow had been struck at *villenage* and the condition of the laborers improved
J. K. HOSMER *Anglo-Saxon Freedom* p 79 [s 1890]

[< OF *villenage* < OF (F) *vilain*, see VILLAIN]— **privileged villenage**, the feudal holding of lands in consideration of performing services which, tho of a base nature, were certain and determinate — **pure v.**, the holding of lands on condition of doing whatever services the lord required

Ville"neuve', 1 vil nūv', 2 vil'nûv', **Pierre Charles Jean Baptiste Silvestre de** (ɪᵑ/₂1763–⁴/₂1806) A French admiral commanded French fleet at Trafalgar

Ville"neuve' Saint"-Georges', 1 ·san ·zôrz', 2 ·săn'·zhôrzh', *n* A village in Seine-et-Oise department France

Ville"neuve'-sur" Lot', 1 ·sur"·lō', 2 ·sür'·lō' *n* An ancient town in Lot-et-Garonne department, France

Ville"rol', 1 vil rwō', 2 vil rwä', **François de Neuville, Duc de** (⁶/₂1644–⁷/₂1730) A French marshal

Vil"liers', 1 vi yē', 2 vi'yę', **Charles François Dominique** (ɪᵑ/₄1765–⁵/₂1815) A French soldier and philosopher

Vil"liers-Bre-ton"neux', 1 ·bra-tō"nū', 2 ·bre-tō"nû', *n* A town in Somme department, France

Vil"leur"banne', 1 vi'ų ūr"bān', 2 vi'ų ûr"bän', *n* A town in Rhône department, France

vil'li, 1 vil'ı, 2 vil'i, *n* Plural of VILLUS

Vil'liers, 1 vil'ərz, 2 vil'ęrs, *n* **1 Charles Pelham** (¹/₂1802–⁴/₂1898), an English statesman 2 **Frederick** (⁶/₂1852–⁴/₂1922), an English war correspondent and artist in ten campaigns 3 **George**, see BUCKINGHAM DUKE OF 4. **George W. F.**, see CLARENDON, 3 5 A county in Victoria Australia [villi.

vil-lif'er-ous, 1 vi-lif'ər-us 2 vi-lif'er-ūs, *a* Provided with

vil'li-form, 1 vil'i-fôrm, 2 vil'i-fôrm, *a* Having the form of villi, resembling nap, as of plush, as the teeth of fishes when numerous, small, and close together in velvety bands [< VILLUS + -FORM]

Vil"li-plac"en-ta'li-a, 1 vil'i-plas-en-tē'li-ə, 2 vil i-plăç"ĕn-tā'li-a, *n pl* *Mam* A division of mammals with a villous indeciduate placenta, including ungulates, sirenians, and cetaceans — **vil"li-pla-cen'tal**, *a* [county Ia

Vil-lis'ca, 1 vi-lis'ka, 2 vi-lis'ca, *n* A city in Montgomery

vil-li'tis, 1 vi-lai'tis *or* -li'tis, 2 vi-li'tis *or* -li'tis, *n* *Vet* Inflammation of the villous tissue of the coronet, and also of the plantar tissue [< VILLUS]

Vil"lol"son', 1 vi'lwa"zōn', 2 vi'lwä"sôn', **Jean Baptiste Gaspard d'Ansse de** (²/₂1753–⁴/₂1805) A French Hellenist, *Codex Venetus*

Vil"lon', 1 vi'zōn' *or* vi'lōn' 2 vi'yôn' *or* vi'lôn', **François** (1431–1485?) A French lyric poet **François Montcorbier‡; François des Loges‡.**

vil-los'i-ty, 1 vi-les'i-ti, 2 vi-lŏs'i-ty, *n* **1.** *Bot* The state or condition of being villous 2. *Anat* A villus or collection of villi, villous place

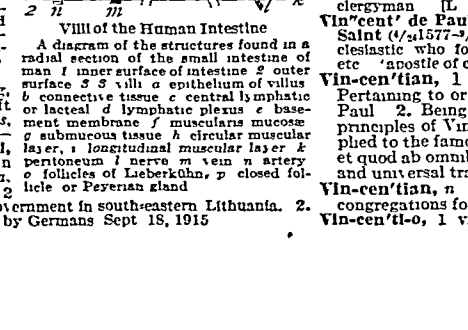
vil-lotte', 1 vi-lot', 2 vi-lôt', *n* Same as VILLANELLA

vil'lous, 1 vil'us, 2 vil'ŭs, *a* **1.** Covered with short soft hairs, nappy 2. *Biol* Covered with or having villi, as, a *villous* placenta [< L *villosus*, < *villus*, shaggy hair] **vil'lose‡** — **villous cancer** (*Pathol*) a papilloma

vil'lus, 1 vil'us, 2 vil'ŭs, *n* [VIL'LI, 1 vil'ai, 2 vil'ī, *pl*] **1.** *Anat & Zool* One of the short hair-like processes found on certain membranes The villi of the small intestine contain the beginnings of the lacteal vessels and assist in absorption

In the intestine of the mammal or the bird there are a vast number of minute processes (*villi*) projecting inwards and giving a velvety appearance C MORGAN *Animal Biol* p 79 [s 1887]

2 *pl* *Bot* Long, close, rather soft hairs [< L *villus*, shaggy hair] — **arachnoidal villi**, the Pacchionian bodies — **vil'loid**, *a*.



Villi of the Human Intestine

A diagram of the structures found in a radial section of the small intestine of man *1* inner surface of intestine *2* outer surface *3 3* villi *a* epithelium of villus *b* connective tissue *c* central lymphatic or lacteal *d* lymphatic plexus *e* basement membrane *f* muscularis mucosæ *g* submucous tissue *h* circular muscular layer, *i* longitudinal muscular layer *k* peritoneum *l* nerve *m* vein *n* artery *o* follicles of Lieberkühn, *p* closed follicle or Peyerian gland

Vil'na, 1 vil'na 2 vil'nä *n* **1** A government in southeastern Lithuania. 2. Its capital, taken by Germans Sept 18, 1915

Vil-voor'den, 1 vil-vōr'den, 2 vil-ẏōr'dĕn, *n* A town in Brabant province, Belgium **Vil"vorde'..**

vim, 1 vim, 2 vim, *n* [Colloq] Force or vigor, energy; spirit [L, acc of *vis*, power]

vi-ma'na, 1 vi-mā'na, 2 vi-ma'na, *n* [Hind] *Arch* A temple having a pyramidal roof of one or more stories, each of smaller base than the one below it

The principal part, the actual temple itself is called the *Vimana* It is always square in plan JAMES FERGUSSON *Hist Ind and East Arch* vol i p 325 [s ᴍ 1876]

Vi-me'i-ro, 1 vi-mē'i-ru, 2 vi-mę'i-rọ, *n* A town in Estremadura province, Portugal where the English defeated the French, Aug 21, 1808 **Vi-mi'e-ra‡.**

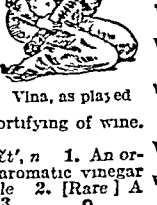
vi'men, 1 vai'men, 2 vi'mĕn, *n* *Bot* A long flexible shoot a disused term [L, < *vieo*, plait] — **vim'i-nal**, *a*

Vim"i-na'ri-a, 1 vim'i-nē'ri-ə, 2 vim'i-nā'ri-a *n* *Bot* A genus of Australian fabaceous shrubs bearing dark-yellow racemose flowers with a bell-shaped calyx The pod is ovate and 1-seeded The older branches are destitute of leaves [< L *vimen*, branch + G- *anēr* man]

vi-min'e-ous, 1 vi-min'i-us, 2 vi-min'e-ŭs, *a* **1.** *Bot* Having or like long flexible shoots or branches 2. Composed of twigs [< L *viminеus*, < *vimen* (*vimin-*), see VIMEN]

Vi"my', 1 vi'mi' 2 vi'mẏ', *n* A town Pas-de-Calais department France situated on **Vimy ridge**, where the Canadians defeated the Germans during the Great War April 6–9, 1917

vi'na, 1 vi'na, 2 vi'nä *n* [E Ind] An East-Indian musical instrument with five or seven steel strings stretched on a long fretted finger-board over two gourds


Vina, as played

vi-na'ceous, 1 vai-nē'shus, 2 vi-nā'shŭs (XIII), *a* Of or pertaining to wine or grapes 2 Having a red color like wine [< L *vinaceus*, < *vinum*, wine]

vin"a-con'ic, 1 vin'ə-kon'ik, 2 vin'a-cŏn'ic, *a* *Chem* Designating a white crystalline acid $(CH_2)_2C(CO_2H)_2$ an indirect product of ethylene bromid and malonic acid it is a derivative of trimethylene [< *vinum* wine, + ACONIC]

vin'age, 1 vain'ij, 2 vin'ag, *n* The fortifying of wine. See FORTIFY, 4

vin"ai-grette', 1 vin'ē-gret', 2 vin'ä-grĕt', *n* **1.** An ornamental box or bottle for holding aromatic vinegar or a pungent drug, a smelling-bottle 2. [Rare] A vinegar sauce, used on cold meats 3. [Rare] A small two-wheeled vehicle to be drawn by hand [F, < *vinaigre*, see VINEGAR]


Vinaigrette of the Renaissance Period

vi-nai'gri-er, 1 vi-nē'gri-ər *or* (F) vi'nē'-gri'ē', 2 vi-nā'gri-er *or* (F) vi'nā'gri'ę', *n* A whip-scorpion [< F *vinaigre*, see VINEGAR] **vi-ne"go-ro'ne‡**

vi-nai'grous, 1 vi-nē'grus, 2 vi-nā'grŭs, *a* Having the qualities of vinegar, acid, hence, cross, crabbed, morose [< F *vinaigre*, see VINEGAR]

Vi"nal-ha'ven, 1 vai'nal-hē'vn 2 vi nal-hā'vn *n* A town in Knox county, Me

Vi-na'li-a, 1 vai-nā'li-ə, 2 vi-nā'li-a, *n pl* *Rom Antiq* A wine festival in honor of Jupiter, celebrated on April 23, when a libation was poured from wine of the previous year, and on August 19, the vintage festival [L, pl of *vinalis*, of wine, < *vinum*, wine]

vi-na'ri-an, 1 vai-nē'ri-ən, 2 vi-nā'ri-an, *a* Of or pertaining to wine, used in serving wine **vi-na'ri-ous‡.**

vi-nasse', 1 vi-nās', 2 vi-nās', *n* [F] A residual product containing potassium salts, obtained from the wine-press or from beets whose sugar has been extracted. When evaporated and calcined it is called **salin.**

vi-na'ta, 1 vi-nā'ta, 2 vi-na'ta, *n* [It] A vintage-song

vi-nat'i-co, 1 vi-nat'i-kō, 2 vi-nät'i-cō, *n* [Pg] Canary-wood, Madeira mahogany

Vin'a-ya Pit'a-ka, 1 vin'ə-ə pit'ə-kə 2 vin'a-ya pit'a-ka [Sans] One of the three parts of the Tripitaka a collection of rules of discipline for Buddhist priests

The *Vinaya Pitaka* is divided These books constitute that part of the sacred literature of the Buddhists which contains the regulations for the outward life of the members of the Buddhist Sangha [brotherhood] *Vinaya Texts* tr by Rhys Davids and Oldenberg in MAX MÜLLER'S *Sacred Books of the East* vol xiii p 9 [cl p 1881]

Vin'ca, 1 vin'kə, 2 vin'ca, *n* *Bot* **1.** A small genus of woody herbaceous plants of the dogbane family (*Apocynaceæ*) the periwinkles See PERIWINKLE² 2. [v-] A plant of this genus [< L **vinca*, twist, < *vincio*, bind]

Vin-cennes', 1 vin-senz' *or* (F) van sen', 2 vin-çĕnş' *or* (F) văn çĕn', *n* 1 **Sieur de** (ɪᵑ/₂1688–1736), Jean Baptiste Bissot, a French-Canadian soldier and explorer founder of Vincennes, Ind 2 A city, county-seat of Knox county, Ind seat of Vincennes University (non-sectarian), founded in 1806 3 A suburb of Paris, France has a royal château of the 14th century now a military station and school, surrounded by a public park, the Bois de Vincennes

Vin'cent, 1 vin'sent, 2 vin'çĕnt, *n* **1.** A masculine personal name D **Vin-cen'ti-us**, 1 vin-sen'shi-us 2 vin-çĕn'shi-us F **Vin"cent'**, 1 van'sän', 2 văn'çän', G **Vin'cenz**, 1 vin'tsents, 2 vin'tsĕnts, It **Vin-cen'te**, 1 vin-chen'tē, 2 vin-chĕn'tę, **Vin-cen'zo**, 1 vin-chent'so, 2 vin-chĕnt'so, L **Vin-cen'ti-us**, 1 vin-sen'shi-us, 2 vin-çĕn'shi-ŭs **Vin'cens**, 1 vin'senz, 2 vin'çĕns; Pg **Vi-cen'te**, 1 vi-sen'tē, 2 vi-çĕn'tę Sp **Vi-cen'te**, 1 vi-then'tē, 2 vi-thĕn'tę **2. Sir Charles Edward Howard** (¹/₂1849–⁴/₂1908), an English army officer and war correspondent, director of the Criminal Investigation Department of the Metropolitan Police, London (1878–1884) **3 John Heyl** (²/₂1832–⁵/₂1920), an American bishop (Methodist Episcopal), educator, author co-founder with Lewis Miller of the Chautauqua Assembly 1874 **4 Saint** (–304), a Spanish martyr **5 William** (ɪᵑ/₂1739–ᴵᵑ/₂1815), an English clergyman [L conquering]

Vin"cent' de Paul, 1 van'sän' də pōl, 2 văn'sän' de pōl, **Saint** (⁴/₂1577–⁹/₂1660) A French Roman Catholic ecclesiastic who founded the Lazarists, Sisters of Charity, etc 'apostle of charity"

Vin-cen'tian, 1 vin-sen'shən, 2 vin-çĕn'shan, *a* **1.** Pertaining to or under the patronage of St Vincent de Paul 2. Being in accordance with the theological principles of Vincent of Lerins (A D 434) chiefly applied to the famous dictum "quod semper, quod ubique, et quod ab omnibus"— that is to say, constant, uniform, and universal tradition is the test of every tenet

Vin-cen'tian, *n* **1.** A member of one of the religious congregations founded by St Vincent de Paul

Vin-cen'ti-o, 1 vin-sen'shi-ō, 2 vin-çĕn'shi-ō, *n* **1.** In Shakespeare's *Measure for Measure*, the Duke of Vienna, who investigates the conduct of his officers and people by traveling among them disguised as a monk 2 In Shakespeare's *Taming of the Shrew*, an old gentleman of Pisa

vin"ce-tox'i-cum, 1 vin'si-teks'i-kum, 2 vin"çe-tŏks'i-cŭm, *n* The tame poison (*Cynanchum vincetoxicum*) an officinal name [< L *vinco*, conquer + *toxicum* see TOXIC]

vin"ce-tox'in, 1 vin'si-teks'in, 2 vin"çe-tŏks'in, *n* A bitter yellow amorphous compound ($C_{18}H_{12}O_6$) contained as a glucosid in the root of *Cynanchum vincetoxicum*

Vin'ci, 1 vin'chi, 2 vin'chi, **Leonardo da** (1452–⁵/₂1519) An Italian painter, architect and sculptor, *Last Supper*

vin'ci-bl(e), 1 vin'si-bl, 2 vin'çi-bl, *a* That may be conquered, subdued, or overcome, conquerable [< L *vin ibilis*, < *vinco*, conquer]— **vincible ignorance**, see IGNORANCE — **vin"ci-bil'i-ty**, **vin'ci-bl(e-ness**, *n*

vinc'ture‡, *n* A binding

vin'cu-la, 1 vin'kiu-lə, 2 vin'cū-la, *n* Plural of VINCULUM

Vin"cu-la-ri'i-dæ, 1 vin'kiu-lə-rul'i-di, 2 vin cū-la-ri'i-dē, *n pl* *Helminth* A family of membraniporoidean chilostomatous polyzoans, especially those with zooecia having a chitinous membrane in front, and under it a calcareous lamella. *Microporidæ* **Vin"cu-la'ri-a**, *n* (t g) [< L *vinculum*, see VINCULUM]— **vin"cu-la'ri-id**, *n* — **vin"cu-la'ri-oid**, *a*

vin'cu-late, 1 vin'kiu-lēt, 2 vin'cū-lāt, *tt* [-LAT'ED -LAT'ING] [Rare] To bind [< L *vinculo*, pp *vinculatus*, < *vincio* bind]

vin'cu-lum, 1 vin'kiu-lum, 2 vin'cū-lŭm, *n* [-LA, *pl*] A bond of union, frenum (1) *Anat* A confining band of fascia (2) *Math* A straight line drawn over several algebraic terms, or a brace uniting them, to show that all are subject to the same operation (3) Same as BRACE, 6 (2) [L, < *vincio*, bind]— **a vinculo matrimonii**, see DIVORCE

Vin-da'va, 1 vin-da va, 2 vin-da'vä, *n* **1** A seaport in W. Latvia 2 A river in Latvia 125 mi to Baltic Sea

vin' de fimes', 1 van'·də·fim', 2 văn'·de·fim', *n* [F] Elderberry-juice boiled with cream of tartar for giving white wine a rose tint

vin-de'mi-ai‡, *a* Of or pertaining to a vintage or grape-harvest [< LL *vindemialis*, < L *vindemia* vintage, < *vinum*, wine, + *de* away, + *emo*, take]— **vin-de'mi-a'tef**, *tt* To gather the vintage — **vin-de"mi-a'tion‡**, *n*

Vind'hya Moun'tains, 1 vind'ya 2 vind'yä A range in central India from Gujerad to Bengal

vin'di-ca-bl(e, 1 vin'di-kə-bl 2 vin'di-ca-bl *a* [Rare] That may be vindicated — **vin"di-ca-bil'i-ty**, *n*

vin'di-cate, 1 vin'di-kēt, 2 vin'di-cāt, *tt* [-CAT'ED, -CAT'ING] **1.** To assert, maintain, or defend against anything that attacks, denies, threatens, or endangers now always implying that the defense is regarded as right and effectual Specif (1) To maintain as a claim, right, title or privilege against attack defend as just by legal means or by force of arms, as to *vindicate* our liberties (2) To defend, as a person, against accusation reproach, oppression, or whatever assails or threatens his honor, conduct, rights, or privileges as, to *vindicate* a friend

True he was *vindicated* by the circumstance that he had merely stricken in self-defense
R BUCHANAN *Shadow of the Sword* p 118 [a 1877]

(3) To support or defend as right, true or correct, against denial, censure or objection, prove true, right, or real, maintain justly uphold as, to *vindicate* a statement

I intended to write that book to *vindicate* my own profession as a novelist A TROLLOPE *Autobiography* p 201 [r 1883]

2. [Rare] To demand as one's own, claim, make good a claim to, conquer, appropriate

3†. To avenge, punish [< L *vindicatus*, pp of *vindico*, < *venia*, pardon, + *dico*, say] Syn. see ASSERT, AVENGE DEFEND, JUSTIFY — **vin'di-cater**, *a* Vindicated — **vin'di-ca"tor**, *n* One who vindicates an avenger, defender justifier — **vin'di-ca"tress**, *n fem*

vin"di-ca'tion, 1 vin'di-kē'shən, 2 vin'di-cā'shon, *n.* The act of vindicating, or the state of being vindicated, in any sense, justification defense Syn. see APOLOGY, DEFENSE

vin'di-ca"tive, } 1 vin'di-kē"tiv *or* vin-dik'ə-tiv, 2 vin'-
vin'di-ca"tivs, } di-cā"tiv *or* vin-dic'a-tiv (XIII), *a* **1.** Contributing to vindication 2 [Archaic] Vindictive **3†.** Tending to punishment [< L *vindico*, see VINDICATE]— **-ly**, *adv* — **-ness**, *n*

vin'di-ca-to"ry, 1 vin'di-kə-tō"ri, 2 vin'di-ca-tō"ry, *a.* **1.** Bringing vindication, vindicative, justificatory **2.** Having to do with punishment, inflicting or tending to the infliction of punishment, punitive, avenging, especially, in law, punitory, declarative of punishment, as, the *vindicatory* clause of a criminal statute

vin-dic'tive, } 1 vin-dik'tiv, 2 vin-dic'tiv, *a* **1.** Having
vin-dic'tivs, } a revengeful spirit, pertaining to or incited by revenge, revengeful

None of the Armagnacs were spared by their *vindictive* foes CHAMBERS *Miscellany Hist of Bastile* in vol xix p 4 [CHBS]

2. [Archaic] Tending to punishment, punitive, vindicatory especially in old theological use [For VINDICATIVE]— **vindictive damages** (*Law*) damages awarded as a punishment to the defendant punitive or exemplary damages *smart-money* "— **-ly**, *adv* — **-ness**, *n*

vine, 1 vain 2 vin, *tt* To grow like or form a vine

vine, *n* **1.** Any plant having a slender, weak stem that reclines on the ground or rises by means of aerial rootlets, or by clasping or twining about a support **2** Any plant of the genus *Vitis*, the grape or grape-vine, especially, *V vinifera* of the Old World, which is the original of the wine-producing grapes [OF, < L *vinea*, vine, vineyard, < *vinum*, wine] **vy'net — Alleghany vine**, a biennial (*Adlumia fungosa*) climbing over bushes by its slender young leafstalks It has thrice-pinnate leaves, the delicate leaflets 3-lobed, and drooping clusters of pale-pink flowers See FUMITORY² — **Burdekin v.**, an Australian vine (*Vitis opaca*) bearing large edible tubers — **deer's'vine"**, *n* The twinflower — **hungry v.**, the greenbrier — **India-rubber v.**, see INDIA-RUBBER — **link-v.**, *n* A West-Indian climbing orchidaceous vine (*Vanilla articulata*), with stem composed of leathery joints each from 6 to 12 inches long — **mignonette-v.**, *n* **1** The Madeira-vine **2.** A yellow-flowered asteraceous herb (*Madaria elegans*) from 12 to 18 inches high, a native of the Pacific States — **milk-v.**, *n* See SILK-VINE, under SILK — **negro v.**, a vine (*Vincetoxicum hirsutum*) with purplish flowers and hairy leafage — **red-head v.**, Indian licorice — **sand-v.**, *n* A climbing herb (*Gonolobus laevis*), of eastern North America, with cordate leaves and small, whitish, clustered flowers — **scrub-v.**, *n* **1.** Any one of various singular Australian plants of the genus *Cassytha*, of the laurel family They are leafless thread-like semiparasitic plants sometimes growing upon and receiving all their nourishment from the soil at other times twining around other plants and receiving nourishment from them, like dodder hence often called **dodder-laurels. 2.** [Aus-

tral] Same as NATIVE ROSE.—**seven-year v.**, see SEVEN.—**to dwell under one's v. and fig-tree**, to live in one's own home.—**universe-v.**, *n.* The bearberry.—**vine'-bee"tle**, *n.* One of various beetles destructive to grape-vines, as the vine-weevil, the grape-vine fidia, the rose-chafer and the vine flea-beetle.—**v.-black**, *n.* See BLACK.—**v.-borer**, *n.* One of various insects that puncture the roots, stalks, or twigs of the grape, as the vine-weevil vine-gall, or a clear-wing moth (*Aegeria polistiformis*), destructive to the roots.—**v.-bower**, *n.* A clematis (*Clematis ruticella*) of southern Europe, common in ornamental cultivation. It has ternately decompound leaves and large solitary, drooping purple, blue, or rose-colored flowers.—**v.-chafer**, *n.* The rose-chafer.—**v.-eldarla**, *n.* Same as VINE-INCHWORM.—**v.-clad**, *a.* Covered with a growth of vines as *vine-clad* hills.—**v.-culture**, *n.* The cultivation of the vine viticulture.—**v.-curculio**, *n.* **1.** A small reddish curculio (*Amphicerus or sexnotus*) producing galls on the stems of grape-vines. **2.** A vine-weevil.—**v.-disease**, *n.* A disease of grape-vines specif., that due to the phylloxera.—**v.-dragon**, *n.* An old branch of a vine that bears no fruit.—**v.-dresser**, *n.* **1.** One who or that which trims or prunes grape-vines. **2.** The larva of a North American sphinxid moth (*Ampelophaga myron*) that eats off the leaves and immature fruit of the grape.—**v.-feeder**, *n.* An insect that feeds upon the grape.—**v.-forester**, *n.* Same as FORESTER, 3 (2).—**v.-fretter**, *n.* An aphid infesting the grape.—**v.-gall**, *n.* **1.** A ridge-like gall on the stem of the grape, produced by a vine-curculio (*Amphicerus sexnotus*) wound-gall. **2.** Any gall formed on a grape-vine.—**v.-gall-louse**, the gall-making form of the grape-phylloxera.—**v.-gourd**, *n.* An East-Indian tendril-climber (*Trichosanthes anguina*) of the gourd family with a serpent-like pendulous cylindrical edible fruit 3 to 6 feet long and 1 to 2 inches in diameter, yellow when ripe. **ser'pent** or **snake'cu"cum-ber**; **snake'gourd**.—**v.-grub**, *n.* An insect-larva that attacks the grape.—**v.-hopper**, *n.* The grapehopper.—**v.-inchworm**, *n.* A measuring-worm the larva of a geometrid moth, as *Cidaria diversilineata*, that feeds on the foliage of the vine.—**v.-isosoma**, *n.* A minute chalcidid fly (*Isosoma* or *Eurytoma vitis*) whose young are bred in the seeds of grapes and known as grape-seed maggots.—**v.-land**, *n.* Land suitable for raising grapes.—**v. leaf-folder**, an American pyralid moth (*Desmia maculalis*) black, fringed and spotted with white on the wings whose caterpillar folds grape-leaves.—**v. leaf-roller**.—**v. leaf-hopper**, the grape-hopper.—**v.-sleek**, *n.* A European leek (*Allium ampeloprasum*).—**v.-louse**, *n.* **1.** The phylloxera. **2.** An American brown aphid (*Schizoneura vitiella*) that attacks the grape-vine.—**v.-mildew**, *n.* **1.** The downy mildew. **2.** The powdery mildew.—**v. of Sodom**, a plant mentioned in *Deut.* xxxii 32, supposed to be the colocynth: sometimes identified with the *Solanapple*, but the latter is not a vine.—**v.-peach**, *n.* The chito melon.—**v.-pest**, *n.* The phylloxera vine-disease.—**v.-plume**, *n.* A plume-moth (*Oxyptilus periscelidactylus*) whose caterpillars pupate among and feed upon the young grape-leaves.—**v.-procris**, *n.* A zygaenid moth (*Procris americana*) whose gregarious foliage-eating caterpillars are very destructive to American grape-vines.—**v.-puller**, *n.* A machine for uprooting vines.—**v. root-borer**, one of various insects that destroy the roots of the grape especially, a beetle of the genus *Prionus*.—**v. saw-fly**, a small black saw-fly (*Blennocampa pusilla*) whose smooth gregarious larvæ defoliate grape-vines in the United States.—**v.-scale**, *n.* The cottony maple-scale (*Pulvinaria innumerabilis*) when occurring on the grape-vine.—**v. slug**, *n.* The larva of a vine saw-fly.—**v.-sorrel**, *n.* Same as SORREL-VINE. See SORREL.—**v.-sphinx**, *n.* One of various American hawk-moths injurious to the grape.—**v.-tile**, *n.* A low cane-like grass (*Ampelodesmos tenax*) of the Mediterranean region with rush-like leaves, good for fodder when young and for braiding like esparto-grass which old: used in Sicily to tie up grapes. Compare ESPARTO.—**v.-weevil**, *n.* The grape-weevil.—**white v.** **1.** The traveler's joy. **2.** The red-berried bryony.—**wild v.**, any vine that grows wild. Sometimes, specif. (1) The northern fox-grape of the United States. (2) The white vine.

vin'e-a, 1 vin'ə 2 vin'e-ə *n.* *Pon. Antiq.* A movable shed for the protection of a besieging party [L.; see VINE.]

vin'e-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to vines.

vin"e-at'ic, 1 vin'i-at'ĭk 2 vin'e-ăt'ĭc *a.* Pertaining to vines [as with vines.

vined, 1 vaind 2 vind *a.* Having vines decorated with or

vin'e-gar, 1 vin'i-gar; 2 vin'e-gar, *n.* **1.** To rub or mix with vinegar, put vinegar upon or into **2†.** To turn to vinegar.

vin'e-gar, *n.* **1.** An acid liquid obtained from an alcoholic liquid, usually cider or wine, by oxidation as by acetous fermentation used as a condiment and as a preservative as in pickling

The simplest method of manufacturing vinegar is by exposing the liquid, as cider, to the air in a warm place. As the fermenting bacterium (*Mycoderma aceti*) is always present in the air, the addition of mother is not absolutely necessary. In the **quick vinegar process** the oxidation is accelerated by allowing the spirit or malt solution to trickle through wood shavings, thus exposing a larger surface of the liquid to the air. Vinegars made from spirits, such as **spirit vinegar**, are often flavored with concentrated apple-juice and artificially colored. Imitation vinegars are sometimes made with pyroligneous acid.

The term *vinegar* in this country is by common consent and also by the statutes of several of the States and by the regulations of the United States Department of Agriculture applied to cider *vinegar* . . . *Vinegar* made from wine has a distinct wine odor on the other hand cider *vinegar* has the peculiar odor of the apple.

H. W. WILEY *Foods and their Adulteration* p. 608. [P. B. & CO '11.]

Vinegars are often named from the alcoholic liquid or its source as, **beer vinegar**, **beet-root v.**, **cider v.**, **malt v.**, **pyroligneous v.**, **wine v.**, **wood v.**, etc.

2. A beverage or a sauce made of ordinary vinegar flavored or mixed with something else, as, **raspberry vinegar**, **chili vinegar** (see CHILI). **3.** Anything metaphorically sour or soured, as a face or disposition. [< F. *vinaigre*, < *vin* (< L. *vinum*, wine) + *aigre* (< L. *acer*) sharp.] **vin'e-gert.**—**aromatic vinegar**, see AROMATIC.—**double v.**, vinegar with an abnormal percentage of acetic acid.—**v. essence†.**—**lead v.**, a solution of lead acetate.—**mother of vin'e-gar**, *n.* A gelatinous substance that forms in fermenting vinegar.—**proof v.**, vinegar having 4 5 to 6 per cent. of acetic acid.—**radical v.**, same as ACETIC ACID.—**thieves' v.**, see THIEF.—**toilet v.**, same as AROMATIC VINEGAR.—**v. Bible**, see BIBLE.—**vin'e-gar-cru"et**, *n.* A glass bottle for holding vinegar especially one belonging to a castor.—**v. eel**, *n.* A minute anguilluloid worm (*Leptodera oxophila* or *Anguillula aceti*) common in vinegar sour paste, and similar fermenting liquids.—**v.-fly**, *n.* A mused fly (genus *Drosophila*) that breeds in vinegar, pickles, and fermenting vegetable substances.—**v.-plamp**, *n.* An apparatus in which alcohol is oxidized to acetic acid by means of platinum-black.—**v.-maker**, *n.* The vinegerone.—**v. of opium**, same as BLACK-DROP. See BLACK.—**v.-plant**, *n.* Mother-of-vinegar.—**v.-tree**, *n.* The stag-horn sumac so called from the use of its acid fruit in making vinegar.—**v.-worm**, *n.* A vinegar-eel.—**v.-yard**, *n.* A yard where vinegar is made and kept.

vin"e-gar-ette', *n.* Same as VINAIGRETTE, I

Vin'e-gar Hill. A place in Wexford county, Ireland near Enniscorthy, where the insurgents under Father John were defeated by Lake June 21, 1798

vin'e-gar-ish, 1 vin'i-gar-ish; 2 vin'e-gar-ish *a.* Somewhat resembling vinegar; hence, sour, acid; figuratively, crabbed tart. Syn.: see ACID

vin'e-gar-y, 1 vin'i-gar-i, 2 vin'e-gar-y, *a.* **1.** Being like or suggestive of vinegar, sour, tart. **2.** Sour in disposition; crabbed.

vin"e-ge-rone', 1 vin'i-gə-rōn' 2 vin'e-gə-rōn', *n.* The whip-tailed scorpion: named from its secreting, when alarmed, an acid substance having the odor of vinegar. [< VINEGAR.]

vin"e-gar-roon'‡.

Vine'land, 1 vain'land, 2 vin'land, *n.* A borough in Cumberland county, N. J. [vine-dresser.

vin'er†, *n.* **1.** A member of the Vintners' Company **2.** A vin'er†, *n.* A vineyard.

vin'er-y, 1 vain'er-i; 2 vin'er-y, *n.* [-IES 1-iz; 2-is, *pl.*] **1.** A greenhouse for grapes, grapery **2.** Vines in general **3†.** A vineyard.

Vi"net', 1 vi"nē', 2 vi"ne' **Alexandre Rodolphe** (1797–1847) A Swiss theologian, educator and author

vi-nette', 1 vi-net', 2 vi-nĕt', *n.* Barberry wine, used in finishing some kinds of leather [< F. *vin* < L. *vinum* wine]

vin'e-tin, 1 vin'i-tin 2 vin'e-tin, *n.* Same as OXYACANTHIN

vin'ew†, *n.* Moldiness—**vin'ewed†, vin'newed†**, *a.*—**vin'ewed-nesst, vin'newed-nesst**, *n.*

vine'wort, 1 vain'würt; 2 vin'würt, *n.* Any plant of the vine family (*Vitaceæ*)

vin'yard, } 1 vin'yard, 2 vin'yard, *n.* **1.** A large col-
vin'yardt, } lection of cultivated grape-vines; grape-plantation.

Vineyards were extensively planted long before orchards or collections of other fruit-trees were at all common. A. J. DOWNING *Fruits and Fruit-Trees of Am.* p. 505. [W. & S. 1882.]

2. Figuratively, a place for spiritual culture or labor, especially, the church.—**vine'yard-ing**, *n.* [Rare] The cultivation of a vineyard.—**vine'yard-ist**, *n.* A grape-culturist.

Vine'yard Sound. A channel between Martha's Vineyard and the Elizabeth Islands, Mass. 20 by 8 m

vingt"-et-un', 1 vant'-ə-un', 2 văn'-e-ün', *n.* [F.] A game of cards with a full pack, the object being to draw cards on which the aggregate number of pips shall reach as near as possible to 21, but not exceed that number; also a similar game with dice. **vingt"-un'**‡.

Vinh, 1 vin, 2 vin, *n* A seaport in N Anam French Indo-China.

vin'i-, } 1 vin'i- vin'o-, 2 vin'i- vin'o- From Latin *vi-*
vin'o-, } *num*, wine combining forms.

vi'nic, 1 vai'nik or vin'ik 2 vi'nic or vin'ic, *a.* *Chem.* Of, pertaining to or derived from vines as, *vinic* alcohol

vin'i-cul"ture, *n.* The cultivation of grapes for wine-production.—**vin'i-cul'tur-ist**, *n.* One practically engaged in viniculture.—**vin'i-fac"teur**, *n.* Any apparatus used in wine-making.—**vi-nif'er-ous**, *a.* Producing wine, as, a *vinferous* district.—**vin'i-fi-ca'tion**, *n.* *Chem.* The formation of alcohol in a saccharine solution by means of vinous fermentation.—**vin'i-fi-ca"tor**, *n.* An apparatus for receiving and condensing the vapor of alcohol that rises from the fermenting must in wine-making.—**vin'i-potet**, *n.* A wine-drinker [Nation Oklahoma.

Vi-nit'ta, 1 vi-nit'ə 2 vi-nit'a *n.* A town of the Cherokee

Vin'land, 1 vin'land 2 vin'land *n.* The N. E. coast of North America, as named by Norse explorers in the 11th century: perhaps the region of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, but variously placed between Labrador and New Jersey

Vin-nit'sa, 1 vi-nit'sə 2 vi-nit'sa, *n.* A town on the Bug [river in Podolia government, Russia.

vin'nyt, *a.* Moldy musty

vin'o-lent, *a.* **1.** Filled with wine, as a bottle **2.** Drunken.—**vin'o-lence†, vin'o-len-cy†**, *n.*—**vin"o-len'ti-a**, *n.* *Med.* Drunkenness considered as a disease dipsomania.

vin"o-len'ta.—**vi-nom'e-ter**, *n.* An instrument for measuring the percentage of alcohol in wine an œnometer

vin or dl"naire', 1 văn ôr"dē'năr', 2 văn ôr"dĭ'năr'. [F.] A common or cheap wine, usually red and of little strength, ordinarily mixed with water literally, ordinary wine

vi'nous, 1 vai'nus; 2 vi'nŭs, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to wine; of the nature of wine, converting into wine; wine-producing; wine-laden; as, a *vinous* flavor, *vinous* fermentation. **2.** *Zool.* Of the color of wine: vinaceous. [< F. *vineux*, < L. *vinosus*, < *vinum* wine] **vi'nose†.**—**vi-nos'i-ty**, *n.* The state or quality of being vinous.

vin'quish, 1 vig'kwish 2 vig'kwish *n.* A wasting disease peculiar to sheep [Cp. VANQUISH.]

vint, 1 vint 2 vint, *vt.* To make or produce as wine. [C.] [< VINTAGE.]

vin'ta, 1 vin'tə; 2 vin'tä, *n* [P. I.] **1.** A variety of small fishing-boat. **2.** A native canoe of the smallest type.

vin'tage†, *vt.* To harvest, as grapes.

vin'tage, 1 vin'tij; 2 vin'tag, *n.* **1.** The yield of a vineyard or district for a single season, with special reference to the wine-product; loosely, the visible fruit of vineyards. **2.** The harvesting of a vineyard, the season of gathering grapes.

The eider-making season in autumn was at the time of which I am speaking somewhat correspondent to the *vintage* in the wine-countries of Europe. BRYANT in J. G. Wilson's *Bryant and his Friends* p. 24 [R. B. & H. 1886.]

3. [Rare] Grapes or wine in general [< F. *vendange*, < L. *vindemia*: see VINDEMIAL.]—**vin'tag-er**, *n* A harvester of grapes one employed in a vintage.

Vin-tar', *n.* A town in Ilocos Norte province, Luzon, P. I.

vin'ti-ner, 1 vin'ti-nər 2 vin'ti-ner *n.* The commander of a twenty [C.] [< OF. *vintenier*, < *vint* twenty]

vint'ner, 1 vint'nər, 2 vint'ner, *n.* One who deals in wine, a wine-seller; wine-merchant. [< F. *vinetier*, < LL. *vinetarius* < L. *vinum*, wine]—**Vintners' Company**, one of the principal livery companies of the city of London.—**vint'ner-y**, *n.* The business of a vintner

Vin'ton, 1 vin'tən 2 vin'ton *n.* **1. Alexander H.** (1807–1891), an American Episcopal clergyman *Sermons* **2. Francis** (1809–1872) an American army officer, lawyer, and later an Episcopal clergyman and commentator **3.** A county in S. E. Ohio 414 sq. m.; county-seat, McArthur. **4.** A city, county-seat of Benton county, Ia. **5.** A town in Roanoke county, Va.

vint'ry, 1 vint'ri 2 vint'ry, *n.* [-RIES 1-riz 2-ris, *pl.*] [Rare.] A place for storing or selling wine. **vint'rie†.**

vi'num, 1 vai'nəm 2 vi'num, *n.* [-NA *pl.*] [L.] *Pharm.* Wine, or a medical preparation of wine as *vinum aloes*.

vin'y, 1 vain'i 2 vin'y *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to vines yielding or covered with vines. **2†.** Clinging like a vine

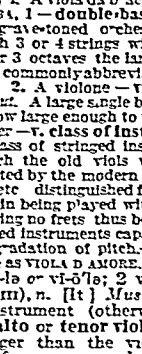
vi'nyl, 1 vai'nil 2 vi'nyl *r.* *Chem.* The group C_2H_3, when used in combination as a univalent radical as *vinyl* chloride (C_2H_3Cl) [< L. *vinum*, wine + -YL.]

vi'o-form, 1 vai'o-fôrm 2 vi'o-fôrm, *n.* *Chem.* A greenish-yellow powder ($C_3H_6NICIOH$)· used as an antiseptic [< *vio-* (in VIOLET) + *form-* (in FORMALDEHYDE).]

vi'ol, 1 vai'əl, 2 vi'ol, *r.* **1.** A medieval stringed musical instrument, the predecessor of the violin, having 5 to 7 (usually 6) strings, and played with a bow.

But soon he saw the brisk awakening viol
Whose sweet entrancing voice he loved the best.
COLLINS *The Passions* l. 83.

2. A stringed instrument of the violin class, old or new; as a **bass viol** (violoncello). Compare VIOLA. **3.** *Naut.* Same as MESSENGER, 6 [< OF. *riole*, < LL. *ritula*, < L. *ritulus* keep holiday, sacrifice, < *ritulus* calf.] **voy'ol†.**—**arched viol**, a type of hurdy-gurdy, so named by Pepys.—**arm'-vi"ol"**, *n.* A viola da braccio.—**division v.**, same as VIOLA DA GAMBA, 1.—**double-bass v.**


Modern Double-bass Viol

1. A modern grave-toned orchestral instrument with 3 or 4 strings with a compass of over 3 octaves the largest of the violclass commonly abbreviated to *double-bass* **2.** A violone.—**vi'ol-block"**, *n.* *Naut.* A large single block having a swallow large enough to take in a small hawser.—**v. class of instruments**, the class of stringed instruments of which the old viols were types, represented by the modern violin, violoncello, etc. distinguished from the *v. da gamba* in being played with a bow and in having no frets thus being the only stringed instruments capable of continuous gradation of pitch.—**v. d'amore**, same as VIOLA D'AMORE.

vi'o-la', 1 vai'o-la or vi-ō'lə; 2 vi'o-la or vi-ō'la (XIII), *n.* [It.] *Mus.* **1.** A musical instrument (otherwise known as an **alto** or **tenor violin**) somewhat larger than the violin proper, and of a graver and less brilliant tone, but possessing a certain pathetic quality It has 4 strings tuned in fifths.

haute"contre'‡. **2.** Same as VIOL.—**viola bastarda**, a bass viol, or a form of viola da gamba having sympathetic strings.—**v. di bordone†.**—**v. da bracelo**, the medieval form of tenor viol.—**v. da spalla†.**—**v. da gamba.** **1.** An early form of bass viol **2.** An organ-stop with ears on the mouths of the pipes, producing string-like tones.—**v. d'amore** **1.** A 17th-century bass viol, having a large number of extra strings under the finger-board, designed to sound sympathetically **viol d'amore†.** **2.** An organ-stop having a tone intended to imitate that of the instrument defined above.

Vi'o-la', *n.* *Bot.* A large genus of usually small plants of the violet family—the true violets—having alternate leaves and axillary peduncles bearing 1 or 2 irregular flowers, the lower petal being prolonged into a spur or sac. The common pansy or heartsease (*V. tricolor*) is widely cultivated. [< L. *viola*, violet]—**vi"o-la-quer'cit-rin**, *n.* A yellow crystalline compound ($C_{42}H_{70}O_{32}$) contained as a glucosid in the pansy **vi"o-la-quer'cit-rine†.**

Vi'o-la', *r.* **1.** A feminine personal name F **Vi"o'lette'**, 1 vi'ō'let', 2 vi ō'lĕt' G It **Vi-o'la**, 1 vi-ō'lə 2 vi-ō'lä G **Vi-o'le**, 1 vi-ō'lē 2 vi-ō'le, Pg Sp **Vi"o-lan'te**, 1 vi'o-lăn'tē 2 vi'o-lăn'te. **2.** In Shakespeare's *Twelfth Night* a lady who disguised as a page, enters the service of Duke Orsino of whom she is enamored [L. violet]

vi'o-la-bl(e", 1 vai'o-lə-bl, 2 vi'o-la-bl, *a.* That may be violated. [< L. *violabilis*, < *violo*; see VIOLATION]—**vi'o-la-bl(e-ness"**, *n.*—**vi'o-la-bly**, *adv.*

Vi"o-la'ce-æ, 1 vai'o-lē'si-i, 2 vi'o-lā'ce-ē *r. pl.* *Bot.* A family of herbs, shrubs and trees—the violet family—of the order *Hypericales*, having alternate stipulate leaves and axillary nodding flowers with more or less irregular 5-parted corolla of 5 petals. It includes 15 genera and 350 species [< L. *violaceus*: see VIOLACEOUS] **Vi"o-la-ri e-æ.**—**vi"o-la'ri-a'ceous**, *a*

vi"o-la'ceous, 1 vai'o-lā'shus 2 vi'o-lā'shŭs, *a.* **1.** Having a violet hue, tinged with violet or purple. **2.** *Bot.* Of or pertaining to the violet or the violet family (*Violaceæ*) [< L. *violaceus* < *viola* violet]—**vi"o-la'ceous-ly**, *adv.*

Vi"o-la'les, 1 vai'o-lē'liz 2 vi'o-lā'lēs, *n. pl.* *Bot.* A former alliance containing the violets, stonecrops passion-flowers, and other plant families disused term. [< VIOLA.]

vi"o-lan'i-lin, 1 vai'o-lan'i-lin 2 vi'o-lin'i-lin *n.* A blue-gray or gray-violet dyestuff ($C_{16}H_{13}N$) of the indulin compounds, used on cotton silk and wool [< *viol-* (in VIOLET) + ANILIN.] **vi"o-lan'i-line†.**

vi"o-lan'tin, 1 vai'o-lan'tin 2 vi'o-lăn'tin *n.* *Chem.* A yellowish-white crystalline compound ($C_5N_4H_2O_3$) produced variously, as by the imperfect oxidation of violuric acid [< *viol-* (in VIOLET) + *-an* (in ALLOXAN).] **vi"o-lan'tine†.**

vi"o-las'cent, *a.* Same as VIOLESCENT

vi"o-las'tert, *n.* A diamond of a violet tint.

vi'o-late, 1 vai'o-lēt' 2 vi'o-lāt, *vt.* [-LAT'ED; -LAT'ING.] **1.** To set at naught, as a law, promise, or oath, either by infringing or by failing to observe, break; transgress, disobey; be false to; as the king *violated* his oath.

God . . . can answer prayer . . . just as he turns the hearts of men without *violating* natural laws
A. A. HODGE *Pop. Theol. Themes* lect. v p. 99 [P. B. & P.]

2. To treat irreverently or profanely; profane desecrate, as, to *violate* a sanctuary, a *violated* conscience **3.** To handle roughly or violently, do violence to **4.** Specif., to commit rape upon; ravish **5.** [Rare] To interrupt or disturb as rest or peace [< L. *violatus*, pp. of *violo*; see VIOLATION] **vi'olet.**

SYN.: abuse debauch defile, deflower desecrate hurt, injure, outrage, pollute profane rape ravish See ABUSE, POLLUTE TRANSGRESS.—**vi'o-la"tif(es**, *a.* Having a tendency to violate violating.—**vi'o-la"tor**, *r.* One who violates.—**vi'o-la"ture**, *n.* [Rare] Violation.

vi"o-la'tion, 1 vai'o-lē'shen, 2 vi'o-lā'shon, *n* The act of violating, or the state of being violated (1) Infringement transgression or non-observance as, *violation* of law and order or of trust. (2) Profane or irreverent treatment of sacred things profanation desecration

The *violation* of a sacred place by murder was considered a greater crime than the murder itself
KNIGHT *England* vol. i p. 127. [P. B. & P. & CO. 1880.]

(3) Interruption disturbance (4) Ravishment rape [F., < L. *violatio(n-)* < *violo* violate < *vis* force]

vi'o-lence†, *vt* To treat with violence also to force.

vi'o-lence, 1 vai'o-lens 2 vi'o-lĕns, *n* **1.** The quality, character or state of being violent either in a physical or a moral sense, force, intensity, fury as the *violence* of a tempest, the *violence* of passion **2.** Violent or unjust exercise of power, profane or irreverent treatment, infringement, injury, outrage desecration, profanation. **3.** *Law* Physical force force unlawfully exercised, an act tending to intimidate or overawe by causing appre-

hension of bodily injury **4†.** Ravishment, rape [F., < L *violentia*, < *violentus* see VIOLENT] **vī'o-len-cy†.**

Syn.: acuteness, boisterousness, eagerness fierceness, force, fury, impetuosity, injury, intensity, outrage, passion, poignancy, rage, raving, severity, sharpness vehemence, violation, wildness, wrath See OUTRAGE — Ant.: calmness, feebleness forbearance, gentleness levity, meekness mildness *patience self-command self-control, self-restraint* — **to do violence to,** to inflict physical or moral injury upon

vī'o-lent, 1 vai'o-lent, 2 vī'o-lĕnt **I.** *a* **1.** Proceeding from or marked by great and intense physical force, characterized by force, rudeness, and rapidity, forcible; furious, as, a *violent* attack, a *violent* blow **2.** Caused by or exhibiting intensely excited feeling, vehement, passionate, impetuous, fierce, furious; as, *violent* language, a *violent* controversy **3** Characterized by intensity of any kind, having the effect of or as of intense and sudden force, sharp, intense, abrupt, glaring, as, a *violent* fever, a *violent* contrast **4.** Marked by unjust or unlawful exercise of force, harsh, severe, as, to lay *violent* hands on one to take *violent* measures **5.** Resulting from external force or injury, not in the ordinary course of nature, unnatural, accidental, as, *violent* death **6†.** Due to force or constraint, compulsory **II†.** *n* One who acts violently [F., < L *violentus*, < *vis*, strength]

Syn.: acute, boisterous fierce frantic frenzied fuming, furious immoderate, impetuous, infuriate, intense mad, maniac, maniacal outrageous, passionate, poignant, raging, raving, severe sharp tumultuous turbulent, uncontrollable, ungovernable vehement, wild See FIERCE HOT IMMODERATE — **violent presumption** (*Law*), an inference founded on evidence that is so strong as to be almost conclusive — **v. profits** (*Scots Law*) rents and profits (generally double the usual amount) exacted of a tenant who forcibly or unwarrantably holds over — **vī'o-lent-ly,** *adv* — **vī'o-lent-ness,** *n*

vī'ol-ert, *n* One who plays on the viol or violin

vī'o-les'cent, 1 vai'o-les'ent 2 vī'o-lĕs'ĕnt, *a* Having a tinge of violet [< L *viola* violet]

vī'o-let, 1 vai'o-let, 2 vī'o-lĕt *a* Of the color of violet — **violet bee,** a European carpenter-bee (*Xylocopa violacea*)

vī'o-let[1], *n* **1.** Any plant of the genus *Viola*, or a flower borne by such a plant



Violets

1 A stemless violet (*Viola odorata*) 2 A leafy-stemmed species (*Viola striata*) 3 Leaf of *V. lanceolata* 4 Leaf of *V. sagittata* 5 Leaf of *V. palmata* 6 Fruit of a pansy (*V. tricolor*)

Violets are found in most parts of the globe there being about 100 species in all, of which 60 are in north temperate regions 30 in South America, 2 in South or East Africa, and 8 in Australia and New Zealand The species in the United States and Great Britain are usually low herbs either stemless, as the common **blue violet** and the **bird's-foot v.** of the United States, and the **sweet v.** of England, or with short leafy stems, as the **Canada v.** and the **dog's.**

Many of the violets are blue, as the typical violet of literature, and many are fragrant, but others are of all shades from purple to yellow and white, and most of them are scentless

The violet is cultivated on a large scale in the United States and in France, especially on the French Riviera As a flower it ranks third in commercial importance in the United States From *Viola odorata*, a type indigenous to Europe and Asia, especially Japan, many varieties have been derived and cultivated Among the double-flower types are (1) the **Farquhar violet, Imperial v., King of Violets v., Madame Fichet-Nardy v., Marie Louise v.,** and the **New York v.,** all with dark-blue flowers (2) the **De Parme v., Lady Hume Campbell v., Neapolitan v.,** and **Wilson v.,** all with light-blue flowers (3) the **Belle de Chantenay v., Queen of Violets v.,** and **Swanley White v.,** all with white flowers (4) the **Double Red v., Madame Millet v., Odorata Rubra v.,** all red or pink

Among the single-flower types are (1) the **California violet, La France v., Luxonne v.,** and **Princesse de Galles v.,** all with purple flowers (2) **Rawson's White v.,** and the **White Czar v.,** with white and single red or pink flowers Among French varieties not included above are the **Czar v.,** with long blue flowers **Madame Schwartz,** with large violet flowers and the **Souvenir de Madame Josse v.,** with large reddish-purple flowers with white center See also below

2. A color or class of colors seen at the end of the spectrum, opposite the red, beyond the blue the color-sensation caused by light of the wave-lengths extending from 415 (more especially from 405) micron to the limit of the ordinary visible spectrum, also, a pigment of this color

VARIETIES OF VIOLET

C t = coal-tar D = Dyestuff P = Pigment V = violet

NAME	Source	Use	NAME	Source	Use
acid v	C t (rosanilin)	D	neutral v	C t (safranin)	D
aldehyde v	C t (magenta)	D	new fast v	Gallocyanin*	
alkali v	C t (rosanilin)	D	Paris v	Methyl violet*	
benzyl-rosanilin v			Parma v	Rosanilin v	D
	C t (rosanilin)	D	Perkin's v	Mauvein hydrochlorid	D
Britannica crystal v	C t (magenta)	D			D
	C t (indulin)	D	phenyl v	Hydrochlorids of monophenyl and diphenyl rosanilin	D
Dorothea v	C t (rosanilin)	D	rosanilin v		
ethyldiphenylamin.	C t w copper sulfate	D			
Hoffmann's	C t (rosanilin)	D			
Imperial v	Rosanilin v	D			
Kopp's v	Rosanilin tannate	D	spirit-v	Rosanilin v	D
			tin v	Stannic chromate	P
Mars v	Natural ocher	P			
methyl v	C t (rosanilin)	D	v carmine	Alkanet extract	P
naphthyl-amin v	C t (naphthylamin)	D	Wanklyn's	C t (rosanilin)	D

Synonym, *.

3. A small violet-colored lycænid butterfly of *Lycæna, Polyommatus*, or a related genus [OF., dim < L *viola*, violet]

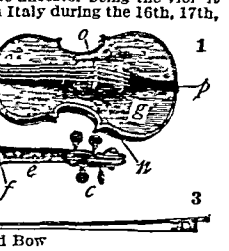
— **acaulescent violets,** same as STEMLESS VIOLETS — **African violet,** an ornamental winter-blooming, hairy, stemless herb (*Saintapulia ionantha*), of the gesnerwort family (*Gesneraceæ*) from eastern tropical Africa with oblong-cordate or ovate leaves and 2-lipped blue flowers — **American dog v.,** a smooth-tinted leafy species (*Viola labradorica*) with reniform to orbicular cordate leaves and long-peduncled light blue-purple or rarely white flowers — **anilin v.,** mauvein — **arrow-leaved v.,** a stemless American violet (*Viola sagittata*) with rather large purplish-blue, bearded, short-spurred flowers, and leaves varying from oblong heart-shaped, halberd-shaped and arrow-shaped to oblong-lanceolate and ovate — **bird's-foot v.,** a large-flowered stemless violet (*Viola pedata*) with pedately 5- to 9-parted leaves and pale-blue beardless petals — **Canada v.,** an erect leafy-stemmed species (*Viola canadensis*), often more than a foot high with large white or light-blue flowers common along the Alleghanies and northward — **caulescent violets,** same as STEMMED VIOLETS — **coast v.,** *n* A thin-leaved species (*Viola brittoniana*) with bright blue flowers growing in sandy soil, and occurring from Massachusetts to North Carolina — **common or early blue v.,** a stemless species (*Viola palmata*) common from arctic America to Florida, and very variable in leaf and flower — **cuspidate v.,** a densely hairy woodland species (*Viola cuspidata*) with cordate ovate crenate leaves and blue flowers occurring from Indiana to British Columbia — **dog's-tooth v.,** see ERYTHRONIUM — **dog'-vī"o-let,** *n* A European violet (*Viola canina*) very variable, but having blue white or lilac petals usually — **English v.,** same as SWEET VIOLET — **European lance-leaved v.,** a tufted European species (*Viola lancifolia*) with short petioled lanceolate leaves and large spurred purple flowers — **falcate leaved v.,** a rich woodland violet (*Viola falcata*) with few falcate-lobed leaves and blue flowers occurring from North Carolina to Illinois — **false v.,** a low perennial (*Dal barda repens*) of the rose family — **green v.,** a perennial herb (*Cubelium concolor*) with small greenish-white axillary flowers — **hairy yellow v.,** an erect leafy-stemmed villous American species (*Viola pubescens*) with bright yellow slightly purple-veined flowers — **halberd-leaved yellow v.,** a leafy-stemmed American species (*Viola hastata*) with hastate-lanceolate or hastate-ovate leaves and short-spurred yellow flowers with the lateral petals bearded — **hooded blue v.,** a species of woodland and meadow violet (*Viola papilionacea*) found in the N E United States, with bright green foliage and large dark violet-purple flowers with the two upper petals reflexed — **hooded v.,** the common purplish violet — **horned v.,** a cultivated species (*Viola cornuta*) from the Pyrenees and Switzerland, with pale-blue flowers with awl-shaped sepals and spur cultivated in many varieties — **kidney-leaved v.,** a broad reniform-leaved American species (*Viola renifolia*) with small white beardless brown-veined flowers — **lance leaved v.,** a stemless American species (*Viola lanceolata*) growing in wet grounds with small white flowers — **long-spurred v.,** an American species (*Viola rostrata*) with an erect stem and slender spur longer than the pale-blue petals — **March v.,** same as SWEET VIOLET — **marsh blue v.,** a species of violet (*Viola cucullata*) found in bogs and wet meadows from Maine to Georgia, with pale-green foliage and pale-blue flowers — **marsh v.,** *n* A stemless species (*Viola palustris*) of cold regions in both hemispheres with small pale-lilac or white purple-veined flowers — **meadow v.,** same as HOODED-BLUE VIOLET — **Neapolitan v.,** a very fragrant, pale-blue, double-flowered variety (*Viola odorata, pallida plena*) of the sweet violet — **nodding v.,** a herbaceous stemmed violaceous plant (*Calceolaria verticellata*) with alternate linear leaves and small solitary nodding white flowers, occurring from Kansas to Mexico — **northern blue v.,** a tufted species of violet (*Viola septentionalis*) found in rich woods from Ontario to Northern New England, with reniform leaves and pale violet-blue flowers — **pale v.,** an American species (*Viola striata*) with ascending angular stem, and white or cream-colored petals the lower striped with purplish lines — **prairie v.,** a thick-leaved violet (*Viola pedatifida*) having pedately-parted leaves and deep blue flowers, occurring from Illinois to Arizona — **primrose-leaved v.,** a stemless American species (*Viola primulæfolia*) with oblong or ovate leaves and small short-spurred, white flowers — **round-leaved v.,** a small early, stemless species (*Viola rotundifolia*) with yellow flowers — **sand v.,** *n* **1.** A puberulent violet (*Viola arenaria*) with tufted stem found in sandy soil **2** The arrow-leaved violet **3** The bird's-foot violet — **spurless v.,** an Australian species (*Viola hederacea*), often cultivated, with blue, rarely white, flowers — **spurred v.,** a variable European species (*Viola calcarata*) with blue or white flowers and an awl-shaped spur.— **stemless violets,** violets without stems rising above the ground, the flowers being borne on scapes — **striped v.,** same as PALE VIOLET — **sweet v.,** a fragrant Old World stemless species (*Viola odorata*) with long, trailing, leafy runners, heart-shaped leaves and blue, white, or purple flowers often double in cultivation, which produces many varieties — **tricolored v.,** the pansy — **twin-flowered v.,** a European alpine species (*Viola biflora*) with about 2 yellow flowers on its erect stem — **velvet v.,** the pansy-violet See BIRD'S-FOOT VIOLET — **vī'o-let-blind"ness,** *n* A rare form of color-blindness consisting of inability to perceive the color violet — **v.-blue,** *n* A shade of blue bordering on violet — **v. cress,** *n* A Portuguese annual (*Ionopsidium acaule*) of the mustard family, with a very short stem, spatulate or roundish leaves and small violet white or flesh-colored flowers cultivated on rockwork and in window-gardens.— **v. disease,** *n* A destructive leaf-spot on violets cultivated under glass — **v.-ear,** *n* A tropical American humming-bird of the genus *Petasophora*, with violet ear-tufts — **v.-powder,** *n* A toilet-powder perfumed with ground orris-root — **v.-shell,** *n* A pelagic ianthinoid gastropod, as *Ianthina fragilis*, having a violet turbinate shell and exuding a violet-colored liquid when handled **v.-snail‡.** — **v.-tip,** *n* An American papilionid butterfly (*Polygonia interrogationis*) having wings reddish, mottled with brown, and violet at the tips — **v.-wood,** *n* Any one of several woods so called from their odor or their appearance, as the kingwood and the myall-wood — **vī'o-let-wort",** *n* Any plant of the violet family (*Violaceæ*) — **wayside v.,** a glabrous violet (*Viola riarum*) growing in large clumps from a stout rootstock and having cleft or divided leaves and blue flowers found from Missouri to Oklahoma — **white v.,** a small stemless violet (*Viola blanda*) with reniform cordate leaves and small fragrant white flowers — **woodland white v.,** a stoloniferous American species (*Viola alsophila*) with red-spotted petioles and scarcely fragrant white flowers

vī'o-let'[2], *n* Same as VIOLA D AMORE

vī"o-let'ta, 1 vai"[or vī"]o-let'a, 2 vī"[or vī"]o-lĕt'a, *n* A small viol [Dim of VIOLA[1]]

vī"o-lin'[1], 1 vai"o-lin', 2 vī"o-lĭn', *n* **1.** The most important modern stringed instrument of the viol class, having four strings, tuned as shown in the cut the modern representative of the medieval viola da braccio in its smaller form

Its body, over which its four strings are stretched, consists of a peculiarly formed resonant box of chosen well-seasoned maple and pine woods (as white as possible), and differs from stringed instruments other than the viola and violoncello in its fully molded belly and back, curved ribs and in the shape of the sound-holes The modern violin is the development of a bowed instrument of the early middle ages its immediate ancestor being the viol it reached its most perfect form in Italy during the 16th, 17th, and early 18th centuries See AMATI GUARNERIUS, STRADIVARI Owing to the brilliancy, power, variety, and expressiveness of its tones it has become the leading orchestral instrument and is also much played as a solo instrument, with or without accompaniment See FIDDLE ORCHESTRA



Violins and Bow

1 Front view of a Stradivarius 2 Back view of a Guarnerius 3 Violin-bow *a* scroll *b*, peg-box *c* pegs *d* finger-board *e*, neck *f* button, *g*, belly *h* back, *i* shoulder *l* waist, *m* one of the bouts *n* sound hole *o* bridge *p*, tail-piece *r*, tail-pin

2. A violinist, as, he is second *violin* [< It *violino*, dim of *viola*, VIOL.]— **alto violin,** same as VIOLA, 1 — **keyed v.,** an instrument resembling a pianoforte, except that instead of being sounded by percussion, the strings are vibrated by minute horsehair bows operated by keys — **vī"o-lin'-bow",** *n* The bow used in playing on a violin See BOW", 3 — **v. clef,** the G clef — **v. diapason,** a diapason stop in an organ having a string-like tone and narrow scale — **v.-piano,** *n* A harmonichord, piano-violin — **vī"o-lī'na,** *n* **1.** A four-foot organ-stop having a string-like tone resembling that of a violin **2.** An automatic violin-player — **vī"o-lī-nette',** *n* A violino piccolo also, a kit

vī'o-lin', } 1 vai'o-lin, -lin *or* -lin, 2 vī'o-lĭn, -lĭn *or* -lĭn,
vī'o-line, } *n* *Chem* **1.** A white poisonous compound, allied to emetin, found in combination in all parts of the common violet **vī"o-la-em'e-tin‡.** **2** A blue coloring-matter obtained by treating anilin with sulfuric acid and plumbic oxid [< L *viola* violet] [on the violin

vī"o-lin'ist, 1 vai'o-lin'ist 2 vī'o-lĭn'ĭst, *n* One who plays

vī"o-lī'no, 1 vī'o-lī'no, 2 vī'o-lī'no, *n* [It.] A violin — **violino piccolo,** a miniature or three-quarter violin — **v. primo,** first violin — **v. secondo,** second violin

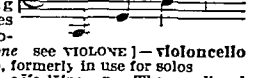
vī'ol-ist, 1 vai'ol-ist, 2 vī'ol-ĭst, *n* One who plays the viol or the viola

vi-olle', 1 vi-ōl', 2 vi-ōl', *n* A photometric unit equivalent to about 18[1]/[2] British standard candles, and representing the light afforded by a square centimeter of platinum at solidification-point **Violle's standard‡.**

Vī"ol"let'-le-Duc', 1 vī'o"lĕ'-le-dük' 2 vī'o lę'-le-dük', **Eugène Emmanuel** (1814–79) A French architect and archeologist *Dictionary of French Architecture*

vī"o-lon-cel'list, 1 vī'o-len-chel'ist *or* vai'o-len-sel'ist, 2 vī'o-lŏn-chĕl'ĭst *or* vī'o-lŏn-çĕl'ĭst, *n* One who plays on the violoncello, a cellist

vī"o-lon-cel'lo, 1 vī'o-len-chel'lo *or* vai'o-len-sel'o, 2 vī'o-lŏn-chĕl'lo *or* vī'o-lŏn-çĕl'o (XIII), *n* **1.** A bass violin or small violone, a stringed instrument of the viol class, having four strings tuned as shown below, and held vertically between the performer's knees, resting on the floor, when played commonly called **cello** or **'cello.** See plate of MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS



2 *Organ-building* An 8-foot pedal-stop having metal pipes giving tones similar to those from a violoncello [It., dim of *violone* see VIOLONE]— **violoncello piccolo,** a small violoncello, formerly in use for solos

vī"o-lo'ne, 1 vī'o-lō'nē, 2 vī'o-lō'nę, *n* The medieval double-bass viol, also a 16-foot organ-stop of string-like tone [It., < *viola* VIOL.]

vī'o-lous†, *a* Violent impetuous

vī"o-lu'ric, 1 vai o-lū'rik 2 vī o-lū'ric, *a* *Chem* Of pertaining to, or derived from uric acid and having a violet color [< *viol-* (in VIOLET[1]) + *-uric* (in BARBITURIC)]

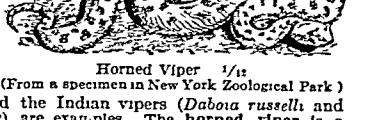
— **violuric acid** (*Chem*), a yellowish crystalline compound ($C_4N_2H_2O_4$) derived variously but indirectly from barbituric acid It yields red blue and violet salts

Vī"on"ville', 1 vī'ōn'-vil', 2 vī'ōn vil', *n* A village in Lorraine, Germany where the Germans defeated the French, Aug 16 1870 the battle is known also as **Mars-la-Tour.**

Vī-ot'ti, 1 vī-ōt'ti 2 vī-ŏt'ti **Giovanni Battista** (1753–1824) An Italian violinist and composer

vī-pa'ri-ous, 1 vai-pē'ri-us, 2 vī-pā'ri-ŭs, *a* [Rare] Life-renewing [< L *vivus*, alive (< *vivo*, live), + *pario*, bear]

vī'per, 1 vai'pər, 2 vī'pĕr, *n* **1.** A venomous Old World viperoid snake The common European viper or adder (*Vipera berus*), the horned vipers (genus *Cerastes*), and the Indian vipers (*Daboia russelli* and *Ethis carinata*) are examples The **horned viper** is a large sand-colored, white-bellied viper (*Cerastes cornutus*) of Arabia Sinai, and the Saharan region, with prominent keels upon its scales, and two prominent projections or horns ' one above each eye It is usually associated with the suicide of Cleopatra and is regarded as especially dangerous because of its habit of hiding in the sand



Horned Viper 1/12

(From a specimen in New York Zoological Park)

2. Some dangerous or repulsive snake mistaken for a viper, as a cobra, a rattlesnake, or a hognose **3.** A venomous, malicious, or treacherous person a sense influenced by the old fable of a snake that killed its benefactor **4.** *Her* A serpent used as a bearing [< F. *vipère*, < L *vipera*, < *vivus*, alive (< *vivo*, live), + *pario* bear] — **red viper,** the copperhead — **Russell's v.,** the Jessur — **vī'per-fish",** *n* A deep-sea chaulliodontoid fish especially *Chaulliodus sloani*, having exceedingly long teeth — **v.-s**

gourd, *n* An East-Indian tendril-climber (*Trichosanthes anguina*) of the gourd family with a serpent-like pendulous cylindrical edible fruit 3 to 6 feet long and 1 to 2 inches in diameter, that is yellow when ripe — **viper's-grass,** *n* A European perennial (*Scorzonera hispanica*) of the aster family, with long narrow leaves and heads of yellow flowers reputed in Spain to be a cure for the bite of vipers — **v.-wine,** *n* Wine containing snakes formerly deemed medicinal — **vi'per-ess,** *n* 1 A female viper 2. A malicious or dangerous woman — **vi'per-ish,** *a* Somewhat resembling or befitting a viper, viperous venomous — **vi'per-ling,** *n* A young or little viper — **vi'per-ous,** *a* Having the character of a viper venomous malicious — **vi'per-ous-ly,** *adv*

Vi'per-a, 1 vī'pər-ə, 2 vī'per-a *n Herp* A genus typical of *Viperidæ* [< L *vipera* see VIPER] — **Vi-per'i-dæ,** *n pl Herp* A family of solenoglyph snakes especially those without loreal pits and with postfrontal bones vipers — **vi'per-id,** *n* — **vi'per-i-form,** *a* 1. Having the form of a viper 2 Of or pertaining to the *Viperiformes* — **Vi'per-i-for'mes,** *n pl Herp* The *Solenoglypha* as a suborder — **Vi'per-i'na,** *n pl Herp* A division of snakes, especially the *Solenoglypha* as a suborder — **vi'per-oid,** *a* Of or pertaining to the *Viperidæ* — **Vi'per-ol'de-æ,** *n pl Herp* The *Viperina* **Vi'per-oi'des**‡.

vi'per-line, } 1 vī'pər-ın *or* -aın 2 vī'per-ın *or* -ın (VIII), *a*
vi'per-ine, } 1 Of or pertaining to the *Viperidæ* or the *Viperina* 2 Resembling or related to a viper

vi'per-in(e)s, *n* One of the *Viperidæ* or *Viperina*

Vique, 1 vīk, 2 vīk — Same as VICH

vir, 1 vir *or* vûr 2 vir *or* vır *n* [Scot] Strength, activity

Vi'ra-bhad'ra, 1 vī'ra-bud'ra, 2 vī ra-bûd'ra, *n Hind Myth* A son or avatar of Siva [Kechuan cosmic deity

Vi'ra-co'cha, 1 vī ra-kō'cha, 2 vī'rä-cō'cha *n* An ancient

vir"a-gin'i-an, 1 vır'ə-jın'ı-ən 2 vır'a-gin'ı-an *a* [Rare] Having the characteristics of a virago termagant [< L *virago* (*viragin-*), see VIRAGO] — **vi-rag'i-nous**‡. — **vir'a-gin'i-ty,** *n* Masculinity in a woman

vi-ra'go, 1 vı-[*or* və-]rē'go, 2 vī-[*or* vī-]rā'go (VIII), *n* [-GOES, 1 -goz, 2 -gōs, *pl*] 1 A bold, impudent, turbulent woman, termagant, vixen

Nor was that august personage Nicholas Vedder himself, sacred from the daring tongue of this terrible *virago* IRVING *Sketch-Book Rip Van Winkle* p 51 [G P P 1861]

2 [Archaic] A woman of extraordinary stature, strength, and courage, or who has a masculine body and mind a female warrior [L, < *vir* man] **vi-ra'gi-a**‡ [Rare] — **vi-ra'go-sleeve"**†, *n* A full sleeve worn by women of the 17th century [C]

Vi-raj', 1 vī-rāj', 2 vī-raj', *n Hind Myth* The mysterious primeval being, when differentiating itself into male and female [In Gujarat district Bombay, India

Vi"ram-gam', 1 vī'rum-gŭm', 2 vī rŭm-ĝam', *n* A town

Vir'chow, 1 fir'HO *or* (*Eng*) vûr'chau, 2 fir'HO *or* (*Eng*) vır'chow, **Rudolf** (10/11 1821–9/13 1902) A German pathologist founder of cellular pathology — **Virchow's disease.** 1 An acute inflammation of the brain occurring immediately after birth, acute congenital encephalitis 2 A disease characterized by leprosy with deformation of the bones of the face [county, Ill

Vir'den, 1 vûr'den, 2 vır'dĕn, *n* A city in Macoupin

vire, 1 vır, 2 vīr, *n* 1 *Her* An annulet, the mark of difference of the fifth son See ANNULET MARK† 2 A heavy crossbow-bolt, spirally feathered to make it rotate **vire'-ton**‡ [OF perhaps < L *vipera* (see VIPER), or < *virer,* turn see VEER] **Syn. ret.**

vir'e-lay, 1 vır'ī-lē, 2 vır'e-lā, *n* A form of old French verse, having two rimes to a stanza, arranged in various arbitrary and complex orders **vir'e-lai**‡

The *virelai* nouveau is written throughout in two rhymes Like the rondeau redoublé its first stanza serves as refrain for the later ones but its initial verse is but a couplet and the two lines close each stanza alternately until the last, where they appear both together but in inverse order The verses are singularly irregular in form, and choose both the order of the rhymes and the length of the verses exactly at the will of the poet GLEESON WHITE *Ballades and Rondeaux* intro p 78 [W S 1887]

[< F *virelai,* < *virer* (see VEER) + *lai,* song]

vi'rent, *a* [Rare] Verdant green fresh

vir'e-o, 1 vır'ī-o, 2 vır'e-o, *n* **1.** An insectivorous vireonoid bird, predominantly dull-green and yellowish, which makes slight, cup-shaped, pensile nests The **red-eyed** (*Vireo olivaceus*), the **yellow-throated** (*V flavifrons*), the **white-eyed** (*V noveboracensis*), the **blue-headed** (*V solitarius*), and the **warbling** (*V gilvus*) are common in the United States Many of the species are noted for their song



Red-eyed Vireo and its Nest 1/5

What a wonderful genius it is that leads the *vireo* to select the tough fibre of the inner bark instead of the more brittle grasses THOREAU *Winter Jan 13 1856* p 171 [H M & CO 1888]

2 [V-] A genus typical of *Vireonidæ* [< L *vireo(n-),* species of bird] — **Vir"e-on'i-dæ,** *n pl Ornith* An American family of oscine birds especially those with 10 primaries tarsi scutellate and longer than middle toes and bill slightly hooked at tip — **vir'e-o-nid,** *n* — **vir'e-o-noid,** *a* — **Vir"e-o-ni'næ,** *n pl Ornith* The *Vireonidæ* as a subfamily — **vir'e-o-nin(e)s,** *a* Of or pertaining to a vireo or the *Vireoninæ*

vi'res, 1 vaı'rīz 2 vī'rēs, *n* Same as VERULES

vi-res'cence, 1 vaı-res'ens 2 vī-rēs'ĕnç, *n* **1** *Bot* The abnormal assumption of green by members usually bright-colored as when petals become green like ordinary leaves, greening 2 Viridescence, greenness

vi-res'cent, 1 vaı-res'ent 2 vī-rēs'ĕnt, *a* Greenish or becoming green [< L *virescent(t-)s* ppr of *viresco* grow green]

Vi"ret', 1 vı'rē 2 vī'reˌ, **Pierre** (1/41511–4/41571) A Swiss Protestant reformer

vir'ga, 1 vûr'ga, 2 vır'ga *n* [VIR'GÆ, 1 -jī 2 -ĝē *pl*] **1** The penis 2 A twig rod verge [L rod] — **vir'gal,** *a* Composed of twigs — **vir-ga'ri-us,** *n* One who holds a virgate or yard-land **vir'gat-er**‡ — **vir'gate,** *a* Long, straight, and slender like a wand, wand-like **vir'gat-ed**‡ — **vir-ga'tion,** *n* — **vir'gate,** *n* Same as YARD-LAND

vir'ga-lleu, *n* Same as VIRGOOLEUSE **vir'ga-loo**‡.

virget, vir'gert Same as VERGE VERGER

Vir'gil, 1 vûr'jıl, 2 vır'ĝıl *n* Same as VERGIL

Vir-gil'i-a', 1 vər-jil'ī-ə 2 vır-ĝıl'ī-a, *n Bot* **1** A genus of South-African fabaceous trees bearing odd-pinnate leaves and dense racemes of pink flowers with a bell-shaped calyx The pods are flattened and oblong *V capensis,* the only species, yields a soft, light wood 2 The yellow-wood (*Cladrastis tinctoria*) [< VERGIL, 1]

Vir-gil'i-at, 1 vər-jil'ī-ə 2 vır-ĝıl'ī-a, *n In Shakespeare's Coriolanus,* the wife of Coriolanus

Vir-gil'i-an, Vir-gil'i-us, etc Same as VERGILIAN, etc

vir'gin†, *vt* To be virgin or chaste

vir'gin, 1 vûr'jın, 2 vır'ĝın, *a* **1.** Being a virgin or virgins, pertaining or suited to a virgin, showing modesty or purity, maidenly, chaste, as, *virgin* captives

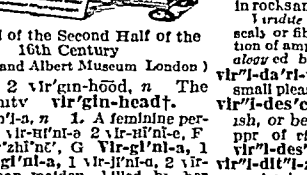
Yet innocence, and *virgin* modesty,
That would be wooed, and not unsought be won,
Wrought in her MILTON *P L* bk VIII, l 501

2. Not stained nor corrupted, undefiled, spotless, pure **3.** Not hitherto used, touched, or acted upon, untried, unmarked, simple, fresh, new, maiden, as, *virgin* soil or gold, a *virgin* shield **4** *Zool* Producing eggs without impregnation, parthenogenetic, as an aphid — **virgin clay,** fresh clay, as distinguished from that which has been fired — **v. dip,** in trees incised for turpentine, the runnings of the first year — **v. moth,** same as WHITE MILLER, 2 — **v. oil,** the fine oil obtained from olives, etc, at the first pressing — **v. queen.** 1 Queen Elizabeth of England (1533–1603), a favorite title among her courtiers and admirers, in allusion to which the American colony (now State) of Virginia was named 2 *Bee-keeping* A queen that has not been fertilized by mating with a drone — **v. rosin,** rosin made from the first exudation of turpentine after the boxing of the tree

vir'gin, *n* **1.** A woman who has had no carnal knowledge of man, a maiden, maid 2 A member of any order of women under a vow of virginity Compare VESTAL 3 [V-] Specif, with the definite article, the Virgin Mary **4.** *Art* A madonna **5** *Entom* A female insect that produces eggs without impregnation, a parthenogenetic insect **6.** A gossamer-winged lycænid butterfly **7.** [V-] *Astron* Same as VIRGO 8 Any female animal that has not copulated **9** [Archaic] A man who has had no carnal knowledge of woman **10**†. Virginity [< OF *virgine,* < L *virgo* (*virgin-*), virgin] — **eleven thousand virgins,** see URSULA², 2 — **vir'gin-born",** *a* Born of a virgin said of Jesus Christ — **v.-knot,** *n* Virginity from the Greek and Roman custom of unloosing a virgin's girdle at marriage — **V.-worship,** *n* Worship of the Virgin Mary [gnal

vir'gi-nal, 1 vûr'jı-nəl, 2 vır'gi-nal, *a* **1.** Relating to, like, or suited to a virgin, maidenly, pure, unsullied **2.** *Zool* Virgin, parthenogenetic [Γ, < L *virginalis,* < *virgo* (*virgin-*), virgin] — **virginal generation or reproduction** (*Biol*), parthenogenesis — **v. membrane** (*Anat*), the hymen — **vir'gi-nal-ly,** *adv*

vir'gi-nal, *n* Any one of the quilled keyboard musical instruments common in England in the 16th and 17th centuries, especially a keyed musical instrument of the Elizabethan age It was set in a rectangular box, and had a keyboard of two to three octaves with but one string to each note [< VIRGINAL, *a*] **pair of virginals**‡; **vir'gin-nals**‡



Virginal of the Second Half of the 16th Century (Victoria and Albert Museum London)

vir'gin-hood, 1 vûr'jın-hud, 2 vır'gın-hōōd, *n* The state of being a virgin, virginity **vir'gin-head**†.

Vir-gin'i-a, 1 vər-jin'ī-ə, 2 vır-gin'ī-a, *n* **1.** A feminine personal name D **Vir-gi'ni-e,** 1 vır-gī'nī-ə 2 vır-gī'nī-e, F **Vir"gi"nie',** 1 vır ʒī nī', 2 vīr'zhī'nē', G **Vir-gi'ni-a,** 1 fir-gi'nī-a 2 fir-gī'nī-a, It **Vir-gi'ni-a,** 1 vır-jī'nī-a, 2 vīr-gī'nī-a 2 (—449), a Roman maiden, killed by her father to save her from Appius Claudius See APPIUS CLAUDIUS **3.** The heroine of St Pierre's romance See PAUL AND VIRGINIA **4** A middle Atlantic State of the United States of America 42,627 sq m capital, Richmond one of the thirteen colonies It had the first permanent settlement (see JAMESTOWN, 4; and VIRGIN QUEEN above) scene of Bacon's Rebellion against the tyranny of Sir William Berkeley, 1676, active in the Revolution admitted to the Union, June 26 1788 seceded on May 23, 1861 readmitted January 26, 1870 **5** A city county-seat of Cass county, Ill **6** A city in St Louis county, Minn [L, virgin, pure] — **Virginia creeper,** a common woody vine (*Psedera quinquefolia*) of the family *Vitaceæ,* climbing by rootlets as well as by disk-bearing tendrils, with inconspicuous greenish flowers followed by dark-blue berries, and digitately compound leaves of five leaflets turning to brilliant crimson and scarlet in autumn cultivated for ornament See illus under AMPELOPSIS — **V. stock,** see STOCK¹, *n*, 14

Vir-gin'i-a City, **1.** A mining town, county-seat of Madison county, Mont 2 County-seat of Storey county, Nev, site of Comstock Lode and Consolidated Virginia mines

Vir-gin'i-an, 1 vər-jın'ī-ən, 2 vır-gin'ī-an **I.** *a* Of or pertaining to Virginia **II.** *n* A native or citizen of Virginia — **Virginian date-plum,** the persimmon — **V. goat's-rue,** the common American goat's-rue — **V juniper,** the red cedar (*Juniperus virginiana*) — **V trumpet-flower,** the trumpet-creeper

Vir-gin'i-ans, The A historical novel of pre-Revolutionary times by W M Thackeray and published in 1859 as a sequel to *Henry Esmond*

Vir-gin'i-a Peak A peak in Douglas county Colo, 10 600 ft

Vir'gi-nid, 1 vûr'jı-nid 2 vır'gi-nid, *n* Any meteor of which the constellation Virgo is the radiant point [< VIRGO]

Vir'gin Is'lands **1.** The islands of St Croix, St John and St Thomas — purchased by United States from Denmark, 1917 132 *sq m* 2 One of the five British presidencies of the Leeward Islands 58 sq m capital, Roadtown

vir-gin'i-ty, 1 vər-jın'ī-tı, 2 vır-gin'ī-ty, *n* **1** The state or character of being a virgin, maidenhood, unwedded chastity, the unmarried life celibacy

This theory was first advanced by Jerome with the professed aim to save the *virginity* of both Mary and Joseph SCHAFF *Christian Church* vol I, § 27, p 274 [S 1882]

2. The state of being unsullied or unused, the state of being fresh, new, untried, uncultivated, or unexplored [< F *virginité,* < L *virginita(t-)s,* < *virgo* (*virgin-*), virgin]

Vir-gin'i-us, 1 vər-jin'ī-us, 2 vır-gin'ī-ūs **Lucius** A Roman centurion of the 5th century B C father and slayer of Virginia aroused the people to overthrow the Decemvirs (see VIRGINIA, 2) hero of the tragedy *Virginius* by J S Knowles

vir'gin-ly, 1 vûr'jın-lı, 2 vır'gin-ly **I.** *a* Having the qualities of a virgin, chaste, pure **II** *adv* As becomes a virgin

Vir'gin Ma'ry. Mary, the mother of Jesus

vir'gin's-bow"er, 1 vûr'jınz-bau"ər, 2 vır'gınz-bow"er, *n* Any one of several species of clematis (see CLEMATIS), especially, the traveler's-joy (*C vitalba*) of English roadsides and hedges, and a similar American climber (*C virginiana*)



Virgin's-bower (*Clematis vitalba*) *a* the fruit

Vir'go, 1 vûr'go, 2 vır'ĝo, *n Astron* **1.** A large constellation, the Virgin See CONSTELLATION **2.** The sixth sign of the zodiac, extending from 150° to 180° of longitude, which the sun enters about August 20. [L, virgin]

vir'gou-leuse, 1 vûr'gu-lūs, 2 vır'ĝu-lūs, *n* A medium-sized French variety of pear of excellent quality [F, < *Virgoulée,* French town] **ver'[or vir'ga-lleu**‡; **vir'ga-loo**‡; **vir'go-leuse**‡.

vir'gu-la, 1 vûr'giu-la, 2 vır'ĝū-la *n Paleon* A rod-like axis generally running through the polyparia of graptolites, dorsal in single subcentral in double ones

Vir"gu-la'ri-æ, 1 vûr giu-lē'rı-ī, 2 vır'ĝū-lā'rī-ē, *n pl Zooph* A subsection of pennatulean polyps with small pinnules, including the sea-rods — **vir"gu-la'ri-an,** *a & n*

Vir"gu-la-ri'i-dæ, 1 vûr giu-la-raī'ı-dī, 2 vır'ĝū-la-rī'ī-dē, *n pl Zooph* A family of virgularian polyps having pinnules without a calcareous plate sea-rods **Vir"gu-la'ri-a,** *n* (t g) [< L *virgula* dim of *virga,* rod] — **vir"gu-la'ri-id,** *n* — **vir"gu-la'ri-oid,** *a*

vir'gu-late, 1 vûr'giu-lāt, 2 vır'ĝū-lāt, *a* Diminutively virgate, like a small rod [< L *virgula,* see VIRGULE]

vir'gule, 1 vûr'gūl, 2 vır'ĝūl, *n* **1.** A small rod or twig. **2.** [Rare] A comma **3**†. *Horol* A form of escapement [F, < L *virgula,* dim of *virga,* rod]

Vir-gu'll-an, 1 vər-gū'lī-ən, 2 vır-ĝū'lī-an, *n* See GEOLOGY [< L *virgula,* see VIRGULE]

vir-gul'tum, 1 vər-gul'tum, 2 vır-ĝūl'tūm, *n* A young branch sprout [< L *virgultum,* bush, see VIRGULE]

vir'i-al, 1 vır'ī-əl, 2 vır'ī-al, *n Mech* The product of the attraction between a pair of particles by half their distance, also, the sum of such products for all pairs in a system [< L *vis* (*vir-*), force]

Vir"i-a'thus, 1 vır'ī-ē'thəs, 2 vır'ī-ā'thūs *n* A Lusitanian warrior defeated many Roman armies treacherously slain

vir'id, 1 vır'id 2 vīr'id, *a* [Rare] Verdant green [< L *viridis,* < *virco,* be green] — **vi-rid'i-an,** *n* French Veronese green See GREEN — **vir"i-dig'e-nous,** *a* Imparting a green tint as confervæ to an oyster — **vir'i-din, vir'i-dine,** *n* **1** A greenish oily compound ($C_{13}H_{10}N$) contained in bone-oil and coal-tar from which it is separated by distillation **2** Jervin original name — **vir'i-dite,** *n Mineral* An indeterminate green compound of secondary origin found in rocks and believed to be hydrous ferrous magnesium silicate

Viridite A collective name These are generally in scaly or fibrous forms and are often the result of the decomposition of amphibole pyroxene chrysolite etc J D DANA *Mineralogy* ed by E S Dana, § 479, p 664 [H & S 1892]

vir"i-da'ri-um, 1 vır'ī-dē'rı-um, 2 vır'ī-dā'rī-ūm, *n* [Rare] A small pleasure-park or garden [< L *viridis,* green, see VIRID]

vir"i-des'cent, 1 vır'ī-des'ent, 2 vır'ī-dēs'ĕnt, *a* Greenish, or becoming slightly green [< LL *viridescen(t-)s,* ppr of *viridesco,* grow green, < L *viridis,* see VIRID] — **vir"i-des'cence,** *n*

vir"i-dit"i-za'tion, 1 vır'ī-dit"ī-zē'shən, 2 vır ī-dit ī-zā'shon, *n* A mineral metamorphic change of iron-magnesian silicate to viridite — **vir'i-di-tize,** *vt*

vi-rid'i-ty, 1 vı-rid'ı-tı, 2 vı-rid'ī-ty, *n* **1.** The state of being virid or verdant, fresh greenness, as of vegetation **2.** *Zool* Greenness, as of an oyster, from feeding on viridigenous organisms, green-gill

vir'ile, } 1 vır'il *or* vaı'rıl, 2 vīr'il *or* vī'rıl (VIII), *a* **1.**
vir'il§, } Having the characteristics of mature manhood distinguished from *womanly, feminine,* or *childish,* of or pertaining distinctively to the male sex, hence, procreative **2.** Having the vigor or strength of manhood, sturdy, intrepid, and forceful, not effeminate, masculine

Milton is perhaps the best English example of a powerful original, and *virile* mind modified in expression by the spirit of the age MABIE *Short Studies* p 69 [D M & CO 1891]

[< F *viril,* < L *virilis* < *vir,* man] **Syn.** see MASCULINE — **virile member,** the penis — **vir'ile-ness,** *n*

vir"i-les'cence, 1 vır'ī-les'ens, 2 vīr'ī-lĕs'ĕnç, *n* The state of females at an advanced age when they acquire certain characteristics of males [< L *virilis,* see VIRILE] — **vir"i-les'cent,** *a*

vi-ril'i-a, 1 vı-ril'ı-ə, 2 vı-ril'ī-a, *n pl* The male organs of generation [L, neut pl of *virilis,* see VIRILE]

vir'i-lism, 1 vır'ī-lizm 2 vīr'ī-lĭsm, *n* A form of hermaphroditism the individual being female, but having certain genital organs similar to those of the male

vi-ril'i-ty, 1 vı-ril'ı-tı, 2 vı-ril'ī-ty, *n* The state, character, or quality of being virile (1) Mature manhood; hence, the power of procreation (2) Manly aspect, quality, or action, masculine vigor and strength, manliness, forcefulness, sturdiness

vi-rip'o-tent, *a* Marriageable

viritoot, *n* Brishness, enterprise [ferrule

viri, 1 vûrl 2 vīrl, *n* [Scot] A ring around a column, a

vir-mil'ion†, *a & n* Vermilion

vir'o-la-tal"low, 1 vır'o-la-tal o 2 vīr'o-la-tăl'o, *n* A tallow-like compound obtained from the seeds of the tallow-nutmeg used for making soap and candles

vi-role', 1 vı-rōl', 2 vī-rōl', *n* **1.** A ferrule 2 *Her* A hoop or ring around a horn See VERULES [F, see FERRULE¹]

vir"o-lē', 1 vır'o-lē', 2 vīr o-lę', *a Her* Same as VERULED [< F *virolé,* < *virole,* see VIROLE] **vi-roled**‡

vi'ron†, *n* A circuit — **vi'ron-ry**‡, *n* Environment

vi'rose, 1 vaı'rōs *or* vaı-rōs', 2 vī'rōs *or* vī-rōs', *a* **1.** Having power to poison, full of virus, poisonous **2.** *Bot* Having a fetid odor [< L *virosus,* < *virus,* poison]

vi'rous, 1 vaı'rus, 2 vī'rŭs, *a Med* Having virus, noxious, poisonous [< L *virosus,* see VIROSE]

virr, 1 vûr, 2 vır, *n* [Scot] *Force, resolution*

virr, 1 vır, 2 vīr, *n* [Scot] Verb irregular

vir-tu', 1 vır-tū' *or* vûr'tū, 2 vır-tų' *or* vır'tu (XIII), *n* **1.** Rare curious, or beautiful quality generally in the phrase *objects* or *articles of virtu* referring mostly to objects of decorative art, as bric-à-brac, usually old and

rare 2. A taste for such objects 3. Excellence, as of literary quality, virtue [< It *virtu*, = F *vertu*, see VIRTUE] **vir-tū'**‡

vir'tu-al, 1 vūr'chu-[or -tiu-]əl, 2 vir'chu-[or -tū-]al, *a* 1. Being in essence or effect, but not in form or appearance, having potency, validity, or essential qualities opposed to *apparent* or *nominal*, as, *virtual* presence 2. Acting or having efficacy without the agency of anything material or sensible 3 *Optics* Formed by the imaginary prolongation of rays through a lens or a mirror, apparent to the eye as if really existent, but not capable of being thrown on a screen, as the image in a looking-glass Compare REAL See IMAGE 4. *Elec* Designating the voltage or amperage of an alternating current equivalent, in each case, to the square-root of the mean of the squares of a series of instantaneous values taken at intervals during the cycle 5. [Rare] Being both nominal and actual 6 [Archaic] Potent, effective, energizing, potential [< LL *virtualis*, < L *virtus*; see VIRTUE] — **virtual cognition,** a cognition of a part of a complex concept taken by itself — **v. displacement,** same as VIRTUAL VELOCITY — **v. eccentric,** an equivalent eccentric — **v. moment,** the product of a force into the virtual velocity at the point of application — **v. radius** (*Kinematics*), *the radius from a point to* the instantaneous center — **v. velocity** (*Mech*), an infinitesimal displacement of the point of application of a force measured in the direction of that force For any possible infinitesimal displacement of a system of bodies in equilibrium the sum of the products obtained by multiplying each force by its virtual velocity is zero — **v. work,** *virtual moment*

vir"tu-al'i-ty, 1 vūr'chu-[or -tiu-]al'i-ti, 2 vir'chu-[or -tū-]äl'i-ty, *n* 1. The state or quality of being virtual 2. [Archaic] Potentiality

vir'tu-al-ize, 1 vūr'chu-[or -tiu-]əl-aiz, 2 vir'chu-[or -tū-]-al-iz, *tt* [-IZED, -IZ'ING] [Rare] To give virtue to, make virtuous

vir'tu-al-ly, 1 vūr'chu-[or -tiu-]əl-i, 2 vir'chu-[or -tū-]-al-y, *adv* *In a virtual manner, in efficacy or effect* only, essentially, as, the battle was *virtually* over

vir'tu-ate†, *tt* To make efficacious

vir'tue, 1 vūr'chu *or* -tiu, 2 vir'chu *or* -tū, *n* 1. Conformity in disposition, character, or conduct to the standard of right, whether as set by usage, moral or civil law, or moral reason, moral excellence, uprightness, rectitude, also, *some particular act or habit of* such conformity, as, the *virtue* of justice opposed to *vice*

The essential nature of virtue has been much discussed by writers on ethics from the beginning of reflective thinking Socrates taught that virtue is identical with a knowledge of the good, or wisdom Plato recognized the four *cardinal* virtues of wisdom, fortitude, temperance, and justice Aristotle regarded the virtues as those habits of an excellent manhood that *distinguish* and *choose* the mean or middle way between the excesses and defects in which the vicious forms of conduct consist The scholastic moralists followed him in dividing the virtues into the *practical* and the *intellectual* With the spread of Christianity, humility, chastity, and above all charity became prominent as forms of virtuous living Indeed, many followed Augustine in regarding charity as the source of all virtue With Bentham and the English and French Sensational school, virtue was made identical with conformity to civil law, or to custom, or to utility, while the New England theologians allied themselves with the Augustinian view by reducing all the virtues to benevolence Modern idealism is recognizing anew the essential truth foreshadowed by the earliest ethical usage of the word, and regards the virtues as various qualities or forms of character and conduct shaped after the ideal of a perfect personal life in social relations

In the thought of mankind the *virtues* are those habitual forms of conduct which realize the conception of the better and nobler Self G T LADD *Philosophy of Conduct* p 214 [s 02]

2. The quality of manliness, manly excellence, either in general or in some particular form, especially, in the older and now nearly obsolete usage, manly strength or valor, courage, bravery

Add to your faith *virtue*, and to *virtue* knowledge *2 Pet* 1, 5

3. Hence, the practise of moral duties and the abstaining from immorality in general, especially from vice, as, a life devoted to *virtue* 4. Sexual purity, chastity, especially, the chastity of women, as, her *virtue* is irreproachable 5. That quality of things or bodies by which they act or produce effects, inherent power, efficacy, as, the magnet has lost its *virtue*, a medicine of great *virtue* 6 Any admirable quality, merit, excellence, or accomplishment

Proclaim that I can sing weave, sew and dance
With other *virtues* SHAKESPEARE *Pericles* act IV sc 6

7. *pl Occult* One of the orders of the celestial hierarchy See HIERARCHY, 5 8 [Scot] Industry, thrift 9†. A mighty work or miracle [< F *vertu*, < L *virtus*, < *vir*, man]

Syn.: chastity, duty excellence, faithfulness goodness, honesty, honor, integrity, justice, morality probity, purity, rectitude, righteousness, rightness, truth uprightness, virtuousness, worth worthiness *Virtue* is *goodness* that is victorious through trial, perhaps through temptation and conflict *Goodness*, the being morally good, may be much less than *virtue*, as lacking the strength that comes from trial and conflict or it may be very much more than *virtue*, as rising sublimely above the possibility of temptation and conflict — the infantile as contrasted with the divine *goodness* *Virtue* is distinctively human we do not predicate it of God *Morality* is conformity to the moral law in action whether in matters concerning ourselves or others, whether with or without right principle *Honesty* and *probity* are used especially of one's relations to his fellow men, *probity* being to *honesty* much what *virtue* is to *goodness*, *probity* is *honesty* tried and proved, especially in those things that are beyond the reach of legal requirement above the commercial sense, *honesty* may be applied to the highest truthfulness of the soul to and with itself and its Maker *Integrity*, in the full sense, is moral wholeness without a flaw when used, as it often is, of contracts and dealings, it has reference to inherent character and principle and denotes much more than superficial or conventional *honesty* *Honor* is a lofty *honesty* that scorns fraud or wrong as base and unworthy of itself *Purity* is freedom from all admixture especially of that which debases it is *chastity* both of heart and of life, but of the life because from the heart *Duty*, the rendering of what is due to any person or in any relation, is in this connection, the fulfilment of moral obligation *Rectitude* and *righteousness* denote conformity to the standard of right whether in heart or act *righteousness* is used especially in the religious sense *Uprightness* refers especially to conduct *Virtuousness* is a quality of the soul or of action in the latter sense it is the essence of virtuous action Compare INNOCENT, JUSTICE RELIGION — Ant.: evil, vice, viciousness, wickedness, wrong See synonyms for SIN

— **by or in virtue of,** by or through the fact, quality, force, or authority of — **theological virtues,** faith, hope, and charity as relating immediately to God and founded solely on his word — **theoretical virtues,** in the Aristotelian philosophy, the three intellectual virtues science understanding, and wisdom — **to make a v. of necessity,** to seem to do freely or from principle what is or must be done necessarily — **vir'tue-proof,** *a* Incorruptible invincible — **vir'tued**†, *a* *Having virtue or efficacy* — **vir'tue-ly,** *tt* [Rare] To impart virtue to — **vir'tue-less,** *a* Destitute of virtue

vir"tu-o'se, 1 vir'[or vūr']tu-ō'sē, 2 vir'[or vir']tu-ō'se, *a* Pertaining to or having the characteristics of a virtuoso **vir"tu-o'sic**‡ [Rare]

vir"tu-o'si, 1 vir [or vūr'tu-ō'si, 2 vir'[or vir']tu-ō'si, *n* [It] Plural of VIRTUOSO

vir"tu-os'i-ty, 1 vir'[or vūr']tu-os'i-ti, 2 vir'[or vir']tu-ŏs'i-ty, *n* 1. The state of being a virtuoso, especially, skill in the fine arts, manual dexterity, the technical mastery of an art, as music 2. Virtuosi collectively 3. Any branch of knowledge or art affected by virtuosi

vir"tu-o'so, 1 vir'[or vūr']tu-ō'so, 2 vir'[or vir']tu-ō'so, *n* [-si, 1 -si, 2 -si *or* -sos, 1 -soz, 2 -sōs, *pl*] 1. One skilled in or possessed of a critical knowledge of the fine arts, an adept in art-work or art-criticism Compare CONNOISSEUR, DILETTANTE 2. Hence, a master in the technique of some particular fine art, dexterous performer, especially, a highly skilled musician or vocalist 3. A collector or lover of curios or works of art 4†. *An empirical investigator or thinker* [It, < LL *virtuosus*, see VIRTUOUS] — **vir"tu-o'sa,** *n* [-sē, 1 -sē 2 -sē, *pl*] A female virtuoso — **vir"tu-o'so-ship,** *n*

vir'tu-ous, 1 vūr'chu-[or -tiu-]us, 2 vir'chu-[or -tū-]ŭs, *a* Characterized by, exhibiting, or having the nature of virtue (1) Morally pure and good, hence, practising the moral law, good in life and conversation (2) Conforming to the moral law, right and dutiful, as, a *virtuous* act *or course* (3) *Chaste* now said especially of women (4) [Archaic] Having the property of producing effect on other persons or things, efficacious (5)† Courageous, brave, valorous [< F *vertueux*, < LL *virtuosus*, < L *virtus*, see VIRTUE]

Syn.: blameless, chaste, correct, dutiful, equitable, estimable, excellent, exemplary, good honest, just, pure, right rightcous, upright, worthy See INNOCENT, JUST, MODEST, MORAL PURE — Ant.: see synonyms for CRIMINAL, SINFUL — **vir'tu-ous-ly,** *adv* — **vir'tu-ous-ness,** *n* The quality of being virtuous *Rightness* is strictly used to express the relation of conduct to some standard, and *virtuousness* rather to express an excellence of the soul or of some exercise of its activity

vir'u-lence, 1 vir'u-lens, 2 vir'u-lĕnç, *n* 1. The quality of being virulent, extreme toxicity, as, the *virulence* of syphilitic poison

Frequent showers of rain gave, as is usual a peculiar activity and *virulence* to the musquito SCHOOLCRAFT *Expedition Through Mississippi to Itasca Lake* p 50 [H 1834]

2. Extreme bitterness or malignity, acrimony of temper or speech [F, < LL *virulentia*, stench, < L *virulentus*, see VIRULENT] **vir'u-len-cy**† Syn. see ACRIMONY

vir'u-lent, 1 vir'u-lent, 2 vir'u-lĕnt, *a* 1. Manifesting or partaking of the nature of virus, caused by virus, exceedingly noxious or deleterious as, a *virulent* ulcer 2. Very bitter in enmity, malignant, as, a *virulent* spirit, *virulent* language [F, < L *virulentus*, < L *virus*, poison] Syn.: see ACRIMONIOUS — **vir'u-lent-ly,** *adv*

vir'u-lent-ed†, *a* Infected with or full of poison

vir"u-lif'er-ous, 1 vir'u-lif'ər-us, 2 vir'u-lif'er-ŭs, *a* *Med* Impregnated with a virus, conveying infection [< *virul-* (in L *virulentus*, see VIRULENT) + L *fero*, bear]

vi'rus, 1 vai'rus, 2 vi'rŭs, *n* 1. A morbid poison, the morbific element or principle, whether a germ, the product of a germ, or of unknown character, that is the agent or medium for communicating infection or infectious disease, as, smallpox-*virus*, syphilitic *virus*, etc

Virus is always the result of some morbid process and differs from *venom* in that the latter is a natural secretion peculiar to certain animals or insects

2. Hence, something that communicates moral taint; that which degrades or corrupts, as sensuality

The *virus* of a cursing creed is rendered comparatively harmless by the time it reaches the young sinner in the nursery HOLMES *Over the Teacups* p 249 [H M & CO 1891]

3. Virulence of mind, acrimony, as, the *virus* in his argument [L poison] Syn.: see VENOM

vis‡, 1 vis, 2 vis, *n* [VIRES, 1 vai'riz, 2 vi'rēz, *pl*] [L] Force, potency chiefly in the phrases below

— **vis inertiæ.** 1. *Mech* Inertia 2. Moral or mental indisposition to act sluggishness — **vis major,** such degree of superior force from human agency as to be irresistible or uncontrollable, as by a hostile army, piracy, etc said in the law of bailments as an excuse for loss or destruction — **vis medicatrix naturæ** (*Med*), the capability of living tissue, animal or vegetable, to remedy or remove disease, or to repair injuries inflicted upon it **vis conservatrix**‡.— **vis mortua,** force of pressure that does no work dead force — **vis vitæ** or **vis vitalis** (*Physiol*), vital force — **vis viva** (*Mech*), living force equal to the mass of a moving body multiplied by the square of its velocity often used synonymously with *energy*

vis', *n* A Burmese unit of weight used also in southern India and Malakka See WEIGHT

vis‡, *n* Same as VISE

vis‡, *n* Vision appearance

Vis, Visc., Visct., *abbr* Viscount.

vi'sa, 1 vi'za, 2 vi'ga, *v & n* Same as VISÉ

vis'age†, 1 viz'ij 2 vis'ag, *tt* 1. To confront face 2 To put a face on give appearance to

vis'age, *n* The face, countenance, or look of a person, or more rarely of an animal, also, distinctive aspect, as, a wolfish *visage*, a marred *visage* [F, < L *visus*, look, < *visus*, pp, see VISION]

vis'aged, 1 viz'ijd, 2 vis'agd, *a* Having a visage of *some character indicated, as, visaged* like a lamb

Vi-sa'lia, 1 vi-sē'li-ə 2 vi-sā'li-a *n* *A township and city,* county-seat of Tulare county, Cal

vis'ard†, *v & n* Same as VIZOR [breath-sound

vi-sar'ga, 1 vi-sär'gə 2 vi-sär'ga *n* *Phon* In Sanskrit, a

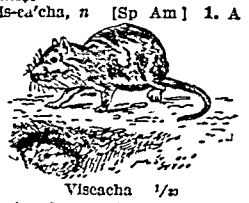
vis"à-vis', 1 viz'-a-vi' 2 vis'-a-vi' *n* [F] 1 One of two persons or things that face each other said originally of persons in a quadrille or country-dance sometimes used attributively as, *vis-à-vis* seats 2. Same as SOCIABLE 2 & 4

vis"à-vis', *adv* [F] Literally, visage to visage so as to face another or each other as, to be *vis-à-vis* in a dance

Vi-sa'ya, 1 vi-sā'ya, 2 vi-sā'ya *n* 1. The alphabet of the Visayans 2. Same as VISAYAN

Vi-sa'yan, 1 vi-sā'yan 2 vi-sā'yan **I.** *a* Pertaining to the Visayans **II.** *n* *Ethnol* One of a prominent Malay race of the Philippines **Bi-sa'yan**‡.

vis-ca'cha, 1 vis-kā'cha, 2 vis-ca'cha, *n* [Sp Am] **1. A** large burrowing chinchilloid rodent (*Lagostomus trichodactylus*) of the South-American pampas, with 3-toed hind feet The viscacha is mottled-gray above and whitish below, with a white band across the muzzle and dark bands on the cheek, and has a fine fur. 2 A chincha, as, the **Alpine viscacha** (*Lagidium cuvieri*) — **vis"ca-che'ra,** *n* A community of viscachas native name



Viscacha 1/20

Vis-ca'ri-a, 1 vis-kĕ'ri-ə, 2 vis-cā'ri-a *n* *Bot* A genus of herbs of the pink family, with erect stems, narrow leaves and small pink or white flowers in crowded cymes *V alpina*, with pink flowers, is the Alpine or red Alpine campion [< L. *viscum*, birdlime]

Vis-ca'ya, 1 vis-kā'ya 2 vis-ca'ya *n* [Sp] Same as BISCAY.

Vis"cel-li'nus, 1 vis'e-lai'nus, 2 vis-ĕ-lī'nŭs **Spurius Cassius.** A Roman general of the 6th century B C, consul; *author of the first agrarian law*

vis'cer-a, 1 vis'ər-ə, 2 vis'er-a, *n* Plural of VISCUS — **vis'cer-ad,** *adv* Toward the viscera

vis'cer-al, 1 vis'ər-əl, 2 vis'er-al, *a* 1. Of, pertaining to, of the nature of, or enclosing the viscera 2. Of or pertaining to the side of a vertebrate animal anterior to the spinal column, ventral, abdominal 3 [Rare] Having deep sensibility sensitive — **visceral arch,** the arch of a typical vertebra that encloses the portion of the body containing the viscera — **v. aura,** same as AURA, 3 — **v. cavity,** any one of the great cavities of the body that contain the viscera — **v. clefts,** transverse clefts opening into the pharynx in lower vertebrates and represented in the embryos of higher vertebrates by corresponding transverse furrows the branchial clefts — **v. crisis,** acute spasmodic pain referable to some viscus, *occurring in diseases of nerve-centers*, especially of such as are related to coordinate action of the muscles of locomotion — **v. ganglions,** a pair of ganglions in many mollusks which are fused with lie close to, or are connected with the pleural ganglions They are joined together by a commissure and thus form, with the pleuro-visceral connection, a loop known as the **v. loop** — **vis"cer-al'gi-a,** *n* Neuralgia of the viscera enteralgia — **vis'cer-ate,** *tt* *To disembowel* — **vis"cer-a'tion,** *n*

vis'cer-i-, } 1 vis'ər-i-, vis'or-o-, 2 vis'er-i-, vis'er-o-.
vis'cer-o-, } From Latin *viscera*, pl of *viscus*, internal organ of the body combining forms — **vis"cer-i-car'di-um,** *n* *Conch* The visceripericardial sac of a cephalopod — **vis"cer-i-car'di-al,** *a* — **vis'cer-i-mo"tor,** *a* Stimulating the viscera as a motor nerve **vis'cer-o-mo"tor**‡.— **vis"cer-i-per"i-car'di-al,** *a* Of or pertaining to the viscera and the pericardium, as, the *visceripericardial* sac of a cephalopod **vis"cer-o-per"i-car'di-al**‡ — **vis"cer-o-in-hib'i-to-ry,** *a* *Med* Restricting or arresting the functions of the viscera: said of certain nerves — **vis"cer-o-pa-ri'e-tal,** *a* Pertaining to the visceral ganglions of lamellibranch mollusks — **vis"cer-o-pleu'ral,** *a* Of or pertaining to the pleura and the viscera — **vis"cer-op-to'sis,** *n* *Pathol* Splanchnoptosis — **vis"cer-o-sen'so-ry,** *a* Pertaining to sensation in the viscera — **vis"cer-o-skel'e-tal,** *a* Of or pertaining to the visceral skeleton

Visch'er, 1 fish'ər, 2 fish'er, *n* 1. **Friedrich Theodor** (8/21 1807–3/21 1887), a German author 2 **Peter** (1455?–1/7 1529), a German sculptor, bronze-founder

vis'cid, 1 vis'id, 2 vis'id, *a* Sticky or adhesive, semi-fluid, viscous, also, *covered* by such a substance, as, a *viscid* ink, a *viscid* leaf [< LL *viscidus*, < L *viscum*, mistletoe] Syn.: see ADHESIVE

vis-cid'i-ty, 1 vi-sid'i-ti, 2 vi-çid'i-ty, *n* 1. The quality or state of being viscid 2 [Rare] That which is viscid or sticky — **vis-cid'u-lous,** *a* Somewhat viscid

vis'cin, 1 vis'in, 2 vis'in, *n* A thick colorless liquid ($C_{10}H_{14}O_4$) obtained from various plants, chiefly from the stalks, leaves, and especially the berries of the mistletoe the main constituent of birdlime [< L *viscum*, birdlime]

vis-col'dal, 1 vis-kəi'dəl, 2 vis-cŏi'dal, *a* Somewhat viscid [< L *viscum*, birdlime, + -OID]

vis-com'e-ter, 1 vi's-kom'i-tə- 2 vis-cŏm'e-ter *n* Same as VISCOSIMETER [< L *viscum*, birdlime + -METER] — **vis-com'e-try,** *n* The art of measuring viscosity in liquids

Vis-con'ti, 1 vis-kŏn'ti, 2 vis-cŏn'ti *n* 1 **Ennio Quirino** (11/21 1751–2/21 1818), an Italian scholar archeologist 2. **Louis Tullius Joachim** (2/21 1797–1/21 1853) an Italian architect son of Ennio 3 **Matteo, "the Great"** (8/13 1250–8/21 1322) a Lombard became lord of Milan founded a dynasty which ruled 200 years

Vis-con'ti-Ve-nos'ta, 1 -vē-nōs'tə 2 -vę-nōs'tä, **Emilio, Marquis** (1/21 1829–11/21 1914) An Italian statesman

vis'cose, 1 vis'kōs, 2 vis'cōs **I** *a* Viscous **II** *n* A plastic product of cotton-fiber used for sizing, cementing, and manufacturing artificial silk [< LL *viscosus*, see VISCOUS]

vis"co-sim'e-ter, 1 vis'ko-sim'i-tər, 2 vis'co-sim'e-ter, *n* An apparatus for determining the viscosity of liquids [< LL *viscosus* (see VISCOUS) + -METER] **vis-com'e-ter**‡.— **vis"co-si-met'ric, vis"co-si-met'ri-cal,** *a.* — **vis"co-sim'e-try,** *n*

vis-cos'i-ty, 1 vis-kos'i-ti, 2 vis-cŏs'i-ty, *n* 1. The state, quality, or property of being viscous, thickness of a fluid, stickiness, gumminess, as, the *viscosity* of molasses or of glue 2. Specif, in physics (1) That property of semifluids, fluids, and gases by virtue of which they resist an instantaneous change of their shape or of the arrangement of their parts, internal friction opposed to *mobility* All known fluids, even the most limpid, have some viscosity (2) The property of matter by virtue of which bodies in the solid state yield continually under stress 3†. A glutinous or viscous body

— **magnetic viscosity,** a property of a magnetic medium causing lag of magnetization behind magnetizing force

vis'count, 1 vai'kaunt, 2 vi'count, *n* 1. [Eng] A title of nobility, ranking fourth in the order of the British peerage, intervening between earl and baron, also, a peer of this rank 2. Formerly, a vicecomes or deputy of the comes (count) or earl in the government of a county, a shireman, sheriff, in continental Europe, a title of nobility immediately below that of count [<OF *visconte*, <LL *vicecomit-* (*vicecomit-*), <L *vice* (see VICE-) + *comes*, see COUNT²] — **vis'count-cy,** *n* The jurisdiction or dignity of a viscount — **vis'count-ess,** *n* 1 *The wife of* a viscount 2 A peeress holding a viscountship in her own right 3 [Brit] A size of slate See SLATE — **vis'count-ship,** *n* The rank or office of a viscount **vis'count-y**‡.

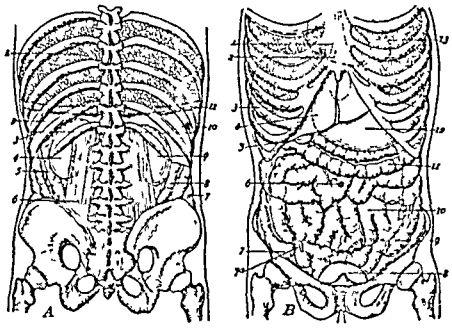
vis'cous, 1 vis'kus, 2 vis'cŭs, *a* **1.** Having glutinous thickness or lack of mobility, as a semifluid, sticky, tenacious, as, a *viscous* juice **2.** *Physics* Imperfectly fluid designating a substance that, like tar or wax, will change its form under the influence of a deforming force, but not instantly, as more perfect fluids appear to do See VISCOSITY, and VISCOUS FLUID, under FLUID

Glacier ice, however hard and brittle it may appear, is really a *viscous* substance, resembling treacle, or honey, or tar, or lava
TYNDALL *Forms of Water* ¶ 390 p 155 [A 1872]

[< LL *viscosus*, < L *viscum*, birdlime] Syn. see ADHESIVE — **vis'cous-ly,** *adv* — **vis'cous-ness,** *n*

Vis'cum, 1 vis'kum, 2 vis'cŭm, *n* **1.** *Bot* A genus of Old World shrubs of the mistletoe family, parasitic on trees The true mistletoe (*V album*) is a native of Europe The American mistletoe belongs to the genus *Phoradendron* **2** [v-] Birdlime [< L *viscum*, birdlime]

vis'cus, 1 vis'kus, 2 vis'cŭs, *n* [VISCER-A, 1 vis'ər-ə, 2 vis'cr-ə, *pl*] [L] One of the organs of the great cav-



Viscera of the Human Thorax and Abdomen

A View from behind 1 Lung 2 Spleen 3 Dotted line indicating limit of the pleura 4 Left kidney 5 Descending colon 6 Quadratus lumborum muscle 7 Small intestine 8 Ascending colon 9 Right kidney 10 Liver 11 Diaphragm See illus under DIAPHRAGM *B* View from the front 1 Limit of the lungs 2 Limit of the pleura 3 Diaphragm 4 Liver showing contour of stomach beneath it 5 Gall-bladder 6 Navel 7 Cæcum 7a Vermiform appendix 8 Bladder 9 Sigmoid flexure 10 Small intestine 11 Transverse colon 12 Stomach 13 Contour of heart

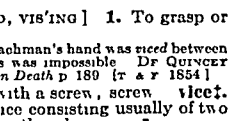
ities of the body (the abdomen, the thorax, and the cranium), as the stomach, lung, or brain commonly in the plural, and referring to those in the abdomen, as the intestines

vise, 1 vaiz, 2 vis, *vt* [VISED, VIS'ING] **1.** To grasp or hold in or as in a vise

From the way in which the coachman's hand was *vised* between his upper and lower thigh this was impossible DE QUINCEY *Miscell Essays, Vision of Sudden Death* p 189 [T & F 1854]

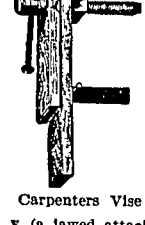
2†. To force or squeeze, as with a screw, screw **vice†.**

vise¹, *n* **1** A clamping device consisting usually of two jaws made to be closed together by a screw, sometimes by a toggle or a lever, and commonly attachable to a bench, the small forms, as the pin-vise, are made for the hand used for grasping and holding a piece of work that is being operated upon



Parallel Vise (Sectional view)

Vises are often named (1) from the business or trade in which they are used as, **blacksmiths' vise** (having hinged jaws one of which describes an arc in approaching the other compare PARALLEL VISE), **carpenters' v** (made of wood, on the principle of a blacksmiths' vise), **glaziers' v.** (same as VISE, 2), **jewelers' v.** (a small hand-vise compare BALANCE-VISE and PIN-VISE), **pipe-fitters' v** (a pipe-vise see PIPE), **wood-carvers' v.** (a *wooden clamp with* horizontal jaws for holding pieces of wood to be carved), (2) from their use, place of use, or the thing held, as, **bench-v.** (arranged to attach to a bench), **broom-v** (for clamping broom-corn in making brooms), **filing-v.** (a bench-vise for use when filing), **foot-v** (see FOOT), **hand-v.** (for holding in the hand), **leg-v.** (a bench-vise having a leg extending to the floor), **offset v** (having jaws longer on one side than on the other), **pipe-v.** (see PIPE) **planer-v.** (a jawed attachment for holding work on the bed of a planer), **plate-v** (see PLATE), **spring-v.** (for compressing a spring or one closed by a spring), **standing-v.** (a bench-vise at which the operator works standing), (3) from the mechanism, shape of the jaws, etc as **dog-nose** or **pig-nose v.** (having jaws shaped like those of a dog or a pig), **parallel v.** (having a stout slide, or two screws or other mechanism for keeping the moving jaw parallel with the other jaw at all positions), **tail-v.** (having a handle by which it may be held, as the ordinary pin-vise)



Carpenters Vise

2. A tool for making the grooved strips or cames of lead used in setting glass panes in lattice or stained-glass windows **3** [Prov Eng] A tap of a vessel, a cock **4†.** A spiral staircase, also, a solid newel **5†.** A grip, grasp **6†.** A screw [< OF *vis*, screw, < L *vitis*, vine]

— **machine vise,** a vise fastened to the bed of a machine for holding small work — **vise'-bench",** *n* A bench fitted with a vise — **v-cap,** *n* A metal or leather covering, usually one of a pair, on a vise-jaw to prevent injury to the work — **vise'man,** *n* A person who works at a vise **vice'man†.** — **v.-press,** *n* [Eng] A screw-press

vise²†, *n* A gust of wind a tumult

vi-sé', 1 vi-zē' 2 vi-sę', *vt* [VI-SÉD', VI-SÉ'ING] To put a visé on certify on examination by indo sing, as a passport

vi-sé', *n* An official indorsement on a passport or other document, certifying that *it has been inspected and* found correct, also, a signature of approval by an authorized inspecting officer on the drawings, sketches, etc, of students, especially in French government schools [F, pp of *viser*, inspect, < L *visus*, see VISION]

Vis e-an, 1 vis'i-ən, 2 vis'e-ən, *a & n* See GEOLOGY

vis'ert, *n* Vizor

vis-ha'tcha, *n* [S Am] Same as VISCACHA

Vish'ni-Vo-lot'chok, 1 vish'ni- o-lot chok 2 vish'ni-vo-lōt'-chŏk, *n* A town in Tver government, Russia

Vish'nu, 1 vish'nū, 2 vish'ny, *n* *Hind Myth* **1.** The second god of the Hindu triad; literally, "The Pervader"



Vishnu

In the Rig-Veda Vishnu is not a god of the first rank, but a manifestation of the solar energy In the Brâhmanas he acquires new attributes, and in the Puranas he has become a creator and supreme god Vishnu incarnates himself in ten avatars, of which *Kalki* only is yet to come, the seventh and eighth, those known as *Râma* and *Krishna*, are the most renowned He is known by thousands of names, and is very popular in India

2. One of the Adityas or sun-gods *Vishnu* — 1 One and the chief of the Adityas 2 The second person of the mythological triad, and the personification in the Purânic period of the preservative or protective nature of the Supreme Being *Bhagavad Gîtâ* tr by J C Thomson *Index to Proper Names* p 140 [AUS 1855]

[< Sans *Vishnu*, < *vish*, pervade] **Veesh'noot; Vesh'-noot.** [VAISHNAVISM

Vish'nu-ism, 1 vish'nū-izm, 2 vish'nu-izm, *n* Same as **Vish"wa-kar'ma,** *n* Same as VISVAKARMA

Vish-wa'mi-tra, *n* Same as VISVAMITRA

vis"i-bil'i-ty, 1 viz'i-bil'i-ti, 2 vis'i-bil'i-ti, *n* **1.** The state or quality of being visible, perceptibility by the eye, visibleness

The very notion of it [the church] implies positive institutions, for the *visibility* of the church consists in them
J BUTLER *Analogy* pt ii, p 170 [C & BROS]

2. *Meteor* Unusual transparency of the atmosphere, *regarded as a weather prognostic* **3†** *That which is perceivable* by the eye

vis'i-bl(e), 1 viz'i-bl, 2 vis'i-bl, *a* **1.** Perceivable by the eye, capable of being seen, perceptible, as, the *visible* world, *visible* stars **2.** Apparent on first sight, open, conspicuous, evident, as, *visible* signs of impatience **3.** Denoting a typewriting-machine in which the writing is produced in plain view of the operator distinguished from an earlier type, now termed **invisible,** in which the platen must be raised to see the writing [F, < LL *visibilis*, < L *visus* see VISION] Syn. see MANIFEST, PHYSICAL — **visible horizon,** the apparent limit that bounds the view of an observer the line beyond which nothing can be seen at the earth's surface, especially, at sea the circle including the visible part of the ocean — **v speech,** phonetic symbols devised by Alexander Melville Bell to represent every possible utterance of the organs of speech — **v. supply** (*Com*), the total of the known available supply of any commodity, as wheat in elevators and in course of shipment — **vis'i-bl(e-ness",** *n* — **vis'i-bly,** *adv* In a visible manner, obviously, as *visibly* perturbed

vis'i-ble, *n* [Rare] That which is perceptible by the eye

vis'le, 1 viz'i *or* vi'zi 2 vis'i *or* vi'si, *n* [Scot] **1** A searching look or gaze **2** Aim as with a missile weapon **3.** A sight on or as on a gun's muzzle **viz'let.**

vi-sier', *n* Same as VIZIER

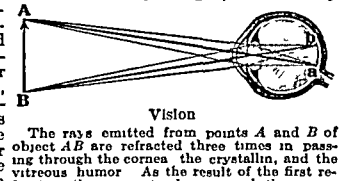
Vis'i-goth, 1 viz'i-goth, 2 vis'i-gŏth, *n* One of the western Goths, a Teutonic people that overran Europe in the 3d and 4th centuries, and settled in France and Spain See GOTH [< LL *Visegothæ*, < *vise-* (< Teut stem *west*, WEST) + *Gothæ*, Goths] — **Vis"i-goth'ic,** *a*

vi'sion, 1 vizh'ən, 2 vizh'on, *vt* **1.** To see as in a vision, bring into mental view, imagine, as, *visioning* the future

Imagination is given us that we may be able to *vision* forth the ministry of angels beside us
RUSKIN *Modern Painters* vol iii, pt iv, p 47 [W & S 1859]

2. To show as in a vision, manifest to the sight

vi'sion, *n* **1** The act or faculty of sight, the sense by which the perception of luminous and colored objects — their forms, sizes, and spatial relations — is gained, the fact or power of *seeing* The organ of vision is the eye, and its ordinary adequate stimulus is the chemical changes produced by the action of rays of light falling upon the nervous elements of the retina Complete stereoscopic vision, as the normal adult experiences it, however, requires the use of both eyes in motion around the various axes controlled by the six muscles of the eyeball In this way vision as a species of perception results from the fusion of an enormous number of sensations of light and color with sensations of motion Theories of vision differ chiefly upon these three points (1) as to the number of primary classes to which the normal sensations of light and color must be assigned, (2) as to the relative value of the sensations of motion in stereoscopic vision and (3) as to the nativistic elements of belief or tendencies which must be allowed to account for colored and luminous space-perception Compare EYE RETINA



Vision

The rays emitted from points *A* and *B* of object *AB* are refracted three times in passing through the cornea the crystallin, and the vitreous humor As the result of the first refraction they respectively approach the secondary axes *Aa*, and *Bb* which are drawn through the optic center of the crystallin the second refraction affects them in the manner of a double convex lens and as a result of the third refraction the rays from *A* meet at *a* and those from *B* at *b*, forming in the retina the inverted image *ab*

2. Thing which is or has been presented to one's sight, something seen, an object of vision, as, the lake gave us a *vision* of the clouds, a dissolving *vision* **3** A mental representation of or as of external objects or scenes, as in sleep or trance, as, a *vision* of fair women, hence, a dream, fantasy, or apparition, specif, an inspired and prophetic revelation, as, the *vision* of Amos, *visions* of the night **4** Some production of fancy or imagination, an unreal or imaginary thing

And in the *visions* of romantic youth
What years of endless bliss are yet to flow!
CAMPBELL *Gertrude of Wyoming* pt iii st 5

5 *Rhet* The representation of absent or remote things as present, as in the line "I see before me the gladiator lie" [F, < L *visio(n-)*, < *visus*, pp of *video*, see]

Syn see DREAM SIGHT — **arc of vision** (*Astron*), the arc of the sun's distance below the horizon when a star just becomes visible — **axis of v,** the visual axis See AXIS — **binocular v,** vision in which the images on the two retinas produce the sense-impression of a single object opposed to *double vision* — **chromatic v,** an abnormal vision in which all objects appear to be of certain color chromatopsia — **day'vi"sion,** *n* Same as HEMERALOPIA — **direct v,** vision in the visual line — **double v,** same as DIPLOPIA — **facial v.,** sensitiveness to objects near the face, as when one is in the dark or blindfolded — **field of v. 1** See under FIELD **2.** Same as FIELD, 9 (2) See also POINT OF VIEW — **indirect or peripheral v,** vision in which the image is formed outside of the fovea centralis of the retina, by the rays of light falling on the peripheral parts of the retina — **iridescent v,** a state of vision in which objects appear either colored or with their outlines presenting prismatic colors — **multiple v.,** a morbid state of vision in which several images of a single object are seen at the same time, manifold vision, polyopia or polyopsia — **night-v.,** *n* Same as NYCTALOPIA — **point of v,** same as CENTER OF VISION — **reflected or refracted v.,** vision as affected by reflected or refracted rays of light — **skin-v.,** *n* The perception of light by a reflex functional action of the skin without organs of vision, as with certain earthworms — **vi'sion-al,** *a* Of, pertaining to, or consisting of vision or a vision visionary — **vi'sion-al-ly,** *adv* — **vi'sion-ist,** *n* A dreamer or believer in dreams, especially in preternatural visions, also, a visionary — **vi'sion-less,** *a* Destitute of sight or of visions

vi"sio"naire', 1 vi zyo'nār', 2 vi"syo'nār', *n* [F] **1.** One who has visions, a visionary **2.** One whose ideas are formed mainly by sensations of sight

vi'sion-a-ry, 1 viz'ən-ē-ri, 2 vizh'on-ā-ry, *a* **1.** Existing in imagination only, lacking the elements that make fulfilment probable, not founded on fact, imaginary, impracticable, as, a *visionary* scheme **2** Apt to receive imaginative impressions, affected by fantasies, dreamy, acting with small regard to reality or practicability, impractical, as, a *visionary* man **3** [Rare] Of deep insight or penetrating mind, prophetic in soul, as, the *visionary* Dante **4** Adapted to or associated with reveries, apparitions, dreams, etc, as, the *visionary* hour of midnight Syn see DREAMY, FANCIFUL IDEAL, IMAGINARY, ROMANTIC — **vi'sion-a-ri-ness,** *n*

vi'sion-a-ry, *n* [-RIES, 1 -riz, 2 -rig, *pl*] One who has visions, a dreamer, an unpractical, imaginative schemer

vi'sioned, 1 viz'ənd, 2 vizh'ond, *a* **1.** Furnished with vision, capable of having visions, of penetrating or inspired insight, as, the *visioned* seer **2.** Perceived by means of vision, discerned **3.** Seen as or in a vision

From a visionary shore, Hung *visioned* trees
LOWELL *An Invitation* st 13

vi'sion-ing, 1 viz'ən-ing, 2 vizh'on-ing, *n* A vision, fancy

Such *visionings* have paled in sight
E B BROWNING *Felicia Hemans* st 7

vis'it, 1 viz'it, 2 vis'it, *v* **I.** *t* **1** To make a visit to (1) To go or come to see (a person) in the way of friendship, civility, or professional business, as, to *visit* a neighbor, patient, or parishioner (2) To go or come to (a place or thing), as to *visit* the Jardin des Plantes in Paris, the thrush *visits* the hedge every spring

Some say that gleams of a remoter world
Visit the soul in sleep SHELLEY *Mont Blanc* st 3

(3) To go or come authoritatively or officially, as to inspect and direct or to correct abuses as, to *visit* a military school **2** To send or come upon, as good or evil, overtake Specif (1) To overtake or afflict, as with disease or calamity, as, *visited* with gout (2) To send or inflict punishment for or upon requite especially, in Scriptural usage, to send divine judgment upon as chastisement or as punishment (3) Also, in Scriptural use, to benefit, comfort, or bless, as, the Lord hath *visited* his people

II ı To make a visit, sojourn in a place or with a person or persons, call or make calls, as, she is *visiting* in Yarmouth [< F *visiter*, < L *visito*, < *viso*, behold, < *visus*, see VISION] Syn. call on or upon, come or go to see, make a call upon, make or pay a visit to See AVENGE — Prep the sinner will be visited *with* judgment from on high, his iniquities will be visited *upon* him, rarely, visited *by* sickness to speak of visiting *with* a friend whose guest one is is colloquial and undesirable

vis'it, *n* **1.** The act of going or coming to see a person or thing, especially with some formality and with the intention of staying some time, also, the condition of one who is making such a stay, a sojourn in a place or with a person, a call at or upon, as, a *visit* to the park, an uncle's *visit* **2.** An authoritative personal call for inspection and examination or discharge of an official or professional duty, as, the Secretary's *visit* to the navy-yard, the *visit* of a bishop or a doctor [< F *visite*, < *visiter*, see VISIT, *v*] — **the right of visit** (*Inter Law*) see RIGHT OF SEARCH under SEARCH — **vis'it-day",** *n* A day when calls are received or made — **v. to the Blessed Sacrament** (*R C Ch*), a visit to the church to worship Christ under the sacramental elements

vis'it-a-bl(e", 1 viz'it-ə-bl, 2 vis'it-a-bl, *a* **1.** Subject to visitation, liable to punishment, as, a *visitable* offense **2** Agreeable to visitors, as, a *visitable* region

Vis"i-tan'dine, 1 viz i-tan'din *or* -din, 2 vis i-tăn'din *or* -din, *n* [F] A member of the Order of the Visitation of our Lady.

vis'i-tant, 1 viz'i-tənt, 2 vis'i-tant, *a* Acting as a visitor, paying a visit or visits, transient, as, a *visitant* bird

vis'i-tant, *n* **1.** One who or that which is making a visit, a visitor or guest, that which comes and goes, or makes a transient appearance, as, a meteoric *visitant* **2.** A migratory animal at a particular region, as, some birds are winter *visitants* **3** [V-] *R C Ch* A Nun of the Visitation [< L *visitan(t-)s*, ppr of *visito*, see VISIT, *v*]

vis"i-ta'tion, 1 viz'i-tē'shən, 2 vis'i-tā'shon, *n* **1.** The act or fact of visiting, a visit, also, the state or circumstance of being visited, as, a pastor's *visitation* **2** An official or authoritative inspection and examination of a foundation, institution, or establishment to set affairs to rights, correct abuses, enforce laws or rules, etc **3.** In Biblical and religious use, a dispensation, whether of divine favor or retribution, as, a blessed *visitation* from on high, a dreadful *visitation* of famine **4** *Inter Law* See RIGHT OF SEARCH, under SEARCH, *n*, and VISITATION AND SEARCH, below **5.** [V-] *Eccl* A festival held in the Greek and Roman Catholic Churches on July 2, in honor of the visit of the Virgin Mary to Elisabeth See *Luke* i, 39 **6** *Her* The official visit of a herald or king-at-arms to a heraldic district, in order to ascertain whether the arms worn or assumed there were lawful or correct The last visitation was made in 1687 **7.** *Zool* An unusual and extensive irruption of a species of animals from their wonted habitat into another region; a migration, also, the temporary presence of migratory animals **8†.** The purpose or object of a visit — **Nuns of the Visitation, Order of the Visitation of Our Lady** (*R C Ch*), a religious community founded in Annecy at Savoy, in 1610, by St Francis of Sales and St Jeanne Françoise de Chantal, established in the United States about 1808, and devoted to the education of girls — **v. and search** (*Inter Law*), the act of an armed vessel of a belligerent nation in visiting and searching merchant vessels of a neutral nation on the high seas in time of war, to ascertain

whether they are violating neutrality, as by carrying the enemy's troops contraband of war, etc Compare RIGHT OF SEARCH, under SEARCH — **vis'i-ta"tiv(es,** *a* Relating to visitation

vis"i-ta-to'ri-al, 1 viz'i-tə-to'ri-əl, 2 vis'i-tə-tō'ri-əl, *a* Of or pertaining to visitation, done under an official right of visitation [< LL *visitator*, visitor, < L *visito*, see VISIT, *v*]

vi-site', 1 vi-zit', 2 vi-sīt', *n* A light close-fitting outer garment worn by women in the 19th century. [F, see VISIT, *n*]

vis'it-ing, 1 viz'it-iŋ, 2 vis'it-iŋ, *ppr & verbal n of* VISIT, *v* — **vis'it-ing-ant",** *n* A driver-ant — **v.-book,** *n* A book for entering visits or calls received or intended — **v.-day,** *n* A stated day for the reception of visitors

vis'i-tor, 1 viz'i-tər *or* -ter, 2 vis'i-tor, *n* **1.** One who visits (1) One who comes or goes to see another, as in civility or friendship, a caller or guest, as, a house full of *visitors* (2) An official appointed to visit and personally inspect the affairs and management of some foundation or public institution and make report concerning the same, as, the board of *visitors* of an academy or college **2.** *Zool* A visitant said of migratory animals [< F *visiteur*, < LL *visitator*, see VISITATORIAL] **vis'it-er‡** — **vis'it-ress,** *n fem*

vis"i-to'ri-al, *a* Same as VISITATORIAL

vi'sive†, *a* Visual

vis'ne†, 1 vis'nə, 2 vis'ne, *n* A liquor made of sweet red wine added to cherry brandy [< Rus *vishnya*, cherry]

visne †, *n* Neighborhood venue

vis'no-myt, *n* Physiognomy a corrupt form

vi'son, 1 vai'sən, 2 vi'sən, *n* [F] A mink especially the American mink an old name **vi'son-swa"sel‡.**

vis'or, vis'or-less, etc Same as VIZOR, etc

vi'so-ry†, *a* Having power of sight or vision

Vis'per-ed, 1 vis'par-ed, 2 vis'per-ĕd, *n* [Zend] A minor liturgical work, part of the Zend-Avesta It is almost a complete repetition of the Yasna

viss, *n* [E Ind] Same as VIS²

Viss'cher, 1 vis'Hər, 2 vis'Her, *n* **1. Cornelis** (1620?–1670?), a Dutch engraver **2 Jan** (1636–1692?), a Dutch engraver younger brother of Cornelis **Vis'cher‡.**

vis'ta, 1 vis'tə, 2 vis'ta, *vt* [Rare] To arrange into a vista, give the character of a vista to, as a glade of *vistaed* trees

vis'ta, *n* **1.** A view or prospect, as when the eye is directed along an avenue, an outlook, especially as shut in at the sides and reaching into a distance, a view through a series of openings, or between rows of trees, columns, or other features, as of architecture or of landscape, hence, the objects that enclose or compose the view, as, wooded *vistas* **2.** A mental view embracing a series of events, either in the past or the future, or the events so viewed

Nothing was able permanently to affect the natural flow of his spirits — neither pain nor the gloomy *vista* that the future seemed to open before him

G TICKNOR *W H Prescott* p 29 [T & F 1864]

3. *Mus.* Sight, as, prima *vista* (first sight) [It, < *vedere* (pp *visto*), see, < L *visus*, see VISION]

vis'ta-scope, 1 vis'tə-skōp, 2 vis'ta-scōp, *n* An apparatus consisting of an aerial camera obscura in which the image of distant objects is thrown upon a horizontal plate of ground glass or thin paraffin paper stretched across the inner frame of a rectangular cavity The entire apparatus is raised into mid-air suspended from a kite-sustained cable An image thrown upon the tandem kites used may be viewed through a field-glass by an observer on the ground by means of the darkened cavity of the camera obscura thus enabling distant objects to be discerned in spite of intervening obstructions invented by W A Eddy [< VISTA + -SCOPE]

Vis'tu-la, 1 vis'chu-[*or* -tlu-]lə 2 vis'chu-[*or* -tū-]la, *n* A river in central W Europe length, 652 m to the Baltic sea — **Vis'tu-lan,** *a* **Vis-tu'li-ant**

vis'u-al, 1 viz'u-əl, 2 vizh'u-əl, *a* **1.** Of or pertaining to, resulting from, used in, or serving the sense of sight, optic as, the *visual* ray, a *visual* nerve **2.** Perceptible by sight, visible, as, the *visual* field [OF, < LL *visualis*, < L *visus* see VISION]

— **v. area,** that portion of the eye's surface, especially in insects and crustaceans, which is provided with corneal lenses and admits the light — **v cone,** light-rays in conical mass, the vertex of which is upon the retina the base being the pupillary opening or the boundaries of a small visible object — **v. field,** the field of vision See FIELD — **vis"u-al-kin"es-thet'ic,** *a* Of or pertaining to the fusion or association of visual and kinesthetic sensations or elements **v.-motor‡.** — **v line,** the visual axis See AXIS¹ — **v plane,** the plane in which both optic axes lie Compare OPTIC AXIS, PLANE¹, *n*, 7 — **v. point,** the center of vision See CENTER — **v. purple,** same as RHODOPSIN **v. red‡.** — **v. space,** space and spatial relations as perceived by the eye — **v. verbal,** *a* **1.** Having a visual memory and imagination of words tending to reproduce words in terms of sight **2.** Having verbal form but visual *contents* — **v white,** the colorless product resulting from the action of light on rhodopsin — **v. yellow,** the yellow pigment resulting from the partial action of light on rhodopsin an intermediate product — **vis'u-al-ly,** *adv*

vis'u-al, *n* One whose mental processes are conducted mainly in terms of sight

vis"u-al'i-ty, 1 viz'u-al'i-ti, 2 vizh'u-əl'i-ty, *n* [-TIES, 1 -tiz, 2 -tiș, *pl*] **1.** The quality or condition of being visual **2** That which is or may be perceived by or as by vision, as, the *visualities* of his career

vis'u-al-ize, 1 viz'u-əl-aiz, 2 vizh'u-əl-īz, *v* [-IZED, -IZ'ING] **I.** *t* To make visual or visible, make (a mental image or object) visible to the eye, externalize, picture, as, to *visualize* the features of an absent friend

Glaciers . . . are so unlike anything else that no one who has not seen them can possibly *visualise* them

J LUBBOCK *Pleasures of Life* pt 1, p 120 [A 1887]

II 1 To give pictorial vividness to a mental representation, construct a visual image in the mind

The older men are and the more effective as thinkers the more, as a rule they have lost their *visualizing* power and depend on words W JAMES *Psychology* vol 1, p 266 [H H & CO 1890]

vis'u-al-ise‡ — **vis'u-al-ism,** *n* *The tendency* or habit of visualizing — **vis'u-al-ist,** *n* **1.** One who holds that the sense of sight yields the primary perceptions of extension and of spatial relations, including the third dimension opposed to *tactualist* **2.** A visualizer — **vis"u-al-i-za'tion,** *n* The act of visualizing, or the state of being visualized, also that which has been visualized **vis"u-al-i-sa'tion‡** — **vis'u-al-iz"er,** *n* **1.** One who visualizes **2.** One who habitually associates certain colors with certain sounds one who has colored hearing **vis'u-al-is"er‡.**

vis"u-o-psy'chic, 1 viz'u-o-sai'kik, 2 vizh'u-o-sy'cic, *a* Relating to the more intellectual functions of vision

Vis"va-kar'ma, 1 vis'və-kär'mə 2 vis'va-kar'ma *n* *Hind Myth* Literally, all-worker an attributive of the Creator

Vis-va'mi-tra, 1 vis-vä'mi-trə, 2 vis-vä'mi-tra, *n* A legendary Hindu prince and sage

Vi-ta'ce-æ, 1 vai-tē'si-i, 2 vi-tā'ce-ē, *n pl* *Bot* A family of erect and climbing shrubs of the order *Rhamnales* They are characterized by abundant watery sap, alternate leaves, inconspicuous greenish flowers in clusters, and 2- to 6-celled baccate fruits, commonly 2-celled There are 10 genera and about 450 species, widely distributed *Vitis, Ampelopsis, Cissus,* and *Parthenocissus* are important genera [< VITIS] — **vi-ta'ceous,** *a*

vi'ta-graph, 1 vai'tə-graf, 2 vi'ta-grāf, *n* One form of cinematograph [< L *vita* life, + -GRAPH]

vit'allet, vit'alliet, *n* Same as VICTUAL

vi'tal, 1 vai'təl, 2 vi'tal, *a* **1.** Of or pertaining to organic life, animal or vegetable, as, *vital* energies

The facts of the case teach us that a peculiar agency or force compels matter to assume temporarily the peculiar state characteristic of all bioplasm or living matter but of living matter alone I venture to call this *vital* power L S BEALE *How to Work with the Microscope* § 387 p 399 [L. & B 1880]

2. Being the seat of life or that on which life depends, contributing to life, essential to or supporting life, as, a *vital* part, *vital* blood, *vital* air **3.** Necessary to existence or continuance, giving efficiency, necessary, essential, as, elasticity is the *vital* quality of steam, of *vital* concern to government **4** Affecting life, fatal to life or its continuance, as, a *vital* error

Tie down a hero and he feels the puncture of a pin but throw him into battle and he is scarcely sensible of *vital* gashes CALHOUN *World's Speech June 24, 1812* in vol II, p 29 [A 1883]

5 Characterized by predominance of the nutritive system said of one of the kinds of temperament See SANGUINE TEMPERAMENT **6** Containing life, living, as, spirits *vital* in every part **7** [Rare] Same as VIABLE [F, < L *vitalis* < *vita*, life < *victus*, pp of *vivo*, live] — **v. air†,** oxygen formerly so called — **v. capacity** (*Physiol*), the air-capacity of the lungs — **v. center** (*Physiol*), the point or part in the animal organism at or in which a wound appears to be instantly fatal, commonly considered to be the respiratory nerve-center in the medulla oblongata, by some extended to the medulla spinalis as far as the second cervical nerve centrum vitale — **v. force** 1 The specific force assumed to account for organic life and its phenomena; vital principle See LIFE, 5 See quot under def 1 **v. power‡.** **2.** In biology, especially evolutionary, any force that aids in producing the phenomena of organic life These forces or forms of energy include, according to some naturalists, *bathmism, neurism,* and *phrenism* See these words — **v. function** (*Physiol*), any organic function necessary to the perpetuation of life as lacteal absorption, respiration, etc — **v.-germ theory of contagion** (*Physiol*), see GERM THEORY. — **v. principle.** 1. Same as VITAL FORCE, 1 **2.** *Biol* In the evolutionary view, a form of energy conjectured to give rise to and control the phenomena of organic life See quot under VITAL, *a*, 1 — **v. spirit,** see SPIRIT, *n*, 1 — **v. statistics,** statistics relating to birth, marriage, mortality, and other conditions attending the perpetuation of life — **v. vessels** (*Physiol*) laticiferous tissue — **vi-tal'ic,** *a* [Rare] Relating to life vital — **vi'tal-ly,** *adv* In a vital manner

Vi-ta'lis, 1 vi-tē'lis 2 vi-tā'lis, *n* Pseudonym of Erik Sjoberg (*fl* 1794–*fl* 1828), a Swedish poet

vi'tal-ism, 1 vai'təl-izm, 2 vi'tal-iṣm, *n* *Biol* The doctrine that life had its origin and support in some principle that is neither material nor organic — **vi'tal-ist,** *n*

vi"tal-is'tic, 1 vai'təl-is'tik, 2 vi'tal-is'tic, *a* **1** Of or relating to the doctrine of vitalism **2.** Of or pertaining to the vital-germ theory of contagion

vi-tal'i-ty, 1 vai-tal'i-ti, 2 vi-tăl'i-ty, *n* **1.** The state or quality of being vital, vital principle or force, hence, power of continued endurance in force, as, the *vitality* of seeds, his *vitality* is very great **2.** [Rare] Resemblance to life lifelikeness Syn., see LIFE

vi'tal-ize, 1 vai'təl-aiz, 2 vi'tal-īz, *vt* [-IZED, -IZ'ING] To make vital, endow with life or energy, also, to animate or reanimate **vi'tal-ise‡.** — **vi'tal-i-za** [*or* **-sa']tion,** *n* The act of vitalizing or the state of being vitalized — **vi'tal-iz"er** or **-is"er,** *n* One who or that which vitalizes

vi'tals, 1 vai'təlz, 2 vi'talș, *n pl* The vital parts, or those necessary to life, as the lungs, heart, and brain used also figuratively, as, hunger-weakened *vitals*

vi'ta-min, vi'ta-mine, } 1 vai'tə-min, -min *or* -min', 2 vi'ta-min, -min *or* -min', *n* One of a group of substances of unknown composition that exist in minute quantities in natural foodstuffs, essential to the normal physical growth and nutrition of man and other animals [< L *vita*, life, + E AMIN]

vi'ta-scope, 1 vai'tə-skōp, 2 vi'ta-scōp *n* A device by which the pictures on kinetoscope-films are enlarged and exhibited upon a screen [< L *vita*, life, + -SCOPE]

vi'ta-tive, } 1 vai'tə-tiv, 2 vi'ta-tiv, *a* *Phren* Pertaining to the preservation of life [< L *vita*, see VITAL] — **vi'ta-tiv(e-ness‡,** *n* *Phren* The faculty that gives love of life and the desire to exist the instinct of self-preservation and dread of extermination

vite, 1 vit 2 vit *a* [F] *Mus* Swift quick

Vi-tebsk', 1 vi-tebsk', 2 vi-tĕbsk', *n* **1.** A government in Russia, divided between Latvia and White Russia **2.** Its capital

vit"el-la'ri-um, 1 vit"e-lē'ri-um, 2 vit"ĕ-lā'ri-um, *n* [-RI-A, *pl*] A female germ-gland, a metamorphosed ovary that secretes the vitellus for the eggs as in flatworms [< L *vitellus* see VITELLUS] — **vit"el-la'ri-an,** *a* [LINE 1]

vit'el-la-ry, 1 vit'e-lē-ri, 2 vit'ĕ-lā-ry, *a* Same as VITELLARIAN

vi-tel'li-cle, 1 vi-tel'i-kl, 2 vi-tĕl'i-cl, *n* A yolk-sac [Dim < L *vitellus*, see VITELLUS]

vit"el-lig'e-nous, 1 vit'e-lij'i-nus, 2 vit'ĕ-lig'e-nus *a* Producing the vitellus or yolk said of certain cells in the ovaries of insects supposed to have that function **vit"el-log'e-nous‡.**

vi-tel'lin, 1 vi-[*or* vai-]tel'in 2 vi-[*or* vi-]tĕl'in *n* *Chem* A phosphoprotein occurring in the yolk of eggs in frogs eggs etc formerly regarded as globulin As ordinarily prepared it contains traces of lecithin [< VITELLUS] **vi-tel'line‡.**

vi-tel'line, *a* **1.** Of or pertaining to the vitellus, or food-yolk of the ovum **2.** *Bot & Entom* Of a dull yellow, approaching red, of the color of the yolk of eggs — **vitelline artery** (*Embryol*), in the embryo of vertebrate animals, an artery arising from the aorta, or one of the aortic trunks which ramifies over the surface of the yolk-sac — **v. duct,** the pedicle by which the umbilical vesicle is attached to the intestine of the embryo — **v gland,** the vitellarium of a planarian — **v. membrane,** the delicate membrane that surrounds the vitellus of the ovum See ilius under OVUM — **v sac,** the umbilical vesicle or yolk-sac — **v veins** (*Embryol*) in the embryo of vertebrate animals the veins through which the blood returns from the yolk-sac, or umbilical vesicle to the heart, or subsequently to the portal vein of the embryo

Vi-tel'li-us, 1 vai-tel'i-us 2 vi-tĕl'i-ûs **Aulus** (15–69) A Roman emperor slain after a year's rule

vi-tel'lo-gene, 1 vi-[*or* vai-]tel'o-jin, 2 vi-[*or* vi-]tĕl'o-ġēn, *n* The vitellarium [< VITELLUS + -GENE]

vi-tel'lo-lu'te-in, 1 vi-[*or* vai-]tel'o-lū'ti-in 2 vi-[*or* vi-]tĕl'o-lū'te-in *n* *Chem* A yellow pigment contained in the eggs of the spider-crab [< VITELLUS + L *luteus*, see LUTEOUS]

vi-tel'lo-phag, 1 vai-tel'o-fag, 2 vi-tĕl'o-făg, *n* See SECONDARY ENDODERM [< L *vitellus*, (see VITELLUS) + Gr. *phagein* eat]

vi-tel'lo-ru'bin, 1 vi-[*or* vai-]tel'o-rū'bin, 2 vi-[*or* vi-]tĕl'o-rụ'bin, *n* *Chem* A red pigment contained in the eggs of the European spider-crab (*Maia squinado*) [< VITELLUS + L *ruber*, red]

vi-tel'lose, 1 vi-[*or* vai-]tel'ōs, 2 vi-[*or* vi-]tĕl'ōs *n* *Chem* An intermediary product in the hydration of vitellin

vi-tel'lus, 1 vi-[*or* vai-]tel'us, 2 vi-[*or* vi-]tĕl'ŭs, *n* **1.** The protoplasmic contents of the ovum, especially, the part that serves as food for the developing embryo, or the nutritive as distinguished from the formative part; egg-yolk **2.** *Bot* The peculiar albumen sometimes deposited in the embryo-sac [< L *vitellus*, yolk]

Vi-ter'bo, 1 vi-ter'bo, 2 vi-tĕr'bo *n* A walled city, with Etruscan and Roman remains, in Rome province, Italy

vi"tesse', 1 vi tes', 2 vi tĕs', *n* A game of cards played by two persons, each with a full pack Each one turns his cards over one by one without seeing them previously, repeating as he does so the names of the cards in the order of their rank, and throwing aside every card that he names properly He who first lays aside thirteen cards wins [F, quickness, < *vite*, quick, OF *viste*, = It *vista*, see VISTA]

Vi'tex, 1 vai'teks, 2 vi'tĕks *n* *Bot* A genus of trees and shrubs of the family *Verbenaceæ*, with opposite, often digitately compound leaves, and clusters of flowers, succeeded by fleshy, drupaceous fruits [< L *vitex*, Abraham's-balm]

vi-tex'in, 1 vai-teks'in, 2 vi-tĕks'in, *n* *Chem* The yellow coloring-matter in the wood of *Vitex littoralis*

vit'i-, 1 vit'i-, 2 vit'i- From L *vitis*, vine a combining form

vi'tiait, *a* Vicious

vi'ti-ate, 1 vish'i-ēt, 2 vish'i-āt, *vt* [-AT'ED, -AT'ING] **1.** To injure the substance or qualities of, so as to impair or spoil its use or value, debase, contaminate, as, prejudice *vitiates* thought

You can *vitiate* the air by your manner of life and of death to any extent RUSKIN *Fors Clavigera* vol 1 p 93 [W & S 1871]

2. To render defective, impair or destroy, as the validity of an instrument or transaction, render inefficacious, partially or wholly, as, fraud *vitiates* a contract [< L *vitiatus*, pp of *vitio*, < *vitium*, fault] Syn., see CORRUPT, DEFILE POLLUTE — **vi'ti-a"tor,** *n* One who or that which vitiates

vi"ti-a'tion, 1 vish'i-ē'shən, 2 vish'i-ā'shon, *n* The act or state of being vitiated, in any sense, as, *vitiation* of the mind, *vitiation* of a contract [< L *vitiatio(n-)*, < *vitium*, fault]

vit"i-cе'tum, 1 vit'i-si'tum, 2 vit'i-çē'tŭm, *n* [-TA, *pl*] A place devoted to the cultivation of vines, a vine-garden

The *viticetum* is along the western edge of the forest *Popular Science Monthly* June 1900 p 176

[< L *vitis*, see VITI-] — **vit'i-cide,** *n* That which injures or kills vines or grapes — **vi-tic'o-lous,** *a* Living on the vine as an insect

vi-tic'u-la, 1 vi-tik'yu-lə, 2 vi-tĭc'yu-la, *n* [-LE, 1 -li; 2 -lē, *pl*] A trailing or climbing stem, as of the vine or gourd, a vine [Dim < L *vitis*, see VITIS] — **vi-tic'u-lose,** *a* Producing vine-like suckers or twigs

vit'i-cul"ture, 1 vit'i-kul'chur *or* -tiur 2 vit'i-cŭl'chur *or* -tūr, *n* The art of grape-growing culture of the vine — **vit"i-cul'tur-al,** *a* — **vit"i-cul'tur-ist,** *n* **vit"i-cul'tur-al-ist‡.**

Vi'ti Is'lands Same as FIJI ISLANDS

Vi'ti Le'vu, 1 vi'ti lē'vū 2 vi'ti lę'vụ An island, the largest of the Fiji group 4,250 sq m, capital, Suva

vit"i-li'go, 1 vit'i-lai'go, 2 vit'i-lī'go *n* *Pathol* A disease characterized by a partial privation of color in spots, with a tendency to increase in size, piebald skin leucoderma seen more frequently in the negro See ALBINISM [< L *vitiligo, tetter*, < *vitium, fault*] — **vit"i-lig'i-nous,** *a* — **vit"i-li-gol'de-a,** *n* A skin-disease resembling vitiligo, which appears as small tubercles or as yellowish irregular patches

vit"i-lit'i-gate†, *vt* To contend litigiously or vexatiously — **vit"i-lit'i-ga'tion†,** *n*

vi"ti-os'i-ty, 1 vish'i-os'i-ti 2 vish'i-ŏs'i-ty, *n* [Rare] The state or quality of being vitiated or corrupted also, a vicious act property or thing [< L *vitiositas*, < *vitium*, fault]

vi'tious†, vi'tious-ly†, etc Same as VICIOUS, etc

Vi'tis, 1 vai'tis, 2 vi'tis, *n* *Bot* A genus of climbing shrubs of the vine family — the grapes — having mostly simple leaves and racemose or cymose clusters of 5-parted, often polygamodiœcious, flowers In the eastern United States are found the northern fox-grape (*V labrusca*), summer grape (*V æstivalis*), frost- or chicken-grape (*V. cordifolia*), muscadine, bullace, or southern fox-grape (*V. rotundifolia*), the last being the original of the cultivated scuppernong grape See GRAPE [< L *vitis*, < *vieo*, wind]

vit'l-vert, *n* Same as VETIVER **vit'e-vert‡.**

vit'ler†, *n* A victualer [coult.

vi'to-e, 1 vi'to-ē, 2 vi'to-ę, *n* [Tupi] A monkey, a douroucouli

Vi-to'ri-a, 1 vi-tō'ri-ə, 2 vi-tō'ri-a *n* A town capital of Alava province, Spain, where Wellington defeated the French under Joseph Bonaparte and Jourdain, June 21, 1813 **Vit-to'ri-a‡.**

vit'rage, 1 vit'rij *or* (*F*) vi'trāz' 2 vit'rag *or* (*F*) vi'trăzh', *n* [F] A semitransparent curtain affixed to the framework of a French window, or the like

Vi"tré', 1 vi tre', 2 vi tre', *n* A medieval town in Ille-et-Vilaine department, France

vit're-a, 1 vit'ri-ə, 2 vit're-a *n* Plural of VITREUM

vi-tre'la, 1 vi-trel'ə, 2 vi-trĕl'a *n* A retinophora [Dim. of L *vitrum* see VITREOUS]

vit're-o-, 1 vit'ri-o-, 2 vit're-o- From Latin *vitreus, of* glass or glassy a combining form — **vit"re-o-cap"su-li'tis,** *n* Inflammation of the membrane that covers the vitreous humor of the eye hyalitis — **vit"re-o-den'tin,** *n* An unusually hard form of dentin **vit"re-o-den'tine‡** — **vit"re-o-den'ti-nal,** *a* — **vit"re-o-e-lec'tric,** *a* *Physics* Exhibiting vitreous or positive electricity — **vit're-o-graph,** *n* A writing or printing on glass especially a photographic transparency

vit're-ous, 1 vit'ri-us, 2 vit're-ŭs, *a* **1.** Of, pertaining to or consisting of glass, glassy, as, a *vitreous* slag

Theophrastus states that some merchants who were cooking on lumps of soda or natron, near the mouth of the river Belus, *observed that a hard and vitreous* substance was formed where the fused natron ran into the sand

H DAVY *Consolations in Travel* dialogue v p 247 [J M 1853]

2. Obtained from glass, as, *vitreous* electricity See ELECTRIFICATION **3** Resembling glass in some property or properties, as brittleness, composition, hardness, structure, or translucency, vitriform, as, *vitreous* humor, *vitreous* fracture, etc [< L *vitreus*, < *vitrum*, glass < *video* see] — **vitreous body** *or* **humor,** the transparent jelly-like tissue that fills the ball of the eye and is enclosed by the hyaloid membrane — **v. degeneration,** hyaline degeneration of the inner coat of an artery — **v. electricity,** electricity generated by rubbing glass with silk;

formerly regarded as positive — **v. fusion,** a gradual change from solid to liquid state with no clearly defined melting-point — **v. humor of the ear,** the endolymph — **v. sponge,** same as GLASS-SPONGE — **v. table,** the inner layer of compact tissue belonging to most of the bones of the cranium — **v. tube,** same as FULGURITE! — **vit"re-os'i-ty,** *n* The state or quality of being vitreous **vit're-ous-ness†,** — **vit're-ous,** *n* The vitreous humor of the eye — **vi-tres'cence,** *n* The state of becoming vitreous — **vi-tres'cent,** *a* — **vi-tres'el-bl(e",** *a* Vitrifiable

vit're-um, 1 vit'ri-um, 2 vit're-ŭm, *n* [-REA, *pl*] **1.** The vitreous humor of the eye **2.** *pl* Fragments of ancient or quaint glassware, the ware itself [< L *vitreus,* cp VITREOUS]

vit'ri-, 1 vit'ri-, 2 vit'ri- From Latin *vitrum,* glass a combining form used in petrology to signify a microscopically vitreous condition

vit'ric, 1 vit'rik, 2 vit'ric *a* Pertaining to or like glass, relating to vitrics [< L *vitrum,* see VITREOUS]

vit'rics, 1 vit'riks, 2 vit'rics, *n pl* **1** Fused siliceous compounds,' such as glasses and enamels, as distinguished from *ceramics,* or fused aluminous compounds **2** The art or history of glass-production

vit"ri-fac'tion, 1 vit'ri-fak'shən, 2 vit'ri-făc'shon, *n* The art or process of vitrifying, or the state or quality of being vitrified

vit"ri-fac'ture, 1 vit'ri-fak'chur *or* -tiur, 2 vit'ri-făc'chur *or* -tūr, *n* The manufacture of vitreous or vitrified wares, as glass

vit'ri-fi"a-bl(e", 1 vit'ri-fai"ə-bl, 2 vit'ri-fi"a-bl, *a* Capable of being vitrified **vit-rif'i-ca-bl(e" ‡** [Rare] — **vitrifiable color,** a metallic oxid mixed with glaze used in ceramic color-decoration — **vit"ri-fi"a-bil'i-ty,** *n*

vit-rif'i-cate†, *vt* To vitrify

vit"ri-fi-ca'tion, 1 vit'ri-fi-kē'shən, 2 vit'ri-fi-cā'shon, *n* **1.** The act or process of vitrifying, vitrifaction **2.** That which has been vitrified, as enamel

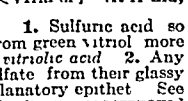
vit'ri-fied, 1 vit'ri-faid, 2 vit'ri-fid, *pa* Converted wholly or externally into glass or a glassy substance, as a siliceous compound by fusion, also, covered with a glaze as, *vitrified* brick, *vitrified* pottery — **vitrified fort or wall** (*Archeol*), a wall or defensive work of siliceous stone that has a vitrified surface produced by exposure in some unknown way to fire found in certain Celtic countries, especially in the Scottish Highlands, and in Mesopotamia

On the summit of Knock-Ferril are the remains of one of those *vitrified forts* which so puzzle and interest the antiquary
HUGH MILLER *Scenes and Legends* p 45 [H & A 1851]

vit'ri-form, 1 vit'ri-fôrm, 2 vit'ri-fôrm, *a* Having a glassy or vitreous form or appearance

vit'ri-fy, 1 vit'ri-fai, 2 vit'ri-fy, *v* [-FIED, -FY'ING]
I *t* To fuse into glass or glasslike appearance wholly or only on the surface, cause to be vitreous or covered with a glaze **II** *i* To become glass or glassy [< F *vitrifier,* < L *vitrum* (see VITREOUS) + *facio,* make]

Vi-tri'na, 1 vi-trai'nə, 2 vi-tri'na *n Conch* **1.** A genus typical of *Vitrinidæ* **2.** [v-] A small land-snail of this or a related genus a glass-snail, as *V. limpida* common in the United States [< L *vitrum,* see VITREOUS]


1 Shell of *Vitrina limpida* 2 The Same Species with animal extended 1/1

vit'rine, 1 vit'rin, 2 vit'rin, *n* A

vit'rins, } glass show-case, as in a museum or a shop [F, < *vitre,* < L *vitrum,* see VITREOUS]

Vi-trin'i-dæ, 1 vi-trin'i-di, 2 vi-trin'i-dē *n pl Conch* A family of geophilous gastropods especially those having an entire jaw, lateral teeth unguiform but generally bicuspid and a helliciform shell [< VITRINA] — **vit'ri-nid,** *n* — **vit'rin-oid,** *a*

vit'ri-ol, 1 vit'ri-əl, 2 vit'ri-ol, *n* **1.** Sulfuric acid so called because originally made from green vitriol more commonly called *oil of vitriol* or *vitriolic acid* **2.** Any of the salts of sulfuric acid, a sulfate from their glassy appearance usually with an explanatory epithet See phrases [F < LL *vitriolum,* < L *vitreus,* see VITREOUS] — **black vitriol,** an impure copper sulfate — **blue v.,** copper sulfate chalcanthite It is used in electric batteries **copper v.†** — **green v.,** ferrous sulfate copperas, melanterite **martial v†** — **lead v.,** same as ANGLESITE — **nickel v.,** same as MORENOSITE — **Nordhausen oil of v.,** fuming sulfuric acid See SULFURIC — **oil of v.,** sulfuric acid — **red iron v.,** same as BOTRYOGEN — **red or rose v.,** cobalt sulfate, bieberite **cobalt v.†** — **Roman v.,** same as BLUE VITRIOL — **v ochre,** same as GLOCKERITE — **v of Mars,** same as GREEN VITRIOL — **white v.,** zinc sulfate goslarite **salt of v †; zinc v †** — **vit'ri-o-late,** *vt* **1** To convert into a sulfate as a sulfid by oxidation **2.** To subject to the action of or to impregnate with, sulfuric acid or a sulfate **vit'ri-ol-ize† — vit'ri-o-late,** *n* [Rare] A sulfate — **vit'ri-o-lat"ed,** *pa* Changed into a sulfate or subjected to the action of sulfuric acid **vit'ri-o-late† — vit"ri-o-la'tion,** *n* The act or process of vitriolating — **vit"ri-ol'ic,** *a* **1.** Derived from a vitriol, as from green vitriol as *vitriolic acid* (sulfuric acid) **2** Of or pertaining to such a derivative, hence corrosive burning or caustic, as *vitriolic* criticism **vit'ri-o-line†, vit'ri-o-lous† — vit'ri-ol-iz"a-bl(e",** *a* Capable of being converted into a vitriol — **vit"ri-ol-i-za'tion,** *n* Vitriolation — **vit'ri-ol-ize,** *vt* **1** To vitriolate **2** To injure or burn with sulfuric acid — **vit"ri-ol-iz'er,** *n*

vit'rite, 1 vit'rait, 2 vit'rit, *n* A variety of hard glass used for electrical insulators [< L *vitrum,* see VITREOUS]

vit'ro-, 1 vit'ro-, 2 vit'ro- From Latin *vitrum,* glass a combining form used in petrology to signify a condition megascopically glassy — **vit"ro-di-stri'na,** *n* [It] A variety of Venetian lacework glass, reticulated glass **vit"ro-de-tri'not.** — **vit'ro-phyre,** *n Petrol* Any porphyritic volcanic rock whose ground-mass is entirely glassy **vit'ro-phyr†.** — **vit"ro-phyr'ic,** *a* — **vit'ro-type,** *n* A photographic picture made with a collodion film on glass or earthenware and burned in

Vi-tru'vi-an, 1 vi-trū'vi-ən 2 vi-tru'vi-an *a* Of, pertaining to, or in the style of Vitruvius whose work on architecture had for centuries great influence Bramante, Michelangelo, Palladio, and others were his assiduous students — **Vitruvian scroll,** a scroll pattern consisting of convoluted undulations as in composite frieze decorations common in classical architecture

Vi-tru'vi-us, 1 vi-trū'vi-us, 2 vi-tru'vi-ŭs, *n* A Roman architect, military engineer and writer in the days of Cæsar and Augustus **Marcus Vitruvius Pollio†.**

vit'ry, 1 vit'ri, 2 vit'ry, *n* A fine canvas used for tarpaulins etc

vit'ta, 1 vit'ə, 2 vit'a, *n* [VITTE, 1 -i 2 -ē, *pl*] **1** *Class Antiq* A fillet or garland for the head especially, a sacred or sacrificial head-band or chaplet represented as worn by women, poets, brides, vestals priests, and sacrificial victims, and borne on altars, sacred statues and trees and by persons seeking asylum See illus in next column **2** *Bot* An oil-tube, a tube or canal in the fruit of plants of the parsley family, containing an aromatic oil **3.** *Zool* A band or stripe, as of color **4.** *Eccl* A fappet of a miter [L, < *vieo* (pp *vietus*), plait


Vitta, as Shown on a Bust of Juno

—**vit'tate,** *a* Having vittæ or a vitta, striped

Vit-ta'ri-a, 1 vi-tē'ri-ə, 2 vi-tā'ri-a, *n Bot* A genus of tropical, epiphytic, polypodiaceous ferns, characterized by grass-like leaves and linear sori placed in a marginal furrow the grass fern *V. lineata* occurs on cabbage-palmettos in Florida [< L *vitta,* see VITTA]

vit'tle, 1 vit'l, 2 vit'l, *n* **1.** *pl* [Prov] Food, victuals **2†.** Victual

vit'u-lar, } 1 vit'yu-lər, vit'yu-

vit'u-la-ry, } lē-ri, 2 vit'yu-lar, vit'yu-lā-ry, *a* Pertaining to calves or calving [< L *vitulus* calf] — **vitulary fever** (*Vet*), a form of apoplexy or congestion of the brain occurring among cows in parturition **vitular apoplexy†.**

vit'u-line, } 1 vit'yu-lin, 2 vit'-

vit'u-lin", } yu-lin, *a* Pertaining to or like a calf, veally [< L *vitulinus,* < *vitulus,* calf] — **vituline lymph,** vaccine lymph

vi-tu"per-a-bl(e", 1 vai-tū'pər-ə-bl, 2 vi-tū'per-a-bl, *a* Liable or subject to vituperation, deserving of censure [OF, < L *vituperabilis,* < *vitupero,* see VITUPERATE]

vi-tu'per-ate, 1 vai-tū'pər-ēt, 2 vi-tū'per-āt (XIII), *vt* [-AT'ED, -AT'ING] To find fault with abusively, assail with abuse, upbraid, rail at, also, to bring into disrepute, censure [< L *vituperatus,* pp of *vitupero,* < *vitium,* fault, + *paro,* prepare]

Syn. see ABUSE — **vi-tu"per-a'tion,** *n* The act of vituperating also the thing said in vituperating blame expressed in abusive language, railing — **vi-tu'per-a"tive,** *a* Of the nature of vituperation or censure also, given to vituperation abusive defamatory — **vi-tu'per-a"tive-ly,** *adv* — **vi-tu'per-a"tor,** *n* One who vituperates — **vi"tu-pe'ri-ous†,** *a* Blameworthy, shameful — **vi-tu'per-ous-ly,** *adv*

Vi'tus, 1 vai'tus, 2 vi'tŭs, **Saint** A Sicilian child martyr under Diocletian 4th century The disease chorea was given his name (St Vitus's dance), from a belief in his power to cure it

vi-u'da, 1 vi-ū'də, 2 vi-ū'dă, *n* [Sp] A South-American tyrant-fly catcher (*Tyntopiera trupero*) **vi-u'di-ta†.**

vi"u-dē', 1 vi ü-dē', 2 vi'ü-dę' *a Her* Same as VOIDED

vi"u-di'ta, 1 vi ü-di'tə 2 vi'ü-di'ta, *n* [Sp] A tee-tee (*Calithrix torquatus*), black, with face, collar, and hands white

vi'ure, 1 vi'yūr 2 vi'yur *n* [OF] *Her* A thin ribbon or line, of undetermined width, crossing the field in any direction **vi'u-rie†; wi'uret.**

vi-u'ta, 1 vi-ū'tə, 2 vi-ü'ta, *n* [Cal] A deep-water rock-fish (*Sebastichthys ovalis*)

vi'va, 1 vi'və, 2 vi'va, *n* [It] The cry or shout *viva*

vi'va, *interj* Live! long live! an acclamation or salute [It, imper of *vivere* (< L *vivo*), live]

vi-va'ce, 1 vi-vā'chē, 2 vi-va'che, *adv Mus* Lively, quickly [It, < L *vivax* see VIVACIOUS] **vi-va"ce-men'te.**

vi-va'cious, 1 vai-[*or* vi-]vē'shus, 2 vi-[*or* vi-]vā'shŭs (XIII), *a* **1** Full of life and spirits, having or proceeding from liveliness and sprightliness of temper or manner, lively, active, as, a *vivacious* girl, *vivacious* verses **2.** [Rare] Having vigorous powers of life, tenacious of life

Still grows the *vivacious* lilac a generation after the door and latch and sill are gone
THOREAU *Walden Former Inhabitants* p 283 [H M & CO]

3 *Bot* (1) Living through the winter, perennial (2) Tenacious of life [< L *vivax* (*vivac-*), < *vivo,* live]

Syn. animated, brisk, cheerful, frolicsome, gay, jocose, jocund, lively, merry, mirthful, pleasant, sparkling spirited, sportive, sprightly See ALIVE, SPIRITED — Ant. dead, dreary, dull, heavy, inanimate lifeless, monotonous, moody, spiritless, stolid, stupid — **vi-va'cious-ly,** *adv* — **vi-va'cious-ness,** *n* **1** The state or quality of being vivacious liveliness vivacity **2†.** Longevity

vi-vac'i-ta, 1 vai-[*or* vi-]vas'i-ti, 2 vi-[*or* vi-]vă'çi-ty, *n* [-TIES, 1 -tiz, 2-tis, *pl*] **1.** The state or quality of being vivacious, sprightliness of temper or behavior, liveliness

The promise of large emoluments in case of forfeitures stimulated their irregular *vivacity* to enforce laws which had become obsolete BANCROFT *United States* vol III epoch II p 61 [A 1883]

2. That which proceeds from or evinces vivacity, also, an affected pretense of vivacity, as, rhetorical *vivacities* **3†.** Longevity, also, power of living, stamina [< F *vivacité,* < L *vivacitas,* < *vivax,* see VIVACIOUS]

Syn. see ANIMATION

vi'val, 1 vai'əl, 2 vi'val, *a* Peculiar to life, vital [< L *vivus,* alive, < *vivo,* live]

vi"van'dier', 1 vi vaŋ'dyē', 2 vi vaŋ'dye', *n* [F] In the French and other European armies, a sutler

vi"van'dière', 1 vi'vaŋ'dyār' 2 vi'vaŋ'dyēr' *n* [F] Formerly in the French and some other European armies, a woman who acted as a sutler

vi"vant', 1 vi vāŋ', 2 vi vaŋ', *n* [F] The partner of dummy in bridge, mort, and similar card-games

vi-va'ri-um, } 1 vai-vē'ri-um, vi-vā'ri-um 2 vi-vā'ri-ŭm vi-va'ry,

vi'va-ry, } *n* [-RI-A *or* -RI-UMS, -RIES 1 -riz 2 -ris, *pl*] A place, as a park, warren, or pond, for keeping live animals [< L *vivarium,* < *vivus,* see VIVAL]

vi'vat, *interj* Same as VIVA the Latin form

vi'va vo'ce, 1 vai'və vō'si, 2 vi'va vō'çē [L] By spoken word, orally used both adverbially and adjectively, as, a *viva voce* vote, they voted *viva voce*

vi'va, *n* Same as VIFDA

vive, 1 vaiv, 2 vīv *a* **1.** [Scot] Clear, distinct, bright **2†.** Lively forcible — **vive'ly,** *adv*

vive, 1 vīv, 2 vīv, *interj* Live! long live! French form of VIVA [F, imper of *vivre* (< L *vivo*), live]

vi'ven-cy†, *n* Manner of supporting organic life

vi'ver, 1 vi'vər 2 vi'ver *n* [Eng] Same as WEEVER!

vi've-ret, *n* A vivarium

Vi-ve'ro, 1 vi-vē'ro, 2 vi-ve'ro, *n* A manufacturing town in Lugo province, Spain

Vi-ver'ri-dæ, 1 vi-vər'i-di, 2 vi-vĕr'i-dē, *n pl Mam* A family of carnivores especially æluroids with weasel-like form and 34 to 40 teeth, including civets, genets, ichneumons mongooses etc **Vi-ver'ra,** *n* (t g) [< L *viverra,* ferret] — **vi-ver'rid,** *n*

vi-ver'ri-form, 1 vi-vər'i-fôrm, 2 vi-vĕr'i-fôrm, *a* Having the form of a viverrid

Vi"ver-ri'næ, 1 vi"vər-ai'ni 2 vi vər-i'nē, *n pl Mam* A subfamily of *Viverridæ,* especially those with catlike feet and 2 lower and 4 upper molars, civets and genets

vi-ver'rine, } 1 vi-vər'in, 2 vi-vĕr'in **I.** *a* Of or per-

vi-ver'rin", } taining to the *Viverridæ,* or, specif, the *Viverrinæ* **II.** *n* One of the *Viverrinæ* — **viverrine cat,** the fishing-cat of southern Asia It lives in a wild state, and feeds chiefly on fish and mollusks — **v. otter,** a viverrid (*Cynogale bennetti*) of Oriental regions, resembling the otter

vi-ver'roid, 1 vi-ver'oid, 2 vi-vĕr'oid **I** *a* Of or pertaining to the *Viverridæ* **II.** *n* One of the *Viverridæ*

vi'vers, 1 vi'vərz, 2 vi'vers, *n pl* [Scot] Food, provisions

vives, 1 vaivz, 2 vīvs, *n pl* A morbid enlargement of the submaxillary glands of the horse [OF, < Sp *arivas,* < Ar *addhiba,* < *al,* the, + *dhiba,* she wolf] **a-vives'†; fives†.** [Spanish scholar and writer.

Vi'ves, 1 vi'vēs, 2 vi'ves, **Juan Luis** (?/1492–?/1540) A

vi'vi-, 1 vai'vi-, 2 vi'vi- Derived from Latin *vivus,* lively (< *vivo,* live) a combining form

Viv'i-an, 1 viv'i-ən 2 vīv'i-an, *n* **1.** A personal name **Viv'i-en†.** F **Vi"vi"en',** 1 vi'vi'in' 2 vi vi ăñ', **Vi"vi"enne',** 1 vi vi'en', 2 vi vi'ĕn', G **Vi'vi-an,** 1 vi'vi-ən 2 vi'vi-an, It **Vi"vi-a'na,** 1 vi vi-ä'na, 2 vi vi-a'na, L **Viv"i-a'nus,** 1 viv'i-ā'nus, 2 vīv'i-ā'nŭs **2.** In old English legends, a wily wanton mistress of Merlin who imprisoned him by magic, introduced in Tennyson's *Idylls of the King* **Viv'i-ane†.** [L, lively]

Vi"vi-a'ni", 1 vi vi-ä'ni 2 vi vi-a'ni, **Vincenzo** (?/1622–?/1703) An Italian mathematician

Vi"via"ni'", 1 vi"vya"ni', 2 vi"vyä"ni', **René** (?/1863–?/1925) A French statesman, prime minister 1914–15 head of French mission to United States 1917

viv'i-an-ite, 1 viv'i-ən-ait, 2 viv'i-an-it, *n Mineral* A pearly colorless, blue, or green, pleochroic, hydrous ferrous phosphate ($H_{16}Fe_3P_8O_{32}$), crystallizing in the monoclinic system [< J H Vivian English mineralogist]

viv'id, 1 viv'id, 2 vīv'id, *a* **1.** Having an appearance of vigorous life, very bright, intense said frequently of colors having intense luminosity or high chroma, or both, as, the *vivid* colors of the rainbow, *vivid* lightning **2.** Producing lifelike and highly colored mental impressions, *or descriptive of such impressions,* as, a *vivid* imagination, a *vivid* recital of adventure **3.** Acting or exercised with lively interest, lively

Agassiz and others called *vivid* attention to the Glacial period.
DARWIN *Origin of Species* vol II p 151 [D M 1888]

[< L *vividus,* < *vivo,* live] Syn. animated bright brilliant, clear graphic, intense, keen, lively, lumi nous quick, sprightly, stirring telling, vigorous See GRAPHIC — Ant. dim dreary, dull, gloomy, heavy, lifeless prosy, spiritless stupid — **vi-vid'i-ty,** *n* **1.** Vividness **2†.** Vitality — **viv'id-ly,** *adv* — **viv'id-ness,** *n*

vi-vif'ic†, *a* Giving life reviving **vi-vif'i-cal† — vi-vif'i-cant†,** *a* Vivifying — **vi-vif'i-cate†,** *vt* **1** To vivify **2** *Old Chem* To reduce, as a metal from its oxid — **vi-vif'i-ca-tive†,** *a* Capable of vivifying

viv"i-fi-ca'tion, 1 viv'i-fi-kē'shən, 2 viv'i-fi-cā'shon, *n* **1.** The act of vivifying, or the state of being vivified **2.** *Physiol* The assimilative process by which proteid matter is converted into the living matter of the cells or tissues **3†.** *Chem* Reduction, as of a metal from its ore [F, < LL *vivificatio(n-),* < *vivifico,* see VIVIFY]

viv'i-fy, 1 viv'i-fai, 2 vīv'i-fy, *vt* [-FIED, -FY'ING] To endue with life, make to be alive or as if alive, animate; as, sunshine *vivifies* all nature

A fire *is vivified* at our touch *it vivifies* in return
L HUNT *Day by the Fire, Rainy Day* p 294 [R BROS 1870]

[< F *vivifier,* < LL *vivifico,* < L *vivus* (see VIVAL) + *facio,* make] — **viv'i-fi"er,** *n*

Vi-vip'a-ra, 1 vai-vip'ə-rə 2 vi-vip'a-ra, *n pl Zool* A former division of vertebrates coextensive with mammals. [< LL *viviparus,* see VIVIPAROUS]

Viv"i-par'i-dæ, 1 viv'i-par'i-di, 2 viv i-păr'i-dē, *n pl Conch* A freshwater family of pectinibranchiate gastropods especially those having the male organ adnate with a tentacle, a turbiniform shell with a continuous peritreme, and an operculum mostly with concentric elements **Vi-vip'a-ra** or **Vi-vip'a-rus,** *n* (t g) [< LL *viviparus,* see VIVIPAROUS] — **vi-vip'a-rid,** *n* — **vi-vip'a-roid,** *a & n*

viv"i-par'i-ty, 1 viv'i-par'i-ti, 2 viv i-păr'i-ty, *n* **1.** The quality or state of being viviparous **2** *Bot* The production of bulbs or seeds by reproductive organs, while these are still attached to the parent plant

vi-vip'a-rous, 1 vai-vip'ə-rus, 2 vi-vip'a-rŭs, *a* **1.** *Zool* Bringing forth living young, especially those that are developed within a uterus in intimate vascular connection with the parent, as most mammals opposed to *oviparous* and *ovoviviparous* **2** *Bot* Producing bulbs or seeds that germinate while still attached to the parent plant an expression not applied to the production of ordinary offsets or suckers [< LL *viviparus,* < L *vivus* (see VIVAL) + *pario,* bear] — **viviparous fish,** a fish with young developed internally especially, a surf-fish or holconotid — **v. knotweed,** Alpine bistort — **v shell,** a viviparoid gastropod — **-ly,** *adv* — **-ness,** *n*

viv"i-per-cep'tion, 1 viv'i-pər-sep'shən, 2 viv'i-per-cĕp'shon, *n* The perception or investigation of physiological processes in their natural condition and without resort to vivisection [< VIVI- + PERCEPTION]

viv"i-sect', 1 viv'i-sekt', 2 viv'i-sĕct', *v* **I.** *t* To dissect (an animal) while living, with a view to exposing its physiological processes

II. *i* To practise vivisection [< VIVI- + L *seco* (pp *sectus*) cut] — **viv"i-sec'tor,** *n* One who vivisects — **viv"i-sec-to'ri-um,** *n* A laboratory for vivisection

viv"i-sec'tion, 1 viv'i-sek'shən, 2 viv'i-sĕc'shon, *n* **1.** The dissection of a living animal, observation of and experimentation on normal or morbid physiological processes in a living creature, by means of dissection **2.** By extension, experimentation on animals by means of ligatures, the administration of drugs, etc [F, < L *vivus* (see VIVAL) + *sectio(n-)* see SECTION] — **viv"i-sec'tion-al,** *a* — **viv"i-sec'tion-ist,** *n* One who practises or defends vivisection

viv"i-sep'ul-ture, 1 viv'i-sep'ul-chur *or* -tiur, 2 viv i-sĕp'ul-chur *or* -tūr, *n* [Rare] Burial before life is extinct

vi'vo, 1 vi'vo, 2 vi'vo, *adv* [It] *Mus* Same as VIVACE

vi"vrē', 1 vi'vrē' 2 vi'vre' *a Her* Gliding said of a serpent [< OF *vivre* < L *vipera* see VIPER]

vix'en, 1 viks'n, 2 viks'n, *n* **1.** A turbulent quarrelsome woman, shrew, termagant **2** A female fox the original meaning **3†.** An ill-tempered, quarrelsome man [< AS *fixen,* she fox < *fox,* fox] **vix'on† — vix'en,** *a* Vixenish — **vix'en-ish,** *a* Having characteristics of a vixen

vix'en-ly‡

viz, *adv* Same as VIDELICET an abbreviation generally read *namely* or *to wit* It originated in a medieval symbol of contraction resembling *z,* as in *oz* which was once equivalent to *ȝ* Thus, *viz* represents the two contractions *vi* (for *vide*) and *ȝ* or *et* (for *licet*) See VIDELICET.

Vi-za"ga-pa-tam', 1 vi-zā"gə-pə-tām', 2 vi-zā"ga-pa-tām', *n* 1 A district in N E Madras province, British India, 17 242 sq m 2 Its capital

viz'a-ment†, *n* Advisement erroneous form

viz'ard†, *vt* To mask

viz'ard, 1 viz'ərd, 2 viz'ard, *n* [Archaic] A mask, visor — **viz'ard-mask"**, *n* [Archaic] A mask or its wearer

viz-ca'cha, *n* [S Am] Same as VISCACHA

viz"ca-l'no, 1 vis ka-l'no, 2 vis ca-l'no, **Sebastian** (1550?–1615) A Spanish navigator

Viz-ca'ya, Viz-cay'an See BISCAY, BISCAYAN

Viz"e-tel'ly, 1 viz'i-tel'i, 2 viz'e-tĕl'y, *n* 1. **Edward Henry** (?/₁₈47–?/₁₈903), an English journalist, author war correspondent for *N•Y Times* during Franco-German war (1870–71), commanded the *N•Y Herald* Stanley relief expedition 1888 *Reminiscences of a Bashi-Bazouk* 2. **Ernest Alfred** (¹¹/₁₈53–³/₁₉22), English author, historian, translator, pseudonym, "Le Petit Homme Rouge", Chevalier of the Legion of Honor (1914), *Emile Zola, Novelist and Reformer The Story of Alsace and Lorraine, etc* 3. **Frank** (1830–1883) an English war correspondent and artist, with Garibaldi Longstreet, Don Carlos, and Hicks Pasha, killed at Kashgil, Egypt 4 **Henry Richard** (?/₁₈20–¹²/₁₈93), an English author, editor, and war correspondent publisher, engraver, printer *Glances Back*, etc **Viz"ze-tel'li†.**

Vi-ze'u, 1 vi-zi'ū, 2 vi-zē'u, *n* 1. A district in Beira province, Portugal, 1,920 sq m 2. Its capital

Vi"zi-a-na-gram', 1 vi"zi-ə-nə-grūm' 2 vi zi-a-na-grām', *n* A town in Madras province, British India

viz'le, *n* [Scot] Same as VISIE

vi-zier', } 1 vi-zir' *or* viz'yər, 2 vi-zēr' *or* viz'yer (XIII), *n*

vi-zir', } A high official in a Mohammedan country, especially, a state minister [< Turk *vesir*, < Ar *wazir* counselor, < *wazara*, bear a burden] **ve-zir'‡.** — **grand vizier**, the chief of the viziers, the highest dignitary in Turkish and other Mohammedan countries, the prime minister **vi-zier'a-zam'†** — **vi-zier'ate**, *n* The office or dignity of a vizier **vi-zier'al-ty†; vi-zier'ship†; vi-zir'atet; vi-zir'ship†** — **vi-zier'i-al**, *a* Relating to or proceeding from a vizier **vi-zir'i-alt.**

viz'or, 1 viz'ər 2 viz'or *vt* To cover with or as with a vizor, mask, disguise **vis'ort.**

viz'or, *n* 1. A projecting piece on a cap, forming a shield for the eyes 2. In ancient armor, the front piece of a helmet, having openings for seeing and breathing, umbrere See illus under ARMOR 3† A head-piece or mask for concealment, hence, any disguise 4†. The face, countenance [< F *visière*, < *vis*, face, < L *visus*, look see VISAGE] **vis'ard†; vis'ort; vis'our†, vys'ar†.** — **viz'or-less, vis'or-less**, *a*

viz'ord, *pp* Vizored S S

viz'y, *n* [Scot] Same as VISIE

Viz-zi'ni, 1 vit-si'ni, 2 vit-si'ni, *n* A town in S E Catania province Sicily, Italy

V. L or **v. l.**, *abbr* Vice-Lieutenant — **vl**, *abbr* Violin

Vlaar'ding-en, 1 vlār'diŋ-ən, 2 vlar'ding-ĕn, *n* A fishing-town in South Holland province, Netherlands

Vlach, 1 vlak, 2 vlăc, *a & n* [Boh] Same as WALLACHIAN

Vla"di-kav-kaz', 1 vlū-di-kav-kăs', 2 vla-di-kav-kăs', *n* A town, capital of Mountain Republic, Ciscaucasia

Vlad'i-mir, 1 vlad'i-mir *or* (*Rus*) vla-di'mir, 2 vlăd'i-mir *or* (*Rus*) vla-di'mir *n* 1. **"The Great"** (—³/₁₀1015), a Russian grand duke, first Christian sovereign of Russia 2. **V. Monomachros** (1053–³/₁₁26), a Russian sovereign, great-grandson of preceding 3. A government in central European Russia 18,864 sq m 4 Its capital, capital of a grand-duchy, 1157–1328

Vlad'is-laus, *n* Same as LADISLAUS

Vla"di-vos-tok', 1 vlū-di-vos-tok' 2 vla-di-vŏs-tŏk', *n* A fortified seaport and naval station on Peter the Great Bay Japan sea, Asiatic Russia, occupied by British, French and Japanese troops April 5 1918 finally withdrawn Oct 1922, United States Marines landed Oct 19, 1922

vlak'te, 1 vlāk'tə, 2 vlak'te, *n* [S-Afr D] Level lowland, a plain flat

vlei, 1 vlei, 2 vlī *n* [S-Afr D] 1 A valley 2 A marshy place *low place where water stands* **vlaie†; vley‡.**

Vlis'sing-en, 1 flis'iŋ-ən 2 flis'ing-ĕn *n* Same as FLUSHING, 1

vlis'sma"ki, 1 vlis-mū'ki, 2 vlis'ma'ki, *n* [Malagasy] An indrisine lemurid, the diadem lemur

vly, *n* [Local, U S] Same as VLEI 2

V. M, *abbr* Same as M V — **V. M. D**, *abbr* [*L*] *Veterinariæ Medicinæ Doctor* (Doctor of Veterinary Medicine) See D V M — **v. n.**, *abbr* Verb neuter **[Vour‡.**

Voar, 1 vōr, 2 vōr, *n* [Scot] Spring, springtime **Vor‡;**

voc, *abbr* Vocative — **vocab**, *abbr* Vocabulary

vo'ca-bl(e^P, 1 vō'kə-bl, 2 vō'ca-bl, *n* 1. A word, especially one regarded in relation merely to its qualities of sound 2. A vocal sound, as a musical note [F, < L *vocabulum*, < *voco*, call, < *vox* (*voc-*), voice]

vo-cab'u-la-ry, 1 vo-kab'yu-lē-ri, 2 vo-căb'yu-lā-ry, *n* [-RIES, 1 -riz, 2 -rŋs, *pl*] 1. (1) A list of words, especially one arranged in alphabetical order or according to some other system, as, the *vocabulary* of a dictionary (2) A dictionary or lexicon of a language, science, etc, a word-book 2. The aggregate of words used by a person or found in any collection, as, Shakespeare's *vocabulary* was 15,500 words

He [Walt Whitman] takes into his hospitable *vocabulary* words which no English dictionary recognizes as belonging to the language,—*words which will be looked for in vain outside of his own pages* HOLMES *Over the Teacups* p 234 [in M & co 1891]

[< LL *vocabularius*, < LL *vocabulum*, see VOCABLE] SYN.: see DICTION DICTIONARY

vo-cab"u-la'tion, 1 vo-kab yu-lē'shən, 2 vo-căb'yu-lā'shən, *n* [Rare] Choice or use of words

A man I not exactly intellectual, but felicitous in *vocabulation* E EGGLESTON *Faith Doctor* p 162 [A 1891]

vo-cab'u-list, 1 vo-kab'yu-list, 2 vo-căb'yu-list, *n* 1. One who compiles a vocabulary 2†. A reference list of words, dictionary [< F *vocabuliste*, < L *vocabulum*, see VOCABLE]

vo'cal, 1 vō'kəl, 2 vō'cal, *a* 1. Having voice, oral, or suggestive of oral sounds, resounding with voices, as, the *vocal* groves of spring

And gathering winds in hoarse accord,
Amid the *vocal* reeds pipe loud
LONGFELLOW *Woods in Winter* st 6

2. Pertaining or relating to the voice or oral utterance, uttered or modulated by the voice, as, *vocal* praise, *vocal* organs Compare VOICE 3 *Phon* (1) Voiced, sonant, not surd, continuable, as *b, d, g*, distinguished from *p, t k* (2) Vowel vocalic [F, < L *vocalis*, sounding < *vox* (*voc-*) voice]

SYN.: see VERBAL — **false vocal cord**, a fold of mucous membrane stretching across the larynx above the true cords but taking no direct part in phonation See illus under LARYNX — **v. auscultation** (*Med*), auscultation of the sounds of the voice as heard through the walls of the chest — **v bands**, the vocal cords — **v chink**, the glottis — **v. cord**, *one of the folds of the lining membrane of the larynx* about the opening of the glottis Only the lower ones are concerned in the production of the voice See LARYNX — **v. fremitus**, see FREMITUS — **v. glottis**, the space between the true vocal cords at the anterior portion of the glottis — **v. lips**, vocal cords — **v. music**, music written for or produced by the voice, song — **v. process**, the anterior projection of the arytenoid cartilage to which the vocal cord is attached — **v. resonance**, the resounding of the voice in vocalization — **v. thrill**, same as VOCAL FREMITUS — **v. tone**, the singing quality of tone obtained from an instrument — **v. tube**, the air-passages above the vocal cords

vo'cal, *n* 1 *Phon* (1) A vocal speech-sound not requiring articulation, a vowel or diphthong opposed to *consonant* (2) A consonant of vowel-like or liquid quality, as *l* 2 (1) *R C Ch* [Rare] A person authorized to vote on a prescribed occasion (2) One having a voice but not a vote, as, a delegate from a Territory is a *vocal*, but not a voter in the United States Congress [F, < L *vocalis*, vowel, < *vox* (*voc-*), voice]

vo-cal'ic, 1 vo-kal'ik, 2 vo-căl'ic, *a* Consisting of or relating to vowel-sounds, as, Italian is highly *vocalic*

vo-ca'li-on, 1 vo-kā'li-ən, 2 vo-cā'li-ŏn, *n* *Mus* A harmonium with broad reeds that have a tonal quality similar to that of the pipe-organ [< VOCAL]

vo'cal-ism, 1 vō'kəl-izm, 2 vō'cal-iṣm, *n* 1. Vocalization 2 [Rare] (1) A vocalic sound (2) A vowel-system 3. *Philos* The nominalism taught by Roscellin (1050–1122) so called by Anselm

vo'cal-ist, 1 vō'kəl-ist, 2 vō'cal-ist, *n* A singer, especially one of cultivated voice opposed to *instrumentalist*

vo-cal'i-ty, 1 vo-kal'i-ti 2 vo-căl'i-ty, *n* 1. The quality of being vocal 2. Vocalic or vowel quality 3†. Utterance

vo"cal-i-za'tion, 1 vō'kəl-i-zē'shən, 2 vō'cal-i-zā'shon, *n* 1. The act of vocalizing, or the state of being vocalized, as, an exercise in *vocalization* 2. A vowel-sound, as, an imperfect *vocalization* 3 *Mus* (1) Control of the voice and vocal sounds (2) Method of phrasing notes with the voice [< F *vocalisation*, < *vocaliser*, make vocal, < *vocal*, see VOCAL, *a*] **vo"cal-i-sa'tion†.**

vo'cal-ize, 1 vō'kəl-aiz, 2 vō'cal-iz, *v* [-IZED, -IZ'ING] **I.** *t* 1. To make vocal, as, to *vocalize* the breath 2. To utter with the voice, make sonant, form into voice, as, to *vocalize* written words 3. To attach vowel-points to, insert vowel-characters in the written expression of, as in phonography, or in languages having only consonantal alphabets, as Hebrew **II.** *i* To produce sounds with the voice, as in speaking or singing [< F *vocaliser*, see VOCALIZATION] **vo'cal-ise†.**

vo'cal-ly, 1 vō'kəl-i, 2 vō'cal-y, *adv* 1. In a vocal manner, with audible voice 2. Verbally 3. With vocalic sounds [of being vocal

vo'cal-ness, 1 vō'kəl-nes, 2 vō'cal-nĕs, *n* The quality

vo-ca'tion, 1 vo-kē'shən, 2 vo-cā'shon, *n* 1. Any occupation or pursuit for which one qualifies oneself, or to which one devotes one's time or life, a calling, as, he took up the *vocation* of engineering, what is your *vocation*? Compare AVOCATION 2 A call or spiritual guidance to a given religious service or career, fitness for such a career and consequent obligation to follow it

He taught us that . . preaching was a *vocation*, not a profession merely
E P THWING in E S Phelps's *Austin Phelps* p 74 [S 1891]

[F, < L *vocatio(n-)*, < *vocatus* see VOCATIVE] SYN.: see BUSINESS — **vo-ca'tion-al**, *a* — **vo-ca'tion-al-ly**, *adv*

voc'a-tive, } 1 vok'ə-tiv, 2 vŏc'a-tĭv, *a* Of or pertaining to the act of calling, noting the case or use of a noun, pronoun, or adjective in personal address, as, the *vocative* case [< F *vocatif*, < L *vocativus*, < *vocatus*, pp of *voco*, see VOCABLE]

voc'a-tive, } *n* *Gram* The vocative case, the form and syntactical relation of a noun, pronoun, or adjective used as, for, or with the name of a person or thing addressed

vo'ce, 1 vō'chē, 2 vō'che, *n* The voice [It, < L *vox*, voice] — **voce di petto**, the chest-voice — **v. di testa**, the head-voice — **v. mezza**, subdued voice — **v. mista**, mixed voice — **v. sola**, the voice alone — **v. velata**, veiled voice

Vo-chi's'i-a, 1 vo-hi's'i-ə, 2 vo-cis'i-a, *n* *Bot* Same as VOCHY

Voch"y-a'ce-æ, 1 vok i-ā'si-i, 2 vŏc y-ā'çe-ē, *n pl* *Bot* A family of tropical American trees of the order *Gerantales*, with a copious resinous juice coriaceous leaves and clusters of irregular flowers with 3-celled ovary There are 7 genera and 130 species, some are trees of great size **Vo'chy**, *n* (t g) [< *Vochy*, Guianan name of a species] **Vo-chis"e-a'ce-æ‡; Vo-chys"i-a'ce-æ‡** — **voch"y-a'ceous, a vo-chis"i-a'ceous‡, vo-chys"i-a'ceous‡.**

vo"ci-cul'tur-al, 1 vō si-kul'chur-[*or* -tiur-]əl, 2 vō'çi-cūl'chur-[*or* -tūr-]al, *a* Relating to or applied in voice-training [< L *vox* voice + CULTURE]

vo-cif'er-ant, 1 vo-sif'ər-ant, 2 vo-çif'er-ant **I.** *a* Making a clamor, vociferous **II.** *n* A vociferous person, as, the *vociferants* objected [< L *vociferan(t-)s*, ppr of *vociferor*, cry out, < *vox* (*voc-*), voice, + *fero*, bear] — **vo-cif'er-ance**, *n* The quality of being vociferant

vo-cif'er-ate, 1 vo-sif'ər-ĕt, 2 vo-çif'er-āt, *v* [-AT'ED, -AT'ING] **I** *t* To utter with a loud and vehement voice, shout out, as, to *vociferate* complaints

II *i* To utter anything with vehemence, exclaim noisily, call out aloud, as, passion made him *vociferate* [< L *vociferatus*, pp of *vociferor*, see VOCIFERANT]

SYN. see BELLOW, CALL — **vo-cif"er-a'tion**, *n* The act of vociferating, the sound vociferated — **vo-cif'er-a"tor**, *n*

vo-cif'er-ize, *vt & vi* [Rare] To vociferate

vo-cif'er-ous, 1 vo-sif'ər-us, 2 vo-çif'er-ŭs, *a* Making a loud outcry, shouting out or crying out vehemently, clamorous, noisy, as, the *vociferous* lazaroni of Naples

Seize the loud *vociferous* bells
LONGFELLOW *Golden Legend* prol, l 16

SYN. see BLATANT NOISY — **vo-cif"er-os'i-ty**, *n* The quality of being vociferous — **-ly**, *adv* — **-ness**, *n*

vo'cist, 1 vō'sist, 2 vō'cist, *n* *Class Antiq* A voice-trainer

voc'ule, 1 vok'yul, 2 vŏc'yul, *n* The slight sound made in opening the organs of speech after articulating final *l, p*, and *t* [< L *vocula*, dim of *vox* (*voc-*), voice]

— **voc'u-lar**, *a* [Rare] Vocal

vo-da'ni-um, 1 vo-dē'ni-um 2 vo-dā'ni-ŭm, *n* *Chem* A mixture of lead copper, and other metals, formerly supposed to be an element

vod'ka, 1 vod'kə, 2 vŏd'ka *n* [*Rus*] A distilled spirituous liquor usually made from rye, sometimes from barley or potatoes, also any spirituous liquor, as brandy, gin, etc Its sale was suppressed Aug 14 1914 **vod'ki‡**

vo'du, *n & a* *& n* *Folk-lore* Same as VOODOO [water-sprite

vod-ya'ny, 1 vod-yā'ni 2 vŏd-yā'ny, *n* *Rus Folk-lore* A

voe, 1 vō, 2 vō, *n* [Orkneys] A small bay creek, or in el-

Voet, 1 fūt 2 fut, **Gisbert** (?/₁₅88–¹¹/₁₆76) See VOETIAN.

voet'gang"er, 1 fut'gāŋ"ər, 2 fŏt'gang"er, *n* [S-Afr D] A locust before it begins to fly 2. A pedestrian, an infantryman.

Vo-e'tian, 1 vo-i'shən, 2 vo-ē'shan, *n* *Ch Hist* An advocate of the views of Gisbert Voet, an orthodox literalist theologian of Utrecht, who in 1639 denounced Cartesianism as atheistic and infidel — **Vo-e'tian**, *a* Of or relating to Voet or his doctrine

voet'sek, 1 fut'sək, 2 fŏt'sek, *interj* [S-Afr D] Get out! be off!

vog, 1 vog, 2 vŏg, *n* [Ice] A measure of weight (for fish) equal to about 44 pounds

Vo'gel, 1 fō'gel,' 2 fō'ĝĕl *n* 1. **Eduard** (?/₁829–²/-1856), a German explorer in Africa, son of Johann 2. **Johann Karl Christoph** (?/₁795–¹¹/₁862), a German educator and lexicographer

vo'ge-site, 1 vō'gə-sait, 2 vō'ĝe-sit, *n* *Petrol* A fine-grained dark-colored orthoclase-hornblende rock [< G *Vogesen*, Vosges mountains] **vo'ge-syte†.**

Vo-ghe'ra, 1 vo-gē'rə, 2 vo-ĝe'ra, *n* A town in central W. Pavia province, Italy.

vo'gle, 1 vō'gi 2 vō'ĝi, *a* [Scot] Of a merry or cheerful character, also, inclined to vanity **vo'kie†.**

vo'gle, 1 vō'gl, 2 vō'ĝl, *n* *Mining* Same as GEODE, 3

Vo'gler, 1 fō'glər, 2 fō'ĝler, **Georg Joseph** (?/₁1749–³/₁1814) A German musician and composer, more commonly "Abbé Vogler", as *Abt Vogler*, hero of a poem by Browning

vo'gli-an-ite, 1 vō'gli-ən-ait, 2 vō'ĝli-an-it, *n* *Mineral* A soft, green, basic uranium-sulfate, found in nodules or as earthy coatings [< J F *Vogl*, German mineralogist]

vo'glite, 1 vō'glait, 2 vō'ĝlit, *n* *Mineral* A pearly emerald-green dichroic, hydrous uranium-calcium copper carbonate, found in crystalline scales [< J F *Vogl*]

Vogt'land, 1 fōgt'lant 2 fōgt'lant, *n* An ancient division of Saxony kingdom, Germany, now Zwickau circle

Vogt's an'gle, 1 fōgts, 2 fōgts See CRANIOMETRY

vogue, 1 vōg, 2 vōĝ, *n* 1. The prevalent way or fashion, popular temporary mode, usage, or practise often with *in*, as, liveries were then *in vogue*, sonneting was the *vogue* of the day 2†. Current report or rumor 3†. Influence, power, sway [F, < *voguer*, row, < OHG *wagōn*, G *wogen*, float, < *waga*, waving]

Vo"gu-e', de, 1 vō"gü-ē', 2 vō"ĝu-ę' 1. **Charles Jean Melchior, Marquis** (¹⁰/₁₈29–1914), a French archeologist, historian and diplomat elected to the Academy, 1901 2. **Marie Eugène Melchior, Viscount** (?/₁848–²/₁1919), a French soldier diplomat, critic, and historian, elected to the Academy, 1888

vo'gul, 1 vō'gul, 2 vō'ĝul **I** *a* Relating to the Finno-Ugric languages **II** *n* A member of a tribe of Finno-Ugrians in the northern regions of the Ural mountains, also, their language

voice, 1 vois, 2 vŏiç, *v* [VOICED, VOIC'ING] **I.** *t* 1. To put into speech, give expression and currency to; proclaim, also, formerly, to announce as a rumor, report, as, the orator *voiced* public feeling

They are the wind, the harp is he To *voice* their fitful melody
BAYARD TAYLOR *Amran's Wooing* st 1

2. To regulate the tones of, tune, as, to *voice* an organ 3. *Mus* To write the voice-parts for 4. *Phon* To give sonancy to, as, to *voice* a consonant See VOICE, *n*, 8 5. To direct and control the opinions to be expressed in, as, to *voice* a political newspaper 6†. To give voice for, choose, vote

II†. *i* To clamor, exclaim, also, to announce a choice or judgment, vote

voice, *n* 1. The sound produced by the vocal organs of a person or animal, especially of human beings, also, the quality or character of such sound, as, the *voice* of a sluggard, I knew her *voice*, a loud *voice*

The voice is produced by the expulsion of a blast of air from the lungs through a slit-like opening, the glottis, formed in the larynx by the approximation of two membranes whose edges are termed *the vocal cords* (See illus under LARYNX) Vibrations of these edges conveyed to the air above in the resonant cavities of the throat and head, produce sound Variations in *loudness* arise by varying the intensity of the blast in *pitch*, by changing the *length, thickness elasticity, and tension of the cords*, thus affecting the number of vibrations per second, in *quality* or *timbre*, by the overtones caused by different shapes sizes and characters of the resonant cavities At puberty there occurs a change in the character of the voice, which with a *boy becomes fuller but drops an octave with a girl the* change improves the quality and imparts an increased sweetness and richness During the changes the voice sometimes cracks this occurs more frequently with boys than with girls Compare CRACK *n*, 7 The voice as used in speech varies but little in pitch but is affected by altering the shape of the resonant cavities and by various noises (consonantal sounds) produced by the contact of the breath with the lips, tongue, teeth palate, etc In singing the pitch is definitely regulated so as to produce notes correlated according to their rates of vibration into scales diatonic and chromatic The *compass* or variation of pitch of a single human voice is usually somewhat more than two octaves, but cases have been known in which a compass of three octaves or even more has been attained The extreme compass possible to all varieties of voice is a little over five octaves A series of tones of a particular quality belonging to a certain part of the compass of a voice or instrument

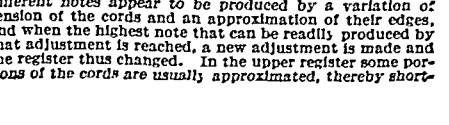


Diagram Showing Compass of Human Voice

and made by a certain adjustment of the organs is called a *register* The *normal and natural one is the chest*-register or **chest-voice**; a middle and an upper register are also recognized, the latter being also termed a **head-v.** or *falsetto* Other names are used to distinguish the voice-registers from one another, as, **high, middle, and low**; **small, thin, and thick**; **thin, middle, and thick**, as well as subdivisions of both **thin** and **thick** into **upper** and **lower**. In this terminology the two latter words in each series designate the lower and upper ranges of the chest-register When the vocal organs are arranged for a particular register, the *different notes appear to be produced by a variation of* tension of the cords and an approximation of their edges, and when the highest note that can be readily produced by that adjustment is reached, a new adjustment is made and the register thus changed. In the upper register some portions of the cords are *usually approximated, thereby short-*

ening the vibrating part *Certain notes where two registers* overlap can be sung in either register

Animals without lungs do not have proper voice Among the calls of the more common animals are the following *bark* (coyote, dog jackal squirrel), *bay* (hound), *bell* (stag), *bellow* (bull) *bleat* (lamb kid), *blow* (whale), *boom* (bittern), *bray* (ass), *buzz* (bee beetle), *cackle* (hen), *caw* (crow) *chatter* (chipmunk magpie), *chirp* (bird, cricket) *croak* (frog, raven) *coo* (dove) *crow* (cock), *drone* (bee, beetle), *drum* (partridge) *gabble* (goose), *gobble* (turkey), *growl* (bear, tiger), *grunt* (pig, yak) *hiss* (goose, serpent), *honk* (wild goose), *hoot* (owl) *howl* (hyena, wolf), *hum* (bee, fly, midge), *jabber* (monkey) *laugh* (hyena), *low* or *moo* (cow) *mew* (cat), *moan* (dove), *neigh* (horse zebra), *peep* (chicken, sandpiper), *purr* (cat tribe), *quack* (duck), *roar* (jaguar, leopard, lion, tiger) *scape* (snipe) *scream* (eagle hawk), *snarl* (dog), *squawk* (duck, hen) *squeak* (mouse rat) *trumpet* (elephant, swan), *whimper* (raccoon), *whinny* (horse) *whistle* (marmot) Vocal organs appear first among the tailless amphibians (frogs toads etc)

2. The power of vocal utterance; as, to recover one's *voice*, courage gave them *voice* 3 Opinion or choice expressed, also, the right of expressing a preference or judgment, suffrage, as, to have a *voice* in the matter 4 A sound suggesting voice or speech either by the manner of its production or some fancied quality in it, as, the *voice* of a trumpet, the *voices* of violets 5. Instruction, admonition, or teaching, as, harken to the *voice* of thy father, the *voice* of nature

Conscience, the *voice* of God in every heart
CHANNING *Works Bonaparte* pt. i, p 546 [A D A 1883]

6 A speaker, also, a person or thing that expresses the thought wish, or purpose of another, as, the associate judge was the *voice* of the court 7. Expression of thought, feeling, opinion, or the like

Hail to the courage which gave
Voice to its creed
MATTHEW ARNOLD *Haworth Churchyard* st 5

8. *Phon* Sound produced by the action of the breath on the vocal cords, a sonant sound distinguished from *breath* or *whisper* 9 *Gram* (1) The relation of the subject of a verb to the action which the verb expresses — that is, the relation of the subject as acting, acting upon or for itself, or as acted upon (2) Hence, the form of a verb (as modified by inflection or auxiliaries) that expresses or indicates the relation of the subject to the action affirmed by the verb (3) Collectively, the various verb-forms, as so modified, arranged in a systematic way as regards mode, tense, number, person, etc (4) So much of the conjugation of a verb as shows a single relation of the subject to the action expressed by the verb, as, a paradigm of the passive *voice* of "to love"

English grammarians give conjugation for two voices the **active** and **passive** (which see) With them the **passive voice** is formed with the past participle, and some part of the substantive verb *to be* The **active** v has two forms one comprising the simple inflected forms of the verb with auxiliaries not parts of *to be* the other, called *progressive*, adding the present participle to some part of the verb *to be* In Greek and Sanskrit there is a third voice called **middle** (see phrases below)

10. In voice-building, same as VOICE-QUALITY **11.** In music, a singer or a specific part sung **12.** The stridulous sound of an insect. **13†.** A vocable; term **14†.** Report, rumor, fame [< F *voix*, < L *vox* (*voc-*), voice] — **in voice**, in vocal condition for clear speech or song — **middle v.** 1. *Mus* Same as MIDDLE PART 2. *Gram* A voice that represents the subject as acting on himself directly or for himself indirectly or subjectively, within his own means and powers It is intermediate between the *active* and *passive* and in Greek verbs may be used instead of the latter, except in the future and aorist Compare DEPONENT INTRANSITIVE — **mixed voices**, both male and female voices — **veiled** v, a peculiar obscuration of voice resulting from natural conformation or local affection — **voice'-box"**, *n* The larynx — **v.-glide**, *n Phon* A voiced glide — **v. of the silence**, an articulate speech alleged to be heard by some persons in clairvoyant morbid, and hypnotic states or in hallucination — **v.-part**, *n Mus* A single part, as a melody to be sung or played in a concerted composition — **v.-pipe**, *n* A speaking-tube — **v.-quality**, *n* The timbre of the voice tone-color The quality of the voice may be *pure*, as when freely and smoothly emitted, *breathy* or *aspirated*, when it is mixed with unvocalized breath, *forced*, when strained or squeezed *guttural* when constricted in the throat, *nasal*, when placed in the nose or when the nasal passages are contracted — **v.-stop**, *n* Same as VOICED STOP — **v.-thrill**, *n* Vocal fremitus — **v. tube**, *n* Any pipe or tube through which conversation may be carried on — **with one v**, with one accord unitedly unanimously

voiced, 1 voist, 2 vôiçt, *a* **1.** Having a voice, expressed by voice usually in composition, as, well-*voiced*, *voiced* like the lark **2.** *Phon* Uttered with voice or tone, sonant said of certain consonants or sonant mutes, as *v*, *d*, *g*, in distinction from voiceless or surd consonants as *p*, *t k* — **voiced stop**, a sonant mute

voice'ful, 1 vois'ful, 2 vôiç'fŭl, *a* Having vocal quality, having a voice or voices, vocal, sounding, as, a *voiceful* stream — **voice'ful-ness**, *n*

voice'less, 1 vois'les, 2 vôiç'lĕs, *a* **1.** Having no voice, speech, or suffrage, silent, mute, as, the *voiceless* groves of August **2.** *Phon* Being without voice or tone, surd: said of certain consonants, as *p*, *t*, *k*, in distinction from *voiced* or *sonant* consonants (*b d*, *g*, etc) — **voice'less-ly**, *adv* — **voice'less-ness**, *n*

voic'er, 1 vois'er, 2 vôiç'er, *n* One who voices, especially, one who voices organ-pipes or reeds

voic'ing, 1 vois'ing, 2 vôiç'ing, *n* The act of making vocal, of expressing in words or of voting, in music, the method of obtaining a particular quality of tone in a series of organ-pipes

void, 1 void, 2 vôid, *v* **I** *t* **1.** To render of no validity or effect, nullify, annul, as, fraud *voids* a contract **2.** To send out, emit, evacuate, as, to *void* urine

Believed the Heavens were made of stone
Because the Sun had *voided* one
S BUTLER *Hudibras* pt. II, can 3, l 742

3†. To cast from oneself, divest oneself of **4†.** To send away or dismiss **5†.** To avoid

II. 1 **1.** To be evacuated or emitted **2†.** To have an evacuation **3†.** To quit, leave [< OF *voider* (F *vider*), < *voide*, see VOID, *a*]

void, *a* **1.** Not occupied by matter, or by visible matter, empty **2.** Destitute, clear or free with *of*, as, *void of* reason, *void of* maintenance **3.** Not having inhabitant or furnishing, having no incumbent, unoccupied, vacant, as, the office is *void*

The earth was without form and *void* *Gen* 1 2.

4. Producing no effect, useless, vain, as, make not his labor *void* **5.** *Law* Having no legal force, entirely null, incapable of confirmation or ratification, as, that statute is *void*, the order of the court is *void* now See VOIDABLE, 1 **6†.** Not furnishing occupation, having leisure **7†.** Being in penury or destitution [< OF *voide* (F *vide*), < L *viduus*, bereft, < Sans *vindh*, lack] **voidet:** voi'det. Syn. see VACANT — **void end**, in bowls an end in which no cast is won by either side — **v. of course** (*Astrol*) having no aspect with and separated from other planets said of the moon or a planet in a sign or house — **v. space** (*Physics*), a vacuum

void, *n* **1.** An empty space, a vacuum **2.** A breach of surface or matter, disconnected area or disconnecting space, as, interstitial *voids* **3.** A state or condition of emptiness as, the *void* made by death **4** In skat, a card that does not count in scoring **5†.** A last course, dessert — **void'less,** *a*

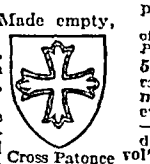
void'a-bl(e", 1 void'ə-bl, 2 vôid'a-bl, *a* **1.** Capable of being made void, specif, in law, not utterly null, but annullable, and hence that may be either voided or confirmed, as a *voidable* contract

The contract of an infant is said to be not void but *voidable* That is he may avoid the contract if he will
PARSONS *Contracts* vol i p 294

2. That may be evacuated — **void'a-bl(e-ness",** *n*

void'ance, 1 void'ans, 2 vôid'anç, *n* **1.** The act of voiding, evacuating, ejecting, or emptying **2.** The state or condition of being void, vacancy, as, *voidance* of a benefice **3.** (1) The act of removing, getting rid, as, the *voidance* of unnecessary anxiety (2) *Eccl* An *ejection from a benefice* **4†.** Evasion, *subterfuge* [OF, < *voider*, see VOID, *v*]

void'ed, 1 void'ed, 2 vôid'ĕd, *pa* **1.** Made empty, evacuated **2.** Made invalid, annulled **3.** *Her* Having the central area removed, so as to leave only an outline through which the field is visible said of a charge, as a cross



Cross Patonce Voided

void'er, 1 void'ər, 2 vôid'er, *n* **1.** One who or that which voids, annuls, or empties **2** A tray or basket formerly used to receive the crums and remains of a meal **3.** *Her* One of the ordinaries, less rounded and smaller than a flanch **4** [Prov Eng] A clothes-basket **5†.** A servant who clears away the table after a meal **6†.** An arbor or screen from the heat of the sun **7†.** A protection, as of chain-mail, for parts left exposed by plate-armor [< OF *vuideur*, < *vuider*, see VOID, *v*]

void'ing, 1 void'iŋ, 2 vôid'ing, *pa* Of or pertaining to

void'ing, *n* **1.** The act of one who or that which voids or annuls, as, the *voiding* of a contract **2** [Rare] That which is voided or ejected, hence, a fragment — **void'ing-knife"†,** *n* A crum-knife

void'ly, 1 void'li, 2 vôid'ly, *adv* In a void manner

void'ness, 1 void'nes, 2 vôid'nĕs, *n* **1.** The state or quality of being void, in any sense, emptiness, vacuity **2†.** A vacuum, void [German historian

Voigt, 1 foiht 2 fôiht **Johannes** (J"=1786–J"=1863) A

volg'tite, 1 volg'tait, 2 vôlç'tīt, *n Mineral* An alteration product of biotite which occurs in the form of thin green scales [< J K W *Voigt*, German mineralogist (J"=1752–J"=1821)]

voile, 1 vwäl *or* voil, 2 vwäl *or* vôil, *n* [F] A semitransparent wool or silk-and-wool dress-material, like heavy veiling

vol"ller', 1 vwä lyĕ' 2 vwa'lyĕ', *n* [F] *Ich* Same as BOOBOO² **vol"ller:.**

voint, *vt* Same as FOIN

voir dire, 1 vwär dir 2 vwar dir *Law* A preliminary examination of a person especially of a proposed witness or juror, as to his qualifications for the function or duty in question also, the oath administered to the person so to be examined to make true answers to the questions to be asked him touching the matter [OF, *voir*, truth, < L *verum*, < *verus*, true, *dire* (< L *dico*) say] [partment, France

Vol"ron', 1 vwa rôn', 2 vwa ron', *n* A town in Isere de-

vol'si-nage†, *n* Neighborhood vicinity

vol'ture', 1 vwa'tür', 2 vwä'tur', *n* [F] A carriage, vehicle [automobile or carriage

vol"tur"ette', 1 vwa'tur et', 2 vwa tur'ĕt', *n* [F] A small

vol'vode, 1 vol'vōd 2 vôl'vōd, *n* Same as WAYWODE

val'vodet, val'wodet; vay'vodet — **vol'vode-ship,** *n* **val'vode-shipt.** [celeste, an organ-stop

volx, 1 vwä 2 vwa, *n* The voice [F, see VOICE] — **volx**

vol, 1 vel, 2 vôl, *n* [F] *Her* Two wings, as of an eagle, displayed and conjoined in base



Vol

vol, *abbr* [VOLS, *pl*] Volume, volunteer

vo'la, 1 vō'lə, 2 vō'la, *n* [VO'LÆ, 1 -li, 2 -lē, *pl*] [L] 1. *Anat* The palm of the hand also the sole of the foot 2 [V-] Same as VALA — **superficialis volæ**, the radiopalmar artery, being a small branch from the radial

vol'a-bleț, *a* Quick-witted

vo-la'cious†, *a* Apt or fit to fly.

vo"la-dor', 1 vō"la-dōr' 2 vō la-dōr', *n* [Sp] 1 A California flying-fish (*Exocœtus californicus*) 2. The flying gurnard — **vol"a-do'ra,** *n Mining* A stone fastened to the cross-arm of an arrastre and dragged over the ore

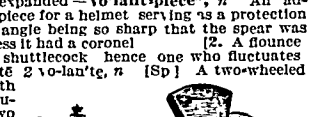
vo-lage'†, *a* Light, fickle giddy [VOLANS

Vo'lans, 1 vō'lanz 2 vō'lanş, *n* [L] Same as PISCIS

vo'lant, 1 vō'lənt, 2 vō'lant (XIII), *a* **1.** Passing through the air, flying, or able to fly, volitant, as, *volant* animals **2.** Characterized by lightness and quickness, as, a *volant* touch **3** *Her* Flying, as a bird or bee **4†.** Passing from place to place, current [F, ppr of *voler* (< L *volo*), fly] — **volant overture** (*Her*), flying with wings overt or expanded — **vo'lant-piece",** *n* An adjustable covering-piece for a helmet serving as a protection to the throat its angle being so sharp that the spear was sure to glance unless it had a coronel [2. A flounce

vo'lantț, *n* **1.** A shuttlecock hence one who fluctuates

vo-lan'te, 1 vo-lōn'tē 2 vo-lan'tę, *n* [Sp] A two-wheeled covered vehicle with very long shafts usually drawn by two horses one of which is ridden by a postilion formerly much used in Cuba



Cuban Volante

vo-lan'te, *adv* [It] *Mus* Lightly and rapidly

vo"lan-tin', 1 vō"lən-tin', 2 vō'lan-tin', *n* [Sp Am] *Ich* Same as SEGUNDO.

Vo"la-pük', 1 vō'la-pük', 2 vō'lā-pük', *n* An artificial language, invented in 1879 by Johann M Schleyer, of Constance, Baden, for international use

Its alphabet consists of 8 vowels and 19 consonants The consonants are sounded as in English Each letter has but one sound, every word is pronounced as written, and the inflections are all regular Adjectives are formed by adding *ik* to the substantive and adverbs by adding *o* to the adjectives *Ol* prefixed to a word indicates the feminine gender. [< Volapük *Volapük*, < *vol*, world (< WORLD), + *-a-* (connecting vowel) + *pük*, speech < SPEAK] — **Vo"la-pük'ist,** *n* *An advocate or student of* Volapük

vo'lar, 1 vō'lər, 2 vō'lar, *a* Of or pertaining to the palm of the hand or the sole of the foot, as, the *volar* arteries.

vo-la'ta, 1 vo-lā'ta 2 vo-la'ta, *n* [It] *Mus* A run

Vol"a-ter'ræ, 1 vol'ə-ter'ri, 2 vôl'a-tēr'rē, *n* Volterra the ancient name

vo-lat'ic, 1 vo-lat'ik, 2 vo-lăt'ĭc, *a Pathol* Transient; quickly passing [< L *volo* fly]

vol'a-tile, } 1 vol'ə-til, 2 vŏl'a-tĭl, *a* **1.** Evaporating

vol'a-tils } rapidly at ordinary temperatures on exposure to the air, as, *volatile* oils, ether is *volatile* in this sense opposed to *fixed* substances that at ordinary temperatures evaporate either not at all or very slowly

There are delicate perfumes that owe their fragrance to elements so *volatile* and ethereal that much of their virtue is lost when they are poured from one vessel to another
GUTHRIE *Man and the Gospel, Good of Man* p 264 [E P T]

2 *Vaporizing at ordinary temperatures*, but slowly, as water or mercury, also, capable of being vaporized, vaporable, as by heat **3.** Easily affected by circumstances, especially as regards impressions received, light-hearted airy, fickle, changeable, as, a *volatile* disposition **4** Not lasting or permanent, transient, fleeting

Nothing is so hopelessly lost so utterly *volatile* as the fancies of our childhood E GOSSE *Questions at Issue, Stevenson as a Poet* p 244 [A 1893]

5†. Flying, or able to fly, volitant [< F *volatil*, < L *volatilis*, < *volo*, fly] Syn see MOBILE — **volatile liniment** (*Pharm*), an emulsion of oil and ammonia used externally as a rubefacient — **v. oil**, same as ESSENTIAL OIL — **v salts**, salts, as ammonia that volatilize without residue — **vol'a-til(e-ness",** *n* Volatility

vol'a-tile, *n* **1.** Volatile matter, as, the *volatile* varies from 16 to 22 per cent **2†.** A flying animal, as a bird, also, collectively *wild fowl*

vol"a-til'i-ty, 1 vol'ə-til'i-ti, 2 vŏl'a-tĭl'i-ty, *n* **1.** The state or quality of being volatile, the property of being freely or rapidly diffused in the atmosphere, as, the *volatility* of ammonia or ether **2.** The character or quality of being volatile or mutable, fickleness, levity, giddiness **3.** [Rare] The character of being volitant, or of having power to fly

vol'a-til-ize, 1 vol'ə-til-aiz, 2 vŏl'a-tĭl-īz, *v* [-IZED, -IZ'ING] **I.** *t* **1.** To cause to pass off in vapor, cause to exhale or evaporate **2.** To render volatile

II. 1 **1.** To be diffused or pass off in the form of vapor, as, mercury *volatilizes* **2.** To become volatile, as under the influence of heat [< F *volatiliser*, < *volatil*, see VOLATILE] **vol'a-til-iseț.**

— **vol'a-til-iz"(or -is")a-bl(e",** *a* Capable of being volatilized — **vol"a-til-i-za'(or -sa')tion,** *n* The act or process of volatilizing, or the state of being volatilized

vo-la'tion, 1 vo-lē'shən, 2 vo-lā'shon, *n* The act or power of flight, as of a bird, volitation [< L *volatus*, pp of *volo*, fly] — **vo-la'tion-al,** *a*

vol-la'tor, 1 vo-lē'tar *or* -ter, 2 vo-lā'tor, *n* Same as VOLADOR

vol"au-vent', 1 vōl'ō-vän' 2 vōl'ō-van', *n* [F] A meat pie game pie **vole"au-vent'ț**

vol'borth-ite, 1 vol'bôrth-ait, 2 vŏl'bôrth-īt, *n Mineral* A pearly to vitreous, olive-green to citron-yellow, hydrous copper-barium-calcium vanadate ($H_{15}(Cu,Ca,Ba)_3V_2O_{13}$), that crystallizes in the hexagonal system [< Alexander von *Volborth*, Russian scientist]

volc., *abbr* Volcano

Vol"ca-na'li-a, 1 vol'kə-nē'li-ə, 2 vŏl'ca-nā'li-a, *n pl* [L] *Class Myth* The festival of Vulcan, held August 23

vol-can'ic, 1 vol-kan'ik, 2 vŏl-căn'ĭc, *a* Of or pertaining to a volcano or volcanoes, produced by a volcano or by igneous action resembling a volcano — **volcanic ashes,** moderately fine pyroclastic material — **v. bomb,** see BOMB, *n* 3 — **v. cone,** a cone formed by volcanic discharges — **v. eruption,** the breaking forth of lava pumice dust etc, from the mouth of a volcano — **v. focus,** a center of volcanic action — **v. glass,** same as OBSIDIAN — **v. mud,** volcanic ashes mixed with water from the volcanic vapors or from rain when hardened becoming volcanic tuff — **v rocks,** rocks formed by the consolidation of lava from volcanoes or from any surface eruptions (fissures) — **vol-can'-al-i-ly,** *adv* In a volcanic manner hence in a fiery manner

vol'can-ize, 1 vol'kən-aiz, 2 vŏl'can-īz, *vt* [-IZED, -IZ'ING] To subject to the action and effects of volcanic heat — **vol"can-i-za'tion,** *n* The process of volcanizing, or the state of being volcanized

vol-ca'no, 1 vol-kē'no, 2 vŏl-cā'no, *n* [-NOES, 1 -noz, 2 -nōs, *pl*] **1.** An opening in the earth's surface surrounded by an accumulation of ejected material, forming a hill or mountain from which heated matter is or has been ejected at intervals or continuously

The materials ejected are chiefly vapor or water, lava, cinders rock-fragments and various gases There is no true smoke emitted, and very little perceptible flame. In most cases the light and so-called 'flames' are the glow of the molten lava and its reflection on the clouds of vapor The passage by which the eruptive matter rises to the surface is called the *chimney* or *vent* and the bowl-like enlargement of it, commonly at the summit of the mountain and often of great size is termed the *crater* There may, however, be a number of such craters on a single cone The principal types distinguished are the **free-flowing**, as the volcanoes of the Hawaiian Islands in which the flow is moderately constant and with a minimum amount of violence and the **explosive**, as Vesuvius and Etna characterized by periodic eruptions of great violence and explosive force Those of the latter class are usually *cone-shaped* Volcanoes are also classed or distinguished as **active, dormant,** or **extinct.**

Iceland with no less than twenty *active volcanoes* is still the *most* considerable centre of such operations in Europe
FISKE *Discovery of Am* vol 1 p 241 [H M & CO 1892]

Among the more notable *volcanic eruptions* in the 19th and 20th centuries have been the following Krakatau, on the island of that name, Strait of Sunda, August 26–28, 1883, producing an immense tidal wave, Bandaisan, Japan July 15, 1888 Mont Pelée Island of Martinique West Indies May 8, 1902, destroying the town of St Pierre and 30,000 persons (a second *eruption occurred* on August 30 of the same year), La Soufrière, island of St Vincent, West Indies, May 10, 1902, Vesuvius, April 7–10, 1906

2. Same as MUD-VOLCANO [It, < L *Vulcanus*, Vulcan, god of fire] — **air-vol-ca"no**, *n* See MUD-VOLCANO,



Volcano
Pelée in eruption Aug 30, 1902

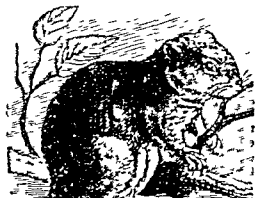
under MUD — **submarine v**, a volcano originating beneath the sea and developed by eruption until it rises above the surface — **vol-ca'no-ship"**, *n* A vessel bearing combustibles and explosives to be discharged when it touches another object — **vol"ca-nel'lo**, *n* A small volcano especially when *connected with an active one* — **vol-ca'nI-an**, *a* [Rare] Of or pertaining to a volcano — **vol'can-ism**, *n* The conditions phenomena or science of volcanic action **vol"can-ic'I-ty‡**, **vul'can-ism‡** — **vol'can-ist**, *n* One who studies volcanoes — **vol-can'I-ty**, *n* [Rare] The state of being volcanic — **vol-ca'no-ism**, *n* The action of a volcano — **vol"[or vul"]can-o-log'I-cal**, *a* — **vol"[or vul"]-can-ol'o-gist**, *n* One who studies volcanoes — **vol'[or vul"]can-ol'o-gy**, *n* The scientific study of volcanoes

Vol-ca'nus, 1 vel-kā'nus 2 vŏl-kā'nŭs *n* [L] Vulcan

vole, 1 vōl, 2 vōl *tI* *Card-playing* To win all the tricks in a game, make a slam

vole[1], *n* In some card-games as écarté, a winning of all the tricks in a deal [F, < *voler*, see VOLANT]

vole[2], *n* A short-tailed arvicoline mouse-like rodent, especially, the common European meadow-mouse (*Arvicola agrestis*) often destructive [Perhaps cor of WOLD[1]]



European Field-vole 1/2

vo"lée', 1 vō"lē', 2 vō"lē', *n* **1.** [F] *Mus* A rapid series of tones **2.** A flight volley

vol'e-mite, 1 vel'ı-mait, 2 vŏl'e-mit, *n* *Chem* A colorless crystalline alcohol ($C_7H_9(OH)_7$) present in the mushroom *Lactarius volemus*

vo'lent-ly, *adv* [Rare] Willingly

vol'er-y, 1 vel'ə-ı, 2 vŏl'er-y *n* [-IES, 1 -IZ 2 -IS *pl*] **1** Same as AERODROME 1 **2†.** A large bird-cage aviary **3†.** The birds in such a cage also a flight or flock of birds **vol'a-ry†**

vol'et, 1 vol'ĕ, 2 vŏl'e *n* **1** *Art* A leaf, wing, shutter, or panel as in a triptych **2** A veil of gauze or other material, worn at the back of the head by women in the middle ages [OF, shutter < *voler* (< L *volo*) fly]

Vol'ga, 1 vol'gə 2 vŏl'ğa The longest river in Europe in S E Russia length, 2 300 m to the Caspian sea, noted sturgeon-fishery [GUAGE

Vol'ga-Fin'nic, 1 vel'gə-fin'ık 2 vŏl'ğa-fin'ic, *a* See LAN-

volget, *n* The common crowd vulgar mob

vol'ger-ite, 1 fōl'jər-ait 2 fōl'ger-it, *n* *Mineral* A white hydrated antimonic oxid ($Sb_2O_5\ 5H_2O$) that occurs massive [< O *Volger* who discovered it]

Vol-hy'n'I-a, 1 vel-hin'ı-ə 2 vŏl-hy'n'ı-a, *n* A district in the Ukraine 27 699 sq m, capital Zhitomir

vol"I-clm'I-ter, 1 vel ı-sim'ı-tər, 2 vŏl ı-sim'ı-ter, *n* A self-registering log

vol"I-pres'ence, 1 vel'ı-prez'ens 2 vŏl ı-prĕs'ĕnç *n* *Theol* The potential presence of the human nature of Christ in the sacraments a belief of certain churches

The Saxon Churches generally acknowledged a potential presence (*volipresence*, multipresence) of the human nature of Christ J W RICHARD in *Mag of Christian Lit* Apr 1892 p 3, col 1

[< L *volo*, wish, + PRESENCE]

vol'I-ta-blel, *a* Capable of being volatilized

vol'I-tant, 1 vel'ı-tant, 2 vŏl'ı-tant, *a* Flying or having power to fly volant [< L *volito* (ppr *volitan(t-)s*), fly about < *volo* fly]

vol"I-ta'tion, 1 vel'ı-tē'shən 2 vŏl ı-tā'shon, *n* [Rare] The act or power of flying flight [< L *volitatus*, pp of *volito*, see VOLITANT] — **vol"I-ta'tion-al**, *a*

Vol"I-ta-to'res, 1 vel'ı-tə-tō'rız 2 vŏl ı-ta-tō'rēs *n* *pl* *Ornith* A former order of birds whose flight is like that of swallows, including swallows, goatsuckers, and bee-eaters [< L *volito* see VOLITANT]

vo-li'tient, 1 vo-lish'ent, 2 vo-lish'ĕnt, *a* [Rare] Exercising the will, or having freedom of will, willing — **vo-li'tien-cy**, *n* The power of volition or choice

vo-li'tion, 1 vo-lish'ən, 2 vo-lish'on, *n* **1.** The act or faculty of willing, exercise of the will, especially, the termination of a process of deliberation or vacillation of purpose by a decision or choice The word *will* is comprehensive, often including the entire active aspect of the mind or soul, while *volition* is expressive of the more definite power or act of making a conscious choice or decision *Volition* refers to the executive *function of will*, the taking of the self in hand, with a view to make a choice determinative of an action or series of actions A *volition* is thus a deed of will See WILL CHOICE

There may be choice without *volition* but not *volition* without choice . But while *volition* may be thus separated from choice they are naturally conjoined and are originally known as a single act HOPKINS *Scriptural Idea of Man* lect IV p 68 [s 1883]

Volition it is plain is an act of the mind knowingly exerting that dominion it takes itself to have over any part of the man by employing it in, or withholding it from, any particular action And is that faculty anything more in effect than a power the power of the mind to determine its thought to the producing, continuing or stopping any action as far as it depends on us? LOCKE *Human Understanding* bk II, § 15 [s s 1818]

2. That which is specifically willed or determined upon [F, < LL *volitio(n-)*, < L *volo* will] Syn see CHOICE, WILL — **vo-li'tion-al**, *a* Of, pertaining to, or characterized by volition, as, the *volitional* effort of one's mind **vo-li'tion-a-ry‡** — **vo-li"tion-al'I-ty**, *n* The quality or state of being volitional, possession or exercise of volition — **vo-li'tion-al-ly**, *adv* In a volitional manner — **vo-li'tion-ate**, *vt & vi* To exercise volition, will, determine — **vo-li'tion-less**, *a* Having no volition

vol'I-tive, 1 vel'ı-tıv, 2 vŏl'ı-tıv, *a* **1.** Of, pertaining **vol'I-tive**[2],] to or originating in the will **2.** Having the power to will, exercising the will, voluntary **3.** *Rhet* Expressing a wish or permission

Vol"I-to'res, 1 vel ı-tō'rız, 2 vŏl'ı-tō'rēs, *n* *pl* *Ornith* A former order of birds with a picarian organization, but feet not zygodactyl including swifts, kingfishers hornbills etc [< L *volator*, flier, < *volo*, fly]—**vol"I-to'rI-al**, *a* **vol'I-ta-to"ry‡**.

Volk-man'nI-a, 1 volk'-man'ı-ə, 2 vŏlk'-măn'ı-a, *n* *Bot* A group of fossil fruiting spikes with jointed, striated axes, the joints bearing verticills of slender bracts which carry ventral sporangiophores singly or radially in rows They are confined to the Paleozoic rocks, and represent the fructification of certain species of *Sphenophyllum* [< G A. *Volkmann*, German author]

volks'lled", 1 fōlks'lit', 2 fōlks'lĕt', *n* [G] A folk-song, popular song

volks'raad", 1 fōlks'rūt', 2 fōlks'rat', *n* [S-Afr D] A legislative assembly specifically, those of the former Orange Free State and South African Republic

The supreme and sole legislative authority of the land [Orange Free State] was vested in a single chamber termed the *volksraad* Each village and each field cornetcy was entitled to return by election of its inhabitants one member to the *volksraad* who should hold his seat for four years G MCC THEAL *Hist of S Africa, 1854–1872* p 4 [SON & CO 1889]

vol'ley, 1 vel'ı, 2 vŏl'ı, *v* *I t* **1.** To discharge with a volley, as, to *volley* hot shot into the enemy **2.** Specif (1) *Tennis* To return (the ball) without allowing (it) to touch the ground (2) *Cricket* To bowl (the ball) to the top of the wicket (3) *Football* To give a kick to (the ball) before (its) rebound

II. *i* **1.** To be discharged together or to fly along in or as in a volley **2** To be sounded together or as in a volley, as, the cannon *volleyed* **3.** *Tennis* To return the ball before it touches the ground **4.** *Football* To kick the ball before its rebound

vol'ley, *n* **1.** A simultaneous discharge of many missiles, as arrows or bullets, also, the missiles so discharged, as, a *volley* of shot **2** Any discharge of many things at once, especially when accompanied with noise, as, a *volley* of oaths **3** (1) *Tennis* A return of the ball in play before it touches the ground (2) *Cricket* A full-pitch (3) *Football* A kick given to the ball before its rebound **4.** *Mining* The act of exploding blasts in sections [< F. *volée*, flight, < L *volo*, fly] **vol'ey‡**; **vol'lie‡**

— **at volley**, same as ON THE VOLLEY — **half'-vol"ley**, *n* **1.** *Tennis* A return of the ball in play as soon as it has touched the ground **2.** *Cricket* A ball so bowled that it pitches close to the bat — **on the v**, on the fly at random — **vol'ley-ball"**, *n* A game in which a number of players on either side of a high net endeavor to keep a ball in motion from side to side without letting it drop — **v.-gun**, *n* A gun that discharges a volley a machine gun, as the Gatling

vol'leyed, *pp* Volleyed S S

Vo'lo, 1 vō'lo, 2 vŏ'lo, *n* **1.** A gulf of the Ægean sea, N E Greece, 18 by 18 m **2.** A seaport town in Magnesia nomarchy, Greece **Vo'los‡** [Gr]

vo'lo-drome, 1 vō'lo-drōm 2 vŏ'lo-drōm, *n* **1.** An aerodrome propelled by means of wings **2** Same as AERODROME 2 [< L *volo* fly + *-drome* (in AERODROME)]

Vo-log'da, 1 vo-log'da 2 vo-lŏg'dä *n* **1.** A government in N E European Russia, 155,498 sq m **2.** Its capital

vo'lost, 1 vō'lest, 2 vŏ'lŏst, *n* [Rus] A district composed of a number of communes, and having one joint administrative assembly a canton

vol'owt, *tI* To baptize used derisively by the English Reformers, perhaps in allusion to the Latin *volo* (I will) used as a response in the service — **vol'ow-ert**, *n*

vol'plane", 1 vel'plēn', 2 vŏl'plān' *Aero* *I tI* [-PLANED', -PLAN'ING] To swoop toward the earth from a height at an angle considerably greater than the gliding angle **II** *n* A *flight downward at such angle, as, a volplane* from a height of 500 feet [< L *volo*, fly, + *-plane* (in AEROPLANE)]

Vol'sci, 1 vel'sai, 2 vŏl'sı, *n* *pl* A warlike people of ancient Italy subdued by the Romans about 350 B C

Vol'scian, 1 vel'shan, 2 vŏl'shan **I** *a* Of or pertaining to the Volsci or Volscians, or to their language **II** *n* **1.** One of the Volsci **2** The language of the Volsci, closely akin to Umbrian

vol-sel'la, *n* Same as VULSELLA [European Russia

Volsk, 1 vōlsk, 2 vŏlsk, *n* A town in E Saratof government,

Vol'stead, 1 vel'sted 2 vŏl'stĕd, **Andrew, J.** (1860–) An American lawyer statesman — **Volstead Act**, an act to enforce the Eighteenth (Prohibition) Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, introduced by Andrew J Volstead passed by Congress Oct 28, 1919, became effective Jan 16 1920

Vol'sungs, 1 vel'sunz, 2 vŏl'sungs, *n* *pl* *Norse Myth* The descendants of Volsung, the great-grandson of Odin and father of Sigmund

volt[1], 1 vōlt, 2 vŏlt, *n* *Elec* The practical unit of electromotive force, such an electromotive force as would carry one ampere of current against one ohm resistance, or as would charge a condenser of one farad capacity with one coulomb of quantity, being slightly less than that of a Daniell cell [< A *Volta*, Italian physicist] — **volt'am"me-ter**, *n* *Physics* An instrument for measuring the intensity in amperes, or the potential in volts of an alternating current consisting of a voltmeter combined with a transformer — **v.-ampere**, *n* *Elec* A watt so called because it is the rate of working in an electric circuit when the current is one ampere and the potential one volt — **v.-coulomb**, *n* *Elec* A joule so called because the expenditure of a joule of energy will raise the potential of one coulomb of electricity one volt **cou-lomb'-volt"‡**.

volt[2], *n* **1.** *Manege* (1) A gait by which a horse moving partially sidewise round a center, with the head turned outward, makes two concentric tracks, a circular tread (2) The space marked out for the volt or first turn **2.** *Fencing* A sudden movement or leap to avoid a thrust [< F *volte*, wheel, < It *rolta*, turn, < L *voluta*, pp of *volro*, turn about] **volte‡**.

— **demi-pirouette volt**, a half-turn of a horse on the inner hind leg as a pivot — **pirouette v.**, a turning about of a horse in a series of strides in which the inner hind foot treads upon one spot — **v. in renvers**, a movement of a horse in a circle on two paths, the head being directed toward the center

vol'ta[1], 1 vŏl'tə 2 vŏl'ta, *n* [-TE, 1 -tē 2 -tę *pl*] [It] **1.** *Mus* Turn, time in phrases **2.** An old dance **3** Same as VOLT, *n*, 1 — **prima volta**, first time — **seconda v.**, second time — **una v.**, once

Vol'ta[2], 1 vel'tə, 2 vŏl'ta, *n* **1. Alessandro** (2/15 1745–3/5 1827), an Italian physicist, followed Aloys Galvani in the experiments resulting in the production of electricity by chemical action on plates of dissimilar metals invented the voltaic pile **2.** A river in E Ashanti, Africa length, 670 m to the Gold Coast — **Volta effect** (*Elec*), difference of potential observed between two metals when joined upon an open circuit

vol'ta-, 1 vel'tə-, 2 vŏl'ta- From VOLTAIC, a combining form — **vol"ta-e-lec'tric**, *a* Of, pertaining to, producing, or produced by voltaic electricity — **vol"ta-e-lec-tric'I-ty**, *n* Voltaic electricity See ELECTRICITY — **vol"ta-e-lec-trom'e-ter**, *n* *Physics* An instrument for measuring the potential of electric currents — **vol"ta-e-lec"tro-met'ric**, *a* — **vol"ta-e-lec"tro-mo'tive**[es], *a* Of, pertaining to, or produced by voltaic electricity, as, *voltaelectromotive* force

volt'age[1], 1 vōlt'ıj, 2 vōlt'ag *n* *Elec* Electromotive force as measured or expressed in volts, as, the usual *voltage* of the motor was 500

Voltage is variously designated according to the terminal conditions or locations to the system of wiring employed, etc, as **anode** and **cathode voltage** (in an electrolytic cell, the difference of potential between the anode and the electrolyte and the cathode and the electrolyte respectively), **critical** or **decomposition v.** (in an electrolytic cell, the algebraic sum of the anode and the cathode voltages), **delta v.** (the voltage between two of the collector-rings in a three-phase machine), **electrode v.** (anode or cathode voltage), **floating v.** (the voltage of a storage-battery when neither discharging nor being charged) **impedance v.** (the loss of electromotive force caused by impedance in an alternating-current circuit), **open-circuit v.** (the voltage at the terminals of a generator when the exterior circuit is opened), **primary v** (the voltage impressed on a primary circuit), **receiver v.** (the voltage at the receiving end of a circuit over which alternating currents or signaling impulses are being transmitted), **secondary v.** (the voltage in a secondary circuit), **star v.** (the voltage between the neutral ring and any one of the collector-rings in a star-wound polyphase machine) — **voltage coil**, a potential coil or winding

volt'age[2], *n* The act of making a horse move in volts

vol-tag'ra-phy, 1 vel-tag'rə-fı, 2 vŏl-tăg'ra-fy, *n* [Rare] The art of copying patterns into metallic forms by the electrolysis of metals

vol-ta'ic, 1 vel-tē'ık, 2 vŏl-tā'ic, *a* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or produced by electricity developed through chemical action or contact, galvanic, as, *voltaic* induction See ELECTRICITY **2.** [V-] Of or pertaining to Alessandro Volta, of Pavia [< *Volta* see def 2] — **voltaic arc**, see ARC — **v. cell**, see CELL, *n*, 6 — **v. couple**, see COUPLE, *n*, 4 — **v. field**, the electric field surrounding the electrodes in electrolytic action — **v. pencil**, a metal point from which a current flows, used to produce etchings on a metal plate — **v. or Volta's pile**, see PILE[1] *n*, 2 (2) — **v. protection of metals**, a method of preventing corrosion of metals by associating them with other metals electropositive to them, as in the case of galvanized iron where the iron is protected at the expense of the more electropositive zinc

Vol"taire', 1 vōl tār', 2 vōl tār', **François Marie Arouet de** (real name, **François Marie Arouet**) (11/21 1694–5/21 1778) A witty and skeptical French dramatist poet, and reformer. — **Voltaire chair**, a low-seated armchair the high back of which serves as a head-rest

Vol-tair'I-an, 1 vel-tār'ı-an, 2 vŏl-târ'ı-an **I.** *a* Of, pertaining to, or in the style of Voltaire **II.** *n* An imitator of Voltaire in principles or style **Vol-tair'e-an‡.** — **Vol-tair'I-an-ism**, *n* The principles or practises of a Voltairian the spirit, philosophy or doctrines of Voltaire witty and scoffing skepticism **Vol-tair'ism‡.**

vol'ta-ism, 1 vel'tə-ızm, 2 vŏl'ta-ĭsm, *n* *Physics* The act of producing an electric current by the chemical action of a liquid on dissimilar metals, galvanism

vol'ta-ite, 1 vel'tə-ait, 2 vŏl'ta-it, *n* *Mineral* A resinous green, opaque, hydrous aluminum iron, potassium, and magnesium sulfate ($H_{20}(K_2,Fe,Mg)_5(Al,Fe)_4S_{20}O_{48}$) crystallizing in the isometric system [< Alessandro *Volta*]

vol"ta-I-za'tion, 1 vel'tə-ı-zē'shon, 2 vŏl'ta-ı-zā'shon, *n* Electrization with the voltaic current

volt-am'e-ter, 1 vōlt-am'ı-tər, 2 vōlt-ăm'e-ter, *n* *Physics* An instrument for measuring the strength of an electric current by the amount of electrolyte decomposed by it in the unit of time

Voltameters are named (1) from the metal deposited as **copper-voltameter, silver v., zinc-v.**; (2) from the method by which the products of electrolysis are determined, as **differential v., volume-v., weight-v.**, (3) from the substance decomposed as **water-v.** [< VOLTA- + -METER] — **differential voltameter**, a voltameter for measuring electric resistance by comparing the volume of decomposed gases from currents passing through the circuit to be measured with that from a current in a circuit of known resistance — **volt"a-met'ric**, *a* Of pertaining to, or involving the use of a voltameter, as a *voltametric* estimate — **vol'ta-plast**, *n* A battery specially arranged or adapted for electrotyping — **vol'ta-type**, *n* [Rare] An electrotype

vol'te, 1 vōl'tē, 2 vŏl'tę, *n* Plural of VOLTA

volte[2], *n* Same as VOLT[2]

— **volte'-face"**, *n* An entire change of face or front

Here was a *volteface* worthy of a politician
W. BESANT *The Demoniac* p 329 [L CO]

Vol-ter'ra, 1 vol-ter'ra 2 vŏl-tĕr'ra, *n* **1 Daniele da** (1509–4/14 1566), an Italian painter **2** A walled town in Pisa province, Italy noted for its alabaster

vol'ti, 1 vōl'tI 2 vōl'tı, *imper* [It] *Mus* Turn a direction to turn the leaf

vol"ti-geur', 1 vel'tI zūr', 2 vŏl tI zhûr', *n* **1.** One who vaults or jumps, a tumbler **2.** Specif (1) Formerly, in the French army, one of a picked company of irregular riflemen attached to an infantry regiment (2) Under the Second Empire, a rifleman belonging to any one of several regiments of infantry [F, < *voltiger*, vault, < It *volteggiare*, < *volta*, see VOLT[1]] **vol"ti-ger'‡**.

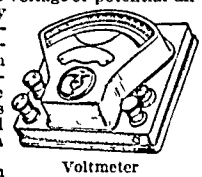
Vol'ti-mand, 1 vel'tı-mand, 2 vŏl'tı-mănd *n* In Shakespeare's *Hamlet*, a courtier **Vol'te-mand‡**.

vol'tite, 1 vel'tait, 2 vŏl'tit, *n* An insulating material for electric wires, etc [< VOLT[1]] [force

vol-tiv'I-ty, 1 vel-tiv'ı-tı 2 vŏl-tiv'ı-ty, *n* Electric energy or

vol'tize, 1 vōl'taiz, 2 vŏl'tiz, *tI* [Rare] To dance the volta.

volt'me"ter, 1 vōlt'mi'tər, 2 vōlt'mē'tər, *n* *Elec* An instrument for determining the voltage or potential difference existing between any two points generally consisting of a calibrated galvanometer wound with a coil of high resistance It is placed in parallel with the circuit to be measured, and direct readings are given on a scale divided into volts and fractions of a volt



Voltmeter

Voltmeters are named (1) from the type of current to be measured as **alternating-current voltmeter, direct-current v.**, (2) from the method of effecting the measurement as **gravity v., hot-wire v., hydrostatic v., recording v., spring v., weight v.**, (3) from the position in which they are placed, as **switchboard v.**; (4) from the nature of the electrical phenomena employed as **electrostatic v.**, in which no flow of current takes place and which is equally adapted for measuring direct and alternating electric currents especially in the case of high voltages

vol'tot, *n* A vault, as of a roof

Vol'tri, 1 vōl'tri, 2 vōl'trī, *n* A town in Genoa province, Italy

voltz'ite, 1 vōlts'ait, 2 vōlts'it *n* *Mineral* A vitreous, pearly, rose-red or brownish, opaque zinc oxysulfid (Zn_4S_3O) found in implanted spherical globules [After P L *Voltz*, French mining engineer] **voltz'inet.**

vo-lu'bi-late, 1 vo-lū'bi-lĕt, 2 vo-lū'bi-lāt, *a* *Bot* Twining [< L *volubilis*, see VOLUBLE]

vol'u-bil(e^s, *a* *Bot* Same as VOLUBLE

vol"u-bil'i-ty, 1 vŏl'yu-bil'i-ti, 2 vōl'yu-bĭl'i-ty, *n* **1** The state or quality of being voluble, great readiness or fluency in speech, garrulousness **2†.** A tendency to roll, rotation **3†.** Mutability, change [< F *volubilité*, < L *volubilitas*, < *volubilis*, see VOLUBLE]

vol'u-bl(e^, 1 vŏl'yu-bl, 2 vōl'yu-bl, *a* **1.** Having a flow of words or great fluency in speaking, ready or rapid of speech, as, a *voluble* speaker **2** Turning readily, apt or formed to roll, rotating, revolving

> Three must the *voluble* and restless earth
> Spin round upon her axle
> COWPER *Task* bk III l 490

3 *Bot* Twisting spirally around a support, twining **4†.** Mutable [F, < L *volubilis*, < *volutus*, see VOLT²]

— **vol'u-bl(e-ness^,** *n* Volubility — **vol'u-bly,** *adv*

Vol'u-cres, 1 vŏl'yu-krĭz, 2 vōl'yu-crēz *n pl* *Ornith* **1.** A former tribe of birds including picarians and scutelliplantar passerines **2** A former order of birds including most picarians parrots and pigeons [< L *volucris*, bird, < *volucer* flying, < *volo* fly]

vol'u-crine, } 1 vŏl'yu-krĭn, 2 vōl'yu-crĭn, *a* Of or per-
vol'u-crin^s, } taining to birds

vol'ume, 1 vŏl'yum, 2 vōl'yum, *rt* & *ri* [VOL'UMED, VOL'UM-ING] **1** To roll or swell as in a great mass or body **2** To gather in a volume, collect

vol'ume, *n* **1.** A collection of written or printed sheets of paper bound together, book, tome, as, a work in three *volumes*, a handy *volume*

Strictly a *volume* has its own title, register and paging, and these characteristics distinguish it from other volumes and other books This is the bibliographic use of the word, sanctioned by the British Museum In bookbinders and booksellers use a *volume* may mean a number of pages bound together, which pages may be parts of one or more *volumes* in the strict sense of the word.

2. A roll or scroll of vellum, papyrus, or bark upon which the ancients wrote their works It was written on one side fastened to other sheets in a continuous roll, and wound round an umbilicus or stick so as to be placed in a scrinium or case

3. Something of a rounded, roll-like, or swelling form; a wreath, coil, fold or turn, as, the smoke rose in *volumes* **4** A large quantity, an amount, mass, as, a great *volume* of water **5** *Math* The solid contents or amount of space included by the bounding surface or surfaces of a solid **6.** *Mus* Fulness, roundness, or quantity of sound or tone **7.** *Physics* Aquantity of one substance in its relation to another, as determined by their bulk under equal pressures, as, water is composed of oxygen and hydrogen in the ratio of one *volume* of oxygen to two of hydrogen [F, < L *volumen*, < *volutus*, see VOLT²]

— **gravimetric volume,** the ratio of a certain volume of gas to the volume of an equivalent weight of water — **molecular v.,** the volume occupied by a molecule obtained by dividing the specific gravity by the molecular weight — **normal v. of a gas** (*Chem & Physics*), the volume occupied by a gas at 0°C and 760 mm barometric pressure — **specific v.,** the ratio of the volume of any substance to the volume of the same weight of another substance taken as a standard, in absolute measure, the volume of the unit of weight of any substance — **to speak or tell volumes,** to say or mean a great deal — **vol'ume-blow"er,** *n* A machine constructed to supply a large volume of air or gas under low pressure — **v. de luxe,** a single-volume edition de luxe See EDITION

vol'umed, 1 vŏl'yumd, 2 vōl'yumd, *a* **1.** Rounded or swelling in form, forming volumes or convolute masses, as, *volumed* mists **2.** Having bulk or quantity **3.** Being in one or more volumes, as, a *two-volumed* history

vol"u-me-nom'e-ter, 1 vŏl'yu-mi-nŏm'i-tər, 2 vōl'yu-me-nŏm'e-ter, *n* *Physics* An apparatus for measuring the volume of a solid body by determining the quantity of a fluid that is displaced by it [< L *volumen* (see VOLUME) + -METER] **vol"u-mom'e-tert.**

— **vol"u-me-nom'e-try,** *n* The art or process of determining volume, as by the volumenometer

vo-lu'me-scope, 1 vo-lū'mi-skōp, 2 vo-lū'me-scōp, *n* A graduated glass tube used for showing the difference in volume of various compounds, especially when decomposed by chemical action [< L *volumen* (see VOLUME) + -SCOPE]

vo-lu'me-ter, 1 vo-lū'mi-tər, 2 vo-lū'me-ter, *n* *Physics* **1.** An instrument for measuring the volume of a gas by the amount of liquid displaced by it in a graduated vessel, under known conditions of pressure and temperature **2.** A hydrometer **3.** Same as STEREOMETER [< *volu-* in L *volumen* (see VOLUME) + -METER]

vol"u-met'ric, 1 vŏl'yu-met'rik, 2 vōl'yu-mĕt'ric, *a* *Physics* Of or pertaining to measurement of substances by comparison of volumes [< *volu-* in L *volumen* (see VOLUME) + Gr *metron* measure] **vol"u-met'ri-cal:** — **volumetric analysis** (*Chem*), the analysis of a substance by determining the quantity of a standard solution required to satisfy a reaction in a known quantity of the compound — **vol"u-met'ri-cal-ly,** *adv*

vo-lu'mi-nal, 1 vo-lū'mi-nal, 2 vo-lū'mi-nal, *a* Of or pertaining to volume [< L *volumen* (*volumin-*), see VOLUME]

vo-lu'mi-nous, 1 vo-lū'mi-nus, 2 vo-lū'mi-nŭs, *a* **1.** Containing or consisting of many volumes, as, a *voluminous* edition, *voluminous* works **2** Producing many books, having written much, as, a *voluminous* writer **3** Of great volume bulk, or size, swelling, as, *voluminous* drapery **4** [Rare] Having coils, folds, or convolutions, as, a *voluminous* serpent [< F *volumineux*, < LL *voluminosus*, < L *volumen* (*volumin-*), see VOLUME] — **vo-lu"mi-nos'i-ty,** *n* The state or quality of being voluminous, especially copiousness or prolixity — **vo-lu'mi-nous-ly,** *adv* — **vo-lu'mi-nous-ness,** *n*

vol'u-mist, *n* One who writes a volume, an author

Vo-lum'ni-a, 1 vo-lum'ni-ə 2 vo-lūm'ni-a *n* **1** A Roman matron wife of Coriolanus **2.** In Shakespeare's *Coriolanus* mother of Coriolanus

Vō'lund, 1 vō'lund, 2 vŭ'lund, *n* In Teutonic legends a wonderful smith and king of the elves His adventures are told in the Elder Edda He corresponds to the Roman Vulcan and the English Wayland See WAYLAND

vol'un-ta-rism, 1 vol'un-tə-rizm, 2 vōl'ŭn-ta-rĭsm, *n* *Philos* The theory which holds that will is the ultimate principle, both in the experience and development of the individual, and in the constitution and evolution of the universe In the former, or psychological variety of the theory, as held by Wundt the volitional or active aspect of the human person is made the more fundamental and prominent, altho it is found necessary to conceive of this aspect as including ideating will — a concession to *intellectualism*, to which on the whole, *voluntarism* is opposed With Fichte the self-determining and self-relating activity of the ego both finite and absolute was understood as the ultimate principle of all reality With Schopenhauer this principle is conceived of as blind and irrational, but absolute, will

vol'un-ta-rist, 1 vol'un-tə-rist, 2 vōl'ŭn-ta-rĭst, *n* An adherent of voluntarism — **vol"un-ta-ris'tic,** *a*

vol'un-ta-ry, 1 vol'un-tē-ri; 2 vōl'ŭn-tā-ry, *a* **1.** Proceeding from or effected by the will, in any sense of the word Specif (1) Brought about by free choice, unconstrained by extraneous force or influence, freely or willingly done as the *voluntary* gift of a friend (2) Resulting from or done with deliberation and purpose intentional, volitional as murder in the first degree must be *voluntary* (3) Proceeding from the will as comprising the active or motive powers spontaneous volitional, as, 'no action is of a moral nature that is not *voluntary*"

The word *voluntary* as employed in the maxim under consideration includes more than volition it comprehends all the spontaneous exercises of the mind that is all its affections and emotions Formerly all these were included under the word will, and we still use language that requires this latitude in the construction of the term

ARCHIBALD ALEXANDER *Outlines of Moral Science* p 207 [s 1852]

(1) Proceeding from or done in accordance with will, the will, however being the subject of physical determinism, as, a criminal's actions may be *voluntary* and yet not free

2. Endowed with, possessing, or exercising will, having moral freedom, as, man is a *voluntary* agent **3** Effecting by will, or by choice or volition, acting without being constrained by extraneous force, as, the criminal is usually *voluntary* in his schemes and acts

Let it be remembered that by the *voluntary* faculty, or the will, we mean simply the capacity of the mind to perform acts of volition ALDEN *Elements Intell Philos* p 261 [s 1873]

4. *Physiol* Of, pertaining to, or directed or controlled by the will, subject to will distinguished from *automatic* and *sensorimotor*, as, a *voluntary* movement of the muscles **5** *Eccl* Of or relating to voluntaryism, pertaining to the doctrine of the voluntaryists, as, a *voluntary* church, in distinction from an established church **6** *Law* Specif (1) Unconstrained of will, without compulsion done with one's consent as, a *voluntary* assignment (2) Without valuable consideration, gratuitous as, a *voluntary* gift or grant, a *voluntary* conveyance of land [< F *volontaire* < L *voluntarius*, < *voluntas*, will, < *volent(t-)s*, ppr of *volo*, will] Syn., see SPONTANEOUS

— **voluntary affidavit** or **oath,** an oath taken or affidavit made, in a matter which is extrajudicial — **v agent,** same as FREE AGENT — **v association** 1 An unincorporated body of persons united for the promotion of a common purpose or for the prosecution of a public enterprise **2** A body of persons voluntarily organized under a charter to promote public welfare or social improvement in some special regard, as the Young Men's Christian Association — **v confession,** a free confession by a criminal, without promise of advantage or threat of disadvantage — **v. jurisdiction,** the jurisdiction of a tribunal in regard to matters not opposed or controverted — **v. muscle,** controlled by the will — **v. partition,** a partition of lands made by mutual agreement of heirs without suit — **v school,** a school supported by voluntary subscription, specif, an English primary school only partially supported by government grants — **v. waste,** damage actively done to real estate to the permanent injury of the inheritance, as cutting timber distinguished from mere neglect or permissive waste

— **vol'un-ta-ri-ly,** *adv* In a voluntary manner of one's own free will spontaneously **vol"un-ta'ri-ous-ly‡** — **vol'un-ta-ri-ness,** *n* The state or character of being voluntary spontaneousness, especially, the state of possessing or exercising free will — **vol'un-ta"tiv(e^s,** *a* Having power to act or effect at will voluntary **vol"un-ta'ri-ous†.**

vol'un-ta-ry, *n* [-RIES, 1 -riz, 2 -rĭs, *pl*] **1.** One who engages in an affair by his own will or choice, a volunteer **2.** Any work or performance not compelled or imposed by another **3.** *Eccl* One who holds the principles of voluntaryism **4** *Mus* An organ solo played before, during, or after service, sometimes, also, any musical performance, during service, at the pleasure of the organist — **at voluntary†,** at will or by an effort of will

vol'un-ta-ry-ism, 1 vol'un-tē-ri-izm, 2 vōl'ŭn-tā-ry-ĭsm, *n* The principle that religious or educational institutions should be supported by voluntary contributions rather than by the state

That is an argument not for Establishment but for *voluntaryism*. SIR GEORGE TREVELYAN in *Hansard's Parliamentary Debates Feb 20 1891* p 1310 [R P U 1891]

vol'un-ta-ry-ist, 1 vol'un-tē-ri-ist, 2 vōl'ŭn-tā-ry-ĭst, *n* One who advocates voluntaryism in religion

vol'un-tet, *n* Will wish, pleasure **vol'un-tyt.**

vol"un-teer', 1 vol'un-tir', 2 vōl'ŭn-tēr', *v* **I.** *t* To offer, bestow, or contribute voluntarily or without compulsion or constraint, as services, time, means, or the like **II.** *i* To enter into any service or undertaking of one's free will, specif, to become a military volunteer

vol"un-teer', *a* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or composed of volunteers, voluntary, as, a *volunteer* organization **2.** *Agric* Springing up naturally, as from fallen seed, as distinguished from that growing from sown seed

vol"un-teer', *n* **1** One who enters into or offers himself for any service of his own free will or intention; specif, one of a voluntary military organization, as distinguished from the regular army

In the United States volunteers consist (1) of the regular militia or (2) of troops raised by voluntary enlistment for any special emergency In Great Britain the volunteers were formerly a class of troops for home service, acting as a kind of subsidiary militia and, except during crises were allowed to resign at short notice Since 1907 such troops have formed a part of the Territorial Army See TERRITORIAL

2. *Law* (1) A voluntary agent or actor in a transaction. (2) One who takes title under a deed made without any consideration either good or valuable **3.** [Local, U S] A tree growing or springing up spontaneously, as a fruit-tree, hence, any thing intruding itself voluntarily [< F *volontaire*, see VOLUNTARY] — **Volunteers of America,** a religious and philanthropical organization founded in the United States in 1896 by Commander and Mrs Ballington Booth, who resigned from the Salvation Army for that purpose The aim of this society is to perform evangelistic, social and rescue work among those whose misfortunes or misdeeds have placed them beyond the pale of society — **Volunteer State,** Tennessee

vol"un-teerd', *pp* Volunteered S S

vol"un-teer'ly, 1 vol'un-tir'li, 2 vōl'ŭn-tēr'ly, *adv* In the manner of a volunteer, voluntarily

vol"un-to-mo'to-ry, 1 vol'un-to-mō'to-ri, 2 vōl'ŭn-to-mō'to-ry, *a* Subject to voluntary motor influence, as the somatopleure of the embryo [< *volunt-* in VOLUNTARY + MOTORY]

vol'u-peret, *n* A cap, kerchief, or nightcap worn by women during the 14th century.

vo-lup'tu-a-ry, 1 vo-lup'chu-[*or* -tiu-]ē-ri, 2 vo-lŭp'chu-[*or* -tū-]ā-ry, *a* Of, pertaining to, or promoting sensual desire or indulgence, luxurious, voluptuous [< L. *voluptuarius*, < *volupta(t-)s*, pleasure]

vo-lup'tu-a-ry, *n* [-RIES, 1 -riz, 2 -rĭs, *pl*] One addicted to luxury or sensual pleasures, sensualist, sybarite

vo-lup'tu-atet, *rt* To make luxurious or voluptuous

vo-lup'tu-ous, 1 vo-lup'chu-[*or* -tiu-]us, 2 vo-lŭp'chu-[*or* -tū-]ŭs, *a* **1.** Producing, causing, exciting, or yielding sensuous or sensual gratification, as, a *voluptuous* song, a *voluptuous* climate, a *voluptuous* look or attitude **2.** Of or pertaining to the enjoyment of or indulgence in pleasures or luxuries, especially sensuous ones, as, a *voluptuous* life **3.** Having fulness of beautiful form, as a woman, with or without sensuous or sensual quality or feature, as, a *voluptuous* figure or lip [< F *voluptueux*, < L *voluptuosus*, < *voluptas*, pleasure]

— **vo-lup'tu-ous-ly,** *adv* — **vo-lup'tu-ous-ness,** *n* The state or quality of being voluptuous **vo-lup'tief, vo-lup"tu-os'i-ty‡; vo-lup'ty†.**

Vol"u-se'nus, 1 vŏl'yu-sē'nus 2 vōl'u-sē'nŭs **Florentius** (?1504–1546) A Scottish humanist and scholar

Vo-lu'si-a, 1 vo-lū'si-ə, 2 vo-lū'si-a *n* A county in central E Florida 1,281 sq m, county-seat, De Land

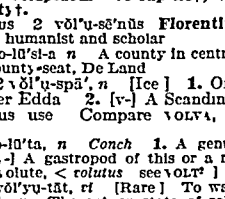
Vol"u-spa', 1 vŏl'yu-spā', 2 vōl'u-spā', *n* [Ice] **1.** One of the poems of the Elder Edda **2.** [v-] A Scandinavian sibyl an erroneous use Compare VOLVA, 2 **Vol"u-spa'.**

Vo-lu'ta, 1 vo-lū'tə, 2 vo-lū'ta, *n* *Conch* **1.** A genus typical of *Volutidæ* **2.** [v-] A gastropod of this or a related genus [< L *voluta*, volute, < *volutus* see VOLT²]

vol'u-tate, 1 vol'yu-tāt, *rt* [Rare] To wallow, roll — **vol"u-ta'tion†,** *n* The act or state of rolling or wallowing, as on the ground sometimes said of waves

vo-lute', 1 vo-lūt', 2 vo-lūt', *a* *Bot* Rolled up in any way

vo-lute', *n* **1** *Arch* A spiral scroll-like ornament characteristic of Ionic and Corinthian capitals, a scroll



Ionic Volutes

A capital of the east porch of the Erechtheum Athens

These drooping calyx leaves [of the lotus] play a very important part in the history of architecture for from these — and these only — were derived the *volutes* of the Ionic capital AMELIA B EDWARDS *Pharaohs Fellahs and Explorers* p 178 [R 1892]

2. A volutoid gastropod mostly of tropical seas, and often ornamental **3.** One of the whorls or turns of a spiral shell [F, < L *voluta*, see VOLUTA]

— **vo-lute'-spring",** *n* A flat metallic spring as of steel, coiled in a spiral conical form and compressible in the direction of its axis sometimes used in the running-gear of cars — **v wheel,** *n* **1** A volute-shaped case for gathering and forcing air through a tube by its rotation **2** A water-wheel with curved buckets partially surrounded by a volute-shaped casing which confines the water against the wheel — **vo-lut'ed,** *a* Having a volute or flat spiral scroll. — **vo-lu'tion,** *n* **1.** A spiral turn or twist convolution **2.** *Conch* A whorl of a spiral shell — **vol'u-tite,** *n* A fossil of or like a volute

Vo-lu'ti-dæ, 1 vo-lū'ti-dē, 2 vo-lū'ti-dē *n pl* *Conch* A family of gastropods, especially rachiglossates with generally only median teeth and shell with siphonal nick and oblique columellar folds volutes [< VOLUTA]

— **vo-lu'tid,** *n* — **vo-lu'toid,** *a & n*

vol'va, 1 vol'və, 2 vōl'va, *n* **1** *Bot* The volum universale of hymenomycetous fungi See VELUM **2.** [V- or v-] A prophetess or sibyl of the Voluspa See VOLUSPA **Völ'va‡.**

The Völuspa was an inspired poem of a Vala or Sibyl, and embodies the records of the creation of the present world

DU CHAILLU *Viking Age* vol i, p 27 [s 1889]

[L, < *volvo*, roll] — **vol'vate,** *a* *Bot* Of, pertaining to, or having a volva

volvet, *rt* To revolve or turn over, as in the mind

vol-velle', 1 vol-vel' 2 vōl-vĕl', *n* [F] **1.** A superimposed rotating or shifting piece, as the small movable plate that carries the index-finger or pointer over the face of a lottery-dial **2.** An old device for obtaining the times of the rising

and setting of the sun and moon, low and high tides, etc , by means of a movable plate with pointers and an illustrated dial **lu'na-ry‡.**

Vol"vo-ca'ce-æ, 1 vol"vo-kē'si-i 2 vŏl'vo-cā'çe-ē, *n pl* See VOLVOCIDÆ

Vol-roc'i-dæ, 1 vol-vos'i-dī, 2 vŏl-vŏç'i-dē, *n pl Protoz* A family of isomastigodan flagellate infusorians having 2 flagella and holophytic nutrition, reproducing by the continuous division of individuals and building colonies by some regarded as algæ and called *Volvocaceæ* [< VOLVOX.]

Vol"vo-ci'na‡ — vol'vo-cid, *n — vol'vo-coid, a* Relating to the *Volvocidæ*

Vol'vox, 1 vel'vŏks 2 vŏl'vŏks, *n Bot* A genus of greenish fresh-water organisms occurring in spherical colonies, about 1/50 of an inch in diameter, composed of very minute cells (3,000 to 5,000) connected together by protoplasmic processes Each cell has two vibratory cilia, or flagella, by which the colony is caused to revolve Reproduction is both sexual and asexual Some features of its life-history are characteristic of the *Infusoria*, and it is sometimes regarded as an animal. The common form is *Volvox globator*. [< L *volvo*, roll]

vol'vu-lus, 1 vel'viu-lus, 2 vŏl'vū-lŭs *n* [-LI, *pl*] The twisting of an intestine or the intertwisting of two intestinal coils causing obstruction of the intestinal canal [< L *volvo*, roll]

vol'yer, 1 vel'yar, 2 vŏl'yer, *n* [Prov Eng] Same as FOLLOWER, *n* , 6 (3)

vom'e-la, 1 vem'i-lə, 2 vŏm'e-la, *n* The sarmatier. **vor'me-la‡.**

vo'mer, 1 vō'mar, 2 vō'mer, *n* **1.** A bone of the face situated between the nasal passages on the median line in vertebrates above fishes See illus under BASICRANIAL **2.** *Ich* A bone of the front part of the roof of the mouth, behind the premaxillaries **3.** *Ornith* The pygostyle called distinctively **caudal vomer.** [< L *vomer* plowshare]

vo'mer-ine, 1 vō'mar-in, 2 vō'mer-in, *a* Of or pertaining to the vomer, as, *vomerine* teeth of a fish

vom"er-o-na'sal, 1 vem"ar-o-nē'zəl 2 vŏm"er-o-nā'şal, *a Anat* Relating to the vomer and the nasal region as the **vomeronasal cartilages,** two small strips attached in the median line to the vomer and to the maxillæ

vom'i-ca, 1 vem'i-kə 2 vŏm'i-ca *n* [-CÆ, 1 -sī 2 -çē, *pl*] *Pathol* **1.** Any encysted collection of purulent matter within an inner organ, especially in the lung **2.** A sudden and profuse expectoration of putrid, purulent matter [L , < *vomo*, discharge]

vom'i-cin, } 1 vem'i-sin, -sin *or* -s'n, 2 vŏm'i-çin, -çin *or* **vom'i-cine,** } -çin, *n* Same as BRUCIN [< VOMICA IN NUX VOMICA]

vom'i-cose, 1 vem'i-kōs 2 vŏm'i-cōs, *a* Abounding in ulcerous cavities

vom'it, 1 vem'it, 2 vŏm'it, *v* **I.** *t* **1.** To throw up or eject from the stomach, especially as a result of nausea; disgorge, spew out, puke **2.** To eject forcibly, belch forth, emit, as, to *vomit* smoke or flame

An incredible quantity of nonsense is *vomited* from the press EGERTON BRYDGES *Autobiog* vol 1, p 108 [C & M C 1834]

II. *i* **1.** To eject the contents of the stomach by the mouth, especially from nausea, puke, spew **2.** To issue with violence [< L *vomitus*, pp of *vomo*, vomit] **— vom'it-ing-ly,** *adv* In the manner of vomiting

vom'it, *n* **1.** Matter that is ejected, specif , matter ejected from the stomach in vomiting **2.** An emetic. **3.** The act of vomiting **4.** In paper-making, the cover of a rag-boiler, which distributes through the boiler the liquid forced upward from the central steam-pipe **— bilious vomit,** bile forced back into the stomach and ejected with vomited matter **— coffee-ground v ,** grumous matter mixed with food characteristic of cancer of the stomach **— vom'it-nut",** *n* A seed of the nux-vomica tree **vom'ic-nut"‡.** **— vom'it-wort",** *n Bot* Indian tobacco (*Lobelia inflata*)

vom'it-ing, 1 vem'it-iŋ, 2 vŏm'it-ing, *n* **1.** That which is vomited **2.** The act of one who vomits emesis **— hysterical vomiting,** vomiting due to hysteria **— morning v ,** the vomiting of drunkards, due to alcoholism also, the vomiting of pregnant women **— stercoraceous v.,** the vomiting of intestinal or excrementitial matter fecal vomiting **— v. boiler,** a bleaching-machine so made that the bleaching-fluid is constantly forced upward by a steam-pressure and then percolates down, thus circulating through the cloth to be bleached **— v. of pregnancy,** the vomiting incident to pregnancy, due to disturbance of the sympathetic nerves **— vo-mi'tion†,** *n* The act or capability of vomiting **— vom'i-tiv(es, I.** *a* Causing vomiting **II** *n* An emetic **— vom'i-tiv(e-ness, n — vom'i-to-ry,** *a* Efficaceous in producing or promoting vomiting **— vom'i-to-ry,** *n* [-RIES, *pl*] **1.** In a Roman amphitheater, one of the entrances from the encircling arcades to the passages leading to the seats **vom"i-to'ri-um‡. 2.** An emetic, vomit **— vom"i-tu-ri'tion,** *n* **1.** Violent vomiting with the ejection of but little matter, retching **2.** Vomiting with but small effort repeated vomiting **— vom'i-tus,** *n* A vomiting also, vomited matter

vom'i-to, 1 vem'i-tō 2 vŏm'i-tō, *n* [Sp] Yellow fever **— vomito negro,** black vomit

von, 1 fon 2 fon *prep* [G] of, from used with German family names corresponding to the French *de*

Von'del, 1 ven'del, 2 vŏn'dĕl, **Joost van den** (1/11587–1/11679) A Dutch poet

Von'noh, 1 ven'o, 2 vŏn'o, **Robert William** (1/11858–) An American painter

voo'doo, 1 vū'dū *or* vū-dū'; 2 vōō'dōō *or* vōō-dōō', *vt* [Local, U S] To conjure or put a spell upon after the manner of voodoo, bewitch **vou'doo‡; vou'dou‡.**

The caterpillars were bewitched before they spun their cocoons — voodooed ' as they say down South
W H GIBSON *Sharp Eyes Bewitched Cocoons* p 70 [H. 1892]

voo'doo, *a* Of or pertaining to the rites, sacrifices, or practises of the voodoo, as, a *voodoo* doctor **vou'doo‡; vou'dou‡.**

voo'doo, *n Folk-lore* **1.** The superstitions (collectively) prevalent among West-Indian and southern United States creoles, mulattoes, and negroes, and dealing with charms, conjury, snake-worship, and witchcraft, and, according to some, in their more degraded forms, with cannibalism and human sacrifice **2.** A conjurer supposed to have power or skill in such practises Known also as **voodoo doctor** or **priest,** or if preeminent in a locality, **v. king** or **queen. 3.** *pl* Those who practise voodoo rites and orgies, *voodooists* [Of African origin, cp HOODOO] **vau'doo‡; vau'dose‡; vau'doux‡; vou'dou‡.**

— voo'doo-ism, *n* Belief in voodoo practises, also, all the organizations of individuals and ceremonies growing therefrom **vou'dou-ism‡.** [GEODE 3

voo'ga-hole", 1 vū'gə-hōl', 2 vōō'ğa-hōl' *n* Same as **Voor'hees,** 1 vūr'iz, 2 vōōr'ĭş, **Daniel Wolsey** (2/11827–4/11 1897) An American Senator and orator

voor'loop"er, 1 fōr'lōp-ər 2 fōr'lōp ər, *n* [S.-Afr D] The man who leads the animals at the head of a bullock-train

voor'regt", 1 fōr'reht', 2 fōr'rĕht', *n* A privilege, as of the crown, the church, or the individual; specif. [S.-Afr D], franchise privilege [Cor of D *voorecht*]

voor'trek"ker, 1 fōr'trek-ər 2 fōr'trĕk'er, *n* [S.-Afr D] One who treks first, a pioneer specif , one of the Boers of the Cape of Good Hope region who took part in the great exodus northward about 1840, and founded the Transvaal.

Voph'si, 1 vef'si, 2 vŏf'si, *n Bib Num* xiii, 14

Vor, 1 vōr 2 vōr, *n Norse Myth* The goddess of betrothal and marriage, who punishes those who are false **Var‡.**

vo-ra'cious, 1 vo-rē'shus, 2 vo-rā'shŭs, *a* **1.** Eating with greediness or in very large quantities, ravenous, as, a *voracious* person **2.** Eager to devour, very hungry; as, a *voracious* appetite; also, rapacious **3.** Ready to swallow up or engulf [< L *vorax* (*vorac-*), < *voro*, devour] Syn. see GREEDY **— vo-ra'cious-ly,** *adv* **— vora-cious-ness,** *n* **vo-rac'i-ty‡.**

vo-ra'gol, *n* A whirlpool, an abyss **— vo-rag'i-nous†,** *a* Of or pertaining to a whirlpool, engulfing

vo'rant, 1 vō'rənt 2 vō'rant, *a Her* Devouring said of animals depicted in the act of swallowing something See illus under ENGOULEE [< L *vorant(-)s*, ppr of *voro*, devour]

Vor"arl'berg, 1 fōr ārl'berH, 2 fōr'arl'bĕrH, *n* A province of W Tyrol, Austria 1,005 sq m , capital, Bregenz

vo-raz', 1 vo-rūs', 2 vo-răs', *n* [Sp Am] A lutianoid fish (*Aprion macrophthalmus*) of the West Indies a snapper

Vor'hand", 1 fōr'hənt', 2 fōr'hant', *n* [G] *Card-playing* In skat, the player on the dealer's left To the left of Vorhand is **Mittelhand.** The third player is **Hinterhand.**

Vo-ro'nezh, 1 vo-rō'nesh , 2 vo-rō'nĕsh *n* **1.** A government in European Russia, area 25,443 sq m **2.** Its capital

Vo'rös-marty, 1 vō'rūsh-mərt-ye, 2 vū'rūsh-mart-ye, **Mihaly** (12/11800–1/11855) A Hungarian poet

-vorous, *suffix* A termination signifying eating, feeding upon, subsisting on Compare **-PHAGOUS** [< L *voro*, devour]

vor'spiel, 1 fōr'shpil', 2 fōr'shpēl', *n* [G] *Mus* A prelude

vor'stel"lung, 1 fōr'shtel'uŋ 2 fōr'shtĕl'ung, *n* [G] *Philos* In Kantian use, a representation, an intuitional or a sensational perception, or a conception that generalizes such perceptions

vor'tex, 1 vōr'teks, 2 vôr'tĕks, *n* [VOR'TI-CES, 1 vōr'ti-sīz, 2 vôr'ti-çēş, or VOR'TEX-ES, *pl*] **1.** A mass of rotating or whirling fluid, especially when sucked spirally toward the center, a whirlpool **2.** *Physics* A portion of fluid whose particles have rotatory motion, a whirl in a fluid The fluid does not rotate in mass as a solid body, but has unequal angular velocities at different points In vortices seen in nature, the axis of the vortex is usually a closed curve, as in the smoke-rings puffed from a locomotive, a cannon-mouth, or a smoker's lips These circular vortices or vortex-rings move forward parallel to the same plane, the parts rotating about the circular core but the ring not rotating about its axis If two circular vortices approach each other, one expands, rotates more slowly and the other contracts, rotates more rapidly, and passes through the center of the larger ring without touching it In a perfect fluid a vortex could not be formed by mechanical means, but if it existed it would be indestructible whatever changes of shape it passed through See VORTEX-ATOM **vortex theory‡.**

A new epoch in the progress of hydrodynamics was created in 1856 by Helmholtz who worked out remarkable properties of *rotational motion in a homogeneous incompressible fluid* devoid of viscosity He showed that the *vortex* filaments in such a medium may possess any number of knottings and twistings but are either endless or the ends are in the free surface of the medium they are indivisible These results suggested to Sir William Thomson the possibility of founding on them a new form of the atomic theory, according to which every atom is a *vortex* ring in a non-frictional ether and as such must be absolutely permanent in substance and duration
F CAJORI *Hist Math , Applied Math* p 382 [MACM 1894]

3 *Helminth* (1) [V-] A genus typical of *Vorticidæ* (2) A planarian of this or a related genus **4.** *Astron* A supposed rotation of an ether round the sun and planets, carrying with it the planets and satellites in their orbital motions, a hypothesis of Descartes to account for those motions **Cartesian vortex‡. 5** [Rare] *Naut* A whirlwind [L , < *verto*, turn] **vor'tice‡.**

— magnetic vortex, one of the magnet-whirls in the ether, sometimes supposed to make up a line of magnetic force **— strength of a v.,** the product of the angular velocity and the cross-section constant for a given vortex **— vor'tex-at"om,** *n* An atom or *molecule according to the* theory that regards matter as made up of vortices in the ether. See VORTEX, 2

The hardness and elasticity of the *vortex-atom* are explained as due to the *swift* rotary motion of a soft and yielding fluid
FISKE *Unseen World* essay 1 pt 1, p 25 [O & CO 1876]

— v.-filament, *n* The fluid in rotational motion within a vortex-tube through every point of an infinitely small closed curve **— v.-fringe,** *n* The air around a disk moving flatwise so called because the cyclic motion thus induced in the air resembles a vortex-ring **— v.-line,** *n* A line drawn from point to point in a moving fluid and coinciding at all times in direction with the instantaneous axis of rotation **— v. of the heart,** the spiral arrangement of fibers at the apex of the heart **— v.-plate,** *n Physics* A device consisting of a thin metal plate by means of which the modes of vibration of sounding bodies may be illustrated **— v.-ring,** *n* A vortex whose axis is a closed curve **— v.-sheet,** *n* The infinitely thin layer of fluid on a surface composed of a series of vortex-filaments arranged side by side, and rotating together **— v.-tube,** *n* A tubular surface formed by drawing vortex-lines **— v.-wheel,** *n* A turbine wheel having a central discharge **— vortices lentis,** fine fibrous lines radiating in star-like forms from the poles of the crystalline lens


Vorticella

— vor'ti-cal, *a* Of like or causing a vortex **vor-ti'cial‡** [Erroneous form] **— vortical motion,** movement of fluids in which infinitesimal rectilinear elements have a rotary movement about an axis or in which the curl of velocity is not equivalent to 0 **— vor'ti-cal-ly,** *adv*

vor'ti-cel, 1 vōr'ti-sel, 2 vôr'ti-çĕl, *n Protoz* A vorticelloid infusorian bell-animalcule [< VORTICELLA] **vor'ti-cell‡.**

Vor"ti-cel'la, 1 vōr ti-sel'ə 2 vôr ti-çĕl'a, *n Protoz* **1.** A genus typical of *Vorticellidæ* **2** [v-] An infusorian of this or a related genus a bell-animalcule

Vorticella, the bell-animalcule has a delicate clear transparent wine-glass or bell-shaped body carried at the end of a longer or shorter elastic thread like stalk or pedicle
C L MORGAN *Animal Biology* p 347 [H 1887]

[Dim of L *vortex* (*vortic-*) see VORTEX]

Vor"ti-cel'li-dæ, 1 vōr'ti-sel'i-dī 2 vor ti-çĕl'i-dē, *n pl Protoz* A family of sedentary peritrichous infusorians having subovate or campanulate animalcules, with the mouth terminal but eccentric, bell-animalcules. [< VORTICELLA.] **— vor"ti-cel'lid,** *n — vor'ti-cel'li-dan,** *a & n — vor"ti-cel'loid, a*

Vor-tic'i-dæ, 1 vor-tis'i-dī, 2 vôr-tiç'i-dē, *n pl Helminth* A family of rhabdocœlous planarians with one genital aperture mouth ventral, and a barrel-like pharynx [< L *vortex* (*vortic-*), see VORTEX] **— vor'ti-cid,** *n — vor'ti-coid, a.*

vor-tic'i-ty, 1 ver-tis'i-ti, 2 vôr-tiç'i-ty, *n* **1.** The condition of the part of a fluid in which rotatory movement takes place **2.** Half of a vector curl so named from the fact that the angular velocity in a fluid rotating rigidly about an axis is equivalent to half the curl of the velocity vector. [< VORTEX]

vor'ti-cose, 1 vōr'ti-kōs 2 vôr'ti-cōs, *a* **1.** Rotating rapidly, vortical **2.** *Anat* Arranged in whorls said of the veins (venæ vorticosæ) of the choroid that discharge into the ophthalmic vein [< L *vorticosus*, < *vortex*, see VORTEX] **— vor'ti-cose-ly,** *adv*

Vor'ti-gern, 1 vōr'ti-gūrn, 2 vôr'ti-ğĕrn *n* King of the Britons at the time of the Saxon invasion, flourished in the 5th century **Vor'ti-gert.**

vor-tig'i-nous, 1 ver-tij'i-nus, 2 vôr-tiğ'i-nŭs *a* Moving as about an axis or in a vortex, whirling [< L *vertiginosus*, < *vertigo*, see VERTIGO]

Vosges, 1 vōj, 2 vôzh, *n* **1.** A mountain chain between N E France and Alsace Germany, highest point, 4,667 ft **2** A department in N E France, 2,305 sq m , capital, Epinal **— Vos'ge-an,** *a*

Vos'maer, 1 vos'mār, 2 vôs'mār, **Carel** (2/11826–4/11 1888) A Dutch poet and art-critic

Voss, 1 fōs, 2 fôs, *n* **1. Johann Heinrich** (2/11751–3/11 1826), a German poet and translator **2. Richard** (2/11 1851–4/11 1918), a German dramatist and novelist

Vos'si-us, 1 vesh'i-us, 2 vôsh'i-ŭs *n* **1. Gerhard Johann** (1577–3/11649), a German theologian and philologist **2. Isaac** (1618–2/11689) son of Gerhard, philologist, residentiary canon of Windsor **Voss‡.**

Vos-tit'za, 1 vos-tit'sa, 2 vôs-tit'ça *n* A town in Achaia nome Morea, Greece **Æ'gi-on‡, Vos-tit'sa‡; Vos-tiz'za‡.**

vot'a-bl(e[R], 1 vōt'ə-bl, 2 vōt'a-bl, *a* [Rare] Having a right to vote or that can be voted on or effected by votes

vo'tal, 1 vō'təl, 2 vō'tal, *a* [Rare] Of, pertaining to, or implying a wish, vow, or promise [< L *votum*, see VOTE *n*

vo'ta-ress, 1 vō'tə-res, 2 vō'ta-rĕs, *n* A female votary **vo'tress†.**

vo'ta-ry, 1 vō'tə-ri, 2 vō'ta-ry, *a* Consecrated by a vow or promise, consequent on a vow, devoted, as, a *votary* chapel

vo'ta-ry, *n* [-RIES, 1 -riz, 2 -riş, *pl*] **1.** One who is addicted or devoted to or absorbed in some particular worship, pursuit, study, or the like, especially, one who is devoted or consecrated by a religious vow to some special service, a devotee, as, a *votary* of fashion, a *votary* of Buddhism **2.** A worshiper, as of an idol or a person [< L *votum*, see VOTE, *n*] **vo'ta-rist‡; vo'tist†.**

vote, 1 vōt, 2 vōt, *v* [VOT'ED, VOT'ING] **I.** *t* **1.** To enact, grant, ratify, or determine by vote of a legislative assembly or of any convention or conference

The senate *voted* that the proposals of Pyrrhus should be rejected THOMAS ARNOLD *Rome* vol II p 497 [H 1845]

2. To cast as a vote, as, to *vote* the straight ticket **3.** [Colloq] To agree in asserting, pronounce as by vote, as, they *voted* the concert a success **4.** [Slang] To control the vote of, cause to cast votes as desired, as by bribery or intimidation, as, he *votes* his employees **5†.** To devote, doom

II *i* To cast a vote as a formal or an authoritative expression of opinion, especially, to exercise the right of suffrage or the elective franchise [< F *voter*, < *vote*, see VOTE, *n*]

— to vote down, to decide against by vote, hence, to make of no effect or to put an end to by general consent **— to v. in,** to elect as an officer

vote, *n* **1.** A formal expression of will or opinion in regard to some question submitted for decision, as in electing officers, sanctioning laws, passing resolutions, etc commonly signified by the voice or by ballot, by a show of hands, or by rising to one's feet **2.** Something by which such choice or preference is expressed, as a ballot or ticket, or the words "aye" or "no", as, to cast a *vote* for the presidency **3.** That which is so expressed, also, something conveyed or granted by the decision of a majority, as, a *vote* of $10,000,000, they tendered him a *vote* of thanks **4.** The votes of a class of people in the aggregate, as, the foreign *vote* **5†.** A vow, prayer [F , < L *votum*, wish, < *votus*, pp of *voveo*, vow]

— casting vote, a deciding vote given by the chairman of an assembly in cases where the votes of the members are equally divided **— floating v ,** the votes collectively of those who have no fixed party associations especially including those without fixed political principles **— vote'-re-cord"er,** *n* A machine for recording votes [a derisive term

vo-teen', 1 vo-tin' 2 vo-tēn', *n* [Ir] A religious person

vote'less, 1 vōt'les, 2 vōt'lĕs, *a* Having no right to vote

vot'er, 1 vōt'er, 2 vōt'er, *n* One who votes, especially, one who has a legal right to vote, as at a general election

Vo'tiak, 1 vō'tyak , 2 vō'tyăk *n* **1.** One of a tribe of Finno-Ugrians of Russia, dwelling between the Kama and Vetluga, branches of the Volga **2.** The language of the Votiaks See LANGUAGE **Vo'tic‡; Vo'tyak‡.**

vot'ing, 1 vōt'iŋ, 2 vōt'ing, *ppr & verbal n* of VOTE, *v*

— preferential voting, the marking of a ballot with first and second choices so as to assure that a candidate who receives the greatest number of them is elected when no candidate has a majority of first choices **— vot'ing-machine",** *n A contrivance to assist the accurate recording,* counting, etc , of votes as a ballot-box having an attachment that prints a number on the back of each ballot inserted Compare VOTOGRAPH; VOTOMETER **— v.-paper,** *n* A ballot, or paper for a ballot specif a form of ballot employed in British elections in cases where the number of candidates exceeds the number of vacancies

vo'tive, } 1 vō'tiv, 2 vō'tiv, *a* Dedicated by a vow, **vo'tive[S],** } given in fulfilment of a vow, also, performed because of a vow, as, a *votive* offering, a *votive* service. [< F *votif*, < L *votivus*, < *votum*; see VOTE, *n*]

— votive medal, a medal issued to commemorate a favorable event **— v. offering. 1.** In Jewish sacrifice an offering of an unblemished goat or sheep, the breast of which was given to the priests, the fat consumed by fire, part eaten by the worshipers, and the remainder burned **2** *R C Ch* An offering made to a shrine or picture of a saint in fulfilment of a vow, or in thanksgiving for a favor received **— vo'tive(-ly[S],** *adv* **— vo'tiv(e-ness[S],** *n*

vo'to-graph, 1 vō'to-graf 2 vō'to-gráf *n* [U S] A vote-recorder invented by John W Rhines for receiving and recording votes It has keys which when worked produce a printed record. [< VOTE, *n* , + -GRAPH]

vo-tom'e-ter, 1 vo-tem'ı-tər, 2 vo-tŏm'e-ter, *n* A voting-machine recording votes by means of counters and an operating key The use of the machine is limited on account of the slowness with which it is worked

Vou"a-ca-pou'a, 1 vū"ə-kə-pū'ə, 2 vu"a-ca-pu'a, *n* *Bot* A genus of mainly tropical American leguminous plants with odd-pinnate leaves, panicled reddish-lilac flowers, and 1-seeded plum-like pods The bark is anthelminthic but strongly narcotic [< Carib *cuaiapa*]

vouch, 1 vauch, 2 vouch, *v* **I.** *t* **1.** To uphold by satisfactory proof or credit, back with evidence or reliable assertion, support, confirm, as, to *vouch* a statement or accusation **2** To be surety for, warrant **3.** *Law* (1) To bear witness to, verify, substantiate, as, to *vouch* an account (2) Formerly, in English practise, to call in, pray in aid of, summon, as, to *vouch* a person to defend a title **4†.** To call to witness

II. ı **1.** To give proof or testimony, bear witness, become surety for another usually with *for*

Don Philip I believe I could easily produce him to *vouch for* me COLLEY CIBBER *She Would and She Would Not* act IV.

2†. To assert, affirm **3†.** To make a vow, purpose, decide **4†.** To beseech, pray, petition [< OF *voucher*, < L *voco*, see VOCABLE] [firmation, sanction

vouch, *n* A declaration that supports or attests, con-

vouch-ee', 1 vauch-ī', 2 vouch-ē', *n* *Law* A person who is called into an action to warrant or defend a title

vouch'er, 1 vauch'ər, 2 vouch'er, *n* **1.** Any material thing (as a writing, seal, tally, or the like) that serves to attest an alleged act, especially that serves to attest the payment or loan of money, or the delivery of something valuable, as, the money was lent without a *voucher* **2** One who vouches for, attests, or acts as security for another, as, I must know his *voucher* **3.** *Old Eng Law* The calling in of a person, or the person called in, as warrantor to defend a title **vouch'or‡**

vouch'ment, *n* [Rare] A solemn declaration or assertion

vouch-safe', 1 vauch-sēf', 2 vouch-sāf', *v* **I.** *t* [-SAFED', -SAF'ING] **1.** To grant, as with condescension, bestow graciously, permit, grant, as, she *vouchsafed* him a smile **2.** To assure or guarantee, as, he was *vouchsafed* a fair profit **3†.** To receive condescendingly

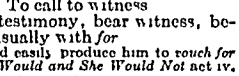
II. ı [Rare] To grant [< VOUCH + SAFE]

vouch-safe'ment, *n* [Rare] The act of vouchsafing, also, something granted in condescension

voucht, *pp* Vouched S S.

vou'dou, vou'dou-ism, etc Same as VOODOO, etc

vouge, } 1 vūj, 2 vuzh, *n* [OF] A weapon consisting of
voulge, } a long staff with a variously shaped blade on one end used by foot-soldiers in the 14th century and later



Blade of a Vouge of the 15th Century

vourt, *vt* To devour — **vour'er,** *n* A devourer

vous"soir', 1 vū"swär', 2 vu"swär', *vt* To build with voussoirs, as, a *voussoired* arch

vous"soir', *n* *Arch* A stone in an arch Usually its perpendicular sides are truncated sectors, sometimes trapezoids See illus under ARCH [F, < L *volutus*, see VOLT²]

vous"sure', 1 vū sür', 2 vu"sür', *n* [F] *Arch* A vault

vow, 1 vau, 2 vow, *v* **I.** *t* **1.** To promise solemnly, especially, to promise to God or to some deity or saint sometimes with imprecation of punishment in case of failure, devote, pledge to give or undertake in fulfilment of a vow

Aulus prayed and *vowed* that he would raise a temple to Castor and to Pollux, the twin heroes, if they would aid him to win the battle THOMAS ARNOLD *Rome* vol I p 119 [N 1845]

2. To declare with assurance or solemnity, aver, avow **3.** To make a solemn threat to inflict, as vengeance

II. ı To make a vow, solemn promise, or emphatic affirmation, take a vow, especially a monastic vow

When you have *vow'd*, you must not speak with men,
But in the presence of the prioress
SHAKESPEARE *Measure for Measure* act I, sc 5

[< F *vouer*, < LL *voto*, < L *votum*, see VOTE, *n*] — **vow'er,** *n* One who makes a vow — **vow'ess,** *n* [Rare] A woman who has taken a vow

vow, *n* **1.** A solemn promise to God or to a deity or saint to perform some act or make some gift or sacrifice generally made in a time of peril or need, and on the condition of the fulfilment of some petition or in return for special divine favor, as, the *vow* of Jephthah, Columbus and his crew made many *vows* **2.** A solemn engagement to adopt a certain course of life, pursue some end, observe some moral precept, or surrender oneself to a higher life of holiness, also, a pledge of faithfulness, as, marriage *vows* Canon law distinguishes between **solemn** and **simple vows.** A simple vow taken in a religious community is a vow binding the subject to the community, but leaving the community free A solemn vow irrevocably binds the subject to the community and the community to the subject, and can be dispensed only by the Pope

Vows amount to firm purposes or promises to pursue some end, or to perform some act solemnly made, as in the sight of God, and with an imprecation of punishment from Him should we fail through neglect
W FLEMING *Moral Philosophy* p 296 [J M 1870]

3†. A votive offering **4†.** A solemn and emphatic affirmation [< F *vœu* < L *votum*, see VOTE, *n*] Syn. see OATH — **baptismal vows,** the solemn promises given at baptism either by the person baptized or by his parents or sponsors — **monastic vow,** a vow made by a monk binding him to poverty, celibacy, and obedience to his conventual superiors — **vow'-breach"†,** *n* The breaking of a vow **vow'-break"†.—vow-breaker†,** *n* —**vow-fellow,** *n* [Rare] A person bound by the same vow with another — **vow'less,** *a* Not having taken a vow

vowd, *pp* Vowed S S

vow'el, 1 vau'el, 2 vow'ĕl, *vt* [VOW'ELED or VOW'ELLED, VOW'ELDˢ, VOW'EL-ING or VOW'EL-LING] To supply with vowels or with characters representing vowels

vow'el, *a* Pertaining to or consisting of a vowel

Brute animals have the *vowel* sounds man only can utter consonants COLERIDGE *Table Talk* Aug 20, 1833

vow'el, *n* A sound or tone produced by the vibrations of the vocal cords, an open sound as opposed to a closed, stopped, mute, or consonant sound

Philologists distinguish three primitive vowels, a, ĭ, ŭ, from which the remaining Aryan vowel-system is developed Thus the union of *a* and *ĭ* produces *ai* or *e*, the union of *a* and *ŭ* produces *au* or *o* etc Vowels are long or short, simple or compound (diphthongs, digraphs, etc), and a certain class of them have a semiconsonant character, as *ĭ* and *ŭ* (*j, y, w*), while some consonants, as *l, n, r,* have in some languages (as in English) vowel-value in certain relations See SEMI-VOWEL

The letters a, e, i, o, u were originally devised and intended to represent the *vowel*-sounds in far, prey, pique, pole, and rule, respectively, and they still have those values constantly or prevailingly, in most of the other languages which employ them

Our written *vowels* have from three to nine values each, and they are supplemented in use by a host of digraphs of equally variable pronunciation W D WHITNEY *Lang and Study of Lang* lect III, p 94 [S 1867]

[< F *voyelle*, < L *vocalis*, see VOCAL, *n*]

— **close vowel,** a vowel pronounced with a contraction of the opening of the mouth or lips — **glide v.,** a vowel which can not form a syllable by itself [C] — **harmonic sequence of vowels,** a peculiarity of the Ural-Altaic group of languages according to which a heavy or guttural vowel (*a, o, u*) in a root must be followed by the same sort of vowel in the suffix, and a light or palatal vowel (*e ĭ, ŭ*) in the root must be followed by a light vowel in the suffix Every suffix has two forms, a light and a heavy, used as circumstances require **vow'el-har"mo-ny‡.— hidden v.** (*Lat Gram*), a vowel with hidden quantity — **middle v.,** in a polysyllable word, a vowel between the stem and the final syllable — **mixed v.,** a vowel the articulation of which requires a flat tongue, with neither front nor back articulation predominating — **natural v,** an easily and instinctively uttered vowel, such as a neutral or mixed vowel — **neutral v.,** the sound as of the *u* in *tub, turn, burn, son,* which is especially found in unaccented syllables and is an obscure form of some more distinct vowel The letter *e* often has this pronunciation — **round v,** a vowel the utterance of which requires rounded lips — **vow'el-flame",** *n* A gas flame sensitively indicating by its rise and fall change in the pitch of vowels pronounced near it — **v-gradation,** *n* *Philol* The change of vowel upon which the classification of strong verbs is based, as, *drink, drank, drunk, ablaut* as distinguished from *umlaut* Ablaut is an effect of accent, umlaut of assimilation Anglo-Saxon roots in *a* have three different systems of accent, whence three ablaut conjugations, roots in *ĭ* and in *u* have each but one, so that there are five ablaut conjugations Verbs are, however, modified by various umlauts and grammarians often distinguish conjugations by them, and enumerate from six to twenty of them — **v.-mutation,** *n* *Philol* Same as UMLAUT — **v.-point,** *n* One of a system of diacritical marks written in connection with consonants in Hebrew and certain other Oriental languages to indicate the vowel-sound to be given with such consonant — **v. system,** the vowels of a language or dialect taken together as constituting a phonetic system — **vow'el-ish†,** *a* Of the nature of a vowel — **vow'el-ism,** *n* [Rare] The use of vowels — **vow'el-ist,** *n* One who makes much use of vowels — **vow'el-ize,** *vt* To supply with vowel-points or -signs, as, to *vowelize* shorthand, to *vowelize* the Hebrew text — **vow'el-less,** *a* Having no vowels — **vow'el-less-ness,** *n* — **vow'el-like",** *a* — **vow'el-ly,** *a* Having a large number of vowels

vow'sont, *n* Same as ADVOWSON

vox, 1 voks, 2 vŏks, *n* [L] Voice, especially, in music, a voice, part — **vox angelica,** an organ-stop of two ranks of pipes, one of which is tuned slightly sharper than the other, so that beats are produced giving a tremulous effect **vox cœlestis‡.— vox antecedens,** the theme of a canon or fugue — **vox barbara,** a word or phrase the formation of which can not be justified by any rule of derivation or formation, as one that is half Latin and half Greek, or that involves an erroneous use of a suffix or of a prefix The use of such terms is defensible only when no better terms can be found — **vox choleraica,** the peculiar suppressed and almost inaudible voice characteristic of the last stages of Asiatic cholera — **vox consequens,** the answering part of a canon or fugue — **vox humana,** a reed-stop for producing in an organ tones that resemble the human voice usually having short, capped pipes rich in the higher harmonics, and aided in effect by a tremolo — **vox populi,** the voice of the people, public sentiment, especially when declared, as at the polls — **vox quinta** (*Medieval Mus*), the fifth part The independent of the other parts, it either corresponded in compass with one of them or aided the different parts successively In the latter case, called **vox vagans.**

voy'age, 1 voi'ĭj, 2 vŏy'ag, *v* [VOY'AGED; VOY'AG-ING]

I. *t* To travel or journey over, traverse

II. ı To make a voyage, journey by water, also, to travel [< OF. *voyager*, < *voyage*, see VOYAGE, *n*]

voy'age, *n* **1.** A journey by water, especially by sea commonly used of a somewhat extended journey by water, formerly, any journey, as, a *voyage* across the sea **2.** Specif, the outward and homeward passages of a vessel taken together, the whole course of a vessel before reaching her home port Legally considered, every voyage must have a beginning and an ending which may be the dates of sailing and anchorage, or the dates of loading and completion of discharging cargo In case of a voyage being insured for a limited time, the duration extends from the date of the beginning to that of the ending of the agreement

3. *Marine Insur* The marine enterprise or undertaking entered upon, not the route taken, as, a whaling-*voyage*

4. [Rare] A vessel with her cargo, crew, and supplies, as ready for sailing

When the *voyage* is ready, the master is bound to sail as soon as the wind and tide permit
KENT *Commentaries* vol III, lect XLVII, p 209

5. On whaling-vessels, a sailor's share of the proceeds of the cruise **6.** *pl* A book describing voyages **7†.** The act or custom of traveling **8†.** Any enterprise or project [OF, < L *viaticum*, provisions for a journey, < *via*, way] Syn see JOURNEY — **bon voy"age',** [F] 1 bôn vwa'yäzh', a good voyage (to you) a parting salutation borrowed from the French, as wishing one a safe journey — **broken voyage,** an unprofitable, unsuccessful voyage, as in whaling — **continued or continuous v.,** a voyage viewed with respect to the actual and intended destination of the vessel or cargo, or of both In certain cases involving the neutral character of a voyage, it has been held that the voyage was continuous where, notwithstanding an intermediate entry or transfer of cargo in a neutral port, the ultimate destination was a belligerent port — **dance v.** [Sailors Slang], an unsuccessful fishing-voyage — **mixed v.,** a voyage for both whaling and sealing — **to do v** †, to make a journey or set out on an enterprise — **voy'age-a-bl(e",** *a* That may be sailed or traveled over, navigable — **voy'ager,** *n* One who travels by water a navigator

voy"a"geur', 1 vwa'ya'zhûr', 2 vwä'yä'zhûr', *n* [F] An employee of the Hudson Bay and Northwest Companies, engaged in carrying men, goods, and supplies between the trading-posts on the interior lakes and rivers, also, a Canadian boatman, or a fur-trader of the Northwest

Ascending the Mississippi the canoes reached lake Pepin on the 17th of September where the *voyageurs* established themselves and constructed a fort on the north side, called by them fort Beauharnois About this date [1727] this word came into use to take the place of the *term* coureurs de bois, to which disrepute began to be attached The new term, as it were, legitimized the life of adventure
KINGSFORD *Canada* vol III, bk X p 270 [N & H 1889]

voy'ol, 1 vol'ol, 2 vŏy'ol, *n* *Naut* A viol **voy'alt.**

V. P, V. R, *abbr* See ABBREVIATION

vraic, 1 vrĭk, 2 vrāc *n* [F] Same as KELP, 1. **vrach‡**

vral"scem"blance', 1 vrĕ scan'blăns', 2 vrā'scan blanç', *n* [F] A show of truth, verisimilitude

Vran'ja, 1 vrăn'ya, 2 vrăn'yä *n* **1.** A department in the Serbian division of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes 1,676 sq m 2 Its capital **Vran'yat.**

Vra'tza, 1 vrä'tsa, 2 vrä'tsa, *n* **1.** A department in Bulgaria, 2,672 sq m 2. Its capital

vreem'de-ling, 1 frēm'də-lĭŋ, 2 frem'de-ling, *n* [S -Afr D] A stranger, foreigner

V. R. et I., *abbr* [L] *Victoria Regina et Imperatrix* (Victoria Queen and Empress) — **V. Rev,** *abbr* Very Reverend

Vries, 1 vrĭs, 2 vrēs, **Hugo de** (?/ıı1848–) A Dutch botanist, educator, and author, *Plant Breeding,* etc

Vrit'ra, 1 vrit'rə, 2 vrit'ra, *n* *Vedic Myth* The spirit causing drought, who releases rain only when compelled by Indra

vrouw, *n* [S -Afr D] Same as FROW², *n*, 1

V R P., *abbr* [L] *Vestra Reverendissima Paternitas* (Your Most Reverend Paternity)

Vry'burg, 1 vrai'bûrg, 2 vrÿ'bûrg, *n* **1.** A district in E Bechuanaland, South Africa 2 Its capital and capital of Bechuanaland

V. S., *abbr* Veterinary Surgeon — **v. s,** *abbr* [L] *Vide supra* (see above) — **vs,** *abbr* Versus — **V. S. C,** *abbr* Volunteer Staff Corps — **VSS,** *abbr* Versions — **V. T,** or **v. t,** *abbr* [L] *Vetus Testamentum* (Old Testament) — **Vt.,** *abbr* Vermont (official)

vue, 1 vĭū, 2 vū, *n* An opening in the front of a helmet, ouïère [OF, < *vu*, pp of *voir*, < L *video*, see]

vuel'ta, 1 vwel'tə, 2 vwĕl'tä, *n* [Sp] *The point of complete* purity of silver under refining process

Vuel'ta A-ba'jo, 1 ə-bā'ho, 2 a-ba'ho A local name for a district including all Cuba west of Havana famous for its tobacco

vug, 1 vŭg, 2 vûg, *n* [Cornwall, Eng] Same as GFODE a miners' term **vo'gle‡, voo'ga-hole"‡; vuggt; vught.—vug'gy,** *a*

Vul., Vulg, vul, vulg., *abbr* See ABBREVIATION

Vul'can, 1 vul'kən, 2 vŭl'can, *n* **1.** *Rom Myth* The god of fire and of the arts of forging and of smelting of Sabine origin according to tradition, but later identified with the Greek Hephæstus See HEPHÆSTUS **Vol'can‡, Vol-ca'nus‡; Vul-ca'nus‡.** **2.** *Astron* A hypothetical intra-Mercurial planet, supposed by Le Verrier to exist, to account for certain unexplained perturbations of Mercury, and claimed to have been seen in transit across the sun's disk at various times Its existence is not generally accepted by astronomers **3†.** [v-] A volcano [< L *Vulcanus, Volcanus*] — **Vulcan powder,** see list of EXPLOSIVES (5)

Vul"ca-na'li-a, 1 vul'kə-nē'lı-ə, 2 vŭl'ca-nā'li-a, *n* *pl* *Rom Antiq* A festival in honor of Vulcan, celebrated on August 23 [L, < *Vulcanus*, Vulcan] **Vol"ca-na'li-at.**

Vul-ca'ni-an, 1 vul-kē'nı-ən, 2 vŭl-cā'nı-an, *a* **1.** Relating to Vulcan or to the art of working in metals, wrought by Vulcan or by Vulcan's art **2** [v-] *Geol* (1) Of or pertaining to Vulcanism (2) Of or pertaining to Vulcanism or Plutonism [< L *Vulcanius*, < *Vulcanus*, Vulcan] **Vul-can'ic‡ — Vulcanian theory,** same as PLUTONIC THEORY Compare NEPTUNIAN THEORY

vul"can-ic'i-ty, etc Same as VOLCANICITY, etc

vul'can-in, 1 vul'kən-in, 2 vŭl'can-in, *n* A composition of asphaltum and crushed stone for paving streets [< VULCAN]

vul'can-ism, 1 vul'kən-izm, 2 vŭl'can-ism, *n* *Geol* Same as VOLCANISM

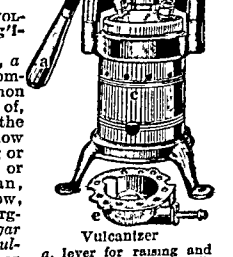
Vul'can-ist, 1 vul'kən-ıst, 2 vŭl'can-ist, *n* *Geol* One who holds or teaches the Plutonic theory of the formation of rocks See PLUTONIC Compare NEPTUNIST

vul'can-ite, 1 vul'kən-aıt, 2 vŭl'can-it, *n* A dark-colored hard variety of vulcanized india-rubber that differs from the softer rubber in having been vulcanized at a high temperature, ebonite It takes a high polish, and is used for making combs, ornaments etc, and in electrical work because of its fine insulating properties

vul"can-i-za'tion, 1 vul'kən-ı-zē'shən, 2 vŭl'can-ı-zā'shon, *n* **1.** The process of treating crude india-rubber with sulfur at a high temperature, thereby increasing its strength and elasticity, yielding, according to the degree of heat and amount of sulfur used, either soft or flexible rubber or the hard form called **vulcanite** or **ebonite.** Compare METALLIZATION

2. The process of hardening or toughening wood by heating under pressure so that the pores are filled with the fluid products **vul"can-i-sa'tion‡.**

vul'can-ize, 1 vul'kən-aız, 2 vŭl'can-iz, *vt* [-IZED, -IZ'ING] To cause, as crude india-rubber, wood, etc, to undergo the process of vulcanization [< VULCAN] **vul'can-ise‡ — vul'can-iz"(or -is"),** *n* **-is"er,** *n* An apparatus used in vulcanizing india-rubber



Vulcanizer
a, lever for raising and lowering top, *b*, blow-off *c* vulcanizing-chamber, *d*, thermometer *e*, burner, tached

vul-ca'not, *n* A volcano.

vul"can-ol'o-gy, *n* Same as VOLCANOLOGY — **vul"can-o-log'ical,** *a* — **vul"can-ol'o-gist,** *n*

vul'gar, 1 vul'gar, 2 vŭl'gar, *a* **1.** Of or pertaining to the common people, or to the common herd or crowd, consisting of, suited to, or practised by the uneducated masses, hence, now most commonly, displaying or indicating a low, coarse, or common nature, plebeian, somewhat coarse, boorish, low, sometimes, in loose usage, verging upon obscenity, as, *vulgar* sports, the *vulgar* herd, a *vulgar* person **2.** Pertaining or belonging to or characteristic of the people at large, being in general use, common, hence, vernacular, national, as, Wyclif preached in the *vulgar* tongue **3.** Lacking in elegance or in cultivation or refinement, offensive to good taste and refined sentiment opposed to reputable literary usage, inelegant, unrefined, as, a *vulgar* word or practise **4.** Being in ordinary or common use, hence, being of little value or distinction, ordinary, commonplace, as, *vulgar* fractions, the *vulgar* opinion **5.** [Archaic] Commonly bruited, or spread abroad public, as, a *vulgar* report. [< F *vulgaire*, < L *vulgaris*, < *vulgus*, common people] Syn: base, broad, coarse, gross, ignoble, inelegant, inferior, loose,

low, mean, obscene, obscure, offensive, rude, unauthorized, underbred, vile See COMMON, POPULAR — Ant.. aristocratic, chaste, choice, cultivated, cultured, dainty, elegant, high-bred, learned, literary, lofty, polite, refined, select, stylish — **vulgar era**, the Christian era — **v. establishment**, corrected establishment, see ESTABLISHMENT

vul'gar, *n* **1.** The common people obsolete except collectively with the definite article

It is thus with the vulgar, and all men are as the vulgar in what they do not understand
BURKE *Sublime and Beautiful* p 43 [BELL 1889]

2. [Archaic] The vernacular tongue

vul-ga'ri-an, 1 vul-gē'ri-ən, 2 vŭl-gā'ri-an, *a* [Rare] Vulgar

vul-ga'ri-an, *n* A person with vulgar taste or manners said especially of the vulgar rich

vul'gar-ism, 1 vul'gər-izm, 2 vŭl'gar-ism, *n* **1.** The quality or character of being vulgar, coarseness, vulgarity **2.** *Rhet* A word or phrase offensive to good taste, or suggestive of lack of culture, any violation of reputable literary usage in the employment of language Compare SOLECISM, BARBARISM, and see SLANG

'For to' which is now never joined with the infinitive except by a *vulgarism* is not uncommon in the Elizabethan writers
E A ABBOTT *Shakespearian Grammar* p 102 [MACM 1873]

vul-gar'i-ty, 1 vul-gar'i-ti, 2 vŭl-găr'i-ty, *n* [-TIES, 1 -tiz, 2 -tis, *pl*] **1.** The quality or character of being vulgar, vulgarness (1) Low condition in life, commonness (2) Lack of refinement in conduct or speech, coarseness **2.** The common herd rabble [< F *vulgarité*, < LL *vulgaritas*, < L *vulgaris*, see VULGAR] Syn see SLANG

vul"gar-i-za'tion, 1 vul"gər-i-zē'shən, 2 vŭl"găr-i-zā'shon, *n* The act or process of vulgarizing (1) A causing to become inelegant or coarse (2) Diffusion among the masses **vul"gar-i-sa'tion‡.**

vul'gar-ize, 1 vul'gər-aiz, 2 vŭl'gar-ız, *v* [-IZED, -IZ'ING] **I.** *t* To make vulgar or common, make coarse or unrefined, bring to the level of the vulgar or ordinary, also, to diffuse among the common people

If we can not be amused without *vulgarizing* our speech . . we had better go on plodding in the dull round
H C POTTER *Sermons of the City* ser XIX, p 290 [E P D 1881]

II ‡ To act in a vulgar way **vul'gar-ise‡** — **vul'gar-iz"er,** *n*

vul'gar-ly, 1 vul'gər-li, 2 vŭl'gar-ly, *adv* **1.** In a vulgar manner, in a low and mean way, coarsely or indecently, as, a person who talks *vulgarly* **2.** By or in the manner of the common people, popularly, as, it is *vulgarly* believed **3†.** Publicly — **vul'gar-ness,** *n* Vulgarity

Vul'gate, 1 vul'gēt, 2 vŭl'găt, *a* **1.** Belonging or relating to the Vulgate **2.** [v-] [Rare] Common, popular, usual [< L *vulgatus*, pp of *vulgo*, make common, < *vulgus*, common people]

Vul'gate, *n* **1.** St Jerome's Latin version of the Bible, now used, with some modifications, as the authorized version by the Roman Catholics See BIBLE, VERSION

Jerome translated the Gospels into Latin, then the vernacular or vulgar tongue, about A D 383, the remaining New Testament somewhat later, and the Old Testament from the Hebrew between 390 and 405 In the 9th century this translation entirely superseded the Latin version of the 2d century The **Sistine edition** of the Vulgate, produced under the auspices of Pope Sixtus V in 1590, revised under Pope Gregory XIV, and published under Pope Clement VIII in 1592–1593, is the source of the modern Douai version, and the accepted standard of the Roman Catholic Church

2. [v-] [Rare] The vulgar tongue, vernacular

vul'gus, 1 vul'gus, 2 vŭl'gŭs, *n* [L] **1.** The common people, the crowd, the vulgar **2** [School Slang] A short exercise in the composition of Latin verses, required daily in some English classical schools

Every inferior, i e non-prefect in the school was required every night to produce a copy of verses of from two to six lines on a given theme This was independent of a weekly 'verse task' of greater length, and was called a *'vulgus'* I suppose, because every body — the *vulgus* — had to do it
T A TROLLOPE *What I Remember* vol 1, p 82 [H 1888]

vuln, 1 vuln, 2 vŭln, *vt Her* To wound especially said of the pelican tearing her breast for her young See PELICAN [< L *vulnero*, see VULNERABLE] — **vulned,** *a* Wounded, bleeding obsolete except in heraldry

vul'ner-a, 1 vul'nər-ə, 2 vŭl'ner-a, *n* Plural of VULNUS

vul'ner-a-bl(e[F], 1 vul'nər-ə-bl, 2 vŭl'ner-a-bl, *a* **1.** That may be wounded, capable of receiving injuries **2.** Figuratively, liable to attack, assailable, indefensible, as, a *vulnerable* point of character **3.** [Archaic] Having power to wound, injurious [< F *vulnérable*, < LL *vulnerabilis*, wounding, < L *vulnero*, wound, *vulnus* (*vulner-*), wound] — **vul"ner-a-bil'i-ty, vul'ner-a-bl(e-ness**[F], *n* — **vul'ner-a-bly,** *adv*

vul'ner-ant, *a* [Rare] Wounding

vul'ner-a-ry, 1 vul'nər-ē-ri, 2 vŭl'ner-ă-ry, *a* **1.** Tending to cure wounds or external injuries, as, *vulnerary* herbs **2†.** Producing or relating to wounds

vul'ner-a-ry, *n* [-RIES, 1 -riz, 2 -ris, *pl*] Any application, especially one composed of medicinal plants, capable of healing an external wound [< L *vulnerarius*, of wounds, < *vulnus* (*vulner-*), wound]

vul'ner-ate†, *vt* To wound — **vul"ner-a'tion†,** *n*

vul'ner-ose, 1 vul'nər-ōs, 2 vŭl'ner-ōs, *a* Suffering from many wounds, wounded **vul'nose‡.**

vul-nif'ic†, *a* Giving or causing wounds **vul-nif'i-cal†.**

vul'nus, 1 vul'nus, 2 vŭl'nŭs, *n* [VUL'NER-A, *pl*] [L] A wound — **vitis vulnus,** the wound-gall of the grape — **v. sclopetarium** (*Mil Surg*), a gunshot wound — **v. simplex,** an incised wound, a cut

vul'pe-cide, 1 vul'pi-said, 2 vŭl'pe-çid, *n* A fox-killer, especially, one who kills a fox otherwise than by hunting with hounds, also, the act of so killing a fox regarded in England as unsportsmanlike by lovers of fox-hunting [< L *vulpes*, fox, + *cædo*, kill] **vul'pi-cide‡.**

Vul-pec'u-la, 1 vul-pek'yu-lə, 2 vŭl-pĕc'yu-la, *n* [L] *Astron* A small northern constellation, the Fox sometimes called **Vulpecula cum Ansere** (the *Fox with the Goose*). See CONSTELLATION

vul-pec'u-lar, 1 vul-pek'yu-lar, 2 vŭl-pĕc'yu-lar, *a* Of or pertaining to a fox, especially a young one

Vul-pec'u-lid, 1 vul-pek'yu-lid, 2 vŭl-pĕc'yu-lid *n Astron* Any meteor radiating from the constellation of Vulpecula specially applicable to those seen from the middle of June to the first week in July [< VULPECULA]

vul'pic, 1 vul'pik, 2 vŭl'pic, *a Chem* Of, pertaining to, or derived from the lichen *Cetraria vulpina* [< L *vulpes*, fox] **vul-pin'ic‡** — **vulpic acid,** a yellow crystalline compound ($C_{19}H_{14}O_8$) contained in certain lichens and mosses, from which it is extracted by chloroform

Vul-pi'næ, 1 vul-pai'ni, 2 vŭl-pi'nĕ, *n pl Mam* A subfamily of *Canidæ* with vertically contractile pupils, as in foxes, etc **Vul'pes,** *n* (t g) [< L *vulpes*, fox]

vul'pin-ate†, *vt* To assume the character of a fox

vul'pine, } 1 vul'pin *or* -pain, 2 vŭl'pin *or* -pin (XIII), *a*
vul'pin', }

1. Of or pertaining to a fox, resembling or related to the foxes **2.** Like a fox in character or actions, sly, crafty [< L *vulpinus*, < *vulpes*, fox] — **vulpine opossum, phalanger, or phalangista,** an Australian phalanger (*Trichosurus vulpecula*), like a small fox and gray with a yellowish-white belly, white ears, and a black tail

vul-pin'ic, 1 vul-pin'ik, 2 vŭl-pin'ic, *a* Same as VULPIC

vul'pin-ism, 1 vul'pin-izm, 2 vŭl'pin-ism, *n* The character or quality of being vulpine, artfulness, slyness

vul'pi-nite, 1 vul'pi-nait, 2 vul'pi-nit, *n Mineral* A scaly variety of anhydrite from Volpino, Italy

Vul'pi-us, 1 ful'pi-us, 2 ful'pi-us, **Christian August** (1/22 1762–6/22 1827) A German writer and composer, *Rinaldo Rinaldini* His sister **Joanna** became Goethe's wife

vul-sel'la, 1 vul-sel'ə, 2 vŭl-sĕl'a, *n pl Surg* Forceps for grasping morbid growths double-clawed or having hooked teeth at the free end of each jaw [L, < *vulsus*, pp of *vello*, pluck] **vol-sel'la‡.**

vul'ture, 1 vul'chur *or* -tiur, 2 vŭl'chur *or* -tūr, *n* **1.** An Old World vulturine falconoid bird having the head and neck naked, or partly so, and feeding mostly on carrion


King Vulture 1/22
(From a specimen in the New York Zoological Park)

The **crested black** or **Arabian vulture** (*Vultur monachus*), the griffin or **fulvous v.** (*Gyps fulvus*), the **Nubian or eared v.** (*Otogyps auricularis*), and the small **Egyptian v.** or Pharaoh's chicken (*Neophron percnopterus*), sometimes called the **white v.** or **white crow,** which is about two feet high, and is a typical scavenger, are found in the Mediterranean region *Otogyps auricularis* is the **African eared v.**, *Gypohierax angolensis* the **Angola v.**

2. An American cathartoid bird of prey, naked-headed like the above, and feeding largely on carrion

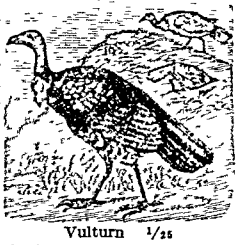
The wings are very long and strong, giving great powers of flight The turkey-buzzard (*Cathartes aura*) (see illus under TURKEY-BUZZARD), the carrion-crow or **black vulture** (*Catharista atrata*), the **king v.** (*Sarcorhamphus papa*), the **California v.** (*Pseudogryphus californianus*), and the condor (*Sarcorhamphus gryphus*) (see illus under CONDOR) are examples Both the Old World vultures and the American find their prey by sight [< F *vautour*, < L *vultur*, < *vulsus*, pp of *vello*, tear] — **vul'ture-hock",** *n* In fancy poultry, an undesirable growth of straight stiff feathers on the back of the thighs — **v.-raven,** *n* An African corvine bird (genus *Corvultur*)

Vul-tu'ri-dæ, 1 vul-tiū'ri-dī, 2 vŭl-tū'ri-dē, *n pl Ornith* A family of raptorial birds variously limited having the head and neck entirely or partially featherless, and feeding partly on carrion now partitioned between the *Cathartidæ* and *Falconidæ*, or restricted to naked-headed *Falconidæ* [< L *vultur*, see VULTURE] — **vul'tur-oid,** *a*

Vul"tu-ri'næ, 1 vul"tiu-rai'ni, 2 vŭl"tū-ri'nĕ, *n pl Ornith* A subfamily of *Falconidæ*, especially those with a featherless head typical Old World vultures **Vul'tur,** *n* (t g) [< L *vultur*, see VULTURE] — **vul'tur-ine,** *a* **1.** Of or pertaining to the *Vulturinæ* **2** Of or like a vulture **vul'tur-ish‡** — **vulturine eagle,** a South-African eagle (*Aquila verreauxi*), black in color, with the exception of the hinder parts, which are white — **v. guinea-fowl,** a large East-African guinea-fowl (*Acryllium vulturinum*), with a long tail and unfeathered head — **v. sea-eagle,** the Angola vulture

vul'tur-ism, 1 vul'chur-[*or* -tiur-]izm 2 vŭl'chur-[*or* -tūr-]izm, *n* The quality, character, or state of being vulturine, rapacity

vul'turn, 1 vul'tərn, 2 vŭl'tern, *n* The Australian brush-turkey (*Talegallus lathami*) [Var of VULTURE] **vul'tern‡.**


Vulturn 1/25

vul'tur-ous, 1 vul'chur-[*or* -tiur-]us, 2 vŭl'chur-[*or* -tūr-]ŭs, *a* Resembling a vulture, especially in greed or rapacity

Then glided a *vulturous* Beldam forth
TENNYSON *The Dead Prophet* st 7

vul'va, 1 vul'və, 2 vŭl'va, *n* [VUL'VÆ, 1 vul'vī, 2 vŭl'vē, *pl*] *Anat & Zool* **1.** An opening or entrance, specif, the external opening of the female genital organs **2.** A small depression at the anterior end of the third ventricle between the pillars of the fornix **vulva cerebri‡.** [L, covering, < *volvo*, turn] — **velamen vulvæ,** an abnormal enlargement and elongation of the nymphæ notable among Hottentot women — **vestibule of the vulva,** the portion of the vulva immediately behind the mouth of the vagina — **vul'var,** *a* Of or pertaining to the vulva, as, *vulvar* hernia **vul'valt.** — **vul'vi-form,** *a* **1.** Having the form of the vulva **2** *Bot* Like a cleft with projecting edges **vul'vate‡.** — **vul-vis'mus,** *n* A painful spasmodic contraction and extreme sensibility of the sphincter-vaginæ muscle, vaginismus **vul'vism‡.** — **vul-vi'tis,** *n* Inflammation of the vulva

vul'vo-, 1 vul'vo-, 2 vŭl'vo- From Latin *vulva* (see VULVA) a combining form — **vul"vo-u'ter-in(e**[s], *a* Of or pertaining to the vulva and the uterus — **vul"vo-vag'i-nal,** *a* Of or pertaining to the vulva and the vagina, as, the *vulvovaginal* canal — **vul"vo-vag"i-ni'tis,** *n* Inflammation of both the vulva and the vagina

vum, 1 vum, 2 vŭm, *vi* [New Eng] To vow a colloquial corruption used in the minced oath *I vum*

VV. *abbr* Violins — **vv. II,** *abbr* [L] *Variæ lectiones* (various readings) — **V. W.,** *abbr.* Very Worshipful — **v. y.,** *abbr* Various years

Vy-a'sa, 1 vi-ā'sə *or* vyū'sa, 2 vў-a'sa *or* vya'sa, *n* [Sans] Any one of several legendary Hindu writers especially Krishna Dwaipayana, reputed compiler of the Vedas

Vyat'ka, 1 vyāt'kə, 2 vyat'ka, *n* **1.** A government of E Russia, 59,329 sq m **2.** Its capital

Vyaz'ma, 1 vyāz'mə, 2 vyaz'ma, *n* A town in Smolensk government, Russia

vyce†, *n* Vice, fault

Vyer'ny, 1 vyer'ni, 2 vyĕr'ny, *n* A fortified town, capital of Semiryechensk government, Asiatic Russia, devastated by an earthquake in 1887 [rival

vy'ing-ly, 1 vai'iŋ-li, 2 vў'ing-ly, *adv* So as to emulate or

vynet, *n.* Vine

vyse†, *n.* Same as VISE[1].

W

Ww	𝔚𝔴	*Ww*
Roman	Black Letter	Script

W, w, 1 dub'l-yū, 2 dŭb'l-yu, *n* [w's, W's, or *Ws*, 1 dub'l-yūz, 2 dŭb'l-yus, *pl*] **1.** A letter the twenty-third in the English alphabet

In uttering its sound, as in *wit*, the vocal cords are set in vibration with the lips in position for the *oo* of *pool*, but without the formation of the resonance-chamber necessary for a distinct, full-fledged vowel The sound is thus really a 'half ū,' instead of a "double yū", whence the name "labial semivowel", cf Fr *ouest*, Eng *west*. W stands in the same relation to ū as y to i

If the lip-movement of *w* is made without vibration of the vocal cords, the result is a voiceless or "whispered" *w* This is the sound usually substituted by Englishmen for the initial wh of *white when* etc, which in the United States is generally pronounced *hw* The voiceless *w* occurs also in other words after voiceless consonants as in *quart sweet, twin*

The modern English *w* is almost all come from Anglo-Saxon, the sound occurs also with the *u* of some words from Latin and French, and the *o* of French words in *oi quart, suarity, reservoir* See under Q

The *w* sound has appeared freely and passed away strikingly in the Indo-European tongues No record of the Greek *ϝ* or digamma, so well known to philologists is found in the manuscripts of literature The *w* of Latin was written with the same letter as the vowel *u*, *v* In the second century A D it changed into the spirant *v*, and so continues through the Romanic tongues Anglo-Saxon preserves the original sound, but many words have now lost it (1) initial before *r*, as in *write, wrong*, before *l*, as in *wlisp*, > *lisp*, (2) medial sometimes in *thiw, tw, sw*, as in *thong*, < AS *thwang, two*, = tū, *answer, sword* (3) final *w* has changed to its vowel or dropped in sound entirely, *few* = fiū, *spearwa* > *sparrow, treow* > *tree* The French could not pronounce German *w* easily, but substituted *gu, v, u, ou guerre* (*war*), *guarder* (*ward*) There was confusion about *h* and *w*, the AS *hw* was inverted as *hwæt* > *what*, and silent *w* was written by blunder as *whole* for *hole* *W* easily changing to *u*, and, combining freely with other letters, is concerned in many phonetic changes, especially in classic Latin, such as *v*, > *u* in *solre, solution*, and *wa, aw*, > we, ē, in English *was, saw*

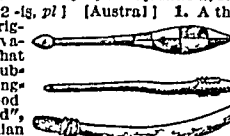
The *w* is average 2 31 per cent of the sounds on the pages of English literature, according to Professor Whitney's examination W D WHITNEY *Oriental and Linguistic Studies* second series p 274 [s 1874]

W is a ligature of VV For earlier history of V, see its vocabulary place V, then the sign of the vowel *u*, came into use, single and double, in English for consonant *u* = w, through Anglo-Norman influence, 1150–1280 The v's are at first written separate or sometimes ligatured, W. The earliest Anglo-Saxon, like Old High German, makes the same use of u, v, uu, vv, vu) But from the ninth century to 1280 a special Anglo-Saxon character was used, Ƿ, < runic ᚹ, *wēn*, hope, and *wyn*, joy, the eighth letter of the futhorc, < early Greek Ϝ

The two *u*'s or *v*'s were naturally spoken of as "double *u*" and *u* as "single *u*," and altho *wit, we*, and *wau* were early proposed as names for the new ligature, no phonetic name has gained currency The French call it *double v*, the Germans *we* For further details, see F, U, V, Y

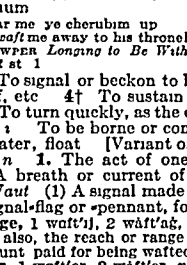
2. An abbreviation (1) Walter, Wilhemina, etc (other personal names beginning with W) (2) Wet dew used in nautical log-book (3) Word used in wigwagging (4) Wide or width used in dry-goods trade (5) We or with notehand breves For other abbreviations, see below **3.** A symbol noting (1) *Chem* Tungsten (wolfram) (2) *Hydrodynamics* (*w*) The component of the velocity parallel to the axis of Z (3) *Elec* Watt (4) The twenty-second (or twenty-third when J is the tenth) in a class, order, group or series, twenty-two (or twenty-three) as a number or numeral (5) The twenty-third letter of the alphabet impressed upon a type-body or type-bar, also, the perforation in a paper-roll for machine-cast composition representing this symbol (6) In the international code of signals for ships, the letter denoted by a red, white, and blue flag consisting of a red block set in a white frame which is bordered with blue See plate of SIGNAL-FLAGS. **4.** An object shaped like the capital W.

W., *abbr* Wales, Warden, Warehousing, Washington, Wednesday, Welsh, West, Western, Worshipful
w or **W.**, *abbr* Wanting, week, wicket or wickets (*Cricket*), wife
W., *abbr Lib Cat* William, Wilhelmina
Wa, 1 wä, 2 wa, *n* See under INDO-CHINESE
wa', *n* [Scot] Wall
Wa, *abbr* Walter
W. A, *abbr* West Africa, West Australia
waat, *n* Wo
W. A. A C., *abbr* [Eng] Women's Auxiliary Army Corps
Waadt, 1 vät, 2 vat, *n* Same as VAUD
waag¹, 1 wäg, 2 wag *n* [Abys] A monkey, the grivet
Waag², 1 vâg, 2 väg, *n* A river in W Hungary, length, 250 m to the Danube river
waa-hoo', *n* Same as WAHOO, 1
Waal, 1 vâl, 2 val, *n* The S arm of the Rhine river, which anastomoses with the Meuse in the Netherlands
waa'li-a, 1 wä'li-ə, 2 wa'li-a, *n* [Afr] A treronine pigeon (*Vinago waalia*)
wa'a-pa, 1 vä'a-pa, 2 vä'a-pa, *n* [Hawaii] A canoe made of boards, shorter and wider than a dugout canoe
Waas, 1 wäs, 2 was **Mount.** A peak in Utah, 12,310 ft high.
waa'-wee", 1 wä'-wi, 2 wä'-wē", *n* [Austral] Same as BUNYIP, 1
wab, 1 wab 2 wäb *n* 1. [Scot] A web 2. [Prov Eng] Gabble
Wa'bash, 1 wō'bash, 2 wa'bäsh, *n* 1. A river in W Ohio and N central and W Indiana, length, 517 m to the Ohio river 2. A county in S E Illinois, 226 sq m county-seat, Mount Carmel 3. A county in N central Indiana, 418 sq m 4. Its county-seat
Wa'ba-sha, 1 wä'ba-shō, 2 wa'ba-sha, *n* 1. A county in S E Minnesota, 531 sq m 2. Its county-seat
Wa-baun'see, 1 wa-bôn'si, 2 wa-ban'sē, *n* A county in N E central Kansas, 793 sq m, county-seat, Alma
wab'ber, 1 web'er, 2 wab'er, *n* The daman, cony
wab'ble, 1 web'l, 2 wab'l, *v* [WAB'BLED, WAB'BLING] **I.** *t* [Colloq] To cause to wabble See def below
II. ı 1 To oscillate or sway unsteadily from side to side, especially while rotating, as a top or spindle
Perchance, the unequal attraction may set up a *wabbling* rotation of the ring WINCHELL *Walks etc* p 216 [CHAUT 1886]
2. [Colloq] To vacillate or show unsteadiness [< LG *wabbeln*, wabble, akin to WAVE¹, *v*] **wob'ble‡.**
— **wabbling disk**, a swash-plate See illus under SWASH-PLATE — **wab'bler**, *n* One who or that which wabbles (1) A drunken cutter See DRUNKEN (2) In rolling-mills a flexible coupling through which power is transmitted to the rolls without preventing the distance between the rolls from being adjustable (3) *Prov Eng* A boiled leg of mutton — **wab'bling-ly**, *adv* — **wab'bly**, *a* Having a tendency to wabble, rolling about unsteadily **wob'bly‡.**
wab'ble¹, *n* An unsteady motion, such as is made by unevenly balanced bodies in rotatory motion or by water when affected by strong winds **wob'ble‡.**
wab'ble², *n* A warble or bot, especially, the squirrel-bot, or the lesion caused by it [For WARBLE², *n*]
wab'ble³†, *n* The great auk
wab'bles, 1 web'lz, 2 wab'ls, *n* [Austral] A disease affecting the legs of cattle, traced to the eating of palm-foliage
wa-be'no, 1 we-bi'no 2 wa-bē'no *n* [Am Ind] A song and powwow practised by the Indians of northwestern America
wa-be'noe‡
Wabenoes were sung from a kind of pictorial notation made on bark SCHOOLCRAFT *Oneóta* p 29 [W & P 1845]
wa'bron, 1 wō'bron, 2 wä'bron, *n* [Scot] The common plantain [Cor of WAYBREAD] **wa'bert‡, wa'bran‡.**
wab'ster, 1 wab'ster, 2 wäb'ster, *n* [Scot] A webster, weaver
wacchet, **wac'cheret**, *n* Same as WATCH WATCHER
Wace, 1 wēs 2 wāc, *n* **1 Henry** (¹²/₁₃1836–1/1924), an English churchman and editor, Dean of Canterbury since 1903 **2.** An Anglo-Norman poet (1100?–1175) erroneously called *Robert*
Wa-cha'ga, 1 wa-chä'ga, 2 wa-cha'ɫä, *n pl* A Bantu tribe occupying the southern slopes of Kilimanjaro
wach'na, 1 weh'na, 2 wah'na, *n* [Alaska] A small cod (*Eleginus navaga*) of the arctic seas, with slipper-like parapophyses
wack'e, 1 wak'ı, 2 wäk'e, *n* *Petrol* A brown earthy or clayey rock regarded as an alteration product of some trap-pean or doleritic material [G] **wack'y‡.**
wack'en‡, *v & a* Same as WAKEN
Wa'co, 1 wā'ko, 2 wā'co, *n* A town county-seat of McLennan county, Tex., seat of Baylor University (Baptist), founded in 1845, Academy of the Sacred Heart and Saint Basil's College
wad¹, 1 wed, 2 wad, *vt* [WAD'DED, WAD'DING] **1.** To press (fibrous substances, as tow or cotton) into a mass or wad or into wadding, as, he *wadded* the cotton for me **2.** To pack with a wad or wadding, for protection, as valuable freight, or to pad or stuff with wadding, as, to *wad* a mattress **3.** To line with wadding, for warmth or softness or to give shape, as, to *wad* a coat **4** To place a wad in, as a gun-barrel or cartridge, or to secure in place with a wad, as a bullet or load
wad², *v* [Scot] To wed — **wad'dit,** *imp* Wedded
wad³, *v* [Scot] Would
wad⁴, *v* [Scot] To wager, bet
wad¹, *n* **1.** A small compact mass of any soft or flexible substance, especially as used for stuffing, packing, or lining, or to lessen the shock of concussion, as, a *wad* of hair, tow, or rags **2.** *Firearms* A piece of paper, cloth, leather, or a felt or pasteboard disk used to hold powder and shot in place, as in a gun-barrel or cartridge **3** Fibrous material for stopping up breaks, leakages, etc, wadding **4.** *Ceram* A portion of fine clay used to cover earthenware made of a coarser material, especially to cover the edges of vessels **5** [Slang] Money, especially bank-notes, as, he has a big *wad* [< O Sw *wad*, Sw *vadd*, cp D G *watte*, Dan *vat*] — **wad'-cut"ter,** *n* A hollow punch with circular edge for cutting disk-shaped pasteboard or felt wads for guns — **wad-hook,** *n* The worm of a ramrod, or a ramrod with its worm, for extracting wads from a gun
wad², *n* **1** *Mineral* An amorphous, reniform, earthy, hard or soft, black mixture of manganese, cobalt, and copper hydroxids also with iron hydroxids **2.** [Prov Eng] Same as PLUMBAGO **wadd‡**
wad³, *n* [Scot] A wager
wad⁴†, *n* Same as WOAD
wad'a-bl(eᴱ, 1 wēd'ə-bl, 2 wād'a-bl, *a* That may be waded, fordable, as a pond or a stream **wade'a-bl(e**ᴱ**‡**
Wa-dal', 1 wa-dal', 2 wa-dl', *n* A French protectorate in the Congo 150 000 sq m capital, Abeshr
wad'ding, 1 wed'ıŋ, 2 wad'ing, *n* **1.** Wads collectively, any substance used as material for wads, especially carded cotton in sheets, used for padding bed-covers, garments, etc **2.** A wad or wads, as for a gun **3.** The act of applying a wad or wads — **wad'ding-siz"er,** *n* A machine to apply size to the surface of cotton wadding
Wad'ding-ton, 1 wed'ıŋ-tən, 2 wad'ing-ton *n* **1. George** (¹⁰/₁1793–²/₂₀1869), an English clergyman and historian **2. William Henry** (¹²/₁₁1826–1/₁₁1894) a French statesman of English parentage, archeologist, diplomat, and author
wad'dle, 1 wod'l, 2 wad'l, *v* [WAD'DLED, WAD'DLING] **I.** *t* [Prov or Obs] To tread down by walking through unsteadily, as a field of growing wheat
II. ı To walk with a waddle, like a duck or goose, or with very short, quick steps, rock or sway from side to side in walking, move clumsily, as a very fat person [Dim of WADE] — **wad'dler,** *n* One who or that which waddles — **wad'dling-ly,** *adv* In a waddling manner
wad'dle¹, *n* The act of walking unsteadily with a swaying motion from side to side, a rocking walk
wad'dle², *n* A thorny excrescence, as of a skate
wad'dle³, *n* [Prov Eng] A wattle
wad'dle⁴, *n* [Prov Eng] The wane of the moon
wad'dling, 1 wod'liŋ, 2 wad'ling, *n* [Prov Eng] A fence of wattles
wad'dy, 1 wod'ı, 2 wad'ı, *vt* [WAD'DIED, WAD'DY-ING] [Austral] To strike with a waddy
When the white thieves had left me the black thieves appeared,
My shepherds they *waddied*, my cattle they speared
ROBERT LOWE *Songs of the Squatters* II, st 7
wad'dy, *n* [-DIES, 1 -ız, 2 -is, *pl*] [Austral] **1.** A thick war-club used by the aborigines, running through a variety of shapes, from that of the boomerang to club-shaped forms **2** A walking-stick also, a piece of wood



Waddies of the Natives of Victoria

wad'die‡. — **wad'dy-wood",** *n* [Austral] A Tasmanian tree (*Pittosporum bicolor*), from the wood of which the aborigines chiefly made their waddies or war-clubs, also, its white wood, tolosa-wood
wade, 1 wēd, 2 wād, *v.* [WAD'ED, WAD'ING] **I.** *t* To pass through or cross, as a river, by walking on the bottom, walk through, as a liquid, as, to *wade* a stream
II. ı **1.** To walk through water, or, by extension, through other liquid or any substance, as mud or sand, or through high grass or the like **2.** To proceed slowly, laboriously, or tediously, as, to *wade* through a prolix volume **3†.** To enter or penetrate deeply [< AS *wadan*, move]
wade¹, *n* **1.** The act of wading, as, a *wade* in a brook **2** [Colloq] A place where it is necessary to wade, as a ford **3.** [Prov Eng] A road that crosses a stream
Wa'de², 1 wā'de, 2 wa'de, *n* *Teut Myth* A monster demon that rules the seas and storms
Wade, 1 wēd 2 wād, **Benjamin Franklin** (¹⁰/₂₁1800–³/₁₃ 1878) A United States Senator and abolitionist
Wa"de-lai', 1 wā'di-lai', 2 wa de-ll', *n* A village and government post on the Upper Nile Uganda, Africa
Wa-de'na, 1 wo-di'nə 2 wa-dē'na, *n* **1** A county in N W central Minnesota, 532 sq m **2.** Its county-seat
wad'er, 1 wēd'er, 2 wād'er, *n* **1.** One who or that which wades **2** A long-legged bird that wades in water in search of food, especially a grallatorial bird, as a plover, snipe, or stork **3.** *pl* High water-proof boots and leggings combined, worn especially by anglers
Wades'bor-o, 1 wēdz'bur-o, 2 wādz'bôr-o, *n* A town, county-seat of Anson county, N C
wadge, 1 waj, 2 wädj, *v* [Prov Eng] To wager, bet
Wad'ham, 1 wod'am, 2 wad'am, **Nicholas** (1532–¹⁰/₂₁1609) An English landowner, founded Wadham College, Oxford
Wad-hwan', 1 wod-wän', 2 wad-wän', *n* A town in Gujarat division, Bombay province, India **Wad-wan'‡**
wad'i, 1 wed'ı, 2 wad'y, *n* [Ar] A valley containing the bed of a watercourse, generally dry in the dry season **wad'y‡**
Wady is the Arabic name for valley, and they apply it to every depression in the desert plain which, in the rainy season gives passage to the water that runs into it from the hills and higher grounds in the neighbourhood
S OLIN *Travels in Egypt and Holy Land* vol I, p 356 [H 1844]
Wa'di Hal'fa, 1 wā'di hāl'fa, 2 wa'di hal'fa A town on the Nile in the Egyptian Sudan, 575 miles by rail from Khartum, base of the British forces during relief of the Gordon expedition, 1884–1885, scene of defeat of the dervishes by Colonel Wodehouse July 2, 1889 **Wa'dy Hal'fa‡.**
wad'ing-bird", *n* Same as WADER, 2
wad'mil-tilt', *n* A coarse heavy woolen cloth used as wrapping for powder-barrels, and as packing for ammunition
wad'molt, *n* A thick, coarse, hairy, durable woolen cloth, used by the poor in northern Europe for garments [< Ice *vaðhmál*, < **vaðhr*, WAD¹, *n*, + *mál*, measure] **wad'mall‡; wad'ma-rel‡, wad'mealt.**
wad'na, 1 wod'na, 2 wad'na, *v* [Scot] Would not
wad'set, 1 wod'set, 2 wad'sĕt, *n* *Scots Law* A pledge of lands or other heritable subjects as security for a debt [< WAD³, *n* (< AS *wed*, pledge), + SET¹, *n*, 23] **wad'sett‡.** — **wad'set-ter,** *n* One to whom a wadset is made
Wads'worth, 1 wodz'wərth, 2 wadz'worth, *n* **1 James Samuel** (¹⁰/₂₁1807–⁸/₂1864), United States general, conspicuous in the Civil War **2 Peleg** (⁸/₂1748–¹¹/₁₂1829), an American Revolutionary general and statesman **3.** A village in W Yorkshire, England **4.** A village in Medina county, O — **Fort Wadsworth,** a fort on Staten Island, N Y, controlling the entrance to New York harbor
wa-du', 1 wa-dū', 2 wa-du', *n* [Ar] Religious ablution as performed by the Arabs of the Sudan
wae¹, 1 wē, 2 wā [Scot] **I** *a* Sorrowful **II.** *n* Woe — **wae'ful,** *a* [Scot] Woful, sad — **wae'ness,** *n* [Scot] Sadness — **wae'some,** *a* [Scot] Melancholy — **wae'sucks,** *interj* [Scot] Alas!
wae²†, *n* A wave
waeg, 1 wēg, 2 wāg, *n* [Scot] The kittiwake gull
waft, *imp* of WEAVE, *v*
waf, *a* [Scot] Same as WAFF
wa'fer, 1 wē'fer, 2 wā'fer, *vt* **1.** To attach with a wafer or wafers, as, to *wafer* a notice on a door **2** To seal or fasten with a wafer or wafers, as to *wafer* a letter
wa'fer, *n* **1.** A thin hardened disk of flour, gelatin, or other suitable substance, used for sealing letters, attaching papers, or receiving the impression of a seal
How profoundly would he nib a pen — with what deliberation would he wet a *wafer!* LAMB *Essays* p 10 [W L & CO]
2. Same as HOST², *n*
In ecclesiastical usage the term *wafer* is applied to the thin circular disk of unleavened bread stamped with a cross the letters I H S which is the form of the consecrated bread as used in the service of the Eucharist by the Roman Catholic Church
Encyc Brit 11th ed vol XXVIII p 229
3. A small thin disk, or two disks, of dry paste, within or between which medicinal powders are enclosed so as to be easily taken by the patient a form of capsule **4.** *Mil* A disk of priming-material used in artillery-work for firing a charge of powder **5** *Cookery* (1) A circular cake of cooked paste, as of flour See WAFFLE (2) A very thin light biscuit when sweetened called **sugar-wafer.** (3) A small disk of candy **6.** *Phot* A thin flat cake of compressed developing materials, which when dissolved in water forms a developer for dry plates [< OF *waufre*, < D *wafel*, wafer] — **medallion wafer,** a wafer impressed with a design differing in color from its background — **unmedicated w**, a wafer used as by bakers to prevent cakes from clinging to the cooking-pans, and confectioners to separate sticks of candy — **wa'fer-ash",** *n* The hop-tree (*Ptelea trifoliata*) — **w.-bread,** *n* **1.** See WAFER, *n*, 2 (quot) **2** Bread cut into very thin slices — **w.-cake,** *n* A wafer (see WAFER, 5), especially if sweetened, also, a eucharistic wafer — **w.-irons** or **w.-tongs,** *n* A hinged pair of blades for holding wafers to be baked — **w.-woman†,** *n* A female vender of wafer-cakes — **wa'fer-er†,** *n* A seller or maker of cakes called wafers — **wa'fer-ing,** *n* The act of sealing or joining with a wafer, also, the union thus made — **wa'fer-ster†,** *n* A woman who makes or sells wafers — **wa'fer-y,** *a* Like a wafer — **wa'fer-y†,** *n* Pastry, cakes
wa'ferd, *pp* Watered S S
waff¹†, *vt & ri* To wave
waff², 1 waf, 2 wäf, *vt* [Prov Eng] To bark [For WAP², *v*]
waff, *a* [Scot] Low-born, worthless, inferior **waf‡**
waff, *n* **1.** [Prov Brit or Obs] A spirit or ghost, also, a disagreeable faint odor **2.** A slight ailment **3** A hasty motion **4.** The act of waving **5** A light stroke
waf'fen-rock", *n* *Her* Same as JUPON, 2 [fluctuate
waf'fle¹, 1 wof'l, 2 waf'l, *vi* [Prov Eng] To wave,
waf'fle², *vi* [Prov Eng] To bark incessantly, also, to snuffle and whine, as dogs [Freq of WAFF² *v*]
waf'fle, *n* **1.** A batter cake baked in waffle-irons **2.** A cake rolled thin and baked, wafer [< D *wafel*, wafer] — **waf'fle-i"rons,** *n pl* An iron cooking-utensil consisting of hinged halves between which batter is held and baked to form waffles usually indented so as to give a large heating surface and to form a pattern on the waffle



Waffle-irons

wa'foure†, *n* Same as WAFER, 5
waft, 1 waft, 2 wäft, *v* **I** *t* **1.** To carry gently with an irregular fluctuating movement in or on a buovant medium, as air or water, as, a fragrance *wafted* from the meadows, leaves *wafted* across the lake by the breeze **2.** To carry lightly, as in a buoyant medium
O bear me ye cherubim up
And *waft* me away to his throne!
COWPER *Longing to Be With Christ* st 1
3†. To signal or beckon to by waving a hand, handkerchief, etc **4†** To sustain by buoyancy, keep afloat **5†.** To turn quickly, as the eyes, direct, as one's glance
II†. ı To be borne or conveyed as in a current of air or water, float [Variant of WAVE¹, *v*]
waft, *n* **1.** The act of one who or that which wafts **2.** A breath or current of air, hence, a passing odor **3.** *Naut* (1) A signal made with a flag or pennant (2) A signal-flag or -pennant, formerly rolled or knotted
waft'age, 1 waft'ıj, 2 wäft'ag, *n* **1** Conveyance by wafting also, the reach or range of such wafting **2** [Rare] Amount paid for being wafted or conveyed, ferriage
waft'er, 1 waft'ər, 2 wäft'er, *n* **1.** One who or that which wafts **2** *Mech* A form of fan or revolving disk used in a blower **3.** [Prov Eng] A blunt sword used by sword-dancers
waf'ture, 1 waf'chur *or* -tiur, 2 wäf'chur *or* -tūr, *n* **1.** A wafting or waving motion, a beckoning by waving, waft **2** Conveyance by wafting, as, the *wafture* of incense **3.** That which is wafted, as an odor
wag, 1 wag, 2 wăg, *v* [WAGGED, WAGD⁸, WAG'GING] **I.** *t* **1** To cause to move lightly and quickly from side to side or up and down, as something held or jointed at one end, as, to *wag* the head or finger, or, of a dog, to *wag* the tail, as in indication of pleasure **2** [Prov Eng & Scot] To beckon generally with *of* or *on* **3†.** To nudge
II. ı **1.** To move quickly in opposite directions alternately, sway, swing, or oscillate **2.** To move on at a regular pace, proceed regularly
And so life *wagged* on in the valley
R L STEVENSON *Merry Men, Will o' the Mill* p 85 [S 1887]
3. To depart, go away now only colloquial **4** To keep up a constant motion (of the tongue) as when talking incessantly, as, her tongue *wagged* all day [< O Sw *wagga*, akin to AS *wegan*, move] — **wag'-hal"ter†,** *n* One who wears or wags a halter, one likely to be hanged
wag¹, *n* The act or motion of wagging, as of the head
wag², *n* **1.** A droll fellow who says witty or humorous things, sometimes, a person who makes practical jokes, formerly, a person given to any kind of coarse merriment **2** [Colloq] A fellow, chap often in pleasantry [Abbr of WAG-HALTER, < WAG, *v*, + HALTER¹, *n*] SYN. see CLOWN — **wag'-wit",** *n* A would-be wit, waggish fellow
Wa'ga, 1 vä'ga, 2 vä'ɫa, **Theodore** (1739–1801) A Polish historian, *History of Poland*
wa'gang", 1 wō'-gaŋ, 2 wa'-gäng", *n* [Scot] A going away
wa-ga'ti, 1 wa-gä'ti, 2 wä-ɫa'ti, *n* The East-Indian leopard-cat
wage, 1 wēj, 2 wāg, *v* [WAGED, WAG'ING] **I.** *t* **1.** To engage in and keep up vigorously, as a conflict, or any struggle, as, to *wage* war **2.** *Ceram* To prepare by kneading or working, as clay used in pottery **3†.** To wager **4†.** To attempt or risk **5†.** *Old Eng Law* To give a pledge or security for the performance of, as of an agreement **6†.** To let out or invest in expectation of profit or reward **7†.** To engage for wages or pay wages to, employ, hire
II†. ı **1** To contend as in battle, conduct a struggle **2.** To pledge or bind oneself, engage **3** To serve as offset, as in a bet or in risk followed by *with* [< OF *wager*, *wagier*, < LL *wadio*, < *wadium*, see WAGE, *n*]
— **to wage battle or battel** (*Old Eng Law*), to give a gage or pledge, as by throwing down the glove, to do battle with an opponent — **to w one's law,** to give gage or sureties, as a defendant in an action of debt, to appear on a given day, with compurgators, and deny the debt on oath
wage, *n* **1.** Payment for service rendered, especially the pay of artizans or laborers receiving a fixed sum per day, week, or month, or for a certain amount of work (piece-work), hire usually in the plural, often construed as singular **2.** *pl Econ* The remuneration received by labor in its broadest sense as distinguished from that received by capital, and including the expenses incurred for superintendence and management, called respectively, **wages of superintendence** and **w. of management.**

Accordingly it seems natural to adopt as the preliminary definition of *wages* something equivalent to that of Francis Walker . viz "the reward of those who are employed in production with a view to the profit of their employers and are paid at stipulated rates" It may be observed that by extending the meaning of production . to include all kinds of labour and by substituting benefit for profit this definition will include all grades of *wages* *Encyc Brit* 11th ed vol xxviii, p 230

3. Figuratively, produce, yield, etc 4†. Recompense, reward 5†. A pledge; gage [OF., < LL *wadium* (< Goth. *wadi*), pledge] Syn.: see SALARY.— **efficiency wages**, wages proportioned to what the wage-earner produces, as distinguished from *day wages* — **iron law of wages**, an alleged rule in economics that wages inevitably gravitate to the lowest level on which a wage-earner can live and reproduce his kind.— **living wage** (*Polit Econ*), the amount of compensation for services that will enable the laborer to meet fairly and fully the physical, mental, and moral requirements and conditions of his life, individual and social, including, in the case of a man, that of a normal family contrasted with *starvation wages* — **minimum w.**, the smallest amount an employer may legally offer a laborer in compensation for work done and supposed to be that which will be a living wage The principle of the minimum wage was recognized by the British Parliament in the Miners' Minimum Wage Act, April, 1912 — **progressive w.**, a graduated wage paid in accordance with a scale of efficiency, length of service state of the market, or other consideration.— **wage'-earn"er**, *n* One who works for wages. — **wages-fund**, *n* *Polit Econ* That part of the capital of a country employed in paying the wages of labor regarded by some economists as determining together with the number of laborers, the rate of wages By other economists it is regarded as merely the aggregate of individual wages and therefore inappropriately called a "fund." The theory of a wages-fund has a less important place in economics than formerly **wage'-fund'**.— **wages'man**, *n* [Rare] One who works for wages — **w.-work**, *n* Work done for pay or wages especially, manual labor — **w.-worker**, *n* One who labors for wages — **wage'dom**, *n* The system under which wage-earners live — **wage'less**, *a* Not receiving wages. **wa'ges-less‡.**— **wage'ling†**, *n* A hireling

wag'el, 1 wag'el, 2 wăg'ĕl *n* [Prov Eng] The young of the great black-backed gull (*Larus marinus*) **wag'gel‡.**

wa'gen boom", 1 vä'gen-bōm", 2 vä'gĕn-bōm", *n* [S.-Afr D] The wagon-tree

wa'ger, 1 wē'jer; 2 wā'ger, *v* **I.** *t* **1.** To stake (something) on the outcome of an uncertain event or on the future decision of a question, as, to *wager* a new hat on the result of an election **2.** To make the subject of a bet with a clause as object, as, I *wager* the fault is yours **II.** *i* To make or offer a bet or wager, as, to *wager* on the speed of a ship — **wa'ger-er**, *n*

wa'ger, *n* **1.** An agreement between two or more persons that a certain sum of money or other thing shall be paid or delivered to one of them on the happening or not happening of a specified (but uncertain) event, a bet

Wager or gambling contracts are commonly, not binding in law, and therefore not enforceable by suit Where the wager has been paid, however, courts have refused to aid the losing party to recover it, on the principle that the parties were equally in the wrong In some States an action for recovery of a paid wager is given by statute

It was formerly held in England that some *wagers* are valid contracts at common law PARSONS *Contracts* vol. II, p 755

2. The thing pledged or promised in such agreement. **3.** [Rare] That on which stakes or bets are laid, the subject of a bet [< OF *gageure*, < *wager*, see WAGE, *v*] — **wa'ger-cup"**, *n* A piece of plate, usually of gold or silver and shaped as a drinking-cup goblet, or vase, offered as a prize in racing or other contests — **w. of battle**, anciently, a mode of legal trial by personal combat either between the parties or between their respective champions. — **w. of law**, anciently a mode of trial whereby a defendant acquitted himself of a debt by taking his oath that he owed the plaintiff nothing, and having eleven compurgators present to swear that they believed his oath to be true

wa'gerd, *pp* Wagered S S.

wa'ges, 1 wē'jez, 2 wā'gĕs, *n* Plural of WAGE Syn.: see SALARY

wag'et†, *n* A light-blue color

Wag'ga-Wag'ga, 1 wŏg'a-wŏg'a 2 wag'a-wag'a, *n* A town in Wynyard county, New South Wales

wag'gel, 1 wag'el, 2 wăg'ĕl, *n* Same as WAGEL.

wag'ger†, *vi* To stumble stagger

wag'ger-y, 1 wag'er-i, 2 wăg'er-y, *n* The words, manner, or conduct of a wag, good-natured mischievous jocularity, drollery; sometimes, practical joking

wag'gle, 1 wag'l 2 wăg'l, *v* [Prov Eng] The wagtail

wag'gish, 1 wag'ish, 2 wăg'ish, *a* **1.** Being or acting like a wag, given to sportive tricks or to witty hits **2.** Said or done in waggery

Syn. see JOCOSE — **wag'gish-ly**, *adv* — **wag'gish-ness**, *n*

wag'gle, } 1 wag'l; 2 wăg'l, *v* [WAG'GLED, WAG'LD", **wag'l"**, } WAG'GLING] **I.** *t* **1.** To cause to wag in short, quick movements, as, a duck *waggles* its tail **2.** [Slang] To gain the mastery over, subdue, whip **II.** *i* To wag quickly and frequently; also, to show a wabbling or waddling motion. [Freq of WAG, *v*]

wag'gle, *n* A waggling or wagging, specif., in golf the swinging of the club back and forth over the ball in the direction in which it is proposed to strike

wag'gon, wag'gon-age, etc Same as WAGON etc

Wag'horn, 1 wag'hôrn 2 wăg'hôrn, **Thomas** (?/ıı1800–1/7 1850) An English naval lieutenant conceived overland mail-route to India via Suez

wag'ing-board", 1 wē'jiŋ-bōrd", 2 wăg'ing-bōrd", *n* *Ceram* A board or table upon which potters clay is kneaded

wag'moire,† *n* A quagmire. [BAAG-NOUK.

wag'nak, 1 wŏg'nak 2 wăg'năk, *n* [E Ind] Same as WAGNATS

Wag'nalls, 1 wag'nalz 2 wăg'nalz **Adam Willis** (?/ıı1843–?/ıı1924) an American clergyman and publisher pioneer in standard literature cofounder of *The Literary Digest*, *The Homiletic Review*, and *A Standard Dictionary of the English Language*

Wag'ner, 1 *often Anglicized*, wag'nər 2 wăg'ner *n* **1.** 1 vŏn"-ner' 2 văn'nĕr' **Charles** (?/ıı1852–4/ıı1918), a French Protestant clergyman and moral essayist *The Simple Life* **2.** 1 vŏn'nər, 2 văn'ner **Moritz** (?/ıı1813–4/ıı1887), a German traveler **3 Rudolph** (?/ıı1805–4/ıı1864) a German anatomist **4. Wilhelm Richard** (?/ıı1813–2/ıı1883) a German composer *Lohengrin Parsifal*. See WAGNERISM **5** In Goethe's *Faust* and Marlowe's *Doctor Faustus* the pedantic servant and companion of Faust.

Wag-ne'ri-an, 1 vag-[*or* wag-]nī'ri-ən, 2 vāg-[*or* wăg-]nē'ri-an, *a* **1.** Relating to Richard Wagner or to his works. See WAGNERISM **2.** Pertaining to or named after Rudolph Wagner, as the *Wagnerian* or germinal spot — **Wag-ne'ri-an**, *n* One who advocates or accepts the theories of Richard Wagner

Wag'ner-ism, 1 vāg'[*or* wag']nər-izm 2 vāg'[*or* wăg'] ner-izm, *n* The theory of Richard Wagner regarding music-drama, as exemplified in the construction and rendition of his own operatic works Its chief point, especially that in which it differs from the method of the old Italian opera-composers, is its insistence on the equal cooperation of music, both vocal and orchestral, poetry, scenic effect, and action, no one of these being subordinate To attain this end Wagner discarded the conventionalities of Italian opera, especially its sharply distinguished movements and easily caught tunes, substituting a continued succession of melodic phrases, with somewhat complex harmonies and elaborate orchestration, and laying special stress on the leitmotif See LEITMOTIF. The influence of Wagnerism is noticeable in most recent dramatic music **Wag-ne'ri-an-ism‡.**

wag'ner-ite‡, 1 vāg'[*or* wag']nər-īt 2 vag'[*or* wăg']nēr-it *n* *Mineral* A vitreous yellow, translucent magnesium fluophosphate (Mg_2PO_4F), crystallizing in the monoclinic system [< F N von *Wagner*, Bav mineral (1768–1851)]

Wag'ner-ite‡, *n* A follower of Richard Wagner and of his theories of the music-drama used with more or less contempt for *Wagnerian* **Wag'ner-ist‡.**

Wa-go'go, 1 wa-gō'go, 2 wä-gō'gō *n pl* A division of the Bantu nation inhabiting the uplands of German East Africa

wag'on, 1 wag'ən, 2 wăg'on *v* **I.** *t* [Colloq] To transport in a wagon **II.** *i* To carry or transport goods in a wagon as a regular business

wag'on, *n* **1.** A four-wheeled vehicle strongly constructed and used to carry heavy loads, usually having a rectangular box-like body, with a removable seat, with or without a top, and with a tongue for two horses, also, a conveyance less solidly made for express and merchandise delivery, or a similar vehicle of yet lighter build for passengers; loosely, any four-wheeled vehicle **2.** *Eng Railways* A vehicle for carrying merchandise, as distinguished from a carriage for passengers; a freight-car, as, a goods-*wagon* **3.** A mine-car **4.** A frame holding four edges of cane for cutting or trimming gold-leaf to size The leaf does not stick to cane as it will to metal **5.** [W-] *Astron* The Dipper, or Charles's Wain **6†.** A chariot [< D *wagen*, < OHG *wegan*, move] **wag'gon†.— army wagon.** **1.** A wagon for carrying army stores and ammunition **2.** A four-wheeled vehicle for carrying foot-soldiers on the plains — **artillery w.**, in the United States army, a covered vehicle attached to a field-battery for conveying knapsacks and other military impedimenta — **chuck'-wag"on**, *n* [U. S] A wagon carrying cooking-utensils and provisions for a camping party — **Conestoga w.**, a style of wagon for freight, with broad wheels, for deep soil and prairie traveling originally made at Conestoga, Pennsylvania — **covered w.**, a wagon having a top — **hurry-up w.**, a wagon having a supply of tools and implements used for repairs to electric railways — **mortar-w.** *n* A wagon used for transporting a mortar-bed and mortar — **wag'on-boil"er**, *n* A steam-boiler with semicylindrical top somewhat resembling a covered wagon — **w.-bow**, *n* One of several wooden bows bent to form a support for a wagon-cover or wagon-sheet — **w.-box**, *n* That part of a wagon which is borne by the running-gear and in which goods may be placed. **w.-bed‡** — **w.-breast**, *n* In coal-mining operations, a breast along which mine-cars or wagons may be run to the working-face — **w.-ceiling**, *n* A semicylindrical ceiling — **w.-hammer**, *n* An upright bolt with a head like a hammer, used for pivoting the doubletree to the tongue — **w.-headed**, *a* Having a semicylindrical head or top, resembling a wagon-top having a round-arched roof — **w.-hoist**, *n* An elevator or hoist used in carriage-factories and stables — **w.-Jack**, *n* A jack or lift used to raise the axle of a carriage, wagon, etc, sufficiently to admit of removing a wheel for axle-greasing or repairs — **w.-load**, *n* A wagon's capacity, a unit of measurement — **w.-lock**, *n* A device, as a chain, for locking the wheel of a wagon. See LOCK-CHAIN — **w.-master**, *n* One who has charge of a wagon or wagons, especially, an officer in charge of the wagons of a military train — **w.-roof**, *n* A semicylindrical vault of plain construction; barrel vault — **w.-roofed**, *a* — **w.-sheet**, *n* **1.** [U S] A covering of duckling used on wagons in the Western plains **2.** [Eng] A tarpaulin to cover an open goods-wagon — **w.-shoe**, *n* A skid shoe, or drag to check the speed of a wagon on a down grade.— **w.-stop**, *n* **1.** A covering for a wagon **2.** That portion of some locomotive-boilers that is over the fire-box and above the rest of the shell — **w.-train**, *n* **1.** A train of wagons, pack-animals, etc, for the transportation of emigrants or merchandise. **2.** The equipment of a military force for the carriage of ammunition, provisions tents and hospital supplies — **w.-tree**, *n* A South-African shrub (*Protea grandiflora*) whose reddish-brown wood is sometimes used in the construction of wagon-wheels **wag'en-boom"‡** [S.-Afr D] — **w.-truck**, *n*. See TRUCK², 3 — **w. vault**, a barrel vault — **wag'on-way"**, *n* [Prov Eng] In coal-mining operations a horse-road, usually a tramway underground — **wag'on-age**, *n* **1** The amount paid for conveyance or transportation in a wagon. **2.** Wagons collectively **wag'gon-age‡.— wag'on-ess‡.** *n* A female wagoner. **wag'gon-ess‡.— wag'on-ful**, *n* A wagon-load — **wag'on-ry†**, *n* Wagons collectively

wag'ond, *pp* Wagoned S S

wag'on-er†, 1 wag'ən-er; 2 wăg'on-er, *n* **1.** A wagon-driver **2.** [W-] *Astron* (1) Same as AURIGA (2) The Dipper **wag'gon-er‡.**

Wag'on-er", *n* **1.** A county in Oklahoma, area, 545 sq m. **2.** A city in Wagoner county Okla

wag"on-ette', 1 wag'ən-et'; 2 wăg'on-ĕt', *n* A carriage or pleasure-wagon, covered or uncovered, built to hold six or eight persons, having two lengthwise back seats facing inward, and a seat crosswise in front for a driver. [< F *wagonet*, < *wagon*, WAGON] **wag'gon-ette'‡.**

wag'on-wright", 1 wag'ən-rīt', 2 wăg'on-rīt', *n* A maker of wagons or carriages, or of both

Wa'gram, 1 vä'grum, 2 vä'grăm, *n* A village Lower Austria, where Napoleon defeated the Austrians July 5–6 1809

wag'some, 1 wag'səm 2 wăg'som *a* [Rare] Waggish

wag'tail", 1 wag'tēl', 2 wăg'tāl', *n.* **1.** A motacilloid bird, especially of *Motacilla* or a related genus named from its habit of wagging the tail when on the ground The typical wagtails of the genus *Motacilla*, as the common European **pied wagtail** (*M lugubris*), have the back black or gray, the breast black and lower parts white, except in the **gray w.** (*M penelope*), which is yellow below. The yellow or, as sometimes called, **summer wagtails**, of the genus *Budytes*, have the back olive, olive-green, or brownish, and the lower parts yellow *B rail* is the common **yellow w.**, and *B flavus* the **blue-headed yellow w.**, of which a variety (*leucostriatus*) occurs in Alaska *Limonidromus indicus* is the **Indian w.**



Blue-headed Yellow Wagtail 1/5

2. A water-thrush (*Seiurus*) **3.** One who is pert: formerly a familiar and contemptuous form of address — **wagtail flycatcher**, a fantail flycatcher (*Rhipidura tricolor*) of Australia, etc, with black-and-white plumage like a pied wagtail Compare illus under FANTAIL **w. fantail‡.**

wag'-wan"ton, 1 wag'-wən-tən, 2 wăg'-wan'ton, *n* [Prov. Eng] Quaking-grass (*Briza media*). **wag'want‡.**

Wa"gwa-ry-ū', 1 wä-gwo-ri-ū', 2 wä'-gwä-rȳ-ų', *n* [Jap] Same as YAMATO SCHOOL

wag'wit", 1 wag'wit', 2 wăg'wit', *n* A wag.

wah, 1 wä, 2 wä, *n* [E Ind] The panda

wah, *interj* [Rare] An exclamation of surprize or wonder. He took it out in his fingers and *wah'd* it was the ruby BAYARD TAYLOR *India and Japan* p 128. [O F P 1855]

Wa-ha'bi, 1 wa-hā'bī 2 wä-hä'bī *n* One of a Mohammedan sect in Arabia, founded by **Abd-el-Wahab** (1691–1787), a reformer who rejected all doctrines and practises not found in the Koran, such as invoking saints, honoring the dead at shrines, using tobacco, wearing silk and gold, etc. The sect became dominant in Nedjed and Shomer, and was overthrown in 1818, but has since recovered much influence. **Wa-ha'bee‡; Wa-ha'bite‡; Wah-ha'bi‡.— Wa-ha'bi-ism**, *n* The doctrines and practises of the Wahabis **Wa-ha'bit-ism‡.**

In India the [*Wahabee*] sect are undoubtedly the most intelligent of the Mohammedan races and sects but the *Wahabee* are still numerous in Northern and Eastern Arabia *Cyclo of India* vol III, p 1039.

wa-ha'he, 1 wa-hä'hē 2 wä-hä'hę, *n* [Maori] *Bot* A medium-sized tree (*Dysoxylum spectabile*) of the family *Meliaceæ*, with odd-pinnate leaves, furnishing an infusion used as a stomachic. The wood is used in cabinetwork.

wa-hi'ne, 1 wa-hī'nē, 2 wä-hī'nę, *n* [Maori] A woman. **wai-hi'ne‡.**

Wah"ki-ak'um, 1 wä'ki-ak'um, 2 wä'ki-äk'um, *n* A county in S W. Washington, 273 sq m.; county-seat, *Cathlamet*

Wahl'berg, 1 väl'berH, 2 väl'bĕrH, **Peter Frederik** (5/ıı1800–5/ıı1877) A Swiss naturalist

Wah'len-berg, 1 vä'len-berH; 2 vä'lĕn-bĕrH, **Georg** (12/1 1780–3/ıı1851) A Swedish botanist, *Flora Lapponica* — **Wah'len-ber'gi-a**, *n* *Bot* Same as PLATTCODON

wa-hoo', 1 wa-hū' *or* wä'hū, 2 wä-hōō' *or* wä'hōō *n* *Bot.* **1.** Winged elm (*Ulmus alata*) **2.** Burning-bush (*Euonymus atropurpureus*). **3.** The white basswood or bee-tree (*Tilia heterophylla*). **4.** Cork- or rock-elm (*Ulmus racemosa*).

wa-hoo'², *n* Same as PETO¹

Wa-hoo' Cit'y, The county-seat of Saunders county, Neb.

Wah'pe-ton, 1 wō'pi-ten, 2 wä'pe-tōn, *n* A village, county-seat of Richland county, N Dak

wah'wah, 1 wä'wa 2 wä'wä, *n* [Borneo] A gibbon

Wai"a-lu'a, 1 wai'a-lū'a, 2 wī'ä-lų'ä, *n* A district in Honolulu county, Oahu, Hawaii.

Wai"a-na'e, 1 wāi'a-nā'ē, 2 wī'ä-nä'ę, *n* A district in Honolulu county, Oahu, Hawaii

Wai'bling, 1 vai'bliŋ; 2 vī'bling, *n* Same as GHIBELLINE.

Wai-chow", 1 wai-chau', 2 wī-chow', *n* A treaty port in Kwangtung province, China **Hwei-chow'‡; Wai-cho'‡.**

waif, 1 wēf, 2 wāf, *vt* *Old Eng Law* To throw away or cast off as a waif **waive‡.**

waif, *a* [Scot] Feeble paltry ignoble **waff‡.**

waif, *n* **1.** A homeless, neglected wanderer, whether man or animal.

He was a *waif* and friends had none A. C SMITH *The Waif* st 4.

2. Anything carried hither and thither by the wind or washed on the shore from sea or ocean, also, anything tossed or thrown away purposely, or any odd or stray article **3.** *Law* (1) Something stolen and then abandoned by the thief while running away to avoid arrest (2) Anything found and unclaimed, the owner being unknown. **4.** That which comes along by chance **5.** *Naut* A waft, especially, in whaling, a canvas-covered hoop at the top of a light pole, hoisted to the masthead as a signal to boats See WAFT, *n* 3 [OF, < Ice. *veif*, waif, < *veifa*, shake]

Wai"i-lat'pu-an, 1 wai'i-lat'pū-an, 2 wī'i-lăt'pų-an, *n* A North-American linguistic stock. See AMERICAN

Wai-ka'to, 1 wai-kā'to, 2 wī-kä'to, *n* A river in N Island, New Zealand length, 170 m. to the Pacific ocean

wail, 1 wēl; 2 wāl, *v* **I.** *t* To grieve over with or as with wails, lament bemoan, bewail, as, to *wail* a loss or woe **II.** *i* To utter wails, express sorrow or regret by crying or mourning, also, to make a sound like moaning.

Now *wail* low winds about the forest eaves ELAINE GOODALE *Fringed Gentian* st 4

[ME *wailen*, < Ice. *væla*, < *væ*, woe] — **wail'ing**, *n* — **wail'ing-ly**, *adv*

wail‡, *vt* Same as WALE² *vt*

wail, *n* An inarticulate long-drawn sound of lamentation, especially when high-pitched, a shrill moan of grief, plaintive cry, also, any sad sound, as of the wind.

O heard ye yon pibroch sound sad in the gale
Where a band cometh slowly with weeping and *wail*?
CAMPBELL *Glenara* st 1.

wail'er, 1 wēl'er 2 wāl'er, *n* One who wails or laments, especially a hired mourner — **wail'er-ess**, *n* *fem*

wail'er, *n* Same as WALER²

wail'ful, 1 wēl'ful, 2 wāl'ful, *a* [Archaic or Prov] **1.** Deeply sorrowing **2.** Greatly to be lamented. **3.** Making a mournful sound

wail'ment†, *n* Wailing lamentation **wail"men-ta'tion†.**

Wai-lu'ku, 1 wai-lū'kū, 2 wī-lų'kų, *n* A district and town in central W. Maui Hawaii.

wai'ment†, *vt* To sorrow lament. **way'ment†.**

wain, 1 wēn 2 wān *vt* [Archaic] To carry or fetch, bring

wain, *n* **1.** [Archaic] A four-wheeled vehicle for conveyance of merchandise; wagon **2.** [W-] *Astron.* Charles's Wain **3.** [Poet] A chariot

Thrice the sun's bright *wain* Has circled heaven
Tasso *Jerusalem Delivered* tr by Wiffen can. 10 st. 72

[< AS *wægen*, < *wegan*, carry] — **Arthur's** or **Charles's Wain**, the seven brightest stars in the constellation Ursa Major **Butcher's Cleaver‡; Great Dipper‡; Northern Car‡; Plow‡.— the Lesser W.**, Ursa Minor — **wain's-bote"†**, *n* A feudal allowance of lumber or timber for making or repairing wagons — **w.-man†**, *n* **1.** The driver of a chariot or wagon. **2.** [W-] The constellation Auriga.

— **w.-shilling,** *n* A toll anciently levied in England on market-wagons — **wain'a-ble†,** *a* Cultivable, arable — **wain'age,** *n* *Old Eng Law* The team and implements necessary for the cultivation of land Compare GAINAGE

Wa"i-na-moi'nen, 1 wä"ı-na-moi'nen, 2 wä ı-na-möi'nĕn, *n* The hero of the Finnish folk-epic, *The Kalewala*, who made a visit to the land of the dead

Wainc'wright, 1 wēn'rıt, 2 wān'rit, **Thomas Griffiths** (?/₁₁1794–1852) An English essayist, poisoner, transported to Australia

Wain'fleet, 1 wēn'flıt, 2 wān'flēt, *n* An ancient market-town in Lincolnshire, England

Wain-gan'ga, 1 wain-gug'ga, 2 wın-gŭg'ka, *n* A river in the Central Provinces, British India, length, 405 m to its junction with the Wurdah river **Wainꝛ**

wain'scot, 1 wēn'skot, 2 wān'scŏt (XIII), *vt* [-SCOT-ED or -SCOT-TED, -SCOT-ING or -SCOT-TING] To line or panel, usually with wood, but sometimes with other material, as glass or marble, form a wainscot for **wain'scottꝛ**

The walls were rudely *wainscotted* with oak, black with age LADY SYDNEY MORGAN *Wild Irish Girl*, vol ii, letter xx, p 49 [P M H 1867]

wain'scot, *n* **1.** *Arch* A lining for inner walls, usually of wood, but sometimes of marble or other material usually paneled, and generally of elaborate workmanship **2.** One of several noctuid moths, especially, one of the widely distributed genus *Heliophila*, prevailingly reddish in tint **3†.** Timber, other than English, suitable for wainscoting the original meaning See WAINSCOT-OAK [< D *wagenschot*, oak-timber of the finest quality, < *wagen* (see WAGON) + *schot*, wainscot] — **wain'scot-chair",** *n* A chair with a paneled box-like seat — **w.-clock,** *n* A high, narrow clock, with long pendulum, enclosed in a case so called because generally placed against the wainscot — **w.-oak,** *n* The Turkey oak of Europe See OAK — **w.-panel,** *n* A panel-board for a wainscot

wain'scot-ing, 1 wēn'skot-ıŋ, 2 wān'scŏt-ing, *n* **1.** Material for a wainscot, a wainscot, also, wainscots collectively **2.** The act or occupation of lining walls with wainscots **wain'scot-tingꝛ** [WRIGHTꝛ]

wain'wright", 1 wēn'rait', 2 wān'rit', *n* Same as WAGON-

Wain'wright, Jonathan Mayhew (?/₁₁1792–?/₁₁1854) An American Protestant Episcopal bishop, born in England

wai-pi'ro, 1 wai-pi'ro, 2 wi-pi'ro, *n* Alcoholic drinks in general [< Maori *wai*, water, + *piro*, stinking]

wair, 1 wār, 2 wâr, *vt* [Prov Brit] To bestow or expend, waste, squander **waretꝛ**

wairf, *n* A piece of timber six feet long by one foot broad

wai-re'po, 1 wai-rē'po, 2 wai-rę'po, *n* [New Zealand] A sting-ray (*Dasybatis brevicaudatus*), stingaree.

walschetꝛ, *pp* of WASH, *v*

walse, 1 wēz, 2 wāz, *vt* [Scot] To guide, direct lead

waist, 1 wēst, 2 wāst, *n* **1** That part of the body between the chest and the hips lying below the ribs or thorax and above the haunch-bones, the part of the trunk normally smaller or narrower than the rest

The Venus de Medici measures 26 inches round the *waist* to a height of 5 feet 3 inches

J J POPE *Number One* talk v p 128 [P & W 1889]

2 *Naut* That section of a ship between the quarter-deck and the forecastle See illus under SHIP **3** The central and cylindrical part of a locomotive-boiler **4** The middle part or section of any object, especially if it be of less diameter than the remaining portions, as, the *waist* of an hour-glass, the *waist* of a violin **5** A belt, band, or girdle worn around the body at the waist, waistband **6.** That part of a woman's dress or other garment covering the body from the waistband upward, also a similar garment for children, upon which lower garments may be buttoned [< AS **wēxt* (cp *wæstm*, shape), < *weaxan*, grow]

— **waist'-an"chor,** *n* An anchor stowed in the waist, a sheet-anchor — **w.-belt,** *n* **1.** A belt of silk, leather, or other material worn around the waist as part of a costume **2.** The belt worn by officers and men in the military and naval service, to hold the scabbard of the sword or bayonet — **w.-board,** *n* *Naut* A board put in the waist, especially in the gangways, to prevent seas coming over — **w.-boat,** *n* A boat carried in a vessel's waist, known on a whaling-ship as the *second mate's boat* — **w.-boater,** *n* The second mate of a whaling-ship — **w.-cloth,** *n* **1.** A wrapper worn around the waist **2** In tropical countries, a cloth of cotton or muslin, partially covering the waist, passing over both hips and under the thighs **3.** *Naut* The hammock-cloths of the nettings in the waist — **w.-deep,** *a & adv* Sufficiently deep to reach from the feet to the waist, as, a pool *waist-deep* — **w.-high,** *a & adv* As high as the waist, as, *waist-high* grass — **w.-line,** *n* The line of the waist — **w.-piece,** *n* The steel braguette of medieval armor — **w.-rail,** *n* [Eng] A horizontal piece of the side-framing in railway-carriages — **w.-torque,** *n* A twisted girdle, often made of spiral bars worn in northern Europe during the earlier parts of the middle ages — **w.-tree,** *n* A spare spar at one time used on shipboard instead of a bulwark between quarter-deck and forecastle — **waist'ing,** *n* Any material suitable for making waists — **waist'less,** *a* Unshapely

waist'band, 1 wēst'band, 2 wāst'bănd, *n* A band for the waist, especially such a band constituting the upper part of lower garments, as trousers and skirts

waist'coat, 1 wēst'kōt *or* wes'kət, 2 wāst'cōt *or* wĕs'cot (XIII), *n* **1.** A garment, now commonly sleeveless, covering a man's waist and chest It is worn under the coat and is usually made of the same material, but sometimes of white or colored goods, a vest Compare VEST **2** A similar garment worn by women **3†.** A long vest worn with trunk and hose under a slit doublet, an undercoat, usually embroidered, often reaching to the thighs



Embroidered Waistcoat or Undercoat, as worn in the early part of the 18th century

— **sleeved waistcoat,** a garment of coarse stuff, worn by porters, etc, consisting of a waist with sleeves, to protect the shirt-sleeves in doing dirty work **sleeve'-waist"-coatꝛ** — **waist'coat-er†,** *n* **1.** One who wears a waistcoat as an outside garment **2.** Hence formerly, a lewd woman from the use of that mode of dress by such — **waist'coat-ing,** *n* A textile fabric, colored in various patterns, specially prepared for men's waistcoats

waist'ed, 1 wēst'ed, 2 wāst'ĕd, *a* Having a waist; shaped with a waist, as, a *waisted* coat

waist'er, 1 wēst'er, 2 wāst'er, *n* **1.** An apprentice or new hand on a whaling-vessel, placed at work in the ship's waist to learn his duties **2** [Eng] An old seaman in the naval service who has never been promoted

wait, 1 wāt, 2 wāt, *v* **I.** *t* **1.** To delay departure or action until the coming or prior action of, remain quietly in expectation of, await, as, *wait* your master at the door, he *waits* his opportunity, they *waited* their orders **2.** [Colloq] To put off or hold in abeyance until the coming of some one or the occurrence of some event, postpone, delay, as, do not *wait* breakfast for me **3†.** To attend as a result, follow as a consequence **4†.** To escort, attend, accompany **5†.** To observe or take notice of, watch for, expect **6†.** To concoct or plan

II. ı **1.** To rest patiently in expectation, remain inactive or stay in one place in anticipation of an arrival or event, or until the proper time comes for action often with *for*, as, *wait* at the gate, the thief *waits for* a chance to steal **2.** To look forward to something, be in expectation usually with *for*, as, to *wait for* the salvation of God **3** *To stand in readiness*, as, *the soldiers wait* for orders, patriots *wait* for the call of their country. **4.** To perform duties of personal service or attendance, be or act as a waiter, as, to *wait* at table, he *waits* in a restaurant **5†.** To be watchful, be observant or on one's guard, as, to *wait* for an attack [< OF *waiter*, < *waite*, see WAIT, *n*] Syn.: see ABIDE, LINGER — **to wait attendance†,** to be near or close by in order to serve, remain within call, as a nurse — **to w. on or upon. 1.** To go to see, call upon **2.** To attend and serve as a waiter or a valet **3.** To await, as results **4.** To attend or follow as a result or consequence, accompany as, may good fortune *wait upon* you **5.** To escort, especially as a bride or bridegroom **6.** To be continually observant of, watch, also, to have the mind continually directed toward, as *wait upon* God **7.** [Archaic] To attend to, perform **8†** To lie in wait for — **to w. on** (*Falconry*), to hover aloft waiting for game to be sprung, continue on the lookout for prey In this phrase *on* is an adverb

wait, *n* **1.** The act of waiting, or the time occupied in waiting, delay, as, a long *wait* between the acts of a drama, a *wait* for the arrival of a train **2** (1) A member of a musical band organized to play and sing in the streets, at night or dawn now applied only to those who sing carols in the streets at Christmas time, also, the music sung by them

Many a Yule log has burned in the immense stone fireplace while waits sang their joyous carols ELIZABETH BALCH *Glimpses of Old Eng Homes, Hinchingbrooke* p 84 [MACM 1890]

(2) An old style of oboe, formerly used in street music **3†.** A watchman or guard **4†.** The act of watching, watchfulness **5†.** An ambush, trap or snare [< OF *waite*, < OHG *wahta*, watchman, < *wahhēn*, wake] — **stage wait** (*Theat*), an awkward or noticeable delay in a performance, as from the failure of an actor to appear at the proper moment — **to lay w.,** to prepare a place for an attack, form an ambuscade — **to lie in w.,** to be in hiding ready to attack or surprize — **wait'-fee",** *n* *Feudal Law* A commutation paid at regular intervals in lieu of watch-duties on the walls and in the towers of royal castles — **wait's badge,** a shield or badge formerly worn by licensed town musicians — **w.-service,** *n* The act of serving as castle watch or ward — **w.-trebletꝛ,** *n* A musical instrument resembling the bagpipes

wait'-a-bit", 1 wēt'-a-bit', 2 wāt'-a-bĭt', *n* **1.** Any one of various plants with sharp or hooked thorns that catch and tear the clothing, and thus detain those who would pass through them, as the catbrier (*Smilax rotundifolia*) of the United States, the grapple-plant (*Uncaria procumbens*) of South Africa, the bush-lawyer (*Rubus australis*) of Australia **2.** Any of several species of hawthorns, acacias and mimosas found in arid regions, also, the prickly ash of the United States

wait'-a-while", 1 wēt'-a-hwail', 2 wāt'-a-hwīl', *n* [Austral] A wattle-tree (*Acacia colletioides*) that forms dense thickets

Waite, 1 wēt, 2 wāt, **Morrison Remick** (¹⁰/₁₁1816–³/₁₁1888) An American jurist, Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court

wait'er, 1 wēt'er, 2 wāt'er, *n* **1.** One who waits upon others as a servant, an attendant, especially, one who serves in a dining-room or restaurant **2.** One who waits for some event or opportunity **3.** A tray on which dishes of food or other articles are carried **4†.** One who watches, a watchman or keeper, in Scotland, one in charge of a city gate [< OF *waitier*, < *waite* see WAIT, *n*] — **waiters' cramp,** a nervous affection which waiters are subject to, from carrying dishes — **wait'er-age,** *n* The service or attendance of a waiter — **wait'er-ing,** *n* The work of a waiter

wait'ing, 1 wēt'ıŋ, 2 wāt'ing, *n* **1.** The act or business of a waiter, attendance, as, the *waiting* at the dinner was bad **2.** The act of one who waits or stays in expectation — **in waiting,** in attendance, especially at court — **wait'ing-gen"tle-wo"man,** *n* A woman of good family attendant on a person of rank — **w.-guard,** *n* *Mil* Men held in readiness for guard- or sentry-duty to take the place of others who may become sick or disabled — **w.-maid,** *n* A female servant for personal service, female attendant — **w.-man,** *n* A male servant, especially, a valet — **w.-room,** *n* An apartment for the use of persons awaiting trains, etc — **w.-vassalꝛ,** *n* A male attendant — **w.-woman,** *n* Same as WAITING-MAID — **watchful w.** [U S] a phrase applied by President Wilson to his Mexican policy (1916) in relation to the belligerent attitude of Mexico toward the United States — **wait'ing-ly,** *adv*

wait'ress, 1 wēt'res, 2 wāt'rĕs, *n.* A woman or girl employed to wait on guests at table, as in a restaurant

Waits'burg, 1 wēts'bûrg, 2 wāts'bûrg, *n* A city in Walla Walla county, Wash

Waltz, 1 waits, 2 wits, *n* **1. Georg** (¹²/₁₁1813–¹/₁₁1886), a German historical writer **2. Theodor** (²/₁₁1821–⁵/₁₁1864), a German psychologist and anthropologist

waive¹, } 1 wēv, 2 wāv, *v* [WAIVED, WAIVDꝛ, WAIV'ING]
waivꝛ, } **I.** *t* **1.** To relinquish, especially temporarily, as a right or claim, refrain from urging, yield, give up, as, to *waive* one's rights of appeal, to *waive* the subject **2.** *Law* (1) Specif, to surrender, abandon, or relinquish voluntarily, either expressly or by implication, as a claim, privilege, or right (2) To throw away, cast aside, as, a thief in flight *waives* the goods stolen **3.** *Old Eng Law* To abandon, as a woman who, not being in law, could not be outlawed **4†.** To reject, cast off, desert, abandon

II†. ı **1.** To deviate or vary **2.** To cease, refuse [< OF *weyver*, perhaps < Ice *reifa*, wave]

waive², *vt* *Whaling* To mark (a dead whale) with a waif or waft, as a mark of ownership and a guide to the boats [< WAIF, *n*, 5]

waive,† *n* A waif specif (*Old Eng Law*) a convicted woman put beyond the pale of the law — **waiv'er-y†,** *n* The act of waiving a woman

waiv'er, 1 wēv'er, 2 wāv'er, *n* *Law* **1.** The voluntary relinquishment of a right, the passing over or putting aside, either in express terms or by intentionally doing an act inconsistent with claiming it, of a right, privilege, or advantage **2.** *Old Eng Law* The process by which a woman was waived [< OF *weyver*, see WAIVE†, *v*]

wai'rode, *n* [Pol] Same as WAYWODE **wai'wodeꝛ**

wair'ure, 1 wēv'yur, 2 wāv'yur, *n* [Rare] The act of waiving waiver

Wai'-Wu" Pu, 1 wai'-wū" pū, 2 wi'-wu" pu The Chinese Board of Foreign Affairs, replacing in 1902 the Tsung-li Yamen, established in 1861

Wa"ild' A'll, 1 wā ild' ā'll, 2 wa"ĭld' a'll (—1887) The last king of Oudh (1842–1856) **Akh'tarꝛ**

wā'ka, 1 wō'ka, 2 wa'ka, *n* [Maori] A canoe

Wa"ka-ma'tsu, 1 wā"ka-mā'tsū, 2 wā"ka-ma'tsu, *n* A city in N central Honshu Island, Japan

Wa-kash'an, 1 wa-kash'en, 2 wä-kăsh'an, *n* A North-American linguistic stock See AMERICAN

Wa"ka-ya'ma, 1 wa"ka-yā'ma, 2 wa"ka-ya'ma, *n* **1** A ken in S Honshu Island, Japan **2** Its seaport capital

wake, 1 wēk, 2 wāk, *v* [WAKED OR WOKE, WAK'ING] **I.** *t* **1.** To rouse from sleep or slumber, awake frequently with *up*, as, *wake* me at sunrise, to *wake up* a sleeper **2.** To bring to life again, revive, resuscitate, restore, in spiritualism and hypnotism, to bring out of a trance **3.** To stir up into energy of mind or body, or both, rouse, excite, as, to *wake* evil passions, to *wake* a person to a sense of danger **4** To cause to sound or resound, break the silence of, as, to *wake* the valley with bugle-notes, to *wake* an echo **5** To keep a vigil over, remain with and watch over, as a dead body before burial

The native or humbler classes [of Chile] '*wake*' their dead before burial, much after the style which prevails in Ireland

M M BALLOU *Equatorial America* p 311 [H M & CO 1892]

II ı **1.** To be aroused from sleep, come out of the state of sleep, be awakened, as, he always *woke* suddenly **2** To be or remain awake, abstain from sleep, be the victim of insomnia, as, whether we sleep or *wake* **3.** To become roused and vigorously engaged in mind or body, or both, be brought in any way from a torpid into an active condition, as, he *woke* to the necessities of the case **4.** To be set in motion or action, as, when bugles blow, the echoes *wake* **5.** To come out of some condition resembling sleep, as a trance or death

'Thank you" I exclaimed *waking* at once from my half-trance WINTHROP *Cecil Dreeme* p 67 [T & F 1862]

6. To keep watch or guard at night, especially, to take part in a wake **7†.** To feast or revel late into the night

This verb (as also AWAKE) has resulted in form from the confusion of two Anglo-Saxon verbs, one strong, the other weak, hence, the duplicate forms of the imperfect and past participle Both these Anglo-Saxon verbs were intransitive only, the transitive uses having arisen from later confusion and association in sense with a derived causative (transitive) verb There is a tendency to distinguish in use between the forms *awoke* and *awaked*, and to limit the former to intransitive, the latter to transitive uses [< AS *wacian*, wake, < *wacan*, arise] Syn.. see ANIMATE, AROUSE, STIR — **to wake up the wrong passenger** [Slang, U S], to rouse one who might better have been left alone excite or encounter the wrong person — **wak'er,** *n*

wake¹, *n* **1.** A watch over the body of a dead person all night, just before the burial, participated in by the relatives and friends common among the Irish, and customary among some other peoples often accompanied with conviviality or else with extravagant or formal demonstrations of grief

A *wake*, sure it's an entertainment that a man gives after he is dead when his disconsolate friends all assemble at his house to discuss his virtues and drink his poteen GRACE GREENWOOD *Stories of Travel, Little Norah* p 195 [L 1857]

2 [Gt Brit] (1) Formerly, a parish church dedication festival or anniversary celebration, preceded by a night vigil in the church (2) A kind of merrymaking festivity that originated in such anniversary ceremonies

Tarts and custards creams and cakes
Are the junkets still at *wakes* HERRICK *The Wake* l 4

3†. The act of waking, or the state of being awake, vigil [< AS *wacu* (in *niht-wacu*), < *wacan*, arise] — **wake'-pin"tleꝛ,** *n* The wake-robin — **w.-playꝛ,** *n* A game or pastime at a funeral — **wake'time",** *n* [Rare] The time during which one is wakeful

wake², *n* **1.** The track, as foam, etc, left by a vessel passing through the water, hence, in general, the course over which any person or thing has passed, as, the *wake* of a vessel at sea, desolation followed in the *wake* of war **2.** [Prov Eng] A strip of lush grass or roll of hay [< Ice *vök*, hole] — **in the wake of** (*Naut*), following in the same line with or direction as used also figuratively — **wake'-cur"rent,** *n* *Naut* The current following a vessel, induced by its movement through the water

Wake¹, *n* **1. Sir Isaac** (1580?–⁶/₁₁ 1632), an English writer and diplomat **2 William** (¹/₁₁1657–¹/₁₁1737), an English archbishop and theologian **3** A county in central North Carolina 841 sq m, county-seat Raleigh

Wake'field, 1 wēk'fild, 2 wāk'fēld, *n* **1 Edward Gibbon** (³/₁₁1796–⁴/₁₁1862), an English political economist founded settlements in New Zealand and South Australia **2 Gilbert** (³/₁₁1756–³/₁₁1801), an English politician and classical scholar **3 Priscilla** (*née* Bell) (¹/₁₁1751–³/₁₁1832), an English author, philanthropist, one of the earliest promoters of savings-banks **4** A city in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England **5.** A town in Middlesex county, Mass **6.** A township and town in Carroll county, N H

Wake For'est. A village in Wake county, N C seat of Wake Forest College (Baptist), founded in 1834

wake'ful, 1 wēk'ful, 2 wāk'ful, *a* **1.** Remaining awake, especially at the ordinary time of sleep (1) Not sleeping or sleepy watchful, alert, as a *wakeful* sentinel (2) Unable to sleep, restless, suffering from insomnia **2** Attended by want of sleep, as, a *wakeful* night **3.** Arousing from or as from sleep, as, a *wakeful* trumpet

wak'ſt, — **wake'ful-ly,** *adv* — **wake'ful-ness,** *n*

Wake Is'land A small island in the N Pacific ocean longitude 166° E, latitude 19° N, belonging to the United States

wak'en, 1 wēk'n, 2 wāk'n, *v* **I.** *t* **1.** To arouse from or as from sleep, awaken, awake, as, to *waken* a sleeping sentinel **2.** To incite to activity, stir up, foment, call forth, as, to *waken* conscience, to *waken* applause

II. ı **1.** To cease from sleeping, wake **2.** To keep awake Compare WAKE

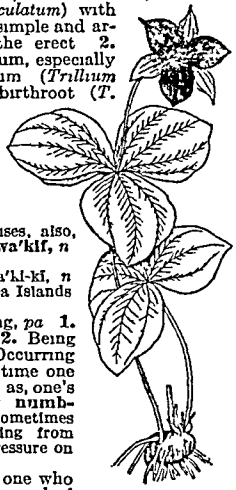
Waken and its related form *awaken* originally intransitive, are now more frequently transitive [< AS *wæcnan*, waken, < *wacan*, arise] Syn.. see ANIMATE AROUSE — **wak'en†,** *a* Not asleep awake — **wak'en-er,** *n* One who

or that which rouses from sleep **wak'er‡.**— **wak'en-ing,** *n* **1.** The act of one who wakens, an awakening **2.** *Scots Law* The revival of a suit or process that has lain dormant for a year and a day

wak'er. **I.** *a* Vigilant, watchful **II.** *n* A watcher

wake'rife, 1 wēk'raif 2 wāk'rīf, *a* [Scot or Obs] Wakeful — **wake'rife-ly,** *adv* — **wake'rife-ness,** *n*

wake'rob"in, 1 wēk'-rob"in, 2 wāk'-rŏb"in, *n* **1.** A British plant (*Arum maculatum*) with dark-green spotted leaves simple and arrow-shaped, and the spathe erect **2.** [U S] Any species of trillium, especially the large-flowered trillium (*Trillium grandiflorum*) and the birthroot (*T. erectum*) *T cernuum* is the **nodding wake-robin** of the Eastern States **3.** The jack-in-the-pulpit. See TRILLIUM.



American Wake-robin or Birthroot ⅓

wak'ful, 1 wuk'f, 2 wūk'f, *n* [Ar] In Mohammedan law, the inalienable dedication of property in trust for the service of God or charitable uses, also, the property so dedicated —**wa'kif,** *n* One who makes a wakf.

wa'ki-ki, 1 wā'ki-ki, 2 wa'ki-kī, *n* Shell-money of the South Sea Islands Compare WAMPUM

wak'ing, 1 wēk'iŋ, 2 wāk'ing, *pa* **1.** Creating wakeful activity **2.** Being awake, not sleeping **3.** Occurring or experienced during the time one is awake, or on awakening, as, one's *waking* moments — **waking numbness,** a tingling numbness sometimes experienced on one's waking from sleep, due to unconscious pressure on a nerve or nerve-center

wak'ing, *n* **1.** The act of one who wakes, also, the state or period of wakefulness **2.** The act of taking part in a wake **3†.** A time-division of the night, watch

wak'i-up, 1 wak'i-ŭp, 2 wāk'i-ūp, *n* [Am Ind] Same as WICKIUP

Wak'ley, 1 wak'li, 2 wāk'ly, **Thomas** (⁷/₁₁1795–⁵/₁₁1862) An English surgeon and reformer, founder and editor of *The Lancet*

wa-kon', 1 wa-kon', 2 wa-kŏn' **I.** *a* Consecrated, wonderful, mysterious **II.** *n* A spirit, sacred thing, magic power [< Am Ind (Sioux)] **wa-kan'‡, wa-kan'da‡; wa-kon'da‡.**

Over an extended plain are seen on the surface of the rocks various marks and their sculptured hieroglyphics — their *wakons* totems and medicines

CATLIN *N Am Indians* vol II, letter liv, p 166 [H G P 1857]

Wa-kul'la, 1 wa-kul'ə, 2 wa-kŭl'a, *n* A county in N W Florida, 601 sq m, county-seat Crawfordville

Wa-kwa'fi, 1 wə-kwā'fi, 2 wa-kwa'fi, *n pl* A branch of the Masai in British East Africa who have abandoned nomadic for agricultural life

Wal, *abbr* Walloon

Wa-la'chi-an, *a* & *n* Same as WALLACHIAN

Wa"la-fri'dus, 1 vä"la-fri'dus, 2 va la-fri'dus, *n* (808?–⁸/₁₁849) A German monk, poet, and theologian **Wal'a-fried‡.**

Wa'la-pai, 1 wā'la-pai, 2 wa'la-pī, *n* Same as HAVASUPAI

See AMERICAN

wa'la-wa"†, *interj* Wellaway **wa'la-way"†.**

Walch, 1 välh, 2 valh, **Christian Wilhelm Franz** (¹²/₂₁1726–1784) A German church historian

Wal'cher-en, 1 väl'Hər-ən, 2 val'Her-ĕn, *n* An island in Zeeland province, Netherlands 10 by 11 m, chief town Middelburg, below sea-level — **Walcheren fever,** a violent remittent form of malarial fever that prevailed with great fatality among the British troops on the island of Walcheren in 1809 hence, any severe malarial fever

Wal'chi-a, 1 wal'[*or* wēl']ki-ə, 2 wăl'[*or* wal']ci-a *n Paleobot* An extinct genus of conifers found in later Paleozoic and earliest Mesozoic rocks The branches have spirally arranged leaves of two sorts while the entire tree probably resembled the related Norfolk Island pine (*Araucaria excelsa*) [< J E I *Walch,* German naturalist (³/₂₁1725-¹²/₁1778)]

wal'chow-ite, 1 wal'ko-ait, 2 wăl'co-īt, *n Mineral* A yellow resinous, translucent to opaque fossil resin [< *Walchow,* Moravia]

Walc"ke-naer', 1 väl'kə-nār', 2 val'ke-nār', **Charles Athanase, Baron** (¹²/₂₁1771–⁴/₂₁1852) A French savant author

Wal'cott, 1 wēl'kət, 2 wal'cot, **Mackenzie Edward Charles** (¹²/₁₁1821–¹²/₂₁1880) An English ecclesiologist, *Memorials of Westminster*

wald[1], 1 vält 2 vält, *n* [Ger] A forest, wold used in terminations of names, as, Schwarz*wald,* that is, Black Forest

Wald[2], 1 vält, 2 vält, *n* A manufacturing town in Prussia

Wal'deck, 1 väl'dek, 2 val'dĕk *n* A German republic surrounded by Prussian states, 433 sq m, capital Arolsen **Wal'deck-Pyr'mont.**

Wal"deck'-Bous"seau', 1 val'dek'-rŭ'sō', 2 val'dĕk'-ru sō', **Pierre Marie** (¹²/₂1846–⁸/₁₀1904) A French statesman, premier, 1899–1902

wal'de-mar[1]**†,** *n* A cotton dress-material probably resembling cotton velvet or velveteen

Wal'de-mar[2], 1 wel'[*or* väl']di-mār, 2 wal'[*or* val']de-mar, *n* **1. W. I,** 'The Great' (¹/₂₁1131–⁵/₂₁1182), King of Denmark; subdued S. Norway **2. W. II,** "The Victorious (⁶/₂₁1170–³/₂1241), conquered Esthonia, Livonia, etc **3. W. III** or **IV** (1315–¹⁰/₂1375), last of first Danish dynasty **At'ter-dagt, Val'de-mart.**

Wal'den, 1 wēl'den, 2 wal'dĕn, *n* A village in Orange county, N Y

Wal'den-burg, 1 väl'den-burh, 2 väl'dĕn-burh, *n* A porcelain-manufacturing town in S Silesia province, Prussia

Wal-den'ses, 1 wel-den'siz, 2 wal-dĕn'sēz (XIII), *n pl Ch Hist* A religious sect founded by Peter Waldo of Lyons, France, who began, about 1170, in the Western Church, a reform movement which, altho condemned by the church and its adherents persecuted, since the 13th century has attracted and held many thousand followers in the Cottian Alps, where it still flourishes See CATHARI, VAUDOIS [< LL *Valdenses,* < *Valdo,* Waldo, see def] — **Wal-den'si-an.** **I.** *a* Of or pertaining to the Waldenses **II.** *n* A member of the religious sect of Waldenses

Wal'der-see, 1 väl'der-zē, 2 väl'der-se, **Graf Alfred von** (⁶/₂1832–³/₂1904) A German field-marshal

wald'flute", 1 wəld'[*or* vält']flüt", 2 wald'[*or* vält']flut", *n* A soft organ flute-stop [< G *waldflöte,* < *wald,* forest, + *flöte,* flute]

wald'grave, 1 wēld'grēv, 2 wald'grāv, *n* **1.** An old German title of nobility **2.** Originally, the lord or intendant of a forest Compare LANDGRAVE, MARGRAVE [< G *waldgraf,* < *wald,* wood, + *graf,* count] — **wald'gra-vine,** *n fem*

wald-hel'mi-a, 1 wōld-hal'mi-ə, 2 wald-hl'mi-a, *n* A terebratuloid brachiopod of the genus *Waldheimia,* of which many fossil and a few living species are known [< Fischer von *Waldheim,* German naturalist]

wald'horn", 1 wəld'[*or* vält']hōrn", 2 wald'[*or* valt']hôrn", *n* A hunting-horn, a French horn without valves [G, < *wald,* forest, + *horn,* horn]

Wal'do, 1 wōl'do 2 wal'do, *n* **1. Peter,** founder of the Waldensian sect (1170) See WALDENSES **Val-dez'‡; Wal'dus‡** [L] **2** A county in central S Maine, 748 sq m, county-seat, Belfast

Wal'do-bor-o, 1 wōl'do-bur-o, 2 wal'do-bŏr-o, *n* A town in E Lincoln county, Me

Wald'see-mul"ler, 1 vält'zē-mul'ər, 2 valt'zę-mul'er, **Martin** (1470?–1522?) A German cosmographer who, in his *Introduction to Cosmography,* suggested the name of America for the New World on the supposition that Amerigo Vespucci had discovered South America **Walt'ze-mul"lert.**

Wald'stein, *n* **1.** 1 vält'shtain, 2 valt'shtin, **Albrecht Wenzel Eusebius von** (⁹/₁₁1583–²/₂₁1634), Duke of Friedland, Sagan, and Mecklenburg, Bohemian general in Thirty Years' war, suspected of treason, assassinated subject of tragedy by Schiller **2.** 1 wōld'stain, 2 wald'stin **Charles** (³/₂₁1856–), an American archeologist and author, *The Jewish Question and the Mission of the Jews*

Wald-stein'i-a, 1 wōld-stain'i-ə, 2 wald-stin'i-a, *n Bot* A genus of rosaceous strawberry-like herbs with alternate leaves, 3- to 5-foliolate or lobed, yellow flowers in corymbs, and carpels inserted on a hair-covered receptacle, the dry or barren strawberries There are 5 species natives of the north temperate zone [< Count F A von *Waldstein,* Austrian botanist]

wale[1], 1 wēl, 2 wāl, *vt* [WALED, WAL'ING] **1.** To raise wales on (the body) by striking, as with a whip-lash, rod, or stick, hence, to whip, as, to *wale* a prisoner's back at the whipping-post **2.** To weave, as the wickerwork of a basket or gabion, with several rods together **3.** To protect or fasten with a wale-piece

wale[2], *vt* [Prov Brit] **1.** To choose, select, hence, to court, woo **2** To select or separate (coal at a mine) from refuse, removing the latter by handling or picking out

wale, *a* [Prov Eng] Well-selected, choice [< Ice *val,* choice] — **wale'-wight"†,** *a* Well-selected vigorous, able

wale[1], *n* **1.** A striped mark or ridge made on living flesh by striking or flogging, as with a rod, whip, or stick

Strook his back and shoulders so, That bloody *wales* arose
HOMER *Iliad* tr by Chapman, bk II, l 232

2 A ridge, especially on the surface of cloth **3** *Naut* One of certain strakes of planking in a vessel, as, channel-*wales,* the main-*wales* **4.** Same as WALE-PIECE **5.** A lash or rod, especially in disciplinary punishment **6.** [Prov Eng] A tumor or swelling **7.** The top course in basketwork made heavier by weaving in several rods together **8†.** A wall-knot **wale'-knot"†.** [< AS *walu,* wale] — **wale'-piece",** *n* A horizontal beam bolted to a row of piles or anchored to masonry at quays and jetties to receive the impact of vessels

wale[2], *n* [Scot or Archaic] A choice or preference of one thing from among others

Our Arab friend is no connoisseur in courts of law small *wale* of courts in the desert
DE QUINCEY *Essays on the Poets, Landor* p 258 [T & F 1859]

wale[3]**†,** *n* Weal prosperity

Wa'len-see, 1 vä'len-zē, 2 va'lĕn-se, *n* A lake in N E Switzerland, 9¹/₄ by 1¹/₄ m, 495 ft deep, noted for its surrounding mountain scenery **Wa'len-städt"er-see‡; Wal'len-see‡.**

wal'er[1], 1 wēl'ər, 2 wāl'er, *n* [Colloq] One who inflicts punishment producing wales, a severe chastiser

wal'er[2], *n Coal-mining* One who is employed to pick slate and stone from coal at the breaker or pit-mouth

Wal'er[3], *n* [Anglo-Ind] An Australian horse bred in New South Wales and exported to India for cavalry service

The liveliest of twelve-two pomes can do little against the long canter of a *Waler*
KIPLING *Phantom 'Rickshaw Wee Willie Winkie* p 225 [L CO]

[< New South *Wales,* whence imported]

Wales, 1 wēlz, 2 wāls, *n* **1. William** (1734?–¹²/₂₁1798), an English astronomer and mathematician **2** A principality in S W Great Britain, 135 by 95 m, 7,468 sq m, it is divided into North and South Wales

Wa-lew'ski, 1 va-lev'ski, 2 va-lĕv'skī, **Duc de** (⁶/₁₁1810–¹⁰/₂1868) Alexandre Florian Joseph Colonna, a French statesman and diplomat, born in Poland, a natural son of the Emperor Napoleon I

Wal"fer"din', 1 val fer dan', 2 val fĕr'dăn', **Henri** (⁶/₂1795–¹/₂₁1880) A French scientist and inventor

Wal'fisch Bay, 1 wol'fish, 2 wal'fish A dependency of Cape of Good Hope province, South Africa 430 sq m

Wal'ford, 1 wōl'fərd; 2 wal'ford, **Mrs. Lucy Bethia** (⁶/₁₁1845–⁸/₁₁1915). A Scottish novelist and biographer

Wal-hal'la, 1 wel-hal'ə *or* wal-hāl'a, 2 wal-hăl'a *or* wal-hal'a, *n* **1.** Same as VALHALLA **Wal'höllt. 2.** A town, county-seat of Oconee county, S C [Same as WELI

wa'li, 1 wā'li, 2 wa'li, *n* [Ar] **1.** Same as VALI **2**

wal'ie, *a* & *n* Same as WALY

wa'lie[2], 1 wē'li, 2 wā'li, *n* The Abyssinian ibex (*Capra walie*)

walk, 1 wōk, 2 wak, *v* **I.** *t* **1.** To proceed or pass through, over, or on with the gait called a walk, perambulate, traverse, as, to *walk* the streets, to *walk* country roads **2.** To cause to proceed by a walk, lead, ride, or drive at a walk, also, to accompany in a walk, as, to *walk* one's horse on stubbly ground, to *walk* a friend about the city **3.** To cause to move with a motion resembling a walk, as, to *walk* a heavy box on its corners across a sidewalk **4.** To place in an enclosure called a walk, made for exercise or training, as, to *walk* a game-cock or puppy **5†.** To felt or full (woolen goods)

II. *i* **1.** To advance by alternate steps, raising and setting down the feet one after another without running, as, to *walk* down-town to business **2.** To move with the slowest pace, in which a quadruped has always two or more feet on the ground, and a biped always one foot See plate of MOVEMENTS OF THE HORSE, at MOVEMENT **3.** To take a walk for exercise or amusement, as, to *walk* half an hour before breakfast **4.** To act or proceed in some regular manner or course, behave, live, as, to *walk* in love and honesty with all men

Some talk of truth, it is better to *walk* in it. SPURGEON *Treasury of David Psalm XXVI* in vol I p 470 [F & W 1892]

5. To glide or move about as a ghost, as, the spirits *walk* at Hallowe'en **6** [Colloq] To go away because dismissed abruptly, leave because sent off, depart, as, the blundering clerk will have to *walk* **7.** To move progressively by alternate oscillation or twisting, caused by expansion or wind-pressure, as a piece of masonry **8.** [Slang] *Baseball* To advance to first base on balls **9†** [Vulgar] To be in motion, keep stirring, wag, as, a scold's tongue *walls* all day [< AS *wealcan,* move]

— **to walk after the flesh** [Archaic], to be sensual or sinful, live only the natural life — **to w after the spirit** [Archaic], to be guided by the spirit and word of God — **to w. away from,** to distance easily, said of a contestant in a race — **to w awry,** to act in an erratic manner, work unfavorably — **to w. by faith** [Archaic], to live according to belief in things unseen, especially in the truth of the Christian religion — **to w. in,** to go in; enter — **to w. in darkness** [Archaic], to live in error and sin — **to w. in the flesh** [Archaic], to live in subjection to the natural or worldly life — **to w. in the light** [Archaic], to live in the enlightenment and comfort of religion — **to w into** [Vulgar] **1** To attack in a sharp or harsh manner, rail at, beat, scold **2** To engage in or upon heartily, especially, to eat heartily of, as, to *walk into* a meal — **to w. one's chalks** [Slang], to quit, go away without notice, leave without ceremony — **to w. over** (*Sport*), to walk (as an entered horse) over a course when there are no competitors, in order to claim the prize, hence, to gain an easy victory,— **to w. Spanish** [Colloq] see SPANISH — **to w the chalk,** or **the chalk-mark** or **-line,** to follow a straight course literal or figurative, act with undeviating correctness, keep up to the mark originally a test of sobriety — **to w. the hospitals,** to attend hospitals, practise as a student to observe the methods of physicians and surgeons — **to w. through the fire** [Archaic], to be severely afflicted — **to w. up** (*Shooting*), to compel (game) to break cover or fly up by walking toward it — **to w. with** [Colloq], to attend as a sweetheart — **to w. with God** [Archaic], to live in communion with God — **w. about** (*Mil*), formerly, an order given by officers to sentries in the British service, indicating that the customary salute is waived

walk, *n* **1.** The primitive method of locomotion used by the terrestrial vertebrates on their development, effected by a uniform system of limb-movements common alike to quadrupeds and bipeds, the law governing the motion being that in regular and consecutive action the superior limb precedes its lateral inferior limb it is the usual gait of nearly all animals

If, in the quadrupedal walk, the notation begins with the landing of a right hind foot, the consecutive foot-fallings will be the right fore foot, the left hind foot, the left fore foot, followed by its diagonal hind, with which the record began The time-intervals of foot-fallings vary with different species of animals, but their sequence is invariably the same except with the ape family, in which the sequence is reversed unless under exceptional circumstances, a fore foot preceding the landing of its lateral hind foot During a single stride of a quadruped in an ordinary walk it is supported in eight different ways twice on the laterals, twice on the diagonals, twice on two hind feet and one fore foot, and twice on two fore feet and one hind foot See plate of MOVEMENTS OF THE HORSE, at MOVEMENT

It is thus seen that when a horse during a *walk* is on two feet, and the other two feet are suspended between the supporting legs the suspended feet are laterals On the other hand, when the suspended feet are severally in advance of and behind the supporting legs, they are diagonals These invariable rules seem to be neglected or entirely ignored by many of the most eminent animal-painters of modern times EADWEARD MUYBRIDGE *On the Science of Animal Locomotion* p 8 [H I OT BRIT]

2. The act of walking, or the pace of one who walks, an advance movement in which one foot is always on the ground **3** The peculiar carriage or gait of one who walks, as, the *walk* of Andalusian women **4.** The act of walking for enjoyment or healthful recreation, a promenade or stroll **5** A place laid out or set apart for walking, or resorted to by those who walk, a path, avenue, sidewalk, or promenade for pedestrians **6** A hawker's or vender's district or route, as, a milk-*walk* **7.** A piece of ground laid off or set apart for the feeding and exercise of domestic or sporting animals, formerly, a hunting-district in a royal park or forest Specif (1) A place for the training and exercise of puppies (2) An enclosure for the training of a game-cock

Hugh Latimer's father had *walk* for a hundred sheep
STUBBS *Const Hist Eng* vol III p 598 [CL P 1880]

8. A department of activity or employment, as in business, art, or science, chosen profession or habitual sphere of action, as, the different *walks* of life **9.** Course of life, method or way of living, conduct, behavior, as, an upright *walk* **10** [Eng] A section of the Royal Exchange chosen for consultation among traders who do business with a certain foreign country or in a special line of commerce **11.** A ropewalk. **12.** [Prov Brit] A procession, as, one scholar fell out of the *walk.* **13.** The formation of, or space between, two lines or rows of plants, shrubs, etc, in plantations **14†.** In falconry, a flock of snipe **15†.** A hunting-preserve. [< AS *gewealc,* < *wealcan,* move] — **heel-and-toe walk,** a pedestrian gait in which the heel of one foot is put down before the toe of the other foot is raised — **walk'-a-round",** *n* A dancing performance by negroes during which the dancer describes a large circle, also, the music for such a dance.

'Dixie was composed in 1859 by Mr Dan D Emmett as a '*walk-around*' for Bryant's minstrels BRANDER MATTHEWS *Pen and Ink, Songs of the Civil War* p 153 [L C & CO 1888]

— **w.-mill†,** *n* A fulling-mill — **walk'o"ver,** *n Sport* An easy or unopposed success See TO WALK OVER under WALK, *v.*

walk'a-bl(e", 1 wōk'ə-bl, 2 wak'a-bl, *a* [Rare] Fit to walk on or be walked over, as, a *walkable* road

walk'er[1], 1 wōk'ər, 2 wak'er, *n* **1.** One who walks, a pedestrian **2.** [Archaic] One who conducts himself in a given way, as, a disorderly *walker* **3.** One who takes young hounds out for training and exercise **4.** *Eng Law* A person appointed to walk over and inspect a certain portion of forest **5.** *Ornith* (1) One of the *Gallinæ* (2) A bird that progresses by regular stepping instead of by hopping **6.** An ambulatory orthopterous insect, as a walking-stick insect **7†.** A cloth-fuller **8†.** That with which walking is done, a foot or leg — **walker!** or **hookey walker!** see HOOKEY WALKER — **walkers' clay,** fullers' earth **walkers' earth‡.**

Walk'er[2], *n* **1 Amasa** (⁵/₂1799–¹⁰/₂1875), an American political economist *Science of Wealth* **2 George** (1618?–⁷/₁1690), an Irish Protestant divine hero of the siege of Londonderry **3 James** (⁵/₂1794–¹²/₂1874), an American scholar president of Harvard College **4. John** (³/₂1732–⁸/₁1807), an English lexicographer and actor **5 Leroy Pope** (⁵/₂1817–⁸/₂1884), an American judge, Confederate secretary of war, general **6 Robert J.** (⁷/₂1801–¹¹/₁1869), an American statesman Governor of Kansas cabinet officer **7. Sears Cook** (³/₂1805–¹/₂1853), an American astronomer and mathematician **8 William** (⁵/₂1824–⁹/₁₁1860), an American adventurer, made himself president of Nicaragua driven out invaded Honduras was captured and shot **9 William H T.** (⁵/₁₁1816–¹⁰/₂1864), an American

general, joined the Confederacy **10. William Sidney** (12/13 1795–10/11 1846), an English poet, Shakespearian scholar. **11.** A lake in N W Esmeralda county, Nev , length, 28 m **12** A county in N W central Alabama, 860 sq m , county-seat, Jasper **13.** A county in N W Georgia 433 sq m , county-seat, Lafayette **14** A county in central E Texas, 754 sq m , county-seat, Huntsville **15** A town in Northumberland, England

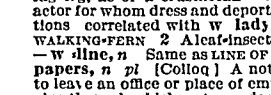
Walk'er-ton, 1 wŏk'er-tən, 2 wak'er-ton, *n* A town in Bruce South district, Ontario province, Canada

Walk'er-ville, 1 wŏk'er-vĭl, 2 wak'er-vil *n* **1.** A city in Silverbow county, Mont **2** A town and port in Essex district, Ontario province, Canada, on the Detroit river **3.** A town in South Australia

walk'ing, 1 wŏk'ĭng, 2 wak'ing, *ppr & verbal n* of WALK, *v* — **walk'ing-beam",** *n* In a vertical engine, a horizontal beam, usually trussed, that transmits power to the crank-shaft through the connecting-rod — **w -boat,** *n* Same as WALKING-SCOW — **w.-cane,** *n* A walking-stick, originally, a piece of cane used for support in walking — **w.-chair,** *n* A low chair-like apparatus with casters, to assist infants in learning to walk — **w.-dress,** *n* A woman's or child's street costume opposed to one suitable for dinner, for the home, etc — **w -fan,** *n* A large fan used out-of-doors to protect the face from the sun — **w.-fern,** *n* A tufted evergreen fern (*Camptosorus rhizophyllus*) whose fronds, 6 to 8 inches long, end in a long tapering tip, which bends over backward, takes root, and thus gives rise to new plants It grows on shaded rocks from New England to Minnesota and southward See CAMPTOSORUS — **w -fish,** *n* **1** A fresh-water ophiocephaloid fish of the East Indies or Africa The walking-fishes have an accessory gill-cavity which retains moisture and thus enables them to live out of water and travel considerable distances on land **2** A frogfish or antennarlid **3** A lepismid insect bristletail — **w -foot,** *n* A foot or leg used for walking, an ambulating leg, as of a crustacean — **w. gentleman** (*Theat*), an actor for whom dress and deportment are the chief qualifications correlated with **w lady.** — **w.-leaf,** *n* **1** Same as WALKING-FERN **2** A leaf-insect See illus under PHYLLIUM — **w -line,** *n* Same as LINE OF TRAVEL See TRAVEL — **w -papers,** *n pl* [Colloq] A notice of dismissal as an order to leave an office or place of employment — **w -pipe,** *n* A pipe through which water under pressure is supplied to portable hydraulic apparatus particularly riveting-machinery — **w.-scow,** *n* A scow forced along by movable spuds, especially used in work on waters of rapid current — **w -staff,** *n* A long strong stick or staff used by mountain-climbers and by aged people as a support in walking — **w. stationer,** a person who vends or peddles stationery, ballads, and cheap books — **w.-stick,** *n* **1.** A staff, stick, or cane carried in the hand to assist in walking, or to complete a person's street equipment **2.** A phasmid insect with a long slender body and legs and aborted wings, resembling one of the twigs among which it lives, stick-bug *Diapheromera femorata* is the walking-stick of the eastern United States **w.-twig!.** — **w.-straw,** *n* A large Australian phasmid insect (*Cyphocrana titan*) — **w.-sword,** *n* [Eng] A sword formerly worn by gentlemen as part of their civil dress or costume — **w. the pegs** [Slang], a mode of cheating at cribbage by moving pegs deftly to the front or rear — **w.-ticket,** *n* Same as WALKING-PAPERS — **w.-toad,** *n* Same as NATTERJACK — **w.-tyrant,** *n* A South-American tyrant-flycatcher (*Machetornis rixosa*) of terrestrial habits — **w -wheel,** *n* **1** A treadmill **2.** A pedometer



Walking-fern
a, a portion of a frond showing son


Walking-stick (def 2) 1/3

walk'out", 1 wŏk'aut", 2 wak'out", *n* [Colloq , U S] A workmen's strike opposed to *lockout*

walkt, *pp* Walked S S

wal'kyr, wal-kyr'i-an, etc Same as VALKYR, etc

wall[1], 1 wŏl, 2 wal, *vt* **1.** To provide with a wall or walls, especially, to surround with or as with a wall or walls, as, to *wall* a town, to *wall* a reservoir **2.** To protect with a wall, defend, fortify, as, a *walled* city, the fire *walled* them about **3.** To close by means of a wall generally with *up*, as, to *wall up* an unused window **4** [Rare] To keep in or out by means of a wall or fence, hinder, stop

Who can *wall* out a sea of troubles and the tempests of the mind? READE AND BOUCICAULT *Foul Play* p 65 [R]

5. [College Slang, Eng] To restrain from liberty, gate

wall[2], *vt & vi* To work a wall-knot in a rope's end

wall[3], *vi* [Prov Eng] To boil well or spring up

wall[4], *n* **1.** A continuous structure, as of stone or brick, with a thickness small as compared with its length and height, usually designed to enclose an area, to provide defense or security, or to be the surrounding exterior of a house or a partition between rooms or halls within, also, sometimes, a fence of stone or brickwork, surrounding or separating yards, fields, etc

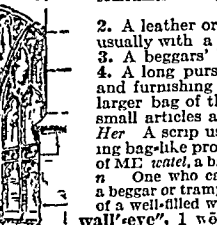
General Bee immediately rallied his over-tasked troops saying 'There is Jackson with his Virginians standing like a stone *wall* ' B P POORE *Reminiscences of Metropolis* vol II, p 85 [R BROS]

2. *Mil* A barrier or rampart constructed for defense, fortification often in the plural used also figuratively

And rush undaunted to defend the *walls*
VERGIL *Æneid* tr by Dryden, bk II l 456

3. *Geol* (1) Either of the surfaces of country-rock bounding a vein laterally (2) The side of a drift or level **4** The side of any cavity, vessel, or receptacle, a boundary enclosing any space or separating it from another, as, the *walls* of the abdomen **5** Something suggestive of a wall or barrier, as, a *wall* of bayonets **6.** *Her* A bearing representing a wall, tower, or towers, with embattlements [< AS *weal*, < L *vallum*, < *vallus*, palisade]

— **blank wall,** a wall flat and without an opening dead wall **blind w.!.** — **bridge w ,** a furnace-bridge or the like See BRIDGE, *n* , 4 — **median w.** (*Bot*), a wall in archegoniate plants whose plane is at right angles to the basal wall and divides the proembryo into lateral halves — **return w ,** *n* A wall about the same height as the exterior wall of a building, with which it forms an angle a legal distinction — **sustaining w.** **1.** A wall which carries structural loads, as of floors or roof, a bearing wall **2.** A retaining wall — **the w.,** in narrow streets and lanes, the courtesy extended of allowing one to pass along on the inner side, nearest a wall or building, as, you should give the lady *the wall* — **to go to the w.,** to be forced to yield, be pressed or driven to an extremity — **to hang by the w ,** to remain unused or neglected, as something hung on a wall — **to push or thrust to the w ,** same as TO DRIVE ONE TO THE WALL, see DRIVE, *vt* — **top w.,** in mining, same as HANGING WALL — **wall'-an"chor,** *n* Same as BEAM-ANCHOR — **w.-arcade,** *n* An ornamental arched recess in a wall, used chiefly as a decoration — **w.-barley,** *n* *Bot* A squirreltail-grass (*Hordeum murinum*) See SQUIRRELTAIL — **w.-bearing,** *n* *Mach* A cast-iron housing or pedestal built into a wall to receive a shaft entering or passing through the wall **w.-boxt.** — **w.-bird,** *n* **1** [Prov Eng] The spotted flycatcher, beam-bird **w.-platt 2.** [W Ind] A wren (*Thryothorus musicus*) that nests in the walls of houses — **w.-brown,** *n.* A butterfly, the gatekeeper See under GATE[1], *n* — **w.-campimeter,** *n* A large vertical campimeter, made to hang upon the wall — **w.-clamp,** *n* A tie for bracing walls together — **w.-clock,** *n* A clock, usually with pendulum movement, made to hang on a wall — **w -crane,** *n* *Mach* A crane attached to a wall for moving heavy articles — **w.-creeper,** *n* A tichodromine creeper or certhiold bird, (*Tichodroma muraria*), ranging from Spain to China, mostly in mountainous regions It is ash-gray above, with scarlet-crimson wing-coverts and red and black white-spotted primaries It obtains its insect prey by creeping on cliffs and walls — **w.-cress,** *n* Any one of various small trailing herbs of the genus *Arabis*, especially the thale-cress, rock-cress — **w -desk,** *n* A desk fixed or hinged to a wall — **w.-engine,** *n* An engine fastened to a wall, as a small vertical engine for driving shafting — **w -fern,** *n* *Bot* A small evergreen fern (*Polypodium vulgare*) with simple deeply pinnatifid fronds 4 to 10 inches high, growing on cliffs and walls, common polypody or polypod — **w -frame,** *n* A cast-iron frame in a wall for holding a wall-bearing — **w.-fruit,** *n* Fruit which, to be developed to proper ripeness, must be planted close to a wall or fence also, fruit so developed — **w -gecko,** *n* A gecko, especially *Platydactylus muralis*, wall-lizard — **w -germander,** *n* *Bot* The common British germander — **w -gillyflower,** *n* *Bot* The wallflower — **w.-grenade,** *n* An exploding shell resembling a hand-grenade in shape and purpose, but larger used in defending fortified places — **w -hawkweed,** *n* *Bot* A common British hawkweed (*Hieracium murorum*) that grows on walls — **w.-ink,** *n* *Bot* The European brookline — **w -lettuce,** *n* A British wild lettuce (*Lactuca muralis*) found on old walls and in rocky copses — **w.-lichen,** *n* A foliaceous lichen (*Parmelia parietina*) from which fine dyes have been obtained **w.-mosst, yellow w.-lichent.** — **w.-light,** *n* A light suspended on a wall or supported by a bracket attached to a wall — **w.-lizard,** *n* **1.** A small European lizard (*Tarentola mauritanica*) that frequents crevices in walls See illus under LIZARD **2** A wall-gecko — **w -louse,** *n* A bedbug — **w -moss,** *n* *Bot* **1.** Any kind of moss that usually grows on walls **2** The common British stonecrop — **w -net,** *n* A net so formed or suspended as to make an enclosed space with vertical walls — **w.-newt,** *n* Same as WALL-LIZARD, 1 — **w. of an abscess,** the wall of exudation that forms the boundary of an abscess — **w of the nail,** the fold of skin overlapping the base and sides of the nail — **w -painting,** *n* **1.** Decorative painting on walls and similar surfaces **2.** A piece of work of this kind Compare FRESCO — **w.-paper,** *n* Paper, usually a coarse thick wood paper, printed by special machinery in ornamental tints for covering plastered walls and ceilings See PAPER-HANGING — **w -pellitory,** *n* *Bot* See PELLITORY — **w -pennywort,** *n* The navelwort so called from its growing on and about damp walls and rocks — **w.-pepper,** *n* The British stonecrop so called from the biting taste of the leaves — **w.-pie,** *n* Same as WALL-RUE — **w -piece,** *n* *Mil* A piece of ordnance, especially a swivel-gun, mounted on a wall — **w.-plat,** *n* Same as WALL-BIRD, 1 — **w -plate,** *n* **1.** *Building* A horizontal timber on a wall, for bearing the ends of joists girders, part of a roof-frame, or the like, and distributing the weight See illus under ROOF **2.** A plate for attaching a plumber-block or the like to a wall **3.** *Mining* A piece of timber that is against the side of a shaft in a set of shaft-timbers **4.** A plate or piaque supported horizontally against a wall, as for holding a candle — **w.-pocket,** *n* A pouch, as of cloth or wood, hung on a wall to contain newspapers, magazines, etc — **w -rib,** *n* *Arch* A formeret See illus under RIB — **w -rock,** *n* *Geol* Same as COUNTRY, 8 — **w.-rocket,** *n* A British perennial (*Diplotaxis tenuifolia*) of the mustard family, with light-yellow flowers, leaves resembling the rocket's, and growing in quarries and on old walls — **w.-rue,** *n* A small delicate evergreen fern (*Asplenium ruta-muraria*) growing on cliffs, and having the ultimate divisions of its fronds resembling those of the rues — **w -scraper,** *n* An instrument with a chisel-edge used for smoothing wall-surfaces before papering — **w.-sided,** *a* Having sides perpendicular or nearly so — **w.-space,** *n* *Arch* That portion of a wall which is free from architectural embellishments and upon which decorative painting is or may be done, a plain wall-surface — **w.-spleenwort,** *n* Same as WALL-RUE — **w -spring,** *n* A spring of water running from between stratified rocks — **w.-tent,** *n* A tent having vertical sides and peaked top — **w.-tooth,** *n* [Prov Eng] A large double tooth — **w -tower,** *n* A tower built in or against a wall an arrangement common in medieval fortification to supplement other means of defending or protecting castles or cities — **w.-tracery,** *n* *Arch* Any tracery used to ornament a wall — **w.-tree,** *n* *Hort* A fruit-tree made to grow on a wall for the better exposure of the fruit to the influence of the sun — **w -vase,** *n* A small hanging vase, having a flat side — **w.-washer,** *n* *Building* A plate through which the end of a tie-rod is secured to steady a wall, serving to distribute the strain of the rod often ornamentally shaped, as in stars, S pieces, etc — **w -wasp,** *n* A common European eumenid wasp (*Odynerus muralius*) that often makes its nests in walls


Wall-tracery

wall[5], *n* [Prov Eng] A spring of water

wall[6], *n* Same as WALE[1], *n* obsolete except in the compound below — **wall'-knot",** *n* *Naut* A large interwoven knot on the end of a rope See illus under KNOT

wall[7]†, *n* A disease of the eyes

Wall, William (5/8 1647–1/12 1728) An English divine, *History of Infant Baptism*

Wall , Wallach , *abbr* Wallachian

wal'la[1], 1 wel'ə, 2 wal'a, *n* [Anglo-Ind] A merchant or vender also an agent a servant worker colloquially, a fellow or person as a box-*walla* a ghat-*walla* **wal'lah**†.

wal'la[2], *n* Same as WALLAH

wal'la-ba, 1 wel'ə-bə, 2 wal'a-ba, *n* [Guiana] A medium-sized tree (*Eperua falcata*) of the bean family, with winged leaves, red flowers, and reddish wood with light streaks **wal'la-bit.**

Wal'la-bout Bay, 1 wel'ə-baut, 2 wal'a-bout An inlet of the East River, Brooklyn, New York, site of a U S navy-yard

wal'la-by, 1 wel'ə-bi, 2 wal'a-by, *n* [-BIES, 1 -biz, 2 -biz, *pl*] [Austral] One of the smaller macropodine kangaroos, especially one of the smaller species of *Macropus*, mostly frequenting forests and brush — **nail-tailed wallaby,** a kangaroo of the genus *Onychogale* See NAIL-TAILED, *a* — **on the w. or on the w.-track** [Slang, Austral], tramping afoot about the country, looking for work, or as a means of travel from the wandering trait of the wallaby — **wal'la-by-bush",** *n* A tall shrub or small tree (*Beyera viscosa*) of the spurge family, common to Australia and Tasmania **pink'wood"‡.**

Wal'lace, 1 wol'is, 2 wal'ac, *n* **1. Alfred Russel** (8/13 1823–11/12 1913), an English naturalist, sociologist, traveler, and author codiscoverer with Darwin of the law of natural selection **2 Henry Cantwell** (8/13 1866–10/11 1924), an American agriculturist editor, United States Secretary of Agriculture, 1921–1924 **3 Horace Binney** (8/13 1817–12/13 1856), an American lawyer and author **4 Lewis ("Lew")** (4/13 1827–7/13 1905), a United States general author, *Ben Hur* **5 Sir William** (1270?–9/13 1305), a Scottish soldier and national hero **6 William H. L** (7/13 1821–4/10 1862), a United States general fell at Shiloh **7 William Ross** (1819–3/4 1881), an American poet **8 William Vincent** (6/13 1814–10/12 1865), an Irish musical composer, *Lurline, Maritana* **9** A county in W central Kansas, 900 sq m , county-seat, Sharon Springs **10.** A county in South Island, New Zealand **11** A city, county-seat of Shoshone county, Ida — **Wallace's line** (*Zoogeog*), an imaginary line passing through Bali Strait, dividing Australia from the Orient

Wal'lace-burg, 1 wel'is-burg, 2 wal'ac-bûrg, *n* A town in Kent East district Ontario province, Canada

Wal'lach, 1 wel'ək, 2 wal'ac, *n* **1.** A Wallachian or Vlach, a member of one of the Romance-speaking races of Roumania **2** That one of the Romance languages of Roumania spoken by the Wallachians See ROUMANIAN [< G *Wallach*, ult < OHG *walh*, foreigner] **Wal'lack†.**

Wal-la'chi-a, 1 wə-lē'ki-ə, 2 wə-lā'ci-a, *n* A former principality of S Europe formed a principality with Moldavia in 1861 and later the kingdom of Roumania 29,916 sq m

Wal-la'chi-an, 1 wə-lē'ki-ən, 2 wə-lā'ci-an **I.** *a* Of or relating to Wallachia, or its inhabitants **II.** *n* **1.** A native or naturalized inhabitant of Wallachia **2** The language of Wallachia See ROUMANIAN

Wal'lack, 1 wel'ək, 2 wal'ak, *n* **1 James William** (9/13 1795–12/13 1864), an English actor, settled in America, founded Wallack's theater **2. John Lester** (1/13 1820–9/13 1888), an American comedian, playwright son of preceding

wal'lah[2], 1 wol'ə, 2 wal'a, *n* A black variety of jaguar

wal'la-roo', 1 wel'ə-rū', 2 wal'a-rōō', *n* [Austral] **1.** A large kangaroo, especially *Macropus robustus* **2.** [W-] A seaport in Daly county, South Australia

Wal'la-sey, 1 wel'ə-si, 2 wal'a-sy, *n* A town in Cheshire, England, on the Mersey river

Wal'la Wal'la, 1 wel'ə wol'ə, 2 wal'a wal'a **1.** A county in S E Washington, 1,277 sq m **2.** Its county-seat, seat of Whitman College (non-sectarian), founded in 1882

wall'-bar"leȝ, w -cress, etc See WALL[1] *n*

walled[1], 1 wŏld, 2 wald, *pa* **1.** Having walls, surrounded by a wall or walls, enclosed, as a prison, fortified, as, a *walled* town **2.** *Her* Bearing a design corresponding in shape and appearance with a wall or walls of masonry — **walled plain,** one of the plains of the moon's surface surrounded by a ring-shaped mountain ridge

walled[2], *a* Having a wall-knot at the end, as a rope, constructed in the manner of a wall-knot

The captain then flogged him himself, using the lashes of the cat-of-nine-tails upon his back and the double *walled* knot at the end of it upon his head T CLARKSON *Abolition of Slave-Trade* vol II, p 29 [J S T 1836]

walled[3], *a* [Colloq] Wall-eyed

Wal'len-stein, 1 väl'ən-shtīn, 2 val'ĕn-shtīn, *n* Same as WALDSTEIN, 1 a less correct form

wall'er[1], 1 wŏl'ər, 2 wal'er, *n* [Rare] One who builds walls

wall'er[2], *n* [G] The wels

Wal'ler[1], 1 wol'ər, 2 wal'er, *n* **1 Edmund** (1/13 1606–10/11 1687), an English poet, *Panegyric on Cromwell* **2 Sir William** (1597–9/11 1668), an English Parliamentary general and writer **3.** A county in S E Texas, 540 sq m , county-seat, Hempstead

Wal-le'ri-an, 1 wə-lĭ'ri-ən, 2 wə-lē'ri-an, *a* Named after Dr Augustus Waller (12/13 1816–9/11 1870), an English physiologist — **W. law,** the law that degeneration of a nerve that combines both motor and sensory functions proceeds from the center outward to periphery, or from the periphery to center, according to the functional impulse of the special fibers affected — **W method,** the method employed by Dr Waller for determining the functional character of the different fibers of a mixed nerve by noting the initial point of degeneration when the nerve is separated from its center of nutrition

wal'let, 1 wel'et, 2 wal'ĕt, *n* **1.** A pocketbook, usually of leather, with flaps, and wide and deep enough to contain bank-notes unfolded

Our several borrowings were thrust into a *wallet*, which was sometimes in his pocket and sometimes in mine N P WILLIS *Prose Writings* p 108 [S 1885]

2. A leather or canvas bag for tools, implements, etc , usually with a flap, lid, or clasp, as, a bicycle *wallet* **3.** A beggars' bag or a pedlers' pack, or a knapsack **4.** A long purse having a central opening on one side and furnishing a receptacle at each end, sometimes, a larger bag of the same general make **5** An outfit of small articles and implements carried by anglers **6.** *Her* A scrip used as a bearing **7†.** Any loose-hanging bag-like protuberance, as the dewlap of an ox [Var of ME *watel*, a bag < AS *watel*, a hurdle] — **wal"let-cer'†,** *n* One who carries a wallet, hence, a needy pedestrian, a beggar or tramp, pilgrim — **wal'let-ful,** *n* The contents of a well-filled wallet, pouch, bag, or purse

wall'-eye", 1 wŏl'-aɪ", 2 wal'-ȳ", *n* **1.** A peculiar appearance of the eye, due either to opacity of the cornea, to a light-colored iris, or to divergent strabismus **2.** A large staring eye, as of a fish **3** A wall-eyed fish (1) A pike-perch, the wall-eyed pike (*Stizostedion vitreum*) (2) The alewife, or wall-eyed herring (3) [California] A surf-fish of the genus *Amphistichus*, as the common *A argenteus*, also, an amblotocoid fish (*Hyperprosopon argenteus*) (4) The wall-eyed pollack [Prob < Ice *vald-eygthr*, for *vagl-eygr*, wall-eyed, < *vagl*, beam, + *eygr*, having eyes, < *auga*, eye] — **wall'-eyed",** *a*

1. Having a wall-eye or wall-eyes 2. Having large staring eyes, as a fish See def 3 3 [Slang] Squinting

wall'-fern", *etc* See WALL¹, *n*

wall'flow"er, 1 wŏl'flau"er, 2 wąl'flow"er, *n* **1.** *Bot* A perennial (*Cheiranthus cheiri*) of the mustard family, native to Europe, where it grows on walls, in quarries, and on sea-cliffs It has lanceolate leaves and racemed clusters of fragrant flowers varying from yellow to crimson The name is extended to other plants of the same genus and also to some of other genera, especially to the **Australian native wallflower** (*Gastrolobium grandiflorum*), a poison-shrub and a Tasmanian shrub (*Pultenæa subumbellata*) of the bean family



Common Wallflower
a, the fruit

2. A woman who, at a ball, keeps her seat or stands by the wall, presumably for want of a partner sometimes extended to men

— **false wallflower** or **Western w.**, a biennial (*Erysimum asperum*) with orange-yellow flowers resembling those of the common wallflower a native of the western United States — **native w**, either the *Gastrolobium grandiflorum* or the *Pultenæa subumbellata*

wall'-gre-nade", **w.-hawkweed**, etc See WALL¹, *n*

Wal'lich, 1 vāl'lĭk; 2 val'lĭH, **Nathaniel** (¹/₂₁1786–⁴/₂₁1854) A Danish botanist and authority on East-Indian flora

wal'lie, 1 wŏl'ĭ, 2 wăl'ĭ, *a* [Scot] Large, ample **wa'lie†**.

wal'lie, 1 wel'ĭ, 2 wąl'ĭ, *n* [Scot] A valet

Wal-lin', 1 val-lĭn', 2 văl-lĭn', **Johan Olof** (¹⁰/₂₁1779–⁶/₂₀ 1839) A Swedish Protestant archbishop and hymnist

wall'ing, 1 wŏl'ĭŋ; 2 wąl'ing, *n* **1.** The act or process of constructing, lining with, or enclosing with a wall **2.** Material with which to build a wall, also, a wall or walls collectively **3.** *Billiards* Same as BRICOLE — **dry walling**, walling done without cement or mortar — **rubbish w.**, wall-construction of broken fragments of old building-stone, brickbats, etc — **wall'ing-wax"**, *n* Wax with which an etcher makes a wall or dam around a plate that is to be treated with acid

Wal'ling-ford, 1 wel'ĭŋ-fərd, 2 wąl'ing-ford, *n* **1.** A town in Berkshire, England, a former Roman and Saxon stronghold **2.** A silver-manufacturing town in New Haven county, Conn **3.** A town in Rutland county, Vt

Wal'lis, 1 wel'ĭs, 2 wal'ĭs, *n* **1. John** (¹¹/₂₁1616–¹⁰/₂₁1703), an English mathematician and scholar **2 Samuel** (⁴/₂₂ 1728–¹/₂₁1795), an English naval officer and discoverer **3** Same as VALAIS

Wal'lis Is'lands. A group of French islands N E of Fiji

wall'-less, 1 wŏl'-lĕs, 2 wąl'-lĕs, *a* Having no wall or lateral covering

Wal-loon', 1 we-lūn', 2 wą-lōōn', *a* Of or pertaining to the Walloons

wal-loon'[1], *n* A disease of the growing tobacco-plant, in which the leaves do not curl, but stand erect

Wal-loon'[2], *n* **1.** One of a mixed Italic, Teutonic, Celtic people in southeastern Belgium and parts adjacent

The *Walloons* are descended from the ancient Gallic Belgæ, with an admixture of Roman elements

Encye Brit 11th ed, vol XXVIII p 286

2. One of the Huguenot colonists who came to the United States from Artois, France **3.** The French dialect of the Walloons nearly related to the langue d'oil [< F *Wallon*, < OF *Wallon*, < LL *Wallus*, < L *Gallus*, a Gaul ult < OHG *walh*, a foreigner] **Wal-lon'‡ — Walloon Church**, a form of the French Protestant Church maintained in the Netherlands by descendants of fugitive Walloons It uses the Geneva Catechism — **W guard**, formerly the body-guard of a king or queen of Spain, consisting of Walloons only

wal'lop[1], 1 wel'əp, 2 wąl'ŏp, *vt* **1.** [Slang] To flog, whip **2.** [Prov Eng] (1) To throw or tumble over, dash down or to the ground (2) To wrap up temporarily [Use of WALLOP², *v*] — **wal'lop-er**[1], *n* **1.** One who wallops **2.** [E Mass] A cod-fishing vessel **cod'-wal"lop-er‡.**

wal'lop[2], *vi* **1.** To boil vigorously with much noise, rolling, and bubbling, as, the soap *wallops* in the caldron **2** To move quickly with an irregular tumbling gait or manner like a seal, waddle, gallop in an awkward rolling way **3.** To be slovenly, careless, or negligent **4.** [Slang] To vomit [< OF *waloper*, see GALLOP, *v*] — **wal'lop-er**[2], *n*

wal'lop[1], *n* [Prov Eng] A laborious rolling or plunging motion, or the sound caused by it, as, the *wallop* of a whale

wal'lop[2], *n* **1** [Prov Eng & Slang, U S] A sudden and severe blow **2.** [Prov Eng] A thick piece of fat

wal'lop-ing, *a* [Colloq] Extraordinary in size, whopping, as a *walloping* baby — **wal'lop-er**[3], *n*

wal'lop-ing[1], *n* **1.** The act of boiling with much rolling and bubbling **2.** Rolling or tumbling motion

wal'lop-ing[2], *n* The act of one who wallops, a trouncing, beating, as, the *walloping* of a truant

wal'lopt, *pp* Walloped S S

wal'low[1], 1 wel'o, 2 wal'o, *v* **I.** *t* [Archaic] To roll in some soft, yielding substance often reflexive, as, to *wallow* oneself in ashes

II. *i* **1.** To roll about in any yielding substance, as, to *wallow* in mud or mire **2.** To move with a rolling, floundering motion

Toads piebald chunk-shaped shrugged and *wallowed* up from their torpid beds JUDD *Margaret* p 160 [a BROS 1871]

3 Figuratively, to revel in any indecent or unbecoming practise, as, to *wallow* in sensuality

How many *wallow* in pleasures as if they had been made men only to turn brutes CHARNOCKE *Discourses* p 101 [T T 1838]

[< AS *wealwian*, wallow] **wal'ow†.— wal'low-er**, *n* **1.** One who or that which wallows **2** *Mach* A lantern-wheel

wal'low[2], *vi* [Prov Brit] To fade away

wal'low, *a* [Prov Eng] Having no flavor insipid flat

wal'low, *n* **1.** The act of wallowing, a rolling about, as in mud or the like **2.** That in which animals wallow, a pool, mud-hole, or slough frequented by the water-buffalo, hippopotamus, hog, or other wallowing animal, also, the hollow left in the ground showing where an animal, as a bison, has wallowed

But alas! by the time all three [saddle-blankets] were well soaked in the copper-coloured *wallow* water there was not a drop left. BAILLIE-GROHMAN *Camps in the Rockies* p 37 [s 1882]

3. A rolling, tumbling movement, as of billows **4†.** A rolling walk or awkward gait. **wal'low-ing‡.**

Wal'lo-wa, 1 wel'o-wə, 2 wąl'o-wa *n* A county in N E Oregon 2,784 sq m, county-seat, Enterprise

wal'lowd, *pp* Wallowed S S

wal'low-ish, 1 wel'o-ĭsh, 2 wal'o-ĭsh, *a* [Prov Eng or Obs] Nauseous

wall'-paint"ing, etc See WALL¹, *n*

Walls'end, 1 wŏlz'end, 2 wąls'ĕnd, *n* [Eng] A grade of coal for household purposes originally from Wallsend, on the Tyne (the eastern terminus of the Roman wall), but now from any part of a large district in and near Newcastle

wall'-spring", **w.-vase**, etc See WALL¹, *n*

Wall Street. A street in the southern part of the borough of Manhattan, New York city, the financial center of the United States Hence, the money-market, the financial interests of the country

wall'wort", 1 wŏl'wŭrt', 2 wąl'wŭrt', *n* *Bot* **1** The European dwarf elder or danewort **2.** Any one of several other plants, as the wall-cress the wall-pellitory, and the wall-pennywort [< AS *wealwyrt*, < *weal* (see WALL¹, *n*) + *wyrt*, wort]

wal'ly, 1 wel'ĭ, 2 wal'y, *vt* [Prov Eng] To pamper, spoil

wal'ly, *a* & *n* [-LIES, *pl*] Same as WALY

wal'ly, *interj* [Prov Eng] Same as WALY — **wally fa'you!** ill luck betide you!

wal'ly-drag"gle, 1 wel'ĭ-drĕ'gl, 2 wąl'y-drą'gl, *n* [Scot] **1.** The youngest in a family, also a young bird in the nest. **2.** Any feeble or ill-grown creature **wal'y-drag"gled.**

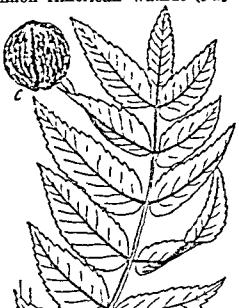
walmt, *vt* To boil up — **walmt**, *n* A bubble in boiling

Wal'mer, 1 wŏl'mər *or* wel'mər, 2 wąl'mer *or* wal'mer, *n* A town in E Kent, England Walmer Castle built under Henry VIII, is the official residence of the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, and there the first Duke of Wellington died

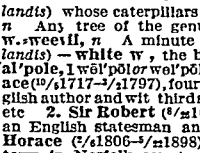
Walmes'ley, 1 wŏmz'lĭ, 2 wąmz'ly, **Charles** (¹/₂₁1722–¹¹/₂₂ 1797) An English Benedictine monk and mathematician

wal'nut, 1 wŏl'nut *or* wel'nut, 2 wąl'nŭt *or* wąl'nŭt, *n* **1.** The nut of any tree of the genus *Juglans*, especially *J regia* and *J nigra*, also, the tree itself, or its wood The **Old World walnut** (*J regia*) is commonly called in the United States the **English Walnut. 2** The nut-like fruit of a tree of some other genus resembling a true walnut, or the tree bearing such fruit **3** [Local, U S] A hickory-nut [< AS *walhhnutu*, < *wealh*, foreign, + *hnutu*, nut] **wal'note†.**

— **black walnut**, the common American walnut (*Juglans nigra*) See def 1 — **Caucasian w.**, a tree (*Pterocarya fraxinifolia*) of the Caucasian region allied to the common walnut, with winged fruit — **country w.**, same as INDIAN WALNUT — **double w**, a large variety of English walnut whose shell is made into caskets for jewelry, etc — **high-flier w.**, the best English variety of the common European walnut — **Indian w.**, the candlenut (*Aleurites moluccana*) **Otaheite w.‡ — Jamaica w**, a West-Indian tree (*Picrodendron arboreum*) having a very bitter wood and bark, also, its fruit — **royal w**, the English walnut — **satin w**, same as SWEET-GUM — **Spanish w.**, the candlenut — **sweet w.**, the shellbark (*Hicoria ovata*) — **titmouse w**, a variety of the European walnut which has very thin and tender shells so called because the birds, especially the titmouse, can break its shell to eat the kernel — **wal'nut-bor"er**, *n* A beetle or other insect which injures the walnut by the boring of its grub — **w. case-bearer**, a crambid moth (*Acrobasis juglandis*) whose larvæ draw together and skeletonize the leaves of walnuts — **w. leaf-roller**, a tortricid moth infesting the walnut, as *Lophoderа juglandana* — **w.-moth**, *n* A moth injurious to the walnut, as a large American bombycid (*Citheronia regalis*), whose caterpillar (the hickory horned devil) feeds on this and related trees — **w.-scale**, *n* A shield-scale (*Aspidiotus juglans-regiæ*) infesting the walnut — **w.-sphinx**, *n* A hawk-moth (*Cressonia juglandis*) whose caterpillars injure walnut-foliage — **w.-tree**, *n* Any tree of the genus *Juglans* See def 1, above — **w.-weevil**, *n* A minute boring beetle (*Conotrachelus juglandis*) — **white w**, the butternut See BUTTERNUT, 1



Leaf and Fruit of the Black Walnut
a a catkin of sterile flowers *b*, nut as it grows *c* nut with shuck removed

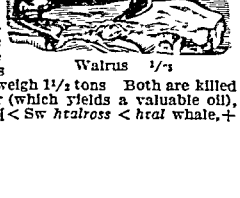

Walnut-moth. 1/4

Wal'pole, 1 wŏl'pōl *or* wel'pōl, 2 wąl'pōl *or* wal'pōl, *n* **1. Horace** (¹⁰/₂₁1717–²/₂₁1797), fourth earl of Orford from 1791, an English author and wit third son of Sir Robert *Castle of Otranto*, etc **2. Sir Robert** (⁸/₂₂1676–³/₂₁1745) first earl of Orford, an English statesman and Prime Minister **3. Spencer Horace** (⁵/₂1806–⁵/₂₁1898), an English statesman **4** A town in Norfolk county, Mass **5.** A town in Cheshire county, N H

Wal-pur'gis night, 1 vąl-pur'gĭs, 2 văl-pur'gĭs **1.** The night before May 1 originally dedicated to **St Walpurga**, an English nun who founded religious houses in Germany (754–779) **2.** The heathen festival on the same night which St Walpurga is supplanted connected by popular superstition with a witches' dance on the German Brocken

wal-pur'gite, 1 wel-pŭr'jĭt, 2 wal-pŭr'git *n* *Mineral* An adamantine, waxy-yellow, hydrous bismuth-uranium arsenate ($H_{22}Bi_{10}U_2As_8O_{46}$), crystallizing in the triclinic system [< the *Walpurgis*-lode at Neustadtel, Saxony, where it was found] **wal-pur'gin(e)‡.**

wal'rus, 1 wŏl'rus *or* wel'rus, 2 wąl'rŭs *or* wal'rŭs (XIII), *n* A large marine seal-like rosmaroid mammal, having hind limbs flexible forward and tusk-like canines in the upper jaw


Walrus 1/75

Walruses feed mostly on bivalve mollusks, which they obtain by digging with their tusks They are usually found near the coast or on floating ice *Rosmarus rosmarus* is the common arctic walrus *R obesus* that of the North Pacific The bulls reach 12 feet in length and weigh 1½ tons Both are killed for their hide their blubber (which yields a valuable oil), their ivory, and their flesh [< Sw *hvalross* < *hval* whale, + O Sw *ross*, horse] — **wal'rus-bird"**, *n* The pectoral sandpiper — **w.-iron**, *n* The toggle-iron, as used in walrus-hunting [town in Staffordshire, England

Wal'sall, 1 wŏl'sel 2 wąl'sąl, *n* An iron-manufacturing

Wal'sen-burg, 1 wel'sen-bûrg, 2 wąl'sĕn-bûrg, *n* A town, county-seat of Huerfano county, Colo.

Walsh†, *a* & *n* Welsh

Walsh, 1 wŏlsh, 2 wąlsh, *n* **1. Edward** (1756–²/₂₁1832), an Irish surgeon and writer **2. John** (⁵/₂₁1830–⁷/₂₁1898), a Roman Catholic archbishop of Toronto, Ontario, renowned as an administrator **3. John Henry** (¹⁰/₂₁1810–²/₂₁1888), an English editor and voluminous writer on sports under the pseudonym of "Stonehenge." **4. Robert** (1784–²/₂1859) an American author. **5. William J.** (¹/₂₁1841–⁴/₂₁1921), an Irish Roman Catholic prelate and author, archbishop of Dublin and Primate of Ireland **6.** A county in N E North Dakota 1,308 sq m, county-seat, Grafton

Wal'sing-ham, 1 wel'sĭŋ-əm, 2 wąl'sing-am, *n* **1. Sir Francis** (1530?–⁶/₂₁1590), an English statesman and diplomat **2. Thomas**, an English Benedictine monk and historian of the 15th century **3** A town in Norfolk, England, with ruins of an Augustinian priory

Wal'so-ken, 1 wel'so-kĕn, 2 wal'so-kĕn, *n* A town in Norfolk, England

walt†, *v* **I.** *t* To overturn **II.** *i* To tumble

wal'ter, 1 wel'tər, 2 wal'ter, *vi* **1** [Scot or Obs] (1) To waver, totter. (2) To be upset, fall **2†.** To roll or wallow

Wal'ter, 1 wŏl'tər, 2 wąl'ter *n* **1.** A masculine personal name **Walt** (dim) **D Wou'ter**, 1 wau'tər, 2 wou'ter, **F Gau"tier'**, 1 gō'tyē', 2 gō tyę', **G Sw Wal'ter**, 1 văl'tar, 2 văl'ter, **Wal'therț**; **It Sp Gual-te'ri-o**, 1 gwal-tē'rĭ-ō, 2 gwal-tę'rĭ-ō, **It. Gual"ti-e'ro**, 1 gwăl'tĭ-ē'ro 2 gwăl tĭ-ę'ro, **L Gual-te'rus**; **Pg Gual-ter'**, 1 gwal-ter', 2 gwal-tĕr' **2. Hubert** (–1205), an English statesman and archbishop of Canterbury **3. John** (1739–¹¹/₂₁1812), an English journalist founder of *The Times* (London) **4. John** (²/₂₁1776–⁷/₂₁1847), son of the preceding, manager and editor of *The Times* **5. Lucy** (1630–1658), a favorite of Charles II of England mother of the duke of Monmouth **6. Thomas Ustick** (³/₄1804–¹⁰/₂₁1887), an American architect who designed the extension of the Capitol, Washington, D C [Teut, powerful warrior]

Wal'ter-bor-o, 1 wŏl'ter-bur-o, 2 wąl'ter-bŏr-o, *n* A town, county-seat of Colleton county, S C

walth, 1 wŏlth, 2 wąlth, *n* [Scot] Wealth

Wal'tham, 1 wel'thəm, 2 wąl'tham, *n* A watchmaking town in Middlesex county, Mass

Wal'tham Ho'ly Cross. A town in W Essex, England site of an ancient abbey, hence sometimes called **Waltham Abbey.**

Wal'tham-stow, 1 wel'təm-stō, 2 wal'tam-stō, *n* An urban district in S W Essex, England

Wal'ther, 1 văl'tar, 2 văl'ter, **Bernard** (1430–⁵/–1504) A German astronomer

Wal'ther von der Vo'gel-wei"de, 1 fō'gel-vaĭ'də, 2 fō'gĕl-vī'de (1170?–1230?) A German minnesinger

Wal'ton, 1 wŏl'tən, 2 wąl'ton, *n* **1 Brian** (1600?–¹¹/₂₂ 1661) an English bishop and scholar, *Polyglot Bible* **2 Elijah** (¹¹/–1832–⁴/₂₁1880), an English landscape-painter **3. George** (1740?–²/₂1804), an American patriot, signer of the Declaration of Independence **4 Izaak** (⁹/₂1593–¹/₂₁1683), an English writer, essayist and poet *Compleat Angler* **5** A county in N W Florida 1,384 sq m, county-seat, De Funiak Springs **6** A county in N Georgia 366 sq m, county-seat Monroe **7.** A township and village in Delaware county, N Y

Wal-to'ni-an, 1 wal-tō'nĭ-ən 2 wąl-tō'nĭ-an **I.** *a* Relating to Izaak Walton, or his writings **II.** *n* A disciple of Walton in angling, an angler

Wal'ton-le-dale. A parish in N E Lancashire, England.

Wal'ton-on-Thames, *n* A town in Surrey England

Wal'ton on-the-Hill, *n* A suburb of Liverpool, England

wal'tront, *n* A walrus

wal'ty, 1 wŏl'tĭ, 2 wal'ty, *a* *Naut* Inclined to lean or roll over [< WALTER, *v*]

waltz, 1 wŏlts, 2 walts, *vi* **1.** To dance a waltz, move or step as in a waltz **2.** [Slang] To move quickly or smartly, as, he *waltzed* across the street — **waltz'er**, *n*

waltz, *n* **1.** A round dance in triple time, varying much in style with period and country, but commonly characterized by moderate time, by evenness and smoothness of step as opposed to the hop of the polka or schottische, and by the direction of the steps, which are taken forward and backward, not to right and left **2.** A composition in triple measure for such a dance [< G *walzer*, < *walzen*, roll] — **deux-temps waltz**, a rapid waltz in double time [(*Ruretitus pretiosus cocco*)

wa'lu, 1 wä'lū, 2 wa'lu, *n* [Hawaii] A fish, the escolar

wal'wet, *v* Same as WALLOW

Wal'worth, 1 wŏl'wər wol'wərth, 2 wal'wər wal'worth, *n* **1. Mansfield Tracy** (¹²/₂1830–⁵/₂₁1873), an American lawyer and writer, pen-name, "Hotspur." **2. Reuben Hyde** (¹²/₂₁1788–¹¹/₂₁1867), an American jurist **3. Sir William** (–1385), lord mayor of London crushed Tyler's rebellion **4.** A county in central N South Dakota, 745 sq m, county-seat, Bangor **5.** A county in S E Wisconsin, 562 sq m, county-seat, Elkhorn **6** A parliamentary division of Newington, S London, England

wa'ly, 1 wā'lĭ 2 wā'lĭ [Scot] **I** *a* **1.** Beautiful, pleasing, excellent **2** Strong, robust, vigorous **II.** *n* [-LIES, *pl*] Something pleasing to the eye a toy, an ornament [< WALE]

wa'ly, 1 wē'lĭ, 2 wā'ly, *interj* [Prov Brit] *Alas!* an expression of sorrow or lament [Cor of WELLAWAY] **wal'ly‡.**

wa"ma-ra', 1 wä mə-rä', 2 wa'mä-ra', *n* [Brit Guiana] The brown ebony of Demerara The botanical relationship of the tree which yields it has not been determined

Wam'ba, 1 wem'bə, 2 wąm'ba *n* In Scott's *Ivanhoe*, Cedric's jester

wam'balst, *n* A quilted garment

wam'ble, 1 wem'l 2 wąm'l *vi* [Prov or Obs] **1.** To be disturbed with nausea and to heave or rumble, as during seasickness said of the stomach also, to ferment and rumble in the stomach, as ill-digested food **2.** To move unsteadily, roll [< Dan *vamle*, wamble] **wam'melț, wam'mlet.— wam'bling-ly†**, *adv* **wam'bly‡.**

wam'ble, *n* [Prov or Obs] **1.** A rolling tumble **2** A rolling or upheaving of the stomach nausea — **wam'ble-crop"ped**, *a* [Vulgar] Sick at the stomach hence, depressed miserable

wam'bles, 1 wem'lz 2 wąm'lz, *n* [Prov] Milk-sickness

Wam-but'ti, 1 wam-but'ĭ, 2 wam-bŭt'ĭ, *n* *pl* [Afr] A tribe of pigmies found in the great forest of Central Africa

The *Wambutti* have round faces gazelle-like eyes set far apart open foreheads which give one an impression of undisguised frankness and are of a rich yellow wood complexion

STANLEY *In Darkest Africa* vol II p 104 [s 1890]

wame, 1 wām, 2 wām, *n* [Scot] The abdomen, belly, womb — **wame'fou**, *n* [Scot] A belly-ful **wame'fu'‡.— wame'towe**, *n* [Prov Eng] A belly-band girth.

Wa-me'go, 1 wə-mī'go, 2 wa-mē'go, *n* A city in Pottawatomie county, Kan

wam'mer-ah, 1 wom'er-a, 2 wąm'er-a, *n* [Austral] A womerah or throwing-stick See illus under BOOMERANG **wum'me-rah†.**

wam'mi-kan, 1 wom'ı-kən, 2 wam'ı-can, *n* [Local, U S] A raft of square timber, on which is a shanty fitted with sleeping and cooking accommodations used by Maine lumbermen [Am Ind] **wam'mi-kin†.**

wam'mus, 1 wam'us, 2 wăm'ŭs, *n* [Local, U S] A thick, loose jacket, usually knitted and worn commonly with a belt **wam'us†**

wamp, 1 womp, 2 wąmp, *n* [Local, U S] The American elder

Wam"pa-no'ag, 1 wom'pə-nō'ăg, 2 wąm'pə-nō'ăg, *n* One of a tribe of Algonkian Indians who lived on the eastern shore of Narragansett Bay when Europeans first settled there

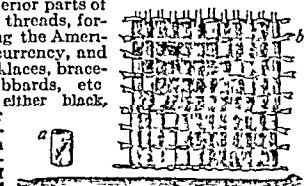
wam-pee'ı, 1 wem-pī', 2 wąm-pē', *n* [Chin] A tree (*Clausena wampi*) of the rue family, also, its fruit a native of China and the East Indies, but cultivated in many tropical countries The fruit is a berry of the size of a grape, with a woody yellowish rind and a pulp with a peculiar flavor highly esteemed in China **wham-pee'†.**

wam-pee'ı, *n* [So U S] The pickerel-weed

wamp'ish, 1 womp'ısh, 2 wamp'ish, *vt* [Scot] To toss or throw about, wave, brandish

wam'ple, 1 wom'pl, 2 wąm'pl, *vt & vi* [Scot] To braid, intertwine

wam'pum, 1 wom'pum, 2 wąm'pŭm, *n* Beads formed of the interior parts of shells strung on threads, formerly used among the American Indians as currency, and worn also in necklaces, bracelets, belts, scabbards, etc The beads were either black, dark purple, or white, the last being the wampum proper See SUCKAUHOCK Three of the dark or six of the white passed for one English penny **wam'pum-peag"†.** Compare PEAG [< Am Ind *wompam*, < *wompi*, white]



Penn Wampum Belt

a, a wampum bead *b* fragment of the diagonal stripe of the Penn belt showing manner of stringing the beads

— wampum belt, an Indian belt or girdle, made of shells used variously as a significant emblem or token **w. braid†.** **— wam'pum-snake",** *n* The horn-snake

wam'pus, 1 wam'pus, 2 wăm'pŭs *n* Same as WAMMUS

wan', 1 won, 2 wan, *v* [WANNED, WAND⁸, WAN'NING] [Rare] **I.** *t* To make wan **II.** ı To turn or become wan, look sickly or ill

wan', 1 wan 2 wăn [Scot], *imp & pp* of WIN, *v*

wan, 1 won, 2 wan, *a* **1** Pale, as from sickness or anxiety, pallid, careworn **2.** Having a gloomy aspect, dismal said of scenes, especially in Scottish minstrelsy **3.** Pale, as something partly or dimly illuminated **4†** Terrifying to behold, great **5†.** Sad [< AS *wann*, wan, perhaps orig worn out, < *winnan*, toil] Syn. see GHASTLY PALE — **wan'-eyed",** *a* Pale-eyed, hence, wearied or worn with watching — **wan-faced,** *a* Having a wan face — **wan'ly,** *adv* In a wan manner, palely — **wan'ness,** *n* — **wan'nish,** *a* Somewhat wan

wan', *n* [Rare] The quality of being wan, a wan color

Wan', *n* Same as VAN

wan-†, *prefix* Deficient used to express negation [< AS *wan-*, < *wan*, deficient]

Wan'a-ma"ker, 1 won'ə-mē kər 2 wan'a-mā'ker, *n* **John** (?/11 1838–12/12 1922) An American merchant, U S Postmaster-General 1889–1893, political reformer

wan-chan'sie, 1 won-chan'sı, 2 wan-chân'sı, *a* [Scot] Same as UNCHANCY **wan-chan'cy†.**

wand, 1 wend, 2 wand, *n* **1** A long slender rod, especially one of wood, such a rod indicating an office or function of the bearer, as, a conjurer's or sheriff's *wand* **2.** A musician's baton **3†.** A bough or twig [< Ice *vöndr*, akin to AS *windan*, wind] — **electric wand** (*Elec*), a wand-shaped instrument on which electricity is excited, a rod-shaped electrophorus — **runic w,** a wand of willow-bearing runes credited with magical powers by northern European tribes — **w. of peace** [Scot], a baton of office borne by messengers of courts of justice

Wan-da'la, *n* Same as MANDARA

wan'der, 1 won'dər, 2 wan'der, *v* **I.** *t* **1.** [Rare] To travel in a devious and uncertain manner, roam over or through without or as if without plan or aim

> Seedtime and harvest let me see again
> *Wander* the leaf-strewn wood the frozen plain
> ROBERT BLOOMFIELD *Farmer's Boy, Winter* st 20

2 [Colloq] To cause to go about at random, lead astray, misdirect

II. ı **1.** To journey, ramble, roam, or stroll hither and thither, range about at random or as if uncertain of one's locality, stray, as, to *wander* in an unexplored region **2** To deviate from a true course, lose one's way, hence, to err in opinion or conduct, as, to *wander* from the truth or from the right **3.** To go away from home without settled plans, depart from a fixed abode

> It is fit that all nations civilised and uncivilised should know that, wherever the Englishman may *wander* he is followed by the eye and guarded by the power of England
> MACAULAY *Speeches* p 226 [L & A & CO 1854]

4 To become delirious, be out of one's mind, talk childishly, also, to be incoherent or senseless, a stalk, as, a typhoid patient commonly *wanders* **5** To stray from the subject, as during an argument or narrative **6.** *Phys Chem* To move in all directions applied to molecular movement in liquids [< AS *wandrian*, < *windan* wind]

Syn. deviate, digress, diverge, err, go astray, ramble, range, roam, rove, stray, swerve, veer To *wander* is to move in an indefinite or indeterminate way which may or may not be a departure from a prescribed way, to *deviate* is to turn from a prescribed or right way, physically, mentally, or morally, usually in an unfavorable sense to *diverge* is to turn from a course previously followed or that something else follows, and has no unfavorable implication to *digress* is used only with reference to speaking or writing, to *err* is used of intellectual or moral action, and of the moral with primary reference to the intellectual, an error being viewed as in some degree due to ignorance *Range, roam,* and *rove* imply the traversing of considerable, often of vast, distances of land or sea *range* commonly implies a purpose, as, cattle *range* for food, a hunting-dog *ranges* a field for game *Roam* and *rove* are often purposeless, and always without definite aim To *swerve* or *veer* is to turn suddenly from a prescribed or previous course, and often but momentarily, *veer* is more capricious and repetitious, the horse *swerves* at the flash of a sword, the wind *veers*, the ship *veers* with the wind To *stray* is to go in a somewhat purposeless way aside from the regular path or usual limits or abode, usually with unfavorable implication, cattle *stray* from their pastures, an author *strays* from his subject, one *strays* from the path of virtue *Stray* is in most uses a lighter word than *wander* *Ramble* in its literal use is always a word of pleasant suggestion, but in its figurative use always somewhat contemptuous, as, *rambling* talk

wan'der, *n* A ramble, act of wandering

wan'derd, *pp* Wandered S S

wan'der-er, 1 won'dər-ər, 2 wan'der-er, *n* One who or that which wanders (1) A rambler, rover, often, one without a home or settled place of abode (2) One who deviates from the path of duty, honor, or virtue (3) An American lycænoid butterfly (*Feniseca tarquinius*) whose caterpillars prey on plant-lice, especially upon the alder-blight (*Schizoneura tessellata*)

wan'der-ing, 1 won'dər-ıŋ, 2 wan'der-ing, *ppr* of WANDER, *v* Syn. see DREAMY, INSANE, IRREGULAR — **wandering abscess** (*Pathol*), an abscess that extends to some distance from the original point of suppuration — **w. cell,** a leucocyte that changes its position in the surrounding tissues by its amœboid movements — **W Jew,** see JEW — **wan'der-ing-Jew",** *n* **1.** Any one of several ornamental trailing plants, often cultivated in hanging baskets, specif, a decumbent branching spiderwort (*Zebrina pendula*) from Mexico, with curiously striped ovate-oblong leaves often purplish beneath, and inconspicuous flowers **2.** The creeping saxifrage **3** The Kenilworth ivy See IVY **4.** The dogbane — **w liver,** a liver that is abnormally displaced and movable — **w mouse,** a white-footed mouse (*Peromyscus*) — **w. shearwater,** the greater shearwater — **w. spider,** one of the *Vagabundæ*, spinning no web, but prowling about in search of prey — **w. star,** an old term — **w tattler,** a large gray sandpiper (*Heteractitis incanus*) of the northern Pacific coasts and islands — **W. Willie,** see STEENSON — **wan'der-ing-ly,** *adv*

wan'der-ing, *n* The act of one who wanders (1) A journeying about aimlessly (2) A straying away (3) Rambling, incoherent speech, as in delirium Syn. see ABERRATION

Wan'der-lust", 1 vän'dər-lust", 2 wan'der-lust", *n* [G] Literally, a desire to wander, hence, an irrepressible impulse to wander or travel about from place to place

wan'der-ment†, *v* The act of running or wandering

wan"der-oo', 1 won'dər-ū', 2 wąn'der-ōō', *n* [Singhalese] **1.** A large blackmonkey (*Macacus silenus*) of western India, having a heavy whitish mane **2.** A Ceylonese semnopithecine monkey, as *Semnopithecus ursinus*


Wanderoo 1/21

wan"der-u't.

wan'der-year", 1 won'dər-yir', 2 wan'der-yēr', *n* A year of observant travel formerly taken, especially in Germany, by a journeyman or student before settling down **Wan'der-jahr"†** [G]

wan'dle, 1 won'dl, 2 wan'dl, *a* [Prov Eng] Supple, pliant, nimble

W. & M, *abbr* William and Mary (King and Queen)

wan'doo, 1 won'dū, 2 wan'dōō, *n* [Austral] The white gum-tree (*Eucalyptus redunca*) of western Australia, with a trunk sometimes attaining 17 feet in diameter, and yielding a light-colored, tough, hard wood

Wands'bek, 1 vänts'bek, 2 wants'bĕk *n* A town in Schleswig-Holstein province Prussia

wands'man, *n* [Rare] A bearer of a wand

Wands'worth, 1 wendz'wərth, 2 wandz'worth, *n* A borough in S W London, England [ible

wand'y, 1 wend'ı, 2 wand'y, *a* Like a wand long and flexible

wane, 1 wēn, 2 wān, *v* [WANED, WAN'ING] **I** ı **1.** To diminish in size and brilliancy, decrease especially said of the moon during the period from full moon to new moon See WAX, *v*, 1

> Of silent lights that wax and *wane*
> P B MARSTON *A Garden Reverie* st 7

2. To decline gradually, as in importance or power

II†. *t* To cause to decrease [< AS *wanian*, < *wan*, wanting] Syn. see DWINDLE

wane, *n* **1.** The act or state of waning, decrease in power, activity, prosperity, or splendor, diminution, decline often in the phrase **on the wane,** as, the moon is on *the wane* See def 2

> Books are never so necessary as in the *wane* of life
> W W HALL *Fun Better than Physic* p 178 [D E F]

2. The apparent decrease of the moon's visible illuminated surface from full to new moon, also, the period of such decrease **3** The beveled edge of a board sawn from a log, especially noticeable in a slab-board [< AS *wana* < *wan* wanting] — **wane'-cloud",** *n* A cirro-stratus cloud — **wan'ing,** *n*

wane'y, 1 wēn'ı, 2 wān'y **I.** *a* Having a beveled edge, as the wane of a log **II.** *n* Same as WANE, *n*, 3

wang', 1 wąŋ, 2 wăng, *n* [Prov Eng] A slap or blow

wang-†, *n* **1** The jaw or cheek, a cheek- or jaw-bone. **2.** A grinder or cheek-tooth [< AS *wange*, cheek]

wang²†, *n* A thong or latchet of a shoe See WHANG¹

wan'ga-la, 1 wąŋ'gə-lə, 2 wăŋ'ga-la, *n* Vanglo **wan'glot**

Wan"ga-nu'ı, 1 wăn ga-nū'ı, 2 wan ga-nų'ı, *n* A borough and seaport in Wellington province, New Zealand

Wan"ga-rat'ta, 1 wăn'ga-răt'a, 2 wan ga-rat'a, *n* A town in Victoria, Australia

wang'ert†, *n* A pillow

wang-hee', 1 wąŋ-hī', 2 wăng-hē', *n* [Chin] Any one of several Chinese and Japanese bamboos of the genus *Phyllostachus*, used for making walking sticks **whang-hee'†**

wan'gle, 1 wąŋ'gl, 2 wăŋ'ĝl *vi* [Scot] **1** To wag **2** To dangle [wan'ga†.

wan'go, 1 wąŋ'go, 2 wăŋ'ĝo, *n* [Austral] A boomerang

wan'hap, 1 wen'hap, 2 wan'hăp, *n* [Scot] A mishap

wan'hope†, *n* *Despair hopelessness, delusion*

wan'horn, 1 won'hôrn, 2 wan'hôrn, *n* Same as GALANGAL, 1 [< Siamese *wanhom*]

Wan"hsi-en', 1 wän shı-en', 2 wan'shı-ĕn', *n* An important port on the Yangtze river, Szechwan province. China

wa'hi-and†, *n* A waning, as of the moon

wan'i-gan, 1 won'ı-gən 2 wan'ı-ĝan, *n* [Am Ind] **1** In American logging camps, a place for the storage of small supplies or reserve stock also a large chest for the lumbermen's clothing, shoes, tobacco etc **2** Same as WAMMIKAN **3.** The accountant's shack in a lumber-camp **wan'gan†; wan'gun†; wan'ni-gan†.** — **running the wanigan,** taking a loaded boat of supplies down a river from station to station, especially in a swift current

wan'lon†, *n* Disaster or bad luck a curse used only in the phrases **in a wanlon, with a wanlon,** etc **wan'nlon†.**

wan'ha-pin, 1 wəŋ'kə-pin, 2 wąŋ'ka-pin, *n* [Am Ind] The water-chinkapin

wan'kle, 1 wąŋ'kl, 2 wăŋ'kl, *a* [Prov Eng] Ill, weak [< AS *wancol*, vacillating] **wan'kly†.** [able

wan'less, 1 won'les, 2 wąn'lĕs *a* [Scot] Hopeless, miser-

wan"na-nishe', *n* Same as OUANANICHE

wan'ny, 1 won'ı, 2 wąn'y, *a* [Scot] Ill-looking wan

wan-rest'fu', 1 won-rest'fu, 2 wąn-rĕst'fu *a* [Scot] Restless [< WAN- + RESTFUL] **wan-rest'full.**

wan'ruef†, *n* Disquietude

wanse†, *vt* To wither, wane pine [England

Wan'stead, 1 won'sted, 2 wąn'stĕd, *n* A town in Essex,

want, 1 wônt, 2 wąnt (XIII), *v* **I.** *t* **1.** To feel or be conscious of the absence and need of, deem or find requisite, wish for, desire, crave, as, to *want* riches, to *want* a drink of water **2.** To be in need of, have proper use for (something lacking), need, as, to *want* a dictionary or clothing

> 'Your hair *wants* cutting,' said the Hatter
> LEWIS CARROLL *Alice in Wonderland* p 96 [MACM 1877]

3. To be destitute of, be without, lack, as, to *want* judgment, to *want* the comforts of life **4** To be lacking to the extent of, require in order to be complete or successful or sufficient, lack in quality or amount, as, to *want* three inches of six feet, the teapot *wants* a cover **5.** To desire to meet or converse with, feel the need of the presence or help of, require the aid of, sometimes, to search for, as a fugitive from justice, as, *I see I am not wanted* here, he is *wanted* for forgery **6.** To do without, dispense with, as, we can *want* his help very well an extended application of def 1

II. ı **1.** To be destitute or in need, suffer from lack, be needy, as, to *want* for common necessaries **2.** To be deficient or insufficient, fall short, as, the house *wants* in height, it is *wanting* in nothing **3.** To be lacking or absent, especially when normally or properly belonging chiefly in the present participle, as, the head of the statue is *wanting* See WANTING [< Ice *vanta*, < *vant*, see WANT¹, *n*]

Syn. see WISH Compare WANT¹, *n* — **I want to know** [Colloq, New Eng], an exclamation of surprize or interest, in response — **want'-grace"†,** *n* A reprobate

want¹, *n* **1.** The state or condition of not having something, or of being without something, lack or absence of something necessary or desirable, a condition of deficiency, scarcity, as, *want* of money, *want* of judgment used also attributively, as, *want* advertisements **2.** Specif, destitution of pecuniary means or of the necessaries of life, privation, poverty, indigence, need

> There is nothing makes men sharper, and sets their hands and wits more at work than *want* ADDISON *Works Remarks on Italy* in vol v, p 150 [SWAN 1804]

3. The thing that is lacking, needed, or desired, that which is not possessed but is necessary or desirable for use or pleasure, as, his *wants* are few **4.** A conscious or felt need of something, longing or desire arising from the absence of something needed, as, culture increases human *wants* **5** [Rare] A vacant space in a construction, as, cogs and *wants* make up the periphery of a gear-wheel **6.** [Eng] *Mining* A portion of a coal-seam in which the coal has been washed away and its place filled with clay or sand, a nip **7.** [Prov Eng or Scot] A lack of intelligence [< Ice *vant*, < *vanr*, neut of *vanr*, deficient] **wont†.**

Syn. absence, dearth, default, defect, deficiency, lack, necessity, need, privation scantiness, scarceness, scarcity See NECESSITY POVERTY — Ant. abundance, affluence, copiousness, fulness, luxury, plenitude, plenty, profusion, riches wealth — **want of consideration. 1.** *Law* The absence of anything given, done, or promised by a party to a contract, for what is given, done, or promised by the other party **2.** Carelessness respecting the feelings or wishes of another — **want'age¹,** *n* Whatever is lacking deficiency, as the difference between the contents and the capacity of a cask — **want'age-rod",** *n* A scale used in ascertaining the extent of wantage, a wantage measuring-rod — **want'less,** *a*

want², *n* [Prov Eng] A mole **wand†; wont†; wunt†** — **want'-heap, -hill, -hillock, -pile, -rear,** *n* A mole-hill — **w -snap,** *n* A mole-trap — **w -wriggle,** *n* A mole's burrow or a mole-track

want³†, *n* A glove

wa'n't, 1 wônt, 2 wąnt [Colloq or Vulgar], *was not*, or, improperly *were not* a contraction

Wan'tage, 1 won'tıj, 2 wan'tag *n* A market-town in Berkshire, England birthplace of Alfred the Great

want'er, 1 wônt'ər 2 wąnt'er, *n* **1.** A person in want, needy one **2** [Prov Eng or Scot] A man or woman who desires a mate

wan'thrift†, *n* Unthriftiness, prodigality

wan'-thriv"en, 1 won'-thrivn 2 wan'-thrivn, *a* [Scot] Hindered in growth decaying or decayed

want'ing, 1 wônt'ıŋ, 2 wąnt'ing, *pa* **1.** Not at hand, missing, lacking, as, one juror is still *wanting* **2.** Marked by lack of something, as, *wanting* in courtesy

> The theory that free contract and cash payment furnish a sufficient basis for industrial society has been tried and found *wanting* GLADDEN *Applied Christianity* p 47 [H M & CO 1886]

3. [Colloq] Specif, deficient in intellect, as, the man is a little *wanting* **4†.** Destitute, poor

want'ing, *prep* With the exception of, less, save

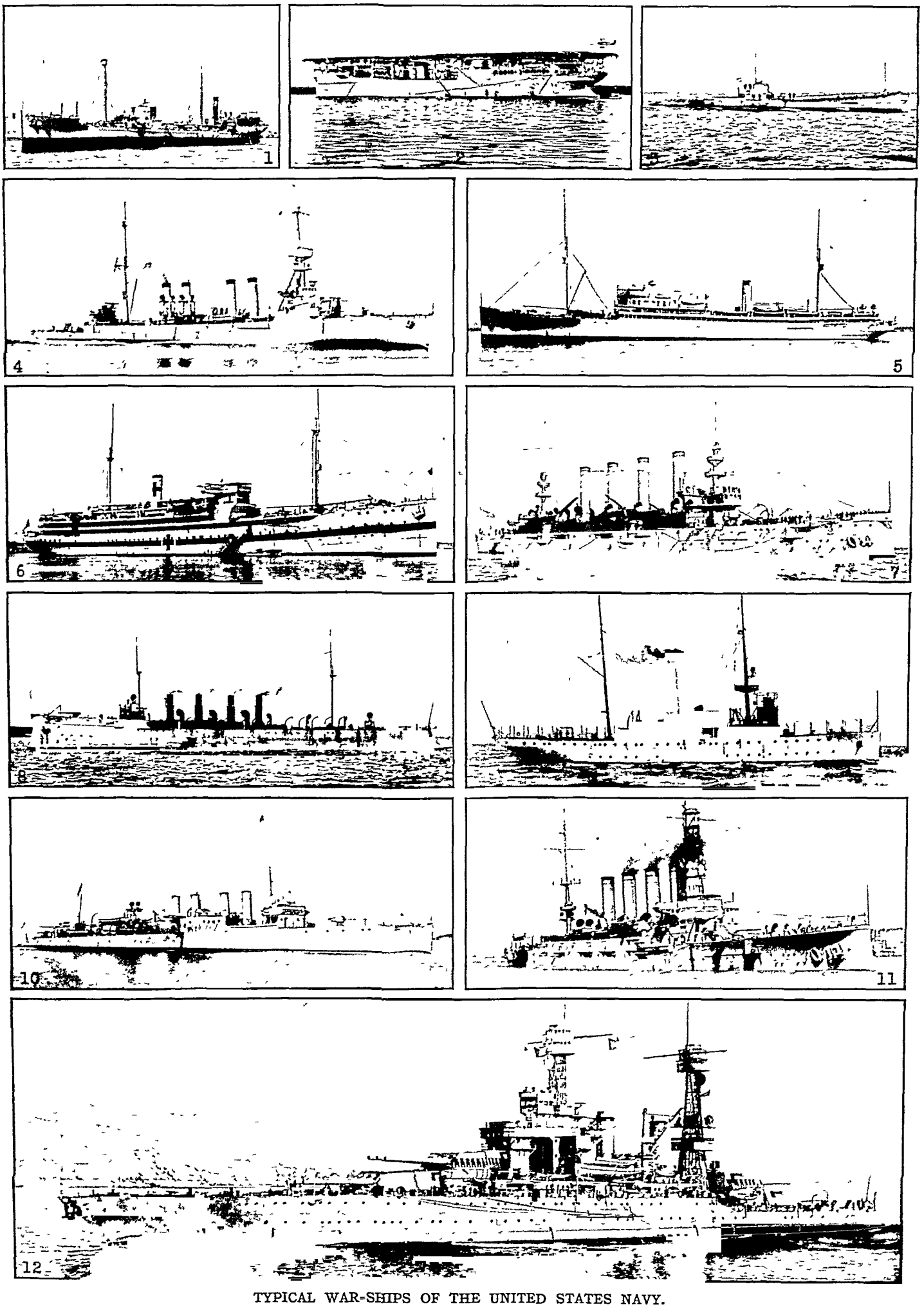
wan'to, 1 wan'to 2 wăn'to, *n* An African antelope the nagor

wan'ton, 1 won'tən, 2 wąn'ton, *v* **I.** *t* **1.** To spend, squander, or waste wantonly **2** [Rare] To express lightly, or with wantonness **3†.** To cause to be wanton **II.** ı **1.** To revel unrestrainedly, pass the time recklessly or sportively, frolic at random **2** To sport in venery, pass the time lustfully Syn see DALLY — **wan'ton-ing,** *n* **1.** The act of playing the wanton **2** [Rare] One who dallies or wantons — **wan'ton-ize,** *vi* To frolic purposelessly or lewdly

wan'ton, *a* **1.** Being or acting without check or restraint, unrestrained (1) Roving or sporting at will, *frolicsome* prankish as, *wanton* boys (2) Running to excess extravagant, as *wanton* pride (3) Not bound or tied loose, as, *wanton* ringlets (4) Being without restraint of appetite dissolute, especially, libidinous, lecherous, lewd, lascivious, lustful

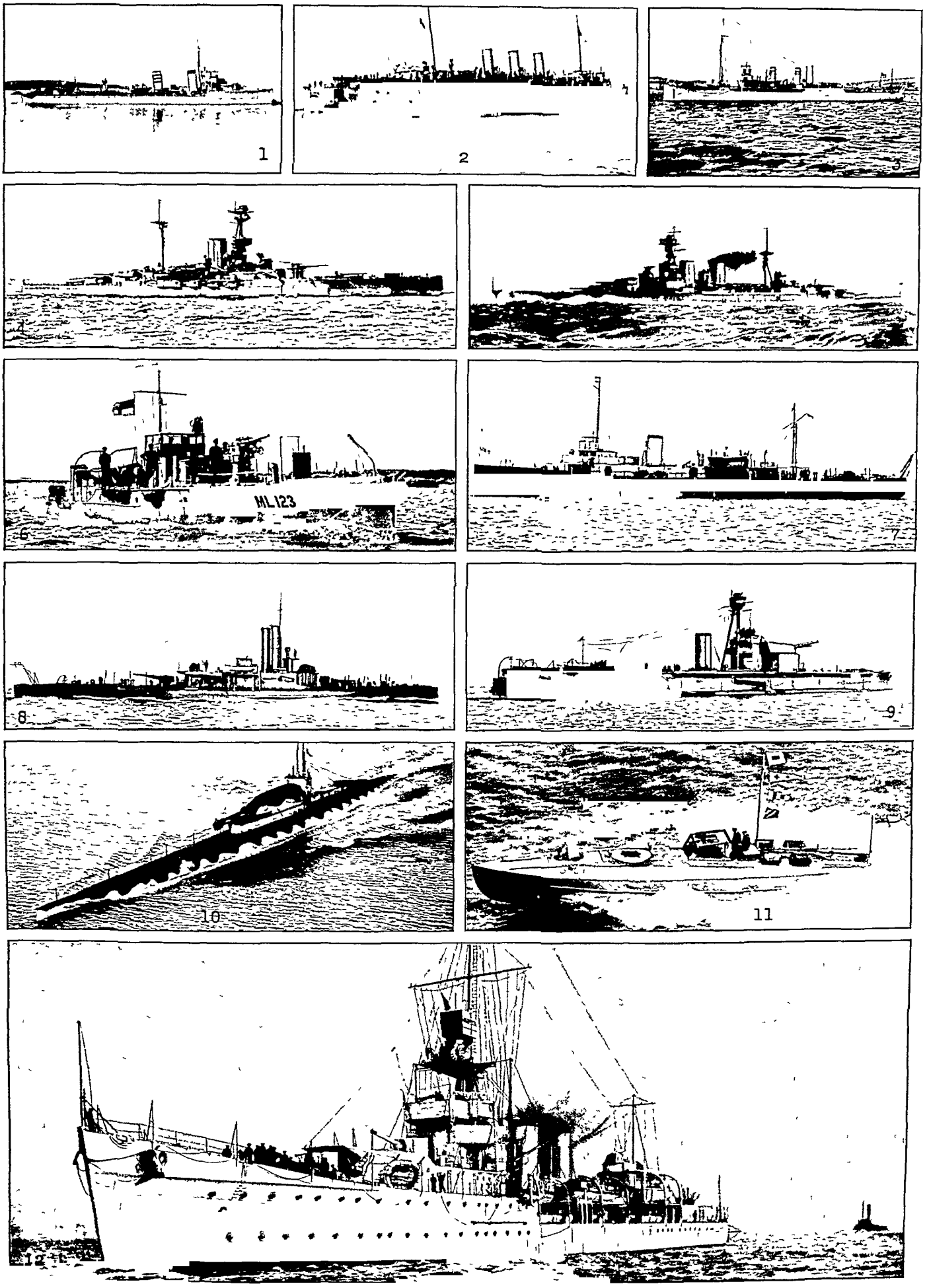
> A *wanton* poet, in his chaste intervals might praise that goodness in another which he would not practise in himself
> FULLER *Church Hist Britain* vol i bk i, § 1 p 12 [T T 1837.]

2. Marked by lack of reason or consideration, heedless of results, recklessly inconsiderate or heartless, evincing



TYPICAL WAR-SHIPS OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

1 Oiler "Pecos"
2 Aircraft Carrier "Langley"
3 Submarine "V-1"
4 Cruiser "Marblehead"
5. Destroyer Tender "Dobbin"
6 Hospital Ship "Relief"
7 Protected Cruiser "St Louis"
8 Scout Cruiser "Birmingham"
9 Gunboat "Sacramento"
10 Destroyer "Brooks"
11 *Armored Cruiser "Huron"*
12 Battle-ship "California"



TYPICAL BRITISH WAR-SHIPS.

1 Flotilla Leader "Keppel"
2 Mine-layer "Princess Margaret."
3 Sloop "Heliotrope"
4 Battleship "Resolution."
5 Battle Cruiser "Hood"
6 Motor Launch "123"
7 Mine-sweeper "Aberdare"
8 River Gunboat "Mantis"
9 Monitor "Terror"
10 Submarine "M 1"
11 C M B "65A"
12 Light Cruiser "Cairo"

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a wicked or mischievous intent, inexcusable, outrageous
3†. Of vigorous and abundant growth, rank [< WAN- + ME *towen*, < AS *togen*, pp of *teōn*, train, draw]
Syn.: airy, free, frisky, frolicsome, gay, loose, merry, playful, reckless, sportive, unbridled uncurbed, unrestrained, wandering, wild See IMMODEST — Ant.. austere, demure, discreet, sedate, serious thoughtful — **wan'ton-head†**, *n* The state or quality of wantonness **wan'ton-hood†**.— **wan'ton-ly**, *adv*

wan'ton, *n* **1.** A lewd or licentious person, especially a woman, a prostitute **2.** An idly roaming merrymaking creature, a trifler, as the boy is a *wanton* **3†.** A person who has been much indulged, a pet **wan'tount.**

wan'tond, *pp* Wantoned S S

wan'ton-ness, 1 won'tən-nes, 2 wɑn'ton-nĕs, *n* **1.** The state or quality of being wanton **2.** A wanton act, disregard of the rights of others, recklessness

wan'trust†, *n* A decayed confidence distrust

wan'ty†, 1 won'ti, 2 wɑn'ty, *n* [Prov Eng] A rope for fastening a pack upon a beast of burden, a horse's belly-band wagon-rope, halter

wan'ty‡†, *n* A mole [happy fate, adversity

wan'weird"†, *n* [Scot] Adverse circumstances, sad or unhappy fate, adversity

wan'worth", 1 won'wûrth', 2 wɑn'wûrth', *n* [Scot] A small price, bargain, a valueless thing

wan'y†, *vi* To wane

wan'y, 1 wēn'i, 2 wān'y, *a* **1.** [Prov Eng] Not quite sound· said of timber. **2.** Same as WANEY

Wa"nyam-we'zi, 1 wā'nyam-wē'zi, 2 wā'nyăm-wę'zi, *n pl* An East-African Bantu people

Wa-nyo'ro, 1 wa-nyō'ro, 2 wā-nyō'ro, *n pl* A Mohammedan Bantu people in British East Africa

wanze†, *vi* To waste, wane

wap', 1 wep, 2 wap, *v* **I** *t* **1.** [Colloq] To whip or strike, beat **2.** [Scot] (1) To flutter or flap, as wings (2) To fling or toss **II.** *i* [Prov or Obs] To flap the wings, flutter

wap'‡†, *vt* To wrap, tie bind

wap'‡†, *vi* To bark howl, yelp

wap', *n* [Scot] **1.** A wisp of straw **2.** A stroke

wap', *n* Same as WAPP

wap'a-cut, 1 wop'a-kut, 2 wɑp'a-cūt, *n* A large white owl of boreal America probably the snowy owl [< Am Ind *wapacuthu*, wapacut]

Wa"pa-ko-net'a, 1 wā"pa-ko-net'a, 2 wā"pa-ko-nĕt'a, *n* A village, county-seat of Auglaize county, O

wap'a-too, *n* Same as WAPPATO **wap'a-tat.**

waped†, *a* Downcast, dejected

Wa-pel'lo, 1 wa-pel'o, 2 wa-pĕl'o, *n* **1.** A county in S E Iowa 432 sq m , county-seat, Ottumwa **2.** A township and city, county-seat of Louisa county, Ia

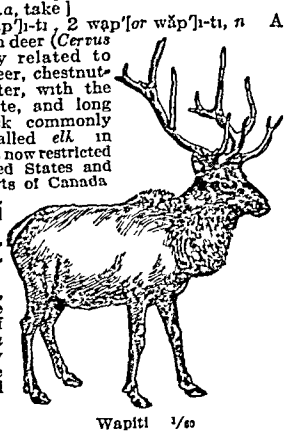
wa'pen, 1 wē'pn, 2 wā'pn, *n* [Prov or Obs] A weapon

wap'en-shaw, 1 wap'en-shō, 2 wăp'ĕn-shą, *vi* [Scot] To hold or be present at a wapenshaw

wap'en-shaw, *n* [Scot] A show of weapons, review of weapons especially as a former Scottish custom **wap'inschaw†**; **wap'in-schaw"ingt**; **wap'pen-shaw†.**

wap'en-take, 1 wap'[*or* wep']en-tēk, 2 wăp'[*or* wap']ĕn-tāk (XIII), *n* *Old Eng. Law* **1.** A division of certain Anglian counties, corresponding to a hundred
The whole province [of Northumbria] like the rest of England, was divided into shires ridings and *wapentakes*
LINGARD *England* vol 1 p. 196 [ed 1827]
2. Formerly, a Saxon court held monthly by the earl or ealdorman for the benefit of the hundred
Wapentakes are not found outside the parts of England settled by the Danes *Encyc Brit* 11th ed , vol xxvii, p 304.
[< AS *wæpentac*, < Ice *vapnatak*, < *vapna*, gen pl of *vapn*, weapon, + *taka*, take]

wap'i-ti, 1 wep'[*or* wap']i-ti , 2 wɑp'[*or* wăp']i-ti, *n* A large North-American deer (*Cervus canadensis*), nearly related to the European red deer, chestnut-red, grayish in winter, with the buttocks nearly white, and long dark hair on the neck commonly and erroneously called *elk* in America The wapiti is now restricted to the western United States and the more remote parts of Canada [< Am Ind. *waptiti*, Rocky Mountain goat]


Wapiti 1/60

wapp, 1 wap, 2 wăp, *n* *Naut* **1.** A shroud-stopper **2.** A fair-leader **wopt.**

wap'pa-to, 1 wep'ə-to, 2 wap'a-to, *n* The tuber of a species of arrowhead (*Sagittaria variabilis*), eaten by the Indians of the northwestern United States [< Am Ind *wapatoo*]

wap'pent, *n* A weapon

wap'pened, 1 wep'nd 2 wap'nd, *a* Old stale, useless, worn out [< WAPI, *v* , used in an obscene sense] **wap'pered†.**

wap'per†, *vt* & *vi* To tremble, or cause to tremble totter

wap'per, 1 wap'ər, 2 wăp'er, *n* [Prov Eng] A gudgeon

wap'pered, 1 wep'ərd, 2 wap'erd, *a* [Prov Eng] Restless, fatigued [Goggle-eyed, blear-eyed

wap'per-eyed", 1 wep'ər-ɑid', 2 wap'er-ȳd', *a* [Prov Eng]

wap'per-jaw", 1 wep'ər-jō", 2 wap'er-ją", *n* **1.** [Colloq, U S] Amisshapen jaw **2.** [Prov Eng] A wry mouth — **wap'per-jawed"**, *a*

Wap'pers, 1 wăp'ərz, 2 wap'erz, **Gustave, Baron** (‡/₂₁1803–12/₆1874) A Belgian painter [helping cur.

wap'pet, 1 wap'ĕt, 2 wăp'ĕt *n* [Prov Eng] A small

Wap"pin-eer'‡, *n* An inhabitant of Wapping, a district near the docks in London **Wap'ping-ert.**

— **Wappineer tart**, a land-lubber fresh-water seaman

wap'ping', 1 wep'iŋ, 2 wap'iŋ, *a* [Prov Eng] Large

wap'ping', 1 wap'iŋ, 2 wăp'iŋ, *a* [Rare] Yelping

Wap'pin-gers Falls, 1 wep'in-jərz, 2 wap'in-gers A village in Dutchess county, N Y.

wap'ple, 1 wep'l, 2 wap'l, *n* [Prov Eng] A bridle-path **wap'ple-road"**, **-way"†**.— **w.-gate"**, *n* A gate on a bridle-path

wapp'ler-ite, 1 wop'lər-ɑit, 2 wap'ler-it, *n* *Mineral* A vitreous white, transparent to translucent, hydrous calcium arsenate ($H_8Ca_2As_2O_{11}$), crystallizing in the monoclinic system [< Herr *Wappler*, of Dresden]

waps, 1 weps 2 waps *n* [Prov Eng] A wasp

Wap"si-pin'i-con, 1 wop'si-pin'i-kən, 2 wap'si-pin'i-cŏn, *n* A river in Iowa, length 225 m to the Mississippi river

wap'ynt, *n* A weapon

war', 1 wēr, 2 war, *v* [WARRED, WARD^{S}, WAR'RING]
I. *t* **1.** [Rare] To make war upon; wage war with; fight **2.** [Archaic] To engage in or carry on as a contest, wage, as, to "*war* a good warfare"
II. *i* **1.** To invade and attack a nation or state with force of arms, carry on hostilities, be in a state of war, make war, as, the crusaders *warred* for the sepulcher **2.** To be in any state of active opposition, strive

war'‡, *vt* [Scot] To defeat, overcome, also, requite **waurt.**

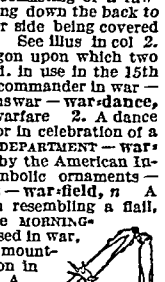
war'‡, *v.* & *n* Same as WAREL

war, *n* **1.** A contest, as between nations or states, or between different parties in the same state, carried on by force and with arms, commonly either for defense, for avenging insults and redressing wrongs, for the extension of commerce and acquisition of territory, or to obtain and establish the superiority and dominion of one of the belligerents over the other, also, the condition of things created by such a contest
War is usually prosecuted by the slaughter or capture of troops and the seizure or destruction of ships, towns, and property Among savage nations it is often waged merely for purposes of plunder When the contest is between nations or states it is termed **international** or **public war**, and is always under warrant and by authority of the sovereign power of each belligerent War carried on between parties under the same government is **civil war**; when prosecuted in the territory of the antagonist, **aggressive** or **offensive war**; and when carried on to resist attack, **defensive war.** In the United States, by article 1, sec viii cl 3, Congress is empowered ' To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water " In Great Britain war is declared by the ministry and proclaimed by the king
2. The science or art of military operations, strategy
3. Any act or state of hostility, enmity, strife, also, an earnest conflict; a contest **4.** [Poet or Obs] (1) Armed troops, an army (2) Warlike paraphernalia [< AS *werre*, cp OF *werre*, < LL *werra*, < OHG *werra*, < *werran*, embroil] **warret**; **weret**; **werret.**
— **Algerine war**, the war between the United States and the pirates of the Algerian coast, terminating June 30, 1815 — **Austro-Prussian war**, same as SEVEN WEEKS' WAR — **Balkan war. 1.** A war waged by Bulgaria, Greece, Montenegro and Serbia, Oct 9, 1912, against Turkey in which Turkey lost most of her territory in Europe, and signed a treaty of peace in London May 30, 1913. **2.** A war begun by Bulgaria June 29, 1913, against Greece and Serbia, who being joined by Roumania defeated her, and compelled her to cede territory to Roumania and sign a treaty of peace at Bucharest, Aug 10, 1913 — **Black war** [Austral] (*Hist*), the struggle between the English and the natives of Tasmania in 1830 — **Civil War**, same as WAR OF SECESSION See SECESSION — **declaration of war**, a formal proclamation or manifesto issued by the sovereign authority of a nation declaring or announcing war against or with another nation. — **Franco-German** or **Franco-Prussian war**, the war of 1870–1871 between the German states (under the leadership of Prussia) and France Its ostensible cause was the election of a Hohenzollern prince to the throne of Spain, and it resulted in the proclamation of the Third Republic, Sept 4, 1870, the proclamation of William I of Prussia as German Emperor, Jan 18, 1871, and the annexation by Germany of Alsace-Lorraine — **Great War (The)**, the war begun July 28, 1914, by Austria-Hungary against Serbia, in which the powers named in the table given below were involved, it was suspended by amistice Nov 11, 1918 See ARMISTICE Breaches of diplomatic relations are printed in italics

	Germany	Austria-Hungary	Turkey	Bulgaria
Belgium ..	* 8/ 4 1914	* 8/21 1914		
Bolivia	4/21 1917			
Brazil	10/26 1917			
China	14/21 1917	14/21 1917		
Costa Rica	9/21 1917			
Cuba	4/ 7 1917			
Ecuador	12/ 5 1917			
France	* 3/ 4 1914	3/21 1914	11/ 5 1914	10/24 1915
Great Britain	5/ 4 1914	5/21 1914	11/ 5 1914	10/24 1915
Greece	7/ 2 1917	7/ 2 1917		7/ 2 1917
(Provis Govt)	11/26 1916			11/26 1916
Guatemala	4/26 1917			
Haiti	6/17 1917			
Honduras	5/17 1917			
Italy	23/ 6 1916	5/21 1915	8/20 1915	10/23 1915
Japan	8/23 1914	* 8/27 1914		
Liberia	8/ 4 1917			
Montenegro	8/ 5 1914	8/27 1914		
Nicaragua	5/13 1917			
Panama	4/ 7 1917	12/10 1917		
Peru	10/ 6 1917			
Portugal†	* 2/ 4 1916	* 2/21 1916		
Roumania	* 8/21 1916	8/27 1916	* 8/21 1916	* 8/21 1916
Russia	* 8/ 1 1914	* 8/ 4 1914	21/ 2 1914	10/23 1915
San Marino		5/21 1915		
Serbia	8/ 6 1914	* 7/21 1914	12/ 2 1914	*10/24 1915
Siam	7/21 1917	7/21 1917		
United States	4/ 6 1917	12/ 7 1917		
Uruguay	10/ 7 1917			

* War declared by a Central Power (named at top of column). In all other cases declaration was first made by an Entente Power
† In the case of Portugal a resolution was passed on Nov 23, 1914 authorizing military intervention as ally of Great Britain on May 19 1915 military aid was granted, on Mar 8, 1915, Germany declared war on Portugal
— **honors of war. 1.** The funeral honors paid by a body of soldiers to a deceased comrade or commander at his burial **2** See HONOR — **Hundred Years' war**, the war between England and France from 1339 to 1453 (including the famous battles of Crécy, Poitiers, and Agincourt), which arose from the claim of Edward III to the throne of France and ended in the defeat of England — **King George's war**, a war arising out of the War of the Austrian Succession, fought in America (1744–1748) between the French and English The chief event was the capture of Louisburg from the French by New England troops, June 16, 1745 — **King Philip's war** (*Am Hist*), the war (1675–1676) between the New Englanders and King Philip, a chief of the Wampanoag Indians — **King William's war** (*Am Hist*), a war waged (1689–1697) on behalf of King William III and his allies against the French by the English and colonists in America — **private war**, war waged between persons in their individual capacity, as by dueling, family feuds, etc — **Queen Anne's war**, the hostilities from 1702–1714 between the English and French in America as a result of the war of the Spanish Succession The leading event was the capture by the English under Nicholson of Port Royal, in Acadia, which was renamed Annapolis in honor of the queen.— **Russo-Turkish war**, one of the wars between Russia and Turkey, chiefly the one in 1877–1878, when Turkey was defeated and dynastic changes were made in her European provinces — **Seven Weeks' war**, a short war in June and July, 1866, between Austria and other allied German states and Prussia resulting in victory for Prussia, which became head of the German states and the cession of Venice to Italy by Austria.— **Seven Years' war**, the third Silesian war of 1756–1763, in which Frederick the Great defeated the Austrians and Russians — **Silesian wars**, the three wars of 1740–1742, 1744–1745, and 1756–1763, in which Frederick the Great (II) contended for and won possession of Silesia against Austria, Russia, etc — **Six Months' war**, the Franco-German war — **solemn war**, any war formally declared — **South-African** (or **Boer**) **war**, a war between England and the Transvaal Republic and Orange Free State (1899–1902), resulting in the annexation of these states by the British crown **Boer-British war†**.— **Spanish-American war**, see under SPANISH — **Thirty Years' war**, a war begun in Bohemia in 1618 on account of the religious intolerance of Emperor Ferdinand, between the Protestant and Catholic countries, ended by the Peace of Westphalia in 1648 — **war'-beat"en**, *a* Exhausted by military service — **war-bird**, *n* [Local, U S] The scarlet tanager (*Piranga rubra*) — **war-bonnet**, *n* A ceremonial head-covering worn by the American Indians of the plains, consisting of a raw-hide cap fitting the head and extending down the back to the heels the crown and all the upper side being covered with feathers fastened at a right angle See illus in col 2. — **war-cart**, *n* *Mil* A kind of wagon upon which two or more small cannons were mounted. in use in the 15th century — **war-chief**, *n* A leader or commander in war — **war-cloud**, *n* Something that threatens war — **war-dance**, *n* **1.** A mimetic dance representing warfare **2.** A dance of savage tribes before going to war or in celebration of a victory — **War Department**, see DEPARTMENT — **war-eagle**, *n* The golden eagle so called by the American Indians, who use its feathers for symbolic ornaments — **war-fain**, *a* [Poet] Anxious to fight — **war-field**, *n* A battle-field — **war-flail**, *n* A weapon resembling a flail, used in medieval warfare Compare MORNING-STAR — **war-flame**, *n* A signal-fire used in war, bale-fire — **war-fork**, *n* A metal fork mounted on a long shaft used as a weapon in the middle ages — **war-garron**, *n* A worn-out war-horse — **war-gear**, *n* *Mining* The implements and equipment of a mine, collectively — **war-god**, *n* A deity presiding over war, as the Roman Mars — **war-hammer**, *n* A martel-de-fer, war-club — **war-hardened**, *a* Made hard or rough by war — **war-hawk**, *n* One who is eager for prey or combat — **war-head**, *n* A torpedo-head full of explosive used on a self-propelling torpedo in time of war — **war-horse**, *n* **1.** A horse used in war or for military service, especially a spirited horse, a charger **2.** [Colloq] One who has had long experience, especially in war or in politics, a veteran — **war-lord**, *n* A title assumed by Wilhelm Hohenzollern as Kaiser Wilhelm II, German emperor **Supreme war-lord†**.— **war-man**, *n* [Rare] A warrior — **war-marked†**, *a* Marked with the scars of wounds or disfigured in war, veteran — **war measures** [U S], the executive orders, proclamations, and Congressional enactments during the Civil War, especially such as are regarded as of doubtful constitutionality, justified only by the exigencies of the time — **war-mist**, *n* [Poet] A cloud of dust and smoke from a battle-field — **war-mongert**, *n* A mercenary warrior hired soldier — **war-office**, *n* The military bureau or department of the English government — **War of Jenkins's Ear**, a war between England and Spain in 1738, occasioned by the alleged cutting off by the Spaniards of the ear of a British captain named Jenkins — **War of Liberation**, the war waged by Germany and allied nations in 1813–1814 to throw off the yoke of Napoleon I — **War of the Austrian Succession**, the war between Prussia and Austria in 1741–1748, caused by the death of Charles VI without male issue, France siding with Prussia and England and Holland with Austria — **War of 1812**, between the United States and Great Britain, 1812–14, concluded by the Treaty of Ghent, Dec 24 1814, announced Feb 1815 The battles were chiefly naval except that at New Orleans, Jan 8 1815 — **War of the Rebellion**, same as WAR OF SECESSION See SECESSION — **War of the Spanish Succession**, the war of 1701–1714, on the death of Charles II of Spain without issue, between France and Bavaria on the one side, and England, Prussia and the United Provinces on the other, concluded by several treaties, the most important of which was the Treaty of Utrecht, April 11, 1713 Philip of Anjou, grandson of Louis XIV , was established on the Spanish throne — **war-paint**, *n* **1.** Paint put upon the face or other parts of the body by savages preparatory to war **2** [Slang] Full dress and personal adornment as, a chaperon in her *war-paint* — **war-path**, *n* The route taken by an attacking party of American Indians **war-trail†**.— **to be** or **go on the war-path** [Colloq], to be ready for fight go to war be thoroughly angry — **war powers**, powers for war conferred by the constitution and laws, or powers exercised under the general laws of war — **war-proof†**, *n* Valor tried by war — **war-rebels**, *n pl* [U S] Persons within an occupied territory who rise in arms against the occupying or conquering army or against the authorities established by the same Compare SPY — **war-scythe**, *n* A form of medieval pike having a curved or scythe-shaped blade — **war-ship**, *n* Same as MAN-OF-WAR — **war-song**, *n* **1.** A song sung in war to rouse enthusiasm or patriotism, among savage tribes, an exciting song sung at the war-dance **2.** A song of war, recounting military deeds — **war-tax**, *n* A tax levied to defray the expenses of a war — **war-traitor**, *n* [U S] A person in a place or district under martial law who, unauthorized by the military commander, gives information of any kind to the enemy or holds intercourse with him *Compare* SPY — **war-wasted**, *a* Laid waste or ravaged by war — **war-whip**, *n* Same as SCORPION, 6 — **war-whoop**, *n* A howl or yell made by American Indians as a signal for or in advancing to attack — **war-worn**, *a* Bearing the marks of or long subject to war, said especially of a veteran.


War-bonnet of the Mandan Chief "Four Bears' (*Catlin*)


War-flail

War., *abbr* Warwickshire [spotted hyena

wa'ra-ba, 1 wā'ra-bə, 2 wā'ra-ba, *n* [E Afr] The

wa'ran, 1 wā'ran; 2 wā'ran, *n* [Ar] A varanoid lizard, especially *Varanus niloticus* or *V griseus*

Wa-ran'gi-an, *n* Same as VARANGIAN

Wa"ras-din', 1 vä'ras-din', 2 va'räs-din', *n* A city in northwestern Jugoslavia

wa'ra-tah, 1 wā'ra-tə, 2 wa'ra-tä, *n* [Austral] **1.** An Australian shrub (*Telopea speciosissima*) cultivated in greenhouses for its bright-crimson flowers **2.** A red anemone-flowered common camellia (*Thea japonica*) **war'ra-taut.** — **Gippsland waratah**, same as NATIVE TULIP (1)

War'beck, 1 wēr'bek, 2 war'bĕk, **Perkin** (1474–1499) An English adventurer, claimed to be son of Edward IV. pretender to the English crown, hanged at Tyburn

war'bee"tle, 1 wēr'bi'tl, 2 war'bē'tl, *n* Same as WARBLE‡, 1.

war'bl(e)‡, 1 wēr'bl, 2 war'bl, *v* [WAR'BLED, WAR'BLD^{S}, WAR'BLING] **I.** *t* **1.** To sing with trills and runs or

with rapid tremulous vibrations, as a bird, utter melodiously, carol, trill **2.** To publish or declare in melody or song, as, to *warble* praise **3†.** To cause to quaver
II. ı **1.** To give forth a melodious quavering sound or succession of sounds, utter a warble, as, birds *warble* **2.** To make a liquid, murmuring sound, as a stream **3.** To be uttered with melody **4.** [U S] To yodel [< OF *werbler*, < G *wirbeln*, < MHG *werben*, twist] Syn., see SING — **war'bling-ly**, *adv*

war'ble², *vt* & *vi* *Falconry* To cross the wings upon the back [Ult = WARBLE¹, *v*] **war'plé** [Scot]

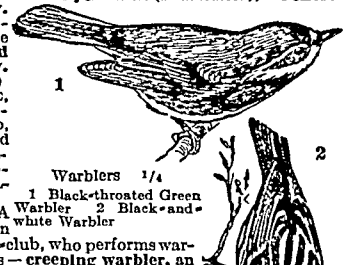
war'ble¹, *n* **1** The *act of warbling, or a warbled song* a succession of musical tones made up of trills, runs, and quavers, also, any smooth, soft strain, a carol **2.** [U S] A yodel [< OF *werble*, < *wer̆bler*, see WARBLE¹, *v*]

war'ble², *n* **1.** A bot, or the tumor which results from its presence See WORMIL **2.** A hard swelling on the back of a horse, caused by the galling of the saddle [Perhaps akin to ME *war*, pus, < Sw *var*, pus] — **war'ble-fly"**, *n* A bot-fly — **w.-mark**, *n* A defect in a cow-hide or calf-skin due to bot-flies

war'bler, 1 wôr'bler, 2 war'bler, *n* **1** One who or that which warbles or sings, a songster **2.** A plain-colored sylvioid bird, mostly of the Old World, and noted for its song, as the blackcap, garden-warbler, the reed-warbler, the chiffchaff, the hedge-sparrow, and the nightingale, also, any of many related or similar birds in India, Australasia, etc

With the exception of the nightingale, the Blackcap *Warbler* is the sweetest and richest of all the British song-birds
J G WOOD *Natural History* p 331 [B & S]

3. An American insectivorous mniotiltoid bird, usually brilliantly colored and with little powers of song, as the common **summer** or **yellow** or **golden warbler** (*Dendræca æstiva*), the **black-and-yellow w.** (*D maculosa*), the **chestnut-sided w.** (*D pennsylvanica*), and the **bay-breasted** or **autumn w.** (*D castanea*) See PRAIRIE, PROTONOTARY, SPOTTED, SUMMER, and SWAMP WARBLER, REDSTART, and YELLOWTHROAT



Warblers 1/4
1 Black-throated Green Warbler 2 Black-and-white Warbler

4. [U S] A singer, as in a college glee-club, who performs warbles or yodels — **creeping warbler**, an *American warbler of Parula, Mniotilta*, or a related genus, that creeps about trees like a nuthatch, as the black-and-white creeper (*M varia*), or the blue yellow-backed warbler (*Compsothlypis americana*) — **fly-catching w**, an American warbler of *Setophaga, Sylvania*, or a related genus, with depressed bill broad at the base and with rictal bristles as the American redstart, the hooded warbler, and the Canada warbler (*Sylvania canadensis*) — **golden-winged w**, a small North-American warbler (*Helminthophila chrysoptera*), with wide yellow stripes on the wings — **Icterine w.**, a species of warbler (*Hypolais hypolais*) of greenish color inhabiting southern Europe — **Kentucky w**, an American ground-keeping wood-warbler (*Geothlypis formosa*), olive-green above, yellow below, with the crown and the sides of the head and neck black — **wood'-war"bler**, *n* Any one of the *Mniotiltidæ* — the American warblers See WARBLER, 3

war'blet, 1 wôr'blet 2 war'blĕt *n* A warble or bot

War'bur-ton, 1 wôr'bər-tən, 2 war'bur-ton *n* **1. Bartholomew Elliott George**, commonly known as **Eliot Warburton** (1810–1/1852), an Irish traveler and writer *The Crescent and the Cross* **2 Peter Egerton** (3/11813–12/18 1889), a British soldier and explorer in Australia **3. William** (12/21698–6/71779), an English prelate

war'cry", 1 wôr'krı, 2 war'cry', *n* A national or party cry in any contest, formerly, a watchword to rally or encourage an array, rallying-cry, as "San Iago" of Spain, or "Welf" and "Waibling" among the medieval German factions, etc See GHIBELLINE, GUELF

ward, 1 wôrd, 2 ward, *v* **I.** *t* **1.** To repel or turn aside, as anything that would harm, take precautionary measures against, keep away usually with *off*, as, to *ward off* a blow, to *ward off* disease

And now he *wards* a Roundhead a pike and now he hums a stave
PRAED *St Nicholas at Marston Moor* st 5

2. To act as ward or guard for, defend, protect

Nay 'tis for thee to watch God's house, and *ward* the images
MORRIS *Æneids of Virgil* bk VII, l 443

3. To keep in safety, guard, imprison
II†. ı **1.** To protect oneself, act on the defensive **2.** To keep guard [< AS *weardian* (= OHG *warten*), < *weard*, watchman]

ward¹, *n* **1.** *Law* (1) A person who is in the charge or under the guardianship of another by virtue of lawful appointment for that purpose (2) *Feudal Law* A minor heir of the king's tenant in capite to whom the lord or the king stood as guardian in chivalry **2** A territorial division of cities, made for convenience of government, also, any one of several other divisions made for convenience of management or control, as (1) of a hospital or a prison, (2) of the Mormon Church, (3) of some counties in Great Britain, (4) formerly of a forest in England, (5) [Archaic] of a company or band, and (6)† of an army or subdivision of an army
3 The state of being under a guard or a guardian (1) Custody, confinement (2) Guardianship, control **4.** The act of warding or guarding, protection

But *these* guests I leave behind me,
In your watch and *ward* I leave them
LONGFELLOW *Hiawatha* pt XIII, st 23

5. A projection inside a lock, designed to obstruct the turning of any key other than the proper one, also, a corresponding notch in the bit of a key to allow it to pass the projection in the lock **6.** An instrument or means of defense, defensive attitude or movement, as in fencing **7.** A warden or overseer, as, a mill-*ward* **8.** A castle court surrounding the keep, bailey **9†.** The outworks of a castle **10†** A company of men detailed to defend or guard, garrison, watch [< AS *weard*, ward]
— **casual ward**, a hospital ward appropriated to casual or accidental patients — **casualty of w** (*Scots Law*) the right of the superior or lord in a ward-holding to the full rent of the ward-lands after the vassal's death and during the heir's minority one of the **casualties of superiority**, so called because they were rights that depended on uncertain events — **condemned w.**, a prison ward in which convicts sentenced to capital punishment are kept to await execution — **Isolating w.**, a separate hospital ward for patients having infectious diseases — **police-jury w.**, in Louisiana, a subdivision of a parish corresponding to a township — **ward'-corn"†**, *n* *Old Eng Law* The duty of keeping watch and ward in time of danger, and announcing the approach of foes by blasts on a horn — **w.-corset**, *n* A body-guard **warde'-corps"†**, — **w. in chancery**, a minor or lunatic under the protection of a court of equity, especially, a minor under the care of a guardian **w. of court†.** — **w. man** [*U S*], *a police officer specially detailed to* the service of a police captain for the performance of detective duty in a precinct abolished in New York city, Sept 6, 1894 He wears citizens dress, and his duties are generally of a confidential nature — **w.-penny†**, *n* Same as WARDAGE — **w.-room**, *n* **1.** On a vessel of war, the quarters of the commissioned officers junior to the commander **2.** A public hall used for meeting of the citizens of a ward in a city — **w.-school**, *n* A common school in a city ward, under the supervision of the officers of the ward

Ward², *n* **1. Artemas** (11/21727–10/21800), an American Revolutionary general **2 Artemus**, see ARTEMUS WARD **3 Edward Matthew** (1816–1/21879), an English painter **4 Elizabeth Stuart Phelps**, see PHELPS **5. Frederick Townsend** (11/21831–3/21862), an American general See TAI-PING **6. James** (1/21843–3/41925), an English psychologist and metaphysician **7. James Harman** (3/21 1806–4/21861), an American naval officer **8. John** (1679–10/21758), an English writer **9. John Quincy Adams** (7/21830–1/1910), an American sculptor **10 Sir Joseph George** (7/21857–), a New Zealand statesman, premier from 1906 **11. Lester Frank** (6/11841–7/11913), an American sociologist and geologist **12. Mary Augusta** (Mrs Humphry Ward) (*née* Arnold (6/21851–7/21920), an English novelist **13. Nathaniel Bagshaw** (1791–6/14 1868), an English botanist **14. William George** (1/21812 –7/1882), an English Roman Catholic theologian **15. William Hayes** (6/11835–8/21916), an American Congregational clergyman and Assyriologist **16.** A county in N W Dakota, 2,054 *sq m*, *county-seat*, Minot **17.** A county in S W Texas, 858 sq m county-seat, Barstow

-ward, -wards, *suffix* A termination of Anglo-Saxon origin, to denote motion to or from a point [< AS *-weard, -weardes*, akin to *weorthan*, become, L *verto*, turn]

ward'age†, *n* Money for services of police as watchmen

war'-day", 1 wär'-dā", 2 war'-dā, *n* [Prov Eng] A working-day, week-day [warden, guard

war'den, 1 wôr'dn, 2 war'dn, *tt* [Poet] To keep as a

war'den¹, *n* **1.** One who keeps ward, a warder or gate-keeper, a stationed watchman, especially one stationed on the walls of a fortified place **2.** The chief officer in charge of a prison **3.** In England, the head of any one of certain colleges **4.** A churchwarden

The statute empowers a *Warden* to call a meeting
H M BADM *Rights of Rectors* p 70 [C & H 1879]

5. [U S] (1) In Connecticut, the chief executive of a borough (2) In Rhode Island, a local magistrate **6.** [Canada] The head of the county council of Ontario Province **7.** [Austral] An officer empowered under the Mining Act with magisterial and executive authority over a gold-field **8.** [W-] *Freemasonry* One of the two officers of a lodge who rank next in succession to the Worshipful Master [< OF *gardien* see GUARDIAN]
Syn.: see SUPERINTENDENT — **warden of the Cinque Ports** [Eng], the governor of the ports so called (see CINQUE PORTS) He has the authority of an admiral, and formerly exercised jurisdiction in proceedings at law and in equity — **w. of the marches** [Eng], anciently, an officer appointed to guard the frontiers (marches) of the kingdom, particularly the marches of Wales and Scotland — **w. of the standards** [Eng], an officer of the Board of Trade having the custody of the imperial standards of length, weight, etc

war'den², *n* A variety of pear used chiefly for cooking [< WARDEN¹, *n*, because it can be kept long] **war'den-pear"†** — **war'den-pie"†**, *n* A pie of warden-pears

war'den-ry, 1 wôr'dn-rı, 2 war'dn-ry, *n* **1.** The office, functions, or jurisdiction of a warden **war'den-shipt.** **2.** The district over which a warden exercises authority

ward'er¹, 1 wôrd'er, 2 ward'er, *n* One who wards or keeps guard, a keeper, guard [< OF *gardeor*, < *warder*, < OHG *warten*, watch]

ward'er², *n* A staff carried by an officer or person of rank, and used in giving signals [< WARD, *v*] **ward'-staff†.**

War'dha, *n* Same as WURDAH

ward'hold"ing, 1 wôrd'hōld ıg, 2 ward'hōld'ing, *n* *Scots Law* Anciently, the holding of lands by military tenure

Ward'i-an, 1 wôrd'ı-an, 2 ward'ı-an, *a* Invented by Nathaniel B Ward — **Wardian case**, a box or frame having glass sides and top for the transportation or growing of delicate plants, especially ferns, the box retaining the evaporated moisture

ward'ite, 1 wôrd'ait, 2 ward'ıt, *n* *Mineral* A vitreous green hydrated aluminum phosphate ($Al_2(OH)_2PO_4 \cdot 1/2 H_2O$) which is found massive [< Prof Henry A *Ward* (3/21834–7/41906)]

Ward'law, 1 wôrd'lə, 2 ward'la, *n* **1. Elizabeth, Lady** (4/-1677–1727), a Scottish poet, *Hardyknute* **2 Henry** (*-1440), *a Scottish ecclesiastic, founded University of St.* Andrews **3. Ralph** (1779–1853), a Scottish theologian

ward'less†, *a* That can not be warded off, unavoidable

ward'man†, *n* A municipal officer in English towns Compare WARD MAN, under WARD

ward'mote", 1 wôrd'mōt", 2 ward'mōt', *n* A meeting of all the inhabitants of a ward still used in London, formerly, a court held in each ward of the city of London, with power to inquire into and present all defaults concerning the watching and policing of the city [< WARD, *n*, 2, + AS *mōt*, meeting] **wardmote court‡.**

ward'robe", 1 wôrd'rōb', 2 ward'rōb', *n* **1.** A large upright wooden case with a door or doors, for the safe-keeping of wearing-apparel, formerly, a large clothes-closet or room, where clothes were also made and repaired **2.** The entire outfit or number of garments of any one person, also, apparel in general, as, he has a limited *wardrobe*

As killing as the canker to the rose,
Or frost to flowers that their gay *wardrobe* wear
MILTON *Lycidas* l 47

3†. A privy **ward'rope"†.** [< OF *warderobe*, < *warder* (see WARDER¹, *n*) and see ROBE, *n*] — **ward'rob"er**, *n* One who has the care of a wardrobe

ward'ship, 1 wôrd'shıp, 2 ward'shĭp, *n* *Law* **1.** The state of a ward, pupilage, guardianship **2.** *Feudal Law* The right by which the lord had the custody of the body, and the custody and profits of the lands, of minor heirs of a deceased tenant

Ward's Is'land, 1 wôrdz, 2 wards An island in the East River between Manhattan borough to which it belongs, and Long Island, length, 1 m, site of charitable institutions

wards'man, 1 wôrdz'mən, 2 wards'man *n* [Rare] A guard, watchman

Ward'well, 1 wôrd'wel, 2 ward'wĕl, **William T.** (3/-1827–1/2 1911) An American capitalist, advocate of prohibition, treasurer of the Standard Oil Company

ward'wit, 1 wôrd'wit, 2 ward'wĭt, *n* The state of being acquit of giving money for keeping ward in a town

ware¹, 1 wâr, 2 wâr, *vt* To guard against; beware of now commonly replaced by *beware*, except in phrases like **ware the dog, ware wheat.** [< AS *warian*, < *wær*, wary]

ware², *v* [Scot] To expend, lay out

ware³†, *vt* Same as WEAR¹

ware⁴†, *imp* of WEAR, *v*

ware, *a* [Archaic] Conscious, aware, hence, on one's guard, cautious, wary [< AS *wær*, wary]

ware¹, *n* **1.** Articles of the same class, especially, manufactured articles, as those of clay, glass, metal, and wood: collectively, with a qualifying word, as, iron*ware*
Varieties of pottery are called *ware*, usually with a prefix indicating some characteristic (1) from the name of the inventor or maker, as, **Böttger ware** (stoneware), **Doulton w.** (artistic earthenware), **Palissy w.** (decorated earthenware), and **Wedgwood w.** (see phrases), (2) from the name of the place where made, as **Awata w.** (porcelain and earthenware), **Berlin w.** (porcelain), **Cologne w.** (stoneware), **Delft w.** (earthenware), **Dresden w.** (porcelain), **Leeds w.** (porcelain), **Limoges w.** (*porcelain*), **Nottingham w.** (stoneware), and **Satsuma w.** (earthenware) See PORCELAIN POTTERY VASE
2 *pl* Articles of commerce, goods, merchandise, as, he sells his *wares* cheaply formerly used in the singular
The mellowed light falls upon the attractive *wares* and upon the sedate face of the Moslem salesman
H CROSBY *Lands of the Moslem* p 39 [C & BROS 1851
[< AS *waru*, wares]
— **Anatolian ware**, coarse pottery with glazed brightly colored decorations supposed to come from Kutaya in Asia Minor — **Aretine w**, bright-red pottery made near Arezzo, Tuscany — **Awata w.**, pottery made at Awata, in Kyoto, Japan — **bamboo w**, see WEDGWOOD WARE — **basalt w.**, see WEDGWOOD WARE — **Benares w.**, decorated metal-work made at Benares, India — **Böttger w.**, hard reddish-brown pottery made at Meissen, in the 18th century, by Johann Friedrich Böttger See PORCELAIN¹ — **buff w**, an English stoneware, made of a buff-colored clay — **Caffagiolo w**, majolica made at Caffagiolo, Italy, in the 16th century — **Castelli w**, pottery made at Castelli, Italy, in the 16th and 17th centuries — **Cologne w.**, stoneware made at Cologne in the 16th and 17th centuries, chiefly tankards, jugs, and the like **cullen ware†** — **coralline w.**, red pottery resembling Samian, made in Italy in the 17th and 18th centuries — **crackle w.**, pottery or porcelain covered with a delicate network of cracks produced in the glaze — **Delft w.**, see DELFT — **Della Robbia w**, terra-cotta pottery, with a white enamel, usually with figures in relief, originally made by Luca della Robbia in Italy in the 15th century, and largely used in decoration, as for friezes, altar-pieces, shrines, etc — **Etruria w.** **1** Wares produced at the pottery established by Wedgwood in England in 1766 **2.** Products of the Etruria pottery, Trenton, N J — **Faenza w**, faience or majolica made at Faenza, Italy hence, Italian majolica in general now disused — **graffito w.**, see GRAFFITO — **Henri Deux w**, richly decorated faïence made at Oiron, France, in the 16th century so called because many of the pieces bore the cipher of Henry II and of Diana of Poitiers — **Herculaneum w**, earthenware made at the Herculaneum pottery, Liverpool, England — **incised w**, pottery decorated with scratches graffito — **Kashee w**, white Persian pottery decorated with blue in imitation of Chinese porcelain — **Kinkazan w.**, a Japanese brown-colored pottery — **lava w.**, coarse stoneware resembling lava — **lustered w.**, glazed ware painted with metallic pigments and fired a second time in a kiln so constructed that the gases come into contact with the surface, giving a prismatic effect — **Megarian w**, molded vases decorated with figures in relief — **Nishikide w**, pottery made in Japan in the 18th century, it had brocade-like decorations — **Nobeshima w**, a Japanese porcelain of Hizen, deriving its name from the Nobeshima chiefs of that province — **Oiron w.**, same as HENRI DEUX WARE — **Palissy w**, earthenware ornamented with figures of fishes, reptiles, fruits etc, in high relief with an enamel glaze, made by Bernard Palissy in France in the 16th century — **plumbeous w**, earthenware with a lead glaze — **printed w**, pottery the decoration of which is effected by means of transfer-printing — **Raffael w.**, Italian faience decorated with subjects from Raffael — **Robbia w.**, same as DELLA ROBBIA WARE — **Rockingham w**, common earthenware covered with an opaque glaze, and usually mottled with brown spots on a yellow ground made originally in England — **rustic w.** **1.** Brown, glazed, buff, or light-brown terra-cotta, sometimes green-mottled used for ornament in construction **2.** See RUSTIC, *n*, 3 — **Salopian w**, a modern Shropshire porcelain somewhat coarse and opaque first made in the 18th century See SALOPIAN¹ — **Samian w.**, see SAMIAN — **Seiji w.**, Japanese porcelain with a neutral gray glaze — **sigillated w**, pottery decorated with stamped patterns stamped ware — **silicon w**, a slightly glazed stoneware made at Lambeth, England — **Sinceny w.**, faience made at Sinceny, France originally decorated in imitation of that made in Rouen and later of the Chinese forming the Franco-Chinese decoration — **Spode w.**, porcelain made at the pottery of Josiah Spode, Staffordshire England — **stanniferous w**, pottery with a tin glaze — **Sunderland w**, a ware characterized by a marbled luster — **Tunbridge w**, inlaid mosaic woodware made at Tunbridge, England — **Wedgwood w.**, any one of various kinds of earthenware invented by Josiah Wedgwood (1730–1795), including (1) **bamboo ware**, yellow ware named from its color, (2) **basalt ware**, ware with a black body, used for relief plaques, medallion portraits, vases, etc, (3) **cameo-ware** (see CAMEO), (4) **jasper-ware** (see JASPER), (5) **pebble-ware**, ware with a variegated body of different colored clays, called, according to pattern, **agate-w**, **Egyptian w.**, **granite-w**, **lapis-lazuli w.**, **pebble-w.**, **porphyry-w**, **serpentine w**, **verd-antique w**, etc. (6) **queen's ware** (see QUEEN)

ware², *n* *Same as* SEAWARE — **ware'-goose"**, *n* [Local, Eng] The brant-goose from its feeding on ware

Ware³, *n* **1. Henry** (4/11764–7/11845), an American Unitarian divine **2. Henry, Jr** (4/21794–3/21843), an American clergyman, writer son of preceding **3 John** (12/11 1795–4/21864), an American professor of medicine at Harvard College **4 William** (6/11797–3/11852), an American author brother of John, *Zenobia, Aurelian* **5** A town in E Hertfordshire, England **6** A county in S E Georgia, 676 sq m county-seat, Waycross **7.** A town in Hampshire county, Mass

war'-ea"gle, etc See WAR, *n*

ware'ful†, *a* Cautious wary — **ware'ful-ness†**, *n*

wa-re'ga-fly", 1 wa-rī'[*or* -rē']gə-flı', 2 wa-rē'[*or* -rę']gə-flȳ', *n* A Brazilian muscid fly, said to lay its eggs beneath the skin of men and some animals, the larvæ causing swellings [< Am Ind. *warega* + FLY¹, *n*]

Ware'ham, 1 wār'əm, 2 wār'am, *n* 1. A town in Dorsetshire, England 2 A town in Plymouth county, Mass

wa"re-ho'u, 1 wä"rē-hō'ü, 2 wä"rę-hō'ų, *n* [Maori] A carangoid fish (*Seriolella brama*) See BREAM

ware'house", 1 wār'hauz", 2 wâr'hous", *vt* To place in a warehouse, especially in a bonded warehouse — **warehousing system**, the plan of permitting importers of dutiable goods to land and store them in a government warehouse without payment of duties until ready to bring the goods into market established in the United States by act of 1846, and extended to private bonded warehouses by act of 1854

ware'house", 1 wār'hous"; 2 wâr'hous", *n* A storehouse for the safe-keeping of goods and merchandise, usually a large and strongly built fire-proof structure with few windows Specif (1) A place for the storing of goods not yet ready for the market (2) A storehouse where goods are taken care of for pay — **Berlin warehouse**, a warehouse or shop for the sale of Berlin wool canvas and other materials for embroidery — **ex w.**, same as EX STORE — **grindery w.** [Eng], same as FINDING-STORE — **ware'house-book"**, *n* A book for recording the quantities of goods received, sent out, and remaining — **ware'house"man**, *n* 1. A person who follows the business of storing goods 2. *Print* A workman who looks after the storage and distribution of paper stock — **warehousemen's itch** (*Pathol*), eczema of the hands occurring in those who handle irritating substances, as in warehouses

ware'less†, *a* Unaware, unexpected, heedless

ware'ly†, *adv.* Cautiously, warily

war'ence†, *n* Madder

ware'room", 1 wār'rūm"; 2 wâr'rōōm", *n* A room for the storage or sale of goods or wares

war'fare", 1 wōr'fār", 2 war'fâr", *vi* [WAR'FARED"; WAR'FAR'ING] To engage in armed conflict, fight, struggle — **war'far"er**, *n*

war'fare", *n* The waging or carrying on of war, conflict with arms, combat between enemies, military life, war, hence, figuratively, struggle, strife, as, military or naval *warfare* See WAR

Of those in the Northern army actually engaged in *warfare*, one out of every five lay under the sod when peace was declared
FRANK W Z BARRETT *Mourning for Lincoln* p 50 [WINSTON '09]

war'field", etc See WAR

War'field, 1 wōr'fīld, 2 war'fēld, *n* **2. Benjamin Breckenridge** (11/21851–3/211921), an American clergyman, author, editor, and educator 2 **Catharine Ann** (6/211816–4/1 1877), an American author 3. **David** (10/211866–), an American actor **4. Ethelbert Dudley** (7/211861–), an American author and educator, president of Lafayette College from 1891–1914

war'fult, *a* Warlike

War"gen-tin', 1 vär'gen-tīn', 2 värˊğēn-tīn', **Peter Wilhelm** (5/211717–1783) A Swedish astronomer and mathematician

War'gla, 1 wär'gla, 2 wärˊğla, *n* A French military post and oasis in the Sahara desert

war'gul, 1 wōr'gul, 2 warˊğūl, *n* [E Ind] A small East-Indian otter (*Lutra leptonyx*)

war'gust, *n* An outlaw

war'ha"ble†, *a* Fit for war

War'ham, 1 wōr'am, 2 war'am, **William** (1450?–3/211532) An English archbishop statesman, and patron of learning

wa-ri', *n* [S Am] Same as WARREE

war'i-an"gle†, *n* Same as WARRIANGLE

wa"ri-a'tu, 1 wä"rı-ä'tū, 2 wa"rı-ä'tu, *n* The Nilgiri ibex (*Capra hylocrius*) of southern India, resembling the thar, but with more rounded horns



Head of the Wariatu 1/21

wa'ri-er, 1 wē'rı-ər, 2 wâ'ri-er, *n* One who curses or maligns, a detractor [< WARY, *a*]

wa'ri-ly, 1 wē'rı-lı, 2 wâ'rı-ly, *adv* In a wary manner, cautiously

wa'ri-ment†, *n* Caution, heed

wa-rine', 1 wa-rīn', 2 wa-rīn', *n* A South-American sapajou monkey

wa'ri-ness, 1 wē'rı-nes, 2 wâ'rı-nĕs, *n* The quality or character of being wary, prudent foresight, caution Syn.: see CARE

War'ing, 1 wār'ıŋ, 2 wâr'ing, *n* **1. Edward** (1734–8/11 1798), an English mathematician **2. George E.** (7/211833–10/211898), an American soldier and sanitary engineer, reconstructed sewer system of Memphis, Tenn, reorganized street-cleaning system of New York city, head of Habana Sanitary Commission

war'in-gin, 1 wer'in-jin, 2 warˊin-ğin, *n* The *Ficus benjamina* a variety of fig resembling the banyan [< Javanese]

war'isht, *vt & vi* To heal, cure, recover **war'icet**.

war'ish†, *a* Same as WEARISH

war'i-son, 1 war'ı-sən, 2 wârˊı-son, *n* **1.** A note of assault erroneous use

Or straight they sound their *warrison*
And *storm* and *spoil* thy *garrison*
SCOTT *Lay of the Last Minstrel* can 4 st 24.

2†. Reward, protection, healing [OF, < *warir*, guard, < OHG *werjan* defend] **war'ri-son†**.

wark, 1 wärk, 2 wark, *vi* [Scot or Obs] To suffer pain, ache

wark[1], *n* [Scot] Work

wark[2], *n* [Prov Eng] Ache, pain

war"ka-moo'wee, 1 wär"ka-mū'wı, 2 wär"ka-mōō'wē, *n.* A Singhalese sailing canoe with outriggers

wark'andt, *a* Painful **werk'andt**.

wark'loom", 1 wärk'lūm", 2 wärk'lōōm", *n* [Scot] An implement, tool

Wark'worth, 1 wärk'warth, 2 wärk'worth, *n* A seaport in Northumberland, England **Warkworth Castle** figures in Percy's *Reliques*

warl, 1 wārl, 2 wârl, *n* [Scot] World **warldt**.

war'less, 1 wōr'les, 2 war'lĕs, *a* Not disturbed by war, peaceful [England

War'ley, 1 wār'lı 2 wâr'ly, *n* A parish in Worcestershire,

war'like", 1 wōr'laik", 2 war'lik", *a* **1.** Disposed to engage in war, fit or ready for war, practised in war, martial, as, a *warlike* people **2.** Relating to, used in, or suggesting war, having a martial aspect, suited to war or to a warrior, military, as, *warlike* pursuits or projectiles **3.** Menacing war, belligerent, hostile, as, a *warlike* message Syn.: martial military, soldierlike, soldierly See BELLICOSE — Ant.: civil effeminate meek, pacific, peaceful, unmilitary, unsoldierlike, unsoldierly, unwarlike — **war'like"ness**, *n* [Rare]

war'lock, 1 wōr'lek, 2 war'lŏk, *n* [Archaic] A male witch, wizard, sorcerer, also, loosely, a sprite, imp [< AS *wārloga* < *wār* compact + *leōgan* lie] **war'lawt†**; **war'low†**; **war'luck†**.— **war'lock-ry**, *n* [Rare] Sorcery, magic

war'ly[1], 1 wār'lı, 2 wär'ly, *a* [Scot] Worldly

war'ly[2]**†**, *a* Warlike

war'ly†, *adv* Same as WARELY

warm, 1 wōrm, 2 warm, *v* **I.** *t* **1.** To communicate warmth to, raise the temperature of, as, exercise *warms* the blood **2.** To inspire with ardor, eager interest, or zeal, impart a glow to, animate, as, the speech *warmed* the hearers, love *warms* the heart **3.** To develop or transform as by warmth

True Love . . Can *warm* earth's poorest hovel to a home
LOWELL *Love* 9

4. [Slang] To punish severely. **5†.** To occupy a figurative use

II. *i* **1.** To become warm or warmer **2.** To develop interest or enthusiasm, become ardent or animated

As the fiddler *warmed* to his business, he played faster and faster
R HILDRETH *White Slave* p 89 [F M]

3. [Archaic] To warm oneself [< AS *wearmian*, < *wearm*, warm]— **to warm one's jacket** [Colloq], to flog one — **warm'er**, *n*

warm, *a* **1.** Imparting a sensation of heat to the touch, but not hot, heated moderately, not cold, as, this coffee is merely *warm*, *warm* water **2.** Having or characterized by heat somewhat greater than temperate, as, *warm* weather, a *warm* climate **3.** Imparting, promoting, or preserving warmth, as, a *warm* fire, *warm* clothing **4** Having a feeling of heat somewhat greater than ordinary; as, *warm* with exercise **5.** Possessing or marked by ardor, zeal, liveliness, enthusiasm, or cordiality, as, a *warm* advocate of a cause, a *warm* argument, *warm* wishes **6.** Showing excitement, agitated, also, vehement, passionate, as, a *warm* temper **7.** United by ardent or jealous affection, as, *warm* friends **8** *Art* Having predominating tones of red or yellow **9.** Recently made, fresh from its source, as, a *warm* trail **10.** Near the object sought said in children's games like hide-the-handkerchief **11.** [Colloq] Accustomed to and at home in a seat or the like figuratively, as, before he was *warm* in his office, hardly *warm* in his judgeship **12.** [Colloq] Uncomfortable by reason of annoyances or danger, as, they made the town *warm* for him **13.** Characterized by brisk activity and strenuous effort, as, a *warm* skirmish, *warm* work **14.** [Old Slang] (1) Indelicate, coarse (2) In good circumstances, well off as to property [< AS *wearm*] — **warm'-head"ed**, *a* Prone to excitement visionary — **w.-sided**, *a* [Colloq] Mounting heavy guns, as a fort or ship a sailors term — **warm'ful†**, *a* Full of or giving warmth, warm — **warm'ish**, *a* Somewhat warm — **warm'ly**, *adv* — **warm'ness**, *n*

warm, *n* [Colloq] **1.** The act of warming, a heating, as, he was taking a final *warm* by the stove **2†.** Warmth

War'man, 1 wōr'man 2 war'man, **Cy** (5/211855–4/11914) An American author, engineer, and journalist, *Sweet Marie*

warm'-blood"ed, 1 wōrm'-blud'ed, 2 warm'-blodˊed, *a* **1.** Having warm blood said specifically of animals, as mammals and birds, that preserve a nearly uniform high temperature whatever the temperature of the surrounding medium **2.** Having an enthusiastic nature, also, vehement, passionate

warmd, *pp* Warmed S S

warm'-heart"ed, 1 wōrm'-härt'ed, 2 warm'-härtˊĕd, *a* Having a warm heart, showing a kind, affectionate, sympathetic nature — **warm'-heart"ed-ness**, *n*

warm'ing, 1 wōrm'ıŋ, 2 warm'ing, *n* **1.** The act or process of heating to a moderate degree **2.** [Colloq] A whipping — **warm'ing-pan"**, *n* **1.** A closed metal vessel, with long handle, for containing live coals or hot water, for warming a bed **2** [Slang] A temporary incumbent of an office, placed there to hold it till the intended occupant is ready to take it — **w.-plaster**, *n* A pitch plaster containing cantharides — **w.-stone**, *n* A piece of soapstone for warming a bed or as a foot-warmer



Warming-pan of the 17th Century, open and closed

War'min-ster, 1 wōr'min-stər, 2 warˊmin-ster, *n* A market-town in Wiltshire, England

war'mouth", 1 wōr'mouth", 2 war'mouth", *n* A centrarchoid fish (*Chænobrytus gulosus*) common in sluggish waters of the southern United States, the bigmouth, warmouth perch, or red-eyed bream

warmth, 1 wōrmth, 2 warmth, *n* **1.** The state, quality, or sensation of being warm, moderate heat, or the sensation of it, as, *warmth* of the body, the *warmth* of furs **2.** Ardor or fervidness of disposition or feeling, earnestness, enthusiasm, also, heartiness, cordiality **3.** Excitement of temper or mind, a characteristic evincing such excitement, as, *warmth* of argument **4.** *Art* The effect produced by warm colors See WARM, *a*, 8

Syn.. animation ardor, cordiality, eagerness, earnestness, emotion, energy, enthusiasm, excitement, fervidness, fervor, geniality, glow, heat, intensity, irascibility, life, passion, vehemence zeal Compare ENTHUSIASM — Ant.: coldness, coolness, frigidity, iciness, indifference, insensibility, torpor

warmth'less, *a* [Rare] Not giving warmth, cold

warn, 1 wōrn, 2 warn, *v* **I.** *t* **1.** To give notice of danger to (some one), make aware of impending or possible harm, put on one's guard

Franklin *warned* you a hundred years ago of the peril of being divided by little, partial local interests FARRAR *Sermons and Addresses in Am Farewell Thoughts* p 356 [F P 1886]

2. To give notice to, hence, to notify by authority, as, to *warn* a public official **3** [Archaic] To expostulate with, admonish **4†.** To ward off, defend **5†.** To forbid, deny, refuse

II. *i* To give or serve as a warning

Men's hearts and lives are written on their faces to *warn* or charm WINTHROP *John Brent* p 68 [F & F 1862]

[< AS *warnian*, < *wearn*, refusal]

Syn., see ADMONISH APPRIZE — **warn'ing-ly**, *adv*

war'na, 1 wär'na 2 war'na, *vt* [Scot] Same as WERENA

warnd, *pp* Warned S S

warn'er, 1 wōrn'er, 2 warn'er, *n* **1.** One who warns or admonishes **2†.** An ornamental dish of pastry

War'ner, 1 wōr'ner, 2 war'ner, *n* **1. Charles** (10/211846–1/111909), an English actor, best known for his rôle of *Coupeau* in *Drink* an adaptation of Zola's *L'Assommoir* 2 **Charles Dudley** (7/211829–12/21900), an American editor, essayist, and humorist, *American Men of Letters*, *A Library of the World's Best Literature* **3. Olin Levi** (5/211814–3/11 1896), an American sculptor **4 Seth** (1/211743–1"/211784) an American Revolutionary officer **5. Susan** (7/211819–3/211885), an American novelist, pen-name, "Elizabeth Wetherell", *The Wide, Wide World*, *Queechy*. **6.** A town in Merrimack county, N H

warn'es-toret, *vt* To furnish, store **warn'es-turet**.

warn'ing, 1 wōrn'ıŋ, 2 warn'ing, *pa* Serving as a warning, as, *warning* signals — **warning color** or **coloration**, see ANIMAL COLORS, under COLOR, *n*

warn'ing, *n* **1.** The act of one who warns, or that which he communicates, notice of danger, caution against error, or against harm that may follow a certain course of conduct, admonition **2.** Notice given beforehand, specif, a notice to quit service or vacate premises, as, a month's *warning* **3.** That which warns or admonishes, as, a beacon lighted as a *warning* **4.** *Horol* The slight noise made by a warning-piece **5†.** A bidding, summons Syn: see COUNSEL, EXAMPLE — **to take warning**, to take heed, be on one's guard — **warn'ing-piece"**, *n* **1.** A part in a clock-mechanism that gives a slight click just before the clock strikes When in wheel form, called also **warning-wheel**. **2.** Ordnance discharged as a warning, a signal-gun

warp, 1 wōrp, 2 warp, *v* **I.** *t* **1.** To turn or twist out of shape, cause to take on unevenness of outline, as by shrinkage, as, a board is *warped* by heat **2.** To turn from a right or proper mental or moral plane, give a wrong tendency or tinge to, distort, bias

A favourite theory . . can so *warp* the mind as to destroy its powers of estimating facts
TYNDALL *Fragments of Science* vol II, p 15 [A. 1892]

3. *Naut* To move (a vessel) into another position, especially by hauling upon a rope or hawser, attached usually to the heads of piles or posts of a wharf, shift the position of by means of warps **4.** To stretch (rope-yarns) into lengths for weaving **5.** To arrange (yarn) on or for a warp-beam **6.** To fertilize (poor or low land) by enclosing and flooding it from a river or watercourse carrying much sediment

The practice of 'warping' too, as it is now called is of recovering land from the sea, seems to have had a very ancient origin.
C W HOSKYNS *Hut Agriculture* p 90 [BR & E 1849]

7. In aeronautics, to tilt up (as the tips of an aeroplane at one end) and to bend down (as those at the other end) so as to cause a difference of inclination to enable the wind to bring the aeroplane into balance **8.** [Prov Eng] To cast prematurely, as young said of sheep, etc **9†.** To cast forth, utter **10†.** To change

II. *i* **1.** To turn, twist, or be twisted out of shape, become uneven or distorted, as by contraction **2.** To turn aside from the right or straight path, deviate **3.** *Weaving* To stretch or arrange yarn **4.** *Naut* To move by means of a rope, usually fastened to something stationary, in order to change position said of a vessel

For evil news from Mablethorpe,
Of pyrate galleys *warping* down
JEAN INGELOW *The High Tide* st 10

5. [Prov. Eng] To bring forth young prematurely; slink said of cattle, etc **6†.** To fly with a bending or swerving motion, as swarms of locusts **7†.** To weave, plat [< Ice *varpa*, throw, < *varp*, a throwing, akin to AS *weorpan*, throw] — **warped surface**, a skew surface

warp, *n* **1.** The state of being warped or twisted out of shape, a twist or distortion, especially in a piece of wood, as when exposed to heat **2.** The threads that run the long way of a fabric, between which the weft, or filling of cross-threads, is woven **3.** A light cable used for warping a ship, tow-rope, in whaling, a harpoon-line **4.** *Geol & Agric* (1) Alluvial sediment deposited by turbid lakes, watercourses, or tides, either by natural process, or as artificially introduced over low lands, silt a term rarely used in the United States (2) Loosely and rarely, surface-soil **5.** A length of rope-yarn or rope. **6.** [Prov Eng] (1) A cast of herrings or other fish, four, a tale used in counting fish, hence, four of anything (2) A premature casting, also, an animal prematurely born, as a cast foal, lamb, or the like [< AS *weorp*, < *weorpan*, throw]

— **short warp**, in whaling, a piece of whale-line connecting the second iron with the main warp — **warp'-beam"**, *n* That roller or beam in a loom on which the warp is wound — **w.-dresser**, *n* A machine for sizing warp-threads — **w.-frame**, *n* A lace-makers frame in which the threads are wound on a beam, as in a loom, warp-net frame — **w.-knitting**, *n* Knitting in which certain threads are interlinked with other adjacent threads on either side **w.-weaving†** — **w.-lace**, *n* Lace having a ground of warp-threads, also, drawn lace — **w.-land**, *n* Land that has been warped or fertilized by means of sedimentary deposit — **w.-net**, *n* Lace made as on a warp-frame warp-lace — **w.-stitch**, *n* An embroidery-stitch in which the warp-threads are exposed See DRAWN-WORK — **w.-thread**, *n* A thread forming part of a warp

warp'age, 1 wōrp'ij, 2 warp'ag, *n* A charge for moving or warping a vessel to the berth assigned her

warp'er, 1 wōrp'er, 2 warp'er, *n* One who or that which warps, specif, a warping-machine

warp'ing, 1 wōrp'ıŋ, 2 warp'ing, *ppr & verbal n* of WARP, *v* — **warp'ing-bank"**, *n* A bank to retain water in the process of warping land — **w.-block**, *n* A rope-makers' block used in making warps of rope — **w.-chock**, *n* A chock used to lead a rope in warping a vessel — **w.-cone**, *n* *Naut* A cone-shaped capstan, used in warping a vessel about docks — **w.-hook**, *n* A rope-makers hook used in warping or twisting rope-yarns — **w.-jack**, *n* Same as HECK-BOX — **w.-machine**, *n* Same as BEAMING-MACHINE, 2 — **w.-mill**, *n* A machine for arranging the threads so as to form a warp for use in a loom — **w.-penny**, *n* [Prov Eng] *Weaving* Money paid for laying the warp in a loom — **w.-post**, *n* In a ropewalk, a post for warping rope-yarn

warpt, *pp* Warped S S

war'ra-gal, 1 wor'a-gal, 2 war'a-gal, *n* See WARRIGAL

War'ra-gul, 1 wor'a-gul, 2 war'a-gūl, *n* A town in Victoria, Australia

war'ran, *n* [Ar] Same as WARAN

war'ran-dice, 1 wor'an-dis *or* -dəs, 2 war'an-dīç *or* -dīç, *n* *Scots Law* Warranty, specif, a clause in a deed by which the grantor obliges himself to warrant or make good to the grantee the right conveyed [< OF *warandise*, < *warantir*, see WARRANT, *v*]

war'rant, 1 wor'ent, 2 war'ant, *vt* **1.** To assure or guarantee the quality, accuracy, certainty, or sufficiency of, as, to *warrant* a title to property, the quality of

goods, certainty of performance, accuracy of measurement, or the like. 2. To assure or guarantee the character or fidelity of, pledge oneself for; as *I warrant* the man I have sent. 3. To be sufficient grounds for, as for a belief, conclusion, act, or course of conduct, justify; as, the facts did not *warrant* your taking such a responsibility. 4. To assure in reference to something said or promised, or as to an opinion or the like, usually in the first person; as, I *warrant* you he will come; hence, colloquially, to say confidently, feel sure; affirm as beyond question, as, I *warrant* he knew all about it then. 5. To give legal authority or power to, so as to secure against harm; empower, authorize. 6†. To safeguard. [< OF *warantir* < *warant*: see WARRANT *n.*] **war'rant-y†**. SYN: answer for, assure, authorize, avouch, guarantee, justify, maintain, sanction, secure. See JUSTIFY.

war'rant, *n.* 1. *Law* A judicial writ or order authorizing ministerial officers to make arrests, searches, or seizures, to do any other designated act in aid of the administration of justice. See SEARCH-WARRANT. 2. Something which assures or attests, a voucher; evidence; guaranty.

What Dante then bewailed was his real *warrant* for immortality. H. COFFIN *Era: Literature* p. 84. [c. B. & B. 1875.]

3. That which gives authority for some act or course; sanction; authority. 4. A certificate of office given to non-commissioned officers in the army and navy. 5. A document authorizing the receipt or the payment of money as, a dividend *warrant*. 6. [Prov. Eng.] In coal-mining, under-clay. 7†. Defense; protection [< OF. *warant*, ppr. of *warir*, guard, < OHG *werjan*, guard.] **war'rand†.**

SYN.: see COMMISSION — **bench'-war'rant,** *n.* See BENCH — **county or town w.,** an official instrument or order for the payment of a certain amount of money from the treasury of a county or of a town. — **deposit-w.,** *n.* A receipt for warehoused merchandise used as a security on which to negotiate a loan — **dividend-w.,** *n.* A written order or check, issued by a stock company, authorizing the payment of dividend money to a stockholder — **general w.,** see GENERAL. — **justice's w.,** a warrant issued by a justice of the peace. — **land-w.,** *n.* See LAND¹ — **search-w.,** *n.* See under SEARCH. — **subscription-w.,** *n. Finance* A voucher certifying a shareholder's right to purchase a new issue of shares. — **w. of arrest,** a judicial writ issued for the apprehending of a person accused of crime; state's warrant. — **w. of attorney,** an instrument (generally under seal) authorizing an attorney at law to appear in court in behalf of the person making it, and confess judgment in favor of a person named, for the amount due on some designated bond or obligation. — **w. of commitment,** a judicial writ ordering the commitment of a designated person into custody for a specified purpose, as for trial, for appearance as a witness, for contempt of court, etc. — **war'rant-of'fi-cer,** *n.* [U. S.] 1. An officer charged with the duty of serving a judicial warrant. 2. *Mil. & Naval* See OFFICER. — **w. to sue and defend** (*Old Eng. Law*), a warrant issued by the crown enabling a party to appoint an attorney to sue or defend on his behalf, also, an authorization from a party to an attorney for the same purpose. — **w.-trying,** *n.* [Local U. S.] In Virginia, the monthly courts held by the magistrate at the crossroads.

war'rant-a-bl(e), 1 wo'ənt-ə-bl; 2 wär'ant-ə-bl, *a.* 1. That may be warranted or authorized justifiable; defensible; as, a *warrantable* action. 2. Old enough to be hunted as a *warrantable* deer. — **war'rant-a-bl(e-ness)**, *n.* — **war'rant-a-bly,** *adv.*

war'ran-tee', 1 wer'an-tī', 2 wor'an-tē', *n. Law* The party or person to whom a warranty is made or given.

war'rant-er, *n.* One who warrants

war'rant-ise†, *vt.* To give pledge to, make secure, agree to indemnify. — **war'rant-ise†,** *n.* Warranty-authority, security. **war'rant-ize†.**

war'ran-tor, 1 wer'an-tər; 2 wär'an-tôr, *n.* One who warrants, specif., in law, one who makes or gives a warranty to another: the correlative of *warrantee*.

war'ran-ty, 1 wer'an-ti; 2 wär'an-ty, *nt.* [-TIED; -TY'ING.] To warrant, guarantee.

war'ran-ty, *n.* [-TIES, 1 -tiz; 2 -tiz, *pl.*] 1. *Law* (1) An assurance or undertaking by the seller of property, express or implied, that the property is or shall be as it is represented or promised to be, as to quantity, quality, or title. (2) In conveyancing, a covenant in a deed whereby the grantor binds himself and his heirs to secure, defend, and make good to the grantee the estate conveyed to him. (3) *Insur. Law* A stipulation or engagement on the part of the insured that the facts in relation to the risk are as stated by him. 2. Authorization; warrant. 3†. Security, guarantee. [< OF. *warantie*, < *warantir* see WARRANT, *v.*] — **collateral warranty,** in old English law a warranty made by an ancestor from whom the heir's title was not and could not have been derived: distinguished from **lineal warranty,** where the heir derived the title from or through the warranting ancestor. — **express w.,** an express assurance or representation, intended and relied on as a warranty, as to the condition, quality, or fitness of the thing sold. — **general w.,** a covenant in a deed whereby the grantor binds himself and his heirs to warrant and defend the title conveyed to the grantee his heirs and assigns, against the lawful claims of all persons. — **implied w.,** a warranty in sales of personal property, raised by inference of law from the nature of or circumstances attending the contract, as that the seller has title to the goods when they are in his possession at the time of the sale; that they are merchantable, or fit for the use for which they are known to be bought; that, when they are sold by sample, the goods in bulk are of the same kind and equal in quality. — **special w.,** a limited or particular warranty, as distinguished from a *general warranty*.

war'ray†, *vt.* To war against; ravage or lay waste.

warret, *a.* Worse. [wa-ri't.

war-ree'¹, 1 wu-ri', 2 wä-rē', *r.* [S. Am.] The tagnicati.

war-ree'², *n.* [E. Ind.] Common millet.

war'ren¹, 1 wer'ən, 2 wär'ən, *n.* 1. A place where rabbits live and breed in communities. 2. A place or enclosure for keeping rabbits, partridges, pheasants, or similar game, also, a place for keeping fish in a river. 3. Figuratively, an obscure crowded place of habitation. 4. *Eng. Law* A franchise, either by prescription or royal grant, to keep in an enclosure "beasts and fowls of warren," that is, animals that are by nature wild. See also FREE-WARREN. 5. [Prov. Eng.] A mill-dam. [< OF. *warenne*, < *warir*, protect, < OHG. *werjan*, defend.]

War'ren², *n.* 1. **Gouverneur Kemble** (?/1830–?/1882) a United States general. 2. **Henry White** (?/1831–?/1912), an American Methodist Episcopal bishop, writer on astronomical subjects and mountain-climber; elected to the episcopate May 12, 1880. 3. **James** (?/1726–?/1808), an American patriot; president of Provincial Congress. 4. **John** (?/1753–?/1815) an American physician; brother of General Joseph. 5. **Sir John Borlase** (?/1753–?/1822), an English admiral, plenipotentiary. 6. **John Collins** (?/1778–?/1856) an American surgeon; son of Dr. John. 7. **Joseph** (?/1741–?/1775) an American physician and general, killed at Bunker Hill. 8. **Mercy** (*née* Otis) (?/1728–?/1814) an American writer, poet: *The Ladies of Castile*. 9. **Sir Peter** (1703–?/1752) a British admiral, captured Louisburg. 10. **Samuel** (?/1807–?/1877), an English lawyer and novelist: *The Diary of a Physician*; *Ten Thousand a Year*. 11. **William, Jr.** (?/1812–?/1888) an American comedian. 12. **William Fairfield** (?/1833–) an American theologian and educator. 13. A county in central E. Georgia, 298 sq. m.; county-seat, Warrenton. 14. A county in N. W. Illinois, 540 sq. m.; county-seat, Monmouth. 15. A county in W. Indiana, 366 sq. m.; county-seat, Williamsport. 16. A county in S. central Iowa, 576 sq. m.; county-seat, Indianola. 17. A county in S. W. central Kentucky, 528 sq. m.; county-seat, Bowling Green. 18. A county in S. W. Mississippi, 601 sq. m.; county-seat, Vicksburg. 19. A county in central E. Missouri, 410 sq. m.; county-seat, Warrenton. 20. A county in N. W. New Jersey, 362 sq. m., county-seat Belvidere. 21. A county in N. E. New York, 895 sq. m., county-seat, Lake George. 22. A county in central N. North Carolina, 432 sq. m.; county-seat, Warrenton. 23. A county in S. W. Ohio, 430 sq. m.; county-seat, Lebanon. 24. A county in N. W. Pennsylvania, 860 sq. m.; county-seat Warren. 25. A county in central Tennessee, 444 sq. m.; county-seat, McMinnville; remarkable for being circular, the county-seat at the center. 26. A county in central N. Virginia, 226 sq. m., county-seat, Front Royal. 27. A township and village in Jo Daviess county, Ill. 28. A town in Huntington county, Ind. 29. A town in Knox county, Me. 30. A town in Worcester county, Mass. 31. A city, county-seat of Marshall county, Minn. 32. A township and city, county-seat of Trumbull county, O. 33. A borough, county-seat of Warren county, Pa. 34. A town in Bristol county, R. I.

war'ren-er, 1 wer'en-ər; 2 war'ən-ər, *n.* 1. The keeper of a warren. 2. A large pearly Tasmanian shell, especially one of the family *Haliotidæ*; an ear-shell.

war'ren-ite, 1 wer'en-it; 2 war'ən-it, *n. Mineral.* A metallic, dull, grayish-black, opaque lead sulfantimonite ($Pb_2Sb_2S_5$) found in groups of acicular crystals. [< E. R. *Warren*, of Colorado.]

War'ren Lake. One of the Glacial Great Lakes which occupied the present basin of Lake Erie with parts of those of Lakes Huron and Ontario with intervening land areas, and which discharged at first across Michigan into Lake Chicago and later through the Mohawk and Hudson valleys into the Atlantic. It was the predecessor of Lake Erie.

War'rens-burg, 1 wer'enz-bûrg; 2 war'ənz-bûrg, *n.* 1. A township and city, county-seat of Johnson county, Mo. 2. A township and village in Warren county, N. Y.

War'ren-ton, 1 wor'en-ten, 2 war'ən-tən, *r.* 1. A town, county-seat of Warren county, Ga. 2. A city, county-seat of Warren county, Mo.

war'rer, 1 wor'er, 2 war'er, *n.* One who wars or contends, as, a *warrer* upon custom.

war'ri-an'gle, 1 wor'i-an'gl, 2 war'i-ăn'gl, *n.* [Prov. Eng. or Obs.] A butcher's bird. **war'i-an'gle†; war'y-an'gle†.**

war'ri-a'ter, *n.* [E. Ind.] Same as WARIATU.

war'rick, 1 wor'ik, 2 war'ik, *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] To twitch tight, as a cord, by crossing it with another also, to fasten with a girth.

War'rick, *n.* A county in S. W. Indiana, 397 sq. m.; county-seat Boonville.

war'ri-gal, 1 wor'i-gal, 2 war'i-găl. [Austral.] 1. *a.* Wild. 2. *n.* 1. A dog: the aboriginal meaning. 2. A wild native outlaw, worthless fellow. 3. A wild horse. **war'ra-gal†; wor'ra-gal†; wor're-gal†.**

war'rin, 1 wor'in, 2 war'in, *n.* [Austral.] The Australian blue-bellied lory (*Trichoglossus novæ-hollandiæ*).

war'ring, 1 wor'iŋ; 2 war'iŋ, *pa.* Being in conflict; antagonistic, adverse; also, being in commotion.

War'ring-ton, 1 wor'in-ten, 2 war'iŋ-tən, *n.* 1. **Lewis** (?/1752–?/1851) an American naval officer. 2. A borough and market-town in S. W. Lancashire, England.

war'rior¹, 1 wor'yer *or* wor'i-er, 2 war'yer *or* war'i-or (xiii), *n.* 1. A man engaged in or experienced in warfare, one devoted to a military life, a soldier, especially, one who is distinguished by a long or heroic service; a brave man; a good soldier. See illus. under MAIL², *n.*, and MAORI. 2. A humming-bird, helmet-crest. [< OF *guerreor*, < *guerreier*, wage war, < *werre*; see WAR, *n.*] **war'riour†.** — **war'rior-ant",** *n.* A predatory slave-keeping ant (*Formica sanguinea*) of Europe and North America. — **war'rior-(or-riour-)ess†,** *n.* A female warrior.

War'ri-or², *n.* A town in Jefferson county, Ala.

war'risht, *a.* Warlike.

war'ri-son, *n.* Same as WARISON, erroneous form.

war'ri-war'ri, 1 wer'i-wer'i; 2 war'i-war'i, *n.* [Guiana.] A fan made by the natives from the leaves of the acuyuru-palm (*Astrocaryum aculeatum*).

Warr'nam-bool', 1 wôr'nam-bûl', 2 war'năm-bōōl', *n.* A seaport in Victoria, Australia.

war'roki, *n.* A saddle-girth.

war'ry†, *vt.* To pronounce a curse upon. **war'ye†; war'yet.**

war'ry-a'to, *n.* [E. Ind.] Same as WARIATU.

war'sawl, 1 wôr'sô; 2 war'sə, *n.* 1. [Florida.] The guasa or jewfish. 2. A fish, the black grouper (*Garrupa nigrita*).

War'saw, *n.* 1. A county in Poland, 11,273 sq. m. 2. Capital of Polish republic, the capital of the kingdom of Poland from 1689 until the partition, scene of German defeat, Oct. 27, 1914, but fell before them Aug. 4, 1915, evacuated by Austro-German troops, Dec., 1915. 3. A town in Hancock county, Ill. 4. A city, county-seat of Kosciusko county, Ind. 5. A village, county-seat of Wyoming county, N. Y.

war'scott, *n.* 1. A commutation paid to a feudal chief in lieu of military services. 2. A contribution among the Saxons toward supplying armor. 3. Money contributed for maintaining a castle-guard or for keeping watch and ward.

warse, 1 wôrs, 2 wärs, *a.* [Dial. or Obs.] Worse. — **war'sen,** *v.* To worsen. — **warst,** *a. & adv.* [Scot.] Worst.

warsh, 1 wôrsh, 2 wärsh, *a.* [Scot.] Same as WERSH.

war'sle, 1 wär'sl, 2 wär'sl, *v. & n.* [Scot.] Wrestle. **war'stle†.**

wart, 1 wôrt, 2 wart, *n.* 1. A small circumscribed excrescence, more or less spongy and rugose, formed on the skin by abnormal elongations and infoldings of the papillæ with the scarf-skin, and rooted in the true skin by numerous fibrous attachments. 2. A spongy excrescence found on the pasterns of the horse. 3. Some hard excrescence supposed to resemble an animal wart; especially, a hard glandular or gland-like protuberance on the surface of a plant. Compare VERRUCA. [< AS. *wearte* wart.] **wert†.** — **Peruvian warts,** same as VERRUGAS. — **post-mortem wart** (*Pathol.*), a wart-like patch on the hand which results from cadaveric poisoning in dissecting and post-mortem examination. — **venereal wart,** same as CONDYLOMA. — **vitreous warts,** hyaline excrescences on Descemet's membrane of the cornea. — **wart'-cress",** *n.* Swine-cress, so called from its wart-shaped fruit. — **w.-grass,** *n.* The sun-spurge. — **w.-spurge†.** — **w.-hog,** *r.* An African hog of the genus *Phacochærus*, having warty excrescences on each side of the face and tusks in both jaws, curved upward and outward. *P. æthiopicus* is the hallufo-Ælian's **wart-hog,** and *P. africanus* the black-vark or Pallas's **warty hog.** — **w.-snake,** *r.* An East-Indian harmless acrochordoid snake, especially *Acrochordus javanicus* having rough, warty scales. — **wart'less,** *a.* Having no warts, not warty. — **w.-like,** *a.* — **w.-like cancer,** the verruca cancrosa. — **w.-pock,** *n.* That form of chicken-pox in which the vesicles are acuminate: varicella acuminata.



Wart-hog. 1/20

Wart'burg, 1 värt'burg, 2 värt'burk, *n.* A castle near Eisenach, Germany, where Luther was engaged (1521–1522) in translating the Bible.

wart'ed, 1 wôrt'ed; 2 wart'ed, *a. Bot. & Zool.* Having wart-like knobs on the surface; verrucous. — **warted gourd,** a variety of gourd (*Cucurbita pepo, verrucosa*) with roundish elliptic warted fruits. — **w. grass,** a valuable grazing-grass (*Chloris verticosa*) of eastern Australia.

warth, 1 wûrth, 2 wärth, *n.* 1. [Prov. Eng.] A ford. 2†. A customary payment for castle-guard.

War'the, 1 vär'te, 2 wär'te, *n.* A river in Poland and N. E. Prussia, length, 445 m. to the Oder river.

War'ton, 1 wôr'ten; 2 war'ton, *n.* 1. **Joseph** (1722–?/1800) an English scholar and critic. 2. **Thomas** (?/1728–?/1790) an English poet laureate, essayist, and critic.

wart'weed", 1 wôrt'wid', 2 wart'wēd', *n.* Same as SUN-SPURGE.

wart'wort", 1 wôrt'wûrt', 2 wart'wûrt', *n.* Any one of various plants once thought useful for removing warts, as the wartweed, wart-cress and greater celandine.

wart'y, 1 wôr't'i; 2 wart'y, *a.* [WART'I-ER, WART'I-EST.] 1. Abounding in warts; resembling or of the nature of warts, as, a *warty* ulcer. 2. *Bot.* Having wart-like protuberances; verrucose. — **wart'y-back",** *n.* A river-mussel (*Quadrula pustulosa*) whose shell is used in the pearl-button industry. — **w. egg,** an egg-shell (*Amphiperas* or *Calpurnus verrucosum*) having a wart-like tubercle at each end. — **w. sea-rose,** a sea-anemone (*Urticinia rodosa*). — **w. venus,** a European veneroid bivalve (*Venus verrucosa*) whose shell is diversified with tubercles and ridges. — **w.-well,** *n.* [Scot.] A hangnail.

warve, 1 wôrv, 2 warv, *n.* Same as WHERVE, 1.

War'wick, 1 wor'ik, 2 war'ik, *n.* 1. **Earl of:** (1) See DUDLEY, 1. (2) **Edward Plantagenet** (?/1475–11/1499), conspirator against Henry VII of England, beheaded. (3) **Henry de Beauchamp** (?/1424–4/1445) created king of Isle of Wight and Channel Islands, son of Richard. (4) **Richard de Beauchamp** (?/1381–4/1439), an English soldier and statesman, twice regent of France. (5) **Richard Neville** (?/1428–4/1471) an English statesman and soldier, called the kingmaker, and introduced into Shakespeare's *1 and 3 Henry VI*. (6) **Robert Rich** (1587–4/1658) an English admiral, friend of Cromwell. 2. See WARWICKSHIRE. 3. The county town of Warwickshire, England, with a Saxon fortress, now the seat of the Earl of Warwick. 4. A town in S. E. Queensland, Australia. 5. 1 wôr'wik *or* wer'ik, 2 wär'wik *or* war'ik. A county in S. E. Virginia, on the James river; 85 sq. m.; county-seat, Denbigh. 6. A village in Orange county, N. Y. 7. A town in Kent county, R. I.

war'wick-ite, 1 wor'ik-it; 2 war'ik-it, *n. Mineral.* A metallic-pearly brown to black ferrous magnesium titanoborate ($MgFeTi_2B_2O_{10}$), crystallizing in the orthorhombic system. [< *Warwick*, New York.]

War'wick-shire, 1 wor'ik-shir; 2 war'ik-shir, *n.* A midland county in England, 902 sq. m.; county-town Warwick.

war'wolf", *r.* 1. Werwolf. 2†. A medieval stone-hurling engine.

wa'ry, 1 wā'ri; 2 wā'ry, *a.* [WA'RI-ER, WA'RI-EST.] 1. Carefully watching and guarding against deception, artifices, and dangers, timorously prudent; scrupulous, as, a *wary* eye, a *wary* bird. 2. Characterized by stealthy provision or adjustment, circumspect; shrewd; wily, as, a *wary* policy. [< WARE *a.*] SYN.: see CALCULATING, PRUDENT.

was, 1 woz, 2 wəs, *r.* A form of a defective verb, used in the first and third persons singular to supply the imperfect tense of the verb *be*, the second person being *wast*, and all the persons in the plural *were*. Its etymology has no connection with *be* or *is*. [< AS. *wæs* pret. of *wesan* be, cp. Goth. *wisan*, OHG. *wesan*, Ice. *vesa*, dwell.]

wa'sa-bi, 1 wä'sə-bi; 2 wä'sä-bī, *n.* [Jap.] 1. A pungent condiment made from the root of a mustard-plant (*Eutrema wasabi*) and served like horseradish. 2. The plant itself.

Wa'satch, 1 wô'sach *or* wo-sach'; 2 wə'sach *or* wə-sach', *n.* A county in N. E. Utah, 4,147 sq. m., county-seat, Heber. — **Wa'satch Range.** A mountain chain in central Utah, the E. boundary of the Great Basin, highest point, Timpanogos, 11,960 ft.

Was'co, 1 was'ko, 2 wäs'co, *r.* A county in N. W. Oregon; 2,962 sq. m.; county-seat, The Dalles.

wase†, 1 wēz, 2 wās, *r.* 1. [Prov. Brit.] A wisp or bundle of hay, straw or the like; especially, a cushion of such material for use between the head and a load borne thereon. 2†. A torch.

waseⁿ†, *n.* Ooze; an early form of woose.

Wa-se'ca, 1 wə-sē'kə, 2 wə-sē'ca, *n.* 1. A county in S. E. Minnesota, 430 sq. m. 2. Its county-seat.

wash, 1 wosh; 2 wəsh, *r.* I. *t.* 1. To cleanse by the application of a liquid, especially water, with or without soap, generally with friction, also, to remove, as dirt, in this way, as, to *wash* clothes; to *wash* off the dust.

You can wash your hands without changing them, but not hearts. RUSKIN *Ethics of the Dust* p. 84 [S. & Co. 1867.]

2. To fall on, sweep over or dash against: said of a liquid, especially water, as the rain, a river, or the ocean; also, to remove or affect in some specified way by so doing: as, the rain *washed* the vines, a white sea-*washed* cliff. 3. Figuratively, to cleanse by any effective agency, or to remove by cleansing, as something objectionable, purify from pollution or guilt.

Arise and be baptized and wash away thy sins. *Acts* xxii, 16.

4. To overlay with a thin coat, as of metal, as, a gold-*washed* cup. 5. *Founding* To coat as a core or mold, with an emulsion, as of graphite, in order to improve the casting. 6. *Art* To spread flat water-color or India ink lightly and evenly upon the surface of, as broad spaces of a drawing. Compare GOUACHE. 7. In metallurgy,

to separate by the use of water the lighter from the heavier part of (an ore), as, to *wash* tin ore **8.** [Brokers' Slang] To subject, as stock, to a wash See WASH, *n*, 9 **9.** To purify, as a gas, by passage through a liquid **10.** To dephosphorize, as molten iron **11.** [Scot] To work a feather-edge on.

II. *i* **1.** To perform one's ablutions **2.** To cleanse clothes in water, usually with the aid of some detersive substance **3.** [Colloq] To be subjected to cleansing with a liquid and friction without fading or being injured in any way, as, that calico will not *wash*, hence, colloquially, to bear any test; as, that story will not *wash* **4.** To be abraded or worn away by the action of water, as a hill. **5.** To move gently to and fro, as water. Then I hear the water *washing* never-golden waves were brighter. JEAN INGELOW *The Days Without Alloy* st 3.

6. To use washes in the toilet **7.** To swirl in the water: said of certain fish [< AS *wascan* wash.] **wasshet.** SYN.: see CLEANSE: DRENCH: PURIFY For convenience, the compound words beginning with *wash* are all gathered here — **wash'-ball"**, *n.* A ball of toilet-soap, sometimes with a cosmetic — **w.-barrel**, *n* *Fisheries* A barrel used for immersing split mackerel in brine to extract the blood before further curing — **w.-basin**, *n* A basin or bowl, portable or stationary, for ablutions.— **w.-basket**, *n.* **1.** A shallow round basket, used by oystermen **2.** A basket for holding clothes in the laundry — **w.-bear**, *n.* Same as WASHING-BEAR.— **w.-beetle**, *n* A maul or beetle used for pounding articles in washing — **w.-board**, *n.* **1.** A board or frame having a corrugated surface for rubbing articles upon in washing by hand **2** *Carp* A base-board mopboard **3.** *Naut* A plank adjusted to turn the wash of the sea from a deck or port. **4** Same as THREE-RIDGE — **w.-boiler**, *n.* A deep vessel usually of tin or copper for boiling or steaming clothes in the process of washing — **w.-book**, *n.* **1.** A book in which articles sent to a laundry are entered and from which they are checked when returned. **2** *Card-playing* A memorandum of losses and profits at bridge, kept for each rubber.— **w.-bottle**, *n* *Chem.* An apparatus for washing gases precipitates etc consisting usually of a tightly stoppered glass flask or bottle through which two tubes pass into the vessel, one of them extending to the bottom of the liquid contained in the vessel The gas passes into the liquid through the longer tube, bubbles up through the fluid, and makes its exit through the shorter tube. When the apparatus is used for washing precipitates as on a filter a stream of liquid, usually water, is forced out at the longer tube by air-pressure, commonly exerted by the mouth through the shorter tube — **w.-bowl**, *n* **1.** A wash-basin. **2†.** A wash-tub — **w.-brew**, *n.* [Prov. Brit] Same as SOWENS, 1 — **w.-bulkhead**, *n.* A lengthwise bulkhead in a ballast-tank.— **w.-cloth**, *n* A small cloth used in ablutions, or in washing dishes, etc.— **w.-day**, *n* A stated day for the domestic washing of clothing or for sending the wash to a laundry — **w.-dirt**, *n* *Mining* Earth rich enough in metal to pay for washing, washing-stuff — **w.-drawing**, *n.* A drawing on which color has been washed in — **w.-drill**, *n.* A boring apparatus consisting of a tubular bit with means for employing a jet of water therein to wash through soft soil or sand — **w.-drum**, *n* A washing-machine for hides — **w.-gilding**, *n* A gilding made with an amalgam of gold from which the mercury is driven off by heat, leaving a coating of gold.— **w.-gourd**, *n* Same as SPONGE-GOURD — **w.-gravel**, *n* Same as WASH-DIRT — **w.-house**, *n* A building fitted up for washing clothes laundry **wash'-ing-house"‡** — **w.-leather**, *n.* Chamois leather, or a leather made to resemble it.— **w.-off**, *a.* *Calico-print* Liable to fade or disappear on washing fugitive said of a color or dye.— **w.-pan**, *n* A pan for washing pay-dirt in placer-mining — **w.-plain**, *n* *Geol* A plain formed of sand and gravel, chiefly out-wash from the melting of a glacier.— **w.-port**, *n* *Naut* A hinged port in a ship's bulwarks which swinging outward, frees the deck of water as the ship rolls and closes against its admission — **w.-pot**, *n* A vessel in which something is washed specif in tin-plating the vessel in which the sheet receives its final coating of tin — **w.-rag**, *n* A piece of toweling or the like used in bathing, wash-cloth — **w.-reel**, *n* Same as WASH-DRUM — **w.-room**, *n* A room equipped for washing especially, a lavatory — **w.-stand**, *n* A piece of furniture used for holding the utensils for ablutions a stand for wash-bowl and pitcher, or, sometimes a set bowl — **w.-strake**, *n.* Same as WASH-BOARD, 3 — **w.-stuff**, *n* Wash-dirt — **w.-tub**, *n* A tub used in washing, particularly in washing clothes.— **w.-wheel**, *n* Same as WASH-DRUM

wash, *a* **1.** Washable as, *wash* goods **2†.** Washy watery

wash[1], *n* **1.** The act or process of washing, performance of ablutions, or a cleansing in or with water, especially, the operation of cleansing clothing by washing, hence, a number of articles washed or cleansed at one time **2** A preparation or mixture used in washing, coating, or smearing (1) A thin coating of metal

The summer sunshine fell like a *wash* of gold upon the shores of Mount Desert.

CONSTANCE C HARRISON *Bar Harbor Days* p 157 [H. 1887]

(2) *Med* A lotion (3) A liquid for the toilet as for the hair, complexion etc (4) *Art* A water-color or India-ink pigment for spreading lightly and evenly on a drawing or picture the coating made with such a pigment (5) *Founding* An emulsion applied to a core or mold, to improve the casting (6) An insecticide

3. The breaking of a body of water upon a shore; swirling, undulating water in the wake of a moving vessel, also, the noise made by water as it strikes a boat, pier, etc, by extension, the air-disturbance set up alongside an aerial vehicle in flight **swash‡. 4.** An area washed by a sea or river, also, the shallow part of a river or an arm of the sea, a marsh

The wide extent of salt marshes and meadows interspersed with shallow land-locked *washes* and lagoons. H W HERBERT *Field Sports, Bay Shooting* in vol II p 7 [S & T. 1849]

5. Material collected and deposited by water, as alluvial matter, especially that deposited before the outlet of a mountain gulch **6.** Liquid or semiliquid refuse (1) Liquid waste of the kitchen used for food of swine and cattle swill, as, *wash* for hogs (2) The liquid expressed from the cheese of apples or grapes after adding water thereto *U S Internal Revenue* 1890, p 155 (3) *Distilling* (*a*) Fermented wort left after the principal distillation (*b*) [W Ind] Cane-juice dregs molasses, and other refuse of sugar-making, used for distillation

7. *Naut* The blade of an oar **8.** *Zool* A light superficial tint or tinge **9.** [Brokers' Slang] A sale of stock or other securities at a stock exchange between parties of one interest, in order to attract attention by reason of the apparent activity of the market, or to create a market price, or both When the latter only is aimed at, the transaction is called "matched orders."

10. A measure of or for shell-fish usually less than a bushel. **11.** *Arch* (1) The upper surface of a sill or horizontal member exposed to the weather, having a slight pitch or inclination to shed water (2) Any structure arranged to receive and shed water; as, the carriage *wash* of a stable.— **black wash**, see BLACK.— **red wash** (*Med*), camphorated lotion of copper sulfate — **white w.**, same as LEAD-WATER — **yellow w.**, see YELLOW

Wash[2], *n* An inlet on the E coast of England between Norfolk and Lincolnshire, 22 by 15 m.

Wash, *abbr* Washington (State official)

Wash'a-baugh, 1 wŏsh'a-bē, 2 wash'a-bą, *n* A county in S W South Dakota 1,146 sq m [washed

wash'a-bl(e", 1 wŏsh'a-bl, 2 wash'a-bl, *a* That may be

Wash'a-kie Nee'dle, 1 wŏsh'a-ki, 2 wash'a-ki A peak in W. Wyoming, 12 000 ft high.

wash'board", 1 wŏsh'bōrd', 2 wash'bōrd', *n* [Local, U S] A roughly corrugate driver-mussel (*Unio* (*Quadrula*) *heros*) of the Mississippi Valley, useful for buttons, etc

Wash'burn, 1 wŏsh'bərn 2 wash'burn, *n* **1. Cadwallader Colden** (5/31816–3/11852), an American politician and soldier brother of E. B Washburne **2. Mount**, a peak in the Yellowstone National Park Wyoming 10,346 ft high. **3.** A county in N W Wisconsin 834 sq m. county-seat, Shell Lake **4.** A city, county-seat of Bayfield county, Wis

Wash'burne, 1 wŏsh'bərn; 2 wash'burn, **Elihu Benjamin** (5/31816–23/31887) An American statesman; minister to France during the Franco-German war

washed, } 1 wŏsht, 2 washt, *pa* **1.** Having undergone

washt[3], } the process of washing **2.** *Zool* Having a surface-tint or -color over a ground color **3** [Brokers' Slang] Done in a wash: said of exchange of securities.

wash'er, 1 wŏsh'ər 2 wash'er, *tt* To furnish with washers.

wash'er, *n.* **1.** One who or that which washes, especially, a machine for washing. Specif: (1) In paper-making, a machine for washing rags or cleansing pulp (2) An apparatus for washing ore, etc. as a jigger or slime-table also, any similar machine used in coal-washing **2.** *Mech* A small flat perforated disk, as of metal or leather, used for placing beneath a nut or pivot-head, or at an axle-bearing or joint, to serve as a cushion or packing **3.** *Plumbing.* An outlet-pipe, as for a cistern, plugged when not in use **4.** The pied wagtail **5.** The raccoon — **blind washer**, an unperforated metal washer, used in pipe-lines — **drag'-wash"er**, *n* A flat ring on a gun-carriage for the attachment of a drag-rope — **triangular w.**, a washer thicker on one side than the other, and thus having triangular cross-section. for holding a tie-rod inclined at an angle — **wash'er-cut"ter**, *n* A tool for cutting out disks for washers — **w.-gage**, *n* A tapering gage for measuring the diameters of holes in washers nuts, etc — **w.-hoop**, *n* A large washer resembling a hoop — **w.-wire**, *n* A woven-wire strainer for paper-pulp [dryman

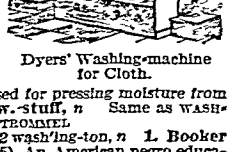
wash'er-man, 1 wŏsh'ər-mən; 2 wąsh'er-man, *n* A laun-

wash'er-wo"man, 1 wŏsh'ər-wu'mən, 2 wąsh'er-wo'man, *n* **1.** A woman whose business it is to wash clothes, laundress **2.** The pied wagtail — **washerwomen's itch** or **scall**, a form of eczema that sometimes affects the hands of laundresses and others who work in irritating solutions

wash'er-y, 1 wŏsh'ər-i, 2 wash'er-i, *n* [-IES, 1 -IZ, 2 -IS, *pl*] A plant for washing coal or ore

wash'i-ness, 1 wŏsh'i-nes, 2 wash'i-nēs, *n* The state or quality of being washy or watery

wash'ing, 1 wŏsh'iṅ, 2 wąsh'iṅg, *n* **1.** The act of one who washes **2.** Things (as clothing) washed on one occasion, or collected during a certain time, as, a week's *washing* **3.** *Metal* That which is retained after being washed, as, a *washing* of ore **4.** A thin coating of metal; as, the forks had received only one *washing* of silver — **wash'ing-bear"**, *n* The raccoon from its habit of dipping food into water **wash'-bear"‡.**— **w.-block†**, *n* A block for beating clothes upon with a bat or staff, near a stream of water See BUCK[4] — **w.-bottle**, *n* *Chem* A wash-bottle — **w.-bulb**, *n* *Chem* A bent tube with bulb ends for washing small quantities of gas — **w.-crystals**, *n pl* Crystals of sal soda used in washing clothes — **w.-drum**, *n* Same as WASHING-TROMMEL — **w.-engine**, *n* A machine for washing rags a form of rag-engine — **w.-flask**, *n* *Chem* A wash-bottle designed to be heated over a flame — **w.-fluid**, *n* A cleansing-fluid, usually alkaline so as to be soapy — **w.-gourd**, *n* Same as SPONGE-GOURD — **w.-horn**, *n* [Eng] The sounding of a horn for laborers to wash before dinner — **w.-house**, *n* A wash-house — **w.-hutch**, *n* *Mining* Same as HUTCH, 2 (5) — **w.-machine**, *n* A mechanism for cleansing clothes, textile fabrics etc, as by agitating or rubbing them in a receptacle containing water and often some detersive solution — **w.-powder**, *n* A detersive powder as sodium carbonate — **w.-rollers**, *n pl*



Dyers' Washing-machine for Cloth.

Rollers set in a frame, and used for pressing moisture from washed or scoured fabrics — **w.-stuff**, *n* Same as WASH-DIRT — **w.-trommel**, *n* See TROMMEL

Wash'ing-ton, 1 wŏsh'iṅ-tən; 2 wąsh'iṅg-ton, *n* **1. Booker Taliaferro** (4/11856–1/11915) An American negro educator and author, organizer and principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute **2. Bushrod** (5/31762–11/31829) a Justice of the U S Supreme Court nephew and heir of George **3. George** (22/31732–15/11799), an American patriot soldier, and statesman commander-in-chief of the American forces in the Revolution first President of the United States "Father of his Country **4. John** (1800–9/11863), an English naval officer renowned as a hydrographer **5 Martha** (*née* Dandridge) (6/31732–5/31802), wife of George **6 Mary** (*nee* Ball) (1706–1789) mother of George **7. William Augustine** (6/31752–4/11810), an American Revolutionary general **8. Mount**, a peak in California 10,802 ft high. **9. Mount**, the highest peak of the White Mountains of New Hampshire and a noted resort 6 293 ft high **10.** A State in the extreme N W. United States of America, admitted Nov 11, 1889 66 836 sq m. capital Olympia **11.** An island of the Marquesas group **12.** A county in S W Alabama 1,050 sq m county-seat, St Stephens **13** A county in N W Arkansas 1 005 sq m, county-seat Fayetteville **14.** A county in N E Colorado 1,074 sq m county-seat Akron **15.** A county in N W Florida 1,425 sq m.; county-seat, Vernon. **16.** A county in E central Georgia 650 sq m, county-seat, Sandersville **17.** A county in central Idaho 2 908 sq m. county-seat, Weiser **18** A county in S Illinois 555 sq m county-seat Nashville **19.** A county in S Indiana, 523 sq m county-seat, Salem. **20** A county in S E Iowa 576 sq m county-seat, Washington **21.** A county in N Kansas 900 sq m, county-seat Washington. **22** A county in central Kentucky 319 sq m county-seat, Springfield **23.** A parish in E Louisiana 638 sq m.; parish-seat, Franklinton. **24.** A county in E Maine, 2,456 sq m.; county-seat, Machias **25.** A county in N central Maryland, 458 sq m, county-seat, Hagerstown **26.** A county in E Minnesota 402 sq m, county-seat, Stillwater **27.** A county in central Mississippi, 925 sq m county-seat, Greenville. **28.** A county in S E Missouri, 744 sq m.; county-seat, Potosi **29.** A county in E Nebraska, 392 sq m, county-seat, Blair **30.** A county in central New York, 797 sq m, county-seat, Argyle **31.** A county in N E North Carolina, 334 sq m, county-seat, Plymouth. **32.** A county in S E Ohio, 627 sq m; county-seat Marietta **33.** A county in N W Oregon, 715 sq m, county-seat, Hillsboro **34** A county in S W Pennsylvania, 830 sq m.; county-seat, Washington. **35.** A county in S W Rhode Island, 331 sq m., county-seat, Kingston **36.** A county in N E Tennessee, 325 sq m., county-seat, Jonesboro **37.** A county in S E Texas 568 sq m., county-seat Brenham **38.** A county in S W Utah, 2,457 sq m. county-seat, St George **39.** A county in N. central Vermont 688 sq m; county-seat, Montpelier **40.** A county in S W Virginia, 605 sq m. county-seat, Abingdon **41.** A county in S E Wisconsin 423 sq m, county-seat, West Bend **42.** A city in the District of Columbia, capital of the United States, seat of the United States National Museum, Smithsonian and the Carnegie Institutions, and of the following colleges and universities. American University (Methodist Episcopal), *founded in 1893* Catholic University, American (Roman Catholic) founded in 1889 Gallaudet College (non-sectarian), founded in 1864; Georgetown University (R C), *founded in 1789* George Washington University (non-sect) founded in 1821, Howard University (non-sect), founded in 1867 Oriental University (non-sect), founded in 1903 Potomac University (*non-sect*), *founded in 1904* St. Johns College (R C), founded in 1866, and Trinity College (R C), founded in 1900 **43.** A town in Litchfield county, Conn. **44.** A village county-seat of Wilkes county, Ga **45.** A city in Tazewell county, Ill **46.** A city, county-seat of Davies county, Ind. **47.** A city, county-seat of Washington county, Ia **48.** A city county-seat of Washington county Kan **49** A township and city in Franklin county Mo **50.** A township and borough in Warren county, N J **51.** A township and town in Beaufort county, N C **52.** A borough, county-seat of Washington county, Pa seat of Washington and Jefferson College (non-sect), founded in 1802 **53.** A county in S W. South Dakota, 1,157 sq m **54** A county in Oklahoma 4,258 sq m county-seat Bartlesville.

— **Washington cedar**, the sequoia — **W. elm**, an elm in Cambridge Mass. so called from the fact that under it Washington took command of the Continental Army, July 3, 1775 — **W. lily**, a very tall California lily (*Lilium washingtonianum*) having whorled leaves and fragrant white flowers purple-dotted, or tinged with pink.— **W. monument**, an obelisk of white marble in the city of Washington, erected between 1848 and 1884 as a memorial to George Washington It is 555 feet high, 55 feet square at the base, and may be ascended by an interior elevator or by a stairway — **W. palm**, the fan-palm (*Neo-Washingtonia filamentosa*) of the Colorado desert — **W. pie** [U S], two or more layers of cake with a filling of jam or cream.

Wash'ing-ton Court'-House". A city in Fayette county, O

Wash'ing-to'ni-a, 1 wŏsh'iṅ-tō'ni-ə, 2 wash'iṅg-tō'ni-ą, *n* *Bot* **1.** Same as NEO-WASHINGTONIA **2** Same as SEQUOIA

Wash'ing-to'ni-an, 1 wŏsh'iṅ-tō'ni-ən, 2 wash'iṅg-tō'ni-an, *a* **1.** Of or pertaining to George Washington, first President of the United States **2.** Naming or relating to the Washington Temperance Society which originated in Baltimore, Md., about 1840 **3.** Of or pertaining to (1) the city of Washington, capital of the United States, or (2) the State of Washington

Wash'ing-to'ni-an, *n* **1.** An inhabitant of Washington, the city or the State **2.** A member of a Washingtonian Temperance Society

Wash'i-ta', 1 wŏsh'i-tō, 2 wash'i-tą, *n* A county in S W Oklahoma 988 sq m., county-seat, Cordell

Wash'i-ta", *n* *Geol* See GEOLOGY

wash'man, 1 wŏsh'man, 2 wąsh'man, *n* [-MEN, *pl*] **1.** A man who washes, in any sense, as, a *tin-washman* **2†.** A beggar that feigns illness [Island, Japan.

Wa'sho, 1 wä'shō, 2 wä'shō, *n* A town on W Honshu

Wash'o-an, 1 *wŏsh'o-ən*, 2 *wash'o-an*, *n* A North-American linguistic stock. See AMERICAN

Wash'oe, 1 wŏsh'o 2 wash'o, *n* A county in W Nevada, 5 612 sq m county-seat, *Reno*

wash'out", 1 wŏsh'out', 2 wash'out', *n* **1.** A considerable erosion of earth by the action of water, as by a torrent or flooding rain, also, the excavation made by such action said especially of earthen embankments, as for a railway or a river-levee **2.** A cleansing by washing out — **wash'out"-plug"**, *n* A valve in a container to permit the escape of cleansing water — **w. process**, see GELATIN PROCESS under GELATIN [pied wagtail

wash'tail", 1 *wŏsh'tāl"*, 2 *wash'tāl"*, *n* [Prov Eng] The

Wash'te-naw, 1 wŏsh'ti-nō, 2 wash'te-ną, *n* A county in S E Michigan 690 sq m, county-seat Ann Arbor

wash'y, 1 *wŏsh'i*, 2 *wąsh'y*, *a* [WASH'I-ER, WASH'I-EST] **1.** Too much diluted, watery, moist, soft, weak, hence, wanting in substance, solidity, stamina or force, feeble.

And on the *washy* ooze deep channels wore MILTON *P. L* bk. VII l 303.

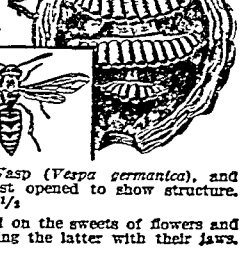
2. [Local, U S] Not firm or hardy, apt to sweat copiously, as, a *washy* horse [< WASH]

wa'si, 1 wä'si, 2 wä'si, *n* *Moham Law* A person appointed in a will as manager of a devised estate [Ar. *wasī*]

Wa'sil-kow', *n* Same as VASILKOF

wa'site, 1 wä'sit, 2 wä'sit, *n* *Mineral* An altered variety of allanite [< WASIUM]

wa'si-um, 1 wē'zi-[*or* -shi-]ŭm, 2 wä'zhi-[*or* -shi-]ŭm, *n* *Chem* A gray metallic element described by J F Bahr in 1862 as existing in the mineral wasite, but later shown to be identical with thorium [< Gustavus *Vasa* or *Wasa*]



Wasmes, 1 vām; 2 vām, *n* A town in Hainaut Belgium

wasp, 1 wesp; 2 wąsp, *n* **1.** A predatory dipopterygous stinging hymenopterous insect. The typical social wasps or vespids construct papery nests of masticated vegetable material. They feed on the sweets of flowers and fruits, and on insects, killing the latter with their jaws.

Social Wasp (*Vespa germanica*), and its Nest opened to show structure. About 1/3

Vespa vulgaris is the common European **ground-wasp**, *V maculosa* and *V arenaria* are common North-American species The **solitary wasps** or eumenids construct burrows in the soil, or cells of mud or sand, primitively attaching them to plants and rock-faces, but now often placing them under the roofs, or in crevices, of sheds and house-porches, and many species store the cells with caterpillars and other insects, either killed, or more often paralyzed, by being stung, as food for the larvæ Compare SPHEX

2. A digger-wasp, as a mud-dauber **3.** Figuratively, a person with an irritable or irritating disposition [< AS *wæsp*, wasp] — **ruby wasp**, same as CUCKOO-FLY, 1 — **the Wicked W. of Twickenham**, Alexander Pope so called by Lady Mary Montagu, who repulsed his attentions and became the object of his rage — **thread-waisted w.**, a sphecid — **wasp'-nut"**, *n* A mutillid — **w.-bee**, *n* A cuckoo-bee — **w.-beetle**, *n* A cerambycid beetle of wasp-like colors, as of the genus *Cyllene* — **w.-fly**, *n* A European black-and-yellow syrphid fly (*Chrysotoxum fasciolatum*) — **w.-kite**, *n* The honey-buzzard — **w.-tongued†**, *a* Speaking irascibly, so as to give pain, shrewish — **w.-waisted**, *a* Having a very slender waist — **white-faced w.**, a large white-headed hornet (*Vespa maculata*), common in E North America, noted for its great paper nest — **wasp'kin**, *n* [Rare] A little wasp — **wasp'y**, *a* Like a wasp, waspish

wasp'ish, 1 wosp'ish, 2 wąsp'ish, *a* **1.** Having a nature like or supposed to be like that of a wasp, irascible, snappish, resentful **2.** Having a wasp-like form or slender waist Syn· see FRETFUL — **wasp'ish-head"ed†**, *a* Irritable — **wasp'ish-ly**, *adv* — **wasp'ish-ness**, *n*

Was"quehal', 1 was'kāl', 2 vas'kal', *n* A commune in Nord department, France

was'sail, 1 wes'[*or* was']il, 2 was'[*or* wăs']il, *v* **I.** *t* To drink the health of, toast, pledge **II.** *ı* To take part in a merry drinking, carouse **was'sel‡.**

was'sail, *n* **1.** An occasion of festivity or hilarity at which healths are drunk, a drinking-bout, carousal **2.** The liquor prepared for a wassail, especially, a mixture of ale and wine with sugar, spices, etc

> But let no footstep beat the floor,
> Nor bowl of *wassail* mantle warm
> TENNYSON *In Memoriam* civ, st 5

3†. Anciently, a salutation or toast, literally, "health to you" an expression of good will in festivities, especially when pledging the health **4†.** A convivial song

Wassail is the first element of several self-explaining compounds, as, **was'sail-bout"**, **w.-bowl**, **w.-bread**, **w.-candle**, **w.-cup** [< AS *wes hāl*, be whole, *wes*, imper of *wesan*, be, *hāl*, whole] **was'selt.** Syn.. see CAROUSEL — **was'sail-horn"**, *n* A medieval drinking-horn — **w.-rout**, *n* The tumult or disorder of a wassail — **was'sail-er**, *n* One who participates in a wassail, a reveler, also, one who goes about (in rural England) at Christmas singing carols

was'ser-mant†, *n* A sea-monster in the shape of a man

Was'ser-mann re-ac'tion or test. A blood-test for syphilis [< A P von *Wassermann* (1866–1925), Ger bacteriologist

was'site, 1 wes'ı, 2 was'ı, *n* The half of a split crystal

Was'son, 1 wes'an, 2 was'on **David Atwood** (5/11 1823–1/11 1887) An American author, *Poems*

wast'a-bl(e², 1 wĕst'ə-bl, 2 wăst'a-bl, *a* **1.** Liable to waste **2†.** Wasteful

wast'age, 1 wĕst'ıj, 2 wăst'ag, *n* **1.** That which is lost by leakage, wear, use, waste, etc **2.** *Engin* Any useless product or surplus, specif , earth excavated from a cut in excess of the requirements of an adjacent fill **3.** [Rare] Laying waste **4** [Scot] A waste place

waste, 1 wĕst, 2 wăst, *v* [WAST'ED, WAST'ING] **I.** *t* **1.** To expend thoughtlessly, unnecessarily, or without return, cause to be lost through neglect or improvidence, make prodigal or extravagant use of, spend to no purpose, squander, as, to *waste* time, property, or resources **2** To cause to lose strength or vigor, wear out or away, exhaust, consume, as, disease *wastes* the body **3.** To chip (stone) to approximately the required size in order to save inconvenience and cost in transportation **4.** *Law* To commit waste **5** [Archaic] To lay waste by violence, desolate, ruin

II. *ı* To lose bulk or substance gradually, wear away by degrees, be consumed or diminished, specif , in training, to reduce in flesh, as a jockey or athlete [< OF *waster*, < L *vasto*, < *vastus*, waste] Syn.. see DEVASTATE, DWINDLE, LOSE, SQUANDER

waste, *a* **1.** Cast aside as worthless or of no practical importance, spoiled or made of no value in manufacture or use, useless, needless, refuse, as, *waste* lumber, a *waste* effort or pursuit **2.** Not under cultivation, untilled, hence, unoccupied, unproductive, desert

> Stretch'd wide and wild the *waste* enormous marsh
> TENNYSON *Ode to Memory* st 5

3. Made desolate, ruined, dismal, cheerless, as, a *waste* temple **4.** Produced in excess of consumption, superfluous, overabundant, as, *waste* energy, *waste* steam **5†.** Vain, empty **6†.** Wasteful [< OF *wast*, < L *vastus*, empty] Syn.. exuberant, redundant, refuse, superfluous, useless, valueless, worthless See BLEAK — Ant choice, good, precious, useful, valuable

waste, *n* **1.** The act of wasting or squandering lavishly or foolishly, loss that has no compensation, useless or unnecessary expenditure, as, *waste* of time, talents, or property **2.** A continuous and slow diminishing of strength, vigor, or substance, hence, rarely, consumption, decline, as, the *waste* of the body, afflicted with a *waste* **3** Something rejected as worthless or not needed, surplus or useless stuff, especially, the refuse of a manufacturing process or industrial art, as coal-dust or gob (1) Tangled spun thread (usually cotton), the refuse of a textile-factory See COTTON-WASTE (2) Excess of fluid that runs over or away (3) Broken or spoiled castings for remelting

4. A waste-weir, waste-pipe, waste-cock, waste-valve, or other device or apparatus that carries off surplus or waste fluid or matter **5** *Law* An act or omission occasioning injury to an inheritance, as damage or destruction done or permitted to houses, woods, lands, etc , by the tenant **6** A place that is waste or wasted, land that is not tilled or cultivated, a region that is devastated or made desolate, wilderness, desert, hence, unoccupied space, void, as, the untracked *wastes* of the sea **7.** The act of laying waste or devastating, ravage, desolation, as, the *waste* of war **8** *Phys Geog* The waste products of the soil due to erosion by chemical or human agency, and subsequently carried out to sea by the action of running water **9.** *Geol* Loose material derived from the breaking up of rock under the various processes collectively known as weathering **10.** *Mining* A working or shaft which has been abandoned and filled with refuse (goaf or gob), or with material from the fall of the hanging wall **11†.** That which is superfluous or excessive **12†.** Nonsense, rubbish [< OF *wast*, < L *vastus*, waste]

Syn chaff, débris, dregs, dross, leavings, offal, offscouring, refuse, remains, scum, sediment See DREGS, EXCESS, LOSS — **equitable waste** (*Law*), waste committed where the tenant, altho not legally impeachable for waste, commits destructive acts which are more injurious to the inheritance than beneficial to the tenant, as pulling down the family mansion, felling ornamental timber, etc Such acts will be restrained by a court of equity — **permissive w**, a waste by omission only, as in permitting a house to decay for want of repairs — **to run to w.**, to deteriorate from lack of use, repair, etc , accomplish no useful purpose — **waste'all"**, *n* One who attempts many things, but brings nothing to good effect, a worthless fellow — **w.-basket**, *n* A basket for holding paper scraps and rejected things, as in an office or room — **w.-board**, *n Naut* Same as WASH-BOARD — **w.-book**, *n Bookkeeping* A day-book or blotter — **w.-card**, *n* A carding-engine for utilizing waste in a textile-factory — **w.-cock**, *n* A cock or faucet for regulating the flow of a waste liquid — **w.-duster**, *n* A device for cleaning the waste of a textile-factory — **w.-gate**, *n* A gate for the discharge of surplus water from a dam, reservoir, etc — **w.-good†**, *n* A spendthrift — **w.-lands**, *n pl* Lands not under tillage or not arable — **w.-pallet**, *n Organ-building* A valve-pallet See PALLET¹, *n* , 7 — **w.-picker**, *n Mach* A rag-picker — **w.-pipe**, *n* A pipe for carrying off waste water, etc an overflow-pipe See illus under SANITATION — **w.-preventer**, *n Plumbing* A device having a float-valve that opens or closes an inlet-pipe as the water falls or rises in a tank — **w.-thrift†**, *n* A spendthrift — **w.-trap**, *n* A trap in a waste-pipe — **w.-way**, *n* A passage for waste water — **w.-well**, *n* An absorbing well See WELL

waste'ful, 1 wĕst'ful, 2 wāst'fŭl, *a* **1.** Prone to waste, expending or using lavishly or prodigally, extravagant **2.** Causing waste or loss, ruinous, as, *wasteful* schemes **3†.** Having power to lay waste, devastating, desolating **4†** Desolate waste — **-ly**, *adv* — **-ness**, *n*

was'telt, *n* **1.** A fine white bread or cake **2.** *Her* A bearing in the form of a round cake **vas'telt.** — **was'tel-bread"†**, **w.-cake†**, *n* Bread made from the best wheat flour **w.-bredet**, **w.-breedt.**

waste'less, 1 wēst'les, 2 wāst'lĕs, *a* [Rare] Incapable of being wasted inexhaustible

waste'ness, 1 wĕst'nes, 2 wāst'nĕs, *a* **1** The state of being waste, desolation, loneliness, solitude

> For besides the *wasteness* and the silence, motionless machines have a look of death about them
> MACDONALD *Robert Falconer* p 132 [D & Co]

2. [Rare] A waste, desert [GRAND RIVER, 3

Was'te-nong, 1 wes'ta-nog, 2 was'te-nŏng, *n* Same as

wast'er¹, 1 wēst'er, 2 wāst'er, *n* **1.** One who or that which wastes or squanders, a prodigal, also [Prov Eng], a wastrel, good-for-nothing person **2** Something rendered unmarketable in the process of manufacture Specif (1) A spoiled, imperfect, or rejected casting, molding, piece of pottery, etc (2) Tin-plate below the standard weight and quality

3. A devastator, destroyer, as, Napoleon was a ruthless *waster* **4.** Same as THIEF¹, 4 **5.** *Zool* A creature that has reverted to original type, especially in color **6.** [Colloq] Something that undergoes waste, as a tuberculous cow **7†.** A thief and vagabond [< OF *wastour*, < *waster*, see WASTE¹, *v*] **wast'ort, wast'our†.** — **wast'er-waste"**, *n* The lowest grade of waste tin-plate

wast'er², *n* **1.** [Scot] A fishing-spear **2†.** A wooden sword — **to play at wasters†**, to fence with wooden swords

wast'ing, 1 wēst'ıng, 2 wāst'ing, *pa* **1.** Producing emaciation: sapping the strength, wearing out, as, a *wasting* fever **2.** Lavishing prodigally, consuming uselessly, wasteful, as, a *wasting* hand **3.** Making waste or desolate, devastating, as, a *wasting* scourge **4.** Being wasted as, a *wasting* property — **wasting disease**, pulmonary tuberculosis — **w. palsy**, progressive muscular atrophy See PROGRESSIVE, 4 — **wast'ing-ly**, *adv*

wast'ing, *n* **1.** The act of one who or that which wastes, in any sense **2.** *Med* Atrophy **3.** *Stone-cutting* The act or process of chipping a stone to an approximately plane surface

wast'rel, 1 wēst'rĕl, 2 wāst'rĕl, *n* **1.** Refuse **2.** Waste land **3.** [Eng] An abandoned child, a waif **4.** [Prov Eng] A profligate [< WASTE¹, *n*] **wast'o-rel†.**

wast'ry, 1 wēst'rı, 2 wāst'ry [Scot or Obs] **I** *a* Wasteful **II** *n* Wastefulness **waste'rlet, wast'rlet**

wast'y, 1 wēst'ı, 2 wāst'y, *a* **1.** Like waste especially cotton-waste, yielding waste **2** [Prov Eng] Consumptive

wat, 1 wet, 2 wat, *vt* [Dial or Obs] Same as WOT

wat, 1 wat, 2 wät, *a* [Scot] **1.** Given to drinking **2.** Wet

wat¹, *n* [Colloq & Archaic] A hare

wat², *n* [Siam] Same as WAT²

wat³†, *n* A fellow

Wat¹, 1 wet, 2 wat *n* Diminutive of WALTER

wa-tap', 1 wa-tăp', 2 wä-tap', *n* [Am Ind] The roots of the white spruce prepared as a filament and used in sewing bark, as for canoes **wa-ta'pet**; **wa-ta'peh†**

Wa-tau'ga, 1 wa-tô'ga, 2 wa-ta'ga, *n* A county in N W North Carolina, 330 sq m , county-seat, Boone

watch, 1 wech, 2 wąch, *v* **I.** *t* **1.** To observe narrowly, closely, or attentively, keep constantly before the eye, observe in order to detect or to perceive the issue, look at steadily, as, to *watch* an eclipse, to *watch* a suspicious person **2.** To have in one's care or keeping, guard, as, the shepherd *watches* his sheep **3** *Falconry* To keep (a hawk) awake for training **4†.** *Naut* To detail to a watch **5†.** To await **6†.** To take unawares

II. *ı* **1.** To be constantly on the alert, give earnest heed, be vigilant, attentive, or observant, look with attention, especially, to do duty as a guard or sentinel. colloquially [U S] with *out*

> Heaven *watches* o'er their sleeping dust
> BRYANT *No Man Knoweth His Sepulchre* st 3

2. To wish and wait expectantly for something, be in a state of expectation, as, to *watch* for a letter **3.** To be in a state of wakefulness, go without sleep, keep vigil, especially, to keep awake by night for attendance upon the sick or sitting up with the dead **4.** To serve as a watchman **5.** To float, as a buoy [< AS *wæccan*]

Syn.. see ABIDE, LOOK, OBSERVE

watch, } *n* **1.** The act of watching, wakefulness with
wach², } close and continuous attention, vigilant observation, careful heed, also, forbearance of sleep, vigil, as, to keep *watch*, on the *watch* **2.** One or more persons set to watch against danger or to guard property, a watchman or set of watchmen, sentinel, sentry, guard, also, the place occupied by or assigned to a guard; as, who goes on *watch* to-night? **3.** The period of time during which a watch is on duty, the time from one guard-relief to another, hence, a division of the night with the Hebrews, one-third, with the Romans, one-fourth

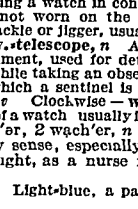
> And about the fourth *watch* of the night he cometh unto them, walking upon the sea *Mark* vi 48

4. *Naut* (1) One of the two divisions of a ship's officers and crew, performing duty in alternation called respectively **starboard watch** and **port** (formerly **larboard**) **watch**, from the position of the sailors' bunks in the forecastle The starboard watch is also called **captain's watch** in the merchant service, but is often commanded by the second mate, the port watch is under the first mate (2) The period of time during which each division is on duty four hours, except the **dog-watches** of two hours each, from 4 to 6 and from 6 to 8 P M , which are interposed daily to shift night duty from one watch to the other alternately See MORNING WATCH, QUARTER-WATCH

5. A pocket mechanism, generally enclosed in a round-ed case, for keeping and indicating time, actuated by a coiled spring, regulated by a train of wheels and a balance-wheel, and noting time by the movement of hands over a graduated and figured dial It has sometimes working parts made of a non-magnetizable alloy to fit it for use in places where electricity is employed See quotation under PALLADIUM **6** *pl* A sarracenia (*Sarracenia flava*) of the southern United States See TRUMPETLEAF

7. *Pottery* A trial piece of ware made of fine clay that is placed in a kiln and may be withdrawn from time to time so that the progress of the firing can be determined

8. *Falconry* A flock said of nightingales **9†.** A vigil or a wake over a corpse **10†.** Wakefulness **11†.** Any timekeeper, as a graduated candle [< AS *wæcce*, < *wacian*, wake] Syn.. see OVERSIGHT — **afternoon watch** (*Naut*), the watch extending from noon to 4 P M — **duplex w.** (*Horol*), a watch with a duplex escapement — **first w.** **1.** *Naut* The watch beginning at 8 P M and ending at midnight **2.** *Heb & Rom Antiq* The watch beginning at sunset — **forecastle w.** (*Naut*), the night lookout maintained on the forecastle of a moving vessel — **forenoon w.** (*Naut*), the watch from 8 A M to noon — **independent seconds w.** (*Horol*), a stop-watch in which the second-hand is operated by an auxiliary mechanism used in determining time to the fraction of a second — **middle w.** (*Naut*), from midnight to 4 A M , midnight watch — **saloon w** (*Naut*), the night-watch in the saloons of a passenger-vessel — **shepherd's-w.**, *n* The common pimpernel from the fact that in fair weather its flowers open at 8 A M and close at 2 P M — **to be on the w.**, to look out for some expected event — **w. and ward**, continuous watch for the purpose of guarding, formerly, guard by day and night, *watch* signifying guard by night, and *ward* by day — **w. and w** , the alternations of duty of two watches of a ship's crew — **watch"-barom'e-ter**, *n* A very small aneroid pocket-barometer — **w.-barrel**, *n* Same as BARREL, 3 (3) — **w.-bell†**, *n* **1.** *Naut* A stroke of the ship's bell made each half-hour of a watch **2.** An alarm-bell — **w.-bill**, *n* The list of the men composing a ship's company, with their designated stations in their respective watches — **w.-birth†**, *n* A midwife — **w.-box**, *n* A shelter for a sentinel, sentry-box — **w.-candle†**, *n* A candle used at a wake or at a watch with a corpse **watch'ing-can"dlet.** — **w.-cap**, *n U S Navy* A close-fitting knitted dark-blue cap worn by enlisted men — **w.-care**, *n* [Local, U S] Watchful care an abbreviation — **w.-case**, *n* **1** The protecting case of a watch now usually of gold or silver or an imitation alloy **2.** A watch-pocket **3†.** A sentry-box — **w.-chain**, *n* A chain serving as a watch-guard — **w.-clock**, *n* **1.** A timepiece and detector combined time-watch See TIME-DETECTOR **2†.** An alarm — **w.-coat** or **w.-cloak**, *n Naut* **1.** A storm-coat of heavy goods worn by watch-officers, etc , in rough weather **2.** A reefer or peajacket — **w.-cry**, *n* A rallying cry of or as of a watch, watchword — **w.-dog**, *n* A dog kept to guard a building or any kind of property — **w.-fire**, *n* An outdoor fire lighted at night as a signal, or kept burning by a guard or watchers — **w.-glass**, *n* **1.** *Naut* A half-hour glass for dividing watches into periods **2** The crystal of a watch — **w.-guard**, *n* A chain, cord, or ribbon attached to a watch and fastened to the clothing to better secure the watch — **w.-gun**, *n Mil* A gun fired at the setting or relief of a watch, either on shipboard or in a garrison — **w.-header**, *n Naut* The officer who commands a watch — **w.-house**, *n* **1.** A building occupied by a watch or guard **2.** [Archaic] A guard-house, night lock-up — **w.-jewel**, *n* A small jewel fitted for a pivot-bearing in a watch-movement often a ruby — **w.-key**, *n* A small key like a socket-wrench, for winding a watch — **w.-light**, *n* A light used by watchers at night — **w.-mark**, *n Naut* A mark worn on a sailor's right or left sleeve to designate his watch — **w.-meeting**, *n* A religious service held on New-year's eve to watch the old year out — **w.-night**, *n* New-year's eve, especially as observed by watch-meetings — **w.-officer**, *n* The officer in charge of a watch, and therefore, for the time, of the ship **officer of the w.‡.** — **w.-oil**, *n* Same as WATCHMAKERS OIL See OIL — **w.-paper**, *n* A circular piece of paper, muslin, etc , sometimes elaborately cut or decorated, formerly put between the cases of a watch to prevent rubbing or scratching — **w.-peel**, *n* [Scot] A watch-tower — **w.-pocket**, *n* A small pocket for carrying a watch on the person or for holding it at night — **w.-pole**, *n* A watchman's pole or cudgel — **w.-pot**, *n* [Ir] One who haunts a house at meal-times hoping to be invited to the meal — **w.-rate**, *n* [Eng] An assessment made for watching and lighting municipal boroughs — **w.-spring**, *n* The mainspring of a watch — **w.-stand**, *n* A small case or contrivance for holding a watch in convenient position for observation when not worn on the person — **w.-tackle**, *n Naut* A small tackle or jigger, usually having a tail on the double-block — **w.-telescope**, *n* An auxiliary telescope on a geodetic instrument, used for detecting any mobility of the instrument while taking an observation — **w.-tower**, *n* A tower upon which a sentinel is stationed — **watch'wise**, *adv* Clockwise — **w.-work**, *n* The mechanism of a watch usually in the plural


Watch-tower of a Medieval Fortress

watch'er, 1 wech'er, 2 wąch'er, *n* One who watches, in any sense, especially, one who is on duty at night, as a nurse in a sick-room, etc

watch'et†, *a* & *n* Light-blue, a pale blue

watch'ful, 1 wech'ful, 2 wąch'fŭl, *a* **1.** Being on the watch, full of care or vigilance, careful to observe, vigilant, cautious with *against* before a thing to be shunned and of before a thing to be observed, as, a *watchful* servant, *watchful against* temptation, *watchful of* one's conduct **2†.** Sleepless, wakeful Syn.. see ALERT, ATTENTIVE CALCULATING Compare ASSIDUITY, ATTENTION, CARE — **-ly**, *adv*, — **-ness**, *n*

watch'ing, 1 woch'iŋ, 2 wach'ing, *n* The act or state of one who watches a vigil — **watchings of flowers,** see VIGILS OF FLOWERS, under VIGIL

watch'mak"er, 1 woch'mēk'ər, 2 wach'māk'er, *n* A person who manufactures or repairs watches — **watchmakers' cramp,** a paralytic nervous affection of certain facial muscles incident to a watchmaker's continuous exercise of them in holding a magnifying-glass in the eye — **watch'mak"ing,** *n*

watch'man, 1 woch'man, 2 wach'man, *n* [-MEN, *pl*] A person whose business is to keep watch or guard, especially, a man employed to guard a building, etc, at night

The *watchman* of the gods is named Heimdal His senses are so keen that nothing can escape him H H BOYESEN *Story of Norway* p 22 [G P P 1891]

— **boxing the watchman** [Eng] the overturning of a watchman's box while he is in it a practise formerly in vogue among the young bloods — **watch'man-bee"tle,** *n* The dor-beetle See DOR[1] — **watchman's rattle,** a rattle making a loud, harsh noise by the action of a toothed wheel on a spring

watch'ment†, *n* A vigil watch

watcht, *pp* Watched S S

watch'word", 1 woch'wūrd", 2 wach'wûrd", *n* **1.** A secret word or expression given on demand of a sentry and showing a person's right to pass, a password used to distinguish friends from enemies, countersign **2.** A word or phrase summoning to concert of action, a rallying-cry or maxim

The names of Clarkson and Wilberforce will, to the end of time be *watchwords* in the mouths of the friends of bleeding humanity W L GARRISON *Writings and Speeches, Clarkson and Wilberforce* p 174 [R R W 1852]

3†. A watchman's or sentry's call **4†.** A signal or warning to act or be on one's guard — **to set a watchword upon†,** to make a byword of

Wa"teau', *n* Same as WATTEAU

Wate"let', 1 wōt'lē', 2 vät'ig' *n* **1. Claude Henri** (1718–1/12 1786), a French artist, writer, and academician **2. Louis Étienne** (8/21 1780–6/21 1866), a French landscape-painter

wa'ter, 1 wē'tər, 2 wa'ter, *v* **I.** *t* **1.** To pour water upon, moisten or sprinkle with water, irrigate

The Fellah opens or closes the rivulets with his foot as the Scripture says, 'Where thou *wateredst* the land with thy foot' S C BARTLETT *From Egypt to Palestine* p 45 [H 1879]

2. To provide with water for drinking, give water to, as, to *water* cattle **3.** To increase the amount or bulk of by adding water, mix or dilute with water, weaken by dilution with water, as, *watered* milk **4.** To give an undulating sheen to the surface of by subjecting to uneven pressure after moistening and heating, as silk, linen, etc **5.** To supply with streams used in the passive participle

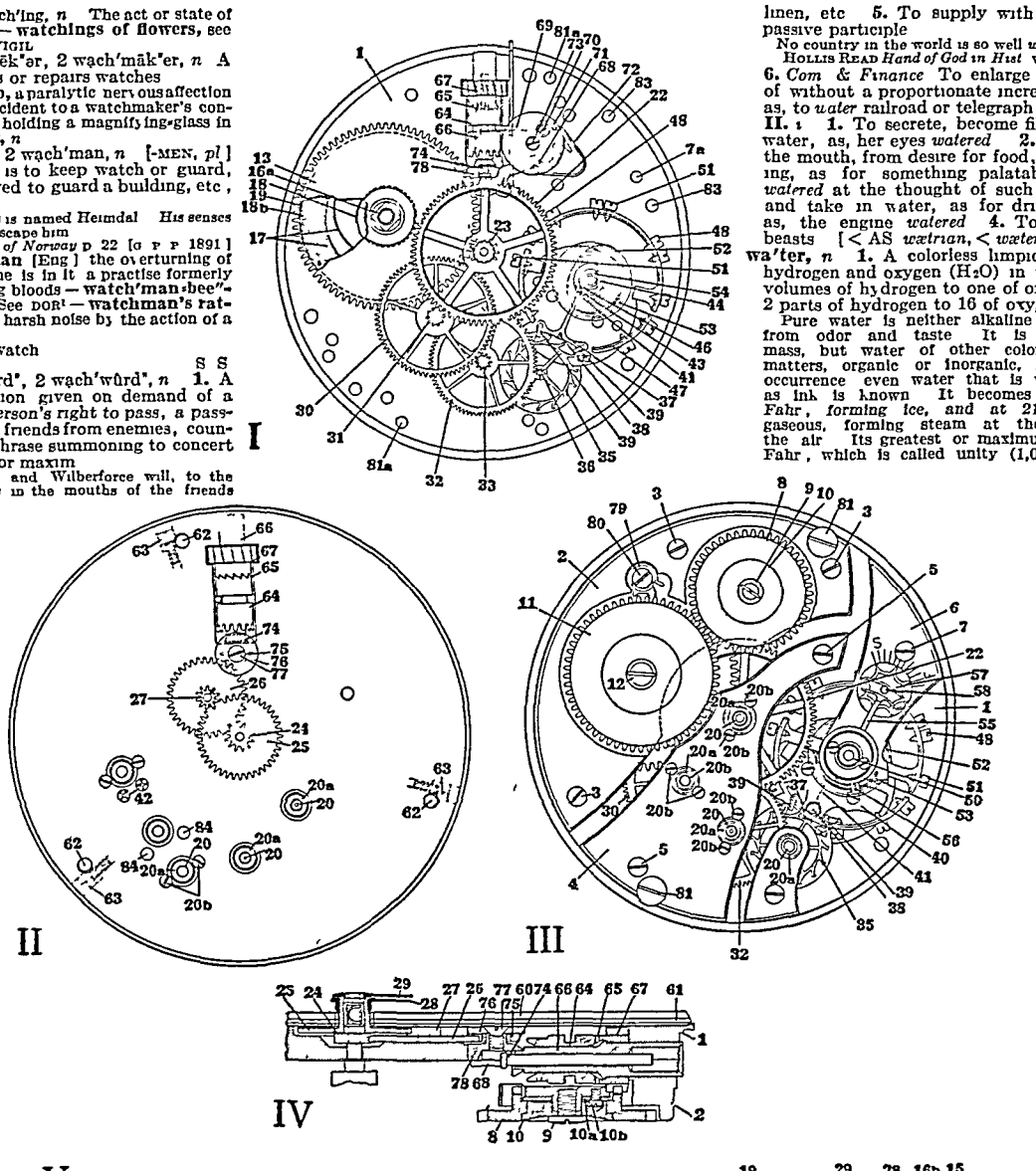
No country in the world is so well *watered* [as South America] HOLLIS READ *Hand of God in Hist* vol II p 320 [H R 1860]

6. *Com & Finance* To enlarge the number of shares of without a proportionate increase of paid-in capital, as, to *water* railroad or telegraph stock

II. *i* **1.** To secrete, become filled with, or discharge water, as, her eyes *watered* **2.** To fill with saliva, as the mouth, from desire for food, hence, to have a longing, as for something palatable, as, their mouths *watered* at the thought of such dainties **3.** To get and take in water, as for drinking or for a boiler, as, the engine *watered* **4.** To drink water said of beasts [< AS *wætrian*, < *wæter*, water]

wa'ter, *n* **1.** A colorless limpid liquid compound of hydrogen and oxygen (H_2O) in the proportion of two volumes of hydrogen to one of oxygen, or by weight of 2 parts of hydrogen to 16 of oxygen

Pure water is neither alkaline nor acid, and is free from odor and taste It is blue when viewed in mass, but water of other colors caused by foreign matters, organic or inorganic, is not of uncommon occurrence even water that is white as milk or black as ink is known It becomes solid — freezes — at 32° Fahr, *forming ice, and at 212° Fahr it* becomes gaseous, forming steam at the normal pressure of the air Its greatest or maximum density is at 39 2° Fahr, which is called unity (1,000) and is the standard for the comparison of the densities of other solids and liquids A cubic centimeter of water at 39 2° Fahr weighs 1 gram and is the standard unit of the metric system It is an imperfect conductor of *electricity and is* slightly compressible The solvent powers of water are very great, and it is seldom found pure Among geological agencies it is first both as regards its mechanical and chemical action It is the chief agency in **rock-making,** in shaping mountains, excavating valleys, and in recording the progress of the earth in its features and life Its mechanical action manifests itself by softening rocks and earthy beds by penetrating and causing disintegration through alternate freezing and melting, while its chemical action manifests itself by its solvent power, *yielding* new minerals while altering others Water forms more than two-thirds of the earth's surface, and it has been estimated that if all the water of the globe could be collected it would form a sphere 900 miles in diameter According to its source, it is known as **river-water, sea-w, spring-w,** etc When precipitated from the clouds it is **rain-w.** Rain-water is nearly pure an average analysis of sea-water would show about 3 5 *per cent* salts of various kinds, 2 7 per cent being common salt Water is also an essential



Parts of an American Open-face Watch

I *View of pillar-plate with top-plate removed, main-wheel broken away to show mainspring* balance-wheel with arms broken out to show hair-spring also winding- and setting-mechanism II View of back side of pillar-plate showing winding-pinion and clutch, intermediate hand setting-wheel, etc III View showing barrel-bridge train-bridge, and escape-wheel bridge (which together constitute the top-plate) winding-wheel, balance-cock micrometric regulator etc IV View showing a section through a portion of the pillar-plate and barrel section of top-plate which carry the winding-bar, crown-wheel etc V View showing section through top-plate, pillar-plate, and balance-cock showing the watch-train stretched out in a straight line in its relative order of movement beginning on the left with the main-wheel which revolves once in six and one-half hours and drives the center-wheel one revolution each hour and through the cannon-pinion the minute-wheel, the minute-pinion and the hour-wheel drives the latter one revolution in twelve hours the center-wheel drives the third wheel and pinion and they in turn drive the fourth wheel and pinion one revolution each minute, and through the action of the escape-wheel and the pallet and fork the balance is given 18 000 vibrations per hour

In operating turn winding-arbor (66) by means of a male square on winding-bar in stem of case entering square hole in outer end of winding-arbor (66) impinging end of push-pin (74), forcing it inward against shipper-lever (68), which acting against shipper (69) engages ratchet-teeth of shifting-clutch (65) with corresponding teeth on winding-pinion whose spiral teeth engage corresponding teeth of the crown-wheel (8), whose peripheral teeth are in engagement with corresponding teeth of winding-wheel (11) which is attached to the upper end of the barrel-arbor (16) the lower end of which arbor is attached to mainspring-barrel (19), to which the outer end of mainspring is attached Turning this barrel, consequently winds mainspring closely around the main-wheel hub (14) The recoil-click (79) prevents the mainspring being too tightly wound The force of the mainspring causes the main-wheel (13) to turn and it being connected with teeth of center-pinion (23), carries that and its attached center-wheel (22), and in similar manner the succeeding 3d 4th and escape-wheels and pinions When the watch is at rest one of the pallet-jewels (39) should rest on the inclined face of one of the teeth of the escape-wheel (35) The turning of this wheel causes pallet (37) to swing on its arbor (38) The extended arm of the pallet terminates in a fork (41) which in moving carries enclosed roller-jewel (45) and roller (44) which being fast on balance-staff (49), carries balance (47) giving it a slight impetus and in so doing deflects hair-spring (52) until its resistance exactly equals the impetus of the balance (47) The spring then reacts carrying balance in opposite direction until roller-jewel reenters the fork and moves it sufficiently to unlock the escape-wheel The swinging of the pallet brings one of the pallet-jewels directly in front of one of the escape-wheel teeth, thereby arresting its further progress The return movement of balance swings the fork in the other direction and thereby unlocks the escape-wheel tooth whose inclined top again forces the pallet and fork in contrary direction until the opposite pallet-jewel has engaged another tooth, these reverse movements of the balance serving to disengage successively one or the other of the teeth of the escape-wheel The weight of the balance and the elastic force *of the hair-spring must be so adapted the one to the other, as to produce eighteen thousand vibrations of the balance per hour On the center staff is located a cannon-pinion (24) so-called* which engages with the minute-wheel (26) which is made fast to minute-pinion (27) which engages the hour-wheel (25) the relation of the wheels and pinions being such that while the cannon-pinion makes one revolution per hour the hour-wheel makes one revolution in twelve hours For setting the hands it is needful to disengage the shifting-clutch sleeve (64) from the winding-pinion (67) and bring the teeth of the opposite end of sleeve into engagement with the corresponding teeth of the intermediate setting-wheel which are constantly engaged with the teeth of the minute-wheel. To effect this shifting of the sleeve it is simply needful to pull outward the crown of the watch case thus withdrawing the winding-bar from contact with the push-pin, when the action of shipper-spring (72) acting upon the shipper and shipper-lever (68–69) will throw the shifting-clutch into engagement with the intermediate setting-wheel

List of Parts 1 Pillar-plate 2 Barrel-bridge 3 Barrel bridge screws 4 Train-bridge 5 Train-bridge screws 6 Balance-cock 7 Balance-cock screw 7a *Balance-cock screw-hole* 8 Crown-wheel 9 Crown-wheel screw 10 Crown-wheel stud 10a Crown-wheel washer 10b Crown-wheel washer-screw 11 Winding-wheel 12 Winding-wheel screw 13 Jeweled main-wheel 14 Jeweled main-wheel hub 15 Jeweled main-wheel jewels 16 Main-wheel (or barrel-) arbor 16a Barrel-arbor square 16b Barrel holding-screw 17 Mainspring 18 Mainspring-hook (inner end) 18b Mainspring-hook (outer end) 19 Mainspring barrel 20 Train pivot-jewels 20a Train pivot-jewel settings 20b Train pivot-jewel setting-screws 21 Escape-wheel jewel-cap 21a Escape-wheel jewel cap-screw 22 Center-wheel 23 Center-pinion 24 Cannon-pinion 25 Hour-wheel 26 Minute-wheel 27 Minute-pinion 28 Hour-hand 29 Minute-hand 30 3d wheel 31 3d pinion 32 4th wheel 33 4th pinion 34 Second-hand 35 Escape-wheel 36 Escape-pinion 37 Pallet 38 Pallet-arbor 39 Pallet-jewels 40 Pallet-bridge 41 Fork 42 Banking-screws 43 Guard-pin. 44 Roller 45 Roller-jewel 46 Hollow in edge of roller to allow passage of guard-pin 47 Balance 48 Balance-screws 49 Balance-staff 50 Balance-staff end-stones 51 Mean-time screws 52 Bréguet hair-spring 53 Hair-spring stud 54 Hair-spring collet 55 Regulator 56 Regulator-pins 57 Regulator-wheel 58 Regulator-wheel screw 59 Regulator-wheel screw spring-washer 60 Dial enamel 61 Dial copper 62 Dial-foot 63 Dial-foot screw 64 Shifting-clutch sleeve 65 Shifting-clutch ratchet-teeth 66 Winding-arbor 67 Winding-pinion 68 Shipper-lever 69 Shipper 70 Shipper-screw 71 Shipper-cap 72 Shipper-spring 73 Shipper-cap screw 74 Push-pin 75 Intermediate setting-wheel 76 Intermediate setting-wheel cap 77 Intermediate setting-wheel cap-screw 78 Inside bridge 79 Recoil-click. 80 Recoil-click screw 81 Case-screw 81a Case-screw holes 82 Steady-pin 83 Steady-pin holes 84 Peep-holes

constituent of all animal and vegetable life, and of most minerals and rocks, forming the so-called *water of crystallization* (See phrase) It frequently imparts crystalline form and color to salts, as in the case of cobalt, copper, iron, and other sulfates

Water forms a large proportion of all animal organisms and in this 'river of life' the molecules constantly dissolve and constantly develop chemical electrical, mechanical, and heat energy WILLIAM L SHERWOOD *Nature of Life* Lecture before N Y University, Jan 20, '05

2. Any particular body of water, as a lake, a river, or a sea sometimes used in the plural, as, the *waters* of Lake Superior, to go by *water*, in Scotland, a small river **3** Any one of the aqueous or liquid secretions of animals, as, *water* on the brain, also, perspiration, tears, urine, etc **4** Any preparation of water holding a gaseous or volatile substance in solution, as, ammonia *water*, orange-flower *water*, also, a product of distillation or alcoholic solution, as, strong *water*, Cologne *water*

They include the preparations formerly specially designated as 'Distilled *Waters*' having been made by distilling water from plants or parts of plants containing volatile oil *U S Dispensatory* p 216 [t 1800]

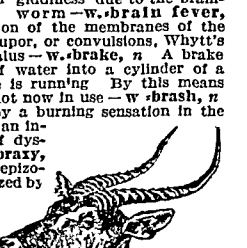
5. The transparency or luster of a precious stone or pearl, hence, the aggregate of qualities that make it valuable, also, figuratively, excellence, purity, degree, etc **6.** An undulating sheen given to certain textile fabrics, or to metal See DAMASK, 2, DAMASKEENING, 2 (6) **7.** *Finance* Stock issued without increase of paid-in capital to represent it **8.** [Prov Brit] The banks of a river or other body of water, also (*pl*), a seaside resort **9.** [Prov Eng] Dew [< AS *wæter*, water]

—above water, out of danger, secure **—alkaline w**, a natural mineral water in which alkaline salts, especially sodium bicarbonate and sodium chlorid, predominate, as the Congress water of Saratoga Springs and the Vichy water of France **—benediction of the waters** (*Gr Ch*), a processional Epiphany ceremony of blessing streams, seas, and certain holy waters **—between wind and w. 1.** At that strip of a vessel's hull which in rolling is alternately submerged and above water **2** In any particularly vulnerable part **—bitter w.**, a natural mineral water containing in solution certain magnesium salts as magnesium sulfate **—bot'tom-wa'ter,** *n* Same as GROUND-WATER **—bromin w**, a solution of bromin in water used as a laboratory reagent **—burning w †**, alcohol **—carbonated w.**, originally, any natural mineral water containing carbon-dioxid gas now, any water naturally or artificially impregnated with carbon dioxid, soda-water **—chalybeate w**, a natural saline mineral water containing ferrous salts, as the waters of Spa, Belgium, and Wiesbaden, Germany **—deep w. or waters,** a state or time of great tribulation, grievous peril **—entrained w**, water trapped in a steam-pipe **—false waters** (*Obstet*), a *fluid found sometimes between the amnion and* the chorion **—Florida w**, a proprietary preparation used as a toilet-water **—frightened w.** [Naut Slang], weak tea or coffee served to a crew **—ground-w.,** *n* The water which permeates the outer portion of the earth's crust, filling pores, fissures, and cavities, and saturating the soil and rocks below an irregular, indefinite surface known as the **water-table** See UNDERGROUND WATER **—hard w**, see HARD 12 **—hepatic w.**, water charged with hydrogen sulfid or impregnated with sulfur **—holy w**, water regarded as sacred especially in Christian churches, that consecrated by a priest and used for lustral and ritual purposes **—house of w.†** [Local Eng], an abandoned mine-pit containing water **—Hungary w**, a preparation distilled from rosemary and similar flowers said to have been used by some former queen of Hungary as a lotion **—inch of w.,** same as WATER-INCH **—lithia w**, a natural mineral water containing lithium salts, valued for use in certain diseases as lithemia **—low w 1.** Low tide **2** The lowest point on a river-bank exposed in any recorded stage of the water **3** [Slang, U S] The condition of being out of money **—marmala w.,** a perfume obtained from the flowers of the Bengal quince (*Ægle marmelos*) **—mineral w**, a natural water coming from a spring and containing some characteristic mineral ingredient, as carbon dioxid or a lithium salt Mineral waters are extensively used in medicine, and are described according to their ingredients The phrase has also been largely applied to artificial waters made by dissolving the salts in pure water **—of the first w.,** of the purest variety or finest quality said of certain precious stones, especially the diamond **—on the w-wagon** [Slang], abstaining from liquor **—public waters,** any waters, either still or flowing, in which the public have right of navigation **—pulverized w**, water diffused into fine spray **—quicksilver w**, same as QUICK WATER **—saline w.,** a natural mineral water in which saline salts, chiefly sodium chlorid and calcium or magnesium sulfates, predominate, as the Saratoga waters of New York or the Seidlitz water of Bohemia **—soft w**, see SOFT, 12 **—territorial waters** (*International Law*), the belt of sea under a state's territorial jurisdiction **—the waters,** the amniotic fluid **—to cast oil on troubled waters,** figuratively, to calm, appease *from the* well-known effect of a film of oil on turbulent water **—to hang its w.** (*Mining*), to fail to work said of a pump **—to keep one's head above w**, figuratively, to keep from succumbing to trouble or misfortune **—to take w 1** To fall in the wake of another boat, as in a race **2.** To dip an oar in water for a stroke, begin to row **3.** [Slang] To back down weaken **—troubled waters,** disturbed affairs, discord **—underground w.** (*Geol*), the water which permeates in an unbroken sheet, the rock-masses of the earth, filling their pores and fissures, quarry-water The upper soil-covered rock-surface is the boundary between this and the "ground-water," which is properly limited to the soil It is called "underground water" when reference is made to it as a source of water-supply through the rock-fissures or "quarry-water" when reference is had to the effect which its presence or its absence, after drying, has on quarried stone **—wa'ter-ad"der,** *n* **1** The water-moccasin **2** The common water-snake (*Tropidonotus sipedon*) **—w-agate,** *n* See AGATE **—w.-agrimony,** *n* A British burmarigold (*Bidens tripartita*) growing in watery places **—w.-aloe,** *n* Same as WATER-SOLDIER **—w.-analysis,** *n* The chemical analysis of a water, usually to determine its potability or value for drinking purposes, its medicinal value, as in the case of mineral water, or its adaptability for industrial purposes as in the case of a water suitable for steam-boilers **—w.-anchor,** *n* A sea-anchor See ANCHOR[1] **—w.-antelope,** *n* A water-buck **—w.-apple,** *n* The custard-apple **—w.-arch,** *n* *A cluster of pipes or a chamber filled* with water constituting the arch of a furnace and used as a substitute for the fire-brick arch **—w.-arum,** *n* A low perennial herb (*Calla palustris*) growing in cold bogs in the northern United States and Canada It has a creeping root-stock, cordate leaves, and an open white spathe about two inches long See CALLA, 3 **—w.-avens,** *n* A simple-stemmed herb (*Geum rivale*) of swamps in temperate regions with lyrate and interruptedly pinnate root-leaves, those of the stem 3-folíolate or 3-lobed, and purplish-orange flowers

Compare AVENS **—w-back,** *n* **1** A coil or chamber back of the fire-pot in a range or other stove, for heating water, and usually a part of a circulating system **2.** A brewery water-supply cistern **—w-ballaget,** *n* A small toll, levied by the Corporation of London, on corn brought by vessels into the port **—w.-bailiff,** *n* [Eng] **1.** (1) An officer in port towns, appointed for the search of ships, examination of the fish brought in, and to see that the laws of the port are duly observed (2) [Eng] An official of the court of admiralty in the Isle of Man He is sometimes styled admiral, and is said to have jurisdiction in salvage and over other maritime matters occurring within three leagues from the shore **2.** An officer who protects a river or other water from poachers or illegal uses **—w.-balance,** *n* An *obsolete water-raising apparatus consisting of a swinging* frame carrying a double series of troughs ascending in zigzag lines, and so adjusted to each other that, as the frame rocks in either direction, water may be passed to a higher level **—w-bar,** *n* **1** A ridge thrown across a steep country road, to turn surface-water Compare THANK-YOU-MA'AM **2.** [Eng] A strip inserted in a joint to prevent the entrance of water, as between the wood and stone sills of a window **—w.-barrow,** *n* A wheelbarrow arranged with a small tank, for watering gardens, etc **—w-bath,** *n* An apparatus used variously, as in chemistry or cooking, for heating substances at constant temperature It consists essentially of an inner receptacle separated from an outer one by a chamber filled with water, heated constantly so that the temperature never exceeds that of boiling water Sometimes salts are added to raise the temperature **—w.-battery,** *n* **1.** *Elec* A voltaic battery in which the electrolyte is water **2.** *Fort* A battery erected or stationed nearly on a level with the water **—w.-beadlet,** *n* A water-bailiff **—w.-bean,** *n* Any plant of the genus *Nelumbo, a nelumbo—wa'ter-bear",* *tr* *To transport by* water **—w.-bear,** *n* A bear-animalcule or tardigrade arachnid **—w.-bearer,** *n* **1.** One who carries water, specif, one who supplies or sells water in places where there is no system of water-works **2.** [W-] *Astron* Same as AQUARIUS **—w-bearing,** *n* *Mach* A journal-bearing in which water under pressure does the work of a lubricant, a paller-glissant **—w.-beech,** *n* **1.** The American hornbeam See HORNBEAM **2.** The American plane-tree or sycamore (*Platanus occidentalis*) **—w-beetle,** *n* **1.** A hydradephagous beetle, having legs flattened and fringed with hairs for swimming, as a dytiscid or diving beetle or a whirligig or gyrinid See illus at DYTISCIDÆ **2** Some other aquatic beetle, as the European black water-beetle, a hydrophilid (*Hydrophilus piceus*) **—w.-belcher,** *n* [Local, U S] The bittern **—w.-bellows,** *n* A vessel having valves opening in opposite directions, and placed mouth downward in water As it is raised, air is drawn in at one valve, and as it is lowered, air is forced out through the other valve sometimes used in pairs to produce a continuous air-current **—w-betony,** *n* A British species of figwort See BETONY, 2 **—w bewitched** [Slang], a weak or washy mixture, as weak tea or grog **w damaged†.—w.-bird,** *n* A bird of aquatic habits **—w.-biscuit,** *n* A cracker or hard biscuit made of flour and water **—w-bitternut,** *n* Same as WATER-HICKORY **—w blackbird,** *n* [Local, Brit] The water-ouzel **—w.-blast,** *n* *Min* A form of blower resembling the trompe **—w-blebs,** *n* A disease *characterized by serous vesicles scattered over the body,* attended by fever, vesicular fever, bladdery fever **—w-blink,** *n* In the arctic regions, a cloud or spot on the horizon arising from and indicating the presence of open water a sign of the breaking up of winter **—w.-blinks,** *n* Same as WATER-CHICKWEED **—w-blister,** *n* A slight elevation of the cuticle enclosing serous fluid, also, an analogous blister on the tobacco-plant caused by hot sunshine on a wet leaf **—w.-block,** *n* *Metal* A hollow metal block kept cool by water circulating inside it **—w-blue,** *n* Soluble blue See BLUE **—w.-boa,** *n* The anaconda **—w.-board,** *n* A board set up to windward in a boat, to keep off waves and spray **—w.-boat,** *n* A boat used to convey fresh-water supplies to ships **—w-boatman,** *n* **1.** A notonectid bug having a boat-shaped body and swimming upon its back with oar-like movements of the long ciliated hind legs, as *Notonecta undulata*, common in the United States boat-fly, back-swimmer **2** A corisid bug, as the common American *Corisa interrupta* **—w.-bok,** *n* A water-buck **—w.-borne,** *a* **1.** Carried upon the water borne by water, floated **2** Transmitted by drinking water said of certain infectious diseases **II** *n* *Naval Arch* The portion of a ship's body sustained by the water, as opposed to the *overhang* **—w.-bosh,** *n* *Metal* A cooling trough for tools **—w-bottle,** *n* **1** A bottle of glass, skin rubber etc, made to contain water **2** A device for collecting samples of water at specified depths **—w.-bottom,** *n* **1** A water case used to protect a floor, etc from the heat under the ash-pit of a furnace, etc **2** A ship arranged to carry water as ballast **—w-bouget,** *n* Same as BOUGET 1 **—w.-bound,** *a* Brought to a standstill by water, as in the form of a storm freshet, etc **—w.-box,** *n* A water-case attached to the outside of a furnace, to protect the iron from the effects of fire **—w-brain,** *n* A disease of sheep characterized by staggering, as from giddiness due to the brain-worm **—w.-brain fever,** acute tubercular inflammation of the membranes of the brain, tending to effusion, stupor, or convulsions, Whytt's disease, internal hydrocephalus **—w.-brake,** *n* A brake formed by injecting a jet of water into a cylinder of a locomotive when the engine is running By this means the engine acts as a brake not now in use **—w-brash,** *n* An affection characterized by a burning sensation in the stomach with eructations of an insipid acid liquid a form of dyspepsia **w-quaimt.—w.-braxy,** *n* *Vet Med* A malignant epizootic disease of sheep characterized by inflammation of the gastro-intestinal tract and hemorrhages into the peritoneal cavity **—w.-break,** *n* **1** [Rare] A little wave ripple **2** Same as WATER-BAR, 1 **—w.-breather,** *n* An animal that breathes water by means of gills **—w.-bridge,** *n* A hollow bridge in a boiler, containing water, and connected with water-space, but admitting the passage of flame above and below Compare FIRE-BRIDGE, MIDFEATHER **—wa'ter-broo",** *n* [Scot] Water-gruel **—w.-brose,** *n* [Scot] Brose or pottage made of water and meal **—w.-buck,** *n* *A large African* antelope of the genus *Kobus*, frequenting the neighborhood of water, especially the *K singsing* or kob of West Africa, the very handsome *K defassa* and *K maria* of the Nile and Equatorial Africa, and the *K lechwe* or lechwe and *K ellipsiprymnus* of South Central Africa These antelopes have coarse, uneatable flesh, but are very handsome, with *long lyrate horns* See illus in preceding column **—w-buckler,** *n* Same as WATER-SHIELD **—w.-budget,** *n* A water-bouget **—w-buffalo,** *n* The Indian buffalo **—w.-bug,** *n* **1.** The croton-bug **2.** An aquatic bug, as a large rapacious belostomid living below the surface of the water, or a gerrid that runs over the surface of pools **—w.-bush,** *n* An Australian timber-tree (*Myoporum viscosum*) **—w.-butt,** *n* **1.** A large open-headed cask or hogshead set up on end, for holding water **2** A dytiscid beetle **3.** *Arch* A receptacle for water, as a lavatory, fountain, or the like **—w-buttercup,** *n* **1.** The marsh-marigold (*Caltha palustris*) **2** Any aquatic plant of the genus *Ranunculus* **—w-calamint,** *n* The corn-mint **—w.-caltrop,** *n* **1.** Same as WATER-CHESTNUT **2.** A pondweed (1) The close-leaved (*Potamogeton densus*) (2) The curly-leaved (*Potamogeton crispus*) **—w-can,** *n* [Prov Eng] Either of two European water-lilies, the yellow pond-lily (*Nymphæa lutea*) or the white water-lily so called from the shape of the seed-vessel **—w.-cancer,** *n* Gangrenous ulcer of the mouth with abnormal flow of saliva **w-canker†—w.-cap,** *n* **1** *Ballistics* A copper capping to enclose a time-fuse on an explosive projectile used to prevent a lighted fuse from being put out by water **2.** A South-American tæniopterine tyrant-flycatcher, as the black-and-white *Fluticola pica*, of the Argentine pampas, **water-chat—w.-carpet,** *n* **1.** [Eng] A geometrid moth (*Cidaria suffumata*) **2.** An American form of golden saxifrage (*Chrysosplenium americanum*) spreading like a carpet over the surface of springs See GOLDEN **—w.-carriage,** *n* **1** Transportation by water **2** The carrying of water, as by aqueducts, pipes, etc **3** [Rare] That which effects transportation by water, as vessels, boats, etc **—w.-carrier,** *n* One who or that which carries water **—w.-cart,** *n* A cart for transporting water, especially a watering-cart **—w-cartridge,** *n* A mining-cartridge with a water-jacket around the chamber containing the explosive, for the purpose of lessening the danger of an explosion of gas in the mine **—w-cask,** *n* A cask set apart for holding water, especially one in which drinking-water is carried on shipboard **—w-caster†,** *n* A doctor who diagnosed all diseases by casting or inspecting a patient's urine, by extension, a charlatan **—w.-cat,** *n* The Indian otter **—w.-cavy,** *n* The capybara **—w.-cell,** *n* A cell containing water, specif, *one of the cells or cavities in* the stomach of a camel for the storage of water **—w.-cement,** *n* Same as HYDRAULIC CEMENT **—w.-centiped,** *n* [Local, U S] The heligrammite **—w.-chat,** *n* **1.** An East-Indian forktail or henicuroid bird **2** A tæniopterine tyrant-flycatcher **—w.-check,** *n* A check-valve as in a pipe **—w-chevrotain,** *n* A West-African chevrotain (*Dorcatherium aquaticum*) frequenting the banks of streams brown, striped and spotted with white, the water-deer, boomorah **—w-chicken,** *n* The common American gallinule **—w.-chickweed,** *n* A small Old World aquatic herb (*Montia fontana*) of the purslane family **—w-cicada,** *n* A water-boatman **—w clam,** *n* A thorn-oyster **—w-clock,** *n* Any device, as a clepsydra, for measuring time by the fall or flow of water **—w.-cock,** *n* A large gallinule (*Gallicrex cristata*) of Australia and the East Indies having the head of the male surmounted by a red horn-like caruncle in the breeding-season **—w-colly,** *n* [Local, Eng] The water-ouzel **w-colley†.—w-comparator,** *n* An apparatus consisting principally of a water-reservoir whose temperature may be altered or maintained in such a manner as to facilitate the comparison of thermometers with a standard **—w.-cool,** *vt* *Mach* To cool by means of water, as when using a water-jacket **—w.-core,** *n* **1.** An apple having a watery transparent-looking core **2** In founding a hollow core through which water may be passed used in casting in molds to cool the metal from within, as in heavy ordnance **—w.-cow,** *n* **1** The water-buffalo **2** [Brit Guiana] A manatee **—w.-crack,** *n* A crack that sometimes appears in steel in the process of hardening **—w.-cracker,** *n* **1.** A water-biscuit **2.** A Prince Rupert drop See illus under DROP **—w.-craft,** *n* Craft for sailing on water **—w-crake,** *n* **1.** The European spotted rail **2** The water-rail **3** The Australian swamp-crake **4** The water-ouzel **—w-crane,** *n* **1.** A crane for turning water from a railway-tank into a locomotive-tender **2.** A crane worked by water hydraulic crane **—w.-crow,** *n* **1.** [Eng] The coot **2** The water-ouzel **w-crawt.** **3** [Local, U S] The darter, water-turkey **—w-culture** (*Plantphysiol*), the cultivation of plants in distilled water in which definite amounts of mineral salts have been dissolved used in laboratory experiments and tests **—w-curtain,** *n* **1.** *Mining* A sheet of flowing or dripping water to protect one section of a mine from fire originating in an adjoining section used in coal-mines where fire-damp is encountered **2.** Any sheet of dropping or flowing water that may serve as a screen to prevent the spread of fire, as in a theater between the stage and auditorium **—w.-cycle,** *n* A boat propelled with pedals similar to those of a bicycle **—w.-deck,** *n* [Eng] A decorated canvas cover for the saddle, etc, of a dragoon's horse **—w-deer,** *n* **1.** A small antlerless reddish cervine deer (*Hydropotes inermis*) of China, resembling the musk-deer **2** The water-chevrotain **—w-deerlet,** *n* The water-chevrotain **—w.-devil,** *n* The predatory aquatic larva of any one of various insects, as of a hydrophilid beetle or the heligrammite **—w.-dock,** *n* Any of several docks, especially, the swamp-dock (*Rumex verticillatus*), the American water-dock (*R britannica*), and the European dock (*R hydrolapathum*) See DOCK[1], SWAMP **—w-doctor,** *n* **1.** A practitioner of hydropathy **2†** A water-caster, urinalist **—w.-dragon,** *n* Same as WATER-ARUM **—w.-drain,** *n* A drain for carrying off waste or surplus water, as from a cellar **—w-drainage,** *n* **—w.-dressing,** *n* *Pathol* The treatment of wounds, especially indolent ulcers, by continuous application of water by means of saturated compresses, wet-strapping **—w-drill,** *n* A power drill in which water is forced through the bit **a** wash-drill **—w-drinker,** *n* **1.** One who drinks water **2.** [Colloq] A total abstainer **—w.-drip,** *n* A receptacle for the drip from fau-



Egyptian Water-bottle, with manner of carrying



The Common Water-buck (*Kobus ellipsiprymnus*) 1/25

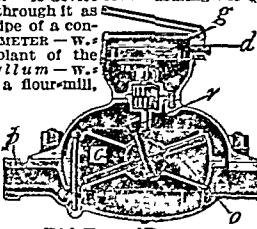


Water-carrier in the Philippine Islands, showing the bamboo tubes containing the water.

cets, refrigerators, water-coolers, etc — **w.-drop**, *n* A drop of water, poetically, a tear — **w.-dropper**, *n* An electrical apparatus devised by Sir William Thomson, for measuring the atmospheric potential It consists of an insulated tank from which a nozle projects, out of which water drops, each drop carrying off an electrostatic charge till the orifice assumes the potential of the air, which is then measured by an electrometer — **w.-drum**, *n* A boiler-tank which can be filled while the boiler (of the waterfall type) continues working — **w.-dust**, *n* Minute drops of condensed atmospheric vapor, of which the clouds fogs, etc., are composed — **w.-eagle**, *n* The osprey — **w.-elder**, *n* The cranberry-tree — **w.-elephant**, *n* The hippopotamus — **w.-elevator**, *n* 1. Any mechanism for raising water, especially to a considerable height above ground, as a windmill operating a pump 2. An elevator or lift operated by hydraulic power — **w.-elm**, *n* 1. The white elm so called because within certain portions of its limits it is found only in river-bottoms 2. The planer-tree 3. The *Zelkova acuminata* a Japanese tree — **w.-engine**, *n* 1. An engine for lifting water 2. A water-motor — **w.-equivalent**, *n* *Physics* The mass of water whose thermal capacity is equivalent to that of a given mass of another substance — **w.-ermine**, *n* [Eng] A variegated tiger-moth (*Spilosoma urticæ*) — **w.-eryngo**, *n* A button-snakeroot (*Eryngium aquaticum*) — **w.-extractor**, *n* Same as HYDRO-EXTRACTOR — **w.-farming**, *n* Culture of aquatic plants for market — **w.-fennel**, *n* 1. A water-dropwort (*Œnanthe phellandrium*) 2. The vernal water-starwort (*Callitriche palustris*) — **w.-fern**, *n.* 1. The common royal fern (*Osmunda regalis*) with sterile fronds twice pinnate 2. A fern of some other species of the genus *Osmunda* 3. Any plant of the order *Salviniales* — **w.-fight**, *n* [Rare] A naval battle — **w.-figwort**, *n* Water-betony — **w.-finder**, *n* One who finds water by means of a divining-rod a pietonist — **w.-finished**, *a* Denoting a highly glazed paper which is supercalendered while moist — **w.-fire**, *n* A small East-Indian weed (*Bergia ammannioides*) with an acrid juice, growing in wet grounds — **w.-flannel**, *n* A flannel-like mass of the entangled filaments of certain algæ, especially of the genus *Cladophora*, floating on the surface of water — **w.-flaxseed**, *n* The greater duckweed, whose fronds, floating on the water, resemble flaxseed — **w.-flea**, *n* 1. A minute fresh-water cladocerous crustacean that swims with springs or jerks Some, as the common *Daphnia pulex*, become red in summer and impart a red tinge to ponds, etc 2 Some similar small entomostracan, as a cyclops — **w.-float**, *n* A float used to operate a valve in a boiler, tank or the like, by rising and falling with the water in it — **w.-flood**, *n* [Archaic] A flood of water, deluge — **w.-flounder**, *n* [Local, U S] The sand-flounder — **w.-flowing**, *a* [Rare] Flowing, as a stream of water — **w.-fly**, *n* A perlid; stone-fly — **w.-foot**, *n* *Echin* A tube-foot or ambulacral sucker — **w.-fowl**, *n* A bird that lives on or about fresh or salt water used also collectively — **w.-fox**, *n* 1. A carp 2. The yapok — **w.-frame**, *n* A primitive spinning-jenny, first driven by water, an Arkwright jenny — **w.-fright**, *n* Morbid dread of water, hydrophobia — **w.-fringe**, *n* The marsh-flower — **w.-front**, *n* 1. The part of a town fronting on the water, real property abutting on or overlooking a natural body of water 2. That part of a water heating system in front of the fire-box — **w.-fungus**, *n* *Bot* 1. Any fungus of the order *Saprolegniales* 2. Any one of the algal fungi (*Phycomycetes*) — **w.-furrow**, *vt* To drain water from by furrows make drainage-furrows in — **w.-furrow**, *n* A furrow made to lead surface-water away — **w.-gage**, *n* A gage indicating the level of water in a boiler, tank, or reservoir for a boiler, usually an upright glass tube connected with the boiler at both ends so that the water-level in the tube is always the same as that in the boiler **w.-gauget**.— **w.-gall**, *n* 1. A hollow in the earth made by a waterspout or flood, washout **w.-gullt**. 2. A partial rainbow **weath'er-gall"‡**; **wind'-dog"‡**; **wind'-gall"‡** — **w.-gang**, *n* [Scot or Obs] A mill-race — **w.-gap**, *n* See GAP, *n*, 2 — **w.-gas**, *n* See GAS, 2 — **w.-gate**, *n* 1. A gate by which water may be confined or released 2. A gate giving access to a river, fountain, well, etc, as, the *water-gate* of the Tower of London 3. A gate-valve in a water-main 4. [Scot & Prov Eng] A natural way or course for a stream, especially one that dries in summer — **w.-gavel**, *n* Rent paid for fishing, or any river privilege — **w.-germander**, *n* A creeping European marsh-plant See GERMANDER — **w.-gilder**, *n* — **w.-gilding**, *n* Same as WASH-GILDING — **w.-gillyflower**, *n* Same as WATER-FEATHER — **w.-gladiole**, *n* The flowering rush See RUSH — **w.-gland**, *n* *Bot* A gland composed of a small number of cells, destitute of chlorophyl, situated beneath a water-pore and serving to facilitate or regulate the transpiration of water — **w.-glass**, *n* 1. A water-clock, clepsydra 2 A submarine telescope See TELESCOPE 3. Soluble glass See GLASS 4. A water-gage on a steam-boiler, etc — **w.-glass painting**, fresco water-coloring on a surface treated with solutions of potassium water-glass and ferrous silicic acid — **w.-gluet**, *n* Water-proof glue — **w.-god**, *n* *Myth* A deity residing in or presiding over a spring or fountain, or any body of water — **w. gram-degree** (*Physics*), the quantity of heat required to raise one gram of water through one degree between 0° and 4° C — **w.-grampus**, *n* [Local, U S] The heligrammite — **w.-grass**, *n* 1. Any one of various species of *Paspalum*, especially, *P dilatatum*, the large water-grass and *P lentiferum* the smooth water-grass 2. The panic-grass (*Panicum prolitferum*), a tall, rankly-growing plant occurring in wet lands in the southern U S 3. The watercress (*Roripa nasturtium*) 4 The many-flowered marsh-pennywort (*Hydrocotyle umbellata*) 5. [Tasmania] Manna-grass (*Glyceria fluitans*) — **w. grate**, *n* A grate in which tubes connecting with the water in the boiler take the place of solid grate-bars — **w.-gruel**, *n* A gruel made with water instead of milk — **w.-guard**, *n* A policeman or custom-house officer appointed to guard a harbor or water-front — **w.-gum**, *n* A small Australian tree, or, as cultivated for ornament in greenhouses, a tall slender shrub (*Tristania neritifolia*) with opposite leaves, and yellow flowers in a terminal corymb **w.-gum tree**‡ — **w.-gut**, *n* A green-spored alga found in both salt and fresh water, with a bulate tubular frond — **w. hair-grass**, a smooth perennial grass (*Catabrosa aquatica*) with long narrow flat leaves and open panicles, common in wet places in north temperate regions water whorl-grass — **w.-hardened**, *a* In fish-culture, made firm by absorbing water said of eggs — **w.-haul**, *n* In fishing, an empty haul of the net hence, a fruitless attempt — **w.-haze**, *n* A haze of water-dust — **w.-heater**, *n* A heating-apparatus consisting of pipes of circulating hot water — **w.-hemp**, *n* Any one of three different plants, hemp-agrimony, water hemp-agrimony, and Virginian hemp See HEMP — **w.-hen**, *n* 1. A gallinule, especially the European *Gallinula chloropus*, common about ponds and streams 2. The American coot 3 [Austral] Any one of certain species of *Tribonyx* — **w.-hoarhound**, *n* A British herb (*Lycopus europæus*) of the mint family, with white flowers, growing by riversides also, by extension, other species of the genus. **w.-horehound**‡.— **w.-hog**, *n* 1. A capybara 2. A wart-hog — **w.-horse**. [Local, U S] I. *vt* To heap up (salted fish) to drain **II.** *n* A horse-pile — **w. horse-power** [India], the unit of measurement of the power developed by falling water in practise usually considered as 6 of the actual power of the water — **w.-horsetail**, *n* Any plant of the genus *Chara*, a stonewort — **w.-houset**, *n* A ship — **w.-ice**, *n* 1. An ice made with water, sugar, and fruit-juice only, as distinguished from *ice-cream* 2. Ice made from water as distinguished from snow ice — **w.-inch**, *n* *Hydraul* As much water as will flow out during twenty-four hours through a round opening one inch in diamater just below the surface of the water in a reservoir about 500 cubic feet The *water-inch*, commonly known as **miners' inch**, used to measure the rate of flow of a stream and yields 90 cubic feet or 673 2 gallons in one hour's time through a square-inch aperture the upper edge of which is 6 inches below the surface of the water — **w.-indicator**, *n* A water-gage for giving the level of water in a tank or boiler, and automatically sounding an alarm if it falls too low — **w.-injector**, *n* See INJECTOR — **w.-jet** 1. A hydraulic propelling device for vessels 2. A stream of water under pressure, used for removing surface soil or for boring — **w.-joint**, *n* 1. A water-tight joint 2. A drip-joint — **w.-jump**, *n* A waterfall — **w.-junket**, *n* [Prov Eng] The common European sandpiper — **w.-kelpie**, *n* Same as KELPIE — **w.-kibble**, *n* A large iron bucket with a valve in the bottom for self-filling sometimes used in hoisting the water from a mine — **w.-ladet**, *n* A channel for water, drain, gutter — **w.-laid**, *a* 1. Laid back-handed or left-handed said of rope 2. Same as CABLE-LAID said of rope, because that form resists the entrance of water 3. *Geol* Water-deposited — **w.-language**, *n* [Rare] Bantering talk raillery chaff — **w.-laverock**, *n* [Scot] 1. The common European sandpiper 2. The ring-plover — **w.-leadert**, *n* A water-carrier — **w.-leecht**, *n* A horse-leech — **w.-leg**, *n* The leg of a steam-boiler. See LEG, 10 — **w.-lens**, *n* *Physics* A magnifying lens in which water is the refracting medium — **w.-lentil**, *n* The lesser duckweed (*Lemna minor*) — **w.-lizard**, *n* 1. [U S] A lizard-like amphibian, as a newt 2. An aquatic lizard, as a varanid — **w.-lock**, *n* A lock for confining water and raising or lowering its level, as a canal-lock or weir-lock See LOCK‡, *n*, 3 — **w.-locust**, *n* The swamp-locust (*Gleditschia aquatica*) of the southern United States, a smaller species of the honey-locust, with usually simple and slender thorns — **w.-lord**, *n* An owner of river or pond rights — **w.-lot**, *n* 1. A town or city lot contiguous to water, as on a river or harbor 2. A similar lot under water or in a swamp or morass, but mapped out for redemption — **w.-lotus**, *n* The sacred *lotus* — **w.-lung**, *n* A respiratory tree of a holothurian — **w.-lute**, *n* A diaphragm or valve, as in a drain, to permit the flow of water while obstructing the return of air or noxious gas — **w.-main**, *n* A principal pipe for conveying water having lateral service-pipes connected with it — **w.-maize**, *n* The seeds of the Victoria water-lily (*Victoria regia*) used as food in South America — **w.-mantle**, *n* In culture of germs, the water that is kept at a given temperature in the jacket about the incubator, in order to keep the germs at that temperature — **w.-maple**, *n* The red maple, silver maple — **w.-marigold**, *n* An aquatic plant (*Bidens beckii*) with terminal heads of yellow flowers, the immersed leaves crowded, capillary dissected, and the emersed ones lanceolate, slightly connate, and toothed — **w.-meadow**, *n* A meadow periodically overflowed by a stream — **w.-measuret**, *n* A measure formerly used for goods carried in British ships, as coal, oysters, etc, and equal to about 11 imperial gallons — **w.-measurer**, *n* A hydrometrid bug, skater — **w.-meter**, *n* A device for measuring the quantity of water flowing through it as from a main to the pipe of a consumer See PISTON-METER — **w.-milfoil**, *n* Any plant of the genus *Myriophyllum* — **w.-mill**, *n* A mill, as a flour-mill, whose machinery is operated by water-power — **w.-mint**, *n* An Old World mint (*Mentha aquatica*) naturalized in the eastern United States, growing in wet places, resembling peppermint — **w.-mite**, *n* An aquatic hydrachnid mite, having the legs ciliated for swimming, and parasitic when young on aquatic insects and molluscs — **w.-mold**, *n* *Bot* Any plant of the order *Saprolegniales* — **w.-mole**, *n* 1. A desman 2. The duckbill or platypus — **w.-monitor**, *n* A large aquatic varanoid lizard, as *Varanus salvator* of India — **w.-monkey**, *n* Same as MONKEY-JAR — **w.-moth**, *n* 1. A caddis-fly 2. A moth of the genus *Nymphula*, *Hydrocampa*, or *Acentropus*, whose larvæ live in or under water — **w.-motor**, *n* An engine driven by water, as by the action of water in the buckets of a wheel, or under pressure on a piston-head, etc — **w.-mouse**, *n* A beaver-rat — **w.-murrain**, *n* A disease affecting the urine of cattle — **w.-newt**, *n* A triton — **w.-nixy**, *n* A water-sprite kelpie, horse-nymph **w.-nixiet**.— **w.-nymph**, *n* 1. A Naiad 2 *Bot* A naiad, any plant of the genus *Naias*, also, a water-lily 3. A dragon-fly — **w.-oats**, *n pl* Indian rice See RICE — **w. of Ayr**, Ayr stone **w.-of-Ayr stonet**.— **w. of crystallization**, the water that combines with salts when they crystallize It is a definite quantity, and may be accepted as a molecular constituent of the crystalline compound Alums contain 24 molecules of water of crystallization — **w. of life**. 1. In Scripture, that which confers immortality or spiritual invigoration 2. Same as ELIXIR 2 (2) 3. Brandy also whisky — **w. of saturation** (*Geol*), water filling the interstices in rocks — **w. on the brain**, hydrocephalus — **w. on the chest**, hydrothorax.— **w. on the knee** (*Pathol*), an excessive accumulation of serous fluid within the capsule of the knee-joint: from any cause — **w.-opal**, *n* Same as HYALITE — **w.-opossum**, *n* The yapok — **w.-ordeal**, *n* Ordeal by throwing an accused person into the water, to see if he sinks, or by making him plunge his hand into boiling water See ORDEAL — **w.-organ**, *n* A hydraulic organ See ORGAN — **w.-oven**, *n* A drying-oven — **w.-ox**, *n* Same as WATER-BUFFALO — **w.-padda**, *n* A South-African engystomoid toad (*Breviceps gibbosus*) — **w.-pan**, *n* A slough — **w.-pang**, *n* Water-brash, pyrosis — **w.-parsnip**, *n* Any species of *Sium*, a genus of aquatic herbs of the parsley family — **w.-parting**, *n* A watershed — **w.-partridge**, *n* [Local, U S] The ruddy duck — **w.-passage**, *n* A passage for water, as the urethra — **w.-pennywort**, *n* The marsh-pennywort. See MARSH, HYDROCOTYLE — **w.-pepper**, *n* 1. The common smartweed (*Polygonum hydropiper*) 2. An allied species (*P hydropiperoides*) resembling the water-smartweed, but without acrid leaves hence called **mild water-pepper**. 3. A minute British aquatic (*Elatine hydropiper*) waterwort — **w.-pewit**, *n* A bird, the pewit or phœbe — **w.-pheasant**, *n* 1. The pintail duck 2 The European merganser. 3. The hooded merganser 4. The Chinese jacana — **w.-piet**, *n* The dipper or water-ouzel — **w.-pig**, *n* 1. A porpoise 2 The capybara 3. The gourami — **w.-pillar**, *n* 1. An upright pillar or pipe with a revolving or swinging spout, to supply locomotive tanks with water 2‡. A waterspout — **w.-pipit**, *n* A titlark (*Anthus aquaticus*) — **w.-piston**, *n* 1. In a steam-driven water-pump, the piston that acts directly upon the water 2. An air- or gas-pumping system in which a column of water in a cylinder or chamber is alternately raised and lowered to serve as a piston — **w.-pit**‡, *n* A pit containing water — **w.-plane**, *n* 1. *Ship-building* The plane in which a water-line lies, the plane passing through the body of a vessel at the surface of the water 2 *Geol* (1) The upper surface of a bed of water as of ground-water

But a pause in this process would bring the *water-plane* again to a stand W D JOHNSON *Twenty-first Annual Rep U S Geol Survey* pt IV, p 644 ['01]

(2) The level indicating the heights of an ancient expanse of water and generally marked by beaches 3. A hydroaeroplane — **w.-plant**, *n* An aquatic plant — **w.-plate**, *n* A plate with a double bottom for holding hot water used to keep food warm — **w.-platter**, *n* The Victoria water-lily (*Victoria regia*) — **w.-plow**, *n* A machine for excavating mud from river-bottoms, etc — **w.-plug**, *n* A hydrant connected with a water-main from which water is drawn as for flushing the streets Compare FIRE-PLUG — **w.-poa**, *n* The reed meadow-grass (*Glyceria grandis*) now a misnomer, the name having been applied when the grass was included in the genus *Poa* — **w.-pocket**, *n* 1 A depression in a watercourse, or on a mesa or plain, which holds water for a longer or shorter period after a rain 2. [Local, U S] A bowl in rock-structure that has been formed by the action of falling water, especially such a bowl existing behind the waterfall when, in time of flood, the water shoots over it — **Water Poet, the**, pseudonym of John Taylor — **w.-poise**, *n* A hydrometer — **w.-poppy**, *n* Same as HYDROCLEYS — **w.-pore**, *n* 1. *Bot* An aperture in the epidermis of the leaves of certain plants directly over the extremity of a vein, devoted at certain times to the transpiration of water Such pores resemble ordinary stomata except that they have no guardian-cells 2. *Zool* The orifice of the water-tubes in certain invertebrates — **w.-port**, *n* An opening for the passage of water, as in a water-motor — **w.-post**, *n* A post to which is attached a pressure-gage, for convenient observation of the pressure in the main below, with which it is connected — **w.-pouch**, *n* *Zool* The water-reservoir in the stomach of a camel — **w.-pouket**, *n* A pimple — **w.-pox**, *n* Same as VARICELLA — **w.-prairies**, *n pl* The playas of New Mexico, vast inland plains covered with a nitrous incrustation or efflorescence, known as *tesquite*, which gives them the appearance of large motionless lakes — **w.-press**, *n* A hydrostatic press — **w.-prick**, *n* In tanning, a blemish on the grain surface of skins caused by excessive water-soaking — **w.-prism**, *n* The body of a canal or river considered as a prism and measured from a cross-section — **w.-privilege**, *n* 1. The right to the use of the water of a certain stream 2. The right to the possession and use of a fall of water for mechanical purposes — **w.-propeller**, *n* A rotary pump — **w.-pump**, *n* A pump for water applied humorously to the eyes — **w.-puppy**, *n* A large salamander mud-puppy — **w.-purple**, *n* [Scot] The beccabunga — **w. pyet**, *n* Same as WATER-PIET — **w.-quake**‡, *n* A violent agitation of water the correlative of *earthquake* — **w.-quale**, *n* Pyrosis See WATER-BRASH — **w.-quenched**, *a* Cooled with water as steel in tempering — **w.-quintain**, *n* A tilt at the quintain by a person in a boat — **w. rabbit**, *n* A water-hare — **w.-radish**, *n* A European herb (*Nasturtium amphibium*), with pinnatifid leaves and yellow flowers, growing in wet places — **w.-rail**, *n* 1. A rail of the genus *Rallus*, especially the Old World *R aquaticus*, frequenting swamps and the neighborhood of water 2. [Local, Eng] The water-hen — **w.-ram**, *n* A hydraulic ram — **w.-ranny**, *n* [Eng] 1. A water-shrew 2 The water-vole — **w.-rat**, *n* 1. An aquatic muroid rodent Specif (1) The European water-vole (2) The American muskrat (3) [Austral] A beaver-rat 2 The beaver 3. [Cant or Slang] A water-front thief or tough — **w.-rate**, *n* A rate or tax for a water-privilege **w.-rentt**.— **w.-rattler**, *n* [Local, U S] The diamond rattlesnake usually found near water **w.-rattlet** — **w.-reed**, *n* Any grass of either of the genera *Arundo* and *Phragmites* — **water-reg**, *n* [S Afr D] The right to direct a fixed quantity of water from the main supply to irrigate adjoining private lands.— **w.-ret**, *vt* Same as WATER-ROT — **w.-retriever**, *n* A dog bred and trained to retrieve game-birds from the water — **w.-rice**, *n* A perennial grass (*Zizania aquatica*), of Asia and North America, whose seeds furnished food for the Indians Indian rice — **w.-right**, *n* *Law* The right to the use of water either from a certain source or in specified quantity, especially, such right contracted for the sake of irrigation uses Compare RIPARIAN RIGHTS — **w.-robin**, *n* A flycatcher (*Xanthopygia fulginosa*) of the Himalayas and eastward — **w.-rocket**, *n* 1. An Old World plant (*Stsymbrium sylvestre*) allied to the hedge-mustard 2. An aquatic firework — **w.-rolled**, *pa* *Geol* More or less rounded and smoothed by the mechanical action of moving water, in the waves on a beach, or in the current of a stream — **w.-room**, *n* The space in a steam-boiler taken up by the water distinguished from *steam-room* — **w.-rose**, *n* [Eng] 1. The white water-lily 2. The yellow pond-lily — **w.-rot**, *vt* To cause to rot, as flax after pulling by steeping in water **w.-ret**‡ — **w.-route**, *n* A course from one point to another upon some body of water — **w.-rugt**, *n* A variety of dog — **w.-sail**, *n* A small sail sometimes set below a lower studdingsail its position being thus just over the surface of the water — **w.-salamander**, *n* A water-newt — **w.-sallow**, *n* The European water-willow (*Salix aquatica*) — **w.-sapphire**, *n* A rich blue variety of iolite often worn as an ornament — **w.-scorpion**, *n* A large predaceous aquatic nepid bug, scorpion-bug, as *Nepa cinerea* — **w.-screw**, *n* 1. A machine for raising water, consisting of helical tubes set on an inclined rotating axis, after the manner of an Archimedean screw, also a modernized form of the Archimedean screw, in which the screw turns and the cylinder is stationary 2. A screw propeller — **w.-seal**, *n* A quantity



Disk Type of Water-meter

The water passing in under pressure at *a* enters the annular chamber (*c*) by an inlet-port not shown in the illustration and makes a horizontal circuit of it thus causing the disk (*o*) to gyrate somewhat like a top that is about to stop and finally issues at *p* Every time the chamber (*c*) is thus filled and emptied the train of gears (*g*) receives from the spindle (*r*) an impulse that is recorded on the dial (*d*)



Water-rail 1/7

of water used to prevent the escape of gas from a jar, pipe, etc as in an S trap — **w.-season,** *vt* To season (timber) by drawing out the sap through immersion in running water and drying slowly — **w.-sengreen,** *n* Same as WATER-SOLDIER — **w.-serpent,** *n* A sea-snake or hydrophid, water-snake — **w.-sheep†,** *n* The roach — **w.-shoot,** *n* **1** A discharge-pipe or trough for water **2.** A shoot growing from the root or body of a tree, a sucker **3** *Arch* A drip water-table, etc — **w.-shot,** *a Naut* Anchored midway between cross-tide and up- and down-stream said of a ship — **w.-shrew,** *n* An aquatic shrew having the toes fringed with hairs, as the Palearctic *Crassopus fodiens* or the North-American *Neosorex palustris* — **w.-shut†,** *n* Something that prevents the flow of water — **w.-silvering,** *n* Thin silvering by a process like water-gilding — **w.-sink,** *n* A pot-hole — **w.-skin,** *n* A bag or bottle of skin for storing or carrying water — **w.-skipper,** *n* A long-legged gerrid bug that glides along the surface of still water, water-strider, as *Hydrotrechus remipis* of the United States — **w.-sky,** *n* In the arctic regions, a reflection in the sky indicating a body of water beneath — **w.-slater,** *n* An aquatic asellöid isopod, as the fresh-water hog-louse — **w.-smartweed,** *n* See SMARTWEED — **w.-smoke,** *vt* To fire (a kiln) slowly in order to dry out the moisture from the bricks, before burning — **w.-smoke,** *n* Fog or mist visibly rising, as from the surface of water — **w.-snail,** *n* An aquatic pulmonate gastropod, pond-snail — **w.-snowflake,** *n* An aquatic menyanthaceous plant (*Limnanthemum indicum*) bearing heart-shaped leaves and numerous papillose white flowers with fringed margins cultivated in water gardens — **w.-soak,** *vt* To fill the pores or crevices of with water said of fibrous bodies — **w.-sodden,** *a* Thoroughly soaked with water — **Waters of Merom, the** (*Josh* xi, 5), same as BAHR-EL-HULEH — **w.-souchy,** *n* Small fish, as flounders, etc, cooked in their own liquor or with the least possible addition of water Compare ZOUTCH — **w.-space,** *n* Same as WATER-ROOM — **w.-spaniel,** *n* A curly-haired spaniel of aquatic habits The English water-spaniel is usually black-and-white with medium-sized ears, and the Irish water-spaniel liver-colored with very long ears See plate of DOGS — **w.-sparrow,** *n* [Prov Eng] **1.** The reed-bunting **2** A sedge-warbler (genus *Acrocephalus*) — **w.-spike,** *n* Any species of pondweed (*Potamogeton*) so called from its spikes of flowers — **w.-spinner,** *n* The European diving spider — **w.-sprite,** *n* A water-nymph — **w.-sprout,** *n* A sucker same as WATER-SHOOT **2** — **w.-stairs,** *n pl* Steps leading down to the water, as at a boat-landing — **w.-standing,** *a* [Rare] Tearful — **w.-star,** *n* Same as STARFRUIT — **w.-steadt,** *n* A river-bed — **w.-stoma,** *n Bot* Same as WATER-PORE — **w.-stowp,** *n* [Scot] A water-pail **w.-stoopt, w.-stoupt.** — **w.-strider,** *n* A water-skipper — **w.-stroke,** *n* See WATER-BRAIN FEVER — **w.-struck,** *a* Made in a mold without pressure said of slop bricks — **w.-swallow,** *n* The water-wagtail — **w.-system,** *n* The water-vascular system — **w.-tabby,** *n* A watered fabric, as silk See TABBY — **w.-tank,** *n* A large cistern of wood or metal, as upon an engine or in a building, for storing or supplying water — **w.-tap,** *n* A cock or tap for drawing water from a cistern or pipe — **w.-target,** *n* Same as WATER-SHIELD — **w.-tath,** *n* [Prov Eng] Coarse grass growing in wet ground, regarded as injurious to sheep — **w.-telescope,** *n* **1** A submarine telescope See TELESCOPE **2** A telescope having its tube filled with water used by Airy as part of a zenith-sector in observing the aberration of light — **w.-tender,** *n U S Navy* A petty officer whose duty it is to take care of boilers etc — **w.-thermometer,** *n* A thermometer used in obtaining the temperatures of lakes rivers, etc It is incased within a metal tube provided with valves that permit the passage of water while being lowered, but which close and retain the water when the instrument is hauled upward — **w.-thief,** *n* **1.** A sampling-tube, bung-bucket, or the like **2.** A pirate — **w.-thistle,** *n* A thistle (*Carduus palustris*) of Europe and Asia — **w.-thyme,** *n* The water-weed or choke-pondweed so called from the form of its leaves — **w.-tick,** *n* **1.** A water-mite **2.** A water-measurer — **w.-tiger,** *n* The predatory larva of a dytiscid or diving beetle — **w.-tight,** *a* So closely built or made that water can not enter or leak through — **w.-torch,** *n* [Eng] The common cattail so called from the use made of its terminal spike after soaking it in oil — **w.-treader,** *n* One who treads water, poetically, a ship — **w.-trefoil,** *n* The buck-bean — **w.-tube,** *n Mech* **1** A tube for containing water, especially one in a steam-boiler exposed to the gases of combustion **2.** *Zool* A tubular excretory organ opening on the exterior of various invertebrates and believed to function as a kidney — **w.-tupelo,** *n* A species of tupelo (*Nyssa biflora*) found in ponds and swamps of the southern United States See TUPELO — **w.-turkey,** *n* **1** The American snake-bird **2** The wood-ibis **3.** The American dipper — **w.-tuyère,** *n* A tuyere within a casing through which water circulates **w.-twyert** — **w.-twist,** *n* Cotton-yarn spun on a water-frame — **w.-vacuole,** *n* A vacuole of a protozoan, containing a globule of water — **w.-valve,** *n* **1** A valve for controlling a flow of water **2.** A snifting- or blow-valve by which water is blown out of steam-cylinders — **w.-varnish,** *n* A varnish in which the gum is dissolved in water, as lac varnish — **w.-vascular,** *a* Of or pertaining to vessels conveying water or a watery fluid, as, the *water-vascular* system of flatworms — **w.-vascular system** (*Zool*), the vascular system of invertebrates in which circulates the watery, nutrient fluid the analog of the blood of vertebrates — **w.-vein,** *n Geol* Any one of the small underground streams of water often flowing through beds otherwise barren of water — **w.-violet,** *n* [Eng] Same as WATER-FEATHER — **w.-viper,** *n* A water-moccasin — **w.-vole,** *n* A common European aquatic vole (*Arvicola amphibius*), water-rat — **w.-wagtail,** *n* **1** A wagtail of the genus *Motacilla*, especially the pied wagtail **2** A water-thrush (*Seiurus*) — **w.-wave,** *n* **1** A wave of water, as distinguished from a *sound-wave* or a *light-wave* **2.** An arrangement of front hair in flattened scallops on the forehead — **w.-weak,** *a* Having no strength or vigor — **w.-weasel,** *n* [Local, Eng] The water-rail (*Rallus aquaticus*) — **w.-weed,** *n* Any weed-like plant growing in the water, especially, the Babbington's-curse — **w.-weevil,** *n* [Southern U S] A weevil (*Lissorhoptrus simplex*) destructive to growing rice — **w.-whip,** *n* A gun-tackle purchase attached to a yard for lifting moderate loads — **w.-white,** *a* Clear and colorless as water transparent, limpid — **w.-wing,** *n* **1** A facing-wall extending from the side of a bridge-



Water-wings (*a*)

pier along the adjacent embankment **2** *pl* Wing-shaped air-filled devices of rubber or similar water-proof material, designed to fasten beneath the arms or around the waist of a person learning to swim so as to support the body in the water — **w.-withe,** *n* A West-Indian vine (*Vitis caribæa*) rich in clear watery sap — **w.-wood,** *n* A tree (*Chimarrhis cymosa*) of the West Indies — **w.-worn,** *a* Worn smooth by running or falling water — **w.-yam,** *n* The latticeleaf so called from its farinaceous roots

wa'ter-anr, 1 wä'tər-ər, 2 wa'ter-ar, *n* [S-Afr D] A spring or flow of water

wa'ter-ad"der, etc See under WATER, *n*

wa'ter-age, 1 wô'tər-ı, 2 wa'ter-aj, *n* [Archaic, Eng] The price paid for transportation by water

wa'ter-ash", 1 wô'tər-ash", 2 wa'ter-ăsh", *n* **1.** A medium-sized tree (*Fraxinus carolinıana*) of river-swamps in the southeastern United States, with broadly winged fruit and leaves consisting of 5 to 7 ovate or elliptical leaflets **2.** The three-leaved hop-tree (*Ptelea trifoliata*) **3** The western ash-leaved maple (*Acer interior*)

wa'ter-bag", 1 wô'tər-bag", 2 wa'ter-băg", *n* **1.** A bag for holding water Specif (1) A skin bag used in Eastern countries for transporting and distributing water, as to caravans and in towns (2) A bag, usually of rubber, for holding hot or cold water **2.** The reticulum of a camel **3.** *Her* A charge representing a leather bucket

wa'ter-bal"liff, etc See under WATER *n*

wa'ter-bed", 1 wô'tər-bed", 2 wa'ter-bĕd", *n* **1.** A water-tight mattress, usually of india-rubber, nearly filled with water, devised for the comfort of bedridden persons, or those suffering from bed-sores **2.** *Geol* A bed of coarse gravel or pebbles occurring in the lower part of the upper till in the upper Mississippi valley

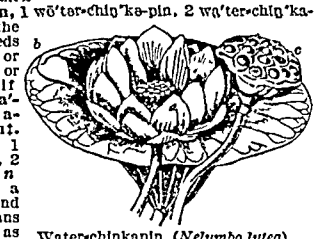
Wa'ter-bur-y, 1 wô'tər-ber-ı, 2 wa'ter-bŭr-y, *n* **1.** A township and city in New Haven county, Conn **2.** A town and village in Washington county, Vt

wa'ter-can", etc See under WATER, *n*

wa'ter-cel"er-y, 1 wô'tər-sel'ər-ı, 2 wa'ter-çĕl'er-y, *n* A coarse, annual crowfoot (*Ranunculus sceleratus*) with very acrid juice

wa'ter-chest"nut, 1 wô'tər-ches'nut, 2 wa'ter-chĕs'nŭt, *n* **1.** The horned horned fruit of an aquatic plant (*Trapa natans*), or *the plant itself In southern Europe the farinaceous* fruit forms an article of food **wa'ter-cal"trop†,** **wa'ter-nut"†** **2.** The Chinese water-nut or ling (*T bicornis*) See illus under TRAPA

wa'ter-chin"ka-pin, 1 wô'tər-chiŋ'kə-pin, 2 wa'ter-chiŋ'ka-pin, *n* One of the edible nut-like seeds of the American or yellow nelumbo, or *the plant itself* **wan'ka-pin†, wa'-ter-chin"qua-pin†, yon'co-pin†.**



Water-chinkapin (*Nelumbo lutea*)
a, the flower *b*, a leaf *c*, the fruit

wa'ter-clos"et, 1 wô'tər-kloz et, 2 wa'tĕr-clōz'ĕt, *n* A room having a hopper flushed and discharged by means of water, for use as a privy, also, the hopper and its trap loosely, but very generally, any other privy

wa'ter-col"or, 1 wô'tər-kul'ər, 2 wa'ter-col'or, *n* **1.** A color ground with water and gum, or size, put up in cakes, pastilles, or tubes, and rendered semifluid with water for use opposed to *oil-color* **2.** That branch of painting in which such colors are used

Beyond the specimens possessed by Bewick's family, examples of his *water-colour* work appear to be rare
AUSTIN DOBSON *Thomas Bewick* p 99 [o & co 1884]

3. A painting, drawing, or sketch in such colors, an aquarelle **wa'ter-col"or-ingt, wa'ter-col"ourt, wa'-ter-col"our-ingt.** — **wa'ter-col"or-ist,** *n* One, especially an adept who paints in water-colors **wa'ter-col"our-istt.**

wa'ter-cool"er, 1 wô'tər-kül'ər, 2 wa'ter-cōōl'er, *n* A vessel for cooling drinking-water Specif (1) A tank or receptacle generally having a double wall filled with a non-conducting substance, and often fitted with a faucet used to hold ice-water (2) A porous vessel whose contents are cooled by the rapid evaporation of the liquid that percolates through its sides used in tropical countries

wa'ter-course", 1 wô'tər-kōrs", 2 wa'ter-cōrs", *n* **1.** A stream of water, river, brook, especially, in law, a stream usually flowing (but not necessarily running all the time) in a definite channel, having a bed and banks **2.** The course or channel of a stream of water **3.** The right that one may have to the benefit of the flow of a stream of water **4.** In ship-building, a drainage-hole in floor-plates or other plates

wa'ter-cress", 1 wô'tər-kres", 2 wa'ter-crĕs", *n* **1.** A creeping herb (*Rortpa nasturtium*) with pinnate leaves, white flowers, and linear pods It grows in springs and clear cool streams and is cultivated for use as salad **2.** Any other species of *Rortpa*



Common Watercress

wa'ter-crow"foot, 1 wô'tər-krō"fut, 2 wa'ter-crō"fōōt, *n* Any of several plants (1) The aquatic crowfoot (*Ranunculus aquatilis*) (2) Any of several plants of the genus *Batrachium* (3) [U S] The yellow-flowered crowfoot (*Ranunculus delphinifolius*)

wa'ter-cup", 1 wô'tər-kup", 2 wa'ter-cŭp, *n* **1** The marsh-pennywort **2** The trumpetleaf

wa'ter-cure", 1 wô'tər-kiūr", 2 wa'ter-cūr", *n Med* **1.** The mode of treating diseases by the application of cold water, warm baths, etc, hydropathy **2.** An institution where such treatment is given

wa'ter-deck", etc See under WATER, *n*

wa'ter-dog", 1 wô'tər-dôg", 2 wa'ter-dŏg", *n* **1** A dog habituated to the water, as a retriever or water-spaniel **2** [Colloq] An old sailor, a salt **3.** A mud-puppy **4** [Prov Brit] A small, dark rain-cloud

wa'ter-drop'wort", 1 wô'tər-drep'wŭrt" 2 wa'ter-drŏp'-wŭrt", *n* **1** [U S] A poisonous herb (*Oxypolis rigidior*) 2 to 5 feet high with pinnate leaves and umbels of white flowers It grows in swamps from the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico **2** [Eng] Any species of *Œnanthe* mostly an Old World genus of coarse aquatic plants, especially the highly poisonous water-hemlock (*Œ crocata*), the tubers of which resemble parsnips

wa'ter-ea"gle, etc See under WATER, *n*

wa'tered, } 1 wô'tərd, 2 wa'terd, *a* **1.** Supplied with
wa'terd², } water **2.** Ornamented with a wave-pattern, or showing undulating figures by shifting light, as a sword-blade, moire antique silk, or wall-painting

Wa"ter-ee', 1 wô'tər-ı', 2 wa ter-ē', *n* A river in South Carolina See CATAWBA², 1

wa'ter-er, 1 wô'tər-ər, 2 wa'ter-er, *n* **1** A person who waters in any sense **2.** Any contrivance used for watering

wa'ter-fall", 1 wô'tər-fôl", 2 wa'ter-fal", *n* **1.** A body of water falling through the air, as over a dam or down a precipice, a cataract, cascade **2.** [Colloq] (1) A scarf or necktie with long drooping ends (2) A chignon

wa'ter-farm"ing, etc See under WATER *n*

wa'ter-feath"er, 1 wô'tər-feth'ər, 2 wa'ter-fĕth'er, *n* The featherfoil (*Hottonia palustris*), also, other species of the same genus, as *H inflata* [Iris

wa'ter-flag", 1 wô'tər-flag", 2 wa'ter-flăg", *n* The yellow

wa'ter-flow", 1 wô'tər-flō, 2 wa'ter-flō", *n* The flow of water, any specific current of water, as in a pipe, stream, etc, also, the amount of water so delivered in a given time

Wa'ter-ford, 1 wô'tər-ferd, 2 wa'ter-ford, *n* **1.** A county in Munster province, Ireland, 51 by 28 m, 721 sq m **2** Its county town, taken by Ireton, 1650 **3** A town in New London county, Conn **4** A township and village in Saratoga county, N Y **5.** A village in Cape of Good Hope Province, South Africa

wa'ter-gage", etc See under WATER *n*

wa'ter-ham"mer, 1 wô'tər-ham"er, 2 wa'ter-hăm"er, *n* **1.** A toy consisting of a hermetically sealed tube containing some water and having the air exhausted from the remaining space When it is shaken lengthwise, the water strikes against the end with a sudden shock due to the absence of air **2.** A hammer heated (usually in boiling water) and used to touch the skin and raise a blister as a counter-irritant **3.** The concussion of confined water when its flow is suddenly arrested, as when a faucet is suddenly closed more properly **water-hammering** **4.** The hammering sound caused in pipes containing water when live steam is admitted

wa'ter-hare", 1 wô'tər-hār", 2 wa'ter-hâr", *n* **1.** The swamp-hare or water-rabbit (*Lepus aquaticus*), found about lowland streams in the southern United States See illus under SWAMP-HARE **2.** The paca

wa'ter-heat"er, etc See under WATER, *n*

wa'ter-hick"o-ry, 1 wô'tər-hik"o-rı, 2 wa'ter-hik'o-ry, *n* A small hickory (*Hicoria aquatica*) of the southeastern United States with a rough bark, 7 to 13 leaflets, and an angular nut with a bitter kernel **bitter pecant, wa'ter-bit"ter-nut†.**

wa'ter-hole", 1 wô'tər-hōl", 2 wa'ter-hōl", *n* In coffee-culture, to dig trenches or holes where surplus water may collect, and where weeds, etc, may be thrown

wa'ter-hole", *n* A hole where water gathers, a pool, in Australia, a pond filled during the rainy season only

wa'ter-hys"sop, 1 wô'tər-his"əp, 2 wa'ter-hys op *n* A smooth fleshy prostrate and creeping herb (*Bacopa monnieri*) with small opposite leaves and pale-blue axillary flowers widely distributed

wa'ter-ice", etc See under WATER, *n* [pied wagtail

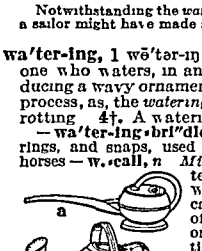
wa'ter-ie, 1 wô'tər-ı, 2 wa'ter-ı, *n* The wagtail, also, the

wa'ter-i-ness, 1 wô'tər-ı-nes, 2 wa'ter-ı-nĕs, *n* The quality of being watery, the condition of being like water or filled with water

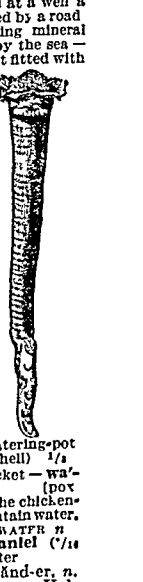
Notwithstanding the *wateriness* of the first course of soup a sailor might have made a satisfactory meal
H MELVILLE *Omoo* p 29 [H 1863]

wa'ter-ing, 1 wô'tər-ıŋ, 2 wa'ter-ıng, *n* **1.** The act of one who waters, in any sense **2** The process of producing a wavy ornamental effect, also, the result of such process, as, the *watering* of silk **3** *Flax-manuf* Water-rotting **4†.** A watering-place

— **wa'ter-ing-bri"dle,** *n* A bridle having snaffle-bit, rings, and snaps, used in the training and exercising of horses — **w.-call,** *n Mil* A cavalry trumpet-signal to water horses — **w.-can,** *n* Same as WATERING-POT, 1 — **w.-cart,** *n* A cart carrying a barrel or large tank of water used for sprinkling streets or roads — **w eye,** the constant distillation of water from the eye, which may be caused either by an inflammatory disturbance of the lacrimal gland or a closure of the tear-ducts — **w -house,** *n* A house or *tavern* at which horses are watered — **w -place,** *n* **1** A place at which a supply of water can be obtained, as at a well a spring or a stream crossed by a road **2** A health resort having mineral springs, also, a pleasure resort near a lake or by the sea — **w.-pot,** *n* **1** A tin can or bucket having a spout fitted with a perforated nozle used for watering flowers, etc **2.** A brechitoid bivalve having a small shell cemented to the larger end of a long shelly tube closed at that end by a convex perforated plate resembling the sprinkler of a watering-pot **w -pot shell†.** — **w -trough,** *n* **1** A trough from which horses, cattle, etc, drink **2.** *Railroad* A long, narrow trough like a shallow pan, set between and parallel to the rails and filled with water for an engine to scoop up while running



Watering-pots
a, greenhouse *b*, garden



Watering-pot (shell) 1/1

wa'ter-in-jec"tor, etc See WATER, *n*

wa'ter-ish, 1 wô'tər-ish, 2 wa'ter-ish, *a* **1.** Having somewhat the appearance or character of water, sensibly consisting of or containing water, watery, hence, thin, weak **2.** [Rare] Juicy

— **wa'ter-ish-ness,** *n*

wa'ter-jack"et, 1 wô'tər-jak"et, 2 wa'ter-jăk"ĕt, *n* A casing containing water and surrounding a cylinder or mechanism which it is desirable to keep cool

The gas-engine wastes one half its heat through its *water-jacket* which is an expedient to prevent the injury of its interior surfaces by high temperatures R H THURSTON *Heat as a Form of Energy* p 159 [H M & co 1890]

— **wa'ter-jack"et,** *vt* To clothe in a water-jacket — **wa'-ter-jack"et-ed,** *a* [pox

wa'ter-jags", 1 wô'tər-jagz", 2 wa'ter-jăgs", *n* The chicken-

wa'ter-jar", *n* A jar, usually of earthenware, to contain water.

wa'ter-jet", **w.-kibble,** **w.-laid,** etc See under WATER *n*

Wa'ter-land, 1 wô'tər-land 2 wa'ter-land, **Daniel** (⁷/₁₈ 1683–¹²/₂₁1740) An English theologian and writer

Wa'ter-land-er, 1 wô'tər-land-er, 2 wa'ter-lănd-er, *n. Ch Hist* A member of a sect of the Mennonites in Holland who seceded in the 16th century, but whose views

now substantially prevail in the whole body [< D *Waterland* a district in Holland] **Wa"ter-land'i-an.**

wa'ter-leaf", 1 wō'tər-lif', 2 wa'ter-lēf', *n* **1.** Any plant of the genus *Hydrophyllum* See HYDROPHYLLUM **2.** Dulse **3.** In paper-making, pulp as first pressed between felts **4.** *Gr Art* A leaf ornament of peculiar form

wa'ter leg", etc See under WATER, *n*

wa'ter-lem"on, *n* See under LEMON, *n*

wa'ter-less, 1 wō'tər-les, 2 wa'ter-lĕs, *a* **1.** Having no water, arid, dry **2.** Not water-cooled said of air-cooled engines

wa'ter-let"tuce, 1 wō'tər-let'is, 2 wa'ter-lĕt'iç, *n* A floating herb (*Pistia stratiotes*) consisting of rosette-like tufts of small roundish leaves and filiform stolons by which it spreads very rapidly

wa'ter-lev"el, 1 wō'tər-lev'el, 2 wa'ter-lĕv'ĕl, *n* **1.** A leveling-instrument in which water is employed (commonly in a trough or curved tube) for determining the horizontal line **2.** The level of the water in the sea or in any other body of water, used as a datum **3.** *Geol* The irregular upper surface of saturation by ground-water, the water-table

In countries with a sufficient rainfall, rocks are saturated with water below a certain limit termed the *water-level*
ARCH GEIKIE *Text-Book Geol* p 332 [MACM 1885]

4. *Mining* A gangway or heading so nearly level that water will not flow freely in it

wa'ter-lil"y, 1 wō'tər-lil'i, 2 wa'ter-lil'y, *n* **1.** Any plant of the genus *Castalia* (formerly *Nymphæa*, see NYMPHÆA, 2) or its flower **2.** Any plant of the family *Nymphæaceæ*
— **blue water-lilly,** the blue lotus (*Castalia cærulea*) of the Nile, with delicately scented blue flowers often cultivated in hothouses probably regarded as sacred by the ancient Egyptians and frequently represented on their monuments and in hieroglyphics — **dwarf w ,** same as MARSH FLOWER — **Egyptian w.,** the white lotus of the Nile, highly reverenced by the ancient Egyptians, sacred to Isis, and engraved on some of their very ancient coins — **fairy w.,** same as FLOATING-HEART — **fringed w ,** same as MARSH-FLOWER See MARSH — **New Zealand w.,** an ornamental greenhouse crowfoot (*Ranunculus lyallii*), from New Zealand, with waxy-white flowers, 4 inches in diameter, and orbicular leaves often a foot across — **prickly w ,** an East-Indian annual (*Euryale ferox*) with deep-violet flowers whose petioles and calyces are covered with stiff prickles Before the introduction of the Victoria water-lily, it was the noblest cultivated aquatic — **royal w.,** same as VICTORIA WATER-LILY — **sweet-scented w ,** the common white water-lily of the United States See def 1 — **Victoria w ,** see VICTORIA — **white w ,** see def 1 — **yellow w ,** the spatter-dock or yellow pond-lilly See POND-LILY and lilus under SPATTER-DOCK

wa'ter-lime", 1 wō'tər-lim', 2 wa'ter-lim', *n* Hydraulic lime See LIME — **water lime formation,** a formation formerly regarded as the lowest division of the Lower Helderberg, but now, either with or without the overlying Tentaculite beds, as the more easterly strata of the Salina epoch of the Atlantic border of the United States See GEOLOGY

wa'ter-line", 1 wō'tər-lain', 2 wa'ter-lin', *n* **1.** A line corresponding with a water-level, in a floating object, a line on the plane of flotation Specif , in ship-building (1) One of the lines bounding horizontal sections of a vessel's hull, and corresponding with the water-level at various loads, as, the light *water-line*, the load *water-line* (2) A projection of such a line on a plan on the sheer plan, a horizontal line **2.** A line in a water-mark — **water-line model,** a model of a vessel made from the horizontal water-lines and the sheer-lines — **wa'ter-lined",** *a* Having water-lines or a water-mark, as paper

wa'ter-lo-be"li-a, 1 wō'tər-lo-bi"li-a, 2 wa'ter-lo-bē"li-a, *n* A species of lobelia (*Lobelia dortmanna*) growing in ponds with linear leaves tufted at the base of its stem, which bears above the water a raceme of 3 or 4 pale-blue flowers

wa'ter-logged", 1 wō'tər-lŏgd', 2 wa'ter-lôĝd', *a* Heavy and unmanageable on account of the leakage of water into the hold, as a ship, also, soaked with water, as a log
Like *water logged* sticks too long cut soaked, and rotten and good for nothing H W BEECHER *Plymouth Pulpit, Feb 15, 1874* in vol 1, p 523 [J B P 1874]

Wa"ter-loo', 1 wō'tər-lū', 2 wa'ter-lōō', *n* **1. Antoni** (1598?–1676?) a Dutch engraver and landscape-painter **2.** N and S , districts in S W Ontario province, Canada, total area, 516 sq m **3** A village in Brabant province, Belgium, where Wellington and Blücher defeated Napoleon, Sunday, June 18, 1815 hence [Colloq], an overwhelming defeat a complete reverse **4.** A township and city, county-seat of Black Hawk county, Ia **5** A township and village, county-seat of Seneca county, N Y **6** A town in Waterloo N district, Ontario province, Canada **7** A city, capital of Monroe county, Ill **8.** A town in New South Wales, Australia

Wa"ter-loo' with Sea'forth. An urban district and seaside resort in S W Lancashire, England

wa'ter-main", etc See under WATER, *n*

wa'ter-man, 1 wō'tər-mən, 2 wa'ter-man, *n* [-MEN, *pl*] **1.** A man who plies for hire with a boat or small vessel on a river, lake, harbor, or other water, boatman or ferryman **2** [Eng] Formerly, one who looked after the watering of horses at a tavern or cab-stand, also, a water-carrier. **3.** *Folk-lore* A water-demon — **waterman's knot,** two half-hitches made in fastening a boat-rope, etc , as around a post or pile, a clove-hitch See illus under KNOT

wa'ter-man-ship, 1 wō'tər-mən-ship, 2 wa'ter-man-ship, *n* The art or practise of managing small water-craft, oarsmanship specif , skill in manipulating the blade in the water as distinguished from skill in other parts of the stroke

wa'ter-mark", 1 wō'tər-mārk', 2 wa'ter-märk', *vt* To impress with a water-mark, or to form, as a mark by means of water-lines as, *water-marked* paper, a *water-marked* design

wa'ter-mark", *n* **1.** A mark showing the extent to which water rises, as in a well, spring, etc , especially, the line marking the limit of the ebb and flow of the tide, or of high and low water, also, sometimes, a water-line of a vessel, especially the load water-line
Laden vessels sink down to their *water-mark* while empty ships float aloft SPURGEON *Illustrations and Meditations, The Spire* p 74 [F & W]
2. A series of translucent lines, letters, or designs in the body of paper, usually adopted by a manufacturer to indicate his own make, to distinguish one kind of paper from another, etc made by shaping the wires of the dandy-rolls (or gauze-wire cylinders) over which the paper passes while yet in a pulpous condition

wa'ter-mel"on, 1 wō'tər-mel'ən, 2 wa'ter-mĕl'ən, *n* The large edible fruit of a trailing plant (*Citrullus citrullus*) of the gourd family, or the plant itself The fruit is usually ellipsoidal, with a smooth and green, often mottled or striped, skin, and a pinkish or yellowish pulp containing many seeds and a sweet watery juice

wa'ter-moc"ca-sin, 1 wō'tər-mŏk'a-sin, 2 wa'ter-mŏc'a-sin, *n* **1.** See MOCCASIN **2.** The harmless water-snake (*Tropidonotus sipedon*) erroneous use

wa'ter-net", 1 wō'tər-net', 2 wa'ter-nĕt', *n* Any fresh-water alga of the genus *Hydrodictyon*

wa'ter-newt", etc See under WATER, *n*

wa'ter-nut", 1 wō'tər-nut', 2 wa'ter-nŭt', *n* The water-chestnut or water-caltrop (*Trapa natans*) Compare SINGHARA NUT, under NUT — **bitter water-nut,** the nutmeg-hickory [oak See table under OAK

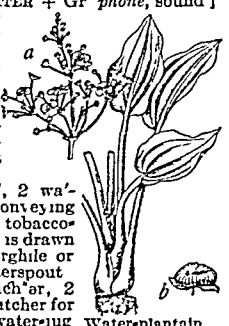
wa'ter-oak", 1 wō'tər-ōk', 2 wa'ter-ŏk', *n* The duck-

wa'ter-oats", w.-parsnip, etc See under WATER, *n*

wa'ter-ou"zel, 1 wo'tər-ū'zl, 2 wa'ter-u'zl, *n* A cinclold bird of Europe and America, a dipper See DIPPER

wa'ter-phone", 1 wō'tər-fōn', 2 wa'ter-fōn', *n* An instrument for observing the flow or leakage of water in pipes by magnifying the sound through a receiver and telephonic trumpet [< WATER + Gr *phōnē*, sound]

wa'ter-pim"per-nel, 1 wō'tər-pim'pər-nel, 2 wa'ter-pim'per-nĕl, *n* Either of two marsh-herbs of the United States and Europe, brookweed



Water-plantain
a, the flower *b*, the fruit

wa'ter-pine", 1 wō'tər-pain', 2 wa'ter-pin', *n* A small tree (*Glyptostrobus heterophyllus*) from China and Japan The Chinese plant it along canals and creeks

wa'ter-pipe", 1 wō'tər-paip', 2 wa'ter-pīp', *n* **1.** A pipe for conveying water **2.** A device for tobacco-smoking in which the smoke is drawn through water, as in the narghile or hooka **3.** [Archaic] A waterspout

wa'ter-pitch"er, 1 wō'tər-pich'ər, 2 wa'ter-pich'er, *n* **1.** Any pitcher for holding water, loosely, a water-jug or -jar **2.** *Bot* Any plant of the American pitcher-plant family

wa'ter-plan"tain, 1 wō'tər-plan'tin, 2 wa'ter-plăn'tin, *n* A common smooth herb (*Alisma plantago*) of ponds and ditches, with leaves like those of the common plantain — **water-plantain spearwort,** see SPEARWORT

wa'ter-pot", 1 wō'tər-pet', 2 wa'ter-pŏt', *n* A vessel for holding or carrying water. Specif (1) A watering-pot (2) A chamber-pot

wa'ter-pow"er, 1 wō'tər-pau'ər, 2 wa'ter-pow'er, *n* **1.** The power of water derived from its gravity or its momentum as applied or applicable to the driving of machinery **2.** A descent or fall in a stream from which motive power may be obtained, specif , in law, the fall in a stream in its natural state, as it passes through a person's land or along the boundaries of it

wa'ter-proof", 1 wō'tər-prūf', 2 wa'ter-prōōf', *vt* To render water-proof, as cloth, by treatment with paint or india-rubber — **wa'ter-proof"er,** *n* — **wa'ter-proof"ing,** *n* A substance the application of which to other materials renders them water-proof

wa'ter-proof", *a* Proof against water, permitting no water to enter or pass through

wa'ter-proof", *n* Material rendered impervious to water, also, a garment made from such material, as an india-rubber storm-coat, a mackintosh

wa'ter-purs"lane, 1 wō'tər-pūrs'lin, 2 wa'ter-pûrs'lan, *n* **1.** An Old World prostrate red-stemmed herb (*Peplis portula*) common in watery places **2** A herb (*Ludwigia palustris*) with a reddish stem, prostrate and creeping in muddy places and floating in water **3.** An aquatic herb (*Didiplis diandra*), usually submersed, sometimes rooting in the mud, with opposite linear leaves and very small greenish flowers

wa'ter-quake", w.-rabbit, etc See under WATER, *n*

wa'ter-re-serve", 1 wō'tər-ri-zûrv', 2 wa'ter-re-serv', *n.* Land set apart as a source of water-supply to feed streams

wa'ter-scape", 1 wō'tər-skēp', 2 wa'ter-scāp', *n* [Rare] A sea- or other water-view, as distinguished from a landscape
Land and *water scapes* are interspersed in the same picture, yet they blend TOWNSEND *Art of Speech* vol 1, p 58 [A. 1880]

wa'ter-scor"pi-on, etc See under WATER, *n*

wa'ter-shed", 1 wō'tər-shed', 2 wa'ter-shĕd', *n* **1.** The line of separation between two contiguous water-basins or drainage-valleys, a divide **2** The whole region from which a river receives its supply of water, as, the *watershed* of the Hudson

wa'ter-shield", 1 wō'tər-shīld', 2 wa'ter-shēld', *n* **1** An aquatic herb (*Brasenia purpurea*) with stems and lower sides of the leaves covered with a viscid jelly **2.** Any plant of the kindred genus *Cabomba* **fish'-grass";**

wa'ter-side", 1 wō'tər-said', 2 wa'ter-sīd', *n* The shore of a body of water, the water's brink

wa'ter-skaap, 1 wā'tər-skāp, 2 wa'ter-skap, *n* [S Afr] A tragelaphine antelope the nakong

wa'ter-snake", 1 wō'tər-snēk', 2 wa'ter-snāk', *n* A serpent of aquatic habits (1) A harmless colubrine serpent of *Tropidonotus* or a related genus, as the common *T sipedon* of the United States and the common ringed snake (*T natrix*) of Europe (2) An East-Indian fresh-water fish-eating homalopsoid serpent (3) A wart-snake (4) A sea-snake or hydrophid

wa'ter-sol"dier, 1 wō'tər-sōl'jər, 2 wa'ter-sōl'jer, *n* A curious European aquatic plant (*Stratiotes aloides*), attached to the mud by a cord-like runner, or suspended free in the water, raising only its flowers and some of the leaves above the surface

wa'ter-speed"well, 1 wō'tər-spid'wel, 2 wa'ter-spēd'wĕl, *n* A fleshy speedwell (*Veronica anagallis*)

wa'ter-spi"der, 1 wō'tər-spai'dər, 2 wa'ter-spī'der, *n* **1.** A spider that lives or seeks its prey about or in the water (1) A drassid, the diving spider (*Argyroneta aquatica*), that lives under water in a web shaped like a diving-bell with the mouth downward It fills this structure with air carried down in the form of bubbles attached one at a time on the legs and spinnerets (2) One of various lycosids, especially of the genus *Dolomedes*, as the large American raft-spider (*D lanceolatus*) **2.** A water-mite

wa'ter-spout", 1 wō'tər-spaut', 2 wa'ter-spout', *n* **1.** A moving column of spray and mist, with considerable masses of water in the lower parts, due to a whirlwind over the water at sea See illus in next col
The whirl that makes a *water-spout* must have sufficient velocity to form a vacuum at its center
J D STEELE *Physics* p 219 [CHAUT]

A whirling funnel-shaped cloud, first observed as a pendant from the mass of storm-cloud above, seems to grow downwards, tapering towards the water-surface which is violently agitated, and finally (when the spout is fully developed) appears to be drawn up to meet the cloud from above This appearance is deceptive, as the bulk of the water carried along by the whirling spout is condensed from the atmosphere, and, even when the spout is formed over a salt-water surface, is found to be fresh *Waterspouts* occur most frequently over the warm seas of the tropics, but they are not confined to the warmer tropical seasons, or even to low latitudes *Encyc Brit* 11th ed , vol XXVIII, p 396


Successive Phases of a Waterspout in the Red Sea, Sept 21, 1893 (*La Nature*, Paris)

2. A pipe for the free discharge of water, especially one connecting with the gutters of a roof, any spout, tube, or nozle from which water flows or is ejected, especially by the force of gravity

wa'ter star'-grass", 1 wō'tər stär'-gras", 2 wa'ter stär'-gras". An aquatic herb (*Heteranthera dubia*) of the pickerel-weed family, with a floating stem rooting at its lower joints, submersed grass-like leaves, and yellow flowers found in the northern United States

wa'ter-star"wort, 1 wō'tər-stär'wŭrt, 2 wa'ter-star'wûrt, *n* Any plant belonging to the genus *Callitriche*

wa'ter-sup-ply", 1 wō'tər-su-plai', 2 wā'ter-sŭ-plÿ', *n* An artificial supply of water used for a given purpose, as for service in cities or for manufacturing, as distinguished from a natural supply, especially, a system for collection, as in reservoirs, and for distribution, as through mains and pipes

wa'ter-tab"by, etc See under WATER, *n*

wa'ter-ta"ble, 1 wō'tər-tē'bl; 2 wa'ter-tā'bl, *n* **1.** *Arch* A projecting ledge, molding, or course of masonry along the sides of a building to shed the rainfall
The foundations are finished up to the *water-table* *New-York Tribune* Feb 29, 1892, p 4 col 2
2. *Car-building* A horizontal board with beveled top, running underneath the windows the entire length of a car **3.** The irregular upper surface of the zone of saturation by ground-water

wa'ter-thrush", 1 wō'tər-thrush', 2 wa'ter-thrŭsh', *n.* **1.** An American warbler of the genus *Seiurus*, frequenting swamps and streams *S noveboracensis* is the common or **small-billed water-thrush** of eastern North America, olive-brown above, pale-yellowish beneath, with dusky streaks and buffy supercilliary line *S motacilla*, the **large-billed** or **Louisiana water-thrush,** is similar, with a white supercilliary line
2. The water-ouzel **3.** The water-wagtail **4.** An ant-thrush or pittid

Wa'ter-ton, 1 wō'tər-tən, 2 wa'ter-ton, **Charles** (6/1782–8/1865) An English naturalist and traveler

wa'ter-tow"er, 1 wō'tər-tau'ər, 2 wa'ter-tow'er, *n* **1.** A stand-pipe or its equivalent, often of considerable height, giving a head to a system of water-distribution **2.** A steel tower-like frame hinged on a wheeled truck and hoisted when in use, to sustain a large hose-pipe surmounted by a controllable nozle, by means of which the combined streams from several fire-engines may be poured into or upon burning buildings from a great height and within an effective distance **3.** A tower in which a falling spray of water is used to wash gas, etc

Wa'ter-town, 1 wō'tər-taun, 2 wa'ter-town, *n* **1.** A town in Litchfield county, Conn **2.** A town in Middlesex county, Mass **3.** A city, county-seat of Jefferson county, N Y **4.** A city, county-seat of Codington county, South Dakota **5.** A township and city in Jefferson county, Wis seat of Northwestern University (Lutheran), founded in 1865

wa'ter-tree", 1 wō'tər-trī', 2 wa'ter-trē', *n* **1.** [Sierra Leone] A climbing shrub (*Tetracera alnifolia*) common in western tropical Africa so called because its stems when cut across yield a quantity of clear water **2.** The Australian pin-bush or needle-bush (*Hakea leucoptera*) so called from the water obtained by tapping its roots

wa'ter-vac"u-ole, etc See under WATER, *n*

Wa'ter Val'ley. A city in Yalobusha county, Miss

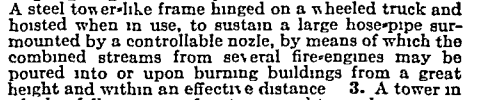
Wa'ter-ville, 1 wō'tər-vil, 2 wa'ter-vil, *n* **1** A city in Kennebec county, Me , seat of Colby College (Baptist), founded in 1820 **2.** A village in Oneida county N Y

wa'ter-vine", 1 wō'tər-vain', 2 wa'ter-vin', *n* **1.** A shrubby climber (*Phylocrene gigantea*), of the forests of Burma, which yields, when its stem is cut, a watery sap **2.** A shrubby climber (*Doliocarpus calinea*) growing in tropical South America

Wa'ter-vliet, 1 wō'tər-vlit, 2 wa'ter-vlēt, *n* A city in Albany county, N Y , site of a United States arsenal

wa'ter-wag"tail, etc See under WATER, *n*

wa'ter-way", 1 wō'tər-wē', 2 wa'ter-wā', *n* **1.** A channel or stream of water as a means of communication;



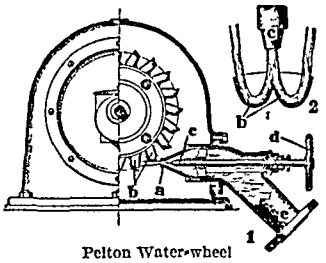
Interoceanic Waterway at Panama, showing the system of locks and lock-gates (*a*, closed, *b*, open) of the Panama Canal

water-route, in a harbor, etc , the fairway or channel **2.** *Ship-building* The channel along the edge of the deck for leading water to the scuppers, or the deck-planks, etc , of which such channel is formed **3.** The extent of an opening for the passage of water **4.** *Mech* The passage-area of any cock or valve when full-open

wa'ter-weed", 1 wō'tər-wid' 2 wa'ter-wēd', *n* The water-thyme or choke-pondweed (*Philotria canadensis*). See ANACHARIS, PONDWEED and BABINGTON'S-CURSE

wa'ter-wheel", 1 wō'tər-hwil', 2 wa'ter-hwēl', *n* **1.** A wheel so arranged with floats, buckets, etc , that it may be turned by flowing water used to drive machinery raise water, etc See illus on p 2686 The *overshot* and *undershot* water-wheel, the *breast-wheel*, and *tub-wheel* are now largely discarded in favor of the *turbine* See the italicized words **2.** Loosely, a paddle-wheel — **impulse water-wheel,** an impulse water-turbine — **lift w. 1.** A

water-wheel on a horizontal shaft that may be raised and lowered according to the height of the water **2** An undershot wheel — **w.-gate**, a gate for regulating the amount of water supplied to a water-wheel, thus varying the power



Pelton Water-wheel

1 Sectional view with part of casing removed 2 Section of bucket showing how the water from the nozle (*a*) strikes (*b*) and then passes to each side, thereby escaping clear of the advancing bucket

wa'ter-will"low, 1 wô'ter-wil'o, 2 wą'ter-wil'o, *n* **1.** An American perennial herb (*Dianthera americana*), with leaves resembling those of a willow, and spikes of purplish flowers **2.** Same as WATER-SALLOW

wa'ter-witch", 1 from the nozle (*a*) strikes (*b*) and then passes wô'ter-wich", 2 half to each side, thereby escaping clear of wą'ter-wich", *n* the advancing bucket

1. A water-sprite **2.** One of various quick-diving birds, as a dabchick, the bufflehead duck, or the American dipper **3.** The storm-petrel **4.** [Colloq] A person who claims to be able to discover springs, generally by the aid of a hazel divining-rod or a branch of a peach-tree

wa'ter-work", 1 wô'ter-wûrk", 2 wa'ter-wûrk", *n* **1.** *pl* A system of machines, buildings, and appliances for furnishing a water-supply, especially for a city formerly so used in the singular, now always in the plural form, whether with singular or plural meaning **2.** An artificial fountain in which various effects are produced, as by sprays, jets, cascades, etc **3†.** Wall-painting executed in size or distemper **4†.** Painted canvas used in place of tapestry **5†.** A marine view

wa'ter-wort", 1 wô'ter-wûrt", 2 wą'ter-wûrt", *n* **1** Any plant of the genus *Elatine*, also, any plant of the family *Elatinaceæ* **wa'ter-pep"per†** **2.** Any plant of the Asiatic and Australian waterwort family *Philydraceæ*

wa'ter-y, 1 wô'ter-ı, 2 wa'ter-y, *a* **1.** Containing much water, filled with moisture (1) Discharging water, as clouds (2) Brimming, tearful, as eyes (3) Moist or soggy, as vegetables (4) Soft and flabby, as fish **2.** Of the character of water, thin, transparent, or liquid, as water, as, *watery* tea, figuratively, characterless, vapid

Father That weak and *watery* nature love you? No!
TENNYSON *The Ring*

3. Consisting of water, as, a *watery* waste **4** Of or pertaining to water, in any sense, as, *watery* Neptune **5.** *Her* Surrounded or ornamented with wavy lines, also, undé **6†.** Watering, as the mouth, craving or eager [< AS *wæterig* < *wæter*, water] — **watery itch**, a form of scabies accompanied by vesicles — **w. sky**, the appearance of the sky when it is about to rain

wa'ter yam", *n* See under WATER, *n*

Wat'ford, 1 wet'ford, 2 wat'ford, *n* A market-town in S W Hertfordshire, England **[stead"†.**

wath, 1 weth 2 wath, *n* [Prov Eng] A ford **wath'-wathe†,** *n* **1** Hunting, the chase **2.** Game

wathe²†, *n* Danger, risk — **wathe'ly†,** *adv*

Wath upon Dearne, 1 weth, dûrn, 2 wath, dûrn An urban district of the West Riding of Yorkshire, England

Wat'kins, 1 wet'kinz, 2 wat'kins, *n* A village, county-seat of Schuyler county, N Y

Wat'ling Is'land, 1 wet'lıng, 2 wat'ling See SAN SALVADOR

Wat'ling Street. **1.** The principal Roman road of Britain, leading from Dover to Canterbury, London, Chester, and the northwest

According to early documents the name (*Watling Street*) was at first Wæclinga (or Wætlinga) stræt its derivation is unknown, but an English personal name may lie behind it
Encyc Brit 11th ed, vol XXVIII, p 412

2†. The Milky Way, as suggesting a great road

wa'to, 1 wä'to, 2 wa'to, *n* An Abyssinian bustard (*Trachelotis canicollis*)

Wa-ton'ga, 1 wa-ton'ga, 2 wa-tŏn'ga, *n* A village, county-seat of Blaine county, Okla

Wa'ton-wan, 1 wô'ton-wen, 2 wa'ton-wan, *n* A county in central S Minnesota 432 sq m, county-seat, St James

Wat-se'ka, 1 wet-sî'kə, 2 wąt-sē'ka, *n* A city county-seat of Iroquois county, Ill

Wat'son, 1 wet'son, 2 wat'son, *n* **1 Charles** (1714–5/12 1757), an English admiral **2. Henry Brereton Marriott** (12/29 1863–10/30 1921), an English editor, novelist, and playwright **3. Hewitt Cothell** (6/4 1804–2/7 1881), an English botanist **4 James** (1675?–2/12 1722), a Scottish printer, *An Anthology of Scottish Verse* **5 James Craig** (1/24 1838–6/22 1880), an American astronomer **6. John** (11/12 1850–4/4 1907), a Scottish minister and author, pseudonym Ian Maclaren, *Beside the Bonnie Briar Bush* **7 John Fanning** (6/24 1779–12/29 1860), an American antiquary, historian, and author **8. Richard** (8/4 1737–7/4 1816), an English prelate and author, *Apology for the Bible* **9. Richard** (2/12 1781–1/4 1833), an English Methodist minister and author **10 Robert** (1730?–3/12 1781) a Scottish historian, *History of Philip II of Spain* **11. Thomas** (1557–9/24 1592), an English poet, *The Tears of Fancie* **12 Thomas Edward** (9/4 1856–8/12 1922), an American lawyer, United States Senator **13 William** (8/24 1858–), an English poet, *The Purple East*

Wat'son-town, 1 wet'sən-toun, 2 wąt'son-town, *n* A borough in Northumberland county, Pa

Wat'son-ville, 1 wet'son-vil, 2 wąt'son-vil, *n* A city in S W Santa Cruz county, Cal

watt¹, 1 wet, 2 wąt, *n* *Physics* The practical unit of electric power, activity, or rate of work equivalent to 10^7 ergs or one joule per second, or approximately 1/746 of a horse-power

The value of a direct current in watts is equal to the product of the values of the current and the electromotive force (volts × amperes = watts), but with an alternating current the corresponding product denotes *apparent watts* and must be multiplied by the cosine of the angle of lag to obtain the *effective* or *true watts* See UNIT [< James *Watt*, Scottish inventor] **volt"-am-pere†**

— **apparent watts**, in an alternating circuit, the value obtained by multiplying the voltage and amperage — **false watts**, in an alternating current, the difference between the true and apparent watts **fantom watts†** — **true watts**, in an alternating circuit, the value obtained by multiplying the product of the voltage and amperage by the cosine of the angle of lag — **watt'-hour", w.-minute, w.-second,** *n* *Elec* Electrical energy equivalent to that represented by one watt for one hour, minute, or second — **w.-hour meter**, an instrument recording electric energy in terms of watt-hours known erroneously as **wattmeter.**

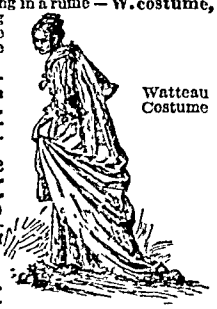
watt², *n* [Siam] A pagoda or temple **watt.**

Watt, James (1/19 1736–8/19 1819) A Scottish inventor, engineer, and mechanic, invented the condensing steam-engine, and with Matthew Boulton built the engine for Fulton's "Clermont" [power in terms of watts

wat'tage, 1 wot'ij, 2 wąt'ąj, *n* *Elec* Amount of electric

wat'tap, *n* [Am Ind] Same as WATAP

Wat"teau, 1 wä'tô', 2 wa'tô', **Antoine** (10/19 1684–7/18 1721) A French painter — **Wat"teau',** *a* Of or pertaining to Antoine Watteau, or the costumes shown in his pictures — **Watteau back,** a style of women's dress in which the fulness of the back is confined at the neck in plaits or gathers, and falls from there to the foot of the skirt, sometimes forming a train — **W. bodice,** a bodice having a square-cut neck and shortened sleeves terminating in a ruffle — **W. costume,** any costume for women having Watteau peculiarities of style or cut — **W. mantle,** a mantle with a loose plaited back



Watteau Costume

Wat'ter-son, 1 wot'er-son, 2 wat'er-son, **Henry** (3/18 1840–12/23 1921) An American journalist, Congressman, Confederate soldier, editor, *The Louisville Courier-Journal*

watte'ville-ite, 1 wot'vil-ait, 2 wąt'vil-it, *n* *Mineral* A snow-white, silky, hydrous sodium-calcium sulfate ($H_8Na_2CaS_2O_{12}$) found as minute acicular crystals [< M V *Watteville*, of Paris]

wat'tle, 1 wot'l, 2 wąt'l, *vt* [WAT'TLED, WAT'TLING] **1.** To weave or twist into a network, interweave, plat, as, *wattled* twigs or rods **2.** To form, as fences, hurdles, or baskets, by platting flexible branches or twigs

Her little domain is enclosed by a *wattled* fence
ELIZABETH W BELLAMY in *Atlantic Monthly* Mar, 1893, p 316

3. To bind together or finish with wattles, as, a *wattled* palisade **4.** [Prov Eng] To beat, flog

wat'tle, *a* Formed of wattles or by wattling

wat'tle, *n* **1.** A frame of rods or twigs woven together, a hurdle, or other wickerwork, as, a *wattle* of bamboos **2.** A twig, especially as used for interweaving with others, rod, also, collectively, material for fences, etc **3.** *Ornith* A naked, fleshy process depending from the head or neck of a bird See illus under FOWL **4.** A barbel of a fish **5.** A pendent fold of skin on the throat or neck of some domestic swine **6.** *Bot* Any one of various acacias of Australia, Tasmania, and South Africa valued for their bark, wood, or gum so called by the colonists **The black, feathery, or green wattle** (*Acacia decurrens*) of southeastern Australia is perhaps the most important, its wood being valuable for turners' work and for fuel, its bark very rich in tannin, and its gum very much like gum arabic Other wattles are the **African w.,** a South-African tree (*Acacia natalitia*), the **golden or broad-leaved w.** (*Acacia pycnantha*) of Victoria, next in importance to the black wattle, the **prickly w.** (*Acacia sentis*), the prickly mimosa, and the **silver w.,** any of several acacia-trees having gray or silvery foliage, especially *A dealbata* and *A podalyrafolia*

7. *pl* Rods for supporting thatch on a roof [< AS. *watel*, hurdle]

— **wat'tle-and-daub',** *n* Wicker work daubed with mud or mortar — **wat'tle-bark",** *n* The bark of any wattle used in tanning — **w.-bird,** *n* **1.** A honey-eater of *Anthochæra* or a related genus, having conspicuous wattles about the head and face, as the Australian *Anthochæra carunculata*



Wattle-crow

warty-faced honey-eater†; wattled bee-eater, starling, or **crow†. 2** A wattle-crow **3.** A wattle-turkey — **w.-crow,** *n* An Australian glaucopine tree-crow, especially, *Glaucopis cinereus*, of the South Island of New Zealand, gray, with a black face and orange wattles depending from the commissures **cinereous wattle-bird†** — **w.-faced†,** *a* Having a long, thin face — **w. gum,** *n* Gum from any one of several Australian wattles, especially the black wattle — **w.-jaws†,** *n pl* Long, lanky jaws — **w.-tree,** *n* Same as WATTLE, 6 — **w.-turkey,** *n* The brush-turkey — **wat'tle-work",** *n* Wickerwork

wat'tled, 1 wot'ld, 2 wąt'ld, *a* **1.** Made with wattles **2.** Having a wattle, as a bird **3** *Her* Having wattles, comb, or gills, of a tincture different from the body

Still bore the family arms, and had for his crest a cock argent, Combed and *wattled* gules and all the rest of the blazon
LONGFELLOW *Miles Standish* div III, st 7

— **wattled bird of paradise,** an iridescent black paradise-bird (*Paradigalla carunculata*) having two pendent richly colored wattles on each side of the face — **w. crow,** a wattle-crow — **w. plover,** a spur-winged plover of the genus *Lobivanellus* especially, *L lobatus*, of eastern Australia **w lapwing†**

watt'less, 1 wet'les, 2 wąt'lĕs, *a* *Elec* Denoting a non-power-producing alternating current See REACTIVE CURRENT — **wattless component,** the non-power-producing component of an electromotive force, distinguished from *energy component* — **w volt-amperes,** the product of the wattless component of current or voltage, by the voltage or current respectively **wattless watts†**

wat'tling, 1 wot'lıng, 2 wąt'ling, *n* The act or practise of interweaving twigs, a framework thus made **wat'ling†.**

watt'me"ter, 1 wet'mī'ter, 2 wąt'mē'ter, *n* *Elec* **1.** An instrument for measuring the rate of doing electrical work in watts usually a galvanometer that measures both difference of potential and quantity of current, composed of a suspended and a fixed coil of insulated wire, one fine and the other coarse, disposed at right angles and acting on each other **integrating watt-meter†. 2** A watt-hour meter erroneous use

Wat"tre-los', 1 vä tr-lô', 2 va'tr-lô', *n* A town in Nord department, France

Watts, 1 wets, 2 wats, *n* **1. Alaric Alexander** (2/12 1797–1/8 1864), an English poet and journalist **2 George Frederick** (2/24 1817–7/1 1904), an English painter and sculptor **3 Henry** (1/24 1815–6/29 1884), an English chemist, *Dictionary of Chemistry* **4 Isaac** (7/12 1674–11/24 1748), an English divine and hymn-writer

wau-been', 1 wô-bin', 2 wą-bēn' *n* [Trinidad] A characinoid fish (*Erythrinus unitæniatus*)

wau'ble, *v & n* [Scot] Same as WABBLE¹ **wauch'le†**

wauch, 1 wôh, 2 wąh, *a* [Prov Eng] **1.** Tasteless, nauseous, clammy **2** Faint, languid **waught†.**

wauch'ot, 1 wôh'ot, 2 wąh'ot, *n* The rock-hopper (*Eudyptes chrysocome*) of the Falkland Islands

waucht, 1 wôht, 2 wąht [Prov Eng] **I** *vt & ı* To drink, quaff **II** *n* A draft **waught†.**

wauff, 1 wôf, 2 wąf, *a* Waff, worthless

waugh, 1 wûf, 2 waf, *ı* Same as WAFF²

Waugh, 1 wô, 2 wa, **Edwin** (1/12 1817–4/30 1890) An English printer, poet, and miscellaneous writer, *Lancashire Sketches*

wauk, 1 wôk, 2 wąk, *v* [Scot] To full cloth

wau'ke, 1 wau'kĕ, 2 wou'kę, *n* [Hawaii] The paper-mulberry See TAPA¹ **ka-wau'ke†**

Wau-ke'gan, 1 wô-kî'gon, 2 wą-kē'gan, *n* A city, county-seat of Lake county, Ill **[II.** *a* Awake

wauk'en, 1 wôk'en, 2 wąk'ĕn [Scot] **I.** *v* To awake

Wau'ke-sha, 1 wô'ki-shô, 2 wą'ke-shą, *n* **1.** A county in S E Wisconsin 562 sq m **2** Its county-seat, seat of Carroll College (Presbyterian), founded in 1846

wauk'ing, 1 wôk'ın, 2 wąk'ing, *v* [Scot] Waking, watching,

wauk'it, 1 wôk'it, 2 wąk'it, *a* [Scot] Hardened, horny

Wau-kon', 1 wô-kon', 2 wą-kŏn', *n* A town, county-seat of Allamakee county, Ia

wauk'rife, 1 wôk'roif, 2 wąk'rif, *a* Same as WAKERIFE

waul, 1 wôl, 2 wąl, *vt* To give a prolonged plaintive cry

wawl, *ı* like that of a cat [Freq of WAW¹, *v*]

waul, *n* A plaintive howl

Wau-pa'ca, 1 wô-pâ'kə, 2 wą-pa'ca, *n* **1** A county in E central Wisconsin, 749 sq m **2** Its county-seat

Wau-pun', 1 wô-pun', 2 wą-pŭn', *n* A city in Dodge and Fond du Lac counties, Wis

waur, 1 wôr, 2 wąr, *vt* [Scot] To overcome in contest, worst

waur, *a* [Scot] Worse

Wau'sau, 1 wô'sô, 2 wą'są, *n* A city, county-seat of Marathon county, Wis [seat of Fulton county, O

Wau'se-on, 1 wô'si-on, 2 wą'se-ŏn, *n* A village county-

Wau-sha'ra, 1 wô-shâ'rə, 2 wą-shà'ra, *n* A county in E central Wisconsin, 639 sq m, county-seat, Waukoma

Wau'ters, 1 wou'tərs, 2 wou'ters, **Emil** (1/12 1846–) A Belgian painter, *Cairo and the Banks of the Nile*

Wau"wa-to'sa, 1 wô"wə-tô'sə, 2 wą"wa-tô'sa, *n* A city in Milwaukee county, Wis

wau'-wau", *n* Same as WOW-WOW

wave¹, 1 wêv, 2 wāv, *v* [WAVED, WAV'ING] **I** *t* **1.** To cause to move to and fro in the air, especially with a sinuous motion, as something flexible, brandish or flourish with a sweeping motion, also, to cause to rock or sway, as, the trees *wave* their branches

Nay, lady, sit, if I but *wave* this wand,
Your nerves are all chain'd up in alabaster
MILTON *Comus* l 659

2. To form with an undulating surface, edge, or outline, hence, to embellish with a wave-like pattern, as, a dagger with a *waved* blade, a picture with a *waved* border. **3.** To signal or signify by a movement of the hand, flag, or any other object, to and fro, also, to give a signal or command to with a sweeping gesture or motion of a flag, etc, as, to *wave* a farewell **4** To form with an undulating surface-pattern, water, as silk **5.** To offer as a wave-offering See WAVE-OFFERING, under WAVE, *n* **6†.** To waft

II. *ı* **1.** To sway to and fro with a sweeping motion, move in waves or undulations, as a flag **2.** To have a form or direction varied with continuous alternating curves like those of waves or undulations

The straight hair of the North American or Malay is recognizable at once as different from the *waving* or curling hair of the European D WILSON *Anthropology* § 4, p 10 [HUM 1885]

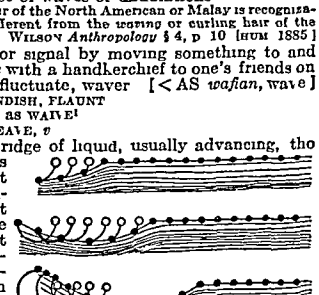
3. To beckon or signal by moving something to and fro, as, to *wave* with a handkerchief to one's friends on shore **4†.** To fluctuate, waver [< AS *wafian*, wave]

Syn.: see BRANDISH, FLAUNT

wave²†, *vt* Same as WAIVE¹

wave³†, *imp* of WEAVE, *v*

wave, *n* **1.** A ridge of liquid, usually advancing, the particles that compose it either do not advance with it at all or not at the same rate, but have a movement of oscillation, usually in a closed curve, especially, a large ridge of this kind where the oscillatory force is gravity, as opposed to a *ripple*, where it is surface-tension Ocean-waves are caused chiefly by the wind On reaching shallow water the lower part is retarded by friction, and the crest curls over and breaks into foam Waves thus breaking on coasts have been potent agents in erosion through geologic history



A Wave in Water, showing motion of particles

The figures show the wave in four successive stages of its motion from left to right The black dots show actual positions of particles the light dots the positions of rest from which they started Each particle on the surface describes a circle clockwise, as the wave progresses, as shown in the diagram, but the particles do not progress with the wave

When *waves* start in deep sea they are often thirty or forty feet in height and have a width of a thousand feet or more
N S SHALER in *The Chautauquan* Feb, 1890, p 548

2. *Physics* A disturbance of the equilibrium of a body or medium, which is propagated from point to point with a continuous motion, each particle only vibrating on each side of its position of equilibrium, while each phase of vibration moves onward, by extension, a stationary vibration (see STATIONARY) applied also to disturbances of electrical equilibrium, etc, similarly propagated

The most important waves are (1) those on the free surface of a liquid (see def 1), where the force of oscillation is either gravity or surface-tension the particles generally moving in curves whose plane contains the direction of propagation of the wave, and the resulting form being a series of alternate ridges and troughs, and (2) those that travel through the body of an elastic medium, where the force is that of elasticity, including (*a*) waves where the particles oscillate in the same direction as the motion of the wave, the resulting form being a series of condensations and rarefactions as in the case of sound (see SOUND-WAVE), and (*b*) waves where the particles oscillate at right angles to the direction of propagation, the resulting form being a more or less complex distortion in the substance of the me-

dium, as in the case of electric waves or light-waves in the ether The character of a wave is completely determined by its length, amplitude, and form, upon which depend respectively, in the case of sound, the pitch of the sound, its intensity, and its quality (timbre) These three characteristics refer respectively to the frequency, the amplitude, and the complexity of the vibration of the body emitting the wave The velocity of a wave in the body of a medium depends on the elasticity and density of the medium

3. One of the rising curves on an undulatory edge or surface, one of the curves in any series of curves, as, the *wares* upon a furrowed field **4.** Something that comes, like a wave, with a great volume or power; a flood, a period of marked activity or excitement, as, a *wave* of enthusiasm a *wave* of energy, a *wave* of troops in assault.

Armies of Tatar race, Huns and Turks poured into Europe in their turn, subduing the Aryan peoples, so that now the Hungarian and Turkish languages remain records of these last *waves* of invasion from Central Asia.
E B. TYLOR *Anthropology* p 162 [A. 1889]

5. A wave-like stripe or streak of luster, as on calendered silk, etc **6.** [Poet] A body of water, the sea, also, water in general **7.** The act of waving, a sweeping motion, as with a flag or with the hand, to and fro or up and down done as a signal or as a gesture **8.** *Meteor* A progressive change in temperature or in barometrical condition passing over a large extent of country or of the earth's surface applied when the change is rather gradual than violent **9.** One of various small light-colored geometrid moths of *Acidalia* or a related genus **10.** A defect in glass consisting of a small ridge, due to irregular cooling **11.** *Math* Any one of a number of similar possible divisions of a summation *Syn.*: billow, breaker, ripple, surge, swell, undulation, vibration

—cold wave (*Meteor*), a moving area of low temperature, usually following a barometric depression, and in the United States regarded as caused chiefly by cold air drawn in toward a receding cyclonic vortex from northern regions — **compressional w.** (*Physics*), a wave produced in water by an explosion beneath its surface, because of the resistance offered by water to compression — **gravitational w.** (*Physics*), a wave on the free surface of water caused by the gravitation of the disturbed mass to its level — **hot or warm w.** (*Meteor*), a great rise of temperature extending over a large area — **Marconi or Hertzian waves,** electric waves — **type of a w,** the relation between the position of a set of particles as disturbed and that which they have at any given point of wave-motion — **wave'ac"tion,** *n Gun* The action of a very heavy charge in producing pressure on a gun — **w.-breast,** *n* The breast of an animal presented as a wave-offering — **w.-chute,** *n Wireless Teleg* An extensive wire netting, connected to the earth-plate at the base of the aerial and spread over any buildings which may be in its neighborhood, to facilitate the passage of Hertzian waves — **w.-cloud,** *n Meteor* A cloud consisting of parallel bands or ridges, separated by strips of clear sky, due to air-waves occurring at the bounding plane between two strata of the atmosphere — **w.-crest,** *n* The highest point of a water-wave, by extension, a point in any wave where the particles have reached the extremity of an excursion — **w.-front,** *n* A line or surface containing all the points in a wave where the particles are in the same phase of vibration at a definite instant — **w.-goose,** *n* [Local, Eng] The brant-goose — **w.-indicator,** *n Elec* An apparatus for determining the form of wave in alternating currents See OSCILLOGRAPH **w.-meter‡.— w.-length,** *n* The distance between corresponding points in two adjacent waves, as between two adjacent wave-crests depending on the frequency of oscillation of the particles and the velocity of the wave — **w.-line,** *n* **1.** *Geol* The faint outline left by a wave or wavelet where it dies out on a beach **2.** *Ship-building* The hull-line of a vessel shaped in accordance with the **w.-line system,** in which the hull-line is modeled upon the shape of a wave — **w.-loaf,** *n* A loaf presented as a wave-offering — **w.-molding,** *n Arch* A molding of wavy form or outline See CYMA — **w.-moth,** *n* Same as WAVE, 9 — **w.-motion,** *n* A combination of motions of the kind resulting in a wave — **w.-motor,** *n* A mechanism designed to generate mechanical power by means of waves of water — **w. of contraction,** muscular contraction visibly passing on along the length of a muscle — **w.-offering,** *n* Any one of certain offerings of the Jewish service which were presented with a horizontal waving movement of the hands — **w. of translation,** a wave which causes a greater or less lateral change of position in the particles of the liquid moved a wave in which a mass of water is moved bodily onward called also **solitary wave,** because it does not propagate other waves but subsides or breaks — **w.-path,** *n* The line along which wave-motion is propagated — **w.-sheaf,** *n* A sheaf presented as a wave-offering — **w.-shell,** *n* Part of a spherical wave included between two concentric wave-fronts said especially of an earthquake-wave propagated in all directions from a subterranean center — **w.-surface,** *n* A surface that coincides with an advancing wave-front, as a spherical surface in a wave propagated outward from a center in an isotropic medium, especially, such a surface in the interior of a crystal, as an ellipsoid in a uniaxial crystal (**Huygens's w.-surface**), and, in a biaxial crystal, a mathematical surface of the fourth order (**Fresnel's w.-surface**) — **w. theory of light,** see UNDULATORY THEORY under LIGHT *n*, 1 (2) — **w.-train,** *n Physics* A number of waves sent out at regular intervals from a vibrating body — **w.-trap,** *n* An inward widening of spaces between wharves or piers to allow incoming waves to spread and subside — **w.-trough,** *n* The space or hollow between two wave-crests — **w.-wheel,** *n* Same as WAVED WHEEL See WHEEL — **w.-worn,** *a* Worn by the waves, as, *wave-worn* rocks

waved, 1 wēvd, 2 wāvd, *a* **1.** Having waves, wavy in form, direction, or coloration, undulated, sinuous, as, *waved* silk, the *waved* or flamboyant blade of the Malay creese **2.** *Her* Wavy, undé **3.** *Bot* Same as UNDULATE — **waved sword** (*Her*), a flamboyant sword

wave'less, 1 wēv'les, 2 wāv'lĕs, *a* Having no waves, undisturbed by waves, tranquil, still

wave'let, 1 wēv'let, 2 wāv'lĕt, *n* A little wave, a ripple [wave

wave'-like", 1 wēv'-laik", 2 wāv'-lik", *a* Resembling a

wa'vel-lite, 1 wē'vel-ait, 2 wā'vĕl-īt, *n Mineral* A vitreous, white, green, yellow, or brown, translucent, hydrous aluminum phosphate ($H_{12}Al_6P_4O_{21}$), crystallizing in the orthorhombic system [< Dr Wm *Wavell*, of England, its discoverer]

wa'ver, 1 wē'vər, 2 wā'vĕr, *v* **I.** *t* [Archaic] **1.** To delay or defer from lack of decision, treat irresolutely **2.** To move back and forth in the air, as a flag, wave, cause any form of wavy motion in

II. *i* **1.** To move one way and the other, play or move to and fro or here and there, hence, to be in an uncertain or undecided state, show irresolution, fluctuate, vacillate **2.** To show signs of falling back, failing, or giving way, reel, falter

And the foeman surged, and *waver'd* and reel'd
TENNYSON *Charge of the Heavy Brigade* st 4

3. To move with wavy motion; flicker, gleam, quiver **4.** [Archaic] To sway to and fro, float about, flutter [Freq of WAVE¹, *v*, cp AS *wæfre*, wavering] *Syn:* see *FLUCTUATE, QUAKE* Compare *FICKLE* — **wa'ver-er,** *n* One who wavers, especially, a vacillating person — **wa'ver-ing-ly,** *adv* **1.** In a manner showing indecision **2.** In a fluttering or swaying manner — **wa'ver-ing-ness,** *n*

wav'er¹, 1 wēv'ər, 2 wāv'er, *n* One who or that which waves [wood **2.** A gentle wind.

wav'er², *n* [Prov Eng] **1.** A sapling standing in a felled

wa'verd, *pp* Wavered S S

wa'ver-drag"on, *n Her* Same as WIVERN

Wa'ver-ley, 1 wē'vər-li, 2 wā'vər-ly, **Edward.** The hero of Scott's novel *Waverley*, who resigns his commission in the English army to attach himself to the Young Pretender, receives the royal pardon, and, after marrying Rose Bradwardine, settles down in Waverley Honour

Wa'ver-ley Nov'els. A series of historical novels by Sir Walter Scott from the first book of the series, published in 1814

Wa'ver-ly, *n* **1.** A township and city in Morgan county, Ill **2.** A township and city of identical area county-seat of Bremer county, Ia **3** A village in Tioga county, N Y. **4.** A village county-seat of Pike county O

Wa'ver-ly-an, 1 wē'vər-li-ən, 2 wā'vər-ly-an, *a & n Geol* See GEOLOGY

wa'ver-ous, 1 wē'vər-us, 2 wā'vər-ŭs, *a* Having a wavering motion or appearance, unsteady **wa'ver-y‡.**

wave'son, 1 wēv'sən, 2 wāv'son, *n Old Eng Law* Goods floating on the sea after a shipwreck [< WAIVE¹ + *-son* as in JETSON]

wa'vey, 1 wē'vi, 2 wā'vy, *n* A snow-goose, especially the lesser snow-goose or **white** or **horned wavey** (*Chen hyperborea*) The **blue wavey** is *C cærulescens* [< Am Ind *wawa*] **wa'vy‡.**

wav'ing, 1 wēv'iŋ, 2 wāv'ing, *ppr. & verbal n* of WAVE, *v.* **— waving line,** an undulating line, specif, in music, a vertical wavy line denoting arpeggios

wa'vure, 1 wē'viur, 2 wā'vūr, *n* [Rare] *Law* A waiver

wav'y, 1 wēv'i, 2 wāv'y, *a* **1.** Full of waves, ruffled by or raised into waves, as the sea **2.** Bending in and out after the manner of waves, undulatory, waving, as, *wavy* lines **3.** *Bot* Having an alternately concave and convex surface or margin, undulating **4.** *Her* Undé, having an undulated border-line, as one of the dividing lines of the shield **5.** Unsettled and wavering, unstable

— sword wavy (*Her*), a sword with a waved blade, waved sword — **wav'y-barred",** *n* Marked, as a surface, with wavy lines running across, as, the *wavy-barred* sable — **w. respiration,** a breathing in which the movement of either inspiration or expiration is discontinuous, being divided into two or more parts by interruptions — **wav'i-ly,** *adv* — **wav'i-ness,** *n*

wa'vy, *n* Same as WAVEY

waw¹, 1 wō, 2 wą, *vi* To waul, as a cat. [Imitative]

waw²‡, *vt* To wave, move

waw³‡, *n* A wave **wawet.**

waw², *n* [Heb] Same as VAV [conference a talk

wa'wa, 1 wē'wō, 2 wą'wą *n* [Chinook] A powwow or

wa'wah, 1 wē'wō, 2 wą'wą, *n* Same as wow-wow

wa-was'keesh, 1 wa-wēs'kĭsh, 2 wa-wąs'kēsh, *n* [Am Ind] The wapiti See illus under WAPITI **we-was'kiss‡**

wawl¹, *vi* Same as WAUL

wawl², 1 wôl, 2 wąl *vi* [Scot] To roll the eyes **waul‡.**

waw'proos, 1 wē'prūs, 2 wą'prōōs, *n* [Am Ind] The American northern hare

waw'-waw", 1 wē'-wē", 2 wą'-wą". *n* [W Ind] A West-Indian wild yam (*Rajania pleioneura*) See YAM

waw'yt, *a* Wavy

wax¹, 1 waks, 2 wăks, *v* **I.** *t* To coat with wax, treat with wax or apply wax to for any purpose, as, to *wax* a floor

Old furniture was *waxed* till it shone like a mirror
MARGARET J PRESTON *Aunt Dorothy* p 72 [BAN & S]

II. *i* [Prov Eng] To plaster with clay

wax², *vi* **1.** To become larger gradually, increase in size or numbers, grow

God bade us for to *wax* and multiply
CHAUCER *C T Wife of Bath's Prologue* l 28

2. To assume by degrees a specified state or condition, become, as, to *wax* angry, to *wax* old [< AS *weaxan*, wax] **wext; wexe‡.**

wax³, *vi* [Colloq] To beat thoroughly gain a decisive victory over, as, *we will wax them*

wax, *n* **1.** A yellow fatty solid of animal origin, excreted by bees from the abdominal rings beeswax. It has a honey-like odor and a balsamic taste, becomes plastic with the heat of the hand, has a specific gravity of 0 951 to 0 960 at 25° C, and a melting-point of 62° to 64° C is insoluble in water, but is almost completely dissolved by boiling alcohol Its principal components are cerotic acid ($C_{27}H_{54}O_2$) and myricil palmitate ($C_{30}H_{61}C_{16}H_{31}O_2$) In its crude or honey comb form it is known as **yellow wax. White wax** is prepared from yellow wax by rolling the latter into strips of thin buff, moistening, and leaving it to the action of air and light The principal uses of beeswax are for modeling, making candles, pharmaceuticals, and surgical dressings

2 Any of several substances of wax-like appearance and consistency Specif (1) *Chem* Any wax-forming ester

The *waxes* are distinguished from the fats in that they consist of esters of monohydric alcohols with high molecular weight, whereas the fats are the esters of the trihydric alcohol glycerol. Spermaceti belongs to the wax variety
RICHTER *Organic Chemistry* vol 1, p 257 [P B & CO '08]

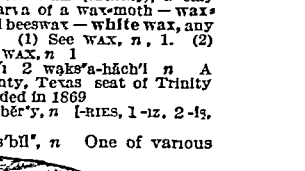
(2) *Bot* Same as VEGETABLE WAX (3) *Physiol* Same as CERUMEN (4) *Zool* A wax secreted by any of several coccids See WAX-INSECT (5) A substance used for joining surfaces sealing documents etc as sealing-wax (6) Same as SHOEMAKERS' WAX Waxes are named from (1) the country where they are produced, as **Brazil wax** (see CARNAUBA), **Chinese wax** (secreted by a wax-insect in the twigs of the Chinese ash-tree), **Indian wax** (an insect-wax), **Japan** or **Japanese wax** (obtained from Japanese ash-trees), or (2) from the substance from which they are obtained, as **balanophore wax** (see BALANOPHORA) **beculba wax, candleberry wax, cochineal wax, cork wax** (same as CERIN) **cotton wax, cow-tree wax, earth** or **mineral wax, fig wax, milk-tree wax, myrtle-berry wax, opium wax, pine wax** (found on the needles of the Scotch fir), **sugar-cane wax** (same as CEROSIN)

3. [U S & Canada] A thick syrupy substance made by boiling down the sap of the sugar-maple and cooling by exposure to the air **4.** [Western U S] Cattle-dung, **5** *Mining* Well-worked wet clay, used for stopping crevices or leaks **6.** [Slang] Anger, fury **7.** [Prov Eng or Obs] Same as GROWTH [< AS *weaz, wax.*] **— black wax. 1.** A mixture of beeswax, resin, and tar used in the manufacture of blank cartridges **2** A tenacious black mud found in Texas — **butter of wax,** see WAX-BUTTER — **ear'-wax",** *n* Same as CERUMEN — **gilders' wax,** a preparation of wax and verdigris, used to tint gilding After the article to be tinted is covered with a coat of the preparation, the wax is burned, and the gold enters into combination with the copper in the verdigris — **ocuba-wax,** *n* A solid oil or fat obtained by macerating in hot water the seeds of the tropical South-American tree *Virola sebifera* — **paraffin-wax,** *n* Same as PARAFFIN, 2 — **shoemakers' wax,** a mixture of pitch and tallow or some resinous composition used by shoemakers to wax their thread — **sons of wax** [Humorous], shoemakers — **virgin wax,** pure white wax — **wax-bean,** *n* The butter-bean — **wax'-bird",** *n* The waxwing — **wax-bush,** *n* The waxweed — **wax-butter,** *n* A white buttery mass obtained by the dry distillation of beeswax. **butter of wax‡.— wax-chandler,** *n* One whose business is making or selling wax candles — **wax-cloth,** *n* [Colloq, Eng] Floor-cloth — **wax-cluster,** *n* A shrub (*Gaultheria hispida*) of eastern Australia and Tasmania with white berries which in taste resemble gooseberries — **wax-dam,** *n* [Eng] *Coal-mining* A dam of puddled clay **wax-doll,** a child's doll with the head, arms and feet made of a composition of beeswax, etc — **wax-end,** *n* A stout thread, or the end of a thread, made stiff and pointed with wax, or waxed and twisted with a bristle, as for sewing shoes **waxed end‡.— wax etching,** same as CEROTYPE See also ENGRAVING — **wax-extractor,** *n* An apparatus for rendering wax by heat.— **wax-eye,** *n* [Austral] Same as ZOSTEROPS 2 — **wax-gourd,** *n* Same as TALLOW-GOURD — **wax-insect,** *n* **1.** A wax-secreting coccid, wax-scale, especially the Chinese *Ericerus pela*, furnishing Chinese wax Other species of *Coccidæ* and many of the *Aphididæ* also secrete wax **2.** One of various East-Indian fulgorids, especially of the genus *Lystra*, that secrete waxen threads from the abdomen — **wax-light,** *n* A candle, taper, or the like, made of wax — **wax-modeling,** *n* The act or process of shaping figures in wax, ceroplasty — **wax-moth,** *n* A bee-moth or galerid — **wax-or candleberry-myrtle,** *n* A shrub or small tree (*Myrica cerifera*) that grows from Nova Scotia to Florida and along the Great Lakes, with fragrant leaves, resinous-dotted, and nuts covered with white wax, which is often used for making candles — **wax opal,** a variety of opal with a wax-like luster.— **wax-painting,** *n* Encaustic painting See ENCAUSTIC — **wax-palm,** *n* Either of two South-American palms (*Cerozylon andicola* and *Copernicia cerifera*) yielding wax The former has a lofty straight trunk, a foot in diameter, covered with a whitish waxy resinous substance, which by mixing with tallow makes excellent candles The other tree is the Brazilian wax-palm, from which the wax attached to the young leaves is obtained by shaking and beating It is exported under the name of *Brazil wax* or *carnauba*, for use in making candles — **wax-paper,** *n* Paper made impermeable to water by coating or saturating it with wax **waxed paper‡.— wax-pine,** *n* Any tree of the genus *Dammara* that exudes resin — **wax-plant,** *n* Any one of various plants so called from the wax-like appearance of the flowers or leaves or both Specif (1) Any species of *Hoya* See HOYA (2) Any one of several begonias (3) One of the honeyworts (*Cerinthe major*) See HONEYWORT, under HONEY (4) The Indian-pipe — **wax-pocket,** *n* One of the eight depositories under the rings on the under side of the abdomen of a worker bee in which wax-scales are secreted — **wax polish,** a paste consisting of wax and other ingredients, used to produce a glistening surface on wood, especially on floors — **wax process,** cerotype process — **wax-red,** *a* Bright-red like sealing-wax — **wax-scale,** *n* **1.** One of the plates of wax secreted in the wax-pocket of a worker bee **2.** A coccid wax-insect The Florida wax-scale is *Ceroplastes floridensis;* the Indian wax-scale is *C ceriferus* — **wax-scot†,** *n* A parish tax for furnishing wax candles to a church — **wax-stitched,** *a* Stitched with waxed thread — **wax wall** (*Mining*), a clay wall — **wax-worm,** *n* The larva of a wax-moth — **wax-yellow,** *n* The color of natural beeswax — **white wax,** any wax of a white color Specif (1) See WAX, *n*, 1. (2) Chinese wax — **yellow wax,** see WAX, *n* 1

Wax"a-hach'ie, 1 woks"ə-hăch'i 2 wąks"ə-hăch'i *n* A town county-seat of Ellis county, Texas seat of Trinity University (Presbyterian), founded in 1869

wax'ber"ry, 1 waks'ber ı 2 wăks'bĕr'y, *n* [-RIES, 1 -IZ. 2 -Is, *pl*] The bayberry or its fruit

wax'bill", 1 waks'bil', 2 wăks'bĭl", *n* One of various small Old World spermestine seed-eating birds having beaks resembling sealing-wax, an estrild Many species are familiar as cage-birds, especially the brownish, red-billed *Estrelda astrilda* of South Africa, the amadavat, and the Java sparrow



Black-mustached Waxbill (*Estrelda erythronota*) 1/2

wax'en, 1 waks'n, 2 wăks'n, *a* **1.** Consisting wholly or in part of wax, covered with wax, appearing like wax, pliable or impressible as wax, wax-like, waxy

Waxen cells With honey stored MILTON *P L* bk VII l 491.

2. [Rare] Easily effaced, as a writing or impression in wax [< AS *weaxen*, < *weax*, wax] — **waxen chatterer,** see CHATTERER

wax'er, 1 waks'ər, 2 wăks'er, *n* One who or that which waxes Specif (1) A person who applies wax as a *waxer* of floors (2) A sewing-machine attachment for waxing the thread used in sewing leather

wax'flow"er, 1 waks'flou"ər; 2 wăks'flow"er, *n* Same as WAX-PLANT (1)

— clustered waxflower, the Madagascar jasmine (*Stephanotis floribunda*) See illus under STEPHANOTIS

wax'l-ness, 1 waks'ı-nes, 2 wăks'ı-nĕs, *n* The quality, state or appearance of being waxy

wax'ing, 1 waks'iŋ, 2 wăks'ing, *n* The act of one who waxes Specif (1) In calico-printing the process of stopping out colors (2) In leather-making, the process of blacking dressing and polishing to give the leather a finish (3) In shoemaking the application of soft wax to thread for sewing boots and shoes — **wax'ing-ly,** *adv*

wax'light", wax-myrtle, etc See under WAX

waxt, *pp* Waxed S S

wax'-tree", 1 waks'-trī"; 2 wăks'-trē", *n* Any one of various trees yielding wax either as its own product or as a deposit left by insects (1) A Japanese wax-tree (*Rhus succedanea*) whose bunches of fruit yield by pressure a wax resembling beeswax (2) A Chinese wax-tree (*Ligustrum lucidum*) whose yield of wax is deposited on it by an insect (3) Any one of several species of *Vismia*, especially *V guianensis* a tree of Guiana, Brazil and Mexico, sometimes called **American gamboge.** (4) The New Granada varnish-tree (*Elæagia utilis*) (5) Any one of various other trees, as the wax-myrtle of North America and the lacquer-tree of Japan

wax'weed", 1 waks'wīd", 2 wăks'wēd", *n* An annual clammy hairy herb (*Cuphea petiolata*) of the loose-

strife family, 9 to 18 inches high, with opposite entire ovate-lanceolate leaves, and irregular purplish axillary flowers, common in fields in the eastern United States

wax'wing", 1 waks'wĭŋ", 2 wăks'wĭng", *n* An ampeloid bird, having soft, mainly brown plumage, an erectile crest, and the tips of the secondary wing-feathers, sometimes of the tail-feathers also, tipped with horny appendages resembling red or yellow sealing-wax, chatterer, silktail

Ampelis garrulus is the common **Bohemian** or **northern waxwing**, *A phænicoptera* the **Japanese** w , and *A cedrorum* the common cedar-bird or **cedar-w.** of the United States



Northern Waxwing 1/8

wax'work", 1 waks'wûrk", 2 wăks'wûrk", *n* **1.** Work produced in wax, particularly, figures or ornaments made of wax commonly life-sized figures of persons, often portraits, dressed and disposed to counterfeit life, only the head and hands being in wax **2.** *pl* A collection or exhibition of such figures, or the place of exhibition, also, an entertainment in which living persons represent wax figures and are put through various stiff motions as if actuated by clockwork **3.** The American staff-tree See STAFF-TREE, and illus under BITTERSWEET — **wax'-work"er**, *n* **1.** One who works in wax one who makes waxwork **2** A bee that works wax or makes it into comb

wax'y[1], 1 waks'ɪ, 2 wăks'ɣ, *a* [WAX'I-ER, WAX'I-EST] **1.** Resembling wax in appearance, consistency, or adhesive qualities, waxen, pliable, yielding, impressionable **2.** Having the dull whitish or yellowish color of wax, having a complexion pallid and translucent from bloodlessness **3.** Made of or abounding in wax, touched or rubbed with wax, as, *waxy* varnish, a *waxy* floor **4.** [Prov] Firm, not mealy, sodden said of potatoes — **waxy degeneration**, a morbid change in an organic structure, as the kidney or the spleen, resulting in a waxy or lardaceous appearance

wax'y[2], *a* [Slang, Eng] Enraged, angry, irate

way†, *v* **I** *t* **1** To travel through, traverse journey over or along **2** To train for the road, as a horse, teach to go in the way **II** *t* To move or progress, journey

way, 1 wē, 2 wā, *n* **1.** A path, course, or track leading from one place to another or along which one goes, a road, street, highway, lane, passage, channel, line of march, or the like, as, the *way* to the city, a winding *way*

When we are at our journey's end we have done with the *way*
BAXTER *Saint's Rest* bk 1 p 13 [E B F]

2 Length of space passed over, hence, distance in general, as, it is a long *way* from here In this sense the erroneous form **ways** is sometimes used colloquially, probably from confusion with the suffix *-ways*, as, a little *ways* **3** A line along which motion takes place or by means of which direction is indicated, direction, course, path, as, it flew this *way*, he went that *way*

In this and the following sense *way* or the relative pronoun that refers to it is commonly used without a preposition where syntactically a preposition (usually *in* or *by*) is required often both pronoun and preposition are to be supplied, as I don t know the *way* [by which] he came

4. The method or means by which an object is obtained or an end reached, process by which a thing is accomplished, course of action, as, he succeeded in that *way*

The only *way* to have a friend is to be one EMERSON *Essays, Friendship* in first series p 170 [H M & CO 1890]

5 A customary or habitual manner, mode, or style of doing or proceeding, as, there is a right *way* and a wrong *way* of doing a thing **6.** A manner peculiar to an individual, class, or people, as, that was always her *way* **7.** A chosen line or plan of action, a course wished for or resolved upon, as, one's own *way* 8 A course of life or experience, as, the *way* of sin **9.** A point or relation, particular with *in*, often understood, as, a statement false *in* two *ways*

Theoderic was in all *ways* a greater man than Clovis
H BRADLEY *Story of the Goths* p 313 [G P P 1888]

10 The sphere or line of one's action, or the range of one's notice or observation, as, such events are altogether out of my *way*, an accident threw it in his *way* **11.** Passage from one place to another, as, let us talk of it on the *way*, hence, onward movement, headway, progress, as, the legislation is making good *way* **12.** *Law* (1) A place across, through, or by which one has the right of passage (2) The right of passage over the land of another **right of way†.**

One of the most common class of easements or servitudes known to the law is that of *Ways*, or the right of one man to pass over the land of another in some particular line EMORY WASHBURN *Am Law of Easements* p 160 [L B & CO 1867]

13 *Naut* The movement of a vessel through the water often in compounds, as, head*way*, lee*way*, etc , she is under *way* Compare UNDER WEIGH See WEIGH[2], *n*

The boat has good *way* upon her N MACLEOD *Highland Parish Boys of the Manse* p 57 [C & BROS 1866]

14 *pl Mech* (1) Longitudinal guides, as for material being worked upon, or for a moving table bearing the work (2) The framework of timbers upon which a ship slides when launched, also, a specific part of such framework, as, the **ground-ways** (under the keel), **launching-ways** (inclined planes at each side of the keel), **sliding-ways** (under the bilge) **15** [Colloq] State or condition, as of health or of prosperity, as, his business is in a bad *way* **16.** [Colloq] A calling, line of business, as, I formed a partnership with him in the grocery *way* **17.** [Archaic] The going or proceeding from one place to another, a journey, transit [< AS *weg*, way]

Syn. alley, avenue, bridle-path, channel, course, driveway, highroad, highway, lane, pass, passage, path, pathway, road, route, street, thoroughfare track Wherever there is room for one object to pass another there is a *way* A *road* (originally a *rideway*) is a prepared way for traveling with horses or vehicles, always the latter unless the contrary is expressly stated, a *way* suitable to be traversed only by foot-passengers or by animals being called a *path*, *bridle-path*, or *track*, as, the *roads* in that country are mere *bridle-paths* A *road* may be private, a *highway* or *highroad* is public, *highway* being a specific name for a *road* legally set apart for the use of the public forever, a *highway* may be over water as well as over land A *route* is a line of travel, and may be over many *roads* A *street* is in some center of habitation, as a city, town, or village, when it passes between rows of dwellings the country *road* becomes the village *street* An *avenue* is a long, broad, and imposing or principal street *Track* is a word of wide signification we speak of a goat-*track* on a mountainside, a railroad-*track*, a race-*track*, the *track* of a comet, on a traveled *road* the line worn by regular passing of hoofs and wheels in either direction is called the *track* A *passage* is between any two objects or lines of enclosure, a *pass* commonly between mountains A *driveway* is within enclosed grounds as of a private residence A *channel* is a waterway A *thoroughfare* is a *way* through, a *road* or *street* temporarily or permanently closed at any point ceases for such time to be a *thoroughfare* See AIR, DIRECTION, MANNER[1], ROAD

— **back way**, a way to or at the back, figuratively, a roundabout way — **by way of** 1 With the object or purpose of, as a substitute for, to serve as, as, he remarked *by way of* introduction 2 [Colloq , Eng] On the point of, just about to 3 Through via 4† According to — **by way of being, doing**, etc [Eng], in the state or condition of being, doing, etc — **Great White Way** [Slang, U S], Broadway, New York, especially that part of it in which the theaters are situated so called from its garish illumination at night — **in the way.** 1 In a position to obstruct or impede, situated so as to hinder 2 Along one's route or way, on or convenient to the way, hence, close at hand — **in the way of** 1. In a position to do or get, likely to meet with 2. As regards, by way of — **in the way with one**, traveling with or accompanying one — **on the way**, going, advancing, in progress — **out of the way.** 1. Removed, as an obstruction 2. Not easily reached, inaccessible 3. Out of the proper course, hence, unusual, improper 4. Out of place hence, lost, mislaid — **public way**, a way open to all persons, a highway — **six-foot way**, a space between railway-tracks, of 6 feet, for safety when two trains pass each other When narrower than 6 feet, the way is known as a **four-foot way.** — **the committee of ways and means**, a committee of a legislative body, specially charged with the duty of reporting the most advisable ways and means for raising funds for use of the government Specif , (1) [U S] A committee in the House of Representatives, to which are referred all bills for raising revenue, including customs, taxes, loans etc Its report is advisory only, and when submitted (usually by bill) receives the full consideration of the House before final action (2) [Gt Brit] In the House of Commons, a committee of the whole House, to which is submitted the annual financial statement, and which votes out of the Consolidated Funds such sums as are necessary to meet the supplies granted, and considers taxes received from year to year — **the way,** Christ as the way of salvation (*John* xiv, 6) — **to come one's way**, to come in one's direction, arrive within easy reach, as, wealth will never *come my way* — **to go the way of all, all flesh, or all the earth**, to die — **to have way**, to be under way or in motion, as a vessel — **way baggage** [Local, U S], baggage to be set off at a way station — **way'bar"ley**, *n* Same as WALL-BARLEY so called from its growing by the wayside — **way-beam**, *n* One of a pair of beams laid upon transverse girders and serving for the support of a way — **way-beaten**, *a* Tired or wayworn — **way-bennet**, *n* Same as WALL-BARLEY **way-bent†.** — **way-bill.** I. *tr* To send accompanied by a way-bill, or to enter in a way-bill **II** *n* An accompanying list of goods or passengers carried by any common carrier, as a railroad or steamer — **way-door†**, *n* A street door — **way enough!** (*Naut*), a command to stop rowing and lay in or boat the oars — **way freight.** [U S] **1** Freight shipped to a way station **2** A train carrying freight to way stations — **way-gate**, *n* [Prov Eng] The tail-race of a mill, also, a path — **way-grass**, *n* [Prov Eng] The bird's knot-grass See KNOT-GRASS, 1 — **way-leave†**, *n* Right of way over another's ground — **way-mark**, *n* Any object used as a guide in traveling, a guide- or finger-post, milestone, etc — **way of the cross** Specif (1) A series of stations or relief paintings portraying the successive acts of Christ s progress to Calvary (2) A series of devotions suitable for each station — **way of the rounds** (*Fort*), a space between the rampart and wall of a fortified town, for the passage of the rounds — **way-pane**, *n* [Prov Eng] A way for cartage left in irrigated land — **way passenger**, a passenger taken up or set down at a way station — **way-post**, *n* Same as WAY-MARK — **ways and means**, means or methods of accomplishing an end or defraying expenses resources See THE COMMITTEE OF WAYS AND MEANS — **way-shaft**, *n* **1** Same as WEIGH-SHAFT **2.** *Mining* A winze — **way-sliding**, *n* [Rare] A deviation from the right path or way — **ways of God**, God s providential government — **way station**, any railroad-station between principal stations at which express-trains do not usually stop — **way-surface**, *n Mech* A track or surface in a machine along which a body is adapted to slide — **way-thistle**, *n* Same as CANADA THISTLE See THISTLE — **way-thorn**, *n* The common buckthorn — **way traffic**, local traffic on a railroad as distinguished from through or express traffic — **way train**, a train stopping at way stations — **way-warden**, *n Eng Law* An overseer of highways and a member of the board of highways for the district — **way-wiset**, *a* Skilled in finding or keeping the way, acquainted with the road, expert in traveling — **way-wiser†**, *n* A mechanism for indicating the distance traveled, a pedometer, odometer, or the like — **wet way** or **method**, a method of chemical analysis opposed to *dry method* See ANALYSIS, 5, and WET, *a*, 5

Way, Sir Samuel James (1/11836–1915) A British administrator in Australia Chief Justice of South Australia

way, *adv* [Colloq] Away usually with an apostrophe, as, go *'way*, *'way* out West — **from way back.** [Slang or Vulgar] **1.** From far off especially, from a remote wilderness or rural region **2** From a far-off time, as, his people have lived here *from way back* **3** With thoroughness in a detailed manner, as, he went into the matter *from way back*

way, *interj* [Prov Eng & Scot] Stop a call to a horse Compare HO, *interj*, 2

-way, -ways, *suffix* A termination of Anglo-Saxon origin, found as **-way** (accusative) in *alway*, *noway*, *straightway*, etc , and as **-ways** (genitive often confused with *-wise*) in *always*, *longways*, *sideways*, *otherways*, etc See WAY Compare -WISE, *suffix* [< AS *weg*, gen *weges*, way]

wa-ya'ka, 1 wa-yŏ'kə, 2 wa-ya'ka, *n* [Fijian] The yam

way'board", 1 wē'bērd", 2 wā'bôrd", *n* [Eng] *Mining* A thin seam that separates thicker strata

way'bread", 1 wē'bred", 2 wā'brĕd", *n* The common plantain [< AS *wegbrǣde*, < *weg*, way, + *brǣdan*, spread, < *brād*, broad]

way'bung", 1 wē'bŭŋ", 2 wā'bŭng", *n* [Austral] A chough (*Corcorax melanorhamphus*), purplish-black with a white wing-spot [Ware county, Ga

Way'cross, 1 wē'krŏs, 2 wā'crôs, *n* A town, county-seat of Ware

way-et, *v* To weigh esteem

way'fare", 1 wē'fâr", 2 wā'fâr", *vi* To travel along a way, journey, especially on foot usually a participle or verbal noun [< AS *wegfarende*, see WAYFARING]

way'far"er, 1 wē'fâr"ər, 2 wā'fâr"ər, *n* One who journeys along a way, especially on foot, a traveler

way'far"ing, 1 wē'fâr"ĭŋ, 2 wā'fâr'ing, *pa* Journeying, being on the road [< AS *wegfarende*, < *weg*, way, + *faran*, go] — **way'far"ing-tree"**, *n* **1.** A large Old World shrub (*Viburnum lantana*) common in hedges and woods, with broad-toothed leaves and flattened black berries **2** The hobble-bush **American w t.**

way'far"ing, *n* A journeying or traveling, especially on foot

Mubarak forthright bade his slaves get them ready for *wayfare* BURTON *Supplemental Arabian Nights, Zayn Al-Asnam* tr by Gibbs in vol III, p 17 [K. SOC 1887]

way'fare"‡ [Archaic]

way'gang", 1 wē'gaŋ", 2 wā'găng", *n* [Scot] **1.** Leave-taking, departure, also, death **2.** A whisper or faint sound **3** A channel for water from a mill **way'gang"ing†.**

way'go"ing, 1 wē'gō"ĭŋ, 2 wā'gō'ing, *a* Pertaining to one s going away, going away, departing — **way'go-ing crop"**, *n Law* A crop sown by a tenant during his term, but ripening after its expiration, an away-going crop

way'-gone", 1 wē'-gŏn", 2 wā'-gôn", *a* [Rare] Exhausted by traveling

Way-gone and crippled rather would he on,
Than lay him down and rest another night
SHERIDAN KNOWLES *The Secretary* act III sc 1

way'goose", 1 wē'gûs", 2 wā'gōōs", *n* Same as WAYGOOSE

wayket, *a* Weak — **way'ken†**, *v* To weaken

Way'land, 1 wē'lənd, 2 wā'land, *n* **1 Francis** (1/11796–1/21865), an American Baptist divine and writer, *Elements of Moral Science* **2.** [Gt Brit] *Folk-lore* A mythical wizard and blacksmith, corresponding to the Norse *Völund*, appearing in many forms A cromlech in Berkshire bears the name of **Wayland Smith's Cave**, where, the legend runs, *if a traveler leaves his horse with a fee, he will find him shod* on his return **3.** A town in Middlesex county, Mass **4.** A township and village in Steuben county, N Y

way'la-way†, *interj* Well-a-day! alas!

way"lay', 1 wē'lē' *or* wē'lē", 2 wā'lā' *or* wā'lā" (VIII), *vt* [WAY'LAID', WAY'LAY'ING] **1.** To watch insidiously by the way for the passing of, and beset with a view to seize, rob, assault, or slay, he in wait for **2.** By extension, to wait for in the way, for any purpose, accost on the way **3.** [Rare] To surround or beset with an ambush

For this purpose he distributed his warriors through the adjacent forests, and *waylaid* every pass
IRVING *Columbus* vol II, bk VIII p 36 [G P P]

[< WAY + LAY, *v*] — **way'lay'er**, *n* One who waylays

way'less, 1 wē'les, 2 wā'lĕs, *a* Having no path or way; trackless, pathless, as, a *wayless* forest

way'ment†, *vt* To grieve, bewail lament **wal'ment†.**

way'ment†, *n* Lamentation **way'ment-ing†.**

wayne†, *n* Same as WAIN

Wayne, 1 wēn, 2 wān, *n* **1 Anthony** (1/11745–12/11796), an American Revolutionary general, "Mad Anthony" **2.** A county in S E Georgia, 766 sq m , county-seat, Jessup **3.** A county in S Illinois 725 sq m , county-seat, Fairfield **4** A county in E Indiana 409 sq m , county-seat, Richmond **5.** A county in Iowa, 528 sq m , county-seat, Corydon **6** A county in Kentucky, 617 sq m , county-seat, Monticello **7.** A county in S E Michigan, 626 sq m , county-seat, Detroit **8.** A county in S E Mississippi 788 sq m , county-seat, Waynesboro **9** A county in S E Missouri, 770 sq m , county-seat, Greenville **10** A county in N E Nebraska 441 sq m , county-seat, Wayne **11** A county in New York, 624 sq m , county-seat, Lyons **12.** A county in North Carolina, 597 sq m county-seat, Goldsboro **13** A county in Ohio, 544 sq m , county-seat, Wooster **14** A county in N E Pennsylvania, 834 sq m , county-seat, Honesdale **15** A county in S Tennessee, 757 sq m , county-seat, Waynesboro **16** A county in Utah, 2,372 sq m , county-seat, Loa **17.** A county in S W West Virginia 545 sq m , county-seat, Wayne **18** A village in Wayne county, Mich

Waynes'bor-o, 1 wēnz'bur-o, 2 wānz'bŏr-o, *n* **1** A village, county-seat of Burke county, Ga **2** A borough in Franklin county, Pa **3.** A town, county-seat of Wayne county, Tenn **4.** A town, county-seat of Wayne county, Miss

Waynes'burg, 1 wēnz'bûrg, 2 wānz'bûrg, *n* A borough county-seat of Greene county, Pa , seat of Waynesburg College (Presbyterian), founded in 1850

Waynes'ville, 1 wēnz'vĭl, 2 wānz'vĭl, *n* A township and town, county-seat of Haywood county N C

Wayn'flete, 1 wān'flĭt, 2 wān'flēt, **William** (1395–5/11486) An English prelate, Lord Chancellor, Bishop of Winchester, founded Magdalen College, Oxford

-ways, *suffix* See -WAY

way'side", 1 wē'sīd", 2 wā'sīd", *a* Of or pertaining to the side of a road, growing by, situated, or lying on or near the wayside, as, the *wayside* mullen, a *wayside* inn

way'side", *n* The side or edge of the road or highway

wayt†, *v & n* Wait

way'tht, *n* Same as WATHE'

way'-this"tle, way-thorn, etc See WAY, *n*

way'ward, 1 wē'ward, 2 wā'ward, *a* **1.** Wandering away, as from a proper course of conduct, disobedient, wilful, perverse, froward, as, a *wayward* youth

I have been wild and *wayward* but you'll forgive me now
TENNYSON *The May Queen, New-Year's Eve* st 9

2 Having no definite way or course, wavering, vacillating, unsteady, irregular, as, a *wayward* flight [< AWAYWARD, see AWAY] Syn. see PERVERSE — **way'ward-ly**, *adv* — **way'ward-ness**, *n*

way'wode, 1 wē'wōd, 2 wā'wōd, *n* **1.** A liege prince a former title in Roumania, Wallachia, and Moldavia of the liege princes afterward called *hospodars* **2** A Turkish official of inferior rank **3.** A Polish administrative chief **4.** Originally, a military chief among Slavonic peoples [< Pol *woyewoda*, army-leader, < *woi*, army, + *wodit*, lead] **wal'wodet, wol'wodet** — **way'wode-ship**, *n* The office or jurisdiction of a waywode

way'worn", 1 wē'wōrn", 2 wā'wôrn", *a* Worn by journeying along the way, fatigued by travel, figuratively, wearied with the experiences of life, as, a *way-worn* pilgrim [mon pimpernel

way'wort", 1 wē'wûrt", 2 wā'wûrt", *n* [Prov] The com-

way'z'goose", 1 wēz'gûs", 2 wāz'gōōs", *n* **1.** [Eng] A yearly dinner usually a picnic, given in summer, especially by printers formerly, one given by an apprentice to his fellow workmen **2** [Prov Eng] A stubble-goose [< WASE[1] + GOOSE]

Wa-zan', 1 wa-zän', 2 wa-zan', *n* A sacred city of N

Wa-zir', 1 wa-zĭr', 2 wa-zîr', *n* Same as VIZIER

Wa-zi'ri, 1 wa-zi'ri, 2 wa-zî'ri, *n pl* The largest tribe of Waziristan a hardy, warlike, uncultured mountain people

Wa-zi"ri-stan', 1 wa-zi ri-stän', 2 wä-zî ri-stan', *n* A highland district in the Northwest Frontier Province of India between the Kuram and Gomul passes, transferred from Afghanistan to British India in 1894

W. B., w b , *abbr* Warehouse book, water ballast, water board, way-bill

W. B. M., W. B M. I., etc See ABBREVIATION
W. D, *abbr* War Department, Works Department
we, 1 wĭ, 2 wē, *pron 1st per pl* [*poss* OUR or OURS, *obj* US] **1.** Plural of I (= *I + you*, or *I + they*, for which some speeches have different forms), including the speaker and another or others associated with him **2.** The writer or speaker from a desire to speak impersonally or representatively: frequent in journalism and in public addresses called the **editorial we. 3.** *Specif*, the speaker or writer acting with official dignity used by monarchs, princes, and some ecclesiastical dignitaries on formal occasions called **we majestic.**
According to Coke in his *Institutes*, John of England was the first king to use *we* in his grants instead of *ego*, which was formerly always used but Richard the Lion-hearted had already adopted the royal *we*
Our old and faithful friend *we* are glad to see you
SHAKESPEARE *Measure for Measure* act v, sc 1
4. Occasionally, the society or the race of which the speaker is one, sometimes, people in general, mankind, as, *we* are fond of having *our* own way **5.** [Prov Eng] Us used emphatically for the direct or indirect object, as, he came to visit *we*, you can't get rid of *we* [< AS *wē*, we] — **we uns** [Southern U S], we ones a dialectic corruption used for *we* or *us*
We., Wed., *abbr* Wednesday
wea'bit, *n* [Local, Brit] A little bit, wee bit
We'a-dar", 1 wĭ'ə-där', 2 wē'ə-dar', *n* Same as VEADAR
weak†, *vt & i* To make or become weak
weak, 1 wĭk, 2 wēk, *v & n* [Prov Eng & Scot] Cry; chirp, squeak, lament, whine
weak, *a* **1.** Lacking in physical strength (1) Lacking in bodily vigor, as from age, sickness, or fatigue, wanting in energy, activity, or vigor, as, a *weak* old man
Being still too *weak* to mount his horse, he set off with the escort in a covered waggon
IRVING *Washington* vol I, p 172 [G P P 1863]
(2) Lacking in power or force, relatively or as compared with a previous condition; as, a *weak* voice, a *weak* heart; a *weak* arm **2.** Lacking in mental or moral strength (1) Deficient in power or vigor of intellect, liable to err or fail through feebleness of conception or vacillation of opinion, foolish, silly, as, a *weak* mind, *weak* in judgment (2) Lacking in strength of will or stability of character, unduly compliant, yielding easily to temptation, hence, lacking proper balance as, *weak* indulgence, a *weak* woman **3.** Showing poor judgment or a want of discretion, as, a *weak* plan, a *weak* decision **4.** Deficient, as an instrument or part, in strength, force, durability, or efficiency (1) Insufficiently resisting stress, as, a *weak* joist, a *weak* chain, *weak* foundations, a *weak* bridge (2) Ineffectual, as from deficient supply or other reason, as, a *weak* artillery fire the mill-stream grew *weak* through drought (3) Inadequately furnished or supplied, as in some given particular, as the enemy was *weak* in ships *weak* in trumps (4) Lacking in effective power or potency, inefficacious as, *weak* incantations *weak* prayers (5) Defective in stimulating or other properties of its class, of less than customary strength or potency, as, *weak* coffee, a *weak* tincture, *weak* beer or wine (6) Bending easily under weight, pliant, as, a *weak* plant-stalk, a metal rod is rendered *weak* by heat **5** Declining in price, without an active market, as, the wheat-market was *weak* **6** Figuratively (1) Not well sustained by facts, reason, or conscience, as, a *weak* argument, a *weak* pretext, a *weak* title (2) Wanting in vigor, impressiveness, or interest, as a literary or artistic product, as, a *weak* book, a *weak* drama, a *weak* style, a *weak* picture (3) Comparatively poor or insufficient, hence, trivial said sometimes in self-depreciation, as, my *weak* abilities (4) Lacking in influence, energy, or authority, as, a *weak* government
Private opinion is *weak*, but public opinion is almost omnipotent H W BEECHER *Life Thoughts* p 17 [P S & CO 1858]
7. *Eng Gram* (1) Inflected, as a verb by adding *ed, d*, or *t* to form the past tense and past participle (2) Forming the plural by adding *s* or *es* to the nominative singular, as, a *weak* noun (3) Compared regularly, as, *weak* adjectives The grammars of Germanic languages use the term in analogous meanings **8.** *Mus* Having the measure or rhythm unemphasized **9.** *Phot* Thin, wanting in contrast, as, a *weak* negative **10.** *Phon* (1) Unstressed, unemphasized used of syllables or sounds (2) Indicating the softer vowels in some languages, as the *i* and *u* in Spanish **11.** *Pros* Indicating verse-ending in which the accent falls on a word or syllable otherwise without stress, as *in* in the couplet
Bo-peeping midst 'many a mouldering heap' in
Whose bosom their own rude forefathers' are sleeping
BARHAM *Ingoldsby Legends The Wedding Day* ll 25–26.
[< Ice *veikr*, weak, cp AS *wac*]
Weak is the first element of many more or less self-explaining compound adjectives, as, **weak-eyed** (having weak eyes or sight), **w.-handed** (having too few assistants or employees, also, weak of hand, spiritless), **w.-headed** (of dull or feeble intelligence), **w.-hearted** (without courage, timorous), **w.-hinged** (turning on insufficient support, unbalanced), **w.-made** (deficient in strength), **w.-sighted** (weak-eyed), **w.-spirited** (bearing injury or opposition tamely, cowardly) Syn. debilitated, delicate, feeble, flabby, flaccid, flimsy, fragile, frail, infirm, irresolute, nerveless, palsied, pliable, pliant, powerless, shaky, slender, slight tottering, trembling, tremulous, unstable, unsteady, wavering See FAINT FOND, FRAGILE IDIOTIC, PUSILLANIMOUS, SICKLY — Ant.: see synonyms for POWERFUL — **the weaker sex,** the female sex womankind — **weak conjugation** (*Gram*), the conjugation including the weak verbs See WEAK, 7 (1) — **w. election** (*Astrol*), a weak preference for one time over another — **w. ending** (*Pros*), an unaccented ending — **weak'-kneed",** *a* Having weak knees figuratively, without resolute purpose or energy as, a *weak-kneed* leader — **w.-minded,** *a* Feeble-minded, of little intelligence, weak-headed — **w.-mindedness,** *n* — **w. point,** that peculiarity of a person or that part of an argument or cause which is most faulty or properly subject to criticism — **w. side,** that aspect or feature of a person's character in respect to which he is most easily influenced or tempted — **w. ulcer,** an ulcer having abundant and flabby granulations **w. sore†** — **weak'lish,** *a* [Rare] Somewhat weak — **weak'lish-ness,** *n* [Rare] — **weak'ly,** *adv*
weak'en, 1 wĭk'n, 2 wēk'n, *v* **I.** *t* **1.** To render weak or less vigorous, enfeeble, as the body or its organs, the mind or its faculties, lessen in strength, as an implement, structure, or vessel, reduce the cogency or impressiveness of, as, to *weaken* a plea or a motive
Let us not *weaken* still the weaker side
By our divisions ADDISON *Cato* act II sc 3
2 To reduce the active property or the quality of by dilution or mixture, as, to *weaken* a tincture or solution
II. *i* To grow less vigorous or strong, also, to become less resolute or determined, as, the patient *weakens*, the opposition *weakens* Syn. debilitate, depress, enervate, enfeeble, impair, invalidate, lower, make weak, paralyze, reduce, relax, sap, undermine, unnerve See IMPAIR — **weak'en-er,** *n*
weak'end, *pp* Weakened S S
weak'fish", 1 wĭk'fĭsh', 2 wēk'fĭsh', *n* An American sciænoid food-fish of the genus *Cynoscion*, a squeteague named from the tenderness of its mouth The **common weakfish** (*Cynoscion regalis*), silvery with dark undulating streaks, the **spotted w.** (*C nebulosus*), with conspicuous round black spots and the **white** or **bastard w.** (*C nothus*), without spots, are found on the Atlantic coast of the United States


Common Weakfish. 1/20

Weak'ley, 1 wĭk'lĭ, 2 wēk'ly, *n* A county in N W Tennessee, 565 sq m county-seat, Dresden
weak'ling, 1 wĭk'lĭŋ, 2 wēk'ling, *a* Having no natural vigor, feeble, as, a *weakling* child
weak'ling, *n* A feeble person or animal
weak'ly, 1 wĭk'lĭ, 2 wēk'ly, *a* Tending to weakness, weak in natural bodily state or constitution, not vigorous in growth; sickly, as, a *weakly* child, a *weakly* plant Syn. see SICKLY — **weak'li-ness,** *n*
weak'ness, 1 wĭk'nes, 2 wēk'nĕs, *n* **1.** The condition or quality of being weak, want of vigor, fortitude, or self-control **2.** A characteristic indicating feebleness, a fault or defect of character, foible
When a thing is too strong we always call it a *weakness*
BEECHER *On Preaching* second series, lect VI, p 165 [J B F 1873]
3. [Colloq] A point of self-indulgence, or a thing in which one indulges, a slight failing, as, smoking was his only *weakness*, peaches are my *weakness* Syn. see FOIBLE INABILITY Compare WEAK
weak'y, 1 wĭk'ĭ, 2 wēk'y, *a* [Prov Eng] Watery, moist
weal[1], 1 wĭl, 2 wēl, *vt & n* Same as WALE[1]
weal[2]**†,** *vt* To promote the weal of
weal[3]**†,** *vt* To be in want or trouble
weal[4], *n* **1.** A sound, healthy, or prosperous state, either of persons or of things, of an individual or a community, happiness or welfare of animate things, especially of rational beings, prosperity, as, we rejoice in his *weal*
But now I die, now all is finished My woe man's *weal*
HERBERT *The Temple, The Sacrifice* st 63
2. The body politic, state, or nation now only in the phrases *common weal, public weal*, etc **3†.** Wealth; worldly store [< AS *wela*, < *wel*, well] Syn.: see PROFIT — **weal'a-way†,** *interj* Same as WELLAWAY — **weal'ful†,** *a* — **weal'ful-ness†,** *n* — **weals'-man"†,** *n* A statesman, ironically, a demagog
weald, 1 wild, 2 wēld, *n* **1.** An exposed forest area; waste woodland, also, an open region, a wold **2.** [W-] *Geol* Wealden clay See GEOLOGY **3.** [W-] A district in Kent, Sussex, and Surrey, England, extending along the coast from near Dover to Beachy Head, and reaching inland across the Downs to the eastern part of Hampshire **The Weald‡.** [< AS *weald*, forest]
weald'en, 1 wild'en; 2 wēld'ĕn (XIII), *a* Pertaining to a weald, or the geological formation named from it See GEOLOGY Especially [W-] to "The Weald"
Weald'stone, 1 weld'stŏn, 2 wēld'ston, *n* An urban district in Middlesex, England
wealth, } 1 welth, 2 wĕlth, *n* **1.** A store or accumula-
welth[s]**,** } tion of those material things that men desire to possess, and that have exchangeable value, especially when in the possession of a particular man or of a community or mass of men, a large aggregate of real and personal property, riches **2.** In economics, all material objects having economic utility, and all property possessing a monetary value See quotations
Anything which can fairly be classed as *wealth* in one department is also *wealth* in the others and thus the definition is reached that *wealth* in general consists of all consumable utilities which require labour for their production and can be appropriated and exchanged *Encyc Brit* 11th ed vol XXVIII p 438
Wealth is — (1) The Possession, (2) in comparative abundance, (3) of things (4) which are objects of human desire, (5) not obtainable without some sacrifice or some exertion (6) and which are accessible to men able as well as anxious, to acquire them DUKE OF ARGYLL *Unseen Foundations Society* p 39 [J M 1893]
3 The condition of possessing such a store, the state of being wealthy, as, his *wealth* was unquestionable **4.** A great abundance of anything valuable or desirable, exuberance, as, *wealth* of learning, a *wealth* of affection **5†.** A happy estate or condition of life, weal, well-being [< WEAL[1], *n*] Syn: abundance, affluence, comfort, competence, competency, fortune, funds, goods, independence, lucre, mammon, money, opulence, pelf, plenty, possession, produce, property, riches, substance, treasure See AFFLUENCE, PROPERTY — Ant.: see synonyms for POVERTY — **active wealth,** same as ACTIVE CAPITAL — **personal w.,** faculties, energies, and habits which contribute to personal industrial efficiency — **wealth'ful†,** *a* — **wealth'ful-ly†,** *adv*
wealth'y, } 1 welth'ĭ, 2 wĕlth'y, *a* [WEALTH'I-ER;
welth'ys, } WEALTH'I-EST] **1.** Possessing wealth, having more than common abundance, affluent **2.** Abounding in an excellent quality or in effectiveness or fertility, as, *wealthy* in knowledge, a *wealthy* land **3.** Giving an abundant satisfaction, more than sufficient, overflowing, abounding **4.** [Prov Eng] Well-fed — **wealth'i-ly,** *adv* In a wealthy manner — **wealth'i-ness†,** *n*
wean, 1 wĭn, 2 wēn, *vt* **1.** To transfer (the young of any animal) from dependence on its mother's milk to another form of nourishment **2.** To reconcile to giving up or to the loss of former pleasures or possessions, especially by insensible degrees, estrange from former habits or associations, alienate the affections of, with *from* before that which is given up, as, he had *weaned* himself *from* stimulants, she was *weaned from* society [< AS *wenian* accustom, akin to WONT, *a*] — **wean'ed-ness,** *n* — **wean'er,** *n* **1.** One who weans specif [Anglo-Austral], one who weans lambs **2.** A muzzle used in weaning a calf **3** [Anglo-Austral] A weaned lamb from five to thirteen months old — **wean'ing,** *ppr & n* — **wean'ing-brash",** *n* See BRASH[1]
wean, *n* [Prov Brit] **1.** A child **2.** A weanling **wean'let.**
weand, *pp* Weaned S S
wean'ling, 1 wĭn'lĭŋ 2 wēn'ling *a* Freshly weaned
wean'ling, *n* A child or animal newly weaned **wean'ell†.**
weap'on, *vt* [Archaic] To supply or arm with weapons
weap'on, } 1 wep'ən; 2 wēp'on, *n* **1.** Any implement
wep'on[s]**,** } or mechanism used for offense or defense in war or single combat, anything, as a bow and arrow, sword, pistol, cannon, spear, or the like, used or designed to be used in war in annoying, injuring, defeating, or destroying an enemy, or in defensive warfare in resisting and repelling his attacks Compare ARMS **2.** Whatever one may use in making, parrying, or resisting attack; as, his fists were his only *weapons* **3.** Figuratively, any means used against an adversary, as in maintaining a proposition or a right, as, an argumentative *weapon*; the *weapon* of tears **4** *pl Nat Hist* The thorns, spines, or prickles of plants, or the stings, horns, claws, teeth, or other bodily equipments of animals used in fighting or for self-protection [< AS *wæpen*, weapon] Syn.: see ARMS — **weap'on-salve"†,** *n* Salve superstitiously applied to the instrument of injury to cure the wound it made — **w.-smith,** *n* An armorer a forger of weapons — **weap'oned,** *pa* Furnished with weapons — **weap'on-less,** *a* Destitute of a weapon (1) Destitute of a natural weapon of offense as, man is a *weaponless* animal (2) Destitute of an artificial weapon, as, a *weaponless* soldier — **weap'on-ry†,** *n* Weapons in general or collectively
weap'on-schaw", *n* Same as WAPENSHAW
wear[1], 1 wär, 2 wâr, *v* [WORE or WARE†, WORN or WEARED†] **I.** *t* **1.** To carry on the person, as a garment, an ornament, a weapon, etc, have on often with an implication of customary usage as, she *wears* black, the peasants *wear* blouses, rich and rare were the gems she *wore* **2.** To hold or maintain habitually in a specified manner or fashion, as, he *wears* his honors well, his age is very ill *worn*; they *wear* their hair in queues **3** To have an aspect or semblance of, exhibit, as, his countenance *wore* a sullen look **4.** To impair, waste, or consume by use, destroy by constant action, efface or rub off the surface of, as, the coat is *worn* threadbare, the pretense is *worn* to shreds, repeated cropping *wears* out the field, he *wears* away his youth in sports **5.** To cause or produce by attrition or erosive action, as, to *wear* a hole, floods *wore* a deep gorge **6.** To exhaust the strength or patience of, weary, as, *worn* with toil, disease has *worn* them down, trials that *wear* out endurance **7.** To accustom gradually to a new state of things, as to a new habit **8†.** To spend, especially without discretion
II. *i* **1** To be impaired or diminished gradually by use, also, to resist the waste of attrition, consumption, or time, hold out, last, or endure commonly with *well* or *ill*, as, the vest *wears well*, a charity that *wears* not out **2.** To pass on and be used up gradually, also, to be wearied or exhausted frequently with an adverb, as, the day *wears on*, his courage *wears away* **3†.** To become wonted or adjusted **4†.** To grow, become **5†.** To be in customary use [< AS *werian*, wear] Syn. abrade, chafe, consume, deteriorate, diminish, fret, fritter, impair, rub, tire, waste See BOTHER — **to wear away,** to reduce in size or strength, diminish gradually — **to w. horns,** to be a cuckold — **to w. off,** to remove or lessen, as by use or through the lapse of time, as to *wear off* the nap his displeasure *wore off* — **to w. on,** to pass slowly by — **to w. one's heart on one's sleeve,** to let one's thoughts or feelings be readily manifest — **to w. out. 1** To render worthless by use, as, the cloak is *worn out* **2** To waste gradually: as, he *wears out* patience **3.** To pass tediously, as time **4** To tire, harass exhaust **5** To erase, efface — **wear'a'ron,** *n* **1.** A plate to take the wear of a moving part **2.** [Eng] A tie-plate on a railroad **w. plate‡** — **wear'a-bl(e**[2]**,** *a* Capable of being worn — **wear'a-bl(e**[2]**,** *n* Something that is worn or that is fitted or intended to be worn usually in the plural
wear[2]**,** *v Naut* **I.** *t* To bring (a vessel) about by putting the helm up instead of down, as in tacking See quotation **II.** *i* To go about with the wind astern opposed to *tack*. [For VEER]
In *wearing* the helm is put up and the ship sails around, her head going to leeward and the sails remaining full and having brought the wind aft is hauled up on the new tack
A M KNIGHT *Modern Seamanship* p 397 [V N & CO '08]
wear[3]**,** 1 wĭr *or* wär, 2 wēr *or* wâr, *vt* [Scot or Obs] **1** To guard as a sentry or watchman, defend or protect, ward, as, *wear* the gate of the castle **2.** To keep off or away, ward off, as, to *wear* the fox from the poultry **3** To conduct carefully guide with prudence and skill as, to *wear* home the cattle [< AS *werian*, protect, < root of WARE[1] *v*]
wear[4]**,** 1 wär, 2 wâr, *n* **1.** The act of wearing, or the state of being worn, as, the shoes are in *wear*, the worse for *wear* **2.** The material or articles of dress worn or made to be worn a fashion, as, silk for summer *wear* **3.** The destructive effect of work or usage, impairment from use or time, also, capacity of resistance to impairment, the life of a tool or mechanism, as, the *wear* of the uniform was short, twisted fibers prolong the *wear* of cloth, the wheel has twenty years of *wear*
The shape of the table alters as the *wear* of the tooth proceeds
FLOWER *The Horse* p 123 [A 1892]
— **wear and tear,** loss by service, exposure, decay, or injury incident to the ordinary use of a thing often used figuratively, as, *wear and tear* of conscience
wear[5]**,** 1 wĭr, 2 wēr, *n* A weir
wear[6]**,** *n* [Scot] A guard, defense
Wear[1], 1 wĭr, 2 wēr, *n* A river in Durham, England, length, 65 m to the North Sea
weare[1], 1 wĭr, 2 wēr, *n Her* A fence or dam of wattled osier and stakes, usually in fess [For WEIR, *n*]
Weare[2], 1 wâr, 2 wēr, *n* A town in Hillsboro county, N H
wear'er, 1 wär'ər, 2 wâr'er, *n* **1.** One who wears, bears, or carries on the body or as an appendant to it **2.** That which wears away, erodes, or wastes, as, frost and lichens are *wearers* of the rocks
wea'ri-a-bl(e[2]**,** *a* [Rare] That can be wearied or fatigued
wea'ri-ful, 1 wĭ'rĭ-ful, 2 wē'rĭ-ful, *a* Tiresome wearisome — **wea'ri-ful-ly,** *adv*
wea'ri-ly, 1 wĭ'rĭ-lĭ, 2 wē'rĭ-ly, *adv* In a weary manner, in a way that tires or fatigues
wea'ri-ness, 1 wĭ'rĭ-nes, 2 wē'rĭ-nĕs, *n* **1.** The state of being weary, the reduced state of strength or animation caused by exertion or endurance, fatigue **2.** Depression of spirit, as from disease or monotony, discontent, vexation, or loss of patience; as, the *weariness* of pain [< AS *wērignes*, < *wērig*, weary]
wear'ing, 1 wär'ĭŋ, 2 wâr'ing, *pa* **1.** Impairing by use, fatiguing, exhausting, wasting, as, *wearing* trials **2.** Capable of being, or designed to be, worn
wear'ing, *n* **1.** The act of one who wears, or the manner of wear, as, the *wearing* of blue **2.** The destructive or consuming effect of use, as, the *wearing* of the wheels **3.** Diminution or passing away, as, the

wearing of the season 4†. That which is worn, clothing

Syn· see FRICTION — **wear'ing-ap-par"el,** *n* Clothes for wearing, clothing in general

wear'ish†, *a* 1. Insipid, watery 2. Wizen, shrunk, withered — **wear'ish-ly†,** *adv* — **wear'ish-ness†,** *n*

wea'ri-some, 1 wĭ'rı-səm, 2 wē'rı-səm, *a* Causing weariness, tiresome, fatiguing, dull, as, a *wearisome* task, a *wearisome* illness, a *wearisome* sermon

Syn.: annoying, fatiguing, irksome, laborious, tedious, tiresome, vexatious, wearing, weary — Ant., cheering, enlivening, inspiring, inspiriting, restful, reviving, rousing, soothing, stirring, thrilling — **wea'ri-some-ly,** *adv* — **wea'ri-some-ness,** *n*

wea'ry, 1 wĭ'rı, 2 wē'ry, *v* [WEA'RIED; WEA'RY-ING] **I.** *t* 1. To make weary, strain or diminish the strength of, fatigue, tire, as, the long march *wearied* the brigade, much study *wearies* the mind 2. To try or overtax the endurance of, tire the patience of, as, I *weary* you with details

II. ı 1. To become weary, grow fatigued or tired, as, I *weary* with the long walk 2. To grow vexed and impatient, tire with tedium or delay, also, to long, be wistful, languish in this sense followed by *for* or an infinitive, as, I *weary* of their talk, he *wearies* of his tale, the exile is *wearying for* home [< ME *wērigean*, < *wērig*, weary] Syn.. see BOTHER, TIRE — **to weary out,** to exhaust the patience of, overcome by fatiguing or worrying

wea'ry, *a* [WEA'RI-ER, WEA'RI-EST] 1. Worn with exertion, vexation, or the endurance of a burden, tired The object causing weariness is introduced by *of* or *with* 2. Discontented, vexed, or grieved by continued endurance, or by something disagreeable, impatient, fretted, irksome, as, *weary* with their folly, *weary* of life

I am *weary*,
Even *wearier* of your questions than your tortures
BYRON *Marino Falero* act v sc 1

3. Causing weariness, wearisome, as, endless *weary* work 4. [Prov Brit] (1) Sickly, feeble (2) Sad, unfortunate, bad [< AS *wērig*, weary, akin to *wōrian*, wander, < *wōr*, a moor] — **wea'ri-less,** *a* [Rare]

wea'ry, *n* [Prov Eng or Scot] A plague, a curse used in mild imprecation

wea'sand, 1 wĭ'zənd, 2 wē'sənd, *n* [Prov or Archaic] The tube connecting the lungs with the mouth, trachea, windpipe [< AS *wǣsend*, windpipe] **we'sand†; we'zand†.**

wease'al'lan, *n* Same as WEESE-ALLEN

wea'sel, 1 wĭ'zl, 2 wē'sl, *n* 1. A small elongated musteloid carnivore of the genus *Putorius*, especially *P vulgaris*, of the northern hemisphere, reddish-brown above, white below, and with the tail black at the tip In very cold regions it turns white in winter It preys on the smaller mammals and birds and is noted for its bloodthirstiness American species include **Bang's weasel** (*P rixosus*), of boreal America, from Montana to Alaska often called **least w.**; **black-footed w.** or **ferret** (*P nigripes*), of the Platte river valley, **Black Hills w** (*P allenī*), of South Dakota **Bonaparte's w.** (*P cicognani*), from New England to Alaska, **bridled w.** (*P frenatus*), of Mexico, **Cascade Mountain w.** (*P saturatus*), of Oregon **Florida w.** (*P peninsulæ*), of Florida, **long-tailed w.** (*P longicauda*), of the great plains of North America, **mountain-w.** (*P artzonensis*), of the Rocky Mountains and Sierra Nevada, **New York w.** (*P novebracensis*), of the eastern United States, **Puget Sound w.** (*P streatori*), of Puget Sound and adjacent territory, **tropical bridled w** (*P tropicalis*), of southern Mexico, **tundra w** (*P arcticus*), of the arctic coast and tundras of America, **Washington w** (*P washingtoni*), of the State of Washington Compare ERMINE


Weasel 1/8

2 Some animal mistaken for a weasel, as, the rasse, or **Malacca weasel,** or the European polecat, or **fitchet-w.** 3†. A weasel-coot [< AS *wesle*, weasel]

— **wea'sel-cat",** *n* A linsang — **w.-coot,** *n* [Eng] A female or young male of the smew from the reddish-brown head — **w.-duck†.** — **w.-faced,** *a* Having a lean sharp face — **w.-fish,** *n* Same as WHISTLE-FISH — **w.-lemur,** *n* A small reddish short-tailed lemur (*Lepilemur mustelinus*) — **w.-snout,** *n* A British dead-nettle (*Lamium galeobdolon*) with yellow flowers so called from the form of the corolla **yellow dead-nettle†.** — **w.-spider,** *n* A large predatory spider-like galeodid arachnid of warm regions

wea'sel-lingt, *n* A rockling, probably the five-bearded

wea'sel-mon"gert, *n* One who hunts rats with weasels a rat-catcher sometimes used opprobriously

wea'ser, 1 wĭ'zər, 2 wē'ser, *n* [U S] The American merganser **twee'zert, wea'ser-shel"drake†, whea'ser†**

wea'sy†, *a* Addicted to sensual indulgence, gluttonous — **wea'si-ness†,** *n*

weath'er, } 1 weth'ər, 2 wĕth'er, *v* **I.** *t* 1. To encoun-
weth'ers, } ter successfully, as a storm, figuratively, to bear, as adversity or trouble, without being overcome, survive, as, the coalition *weathered* the storm

For I can *weather* the roughest gale That ever wind did blow
LONGFELLOW *The Wreck of the Hesperus* st 8

2. To expose to the action of the weather, leave in the open air to dry, season, as, the corn is *weathered* in the field 3 *Geol* Specif, to discolor, crumble, or otherwise change by means of atmospheric action

Look at our feet the naked rock lies cracked and *weathered* by the frosts WINCHELL *Walks and Talks* p 108 [CHAUT 1886]

4. *Naut* To go to the windward of, pass by or through, notwithstanding weather conditions, as, to *weather* the cape 5. To slope (an exposed surface) so that water may not collect on (it), as, to *weather* a roof

II. ı 1. To undergo changes attendant on exposure in the atmosphere, as, the gneiss *weathered* into ridges 2. To resist the effects of weather, as, cedar boards *weather* better than pine [< AS *wederian*, < *weder*, weather] — **to weather a point,** to gain an advantage in a contest — **to w. hawks,** to tether hawks unhooded in the *open air* — **to w. out,** *to overcome (a difficulty or a danger)*

weath'er, *a* *Naut* Facing the wind, windward, as, the *weather* bow, *weather* leech opposed to *lee* — **weather tide,** a tide setting to windward — **w. wheel,** see LEE WHEEL, under LEE

weath'er, *n* 1. The general condition of the atmosphere of a place at a given time, as regards its temperature, moisture, winds, clouds, etc, especially, the state of the sky as regards clouds and rain, See plate at SIGNAL 2. Atmospheric conditions or changes in general, figuratively, *vicissitudes of fortune* usually plural

Their work in the open air, under all *weathers*, is calculated to make them [husbandmen] hardy
BROUGHAM *British Constitution* p 380 [o n & co 1861]

3 Any or all of the common phenomena of wind, rain, dampness, cold, heat, or storm, as, to keep out the *weather* 4. The inclination of a windmill's sails to the plane of revolution [< AS *weder*, weather]

— **angle of weather,** the inclination at which the sails of a windmill are set — **clerk of the w.** 1. [Humorous] The chief of the Weather Bureau, or one of its forecasters 2. The conditions collectively that determine the weather a personification — **foul w.,** wet, windy, or unfavorable weather — **merry w,** a time of mirth or jollity — **stress of w,** the force of storm or wind as compelling an action or inaction, or as endured — **to make bad w** (*Naut*), to roll or pitch violently in a storm said of a vessel — **to make fair w.,** to conciliate flatter or cajole — **to make good w.** (*Naut*), to act well in a gale said of a vessel — **under the w,** depressed by unpleasant weather, hence, indisposed from any cause, somewhat ill — **weath'er-an"chor,** *n* The anchor by which a vessel rides when moored, as distinguished from the *lee-anchor* — **w.-back,** *n* Any protective sheathing or covering applied to the back or inner face of a wall to keep out dampness and wind — **w.-beaten,** *a* Bearing the effects of exposure to weather, seasoned, as, a *weather-beaten* seaman — **w.-bit** or **-bitten,** *a* Worn or marred by frost or other inclement weather — **w.-bitt,** *vt* To take a double turn of (a cable) around the bitt-head, double-bitt — **w.-bitt,** *n* A second turn of a cable around the bitt-head — **w.-bleak,** *n* [Prov Eng] The bittern, twire-snipe **w.-bleater†** — **w.-blown,** *a* Beaten or stained by weather — **w.-bound,** *a* Detained *by unfavorable weather* — **w.-bow,** *n* *The windward side* of a vessel's bow — **w.-box,** *n* A toy hygroscope operated by a string easily affected by dampness or dryness When the weather is dry the figure of a woman is drawn out of one side of a toy house, and when it is damp the figure of a man is drawn from the other side — **w.-break,** *n* [So U S] A windbreak — **w.-breeder,** *n* A bright day such as frequently precedes a storm — **W. Bureau,** a bureau of the Department of Agriculture in Washington, established under act of Congress of Oct 1, 1890, for meteorological observation the diffusion of meteorological information, the display of storm- and flood-signals, etc — **w.-card,** *n* A combination of observations from different sides of a large number of storms, in order to show the general conditions of rainfall, wind etc — **w.-case,** *n* A meteorologists case of instruments properly, a frame containing an aneroid and a psychrometer — **w.-cast,** *n* A weather-forecast — **w.-caster,** *n* One who predicts weather-changes — **w.-chart,** *n* Any chart of the earth or of a portion of the earth containing lines or figures showing the distribution of pressure, temperature, moisture, wind, rain, clouds, or other elements of the weather — **w.-cloth,** *n* *Naut* A tarpaulin used to protect boats, hammocks etc, or to shelter persons from the weather — **w.-contact,** *n* *Teleg* A leakage of electricity due to dampness of the weather — **w.-cross,** *n* *Teleg* An electrical leak from one wire to another, due to wet weather and defective insulation — **w.-deck,** *n* *Naut* A deck *open to the weather, as the boat-deck of most ships* — **w.-dog,** *n* [Prov Eng] A broken rainbow, or a fragment of a rainbow popularly regarded as a sign of rain — **w.-door,** *n* A door for regulating ventilation in a mine, trap-door — **w.-driven,** *a* Driven by storm — **w.-eye,** *n* Observation of the weather chiefly in the phrase **to keep one's weather-eye open** (to keep one s wits about one, be alert and cautious) — **w.-fast,** *a* Weather-bound — **w.-fend,** *vt* To shelter from the weather — **w.-fish,** *n* The misgurn loach (*Misgurnus fossilis*) — **w.-flag,** *n* A flag displayed as a weather-signal — **w.-forecast,** *n* A forecast of the probable weather for a few days now made chiefly by a study of the meteorological conditions and their changes over a large area Attempts have been made in India to forecast the probability of rainfalls and drought for a longer period, as several months, but in the United States forecasts are officially made for periods of 24, 36, or 48 hours — **w.-gage,** *n* *Naut* The advantage of receiving the wind first, a position to the windward, hence, figuratively, any advantage gained, the upper hand — **w.-gleam,** *n* [Prov Eng] A bright aspect of the sky at the horizon — **w.-hardened,** *a* Made hard or hardy by exposure to sun and air — **w.-head,** *n* [Prov Eng] *Meteor* A secondary bow See RAINBOW, *n*, 1 — **w.-house,** *n* A weather-box — **w.-indicator,** *n* A barometer or other similar instrument that renders assistance in predicting the weather See WEATHER-CASE — **w.-lights,** *n pl* Silent displays of atmospheric electricity mentioned by Tyndall as visible in the Alps when distant thunder-storms occur on the plains below, auroral lights — **w.-map,** *n* Same as WEATHER-CHART — **w.-molding,** *n* *Arch* A projection or hood over a door, window, or other wall-opening, devised to turn water, as a dripstone — **w.-notation,** *n* A system of abbreviations used in meteorological charts and tables — **w.-parting,** *n* A valley, range of hills, watercourse, or other topographic feature, assumed to deflect the course of local storms or other meteorological phenomena analogous, on a small scale, to the CLIMATIC DIVIDE (which see) — **w.-period,** *n* Any period or cycle occurring in the weather of a locality — **w.-plant,** *n* A plant supposed to indicate approaching changes in the weather, as the pimpernel (see under WEATHER-GLASS) and the Indian licorice — **w.-proof,** *a* Capable of withstanding rough weather — **w.-report,** *n* A report which a weather bureau publishes daily about the weather and its probable changes — **w.-roll,** *n* The lurch of a vessel to windward when in the trough of the sea — **w.-rope,** *n* Rope made impervious to water, as by tarring — **w.-service,** *n* A branch of government *that performs the duties of a weather bureau* — **w.-sharp,** *n* [Colloq] A person who is weather-wise, an expert forecaster of weather — **w.-shooting,** *n* Bombardment of the clouds for the purpose of preventing hail, producing rain, etc — **w.-sign,** *n* Whatever presages or is supposed to presage a change of weather hence any sign — **w.-spy,** *n* [Rare] A weather-prophet — **w.-stain,** *n* Discoloration from exposure to the atmosphere — **w.-stained,** *a* — **w.-station,** *n* A place or office where meteorological observations are taken and recorded for publication or for transmission to a central bureau Such stations are of **first order** when observations are made hourly, or when supplied with self-registering instruments, of **second order,** when all the more important observations *are taken of third order, when average rainfall and mean* temperature only are recorded — **w.-stone,** *n* A stone the color of which changes prior to rain — **w.-strip,** *n* A narrow strip, as of wood edged with rubber, prepared to be placed over crevices as at doors and windows, to exclude wind, rain, etc — **w.-strip,** *vt* — **w.-table,** *n* Same as WATER-TABLE, 1 — **w.-telegraph,** *n* A combination of barometer and polymeter, widely used in Germany a trade name — **w.-telegraphy,** *n* The application of telegraphy to meteorological purposes a distinct branch of telegraphy embracing special codes systems, etc — **w.-tile,** *n* A tile used instead of weather-boarding — **w.-tint,** *n* A coloration caused by weathering — **w.-type,** *n* *Meteor* Any one of several typical arrangements of the areas of high and low pressure over a region, with the attendant weather, as seen on a weather-map and used in weather-forecasting — **w.-vane,** *n* See VANE, 1 — **w.-waft,** *a* [Rare] Borne along by the wind — **w.-wind†,** *n* The greater bindweed — **w.-wise,** *a* Experienced in making predictions as to coming weather — **w.-wisdom,** *n* — **w.-work,** *n* [Rare] Provision against sea, wind, rain, etc — **w.-worn,** *a* Worn by exposure to weather — **w.-wrack†,** *n* Injury or damage caused by storms **w.-wreck†.**

weath'er-board", 1 weth'ər-bōrd", 2 wĕth'er-bōrd", *n* 1. A board prepared for the *outside covering of wooden* buildings, usually feather-edged and nailed on so as to overlap and shed the rain sometimes distinguished from a *clapboard* as being of greater width 2. A board running under the gable or eaves of a building and forming a finish at the junction of the wall and the roof 3. *Naut* (1) The windward side of a vessel (2) A board for turning the water from an open port-hole

— **weath'er-board",** *vt* To fasten weather-boards upon — **w.-boarding,** *n* 1. Weather-boards collectively, or material for making them 2 The outer wooden covering of the walls and roof of a building

weath'er-cock", 1 weth'ər-kok", 2 wĕth'er-cŏk", *vt* To *furnish with, or to perform the office of,* a weathercock

weath'er-cock", *n* 1. A weather-vane, properly one in the semblance of a cock 2. A fickle person or variable thing, one easily influenced and inconstant

weath'ered, } 1 weth'ərd, 2 wĕth'erd, *pa* 1. Affected
weth'erds, } by exposure to the atmosphere, seasoned

I have never yet seen any restoration or cleaned portion of a building whose effect was not inferior to the *weathered* parts RUSKIN *Modern Painters* vol ı, pt ıı, § 1, p 103 [w & n 1858]

2 *Arch* Sloped to prevent water lodging on the surface, as woodwork or stonework 3 *Geol* Worn, shaped, or stained by exposure in the atmosphere, as, *weathered* stones, *weathered* colors of the rock 4. Hence, denoting wood that has been artificially colored to represent weathering — **weathered clay,** clay made friable in the air that it may be easily worked with water

Weath'er-ford, 1 weth'ər-fərd, 2 wĕth'er-ford, *n* 1. A city, county-seat of Parker county, Tex 2 A city in Custer county, Okla

weath'er-gall", 1 weth'ər-gôl", 2 wĕth'er-gal", *n* 1. A partial or secondary rainbow supposed to presage rain, a water-gall

See how much heavier the clouds fall every moment, and see these *weather-spars* that streak the lead-colored mass with partial gleams of faded red SCOTT *Pirate* p 33 [D F & CO]

2. An excavation in the earth, due to the downfall of water **weath'er-gaw"t** [Scot]

weath'er-glass", 1 weth'ər-glas", 2 wĕth'er-glas", *n* A meteorological instrument for indicating the state of the weather, especially, a common barometer accompanied by a graduated scale or dial on which are entered such words as *rain, fair, change,* etc — **chemical weather-glass,** same as STORM-GLASS — **shepherd's w.,** same as POOR MAN'S WEATHER-GLASS See POOR, *a*

weath'er-ing, 1 weth'ər-ıŋ, 2 wĕth'er-ing, *n* 1. *Arch* A slight slope given to a horizontal surface, as a ledge on a wall, to prevent water lodging there 2. *Geol* (1) Specif, atmospheric action on rock-surfaces (2) Hence, by extension, the various natural processes tending to the decomposition, disintegration, or alteration of rocks upon or close to the earth's surface, including the action of ground-water, plants, etc It manifests itself in a variety of different ways, as by the crumbling or hardening of surfaces, new molecular arrangements, new minerals, development of the harder parts of a rock as the softer disappear, so that fossils, sand-grains, pebbles, veins, etc, stand out in relief or fall in débris to the ground

3. *Philol* Phonetic decay, especially, decline or extinction of terminations in the noun, pronoun, and verb under the influence of dialect mixture, climate, or analytical tendencies 4†. Any weather, especially, fair or propitious weather

— **weath'er-ing-stock"†,** *n* *A pole for tethering* unhooded hawks, permitting them slight exercise

weath'er-ly, 1 weth'ər-lı, 2 wĕth'er-ly, *a* *Naut* Capable of keeping close into the wind without drifting to leeward — **weath'er-li-ness,** *n* A sailing-vessel s quality as shown under stress of weather, especially, her power to sail to windward closely and rapidly without making leeway

Weath'er-ly, *n* A borough in Carbon county, Pa

weath'er-most, 1 weth'ər-mōst, 2 wĕth'er-mōst, *a* Farthest to windward

weath"er-ol'o-gy, 1 weth"ər-ol'o-jı, 2 wĕth"er-ŏl'o-gy, *n* Meteorology a humorous coinage

weath'er-propi"et, 1 weth'ər-prof'et, 2 wĕth'er-prŏf"ĕt, *n* 1. One who makes predictions about the weather often used derisively of charlatans who predict the weather for long periods from empirical signs 2. Whatever serves as an indicator of atmospheric changes, as the conduct of birds, or devices like the weather-box, *chromatic hygroscopes,* etc

weath'er-sig"nal, 1 weth'ər-sig'nel, 2 wĕth'er-sĭg'nal, *n* A signal, such as a flag, drum, cone, etc, used to indicate the expected character of the weather The most important are those designed to warn mariners of the violence and direction of storm-winds In the interior of the United States flag-codes have been devised to indicate changes of weather, a large white flag with *black center indicating* a cold wave See plate of SIGNAL-FLAGS, etc, at SIGNAL

Why is a hurricane an act of God, when by our *weather signals* we are able to anticipate hurricanes?

F WHAR ON *Law of Negligence* § 557, p 435 [K & BRO 1878]

weav'a-bl(e), 1 wĭv'ə-bl, 2 wēv'a-bl, *a* That may be woven

The world got *weavable fibres out of the mosses* and made clothes for itself, cheap and fine — here was happiness at last RUSKIN *Modern Painters* vol ıı pt ıv, ch 17, p 310 [w & n 1859]

weave, } 1 wĭv, 2 wēv, *v* **I.** *t* [WOVE or WEAVED,
weav'e, } WO'VEN or WOVE or WEAVED, WEAV'ING] 1. To entwine or lace together (threads or strips of pliable *material) into a texture, especially by interlacing woof-*threads among warp-threads, as in a loom, also, to insert by intertwining, as, to *weave* fibers, yarns, etc 2 To produce or form by the foregoing process, as, they *weave* muslin, the women *wove* cloth of gold 3 Figuratively, to unite as by intermingling or intertwining, as, fancies *woven* into theories, schemes *woven* with guile

Love justice truth, and purity — become ours by the doing of them and *weave* their divine eternity into our being

S A BROOKE *Christ in Modern Life* p 246 [K & CO 1872]

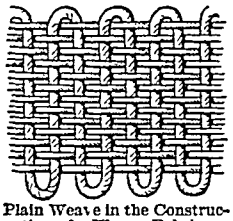
4. To contrive or construct with elaboration, as, Chaucer *wore* quaint tales, to *weave* a plot

II. ı **1.** To practise weaving; work with a loom, as, she can spin and *weave* **2.** [Rare] To become woven or interlaced, as, the plot *weares* through a score of scenes **3.** *Manège* To sway head and body in a motion resembling that of a weaver's hand in shuttle-throwing said of a horse [< AS *wefan*, weave] **weve‡.**

weave²†, *vt & ri* To move, wave, shake

weave, *n* The act or a style of weaving

—**Batavia weave,** a weave produced by a four-leaved harness, resulting in a twilled armure — **granite weaves,** in woolen manufactures, small criss-cross weaves, employed to form irregular patterns — **mad w.,** a complicated weave seen in Malayan basketwork, the effect of which is to present the appearance of rhombs, cubes, or 6-pointed stars according to different angles of view — **plain w,** the first of the foundation-system of weaves (see FOUNDATION-WEAVES), the plainest possible method of interlacing threads, both warp- and weft- or filling-threads interlacing alternately with each other **cot'ton-weave"‡.** The interchange of warp and filling produces interstices, according to the following rules (1) The thicker in size the threads, as used in the construction of the fabric, the larger the interstices will be (2) Soft twisted threads reduce the interstices to a lower point than hard twisted threads of equal size and direction of twist (3) The interstice will again be reduced by employing for warp and filling a twist which, when they are interlaced, runs in the same direction in both



Plain Weave in the Construction of a Woven Fabric

The thread that turns back and forth is the weft that interlacing with it, the warp

weav'er, 1 wīv'ər, 2 wēv'er, *n* **1.** One who weaves, an artizan who uses or is skilled with the loom **2.** A weaver-bird **3.** A web-making spider, spinner. **4.** A whirligig, or gyrinid beetle — **cob'web-weav"er,** *n Entom* A spider building a web of uneven threads, specif, a theridiid — **weav'er-bird",** *n* A finch-like ploceoid bird of the warmer parts of Asia, Africa, and Australia Many of the species, especially those of the genera *Pyromelana, Hyphantornis,* and *Ploceus,* construct closely woven hanging nests, often in the form of a pouch elongated into a tube opening from below The republican or social weavers (genus *Philetærus*) dwell gregariously in hive-nests See illus under SOCIAL WEAVER — **w.-finch,** *n* A weaver-bird or ploceid — **w.-fish†,** *n* A weever — **weavers' bottom,** an inflamed condition of the tissue over the ischium, or seat-bone, arising from long sitting — **w.-shell,** *n* A shuttle-shell **weavers' shuttle-shell‡.** — **weavers' knot,** a sheet-bend

weav'er-ess, 1 wīv'ər-es, 2 wēv'er-ĕs, *n* A female weaver.

wea'zand, *n* Same as WEASAND

wea'zel, *n* Same as WEASEL

wea'zen, 1 wī'zn 2 wē'zn, *a* Same as WIZEN **wea'zened‡.** — **wea'zen-faced",** *a* — **wea'zen-y,** *a* Shriveled, thin

wea'zend, *a* Weazened S S

web, 1 web, 2 wĕb, *vt* [WEBBED, WEBD[5], WEB'BING] **1.** To connect or provide with a web **2.** To cover with a web, ensnare [< AS *webban,* < *web,* see WEB[1], *n*]

web[1], *n* **1.** A textile fabric, especially as in the piece or as being woven in a loom, sometimes, a fabric distinguished from its figured character

You must always be prepared to read Greek legends as you trace threads through figures on a silken damask the same thread runs through the *web,* but it makes part of different figures

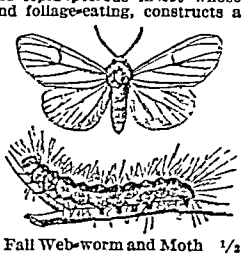
RUSKIN *Queen of the Air* p 26 [S E & CO 1869]

2. A sheet or roll of material formed like a web of cloth, especially, a roll of printing-paper as it comes from the mill **3.** Figuratively, anything artfully contrived or elaborated into a scheme or snare, as, a *web* of treason **4.** A membrane or fold of skin connecting the digits of an animal, as in aquatic birds, otters, bats, etc

The length of the toes and wideness of *web* between them, seem to depict the kind of surface over which it was to bound

YOUATT *The Dog* p 50 [L & A]

5. The network of delicate threads spun by a spider to entrap its prey, cobweb, also, a similar substance spun by various caterpillars, etc **6.** *Ornith* The series of barbs on either side of the shaft of a feather, which in a typical feather are interlocked by means of the barbules and barbicels, the vane, vexillum **7.** *Technol* A plate or sheet, as of metal, sometimes perforated to make it lighter, connecting the heavier sections, ribs, frames, etc, of any tool or mechanical element (1) The thin part of a girder (2) The plate between the flange and head of a railroad-rail (3) One of the plates connecting the parts of a car-wheel (4) The section of a crank made thin for lightness (5) The contracted part of an anvil (6) The bit of a key, especially when flat (7) A piece of webbing (8) The blade of a saw, sword, etc (9) *Photoengraving* Same as HALF-TONE SCREEN under HALF-TONE **8.** *Math* Same as NET, 4 (2) [< AS *web,* < *wefan,* weave] — **chain'-web",** *n* A form of scroll-saw with teeth in jointed pieces or links — **Holland web†,** linen brought from the Netherlands — **india-rubber web,** a cloth with india-rubber warp and filling of silk or other fiber — **pin and web,** a darkening speck on the cornea with a film spreading in fan shape from the cornea — **web'-eye",** *n* A film spreading over the eye — **web-eyed,** *a* — **web-fingered,** *a* — **web-foot,** *n* **1.** A foot with webbed toes **2** The condition of being web-footed **3.** A web-footed bird **4** [U S] A resident of Oregon said jocularly, in reference to the moist climate of the region — **gillie web-foot** [Scot], a footman who bore his master during journeys over wet places — **web-footed,** *a* **1.** Having the toes more or less completely connected by a membrane as many aquatic animals, palmiped pinniped as, the goose is *web-footed* **2.** [Racing Slang] Able to run fastest on wet ground — **web-footedness,** *n* — **web-glazing,** *n Paper-making* The process of paper-glazing in a calender in which rolls of cotton or paper much compressed alternate with rolls of polished iron also, the operation described — **web machine,** same as WEB PRESS See PRINTING-PRESS — **web-member,** *n* A brace in a web-system.— **web-plate,** *n* Same as WEB[1], 7 — **web-saw,** *n* A frame-saw — **web-system,** *n* A system of braces used in iron and steel construction, as between the flanges of lattice-girders — **web-toed,** *n* Web-footed — **web-wheel,** *n* A wheel in which plates connect the hub and rim also a clock-wheel or watch-wheel struck with a die after which the webs are made into spokes by cutting out and filing away material — **web-winged,** *a* Having membranes connecting the digits and forming wings as in the flying mammals such as bats — **web-work,** *n* The web or body of a textile fabric — **web-worm,** *n* A lepidopterous insect whose larva, usually gregarious and foliage-eating, constructs a silken web or tent as a shelter, as a tent-caterpillar The **fall web-worm** is a bombycid (*Hyphantria cunea*); the **garden w.,** a pyralid (*Eurycreon rantalis*), the **grape** or **vine w,** a geometrid (*Cidaria diversilineata*), the **orange w.,** a pyralid (*Anæglis demissalis*), and the **sod** or **turf w.,** a crambid (*Crambus exsiccatus*) The **pine w.** is the caterpillar of any web-worm or tortricid moth destructive to pine-trees, especially *Lophoderus politana* The **beet** or **sugar-beet w.** (*Loxostege sticticalis*) is similar to the garden web-worm — **web'less,** *a* Lacking a web



Fall Web-worm and Moth ½

web²†, *n* A weaver

Webb, 1 web 2 wĕb, *n* **1. Alexander Stewart** (²/₁₁1835–³/₁₁1911), an American general distinguished in the Civil War president of the College of the City of New York (1869–1903), author, *The Peninsular Campaign* **2. Charles Henry** (¹/₁₁1834–⁵/₁₁1905), an American traveler, journalist, poet, and humorist, pen-name, "John Paul", *Vagrom Verse* **3 James Watson** (²/₁1802–⁶/₁1884), an American soldier, editor, and diplomat **4. Matthew** (¹/₁₁1848–³/₁₁1883), an English swimmer, who in 1875 swam the English Channel from Dover to Calais He lost his life in attempting to swim the rapids below Niagara Falls **5. Philip Barker** (²/₁₁1793–⁸/₁₁1854) an English botanist **6. Sidney** (²/₁₁1859–), an English barrister and sociological writer **7.** A county in central S Texas, 3,421 sq m county-seat, Laredo

Webb Cit'y. A lead-mining city in Jasper county, Mo

webbe†, *n* A web

webbe²†, *n* A weaver **web'ber†.**

Webbe, 1 web, 2 wĕb, **Samuel** (1740–³/₁₁1816) An English composer of glees

webbed, 1 webd, 2 wĕbd, *a* **1.** Having a web, deli-**webd[5],** cately interlaced **2.** Having the digits united by a membrane, as, *webbed* fingers, *webbed* feet

Web'ber, 1 web'er, 2 wĕb'er, **Herbert John** (¹²/₂₁1865–) An American plant-physiologist, agriculturist, and educator

web'bing, 1 web'ıŋ, 2 wĕb'ing, *n* **1.** A woven strip of strong fiber used for girths, surcingles, straining-pieces of saddles, and upholsterers' foundations for seat-bottoms, reins, the strong edging of rugs, etc **2** The wide flat tapes, collectively, on which paper is carried in a printing-press **3.** Same as WEB, 4 **4.** Any woven texture, the structure of a web

— **web'bing-moth",** *n* A clothes-moth so called because of the web it forms about itself — **web'by,** *a* Relating to or consisting of a web or membrane

we'ber[1], 1 wē'bər *or* vē'bər, 2 wg'ber *or* vg'ber, *n Elec* **1.** Originally, a coulomb, later, a current of a coulomb per second, an ampere now disused in both senses **2.** A magnetic pole of unit strength a proposed term, never adopted **3.** The practical unit of magnetic flux See UNIT [< W *Weber,* German physicist (1804–1891)] — **we'ber-me"ter,** *n* **1.** A coulomb-meter **2.** An ampere-meter

We'ber[2], 1 vē'bər, 2 vg'ber, *n* **1 Alfred** (⁷/₁₁1835–¹⁰/₂₁1914), a German philosopher, *History of Philosophy* **2. Ernst Heinrich** (⁴/₂₁1795–¹/₂₁1878), a German physiologist proposed Weber's law, defining relation of sensation to stimulus See WEBERIAN **3. Georg** (²/₂₁1808–⁸/₁₁1888), a German historian, *History of German Literature* **4 Karl Maria Friedrich Ernst, Baron von** (¹²/₂₁1786–⁵/₁826), a German composer *Der Freischütz* **5. Philippe Karl Max Maria, Baron von** (⁶/₂₁1822–⁴/₁₁1881), son of preceding, German engraver author **6 Wilhelm Eduard** (²⁴/₂₁ 1804–⁵/₂₁1891), a German physicist **7.** I wī'bər, 2 wē'ber, A river in N W Utah, flowing into Great Salt Lake **8.** A county in N W Utah, 544 sq m county-seat, Ogden

We-be'ri-an, 1 wı-bī'ri-ən, 2 we-bē'ri-an, *a* Named for E H Weber, the German physiologist — **Weberian apparatus,** the ossicles and their appendages by which the air-bladder of ostariophysial fishes and their ears are connected — **W. ossicles,** a chain of small bones between the ears and air-bladder of ostariophysial fishes

web'ster†, *n* A weaver

Web'ster, 1 web'stər, 2 wĕb'ster, *n* **1. Daniel** (¹/₁₁1782–²⁴/₂₁1852), an American statesman, orator, jurist, Secretary of State **2. John** (1580–1625), an English tragic dramatist *Duchess of Malfi* **3. Joseph D.** (⁸/₂₁1811–²/₂₁1876), a Federal general in the Civil War **4. Noah** (¹⁰/₁₈ 1758–⁴/₂₁1843), an American philologist and lexicographer **5. Thomas** (³/₂₁1800–³/₂₁1886), an English painter **6** A county in S W Georgia 227 sq m., county-seat, Preston **7.** A county in N W Iowa, 720 sq m, county-seat, Fort Dodge **8.** A county in W Kentucky, 355 sq m county-seat, Dixon **9.** A parish in N W Louisiana 682 sq m, parish-seat Minden **10.** A county in Mississippi, 409 sq m, county-seat, Walthall **11.** A county in S Missouri 579 sq m, county-seat, Marshfield **12.** A county in S Nebraska, 578 sq m county-seat, Red Cloud **13.** A county in central West Virginia 590 sq m, county-seat, Addison **14** A town in Worcester county, Mass **15** A city, county-seat of Day county, S Dak

Web'ster Cit'y. A city, county-seat of Hamilton county, Ia

Web-ste'ri-an, 1 web-stī'ri-ən, 2 wĕb-stē'ri-an *a* Of or pertaining (1) to Daniel or (2) to Noah Webster, or to the simplifications in spelling first introduced in the latter's dictionary

web'ster-ite, 1 web'stər-ait, 2 wĕb'ster-it, *n* **1** *Mineral* Same as ALUMINITE **2** *Petrol* An enstatite diallage rock [Def 1, < Thomas *Webster,* Scotch geologist (1772–1844) Def 2, < *Webster* North Carolina]

wecht, 1 went, 2 wĕnt, *n* [Scot] A scoop for lifting grain **weght†.**

Weck'her-lin, 1 vek'ər-lin, 2 vĕk'er-lin, **Georg Rudolf** (⁹/₁₁1584–²/₂₁1653) A German poet and diplomat

wed, 1 wed, 2 wĕd, *v* **I.** *t* [WED'DED or WED (Archaic or Poet); WED'DING] **1.** To take as one's husband or one's wife, as, she *wedded* her cousin

Whom first we love you know we seldom *wed*

OWEN MEREDITH *Chances* st 1

2. To unite or give in matrimony, join in wedlock, as, our pastor *wedded* us **3.** Figuratively, to attach (oneself) permanently to a thing, adopt fully as a cause or a custom, as, he is *wedded* to his pipe **4‡.** To pledge, wager the original meaning See quot under WED, *n*

II. ı To contract wedlock, become firmly united, as, when will she *wed?* let fancy *wed* with reason [< AS *weddian,* engage < *wed* pledge] — **to wed over the mixen** [Prov Eng], to marry a neighbor — **to wed over the moor** [Prov Eng], to marry one from a distant place — **to wed with a rush ring,** to marry without serious purpose or in jest, go through a mock marriage ceremony — **wed'-fee",** *n* [Prov Brit] A wager, recompense **wedde'-fee"†.**

wed, *n* [Prov Eng, Scot, or Obs] A pledge or security, a forfeit wager **wad‡.**

After the introduction of Christianity . . the lover was required *to give at that time [of espousal] a wed or security* . . Hence the ceremony of marriage has been called in English, down to the present time, a wedding

T WRIGHT *Womankind in Western Europe* p 55 [GR & S 1869]

Wed, *abbr* Wednesday

wed'-bed"rip, 1 wed'-bed'rīp, 2 wĕd'-bĕd'rīp, *n Early English Law* An agreement binding a tenant to perform bedrip for his lord [< AS *wed,* pledge, + *bedrip,* reaping]

wed'brekt, *n* An adulterer

Wed'dah, *n pl* Same as VEDDAH

wed'ded, 1 wed'ed, 2 wĕd'ĕd, *a* **1.** Being in the state of matrimony, married, pertaining to marriage, as the *wedded* life, the newly *wedded* couple **2.** Closely allied; completely engaged or attached, closely interlinked

Where, forest-walled the scattered hamlets lay
Along the *wedded* rivers

WHITTIER *The Pennsylvania Pilgrim* st. 2.

Syn.: see ADDICTED

wed'der[1], 1 wed'er, 2 wĕd'er, *n* One who weds

wed'der[2], *n* [Prov Eng & Scot] Same as WETHER

Wed'der-burn, 1 wed'er-bûrn, 2 wĕd'er-bûrn, **Alexander** (²/₁₁1733–¹/₂₁1805) Baron Loughborough and earl of Rosslyn, a British politician and jurist

wed'ding, 1 wed'ıŋ, 2 wĕd'ing, *n* **1.** The ceremony of a marriage with its attendant festivities, also, the ceremony alone, originally, a betrothal

Our English word *wedding* means a binding not of the husband to the wife but of the bridegroom to the guardian and the betrothal, not the marriage, is the proper *wedding* BARING-GOULD *Germany Present and Past* vol ı, p 135 [R P & CO 1879]

2. The anniversary or celebration of such ceremony.

Such weddings are named from the character of the presents regarded as appropriate, as, **china wedding** (20th anniversary), **crystal w.** (15th, glass presents), **diamond w.** (60th, sometimes 75th), **golden w.** (50th), **paper w.** (1st), **ruby w.** (45th), **silver w.** (25th), **tin w.** (10th), **wooden w.** (5th) [< AS *weddung,* verbal n of *weddian,* see WED, *v*] Syn.: see MARRIAGE — **knobstick wedding** [Prov Eng], a compulsory marriage — **wed'ding-bed",** *n* The bridal couch — **w.-cake,** *n* A cake served at a wedding, and also divided among absent friends usually a very rich fruit-cake — **w.-chest,** *n* A box or ornamental chest to contain a bridal trousseau — **w.-clothes,** *n* Clothing especially prepared for use at or because of a wedding — **w.-day,** *n* The day or the anniversary day, of a wedding — **w.-dowry,** *n* The portion received by a woman at her marriage — **w.-dress,** *n* A bride's gown — **w.-excursion,** *n* See WEDDING-FLIGHT — **w.-favor,** *n* A rosette or bunch of white ribbons worn by male wedding-guests **mar'riage-fa"vort.** — **w.-feast,** *n* An entertainment in honor of a wedding — **w.-flight,** *n* The flight of a queen bee to meet one of the drones in the air and to become impregnated — **w.-flower,** *n* Either of two plants of the southern and the eastern hemisphere an iris (*Moræa robinsoniana*), or a South-African shrub (*Dombeya natalensis*) of the cola-nut family the latter called also the **Cape wedding-flower** — **w.-garment,** *n* A garment of pattern or quality customarily worn at a marriage, especially by a guest — **w.-knife†,** *n* One of a pair of knives enclosed in a sheath formerly a common wedding-gift — **w.-knot,** *n Naut* A tie uniting the looped ends of two ropes — **w.-ring,** *n* A ring used in the marriage ceremony, usually a plain gold band, placed by the bridegroom on the third finger of the bride's left hand sometimes said of any ring given by either of the contracting parties to the other at the time of nuptials — **w.-song,** *n* Lyric verse written or sung to celebrate a marriage, an epithalamium

wed'ding-er, 1 wed'ıŋ-er 2 wĕd'ing-er, *n* [Prov] **1.** A wedding-guest **2.** *pl* All present at a wedding, including bride and groom

wede†, *n* Clothing, apparel

wede²†, *n* A weed

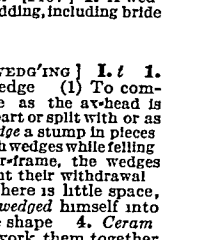
wedge, 1 wej, 2 wĕdg, *v* [WEDGED, WEDG'ING] **I.** *t* **1.** To operate upon by driving in a wedge (1) To compress or to fix in place with a wedge as the ax-head is *wedged* to the helve (2) To cleave apart or split with or as with a wedge, hence, to rend as to *wedge* a stump in pieces (3) *Logging* To cause (a tree) to fall with wedges while felling (4) To form with wedges, as a door-frame, the wedges being driven into the tenons to prevent their withdrawal **2.** Figuratively, to press in where there is little space, force (oneself or others) in, as, he *wedged* himself into the crowd **3.** To make into wedge shape **4.** *Ceram* To cut (wet clay) into masses and work them together in order to expel bubbles and render plastic

II. ı To force oneself in like a wedge, crowd in among opposing or obstructing objects

The deep-sunk schooner stuffed with Eastern lime,
Slow *wedging* on, as if the waves were slime

HOLMES *The Island Ruin* st 4

wedge[1], *n* **1.** One of the so-called mechanical powers, practically a double inclined plane, specif, a piece of wood, metal, etc, V-shaped in lengthwise section, properly used for splitting a substance apart or producing strong pressure, as by forcing it in at a crack or between objects See MECHANICAL POWERS

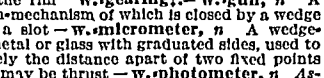


Wedges
1 Machinists' parallel wedges 2 A wood-choppers' wedge

The more acute the angle of its penetrating point, the greater is its efficiency Cutting instruments, as knives, chisels etc and penetrating implements as needles etc, are applications of the principle of the wedge

2 Something in the form of a wedge, as, anciently, gold and silver bullion, as, *wedges* of gold **3.** *Geom* A right triangular prism, having one very acute angle **4** *Her* An acute equilateral triangle as a free bearing, not attached to the edge of the escutcheon as a pile **5.** Same as WEDGE-PLAT **6.** Any one of the triangular characters in cuneiform writing [< AS *wecg* wedge ult < root of WEIGHT, *v*] — **emersion wedge** (*Naut*), that part of the hull, of wedge shape, which becomes visible above water when a vessel rolls on its keel, as distinguished from **immersion w**, or the part which is always entirely submerged when the vessel rolls **out w.‡.** — **miners' w.,** a metallic wedge or plug for splitting off masses of coal — **spherical w,** part of a sphere cut off by two planes that intersect in a diameter — **to drive in the small (or thin) end of the w.,** to begin in a slight or an insignificant way a movement designed or likely to have important consequences — **to knock out the wedges** [Colloq], to embarrass by leading one into difficulty and leaving

unaided — **wedge'-bone"**, *n* *Herp* A wedge-shaped bone intercalated between the cervical vertebræ of certain crocodiles and lizards — **w.-coupling**, *n* A coupling designed to grip the ends of adjacent shafts as if by a wedge — **w.-cutter**, *n* 1. A dentists cutting-pliers for removing the projecting part of a wedge driven between two teeth 2. A machine for shaping the shoulders of the tenons and cutting the wedges of a door-frame — **w.-formed**, *a* Wedge-shaped — **w.-formed characters**, arrow-headed or cuneiform characters — **w.-gage**, *n* A wedge whose edge is graduated for measuring spaces into which it is fitted — **w.-gear**, *n* A gear with friction-wheels having V-shaped grooves around the rim **w.-gearing**‡.— **w.-gun**, *n* A cannon the breech-mechanism of which is closed by a wedge passing through a slot — **w.-micrometer**, *n* A wedge-shaped piece of metal or glass with graduated sides, used to determine minutely the distance apart of two fixed points between which it may be thrust — **w.-photometer**, *n* *Astron* An instrument for measuring the comparative brightness of the stars by a wedge of neutral-tint glass, which, as it passes over the telescopic field of view, determines by absorbing light in proportion to its thickness the light-intensity of any star under observation **Ritchie w.** ‡ — **w.-play**, *n* In football, a wedge-shaped formation accompanied with a rush of the side holding the ball, designed to crush through the opposing line of players now disused **flying w** ‡.— **w.-press**, *n* A press as for extracting oil from seeds, in which the pressure is obtained by tightening large wedges now little used — **w.-shaped**, *a* 1. Having the shape of a wedge or of the section of a wedge by a plane perpendicular to its cutting-edge, V-shaped, cuneiform 2. *Bot* Tapering from the truncated summit to the base said of leaves petals, or similar flat organs — **w.-shell**, *n* A donacoid bivalve, having a wedge-shaped shell, as *Donax variabilis*, common on the southern Atlantic coast of the United States — **w.-tailed**, *a* Having the tail-feathers regularly shortened from the center to the sides, making the tail cuneate at the end, as, the Asiatic *wedge-tailed* dove or pigeon (*Sphenocercus sphenurus*) the Australian *wedge-tailed* eagle (*Uroætus audax*) the *wedge-tailed* gull (*Rhodostethia rosea*), the *wedge-tailed* shearwater (*Puffinus cuneatus*) of the Pacific — **whirling w**, in football, a wedge-play in which the players rush round to break the opposite line on one of its sides — **wedg'a-bl(e)**, *a* Capable of being wedged — **wedged**, *a* *Zool* Wedge-shaped, cuneate — **wedge'like"**, *a* Like a wedge, especially in form, cuneiform — **wedge'-wise**, *a* In the manner of a wedge — **wedg'y**, *a* Having the form or uses of a wedge


Wedge-shells 1/2

wedge², *n* [Eng] In Cambridge University, the lowest on the list of the classical tripos **wooden wedge**‡. Compare WOODEN SPOON [Perhaps from one *Wedgewood*, who, on the first list (1828), held this position]

wedge'bill", 1 wej'bil", 2 wĕdg'bil, *n* A bird with a wedge-shaped bill (1) An Ecuadorian humming-bird of the genus *Schistes* (2) A South-Australian paroid bird (*Sphenostoma cristata*)

wedg'ing¹, 1 wej'ıŋ, 2 wĕdg'ing, *n* [Eng] The dung of an otter

wedg'ing², *n* [Eng] A process of kneading pottery-clay — **wedg'ing-mill"**, *n* A mill used for wedging

wedg'ing-crib", 1 wej'ıŋ-krıb", 2 wĕdg'ing-crĭb", *n* In the shaft-sinking of collieries, a curb or crib of oak planking tightly calked and packed around with moss, or of cast iron fitted in segments, to prevent the filtration of water into the shaft **wedg'ing-curb"**‡.

Wedg'wood, 1 wej'wud, 2 wĕdg'wōōd, **Josiah** (7/11730–1/11795) An English potter and artist inventor of the ware bearing his name See WARE — **Wedgwood's scale**, a scale with its zero at 580° C, used with a Wedgwood pyrometer See under PYROMETER

wed'lock†, *rt* To join in marriage

wed'lock, 1 wed'lek, 2 wĕd'lŏk, *n* 1. The state of being married, matrimony, as, they lived in *wedlock* 2†. A wife [< AS *wedlāc*, < *wed*, pledge, + *lāc*, offering, < *lācan*, wave] Syn.. see MARRIAGE — **to break wedlock** (Archaic), to commit adultery

Wed'more, 1 wed'mōr, 2 wĕd'mōr, **Frederick** (7/11844–2/11 1921) An English author, editor, and art-critic.

Wednes'bur-y, 1 wenz'bər-ı, 2 wenz'bur-y, *n* An iron-making town in S E Staffordshire, England

Wednes'day, 1 wenz'dı, 2 wĕnz'dy, *n* The fourth day of the week [< AS *Wōdnes dæg*, *Wōdnes*, gen s of *Wōden*, Woden, *dæg* day] — **Ash Wednesday**, see in vocabulary place — **Spy W**, the Wednesday next preceding Easter so named from the treachery of Judas Iscariot

Wednes'field, 1 wenz'fild 2 wĕnz'fēld, *n* A town in Staffordshire, England — **Wednesfield Heath**, same as HEATH TOWN

wee, 1 wı, 2 wē, *a* [Colloq & Scot] Very small, little [< Dan *vet* way, the meaning arising from the association of *wee*, way, with *little*] — **wee folk**, the fairies elves, etc

wee, *n* [Scot or Obs] A little space either in distance or time, way, as, he is behind a *wee*, wait a *wee* [< WEE, *a*]

weed, 1 wid, 2 wēd, *v* **I.** *t* 1. To pull up and remove the weeds from, as, to *weed* a garden 2. To pull up or root out, as weeds, remove, as, to *weed* out dandelions, hence, to clear or free from anything unnecessary, as, to *weed* rigging, ı e, to clear it of rope-ends, stops, etc 3. To take out and eradicate, as any noxious, displeasing, or weakening element, as, to *weed* out crime, *weed* envy from thy heart 4. To free from anything hurtful or offensive, as, to *weed* the mind of suspicions

The war has *weeded* Rokeby a train
SCOTT *Rokeby* can 3 st 26

5. In stock-breeding, to put away from the flock, as animals unfit or undesirable for breeding-purposes

II. ı To pull up or destroy weeds, extirpate or free anything from obnoxious elements or attachment, as, our gardener *weeds* slowly [< AS *wēodıan*, < *wēod*, weed]

weed¹, *n* 1. Any unsightly or troublesome plant that is at the same time useless, as burdock or wild carrot, especially, a plant that is noxious or injurious to crops

Weed is the second element in various names of common wild herbaceous plants, often named (1) from the locality where they grow, as, **Angola weed, Cape w., Jamestown w**; (2) from some disease for which they are supposed to be a specific, as, **agueweed, cancerweed, consumptive's w**; (3) from their medicinal or toxic effect as **crazy-w, emetic-w.**, (4) from a bird or animal that feeds upon them as **birdweed, chickenweed, cow-w.**, or (5) from some peculiarity of appearance or properties as **butterweed, matweed, milkweed, yellowweed** See these words

2. Figuratively, that which grows in excessive, injurious, or useless abundance

Southern Asia is the great officina gentium Man is a *weed* in those regions
DE QUINCEY *Opium-Eater* p 118 [T & Y 1855]

3. An animal worthless for breeding, racing, or the like, especially, a leggy, ill-proportioned horse 4. [Colloq] Tobacco, sometimes, a cigar 5. The stem and leaves of any useful plant as distinguished from its flower and fruit, as, the plant runs to *weed* 6. [Prov or Archaic] A thicket of low shrubs, underbrush [< AS *wēod*, weed] — **absolute weed**, any plant detrimental to cultivated crops, and of no value in itself — **French w.** 1. A tropical American spiderwort (*Commelina cayennensis*) 2. [W Ind] The dayflower (*Commelina nudiflora*) — **hard w.**, the knapweed — **quick'sil"ver-weed"**, *n* [U S] The early meadow-rue — **relative w**, a cultivated plant occurring among cultivated crops of other plants, as a bluebottle or poppy in a wheat-field Compare ABSOLUTE WEED — **weed'-grown"**, *a* Overgrown with weeds — **w.-hook**, *n* 1. Same as WEEDING-HOOK 2. A device for turning the weeds well under in plowing

weed², *n* 1. A token of mourning worn as part of the dress, as, he wore a *weed* on his hat, especially, in the plural, a widow's mourning-garb 2†. Any article of clothing, especially, an outer garment [< AS *wēde*, garment]

weed³, *n* [Scot] 1. Inflammation of the lymphatic vessels in a horse's leg, accompanied by swelling of the parts, usually coming on after long standing in a stall 2. Any sudden illness from a relapse or taking cold, usually marked with feverish symptoms, attacking a nursing or recently confined woman

weed⁴, *n* [Prov Eng] A heavy weight

Weed⁵, *n* 1. **Stephen H.** (1834–7/11863), a United States general, distinguished himself at Gettysburg 2 **Thurlow** (11/11 1797–11/11 1882), an American journalist one of the organizers and managers of the Republican party

weed'er, 1 wid'er, 2 wēd'er, *n* 1. One who weeds 2. *Agric* Any implement for extirpating weeds It may be either worked by hand, as a scuffle-hoe, or drawn by a horse, the driver walking or riding — **weed'er-clips"**, *n pl* [Scot] Shears used in weeding [Scot

weed'er-y, *n* [Rare] A place full of weeds or a growth of

weed'ing, 1 wid'ıŋ, 2 wēd'ing, *ppr* & *verbal n* of WEED, *v* — **weed'ing-chis"el**, *n* An implement with a notched chisel-end for cutting off the tough roots of weeds — **w.-forceps**, *n sing* & *pl* A contrivance for handling thorny or prickly weeds **w.-pincers**‡.— **w.-fork**, *n* A fork with three flat tines for eradicating weeds **w.-iron**‡.— **w.-hook**, *n* A gardeners billhook — **w.-rim**, *n* [Prov Eng] A tool resembling a wheelbarrow-frame for dragging out weeds from summer fallows **weed'-rhim"**‡ — **w.-shears**, *n* Shears for cutting down weeds — **w.-tongs**, *n sing* & *pl* Same as WEEDING-FORCEPS — **w.-tool**, *n* Any implement for eradicating or cutting weeds

weed'less, 1 wid'les, 2 wēd'lĕs, *a* Free from weeds

Wee'don Beck, 1 wi'den bek, 2 wē'dŏn bĕk A village in Northamptonshire, England **Wee'don-on-the-Street'**‡.

weed'y¹, 1 wid'ı, 2 wēd'y, *a* [WEED'I-ER, WEED'I-EST] 1. Having or containing a growth of weeds, as, a *weedy* ditch 2. Resembling a weed, weed-like, especially, of a rank but weakly growth, as, *weedy* youths 3. [Colloq] Having no more value than a weed said especially of domestic animals, as horses, unfit for breeding — **weed'i-ness**, *n* The state of being weedy

weed'y², *a* [Rare] Clothed in mourning

weel, 1 wil, 2 wēl, *n* [WEEVES, 1 wivz, 2 wēvz, *pl*] [Prov Eng] One of the pliant poles or split saplings interwoven about rods to form crates a binder

Wee-haw'ken, 1 wi-hō'ken, 2 wē-hä'kĕn, *n* A township in Hudson county, N J, opposite New York city, scene of the fatal duel fought by Alexander Hamilton with Aaron Burr, July 11, 1804

week¹, 1 wik, 2 wēk, *n* 1. A period of seven successive days, as in Jewish and Christian calendars, especially, such a period beginning with Sunday, and including Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday

*The week has been in use in Eastern countries since prehistoric times, but was not introduced into the Roman calendar till after the reign of Theodosius (4th century A D) The present names of the days of the week are astrological in their origin the hours being allotted to the seven planets in the order of their supposed distances from the earth and each planet being regarded as presiding over the day whose first hour belonged to it Thus the days of the Roman week were assigned in order to the sun, the moon, Mars, Mercury, Jupiter, Venus, and Saturn The Latin nations have retained the names derived from these deities, but in the Germanic languages they are replaced by names derived from those of the corresponding Germanic deities, Tiw or Tyr being regarded as the equivalent of Mars Woden of Mercury, Thor of Jupiter, and Freya of Venus The Society of Friends name the days by their numbers, beginning with Sunday, as *First-day*, *Second-day*, etc See the names of the days of the week in vocabulary*

2. The six week-days or working-days collectively, as, he was paid for one *week* 3. In railroad accounting, the fourth part of a month [< AS *wice*, week] — **a prophetic week**, seven years so interpreted on the theory that every day stands for a year — **a w. of Sundays**, seven weeks instead of one a long time — **Feast of Weeks**, see PENTECOST — **Great W** (*Gr Ch*) the week before Easter Holy Week — **Low W.** (*Eccl*) the week following Easter week, beginning with Low Sunday — **New W.**, in the Greek Church, Easter week — **this (that) day w.**, the day of the *same name with that now mentioned*, but one Week later or earlier — **w. about**, on alternate weeks every other week — **week'-day"**, *n* Any day of the week except Sunday often used adjectively — **w end**, *n* The time at the close of a week often spent as a vacation, usually from mid-day on Saturday to the following Monday, sometimes extended from Friday to Tuesday — **week's day** (Archaic), the day one week before, or one week after, the present day — **w -tenant**, *n* One contracting to pay weekly rent, and liable to be dispossessed on a week s notice — **w -work**†, *n* The tenant-service required of a feudal villein or serf, usually the toil of three days in each week [weikt-

week², *n* [Scot] A corner or angle as the *week* of the eye

week'ly, 1 wik'lı, 2 wēk'ly, *a* 1. Pertaining to a week, *reckoned by the week, as, weekly wages* 2 *Pertaining* to or done during the six days of the week excluding Sunday as, *weekly* toil 3. Occurring statedly each week, once a week, as a *weekly* mail

week'ly, *n* [WEEK'LIES 1 wik'liz, 2 wēk'lız, *pl*] A publication issued once a week

week'ly, *adv* Once a week, especially, at regular weekly intervals, as, the magazine is published *weekly*

Weeks, 1 wiks 2 wēks, **John Wingate** (1/11860–7/11926) An American financier, U S Secretary of War, 1921–1925

weel, 1 wil, 2 wēl, *a* & *adv* [Scot] Well — **weel"-faur'd**, *a* Good-looking, well-favored

weel¹, *n* [WEELS, WEELEST, or WEEL'IEST, *pl*] 1 [Prov or Obs] A fish-trap made of willow twigs or rushes 2 *Her* A bearing of alternate strips and spaces representing such a trap **weel'y**†.

weel², *n* [Prov Eng] A whirlpool

weem, 1 wim, 2 wēm, *n* [Scot] A subterranean dwelling or cave with chambers of rough stones See EARTH-HOUSE [Cp Gael *uamha*, cavern]

Weems, 1 wimz, 2 wēms **Mason Locke** (1760?–3/11825) An American biographer and clergyman *Washington*

ween, 1 win, 2 wēn, *vi* [WEENED or WENT (Archaic)] [Colloq & Poet] To entertain a notion or opinion, guess, conjecture, fancy, as, they'll come again, I *ween* [< AS *wēnan*, < *wēn*, hope, < root of WIN¹, *v*] **weent**†, *n* Supposition, guess

weend, *pp* Weened S S

Wee'ninx, 1 wē'nıŋks, 2 wē'nĭŋks, *n* 1. **Jan**, "the Younger" (1640–2/11719), a Dutch painter of game-pieces, etc 2. **Jan Baptist**, "the Elder" (1621–10/11 1660), a Dutch landscape-painter **Wee'nix**†. [bendy

wee'nong, 1 wi'nɔŋ, 2 wē'nŏng, *n* [Java] The jungle-

wee'ny, 1 wi'nı, 2 wē'ny, *a* Same as WEE

weep, 1 wip, 2 wēp, *v* [WEPT, WEEP'ING] **I.** *t* 1. To shed (tears), also, figuratively, to let fall or excrete in drops, as a vegetable exudation 2. To shed tears for, hence, to bewail or lament, as, she *wept* his sudden fate

Better not do the deed than *weep* it done
PRIOR *Henry and Emma* l 311

3. To consume or exhaust in weeping, affect in some way by weeping, as, to *weep* one's heart away

II. ı 1. To shed tears, especially in grief, as, Rachel *weeping* for her children 2. To let drops fall like tears, drip, as, the dagger *wept* with blood 3. To give out moisture in drops, as some kinds of soil, the stems of some plants under pressure, etc, also, to show drops of condensation, as a pitcher of cold water in a moist atmosphere 4 To have pendulous branches, as certain trees, or to be pendulous and drooping [< AS *wēpan*, weep, < *wōp*, cry] — **to weep Irish**, to wail with sympathetic or lively grief — **to w. millstones**, to remain unmoved on pathetic occasions — **weep'a-ble**†, *a* Exciting to tears — **weep'ful**†, *a* Full of weeping, sorrowful — **weep'ing-ly**, *adv* In a tearful manner — **weep'y**†, *a* Tearful — **weep'y**, *a* [Prov Eng] Moist, springy, oozy

weep, *n* 1 [Colloq or Obs] Exudation from a surface, as sweat or the gum of plants, a leak, as in a pipe 2. The act of weeping

weep'er, 1 wip'er, 2 wēp'er, *n* 1. One who weeps, *especially, a hired mourner* 2. *A token or sign of* mourning customarily worn on the person (1) A crape band (2) Formerly, a strip of white cloth, usually linen, worn as a cuff (3) A scarf-like hatband of black (4) A widow's crape veil

Mourners clap bits of muslin on their sleeves and these are called *weepers* Weeping muslin alas alas, very sorrowful truly
GOLDSMITH *Cit of World* vol II p 174 [J M D 1891]

3. Figuratively, a pendant of moss, as from a branch of a tree 4. *Arch* A statue in an attitude of mourning, in a niche at an altar-tomb, mourner 5 *Eccl* In the early church, one of the first order of penitents See PENITENT, *n* 6. A hole in the ceiling of an underground aqueduct to let water from above drain through, or a hole in a retaining-wall to permit the escape of water from behind 7. The capuchin monkey See illus under CAPUCHIN

weep'-hole", 1 wip'-hōl, 2 wēp'-hōl, *n* A drainage-outlet through a retaining-wall

weep'ing, 1 wip'ıŋ, 2 wēp'ing, *ppr* & *verbal n* of WEEP, *v* — **weeping ash**, a variety of the common European ash (*Fraxinus excelsior pendula*) with drooping branches — **W. birch**, a cultivated variety of the European white birch (*Betula alba pendula*) with drooping branches — **weep'ing-cross"**, *n* A wayside cross at which penitential prayers are recited — **to come home, or return, by w.-cross**, to undergo some sorrowful experience, or regret some failure or course of conduct — **w. eczema**, an inflammatory skin-disease marked by the presence of vesicles which exude freely moist eczema — **w. grass**, a perennial evergreen grass (*Microlæna stipoides*) of Australia, excellent for pasturage — **w. lantana**, a South-American procumbent herb (*Lantana sellowiana*) with purple-red flowers in cymes cultivated in gardens — **w monkey**, same as WEEPER, 7. — **w. oak**. 1 The California swamp-oak See OAK 2 A variety of the English oak (*Quercus robur pendula*) with long, slender, drooping branches — **w. palm**, the Washington palm — **W. Philosopher**, Heraclitus of Ephesus so called from his pessimism — **w. pipe**, a pipe to drip water slowly or at intervals into a plumbers' trap, to maintain the water-seal — **w.-ripe**†, *a* In a condition to weep, ready for tears or bemoaning — **w. rock**, a rock through which moisture percolates slowly — **w spring**, a spring from which water escapes slowly — **w tree**, a tree with long pendulous branches — **w. willow**, see WILLOW

weer'ish†, *n* Same as WEARISH

wee'sandt, *n* Same as WEASAND

weese'-al"len, 1 wis'-al en, 2 wēs'-ăl'ĕn, *n* [Scot] The skua **wease'-al"lant**‡; **weese'-al"lant**‡; **weese'-au"llin**‡.

wee'selt, *n* A weasel

weesh'y, 1 wish'ı, 2 wēsh'y, *a* [Ir] Very small, tiny

weet¹, 1 wit, 2 wēt *vi* [WOT, WEET'ING] [Archaic] Wit

My thanks to him noble kinsman, are greater than you weet of
BULWER-LYTTON *Rienzi* vol ı bk II p 165 [L 1885]

weet², *vt* To call, as a weet [Imitative]

weet³, *v*, *a*, & *n* [Dial] Same as WET

weet¹, *n* 1. The imitative call of one of various birds

Yonder a lonely robin weaves
Heart-breaks into his plaintive *weet*
MARGARET J PRESTON *Agnes* st 1

2. The peetweet, or common European sandpiper — **weet'-bird"**, *n* [Eng] The wryneck — **w.-my-feet**, *n* [Prov Brit] The common quail

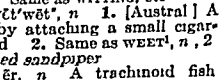
weet², *n* [Scot] Wet rain moisture

weet'ing†, **weet'ing-ly**†, etc Same as WITTING, etc

weet'weet", 1 wit'wit", 2 wĕt'wĕt", *n* 1. [Austral] A very light missile formed by attaching a small cigar-shaped block to a flexible rod 2. Same as WEET¹, *n*, 2

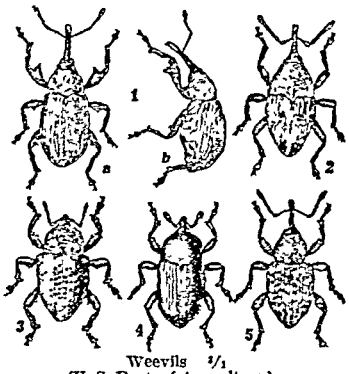
3. [Local, U S] The spotted sandpiper

wee'ver¹, 1 wi'vər, 2 wē'vĕr, *n* A trachinoid fish having sharp dorsal and opercular spines with which it can inflict serious wounds The greater weever or stingbull (*Trachinus draco*) and the lesser weever (*T vipera*) are British species [Said to be a var of VIPER]


Greater Weever 1/11

wee'ver²†, *n* A weaver-bird

wee'vil, 1 wī'vil, 2 wē'vil, *n* **1.** A small rhynchophorous beetle having the head elongated into a long snout or rostrum bearing the antennæ at the sides and the mouth-parts at the end; snout-beetle, especially, a curculionid (See illus under CURCULIO) Weevils feed upon plants, and in the larval form are often highly destructive to roots, leaves and fruits, especially grain and nuts The **bean-weevil, clover-w., corn w.,** diamond-beetle, **grain-w., grape-w., nut-w., palm w., pine w.,** and **rice w.,** are well-known species.



Weevils 1/1
(U. S Dept of Agriculture)
1 Boll-weevil *a*, back view *b*, side view 2 Flower-weevil. 3. Cowpea-pod weevil. 4 Cocklebur-weevil 5. Ironweed-weevil

The **boll-weevil** (see vocabulary) is particularly destructive to cotton, many weevils resemble the boll-weevil and are often mistaken for it as the **cocklebur-w.** (*Baris transversa*), **coffee-bean w.** (*Araecerus bascicalatus*), **cowpea-pod w.** (*Chalcodermus æneus*), **ironweed-w.** (*Desmoris scapalis*), **pepper-w.** (*Anthonomus æneotinctus*). **2.** A bruchid beetle, as, the **pea-weevil 3.** Any insect injurious to stored grain, as, the **fly-weevil** or grain-moth. **4.** The larva of the wheat-midge (*Diplosis tritici*) [< AS *wifel*, beetle] **wea'velt; we'vilt.—peach's wee"vil,** *n* A curculionid weevil, as *Ithycerus noveboracensis*, or the **plum-w.** (*Conotrachelus nenuphar*) that injures the twigs, buds, and fruit of peach-trees **New York w ‡.** See illus under CURCULIO — **wee'villed** or **wee'villed,** *a* Infested or damaged by weevils **wee'vil-ly‡, wee'vil-y‡.**

wee'-wow", 1 wī'-wau"; 2 wē'-wow", *vi* & *vt* [Prov Eng] To twist about in an irregular manner

wee'-wow", *a* [Prov Eng] Being in an unsettled state, wrong

weext, *imp* of WEXE, *v*

wee'zelt, *n* A weasel

weft, *imp & pp* of WAVE, *v*

weft, 1 weft, 2 wĕft, *n* **1.** *Weaving* The threads thrown by the shuttle through the warp from selvage to selvage, the filling, woof See illus under WEAVE

> The sermon now—what a mingled *weft*
> Of good and ill BROWNING *Christmas-Eve* st 4

2. *Bot* A closely interlacing or felt-like mat of hyphæ in certain fungi [< AS *weft*, < *wefan*, weave] — **weft's fork",** *n* A part of a stop-motion arrangement in a loom by which, when the filling-thread falls or breaks, the loom comes to a standstill

weft²†, *n* Same as WAIF

weft³†, *n* A gentle blast

weft⁴†, *n* A signal made by waving

weft'age†, *n* The texture of a woven fabric.

weftet, *pp* of WAIVE, *v*

weght, *n* [Scot] Same as WECHT.

we'go-tism, 1 wī'go-tizm, 2 wē'go-tism *n* [Slang, Eng] Excessive use of *we* a humorous imitation of *egotism* **we'ism‡.**

we'heet, *n* Same as WIGHIE

wehr'geld, wehr'gelt, *n* [G] Same as WERGILD

wehr'lite, 1 vār'lait, 2 vēr'lit, *n* *Mineral* A metallic tin-white to steel-gray silver-bismuth tellurid ($AgBi_2Te_3$) found in foliated masses [< Aloys *Wehrle* (1791–1835), Austrian mineralogist]

wehr'wolf", *n* *Folk-lore* Same as WERWOLF

welb'ye-lite, 1 welb'yē-ait, 2 vlb'ye-lit, *n* *Mineral* A colorless fluocarbonate of the cerium earths that crystallizes in the orthorhombic system [< P C *Welbye*, Norwegian mineralogist]

welch'sel-wood", 1 walk'sel-wud', 2 wlc'sel-wo͝od', *n* *Bot* The mahaleb-tree or its wood [Cp G *weichselholz*]

weld, 1 wld, 2 wĕd, *n* [Scot] Same as WEED²

Wel'er-strass, 1 vel'ər-shtrās, 2 vl'er-shtras **Karl** (10/11 1815–5/12 1897) A German mathematician — **Wel"er-stras'si-an,** *a* — **Weierstrassian coordinates,** coordinates devised by Weierstrass for the purpose of investigating planes in non-Euclidean space

wel-ge'll-a, } 1 wal-ji'li-ə, wal'gi-lə, 2 wl-gē'li-a, wl'ġe-la

wel'ge-la, } (XIII), *n* A species of bush-honeysuckle (see HONEYSUCKLE, 2), a hardy ornamental shrub (*Diervilla rosea*) from China and Japan (see DIERVILLA), very widely cultivated for its pink flowers so called from its former botanical name (*Weigela* or *Weigelia rosea*). [< C E *Weigel*, German naturalist]

Wel'gert, 1 val'gert, 2 vl'gert, **Karl** (5/16 1845–3/12 1904) A German pathologist; inventor of a process, known as **Welgert's method,** of hardening and staining nervous tissues by the use of a solution variously compounded, called **Welgert's stain.**

welgh, 1 wē, 2 wg, *v* **I.** *t* **1.** To find the weight of by comparing with an authorized unit of weight, as by means of the balance, as, to *weigh* grain, iron, etc **2.** To ponder with a view to forming a judgment, estimate the worth or advantages of, make account of, as, *weigh* well the proposal **3.** To cause to sink by reason of weight, press upon heavily, burden, depress often figuratively, and usually with *down*, as, to *weigh down* the bow of a boat, his sins will *weigh* him *down* **4.** To raise so as to suspend, lift up, as, to *weigh* anchor

II. *i* **1.** To have a specified weight, as, the man *weighs* eleven stone, it *weighs* but little **2.** Figuratively, to be estimated, judged, or held in opinion **3.** To be grievous or oppressive, as, what *weighs* upon your mind? **4.** *Naut* To raise anchor, begin to sail **5†.** To consider [< AS *wegan*, lift, cp OHG *wegan*, D *wegen*, Ice *vega*, L *vehō*, Gr *echō*] **welf.**

Syn.: see BALANCE, CONSIDER DELIBERATE, EXAMINE — **to weigh down,** to sink by gravity — **to w. in,** in certain sports, to determine one's weight qualification for competing therein In horse-racing terminology, the jockey is said *to weigh in* at the end of the race, and *to w out* before the start — **weigh'-bar",** *n* [Eng] A railway-car brake-shaft — **w.-bar shaft** (*Mach*), a rock-shaft in a radial valve-gear — **w.-bauk,** *n* [Scot] A scale-beam in the plural, a pair of scales **weigh'balk"‡** [Prov Eng] — **w.-beam,** *n* A large portable steelyard suspended in a frame **w.-master's beam‡.— w.-board,** *n* Same as WAY-BOARD — **w.-box,** *n* A coal-chute which weighs off and delivers coal to tenders, coal-cars, etc — **w.-bridge,** *n* A platform scales — **w.-can,** *n* A can or receptacle attached to a weighing-scale and having a faucet to permit drawing off any desired portion of its contents — **w.-house,** *n* A building, usually of public character, in which the weight of commodities is ascertained — **w.-lock,** *n* A lock, as in a canal, in which the weight and tonnage of boats are determined — **w.-master,** *n* A weigher, especially one licensed as a public weigher **weigh'man‡.— w.-shaft,** *n* The reversing-shaft of a valve-gear in disuse — **weigh'a-bl(e",** *a* Having weight, capable of being weighed — **weigh'age,** *n* A toll paid for weighing merchandise — **weighed†,** *a* Experienced

weigh¹, *n* **1.** The act of weighing **2.** [Eng] An estimated weight of any commodity, a definite quantity in terms avoirdupois **wey†; weyet.**

weigh², *n* Motion of a ship, in the phrase *under weigh* now regarded as a variant spelling of *way* (probably due to the influence of the phrase *to weigh anchor*), but still preferred by many of the best English and American writers, some of whom use it as if it were identical with WEIGH¹ and referred properly and originally to weighing anchor See WAY, *n*, 13

— **under weigh,** in motion, as a ship, often spelled *under way* See WEIGH², *n*, above

> On the morning of September 13th 1782 the floating batteries got *under weigh* with a fair wind to proceed to Gibraltar
> JOHN BARROW *Richard, Earl Howe* p 133 [J M 1838]

weighd, *pp* Weighed S S

weigh'er, 1 wē'er, 2 wę'er, *n* **1.** One who or that which weighs, especially, an official who weighs goods or verifies scales and standards **2†.** The equator a too narrow rendering of the Latin word *æquator* into English — **weigher and sacker,** an automatic device for filling sacks as of flour at the mill with a given weight — **weigh'er-ship,** *n* The office of a weigher

weigh'ing, 1 wē'ing, 2 wę'ing, *n* **1.** The act of determining weight **2.** The quantity of a commodity weighed at one time, as, a *weighing* of lard

— **weigh'ing-cage",** *n* A cage for weighing living animals — **w.-head,** *n* The fixed head of a hydraulic testing-machine containing a water-chamber to which the pressure is applied — **w.-house,** *n* Same as WEIGH-HOUSE — **w.-machine,** *n* Any apparatus for ascertaining weight, especially, an apparatus for weighing very heavy bodies, as loaded wagons cars, bales, etc — **w.-scale,** *n* A scale for finding the weight of any object — **w.-scoop,** *n* A scoop having a spring-balance in the handle, so that when the spring is released the weight of the contents of the scoop is indicated on its graduated handle

weight, 1 wēt, 2 węt, *tl* **1.** To add weight to, put a load upon, figuratively, to burden, as, the horse is *sufficiently weighted*, *he weights himself with care* **2.** *To* adulterate or load (fabrics or other merchandise) with cheap foreign substances, as, if the importer *weights* his teas, the dyer also *weights* his fabrics **3.** In founding, to place weights upon (the upper box of a flask), to prevent the parts from separating by pressure of molten metal **4.** In scientific observations, to assign to (an observation) a number that is supposed to express its relative value **5.** [Prov Eng or Scot] To estimate the weight of (anything) by lifting, heft

weight, *n* **1.** The measure of the force with which bodies tend toward the earth's center, or the quality thus measured, downward pressure due to gravity diminished by the centrifugal force due to the earth's rotation, ponderosity

Weight varies directly as the mass of a body and as the force of gravity As the mass of a given body is invariable, that body always weighs the same at the same place under uniform conditions, but as the force of gravity is different for different places (see STANDARD GRAVITY, under GRAVITY), change of position involves change of weight tho the change is too small to be taken into account in commercial transactions The weight of any body is increased about 1/189 by removal from the equator to the poles The apparent weight depends also upon the surrounding medium, the supporting influence of this being greater the greater its density, so that a body weighs less in water than in air In stating weights, scientific accuracy requires a statement of the exact latitude, altitude, barometric pressure, temperature, and other conditions Compare note under MASS 5

2. A definite mass of brass, iron, or other metal used in weighing-machines of various sorts as a standard, as a pound, ounce, etc. **3.** Any quantity of heaviness, whether expressed indefinitely or in terms of standard units, also, mass, relative quantity of matter.

Weight is used in compounds by sporting men See **bantam-weight; catch-w; featherweight; heavyweight; light-w.; middleweight; welter-w.**

4. Any mass used as a counterpoise or to exert pressure or force by gravity, as, a paper-*weight*, clock-*weight*

5. A scale or graduated system of standard units of weight, as, *avoirdupois weight*, *troy weight*

Three systems are in common use — **avoirdupois, apothecaries',** and **troy** weights — having the *grain* common to them The ounce and pound are alike in apothecaries' and troy weights, and in avoirdupois the ounce is less but the pound is a little more than one-fifth greater, or as 7,000 to 5,760 The lower denominations are in avoirdupois, the *dram*, in apothecaries, the *scruple* and *dram*, in troy, the *carat* and *pennyweight* For specific values of weights in each class, see table and the characteristic word See also METRIC SYSTEM

6. The relative tendency of any mass toward a center of superior force, as, the *weight* of a planet or satellite

7. Figuratively, the quality of possessing due efficacy, impressiveness, importance, especially, superior efficacy or preponderance, as of proof in establishing a conclusion, as, a man of *weight*, the *weight* of evidence is against him **8.** A feeling of oppressiveness, mental or otherwise, as, the *weight* of care, a feeling of *weight* in one's head **9.** *Mining* (1) The sinking of the roof due to removal of its natural support (2) [Austral] A pennyweight generally in plural

10. *Math* A hypothetical degree assigned to an algebraical expression, often by estimating according to some definite rule the degrees of the terms of which it is composed See phrases **11.** *Archery* The pull necessary for the full distention of the bow, measured in pounds

12. [Archaic] The resistance to be overcome by a machine in working, or its load, with simple mechanical powers, the mass to be moved or suspended [< AS *gewiht*, < *wegan*, lift] **walght†; wight‡.**

Syn.: burden efficacy, gravity, heaviness import, load, moment ponderosity, ponderousness, power, pressure See INFLUENCE, LOAD — **ad-he'sion-weight",** *n* A weight which causes friction, specif, the weight supported by the driving-wheels of a locomotive — **car-load minimum w.** (*Railroad*), the smallest weight that can be billed by the car-load — **gram-molecular w.,** same as GRAM-MOLECULE — **gross w,** the full weight of goods, no allowance being made for tare, tret, or waste opposed to *net weight* See NET², *a*, 2 — **lazy w.,** scant weight — **molecular w.,** the weight of a molecule, referred to hydrogen as a standard — **weight'-car"ri-er,** *n* One who or that which bears or carries weight, specif, a race-horse or hunter having both speed and exceptional capability of carrying weight — **w.-cloths,** *n pl.* *Horse-racing* Saddle-cloths that are weighted — **w. for age** (*Horse-racing*), the weight of a horse as determined by its age and unaffected by allowances — **w.-nail,** *n* In ship-building, a nail heavier than a deck-nail and with a flat head — **w. of a comitant** (*Math*), the exponent of the modulus of transformation in its equation — **w. of an observation,** in scientific observations, a number expressing the relative value or importance of an observation, and inversely proportional to the square of its probable error — **w. of a reciprocant** (*Math*), the sum of the orders, each diminished by two, of the factors of the term having the greatest weight — **w. of a resultant** (*Math*), the continued product of the degrees of the equations from which it is derived — **w. of metal,** the weight of projectiles that can be thrown in a single discharge of all the guns of a vessel — **w of wind,** the pressure of air supplied to an organ-stop, or group of stops, by the bellows — **w.-rest,** *n* A lathe-rest held on the ways by a weight suspended beneath

The following table and notes exhibit current weights in use throughout the world, and historic weights useful for reference, together with some disused modern weights and some of medieval times The superior figures used in the table indicate that further information is given in the notes appended Comparatively unfamiliar variant names will be found only in the notes at the number corresponding with that appended to the tabulated name In the column of national equivalents, exact fractions have often been replaced by simpler ones that are nearly equivalent, but the figures in the fifth and sixth columns and in the notes are exact, according to the best available authorities, except that metrical equivalents have usually been given to only two places of decimals Authorities differ as to exact values in metrical equivalents beyond the decimal point Some variations will therefore be found, but not often exceeding three-hundredths

TABLE OF WEIGHTS

PARTIAL LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS TABLE[1]

Alg	= Algeria	Cyp	= Cyprus	Par	= Paraguay
An	= Anam	Gun	= Guinea	P I	= Philippine Islands
ap	= apothecaries'	Hond	= Honduras		
Arg	= Argentine Republic	Io Is	= Ionian Islands	quinqua	= quinquagessis
Assy	= Assyria	lib	= libra	Sal	= Salvador
Bab	= Babylon	Lib	= Liberia	sexag	= sexagessis
Bom	= Bombay	Madr	= Madras	Sum	= Sumatra
Born	= Borneo	Malak	= Malakka	tr	= troy
Bur	= Burma	Man	= Manila	Trip	= Tripoli
Cal	= Calcutta	M d g	= Madagascar	Tun	= Tunis
Camb	= Cambodia	met	= metric	U S	= United States & British
Cey	= Ceylon	ml	= millier	B	
C Rica	= Costa Rica	M'ta	= Malta		

[1] For other abbreviations see ABBREVIATION

* British weight
† Ancient weight
‖ For value of weight mentioned see note
§ See vocabulary definition
§§ See METRIC SYSTEM

NAME.	Country	Class	Equivalents		
			National	U S or Brit	Metric
ab'bas[1]	Per	tr	1/25 miskal	2 88 gr.	19 g
ab-bas'si	Per	tr	5 sir	809 lb	366 85 g
a-dar'me'	Sp	av	1/2 caracter	27 78 gr	1 80 g
a'gul-rage'[2]	Guin	tr	2 media-tabla	62 04 gr.	4 02 g
ak'ey[4]	Guin	tr	1/3 media-tabla	20 03 gr.	1 30 g
a-mat'	Java	av	20 gantang	2 42 cwt.	1 23 q
an'na[5]	Ben	tr	25 dhan	14 04 gr.	91 g
a'ri-en'zo	Sp	tr	1/3 tomin	27 78 gr	1 80 g
ar-ra'tel	Pg	av	2 marco	1 01 lb	46 kg
ar-ro'ba[6]	Sp	av	1/4 quintal	25 40 lb.	11 52 kg
ar-ta'ba[7]	Ar †	av	1/10 bahar	145 50 lb.	66 00 kg
as[8]	Rom †	av	2 semis	72 lb	33 kg
ba-har'[9]	Ar	av	15 farzil	450 00 lb	204 12 kg
bale[10]	U S	av	4 1/4 cwt *	477 90 lb	216 36 kg
ba-ri'leu	Io Is	av	7/10 centinajo	67 24 lb	30 39 kg.
bar'rel[12]	U S	av	1 24/25 cwt	196 00 lb	88 90 kg
bar-ril'[13]	Sp	av	2 arroba	50 60 lb	22 95 kg
bat	Siam	tr	1/4 tael‖	234 06 gr.	15 16 g
bat'man[14]	Per	av	6 rotl	6 49 lb	2 94 kg
be-dur'[15]	Malak	av	1/15 kip	2 71 lb	1 23 kg
be'kah[16]	Heb †	av	8 1/2 gerah	.25 oz	7 09 g
ben'da	Guin	av	2 benda-offa	2 27 oz	64 32 g
ben'da-of'-fa	Guin	av	1/2 benda	1 13 oz	32 16 g
b e r' k o-witz[17]	Rus	av	10 pood	360 68 lb	163 60 kg.
bes[18]	Rom †	av	2 triens	48 lb	22 kg.
binh[19]	An	av	5 yen	68 88 lb	31 24 kg.
b i s' m e r-pund[20]	Den	av	12/100 centner	13 21 lb	5 99 kg
boll[21]	Brit.	av	11/4 cwt ‖	140 00 lb	63 50 kg
box[22]	Brit	av	3 1/2 qr ‖	90 00 lb	40 82 kg
brick[23]	Brit	av	1/2 stone	7 00 lb	3 17 kg
bul-lah'[24]	Madr	av	37/100 maund‖	4 23 lb	1 91 kg
bun-cal'[25]	Malak	tr	16 mace	1 90 oz	53 91 g
bu-sack'	Born	tr	1/2 copang	4.80 gr.	31 g
bush'el[26]	Brit	av	1 4/25 cwt ‖	63 00 lb	28 57 kg.
ca-ban'[27]	Man	av	97/100 pecul	133 00 lb	60 33 kg
c a n' d a-reen'[28]	Jap	av	1/10 momme	5 72 gr	36 g
can-dil'	Sum	av	106 ootan	423 50 lb	192 10 kg
can'dy[29]	Bur	av	150 viss	500 00 lb	226 80 kg
car-tar'[30]	Turk.	av	44 oka	124 65 lb	56 56 kg
car-ac'ter	Sp	av	2 adarme	55 46 gr	3 59 g
car-ac'ter	Sp.	ap	7/10000 libra	3 09 gr	20 g
ca-rat'ta[31]	Trip	av	3 1/25 rotl‖	3 43 lb	1 55 kg.
car'at[32]	U S	tr.	1/150 tr oz	3 20 gr	20 g
car'ga[33]	Col	av	250 libra‖	275 50 lb	124 97 kg.
car-ra'ta[34]	Sp	av	2,096 1/10 libra	20 00 cwt	10 16 q
cask[35]	U S	av	6 14/25 cwt	672 00 lb	304.82 kg
cas'tel-la'-no[36]	S Am	tr.	1/40 marco‖	71 07 gr	4 60 g

NAME	Country	Class	Equivalents: National	Equivalents: U S or Brit	Equivalents: Metric
cat'ty[27]	Chin	av	16 tael	1 33 lb	60 kg
cen'tal[28]	Brit	av	1/20 ton	100 00 lb	45 36 kg
cen'ti-gram[29]	U S	av	10 mg	15 gr	01 g
cen'tin-a'-jo[30]	Io Is	av	4/5 cantar‖	100 00 lb	45 36 kg
cent'ner[31]	Den	av	100 pund	110 23 lb	50 00 kg
cen'tum-pon'di-um	Rom †	av	100 as	72 19 lb	32 75 kg
cen-tus'sis	Rom †	av	100 as	72 19 lb	32 75 kg
ce-qui'[32]	Turk	av	100 dirhem	11 33 oz	321 34 g
chal'dron[33]	U S	av	1[21]/100 ton	26 25 cwt	13 33 q
chat'tack[34]	Ben	av	1/16 seer	2 00 oz	56 70 g
chest[35]	Chin	av	3/5 pecul‖	82 00 lb	37 20 kg
chi-nan'ta	P I	av	1/10 pecul	13 75 lb	6 25 kg
chow	Bom	tr	1/8 gonza	30 gr	02 g
chu	Chin	av	1/10 lui	24 05 gr	1 57 g
cis'tern[36]	Brit	av	1/8 ton‖	16 00 cwt *	8 13 q
clam	Siam	tr	1/2 pay	3 53 gr	22 g
clove[37]	Brit	av	1/8 stone	7 00 lb	3 17 kg
co'la	Syr	av	35 rotl‖	1 71 cwt	77 56 kg
coon-dee'[38]	Sum	tr	[9]/25 coo-pang‖	1 77 gr	11 g
co-pang'[39]	Born	tr	11/2 tical	9 60 gr	62 g
co-yan'[40]	Malak	av	40 pecul‖	48 21 cwt *	24 18 q
cra-pe'so	M'ta	tr	1/2 parto	12 72 gr	.83 g
crat[41]	Ar	tr	2/3 danik	3 00 gr	19 g
cuar-til'la[42]	Sp	av	1/4 onza	25 oz	7 09 g
cut-tra'[43]	Turk	av	1[1]/10 cantar	136 50 lb	61 92 kg
da-nar'[44]	Per	av	1/8 saddir-ham	41 lb	18 kg
dang[45]	Per	tr	1[1]/2 Ar da-nik	11 96 gr	77 g
da-nik'	Ar	tr	2[7]/5 cfat	7 86 gr	50 g
dar'tung	Per	av	[1]/30 miskal	15 79 gr	1 02 g
dec'a-gram	U S	av	1/10 hg	154 32 gr	10 00 g
dec'i-gram	U S	av	10 cg	1 54 gr	10 g
de-cunx'	Rom †	av	1[1]/10 dex-tans	66 lb	30 kg
de-cus'sis	Rom †	av	10 as	7 22 lb	3 27 kg
de-na'ri-us[46]	Rom †	av	3[3]/5 scrupu-lum	60 16 gr	3 90 g
deu-le'	Turk	tr	4 carat‖	12 40 gr	80 g
deunx	Rom †	av	1[1]/10 dex-tans	66 lb	30 kg
dex'tans	Rom †	av	1[1]/2 do-drans	60 lb	27 kg
dhan[47]	Ben	tr	4 punko	56 gr	04 g
dhur'ra[48]	Hind	av	5 seer‖	10 05 lb	4 55 kg
di'drachm[49]	Gr †		2 drachma	140 00 gr	9 07 g
di-ne'ro	Sp	tr	2 tomin	18 51 gr	1.20 g
di-o'bol[50]	Gr †	tr	2 obol	22 46 gr	1 45 g
dir'hem[51]	Turk	av	1/100 cequi	49 59 gr	3 21 g
di'sta'ter	Gr †	av	2 stater	269 50 gr	17 46 g
do'drans	Rom †	av	11/8 bes	54 lb	25 kg
doit	Eng †	tr	1/4 mite	01 g	001 g
do'la	Rus	av	1/96 zolo-tink	68 gr	04 g
dong	An	tr	10 fan	60 27 gr	3 90 g
drach'ma[52]	Gr †	tr	1/100 mina	70 00 gr	4 53 g
drach'me[53]	Gr ·	av	100 kokkus	15 43 gr	1 00 g
drach'me[54]	Gr	ap	[52]/50 U S dram	59 00 gr	3 82 g
dram[55]	U S, B	av	1/16 ounce	27 34 gr	1 77 g
dram[56]	U S, B	ap	3 scruple	60 00 gr	3 89 g
drop[57]	Scot †	av	1/16 ounce	27 34 gr	1 77 g
du-el'la	Rom †	av	11/2 sicili-cus	140.28 gr	9 09 g
du-pon'di-us	Rom †	av	2 as	1 44 lb	65 kg
es	Den	tr	2/10 ort	89 gr	06 g
es-cro'pu-lo[58]	Pg	tr	1/200 marco	18 51 gr	1 20 g
es-cro'pu-lo	Sp	ap	6 caracter	18 51 gr	1 20 g
es'ter-lin[59]	Belg	tr	1/20 ounce	23 74 gr	1 54 g
fag'ot[70]	Brit	av	11/14 cwt ‖	120 00 lb	54 43 kg
fan[71]	An	tr	10 li	6 03 gr	39 g
fa-nam[72]	Hind	tr	4 grumatri	5 87 gr	37 g
fa-ne'ga[73]	Peru	av	140 libra‖	141 43 lb	64 14 kg
far-zil'[74]	Ar	av	1/15 bahar	30 00 lb	13 61 kg
fe-ras'la[75]	Abys	av	58[1]/2 rotl	40 00 lb	18 10 kg
fir'kin[76]	Brit	av	1/2 cwt ‖	56 00 lb	25 40 kg
flask[77]	Brit	tr	[13]/25 cwt ‖	76 00 lb	34 47 kg
fod'der[78]	Brit	av	[2]/40 ton	19 50 cwt	9 91 q
foot'-weight[79]	Brit,	av	[24]/28 cwt	63 32 lb	28 72 kg
fran-zel'la	Zan.	av	11/24 bazla	35.28 lb	16 00 kg
fu-ang'[80]	Siam	tr	2/25 bat	28 22 gr	1 82 g
funt[81]	Rus	av	12 lana	90 lb	41 kg
funt	Rus	ap	12 once	79 lb	36 kg
fu-ong'	Camb	av	4 pey	18 00 gr	1 17 g
gal'lon[82]	U S	B av	5/16 cwt ‖	10 00 lb	4 53 kg
gam-ell'[83]	Guin	av	1/5 kantar	3 85 cwt *	1 94 q
gan-dum'	Per	tr	1/96 miscal	74 gr	05 g
gan-tang'[84]	Java	av	10 catty ‖	13 56 lb	6 15 kg
gar-sa'[85]	Madr	av	20 maund‖	4 46 cwt *	2 26 q
ge'rah[86]	Heb †	av	1/20 shekel	12 90 gr	84 g
go'e-lak'[87]	Java	av	1[1]/2 catty ‖	2 03 lb	92 kg
gon'za[88]	Bom	tr	6 chow	1 79 gr	12 g
grain[89]	U S, B	av	1/27 dram	1 00 gr	06 g
grain[90]	U S, B	tr	1/24 dwt	1 00 gr	06 g
grain	U S, B	ap	1/20 scruple	1 00 gr	06 g
gram[91]	U S	av	10 decigram	15 43 gr	1 00 g
gran[92]	Den	ap	1/480 unze	96 gr	06 g
gra-ni'[93]	Siam	av	4 clam	14 12 gr	92 g
gra'no	Sp	tr	1/12 tomin	77 gr	05 g
grao[94]	Pg	av	1/24 scrupulo	77 gr	05 g
gros	F †	av	1/8 once‖	59 02 gr	3 82 g
gru-ma'tri	Hind	tr	1/4 fanam	1 47 gr	09 g
gun-ja'[95]	Bom	tr.	2 wat	2 00 gr	13 g
hai-kwan'-tael	Chin.	av	1/16 catty	1 33 oz	37 80 g
hao[96]	An	tr	1/100 fan	06 gr	004 g
head[97]	Brit	av	12/25 stone	6 75 lb	3 06 kg
hec'to-gram[98]	U S	av	1/10 kg	3 53 oz	100 00 g
hogs'head[99]	U S	av	1/3 ton	12 00 cwt	5 44 q
hub-la'[100]	Hind	tr	1/8 ratti	2 00 gr	13 g
hun'dred-weight[101]	U S	av	1/20 ton	100 00 lb	45 36 kg
hun'dred-weight[102]	Brit	av	1/20 ton	112 00 lb	50 80 kg
ka-it'	Bur	av	12/25 tical	251 00 gr	16 26 g
kam-ha'	Eg	tr	1/4 carat‖	49 gr	03 g
kan-tar'[103]	Guin	av	5 gameli	19 20 cwt *	9 75 q
kan-tar'-at-ta'ri[104]	Alg	av	100 rotl-at-tari	120 40 lb	54 61 kg
kar-war'[105]	Per	av	100 batman	649 14 lb	294 45 kg
kat	Eg †	av	1/100 uten	146 00 gr	9 46 g
keel[106]	Brit	av	21[1]/5 ton‖	424 00 cwt *	215 39 q
kel-la'[107]	Ar	av	61/5 Abys rotl	4 20 lb	1 90 kg
ke-ra'ti-on[108]	Rom †	av	1/3 obolus	2 02 gr	19 g
khan'cha[109]	Ben	tr	[47]/100 sicca	110 00 gr	7 13 g
kha-rou'-ba[110]	Trip	tr	1/16 drach-ma‖	3 00 gr	19 g
kich'kar	Heb †	av	26 manch	96 26 lb	43 66 kg
ki'ich	Turk	av	20 oka	56 60 lb	25 67 kg
kil'o-gram[111]	U S	av	1/10 myria-gram	2 20 lb	1 00 kg
kip[112]	Malak	av	30[1]/10 cat-ty‖	40 68 lb	18 41 kg
kok'kus[113]	Gr	av	1/100 drach-me	15 gr	01 g
kor'rel[114]	Neth	av	1 decigram	1 51 gr.	10 g
ku-a'-me[115]	Jap	av	1,000 mom-me	8 32 lb	3 78 kg
kvint	Den	av	1/1000 pund	7 70 gr	50 g
kwan[116]	Chin	av	1/4 shik-tsong	40 00 lb	18 14 kg
lach'sa	P I	av	820[1]/2 tael‖	66 67 lb	30 21 kg
la'na	Rus	av	1/12 funt	1 20 oz	34 12 g
last[117]	Rus	av	2 ton‖	38 00 cwt *	19 30 q
li[118]	An	tr	1/10 fan	60 gr	04 g
lib'bra	It	av	1/2 kilogram	1 10 lb	500 00 g
lib'bra gros'sa[119]	Io Is	av	453[3]/5 met gram	1 00 lb	45 kg
lib'bra sot-til'e[120]	Io Is	tr	373[1]/5 met gram	1 00 lb	37 kg
li'bra[121]	Sp	av	2 marco‖	1 02 lb	46 kg
li'bra	Sp	ap	11/2 marco‖	76 lb	35 kg
lis'pund[122]	Den	av	16 pund	17 61 lb	7 99 kg
li're	F	av	1/2 kg	1 10 lb	500 00 g
li'vre[123]	Haiti	av	1/100 q ‖	1 10 lb	49 kg
li'vre	Swit	ap	12 once‖	1 00 lb	37 kg
load[124]	Brit	av	2,016 pound	18 00 cwt *	5 87 q
lod[125]	Den	tr	4 quintin	225 27 gr	14 60 g
lof[6]	Rus	av	2[6]/100 pood	92 16 lb	41 80 kg
lood	Neth	av	1 decagram	154 32 gr	10 00 g
loth[127]	Ger	av	1 decagram	154 33 gr	10 00 g
lu-i'	Chin	av	10 chu	3 43 lb	1 55 kg
mace[128]	Malak	tr	1/10 buncal	52 00 gr	3 37 g
mail	Scot	av	[13]/14 cwt *	105 00 lb	47 61 kg
mal'c-bo-rong[129]	Born	tr	1/3 tica	2 13 gr	14 g
man'cus	Eng †	tr	1/8 pound	2 00 oz	62 21 g
ma'ne	Turk	av	1[3]/10 oka	3 01 lb	1 36 kg
ma'neh[130]	Heb †	av	100 shekel	3 68 lb	1 67 kg
man'gal[131]	Madr	av	2/3 pagoda‖	6 00 gr	39 g
man'-i-shah[132]	Per	av	4/5 rik	13 66 lb	6.20 kg
man'-i-tab-riz'	Per	av	640 miscal	6 49 lb	2 94 kg
marc[133]	F †	av	8 once‖	54 lb	25 kg
mar'co[134]	Pg	av	1/2 arratel	8 09 oz	229 49 g
mark[124]	Den	tr	16 lod	8 24 oz	250 27 g
mash'a[136]	Ben	tr	8 ruttee	15 00 gr	97 g
mat	Bur	tr	2 moo	63 00 gr	4 08 g
maund[137]	Ben	av	40 seer	82 14 lb	37 26 kg
mau-nee'	Hind	av	5[1]/2 maund	4 07 cwt *	2 06 q
me'di-a-tab'la[75]	Guin	tr	1/2 aguirage	31 02 gr	2 01 g
mil'ler[139]	U S, B	av	10 quintal	2204 60 lb	1,000 kg
mil'li-gram[140]	U S	av	1/10 cg	01 gr	001 g
mi'na[141]	Gr †	av	100 drach-ma‖	15 37 oz	435 72 g
mi'na[142]	Gr †	tr	1/60 talent	1 00 lb	37 kg
mis'kal[143]	Per	tr	24 nakhod	71 00 gr	4 61 g
mis'kal[144]	Turk	tr	1[1]/3 dirhem	74 20 gr	4 81 g
mite[145]	Eng †	tr	4 doit	05 gr	003 g
mo[146]	Jap	av	1/10 rin	2 80 oz	79 34 g
mom-me'[147]	Jap	av	1/2 rjoo	58 24 gr	3 78 g
moo[148]	Bur	tr	8 ruay	31 50 gr	2 03 g
moo-sa'	Cyp	av	1 Brit cwt ‖	112 00 lb	50 70 kg
mun[149]	Hind	tr	1/24 Sindh ratti‖	10 gr	001 g
myr'i-a-gram[150]	U S	av	1/10 quintal	22 05 lb	10 00 kg
na-khod'[151]	Per	tr	1/24 miscal	2 96 gr.	19 g
nan-ki'[152]	M d'g	tr	1/2 sacare	4 92 gr	32 g
nel-li'[153]	Sum	av	7[1]/2 cotan	29 33 lb	13 30 kg
nel-li'[154]	Ben	tr	1/2 dhan	28 gr	02 g
nen	An	av	1/16 [3] en	13 78 oz	390 66 g
non'a-ges'-sis	Rom †	av	10 nonussis	64 97 lb	29 46 kg
non-un'ci-um	Rom †	av	1[1]/2 bes	54 lb	.25 kg
non-us'sis	Rom †	av	1/10 nona-gessis	6 50 lb	2 95 kg
nug-gah'[155]	Madr	av	[42]/100 candy ‖	315 98 lb	143 33 kg
ob'ol[156]	Gr †	tr	1/8 drachmm	11 17 gr	72 g
ob'o-lus[157]	Rom †	av	3 siliqua	8 77 gr	57 g
o-cha'va	Sp	av	2 adarme	55 57 gr	3 60 g
o-cha'va	Mex	tr	6 tomin	55 44 gr	3 59 g
oc'to-ges'-sis	Rom †	av	10 octussis	57 75 lb	26 19 kg
oc-tus'sis	Rom †	av	1/100 octoges-sis	5 77 lb	2 62 kg
oert'lin[158]	Rus	tr	1/8 zolotink	12 99 gr	84 g
oka[159]	Turk	av	1/44 cantar	2 83 lb	1 28 kg
o'ki-eh	Eg	av	1/25 tema	1 32 oz	37 42 g
on'ça	Pg	av	1/16 arratel	1 01 oz	28 69 g
on'ça	Braz	tr	24 Pg es-cropulo	442 69 gr	28 69 g
on'ce[160]	Rus	ap	1/12 funt	460 17 gr	29 82 g
on'za[161]	Sp	av	8 ochava	1 02 oz	28 81 g
on'ze[162]	Neth	av	1/10 kg	3 53 oz	100 00 g
oo-tan'[163]	Sum	av	1/100 candil	4 00 lb	1 81 kg
ort	Den	av	1/10 quint	77 16 gr	5 00 g
ort[164]	Den	tr	1/4 quintin	14 08 gr	91 g
ounce	U S, B	av	1/16 pound	437 50 gr	28 35 g
ounce[165]	U S, B	tr	20 dwt	480 00 gr	31 10 g
ounce[166]	U S, B	ap	8 dram	480 00 gr	31 10 g
oun-gi'a	Gr	ap	8 drachme	472 00 gr	30 53 g
ou-ta'a[167]	Pg	av	3 scrupulo	55 34 gr	3 59 g
pack[168]	Brit	av	12 score	240 00 lb	108 86 kg
pack'en	Rus	av	3 berkowitz	9 66 cwt	490 81 kg
pa-go'da[169]	Sum	av	1/200 catty‖	12 oz	3 40 g
pa-haw'[170]	Born	tr	16 copang	153 50 gr	9 95 g
pal'ly[171]	Ben	av	1/8 maund	10 27 lb	4 65 kg
pan-kho'[172]	Ben	tr	1/16 ratti‖	14 gr	01 g
pa'o[173]	Bom	av	12/5 tipree	7 84 oz	222 25 g
par'to	M ta	tr	2 crapeso	25 45 gr	1 65 g
pay	Siam	tr	2 clam	7 06 gr	45 g
peck[174]	Brit	av	1/2 quarter‖	14 00 lb	6 35 kg
pec'ul[175]	Man	av	11/33 caban	139 45 lb	63 25 kg
pek	Eth †	av	1/128 E g uten	11 40 gr	74 g
pen'ny-weight[176]	U S	B tr	1/20 ounce	24 00 gr	1 55 g
pe'so[177]	Turk	tr	37/10 deuke	45 94 gr	2 97 g
pey	Camb	av	1/4 fuong	4 50 gr	29 g
pice	Bom	av	1/30 seer‖	163 33 gr	10 58 g
pice[178]	Ben	tr	1[7]/25 dhan	94 gr	06 g
pig[179]	Brit	av	2[0]/100 cwt ‖	301 00 lb	136 53 kg
pi-nar'	Per	tr	20 miskal	3 25 oz	92 16 g
pin-ga'	Malak	av	1/5 bedur	8 48 oz	240 41 g
pi'so[180]	Guin	tr.	2 aguirage	124 08 gr	8 04 g
pock'et	Brit	av	11/2 cwt ‖	168 00 lb	76 20 kg
poids de marc	F †	av	2 marc	1 08 lb	49 kg
pol-lam'[181]	Madr	av	10 pagoda‖	1 22 oz	34 73 g
pond[182]	Neth	av	1,000 met g	2 20 lb	1 00 kg
pood[183]	Rus	av	1/10 berko-witz	36 07 lb	16 36 kg
poot	Malak	av	1/4 Tocopa-sis‖	1 49 lb	67 kg
pou-ah'[184]	Ben	av	1/4 seer	8 16 oz	231 33 g
pound[185]	U S	av	1/25 quarter	16 00 oz	453 60 g
pound[186]	U S, B	tr	240 dwt	12 00 oz	373 27 g
pound[187]	U S B	ap	96 dram	12 00 oz	373 27 g
powe	Madr	av	2 pollam	2 40 oz	68 04 g
pud-da'-lum[188]	Madr	av	10 powe	1 50 lb	68 kg
pund[189]	Den	av	1/100 cent-ner	1 10 lb	50 kg
pun'ko[190]	Ben	tr	1/4 dhan	14 gr	01 g
pun'to	Sp	av	34[7]/10 cuart'la	8 64 oz	244 93 g
pun'to[191]	Man	tr	644 Born copang	6 44 oz	200 26 g
pus'sa-ree'	Ben	av	1/4 maund	10 27 lb	4 65 kg
pye	Hind	av	1/6 Ben pally	1 90 lb	86 kg
quad ra-ges'sis	Rom †	av	10 quadrus-sis	28 87 lb	13 09 kg
quad'rans[192]	Rom †	av	1[1]/2 sextans	18 lb	08 kg
quad-rus'-sis	Rom †	av	1/10 quadra-gessis	2 89 lb	1 31 kg
quan	An	av	5 ta	6 89 cwt	312 22 kg
quar'ter[193]	U S	av	1/4 cwt	25 00 lb	11 34 kg
quar'ter	Brit	av	1/4 cwt	28 00 lb	2 70 kg
quar'tern[194]	Brit	av	1/2 quarter‖	4 00 lb	1 81 kg
quar'to	Sp	av	1/32 marc‖	25 oz	7 09 g
qui-la'te[195]	Pg	tr	[17]/100 escro-pulo	3 07 gr	19 g
quin'cunx	Rom †	av	11/4 triens	30 lb	14 kg
quin'quages'sis	Rom †	av	10 quin-quessis	36 09 lb	16 37 kg
quin-ques'-sis	Rom †	av	1/10 quin-qua	3 61 lb	1 63 kg
quint	Den	av	1/10 pund	1 76 oz	50 00 g
quin'tal	Sp	av	100 libra	101 43 lb	46 09 kg
quin'tal[196]	U S	av	10 myria-gram	220 46 lb	100 00 kg
quin'tin	Den	tr	1/4 lod	56 32 gr	3 65 g
quin'to	Guin	tr	3 media-tabla	93 06 gr	6 03 g
qui-ra'te	Eg	tr	4 kamha	2 96 gr	19 g
rack-as'	Sum	tr	[17]/20 coon-dee	1 52 gr	10 g
ra-lk'	Ben	av	1/4 pally	2 57 lb	1 17 kg
rat'ti[197]	Hind	tr	8 hubla	16 00 gr	1 04 g
rea[198]	Hind	tr	2[7]/8 rupee	72 oz	22 32 g
rik[199]	Per	av	11/4 man-i-shah	17 07 lb	7 74 kg.
rin[200]	Jap	av	10 mo	1 33 lb	60 kg
rjoo	Jap	av	2 momme	116 12 gr	7 52 g
rod'-weight[201]	Brit	av	1,000,000 ounce	27 87 ton	28 31 ml
rot[202]	Abys	av	12 wakea	68 lb	.31 kg
rotl at-ta'-ri[203]	Alg	av	1/100 kantar attari	1 20 lb	54 kg
ro-to'lo[204]	Turk	av	1/22 cuttra	5 06 lb	2 30 kg
ru-ay'	Bur	tr	1/20 mat	3 94 gr	26 g
ru-pee'[205]	Hind	tr	2/5 real	30 oz	9 30 g
rut-tee'[206]	Ben	tr	1/8 masha	1 87 gr	18 g
sa-ca're[207]	M d g	tr	2 nanki	9 83 gr	63 g
sack[208]	Brit	av	11/2 cwt ‖	168 00 lb	76 20 kg
sad-dir'-ham[209]	Per	av	8 danar	3 25 lb	1 47 kg
sa'ga[210]	Malak	tr	2/21 mace	4 33 gr	.28 g
score[211]	Brit	av	1/12 pack	20 00 lb	9 07 kg.
scru'ple[212]	U S, B	ap	1/3 dram	20 00 gr.	1 30 g
scru'pu-lo	Pg	av	24 grao	18 39 gr	1 19 g
seru'pu-lum[213]	Rom †	av	2 obolus	17 53 gr	1 13 g
seam[214]	Brit	av	11/14 cwt ‖	120 00 lb	54 43 kg
seer[15]	Ben	av	16 chittack	2 06 lb	93 kg
seer[216]	Madr	tr	24 tola	9 00 oz	279 93 g
se-li'bra[217]	Rom †	av	11/8 quin-cunx	.36 lb	17 kg
se'mis[218]	Rom †	av	1/2 as	36 lb	17 kg.
sem'i-sex'-tu-la	Rom †	av	2 scrupu-lum	35 07 gr	2 26 g
se-mun'ci-a	Rom †	av	11/2 duella	210 42 gr	13 64 g
sep tu-a-ges'sis	Rom †	av	10 septus	50 53 lb	22 92 kg
sep'tunx	Rom †	av	11/8 semis	42 lb	19 kg
sep'tus	Rom †	av	1/10 septua-gessis	5 05 lb	2.29 kg
se'ron[219]	Guin	tr	6 media-tabla	186 12 gr	12 06 g
se-roon'[220]	Sp	av	31/2 arroba	88 91 lb	40 33 kg
ses-cun'-ci-a[221]	Rom †	av	11/2 uncia	09 lb	04 kg.
sex'a-ges'-sis	Rom †	av	10 sexis	43 31 lb	19 64 kg.
sex'is	Rom †,	av	1/10 sexag	4 33 lb	1 96 kg.

NAME	Country.	Class.	Equivalents. National	U S or Brit	Metric
sex'tans.	Rom †	av	1½ sescuncia	12 lb	05 hg
sex-tu'la	Rom †	av	½ duella	70 14 gr	4 54 g
shek'el[222]	Heb †	av	½₀ mina ‖	258 00 gr	16 72 g
shik'tsong'	Chin	av	1½ pecul ‖	160 00 lb.	72 58 kg
ship's pound[223]	Rus		400 lb	379 lb	172 hg
shu[224]	Chin.	av	½₀ tchen	5 69 gr	.37 g
sic'ca[225]	Ben.	tr.	²/₁₀ Hind tola ‖	163 32 gr	10 58 g
si-cil'i-cus	Rom †	av	1½ sextula	105 21 gr	6 81 g
si-da'[226]	Madr.	av	²/₁₀ bullah	61 lb	.27 kg
si-khir'	Bab †	av	60 um	21 50 gr	1 39 g
sil'i-qua	Rom †	av	½ obolus	2 92 gr.	19 g
sir	Per	tr	16 miskal	2.36 oz	73 37 g
skål'pund	Sw	av	1 pund	93 lb	42 kg
skip'laest[227]	Den	av	52 centner	57 32 cwt	26 00 q
skip'pund	Den	av	20 lispund	3 52 cwt	1 60 q
slong	Camb.	av	2 fuong	36 00 gr	2 33 g
so-e'Fel	Java	av	28 Banda catty ‖	170 80 lb	77 47 kg
sol[228]	Rus	av	96 dola	65.83 gr	4 26 g
sol-la'ga[229]	Madr	av	2 bullah	8 64 lb	3 92 kg
som-pay'	Siam	tr	2 pay	14 11 gr.	.91 g
som-pi'[230]	M d'g	tr	3 vari	59 00 gr	3 82 g
sta'ter	Gr †	av	½ distater	134 75 gr	8 73 g
stere[231]	U S	av	1,000 cub dm	19 68 cwt *	10 00 q
stone[232]	Brit	av	½ quarter ‖	14 00 lb	6.35 kg
ta	An	av	½ quan	137 75 lb	62 48 kg
tael[233]	Chin	av	10 mace ‖	1 33 oz	37 80 g.
tael[234]	Siam	tr	4 bat	936.25 gr	60 66 g
taf'fi-ah[235]	Turk	av	610 dirhem	4.31 lb	1 96 kg
tal'ent[236]	Heb †	av	30 maneh	110.57 lb	50 15 kg
tal'ent[237]	Gr †	tr	60 mina	60 00 lb	27.21 kg
tam-pang'[238]	Malak	av	1 com catty ‖	1.36 lb	61 g
tank[239]	Bom	av	½₂ seer ‖	68 40 gr	4 43 g
tche'ke	Turk	av	180 oka	5 11 cwt.	2 32 q
tchen[240]	Chin	av	10 shu	56 90 gr.	3 69 g
ten	Bur	av	4 salt	57.36 lb	26 02 kg
ter'ci-o	Mex	av	160 libra ‖	162.27 lb	73 60 kg
ter-ml'no	Trip	tr	20 kharouba	60 83 gr	3 94 g
te-run'ci-us[241]	Rom †	av	1½ sextans	18 lb	08 kg
tet'ra-bol	Gr †	tr	4 obol	44 68 gr	2 89 g
tet'ra-drach'ma	Gr †	tr	4 drachma	280 00 gr	18 14 g
ti'ca	Born	tr	²/₃ copang	6 40 gr	41 g
ti'cal[242]	Bur	av	¹/₁₀₀ viss	233 33 gr	15 12 g
tierce[243]	Brit	av	2⁴⁸/₁₀₀ cwt ‖	320 00 lb	145 15 kg
tim-bang'[244]	Java	av	17/10 Banbahar ‖	6 78 cwt	307 52 kg
tip'pree[245]	Bom	av	17½ pice	5 60 oz	158 75 g
tod[246]	Brit	av	2 stone	28 00 lb	12 70 kg.
to-la'[247]	Madr	tr	1/24 seer	180 00 gr	11 66 g
to-maun'[248]	Ar	av	2¹⁷/₂₅ bahar	168 00 lb	76 20 kg
to-min'[249]	Sp	tr	½ dinero	9 26 gr.	60 g
to'mo-li[250]	It	av	2⁷⁷/₁₀₀ myriagram	50 00 lb	22 68 kg
tom-pong'[251]	Sum	av	¹³/₁₀₀ candil	80 00 lb	36 29 kg
ton[252]	U S	av	20 cwt	80 00 qr.	9 07 q
ton'de[253]	Den	av	2½ centner	242 96 lb	110 21 kg
to "ne-la'-da[254]	Sp	av	20 quintal ‖	18 14 cwt	921.80 kg
ton'ne	Ger	av	1,000 met kg	19 00 cwt	10 00 q
ton-neau'[255]	F.	av	1,000 met kg	19 00 cwt	10 00 q
to'nos	Gr.	av	1½ met ml	29 53 cwt	15 00 q
too-lam'[256]	Hind	av	17⁷/₁₀₀ dhurra	17 30 lb	7 85 kg
to'var[257]	Bulg	av	100 oka	282 90 lb	128 30 kg
tres'sis	Rom †	av	4 dodrans	2 16 lb	98 kg
tri-ces'sis	Rom †	av	10 tressis	21 66 lb	9 82 kg
tri'ens	Rom †	av	½ bes	24 lb	11 kg
truss[258]	Brit	av	1/36 load	36 00 lb	16.33 kg
tub[259]	Brit	av	³/₄ cwt ‖	84 00 lb	38 10 kg
tuck'a[260]	Bom	tr	21/15 chow	22 gr	01 g
uck'i-a[261]	Eg	tr	12½₀ miskal ‖	571 94 gr	37 06 g
um	Bab †	av	1/40 sikhir	36 gr	02 g
u'na	Per	tr	1/16 carat ‖	20 gr	01 g
un'ci-a[262]	Rom †	av	1/12 as	420 00 gr	27 22 g
un'ze	Den	ap	8 drachmei ‖	1 05 oz	29 82 g
us-a'no[263]	Lib	tr	16 akey ‖	314 76 gr	20 39 g.
u-ten'	Eg †	av	10 kat	3 33 oz	94 40 g
val[264]	Ben	tr	4½ Delruttee ‖	5 63 gr	.36 g
va'ra-han'[265]	Madr	av	1/10 pollam	53.37 gr	3 45 g
va-ri'[266]	M d g	tr	2 sacare	19 67 gr.	1.27 g.
vas'sa[267]	Bom	tr	1/20 Surat ratti ‖	14 gr	01 g
ve-sus'	Syr	av	5/6 Ar farzil	25 33 lb	11 49 kg
vi-ces'sis	Rom †	av	6⁷/₁₀ tressis	14 47 lb	6 56 kg
vis[268]	Bur	av	1/150 candy	3 33 lb	1 51 kg
waag	Den	ap	²/₄₀₀ pund	39 63 lb	17 97 kg
wak'e-a[269]	Abys	av	1/12 rotl	400 00 gr.	25 92 g
wat	Bom	tr	1/2 gunja	1 00 gr	06 g
wey[270]	Brit.	av	6½ tod	182 00 lb	82 56 kg
wig-tje[271]	Neth	av	10 met dg	15 43 gr	1 00 g
yab-bo'lam	Hind	av	²/₁₀ dhurra	75 lb	.34 kg
yen[272]	An	av	1/5 binh	13 77 lb	6.25 kg
yin	Chin	av	2 catty	2 67 lb.	1 21 kg
yus'drum'[273]	Turk	av	³/₄ oka	70 lb	32 kg
zoll'pfund	Ger	av	1/2 met kg	1 10 lb	500 00 g
zo-lo'tink[274]	Rus	av	96 dola	65.63 gr	4 26 g
zur'lo	Syr	av	27½ rotl	1 23 cwt *	62 q

[1] For pearls abast abbâssit keroankeht wakkeht [2] Canary Is = 27 70 gr [3] agiracz akit [4] Gold-dust Liberia = 19 67 tr gr [5] Precious metals Bom, pearls = 19 gr, Bur = 15 75 gr bait. [6] Colombia and Brit Hond = 25 lb, Uruguay = 25 32 lb Arg, Bolivia, C Rica, Guatemala Par, Sal. = 25 35 lb Cuba Mex. Peru P I Venezuela = 25 36 lb; Cen Am = 26 07 lb Pg and Braz = 32 38 lb [7] See also MEASURE [8] Originally = 12 oz or 1 lb Den = 89 gr est, libra ‡ § [9] At Bet-el-Faki 815.25 lb; Jidda = 183 01 lb Bantam, ordinary = 396 lb for pepper = 406 78 lb. Malakka = 450 lb, Goa = 495 lb, Ceylon = 500 lb Sum = 560 lb Batavia = 610 17 lb Java (large) = 1 831 02 lb See also CANDY in this list. bahar‡, bhara‡ candy‡ queda‡ [10] Cotton and wool For cotton-wool, U S = 477 lb., Eg = 719 lb E Ind = 396 lb, Brazil = 220 lb For coffee, Bet-el-Faki = 285 50 lb, Rio = 162 lb, Mocha = 303 lb, Sp, wood = 2¹/₄ cwt, cochineal = ½ cwt caraway-seeds = 3 cwt thread = 100 bolt of any length [11] Salt Leghorn (fish) = 74 85 lb [12] Flour Anchovies = 30 lb, gunpowder and stock-fish = 100 lb, raisins = 112 lb, candles = 120 lb, butter = 224 lb, soap = 256 lb, all Brit units § [13] Raisins [14] Tauris = 5 02 lb, Shiraz = 10 12 lb, Smyrna = 16 87 lb, Aleppo = 16 88 lb, Constantinople = 19 13 lb; Turkestan = 276 41 lb. batmann‡, maund‡ [15] bedoor‡ [16] beka‡ [17] At St Petersburg Riga = 368 68 lb Narva = 412 76 lb berkovetz‡ [18] For others see MEASURE bessis‡ [19] binah‡ [20] Old style, Norway = 13 20 lb [21] Wheat See also MEASURE [22] Fish [23] Ordinary, for building purposes [24] Grain, at Mysore [25] Gold. Sum = 1058 lb tr Singapore = 1188 lb. tr bongkal‡ [26] Eng wheat In England "foreign" wheat = 62 lb, Eng barley = 52 and 56 lb, F barley = 52½ lb, Mediterranean barley = 50 lb, Eng oats = 40 and 42 lb, "foreign" oats (in Eng) = 38 and 40 lb, buckwheat = 52 lb, rye and maize = 60 lb [27] Rice Coco = 83 50 lb At Ternate, rice = 100 33 lb [28] See also PAN in this list candaren‡, candoron‡ condorine‡, fan‡, fun‡ · kandarin‡ § [29] Surat = 340 16 lb, Malakka = 405 lb Mysore = 485.50 lb Goa = 495 lb, Cey and Madr = 500 lb, Muscat = 525 lb, Bom = 560 lb Pondicherry = 588 04 lb, Ahmednuggur = 1 577 14 lb bahar‡, barnay‡, kandil‡, kandy‡ § [30] Abys = 94 99 lb, Eg = 98 05 lb, Trip in Afr = 109 71 lb Tunis = 111 75 lb, Alg, ordinary = 119 84 lb mean of 5 = 153 75 lb, flax = 240 80 lb Gr = 123 20 lb, Turk = 140 30 lb, Malta = 175 lb Trip in Syria = 480 69 lb, Cyprus = 524 19 lb, Guinea = 19 20 cwt cantaro‡, canthar‡, kantar‡; kanthar‡, kintar‡ quontar‡ § [31] Oil See also MEASURE [32] Eg = 1 98 carat (Alexandrian = 2 96 carat), Ar and Holland = 3 00 carat, Java, Borneo, etc = 3 04 carat, Sp, diamond = 3 08 carat, Turk = 3 09 carat Rus (Amsterdam carat) = 3 16 carat Brit and Brit Ind, diamonds = 3 17 carat, pearls = 3 20 carat, F = 3 18 carat Per = 3 23 carat Pg and Braz (the quilate) = 4 13 carat The carat invariably is = 4 carat grain harat‡, haraatt, karat‡, kirat‡, talmi‡ § [33] Mexico = 300 lb, Peru = 151 50 lb, Spain = 175 to 350 lb, at Malaga (raisins) = 177 50 lb, Valencia (raisins) = 338 44 lb See also MEASURE [34] Marble [35] Rice Blackleaf, * = 11½ cwt See also MEASURE [36] Gold [37] Com For gold and silver = 1.32 tr lb Burma = 1 11 tr lb, Jap, Molukkas, and Ternate = 1 30 tr lb (Banda catty 6 10 lb), Malakka = 1 35 tr lb (mon, 2 05 tr lb), Sum and Java = 1 36 tr. lb. (Dutch catty or tampang), Anam = 1 37 tr lb, P I = 1 39 tr. lb, Hongkong = 1 75 tr lb, Sum = 2 12 tr lb, Singapore (mon) = 2 38 tr lb, Siam = 2 67 tr lb cattit, chint, chingt, kant, katit, tampangt, tchingt § [38] centner‡ § [39] § §§ [40] talento‡ [41] Aust.-Hung = 123 50 lb Ger, ordinary = 110 lb, metric = 220 lb, Fin = 940.80 lb, Swit = 110 lb § [42] Gold, silver, and precious stones Opium = 1 77 lb, at Bassora = 1 03 lb, Smyrna, ordinary = 71 lb, opium = 1 75 chekeyt, chekit · chequeet chequit, okiejaht yusdromet, yusdruma‡ [43] Coal Brit — Newcastle (coal) = 5,936 lb, London = 3,063 74 lb § [44] Bazar-weight At factories = 1 87 lb, Madr = 035 lb to 125 lb, Borneo = 12 lb, Hind (general) = 2 06 oz See also MEASURE chattac‡, chattak‡, chittack‡, chittak‡ [45] Tea [46] A cubic foot = about 6¼ gallon or 62 321 lb A cistern 2½ × 3 × 4 ft deep holds about 187 gal, and weighs, therefore, nearly 16 cwt + its own weight The No 3 (Brit) navy tank is 49 × 49 × 49 in, holding 400 gal of water and weighing (in addition to the tank itself of 6 cwt 3 qr 25 lb) 1 ton 9½ cwt [47] Wool § [48] Gold and silver [49] Sumatra = 2 32 gr [50] Straits Settlements = 47 61 cwt koyau‡ [51] At Mocha [52] See also MEASURE cuarta‡. [53] At Bassora [54] = 2 pinar [55] Gold and silver [56] Republican. Imperial denarius = 52 64 gr [57] Precious metals [58] Mean of 16 Minimum = 4 50 lb maximum = 19 71 lb [59] Attica, † = 0192 lb, Eubœa, † = 0267 lb Ægina, †, and Bab, † = 032 lb [60] diobolon‡ [61] Tauris, Per = 11.81 gr; Shiraz, Per = 23 62 gr, Abys = 40 13 gr, Eg = 47 73 gr, Trip and Ar = 48 gr, Per = 295 90 gr · Constantinople = 49 50 gr coffalat, darhem‡, darhimt, derham‡, dirham‡ drachm‡ [62] Ancient — Rom = 52 64 gr, Attica = 67.38 gr, Eubœa = 93 58 gr, Ægina and Bab = 112 30 gr Modern.— Rus = 57 60 gr, Smyrna = 49 21 gr, Trip in Afr = 48 gr, Trip in Syria = 46 73 gr, Turkey = 49 60 gr [63] Den = 57 53 gr [64] Bern = 57 34 gr, Berlin = 57 47 gr, Frankfort = 57 54 gr, Ger (general) = 57 53 gr [65] drachm‡ [66] drachm‡ [67] See also MEASURE [68] Precious stones Oporto, gold = 18 45 gr escropulos‡ [69] Also France and Holland esterling‡ [70] Steel § [71] Chin. = 5 80 gr, Jap = 5 82 gr (lapidaries' weight) See also MEASURE candareen‡ candarin‡, fun‡ phan‡ [72] Gold and silver, at Bangalore (mean) Lapidaries' weight. — Molukkas = 5 80 gr, Sulu Is = 5 83 gr, Masulipatam = 5.97 gr, Madr = 6 00 gr Sum = 6 36 to 6 38 gr cantarat, chunam‡ [73] See also MEASURE [74] At Mocha Jidda = 18 30 lb; Bet-el-Faki = 20 39 lb The Mocha farzil is worth only 14 27 lb at Mocha frasil‡, frazil‡ [75] Ivory [76] Butter Soft soap = 64 lb See also MEASURE § [77] Quicksilver § [78] Lead, at London and Hull, Eng Newcastle-on-Tyne, Eng = 21½ cwt, Derby, Eng = 22½ cwt fother‡ [79] Commercial foot-weight or talent (exactly 62 321 lb av) = weight of an Eng cub ft of distilled water at 62° Fahr in air Scientific, at 32° Fahr (the water at 39° Fahr in vacuo corresponding with French standard method = 62 4245 lb av = 28 315311931 kg. [80] fung‡ [81] funtet [82] Oils — flax, linseed, rape-seed, coconut, and palm = 7½ lb olive, and pea or groundnut = 7 56 lb, balsam copaiba and castor = 8 lb, honey = 12 lb See also MEASURE §. [83] gamel‡ [84] Coffee See also MEASURE [85] And Cey General value = 4 46 ton Pondicherry = 3 47 ton Bangalore = 4 53 ton garsah‡ [86] § [87] Sum = 1 69 lb [88] Gold and silver At Poona = 1 79 gr; Aurungabad = 1 96 gr gonjet, gonzet [89] The grains av, tr, and ap are — in U S, Brit, F, Holland, and most other countries § [90] Brit, for diamonds = 79 gr, pearls 80 gr § [91] § §§ [92] Rus = 96 gr [93] Rice [94] And Braz [95] See GONZA in this list [96] See also MEASURE [97] Flax [98] §§ [99] Tobacco Weight varies in the several tobacco-producing States [100] In Sindh for diamonds and pearls, Calcutta = .225 gr hubbat. [101] Brit = 112 lb = 4 quarter of 28 lb = 8 stone of 14 lb Analogous units include centner, cantar, pearl, quintal, berkowitz, and maund §. [102] Also same as av cwt of U S [103] See CANTAR [104] Cheese and cotton = 1 18 cwt, *, veg = 1.21 cwt, * butter and fruit-oil = 1 78 cwt, *, hemp and flax = 2 15 cwt, * [105] kharyar‡ [106] barge‡ § [107] At Bet-el-Faki. [108] Gr, † = 3 74 gr [109] Bazar-weights [110] Alg = 3 gr Larobt, kharubt [111] § §§ [112] Tin [113] centigram‡ §§ [114] decigram‡. §§ [115] ku-wan-mei [116] Jap = 8.21 lb · Anam = 687.50 lb [117] Den (Elsinor) = 1 89 ton, * (heavy goods = 2 55 ton, *) shiplast, Rus = 1 89 ton, * Brit (wool) = 1 95 ton, * mean of shipping lasts heavy articles northern Europe = 2 00 ton * salt (U S Custom-House) = 2 80 ton See also MEASURE § [118] Chin = 58 gr See also MEASURE cash‡, ly‡ [119] Malta = 1 75 lb In Italy varying Rome = 747 lb Genoa = .786 lb, Milan = 1 68 lb, Venice = 1 10 lb libbra peso grosso‡ [120] Varying, Milan = 72 lb, Venice = 066 lb, gold and silver. libbra peso sottile‡ [121] Rom, † = 72 lb, Balearic Is = 88 lb; Arg, Bolivia, Braz, Canary Islands, Chile, C Rica, Cuba, Guatemala, Hond, Madeira, Mex, Nicaragua, Par, Peru, P I, Pg, Sal, Uruguay, Venezuela, 1 01 lb, Cen Am = 1 04 lb, Colombia = 1 10 lb arratel (Pg), ast (†), libbra‡ § [122] liespfund‡ § [123] F, † = 1 079 lb, Gr 1 05 lb [124] Old hay Ore = 576 lb · straw = 1,296 lb new hay = 2 160 lb Usually means 3 local quintals, centner, or cwt. [125] Norway (commercial) = 205 gr (gold and silver) = 203 14 gr [126] At Riga See also MEASURE decagram‡ [127] New The old loth varied locally from 233 52 gr to 270 06 gr Also in Aust-Hung = 270 06 gr, Rus = 197 49 gr, Swit. = 241 12 gr lot‡, new-loth‡ [128] At Singapore Hind (mean of 11) = 15 90 gr, Amboyna and Molukka = 28 50 gr, Born = 38 38 gr, Siam = 56 44 gr, Jap = 56 88 gr Chin and Sulu Is = 58 33 gr miam‡ (Siam), tsien‡ (Chin) [129] Precious stones [130] Assy = 1/60 talent = 7,750 gr § [131] Pearls [132] At Ispahan, Shiraz, Bushire, and Gamri = 27 32 lb mahud shah‡ [133] Sp (med and mon) = 51 lb [134] Arg = 8 10 oz, Sp = .51 lb (tr and apoth) [135] Gold and silver = 5153 lb, commercial = 518995 lb, Sweden and Norway = 6 77 oz tr § [136] Value varies in localities Whittaker, for Bengal, gives as = 8 ruttee = 15 gr § [137] Jidda = 1 83 lb Bet-el-Faki = 2 04 lb, Ar = 3 00 lb, Muscat = 8 75 lb; Goa = 24 75 lb; Madr = 25 00 lb, Pondicherry = 25 90 lb, Abys = 27.30 lb; Bom and Bassora = 28 00 lb, Malay coast = 30 13 lb, Factory, Cal = 74 67 lb, Sum = 77 lb, Dekkan = 79 78 lb Hind imp = 82.28 lb, Malda = 100 45 lb batmant, mant, manat, maont, maunt, mondt § [138] Gold [139] metric ton‡, tonneau‡. See TON § [140] § §§ [141] Attica, † = 96 lb; Ægina = 1 60 lb lilogram‡, mnat [142] Eg, † = 3,960 gr (Pliny), Macedonia = 5,600 gr, Per, † = 6,450 gr. (and 7,750 gr); Bab, † = 6 528 gr (Herodotus), Eubœic = 6,700 gr, "Italic," † = 7,400 gr., Syriac, † = 8,000 gr Alexandrian, † = 8,250 gr, Rom, † = 8,600 gr Cen Gr, † = 9,600 gr, Heb, † = 15,480 gr. mnat § [143] The miskal is usually a weight for gold silver, gems, and precious stones and it is therefore classed as troy [144] Eg = 47 73 gr (and 71 49 gr). Tunis = 59 70 gr Alg = 72 06 gr, Trip = 73 60 gr, Aleppo = 73 85 gr. miscal‡, mitkal‡, termine‡ [145] § [146] Decimal system [147] momet‡, monmet‡, nommet‡, sent‡ [148] Gold and silver moost‡. [149] At Aurungabandar [150] § §§ [151] nakhud‡ [152] Gold and silver nanket, nanquit [153] Malakka = 32 lb halit‡, nalit‡ [154] Precious stones nellyt · nelyt [155] At Bellary. [156] obolost § [157] obol‡ [158] At Riga = 12 73 gr [159] Bulg = 2 83 lb, Candia = 2 65 lb, Trip = 2 69 lb Io Is = 2 70 lb · Eg = 2 72 lb (for silk, barsala = 2 73 lb), Morocco and Bagdad = 2 74 lb, Gr = 2 75 lb, Abys = 2 78 lb, Cyprus = 2 79 lb, Stamboul = 2 82 lb Syria = 2 83 lb harselat, occat, occhat, oket, oockeeveht § [160] Switzerland = 1 11 oz F, † = 804 oz (av) [161] Med and mon. Chile, Hond, Mex, Nicaragua, Par, and Peru = 1 01 oz [162] Metric system [163] Camphor [164] Gold and silver Ordinary = 77 16 gr [165] Brit jewelry oz = 151½ carat or 600 pearl gr The oz tr and apoth = 1 09714 oz av § [166] The av oz of 437½ gr and lb of 7,000 gr are used in the Brit. Pharmacopœia Drugs are purchased by av but compounded by apoth weights The apoth oz and lb are practically obsolete Den and Rus = 480 gr, Sp, Pg, and the Levant = 576 gr § [167] Braz = 55 33 gr, for topazes = 57 17 gr See also MEASURE oitavat, oitavot. [168] Wool or flax Meal = 280 lb § [169] Madr = 52 50 gr, Hind (general) = 53 51 gr [170] Precious stones [171] pallet [172] At Calcutta, for precious stones [173] Grain [174] Flour. See also MEASURE [175] At P I Jap = 130 lb; Hongkong = 133 lb, China, Sum, and Straits Settlements = 133 33 lb Siam = 133 35 lb Malakka = 135 lb, Born and Java = 135 63 lb, Celebes = 135 64 lb, Anam = 137 70 lb picul‡, pikul‡, tamt, tant [176] § [177] At Damascus [178] At Cal paiset. [179] Brit weight Ballast § [180] uzant [181] Hops Wool = 120 lb, malt = 140 lb [182] Metric system puud‡ [183] pud‡ § [184] piece [185] 7,000 gr tr = 128 med dram = 256 com dram Jackson gives the lb av U S and Brit as = 16 019 oz Eng scientific equiv = 45359 kg The same authority gives the Eng lb as = 16 millesimal oz, each 1/1000 of the Eng foot-weight of water on the scientific series = 9988 lb av = 45304 kg § [186, 187] The lb tr and ap each = 82286 lb av, 175 lb tr and ap = 144 lb av Used by goldsmiths and jewelers All metals except gold and silver are weighed by av [188] At Masulipatam [189] pfund‡ [190] Precious metals [191] Gold and silver passaree‡, passeeree‡, punsari‡ [192] termicius‡ [193] Brit = 28 lb See also MEASURE § [194] See also MEASURE § [195] Diamonds, Oporto Brazil, ordinary, = 3 07 gr, precious stones = 3 18 gr [196] Brit = 100 to 120 lb France = 220 46 lb, Swit = 110.23 lb Arg Rep = 101 27 lb, Brit Hond, C Rica, Guatemala, Hond, Par, Sal, Santo Domingo Uruguay, and Venez = 101 40 lb, Colombia = 101 41 lb, Bolivia = 101 42 lb, Chile and Peru = 101 44 lb, Mex = 101 46 lb · Sp = 101 61 lb, Cen. Am = 104 30 lb; Haiti = 107 92 lb, Braz = 129 54 lb § [197] Surat = 1 95 gr, Bengal = 2 25 gr; Sindh = 2 49 gr ruttee‡ [198] Gold and silver [199] At Teheran [200] See also MEASURE ring‡ [201] Of the decimal system = 1,000 foot-weight or talent = 1,000,000 oz [202] Jidda = 37 lb, Guin (Portuguese poss) = 95 lb, Eg and Zanzibar = 98 lb, Travancore, Ind = 99 lb, Bet-el-Faki and Mekka = 1 02 lb, Per = 1 03 lb, Tangiers = 1 07 lb, Trip = 1 10 lb Tunis = 1 11 lb, Morocco (com) 1 19 lb, Alg = 1 20 lb, Turk = 1 24 lb, Smyrna = 1 27 lb · Ar (general) = 1 50 lb Mor (markets) = 1 70 lb, Malta = 1 74 lb Balearic Is = 2 64 lb, Damascus = 3 95 lb Aleppo, Syrian silk = 4 89 lb; Per silk = 4 75 lb, drugs = 4 18 lb, Cyprus = 5.24 lb artel‡ libbra‡, liter‡, lodar‡, ratel‡, ratlet, rattel‡, rautel‡, rotal‡, rotolit, rottle‡, rottolo‡ [203] Spices roti feuddi (gold and silver) = 1 10 lb, roti sucky (meat), Tunis = 1 25 lb, roti gheddari (fruits) = 1 35 lb, roti sucky (vegetables), Tunis = 1 41 lb, roti khelri = 2 03 lb [204] At Aleppo Zanzibar = 98 lb, Smyrna = 1 26 lb, Cyp = 5 24 lb [205] Maximum, Madr = .26 lb, minimum, Cal = 023 lb mean of 38 in E Indies = 024965 lb rupia‡ [206] For pearls, 2 85 gr, Delhi (precious metals and gems) = 1 25 gr gunz, rutti‡ [207] = ½ sompay = ½ vari [208] Coal Potatoes, * = 168 lb, salt (U S) = 215 lb, flour, * = 215 lb See also MEASURE § [209] sadarham‡ [210] Gold and silver [211] Wool [212] § [213] See also MEASURE [214] Glass § [215] Madr. = 10 oz Bombay = 112 oz · mean of 22 in Hind = 1 05 lb Hind imperial = 2 06 lb, Turkestan = 34 55 lb See also MEASURE ser‡ sihr‡ § [216] Cutcha for gold and silver Mean of 43 in Hind = 60 lb [217] semist‡ [218] selibra‡, semissis‡ [219] In Par, a package of tea of about 200 lb § [220] Raisins, at Malaga [221] sescunx‡ [222] Bab The Heb shekel of 258 gr was one of the Bab standards Eg, † = 80 gr, Ægine tan = 207 gr, Phenician = 224 gr § [223] Unit varies locally from 280 lb to 400 lb Used on the North Sea Baltic etc [224] shoot. [225] Factory weight At bazaars = 179 64 gr tolat § [226] At Mangalore [227] shiplast‡ [228] solotink‡, zolotink‡, zolotnik‡ [229] Grain [230] Gold and silver [231] §§ [232] Fish and meat = 8 lb The Brit stone in wool-weights is now, since the common use of shoddy, not infrequently 16 lb Usual Brit av. = 14 lb [233] Also at Sulu Is and Hongkong Amboyna = 1 oz P I. = 1 28 oz Straits Settlements = 1 30 oz, Java and Cochin-China =

1 35 oz , Anam = 1 37 oz , Born = 1 40 oz , Siam = 2 13 oz , Bantam = 2 42 oz catty‡, chingt, leangt, leungt, liangt, tahil‡, tael‡, tchingt [234]Gold and silver [235]Silk, at Broussa Syria = 4 32 lb [236]Other values given are 93 lb 12 oz av and 125 lb tr Assy , † (one of two systems), also Per † talents of trade = 465 000 gr The second Assy. system doubled at all stages except the talent The light-weight commercial talent of Assy ("Royal Babylonian") is given by one authority as, in one type = 65 lb 5 oz av , and in another type = 66 lb 5½ oz av Reliable authorities vary greatly as to all talent values [237]The "Attic" is also given as 56 lb 14 oz and 57 lb av Eg , †, Solonic = 56 lb 11 oz av , Roman = 73 71 lb , Euboeic = 79 16 lb av , emporatic Attic, † = 80 lb 4 oz av , old Æginetan, † = 88 lb 12 oz , Æginetan, † = 95 lb , Macedonian, † = 96 lb [238]Tin cattyt [239]For precious stones = 72 gr Darwar = 50 gr , Surat, precious stones = 68 30 gr , Poonah = 191 67 gr See also MEASURE [240]luit [241]quadrans‡ [242]Siam (mon) = 25 77 gr , com = 118⅛ gr [243]See also MEASURE [244]Grain at Batavia [245]See also MEASURE [246]Wool [247]Gold Hind (general, including Bengal) = 180 gr siccat [248]Rice [249]Gold and silver Mex = 9 24 gr [250]At N Y custom-house [251]Sulkei tompong, for benzoin = 70 lb [252]Brit = 2,240 lb Special Brit Ton of chalk = 14 cub ft , clay = 18 cub ft earth = 21 cub ft , Cornish mining ton = 2,352 lb Newcastle, coal = 43 cub ft Register ton, sailing vessels, Den = 1 ton, *, steamers = 89 ton, *, Brit , coal = 10 sacks, Rus = 97 ton, * See also MEASURE § [253]Butter = 246 92 lb See also MEASURE [254]Shipping Pg = 1 748 49 lb , Arg = 2,025 40 lb , Par = 2,028 lb , Guatemala = 2,029 lb See also MEASURE [255]millet‡ [256]Mean of 9 [257]Also in Servia [258]Straw Hay = 56 lb , new hay = 60 lb § [259]See also MEASURE [260]Pearls [261]Trip = 1 10 oz , Tun = 1 12 oz uckia‡ [262]See also MEASURE § [263]Alg = 028 lb piso‡, uzan‡ [264]Gold, gems, etc , at Delhi [265]pagoda‡, varahun‡ [266]Gold and silver wari‡ [267]Pearls at Surat [268]Madr = 3 12 lb , Pegu = 3 39 lb , Tocopa (Malakka) = 5 95 lb plakthah‡, visah‡, visayt, visst [269]Alg = 12 04 oz , Bassora (Turk) = 1 17 lb , Mocha (Ar) = 1 20 lb vakia‡, wakegat, wakia‡, wakih‡ wakkeh‡. [270]Wool See also MEASURE [271]Metric system [272]And Siam [273]At Constantinople [274]solt, solotink‡ zolotnik‡

weight'ing, 1 wēt'ɪŋ, 2 węt'ing, *n* The sinking or dislocation of superimposed masses above a mine

weight'less, 1 wēt'les, 2 węt'lĕs, *a* Having no weight

weight'y, 1 wēt'ɪ, 2 węt'y, *a* [WEIGHT'I-ER, WEIGHT'I-EST] **1.** Having comparatively great weight, ponderous **2.** Having power to affect the judgment or move the mind, cogent, as, he argued with *weighty* reasons **3.** Possessing great importance, momentous, as, the *weighty* affairs of state **4.** Having great influence in public affairs, influential **5.** Acting as an oppressive burden, burdensome, as, a *weighty* care **6†.** Grave, serious in expression SYN.. see HEAVY, IMPORTANT — **weight'i-ly,** *adv* — **weight'i-ness,** *n*

Wei"hai"wei', 1 wē'-hai'-wē', 2 wę'-hī'-wę', *n* A naval station in N Shantung province, China 285 sq m , a territory leased to the British July 1, 1898

Wei"ho', 1 wī'-hō', 2 wī'-hō', *n* A river in Kan-su and Shen-si provinces China **Wei†.**

Wei"hsi-en', 1 wē shī-en', 2 wā'shī-ĕn', *n* A commercial city and treaty mart in Shantung province, China **Wei†.**

Weil, 1 vail, 2 vil, *n* **1. Adolf** (²/₁₁1848– ?) a German microscopist **2. Gustav** (⁵/₁₂1808–⁸/₁₂1889) a German Orientalist, *Life of Mohammed*

Wei'len, 1 vai'lĕn, 2 vī'lĕn, **Joseph von** (¹²/₁₁1830–⁷/₁₁1889) An Austrian poet

weil'y, *adv* [Prov Eng] Same as WELLY

Wei'mar, *n* **1.** 1 vai'mar, 2 vī'mar A city, capital of the republic of Saxe-Weimar, a literary center residence of Goethe, Schiller, Wieland Herder, etc , often called "The German Athens" **2** 1 wai'mar, 2 wī'mar A town in Colorado county, Tex

Wein'gar-ten, 1 vain'gär-ten, 2 vīn'gar-tĕn, *n* **1. Julius** (³/₁₂1836–⁸/₁₁1910), a German mathematician **2.** A town in Wurttemberg republic — **Weingarten surface,** a surface having the two principal radii of curvature as functions of each other

Wein'gart-ner, 1 vain'gärt-nər, 2 vīn'gart-ner, **Felix** (⁹/₁ 1863–) An Austrian composer and author

Wein'heim, 1 vain'haim, 2 vīn'hīm, *n* A town in N Baden republic

wein'stu"be, 1 vain'shtū"bə, 2 vīn'shtų"bĕ, *n* [G] A wine-room used in the United States promiscuously for any place where wine is drunk

Wei'pert, 1 vai'pert, 2 vī'pert *n* A town in Bohemia

weir, 1 wir, 2 wēr, *n* **1.** An obstruction placed in a stream to raise the water, divert it into a mill-race or irrigation-ditches, or form a fish-pond, a dam **2** That part of a dam, embankment, canal-bank, etc , which contains gates, and over which surplus water flows specif called **waste-weir 3** A large fixed fish-trap consisting of fences of stakes or wattled brush, sometimes with netting, forming successive enclosures into which the fish are directed by a prolonged fence (the *leader*) and whence they do not escape See illus under FISH-TRAP A **pound** is a weir of netting instead of brush The **deep water weir** is stronger and more complicated than the **shoal-water weir.** A **dry weir** is so set as to be left dry or nearly dry at low tide, and a **half-tide weir** is so arranged that the captured fish may be removed at half-tide **4.** A notch made in a vertical plate and having a horizontal edge, used to determine the quantity of water flowing through it [< AS *wer,* < root of *werian,* defend] **weart, wert** — **draw-door weir** (*Civ Engin*), a weir fitted with steel plates or doors that are raised to release the stored water-supply — **lock'-weir",** *n* A sluice through which the overflow o' a canal passes into the chamber of a lock — **weir'-fish"ing,** *n* The practise or industry of catching fish in weirs — **w.-table,** *n* A tabular statement for ascertaining the rate of discharge of water over a weir, the top board of which may be arranged with a notch of a certain size

Weir², *n* **1. Harrison William** (⁶/₁₁1824–¹/₁1906) an English naturalist, illustrator of domestic animals **2 John Ferguson** (⁸/₁₂1841–⁴/₁1926) an American sculptor, painter, and author **3 Robert Walter** (⁶/₁₁1803–⁵/₁1889), an American painter **4.** A city in Cherokee county, Kan

weir'an"gle†, *n* Same as WARRIANGLE.

weird, 1 wird, 2 wērd, *vt* [Scot] **1.** To foretell the fate of hence, to affect by occult arts destine **2** To adjure **wierd†.**

weird, *a* **1.** Concerned or thought to be concerned with the unnatural, awakening superstitious feeling, witchlike, unearthly, as, the *weird* hooting of the owl

The *weird* laughter of the loons was heard along the shores of the Thingvalla Lake BAYARD TAYLOR *Egypt and Iceland in 1874* pt II, p 256 [O P P 1874]

2†. Pertaining to or influential of fate **wierd†.— the Weird Sisters 1** The Fates **2** The three witches in *Macbeth*

The *Weird Sisters* were intended either as destiny personified, or as fatidicæ, prophesying what is to befall man Shakspeare retains the Saxon name, Chaucer speaks of them as the 'fatal sustrin' MAX MÜLLER *Science of Lang* 2d series, lect XII, p 582 [S 1875]

— **weird'less†,** *a* Destined to ill fortune, having no luck — **weird'ly,** *a* [Scot] Lucky, fortunate, ghostly, weird — **weird'ly,** *adv* In a weird manner, with awesome or ghostly aspect — **weird'ness,** *n*

weird, *n* [Scot] **1.** One's allotted fortune or luck, fate, also, a fate experienced **2.** A prediction, also, a spell or enchantment **3** *pl* [W-] Same as THE WEIRD SISTERS [< AS *wyrd,* < *wcorthan* be] **werdt, wierdt.**

Weis'bach, 1 vais'bah, 2 vīs'baH, **Julius** (⁴/₁₀1806–²/₁₁1871) A German mathematician

weise, 1 wiz, 2 wēs, *vt* [Scot] **1** To turn by policy or influence, guide, direct **2** To turn about, twist **weizet.**

Wei'se-nau, 1 vai'zə-nau, 2 vī'se-nou, *n* A village in Hesse, Germany [ington county, Ida

Wei'ser, 1 wi'zər, 2 wē'ser, *n* A city, county-seat of Wash-

Weis'haupt, 1 vais'haupt, 2 vīs'houpt, **Adam** (⁴/₁₁1748–¹¹/₁₈ 1830) A German philosopher, founder of the Order of the Illuminati [WEGOTISM

we'ism, 1 wi'izm, 2 wē'ĭsm, *n* [Slang, Eng] Same as

Weis'mann, 1 vais'man, 2 vīs'mân, **August** (¹/₁₁1834–¹¹/₁₈ 1914) A German biologist — **Weis-man'ni-an,** *a & n*

Weis'mann-ism, 1 vais'man-izm, 2 vīs'man-ĭsm *n* The teachings of August Weismann, especially regarding a material basis of heredity and the impossibility of transmitting acquired characteristics See GERM-PLASM

Weiss, *n* **1** 1 vais, 2 vīs **Carl Philipp Bernhard** (⁶/₁₂1827–1914), a German theologian **2.** 1 wais, 2 wīs **John** (⁶/₁₂ 1818–³/₁1879), an American Unitarian divine **3** 1 wais, 2 wīs **Mayer Samuel** (1816–1892), an American Talmudical scholar author, educator, rabbi London, England, and Appleton, Wis , *Psychology of Belief*

Weis'se, 1 vai'sə, 2 vī'se **Christian Hermann** (⁹/₁₀1801–⁹/₁₁1866) A German philosopher and writer

Wels'en-burg, 1 vais'en-burh, 2 vīs'ĕn-bųrH, *n* **1.** A town in Alsace **2** A town in Bavaria

Wels'en-fels, 1 vais'en-fels, 2 vīs'ĕn-fĕls, *n* A town in Saxony province, Prussia

Weiss'horn, 1 vais'hōrn, 2 vīs'hōrn, *n* A peak in Valais canton Switzerland 14 799 ft high

Weiss'kirch-en, 1 vais'kirh-en, 2 vīs'kirH-ĕn *n* A town in Moravia Czechoslovakia [Silesia Prussia

Weiss'stein, 1 vais'shtain, 2 vīs'shtīn, *n* A commune in

weiss'-strahl", 1 vais'-shtrāl , 2 vīs'-shtral *n* [G] A white pig iron having a white radiated fracture used in the manufacture of steel [in Silesia, Prussia

Weiss'was-ser, 1 vais'vās-ər, 2 vīs'vas-er, *n* A commune

Weit'mar, 1 vait'mar, 2 vīt'mär, *n* A commune in Westphalia, Prussia

Weit'spek-an, 1 wait'spek-ən, 2 wīt'spĕk-an, *n* A North-American linguistic stock See AMERICAN

Weit'zel, 1 wait'sel, 2 wīt'sĕl, **Godfrey** (¹¹/₁₁1835–³/₁₁1884) An American military engineer, major-general

welvet, *v* Same as WAIVE

we'jack, 1 wi'jak, 2 wē'jăk, *n* [Am Ind] The pekan (*Mustela pennanti*) See illus under PEKAN

we'ka, 1 wi'ka, 2 wē'ka *n* [Maori] An ocydromine wingless rail (*Ocydromus australis*), nearly extinct the wood-hen

we'kau, 1 wi'kō, 2 wē'ką, *n* [Maori] A small terrestrial owl (*Sceloglaux albifacies*)

weket, *v & a* Same as WEAK [by a pig

weke, 1 wik, 2 wĕk *interj* A squealing sound, as that made

we-keen', 1 wi-kin', 2 wē-kēn', *n* [Prov Eng] The meadow-pipit

wel'a-way†, *n & interj* Same as WELLAWAY

wel'be-gone", *a* Having attained well-being

welch, 1 welch, 2 wĕlch, *v* Same as WELSH, *v* — **Welch†,** *a & n* Same as WELSH — **welch'er,** *n* Same as WELSHER

Welch, William Henry (⁶/₁1850–) An American pathologist

Welck'er, 1 velk'ər, 2 vĕlk'er, **Friedrich Gottlieb** (¹¹/₁ 1781–¹²/₁₁1868) A German antiquarian and philologist

wel'come, } 1 wel'kəm, 2 wĕl'com, *vt* [WEL'COMED,
wel'cum", } WEL'COMS, WEL'COM-ING] To give a welcome to, salute with cordiality, receive gladly or hospitably, make welcome — **wel'com-er,** *n*

wel'come, *a* **1.** Admitted gladly to a place or a festivity, received cordially, as, a *welcome* guest often used elliptically as a salutation of pleasure, as, *welcome* to my house

But beauty, with a bloodless conquest finds
A *welcome* sovereignty in rudest minds
WALLER *Upon His Majesty's Repairing of St Paul's* I 42

2 Producing on presentation or reception lively satisfaction or pleasure, as, *welcome* tidings **3** Made free to use or enjoy, as, she is *welcome* to my purse [< AS *wilcuma,* welcome guest, < *willa,* will, + *cuma,* comer, < *cuman,* come] SYN.. see AGREEABLE DELIGHTFUL — **welcome to our house,** the cypress-spurge — **wel'come-ly†,** *adv* — **wel'come-ness,** *n*

wel'come, *n* **1.** The act of bidding or making welcome, a hearty greeting given **2.** The cordial reception or entertainment accorded, hospitality **3.** The privilege to use or enjoy

weld¹, 1 weld, 2 wĕld, *v* **I.** *t* **1.** To unite, as heated metal, in one piece or mass under the hammer or by pressure, consolidate, as separate masses, into one

Metals are weldable in proportion to the length of time they will stay under heat in a plastic condition without melting Steel welds at a lower temperature than iron The process usually consists in bringing a tapered end of each piece to a white heat fluxing them with a welding-powder, and then closing or shutting the surfaces with hammers on an anvil In **pipe-welding,** a skelp or iron plate is formed into a tube by joining the edges, and drawing at white heat through a pair of bell-mouthed jaws In **electric welding,** two ends may be pressed together while heated by an electric current to the welding-point, the heat being concentrated at the seam by the great resistance there Horn may be welded by joining the parts, incased in wet linen cloth or immersed in hot water, and bringing their lapped edges under the pressure of heated plates of iron Graphite and coal may be welded by pressure alone **2.** To make into one strong homogeneous whole by bringing separate parts into close union, as, a deftly *welded* argument love *welded* the household

In the legends of Parsifal and Lohengrin the knightly and religious elements are *welded* together
H R HAWEIS *My Musical Memories* p 201 [F & W 1892]

II. *i* To adhere in the process of welding, as, tin *welds* badly [Cor of WELL, *v*]

weld²†, *vt* To wield

weld³, *n* The consolidation of pieces of metal by welding, also, the closed joint or welded seam so formed — **weld'i'ron,** *n* Wrought iron a term suggested by an international committee of the American Institute of Mining Engineers — **w.-metal,** *n* Wrought or hammered metal — **w.-steel,** *n* Puddled steel a name suggested with *weld-iron* — **weld"a-bil'i-ty,** *n* — **weld'a-bl(e",** *a* — **weld'less,** *a* Having no welds

weld², *n* **1.** An Old World annual (*Reseda luteola*), naturalized in the eastern United States, with a simple stem about 2 feet high, lanceolate leaves, and greenish-yellow flowers in long spikes formerly cultivated for dyers' use See DYER'S-WEED, 1 **2.** The yellow pigment obtained from dyer's-weed [Perhaps < WELD¹, *n*, because it is boiled for dyeing] **wild woadt, woadt; woald‡, wold‡, would‡**

Weld³, *n* **1 Angelina Emily** (*née* Grimké) (⁷/₁₂1805–¹⁰/₁₂1879), an American abolitionist and educator, sister of Sarah Moore Grimké (see GRIMKÉ) **2. Theodore Dwight** (¹¹/₁₁1803–²/₁1895), an American abolitionist and reformer **3.** A county in Colorado, 3,018 sq m , county-seat, Greeley

weld, weld'ed, *pp* Welled S S

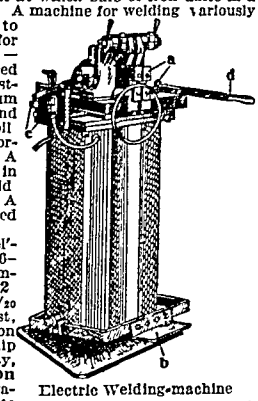
weld'-bore", 1 weld'-bōr", 2 wĕld'-bōr", *n* A woolen fabric made in Bradford, England

weld'er¹, 1 weld'er, 2 wĕld'er, *n* One who or that which welds

weld'er²†, *n* [Ir] A land-tenant subordinate to the farmer or middleman, or a series of them, the land-tilling tenant, the lowest occupant in the Irish agrarian system

weld'er³†, *n* Same as WIELDER

weld'ing, 1 weld'ɪŋ, 2 wĕld'ing, *ppr & verbal n* of WELD, *v.* — **weld'ing-heat",** *n* The temperature necessary in order that two pieces of material may be welded together, especially, the white heat at which bars of iron unite in a weld — **w.-machine,** *n* A machine for welding variously constructed, according to the work performed, as for uniting pipes, rods, etc — **w.-powder,** *n* A flux used in welding, usually consisting of borax, ammonium chlorid, iron-filings, and sometimes of a resinous oil mixed in different proportions — **w.-swage,** *n* A swaging-tool used to aid in closing the seam of a weld — **w.-transformer,** *n* A step-down transformer used in welding



Electric Welding-machine
The pieces to be welded are placed between the copper jaws (*a*) and clamped by pressing down on foot-lever (*b*) The electric current is then turned on at the switch (*c*), bringing the metal to a welding temperature A slight pull on the hand-lever (*d*) forces the ends of the metal together, making the weld

Wel'don, 1 wel'dən, 2 wĕl'-don, *n* **1 John** (¹/₁₂1670–⁵/₁1736), an English composer of church music **2 Walter** (¹⁰/₁₁1832–⁹/₂₀ 1885), an English chemist, inventor of the Weldon process **3.** A township and town in Halifax county, North Carolina — **Weldon mud,** a mixture of manganese and calcium manganite that produces chlorin upon treatment with hydrochloric acid [< Walter *Weldon*]

weld'y†, *a* Same as WIELDY

welet, *n* Weal — **wele'-fult,** *a*

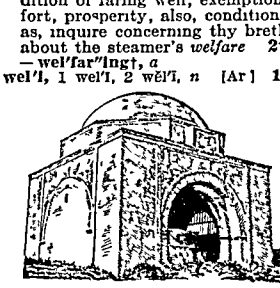
welet, *adv* Well

we'lewt, *v* Wallow

Welf, 1 welf, 2 wĕlf, *n* Same as GUELF

wel'fare", 1 wel'fār", 2 wĕl'fār", *n* **1.** The state or condition of faring well, exemption from pain or discomfort, prosperity, also, condition as regards well-being, as, inquire concerning thy brethren's *welfare,* anxious about the steamer's *welfare* **2†.** A blessing, benison — **wel'far"ing†,** *a*

wel'l, 1 wel'l, 2 wĕl'l, *n* [Ar] **1.** A dome-like structure over a Moslem tomb **2** A tomb enclosed or surmounted by such a structure The well consists usually of a stone or brick edifice, with a dome or cupola over it, varying in height from 8 to 10 feet, and containing often a mat and a jar of water, for such as may choose to stop and perform their devotions **wel'ee†, wel'ly‡, wel'y‡**


Tripolitan Well

In Syria almost every village has its *well* venerated alike by Muslims, Christians and Jews
BAEDEKER *Palestine and Syria* p xli, I 8 [1898]

welk†, *v* **I** *t* **1** To shorten, contract **2.** To cause to fade or wilt **3** To saturate **4.** To flog

II. *t* **1.** To wither **2.** To wane, decline **welket.— welkedt,** *pa* Faded, waned

welk¹, *n* Same as WHELK¹

welk², *n* Same as WHELK²

welked, 1 welkt, 2 wĕlkt, *pa* Same as WHELKED

wel'kin†, *a* Sky-blue

wel'kin, 1 wel'kin, 2 wĕl'kin, *n* [Poet] The vault of the sky, the region where clouds float as, the *welkin* rang [< AS *wolcnu,* pl of *wolcen* cloud] **wel'kent, welk'net**

well, } 1 wel, 2 wĕl, *v* **I.** *t* **1.** To pour forth, as from
wel'e, } a spring

Deep is the solitude in life of millions upon millions, who with hearts *welling* forth love, have none to love them
DE QUINCEY *Opium-Eater, Suspiria* pt I, p 189 [T & F 1855]

2†. To boil

II. *i* To flow up, as water in a spring, issue gently forth, as from a spring, as, tears *welled* from her eyes [< AS *wellan,* < *weallan,* boil]

well, *a* [BET'TER, BEST] **1.** Satisfactory as a fact by reason of given conditions or circumstances, such as should content or gratify one, rightly done or arranged; fortunate always as a predicate, and commonly in impersonal clauses, as, is it *well* with the child? It is *well* **2.** Suitable to or gratifying the sense of propriety, fitness, or right; as, their words are *well* enough, but their deeds are disgraceful **3** Having physical health, free from ailment of mind or body, as, two are sick, the rest are *well* used colloquially as an attributive adjective, as, a *well* man or child **4.** Being in a satisfactory condition of comfort or prosperity, free from trouble, as, when one is *well* enough, leave him alone **5** *Mar Insur* Uninjured, safe, as, the ship is reported *well* **6** [Archaic] Held in favor, on good terms, as, keep *well* with both sides SYN advantageous, beneficial, convenient desirable excellent, expedient, favorable, fortunate, good, happy, lucky, prosperous See HEALTHY — Ant see synonyms for BAD, ILL — **well'ness,** *n*

well[1], *n* **1.** A hole or shaft sunk into the earth, by digging, boring, drilling, or the like, in order to obtain a fluid, as water, oil, brine, or natural gas, from a subterranean supply, also, the shaft, curb, and hoisting-apparatus (if any) collectively

Wells vary in size from pits 15 to 20 feet in diameter to mere borings (Compare DRIVEN WELL) They are generally cylindrical and lined with brick tubing, or some other facing, to prevent the sides from falling in or the infiltration of other products than those sought The liquid or gas is delivered at the surface either by natural underground pressure, as in Artesian wells and gas-wells, or by such devices as a bucket and pulley or sweep, a bucket and windlass, an endless chain with disks or other devices, or a pump The use of wells as a means of water-supply is of great antiquity In the United States, along the valley of the Mississippi, artificially walled wells have been found that are believed to have been built by a race of people who preceded the Indians In modern times the use of wells in cities has been largely abandoned See PUMP, WATER-SUPPLY

2. A place where water wells from the ground, a spring of water, fountain, in England, in the plural, natural mineral springs brought into form for use, as, the *wells* at Cheltenham, Tunbridge *Wells* **3.** A source of continued supply, or that which issues forth continuously, as, a *well* of learning **4.** A depression, cavity, or opening resembling a well, as, an ink-*well*, a refrigerator-*well* Specif (1) A cavity in the lower part of some sorts of furnaces to receive falling metal (2) In a jaunting-car, the baggage-space between the seats (3) In an English law-court, the railed-in space between the bench and the bar (4) *Arch* (*a*) The vertical opening contained within a winding staircase See illus under NEWEL (*b*) A vertical compartment descending through floors, or a deep enclosed space in a building, for the admission of light, for ventilation or to receive stairs, hoisting-lifts, etc as an air-*well* an elevator-*well* (5) *Mil Engin* An excavation sunk in the earth, whence galleries or branches are run (6) *Naut* (*a*) A cockpit (*b*) The boxed-in space for enclosing the pumps of a vessel (*c*) A compartment admitting water, built into the hold of a fishing-vessel or sunk in a float, in which fish are preserved alive (*d*) Same as PROPELLER-WELL (*e*) The open space of a vessel whose upper deck is interrupted between the forecastle and the vicinity of the bridge (*f*) A place for stowing the anchor in some old-style monitors

5. A dangerous eddy or whirlpool in the sea, especially one of those off the north coast of Scotland **6.** *Her* A bearing representing a well-curb **7.** *Engin* A cylinder of masonry, built hollow and sunk to form a foundation **8.** The dark center of a diamond that has not been cut thin enough [< AS *well*, < *weallan*, well up]

— **absorbing well,** an excavation in the earth through which surface-water finds its way to a permeable stratum and is drained away — **blowing w**, a well that alternately sucks in and blows out air under the influence of fluctuations in atmospheric temperature and pressure **breathing w ‡, roaring w.‡; singing w.‡; weather w ‡.** — **solicitor's w.**, see WELL[1], *n*, 4 (3) — **well-boat"**, *n* Same as WELL-SMACK — **w.-borer**, *n* One who or that which bores wells — **w.-boring**, *n* — **w.-boring jar**, same as DRILL-JAR — **w.-bucket**, *n* A vessel used for holding water in drawing from a well, whether attached simply to a rope or strung in a series on an endless chain or band — **w.-chain**, *n* A chain for lowering and raising well-buckets — **w.-curb**, *n* The frame or stone ring around the mouth of a well — **w.-deck**, *n* That part of the main deck of a vessel lying between a raised forecastle and a poop-deck — **w.-decker**, *n* A vessel having a well-deck — **w.-drain**, *vt* To drain by means of wells — **w.-drain**, *n* A drain entering a well or pit also, a pit to receive drainage — **w.-dressing**, *n* A festal decoration of wells and springs with flowers and foliage common in western Europe, as on Ascension day in parts of Derbyshire — **w.-flowering**, *n* Same as WELL-DRESSING — **w.-head**, *n* A natural source supplying water to a spring or well — **w.-hole**, *n* **1** The pit or shaft of a well, or a hole resembling a well, especially a hollow space in which a counterbalancing weight moves **2.** *Arch* Same as WELL[1], *n*, 4 (4) (*a*) & (*b*) — **w.-house**, *n* A covered structure built about a well and used for dairy and other purposes — **w.-packing**, *n* A bag of flaxseed or other absorbent material packed around the tube of an oil-well to prevent access of water to the oil in the well — **w.-rig**, *n* An assemblage of all mechanisms, including power-motors, necessary to drilling, casing, and finishing a tube-well — **w.-room**, *n* **1** [Eng] The room over a mineral spring where its waters are served to visitors **2.** A room enclosing a well for protection from litter, etc **3.** *Naut* The cavity in the bottom of a boat that receives the drainage in order that it may be more easily scooped out — **w.-shrimp**, *n* Any crustacean living in subterranean waters often in wells They are usually blind and white — **w.-sinker**, *n* An excavator of wells — **w.-sinking**, *n* — **w.-smack**, *n* A fishing-smack having a well See illus under SMACK[2] — **wells of Stromboli**, cavities at the summit of the volcano Stromboli, containing water probably condensed from vapor from the interior — **w.-spherometer**, *n* A form of spherometer for accurately measuring the radius of curvature of a lens — **w.-staircase**, *n* A spiral staircase with hollow newel also a flight of stairs winding in a well of a building — **w.-sweep**, *n* A tapering pole swung on a pivot and having the well-bucket suspended to the smaller end, so that in drawing water the heavier end may balance its weight — **w.-tomb**, *n* A tomb sunk in the ground or rock with lateral excavations for sepulture common in Egypt and Phenicia — **w.-trap**, *n* A stench-trap having a well the ordinary form See TRAP[1], *n* — **w.-tube**, *n* A tube or tubing used to line wells — **w.-tube filter**, a strainer on a driven well-tube to keep out grit — **w.-tube point**, a point at the end of a perforated tube, used for sinking wells — **witches' wells**, springs at the summit of the Brocken, in the Harz mountains

well[2], *n* Welfare

well, *adv* [BETTER, BEST] **1.** In a good or excellent manner, especially, in a proper or praiseworthy manner

> For he, that runs it *well*, twice runs his race
> COWLEY *Of Myself* st 11

2. Suitably to circumstances or to the state or nature of things, befittingly, as, I can not *well* abide here **3.** Agreeably to one's wishes, in a pleasing manner, gratifyingly, as he spoke *well* of you, come, and you will be treated *well* **4.** In a successful manner, prosperously, also, agreeably or luxuriously, as, he lives *well*

> Lucretius speaks of those who so long as it went *well* with them mocked at the gods UHLHORN *Conflict of Christianity with Heathenism* tr by Smyth and Ropes bk 1 p 44 [s 1879]

5. To a great extent or degree, very, much, greatly, highly, completely, fully, as, he is *well* known, a *well*-known man *well* stricken in years **6†.** Quite, wholly

Well is often used as the equivalent of an affirmation, like "it is *well*" or be it so, still more often as an interjection, with a meaning varying according to the intonation from assent to surprize, irony, or contempt also as a mere prelude to some further utterance, as, *well*, let him go *well* that I should see such antics! [< AS *wel*, well, < root of WILL, *v*] SYN.: see ARIGHT

Well and a participial adjective are joined by a hyphen when used before a noun, as a *well*-directed blow Many such compounds, practically self-explaining, occur or may be formed at will, as in the following list

w-acquainted	w-deserving	w-made	w-reputed
w-appareled	w-drilled	w-mannered	w-rounded
w-armed	w-educated	w-met	w-seeing
w-attempered	w-famed	w-minded	w-seeming
w-attested	w-fed	w-natured	w-sifted
w-authenticated	w-fleshed	w-paid	w-spent
	w-furnished	w-pleased	w-timbered
w-beseeming	w-greaved	w-principled	w-took†
w-born	w-grounded	w-proportioned	w-trained
w-breathed	w-intentioned	w-read	w-tried
w-chosen	w-known	w-refined	w-tuned
w-contented	w-learned	w-regulated	w-troweled
w-defined	w-looked†	w-remembered	w-warranted
w-derived	w-looking	w-served	w-woven
w-deserver	w-loved		

— **as well and as well as,** see AS — **just as w**, same as AS WELL See AS — **the W. Beloved,** a name applied to the French Kings Charles IV and Louis XV — **to speak w. for,** to create a favorable impression for, be commendatory of, as, his insight speaks *well for* him — **well"-ad-vised',** *a* Advantageous or wisely counseled, also, marked by prudence, consideration, or sagacity — **w and truly** (*Law*), conformably to duty heedfully used in oaths and affirmations — **w.-aneart,** *adv* Very soon, forthwith — **w.-appointed,** *a* **1.** Well equipped or properly prepared for any service, in good trim **2†.** Auspicious predominating — **w.-appointedness,** *n* — **w.-balanced,** *a* Evenly balanced, adjusted with reference to welfare, not disordered or perverted, as a *well-balanced* mind — **w.-behaved,** *a* Of good behavior, having good manners — **w.-beloved,** *a* Beloved greatly, very dear — **w.-beseent,** *a* Well-looking, showy — **w.-bestrutted†,** *a* Stretched or swelled out, distended — **w.-born,** *a* Of good lineage born in honorable circumstances — **w.-bred,** *a* **1.** Of good ancestry, of good or pure stock **2** Well brought up having good manners polite, gentlemanly — **w.-carriaged,** *a* Having fine deportment or stylish manners — **w.-come,** *a* *Stock-raising* Derived from pedigreed stock — **w.-conditioned,** *a* Being in a good state — **w.-conducted,** *a* Properly or seemly behaved comfortably and discreetly led or managed — **w.-deed†,** *n* A beneficent act — **w.-disposed,** *a* Having a favorable disposition having friendly or good intentions sometimes with slight depreciation — **w.-doer,** *n* **1.** A performer of moral and social duties **2** [Prov Eng or Scot] One who is prosperous — **w.-doing,** *a* & *n* — **w.-earned,** *a* Thoroughly due, whether because of toil or conduct, as a *well-earned* recompense — **w.-enough,** to a tolerant satisfaction — **w.-favored,** *a* Of attractive appearance, handsome in person comely **w.-fard†,** *n* [Scot] — **w.-fought,** *a* Bravely fought — **w.-found,** *a* Found to turn out well or to meet expectations well provided or equipped also, well met — **w.-given†,** *a* Disposed to good conduct, well intentioned — **w.-governort,** *n* One who governs well — **w.-graced†,** *a* Held in favor, popular — **w.-in,** *a* [Colloq, Austral] Affluent well-off — **w.-informed,** *a* Having an extensive fund of information, possessing knowledge of many subjects especially such as are useful — **w.-judged,** *a* Skilfully adapted, judiciously considered as, a *well-judged* argument — **w.-knit,** *a* Firmly framed together, sinewy, as the animal body — **w. left,** *a* [Rare] Left well-off by somebody's death — **w. liking†,** *a* In good condition, looking well — **w.-meaner,** *n* A person of good intentions often implying a discrepancy of intention and performance — **w.-meaning,** *a* Having good intentions often slightly derogatory — **w.-meant,** *a* — **w.-nigh,** *adv* Very nearly almost, as *well-nigh* a thousand men — **w.-oiled,** *a* Flattering in form, cajoling as, *well-oiled* phrases — **w.-ordered,** *a* **1.** Set in good order **2.** *Math* In the theory of assemblages, having its elements arranged according to specified rules of order or rank said of an aggregate or set — **w.-painted,** *a* Painted cleverly or skilfully also well feigned — **w.-pleasing.** [Rare] I *a* Giving pleasure gratifying II *n* That which gratifies as a deed of *well-pleasing* — **w.-practised,** *a* Having skill, experienced — **w.-read,** *a* Having a wide knowledge of literature or books by perusal — **w.-respected,** *a* Highly esteemed also, carefully estimated with respect to fact — **w.-seen†,** *a* Accomplished well approved expert — **w.-set,** *a* **1** Properly established in place **2.** [Colloq] Well knit **3** *Cricket* Able to play with ease said of a batsman who has mastered the bowling — **w.-sped,** *a* Having a prosperous issue, as a *well-sped* cause — **w.-spoken,** *a* Fitly or excellently said also of gentle speech and manners — **w.-tempered,** *a* *Mus* Tuned in even temperament used in the translation of J S Bach's collection of preludes and fugues, which was written in all the major and minor keys to exhibit the system, then new, of equal temperament See TEMPERAMENT — **w.-thewed,** *a* **1** Well knit **2.** [Rare] Acceptable, as in form or arrangement, well-mannered — **w.-timed,** *a* Done at a suitable or convenient time also keeping good time — **w.-to-do,** *a* In prosperous circumstances evincing a state of comfort or wealth, as a *well-to-do* farmer — **w.-trod, w.-trodden,** *a* Much used as a path or walk used also figuratively as, a *well-trodden* course of study — **w.-turned,** *a* **1.** Accurate or symmetrical, as work from the lathe **2.** Gracefully or expertly contrived or executed as a *well-turned* epigram — **w.-warded,** *a* [Prov Eng or Scot] **1** Well-earned **2.** Well-spent — **w.-willed†,** *a* Having good will, kindly disposed — **w.-willert,** *n* — **w.-willingt,** *a* — **w.-willy†,** *a* Well-disposed — **w.-wisht,** *n* A kind desire — **w.-wished†,** *a* Attended by the good will of others — **w.-wisher,** *n* One who wishes well to another or to a cause — **w.-won,** *a* Gained by hard or honorable effort as, his *well-won* laurels — **w.-worn,** *a* **1** Impaired by use also, made familiar or commonplace by repetition **2** Becomingly carried or displayed as *well-worn* honors

well'a-day, **1** wel'a-dē, **2** wĕl'a-dā, *interj* Same as WELLAWAY the more modern form, originally a corruption influenced by such expressions as *wo's the day*

Wel'land, **1** wel'and, **2** wĕl'and, *n* A district in central S Ontario 387 sq m — **Welland Canal,** a ship-canal in S Ontario length 26¾ m from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario

well'at, wel'at, **1** wel'at· **2** wĕl'at *n* The king-parrakeet

well'a-way, **1** wel'a-wē, **2** wĕl'a-wā *interj* [Archaic] Wo is me! alas! [< AS *wā lā wā wā wo lā*, lo, *wā* wo]

well'-be"ing, **1** wel'-bī"ing, **2** wĕl'-bē"ing *n* The state of being well or in good and proper condition, morally and physically, welfare, as, peace is requisite to *well-being*, spiritual *well-being*

> If the honor glory and *well-being* of the child be dear to the parents Great Britain should surely be more proud of the United States than of any of her colonies
> TROLLOPE *West Indies* p 86 [H 1860]

Wel'ler, **1** wel'ər, **2** wĕl'er, *n* The name of two characters in Dickens's *Pickwick Papers* **1 Samuel,** Mr Pickwick's man servant, remarkable for his shrewdness, humor, and cool impudence **2. Tony,** father of the preceding, a typical English stage-coach driver

Welles, **1** welz, **2** wĕlz, **Gideon** (⁷/₁₁1802–²/₁₁1878) An American statesman, Secretary of the Navy from 1861 to 1869

Welles'ley, **1** welz'li, **2** wĕlz'ly, *n* **1. Arthur,** see WELLINGTON, 1 **2. Marquis of** (⁵/₁₁1760–⁹/₁₁1842), Richard Colley Wellesley an English statesman brother of the Duke of Wellington Governor-General of India **3.** A county in New South Wales, Australia 1,512 sq m **4** A town in Norfolk county, Mass, seat of Wellesley College for women (non-sectarian), founded in 1875 [pentaria, N Australia

Welles'ley Is'lands. An island group in the Gulf of Carpentaria, *n* Same as WELFARE [WATERCRESS

well'-grass", **1** wel'-gras", **2** wĕl'-grăs", *n* [Scot] Same as

Well'hau-sen, **Julius** (⁶/₁₁ 1844–¹/₁₁1918) A German Biblical and Oriental scholar.

Wel'ling, **1** wel'iŋ, **2** wĕl'iŋ, **James Clark** (⁷/₁₁1825–⁹/₁ 1894) An American educator and journalist

Wel'ling-bor-ough, **1** wel'iŋ-bur-o **2** wĕl'iŋg-bor-o, *n* A market-town in Northamptonshire, England

Wel'ling-ton, **1** wel'iŋ-tən, **2** wĕl'iŋg-ton, *n* **1 Duke of** (⁸/₁?1769–⁹/₁₁1852), Arthur Wellesley, a British general of Irish birth defeated Napoleon at Waterloo, 1815 prime minister **2.** An island off S Chile, 40 by 110 m **3.** A lake in S E Victoria, Australia 54 sq m **4.** A county in New South Wales Australia 1,894 sq m **5.** Two districts in Ontario province, Canada (1) W North, 580 sq m, (2) W South, 438 sq m **6.** A province in North Island, New Zealand 11 008 sq m **7.** Its seaport capital and capital of New Zealand **8** A market-town in Shropshire England **9** A market-town in Somersetshire England, seat of the Duke of Wellington **10** A city, county-seat of Sumner county, Kan **11.** A township and village in Lorain county, O **12.** A town in New South Wales — **Wellington boot,** a boot introduced by the Duke of Wellington into the British army to displace the Jack-boot The front of the leg covered the knee, but behind it was cut away — **Well'ing-tons,** *n pl* Wellington boots — **Well"-ing-to'ni-an,** *a* Relating to Arthur Wellesley, Duke of Wellington

Wel"ling-to'ni-a, **1** wel'iŋ-tō"ni-ə **2** wĕl'iŋg-tō"ni-a, *n* *Bot* A former monotypic genus made by English botanists for the big tree (*W gigantea*) of California, frequently cultivated in Europe now replaced by the earlier *Sequoia*, under which it is *S gigantea* See SEQUOIA The word is still used in England as a vernacular name for the tree [< the Duke of *Wellington*]

Well'man, **1** wel'man **2** *wĕl'man* **Walter** (¹¹/₁₁1858–) An American arctic explorer and journalist

well"-off', **1** wel"-ôf', **2** wĕl"-ôf', *a* In comfortable circumstances, wealthy, fortunate

well"-plight'ed', **1** wel"-plait'ed, **2** wĕl"-plit'ĕd, *a* Advantageously betrothed, faithfully pledged

well"-plight'ed†, *a* Properly turned or folded

Wells, **1** welz, **2** wĕls, *n* **1. Benjamin Willis** (¹/₁₁1856–¹²/₁₁ 1923), an American journalist, educator, and critic **2 Carolyn** (?), an American humorous author, *A Nonsense Anthology* **3. Charles Jeremiah** (1798?–²/₁₁1879), an English poet *Joseph and his Brethren* **4 David Ames** (⁶/₁₁1828–¹¹/₁₁1898), an American economist *Recent Economic Changes* **5 Herbert George** (⁸/₁₁1866–) An English imaginative and Socialist author **6 Horace** (¹/₁₁1815–²/₁₁1848), an American dentist claimant of the discovery of anesthesia **7. Samuel Roberts** (⁴/₁₁1820–⁴/₁₁1875) an American phrenologist **8.** A county in central E Indiana, 367 sq m, county-seat, Bluffton **9.** A county in central North Dakota, 1,296 sq m, county-seat, Fessenden **10.** A town in York county, Me **11.** A village in Faribault county, Minn **12.** A seaport in Norfolk England **13.** A borough in Somersetshire, England — **Wells lamp,** a lamp which produces a flaring, brilliant light, and in which tar-oil is the fuel The oil is forced by air-pressure into a heated burner and converted into gas

Wells'bor-o, **1** welz'bur-o, **2** wĕls'bŏr-o, *n* A borough, county-seat of Tioga county, Pa

Wells'burg, **1** welz'bûrg, **2** wĕls'bûrg *n* A township and city, county-seat of Brooke county, W Va

wells'ite, **1** welz'ait, **2** wĕls'it *n* *Mineral* A vitreous white hydrated barium-calcium-potassium-aluminum silicate ($H_4(Ba\ Ca\ K_2)Al_2(SiO_4)_3\ H_2O$) that crystallizes in the *monoclinic* system

well'-spring", **1** wel'-sprŋ", **2** wĕl'-spring", *n* **1.** A source of continual supply, an inexhaustible fountain, used figuratively, as, fidelity is a *well-spring* of honor

> Man hardly hath a richer thing
> Than honest mirth the which *well-spring*
> Watereth the roots of rejoicing
> JOHN HEYWOOD *Be Merry Friends* st 13

2. [Archaic] A place where water wells forth, spring

Wells'ton, **1** welz'tən, **2** wĕls'ton, *n* A city in Jackson county, O

Wells'ville, **1** welz'vil, **2** wĕls'vil, *n* **1.** A township and village in Allegany county, N Y **2** A city in Columbiana county O [well-nigh

well'y, **1** wel'i, **2** wĕl'y, *adv* [Prov Eng] Very nearly,

welmt, *vt* Same as WALM

wels, **1** welz, **2** wĕls, *n* [G] The sheatfish (*Silurus glanis*)

Wels'bach, **1** welz'bak *or* (*G*) wels'bŏĸ **2** wĕls'bāc *or* (*G*) wĕls'bah **Baron Carl Auer, von** (⁹/₁1858–) An Austrian, inventor of the light bearing his name See BURNER

welsh, **1** welsh, **2** wĕlsh, *vt* & *n* **1.** To cheat at a horse-race, as when a book-maker or stake-holder runs off with the wagers without adjusting the bets indicative of the repute in England of Welshmen, or referring to a sharper named Welsh or Welch **2.** Hence, in general, to avoid dishonorably the payment of a debt or obligation **welch‡.** — **welsh'er,** *n* A sharper cheat **welch'er‡.**

Welsh, *a* **1.** Of or pertaining to Wales, the people of its native stock, or their language **2†.** Foreign [< AS *welisc* foreign, < *wealh*, foreigner]

— **Welsh Calvinistic Methodists,** a religious body arising about 1736 from a pietistic movement in the established church *It* first ordained its own ministers in 1811 and in 1864 organized its first General Assembly This body is independent of the **W. Wesleyan Methodists,** who form conferences under the system of John Wesley **W Presbyterians‡ — W. cattle,** any one of several varieties of beef-cattle resembling the black cattle of Devonshire and Sussex, England See CATTLE — **W drake** [Local, U S] the gadwall — **W. flannel,** a fine fabric from the wool of Welsh sheep — **W. glare,** same as GLAVE, 1 **W. hook‡** — **Welsh'land,** *n* [Rare] Wales — **W. mortgage,** a mortgage that states no time of payment but conveys the estate to the mortgagee until such time as the rents shall have liquidated the debt but at any time the mortgagor or his heirs may redeem the property — **W. mutton,** a choice sort of tender mutton, the flesh of the **W. mountain sheep,** a breed of small white horned sheep in Wales — **W. parsley†** [Humorous] hemp, or the hangman's rope made of it — **W. poppy,** a

showy British perennial (*Meconopsis cambrica*) with pinnate leaves and pale-yellow flowers — **W. rabbit**, see RABBIT — **W. runt**, an under-sized animal of the Welsh cattle class — **W soup**, soup made of pig's head

Welsh, *n* **1.** The natives of Wales, especially, the Celtic race peculiar to the country, akin to the Highland Scotch, the Irish, and the Manx, and generally regarded as a remnant of the original Britons of England

Wälsch in German means originally foreigner barbarian and was especially applied by the Germans to the Italians Hence, Italy is to the present day called Welschland in German The Saxon invaders gave the same name to the Celtic inhabitants of the British isles who are called wealh in Anglo-Saxon (pl wealas)

MAX MÜLLER *Science of Lang* second series p 385 [s 1875]

During the 7th century the Brythons of Wales and Strathclyde often fought side by side against the Angles and it is from this period that the name by which the *Welsh* call themselves is supposed to date Cymro < Combrox, pl Cymry < Combroges, i e 'fellow-countrymen' as opposed to W allfro, Gaul Allobroges, 'foreigners.'

E C QUIGGIN in *Encyc Brit* 11th ed vol v, p 618

2. The language of Wales Cymric as spoken by the Welsh See CYMRIC Welsh is the most vigorous of the surviving Celtic tongues About 20 weeklies and 15 monthly magazines are published in the language, and it is now taught in elementary schools in Wales It has an ancient literature, but its modern place as a literary tongue is largely owing to a revival caused by the religious movement of the 18th century Compare EISTEDDFOD

The Cymric includes the *Welsh* with 'glosses' from the ninth century or thereabouts and a literature from the twelfth

W D WHITNEY *Life and Growth of Lang* p 183 [a 1875]

Welsh'man, 1 welsh'mən, 2 wĕlsh'man, *n* [-MEN, *pl*] **1.** A native or naturalized inhabitant of Wales **2.** The *squirrel-fish* **3.** [Southern U S] The *large-mouthed* black bass

welsh'nut†, *n* The European walnut (*Juglans regia*)

Welsh'pool, 1 welsh'pūl, 2 wĕlsh'pōōl, *n* A borough in E Montgomeryshire, Wales, formerly called **Pool.**

wel'somet, *a* In good condition prospering — **-lyt**, *adv*

welt¹, 1 welt, 2 wĕlt, *vt* **1.** To sew a welt on or in, decorate with a welt, as, to *welt* a slipper **2.** To flog so as to raise swollen stripes, as, he *welted* the rascal

welt², *vt* & *ri* [Prov Eng] **1.** To render or become limp, wilt **2.** To turn ropy, as from decomposition as cider or vinegar [For WILT¹] **wilt†.**

welt³†, *vi* To turn round, revolve

welt⁴†, *imp* of WALT, *v*

welt, *n* **1.** A strip of material applied to a seam to cover or strengthen it, or fastened to parts of a fabric or construction at their seam or joint, also, a covered cord or an ornamental strip sewed on a border or at a seam to give protection or greater strength (1) In shoemaking a strip of leather set into the seam between the edges of the upper and the outer sole, through which they are sewed together See illus under SHOE (2) In carpentry and sheet-iron work, a batten or strip made fast over a flush seam or butt-joint (3) In knitting (*a*) A flap knitted by itself and then engaged with the main body by looping or hand-knitting, as the heel-piece of a stocking (*b*) A ribbed piece forming the finishing-end as the end of a sleeve or sock to keep it from rolling together (4) A piece fastened on the edge of a glove-seam

2. A swollen stripe on the surface of the body, as made by a lash, a wale **3.** [Colloq] The act of welting or lashing, a stroke, as I gave him a *welt* with a stick **4.** *Her* An edge or narrow border to a charge or ordinary

[< W *gwald*, hem] — **welt'-cut"ter**, *n* A machine for notching welts for boots or shoes to make them lie smoothly when placed in position — **w.-guide**, *n* An attachment for placing a welt under the needle of a sewing-machine to stitch it in place — **w.-knife**, *n* A knife for trimming the welts of boots and shoes — **w.-leather**, *n* Leather fit for making shoe-welts usually from the shoulders of hides **w.-shoulders†**.— **w.-machine**, *n* A machine for cutting leather, etc, into parallel strips to be used as welts — **w.-trimmer**, *n* A cutting-tool for trimming welts for boots or shoes.

welt-an'schau-ung, 1 velt-ăn'shou-ŭng, 2 vĕlt-ăn'shou-ŭng, *n* [G] A view of the purpose of the world as a whole, or the course of its events forming a cosmology or philosophical apprehension literally, world-view

wel'ter¹, 1 wel'tər, 2 wĕl'ter, *v* **I.** *i* **1.** [Rare] To effect in a way marked by wallowing or floundering, as, to *weller* one's way through mud **2†.** To roll over

II. *t* **1.** To rest in a position suggestive of wallowing, lie in or in contact with a welling or turbid fluid, as, he lies *weltering* in blood **2.** To roll or tumble about in or as in a fluid or something foul, wallow often figuratively **3.** To roll over or onward, or tumble about, as waves, move with heaving and swelling rolls. **4.** [Prov Eng] To stagger, reel [ME *welteren*, for *walteren*, freq of *wallen*, < AS *wealtan*, roll]

wel'ter', *vt* To wilt wither [< WILT¹]

wel'ter, *n* **1.** A rolling movement, as of waves, surging or wallowing, hence, commotion, confusion, turmoil, as the *welter* of the waters, the *welter* of the passions **2.** That in which weltering is done, a wallow, slough, as, the *welter* of vice **3.** *Sporting* An element of some compounds (see below), in which the allusion is perhaps to the heavier motion of the contestants, or possibly from a corruption of *sweller*, the condition naturally resulting from unusual weights.— **wel'ter-race"**, *n* A race in which welter-weights impede the racers — **w.-stakes**, *n pl* The sums wagered on a welter-race — **w.-weight**, *n* **1** An extra weight borne by horses, as in steeplechases and hurdle-races **2.** *Pugilism* A boxer whose fighting weight is from 135 to 154 pounds

wel'tered, *pp* Weltered S S

welt'ing, 1 welt'ıŋ, 2 wĕlt'ing, *n* **1.** Same as WELT, 1 **2.** A flogging

Welt'mer-ism, 1 welt'mər-ızm 2 wĕlt'mer-ism, *n* A system of mental suggestion by which endeavor is made to control disorders of the body by the operations of the mind [< S A *Weltmer*]

welt'schmerz", 1 velt'shmerts', 2 vĕlt'shmĕrts", *n* [G] Weariness of life sentimental pessimism literally, world-woe

Wel-wĭtsch'i-a, 1 wel-wich'i-ə, 2 wĕl-wich'i-a, *n* *Bot* A monotypic genus of remarkable gymnospermous plants of the joint-fir family (*Gnetaceæ*), of southwestern tropical Africa Its one species (*W. mirabilis*) has a trunk often 5 or 6 feet across and only 1 foot high, with the original cotyledons 6 feet long and 2 or 3 feet wide persisting for years then splitting up into threads It has but 2 leaves and bears dioecious flowers [< Dr Friedrich *Welwitsch* (1807–⁰/₁₁1872) its discoverer] **Tum-bo'a†.**

wem†, *vt* To spot blemish corrupt

wem†, *n* A spot scar fault — **wem'less†**, *a* — **wem'my†**, *a*

wem²†, *n* The abdomen, womb [England

Wem³, 1 wem, 2 wĕm, *n* A market-town in Shropshire

Wemyss, 1 wimz, 2 wĕms, *n* **1 Earl of** (⁵/₁₁1818–⁶/₁₁1914), Francis Charteris an English legislator and financier **2 Sir Rosslyn** (⁴/₁₁1864–) British admiral First Sea Lord, Dec 21 1917 dictated terms of surrender of German High Seas Fleet **3.** A parish in Fifeshire Scotland

wen¹, 1 wen, 2 wĕn, *n* **1** A circumscribed, indolent encysted tumor containing liquid or a substance resembling suet, occurring commonly on the scalp **2.** [Rare] A goiter **3.** Hence, any protuberance or prominence **4** *Vet* Same as CYSTER, 1 [< AS *wen*, wart] — **wen'nish, wen'ny**, *a* Resembling a wen affected with wens [See RUNE wynn; wynn†.

wen², *n* An old Anglo-Saxon runic letter (ƿ) equivalent to *w*

Wen"at-chee', 1 wen'at-chī', 2 wĕn'ăt-chē', *n* A town, county-seat of Chelan county, Wash

Wen'ces-laus, 1 ven'ses-laus, 2 ven'sĕs-lous, *n* (²/₂₈1361–²/₁₅ 1419) An emperor of Germany, king of Bohemia

wench, 1 wench 2 wĕnch *vi* **1** To keep company with lewd women **2.** [Prov Eng] To court — **-er**, *n* — **-ing**, *n*

wench, *n* **1** A damsel or young woman of lowly condition, female servant, serving-maid now archaic, provincial, or contemptuous **2.** [Archaic] Any female child, without disparaging sense, a maiden, girl, young woman **3** [Colloq, U S] A negress or negro serving-maid or -woman **4†.** A woman of ill fame, prostitute, mistress **5†.** A child, whether boy or girl [ME *wenche*, < *wenchel*, child, < AS *wencel*, orphan, ep *wencel* weak] — **wench'like"**, *a* Resembling a wench.— **wench'less**, *a* Being without a wench

Wen"chow', *n* A Chinese treaty port **Wen'chau†**

wend¹, 1 wend, 2 wĕnd, *v* **I.** *t* **1.** To go or proceed on, direct or turn, as one's course or steps

Long trains of 'prairie-schooners' might be seen *wending* their way slowly through passes in the Rocky Mountains

A GILMAN *Waking of Am Nation* p 145 [a 1 co]

2†. (1) To turn round (2) To overthrow (3) To translate

II. *i* **1.** To direct one's course, make one's way, go, pass, proceed **2†.** To turn about, veer **3†.** To disappear, vanish **4†.** To change, alter **5†.** To depart [< AS *wendan*, < *windan*, turn]

wend²†, *imp* of WEEN, *v*

wend³†, *n* A certain quantity or circuit of ground

Wend, 1 wend 2 wĕnd, *n* **1.** One of the Lusatian branch of the Slavic race dwelling in Saxony and Prussia **2.** Sometimes, a Slovene an objectionable use **3†.** Any Slav an early German name [< G, *Wende*]

Wen'dell, 1 wen'del, 2 wĕn'dĕl, **Barrett** (⁷/₁₁1855–³/₁₁1921) An American critic and author, *A Literary History of America*

Wend'ic, 1 wend'ik, 2 wĕnd'ic, *a* **1.** Pertaining to the Wends, Wendish **2.** Same as WINDIC loose usage

Wend'ish, 1 wend'ish, 2 wĕnd'ish, *a* Same as WENDIC

Wend'ish, *n* The language of the Wends, Lusatian having two dialects, one allied to Polish, the other to Czech belonging to the West Slavonic branch of the Windic class of Aryan languages

Wen'do-ver, 1 wen'do-vər, 2 wĕn'do-ver, *n* A market-town in Buckinghamshire, England

wenet, *v* & *n* Same as WEEN

We'ner, 1 vē'nər, 2 vē'ner *n* A lake in S W Sweden near the coast 50 by 95 m **Vä'ner†; Ve'ner†; Wen'ner†**

Wen'-li', 1 wŭn'-lī', 2 wŭn'-lī', *n* The classical Chinese idiom used in their canonical books and literature of a pretentious character in general It is distinguished from the Mandarin by its more condensed and sententious style as well as by the method in which the words are doubled and arranged [Chin]

Wen'lock group, 1 wen'lok 2 wĕn'lŏk A subdivision of the Upper Silurian in Great Britain See GEOLOGY

wen'nelt, *n* A weanling

Wen'ner-berg, 1 ven'ər-berh, 2 vĕn'er-bĕrh, **Gunnar** (³/₁₂ 1817–⁸/₁₁1901) A Swedish poet and politician

we-no'na, 1 wi-nō'nə 2 we-nō'na *n* [Am Ind] A small lead-colored charinoid snake (*Charina bottæ* or *plumbea*) of California and Mexico

Wens'ley-dale, 1 wenz'li-dēl, 2 wĕnz'ly-dāl, *n* One of a breed of white sheep from Wensleydale Yorkshire, England a cross of the Leicester and Teeswater breeds

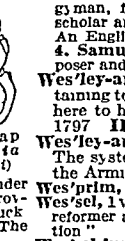
went¹, 1 went, 2 wĕnt, *vi* An obsolete imperfect of *wend*, now used as imperfect of *go* See GO, WEND

went²†, *imp* & *pp* of WEEN *v*

went†, *n* **1.** A turning, winding, hence a tossing or rolling **2** A passage course **3.** A furlong of land

wen'tle, 1 wen'tl, 2 wĕn'tl, *vt* & *ri* [Prov Eng] To turn roll

wen'tle-trap", 1 wen'tl-trap", 2 wĕn'tl-trăp", *n* A scalaroid univalve having a turreted many-whorled shell, winding-stair shell, ladder-shell [< G *wendeltreppe*, < *wendel* a turning (< *wenden*, cause to turn < *winden*, turn), + *treppe*, step]



Wentletrap (*Scalaria pourtalesi*)

Went'worth, 1 went'werth, 2 wĕnt'worth, *n* **1. Benning** (⁷/₋₁1696–¹⁰/₁₁1770), an American colonist, governor of New Hampshire for 20 years **2. Sir John** (⁸/₁1737–⁸/₁1820), *governor of New Hampshire* and afterward of Nova Scotia **3. John** (²/₁ 1815–¹⁰/₁1888), an American journalist Congressman Mayor of Chicago **4. Thomas**, see STRAFFORD, EARL OF **5. William Charles** (1793–³/₁1872), a British explorer of New South Wales, author and statesman founder of colonial self-government **6.** A district in Ontario province Canada area 452 sq m [woodchuck

wen'usk, 1 wen'usk 2 wĕn'ŭsk *n* [N Canada] The

wen'zel, 1 ven'tsel 2 vĕn'tsĕl, *n* [G] A jack, knave

Wen'zel', *n* Same as WENCESLAUS

wept, *imp* of WEEP, *v*

wepe'lyt, *a* Causing tears, pathetic

wep'ent, *n* Weapon

wept, 1 wept, 2 wĕpt, *imp* & *pp* of WEEP, *v*

wer¹†, *n* **1.** A man **2.** Same as WERGILD

wer²†, *n* Same as WEIR

wer, 1 wûr, 2 wĕr, *pron* [Prov] Our

wercht, *v* & *n* Work [province Prussia

Wer'dau, 1 ver'dau, 2 vĕr'dou *n* A town in Saxony

Wer'der, 1 ver'dər, 2 vĕr'der, *n* **1 Dietrich von** (¹/₂₁1584–¹²/₁₁1657) a German poet and translator **2 Karl Wilhelm Friedrich August Leopold, Count von** (⁶/₁₁1808–⁹/₁₁1887), a German general

were¹, } 1 wûr, 2 wĕr (III) Indicative plural and sub-
were², } junctive in both numbers of WAS, imp of BE, *v* See WAS [< AS *wæron*, pl pret ind *wēre*, subj pret < *wesan*, *be*]

were³, *vt* Same as WEAR¹ and WEAR²

were†, *n* Same as WEIR

were†, *n* Same as WAR

were'bear", 1 wir'bār" *or* wer'bār" 2 wĕr'bār" *or* wĕr'bār", *n* *Folk-lore* A man-bear Compare WERWOLF [< AS *wer* man + *bera* bear]

wer'ent. Same as WERE form of BE *v*

were'na, 1 wûr'nə, 2 wĕr'na, *ri* [Scot] Were not **war'nat.**

were'wolf", 1 wir'wulf", 2 wĕr'wolf" *n* Same as WERWOLF.

wer'gild", 1 wûr'[*or* wer']gild", 2 wĕr'[*or* wĕr']gild", *n* *Anglo-Saxon & Teut Law* A fine or pecuniary compensation prescribed for homicide or other crime against the person in lieu of other punishment to be paid by the kindred of the slayer to the kindred of the slain in order to avoid blood-feud A fixed scale of values was in existence ranging from that of the churl to that of the king [< AS *wergild*, < *wer*, man, + *gild* payment < *gildan*, pay] **were'glid"†; wer'gelt"†.**

we'ri, 1 wē'ri, 2 wē'ri, *n* [Maori] The aweto

wer'ish†, *a* Same as WEARISH — **wer'ish-ness†**, *n*

werk†, *v* & *n* Work

wern'ard†, *n* One who lies, a deceiver

wernet, *vt* To refuse, deny

Wer'ner, 1 ver'nar, 2 vĕr'ner, *n* **1 Abraham Gottlob** (⁹/₂₈1750–⁴/₂₈1817), a German geologist and mineralogist **2. Anton Alexander** (⁶/₁₁1843–¹/₁1915) a German historical painter and art educator **3. Friedrich Ludwig Zacharias** (¹⁰/₁₁1768–¹/₁1823), a German poet and dramatist **4 Joannes** (⁷/₁₁1468–1528), a German astronomer and mathematician **5 Joseph** (1637–1710), a Swiss painter

Wer-ne'ri-an, 1 wər-nī'ri-ən, 2 wer-nē'ri-an **I** *a* Of or pertaining to the German geologist Abraham Gottlob Werner or his theories, especially that in regard to the agency of the ocean in rock-formation opposed to *Huttonian* and *Plutonic* See NEPTUNIAN **II.** *n* An adherent of Werner's geological views, a Neptunist — **Wer-ne'ri-an-ism, Wer'ner-ism**, *n*

wer'ner-ite, 1 wûr'nər-ait, 2 wĕr'ner-it, *n* *Mineral* A vitreous, resinous, white, or of various light shades, transparent to subtranslucent sodium-calcium-aluminum chlor-silicate, crystallizing in the tetragonal system, scapolite [< *Werner*; see WERNERIAN]

we-roo'le, 1 wi-rū'li, 2 we-rōō'le *n* [Austral] The varied lorikeet (*Ptiloscles versicolor*) of northern Australia

wer'o-wance, 1 wer'o-wans, 2 wĕr'o-wăns, *n* [Am Ind] A war-chief

With all the Southern Indians the [Maryland] colonists lived in unbroken friendship from the very first purchase of land from the 'Emperor of Pascataway and the *werowance* of Yoacomico

The Nation [New York] Apr 6, 1893, p 261, col 3

Wer'ra, 1 ver'a, 2 vĕr'a *n* A river in central Germany, length, 170 m to the Weser river

werret, *n* War

wer'relet, *vt* To war against

Wer'schetz, 1 ver'shets, 2 vĕr'shĕts, *n* Same as VERSECZ

werset, *a* & *adv* Worse [**warsh†.**

wersh, 1 wersh, 2 wĕrsh, *a* [Scot] Tasteless, insipid

wers'kaf, 1 wers'kaf 2 wĕrs'kăf, *n* Same as WINKEL

werst, 1 wûrst, 2 wĕrst *n* Same as VERST

wert, 1 wûrt, 2 wĕrt *2d per sing ind & subj* of WAS, *v* a later formation from *were* on the analogy of *wast* from *was* used only in poetic or solemn diction

wertt, *n* A wart

wer'the-man-ite, 1 wûr'ti-man-ait, 2 wĕr'te-man-it, *n* *Mineral* A white hydrous aluminum sulfate ($HeAl_2(SO_4)_2$), found massive [< A *Wertheman*]

Wer-the'ri-an, 1 wer-thī'ri-ən, 2 wer-thē'ri-an, *a* Resembling or in the style of Werther, the hero of Goethe's sentimental romance *The Sorrows of Young Werther*, published in 1774, love-lorn; extravagantly or morbidly sentimental — **Wer'ther-ism**, *n*

wer'welst, *n pl* *Her* Varvels

wer'wolf", 1 wer'wulf", 2 wĕr'wolf", *n* [WER'WOLVES', 1 wer'wulvz", 2 wĕr'wolvs", *pl*] *Folk-lore* A person who, according to medieval superstition, became voluntarily or involuntarily a wolf, and in that form practised cannibalism a man-wolf lycanthrope Those who voluntarily took the form of a wolf were believed to be able to resume the shape of man at will, while those who underwent this transformation involuntarily were the subjects of malignant *enchantment* [< AS *werwulf*, < *wer*, man, + *wulf*, wolf] **wehr'wolf"†.— wer'wolf-ish, were'wolf-ish**, *a* — **wer'wolf-ism, n** Lycanthropy. **were'wolf-ism†.**

we'ry†, *a* Weary

wer'y-an"gled, *n* Same as WARRIANGLE

we'sand, *n* Same as WEASAND

we'se, 1 wiz, 2 wĭz **1** [Negro Dial, U S] We is a corruption of *we are*, as *we se* going **2** [Scot] We shall

We'sel, 1 vē'zel, 2 vē'zĕl *n* A town in Rhine province, Prussia

We'ser, 1 vē'zər, 2 vē'zer, *n* A river in N W Germany, length 280 m from Munden to the North Sea

wesh†, *imp* of WASH, *v*

Wes'ley, 1 wes'li, 2 wĕs'ly *n* **1. Charles** (¹²/₁₁1707–³/₁₂ 1788), an English clergyman and hymn-writer, brother of John **2. John** (⁶/₁₁1703–³/₁1791), an English clergyman, founder of Methodism **3. Samuel.** (1) An English clergyman, father of John (1662–⁴/₂₈1735) (2) An English scholar and poet, brother of John (⁵/₁₀1690–¹¹/₁1739) (3) An English composer son of Charles (⁷/₂₈1766–¹⁰/₁₁1837) **4. Samuel Sebastian** (⁸/₁₁1810–⁴/₁₂1876), an English composer and organist *The Wilderness*

Wes'ley-an, 1 wes'li-ən, 2 wĕs'ly-an **I.** *a* Of or pertaining to John Wesley and to those Methodists who adhere to his "Rules" of 1743, or the "Large Minutes" of 1797 **II.** *n* A Wesleyan Methodist See METHODIST

Wes'ley-an-ism, 1 wes'li-ən-izm, 2 wĕs'ly-an-ism, *n* The system of discipline, polity, and mode of life with the Arminian theology inculcated by John Wesley

Wes'prim, 1 ves'prim, 2 vĕs'prim *n* Same as VESPREM

Wes'sel, 1 ves'el, 2 vĕs'ĕl, **Johann** (1420?–¹⁰/₁₁1489) A Dutch reformer and theologian, surnamed "Master of Contradiction" [1764) A German philologist

Wes'sel-ing, 1 ves'el-iŋ, 2 vĕs'ĕl-ing, **Peter** (⁷/₁1692–¹¹/₁ 1764) A German philologist

Wes'sel Islands, 1 wes'el, 2 wĕs'ĕl An island group north of Northern Territory, South Australia

Wes'sex, 1 wes'eks, 2 wĕs'ĕks, *n* The ancient kingdom of the West Saxons, including Berkshire, Hampshire, Wiltshire Dorsetshire, Somersetshire Cornwall and later Devonshire the realm of Egbert, the first king of England A D 827 [Miss

Wes'son, 1 wes'ən, 2 wĕs'on, *n* A town in Copiah county,

west†, *ri* To wester

west, 1 west 2 wĕst, *a* **1** Located at the west, moving in a westerly direction, as in a journey; facing the west, as, a *west* window **2.** Coming from the west, as, the *west* wind **3** *Eccl* Opposite the high altar of a church — **West End**, the fashionable part of London, westward from Charing Cross in the vicinity of St James's Park Green Park and Hyde Park with the definite article — **W Syrian Church**, same as JACOBITE CHURCH See under JACOBITE — **W. Syrian liturgies**, *the Syriac liturgies* See LITURGY, I (1)

west, *n* **1** That one of the four cardinal points of the compass which is exactly opposite the east, that point where the sun sets at the equinoxes in common parlance including the part of the horizon near that point **2** Any region in the western part of a country, or to the westward of another, as, the *west* of England Specif (1) [W-] Same as OCCIDENT, 1 opposed to *Orient* (2) The

western hemisphere (3) [W-] [U S] Formerly, that part of the country west of the Alleghany mountains still loosely so used as the Queen City of the *West* (Cincinnati), now usually, the region beginning with the prairies and extending to the Pacific or to the Pacific slope of the Sierra Nevadas, especially the northwestern part of this region. Compare EAST

Few people even know the true definition of the term '*West*', and where is its location? phantom-like it flies before us as we travel. CATLIN *N Am Indians* vol 1, p 62 (1 G B 1857)

3. *Eccl* (1) In a church building, the part of a church opposite the east Compare ORIENTATION (2) [W-] Same as WESTERN CHURCH See CHURCH [< AS *west*, west, < *wesan* was dwell] — **Empire of the West**, same as WESTERN EMPIRE See EMPIRE — **W. by north**, **W by south**, **W.-northwest**, **W. southwest**, see *illus* of POINTS OF THE COMPASS under POINT

West, *adv* 1. In a westerly direction 2. *Eccl* In a direction opposite to the altar, toward the nave as seen from the altar — **west'ward-bout"**, *adv* Westwardly

West, Benjamin (10/11 1738–2/11 1820) An American painter, chiefly resident in London, one of the four original members and second president of the Royal Academy

West, *abbr* Westminster

West Al'lis, 1 al'is, 2 ăl'is A city in S E Wisconsin

West'all, 1 west'ôl, 2 wĕst'ąl, *n* 1. **Richard** (1765–1/4 1836), an English illustrator and water-color painter 2 **William** (10/11 1781–1/11 1850), an English landscape-painter

wes'tan-ite, 1 wes'tan-ĭt, 2 wĕs'tan-ĭt *n* *Mineral* A brick-red aluminum silicate colored by ferric oxid found in crystalline masses probably an altered andalusite [< *Westana*, Sweden]

West Bat'on Rouge A parish in S E Louisiana, 236 sq m, parish-seat Port Allen

West Bay Clt'y A city in Bay county, Mich.

West Bend. A city county-seat of Washington county, Wis

West'bor-o, 1 west'bur-o, 2 wĕst'bŏr-o, *n* A town in Worcester county, Mass

west'-bound", 1 west'-bound", 2 wĕst'-bound", *a*. Going west, as, a *west-bound* train or tourist

West Boy'ls'ton. A town in Worcester county, Mass

West Branch. The county-seat of Ogemaw county, Mich

West Bridge'wa-ter. A town in Plymouth county, Mass

West Bridg'ford, 1 brij'ferd, 2 bridg'ford An urban district and parish in S E Nottinghamshire, England

West Brom'wich, 1 brum'ich, 2 brŏm'ich A borough in Staffordshire, England, mining center

West'brook, 1 west'bruk, 2 wĕst'bro͝ok, *n* A city in Cumberland county, Me

West Brook'field. A town in Worcester county, Mass

West'bur-y, 1 west'ber-i, 2 wĕst'bĕr-y, *n* 1. **Richard Bethell, Baron** (6/11 1800–7/11 1873), an English Lord Chancellor, reformer in jurisprudence 2. An ancient town in Wiltshire, England [parish-seat, Floyd

West Car'roll. A parish in N E Louisiana 362 sq m.

West'ches-ter, 1 west'ches-tar, 2 wĕst'chĕs-ter, *n* A county in S E New York, 450 sq m, county-seat, White Plains

West Ches'ter. A borough county-seat of Chester county, Pa

West Chi-ca'go. A village in Du Page county, Ill

West Con"sho-hock'en. A borough in Montgomery county, Pa

West'cott, 1 west'kat, 2 wĕst'cot, *n* 1. **Brooke Foss** (1/11 1825–7/11 1901), an English divine bishop of Durham Biblical scholar and exegete 2. **Edward Noyes** (9/11 1847–3/11 1898), an American banker and author *David Harum*

West Cov'ing-ton. A town in Kenton county, Ky

West Cowes Same as COWES

West Dean. The western portion of the Forest of Dean, Gloucestershire, England, 10,904 acres, extensive coal-mines

West Der'by. A suburb of Liverpool, England

West Elk Peak. A mountain in Colorado, 12,920 ft high

west'ent, *n* A desert, waste

west'er, 1 west'er, 2 wĕst'er, *vt* [Archaic] To turn, trend, or shift to the west **west'ref.**

On the slopes of *western* knolls. WHITTIER *The Vanishers* st. 6

west'er, 1 west'ər 2 wĕst'er, *a* From the west, western. used also in combination, as, nor'*wester* sou'*wester*

Wes'ter-bot"ten, *n* Same as VESTERBOTTEN

west'er-ling, *n* One who comes from a western region *Compare* EASTERLING

west'er-ly, 1 west'ər-li, 2 wĕst'er-ly, *a*. Lying in, directed, inclining toward or coming from the west, approximately western, as, a *westerly* course or wind

west'er-lyˢ, *n* [-LIES 1 -liz, 2 -lis, *pl*] A westerly wind used especially in the plural to designate the westerly winds of middle latitudes

West'er-ly", *n* A village in Washington county, R I

west'er-ly, *adv* Westward

Wes'ter-mann, 1 wes'tər-man 2 wĕs'ter-măn **Anton** (9/11 1806–11/11 1869) A German Hellenist

west'ern, 1 west'ərn, 2 wĕst'ern, *a* 1. Being in the west or in a westerly region, of or pertaining to the west, moving or directed toward the west; occidental 2. [W-] Proceeding from, arising in, or characteristic of the West, as, *Western* troops, *Western* energy 3. Sinking, as the sun about to set, declining, waning 4. From the west said mainly of the wind [< AS *westerne* < *west*, west] — **Western daisy**, a low leafy-stemmed annual or biennial (*Bellis integrifolia*) found in wet prairies from Kentucky to Texas, a congener of the garden or English daisy and the only American species of the genus It has pale violet-purple rays — **W. Fish** (*Astron*), in the constellation Pisces of the northern hemisphere the right-hand fish — **w. land**, same as HESPERIA, 1 — **W. ocean**, the Atlantic See OCEAN — **W. Reserve** (*U. S Hist*), that part of the public lands in Ohio claimed by Connecticut under her charter of 1662 and reserved to her by compromise under the Articles of Confederation It began at the Pennsylvania boundary, extended 120 miles westward, and comprised 3 667 000 acres In 1800 Connecticut surrendered her jurisdiction to Ohio having devoted the proceeds of sales of this land to her school fund Other parcels of land in New York belonged to the Connecticut reservation and were disposed of in the same way — **W. schism** (*Ch Hist*), the separation of the Greek and Latin churches See FILIOQUE — **W. States** [U S] an indefinite number of States of the American Union lying in the west Originally, all the States west of the Appalachian range were called *Western* The term had no legal definition at any time and with the peopling of the Mississippi valley the tendency has been to restrict the name to States north of the old line of slave territory and west of the Mississippi as far as the Pacific States States south of the old line and west of the Mississippi are called **Southwestern States.**

west'ern, *n* 1. One who lives in the Occident, as distinguished from one who lives in the Orient 2. [W-] A person identified with the Western Church. — **west'ern-er**, *n* One who dwells in a western region, especially in the western part of the United States. — **west'ern-ism**, *n* That which distinctively characterizes western people, particularly pronunciation, idiom, manner, etc., applied specifically to the people of the so-called Western States of the American Union

I know that she's impulsive and she's free in her manners with strangers but I suppose that's her *Westernism*
HOWELLS *Dr Breen's Practice* p 19 (G & Co 1881)

— **west'ern-ize**, *vt* [-IZED -IZ'ING] To make conformable to Occidental usages by extension, to educate up to modern ideas, as to *westernize* the Siamese — **west'ern-most**, *a. superl* Most remotely west **west'most"**‡ [Rare]

West'ern, *n* 1. **Sophia**, in Fielding's *Tom Jones*, the sweetheart of Tom. 2. **Squire**, Sophia's father, an ignorant, jolly, irascible country gentleman

West'ern Aus-tra'li-a. A British colony and state of the Commonwealth of Australia (July 9, 1900), including that part of the Australian continent west of 129° E longitude, 975,920 sq m capital, Perth

West'ern Is'lands. The Hebrides

Wes'ter-norr"land, *n* Same as VESTERNORRLAND

West'ern Port. A bay of Victoria, Australia, length 20 by 20 m

West'ern-port, 1 west'ern-pōrt, 2 wĕst'ern-pōrt, *n* A village in Allegany county, Md

West'er-ville, 1 west'ər-vil 2 wĕst'er-vil, *n* A village in Franklin county, O, seat of Otterbein University (United Brethren), founded in 1847

West Fe-lic"i-an'a A parish in central Louisiana 368 sq m parish-seat, St Francisville

West'field, 1 west'fild, 2 wĕst'fĭld *n* 1. A village in Clark county, Ill seat of Westfield College (United Brethren), founded in 1865 2. A town in Hampden county, Mass 3. A town and village in Chautauqua county, N Y 4 A borough in Tioga county, Pa [capital, Bruges

West Flan'ders. A province in W Belgium 1,249 sq m,

West'ford, 1 west'ferd, 2 wĕst'ford, *n* A township and town in Middlesex county Mass

West Gloces'ter. Same as GLOCESTER

West Ham. A borough in Essex, England, a suburb of London

West Ham'mond A village in Cook county, Ill

West Hart'ford. A town in Hartford county, Conn

West Har'tle-pool. A borough in Durham England, now forming with Hartlepool the parliamentary borough of the **Hartlepools.**

West Hast'ings. A district in Ontario province, Canada, area 1,031 sq m

West Ha'ven A borough in New Haven county, Conn

West Ho'bo-ken A town in Hudson county, N J

West-hough'ton, 1 west-hō'tən, 2 wĕst-hō'ton, *n* A town in S E Lancashire England

West"-In'di-an, 1 west'-in'di-ən 2 wĕst'-in'di-an *a* Of or pertaining to the West Indies. — **West-Indian cherry**, the Barbados cherry See BARBADOS — **W. gherkin**, the bur-cucumber

West"-In'di-an, *n* A native or naturalized inhabitant of the West Indies

West In'dies, 1 in'diz, 2 in'dĭs A group of islands between North and South America, usually divided into three groups, namely (1) the Greater Antilles, including Cuba, Haiti, Jamaica, and Porto Rico (2) the Lesser Antilles, including the Windward Islands, Trinidad, the Leeward Islands, and several smaller islands, and (3) the Bahamas

west'ing, 1 west'ıŋ, 2 wĕst'ing, *n* Distance accomplished toward the west; in navigation, the amount by which a ship has increased her west longitude from a specified meridian

West'ing-house, 1 west'ıŋ-haus, 2 wĕst'ing-hous **George** (10/11 1846–2/11 1914) An American manufacturer and philanthropist, inventor of the air-brake and other appliances

West La"fa*ette'. 1. A town in Tippecanoe county, Ind 2. A village in Coshocton county, O seat of West Lafayette College (Methodist Protestant), founded in 1900

West'land, 1 west'land, 2 wĕst'land, *n* A province in W South Island, New Zealand 4,642 sq m, capital, Hokitika

West Lib'er-ty. 1. A city in Muscatine county, Ia 2. A village in Logan county, O 3. A borough in Allegheny county, Pa

west'ling, 1 west'lıŋ, 2 wĕst'ling, *a* [Scot or Archaic] Western, westerly — **west'ling**, *adv* Westward **west'-linst**; **west'linst.**

west'ling, *n* A westerner

West Lo'thi-an. Same as LINLITHGOWSHIRE

Westm., *abbr* Westminster

West'ma-cott, 1 west'ma-kot, 2 wĕst'ma-cŏt, *n* 1. **Sir Richard** (1775–9/11 1856), an English sculptor 2 **Richard** (1799–4/11 1872), an English sculptor, son of the preceding

West'man-land, *n* Same as VESTMANLAND

West'meath, 1 west'mith, 2 wĕst'mēth *n* A county in Leinster Ireland 710 sq m. county town, Mullingar

West Min"ne-ap'o-lis A village in Hennepin county, Minn

West'min-ster, 1 west'min-star, 2 wĕst'min-ster *n* 1 **Duke of** (10/11 1825–12/11 1899), Hugh Lupus Grosvenor an English statesman reputed the richest landowner of his time in Great Britain 2. A city in the county of London, England bounded on the N by Holborn, Marylebone, and Paddington, on the E by the city of London, on the S by the River Thames, and on the W by the boroughs of Kensington and Chelsea

It [the city of *Westminster*] thus includes a large number of the finest buildings in London from the Law Courts in the east to the Imperial Institute in the west Buckingham and St James's palaces the National Gallery and most of the greatest residences of the wealthy classes *Encyc Brit* 11th ed vol XXVIII, p 549

3. A town county-seat of Carroll county Md seat of Western Maryland College (Methodist Protestant), founded in 1867 4. A town in Worcester county, Mass 5 A town in Windham county, Vt — **Westminster Abbey**, a collegiate church, dedicated to St Peter, in London, England It occupies the site of a very early Benedictine abbey, and was begun in 1050 by Edward the Confessor, who was buried therein In 1245 Henry III began the enlargement and reconstruction of the church, which has resulted in the present cruciform building, a splendid example of the pointed Gothic style From the beginning it has been the burial-place of kings and of persons whom the British nation desired especially to honor, and the repository of memorial statues and tablets Many of these relating to men of art and letters, are grouped in the S transept which, hence is called *Poets' Corner* — **W. Assembly**, **Catechism**, **Confession**, see under ASSEMBLY — **W. Hall**, a large hall now a part of the British Houses of Parliament a relic of **Westminster Palace**, one of the earliest of English royal residences The *Hall* was built by William II, 1099, rebuilt, 1398 — **W. Provisions**, or **Provisions of W.**, or **of Oxford**, amendments to Magna Carta privileges and new laws demanded by English barons in 1259 and conceded by Henry III — **W. statutes** or **Statutes of W.**, two statutes enacted by the English Parliament in the reign of Edward I (1) an act passed in 1275, covering the whole ground of legislation, (2) a statute, enacted in 1285 containing the clause *De Donis Conditionalibus* ("concerning conditional gifts"), by which it is often cited and having for its object the abolition of certain conditional fees which had led to abuses in connection with the land laws The statute *Quia Emptores*, passed in 1290, is occasionally quoted as a Westminster statute (No 3)

West'more-land, 1 west'mōr-land, 2 wĕst'mōr-land, *n* 1. A county in S W. Pennsylvania, 1,060 sq m · county-seat, Greensburg 2. A county in E Virginia, 245 sq m, county-seat, Montrose

West'mor-land, *n* 1. **Earl of** (7/11 1784–10/11 1859), John Fane, an English general, aide to Wellington, diplomat, historian, and composer of operas 2. A county in the Lake District, N W England, 783 sq m, capital, Appleby 3. A district in New Brunswick province, Canada, 1,285 sq m

West New'bur-y. A town in Essex county, Mass

West New'ton A borough in Westmoreland county, Pa

West New York A town in Hudson county, N J

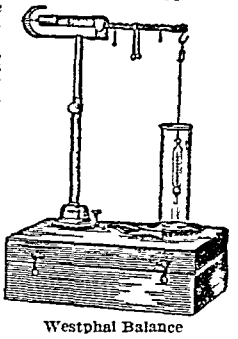
Wes'ton, 1 wes'tən, 2 wĕs'ton, *n* 1. **Edward** (1850–), an American electrician 2. A county in N E Wyoming, 4,594 sq m, county-seat, Newcastle 3. A town in Middlesex county, Mass 4 A city in Platte county, Mo 5. A town, county-seat of Lewis county, W Va — **Weston cell** (*Elec*), a cadmium cell See under CELL

Wes'ton Pass. A defile in the Park Range, Colorado, altitude, 12,109 ft

Wes'ton su'per Ma're, 1 sū'pər mē'ri, 2 sū'per mā're A watering-place in Somersetshire England

West Or'ange. A town in Essex county, N J

West'phal bal'ance, 1 west'fal, 2 wĕst'fal An apparatus for measuring the specific gravity of minerals, liquids, etc



Westphal Balance

West-pha'li-a, 1 west-fē'li-a, 2 wĕst-fā'li-a, *n* An ancient political district of varying extent and importance, now a province of Prussia, 7,804 sq m · capital, Munster **West-fa'lenᵗ** [G] — **West-pha'li-an**, *a & n*

West Pitt'ston. A borough in Luzerne county, Pa

West Plains. A city, county-seat of Howell county, Mo

West Point, 1 west point, 2 wĕst point 1 A city in Troup county Ga 2. A town county-seat of Clay county Miss 3 A city, county-seat of Cuming county, Neb 4. A village in Orange county, N Y, seat of the United States Military Academy (non-sectarian), founded in 1802, and occupying an elevated plateau overlooking the Hudson river at the passage of the Highlands where defensive works (including a chain across the Hudson) were constructed in the Revolutionary war 5. A town in King William county, Va — **West-Point'er**, *n* A student or alumnus of the United States Military Academy as distinguished from an officer raised from the National Guard or from the ranks

West'port, 1 west'pōrt, 2 wĕst'pōrt, *n* 1. A market-town and seaport in Mayo county, Ireland 2 A town in Fairfield county, Conn 3 A town in Bristol county, Mass 4. A borough and town in W South Island, New Zealand

West Prus'sia. A former province of Prussia, N E Germany, now largely divided between Poland and Danzig, capital, Marienwerder

Wes-tra'li-a, 1 wes-trē'li-ą 2 wĕs-trā'li-a, *n* Western Australia a contraction — **Wes-tra'li-an**, *a & n*

Wes'tray, 1 wes'trē, 2 wĕs'trā, *n* One of the Orkney Islands

West Riv'er. See SI KIANG

West Rid'ing. See RIDING²

West Rut'land. A town in Rutland county, Vt

West Saint Paul. A city in Dakota county, Minn

West-Sax'on, *n* An Anglo-Saxon dialect spoken in Wessex and Kent Compare ANGLO-SAXON, SAXON

West Sen'e-ca. A town in Erie county, N Y

West Spring'field A town in Hampden county, Mass

West Tam'pa A city in Hillsboro county, Fla

west'ton-wish", *n* Same as WISHTONWISH

West U'nion. 1. A township and city of identical area, county-seat of Fayette county, Ia 2 A village, county-seat of Adams county, O

West'ville, 1 west'vil, 2 wĕst'vil, *n* 1. A village in Vermilion county, Ill 2. A town in Pictou district, Nova Scotia

West Vir-gin'i-a. A State of the E central United States of America 24 022 sq m.; capital, Charleston Separated from Virginia in 1861, admitted to the Union June 19, 1863

west'ward, 1 west'ward, 2 wĕst'ward **I.** *a* Tending or lying toward the west, as, *westward* progress **II.** *n* The west, the western countries or regions [< AS *westweard*, < *west* west + *-weard* -ward] — **west'ward**, **west'wards**, *adv* Toward the west — **west'ward-ly**, *a* [Rare] Westerly — **west'ward-ly**, *adv*

wes'ty, 1 wes'ti 2 wĕs'ty, *a* [Prov Eng] Dizzy giddy

wet, 1 wet, 2 wĕt, *v* [WET'TED or WET, WET'TING] **I.** *t* To moisten or saturate with liquid, especially water, sprinkle or pour water upon; immerse in water or other liquid, as, he was *wet* by the shower 2. [Slang] To moisten with drink, hence, to toast or drink on account of, as, to *wet* his diploma

II. *i* [Chiefly Dial] To exude liquid or moisture, specif (1) to sweat, (2) to urinate, (3) to rain [< AS *wætan*, < *wæt* wet] **wetet.**

Syn.: see DRENCH — **to wet down paper** (*Print*), to make paper uniformly moist to prepare it for printing, a process now used only for coarse work. — **to wet one's clay** or **whistle** [Humorous], to take a drink — **to wet one's line**, to cast one's fish-line into the water, angle fish

wet, *a* [WET'TER, WET'TEST] 1. Consisting of moisture; moistened or saturated with a liquid, especially water, covered with or containing moisture, as, water is *wet*, a *wet* floor, *wet* clothing 2. Marked by showers, or by heavy and continuous rainfall, showery, rainy, as, April is a *wet* month, the *wet* season of the tropics 3 Of the nature of water, moistening; as, *wet* mist 4. Containing a supply of water for a specific use, as, a *wet* gas-meter 5 *Chem* Treated or separated by means of liquid reagents, as, the method of *wet* analysis 6. [Colloq] Plied with liquor, tipsy

Some men are like musical glasses, — to produce their finest tones, you must keep them *wet*
COLERIDGE *Table Talk* Jan 20 1834

7. [Slang, U S] Favoring the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages opposed to prohibition, as, a *wet* town. [< AS *wæt*, wet, akin to WATER] **wetet.**

— **a wet boat**, a boat that takes water readily in or over its bows — **a wet day**, a rainy day — **wet bob** [Slang, Eton College] a student addicted to boating rather than cricket — **wet'broke"**, *n* *Paper-making* Pulp in process of manufacture in the condition in which it leaves the dandy-roll — **wet'-cup**, *n* *Surg* A cupping-glass used in wet-cupping — **wet-cupping**, *n* The application of a cupping-glass after making scarification — **wet feet** (*Hort*), a condition in plants due to excess of moisture and lack of drainage. — **wet goods** [Slang, U S] alcoholic liquors — **wet**

method (*Chem*), see WET, *a*, 5 — **wet'pack**, *n* The wrapping of a patient in wet sheets and covering him with blankets a hydropathic treatment for inducing perspiration and reducing temperature. — **wet plate** (*Phot*), a sensitized collodion plate exposed in the camera while the collodion is moist — **wet'press**, *r* The second press for draining hand-made paper — **wet provisions** (*Naut*) salt beef and pork, vinegar molasses, canned beef, and spirits — **wet Quakert**, a Quaker who does not conform strictly to the discipline of his sect. — **wet'saltert**, *n* A dealer in wet provisions. — **wet season**, *r* Same as WATER-SEASON — **wet'shod**, *a* Having wet shoes on the feet — **wet'shot**, *a* [Prov Eng or Rare] Growing in or shut up by wet soil.

wet, *n* **1.** A considerable degree of moisture wetness, or that which wets, especially, rain **2.** [Slang] A drinking of liquor, or a drink **3.** [Slang, U S] One who favors the licensing of the sale of intoxicants [< AS *wǽta*, < *wǽt*, wet.]

— **wet'bird"**, *r* [Gt. Brit] The chaffinch so called because its cry is supposed to foretell rain [SAWYER, 4

we'ta, 1 *wē'tə* 2 *wē'tä* *n* [New Zealand] Same as **we'ta-pun"ga**, 1 *wē'tə-pŭŋ'gə*, 2 *wē'tä-pun'gä* *n* [New Zealand] A large tree-climbing katydid-like insect (*Deinacrida heteracantha*) Maori term. **we'ta‡.**

wetet'‡, *rt & rt* To know

wete't, *rt & rt* To wet

weth'er, 1 *weth'ər*, 2 *wĕth'er*, *n*. A castrated ram [< AS *wiðer*, wether] — **weth'er-head"ed**, *a*. Having a sheepish look — **W.-hog**, *n* [Prov Eng] A young wether

Weth'er-by, 1 *weth'ər-bi*, 2 *wĕth'er-by*, *n* A town in the West Riding of Yorkshire England

Weth'er-ell, 1 *weth'ər-el*, 2 *wĕth'er-ĕl* **Elizabeth.** Pen-name of Susan Warner

Weth'ers-field, 1 *weth'ərz-fild*, 2 *wĕth'erz-fēld*, *n* A town in Hartford county Conn.

we'tingt, *n* Knowledge.

wet'ly, 1 *wet'li*, 2 *wĕt'ly*, *adv* [Rare] In a wet or tearful way

wet'my-lip", 1 *wet'mai-lip'*, 2 *wĕt'my-lip'* *n* [Local, Eng] The European quail from its call to its mate

wet'ness, 1 *wet'nes*, 2 *wĕt'nĕs*, *n* **1.** The state or condition of being wet, also, supersaturation, as of steam

Many fungi flourish in proportion to the *wetness* of the season, or dampness of the locality
M C COOKE *Microscopic Fungi* p 81 [HAR. & P. 1878]

2 The wetness fraction — **wetness fraction** (*Steam-engin*), a fraction used to represent the proportion by weight of entrained water in wet steam See DRYNESS FRACTION

wet'-nurse", 1 *wet'nûrs'*, 2 *wĕt'-nûrs'*, *rt* **1.** To serve as wet-nurse to **2.** Figuratively, to take under special or tender care, coddle

wet'-nurse", *n*. A woman who is hired to suckle the babe of another woman.

Wet'ta, 1 *wet'ə* 2 *wĕt'a* *n* An island of the Malay Archipelago 78 m. long [for printing

wet'ter', 1 *wet'ər*, 2 *wĕt'er*, *n* One who wets, as paper

Wet'ter', 1 *vet'ar*, 2 *vĕt'er*, *n* **1.** A lake in S Sweden 82 by 14 m. a part of the Göta canal, between the Skagerrack and the Baltic sea **2** A village in Westphalia, Prussia

Wet'ter-en, 1 *vet'ər-en*, 2 *vĕt'er-ĕn*, *n*. A town in E. Flanders, Belgium.

Wet'ter-horn, 1 *vet'ər-hôrn* 2 *vĕt'er-hôrn* *n* **1.** A mountain of three peaks in the Alps, Bern canton Switzerland, 12 166 ft **2** A mountain in Colorado 14 069 ft high.

wet'ter-off', 1 *wet'ər-ôf'*, 2 *wĕt'er-ôf'* *n* In glass-blowing, the man who with a wet tool, detaches the bottle from the blower s pipe

wet'ting, 1 *wet'ıŋ*; 2 *wĕt'ing*, *n* **1.** The act of one who wets. **2.** A liquid, as water, used in moistening something as flour in bread-making — **wet'ting-ma-chine"**, *r* A machine for dampening paper, as for newspapers, before printing by means of a wet cylinder or a spray of water — **W.-out steep**, same as ROT-STEEP — **W.-trough**, *n* *Print* A trough used for dipping paper [damp

wet'tish, 1 *wet'ish*, 2 *wĕt'ish*, *a*. Slightly wet, moist.

Wet'zel, 1 *wet'səl* 2 *wĕt'sĕl* *n* A county in central N West Virginia 365 sq m county-seat, New Martinsville.

wevet, *rt* Same as WAIVE and WEAVE

wexet, *rt* Same as WAX‡ wext.

Wex'ford, 1 *weks'ferd*, 2 *wĕks'ford* *n* **1.** A county of S E. Leinster province Ireland 901 sq m **2.** Its county town, a seaport. **3.** A county in N W lower peninsula Michigan, 575 sq m. county-seat Sherman

wey, 1 *wē*, 2 *wę rt & rt*. [Scot. or Obs.] To weigh. **weyet.**

wey', *n* [Eng] **1.** A unit of weight, also, a unit of measure See WEIGHT, MEASURE. **2.** Sixty cases of window-glass [< AS *wæg*, < *wegan*, carry]

wey'‡, *n* Same as WAY

Wey'den, 1 *vai'dən* 2 *vȳ'dĕn* **Roger van der** (1390?–⁴/₁₈ 1464) A Flemish painter known as 'Roger of Bruges

Wey'er-man, 1 *vai'ər-mən* 2 *vȳ'er-măn*, **Jacob Kampo** (1679–1747) A Dutch painter and biographer

Wey'ler, 1 *wē'lər*, 2 *wę'ler* **Valeriano** (?/₁₈38–) A Spanish general, Captain-General of Cuba 1897 established concentration camps, appointed Captain-General at Barcelona in 1909 during the disturbances following the execution of Francesco Ferrer Compare RECONCENTRADO

weyl'e-way‡, *interj* Same as WELLAWAY

Wey'man, 1 *wai'mən*, 2 *wȳ'man* **Stanley John** (?/₁₈55–) An English novelist [county Mass

Wey'mouth, 1 *wē'məth* 2 *wę'muth*, *n* A town in Norfolk

Wey'mouth and Mel'combe Re'gis, 1 *mel'kəm rī'jis* 2 *mĕl'com rē'gis*. A seaport borough in Dorsetshire, England, separate boroughs until the time of Queen Elizabeth.

Weyr, 1 *vair*; 2 *vîr*, **Rudolf E.** (?/₁₈47–?1921) An Austrian painter

we'zandt, *n* Weasand.

w. f., wf., *abbr* Wrong font.

W. G., *abbr* See ABBREVIATION

wha, 1 *hwə* 2 *hwą hwä*, *pron* [Scot.] Who

whaap, *n* [Prov Eng or Scot] Same as WHAUP¹

whack, 1 *hwak* 2 *hwăk*, *r* **I.** *t* **1.** [Colloq] To strike forcibly as with an audible blow, slap, thwack as, he *whacked* the man with a club **2** [Slang] To share as, *whack* your plunder also to pay with *down*

II. *t* **1.** [Colloq] To beat anything with resounding blows **2.** [Slang] To settle accounts also to share sometimes with *up* [For THACK², < AS *thaccian* beat]

— **to whack away**, to strike heavily and continuously

whack, *n* **1.** A forcible and resounding blow, thwack **2.** [Slang] A share; portion **3.** [Slang] A turn or spell, effort or trial, as, the beggar took a *whack* at the wood-pile **4.** [Slang] A hit or stroke of fortune

It was a lucky *whack* for me that I got here to-day and in time to save the mine T A JANVIER *Stories of Old New Spain La Mina De Los Padres* p 211 [A. 1891]

5. [Prov Eng] Appetite

— **out of whack** [Colloq] out of order

whack'er, 1 *hwak'ər* 2 *hwăk'er* *n* **1.** One who whacks **2.** [Slang] An unusually huge or incredible thing a whopper

whack'ing, 1 *hwak'ıŋ*, 2 *hwăk'ing*, *a*. [Colloq] Strikingly large whopping as, a *whacking* lie sometimes used adverbially as *whacking* tall.

The perversion of my niece Christy to the ancient Popish faith by a certain *whacking* priest in our neighborhood
Scott *Quentin Durward* pref, p 16 [D & A CO]

whackt, *pp* Whacked S S

wha-hoo', 1 *hwə-hū'*, 2 *hwä-hōō'*, *n* [Am Ind] Same as WAHOO, 2

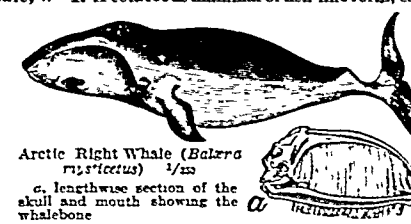
whal'sle, 1 *hwĭ'zl*, 2 *hwȧ'sl*, *rt* [Scot] To breathe hard or roughly wheeze **whal'zle‡.**

whake, 1 *hwāk*; 2 *hwăk*, *rt* [Prov Eng] To quake, tremble — **whak'er**, *n* A trembler

whale', 1 *hwēl*, 2 *hwāl*, *rt* [WHALED, WHAL'ING] To engage in the capture of whales.

whale', *rt* [Colloq] To strike as if to produce wales or stripes flog wale [For WALE² r]

whale, *n* **1.** A cetaceous mammal of fish-like form, especially one of the larger pelagic species, or a whalebone whale *Whales have the fore limbs developed as broad* flattened paddles and the hind limbs absent skin devoid of hair except a few bristles in the region of the mouth and a thick layer of fat or blubber immediately beneath the skin serving as a protection from cold The nostrils open near the top of the head The existing whales are divided into *Denticetæ* or **toothed whales**, as the bottle-nosed or ziphioid whales, the sperm-whales, dolphins, etc and the **whalebone whales** or *Mysticetæ*, as the right whales, rorquals, humpbacks, etc (See RIGHT WHALE, PORQUAL SPERM-WHALE) Whales are economically valuable chiefly for their oil and whalebone They have been hunted for these from very ancient times, and in the 18th century and the first half of the 19th the whale-fishery was one of the most important industries but it has declined, owing to the use of substitutes for whale-oil and whalebone. For method of capture see HARPOON

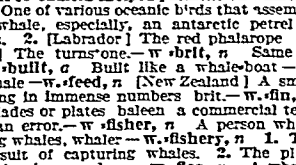


Arctic Right Whale (*Balæna mysticetus*) 1/₂₅₀

a, lengthwise section of the skull and mouth showing the whalebone

2. [W-] *Astron* Same as CETUS [< AS *hwæl*, whale] — **beaked whale**, a ziphioid whale (*Hyperoödon rostratum*) of the northern hemisphere — **blue W.**, same as SIBBALD'S RORQUAL — **goose-beak W.**, a whale (*Ziphius cavirostris*) sparsely distributed in the temperate zones, having one conical tooth on each side of the lower jaw — **piked W.**, a whale (*Balænoptera acutorostrata*) having an elongated snout and found in the North Atlantic ocean — **porpoise W.**, an odontocete whale (*Berardius arnuxii*) of New Zealand — **social W.**, same as BLACKFISH 1 — **to bone a W.**, to lodge a harpoon on a bone so that its hold is insecure — **whale'-bar"na-cle**, *n* A coronuloid cirriped parasitic on whales — **W.-bird**, *n* **1.** One of various oceanic birds that assemble about a dead whale, especially, an antarctic petrel of the genus *Prion*. **2.** [Labrador] The red phalarope **3** [Local, Canada.] The turnstone. — **W.-brit**, *n* Same as BRIT *n*, 1 — **W.-built**, *a* Built like a whale-boat — **W. calf**, a young whale — **W.-feed**, *n* [New Zealand] A small shrimp associating in immense numbers brit. — **W.-fin**, *n* Whalebone in blades or plates baleen a commercial term originating in an error. — **W.-fisher**, *n* A person whose business is taking whales, whaler — **W.-fishery**, *n* **1.** The business or pursuit of capturing whales. **2.** The place where whale-fishing is carried on — **W.-flea**, *n* A whale-louse — **W.-food**, *n* Same as BRIT *n* 1 **whale's'-food"‡.** — **W.-foots**, *n* A residuary product in refining whale-oil: used by soap-makers and tanners. — **W.-head**, *n* The shoebill. See illus under SHOEBILL. **W.-headed stork‡.** — **W.-hunter**, *n* One who kills whales a whaler whale-fisher — **W.-iron**, *n* A harpoon. — **W.-lance**, *n* The spear used in killing a whale. See LANCE, 3 — **W.-line**, *n* The line attached to a harpoon by which a whale is held fast to a boat harpoon-line — **W.-louse**, *n* A small crustacean parasitic on whales, as a cyamid **W.-flea‡** — **W.-oil**, *n* See OIL. — **W.-rind**, *n* The skin of a whale. — **whale's'-bone"†**, *n* Ivory. the sperm-whale s teeth having been once regarded as the chief source of ivory — **W.-shark**, *n* **1.** A very large harmless rhinodontoid shark (*Rhinodon typicus*) of warm seas attaining a length of 70 feet. **2.** The basking shark. — **W.-ship**, *n* A vessel built and equipped for whaling whaler — **W.-shot**, *n* Spermaceti an old name, due to its granulated appearance — **W.-soap**, *n*. A residuary product in renning sperm-oil used for scouring woolens and the like — **whale's'-tongue"**, *n* A balanoglossid — **W.-tallow**, *n* The somewhat solid product obtained from cold sperm-oil by pressure crude spermaceti

whale'back", 1 *hwēl'bak'*, 2 *hwāl'băk'*, *n* **1.** A form of vessel having the main decks covered in and rounded over, sometimes with upper works for use in rough seas, the waves passing completely over it without resistance **2.** Same as TURTLEBACK — **whale'backed"**, *a* **1.** Having a ridge suggesting the back of a whale. said of mountains. **2.** Having a whaleback or turtleback. said of a ship or steamer



Whaleback

whale'boat", 1 *hwēl'bōt'*, 2 *hwāl'bōt'*, *n* A long boat, sharp at both ends, steered with a rudder or an oar, and rather deep for its width. so called because first used in whale-fishing These boats are single- or double-banked they are good surf-boats and are carried on men-of-war and large steamers as life-boats See illus. under BOAT

whale'bone", 1 *hwēl'bōn'* 2 *hwāl'bōn'*, *rt* To insert whalebones in stiffen with whalebone as a bodice.

whale'bone", *n* **1.** *The horny substance developed in* the form of flattened horny plates from the palate of the whalebone-whales or mysticetes, baleen The plates serve to strain out the small mollusks, crustaceans and fish on which the whale feeds See WHALE

Whalebone, . is improperly named since it has none of the properties of bone its correct name is baleen JOHN TIMBS *Popular Errors Explained* pt. III p. 151 [T & H 1841]

2. A strip of whalebone, such as is used to stiffen dress-bodies, fans, etc. **3.** A riding-whip of baleen **4†.** Same as WHALE'S-BONE. — **whale'bone-tree"**, *r* [Austral] The mint-tree (*Prostanthera lasianthos*).

whale'fish"†, *n*. A whale.

whale'man, 1 *hwēl'mən*, 2 *hwāl'man*, *n* [WHALE'MEN, *pl*] One who captures whales, a whale-hunter; whaler

Whale Peak. A mountain in Colorado 13 104 ft high.

whal'er', 1 *hwēl'er*, 2 *hwāl'er*, *n* **1.** A person or a vessel engaged in whaling **2.** [Austral] The sand-shark (*Carcharias brachyurus*)

whal'er', *r* [Slang] **1.** A whaling thing whopper whacker **2** [Austral] Same as SUNDOWNER, 2 [fishery

whal'er-y, 1 *hwēl'ər-i*, 2 *hwāl'er-y*, *n*. The whale-

whal'ing, 1 *hwēl'ıŋ* 2 *hwāl'ing*, *a* [Slang] Surprisingly large or good of its kind whacking whopping

whal'ing!, *n*. The act or industry of capturing whales, whale-fishing — **whal'ing-gun"**, *r* A gun fitted for firing a harpoon or other projectile at whales. See illus. under HARPOON — **whal'ing-man**, *n* A whaleman — **W.-master**, *n* The captain of a whaler, or a man in charge of a whaling-station — **W.-rocket**, *n* A rocket, carrying an explosive lance and a line, fired into whales from a rocket-gun — **W.-station** *n* A place on shore to which whales are taken to be cut up and the oil tried out.

whal'ing', *n* A whipping flogging

whall, 1 *hwēl*, 2 *hwal*, *n* Wall-eye, as in horses **whault.**

whal'ly†, *a* Of a greenish-white color

whal'y, 1 *hwēl'i* 2 *hwāl'y*, *a* Of or pertaining to whales

whame, 1 *hwēm*, 2 *hwām*, *n* A breeze-fly (*Tabanus*)

whamp, 1 *hwemp*, 2 *hwąmp*, *n* [Prov Eng] **1.** A wasp **2.** A child.

Wham-po'a, 1 *hwem-pō'ə*, 2 *hwąm-pō'a*, *n* An island and town in Kwangtung province China port for Canton

whant, *adv* When

whang, 1 *hwaŋ*, 2 *hwăng*, *r* [Colloq or Prov] **I.** *t* **1.** To beat, especially with resonance, bang **2.** To fling, throw violently **3.** To slice, especially in large pieces **II.** *i*. To make a thumping or banging noise. [For WHACK.]

whang', *n* **1.** A buckskin or leather thong **2.** Same as WHANG-LEATHER. [For THONG] — **whang'-leath"er**, *r* A leather made for belt-lacings, thongs etc. commonly calf-skin, but sometimes of skins of other small quadrupeds.

whang", *n* **1.** [Colloq] A beating or banging heavy blow whack. **2.** [Scot] A big slice or piece as of bread or cheese chunk **3†.** [Local, U S] A house-cleaning party

whang'doo"dle, 1 *hwaŋ'dū'dl*, 2 *hwăng'dōō'dl* *r* [Slang] **1** An imaginary nondescript creature, also in poker-playing, a round of jack-pots **2.** One who pounds a pulpit a ranter

whang'er, 1 *hwaŋ'ər* 2 *hwăng'er*, *n* [Newfoundland] One who cures fish. [WANGEE

whan'ghee, 1 *hwaŋ'gi* 2 *hwăŋ'gē* *n* [Chin] Same as

whank, 1 *hwaŋk* 2 *hwăŋk*, *r & n* [Scot] Same as WHANG'

whap, **whap'per**, etc Same as WHOP, etc

whap'pet', 1 *hwəp'et*, 2 *hwap'ĕt*, *n*. [Dial.] A mean, snarling dog cur Compare WHIPPET

whap'pet", *n* [Prov Eng] A blow on the ear

wha'pu-ku, 1 *hwä'pu-kū* 2 *hwä'pu-ku*, *n*. [Maori] Same as HAPUKA **wha-pu'kee‡.**

whar, 1 *hwär* 2 *hwär*, *adv* [Dial] Where. [whar'ry‡.

wha're, 1 *hwe'rē* 2 *hwa're*, *n* [Maori] A dwelling

wha're-pu"ni, 1 *hwe're-pū ni* 2 *hwa're-pu'ni* *n*. [New Zealand] An assembly lodge of a tribe used as a sleeping-place in cold weather Maori term

wharf, 1 *hwôrf*; 2 *hwarf*, *rt*. **1.** To deposit upon a wharf, moor to a wharf **2.** To protect, as a bank, by a wharf, construct wharfing on **3.** To provide with a wharf

wharf, *n* [WHARVES or WHARFS, *pl*] **1.** A landing-place for vessels and their cargoes in the United States usually constructed of piling, braced and covered with timbers, and often filled in with stone or earth; in Europe more commonly of solid masonry A projecting wharf is called a *pier*; one that is parallel with the shore a *quay* **2†.** A river-bank; also, the seashore [< AS *hwerf*, dam, turning, < *hweorfan*, turn.]

— **wharf'-boat"**, *n* **1.** [U S] A barge or float with a platform used as a landing-stage for men and freight on rivers where the water-level is changeful, and usually connected with the shore or levee by a bridge **2.** A boat employed about a wharf — **wharf'man**, *n*. [-MEN *pl*] One engaged in work on or about a wharf — **wharf'mas"ter**, *r*. [Western U S] A wharfinger — **W.-rat**, *n* **1.** A rat that inhabits wharves especially, the brown or Norway rat. **2.** [Slang, U S] A man or boy who loiters habitually about wharves, especially with thievish intent

wharf'age, 1 *hwôrf'ij*; 2 *hwarf'ag*, *n*. *Com* **1.** Money paid or charged for the privilege of landing goods upon a wharf, or of loading a vessel moored thereat.

Asa Cantling writes me that the Merry Chanter has been lying at his wharf for three years that he wants to be paid the *wharfage* that is due him. STOCKTON *Merry Chanter* p 5 [C. CO]

2. Wharf accommodations for shipping at a port.

wharf'ing, 1 *hwôrf'ıŋ*, 2 *hwarf'ing* *n* **1.** Materials used in constructing a wharf, any wharf-like structure, wharves collectively **2.** *Hydraul Engin* Piling driven in a line to give a protective facing to a bank

wharf'in-ger, 1 *hwôrf'in-jər*, 2 *hwarf'in-ger*, *n* One who keeps a wharf for landing or receiving goods for hire

whar'frae, 1 *hwär'frē*, 2 *hwär'frā* *adv* [Scot.] Whence, wherefrom.

wharl, 1 *hwärl*, 2 *hwärl*, *rt* [Prov or Obs] To speak with a burr or a guttural sounding of the letter *r*

wharl', *n* Same as BURR², 1 **wharle‡**; **wharl'ing‡.**

wharl', *n* [Prov Eng] The whorl of a spindle, a spindle

wharp, 1 *hwärp* 2 *hwarp* *n* [Local, Eng] An alluvial sand from the Trent valley, used for polishing [For WARP]

wharf, 1 *hwärt*, 2 *hwart* *rt* [Prov or Obs] To thwart.

Whar'ton, 1 *hwär'tən*, 2 *hwar'ton*, *n* **1 Anne Hollingsworth** (?/₁₈45–), an American author historical writer **2. Edith Jones** (1862–), an American novelist *The Touchstone* **3. Francis** (?/₁₈20–?/₁₈89) an American theologian and jurist *Conflict of Laws* **4. Henry** (?/₁664–?/₁695), an English divine and antiquarian *Anglia Sacra* **5. Philip, Duke of** (?/₁699–?/₁731), an English political intriguer, notorious drunkard, and profligate supported the Pretender lost his peerage and died in poverty **6. Thomas** (?/₁614–?/₁673) an English anatomist and physician discoverer of Wharton s duct See DUCT. **7. Thomas, Marquis of** (?/₁648–?/₁715) an English statesman Lord Lieutenant of Ireland **8.** A county in S E Texas 1 137 sq m **9** Its county-seat

Whar-to'ni-an, 1 *hwär-tō'ni-ən*, 2 *hwar-tō'ni-an*, *a* Discovered by or named from Thomas Wharton, an English anatomist. [warre:, wherve‡.

wharve, 1 *hwärv*, 2 *hwarv* *n* Same as WHORL, *n* 1

what, 1 *hwet*, 2 *hwąt* *a* **1.** In interrogative construction asking for information that will specify the person or thing qualified by it, as, of *what* poet were you speak-

ing? *what* flag is that? *what* weight? **2.** How surprizing, ridiculous, great, or the like used in exclamation to express excess or something exceptional in the characteristics of the person or thing qualified commendatory or the reverse according to circumstances, as, *what* an actor he was! *what* genius! *what* a noise that boy is making!

What pious men in the parlor will vote for *what* reprobates at the polls! EMERSON *Conduct of Life Fate* p 30 [H M & CO 1888]

3. How much an ambiguous use, as, *what* cash has he?

What may be used in an object clause in any of the senses defined above, and the clause in which it is so used may be regarded as a dependent question, as, I know *what* flag it is, I told him *what* a mistake he was making Compare WHAT, *pron*

what†, *n* Something, a certain portion, a bit

what, *pron* **I.** *interrog* Which circumstance, event, relation, or the like, which particular touching the individuality, nature, quantity, kind, or the like asking for some specification concerning persons or things referred to used in absolute interrogation, as, *what* was that? *what* can I do to help you? who and *what* is he? When used of persons, it ordinarily implies some shade of contempt

In this sense *what* is used elliptically for "what did you say?" or in surprize or indignation, as, *what!* did he really say that? Formerly it was used as a common introductory expletive like *well*, especially in a summons, as in the phrase *what ho!* [*What*, *who*, and *which* were all originally interrogatives only, and their interrogative and relative senses often mingle and pass into each other, so as not to be easily distinguished]

II. *rel* **1.** That which a double relative, equivalent to a demonstrative followed by a simple relative often equivalent to a use of the interrogative in a dependent question (see note under WHAT, *a*), as, tell me *what* it is, I am not afraid of *what* he can do, *what* followed occupied little time **2.** [Vulgar] That or which a simple relative, as, a donkey *what* wouldn't go [< AS *hwæt*, what, neut of *hwā*, WHO]

— but what. 1. But that or those which, as, there are no events *but what* have meaning **2.** [Improper] But that, as, I don't know *but what* I will — **w. an if,** what and if, what if — **w. d'ye call it** [Colloq], an expression indicating ignorance or forgetfulness of or contempt for the person or thing referred to — **w. for** [Humorous], what kind of borrowed from the German *was für*, as, *what for* a dog have you? also, indirectly signifying a punishment as, to give him *what for* — **what for no?** [Scot], why not? — **w. if,** what would you do if, what would result if an elliptical use — **w. not,** what need not be added or mentioned an elliptical use, commonly equivalent to etc '— **w. of. 1** What do you think or say of as *what of* the battle? **2.** What matters as *what of* it? — **what'-reck",** *adv* [Scot] Nevertheless — **what's w.,** the real or genuine thing, as, he knows *what's what*

what, *adv* **1.** In what respect, to what extent, as, *what* are you profited? **2.** In some measure, partly usually followed by *with*, as, *what with* the heat, and *what with* the noise, it is distracting

The world seems to be running mad *what with* one thing or another MRS MADISON in *Memoirs and Letters of Dolly Madison Mar 27, 1812* p 77 [H M & CO 1886]

3†. For what reason, why **4†.** How extraordinarily! how! an exclamatory or intensive use

what, *conj* **1.** So far as, as well as, as, he gave them money, *what* he had **2.** That especially in the phrase *but what* See BUT

what'a, 1 hwet'ə, 2 hwat'a, *n* [Maori] A platform or raised storehouse in which food is kept

what'a-bouts", 1 hwet'ə-bauts, 2 hwat'a-bouts", *n pl* [Colloq] The things that engage one's attention

What Cheer. A coal-mining city in Keokuk county, Ia

What'com, 1 hwet'kəm, 2 hwat'com, *n* A county in N W Washington, 2,226 sq m, county-seat, New Whatcom

what-e'er', 1 hwet-ār', 2 hwat-ĕr', *pron* [Poet] Whatever. a contracted form

Whate'ly, 1 hwēt'li, 2 hwāt'ly, **Richard** (²/₁₁1787–¹⁰/₁₁1863) An English logician, archbishop of Dublin

what'en, } 1 hwet'n, 2 hwat'n, *a* [Prov Brit] What
what'ten, } kind of, what **what'nat** [Scot]

what-ev'er, 1 hwet-ev'ər, 2 hwat-ĕv'er, *pron* **1.** As a compound relative, the whole that, all that, anything that, no matter what often added for emphasis to a negative assertion, as, *whatever* makes life dear, *whatever* book you read, I do not want anything *whatever* **2.** [Scot & Prov Eng] What usually interrogative, as, *whatever* (properly *what ever*) were you saying?

what'le, 1 hwet'i, 2 hwat'i, *n* [Prov Eng] Same as WHISHIE [sort an indefinite relative

what'-like", 1 hwet'-laik", 2 hwat'-lik", *a* [Prov] Of what

what'ness, 1 hwet'nes, 2 hwat'nĕs, *n* *Metaph* The state of being what it is quiddity or essence

what'-not", 1 hwet'-not", 2 hwat'-nŏt", *n* **1.** An article of furniture consisting wholly or mostly of a set of shelves for holding bric-à-brac, books, etc, an etagère. **2.** [Colloq] Anything you please, something or other

what'so, 1 hwet'so, 2 hwat'so, *a & pron* [Archaic] Whatsoever or whosoever

what"so-ev'er, 1 hwet"so-ev'er, 2 hwat"so-ĕv'er, *a & pron* Whatever slightly more formal and solemn

what"so-e'er'‡.

Whatsoever things are true, *whatsoever* things are honest, if there be any praise, think on these things *Phil* IV, 8

what"som-ev'er, 1 hwet"sem-ev'ər, 2 hwat"som-ĕv'er, *a & pron* [Vulgar or Obs] Whatsoever **what'somt.**

whau, 1 hwau, 2 hwou, *n* [Maori] The New Zealand cork-tree (*Entelea arborescens*)

whaul, 1 hwôl, 2 hwal, *n* Same as WALL-EYE **whaule'-eye"‡.**

whaup, 1 hwŭp or hwēp, 2 hwap *or* hwap, *rt* [Scot] To fuss about noisily, also, whine whistle

whaup¹, *n* [Scot & Prov Eng] A curlew, especially the great whaup or stock-whaup (*Numenius arquata*) *N phæopus* is the **little whaup, May w, tang-whaup,** or whimbrel **whaap‡.** [also a scamp

whaup², *n* [Scot] **1.** A whistle or cry **2.** A clumsy lout,

whaur, 1 hwēr 2 hwar, *adv* [Scot] Where

whave, 1 hwēv, 2 hwāv, *rt* [Prov Eng] **1** To turn while drying as pottery **2** To hang over cover

whawl, 1 hwôl, 2 hwal, *rt* [Dial] To cry as a cat, waul

whay, 1 hwē 2 hwā, *n* [Local, U S] A heifer **whey‡.**

whe, 1 hwi, 2 hwē, *pron* [Prov Eng] Who

whea'dle†, *rt & rt* To wheedle

wheal, 1 hwīl, 2 hwēl, *v* **I.** *t* To raise a wheal or wale upon, cause to swell **II.** *i* To suppurate, swell

wheal¹, *n* A discolored ridge on the skin, caused by the stroke of a whip, the bite or sting of an insect, by nettle-rash or hives whelk [< AS *hwelu*] — **wheal'-worm",** *n* An insect producing pimples or wheals (1) A harvest-bug or similar acarine (2) An itch-mite

wheal², *n* [Cornwall, Eng] A mine

whea'ser, 1 hwi'zər 2 hwē'ger, *n* [Local, U S] The red-breasted merganser

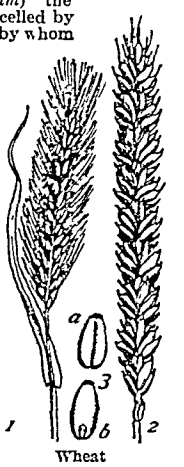
wheat, 1 hwīt, 2 hwēt, *n* **1.** A grain, the edible product of a cereal grass (*Triticum sativum*) the most important of the cereals, excelled by rice alone in the number of people by whom it is used as a staple food

Taking the *wheat* as a whole its average composition is moisture 10 60 per cent, protein 12 25 ether extract 1 75 crude fiber 2 40 ash 1 75 carbohydrates other than crude fiber 71 25

H W WILEY *Foods and Their Adulteration* p 240 [P B & CO '11]

2. The plant that produces this grain, a tall slender annual or biennial, bearing at its summit a somewhat four-cornered imbricated spike of usually 4-flowered spikelets called the ear or head

The matured fruit of each productive flower, called a *caryopsis* or *grain*, is hard, seed-like, and longitudinally grooved like the corresponding fruits of rye and barley The origin of the plant is lost in antiquity Wheat is known as **bearded, beardless,** or **bald,** according to the presence or absence of the awns or beard as **white, red,** or **amber,** according to color and as **spring, summer, fall,** or **winter,** according to the time of planting, the last two terms signifying that the grain is sown the year before that in which it matures, and the first that it is sown in the same year Among cultivated varieties of wheat the following are the more important **(1) Dwarf** or **hedgehog wheat** (*T sativum compactum*), with spikes 3 to 4 times longer than broad, and rigidly upright culms **(2) English w.** (*T sativum turgidum*), with tall, stiff, and upright culms and thick, four-sided spikes cultivated in the Mediterranean countries, more rarely in England and Germany **(3) Hard, durum, flint,** or **macaroni w.** (*T sativum durum*), with pithy or frequently solid culms and long bristling awns cultivated in Mediterranean countries **(4) Polish w.** (*T polonicum*), with large compressed, mostly bluish-green spikes **(5) Emmer w.** or **starch w.** (same as EMMER¹) **(6) Arras w.** (a variety of emmer grown in Abyssinia) Other varieties of wheat imported into or grown in the United States or Canada are **Arnautka w.** (a Russian hard wheat grown near the Sea of Azov), **Belotourk w.** (a Russian hard wheat now grown in the United States), **Fife w** (a hard, red, beardless wheat grown especially in Canada) **Fulcaster w.** (a red bearded wheat of moderate hardness grown in Pennsylvania and Oklahoma), **Fultz w.** (a beardless red wheat of moderate hardness, introduced in 1862 by Abraham Fultz of Pennsylvania, cultivated extensively in the United States), **Gehun w.** (a Himalayan wheat containing much gluten, cultivated in Canada), **Gharnovka w.** (a Russian hard wheat now cultivated in the United States), **Huron w.** (a cross between Fife wheat and Ladoga wheat), **Kubanka w.** (a Russian hard wheat grown along the Volga river and on the Siberian border), **Ladoga w** (a common wheat of the region of Lake Ladoga, grown in Canada), **Nicaragua w.** (a hard wheat introduced into Texas from Nicaragua), **Odessa w.** (a hard Russian wheat grown largely and successfully in the middle states of the United States)

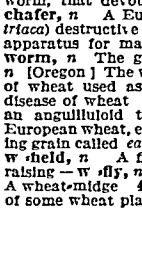


Wheat

1 An ear of bearded wheat 2 An ear of beardless wheat 3 Front (*a*) and back (*b*) views of a grain of beardless wheat

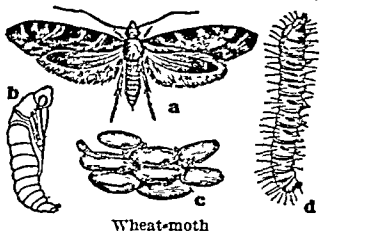
The soft winter wheats are extensively grown in this country [the United States] in western and northern Europe Australia, Argentina, and parts of Asia the *hard winter wheats* in Oklahoma Kansas and Nebraska, Hungary Roumania and parts of Russia, and in southern and western Asia the *hard spring wheats* in Minnesota, and Dakotas central and western Canada in the Volga region of Russia and in Siberia and the *white wheats* along the Pacific coast in North and South America in Australia and western Asia The *durum wheats* are grown in the Mediterranean and Black Sea regions *Nelson's Encyc* vol XII, p 560

3. A wheat-field or wheat-crop [< AS *hwæte*, wheat] — **couch'-wheat",** *n* Couch-grass — **dinkel w,** same as SPELT — **Egyptian w. 1.** Pearl millet (*Pennisetum typhoideum*) **2.** A large-spiked variety of wheat (*Triticum sativum compositum*) **3** A sorghum resembling Kafir corn — **French w.,** buckwheat — **Guinea w.,** maize formerly so called from a mistaken notion as to its native country — **hedgehog w.,** *n* A hardy variety of wheat with small ears and glumes awned — **Indian w. 1.** Tatary wheat **2†.** Maize — **oil of w,** see OIL — **one-grained** or **single-grained w,** a cereal (*Triticum monococcum*) with one grain in each spikelet St Peter's corn — **Saracen's w,** same as BUCKWHEAT — **soft w,** any wheat rich in starch, as *Triticum dicoccum* — **square-head w,** a winter wheat with very compact ears — **Tatar w.,** Tatary buckwheat (*Fagopyrum tataricum*), hardier than common buckwheat, but inferior in quality — **Turkey w., Turkish** or **Crimean w.,** maize Compare GUINEA WHEAT — **wheat'-aph"id,** *n* A wheat plant-louse — **w.-beetle,** *n* A beetle that damages wheat, as the cucujid *Sylvanus surinamensis*, the wheat-chafer, etc — **w.-bird,** *n* [Local Gt Brit] The chaffinch **wheat'sel-bird"‡** — **w -brush,** *n* A millers' *machine in* which a rotating brush and an air-blast are used to cleanse grain — **w.-bug,** *n* A mirid bug of the genus *Miris*, infesting wheat, as *M tritici* or *M dolabratus* — **w. bulb-fly,** a European anthomyiid fly (*Hylemyia arctica*) whose grub eats the stems of wheat — **w. bulb-worm,** the larva of a North-American oscinid fly (*Meromyza americana*) that develops in wheat-stems and stunts the plant **w.-stem maggot.** — **w -caterpillar,** *n* A small caterpillar, probably the clover-worm, that devours the kernels of growing wheat — **w.-chafer,** *n* A European scarabæid beetle (*Anisoplia austriaca*) destructive to wheat and grass — **w -cracker,** *n* An apparatus for making cracked wheat or grits — **w.-cutworm,** *n* The grass-worm fall army-worm — **w.-duck,** *n* [Oregon] The widgeon — **w.-ear,** *n Her* An ear or ears of wheat used as a charge See GARB² — **w.-eel,** *n* A disease of wheat See WHEAT EEL-WORM — **w. eel-worm,** an anguilluloid threadworm (*Tylenchus tritici*) injuring European wheat, especially by causing a disease of the growing grain called *ear-cockle, false ergot, purples* or *wheat-eel* — **w -field,** *n* A field of wheat or one devoted to wheat-raising — **w -fly,** *n* **1** A frit-fly **2** The Hessian fly **3.** A wheat-midge **4** A wheat gall-fly **5.** The winged form of some wheat plant-louse — **w. gall-fly,** a chalcidid insect



Mexican Grain (Wheat, Corn) Beetle ¹/₁
a beetle, *b*, larva

(*Isosoma hordei*), the adult of the jointworm — **w.-grader,** *n* An apparatus for cleansing and grading wheat — **w -grass,** *n* Couch-grass, also, dog-grass — **w.-land,** *n* Land reserved or suitable for wheat — **w.-maggot,** *n* The grub of any dipter affecting wheat — **w -midge,** *n* **1** A widespread minute cecidomyiid fly (*Diplosis tritici*) that deposits its eggs in the ears of wheat The larvæ feed upon the kernel and mostly pupate under ground **2** The Hessian fly. — **w.-mildew,** *n* **1.** [U S] An ascomycetous fungus (*Erysiphe graminis*) **2.** [Eng] The wheat-rust fungus (*Puccinia graminis*) — **w.-mite,** *n* The flour-mite — **w -moth,** *n* A moth whose larva destroys wheat, especially when stored, as a grain-moth, or the Angoumois moth (*Gelechia cerealella*) — **w.-pest,** *n* A frit-fly (*Oscinis vastator*) — **w. plant-louse,** an aphid infesting wheat, as *Siphonophora avenæ* — **w.-rust,** *n* See RUST, *n* **2** — **w.-scourer, w -separator,** *etc* Compare GRAIN-SCOURER, etc —

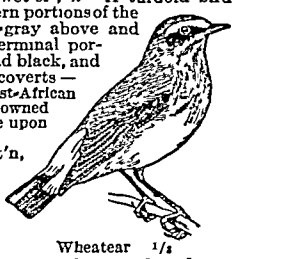


Wheat-moth

a, adult, ²/₃, *b*, PUPA ²/₁ *c* grains of wheat held together with a firm web, *d* larva, ³/₁

w.-smut, *n* See USTILAGO and TILLETIA — **w.-thief,** *n* Corn-gromwell (*Lithospermum arvense*), a rough hoary weed, 6 to 15 inches high, with lanceolate leaves, and small white solitary flowers See GROMWELL — **w.-thrips,** *n* A thrips infesting wheat-fields as *Limothrips tritici* of the United States or the corn-thrips — **w.-weevil,** *n* **1.** The grain-weevil **2** The rice-weevil — **w.-worm,** *n* The wheat eel-worm

wheat'ear", 1 hwit'ir", 2 hwēt'ĕr", *n* A turdoid bird (*Saxicola ænanthe*) of northern portions of the northern hemisphere, ash-gray above and white below, with wings, terminal portion of tail, and sides of head black, and white rump and upper tail-coverts — **ant'-wheat"ear,** *n* An East-African species of dark plumage renowned for its song and its subsistence upon ants the ant-eating chat



Wheatear ¹/₁

wheat'en, 1 hwit'n, 2 hwēt'n, *a* Belonging to wheat, made of any part of the wheat, especially, consisting of or made from the grain of wheat, as, *wheaten* shocks, a *wheaten* loaf, *wheaten* flour [< AS *hwæten*, < *hwæte*, wheat]

Whea'ton, 1 hwi'tən, 2 hwē'ton, *n* **1. Henry** (¹¹/₂₇1785–³/₁₁1848), an American jurist and diplomat *Elements of International Law* **2.** A city county-seat of Du Page county, Ill, seat of Wheaton College (Congregational), founded in 1860 **3.** A village, county-seat of Traverse county, Minn

wheat'sel-bird", 1 hwit'sel-bûrd", 2 hwēt'sĕl-bird", *n* The wheat-bird

Wheat'stone, 1 hwit'stōn *or* -stən, 2 hwēt'stōn *or* -ston *n* **1. Sir Charles** (²/-1802–¹⁰/₁₁1875), an English physicist inventor of stereoscope a pioneer of telegraphy **2** A mountain in Colorado, 12,548 ft high

Wheat'stone's bridge. See BRIDGE, *n*, 6

whee'dle, 1 hwi'dl, 2 hwē'dl, *v* [WHEE'DLED, WHEE'DLING] **I** *t* **1.** To entice or persuade with flattering words, coax, cajole, hence, to play a trick upon, deceive

Worthless men and women to the very bottom of whose hearts he [Charles II] saw could easily *wheedle* him out of titles MACAULAY *England* vol I p 132 [P S & CO 1849]

2. To obtain by flattering or coaxing generally with *out* **II.** *i* To flatter coaxingly, as, she could *wheedle* and flatter to any extent [< G *wedeln*, wag the tail, < *wedel*, fan, < *wehen*, blow] **whea'dle†.**

— **whee'dle,** *n* **1.** A wheedler **2** That which wheedles, cajoling or coaxing speech — **whee'dler,** *n* — **whee'dle-some,** *a* [Rare] Artfully enticing, cajoling

wheel, 1 hwil, 2 hwēl, *v* **I.** *t* **1.** To carry on wheels, move or roll, as a wheeled vehicle, as, to *wheel* a person in a carriage, to *wheel* a Bath chair **2.** To cause to perform a circular movement, cause to turn in another direction, as, to *wheel* a regiment

And gray old trees of hugest limb
Shall wheel their circling shadows round
HOLMES *Under the Violets* st 3

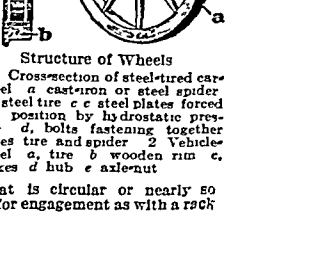
3. To furnish with a wheel or wheels **4.** To form upon a potters' wheel, throw **5.** *Tanning* To roll in a pin-wheel See PINWHEEL, 3 **6.** To break upon the wheel See WHEEL¹, *n*, 4 **7†.** To turn on a wheel

II. *i* **1.** To turn on or as on an axis or pivot, rotate or revolve about a center, as, the sun was *wheeling* upward **2.** To move in a circuitous direction, gyrate, as, the *wheeling* falcon, hence, to deviate or go round, fetch a compass **3.** To take a new direction, adopt a new or reverse a former position or course of action often with *about*, as, he *wheels about* in opinion

July The whirlwind whistles and *wheels*
CHRISTINA G ROSSETTI *The Months*

4 To travel on wheels, specif, to ride on a cycle, as, we *wheeled* to Boston **5.** To roll onward or forward

wheel¹, *n* **1.** A circular rim and hub connected by spokes or rays in one structure, or a disk, solid or perforated, made to rotate on an axis and employed to reduce friction and facilitate movement or transportation, as in vehicles, to perform rotary motion, as in machines, to modify speeds, as in the form of pulleys, etc



Structure of Wheels

1 Cross-section of steel-tired carwheel *a* cast-iron or steel spider *b b*, steel tire *c c* steel plates forced into position by hydrostatic pressure *d*, bolts fastening together plates tire and spider 2 Vehicle-wheel *a*, tire *b* wooden rim *c*, spokes *d* hub *e* axle-nut

The uses of wheels are as various as the modifications in form made to meet such requirements the only features universally characteristic being rotation (partial or entire), motion (continuous oscillatory, or intermittent), and a contour that is circular or nearly so When the edges are toothed, for engagement as with a *rack*

the wheel is called a *gear*, if of elliptical shape, a *cam* Compare WHEEL AND AXLE, below, and WATER-WHEEL

Vehicle-wheels are commonly made (1) of wood, with a hub strengthened by bands, and a metallic box or bushing for the axle-skein, the spokes being mortised into the hub and tenoned into the rim or felly, the whole being strengthened by a metal tire (2) of iron or steel, either cast in one piece or having a metal hub connected by plates with a rim, (3) with a light rim connected with the hub by wire spokes, as in modern cycles and other vehicles a form in which the weight of the vehicle is supported by the tension of the spokes

2. Figuratively, that which imparts or directs motion or controls activity, motive power, as, the *wheels* of fate, the *wheels* of God grind slowly

There are moments when the wheels of life run slow, and when mistrust and doubt overshadow even the most intrepid disposition LANG *Letters to Dead Authors* p 110 [s]

3 An instrument, device, or formation resembling a wheel or having a wheel as its distinctive characteristic Specif (1) Any disk (2) *Naut* (*a*) Same as STEERING-WHEEL also, the corresponding mechanism of a steam steering-gear, as, to take a turn at the *wheel* (*b*) A paddle-wheel (3) Same as FIFTH WHEEL, 1 (4) *Pyrotechnics* A spirally coiled firework that when ignited rotates on a pin (5) A spinning-wheel (6) A potters wheel (7) A cycle (8) A gear-wheel See GEAR (9) A pulley-wheel or belt-pulley See PULLEY, 2 (10) In embroidery and fancy-work an opening filled with threads radiating like the spokes of a wheel (11) *Zool* (*a*) The trochal disk of a rotifer (*b*) A wheel-shaped spicule

4. The method of putting to death by torture on a wheel, or of torturing by breaking the limbs on a wheel, *also, the apparatus used in such torture A victim put* to death in this manner is said to have been **broken on the wheel.** He was usually tied to a wheel and struck with an iron bar, so as to break the legs and arms In this condition he was left to a lingering death, or given the *coups-de-grace* (finishing blows) across the vital parts

5. The act of wheeling, a turning, revolution, as, the airy *wheel* of birds 6. The ward of a lock, when circular and of sheet metal 7. *Naval & Mil* A turning of a body of troops or a swinging of a line of ships, as if pivoting on an axis, in which change of direction is accomplished while the different units keep in alinement not now used in the United States navy 8. [Prov Eng] A factory for grinding cutlery [C] 9. [Thieves' Slang] A dollar **10†.** A refrain in a song [< AS *hweōl*, contr of *hweowol*, wheel]

—aerohydrodynamic wheel, a wheel with curved buckets like a water-wheel, but designed to be turned by a current of air rising from a body of water, into which it is led by pipes **—antifriction w**, one of a pair or set of revoluble wheels which support the journal of another wheel, thus reducing friction **—Archibald w.,** a strong, resilient wheel with metal hub, used for gun-carriages **—artillery w**, a dished wheel having a long axle-box and heavy radial spokes, usually 14 in number, also a wheel made in imitation of this as for automobiles **—Backus w**, a Pelton wheel See below **Backus motor†.—Barlow's w** (*Elec*), a copper disk rotating on a horizontal axis in a magnetic field An electric current passing through the wheel from axis to periphery, or vice versa, will cause it to rotate **—change"-wheel',** *n* One of a series of gear-wheels of the same pitch, but differing in diameter and the number of teeth, by various combinations of which different velocities can be produced used in a lathe to vary the speed of a lead-screw, and in other machines for analogous purposes **change"-gear†.—elliptical w.,** a gear-wheel of elliptical contour See illus under GEAR **—Ferris w.,** a large vertical wheel comprising two sections between which observation-cars are suspended As the wheel revolves it carries the cars with it from the loading platform at the bottom to a considerable elevation at the top, where a view of the surrounding country may be obtained so called from the inventor, G W G Ferris **—grip w.,** *n Mach* One of two wheels furnished with jaws to grip cables as they pass over it **—Marlborough w**, a gear-wheel, usually as an idler, of sufficient width to engage with two or more wheels running in parallel planes **—masked w.,** a ratchet-wheel in which long and short teeth alternate used in numbering machines to permit a number being repeated **—Millot's w**, a water-wheel invented by Millot a French engineer, in which the water enters the buckets from inside the rim and is retained without a breasting until they reach the lowest point in their travel **—mutilated w.,** a gear-wheel having some of its teeth omitted for some special purpose **—Pelton w**, a turbine, consisting of a wheel, which carries on it a succession of cup-shaped buckets and is made to rotate by the impingement of high-pressure jets of water on the buckets, the form of the buckets being such as to prevent accumulation of dead water See illus under WATER-WHEEL **—Persian w**, same as NORIA **—pitch-back w**, a form of breast-wheel into which the water is turned at an angle in passing from the flume to the buckets **—potters' w.,** a horizontal disk mounted on a spindle and rotated by foot or power, used by potters for holding the prepared clay and whirling it so that by manipulation the workman may mold the clay into almost any rounded form It is also used in applying colors after molding **—radial w**, a wheel with spokes that are radially disposed instead of being tangent to the hub, also, a radial water-wheel **—Savart's w** (*Physics*), a rotating toothed wheel whose teeth strike a vibrating tongue which gives a tone corresponding to the number of teeth that pass it in a given time The rate of rotation of the wheel being known, the vibration-number of any tone may be found **—tangent w**, a gear-wheel meshing a worm tangentially disposed thereto **—thumb-w**, *n* Either of a pair of wheels which control the spark and fuel-supply in some automobiles, mounted on the steering-post so that they can be actuated by the thumb without removing the hand from the steering-wheel **—waved w.** 1 A cam-wheel having a waved surface to impart a to-and-fro motion 2. A rope-pulley with an undulated groove to intensify the grip on the rope **—w. and axle,** a wheel attached to an axle which has a rope wound over its circumference one of the so-called mechanical powers A small power applied at the circumference of the wheel balances a larger resistance on a rope wound on the axle, the gain in power being proportionate to the diameters of the wheel and the axle **—wheel'an'i-mal'cule,** *n* A rotifer named from the ciliated anterior trochal disk **w.-animal‡, w.-bearer‡.—w.-band,** *n* A wheel-tire **—w.-bar,** *n* *Car-building* An iron wheel-piece **—w barometer,** *n* A siphon barometer having over the mercury in the open tube a float that is connected by a thread with a pulley or wheel, the turning of which as the mercury rises or falls, moves a hand on a dial See illus under BAROMETER **—w.-base,** *n* The distance from the center of the back axle to the center of the front axle, as in a bicycle **—w.-bearer,** *n* A wheel-animalcule **—w.-bird,** *n* [Scot] The European goatsucker **—w.-blank,** *n* A disk or casting for a gear-wheel before the teeth are cut **—w -boat,** *n* A boat having wheels so that it may be transported on land, as from one body of water to another **—w -box,** *n* A box wholly or partially enclosing a wheel, as the shield over a street-car wheel where it projects through the car-floor **—w.-bug,** *n* A large reduviid bug (*Prionidus cristatus*) of the southern United States, having a semicircular elevation on the thorax like a toothed wheel, and preying upon other insects **—w.-cam,** *n* Same as CAM-WHEEL, 1 **—w.-carriage,** *n* A vehicle running on wheels **—w.-case,** *n* In pyrotechnics, the paper case, containing a combustible mixture, that is wound on a rotating circular firework **—w -center,** *n* That portion of a car-wheel within the rim or between the hub and rim **—w.-chain,** *n* *Naut* A chain for transmitting *the motion of a steering-wheel to a tiller or rudder-post* **—w.-chair,** *n* A chair, or a vehicle resembling a chair, moving on wheels, Bath chair **—w.-colter,** *n* A rotating disk-colter **—w.-cross,** *n* A cross made of two concentric rings radially joined by four equidistant arms **—w -cross-bow,** *n* An arbalest having a moulinet **—w.-cultivator,** *n* A *cultivator mounted on wheels having blades fitted to* their periphery **—w.-cut,** *a* Cut, or ground and polished, on a wheel said of glass **—w -cutter,** *n* A machine for cutting the teeth on watch- and clock-wheels **—w.-cutting,** *n* **—w -draft,** *n* An unbroken draft circulating continuously in one direction, as in a steam-boiler **—w.-engraving,** *n* Glass-engraving done with a wheel **—w.-fit,** *n* A wheel-seat on an axle See FIT², *n*, 4 **—w.-fixing,** *n* A fixing adapted to the support of the bearings of a pulley-wheel **—w.-guard,** *n* 1. A guard on the hub or nave of a wheel to keep dirt from the bearings 2. An iron plate on a wheeled vehicle to receive the chafing of the wheel when the pole or shaft is turned 3. A shield about a gear-wheel or the wheel of a vehicle 4. A rounded guard on a piercing weapon, as a sword Called also **wheel-guard plate.—w.-hoe,** *n* A cultivator mounted on wheels and operated by hand **—w.-horse,** *n* A horse harnessed to the pole or shafts when there is a leader or leaders in front, figuratively one who does the heaviest work or is most indefatigable **—w.-house,** *n* 1. *Naut* (1) A pilot-house (2) A paddle-box 2. The protective structure round a water-wheel or around the works of a system of water-works 3. That part of a carriage-body that is recessed to let the front wheels cut under the carriage when turning **—w.-jack,** *n* 1. A lifting-jack having a gear-and-rack mechanism 2 A lifting-jack having a low toe by which to catch the wheel-tire in raising a wheel **—w.-lathe,** *n* A lathe for turning large metal wheels, as for locomotives etc **—double w.-lathe,** a lathe for turning a pair of metal wheels while in place on their axle **—w.-lock,** *n* 1. An old form of lock for small arms, in which a small steel wheel actuated by a spring and released by a trigger struck sparks from a flint by whirling around 2. A lock or catch for stopping a vehicle-wheel **—w. of life,** a zoetrope **—w -ore,** *n* *Mineral* A variety of bournonite **—w.-organ,** *n* *Helminth* The trochal disk of a rotifer **—w.-out,** *n* *Card-playing* Same as LAP¹, *n*, 6 **—w.-piece,** *n* A side-member in a car-truck, supporting the pedestals **—w.-pit,** *n* 1. A pit for containing the lower part of a fly-wheel or other large wheel 2 [Prov. Eng] A whirlpool **—w.-plate,** *n* *Car-building* 1. That portion of a webbed wheel between the hub and the rim 2 Same as WHEEL FACE-PLATE 5 **—w.-press,** *n* 1 A press for forcing a wheel, as of a car or locomotive on or off its axle 2. A press used in molding car-wheels **—w -race,** *n* The part of a mill-race occupied by the water-wheel **—w.-rib,** *n* A stiffening rib in a metal wheel **—w.-rod,** *n* *Naut* A metal rod connecting a wheel and a tiller, used in steering by machinery **—w.-rope,** *n* *Naut* A rope for connecting a steering-wheel with the tiller **—w.-seat,** *n* That portion of an axle carrying a fixed wheel in car-wheels slightly larger than the hole in the wheel the two being forced together by heavy pressure See illus under JOURNAL-BOX **—w.-shaped,** *a* Having the form of a wheel, specif, in botany, said of a gamopetalous corolla with a very short tube and a flat, spreading border, *as in the potato-flower* **—w.-spicule,** *n* *Echin* A wheel-shaped calcareous dermal concretion **—w -stitch,** *n* An embroidery-stitch used in making figures resembling wheels **—w -swart,** *n* Same as SWART² **—wheels within wheels,** a highly involved or intricate condition **—w.-tax,** *n* [Colloq] A tax on carriages **—w -tire,** *n* Same as TIRE¹ **—w.-tooth,** *n* A cog **—w.-tread,** *n* That portion of a wheel-rim or -tire which bears on the rail or road **—w.-tree,** *n* The paddlewood of Guiana so called from the resemblance of a cross-section of its fluted trunk to a coarsely made wheel See PADDLE-WOOD **—w.-urchin,** *n* A flat sea-urchin, as a sand-dollar **—w. window** (*Arch*), a window having circular outline and radiating tracery **—w.-worn,** *a* Worn by wheels **—wire w.,** a rotary brush having wire in place of bristles, for cleaning metal surfaces

wheel', *n* Same as WHEAL¹, *n*

wheel², *n* Same as WEEL²

wheel†, *n* Same as WHEAL² *n*

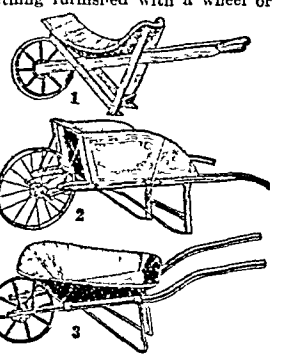
wheel'age, 1 hwil'ij, 2 hwēl'ag, *n* A toll paid for the passage of wheeled vehicles

wheel'bar"row, 1 hwil'bar'o, 2 hwēl'băr'o, *n* A barrow mounted on a wheel or wheels commonly a platform, *sometimes with movable sides or a concave receptacle* framed between two non-parallel bars that receive the axle of a single wheel at the converging ends and have the diverging ends shaped into handles Two legs at right angles to the bars support the rear end See illus in next column

wheeled, } 1 hwild, 2 hwēld, *a* **1.** Having wheels, fur-
wheeld³, } nished with a wheel or wheels often in compounds, as, a *wheeled* vehicle, a two-*wheeled* cart 2. Effected or borne by wheels, as, *wheeled* transportation

wheel'er, 1 hwil'er, 2 hwēl'er, *n* **1.** One who wheels

2. A wheel-horse, also, any draft-animal working next the wheel 3 Something furnished with a wheel or wheels, as, a side-*wheeler*, stern-*wheeler* **4.** A wheelwright **5.** [Eng] One who makes wheelwork in muslin **6.** [Prov Eng] A wheel-bird



Wheelbarrows
1. Stave 2 With movable sides 3 Steel

Wheel'er², *n* **1. Andrew Carpenter** (⁷/₁₁ 1835 – ³/₁₀ 1903), an American journalist, dramatic critic, and author **2. Benjamin Ide** (⁷/₁₁ 1854–) an American classical scholar, educator, and author, president of University of California since 1899 **3. Edward Jewitt** (³/₁₁ 1859–¹/₁₂ 1922), an American editor, author, poet, *The Dutchman* **4. Joseph** (⁹/₁₂ 1836–¹/₁₂ 1906) an American general, on the Confederate side, in the Civil War, and a commander for the United States in the Spanish war **5. William Adolphus** (¹³/₁₂ 1833–³⁰/₁₂ 1874), *an American* author, *Dictionary of Noted Names of Fiction* **6 William Almon** (⁶/₁₁ 1819–⁴/₁ 1887), an American statesman nineteenth Vice-President of the United States **7** A county in central Nebraska 578 sq m, county-seat, Bartlett **8** A county in Oregon 1,701 sq m county-seat Fossil **9.** A county in Texas 895 sq m county-seat, Wheeler

wheel'er-ite, 1 hwil'er-āit, 2 hwēl'er-īt, *n* *Mineral* A yellow fossil resin ($C_{15}H_{20}O$), found in the Cretaceous beds of New Mexico [< Capt G M *Wheeler*, U S A]

Wheeler Peak. A mountain in E Nevada 13 058 ft high

wheel'ing¹, 1 hwil'ing, 2 hwēl'ing, *n* **1.** The act of one who wheels, transportation on wheels, especially, the act, art, or practise of riding on a bicycle or the like **2.** The condition of the roads as regards traveling on wheels, as, good or bad *wheeling* **3** A rotating movement, a turning, as of a body of soldiers

Wheel'ing², *n* A port of entry county-seat of Ohio county, W Va formerly capital of the State

wheel'less, 1 hwil'les, 2 hwēl'lĕs, *a* Having no wheels

wheel'man, 1 hwil'man, 2 hwēl'man, *n* [WHEEL'MEN, *pl*] **1.** The man who steers a vessel, a helmsman **2.** One who rides on a wheel or cycle, a bicyclist, tricyclist, or the like **wheels'man†.**

Wheel'ock, 1 hwi'lek, 2 hwē'lŏk, **Eleazar** (¹/₁₂ 1711–¹/₁₂ 1779) An American Congregational minister, founder of Dartmouth College [chite

wheel'stone", 1 hwil'stōn', 2 hwēl'stōn', *n* An entro-

wheel'way", 1 hwil'wē', 2 hwēl'wā', *n* A road intended for the use of wheeled vehicles

wheel'work", 1 hwil'wûrk', 2 hwēl'wûrk', *n* Wheels in combination, as in machinery, needlework, etc

The train of *wheel-work* of which the clock is composed, serves to record the vibrations of the pendulum B SILLIMAN JR *Physics* p 58 [r p & co]

wheel'wright", 1 hwil'rıt", 2 hwēl'rīt", *n* A man whose business is to make or repair wheels and wheeled vehicles, as carriages, carts, wagons, etc [sense.

wheel'y, 1 hwil'ı, 2 whēl'ı, *a* Like a wheel, in any

wheen, 1 hwin, 2 hwēn, *n* [Scot] A few, also, a lot.

wheen'-cat", 1 hwin'-kat', 2 hwēn'-cāt', *n* [Prov Eng] A female cat

whee'ple, 1 hwi'pl, 2 hwē'pl [Scot] **I.** *vi* To whistle, as a curlew or plover **II** *n* The whistle of a curlew or plover. [The buttocks

wheer'i-kins, 1 hwir'ı-kinz, 2 hwēr'ı-kĭns, *n pl* [Scot]

whee'rum, 1 hwi'rum 2 hwē'rŭm [Scot] **I** *vi* To fool or trifle **II** *n* A trifle

wheesht, 1 hwisht, 2 hwēsht, *n* [Scot] Silence

wheet'le-why", 1 hwit'ı-hwaı', 2 hwēt'ı-hwī', *n* [Scot] Same as WHITETHROAT, 1

wheeze, } 1 hwiz, 2 hwēz, *vi* [WHEEZED, WHEEZD⁸,
wheez², } WHEEZ'ING] To breathe hard and with an audible sound, as in asthma, make a husky, whistling sound, as air passing through an obstructed passage

That elegant youth has pumped life dry and now the pump only *wheezes* G W CURTIS *Potiphar Papers* p 139 [in 1865] [< AS *hwēsan* wheeze] **wheaze†.—wheeze,** *n* **1.** A wheezing sound as, a *wheeze* of the bellows 2 *Phon* A whispering sound so exaggerated as to give rise to the sound popularly called a "stage whisper" It is produced by the contraction of the upper glottis accompanied by a narrowing of the whole glottis 3 [Colloq] A popular tale or saying, especially an ancient one **—wheez'ing-ly,** *adv*

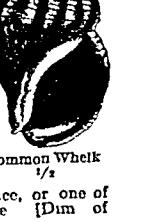
whee'zle, 1 hwi'zl, 2 hwē'zl *vi* [Prov Eng] To make wheezing sounds **whal'zle†** [Scot]

wheez'y, 1 hwiz'ı, 2 hwēz'ı, *a* [-I-ER, -I-EST] Wheezing or subject to wheezing, asthmatic, as, a *wheezy* voice **—wheez'i-ly,** *adv* **—wheez'i-ness,** *n* [form

wheft, 1 hweft, 2 hwĕft, *n* *Naut* A waft erroneous

whe'kau, 1 hwē'kau, 2 hwē'kou, *n* A New Zealand owl (*Sceloglaux albifacies*) Maori term **we'kau†**

whelk¹, 1 hwelk, 2 hwĕlk, *n* **1.** A marine buccinoid gastropod, having a few-whorled ventricose shell The **common whelk** (*Buccinum undatum*) of northern coasts is eaten in Europe and valued as bait for fish It burrows in sand and preys on clams and other bivalves *Chrysodomus antiquus* is the **red w.** The **hairy** or **ribbon whelks** common on the Atlantic coast of North America belong to the genera *Fulgur* and *Sycotypus* An Australian species (*Trochocochlea constricta*) is called the **native w.**


Common Whelk 1/2

2. One of several similar mollusks, as, a dog-*whelk*, a drill or rough *whelk* [< AS *wiloc*, < *wealcan*, roll] **—whelk'-tin"gle,** *n* [Eng] A dog-whelk

whelk², *n* A swelling, protuberance, or pustule, wheal, especially, an eruption of distinct small pimples on the face, or one of such pimples, a grub, maggot, pumple [Dim of WHEAL¹] **welk†.**

whelked, } 1 hwelkt, 2 hwĕlkt, *a* Having whelks or
whelkt⁸, } protuberances, striped or marked with protuberances **welked†.**


Potter Working at Potters' Wheel



Wheel locks
1 A wheel-lock pistol 2 Wheel-lock showing flint-holder raised 3 Same (reversed), showing flint against the

whelk'y, 1 hwelk'i, 2 hwĕlk'y, *a* [Rare] 1. Whelked; protuberant, rounded 2. Shelly **welk'y**‡.

whelk'y, *a* Marked with pustules or whelks on the skin, as, a *whelky* arm

whelm, 1 hwelm 2 hwĕlm, *v* **I.** *t* 1. To cover with water or other fluid, submerge, engulf, envelop on all sides, as, *whelmed* in darkness 2. To overburden, overpower, overwhelm, hence, to destroy, as, *whelmed* in ruin. 3. To envelop and overpower

Christ *whelmed* with his forgiving love the penitent who wept at his feet. A P PEABODY *King's Chapel Sermons, Acts xii* 11 p 138 [H M & Co 1891]

4. [Prov Eng or Obs] To upset, overturn

II. 1 To roll with engulfing force [ME *whelmen*, for *whelten*, < AS *whelfan* in *ā̆whelfan*, overwhelm, cp D. *welven* Ice *hvalfa*, G *wölben*, arch over] Syn.: see OVERWHELM

whelmd, *pp* Whelmed S S

whelp, 1 hwelp, 2 hwĕlp, *v* **I.** *t* To give birth to (a whelp). usually of beasts, sometimes contemptuously of women also figuratively

II. 1 To bear whelps or cubs, bring forth young

whelp, *n* 1. The young of the dog and of other carnivores, as the lion, tiger, seal, etc ; sometimes, a dog of any age 2. Contemptuously, a son; especially, a snarling or offensive person, also, a puppyish boy, cub

You most notorious *whelp* you insolent slave
Dare you do this? BEN JONSON *Alchymist* act v, sc 1

3. One of a series of ridges or ribs on a windlass or capstan 4. One of the teeth of a sprocket-wheel 5†. A small ship [< AS *hwelp*, whelp] — **whelp'ish**, *a* — **whelp'less**, *a* Having no whelps bereft of whelps

whelpt, *pp* Whelped S S

whelve, 1 welv, 2 wĕlv, *tt* [Prov Eng or Obs] To cover, as with a saucer, by turning upside down, upset roll

whem'mel, 1 hwem'l 2 hwĕm'l [Prov Brit] **I.** *v* To turn over whelm **II** *n* An overthrow **whem'mle**‡.

when, 1 hwen; 2 hwĕn, *adv.* 1. At what or which time a general interrogative of time, as, *when* did you arrive? 2. In conjunctive use (the adverbial sense of time being retained), to introduce a dependent clause or sentence (1) At the time that at what time while as, *when* the birds sing, *when* you were in church (2) Altho at the very time that introducing a clause expressing condition or contrariety, as, he walks *when* he might ride how can I buy *when* I have nothing? (3) At which or what time, as they watched till midnight *when* they went to sleep (4) After that as soon as, as, let us set out *when* the sun has risen (5)† Used as an exclamation of impatience

When is the correlative of *then* It is used substantively in such phrases as *since when, till when* [< AS *hwænne* when, < *hwā*, who] **whennet**.— **when, as,** and **if issued** (*N Y Stock Exchange*), said of securities, stocks or bonds in preparation not yet actually placed on the market but dealt in by means of certificates Compare FOR THE COMING OUT, under COMING *n*

when-as', 1 hwen-az', 2 hwĕn-ăz', *conj* 1. [Rare] Whereas, while 2†. When. **when that**‡.

whence, } 1 hwens, 2 hwĕnç, *adv* 1. From what place,
whense', } from what source, of what origin· an interrogative use, as, *whence* and what art thou?

Whence is the correlative of *thence From whence* and *of whence* are both pleonastic, and the latter is rare In *to whence* there is an ellipsis of *the place* between *to* and *whence*

"*Whence* came you?" is sufficient and correct. From whence is pleonastic the *whence* being nothing less than 'from where and thus including the from FRANK H VIZETELLY *A Desk-Book of Errors in English* p 227. [F & W 06]

2. From what or which place, origin, source, or cause a conjunctive use, as, I know not *whence* he comes 3. For which reason, therefore, as, *whence* I conclude that, etc [ME *whennes* adv gen of *whenne*, WHEN] **whennet**; **whennest**.— **whence"forth'**†, *adv* Forth from a place, time, or cause named or understood whence — **whence"so-ev'er**, *adv & conj* From whatever place, cause or source **whence"-ev'er**‡; **whenc-ev'er**‡

when-e'er', 1 hwen-ār' *or* -ēr', 2 hwĕn-ĕr' *or* -ęr', *adv & conj* Whenever a shortened form

when-ev'er, 1 hwen-ev'ər, 2 hwĕn-ĕv'er, *adv & conj* At whatever time

when-so', 1 hwen-sō', 2 hwĕn-sō', *adv & conj* [Archaic] Whenever, when

when"so-ev'er, 1 hwen'so-ev'ər, 2 hwĕn'so-ĕv'er, *adv & conj* At what time soever, whenever

whert, *conj* Whether

where†, *n* Whereabouts place, locality

where, 1 hwār, 2 hwĕr, *adv* 1. Interrogatively· (1) At or in what place, relation, or situation, as, *where* is your hat? (2) To what place or end, whither, as, *where* are you going? (3) From what place, whence, as, *where* did you get that book? 2. Conjunctively (1) At or in which or what place, at the place in which, in which event or circumstances, as, "*where* two or three are gathered together, there am I in the midst of them" (2) To a place or situation in or to which, whither, as, let us go *where* the springs are, no one knows *where* he went (3) [Archaic] Whereas

Where is the correlative of *there* In composition with a preposition, *where* has sometimes the force of an interrogative pronoun and sometimes that of a relative as *wherein* was he wrong? *wherein* he was much deceived

3. In the place in which used as a special relative, partaking of the nature of a pronoun and meaning the place in which; as, the accident occurred 100 yards from *where* we stood. [< AS *hwær*, where, < *hwā*, who] **wher**†.— **where away?** *Naut* In what direction? whereabouts? usually an inquiry to the man at the masthead as to the direction of land or a strange sail

whereat, *conj* Whether

where'a-bout", 1 hwār'ə-bout' 2 hwĕr'a-bout', *adv* [Archaic] 1. Same as WHEREABOUTS the form in common use 2. In regard to which about which relative with the force of a conjunction, as, a question *whereabout* there was much discussion

where'a-bouts", 1 hwār'ə-bouts'; 2 hwĕr'a-bouts', *n* The place in or near which a person or thing is, situation or approximate situation, as, who knows her *whereabouts*? **where'a-bout"**‡.

where'a-bouts", *adv* Near what place, about where interrogatively and conjunctively, as, *whereabouts* is one likely to find it?

Both interrogatively and conjunctively *whereabouts* is often used in a sense that is not distinguishable from *where*

where'a-gainst"†, *conj* Against which

where-as', 1 hwār-az', 2 hwĕr-ăz', *conj* 1. Since the situation or the facts are such as they are, in view of existing circumstances, seeing that often used in the preamble of a resolution, etc 2. The fact of the matter being that, when in truth implying opposition to a previous statement

Emotion is often weakened by association with thought *whereas* thoughts are always strengthened by emotion
H. R. HAWEIS *Music and Morals* § 6 p 24. [H]

3†. Where 4†. Altho

where-at', 1 hwār-at'; 2 hwĕr-ăt', *adv* 1. Interrogatively, at what, as, *whereat* are you angry? 2. At which as a relative conjunction, as, we found it, *whereat* we were much pleased

where-by', 1 hwār-bī', 2 hwer-bȳ', *adv* 1. Interrogatively, by what, how 2. Conjunctively, by, near, or through which, by means of which with the force of a relative conjunction, as, the gate *whereby* he passed

wher-e'er', 1 hwār-ār' *or* -ēr', 2 hwer-ĕr' *or* -ęr', *adv.* Wherever shortened form.

where'for, 1 hwār'fōr, 2 hwĕr'fōr, *conj* For which

where'fore, 1 hwār'fōr, 2 hwĕr'fōr, *n* [Colloq] The cause or reason as, the why's and *wherefores*

where'fore, *adv* 1. Interrogatively, for what reason, to what end; with what design, what for; why, as, *wherefore* didst thou doubt? 2. Conjunctively, for which reason, as a result of or an inference from which

where-from', 1 hwār-from', 2 hwĕr-frŏm'; *conj* From which, whence

where'hence†, *conj* Whence

where-in', 1 hwār-in', 2 hwĕr-in', *adv* 1. Interrogatively, in what, in what particular or regard, as, *wherein* is the error? 2. Conjunctively (1) In which thing, place, circumstance, etc , in which or what, as, a state *wherein* there is discord (2) In whatever

where-in"so-ev'er, 1 hwār-in so-ev'er 2 whĕr-in'so-ĕv'ĕr, *adv conj* In whatever thing or respect. as, consider *wherein*soever amends may be made

where"in-to', 1 hwār'in-tū', 2 hwĕr'in-to', *adv* 1. Interrogatively, into what 2 Conjunctively, into which as, the gulf *whereinto* he sailed

where'ness, 1 hwār'nes, 2 hwĕr'nĕs *n* The property or state of having place or position ubiety

where-of', 1 hwār-ov', 2 hwĕr-ŏv', *adv* 1. Interrogatively, of or from what, as, *whereof* did you partake? 2. Conjunctively, of which or whom, as, the house *whereof* I am head 3†. To what purpose, whereto. used interrogatively.

where-on', 1 hwār-on', 2 hwĕr-ŏn', *adv* 1. Interrogatively, on what or whom, as *whereon* do you rely? 2. Conjunctively, on which often elliptically for a *place* or *thing on which*; as, he had not *whereon* to lay his head.

where-out', 1 hwār-out', 2 hwĕr-out' *adv conj* Out of which· as, a wound *whereout* came blood

where-o'ver, 1 hwār-ō'vər, 2 hwĕr-ō'ver *adv conj* [Rare] Over which as, the seas *whereover* the vessel sailed

where"so-ev'er, 1 hwār'so-ev'ər, 2 hwĕr'so-ĕv'er, *adv* 1. In what place soever, in any place in which, wherever, as, *wheresoever* her home may be 2. Whithersoever, as, *wheresoever* the falcon flies. 3†. Whencesoever **where'so**‡; **where"so-e'er**‡.

where-through', 1 hwār-thrū' 2 hwĕr-thrų', *adv conj* [Poetic] Through which **where-thor'ough**†.

where-to', 1 hwār-tū'; 2 hwĕr-tǫ', *adv.* 1. Interrogatively, to what place or end

Whereto serves mercy But to confront the visage of offence?
SHAKESPEARE *Hamlet* act III, sc 3

2. Conjunctively, to which or to whom, also, whither; as, *whereto* he thus replied, the grave *whereto* we haste **where"un-til'**‡ [Prov Eng] **where"un-to'**‡ [Archaic]

where-un'der, 1 hwār-un'dər, 2 hwĕr-ŭn'der, *adv. conj* Under which, as, skies *whereunder* the palm grows

where"up-on', 1 hwār"up-on', 2 hwĕr"ŭp-ŏn', *adv* 1. Interrogatively, upon what, whereon 2 Conjunctively, upon which or whom, in consequence of which; *after which*, as, *whereupon* they took in sail

wher-ev'er, 1 hwār-ev'ər, 2 hwĕr-ĕv'er *adv conj* In or at whatever place, wheresoever, as he is at home *wherever* he is

where-with', 1 hwār-with'; 2 hwĕr-with'. **I.** *n* [Colloq] Same as WHEREWITHAL **II.** *adv* 1. Interrogatively, with what, as, *wherewith* shall I do it? 2. Conjunctively, with which

where"with-al', 1 hwār'with-ōl', 2 hwĕr'with-al', *n* The necessary means or resources, especially, the necessary money with the definite article, as, *the wherewithal* to buy bread **where-with'**‡.

where"with-al', *adv* [Archaic] Wherewith

wherne†, *n* A hand-mill

wher'ret†, *v & n* Same as WHIRRET

wher'ry, 1 hwer'i, 2 hwĕr'y, *tt* [WHER'RIED, WHER'RYING] To convey or transport in or as in a wherry

wher'ry†, *n* [-RIES, 1 -iz, 2 -is, *pl*] 1. A light rowboat with pointed bow and stern, or square stern, used on inland waters, for passengers 2. [Eng] (1) A decked fishing-vessel rigged with two lug or leg-of-mutton sails (2) A very broad barge impelled by punts, or by a sail when the wind permits, used on the Norfolk broads to transport goods and passengers **Norfolk wherry**‡. 3. An open rowboat for racing or exercise built for one person. [< Ice *hverfr*, *skiffs*, < *hverfa*, turn] — **wher'ry-man**, *n*



Thames Wherry (Randan-rig)

wher'ry, *n* [Prov Eng] A liquor made from the pulp of crab-apples after expressing the verjuice

wherve, 1 hwŭrv, 2 hwĕrv *n* A whirl of a spindle [< AS *hwerfan* caus of *hweorfan*, turn] **wharve**‡.

whet, 1 hwet, 2 hwĕt, *v* [WHET'TED, WHET'TING] **I.** *t* 1. To sharpen, as an edged tool, by rubbing on or with a piece of stone or abrading substance, sharpen by attrition 2. Hence, figuratively, to make more keen or eager, excite, stimulate, as, to *whet* one's appetite

I had no comrade to *whet* the edge of my reason
A W KINGLAKE *Eothen* p 85 [G P P 1850]

3. [Rare] To preen, as a bird its wings

II. 1 To be made sharp, excited, or stimulated. [< AS *hwettan* < *hwæt* keen] — to **whet on** or **whet forward**†, to instigate — to **w. one's whistle**†, see under WET

whet, *n* 1. The act of whetting; also, something that whets or excites, specif , a dram 2. The direction of sharpening or of edging, as of a tool, as the turning· chisel has an oblique *whet* 3. [Prov Eng] In mowing, the spell of work between two sharpenings of the scythe or sickle, also, figuratively, an attempt, occasion.

wheth'er, 1 hweth'ər, 2 hwĕth'er, *a & pron* [Archaic] Which properly of two, less exactly of more than two, as, *whether* of these men was the more (or most) unfortunate? [< AS *hwæther*, < *hwā*, who] **whed'er**†.

wheth'er†, *adv* As the first alternative introducing a direct alternative question with a correlative *or* sometimes introducing a direct simple question, the correlative being implied or lost sight of

wheth'er†, *adv* Whither

wheth'er, *conj* As the first alternative in case, if introducing an alternative clause, followed by a correlative *or*, or *or whether*, sometimes also introducing a single alternative, the other, usually a negative, being implied, as, tell us *whether* you are going (or not) — **whether or no**, see NO‡, *adv*, 2

wheth'er-ing, 1 hweth'ər-iŋ, 2 hwĕth'er-ing, *n* [Dial] The retention of the afterbirth by a cow

whet'tle, 1 hwet'il, 2 hwĕt'il, *n* [Prov Eng] The green woodpecker [Imitative] **whet'tle**‡.

whet'-slate", 1 hwet'-slēt'; 2 hwĕt'-slāt', *n* A hard fine-grained siliceous rock used for whetstones **whet'-stone-slate"**‡.

whet'stone", 1 hwet'stōn'; 2 hwĕt'stōn', *n* 1. Any hard fine-grained rock, as novaculite or whet-slate, used for sharpening the edge of cutting-instruments 2. A piece of such stone, or an artificial imitation adapted for sharpening cutlery or tools 3. Figuratively, that which excites, stimulates, or makes keen

A good quarrel was a sort of moral *whetstone* always on hand for the sharpening of their wits
HARRIET B STOWE *Pogunac People* p 152 [F H & H]

[< AS *hwetstān*, < *hwettan* (see WHET, *v*) + *stān*, stone] — to **deserve, give,** or **win the whetstone**†, to deserve, give, or win the *prize* for lying

whet'tent†, *tt* To whet

whet'ter, 1 hwet'ər, 2 hwĕt'er, *n* 1. One who or that which whets a sharpener 2†. One who takes whets

whew', 1 hwiū *or* hiū, 2 hwū *or* hū, *vi* 1. To utter the interjection *whew* 2. [Prov. Eng] To whistle

whew', *tt* 1. [New Eng] To work noisily or with impetuosity bustle about

Don't overdo don t *whew* into everything as though there wan't no more days in the week.
ROSE T COOKE *Happy Dodd* p 151 [F & P 1887]

2. [Prov. Eng] To move with haste fly quickly

whew, *n* 1. The sound made in uttering the interjection *whew* 2. A whew-duck — **whew'-duck"**, *n* [Local Brit] The widgeon **whew'er**‡

whew, *interj* An exclamatory sound, made by forcing the breath through partially closed lips, expressive usually of amazement or dismay **wheugh**‡.

Whew'ell, 1 hū'el, 2 hū'ĕl, **William** (*or* 1794—*or* 1866) An English philosopher *History of the Inductive Sciences*

whew'el-lite, 1 hū'el-it 2 hū'ĕl-it, *n* *Mineral* A vitreous to greasy, colorless, transparent to opaque, hydrous calcium oxalate ($H_2CaC_2O_5$), crystallizing in the monoclinic system [< Wm *Whewell*]

whey, 1 hwē, 2 hwę, *n* A clear straw-colored liquid, consisting of water and milk-sugar, that remains when casein and other ingredients in milk are coagulated by rennet or acids, as in making cheese [< AS *hwæg*, whey] — **whey'beard"**, *n* [Local, Brit] The common whitethroat — **w.-cure**, *n* A medicinal treatment with whey both as a drink and as a bath practised at some European spas — **w.-face**, *n* A face or person pale as if from fear, or one of sallow complexion — **w.-faced**, *a* — **w.-whig**, *n* A pleasant sour beverage made by flavoring the whey of buttermilk with sage or mint — **whey'ey**, *a* Consisting of or like whey — **whey'ish**, *a* Of the nature of whey, watery — **whey'ish-ness**, *n*

whf., *abbr* Wharf

which, 1 hwich, 2 hwĭch, *pron* [In number, *which* is uninflected, being singular or plural as required by its antecedent.] **I.** *interrog* What individual person or thing of a certain number or class asking for the pointing out or definite description of the person or thing designated or inquired about In this sense *which* is used both substantively and adjectivally, as, *which* shall I take? *which* is the one? *which* apple do you want?

II. *rel* 1. What particular one or ones of a certain number or class of impersonal beings or things pointing out or definitely fixing upon that which is designated in the antecedent word, phrase, or clause to which it is related, as, I am innocent of the crime with *which* I am charged, my watch is slow, *which* made me late· now generally as a substantive, but colloquially or archaically as an adjective, as, he raised his hand, *which* gesture attracted my attention See THAT Compare WHO

Which as a relative now refers only to the lower animals without distinction of masculine or feminine or to things without life as the whale *which* was resting quietly consult the dictionary, *which* is a storehouse of knowledge *Which* was formerly freely used for persons, even in the most exalted sense as (in the Authorized Version of the Bible) Our Father *which* art in heaven JAMES C FERNALD *A Working Grammar of the English Language* p 76 [F & W 10]

2. The one that often equivalent to the use of the interrogative in a dependent question used substantively or adjectivally, as, tell me *which* (or *which* apple) you prefer

Which was formerly used merely to introduce a relative clause, and was followed by a personal pronoun in the body of the clause as the man *which* misfortune had impoverished *him* The dialectic use of *which* as an introductory expletive, or as an equivalent to *and* (as in *which* I wish to remark"), may be traced to this origin [< AS *hwilc*, which, < *hwā*, who, + *-lic*, -ly]— the **which** [Archaic], same as WHICH (relative pronoun) with increased definiteness of reference — **w.-is w.-?** which is the person or thing mentioned or intended? a form of asking for definite distinction and description of one individual, or more than one, among two or more

which†, *n* 1. A movable wagon-box 2 A chest

which-ev'er, 1 hwich-ev'ər, 2 hwĭch-ĕv'er, *indef rel pron* Whether one or the other (of two), whether one or another (of several) **which"so-ev'er**‡.

whick, 1 hwik, 2 hwik, *a.* [Prov. Eng] Quick, lively.

whick'er, 1 hwik'ər, 2 hwik'er, *tt & n* [Prov. Eng] Same as WHINNY

whick'flaw, 1 hwik'flō, 2 hwik'flą *n* [Prov Eng] A whitlow.

Whick'ham, 1 hwik'əm, 2 hwik'am, *n* A town in Durham county, England

whid†, 1 hwid, 2 hwĭd, *tt* [WHID'DED, WHID'DING] [Scot] To move nimbly and briskly scud said of small animals

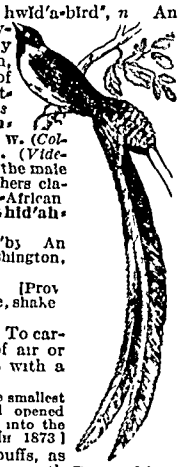
whid‡, *tt* [Scot] To tell a lie, fib

whid†, *n* [Scot] A brisk, nimble scurrying movement

whid‡, *n* 1. [Prov Brit] (1) A fib lie (2) A quarrel 2. A word obsolete except in thieves' slang [< AS *cwide*, a saying, < *cwethan*, say]

whid'ah, 1 hwid'ə 2 hwĭd'a, *n* The whidah-bird. **whyd'ah**‡.

whid'ah-bird", 1 hwid'ə-bûrd", 2 hwid'a-bird", *n* An African viduine weaver-bird, having the tail of the male greatly lengthened in the breeding-season, sometimes to twice the length of the body The best-known West-African species is *Vidua principalis* The coach-bird or epaulet whidah-bird (*Chera procne*), the necklaced w. (*Coliuspasser ardens*), and the king w. (*Vidua-streida regia*) which has the tail of the male prolonged by four filamentous feathers clavate at the extremities, are South-African [< *Whidah*, an African seaport] **whid'ah-finch"‡.**



Paradise Whidah-bird (*Vidua paradisea*) 1/8

Whid'bey Is'land, 1 hwid'bi, 2 hwid'bȳ An island in N Puget Sound, Washington, length, 40 m

whid'der, 1 hwid'ər, 2 hwid'er, *vi* [Prov Brit] 1 To whizz 2 To tremble, shake

whiew, *vi* Same as WHEW², *v*, 2

whiff¹, 1 hwif, 2 hwĭf, *v* **I.** *t* **1.** To carry, send, or drive as by a puff of air or the blowing of the breath, waft with a slight blast, puff

She hurriedly tore the sketch into the smallest possible pieces, laid them in her hand opened the window, and *whiffed* them away into the dark G W CURTIS *Trumps* p 129 [in 1873]

2. To send forth in whiffs or puffs, as smoke **3** To smoke, as a pipe, with *puffs or whiffs* **4.** *[Prov Eng]* To *inhale*, as air, sometimes, to imbibe, as water

II. ı **1** To throw out or produce puffs or whiffs, puff, also, to go off or disappear in a whiff

I have sought to stay myself in falling against what looked to be a solid trunk and the whole thing has *whiffed* away at my touch like a sheet of paper

R L STEVENSON *Master of Ballantrae* p 78 [in 1889]

2. [Prov Eng] To drink

whiff², *vi* [Eng] To fish with a hand-line, towing the bait near the surface [For WHIP, *vi*, 2]

whiff³, *n* **1.** Any sudden or slight gust of air, especially one bearing an odor **2.** A sudden expulsion of air or smoke from the mouth, a puff **3** [Eng] A light clipper-built outrigger boat, for one sculler used on the Thames **4** [Prov Eng] A hurried view, glimpse **5†.** An inhalation, a drink [Imitative, cp W *chwiff*, whiff]

whiff, *n* A flatfish specif, the smear-dab of Europe or a species of *Platophrys* of the West Indies

whiff'er, 1 hwif'ər, 2 hwĭf'er, *n* One who whiffs or emits puffs, as of smoke, as, a tobacco-*whiffer*

whiff'et, 1 hwif'et, 2 hwĭf'ĕt, *n* **1.** [U S] (1) A trifling, useless person, whippersnapper, whipster in slight contempt (2) A small, snappish dog **2.** [Rare] A little whiff

whiff'ing, 1 hwif'iŋ, 2 hwĭf'ing, *n* [Eng] **1.** The sport of fishing as for mackerel, whiting, and the like, by slowly towing a hand-line near the surface, while sculling or rowing in the known haunts of the fish Compare TROLLING **2** Whiffing-tackle — **whiff'ing-tack"le**, *n* A hook and line suitable for whiffing

whiff'le, 1 hwif'l, 2 hwĭf'l, *v* [WHIFF'LED, WHIF'FLING] **I.** *t* **1.** To cause to waver in opinion or act, sway **2.** [Rare] To dissipate as with a puff **3.** [Rare] To wave quickly, as a flag

II. ı **1.** To shift from one course or opinion to another, vacillate, also, *to resort to subterfuges*, equivocate **2.** To blow with whiffs, hence, to shift about, as the wind **3** [Prov Eng] To talk idly [Freq of WHIFF¹, *v*]

whiff'let, *n* A fife

whiff'ler, 1 hwif'lər, 2 hwĭf'ler, *n* **1.** One who whiffles or fluctuates, one who shuffles in argument **2.** One who whiffs tobacco **3.** [Local, U S] The goldeneye, whistler **4** [Archaic] A piper, fifer **5†.** A herald, an usher — **whiff'fler-y**, *n* The traits or practises of a whiffler

whiff'le-tree", 1 hwif'l-trī", 2 hwĭf'l-trē", *n* Same as SWINGLETREE **whiff'let**

whift, 1 hwift, 2 hwĭft, *n* [Rare] A breath or whiff [For WHIFF¹ *n*]

whift, *pp* [Whiffed S S

whig, 1 hwig, 2 hwĭg *v* [Scot] **I** *t* To drive onward, as a horse **II** *i* To move along easily, jog

Whig, *a* Consisting of or supported by Whigs, as, the *Whig* party, *Whig* principles

Whig¹, *n* **1.** *Brit Hist* (1) A member of the Liberal party in England in the 18th and 19th centuries, as opposed to a Tory or Conservative (2) In earlier usage (*a*) A Presbyterian rebel of the west of Scotland in the 17th century thus named in derision (*b*) After the Restoration (1660), a Roundhead or Parliamentarian, *as opposed to a Cavalier Compare* TORY

The origin of *Whig* has been much controverted it has been associated with the Scots for 'whey,' as implying a taunt against the sour-milk faces of the western Lowlanders another theory is that it represented the initials of the Scots Covenanters motto We hope in God another derives it from the Scots word 'whiggam' used by peasants in driving their horses It was however, a form of the Scots Gaelic term used to describe cattle and horse thieves, and transferred to the adherents of the Presbyterian cause in Scotland

Encyc Brit 11th ed, vol XXVIII, p 588

2. *Am Hist* (1) In the 18th century an American colonist who supported the Revolutionary war opposed to *Tory* (2) A member of the party that succeeded the National Republicans and opposed the Democrats It favored internal improvements, a protective tariff and a strong national or central government The Whig party was succeeded by the Republican party in 1856 [Prob, abbr < WHIGGAMORE]

— **Whig'gar-chy**, *n* [Humorous] Government by Whigs — **Whig'ger-y**, *n* The doctrines principles or policy of Whigs **Whig'gism‡**, **Whig'ship‡** [Rare] — **Whig"gi-fi-ca'tion**, *n* [Humorous] Conversion to Whiggery — **Whig-gish**, *a* Of or pertaining to Whigs advocating Whiggism — **Whig'gish-ly**, *adv* — **Whig-gish-ness**, *n* — **Whig'ling**, *n* A Whig said contemptuously

whig², *n* [Prov Brit] **1.** Sour whey **2** Buttermilk

Whig'ga-more, 1 hwig'ə-mōr, 2 hwĭg'a-mōr, *n* **1.** *Eng Hist* A member of a body of insurgents who in 1648 marched on Edinburgh and opposed the compromise with Charles I originally one of the carters from the southwest of Scotland, who used the word *whiggam* in driving their horses **2.** A Scottish Presbyterian opponent of the English court party, in the 17th century, a Whig [< *whiggam* (see def 1), < WHIG, *v*, cp AS *wecgan*, move along] **Whig'a-more‡.**

whig"ma-lee'rie, 1 hwig mə-lī'ri, 2 hwĭg ma-lī'ri, *n* [Scot] A small or useless ornament, gewgaw, also, a whim used also attributively **whig"ma-lee'ry‡**, **whig"me-lee'rie‡.**

while, 1 hwail, 2 hwīl, *v* [WHILED, WHIL'ING] **I.** *t* **1.** To cause to pass lightly and happily, spend, as time generally with *away*, as, to *while away* a morning **2†.** To engage the attention of, interest and detain

II ı [Rare] To pass away or be transitory

while, *n* **1.** *A short time, also, a period of time, or time* in general, as, stay and rest a *while* **2** [Archaic] Time or pains expended upon a thing, trouble chiefly in *worth while* [< AS *hwil*, while]

— **at whiles**, occasionally, at intervals — **the while, the whiles**, in the mean time — **worth w.**, repaying expenditure, as of time or trouble

whilet, *adv* At one time and at another, at times, whiles repeated in successive clauses

while, *conj* **1.** During the time that, as long as, as, you are safe *while* I am here formerly sometimes with redundant *that* **2** At the same time that, sometimes, tho, as, *while* he found fault, he also praised **3.** Inasmuch as **4.** [Local, U S, & Prov Eng] Until, till, as, wait *while* I come This use is also found in Shakespeare and in old authors

while'as†, *conj* While **whiles'as†.**

whil-ere'†, *adv* Some time ago, hitherto, erewhile

whiles, 1 hwailz, 2 hwīls, *adv* [Scot] Sometimes

whiles, *conj* [Archaic] While

whilk, 1 hwilk, 2 hwĭlk, *a* & *pron* [Scot or Obs] Which

whilk¹, *n* Same as WHELK¹

whilk², *n* [Local, Brit] The black scoter

whil'ly, 1 hwil'i, 2 hwil'ȳ, *vi* [Scot] To wheedle

whil'ly-wha", 1 hwil'i-hwō" 2 hwil'ȳ-hwa", *v* [Scot] **I** *t* To wheedle **II** *i* To make wheedling remarks **whil'ly-wha"‡**; **whil'ly-whaw"‡.** — **whil'ly-wha".** **I.** *a* Cajoling **II** *n* Cajolery **whil'ly-whaw"‡**

whi'lom, 1 hwai'ləm, 2 hwī'lom, *a* [Poet or Archaic] Being once upon a time, former

whi'lom, *adv* [Archaic] **1.** At one time, formerly **2.** At times [< AS *hwilum*, dat pl of *hwil*, time]

whilst, 1 hwailst, 2 hwĭlst, *conj* While old form, still used widely, especially in England — **the whilst** [Archaic], in the mean time, also, while

whim, 1 hwim, 2 hwĭm, *v* [WHIMMED, WHIMD³, WHIM'MING] **I.** *t* To turn away, as from a purpose, divert as by a whim

II ı To be influenced by whims sometimes with indefinite *it* [< Ice *hvima*, wander with the eyes]

whim¹, *n* **1.** A sudden, unexpected, and unreasonable deviation of the mind from its usual or natural course, an eccentric fancy, purpose, or notion, caprice, freak **2.** A vertical winch, particularly an old form of mine-hoist, consisting of a drum rotating on a vertical shaft on which the hoisting-rope winds, the power being furnished by a horse driven in a circular beat **3** [Prov Eng] A round table turning on a screw **whim'sey‡.** Syn., caprice, crotchet, fancy, freak, humor kink quirk, vagary, whimsy, wrinkle See FANCY — **whim'gin"**, *n* Same as WHIM, 2 — **w-shaft**, *n* The hoisting-shaft of a mine an old name — **whim'ling†**, *n* [Prov Eng] A whimsical or capricious person, a childish person, a child — **whim'my**, *a* Whimsical

whim², *n* [Prov Eng] The widgeon whew-duck

whim'brel, 1 hwim'brel, 2 hwĭm'brĕl, *n* A small curlew with a white rump, especially *Numenius phæopus*, of northern portions of the eastern hemisphere See WHAUP, 1 *N uropygialis* is the Australian whimbrel [< WHIMMER var of WHIMPER]

whim'mer, 1 hwim'ər, 2 hwĭm'er, *vi* [Scot] To whimper

whim'per, 1 hwim'pər, 2 hwĭm'per, *v* **I.** *t* To utter or to express with a low, broken, whining tone

II ı **1.** To utter a low, broken, whining cry, especially, to complain in such tones **2** [Prov Eng] To tell tales [Cp G *wimmern*, LG *wemeren*, perhaps akin to WHINE] — **whim'per-er**, *n* — **whim'per-ing**, *n* A whimper or whimpers — **whim'per-ing-ly**, *adv*

whim'per, *n* A low, broken, whining cry, whine often one of a series of complaining sounds

whim'perd, *pp* Whimpered S S

whim'ple†, 1 hwim'pl, 2 hwĭm'pl, *v* & *n* Wimple

whim'sey, *n* & *a* Same as WHIMSY

whim'si-cal, 1 hwim'zi-kəl, 2 hwĭm'si-cal, *a* **1.** Having eccentric ideas or impulses, capricious, freakish **2** Oddly constituted, or constructed as if due to some whim, fantastic, quaint, as, a *whimsical* conceit

Syn., see ODD, QUEER — **-ly**, *adv* — **-ness**, *n*

whim"si-cal'i-ty, 1 hwim'zi-kal'i-ti, 2 hwĭm'si-căl'i-ty, *n* [-TIES, 1 -tiz, 2 -tiz, *pl*] **1.** Whimsicalness **2.** That which is whimsical, a singularity, a strange or ridiculous peculiarity **3** A quaint, fanciful, or odd idea or its expression

whim'sy†, *vt* To fill with whimsies or whims **whim'sey†.**

whim'sy, 1 hwim'zi, 2 hwĭm'sy, *a* Whimsical **whim'sey‡.**

whim'sy, *n* [-SIES, 1 -ziz, 2 -sis, *pl*] **1.** A whim, freak

Lady Mary [Wortley Montagu] screamed with laughter at the nature of her own *whimsies* E GOSSE *Gossip in a Library*, *Pompey the Little* p 207 [in CO 1891]

2. A whim-gin **3** *Glass-making* A rest for the table of crown glass while it is being cut from the pontil, before it is put into the annealing-oven [< Norw *kvimsa* (< *kvima*), flutter about] **whim'sey‡** — **whim'sy-board"†**, *n* A tray on which fruits or small wares were hawked **whim'sey-board"‡**

whim'wham, 1 hwim'hwam, 2 hwĭm'hwăm *n* [Archaic] A whimsical notion or thing whim, toy [< WHIM¹, *n*]

whin¹, 1 hwin 2 hwĭn, *n* Same as FURZE [< W *chwyn*]

— **land'-whin"**, *n* The rest-harrow — **moor-w**, *n* **1.** A small straggling prickly European shrub (*Genista anglica*) of the bean family **heather-w.‡**, **petty w ‡. 2.** The rest-harrow — **whin'-bruis"er**, *n* A machine for bruising whins so that they may be used as cattle-fodder — **w-bushchat**, *n* The whinchat — **w-gray**, *n* [Local, Ir] The whin-linnet — **w.-linnet**, *n* [Local, Scot] The common linnet — **w.-lintie**, *n* [Local, Scot] The whinchat — **w.-sparrow**, *n* [Prov. Eng] The hedge-sparrow. — **w.-thrush**, *n* [Prov Eng] The redwing

whin², *n Geol* Same as WHINSTONE **whin'-rock"‡** — **whin'-sill"**, *n Geol* Basalt occurring in intrusive sheets and intercalated in limestone beds of the Subcarboniferous of northern England [simulating *winch*

whin³, *n* A hoisting-whim whim-gin erroneous form,

whin⁴, *n* [Scot] Same as WHEEN.

whin'ber"ry, 1 hwin'ber'i, 2 hwĭn'bĕr'y, *n* The common European whortleberry [< AS *winberge*, grape, < *wīn* wine + *berge* berry] **wim'ber"ry‡.**

whin'chat", 1 hwin'chat", 2 hwĭn'chăt", *n* A small Old World turdoid bird (genus *Pratincola*), especially *P rubetra*, streaked brown above and rufous below, with a stripe above and below the eye and a wing-patch white, also, a related species See illus under STONE-CHAT [< WHIN¹ + CHAT²]



Whinchat 1/4

n] whin'chack-er‡; **whin'check‡** [Prov Eng]

whin'cow, 1 hwin'kou, 2 hwĭn'cow, *n* [Prov Eng] A furze-bush

whin'dle, 1 hwin'dl, 2 hwĭn'dl, *vi* [U S & Prov Eng] To whimper, whine [Freq of WHINE] **whin'nel‡**

whine, 1 hwain, 2 hwīn, *v* [WHINED, WHIN'ING] **I.** *t* To give expression to with a whine, especially, to utter with complaining tone, generally with *out*, as, he *whined out* a pitiful story

II ı To make a low prolonged sound in a plaintive or complaining tone, as or like a dog, utter complaints with a peevish drawl, find fault in a weak or childish way

He was by this time *whining* like a whipped puppy

T HUGHES *Tom Brown at Rugby* pt II, p 253 [o & co 1871]

[< AS *hwīnan* whine] — **whin'er**, *n*

whine, *n* **1.** A plaintive cry of an animal, or any similar sound, hence, a suppressed nasal drawl regarded as the tone of hypocrisy or mean complaint **2.** [Prov Eng] The cry of an otter at rutting-time

whinge, 1 hwinj, 2 hwĭng, *vi* [Scot] To whine **wheenge‡.**

whing'er, 1 hwiŋ'ər, 2 hwĭng'er, *n* [Prov Brit] A dirk, whinyard hanger **whing'ar‡** [whining manner

whin'ing-ly, 1 hwain'iŋ-li, 2 hwīn'ing-ly, *adv* In a

whin'ner, 1 hwin'ər 2 hwĭn'er, *v* & *n* [Prov] To whinny

whin'nock¹, 1 hwin'ək, 2 hwĭn'ok [Prov Eng] **I.** *vi* To whimper sob, whine, also, to whinny **II** *n* A puny, delicate child, a sickly person **[whin'ock‡**

whin'nock², *n* [Prov Eng] A milk-pail or leather bottle

whin'ny, 1 hwin'i, 2 hwĭn'y, *vi* [WHIN'NIED, WHIN'NYING] To utter the call of the horse, neigh, especially in a low or gentle way [Freq of WHINE]

whin'ny, *a* Abounding in whin or furze

whin'ny, *n* [-NIES, 1 -iz, 2 -is, *pl*] The cry or call of a horse, especially if low and gentle

whin'stone", 1 hwin'stōn", 2 hwĭn'stōn", *n* [Local, Brit] Any very hard dark-colored rock that is not easily broken up in excavating, as basalt, chert, or quartzose sandstone [Said to be < QUERN + STONE]

whin'yard, 1 hwin'yard, 2 hwĭn'yard, *n* [Local, Eng] **1** The shoveler, in allusion to the shape of the bill **2** The pochard **3.** [Archaic] A hanger or sword **whing'er‡**; **whin'lard†.**

whi'o, 1 wi'o, 2 wī'o, *n* [New Zealand] A duck (*Hymenolæmus malacorhynchus*) common in the mountain streams of New Zealand a Maori name **wi'o‡.**

whip, 1 hwip, 2 hwĭp, *v* [WHIPPED or WHIPT, WHIP'PING] **I** *t* **1.** To strike with a whip, strap, lash, rod, or any long, slender, and pliable instrument, as a horse to incite it to greater effort, a carpet to remove the dust, etc **2.** To punish with lashes, flog, scourge **3.** To effect by or as by blows, as, to *whip* the old Adam out of a person, they *whipped* their steeds up the ascent **4.** To seize, take, or produce with a quick motion, jerk, snatch usually followed by *away*, *from*, *in*, *into*, *off*, *on*, *out*, or *up*, as, he *whipped out* a knife **5** [Colloq, U S] To surpass in a contest, conquer, excel, as, he *whipped* the field **6** To cause to rotate or spin rapidly by quick repeated lashes or strokes

Boys *whipped* their tops on the streets of Rome in the days of Cicero *Youth's Companion* [Boston] Apr 23 1891, p 242

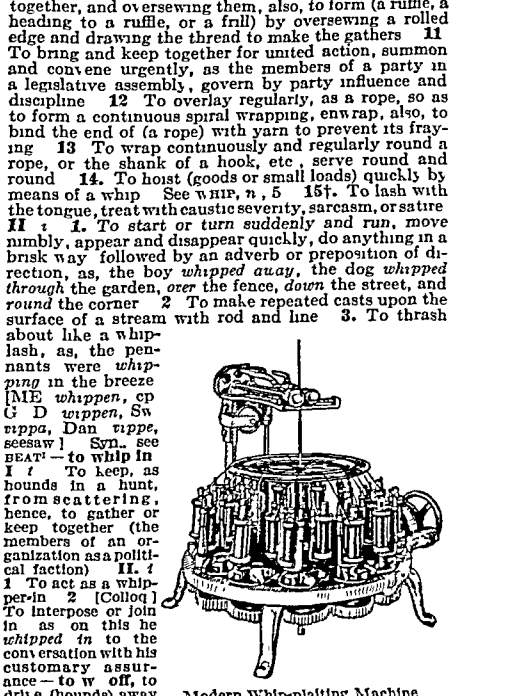
7. To beat out, as grain from the husk or straw, thrash, as, to *whip* wheat with a flail **8** To beat into a froth

The ladies eat and eat jam tarts with *whipped* cream on 'em

GEORGE MEREDITH *Tale of Chloe* p 41 [in CO]

9. To make repeated casts upon the surface of, with rod and line, as, to *whip* a stream for trout **10.** To form, as a flat seam, by laying two selvages of a fabric together, and oversewing them, also, to form (a ruffle, a heading to a ruffle, or a frill) by oversewing a rolled edge and drawing the thread to make the gathers **11** To bring and keep together for united action, summon and convene urgently, as the members of a party in a legislative assembly, govern by party influence and discipline **12** To overlay regularly, as a rope, so as to form a continuous spiral wrapping, enwrap, also, to bind the end of (a rope) with yarn to prevent its fraying **13** To wrap continuously and regularly round a rope, or the shank of a hook, etc, serve round and round **14.** To hoist (goods or small loads) quickly by means of a whip See WHIP, *n*, 5 **15†.** To lash with the tongue, treat with caustic severity, sarcasm, or satire

II ı **1.** *To start or turn suddenly and run*, move nimbly, appear and disappear quickly, do anything in a brisk way followed by an adverb or preposition of direction, as, the boy *whipped away*, the dog *whipped through* the garden, *over* the fence, *down* the street, and *round* the corner **2** To make repeated casts upon the surface of a stream with rod and line **3.** To thrash about like a whip-lash, as, the pennants were *whipping* in the breeze [ME *whippen*, cp G D *wippen*, Sw *vippa*, Dan *vippe*, seesaw] Syn., see BEAT¹ — **to whip in** I *t* To keep, as hounds in a hunt, from scattering, hence, to gather or keep together (the members of an organization as a political faction) **II.** *t* **1** To act as a whipper-in **2** [Colloq] To interpose or join in as on this he *whipped in* to the conversation with his customary assurance — **to w off**, to drive (hounds) away from a scent — **to w. the cat** **1** To practise pinching parsimony **2** To prosecute a handicraft in a small itinerant manner, by the day.



Modern Whip-plaiting Machine

as a tailor or dressmaker going from house to house, like a pedler —**whip'-hem"**, *n* A hem made by whipping See WHIP, *v* 10 —**w.-king†**, *n* A ruler of kings kingmaker — **w.-master†**, *n* A flogger — **w.-post†**, *n* Same as WHIPPING-POST — **w.-top**, *n* A top that is kept spinning by whipping with a cord or stout string **whip'ping-top"†**.

whip, *n* **1.** An instrument for the infliction of more or less bodily pain by flagellation, whether for driving draft-animals or for administering punishment The more usual forms are (1) a handle of wood or leather with a long, pliant, tapering lash, and (2) one in which both handle and thong are in one piece, long tapering, and pliant **2** One who handles a whip expertly, a driver

You're a wery good *whip* and can do what you like with your horses DICKENS *Pick wick Papers* p 105 [T & F 1867]

3. The person who whips in or manages the hounds in hunting **4.** In the British Parliament and other assemblies modeled after it (1) A member appointed unofficially to enforce the discipline and look after the interests of his party He informs the members of an approaching division, securing the attendance of as many of them as possible, and obtaining pairs for such as can not be present to vote, keeps in touch with the opinion of the party that he may keep the leader informed with regard to how far he may count on its full support in any course he proposes to take, and keeps 'tally' in every division or vote

The '*whips*' as we should now call them of the prince's party had canvassed every man on their own side if not on both sides MCCARTHY *Four Georges* vol II, p 88 [H 1890]

(2) A call made upon members of a legislative body by such a person to bring or keep them in their places at a given time, as when a vote or division may be expected **5.** A simple form of hoisting-apparatus, consisting of a rope passing over an elevated single pulley (a single whip), or over two single pulleys (a double whip) It is worked by horses, which by walking away from it, hoist the load attached to the other end of the rope In shallow or surface mining the whip is used with a derrick or gin, usually called **whip-and-derry.**

6. One who operates such a hoisting-apparatus **7.** An endless line worked from the shore and used in saving life from a wreck **8.** An arm or radius of the frame of a windmill, to and upon which the sails are attached and extended, also, the length of the arm **9.** A vibrating spring that whips back and forth, as for closing different circuits in electrical apparatus **10.** *Piano-manuf* The crosspiece in the action-mechanism of a piano by means of which the hammers and dampers are carried and operated **11.** A preparation of cream, eggs, or the like, whipped to a froth **12.** A thrashing motion, as of a rope or wire suddenly broken **13.** *Golf* Flexibility in the shaft of a club **14.** *Naut* A long narrow pennant **15.** *pl* (1) [Scot] A swinging-tree **16.** (1) [Prov Eng] A contribution of money by each of a number of persons, usually for a treat, as of food or drink (2) [Scot] An attack of illness

— **cut whip**, a flat-headed riding-whip with a loop for the wrist — **snap"-the-whip'**, *n* Same as CRACK-THE-WHIP See under CRACK, *v* — **to drink or lick on (upon) the w.†**, to receive a castigation — **w.-and-derry**, *n* Same as WHIP, *n*, 5 — **whip'-bird"**, *n* [Austral] A passerine bird (*Psophodes crepitans*) so called from its note, which ends sharply, sounding very much like the sudden crack of a whip — **w.-crane**, *n* A simple form of crane used with a whip for rapid hoisting, as in unloading vessels — **w.-crop**, *n* Any one of several British shrubs or small trees, as the whitebeam, the wayfaring-tree, and the cranberry-tree so called from the use made of their stems — **w.-gin**, *n* A gin-block for use as a whip as in hoisting — **w.-graft**, *vt* To graft by fitting a tongue cut on the scion to a slit cut slopingly in the stock — **w.-graftage**, *n* Whip-grafting See GRAFTING — **w.-grass**, *n* A species of nut-sedge (*Scleria triglomerata*) growing in swamps in the United States — **w.-hanger**, *n* A rack, hook, or frame for holding whips, whip-rack — **w.-lash**, *n* **1** The lash or flexible striking part of a whip, made usually of twisted cords or of a feather thong **2.** *Bot* The sea-whipcord — **w.-maker**, *n* One who makes whips — **w.-net**, *n* A variety of loom-woven net produced by regular crossing of the warps — **w.-rack**, *n* Same as WHIP-HANGER — **w.-ray**, *n* A sting-ray — **w.-rod**, *n* An anglers rod whipped with twine from butt to tip — **w.-roll**, *n* *Weaving* A roller in a loom over which the warp passes from its beam to the harness — **w. row**, *n* In hoeing, the least difficult row to hoe often used figuratively — **to have the w.-row of** [Colloq, U S], to have the mastery of or advantage over — **w.-scorpion**, *n* A pedipalp scorpion-like arachnid, having the abdomen terminating in a slender appendage like a whip-lash as *Thelyphonus giganteus* of the southwestern United States and Mexico — **w.-shaped**, *a* Long, slender, and supple like a whip-lash, flagelliform — **w.-socket**, *n* A tube-like receptacle for the handle-end of a whip, fixed to the dashboard or on the side of a vehicle — **w.-staff**, *n* **1** The handle of a whip **2** *Naut* A tiller an old name — **w.-stock**, *n* That part of a whip to which the lash is attached, a whip-handle **w.-stalk†**; **w. stick†**.— **whip'tail"**, *n* **1.** [U S] The long-tailed jaeger (*Stercorarius longicaudus*) **2.** [Eng] A rotifer (*Mastigocerca carinata*) **3** A gadoid fish (*Coryphænoides tasmaniæ*) frequenting deep-sea waters off the Tasmanian coasts **4** Any small kangaroo **5** A whip-scorpion — **w.-thread**, *n* A thread twisted about a warp-thread to make the weave firmer as in such fabrics as gauze etc — **w. upon w.** (*Naut*), a tackle on the fall of another tackle See WHIP, *n*, 5

whip, *adv* [Archaic] Quick as a flash all at once presto in the form of an exclamation as *whip!* he is off

whip'cant, *n* [Slang] A hard-drinking fellow

whip'catt, *a* Drunken

whip'cat", 1 hwip'kat 2 hwip'cät", *n* [Colloq] An itinerant handicraftsman or small tradesman

whip'col, 1 hwip'kol 2 hwip'cŏl *n* [Shetland] A beverage compounded of rum eggs sugar and cream

whip'cord", 1 hwip'kōrd", 2 hwip'cōrd", *n* **1.** A strong, hard-twisted, occasionally braided, hempen cord, sometimes used in making whip-lashes and snappers **2.** A cord or string made of animal membrane, catgut **3** The sea-whipcord (*Chorda filum*) See CHORDA **4.** A kind of cloth having a small prominent twill — **whip'cord"y**, *a* Like whip-cord sinewy and hard muscular

whip'fish", 1 hwip'fish", 2 hwip'fish", *n* A chætodontoid (*Taurichthys macrolepidotus*) having one of the dorsal spines prolonged into a filament like a whip-lash

whip'-hand", 1 hwip'-hand", 2 hwip'-hănd", *n* The hand that wields the whip, in riding or driving, the right hand, figuratively, an instrument of mastery

The [Egyptian] driver generally stood on the off-side in order to have the *whip-hand* free J G WILKINSON *Ancient Egyptians* vol I p 371 [J M 1878]

— **to get or have the whip-hand of**, to obtain or have mastery over

whip'-han"dle, 1 hwip'-han"dl, 2 hwip'-hăn"dl, *n* **1.** The handle or stock of a whip **2.** An advantage, whip-hand **3.** Same as WHIP-ROW **4†.** A little fellow, dapperling

whip'jack", 1 hwip'jak", 2 hwip'jăk", *n* A vagrant who asks charity as a shipwrecked sailor, hence, a rogue

whip'pel-tree"†, *n* The cornel-tree

whip'per, 1 hwip'ər, 2 hwip'er, *n* **1.** One who whips, especially, one appointed to inflict legal punishment by flogging **2.** *Ch Hist* Same as FLAGELLANT, *n*, 1 **3.** One who raises coal, merchandise, etc, with a whip, as from a ship's hold Compare COAL-WHIPPER **4.** A kind of willow or devil used in spinning **5** A machine that beats clay in preparation for the pug-mill **6†.** Something that exceeds or excels all

whip"pe-ree', 1 hwip'ə-rī', 2 hwip'e-rē', *n* A whip or sting-ray **whip'pa-ree‡.**

whip"per-in', 1 hwip'ər-in', 2 hwip'er-în', *n* **1.** In hunting, one employed to assist the huntsman so called because one of his duties is to enforce obedience among the hounds, which sometimes requires the use of the whip **2.** [Gt Brit] *Polit* Same as WHIP, *n*, 4 **3** In the game of hare-and-hounds, the leader of the hounds, who regulates the speed **4** [Sporting Slang] A horse that finishes last or among the last in a race

whip'per-snap"per, 1 hwip'ər-snap"ər, 2 hwip'er-snăp'er, *n* A noisily pretentious but insignificant person, whipster

whip'pet, 1 hwip'et, 2 hwip'ĕt, *n* **1.** [Prov or Archaic] A dog, originally bred in colliery districts of northern England used in rabbit-coursing or racing, any cur

The *whippet* is a local English dog a cross between greyhounds and terriers *Encyc Brit* 11th ed vol VIII p 377

2. [Recent] *Mil* An armed tank of small size See TANK [Cp WHIFFET, < WHIFF!, *v*] **whip'pit‡.**

whip'pin-crust†, *n* A kind of wine

whip'ping, 1 hwip'iŋ, 2 hwip'ing, *n* **1.** The act of one who whips, castigation by beating, flogging, flagellation **2.** The condition of being beaten in a contest or fight, as, the enemy got a good *whipping* **3.** In sewing, whipstitching See WHIPSTITCH, *v*, 2 **4.** In fishing, casting the fly. **5.** *Naut* A binding of twine, as at the end of a rope, to prevent fraying **6.** *Golf* The pitched twine used to bind the head to the shaft of a golf-club — **whip'ping-boy"**, *n* Formerly, a lad educated with and chastised in the place of a prince — **w.-cheer†**, *n* *Chastisement flogging* — **w.-hoist**, *n* A hoist worked with a whip, especially if by steam-power — **w.-post**, *n* The fixture to or by which those sentenced to flogging are secured while being whipped, hence, legal punishment by flogging, as, the abolition of the *whipping-post* — **w.-top**, *n* Same as WHIP-TOP

Whip'ple, 1 hwip'l, 2 hwip'l, *n* **1. Abraham** (?/11 1733–5/12 1819), an American Revolutionary naval officer **2 Edwin Percy** (5/11 1819–6/11 1886), an American essayist and critic, *Essays and Reviews* **3. Henry Benjamin** (2/11 1822–9/16 1901), an American Protestant Episcopal bishop **4. William** (1/11 1730–11/23 1785), an American Revolutionary general, a signer of the Declaration of Independence

whip'ple-tree", 1 hwip'l-trī", 2 hwip'l-trē", *n* **1.** A swingletree **2†.** The cornel-tree **whif'fle-tree"†.**

whip'poor-will", 1 hwip'pur-wil', 2 hwip'pōor-wil", *n* **1.** A small nocturnal bird (*Antrostomus vociferus*), allied to the goatsuckers, common in the eastern United States, having very long rictal bristles and a rounded tail, and remarkable for its reiterated nocturnal cry, closely imitated in its name It is brownish and grayish, varied with black above, while the under parts are cream-buff barred with black the length is about ten inches **whip'per-i-will"‡**; **whip'po-will"‡**; **wip'per-will"‡**


Whippoorwill 1/4

2. [Local, U S] The moccasin-flower

whip'py, 1 hwip'i, 2 hwip'y **I** *a* (1) [Colloq] Like a whip, snappy (2) [Scot] Active, agile, bustling **whup'py‡.** **II** *n* [Scot] A frisky, forward, or pert girl

whip'saw", 1 hwip'sô", 2 hwip'sa", *vt* **1.** To saw with a whip-saw **2.** [Sporting Slang, U S] (1) To get the best of (an opponent) in spite of every effort he makes (2) In faro, to beat (an opponent) in two bets, one played open and the other coppered at the same time **3** See WHIPSAWING

— **whip'saw"**, *n* See under SAW! — **whip'saw"ing**, *n* [Slang, U S] *Politt* The taking of payment from both sides in a contest for the promise of one's influence or vote, a double bribe-receiving

whip'sey der"ry, 1 hwip'si-der i, 2 hwip'sy-dĕr y, *n* [Dial] Whip-and-derry

whip'snake", 1 hwip'snēk", 2 hwip'snāk", *n* A very slender whip-like serpent Especially (1) A coach-whip (2) A dryophine, as the West-Indian *Dryophus acuminata* or the Brazilian *Philodryas viridissimus* (3) [Austral] A poisonous snake (*Hoplocephalus flagellum*) about a foot long, found in Victoria **little whipsnake‡.** — **whip'snake-eel"**, *n* A snake-eel (*Ophichthus gomesii*) of the Caribbean sea

whip'ster, 1 hwip'stər, 2 hwip'ster, *n* **1.** A shallow nimble fellow used in contempt **2** A harlot **3†.** A sharper

whip'stitch", 1 hwip'stich", 2 hwip'stich", *vt* **1.** Same as OVERCAST, 2 & 5 **2.** To gather with overcast stitches, as the turned edge of a ruffle **3** [Prov Eng] To plow in ridges, as land, half-plow or rafter

whip'stitch", *n* **1** An overcast stitch in whipping an edge or seam **2.** A tailor **3** [Colloq, U S] The least bit, a particle **4** [Prov Eng] In agriculture, whip-stitching or rafteriug **5.** [Rare] A hasty composition

whipt, *pp* Whipped S S

whip'-tom"-kel'ly, 1 hwip'-tom"-kel'i, 2 hwip'-tŏm"-kĕl'y, *n* The mustached or black-whiskered vireo (*Vireo altiloquus* var *barbatulus*) of the West Indies and southern Florida [Imitative]

whip'worm", 1 hwip'wûrm", 2 hwip'wûrm", *n* A nematode with the posterior part of the body thickened, as *Trichocephalus dispar*, found in the human cæcum

whir, 1 hwûr, 2 hwir, *v* [WHIRRED, WHIRD^{3}, WHIRRING] **I.** *t* To whirl or carry away with a whir

II. *i* To move or fly with a whir rise suddenly and quickly with a whizzing noise, as birds

The shuttle *whirrs* along the woof THACKERAY *May-Day Ode* st 18

[< Dan *hvirre* whirl (imitative)] **whirr‡**

whir, *n* A whizzing sound such as may be produced by rapidly rotating light wheels or a whip-lash, or by the rising of birds **whirr‡**

whirl, 1 hwûrl, 2 hwirl, *v* **I.** *t* **1.** To cause to turn or fly round rapidly, as on or about a center, impart quick rotary or revolving motion to, as, the wind *whirls* the sails of the windmill, the leaves were *whirled* around in a circle **2.** To bear rapidly onward or away, with revolving motions, as, the gust *whirls* the dust aloft

II. *i* **1.** To turn round rapidly, gyrate, spin, rotate, as, a *whirling* top

The dying woods were all a-flame,
The leaves were *whirling* in the blast
R H STODDARD *On a Child's Picture* st 9

2. To move rapidly in a circular course, as, the chariots *whirled* round the arena **3.** *Engin* To revolve as a whole while bent said of a shaft running at such a speed that the initial sag, due to gravity, being increased by centrifugal force, results in the rotation of the shaft as a whole about the true axis of revolution [ME *whirlen, of Scand origin; cp Ice hvirfla, freq of hverfa, turn*]

— **whirl'-a-bout"**, *n* **1** Anything that turns swiftly around or about a whirligig **2.** *Entom* A skipper butterfly (*Thymelicus brettus*) of the eastern United States **3†.** An unidentified whale **w.-whale†.— w.-drill**, *n* A hand-drill the spindle of which has a fly-wheel — **w.-fire†**, *n* Lightning — **w.-pillar**, *n* A column of whirling matter, as of dust, sand or water, produced by a whirlwind — **w.-water†**, *n* A waterspout — **w.-worm**, *n* A turbellarian

whirl, *n* **1.** A swift rotating or revolving motion often used figuratively, as, the *whirl* of time, the *whirl* of a frenzied brain **2.** Something whirling, as a cloud of dust or body of water **3.** *Rope-making* A hook for twisting, also, a set of whirlers, rope-winch **4.** *Bot & Conch* A whorl **5†.** The whorl of a spindle

whirl'bat", 1 hwûrl'bat", 2 hwirl'băt", *n* Something swung round to give a blow, especially, the cestus of Roman boxers

whirl'blast", 1 hwûrl'blast", 2 hwirl'blast", *n* A whirling blast of wind, whirlwind

How easily might these dashing out on Lafayette, snatch off the Hereditary Representative, and roll away with him, after the manner of a *whirlblast* whither they listed!

CARLYLE *French Revolution* vol I bk XI, p 431 [H]

whirl'bone"†, *n* **1.** The patella or kneepan **2** The head of the femur or humerus

whirl'cote†, *n* A whirlicote

whirld, *pp* Whirled S S

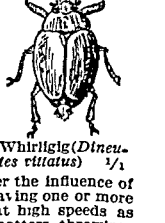
whirl'er, 1 hwûrl'ər, 2 hwirl'er, *n* **1.** One who or that which whirls **2.** A rotating hook or reel used in rope-making **3** *Naut* A spinning speculum or the like serving as an artificial horizon at sea, and counteracting the motion of the ship by its own centrifugal motion sometimes called **Troughton's top**, after its inventor **4.** An old-fashioned potters' wheel, also, a decorators' wheel used in painting bands or stripes on ware **5.** A revolving derrick used in loading and unloading railway-cars **6.** A revolving table for coating photographic plates **7.** [Colloq] Same as WHIRLBLAST

whirl'gig, *n* Same as WHIRLIGIG, 5 **whirl'wig‡**

whirl'i-cote†, *n* An open carriage wheel-carriage

whirl'i-gig, 1 hwûrl'i-gig, 2 hwirl'i-gĭg, *vt* To whirl about as a whirligig — **whirl'i-gig"ging**, *n*

whirl'i-gig, *n* **1.** Any toy or small device that rotates or revolves rapidly on an axis or to which such whirling motion may be communicated **2.** A merry-go-round **3.** *Mil* An ancient instrument of punishment consisting of a pivoted wooden cage, in which the offender was whirled round **4** Figuratively, anything that performs quick rotations or revolutions or moves in a cycle, as, a *whirligig* of midges, the *whirligig* of time **5.** A gyrinid water-beetle, brilliantly metallic in luster, that frequents the surface of smooth water, and constantly darts about in intricate circles in search of prey **6.** [Scot] A trifling ornament, also, a fanciful notion **whirl'gig‡**; **whirl'-wigt** [< WHIRL + GIG!, *n*, 4] — **whirligig beetle**, same as WHIRLIGIG 5


Whirligig (*Dineutes rittatus*) 1/1

whirl'ing, 1 hwûrl'iŋ, 2 hwirl'ing, *ppr & verbal n* of WHIRL *v* — **whirl'ing-plant"**, *n* Same as TELEGRAPH-PLANT — **w.-table**, *n* **1.** An apparatus for experiments requiring rapid rotation especially, one for showing certain of the phenomena of centrifugal and centripetal force by changes in the figures of highly elastic bodies under the influence of varying rates of rotation **2.** A device having one or more horizontal arms which may be rotated at high speeds as for experiments in aerodynamics **3** A potters throwing-wheel **w.-machine‡**

whirl'pool", 1 hwûrl'pūl", 2 hwirl'pōōl", *n* **1.** An eddy or vortex where water moves with a gyrating sweep usually caused by the striking of a current against a bank, by the meeting of two currents, or by the action of winds against tides, loosely, any disturbance from such causes, whether accompanied by vortical motion or not **2.** *Her* Same as GURGES **3†.** A whale-like sea-monster

whirl'wig, 1 hwûrl'wig 2 hwirl'wig *n* Same as WHIRLIGIG, 5

whirl'wind", 1 hwûrl'wind", 2 hwirl'wind", *n* **1.** A moving atmospheric vortex, a funnel-shaped column of air, with a circular and upward spiral motion around a vertical or inclined axis, which at the same time has a progressive motion over the surface of the earth Over water it may cause waterspouts, and elsewhere sand-pillars and dust-whirls Compare CYCLONE, TORNADO, WATERSPOUT **2.** Figuratively, any violent rushing or rotatory movement, as, a *whirlwind* of war SYN. see CYCLONE

whirl's-bat"†, *n* Same as WHIRLBAT

whirr, *v* & *n* Same as WHIR

whir'ret, 1 hwir'et, 2 hwir'ĕt **I** *vt* **1.** [Prov or Obs] To strike sharply especially, to box on the ear **2†** To hurry tease trouble **II.** *n* A blow slap **wher'ret‡**; **whir'rick‡**; **whir'rit†.**

wher'ry†, *vt* & *vi* [Scot] To hurry

whir'tle, 1 hwûr'tl, 2 hwir'tl, *n* *Mech* A perforated steel die through which wires or pipes are drawn to reduce size

whish, 1 hwish, 2 hwish, *vi* [Colloq] To move in air or water so as to make a sibilant whistling sound. [Imitative]

The dark water surging in from pile to pile with a *whishing* thud at each called me with an irresistible voice
BAYARD TAYLOR *John Godfrey's Fortunes* p 392 [G P P 1865]

whisht, *a* Silent

whish, *n* [Colloq] A sibilant or swishing sound like that made by cutting the air with a pliant rod

whish, *interj* Hush! silence! [Var of HUSH *interj*] **whisht‡**.

whish'le, 1 hwish'ı, 2 hwish'l, *n* [Scot] The whitethroat warbler **whish'ey‡**

whisk, 1 hwisk, 2 hwĭsk, *v* **I.** *t* **1.** To bear along with a light sweeping movement, as with a small broom or a fan often with *away* or *off*, as, to *whisk* flies *away* **2.** To cause to move with a quick sweeping motion, flourish, as, she *whisked* her skirts by me, to *whisk* a fan about **3.** To agitate or mix with a quick movement, as eggs, cream, etc

II. ı To move quickly, lightly, and suddenly
Coachman As I was coming in at the gate a strange gentleman *whisk'd* by me
ADDISON *The Drummer* act v

[< Sw *viska*, wipe, < *viska*, a whisk]

whisk¹, *n* **1.** The act or movement of whisking, as, driven away by a *whisk* of her broom **2.** A little broom or brush, as of broom-corn, bristles, feathers, etc, whisk-broom **3** A little bunch of hay, straw, bristles, feathers, or the like, wisp **4.** A small culinary instrument for rapidly whipping or beating to a froth, as, a cream-*whisk* **5.** A coopers' plane for use on chimes **6†.** A neckerchief of lawn or lace, worn by women
The *whisk*, as the gorget was now termed, was as great an object of extravagance to the women as was the falling band to the men
MRS BURY PALLISER *Hist Lace* p 310 [S M 1865]

7. An impertinent or servile person [< Ice *visk*, whisk, but partly < WHISK, *v*] — **Mexican** or **French whisk**, same as BROOM-ROOT — **whisk'-broom"**, *n* A small short-handled broom used in brushing dust from clothing, upholstery, etc

whisk², *n* The game of whist the original name, perhaps from the action of whisking or sweeping each trick from the table as it was finished [< WHISK *v*]

whisk'er, 1 hwisk'er, 2 hwĭsk'er, *n* **1.** *pl* The hair that grows on the sides of a man's face as distinguished from that on his lips, chin, and throat formerly sometimes in the singular, in the United States, sometimes, the beard, and dialectically any part of the beard, as, side-*whiskers*, chin-*whiskers* **2** [Rare] A hair from the whiskers or beard **3.** *Zool* (1) One of the long bristly hairs on the sides of the mouth, as in the cat and other carnivores (2) A similar formation, as of feathers, about the mouth of a bird (3) *pl* Hair on the face of monkeys and some other mammals (4) A barbel, as of a catfish (5) A color-marking resembling whiskers **4** Same as WHISK¹, 2 & 3 **5.** One who or that which whisks, archaically, a switch **6** *Naut* One of two small projecting spars or booms on the sides of a bowsprit, to extend the jib or flying-jib guys **7.** [Scot] A braggart **8†.** The hair on a man's upper lip **9†.** A whopper, lie **10†.** A catfish [< WHISK, *v*] — **whisk'er-jump"er**, *n* *Naut* Any one of the stays leading from the ends of whiskers to the cutwater usually in the plural — **whisk'er-less**, *a*

whisk"er-an'do, 1 hwisk er-an'do 2 hwisk'er-ăn'do, *n* A man with large whiskers [< *Whiskerando*s, a character in Sheridan's play of *The Critic*, < WHISKER] — **whisk"er-an'doed†**, *a* Whiskered

whisk'ered, 1 hwisk'erd, 2 hwĭsk'erd, *a* Having or wearing whiskers **whisk'er-y‡.** — **whiskered auklet**, the *Æthia pygmæa* of the North Pacific so called because of hair-like feathers on the sides of the head — **w. bat**, a small European and Asiatic bat (*Myotis mystacinus*) with long hairs on the upper lip

whisk'et, 1 hwisk'et, 2 hwĭsk'ĕt, *n* *Mach* **1** A small hollow-chucked lathe for turning wooden pins **2** [Prov Eng] A straw basket for cattle-provender [< WHISK¹, *n*]

whisk'in†, *n* **1.** A servant of the lowest grade **2.** A shallow brown drinking-bowl

whisk'ing, 1 hwisk'ıng, 2 hwĭsk'ıng, *pa* **1.** Sweeping along lightly, brushing, bustling **2** [Prov Eng] Big

whiskt, *pp* Whisked S S

whis'ky¹, 1 hwis'kı, 2 hwĭs'ky, *n* [-KIES, 1 -kız, 2 -kĭz, **whis'key**, *pl*] An alcoholic liquor obtained by distillation of a fermented starchy compound, usually a grain
It is prepared by first making a mash of various grains to be used and then converting the starch of this into sugar by means of malt, if malt has not been used entirely in the making of the mash Subsequently the sugar of the mash is fermented by means of yeast The beer arising from this fermentation contains from 3 to 4 per cent of alcohol, and is distilled by simple distillation (or by other means), which retains in the distillate the volatile matters which are volatile at the temperature of distillation at the strength of the alcoholic liquor distilled This product is usually redistilled in a similar manner and the final product of the distillation has strength of from 50 to 65 per cent of alcohol by volume This liquor is stored in casks which are usually charred before using for the purpose of ripening and mellowing In the United States whisky is made under the supervision of the officers of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, Department of the Treasury, and is stored in bonded warehouses until it is tax-paid and delivered for consumption According to the *Pharmacopœia of the United States*, whisky is 'an alcoholic liquid obtained by the distillation of the fermented mash of grain — such as Indian corn, rye, wheat, and barley, or their mixtures, ' and is described as an amber-colored liquid having a distinctive odor and taste, and a slightly acid reaction " Congress ordered its manufacture to be suspended from Sept 8, 1917
As defined by the Food Standards Committee of the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists and State and National Food and Dairy Departments **new whisky** is the properly distilled spirit from the properly prepared and properly fermented mash of malted grain, or of grain the starch of which has been hydrolyzed by malt it has an alcoholic strength corresponding to the excise laws of the various countries in which it is produced, and contains in one hundred (100) liters of proof-spirit not less than one hundred (100) grams of the various substances other than ethyl alcohol derived from the grain from which it is made, and of those produced during fermentation, the principal part of which consists of higher alcohols estimated as amylic
Potable w. is new whisky which has been stored in wood not less than four years without any artificial heat save that which may be imparted by warming the storehouse to the usual temperature and contains in one hundred (100) liters of proof-spirit not less than two hundred (200) grams of the substances found in new whisky save as they are changed or eliminated by storage and of those produced as secondary bodies during aging, and, in addition thereto, the substances extracted from the casks in which it has been stored It contains, when prepared for consumption as permitted by the regulations of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, not less than forty-five (45) per cent by volume of ethyl alcohol, and, if no statement is made concerning its alcoholic strength it contains not less than fifty (50) per cent of ethyl alcohol by volume, as prescribed by law
Bottled in bond w. is whisky not less than four years old, which has been diluted with water to proof, and bottled under the supervision of the officers of the Bureau of Internal Revenue Its strength must not be less than 50 per cent by volume of alcohol, and its quantity not less than that indicated upon the package — a fraction of a gallon **Rectified w.** is whisky diluted with a quantity of alcohol, and colored and flavored, or of alcohol which has been colored and flavored
Whisky is often named (sometimes improperly) from (1) the substance from which it is made, as, **corn whisky, molasses w., potato w., rye w, wheat w.**; or (2) the country or place of production, as **Bourbon w.** (Kentucky), **Irish w., Monongahela w.** (Pennsylvania), **Scotch w**, etc [< Gael *uisgebeatha*, 'water of life,' < *uisge*, water, + *beatha*, life] — **barleymalt whisky**, a malt whisky with a peat-smoke flavor due to the method of drying the characteristic whisky of Scotland and Ireland — **blended w.**, whisky which, either for adulteration or the production of a certain bouquet, has been blended with different qualities or brands, also, a cheap, compounded whisky, made of ethyl alcohol, flavoring, coloring-matter, etc — **crooked w.** [Slang, U S], whisky distilled without government license or payment of excise **moonshine w ‡.** — **sour-mash w., sweet-mash w** (*Brewing*), see under MASH, *n* — **W. Insurrection**, an outbreak in the lower Monongahela Valley, Pa, in 1794, against an excise tax imposed by Congress It was suppressed by the Federal authorities and owes its importance to its relation to the doctrine of States' rights **W. Rebellion‡.** — **whis'ky-liv"er**, *n* Cirrhosis of the liver an incurable affection of habitual drinkers — **W. Ring** (*U S Hist*), a group of distillers and revenue officers which during Grant's administration conspired to defraud the government of excise taxes It was broken up in 1875, and the chief offenders were punished, largely through the efforts of B H Bristow, Secretary of the Treasury

whis'ky², *n* A light one-horse two-wheeled chaise or gig, for rapid traveling [< WHISK, *v*] **Tim'-whis"ky‡**

whis'ky-fied, 1 hwis'kı-faid, 2 hwis'ky-fid, *a* [Colloq] Under the influence of whisky [< WHISKY¹ + -FY] **whis'key-fied‡, whis'ki-fied‡.** [Light-headed

whisk'y-frisk"y, 1 hwisk'ı-frisk'ı, 2 hwisk'y-frisk'y, *a*

whisk'y-jack", 1 hwis'kı-jak"; 2 hwis'ky-jăk', *n* The gray or Canada jay (*Perisoreus canadensis*), common in the northerly forests of North America, and noted for its familiarity about the camps of lumbermen and hunters [< Am Ind *wiss-ka-tjan*] **whis'ky-dick"‡; w-johnt.**


Whisky-Jack
1/6

whisp, 1 hwisp, 2 hwisp, *n* Same as WISP erroneous form

whis'per, 1 hwis'pər, 2 hwĭs'pĕr, *v* **I.** *t* To utter in a whisper, also, to address in a whisper in the latter sense elliptical for *whisper to* hence, to disseminate secretly, inform privately, as, he *whispered* the slander
He dared to write what many trembled to *whisper* D ISRAELI *Amenities of Lit*, *Piers Ploughman* vol ı, p 216 [W J W]

II ı **1.** To speak in a whisper **2.** Figuratively, to make a low rustling sound, as, *whispering* breezes **3.** To speak with caution, also, to devise mischief; plot secretly, speak evil covertly [< AS *hwisprian*, whisper imitative word] — **whispered bronchophony**, a bronchophony produced by whispering — **whis'per-ing-gal"ler-y**, *n* A dome or gallery from the interior walls of which whispered words are reflected to and heard at a distant point within the building while inaudible at other points **whis'per-ing-dome"‡** — **whispering pectoriloquy**, the sound heard in auscultation of the chest when the patient whispers — **whis'per-er**, *n* **1.** One who whispers **2.** A secret slanderer, talebearer, backbiter **3†.** An informer — **whis'per-ing-ly**, *adv*

whis'per, *n* **1.** A low, soft, sibilant voice, articulated but not sonant breath; also, a low, rustling sound suggestive of such a voice, as, she spoke in a *whisper*, the *whispers* of the lapping waves
In phonetics the whisper is regarded as *weak* when the glottis is only slightly narrowed, and *strong* when it is firmly contracted The distinction between sonants and surds made in speech is effected in whispering by the degree of contraction of the glottis Thus, *b*, *d*, etc, are whispered with a much stronger contraction of the glottis than are *p*, *t*, etc
2 An utterance made in such a voice, hence, a secret or quiet communication, hint, insinuation, as, a *whisper* that the bank has failed, so the *whisper* goes **3** *Pathol* The sound of the low, suppressed voice of the patient as heard in auscultation — **whis'per-glot"tis**, *n* The surrounding cartilaginous parts of the glottis proper See GLOTTIS — **whis'per-hood**, *n* [Rare] The condition of being a whisper, the nascent stage of a rumor — **whis'per-ous-ly**, *adv* [Rare] Whisperingly — **whis'per-y**, *a* Making or being a whispering sound

whis'perd, *pp* Whispered S S

whisht, *v* **I** *t* To hush, silence, still **II.** ı To become silent or hushed **whisht†**

whist, 1 hwist, 2 hwĭst, *a* Made silent or quiet, calmed, mute used after the noun **whish†.**
The winds are *whist* and the owl is still
DRAKE *The Culprit Fay* st 2

whist¹, *n* [Colloq] Peace, silence

whist², *n* A game of cards played by four persons with a full pack of 52 cards, opposite players being partners
All the cards are used and played in each hand and there are thus 13 tricks each of which is taken by the highest card played it being obligatory to follow suit if possible Every trick above the sixth counts one point, and when honors (the four highest trumps) are scored each one of these held by one side in excess of the other scores a point In **American or standard whist** honors are not scored and the game is seven points In **short whist** the game is five points in **long whist** (the old form, now unusual) ten points Whist is generally regarded as the most scientific game of cards and the rules and principles of play have been exhaustively treated of by many writers
The first known mention of *Whist* in print was in a book called 'The Motto ' published in 1621, where it is spelled *Whisk* The earliest known use of the present spelling is in Butler's 'Hudibras' (1663) For about fifty years after this it was spelled indifferently either way The game was much studied by a party of gentlemen who frequented the Crown Coffee House in London in 1730, and then it began to be played in its modern form
Y P Cyc Games p 771

[< WHISK², *n*] **whisk†.** — **bridge whist**, same as BRIDGE³ — **domino w**, five-or-nine See under FIVE, *a* — **dummy w**, a game of whist as played by three persons, one of whom plays the dummy as well as his own hand When played by two persons called **double-dummy w.** — **duplicate w**, whist in which a series of hands is played over again, each side holding the cards previously held by its opponents, thus practically removing the element of chance from the game and making it one of considerable skill A different pack is used for each hand, and each player's cards are kept separate till the hand has been replayed The trump is usually agreed upon beforehand and remains the same during the play Called also **Kalamazoo w.**, from the town in Michigan where it is said to have originated — **fancy w**, whist introducing strange or unauthorized plays — **humbug w**, a form of double dummy in which each may exchange his hand for the dummy if not satisfied with his own The dummy hands are not played, but the scoring is the same as in regular whist — **mongrel w.**, an irregular form of whist which is played according to more than one method — **progressive w**, see PROGRESSIVE GAMES under PROGRESSIVE — **Russian w**, whist without trumps, in which honors are recorded and ten points usually constitute a game — **Scotch w.**, a game played by from two to eight persons with a pack of cards from which the twos, threes, fours, and fives have been excluded The knave of trumps counts more than the ace and the principal object of the game is to catch the ten of trumps, which counts 10 points The knave counts 11 points, the ace 4, the king 3, the queen 2 The player who holds the ten should try to save it by playing it on his partner's trick or by trumping with it — **solo w**, same as SOLO¹, 2 (2) — **Swedish w.**, same as PREFERENCE, 4 (1)

whist, *interj* Hush! be still!

whis'ter†, *vt* To whisper

whist'er, 1 hwist'er, 2 hwĭst'er, *n* *Card-playing* In the game of boston, a partner that may be called for by the highest bidder, provided he has bid to take not more than ten tricks [< WHIST², *n*, from the close resemblance of boston to that game when a partner is taken]

whis'ter-snef"et†, whis'ter-sniv"et†

whis'tl(e", 1 hwis'l, 2 hwĭs'l, *v* [WHIS'TLED, WHIS'TLD", WHIS'TLING] **I** *t* **1.** To make, utter, or modulate in the sound of a whistle, as, to *whistle* an air or tune See WHISTLE, *n* **2.** To call, manage, or guide by or as by a whistle, affect by whistling, as, to *whistle* a dog, the engineer *whistled* down brakes **3.** To project with a whistling sound, as, they *whistled* a few arrows at us
II. ı **1.** To make or emit the musical sound called a whistle, also, to produce a tune or series of tones in such sounds, as, "*whistling* down the hollow goes the boy " See WHISTLE, *n*, 2 (1) **2.** To utter a similar sound said of certain birds and other animals, as, the thrush *whistles* sweetly **3.** To cause a sharp shrill sound by passage swiftly through the air, or by passage of a current of air past an edge or through an orifice, as, the bullets *whistled* over our heads, the wind *whistles* through the trees **4.** To blow or sound a whistle, as, the tug *whistled* twice **5** [Prov Eng] To fish for whistlers or rocklings [< AS *hwistlian* (imitative)] — **to go whistle** [Slang], to go off empty-handed or discomfited go to the devil — **to w. down the wind**, to expend breath or argument to no purpose — **to w. for**, to call or summon by whistling, as to *whistle for* the dog, in colloquial use, to seek hopelessly, as something desired, as one who lends his money to a sharper may *whistle for* it — **to w. for a wind** (*Naut*), to whistle with a view to bringing on a wind when becalmed a superstition of sailors — **to w off 1** *Falconry* To whistle as a signal at setting a falcon loose from the fist **2** Hence to dismiss lightly, as an unpleasant incident **3.** *Railroad* To signal by whistle for loosing of the brakes

whis'tle, *n* **1.** A device operated on the principle of forcing a current, as of air or steam, through a pipe or tube of narrowed aperture or against a thin edge of various shapes, sizes, and uses, from a child's toy to the steam-whistle audible for miles See illus under SIREN **2.** The sound of such a device or any sound similar or similarly produced Specif (1) A musical sound, more or less shrill, made without the use of the vocal cords by sending the breath through a small orifice formed by contracting the lips
He sprang to his sleigh to his team gave a *whistle*,
And away they all flew like the down of a thistle
CLEMENT C MOORE *A Visit from St Nicholas* 1 53
(2) The noise of flying missiles as the *whistle* of an arrow or a bullet (3) The sound of wind rushing by an object as the *whistle* of the gale at the casement (4) The shrill cry of some birds as the *whistle* of a quail
3 [Slang] The mouth and throat, as, to wet one's *whistle* [< AS *hwistle*, whistle, < *hwistlian* whistle] — **at one's whistle**, at one's beck and call — **Modoc w**, a piston-whistle — **to pay for one's w**, or **to pay dear for one's w**, to be at great expense or trouble for some paltry amusement or whim — **to wet one's w** [Slang], to take a drink — **whis'tle-bel"ly**, *a* [Slang, Eng] Causing intestinal flatulence or abdominal gurgling — **w.-cup**, *n* A drinking-cup fitted with a whistle the person last able to blow the whistle at a drinking-contest winning the cup **w.-tankard‡.** — **w.-drunk**, *a* [Slang] Too drunk to whistle, deeply intoxicated — **w.-duck**, *n* Same as WHISTLING DUCK, 1 & 2 — **w.-fish**, *n* A weasel-fish rockling — **w.-wing**, *n* The goldeneye — **whis'tle-wood"**, *n* The striped maple so called because its small branches are used by boys for making whistles

whis'tler, 1 hwis'lər, 2 hwĭs'ler, *n* **1.** One who or that which whistles **2** The hoary marmot (*Arctomys pruinosus*) of northwestern North America, siffleur **3.** One of various birds (1) [Local, U S] A whistling duck
On Long Island the Golden-eye is better known among the hunters as the *Whistler* ' from the peculiar noise produced by its wings when flying BAIRD, BREWER AND RIDGWAY *Water Birds of N Am* vol ıı, p 47 [L B & CO 1884]
(2) A solitaire (*Myadestes genibarbis*) of the Antilles (3) The ring-ouzel (4) The lapwing (5) A whistling plover **4** A broken-winded horse, roarer **5.** The whistle-fish **6** [Slang, Ir & Scot] A keeper of a shebeen
7†. A piper [< AS *hwistlere*, < *hwistlian*, whistle]

Whis'tler, James Abbott McNeill (1/10 1834–7/17 1903) An American artist etcher, and writer resident in Europe

whis'tling, 1 hwis'lıng, 2 hwĭs'ling, *ppr* & *verbal n* of WHISTLE, *v* — **whistling arrow**, an early form of toy arrow having a head so arranged as to whistle during its flight See illus under ARROW — **whis'tling-board"**, *n* A railway-signal at the side of the track indicating the place to whistle usually a white post, often bearing the letter W **w.-post‡.** — **w coot** [Local, U S], the black scoter — **w. dick. 1.** An

Australasian shrike-thrush of the genus *Colluricincla*, especially *C sibyi* of Tasmania 2. [Prov Eng] The song-thrush.—**w. duck.** 1. The American widgeon 2. The whistling 3. The whistling coot 4. [India] A tree-duck (genus *Dendrocygna*) — **w. eagle, hawk,** or **kite,** an Australasian eagle (*Haliastur sphenurus*) — **w jar** (*Archeol*), a double-spouted jar of Inca pottery so constructed that a whistling sound is made by one of the spouts as the jar is being filled — **w. marmot,** the whistler or siffleur — **w.-moth** (*Entom*) any Australian twilight-flying moth of the genus *Hecatesia*, noted for making a sound like a cicada — **w. plover.** 1. The golden plover 2 The black-bellied plover — **w.-post,** *n* Same as WHISTLING-BOARD — **w.-shop,** *n* [Slang Eng] An unlicensed spirit-shop, shebeen — **w. snipe.** 1. The greenshanks 2. [Local, U S] The woodcock — **w. swan,** see SWAN[1] — **w. teal,** same as WHISTLING DUCK, 4 — **w. thrush.** 1. [Eng] The song-thrush; whistling dick 2. An East-Indian thrush of the genus *Myiophonus*, noted for its clear whistling, as *M horsfieldi*

whis'tling-ly, 1 hwis'ling-li; 2 whis'ling-ly, *adv* With a whistle

whist'lyt, *adv* Silently

Whis'ton, 1 hwis'tan, 2 hwis'ton, **William** (12/1667–3/2 1752) An English mathematician and liberal theologian, translator of *Josephus* — **Whis-to'ni-an,** *a & n*

whit, 1 hwit, 2 hwit, *a* White obsolete except in a few compounds — **Whit'-Mon"day,** *n* The Monday next following Whitsunday: observed in England as a holiday **Whit'sun-Mon"day‡.** — **w.-pot,** *n* [Local, New Eng] A kind of hasty pudding — **w.-potting,** *n* [Local New Eng] The visiting of neighbors along the coast — **W.-Tuesday,** *n* The day next after Whit-Monday **Whit'sun-Tues"day‡.**

whit, *n* The smallest particle; speck; jot: generally with a negative, as, it does not displease me a *whit*

In all his books there is no *whit* of cowardice or whining
E C STEDMAN *Victorian Poets* p 67 [o & co 1876]

[< AS *wiht* see WIGHT[1], *n*] Syn.: see PARTICLE

Whit'by, 1 hwit'bi, 2 hwit'by, *n* **1. Daniel** (3/4 1638–3/4 1726), an English theologian 2. A seaport resort in the North Riding of Yorkshire, England bombarded by German warships Dec 16, 1914 3. A town of Ontario district, Canada.

Whit'church, 1 hwit'chûrch, 2 hwit'chûrch *n* **1.** A town in Southampton England 2. A town in Shropshire, England formerly **Blanceminster.**

white, 1 hwit, 2 hwit, *v* [WHIT'ED, WHIT'ING] [Poet. or Archaic.] **I.** *t* **1.** To make white or whitish; whiten, bleach, whitewash, as, their faces were *whited* by fear

The *whited* air Hides hills and woods the river and the heaven.
EMERSON *The Snow-Storm* st. 1.

2. To gloss over the character or conduct of, whitewash, as a *whited* hypocrite 3. [Printers' Cant] To leave blank spaces in, as between lines or about an illustration, as, to *white* out a column **II.** *i* To become white, whiten, as, his hair *whited* rapidly [< AS *hwitian*, < *hwit*, white] **whyt‡.** — **whit'ing-time"†,** *n* Bleaching-time

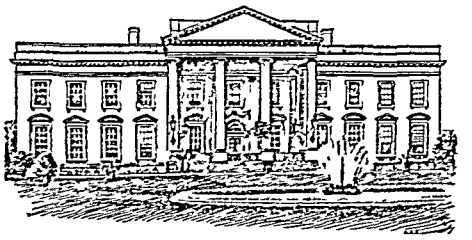
white, *a* [WHIT'ER, WHIT'EST] **1.** Having the color produced by irregular reflection, as from a rough surface or a finely divided substance, of all the visible rays of the solar spectrum combined as they exist in the solar beam, *of the color of snow, foam of pure water, etc:* opposed to *black*, as, a *white* water-lily **2.** Having a light complexion, shade, or color. (1) Of the color of the Eurafrican or Caucasian race opposed especially to *negro*, but often to the yellow, brown, or red races of men.

Skins may differ but affection Dwells in *white* and black the same
COWPER *The Negro's Complaint* st 2

(2) Having a pale cast, pallid; bloodless, as, *white* with rage (3) Very fair, blond as a lily-*white* maid (4) Made of silver (5) Unburnished, as silver-work (6) Habited in white clothing as *white* nuns **3.** Figuratively, free from spot or stain; candid or pure; innocent, as, a *white* soul **4.** Silvery, as with age **5.** Memorably pleasant or fortunate; happy, propitious, as, that was a *white* day in our calendar Compare TO MARK WITH A WHITE STONE. **6.** Light and translucent, like water, also, light-colored as opposed to *red;* said of wine **7.** *Mus* Having an open head said of a note **8.** [Slang, U S] Fair and honorable, straightforward; as, he is a *white* man **9.** *Her* Argent, as certain furs [< AS *hwit*, white]

White is an element of many self-explaining compound adjectives, as **white-armed, w.-backed, w.-browed, w.-crowned, w.-footed, w.-legged, w.-lipped, w.-marked, w.-necked, w.-spotted, w.-throated.** Syn.: see PALE

— the White Company, an English marauding band led by Sir John de Hawkwood which preyed upon northern Italy in 1394 — **to mark with a w. stone,** to indicate as specially favored or esteemed in allusion to a practise among the Romans of marking on a calendar lucky days with a white stone as chalk — **w. adder's-tongue,** an eastern American bulbous plant (*Erythronium albidum*) with long narrow leaves and white flowers yellow at the base The segments are recurved — **w. admiral,** a butterfly (*Basilarchia arthemis*) of the northeastern United States Its dark wings are marked with a conspicuous white bow Compare ARTHEMIS — **w. allison,** the alpine rock-cress — **w. ant,** a termitid insect, termite The white ants or termites resemble true ants in social economy, some tropical species constructing large conical nests of mud above ground, communicating by subterranean galleries Others form large nests in trees Some are wood-boring and do great damage to timber structures, furniture, etc The colonies are composed of winged females (queens which lose their wings after impregnation), winged males and asexual workers and soldiers the latter with great heads and jaws *Termes flavipes* is the common white ant found in Eastern parts of the United States, under stones, sticks etc — **w. antimony** (*Mineral*) same as VALENTINITE — **white'-arse",** *n* [Prov Eng] The wheatear — **w. art,** same as WHITE MAGIC See MAGIC — **w.-ash** or **ash breeze** [Humorous] the use of white ash (meaning oars) in propelling a boat, as, we sailed up the river with a fine *ash breeze* — **w. asp,** the white poplar — **w. Australia,** in Australian politics, designating the white population of Australia as distinguished from Asiatics a term used to emphasize the determination of making it a white man's country and of excluding undesirable immigrants — **w.-baker,** *n* The whitewall or spotted flycatcher — **w. baneberry,** an American baneberry (*Actæa alba*) with thickened pedicels and usually white berries **w. cohosh‡.** — **w.-barred,** *a* Having white markings resembling bars commonly said of animals — **w. bass,** a serranoid fish (*Roccus chrysops*) of the Great Lakes and Mississippi valley, having a deep compressed body, silvery, with several dusky longitudinal streaks on the sides — **w. bay,** the laurel-magnolia. — **w. bear,** the polar bear — **white'beard",** *n* **1.** One who has a white or whitening beard an old man **2.** [Austral] An erect shrub (*Styphelia ericoides*) — **w. beech,** a form of the American beech (*Fagus ferruginea*) having wood softer and lighter in color than the red beech: much used by lumbermen — **white'bird",** *n* The whitewall — **w.-blast,** *n* A disease of American cultivated onions caused by a species of *Thrips* — **w.-blaze,** *n* A white mark or spot on the forehead of horses, cows, etc, white-face. — **w. blood-cell,** a leucocyte — **white'blow",** *n* [Eng] Same as WHITLOW-GRASS — **white'bon"net,** *n* One who makes fictitious bids at an auction sale, puffer — **w. book,** a book in white covers, specif, a governmental report of Germany, Portugal, or Japan — **white'bor"der,** *n* A butterfly, the Camberwell beauty — **white'bot"tle,** *n* The bladder-campion so called from its inflated calyx and in distinction from *bluebottle* — **w. brant,** the snow-goose — **W. Brethren,** see ALBATI. — **w. bronze,** a light-colored variety of bronze due to increased proportion of tin — **w. bryony,** the common British red-berried bryony; also, the black-berried bryony of central Europe — **w. butterfly,** same as WHITE, *n*, 9 — **w. C,** a butterfly of the northeastern United States (*Polygonia faunus*), the hind wings being marked on the under side with a white C — **w. campion** 1. An Old World lychnis (*Lychnis alba*) with white or pinkish flowers opening and fragrant in the evening sparingly naturalized in the United States 2. [U S] The American catchfly (*Silene stellata*) See STARRY CAMPION, under STARRY, *a* — **w. candlewood,** same as JANCA TREE — **w. canon** (*R C Ch*), a Premonstratensian — **w. cat.** *Ich* 1. A Mississippi channel cat (*Ictalurus punctatus*) 2. The Potomac catfish (*Ameiurus catus*) — **w. cedar,** any one of various trees, mostly of the pine family, but not of the genus *Cedrus* See CEDAR, 1 & 2 Specif: (1) The American arbor-vitæ (2) Either of two species of *Chamæcyparis* See CHAMÆCYPARIS (3) The California white cedar (*Libocedrus decurrens*), a very large tree resembling an arbor-vitæ Its wood is light-colored and soft, but not durable (4) Any one of various other trees, as the pride-of-India — **w. chub,** a fish, the spawn-eater — **w. clergy** (*Gr Ch*), the secular clergy, as opposed to the *black clergy*, or monks — **w. coal.** 1. *Mineral* Tasmanite 2. Water-power, a French designation (*houille blanche*) — **w. cohosh,** same as WHITE BANEBERRY — **w. Collas,** the hop-merchant (butterfly), which has a C-shaped mark on the wing — **w. comma,** see COMMA, 5 — **w. coral,** a branched ocalinoid coral (*Amphihelia oculata*) of the Mediterranean. — **w. corn** [Prov Eng], barley, oats rye, or wheat — **w. corpuscle,** a leucocyte — **w. crab,** a beach crab of the genus *Ocypode* — **w. crag,** the lower coralline crag (*Pliocene*) of England See GEOLOGY — **w. cricket,** the tree-cricket — **w. crops,** grain, as barley, corn, rye, wheat so called because they become white as they ripen — **w. crow,** a South-African vulture (*Neophron gingininus*) related to Pharaoh's chicken — **w. curlew** [Florida], the white ibis — **w. daisy,** the oxeye daisy See OXEYE — **w. damp,** a poisonous gas found in coal-mines believed by some to contain carbonous oxid — **w. dead-nettle,** an Old World dead-nettle (*Lamium album*) naturalized in New England — **w. deal,** the wood of the Norway spruce — **w. doyenné** (*Bot*), same as VIRGOULEUSE — **w.-eared,** *a* Having white ears said of birds having white ear-feathers or lobes as, (1) the *white-eared* thrush (*Pitiotis leucotis*), an Australian honey-eater, (2) a humming-bird of the genus *Hylocharis* — **w. elephant.** 1. A rare pale-gray variety of Asiatic elephant held sacred by the Burmese and Siamese represented on the flag of Siam 2. [Colloq] Hence anything rare, expensive and difficult to keep, a burdensome possession. 3 [W- E-] A Siamese order See ORDER, *n* — **w.-eye,** *n* **1.** [U S] The white-eyed vireo 2. A zosterops silver-eye named from the circle of white feathers around the eye 3. The white-eyed pochard (*Nyroca ferruginea*) 4 *Ich* (1) Same as WALL-EYE 3 (1) (2) The gizzard-shad — **w.-eyed,** *a* Having the iris of the eye white or colorless, as an albino — **w.-face,** *n* **1.** An Australian titmouse (*Xerophila leucopsis*) 2. Same as WHITE-BLAZE — **w.-faced,** *a* **1.** Pallid in countenance pale 2. *Zool* Having a white mark or spot on the face or front of the head as, the *white-faced* hornet *white-faced* duck etc 3. Having a white facing or exposed surface as a *white-faced* skirt — **w.-favored,** *a* Wearing a white ribbon cockade, rosette, or other favor, as at a festivity. **w.-favoured‡. w. feather,** a symbol of cowardice See under FEATHER — **w. fire,** a pyrotechnic composition with a brilliant white light — **w. flag of the chinook** [Local U S], a sheet of cloud spreading from a mountain-ridge over which a chinook wind is blowing Compare FOEHN-WALL — **w.-flaw†,** *n* A whitlow — **w.-flesher,** *n* The ruffed grouse — **w.-flowered,** *a* Bearing or wearing white flowers — **w. fly,** a minute scale-insect of the genus *Aleurodes* closely allied to the coccids, characterized by a white floury coat when adult, and very injurious to house-plants, some vegetables, and fruit-trees specif, the citrus white fly (*A citri*) infesting the orange and allied trees — **w.-foot,** *n* A white mark between the coffin and the fetlock of a horse's foot — **W. Friar,** a Carmelite so called from the color of his cloak See FRIAR — **w. gallinule,** the notornis — **w. game,** a ptarmigan in winter dress — **w. garnet** (*Mineral*), same as LEUCITE, 2 — **w. glasswort,** a European seacoast herb (*Dondia fruticosa*) with fleshy leaves formerly burned to obtain carbonate of soda — **w. goat,** the *Oreamnos montanus* — **w. god, the** (*Norse Myth*), Balder. — **w. goosefoot,** same as LAMB'S QUARTERS — **w. gourd,** same as TALLOW-GOURD **w.-gourd melon‡** — **w. grass,** an American perennial grass (*Leersia virginica*) so called *from its greenish-white glumes* — **w. grouse.** 1. The willow-ptarmigan 2. The prairie-chicken — **w.-grub,** *n* The whitish underground grub of certain scarabæid beetles as the European cockchafer or the American June-bug, often damaging lawns and crops by eating the roots. The Australian *Lepidiota squamulata* is destructive to sugar-cane plantations — **w. gull,** the kittiwake — **w.-gum,** *n* **1.** An Australian gum-tree See EUCALYPTUS 2 The white form of strophulus 3. The sweet-gum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*) — **w. hake,** a hake or codling (*Phycis tenuis*) — **w.-handed,** *a* **1.** Having white hands or paws as the *white-handed* gibbon 2 Figuratively, having clean hands unspotted innocent — **w.-hass,** *n* [Scot] **1.** Oatmeal and suet formed into sausages 2. Sheep's gullet **w. hawse‡; w. pudding‡.** — **w. hauberk,** a hauberk of ring mail or chain mail — **w.-heart,** *n* **1** Same as BIGAREAU **w.-heart cherry‡. 2.** Same as MOCKERNUT **w.-heart hickory‡** — **w. heath,** see BRIER-ROOT — **w. hellebore,** same as HELLEBORE, 2 — **w. herring,** a fresh or uncured herring — **w. hoarhound,** the common hoarhound — **w. honeysuckle,** the clammy azalea See AZALEA. — **W. Horse,** any of various figures of horses made on the chalk hills of England by removing the overlying turf The most famous, at Wantage, Berkshire, said to commemorate Alfred the Great's victory at Ashdown, is about 374 feet long — **w.-horse,** *n* **1.** The whitish, sinewy integument of the roof of the mouth of a sperm-whale, beneath the junk **2.** A West-Indian shrub or small tree (*Portlandia grandiflora*) of the madder family, with large solitary axillary white flowers cultivated in hothouses **3** A shagreen ray, the European skate (*Raia fullonica*) **4.** One of the foam-crested waves seen after, sometimes before a storm. — **w.-hot,** *a* Fully incandescent, so hot as to emit white light — **White House.**

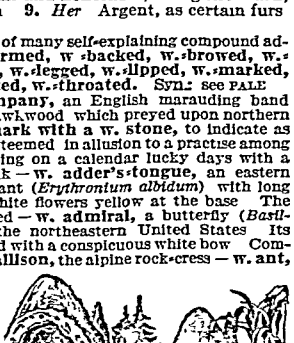


White House or Executive Mansion, Washington, D C.

[U S] **1.** The official residence of the President of the United States, at Washington, D C said to be so named (1) from its color, or (2) after the home of Martha Washington, White House Kent county, Va Its corner-stone was laid in 1792 This building was first occupied in 1800, it was burned in 1814, but restored in 1818 Officially called the *Executive Mansion* 2 Figuratively, the Presidential office, as, he has his eye on the *White House* — **W. Huns,** a people who formerly lived in central Asia and from whom the Turkomans are supposed to be descended — **w. ibis,** see IBIS 1 — **w. ironbark-tree,** a eucalypt (*Eucalyptus panticulata*) of New South Wales See IRONBARK — **w. iron pyrites,** marcasite — **w. jack,** the Ohio river pike (*Esox ohioensis*) — **w. jaundice,** same as CHLOROSIS — **w. kite** [Ir] the male hen-harrier — **W. Lady** (*Folk-lore*), any one of various spectral figures supposed to haunt certain castles and families and to foretell death by their appearance — **w. lake-bass,** same as WHITE BASS — **w. land,** land with a tough clayey soil which has a whitish color when dry — **w. lark,** the snow-bunting — **w. laurel.** 1. The white bay See MAGNOLIA 2 [Austral] The black beech (*Cryptocarya glaucescens*) — **W. League** (*U S Hist*), a semimilitary secret organization formed in Louisiana in 1874, having for its object the suppression of negro ascendency in politics. Its influence extended through the Southern States, and many lawless acts were attributed to it — **w.-leg,** *n* Same as MILK-LEG — **w. leprosy.** 1. A form of leprosy characterized by white atrophic spots 2 Psoriasis occurring in small patches — **w. light.** 1. The undecomposed sunlight 2. White fire See COLORED FIRE under FIRE — **w. lime,** prepared lime used for whitewashing whitewash — **w.-limed,** *a.* Whitewashed, or plastered with lime — **w. line.** 1. *Print* A blank line quad-line 2 An untarred rope 3 *Vet* The visible line of junction in a horse's hoof, of the sole with the covering, that part of the hoof where shoe-nails may be safely driven — **w.-line,** *a Engraving* Incised as a design on the block so that a print from it shows the picture in white on a black ground.— **w. lion,** a fancy drink composed of rum curaçoa, raspberry sirup, sugar, and lemon.— **w. list** 1. A register of business houses approved as worthy of patronage by any association or league as, the *white list* of the Consumers League 2 *New York Stock Exchange* An official list of various transactions during the day printed on white paper — **w.-livered,** *a* 1 Having a pale, sallow, and feeble look 2 Base in disposition cowardly pusillanimous — **w. lotion** (*Vet*), an aqueous solution of lead acetate and zinc sulfate, possessing astringent properties used in the treatment of scratches wounds, and suppurations — **w. maidenhair,** same as WALL-RUE — **w.-man's-footprint,** *n* Same as ENGLISHMAN'S-FOOT **w.-man's-foot‡.** — **w. matter** (*Anat*), that portion of the brain and spinal cord that is composed mainly of medullated nerve-fibers which give it a white appearance contrasted with *gray matter* — **w. meat.** 1. See MEAT 2. Food made from milk butter, cheese eggs and the like — **w. merganser,** a bird, the smew — **w. miller.** 1. The common clothes-moth 2 An arctiid moth (*Spilosoma virginica*), white, with a black discal dot on the fore wings and two black dots on the hind wings — **w. mineral primer,** a white coloring-matter consisting essentially of calcium carbonate — **w. mullet.** 1. The *Mugil curema* See MULLET 2. A catostomoid silvery mullet (*Mozostoma papillosum*) of American eastern coast-wise streams — **w. mundic,** arsenopyrite — **w. nettle,** the white dead-nettle — **w. night-hawk,** Lesson's petrel mutton-bird — **w. noddy,** a white tern — **w. nun,** the smew — **w. owl.** 1. The snowy owl 2. [Eng] The barn-owl — **w. paddy,** the lesser sheathbill (*Chionis minor*) See illus under SHEATHBILL — **w person.** 1. Any person of the Eurafrican race 2. [U S] Any person without admixture of negro or Indian blood Since 1865 various legal constructions of the term have been made in different States, as in Arkansas where a white person is one having no negro blood, or in Ohio, where one is a white person who has just less than half negro blood in his veins — **w. pickerel** 1. A white jack **w. pike‡.** 2. The little pickerel See PICKEREL 1 — **w.-point,** *n* A British noctuid moth (*Leucania albipuncta*) — **w. pointer** [New South Wales] the white shark (*Carcharodon rondeleti*) — **w.-pot,** *n* [Devonshire, Eng] **1.** A dish of sliced rolls, cream, eggs, sugar, etc, baked and served as a dessert

As *white-pot* butter-milk, and curds,
Such as a country-house affords
BUTLER *Hudibras* pt 1, can 1, l 299

2†. A beverage of hot port wine, with sugar, spices, and lemon — **w. prominent,** a British prominent moth (*Notodonta tritcolor*) — **w. pudding.** 1. Any light-colored pudding 2. [Scot] White-hass — **w. rabbit.** 1. An albino rabbit 2. The American varying hare — **w. race,** the Eurafrican or Caucasian race See RACE MAN — **w rattlesnake,** a yellowish-gray rattlesnake (*Crotalus mitchelli*), dotted with brown spots See RATTLESNAKE **w. rent.** [Eng] **1.** An annual tax of eightpence upon every tinner in Cornwall and Devon paid to the lord of the soil. 2. Rent payable in silver or any white coin — **w. rhinoceros.** 1. The African square-lipped rhinoceros 2. The common Indian rhinoceros — **w. ribbon,** the badge of certain organizations having for their object the improving of the moral condi-



White Ant

Hillock-nests built by African white ants or termites (*Termes lucifugus*) with one opened to show its structure *a* an adult winged termite male or female *b*, a soldier *c* a worker

tion of the community, specif, the badge of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union — **w ribboner**, *n* One wearing a white-ribbon badge — **w. robin-snipe** [Local, U S], the knot — **w. rock**, a yellow or white earthy rock, an altered form of diabase or basalt, intruded into certain coal-measures in England — **w trap†.** — **w.-root†**, *n* Solomon s-seal (*Polygonatum officinale*) — **W. Rose of Raby**, Cecily Neville, the wife of the Duke of York, whose sons were Richard III and Edward IV — **w.-rot**, *n* [Eng] **1.** The common pennywort (*Hydrocotyle vulgaris*) **2.** The butterwort (*Pinguicula vulgaris*) **3** Same as GRAPE-ROT, *5* — **w. rubber**, *a preparation of hard rubber with some* pigment, as zinc oxid or white lead, giving it a light color — **w. sage**, a woolly whitish undershrub of the western United States from New Mexico to Oregon, especially *Eurotia lanata, Ramona polystachya*, and the common sage-brush (*Artemisia mexicana*) — **w. salmon** **1.** [California] The yellowtail **2** The silver salmon **3.** A food-fish (*Ptychochetlus lucius*) abundant in the waters of the Colorado basin the largest of the American *Cyprinidæ* **4.** [Eng] The Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*) — **w. salt.** **1.** Salt dried and calcined, decrepitated salt **2.** Pearlash See POTASH, 2 — **w.-salted**, *a* Preserved by being cured in strong brine and then packed with fresh salt and lime, as, *white-salted* herring — **w. sauce**, same as VELOUTÉ — **w. scale** **1.** A scale-insect (*Aspidiotus nerii*) injurious to the orange **2.** The cushion-scale **3** The rose-scale — **w. sennaar gum**, same as GUM ARABIC — **w. snail**, same as SNAIL, 1 (1) — **w. staff** [Eng], the official badge of the Lord High Treasurer of England — **w. speck**, same as FROG-EYE — **w.-spine cucumber**, a garden cucumber with whitish, pointed tubercles — **w. stopper**, same as STOPPER, *n*, 3 — **w. sucker.** **1.** The common sucker **2.** The redhorse — **w. teak.** **1.** A sapindaceous tree (*Atalaya multiflora*) of Australia **2.** Its valuable wood — **w. tern**, a tern of the genus *Gygis* — **W Terror** (*F Hist*), the frightful vengeance taken by royalists in southeastern France in 1795 — **w. tombac**, *a variety of brass made white by the addition of* arsenic — **w.-top**, *n* [Austral] The flintwood (*Eucalyptus pilularis*) — **w.-tree**, *n* A medium-sized tree (*Melaleuca leucadendron*) growing in the Indian Archipelago and Australia so called from its thin white papery bark It is closely allied to the cajuput-tree, and is often cultivated in hothouses — **w. trout.** **1.** The white weakfish of the southern United States **2** The black bass **3.** The sea-trout — **w. veins**, a disease of cured tobacco, probably caused by drought while the tobacco is growing or by curing too rapidly It shows itself after the sweating process in the whiteness of the lateral fibers running from the main stem of the leaf — **w. wagtail**, the pied wagtail — **w. whale**, the beluga — **w. widgeon**, a bird, the smew — **w.-wings**, *n pl* [U S] The New York city street-cleaners, first uniformed in white by Street-Cleaning Commissioner Waring; by extension any corps of street-cleaners — **w. witch**, any beneficent spirit a guardian angel — **w. wolf.** **1.** The Tibetan wolf (*Canis laniger*) **2** An albino of the gray wolf **3** An Alaskan subarctic variety of the gray wolf — **w. wren**, the chiffchaff

white[1], *n* **1.** The luminous color that is seen when sunlight is reflected without sensible absorption of any of the visible rays of the spectrum, especially with scattering or irregular reflection as from a fine powder, that color which is devoid of any tint, and is the opposite of *black*, the appearance often regarded as not a color, as, pure *white*, garments of *white* **2.** Anything or a part of a thing that is white or nearly white, as, the *white* of the eye, clad in *white*, the *white* of an egg **3.** The center of a mark or target originally painted white

> The Douglas bent a bow of might,—
> His first shaft centred in the *white*
> SCOTT *Lady of the Lake* can 5 st 22

4. A member of a fair-skinned race, as a European, as opposed to one of darker skin, as a Hindu, especially, one of the Eurafric race as opposed to a negro, an Indian, etc **5** A white paint or pigment, as, Dutch *white*, hence, by comparison, a color approaching pure white in its effect See table below **6.** *pl* Flour made from the finest and whitest part of wheat **7.** *pl* Same as LONG-CLOTH **8** *pl* Same as LEUCORRHEA **9.** A pieridine butterfly, usually white, as the cabbage-butterfly **10.** [S Afr] A wing-plume of a male ostrich **11.** *pl* [W-] *It Hist* Same as BIANCHI **12.** *Chess* The player who has the white men

VARIETIES OF WHITE

NAME	Source	Use
an'ti-mo-ny white	Antimonious oxid	Pigment
bod'y-w	Levigated flake-white	Pigment
cad'mi-um w	Cadmium carbonate or hydrated oxid	Pigment
Chl-nese' w	A zinc oxid	Pigment
con'stant w[1]	Barium sulfate	Pigment
Der'by-shire w	Ground barite or heavy spar	Pigment
Dutch w	Barium sulfate 3/4, white lead 1/4	Pigment
flake-w	Pure white lead in flakes	Pigment
Flem'ish w	Artificial lead sulfate	Pigment
French w[3]	A variety of white lead	Pigment
Ham'burg w	Barium sulfate 2/3, white lead 1/3	Pigment
Krem'nitz w[2]	Lead carbonate and hydrated oxid	Pigment
Krem'ser w	A pure white lead	Pigment
lead w	Any white lead	Pigment
min'er-al w	An artificial white lead	Pigment
New'cas tle w	A white lead made with molasses vinegar	Pigment
Pat'ti-son's w	Mixture of lead chlorid and oxid	Pigment
pearl w	Bismuthous oxychlorid	Pigment
Ro'man w	A kind of white lead	Pigment
sat'in w	Aluminum and calcium sulfate	Pigment
tree w	Hydrated tin oxid	Pigment
tung'sten w	Barium tungstate	Pigment
Ven'ice w	Barium sulfate 1/2, white lead 1/2	Pigment
white lead	Lead carbonate and hydrated oxid	Pigment
zinc w	*Hydrated zinc carbonate or* oxid	Pigment

Syn., barytic white[1], permanent white[1] Crems Krems, or Cremnitz white[2], Vienna white[2], China white[3], Clichy white[2] silver white[2]

— **checkered white** (*Entom*), the common spotted butterfly (*Pontia protodice*) — **Faenza w**, a fine enamel of stannic oxid characteristic of some varieties of majolica-ware — **forest whitet**, same as PENISTONE — **gray-veined w.**, a butterfly (*Pieris napi*), very widely distributed — **indophenol w.**, same as LEUCOINDOPHENOL — **l'ro-ry white". I.** *a* Of a creamy-white color, like that of ivory **II.** *n* The color of ivory — **Spanish w**, a commercial variety of whiting better than the *common grade* — *the* **w. and the red†**, silver and gold

White[2], *n* **1 Andrew Dickson** (11/12 1832–4/11 1918), an American diplomat, educator, legislator, and author, first president of Cornell University **2. Edward Douglass** (11/12 1845–5/11 1921) an American jurist and legislator Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court from 1894, and Chief Justice from 1910 **3. Sir George Stuart, V. C.** (7/12 1835–4/12 1912), a British field-marshal, served in India, Egypt Burma and South Africa defender of Ladysmith, 1899–1900 **4 Gilbert** (7/12 1720–4/12 1793), an English naturalist and antiquary *Natural History of Selborne* **5. Henry Kirke** (3/12 1785–10/12 1806), an English poet, commonly called **Kirke White. 6 Horace** (6/12 1834–9/12 1916), an American editor, *Money and Banking* **7. John Williams** (3/12 1849–4/12 1917), an American classical scholar, *First Lessons in Greek* **8 Joseph Blanco** (7/12 1775–5/12 1841), a Spanish priest of Irish parentage, after 1810 resident in England as educator and author **9 Peregrine** (11/12 1620–7/12 1704) the first child born in New England of English parents, born on the "Mayflower" in Cape Cod harbor **10. Richard Grant** (4/12 1821–4/12 1885), an American philologist, writer, and critic, *Words and Their Uses* **11 Stanford** (11/12 1853–6/12 1906), an American architect **12 Stewart Edward** (3/12 1873–), an American novelist, *The Westerners* **13 Sir Thomas** (1492–2/12 1566), Lord Mayor of London, founded St John's College, Oxford **14. William** (4/1748–7/17 1836), first Protestant Episcopal bishop in America, reviser of the Prayer Book for the American Church, church historian **15 William Allen** (3/10 1868–), an American author, *A Certain Rich Man* **16.** A county in N E Arkansas, 1,035 sq m, county-seat, Searcy **17.** A county in N E Georgia, 243 sq m, county-seat, Cleveland **18.** A county in S E Illinois 512 sq m, county-seat, Carmi **19.** A county in N W Indiana, 500 sq m, *county-seat, Monticello* **20.** *A county in central Tennessee*, 370 sq m, county-seat, Sparta.

white'back", 1 hwaıt'bak", 2 hwıt'bāk", *n* **1.** [Local, U S] The canvasback duck **2** [Prov Eng] The white poplar from the color of the lower side of the leaves

white'bait", 1 hwaıt'bāt", 2 hwıt'bāt", *n* **1.** The young of various clupeoid fishes, especially of sprat and herring, netted in great quantities, especially at the mouth of the Thames, and served as a delicacy

Formerly *whitebait* was supposed to be a distinct species of fish It is now known to consist of the young fry of herrings and sprats in varying proportions mixed with a few shrimps, gobies, sticklebacks pope-fishes and young flounders but these impurities are as far as possible picked out from the *whitebait* before it is marketed

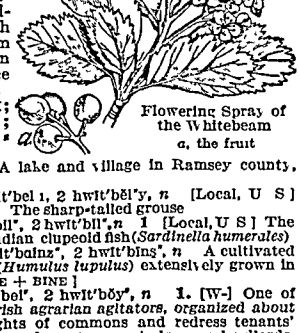
Encyc Brit 11th ed, vol xxvii p 602

2. A Chinese fish (*Salanx sinensis*) **3.** [New Zealand] *(1) A galaxioid fish (Galaxias attenuatus) (2)* The New Zealand smelt **4** A gobioid (*Lepidogobius lepidus*) of the California coast **5.** One of various species of silversides of fresh and salt waters of the United States

white'bark", 1 hwaıt'bärk, 2 hwıt'bark", *n* Any one of several trees having a whitish bark, as the white poplar in America or the white boree in Australia

White Bay An inlet of the N coast of Newfoundland

white'beam", 1 hwaıt'bīm", 2 hwıt'bēm", *n* A European shrub or small tree (*Sorbus aria*), with simple or pinnatifid leaves, flowers in loose corymbs, and roundish fruit dotted with red so called from the white down on the under surface of the leaves **beam'-tree"†; lot'-tree"†; white'beam-tree"†.**



Flowering Spray of the Whitebeam
a, the fruit

White Bear Lake A lake and village in Ramsey county, Minn

white'bel"ly, 1 hwaıt'bel ı, 2 hwıt'bēl'y, *n* [Local, U S] **1.** The widgeon **2** The sharp-tailed grouse

white'bill", 1 hwaıt'bil", 2 hwıt'bil", *n* **1** [Local, U S] The coot **2.** A West-Indian clupeoid fish (*Sardinella humerales*)

white'bines", 1 hwaıt'bainz", 2 hwıt'bīnz", *n* A cultivated variety of the hop (*Humulus lupulus*) extensively grown in England [< WHITE + BINE]

white'boy", 1 hwaıt'bel", 2 hwıt'bōy", *n* **1.** [W-] One of a lawless band of Irish agrarian agitators, *organized about* 1761 to restore rights of commons and redress tenants' wrongs, who perpetrated wanton reprisals upon landlords, agents, tax-collectors, the Protestant clergy, and others so called from their wearing white outer garments, the better to see each other **Lev'el-er†.** **2†.** A favorite son, servant, or dependent: a term of affection — **White'boy"ism**, *n* The principles and practises of the Whiteboys

white'cap", 1 hwaıt'kap", 2 hwıt'căp", *n* **1.** A foam-crested wave **2** [U S] *One of any lawless secret* organization or body of men who, under the pretense of regulating public morality, inflict cruelties upon those who have incurred their ill will so called from the white hoods worn by some such persons **white'cap"per†. 3.** One of various birds (1) The European redstart (2) The European tree-sparrow (3) The whitethroat **4.** The field-mushroom (*Agaricus arvensis*) **5.** *pl* The inner husks of wheat

White Cas'tle. A town in Iberville parish, La

White'chap-el, 1 hwaıt'chap-el 2 hwıt'chăp-ĕl *n* A district in Stepney borough, E London, England The Tower of London is within its limits — **Whitechapel cart**, a light, two-wheeled cart much used by butchers, grocers, etc, of London It originated in Whitechapel **White'chap-el†**

white'coat", 1 hwaıt'kōt", 2 hwıt'cōt", *n* **1.** [Newfoundland] A young seal in its first coat, also, its pelt **wool', seal"†. 2** Same as SKIM-COAT [COMB-DISEASE

white'comb", 1 hwaıt'kōm", 2 hwıt'cōm", *n Vet* See

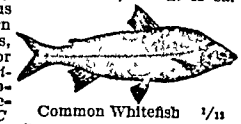
white'ear", 1 hwaıt'ir", 2 hwıt'ēr", *n* A vanicorinoid gastropod of tropical seas, as *Vanicora cancellata*, having a white-ribbed shell with a widely expanded aperture

white'ear", *n* The wheatear

White'face Peak, 1 hwaıt'fēs 2 hwıt'fāc A mountain in the main range east of Middle Park, Colo 11 493 ft high

White'field, 1 hwaıt'fild 2 hwıt'fēld *n* **1. George** (12/18 1714–9/20 1770), an English preacher, founder of the Calvinistic Methodists preached extensively in America **2** A town in S E Lancashire England **3** 1 hwaıt'fild, 2 hwıt'fēld A town in Lincoln county Me **4** A village in Coos county, N H — **White-field'i-an**, *n* A Methodist who adhered to George Whitefield after he and the Wesleys had separated a Calvinistic Methodist Huntingdonian **White'field-ite†.**

white'fish", 1 hwaıt'fish", 2 hwıt'fish", *n* **1.** A salmonoid food-fish (genus *Coregonus*) of northern regions, mostly in lakes, having teeth minute or absent *Coregonus clupeiformis* is the common **humpback** or **high-back whitefish** of the Great Lakes *C labradoricus* is the **Sault** or **Musquaw river whitefish**, ranging from the White Mountains to Labrador and Lake Superior *C kennicotti* is the **broad** or **delta w** of Alaska, *C quadrilateralis* of the Great Lake region and northward is the **Menominee w.** or **round w.**; *C williamsonii* ranging from Utah to British Columbia, is the **Rocky Mountain** or **Williamson w.**



Common Whitefish 1/11

2. One of various species of fishes (1) The menhaden (2) The European whiting (3) The yellowtail (4) The silver salmon (5) The young of the bluefish (6) Cyprinoids collectively (7) The sewen **3.** The beluga — **bloater whitefish**, same as BLOATER[1], 2 — **herring w**, the whitefish (*Argyreosomus lucidus*) of Great Bear Lake and connecting waters an important food-fish of northwest Canada

White'friars, 1 hwaıt'frai"ərz, 2 hwıt'frī'ars, *n* A district in London south of Fleet street and east of the Temple Gardens, former site of a convent of white friars Compare ALSATIA

White'hall, 1 hwaıt'hôl, 2 hwıt'hąl, *n* **1.** A former royal palace on Whitehall street, Westminster, London The original Whitehall succeeded a mansion built by Hubert de Burgh in the 13th century, and as York House or York Palace was the residence of the archbishops of York On Wolsey's disgrace in 1530 it became crown property and received the name *Whitehall* In it Henry VIII, Oliver Cromwell, and Charles II died, and in front of it Charles I was beheaded In 1691 and again in 1698 this palace was burned, and the banqueting-hall, now a royal chapel, was *the only part that escaped destruction* **2** *A city in Green* county, Ill **3** A village in Muskegon county, Mich **4** A village in Washington county, N Y

white'hause", 1 hwaıt'hēs" *or* -hōz", 2 hwıt'hąs" *or* -hąs", *n* [Eng] The shagreen ray

White-ha'ven, 1 hwaıt-hē'vn, 2 hwıt-hā'vn, *n* A seaport in Cumberland, England

White Ha'ven A borough in Luzerne county, Pa

white'head"[1], 1 hwaıt'hed", 2 hwıt'hĕd, *n* **1** A white-tailed *monk-pigeon* **2** *The blue-winged snow-goose* **3.** [Local, U S] The surf-scoter **4** [New Zealand] A small thrush-like bird (*Clitonyx albicilla*), nearly extinct

White'head[2], *n* **1. Paul** (3/11 710–12/22 1774), an English satirical poet **2. William** (1715–4/14 1785), an English dramatist and poet laureate, *School for Lovers*

White'ing, 1 hwaıt'iŋ, 2 hwıt'ing, **Richard** (7/18 1840–) An English editor and novelist *No 5 John Street*

white let'ter. 1. Roman type formerly so called in contrast with *black letter* **2** Any type so cut that when printed the letters stand out in the color of the paper, whereas the body and shoulder of the type appear in ink

White'locke, 1 hwaıt'lok, 2 hwıt'lŏk, **Bulstrode** (4/1605–7/21 1675) An English statesman

white'ly†, *a* Approaching white in color, white

White Moun'tains. A mountain group in central New Hampshire, culminating in the Presidential Range central summit, Mount Washington, 6,293 ft high — **White Mountain butterfly**, a coffee-colored butterfly (*Œneis norna semidea*) inhabiting only the highest points of the White Mountains

whit'en, 1 hwaıt'n, 2 hwıt'n, *v* **I.** *t* To make white, blanch, bleach, decolorize, as, time *whitened* his hair **II.** *i* To become, grow, or turn white, as, the mildewed sheets *whitened* in the sun Syn., see BLEACH

> The sparkling waters hissed
> Before, and frothed and *whitened* far behind
> SOUTHEY *Madoc, The Voyage* pt 1 l 16

whit'end, *pp* Whitened S S

whit'en-er, 1 hwaıt'n-ər, 2 hwıt'n-er, *n* One who or that which whitens, blanches, or bleaches, especially, any cleansing and decolorizing powder or liquid

white'ness, 1 hwaıt'nes, 2 hwıt'nĕs, *n* **1.** The state of being white, freedom from stains or darkness of surface, as, the *whiteness* of the Alpine snow

Newton inferred that perfect *whiteness* may be compounded of different colours BREWSTER *Newton* p 54 [in 1839]

2 Pallor from emotion or from illness producing anemia, as, her face wore a deathlike *whiteness* **3.** Cleanness or pureness of heart, innocence, stainlessness

whit'en-ing, 1 hwaıt'n-iŋ, 2 hwıt'n-ing, *n* **1.** The act of making white, or the state of growing white, as, the *whitening* of wax **2** Any material for producing whiteness, as whiting, whitewash, etc **3** The cleaning of the fleshy side of a hide by a currier **4.** Tin-plating — **whit'en-ing-slick"er**, *n* A thin-bladed, sharp-edged tool, used in cleaning the inner or fleshy side of a hide or skin — **w.-stone**, *n* A fine-grained stone used by cutlers for sharpening and polishing

White Pass. A pass in Alaska, near Skagway, 2,800 ft high

White Pine. A county in E Nevada, 8,712 sq m county-seat, Ely

White Plains A village, county-seat of Westchester county, N Y, where the British defeated the American colonists, Oct 28–29 1776

white'plum", 1 hwaıt'plum, 2 hwıt'plūm", *n* A hard-wood tree (*Notelæa ligustrina*) of New Zealand

White Riv'er. 1. A river in N E Arkansas, length, 900 m to the Mississippi river at the mouth of the Arkansas **2** A river in S Indiana, length 50 m to the Wabash river It is formed by two large streams (**East Fork**, length, 250 m, and **West Fork**, length, 300 m) **3** A river in Nebraska and S South Dakota, length, 325 m to the Missouri river

White Rock Moun'tain. A peak in Elk range, Colo, 13,532 ft high

white'rump", 1 hwaıt'rump", 2 hwıt'rūmp", *n* **1** [Local, U S] The Hudsonian godwit spotrump **2** The wheatear

whites, 1 hwaıts, 2 hwıts *n pl* Same as WHITE[1], *n*, 6, 7, 8

white'sark", 1 hwaıt'särk", 2 hwıt'sark, *n* [Scot] A surplice

Whites'bor-o, 1 hwaıts'bur-o 2 hwıts'bôr-o *n* **1.** A village in Oneida county, N Y **2** A town in Grayson county, Tex

white'scop", 1 hwaıt'skop", 2 hwıt'scŏp", *n* [Local, U S] The surf-scoter, whitehead

White Sea *A gulf between Kola and Kanin peninsulas* Archangel government Russia 36,000 sq m Canals connect it with the basins of the Caspian Baltic, and Black seas

white'side", 1 hwaıt'said, 2 hwıt'sīd *n* [Local, Eng] The goldeneye [county-seat Morrison

White'side, *n.* A county in N W Illinois 700 sq m,

white'sid"ed, *a* With sides partly or wholly white — **white-sided dolphin**, a dolphin (*Lagenorhynchus acutus*) of the North Atlantic ocean — **w. duck**, the tufted duck

white'smith", 1 hwaıt'smith", 2 hwıt'smith", *n* A worker in white metals, as a tinsmith or a silversmith,

also, a finisher, polisher, or galvanizer of iron Compare BLACKSMITH

white'spot", 1 hwaıt'spot", 2 hwıt'spŏt", *n* A British moth spotted with white, as a noctuid (*Diantheca albimaculata*)

white'spur", 1 hwaıt'spûr", 2 hwıt'spûr, *n* *Her* A certain kind or rank of esquires so called from the spurs worn during the dubbing **esquires' whitespurs‡.**

white'ster, 1 hwaıt'stər, 2 hwıt'ster, *n* [Prov Eng] A bleacher, whitener **whit'ster‡.**

white'stone", 1 hwaıt'stōn", 2 hwıt'stōn", *n* *Petrol* Granulite a rendering of the German *weisstein*

White Sul'phur Springs. A village and health resort in Greenbrier county, W Va mineral springs

white'tail", 1 hwaıt'tēl", 2 hwıt'tāl", *n* An animal having a white tail Specif (1) The common or Virginia deer so called in the western United States (2) The northern prairie-hare (*Lepus campestris*), distinguished by its white scut from other western jack-rabbits (3) [Local, Eng] The wheatear (4) A South-American hummingbird (*Urochroa leucura*)

white'tailed", *a* With a white tail — **white-tailed deer,** the most widely spread deer in the United States (*Odocoileus virginianus*) Its moderately long tail is white on the under side — **w. emerald,** a humming-bird of the Central American genus *Elvira*

white'throat", 1 hwaıt'thrōt", 2 hwıt'thrōt", *n* **1.** One of various Old World warblers, especially the **common or greater whitethroat** (*Sylvia cinerea*) *S curruca* is the lesser w and *S hortensis* the **garden w** or **golden warbler,** sometimes called locally **billy whitethroat** and **greater pettychaps.** See PETTYCHAPS **2.** The white-throated sparrow **3.** A Brazilian humming-bird (*Leucochloris albicollis*)

white'tip", 1 hwaıt'tip", 2 hwıt'tip", *n* A humming-bird (genus *Urosticte*)

white'top", 1 hwaıt'top", 2 hwıt'tŏp", *n* A common and valuable grass (*Agrostis alba*) in old fields and meadows, akin to and resembling redtop, white bent, fiorin

white'wall", 1 hwaıt'wōl", 2 hwıt'wąl", *n* [Prov Eng] A bird, the spotted flycatcher

white'wash", 1 hwaıt'wesh", 2 hwıt'wąsh", *v* **I.** *t* **1.** To coat with whitewash, as a wall, fence, or tree, loosely, to whiten with any liquid or lotion, as the face **2.** To attempt to render fair or reputable (what is doubtful or corrupt), especially to do so officially, as, the report simply *whitewashed* a corrupt official **3.** [Colloq, Eng] To free from debts or pecuniary obligations, as by proceedings in bankruptcy **4.** [Colloq, U S] To beat in a game without allowing the opposite side to score, leaving a blank or white spot on the score-card

II. *i* To exude an efflorescence of or resembling lime, as a wall, especially one of bricks

white'wash", 1 hwaıt'wesh", 2 hwıt'wąsh", *n* **1.** A mixture of slaked lime and water, used for whitening walls, outhouses, etc, sometimes, loosely, a similar liquid, as calcimine **2.** A toilet preparation for whitening the skin **3.** Figuratively, a glossing report falsely ascribing virtues, suppressing adverse evidence, etc **4.** A failure to score in a game **5.** A deposit of gold-bearing stones found on hill-slopes of creeks in the Klondike region — **white'wash"er,** *n* One who whitewashes, especially, one whose occupation is to whiten walls, ceilings, etc, with whitewash

white'wa"ter, 1 hwaıt'wō'ter, 2 hwıt'wa"ter, *vi* To make the sea white by lashing with the tail, as a whale especially in the whaler's cry "There she *whitewaters!*"

White'wa"ter, *n* A township and city in Walworth county, Wis [in to the Arkansas river

White'wa"ter creek. A river in S E Kansas length, 120

White'wa"ter riv'er. A river in S E Indiana and S W Ohio length, 100 m to the Miami river

white'weed", 1 hwaıt'wēd", 2 hwıt'wēd", *n* The oxeye daisy so called probably from the white appearance it gives to land it covers See illus under OXEYE DAISY

white'wing", 1 hwaıt'wiŋ", 2 hwıt'wiŋg", *n* **1** [U S] The white-winged scoter **2.** [Eng] The chaffinch

white'-winged", *a* Having wings partly or wholly white — **white-winged blackbird,** the lark-bunting — **w coot,** a scoter-duck — **w. crossbill,** an American crossbill (*Loxia leucoptera*), *distinguishable from the red crossbill by its* pinkish coloration and its two broad wing-bars of white — **w dove,** a ground-dove (*Melopelia leucoptera*) of Middle America

white'wood", 1 hwaıt'wud", 2 hwıt'wo͝od", *n* **1.** Any one of various trees yielding a whitish timber, or the timber itself, as the tulip-tree, cottonwood, and basswood of the United States, the wild cinnamon and other trees of the West Indies, the shinglewood of Guiana, the tolosa-wood of Tasmania, the cheesewood, the rock-plant, etc **2.** [Austral] Same as CATTLE-BUSH **3.** Same as MAHOE[2] — **white'wood-bark",** *n* The bark of the wild cinnamon [WHITE-GRUB

white'worm", 1 hwaıt'wûrm", 2 hwıt'wûrm", *n* Same as **white'wort",** 1 hwaıt'wûrt", 2 hwıt'wûrt", *n* **1.** Feverfew **2** The common European Solomon's-seal

White'wright, 1 hwaıt'raıt, 2 hwıt'rıt, *n* A town in Grayson county, Tex

Whit'field, 1 hwıt'fild, 2 hwıt'fēld, *n* **1. Robert Parr** (1/31 1828–1910), an American paleontologist **2** A county in N W Georgia, 285 sq m, county-seat, Dalton

whit'flaw"†, *n* A whitlow

Whit'gift, 1 hwıt'gift 2 hwıt'gift, **John** (1530?–3/31 1604?) An English prelate archbishop of Canterbury

whith'er, 1 hwıth'ər, 2 hwıth'er, *adv* **1.** As an interrogative, to which or what place, as, *whither* did they go? **2.** As a relative, to which or what approaching a conjunctive use, as, the village *whither* we went

I call'd and stray'd I knew not *whither*
MILTON *P L* bk VIII, l 283

3 Wheresoever, whithersoever, as, go *whither* you please **4†.** To what degree or extent [< AS *hwider*, whither, akin to *hwā*, who] **wheth'er†; whid'er†.— any whither†,** same as ANYWHITHER — **no w.** [Archaic], to no place nowhere, as, he went *no whither* — **whith"er-so-ev'er,** *adv* [Archaic] To what place soever, wheresoever formal or emphatic, as, lead us *whithersoever* you will — **whith'erward,** *adv* [Archaic] In what direction

whit'lle, 1 hwıt'ıl, 2 hwıt'll *n* [Prov] The green woodpecker

whit'ling, 1 hwaıt'liŋ 2 hwıt'liŋ, *vt* To cover with whiting

whit'ling[1], *n* A white levigated and washed chalk used as a pigment and for polishing According to its quality, it is known variously as **Spanish white** or **whiting** and **Paris white**

whit'ling[2], *n* **1.** A small European gadoid food-fish (*Merlangus merlangus*) without a barbel **2.** The silver hake **3** A silvery scisenoid fish (genus *Menticirrhus*), especially *M americanus*, the **Carolina whiting,** common on the coast of the southern United States *M littoralis* is the **silver w.** or **surf-w.** *M sazatilis* is the **northern w.** or kingfish **4.** [Australian] A sillaginoid fish of the genus *Sillago*, esteemed as food, as, the trumpeter *whiting* (*S maculata*) **5.** The European Whiting 1/5 [New Zealand] A gadoid fish (*Pseudophycis breviusculus*) **6.** The Sault or Musquaw river whitefish (*Coregonus labradoricus*) **7.** The menhaden **8.** [Virginia] The harvest-fish (*Stromateus alepidotus*) **9.** The Pacific tomcod (*Microgadus proximus*) [< WHITE]



— **whit'ling-mop"†,** *n* **1.** A young whiting **2** A young fair maid — **w.-pollack,** *n* The European pollack — **w. pout,** *n* A European gadoid fish (*Gadus luscus*), having an inflatable membranous covering over the eyes — **whiting's eye†,** same as SHEEP'S-EYE

Whit'ing[1], *n* **1 Lilian** (10/31 1859–), an American editor and author **2. William** (3/41 1813–8/31 1873) an American lawyer and author **3** A town in Lake county, Ind

Whit'ing-ham, 1 hwıt'iŋ-əm, 2 hwıt'ing-am, *n* A town in Windham county, Vt

whit'ing-time"†, *n* Bleaching-time

whit'ish, 1 hwaıt'ish, 2 hwıt'ish, *a* Somewhat white, especially, very light gray, as, a *whitish* powder — **whit'ishness,** *n* The quality of being whitish albescence

whit'leath"er, 1 hwıt'leth'ər, 2 hwıt'lĕth'er, *n* **1.** White leather **2.** The paxwax or nuchal ligament

Whit'ley, 1 hwıt'li, 2 hwıt'ly, *n* **1.** A county in N E Indiana, 336 sq m, county-seat, Columbia City **2** A county in S E Kentucky, 578 sq m, county-seat, Williamsburg

Whit'ley and Monks'ea-ton, 1 muŋks'ī-tən, 2 mōŋks'ē-tən An urban district in Northumberland, England

whit'ling, *n* [Prov Eng] The young of the sea-trout

Whit'lock, 1 hwıt'lŏk, 2 hwıt'lŏk, **Brand** (3/41869–) American diplomat and author, minister to Belgium (1913–1917)

whit'low, 1 hwıt'lo, 2 hwıt'lo, *n* **1.** An inflammatory tumor, especially on the terminal phalanx of a finger, seated between the epidermis and true skin (a *run-round*), or within the sheath of a tendon, or between the bone and its enveloping membrane (a *felon*) **2.** *Vet* A disease of horses' feet, consisting of inflammation of the hoof, due to the collecting of acrid matter [For WHICKFLAW, < QUICK, *n*, 1 (1), + FLAW[1], *n*]

whit'low-grass", 1 hwıt'lo-grus", 2 hwıt'lo-grăs", *n* **1.** A minute early-flowering plant (*Draba verna*) having a scape 1 to 3 inches high, bearing small white flowers so called because believed to be useful for the cure of whitlow The name sometimes embraces the whole genus *Draba* **2.** A European saxifrage (*Saxifraga tridactylites*), also reputed a cure for whitlow **vernal whitlow-grass‡.**

whit'low-wort", 1 hwıt'lo-wûrt", 2 hwıt'lo-wûrt", *n* **1.** Any plant of the genus *Paronychia* **2.** Whitlow-grass

Whit'man, 1 hwıt'mən, 2 hwıt'man, *n* **1 Marcus** (3/4 1802–11/31 1847), an American missionary and explorer **2. Walt** (5/31 1819–3/31 1892), an American poet *Leaves of Grass* **3 Charles Seymour** (5/31 1868–), American lawyer governor New York State (1915–1918) **4** A county in S E Washington, 2,105 sq m, county-seat, Colfax **4.** A town in Plymouth county, Mass

Whit'ney, 1 hwıt'ni, 2 hwıt'ny, *n* **1. Adeline Dutton** (*née* Train) (3/41 1824–3/31 1906), an American author. *Faith Gartney's Girlhood* **2. Edward Baldwin** (3/41 1857–1/41 1911), an American lawyer **3 Eli** (12/31 1765–1/31 1825), an American mechanist, inventor of the cotton-gin **4 Josiah Dwight** (11/31 1819–3/19 1896), an American geologist, professor at Harvard **5 William Dwight** (2/31 1827–6/31 1894), an American comparative philologist, Sanskrit scholar, editor-in-chief of *The Century Dictionary* **6 Mount,** a peak of the Sierra Nevada mountains, in Inyo and Tulare counties, Cal, the highest point in the United States outside of Alaska, 14,501 ft high, named for J D Whitney

whit'ney-ite, 1 hwıt'ni-aıt, 2 hwıt'ny-ıt, *n* *Mineral* A malleable, reddish to grayish-white, opaque copper arsenid (Cu_3As), found massive [< Prof J D *Whitney*]

whit'rack, 1 hwıt'rak, 2 hwıt'răk, *n* [Prov Eng & Scot] A weasel

Whit'sta-ble, 1 hwıt'stə-bl, 2 hwıt'sta-bl, *n* A parish and watering-place in Kent, England, noted for its oysters

whit'ster, *n* Same as WHITESTER

whit'sul†, *n* A dish of milk, butter, cheese and curds

Whit'sun, 1 hwıt'sun, 2 hwıt'sŭn, *n* Whitsunday frequently used in composition **Whit'son†.**

— **Whit'sun-ale",** *n* [Eng] A festival, formerly celebrated at Whitsuntide, at which the people of several parishes met near a church and gave themselves to feasting and merrymaking — **W.-farthings,** *n pl* [Eng] Same as PENTECOSTALS — **W.-lady†,** *n* [Eng] The leading woman in the Whitsuntide revels — **W.-lord†,** *n* [Eng] The leading male character in the merrymakings at Whitsuntide — **W.-Monday, W.-Tuesday,** same as WHIT-MONDAY, etc — **Whit'sun-tide",** *n* [Eng] *Eccl* The week beginning with Whitsunday, especially the first three days of that week. **Whitsun-week Whit'son-tide"‡.— W.-week,** *n* The week that begins with Whitsunday

Whit'sun-day, 1 hwıt'sn-dē *or* hwıt'sun'dı, 2 hwıt'sn-dā *or* hwıt'sŭn'da (XIII), *n* *Eccl* **1.** The seventh Sunday after Easter a church festival commemorating the descent of the Holy Spirit on the day of Pentecost

Every day of spring is the earth's *Whit Sunday* — Fire Sunday
RUSKIN *Proserpina* p 74 [C & A 1875]

2. *Scots Law* One of the term-days (May 15) at which rents, stipends, etc, were payable [< AS *hwita sunnan-dæg*, *hwit*, white, and see SUNDAY from the *white* garments worn by candidates for orders and baptism]

whit'ten, 1 hwıt'n 2 hwıt'n, *n* [Prov Eng] **1.** The wayfaring-tree **2.** The cranberry-tree **whit'ten-tree"‡.**

whit'ter-ick, 1 hwıt'ər-ık, 2 hwıt'er-ık, *n* [Prov Eng] The curlew

Whit'ti-er, 1 hwıt'ı-ər, 2 hwıt'i-er, **John Greenleaf** (12/17 1807–9/31 1892) An American poet, *Snow-bound*, etc

whit'tle-what"tle, 1 hwıt'ı-hwet'ı, 2 hwıt'ı-hwąt ı, *vt* [Scot] To waste time in whittle-whattle, shilly-shally, mutter whisper [also one who indulges in such talk

whit'tle-what"tle, *n* [Scot] Vague shuffling or cajoling talk

Whit'ting-ton, 1 hwıt'iŋ-tən, 2 hwıt'ing-ton, *n* **1 Richard** (1358?–1/-1423) Lord Mayor of London (1397–1398, 1406–1407 1419–1420) a public benefactor Under the name of **Dick Whittington** he was made the hero of a popular legend or nursery tale which originated about 1605 Represented as an orphan arriving destitute in London, he is employed as scullion under a tyrannical cook, but despite the kindness of Mistress Alice, his master's daughter, he runs away, but returns upon hearing the Bow bells seeming to chime Turn again Whittington, Lord Mayor of London" Through the purchase by a king of Barbary for a large sum, of his sole possession, a cat which was on board his master's ship, Whittington is said to have been enabled to build a fortune, marry Mistress Alice, and become thrice Lord Mayor of London **2.** An urban district in Derbyshire, England

whit'tle, 1 hwıt'l, 2 hwıt'l, *v* [WHIT'TLED, WHIT'TLING] **I.** *t* **1.** To carve, shape, shave, trim, or otherwise cut by hand with a knife, also, to form in this way

We have learned to *whittle* the Eden Tree to the shape of a surplice-peg KIPLING *Conundrum of the Workshops* st 6

2. To reduce by paring away or removing a little at a time, as, we *whittled* his price down to one-half **3.** To give a sharp edge to, sharpen, whet **4** [Prov Eng or Obs] To excite, especially, to intoxicate with drink

II. *i* **1.** To cut up a piece of wood by shaving it little by little with a knife, or to shape it by such cutting **2.** [Slang, Eng] *To confess at the gallows* Syn see CUT

whit'tle[1], *n* **1.** A knife, especially, a sheath-knife worn at the belt, or any large knife such as is used by sailors, whalemen, and butchers

Hard by, a flesher on a block had laid his *whittle* down
MACAULAY *Virginia* st 7

2. [Prov Eng] A whetstone [< AS *thwitan*, cut] — **whit'tle-gait",** *n* [Scot] A right to table-board at different houses successively

The minister's stipend is £5 per annum and a *whittle-gait*, or the valuable privilege of using his knife for a week at a time at any table in the parish
BRAND *Pop Antiq* p 202 [C & W 1877]

whit'tle[2], *n* [Prov] **1.** A blanket **2** A shaggy mantle formerly worn by countrywomen [< AS *hwitel*, < *hwit*, white] **whit'tle-shawl"‡**

Whit'tle-sey, 1 hwıt'l-sı, 2 hwıt'l-sy, **Charles W.** (1/31 1883 11/31 1921) An American Lieutenant-Colonel in the World War named by General Pershing for heroism in action in the Argonne, October, 1918

Whit'tle-sey-a, 1 hwıt'l-sī-ə, 2 hwıt'l-sē-a, *n* *Paleobot* A peculiar fossil genus of supposed gymnosperms found in the Pottsville formations of North America The leaves are more or less distinctly wedge-shaped, with nerves somewhat like the ginkgo, of which this tree is regarded by some as the ancestor [< Charles *Whittlesey*, its discoverer]

whit'tlings, 1 hwıt'liŋz, 2 hwıt'lings, *n pl* The fine chips and shavings made with a whittle or by a whittler

whit'wall, 1 hwıt'wōl, 2 hwıt'wąl, *n* [Prov Brit] Same as WITWAL[1] [shire, England

Whit'wick, 1 hwıt'wik, 2 hwıt'wik, *n* A town in Leicester-

Whit'wood, 1 hwıt'wud, 2 hwıt'wo͝od, *n* A town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England

Whit'worth, 1 hwıt'wərth, 2 hwıt'worth, *n* **1 Sir Joseph** (12/31 1805–1/31 1887), an English mechanical engineer, invented the true plane, a process of making steel, a rifle, and rifled ordnance **2** A parish in Spenny moor urban district, Durham county, England **3** A town in S E Lancashire, England — **Whitworth ball** (*Ordnance*), a *projectile* used in the Whitworth gun having the middle portion planed to fit the hexagonal bore — **W. plane** (*Engin*), same as SURFACE-PLATE, 1 — **Whitworth's quick return** (*Mach*), a device for producing a slow forward movement and a rapid return of a planer-table named for the inventor

whit'y, 1 hwaıt'ı, 2 hwıt'y, *a* Somewhat white, whitish

whiz, 1 hwiz, 2 hwiz, *v* [WHIZZED, WHIZD[S], WHIZ'ZING] **I** *t* To rotate so rapidly as to cause to hum, specif, to dry, as grain, sugar, etc, in a centrifugal machine

II. *i* **1.** To make a hissing and humming sound while in rapid motion, as, the *rifle-ball whizzed* shrilly, the wind *whizzes* around the corner **2** To move swiftly with hissing and humming noise, as, the arrows *whizzed* past our heads [Imitative]

whiz, *n* A noise between a hum and a hiss, a sibilant sound with some sonant character, such as is produced by a missile passing through the air [sound

whiz, *adv* [Rare] With quick movement or humming

whiz-bang, *n* [Soldiers' Slang] A high explosive shell

whiz'gig", 1 hwiz'gıg", 2 hwiz'gig", *n* A mechanical toy that makes a whizzing sound [< WHIZ + GIG[1], *n*, 4]

whiz'let, *vi* To whiz whistle

whiz'zer, 1 hwiz'ər, 2 hwiz'er, *n* **1.** One who or that which whizzes **2.** A centrifugal machine or the like for drying articles or for separating impurities from grain

whiz'zing, 1 hwiz'iŋ, 2 hwiz'ing, *n* A humming, whistling, hissing sound

— **whiz'zing-stick",** *n* A tundun — **whiz'zing-ly,** *adv*

W H M A, *abbr* Women's Home Missionary Association

who, 1 hū, 2 ho, *pron* [*Who* is always used substantively, and as referring to one or more persons In number, it is uninflected, being singular or plural as required by its antecedent In case, it has *whose* for its possessive and *whom* for its objective]

I. *interrog* Which or what person asking for the identification of an individual or of more persons than one, as, *who* is the greatest of poets? *who* was Shakespeare?

II. *relative* **1.** That *pointing out or fixing upon* a particular person or particular persons, and identifying the subject or object in a relative clause with that of the direct clause, as, the orator *who* spoke yesterday will speak to-day, the lady, *whom* we all admire, has left our shores See note under THAT

Who has connective force as a relative introducing a dependent clause and identifying the subject or object in a relative clause with that of the principal clause in such use not admitting of definition by any other word or words though often interchangeable with *that* as this is the man *who* brought the message J C FERNALD *Connectives of English Speech* p 287 [E & W '04]

2. He, she, or they that, the one or ones that a compound relative, the subject (or object) of the principal clause being suppressed, as, *whom* the gods would destroy, they first make mad, *who* would be free, themselves must strike the blow

Who is strictly applied to persons, *which* to things, *that* to persons or things indifferently Anciently *who* was applied to animals in all senses, but now *which* and *what* are the pronouns employed in this application except when animals are spoken of as persons [< AS *hwā*, who, < pronom *hu-* (interrog)] — **as who should say,** as **who saith,** as one *who should say* (*or who saith*), *as if one should say* — **the who, the whom,** same as WHO and WHOM, referring to a definite object — **who all** [Colloq], all those who, the entire number of persons who **who that†.**

whoa, 1 hwō, 2 hwō, *interj* Stop! stand still! a call of drivers to the animals driven sometimes used also to moderate speed or restiveness [For HO, *interj*]

who'-are-you', 1 hū'-ar-yū', 2 ho'-ar-yo', *n* A caprimulgoid bird (*Nyctidromus albicollis*) of Guiana

who'bub†, *n* Same as HUBBUB

whodet†, *n* A hood

who-ev'er, 1 hū-ev'ər, 2 ho-ĕv'er, *pron* Any one, without exception, any person who, no matter who, as, high or low, *whoever* violates this law shall be punished

whole, } 1 hōl, 2 hōl, *a* **1.** Containing all the parts
holeᴿ, } necessary to make up a total, undivided and undiminished, all, entire opposed to *partial* **2.** Full said of relationship, as, a *whole* brother distinguished from *half-* **3** Having all the original or essential parts in *their proper constitution, sound, unbroken* and unmjured, as, I have escaped the battle with a *whole* skin **4** Specif , in sound health, especially after having been ill, deformed, or wounded, as, they that are *whole* need not a physician

I have seen the sick made *whole*, the lame walk.
GEORGE CHOLY *Salathiel* p 82 [T D F]

5 *Coal-mining* As yet unworked, as a seam **6.** [Rare or Obs] In complete accord [< AS *hāl*, well, sound]
Syn.. see ENTIRE
— made of whole cloth, fabricated without any foundation in truth or fact as a story or lie **— of the w blood,** descended through both parents from a common ancestor **— to go the w. hog,** see under HOG, *n* **— to go the w length,** to think, believe, or act to the extreme limit **— upon the w. matter,** taking all things into consideration upon the whole **— whole'-bind"ing,** *n Bookbinding* Same as FULL-BINDING, 1 **— w. cannon** (*Ordnance*), formerly, a cannon having a projectile whose weight ranged from 70 to 120 pounds **— w.-colored,** *a* Having the same color all over and throughout, concolorous unichromatic **— w. cradle,** a *platform suspended in* and *let down into* a *mining-shaft*, reaching nearly from side to side and used in making repairs, etc **— w culverin** (*Ordnance*), formerly a culverin whose shot ranged from 40 to 60 pounds **— w. deal,** a pine plank one and one-quarter inches thick **— w. flat** (*Coal-mining*), a panel of coal or so much of a seam as is separated from the next by a barrier **— w.-footed,** *a* **1.** [Prov Eng] (1) Heavy-footed (2) Very intimate **2†.** Web-footed **— w.-hearted,** *a* Done or experienced with all earnestness, characteristically sincere sound, or generous **— w.-hearted-ly,** *adv* **— w.-heartedness,** *n* **— w.-hoofed,** *a* Having uncleft or *undivided hoofs, solidungulate* **— w.-length,** *a* Being at full length as, a *whole-length* statue, stretched *whole-length* upon the ground **— w.-length,** *n* A full-length portrait or statue **— w.-minded,** *a* Displaying a sound mind said of an individual **— w number,** a unit or a number composed of units, an integral number or integer opposed to *fraction* and *mixed number* **— w. sine of a circle,** the radius **— w.-skinned,** *a* **1.** Having an unbroken skin. **2** Figuratively, unhurt hence, safe in fortune or reputation, as he came out *whole-skinned* **— w -snipe,** *n* The common European snipe **— w -souled,** *a* Feeling or acting with one's whole heart devoted generous **— w. step,** same as WHOLE TONE See TONE **— w stitch,** a lace-making stitch used in filling **— w. stuff** (*Paper-making*), paper-pulp thoroughly macerated and ready to be used **— w. team** [Slang, U S], one possessed of some unusual power of mind or body **— w. timber,** see TIMBER, *n* **— w. working** (*Engˈg Mining*), working where there are as yet no breasts

whole, *n* **1.** All the parts or elements entering into and making up a thing, the entire assembly or collection of the parts of a thing or of a number of things

No man sees the *whole* of his own times any more than an officer in action sees the *whole* of the battle
T ARNOLD *Modern History* lect VIII p 373 [A 1845]

2 A number of things combined in relations and constituting a system, an organization of parts making a unity, an organism

A Physical or Essential *whole* is that which consists of not really separable parts of or pertaining to its substance A Mathematical or Integral or Quantitative *whole* is that which has part out of part and which therefore can be really partitioned
HAMILTON *Metaphysics* lect XXXVII p 507 [G & L. 1859]

Syn.: see AGGREGATE MASS¹
— actual whole, a whole the existence of which depends on the existence of parts **constitute w.†.— aggregate w.,** a whole consisting in the aggregation of distinct units **— by the w.,** wholesale **— collective w ,** an aggregate constituted by gathering a number of objects together or by conceiving of them collectively **— constituent w.,** a whole essential to the existence of its parts **— continuous w.,** same as CONTINUUM, 1 **— definite w ,** a total the constituents of which are genus and difference. **definitive w.†.— discrete w.,** same as COLLECTIVE WHOLE **— essential w.,** a whole whose parts constitute a distinct essence or nature **comprehensive w.†; formal w.†.— extensive w ,** a whole of logical extension **logical w.†, potential w †; subjective w.†; universal w.†.— heterogeneous w ,** one the parts of which are dissimilar from the whole a term of Aquinas **dissimilar w.†.— homogeneous w ,** one the parts of which are similar to the whole a term of Aquinas **similar w †.— integral w ,** one in which each part is distinct from the others **composite w.†; compositional w †, integrate w.†; mathematical w †; quantitative w † — metaphysical w ,** a whole constituted of parts or elements that can be conceived of separately but can not exist separately an elemental *whole*, as, a *substance* together with its attributes and powers is a *metaphysical whole* **— negative w.,** a single thing or unit considered as a whole **— objective w ,** a mental object conceived as singular and real **— on or upon the w ,** same as UPON THE WHOLE MATTER **— physical w ,** a total the constituents of which are substance and accident, or matter and form **— positive w.,** a whole divisible into parts as distinguished from a *negative* or indivisible *whole*

whole'ness, 1 hōl'nes, 2 hōl'nĕs, *n* The state of being whole, entireness, completeness

whole'sale", 1 hōl'sēl , 2 hōl'sāl , *vt & vi* [-SALED', -SAL'-ING] [Colloq] To do business wholesale

whole'sale", } *a* **1.** Selling in quantity, not at retail, as,
hole'sale"ᴿ, } a *wholesale* druggist **2.** Done in buying and selling in quantity, as, the *wholesale* trade **3.** Pertaining to wholesale trade, as, the *wholesale* price **4.** Hence, made or done on a large scale, made or done indiscriminately

whole'sale", *n* The sale of goods by the piece, bulk, or quantity opposed to *retail* **— by wholesale,** or **wholesale,** in bulk or quantity hence, indiscriminately as to berate the medical profession *wholesale* **— whole'sal"er,** *n* A dealer in large quantities, wholesale merchant

whole'some, } 1 hōl'sam, 2 hōl'som, *a* **1** Tending to
hole'sumᴿ, } promote health, salubrious, healthful, as, *wholesome* air, *wholesome* food **2.** Favorable to virtue and happiness, salutary, sound, beneficial **3.** [Archaic] Healthy and vigorous, full of vitality, sound mentally and physically, as, a *wholesome*, rosy-cheeked boy **4** [Prov Eng] Clean, as, *wholesome* clothes [Representing Ice *heilsamr*, < *heill*, whole, + *-samr*, -SOME] **hale'some†** [Scot] Syn.: see BENEFICIAL, HEALTHY **— whole'some-ly,** *adv* **— whole'some-ness,** *n*

whole'wise, 1 hōl'wīz 2 hōl'wīs *adv* [Rare] Wholly

whol'ly, } 1 hōl'li, 2 hōl'ly, *adv* **1.** To an extent or degree
hole'lyᴿ, } that nothing remains to be added, completely **2.** Exclusively, only, as, bravery does not consist *wholly* in absence of fear [< WHOLE] Syn.: see BODILY

whom, 1 hūm, 2 hǫm, *pron* The objective (formerly dative) case of *who*, as, to *whom* we gave no such commandment [< AS *hwām*, dat of *hwā*, who]
— whom-ev'er, whom'so, whom"so-ev'er, objective cases of WHOEVER etc

whom'ble, 1 hwom'l, 2 hwŏm'l, *tt* [Prov] To turn over, as any household vessel, also, to overturn, overthrow **whem'-mel†; whom'ble†; whom'mle‡.**

whoop, 1 hūp, 2 hǫp, *v* **I.** *t* **1.** To call upon or signal to with whoops, as, they *whooped* the dogs on **2.** To insult with shouts of derision, mock, as, the captive was *whooped* and jeered **3** To drive contumeliously with *out*, as, *whooped out* of the city
II ɪ **1.** To utter loud cries of excitement, encouragement, or exultation, shout loudly, hoot, halloo **2.** To make a loud, gasping inspiration, as after a paroxysm of coughing See WHOOPING-COUGH **3** To hoot, as an owl **4.** To rush on with great force or swiftness only in the present participle, as, a *whooping* charge

And a *whooping* billow swept the crew
Like icicles from her deck
LONGFELLOW *Wreck of the Hesperus* st 17.

[< OF *houper* whoop, prob < *houp*, interj used in calling]
hoop†.— to whoop it up [Slang, U S] to urge on a matter with noise and excitement **— whooping crane,** same as WHOOPER 3 **— whooping swan,** same as WHOOPER 2

whoop¹, *n* **1** A shout of excitement, encouragement, or exultation, also, a hoot of derision

In the dance his joyous *whoop* and haloo might be heard a mile off ALEX CAMPBELL in Wilson's *Tales of the Border. Donald Gorm* in vol II, p 156 [F M]

2. A *signal halloo* or a *guiding call, as to incite dogs* or men in the chase **3.** A loud convulsive inspiration after a paroxysm of coughing in whooping-cough, a sonorous indrawing of the breath **4.** An owl's hoot
— whoop'-hymn", *n* [Local U S] The negro fishermen's seine-song on the Potomac river **— whoop'-la,** *interj* Whoop! hallo! **hoop'-la†; houp'-la†**

whoop²†, *n* A hoopoe

whoop'er, 1 hūp'ər, 2 hōōp'er, *n* **1** One who or that which whoops **2** A large Old World swan (*Olor cygnus*) **3** The American white crane

whoop'ing-cough", 1 hūp'ɪŋ-kŏf', 2 hǫp'ɪng-cŏf', *n* An infectious disease, especially of children, characterized by violent fits of convulsive coughing, recurring at intervals, ending with a whoop **hoop'ing-cough"†; per-tus'sis†.**

whoopt, *pp* Whooped S S

whoot†, *tt* Same as HOOT

whop, 1 hwop, 2 hwŏp, *v* [WHOPPED, WHOPT⁵ WHOP'PING]
I. *t* [Colloq] To beat or thrash, as in a fight or other contest **II.** *i* **1.** [U S] To turn, fall or otherwise come down suddenly flop as to *whop* down into a seat **2.** [Prov Brit] To disappear [Var of QUAB *v*, cp LG *quabbeln*, palpitate W *chwapio*, strike] **whap†.— whop,** *adv* [Prov Brit] So as to move or act suddenly **whap‡.**

whop'per, 1 hwop'er, 2 hwŏp'er, *n* [Colloq] **1.** One who whops **2.** Something large or remarkable, especially a surprizing falsehood **whap'per†.**

whop'ping, 1 hwop'ɪŋ, 2 hwŏp'ing, *a* [Colloq] Unusually large, also, excessively exaggerated, as, a *whopping* baby, a *whopping* story **whap'ping†.**

whore, 1 hōr, 2 hōr, *v* [Archaic or Obs] [WHORED, WHOR'ING]
I. *t* To corrupt by lewd intercourse, seduce
II. ɪ **1.** To have sexual intercourse with lewd women, fornicate **2.** To play the whore **3** *Script* To worship false or unchaste gods, practise unchastity

whore, *n* A woman who practises sexual intercourse for hire, prostitute, courtezan, harlot, formerly, any unchaste woman a term now excluded from polite speech [< AS *hōre*, < *hōr*, adultery]
— whore'-house", *n* [Low] A house of prostitution, brothel **— whore'mas"ter,** *n* **1** A procurer of whores for other men, pander pimp **2** Same as WHOREMONGER **whore'man†.— whore'mas"ter-ly,** *a* Like a whoremaster **— whore'mon"ger,** *n* A man who has intercourse with whores whoremaster **— whore'mon-ging†,** *n* Lewdness fornication harlotry **— whore's'-bird"†,** *n* An illegitimate child **— whore's'-egg",** *n A sea-urchin* **— whore'-son†,** *n* [Low] A dirty, contemptible fellow bastard an epithet of general and coarse abuse used also attributively **— whor'age,** *n* [Rare] A gathering of strumpets **— whor'-ish,** *a* Addicted to unlawful sexual indulgences, unchaste, lewd **— whor'ish-ly,** *adv* **— whor'ish-ness,** *n*

whore'dom, 1 hōr'dəm, 2 hōr'dom, *n* **1.** The practise of illicit sexual intercourse, harlotry **2.** Whores, or their abodes or surroundings, collectively **3** *Script* Idolatry [ME *hordom*, < AS *hōr*, adultery, + -DOM]

whorl, 1 hwûrl, 2 hwûrl (XIII), *n* **1.** The fly of a spinning-wheel, formerly made of wood or stone Compare PIXY-WHEEL **2.** *Bot* A set of organs on the same plane with one another, distributed in a circle about an axis, as leaves on a stem, sepals and petals on a flower-axis, etc , a verticil **3.** *Zool* A turn or volution, as of a spiral univalve, or of the spiral cochlea of a mammal See illus under SHELL **4.** *Archeol* Any of certain rounded objects, sometimes cup-shaped, discovered in excavating buried cities in Africa, Asia Minor, Italy, and India [Contr of ME *whorwhil*, cp OD *worrel*, whirl of a spindle, < *worrelen*, turn]


Whorl of Starry Campion Leaves

whorled, 1 hwûrld, 2 hwûrld, *a* Furnished with or arranged in whorls, verticillate, turbinate

whorl'er, 1 hwûrl'er, 2 hwûrl'er, *n* A potters' wheel **whirl'er†.**

whorn, *n* [Scot] Same as HORN

whort, 1 hwûrt, 2 hwûrt *n* [Dial] The whortleberry, or its fruit [For WORT², *n*] **whor'tle†, whurt‡.**

whor'tle-ber"ry, 1 hwûr'tl-ber ɪ, 2 hwûr'tl-bĕr y *n* **1** [U S] Same as HUCKLEBERRY **2** [Eng] Same as BILBERRY [< AS *wyrtil* (dim of *wyrt* root) + BERRY¹ *n*]

whose, 1 hūz, 2 hǫz, *pron* The possessive case of *who* and often of *which* [< AS *hwæs*, gen of *hwā*, who]

whose"so-ev'er, 1 hūz'so-ev'er, 2 hǫz'so-ĕv'er, *pron* [Archaic] Possessive case of *whosoever*, as, "*whosesoever sins ye remit*" [who, whoever

who'so, 1 hū'so, 2 hǫ'so, *pron* [Archaic] Any person

who"so-ev'er, 1 hū'so-ev'er, 2 hǫ'so-ĕv'er, *pron* [Archaic] Any person whatever, who, whoever

whott, *a* Hot **whotet†; whottet**

whr., *abbr* Where

whud'der, 1 hwud'ər, 2 hwŭd'er, *vi* [Rare] To make a whirring, shuddering, or moaning sound, as the wind

whul'ter, 1 hwul'tər 2 hwŭl'ter, *n* [Scot] Anything exceptionally large, as a potato, trout, etc , a whopper

whum'mle, 1 hwum'l, 2 hwŭm'l, *vt & n* [Scot] Same as WHEMMLE

whun'stane, 1 hwun'stēn, 2 whŭn'stān, *n* [Scot] Same as WHINSTONE

whurt, *v & n* Same as WHIR

whur'ry†, *v & n* Hurry

whurt, *n* Same as WHORT

whus'ky, 1 hwus'kɪ, 2 hwŭs'kȳ, *n* [Scot] Whisky

whus'sle, 1 hwus'l 2 hwŭs'l *n* [Scot] Whistle

why, 1 hwaɪ 2 hwȳ, *n* [Prov Eng] A young heifer

why, *adv* For what cause, purpose, or reason, wherefore, as, *why* have ye done so? [< AS *hwī*, < *hwā*, who]

Why count the loss and not the gain?
WHITTIER *Our Country* st. 3

— the why, the why and wherefore, the explanatory cause ground and reason, as, *the why and wherefore* of life

why, *conj* **1.** Because or by reason of which, for which, as, I will tell you the reason *why* I did so **2.** As a relative, the reason or cause for which, as, that is *why* I would not

why, *interj* An introductory expletive originally a use of the adverb sometimes denoting surprize, as, *why*, how do you do? *why*, of course

'The night is spent.' '*Why* what of that?' quoth she
SHAKESPEARE *Venus and Adonis* st. 120

— why so! [Archaic] well, so be it

whyd'ah, *n* Same as WHIDAH **whyd'ah-bird"†.**

Whyd'ah', 1 hwid'ə or hwoi'də 2 hwȳd'a *or* hwȳ'da, *n* A seaport in Dahomey, French West Africa

whylet, *n & conj* While

why'lert, *adv* Some time ago, erewhile **whi'lere†.**

why'lomet, *adv* Whilom [ity, dilemma.

why'-not"†, *n* A sudden turn of affairs causing perplex-

Whym'per, 1 hwim'pər 2 hwȳm'per, **Edward** (⁴/₁₁1840–⁹/₁₈ 1911) An English traveler and mountain-climber, *Travels among the Great Andes of the Equator*

whyn'yard, *n* A whinyard

whyte, 1 hwit, 2 hwit, *tt & vi* [Scot] To whittle

Whyte"-Mel'ville, 1 hwait'-mel'vil 2 hwɪt'-mĕl'vil, **George John** (⁸/₁₈1821–¹³/₁₈1878) A Scottish novelist and soldier; *The Gladiators*

W. I., *abbr* West India, West Indies, when issued

wi', 1 wi 2 wi, *prep* [Scot] With

Wi-ar'ton, 1 wi-är'tən 2 wɪ-är'ton *n* A port on Georgian Bay, Bruce district Ontario, Canada

Wi'borg, *n* Same as VIBORG

Wi"car', 1 vi'kär', 2 vi car', **Jean Baptiste Joseph** (⁹/₁₁ 1762–²/₁₁1834). A French historical painter

wich, 1 wich 2 wich, *n* [Prov Eng] A brine-pit or a salt-spring **— wich'-wal"ler,** *n* [Cheshire, Eng] A salt-boiler at a brine-spring

wich'-al"der, 1 wich'-ôl'dər, 2 wich'-al der, *n* A shrub (*Fothergilla gardeni* or *alnifolia*) of the witch-hazel family (*Hamamelidex*), 2 to 4 feet high, resembling the witch-hazel in its fruit and the alder in its leaves Its white flowers appear *before the leaves* in a dense *terminal spike* *It is found* along shady swamps from Virginia to Florida **witch'-al"der‡.**

wich'-elm", 1 wich'-elm' 2 wich'-elm', *n* The Scotch elm **witch'-elm"‡; wych'-elm"†.**

wich'-ha"zel, 1 wich'-hā'zl, 2 wich'-hā'zl, *n* **1.** A singular shrub (*Hamamelis virginiana*) of the United States and Canada, with several branching crooked trunks as thick as a man's arm, from one root and 10 to 12 feet high Its yellow-petaled flowers bloom late in autumn, and the fruit, which is a woody 2-seeded capsule, matures in the following summer The small branches have been used as divining-rods


Witch-hazel
a the leaves *b*, a flower *c*, fruits

2 The wich-elm **3.** An ointment and fluid extract used in pharmacy [< WITCH² + HAZEL] **witch'-ha"zel‡**

Wich'i-ta, 1 wich'ɪ-tē, 2 wich'-ɪ-ta *n* **1.** A river in N Texas length, 230 m to the Red River sometimes called **Big Wichita. 2.** A county in W Kansas 720 sq m., county-seat, Leoti **3.** A county in N Texas, 606 sq m , county-seat, Wichita Falls **4** A township and city, county-seat of Sedgwick county, Kan seat of Fairmount College (Congregational), founded in 1895, and of Friends University (Friends), founded in 1898 **5.** One of a North-American tribe of the Caddoan stock See AMERICAN [Tex

Wich'i-ta Falls A town, county-seat of Wichita county,

wick, 1 wik, 2 wik *vt* [Scot] In curling to strike (a stone) obliquely Cp INWICK OUTWICK [< AS *wican*, give way]

wick¹, *a* [Prov Eng] Quick living

wick²†, *a* **1** Bad wicked, evil **2.** Ominous baleful

wick³, *n* A band of loosely twisted or woven fibers, or a substitute, operating by capillary attraction, to convey a constant supply of any liquid illuminant to a flame For candles a round wick of loosely twisted soft-spun cotton fibers is generally used for oil-lamps, a flat woven wick [< AS *weoca* wick akin to WEAK] **week‡** [Dial] **— wick'-trim"mer,** *n* Shears or snuffers for trimming lamp- or candle-wicks

wick⁴, *n* A village or town, also, a political or municipal district mostly in composition, often as **wich**; as, Brunswick, Berwick, Woolwich, Greenwich, bailiwick, sheriffwick. [< AS *wīc*, < L *vicus*, village]

The tribe of the Wearungas must have already set up that '*wick*' of their own which was to give its name of Warringawick, or Warwick, to the whole tract when it became shire land
GREEN *Making of England* p 340 [L. 1882]

wick⁵, *n* **1.** [Scot] A creek or inlet **2.** *Curling* An opening surrounded by stones already played [< Ice *vik* creek] **— wick and curl in,** in curling, the act of striking with a stone a stone placed with its inner edge seven feet from the tee and its fore-edge on a line making an angle of forty-five degrees with the central line, so that the played stone curls on or within the fourteen-foot or eight-foot circle, one of the nine points of the point-medal game

wick⁶, *n* [Prov Eng] **1** Same as WICH **2** A little dairy

wick⁷, *n* A corner, especially of the mouth [< Ice *vik*]

Wick⁸, *n* A seaport, municipal burgh, and county town in Caithness-shire Scotland

wick'ed¹, 1 wik'ed, 2 wik'ĕd, *a* **1.** Evil in principle and practise, deviating from or *contrary to* the moral or divine law, or to morality or religion, addicted to vice or sin, vicious, sinful, depraved, as, *wicked* men, a *wicked* law **2** Ludicrously mischievous disposed to mischief, roguish; as, he put on one of his *wickedest*

looks 3†. NOXIOUS, pernicious 4†. Troublesome, hard, painful [ME *wicked*, < *wicke*, bad, < AS *wicca*, wizard, see WITCH¹, *n*] SYN.: see ABANDONED, ABOMINABLE BAD, CRIMINAL, IMMORAL, INFAMOUS, PROFANE, SINFUL — **the wicked one**, the devil, Satan

wicked², 1 wikt, 2 wikt, *a* Furnished with a wick

wick'ed-ly, 1 wik'ed-li, 2 wik'ĕd-ly, *adv* In a way contrary in spirit or in conduct to moral or divine law, viciously, immorally

wick'ed-ness, 1 wik'ed-nes, 2 wik'ĕd-nĕs, *n* **1.** The quality of being wicked, moral depravity, iniquity, sin, vice, crime opposed to *goodness* **2.** A wicked thing or act, wicked conduct, as, to work *wickedness* SYN.: see ABOMINATION, SIN

wick'en, 1 wik'n, 2 wik'n *n* The European mountain-ash (*Sorbus aucuparia*) [< AS *wicean*] **wick'en-tree"‡, wick'y‡.**

wick'er¹, 1 wik'er, 2 wik'er, *tt & tt* [Scot] To twist

wick'er²†, *tt* To plait or cover with wickerwork

wick'er, *a* Made of twigs, osiers, platted woody strips, or withes, as, a *wicker* basket, a *wicker* boat

wick'er, *n* **1.** A pliant young shoot or rod, twig, osier, withe, as, a willow *wicker* **2.** Ware made of wickerwork **3.** A wike, mark [Ult < AS *wican*, bend, cp Sw dial *vikker*, kind of willow]

wick'ered, } 1 wik'erd, 2 wik'erd, *a* **1.** Made of
wick'erd, } wickers, as, a *wickered* basket **2.** Covered with wickerwork

Wick'er-sham, 1 wik'er-sham, 2 wik'er-sham, *n* **1. George Woodward** (²/₁₁1858–), Attorney-General of the United States (1909) in the cabinet of President Taft, prosecuted and obtained decisions dissolving the Standard Oil and Tobacco trusts **2. James Pyle** (³/₁1825–³/₁1891), an American educator and writer, *School Economy*

wick'er-work", 1 wik'er-wûrk", 2 wik'er-wûrk", *n* A fabric or texture, as a basket, of woven or platted osiers, withes, or twigs; basketwork, as, a chair of *wicker ework*

wick'et, 1 wik'et, 2 wik'ĕt, *n* **1.** A small door or gate, *especially one subsidiary to or made within a larger entrance* **2.** A small aperture, window, or opening in a door, closed or opened by a sliding or lifting panel

A *wicket* in the door . . . permitted the daily meals and other necessaries to be handed to the Cardinal's servants
J. H. SHORTHOUSE *John Inglesant* p. 338 [MACM. 1882]

3. A small sluice-gate in a canal-lock or at the end of a mill-race **4.** *Cricket* (1) An arrangement of three upright rods, called *stumps*, set so near together as not to allow the ball bowled at them to pass through, and having two crosspieces, called *bails*, laid over the top, also, any one of such stumps (2) The place at which the wicket is set up (3) The right or turn of each batsman at the wicket (4) The playing pitch between the wickets, as, a fast *wicket*, or a slow *wicket* (5) An inning that is not finished or not begun, as, the eleven won by three *wickets*, i. e., the two men at bat and one yet to go in **5.** [Local, U. S.] In Maine and the timber-regions of the Northwest, a shed or camp made of rude poles and a roof of boughs woven like wickerwork used to shelter lumbermen **6.** *Mining* A heading, stall, or breast **7.** A game akin to cricket, formerly popular in parts of the United States, played with a very broad low wicket, a large soft ball, and a bat resembling a long-handled racket, with a flat wooden head **8.** Any one of the gates of a shutter-dam **9.** A grating used in the manufacture of white lead [< OF *wiket, viquet*, < Ice *viktinn*, pp. of *vikja*, turn] — **doub'le-wick"et**, *n* See CRICKET² — **middle w.**, same as MID-WICKET — **to get, secure, or take a w.** (*Cricket*), to put one of the batsmen out — **wick'et-ball"**, *n* Same as WICKET, 7 — **w.-dam**, *n* Same as SHUTTER-DAM — **w. door**, see WICKET, 1 — **w. gate**, a small gate, especially one forming a part of a larger one — **w.-keeper**, *n* See CRICKET — **w.-work**, *n* *Mining* A method of pillar-and-breast work in which both pillars and stalls (or wickets) are of unusual width [Wales

Wick'ham, 1 wik'om 2 wik'am, *n* A town in New South

wick'ing¹, 1 wik'ing, 2 wik'ing, *n* Same as VIKING

wick'ing², 1 wik'ing, 2 wik'ing, *n* Material for making wicks, wicks collectively

wick'i-up, 1 wik'i-up, 2 wi'i-ŭp, *n* [Am. Ind.] A loosely constructed hut made of boughs of trees interlaced, used for the time being by some tribes and left standing when abandoned opposed to *teepee* or *wigwam* **wick'y-up‡**

Wick'low, 1 wik'lo, 2 wik'lo, *n* **1.** A maritime county in Leinster province, Ireland, 40 by 18 m., 782 sq. m. **2.** Its county town a seaport

wick'y, 1 wik'i, 2 wik'y, *n* [Dial.] **1.** Sheep-laurel, also, a closely allied shrub (*Kalmia hirsuta*) 6 to 18 inches high, found in the pine-barrens of Georgia and Florida **2.** Same as WICKEN [Var. of WICKEN]

Wic'liff-ite, *n* Same as WYCLIFITE

Wi-com'i-co, 1 wai-kom'i-kō, 2 wi-kŏm'i-cō *n* A county in S. E. Maryland, 365 sq. m., county-seat, Salisbury

wic'o-py, 1 wik'o-pi, 2 wic'o-py, *n* [Am. Ind.] *Bot* **1** The leatherwood **2** The basswood **3.** Any of several species of willow-herb (*Epilobium*)

wid, 1 wid, 2 wid, *prep* [Prov. or Obs.] With

W. I. D., *abbr* West-India Dock

Wi"dal's' or Wi"dal's' re-ac'tion or test, 1 vi dāl', 2 vi'dāl *Med* Same as AGGLUTINATION TEST

wid'der-shins, wid'der-sins, *adv* Same as WITHERSHINS

Wid'din, 1 vid'in 2 vid'in, *n* Same as VIDIN

wid'dle, 1 wid'l, 2 wid'l *v & n* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] Wriggle, struggle

wid'dow†, *v & n* Widow

wid'du-i, *n* [Heb.] Same as VIDDUI [withy

wid'dy¹, 1 wid'i 2 wid'y, *n* [Scot.] A halter of withes,

wid'dy², *n* [Prov.] Widow

wide, 1 woid, 2 wid, *v & n* [Scot.] Same as WADE

wide, *a* [WID'ER, WID'EST] **1.** Having relatively great extent between sides, broad as opposed to *narrow*, as, a *wide* street, a *wide* river, *wide* trousers **2.** Extended far in every direction, ample, spacious, vast, as, the *wide* world, a *wide* expanse **3.** Having a specified degree of width or breadth, as, an inch *wide* **4.** Distant from the desired or proper point by a great or considerable extent of space, remote, wild, as, an aim *wide* of the mark, a *wide* ball (in baseball or cricket)

You are *wide*. The whole field *wide* I, in my understanding. Pity your ignorance MASSINGER *Maid of Honour* act II. sc. 2

5 Figuratively, having intellectual breadth, considering questions from all points of view, free from narrowness or bigotry; large, liberal, as, a man of *wide* views

It must be a very *wide* heart that can take in all mankind.
BULWER-LYTTON *Caxtons* vol. I. pt. XII. p. 324 [E. & L. 1891]

6. Fully open, expanded or extended, as, *wide* eyes, a *wide* mouth (i. e., a wide-open mouth an archaic usage) **7.** *Phon* Pronounced with an expansion of the cavity of the mouth said of certain vowels, as i in *ill*, e in *end* **8** *Stock Exchange* Exhibiting a considerable range between high and low or bid and offered prices, as, a *wide* opening **9†.** Unfortunate, useless [< AS *wid*, wide]

SYN.: see LARGE — **to cut a wide swath**, to make a boastful display, attempt a great deal — **wide'-an"gle**, *a* *Phot & Optics* Of a wide angle said of a lens that takes in an angle of view of more than 70° used for photographing at short range — **w. ball** (*Cricket*), same as WIDE, *n*, 1 — **w. cards**, in cribbage, cards which by the play of an intermediate card can not be connected so as to form sequences — **w.-chapped**, *a* Having a very large mouth wide-mouthed — **w.-eyed**, *a* With eyelids distended hence, astonished — **w.-gage**, *a* Same as BROAD-GAGE, 1 — **w.-skirted**, *a* Having ample edges or borders, as, a river *wide-skirted* by green meads — **w.-watered**, *a* Extensively traversed or bordered by water — **wide'where†**, *adv* Far and wide, everywhere — **w.-work**, *n* [Eng.] *Mining* A form of the pillar-and-breast method of excavating coal Compare WICKET-WORK

Various self-explaining compounds have *wide* as their first element, as **wide-branched, w.-echoing, w.-minded, w.-mouthed, w. spread, w.-stretched, w.-throated.**

wide, *n* **1.** In cricket, a ball bowled too far over or on either side of the wicket **2.** [Rare] Width or breadth of extent, also, a broad open space

wide, *adv* **1.** To a great distance, extensively, as, his fame spread far and *wide* **2.** Far from the mark, amiss to a great extent or degree, as, the blows struck *wide* **3.** To the greatest extent, fully open or expanded between, as, the *gates* swung *wide* [< AS *wide*, < *wid*, wide]

wide'a-wake", 1 woid'a-wēk', 2 wid'a-wāk", *a* Marked by vigilance and alertness, keen, ready, wary, as, a *wide-awake* campaign — **wide'a-wake"ness**, *n*

wide'a-wake", *n* **1.** A soft broad-brimmed felt hat **2.** [Local, U. S.] One of a Republican party organization formed in 1859 for torchlight parades and to aid in the Presidential election of the next year **3.** A sooty tern, egg-bird named from its cry

wide'gab", 1 woid'gab", 2 wid'găb", *n* A fish, the angler **wide'gap"‡; wide'gat"‡.**

wide'ly, 1 woid'li, 2 wid'ly, *adv* **1.** To a great degree of difference, with much diverseness, as, they differ *widely* **2.** To a wide extent or degree, far, extensively, as, the report was *widely* circulated **3** At a distance, far away; as, we left the light *widely* on our port **4.** In a wide manner, loosely, roomily, as, a *widely* made coat

wid'en, 1 woid'n, 2 wid'n, *v* **I.** *t* **1.** To make wide or wider, increase the width of, broaden, as, to *widen* a street, to *widen* one's knowledge **2†.** To throw open **II.** *i* **1.** To become or grow wider, expand, as, with each passing year one's horizon *widens* **2.** In knitting, to make wider by increasing the number of stitches

wid'en-er, 1 woid'n-ər, 2 wid'n-er, *n* One who or that which widens, specif., a tool for reaming out or enlarging holes, broach, reamer

wide'ness, 1 woid'nes, 2 wid'nĕs, *n* The quality of being wide, extent between sides, breadth, width

widg'eon, 1 wij'ən, 2 widg'on, *n* **1.** A river-duck of the genus *Mareca*, *having the bill shorter than the head and a wedge-shaped tail* The **European widgeon** (*M. penelope*) has the head and neck cinnamon and the top of the head brownish-white The **American w.** (*M. americana*) has the head and neck grayish, speckled with a dusky color, and the top of the head white


European Widgeon 1/12

2. Some other duck, as, the American scaup or **blue-billed w.**; the **black w.** or tufted duck the shoveler or **spoon-billed w.**; and the **saw-billed w.** or red-breasted merganser, common to Europe and America

3†. A simpleton, gudgeon [< OF *vigeon*, < L *vipio(n-)*, kind of crane] **wig'eon‡** — **gray widgeon 1.** The gadwall **2.** The pintail — **kite-tailed w.**, the pintail (*Dafila acuta*) — **pheasant w.** [Local, Eng.], the pintail — **widg'eon-coot"**, *n* [Local, U. S.] The ruddy-duck — **w. grass**, same as EEL GRASS [a *widish* circle of friends

wid'ish, 1 woid'ish, 2 wid'ish, *a* Moderately wide, as,

Wid"mann-statt'i-an, 1 wid'man-stet'i-an 2 wid mannstĕt'i-an, *a* Named after A. B. von Widmannstatten (1753–1849), of Vienna **Wid"man-statt'en‡.** — **Widmannstättian figures**, the peculiar figures that appear on a polished section of meteorites or of certain other irons when etched with an acid due to their crystalline structure

Wid'nes, 1 wid'nes, 2 wid'nĕs, *n* A town and borough in S. W. Lancashire, England

Wi"dor', 1 vi'dōr', 2 vi'dōr', **Charles Marie** (²/₁₁1845–) A French organist and composer

wid'ow, 1 wid'o, 2 wid'o, *tt* **1.** To make a widow, bereave of a husband **2.** *Figuratively, to deprive of* something desirable, or that suggests a husband's companionship or support, as, the *widowed* vine stricken to earth **3.** [Archaic] To be or become the widow of, as, this woman *widowed* seven husbands **4.** [Rare] To recognize as a widow, give the rights of a widow to

wid'ow, *a* [Prov. or Obs.] Widowed bereft of husband or (sometimes) of wife, as, a *widow* woman or man

wid'ow¹, *n* **1.** A woman who has lost her husband by death and remains unmarried The expression *widow woman*, often used colloquially or provincially, is pleonastic **2.** *Card-playing* In some games, an additional hand dealt to the table **3.** A European geometrid moth (*Cidaria luctuata*). **4** *Eccl* A member of a primitive class of assistants to the clergy, composed at first of matrons who had lost their husbands, afterward in Egypt and the Latin churches of women doing work like that of deaconesses **5** [Colloq.] A pearl that has been pierced and worn **6** [Prov. Eng., Scot., or Obs.] A widower [< AS *wideue*, widow, prob. < root in Sans *vindh*, lack] — **wid'ow-bench"**, *n* *Eng Law* The portion allowed a widow from her deceased husband's estate besides her jointure secured to her through free-bench — **w. bewitched** [Prov. Eng.] same as GRASS-WIDOW — **w.-burning**, *n* Same as SUTTEE — **w.-duck**, *n* [W. Ind.] A tree-duck, the Vicissy duck (*Dendrocygna viduata*) — **w.-finch**, *n* A whidah-bird — **w.-fish**, *n* Same as VIUVA — **w.-hunter**, *n* One who seeks to marry a widow chiefly for her fortune a mercenary suitor of a widow — **w.-in-mourning**, *n* The macavahu — **w.-maker**, *n* One who or that which kills a husband — **w.-monkey**, *n* A Brazilian tee-tee (*Callithrix lugens*), with white face, neck, and arms — **widow's chamber** (*Eng Law*), a widow's wearing-apparel and the furniture of her bedchamber, to which, by the custom of London, the widow of a freeman was formerly entitled — **widow's man**, formerly, in the English navy, an imaginary sailor whose pay was credited to a fund for sailors' widows — **widow's mantle**, a mantle or russet cloak formerly assumed to indicate a vow or purpose of perpetual widowhood — **widow's peak** [Colloq.], the point in the middle of the forehead where a woman's hair grows down — **widow's silk**, silk with a dull surface, suited to widows' wear — **w.-wall**, *n* **1.** *Either of two small shrubs, of the genus Cneorum*, with linear-oblong entire leaves and axillary yellow flowers One, the smooth widow-wall (*C. tricoccum*) or spurge olive is from southern Europe, the other (*C. pulverulentum*) is from the Canaries **2** The guinea-hen flower

wid'ow², *n* A whidah-bird **wid'ow-bird"‡.**

wid'ow-er, 1 wid'o-ər, 2 wid'o-er, *n* **1.** A man whose wife is dead and who has not married again **2.** [Rare] One who widows women — **wid'ow-er-hood**, *n* The state of being a widower **wid'ow-er-ship‡.**

wid'ow-hood, 1 wid'o-hud, 2 wid'o-hōod, *n* **1.** The state or condition of being a widow **2.** [Rare] The state or condition of being a widower **3†.** *Property* right of a widow [ner becoming a widow

wid'ow-ly, 1 wid'o-li, 2 wid'o-ly, *adv* [Rare] In a man-

width, 1 width, 2 width, *n* **1.** Space between sides, or extent from side to side, breadth, as, the *width* of the river is two miles, four *widths* of silk or ribbon **2.** The state or quality of being wide opposed to *narrowness*, as, a street of great *width*, *width* of view [< WIDE, *a*]

It is the *width* of the market which stimulates labour
THOROLD ROGERS in Adam Smith's *Wealth of Nations* vol. I. bk. I. p. 247, note 1 [CL. P. 1869]

width'way, 1 width'wē, 2 width'wā, *n* Direction of width. — **width'ways**, *adv* Widthwise

width'wise, 1 width'woiz, 2 width'wīz, *adv* In the direction of the width, from side to side, as, they divided the field *widthwise*

wid'u-al†, *a* Vidual erroneous form

Wid'u-kind, 1 wid'u-kind, 2 wid'u-kind, *n* **1** (–807?) A Saxon warrior **2.** (–1004?) A Saxon historian, *Res gestæ Saxonicæ*

wid'wet, *n* Widow — **wid'we-hed†**, *n* Widowhood

Wie'de-mann, 1 vi'də-man, 2 vē'de-mān **Gustav Heinrich** (¹⁰/₁₁1826–³/₁1899) A German physicist and author

Wie'der-komm, 1 vi'dər-kum, 2 vē'der-com, *n* [G.] A tall cylindrical drinking-glass formerly made in Germany

Wie'land, 1 vi'lant, 2 vē'lant, *n* **1. Christoph Martin** (⁹/₁1733–¹/₁1813), a German poet and novelist, *Agathon* **2** Same as WAYLAND, 2

wield, 1 wild, 2 wēld, *tt* **1.** To use, control, or manage, as a weapon or instrument, especially with full command and effect, as, to *wield* the sword, to *wield* the battle-ax, hence, to exercise with skill and effect, as any faculty, as, the orator *wielded* a singular eloquence

I *wield* the flail of the lashing hail
SHELLEY *The Cloud* st. 1.

2. To exercise authority over, rule over, command, also, to use in the exercise of power

He cannot skill to *wield* and govern his passions who never had them stirred up and tossed about by cross accidents
I. BARROW *Sermons*, vol. I., ser. XXXIX. p. 438 [I. C. R. 1845]

3. To handle in humorous irony, as, to *wield* the spigot and the corkscrew **4†.** To enjoy, possess [< AS *geweldan*, < *wealdan*, akin to L. *valeo*, be strong]

SYN.: see BRANDISH — **to wield the scepter**, to be in supreme command or have controlling influence, reign — **wield'a-bl(e"**, *a* That may be wielded or managed — **wield'ance†**, *n* *The act or power of wielding* — **wield'er**, *n* One who wields, a controller, possessor, or director — **wield'ingt**, *n* *Authority, rule* — **wield'less†**, *a* Unwieldy, unmanageable — **wield'some†**, *a* Easily managed

wield'y, 1 wild'i, 2 wēld'y, *a* **1.** Easily handled, controllable, manageable **2†.** Capable of controlling [< AS *wylde*, < *wealdan* govern] — **wield'i-ness**, *n*

Wien, 1 vin, 2 vēn, *n* Same as VIENNA

Wie'ner, 1 vi'nər, 2 vē'ner, **Leo** (⁷/₁₁1862–) An American philologist and educator, born in Russia, *The History of Yiddish Literature*

Wie'ner-Neu'stadt, 1 vi'nər-noi'shtŭt 2 vē'ner-nōi'shtat, *n* A town in Lower Austria, devastated by fire in 1734

Wie'ner Schnit'zel, 1 vi'nər shnit'sel, 2 vē'ner shnit'sĕl [G.] Literally, Vienna cutlet, specif., a veal cutlet fried in egg and bread-crums and specially seasoned and garnished

Wie'ner-wald, 1 vi'nər-valt, 2 vē'ner-valt, *n* A range of wooded mountains in W. Lower Austria

Wie"ni-aw'ski, 1 vi ni-ōv'ski, 2 vē ni-av'skī, **Henri** (⁷/₁₀1835–³/₁1880) A Polish violinist and composer

Wieprz, 1 vyepsh 2 vyĕpsh, *n* A river in Poland, length, 150 m. to the Vistula

wier, 1 wir, 2 wir, *n* Same as WEIR

wier'an"glet, *n* Same as WARRIANGLE

wierdet, *n* Same as WYRD

Wiertz, 1 virts, 2 vērts, **Antoine Joseph** (²/₁₁1806–⁶/₁₁1865) A Belgian historical painter, *The Triumph of Christ*

wier'yi†, *a* Wiry

wier'y†, *a* Wet marshy moist

Wies-ba'den, 1 vis-bā'den, 2 vēs-bā'dĕn, *n* **1.** A district in Hesse-Nassau province, Prussia 2,169 sq. m. **2** One of its capitals a hot saline springs health resort See CASSEL

Wie'sel-gren, 1 vi'sel-gren, 2 vē'sel-grĕn **Peter** (¹⁰/₁₁1800–¹⁰/₁₁1877) A Swedish philanthropist and author

wife, 1 waif, 2 wif, *n* [WIVES, 1 waivz, 2 wivs, *pl*] **1.** A woman joined to a man in wedlock, married woman, spouse, consort the correlative of *husband*

A *wife* to be truly happy and virtuous must entirely forget self.
GRACE AGUILAR *Mother's Recompense* p. 372 [A. 1869]

2. [Prov. or Scot.] An adult woman of a humble station commonly with an adjective or as the second element of a compound, as, a village *wife*, old *wives* **3.** The mistress or goodwoman of a house, a housewife often called distinctively the **goodwife.** *the correlative of goodman* **4†.** Any woman [< AS *wif*, wife, < √ *wib*, tremble] — **common-law wife**, a woman who enters into an agreement with a man (there being no legal disability on the part of either to contract matrimony) to live with him as his wife and who follows such agreement by matrimonial cohabitation with him, without a formal ceremony of marriage — **deceased wife's sister bill**, a bill permitting marriage with a deceased wife's sister. See DECEASED — **plural wives**, the wives or concubines of a man in a polygamist system — **ratification by a w.**, a sworn statement made by a wife apart from her husband that she has executed a deed of her own free will and not by reason of compulsion by her husband — **to w.** [Archaic], to have as a wife for a wife, as, Laban gave Rachel to Jacob *to wife* — **wife's-bound"**, *a* Impeded or restrained by a wife especially, wife-ridden henpecked, as a *wife-bound* man — **w.-carl**, *n* [Scot.] A man who meddles with household affairs, especially such as be-

long naturally to women — **W. of Bath,** in Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales,* one of the pilgrims, outspoken on the subject of marriage, outlived five husbands — **w.-ridden,** *a* Driven or tyrannized over by a wife — **wife's equity** (*Law*), the right of a wife to a provision for herself and her children out of her equitable estates, as against the claims of a husband or his assignee Modern legislation destroying a husband's interest in his wife's property has rendered this subject generally obsolete — **w.-tribe,** *n* In exogamous tribes, the tribe from which a man is required to take a wife — **wife'hood,** *n* **1.** The state of being a wife, the character proper to a wife also, wives, collectively **2†.** Womanhood

wife'kin, 1 waif'kin, 2 wif'kin, *n* Little wife a term of endearment

wife'less, 1 waif'les, 2 wif'lĕs, *a* Having no wife, unmarried or a widower

wife'ly, 1 waif'li, 2 wif'ly, *a* Beseeming or pertaining to a wife, as, *wifely* devotion **wife'like"†**

Wif'fen, 1 wif'n, 2 wif'n, **Benjamin Barron** (1794–3/11 1867) An English Quaker biographer and poet

wif'fet, 1 wif'et, 2 wif'ĕt, *n* [Rare] A person or thing of no consequence

wif'fle, 1 waif'i, 2 wif'i, *n* [Colloq] Same as WIFFEN

wif'fock† [Scot]

wig, 1 wig, 2 wig, *vt* [Slang, Eng] To censure severely, berate, or scold especially in public

wig, *vt* [Slang] *In a pigeon-race, to make use of a hen* pigeon to attract an opponent's bird and so retard its flight

wig, *n* **1.** A covering for the head, consisting of false hair, interwoven with or united to a kind of cap or network closely fitting to the head, the whole so constructed as to form an imitation of the natural growth or crown of hair, an artifical covering of hair for the head, peruke, periwig



Wigs as Used in Law
1 Full-bottomed Wig 2 Bob-wig

Wig-making as known to moderns originated in France in the 14th century The elaborate curled wig, first worn by Louis XIII to cover baldness was adopted as a distinctive feature of costume by Louis XIV, and introduced into England under Charles II Wigs are part of the official dress of the Lord Chancellor and of the Speaker and clerks of the House of Commons and are the professional dress of judges and barristers in Great Britain and Ireland They are worn also on the stage as part of a theatrical costume

That the judge's *wig* gives to his decisions a weight and sacredness they would not have were he bare-headed is a fact familiar to every one SPENCER *Study of Sociology* p 171 (a 1874)

2. [Colloq] A judge from the wig worn in England

No wonder Frau Arnold begged for a Military Commission, . . instead of juridical *wigs* proceeding at this rate CARLYLE *Frederick* vol vi, bk xxi p 475 (1)

3. [Colloq] Hair, especially, long hair **4.** [Alaska] A yellowish color-patch on each shoulder, characteristic of old male fur-seals, hence, such a seal itself [*Short for* PERIWIG] — **campaign wig,** a wig with twisted side locks formerly used in traveling — **Welsh wig,** a worsted cap — **wig'-block",** *n* **1.** A rounded block shaped for making, fitting, or keeping a wig **2.** [Slang, Eng] A head — **wig-maker,** *n* One who makes wigs — **wigs on the green** [Ir], a fight — **wig-tree,** *n* The smoke-tree — **wig-weaver,** *n* [Rare] A wig-maker

wig', *n* [Prov Eng, Scot, or Obs] A sort of cake **wigg†.**

wig'an', 1 wig'ən, 2 wig'an, *n* A stiff, canvas-like fabric used for protecting and stiffening the lower inside edge or borders of garments [< *Wigan,* England]

Wig'an', *n* A borough in S W Lancashire England

Wi'gand, 1 vi'gant, 2 vī'gant, **Paul** (8/11 1786–1/11 1866) A German historian jurist, writer

wig'eon, *n* Same as WIDGEON

wigged, } 1 wigd, 2 wigd, *a* **1.** Furnished with a wig,
wigds, } bewigged **2.** Scolded severely, rebuked

wig'ger-y, 1 wig'ər-i, 2 wig'er-y, *n* [Rare] **1** Excessive formality red-tapism **2** The material of a wig, false hair

wig'gin, 1 wig'in, 2 wig'in, *n* Same as WICKEN

Wig'gin, Kate Douglas (9/11 1857–3/11 1923) An American author and philanthropist, maiden name Smith, first Mrs Wiggin, afterward Mrs G C Riggs, *Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm* (scolding.

wig'ging, 1 wig'iŋ, 2 wig'ing, *n* [Colloq] A rebuke or

wig'gle, 1 wig'l 2 wig'l, *vt* & *vi* [Colloq or Prov] To move quickly to and fro or squirm about, wabble wriggle [For WAGGLE] — **wig'gler,** *n* One who or that which wiggles specif, a larval mosquito

wig'gle, *n* [Colloq] The act of wriggling, a wriggle

wee'gle† [Scot] [a mosquito

wig'gle-tail", 1 wig'l-tēl", 2 wig'l-tāl", *n* The larva of

wig'her†, *vi* To neigh

wig'hie†, *n* A neigh

wight, 1 wait, 2 wit, *a* [Archaic] Full of prowess and bravery, strong, active, swift [< Ice *vīgr,* < *vīg,* war]

wight†, *n* **1.** A person, male or female now generally in good-humored contempt, as, a luckless *wight* **2†.** *A moment, instant, also, a bit, jot* **3†** A supernatural and weird creature, elf, sprite, hobgoblin [< AS *wiht,* < *wegan,* move]

wight²†, *n* Weight

Wight, *n* **1 Orlando Williams** (3/11 1824–10/11 1887), an American author and translator **2. Robert** (7/11 1796–5/12 1872), a Scottish botanist **3. Isle of,** see under ISLE

wight'ly†, *adv* Vigorously, quickly, boldly

wight'y, 1 wait'i, 2 wit'y, *a* [Prov Eng] Strong, active

wig'less, 1 wig'les, 2 wig'lĕs, *a* Having no wig

Wi'gneh"les', 1 vi nye'r', 2 vī'nyĕ ĕ', *n* A village in Nord department, France

wig'revel, *n* A hamlet bailiff or steward

wig'tail", *n* A tropic-bird

Wig'ton, 1 wig'tən, 2 wig'ton, *n* A town in Cumberland, England

Wig'town, 1 wig'tən, 2 wig'ton, *n* **1** Same as WIGTOWNSHIRE **2** A municipal burgh and seaport in Wigtownshire, Scotland

Wig'town Bay. An inlet of the Irish Sea between Wigtownshire and Kirkcudbrightshire, Scotland

Wig'town-shire, 1 wig'tən-shir, 2 wig'ton-shir, *n* A county in S W Scotland, 486 sq m

wig'wag", 1 wig'wag, 2 wig'wăg", *vt* & *vi* [Colloq] **1** To move to and fro with a brisk motion, as certain animals move the tail, wag **2** To send a message as by signal-flags or -torches See SEMAPHORE [Var redup of WAG, *v*] — **wig'wag"ger,** *n*

wig'wag", *a* **1.** Having an alternating quick motion to and fro **2†.** Wriggling, writhing, twisting

wig'wag", *n* **1.** (1) The act or art of signaling with flags or the like (2) The instrument, as a flag, used in sending a signal-message (3) The message so sent or received used also attributively See SEMAPHORE **2** A watchmakers' rubbing instrument, usually reciprocated by attachment to a lathe



Chippewa Wigwam of Bark

wig'wag", *adv* To and fro with a loose, rapid motion

wig'wam, 1 wig'wom, 2 wig'wam (XIII), *n* **1.** The lodge or tent of tribes of North-American Indians of eastern and middle sections commonly a rough conical framework of poles stuck into the ground below and converging above, covered with bark, matting, or tanned hides, with an aperture at the top for the exit of smoke The similar lodges of the Plains Indians are called *teepees,* their temporary brush-wood huts, *wickiups*

Very spacious was the *wigwam,*
Made of deer-skin dressed and whitened
LONGFELLOW *Hiawatha* pt x st 18

2. [Colloq, U S] A large public building, often temporary, used for political gatherings, mass-meetings, nominating conventions, etc [< Algonkian or Massachusetts *wĭk,* his house or dwelling-place, with possessive and locative affixes, it becomes *wĭkou-om-ut,* in his house, contr by English to *weekwam, wigwam*]

Wi'ju', 1 wi jū', 2 wi'ju', *n* A treaty port in N W Chosen, near the mouth of the Yalu river

wike, 1 waik, 2 wik, *n* [Prov Eng] A temporary mark, as a bough, set up to divide swaths to be mown **wick'er†.**

wike†, *n* A home, dwelling

wike†, *n* A week

Wike', *n* A parish in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England

wik'ing, 1 wik'iŋ, 2 wik'ing, *n* Same as VIKING

wik'i-up, 1 wik'i-up, 2 wik'i-ūp, *n* Same as WICKIUP

wikket, *a* Wicked

Wil-bar'ger, 1 wil-bär'jər, 2 wil-bar'ger, *n* A county in N Texas, 932 sq m, county-seat, Vernon

Wil'ber, 1 wil'bər, 2 wil'ber, *n* A village, county-seat of Saline county, Neb

Wil'ber-force, 1 wil'bər-fōrs, 2 wil'ber-fōrc, *n* **1. Robert Isaac** (13/11 1802–2/11 1857), an English author and theologian **2. Samuel** (9/11 1805–7/11 1873), an English prelate and author bishop of Oxford and of Winchester *Eucharistica* **3. William** (8/11 1759–1/11 1833), an English statesman, philanthropist *abolitionist* **4** A village in Greene county, O seat of Wilberforce University, founded in 1856

Wil'bra-ham, 1 wil'bra-ham, 2 wil'bra-hăm, *n* A township and village in Hampden county, Mass

Wil'brandt, 1 vil'brant, 2 vil'brant, **Adolf** (9/11 1837–1911) A German novelist and dramatist *Der Meister von Palmyra*

Wil'bur, 1 wil'bər, 2 wil'bur **1 Curtis Dwight** (4/10 1867–), an American lawyer, Secretary of the Navy 1924– **2 John** (7/11 1774–5/11 1856), a preacher of the Society of Friends He attached to himself a small party commonly known as **Wilburites** or **Wilburite Friends** They are opposed to missionary activity

Wil'cox†, 1 wil'koks, 2 wil'cŏks, *n* **1. Ella** (*née* Wheeler) (11/11 1855–10/11 1919), an American poet and author *Poems of Passion, One of us Two* **2.** A county in Alabama, 914 sq m, county-seat, Camden **3.** A county in Georgia, 544 sq m, county-seat Abbeville

Wil'cox", *n* *Geol* See GEOLOGY

wild, 1 wəild, 2 wild, *a* **1.** Inhabiting the forest or open field, not domesticated or tamed, living and subsisting in a state of nature, feral said of animals

M Roulin relates in connection with the introduction of pigs into St Domingo, that many of them escaped and became *wild* CHARLES ELAM *Physician's Problems* p 97 (o & co 1869)

2. Living without any civilization and in a rude, savage way, also, indicative of or belonging to a savage state, as, the *wild* Hottentots, their *wild* life **3.** Growing or produced without care or culture, not cultivated said especially of plants, as, *wild* flowers, *wild* honey **4.** Being in the natural state, without civilized inhabitants or cultivation, desert, uninhabited said of regions or land, as, the *wild* prairies, *wild* land **5** Full of boisterous life, of uncontrollable and wayward disposition, in a bad sense, given to dissipation, dissolute, prodigal, in a milder sense, frolicsome and gay, as, a *wild* young fellow, a rather *wild* girl **6.** Affected with or originating violent disturbances, as of the elements or of human passions, stormy, turbulent, furious said of things, persons, dispositions, and actions, as, *wild* fury, a *wild* night, a *wild* crowd **7.** Showing reckless want of judgment, rashly imprudent, extravagant, as, a *wild* speculation, a *wild* speculator **8.** Fantastically irregular or disordered; odd in arrangement or effect, weird or strange, as, a *wild* imagination **9.** Eager and excited, as by reason of joy, fear, desire, or other passion, keenly eager, as, the horses are *wild* to go, the children are *wild* with delight **10.** Excited to frenzy or distraction, or indicating such excitement, roused to fury or desperation, crazed or crazy, as, look at his *wild* eyes, the opposition drove him nearly *wild* **11.** Being or going far from the proper course or from the object aimed at, wide of the mark or going a long distance to one side, as, a *wild* ball, a *wild* blow or aim **12** [U S] Same as WILDCAT, 2 **13.** *Naut* Difficult to steer said of a vessel **14†.** Daring and brave, wight [< AS *wild,* wild, < root of WILL¹, *v*] Syn see ABSURD BLEAK FIERCE INCLEMENT, INSANE IRREGULAR ROMANTIC — **to run wild** **1.** To revert to a condition of nature, as a plant or animal escaping from human care or culture **2** To fall into loose and vicious habits — **w. air** (*Mus & Pron*), breathing which is not used in vocalizing and which in escaping gives a breathy quality to the voice — **w angelica** [Eng] a tall British species (*Angelica sylvestris*) — **w. apple.** **1.** The Siberian crab-apple **2.** A crab-apple (*Malus rivularis*) of western North America **3** [Australia] The cranberry — **w. arsenic,** the spotted wintergreen (*Chimaphila umbellata*) — **w. barley,** same as WALL-BARLEY — **w. basil.** **1** An erect hairy herb (*Clinopodium vulgare*) with ovate nearly entire leaves and pale-purple flowers in glomerate clusters **2** An American herb (*Pycnanthemum incanum*), 2 to 4 feet high, with ovate leaves, tomentous beneath, the floral ones white and pale-red flowers in dense clusters — **w. bean** **1.** Any one of several species of *Phaseolus* (see PHASEOLUS), especially a slender twiner (*P perennis*), with ovate leaflets, small purple flowers, and drooping curved 4- to 5-seeded pods **2.** A herb (*Apios tuberosa*), climbing over bushes, with odd-pinnate leaves, short racemes of purple flowers, and many-seeded linear pods See GROUNDNUT, 2, and APIOS — **w. bee,** a bee that lives in a hollow forest-tree, in the cleft of a rock, etc — **w. beet** **1.** The sea-beet **2.** The marsh-rosemary — **W. Boar of Ardennes,** a ferocious Belgian soldier, Guillaume de la Marck, in the employ of Louis XI of France, beheaded in 1485, by order of Maximilian of Austria He figures in Scott's *Quentin Durward* — **wild'-born",** *a* Born in a *wild state* — **wild'brain",** *n* A volatile, heedless inconstant person, a harebrain — **w. brier,** any species of rose in its wild state, especially, in England, the dogrose and the sweetbrier — **w. bugloss,** a bristly Old World herb (*Lycopsis arvensis*) naturalized in the United States It has a stem about a foot high, lanceolate leaves, and small blue flowers in *leafy clusters* — **w. burnet,** the American great burnet — **w. camomile,** a British weed (*Matricaria chamomilla*), also, by extension, other species of *Matricaria* — **w. caper,** the caper-spurge — **w. celery,** tape-grass — **w chestnut.** **1.** The African almond (*Brabeium stellatifolium*) **2.** A rutaceous tree (*Pallasia capensis*) of S Africa, with handsome white flowers, sometimes cultivated also, its edible seed **3.** A tree of the Philippine Islands (*Castanopsis philippinensis*) related to the true chestnut, also, its seed — **w. China-tree,** the Carolina soapberry (*Sapindus marginatus*) — **w cicely,** wild chervil See CHERVIL — **w. cinnamon,** a West-Indian tree (*Canella alba*) See CANELLA — **w. cotton** **1.** Cotton-grass **2** A South-African species of *Ipomœa* (*I gerrardi*) — **w. cucumber,** one of various cucumbitaceous plants, as the squirting cucumber, the star cucumber, etc — **w dog,** a dog of a species that has not been domesticated, or a dog that has escaped from domestication — **w. fig.** **1** The common fig in its wild or original form **2.** A West-Indian tree (*Clusia flava*) — **w forget-me-not,** same as HOUSTONIA — **w. fowl,** birds esteemed as game, especially, anatoid birds, as ducks, geese, etc — **w fowler,** *n* A sportsman who shoots wild fowl — **w. gardening,** the cultivation of wild plants in gardens — **w. germander†,** the wood-germander — **w goat,** an undomesticated goat, specif, the paseng — **w. goose.** **1** An undomesticated goose, especially, the European graylag, the bean-goose, or the Canada goose **2.** A variety of hard wheat — **w.-goose plum,** an improved variety of the Chickasaw plum — **w. gourd,** the calabazilla — **w. heat,** a furnace run of steel characterized by violent decarbonization causing the rapid evolution of gases which tend to honeycomb the resulting ingots — **w heliotrope,** any of several plants of the genus *Phacelia* The flowers are purple or blue — **w. honey,** the honey of wild bees — **w. hop,** the red-berried bryony — **w huntsman** (*Folk-lore*), a fantom huntsman, perhaps originally Odin as god of the wind and of the dead, supposed to dash over the country at night accompanied by a troop of attendants, etc a German legend — **w. hyacinth** **1** [U S] The eastern camass (*Quamasia esculenta*) **2.** [Eng] A plant (*Scilla nutans*) of the *lily family,* resembling the hyacinth — **w hyssop,** the blue vervain — **w lily-of-the-valley.** **1.** The bead-ruby (*Unifolium canadense*) **2.** The shinleaf **3.** The *Clintonia umbellata* — **w. mahogany** a West-Indian tree (*Antirhea bifurcata*) — **w. mammee** [Jamaica], the pleasant oblong yellowish fruit of a West-Indian tree (*Rheedia lateriflora*) **w. mammee-apple†** — **w. man,** a savage, in heraldry, a naked savage, usually wreathed about the waist and temples with leaves, holding a club — **w. maret.** **1.** A nightmare **2** A seesaw — **w. mint,** any wild plant of the family *Menthaceæ,* especially the pennyroyal (*Mentha pulegium*) — **w pepper** **1** A southern Asiatic plant (*Vitex trifolia*) the leaves of which emit a fragrant odor when crushed **2.** [Prov Eng] The yarrow — **w. pie-plant,** a species of dock (*Rumex hymenosepalus*) found from Texas to California Its acid juicy stems are used as a substitute for the garden rhubarb [W] — **w. pigeon.** **1** The rock-dove **2.** The passenger-pigeon of North America — **w. pine.** **1.** The Scotch pine **2** The pinguin **3.** [W Ind] Any epiphytal plant of the genus *Tillandsia* — **w pineapple,** the pinguin — **w pink,** a species of catchfly (*Silene pennsylvanica*), with long lanceolate leaves and clustered purplish flowers, found from New England to Georgia — **w. plantain,** a West-Indian herb (*Heliconia bihai*) with long-stalked lanceolate leaves, sometimes cultivated as a graceful foliage-plant — **w. purslane,** the purple spurge See SPURGE — **w. raisin,** the sheepberry — **w. rice,** same as INDIAN RICE — **w. snowball,** the New Jersey tea See TEA — **w. Spaniard,** either of two plants found in New Zealand See SPEAR-GRASS, 2 — **w. squill,** same as WILD HYACINTH, 2 — **w -wind†,** *n* A hurricane — **w. woodbine,** the Virginia creeper

wild', *n* **1.** An uninhabited or uncultivated place, a wilderness often in the plural, as, the *wilds* of Africa **2†.** Elliptically, a wild animal especially in the plural. — **the wild,** the free, natural, wild life, as, the call of *the wild*

Wild², *n* **1. Henry** (1684?–1730?), an English tailor, linguist, Orientalist **2 Jonathan** (1682?–3/12 1725), an English artizan thief, fence, and informer, hanged, subject of a satire by Fielding, and of a romance by Defoe

wild, *adv* [Rare] Wildly

Wild'bad-Gas'tein, 1 vilt'bat-gäs'tain, 2 vilt'bat-gas'tin, *n* A village in the Gastein valley, Salzburg, Austria

wild'cat", 1 wəild'kat", 2 wild'ĕt", *a* **1.** Acting or carried on recklessly or wildly, especially, originated or characterized by wild, irresponsible speculation, unreliable or unsafe, by reason of reckless financiering

The Argentine scheme encouraged *wild-cat* land speculation *New-York Tribune* Dec 11, 1891, p 4, col 2

2. [U S] Not on schedule time, as a train or engine; wild — **wildcat bank** [U S], a bank that issues worthless paper, especially, one of certain Western banks organized under loose State banking laws before the Civil War the original use of the word in this sense, said to have been derived from a bank of this character whose notes bore a figure of a wildcat — **w. engine,** see under ENGINE

wild'cat", *n* **1.** One of various small feline carnivores somewhat resembling the domestic cat, especially, the European *Felis catus,* still found in mountains and wooded parts of Great Britain **2** The American bay lynx (*Felis rufus*), or a related species **3.** *Naut* A wheel, as on a winch or windlass, capable of revolving with or on its shaft and having a periphery designed to *receive and hold the links of a chain passing over it* — **wild'cat"ter,** *n* [Colloq, U S] **1** A prospector for mineral deposits usually an adventurer who can not operate his find, and sells out to capitalists **2.** A prospector who drills for *oil where it is not known to exist* — **wild'cat"ting,** *n*

Wilde, 1 wəild, 2 wild, *n* **1. Henry** (1833–4/11 1919) an English electrician and author **2 Jacob** (1685–4/11 1755), a Swedish historian **3 Jane Francesca Elgee, Lady** (1826–2/11 1896), an Irish poet, wife of Sir W R Wilde and mother of Oscar Wilde *Poems by Speranza* **4 Oscar Fingall O'Flahertie Wills** (16/11 1856–11/11 1900), an Irish poet and playwright, identified with the esthetic movement,

The Importance of Being Earnest 5. **Richard Henry** (²/₁₁1789–³/₁₁1847), an Irish-American lawyer and author. 6. **Sir William Robert** (1815–⁴/₁₁1876), an Irish surgeon and antiquary [de-bĕst′ *n* [S + *Afr D*] A gnu

wilde'beest", 1 wəild'bĭst′ *or* vil'də-bēst′, 2 wild'bēst′ or vil'-

wild'ed, 1 wəild'ed, 2 wild'ĕd, *a* [Rare] Turned wild

Wil'den-bruch, 1 vil'den-bruH, 2 vil'dĕn-bruH, **Ernst von** (²/₁₁1845–¹/₁₁1909) A German dramatist and poet, *Die Karolinger*

wil'der, 1 wil'dər, 2 wil'der, *v* [Poet] **I** *t* To cause to *lose the way or track, mislead bewilder*

Alas! said she this ghastly ride —
Dear lady! it hath *wildered* you!
COLERIDGE *Christabel* pt 1, st 24

II. *i* To wander widely or wildly

From sandy ridges wildering o er the deep,
The wind's familiar under-song recalls
The fishermen to duty R. M MILNES *Breton Faith* st 1

— **wil'dered-ly**, *adv*

Wild'er, 1 wəild'ər, 2 wild'er, *n* **1. Burt Green** (⁸/₁₁ 1841–), an American anatomist, biologist, and author, *Anatomical Technology* 2. **Marshall Pinckney**. (1) (⁹/₁₁ 1798–¹²/₁₁1886) An American pomologist, founder of the U S Agricultural and of the American Pomological Societies (2) (⁹/₁₁1859–¹/₁₁1915) An American entertainer traveler.

wil'derd, *pp* Wildered S S

wild'er-ing, 1 wəild'ər-iŋ, 2 wild'er-ing, *n* A plant growing in a state of nature, especially, one which has run wild or escaped from cultivation [W]

wil'der-ment, 1 wil'dər-ment *or* -mənt, 2 wil'der-ment, *n* [Poet] The state of being wildered bewilderment

wil'dern†, *n* A wilderness used also adjectively

wil'der-ness¹, 1 wil'dər-nes, 2 wil'der-nĕs, *n* **1.** An uncultivated or barren region, uninhabited or inhabited only by savages or wild beasts in the United States applied principally to *vast forest regions* 2. Any wide extended waste, as of an ocean or great lake 3. A multitudinous and confusing collection

And what a *wilderness* of flowers!
MOORE *Lalla Rookh, Light of the Harem* st 2

4. A part of a garden left to nature, the growth of rank and wild vegetation being encouraged 5†. Wildness [< AS *wilder*, contr of *wild deōr*, wild beast, *wild*, wild, *deōr*, animal]

Wil'der-ness², *n* A densely wooded region in Spottsylvania county, Va, scene of a series of battles between Generals Grant and Lee, sometimes considered as extending from May 5 to June, 1864, but designating specifically the indecisive battles near the Rapidan river, May 5 to 6, 1864

wild'-fire", 1 wəild'-fair", 2 wild'-fīr", *n* **1.** A composition of materials very combustible, readily inflammable, and hard to extinguish used in former times as a destructive agent, especially in naval warfare, Greek fire now generally in phrases like **to spread like wild-fire. 2.** A phosphorescent luminousness, especially, the will-o'-the-wisp, ignis fatuus, St Elmo's fire 3. Lightning unaccompanied by thunder, heat-lightning 4. Inflammation of the skin gradually spreading to neighboring parts, and attended with general fever 5 A skin-disease of sheep with inflammation and eruption 6. *Coal-mining* Fire-damp: a former name

wild'grave", 1 wəild'grēv", 2 wild'grāv", *n* Formerly a title of nobility in Germany, signifying the head keeper of a forest and of the game contained in it [Representing G *wildgraf*, < *wild*, game + *graf*, overseer count]

wild'ing, 1 wəild'iŋ, 2 wild'ing, *a* [Poet] Growing wild, uncultivated, undomesticated, as, *wilding* flowers

wild'ling, *n* **1.** An uncultivated plant, specif, a fruit-tree on its own roots growing among grafted trees, or the fruit of such a tree

Ye field flowers! the gardens eclipse you, 'tis true,
Yet *wildlings* of Nature, I dote upon you
CAMPBELL *Field Flowers* st 1

2. A plant escaped from cultivation, a cultivated plant that has sprung up spontaneously 3. [Rare] Figuratively, a child which, having been lost, has grown up away from other children, alone or among animals

wild'ish, 1 wəild'iSh, 2 wild'iSh, *a* Having a tendency to wildness — **wild'ish-ness**, *n*

wild'ly†, *a* Same as WILD [condition

wild'ly, 1 wəild'li, 2 wild'ly, *adv* In a wild manner or

wild'ness, 1 wəild'nes, 2 wild'nĕs, *n* **1.** The state or quality of being wild 2†. A wilderness

Wild Rice River. A river in N W Minnesota, length, 110 m from Rice Lake to the Ottertail river

wild'-wood", 1 wəild'-wud" 2 wild'-wo͝od", *n* A sylvan retreat or solitude often attributively as, *wild-wood* blossoms

wile, 1 wail, 2 wil, *vt* [WILED, WIL'ING] **1.** To cheat cunningly, mislead *or* lead with guile, hoodwink, entice

The fair pink blooms of the orchards *wiled* the bees with
their delicate bitter perfume and drop of limpid honey ROSE T COOKE *Somebody's Neighbors, Amandar* p 217 [o & co 1881]

2. To pass divertingly confused with *while*

To wile each moment with a fresh delight
LOWELL *A Legend of Brittany* pt 1, st 6

3. [Scot] To coax, as by flattery, cajole, wheedle

wile, *n* **1.** An act or a means of cunning deception, something, as a ruse or stratagem, by which one is enabled *to trick or deceive*, a guile, machination usually in the plural 2 [Rare] The disposition to cheat or circumvent, craftiness, cunning [< AS *wile*, wile] Syn. see ARTIFICE — **wile'ful**, *a*

Wi'ley, 1 wai'li, 2 wi'ly *n* **1 Calvin Henderson** (²/₁₁1819–¹/₁₁1887) an American clergyman and novelist *Roanoke* 2. **Harvey Washington** (¹²/₁₁1844–), an American chemist and author chief chemist of the U S Department of Agriculture 1883–1912

Wil'fred, 1 wil'fred, 2 wil'frĕd, *n* **1.** A masculine personal name 2 **Saint** (634–709), a Saxon bishop of York **Wil'frid‡.**

wil'ful, 1 wil'ful, 2 wil'fŭl, *a* **1.** Set on having one's own way, perversely and fitfully obstinate, waywardly stubborn, headstrong, self-willed, as, a *wilful* king 2. Resulting from the exercise of one's own will, voluntary, intentional distinguished in law from *accidental* or *involuntary*, and generally implying evil intent and malice, as, a *wilful* trespass, *wilful* mischief, *wilful* homicide with malice aforethought is murder 3†. Willing, ready **will'ful; — willful fire-raising** (*Scots Law*) arson **— wil'ful-head†**, *n* Obstinacy wilfulness **wil'ful-hed†. — wil'ful-ling†**, *n* A wilful act

wil'ful, *n* [Prov Eng] Any wilful or voluntary act

wil'ful-ly, 1 wil'ful-i, 2 wil'fŭl-y, *adv* In a wilful manner (1) With free exercise of the will voluntarily intentionally in law, designedly as opposed to inadvertently in a penal statute, purposely with evil intent maliciously (2) With wilfulness perversely stubbornly (3)† Willingly

wil'ful-ness, 1 wil'ful-nes, 2 wil'fŭl-nĕs, *n* The state or quality of being wilful Specif (1) A spirit of unyielding determination stubbornness self-will (2) Tendency to wildness waywardness (3) Intentional character

wil'ga, 1 wil'gə, 2 wil'ga, *n* [Austral] An Australian scrub (*Geijera parviflora*) of the rue family with linear leaves and loose panicles of flowers Australian willow

Wil'helm, 1 vil'helm, 2 vil'hĕlm *n* [Dan G, & Sw] **1.** See WILLIAM 2. Name of first and second German emperors See WILLIAM, 3 & 4 3. In Goethe's *Wilhelm Meister's Apprenticeship* and *Wilhelm Meister's Travels*, the hero a romantic, *susceptible young man who becomes variously involved* through his affections the character development is supposed to be autobiographical 4. **Karl** (⁹/₁₁1815–⁸/₁₁1873), a German composer, *Die Wacht am Rhein*

Wil"hel-mi'na, 1 wil"hel-mi'nə, 2 wil"hĕl-mi'na, *n* **1.** A feminine personal name **Wil'hel-mine‡.** F **Gull"-iel"mine'**, 1 gwi'lyel'min', 2 gwi'lyĕl min', **Gull"iel"-mette'‡**; G **Wil"hel-mi'ne**, 1 vil"hel-mi'nə, 2 vil"hĕl-mi'ne It **Gu"gli-el'ma**, 1 gu'lyi-el'mə, 2 gu'lyi-ĕl'ma, Sp **Guil"lel-mi'na**, 1 gwil'yel-mi'na, 2 gwil'yĕl-mi'na **2. Helena Paulina Maria** (⁹/₁₁1880–), Queen of the Netherlands, succeeded her father, William III in 1890

Wil-hel'mj, 1 vil-hel'mi, 2 vil-hĕl'mi, **August** (⁹/₁₁1845–¹/₁₁1908). A German-English violinist and composer

Wil'helms-burg, 1 vil'helms-burH, 2 vil'hĕlms-burH, *n* An island in the Elk river, Hanover province, Prussia

Wil'helms-ha"ven, 1 vil'helms-hä'fen, 2 vil'hĕlms-ha'fĕn, *n* A seaport and naval station in N W Jahde Bay, Prussia

Wil'helms-ho"he, 1 vil'helms-hō'ə, 2 vil'hĕlms-hō'e *n* A village and castle, Hesse-Nassau province, Prussia, where *Napoleon III was held prisoner from Sept 5, 1870, to March 19, 1871*

Wil-hel'mus, Wil"il-el'mus, *n* See WILLIAM

wil'i-bald, 1 vil'i-bolt 2 vil'i-bält, **Alexis.** The pen-name of George W H Haring

wi'li-ly, 1 wai'li-li, 2 wi'li-ly, *adv* In a wily manner

wi'li-ness, 1 wai'li-nes 2 wi'li-nĕs, *n* The quality of being wily

wilk, 1 wilk, 2 wilk, *n* [Dial] Same as WHELK¹ **whilk‡.**

Wilkes, 1 wilks, 2 wilks, *n* **1 Charles** (⁴/₁₁1798–²/₁₁1877), an American admiral, antarctic explorer, seized Mason and Slidell See TRENT AFFAIR 2 **John** (¹⁰/₁₁1727–¹²/₁₁1797), an English politician, Lord Mayor of London opposed the Revolutionary war 3 A county in N E Georgia, 501 sq m, county-seat, Washington 4. A county in N W North Carolina, 718 sq m, county-seat, Wilkesboro

Wilkes'-Bar"re, 1 wilks'-bar'i, 2 wilks'-bär'e, *n* A city, county-seat of Luzerne county, Pa a coal-mining center

Wil'kie, 1 wil'ki, 2 wil'ki, **Sir David** (¹¹/₁₁1785–⁴/₁₁1841) A Scottish painter

Wil'kin, 1 wil'kin, 2 wil'kin, *n* A county in central W Minnesota, 70 sq m, county-seat, Breckenridge

Wil'kins, 1 wil'kinz, 2 wil'kinz *n* **1 Sir Charles** (1749–⁵/₁₁1836), an English Orientalist 2 **John** (1614–¹¹/₁₁1672), an English divine and writer, bishop of Chester 3. **Mary Eleanor** (Mrs Charles M Freeman) (²/₁₁1862–), an American author, *Jane Field* 4 **Peter**, the hero of Robert Paltock's *The Life and Adventures of Peter Wilkins* 5. **William** (⁸/₁₁1778–⁴/₁₁1839), an English architect

Wil'kins-burg, 1 wil'kinz-bûrg: 2 wil'kinz-bûrg, *n* A borough in Allegheny county, Pa

Wil'kin-son, 1 wil'kin-sən, 2 wil'kin-son, *n* **1 James** (1757–¹²/₁₁1825), an American Revolutionary general and adventurer 2. **Jemima** (¹¹/₁₁1752–⁷/₁₁1819), an American religious enthusiast and impostor 3 **Sir John Gardner** (¹⁰/₁₁1797–¹⁰/₁₁1875), an English explorer and archeologist, *Architecture of Ancient Egypt* 4. **William Cleaver** (¹⁰/₁₁ 1833–⁴/₁₁1920), an American minister, educator, poet 5. **Mount**, in Colorado, 11,687 ft high 6. A county in Georgia, 431 sq m, county-seat, Irwinton 7. A county in S W Mississippi, 664 sq m, county-seat, Woodville

will¹,] 1 wil, 2 wil, *v.* [*pres sing 1st per*, WILL, *2d*, **will²**,] WILT, *3d*, WILL, *pl* WILL, *imp sing 1st per*, WOULD, *2d*, WOULDEST or WOULDST, *3d*, WOULD, *pl*, WOULD Imperative and infinitive wanting]

I. *t* [Archaic] To wish or desire, be willing to have happen now most frequently in the preterit with a present signification that sprang from a subjunctive use, as, what *wilt* thou? what *wouldest* thou? whatsoever ye *would* that men should do to you, etc, I *would* that all the family were here The object is commonly a clause beginning with *that* Sometimes a subject in the first person is not expressed, and sometimes *would* is followed by an indirect object preceded by *to* expressed or understood, as, *would to* Heaven I had taken your counsel

If we have not all we *would* we should praise God for all we have SPURGEON *Treasury of David, Psalm XLI* in vol II, p 288 [r & w 1892]

II *i* To be desirous, have a wish mostly in the form *would*, as, they had to come whether they *would* or not [< AS *willan*, will]

will³, *v auxiliary* [The preceding verb weakened by the fading of its specific senses to a sign of futurity, with the retention, however, in various connections, of much of its original independent force of willingness, wishing, determination, etc · followed by an infinitive without the sign *to*] **1.** To be going to, be about to a common sign of the future tense, noting the future or the conditional character of an action as dependent on the volition of the subject, or (in the second and third persons) on the natural operation of the subject or his circumstances, as, I suppose he *will* come to-morrow at ten, if you take poison, it *will* kill you, when the dog was annoyed he *would* snap See note under SHALL **2.** *To be willing to, have a mind to · corresponding* more nearly to the original meaning of the word, wish, want, as, why *will* you not tell the truth? surely you *would* not cheat a blind man When *will* and *would* are emphasized, persistence, wilfulness, or determination is expressed, as, if you *will* go, then go, they *would* come **3.** To be probable or certain as a natural consequence of the case, be about to, necessarily or naturally, must often in general statements, as, accidents *will* happen, a burnt child *will* avoid the fire

In colloquial Scotch or provincial use *will* with a verb is often employed, in a sense allied to this in place of the simple verb, tho with the implication that the fact stated is an inference as, I'm thinking this *will* be Main street

4. Sometimes, to cause or effect customarily or frequently, usually do or be commonly in the preterit, as, she *would* always have family worship, he *will* sit for hours by the fire **5** [Rare & Archaic] To be about to, begin to, be on the point of, be inclined to, as, when the deer saw the dog he *would* run, but was shot connected with the original meaning of *will*

will³, *v* [*imp* and *pp* WILLED, *ppr* WILL'ING, *3d per sing pres ind* WILLS] [In many senses, this verb has long been confused with WILL¹] **I.** *t* **1.** To cause as a deed of will, to effect by volition, to be the author of one's own action, inaction, or effort to change or influence another thing or person, as, the soldier *willed* to pull the trigger, I *will* to die, he *wills* to cease work **2.** To make an object of choice or purpose, resolve upon as an action or course, determine to do, also, to form definitely as a choice, resolution, or purpose, as, the converted man *wills* to serve God, the drunkard *wills* many vain resolves **3.** To give, devise, or bequeath *by a last will and testament, as, the father willed his* estate to his son **4.** [Archaic] To cherish a motive, feeling, or tendency toward, wish or desire consciously and intelligently said especially when the object is regarded as attainable, as, the king *wills* peace **5.** To control, as a hypnotized person, by the exercise of will, rule and direct simply by determined thought and wish, as, he *willed* her to sleep **6†.** To bid, order, direct

II. *i* **1.** To determine and cause one's own actions or states by an act of will, exercise that natural imperative which man has over himself, as, rational living is immediately caused by rational *willing*, I *will* and action follows **2.** To exercise the faculty of volition or will, make a choice, form a resolution or purpose, or *direct in effort or action, as, man knows, feels, and wills*

You must still submit to the power that rules in your heart and look for assistance to God who works in you to *will* and to do
JACOB ABBOTT *Young Christian* p 131 [H 1882]

3 To have a determinate desire or preference, wish, as, the matter shall be arranged just as you *will* **4** To issue a command or decree, determine, direct, as, the army moves as the general *wills* [< AS *willian*, < *willan*, will] — **will I, will I, or will he, will he, or will ye, will ye,** willingly or unwillingly, without choice same as the corrupt form WILLY-NILLY

will†, *vi* To be lost or bewildered, go astray

will, *a & adv* [Prov Eng, Scot, or Obs] Bewildered astray

will, *n* **1.** The power of controlling one's own movements and *internal states, feelings, and thoughts*, by conscious, and especially by deliberate, choice, the faculty of self-determination distinguished (1) from all those activities of mind and body which are initiated or directed wholly by external stimuli and which are therefore *constrained or impulsive*, and (2) *from all that play of the* intellectual and emotional life which falls under the control of instinct, association, and habit, purely It must always be recognized, however, that the element of choice or volition is a matter of indefinite degrees, and that the control of *attention is the primary and most distinctive evidence of the* presence in the mental life of so-called will

Desire wish, *will* are states of mind which every one knows, and which no definition can make plainer If with the desire there goes a sense that attainment is not possible we simply *wish* but if we believe that the end is in our power we *will* that the desired feeling having, or doing shall be real WM JAMES *The Principles of Psychol* vol II, p 486 [H H & co 1890]

This self-determining side of man's mental life and development, as the basis of civil and moral responsibility, has always been recognized by reflective thinking and in the popular mind, altho in different ways and with differences in the extent of its application In the conception of will, the two elements of desire or willing intention, and of power or efficiency to realize desire, have both quite uniformly been united With Aristotle free will was rational desire, implicating a sort of force comparable to that of a rushing wind (*thymos*) The combination of these two elements of emotion and self-determining force toward the gratification of emotion controlled the ancient twofold division of the faculties into *understanding* and *will* The modern threefold division into *intellect, feeling*, and *will* arose from a more searching and thorough analysis of the so-called faculties The still more recent and more nearly complete analysis of students of psychology would seem to favor the use of the word *will* as a term to cover, not any one faculty, but the *entire active side or aspect of mental life so far as it is* consciously voluntary and culminates in deliberate choice

Force becomes known to us partly through the sense of effort and resistance overcome which attends our muscular activity, and partly through the exercise of *will* as perceived in exerting our voluntary mental activity — force of mind being a term of familiar use as well as force of arm
MIVART *Essays and Criticisms* vol II p 227 [o & co 1892]

2. An act of willing, a choice or a volition, a voluntary determination or purpose or an executive decision, directive effort **3.** Strong determination, practical enthusiasm, energy of character, as, he works with a *will* **4.** That which has been resolved or determined upon, a purpose, especially if it be authoritative or decisive, as, let them work their *will*; God's *will* be done **5** A right to act according to one's own judgment or pleasure, power to dispose of a matter arbitrarily, sufferance, discretion, as, we are subject to his *will*, a tenant at *will* **6.** *Metaph* A metaphysical entity conceived of after some of the features of will as a human experience, but deprived of the characteristics of conscious deliberation, adaptation of action to a consciously desired end, and conscious choice (1) In psychology, merely instinctive and impulsive or subconscious striving, as used by Paulson (2) In philosophy the fundamental principle of the universe, conceived of as blind force unconsciously realizing itself in both inorganic and organic nature, especially as in the system of Schopenhauer, a pantheistic conception **7.** [Archaic] A conscious inclination or desire toward any end or course, a wish, as, his *will* at that time was to marry, cherish good *will* for all **8.** *Law* An instrument by which a person makes a disposition of his property to take effect after his death, the legal declaration of a man's intentions that he wills to be performed after his death

Formerly the word *testament* was specifically applied to the disposition of personal property while *will* was applied to the devise of real property but it is now usual to refer to the instrument generally as a *last will and testament* If a person has made more than one will, the one last made operates to revoke all others and stands as the testator's only will The formalities essential to the lawful execution of a will vary in different jurisdictions, but generally the instrument must be signed, and in some instances sealed, by the testator, and declared by him to be his last will in the *presence of at least* two (and in some cases three) witnesses, who must subscribe the instrument in his presence and in the presence of each other In international law three main courses are taken (1) the property of the testator may be subjected to the law of his domicil (2) it may be subjected to the law of the place where it *happens to be at the time of* the testator's death (3) the movable property may be subjected to the law of the domicil, and the immovable to the law of the place where it is situated The rule in the United States and England is to follow the last course.

Its efficacy depends on its declaring the testator's intention, whence . it is emphatically styled his *will*
BLACKSTONE *Commentaries* bk ii, p 500

9. *Scots Law* The part of a signet letter which expresses its command, beginning "Our *will* is" **10** [Archaic] A request or command, an expressed wish, as, send me your *will* by letter, and it shall be done [< AS *willa*, < *willan* will] Syn choice, decision, desire, determination, disposition inclination, resolution, volition, wish *Will* is a word of wide range of meaning, and both as faculty and act has been the subject of many and various theories, in popular language *will* is often equivalent to *desire* or *inclination*, as when we speak of doing something against our *will* *Volition* is a word of scientific precision, denoting the determinative element of *will*

—antecedent will, the determination to do something provided some antecedent condition be realized, a conditional resolution **—at w.** 1 At pleasure or discretion 2†. Under complete command, as, to have one's vocabulary *at will* **—freedom of the w.,** see under FREEDOM **—his willest,** of his own choice or will, voluntarily **—ill w.,** a disposition favoring the injury of another, enmity, whether of a low or high degree **—joint w.** 1. A will made by two or more testators, to take effect on the death of each, so far as his own property is concerned or after the death of all 2. A common or concurrent will, made by two or more testators by distinct papers and sometimes enforceable only in equity as a compact specifically called a *conjoint* or *mutual will*, tho the term *conjoint* is often used of a single instrument made by two or more testators **—mystic or sealed w,** see MYSTIC TESTAMENT under MYSTIC **—nuncupative w** 1. *Rom Law* An oral testamentary disposition addressed to witnesses by which the testator instituted an heir and usually made certain provisions **nun"cu-pa'tio†** [L] 2 *Eng Law* Any oral disposition with witnesses as opposed to a written one In England up to 1838 a nuncupative or oral will of personalty was sufficient, subject, where the gift was of £30 or more, to the restrictions imposed by the Statute of Frauds (Sec 19), but by the Wills Act of 1837 nuncupative wills were abolished except (Sec 11) as regards soldiers in actual military service and marines or seamen at sea In Scotland a nuncupative legacy not exceeding £100 Scots (about $40) is valid **—officious w,** a will by which a person leaves his property to his family **—register of wills,** an officer authorized by law to keep a public record of wills **—to have one's w.,** to have one's way or desire **—to work one's w,** to effect one's desire accomplish one's intentions **—will'-time",** *n* *Psychophys* Same as SELECTION-TIME

Will³, *n* Diminutive of WILLIAM [Joliet

Will³, *n* A county in N E Illinois, 835 sq m.; county-seat, **wil"la-loo',** 1 wil'ə-lū', 2 wil'a-lōō', *n* [Scot] A hullabaloo

Wil-la'mette, 1 wı-lā'met, 2 wi-lă'mĕt, *n* A river in N W Oregon, length, 250 m to the Columbia river

Will'ans, 1 wil'ənz, 2 wil'ans, **Peter W.** (¹¹/₁₁1851–³/₂₂1892) An English engineer, inventor of high-speed steam-engines for use in generating electricity **—Willans's line** (*Steam-engin*), a curve plotted to show the steam consumed by an engine per hour and the corresponding horse-power The equation of the curve produced by altering the initial steam-pressure without changing the cut-off is known as **Willans's law.**

Will'ard, 1 wil'ard 2 wil'ard, *n* **1 Edward Smith** (¹/₂₂1853–¹¹/₂₂1915) an English actor and theater manager 2 **Emma Hart** (²/₂₂1787–⁴/₁₁1870), an American educationist writer *History of the United States* 3 **Frances E** (²/₂₂1839–³/₂₂1898), an American philanthropist temperance advocate 4 **Josiah Flynt** (¹/₂₂1869–¹/₂₂1907), an American sociologist and author

will'cock, *n* Same as WILLOCK **will'ick†** [Scot]

will'cox-ite, 1 wil'koks-ait, 2 wil'cŏks-ĭt, *n* *Mineral* A grayish, pearly, talc-like silicate in scales [< Col Joseph *Wilcox*]

willed, } 1 wild, 2 wĭld, *a* Having a will, especially one
wilds, } of a given character mostly in composition, as, weak-*willed* strong-*willed* **—willed'ness,** *n* The possession of a will the state of being willed

The perseverance of the saints is positive *willedness*, not a mere passive willingness
THOREAU *Winter Jan 27, 1855* p 256 [H M & CO 1888]

will'em-ite, 1 wil'em-ait, 2 wĭl'ĕm-ĭt, *n* *Mineral* A vitreous or resinous, white, yellow, green, red, or sometimes brown, transparent to opaque zinc silicate (Zn_2SiO_4), crystallizing in the hexagonal system [< *Willem* (William) I, king of the Netherlands]

Will'iems, 1 wil'ems *or* vi'lems', 2 wil'ĕms *or* vī'lĕms', **Jan Frans** (³/₁₁1793–⁶/₂₂1846) A Belgian philologist, poet, historian

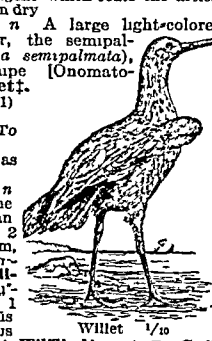
Will'iem-stad, 1 vil'em-stat, 2 vĭl'ĕm-stat, *n* A town, capital of Curaçao Island, Dutch West Indies

Will'ien-hall, 1 wil'en-hōl, 2 wil'ĕn-hąl, *n* A town in Staffordshire, England

will'er, 1 wil'er, 2 wĭl'er, *n* One who wills

Willes'den, 1 wilz'den, 2 wilz'dĕn, *n* An urban district and railroad junction in Middlesex, England **—Willesden process,** a waterproofing process by which cloth, paper, etc, are treated with Schweitzer's reagent which coats the article with a protective varnish when dry

will'et, 1 wil'et, 2 wĭl'ĕt *n* A large light-colored North-American sandpiper, the semipalmated tattler (*Symphemia semipalmata*), with blush legs, stone-snipe [Onomatopœic] **pill'-or will'-will'et‡.**


Willet 1/10

Will'et, Andrew (1562–¹²/₂₂1621) An English divine

will'ey, 1 wil'ı 2 wĭl'y, *vt* To willow **—will'ey-er,** *n*

will'ful, -ly, -ness. Same as WILFUL, etc

Will'iam, 1 wil'yəm, 2 wĭl'yam, *n* 1 A masculine personal name **Will"hel-mi'na** (*fem*) Dan G Sw **Wil'helm,** 1 vil'helm 2 vĭl'hĕlm, D **Wil'lem,** 1 vil'em, 2 vĭl'ĕm, F **Guil"laume',** 1 gı-yōm', 2 gĭ-yōm', It **Gu"gli-el'mo,** 1 gū lyi-el'mo, 2 gŭ-lyĭ-ĕl'mo, L **Gu"li-el'mus,** 1 gĭū'li-el'mus, 2 gū ll-ĕl'mŭs **Guil"i-el'mus,** 1 gwil'ı-el'mus 2 gwĭl'ĭ-ĕl'mŭs **Wil-hel'mus†, Wil"li-el'mus†** Pg **Guilher'me,** 1 gwil-yer'mē, 2 gwĭl-yĕr'mę, Sp **Gul-ler'mo,** 1 gil-yer'mo, 2 gĭl-yĕr'mo 2 Any one of several kings of England (1) **W. I.** (10277–⁹/₁₁1087), surnamed "the Conqueror", duke of Normandy claimed English crown defeated Harold at the battle of Hastings, sometimes called Senlac, and became first Norman king of England, 1066 (2) **W. II.** (1056–⁸/₂₂1100), surnamed "Rufus" (3) **W. III** (1650–⁸/₂₂1702), prince of Orange received the crown from Parliament on flight of James II, reigned equally with his wife **William Henry†.** (4) **W IV.** (⁸/₂₂1765–⁶/₂₂1837), 'the Sailor King', son of George III **3. W I.** (⁹/₂₂1797–⁹/₂₂1888), king of Prussia, first German emperor **4. W. II, Friedrich Wilhelm Victor Albert** (¹/₂₂1859–), German emperor and king of Prussia, 1888 to 1918, abdicated Dec, 1918 **5 W. of Cloudesley,** in an old English ballad, an outlaw and marksman who can cleave a hazel rod at 100 paces, and who shoots an apple off his son's head **6. W. of Malmesbury,** see MALMESBURY **7. W.o Newburgh** (L *Gulielmus Neubrigensis*) (1136?–1198?), an English chronicler, called himself "Gulielmus Parvus', *Historia Rerum Anglicarum* a chronicle from 1066 to 1197 **8 W. of Orange** (1) (⁴/₂₂1533–⁷/₁₀1584), Prince of Orange, founder of the Dutch republic, assassinated **W. the Silent†** (2) Same as WILLIAM III **9 W. of Rubruk,** same as RUBRUQUIS, WILLIAM DE **10 W. of Tyre** (1130?–1193?), prelate, historian, archbishop of Tyre **11. W. of Wykeham,** see WYKEHAM **12 W. "the Lion"** (–1214), a Scottish king [Teut *masc*, helmet of resolution]

Will'iams, 1 wil'yəmz, 2 wĭl'yams, *n* **1. Sir Charles Hanbury** (¹²/₂₂1708–¹²/₂₂1759), an English statesman, writer, poet **2 Eleazar** (1787–⁸/₂₂1858), an American missionary to North-American Indians, wounded at the battle of Plattsburg **3. Ephraim** (²/₂₂1715–⁸/₂₂1755), an American Revolutionary officer, founded a free school that became Williams College **4 George** (¹⁰/₂₂1814–¹/₂₂1878), an English historian, divine **5. Sir George** (1821–¹¹/₂₂1905), an English merchant founder of Young Men's Christian Association **6 Isaac** (¹²/₂₂1802–⁵/₂₂1865), an English theologian **7 John** (³/₂₂1582–³/₂₂1650), an English prelate, archbishop of York, statesman **8 John** (¹²/₂₂1644–⁴/₂₂1729), an American divine, captured by Indians *The Redeemed Captive* **9 John** (²/₂₂1727–⁴/₂₂1793), a Welsh dissenter, *Concordance to Greek Testament* **10 John** (⁶/₂₂1796–¹¹/₂₂1839), an English missionary, surnamed "the Apostle of Polynesia", killed by natives **11. John Sharp** (⁷/₂₂1854–), an American statesman, cotton-planter **12. Otho Holland** (³/₂₂1749–⁷/₂₂1794), an American Revolutionary general **13 Roger** (1599–1683), an English clergyman, became a Baptist, founded Rhode Island **14. Rowland** (³/₂₂1817–¹/₂₂1870), a Welsh clergyman **15 Samuel Wells** (²/₂₂1812–²/₂₂1884), an American Chinese scholar, writer, *The Middle Kingdom* **16 William** (¹/₂₂1731–⁸/₂₂1811), an American patriot, signer of the Declaration of Independence **17. William R** (¹²/₂₂1804–⁴/₂₂1885), an American clergyman, writer **18.** A county in N W North Dakota, 3,512 sq m, county-seat, Williston **19** A county in N W Ohio, 432 sq m, county-seat, Bryan **20** A river in S W Arizona, length, 250 m to the Colorado river

Will'iams-burg, 1 wil'yəmz-bûrg, 2 wĭl'yams-bûrg, *n* **1.** A county in S E South Carolina 991 sq m county-seat, Kingstree **2.** A city, county-seat of Whitley county Ky **3.** A former town of Kings county, N Y, in W Long Island incorporated with Brooklyn in 1855, now part of New York city **4.** A township and village in Clermont county, O **5.** An independent city, county-seat of James City county, Va seat of William and Mary College (non-sectarian), founded in 1693

will'iams-ite, 1 wil'yəmz-ait 2 wĭl'yams-ĭt *n* *Mineral* A green variety of serpentine found at Texas, Pa [< L W *Williams*]

Will'iam-son, 1 wil'yəm-sən, 2 wĭl'yam-sŏn, *n* **1. Alexander William** (⁸/₂₂1824–⁵/₂₂1904), an English chemist and educator **2 Charles Norris** (¹²/₂₂1859–¹⁰/₂₂1920), an English editor and author **3 Francis John** (⁷/₂₂1833–²/₂₂1920), an English sculptor **4. Hugh** (¹²/₂₂1735–⁸/₂₂1819), an American preacher, physician, legislator, and miscellaneous writer **5** A county in central S Illinois 442 sq m, county-seat, Marion **6** A county in central Tennessee 500 sq m county-seat, Franklin **7.** A county in central Texas, 1,169 sq m county-seat, Georgetown

Will'iams-port, 1 wil'yəmz-pôrt, 2 wĭl'yams-pōrt, *n* **1** A city, county-seat of Warren county, Ind **2.** A township and town in Washington county, Md **3.** A city, county-seat of Lycoming county, Pa

Will'iams-ton, 1 wil'yəmz-tən, 2 wĭl'yams-ton *n* **1** A township and village in Ingham county, Mich **2** A township and town, county-seat of Martin county, N C

Will'iams-town, 1 wil'yəmz-taun, 2 wĭl'yams-town, *n* **1.** A town in Berkshire county, Mass, seat of Williams College (non-sectarian), founded in 1793 **2** A borough in Dauphin county, Pa **3** A seaport town in Bourke county, Victoria, Australia

Will'i-brod, 1 wil'ı-brŏd, 2 wĭl'ı-brōd, **Saint** (658?–739) An English missionary Friesian apostle

will'ie, *a* Same as WILLY [The common tern

will'ie-fish"er, 1 wil'ı-fish'er, 2 wĭl'ı-fish'er, *n* [Scot]

will'ie-gow", 1 wil'ı-gū, 2 wĭl'ı-gōō, *n* [Prov Eng] A herring-gull. [The dabchick

will'ie hawk"ie, 1 wil'ı-hôk'ı, 2 wĭl'ı-hąk'ĭ, *n* [Local Ir]

will'ie-man-heard", 1 wil'ı-man-bîrd', 2 wĭl'ı-măn-bērd', *n* [Local Eng] The sea-stickleback

will'ie-muff"tie, 1 wil'ı-muf tı, 2 wĭl'ı-mŭf tĭ, *n* Same as WILLY-MUFFTY

will'i-er, 1 wil'ı-ər, 2 wĭl'ı-er, *n* One who works at a willow or willy for cleansing cotton

will'ie-waught, 1 wil'ı-wôht, 2 wĭl'ı-wąht, *n* [Scot] A draft of liquor [Eng] A sandpiper

will'ie-wick"et, 1 wil'ı-wik'et, 2 wĭl'ı-wĭk'ĕt, *n* [Prov

Will'i-man'tic, 1 wil'ı-man'tik, 2 wĭl'ı-măn'tĭc, *n* A city, one of the county-seats of Windham county, Conn

will'ing, 1 wil'ıŋ; 2 wĭl'ing, *a* **1.** Having the mind favorably inclined or disposed, not averse often followed by an infinitive or a clause beginning with *that*, as, *willing* to oblige, *willing that* he should be happy **2.** Answering to demand or requirement, prompt, ready, compliant, as, the spirit is *willing*, but the flesh is weak **3** Gladly proffered or done, cheerfully encountered, hearty, as, held in *willing* captivity, *willing* obedience

There [at Beaconsfield] we paid *willing* homage to all that remained of the habitation consecrated by the genius of Edmund Burke MARY R. MITFORD *Recollections of a Literary Life* vol i, p 44 [HEN & SON 1852]

4†. Being in concord of mind [< AS *willan* (ppr *willende*), will] Syn. see SPONTANEOUS **—will'ing-heart"ed,** *a* Well disposed or inclined **—will'ing-ly,** *adv* In a willing manner (1) With cheerfulness (2) Of one's own choice, readily (3) Knowingly and on purpose **—will'ing-ness,** *n* **1** The state or character of being willing **2†.** Good will

will'ing, *n* **1.** The act of one who wills, exercise of the will **2.** Disposition by will **3†.** Inclination

Will'ing-ton, 1 wil'ıŋ-tən, 2 wĭl'ing-ton, *n* An urban district in Durham county, England

Will'ing-ton Quay. A town in Northumberland, England

will'-in-the-wisp', *n* Same as WILL-O-THE-WISP

Will'is, 1 wil'ıs 2 wĭl'is, *n* **1 Browne** (⁹/₂₂1682–³/₂₂1760), an English archeologist, *Survey of Cathedrals of England* **2. Nathaniel Parker** (¹/₂₂1806–¹/₂₂1867), an American poet and writer *Pencilings by the Way* **3 Thomas** (²/₂₂1621–¹¹/₂₂1675), an English physician and anatomist *Anatomy of the Brain* Compare CIRCLE OF WILLIS **—Wil-lis'i-an,** *a*

wil'li-waw, 1 wil'ı-wô, 2 wĭl'ı-wą *n* [Patagonia] A violent land wind in the fiords of Patagonia **will'y-waw†.**

will'-less, 1 wil'-les, 2 wĭl'-lĕs, *a* **1.** Destitute of will; being without volition **2.** Done without volition

Will'mar, 1 wil'mar, 2 wĭl'mär, *n* A village, county-seat of Kandiyohi county, Minn

will'ness, 1 wil'nes, 2 wĭl'nĕs, *n* [Scot] A condition of vertigo or dizziness

will'ock, 1 wil'ok, 2 wĭl'ok, *n* [Local, Brit] **1.** The murre **2.** The puffin **3.** The razor-billed auk

will'-o'-the-wisp', 1 wil'-ə-tha-wisp', 2 wĭl'-o-the-wisp', *n* The ignis fatuus

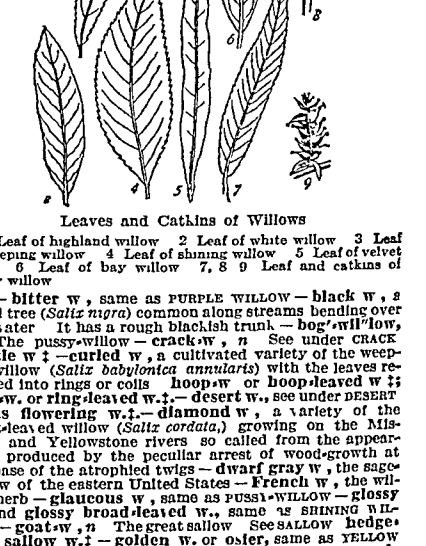
Will'ough-by, 1 wil'o-bı, 2 wĭl'o-by, *n* **1. Sir Hugh** (–1554), an English Arctic explorer perished in an expedition near Lapland **2. Westel Woodbury** (⁷/₂₂1867–), an American publicist, professor in Johns Hopkins University, author, *The Nature of the State* **3. William Franklin** (⁷/₂₂1867–), an American economist *Workingman's Insurance* **4.** A township and village in Lake county, O **5** A town, suburb of Sydney, New South Wales Australia

will'low, 1 wil'o, 2 wĭl'o, *vt* To switch with a willow-machine, clean by picking and beating, as textile fibers **—will'low-ing-ma-chine",** *n* Same as WILLOW², *n*

will'low¹, *n* **1.** Any tree or shrub of the genus *Salix*

Willows usually growing by or near watercourses and almost confined to the temperate and colder regions of the northern hemisphere, include very many species They vary in size from trees of 60 feet in height to shrubs of only a few inches, and have generally smooth branches and often long, slender, pliant, and sometimes pendent branchlets The slender and pliant branchlets, or osiers, have been used from the earliest time for basketwork, and in the days of Pliny they were twisted into ropes as they still are in northern Europe In parts of Europe the leaves of some species have been used for fodder Other species furnish excellent timber and valuable wood for gunpowder-charcoal, while the bark of still others is very rich in tannin **2.** [Colloq] Something made of willow, especially a baseball- or cricket-bat, as, a player handy with the *willow* [< AS *welig*, willow]

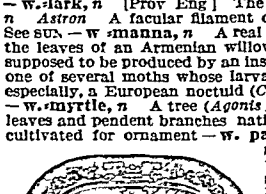
—almond or almond-leaved willow, a small tree (*Salix amygdalina*) found in British marshes **—aloe w.** 1. A willow (*Salix amygdaloides*) found in the western United States, having almond-shaped leaves 2. A European willow (*Salix triandra*), cultivated for use in making baskets **—Babylonian w.** 1. Probably a species of poplar (*Populus euphratica*) 2 The weeping willow **—bay w.** 1. A small late-blooming Old World willow (*Salix pentandra*), often cultivated for ornament 2 The great willow-herb 3 The shining willow **American bay w† —Bedford w,** a large British willow (*Salix viridis*), introduced into the United States a hybrid between the crack-willow and the white willow, with leaves resembling those of the latter It yields a valuable timber, and its bark contains more tannin than the oak and more salicin than any other species of wil-


Leaves and Catkins of Willows

1 Leaf of highland willow 2 Leaf of white willow 3 Leaf of weeping willow 4 Leaf of shining willow 5 Leaf of velvet osier 6 Leaf of bay willow 7, 8 9 Leaf and catkins of hoary willow

low **—bitter w,** same as PURPLE WILLOW **—black w,** a small tree (*Salix nigra*) common along streams bending over the water It has a rough blackish trunk **—bog'-will'low,** *n* The pussy-willow **—crack-w,** *n* See under CRACK **brittle w† —curled w,** a cultivated variety of the weeping willow (*Salix babylonica annularis*) with the leaves recurved into rings or coils **hoop-w** or **hoop-leaved w†; ring-w.** or **ring-leaved w.†.— desert w.,** see under DESERT **Texas flowering w.†.— diamond w,** a variety of the heart-leaved willow (*Salix cordata,*) growing on the Missouri and Yellowstone rivers so called from the appearance produced by the peculiar arrest of wood-growth at the base of the atrophied twigs **—dwarf gray w,** the sage-willow of the eastern United States **—French w,** the willow-herb **—glaucous w,** same as PUSSY-WILLOW **—glossy w** and **glossy broad-leaved w.,** same as SHINING WILLOW **—goat-w,** *n* The great sallow See SALLOW **hedge-w †, sallow w.† —golden w.** or **osier,** same as YELLOW WILLOW **—gray w.,** same as SILKY WILLOW, 2 **—ground-w,** *n* **1.** A low branching shrub (*Salix arctica*) growing in the cold regions of America and Asia the Arctic willow **2.** The water-persicaria (*Polygonum amphibium*) **—heart-leaved w,** a very variable and widely distributed American willow (*Salix cordata*), 8 to 20 feet high, with lanceolate leaves in low wet grounds **—hedge-w,** *n* Same as GOAT-WILLOW **—highland w,** a small shrub (*Salix reticulata*) of British mountains **—hoary w,** a shrub (*Salix candida*) of shady woods and cold bogs from New England and New Jersey to Iowa and northward 2 to 6 feet high, with its young shoots, its catkins, and the lower side of its leaves covered with a white wool **sage-w †; white w †.— hoop-w,** *n* Same as CURLED WILLOW **hoop-leaved w.†. —horse-w,** *n* *Bot* Same as HORSETAIL, 2 **—Huntington w,** same as WHITE WILLOW, 1 **—Kilmarnock w,** a weeping willow (*Salix caprea pendula*) **—Leicester w,** same as BEDFORD WILLOW **—long-leaved w,** a variable American willow (*Salix longifolia*), usually a shrub, with long linear leaves found from Maine to Virginia and westward to Oregon, growing in dense clumps and rooting in and binding together the loose sands hence called also **sand-bar willow. —native w.,** any one of various Australian trees as the boobyalla (*Acacia longifolia*) and the poisonberry-tree (*Pittosporum phillyraeoides*) **—osier-w,** *n* An osier See OSIER. **—peach-w.,** *n.* A North-American willow (*Salix amygdaloides*) with leaves like those of peach-trees **peach-leaved w.† —Persian w.,** the great willow-herb **—prairie-w,** *n* An American shrub (*Salix humilis*) resem-

bling but larger than the sage-willow, 3 to 8 feet high, variable in the shape and size of its leaves common on dry soils and barrens in the northern and central United States — **purple w.**, one of the Old World osier-willows, naturalized in low grounds in the United States and often cultivated, a shrub (*Salix purpurea*), 6 to 12 feet high, with long, slender, tough twigs covered with a smooth olive-colored or reddish bark. It is valuable for basket-making The bitterness of its bark, which is rich in salicin, makes it proof against the gnawing of animals **bitter w.**‡; **rose w.**‡; **whipcord w.**‡. — **pussy-w.**, *n* See PUSSY — **red w.** 1. The kinnikinic (*Cornus amomum*) 2. The sand-bar willow (*Salix fluviatilis*) — **rose w**, same as PURPLE WILLOW — **rosebay w**, the great willow-herb — **sage-w.**, *n* 1. See SAGE. 2. The hoary willow — **sallow w**, the goat-willow. — **sand-bar w**, same as LONG-LEAVED WILLOW — **shining w.**, a shrub or small bushy tree (*Salix lucida*) common along streams from New Jersey north and west with smooth trunk dark-green shining branches, and large dark-green, glossy leaves **American bay w.**‡; **glossy w.**‡; **glossy broad-leaved w.**‡. — **silky w.** 1. Same as WHITE WILLOW, 1 2. A grayish shrub (*Salix sericea*), of lowland swamps from New England to Virginia and Wisconsin with purplish branches, and narrow leaves silky beneath **gray w.**‡ — **swamp-w.**, *n* The pussy-willow. — **sweet w**, the sweet-gale — **to wear the w.**, to wear mourning for the absence or loss of a lover — **Virginia or Virginian w.**, a shrub (*Itea virginica*) with alternate leaves and terminal racemes of small white flowers found in wet places from New Jersey to Louisiana — **weeping w**, an Old World willow (*Salix babylonica*), originally from eastern Asia planted for ornament, especially in cemeteries remarkable for its long, slender, pendulous branches — **whipcord w.**, same as PURPLE WILLOW — **white w.** 1. A large rapidly growing Old World willow (*Salix alba*) having narrow leaves with white silky hairs beneath naturalized in the United States Its soft, tough wood is valuable for its lightness, pliancy, and elasticity **Huntington w.**‡; **silky w.**‡. 2. The hoary willow — **willow-beau"ty**, *n* [Eng] A geometrid moth (*Boarmia rhomboidaria*) — **w.-bee**, *n* A leaf-cutter bee (*Megachile willughbiella*) — **w.-beetle**, *n* A beetle living on the willow; specif, an injurious European chrysomelid (*Phyllodecta vitellinæ*) — **w.-biter**, *n* [Local, Brit] 1. The marsh-titmouse 2. The blue titmouse — **w.-borer**, *n* *Entom* A phytophagous beetle (*Xylotrechus anosus*) of the genus *Agrilus* — **w.-cactus**, *n* Any cactus of the genus *Rhipsalis* — **w.-caterpillar**, *n* A caterpillar that feeds on the willow specif, the larva of the viceroy, a butterfly — **w.-climbex**, *n* A large American sawfly (*Cimbex americana*) whose larva feeds on the willow — **w. curtain**, same as CUPTAIN, 2 (2) — **w.-deer**, *n* [Western U S] The Virginian or white-tailed deer so called because it frequents the willow-thickets that border most streams in the Rocky Mountain region See illus. under DEER — **w.-fly**, *n* [Eng] A perlid or stone-fly used for bait, especially, the green stone-fly or yellow sally (*Chloroperla viridis*) — **w.-gall**, *n* A gall on a willow; as the pine-cone *willow-gall*, produced by a gall-midge (*Cecidomyia strobiloides*) — **w.-garden**, *n* A piece of fen overgrown with willows. a hunters' term. — **w.-garth**, *n* [Prov Eng] A willow-covered swamp — **w.-ground**, *n* A piece of wet ground planted with or abounding in osiers — **w.-grouse**, *n* The willow-ptarmigan — **w.-lark**, *n* [Prov Eng] The sedge-warbler — **w.-leaf**, *n* *Astron* A facular filament of the solar photosphere See SUN — **w.-manna**, *n* A real or apparent exudation on the leaves of an Armenian willow-tree (*Salix mannifera*), supposed to be produced by an insect — **w.-moth**, *n* Any one of several moths whose larvæ attack the willow-tree, especially, a European noctuid (*Caradrina quadripunctata*) — **w.-myrtle**, *n* A tree (*Agonis flexuosa*) with willow-like leaves and pendent branches native of west Australia, and cultivated for ornament — **w. pattern**, a decorative design, usually in blue on white ground, of Chinese style, introduced on household china in England by Thomas Turner of Caughley in 1780 so called from the willow-tree that figures in the design — **w.-peeler**, *n* A device for removing bark from osiers, etc **w.-stripper**‡. — **w.-sawfly**, *n* A sawfly that attacks the willow, as *Dolerus arvensis* — **w.-scale**, *n* A bark-louse (*Chionaspis salicis*) affecting willows in Europe and North America — **w.-shoot**, *n* 1. A shoot of a willow-tree 2. A branch or growth from a peach-tree affected with yellows — **w.-slug**, *n* The grub of a willow-sawfly — **w. slug-caterpillar**, the spiny slug-like larva of the moth (*Euclea delphinii*) — **w.-sparrow**, *n* 1. The reed-bunting 2 The chiffchaff — **w.-thorn**, *n* Same as SALLOW-THORN — **w.-thrush**, *n* A thrush (*Turdus fuscescens*, var *salicicolus*) of the Rocky Mountains — **w.-tree**, *n* The poisonberry-tree — **w. warbler**, *n* The chiffchaff **Kennicott's willow-warbler** is a northern Alaskan species **w.-wren**‡. — **w.-weed**, *n* Any one of several plants, so called from the form of their leaves as the purple loosestrife and several species of *Polygonum* — **yellow w.**, a variety of the white willow (*Salix alba* var *vitellina*) with shining yellow branches and its old leaves smooth above the more common form of the white willow in the United States **golden w.**‡. — **willowed**, *a* Having willow-trees or -shrubs — **willow-ish**, *a* Like a willow — **willow-y**, *a* 1. Abounding in willows 2 Willow-like especially, having supple grace of form or carriage as, a girl of slight, *willowy* figure



Willow Pattern

will'low[2], 1 wil'o, 2 wil'o, *n* *Mech* A machine for giving a preliminary cleaning to cotton, flax, hemp, wool, etc, consisting usually of a spiked drum rotating in a case often similarly spiked [< WILLOW[1], *n*, from the willow wands wherewith cotton was beaten before the invention of machinery for that purpose] **will'low-er**‡; **will'lowing-ma-chine"**‡, **will'low-machine"**‡; **will'y**‡, **will'y-ing-machine"**‡.

will'low-herb", 1 wil'o-hûrb", 2 wil'o-hêrb", *n* A perennial herb (*Epilobium angustifolium*) with a stem 4 to 6 feet high, scattered willow-like leaves, and large pink-purple flowers in a terminal raceme found in low grounds in the northern United States, and in Europe and Asia **great willow-herb**‡. The name is extended also to other species of the genus — **hairy willow herb**, a British species (*Epilobium hirsutum*), 3 to 5 feet high, with large pale-pink or white flowers in a leafy corymbose cluster The whole plant is downy, soft, and clammy exhaling a peculiar acidulous scent that has given it such names as **codlins and cream, apple-pie, cherry-pie**. It has become naturalized in northeastern United States and Canada — **hooded w**, any species of skullcap — **purple w.**, the purple loosestrife (*Lythrum salicaria*) — **spiked w.** 1 Purple loosestrife 2. The willow-herb — **swamp w**, a species (*Epilobium palustre*) in swamps in northern United States and Canada — **yellow w.**, the yellow loosestrife (*Lysimachia vulgaris*)



Willow-herb

will'low-ing, 1 wil'o-iŋ; 2 wil'o-ĭng, *n* *Mech* The process of cleaning wool, cotton, etc, by means of a willow See WILLOW[2] *n* **will'y-ing**‡.

will'low-oak", 1 wil'o-ōk', 2 wil'o-ŏk', *n*. A large American oak (*Quercus phellos*) with smooth, thick bark, leaves resembling those of the willow, and globose acorns found on borders of swamps and on rich sandy uplands from New Jersey to Florida and westward — **upland willow-oak**, a shrub or small tree (*Quercus brevifolia*), growing in sandy or pine barrens from Virginia to Florida, with narrow, entire leaves, white and downy beneath [Mo

Will'low Springs. A township and city in Howell county,

will'low-wort", 1 wil'o-wûrt', 2 wil'o-wûrt', *n* **1.** Either one of two Old World loosestrifes, the common British loosestrife and the purple or spiked loosestrife 2 Any plant of the willow family (*Salicaceæ*)

will'-pow"er, 1 wil'-pou'er, 2 wil'-pow'er, *n* **1.** Strength of will, as shown in effort or endurance, especially in the face of opposition 2. The directive and causative energy of will as an element in action **will-force"**‡

> The conception of causality requires an active *will-power* somewhere back of the apparent physical law
> J P THOMPSON *Theology of Christ* p 109 [s 1872]

> The only force which is directly given and immediately known to me is my own *will-force* and all my knowledge of other forces acting in the Cosmos is mediate, and found by me by logical inference. T P KREMAN *Philosophy Without Assumptions* p 59 [L. G. & co 1876]

Wills, 1 wilz, 2 wils, **William John** (?/1834–?/1861) An Australian explorer with Burke crossed the continent in 1860

Will's Coffee-house", 1 wilz, 2 wils One of the London coffee-houses of the time of Queen Anne, situated at the corner of Bow and Russell streets famous as the resort of Dryden, Addison and other literary men and wits of the day

will'some, will'some-ness. Same as WILSOME, etc

Will'son, 1 wil'san, 2 wil'son, **Byron Forceythe** (?/1837–?/1867) An American poet *The Old Sergeant*

Wills Point. A town in Van Zandt county, Tex

Will'ugh-be'la, 1 wil"ug-[*or* wil'u-]bē'ya, 2 wil ūg-[*or* wil'u-]bē'ya, *n* *Bot.* A genus of asteraceous twining vines or erect shrubs, natives of America. They are characterized by opposite leaves and discoid heads of whitish flowers The pappus consists of rough capillary bristles in 1 or 2 series [< Francis *Willughby*, English naturalist] **Will"-lug-bæ'ya**‡.

Will'ugh-by, 1 wil'u-bi, 2 wil'u-by, **Francis** (1635–?/1672). An English ornithologist *Ornithologia*

will'-will"let, 1 wil'-wil'et, 2 wil'-wil'ĕt, *n*. **1.** The willet 2†. The American oyster-catcher.

Will Wim'ble, 1 wim'bl, 2 wim'bl. An ingenuous character in Addison's *Spectator* said to be Thomas Morecroft of Dublin *died in 1741*

will'-with-a-wisp', *n* Same as WILL-O'-THE-WISP

will'-wor"ship, 1 wil'-wûr'ship; 2 wil'-wûr'ship, *n* Self-imposed or self-invented worship or homage See Col ii 23 — **will'-wor"ship-er**, *n*

will'y, 1 wil'i, 2 wil'y, *vt* [-LIED, -LY-ING] To willow, as cotton, flax, hemp, etc — **will'y-er**, *n*

will'y, *a* **1.** [Scot] Self-willed, wilful 2†. Willing prompt

will'y[1], *n* Same as WILLOW[1] [**ma-chine"**‡.

wil'ly[2], *n* A willow-machine See WILLOW[2] **wil'ly-ing**‡

wil'ly[3], *n* [Prov Eng] A willow basket a fish-basket

Will'y[1], *n* Diminutive of WILLIAM

will'yam-ite, 1 wil'yam-ait 2 wil'yam-it, *n* *Mineral* A metallic light-gray cobalt and nickel sulfantimonid (NiCo) SbS) that crystallizes in the monoclinic system [< *Willyama* township, N S Wales]

will'yard, 1 wil'yerd, 2 wil'yard, *a* [Scot] Wilful, also, abashed bewildered **will'yart**‡.

wil'ly-muf"ty, 1 wil'i-muf'ti 2 wil'y-mŭf'ty, *n* [Local, Eng] The chiffchaff willow-wren **will'ie-muf"tie**‡.

wil'ly-nil"ly, 1 wil'i-nil'i; 2 wil'y-nil'y **I.** *a* Having no decisiveness, uncertain, as, a *willy-nilly* customer **II.** *adv* Whether or no, willingly or unwillingly, as, he must go, *willy-nilly* [< WILL[1], *v*, + NILL, *v*]

wil'ly-wag'tail", 1 wil'i-wag'tēl', 2 wil'y-wăg'tāl', *n* [Local, Eng] The pied wagtail, washtail

will'y-waw, *n* [Patagonia] Same as WILLIWAW

will'y-wil'ly, 1 wil'i-wil'i, 2 wil'y-wil'y, *n* [Austral] A heavy gale on the northwest coast [county Ill

Will-mette', 1 wil-met', 2 wil-mĕt', *n* A village in Cook

Will'ming-ton, 1 wil'miŋ-tan, 2 wil'ming-ton, *n* **1** A manufacturing and commercial city, county-seat of Newcastle county, Del **2.** A township and city in Will county, Ill **3.** A township and village in Middlesex county, Mass **4** A township and city, county-seat of New Hanover county, N C a port of entry **5** A city, county-seat of Clinton county, O **6.** A town and village in Windham county Vt

Will'mot, 1 wil'mot 2 wil'mot, **David** (1/21814–?/21868) An American statesman author of the Wilmot Proviso

Wilms'low, 1 wimz'lo *or* wilmz'lo 2 wimz'lo *or* wilmz'lo, *n* An urban district in Cheshire, England.

wilnt, *v* **I.** *t* **1.** To desire, hence, to resolve **2.** To acquiesce consent **II.** *i* To long for, crave

Wil'na, *n* Same as VILNA

wiln'ingt, *n* Inclination desire [England

Wils'den, 1 wilz'den 2 wils'dĕn *n* A parish in W Yorkshire,

wil'some[1], 1 wil'sam 2 wil'som, *a* [Prov Eng] Indolent

wil'some[2]†, *a* Doubtful uncertain wilful

wil'some-ness†, *n* Obstinacy, wilfulness

Wil'son, 1 wil'sən, 2 wil'son *n* **1. Alexander** (?/1766–?/21813), a Scottish ornithologist **2. Andrew** (1831–?/21881), an English traveler and writer, *The Abode of Snow* **3. Mrs. Augusta Jane** (*née* Evans) (?/21835–?/21909), an American novelist. **4. Bird** (?/1777–?/21859) an American clergyman **5. Daniel** (?/21778–?/21858), an English theologian **6. Daniel** (?/21816–?/21892) a Scottish antiquarian and writer *Prehistoric Man* **7. Sir Erasmus** (11/21809–?/21884), an English anatomist **8. Florence**, same as VOLUSENUS **9. George** (?/21818–?/21859), a Scottish physician chemist *The Five Gateways of Knowledge* **10. Henry** (?/21812–11/21875), an American statesman introduced measure for restoration of rights of Confederate States **11. Horace Hayman** (?/21786–?/21860), an English Orientalist *History of British India* etc **12. James** (?/11742–?/21798), a Scottish emigrant to the United States signer of Declaration of Independence **13. James** (11/21795–?/21856), a Scottish naturalist, author **14. James** (?/21835–?/21920), a Scottish-American agriculturist and educator **15. James Grant** (?/21832–?/21914), an American general and author, born in Scotland **16 John** (?/21785–?/21854), a Scottish poet and critic known as "Christopher North" *Noctes Ambrosianæ* **17. John** (?/21802–?/21868), a Scottish-American author and printer, *Punctuation* **18. John** (?/21804–12/21875), a Scottish Orientalist and missionary **19. Richard** (?/11714–?/21782), an English painter **20. Sir Robert Thomas** (?/11777–?/21849), an English general and author **21. Sir Thomas** (1525?–?/21581), an English statesman, *The Art of Rhetoric* **22. Thomas** (12/21663–?/21755), an English theologian, *Sacra Privata* **23 William** (12/21801–?/21860), a Scottish poet publisher, settled in United States **24. William Lyne** (?/21843–12/11900) an American lawyer and politician **25. (Thomas) Woodrow** (12/21856–?/21924), an American statesman, educator, and author, governor of New Jersey, 28th President of the United States 1913–1921 **26. Mrs. W. H** (*nee* Ida Lewis) (1839–19/21911), an American heroine, the 'Grace Darling of America' **27** A mountain in S W. Colorado, 14,280 ft high **28** A county in S E Kansas 576 sq m. county-seat Fredonia. **29** A county in North Carolina, 392 sq m; county-seat, Wilson **30.** A county in N Tennessee, 552 sq m, county-seat, Lebanon **31** A county in Texas, 784 sq m county-seat, Floresville **32.** A township and town, county-seat of Wilson county, N C — **Wilson Act or Bill** (*U. S Polit*), a Democratic measure for tariff reduction framed chiefly by Representative W L Wilson and Senator A P Gorman which in 1894 became law without having received the signature of the President — **W. Act or Law** (*U S Polit*) a measure, approved by Congress Aug 8 1890, regulating the control of the State over the shipping of original packages of liquor named from its originator, Senator **James F. Wilson** (12/21828–?/21895)

wil'son-ite, 1 wil'sən-ait, 2 wil'son-it *n* *Mineral* A massive mineral, a variety of the scapolite vitreous to pearly, of a rich reddish-white to rose or purplish-red color [< Dr James *Wilson*, who found it]

Wil'son Peak. A mountain in Uinta range, Utah, 13,300 ft. high.

Wil'son-ville, 1 wil'sən-vil, 2 wil'son-vil, *n* A town in Shelby county, Ala

wilt, 1 wilt, 2 wilt, *v* **I.** *t* To cause to droop or wither, hence, to depress the energy or vigor of, cause to languish

> A *wilted* debauchee is not a fruit of the Tree of Life
> JOSEPH COOK *Orient* prel xv p 149 [H M & co 1886]

II. *i* **1.** To begin to wither or droop, lose freshness, as a plant when broken from the stem, or under heat or aridity, figuratively, *to lose energy or vitality* **2.** [Slang] (1) To subside or retire suddenly, as when discomfited (2) To lose stiffness, as a collar from perspiration [For WELK, *vt*, 2, cp D *welken*, wither]

wilt, *n* *Bot* A disease of various plants caused by species of *Fusarium* It is manifested by the wilting of the leaves as in cases of tomato, cow-pea or aster wilt **wilt-disease**‡.

Wil'ton, 1 wil'tən, 2 wil'ton **1.** A borough and carpet-manufacturing town in Wiltshire, England **2.** A parish in Roxburghshire, Scotland **3.** A town in Fairfield county, Conn. **4.** A township and town in Muscatine county, Ia **5** A cut-pile Brussels carpet or rug first manufactured in the English town of Wilton **Wilton carpet**‡.

Wilt'shire, 1 wilt'shir, 2 wilt'shir, *n* **1.** A county in S W England, 53 by 37 m 1 375 sq m county town, Salisbury **2** A breed of white sheep raised in Wiltshire

wil'u-ite, 1 wil'yu-ait, 2 wil'yu-it, *n* A green aluminum garnet See GARNET [< *Wilui* river, in Siberia]

wil'wet, *n* A willow-tree

wi'ly, 1 wai'li, 2 wi'ly, *a* [WI'LI-ER, WI'LI-EST] Full of or characterized by wiles, having an artful nature, subtle, cunning; sly, as, a *wily* person or procedure Syn.: see ARTFUL CALCULATING INSIDIOUS POLITIC — **wi'ly-be-guile"**†, *n* Deception in the phrase **play wily-beguile. w.-begully**†.

wim, 1 wim, 2 wim †, *n* [Prov Eng] To winnow (grain) — **wim'ming-dust"**, *n* Chaff — **wim'-sheet"**, *n* Same as WINNOW-SHEET

wim'ber"ry, *n* [Eng] Same as WHINBERRY

wim'ble‡, *vt* **1.** To bore or pierce as with a wimble **2.** To twist with a wimble

wim'ble†, *vt* To winnow

wim'blet, *a* Nimble lively brisk

wim'bl(e)[2], 1 wim'bl, 2 wim'bl, *n* **1.** Anything that bores a hole, any tool that bores axially, especially if turned by hand, as a gimlet, shell-auger, brace and bit, etc a term now little used **2.** A device by which bands and ropes are twisted, as in tying fagots [< Dan *vimmel*, auger, cp D. *wimpel*, akin to *wemelen*, turn] **wim'mle**‡ [Scot]

Wim'ble-don, 1 wim'bl-dən, 2 wim'bl-don, *n* A town in Surrey, England — **Wimbledon Common**, a heath in Surrey, England near Wimbledon. formerly the site of the rifle ranges of the National Rifle Association See BISLEY

Wim'borne, 1 wim'bərn, 2 wim'born *n* An ancient market-town in Dorsetshire, England **Wimborne Minster**‡.

wim'brel, *n* Same as WHIMBREL

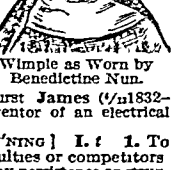
wim'ick-ing, 1 wim'ik-iŋ, 2 wim'ik-ing, *pa* [Prov Eng] Crying

Wim'mer-a, 1 wim'ər-ə, 2 wim'er-a *n* **1.** A district in N W Victoria Australia **2.** A river in W Wimmera district, Australia length 228 m to Lake Hindmarsh

wim'pl(e)[2], 1 wim'pl, 2 wim'pl, *v* [WIM'PLED, WIM'PLD[F]; WIM'PLING] **I** *t* **1.** To cover with or hide under a wimple, clothe with a wimple as, a *wimpled* nun. 2†. To make or fold into plaits 3†. To deceive by or as by blinding **II.** *i* **1.** To move in slight undulations, ripple 2†. To lie in wimples or folds

wim'ple, *n* **1.** A cloth, as of linen or silk, wrapped in folds around the neck close under the chin and over the head, exposing only the face formerly worn by women outdoors, and still by nuns

> From beneath her gather'd *wimple*
> Glancing with black-beaded eyes
> TENNYSON *Lilian* st 2



Wimple as Worn by Benedictine Nun.

2. [Scot] A rippling, also, a fold or winding 3†. A pennon, flag, or streamer [< AS *wimpel*, wimple]

Wims'hurst, 1 wimz'hərst, 2 wimz'hurst **James** (1/21832–1/21903) An English engineer inventor of an electrical machine

win[1], 1 win, 2 win, *v* [WON; WIN'NING] **I.** *t* **1.** To gain or succeed in, as against difficulties or competitors Specif (1) To obtain or achieve as by persistence or struggle, or by signal action, derive; obtain, as, he *won* his way up

from poverty, he *won* fortune and a name (2) To earn or procure, as a living, as, to *win* support from a farm (3) To be victorious in, as a contest of skill or force or a game of chance, as, the battle is *won* (4) [Archaic] To attain, as an almost inaccessible point, reach, as a goal or a summit **2.** To gain by some winning course or winsome quality, gain the respect, regard, esteem, or love of, allure, induce, persuade, as, he *won* her love, the plea *won* the jury **3** *Mining & Metal* To extract, as ore or coal, or metal from ore, also, to reach and open (a deposit of mineral), prepare for mining **4†.** To overtake **5†.** To carry or bring

II. ı **1.** To succeed in an effort or prevail in a contest, attain to a desired end or place, as, the best man *wins* **2** [Prov Brit or Obs] To strive together, toil or struggle, make a way, get, arrive in phrases with *from, on, through, to, up,* etc [< AS *winnan,* contend]

Syn.. see ACHIEVE, ACQUIRE, ALLURE, ATTAIN CONCILIATE, CONQUER, GAIN¹, GET, SUCCEED — **to win off,** to conquer — **to win on or upon.** [Archaic] **1.** To gain influence or favor with as, to *win upon* a heart or one's esteem **2.** To gain or trench upon — **to win (or get) one's blue** [Eng.], to win the right to champion a certain university in inter-university sporting contests — **to win one's way,** to advance by one's own efforts, as, to *win one's way* to fame — to **win out** [Colloq] to succeed to the fullest extent or expectation — **to win the day,** to be victorious or successful — **to win the kern** [Scot.], to be the one who cuts the last grain in a harvest — **win'-bread",** *n* [Rare] That which affords one the means of living or success in a pursuit

win³, *vt* [Scot & Ir] **1.** To winnow **2** To cure, as hay

win¹, *n* [Colloq] A victory, success

win², *n* [Scot.] Wind

Win'a-mac, *n* A town, county-seat of Pulaski county, Ind

win'ber"ry, *n* Same as WHINBERRY

Win'burg, 1 win'bûrg, 2 win'bûrĸ, *n* **1.** A district in Orange Free State province, British South Africa **2** A town in the district [Somersetshire, England

Win'can-ton, 1 win'kan-tən, 2 win'can-ton, *n* A town in

wince¹, 1 wins, 2 winç, *v* [WINCED, WINC'ING] **I.** ı **1.** To shrink back or start aside, as from a blow or pain, flinch, hence, to recoil or be restive, as from something that hurts the sensibilities, as, he *winced* under the reproof **2†.** To turn or twist, also, to kick

II†. *t* To throw by kicking or prancing [< OF. *guincher,* < OHG *wenkan,* G *wanken,* wince]

Syn.. see FLINCH¹ — **winc'ing-ly,** *adv*

wince², *vt* To pass, as cloth, through a wince-pit

wince³, *n* The act of wincing, a shrinking back or a showing apprehension of pain

A quaint *wince* passed over the stranger's face
KINGSLEY *Two Years Ago* p 60 [MACM 1888]

wince⁴, *n* A dyers' winch or windlass, fixed over a partition between two wince-pits for transferring the cloth to or from the pits [For WINCH¹ *n*] — **wince'-pit",** *n* *Dyeing* A vat or beck containing a dye, a mordant, or water for washing **wince'-pot"†.**

winc'er, 1 wins'er, 2 winç'er, *n* One who or that which winces

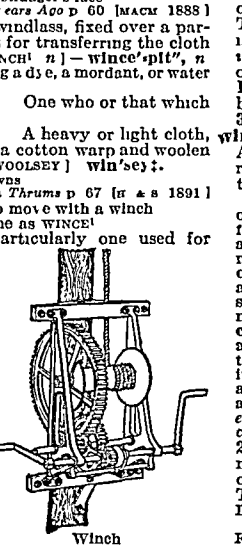
win'cey, 1 win'sı, 2 win'çy, *n* A heavy or light cloth, plain or twilled, usually with a cotton warp and woolen filling [Prob cor of LINSEY-WOOLSEY] **win'sey†.**

Mothers in draggled *winsey* gowns
J M BARRIE *Window in Thrums* p 67 [H & S 1891]

winch¹, 1 winch, 2 winch, *vt* To move with a winch

winch², *vt* [Dial or Obs] Same as WINCE¹

winch³, *n* **1.** A windlass, particularly one used for hoisting, as on a truck, or the mast of a crane, derrick, etc, having usually one or more hand-cranks geared to a drum around which the rope or chain winds, but sometimes rigged for steam-power **2.** A crank mounted for use as a handle, as in a hand-organ **3.** Same as ROPE-WINCH [< AS *wince,* winch]


Winch

winch⁴, *n* [Dial or Obs] Same as WINCE¹

Winch'comb, 1 winch'kəm, 2 winch'com, *n* **1. John** (—²/₂₁1520), an English manufacturer, the greatest clothier of his day, sobriquet, "Jack of Newbury" **2** A market-town in northern Gloucestershire, England

Win'chell, 1 win'chel, 2 win'chĕl, **Alexander** (¹²/₂₁1824–²/₂₁1891) An American geologist

Win'chen-don, 1 win'chen-dən, 2 win'chĕn-don, *n* A township and town in Worcester county, Mass

Win'ches-ter, 1 win'ches-tər, 2 win'chĕs-ter *n* **1** A borough and cathedral city county town of Hampshire, England Its cathedral was built in 1079–1093, seat of Winchester College, a famous school **2.** A township and town in Litchfield county, Conn **3** A city, county-seat of Scott county, Ill **4.** A city, county-seat of Randolph county, Ind **5** A city, county-seat of Clark county, Ky, seat of Kentucky Wesleyan College (Methodist Episcopal, South), founded in 1863 **6** A township and village in Middlesex county, Mass **7** A township and village in Cheshire county, N H **8** A town, county-seat of Franklin county, Tenn **9** An independent city county-seat of Frederick county, Va, the scene of Confederate defeats, March 23, 1862, Sept 19, 22, and Oct 19, 1864

winch'man, 1 winch'mən, 2 winch'man, *n* A man who operates a winch

winc'ingt, *a* Kicking lively **wyns'yngeţ.**

winc'ing-ma-chine", 1 wins'ıŋ-mə-shin", 2 winç'ing-ma-çhin", *n* *Dyeing* An arrangement of two or more wince-pits

Winck'el-mann, 1 vink'el-mən, 2 vink'el-man, **Johann Joachim** (¹²/₂₁1717–⁶/₂₁1768) A German archeologist and art-critic

wind¹, 1 waınd, 2 wind, *v* [WOUND or WIND'ED, WIND'ING] **I.** *t* **1** To cause, as something flexible, to pass spirally around a fixed core or axis, form in convolutions, twine, wreathe, as, to *wind* thread on a spool, to *wind* cord into a ball, to *wind* flowers around a pillar **2.** To encircle or infold with something, as by coiling, twining, or wrapping, as, to *wind* a spool with thread, to *wind* a statue with a sheet **3** To continue or renew the motion of, as a watch, by turning a key to coil a spring, cord, etc, as, *wind* the clock often with *up* **4.** To change the direction of by turning this way or that, hence, to manage or direct, gain influence over, as by sinuous approaches or arts, or to evade by sinuous conduct or movements, also, to encircle or approach, as in a siege, as, he *winds* his course through the copse, he *wound* his way into their confidence **5** To pursue by following the changing directions or turnings of, follow, as, he *wound* the chase **6.** To raise or move, as by a winch, capstan, or other device used in England in place of *hoist,* as, to *wind* ore from a mine **7** To form by twining, weave, as a net **8†.** To circulate or turn over and over for profit, as money **9†.** To effect or procure by devious methods

II. ı **1.** To move or be arranged in a circular or spiral manner, as about some central object, twine, coil, as, the cable *winds* around the capstan, the stair *winds* upward **2.** To crook or bend from side to side, go tortuously or round about; hence, to gain an end by indirection, as, the *winding* stream, the hare *winds* away from the dogs, to *wind* into one's favor **3.** To have a twisted form, as, this board *winds* badly **4.** To twist or squirm about, also, to twist or worm into or out of position **5†.** To come back [< AS *windan*]

— **to wind a ship** (*Naut*), to turn a ship about end for end — **to w off,** to unwind — **to w. out,** to extricate (oneself), escape — **to w. up. 1.** To coil round and round, bring into small compass, as a skein or ball of thread **2.** To coil up the spring of (a clock, music-box, etc), as with a key, to give it motive force **3.** To equip, replenish, or stimulate for action or a course of conduct, put in a state for renovated or continuous activity, as he is *wound up* for a speech **4** To excite by degrees, make tense with expectancy or eagerness as, *wound up* to a high pitch **5.** To hoist, as with a winch and rope as, to *wind up* the well-bucket **6.** To put in tune, tighten, as a string, as, to *wind up* a harp **7.** To bring or restore to a natural or rational condition **8.** To bring to a conclusion or settlement, especially, in business to go into liquidation **9** [Slang] Hence, to stop talking, shut up **10** *Baseball* To go through a series of motions preparatory to delivering a ball said of a pitcher — **wind'-hatch",** *n* *Mining* An excavation or opening for removing ore

wind², 1 wind *or* waınd, 2 wind *or* wind, *vt* & *vi* [WIND'ED (erroneously, WOUND); WIND'ING] To blow, as a horn, sound or announce by blowing, give a call or signal, as with a horn, as, the hunter *winds* his horn [< WIND¹, *n*, but confused with WIND³, *v*]

wind³, 1 wind, 2 wind, *v* **I.** *t* **1.** To detect or follow by scent, as, the hounds *winded* the fox

They [the rhinoceroses] were big marks, and I determined on doing my best before they had time to *wind* us SPEKE in Bayard Taylor's *Lake Regions Cent Afr* p 160 [S 1873]

2. To exhaust the wind or breath of, as by fast driving or walking, also, to recover the breath of by a rest **3.** To expose to the wind, as in ventilating or in winnowing **4.** [Prov Eng] To make sour, as milk **5** *Boxing* To disconcert by a blow, causing a sudden expulsion of breath

II. ı **1.** [Prov Eng] To rest in order to recover breath **2.** [Prov Eng] To become rancid, as butter **3.** [Prov Eng] To boast, vaunt

wind¹, 1 wind *or* (*in poetry*) waınd, 2 wind *or* wind, *n* **1.** Air in motion naturally, a current of air, specif, a current of air from a particular direction that gives name to the wind, as, a north or an east *wind*

Winds are due to the tendency of air to pass from a place of higher to one of lower pressure as along the earth's surface toward a place where the heat of the sun has caused an ascending current They may be classified as (1) **constant,** namely, the *trade-winds* and *anti-trade winds,* (2) the **periodical,** such as the land- and sea-breezes and the *monsoons,* and (3) the **variable,** having in the northern hemisphere a southern limit at 20°–30° N lat, according to the season A more specific classification includes the **cyclonic** and **anti-cyclonic** winds, accompanying great moving areas of low and high barometer, and sometimes accompanied locally by thunder-storms and tornadoes, **whirlwinds,** the more limited and local whirling of the air often signified only by a funnel of dust, and **special winds** with various names according to the localities where they occur, such as the *etesian,* the *sirocco simoom, harmattan, mistral, typhoon, chinook,* etc See the italicized words

2. Air in motion by artificial means, as by fanning-machinery, organ-bellows, the rush of a cannon-ball or of a train of cars, windage, as, the *wind* of a shot **3.** The material or power of respiration Specif (1) Lung-power breath as he lost his *wind* in the race

Let him keep his *wind* to cool his pottage! BEAUMONT AND FLETCHER *Knight of the Burning Pestle* act IV, sc 3.

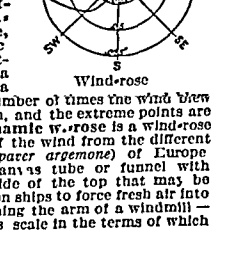
(2) Breath or air as used and regulated in performing on wind-instruments or in vocalization (3) Figuratively, breath as expended in words, especially as having more sound than sense as, he is a bag of *wind* (4) Breath as localized in the mid-region of the body, hence in slang or sporting use, the pit of the stomach, as, the pugilist struck him in the *wind*

4. The gaseous product of indigestion, flatulence, as, *wind* on the stomach **5.** *Vet* A disease of sheep in which the inflamed intestines are distended by gases **6.** Air pervaded by scent, as, the deer took *wind* of us and fled **7.** The wind-instruments of an orchestra, as, the brass *wind,* wood *wind* **8** Figuratively, a hint or suggestion, a secret let out, as by a breath of air, as, the reporters got *wind* of the transaction Compare IN THE WIND **9.** [Prov Eng] The dotterel **10.** [Archaic] A point of the compass as a source of wind

Come from the four *winds,* O breath *Ezek* XXXVII 9

11†. A sigh [< AS *wind,* wind, < root in Goth *waian,* G *wehen,* blow]

Syn. air blast, breeze cyclone, draft, gale, gust, hurricane squall storm, typhoon, zephyr See BOMBAST — **backing wind** (*Naut*), a wind that shifts backward around the compass, that is, contrary to the sun — **between w. and water,** see WATER — **broken w,** wind-broken respiration — **by the w.** (*Naut*), close-hauled — **down the w.,** with or before the wind figuratively and archaically run or running down declining — **dry w,** a wind which is usually not followed by rain — **how the w blows or lies,** the direction or character of the wind, hence, the state of affairs — **in the w. 1** Prognosticated, as if scented in the wind astir, impending **2** See ALL IN THE WIND under ALL — **in the wind's eye,** directly opposed to the point from which the wind blows **in the teeth of the w** — **kite's wind",** *n* A south or southwest wind of Siam — **Maloja w,** a local breeze of the Upper Engadine, Switzerland blowing down from the Maloja Pass by day and up the valley by night This is the reverse of the normal circulation of **mountain and valley winds,** and is due to the overpowering effect of a larger valley adjacent — **off the w.** (*Naut*) sailing free — **on extra** or **heavy w,** weighted with specially heavy weights said of organ-bellows — **on the w.** (*Naut*) close-hauled to the wind — **red w** [Prov Eng], a blighting wind — **relative w** (*Aero*), the apparent wind resulting from the motion of a moving body and of the wind itself — **second w,** a condition of regular breathing during exertion, attained after temporary loss of breath just after the exertion began — **Tehuantepec winds,** northeasterly winds of considerable violence on the western coast of Central America — **to carry the w.** (*Manège*), to toss the nose to a level with the ears — **to get one's w.,** to gain one's breath See SECOND WIND — **to get the w of,** to go to the windward of, gain advantage by intercepting the wind, as in the case of sailing vessels — **to get w,** to get abroad, get known said of a report or rumor — **to haul one's w,** to get out of the way, make oneself scarce — **to have a free w** (*Naut*), to be able to sail free — **to have in the w,** to be on the track or scent of, be in pursuit of — **to have the w of,** to be to windward of, hence to have advantage of — **to hold a close or good w** (*Naut*), to present so great lateral resistance to the water when sailing close-hauled as to make very little leeway — **to hold a, one's, or the w.** (*Naut*), to have the wind continue to keep the sails full — **to keep the w.** (*Naut*), to keep close-hauled — **too near the w,** same as NEAR, *a* 7 — **to recover the w. of,** to drive in the direction the wind takes, as game, so as to deprive it of scent of the danger that awaits it in that direction — **to shake a vessel in the w,** to luff a vessel until her sails shake — **to slip one's w** [Slang], to lose one's breath, die — **to sow the w. and reap the whirlwind,** to do or say that which is sure to receive a severe recompense — **to take the w out of one's sails,** to sail to the windward so as to cut off the wind of another vessel, hence to check one's career, render one's words or deeds ineffective — **wind'ar"row,** *n* *Meteor* The symbol used on a weather-map to show the direction of the wind, and sometimes its force, at a station The arrow flies with the wind See illus under CYCLONE — **w.-band,** *n* **1.** The wind-instruments of an orchestra, collectively also, an organized company of performers, chiefly on portable wind-instruments, as a brass band **2** [Prov Eng] A band of cloud portending a storm — **w.-barometer table** (*Meteor*), a table showing the various weather indications derived from the state of the barometer and the direction and shift of the wind — **w.-beam,** *n* Same as COLLAR-BEAM — **w.-bill,** *n* *Scots Law* Same as ACCOMMODATION PAPER — **w.-bore,** *n* Same as SNORE-PIECE — **w -bound,** *a* *Naut* Delayed by contrary winds — **w -box,** *n* A distributing box for supplying air to the tuyeres of a blast-furnace or cupola — **w -brace,** *n* Same as BRACE, *n*, 4 (2) — **w.-catcher,** *n* A scoop-like device projected from some interior to catch and carry the wind into the inside as on vessels **w.-scoop†.** — **w.-changing,** *a* Fickle like the wind — **w -chart,** *n* A chart showing the directions of the wind in a given region at a certain time or period, as in the official pilot-charts of the United States or the wind-and-current charts of the British government — **w.-chest,** *n* The box or reservoir that supplies compressed air to the pipes or reeds of an organ See illus under ORGAN — **w -colic,** *n* Pain in the abdomen due to flatulence — **w.-contusion,** *n* See WINDAGE, 5 — **w -cutter,** *n* **1** The sharp upper lip of the mouth of an organ-pipe, by striking against which the air-current is caused to vibrate **2** *Engin* A prow for a swiftly moving vehicle shaped to cleave the air and thus reduce head resistance — **w.-dial,** *n* A dial fitted with a weather-vane — **w -dog,** *n* A fragment of a rainbow seen on detached clouds, generally regarded by sailors as betokening high winds — **w.-dropsy,** *n* Same as TYMPANITES — **w -egg,** *n* [Prov Eng] An imperfect egg, as one covered with a membrane or very thin shell, also, an egg in which decomposition has charged the shell with gases — **w -equator,** *n* The boundary-line between the wind systems of the northern and southern hemispheres, the position of which shifts with the seasons — **w -fertilized,** *a* *Bot* Fertilized by wind-borne pollen, as pines and grasses anemophilous — **w -fertilization,** *n* — **w.-firm,** *a* Able to withstand heavy wind — **w.-gage,** *n* **1.** An anemometer **2.** A gage to measure air-pressure in the wind-chest of an organ **3** A contrivance affixed to a gun to ascertain the force of the wind, so that allowance can be made for it in sighting **w -gauge†.** — **w.-gall¹,** *n* A soft swelling near the pastern-joint of a horse formerly supposed to be a distention by air — **w -galled,** *a* Affected with wind-galls — **w.-gall²,** *n* Same as WIND-DOG — **w -gap,** *n* Same as GAP, *n*, 2 — **w -guard,** *n* **1.** Any arrangement for breaking the force of the wind against an object **2.** A covering for a chimney — **w -gun†,** *n* Same as AIR-GUN — **w -gust,** *n* A strong but brief increase of wind-velocity — **w -house,** *n* A sheltered excavation used as a retreat from tornadoes — **w -instrument,** *n* A musical instrument whose sounds are produced by the vibration of an air-column excited either by the breath or by bellows See list under INSTRUMENT — **w.-jammer,** *n* **1.** [Colloq] A merchant sailing-vessel as distinguished from a steamship, also, a member of its crew a sailors term, formerly used in contempt **2** [Slang] *Mil* A bugler or trumpeter — **w.-mantle,** *n* Same as SHELTER-BELT — **w.-marker,** *n* A mark, especially a movable arrow, to note the direction of the wind, as on a chart — **w.-plant,** *n* An anemone See WINDFLOWER — **w -pollinated,** *a* *Bot* Same as ANEMOPHILOUS — **w.-pollination,** *n* — **w -pox,** *n* Chicken-pox — **w -pressure,** *n* **1.** Pressure of the wind upon any object on which it blows **2.** The pressure of air compressed in the wind-chest or bellows of an organ — **w.-puff,** *n* *Vet* Effusion of fluid about the tendons just above the fetlock-joint of the horse — **w.-record,** *n* The record of velocities made by automatically registering anemometers anemogram — **w.-rode,** *a* *Naut* Riding at anchor with head to the wind Compare TIDE-RODE — **w -rose,** *n* **1** A graphic representation of the relative frequency of winds from different directions drawn with reference to a center and sometimes rudely resembling a flower with curved petals, also such a representation of the relation of the wind to other meteorological phenomena, as temperature etc, called, specif, **baric or barometric w -rose, humidity w.-rose, hyetal or rain w -rose, temperature w.-rose,** etc On each of eight lines radiating at equal angles from a central point is marked off a length corresponding to the number of times the wind blew in the corresponding direction, and the extreme points are connected by a line The **dynamic w.-rose** is a wind-rose that shows the mean force of the wind from the different directions **2** A poppy (*Papaver argemone*) of Europe — **w.-sail,** *n* **1** *Naut* A canvas tube or funnel with a spreading opening at one side of the top that may be stayed to face the wind used on ships to force fresh air into the hold **2.** A sail on or forming the arm of a windmill — **w.-scale,** *n* A meteorologists scale in the terms of which



Wind-rose

the force of the wind is recorded, when based on personal estimate instead of the readings of an anemometer The best known are the **Beaufort scale**, having 12 degrees, from 1 ('light air') to 12 ('hurricane') the **half-Beaufort**, of 6 degrees and the **International**, of 10 degrees The United States Weather Bureau has adopted a scale of 6 degrees in which the gale is reckoned between 40 and 60 miles per hour, and the hurricane above 60

BEAUFORT'S SCALE OF WIND-FORCE

	NAME OF WIND	Maximum Speed per Hour	Pressure per Sq Foot
0	Calm	5 m	075 lb
1	Light air	10 "	300 "
2	Light breeze	15 "	675 "
3	Gentle breeze	20 "	1 200 "
4	Moderate breeze	25 "	1 875 "
5	Fresh breeze	30 "	2 700 "
6	Strong breeze	36 "	3 675 "
7.	Moderate gale	44 "	6 075 "
8	Fresh gale	52 "	7 500 "
9	Strong gale	60 "	10 800 "
10	Whole gale	69 "	14 700 "
11	Storm	80 "	19 200 "
12	Hurricane	over 80 "	

—w.-scoop, *n* A horizontal funnel for forcing air into a car or cabin, or to exhaust it therefrom **—w.-shadow,** *n* The screening effect of a mountain range in respect to the prevailing winds, especially as affecting the rainfall to the leeward **—w.-shaft,** *n* The vertical shaft from which the vanes of a windmill radiate **—w.-shake,** *n* Same as SHAKE, *n*, 10 Compare ANEMOSIS **w.-shock‡.—w.-shaken,** *a* **1.** Tossed or shaken by the wind **2.** Injured by wind specif, having anemosis said of timber. **w.-shake‡.—w.-shield,** *n* Same as WIND-GUARD, 1 **—w. side,** the windward side **—w.-signal,** *n* A signal giving notice of changes in the direction and velocity of winds, especially such changes as may be dangerous to shipping, etc See plate of SIGNAL-FLAGS **—w.-spout,** *n* A tornado-funnel, waterspout, sandspout, or any other manifestation of violent vortical wind **—w.-stack,** *n* A stack of straw piled up by means of a wind-stacker **—w.-stacker,** *n* A device operating a fan which produces a current of air used for stacking straw from a threshing-machine **—w.-star,** *n.* Same as WIND-ROSE **—w.-stop,** *n* A bead or strip on a window-frame helping to form the groove in which a sash plays **—w.-storm,** *n* A violent wind either without rain, snow, or hail, or with very little **—w.-stroke,** *n Vet* Spinal paralysis in the horse **—w.-sucking,** *n* The act of noisily swallowing air by a crib-biting horse **—w.-swept,** *a* Swept by the wind or winds **—w.-swift,** *a.* Swift as the wind **—w.-taut,** *a Naut* Heeling to the force of the wind said of a vessel at anchor **—w.-tight,** *a* Impervious to wind air-tight **—w.-trunk,** *n* The passage connecting the bellows with the wind-chest of an organ See illus under ORGAN **—w.-vane,** *n* Same as VANE, 1 **—w.-wheel,** *n* A motor-wheel to be turned by the wind **—Wisper w**, a wind blowing by night out of the valley of the Wisper, an affluent of the Rhine, Germany

wind[2], 1 waind, 2 wind, *n* **1.** The act of winding, or condition of being wound **2.** A winding, bend, turn, or twist, as, the path has a *wind* to the left

wind'age, 1 wind'ij; 2 wind'ag, *n* **1.** The rush of air that attends the rapid passage of an object, as a projectile or a railway-train **2.** The deflection of a projectile from its natural course due to wind, also, the amount of such deflection **3.** *Ordnance* (1) In a muzzle-loading rifled gun, the difference between the diameter of a projectile and the bore through which it is discharged (2) In a smooth-bore gun, the space between the surface of the bore and the projectile **4.** *Mech* The free space, or its amount, between some piece and the socket in which it plays or fits (1) The air-cap between the armature and the pole-piece of a dynamo (2) The play between a spindle and its cavity, as in a gas-check measured by the difference of diameters **5.** *Mil Surg* A contusion generally regarded as caused by sudden compression of the air due to the passing of a ball or gunshot near to a part of the body, but without touching it by some referred to actual contact **wind's con-tu"sion‡. 6.** The surface offered to the wind by a vessel

wind'as, 1 wind'əs, 2 wind'as, *n* **1.** [Scot] A fan for winnowing **2†.** Same as WINDLASS [< D *windas*, < *winden* wind + *aes*, pole] **wind'aceț; wind'asse‡.**

wind'bag", 1 wind'bag', 2 wind'băg', *n.* [Slang] A wordy talker

wind'ball", 1 wind'bôl', 2 wind'bal', *n* **1.** *Surg* The concussion of the air regarded as producing wind-contusion See WINDAGE, 5 **2†.** An inflated ball, a windbag

wind'ber"ry, *n* Same as BILBERRY, 1

wind'break"ț, *rt* To make wind-broken

wind'break", 1 wind'brēk', 2 wind'brāk', *n* **1.** Anything, as a hedge, trees, or a high fence, to break the force of wind **2.** A small wooden building, like a sentry-box, for one who attends to the banking of logs **3.** *Forestry* (1) The breaking of trees by wind (2) See SHELTER-BELT (3) See WINDFALL **wind'break"er‡.**

wind'broach"ț, *n* The vielle or hurdy-gurdy

wind'-bro"ken, 1 wind'-brō'kn; 2 wind'-brō'kn, *a Vet* Affected with spasmodic shortness of breath or convulsive difficulty of breathing; asthmatic said of a horse

windeț, *rt* To wend, go

Win'del-band, 1 vin'dəl-bānt, 2 vin'dĕl-bānt, **Wilhelm** (9/11 1848–10/11 1915). A German historian of philosophy

win'der, 1 vin'dər, 2 win'der, *rt & rt* [Prov Eng] To winnow

wind'er‡, *rt* To wither fall

wind'er[1], 1 waind'ər, 2 wind'er, *n* **1.** One who or that which winds, as, a silk-*winder* **2.** That upon which or from which yarn or thread may be wound, as a reel, card, or stick **3.** A step or stair wider at one end than at the other, as in winding stairs **4.** A twining plant **5.** An appliance, as a socket-wrench, for winding up a spring that actuates a mechanism **—wind'er-hole",** *n* A hole into which a key is put to wind the works of a watch or clock, or other clockwork mechanism **—w.-rod,** *n. Carp* A rod on which the width of winders is marked on any fixed axis See WINDER, *n*, 3

wind'er[2], *n* One who winds a horn, bugle, etc

wind'er[3], 1 wind'ər; 2 wind'er, *n* **1.** A wind-breaking blow, as at the pit of the stomach **2.** [Prov Eng] A fan, winnow

win'der[4], *n* [Prov] A window

Win'der[5], 1 win'dər 2 win'der *n* A town in Gwinnett, Jackson, and Walton counties, Ga.

Win'der-mere, 1 win'dər-mir, 2 win'der-mēr, *n* **1** A lake in Westmorland and Lancashire England, 1 by 10½ m; 219 ft deep the largest of the English lakes **2.** A town in Westmorland, England former name **Birthwaite.**

wind'fall", 1 wind'fôl', 2 wind'fal', *n* **1.** Something brought down by the wind, as fruit from a tree, a limb, or a tree.

> Apples which you may smell but never taste
> Before your lord and his great friends are placed
> While you enjoy mere *windfalls*
> JUVENAL *Satires* tr by Gifford, satire v, l 234

2. The track through a forest, left by a tornado, as marked by fallen trees **3.** A piece of unanticipated good fortune, lucky happening or gain, as a legacy

> Why not work him in the field of foreign literature? . . . I guess it'll be quite a *windfall* to him
> HOWELLS *Hazard of New Fortunes* pt ii, p 49 [in 1890]

4. [Rare] *Meteor* Any stream of air, warm or cold, descending rapidly, after the analogy of a cascade or waterfall The so-called mountain and valley winds, the bora föhn, mistral and other like winds are included under this term **—wind'fall"en,** *a* Blown down by wind

wind'fish", 1 wind'fish' 2 wind'fish', *n* The fallfish

wind'flow"er, 1 wind'flou'ər, 2 wind'flow'er, *n* **1.** Any plant of the genus *Anemone*, especially the wood-anemone (*A. nemorosa*) of Europe and (*A quinquefolia*) of America **2.** A species of gentian (*Gentiana pneumonanthe*), autumn-bells

Wind'ham, 1 wind'əm, 2 wind'am *n* **1. William** (9/11 1750–4/11 1810), an English statesman and orator **2** A county in N E Connecticut 515 sq m., county-seat, Willimantic **3.** A county in S E Vermont, 788 sq m county-seat, Newfane **4.** A town in Windham county, Conn **5.** A town in Cumberland county Me

wind'herb", 1 wind'-hûrb', 2 wind'-hĕrb', *n.* An ornamental perennial herb (*Phlomis herba-venti*) of the mint family, with long, lanceolate leaves and whorls of purplish-violet flowers

Wind'hoek, 1 vint'huk, 2 vint'hoĸ, *n* A town, the capital of German Southwest Africa, taken by the troops of the Union of South Africa under General Louis Botha, May 12, 1915

wind'hov"er, 1 wind'huv'ər, 2 wind'hov'er, *n* [Eng] The kestrel, stanieł so called from its habit of hovering, with rapid beats of its wings over one spot in the face of the wind, when looking for prey **wind'bib"ber‡; wind'cuff'-er‡; wind'fan"ner‡; wind'-hawk"ț; wind'suck"er‡.**

Wind'ic, 1 wind'ik, 2 wind'ic, *n* A class of the northern division of the Aryan family of languages, embracing the Lettic and Slavonic branches or groups Compare WENDIC See LETTIC, SLAVONIC **—Wind'ic,** *a* Of or pertaining to these languages [manner

wind'i-ly, 1 wind'i-li; 2 wind'i-ly, *adv* In a windy

wind'i-ness, 1 wind'i-nes, 2 wind'i-nĕs, *n* The quality or condition of being windy (1) A condition of the weather in which winds prevail (2) Flatulence of the stomach and bowels (3) The quality of producing flatulence (4) Puffiness bombast, boasting buncombe

wind'ing, 1 waind'iŋ, 2 wind'ing, *pa* **1.** Turning spirally about an axis or core, as, a *winding* staircase **2.** Having bends or lateral turns, as, a *winding* stream **3.** Twisting from a plane, as, a *winding* surface Syn. see CIRCUITOUS **—wind'ing-stairs",** *n* A shellfish wentletrap

wind'ing[1], *n* **1.** The act or condition of one who or that which winds, a spiral turning or coiling, in mining, the act or process of hoisting ore to the surface **2.** A bend or turn, or a series of them, as of a valley

> The *windings* of the Meander are perhaps at the present day still more remarkable than they were anciently owing to the growth of the alluvial plain through which it flows
> RAWLINSON *Herodotus* vol ii bk ii p 32, note 6 [A 1859]

3. A warp or twist from a plane surface **4.** *Elec* (1) The manner in which the wire is wound in a coil, as of a galvanometer, a resistance-coil a dynamo-armature, or electromagnet (2) Any part of an electric circuit which is coiled See DIFFERENTIAL WINDING SERIES-WOUND SHUNT-WOUND **—compound winding** (*Elec*), a combination of shunt-winding and series-winding **—In w.,** warped from a plane **in wind‡.—lap'ș or loop'-wind"ing,** *n* A coil in which the wire laps back on itself at intervals **—mesh-w.,** *n* A meshed coil used on three-phase armatures **—multiple w**, a winding composed of armatures, field-coils, etc, forming a multiple circuit **—out of w**, having an unwarped or level surface **—parallel w**, a coil composed of several windings forming a multiple circuit **—potential w.,** a coil or winding that crosses a circuit when connected in shunt **—wave-w**, *n* A form of winding in which the undulations run forward, not lapping back as in lap-winding **continuous w.‡; undulatory w ‡.— wind'ing-en"gine,** *n* An engine operating a drum for a *hoisting-rope*, especially, one for use at a mine-shaft **—w machine,** *n* A device or machine for winding, as a reel or warping-machine **—w.-pendant,** *n Naut* A long rope pendant so arranged as to divide a heavy strain between the deck, the lower masthead and the lower yard used in connection with a pendant-tackle **—w.-rope,** *n Mining* A rope, usually a wire cable, wrapped round the drum of a hoisting-engine used for raising and lowering the cage in a mine shaft **—w.-shaft,** *n* See SHAFT **—w.-sheet,** *n* **1.** The sheet that wraps a corpse **2** By suggestion, the drapery-like overflow from a guttering candle, sometimes looked upon superstitiously *as ominous of death*

> Miss Jenkyns would never allow a servant to call the little rolls of tallow that formed themselves round candles *winding-sheets*,' but insisted on their being spoken of as 'roley-poleys'
> ELIZABETH C GASKELL *Cranford* p 174 [in 1864]

—w.-sticks, *n pl Carp* Two sticks with parallel edges, used to show whether a surface is warped or twisted **w.-strips‡.—w.-tackle,** *n* A tackle attached to a winding-pendant **—w. up. 1.** The act or process of winding, as a spring mechanism **2.** A conclusion, as the final liquidation and settlement of the business affairs of a partnership or of a joint-stock company in view of a dissolution **—W up Acts** (*Eng Law*), acts of Parliament regulating the final settlement of the affairs of joint-stock companies

wind'ing-ș, *n* A boatswains signal with a whistle

wind'ing-ly, 1 waind'iŋ-li, 2 wind'ing-ly, *adv* In a winding manner

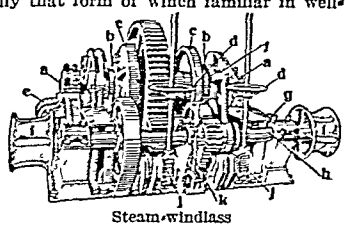
win-dis'tle, 1 win-dis'ti; 2 win-dis'ti, *a* [Colloq] Same as WINDY 3

wind'lace, 1 wind'les 2 wind'lac, *n* [Archaic] A windlass

wind'lass[1], 1 wind'les, 2 wind'lac, *n* **I.** *t* To raise or draw with a windlass, as, to *windlass* the anchor **II.** *t* To use a windlass, haul something with or as with a windlass

wind'lass[2]‡, *r* **I.** *t* To turn or wind hence to confuse **II.** *i* To go around about go circuitously, as by artful approach in hunting hence to go warily to work

wind'lass, *n* **1.** *Mech* A horizontal drum for winding, or for hoisting by winding, properly, one operated by radial arms, removable bars, or a pawl-and-ratchet mechanism, loosely, any form of horizontal hoisting-drum, especially that form of winch familiar in well-*curbs, consisting of a drum and cranks* **2†.** A device in the form of a windlass for bending the bow of an arbalest [Cor of WINDAS, influenced in form by WINDLE]



Steam-windlass

a, a, main shaft *b, b* v-ildcats *c, c*, friction

wind'lesș; wind'liftț.

band-brakes *d, d* brake-wheels, *e* steam-cylinder (similar one on other side not showing); **—Chinese or differential windlass,** a

f, clutch-lever *g* driving-shaft *h* intermediate shaft *i i* gipsy-heads *j, j* brake worm-gearing, *k*, reversing-lever

horizontal wheel and axle having two drums of different diameter on the same axis one of which pays out as the other winds up, the power being increased in inverse proportion to the difference of the barrel-diameters **—Spanish w.** *Naut* **1.** A purchase made by thrusting a handspike or the like through the bight of a rope with a rolling hitch **2.** A rope-purchase for bringing together parts of a shroud or other rope before seizing them **3.** *Surg* An improvised tourniquet made by tying a bandage about a limb or other part over a stick, and then tightening it by twisting the stick **—wind'lass-bitt",** *n Naut* One of the two bitts to which a ship's windlass is framed to bear the strain **—w.-jack,** *n* A jack having on the nut which surrounds its screw a crown wheel operated by a pinion and crank

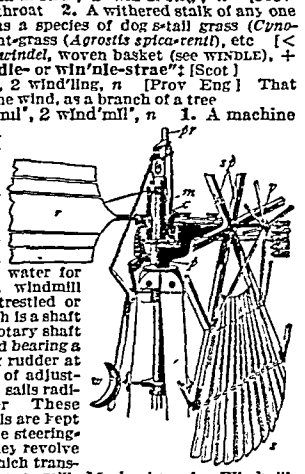
win'dle, 1 win'dl, 2 win'dl, *n* **1.** [Dial] Anything used to wind or turn, a reel or a spindle· a term of variable local use **2.** A nearly obsolete dry measure See MEASURE **3.** The windthrush [< AS *windel*, < *windan*, wind]

wind'less, 1 wind'les, 2 wind'lĕs, *a* **1** Having no sensible movement of the air calm **2.** Being out of breath

win'dle-straw", 1 win'dl-strô', 2 win'dl-strą', *n* [Prov Brit] **1.** The whitethroat **2.** A withered stalk of any one of various grasses as a species of dog's-tail grass (*Cynosurus cristatus*) a bent-grass (*Agrostis spica-venti*), etc [< AS *windelstrēow*, < *windel*, woven basket (see WINDLE), + *strēow*, straw] **win'dle- or win'nle-strae"ț** [Scot]

wind'ling, 1 wind'liŋ, 2 wind'ling, *n* [Prov Eng] That which is torn off by the wind, as a branch of a tree

wind'mill", 1 wind'mil', 2 wind'mĭl', *n* **1.** A machine turned by the wind and designed to furnish motive power, as for operating a flour-mill or for pumping



Mechanism of a Windmill for Pumping

c crank and connecting-rod for driving the piston-rod (*pr*) *m* main spindle *p* pistons *r*, rudder *sp* spider to which are attached the rods holding the slats (*s*) that constitute the vanes *r* vane-bars *w* balance-weight

In the ordinary modern form, largely used in the United States for pumping water for domestic supply, a windmill consists of a tower, trestled or enclosed within which is a shaft having at the top a rotary shaft *set at right angles, and bearing a* feathering or steering rudder at one end and a system of adjustable slats, wings, or sails radiating from the other These radiating vanes or sails are kept facing the wind by the steering-mechanism, and as they revolve they turn a crank, which transmits motion to a pump, millstone, etc Older forms, in *which there is a rotating cap to* the tower with four adjustable *canvas-covered frames to receive* the wind are common in the Netherlands **2†.** A chimerical project or notion **—to fight windmills,** to contend against imaginary evils in allusion to Don Quixote's combat with windmills, which he mistook for giants

> Nowhere have so many *windmills* been *fought*, and so many real enemies been left unhurt as in Germany
> MAX MÜLLER *Chips* vol iii, p 28 [in 1874]

—wind'mill-cap", *n* A rotating cap on a windmill-tower that turns to direct the vanes or sails toward the wind **—w. grass,** *n* See GRASS, *n* **—w.-plant,** *n* Same as TELEGRAPH-PLANT **—wind'mill"y,** *a* Having numerous windmills

Win'dom, 1 win'dəm, 2 win'dom, *n* **1. William** (9/11 1827–7/11 1891), an American financier and politician **2.** A town, county-seat of Cottonwood county, Minn [door

win'doreț, *n* A window a corruption perhaps suggested by

win'dow, 1 win'do, 2 win'do, *rt* **1.** To provide with a window or windows; as, a house well *windowed* **2.** [Rare or Obs] To put in position at a window **3†.** To fill with apertures resembling windows

win'dow, *n* **1.** An opening in the wall or roof of a building or other structure (as a vehicle) for the admission of light, or of light and air, including, architecturally, the casement, sash panes, etc, in common usage, sometimes, the sash alone, as, raise the *window* often used figuratively, as, the eyes are the *windows* of the soul

> *To a clear eye the smallest fact is a window* through which the Infinite may be seen. HUXLEY *Lay Sermons* p 104 [A 1871]

Window is an element of various self-explaining compounds, as **window-blind, w.-catch, w.-curtain, w.-latch, w.-screen, w.-shade, w.-sill.**

2 *Anat* A fenestra or window-like aperture, as the fenestra ovalis **3.** A set of lines crossing each other, as on cake or buttered bread **4†.** A space left blank, as on manuscript **5†.** An eyelid or other lid. **6†.** The eye [< Ice *vindauga*, < *vindr*, wind, + *auga*, eye] **—blank or blind window,** a false window **—cabinet w** *Arch* **1.** A small bay window of semicircular plan forming part of a larger shop-window for displaying wares, formerly common in England **2.** Any window of this type **—clustered w.,** a window with clustered lights or tracery openings **—false w.,** a window in exterior form but with no opening in the wall **—French w**, a window the sashes of which open on side hinges instead of by sliding, casement window or casement **—goldsmith's w.** [Slang, Austral] a rich mining-claim **—hit-and-miss w**, a window having the lower half unglazed and fitted with a fixed and a sliding sash of wooden slats permitting the entire

exclusion of light from the lower half used in barns, sheds, stables, etc — **house out of windows†**, a house in disorder, as at house-cleaning time — **Lenard W.** (*Physics*), an aluminum sheet in the wall of a vacuum-tube to permit of the exit of cathode rays so called from Philip Lenard, a German physicist — **low side-w**, same as LYCHNOSCOPE — **Palladian w**, a triple window having a wide arched opening flanked by two narrow rectangular openings below the level of the impost of the arch — **stool of a w**, same as WINDOW-STOOL — **win'dow-back"**, *n* The surface between the window-stool and floor, especially when recessed from the general wall-plane often paneled and called a panel-back — **w -balance**, *n* A spring to counterbalance the weight of a vertically sliding window-sash — **w.-bar**, *n* **1.** A bar of a window-sash or window-frame **2.** A movable bar to secure a shutter, or a fixed bar to prevent a person from falling out or entering a window **3.** A removable frame with netting to prevent insects from entering a window **4.** A lattice or the like for a window — **w.-board**, *n* The inner sill or stool of a window — **w.-bole**, *n* Same as BOLE[1], 1 — **w.-box**, *n* **1.** The box in a window-frame to afford play for a sash-weight **2.** A box to hold growing plants, placed on a window-sill — **w.-cleaner**, *n* **1.** An instrument or apparatus, as a long-handled brush, syringe etc, for cleaning windows **2.** A person who cleans windows — **w.-dressing**, *n* **1.** The act or process of displaying goods in shop-windows to the best advantage so as to attract custom **2** [Slang] *Finance* The act or process of presenting financial statements so as to give the impression of solidity and security — **w.-dresser**, *n* — **w.-fastener**, *n* Any device for fastening a window-sash in any position in its frame, a window-catch, window-lock, sash-fastener, etc — **w.-fly**, *n* Any dipter of the *Scenopinidæ*, especially *Scenopinus fenestralis* They are not the flies most commonly seen on windows, but are rarely seen elsewhere — **w.-frame**, *n* The frame of a window-opening, in which the sashes are inserted — **w.-gardening**, *n* Plant-cultivation in or near a window, usually within, sometimes in boxes fitted on the outside sill — **w.-gazer**, *n* One who gazes indolently from a window — **w -glass**, *n* See VARIETIES OF GLASS, under GLASS — **w -guard**, *n* **1.** A bar or railing set in the wall or window-opening outside of the sash to prevent accidental falling out **2.** A bar or beam used to secure removable window-shutters, when closed, against attempts to open and enter — **w.-holland**, *n* Glazed linen for window-shades — **w -jack**, *n* A builders' jack for working outside of windows — **w.-lead**, *n* Same as CAME[1] *n* — **w.-ledge**, *n* The shelf formed at the bottom of a window by the exterior sill and interior stool — **w -lift**, *n* A device of metal or a strap affixed to a window-sash to aid in sliding it up or down common in carriages and cars — **w - lock**, *n* A sash-fastener, especially one that locks two sashes together — **w.-martin**, *n* The common European martin **w -swallow†**.— **w.-mirror**, *n* A small mirror fixed to the outside casing of a window and so arranged that a person in the room can without exposure observe what is passing in the street — **w.-opener**, *n* A device for turning a hinged or pivoted sash or ventilating-panel and holding it in any desired position in its frame much used on the clear-story windows of cars, etc — **w.-pane**, *n* **1.** Same as PANE[1], 1 (1) **2.** [Local, U S] The daylight or sand-flounder — **w.-panel**, *n* A panel between car-windows — **w.-plant**, *n* Any pot-plant suitable for window-gardening — **w.-post**, *n* In car-building, an upright timber extending from sill to plate beside a window — **w.-pull**, *n* A window-lift, also, a perforated metal plate at the top of an upper sash, to which is applied a long-handled hook for pulling down the sash — **w.-sash**, *n* Same as SASH[1], 1 — **w -seat**, *n* A seat in the recess of a window Compare WINDOW-STOOL — **w.-sector**, *n* A device comprising a sector-shaped plate used at the clearstory window of a car to regulate the position of its sash — **w.-shell**, *n* [Prov Eng or Obs] An anomioid bivalve having a translucent shell, especially, *Placuna placenta* Compare SADDLE-OYSTER **w -oyster†**. — **w -shelter**, *n* An arrangement outside of a window, usually a box open at the bottom and on the side next the window, to protect meteorological instruments, as from wind, rain, and reflected heat, and to permit observations from within a room — **w.-shutter**, *n* Same as SHUTTER (1) **w.-shut†**.— **w.-stile**, *n* One of the upright side-pieces of a sash — **w -stool**, *n* The sill of a window-frame, also, an inside shelf resting on a window-sill when quite broad called also *window-seat* — **w. tax**, a tax levied upon the number of openings in a house supplanted in England by house-duty based upon rental, but still in force in France, where it is a considerable source of revenue **w. duty†**.— **w -wing**, *n* A thyridoid moth named from the translucent spots on its wings See THYRIS — **win'dow-less**, *a* Having no windows — **win'dow-let**, *n* A small window **win'do-let†**. — **win'dow-y**, *a* **1†.** Like a window, as with crossing bars or lines **2** [Rare] Having numerous windows

win'dowd, *pp* Windowed S S

wind'pipe", 1 wind'paip', 2 wind'pip', *n* The duct by which the breath is carried to and from the lungs, the passage through which one breathes, the trachea

Wind Riv'er Moun'tains. A mountain range of the Rocky Mountains, Wyoming, the continental divide, highest point, Frémont peak, 13,790 ft

wind-rose, *n* See under WIND

wind'row, 1 wind'rō *or* win'rō, 2 wind'rō *or* win'rō, *vt* **1.** To rake or shape into a windrow, as, the waves *windrowed* the seaweed **2.** *Sugar-making* To cut two adjacent rows of (cane) and lay them in the intervening furrow, to protect the plant from the effects of frost

wind'row, *n* A long ridge or pile on the ground shaped by or as by the wind Specif (1) A row of hay raked together preparatory to rolling into cocks (2) A row of Indian corn made by setting two rows together to support each other with a view to wind-drying (3) A row of peats or sod set up to dry, or cut in paring and burning (4) A row of trees, as overturned by the wind, hence, a row of felled trees thrown into regular lines in clearing land

wind'row-er, 1 wind'[or win']rō-ər 2 wind'[or win']rō-er, *n* A device consisting of one or several curved bars or fingers attached to the rear of the cutter-bar of a mowing-machine to aid in throwing the hay of the swath in a window

Wind'sor, 1 win'zər *or* wind'zər 2 win'sor *or* wind'sor, *n* **1.** A county in E Vermont, 930 sq m, county-seat, Woodstock **2.** A town in Hartford county, Conn **3** A township and city in Henry county, Mo **4** A town in Windsor county, Vt **5** A town and port of entry, capital of Hants district, Nova Scotia **6** A city in Essex district Ontario **7.** A suburb of Brisbane, Queensland **8.** A town in New South Wales **9. New W.**, a borough in Berkshire, England — **House of Windsor**, the British Royal House since July 17, 1917 — **W Forest**, a forest of 70,000 acres in Berkshire and Surrey, England, disafforested by an act of 1813 **W. Park**, 14 000 acres in extent, was formed from it See HERNE THE HUNTER — **W. Knights** [Eng] see MILITARY KNIGHTS OF WINDSOR, under MILITARY — **W. soap**, a brand of perfumed brown toilet-soap originally made at Windsor, England — **W. tie**, a broad silk necktie worn mostly by children, usually tied in a double bow-knot.

Wind'sor Cas'tle. A castle and environs in New Windsor, Berkshire, England, residence of the English sovereigns

Wind'sor Locks. A town in Hartford county, Conn

Wind'sor Mills. A town in Richmond district, Quebec province, Canada

wind'stroke", 1 wind'strōk', 2 wind'strōk', *n* [spinal paralysis in a horse Acute

wind'suck"er, 1 wind'suk'ər, 2 wind'sŭk'er, *n* **1.** [Eng] The windhover **2.** [Archaic] A captious faultfinder **3.** [Cant] A horse that cribs

Windt'horst, 1 vint'hôrst, 2 vint'hôrst, **Ludwig** (11/111812–1/111891) A German statesman, leader of the Ultramontane party in the Reichstag from 1874 to 1891 **Wind'-horst†**. [The redwing

wind'thrush", 1 wind'thrush', 2 wind'thrŭsh', *n* [Eng]

wind'-up", 1 wind'-up', 2 wind'-ŭp', *n* Concluding action, final settlement, the end

wind'ward, 1 wind'ward, 2 wind'ward, *a* Being on or turned toward the side or edge exposed to the wind opposed to *leeward*, as, *windward* leeches, *windward* rail — **windward ebb** (*Naut*), an ebb in a direction opposite to that of the wind — **w. flood** (*Naut*), a tide coming in while the wind is blowing out — **w. tide** (*Naut*), a tide setting toward the wind

wind'ward, *n* The direction from which the wind blows, as, to beat to *windward* [< WIND[1], *n*, + -WARD]

— **to cast** or **lay an anchor to windward**, to make prudent provision for the future — **to get to the w. of**, to secure an advantage over

wind'ward, *adv* In the direction from which the wind blows, as, to hold her *windward*

Wind'ward Is'lands. The southern group of the Lesser Antilles, West Indies consisting of Grenada, St Vincent, the Grenadines, and St Lucia Islands, capital, St George, Grenada [West Indies, 50 m wide

Wind'ward Pas'sage. The strait between Cuba and Haiti,

wind'way", 1 wind'wē', 2 wind'wā', *n* An air-passage, as in a mine or an organ-pipe

wind'y, 1 wind'ı, 2 wind'y, *a* [WIND'I-ER, WIND'I-EST] **1.** Abounding in wind, stormy, boisterous, as, a *windy* storm, *windy* weather **2.** Exposed to the wind, windward, as, the *windy* side

> If they, by the aid of law, can get to the *windy* side of you, is not that merely their success in opposition to your attempt to get to the *windy* side of them?
>
> TROLLOPE *West Indies* p 274 [1860]

3. Given to or expressed in bombast, pompous, loquacious, or braggart, as, a *windy* orator, *windy* talk **4.** Producing, due to, or troubled with flatulence, as, *windy* food, *windy* colic **5.** [Archaic] (1) Resembling wind, as, a *windy* noise (2) Causing air-currents [< AS *windig*, < *wind*, wind] Syn., see BLEAK — **wind'y-foot"-ed**, *a* Swift as the wind, wind-swift

Wind'y Cit'y. Chicago a nickname

wine, 1 wain; 2 win, *v* [WINED, WIN'ING] **I.** *t* To entertain or treat with wine, as, he was dined and *wined* by his friends **II.** *i* To drink wine

wine, *n* **1.** The fermented juice of the grape, in loose usage, the juice of the grape whether fermented or not

> The credit of the first attempt made to assemble together the *Wines* of the World for the purpose of comparing and judging them is undoubtedly due to the French King Philip Augustus [1165–1223] noted for his patronage of learning and his persecution of the Jews
>
> H VIZETELLY *Wines of World* intro, p 9 [W L. & CO 1875]

Wines are **dry** when they contain little or no sugar, and **sweet** when the proportion of saccharine matter is clearly perceptible to the taste Between these two extremes a very great number of wines exist, differing from one another by small proportions of various ingredients Wines consist essentially of water, alcohol, and flavoring matters the proportion of alcohol varying from 7 33 per cent in certain Chablis wines to 25 17 in certain sherries The average percentages of alcohol in the principal wines are as follows **Bordeaux** or **Claret**, 10 9 to 13 8, **Burgundy**, 10 1 to 13 2, **Champagne**, 12 6 to 14 4, **Madeira**, 19 0 to 19 7, **Moselle**, 8 7 to 9 4, **Port**, 18 0 to 22 0, **Rhine wine**, 9 5 to 13 0, **Sherry**, 17 0 to 21 0 The remaining constituents of wine are volatile oil œnanthic ether, grape-sugar, glycerin, gum, vegetable albumen, extractive and coloring matters, tannic, malic, succinic, phosphoric, carbonic, and acetic acids, potassium bitartrate, and calcium tartrate According to the wine, certain of the above ingredients may be present or absent Some of the volatile oils contained in wine have never been isolated they are supposed to be the cause of the flavor and odor, called the *bouquet* and differ with each variety The quality of the bouquet depends upon the variety of grape, locality of growth, climatic influences, and modes of manufacture Certain wines that have remained for a long time in bottles deposit tartrates called crusts, owing to the conversion of saccharine matters into alcohol In the manufacture of wines the juice expressed from grapes is called *must*, and is colorless, that from white grapes yields **white wine**, that from dark-colored grapes when fermented with the marc **red wine.** The must contains from 15 to 33 per cent of sugar and at the usual normal temperature of the air, about 60° Fahr, fermentation soon sets in and continues for some time When nearly all of the sugar has been converted into alcohol and carbon dioxid, the wine is considered formed It is then racked off into casks See table below, and WINE-MAKING

2. By extension, the expressed or fermented juice of some other fruit than the grape, as, apple *wine*, currant *wine* **3** The effects of drinking wine, intoxication, as, to be in *wine* **4** A wine-party, especially at one of the English universities, as, he gave a *wine* in his room **5.** *Pharm* A medicinal preparation in which wine is used as the menstruum, as *wine of opium* **6.** A wine-glass a trade use [< AS *win*, < L *vinum*, wine] — **aromatic wine**, a medicinal preparation consisting of small quantities of aromatic plants dissolved in alcohol and red wine It has tonic properties — **to drink w. apet** or **w of apet**, to drink enough to make one act in a silly manner — **unfermented w**, must sometimes preferred in the celebration of the eucharist — **vintage w**, wine of a good year, made from selected grapes and sold as wine of that year — **wine'-ac"id**, *n* Tartaric acid so called because often developed in wines — **w -apple**, *n* See table of APPLES — **w -bag**, *n* **1** A wine-skin **2.** [Slang] A wine-bibber — **w.-ball**, *n* A crystalline sediment from wine crude tartar — **w -bibber**, *n* A drinker of wine to excess, tippler, toper — **w.-bibbery**, *n* The customs or habits of wine-bibbers — **w -bibbing**, **I** *a* Addicted to excessive wine-drinking **II** *n* The habitual and excessive drinking of wine — **w.-biscuit**, *n* A delicate biscuit often served with wine — **w -black**, *n* A pigment of a rich black color made by subjecting the lees of wine to charring — **w - blue**, *n* Œnolin a coloring matter — **w.-bottle**, *n* A bottle in which wine is kept, also a wine-skin — **w -bowl**, *n* A large bowl-shaped cup, often highly decorated, used for drinking wine — **w.-bush**, *n* Same as BUSH[1], 3 — **w.-card**, *n* A printed list of beverages, especially of those obtainable at a restaurant — **w.-carriage**, *n* A wheeled receptacle for a wine-bottle, made for transporting the bottle on a table — **w.-cask**, *n* A cask for holding wine, especially one used in cellars for fining and storing wine — **w -cask borer**, a minute boring-beetle which perforates wooden barrels and the like — **w.-cellar**, *n* A cellar where wine is stored **w.-vault†**.— **w.-colored**, *a* Having the color of red wine — **w.-conner**, *n* An inspector or taster of wines — **w.-cooler**, *n* A receptacle for cooling wine in bottles about to be served at table — **w.-fancier**, *n* A connoisseur of wine — **w.-fly**, *n* A fly frequenting places where wine is made or stored, as a fruit-fly or a pomace-fly — **w.-fountain**, *n* An 18th-century urn with a faucet, used for serving wine — **w.-gallon**, *n* See GALLON — **w.-glass**, *n* A glass from which to drink wine, specif, a small goblet of thin glass — **wine'-glass"ful**, *n* The amount a wine-glass will hold conventionally, about two fluid ounces — **w -grower**, *n* One who cultivates a vineyard and makes wine, viticulturist — **w - growing**, *a* &*n* — **w.-heated**, *a* Heated or excited by wine — **w -making**, *n* See quotation

> In a literal sense, *wine-making* is the art of pressing the grape until all the juice is extracted, then when the juice is fully expressed it is put into vats and allowed to ferment Before fermentation it is called must but after fermentation ceases it is wine and must be cared for as such
>
> EDWARD R EMERSON *The Story of the Vine* p 233 [G P P '02]

— **w -marc**, *n* The refuse remaining from grapes after the juice has been expressed — **w -measure**, *n* Same as LIQUID MEASURE See MEASURE — **w.-merchant**, *n* A trader in wines and other liquors, especially at wholesale — **w of opium**, a solution of extract of opium in white wine, sometimes spiced used in medicine —**w.-overtaken**, *a* Fuddled with wine, intoxicated —**w.-palm**, *n* Any palm from which palm-wine is obtained — **w.-party**, *n* A convivial gathering at which wine and often other liquors are served — **w -piercer**, *n Her* A bearing representing a sort of gimlet for tapping wine-casks — **w.-press**, *n* An apparatus for expressing juice from grapes, also, a place where the must of grapes is trodden out by the feet of men —**w -room**, *n* **1** A room in which wine is stored **2** A room where wine is sold to be drunk on the premises, tap-room barroom — **w -shop**, *n* A wine-room, also, often an eating-house furnishing wine, etc — **w.-skin**, *n* The skin of some domestic quadruped usually of a goat, kept as entire as possible and sewed into a tight bag for containing wine much used in the Orient — **w.-sops†**, *n pl* Same as SOPS IN WINE — **w.-sour**, *n* A kind of wild plum — **w -stone**, *n* Crude argol — **w -taster**, *n* **1** An expert sampler or taster of wine **2** A pipette or sampling-tube for wine — **w -thrush**, *n* The redwing — **w - tree**, *n* The American mountain-ash (*Sorbus americana*) — **w -vault**, *n* **1.** A vault for the storage of wine **2.** A cellar-like apartment for the sale of wine on draft, hence, a tap-room — **w.-vinegar**, *n* Vinegar made from wine — **w -warrant**, *n* An order to the keeper of a bonded warehouse to deliver specified wine to a person named — **w -whey**, *n* A drink made by curdling milk with wine, straining to remove the curd, and sweetening



Wine-skin

SOME VARIETIES OF WINE

In the following table the column of "class or type" is intended merely to give an elementary idea of the character of the various illustrations selected The terminology is unscientific, and is not that used by wine-merchants Where "U S" appears after Burgundy, Haut Sauterne, Johannisberger, Port, Sauterne, Barbera, Chablis, Chambertin, Château Margaux, etc, it is intended to mean that more or less crude imitations of the wines of those localities were formerly manufactured in the United States and sold under those names The wines described under the names of varieties of grape, such as Burger, Cabernet, Carignan, Frontignan, Herbemont, Jurançon, Mondeuse, Muscatel, etc, are simply wines made of those grapes This is usual all over the world, until a district or vineyard has, by the superiority of its production, gained a name for itself when its wines are then known by that name, as Château Margaux, Johannisberger, Sauterne, etc As most wines may be made in widely differing colors, only that color which may be regarded as typical has been here recorded The following list of wines embraces only those commonly known in commerce The classic and historic Albanian, Cæcuban, Falernian, Rhætian, and Setinian wines, of which little is known, are omitted as obsolete The superior figures in table refer to synonyms at end

ABBREVIATIONS

a	= acid	gr'sh	= greenish	r'y	= ruddy
ar	= aromatic	h	= heavy	s	= still
astr	= astringent	imp	= imperfect	Saut	= Sauterne
Aust'l	= Australia	l	= light	sh	= sharp
Bord	= Bordeaux	Manz	= Manzanilla	sir	= sirupy
br	= brown	mel	= mellow	sl	= slightly
Burg	= Burgundy	neut	= neutral	sm	= smooth
Ch	= Château	N S W	= New South Wales	sp	= sparkling
Champ	= Champagne			spr	= spirituous
C of G H	= Cape of Good Hope	n'ty	= nutty	st	= strong
		Palat	= Palatinate	s't	= soft
cr	= creaming	purp	= purple	str	= straw
d	= dry	r	= red	sw	= sweet
del	= delicate	rais	= raisiny	vel	= velvety
f	= full	r gh	= rough	wh	= white
fr	= fruity	rob	= robust	yel	= yellow
gen	= generous				

NAME	Country or State where made	Class or Type	Color	Characteristics
Adelantadillo	Sp	Bord	red	s
Affenthaler	Ger	Rhine	red	s, d
Albury	N S W		red	s, st, f
Aleatico	It	Muscatel	red	s, sw, del
Alicant[1]	Sp	Port	deep red	s, sw
Alloo	U S	Sherry	white	s
Amontillado	Sp	Sherry	gold	s, del
Angelica	U S	Tokay	pale yel	s, sw
Asmannshauser	Ger	Rhine	red	s & sp, d & sw
Astl	It	Burg	red	s, sp st
Auldana	Aust'l	Bord	red	s sl astr
Auvergnat	F	Bord	red	s, sl astr
Auxerre	F	Burg	red	s, sl astr
Avallon	F	Burg	red	s, sl astr
Avize	F	Champ	amber	sp
Aÿ	F	Champ	amber	sp
Bacharach[2]	Ger	Rhine	white	s, sw
Bakator	Hung		white	s d f, h
Barbera	It, U S	Astl	red	sp f, r gh

NAME	Country or State where made	Class or Type	Color	Characteristics
Bari	It	Muscatel	gold	s , sw , rais
Barolo	It		red	d
Barsac	F	Bord	white	s d , flinty
Beaujolais	F	Burg	red & white	s.sp sl astr
Beaumont	So Aust'l		tawny	s sw , s t
Beaune	F	Burg	red & white	s & sp , astr
Beclan	F		red	s , f astr
Beni Carlo	Sp	Burg	deep red	s spr
Bergerac	F	Bord	red	s , astr
Bergerac	F	Bord	white	s , d.
Berncastler Doctor	Ger.	Moselle	gr'sh white	s , musky
Béziers	F	Burg	red	s , sw
Blanquefort	F.	Bord	red	s , pungent
Blanquette	F	Champ	white	s sp d. sw
Blue Portuguese	Aust		deep red	s , f , neut
Bodenheimer	Ger	Rhine	white	s , del
Bonarda	It		deep red	s , a , astr
Bordeaux	F	Bord	red & white	s , a., astr
Bourg	F	Bord	red	s , sl astr
Bouzy	F.	Champ	white	sp , del , sm
Brauneberger	Ger	Moselle	white	s , d
Bual	Madeira	Madeira	ruddy br.	s , sw , s t
Bucellas	Pg	Hock	white	s , d
Bukkalla	N S W		red & white	s
Burger	U S	Rhine	golden	s sl astr
Burgundy	F , U S	Burg	red & white	s , sp , d , sl astr
Cabernet	F , U S	Bord.	red	s , s't (U S , spr)
Canary	Canary Is	Madeira	pale br	s , sw
Cape	C of G H	Sherry	br & wh	s , sw , spr
Carcavelhos	Pg	Port	white	s , sw , spr
Carignan	F , U S	Bord	red	s , full
Carwarra	N S W		red & white	s d
Catawba	U. S	Muscatel	white, str	s sp d sw
Cesar	F		deep red	s , r gh
Chablis	F , U S	Burg	white	s & sp , d
Chambertin	F	Burg	red & white	s & sp , vel
Chambertin	U S	Burg	red	s spr
Champagne	F., U S	Champ	gold & red	sp d & sw
Charbono	F.	Bord	red	s , f , astr
Château Lafitte	F	Bord	red	s full
Ch La Rose-Perganson[3]	F	Bord	red	s , fr del
Ch Latour	F.	Bord	red	s , full, mel
Ch Latour Blanche	F	Saut	pale yel	s , sw spr
Ch La Vergne	U S	Claret	red	s , sl astr
Ch Margaux	F.	Bord	red	s , gen
Ch Margaux	U S	Bord	red	s , st , imp
Ch Yquem	F	Saut	gold-wh	s , del , sw
Chauche Noir	F	.	red	s l , neut
Chianti	It	Bord	red & white	s full, spr
Cinsaut	F.		red	s f , del
Claret	Γ , U S	Bord	red	s , sl astr
Clos Vougeot	F	Burg	red & white	s , sl astr
Commanderia	Cyprus	Sherry	red	s , h rich
Constantia	C of G H	Sherry	red & white	s h sw.
Cosne	F	Bord	red	s , sl astr
Côte Rôtie	F	Rhône	purp & wh	s sp sl astr
Cotnar	Roum		gr'sh	s , sw spr
Deidesheimer	Ger	Rhine	gold	s rich slr
Delaware	U S	Hock	red & white	s , d
Dolcetto	It		deep red	s , l , s t
Epernay	F	Champ	str & wh	sp cr d sw
Épineuil[4]	F	Burg	red	sp d
Etraire de l'Adhui	F		red	s f , astr
Falerno	It	Sherry	red & white	s , sw
Farnese	Gr	Muscatel	white	s , sw , olly
Favorita	It		deep red	l mild
Fiolrac	F	Bord	red	s , sl astr
Florence	It	Bord	red	s , full
Folle Blanche	F	Saut	white	s , d mild
Forst	Ger	Palat	white	s
Frontignan	F , U S	Muscatel	white	s sw , spr
Gamai Teinturier	F	Bord	deep red	s f
Gelsenheimer	Ger	Rhine	white	s , sl astr
Genevrières	F	Burg	white	s , sl astr
Glenpara	Aust'l	Bord	red & white	s , spr
Gloria Australia	Victoria, Aust'l		red	s , spr
Gomera	Canary Is	Madeira	red	s spr
Goulbourn	N S W		red	s , st f
Graves	F	Bord	red & white	s sl astr
Gros Mansenc	It		red	s f a astr
Grossblauer (Kölner)	Aust		red	s , l , mild
Grüner Veltliner	Aust		white	s , d neut
Haut Sauterne	U S	Saut	white	s , d
Hautvillers	F	Champ	straw	sp
Herbemont	U S	Manz	rosy white	s fresh ar
Hermitage	F Aust'l	Rhône	r , wh & str	s f s't ar
Highercombe	Aust'l		amber & r	s
Hochheimer[5]	Ger	Rhine	red & white	sp d & sw
Iona	U S			sw & d
Irrewang	Victoria, Aust l		red	fine rich
Jerez[6]	Sp	Sherry	amber	s pungent
Johannisberger	Ger	Rhine	white	s & sp , d del , s t
Johannisberger	U S	Rhine	straw	s & sp l
Jurançon	U S		white	s , ar fine
Kadarkas	Hung		red	d , f , r gh
Kapunda	So Aust l		red	s , sw
Karlowitzer	Hung	Port	red	s spr astr
Lacrima Christi	It	Bord	red & white	s & sp sw. full
Lagrain	It	. .	deep red	f s astr
La Tache	F	Burg	red	d ar f
Liebfraumilch	Ger	Rhine	white	sw fine, f
Lipari	Lipari Is	Muscatel	red & white	s , sw rais
Lunel	F	Muscatel	white	s sw spr
Mâcon	F	Burg	red & white	s , light
Maderia	Madeira	Madeira	red & white	s d s t n't
Malaga	Sp	Sherry	white	s d & sw
Malbec	U S	Bord	red	s sl astr
Malmsey.	Mad (Gr Sp)	Madeira	r y-br & wh	s full, sw
Malvasia[7]	F , Hung , It Swit	Madeira	r y-br & wh	s s t full, sw
Manzanilla	Sp	Sherry	brown	s ar , d

NAME	Country or State where made	Class or Type	Color	Characteristics
Marcobrunner	Ger	Rhine	white	s d sl astr.
Marsala	It	Maderia	white	s , s't, sw.
Marsala	Sicily	Maderia	red	s , d , astr
Martillac	U S	Saut	white	
Marzemino	It		red	s l , r'gh
Mataro	Sp , U S	Bord	red	s , sl astr
Médoc	F	Bord	red & white	s , del mel
Merlot	F	Bord	red	d , s , del
Meunier	F	Burg	red	d , s f , s't
Mission	U S		red	l , neut
Mondeuse	U S	Bord	red	s , s't
Montefiascone	It	Muscatel	purple	s , spr.
Montepulciano	It	Muscatel	purple	s , spr , sh
Montilla	Sp	Sherry	white	s , d , l , ar
Montrachet	F	Burg	white	s rich, s t
Moselle	Ger	Moselle	white	s sp sw s t
Mourastel	F		red	d s l neut
Muscatel[8]	Aust , F , It , Sp , U S	Muscatel	white, rose, & tawny	s & sp , sw , rais , ar
Musigny	F	Burg	red	s , s t full
Nebbiolo	It		red	f , h , acid
Ngarveno	Victoria		white	s d sl acid
Niersteiner	Ger	Rhine	white	s l , del
Old Vine Crest	U S	Madeira		s
Oloroso	Sp	Sherry	amber	s , n'ty, ar.
Orvieto[9]	It	Muscatel	white	s sw
Patras	Gr.	Port	red & white	s sp spr sh
Pedro Jimenez[9]	Sp	Malaga	tawny	s , d , n'ty
Pineau Blanc	U S	Burg	white	s , d
Pineau Gris	U S	Burg	white	s , d
Pinot Chardonnay	F.	Burg	white	s , d f , s't
Pinots	F	Burg	red	d , f , s t
Ploussard	F.		red	d f astr
Pomard[10]	F.	Burg	red	s , rob s't
Pomino	It	Chianti	red	s , d , spr.
Pontac[9]	F	Bord	red & white	s , rich, del
Pontac	C of G H	Bord	red	s d sw spr
Port	Pg	Port	dark purple & wh	s , sw , astr
Port	U S	Port	purple	s , full, r'gh
Preignac	F	Saut	red & white	s , fr , ar
Rauenthaler	Ger.	Rhine	white	s , d
Rausan	F.	Bord	red	s sl astr st
Refosco	It , Aust		deep red	d , f , astr
Rex Vini .	U S		Tokay	
Rhine	Ger	Rhine	yellow	s sp , d , ar
Riddell's Creek	Vict , Aust'l		red	s , d del
Riesling	Aust , Ger , U S	Rhine	white	s s t l , subacid
Rivesaltes	F	Muscatel or Burg	red	s , fr , spr
Romanée Conti	F	Burg	red & white	s sp full, ar
Rousillon	F	Burg	red	s fr , ar
Rüdesheimer	Ger	Rhine	white	s sp del sh
Rulander	Ger	Rhine	white	s , d del
Sack	Canary Is	Malaga	brown	s d & sw.
St Émilion	F	Bord	red	s , gen
St Estèphe	F	Bord	red	s , mel , ar
St Julien	F	Bord	red	s fr ar
St Macaire	F		red	d s sl astr
Sandhurst	Vict , Aust l		red	s , st , f
Santenay	F	Burg	red	s full sl astr
Santenot	F	Burg	white	s sl astr
Saumur	F	Champ	gold	s sp d del
Sauterne	F	Bord	white	s sp sw d
Sauterne	U S	Bord	white	s d , clean
Sauvignon	F	Bord	amber	s d heavy
Sauvignon	U S	Bord	white	s d , acid
Savigny	F	Burg	red	s rich ar
Scharlachberger	Ger	Rhine	white	s , del , ar
Scharzhofberger[11]	Ger	Moselle	white	s
Scuppernong	U S	Muscatel	gold	s , sw , ar
Semillon	F	Saut	white	f , s , s't
Sherry	Sp	Sherry	white	s , st spr.
Shiraz	Per.	Sherry	r wh , & amber	s sw , rich
Sirah	F		red	d , f , astr
Siankamenka	Hung		white	s l , d , f
South Shore	U S	Port	red	
Stein[12]	Ger	Rhine	gold	sp , f mel
Steinberger	Ger	Rhine	white	s , subacid, rich del
Steinschiller	Hung		white	d , s l , sl
Sunbury	Aust l		red	s , l , d
Syracuse	Sicily	Muscatel	red & white	s , sp , rais
Tannat	F		red	d s sl astr.
Temprano	So Aust'l		white	s d
Teneriffe	Canary Is	Madeira		s d sw s't
Tent§	Sp	Sherry	red	rich sw ar
Tinta Amarella	Pg	Port	red	f , h , astr
Tinta Cao	Pg	Port	dark red	f heady
Tintara	So Aust'l		tawny	s , spr ; f
Tinta Valdepenas	Sp		red	f st
Tokay	Hung	Tokay	topaz	s sw s't rich
Tonnerre	F	Burg	white	sp spr , ar
Torres Vedras	Pg	Bord	pale red	s sw thin
Trousseau	F.		red	d f sl astr
Val de Penas	Sp	Sherry	red & white	s sl astr f
Valtellina	It	.	red	d
Verdal	F	.	white	l d s neut
Vernaccia	Aust , It		white	s d f , a
Verzenay	F	Champ	gold	sp d
Vin Crest	U S	Champ	amber	sw
Volnay	F	Burg	red & white	s , sp , del
Wahgunyah	Vict Aust l		red	s , st , sw , f
Walschriesling	Aust , Ger , Swit		white	d s neut.
Yering	Vict Aust l		red	s , d del
Zeltinger	Ger	Moselle	white	sp.sw.s't del.
Zierfahndler	Aust		white	s spr sl sw
Zinfandel	U S	Claret	red	s d spr

Alicant[13]‡, Baccharic[2]‡, Backarach[2]‡, Backarack[2]‡, Château La Rose[3]‡, Epinail[4]‡ Hock[5]‡ Xeres[6]‡ Malvaise[7]‡, Malvoisie[7]‡, Muscadel[8]‡, Muscadine[8]‡, Muscat[8]‡, Pedro Ximines[8]‡, Peter-see-me[8]‡, Pommard[10]‡, Scharzberger[11]‡, Holy Ghost wine[12]‡ * White variety declining § Used, before fermentation, for sacrament

Many wines are named (1) from the nature or condition of the must of the grape, as **Essence, Goutte d'or,** etc , (2) from the grape itself (see introductory note) as, **Chasselas, Riesling, Verdea,** (3) from the domain or locality of manufacture, as, **Ahrweiler, Chassagne, Château Lafitte, Cyprus, Oppenheimer, Schaffhausen, Sillery sec** (dry Sillery), etc , (4) from the name of the manufacturer, especially of champagnes, as **Clicquot,** commonly **Veuve Clicquot, Heidsieck, Irroy, Moet & Chandon, De Montebello, Mumm, Perrier Jouet, Piper-Heidsieck,** etc Compare CHAMPAGNE (5) From the trademark, as, **Acme, Eclipse, Gold Seal, P.D., The Pansy, Z Z.,** etc

wine'berg-ite, 1 wain'bürg-ait, 2 win'bĕrg-it, *n* *Mineral* A white basic aluminum sulfate related to aluminite

wine'ber"ry, 1 wain'ber'i, 2 win'bĕr'y, *n* **1.** A Japanese species of raspberry having its fruit in a mossy burr, which opens at the time of ripening **2.** In England, the red or white currant; also, the gooseberry **3.** The bilberry or whortleberry **4.** In New Zealand, the tutu **5** An Australian evergreen tree (*Polyosma cunninghamii*) with one-seeded berries [< AS *winberie*, < *win*, WINE, + *berie*, berry]

Wine'bren-ner, 1 *wain'bren-ər*, 2 *win'brĕn-er*, **John** (?/₁₁ 1797–⁹/₁₁1860) A revivalist of the German Reformed Church in Pennsylvania — **Wine"bren-ne'ri-an. I.** *a* Of or relating to John Winebrenner or to the Winebrennerians **II.** *n* One of the religious sect founded in 1830 by Winebrenner, practising baptism by immersion holding the Bible to be the only rule of faith and polity, enjoining footwashing, and repudiating sectarianism It is officially styled **The Church of God (in Christ Jesus).**

wine'less, 1 wain'les, 2 win'lĕs, *a* Destitute of wine, not producing, provided with, or using wine

Wi'ner, 1 *vi'nər*, 2 *vi'ner*, **Georg Benedict** (⁴/₁₁1789–⁵/₁₂ 1858) A German Protestant theologian and exegete

win'er-y, 1 wain'ar-i, 2 win'ĕr-y, *n* [-IES, 1 -iz, 2 -iz *pl*] An establishment for making wine, a room for fining and storing wine

wine'sap", 1 wain'sap', 2 win'săp', *n* An American variety of apple See APPLE

wine'y, *a* Same as WINY

wine'yard†, *n* Same as VINEYARD

Win'field, 1 win'fild, 2 win'fēld, *n* A city, county-seat of Cowley county, Kan , seat of Southwestern College (Methodist Episcopal), founded in 1885 [Win

win'ful, 1 win'ful, 2 win'ful, *a* [Rare] Having power to

wing, 1 wiŋ, 2 wing, *v* **I.** *t* **1.** To accomplish by or as by the aid of wings, as, to *wing* a flight, the boat *winged* its way across **2.** To impel over or along, as if in the act of flight, cause to fly swiftly, impart rapid motion to, as, hope *wings* his steps **3** To pass through in flight, as, the eagle *wings* the air **4.** To furnish with or as with wings for flight, also, to feather **5.** To supply with a side body or bodies or parts, as, the house was *winged* on both sides **6.** To hit with a missile in the wing or some analogous part, or to disable by so doing **7.** To clean or dust with a wing, as that of some fowl **8.** *Naut* To move, as a weight, toward the side of a vessel **9†.** To dismember, as a fowl

II. *i* To fly on wings, or as with wings, move lightly and easily

> The swallow with summer Will *wing* o'er the seas
> HOOD *The Exile* st 1.

wing, *n* **1.** The fore limb of a bird, bat, or pterodactyl, adapted for flight **2.** An analogous organ in other animals (1) The enlarged pectoral fin of a flying-fish (2) *Entom* One of the paired thoracic appendages of most hexapod insects, consisting of a membrane with chitinous tubular veins or nervures **3.** In graphic and plastic representation, an appendage resembling a wing, as, the Victory at Athens was without *wings* **4.** That which is conceived as conferring power of swift motion or performing some function of wings a metaphorical use, as, under the shelter of thy *wings*, on the *wings* of fame **5.** Flight or passage by or as by wings, as, to take *wing* **6.** Either division of a military formation placed on either side of the center, as, the right *wing* rested on a creek, the left *wing* on a marsh, also, analogous formations in certain games, as hockey **7.** In building construction, or engineering, a part attached to a side (1) A projection or extension of a building on the side of the main portion as the south *wing* of the Capitol at Washington (2) *In fortification, a branch of a crown-work, or the like* (3) *Hydraul Engin* A shore dam or jetty for narrowing a channel, also, an extension of a dam at either end, usually built at an angle Compare TORMENTOR WING, under TORMENTOR (4) A *wing-wall* (5) *Theat* One of the sides of the stage, also, a piece of scenery intended for the side (6) A side section of something that shuts or folds, as in a double door, a screen, a chess-board, etc

8 An appendage or projecting part, often one of a pair, resembling the wing of a bird in form or position, as, the *wings* of the sphenoid bone

> When the natives hunt together they will put up brush fence in two long *wings* converging towards a pit and so drive the kangaroos into it E B TYLOR *Anthropology* p 208 [A 1881]

(1) The flare of a plowshare (2) A wide blade-like part on a journal, pivot, etc , *usually at right angles to the axis of* rotation as the *wings* of a thumb-screw (3) A piece of leather or the like, as a mud-guard of a vehicle, or an appendage on a millstone-runner, serving to sweep the grindings into the spout (4) A flare on a hand-seine to lead fish into its bag, etc (5) A forage platform on an artillery-carriage (6) A sustaining surface, as of a flying-machine (7) Any thin or membranous expansion of an organ, as in certain stems, the flattened appendage to many seeds etc **wing'-seed"†.** (8) *One of the two lateral petals* in a papilionaceous flower **wing'-pet"al†.** (9) An ala, as of the nose (10) *Conch* One of the lateral fin-like expansions of the foot of a pteropod

9. Something moved by or moving in the wind, as a sail, a vane of a windmill, or a winnowing-fan

> The 'Sunbeam' once more spread her *wings* to the favouring breeze ANNIE BRASSEY *Last Voyage* p 91 [L G & CO 1889]

10. *Naut* (1) The overhang of the deck of a paddle-wheel steamer before and abaft the wheel-house (2) The part of the hold or the orlop nearest a ship's side **11.** A small imitation epaulet or shoulder-knot, formerly fashionable **12** [Colloq] The part of a human being or of a quadruped analogous to a bird's *wing* **13** [Rare] A covey of birds, as of snipe **14.** [Rare] Sort or class, as, people of every *wing* [< Ice *vængr*, wing] — **gray-goose wing†,** an arrow winged with a goose-

feather — **on or upon the w.**, in flight, as a bird on the wing, hence, just about to go, departing, also, journeying — **on the wings of the wind**, with the highest speed — **slipped w**, in poultry, a wing which is abnormal and can not be completely folded — **spurious w.** (*Ornith*), the alula — **to make or take w.**, to depart, fly — **under one's w.**, under one's protection — **w. and w.** (*Naut*), with sails spread or boomed out on each side like wings, as with the foresail of a schooner set on the opposite side from the mainsail said of a fore-and-aft vessel running before the wind — **w.-band**, *n* A band of color extending across a bird's wing, especially when across the tips of the median coverts — **w.-bar**, *n* **1.** *Aero* A bar running from end to end of an aeroplane-wing It is reenforced by cross-ribs and is used to strengthen the structure 2 Same as WING-BAND — **w.-bay**, *n* A notable mark of color on the secondaries of a bird's wing in water-fowl, a speculum See illus under FOWL — **w.-beat**, *n* A wing-stroke — **w.-bow**, *n* A distinctive mark of color on the bend of the wing in a domestic fowl — **w.-butt**, *n* *Ornith* The bend of the wing See illus under FOWL — **w.-case**, *n* *Entom* A wing-cover — **w.-cell**, *n* *Entom* One of the spaces between the veins or nervures of an insect's wing — **w.-chair**, *n* A chair with projecting sides first used about 1700 — **w.-conch**, *n* A stromb, wing-shell — **w.-cover**, *n* *Entom* One of the anterior wings of an insect when thickened to protect the posterior, an elytrum — **w.-covert**, *n* One of the small close feathers clothing the bend of the wing and covering the insertion of the flight-feathers Those of the lining of the wing are called **under-coverts**. See illus under FOWL — **w.-dam**, *n* A barrier or jetty built into a stream, etc, to deflect the current sometimes constructed in pairs to raise the water-level in the channel of a river — **w.-deck**, *n* The projecting part of the deck of some side-wheel boats before and abaft of the paddle boxes — **w.-dividers**, *n pl* Dividers resembling a wing-compass — **w.-elm**, *n* The winged elm — **w.-feather**, *n* A feather of the wing, especially, a flight-feather — **w.-finger**, *n* A digit in a bat's wing — **wing'fish"**, *n* A gurnard, sea-robin — **w.-footed**, *a* **1.** Having wings on the feet, aliped, as, a *wing-footed* Mercury **2.** Swift-footed, fleet rapid, as, a *wing-footed* messenger — **w.-gudgeon**, *n* A gudgeon having metal wings for insertion in a wooden shaft See illus under GUDGEON — **w.-handed**, *a* Chiropterous, as a bat — **w.-leaved**, *a* Having the leaves pinnate or pinnately divided said of certain palms, as opposed to *fan-leaved*, in which the leaves are fan-shaped or palmate — **w.-leafed**†.— **w.-mark**, *n* *Ornith* A band of color on a wing, a speculum — **w.-membrane**, *n* The feathery alar membrane of a bat or a pterodactyl — **w.-net**, *n* A Canadian form of stake-net, having wing-like expansions — **w.-pad**, *n* One of the pad-like appendages of certain active pupæ, as grasshoppers, representing immature wings — **w.-passage**, *n* *Naut* A passageway along the wings of a vessel, to allow carpenters to get at leaks, or, during action, to repair shot-holes — **w.-pen**, *n* A box-shelf or trough for ice or salt in a wing of a vessel — **w.-petal**, *n* Same as WING, 8 (8)

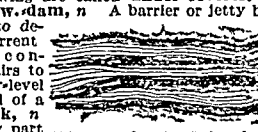
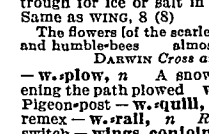


Diagram showing Wing-dams for confining the water of a river to raise its level

The flowers [of the scarlet runner] are so constructed that hive and humble-bees almost always alight on the left *wing-petal*
DARWIN *Cross and Self Fertilisation* p 150 [A 1877]

— **w.-plow**, *n* A snow-plow with extensions for broadening the path plowed **w.-plought** — **w.-post**, *n* [Rare] Pigeon-post — **w.-quill**, *n* A flight-feather of the wing, remex — **w.-rail**, *n* *Railway* A guard-rail, as at a switch — **wings conjoined in base** (*Her*), same as VOL — **w.-sheath**, *n* *Entom* A wing-cover — **w.-shell**, *n* **1.** (1) A stromb (2) An aviculoid bivalve, having a wing-like expansion of the hinge-margin (3) A wing-snail **2.** *Entom* A wing-cover — **w.-shooting**, *n* The shooting of birds on the wing — **w.-shot**. **I.** *a* **1.** Shot in the wing **2.** Shot while flying **II.** *n* **1.** A shot at a flying bird **2.** One skilled in shooting birds on the wing — **w.-snail**, *n* A pteropod See illus under PTEROPOD — **w.-stopper**, *n* *Naut* In former use, a stopper having one end secured to a ship's beam, or used in a ship's wing See STOPPER — **w.-stroke**, *n* A single lifting and depression of the wings, one complete movement in the succession constituting flight **w.-beat**.— **w.-swift**, *a* Rapid in flight — **w.-swoop**, *n* [Southern U S] The wing-shaped plow-shovel used to weed cotton — **w.-tip**, *n* The distal extremity of a wing in birds usually the end of the first or marginal primary — **w.-tract**, *n* *Ornith* The pteryla whence the wing-feathers grow pteryla alaris See illus under PTERYLOSIS — **w.-transom**, *n* *Naut* The principal or main transom in the stern-frame — **w.-wale**, *n* *Naut* A wale or strake on the outer frame of a wing of a paddle-wheel steamer — **w.-wall**, *n* A wall in a wing or forming part of an abutment — **w.-weary**, *a* [Poet] Fatigued by flight or traveling



Wing-shell [def 1 (2)] (*Avicula semisagitta*) 1/4

Wing, Vincent (5/31619–9/31668) An English astronomer
wing'cut", 1 wiŋ'kut, 2 wiŋg'cŭt", *n* A piece of scenery cut to represent some ornamental accessory, as a tree, bush, etc See THEATER
winged, } 1 wiŋd, 2 wiŋgd, *a* **1.** Having wings **2.**
wingd‡, } Having something analogous to wings

'A ship' he muttered, 'is a *winged* bridge
That leadeth every way to man's desire'
LOWELL *The Voyage to Vinland* div II st 2

3 Figuratively, soaring on or as on wings, hence, lofty, elevated, rapt, as, *winged* thoughts, *winged* eloquence **4.** Passing swiftly, rapid, as, the *winged* hours **5.** Alive with or as with creatures having wings, full of birds as, the *winged* grove **6.** *Her* (1) Having wings of different tincture from the body (2) Furnished with wings, as a pillar **7.** Wounded or disabled in or as in the wing, as, the *winged* quail escaped **8.** *Bot & Zool* Alate — **winged elm**, see WAHOO 2 — **w. fly**, an anglers' fly with imitation wings — **W. Horse**, same as PEGASUS — **w. leaf**, a pinnate leaf, or one pinnately divided — **w. petiole**, see PETIOLE and illus — **wing'ed-ly**, *adv*
wing'er, 1 wiŋ'ər 2 wiŋg'ər *n* **1.** One who or that which wings **2** *Naut* A tank or water-cask stowed in the wing of a vessel
Wing'ham, 1 wiŋ'əm, 2 wiŋg'əm, *n* A town in Huron, E district, Ontario Canada
wing'less, 1 wiŋ'les, 2 wiŋg'lĕs, *a* Having no wings, or having aborted wings apterous — **wingless bird**, an apteryx See illus under KIWI — **wing'less-ness**, *n*
wing'let, 1 wiŋ'let, 2 wiŋg'lĕt, *n* **1.** An alula, in any sense **2** *Entom* The pterygium of a weevil
wing'man-ship, 1 wiŋ'mən-ship, 2 wiŋg'man-ship, *n* *Skill in flying*

The longest and most beautiful trial of *wingmanship* I have ever seen was the chase of a Merlin after a Snipe in one of the Hebrides DUKE OF ARGYLL *Reign of Law* p 167 [AL S]

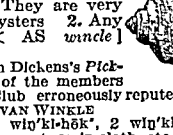
wing'-seed", 1 wiŋ'-sid", 2 wiŋg'-sēd", *n* **1.** The hop-tree (*Ptelea trifoliata*) **2.** See WING, *n*, 8 (7)
wing'y, 1 wiŋ'ı, 2 wiŋg'y, *a* [Poet] **1.** Having wings, alate **2.** Moving as with wings, rapid **3.** Soaring aloft, as on wings, towering
Win'i-fred, 1 win'ı-fred, 2 win'ı-frĕd, *n* **1.** A feminine personal name **Win'e-fred**‡, **Win'i-frid**‡; **Win'nie** (dim) D **Wi"ni'fried,** 1 wi"nı'frĭt, 2 wi"nı'frĕt, F **Wi"ni"fred',** 1 vi ni'fred', 2 vi"ni'frĕd', **Gene"vieve',** 1 jen vyēv', 2 zhĕn'vyēv', L **Win-fre'da,** 1 win-frī'də 2 win-frē'da, Sw **Win'frid,** 1 vin'frid, 2 vin'frid **2. Saint,** a British abbess of the 7th century, patron saint of bakers See HOLYWELL
wink, 1 wiŋk, 2 wiŋk, *v* **I.** *t* **1.** To close and open quickly (the eye or eyelids) **2.** To signify or effect by winking, as, to *wink* a hint or a caution

It is not in human nature to *wink* wholly out of sight the rights of a fellow-creature
CHANNING *Works, Slavery* p 704 [A U A 1883]

II. ı **1.** To close and open the eyelids quickly, also, to draw the eyelids together, as in conveying a hint or making a sign **2.** To close and open quickly said of the eyes, as, his eyes *winked* and twinkled **3.** To shut one's eyes, especially as in ignoring, pretend not to see, overlook generally with *at*, as, to *wink at* irregularities **4.** To emit fitful gleams, flicker, twinkle, as, a *winking* candle or star **5**†. To go to sleep [< AS *wincian*, wink] — **wink'ing-car"ti-lage**, *n* A cartilaginous membrane, present in many mammals, by which the act of winking is performed — **wink'ing-mus"cle**, *n* A muscle (*orbicularis palpebrarum*) which when contracted closes the eyelids
wink', *n* **1.** The act of winking, a momentary drawing of the eyelids near together, as, an involuntary *wink* **2** The time necessary for a wink, a moment, as, he came back in a *wink* **3** A momentary or fitful gleam, twinkle, as, the *wink* of sunlight in the grove **4** A hint conveyed by or as by winking, as, to tip one the *wink*

While she curiously examined its hereditary marks the little biped as she insisted kept giving her a sagacious *wink*
HAWTHORNE *House of Seven Gables* p 165 [T & F 1851]

5. A short nap
wink², *n* [Prov Eng] A periwinkle
wink³, *n* [Prov Eng] **1.** A crank-handle **2.** A winch **3.** A rope-twisting machine **4.** A well
wink'a-peep", 1 wiŋk'ə-pip, 2 wiŋk'ə-pēp', *n* The scarlet pimpernel apparently referring to the opening of the flower on the morning of a fair day, presaging good weather
win'co-pipe"‡; **wink'and-peep"**‡.
win'kel, 1 viŋ'kel, 2 viŋ'kĕl, *n* [S-Afr D] A shop or store — **win'kel-man**, *n* A storekeeper
Win'kel-ried, Arnold von See ARNOLD VON WINKELRIED
wink'er, 1 wiŋk'ər, 2 wiŋk'er, *n* **1.** One who winks or blinks **2.** A blinder for a head-stall of a horse **3.** [Colloq] An eyelash **4** A small bellows regulated by a spring, and attached to the trunk of an organ as an auxiliary to the main bellows designed to compensate variations of wind-pressure **5** The nictitating membrane, as of a bird **6** The muscle used in winking the eyelid — **wink'er-leath"er**, *n* Leather suitable for making blinders for horses — **w.-plate**, *n* A metallic plate to preserve the shape and give stiffness to the blinder of a bridle — **w.-strap**, *n* A strap serving to keep the blinders of a horse in position See illus under HARNESS
wink'ing-ly, 1 wiŋk'iŋ-lı, 2 wiŋk'iŋ-ly, *adv* In a winking manner [(*Ninox connivens*)
wink'ing owl. A large fierce diurnal Australian owl
win'kle, *a* Same as WANKLE
win'kle, 1 wiŋ'kl, 2 wiŋ'kl, *n* **1.** One of various large spiral gastropods, especially of *Fulgur* or a related genus, as *Fulgur carica* They are very destructive of oysters **2.** Any periwinkle [< AS *wincle*]



Winkle

wrin'kle‡.
Win'kle, Mr. **1.** In Dickens's *Pickwick Papers*, one of the members of the Pickwick Club erroneously reputed a sportsman **2. Rip van Winkle**
win'kle-hawk", 1 wiŋ'kl-hôk", 2 wiŋ'kl-hąk", *n* [Local, U S] An angular rent as in cloth, etc **win'kle-hole"**‡.
Win'kler, *n* **1** 1 viŋ'klər, 2 viŋ'kler **Karl Gottfried Theodor** (2/31775–9/31856), a German author, translator, and poet, pen-name, Theodor Heli **2.** 1 wiŋ'klər, 2 wiŋ'kler An unorganized county in S W Texas 888 sq m
win'kler-ite, 1 wiŋ'klər-ıt 2 wiŋ'kler-ıt, *n* *Mineral* A dull bluish-black hydrated cobalt and nickel oxid, (Co Ni)₂ O(OH)₄, that occurs amorphous [< Clemens *Winkler*, of Freiberg]
wink'less, 1 wiŋk'les, 2 wiŋk'lĕs, *a* [Rare] Unwinking
winkt, *pp* Winked S S
win'ly†, *a* Winning, gracious [Charmingly
win'ly, 1 win'ly, 2 win'ly, *adv* **1** [Prov] Quietly **2**†.
Winn, 1 win, 2 win, *n* A parish in N central Louisiana, 957 sq m parish-seat, Winnfield
win'na, 1 win'ə, 2 win'a [Scot] Will not
win'na-bl(e², 1 win'ə-bl, 2 win'a-bl, *a* Capable of being won
win'nard, 1 win'ərd, 2 win'ard, *n* [Eng] The redwing
winnet. **I** *a* Enjoyable **II.** *n* Pleasure joy
Win"ne-ba'go¹, 1 win"ı-bē'go, 2 win"e-bā'go, *n* [-GOES, *pl*] One of a North-American tribe of Siouan stock See AMERICAN
Win"ne-ba'go², *n* **1.** A county in N Illinois 504 sq m, county-seat, Rockford **2** A county in N Iowa, 408 sq m, county-seat, Forest City **3.** A county in E central Wisconsin 472 sq m county-seat, Oshkosh **4** A township and village in Faribault county, Minn, seat of Parker College (Free Baptist), founded in 1889 **5** A lake in eastern Wisconsin length, 30 m
Win"ne-con'ne, 1 win'ı-kon'e, 2 win'e-cŏn'e *n* A township in Winnebago county, Wis [nel-straw"]
win'nel, 1 win'el 2 win'ĕl *n* [Prov] A jackstraw **win'-Win"ne-muc'ca Lake,** 1 win'ı-muk'ə, 2 win e-mŭc'a A lake in Humboldt and Churchill counties Nev length, 26 m
Win"ne-pe-sau'kee Lake, 1 win'ı-pı-sô'kı 2 win'e-pe-są'kē A lake in S E central New Hampshire, length, 25 m 300 ft deep a summer resort [wins
win'ner, 1 win'ər, 2 win'er, *n* One who or that which
Win'ne-shiek, 1 win'ı-shik, 2 win'e-shĕk, *n* A county in N E Iowa, 696 sq m county-seat, Decorah [county, Ill
Win-net'ka, 1 wi-net'kə 2 wi-nĕt'ka *n* A village in Cook
win'ning, 1 win'iŋ, 2 win'ing, *pa* **1.** Successful in achievement, especially in competition, as, the *winning* horse **2.** Being the instrument (as a card or number) by which chance success is reached **3.** Capable of winning or charming, winsome, attractive, as, *winning* manners Syn. see AMIABLE, ATTRACTIVE — **winning hazard**, see HAZARD, *n*, 5 — **-ly**, *adv* — **-ness**, *n*
win'ning, *n* **1.** The act or achievement of one who wins, the attainment of a purposed end, especially in competition **2.** That which is won, especially, money won in a wager or a game of chance usually in the plural, as, large *winnings*, **3.** *Mining* (1) A new opening (2) The portion of a coal-field that is laid out ready for working — **win'ning-gal"ler-y**, *n* *Court-tennis* See illus under COURT-TENNIS — **w.-headway**, *n* *Mining* A headway driven to open out a coal-seam — **w.-post**, *n* The post or goal at the end of a race-course
Win'ning-ton-In'gram, 1 win'iŋ-tən-ıŋ'gram, 2 win'iŋ-ton-ıŋ'gram, **Arthur Foley** (1/31858–) A prelate of the Church of England, author, bishop of London
win'ni-nish, 1 win'ı-nish, 2 win'ı-nish, *n* [Am Ind] The great lake-trout **win'non-ish**‡.
Win'ni-peg, 1 win'ı-peg, 2 win'ı-pĕg, *n* **1.** A lake in S central Canada, 260 by 60 m, 70 feet deep, it discharges by the *Nelson river into Hudson Bay* **2.** A river in Manitoba, Canada, length, about 200 miles to Lake Winnipeg **3.** A district and city, capital of Manitoba province, Canada, seat of the University of Manitoba, founded in 1877
Win"ni-pe-go'sis, 1 win'ı-pı-gō'sis, 2 win'ı-pe-gō'sis, *n* A lake in S central Canada, W of Lake Winnipeg, length, 125 m **Win"ni-pe-goos'**†.
win'nock, 1 win'ək, 2 win'ok, *n* [Scot] A window — **win'nock-bunk"er**, *n* [Scot] A box- or chest-like window-seat [**win'nut**‡
win'not, 1 win'ət, 2 win'ot [Prov Eng] Will not
win'now, 1 win'o, 2 win'o, *v* **I.** *t* **1.** To separate from husks, as grain, by means of wind or a current of air, blow away chaff and dirt from, as with a fan or an air-blast, fan, as, to *winnow* thrashed wheat **2** Hence, figuratively, to examine or analyze minutely, so as to separate good from bad, sift, also, to assort, as, to *winnow* evidence, to *winnow* truth from libel **3** To beat, as with wings, cause to undulate or vibrate, as by fanning **4.** To blow upon, cause to flutter, also, to diffuse by blowing, as, tresses *winnowed* by the breeze

While sea born gales their gelid wings expand
To *winnow* fragrance round the smiling land
GOLDSMITH *Traveller* l 122

5. [Rare] To proceed along (a course) by beating the air with wings **6**†. To purify

II. ı **1.** To separate grain from chaff or refuse by means of a current of air **2.** [Rare] To flit about by beating the air with the wings, also, to flap

Nevermore he alights on the blue linkèd lakes
Of the North or upsprings upon *winnowing wings*
From their marges!
TROWBRIDGE *The Wild Goose* st 12

[< AS *windwian*, < *wind*, wind] — **win'now-ing-bas"ket**, *n* A broad shallow basket with a handle at each end, used in primitive times for throwing grain into the wind and catching it again when the chaff had blown away, also a heraldic symbol resembling it **win'now-corb"**‡.— **win'now-ing-ma-chine"**, *n* Any machine for winnowing grain, a fanning-mill — **win'nowed-ness**, *n* The state or character of being winnowed or having the chaff removed — **win'now-er**, *n* One who or that which winnows, as a fanning-mill, a winnowing-machine
win'now, *n* **1.** Any device used in winnowing grain **2.** [Rare] A vibrating motion as caused by a current of air — **win'now-sheet"**†, *n* A sheet formerly employed in England for winnowing
win'nowd, *pp* Winnowed S S
Winns'bor-o, 1 winz'bur-o, 2 winz'bôr-o, *n* A city, county-seat of Fairfield county, S C
Wi-no'na, 1 wi-nō'ne, 2 wi-nō'na, *n* **1.** A county in S E Minnesota, 630 sq m **2.** Its county-seat **3.** A town, county-seat of Montgomery county, Miss
Wi-noos'ki, 1 wi-nūs'ki, 2 wi-nōōs'ki, *n* **1.** A village in Colchester town, Chittenden county, Vt **2** A river in N Vermont, length, 100 m to Lake Champlain
win'row, 1 win'rō, 2 win'rō, *n* Same as WINDROW
Win'scho-ten, 1 vin'shō-ten, 2 vin'shō-tĕn, *n* A town in Groningen province, Netherlands
win'sey, *n* Same as WINCEY
Wins'ford, 1 winz'ford, 2 winş'ford, *n* A salt-producing urban district in Cheshire, England
Wins'low, 1 winz'lō, 2 winş'lō, *n* **1 Edward** (10/31595–5/31655), an English Puritan came to New England in the "Mayflower", governor of Plymouth Colony **2. Forbes Benignus** (6/-1810–4/31874), an English physician and medical writer, *On Obscure Diseases of the Brain and Disorders of the Mind* **3. Hubbard** (10/32799–8/31864), an American Congregational minister and writer **4 Jacob Benignus** (4/31669–4/31760), a Danish anatomist who settled in France **5 John A.** (11/32811–9/31873), a United States admiral, commanded "Kearsarge" when she sank the "Alabama" **6 L Forbes** (1/31844–6/31913) an English physician, alienist, and writer, especially on phenomena of insanity **7. Miron** (12/31789–10/31864) an American missionary, brother of Hubbard **8** A town in Buckinghamshire, England **9** A township and village in Kennebec county, Me **10** A township and village in Jefferson county, Pa
win'some, } 1 win'səm, 2 win'som, *a* **1.** Having a win-
win'sum‡, } ning appearance or manner, agreeable, attractive, winning, rarely, joyous, as, *winsome* ways

Peept the *winsome* face of Edith like a flower among the flowers
TENNYSON *Locksley Hall Sixty Years After* st 130

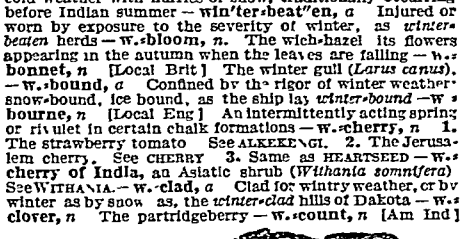
2†. Gracious, kindly [< AS *wynsum*, < *wyn*, joy, and see -SOME] **win'singt**. Syn see AMIABLE — **win'some-ly**, *adv* — **win-some-ness**, *n*
Win'sted, 1 win'sted, 2 win'stĕd, *n* A borough, county-seat of Litchfield county, Conn
Win'ston, 1 win'sten 2 win'ston *n* **1 Charles** (5/31814–10/31864), an English barrister and antiquary author of works on glass-painting **2.** A county in N W Alabama, 634 sq m county-seat, Double Springs **3** A county in E central Mississippi 577 sq m county-seat, Louisville
Winston-Salem A township and city county-seat of Forsyth county, N C [*Irish water-color painter*
Wint, 1 wint, 2 wint, **Peter de** (1/31781–6/31849) An En-
win'ter, 1 win'tər, 2 win'ter, *v* **I.** *t* **1** To care for, feed, or protect during the winter or a winter, cause to pass the winter, hold or maintain through a winter, as, to *winter* animals or plants, to *winter* an opinion **2.** To chill or wither as with the blasts of winter

I am so worn away with fears and sorrows,
So *wintered* with the tempests of affliction
JOHN FORD *Lover's Melancholy* act iv, sc 3

II. ı **1.** To pass the winter, hibernate **2** To be affected by winter weather, as by melting snows
win'ter, *a* Of, pertaining to, or taking place in winter, suitable to or for winter, characteristic of winter, as,

winter nights or sports, *winter* clothes — **winter aconite**, a tuberous-rooted hardy herb (*Cammarum hyemale*), 5 to 8 inches high, with bright-yellow sessile flowers and oblong anthers cultivated in European gardens rare in the United States — **w. annual**, an annual which in climates with comparatively warm and rainy winters and rainless summers germinates in autumn flowers in spring, and perishes in summer — **w. apple**, an apple that keeps well in winter, or that does not ripen till winter — **w. barley, oats, rye**, etc, barley, oats, etc, sown in the autumn to be harvested the following summer — **w. beer**, see SCHENK BEER under BEER — **w. broadbill**, the American scaup — **w. bud** (*Biol*), a statoblast — **w. chip-bird**, the American tree-sparrow — **w. cough**, a condition characterized by more or less cough lasting through the winter, but absent in the summer. a form of chronic bronchitis — **w. crop**, a crop that will endure the winter or that is convertible into fodder during the winter — **w. day** (*Meteor*), a day on which the temperature does not rise above 32° Fahr — **w. duck**. 1. *The pintail duck* 2 The old-squaw — **w. fat**, same as WHITE SAGE See WHITE, *a* — **w. fever** [Prov], pneumonia.— **w. flounder**, a pleuronectoid flatfish (*Pseudopleuronectes americanus*), common from Labrador to Chesapeake Bay — **w. garden**, an ornamental garden so enclosed and covered with glass as to be protected from frost or the cold of winter — **w. goose, Hutchins's goose** — **w. gull**. 1. The common European gull 2. The herring-gull 3. The kittiwake — **w. hawk**, the red-shouldered buzzard (*Buteo lineatus*) — **w. hellebore**, winter aconite — **w. lovet**, cold, conventional love-making — **w. melon**, a firm-fleshed muskmelon variety (*Cucumis melo inodorus*), which keeps well, but usually is of inferior flavor — **w. mew**, the European gull — **w. moth**, a geometrid moth whose larva appears very early in the spring and damages fruit-trees, as *Chetmatobia brumata* in Europe, or the lime-tree winter moth (*Hybernia tiliaria*) in the United States — **w. oil**, an oil that has been subjected to a process that keeps it in a liquid state when exposed to moderate degrees of cold — **w. pear**, a pear that matures in cold weather — **w. pond**, a pond secure from extreme low temperature in which goldfish, carp, and other fish may be kept in winter-time — **w. purslane**, the Spanish lettuce (*Claytonia perfoliata*) Its leaves are sometimes used for salad — **w radish**, a variety of radish having firm and compact roots, suitable for keeping through the winter — **w. redbird**, the cardinal-bird — **w. shad**, the gizzard-shad. — **w. sleep**, hibernation — **w. snipe** [Local U S], the purple sandpiper — **w. spore** (*Bot*), a thick-walled resting-spore serving to tide over the winter or periods unfavorable to growth — **w. teal** [Local U S], the green-winged teal — **w. wagtail**, the gray wagtail — **w. wren**, a common North-American wren noted for its brilliant singing in early spring

win'ter, *n* 1. The coldest season of the year, extending from the end of autumn to the beginning of spring and in the northern hemisphere usually regarded as including December, January, and February In the southern hemisphere it corresponds to summer In the northern hemisphere Compare SUMMER *In astronomical reckoning* it extends from the winter solstice to the vernal equinox. 2. Figuratively, a time marked by lack of life, warmth, and cheer, period of inactivity, dreary or sad period 3. [Poet] A year especially in reckoning the age of aged persons, as, a man of eighty-three *winters* 4. [Scot] The last grain that is brought in at the end of harvest, or the state of having all the grain housed; also, a rural harvest-home celebration. [< AS *winter*, winter] — **squaw winter** [Colloq U S & Canada] a period of cold weather with flurries of snow, traditionally occurring before Indian summer — **win'ter-beat"en**, *a* Injured or worn by exposure to the severity of winter, as *winter-beaten* herds — **w.-bloom**, *n.* The witch-hazel its flowers appearing in the autumn when the leaves are falling — **w.-bonnet**, *n* [Local Brit] The winter gull (*Larus canus*). — **w.-bound**, *a* Confined by the rigor of winter weather: snow-bound, ice bound, as the ship lay *winter-bound* — **w.-bourne**, *n* [Local Eng] An intermittently acting spring or rivulet in certain chalk formations — **w.-cherry**, *n* 1. The strawberry tomato See ALKEKENGI. 2. The Jerusalem cherry. See CHERRY 3. Same as HEARTSEED — **w.-cherry of India**, an Asiatic shrub (*Withania somnifera*) See WITHANIA. — **w.-clad**, *a* Clad for wintry weather, or by winter as by snow, as, the *winter-clad* hills of Dakota — **w.-clover**, *n* The partridgeberry — **w.-count**, *n* [Am Ind]



Winter-count of an Indian Brave

A pictographic record of the principal events of the year painted on hide during the winter by the Indians of the Great Plains a pictorial calendar — **w.-crack**, *n* A small green plum ripening very late — **w.-flower**, *n* A hardy, slender, branching shrub (*Chimonanthus fragrans*) from Japan It is usually trained against walls, and its fragrant flowers yellow or whitish outside and purplish inside, appear before the foliage in the axils of the leaves of the preceding year See ALLSPICE **w.-spice†.** — **w.-ground**, *a* To protect from frost by covering over during winter as to *winter-ground* a tender plant — **w.-hawthorn**, *n* An aquatic plant (*Aponogeton distachyon*) of the pondweed family, from South Africa, with oblong leaves, and apetalous flowers with a two-spiked scape and a hawthorn-like fragrance — **w.-kill**, *t* [U S] *I t* To kill or injure by severity of winter as to *winter-kill* peach-trees *winter-killed* oysters **II.** *t* To perish from the cold of winter as the peach *winter-kills* if too far north — **w.-pink**, *n* The trailing arbutus — **w.-proud†**, *a* Having too advanced or luxuriant a growth in winter — **w.-rig**, *vt* [Prov Eng] To ridge (land) by plowing in the winter-time — **w.-rocket**, *n* The common winter-cress — **w.-settle**, *n* In early English history a winter dwelling or station — **w.-spice**, *n* Same as WINTER-FLOWER — **w.-sucker**, *n* A spotted catostomoid sucker (*Minytrema melanops*)

Win'ter, *n* 1. **Sir James Spearman** (?/₁₁1845–¹⁰/₀1911), a Newfoundland statesman and jurist 2. **Jan Willem van** (1761–⁴/₁1812), a Dutch admiral and diplomat 3. **John Strange** (?/₁₁1856–¹²/₁₁1911) the pen-name of Mrs Arthur Stannard (*née* Palmer) an English novelist of army life *Bootles' Baby* 4 **Peter von** (1754–²/₁1825), a German musical composer 5. **William** (?/₁₁1836–⁴/₁ 1917), an American dramatic critic, poet, and biographer

Win"ter-a'nus bark Same as WINTER'S-BARK

win'ter-ber"ry, 1 win'tər-ber'i, 2 win'ter-bĕr'y, *n* [-RIES, 1 -iz, 2 -is, *pl*] Any one of several shrubs of the genus *Ilex*, of the holly family, bearing bright-red berry-like 6-seeded drupes about the size of a pea *I verticillata*, the **common winterberry** of eastern North America, is found in swamps and moist woods, and is known also as *black alder I lævigata*, the **smooth w.**, a smaller shrub with larger drupes is found from Maine to Virginia



Common Winterberry. *a* a flower

win'ter-cress", 1 win'tər-kres', 2 win'ter-crĕs', *n* Either of two Old World herbs of the mustard family, introduced into the United States The **common winter-cress** (*Barbarea vulgaris*) has a furrowed stem 1 to 2 feet high, branching above, dark-green shining lyrate leaves, and yellow flowers in racemes **win'ter-rock"et‡.** The **early w.** (*B verna*) called also **scurvy-grass**, or **Belle Isle cress**, is a European perennial cultivated in the United States from New York southward as a winter salad

win'tered, } 1 win'tərd, 2 win'terd, *a* 1. Having ex-
win'terd[3], } perienced winter, or, figuratively, having suffered hard trials 2†. Suitable for or worn in winter

win'ter-er, 1 win'tər-ər, 2 win'ter-er, *n* One who winters, especially, in the former Canadian fur-trade, an employee who lived in the fur-country through the winter

All the *winterers* were hired by the year and sometimes for three years A MACKENZIE *Voyages from Montreal Fur Trade* p 19 [HOP 1802]

win'ter-green", 1 win'tər-grin', 2 win'ter-grēn', *n* 1. Any one of various low herbs of the genus *Pyrola* In the United States the pyrolas are sometimes called **English or false wintergreen** and **shinleaf.** 2 A small evergreen plant (*Gaultheria procumbens*) with creeping stems and ascending flowering branches 3 to 5 inches high bearing a cluster of oval leaves and flowers succeeded by red berries The leaves and berries taste like the sweet birch and are used in pharmacy and flavoring (See GAULTHERIA.) This is the **common w.** of the eastern United States and is called also **creeping wintergreen**, *teaberry mountain-tea checkerberry boxberry*, and *partridgeberry*, tho the true partridgeberry is *Mitchella repens*

3. Any one of various other plants of other genera, usually with some distinguishing prefix See phrases — **American or aromatic wintergreen**, the creeping wintergreen See def 2 — **bitter w**, the pipsissewa — **chickweed w.**, the starflower See STARFLOWER (1) — **false w.**, see def 1 — **flowering w**, a low perennial plant (*Polygala paucifolia*) with short erect stems, leaves resembling those of the creeping wintergreen, and conspicuous rose-purple flowers — **spotted w.**, a low evergreen (*Chimaphila maculata*) common in dry woods from New England to Georgia and westward, distinguished by its leaves which are variegated with white — **spring w.**, the creeping wintergreen See def 2

win'ter-idge, 1 win'tər-ij, 2 win'ter-idg, *n* [Prov Eng] Winter food for farm-cattle

win'ter-ing, 1 win'tər-iŋ, 2 win'ter-ing, *n* 1. The act of passing winter or of keeping through winter, as, *wintering* in Florida 2. Supply for needs of winter, as of food and shelter for cattle, keep for the winter [like winter

win'ter-ish, 1 win'tər-ish, 2 win'ter-ish, *a* Somewhat

win'ter-less, 1 win'tər-les; 2 win'ter-lĕs, *a* Having no cold winter, tropical, as, *winterless* climes

win'ter-ly, 1 win'tər-li, 2 win'ter-li, *a* Wintry cheerless

We sate and watched the light fading away from the snowy peaks till they were left cold and white and *winterly* ANNA M HOWITT *Art-Student in Munich* p 54 [T & F 1854]

Win'ter Park. A town in Orange county, Fla, seat of Rollins College (non-sectarian), founded in 1885

Win'ter-port, 1 win'tər-pōrt, 2 win'ter-pōrt, *n.* A town in Waldo county Me

Win'ter's-bark", 1 win'tərz-bŭrk', 2 win'ters-bärk', *n* A small tree (*Drimys winteri*) of the magnolia family, found from Mexico south to Chile and the Strait of Magellan See BARK[2] [< Capt John *Winter*, who brought it from the Strait of Magellan in 1579]

Win'ter-set, 1 win'tər-set, 2 win'ter-sĕt, *n* A city, county-seat of Madison county Ia

Win'ters-wȳk, 1 vin'tərz-vik 2 vin'ters-vik, *n* A town in Gelderland province, Netherlands [canton, Switzerland

Win'ter-thur, 1 vin'tər-tūr, 2 vin'tĕr-tur, *n* A city in Zurich

win'ter-tide", *n* [Poet or Obs] Winter **win'ter-time"‡.**

win'ter-weed", 1 win'tər-wīd', 2 win'ter-wēd', *n* Any one of various weeds that survive and flourish during winter, as the ivy-leaved speedwell, the chickweed, etc

Win'ther, 1 vin'tər, 2 vin'ter, **Rasmus V. C. F.** (?/₂1796–¹²/₁1876) A Danish poet and novelist

Win'throp, 1 win'thrəp 2 win'throp, *n* 1. **John** (?/₁₂1588–³/₁₂1649), an English puritan governor of Massachusetts Colony 2 **John** (?/₁₂1606–⁴/₁₁1676), an English puritan son of preceding governor of Connecticut Colony 3. **Theodore** (?/₂1828–⁴/₁₁1861) an American writer and soldier killed at Big Bethel. *Cecil Dreeme* 4 A township and village in Suffolk county, Mass

win'tle, 1 win'tl, 2 win'tl, *vi* [Scot] To stagger, twist **wen'tle‡.** — **win'tle**, *n* A reeling or staggering motion **stagger whin'tle‡.** [county, Pa

Win'ton, 1 win'tən 2 win'ton, *n* A borough in Lackawanna

Win'ton., *abbr* [L] *Wintoniensis* (of Winchester)

Win'ton dis-ease'. *Vet* Cirrhosis of the liver occurring in cattle and horses said to be caused by feeding on ragwort **Pic-tou' dis-ease'‡.** [Scottish poet and chronicler

Win'toun, 1 win'tən 2 win'ton, **Andrew** (1350?–1422) A

win'trous†, *a* Wintry cold

win'try, 1 win'tri, 2 win'try, *a* 1. Belonging to or suggestive of winter, suited to winter, cold, as, a *wintry* sky

The wind in the shrouds has a *wintry* tune BAYARD TAYLOR *Storm Song* st 1

2. Figuratively, lacking warmth of manner, very cool; as *wintry* greeting [< AS *wintrig*, < *winter* winter] **win'ter-y‡.** — **win'tri-ness**, *n*

Win'wood, 1 win'wud, 2 win'wōod **Sir Ralph** (1563–¹²/₂ 1617) An English statesman and historian

win'y, 1 wuin'i, 2 win'y, *a* 1. Having the taste or qualities of wine 2. [Rare] Under the influence of wine

Win'yah Bay, 1 win'yē 2 win'ya An estuary of the Pedee, Black, and Waccamaw rivers South Carolina length, 14 m

winze[1], 1 winz, 2 winz, *n* *Mining* A small shaft, generally on the lode, sunk from one level to another, as for ventilation [< Ice *vinza*, winnow, < *vindr*, wind]

winze[2], *n* [Scot] An imprecation *curse.*

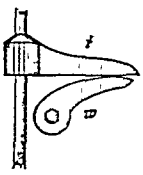
wi'o, 1 wi'o 2 wi'o, *n* [Maori] *Ornith* A duck (*Hymerolæmus malacorhynchus*) frequenting the mountain streams of New Zealand, blue duck mountain-duck **whi'o‡.**

wipe, 1 waip, 2 wīp, *v* [WIPED, WIP'ING] **I.** *t* 1. To subject to slight friction or rubbing usually with some soft absorbent material, rub gently, as for the purpose of cleaning or drying, as, to *wipe* dishes, to *wipe* an oily surface, to *wipe* the eyes 2. To remove by rubbing lightly, brush generally with *away* or *off*, as, to *wipe away* tears 3. *Plumbing* To apply solder to with a piece of cloth or leather, solder with a wiper or pad instead of a soldering-copper, as, to *wipe* a joint 4. [Archaic] To cleanse from what is evil or foul **5†.** To cheat; defraud 6 [Slang] To beat, strike, chastise **II.** *i* [Slang] To strike at, beat off by threatening motions, as, she kept *wiping* at him [< AS *wīpian*, wipe] — **to wipe another's nose†**, to defraud another — **to w. off**, to erase obliterate, as to *wipe off* a score — **to w. one's hands of**, same as TO WASH ONE'S HANDS OF See HAND — **to w. out. 1.** To erase **2.** To destroy utterly, annihilate 3. *Stock Exchange* To exhaust (a margin) — **to w. the (or one's) eye. 1.** To show one how foolish or conceited he is **2.** To shoot at game that properly comes in the range of another sportsman Syn. see CLEANSE

wipe[1], *n* 1. The act or process of wiping, rub **2.** [Slang] A sweeping blow, stroke, especially, a side rap, as, he fetched me a *wipe* over the knuckles 3. [Slang] A handkerchief 4. *pl* [Prov Eng] Fence or brushwood **5†.** A stain, scar, brand **6†.** A sarcastic remark; jeer gibe — **wipe'-break"**, *n* *Elec* A type of switch consisting usually of an elastically mounted electrode and a movable contact-surface rubbing against it **w.-breaker‡.**

wipe[2], *n* [Prov Eng] The lapwing

wip'er, 1 waip'ər, 2 wīp'er, *n* 1. One who wipes **2.** An article or instrument designed or used for wiping **3.** A device, as a cylindrical brush on a stick or ramrod, for cleaning out the bore of a small arm Compare SWAB[1], SPONGE **4.** *Mach* A form of cam having one or more slightly curved projections serving, when mounted on a rock-shaft or rotating shaft, to give a reciprocating (usually vertical) motion to another part, against the surface of which it pushes with a sliding or wiping motion 5 A device surmounting the oil-supply pipe of a cross-head or center crank, as on a steam-engine, consisting of a small funnel with a vertically projecting transverse section designed to wipe the oil from the feeding device attached to the oil-cup so that it is directed into the funnel and thence to the bearing — **wip'er-shaft"**, *n* *A shaft on which a wiper or wiper-wheel is mounted* — **w.-wheel**, *n* A cam-wheel having usually four or more tangentially curved projections that serve as wipers (see WIPER 4) to move a part of a machine that requires to be reciprocated rapidly common in trip-hammers



Wiper of a Valve-motion
w wiper, *t*, toe.

Wi'pers, 1 wi'pərz 2 wi'pers *n* [Eng Soldiers Slang] Ypres

wip'ing-rod", 1 waip'iŋ-rod', 2 wīp'ing-rŏd', *n* A wiper for the bore of a rifle. musket, etc

wip'pen, 1 wip'ən, 2 wīp'ĕn, *n* In a piano-movement, the lever to which the back-check, jack, spoons, etc, are attached, and by which the butt and hammer are thrown up to strike the string and lift the damper See illus under PIANO-ACTION [< G *wippe*]

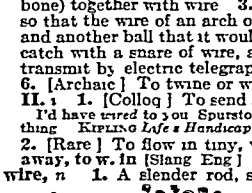
wir'ble, 1 wŭr'bl, 2 wir'bl *vi* [Dial] To move with an eddying or whirling motion [Cp WARBLE[1], *v*]

The night-wind around the tent-roof At intervals *wirbled* OWEN MEREDITH *Lucile* pt n can 6 st 17.

wire, 1 wair, 2 wīr, *v* [WIRED, WIR'ING] **I.** *t* 1. To furnish with wire, fasten or stiffen with wire, run wire through, as, to *wire* the staves of a barrel, to *wire* a hat, to *wire* beads **2.** *Surg* To keep the ends of (a broken bone) together with wire **3.** *Croquet* To place (a ball) so that the wire of an arch or a stake will be between it and another ball that it would otherwise roquet **4.** To catch with a snare of wire, as game **5** [Colloq] To transmit by electric telegraph, as, the news was *wired* **6.** [Archaic] To twine or wind about as wire, encircle **II.** *i* 1. [Colloq] To send a telegram, telegraph

I'd have *wired* to you Spurstow if you could have done anything KIPLING *Life's Handicap, End of Passage* p 165 [MACM.] 2. [Rare] To flow in tiny, wire-like streams — **to wire away**, **to w. in** [Slang Eng] to work with a will

wire, *n* 1. A slender rod, strand, or thread of ductile metal, now usually formed by *drawing through dies* or holes, but formerly made by hammering



Wire-straightener and Cross-sections of Forms of Wire
1 A wire-straightener 2 Pinion-wire 3 Commutator-wire. 4 Pivot-wire 5 Grooved wire for eye-glasses 6 Typewriter bar wire

Wire varies in diameter from one inch to $^1/_{7000}$ of an inch or less, but ordinarily when thicker than $^3/_{16}$ of an inch it is termed a *rod* In making iron and steel wire a billet of metal is passed through the rolls in a rod-mill until reduced to the desired size of rod This rod is thoroughly cleaned and scaled, usually by dipping in dilute sulfuric acid, and then *threshed*, after which it is pointed on one end so that the wire-drawer may be able to grasp it with his tongs as he starts it through the plate or die It is then run through the dies and reduced one or more sizes in diameter If further reduction is desired, it requires to be annealed, when the drawing may be repeated through a series of smaller dies Chilled iron and steel dies are commonly used, but for great accuracy and for fine wires diamond or ruby dies are sometimes used, the drilling of which requires much care and expense Steel wire low in carbon is spoken of as **low grade** tho of good quality and better for many uses than a **high grade**, which is high in carbon but the latter has greater tensile strength and may be hardened and tempered

Brass *wire* is made so fine that when woven into gauze there are 67 000 meshes in a square inch J D STEELE *Fourteen Weeks in Nat. Philos* p 28 [A S B 1872]

Varieties of wire are often specifically named (1) from their use or purpose or the thing with which connected or the article in the manufacture of which they are used as, **ball-wire** (for pails etc), **baling-w.** (soft annealed for tying up

bales, etc), **bolt·w** (for cutting into small bolts), **bonding·w.** (galvanized iron or copper wire for electrically connecting the joints of rails on an electric railway), **bonnet·w.** (for stiffening bonnets and for stems of artificial flowers), **broom·w.** (for binding the corn to the stick), **bundling·** or **binder·w.** (same as BALING-WIRE), **card·w.** (fine in size, tempered, elastic, and strong, for the staples of cards and carding-machines) **clock·w** (for pillars, arbors, pinions, etc , in clocks), **clothes-line w.** (of galvanized steel strands or a coarse wire made up into long links), **corset·w.** (for stiffening corsets), **covering·w** (for winding about music-wire, as in the bass strings of a piano), **feeder·w.** (see FEEDER *n* , 3 (3), for an electric feeder), **hat·w.** (tempered used in the rims of men's stiff hats), **heddle·w** (for loom-heddles), **lock·w.** (flat used in the internal mechanism of locks), **magnet·w.** (soft copper wire of best quality wrapped with cotton or silk as for induction-coils, or magnets in telegraph- and telephone-instruments), **mattress·w.** (fine wire, for wire mattresses), **needle·w.** (a very high grade of steel wire), **piano·w.** (same as MUSIC-WIRE see MUSIC), **pin·w.** (usually of brass or steel), **pinion·w.** (see PINION, and illus above), **reed·w.** (flat, for the reeds of looms or musical instruments), **rivet·w.** (for cutting into rivets), **rope·w.** (for wire ropes, usually of steel, and when for rigging, hawsers, etc , usually galvanized), **screw·w.** (see SCREW), **signal·w.** (for operating railway-signals), **skirt·w** (flat tempered steel wire used in crinolines), **spectacle·w** (usually grooved, to hold the glass firmly), **spline·w.** (rectangular for making splines or feathers), **trolley·w.** (an electric wire without insulation, so that the current may be transmitted at any point to a trolley), **umbrella·w** (tempered wire for the ribs or soft wire for the crossplecs of umbrellas), **vineyard·w** (for tying up grape-vines, etc), (2) from the material of which they are made as, **aluminum w** (made like steel wire, and one-third as strong for the same size), **brass w.** (useful for springs etc , where iron would rust), **copper w.** (valuable as a conductor, and increasing in use, but costly), **iron w.** (preferred to steel for some uses), **platinum w.** (used principally for incandescent lamps, and chemical and scientific apparatus, where it is exposed to great heat), **steel w.** (made in all grades and tempered for springs, drills, etc), (3) from the business, place, etc , in which used, as, **bookbinders' w.** (for wire-stitching), **cooperage w.** (usually of coppered steel, used with wooden hoops to strengthen a barrel), **market·w.** (suitable for the retail hardware-trade, usually soft steel wire in the common sizes), **office·w** (insulated copper conducting wire for use in wiring telegraph- and telephone-offices and also used in hotels and large buildings), **telegraph·** or **telephone·w** (frequently an iron wire, because it is a better conductor than steel, but a low grade of steel is *often* used on account of its strength, especially for short telephone-lines in cities often bimetallic wire, and sometimes, as for long-distance lines, pure copper wire) **2** The electric telegraph as a means of communication, as, the news came by *wire* **3.** The string of a musical instrument, hence, often, a stringed instrument

The long-robed minstrels wake the warbling *wire* BEATTIE *The Minstrel* bk 1, st 34

4 A very fine metallic thread, or sometimes a cobweb, or more commonly one of a set of lines ruled on glass in the focus of a telescope Compare RETICLE **5** *Ornith* A long slender filament of the plumage of various birds **6** [Scot] A knitting-needle **7.** *pl* [Polit Slang] A secret means of exerting influence, as, to pull the *wires* Compare WIRE-PULLER **8** [Thieves' Slang, Eng] A long-fingered pick-pocket, especially, one who picks women's pockets **9†.** A metallic whip **10†.** A thread [< AS *wir*, wire] — **B, BB, ExBB wire,** etc , best, extra best wire, etc commercial abbreviations for grades of telegraph-wire — **bimetallic w.,** a wire having a steel core surrounded by copper, usually in equal proportions for use in telegraph- and telephone-lines the steel giving strength and the copper conductivity — **bone w ,** a stiffening wire in place of whalebone, as in dress-waists, etc — **chick'en wire",** *n* Inch-mesh wire netting — **fantom w ,** same as FANTOM CIRCUIT — **hog·w ,** *n* A fence-wire having four-pointed barbs and a weight of about 100 lb to the quarter-mile — **jump·w ,** *n Elec* Same as JUMPER, 10 (5) — **machinery·w ,** *n* A wire of good quality, harder than annealed, but not tempered, and adapted to bending — **patented w ,** wire tempered by the process originally patented by James Horsfall of England — **pilot wires** (*Elec*), same as PRESSURE-WIRES — **stone w ,** originally, wire put up in coils weighing one stone, now, generally, a fine size of annealed wire suitable for weaving netting, wirecloth, etc — **stranded w.** [Eng], wire rope — **telodynamic w ,** a wire adapted to transmit electric energy through a great distance, being well insulated and having a high conductivity — **three·w system** (*Elec*), a system for electrical distribution at constant potential, consisting of one neutral wire at zero potential referred to the earth and two other wires with potentials respectively positive and negative — **wire'-bent",** *n* A European mat-grass (*Nardus stricta*) — **w ·binder,** *n* That part of a reaper-and-binder which binds the grain into sheaves with a wire — **w ·bird,** *n* A ring-plover (*Ægialites sanctæ-helenæ*) of St Helena — **w bridge,** a suspension bridge an old name — **w brush,** any brush made largely of wire Specif (1) A gilders brush of brass wire, used to spread gilding or to clean gold- and silver-work (2) A hair-brush in which metal wires take the place of bristles (3) A brush having stiff iron wires used for street-sweepers, etc — **w.·carrier,** *n Railroad* A block or wheel supporting the wire from a signal-cabin or ·box to a signal-post — **w cartridge,** a cartridge for a shotgun in which the shot are covered with a light wire case, to restrain scattering — **w cloth,** a fabric of woven wire as for strainers window-screens, etc — **w ·cutter,** *n* A tool for cutting wire, especially a pair of cutting-nippers of suitable form — **w.· dancer,** *n* One who performs feats of balancing, etc , upon a wire stretched in mid-air Compare ROPE-DANCER ROPE-WALKER — **w ·dancing,** *n* — **w ·edge,** *n* A bur or rough edge, formed by grinding a tool too much on one side or in the wrong direction — **w ·edged,** *a* Having a rough or wiry edge — **w. entanglement** (*Mil*), a field obstruction consisting of intertwined barbed wires stretched criss-cross over a space of ground to serve as an obstacle to the advance of an enemy commonly used in modern warfare — **w ·finder,** *n* A magnetic telephone to detect which wire in a bunch is conducting a signal — **w.·former,** *n* A machine for cutting and shaping wire into loops, bends, staples, eyelets, or other shapes **w.·forming machine‡** — **w ·gage,** *n* **1.** *A gage for measuring the diameter of round wire,* usually a round plate with slots on its periphery numbered according to an arbitrary standard, or a long graduated plate with a slot of diminishing width **2.** A standard system of sizes for wire

SOME STANDARDS FOR WIRE-GAGES

Number of Wire-gage	United States or Brown & Sharpe	English or Birmingham	Washburn & Moen Mfg Co, Worcester, Mass	Imperial Wire-gage	Stubs' Steel Wire
000000				464	
00000				432	
0000	46	454	3938	400	
000	40964	425	3625	372	
00	3648	38	3310	348	
0	32486	34	3065	324	
1	2893	3	2830	300	227
2	25763	284	2625	276	219
3	22942	259	2437	252	212
4	20431	238	2253	232	207
5	18194	22	2070	212	204
6	16202	203	1920	192	201
7	14428	18	1770	176	199
8	12849	165	1620	160	197
9	11443	148	1483	144	194
10	10189	134	1350	128	191
11	090742	12	1205	116	188
12	080808	109	1055	104	185
13	071961	095	0915	092	182
14	064084	083	0800	080	180
15	057068	072	0720	072	178
20	031961	035	0348	036	161
25	0179	02	0204	020	148
30	010025	012	0140	0124	127
35	005614	005	0095	0084	108
40	003144			0048	097

— **w. gauze,** a material of a gauze-like structure made of strands of interwoven wire — **w.·glass,** *n* Wire netting embedded in sheet glass, used in roof-coverings for factories, etc , so that if the glass is broken no fragments will fall — **w grating,** a diffraction grating made of lines of wire laid parallel and at equal distances from each other — **wire'-grub",** *n* Same as WIREWORM — **w.·haired,** *a* Having hard, wiry hair, as a certain breed of terriers See DOG — **w.·heel,** *n* A disease of a horse's foot — **w. lathing,** coarse woven wire for use in place of wooden laths to hold plastering — **w. mattress,** a mattress made of interwoven wires **w. bed‡.** — **w.·micrometer,** *n* A micrometer in which fine wires are made to move over the field by the turning of delicate screws having graduated heads for noting the fractional parts of their rotation — **w.·milling machine,** a machine for milling or shaping the ends or pieces of wire that have been cut short for any special purpose, as for clockwork, locks, etc — **w. netting,** a coarse wire fabric, used for making screens etc — **w.·pan,** *n* A baking-pan with a bottom of wire cloth — **w ·pegger,** *n* A machine or device for cutting and driving small nails, as substitutes for pegs, into shoe-soles — **w ·pointer,** *n* A pointing-machine for wire, to start it through the dies for drawing — **w road,** *n* A ropeway or wireway — **w. rod** 1 A billet of iron or steel after it has been passed through the rolling-mill and been reduced in size preparatory to drawing **2** Any metal rod of small diameter — **w ·shafted,** *a Having* a shaft without a web — **w silver** (*Mining*), a form of native silver resembling thread or wire — **w.·stitch,** *n Bookbinding* A stitch, as a saddleback-stitch, made by a machine which forms, inserts, and clinches staples from a continuous piece of wire — **w.·stitched,** *a* Stitched or bound with wire as, a *wire-stitched* magazine **w ·sewed‡** — **w ·stitcher,** *n* A bookbinders machine for stitching with wire See illus under STITCHER — **w.·straightener,** *n* A machine having several dies or rolls set in line, so that when bent wire is drawn through it comes out straight See illus under WIRE — **w.·stretcher,** *n* A device used by linemen, etc , to stretch wire between posts or to draw together the ends of wires, so that a joint may be formed — **w ·tailed,** *a* Having wire-shafted tail-feathers thread-tailed, as, the *wire-tailed* swallow (*Uromitus filiferus*) of India — **w tape,** a thin strip of flat steel wire, arranged with a reel, and bearing graduations for use as a measuring-tape — **w ·tapping,** *n* The act or process of tapping a wire for the purpose of diverting the current or of securing or sending information often illicitly — **w ·tapper,** *n* — **w.·tramway,** *n* A ropeway or wireway — **w.·twist,** *n* A combination of iron and steel wires or wires of two grades of iron, so welded and twisted together as to insure great tensile strength used in making barrels for firearms — **w.·vine,** *n* The scrub-vine *dodder laurel* — **wire'weed",** *n* Same as KNOT-GRASS, 1 — **w ·worked,** *a* [Rare] Fine-drawn intricate — **w.· worker,** *n* **1.** One who manufactures wire into articles, cloth, etc **2.** A wire-puller — **w ·working,** *n* **1.** The act, process, or business of manufacturing articles from wire **2.** Wire-pulling — **w.·working,** *a* — **w ·works,** *n sing & pl A factory where wire or articles of wire are made* — **w ·wound,** *a Ordnance* Wound round with wire under tension during the process of construction said of a gun — **w.·wove,** *a* Denoting a smooth and superior kind of note-paper

wire'an"gle, *n* Same as WARRIANGLE

wire'draw", 1 wair'drō", 2 wir'dra", *v* [WIRE'DREW", WIRE'DRAWN", WIRE'DRAW'ING] **I.** *t* **1** To draw, as a metal rod, through a series of holes of diminishing diameter to reduce it to wire **2.** To reduce the pressure of (steam or other motive fluid) by friction in passing through small or narrow ports and channels **3** To draw out, as a discourse, by fine distinctions, subtilize, strain unduly

His [Socrates's] writings seem to be made up of a number of very *wiredrawn notions about virtue*
CARLYLE *Hist Literature* lect II, p 36 [s 1892]

4. To spin out to great length, as a speech

A member may have a thought or a fact, but unless h can *wire-draw* it into a two-hours' speech, he will sit sto still MATHEWS *Words* p 155 [s c g 18

5 [Archaic] To defraud , outwit , also, to perv **II.** *i* To act as a wiredrawer

— **wire'draw"er,** *n* **1.** A person engaged in the business or act of wiredrawing **2** A mechanism for drawing out wire See WIREDRAW, 1 **3.** One who is overrefined or prolix in statement, also, one who distorts the truth **4†.** A stingy, grasping person — **wire'draw"ing,** *n*

wire'less, 1 wair'les, 2 wir'lĕs, *v* [Rare] **I** *t* To communicate by wireless telegraphy, as a message **II** *i* To send a communication by wireless telegraph, —**wire'less-ly,** *adv*

wire'less, *a* **1.** Having or using no wire or wires, specif indicating or characterizing a system of telegraph or telephony, or signaling, in which a message is transmitted through space by electric waves **2** Designating the messages so transmitted, as, a *wireless* telegram

wire'less, *n* [Colloq] **1.** The wireless telegraph or telephone system , as, via *wireless* **2** A message sent by wireless telegraphy or telephony, as, I sent him a *wireless* Compare RADIOGRAM, MARCONIGRAM

wire'less te-leg'ra-phy. An electric telegraph system by which *signals may be conveyed* from one station to another without the use of connecting wires

The earliest practical system demonstrated the applicability of Hertzian waves to the transmission of messages without wires In the transmitting device of this system, the current of a battery or dynamo connected with the primary winding of an induction-coil is controlled by a telegraph-key When the circuit is closed the current, interrupted by a vibrator or interrupter, induces a current of high frequency in the secondary winding, and a spark is formed between the two terminals of the secondary one of which is grounded and the other connected to the antenna from which the oscillations set up are radiated through space At the receiving station, a similar antenna receives the oscillations, which act upon a coherer, causing its resistance to vary in such a way that a receiver, energized by a local battery in circuit with the coherer, emits audible sounds corresponding to the contacts made by the operator at the transmitting station The foregoing embodies the method patented by Guglielmo Marconi, in March, 1897, and is typical of the art Other systems that have been put into practise include the Lodge-Muirhead, the Slaby-Arco, the *Braun-Siemens-Halske*, the *Branly-Popp* the Rochefort the Ducretet-Popoff, and the Guarini systems In the United States patents have been taken out by R A Fessenden, Lee de Forest, J S Stone, H Shoemaker, and others, and their instruments are in operation in various parts of the world, as from Costa Rica to Bocas del Toro, and between St Michael and Safety, Alaska, and on war-ships, etc See ANTENNA COHERER, CAPACITY-GAGE, HERTZIAN WAVES, TUNE, etc

wire'less te-leph'o-ny. A telephonic system in which the action of a telephone transmitter causes fluctuations in electric waves radiated through space by a high-frequency current, these fluctuations in turn affecting the receiver at the distant station in such a manner as to reproduce the original sounds It differs from wireless telegraphy in that it uses a *continuous* train of waves instead of interrupted groups of waves, but employs similarly placed antennæ as sending and receiving agents

wire'man, 1 wair'men, 2 wir'man, *n* [WIRE'MEN, *pl*] A man who has to do with wire, especially, one who handles wire for telegraph-lines etc , a wirer

wire'-pull"er, 1 wair'pul"er, 2 wir'pul"er, *n* One who pulls the wires, as of a puppet or *marionette*, hence, one who uses secret means to control others or to accomplish his own schemes, an intriguer **wire'-work"er†.** — **wire'pull",** *v* — **wire'-pull"ing,** *n*

wir'er, 1 wair'er, 2 wir'er, *n* **1.** A trapper who snares with wire contrivances **2.** A wireman

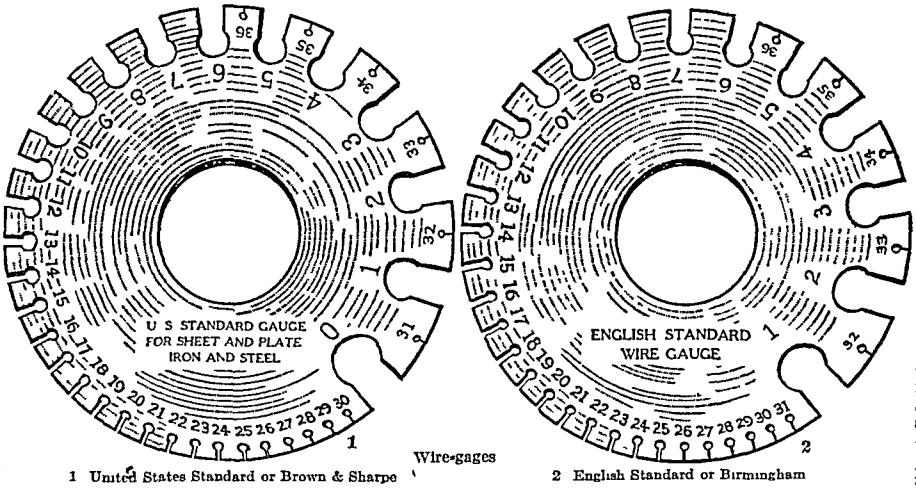
wire'smith", 1 wair'smith", 2 wir'smith", *n* A wire-maker by the old method of hammering

wire'way", 1 wair'wā", 2 wir'wā", *n* **1.** Same as ROPE-WAY **2** A cash- or parcel-railway **3** A pipe or channel for wires, especially for electric wires in a building

wire'work", 1 wair'wûrk", 2 wir'wûrk", *n* Small articles made of wire or wire cloth, wire fabrics in general

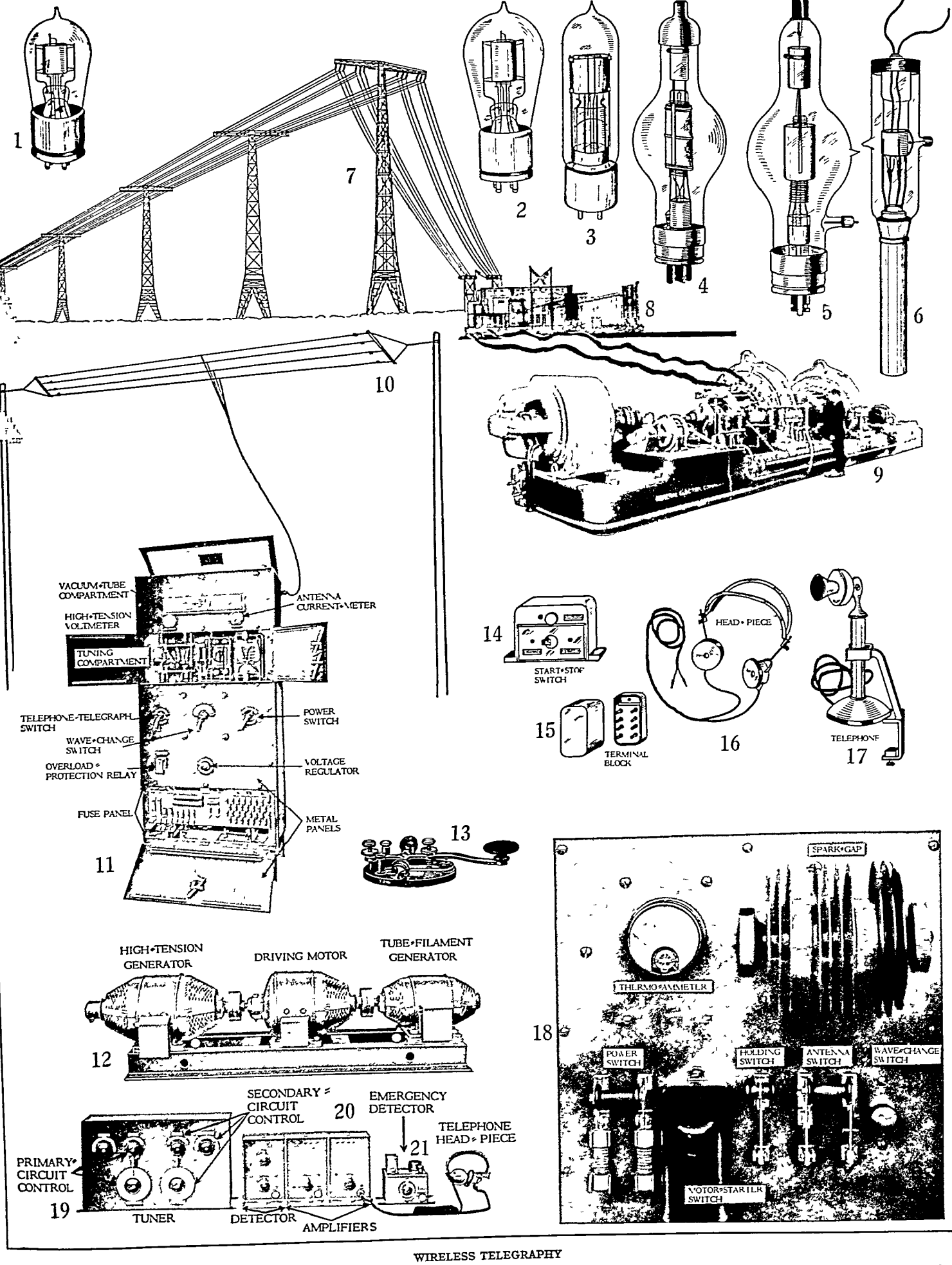
wire'worm", 1 wair'wûrm", 2 wir'wûrm", *n* **1** The hard-bodied worm-like larva of a click-beetle or elaterid destructive to plants by devouring the roots See illus on opposite page **2** [U S] Anild myriapod, galley-worm **3** A strongyle (*Strongylus contortus*) infesting sheep

wir'ing, 1 wair'ing, 2 wir'ing, *n* **1.** A network or entire system of wire installed in a building for the distribution of electric power **2.** *Surg* The joining of the



Wire-gages

1 United States Standard or Brown & Sharpe 2 English Standard or Birmingham

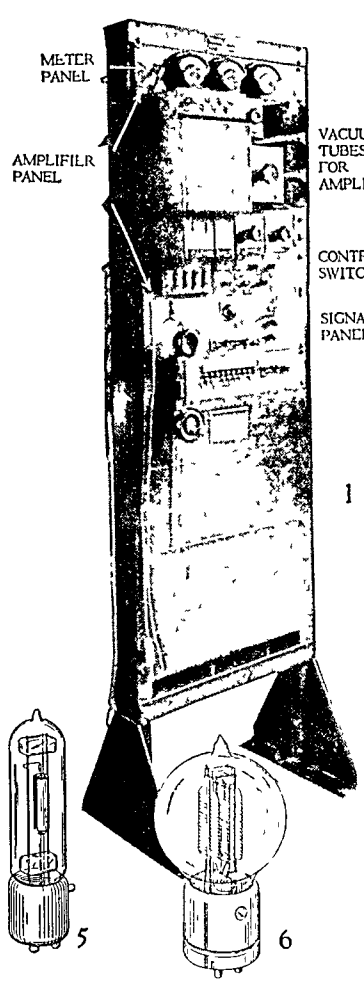


WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY

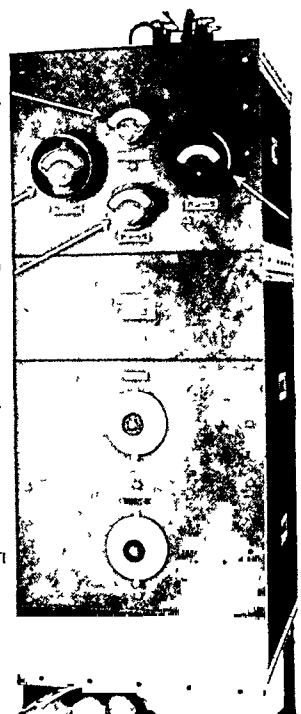
1-9 LAND EQUIPMENT: 1 Receiving tube, size 4 1/4 in. 2-6 Transmitting tubes; respectively, 5-watt, size 5 1/4 in.; 50-watt, size 7 1/2 in; 250-watt, size 14 in.; 1,000-watt, size 15 in; 20,000-watt, size 18 1/2 in 7, 8, 9 Transoceanic transmitting station, showing towers 410 ft. high, spaced 1,250 ft.; power house, 2,000 kilowatts, and transmitting generator, 200 kilowatts. 10-21 MARINE EQUIPMENT. 10 Marine antenna 11. 1,000-watt vacuum-tube telegraph set (6 ft high) 12 Power unit. 13 Hand telegraph key. 14 Remote-control switch 15 Terminal block at operator's desk. 16. Operator's telephone receiver. 17. Operator's telephone transmitter 18 Emergency spark transmitter. 19 Two-circuit tuner 20 Vacuum-tube detector amplifier. 21. Emergency crystal-detector

Prepared under the direction of RADIO CORPORATION OF AMERICA, INC.

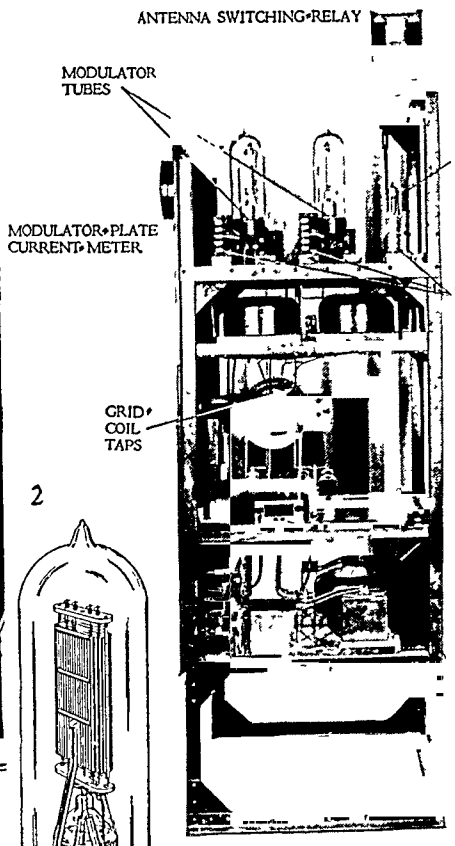
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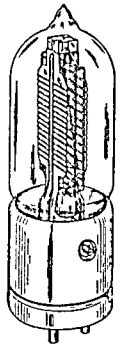
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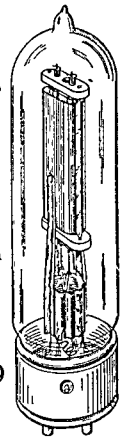


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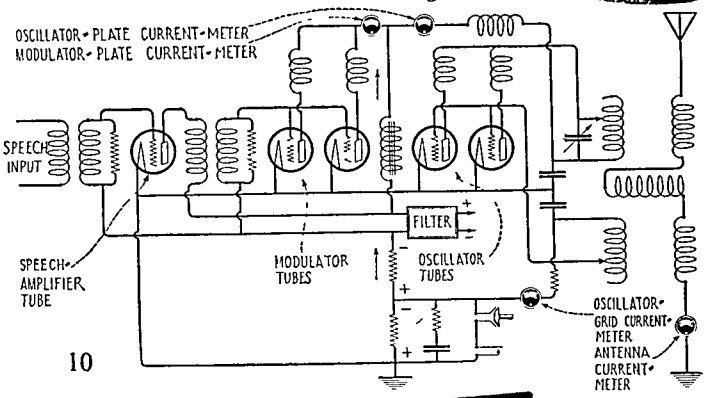


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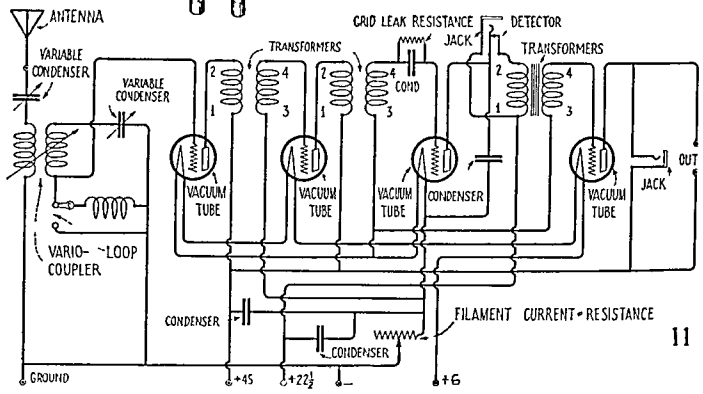
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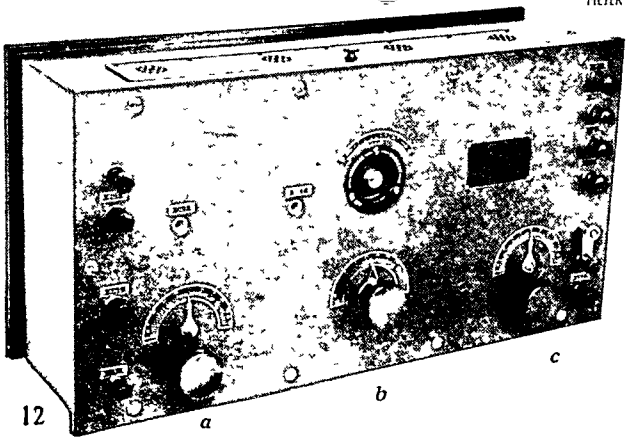
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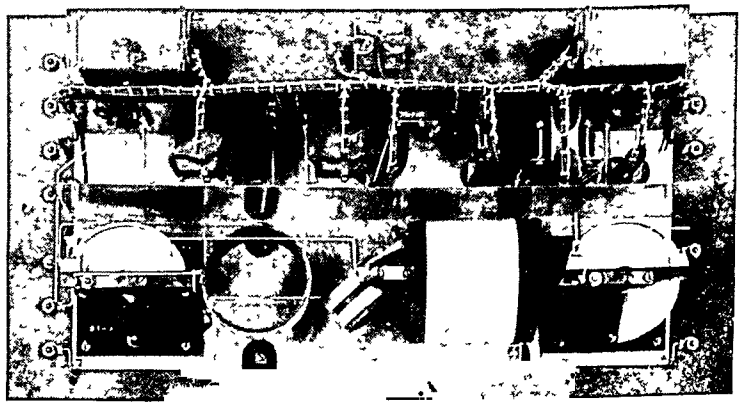
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11



12



13

WIRELESS TELEPHONY

1 Speech-input equipment, with signal panel, to amplify the speech currents from the microphone and to provide communication from the studio to the transmitting-room 2 Radio-transmitter (front view) with which the radio-frequency is generated and modulated in accordance with audio-frequency currents from the speech-input equipment 3 Radio-transmitter, side view 4 Transmitter, a carbon-button microphone 5 Vacuum tube (1/2 size) for detecting and amplifying 6 Vacuum tube (1/4 size) for amplifying 7 Vacuum tube (3/10 size) for receiving during the World War 8 A 250-watt power-tube (1/8 size) 9 A 50-watt power-tube (1/3 size) 10 Schematic diagram of radio-transmitter 11 Schematic diagram of radio-receiver 12 Radio-receiver; *a*, primary condenser, *b*, vario-coupler, below, and filament current-resistance, above, *c*, secondary condenser. 13 Interior of radio-receiver

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Prepared under the direction of WESTERN ELECTRIC COMPANY, INC., New York

fragments of a broken bone by means of wire **3.** *Vet* A defective conformation in the fore legs of a horse due to the narrowing of the tendons of the flexor muscles below the knee **4.** In taxidermy, mounting with wire

—wir'ing-die", *n* A device for putting wires on the edges of sheet-metal utensils to strengthen them **—w.-machine,** *n* **1.** A wiring-die **w.-press‡. 2.** An apparatus used in wiring a bottle, a cork-wiring machine **3.** A tool for fixing staples in the slats of a Venetian blind

wi'ri-wa, 1 wi'ri-wa, 2 wi'ri-wa, *n* [Afr] A West-African mouse-bird (*Colius senegalensis*)

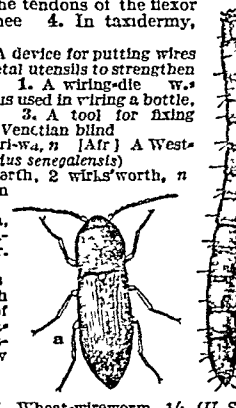
Wirks'worth, 1 wûrks'warth, 2 wirks'worth, *n* A lead-mining town in Derbyshire England

wir'ra, 1 wir'a, 2 wir'a, *interj* [Ir] An exclamation of grief or terror. **wur'ra-wur"ra‡.**

wir'rah, 1 wir'ə, 2 wir'a, *n* **1.** A serranoid fish (*Plectropoma ocellatum*) of Australia one of the sea-basses **2.** A fish (*Acanthistius serratus*) of New South Wales

wir'ry†, *ct* To worry

Wirt, 1 wûrt, 2 wirt, *n* **1. William** (11/21772–2/21834), an American statesman, jurist, and author; *Life of Patrick Henry*, etc **2.** A county in central W West Virginia 254 sq m; county-seat Elizabeth



Wheat-wireworm. 1/1 (*U S Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Entomology*)
a, beetle, *b*, larva

wir'y, 1 wair'i, 2 wir'y, *a* [WIR'I-ER; WIR'I-EST] **1.** Having great resisting power, thin, but tough and sinewy said of persons **2.** Like wire, stiff, as, *wiry* hair **3.** Feeble and thin, thready. said of the pulse **4** Made of wire **—wir'i-ly,** *adv* In a wiry manner, as if of wire **—wir'i-ness,** *n* The state or quality of being wiry

wis, 1 wis, 2 wis, *vt* [Archaic] To suppose, think See IWIS

wis†, *adv* Certainly, surely

Wis. (official), **Wisc.,** *abbr* Wisconsin

wis'ard†, *n* Wizard

Wis'bech, 1 wiz'[or wis']bech, 2 wiş'[or wis']bĕch, *n* A borough and port in Cambridgeshire, England

Wis'by, 1 wiz'bi, 2 wiş'by, *n* A seaport capital of Gotland laen, Sweden, a member of the Hanseatic League

Wis-con'sin, 1 wis-kon'sin, 2 wis-cŏn'sin, *n.* **1.** A State of the Great Lake region, central N United States, 56,040 sq m, capital, Madison, admitted May 29, 1848 **2.** A river in central Wisconsin, length, 600 m to the Mississippi river

Wisd., *abbr* Wisdom (Book of)

wis'dom, 1 wiz'dəm; 2 wiş'dom, *n* **1.** The state or quality of being wise (1) The power of discerning what is true and right or what is conducive to the highest interests, discernment of the real characteristics and relations of conduct (2) Conformity, so far as one's own conduct is concerned, to the course of action dictated by such discernment (3) Such discernment combined with such conformity of conduct (4) In a lower sense, good practical judgment, ordinary sagacity common sense

Wisdom is knowledge made our own and properly applied
GOUGH *Sunlight and Shadow* p 203 [A D W 1881]

2. A high degree of knowledge, such as is gained by research or close study, erudition, learning **3.** In Scripture (1) Ready insight into the divine law, with obedience to such law so used especially in Proverbs, where it is sometimes personified (2) Sometimes, in the Pauline epistles, worldly opinions, especially Greek speculation or rhetoric, as, the *wisdom* of this world an opprobrious sense (3) The Christian spirit or heavenly character, as, the *wisdom* that is from above is first pure, then peaceable, etc (4) The higher Christian knowledge, or "strong meat," such as that set forth by the Apostle Paul, as, howbeit we speak *wisdom* among them that are perfect (5) [W-] The Book of Wisdom of Solomon See below **4.** [Rare] A wise saying or action **5** A collection of wise sayings, or a recital of wise conduct **6.** A wise or prudent person, the personification of that which is wise, as, if your *wisdom* consents [< AS *wisdōm*, < *wīs*, wise, and see -DOM] Syn: attainment, depth discernment, discretion, enlightenment, erudition, foresight, information, insight, judgment, judiciousness, knowledge, learning, prescience, profundity, prudence, reason reasonableness, sagacity sense, skill, understanding *Enlightenment, erudition information, knowledge, learning,* and *skill* are acquired, as by study or practise *Insight, judgment, profundity* or *depth reason sagacity, sense,* and *understanding* are native qualities of mind but capable of increase by cultivation The other qualities are on the border-line *Wisdom* has been defined as 'the right use of *knowledge*,' or "the use of the most important means for attaining the best ends," *wisdom* thus presupposing *knowledge for its very existence* and exercise *Wisdom* is mental power acting upon the materials that fullest *knowledge* gives in the most effective way There may be what is termed "practical *wisdom*" that looks only to material results but in its full sense *wisdom* implies the highest and noblest exercise of all the faculties of the moral nature as well as of the intellect *Prudence* is a lower and more negative form of the same virtue, respecting outward and practical matters, and largely with a view of avoiding loss and injury, *wisdom* transcends *prudence*, so that while the part of *prudence* is ordinarily also that of *wisdom* cases arise, as in the exigencies of business or of war, when the highest *wisdom* is in the disregard of the maxims of *prudence* *Judgment*, the power of forming decisions especially correct decisions, is broader and more positive than *prudence*, leading one to do, as readily as to refrain from doing, but *judgment* is more limited in range and less exalted in character than *wisdom* to say of one that he displayed good *judgment* is much less than to say that he manifested *wisdom* *Skill* is far inferior to *wisdom*, consisting largely in the practical application of acquired *knowledge* power and habitual processes or in the ingenious contrivance that makes such application possible. In the making of something perfectly useless there may be great *skill* but no *wisdom* Compare ACUMEN, ASTUTE KNOWLEDGE PRUDENCE SAGACIOUS — Ant: absurdity error, fatuity, folly, foolishness idiocy, imbecility, imprudence, indiscretion, miscalculation misjudgment, nonsense senselessness, shallowness, silliness, stupidity Compare *synonyms for* ABSURD IDIOCY

—Book of Wisdom of Jesus, Ecclesiasticus **—Book of W. of Solomon,** a book of the Apocrypha consisting of a hymn in praise of wisdom ascribed by tradition to Solomon, but now regarded by most Biblical scholars as dating from the first or second century B C **Wis'dom‡.— w. literature,** the sapiential books **— w. religion** (*Theosophy*), the religion assumed to be the source of all existing creeds basis of theosophy **— wis'dom-tooth",** *n* The last or third molar, which appears about the twentieth year See illus under DENTITION and TOOTH **— Word of W.** (*Mormon Ch*), a revelation given through Joseph Smith counseling abstinence from stimulants and narcotics, the use of proper food and other hygienic practises

wise, 1 wais, 2 wis, *vt* [Prov Eng & Scot or Obs] **1.** To incline, turn **2.** To lead, send, direct. **welse‡.**

wise, 1 waiz, 2 wis, *a* [WIS'ER, WIS'EST] **1.** Having a clear and correct discernment of what is conducive to the highest interests, and, in one's own conduct, conforming to the course of action prescribed by such discernment, choosing the best end and the best means for reaching such end, as, a *wise* father, a *wise* ruler, in a lower sense, sagacious, discreet, judicious, also, shrewd, crafty **2.** Marked by wisdom, characterized by sagacity, prudent, sensible, as, *wise* counsel or conduct

The nursery rhyme and the 'wise saw' embody the serious belief of past times EDWARD CLODD *Myths and Dreams* pt II § 12, p 232 [C & W 1885]

3 Possessed of great learning, erudite, well-informed **4.** Suited to a man of wisdom, sage, grave **5.** Having *practical knowledge of the arts or sciences* **6.** Versed *in mysterious things, especially in some occult science* or art **7.** [Prov Eng & Scot or Obs] Being in one's senses, sane **8.** [Slang] Aware; cognizant generally followed by *to*; as, to get *wise*, or to get *wise to* something [< AS *wīs* wise < root of *witan*, know] Syn: deep, discerning, enlightened, erudite, intellectual, intelligent, judicious, knowing, profound, rational, reasonable, sagacious, sage, sapient, sensible, solid, sound, thoughtful See EXPEDIENT, POLITIC, PRUDENT — Ant: see synonyms for ABSURD, IGNORANT — **never the wiser,** without information or intelligence, still in utter ignorance — **not right w.** [Local, Scot], crazy; imbecile — **the wise men. 1.** See MAGI and THREE KINGS **2.** The so-called seven wise men of Greece who, during the period 620–550 B C, were distinguished for practical wisdom, namely, Thales of Miletus, Periander of Corinth, Pittacus of Mitylene, Cleobulus of Rhodes, Bias of Priene, Chilon of Sparta, and Solon of Athens **— to make it w.†,** to make it a matter of deliberation **— wise'-hand"ed,** *a* Having or due to well-trained hands **— w.-hearted,** *a* [Archaic] Having wisdom or skill **— w.-lookin',** *a* [Scot] Respectable in dress or appearance, as a *wise-lookin'* body **— w. woman. 1.** A fortune-teller, witch **2.** A midwife

wise', *n* Way of doing anything, manner, fashion in phrases [< AS *wise*, way, from root of *witan*, know]

If grief came in such unimagined *wise* How may joy dawn?
EMMA LAZARUS *Epochs* pt II, st. 2.

—in any wise, in any manner or way **— in no w.,** by no means, not at all **— on this w.** [Archaic], after this fashion in this way **— to make w.†,** to pretend feign

Wise', *n* **1. Henry Alexander** (12/21806–3/21876), an American politician Governor of Virginia, Confederate soldier **2. Henry Augustus** (7/21819–4/21869), an American naval officer, pseudonym, "Harry Gringo", *Los Gringos* **3. Isaac Mayer** (7/21819–3/21900), an American Reform rabbi and author **4. Stephen Samuel** (3/21872–), an American rabbi, founder of the "Free Synagogue," 1907. **5.** A county in N Texas, 843 sq m county-seat, Decatur **6.** A county in S W Virginia, 413 sq m, county-seat, Wise Court-House

-wise, *suffix* The substantive *wise* used as a termination, originally with or without a preposition preceding it, as, no*wise*, any*wise*, like*wise*, other*wise* often confused with *-way, -ways* See WISE, GUISE, -WAY, -WAYS

wise'a"cre, 1 waiz'ē'kar, 2 wiş'ā'cer, *n* **1.** One who affects great wisdom; hence, sarcastically, a simpleton

Peter thou art such a *wiseacre!* thou do'st not know the difference between a conjuror and a juggler
ADDISON *The Drummer* act II, sc 2

2†. A wise man; sage [< G *weissager*, < OHG *wizago*, soothsayer, < *wīzan*, see] **— wise'a"cre-dom,** *n* Wiseacres collectively

wise'head", 1 waiz'hed', 2 wiş'hĕd', *n* A wise person

wise'like", 1 waiz'laik' 2 wiş'-lik', *a* [Scot] Resembling that which is wise *sensible*

wise'ling†, *n* A pretender to wisdom, wiseacre

wise'ly, 1 waiz'li, 2 wiş'ly, *adv* **1.** In a wise manner, prudently, judiciously, knowingly **2.** [Archaic] Craftily

Wise'man, 1 waiz'man, 2 wiş'man **Nicholas Patrick Stephen** (9/21802–3/21865) An English cardinal and author *Letters on Catholic Unity*, etc

wise'moot"†, *n* Same as WITENAGEMOT

wis'en, 1 waiz'n, 2 wiş'n *vt* & *vi* [Prov Eng] **1.** To make wise or to grow wise **2.** To consider

wise'ness†, *n* Wisdom [wisdom

wis'er, 1 waiz'ar, 2 wiş'er, *n* [Rare] One who is superior in

wis'er-ite, 1 wis'er-ait 2 wis'er-it *n* *Mineral* A yellowish-white to gray, pearly, silky, fibrous hydrous manganese carbonate [< D F *Wiser*, Swiss mineralogist]

wish, 1 wish, 2 wish, *v* **I.** *t* **1.** To have or cherish a desire for, covet, crave, want generally with an objective clause, as, to *wish* quiet, I *wish* that he would go now. **2** To frame or express a wish in favor of, invoke upon some one, bid. with an indirect object, as, he *wished* me good-night **3†.** To commend to the care, kindness, or approval of another

II. *i* To have or cherish a desire or yearning, feel a craving or longing usually with *for* before an object. [< AS *wīscan*, < *wīsc*, wish] Syn: want To *want* always implies to be without or to be in need of and may be said of things that can have no wish, as when we say the wall *wants* two feet of the required height When *want* is used as the correlative of *wish*, there is always implied, in correct use the sense of need as well as of desire the epicure may *wish* for some tempting viand after a full meal, the hungry man *wants* food See DESIRE **— to wish one further** [Slang], to wish one in another place, or out of the reach of something **— wish'ing-cap",** *n* A fabled cap which, while worn, confers on the wearer the power of having his wishes realized **Wishing-ring** and **wishing rod** are occasionally used with similar meaning **— wish'a-bl(e",** *a* That may be wished for, desirable **— wish'ed-ly†,** *adv* According to one's desire or wish **— wish'er,** *n* One who wishes often used in composition as *well-wisher*

wish, *n* **1.** A craving or desire, usually for some definite thing, and often approaching will as involving something of choice, sometimes, strong and persistent desire or longing

And every *wish* for better things
An undreamed beauty nearer brings.
WHITTIER *The Seeking of the Waterfall* st 26

2. An expression of such a desire; petition, request, hence, an invocation of blessing or an imprecation **3.** Something wished for, the accomplishment of a desire or a thing desired, as, to have one's *wish*, his safety is my dearest *wish* [< AS *wīsc*, wish] Syn: see DESIRE; WILL **— wish' bone",** *n* The forked bone formed by the united clavicles of a bird When pulled apart by two persons the possession of the longer part is supposed to insure the fulfilment of a wish just made See illus under STERNUM **wish'ing-bone"‡.— w.-maiden,** *n* See VALKYR

wish'a, 1 wish'ə, 2 wish'a, *interj* [Ir] Same as WIRRAH

Wish'art, 1 wish'ert, 2 wish'art, *n* **1. George** (1518?–3/1 1546), a Scottish reformer, called "the Martyr", burned for heresy **2. George** (1599–7/21671), a Scottish bishop and historian [shire, Scotland

Wish'aw, 1 wish'ô 2 wish'a *n* A mining burgh in Lanark-

wish'ful, 1 wish'ful, 2 wish'ful, *a* **1.** Having a wish or desire, full of longing, desirous; eager often followed by *of* or an infinitive, as, to be *wishful of* prompt aid **2.** Showing an eager longing, yearning, wistful, as, a *wishful* gaze **3.** [Poet] Exciting wishes, alluring **— wish'ful-ly,** *adv* **— wish'ful-ness,** *n*

wish'ly†, *adv* Attentively, earnestly, wistly

wish'ness†, *n* Sentimental sadness melancholy yearning

Wish-os'kan, 1 wish-os'kan; 2 wish-ŏs'kan, *n* A North-American linguistic stock See AMERICAN

wisht, *pp* Wished S S

wish'ton-wish", 1 wish'tan-wish', 2 wish'ton-wish', *n* [Am Ind] **1.** The prairie-dog **2.** The whippoorwill incorrect use by James Fenimore Cooper **west'ston-wish"‡.**

wish'-wash", 1 wish'-wash', 2 wish'-wash', *n* [Colloq] Any thin, weak, insipid drink, slops [Reduplication of WASH] **wish'y-wash"y‡.**

wish'y-wash"y, 1 wish'i-wash'i, 2 wish'y-wash'y, *a* [Colloq] Thin, weak, pale, and diluted, as liquor, hence, lacking in solidity, consistence, or vigor, feeble, forceless unsubstantial as, a *wishy-washy* talk [Reduplication of WASHY]

Wis"i-goth'ic, *a* Same as VISIGOTHIC [ket‡.

wis'ket, 1 wis'ket, 2 wis'kĕt, *n* [Prov] A basket **whis'-**

wis-kin'ky, 1 wis-kin'ki, 2 wis-kin'ky, *n* [-KIES, 1-kiz, 2-kiş, *pl*] [U S] One of the officers, nominally a doorkeeper, of the Tammany Society in the city of New York Compare SACHEM 2 **wis-kin'kiet; wis-kin'ski‡; wis-kin'skiet‡; wis-kin'sky‡.**

wis'ly†, *adv* Certainly, surely

Wis'mar, 1 vis'mar, 2 vis'mar, *n* A seaport and Hanse town in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Germany

wis'omest†, *n pl* Tops of carrots, turnips etc

wisp, 1 wisp, 2 wisp, *vt* [Chiefly Scot & Prov Eng] **1.** To dress, brush or groom with a wisp or whisk **2.** To fold and lightly twist into a wisp or wisp-like form rumple, crumple **3.** To tie up with or as with a wisp

wisp, *n* **1.** A small bunch, as of hay, straw, or twigs, used for rubbing or wiping something, mere handful; also, an irregular bit, a scrap

A *wisp* of straw were worth a thousand crowns,
To make this shameless callet know herself
SHAKESPEARE *3 King Henry VI* act II, sc 2.

2. A small broom, whisk **3** The will-o'-the-wisp

Light as an elf, Or *wisp* that flits o er a morass
BYRON *Vision of Judgment* st. 105

4. A disease of cattle affecting the feet **5.** *Hunting* A flock or flight of snipe [ME *wisp* for *wips*, akin to WIPE[1], cp LG *wiep*, wisp, Sw dial *ripp*, little sheaf] **whispt.**

wisp'ent, *a* Made of wisps [and thin

wisp'y, 1 wisp'i, 2 wisp'y, *a* Resembling a wisp, small

Wis"sa-hick'on Creek, 1 wis'ə-hik'an 2 wis'a-hik'on A stream in Montgomery county, Pa, it flows through Germantown and Fairmount Park to the Schuylkill river.

wisset†, *vt* To direct show teach

Wiss'mann, 1 vis'man, 2 vis'man, **Hermann von** (9/21853–6/21905) A German African explorer and administrator

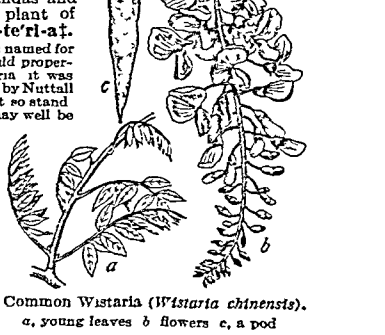
Wis'son"day†, *n* Whitsunday a corruption

wist, 1 wist, 2 wist, *imp* of WIT, *v* [Archaic] sometimes used incorrectly for the present tense

wist, *n* [Rare] Wish desire

Wis'tar, 1 wis'tar, 2 wis'tar, **Caspar** (9/21761–1/21818) An American physician *A System of Anatomy*

Wis-ta'ri-a, 1 wis-tā'ri-ə, 2 wis-tā'ri-a, *n* *Bot* **1.** A genus of tall climbing shrubs of the bean family, having odd-pinnate leaves and large drooping clusters of handsome purplish flowers produced in great profusion much cultivated to cover verandas and walls **2.** [w-] A plant of this genus **Wis-te'ri-a‡.**



Common Wistaria (*Wistaria chinensis*).
a, young leaves *b* flowers *c*, a pod

While this plant is named for our Wistar and should properly be spelled Wistaria it was first written *Wisteria* by Nuttall its namer, and must so stand Its common name may well be Wistaria FRANK H KNOWLTON in *Letter to Standard Dict* Aug 5, 1912

[< Caspar *Wistar* (1761–1818), professor of anatomy in the University of Pennsylvania]

Wis'ter, 1 wis'tar, 2 wis'ter, **Owen** (9/21860–) An American author *The Virginian*

wist'ful, 1 wist'ful, 2 wist'ful, *a* **1.** Full of earnest desire of possession, wishful, longing, sometimes, showing unsatisfied longings, yearning after the unattainable **2.** Marked by earnest thought, absorbed in contemplation, musing pensive [For WISHFUL, influenced in form by WISTLY, for WISLY, < Ice *viss*, certain, + -LY] **—-ly,** *adv* **—-ness,** *n*

wis'ti-ti, *n* Same as OUISITTI **wis'titt‡.**

wist'less, 1 wist'les, 2 *wist'lĕs*, *a* [Rare] Ignorant, unwitting *with of*

wist'ly†, *adv* Attentively silently

wis'ton-wish", *n* Same as WISHTONWISH

wit†, 1 wit, 2 wit, *vt* & *vi* [WIST, *imp*] [Archaic] To be or become aware, learn know [< AS *witan* Know, < *witan*, see] **wete‡ — to wit,** that is to say, namely used, especially in legal documents, to introduce a detailed statement or an explanation

wit‡, *vi* To act the part of a wit joke

wit, *n* **1.** The act of knowing or perceiving mentally; intelligence, clear understanding, ingenuity, sagacity; sound judgment, practical wisdom, keen or good sense **2.** The power or faculty of rapid and accurate observation, or of making inferences and seeing applications

readily and accurately, intellect, in the plural, all the mental faculties, as, he needs all his *wits* also, some particular power, as, imagination is *wit* in the poet, skill is *wit* in the swordsman or inventor

I know of no more striking proof of the *wit* of man than the gradual unravelling of the strange hieroglyphic signs in which the learning of the ancient Egyptians was enshrined
J N Lockyer in *Nineteenth Century* July, 1892, p 29

3. The ready perception and happy expression of unexpected or amusing analogies or other relations between ideas apparently incongruous or unrelated, sudden and ingenious association of ideas or words causing delight and surprize, a neat turn of speech Compare HUMOR

Humor draws its materials from situations and characteristics *Wit* seizes on unexpected and complex relations Humor is chiefly representative and descriptive *Wit* is brief and sudden, and sharply defined as a crystal it does not make pictures, it is not fantastic
George Eliot *Essays German Wit* p 100 [r & w 1883]

4. *Hence one who has wit in any of the above senses, one* who is sagacious, sensible, or ingenious, especially, one who has a keen perception of the incongruous or ludicrous and makes skilful use of it in writing or speaking, as, he is a great *wit* **5** [Archaic] A man of genius or of great learning **6** Significance, meaning; import [W] **7†.** A thought, scheme **8†.** Information, knowledge [< AS *wit*, < *witan*, know, < *witan*, see]

Syn. banter, burlesque, drollery, facetiousness fun humor, jest, jocularity, joke, playfulness, pleasantry, raillery, waggery, waggishness, witticism *Wit* is the quick perception of unusual or commonly unperceived analogies or relations between things apparently unrelated, and has been said to depend upon a union of surprize and pleasure it depends certainly on the production of a diverting, entertaining, or merrymaking surprize The analogies with which *wit* plays are often superficial or artificial *humor* deals with real analogies of an amusing or entertaining kind, or with traits of character that are seen to have a comical side as soon as brought to view *Wit* is keen sudden brief, and sometimes severe *humor* is deep, thoughtful, sustained, and always kindly *Pleasantry* is lighter and less vivid than *wit* *Fun* denotes the merry results produced by *wit* and *humor*, or by any fortuitous occasion of mirth, and is pronounced and often hilarious — Ant. dulness, gravity, seriousness, sobriety, solemnity, stolidity, stupidity — **kind wit†**, native wit common sense — **the five wits**, the five senses, also, the mental faculties — **to be at one's wit's end**, see END — **to have one's wits in a creel**, or **to beln a creel** [Scot], to labor under a temporary confusion of mind — **to live by one's wits**, to have no settled means of subsistence pick up a living — **wit'-crack"ert**, *n* One who makes jests a joker — **wit'-tooth**, *n* A wisdom-tooth — **wit'-worm†**, *n* One who feeds on wit

wit'an, | 1 wit'en, 2 wit'an, *n pl* *Eng Hist* The members of a witenagemot [< AS *witan*, pl of *wita*, wise man, < *witan*, know, < *witan*, see]

witch, | 1 wich, 2 wich, *vt* **1.** To overcome or effect by
wich², | witchcraft, bewitch **2.** To fascinate or enchant in any way as by witchery or magic [< AS *wiccian*, < *wicca*, sorcerer, see WITCH¹, *n*]

witch¹, | *n* **1.** One who is supposed to have influence
wich², | or dealings with evil spirits or the devil in order to work a spell upon human beings or their belongings, a conjurer, one who practises the black art formerly applied to both men and women, but now generally restricted to women, as opposed to *wizard* Witches are often described in folk-lore as riding through the air on broomsticks or as congregating in assemblies called **witches' Sabbaths** See SABBATH, WITCHCRAFT

The popular theory divides *witches* into three classes of which the first powerful to hurt but not to help is appropriately called Black the second of directly opposite quality helpful but not hurtful is called White, and the third, potent as well to help as to hurt is styled Grey John Brand *Pop Antiq*, *Sorcery or Witchcraft* p 588 [c & w 1877]

2. An ugly, malignant old woman, a hag **3** A bewitching or fascinating woman or girl, also, a mischievous or roguish little girl **4.** *Textile* The shedding-motion of a harness-loom **5.** The storm-petrel **6** [Rare] A spell or charm **7.** [Prov Eng] A paper cone filled with lard and used as a candle **8** [Brit Guiana] An ani **9.** Same as VERSIERA [< AS *wicca*, *wicce*, < *wiltga*, wizard, < *witan*, see]

— **witch'-ball"**, *n* A ball-like mass of interwoven stems of herbaceous plants, driven by the wind — **w.-chick**, *n* [Prov Eng] A swallow from various superstitions that these birds have power to bewitch — **w.-doctor**, *n* One who professes to heal the sick by sorcery a medicine-man — **witch's'-broom"**, *n* *Bot* A compact broom-like growth of portions of various trees and shrubs caused by shortening of internodes and excessive multiplication of branches, and due in some cases to the presence of parasitic fungi See CROW'S-NEST **witch's'-besom†.** — **witch's'-butter**, *n* **1.** A dark-brown or black jelly-like fungus (*Exidia auricula judæ*) studded over with small glandular points **2.** One of the jelly-like fresh-water algæ See NOSTOC — **witch's'-thimble**, *n* **1.** The sea-campion **2** The bluebottle **3.** The purple foxglove **4** The harebell — **w.-finder**, *n* One who was employed to detect witches and to testify against them when they were prosecuted — **w.-gowan**, *n* **1.** The dandelion **2.** The globeflower (*Trollius europæus*) — **w.-grass**, *n* An annual panic-grass (*Panicum capillare*), common in sandy soils and cultivated fields, with a very loose pyramidal compound hairy panicle also, the couch-grass — **w.-hag**, *n* Same as WITCH CHICK — **w.-hammer**, *n* The medieval papal code regarding witches composed by the inquisitor Sprenger — **w.-hazel**, *n* Same as WICH-HAZEL — **w.-hobble**, *n* The hobble-bush — **w.-knot**, *n* *Folk-lore* A tangle in the hair of persons or animals, supposed to have been made by witches, anything greatly tangled — **w.-leaf**, *n* The life-plant — **w.-loom**, *n* A loom containing a witch or dobby for its shedding-motion — **w.-meal**, *n* The powdery pollen of the common club-moss (*Lycopodium clavatum*) — **w.-moth**, *n* A large noctuid moth of the genus *Erebus* or a related genus especially the black witch-moth (*Erebus odora*) of the United States the West Indies, and South America the largest and handsomest of the noctuids — **w. of Agnesi**, same as VERSIERA — **W of Edmonton**, the heroine of a tragicomedy by Rowley, Ford and Dekker based on Mother Sawyer, a deformed old woman, who was executed as a witch — **w.-ridden**, *a* Harassed by witches or by nightmare — **w.-seeker**, *n* Same as WITCH-FINDER — **w.-stitch**, *n* Herring-bone embroidery-stitch — **w.-tree**, *n* **1.** The European mountain-ash **2†** The wich-hazel — **w.-wife**, *n* A female witch — **w.-wolft**, *n* Same as WERWOLF — **witch'-wood"**, *n* **1.** The spindle-tree **2.** The American mountain-ash **3.** The rowan-tree European mountain-ash **4** The wych-elm — **witch'work"**, *n* Sorcery witchery

witch', *n* The wych-elm [< AS *wice*, prob < *wican*, bend] — **witch'-elm"**, *n* Same as WICH-ELM

witch'craft", 1 wich'kraft", 2 wich'craft", *n* **1.** The occult practises or powers of witches or wizards, especially when regarded as due to dealings with the devil or *spirits*, *sorcery*

Witchcraft was formerly considered to be a crime, and thousands of supposed witches were condemned and executed, the last execution in Great Britain occurring in Scotland in 1722 About 1692 a number of executions for witchcraft took place in and near Salem, Mass, and there was great popular excitement on the subject

2. *Figuratively, extraordinary influence or fascination*, witchery, as, the *witchcraft* of a glance or a smile [< AS *wiccecræft*, < *wicca*, witch, and see CRAFT]

witch'ent, *n* The European mountain-ash

witch'er-y, 1 wich'ər-ı, 2 wich'er-y, *n* [-IES, 1 -IZ, 2 -IS, *pl*] **1.** The practises or powers of witches, witchcraft **2.** Power to charm, fascination

witch'et, 1 wich'et, 2 wich'ĕt, *n* A rounding-plane

witch'et-ty, 1 wich'et-ı, 2 wich'ĕt-y, *n* [-TIES, 1 -IZ, 2 -IS, *pl*] [Austral] The grub of a longicorn beetle that lives in the roots of shrubs, in decayed timber, or in the earth, and that is roasted and eaten by the natives It is the chief food of kangaroo-mice

witch'ing, 1 wich'ıŋ, 2 wich'ing **I.** *a* Having power to enchant, weird, fascinating **II.** *n* Witchcraft, sorcery — **witch'ing-ly**, *adv*

witcht, *pp* Witched S S

witch'uck, *n* [Prov Eng] Same as WITCH-CHICK

wit'craftt, *n* **1.** The art of reasoning, logic **2.** Skill or art of the mind, contrivance, wit [censure

wite, *vt* [Prov Eng & Scot or Obs] To blame, reproach,

wite, 1 wait, 2 wit *n* [Prov Eng & Scot or Obs] **1.** A punishment, pain, penalty, or mulct, specif, in old English law, a fine imposed as punishment for a crime **2** Reproach, blame **3.** A guilty action, fault

wite'lesset, *a* Blameless

wit'e-na-ge-mot", 1 wit'ə-nə-gı-mōt", 2 wit'e-na-ge-mōt" (XIII), *n* *Eng Hist* The Anglo-Saxon general assembly or parliament, composed of the witan, or wise men, the king, bishops, ealdormen, and king's thegns

The powers of the ancient *Witenagemôt* surpassed beyond all measure the powers which our written Law vests in a modern Parliament The Witan chose the King and the Witan could depose him Freeman *Norman Conquest* vol I p 71 [cl p 1873]

[< AS *witena*, gen pl of *wita* (see WITAN), *gemôt* meeting] **wit'e-na-ge-mote"t; wit'te-na-ge-mote"t.**

wit'fish", 1 wit'fish", 2 wit'fish", *n* Same as WHITEFISH

wit'full, *a* Full of wit sensible wise

with, *n* Same as WITHE

with, 1 with, 2 with, *prep* **1.** Expressing relations of intimate connection, as in space, time, quality, or condition with various notions of combined or mutual activity Specif (1) In the company or companionship of denoting joint activity cooperation, mutuality, or association, as to work, eat, read, or visit *with* another (2) In the care or under the direction of denoting guardianship or service as she left the child *with* a nurse, he is *with* a banking house (3) In the class of in the category of expressing likeness of nature or qualities, as, he was numbered *with* the transgressors, the whale is sometimes mistakenly included *with* the fishes (4) In the group of in addition to denoting simultaneous consideration or presence, as, your name was mentioned *with* others, North America, *with* South America, constitutes the western hemisphere, fire and smoke *with* intense heat (5) In the time of, in contemporaneous time with, as, I arose *with* the dawn (6) As a guard or aid to denoting alliance or attendance as God be *with* you, he sides *with* the oppressed

2. Expressing the relation of some accompanying condition, feeling, act, or the like, to an activity, accompanied by, under the influence of often substituted for a modal determination and used to express a simple adverb, as, *with* a ceaseless motion comes and goes the tide, he gazed upon the scene *with* deep dejection **3.** Expressing the relation of means, instrument, or cause in this sense often approaching *by* in extensive use in place of the old Anglo-Saxon *mid* (1) By the use of, as the material, as, to load a ship *with* coal (2) By the aid of, as a means, as, to chop wood *with* an ax, he entertained us *with* singing (3) As a consequence of, because of, through

I am afraid he has got into very uncouth habits *with* living alone Mrs Gaskell *Cranford* p 27 [s e & co 1883]

4 Expressing the relation of an endowment, possession, content, adjunct, or the like (1) Characterized or marked by generally equivalent to the participle *having*, as, a man *with* good sense, a vase *with* handles, a boy *with* a temper (2) In a manner characterized by, as, to work *with* zeal

5 Rarely, expressing the relation of separation as the result of an activity, as with the verbs *part*, *depart*, *dispense* (in this connection inseparable, see DISPENSE WITH, under DISPENSE) from, as, what did you say when you parted *with* him? **6.** In opposition to, competition with, or hostility to, against, as, to struggle *with* temptation, to dispute *with* one **7.** In the case of, in regard to, in respect of, concerning, as, deal not harshly *with* me **8** From the standpoint of, in the experience of, as, *with* you religion means only gloom and sadness **9** In the same direction or sense as, to the same degree as as used in mathematics noting a function that is not in exact proportion to its variable, as distinguished from *as*, as, his influence increases *with* his wealth, the length varies *with* but not *as* the temperature [< AS *with*, with] Syn. see BY — **to go with. 1.** To be suited to or harmonize with, as blue does not *go with* green **2** To accompany, frequent the society of, consort with as, he *goes with* a fast set **3.** To side with, as in a dispute — **w. that**, thereupon

with-, *prefix* Against [< AS *with-*, < *with*, against]

with-al', 1 with-ôl', 2 with-al', *adv* With the rest, at the same time in addition, likewise further Syn. see ALSO

with-al', *prep* [Archaic] With intensive form used after its object, as, a bow to shoot *withal* [England

With'am, 1 with'əm, 2 with'am *n* A town in Essex

with'am-ite, 1 with'əm-ıt, 2 with'am-it, *n* *Mineral* A red to yellow variety of epidote, having a small quantity of *manganese* [< Dr H *Witham, of Scotland, its discoverer*]

Wi-tha'ni-a, 1 wi-thā'nı-ə, 2 wi-thā'ni-a, *n* *Bot* A genus of shrubs of the family *Solanaceæ*, having an inflated fruiting calyx, with the more or less enclosed berry Of its four or five species, natives of the Mediterranean region and southern Asia, *W somnifera* the winter-cherry of India and *W coagulans*, the vegetable rennet of Afghanistan and northern India have various medicinal properties

with-draw', 1 with-drō', 2 with-dra', *v* **I.** *t* **1.** To draw or take away, as from possession or position, also, to draw apart or the contrary way, remove, as, to *withdraw* one's favor, to *withdraw* troops from a country **2.** To take back, as an assertion or a promise, recall, retract, as, he *withdraws* his charges **3.** To keep or abstract from use, place or keep apart, as, land *withdrawn* from tillage by tides **II.** ı To draw back or away from a company or place, retire, as, the jury *withdrew*, the soldiers *withdrew* from the field [< WITH- + DRAW] Syn. abjure, bolt, decamp, depart, disavow, draw back, draw off, recall, recant, retire retract retreat, revoke, secede, take back See ABANDON, ABSTRACT RECEDE¹, SEPARATE — Ant. adhere to, avow, cling to confirm, reiterate, repeat, stand by, stand to — **to withdraw a juror** (*Law*), to withdraw or call out a juror from the box leaving but eleven, thus terminating the pending trial a fictitious procedure sometimes employed to postpone a trial — **with-draw'a-bl(e²,** *a* Capable of being withdrawn — **with-draw'al,** *n* The act or fact of withdrawing **with-draught'†, with-draw'ment†** — **with-draw'er,** *n*

with-draw'ing, 1 with-drō'ıŋ, 2 with-dra'ing, *pa* Stretching back or away, receding — **with-draw'ing-room",** *n* A room behind another room, for retirement, also, a drawing-room

withe, 1 with, 2 with (XIII), *vt* To bind with withes

withe, *n* **1.** A willow, osier, or supple twig **2.** A band made of twisted or plaited flexible shoots of trees or shrubs, straw, or the like **3.** An elastic handle for a tool, as a swage or creaser, to deaden the shock of blows to the holder's hand **4.** A boom-iron **5** The wall separating chimney-flues **6†.** A rope [< AS *withthe*, < *withtg*, willow] — **pear'-withe",** *n* A climbing shrub (*Tanæctum jaroba*), of tropical America bearing a 2-celled fruit about the size of a pear — **withe'-rod",** *n* A shrub (*Viburnum cassinoides*) of the honeysuckle family, growing in swamps from Newfoundland to New Jersey and Minnesota

with'er¹, 1 with'er, 2 with'er, *v* **I.** *t* **1.** To cause to become limp or dry, as a plant when cut down or deprived of moisture, as, the grass is *withered*, specif, to cure (black tea) by drying under shelter but in the open air **2.** To cause to lose fulness or roundness of flesh and muscular power, waste, as, *withering* palsy **3** Figuratively, to affect with debilitating or blighting influence, cause to decline or perish also, to abash

'Twas vice Leontius,
That froze our veins and *wither'd* all our pow'rs.
Johnson *Irene* act I, sc 1

II. ı To lose native freshness, fade, shrivel, decay said of animals or vegetation, and used also figuratively, as as man *withers*, the race is renewed [< AS *wedrian*, air, < *weder*, weather] Syn blast, blight, collapse, droop, dry up, shrink, shrivel See DIE DROOP — Ant. bloom, develop, expand, flourish, freshen, grow, luxuriate, swell

with'er²†, *vt & ri* To oppose, resist

with'er, 1 with'er, 2 with'er, *n* A withe or binder

with'er†, *adv* Opposed to against

With'er, George (6/11 1588–3/21 1667) An English poet

with'er-band", 1 with'er-band", 2 with'er-bănd', *n* A strengthening piece of iron under a saddle near a horse's withers

with'ered¹, | 1 with'erd, 2 with'erd, *pa* **1.** Faded,
with'erd², | dried, shrunken, as vegetation **2.** Blighted, wasted, *as a person* — **with'ered-ness,** *n*

with'ered², *a* Having withers used in composition, as, high-*withered*

with'er-ing, 1 with'er-ıŋ, 2 with'er-ing, *ppr & verbal n* of WITHER, *v* — **withering cancer,** a scirrhous cancer that atrophies — **with'er-ing-floor",** *n* The drying-floor of a malt-house — **with'er-ing-ly,** *adv*

with'er-ite, 1 with'er-ıt, 2 with'er-it, *n* *Mineral* A brittle, vitreous white translucent barium carbonate ($BaCO_3$), crystallizing in the orthorhombic system [< Dr Wm *Withering* (3/1741–10/1799), English botanist]

with'er-ling¹†, *n* A foe, adversary opponent

with'er-ling²†, *n* A person or thing that is withered

with'er-nam†, *n* *Old Eng Law* **1.** A writ commanding a sheriff to imprison a defendant without bail till he produced a person who had been conveyed out of the county **2** A writ commanding a sheriff to take other goods of value equal in reprisal (in *withernam*) for goods previously distrained and wrongfully removed out of the county or concealed

with'ers, 1 with'ərz, 2 with'erş, *n pl* **1.** The highest part of the back of the horse, between the shoulder-blades, the similar part in some other animals, as the deer and ox

Those [processes] of the third fourth and fifth vertebræ which are situated between the shoulder-blades are the longest and correspond externally to the *withers* the highest point of a horse's back across which the measuring-rod is placed when taking his height
W H Flower *The Horse* p 138 [k p & co 1891]

2. [Eng] The flukes or blades of a harpoon [< WITHER, *adv*, < AS *wither*, against, akin to WITH, *prep*]

with'er-shins, 1 with'er-shinz, 2 with'er-shins, *adv* [Scot] In the opposite direction, in a reversed or wrong way

wid'der-shinst, wid'er-shinst

With'er-spoon, 1 with'er-spūn, 2 with'er-spōōn, **John** (3/1 1722–11/15 1794) A Scottish-American theologian, educator, and author signer of the Declaration of Independence

with'er-tip", 1 with'er-tip", 2 with'er-tip', *n* *Bot* A disease caused in the orange, lemon, and grapefruit plants by the parasitic fungus *Colletotrichum gloeosporioides*

with'er-wrung", 1 with'er-rung", 2 with'er-rŭng", *a* Injured or hurt in the withers, as a horse

with'gate", 1 with'gāt", 2 with'gāt', *n* [Scot] Freedom

with-go'†, *vt* To do without, forego

with-hault'†, *imp of* WITHHOLD, *v*

with-hold', 1 with-hōld', 2 with-hōld', *v* **I.** *t* **1.** To keep from action, hold back, as, *withheld* your hand

And reason half *withheld* her ray
Byron *To* * * * st 1

2. To keep back, decline to grant, refrain, **3†.** To retain, keep, maintain, also to engage

II ı To keep oneself in restraint, refrain [< WITH- + HOLD, *v*] Syn. see RETAIN SUSPEND — **with-hold'en,** *a* [Archaic] Withheld — **with-hold'er,** *n* One who withholds — **with-hold'ment,** *n* The act or fact of withholding

with-hold'n, *pp* Withholden Phil Soc

with-in', 1 with-in', 2 with-in', *adv* **1.** In the inner part, internally, interiorly, hence, in the heart or mind, as, make me pure *within* **2** At home, indoors, in, as, she is *within* [< AS *withinnan*, < *with*, with, + *innan*, in]

with-in', *prep* **1.** In the inner or interior part or parts of, inside opposed to *outside*, as, *within* the house **2.** In the limits, range, or compass of, not beyond or greater than (1) Of time space or distance as *within* a month *within* sight *within* ten minutes walk (2) Of quantity as not exceeded, as live *within* your means **3.** In the reach or scope of, as, *it is within* my power **4** Not being, done, or going beyond or outside of

5. [Archaic] Among, as, let us settle this *within* ourselves 6†. Throughout, during 7†. Lacking, except 8†. Before ahead of — **within compass**, within bounds practicable — **w. one's hand**, within one's power — **with-in'forth"†**, *adv* Within — **with-in'side"†**, *adv* On the inside

With'ing-ton and Al'bert Park, 1 with'ıŋ-tən, 2 with'ing-ton An urban district in Lancashire, England

with-out', 1 with-aut', 2 with-out', *adv* **1.** In or on the outer part, externally, exteriorly, as, to turn the seamy side *without* 2. Out of doors, outside, as, he is waiting *without* 3. External to the person, as, the tempest *without* did not disturb him [< AS *withūtan*, < *with*, against, + *ūtan*, out]

with-out', *prep* **1.** Not having, as the result of loss, privation, negation, or the like, destitute of, lacking, as, *without* money, *without* home In colloquial usage the word is also often used absolutely in such phrases as *to be without*, *to do without* 2. On the outside of, external to opposed to *within*, as *without* the gate, *without* doors 3 Out of or beyond the limits of; exceeding the reach of, as *without* the pale of civilization — **with-out's door"**, *a* Outdoor; external — **w. dread†**, doubtless — **w. forth†**, *adv* In an outward direction, without — **w. recourse** (*Com*), a restricted or qualified indorsement of a promissory note or transfer thereof, which signifies that the indorser merely transfers the title to the instrument, but disclaims liability for non-payment

with-out', *conj* Unless, except introducing a substantive clause, and conjunctive by ellipsis of *that* in disuse by careful writers

with-oute'†, with-out'ent†, *adv*, *prep*, & *conj* Without

with-out'side†, *adv* Externally, outside

With'row, 1 with'ro, 2 with'ro, **William Henry** (⁸/₁₁1839–) A Canadian Methodist Episcopal clergyman, editor, and author

with-safe'†, *vt* & *vi* To assure, vouchsafe

with-say'†, *vt* To contradict refuse, deny **with-sain'†**.

with-say'er†, *n* One who contradicts an opponent

with-set'†, *vt* To set against oppose

with-stand', 1 with-stand', 2 with-stănd', *v* **I.** *t* To oppose, either with moral or physical force, resist frequently with the implication of successful force, as, to *withstand* arguments, to *withstand* the troops

II. ı To make resistance, endure [< AS *withstandan*, < *with*, against, < *standan*, stand] **Syn.:** see OPPOSE — **with-stand'er**, *n* One who withstands

with'wind", 1 with'waind", 2 with'wind", *n* [Prov Eng or Obs] Any one of several bindweeds, as the lesser, the greater or the black bindweed **with'vine"†, with'y-wind"†**.

with'y, 1 with'ı *or* with'ı, 2 with'y *or* with'y (XIII), *a* Made of withes, slender like a withe, flexible and tough, as, "She's but a *withy* lass"— JANE AUSTEN

with'y, *n* [Prov] **1.** A rope made of withes, sometimes, specif, the hangman's noose **2.** A withe, or osier-like shoot **3.** Any species of willow **4.** Same as TWIG¹, 3 [< AS *withig*, willow] — **gray withy**, the goat-willow (*Salix caprea*) — **with'y-pot"†**, *n* A nest of twigs or osiers

wit'ing†, *n* Wit, knowledge

Wit'ko-witz, 1 vit'ko-vich 2 vit'ko-vich, *n* A manufacturing town in Moravia, Czechoslovakia

wit'less, 1 wit'les, 2 wit'lĕs, *a* Lacking in wit or understanding, wanting thought, hence, foolish, indiscreet, or silly **Syn.**, see IDIOTIC — **-ly**, *adv* — **-ness**, *n*

wit'ling, 1 wit'liŋ, 2 wit'ling, *n* A person who has little wit or understanding **wit'let‡** [Rare]

wit'loof, 1 wit'lōf, 2 wit'lōf, *n* [D] A variety of chicory with large roots literally, white leaf

wit'mon"ger, 1 wit'muŋ-gər, 2 wit'mŏn gər, *n* A person who retails cheap or vulgar wit witling

wit'ness, 1 wit'nes, 2 wit'nĕs, *v* **I.** *t* **1.** To see or know by experience, observe so as to authenticate

With pleasure, I shall *witness* the inauguration of my successor WASHINGTON in Sparks's *Writings* vol xi, p 190 [H G & CO 1836]

2. To give testimony to, testify to or serve as evidence concerning, attest sometimes used imperatively

Behold how many things they *witness* against thee *Mark* xv, 4

3. *Law* To see the execution of (an instrument) and subscribe to it for the purpose of establishing its authenticity, as, to *witness* the signature of a will **4.** To exhibit some sign or token of, show, betray

Round he throws his baleful eyes
That *witness'd* huge affliction and dismay
MILTON *P L* bk ı, l 57

5†. To foretell; presage

II. ı **1.** To bear witness, give evidence 2†. To take notice — **witnessing clause**, same as TESTATUM — **wit'ness-er**, *n* *Law* Same as WITNESS, *n*, 2 (3) — **wit'ness-ful-ly†**, *adv* By witnesses evidently

wit'ness, *n* **1.** A person who has seen or known something, and is therefore competent to give evidence concerning it, a beholder or spectator, as, he was a *witness* of the ceremony **2.** One who or that which yields or furnishes evidence or proof

There is no such *witness* to the degradation of the savage as the brutal poverty of his language
TRENCH *On the Study of Words* lect ı p 19 [K P & CO 1888]

Specif *Law* (1) One who gives evidence in a cause one who gives testimony on oath or affirmation in a judicial proceeding (2) One who has knowledge of facts relating to a given cause and is subpenaed to testify (3) A person who has affixed his name to an instrument executed by another in order that he may testify to the genuineness of the maker's signature as, an attesting *witness*

3. An act of attestation to a fact or an event, testimony, evidence, as, to bear *witness* to the truth **4†.** A sponsor [< AS *witnes* < *witan* see] **Syn.** see SPECTATOR — **hostile witness**, one who manifests hostility toward, or testifies strongly against, the party by whom he has been called for testimony. **adverse w ‡ — prosecuting w. 1.** A person in whose name a suit is brought as informer under a penal statute 2 One who institutes criminal proceedings against another by making a complaint — **subscribing w**, see WITNESS 2 (3) — **willing w.**, a witness who, in giving his testimony, manifests a desire unduly to favor the cause of the party calling him **zealous w.‡.— with a w.** [Colloq or Archaic], with demonstrative force with a vengeance — **wit'ness-box"**, *n* The stand or enclosure from which a witness gives testimony **w-stand‡.— w-tree**, *n* A tree selected and blazed in a peculiar manner to indicate that near it the government surveyors established a section-corner — **wit'ness-a-bl(e²**, *a* Capable of being attested

wit'nest, *pp* Witnessed S S

Wit'ney, 1 wit'nı 2 wit'ny, *n* **1** A blanket-weaving town in Oxfordshire England **2.** [w-] One of the blankets made there **Whit'ney†.**

wit'snap"per†, *n* A witmonger

wit'stand"†, *n* The condition of being at one's wit's end

Wit'te, 1 vit'ə, 2 vit'e, **Sergiei Yulievitch, Count** (⁷/₂₂ (O S ⁷/₁₉) 1849–⁹/₂₁1915) A Russian statesman, diplomat, and financier Russo-Japanese Peace commissioner, 1905

wit'te-boom", 1 vit'ı-būm", 2 vit'e-bōm", *n* [S-Afr D] The silver-tree of South Africa See LEUCADENDRON

wit'ted, 1 wit'ĕd, 2 wit'ĕd, *a* Having wit used principally in compounds, as, quick-*witted*, half-*witted*

Wit'ten, 1 vit'en, 2 vit'ĕn, *n* A city in Westphalia, with iron- and steel-works

wit'te-na-ge-mote", *n* Same as WITENAGEMOT

Wit'ten-berg, 1 wit'en-bûrg *or* (*G*) vit'en-berh, 2 wit'ĕn-bûrg *or* (*G*) vit'ĕn-bĕrh, *n* A town in Saxony province, Prussia residence of Luther and Melanchthon and scene of the commencement of the Reformation in 1517

Wit'ten-ber"ge, 1 vit'en-ber'gə, 2 vit'ĕn-bĕr'gə, *n* A town in Brandenburg province, Prussia

wit'ter-ly†, *adv* Surely truly

wit'ters, 1 wit'erz, 2 wit'ers, *n pl* Same as WITHERS

wit'ti-cas-ter, *n* [Rare] A wit of an inferior order [< WITTY in imitation of CRITICASTER]

wit'ti-chen-ite, 1 wit'ı-ken-ait, 2 wit'ı-cĕn-it, *n* *Mineral* A metallic steel-gray or tin-white copper sulfobismuthite (Cu_2BiS_3), crystallizing in the orthorhombic system [< *Wittichen*, Germany, where discovered]

wit'ti-cism, 1 wit'ı-sizm, 2 wit'ı-çĭzm, *n* A witty, brilliant, or original saying, a jocose or facetious sentence or phrase **Syn.:** see WIT

wit'ti-cize, 1 wit'ı-saiz 2 wit'ı-çiz, *vi* [-CIZED, -CIZ'ING] To indulge in witty speeches

wit'ti-fied†, *a* Clever, witty [< WITTY + -FY]

wit'ti-ly, 1 wit'ı-lı, 2 wit'ı-ly, *adv* **1.** In a witty manner 2†. Wittingly, knowingly, artfully

wit'ti-ness, 1 wit'ı-nes, 2 wit'ı-nĕs, *n* **1.** The quality of being witty, 2†. Something that shows ingenuity

wit'ting†, *n* Knowledge **weet'ingt; wet'yngt.**

wit'ting-ly, 1 wit'ıŋ-lı, 2 wit'ing-ly, *adv* With knowledge and by design, knowingly and designedly in legal usage, implying both knowledge and design in a demonstrative form, in something done, but not including matters that are the result of accident or forgetfulness

wit'tol†, *vt* To make a compliant cuckold of — **-ly†**, *adv*

wit'tol, 1 wit'al, 2 wit'ol, *n* **1.** [Prov Eng] The wheatear or whitetail 2†. A contented cuckold

witts, 1 wits 2 wits, *n pl* See TIN WITTS **wits‡.**

wit'ty, 1 wit'ı, 2 wit'y, *a* [WIT'TI-ER, WIT'TI-EST] **1.** Having the faculty of associating ideas in a striking and amusing manner, given to making original or clever speeches, quick at repartee, humorous, droll 2 Displaying or full of wit, as, a *witty* saying **3.** [Archaic] Sarcastic 4†. Marked by ingenuity or skill 5†. Having wisdom, knowing, wise [< AS *witig*, wise, < *wit* see WIT, *n*] **Syn.:** see HUMOROUS

wit'wall, 1 wit'wal, 2 wit'wal, *n* [Prov Brit] **1.** The greater spotted woodpecker 2 The green woodpecker **3.** The golden oriole **whit'wall‡; wit'wall‡.**

wit'wal²†, *n* Same as WITTOL, 2

wit'wan"ton†, *vi* To speculate idly or vaguely with *it*

wit'wan"ton†, *n* One who indulges in foolish fancies

Wit'wa-ters-rand", 1 vit'vā-tərz-rănt', 2 vit'va-terg-rănt', *n* An auriferous ridge near Johannesburg, Transvaal, where gold-placers were first worked The name, commonly contracted to **the Rand**, is now extended to the whole adjacent district

Witz'le-ben, 1 vits'lē-ben; 2 vits'lę-bĕn, **Karl August Friedrich von** (³/₂₁1773–⁸/₂1839) A German novelist, *Die Pappenheimer*

wi'ure, *n* Same as VIURE

wive, 1 waiv; 2 wīv, *v* [WIVED, WIV'ING] **I.** *t* **1.** To furnish with a wife, mate

The thoughts, *wived* with words above their own level
LOWELL *Latest Literary Essays* p 2 [H M & CO 1892]

2. [Rare] To take for a wife, marry

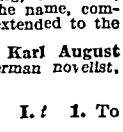
II. ı To marry a woman [< AS *wīfian*, < *wif*, wife]

wive'hood†, -less†, -ly†. Same as *WIFEHOOD, etc*

Wiv"e-lis'combe, 1 wiv'e-lis'kəm *or* (*colloq*) wils'kəm, 2 wiv'e-lis'com *or* (*colloq*) wils'com, *n* A town in Somersetshire England [Essex England

Wiv'en-hoe, 1 wiv'en-hō, 2 wiv'ĕn-hō, *n* A river-port in

wi'vern, wy'vern, } 1 wıv'ərn, 2 wi'vern, *n* *Her* A winged dragon, with wings addorsed and barbed tail, the latter nowed [< OF *wivre*, < L *vipera* see VIPER] wi'verf.



Wivern on a Cap of Maintenance

wives, 1 waivz, 2 wīvs, *n* Plural of WIFE

wi'wi, 1 wi'wi, 2 wi'wi, *n* **1.** [Slang, New Zealand] A Frenchman so called from the observed habit of Frenchmen of saying "Oui, oui" frequently 2 [Maori] A jointed rush, as those used in thatching **3.** [Maori] A missile weapon used by Australian aborigines consisting of an elastic withe that flings a cigar-shaped block

wiz'ard, 1 wiz'ərd, 2 wiz'ard, *a* Having power to charm, magic, as, a *wizard* spell

wiz'ard, *n* **1.** One supposed to be in league with the devil, a male witch, sorcerer

The common people call him a *wizard* a white-witch a conjuror a cunning-man ADDISON *The Drummer* act ıı sc 2

2. One who practises jugglery, a wonder-worker 3†. A wise man, seer [ME *wisard* < OF **wischard*, *guischard* cunning, < Ice *vizhr*, < *vita*, know] — **Wizard of the North**, a sobriquet of Sir Walter Scott — **wiz'ard-ize**, *vi* To play the wizard — **wiz'ard-ly**, *adv* — **wiz'ard-ry**, *n* The practise or methods of a wizard witchcraft

wiz'en, 1 wiz'n, 2 wiz'n, *vt* & *vi* To become or cause to become withered or dry, shrivel [< AS *wisnan*, wither] **wea'zent, wiz'zent.**

wiz'en, *a* Shrunken and withered, shriveled, as, a *wizen* man **wea'zent; wiz'ened‡; wiz'zent** — **wiz'en-faced"**, *a* Having a shriveled face thin

wiz'en, *n* [Prov Eng or Obs] The weasand **wiz'zent.**

wiz'end, *pp* Wizened S S

wi-zier', 1 wı-zīr', 2 wi-zēr', *n* A vizier

Wk., *abbr* Week — **W. L**, *abbr* Wave-length

Wla'di-mir, *n* Same as VLADIMIR

wlate†, *vt* & *vi* To abominate loathe

wlat'somef, *a* Detestable loathsome

Wloc-la'wek, 1 vlŏts-lā'vek, 2 vlŏts-la'vĕk, *n* A town in western Poland

W. lon, *abbr* West longitude — **W. M**, *abbr* Worshipful Master — **w. m**, *abbr* White metal — **Wm**, *abbr* William — **W. M. S**, *abbr* Wesleyan Missionary Society — **W. N. W.**, *abbr* West northwest

wo, } 1 wō, 2 wō, *n* Overwhelming sorrow, dire misery, **woe**, } grief, also, heavy affliction or calamity

Wo is often used in pronouncing a curse proclaiming disaster or invoking censure also, interjectionally, as expressing bitter sorrow as *wo* to the drunkard! *Wo* is me! [< AS *wā* wo (interj)] **Syn.** see GRIEF PAIN

woad, 1 wōd, 2 wōd, *n* **1** An Old World herb (*Isatis tinctoria*) of the mustard family, 2 to 4 feet high, with yellow flowers in panicles The ancient Britons used the dye extracted from it for staining their bodies **dy'er's-woad"†.**

2. The blue dye obtained from its leaves superseded by the introduction of indigo [< AS *wād*, woad] — **wild woad**, weld or dyer's-weed (*Reseda luteola*) — **woad'-mill"**, *n* A mill for crushing woad for a dye — **woad'wax"en**, *n* Same as DYER'S-BROOM



Woad
a a radical leaf, *b* a stem-leaf *c* flowers, *d*, one of the fruits

woad'ed, 1 wōd'ed, 2 wōd'ĕd, *a* Dyed or tattooed with woad, derived from or mingled with woad [as WELD²]

woald, 1 wōld, 2 wōld, *n* Same as **wold**, 1 web, 2 wōb, *n* [Scot] A roll or piece of woven goods, web

wob'be-gong, 1 web'ı-gəŋ, 2 wōb'e-gŏng, *n* [Austral] A carpet-shark **wob'bi-gongt.**

wob'ble, wob'bler, etc Same as WABBLE, etc

wob'bles, 1 web'lz, 2 wōb'lş, *n* [Austral] A disease of the bones, probably osteomalacia, that attacks horses and cattle, perhaps due to the eating of certain species of *Macrozamia*

wo'be-gone", 1 wō'bı-gən", 2 wō'be-gŏn", *a* Overcome with wo or grief, bearing traces of deep sorrow, mournful, sorrowful **woe'be-gone"‡.** **Syn.** see DOLEFUL, SAD

Wo'burn, 1 wō'bərn, 2 wō'burn, *n* **1** A town in Bedfordshire, England 2 A city in Middlesex county, Mass

wo'cas, 1 wō'kəs 2 wō'cas, *n* *Bot* Wokas

woch'ein-ite, 1 vōn'in-ait 2 vŏn'in-it, *n* *Mineral* A variety of bauxite, found in Austria [< Lake *Wochein*, in Carniola]

Wo'chu-a, 1 wō'chū-ä, 2 wō'chų-a, *n* One of a race of pigmies inhabiting the Welle basin, central Africa

wod, *n* [Dial or Obs] Same as WOAD

wodet†, *vi* To grow mad — **wodet†**, *a* Furious mad — **wodet†**, *n* Wood — **wode'geld"†**, *n* A payment for wood

Wo'den, 1 wō'den, 2 wō'dĕn, *n* Same as ODIN Anglo-Saxon form The name survives in *Wednesday* [< AS *Wōden*, the furious one, < root of *wōd*, mad] **Wo'tan‡.** — **Wo'den-ism**, *n* The worship of Woden

Wod'hull, 1 wud'ul, 2 wōd'ŭl, **Michael** (⁸/₁₁1740–¹¹/₁₁1816) An English book-collector and translator, *Euripides*

woe, woe'ful, etc Same as WO, etc

woeh'ler-ite, 1 wū'[or vū']lər-ait, 2 wū'[or vū']ler-it, *n* *Mineral* A vitreous resinous, yellow, transparent to subtranslucent complex silicate ($Na_2Ca\,Fe,Mn)_{12}(Si\,Zr)_{12}Cb_2O_{42}$, crystallizing in the monoclinic system [< Friedrich *Wöhler*]

Wo"ëv're, 1 vo'ev'r, 2 vo"ĕv'r, *n* A plateau in Meurthe-et-Moselle and Meuse departments, France scene of repeated German defeats by U S troops, May to Sept, 1918,

Wof'fing-ton, 1 wof'ıŋ-tən, 2 wŏf'ing-ton, **Margaret**, commonly **Peg** (1714?–³/₂₁1760) A British actress born in Dublin friend of Garrick, heroine of Reade's *Peg Woffington*

wo'ful, 1 wō'ful, 2 wō'ful, *a* **1.** Accompanied by or causing calamity or distress, direful, as, a *woful* day **2.** Expressive of wo or sorrow, doleful, dismal, as, a *woful* sound, what a *woful* look! **3.** Deserving condemnation, paltry mean **woe'fult, woe'somet** **Syn.:** see DOLEFUL PITIFUL, SAD — **-ly**, *adv* — **-ness**, *n*

Woh'ler, 1 vō'lər, 2 vū'ler, **Friedrich** (⁷/₃₁1800–⁹/₂₁1882) A German chemist, *Principles of Chemistry* **Woeh'ler‡.** — **Wohler's law**, an increase in the variation of a stress decreases the breaking-load for the structure under stress

Wohl'ge-muth, 1 vōl'gə-mūt, 2 vōl'ge-mut **Michael** (1434–1519) A German painter, *Last Judgment*

Woj"cie-chow'ski, 1 vol'tsē-hef'ski, 2 vōl'tsi-hōf'ski, **Stanislas** (1870–), a president of Poland, 1923– .

woi'wode, woj'wo-da, *n* Same as WAYWODE

wo'kas, 1 wō'kəs, 2 wō'kas, *n* *Bot* A western North-American water-lily (*Nymphæa polysepala*) bearing large yellow flowers whose seeds are used as food by the Klamath Indians [< Klamath Ind *wŏkash*, the seed of the yellow pond lily] **wo'cas‡.**

woke, 1 wōk, 2 wōk *imp* & *pp* of WAKE, *v*

Wo'king, 1 wō'kiŋ 2 wō'king, *n* A town in Surrey, England

Wo'king-ham, 1 wō'kiŋ-əm, 2 wō'king-am, *n* A borough and town in Berkshire, England

wo-ko'wi, 1 wo-kō'wi, 2 wo-kō'wi, *n* Same as MESCAL, 1.

wolt, *vt* To will

Wol'bor-ough, 1 wul'bur-o, 2 wol'bŏr-o, *n* A parish in Newton Abbot, Devonshire England

wol-chon'sko-ite, 1 wol-ken'sko-ait, 2 wōl-cŏn'sko-it, *n* *Mineral* An amorphous, dull, bluish-green, fragile chromiferous clay [< M *Wolchonsky*, of Russia]

Wol'cott, 1 wul'kat, 2 wol'cot **1. John** (⁵/₂1738–¹/₁₁1819), an English physician and satirical poet, pen-name, Peter Pindar" **2. Oliver** (¹¹/₂₂1726–¹²/₁1797), an American statesman signed the Declaration of Independence **3 Oliver** (⁷/₁₁1760–⁴/₁1833), an American financier, Secretary of the Treasury, son of preceding

wold¹, 1 wōld, 2 wōld, *n* **1.** A tract of upland, undulating or gently sloping, a down 2†. A wood, forest [< AS *weald*, forest]

wold², *n* Same as WELD²

woldet, *imp* of WILL, *v* Would

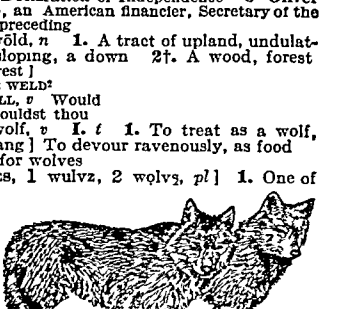
wolde'stow"†. Wouldst thou

wolf, 1 wulf, 2 wolf, *v* **I.** *t* **1.** To treat as a wolf, destroy **2.** [Slang] To devour ravenously, as food

II ı To hunt for wolves

wolf', *n* [WOLVES, 1 wulvz, 2 wolvş, *pl*] **1.** One of various savage dog-like mammals of the genus *Canis*

Canis lupus is the common gray wolf, of which the North-American **timber-wolf** (*C occidentalis*), the **Florida black w.** (*C ater*), the **Texas red w.** (*C rufus*) the **dusky w.** (*C nubilus*) of the plains of the western United States, and the great w. of the American arctic coasts and of the Barren Grounds (*C albus*), which is pure white except the



Gray Wolves 1/₂₅
(From specimens in New York Zoological Park)

black tip of the tail, are generally regarded as varieties *The* **Indian w.** (*C palitpes*) *and the* **Japanese w.** (*C hodaphylax*) are related Asiatic species of smaller build Wolves usually hunt in pairs or in packs, and attack large animals, as cattle, sheep, and deer, and sometimes man The young are born in the spring of the year, and the litter ranges from 6 to 10 Harting states that wolves became extinct in England in Henry VII 's reign, in Scotland in 1742, and in Ireland in 1770

2. A mammal like a wolf, as, the marsupial Tasmanian *wolf* 3. Any ravenous, cruel, or rapacious person or thing, as an enemy or robber, hunger, or want

The *wolves* of England Must murder her one shepherd
TENNYSON *Becket* act III, sc 3

4. *Entom* The destructive larva of various beetles and moths, as the bee-wolf or the caterpillar of the wolf-moth 5 *Pathol* Same as LUPUS[1], 2 6 *Mus* (1) The harsh, discordant sound of certain chords on a keyed instrument, especially on an organ, when tuned by any form of unequal temperament See TEMPERAMENT (2) In bowed instruments, a sound similar to the above, due to defective vibration of one or more notes of a scale 7. [Prov Eng] A fence closing a ditch at the boundary of a field intended to keep cattle from passing into an adjoining field 8. [W-] *Astron* Same as LUPUS[1], 1 9 *Textile* A willow [< AS *wulf*, wolf] — **to cry wolf,** to give a false alarm in allusion to the boy in the fable who summoned the neighbors against wolves when there were none, and hence was not believed when the wolf really came — **to have a w. by the ears,** to be in a difficult or desperate situation — **to have a w in the stomach,** to have a ravenous appetite — **to keep the w. from the door,** to keep off poverty or want — **to see a w,** to lose one's voice or power of speech in allusion to the ancient superstition that one who saw a wolf before the wolf saw him would become at least temporarily dumb — **wolf'-dog",** *n* 1. A large dog for hunting wolves 2. A hybrid between a wolf and a dog 3 A dog with wolfish traits — **w.-eel,** *n* A wolf-fish, especially the eel-like *Anarrhichthys ocellatus* of California — **w.-fish,** *n* A large voracious anarrhichadoid fish, having powerful teeth adapted for crushing shell-fish, especially *Anarrhichas lupus* of the coasts of Europe and North America, a sea-wolf, wolf-eel sea-cat — **w.-hole,** *n* The lair of a wolf, by extension, in warfare, a concealed pit or trap constructed as an outer defense to a fortified position — **w.-moth,** *n* A small whitish brown-spotted tineid moth (*Tinea granella*), whose caterpillar (called *wolf*) infests stored grain all over the world, grain-moth — **w.-note,** *n* Same as WOLF, 6 — **w.-robe,** *n* A wolfskin robe, wrap, or rug — **w.-scalp,** *n* [Local, U S] The skin, whole or in part, of a wolf's head, required as proof from one who would claim the bounty for killing wolves — **wolf's'-claw",** *n* Common club-moss (*Lycopodium clavatum*) so called from the claw-like ends of its trailing stem **wolf's'-claws"†,** — **wolf's-fist,** *n* A puffball — **wolf's-foot,** *n* Any club-moss a translation of the generic name *Lycopodium* — **wolf's-head†,** *n* An outlaw — **wolf'-skin",** *n* The skin of a wolf, also, a rug, carriage-robe, or the like made of the skins of wolves — **wolf's-milk,** *n* Any one of the spurges, especially the sun-spurge so called probably from their acrid milky juice — **wolf's-peach,** *n* The tomato — **w.-spider,** *n* A large hairy lycosid spider weaving no web and wandering in search of prey — **w.-tooth,** *n* A small additional premolar occasional in the horse, in front of the molars — **w.-trap,** *n* 1. A trap for catching wolves 2 *Her* A bearing showing a curved bar with a ring fastened to its center — **wolf'er,** *n* A wolf-hunter, one who makes a business of killing wolves — **wolf'ing,** *n* — **wolf'kin,** *n* A young or small wolf **wolf'ling†.**

Wolf, 1 vŏlf, 2 vŏlf *n* 1 **Ferdinand** (12/21796–2/21866), a German critic of Romance literature 2. **Friedrich August** (3/21759–8/21824), a German classical scholar, edited Suetonius and Homer See WOLFIAN THEORY, under WOLFIAN 3. **Hugo** (3/21860–2/21903), an Austrian composer of songs, etc

wolf'ach-ite, 1 wulf'ak-ait, 2 wolf'ac-it, *n Mineral* A metallic silver-white to tin-white nickel sulf-stibio-arsenid (Ni(As,Sb)S), crystallizing in the orthorhombic system [< *Wolfach*, Baden, where found]

wolf'ber"ry, 1 wulf'ber ı, 2 wolf'bĕr'y, *n* [-RIES 1 -IZ, 2 -IS *pl*] A shrub (*Symphoricarpos occidentalis*) 2 to 4 feet high, with its white berries in spikes found from Illinois to the Rocky Mountains

Wolfe, 1 wulf, 2 wolf, *n* 1 **Catharine Lorillard** (1/21828–4/21887), an American philanthropist and patron of art 2. **Charles** (12/21791–2/21823), an Irish clergyman and poet, *Burial of Sir John Moore* 3 **James** (1/21727–3/21759), an English general defeated the French under Montcalm at Quebec, but both he and Montcalm fell mortally wounded 4. A county in E Kentucky, 230 sq m, county-seat, Campton

Wolfe'bor-o, *n* A town in Carroll county, N H

Wolfe Cit'y. A town in Hunt county, Tex

Wolfe Is'land. An island of the Thousand Islands, St Lawrence river, length 18 miles

Wol'fen-büt"tel, 1 vōl'fen-būt el, 2 vōl'fĕn-būt'ĕl, *n* A town in Brunswick duchy, Germany, where Lessing lived — **Wolfenbüttel fragments.** *Ch Hist* 1 Fragments of a New Testament codex (5th or 6th century) recovered from a palimpsest in 1750 at Wolfenbüttel, Germany 2. A deistical work published (1773–1781) by Lessing, but written by Reimarus

Wolff, 1 vŏlf, 2 vŏlf *n* 1 **Albert** (11/21814–6/21892), a German sculptor 2. **Christian von** (1/21679–5/21754), a German mathematician philosopher, and author, *Laws of Nature*, etc See WOLFFIAN 3. **Emil** (3/21802–9/21879), a German sculptor *Prince Albert, Niebuhr* 4. **Kaspar Friedrich** (1733–3/21794), a German anatomist See WOLFFIAN

Wolff'i-a, 1 wulf'ı-ə, 2 wolf'ı-ə, *n Bot* A genus of aquatic plants of the duckweed family, consisting of round or oblong minute green grains floating on quiet water, usually in great numbers so as to form a green scum the smallest and simplest of flowering plants, from 1/50 to 1/20 of an inch long Two species are found in the United States [< N M von *Wolff* (1724–1784), German physician]

Wolff'i-an, 1 wulf'ı-ən, 2 wolf'ı-an, *a* 1. Pertaining to or named after the German anatomist Kaspar F Wolff 2 Pertaining to Christian von Wolff or to his philosophical system — **Wolffian body** (*Anat*), the mesonephros or mid-kidney — **W. duct** (*Anat*), the duct into which the tubules of the Wolffian body open In the adult female of higher animals it atrophies before birth In the male it becomes the epididymis and vas deferens — **W. tubules,** nephridial tubules in mammalian embryos forming a part of the renal system — **Wolff'i-an-ism,** *n* The once popular philosophical system of Christian von Wolff Wolff appropriated the conceptions of Leibnitz and attempted to combine them with the prevalent Aristotelianism, holding fast to the optimism and determinism of Leibnitz, but denying the existence of monads that are not souls, accepting the doctrine of preestablished harmony only as a permissible hypothesis, refusing to exclude the possibility of the natural interaction of soul and body, and seeking to reduce the principle of sufficient reason to the principle of contradiction **Leibnitzo-Wolffian system†**

wolf'hound", 1 wulf'hound", 2 wolf'hound", *n* Either of two breeds of large dogs trained, or originally intended, to catch and kill wolves (1) **Russian wolf-hound,** see PSOVIE (2) **Irish w,** a dog resembling the great Dane, with marked muscular power, poise and symmetry See plate of DOGS


Irish Wolfhound 1/28

Wolf'i-an, 1 wulf'ı-ən, 2 wolf'ı-an, *a* Of or pertaining to the German philologist Friedrich August Wolf, *or his investigations, theories or teachings* — **Wolfian theory,** the theory of F A Wolf, who in 1795 published *Prolegomena ad Homerum*, maintaining that the so-called Homeric poems could not have been written by one man at the time of their supposed composition, on the alleged grounds that writing was then unknown, and that the Iliad and Odyssey were transmitted orally by the Rhapsodists, first committed to writing 500 years after their composition, and placed in their present order by Pisistratus (560–527 B C) Lachmann extended the theory in 1837–1841 by striving to show that the Iliad is composed of 16 independent lays, with enlargements and interpolations Compare ACHILLEID

wolf'ish, 1 wulf'ish, 2 wolf'ish, *a* 1. Having the qualities or appearance of a wolf, rapacious, ravenous, cruel; as, a *wolfish* visage, a *wolfish* temper 2. [Colloq] Having the appetite attributed to wolves, ravenously hungry — **wolf'ish-ly,** *adv* — **wolf'ish-ness,** *n*

wolf'ram, 1 wulf'rəm 2 wolf'ram, *n* 1. *Mineral* Same as WOLFRAMITE 2. *Chem* Same as TUNGSTEN, 1 [< G *wolfram*, < *wolf*, wolf, + *ram*, cream] — **wolfram ocher,** the mineral tungstite — **w. steel,** tungsten steel — **wolf'-ram-ate,** *n* Same as TUNGSTATE — **wolf-ram'ic,** *a* Same as TUNGSTIC — **wolf'ram-ite,** *n Mineral* A submetallic black, brown, opaque iron-manganese tungstate, (Fe,Mn)WO4 crystallizing in the monoclinic system It is often found associated with tin ores It is important commercially as a source of tungsten and its compounds **wolf'-ram-in(e)†.** — **wolf-ra'mi-um,** *n* An alloy of aluminum and tungsten, containing 0 1 per cent of the latter, resembling romanium [< WOLFRAM]

Wolf riv'er. 1 A river in central N Mississippi and S W Tennessee, length, 100 m to the Mississippi river 2. A river in E Wisconsin, length, 200 m to the Fox river

wolf's'-bane", 1 wulfs'-bēn", 2 wolfs'-bān", *n* 1. A species of aconite or monk's-hood (*Aconitum lycoctonum*), common in the Alps of Switzerland and Styria, with large palmately 7-parted hairy yellowish-green leaves and yellowish-green flowers, also, by extension, any other monk's-hood 2. Mountain-tobacco

wolfs'berg-ite, 1 wulfs'bürg-ait, 2 wolfs'bĕrg-it, *n Mineral* 1. Same as CHALCOSTIBITE 2 Same as JAMESONITE [< *Wolfsberg*, in the Harz mountains]

Wol'gast, 1 vōl'gast, 2 vōl'gast, *n* A seaport in Pomerania province, Prussia, ancient capital of Pomerania

wollt, *vt & vi* Same as WILL

Wol'las-ton, 1 wul'əs-tən, 2 wol'as-ton, *n* 1. **William** (1/21659–10/21724), an English philosophical writer, *Religion of Nature Delineated* 2. **William Hyde** (6/21766–12/21828), a noted English physicist, chemist, and physiologist — **Wollaston's doublet,** a combination of two plano-convex lenses for the microscope, notable as the first step in correcting spherical and chromatic aberration in this instrument called by its inventor the **periscopic microscope** — **Wollaston wire,** a delicate wire made by covering a platinum wire with silver, drawing, then removing the silver by placing the wire in an acid solution This wire is hardly visible to the naked eye first used for cross-hairs in telescope eyepieces

wol'las-ton-ite, 1 wul'əs-tən-ait, 2 wol'as-ton-it, *n Mineral* A vitreous, white, translucent calcium silicate ($CaSiO_3$), crystallizing in the monoclinic system

wollet, *n* Wool — **woll'en†,** *a & n* Woolen

wol'lo-ma'l, 1 wel'o-mäl, 2 wŏl'o-ma'l, *n* A fish, the snapper of Australia aboriginal name

Wol'lon-dil'ly, 1 wel'ən-dil'ı, 2 wŏl ŏn-dil'y, *n* A river in New South Wales, length, 130 m to Warragamba river

Wol'lon-gong', 1 wel'ən-gəŋ', 2 wŏl'ŏn-gŏng', *n* A maritime town in New South Wales, Australia

wol'lop, wol'lop-er, etc Same as WALLOP, etc

Woll'stone-craft, 1 wul'stən-kraft, 2 wŏl'ston-crăft, **Mary** (1/21759–8/19797). An English author, married William Godwin, and was the mother of Mary Shelley

Wolse'ley, 1 wulz'ı, 2 wolz'ly, **Garnet Joseph, Viscount** (6/21833–3/21913) A British general, administrator, and author, born in Dublin

Wol'sey, 1 wul'zı, 2 wol'sy, **Thomas** (1475?–11/21530) An English cardinal, statesman diplomat chancellor under Henry VIII introduced in Shakespeare's *Henry VIII*

Wols'ing-ham, 1 wulz'ıŋ-əm, 2 wolz'ing-am, *n* A town in Durham county, England

Wol-stan'ton, United, 1 wul-stan'tən 2 wol-stăn'ton. An urban district in Staffordshire, England

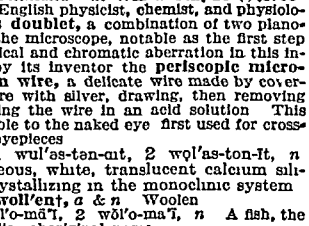
Wolt'mann, 1 vōlt'man, 2 vōlt'man, **Karl Ludwig von** (2/0 1770–6/21817) A German historian *History of Great Britain*

Wolt'man's me'ter or mill An apparatus in the form of a tachometer for measuring the speed of running water

wolve, 1 wulv, 2 wolv, *vt* [Rare] To wolf — **wolv'er,** *n*

wol've-boon", 1 wŏl've-būn", 2 wŏl've-bōōn", *n* [S-Afr D] A tree-like South-African shrub (*Hyænanche capensis*) with whorled leaves and small monœcious flowers so called by the Dutch from the use made of its powdered fruit on meat to destroy hyenas **hy-e'na-pol"son†**

wol"ver-ene', 1 wul'vər-ın', 2 wol'ver-ēn', *n* 1. A mustoline carnivore (*Gulo luscus*) of northern forests, with stout body and limbs, subplantigrade feet, and stout bushy tail, noted for its rapacity and cunning, often robbing of bait a series of traps, the glutton, skunk-bear, carcajou 2. [W-] [Colloq] An inhabitant of the State of Michigan [< WOLF] **wol"ver-ine'†.**


The Wolverene 1/21

Wol'ver-hamp"ton, 1 wul'vər-hamp'tən 2 wol'ver-hămp'ton, *n* A manufacturing and mining borough in Staffordshire, England

wolves, 1 wulvz, 2 wolvs, *n* Plural of WOLF

wolv'ish†, *a* Wolfish

Wol-zo'gen, 1 vōl-tsō'gen, 2 vōl-tsō'ghĕn, *n* 1 **Ernst L. von, Baron** (4/21855–), a German playwright and novelist 2. **Hans Paull von, Baron** (1/21818–), a German author 3. **Karoline von** (*née* von Lengefeld) (3/21763–1/21847), a German writer, *Life of Schiller*

wo'man†, *vt* 1 To play the part of a woman in or in reference to often followed by the indefinite *it*, act womanishly in or about 2. To cause to act in an effeminate or womanish manner, effeminize 3 To apply the word *woman* to as a term of reproach 4 To attach, unite to, or accompany by a woman

wo'man, 1 wu'mən, 2 wo'man, *n* [WO'MEN, WIM'EN[2], 1 wim'en, 2 wim'ĕn, *pl*] 1. An adult human female; one of the female sex who has attained full growth, passed the age of puberty, come to years of discretion, or reached her legal majority distinguished from *man, boy, child*, and often, but not always, from *girl*, and sometimes used adjectively, as, a *woman* competitor, a *woman* lawyer

As unto the bow the cord is,
So unto the man is *woman*,
Though she bends him she obeys him,
Though she draws him yet she follows
LONGFELLOW *Hiawatha* pt. x, st. 1

2. The female part of the human race, women collectively, womankind 3. Womanly character or qualities taken together, as gentleness, tenderness, compassion, modesty or the like, womanhood, womanliness, femininity often personified to denote a being possessing such qualities

Impart to her a portion of that strength
Which there is in thee — teach her to subdue
The *woman* in her nature,
H TAYLOR *Philip Van Artevelde* pt 1, act II, sc 3

4 As applied to a man, one who is effeminate, timid, or emotionally weak, opprobriously, a weakling or coward 5. A female attendant or servant 6 [Eng] The reverse side of some English coins See TAIL 7†. A wife [< AS *wifman*, < *wif*, wife, + *man*, man] — **old woman's tooth,** a router or sash-plane — **to make an honest woman of** [Colloq], to marry, as a woman who has been unchaste before marriage — **to play the w.,** to give way to emotion that is regarded as unmanly, weep — **wo'man-bod"y,** *n* [Scot] A woman used disparagingly — **w.-born,** *a* Born of a woman, human — **w.-god,** *n* A female god, a goddess — **w.-grown,** *a* Grown to womanhood **wo'man-muck"le†** [Scot] — **w.-hater,** *n* One who has an aversion to women, a misogynist — **wo'man-house",** *n* [Scot] A laundry — **w.-killer,** *n* Same as LADY-KILLER — **w. of the town,** a prostitute — **w. of the world,** a woman versed or engrossed in the customs and affairs of the world, especially of fashionable society a society woman — **w. post†,** a female mail-carrier or messenger — **w.-quellert,** *n* One who subdues or kills women — **Woman's Christian Temperance Union,** a working temperance association of women, organized in Cleveland, O, in 1874, and now established throughout the United States and England, and in many other parts of the world — **w. tired†,** *a* Henpecked — **w.-vexed,** *a* [Rare] Dressed as a woman — **wo'man-ful-ly,** *adv* In a manner worthy of a woman. — **wo'man-headt,** *n* Womanhood — **wo'man-izet,** *vt* To make womanish, unman — **wo'man-less,** *a* Possessing no women — **wo'man-shipt,** *n* Womanhood sometimes humorously, as a title

wo'man-hood, 1 wu'mən-hud, 2 wo'man-hood, *n* 1. The state or collective qualities of a woman or of womankind 2 Women collectively, womankind

wo'man-ish, 1 wu'mən-ish, 2 wo'man-ish, *a* Belonging to or characteristic of a woman or women, having the qualities of a woman, feminine, effeminate chiefly in a disparaging sense, as, a *womanish* sentimentalist, *womanish* tears Syn., see FEMALE — **-ly,** *adv* — **-ness,** *n*

wo'man-kind, 1 wu'mən-kaınd, 2 wo'man-kind, *n* Women collectively, sometimes, humorously, any company of women; especially, in a certain household

wo'man-ly, 1 wu'mən-lı, 2 wo'man-ly, *a* Having the qualities natural, suited, or becoming to a woman, not masculine or childish feminine **wo'man-like†** Syn., see FEMALE — **wo'man-li-ness,** *n* Womanly nature or character — **wo'man-ly,** *adv* In the manner of a woman

wombt, *vt* To breed in secret contain, enclose

womb, 1 wūm 2 wom, *n* 1. The organ in which young are developed, the uterus, hence, the place where anything is engendered, quickened, or brought into life

There are many events in the *womb* of time which will be delivered SHAKESPEARE *Othello* act I, sc 3

2. A cavity, especially a large or deep cavity viewed as enclosing something, a cavern; abyss, depth 3†. The belly, stomach, or abdominal cavity [< AS *womb*, belly] — **falling of the womb,** displacement downward of the uterus, due to relaxation of the supporting parts **prolapsus of the womb†.** — **womb'-brother,** *n* A uterine brother, born of the same mother with a different father — **w.-grain,** *n* Spurred rye ergot — **w.-passage,** *n* The vagina **w.-pipe†** — **w.-sidet,** *n* The front or protuberant side, as of an astrolabe — **w.-stone,** *n* 1 A calcified uterine myoma or fibroid tumor 2. A uterine calculus — **wombed,** *a* Having a womb, hence, hollow, capacious, cavernous

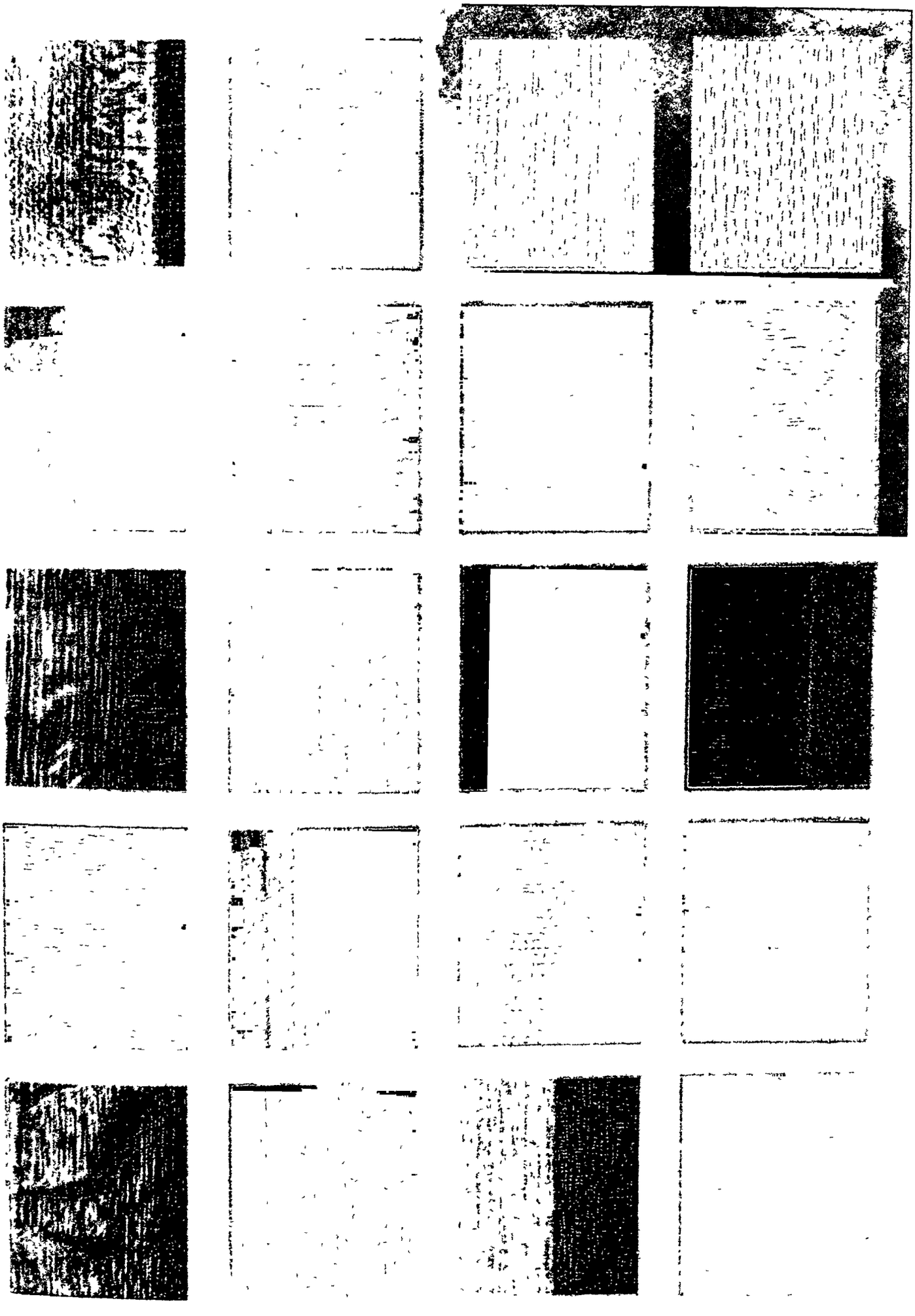
womb'y†

wom'bat, 1 wom'bat; 2 wŏm'băt (XIII), *n* [Australian] An Australian nocturnal phascolomyoid marsupial, somewhat resembling a small bear in appearance *Phascolomys ursinus* is the **common wombat** of Tasmania, *P mitchelli* of southern Australia, and *P latifrons* is the **hairy-nosed wombat** of southern Australia See illus under HUMERUS


Tasmanian Wombat 1/21

Womb'well, 1 wūm'wel *or* (*colloq*) wūm'bel, 2 wom'wĕl *or* (*colloq*) wom'bĕl, *n* An urban district in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England

wo'men, 1 wim'en 2 wim'ĕn, *n* Plural of WOMAN — **wo'-wim'en[2], men-folk",** *n pl* [Colloq] Womankind especially, the women of a household — **women's rights,** the rights claimed by or on behalf of women to enjoy equal privileges with men, especially with regard to suffrage property, and educational opportunity, involving admission into universities and the learned professions Associations of various kinds for promoting and securing women's rights exist in America and in Europe Compare SUFFRAGE



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RADIAL SECTIONS OF TYPICAL WOODS

From Samples furnished by Professor B. Hough, Lowville N.Y.

wom'er-ah, **wom'ma-la,** **wom'mer-ah,** } 1 wom'ər-ə, -ə-lə, 2 wŏm'er-a, -a-la *n* [Australian] A throwing-stick of the Australian aborigines See THROWING-STICK

won, **wun³,** } 1 wun, 2 won, *imp & pp* of WIN, *v*

won, *vi* [Scot or Obs] **1.** To abide dwell live **2.** To be accustomed [< AS *wunian*, dwell] **wone‡.**

wone†, *n* *Place of habitation, region, city, dwelling room;* also manner, custom

wond†, *imp of* WIND¹, *v*

wondet, *ri* To desist through fear refrain

won'der, } 1 wun'dər, 2 won'der, *v* **I.** *t* **1.** To have **wun'der**ᴾ, } a feeling of doubt and strong curiosity in regard to with a clause as object, as, I *wonder* why he came **2.** [Rare] To affect with surprize or wonder

II. *i* **1.** To be affected or filled with wonder, as at something exhibiting great skill, power, or other remarkable quality, be astonished, marvel, also, to be lost in admiration, as, to *wonder* at the works of creation **2.** To have a feeling of doubt or curiosity in regard to something, as, he *wondered* as to the result [< AS *wundrian*, < *wundor*, wonder] Syn.: see ADMIRE — **to be wondered†**, to be a cause for wonder — **won'dered†**, *pa* Able to *produce or having performed wonders* — **won'der-er**, *n* — **won'der-ing-ly**, *adv* In a wondering manner

won'der, *n* **1.** A feeling of mingled surprize and curiosity excited by something extraordinary accompanied by admiration or aversion, according to the nature of the exciting cause, as, to feel *wonder* at the *pyramids*, our *wonder* at such extraordinary depravity

In *wonder* all philosophy began, in *wonder* it ends and admiration fills up the interspace But the first *wonder* is the offspring of ignorance the last is the parent of adoration
COLERIDGE *Works, Aids to Reflection* in vol 1, p 254 [*in* 1858]

2. That which causes wonder or analogous feeling, an unaccountable thing, a prodigy, marvel, also, a miracle

What *wonder*, then, a beast or subject slain
Were equal crimes in a despotic reign?
POPE *Windsor-Forest* l 57

3 [Local, U S] A kind of cake **4‡.** Evil, harm, mischief [< AS *wundor*, wonder]

Syn.: see AMAZEMENT PRODIGY — **bird of wonder,** the phenix — **nine days's w**, some fact or event that excites public wonder for a few days — **won'der-craft"**, *n* The art of working wonders, thaumaturgy — **won'der-craft"y**, *a* — **won'der-land"**, *n* A realm of fairy romance — **w.-mazet**, *vt* To strike with wonder, amaze — **w.-monger**, *n* One who deals in wonders especially for pay, a thaumaturgist — **w.-net**, *n* A rete mirabile the Latin words rendered into English — **w.-of-the world**, *n* The Manchurian ginseng so called by the Chinese on account of its fabulous virtues — **won'der-smith"**, *n* [Rare] A maker of wonders, a wonder-worker — **w.-stone**, *n* A variety of breccia consisting of yellow crystals of calcite disseminated through dark-red earthy dolomite — **w.-stricken**, *a* Suddenly smitten or overwhelmed with wonder **w.-struck‡; w.-wounded‡.** — **w.-work**, *n* **1** A working inspiring wonder, miracle **2.** The art of working wonders, magic thaumaturgy — **w.-worker**, *n* A thaumaturgist — **w.-working**, *a* — **won'der-ly†**, *a* Wonderful — **won'der-ly†**, *adv* — **won'der-ment**, *n* **1.** The emotion of wonder **2.** A wonderful thing — **won'derst**, *adv* Wonderfully

won'der-ful, } 1 wun'dər-ful, 2 won'der-ful, *a* Having **wun'der-ful**ᴾ, } qualities of a nature to excite wonder or admiration, surprizing, marvelous, strange also adverbially Syn.: see EXTRAORDINARY — **Wonderful Doctor,** sobriquet of Roger Bacon — **w. year,** same as ANNUS MIRABILIS — **won'der-ful-ness**, *n*

Won'der-ful, *n* Mira, one of the variable stars See STAR

won'der-ful-ly, 1 wun'dər-ful-i, 2 won'der-ful-y, *adv* **1.** In a wonderful manner, colloquially, in an unusual degree, well **2.** [Colloq] To an extreme degree, extremely, very, as, he is *wonderfully* sarcastic

won'drous, } 1 wun'drus, 2 wŏn'drŭs, *a* Command-**wun'drous**ᴾ, } ing wonder or admiration, wonderful often adverbially — **won'drous-ly**, *adv* — **won'drous-ness**, *n*

wonet, *v & n* Same as WON

wongt, *n* A grove meadow, plain

wong'a, 1 weŋ'ə, 2 wŏng'a, *n* Same as RAUPO

wong'a-wong"a, 1 weŋ'ə-weŋ'ə, 2 wŏng'a-wŏng'a, *n* [N S Wales] **1.** The large Australian white-faced pigeon (*Leucosarcia picata*) a table delicacy. **2.** The wonga-wonga vine

wong'ert, *n* Same as WANGER

wong'shy, 1 weŋ'shi, 2 wŏng'shy, *n* [Chin] The pods of a rubiaceous tree (*Gardenia grandiflora*), which yield a yellow dyestuff, which colors silk and wool without mordants **wong'sky‡.**

won'ingt, *n* Habitation, abode

wonnet, *v & n* Won

won'nent, *imp* of WIN *v* Won

Won'san", 1 wen'sän' 2 wŏn'sän,' *n* Same as GENSAN

wont, } 1 wunt *or* wönt, 2 wont *or* wönt (XIII), *v* **I.** *t* **wunt**ᴾ, } To cause to become accustomed to, habituate used reflexively

Nothing *wonts* me to a new place more than the birds
BURROUGHS *Birds and Poets Bird Medley* p 85 [H & H 1877]

II. *i* **1.** To be accustomed or habituated, be used, as, he was *wont* to be free and bold **2.** To dwell

won't. [Colloq] Will not. contraction of *will not*

wont, *a* Using or doing habitually, accustomed, used used only in the predicate, as, deeds that bards are *wont* to celebrate [ME *wont, woned*, pp of *wonen*, < AS *wunian* dwell] — **wont'less**, *a* Unaccustomed unwonted

wont, *n* Ordinary manner of doing or acting, habit, practise, custom use, way Syn.: see HABIT

About nine A M, all was ready here, she softly regulating and forwarding as her *wont* was
CARLYLE *Reminiscences, Jane W. Carlyle* p 501 [*in* 1881]

wont'ed, } 1 wunt'ed, 2 wont'ĕd, *pa* **1.** Commonly **wont'ed**ᴾ, } used or done; habitual, customary, usual **2.** Made familiar, content, or attached by custom, accustomed, as, the fowls have become *wonted* to the place Syn.: see HABITUAL — **wont'ed-ness**, *n*

woo, 1 wü, 2 wŏŏ, *v* **I.** *t* **1.** *To try* to win the affections of, make love to, solicit in marriage, court, as, he *wooed* her **2.** [Archaic] To seek to influence by importunity, invite, solicit, seek **3†.** To seek to obtain

II. *i* **1.** To sue for one's heart, make love, court **2.** To entreat earnestly, beg [< AS *wōgian*, < *wōh*, bent.]

Syn.: address affect court, flatter, make love, pay addresses seek, solicit — Ant.: avoid, eschew, fly, forsake, refuse, reject *repel* shun

woo¹, *n* [Scot] Wool

woo²†, *a & n* Wo

wood¹, 1 wud, 2 wŏŏd, *v* **I.** *t* **1.** To place a supply of wood upon, furnish with wood for fuel **2.** To cover with or as with woods, convert into a forest

II. *i* To take in wood, supply wood. often with *up* — **to wood up** [Slang], to applaud, as by stamping the feet on a wooden floor

wood²†, *vi* To act like a maniac grow mad, rave

wood³, *a* Furious frantic raging, insane mad

wood¹, *n* **1.** A large and thick collection of trees, a forest; sometimes, a grove often in the plural

Enter this wild *wood* And view the haunts of Nature
BRYANT *Inscription for the Entrance to a Wood* l 5

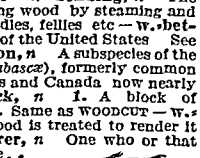
2. *Bot* The substance of which a tree or shrub is composed, in an exogenous stem, the hard, solid part between the pith and bark, made up of the xylem portions of the fibrovascular bundles Compare ALBURNUM, DURAMEN, ENDOGEN, EXOGEN

A transverse section of a tree shows it to consist of three distinct parts the pith or medulla the *wood* made up of annual rings or layers, and the bark The pith is in the centre of the tree and around it the *wood* is disposed in approximately concentric rings that part near the pith is hard and close in grain, and from its position is termed *heart-wood* The *sap-wood* is made up of the outer layers or rings and these are softer than the heart and generally of more open grain Each annual ring is made up of two parts — an inner soft portion light in colour and a hard dark-coloured outer portion The inner portion is formed early in the season and is termed *'spring wood,'* the darker part being called *'autumn wood'* The medullary rays extend radially from the centre of the tree to the bark at right angles to the grain of the *wood* and serve during life to bind the whole together as well as to convey nourishment from one part of the tree to another
Encyc Brit 11th ed, vol XXVI, p 978

3. The hard substance of a tree or shrub as cut for use, as for building, cabinetwork, manufacturing purposes, or fuel, timber, lumber, fire-wood, cord-wood **4.** The cask, keg, or barrel as a receptacle for liquors, in distinction from the bottle, as, wine or beer from the *wood* **5.** *Her* A group of trees growing on a mount, usually vert See illus under HURST **6.** Something made of wood, as a woodcut Specif: (1) In music, the wind-instruments of the class ordinarily made of wood, as flutes flageolets, clarinets, etc, taken collectively (2) In bowls, one of the balls

7. [Rare or Obs] The grain of wood **8†.** (1) A collection, mass, crowd (2) Hence, any miscellaneous collection, as of an author's works [< AS *wudu*, wood]

Syn.: chase copse, forest grove, thicket, timber — **a'gal-wood"**, *n* See AGALLOCHUM — **Amboyna w.**, the beautifully mottled wood of a tree (*Lingoum indicum*) of Amboyna and the East Indies — **artificial w.**, a *composition, as of* sawdust, paper, glue, caoutchouc, etc, which may be molded into articles, and *serves as a fair substitute for* wood — **Cuba w.**, fustic — **Curana w.**, the fragrant wood of a large tree (*Icica altissima*) *of the myrrh family*, growing in the forests of Guiana used for inside casings of houses and for bookcases, the *cedar-like odor preserving the books from* insects **cedar-w.‡, Samaria w ‡.** — **flat woods**, any dry, low-lying timber-land, *as*, in Florida, the level pine land of most of the peninsula — **fossil w**, any wood found preserved underground, *especially, silicified, calcified or pyritized wood* — **heavy w.**, the wood of any of the trees whose dried timbers have a *specific gravity of over 0 70 such as* acacia, hornbeam, ash, and oak — **Jamaica w**, same as BRAZILETTO — **karri w.**, the *strong elastic and durable timber of a colossal* tree (*Eucalyptus diversicolor*) of southwestern Australia valuable for *planks and masts of ships and boats*, for wheels, spokes, etc — **light w.**, any of the woods that fully dried, have a specific gravity of 0 55 or less, as white or Weymouth pine, silver fir, poplar, and cider — **moderately heavy w.**, the wood of any of the trees whose timbers dried have a specific gravity of 0 56 to 0 70, as the larch, birch sycamore, sweet chestnut, elm, and beech — **myrtle-w.**, *n* The wood of the Victorian and Tasmanian beech (*Fagus cunninghamii*) prized by carpenters — **nephritic w**, see NEPHRITIC TINCTURE, under TINCTURE, *n* — **open w.**, any wood of loose texture which easily yields its coloring-matter. used by dyers — **padouk-w.**, *n* The Andaman redwood See REDWOOD — **Pernambuco w.**, the wood of a Brazilian cæsalpiniaceous tree, which furnishes a reddish-brown dye — **petrified w**, fossil wood — **Samaria w**, same as CURANA WOOD — **secondary w.** (*Bot*), the later wood formed by the cambium in dicotyledonous plants — **soft w.**, any soft and easily worked wood, such as pine and hemlock, as opposed to *hard wood* See HARD — **wood'-ac"id,** *n* Same as WOOD-VINEGAR — **w.-agate**, *n* An agate derived from wood by replacement of organic matter with *silica* — **w.-alcohol**, *n* Methyl alcohol See ALCOHOL — **w.-and-water Joey** [Colloq Austral], a man that does *odd jobs on a sheep-station* — **w.-anemone**, *n* A little plant of the genus *Anemone*, growing in woodlands blooming in early spring It has a simple stem with an involucre of 3 petioled trifoliolate leaves and at the top a single white flower, *purplish outside A quinquefolia* is the common American species and *A nemorosa* is the common European *species* See illus under ANEMONE **wind'flow"er‡.** — **w.-ant**, *n* **1.** A forest-dwelling ant, as the large red ant (*Formica rufa*) **2.** A white ant that burrows into old timber — **w.-apple**, *n* **1.** *Same as ELEPHANT-APPLE* **2.** The Bengal quince See ÆGLE — **w.-ashes**, *n* Ashes obtained by burning wood or plants *the source of many* potassium salts — **w.-awl**, *n* [Local, Eng] The green woodpecker or woodwale — **w.-baboon**, *n* The drill — **w.-beetle**, *n* An Old World tropical passalid beetle — **w.-bending**, *n* The act, process, or business of bending wood by steaming and clamping, as in making plow-handles, felloes etc — **w.-betony**, *n* The common lousewort of the United States See illus under LOUSEWORT — **w.-bison**, *n* A subspecies of the American bison (*Bison bison athabascæ*), formerly common in the northwestern United States and Canada now nearly extinct **w.-buffalo†** — **w.-block**, *n* **1.** A block of wood prepared for engraving **2.** Same as WOODCUT — **w.-boller**, *n* A boiler in which wood is treated to render it softer for easy working — **w.-borer**, *n* One who or that which bores wood especially, the larva of any one of various cerambycid and buprestid weevils, beetles, clearwings, goat-moths, and horntails, also, a gribble a wood-shrimp, or a shipworm as, the metallic *wood-borer* (*Dicerca divaricata*) — **w.-borne†**, *a* Borne in the woods — **w.-bound**, *a* [Eng] Encumbered with tall, woody hedgerows — **w. brick**, a block of wood that may be substituted for a brick, as in a brick wall, to serve as a hold for nailing laths etc Called also *wooden brick* — **w.-brone†**, *n* The *common European ash* — **w.-broom**, *n* A European plant, a species of genista (*G sylvestris*) — **w.-bug**, *n* A pentatomid bug frequenting woods or forests *forest-bug* — **w.-calamint**, *n* An Old World calamint (*Calamintha sylvatica*) — **w. carpet**, a layer of coarse mosaic in wood for use as a floor-covering, commonly made of thin strips of different-colored oiled woods glued to a *web of cloth* — **w.-carver**, *n* One who carves wood — **w.-carving**, *n* **1** The art, method, or process of carving wood especially for decoration **2.** A carving in wood — **w.-carving machine**, one of a variety of machines having cutters for automatically routing a pattern in a wooden surface much used in the manufacture of furniture — **w.-cell**, *n* *Bot* A cell entering into the composition of wood, an elongated usually sharp-pointed cell with very thick walls and narrow cavity **w.-fiber‡.** — **w.-charcoal**, *n* See CHARCOAL — **w.-chopper**, *n* One whose business is the felling of trees also, one who chops wood for fuel etc, a wood-cutter — **w.-cleaver**, *n* [Rare] A wood-chopper — **w.-cloth**, *n* A textile woven *from fibers of soft woods* that have been treated with acid to render them pliable. — **w.-coal**, *n* **1.** Charcoal made from wood See CHARCOAL **2.** A *fuel intermediate* between peat and true coal, lignite — **w.-copper**, *n* A fibrous variety of oliveinite — **w.-corn**, *n* [Gt Brit] Corn or grain paid as tribute to a lord of the manor for the privilege of gathering dead wood on his land — **w.-crash**, *n* A mechanism used in theaters to imitate the sound of breaking *timbers* — **w.-cricket**, *n* A cricket that dwells in the woods, especially, the European *Nemobius sylvestris* — **w.-culver**, *n* [Prov Eng] The ring-dove — **w.-dove**, *n* **1.** The stock-dove **2** The wood-pigeon — **w.-drill**, *n* *Mining* An auger with a central screw-point, which draws the cutting-bit into the wood — **w.-drink**, *n* *A liquid in which* various medicinal woods have been steeped — **w.-duck**, *n* **1.** A North-American duck (*Aix sponsa*) that nests in trees The male has the crest large, and is mostly velvety-black above varied with bronze, purple blue, and green, with the head metallic green and purple with white stripes and a white throat-patch, the chest chestnut spotted with white, and the belly white See illus under DUCK **2.** [Western U S] The hooded merganser **3.** [N S Wales] The Australian maned goose (*Bernicla jubata*) — **w.-eater**, *n* A wood-boring crustacean, the gribble — **w.-embossing**, *n* The embossing of a design on wood, in imitation of wood-carving done by subjecting to heat and pressure, or by burning with a mold — **w.-end**, *n* *Ship-building* Same as HOOD-END — **w.-evil**, *n* **1.** *Vet* Same as REDWATER, 1 **2.** A digestive disease among cattle, due to the consumption of shoots of trees, hedge-cuttings, etc — **w.-feller**, *n* One who fells trees, a wood-chopper, wood-cutter — **w.-fern**, *n* **1** The common polypody **2.** Any one of various shield-ferns, as the marsh-fern — **w.-fiber**, *n* **1.** Same as WOOD-CELL **2.** Wood reduced to a finely powdered state — **w.-fire**, *n* A fire made by burning wood, especially an open fire of wood, as on a hearth — **w.-flour**, *n* Fine sawdust, usually of pine for use in dressing wounds, etc — **w.-fretter**, *n* An insect, especially a larval beetle, that abrades wood by boring or eating it — **w.-frog**, *n* A small, yellowish North-American frog (*Rana sylvatica*), common in damp woods, reddish-brown with a broad black mark on each side of the head — **w.-gas**, *n* Illuminating-gas obtained from the destructive distillation of wood — **w.-geld†**, *n* *Feudal Law* Money paid for the right of felling timber or gathering wood in a forest — **w.-girt**, *a* Surrounded by woods as, a *wood-girt* cottage — **w.-gnat**, *n* A British gnat (*Culex nemorosus*) — **w.-god**, *n* A deity of the woods — **w.-grass**, *n* **1.** See GRASS **2.** [Prov Eng] A species of wood-rush (*Luzula sylvatica*) — **w.-grinder**, *n* A machine for grinding wood to be made into pulp for use in paper-making — **w.-grouse**, *n* **1.** The capercailzie **2.** A grouse of the genus *Dendragapus*, as the spruce-partridge — **w.-gum**, *n* Same as XYLAN — **w.-hacker**, *n* [Prov Eng] A woodman — **w.-haggert**, *n* A wood-cutter — **w.-hawk**, *n* An African hawk (genus *Dryotriorchius*) — **w.-hen**, *n* **1.** An Australian *ocydromine* bird, as the weka **2** [Local, U S] The American woodcock — **w.-hewer**, *n* **1.** One who hews *wood a wood-chopper* **2.** A dendrocolaptine tree-creeper — **w.-hole**, *n* A place where wood is stored — **w.-honey**, *n* [Archaic] Wild honey — **w.-hoopoe**, *n* An African irrisoroid bird having a long curved bill and long graduated tail — **w.-horse**, *n* **1.** A sawbuck or sawhorse **2** A walking-stick insect — **w.-house**, *n* A house or shed for storing away fire-wood **w.-shed‡.** — **w.-hyacinth**, *n* The common bluebell or harebell — **w.-ibis**, *n* A tantaline stork, having the bill decurved toward the end and blunt, and toes long, as *Tantalus loculator of the southern* United States, white, with a bald bluish head and black wings and tail — **w.-kingfisher**, *n* A dacelonine kingfisher kinghunter — **w.-knifet**, *n* A short sword dagger — **w.-lark**, *n* A European lark (*Alauda arborea*) resembling the skylark but smaller, with more spotted breast, and usually found near trees — **w.-laurel**, *n* **1.** Spurge-laurel See SPURGE **2.** The mountain-laurel — **w.-layer**, *n* A young oak or other timber-tree laid down among hawthorns or other smaller trees to make hedges — **w.-leopard**, *n* The leopard-moth, whose caterpillar lives in the wood of fruit-trees — **w.-lily**, *n* **1** The lily-of-the-valley **2.** The lesser wintergreen (*Pyrola minor*) **3.** *Any one of* various species of *Trillium* **4** The red lily (*Lilium philadelphicum*) of the eastern United States **5.** [Austral] An orchid (*Dendrobium speciosum*) — **w.-lock**, *n* *Naut* A small piece of hard coppered wood fitted against the upper pintle of a rudder to prevent its unshipping — **w.-lot**, *n* A lot of land devoted to the growing and cutting of wood or timber — **w.-march**, *n* The wood-sanicle an old name. — **w.-meal**, *n* Same as WOOD-FLOUR — **w.-measurer**, *n* [Scot] A dealer in timber — **w.-meeting**, *n* A meeting in the woods, as a camp-meeting — **w.-mill**, *n* A wooden polishing-wheel, usually for finishing — **w.-mite**, *n* An oribatid or beetle-mite found mostly in wood — **w.-monger†**, *n* One who sells wood a lumber-merchant — **w.-mouse**, *n* **1.** The European long-tailed mouse (*Mus sylvaticus*), which builds its nest and stores its food in hollows of trees **2.** A white-footed mouse **3** A red-backed mouse — **w.-nettle**, *n* A perennial nettlewort (*Laportea canadensis* or *Urticastrum divaricatum*) of the United States and Canada, having a stem 2 to 4 feet high, with alternate, ovate leaves, minute flowers in clusters and stinging-hairs — **w.-nightshade**, *n* The woody nightshade See BITTERSWEET — **w.-note**, *n* A simple artless song as of a wild bird — **w.-nut**, *n* The filbert — **w.-nymph**, *n* **1.** A goddess of the forest dryad **2.** A brilliantly colored zygænid moth (genus *Eudryas*), as *E grata* and *E unio*, whose larvæ bore into American grape-vines **3** A South-American humming-bird (genus *Thalurania*) as *T glaucopis* — **w.-offering†**, *n* Wood burned on the altar — **w.-of-the-Holy-Cross†**, *n* The mistletoe — **w.-oil**, *n* See *under* OIL — **w.-owl**, *n* *An owl of the genus Syrnium*, as the European tawny owl (*S aluco*) or the American barred owl (*S nebulosum*) — **w.-paper**, *n* **1.** Paper made from wood-pulp **2.** A wall-decoration made of a thin layer of wood backed with paper — **w.-parenchyma**, *n* *Bot* A three-celled fiber in which one cell has square ends and the others, attached on either end of it have pointed extremities regarded as intermediate between parenchyma and *prosenchyma* — **w.-partridge**, *n* **1.** (Local, U S] The spruce-partridge or Canada grouse **2.** Any of the small *partridges of the genera Caloperdix, Melanoperdix*, and *Rollulus*, found in Borneo Java and Sumatra — **w.-pea**, *n.* The heath-pea See HEATH — **w.-penny**, *n* *Feudal Law* Coin used in payment of wood-geld **w.-silver‡.** — **w.-pewee**, *n* A small olive-green North-American tyrant-flycatcher


Metallic Wood borer 1/1

(genus *Contopus*), especially *C. virens*, common in the eastern United States and noted for its plaintive call

I have given the name *wood Pewée* to this species to discriminate it from the preceding [the phœbe-bird] which it resembles so much in form and plumage WILSON in Wilson and Bonaparte's *Am Ornithology* vol 1, p 231 [nov 1877]

—w.·pie, *n* A woodpecker, especially the greater or the lesser spotted woodpecker **—w ·pigeon,** *n* **1** The ring-dove **w.·culvert, w.·dovet, w.·quest†.** 2 The stock-dove 3. [U S] The band-tailed pigeon (*Columba fasciata*) of the southwestern United States 4 [New Zealand] A white-and-purple pigeon (*Hemiphaga novæzealandiæ*) of considerable size **—w ·pile,** *n* A pile of wood, especially of fire-wood **—w.·pitch,** *n* The residuum of wood-tar distillation **—w.·puceron†,** *n* An aphid **—w.·pulp,** *n* Pulped wood for use in making paper usually ground to powder and digested with chemicals See PULP-DIGESTER **—w.·quail,** *n* An East-Indian rolluline bird, having a quail-like form and hind claws rudimentary as, the red-crested *wood-quail* (*Rollulus roulroul*), green with a crest of red feathers **—w.· quest,** *n* **1.** A pigeon, the ring-dove **2.** A treronoid pigeon (*Hemiphaga spadicea*) of Norfolk Island **w.· queest† —w.·rabbit,** *n* The cottontail, wood-hare **—w ·ranger,** *n* The keeper of a forest **—w ·rat,** *n* A large North-American sigmodont rat-like rodent (genus *Neotoma*), as *N floridana*, found mostly in woods in the southern United States



Florida Wood-rat 1/8

—w ·reed, *n* A tall Old World grass (*Calamagrostis epigeios*) **—w reed-grass,** a tall perennial somewhat sweet-scented grass (*Cinna arundinacea*) of the United States, Canada, and Europe **—w.·rick,** *n* [Prov Eng] A wood-pile **—w.·robin,** *n* **1** [U S] The wood-thrush **2** [Austral] A warbler of the genus *Erythrydryas* especially *E rosea* **—w.·rock,** *n* A variety of asbestos resembling wood **—w.·rush,** *n* Any rush of the genus *Luzula*, usually growing in woods and dry places, whence the name The **common wood-rush** (*Juncoides campestre*) is a perennial plant with long, flat leaves and ovate floral bracts, which flowers early **—w.·sage,** *n* **1.** The wood-germander **2** The American germander **—w · sandpiper,** *n* A sandpiper (*Totanus glareola*) of the eastern hemisphere **—w ·sanicle,** *n* The European sanicle, common in woods and thickets **—w.·saret,** *n* A froth seen on herbs cuckoo-spit **—w.·satyr,** *n* Any butterfly of the family *Agapetidæ*, the meadow-browns **—w.·saw,** *n* A buck-saw See illus under SAWBUCK **—w.·sawyer,** *n* One who saws wood especially fire-wood as with a buck-saw **—w.·seret** *I a* Barren, dry **II** *n* The season of winter **—w.·shed,** *n* A shed for the storage of fire-wood **wood-house —w ·sheldrake,** *n* [Local, U S] The hooded merganser, wood-duck **—w ·shrike,** *n* **1** An Old World prionopoid bird of *Prionops* or a related genus **2** A woodchat **—w ·shrimp,** *n* A cheluroid amphipod that bores into submerged timbers as the European *Chelura terebrans* **—w.·skin,** *n* A large canoe of the Indians of Guiana, made of a single piece of tree-bark shaped into a serviceable boat **—w.· slave,** *n* [Jamaica] A small scincoid lizard (*Mabouya sloani*) of Jamaica



South-American Wood-skin

—w.·snail, *n* A common European snail (*Helix nemoralis*) **—w ·snake,** *n* An arboreal whip-snake **—w ·snipe,** *n* **1** [Local, Eng & U S] A woodcock **2** [Bermuda] The Hudsonian curlew **—w ·soot,** *n* Soot obtained from wood **—w ·sour,** *n* The common wood-sorrel an old name **w ·soret; w.·sowert.—w.· spack,** *n* [Prov Eng] Same as WOOD-SPITE **—w ·spirit,** *n* Methyl alcohol See ALCOHOL **—w.·spite,** *n* [Prov Eng] The green woodpecker or yaffle **—w ·spurge,** *n* An Old World spurge (*Euphorbia amygdaloides*) so called because found in English woods **—w. stamp,** a stamp made of wood as for stamping fabrics in colors **—w ·star,** *n* One of several humming-birds Especially (1) The Bahama sheartail (*Doricha evelynæ*) (2) A member of the genus *Calothorax*, as *C calliope* **—w.·stone,** *n* Petrified wood as wood-opal **—w ·stork,** *n* A tantaline stork-wood-ibis **—w. ·strawberry,** *n* [Eng] A strawberry (*Fragaria vesca*) distinguished from the common strawberry by having the achenes superficial or not sunk in pits **—w ·sugar,** *n* *Chem* Same as XYLOSE **—w.·swallow,** *n* A swallow-shrike **—w.·swift,** *n* A British ghost-moth (*Epialus sylvinus*) **—w.·tar,** *n* Tar obtained from the dry distillation of wood the source of acetone, toluene, xylene, etc **—w.·thrush,** *n* A thrush (*Turdus mustelinus*) found in woodland in the eastern United States cinnamon-brown above brightest on the head and shading into olive on the rump and white spotted with black on the breast and sides **—w.·tick,** *n* **1** An ixodid **2** An insect as a deathwatch, that makes a ticking noise in the woodwork of a house **—w ·tin,** *n* *Mineral* Same as CASSITERITE **—w.· titmouse,** *n* The golden-crested kinglet **—w ·tortoise,** *n* A tortoise of the genus *Clemmys* of the eastern United States especially the sculptured turtle (*C insculpta*) **—w.·turner,** *n* One who shapes wood in a lathe **—w ·turning,** *n* **—w.· vetch,** *n* **1** A British woodland vetch (*Vicia sylvatica*) **2.** The wood-pea or heath-pea **—w.·vine,** *n* The common or red-berried bryony **—w.·vinegar,** *n* Impure acetic acid from the distillation of wood **—w.·violet,** *n* **1.** A violet (*Viola sylvatica*) of British and European woods with bluish-purple or lilac flowers and broadly ovate-cordate leaves **hedge-violet** 2 The **bird's foot violet —w.·wagtail,** *n* The gray wagtail **—w ·walker,** *n* A gibbon **—w.·warbler,** *n* **1** An American warbler, especially of the genus *Dendroica* See illus under SUMMER WARBLER **2.** The wood-wren **—w ·wasp,** *n* **1** A crabronid digger-wasp that makes its cells in wood **2.** A social wasp that attaches its nest to branches of trees as *Vespa sylvestris* **3** A horntail **—w · widgeon,** *n* The wood-duck **—w ·wind** *I a* Pertaining to or characteristic of a wooden wind-instrument **II** *n* *Mus* In an orchestra, the wooden wind-instruments taken collectively **—w ·wise,** *a* [Rare] Skilled in woodcraft **—w ·wool,** *n* Fine shavings, usually of pine for use in dressing wounds etc Compare WOOD-FLOUR **—w.·worm,** *n* A worm or larva dwelling in wood **—w.·wren,** *n* **1.** An Old World warbler (*Phylloscopus sibilatrix*) common in woodland districts of England **2.** The willow-wren **—w · yard,** *n* A space for piling and sawing cord-wood, any yard where wood for sale is stored

Wood, *n* **1. Alphonso** (⁹/₁₁1810–¹/₁1881), an American botanist **2 Anthony à** (¹⁷/₁₁1632–¹¹/₁₂1695), an English antiquarian **3. Ellen (Mrs. Henry Wood)** (¹/₁₁1814–²/₁₀1887), an English novelist, pen-name, "Johnny Ludlow", *East Lynne*, etc **4 Sir Evelyn** (⁹/₁1838–¹¹/₁1919), an English general who served in the Crimea, India, Egypt, and the Transvaal **5 George B.** (⁴/₁₁1797–⁴/₁1879), an American physician and writer, *U S Dispensatory* **6. John George** (⁷/₁1827–³/₁1889), an English naturalist, *Illustrated Natural History* **7. Leonard** (¹⁰/₁1860–), an American general and administrator, military governor of Cuba 1899–1902 Chief of Staff, U S A, from 1910–14 Governor of the Philippine Islands, 1921– **8 Robert** (1716–⁹/₁1771), an Irish archeologist **9. William Maxwell** (⁴/₁1809–¹/₁1880), an American author, surgeon-general **10** A county in N W Ohio, 626 sq m county-seat, Bowling Green **11** A county in N E Texas, 688 sq m, county-seat, Quitman **12.** A county in W West Virginia, 357 sq m county-seat, Parkersburg **13** A county in central Wisconsin, 785 sq m, county-seat, Grand Rapids

wood'bine", 1 wud'bain", 2 wŏŏd'bin", *n* **1.** The common British and European honeysuckle (*Lonicera periclymenum*), extensively cultivated and nearly naturalized in the United States It is a woody climber with deciduous ovate or elliptical short-petioled leaves, and fragrant yellow and red ringent flowers in dense terminal imbricate heads, succeeded by red berries



European Woodbine
a, the fruit

2. Any one of several other honeysuckles, especially the evergreen honeysuckle (*Lonicera caprifolium*), of damp woods in the United States, often cultivated sometimes called **American woodbine** Its flowers are ringent, but in axillary as well as terminal whorls, and its upper pairs of leaves are connate-perfoliate

The *woodbine's* scarlet banners
Flaunt from their towers of stones
MARY CLEMMER AMES *Nantasket* st 5

3. The Virginia creeper See VIRGINIA CREEPER, under VIRGINIA, and illus under AMPELOPSIS **4.** [Prov Eng] The black bindweed [< AS *wudubind*, < *wudu*, tree + *bindan*, bind] **wood'bind"†—Carolina wild woodbine,** the yellow jessamine (*Gelsemium sempervirens*) **—Spanish w**, same as ARBOR-VINE **—to go where the w. twineth** [Slang, U S], to go into retirement or obscurity, usually in the past tense

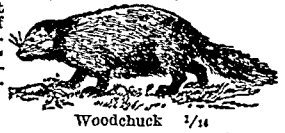
Wood'bridge, 1 wud'brij, 2 wŏŏd'brĭdg, *n* **1 William Channing** (²/₁₁1794–¹¹/₁1845) an American educational writer **2.** A river port in E Suffolk, England

Wood'bur-y, 1 wud'ber-ı, 2 wŏŏd'bĕr-ı, *n* **1. Daniel P.** (¹²/₁₁1812–⁸/₁1864), a United States general and engineer **2 Levi** (¹²/₂₁1789–³/₁1851), an American statesman and jurist **3.** A county in W Iowa, 864 sq m, county-seat, Sioux City **4.** A town and village in Litchfield county, Conn **5.** A city, county-seat of Gloucester county, N J

Wood'bur-y-type", 1 wud'ber-ı-taip", 2 wŏŏd'bĕr-y-tŷp, *n* A print or plate produced by a photomechanical process of engraving (specifically called the **Woodbury** or **Woodburytype process**), in which a thick film of bichromated gelatin is exposed under a negative, washed, soaked in alum, and dried This gelatin print may then be transferred in reverse to metal by pressure, and the metal plate be printed from after the manner of a copperplate [< Sir Walter *Woodbury*, the inventor]

wood'chat", 1 wud'chat", 2 wŏŏd'chăt", *n* **1.** A European shrike (*Lanius rufus*) with a bright-bay head and nape and the rest of the plumage black varied with white and gray **2.** An Asiatic turdoid bird of either of the genera *Ianthia* and *Larvivora*, bright-blue above and rufous below

wood'chuck", 1 wud'chuk", 2 wŏŏd'chŭk", *n* A sciuroid rodent, a marmot (*Arctomys monax*), of eastern North America usually grizzly-gray It burrows extensively, and is destructive to crops Compare GROUND-HOG [Cor of WEJACK]



Woodchuck 1/11

wood'chuck", *n* [Prov Eng] The green woodpecker

wood'chuck", *n* *Mach* A chuck for use in a wood-turning lathe

wood'cock", 1 wud'kok", 2 wŏŏd'cŏk", *n* **1.** A scolopacine bird of either of the genera *Scolopax* and *Philohela*, having the thighs entirely feathered *S rusticola* is the **European woodcock,** which ranges from Great Britain to Japan *P minor* is the **American w**, a similar but smaller species with the 3 outer primaries attenuate Both are very highly esteemed as game-birds See plate of BIRDS

The *woodcock* haunts the lonely dells
BURNS *Now Westlin' Winds* st 2

2. [Local, U S] The logcock, or pileated woodpecker **3.** A woodcock-shell **4.** A simpleton from the readiness with which the European woodcock allows itself to be ensnared [< AS *wuducoc*, < *wudu*, wood, + *coc*, cock] **—springes to catch woodcocks†,** snares for simpletons **—wood'cock-eye",** *n* [Eng] A snap-hook **—w.·fish,** *n* *The snipefish, sea-woodcock* **—w ·owl,** *n* [Local, Brit] The short-eared owl (*Asio brachyotus*) **—w · pilot,** *n* [Local, Eng] The golden-crested kinglet **—woodcock's crosst,** penitence for folly **—woodcock's head. 1.** A tobacco-pipe **2** A woodcock-shell **—w ·shell,** *n* A marine shell with a prolonged spout, as *Murex tribulus* **—w ·snipe,** *n* The double snipe

wood'crack"er, 1 wud'krak"ər, 2 wŏŏd'crăk'er, *n* A bird, the European nutcracker

wood'craft", 1 wud'kraft", 2 wŏŏd'craft", *n* **1.** Knowledge and skill in such things as belong to woodland life and occupations, the faculty of finding one's way and living comfortably in the wilderness as Boone was a master of *woodcraft*. **2** [Local, U S] The business of lumbering

wood'cut", 1 wud'kut", 2 wŏŏd'cŭt", *n* **1** A type-high block of finely grained wood, as box, engraved with a picture, design, etc, also, a print from such a block, a wood-engraving



The Earliest Known Wood-cut (1423)
St Christopher carrying the infant Christ From the Chartreuse of Buxheim, Bavaria

The first English book with *woodcuts* was Caxton's 'Game and Playe of the Chesse' published about 1476 G E WOODBERRY *Hist Wood-Engraving* p 63 [n 1883]

2. *Theat* A wingcut

wood'cut"ter, 1 wud'-kut"ər, 2 wŏŏd'-cŭt"-er, *n* **1.** One who cuts or chops wood, especially as an occupation **2.** One who makes woodcuts, a **wood-engraver —wood'cut"ting,** *n* **1.** The act or occupation of one who cuts wood **2** The work of wood-engraving

wood'-drill", **w.·duck,** etc See WOOD

wood'ed, 1 wud'ed, 2 wŏŏd'ĕd, *a* **1.** Having a supply of wood, abounding with trees **2†.** Thickly covered, crowded

wood'en, 1 wud'n, 2 wŏŏd'n, *a* **1.** Made of wood, as, *wooden* tools **2.** Having the expressionless immobility or the stiff awkwardness of motion characteristic of a wooden image or mechanism as contrasted with a living being, spiritless, dead, clumsy, awkward, as, a *wooden* countenance, a *wooden* stare **3** Insensible, like a block of wood, dull, stupid, stolid, slow, mechanical, as writings, speeches, etc **4†.** Sylvan

—wooden brick, same as WOOD BRICK **—wood'en-head",** *n* [Colloq] A stupid person blockhead dunce **—w ·headed,** *a* **—w.·headedness,** *n* **—w. horse** 1 A large hollow horse, described in Vergil's Æneid, which was introduced within the walls of Troy, and in which Greek warriors were hidden these, emerging at night, admitted the Greek army, who burned the city **2†** A former military instrument of punishment, consisting of a wooden block studded with sharp points on which culprits were made to sit astride **3†.** The gallows or scaffold **4†** A ship **—w leg,** an artificial leg **—w mill,** a gem-cutters' wooden wheel **—w. pavement,** see under PAVEMENT **—w. shoe,** a sabot **—w. walls,** ships from the answer of the Delphic oracle (480 B C) concerning Xerxes's invasion of Greece, that the wooden walls should alone be unconquered interpreted by Themistocles to refer to the Athenian fleet **—wood'en-ly,** *adv* In a wooden manner (1) Awkwardly, stiffly (2) Stupidly **—wood'en-ness,** *n*

wood'-en-grav"er, 1 wud'-en-grē"ər, 2 wŏŏd'-ĕn-grāv'er, *n* **1.** One whose occupation is wood-engraving, a maker of woodcuts **2.** A scolytid beetle of *Xyleborus* or a related genus, that bores beneath the bark of trees, leaving furrows that suggest engraving *Xyleborus xylographus*, destructive to the white and yellow pine in the United States, is an example

wood'-en-grav"ing, 1 wud'-en-grē'ıŋ, 2 wŏŏd'-ĕn-grāv'-ıng, *n* **1.** The art or process of cutting designs drawn or photographed on wood, from which a cast is usually made for printing, the making of woodcuts **2** A block thus engraved or a print therefrom Wood-engraving dates from the early 15th century, and was highly developed by Dürer in the 16th century

The surface of the block is lightly whitened with Chinese white so as to produce a light yellowish-gray tint and on this the artist draws, either with a pen if the work is intended to be in line or with a hard-pointed pencil and a brush if it is intended to be in shade If it is to be a line wood-cut the cutter simply digs out the whites with a sharp graver or scalpel, but if the drawing on the wood is shaded with a brush then the cutter has to work upon the tones in such a manner that they will come relatively true in the printing *Encye Brit* 11th ed, vol XXVIII p 800

wood'en-ware", 1 wud'n-wār", 2 wŏŏd'n-wâr", *n* Dishes, vessels, etc, made of wood said especially of household utensils made each in a solid piece

wood'fall†, *n* A cutting of wood

Wood'fill", 1 wud'fil", 2 wŏŏd'fĭl", **Samuel** (1883–) An American soldier in the World War, named by General Pershing for conspicuous valor under fire in the World War

Wood'ford, 1 wud'ferd, 2 wŏŏd'ford, *n* **1 Stewart Lyndon** (⁹/₁1835–³/₁1913), an American general, legislator, and diplomat **2** A county in central N Illinois 536 sq m, county-seat, Eureka **3** A county in central N E Kentucky 388 sq m, county-seat, Versailles **4** An urban district in Essex, England

wood'-grass", **w.·grouse,** etc See WOOD

wood'hack", 1 wud'hak, 2 wŏŏd'hăk, *n* [Eng] A woodpecker **wood'hack"ert.**

wood'house"†, *n* A woodwose

Wood'house, 1 wud'hous 2 wŏŏd'hous, **Robert** (⁴/₁₁1773–¹²/₂₁1827) An English mathematician and astronomer

wood'le, 1 wud'l, 2 wŏŏd'l, *n* [Scot] The gallows used humorously

wood'i-ness, 1 wud'ı-nes, 2 wŏŏd'ı-nĕs, *n* The state or quality of being woody

wood'ish†, *a* Sylvan

wood'ite, 1 wud'ait, 2 wŏŏd'ĭt, *n* A packing-material consisting in large part of india-rubber for automatically closing shot-holes in war-vessels to prevent leakage

wood'job"ber, 1 wud'jeb"ər, 2 wŏŏd'jŏb'er, *n* A woodpecker

wood'kern†, *n* A robber who lurks in the woods, bandit

wood'knack"er, 1 wud'nak"ər, 2 wŏŏd'năk er, *n* [Prov Eng] The green woodpecker or yaffle **wood'nack"ert**

wood'land, 1 wud'land, 2 wŏŏd'land, *a* Belonging to or dwelling in the woods, as, *woodland* birds

wood'land†, *n* Land occupied by or given up to growing trees, as woods or forests often in the plural **—wood'-land-er,** *n* One who dwells in the woods or woodlands

Wood'land†, *n* A township and city, county-seat of Yolo county, Cal

Wood'lawn, 1 wud'lŏn, 2 wŏŏd'lan, *n* A town in Jefferson county, Ala

wood'less, 1 wud'les, 2 wŏŏd'lĕs, *a* Destitute of wood or timber **—wood'less-ness,** *n*

wood'lil"y, etc See WOOD

wood'-louse", 1 wud'-laus", 2 wŏŏd'-lous", *n* **1.** An air-breathing oniscoid or related isopod commonly found under old logs **2** A psocid insect found in the woodwork of houses **3.** [Local, U S] A white ant. **4** A pill-bug

wood'ly, 1 wud'li, 2 wŏŏd'li, *adv* [Scot or Obs] With vehemence wildly furiously, madly

wood'man, 1 wud'mən, 2 wŏŏd'man, *n* [-MEN, *pl*] **1.** A wood-chopper or wood-cutter, lumberman

The *Woodman's* heart is in his work His axe is sharp and good
Hood *The Elm Tree* pt. ii. st. 5

2. Same as FORESTER, 1. **3.** A dweller in forests **4.** *Her* A savage or wild man 5 A thorn-bird **6†.** A hunter, woodsman [AS WADMOL

wood'mell, 1 wud'mĕl *or* -mail, 2 wŏŏd'mel *or* -mil, *n* Same

wood'smite", w.-nettle, etc See WOOD

wood'nesst, *n* Insanity madness rage

wood'peck"er, 1 wud'pek"ər, 2 wŏŏd'pĕk"er, *n* A picoid bird, having the bill hard and pointed and adapted as a chisel for picking trees usually in search of insects The typical woodpeckers or piculets have the tail-feathers stiffened and pointed to aid in climbing trees The tongue is long, protrusile, and tipped with horny barbed filaments The **green woodpecker** or yaffle (*Gecinus viridis*), the **great spotted w.** (*Dendrocopus major*), and the **lesser spotted w.** (*D. minor*) are Old World species found in Britain The **California w.** (*Melanerpes formicivorus bairdi*), the **great black w.** (*Picus martius*), the **red-bellied w.** (*Melanerpes carolinus*), the **red-headed w.** (*M. erythrocephalus*), the **supercilliary w.** (*M. supercilliaris*) the **downy w.** (*Dryobates pubescens*), the **hairy w.** (*D. villosus*), the **pileated w.** (*Ceophlœus pileatus*), the flicker or **golden-winged w.** (*Colaptes auratus*), the sapsucker or the **yellow-bellied w.** (*Sphyrapicus varius*), the **ivory-billed w** (*Campephilus principalis*), and the **white-headed w.** (*Melanerpes erythrocephalus*) are among the best-known North American species **wood'peck"‡.** — **wood'-peck"er-horn"bill**, *n* A black-and-white Asiatic hornbill (*Buceros pica*) [seer of a forest


Green Woodpecker 1/8

wood'reeve", 1 wud'riv", 2 wŏŏd'rēv", *n* [Eng] The over-

wood'ruff", 1 wud'ruf", 2 wŏŏd'rŭf", *n* A common European woodland herb (*Asperula odorata*), 6 to 12 inches high, with corymbs of snowy-white flowers The fresh leaves are scentless, but when dried diffuse an odor like that of newly mown hay [< AS *wudurofe*, < *wudu*, wood, + **rofe*, cp RUFF¹, *n*] **sweet woodruff‡; wood'roof"‡; wood'row"‡; wood'row"el‡.** — **dyers' woodruff**, a European trailing species of woodruff (*Asperula tinctoria*) with linear leaves six, four, and two in a whorl Its roots are a substitute for madder — **quinsy-wood"ruff**, *n* Quinsy-wort

Wood'ruff², 1 wud'ruf, 2 wŏŏd'rŭf, *n* **1. Wilford** (³/₁₁1807–⁹/₁1898), an American Mormon missionary and pioneer, 4th president of the Mormon Church, 1887 **2.** A county in central E Arkansas 593 sq m, county-seat, Augusta

wood'rush", w.-**sandpiper**, etc See WOOD

Woods, 1 wudz, 2 wŏŏdz, *n* **1. Leonard** (⁶/₁₁1774–³/₂₁1854), an American clergyman and author **2. Leonard** (¹¹/₂₁1807–¹²/₂₁1878), son of preceding, an American scholar, president of Bowdoin College **3. William B** (⁸/₁1824–⁶/₁1887), an American jurist, *Woods' Reports* **4.** A county in N W Oklahoma, 2,749 sq m, county-seat, Alva

Wood's half'pence". A supposed fraudulent issue of coin for Ireland, 1722–1725, by William Wood, an English ironmonger, which gave occasion to the publication in 1724 of Swift's *Drapier's Letters*

wood'shock, 1 wud'shŏk, 2 wŏŏd'shŏk, *n* The pekan, or its fur [Cor of WEJACK] **wood'shackt.**

The Pekan or Fisher Its skins are called '*woodshacks*' at the Hudson's Bay Company's sales JOHN RICHARDSON in George Back's *Arctic Land Expedition* app., p 364 [c. & HT 1836]

Woods Hole. A harbor, strait, and village in Falmouth township, Barnstable county, Mass, site of the United States Fish Commission Station and marine biological laboratory.

Wood's Holl‡

Woods'i-a, 1 wudz'i-ə, 2 wŏŏdz'i-a, *n* *Bot* A genus of small tufted polypodiaceous ferns, found in rocky places, with once- or twice-pinnate fronds, scattered roundish fruit-dots, the indusium attached beneath the sporangia, and early opening above them or often disappearing Of about 15 species, natives of cool and temperate regions, half a dozen are found in the United States [< Joseph *Woods*, British botanist] [woods

wood'side", 1 wud'said", 2 wŏŏd'sid", *n* Land adjoining

woods'man, 1 wudz'mən, 2 wŏŏdz'man, *n* [-MEN, *pl*] One who lives or works in the woods, especially, a skilled lumberman, also, a hunter or trapper, a woodman

Wood'son, 1 wud'sən, 2 wŏŏd'son *n* A county in S E. Kansas 496 sq m, county-seat, Yates Center

wood'-sor"rel, 1 wud'-sər"el, 2 wŏŏd'-sŏr"ĕl, *n* Any species of *Oxalis* The **common wood-sorrel** (*O. acetosella*) has a creeping scaly rootstock, and white flowers, veined with pink or purple solitary on scapes The **violet w.** (*O. violacea*) has a scaly bulb and scapes bearing umbels of several violet flowers The **yellow w.** (*O. stricta*), the most common of these three in the United States, has branching leafy stems and yellow flowers on axillary peduncles

Wood'stock, 1 wud'stŏk, 2 wŏŏd'stŏk, *n* **1.** A borough in Oxfordshire, England site of a royal palace and seat of the Duke of Marlborough **2.** A port of entry in Oxford N district, Ontario province, Canada **3.** A city in Carlton district, New Brunswick province Canada **4** A town in S W Cape of Good Hope province, South Africa **5** A town in Windham county, Conn **6.** A city, county-seat of McHenry county, Ill **7.** A town and village in Windsor county, Vt **8.** A town, county-seat of Shenandoah county, Va [In Salem county, N J

Woods'town, 1 wudz'toun, 2 wŏŏdz'town, *n* A borough

wood'suck"er, 1 wud'suk"ər 2 wŏŏd'sŭk"er, *n* [Local, Eng] The green woodpecker or yaffle

Woods'y, 1 wudz'i 2 wŏŏdz'i, *a* [Colloq, U S] Of or pertaining to the woods, suggesting the woods, as, a *woodsy* fragrance

wood'tap"per, 1 wud'tap"ər, 2 wŏŏd'tăp"er, *n* [Prov Eng] A woodpecker **wood'top'per‡.**

Wood'ville, 1 wud'vil, 2 wŏŏd'vil, *n* **1 Richard Caton** (²/₁1856–), an English artist and journalist **2 William** (²/₂₁1752–1805), an English physician, *Medical Botany* **3.** A town, county-seat of Wilkinson county, Miss

wood'wale", 1 wud'wēl", 2 wŏŏd'wāl", *n* A woodpecker especially the green woodpecker **wood'wall‡; wood'wele"†.**

wood'ward", 1 wud'wərd", 2 wŏŏd'wərd", *n* Same as FORESTER 1 — **wood'ward"ship**, *n*

Wood'ward, 1 wud'wərd 2 wŏŏd'wərd *n* **1. Bernard Bolingbroke** (⁹/₂₁1816–¹⁰/₁2869), an English historian, *History of America* **2. John** (⁸/₁1665–⁴/₂₁1728) an English antiquarian, geologian **3. Joseph Janvier** (¹⁰/₂₁1833–⁸/₁1884), an American histologist, microscopist *Medical History of the Rebellion* **4 Robert Simpson** (⁷/₂₁1849–⁸/₂₁1924), an American civil engineer and author **5. Samuel P.** (1821–1865), an English geologian 6 (1) A county in N W Oklahoma, 3,295 sq m (2) Its county-seat

Wood-war'di-a, 1 wud-wär'di-ə, 2 wŏŏd-war'di-a, *n* *Bot* A small genus of polypodiaceous ferns — the chain-ferns — so called from the chain-like arrangement of the fruit-dots [< T J *Woodward*, British botanist]

wood'ward-ite, 1 wud'wərd-īt 2 wŏŏd'ward-it, *n* *Mineral* A turquoise- to greenish-blue hydrous copper-aluminum sulfate ($H_8CuAl_6S_2O_{23}$), found in minute botryoidal concretions [< Dr S P *Woodward*]

wood'wax", **wood'wax"en**, *n* Same as DYER'S-BROOM **wood'wash"†.**

wood'work", 1 wud'wŭrk", 2 wŏŏd'wŭrk", *n* The wooden part or parts of any structure generally said of the interior woodwork finishing of a building

wood'-work"er, 1 wud'-wŭrk"ər, 2 wŏŏd'-wŭrk"er, *n* One who or that which works in wood (1) A carpenter or wood-turner (2) A wood-working machine, joiner — **universal wood-worker**, same as GENERAL JOINER See JOINER — **wood'-work"ing**, *n*

Wood'worth, 1 wud'wərth, 2 wŏŏd'worth, **Samuel** (⁶/₁₁ 1785–¹²/₁1842) An American journalist and poet, *The Old Oaken Bucket*

wood'woset, *n* A satyr faun **wood'wyset.**

wood'-wroth", 1 wud'-rŏth", 2 wŏŏd'-rŏth", *a* [Scot] Angry to the verge of madness

wood'y, 1 wud'i, 2 wŏŏd'i, *a* [WOOD'I-ER, WOOD'I-EST] **1.** Of the nature of wood, consisting of wood, ligneous; as, a *woody* stem 2 Of or pertaining distinctively to wood, resembling or suggesting wood; as, this water has a *woody* taste 3 Covered with wood or timber, wooded, as, a *woody* tract **4.** Sylvan

— **woody fiber**, woody tissue — **w. layer**, same as ANNUAL RING — **w. mullein**, the Jerusalem sage — **w. nightshade**, same as BITTERSWEET 1 — **w. stem**, a stem with the hardness and texture of ordinary wood, and that lasts year after year in the living plant, the stem of a tree or shrub as distinguished from that of a herb — **w. tissue**, tissue consisting of wood-cells, woody fiber See FIBROVASCULAR TISSUE VASCULAR BUNDLE

woo'er, 1 wū'ər, 2 wōō'er, *n* One who woos, a lover.

woof, 1 wūf, 2 wŏŏf, *n* **1.** The cross-threads of a woven fabric, carried to and fro by the shuttle, filling, weft.

A woven fabric consists of yarns called the warp laid in one direction, and crossed by yarns laid transversely and known as the *woof* KNIGHT *Am. Mech. Dict.* Loom

2 The texture of a fabric, sometimes, the cloth itself [< AS *ōwef*, < *ā-wefan*, weave, < *ā-*, A-², + *wefan*, weave] — **woofed**, *a* [Poet] Interwoven like the woof woven

woo'fell, 1 wū'fel, 2 wōō'fĕl, *n* The Old World blackbird

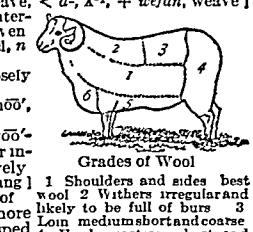
woof'y†, *a* Looking as if closely woven dense compact

woo"hoo', 1 wū'hū', 2 wōō'hōō', *n* The Old World sailfish

woo'ing-ly, 1 wū'iŋ-li, 2 wōō'-ing-ly, *adv* In a wooing or inviting manner, persuasively

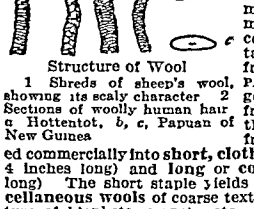
wool, 1 wul, 2 wŏŏl, *n* [Slang] To pull or rumple the hair of

wool, *n* **1.** The soft and more or less long, curly, or crisped hair which is obtained from sheep and some allied animals, and used in making material for the manufacture of clothing Next to cotton, wool is the most important textile material As a raw product it varies greatly in length of fiber and fineness of texture, according to the animal from which it is taken It is prepared for use by sorting, cleaning, oiling and picking, combing or carding, etc, and is then made either into felt, woolen yarn and cloth, or worsted yarn and cloth Its felting property is due to the peculiar irregular or scaly character of the fibers Pure wool of one quality is not generally used for weaving, but usually mixed with cotton shoddy, mungo, or the like Among commercial wools of importance are those obtained from the alpaca (see ALPACA), the llama, the Angora goat, the camel, and from the Cashmere goat of the Himalayas As shorn from the sheep, wool is divided commercially into **short, clothing,** or **carding wool** (3 to 4 inches long) and **long** or **combing w.** (4 to 6 inches long) The short staple yields the finer wool, and **miscellaneous wools** of coarse texture used for the manufacture of blankets, carpets, etc sometimes called **blanket** or **carpet w.** Short-staple domestic wool is divided into eight grades namely **picklock** (which is the finest), **prime, choice, super, head, seconds, abb,** and **breech** or **livery. Worsted w.** is classed downward from **fine, blue, neat, brown, breach, downright, seconds,** to **abb**



Grades of Wool

1 Shoulders and sides best wool 2 Withers irregular and likely to be full of burs 3 Loin medium short and coarse 4 Hind quarters short and coarse 5 Belly short and dirty 6 Throat short and dirty. 7 Shins short, stiff, and straight



Structure of Wool

1 Shreds of sheep's wool, showing its scaly character 2 Sections of woolly human hair, *a* Hottentot, *b, c,* Papuan of New Guinea

2 The under-fur or short downy coat of a fur-bearing animal **3.** Kinky human hair, especially the hair of a negro, humorously, the hair **4.** Something resembling or likened to wool, a woolly substance Specif. (1) Mineral wool (2) *Bot & Zool* Long, dense, soft hairs, resembling the wool of sheep, as on a plant or an insect [< AS *wull* wool]

— **Andalusian wool,** a fine quality of wool, used in the manufacture of socks and stockings — **Angora w.,** the wool of the Angora goat, used in making mohair — **dead-pulled w.,** same as DEAD-WOOL See DEAD — **extract w.,** wool made from an intermixture of wool and cotton rags by carbonizing the cotton — **German w.,** same as BERLIN WOOL See BERLIN, 2 — **glass w.,** a fibrous wool-like material, composed of fine filaments of glass intermingled like mineral wool — **laid w.,** wool clipped from sheep that have been greased or tarred as a protection from the weather — **leviathan w.,** soft woolen yarn, used in working on leviathan canvas — **mineral w,** a substance outwardly resembling wool, presenting a mass of fine interlaced filaments made by subjecting furnace-slag (or certain rocks) while molten to a strong blast Being both insect-proof and fire-proof, it forms a desirable packing for walls a covering for steam-boilers etc **slag-wool"‡.** — **more squeak than w.,** more sound than substance Compare GREAT CRY AND LITTLE WOOL, under CRY — **philosophic** or **philosopher's w,** zinc oxid — **pie w.** [Austral] wool gathered from pie pieces See PIE², *n*, 2 — **River Plate w,** same as MESTIZO WOOL — **steel w,** sharp-edged steel threads curled like wool, used as a substitute for emery-paper — **untrue w.,** wool fiber of uneven thickness, due to disease or ill feeding of the sheep — **vegetable w. 1.** Flax treated to resemble wool and used for mixing with it **2.** Piura cotton, a Peruvian product closely resembling wool — **wool'-bag",** *n* A cloud of cirro-cumulus type named from its fleecy appearance — **w.-ball,** *n* A ball of wool, especially of matted wool, as sometimes found in a sheep's stomach — **w.-bearing,** *a* Bearing or yielding wool — **w.-carder,** *n* A person who cards wool — **w.-carding,** *n* — **w.-cleaner,** *n* A beating-and-cleaning machine for wool, used preparatory to dyeing, carding, etc — **w.-clip,** *n* One season's clip or shearing of wool — **w.-comber,** *n* **1.** One who combs wool, by hand or machine **2** A wool-combing machine — **w.-combing,** *n* A process in the preparation of wool for yarns, consisting in straightening and disentangling the fibers — **w.-driver,** *n* [Eng] A person whose business is to purchase wool for the market — **w.-dryer,** *n* A machine for drying wool in process of manufacture — **w.-duster,** *n* A machine for freeing wool of dust — **w.-dyed,** *a* Dyed in the wool before making up into cloth — **w.-extract,** *n* Wool separated from cotton, as in rags by charring the vegetable fiber — **w.-fat,** *n* **1.** Same as SUINT **2.** Same as LANOLIN — **w.-gathering,** *n* Any trivial or purposeless employment especially, idle reverie so called in allusion to the act of gathering bits of wool clinging to briers, etc sometimes used attributively.— **w.-grass,** *n* A stiff rank sedge (*Scirpus cyprinus*), 2 to 5 feet high, with numerous silky rust-colored elongated bristles common in wet meadows and swamps from Newfoundland to Florida and Minnesota — **w.-grease,** *n* A fatty substance of a brown color and viscous consistency, extracted from wool-washings, consisting of cholesterin and other fats and volatile fatty acids It emits a rank, disagreeable odor, and resembles molasses and tar mixed *Treasury Decisions* vol iv, No 7. — **w.-grower,** *n* A person who raises sheep for the production of wool — **w.-growing,** *a* Suited to or engaged in the production of wool, as a *wool-growing* region — **w.-hall,** *n.* [Eng] A market or exchange where dealers in wool do business — **w. in the grease,** wool containing the yolk uncleaned wool — **w.-man,** *n* A dealer in wool — **w.-needle,** *n* A large long-eyed needle for fancy-work in wool and worsteds — **w.-oil,** *n* An oil used to soften wool for spinning — **w.-oiler,** *n* A device for oiling wool during picking or carding — **w.-packer,** *n* **1.** A stout table having apparatus for compacting fleeces or loose wool and bundling them, a wool-press 2 One who packs or bales wool — **w.-picker,** *n* A machine for opening and mixing wool before carding **mix'ing-pick"er‡.** — **w.-powder,** *n* Dust from wool, used as flock-powder — **w.-press,** *n* See under PRESS, *n* — **w.-sale,** *n* A public sale of wool on a large scale, as at an exchange — **w.-scour,** *n* [Colloq, Austral] A place where wool is scoured — **w.-scribbler,** *n* A wool-carding machine, a scribbler for operating on wool — **w.-seal,** *n* **1.** A baby harbor-seal **2.** *Furriery* Its white pelt — **w.-shears,** *n pl* A pair of blades connected by a spring-handle, a sheep-shears — **w.-shed,** *n* [Austral] A shed in which sheep are sheared and wool is sorted and packed — **w.-sorter,** *n* One who sorts wool, especially as to length and quality — **w.-sorters' disease,** pulmonary anthrax caused by inhaling dust from infected wool — **w.-sower,** *n* A woolly gall produced on the white oak by a gall-fly (*Andricus seminator*) — **w.-sponge,** *n* A kind of sponge used in baths **lamb's-wool sponge‡.** — **w.-staple,** *n* **1.** The fiber of wool See STAPLE¹, *n*, 3 2 Formerly, one of the marts in Flanders or England, or that at Calais, established for the rating or sale of wool See STAPLE¹, *n*, 6 — **w.-stapler,** *n* A dealer in or sorter of wool — **w.-table,** *n* Same as WOOL-PACKER, 1 — **w.-winder,** *n* One who bundles or winds up wool ready for packing

Wool, John E (²/₂₁1789–¹¹/₁₀1869) An American general; served in the Mexican war

woold, 1 wūld, 2 wōōld, *vt* To wind about, in nautical use, to pass (a rope or chain) around a fished piece [< D *woelen*, woold] — **woold'er,** *n* A stick used in winding or woolding a mast or yard or a pin in a rope-makers top

Wool'dale, 1 wul'dēl, 2 wōōl'dāl, *n* A parish in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England

woold'ing, 1 wuld'iŋ, 2 wōōld'ing, *n* *Naut* **1.** The act of placing a chain or rope around a spar 2 A chain or rope used to wind around a spar where it is fished

wooled, 1 wuld, 2 wōōld, *a* Having wool often in composition, as, a fine-*wooled* sheep **woolled‡**

wool'en, 1 wul'en, 2 wōōl'ĕn, *a* **1.** Consisting wholly or in part of wool, made of wool, as, *woolen* hose

Woolen garments always feel warm and free from chill
J. J. POPE *Number One* talk v, p 116 [F. & W. 1889]

2†. Wearing clothes of wool or cheap material, as opposed to silk, velvet, etc, hence, plebeian, common. [< AS *wyllen*, < *wull*, wool] **wool'len‡.**

wool'en, *n* Cloth or clothing made of wool especially in the plural, as, silks and *woolens* **wool'len‡.** — **wool'en-dra"per,** *n* A retail dealer in woolen cloths, sometimes, a wholesale dealer — **w.-merchant,** *n* One who deals in woolen goods — **w.-mill,** *n* A mill where wool is spun and woven into cloth — **w.-printer,** *n* One who prints patterns on woolen fabrics

wool"en-et', 1 wul'en-et', 2 wōōl'ĕn-ĕt', *n* A lightweight woolen fabric a trade name **wool"en-ette'‡; wool"len-et'‡; wool"len-ette‡.** [owl.

woo'lert, 1 wū'lert, 2 wōō'lĕrt, *n* [Prov Eng] The barn-

wool'fell", 1 wul'fel', 2 wōōl'fĕl', *n* The pelt of a sheep or other wool-bearing animal

wool'-fist"†, *n* Same as WOLF'S-FIST

wool'head", 1 wul'hed", 2 wōōl'hĕd", *n* [Local U S] The bufflehead [New South Wales

Wool-lah'ra, 1 wu-lā'rə, 2 wo-la'ra, *n* A suburb of Sydney,

wool'len, wool"len-et', etc Same as WOOLEN, etc

Wool'lett, 1 wul'et, 2 wōōl'ĕt, **William** (⁸/₁₁1735–⁸/₂₁1785). An English engraver, *Death of General Wolfe*

Wool'ley, 1 wul'i, 2 wōōl'y, *n* **1. John Granville** (⁶/₁₁ 1850–³/₁₁1922), an American temperance advocate, lecturer, author, *The Sower* **2 Mary Emma** (⁷/₁₁1863–), an American educator president of Mt Holyoke College

wool'li-ness, 1 wul'i-nes, 2 wōōl'i-nĕs, *n* The quality of being woolly, likeness to wool, pubescence, flocculence.

wool'ly†, 1 wul'i, 2 wōōl'y, *a* **1** Consisting of, covered with, or resembling wool, as, *woolly* hair

The Ethiopian, Negroid or Melanian or 'black' type . . is characterised by black hair, of a kind called 'frizzly' or incorrectly, *woolly*: i e each hair is closely rolled up on itself, a condition always associated with a more or less flattened or elliptical transverse section
FLOWER AND LYDEKKER *Mammals* p 745 [BL 1891]

2. *Art* Having no firmness, clearness, or sharp detail, soft and vaporous said especially of a style of painting. **3** *Meteor* Having a rounded and somewhat fleecy appearance, as cirro-cumulus clouds **4.** *Bot* Having a pubescence of long, soft, wool-like hairs, lanate **5.** Husky or veiled, as the voice or a vocal utterance

In the lowest of her woolly tones
GEORGE ELIOT *Middlemarch* vol. i, p 364. [D 1873]

6†. Wearing woolen clothing

M N O P Q R S T U V W

—**woolly bear,** the caterpillar of an arctiid or tiger-moth, covered with long dense hairs, as the salt-marsh caterpillar, or the common black-and-reddish larva of the isabella-moth See illus under TIGER-MOTH —**wool'ly-butt",** *n* **1.** A large tree (*Eucalyptus longifolia*) of extratropical eastern Australia, yielding useful timber **wool'ly-but"‡.** **2** The bastard jarrah See JARRAH —**w. elephant,** the mammoth —**w. fleece** [Colloq], cirro-cumulus clouds —**w.-head,** *n* [U S] A negro —**w.-headed,** *a* Having woolly hair *ulotrichous* **w.-haired‡** —**w.-headed thistle,** the friar's-crown —**w. indris,** the woolly lemur —**w. lemur,** see LEMUR —**w louse,** a plant louse of the genus *Schizoneura,* covered with woolly filaments, as the American blight, often destructive to the apple —**w. macaco,** the mongoos lemur —**w. maki,** the woolly lemur —**w. monkey,** a barrigudo —**w. plant-louse,** same as WOOLLY LOUSE —**w rhinoceros,** an extinct two horned rhinoceros (*Atelodus antiquitatis*) with a thick woolly covering Frozen carcasses, with the hair intact, have been discovered in Siberia

wool'ly, *a* [Slang, Eng] Out of temper, cross

wool'ly, *n* [Slang] A blanket

Wool'man, 1 wul'mən, 2 wōōl'man, **John** (?-1720–10/1772) An American Quaker philanthropist and author, *Journal* [WOOL-MAN

wool'mon"ger, 1 wul'mŭn'gər, 2 wōōl'mŏn'gĕr, *n* Same as

Wool'ner, 1 wul'nər, 2 wōōl'ner, **Thomas** (12/17 1825–10/1 1892) An English sculptor and poet *My Beautiful Lady*

wool'old, 1 wul'ōld, 2 wōōl'ōld, *n* The hair of cattle specially prepared to imitate wool, and worked into the wool of ingrain carpets, etc a trade name

wool'pack", 1 wul'pak", 2 wōōl'păk", *n* **1.** A bundle or bale of wool, specif , one weighing 240 pounds *2 Her* A cushion of wool with tufts at the four corners **3.** A cumulus cloud more fully, **woolpack cloud.** *4* A concretionary mass of crystalline limestone occurring in the form of balls, varying greatly in size, in the Wenlock limestone **ball'stone"‡.**

wool'sack", 1 wul'sak", 2 wōōl'săk", *n* A sack of wool, specif , in English history, a cushion stuffed with wool, the seat of the Lord Chancellor as the presiding officer of the House of Peers, hence, by metonymy, the office of Lord High Chancellor It is said that when in the reign of Elizabeth, an act of Parliament was passed to prevent the exportation of wool, woolsacks, whereon the judges sat, were placed in the House of Lords to keep in mind the staple manufacture of the realm

wool'sey, 1 wul'sı, 2 wōōl'sy Same as LINSEY-WOOLSEY, 1

Wool'sey, *n* **1 Sarah Chauncey** (1/21835–4/21905), an American writer for children, pen-name, 'Susan Coolidge" **2. Theodore Dwight** (10/21801–7/21889), an American scholar, president of Yale College, *International Law*

Wool'son, 1 wul'sən, 2 wōōl'son, **Constance Fenimore** (?/1 1848–1/21894) An American novelist *East Angels*

wool'stock", 1 wul'stŏk", 2 wōōl'stŏk", *n* A heavy wooden hammer for milling cloth [< WOOL + STOCK1, *n*]

Wool'ston, 1 wul'stən, 2 wōōl'ston, **Thomas** (1669–1/21733) An English deist

wool'ward‡, *adv* With wool worn next the skin as penance chiefly in the phrase **to go woolward. wol'ward‡.**

Wool'wich, 1 wul'ĭch *or* -ij 2 wōōl'ĭch *or* -ij, *n* A borough in London county, England, site of a government arsenal, proving-grounds, Military Academy, and Ordnance College

wool'work", 1 wul'wûrk", 2 wōōl'wûrk", *n* Work in wool specif , needlework in wool, worsted, etc , done mostly on canvas with Berlin wool

—**mosaic woolwork,** the formation of rugs, etc , by cementing short ends of colored woolen yarns to a canvas

wooly, *a* Same as WOOLLY

woom, 1 wūm, 2 wōōm, *n* Beaver-fur a trade name

woom'er-a, *n* [Austral] Same as WOMERAH

woon', 1 wūn, 2 wōōn *n* An administrator of a province or royal domain, a governor as, the Dallah *Woon* (governor of Dallah) [< Burmese *wun,* burden]

—**woon'douk,** *n* A minister of the second order in the High Court —**woon'gyi,** *n* A principal minister of state, and member of the High Court and Council

woon't, *n* Same as WON

woon'plaats", 1 wōn'plāts", 2 wōn'plāts", *n* [S -Afr D] A homestead, dwelling also, a farm

Woon-sock'et, 1 wūn-sok'et, 2 wōōn-sŏk'ĕt, *n* A city in Providence county, R I

woont', *v* Same as WONT

woo-ra'll, } 1 wū-rā'll, -ra 2 wōō-ra'll, -rä *n* [S Am] Same
woo-ra'ra, } as CURARE **woo'ra-ri‡; wou'ra-ll‡; wou'ra-rit.**

wooset', *n* Oose —**woos't‡,** *a*

woo'sel, 1 wū'zl, 2 wōō'sl, *n* [Prov. Eng] Same as OUZEL

Woos'ter, 1 wūs'tər 2 wōōs'ter, *n* **1. David** (3/21710–5/21777), an American Revolutionary general **2** A township and city county-seat of Wayne county, O seat of the University of Wooster (Presbyterian) founded in 1866

Woo'sung', 1 wū sung' 2 wu'sung', *n* A treaty port on the Yangtze river, China

woot', *vt* Same as WOT

wootz, 1 wūts, 2 wōōts *n* A variety of steel made in India by the cementation process the earliest known form of steel [Appar cor of Canarese *ukku* steel]



Branch of the Woo-rali-plant (*Strychnos toxifera*)

woo'yen, 1 wū'yen, 2 wōō'yĕn, *n* Same as WUYEN

wop, *vt* Same as WHOP

wops, 1 wops 2 wŏps, *n* [Prov Eng] A wasp **woppst.**

wor'ble, 1 wŏr'bl, 2 wôr'bl, *n* [Dial] A warble or bot

Wor'boise, 1 wŏr'bois, 2 wôr'bŏis **Emma Jane** (?/21825–8/1887) An English novelist *The House of Bondage*

Worces'ter, 1 wus'tər 2 wos'ter, *n* A fine grade of woolen cloth, made formerly in Worcester, England

Worces'ter, *n* **1 Dean Conant** (10/21866–9/1924), an American natural historian, educator, and administrator a United States commissioner in Philippine Islands 1899–1901, Secretary of Interior there since 1901, *The Philippine Islands and their People* **2 Marquis of** (1601–4/21667), Edward Somerset an English inventor, *Century of Inventions* **3. Joseph Emerson** (8/21784–10/21865), an American lexicographer *A Dictionary of the English Language* **4 Noah** (11/21758–10/21837), an American Congregational clergyman **5** Same as WORCESTERSHIRE **6** A county in S E Maryland, 487 sq m county-seat, Snow Hill **7** A county in central Massachusetts, 1 585 sq m county-seats Worcester and Fitchburg **8.** A manufacturing city a county-seat of Worcester county, Mass seat of Clark University (non-sectarian), founded in 1889 Clark College (non-sectarian) founded in 1902 Holy Cross College (Roman Catholic), founded in 1843 Worcester Polytechnic Institute (non-sectarian), founded in 1865 **9** A cathedral city, county town of Worcestershire, England, where Cromwell defeated the Royalists, ending the Civil War, Sept 3, 1651 **10** A town in S Cape of Good Hope province South Africa

Worces'ter-shire, 1 wus'tər-shir, 2 wos'ter-shĭr, *n* A midland county in England, 751 sq m , county town, Worcester **Worces'ter‡.**

word, 1 wûrd, 2 wûrd, *v* **I.** *t* **1** To express in a word or words, especially in selected words, phrase, as, the message was adroitly *worded,* to *word* one's thoughts **2.** To ply with words, also, to make or affect by a word, as, *worded* to weariness, to *word* creation into being **3†.** To flatter

II. *i* [Rare] To employ words, speak, argue, as, he was only *wording* —**to word it,** to dispute —**word'er,** *n [Rare] A speaker*

word, *n* **1.** A vocal sound or combination of vocal sounds, used as a symbol of an idea or conception, or of a conception including certain grammatical relations, a single independent utterance, forming the most elementary grammatical part of speech, vocable See LANGUAGE

A vocal sound that is a mere reflex of sensation is not usually regarded as a word but a vocal sound of reflex origin may become by general use significant of an idea, and therefore as truly a word as any utterance belonging to language, such a word is *oh* A word may be a single elementary sound symbolized by one letter, as the English indefinite article, or a combination of many sounds it may express a simple or a complex idea it may be any part of speech, it may be an elementary word, as *eat,* or a compilcated derivative, as *uneatableness* In human language all words except proper names and certain exclamations, are *signs* of generalized ideas, called *notions* Even particles that now seem almost unmeaning and unnecessary originally expressed some verbal, substantive or other idea

Signs and gestures preceded *words* The first terms were monosyllables ROBERT FLINT *Vico* p 212 [w. a 1884]

2 The letter or combination of written or printed letters or characters that stand for a significant vocal sound or sounds, as, an italicized *word*

The reputable English language contains approximately 700,000 *words* Possibly 300 000 more terms may be stigmatized as nonce, obsolete, vulgar, low etc , and therefore seldom or never sought in dictionaries

The World Almanac and Book of Facts 1927 New York, p 753

3. A vocable considered only as a sound, or a collocation of letters, apart from or as used without meaning, as, we want ideas, not *words*

But what are these *moral sermons [of Seneca]? Words* nothing but *words* UHLHORN *Conflict of Christianity with Heathenism* tr by Smyth and Ropes, bk i, p 93 [a 1879]

4. Verbal expression, conversation, discourse, talk mostly in the plural, as, a man of few *words* **5** A brief remark, clause, or phrase, hence, a short and pithy saying, proverb, as, let *me speak a word,* it is an old word that haste makes waste, a truer *word* was never spoken **6.** A communication or message, information or news, as, send him *word,* the *word* came that he was shot **7.** A command, signal, or direction, as, his word was law; give the *word* to go **8.** A promise, hence, honor or good faith, as, he is not a man of his *word* **9** A party cry or war-cry, watchword or password, motto or shibboleth, as, "compromise" is the *word* **10** *pl* Language used in anger, rebuke, or otherwise emotionally, as, they had *words* together and were never reconciled sometimes qualified by *warm, high, bitter,* etc **11.** [W-] In religious discourse, Holy Scripture, the Word of God

He that planned and made the worlds inspired the *Word* H W WARREN *Recreations in Astron* p 245 [a 1879]

12. [W-] The Son of God, the Logos [< AS *word,* word]

In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God John 1, 1

—**at short words‡,** briefly —**a word and a blow,** quickness of resentment, rash action —**by w. of mouth,** orally —**fallacy in w ,** a formal fallacy See FALLACY —**good w ,** a favorable remark or report as speak a *good word* for me —**hard w.** **1** A word difficult to spell pronounce, or understand **2** An angry word usually in the plural —**in a w ,** in brief as a summing up —**in w ,** in profession opposed to *in deed* —**mind the w ,** attend to the direction given —**to break one's w ,** to violate one's promise —**to have a w with,** to have a brief conversation with —**to take one at his w.,** to understand or to deal with one literally in accordance with his own statement —**word'-blind"ness,** *n* Inability to understand written or printed words the power of writing and of understanding speech may not be lost due to cerebral lesion and not to defects in the visual apparatus Compare WORD-DEAFNESS **text'-blind"ness‡.** —**w -blind,** *a* —**w.-book,** *n* A collection of words, vocabulary, lexicon dictionary —**w -bound,** *a* **1.** Restrained by any cause from expressing oneself in speech **2.** Bound by one's word —**w.-building,** *n* The construction or formation of words —**w.-catcher,** *n* One who catches at words, misunderstanding or misrepresenting the language of another a verbal quibbler —**w.-catching,** *n* —**w. deaf,** *a* Afflicted with word-deafness See DEAFNESS —**w.-dumbness,** *n* Ataxiaphasia —**w.-formation,** *n Philol.* The process of forming a word or words, the formation and evolution of the words of a language out of the ultimate roots or radicals traced through a whole language group also, the history of the origin and evolution of words See WORD 1 —**w for w,** literally, verbatim —**w.-memory,** *n* Recollection of words especially as cultivated or as a natural gift —**w. method,** a system of teaching reading which begins with words instead of letters, treating the word as an ideogram and afterward analyzing it into its phonetic and alphabetic elements Compare ALPHABET METHOD —**w -monger,** *n* One who deals in words rather than in thoughts —**w.-mongering,** *n* —**w -movement,** *n* [Rare] *Phon* The muscular movement involved in articulating words —**w.-painter,** *n* One who describes vividly one who excels in the choice of pictorial words —**w.-painting,** *n* —**w.-picture,** *n* A vivid description —**w.-play,** *n* Discussion turning chiefly on the meaning and use of words —**w.-recognition,** *n* The mental process by which a written or printed word calls up the idea expressed by the word —**words'man,** *n* [Rare] One who is apt in or given to words, a mere rhetorician —**words'man-ship‡,** *n* —**words of inheritance,** in a will, insurance policy, or conveyance, the words giving continuation of title to heirs or assigns —**words of institution,** the words of Christ in instituting the eucharist, especially as repeated in the liturgical prayer at the celebration of it —**words of limitation,** in a deed or will the limitation as to the estate granted or devised, or the designation as to heirs inheriting after the beneficiary —**words of procreation** (*Law*), the words used to designate heirs of the grantee's body in creating an estate tail —**words of the wise,** that part of the Book of Proverbs constituting chapters 22, 23, and 24 —**w.-spinner,** *n* One who devotes himself to literary composition in a steady, perfunctory way, a quill-driver —**w.-spinning,** *n* —**word'spite",** *a* [Rare] Vituperative, expressing abuse —**w.-square,** *n* An arrangement of a set of words in rectangular form, so that they can be read in either horizontal or vertical lines as in the example —**w -strife,** *n* A strife about words only, logomachy

FRET
REAR
EASE
TREE

word'-coin"age, 1 wûrd'-koin"ij, 2 wûrd'-kŏin"ăj, *n* **1.** The practise of fabricating or inventing words for special occasions Compare POTENTRY **2** Words so invented or formed, as, *vicecersation* a pedantic form of topsyturvyism, *vividity,* a combination of *rivid* and *avidity, anecdotage,* the reminiscence period of old age Compare PORTMANTEAU-WORD

Worde, 1 wŏrd, 2 wôrd, **Wynkyn de** (–1534?) A printer, worked with Caxton

Wor'den, 1 wŏr'dn, 2 wôr'dn, **John L.** (2/21818–10/21897) An American naval officer commanded the "Monitor" against the "Merrimac," March 9, 1862

word'ing, 1 wûrd'ıng, 2 wûrd'ing, *n* **1.** The act, manner, or style of expressing in words, diction, phrasing, phraseology, also, collectively, words used, expression **2.** [Rare or Obs] Arguing, wrangling Syn., see DICTION

wor'dle, 1 wŏr'dl, 2 wôr'dl, *n* One of the cams in a draw-plate or die, whose adjustment determines the cross-section of wire, etc , which is drawn through the die

word'less, 1 wûrd'les, 2 wûrd'lĕs, *a* Without words, dumb

Words'worth, 1 wûrdz'wurth, 2 wûrdz'wûrth, *n.* **1. Charles** (3/21806–12/21892), an English bishop, nephew of William, *Greek Grammar,* etc **2 Christopher** (6/21774–2/21846), an English divine, *Christian Institutes* **3 Christopher** (10/21807–4/21885), an English bishop, son of preceding **4. Dorothy** (11/21771–1/21855) an English diarist sister of William **5 William** (7/21770–4/21850), an English poet laureate, *The Excursion,* etc

Words'worth"i-an, 1 wûrdz'wûrth'i-ən, 2 wûrdz'wûrth'i-an **I.** *a* Relating to or in the style of the poet Wordsworth *(1770–1850)* See LAKE SCHOOL **II.** *n* A lover, follower, or imitator of the poet Wordsworth —**Words'worth"i-an-ism,** *n*

word'y, 1 wûrd'ı, 2 wûrd'ı, *a* [WORD'I-ER, WORD'I-EST] **1.** Of the nature of or pertaining to words, verbal, as, a *wordy* combat **2.** Expressed in many words, as, a *wordy* speech **3.** Given to or abounding in the use of words prolix as a *wordy* writer **word'i-ly,** *adv* In a wordy manner —**word'i-ness,** *n* **word'ish-ness‡.**

wor'dy‡, *a* [Scot] Worthy

wore', 1 wŏr, 2 wôr, *imp* of WEAR, *v*

wore't, *v* Were

work, 1 wûrk, 2 wûrk, *v* [WORKED, 1 wûrkt, 2 wûrkt, WORKS', or WROUGHT, WORK'ING] **I.** *t* **1.** To do work in or upon, operate directly or expend labor on, as a trade art or business (1) To cause to produce by toil as to *work* a mine or a farm (2) To prepare by some process, as to *work* dough or butter, to *work* the soil (3) To influence or manage by exertion often implying swindling or corruption as to *work* a political district or a legislature (4) To go over or through to secure all that is possible as the fisherman *worked* the whole stream (5) To treat, as a theme of speech, writing or music

Whatever it was that made the germ idea of Robinson Crusoe take root in Defoe's mind, he *worked* it out as an artist W MINTO *Daniel Defoe* p 141 [a 1879]

(6) To investigate or solve, as a problem (7) To carry on or carry through as a plan or scheme

2. To cause to do work, set in motion or action Specif (1) To direct the action or course of, employ or keep busy, make practical and effective, as, to *work* a machine, he *worked* his horse or servant severely (2) To use as an *instrument, as to work the jaw in eating* to *work* the rope of a tackle (3) To move nervously as by excitement as to *work* one's fingers or features (4) To excite gradually to a climax as to *work* oneself or another into a passion

Where our expectations have been highly *wrought,* it is no small gain if we are not disappointed W ALLSTON *Monaldi* p 94 [L. n & co 1841]

(5) To cause to ferment, as by the action of yeast also, to cause to purge as by the action of medicine

3 To use exertion in, as in going from place to place, or to effect gradually by exertion often with *through, out, up,* etc , as, to *work* one's way *through* difficulties or up to a position, or one's passage *on* a ship **4** To make or form by labor or skill, or to use as a material in such making, bring to any stage in the process of manufacture, as, the necklace was finely *wrought*

Gold, as I believe was ever where the first metal *wrought* D WILSON *Lost Atlantis* study i p 35 [MACM 1892]

5 To cause or bring about, effect as a change or as evil or good, also, to bring about as a state or condition often with prepositions, as, affliction *works out* a blessing More things are *wrought* by prayer Than this world dreams of TENNYSON *Morte D'Arthur* st 23

6. *Hort* To change by the operation of budding or grafting, as, to *work* seedling trees

II. *i* **1** To exert physical or mental power for the accomplishment of some object, labor, as in some task or duty, toil, specif , to be employed in some trade or business, be engaged in a department of labor, also, to be employed in a special way temporarily or for pastime, as, did you ever see him *work?* he *works* at wood-carving, they *wrought* in brass, she is *working* at embroidery **2.** To make progress or pass through a change, as *with toil or difficulty,* or gradually often with an adjective, adverb, or preposition, as *down, up, out, through,* etc , as, the fire *works down* from the roof. **3** To be effective or influential, as, all things *work* together for good, his example *wrought* upon me **4** To have motion (1) To be in motion or operation for the accomplishment of some desired result, run, operate, as, the machine *works* well (2) To have a slight improper motion, as machinery through the wearing of a part, as, the paddle-wheel *works* on its shaft **5** To be in a state of agitation or excitement, as, his features *worked* with passion **6** To ferment **7.** To become filled with *floating* vegetal growth as a pond, blossom **8.** To warp [< AS *wyrcan,* work]

—**to work against,** *to oppose* —**to w and turn** (*Print*), to print a form on one side, turn the sheet over, and print again from the same form —**to w. a ship** (*Naut*), to handle a ship in tacking and wearing —**to w double tides** (*Naut*), to work through continuous tides night and day hence to perform a double amount of work —**to w. (a person or thing) for all he or it is worth,** to use so as to secure all possible advantage from —**to w. free or loose,** to become loose through frequent use —**to w. in,** to mix or combine with something, also, to make to penetrate —**to w. into,**

to gradually make one's way into, rarely, to change, as from one state to another — **to w. off** 1. To separate or throw off, as scum, impurities, crude qualities, or visceral obstructions 2. To produce as by work, especially, to print, as, 1,000 copies were *worked off* 3 To send out, as for circulation, get rid of, as, to *work off* an undesirable lot of goods 4. To palm off, cause to appear as, the plagiarist *worked off* the essay as his own — **to w. on or upon,** to influence or act upon in any way practise on, affect — **to w. one's passage,** to pay for one s passage in a vessel by working while on board — **to w. out.** 1. To effect 2 To study out, solve 3. To expiate, as a penalty, or discharge, as a liability 4. To exhaust, as a mineral vein or a subject of inquiry — **to w. out a day's work** (*Naut*), to compute a day's sailing — **to w. over.** 1. To make amendments, additions, or changes while retaining the main idea said of a manuscript, picture etc 2 To influence or persuade, as, *to work over* a person to one's way of thinking — **to w. the goaf** (or **gob**) (*Mining*), to substitute some kind of artificial supports, as piles of refuse and cement, for the mineral masses originally left as roof-supports, but subsequently removed — **to w. the lunar,** to calculate mean time at any prime meridian from a lunar distance — **to w. to windward** (*Naut*), to sail, by alternate tacks, in a direction opposite to that of the wind — **to w. up.** 1. To use up, as material especially with elaboration 2. To create by degrees as a reputation 3 To excite or rouse as passion 4 *Naut* To set at a disagreeable or needless task — **to w. water,** same as PRIME *v*, 1 (2) — **to w with,** to strive to influence by explanations appeals, inducements etc

work, *n* 1. Continued exertion or activity directed to some purpose or end, putting forth of strength or energy, physical or mental, effort, labor, toil, especially, in the case of man, manual labor, as, hard *work* is the usual price of success

Work work, work! That is the grand panacea for sorrow
DINAH M CRAIK *Sermons out of Church* ser VI, p 190 [B 1875]

2. Hence, opportunity for labor, employment as a means of gain or livelihood, occupation, as, he is out of *work* 3. That upon which labor is expended, the material or subject of effort, an undertaking, task, business in hand, duty, as, one's daily *work* 4 That which is produced by labor or as by labor, a result achieved, performance, especially, a product of nature or of art, an article or fabric manufactured or a structure built

An honest man's the noblest *work* of God
POPE *Essay on Man* ep IV, l 248

Specif (1) An engineering structure, civil or military, as a dock, fortification, etc often in the plural as the *works* were deemed impregnable (2) A design or figure produced with the needle, as by crocheting or an article so ornamented or made, especially during the making as, embroidery-*work* (3) A product of mental labor, as a literary, artistic or musical composition often in the plural, as, the *works* of Bacon

5 A manufacturing or other industrial establishment usually in the plural form, which is often used as a collective singular, as, an iron-*works* 6 *pl* Running-gear or machinery, as of a watch 7. Manner of working or style of treatment, management, as, what *work* he makes of painting! 8. *pl Theol* Moral duties considered as external acts, especially as meritorious such duties, together with religious observances, regarded as a ground of acceptance with God opposed to salvation through grace and faith, as, not of *works* lest any man should boast 9 *Physics* The accomplishment of motion, or of a change supposed to involve motion, against the action of a force tending to resist it, as when a weight is raised against the force of gravity, or a body dragged against the resistance of friction The doing of work always involves an expenditure or disappearance of energy, actual or potential of which the work done is the measure Work is necessarily done whenever a force acts upon a moving point in the direction of its motion, and may then be measured by the product of the force into the distance through which the point moves while it acts Thus, the work done by lifting a weight of ten pounds five feet is 50 foot-pounds Compare ENERGY

When a force produces acceleration or when it maintains motion unchanged in opposition to resistance it is said to do *work*
CARNOT *Physics* tr by Atkinson ¶ 60 p 48 [W W & CO '05]

10. *Mining* Ore before it is dressed 11. [Rare] Difficulty, trouble 12 *Cricket* A twist, break said of a ball 13. Action, activity [< AS *weorc*, work]

Syn. achievement action business deed, doing, drudgery employment exertion labor occupation performance, product production toil *Work* is the generic term for any continuous application of energy toward an end *work* may be hard or easy *Labor* is hard and wearying *work toil* is straining and exhausting *work Work* is also used for any result of working physical or mental and has special senses, as in *mechanics* which *labor* and *toil* do not share *Drudgery* is plodding irksome and often menial *work* See ACT, BUSINESS PRODUCTION TOIL — Ant. ease idleness leisure, recreation relaxation, repose, rest, vacation

— **advanced work** (*Mil*), a work slightly beyond the covered way or glacis — **Agra w**, inlaid work of colored stones in marble, made at Agra in India — **bone'-work",** *n* Bone-lace work — **Cashmere w**, ornamental metal-work, as in brass in which incised lines are filled with a black composition and white raised floral work is interspersed in the design — **external w** (*Physics*) work done against external forces as a result of heat imparted, as in overcoming atmospheric pressure by expansion — **Holbein w**, embroidery in which the Holbein stitch is used, the pattern being the same on both sides from paintings by Holbein, in which it appears — **internal w.** (*Physics*), work done among the molecules of a body when heat is imparted as in raising temperature or changing state contrasted with *external work* — **laid w.** (*Embroidery*), same as LAID STITCH See STITCH *n* — **long-and-short w.,** in and out bond See under BOND" *n* — **muscular w.** 1. Work done in the contraction of a muscle 2 See MUSCLE WORK under MUSCLE — **out of w** 1 Having no customary or desired employment 2 [Rare] Not in working order — **stick-w**, *n Lacrosse* Work with the crosse — **to have one's w. cut out** [Slang] 1. To have one s work definitely fixed or assigned 2. To have a task that will fully occupy one s time — **to make short w. of or with** 1 To put an end to or dispose of at once, settle in short order 2 To accomplish speedily — **to set to w.,** see under SET', *v* — **Vienna w**, leather work for decoration with designs impressed — **work'-ad"der,** *n Physiol & Psychophys* An attachment to an ergograph to sum up and indicate the total amount of work done by a series of muscular contractions — **w.-bag,** *n* A small bag for needlework and the like reticule — **w.-basket,** *n* A basket for needles thread and the like sometimes large enough to hold also articles needing repair — **w.-bench,** *n* A bench for work, especially that of a carpenter, machinist, or other artizan — **w.-box,** *n* A box used by women to hold the conveniences for needlework — **w.-day,** *n* Any day not a holiday or Sunday

I hear the common tread of men,
And hum of *work-day* life again
WHITTIER *The Norsemen* st 5

— **w.-folk** or **w.-folks,** *n pl* Manual laborers — **w.-girl,** *n* A girl employed in some industry, especially in a shop or factory — **w.-holder,** *n* A device with a spring-jaw and a clamp to fasten it to a table, used to hold a textile material in a proper stretched position for sewing, etc Compare SEWING-BIRD — **w.-lead,** *n Metal* Impure pig lead that is to be desilverized or refined — **w.-people,** *n pl* People employed in work, especially in manual labor, working people — **w.-roller,** *n* In a knitting-machine, a roller that winds up the knitted fabric as fast as completed — **w.-stone,** *n* A plate in the bottom of a blast-hearth or ore-hearth having a groove down its center for conducting away the molten lead — **w.-table,** *n* A table with drawers and other conveniences for the use of women in sewing, any table for work — **w.-train,** *n* A construction-train — **w.-unit,** *n* A unit of mechanical work, as the foot-pound See UNIT

Work, Hubert (7/11 1860–) An American physician, Postmaster-general, 1922–23, Secretary of Interior, 1923

work'a-bl(e", 1 wûrk'ə-bl, 2 wûrk'a-bl, *a* **1.** Of a nature to be operated 2. Practicable 3. That can be developed or is worth working, as a mine 4 Able to work, of a working age 5. That can be worked upon or influenced — **work"a-bil'i-ty,** *n* — **work'a-bl(e-ness",** *n*

work'a-day", 1 wûrk'ə-dē", 2 wûrk'a-dā" **I** *a* Of, pertaining to, or suitable for working-days, every-day, toiling **II†.** *n* A week-day, work-day **work'y-day"†.**

worked, } 1 wûrkt, 2 wûrkt, *a* Having undergone some
workt', } operation, specif, in horticulture, having been changed by grafting or budding

work'er, 1 wûrk'ər, 2 wûrk'er, *n* **1.** One who or that which performs work, a laborer, toiler Specif (1) An individual female of an insect colony, as a true ant, a bee, or a white ant, with undeveloped sexual organs and specialized for the performance of the work of the community, as collecting food, caring for the young, etc (2) In a carding-machine, the larger card-covered roller of a pair of urchins See URCHIN (3) In leather-working, a knife with two handles, used for scraping 2†. A maker

— **Industrial Workers of the World,** a labor organization formed in Chicago, Ill, in 1905, to stand (1) for the policy of trade unions entering into class-conscious Labor or Socialist politics, (2) for the solidarity of all branches of labor in one organization formed in such a way that all the members in any one industry, or in all industries if necessary, cease work whenever a strike or lockout occurs in any department thereof, thus making an injury to one an injury to all Abbreviated **I. W. W.** Compare SYNDICALISM This organization resembles in purpose and formation one established in France, in 1895, and known there as the *Confédération générale du travail* (General Confederation of Labor) — **laying worker, fertile w**, a worker bee so far developed as to lay eggs These eggs produce only drones — **w. bee,** an undeveloped female bee erroneously called a *neuter* Such bees do all the work in the hive except laying eggs — **work'er-bob"bin,** *n* In lace-making, one of the bobbins kept in motion as distinguished from the stationary bobbins — **w.-cell,** *n* One of the smaller cells in a honey-comb — **w.-comb,** *n* That portion of honey-comb with five cells to the inch in which worker bees are reared — **w.-egg,** *n* An egg that is impregnated, and is laid only by a fertile queen It will produce either a worker or a queen

work'fel"low, 1 wûrk'fel-o, 2 wûrk'fĕl"o, *n* A companion in work or one doing like work

work'ful, 1 wûrk'ful, 2 wûrk'fụl, *a* Full of work, laborious

work'house", 1 wûrk'haus", 2 wûrk'hous", *n* **1.** A house for paupers able to work, an almshouse, poor-house, as, the county *workhouse* **2.** A charitable institution, especially where weak and homeless girls are cared for and by degrees accustomed to labor **3.** A workshop **4.** An industrial prison for vagrants and petty offenders [< AS *weorc-hūs*, < *weorc*, work, + *hūs* house] — **workhouse school** [Gt Brit], a school in a workhouse for the use of its inmates — **w. test** [Eng] willingness to enter a workhouse to obtain relief as a test of an applicant's good faith

work'ing, 1 wûrk'iŋ, 2 wûrk'ing, *pa* **1.** Engaged actively in some employment, especially in manual labor, also, performing some mechanical function, as, a *working* man, the *working* classes, a *working* valve **2.** Adapted to a workman's use or to assist any one in a special work, as, a *working* drawing or model, a good *working* hypothesis **3** Used or set apart for carrying on a business or enterprise, as, *working* capital **4** Relating to, taken up with, or occupied by work, as, *working* hours **5** [Archaic] Alert, active

— **working drawing,** in engineering etc, a drawing made to scale, as of a part of a machine or building for the direction of workmen, contractors etc — **w. fluid,** same as WORKING SUBSTANCE — **w. load** (*Arch & Engin*) the load to which a member of a structure is supposed to be loaded under normal conditions usually one-third to one-half that which would strain the member to its elastic limit — **w. man,** one who earns his bread by manual labor an artizan, mechanic, laborer — **w. men's party,** a political party organized in the interests of working men — **w. model,** a miniature machine designed to give a representation of the working of a machine of which it is not of necessity an exact model — **w mold** (*Ceram*), a cast made from a case mold for use in molding wares — **w party** (*Mil*), a detail of men for the doing of manual work, as in fortifying bridging, etc — **w. strength** (*Arch & Engin*), the strength or power of resistance to stress upon which the working load for a member of a structure is calculated usually not more than one-third or sometimes only one-fifth of the ultimate or breaking strength — **w. substance** (*Mech*) any substance especially a fluid under pressure, the elasticity of which can be utilized to actuate a piston, rotor, or similar device, as in a prime mover

work'ing, 1 wûrk'iŋ, 2 wûrk'ing, *n* **1.** The act of laboring, hence, the action or the operation of anything, or the plan or manner of operation, as, the *workings* of the imagination **2** A portion of a mine, quarry, or the like that has been or is worked **3** A process of fermentation hence, by suggestion, scum, also the immersed or the floating vegetation in stagnant water, blossom

— **annual working** (*Forestry*) a system of working under which cuttings are made once in each year — **batch w.** (*Teleg*) the plan of sending a batch of five or six messages by each station in turn so that each station may have the unimpeded use of the wires for a time — **single w** (*Teleg*) the sending of messages in only one direction at one time — **work'ing-bar"rel,** *n* [Cornwall Eng] *Mining* The cylinder in which the bucket works in a lifting-pump — **w.-beam,** *n* A walking-beam — **w.-day,** *n* **1** A day not a legal holiday, a work-day **2** The number of hours constituting a day's work, as a *working-day* of eight hours — **w.-face,** *n* A face or surface that is to be operated upon or with, as, the *working-face* of a mass of coal, or of a grindstone — **w. home** (*Mining*), working toward the main shaft, as in long-wall retreating distinguished from **w. out,** that is, away from the main shaft — **w.-house,** *n* A work shop, figuratively, the mind — **w -out,** *n Mus* The free fantasia of a sonata, the second division of the first movement, in which its two principal themes are subjected to musical changes till they are fully elaborated — **w.-point,** *n* The point where actual work is done a place or part, as of a machine, at which effective action is produced. — **w.-rod,** *n* A pontil

Work'ing-ton, 1 wûrk'iŋ-tən, 2 wûrk'ing-ton, *n* A seaport borough in Cumberland, England

work'less, 1 wûrk'les, 2 wûrk'lĕs, *a* **1.** Having no work; not working **2.** Not exemplified or proved by works

work'man†, 1 wûrk'mən, 2 wûrk'man, *n* [-MEN, *pl*] **1.** A man employed in manual labor, an artificer, mechanic, sometimes, a skilled or accomplished mechanic, artizan **2.** A man engaged in any labor, as in literature or art, worker **3.** In glass-bottle making, the man by whom the bottle-necks are shaped **4** *Eng Feudal Law* A tenant who had to do certain week-work Syn. see ARTIZAN — **workman's candlestick,** a socket for a candle, attached to a staple that can be driven into a wall — **workmen's compensation act,** an act providing for the compensation of a workman by his employer in case of accident, specif, the British statute of 1906, conferring on a workman the right to compensation for injury received, whether negligence on the part of the employer is proved or not

Work'man', *n* **1. Fanny** (*née* Bullock) (1859–1/22 1925), an American mountaineer, attained (1896) 23,300 ft altitude in the Himalayas **2. William Hunter** (2/18 1847–), an American physician and mountaineer, attained 23,394 ft altitude in the Himalayas in 1902–1903

work'man-like", 1 wûrk'mən-laik", 2 wûrk'man-lik", *a* Like or befitting a skilled workman used also adverbially

work'man-ly‡ — **work'man-li-ness,** *n*

work'man-ship, 1 wûrk'mən-ship, 2 wûrk'man-shĭp, *n* **1** The art or skill of a workman, or the quality of work in respect to execution **2.** The work or result produced by a worker, as, all these are his *workmanship*

work'ship‡ [Rare]

work'mas"ter, 1 wûrk'mas'tər, 2 wûrk'mas'ter, *n* A skilled or a directing workman, especially, one who designs, produces, or performs a work of importance — **work'mis"tress,** *n fem* [for work

work'room", 1 wûrk'rūm", 2 wûrk'rōōm", *n* A room

work'shop", 1 wûrk'shop" 2 wûrk'shŏp", *n* A building or room where any work is carried on, especially a handicraft In England the term is applicable, under various acts of Parliament to any place in which collective labor is done and in which no machinery operated by mechanical power is used

work'some, 1 wûrk'səm, 2 wûrk'som, *a* [Rare] Industrial, industrious [hamshire England

Work'sop, 1 wûrk'sop, 2 wûrk'sŏp, *n* A town in Notting-

work'ways, 1 wûrk'wēz 2 wûrk'wāș, *adv* In a manner or position adapted for use or working **work'wise‡**

work'wo"man, 1 wûrk'wu'mən, 2 wûrk'wo"man, *n* A woman who earns her living, especially by manual labor

work'y-day"†, *a & n* Same as WORKADAY

world†, *vt* To bring into the world, give birth to

world, 1 wûrld, 2 wûrld, *n* **1.** The earth, the terraqueous globe (1) Inclusively, the earth and all created things that belong to it hence, the earth and all celestial bodies, the universe the earth being once supposed to be the center of the universe (2) By extension, any similar orb (sometimes with reference to habitability) (3) By restriction, a part of the earth as the Old *World* the New *World*, the *world* of heaven and earth the polar *world*

2. A division of existing or created things belonging to the earth (1) In general some natural grand division, as the mineral plant, or animal *world* (2) Absolutely, the human inhabitants of the earth, mankind, as it is known to all the *world* (3) By restriction a definite class of men as constituting a body and as having some peculiar characteristics as, the Christian *world*, the scientific *world* (4) More abstractly, a sphere or domain, as, the *world* of letters or art

3. Man regarded socially, human society in general or locally, the public, hence, social life and intercourse, as, the *world* smiles on success, the recluse hides from the *world*, by restriction, the active or prominent portion of society, as, he is not much in the *world* **4.** Hence, social life in its phases, the practises, usages, and ways of men, as, he does not know the *world* as it is **5.** A total of things as pertaining to or affecting an individual man (1) Man as a microcosm all of man s *inner life*, as, the *world* within (2) A career among men, one's experience in life as to begin the *world* anew (3) Colloquially the course of events as affecting one personally Individual condition or circumstances, as how goes the *world* with you? your *world* is changed indeed

6. A system of things regarded as under laws productive of harmony and order, and so forming an organic whole, the world-order or the world as a *cosmos* **7.** A scene of existence or of affairs regarded from a moral or religious point of view (1) The sphere of material interests, as distinguished from the sphere of spiritual interests, hence secular affairs, worldly aims and pleasure, as, love not the *world*, by extension those collectively who are absorbed in the affairs of this life as be not of the *world*

The *world* whose charms his young affections stole,
He found too mean for an immortal soul
MONTGOMERY *World Before the Flood* can 1 st 13

(2) The present scene or state of existence as distinguished from the future or immortal one, as the *world* is all a fleeting show (3) A period in the course of the divine dispensations an age eon or dispensation

Upon whom the ends of the *world* are come *1 Cor* x, 11.

8 Figuratively, great quantity, number, or size, as, a *world* of trouble, a *world* of sparks flew from the chimney [< AS *world*, < *wer*, man, + *yldo*, age, < *eald*, old]

— **above the world,** superior to worldly aims, spiritual — **all . In the w**, all that can be, or that is possible as, *all* the money *in the world* could not save him — **all the w**, every one or all that the world is as *all the world* wondered, she was *all the world* to him — **all the w. and his wife** [Colloq], every one sometimes all who are socially recognized, also, an ill-assorted multitude of people — **a w**, an immense amount a great deal often used adverbially as *a world* too big — **ectypal w.,** the phenomenal or created world. distinguished from the *noetic* or *archetypal* See ARCHETYPAL — **end of the w** 1 In Biblical use the *end of an age*, eon, or dispensation as, " the harvest is the *end of the world*,"

Matt xiii, 39 **2** In popular understanding the destruction of the earth that is to come in connection with the last judgment — **for all the w.**, see ALL, *a* — **ideal w.** (*Philos*), the world of ideas that have value the world of permanent truth — **in the world**, an intensive phrase, usually following an interrogative pronoun or adverb, and expressing astonishment, wonder, etc, as, *how in the world* did you do all that? — **man of the w**, a man devoted to or conformed to this world — **New W**, the western hemisphere — **Old W**, the eastern hemisphere — **outal w** (*Philos*), the noumenal or real world as opposed to the *phenomenal world* — **the nine worlds** (*Norse Myth*), the nine divisions of the Norse cosmos or universe They are **Muspelheim** (the fire-world, highest of all), **Asaheim** (of the gods), **Ljosalfaheim** (of the light elves), **Vanaheim** (of the Vans), **Mannaheim** (of man), **Jotunheim** (of the giants), **Svartalfaheim** (of the dark elves), **Helheima** (of the dead, or of Hel), and **Niflheim** (the mist-world, lowest of all) — **the other w**, the unseen or extramundane world, the future state — **to go to the w t**, to get married — **whole w**, all that the world can offer as, not for the *whole world* — **world'scon"cept**, *n* The idea of the world as a whole, in the form of a philosophical conception or generalization — **w.-emanations**, *n pl* In the cabalistic system, the theory of the emanation of the world (or worlds) from the ten Sephiroth — **w.-ground**, *n Philos* The ultimate source of all existences and of their development, without distinguishing its impersonal or personal character

If I may think of the beginning of the world as a 'moment' in the Life of the Everlasting *World-Ground* then there is no longer any insuperable objection to my conceiving of this world as having a beginning in time'

G T LADD *A Theory of Reality* p 204f [s l

— **w.-hardened**, *a* Hardened by devotion to this world — **w.-language**, *n* A proposed universal language for the civilized world, as Esperanto or the like — **w.-man**, *n* A man of universality in character, thought, and feeling, one who is not narrow or merely national

The full-grown Jew was a Pharisee, the full-grown Roman a Cæsar, but the full-grown Greek was a *world-man*

D S GREGORY *Why Four Gospels?* p 213 [F & W 1890] — **w.-myth**, *n* A myth which tries to explain the origin or nature of the world a cosmogonic myth — **w.-old**, *a* As old as time, or very ancient — **w.-power**, *n* A state whose policy and action are of world-wide influence or concern — **w.-process**, *n* A process coextensive with the events and duration of the world, especially as affecting human history — **w.-richet**, *n* The kingdom of this world, the earth — **world's end**, the most distant portions of the earth — **w.-soul**, *n* The hypothetical soul of the world, the All-Soul, conceived of after the analogy of the indwelling soul of man — **world's people**, worldly people, also, those not belonging to a church a term used especially by Friends — **w.-stuff**, *n* **1.** The original matter from which worlds were formed **2** *Hindu Philos* The eternal substance out of which gods worlds, and man were formed — **w.-tree**, *n Norse Myth* Same as YGDRASIL **w.-washt** — **World War.** The Great War See WAR — **w.-wearied**, *a* Affected with world-weariness — **w.-weariness**, *n* A chronic condition of ennui or weariness with regard to all worldly affairs general dissatisfaction with life and its conditions — **w.-wide**, *a* Extended throughout the world, as, *world-wide* fame — **w. without end**, forever also rarely, as if forever — **world'ed**, *a* [Rare] Containing worlds — **world'hood†**, *n* An earthly possession — **world'ling**, *n* One who lives merely for this world

world'ly, 1 wûrld'li, 2 wûrld'ly, *a* **1.** Of or pertaining to the world, earthly, as, *worldly* wisdom, *worldly* riches **2.** Devoted to temporal and neglectful of eternal things, not spiritual, as, *worldly* ambition, a *worldly* heart **3** Secular or lay, as opposed to churchly or monastic — **world'ly-mind"ed**, *a* Absorbed in the things of this world — **w.-mindedness**, *n* — **w.-wise**, *a* Wise in the affairs and methods of the world — **W. Wiseman, Mr**, in Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress*, a character typical of the worldly-wise, who strives to prevent Christian from proceeding to the "wicket-gate" — **world'li-ness**, *n* Devotion to the world, absence of spirituality — **world'li**, *adv* In a worldly manner

worm, **wurm**ᴿ, } 1 wûrm; 2 wûrm, *v* **I.** *t* **1.** To crawl, creep, or wriggle into, out, or through, as or like a worm, insinuate (oneself or itself) in a worm-like manner, as, to *worm* one's way through a crowd, to *worm* oneself into favor

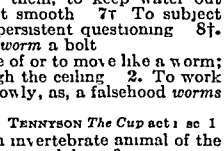
In a moment Henry was *worming* his way, lying flat on the ground F PARKMAN *Oregon Trail* p 67 [L B & CO 1872]

2. To remove or draw forth, especially by artful means, extract often with *from* or *out*, as, to *worm out* a secret, specif, to extract (a charge from a gun) **3** To remove worms from, as, to *worm* a peach-tree or tobacco-plant **4** To remove the lytta or worm from, as a dog formerly thought to be a preventive of madness **5** To remove the beard from (a bivalve) **6** *Naut* To wind material, as spun-yarn, along (a rope) so as to fill up the grooves between the strands, passing the material spirally along them, to keep water out of the rope and to make it smooth **7†** To subject to a process of artful and persistent questioning **8†.** To put a thread on, as, to *worm* a bolt

II. *i* **1** To take the shape of or to move like a worm; as, the fire *worms* up through the ceiling **2.** To work or progress stealthily and slowly, as, a falsehood *worms* through many minds

I *worm* thro' all their windings TENNYSON *The Cup* act I sc 1

worm, **wurm**ᴿ, } *n* **1** *Zool* (1) An invertebrate animal of the group *Vermes*, as an annelid or segmented worm, a nematode or threadworm, etc (2) A flatworm or platelminth, as a fluke or tapeworm, formerly included in *Vermes* **2.** A small creeping animal with short or undeveloped feet, as an insect-larva, a blindworm, etc



1 Common Earthworm 2 Young, escaping from its case Compare illus under EARTHWORM

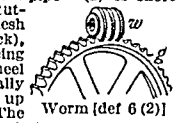
3. In popular and archaic use, any creeping or crawling animal, whether large or small, as a serpent, grub, caterpillar, or the like, as, many birds feed upon *worms*, the *worm* fastened on his hand

Serpents and dragons were called *worms* in Old Deutsch BUTTERWORTH *Zigzag Journeys in N Lands* p 150 [E & L]

4 Figuratively, that which stealthily and unnoticed eats or works its way to the pain, injury, or destruction of its object, as remorse, vice, death, etc, as, their *worm* dieth not **5** A despicable or despised person, also, in the language of humility, a feeble mortal comparable to a worm

I am a *worm*, and no man. *Ps* xxii, 6

6. *Mech* Something conceived to be like a worm in appearance or movement, as a screw-thread Specif (1) A spiral part in a still, a worm-pipe (2) A short threaded portion of a shaft constituting an endless screw formed to mesh with a gear-wheel (rarely with a rack), each rotation of the worm producing an advance of one tooth of the wheel (or rack) (3) *Car-building* A spirally threaded piece on a rod that takes up the chain of a hand brake (4) The spiral part of a corkscrew (5) A gear or worm-wheel extracting a charge from the bore of a gun (6) An auger-like tool used in boring rock (7) A spiral coil, as of pipe



w worm *g*, worm-wormer, as on the end of a ramrod, for

7. *Anat* An organ or part that resembles a worm in shape, as the lytta of the dog, or the vermis of the cerebellum **8.** *pl Pathol* An intestinal disorder, helminthiasis **9** The windings of a log road made to lessen the steepness of a grade **10.** The zigzag course of a log fence or a rail fence, also, the amount of space and angle required for a rail fence that is built in a zigzag course [< AS *wyrm*, worm] — **bis'cuit-worm"**, a weevil attacking biscuits — **clover-hay w.**, same as CLOVER-WORM — **forked w.**, a nematode, the female gapeworm so called because of the forked appearance that is given to it by the attached small male — **looping w**, same as LOOPER, 2 — **miners' w.**, the hookworm (*Ankylostoma duodenale*) in miners disease — **paddle-w.**, *n* A greenish polychætous worm (*Phyllodoce lamelligera*) found buried between tide-marks — **pepper-w.**, *n* The grub of a dermestid beetle (*Trogoderma tarsale*) which feeds on pepper, meal, etc — **pitch-w.**, *n* Same as PINE-SESIAN — **poplar-w**, *n* Any caterpillar which infests poplars as of some species of the dagger-moth, etc — **raspberry-bud w**, the grub of the raspberry-bud beetle — **tobacco-root w**, the caterpillar of a crambid moth (*Crambus caliginosellus*) which attacks the base of the tobacco-plant **tobacco-stalk w.†** — **walnut-w.**, *n* The caterpillar of the regal moth (*Citheronia regalis*) or of various other moths that feed on the foliage or nuts of the walnut — **willow-w**, *n* A vermiform larva, as of various moths or saw-flies, which attacks willow-trees — **worm'sab"scess**, *n* An abscess caused by lodgment of a worm in the body — **w.-shark**, *n* The bark of a cabbage-tree (*Andira inermis* or *Jouacapoua americana*) — **w.-cast**, *n* **1.** The cylindrical mass of earth voided by an earthworm **2.** A fossil worm-track **w.-casting†** — **w.-colic**, *n* A colic caused by intestinal worms — **w.-dye**, *n* Same as VERMEIL — **w.-eat**, *vt* To bore, gnaw, or destroy, as by worms, hence, to injure or destroy by any gradual process, especially a concealed one — **w.-eaten**, *pa* Eaten or bored through by worms **w.-eatt.** — **w.-eatenness**, *n* — **w.-eater**, *n* An animal that feeds upon worms, specif, the worm-eating warbler See illus under SWAMP-WARBLER — **w.-eating**, *a* Devouring worms specif said of American warblers of *Helminthenus*, *Helminthophila*, and related genera — **w.-eel**, *n* Any enchelycephalous fish of the *Myridæ* — **w.-fever**, *n* Same as VERMINOUS FEVER — **w.-fisher**, *n* An angler who uses worms for bait — **w.-fowl†**, *n pl* Worm-devouring birds — **w.-gear**, *n* A gear-wheel having teeth shaped so as to mesh with a worm See WORM, 6 (2) — **w.-gearing**, *n* A worm and worm-gear in combination — **w.-grass**, *n* **1.** Pinkroot **2** A British stonecrop (*Sedum album*) — **w.-gut**, *n* Same as GUT, *n*, 5 — **w.-hole**, *n* The hole made by a worm or a worm-like animal, as in plants, earth, or stone — **w.-holed**, *a* — **w.-like**, *a* Having the characteristics of a worm, especially as regards the manner of progression of some species (*i e*, by continuation of motion from one segment to another) — **w.-moss**, *n* A red seaweed (*Sphærococcus helminthochorton*) of European seacoasts occasionally employed as a vermifuge — **w.-oil**, *n* Same as WORMSEED-OIL See OIL — **w.-pipe**, *n* The spiral or zigzagged condensing-pipe of a still — **w.-powder**, *n* A vermifuge — **w.-punch**, *n* A coopers' punch to prepare for plugging the worm-holes in barrels and casks — **w.-rack**, *n* A rack having teeth shaped to engage with a worm — **w.-safe**, *n* A receptacle connected with the worm of a still, provided with a hydrometer to show the specific gravity of the liquor as distilled — **w.-shaft**, *n Mech* A shaft bearing a worm in a worm-gearing — **w.-shell**, *n* A vermetoid gastropod See illus under VERMETUS — **w.-snake**, *n* **1.** A small worm-like typhlopoidean snake **2** A ground-snake of the genus *Carphophiops*, as *C vermis* of the western United States **3.** An anielloid snake-like lizard, as, the **blue worm-snake** (*Anilella pulchra*) — **w.-tea**, *n* **1.** A vermifuge made by infusing any plant reputed to have anthelminthic properties **2.** See TEA, *n* — **w.-track**, *n* A track made by a worm — **worm'weed"**, *n* See POLANISIA — **w.-wheel**, *n Mech* Same as WORM-GEAR — **w.-wire**, *n* Steel wire used to hook on to and pull electrical wires through the partitions of walls from one floor to another

wor'mal, 1 wôr'mal, 2 wôr'mal, *n* Same as WORMIL

wormed, **wormd**ˢ, } 1 wûrmd, 2 wûrmd, *a* Damaged by worms, worm-eaten, wormy

Worme'ley, 1 wûrm'li, 2 wûrm'ly, **Katharine Prescott** (⁸/₁₄ 1830–⁸/₁₀1908) An American author, translator of French classics and philanthropist

worm'er, 1 wûrm'ər, 2 wûrm'er, *n* **1.** A pointed spiral or double spiral device for penetrating and extracting, as on a corkscrew, a ramrod, etc **2.** [Colloq] A fisherman who baits his hooks with worms

Wor'mi-an, 1 wôr'mi-an 2 wôr'mi-an, *a* Relating to or discovered by Olaus Worm, a Danish anatomist and physician (⁸/₂₀1588–⁹/₁₀1654) — **Wormian bones**, supernumerary bones developed in the sutures of the skull See illus under INTERPARIETAL BONE

wor'mil, 1 wôr'mil, 2 wôr'mil, *n* [Dial] A warble or bot [Var of WARBLE², *n*] **wor'malt**, **wor'mult**, **wor'nilt**.

worm'ing-pot", 1 wûrm'in-pot 2 wûrm'ing-pŏt', *n* A vessel that discharges color through tubes, for forming strips or worm-like patterns on an article of pottery rotated in a lathe [figuratively in contempt

worm'ling, 1 wûrm'lin, 2 wûrm'ling, *n* A small worm used

Worms, 1 wôrms *or* (*Eng*) wûrmz, 2 wôrms *or* (*Eng*) wûrms, *n* A historic town in Hesse, Germany, residence of Charlemagne Here Luther appeared before the Imperial Diet, April 17, 1521, to answer charges of heresy

worm'seed", 1 wûrm'sēd', 2 wûrm'sēd', *n* The seeds of any one of various plants used as a vermifuge, or the plant itself, as, the Levant *wormseed* (see SANTONICA), the treacle-*wormseed*, etc — **American wormseed**, a strongly aromatic herb (*Chenopodium anthelminticum*), 1 to 3 feet high, with ovate-oblong leaves and a panicle of mostly leafless spikes of inconspicuous flowers naturalized from Long Island to Texas and Wisconsin — **worm'seed-mus"tard**, *n* Same as TREACLE-WORMSEED

worm'wood", 1 wûrm'wud', 2 wûrm'wŏod', *n* **1.** A perennial herb (*Artemisia absinthium*) having an angular stem, 2 to 3 feet high, silky hoary leaves, and erect racemes of yellow flowers It is very bitter and was formerly used as a vermifuge and to protect clothing and furniture from moths and insects It is now used in the manufacture of absinth (See illus under ABSINTHIUM) The name is given also to several other species **2.** That which embitters or makes bitter [< AS *wermod*, possibly < *werian*, preserve, + *mōd*, mind] **were'mod†**, **werm'od†** — **biennial wormwood**, a smooth erect species (*Artemisia biennis*) found from Ohio to Tennessee and northwestward — **oil of w.**, see OIL — **Roman w 1.** A species (*Artemisia pontica*) belonging to Europe and western Asia, with properties similar to those of the common wormwood **2.** A common American weed (*Ambrosia artemisiæfolia*) See HOGWEED — **silver w**, an ornamental species (*Artemisia argentea*) from Madeira, with ovate-oblong divided leaves densely clothed with soft silvery hairs used in rockeries — **wild w**, a tall greenhouse or half-hardy annual (*Parthenium hysterophorus*), allied to the feverfew, from the West Indies **West-Indian mugwort†.** — **worm'-wood-moth"**, *n* A British noctuid moth (*Cucullia absinthii*) — **w.-pug**, *n* A British geometrid moth (*Eupithecia absinthiata*)

worm'y, 1 wûrm'i, 2 wûrm'y, *a* [WORM'I-ER, WORM'I-EST] **1.** Infested with worms, injured or perforated by a worm or worms, or by something so called, figuratively, earthy, groveling, or gravelike **2.** Searching for worms to eat, as a bird

worn, 1 wôrn, 2 wôrn, *pa* **1.** Affected by attrition or any similar continuous action, as, a *worn* rock, pavement, or path **2.** Used, as a garment, hence, much used and showing the results of wear, as applied to mind and body, exhibiting the effects of wearisome activity, age, or illness sometimes used substantively, as, the old and the *worn*

A smile flashed over the child's *worn* face MRS HUMPHRY WARD *David Grieve* bk IV p 514 [MACM 1892]

3 Exhausted, as a portion of time, as, the day is *worn* to evening Syn. see FAINT — **worn land**, land exhausted in its fertility — **worn'-out"**, *a* Used until without value for its purpose

wor'nil, *n* Same as WORMIL **wor'nalt**.

Wor'num, 1 wôr'num, 2 wôr'nŭm, **Ralph Nicholson** (¹²/₂₉ 1812–¹⁰/₁₅1877) An English writer and lecturer on art

worp'aret, **worpet**, *n* Same as WARPER, WARP

wor'ral, 1 wor'al, 2 wôr'al, *n* Same as WARAN **wor'relt**.

wor'ri-cow, 1 wur'i-kou 2 wôr'i-cow, *n* [Scot] A hobgoblin, the devil any hideous object or person, bugbear. **wor'rie-cowt**.

wor'rit, 1 wur'it, 2 wôr'it, *vt* [Colloq] To worry [Cor of WORRY, *v*] **wor'rett**.

wor'rit, *n* [Colloq] Worry, vexation

wor'ry, **wur'y**ᴿ, } 1 wur'i, 2 wôr'y, *v* [WOR'RIED, WOR'RI-ING] **I.** *t* **1** To harass or trouble, as with care, importunity, or persecution, harry, vex, tease, as, he was constantly *worried* by creditors **2.** To affect by worrying, as, he *worried* me into insomnia **3.** To pursue, seize, and tear with the teeth, injure or kill by biting, shaking, or choking, as, a dog *worries* a sheep or a rat **4.** [Scot or Obs] To strangle, choke

II. *i* **1.** To be uneasy in mind by reason of care or solicitude, be troubled or anxious, chafe, as, she always *worries* when he is absent **2.** To be engaged in seizing, biting, or mangling, as dogs in fighting or preying **3** [Scot or Obs] To be choked [< AS *wyrgan*, in *ãwyrgan*, harm] Syn see ANNOY BADGER, BOTHER, PERSECUTE — **to worry along** [Colloq], to manage to get on or live by care or self-denial often used with exaggeration or humorously — **to w. down** [Humorous], to swallow with real or affected effort — **to w. out**, to produce or effect by effort and pains, also, to exhaust — **to w. the sword** (*Fencing*), to make many rapid feints, so as to throw an opponent into confusion or off his guard — **wor'ri-er**, *n* One who worries

wor'ry, *n* [-RIES, 1 -iz, 2 -iz, *pl*] **1** A state of perplexing care, anxiety, or annoyance, distracting or disturbing care or occasion of anxiety, vexation, fret

Worry is worse than work to wear us out W C WILKINSON *Epic of Saul* bk XII, st 6.

2. The act of seizing, biting, or mangling, as by dogs Syn., see ANXIETY, CARE — **wor'ri-less**, *a* Having no worry, free from care — **wor'ri-ment**, *n* Vexation of mind anxiety, worry, also, a cause of vexation or care — **wor'ri-some**, *a* Causing worry or anxiety — **wor'ri-some-ly**, *adv* — **wor'ry-ing**, *pa* — **wor'ry-ing-ly**, *adv*

Wors'bor-ough, 1 wûrz'bur-o, 2 wûrs'bŏr-o, *n* An urban district and parish in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England

worset, *v* **I.** *t* To get the advantage of, worst **II.** *i* To be or become worse

worse, **wurse**ᴿ, } 1 wûrs, 2 wûrs, *a* [Used as compar of *bad*, *ill*, *evil*, and the like] **1.** Bad or ill in a greater degree, more evil, unworthy, imperfect, reprehensible, or the like, as, other dissemblers are *worse* than he Compare WORST **2.** Physically ill or evil in a greater degree, as, he is *worse* to-day **3** Less favorably situated as to means and circumstances, as, how is he *worse* for it? **4.** *Logic* Of a kind which, if belonging to one of two or more premises, must equally belong to the conclusion said of a proposition [< AS *wyrsa*, worse, < root in OHG *werran* confuse] — **worse'ness**, *n*

worse, *n* Something more evil disadvantage, loss, defeat, as, put to the *worse*, to think the *worse* of one

worse, *adv* **1.** In a manner more evil or ill, as, he treated you *worse* than he did me **2** With greater intensity, severity, or the like, as, the plaster makes it ache *worse* than before **3.** Less as, I like him none the *worse* for his gruffness [< AS *wyrs*]

wors'en, 1 wûrs'n, 2 wûrs'n, *v* [Rare] **I** *t* To make worse, also, to get the advantage of **II.** *i* To become worse

wors'er, 1 wûrs'ər, 2 wûrs'er, *a & adv* Worse a former and still occasionally used double and redundant form of the comparative on the analogy of *lesser* usually regarded as a vulgarism, tho sometimes used by the best writers See LESS

wors'et, 1 wûrs'et, 2 wûrs'ĕt, *a & n* [Scot] Worsted **wors'ett**

wor'ship, **wur'shipᴿ**, } 1 wûr'ship, 2 wûr'ship, *v* [WOR'SHIPED or WOR'SHIPPED, WOR'SHIPTˢ, WOR'SHIP-ING or WOR'SHIP-PING] **I** *t* **1.** To feel a sense of worship toward, or to pay an act or acts of worship to, as, to *worship* God **2** [Archaic] To regard with respect and deference, honor

At present we *worship* none but God there was a time when the word was employed in so much more general a sense that it was not profane to say that God *worshipped* that is honoured. man This of course, is the sense of the word in the Marriage Service with my body I thee *worship*'

R C TRENCH *Select Glossary* p 306 [K. P & CO 1890]

3. To treat with distinguished or exaggerated admiration or affection as, a lover *worships* his mistress.

II. *i* To perform acts or have sentiments of worship Syn.: adore bow down to deify, exalt honor idolize, pray to, revere reverence See PRAISE — Ant.: abhor abjure, abominate, blaspheme, curse denounce, detest, renounce revile, scoff, scorn — **wor'ship-a-bl(e)**, *a* Capable of being or proper to be worshiped — **wor"ship-a-bil'i-ty**, *n* [Rare] — **wor'ship-er**, *n* One who worships **wor'ship-pert**

wor'ship, *n* **1.** The act or feeling of adoration or homage toward a deity, especially toward God, the paying of religious reverence and divine honors, such as adoration, thanksgiving, prayer, praise, and offerings **2.** The act or feeling of deference, respect, or honor toward worthiness or toward a position deemed worthy or high, as, *worship* of the good, *worship* paid to the rich **3** Excessive or ardent love or admiration, as, *worship* of the beautiful, the *worship* of a lover Also, the object of such love or admiration, as, in Longfellow's phrase "the artist's *worship* and despair" **4.** [Eng or Prov] A title of honor in addressing persons of station, such as magistrates or noblemen

May it please your *worship*, the constable is waiting LANDOR *Works Citation of Shakespeare* in vol II p 273 [MDCCC 1846]

5. [Archaic] The state or quality of being worthy, honorableness, dignity, worthiness, as, a man of *worship* [< AS *weorthscipe*, < *weorth*, worthy, + *-scipe*, -SHIP] Syn.: see RELIGION REVERENCE — **an'ces-tor-wor"ship**, *n* Veneration of ancestors, regarded as deified in a greater or less degree as among the Chinese and Japanese Ancestor-worship is almost universal in primitive society, and often survives in the tribal cult of a later polytheism, but is not the only form of religious devotion — **wor'ship-less**, *a* [Rare] Without *worship* or *worshipers*

wor'ship-ful, 1 wûr'ship-ful, 2 wûr'ship-ful, *a* **1.** Worthy of honor by reason of character or position

As a conventional term of honor the word is also applied to dignitaries as magistrates or to corporate bodies and is also sometimes used ironically or playfully in Freemasonry it is part of a specific official title

2. [Rare] Devoutly disposed to worship, religious **3†.** Proud, overbearing — **-ly**, *adv* — **-ness**, *n*

wor'ship-ly†, *adv* With fitting dignity or respect

wor'ship-wor"thy†, *a* Worthy of honor worshipful

Wors'ley, 1 wûrs'li 2 wûrs'ly *n* **1. Philip Stanhope** (3/11 1635–3/41866), an English classical scholar and poet **2. Sir Richard** (3/11751–3/41805), an English antiquarian and statesman **3** A town in S E Lancashire, England

worst, } 1 wûrst, 2 wûrst, *v* **I.** *t* To get the advantage

wurst[F], } over in a contest, cause to have the worst of it, defeat, overthrow, as, the enemy were speedily *worsted*

II. *i* [Rare] To grow worse, deteriorate, worsen Syn.: see BEAT CONQUER

worst, *a* [Used as the superlative of *bad*, *ill*, or *evil*, tho having etymologically no connection with those words] Bad, ill, or evil in the highest degree, physically, mentally, morally, socially, or otherwise Compare WORSE [< AS *wyrsta*, superl of *wyrsa*, see WORSE *a*] **werstet; worstet.** — **the worst way** [Colloq], to a painful degree, very badly, exceedingly

worst, *n* That which is bad in the highest degree, the most evil, severe, or calamitous state or result often used euphemistically for death or tidings of death, as, be prepared for the *worst*, the *worst* has happened **werstet.** — **at the worst**, in the most evil or unfortunate condition, actual or supposable at the greatest disadvantage, as an antagonist as the disease is *at the worst*, to have one *at the worst* — **if worse comes to worse**, if the worst imaginable condition becomes fact If things come to a desperate pass as, *if worse comes to worst* the place can be sold

If worse comes to worst is often rendered meaningless by being changed to *If worst comes to worst"* The original and correct form is evident on a moment's thought It is essentially a continuation of from bad to worse — from worse to worst

ROSSITER JOHNSON *Alphabet of Rhetoric* p 307 [A '03]

— **to do one's w**, to do the greatest harm or injury in one's power also to do one's poorest work — **to get the w. of**, to be defeated or be the loser in as a contest, a bargain, etc — **to put to the w**, to inflict defeat upon conquer

worst, *adv* In the worst or most extreme manner, state or degree to the uttermost **werste†**

wors'ted, 1 wus'ted *or* wurs'ted, 2 wos'tĕd *or* wors'tĕd (XIII), *n* **1.** Wool yarn, with fibers combed parallel and twisted hard, used in making cloth, carpet-thread, stockings, etc **2** A lightly twisted, combed wool yarn as zephyr wool or Berlin wool, for use in knitting and embroidery **3** Some material other than cotton, silk etc, as alpaca, mohair, and braid wool [< *Worsted*, now *Worstead*, in England where it was first manufactured] **wors'tedet, wors'tett** — **wors'ted work"**, *n* Work done with worsted especially, needlework done with soft worsted on canvas — **wors'ted**, *a*

wort[1], 1 wûrt, 2 wûrt, *n* **1.** A plant, herb now chiefly in composition, as, liver*wort* **2** A plant of the cabbage kind [< AS *wyrt*, plant]

wort[2], *n* The unfermented infusion of malt that when fermented becomes beer [< AS *wyrte* < *wyrt*, plant] — **wort'-con-dens"er**, *n* A condensing-apparatus for saving the vapor arising from wort in brewing — **w -cooler**, *n* An apparatus as a shallow tank, in which wort is cooled **w. refrigerator†.** — **w filter**, *n* A filter used in brewing to draw off the clear liquor from the mash after boiling

wort[3], *n* Same as WHORT

worth, 1 wûrth, 2 wûrth, *vt* **1.** [Archaic] To betide or befall now only in the phrases **woe worth the day, the man**, etc, in which the verb is imperative and the following noun is in the dative, the phrases signifying *woe betide* (or *be to*) *the day, the man*, etc **2†.** To be become [< AS *weorthan*, be] — **to worth off**, to pay attention to, heed

worth, } *a* **1** Having worth or value followed by a

wurth[F], } *noun* or phrase of measure or value in adverbial construction (1) Equal in value or in price (to), exchangeable (for), suitable to be exchanged (for) applied either to market price or to intrinsic value on a fair basis of exchange, as, the cloth is *worth* two dollars a yard, the property is *worth* ten thousand dollars but can now be bought for five (2) Deserving (of) in either a good or a bad sense, but chiefly the former, as, the castle is *worth* defending, the prize is *worth* the struggle (3) Having possessions or estate to the value (of), possessed (of), as, he is *worth* a million **2†.** Valuable, worthy, estimable also, worth while [< AS *worth*, worth] — **not worth a cent** 1 Of little or no value very poor 2 [Slang] Adverbially in no adequate manner poorly improperly sometimes not at all as he would *not do worth a cent* — **not w a curse, snap**, etc see CURSE etc — **to be w one's salt**, to be worth the smallest part of one's support usually with a negative as, that clerk is not *worth his salt* — **to be w. the whistle**, to be worth the trouble of calling for, as the dog is scarcely *worth the whistle* — **w. while**, worth the time, hence, worth trouble pain or inconvenience

worth[1], *n* **1.** That quality of anything which renders it useful, advantageous, or desirable, that by virtue of which a thing is accounted good or excellent, value or excellence of any kind, hence, exchangeable or market value, as, the *worth* of a day's labor, the *worth* of knowledge or friendship, the *worth* of a commodity can not always be determined by the price paid **2.** That quality or combination of qualities of personal character that makes one deserving of esteem, trust, and honor, mental and moral excellence, high character, desert; *merit*, virtue, as, a magistrate of great *worth*, the highest *worth* is often unappreciated **3.** [Archaic] The value of one's possessions or property, wealth **4†.** Honor [< AS *weorth*, < *weorth*, worthy] Syn.: character, desert, excellence, integrity, merit, preciousness, value See AVAIL PRICE — **in good worth†**, without offense, in good part

Worth[2], *n* **1. William Jenkins** (3/41794–5/41849), an American general, served in Florida and Mexican wars **2** A county in S W Georgia 778 sq m, county-seat, Isabella **3.** A county in central N Iowa 408 sq m, county-seat, Northwood **4.** A county in N W Missouri, 264 sq m county-seat, Grant City

Wörth, 1 vûrt, 2 vûrt *n* A town in Alsace-Lorraine, where the Germans defeated the French, Aug 6, 1870

-worth, -worthy, *suffixes* Used in composition to represent WORTH, *n*, WORTHY, *a*

worth'ful†, *a* Worthy

wor'thi-ly, 1 wûr'thi-li 2 wûr'thi-ly, *adv* In a worthy manner (1) In a proper manner, becomingly, fitly; suitably (2) With due dignity or respect, reverently (3) In a merited manner, deservedly, justly Syn.: see ARIGHT — **wor'thi-ness**, *n*

Worth'ing, 1 wûrth'ing 2 wûrth'ing, *n* A borough and seaside resort in Sussex England

Wor'thing-ton, 1 wûr'thing-tŏn, 2 wûr'thing-ton, *n* **1.** A town in Greene county, Ind **2.** A village, county-seat of Nobles county Minn

worth'less, } 1 wûrth'lĕs, 2 wûrth'lĕs, *a* Having no

wurth'less[F], } worth (1) Having no utility, excellence, or value, useless (2) Destitute of dignity, virtue, merit, character, or standing (3)† Undeserving, unworthy: frequently with *of* Syn.: see BASE — **-ly**, *adv* — **-ness**, *n*

worth'ward, 1 wûrth'ward, 2 wûrth'ward, *adv* [Rare] In the direction of worth, toward excellence

wor'thy†, *vt* To exalt into a hero, render worthy

wor'thy, } 1 wûr'thi, 2 wûr'thy, *a* [WOR'THI-ER, WOR'-

wur'thy[F], } THI-EST] **1.** Possessing worth, deserving of respect, praise, or honor, having valuable or useful qualities, meritorious, virtuous, estimable said of persons, abstractions, or, rarely, of material things, as, a *worthy* citizen, *worthy* service, a *worthy* cause

Whisper not to thy own heart How *worthy* is thus action for then it is already becoming worthless

CARLYLE *Essays, Characteristics* in vol III, p 12 [H M & CO]

2. Having such qualities or character as to be deserving of, suitable for, or adapted to some specified thing, generally in a good sense, fit, suited, suitable, entitled commonly followed by *of* (rarely *for*), sometimes by an infinitive (formerly by a clause introduced by *that*), and rarely by the object directly, as, *worthy of* death **3†.** Well deserved, fitting **4†.** Of high rank or social position noble honorable Syn.: see EXCELLENT, MORAL — **worthiest of blood** (*Eng Law*), male, as opposed to female an expression used in relation to inheritance

wor'thy, *n* [-THIES, 1 -thiz, 2 -thiz, *pl*] **1.** A person of eminent worth, one who is or was distinguished for useful and estimable qualities much used in the plural

That dost ennoble with immortal name
The warlike *worthies* from antiquity

SPENSER *Faerie Queene* bk III, can 3, st 4

2. Humorously, a person of local note, a character, as, neighborhood *worthies* **3†.** Anything worthy, as an object, quality, or attribute — **the nine worthies**, a favorite ancient group of heroes, of whom three were pagans (Hector, Alexander and Julius Cæsar), three Jews (Joshua, David, and Judas Maccabeus) and three Christians (Arthur *Charlemagne* and *Godfrey of Bouillon*) applied also to nine privy councilors of William III, and to a group of nine eminent citizens of London

wor'tle, 1 wûr'tl 2 wûr'tl *n* *Mech* A draw-plate or die such as is used in wiredrawing or in forming lead pipes

Wort'ley, 1 wûrt'li 2 wûrt'ly, *n* A parish in the West Riding of Yorkshire England

wos'bird", 1 wŏz'bûrd", 2 wŏs'bird", *n* [Slang, Eng] A whore's-bird a low term of abuse Compare WHORESON

wost[1], *2d per sing pres ind* of WIT[1], *v* — **wos'tow"t**, wost thou [*pres ind* of WIT, *v* **wote†.**

wot, 1 wet 2 wŏt, *vt & t* [Archaic] *1st* and *3d per sing*

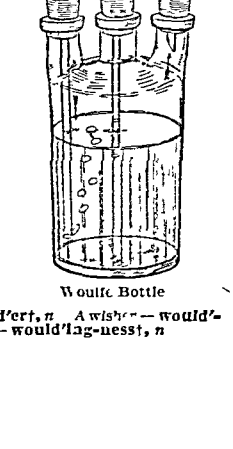
Wo'tan, 1 wō'tan 2 wō'tan, *n* Same as ODIN In the Wagnerian cycle he tears the ring of the Nibelungs from Alberich, thus bringing sin among the gods See RHEINGOLD

Wot ton, 1 wot'an 2 wŏt'on **Sir Henry** (1563–12/-1639) An English diplomat and author

wouf, 1 wûf 2 wuf *n* [Scot] To bark

woul, 1 waul 2 woul, *vt* [Dial or Obs] To waul, howl

would, 1 wud, 2 wud, *v* **I.** *imp* of WILL *auxiliary* [The difference between *would* and *should* is in general the same as that between *will* and *shall* See note under SHALL, *v*] *Would* is used (1) To express desire or inclination wished, desired, inclined, as, he said he *would* learn to write (2) To make a conditional assertion disposed or inclined (on some implied condition), as, he *would* give (if he were able) (3) To express determined action was determined, as, he *would* go, I could not prevent him



Woulfe Bottle

II†. *imp* of WILL, *v* Willed [< AS *wolde*, pret of *willan*, will] — **would' be"**, *a* Desiring or professing to be, making pretense of being as, a *would-be* poet — **w.-be**, *n* One who desires to be or to be esteemed as something he is not a vain pretender — **would'ert**, *n* A wisher — **would'ing†**, *n* Desire, inclination — **would'ing-ness†**, *n*

Woulfe bot'tle, 1 wulf, 2 wulf *Chem* A bottle with two or three necks, used in chemical manipulation for generating and washing gases usually arranged in a series called **Woulfe's apparatus** The gas enters the first neck through a tube that extends nearly to the bottom of the bottle, and is washed as it passes up through the liquid making its exit through a short tube that does not touch the liquid See illus in second column [< Peter *Woulfe* (1727–1803), English chemist] **Woulfe jar†.**

wound, 1 wûnd *or* (*rarely*) waund, 2 wund *or* (*rarely*) wound (XIII), *v* **I.** *t* To inflict a wound upon (1) To hurt, especially to hurt so as to break the skin or draw blood as to *wound* the hand

Thus was Religion *wounded* sore
At her own altars and among her friends

POLLOK *Course of Time* bk II, l 601.

(2) To cause pain or injury to especially of a person to cause to feel grief mingled with a sense of injury hurt the feelings of grieve pain, as he was *wounded* by the child's ingratitude, folly will *wound* one's reputation

II. *i* To inflict a wound or wounds, inflict physical or moral hurt, give pain, as, it is easier to *wound* than to heal [< AS *wundian*, < *wund*, see WOUND, *n*]

Syn.: see AFFRONT, HURT PIQUE[1] — **wound'er**, *n* One who or that which wounds

wound, 1 wûnd *or* (*rarely*) waund, 2 wund *or* (*rarely*) wound, *n* **1.** A hurt or injury caused by violence; especially, a breach of the skin and flesh of an animal, or, by extension, the bark or substance of a tree or plant, due to external force, a cut, stab, or bruise, as, the *wounds* of battle

In surgery the word signifies always a solution of continuity, or disruption of the soft parts of the body due to external violence, but in medical jurisprudence it is an injury to any part of the body caused by any mechanical agent or resulting from external violence, whether the surface be broken or unbroken

2. Figuratively, any injury, hurt, harm, or cause of pain or grief, as to reputation, honor, the feelings, etc

The most enduring *wounds* we receive in life are those which we suffer in our vanity

CHRISTIAN REID *Heart of Steel* pt II p 247 [A 1883]

3. *Her* A roundle purpure **4†.** A plague, infliction [< AS *wund* < *winnan*, strive] — **contused wound**, a surface wound inflicted by some blunt body bruise — **open w.**, any wound that has a free external opening — **op"er-a'tion-wound"**, *n* The wound made by the surgeon's knife in operating on a morbid or injured part — **wound'fe'ver**, *n* Fever incident to some bodily injury by external violence — **w -gall**, *n* An elongated gall produced on grape-vines by an American weevil (*Ampeloglypter sesostris*)

wound'a-bl(e), 1 wûnd'a-bl, 2 wund'a-bl, *a* That may be wounded

wound'l-ly†, *adv* [Colloq] Exceedingly, excessively

wound'less, 1 wûnd'lĕs 2 wund'lĕs, *a* [Poet] **1** Free from or injury unwounded **2.** Incapable of being wounded invulnerable **3** Unwounding harmless

wound'wort", 1 wûnd'wûrt", 2 wund'wûrt", *n* *Bot* **1.** Any plant of the genus *Stachys*, formerly used as a vulnerary **2** The European kidney-vetch **3** The yarrow **soldiers' woundwort‡. 4.** The goldenrod of Europe

wound'worth, 1 wûnd'wurth 2 wund'worth *n* An asteraceous plant of the West Indies (*Liabum brownei*)

wound'y[1], 1 wûnd'i, 2 wund'y, *a* [Rare] Causing or inflicting wounds

wound'y[2]. [Prov or Obs] **I.** *a* Excessive **II** *adv* Excessively, exceedingly

wou-ra'li, wou-ra'ri, *n* [S Am] Same as CURARE

wour'nlit, *n* A warble or bot

Wou'ter, *n* [D] See WALTER

Wou'ver-man, 1 wau'ver-man 2 wou'ver-măn *n* Any one of three brothers all Dutch painters (1) **Philip** (3/41619–3/41668) (2) **Peter** (1623–1682) (3) **Jan** (1629–1666) **Wou'ver-mans.**

wove, 1 wōv, 2 wōv, *imp & pp* of WEAVE, *v*

wov'en, 1 wōv'n, 2 wōv'n, *pp* of WEAVE *v* **woven.**

wow, 1 wau 2 wow *interj* An exclamation of wonder, surprize, pleasure or pain common in many languages, but in literary use chiefly Scotch

wowet, wow'ert. Same as WOO, etc [ranged wild

wowf, 1 *waut*, 2 *wowt*, *a* [Scot] Unsettled in mind, dewowket, *n* Week

wow'-wow", 1 wau'-wau' 2 wow'-wow', *n* [Sunda] The silvery gibbon (*Hylobates leuciscus*) of Java and Sumatra [Imitative] **waw'-waw"‡; wou'-wou"‡.**

woxet, *vt* To wax — **wox'ent**, *imp & pp* of WAX, *v*

Wp, W. P, W. P., etc See ABBREVIATION

wrack, 1 rak 2 rāk *vt* Same as WRECK

wrack[1], *n* **1.** Marine vegetation and other floating material cast ashore by the waves

The storm that sinks the noblest ships throws sea-weeds and *wrack* upon the shore

GUTHRIE *Man and the Gospel Charity* p 190 [E P T]

2. The state of being wrecked, ruin, destruction **3.** Wreckage **4†.** Shipwreck [< D *wrak*, wrack] — **eel'-wrack"**, *n* The eel-grass (*Laphygma fruticerda*), barnacle-grass **wrack'-grass†.**

wrack", *n* Same as RACK[4]

wrack'ful†, *a* Destructive, ruinous **wrack'somet.**

wrackt, *pp* Wracked S S

wralet, *vt* Same as WRAY

wrain'-bolt", **w.-staff** Same as WRING-BOLT etc

wraith, 1 rĕth, 2 rāth, [*pl* 1 rĕthz, 2 rāthz] *n* **1.** A fantom of a living personage, supposed to be ominous of that person's death, also, loosely, an apparition of any kind, a specter, ghost

Even popular usage has made one step towards a definition by employing the word *wraith* to denote the phantasm of a living person while ghost' means the phantasm of a dead person

ANDREW LANG in *Blackwood's Magazine* Jan 1894 p 48

2. A wraith-like appearance, as of a cloud [< Ice *vörth*, guardian]

wraithe, 1 rĕth, 2 rāth, *n* *Textile* A comb or reed of an expansible form used for warping and beaming [Cp WRITHE]

wraket, *v & n* Same as WRACK[1]

wramp, 1 ramp 2 rămp *n* [Prov Eng] A sprain

wran, *1 ran 2 răn n* [Prov Eng] A wren

wrang, 1 rang, 2 răng, *imp* of WRING, *v* [Prov or Obs] Wrung

wrang, *a & n* [Scot] Wrong

Wrang'el, *n* **1.** 1 vrŭng'el 2 vrăng'ĕl **Baron Ferdinand Petrovich** (12/-1794–3/41870) a Russian admiral and explorer **2.** 1 rang'gel 2 răn'gĕl A village on Wrangel Island at the southern extremity of Alaska **Wran'gel‡.** — **Wrang'el Is'land**, an island at the mouth of the Sitkine river Alaska — **W. Land**, an island in the Arctic ocean in lat 71° N and long 178° W discovered by Kellet in 1849 visited by T Long in 1867 formally acquired by the Dominion of Canada, Sept, 1921.

wran'gl(er, 1 ran'gl 2 răn'gl, *r* [WRAN'GLED, WRAN'GLD[F], WRAN'GLING] **I.** *t* **1.** To maintain by noisy argument or dispute

And it is a comfort to every Christian labourer to know that if he cannot *wrangle* out a controversy with the doubter he can speak to the doubter's heart

A. S. FARRAR *Hist. Free Thought* lect. iv p 160 [A. 1863]

2†. To involve in contention or quarrel embroil

II. ı **1.** To dispute angrily or noisily, brawl, quarrel, altercate **2.** [Archaic] To engage in public discussion, support or controvert a thesis, debate [ME *wranglen*, akin to LG *wranger* wrangle] SYN.: see CONTEND

wran'gle, *n* **1.** An angry or noisy dispute or quarrel, an altercation. **2†.** An argument, disputation

SYN.: see ALTERCATION[1] QUARREL[1]

wran'gle foot"ed, 1 ran'gl-fut'ĕd 2 răn'gl-fo͝ot'ĕd *a* [Local, U. S.] Having a mixed or confused gait said of a horse

wran'gler, 1 ran'glər, 2 răn'gler, *n.* **1.** An angry and noisy disputant originally a *debater, defender,* or opponent of a thesis **2.** In the University of Cambridge, England, one of those who have attained the first grade in the second (until 1909 in the first) part of the examination for honors in pure and mixed mathematics commonly called the **mathematical tripos.** Those in the second grade are designated *senior optimes* and those of the third *junior optimes* The one absolutely first formerly was called **senior wrangler,** the others being designated as **second, third,** etc this classification was abolished in 1909, the wranglers now being published in alphabetical order The name is derived from the public disputations in which candidates for honors formerly participated **3.** A horse-wrangler See HORSE — **wran'gler-ship,** *n* The position or rank of wrangler

wran'gle-some†, *a* Quarrelsome, cross [ous

wrang'ous, 1 rang'us 2 răng'ŭs *a* [Scot] Same as WRONG-

wran'nock, 1 ran'ək, 2 răn'ŏk, *r* [Prov.] The wren. **wran'nv‡.**

wrap, 1 rap, 2 răp *vt* [WRAPPED or WRAPT, WRAP'PING] **1.** To fold, roll, or draw together, as a cloth or flexible fabric, so as to enclose or protect something generally with *about* or *around* as, to *wrap* a shawl or cloak *about* one **2** To surround and cover by winding or folding infold, envelop commonly followed by *in* or *with*, and often intensified by *up* as to *wrap* a package in paper, to *wrap* the pat ent *up* in blankets **3** To infold or involve so as to conceal hide, cover conceal, also, to involve as a *consequence* or *inference* with *up*, *in*, or *with*, as to *wrap up* truth in fables [By metathesis < WARP *v*.] **wrapped.**

— **to be wrapped up in,** to be involved in· be wholly engrossed with devoted to, or dependent upon

wrap', *vt* Same as RAP' *v* chiefly in the form *wrapt*. an erroneous spelling due to confusion with WRAP

wrap, *n* **1.** An article of dress intended to be drawn or folded about a person, a wrapper in the plural, all the outer garments or coverings designed to be worn in addition to the ordinary clothing, as on a journey, including cloaks, shawls, scarfs etc **2.** *Cotton-manuf* In a warp-beaming machine, a complete revolution of the measuring mechanism — **wrap'ras"cal,** *n* A loose and usually coarse overcoat a colloquialism of the 18th century

There is the cosy *wrap-rascal* self-indulgence—how easy it is!

THACKERAY *Foundabout Papers Let* ı *Diary* p 235 [H 1863]

wrap'page, 1 rap'ĭj 2 răp'ag, *n* **1.** That which wraps, wraps or wrappers collectively **2.** The act of wrapping

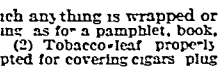
wrap'per, 1 rap'ər, 2 răp'er, *vt* [Rare] To furnish with a wrapper

wrap'per, *n* **1.** That in which any thing is wrapped or enclosed (1) An outer covering as for a pamphlet, book, or newspaper to be mailed (2) Tobacco-leaf properly of the best grade used or adapted for covering cigars plug tobacco etc See TOBACCO

2. A loose flowing outer gown or garment for indoor or morning wear, less frequently, a similar garment for outdoor wear, wrap **3.** [Colloq.] An undershirt **4.** *Bot* Same as VOLVA **5.** One who wraps — **wrap'per-chain",** *n* A chain for fastening logs together into a load.

wrap'ping, 1 rap'ĭng, 2 răp'ing, *n* **1.** The act of one who or that which wraps **2.** That in which anything is wrapped — **wrap'ping-pa"per,** *n* Paper, properly coarse and strong usually unbleached as manilla used in wrapping up parcels for newspaper-wrappers etc — **w.-silk,** *n* A strong fine floss used in making artificial files, etc.

wrasse, 1 ras 2 răs, *n* **1.** A labroid fish, especially of either of the genera *Labrus* and *Crenilabrus* The **ballan-wrasse** (*Labrus maculatus*), the **black w** (*L merula*), the **green w** (*L viridis*), the **red w.** (*L ruetus*) the **gibbous w.** (*C rupes*) and the **rainbow-w.** (*L rufcaris*), are the common British species



Red Wrasse. 1/12

2. A related fish, as a ctenoid *wrasse* or pomacentrid [< W *gwrachen*, wrasse]

wras'tle, *r & n* [Prov. or Obs.] Same as WRESTLE

wrat, 1 rāt or (*Sc*) wrät 2 rät or (*Sc*) wrät, *n.* [Prov. Eng. or Scot.] A wart

wrath†, *r* **I.** *t* **1** To make wroth or angry **II.** *i* To become angry show wrath **wrath'ent.**

wrath†, *a* Wroth

wrath, 1 rath *or* rŏth, 2 rath or rath (XIII), *n* **1.** Deep, determined and lasting anger, profound indignation **2.** Extreme and uncontrollable passion, rage, in old usage impetuosity as, his *wrath* was terrible to behold **3** [Archaic] The just punishment of sin or crime the effects of anger or indignation [< AS *wræththo*, < *wræth* see WROTH] SYN.: see ANGER — **wrath'less,** *a* — **wrath'y,** *a* **1.** Disposed to wrath wont to be angered **2** [Colloq.] Feeling anger angry, wroth.— **wrath'i-ly,** *adv* **Wrath Cape** A cape in N. W. Sutherlandshire Scotland

wrath'ful, 1 rath'ful, 2 rath'ful, *a* **1.** Full of wrath, extremely angry, incensed, as, a *wrathful* father **2** Springing from or expressing wrath as *wrathful* passions, a *wrathful* countenance **3** [Rare] Moved or wielded as if by wrath, accomplishing the purposes of wrath said of inanimate things, as *wrathful* lightnings SYN.: see CHOLERIC — **-ly,** *adv* — **-ness,** *n*

Wrat'is-law, 1 rat'is-lô 2 rāt'is-la **Albert Henry** (?/ı1821–ı/ı1892) An English clergyman and Slavonic scholar

wrawe†, *a* Wrathy angry peevish. **wraw'ful.**

wrawl†, *vi* To waul like a cat whine

wraw'nesst, *r* Anger

Wraxall, 1 raks'əl 2 răks'al *n* **1. Frederick Charles Lascelles** (?/ı1828–ı/ı1865) an English writer, *Armies of the Great Powers* **2 Sir Nathaniel William** (?/ı1751–ı/ı1831), an English statesman and historian

wraxling, 1 raks'lĭng 2 răks'ling, *a* [Prov. Eng.] Wrestling

wray†, *r* **1.** To betray **2.** To reveal disclose **wrafet.**

Wray, 1 rē 2 rā **John** Same as RAY 1

wreak, 1 rik, 2 rēk, *vt* **1.** To inflict as a revenge or punishment, also, to carry out or execute, as any intention or passion; as, to *wreak* one's wrath on an offender used also reflexively with *upon*

In the education of her child the mother's enthusiasm of thought had something to *wreak* itself *upon*.

HAWTHORNE *Scarlet Letter* p 200 [H. & co 1889]

2. [Archaic] To revenge (an offense) or to avenge (a person) [< AS *wrecan* revenge impel] **wrechet.**

— **wreak't,** *n* Punishment or vengeance.— **wreak'ful,** *a* — **wreak'ful-ly†,** *adv*

wreak, *vt* [Prov. Eng.] To fret worry

wreak'ent, *pp* of WREAK *v* [avenger

wreak'er, 1 rik'ər, 2 rēk'er, *n* One who wreaks, an

wreak'less†, *a.* Unavenged

wreak'less†, *a* Reckless erroneous form

wreakt, *pp* Wreaked S. S.

wreath, 1 rith 2 rēth, *n* [WREATHS, 1 rithz; 2 rēths, *p*[1]]

1. A twisted band of or as of leaves or flowers, commonly circular and often designed for a crown, chaplet or decoration, sometimes an ornament of the design described above made of filigree-work See HEAD-DRESS, fig 1 **2.** *Her.* (1) An orle or circlet entwined about a helm to support the crest composed of two strands of silk, representing alternately the principal metal and the principal tincture in the arms (2) A wreath of leaves or flowers (3) A boar's tail **3.** A wavy appearance in glass, especially flint glass, due to defective manufacture **4** Any twisted or curled band of somewhat circular or spiral shape, as, a *wreath* of snow, a *wreath* of smoke **5.** The trochal disk of a rotifer **6.** *Stair-building* In a geometrical stair that part of the hand-rail which forms a curve (generally the quarter of a circle) **7.** [W-] Same as CORONA AUSTRALIS [< AS *wræth* < *writhan* twist] SYN.: see CROWN — **St. Peter's wreath,** same as ITALIAN HAY See HAY[1] — **wreath'an"i-mal'cule,** *n* A peritrichous infusorian — **w. circular** (*Her.*) a wreath lying flat on the shield not represented edgewise or in perspective — **w.-shell,** *n* A turbinoid univalve — **wreath'er,** *n* One who or that which wreathes — **wreath'less,** *a* — **wreath'y,** *a* **1.** Surrounded or ornamented with a wreath as a *wreathy* brow **2** Resembling a wreath in shape twisted spiral curled as *wreathy* shells



Ivy Wreath as shown on Greek coin.

wreathe, 1 rith, 2 rēth, *v* [WREATHED, WREATHD[5], WREATH'ING] **I.** *t* **1.** To form into a twisted circular or spiral band as flowers, branches, or feathers, etc, or to form (such a band) out of such material, as to *wreathe* flowers into a garland, to *wreathe* a garland of flowers often used figuratively **2.** To infold or entwine with or as with a wreath, twine or twist around; encircle, also, to form as a surface, in or as if in wreaths; as, a column *wreathed* with vines *wreathed* in a lover's arms, *wreathed* in smiles **3.** [Scot.] To cover with drifts, as of snow **4.** [Archaic] To twist or make by twisting **5†.** To contort or writhe

II. ı **1.** To be convoluted, curled, or intertwined, take the form of a wreath; as, the smoke *wreathes* gracefully above the cottage **2.** *Milling* To cling to the eye of a millstone said of flour or other ground grain **3** [Rare] To turn, twist· writhe **4.** [Scot] To drift swirl eddy, as snow **wreath‡.**

wreathed, } 1 rithd 2 rēthd *a* Twisted or having a twisted
wreathd[5], } appearance encircled as with wreaths helical

wreath'en, 1 rith'n, 2 rēth'n, *a* **1.** [Poet] Wreathed. **2.** *Her.* Showing many coils or curves, as a serpent

wrecchet. I *a* Wretched **II.** *n* A wretch

wreck, 1 rek, 2 rĕk, *n.* **I.** *t* **1.** To cause or suffer negligently the destruction of, as a vessel, by maritime disaster shipwreck, as the ship was *wrecked* by an act of God. **2.** To bring any form of ruin or destruction upon, overthrow, shatter or break to pieces, destroy, as to *wreck* a commercial house to *wreck* a railway-train, or, financially, a railway **3** To subject to the evil consequences of a wreck endanger, damage, or ruin by a wreck, as, *wrecked* goods, *wrecked* hopes

II. ı **1.** To suffer wreck, be ruined as, the ship *wrecked* on a sunken rock **2.** To engage in wrecking, as for plunder or for rescue

wreck, *n* **1.** The act of wrecking, or the state of being wrecked (1) The disabling or destruction of a vessel by any disaster in navigation shipwreck (2) The ruin of anything especially if effected violently or by fraud or mismanagement as, the *wreck* of a building

2. That which has been wrecked or ruined (1) An injured and helpless vessel or the remnants of a vessel that has been wrecked (2) Anything in a state of hopeless dilapidation or disorganization as, a poor miserable *wreck* the army is a *wreck*

3. Wreckage Especially, in law (1) Property cast upon land by the sea, either broken portions of a wrecked vessel or cargo from it *Wreck* in the United States when not reclaimed by the owner becomes the property of the person who owns the shore

(2) *Old Eng Law* Goods or cargo that after a vessel was wrecked, were cast upon the land by the action of the water

At common law *wreck* did not include property found at sea Such property was either *jetsam flotsam* or *lagan* and was within the jurisdiction of the admiralty and known as *derelict* By virtue of the Merchant Shipping Act 1894 *wreck* includes jetsam flotsam ligan, and derelict found in or on the shores of the sea or any tidal water Under the Sea Fisheries Act, 1883 passed to give effect to the North Sea Fisheries Convention the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Act as to wreck apply to fishing-boats with their rigging and gear Compare FLOTSAM and JETSAM

4. Broken seaweed cast ashore, wrack [< AS *wræc*, < *wrecan* drive out] SYN.: see RUIN — **wreck'-buoy",** *n* A buoy placed over a sunken wreck dangerous to navigation — **w.-chart,** *n* A chart of a coast showing points where wrecks have occurred that the mariner may either avoid or find them.— **w.-free,** *a* Not subject to the forfeiture of wrecked vessels or goods a privilege granted to the Cinque Ports by Edward I — **w.-master,** *n* An officer appointed to take charge of wrecked property for the owner if found and for the state on whose coast it was cast if no owner be found otherwise known as **commissioner of wrecks,** and in England **receiver of wrecks.**— **w.-wood,** *n* Wood from a wreck

wreck'age, 1 rek'ĭj; 2 rĕk'ag, *n* **1.** The act of wrecking, or the state of being wrecked **2.** That which has been wrecked or material from a wreck

He crossed over to the worn and battered little camp-piano—*wreckage* of a married household that once had held the bungalow.

KIPLING *Mine Own People End of the Passage* p 96 [U. S. & co]

wreck'er, 1 rek'ər, 2 rĕk'er, *n* **1.** One who causes a wreck Specif (1) One who lures vessels to destruction that he may share in the plunder or a plunderer of a wreck or wreckage

Cornish *wreckers* went straight from church to light their beacon fires. FARRAR *Early Days* p 341 [E. P. D.]

(2) One who ruins something valuable especially for his own profit as the *wrecker* of a railroad

2. One legitimately employed to recover disabled vessels or a wrecked cargo for the owners or underwriters, also a vessel employed in this service

wreck'fish", 1 rek'fish', 2 rĕk'fish', *n* The stone-bass.

wreck'ful, 1 rek'ful 2 rĕk'ful *a* [Archaic] Causing wreck.

wreck'ing, 1 rek'ĭng, 2 rĕk'ing *ppr & verbal n* of WRECK, *v* — **wreck'ing-car",** *n* A railway-car specially fitted up with tackle jacks etc for removing wreckage and other obstructions from tracks — **w.-train‡.** — **w.-company,** *n* A company engaged in saving wrecked vessels or wreckage. — **w.-crew,** *n* A company of railway laborers employed to clear the tracks of wreckage as after an accident — **w.-frog,** *n. Railroad* A replacing-switch — **w.-instrument,** *n* A pocket-relay See POCKET *n* — **w.-pump,** *n* A powerful pump for removing water from sunken or damaged vessels

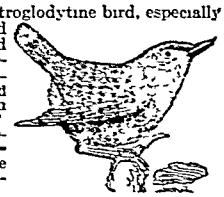
wreckt, *pp* Wrecked S. S.

Wre'de, 1 vrē'də 2 vrē'de, **Karl Philipp, Prince** (?/ı1767–ı/ı1838) A Bavarian field-marshal, fought for and against Napoleon

wreket, *vt* Same as WREAK. **wreeket.**

Wrek'in, 1 rek'ĭn 2 rĕk'in, *n* A hill in Shropshire England, height 1,335 ft

wren, 1 ren, 2 rĕn, *n* **1.** A troglodytine bird, especially of *Troglodytes* or a related genus, having short rounded wings and a short tail carried erect *Troglodytes troglodytes* is the common Old World wren The **house-wren** (*T aedon*) the **winter w.** (*T hiemalis*) **Bewick's w.** (*Thryothorus bewickii*) and the **Carolina w.** (*T ludovicianus*) are familiar North-American examples



House-wren 1/4

2. One of other small birds, as an ant-wren, a blue wren, or superb warbler, especially, one of various Old World warblers, as a golden-crested wren or kinglet, a sedge-wren, or a willow-wren. [< AS *wrenna*, wren]

— **wren'-bab"bler,** *n* A small tumeloid bird of *Turdella, Stachyris* or a related genus common in southern Asia and the East Indies — **w.-tit,** *n* A chamæline bird as *Chamæa fasciata* of California — **w.-warbler,** *n* A tailor-bird of *Prinia* or a related genus.



Wren-tit 1/2

Wren, Sir Christopher (1/ı1632–3/ı1723) An English architect designed St. Paul's Cathedral, London.

wrench, 1 rench, 2 rĕnch *v* **I.** *t* **1.** To twist violently, turn suddenly by force or with a straining effect, wrest usually with *away, off*, or some other word expressing separation, as to *wrench* the head *off* a bolt, he *wrenched* his sword *away*

2. Hence (1) To twist forcibly so as to cause pain or injury injure by forcible or excessive twisting strain; sprain, as to *wrench* one's foot (2) To twist from the proper meaning intent, or use pervert distort

II. ı [Rare] To undergo forcible twisting, turn with a sudden twist [< AS *wrencan*, twist, deceive, < *wrenc*, deceit, < root of WRING]

wrench, *n* **1.** The act of wrenching (1) A violent twist sudden and forcible turn hence a twist causing pain or injury physical strain sprain as he slipped and his foot received a severe *wrench* (2) Any strain or sudden and violent tension a wresting from the natural state sudden and violent emotion

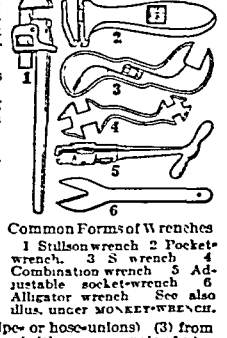
To the last the genuine Roman never quitted Rome even for a few months without a *wrench* to his feelings

MERIVALE *Gen Hist Rome* p 179 [H 1879]

(3) Application to improper or unintended use, perversion distortion misapplication as the *wrench* of a phrase or a meaning (4) *Physics* A force that produces or tends to produce a combined rotary and longitudinal movement a pull with twisting (5) A sharp turn as by one running in coursing the act of a hare in turning at less than a right angle owing to pressure of pursuit by the hound

2. A tool for twisting or turning bolts, nuts, pipe, or the like consisting of a lever with jaws lugs or a socket adapted or adjustable to fit a nut, bolt-head, or other object to be turned

Some mechanical wrenches are named (1) from their shape as **alligator** or **bulldog wrench** (a pipe wrench with a flaring jaw having teeth on one side) **box w.** (a wrench having a socket head for fitting over bolts or nuts) **diagonal w.** (with jaws set obliquely to the stock), **double-headed w., fork-n** (a two-jawed spanner) **S w.** (having the shape of the letter S) (2) from the object upon which used as **basin w.** (a plumbers tool) **bed w. bedstead-n ‡., hose-w., nut-w., tap-w., union-w.** (one used on the nuts of pipe- or hose-unions) (3) from their construction as, **pin-w.** (with one or a pair of pins adapted to engage holes in a nut collar etc) **ratchet-w.** (working with a pawl and ratchet) (4) from their inventor as **Stillson w.** (a registered proprietary trade-mark name for one resembling a monkey-wrench but with one jaw capable of slight angular movement about the other, so that the grip is increased by pressure on the handle)



Common Forms of Wrenches
1 Stillson wrench 2 Pocket-wrench. 3 S wrench 4 Combination wrench 5 Adjustable socket-wrench 6 Alligator wrench See also illus. under MONKEY-WRENCH.

3†. A sharp trick stratagem **4†** Means of compulsion. [< AS *wrenc* stratagem, < *root* of WRING]—

wrench'sham"mer, *n* A wrench, particularly a monkey-wrench having a hammer-head — **w -shandle,** *n* A die-stock

wrenched, 1 rencht, 2 rēncht, *a* *Pros* Relating to or indicating that form of accent in which stress is laid upon a syllable naturally without stress, in order to bring about conformity in meter See quotation

Is such the harvest of our spring
Of war and love and lute-playing?

G S VIERECK *The Candle and the Flame* p 24 [M T & CO '12]

wrencht, *pp* Wrenched S S

wren'ning, 1 ren'ıŋ, 2 rēn'ing, *n* [North Eng] The custom of stoning a wren to death on St Stephen's day to commemorate his martyrdom — **wren'ning-day",** *n* St Stephen s day (December 26)

Wrens, *n pl* [Gt Brit] The Women s Royal Naval Service organized to relieve men of certain shore duties connected with the Royal Navy [county, Mass

Wren'tham, 1 ren'ṭham, 2 rēn'ṭham *n* A town in Norfolk

wrest, 1 rest, 2 rĕst, *v* **I.** *t* **1.** To pull or force away by or as by violent twisting or wringing, extort or take by violence, wrench, wring, as, he *wrested* the cane away, we *wrested* the victory from their grasp, Delilah *wrested* the secret from Samson **2.** To turn from the true meaning, character, or intent, do violence to, pervert, as, to *wrest* the Scriptures **3** [Prov Eng] To sprain **4†.** To tune, as with a wrest See WREST, *n*, 2

II†. ı To wrestle [< AS *wrǣstan*, < *wrīthan*, writhe]

wrest, *n* **1.** An act of or suggestive of wresting (1) A violent twist, wrench (2) A misapplication or perversion, distortion (3) A crooked act, wile, stratagem **2.** A kind of key, especially one for tuning a stringed instrument, as a harp **3.** A piece in the bucket of a water-wheel that determines its shape **4†.** Active or moving power — **wrest' block",** *n* In a pianoforte, that part of the frame into which the wrest-pins are inserted **wrest'-plank"†** — **w -pin,** *n* A pin, usually of metal, in the wrest-block of a pianoforte or in a harp-frame, and having a square head, around which one end of a string is wrapped Tuning is effected by turning the wrest-pin with a key or wrest, to modify the tension

wrest'-beer"†, *n* A superior beer kept in a cellar for a year

wrest'er, 1 rest'ər, 2 rĕst'er, *n* One who wrests, a perverter

wres'tl(eᴿ, 1 res'l, 2 rĕs'l, *v* [WRES'TLED, WRES'TLDᴿ, WRES'TLING] **I.** *t* **1.** [Colloq] To contend with by wrestling, as, the lads *wrestled* each other **2.** [Western U S] To throw to the ground, as cattle, for branding

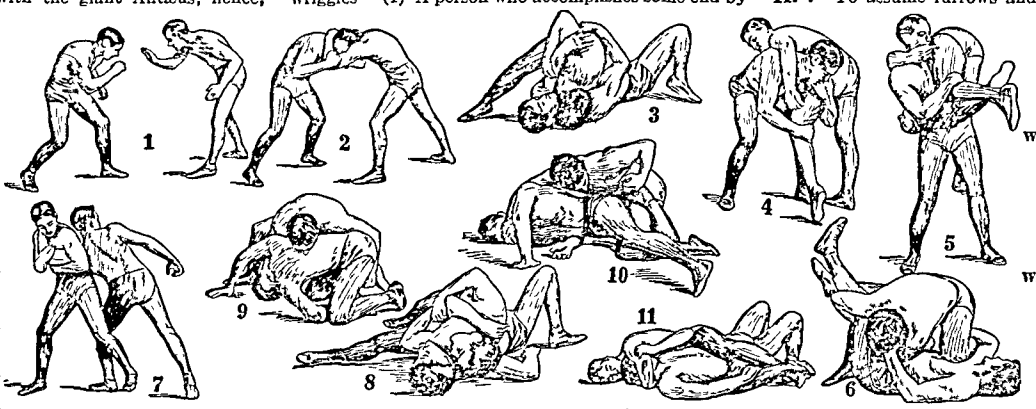
II ı **1.** To contend, as when two opponents grapple with each other and strive each to bring the other to the ground, especially, to contend thus in a contest of athletic skill according to certain rules (see WRESTLING), as, Hercules *wrestled* with the giant Antæus, hence, figuratively, to strive vehemently and resolutely for some end, contend, as, *no soul wrestles* in vain for peace

God did anoint thee with
his odorous oil,
To *wrestle* not to reign
E B BROWNING *Sonnets, Work* 1 6

2. To pray earnestly **3.** [Colloq] To attempt to conquer some question, duty, or task, as, he has been *wrestling* with arithmetic **4†.** To squirm, writhe [< AS *wrǣstlian*, freq of *wrǣstan*, see WREST, *v*]

wres'tle, *n* An act of wrestling, especially a wrestling-bout under rules

wres'tler, 1 res'lər, 2 rĕs'ler, *n* One who wrestles, especially, a person skilled in wrestling



Some Holds and Falls in Wrestling

1 Guard 2 Arm and neck drag 3 Fall from same 4 Crotch hold 1st position 5 Same, 2d position 6 Fall from same 7 Arm grapevine 8 Fall from same 9 Half-nelson 10 Toe-hold 11 Scissors

wres'tling, 1 res'liŋ, 2 rĕs'ling, *n* **1.** The act of one who wrestles, in any sense, specif, the sport or exercise in which two persons contest, each endeavoring to throw the other to the ground

Greco-Roman wrestling is governed by rules in use in ancient Greece in the days of its gladiatorial games The wrestlers are not allowed to trip or catch any hold below the waist the bodies are stripped to the waist and no hold allowed below the naked part of the body A wrestler must throw his opponent to the ground in such a manner that both his shoulder blades touch the ground at the same time It is not necessary that any other points touch to constitute a fall It is the most ancient and classic form of wrestling, *and also the most difficult and scientific* **Catch-as-catch-can** is a modern method and allows more freedom It admits of all holds also of tripping two shoulders touching the ground constitutes a fall A more modern and purely American style of wrestling is the **collar-and-elbow w.** The wrestlers wear strong canvas jackets, catching the collar with the right hand and the sleeve at the elbow with the left hand The wrestlers must not release this hold until a fall has been gained tripping is allowed To lose the hold on the collar or the elbow is a violation of the rules, and if done intentionally counts against the wrestler as a fall To win *a fall, the two shoulder-blades and one hip must touch* the ground at the same time **Lancashire style** resembles in its essentials catch-as-catch-can in **back-hold** or **Cumberland and Westmorland style** the contestants grasp each other around the body, the first touching the ground with any part of his body, other than his feet, losing the fall in **catch hold,** or **Cornwall and Devon style,** or **west county style,** the contestants wear strong linen jackets two shoulders and a hip or two hips and a shoulder on the ground constituting a fall In all other forms of wrestling, of which there are many, it is only necessary to make the two shoulders touch

2†. A winding or turning, as, the *wrestlings* of a brook

wretch†, *a* Wretched

wretch, 1 rech, 2 rĕch, *n* **1.** A mean, base, contemptible, or vile person, a worthless, despicable character, one sunk in vice a term of opprobrium, as, a profligate *wretch* **2.** A miserable or unhappy person, *one sunk in the deepest distress,* as, the *toil-worn wretch* **3.** A person creature thing to denote commiseration without much sympathy, or often to express various degrees of feeling from irony even to tenderness mingled with compassion, as, the poor *wretch* lost all the cunning *wretch* [< AS *wrecca*, outcast, < *wrecan*, banish]

wretch'cock"†, *n* A stunted cock the smallest fowl of a brood, any puny creature **wretch'ock†.**

wretch'ed, 1 rech'ed, 2 rĕch'ĕd, *a* **1.** Sunk in dejection or distress, profoundly unhappy, as, O *wretched* man that I am! **2.** Causing misery, afflictive, calamitous, as, a *wretched* state, a *wretched* day **3.** Very poor or mean, worthless, paltry, as, he was lying on a *wretched* pallet, it was *wretched* solace **4** Exciting odium, contempt, hatred, or the like, despicable, as, *wretched* conduct **wretch'full.** Syn. see PITIFUL Compare PAIN — **wretch'ed-ly,** *adv* — **wretch'ed-ness,** *n* **1** *The state or condition of being wretched* (1) Extreme misery or unhappiness (2) Meanness, despicableness **2†.** That which is meanly or despicably bad or odious

wretch'ed-head†, *n* Wretchedness, misery

wretch'less†, *a* Reckless erroneous form — **wretch'less-ly†,** *adv* — **wretch'less-ness†,** *n*

wrethe†, *vt* To writhe [Denbighshire, Wales

Wrex'ham, 1 reks'əm 2 rĕks'am, *n* A borough in S E.

wreyt, *vt* Same as WRAY **wreyet.**

wrick, 1 rik, 2 rik, *vt* & *vi* [Prov Eng] To turn, twist

wrick, *n* [Prov Eng] A sprain

wrie†, *vt* To cover

Wrie'zen, 1 vri'tsen, 2 vrē'tsĕn, *n* A town in Brandenburg province, Prussia

wrig, 1 rig, 2 rĭg, *n* [Scot] **1.** A weakling in a family, brood or litter **2.** The youngest child of a family

wrig'gle, } 1 rig'l, 2 rĭg'l, *v* [WRIG'GLED, WRIG'LDᴿ; **wrig'lᴿ,** } WRIG'GLING] **I.** *t* To cause to twist about in a sinuous manner, as by slight and quickly repeated motions, also, to effect by such movement, as, he *wriggled* his body, the worm *wriggled* its way into the earth

II. ı **1.** To move the body, or any part of it, with short, usually quick motions to and fro, squirm, twist, or writhe about, as, the snake *wriggles* through the grass **2.** Figuratively, to proceed as if by twisting, crawling, or insinuating turns, worm oneself, also, to show disturbance of mind, as under questioning, solicitation, or accusation, as, he *wriggled about* for an answer

And now does he creep and *wriggle* into acquaintance with all the brave gallants about the town
BEN JONSON *Every Man in his Humour* act ı sc 3

3. *Naut* A ledge for protecting a vessel's side-light from water flowing down the side **4** [Prov Eng] Same as SAND-EEL [< D *wriggelen*, freq < root of MD *tricken*, *turn*] **wrigt, wrigget.**

wrig'glet, *a* Flexible pliant

wrig'gle, *n* **1** The motion of one who or that which wriggles **2.** [Rare] Something turned or twisted, a sinuosity contortion — **wrig'gly,** *a*

wrig'gler, 1 rig'lər, 2 rĭg'lēr, *n* One who or that which wriggles (1) A person who accomplishes some end by insinuating methods or who seeks to evade or escape something as if by wriggling (2) One of the aquatic larvæ of certain insects, as the mosquito, a wiggler

wright†, 1 rait, 2 rit, *n* One whose occupation is to do mechanical work in making something, an artificer, a handicraftsman now chiefly as the second element of compounds, as, *shipwright*, wheel*wright* [< AS *wyrhta*, < *wyrcan*, work]

Wright, *n* **1. Carroll Davidson** (⁷/₂₃1840–⁹/₂₃1909), an American labor statistician, sociologist, educator, and author, United States Commissioner of Labor, 1885–1905, and president of Clark College from 1902 **2 Elizur** (¹/₂₃ 1804–¹¹/₂₃1885), an American abolitionist **3. Frances** (⁹/₈ 1795–¹²/₂₃1852), a Scottish-American reformer and writer, married M D Arusmont **4 George Frederick** (¹/₂₃1838–⁶/₂₃1921), an American educator and author **5. Joseph** (⁹/₂₃ 1734–⁸/₂₃1797), an English painter, called **Wright of Derby. 6. Joseph** (¹⁰/₂₃1855–), an English philologist and lexicographer; editor of *The English Dialect Dictionary* **7. Luke E** (⁸/₂₃1846–¹¹/₂₃1922) an American administrator and diplomat, Governor of Philippine Islands 1904–1906, and United States Secretary of War 1908–1909 **8 Mabel Osgood** (¹/₂₃1859–), an American author, *Birdcraft* **9 Orville** (⁸/₂₃1871–), an American aviator, and with his brother inventor of a heavier-than-air flying-machine, a glider, etc **10. Silas** (⁵/₂₃1795–⁸/₂₃1847), an American statesman Governor of New York **11. Thomas** (⁴/₂₃ 1810–¹⁷/₂₃1877), an English antiquarian, *Reliquiæ antiquæ* **12 Wilbur** (⁴/₂₃1867–⁴/₂₃1912), an American aviator and inventor, brother of Orville **13 William** (¹/₂₃1830–⁵/₂₃ 1889) a British Orientalist **14 William Aldis** (1836–⁴/₁₉ 1914) an English librarian and scholar coeditor *Cambridge and Globe Shakespeare* **15** A county in N central Iowa; 576 sq m county-seat, Clarion **16** A county in S central Minnesota 691 sq m , county-seat, Buffalo **17.** A county in S Missouri, 677 sq m county-seat, Hartville **18** A district in Quebec Canada, 2 427 sq m

Wright'i-a, 1 rait'i-a, 2 rit'i-a, *n* *Bot* A genus of shrubs and trees of the family *Apocynaceæ* with red white or yellow flowers in clusters and fruit consisting of follicles full of hairy-tufted seeds Of the species, natives of tropical Asia Africa and Australia several are cultivated for ornament or for medicinal properties [< Wm *Wright*]

wright'in, } 1 rait'in -in *or* -in 2 rit'in, -in *or* -in, *n* *Chem*
wright'ine, } Coness n [< William *Wright* (?-1735-⁹/₁₉ 1819) Scottish botanist]

Wrights'ville, 1 raits'vil, 2 rits'vil. *n* **1.** A town, county-seat of Johnson county, Ga **2.** A borough in York county, Pa

wrim'ple, *v* & *n* Same as RIMPLE

wrinch†, *v* & *n* Same as WRENCH

wring, 1 riŋ, 2 ring, *v* [WRUNG, WRINGED, OR WRANG (Prov), WRING'ING] **I** *t* **1.** To compress by twisting, turn and strain with force, as clothes, to squeeze out the water, by extension, to pass (clothes) through a wringer **2** To squeeze or press out by or as by twisting; figuratively, to extort, as, to *wring* water out of a wet garment, to *wring* a confession or tribute from a person. **3.** To cause torture to, distress, as, to *wring* one's heart **4** To twist out of shape or place, strain out of position; wrench, as, to *wring* a mast, to *wring* a fowl's neck

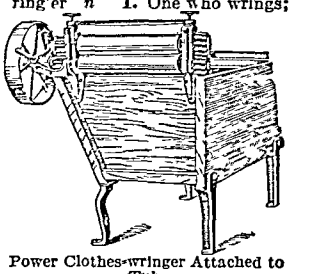
And struggles hard to wring
Thy bolts apart, and pluck thy captives thence
BRYANT *The Past* st 5.

5 [Archaic] To distort or turn to a wrong use, pervert, as, he *wrung* the law to denial of justice

II†. ı **1.** To writhe or twist, as with anguish **2** To pain, as by pinching or twisting **3.** To force a way; squeeze [< AS *wringan* wring] — **to wring the hands,** to press or clasp the hands together as in distracting grief or anxiety, often with a twisting motion — **wring'-bolt",** *n* A bolt having a ring or eye used by shipwrights to bind and secure the planks against the frame till they are permanently fastened in place **wrain'-bolt"†** — **wring'ing ma-chine",** *n* Same as WRINGER 2 — **wringing wet,** so wet that water may be wrung out, saturated — **w -staff,** *n* A bar of wood used in applying wring-bolts **wrain'-staff"†, w.-stavet.**

wring, *n* **1** [Prov Eng] A press, wringer **2†.** A writhing

wring'er, 1 riŋ'ər, 2 ring'er *n* **1.** One who wrings; figuratively, an extortioner **2** A contrivance, having adjustable rollers, used to press water out of fabrics after washing, clothes-wringer.



Power Clothes-wringer Attached to Tub

wrin'kl(eᴿ, 1 riŋ'kl, 2 rĭŋ'kl, *v* [WRIN'KLED, WRIN'KLDᴿ; WRIN'KLING] **I** *t* **1** To contract into furrows and prominences, pucker into folds and creases, corrugate, as, a brown and *wrinkled* squaw, a *wrinkling* wind **2.** To form by wrinkling

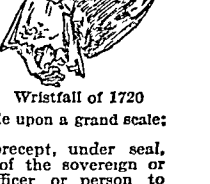
II. ı To assume furrows and ridges, become corrugated, as, tho young, he was beginning to *wrinkle* — **wrin'kling-ma-chine",** *n* A machine for wrinkling or contracting the leather of a boot or shoe across the upper

wrin'kle¹, *n* A small ridge or prominence formed by the contraction of a smooth surface, crease, as, the *wrinkles* on his brow [< root of WRING] — **wrin'kly,** *a* Having wrinkles, easily wrinkling

wrin'kle², *n* [Colloq] A curious or ingenious notion or device, also, a useful bit of information, bright idea or method, happy thought in modern use, much influenced by the sense of WRINKLE¹, as if meaning a little turn or twist of fancy [< AS *wrenc*, artifice]

wrist, 1 rist, 2 rĭst, *n* **1.** The part of the arm immediately adjoining the hand, anatomically, that part of the thoracic limb between the forearm and the metacarpus, the carpus **2.** A wrist-pin **3†.** The ankle-joint, instep [< AS *wrist*, < *writhan*, twist]

— wrist'-bone", *n* **1.** One of the bones of the carpus **2.** The styloid process of the ulna in man sometimes popularly so called because it forms a prominence on the inner or little-finger side of the wrist — **w -clonus,** *n* Irregular convulsive movements of the hand due to inability to control the muscles that bend the wrist — **w -drop,** *n* Paralysis of the forearm due to lead-poisoning **dropped w.†.** — **w.-guard,** *n* *Same as* BRACER, 3 — **w -guide,** *n* *Same as* CHIROPLAST — **w -joint,** *n* The articulation between the bones of the forearm and those of the wrist, the radiocarpal joint — **w.-link,** *n* A link for the cuffs made of two buttons, or holders connected by one or more links — **w.-pin,** *n* *Mech* A pin on which a connecting-rod or pitman turns, as on a cross-head crank-wheel or wrist-plate usually a cross-head pin as distinguished from a crank-pin — **w. plate,** *n* An oscillating plate bearing two or more wrist-pins, as on the cut-off gear of an engine — **w -touch,** *n* In pianoforte-playing, touch in which the hand is moved from the wrist — **wrist'er,** *n* *Something that covers the* wrist as a wristlet — **wrist'fall",** *n* A falling band or ruff worn about the wrist — **wrist'let,** *n* **1** A flexible band worn on the wrist, either as an ornament or for warmth. **2.** A bracelet **3** [Slang] A handcuff



Wristfall of 1720

wrist'band, 1 rist'band *or* (*colloq*) riz band, 2 rĭst'band *or* (*colloq*) rĭs'band *n* The band or part of the sleeve that covers the wrist, now, specif, the band that terminates a shirt-sleeve, formerly always and still frequently extended to form a cuff

writ, 1 rit, 2 rĭt *3d per sing pres ind act & pp* of WRITE, *v* [Archaic] — **writ large,** written fully, hence, made upon a grand scale; magnified, enlarged

writ, *n* **1.** *Law* A mandatory precept, under seal, issued by a court in the name of the sovereign or people, and commanding the officer or person to whom it is addressed to do or to refrain from doing some act therein specified, as, a *writ* of summons, a *writ* of replevin

The most ancient writ, summoning the representatives of the counties to parliament, is dated in the 15 h year of John 1213. Lingard *England* vol iii p 134. [n. c. 1827]

2. That which is written, especially a formal instrument now chiefly in the phrase **Holy Writ.** [< AS *writ*, < *wrītan*, write]

—**original writ.** 1. Formerly in English practise a chancery writ, under the great seal issued for the purpose of bringing a defendant before a common-law court to answer in a personal action and forming the foundation of the jurisdiction of such court. 2. Loosely in modern practise the first writ in an act on summoning the defendant into court.—**w. of dower,** a writ for the assignment of dower; or a writ of right of dower, for the assignment of a residue of dower.—**w. of execution,** a writ commanding a judgment to be carried into effect.—**w. of inquiry,** a writ commanding a sheriff to ascertain by means of a jury the amount of damages due from a defendant who has suffered a judgment by default or confession.—**w. of summons,** the writ by which in modern practise a civil action is commenced.

writ'a-bl(e), 1 rīt'ə-bl, 2 rīt'ə-bl, *a.* [Rare.] That may be written.

write, 1 rīt, 2 rīt, *v.* [WROTE; WRIT'TEN, WRIT'ING] **I.** *t.* 1. To trace or inscribe on a surface in letters or ideographs: as, to *write* an English sentence, *write* Chinese; especially to do so in running or cursive characters. 2. To trace or inscribe (characters that represent sounds or ideas), as, to *write* the English alphabet, to *write* ideographs.

> Wood appears to have been the material upon which their runes were chiefly written, and the verb 'write,'... derived from a Teutonic root signifying to scratch or tear, is one of the testimonies of the usage.
> Palgrave *Anglo-Saxons* p. 129. [1867]

3. To express, describe, or communicate in writing, as, to *write* one's impressions: be sure to *write* all the news. 4. To compose or produce in writing, especially as an author, as, to *write* a letter or a book. 5. Figuratively, to give legible or indicative form to, hence, to impress durably.

> *Writer* on thy works I read. The lesson of thy own eternity.
> Bryant *A Forest Hymn* st. 3.

6. To cover with writing: as, I *wrote* two sheets. 7. To entitle, designate, or show to be in writing, as, he *writes* himself General."

II. *i* 1. To trace or inscribe on a surface letters or ideographs. 2. To communicate thought or news in writing, as, she *writes* every Sunday. 3. To engage in literary composition, as I am told that she *writes*. [< AS *wrītan* write] Syn: see INSCRIBE.—**to write down.** 1. To put into writing. 2. To calumniate or depreciate in writing: opposed to *to write up*.—**to w. off,** to cancel in an account or statement of debits and credits.—**to w. oneself out,** to exhaust one's stock of ideas by too much writing.—**to w. out.** 1. To write a full statement of, as, to *write out* an agreement. 2. To write in longhand what has been written in brief notes or in shorthand.—**to w. up.** 1. To commend to favor in writing; puff: as, to *write up* an actor. 2. To describe fully in writing; also, to bring up to date: as, to *write up* the ledger.—**write'-up,** *n.* [U. S. Newspaper Slang.] A description usually laudatory, as of a town, manufacturing enterprise or public institution: as we shall give the place a *write-up* soon.

write, *n.* Writing, erroneous use.—**write of hand** [Prov. & Vulgar] handwriting [something is written].

writ-ee', 1 rīt-ē', 2 rīt-ē' *n* [Rare] One to or for whom writ is issued.

writ'er, 1 rīt'er, 2 rīt'er, *n* 1. One who writes. (1) One who engages in literary composition as an author, a reporter, or an editor. (2) A penman, especially one who acts as an amanuensis, scribe, or scrivener. (3) [Swindlers' Slang, U. S.] That one of a gang of counterfeiters who conducts correspondence with prospective buyers. (4) [Eng.] Formerly a copying-clerk in a government office, also sometimes, a law-clerk. See WRITER TO THE SIGNET, under SIGNET. (5) [Scot.] Formerly an attorney. (6) [Hist.] The lowest rank in the service of the East India Company. (7) *U. S. Navy.* Formerly an officer or the holder of it embracing the keeping of the conduct-book, station-bills, etc. (8) [U. S.] A post in the civil service, or the holder of it furnishing unskilled clerical work at a navy-yard or station. 2. That which writes or gives directions for writing, used in composition as *typewriter*, a *letter-writer* (book of directions). [< AS *writere* < *wrītan* write]

Syn: see AUTHOR.—**sheet'-writer,** a *Horse-racing* A bookmaker's assistant, who records bets made.—**writers' spasm,** writers' cramp. See CRAMP.—**writ'er-ess,** *n.* [Humorous.] A woman who writes.—**writ'er-ling,** *n.* [Rare.] A poor or inexperienced writer.—**writ'er-ship,** *n.* The office or business of a writer.

writhe, 1 rīth; 2 rīth, *v.* [WRITHED; WRITH'ING] **I.** *t.* 1. To twist with violence, as in agony, wrench or wrest out of position: distort, as the limbs. 2. [Archaic.] To wrench: extort. 3†. To wrest the sense of.

II. *i* To twist the body, face, or limbs in or as in pain or distress; move sinuously, as in agony, as a convulsion of rage writhed across his features. [< AS *writhan*, writhe.]—**writhe,** *n.* An act of writhing: a contortion.—**writh'elt,** *v.* To distort: wrinkle: writh'let.—**writh'ing-ly,** *adv.* In a writhing manner.

writh'en, 1 rith'n 2 rith n, *pp* of WRITHE, *v.* [Archaic or Poet.] Twisted: distorted. [NECK 2.]

writhe'neck", 1 rīth nek" 2 rīth'nĕk" *n.* Same as WRYNECK.

writ'ing 1 rīt'ing 2 rīt'ing *n* 1. The act of one who writes, in any sense, the act or art of tracing or inscribing on a surface letters or ideographs, of copying or accounting, or of literary composition. 2. The characters so made collectively, especially with regard to shape or style, chirography; as I know that writing. 3. Anything written or expressed in letters, especially a literary production: as, the *writings* of Livy. 4. *Law.* A written instrument: words or characters that stand for words or ideas, traced on some substance, as paper, wood, or stone, with an implement, as a pen, pencil or brush, or by some other device as stamping, printing or engraving. 5. The state of being expressed in letters as give me that in writing. Syn: see LITERATURE.—**automatic writing,** the act of writing without conscious control of the will, an accompaniment of hysteria, occurring occasionally also in health.—**direct or independent w.,** same as SPIRIT-WRITING.—**knot'-writ'ing,** *n.* Same as QUIPU.—**writ'ing-book",** *n.* A book for the practise of penmanship.—**w.-box,** *n.* A box for holding the tools and supplies used in writing, especially for holding such as are used by Chinese or Japanese.—**w.-cabinet,** *n.* Same as SECRETARY, 3.—**w.-case,** *n.* A portable case for holding the implements and supplies necessary to writing.—**w.-chamber,** *n.* 1. A room fitted for writing. 2. [Eng.] A law-office.—**w.-desk,** *n.* 1. Same as SECRETARY, 3. Compare illus. under SCRUTOIR. 2. Same as WRITING-CASE.—**w.-frame,** *n.* A frame with guiding lines designed for the use of the blind in writing.—**w.-lark,** *n.* The writing-master or yellow-hammer.—**w.-machine,** *n.* A typewriting-machine.—**w.-master,** *n.* 1. A teacher of penmanship. 2. The yellow-hammer: named from the irregularly waved lines on the eggs.—**w. obligatory,** same as OBLIGATION, 4.—**w.-paper,** *n.* Paper finished as by sizing so as not to absorb writing-ink.—**w.-reed,** *n.* The wood-reed.—**w. sweet,** *n.* 1. A set of utensils needed or useful in writing. 2. A Chinese or Japanese writing box.—**w.-table,** *n.* 1. A table fitted for convenience in writing. 2. A tablet for writing upon.—**w.-telegraph,** *n.* A telegraphic apparatus that automatically writes the message received. Compare TELAUTOGRAPH.

writ'ten, 1 rit'n, 2 rit'n, *pp* of WRITE, *v.*

writ'zlet, *n.* To wrinkle.

wrought, 1 rôt, 2 rôt, *imp & pp* of WORK, *v.* Wrought. wrohte†.

wro'kent, *pp* of WREAK, *v.* wroket.

wrong, 1 rŏn; 2 rong, *v.* 1. To violate the rights of; treat unjustly or harmfully, defraud, oppress, injure; as, he *wronged* them deliberately. 2. To do injustice to by imputation, impute evil to unjustly, misrepresent; as, if you think so you *wrong* him.

> No more shall grief of mine the season *wrong*.
> Wordsworth *Intimations of Immortality* st. 3.

3†. *Naut.* To take the wind from the sails of (another vessel) by going to the windward of (it), blanket.

—**to wrong one of, or out of** [Dial.] to deprive one of unjustly, as, to *wrong one out of* money due.

wrong, *a* 1. Deviating from moral rectitude as prescribed by civil or divine law, or by conscience, not morally right or proper, not just or equitable: as, a *wrong* act, a *wrong* course of conduct, a *wrong* decision. 2. Deviating from fact and truth; not according to reality: mistaken, erroneous: as a *wrong* estimate.

> The original belief respecting the form of the Earth was *wrong*; and this *wrong* belief survived through the first civilizations.
> Spencer *Biology* vol. i. § 110 p. 333 [N. Y. 1865]

3. Deviating from the proper design, intention or requirement, not in accordance with rule or appropriateness; improper; incorrect, unsuitable, as to go into the *wrong* store, the *wrong* side of cloth, a *wrong* letter in a word. 4†. Twisted; wry. [< AS **wrang*, < *wrīngan*, wring.] Syn: see BAD, CRIMINAL, IMMORAL, SINFUL.—**to be wrong with,** to be amiss with.—**w. font** (*Print.*) belonging to some other font: said of a type that is not of a corresponding size, face, etc. with those with which it is in contact: usually abbreviated to *w. f.*

wrong, *n* 1. The act or state of deviating from the morally or legally right; that which is contrary to justice, equity or rectitude, injury; mischief.

> The idea of right and *wrong* is universal. There is no man so bad as not to recognize evil in another if not in himself.
> J. F. Clarke *Self-Culture* lect. vii. p. 160 [6 ed. & c. 1885.]

2. Hence, some particular form of disobedience or nonconformity to lawful authority, human or divine: as, the *wrong* of living. Specif. in law. (1) A tort. (2) A crime.

> Whatever the *wrong* may be reform by riot is always worse than the *wrong*. Curtis *Eulogy on Wendell Phillips* p. 10 [n. 1884.]

3. Deviation from truth or from a right or correct standard, a wrong state or position, error.

Syn: see INJURY, INJUSTICE, SIN.—**private wrong,** an injury, unaffecting the public, done in violation of the civil or personal rights of an individual.—**public w.,** a misdemeanor, crime, or offense injurious to the public generally.—**to have w.** 1. To endure the infliction of a wrong. 2†. To be wrong.—**to put in the w.,** to represent or cause to appear to be in the wrong.—**wrong'do"er,** *n.* 1. One who does a wrong. 2. *Law.* (1) One who commits a trespass on private rights. (2) A person who is guilty of a criminal act or misdemeanor.—**w.-doing,** *n.* The committing of an offense or offenses: deviation from rectitude, duty or the like.—**w.-head.** [Rare.] I. *a.* Wrong-headed. II. *n.* A perverse or obstinate person.—**w.-headed,** *a.* Due to or characterized by perverted judgment: misguided: obstinate: as, a *wrong-headed* disbeliefer.—**w.-headedly,** *adv.*—**w.-headedness,** *n.*—**w.-hearted,** *a.* Not just or right at heart.—**w.-heartedness,** *n.*—**w.-minded,** *a.* Perverse in judgment and feeling: mistaken.—**w.-mindedly,** *adv.*—**w.-mindedness,** *n.*—**w.-timed,** *a.* Ill-timed, inopportune.

wrong, *adv.* In a wrong manner.

wrongd, *pp.* Wronged. S. S.

wronger, *imp* of WRING, *v.* Wrung. **wrong'ent.**

wrong'er, 1 rŏng'er; 2 rong'er, *n.* One who commits an offense, injury or trespass: as, a *wrongeer* of the realm.

wrong'ful, 1 rŏng'ful 2 rông'ul, *a.* Characterized by wrong or injustice; injurious, unjust: as, *wrongful* acts.—**wrong'ful-ly,** *adv.*—**wrong'ful-ness,** *n.*

wrong'ish, 1 rŏng'ish 2 rông'ish *a.* Somewhat wrong.

wrong'less†, *a.* Free from wrong: not wrong.—**-ly†,** *adv.*

wrong'ly, 1 rŏng'li 2 rông'ly, *adv.* In a wrong manner.

wrong'ness, *n.* The state or quality of being wrong.

wrong'ous, 1 rŏng'us 2 rong'ŭs, *a.* 1. *Scots Law.* Unlawful, illegal: unjust: wrongful as, *wrongous* imprisonment. 2†. Wrong.—**wrong'eous*.**—**wrong'ous-ly†,** *adv.*

Wron'ski-an, 1 wren'ski-an 2 vrŏn'ski-an *n. Math.* A determinant of such a nature that all rows subsequent to the first consist of successive derivatives for instance, derivatives with respect to *x* of the *n* functions of *x* of which the first row is comprised. [< H. *Wronski* (?/₁₇₇₈–?/₁₈₅₃), Polish mathematician.]

wroot†, *v.* To root.

wroott†, *imp* of WRITE, *v.*

wrote, 1 rōt 2 rōt. 1. *imp* of WRITE, *v.* 2. [Vulgar or Obs.] *pp.* of WRITE, *v.* **wrott.**

wroth, 1 rŏth *or* rôth 2 rōth *or* rŏth, *a.* [Archaic.] Being in a state of wrath: angry: as, to be *wroth* with one we love. [< AS *wrāth*, < *wrīthan*, writhe.]—**wroth'ful†,** *a.*—**wroth'ly†,** *adv.* [England.]

Wroth'am, 1 rŏth'əm 2 rōth'am *n.* A town in Kent.

Wrottes'ley, 1 re sli 2 rōtsly **John, Lord** (?/₁₇₉₈–¹/₁₈₆₇) An English astronomer.

wrought, 1 rôt, 2 rôt, *imp & pp* of WORK.—now archaic except in the senses of to effect, and to work into shape; as, a miracle was *wrought*, *wrought* of gold.—**wrought iron,** see IRON. Compare STEEL.

wrought'es-tow"†. Wroughtest thou thou didst cause.

wrung, 1 rung; 2 rŭng *imp & pp* of WRING, *v.*

wry†, 1 rī 2 rī *v.* [WRIED, WRY'ING] [Archaic.] **I.** *t.* To turn aside: make awry, twist: hence to distort or pervert.

II. *i.* To swerve aside or deviate, literally or figuratively; wind about: bend: writhe. [< AS *wrīgian*, wry.]

wryt†, *v.* To clothe, cover: hide.

wry, *a* 1. Bent to one side or out of normal or proper position, contorted, twisted; askew: as, a *wry* neck.

> *Wry* is an element of some self-explaining compounds: as, **wry-billed, wry-mouthed, wry-necked.**

2. Hence, deviating from that which is proper or right, aberrant, perverted: as, a *wry* course, *wry* interpretation.

Why this arrument?
I have heard ten thousand in my time; yet never
Knew one wry notion straightened by them all.
G. H. Boker *The Betrothal* act i, sc. 1.

—**to make a wry face or mouth,** to show unpleasant feeling or sensation by distortion of the face.

—**wry'ly,** *adv.*—**wry'ness,** *n.* [wry-billed plover:.

wry'bill", 1 rī'bil" 2 rī'bil" *n* The crookbill plover.

wry'mouth", 1 *rai mauth*"; 2 rī'mouth", *n* A cryptacanthodoid fish of northern seas having an eel-like body and the cleft of the mouth vertical, as *Cryptacanthodes maculatus*, found from Cape Cod northward.

wry'neck", 1 rai'nek", 2 rī'nĕk", *n.* 1. An iyngine woodpecker, having the tail soft and nostrils partly hidden by membrane, especially the common *Iynx torquilla* named from its habit of twisting its head and neck. 2. *Pathol.* (1) A spasmodic contraction of the muscles of the neck, causing the patient to incline his head toward the side affected. (2) A similar spasmodic affection in sheep, torticollis.


Common Wryneck. ⅓

wrytt, wryte†, wrythe†. Same as WRIT, WRITE, etc.

W. S., *abbr.* West Saxon.—Writer to the Signet.—**ws.,** *abbr.* Was.—**W.S.W.,** *abbr.* West-southwest.—**wt.,** *abbr.* Weight; what.—**Wt. thr.,** *abbr.* Whitworth thread.

Wu, 1 wū 2 wu *n.* A river in Kweichow province, central China: length 700 m. N. to the Yangtze river.

Wu'chang", 1 wū'chang', 2 wu'chĭng', *n.* A walled city, capital of Hupeh province, China.

Wu'chow", 1 wū'chau', 2 wu'chow', *n.* A treaty port on the Si River, E. Kwangsi province, China.

wud, 1 wud 2 wud, *a.* [Scot.] Mad: insane. **wood:.**

wud'der, *n.* Same as WUTHER.

wud'dle, 1 wud'l 2 wŭd'l *n* [Scot.] A rope or halter made of twigs: withe: also the gallows. **wid'dle:.**

wud'dy, 1 wud'i 2 wŭd'y, *n.* [Ir.] A widow. [or bunch of.

wudge, 1 wuj 2 wŭj *n.* [Local, U. S.] To make a clump.

wudge, *n* [Local, U. S.] A clump or bunch.

wuffs, 1 wufs 2 wŭfs, *n* [Local, Eng.] The wolf-fish.

Wu'hu', 1 wū'hū', 2 wu'hu' *n* A treaty port in Anhwei province, China.

wul'fen-ite, 1 wul'fen-ait 2 wul'fĭn-it, *n. Mineral.* A tabular resinous or adamantine yellow, brown or red, subtransparent to subtranslucent lead molybdate (PbMoO₄) crystallizing in the tetragonal system. [< F. N. von *Wulfen*, Austrian mineralogist (1728–1805).]

Wul'fi-la, 1 wul'fi-la 2 wul'fi-la, *n.* Same as ULFILAS.

Wulf'stan, 1 wulf'stən, 2 wulf'stan **Saint** (1012?–1095) An Englishmonk bishop of Worcester. **Wol'stan†; Wul'stan†.**

wull, 1 wul 2 wul, *v.* & *n.* [Prov. or Obs.] Will.

wum'mel, 1 wum'l or wum'l 2 wum'l or wŭm'l, *n* [Scot.] A wimble. **wum'll:; wum'mle†.**

wum'mer-ah, *n* [Austral.] Same as WOMERAH.

Wun'der-lich, Karl August (?/₁₈₁₅–³/₁₈₇₇) A German physician. *Manual of Pathology.*

Wundt, 1 wunt 2 wŭnt **Wilhelm Max** (?, ₁₈₃₂–³/₁₉₂₀). A German psychologist and physiologist.—**Wundt'i-an,** *a.*

wun'gee, 1 wun'ji 2 wŭn'gē *n* [E. Ind.] An edible fruit, growing in western India, closely allied to the muskmelon.

wung out. [Sailors' Slang.] Having sails set wing-and-wing: perhaps a corruption of *winged out*. [bull buffalo.

wun'tee, 1 wun'ti 2 wŭn'tē *n* [E. Ind.] A solitary old

wu-ra'li, wu-ra'ri, *n* [S. Am.] Same as CURARE.

wur'ha-gool, 1 wŭr'ha-gul 2 wŭr'ha-gōol, *n.* [E. Ind.] A flying fox (*Pteropus edwardsi*).

Wur'dah, 1 wŭr'da 2 wŭr'dä, *n.* A river in the Deccan, British India: length 250 m. to the Pain river.

wur'dl-ma"jor, 1 wŭr'lo- wur'ldi-mē"jer 2 wŭr'lo- wur'ldi-mā'jor *n.* [India.] An officer of native irregular troops, ranking as an adjutant. [hur.

wur'ley, 1 wŭr'li 2 wŭr'ly *n* [S. Austral.] An aboriginal

wur'mal', *n* Same as WORMIL. [West Africa.

Wur'no, 1 wŭr'no 2 wŭr'no *n.* A town, capital of Sokoto.

wur'ra-lub, 1 wŭr'a-lu 2 wŭr'a-lu. *n* [Austral.] A bird, the white-quilled honey-eater (*Entomyza albipennis*).

wur'ras, 1 wur'us 2 wŭr'ŭs, *n.* [Ar.] A somewhat coarse powder of deep-purple color used in East Africa as a dye and also for medicinal purposes. **wars†; war'ras†; wur'rus†.**

wurst, 1 wŭrst 2 wŭrst, *n* [Ger.] Sausage. See SAUSAGE, *n.* 1.

Wurt'tem-berg, 1 wŭr'tem-berg 2 wŭr'tĭm-bĕrg, *n.* A German republic 7 536 sq. m. capital Stuttgart.

Wurtz, 1 wŭrts 2 wŭrts **Charles Adolphe** (?/₁₈₁₇–³/₁₈₈₄) A French chemist and author.

wurtz'i-lite, 1 wŭrts'i-lait 2 wŭrts'i-lit *r. Mineral.* A variety of asphalt. [< Henry Wurtz, American mineralogist.]

wurtz'ite, 1 wŭrts'ait 2 wŭrts'it *n. Mineral.* A resinous brownish-black zinc sulfid (ZnS) crystallizing in the hexagonal system. [< C. A. *Wurtz*, French chemist.]

Wurz'burg, 1 wŭrts'burg 2 wŭrts'bŭrg *n* A fortified town, capital of Lower Franconia, Bavaria, near which Archduke Charles defeated the French, Sept. 3 1796, shelled by Prussia, July 27 1866, occupied Aug. 2. **Wurz'burg:.—Wurz"burg-er,** *r* [G.] A variety of beer brewed in Wurzburg.

wust†, *r* Same as WIS. [China.

Wu'sih', 1 wū sē' 2 wu'sĭ' *n* A city in Kiangsu province.

wuss, 1 wus 2 wus, *n* [Scot.] Wish.

wusset, *adv.* Assuredly, certainly.

wustt†, *imp* of WIT, *v.* **wustet.**

wuth'er, 1 wuth'er 2 wŭth'er *vi* [Prov. Eng.] To make a sullen roar, rustle as the wind in the trees. **wud'der:.—wuth'er.** *n* The sound made by the wind among trees.

Wu Ting Fang, 1 wū tĭng fäng 2 wu t ng fĭng (1841–⁹/₁₉22). A Chinese diplomat: author, and statesman.

Wutt'ke, 1 wut'ke 2 wut'ke **Heinrich** (?/₁₈1S–⁴/₁₈76). A German historian and politician.

wu'yen, 1 wū'yen 2 wu'yĕn, *n.* [Chin.] The tufted gibbon (*Hylobates pileatus*) of Siam and Cambodia. **woo'yen†.**

wuz'zent, 1 wuz'ent 2 wŭz'ĕnt, *a.* [Scot.] Wizened.

wuz'zle, 1 wuz'l 2 wŭz'l *vt* [New Eng.] To mix up: muddle.

W. Va., *abbr.* West Virginia. (Official.)

wy, 1 wī 2 wī *n* [S.-Afr. D.] A grazing-ground.

Wy'an-dot, 1 wī'an-dot 2 wī'an-dŏt' *n* A county in N. W. central Ohio: 403 sq. m.: county-seat, Upper Sandusky.

Wy'an-dotte†, *n.* [Am. Ind.] 1. One of that portion of the Huron tribe of Indians now settled in Oklahoma. See HURON. 2. [w-] One of a breed of domestic fowls. See plate of FOWLS, fig. 15. **Wy'an-dot:.**

Wy'an-dotte", *r* 1. A county in N. W. Kansas: 153 sq. m.: county-seat, Kansas City. 2. A city in Wayne county, Mich.

Wy'att, 1 wī'at 2 wī'at, *r* 1. **Matthew Cotes** (1777–¹/₁₈62) an English sculptor. *Duke of Wellington.* 2. Sir **Matthew Digby** (?/₁₈20–³/₁₈77), an English architect and author. *The Art of Illuminating.* 3. **Richard J.** ½, 1795–⁸/₁₈50), an English sculptor. *Nymph Entering the Bath.* 4. Sir **Thomas** (1503–⁹/₁1542), an English poet and statesman.

wych, *n* Same as WICH — **wych'-elm"**, **w.-hazel**, **w.-waller**, see under WICH

Wych'er-ley, 1 wich'ər-li; 2 wy̆ch'ər-ly̆ **William** (1640–1/21726) An English dramatist, *The Country Wife*

Wyc'liff-ite, 1 wik'lif-āit, 2 wy̆c'lif-it, *n* *Ch Hist* A follower of **John Wyclif** (1325?–12/311384), the great English reformer, the first translator, with assistants, of the entire Bible into English same as LOLLARD†, 1 **Wyc'liff-ite‡**. — **Wyc-liff'i-an**, **Wyc-liff'i-ite**, **Wyc'liff-ite**, *a* — **Wyc'liff-ism**, **Wyc'liff-ism**, *n* Lollardism

wyd†, *a* Same as WIDE **wyde†**

wyde'where† *adv* Same as WIDEWHERE

wye, 1 wai, 2 wy̆, *n* The letter Y, or something in the form of that letter See Y², *n* [130 m to the Severn

Wye², *n* A river of Wales and W midlands, England, length, **wyer†**, *n* *Her* Same as VIURE

wyf†, *n* Same as WIFE

wyhet†, *n* Same as WEEK

Wyke'ham, 1 wil'əm, 2 wy̆k'am, **William of** (1324–3/41404) An English bishop and statesman Lord High Chancellor of England built New College, Oxford **Wick'ham‡**. — **Wyke-ham'i-cal**, *a*

Wyke'ham-ist, 1 wik'əm-ist, 2 wy̆k'am-ist, *n* A student, present or former, of Winchester College, founded by Bishop William of Wykeham

wy'la, 1 wal'ə 2 wy̆'la *n* [Austral] An Australian black cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus funereus*)

wyle, 1 wail, 2 wy̆l, *v* [Scot or Obs] To beguile wile

wy'lie coat", 1 wal'h-kōt", 2 wy̆'li-cōt", *n* [Scot] A boys' flannel underdress also, a flannel petticoat **wi'lie-coat"‡**.

Wy'man, 1 wal'mən, 2 wy̆'man, **Jeffries** (8/121814–3/41874) An American anatomist [Ncb

Wy'more, 1 wal'mōr, 2 wy̆'mōr, *n* A city in Gage county, **wynt**, *n* Wine

Wy'nants, 1 wal'nənts 2 wy̆'nants, **Jan** (1610–1680) A Dutch landscape-painter **Wil'nants‡**. [a clty

wynd¹, 1 waind 2 wy̆nd, *n* [Scot] An alley, especially in **wynd'y†**, *n* Same as WIND

wyn'dass†, *n* A windlass

wyn-de'go, 1 win-dē'go, 2 wy̆n-dē'ġo, *n* [Am. Ind] A sprite goolin, bogy **win-de'go‡**

Wynd'ham, 1 wind'əm, 2 wy̆nd'am, *n* **1 Sir Charles** (4/121837–1/121919), an English actor and theater manager **2 George** (8/121863–4/121913) an English statesman and editor, Chief Secretary for Ireland, 1900–1905 **3 Sir William** (1687–8/121740), an English statesman and orator

wynk†, *n* Wink

wynk'er-nel, 1 wiŋk'ər-nel, 2 wy̆ŋk'er-nēl, *n* [Prov Eng] The water-hen

wynn, 1 win, 2 wy̆n, *n* A kind of timber-truck or -wagon

Wynne, 1 win, 2 wy̆n, *n* **1 John Huddlestone** (1743–12/21788), a British author, *History of Ireland* **2.** A town in Cross county, Ark

wynt†, *3d per sing pres ind act* of WIND, *v* a contraction of WINDETH

Wyn'toun, *n* Same as WINTOUN

Wyo, *abbr* Wyoming (Official)

Wy-o'ming, 1 wai-ō'miŋ *or* wai'o-miŋ 2 wy̆-ō'ming *or* wy̆'o-ming, *n* **1.** A State in the N W United States of America, 97,594 sq m, capital Cheyenne admitted July 10 1890 **2.** A county in central W New York, 633 sq m county-seat, Warsaw **3.** A county in N E Pennsylvania, 409 sq m county-seat, Tunkhannock **4** A county in S W West Virginia, 526 sq m, county-seat, Oceana **5** A coal-mining city in Stork county, Ill **6** A village in Hamilton county, O **7.** A borough in Luzerne county, Pa

Wy-o'ming Peak. A mountain in Wyoming, 11,490 ft high.

Wy-o'ming Val'ley. A valley in Luzerne county, Pa.; length, 21 m the scene of a massacre by Tories and Indians under John Butler, July 3, 1778 See GERTRUDE OF WYOMING

wype†, 1 waip, 2 wy̆p *n* [Scot] A careless blow, wipe.

wype†, *n* A bird the lapwing

wy'per†, *n* Same as WIPER

Wyse, *n* **1.** 1 wiz, 2 wy̆s **Lucien Napoleon Bonaparte** (1/121844–4/121909), a French engineer, surveyed Panama Isthmus **2.** 1 weiz, 2 wy̆s **Sir Thomas** (1/121791–4/121862), an Irish politician and author *Walks in Rome*

Wyss, 1 wis, 2 wy̆s **Johann Rudolf** (3/121781–7/121830). A Swiss author *Swiss Family Robinson*

wyte, 1 wait, 2 wy̆t, *v* & *n* [Scot] Blame **wite‡**.

wy't'ent, *tt* & *rt*, & *pres ind pl* of WIT, *v* **wy̆t'et†**.

wythe¹, *n* Same as WITHE *n*

Wy'the², 1 with, 2 wy̆th, *n* **1. George** (1726–1/21806), an American jurist, signer of the Declaration of Independence **2.** A county in S W Virginia, 474 sq m, county-seat, Wytheville [of Wythe county Va

Wy'the'ville, 1 with'vil, 2 wy̆th'vil *n* A town, county-seat

Wy't'ten-bach, 1 vit'en-bāk, 2 vit'ən-bāk, **Daniel** (5/121746–1/121820) A German-Swiss classical scholar

wyvet, *v* Same as WIVE — **wy'vert**, *n*

wy'vern, *n* *Her* Same as WIVERN

X

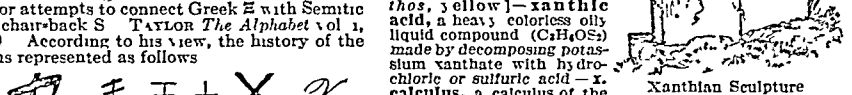
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X x	𝔛 𝔵	𝒳 𝓍

X¹, **x**, 1 eks, 2 ĕks, *n* [EXES, X's, or Xs, 1 eks'ez, 2 ĕks'ĕz, *pl*] **1** A letter the twenty-fourth in the English alphabet It is a sign for the combination *ks* as in *extra* or *gz*, as in *exact* When initial, as in *Xanthous*, it is pronounced like *z* The name *ex* is Latin

In the Latin alphabet *x* was redundant, as it is now in our own It usually stood for *ks*, but the *k* was often the result of assimilation, especially from *g*, cp *rexī* for *reg-sī* In Anglo-Saxon it stood for *hs*, as in *nēxta*, next, for *nēhsta*, sometimes also for *sc*, as in *āxian* < *āscian*, ask In modern English the *x* of unstressed *ex-* preceding a vowel usually becomes *gz* cp *exact*, *exhaust*

The character X is from Latin X = *cs* < Early Western Greek Χ + = *ks* [7th cent B C], an addition of the Greeks to the Phenician alphabet This same character (X) is used in Eastern Greek and in classic Greek for *ch* = *kh*, and Ξ, *ξ* is used for *ks* In Latin therefore, x appears in words spelled in Greek with *ξ*, Ξ *Xanthus* represents Greek Ξανθός, *Xenophon* Greek Ξενοφῶν There is no rune for the digraph ks, but x appears as the rune for *g*

Dr Taylor attempts to connect Greek Ξ with Semitic samech < chair-back S TAYLOR *The Alphabet* vol 1, ch 2, p 99 According to his view, the history of the characters is represented as follows



Hiero-glyphic Chair-back | Egyptian Hieratic *s* | Phenician | Early Greek. | Roman | English Script

2. An abbreviation (1) (*a*) Christ properly the Greek letter Chi, which is the same in form as English X Compare CHRISMON (*b*) [Colloq] Christian, as, X Science (2) Xavier, Xerxes, etc (other personal names beginning with X) (3) Extra a notehand breve (4) *Finance* Ex coupon, ex dividend, ex interest **3** A symbol noting (1) In the Roman notation, ten with a dash over it (X), ten thousand when laid horizontally (ↁ), one thousand (2) *Math* [x] (*a*) The principal unknown quantity or variable (*b*) In analytical geometry, an abscissa (3) The twenty-third (or twenty-fourth when J is the tenth) in a class, order group, or series twenty-three (or twenty-four) as a number or numeral Sometimes V and W are omitted, X being classed as twenty-one (4) In the international code of signals for ships, the letter denoted by a white flag with full blue cross See plate of SIGNAL FLAGS (5) The twenty-fourth letter of the alphabet impressed upon a type-body or type-bar also the perforation in a paper-roll for machine-cast composition representing this symbol (6) *Chem* Xenon (7) *Elec* Reactance (8) *Wireless Teleg* Same as STPAY, *n*, 3

4. The terminal letter of the plural in some French nouns and adjectives and in certain English words of French origin as *beaux*, *tableaux* — **x'-plate"**, *n* Same as XYLEM-RAY — **X ray dermatitis** (*Pathol*), an acute inflammation of the skin produced by prolonged exposure to the Roentgen rays — **X-rays**, *n pl* The Roentgen rays so called originally by their discoverer because their nature was unknown still a popular name

X', *n* Something in the shape of the letter X chiefly in adjectival use as an X piece in a framing

X², *n* [Slang U S] A ten-dollar bill

Xal'vi-dæ, 1 zal'vi-dī, 2 zi'vi-dē, *n pl* *Crust* Same as PLATYONYCHIDÆ **Xal'vi-a**, *n* (t g)

Xal'to-can, 1 zāl'to-kan 2 zāl'to-cān *n* Same as TEZCUCO

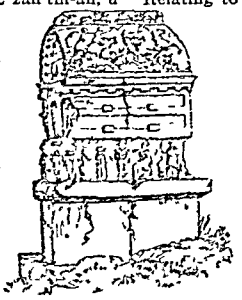
Xan'a-du, 1 zan'ə-dū 2 zān'ə-du *n* In Coleridge's *Kubla Khan*, an imaginary city, residence of the Khan, Kubla. Coleridge's poem was based upon the description of the Khan Kubla's palace in Purchas's *Pilgrimage* See KUBLAI KHAN **Xala'du‡**.

Xan'gi, *n* [Chin] Same as SHANGTI **Xang'ti‡**.

xa-nor'phi-ca, 1 zə-nōr'fi-kə, 2 za-nor'fi-ca, *n* A stringed musical instrument resembling a harmonichord and sounded by means of small bows [< *xan-* (unknown) + Gr *Orpheus*, Orpheus]

xanth-, Same as XANTHO- — **xan'tha-lin**, *n* *Chem* A white powder ($C_5H_{12}N_2O_2$) derived from opium It forms yellow salts. **xan tha-line‡** — **xanth-am'id** *n*. *Chem* A white crystalline compound (C_3H_7NSO) derived by synthesis from xanthic ether It is an amido-derivative of xanthic acid **xanth-am'ide‡**. — **xan'-thate**, *n* *Chem* A salt of xanthic acid — **xan'the-in**, *n* *Chem* The soluble yellow coloring-matter of flowers Compare XANTHIN, 2 **xan'the-ine‡** — **xan"the-las'ma**, *n* Xanthoma — **xan"-the-las-mol'de-a**, *n* *Pathol* A cutaneous disorder of childhood characterized by brownish wheals the discoloration of which is apt to be permanent — **xan'thene**, *n* *Chem* A colorless crystalline compound ($CH_2(C_6H_4)_2O$) resulting from the action of aluminum chlorid on phenol

Xan'thi-an, 1 zan'thi-an, 2 zān'thi-an, *a* Relating to Xanthus, a city in Lycia, famous for the sculptures found there



Xanthian Sculpture

Part of Lycian tomb at Xanthus.

— **Xanthian marbles** or **sculptures**, the marble sculptures including the bas-reliefs of the Harpy tomb, found by Sir (then Mr) C Fellows at Xanthus now in the British Museum

xan'thic, 1 zan'thik, 2 zān'thic, *a* Having a yellow color or a color in which yellow predominates [< Gr *xanthos*, yellow] — **xanthic acid**, a heavy colorless oily liquid compound ($C_3H_4OS_2$) made by decomposing potassium xanthate with hydrochloric or sulfuric acid — **x. calculus**, a calculus of the bladder consisting chiefly of xanthic or uric oxid **xanthin calculus‡** — **x. colors**, yellow colors contained in xanthic flowers — **x flowers**, flowers having yellow as their type, and ranging to red and white opposed to *cyanic flowers* Compare CYANIC — **x oxid**, xanthin

Xan'thi-cus, 1 zan'thi-kus, 2 zān'thi-cūs *n* *Bib* (Apocrypha) The Macedonian month April *2 Mac* xi 30 [Gr]

xan'thid, } 1 zan'thid, *-thid or -thaid* 2 zān'thid, *-thid or*
xan'thide, } *-thid*, *n* *Chem* A derivative of xanthogen a disused term. [< Gr *xanthos* yellow]

xan-thid'i-um, 1 zan-thid'i-um, 2 zān-thid'i-ūm, *n* [-I-A, *pl*] *Helminth* A fossil orbicular statoblast of a polyzoan found in the flints of the Chalk [< Gr *xanthos*, yellow]

xan'thin, } 1 zan'thin, *-thin or -thin* 2 zān'thin *-thin or*
xan'thine, } *-thin*, *n* *Chem* **1.** A white crystalline compound ($C_5H_4N_4O_2$) contained in blood urine and other animal secretions and also produced synthetically **xanthic oxid‡**. **2.** The insoluble yellow coloring-matter contained in flowers Compare XANTHEIN **3** A gaseous decomposition product of certain xanthates, probably carbon disulfid [< Gr *xanthos* yellow]

xan'thi-nin, } 1 zan'thi-nin *-nin or -nin*, 2 zān'thi-nin, *-nin*
xan'thi-nine, } *or -nin* *n* *Chem* A white crystalline compound ($C_6H_9N_3O_2$) resembling urea and possessing basic properties formed when ammonium thionurate is heated to 200° C [< XANTH- + *-nitrile* (in QUININE)]

Xan-thip'pe, *n* Same as XANTIPPE

Xan-thip'pus, 1 zan-thip'us, 2 zan-thip'ūs, *n* **1** A Greek soldier father of Pericles lived about 479 B C **2** A Spartan general ally of the Carthaginians in the first Punic war, lived about 255 B C

xan'thite, 1 zan'thait, 2 zān'thit, *n* *Mineral* A yellowish-brown variety of vesuvianite containing manganese [< Gr *xanthos* yellow]

Xan'thi-um, 1 zan'thi-um, 2 zān'thi-ūm, *n* *Bot* A small genus of coarse weedy plants of the family *Ambrosiaceæ*, having coarsely toothed leaves and monœcious flowers, the fruit a spiny bur, whence they are known as *cocklebur* or *clotbur*. Several are pernicious weeds [< Gr *xanthion*, plant < *xanthos* yellow]

xan"thi-u'ri-a, 1 zan'thi-yū'ri-ə 2 zān'thi-yu'ri-a, *n* Excess of xanthic oxid in the urine [< XANTHIN + Gr *ouron*, urine] **xan"thin-u'ri-a‡**; **xanth-u'ric xan-tu'ri-a‡**.

xan'tho-, } 1 zan'tho-, zanth-, 2 zān'tho-, zānth- From
xanth-, } Greek *xanthos*, yellow combining forms used especially in chemistry to designate certain yellow salts, as the *xantho*-cobalt salts — **xan"tho-car'pous**, *a* *Bot* Yellow-fruited — **Xan-thoch'ro-i**, *n pl* *Ethnol* The blond blue-eyed peoples of Caucasian blood chiefly of northwestern Europe but having representatives among the brunette Caucasians in southern Europe northern Africa, and even in India Compare LEIOTRICHI — **xan"tho-chrol'a**, *n* Same as XANTHODERMA — **xan"tho-chro'ic**, *a* Of or pertaining to the Xanthochroi, specif of a light-colored or fair complexion **xan-thoch'ro-oid‡**; **xan-thoch'ro-ous‡** — **xan-thoch'ro-id** I *a* Characterized by a fair or yellowish complexion **II** *n* One who exhibits xanthochroid characteristics — **xan-thoch'ro-ism**, *n* *Ornith* Yellowness of feathers in a bird which are normally green red, or orange especially noted in parrots — **xan"-tho-chro'mi-a**, *n* *Pathol* Any yellowish discoloration In the fluid of the cerebrospinal canal such discoloration indicates a hemorrhage of the spinal cord — **xan-thoc'o-nite**, *n* *Mineral* An adamantine yellow or brown, transparent to translucent silver sulfarsenate (Ag_3AsS_3) crystallizing in the hexagonal system **xan'tho-con‡**; **xan'tho-cone‡**. — **xan"tho-cre-at'i-nin**, **xan"tho-cre-at'i-nine**, *n* A yellow crystalline compound ($C_5H_{12}N_4O$) contained occasionally in urine, especially after muscular fatigue **xan"-tho-cre'a-tin‡** — **Xan-thoc'ro-i**, **xan"tho-cro'ic**, *a* Same as XANTHOCHROI, etc — **xan"tho-cy"a-no'pi-a**, *n* A form of color-blindness in which only blue and yellow are perceived correctly red being imperceptible **xan"tho-cy"a-nop'sy‡**; **xan"tho-cy-an'o-py‡**; **xan"tho-ky-an'o-py‡**. — **xan"tho-der'ma**, *n* A morbid yellowness of the skin **xan"tho-der'mi-a‡**; **xan"tho-pa-thi'a‡**. — **xan'tho-dont**, *a* Having yellow teeth, as a rodent **xan"tho-don'tous‡**. — **xan'tho-gen**, *n* **1.** The theoretical ultimate radical of xanthic acid **2.** Persulfocyanogen — **xan'tho-gen-ate**, *n* A salt of xanthic acid xanthate a disused term — **xan"tho-gen'ic**, *a* Of or pertaining to a yellow color — **xanthogenic acid**, same as XANTHICACID — **xan'tho-lite**, *n* Same as STAUROLITE — **xan-tho'ma**, *n* A skin-disease characterized by a growth of yellowish tubercles generally in flat patches, occurring commonly on the eyelids, due to formation of new pigmented connective tissue **xan"tho-ma-to'sis‡**. — **xan-thom'a-tous**, *a* — **xan"tho-mel'a-nous**, *a* Of or pertaining to a race of men characterized by black hair and yellow or brownish skins — **xan-thom'e-ter**, *n* A color-scale used to ascertain the hue of bodies of fresh or salt water — **xan'thone**, *n* *Chem* A colorless crystalline compound ($C_{13}H_8O_2$) obtained by distilling fluorane with lime — **xan"tho-pa-thi'a**, *n* Xanthoderma **xan-thop'a-thy‡**. — **xan'tho-phane**, *n* Yellow chromophane — **xan'tho-phose**, *n* *Pathol* A subjective sensation of seeing yellow spots — **xan'tho-phyl**, *n* *Chem* Yellow pigments contained in leaves especially autumn leaves believed to be the residue after the fading away of the cyanophyl **xan'-tho-phyll‡**. — **xan"tho-phyl'lite**, *n* *Mineral* A tabular, vitreous, leek- to bottle-green, transparent to translucent hydrous silicate ($H_8(Mg,Ca)_{12}Al_8Si_8O_{32}$), crystallizing in the monoclinic system — **xan"tho-pic'rin**, **xan"tho-pic'rite**, *n* A yellow compound contained in the bark of *Xanthoxylum caribæum* identical with berberin — **xan'tho-pous**, *a* *Bot* Having a yellow stem or footstalk — **xan"tho-pro'te-ic**, *a* Of, pertaining to, or derived from xanthoprotein **xan"tho-pro"-te-in'ic‡** — **xanthoprotelc acid**, an orange-yellow amorphous compound ($C_{24}H_{28}N_4O_{14}$) formed by the action of certain oxidizing agents as nitric acid, on albumin, fibrin, and other proteid matters — **xan"tho-pro'te-in**, *n* A yellow compound formed by the action of hot nitric acid on proteid substances — **xan-thop'si-a**, *n*. A morbid perversion of vision in which all objects appear yellowish, due in some instances to jaundice **xan'thop-sy‡**. — **xan-thop'sin**, *n* Visual yellow — **xan"-thop-sydra'ci-a**, *n* A form of eczema characterized by the formation of confluent pustules bearing a yellowish scab — **xan"tho-puc'cin**, **xan"tho-puc'cine**, *n* A yellow compound contained in goldenseal and believed to be an alkaloid — **xan"-tho-pur'pur-in**, *n* A derivative of *Rubia tinctorium* used as a yellow coloring-matter — **xan"tho-rham'nin**, *n* A pale-yellow crystalline compound ($C_{28}H_{32}O_{14}$) contained in Avignon berries and in the seeds of various species of *Rhamnus* and a coloring-principle of these plants **xan"-tho-rham'nine‡** — **Xan"thor-rha'a**, *n* *Bot* A genus of Australian plants of the lily family, having usually thick palm-like trunks covered with the persistent bases of the old leaves, held together by the red or yellow resin abounding in the plants They have long wiry grass-like leaves in a dense tuft at the top and are popularly called *blackboys* and *grass trees* **Xan"thor-rhœ'a‡**; **Xan"-thor-rhæ'a‡**. — **Xan"thor-rhi'za**, *n* **1** *Bot.* A monotypic genus of shrubby plants of the crowfoot family Compare YELLOWROOT **2.** [x-] Any one of certain resins, including acaroid gum, Botany Bay gum, and grass-tree gum or nut resin — **xan-thor'thite**, *n* *Mineral* A yellow altered variety of allanite that contains considerable water — **xan'those**, *n* An orange-yellow pigment in certain crabs — **xan"tho-sid'er-ite**, *n* *Mineral* A silky or greasy (also earthy) yellow or brown ferric hydroxid (H_6Fe-

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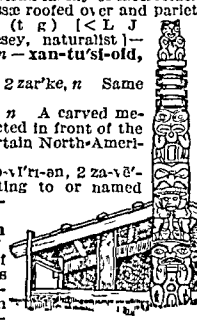
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O₃), found in crystalline fibers or needles — **xan-tho'sis,** *n Pathol* The formation and deposition of a yellowish pigment in the areolar or submucous tissue, discoloring the skin, specif., a yellowish discoloration occasionally appearing in fungous or cancerous tumors — **Xan"tho-so'ma,** *n Bot* A genus of plants of the family *Araceæ* found in tropical America The rhizomes of certain species are edible — **xan"tho-sper'mous,** *a Bot* Yellow-seeded — **Xan-thou'ra,** *n Zool* A Central- and South-American genus of jays known as the green jays characterized by a green and yellow coloration of feathers — **xan'thous,** *a Ethnol* **1.** Of or pertaining to the yellow or Mongolian type of mankind **2** Of or pertaining to that variety of mankind that has yellow or yellowish hair, including the Teutons and Scandinavians blond — **xan-thox'ı̆l,** *n* Any plant of the former order *Xanthoxylaceæ* — **Xan-thox"y-la'ce-æ,** *n pl Bot* A former order of polypetalous plants — **xan-thox'y-lene,** *n* A colorless volatile oily compound ($C_{10}H_{16}$) contained in the fruit of the Japanese pepper **xan-thox'y-lin‡.** — **Xan-thox'y-lum,** *n Bot* Same as XANTHOXYLUM — — **xan-thu'ri-a,** *n* Same as XANTHIURIA

Xan'thus, 1 zan'thus, 2 zăn'thŭs, *n* **1** *Myth* Achilles's horse which spoke with human voice **2.** (650 B C —) A Greek lyric poet **3.** A Greek historian contemporary with Herodotus **4** The river of Troas, the Scamander **5.** An ancient city of W Lycia, Asia Minor, destroyed by Harpagus 546 B C, and by Brutus 43 B C **Xan'thos‡**

Xan-tip'pe, 1 zan-tip'ı, 2 zăn-tip'e, *n* The wife of Socrates the embodiment of shrewishness **Xan-thip'pe‡.**

Xan"tu-si'i-dæ, 1 zan"tu-sı̆'ı-dı̆, 2 zăn tū-sı̆'ı-dē, *n pl Herp* An American family of lacertoidean lizards with supratemporal fossæ roofed over and parietal bones separate



Xat of the Haida Indians

Xat, 1 zāt, 2 zat, *n* A carved memorial post erected in front of the dwellings of certain North-American Indians

Xa-ve'ri-an, 1 zə-vı̆'ri-ən, 2 za-vē'-ri-an *a* Relating to or named after Saint Francis Xavier — **Xaverian Brothers** *(R C Ch)* an order of lay brothers founded at Bruges Belgium, in 1846, and engaged in educational work

Xav'i-er, 1 zav'ı-ər *or (Sp)* ha-vyer', 2 zăv'ı-er *or (Sp)* ha-vyĕr', **Francisco** (¹/₇1506–¹/₇1552) A Spanish Jesuit *priest celebrated for missionary labors in the East, the* Apostle of Japan", with Ignatius Loyola, founded the Society of Jesus, canonized by Gregory XV **Saint Francis Xavier‡.**

xc, *abbr* Except — **xcp.,** *abbr* Without coupon — **xcut.,** *abbr* Cross-cut — **xd, xdiv.,** *abbr* Without dividend — **Xdr,** *abbr* Crusader — **Xe.** Xenon a chemical symbol

xe'bec, 1 zı̆'bek, 2 zē'bĕc, *n* A small sharp-built three-masted vessel carrying both square and lateen sails, variously arranged formerly used by Algerine pirates [< Turk. *sumbeki*, kind of ship]

The lateen sail of the caravel is still to be seen in the Mediterranean in the rig of the felucca and the xebec

S B Luce in *The Youth's Companion* June 2 1892, p 281.

Xe'bek, Zey'bek, } 1 zē'bek, 2 zē'bĕk, *n* A member of a race inhabiting the inland mountain districts of Caria in Asia Minor supposed to be descendants of the ancient Carians

xe'ni-an, 1 zē'nı-ən, 2 zı̆'ni-an, *a* Same as XENIAL [< Gr *xenelon* a host's gift, < *xenos* stranger]

xeme, 1 zim, 2 zēm, *n* The fork-tailed gull (*Xema sabinei*) of arctic regions

Xen, *abbr Xenophon*

xen- Same as XENO- — **Xen"a-can-thi'ni,** *n pl Ich* A Paleozoic order of selachians with each pectoral fin in a long segmented axis — **xen"a-can'thine,** *a & n*

Xe-nar'chi, 1 zı-nār'kı̆, 2 ze-nar'cī *n pl Zool* A suborder of percomorph fishes with thoracic ventrals having a spine and more than 5 rays and with the anus jugular includes the pirate-perches of the United States [< XEN- + Gr *archos* rectum] — **xe-nar'chous,** *a*

Xe-nar'chus, 1 zı-nār'kus, 2 ze-nār'cŭs, *n* An Athenian comic poet of middle comedy lived about 350 B C

Xe-nar'thra, 1 zı-nār'thrə 2 ze-nar'thra, *n pl Ich* A section or order of edentates with supernumerary articulating apophyses to praesacral vertebræ as ant-eaters armadillos and sloths — **xe-nar'thral,** *a* **1.** Peculiarly jointed, as dorsolumbar vertebræ, having such vertebræ, as the American edentates **2** Of or pertaining to the *Xenarthra* **xe-nar'throus‡**

Xen-day', *n* Same as SPENDAI

xen"e-la'si-a, 1 zen"ı-lē'sı-ə *or* -zı-ə, 2 zĕn"e-lā'sı-a *or* -zhi-a *n Gr Antiq* An alien act or provision of the Spartan constitution that forbade foreigners to reside in the country without permission [< Gr *xenēlasia*, < *xenos*, stranger, + *elasis*, banishing, < *elaō* drive] **xen'e-la-sy‡.**

xen-em'bo-le, 1 zen-em'bo-lı̆ 2 zĕn-ĕm bo-le *n* The introduction to the system of substances foreign to the economy. **xen-en'the-sis‡**

xe'ni-a', 1 zı̆'nı-ə *or* zen'ı-ə, 2 zē'ni-a *or* zĕn'ı-a, *n* Plural of XENIUM

xe'ni-al, 1 zı̆'nı-ə, 2 zē'ni-a *n Biol* The influence of pollen of one species upon the *maternal tissues of another species* after hybrid fertilization a phenomenon similar to telegony, and observed particularly in maize or Indian corn which often shows blue kernels in a yellow-seeded variety pollinated by a blue-seeded one [< Gr *xenia*, see XENIAL] [county, O

Xe'ni-a', *n* A township and city, county-seat of Greene

xe'ni-al, 1 zı̆'nı-əl *or xen'ı-əl*, 2 zē'ni-al *or* zĕn'ı-al, *a Gr Antiq* Of or relating to hospitality noting the relations between host and guest citizen and foreigner

Demeter Iasulos is represented as being in *xenial* relations with Egypt

GLADSTONE *Juventus Mundi* p 87, (MACM 1869)

[< Gr *xenia*, hospitality, < *xenos* stranger] **xe'ni-an‡.**

Xe-nic'i-d æ, 1 zı nis'ı-dı̆ 2 ze-nic'ı-dē, *n pl Ornith* A New Zealand family of oligomyodian passerine birds with form wren-like tarsi ocreate and 10 tail-feathers **Xen'i-cus,** *n* (t g) [< Gr *xenikos* foreign, < *xenos*, stranger] — **xen'i-cid, *n*** — **xen'i-coid,** *a*

xe'ni-um, 1 zı'nı-um *or* zen'ı-um 2 zē'ni-ūm *or* zĕn'ı ūm, *n* [-NI-A *pl*] **1.** *Class Antiq* (1) A delicacy or dainty exchanged by the ancients as a pledge of friendship chiefly during the Saturnalia (2) A decoration of still life as game fruit or fish on the walls of a guest-chamber (3) A gift to a guest or ambassador **2.** Formerly, in England a gift offered by the inhabitants of a province to royal or eminent personages when they passed through a district [L, gift to a guest < Gr *xenion*, < *xenos* guest]

xen'o-, 1 zen'o- 2 zĕn'o- From Greek *xenos* guest, stranger a combining form — **xen"o-bi-o'sis,** *n Biol* A form of social community in which two specifically different colonies live together on friendly terms but without bringing up their progeny in common, as in certain colonies of ants

Xen'o-cles, 1 zen'o-klı̆z, 2 zĕn'o-clēs *n* An Athenian tragic poet gained a victory over Euripides, lived about 415 B C

Xe-noc'ra-tes, 1 zı-nok'rə-tı̆z, 2 ze-nŏc'ra-tēs, *n* (396–314 B C) A Greek philosopher, disciple of Plato president of Platonic Academy for 25 years He postulated numbers to be the cause of nature's organic products and derived ideas from unity and plurality His cosmology is based on Plato's *Timæus* — **Xe-noc"ra-te'an, Xen"o-crat'ic,** *a*

Xen"o-crin'i-dæ, *n pl Echin* A family of camarate crinoids with 4 basals, no subradials, and regular interradials **Xe-noc'ri-nus,** *n* (t g) — **xe-noc'ri-nid,** *n* — **xe-noc'ri-noid,** *a & n* — **xen'o-cryst,** *n Petrol* A crystal of extraneous origin included in an igneous rock previous to consolidation — **xen'o-derm,** *n* The wart-snake — **Xen"o-der-mi'næ,** *n pl Herp* A subfamily of colubroid snakes, especially those with upper scales granular and no frontal or parietal plates **Xen"o-der'ma** or **Xen"o-der'mus,** *n* (t g) **Xen"o-der-mi'nə‡** — **xen"o-der'mine,** *a & n*

xen"o-do-chi'um, 1 zen"o-do-kı̆'um, 2 zĕn"o-do-cī'ŭm, *n* [-CHI-A, *pl*] **1.** *Class Antiq* A lodging-house for strangers **2** In modern Greece a hotel, an inn **3** A lodging-room in a monastery for pilgrims or strangers, a house under religious care for the reception of strangers [LL, < Gr *xenodocheion*, < *xenos*, guest < *dechomai*, receive] **xen"o-do-chei'on‡, xen"o-do-che'um‡.**

xe-nod'o-chy, *n* **1.** The entertainment of strangers hospitality **2** Same as XENODOCHIUM — **xen"o-do'chi-al,** *a* — **xe-nog'a-my,** *n Bot* Cross-fertilization the fecundation of the ovules of a flower by pollen from another flower of the same species on a different plant Compare ALLOGAMY GEITONOGAMY — **xe-nog'a-mous,** *a* — **xen"o-gam'ic,** *a* — **xen"o-gen'e-sis,** *n Biol* **1.** Heterogenesis **2.** The fancied production of an organism unlike either of its parents **xe-nog'e-ny‡.** — **xen"o-ge-net'ic,** *a* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of xenogenesis **xen"o-gen'ic‡.** — **xe-nog'e-nite,** *n Geol* One of certain mineral enclosures more recent than the enclosing rocks — **xe-nog'e-nous,** *a Pathol* Produced by some agency from without the body — **xen'o-glos"sy,** *n* The speaking of languages unknown *while in a conscious state by a medium when in a trance* — **xen'o-lite,** *n Mineral* A silicate of aluminum, most probably impure fibrolite or sillimanite — **xen'o-lith,** *n Petrol* A fragment of other rock included in an igneous rock previous to consolidation — **xen"o-ma'ni-a,** *n* [Rare] An inordinate attachment to anything that is foreign — **xen"o-me'ni-a,** *n* Vicarious or supplementary menstruation — **Xe-no'ni,** *n pl Ich* An order or suborder of fishes that have a cartilaginous coracoscapular plate in place of the *hypercoracoid and hypocoracoid, as in Dalitidæ* — **xe-no'me,** *n* — **xen'o-mous,** *a* — **Xen"o-mor'pha,** *n pl* Same as TARDIGRADA — **xen"o-mor'phic,** *a Petrol* Not having its own individual form, but having an irregular shape that is given to it by surrounding minerals said of the constituents of a crystalline rock — **xen"o-mor'pho-sis,** *n* Same as HETEROMORPHOSIS — **xe'non,** *n* An element in the atmosphere that is composed of an inert gas which solidifies at the temperature of liquid air See ELEMENT — **Xen"o-pel'ti-dæ,** *n pl Herp* A family of colubroid snakes with coronoid bones and no postorbitals or supraorbitals **Xen"o-pel'tis,** *n* (t g) — **xen"o-pel'tid,** *n* — **xen"o-pel'toid,** *a* — **Xen"o-pel-ti'næ,** *n pl Herp* The *Xenopeltidæ* as a subfamily of *Colubridæ* — **xen"o-pel'tine,** *a & n*

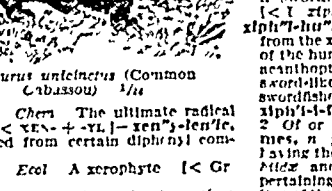
Xe-noph'a-nes, 1 zı-nof'ə-nı̆z, 2 ze-nŏf'a-nēs, *n* A Greek philosopher and poet, founded Eleatic school, lived about 538–500 B C He taught in his poems the doctrine of the *one all-controlling* Godhead' and protested against the anthropomorphic representations of God by Homer and Hesiod — **Xe-noph"a-ne'an,** *a*

xen"o-pho'bi-a, *n* Dislike of strangers

Xen'o-phon, 1 zen'o-fon, 2 zĕn'o-fŏn, *n* **1** (435–355 B C?) A Greek historian and soldier commanded in the retreat of the Ten Thousand *Anabasis* **2** A Greek sculptor, lived about 300 B C — **Xen"o-phon'ti-an,** *a*

Xen"o-phor'i-dæ, *n pl Conch* A family of tenioglossate gastropods including the carrier-shells, with strombiform foot and teeth, and a sharply carinated trochiform shell to which foreign substances are generally agglutinated **Xe-noph'o-rus,** *n* (t g) — **xe-noph'o-rid,** *n* — **xe-noph'o-roid,** *a* — **xen"oph-thal'mi-a,** *n* Inflammation of the lining membrane of the eye, due to the presence of some foreign substance, traumatic conjunctivitis — **Xen"o-pod'i-dæ,** *n pl Herp* *An African family of aglossal amphibians* with teeth in the upper jaw **Xen'o-pus,** *n* (t g) — **xe-nop'o-did,** *n* — **xe-nop'o-doid,** *a & n* — **xe-nop'ter-an,** *a & n* Same as XENOPTERYGIAN — **Xe-nop"ter-yg'i-i, *n pl Ich*** A suborder of teleocephalous fishes with a pectoral suctorial apparatus between and involving the ventral fins as *Gobiesocidæ* — **xe-nop"ter-yg'i-an,** *a & n* — **Xen"o-rhin'i-dæ,** *n pl Herp* A Papuan family of anurous amphibians **Xen"o-rhi'na,** *n* (t g) — **xen"o-rhin'id,** *n* — **xen"o-rhin'oid,** *a* — **Xen"o-rhyn'chus,** *n Zool* A genus of storks embracing the African saddle-billed stork — **Xe'nos,** *n* A genus of wasp-infesting insects belonging to the group *Strepsiptera* — **Xen"o-sau'ri-dæ,** *n pl Herp* An American family of diploglossate lizards with cranial arches developed and *temporal fossæ* not roofed **Xen"o-sau'rus,** *n* (t g) — **xen"o-sau'rid,** *n* — **xen"o-sau'roid,** *a & n* — **xen'o-time,** *n Mineral* A resinous, vitreous brown, red or yellow opaque yttrium phosphate (YPO_4), crystallizing in the tetragonal system

Xen"u-ri'næ, 1 zen'yu-rai'nı, 2 zĕn'y u-rī'nē, *n pl Mam* A subfamily of dasypodoid armadillos with third as well as fourth and fifth metacarpals short and broad tatouays or cabassous Compare illus under ARMADILLO **Xe-nu'rus,** *n* (t g) [< XEN- + Gr *oura* tail] — **xe-nu'rine,** *a & n*



Xenurus unicinctus (Common Cabassou) 1/12

xen'ı-al, 1 zen'ı-əl 2 zĕn'ı-al, *n Chem* The ultimate radical of xenylenic derivatives [< XEN- + -YL] — **xen"y-len'ic,** *a* Pertaining to or derived from certain diphenyl compounds **xe-ny'lic‡.**

xe'rad, 1 zı'rad 2 zē'răd, *n Ecol* A xerophyte [< Gr *xēros* dry]

xer'a-fin, 1 zer'ə-fin 2 zĕr'a-fin *n* A silver coin at one time issued in Goa India by Portuguese authority value about 75 cents [< Pg *xerafim* < Ar *ashrafi* < *sharif* lofty]

xe-ran'sis, 1 zı-ran'sis, 2 ze-răn'sis, *n* The state of being or becoming dried up or desiccated [< Gr *xēransis*, < *xēros*, dry] — **xe-ran'tic,** *a* Same as EXSICCANT

xer'a-phim, 1 zer'ə-fim, 2 zĕr'a-fim, *n* A money of account formerly used in Bombay, India valued at about 9 annas Compare XERAFIN [< Pg *xerafim*, see XERAFIN]

xe-ra'si-a, 1 zı-rē'sı-ə, 2 ze-rā'si-a, *n Pathol* A morbid dryness of the hair in which it ceases to grow and becomes dusty in appearance [< Gr *xērasia* dryness < *xēros* dry]

xe-ra'si-um, 1 zı-rē'sı-um 2 ze-rā'si ŭm, *n* A succession due to drainage or drought

xer'es‡, 1 zer'ez 2 zĕr'ĕs, *n* [Sp] Sherry, especially that made in the district of Xeres Spain

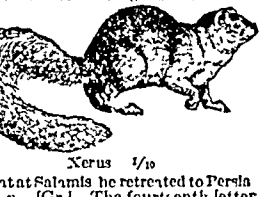
Xe'res', 1 hē'rās, 2 he'res *n* **1 Francisco de** (1505?–1570?), a Spanish historian, secretary to Pizarro **4** *True Account of the Conquest of Peru* **2** Same as JEREZ DE LA FRONTERA

xer-if', *n* Same as SHERIF, 1

xe-riff', 1 shı-rif', 2 she-rif', *n* [Turk] **1** A gold coin at one time current in Turkey and Egypt value about $2 30 **2.** The ducat formerly used in Morocco a local name

xe'ro-, } 1 zı'ro-, zer-, 2 zē'ro-, zĕr- From Greek *xēros*,
xer-, } dry combining forms — **xe"ro-col-lyr'i-um,** *n Pharm* A dry collyrium, an eye-salve — **xe"ro-der'mi-a,** *n* **1** A morbid dryness of the skin due to diminished secretion of the sebaceous glands dermatoxerasia **2.** Same as ICHTHYOSIS **xe"ro-der'ma‡** — **xe"ro-der-mat'ic,** *a* — **xe-ro'des,** *n Pathol* Any dry tumor — **xe'ro-form,** *n Pharm* A greenish powder containing bismuth and tribromphenol in equal quantities used as an intestinal and surgical antiseptic — **xe-ro'ma,** *n* Xerophthalmia — **xe"ro-me'ni-a,** *n Pathol* Occurrence of the congestive symptoms of menstruation, but without the menstrual flow — **xe"ro-my'e-te'ri-a,** *n* Morbid dryness of the nasal passages — **xe-rom'y-ron,** *n* Any dry or solid ointment **xe-rom'y-rum‡** — **xe'ro-nate,** *n* A salt of xeronic acid — **xe-ron'ic,** *a Chem* Noting a hypothetical acid ($C_5H_{10}O_5$) known chiefly by its salts, as the calcium xeronate diethyl fumaric acid — **xe-roph'a-gy,** *n* The eating of dry food specifically a fast practised by the early Christians **xe"ro-pha'gi-a‡** — **xe'ro-phil,** *n Bot* A plant adapted to drought — **xe-roph'i-lous,** *a Bot* Loving drought said of plants especially adapted to living in dry, hot climates as the cactus specif., belonging to the xerophilæ — **xe-roph'i-ly,** *n Bot* The state or condition of being xerophilic **xe'ro-phy‡-ism‡** — **xe"roph-thal'mi-a,** *n Pathol* Inflammation with thickening of the lining membrane of the eye, but without discharge due to atrophy of the conjunctiva, lippitude **xe-ro'ma‡, xe"roph-thal'mos‡, xe"roph-thal'my‡** — **Xe"ro-phyl'lum,** *n Bot* A genus of melanthaceous plants bearing a dense tuft of root-leaves and having a compact raceme of white flowers the turkey beards *X asphodeloides* is common in North America from the Atlantic to the Pacific — **xe'ro-phyte,** *n Bot* A plant adapted to dry conditions of air and soil See HYDROPHYTE and MESOPHYTE — **xe"ro-phy'tic,** *a* Xerophilous possessing some feature of a xerophyte — **xe-ro'sis,** *n Pathol* A condition of abnormal dryness of a part, specif., a dry, harsh thickened, and scaly condition of the skin or mucous membrane of a part — **xe"ro-sto'mi-a,** *n Pathol* Abnormal dryness of the mouth and fauces **xe-ros'to-ma‡** — **xe'ro-tes,** *n Pathol* A dry constitutional diathesis or habit of body — **xe-rot'ic,** *a* — **xe'ro-to'ci-a,** *n Obstet* A labor in which the amniotic fluid is deficient, dry labor — **xe"ro-trip'sis,** *n* Treatment by friction or dry rubbing, to excite action of the skin **xe"ro-trib'i-a‡.**

Xe'rus, 1 zı'rus 2 zē'rŭs *n Zool* A genus of African squirrels with long tails and coarse hair, ground-squirrels [< Gr *xērus*, dry]



Xerus 1/10

Xer'xes I, 1 zûrk'sız 2 zûrks'ēz *n* (519?–465 B C) A Persian king He invaded Greece with an enormous army and fleet After suffering naval defeat at Salamis he retreated to Persia

xi, 1 zai *or* sı̆, 2 zī *or* sı̆, *n* [Gr] The fourteenth letter in the Greek alphabet [Ξ, ξ] equivalent to English *x* or *z*

Xi-ca'que, 1 hı-kä'kē 2 hī-kä'ke *n* A middle American linguistic stock See AMERICAN **Xi-cak'‡ — Xi-ca'quan, Xi-ca'que-an,** *a*

Xi-me'na, 1 hı-mē'nə, 2 hī-me'nä, *n* A Spanish lady, wife of the Cid

Xi"me-nes', *n* **1.** 1 zı'mə-nez', 2 zī'me-nēs' **Augustin Louis, Marquis de** (⁹/₁₁1726–⁴/₁1817), a French dramatist and poet friend of Voltaire, *Don Carlos* **2** 1 hı-mē'nez; 2 hē-me'nēs **Leonardo** (⁷/₁₁1716–⁴/₁1786), a Sicilian astronomer founded observatory at Florence **3 Rodrigo** (1170–1247), a Spanish cardinal and historian, *History of Spain*

Xi-me'nes de Cis-ne'ros, Francisco (⁹/₁₁1437–⁸/₁1517) A Spanish statesman and cardinal who was twice regent of Spain

Xi-me'nes de Que-sa'da, Gonzalo (1495–⁶/₁1579) A Spanish soldier and explorer, founded Santa Fé de Bogota

Xi-me'ni-a, 1 zai-mi'nı-ə, 2 zī-mi'ni-a *n Bot* A genus of olacineous shrubs characterized by flowers having a small calyx *X americana* is used in the West Indies as a substitute for sandalwood and *X elliptica* bears an orange-colored fruit esteemed by the Indians [< F *Ximenes*, Spanish missionary in Mexico]

Xin, 1 zin 2 zĭn, *n pl Chin Myth* The good genii of China

Xin'ca, 1 hiŋ'kə 2 hĭŋ'ca *n* One of a Guatemalan tribe of Indians See AMERICAN

Xin-gu', 1 shiŋ-gū', 2 shĭŋ-gŭ', *n* A river in central Brazil; length 1,300 m to the Amazon river

xiph-, } 1 zif- zif'ı-, 2 zĭf- zĭf'i- From Greek *xiphos*,
xiphi'-, } sword combining forms

Xiph'i-as, 1 zif'ı-əs, 2 zĭf'i-as *n* **1.** *Astron* The constellation Dorado See CONSTELLATION **2** *Ich* (1) A genus typical of *Xiphiidæ* (2) [x-] A fish of this genus; a swordfish **3†.** [x-] A comet shaped like a sword [< L *xiphias*, swordfish < Gr *xiphias*, < *xiphos* sword]

xiph"i-hu'mer-al‖s, *n* A muscle in certain animals arising from the xiphoid cartilage and inserted into the proximal end of the humerus — **Xi-phi'i-dæ,** *n pl* **1.** *Ich* A family of acanthopterygian fishes, especially *Scombroidea* with a sword-like rostrum moderate dorsal and no ventrals, swordfishes **2.** *Mam* The *Xiphiidæ* — **xiph'i-id,** *n* — **xiph'i-i-form,** *a* **1.** Having the form of a swordfish **2** Of or pertaining to the *Xiphiiformes* — **Xiph"i-i-for'mes,** *n pl Ich* A division of acanthopterygian fishes having the upper jaw a cuneiform weapon including *Xiphiidæ* and *Histiophoridæ* — **xiph'i-oid** **1.** *a* Of or pertaining to the *Xiphiidæ* **2.** *n* Same as XIPHIOID **II.** *n* **1.** One of the *Xiphiidæ* a swordfish **2** *One of the Xiphiidæ* — **Xiph'i-on,** *n Bot* A former genus of bulbous plants now referred to *Iris* see JUNO IRIS under IRIS — **xiph'i-**

plas'tral, *a* Pertaining to a xiphiplastron — **xiph"i-plas'tron,** *n* *Herp* One of the last pair of plates in the typical chelonian plastron See illus under PLASTRON — **xiph"i-ster'nal,** *a* Of or pertaining to the xiphisternum — **xiph"i-ster'num,** *n* **1.** The lower segment or ensiform process of the sternum. **2** *Herp* The xiphiplastron — **Xiph"i-su'ra,** *n pl* *Crust* The *Xiphosura* **Xiph"i-u'ra‡** — **xiph"i-su'ran,** *a & n*

Xiph'i-us, *n* Same as ZIPHIUS

xiph'o-, 1 zif'o-, 2 zif'o- From Greek *xiphos*, sword a combining form —**Xiph"o-cer'i-dæ,** *n pl* *Entom* A family of saltatorian orthopters with ensiform antennæ The family is often united with *Acrididæ* **Xi-phoc'er-a,** *n* (t g) — **xi-phoc'er-id,** *a & n* — **xi-phoc'er-oid,** *a* — **xiph"o-cos'tal,** *a* *Anat* Referring or belonging to the xiphoid cartilage and to the ribs — **Xiph'o-don,** *n* *Mam* **1.** A genus typical of *Xiphodontidæ* **2.** [x-] A fossil artiodactyl of this genus — **Xiph"o-don'ti-dæ,** *n pl* *Mam* An Eocene family of anoplotherioid ungulates with an anterior intermediate molar tubercle and 2 or 4 digits — **xiph"o-don'toid,** *n* — **xiph"o-don'toid,** *a & n* — **xiph'o-dyn'i-a,** *n* *Pathol* Neuralgic pain in the region of the ensiform cartilage

xiph'oid, 1 zif'oid, 2 zif'oid (XIII), *a* Shaped like a sword, as, the *xiphoid* appendage, cartilage, or process (the lower extremity of the sternum) See illus under OMPHALOPAGUS [< Gr *xiphoeidēs*, < *xiphos*, sword, and see -OID] **xiph-ol'di-an‡.— xiphoid appendage, appendix,** or **cartilage** (*Anat & Zool*), the cartilaginous caudal extremity of the sternum, resembling in shape the tip of an ancient short sword, the xiphisternum ensiform process or cartilage — **x. bone** (*Ornith*), in certain birds, as the cormorant a thin ossified body in the nuchal ligament — **x. process,** the xiphisternum — **xiph'oid,** *n* The xiphoid process or xiphisternum **xiph-ol'des‡.— xiph-ol'dal,** *a*

xiph'o-nite, 1 zif o-nait, 2 zif'o-nit, *n* *Mineral* A yellow amphibole found in an igneous rock near Xiphonia Sicily

xiph-op'a-gus, *n* A double monster united from the xiphoid appendage of the sternum to the umbilicus as were the Siamese twins **xiph"o-did'y-mus‡; xi-phod'y-mus‡.** — **xiph"o-phyl'lous,** *a* *Bot* Having sword-shaped leaves — **xiph"o-ster'nal, xiph"o-ster'num,** see XIPHISTERNAL, etc — **Xiph"o-su'ra,** *n pl* *Crust* A division of merostomes variously ranked, especially an order having a horseshoe-shaped head-shield, abdominal segments consolidated, an ensiform tail and bases of limbs serving as jaws including king-crabs, etc — **xiph"o-su'ran,** *a & n* — **Xiph"o-su'ri-dæ,** *n pl* The representative family of *Xiphosura*, consisting of the existing king-crabs **Xiph"o-su'rus,** *n* (t g) — **xiph"o-su'rid, xiph"o-su'roid,** *a & n* — **xiph"o-su'rous,** *a*

Xi-phu'ra, 1 zi-fū'rə 2 zi-fū'ra, *n pl* *Crust* The *Xiphosura* — **xi-phu'rous,** *a.*

X'-leg", 1 eks'-leg", 2 eks'-lēg" *n* Same as KNOCK-KNEE

X'-lu"mi-nes'cence, *n* Luminescence due to the X-ray

Xm, Xmas., Xn., Xnty, *abbr* See ABBREVIATION

xo'a-non, 1 zō'ə-non, 2 zō'a-nŏn, *n* [-NA, *pl*] *Gr Antiq* A primitive statue of wood [< Gr *xoanon* < *xeō*, scrape]

Xo"chi-mil'co, 1 zō"chi-mil'ko, 2 zō"chi-mil'co, *n* A city in the Federal District of Mexico

xo-not'lite, 1 zo-not'lait, 2 zo-nŏt'lit, *n* *Mineral* A gray hydrated calcium silicate that is found massive and is closely related to okenite

XP. The first two letters of ΧΡΙΣΤΟΣ, the Greek word for *Christ*, introduced by Constantine the Great as an emblem of Christ See CHRISMON and illus under MONOGRAM

Xper, Xr, *abbr* Christopher

X'-ray", 1 eks'-rē' 2 ĕks'-rā', *vt* To take an X-ray photograph of employ X-rays in the examination or study of (an object, a part of the human body etc)

X'-rays", *n pl* The Roentgen rays so called originally by their discoverer because their nature was unknown still a popular name [< *x*, the commonest algebraic symbol for an unknown quantity, + RAY¹]

Xt, *abbr* Same as Xt X 2 (1)

Xtian, Xty., *abbr* SEE ABBREVIATION

Xuan'-day", 1 zwän'-dē', 2 zwan'-dā', *n* A bay and open port on the S coast of Anam

Xul'la Islands, 1 shūl'a, 2 shul'a, *n* See SULA ISLANDS

xu-rel', 1 hū-rel', 2 hu-rĕl', *n* *Ich* Same as JUREL

Xu'ry, 1 zū'ri, 2 zy'ry, *n* In Defoe's *Robinson Crusoe*, a Moresque boy, servant to Crusoe

Xu'thus, 1 zū'thus, 2 zy'thŭs, *n* *Gr Myth* A king of Peloponnesus son of Helen and father of Ion

xyl- Same as XYLO-

xy-lam'id, } 1 zai-lam'id, -id *or* -aid, 2 zȳ lăm'id, -īd *or*
xy-lam'ide, } -īd, *n* *Chem* A white crystalline compound (C_5H_4NO) obtained from xylic acid, of which it is an amido-derivative [< XYLIC + AMID AMIDE]

xy'lan, 1 zai'lən 2 zy'lan, *n* *Chem* A gummy material occurring in wood-tissue, a pentosan of doubtful composition. [< Gr *xylon*, wood]

Xy-lan'der, 1 ksi-lān'dər 2 ksȳ-lan'der, **Gulielmus** (1532–/91576) A German scholar, translated Plutarch and Strabo and edited works of Marcus Antoninus etc

xy-lan'thrax†, *n* Wood-coal, charcoal in distinction from mineral coal [< XYL- + Gr *anthrax*, coal]

xy'late, 1 zai'lēt, 2 zȳ'lāt *n* *Chem* A salt of xylic acid

Xy-leb'o-rus, 1 zai-leb'o-rus 2 zȳ-lēb'o-rus *n* 1 *Entom* A large genus of timber-boring beetles 2 [x-] Any beetle of this genus [< Gr *xylon*, wood, + *boros* devouring]

xy'lem, 1 zai'lem, 2 zȳ'lĕm, *n* *Bot* The portion of a vascular bundle that is made up of woody tissue, that is, tracheal tissue, wood-parenchyma, wood-cells etc [< Gr *xylon* wood] — **xy'lem-ray',** *n* *Bot* A ray or plate of xylem between two medullary rays **xy'lem-plate"‡.**

xy'lene, 1 zai'lin, 2 zȳ'lēn *n* *Chem* Any one of three isomeric colorless liquid hydrocarbons (C_8H_{10}) contained in coal- and wood-tar, called respectively **meta-, ortho-,** and **para-xylene,** according to the derivation from the benzene nucleus [< Gr *xylon*, wood] **xy'lol‡**

xy'le-nol, 1 zai'li-nōl *or* -nol 2 zȳ'le-nōl *or* -nŏl, *n* *Chem* Any one of six isomeric dimethyl phenols (C_8H_9OH) all white crystalline salts made by synthesis

xy-let'ic, 1 zai-let'ik, 2 zȳ-lēt'ic, *a* *Chem* Of, pertaining to or derived from xylenol — **xyletic acid,** a white crystalline compound ($C_8H_{10}O_2$) formed by treating xylenol with sodium and carbon dioxid

xyl"har-mon'i-ca, 1 zil'har-men'i-kə, 2 zȳl'har-mŏn'i-ca, *n* *Mus* A variety of xylosistron

Xy'li-a, 1 zai'li-ə *or* zil'i-ə 2 zȳ'li-a *or* zȳl'i-a, *n* *Bot* A southern Asiatic genus of mimosaceous trees with twice-pinnate leaves racemes of greenish flowers, and curved woody pods There is only one species, *X. xylocarpa*, the Pegu ironwood [< Gr *xylon*, wood]

xy'lic, 1 zai'lik 2 zȳ'lic, *a* *Chem* Of, pertaining to, or derived from xylene — **xylic acid,** either one of two isomeric crystalline compounds ($C_9H_{10}O_2$), distinguished as *xylic* and *parazylic acids*

xy-lid'ic, 1 zai-lid'ik, 2 zȳ-lid'ic *a* *Chem* Of pertaining to, or derived from xylic acid — **xylidic acid,** a white flocculent amorphous compound ($C_7H_8O_4$) obtained variously, as by the oxidation of xylic acid

xy'lid-in, } 1 zai'li-din -din *or* -din, 2 zȳ'li-din, -din *or* -din, *n*
xy'lid-ine, } *Chem* Any one of six isomeric amido-derivatives of xylene having the common formula $C_8H_{11}N$ Three are derived from metaxylene, two from orthoxylene, and one from paraxylene They yield coloring-substances

xy-lin'de-in, 1 zai-lin'di-in 2 zȳ-lin'de-in, *n* *Chem* A bright-green substance found in decayed wood on which fairy-cup fungus grows

Xy-lin'i-dæ, 1 zi-lin'i-di 2 zy-lin'i-dē, *n pl* *Entom* A family of noctuid moths with robust thorax, simple antennæ, moderate palpi, and oblong rings with longitudinal markings shark-moths **Xy-li'na,** *n* (t g) [< Gr *xylinos*, wooden] — **xy-lin'id,** *a & n* — **xy-lin'oid,** *a*

xy'lite, 1 zai'lait, 2 zȳ'lit, *n* *Chem* **1.** A colorless carbohydrate derivative of xylose ($C_5H_{12}O_5$) **2.** A colorless liquid product derived from crude wood-alcohol [< Gr *xylon*, wood]

xy'li-tone, 1 zai'li-tōn, 2 zȳ'li-tōn, *n* *Chem* A yellowish oil with geranium-like odor, resulting from the action of hydrochloric acid on acetone [< ZYLITE] **xy'lite-oil"‡.**

xy'lo-, } 1 zai'lo-, zil-, 2 zȳ'lo-, zȳl- From Greek *xylon*, wood
xyl-, } combining forms — **xy"lo-bal'sa-mum,** *n* The dried wood, especially twigs of the Oriental balm-of-Gilead tree — **xy'lo-carp,** *n* *Bot* A hard woody fruit or a plant bearing such a fruit — **xy"lo-car'pous,** *a* *Bot* Having a hard woody fruit — **Xy-lo'co-pa,** *n* *Entom* The genus typical of the hymenopterous family *Xylocopidæ*, including the carpenter-bees — **xy-lo'di-um,** *n* [-DI-A, *pl*] *Bot* **1.** [Rare] The peculiar unsymmetrical one-seeded fruit of plants of the genus *Anacardium* **2†.** Same as ACHENIUM — **xy'lo-gen,** *n* **1.** Same as LIGNIN **2** Specif nascent — **xy-log'lo-dine,** *n* See EXPLOSIVE, *n* — **xy-log'ly-phy,** *n* The art of carving in wood, especially the art of carving designs or characters for the ornamentation of books



xy'lo-graph, } 1 zai'lo-graf, 2 zȳ'lo-graf, *n*
xy'lo-graf", } **1.** An engraving on wood or a print from such engraving, especially a primitive form **2.** An impression obtained from the grain of wood, as used for surface decoration

xy-log'ra-pher, } 1 zai-log'rə-
xy-log'ra-fer", } fər, 2 zȳ-lŏg'ra-fer, *n* One skilled in xylography

Xylocopa (an American carpenter-bee *Xylocopa virginica*), and Nest (*a*), opened to show cells and eggs

xy"lo-graph'ic, } 1 zai'lo-graf'ik, -i-kəl, 2 zȳ'lo-grăf'-
xy"lo-graf'ic", } ic, -i-cal, *a* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of xylography **2.** Specif, of or pertaining to engraving on wood

The government has opened an extensive printing office in Peking and its example will encourage native booksellers to unite typography with xylographic printing
S WELLS WILLIAMS *Middle Kingdom* vol i, p 604 [s 1883]

3. Adapted to or used in xylography, as *xylographic* tools

xy-log'ra-phy, } 1 zai-log'rə-fi, 2 zȳ-lŏg'ra-fy, *n* **1.**
xy-log'ra-fy", } Wood-engraving, especially of the 15th century **2.** Printing with wood-engravings **3** Painting or printing on wood for decorative purposes **4.** The making of prints or impressions showing the grain of wood

xy'loid, 1 zai loid 2 zȳ'lōid, *a* Of, pertaining to, or like wood [< Gr *xyloeidē*, < *xylon* wood and see -OID] — **xy-loi'din,** *n* A high explosive made by the action of strong nitric acid on starch, nitramidin **xy-lin'din‡, xy-loi'dine**

xy'loi, 1 zai'lōi *or* -oi 2 zȳ'loi *n* *Chem* Same as XYLENE

xy-loi'o-gy, 1 zai-loi'o-ji 2 zȳ-lōi'o-gy *n* A work devoted to the fibrous structure of wood — **xy-loi'o-gist,** *n* An expert in woods and their fibrous structure

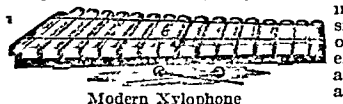
xy-lo'ma, 1 zai-lō'mə, 2 zȳ-lō'ma *n* [-MA-TA *pl*] A body resembling a *sclerotium* composed of *fungous mycelium* [< Gr *xylon*, wood]

xy-lom'e-ter, *n* An instrument for measuring the specific gravity of wood — **xy-lon'ic,** *a* *Chem* Relating to or derived from xylose — **xylonic acid** (*Chem*), a compound ($C_5H_{10}O_6$) obtained by treating *xylose with a bromin solution*

xy'lo-nite, 1 zai'lo-nait, 2 zȳ'lo-nit, *n* Same as CELLULOID [< Gr *xylon*, wood]

xy-lo'pal, *n* *Mineral* Same as WOOD-OPAL See OPAL — **xy-loph'a-ga",** *n* A wood-boring pholadoid bivalve (genus *Xylophaga*) — **Xy-loph'a-ga",** *n pl* *Entom* **1.** A tribe or series of hymenopterous insects having abdomen connate with thorax and anterior tibiæ with single apical spurs, as *Uroceridæ* **2.** A division of rhynchophorous beetles — **Xy-loph'a-gan 1** *a* Of or pertaining to the *Xylophaga* **II** *n* One of the *Xylophaga, Xylophagi*, or *Xylophagidæ* — **xy-loph'age,** *n* A xylophagous insect — **Xy-loph'a-gi,** *n pl* *Entom* A family of beetles now classified with *Bostrichidæ* and *Mycetophagidæ* — **Xy"lo-phag'i-dæ,** *n pl* *Entom* A family of brachycerous dipters having costal vein of nearly uniform width round tip of wing, and antennæ very small **Xy-loph'a-gus,** *n* (t g) **Xy"lo-phag'i-des‡.— xy-loph'a-gid,** *a & n* — **xy-loph'a-goid,** *a* — **xy-loph'a-gous,** *a* **1.** Feeding on or boring in wood as insect-larvæ, mollusks or crustaceans **2** Of or pertaining to the *Xylophaga* — **Xy-loph'i-li,** *n pl* *Entom* A family of beetles now united with *Scarabæidæ*, represented by *Dynastes, Rutelo*, etc — **xy-loph'i-lan,** *n* — **xy-loph'i-lous,** *a* Living or growing on decayed wood, as certain fungi or insects

xy'lo-phone, 1 zai'lo-fōn, 2 zȳ'lo-fōn, *n* **1.** A musical instrument consisting of a row of parallel wooden bars graduated in length so as to form a scale and connected by a non-conducting material The tones are produced by striking with small mallets or by rubbing, a wood harmonicon **2.** An instrument used to determine the vibratory properties of different woods [< XYLO- + Gr *phōnē*, sound]


Modern Xylophone


Xylophone—a portable Marimba

xy"lo-quin'one, *n* Any one of three isomeric yellow crystalline compounds ($C_6H_4O_2$) obtained from xylene by oxidation They are designated as **orthoxyloquinone, metaxyloquinone,** and **paraxyloquinone.— xy-lor'cin,** *n* *Chem* Either of two isomeric crystalline compounds ($CH_3)_2C_6H_2(OH)_2$, derived from xylene — **xy"lo-re'tin-ite,** *n* *Mineral* A massive, white, friable hydrocarbon derivative ($C_{32}H_{52}O_3$) found in fossil pine-wood from marshes **xy"lo-re'tin-ine‡.— xy'lose,** *n* A sugar obtained from beech-wood — **xy"lo-sis'tron,** *n* A musical instrument, resembling the euphonium invented by Uthe in 1897 See EUPHONIUM 2 — **xy-los'te-in,** *n* *Chem* A poisonous crystalline compound contained as a glucosid in the berries of the fly-honeysuckle (*Lonicera xylosteum*) and used in medicine as a cathartic and emetic — **xy"lo-stro'ma,** *n* *Bot* A closely felted mycelium found under the bark of trees and believed to be the sterile condition of certain fungi — **xy"lo-stro'ma-toid",** *a* — **xy"lo-styp'tic,** *a* Noting a certain ether — **xylostyptic ether** (*Pharm*), styptic collodion — **xy"lo-ther'a-py,** *n* Alleged remedial *measures by applying special kinds of wood to the surface* of the body a form of suggestive therapeutics — **xy'lo-tile,** *n* **1.** Celluloid formerly so called **2.** A brown, fibrous, altered asbestos — **xy-lot'o-mous,** *a* Adapted to cutting wood, as an insect — **Xy"lo-tro'gi,** *n pl* *Entom* A tribe of serricorn beetles with long body and subglobular head, including lymexylonids cupesids, and rhyssodids

xy'ly, 1 zai'li 2 zȳ'ly, *n* *Chem* A radical (C_8H_9) believed to exist in xylene [tained in xylene

xy'ly-lene, 1 zai'li-lin, 2 zȳ'ly-lēn, *n* A radical (C_8H_8) con-

Xy-nœ'ci-æ, 1 zai-nī'si-i 2 zȳ-nē'çi-ē, *n pl* *Gr Antiq* An Athenian festival in honor of Athena celebrated in July. [< Gr *xynos*, common + *oikos* house]

xy-rich'thys, 1 zai-rik'this 2 zȳ-ric'thys *n* A razor-fish (genus *Xyrichthys*) [< Gr *xyron*, razor, + *ichthys*, fish]

Xyr"li-da'ce-æ, 1 zir i-dē'si-i, 2 zȳr'i-dā'ce-ē, *n pl* *Bot* A family of rush-like monocotyledonous plants — the yellow-eyed grass family — having equitant leaves sheathing the base of a naked scape which bears a head of perfect triandrous flowers **Xy'ris,** the type genus is made up of the yellow-eyed grasses [< Gr *xyris* kind of iris, < *xyron* razor, < *xyō*, scrape] **Xy-rid'e-æ‡.** — **xyr"i-da'ceous,** *a*

Xy"ri-da'les, 1 zai ri-dē'līz 2 zȳ'ri-dā'lēz *n pl* *Bot* **1.** An order of monocotyledonous herbs, narrow-leaved with complete flowers corolla usually regular and compound superior ovary There are 11 families of which the best-known are *Xyridaceæ, Bromeliaceæ*, and *Pontederiaceæ* **2.** A former alliance comprising the *Xyridaceæ* and allied families [< XYRIS]

xys'ma, 1 zis'mə 2 zȳs'ma *n* Membranous shreds in stools of patients in diarrhea or dysentery

xyst, 1 zist 2 zȳst, *n* **1.** *Class Antiq* A hall or covered portico used by athletes for their exercises chiefly for use in stormy weather

If we had entered Jerusalem in the time of Herod we should have found a city of a Græco-Roman character with theatre *xystus* prætorium
H CROSBY *Bible View of Jewish Church* lect XIII, p 208 [F & W 1888]

2. A garden walk or terrace

I chose places for rhododendron beds, and directed the workmen to set creepers in my *xystus*
MACAULAY in Trevelyan's *T B Macaulay* vol II, p 336 [H]

[< L *xystus*, open portico < Gr *xystos* covered gymnasium gallery < *xyō*, scrape (from its polished floor)] **xys'tos‡; xys'tum‡, xys'tus‡‡** — **xyst'arch,** *n* *Gr Antiq* A president or director of the athletic exercises of the xyst in ancient Athens


Cap-fruited Xyris (*Xyris operculata*)

xys'ter, 1 zis'tər, 2 zȳs'ter, *n* *Surg* A raspatorium [< Gr *xystēr* scraper, < *xyō*, scrape]

xys'tus, 1 zis'tus, 2 zȳs'tŭs, *n* [L] **1.** Same as XYST **2.** *Surg* Scraped lint **xys'tos‡.**

X. Y. Z Cor"re-spon'dence *U S Hist* Correspondence between the United States commissioners to France and emissaries of Talleyrand, Hottinguer, Bellamy, and Hauteval, in 1797–1798, in which the latter sought to obtain a financial loan for the Directory from the American government, under intimation that rejection of the proposal meant war, so called because X, Y, and Z were substituted for the signatures of the French agents when the correspondence was published officially by the United States government.

Y

Y y Y y *Y y*

Roman Black Letter Script

Y, **y**, 1 wai, 2 wȳ, *n* [WYES, Y's, or *Ys*, 1 waiz, 2 wȳz, *pl*] **1.** A letter the twenty-fifth in the English alphabet It is a sign of the palatal semivowel, heard in *yet*, and is also used, interchangeably with *i*, for the diphthong *ai*, as in *type* for *tipe* as in *physic, city*, and for the final element of a diphthong, as in *boy* In the respellings in Key 1 in this dictionary it is used only for the sound heard in *yet*

As a palatal semivowel English *y* takes the place of Latin *i* with its later variant *j* Its sound is the initial stage too brief to form a syllable, of an *i* that is very high, but not quite high enough to produce a "fricative" effect Note the difference between *y* in dissyllable *minion*, and the shortest of short *i*'s in trisyllable *radiate* See under I In this use *y* helps to form various diphthongs, *ya, ye, yo*, etc In the diphthong *oy* interchanging with non-final *oi* as in *boy, boisterous*, *y* is a short unstressed *i* In *ay* (*day*), *ey* (*they*), it is often not heard at all

The normal *y* is voiced If it is uttered without vibration of the vocal cords the result is a voiceless or "whispered" *y* heard in *few, hew* when pronounced fyū, hyū For the palatalization of a consonant before *y* (*nation* < nāsyon, *nature* < nātyur), see under C S, T On account of the frequent diphthongization of ancient ū (see under U), it has come about that many *y*s are now unwritten, cf *unite eulogy, azure*

Diphthongal y, as in *type* and its corresponding short, as in *typical*, are now simply orthographic variants of *i* They derive from Greek upsilon, *v* which was at first u, then ü In the second century A D the Romans took over the letter in the form *y*, with the sound ü, and in time passed it on to Anglo-Saxon and the Romance languages In Middle English ü was unrounded to simple i and as the letter was a favorite with the penmen on account of its final flourish, they fell into the habit of substituting it for final *i* hence, to-day *city, carry, goodly*, but *cities, carries goodliest* *Y* for *ai* or *i* is now useless in English spelling, but was used frequently in Old English as imbecyllyte, nothyng, thynketh, impyteous wynds

The occasional use of *y* for *th* in print affecting "quaintness," as ye for *the*, is due to a confusion of the letter *y* with Anglo-Saxon Þ *The* was never pronounced *ye*

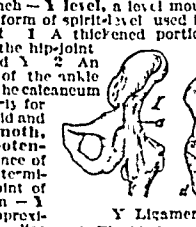
According to the examination of Professor Whitney, the sound of the semivowel *y* averages 66 of one per cent on the pages of English literature W D WHITNEY *Oriental and Linguistic Studies* second series p 274 [s 1874]

Capital Y is from Anglo-Saxon Y < Latin Y < Greek Y, upsilon for whose earlier history see above Anglo-Saxon ȳ had a dot over it The rune for ȳ was a combination of the runes for u and i, the 27th in the futhorc, third of the six added by the Anglo-Saxons and named *ȳr* = dr, *bow*? *n* The Latin and French name, following the sound of the letter, is ü that is, nearly üi > English wī > (regularly) wai written wy The name of the Anglo-Saxon letter for *i* consonant whose sound *y* has now taken was *gĕr*, year, or later *gĕfu* gift

2. An abbreviation (1) Year (2) Yard (3) In wigwagging, why (4) Why a notehand breve **3.** A symbol noting (1) In medieval Roman notation, 150, with a dash over it (Ȳ), 150,000 (2) [*y*] *Math* (*a*) The second unknown quantity or variable (*b*) In analytical geometry an ordinate (3) *Chem* Sometimes, yttrium see ELEMENT (4) In the international code of signals for ships the letter denoted by a diagonally barred red and yellow flag See plate of SIGNAL-FLAGS (5) The twenty-fourth (or twenty-fifth when J is the tenth) in a class order, group, or series twenty-four (or twenty-five) as a number or numeral Sometimes V and W are omitted, Y being classed as twenty-two (6) The twenty-fifth letter of the alphabet impressed upon a type-body or type-bar, also the perforation in a paper-roll for machine-cast composition representing this symbol (7) *Exc* Admittance **4.** Th a corruption of the character Þ See THORN, *n*, 7 — ye, the or thee — ym, them — yn, then — yr, their — ys, this — yt, that

Y², *n* Something resembling a letter Y in shape (1) *Plumbing* A branch-pipe, forked pipe, or coupling in the shape of the letter Y Different forms are specifically called **Y branch, double-Y branch, half-Y branch.** (2) *Mech* A forked piece, usually one of a pair, serving as a rest or support, as for some part of a sighting-instrument

— Y cartilage, a piece of cartilage shaped like the letter Y situated at the bottom of the socket of the hip-joint where the ilium, ischium and pubic bones join **— Y connection,** star connection **— Y current** (*Elec*) a current of electricity passing through one arm of three-phase star connection **— Y cross** 1. A Y-shaped cross 2. *Plumbing* A Y branch **— Y level,** a level mounted in a pair of Y s a common form of spirit-level used in surveying, etc **— Y ligament** I A thickened portion of the capsular ligament of the hip-joint shaped like an inverted Y 2 An interosseous ligament of the ankle attached posteriorly to the calcaneum and bifurcating anteriorly for attachment to the cuboid and scaphoid bones **— Y-moth,** *n* The gamma **— Y potential** (*Elec*) the difference of potential between any terminal and the neutral point of a three-phase system **— Y track,** a track at approximately right angles to a line of railroad and connected with it by two switches the plan of the whole approaching the form of a Y with a line joining the ends of its arms used in place of a turntable



Y Ligaments

1 The hip-bone and femur united by (*a*) the iliofemoral or Y ligament 2 An ankle-joint laid open showing *a* the calcaneo-cuboid-navicular or Y ligament *b* the calcaneum *c* the navicular bone *d* the cuboid bone

-y, *prefix* Used in Middle English as a sign of the past participle, a contraction for the Anglo-Saxon *ge-*, as, *y-brent, y-coupled*, etc *y-* was originally used with verbs, adverbs, and adjectives, but its meaning in this connection is obscure [< AS *ge-*]

-y¹, *suffix* **1** With nouns, usually abstract, as verity, society, etc [< F *-ie*, < L *-ia*] **2.** Forming diminutives, as Sally, Tommy, etc [ME *-ie*, a merging of *-y*² with *-y*¹, 1] **-ie‡.**

-y², *suffix* Used with adjectives indicating possession of quality, likeness, etc, as stony, heavy, rainy, etc [< AS *-ig*] **-ey‡.**

ya, *adv* [Dial, Eng] Yea **yaht‡; yawt‡, yoat‡**

yab'ber, 1 yab'ər, 2 yăb'er [Austral] **1.** *rt* To jabber, talk broken English **II** *n* Jabbering talk, broken speech of natives **yab'ber-yab"ber‡**

yab'bi, 1 yab'ı, 2 yĭb'ı, *n* The zebra-wolf (*Thylacinus cynocephalus*) See DASYURE

yab'by, *n* [South Austral] A parastacoid crawfish (*Astacoides bicarinatus*) of Australia **yab'bie‡.**

Ya'blo-noi moun'tains. See STANOVOI

ya-bo'a, 1 yə-bō'ə 2 yə-bō'a, *n* [Porto Rico] A bittern

ya'boo, 1 yä'bū, 2 ya'bōō *n* [Anglo-Ind] A hardy serviceable horse, or large pony, especially a kind imported *from Afghanistan* **ya'bu‡**

Ya"bu-co'a, 1 yä bū-kō'a, 2 ya"bu-kō'a, *n* A municipality in Porto Rico

ya-cal', 1 yə-kăl', 2 ya-cal', *n* [P I] A valuable lumber-tree (*Hopea plagata*) having a solid, fine-grained, yellow-colored wood much used in house- and ship-building

Ya'cans, 1 yä'kanz, 2 ya'cans, *n pl* [P I] The Moros of Basilan *a local name*

yac'a-re, *n* [S Am] Same as JACARE **yak'a-re‡**

yac'ca, 1 yak'ə, 2 yăc'a, *n* [W Ind] Either of two large West-Indian taxaceous trees (*Podocarpus cortacea* and *P purdieana*) yielding an ornamental wood used for cabinet-work **yac'ca-tree"‡.** [as game

yach, 1 yăH, 2 yaH, *vt* [S-Afr D] To fall in with, surprize.

Ya"chow-fu', 1 yä"chau-fū', 2 ya chow-fu', *n* A city in W central Szechwan province, China **Ya'chau‡**

yacht, 1 yot, 2 yat, *vi* To cruise or sail in a yacht

yacht, *n* A vessel specially built or fitted for pleasure, as distinguished from war or commerce See illus under SLOOP (1) A light, trim, swift, and often handsomely furnished sailing or steam vessel, usually comparatively small, adapted for pleasure-trips or for racing, as on rivers and lakes or the ocean (2) A seagoing vessel, now commonly a steamer, usually with luxurious furnishings, for pleasure or racing, *and sometimes used as a vessel of state to convey* distinguished persons by water (3) A yacht-built steam or sailing vessel employed for hire in pleasure traffic, especially at seaside resorts

By act of Congress, American yachts may be licensed to go from port to port in the United States without entering or clearing at the custom-house, tho they must so enter on returning from a foreign country, and yachts belonging to an organized club of a foreign nation that extends like privileges to American yachts need not enter or clear or pay tonnage tax in the United States

[< MD *jacht*, < *jagen* hunt] **— auxiliary yacht,** a yacht equipped with both sails and a steam engine or other motor, either of which may be used as desired **— yacht'-built",** *a* Built or constructed so as to resemble a yacht said of certain light vessels used for transportation **— y. club,** *n* A club of yachtsmen

yacht'ing, 1 yot'ıŋ, 2 yat'ıng, *n* The act or practise of sailing in or managing a yacht

yachts'man, 1 yots'mən, 2 yats'man, *n* [-MEN, *pl*] One who owns or sails a yacht **yacht'er‡; yacht'-man‡.— yachts'(or yacht')man-ship,** *n* The art of managing a yacht, skill in yachting **— yachts'wo"man,** *n fem* **— yacht'y,** *a* Like a yacht, neat and trim said of watercraft

ya"cu-ma'ma, 1 yä"ku-mū'mə, 2 ya"cu-ma'ma *n* [S-Am Ind] *Anthrop* A water-spirit

yad, 1 yăd, 2 yad *n* [Heb] A pointer used in synagogs during the ceremonial reading of the law

yad', *n* Same as YAUD

Ya'da-va, 1 yä'də-və 2 ya'da-va, *n* A dynasty of Aryan kings in ancient Dekkan from which Krishna is said to have sprung Many of the Indians, particularly those of Gujarat claim the same origin

Yad'kin, 1 yad'kın 2 yăd'kin, *n* **1** A river in W North Carolina **2** A county in N W North Carolina 334 sq m, county-seat, Yadkinville

Ya'ffa, *n* Same as JAFFA

yaff, 1 yaf, 2 yăf *rt & n* [Prov Eng] To bark like a dog when excited, hence to speak sharply or pertly **— yaff,** *n*

yaf'fle, 1 yaf'ı, 2 yăf'l, *vi* [Local U S] To carry bundles of codfish

yaf'fle', *n* The green woodpecker (*Gecinus viridis*) named from its laughing cry **yack'el‡, yaf'fin-gale‡; yaf'fler‡, yap'pin-gale‡.**

yaf'fle', *n* **1** [Local, U S] A bundle of codfish **2** [Prov Eng] An armful **yaf'ful‡**

ya'ger, 1 yä'gər 2 yăg'er *n* Same as JAEGER

yag'er, 1 yag'ər, 2 yăg'er, *n* [Scot] An itinerant pedler, wanderer ranger

ya'gua, 1 yä'gwa, 2 yä'gwa *n Bot* [West Ind] The royal palm In Porto Rico its leaf-bases are used for roofing

ya-guar', *n* Same as JAGUAR

ya"gua-ron'di, *n* Same as JAGUARONDI

ya-gua za, 1 yə-gwä'sə 2 yä-gwa'să, *n* [Porto Rico] A tree-duck (*Dendrocygna arborea*)

Yah, 1 yä 2 yä *n* See EPHPHA

yah, *interj* An exclamation of disgust bah

Yah'gan, 1 yä'gən 2 ya'ğan, *n* A South-American linguistic stock See AMERICAN

yah'mûr, 1 yä mûr 2 ya'mûr *n* The roebuck (*Capreolus*) of Palestine the fallow deer of the Bible

Ya'hoo, 1 yä'hu, 2 yä"hōō *n* **1** In Swift's *Gulliver's Travels* one of a race of human brutes endowed with the most degrading and vicious propensities of man contrasted with the *Houyhnhnms* **2** By extension, a low and vicious person, a degraded brute **3** [South-western U S] A country bumpkin, rustic clown **— Ya hoo-ism,** *n*

Ya-hu', *n* Same as YHWH a recent form See JEHOVAH

Ya-ho':

That meal offerings incense offerings and whole burnt offerings may be offered upon the altar of the god Yahō . . Yahō the god of heaven more than that of man who offers him a whole burnt offering *The Aramaic Papyri* tr by Robert W Rogers in *The Bibl Record* Oct 1912, p 337

Yah-veh', 1 yä-vē', 2 ya-vę', **Yah'ist, Yah-vis'tic, Yah'vism,** same as JEHOVAH, JEHOVIST, etc **Yah-we'‡; Yah-weh'‡; Yah'wism‡; Yah'wist‡.**

yaip, 1 yaip, 2 yip, *vi* [Colloq, U S & Scot] Same as YAP 1

Yaj"na-val'kya, 1 yăj ña-wul'kyə 2 yăj na-wŭl'kya, *n* [Sans] An ancient Hindu law-book of uncertain date and origin, in its present metrical form perhaps as early as the 6th century. It is so called from its mythical author, *Yajnavalkya*

Yaj'ur-Ve'da, 1 yuj'ur-vē'də, 2 yŭj'ur-vę'da, *n* [Sans] The second of the Vedas the sacrificial Veda a collection of hymns largely taken from the Rig-Veda and arranged for the sacrifices of the Adhvaryu priests **Yag'ur-Ve'da‡**

The Yajurveda The second of the three Vedas It chiefly consists of measured and poetical prose and of prayers and invocations applicable to the consecration of sacrificial victims and utensils *Bhagavad-Gîta* tr by J C Thomson *Index of Proper Names* p 150 [ALS 1855]

ya'jush, 1 yä'yush, 2 ya'yush, *n* [Sans] A sacrificial invocation See YAJUR-VEDA and NIVID **ya'gush‡**

yak, 1 yak, 2 yăk, *n* A bovine ruminant (*Bos* or *Poephagus grunniens*) of the higher regions of central Asia, intermediate between the bisons and true oxen, with long hair fringing the shoulders, sides, and tail extensively domesticated in central Asia for its milk and hair and as a beast of burden The tail furnishes the chowries or fly-snappers used in India



Yak 1/60

The domesticated variety, or long haired *yak* is the inseparable companion and most trusty servant not only of the Tibetans but of tribes in Cashmere Ladak, Tangout and Mongolia even as far north as Urga

S WELLS WILLIAMS *Middle Kingdom* vol i p 242 [s 1883]

[< Tibetan *gyak*] **— yak'-lace",** *n* A coarse lace made from the hair of the yak

yak a-milk, 1 yak'ə-mılk, 2 yăk'a-mĭlk, *n* [S Am] A psophioid bird or trumpeter See illus under TRUMPETER

Yak'i-ma, 1 yak'ı-mə, 2 yăk'ı-ma *n* **1.** A group of Shahaptian Indians in eastern Washington See AMERICAN **2.** A river in S Washington length 200 m to the Columbia river **3** A county in S Washington 5 784 sq m, county-seat Yakima **4** A city, county-seat of Yakima county Wash.

ya'kin, *n* Same as TAKIN [term

yak'ka, 1 yak'ə, 2 yăk'a *rt* [Austral] To work a native

Ya'ko-ba, 1 yä'ko-bə 2 ya'ko-ba *n* A city in S E Sokoto, North Nigeria, British West Africa

Ya'kof, *n* [Rus] See JAMES

Ya'ko-nan, 1 yä'ko-nan, 2 yăk'o-nan, *n* A North-American linguistic stock See AMERICAN

yak'o-pu, 1 yak'o-pū, 2 yăk'o-pu, *n* [E Ind] A dagger, resembling the kuttar used in Java, Sumatra, etc

yak'sha, 1 yak'shə, 2 yăk'sha *n* [Sans] *Hind Myth* Any one of a class of minor deities or demigods who served as attendants or guardians of the treasures of Kuvera, the god of wealth

Ya-kub' Khan, 1 yə-kūb' 2 ya-kŭb' (1849—) An Ameer of Afghanistan (Feb to Dec, 1879), defeated by British under Roberts abdicated

Ya-kut', 1 yə-kût', 2 ya-kut', *n* **1** A member of the Turkish race of the basin of the Lena, eastern Siberia Many of them have been Christianized and are farmers and artizans **2** Their Turki language **Ya-koot'‡**

Ya"ku-tat', 1 yä ku-tät', 2 ya ku-tat' *n* **1.** An Alaskan tribe of seafaring Indians, living about Yakutat Bay **2.** A post village on Yakutat Bay, near Mt Elias — **Yakutat Bay,** an indentation on the S E coast of Alaska lat 59° 11' N, long 140° W, near which gold has been found — **Y. bear,** a large brown bear by some regarded as a separate species (*Ursus dalli*), found in the vicinity of Yakutat Bay

Ya-kutsk', 1 yə-kutsk', 2 ya-kutsk', *n* **1** A province in E Siberia 1 533,397 sq m **2** Its capital

yal, 1 yal, 2 yăl, *n* [E Ind] A stringed instrument like a **yald',** *n* [Scot] Same as YELD [active **yauld‡.**

yald', 1 yăd *or* yôd 2 yad *or* yad *a* [Scot] Athletic, supple, active **yauld‡.**

Yale, 1 yāl 2 yāl, Elihu (4/1649—7/1721) An Anglo-American merchant and an early benefactor of Yale College, which was first established at Saybrook in 1701 as the College, **Yale School of Connecticut,** but removed to New Haven in 1716 and was named Yale College in 1718 In 1877 the name was changed to Yale University.

Yale, Mount. A peak in Chaffee county Colo, 14,187 ft high [Canada 174 912 sq m

Yale and Carl'-hoo. A district in N W British Columbia,

Yal-kut', 1 yal-kût', 2 yal-kut', *n* [Heb] A compilation from the Midrash of passages relating to the entire Bible

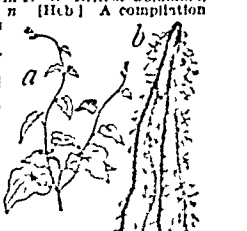
yal'lah, 1 yal'ə 2 yăl'a, *n* Mahwa butter See BUTTER

yal low, 1 yal'o 2 yăl'o *a* [Dial] Same as YELLOW

Yal"o-bush'a, 1 yal'o-bush'ə 2 yăl'o-bush'a *n* A county in N Mississippi 501 sq m county-seat Coffeeville

Ya"long', 1 yä lon', 2 yä"lŏng', *n* A river in Chosen flowing into the Yellow Sea It is 600 miles long

Ya'lu', 1 yä'lü', 2 yä"lu' *n* A river between Manchuria and Chosen length 300 m to the Yellow Sea scene of a Japanese victory over the Chinese, 1894 and over the Russians May 1, 1904 **Yah"luh'‡.**



Yam (*Dioscorea sativa*)

a, stem and leaves *b*, tubers

Ya"lung', 1 yä"lung', 2 yä lung', *n* A river in Tibet and Szechwan province China 600 m to the Yangtze river

yam, 1 yam, 2 yăm *n* **1** The fleshy edible root of any one of several species of *Dioscorea* (see DIOSCOREA)

The leading cultivated species *D sativa* and *D aculeata*, originally belonging to India and adjacent regions and there extensively cultivated have been introduced into the West Indies and other warm countries They are climbing vines with a slender stem usually simple palmately veined leaves, and inconspicuous green flowers in axillary panicles or racemes those on the latter succeeded by membranaceous 3-celled, 3-winged capsules

Yams form as important an article of food in tropical countries as the Potato in Europe

LINDLEY *Vegetable Kingdom* order lxvii, p 213 [A. 1853]

2. [Southern U S] A large variety of the sweet potato

3 Any plant of the yam family (*Dioscoreaceæ*) [< Pg *inhame*, prob of African origin]

—Australian yam, a very hardy species (*Dioscorea hastifolia*) of Western Australia, a staple food of the local aborigines **—Chinese yam,** a hardy Chinese species (*Dioscorea batatas*) with a spindle-shaped root, 2 to 4 feet long, white and flaky inside **—common or cultivated yam,** *D sativa* See YAM, *1* **—Japanese yam,** a hardy species (*D japonica*) closely allied to the Chinese **—kaavi yam,** a species (*D aculeata*) with prickly stem and sweetish tubers cultivated in the tropics Called in India the **prickly-stemmed yam —long yam,** an Australian species (*Dioscorea transversa*), eaten raw by the aborigines **—native yam,** any one of various species of *Ipomœa*, congeners of the sweet potato, sometimes eaten by the aborigines **—negro yam,** same as UVI YAM **—Ooyala yam,** *D tomentosa*, of Travancore in southern India **—red yam,** same as UVI YAM **—round yam,** same as BUPDEKIN VINE **—Tiroli yam,** a high-climbing species (*D nummularia*), of India and Polynesia, with prickly stems, opposite leaves, and cylindrical roots as thick as a man's arm **—uvi yam,** a very widely cultivated species (*D alata*) with stems not prickly and hence needing support, with a root often attaining a length of 8 feet, and a weight of 100 pounds **—white yam,** same as UVI YAM **—wild yam. 1.** A slender twining vine (*D villosa*) of woods and thickets in the eastern United States and Canada **wild yam-root‡; yam'-root"‡. 2.** A parasitic orchid (*Gastrodia sesamoides*) of Tasmania **3.** A West-Indian climber (*Rajania pleioneura*) resembling the yams and of the same family **—winged or wing-stalked yam,** same as UVI YAM **—yam's stick",** *n* [Austral] A hard-wood stick used for digging yams, and occasionally as a weapon **—yellow yam** [Local, U S], a variety of sweet potato

ya'mai, 1 yä'mə, 2 yä'ma *n* [Austral] A tree, an aboriginal name, probably a variant of *yarrah*

Yam'a², 1 yam'ə *or* yum'ə, 2 yäm'a *or* yŭm'a, *n Hind Myth* The Hindu god of the dead, who judges and punishes souls represented as four-armed, clad in garments of fire, crowned, and sitting on a buffalo He holds a mace and noose, and drags the souls of the condemned out of their bodies [< Sans *yama*, twin]

ya-ma'be, 1 ya-mä'be, 2 yä-ma'bē *n* [Jap] A trout (*Salmo perryi*), the mountain-trout

Ya'ma-craw, 1 yä'ma-krô, 2 yä'ma-erą *n* A member of a band of outlawed Creek Indians who in 1730 settled on the banks of the Savannah River near the site of the present city of Savannah Ga

yam'a-dou, 1 yam'ə-dū, 2 yäm'a-dų, *n* Same as YAMADOUOIL See OIL

Ya"ma-ga'ta, 1 yä'ma-gä'ta, 2 yä'ma-ğa'tä, *n* **1. Prince, Aritomo** (1838-2/11922), a Japanese general and statesman **2.** A ken in central Honshu Island, Japan **3.** Its capital

Ya"ma-gu'chi, 1 yä'ma-gū'chi, 2 yä"mä-gų'chi, *n* **1.** A ken in W Honshu Island, Japan **2.** Its capital

yam'a-mai', 1 yam'ə-mai', 2 yäm'a-mī', *n* [Jap] A Japanese oak-feeding silkworm (*Antheræa jama-mai*), also, the silk it produces

Ya"ma-na'shi, 1 yä'ma-nä'shi, 2 yä"mä-nä'shī, *n* A ken in S E Honshu Island, Japan, capital Kofu

Ya-mas'i, 1 yä'ma-si 2 yä'ma-sē, *n* See under AMERICAN

Ya-mas'ka, 1 ya-mäs'ka, 2 ya-mäs'ka, *n* A district in central Quebec province, Canada 364,966 sq m.

Ya'ma-to-ka"na, *n* See under KANA

Ya'ma-to school, 1 yä'ma-to, 2 yä'ma-to A native Japanese school of painting based on the old Chinese art-canons, adapted to motives found in court life and Japanese tradition, dating from the 11th century **Wa'-gwa-ryū'‡.**

yam'-bean", 1 yam'-bin", 2 yäm'-bēn", *n* A West-Indian plant (*Cacara erosa*) of the bean family, whose roots and pods are both used for food

Yam-dok', 1 yam-dok', 2 yam-dŏk', *n* A lake in Tibet

Yam'hill, 1 yam'hil 2 yäm'hil, *n* A county in N W Oregon, 711 sq m county-seat, McMinnville

Ya-mi'thin, 1 ya-mi'tin 2 yä-mi'tin, *n* **1.** A district in Upper Burma British India, 3 000 sq m **2.** Its capital

yam'ma, 1 yäm'ə, 2 yam'a *n* [S Am] The llama

yam'mer, 1 yam'er, 2 yäm'er, *vi* [Prov Brit] **1.** To yearn **2.** To complain peevishly *cry aloud* whine

yamp, 1 yamp 2 yämp *n* [Am Ind] A biennial herb (*Carum oatraneri*) of the parsley family, or its tuberous root, used for food by Indians of the Pacific coast, also, an allied Californian plant (*C kelloggii*) **yam'pah‡**

Yam'pa, 1 yam'pə, 2 yäm'pa *n* A river in N. W Colorado, length, 200 m to the Green River

yamph, 1 yamf, 2 yämf, *vi* [Prov. Eng] To bark persistently

Yam'stock", 1 yam'stok", 2 yäm'stŏk", *n* [Colloq] A native of St Helena nickname ROSEBERY *Napoleon* p 105 [H 1900]

ya'mun, 1 yä'mun, 2 yä'mŭn, *n* [Chin] The office or official residence of a public functionary, as a mandarin also any department of the public service, as, the *yamun* of public justice **ya'ment‡.**

Ya'na, 1 yä'na, 2 yä'nä, *n* A river in N. E. Siberia, length, 450 m to the Arctic ocean

Ya'nan, 1 yä'nan 2 ya'nan, *n* A North-American linguistic stock See AMERICAN

Yan'cey, 1 yan'si 2 yän'çy, *n* **1. William Lowndes** (9/10 1814-7/21863), an American politician who urged secession, Confederate envoy to Europe, 1861 **2** A county in W North Carolina, 302 sq m, county-seat, Burnsville

yang, 1 yan 2 yäng *vi* To cry as a wild goose, honk [Imitative]—**yang,** *n* A honk.

Yang"chow', 1 yäng'chau', 2 yäng"chow', *n* A city in S Kiangsu province China former capital of Yang kingdom

yang'-kin", 1 yäng'-kin", 2 yäng'-kin", *n* [Chin] A musical instrument resembling the dulcimer

Yang'tze, 1 yäng'tsē 2 yäng'tsę *n* A river in Tibet and central China length 3,200 m to the Pacific ocean

Ya-ni'na, *n* Same as JANINA

yank, 1 yaŋk, 2 yăŋk, *v* **I.** *t* **1.** [Colloq] To take, remove, or displace with or as with a sharp or sudden motion, pull with a jerk commonly with a preposition, as I *yanked* him *off* his chair. **2.** [Prov Eng] To strike with a whip, flog

II. *i* [Eng] **1.** To move with rapidity; be in active motion **2.** To talk incessantly or rapidly [< Sw dial *jalla*, wander, akin to Ice *jaga*, G *jagen*, hunt]

yank¹, *n* **1** [Colloq U S] A sudden pull jerk **2.** [Prov Eng] (1) A sharp blow, slap buffet (2) *pl* A kind of leggings worn by field-hands

Yank², *n* [Slang U S] Same as YANKEE said especially during the Civil War, by Confederates of Federal troops

Yan'kee, 1 yaŋ'ki, 2 yăŋ'ke, *a* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of Yankees, as, a *Yankee* idiom **2†.** Excellent, first-rate

It was a cant favorite word with farmer Jonathan Hastings of Cambridge about 1713 The inventor used it to express excellency A *Yankee* good horse or *Yankee* cider and the like The students [of Harvard] used to hire horses of him their intercourse with him and his use of the term on all occasions led them to adopt it WILLIAM GORDON *Independence of United States* vol i, letter xii, p 482 [FOR BY AUTHOR 1788]

—Yankee clover, same as JAPAN CLOVER **—Y. notions,** same as NOTION, 5 **—Y. rails** [Slang, London], on the stock exchange, American railroad stocks **—Y. shilling,** see SHILLING, 2

Yan'kee, *n* **1.** [Colloq] (*1*) A person born or living in New England a word of doubtful origin, said by some to be the same as Scotch *yankie* (see YANKER) and by others to be a form of *Yenghees*, a corruption of French *Anglais* by the Canadian Indians Smollett used the term in 1762 in his "Ad ent ires of Lancelot Greaves, p 45 'Proceed without yawing like a Dutch *yanky*" Here the reference may be to a Dutch sailor rather than to a vessel The origin has not yet been definitely ascertained Compare quotation under YANKEE *a* 2 and also quotation under YANKEE DOODLE (*2*) Hence, a citizen of the United States a foreign chiefly British, usage (*3*) A Northerner; especially a Federal soldier so called in the South, particularly during the Civil War. (4) [Archaic] Whisky and molasses

2. [*-*] *Founding* A molders' lifting-tool having a curved shank. See illus of molders' tools, under MOLDER **3.** *pl* (1) Same as YANKEE RAILS (2) [Baseball Cant, U S] The New York baseball club of the American League [Prob same as Sc *yankie*, a sharp, clever woman, < YANK, *v*, but see def 1]

—Yan'kee-gang", *n* [Canada] An arrangement by which a slabbing-gang and a stock-gang are connected by parallel ways for the reduction of logs to lumber by passing them from one set to the other **—Yan'kee-land,** *n* [Colloq] The United States sometimes by restriction, New England **—Yan'kee-dom,** *n* **1.** The place where Yankees live used either of New England of the Northern States, or of the United States as a whole **2.** Yankees collectively or as a class **Yan'kee-Doo'dle-dom‡** [Rare] **—Yan'kee-ism,** *n* **1.** Yankee characteristics regarded collectively **2** Anything, as a trait or idiom, peculiar to Yankees especially as restricted to New England

When he was excited, the *Yankeeisms* of his youth came back to him. WINTHROP *Brotherlof* pt ii, p 100 [T & F 1862]

Yan'kee Doo'dle. 1. A song, including many humorous verses, popular in pre-Revolutionary times, and generally regarded as one of the national airs of the United States The origin of the words is entirely obscure The statement is made in Duyckinck's *Cyclopædia of American Literature*, and also by Mary Mapes Dodge (*Hans Brinker*, p 33 s 1891), that it was taken from an old Dutch harvest-song, the refrain of which, as quoted from the latter book, was

Yanker didee *doodle* down
Didee dudel lawnter,
Yankee river yoover, yown,
Botermelk und Tawnter.

Edward Everett Hale attributes the present version to Edward Bangs, who graduated from Harvard in 1777 The most popular theory, however, assigns the authorship to Dr Richard Shuckburgh, an English surgeon and wit, who wrote the verses in 1775 to deride the fantastically uniformed Colonial troops The tune has been ascribed to various countries and to the medieval church but probably had its origin in England It occurs in *Two to One*, an opera of Samuel Arnold's London 1784

2†. A Yankee

Yan'kee-ize, 1 yaŋ'ki-aiz, 2 yăŋ'ke-īz, *vt* [-IZED, -IZING] To invest with Yankee traits or characteristics **Yan'kee-fy‡.**

yank'er, 1 yaŋk'er, 2 yăŋk'er *n* [Scot] **1.** A great falsehood plumper **2.** A sharp blow **3.** An agile active girl **4.** A clever, pushing woman **5** An incessant talker **yank'le‡**

yank'ing, 1 yaŋk'iŋ, 2 yăŋk'ing, *pa* **1.** [U S] Inclined to jerk or pull sharply as a horse **2.** [Scot] Active enterprising

yankt, *pp* Yanked S S

Yank'ton, 1 yaŋk'tən 2 yaŋk'ton, *n* **1.** A county in S E South Dakota 515 sq m **2.** Its county-seat, seat of Yankton College (Congregational), founded in 1881 **3** *A sub-tribe of the Dakota Indians* See AMERICAN

yank'y, 1 yaŋk'i 2 yăŋk'ę, *a* [Scot] Smart active, agile

yank'y†, *n* A Dutch ship of undetermined type

yan'o-lite, 1 yan'o-lait, 2 yăn'o-lit, *n Mineral* Same as AXANITE

Ya'o, 1 yä'o, 2 yä'o, *n* **1.** A Chinese ruler Chinese history dates from Yao's reign, he lived about 2 000 B C **Ya'-out, Yau‡. 2** A member of an Indo-Chinese race of the Laos states who were aboriginal tillers of the soil

ya'ourt, 1 yŭ'urt, 2 ya'urt, *n* [Turk] A kumiss made by the Turks.

yap, 1 yap 2 yăp, *v* [Prov] **I.** *t* To utter (a sound or word) rapidly or snappishly like a succession of yelps or barks **II.** *i* **1.** [Prov] To bark or yelp as a cur **2.** [Prov Eng *or* Scot] To talk snappishly or noisily chatter scold **3** [Prov Eng or Ir] To cry peevishly, as a child also, to cheep like a young bird **yape‡**

yap, *a* [Scot] Quick apt eager bold also, hungry with keen appetite **—yap'ly,** *adv* **—yap'ness,** *n*

yap¹, *n* [Prov Eng] **1.** A worthless dog cur **2.** A bark or yelp, as of a dog **3** [Prov Eng or Slang] (*1*) Idle talk gab (2) The mouth (3) A peevish child or its cry also a cross irritable person (4) A forward impudent child or mischievous boy also a perverse willful animal (5) A simple unsophisticated rustic also a foolish person

Yap², *n* One of the Caroline Islands pop 7,200 main cable and wireless station placed under Japanese mandate by the Treaty of Versailles, but in 1921 the United States asserted, and has since maintained its rights of cable, coaling, or landing there

ya-pok', 1 ya-pok', 2 ya-pŏk' (XIII), *n* An aquatic Neotropical opossum (*Chironectes variegatus*) having webbed hind feet It feeds on fish, crustaceans, and aquatic insects [< *Oyapok*, a river between Brazil and Guiana] **ya-pock'‡** [YAUPON

ya'pon, 1 yä'(*or* yä')pon, 2 ya'(*or* yä')pŏn (XIII) *n* Same as

yapp, 1 yap 2 yăp *n* A style of limp binding, esp for Bibles similar in form to divinity circuit *binding* but with flaps uncut at back and corners **yapp binding‡.—yapped,** *a*

yap'py, 1 yap'i 2 yăp'y *a* **1.** [Slang Eng] Foolish soft **2.** [Prov Eng] Irritable cross also hungry-looking thin.

yap'stert, *n* [Thieves Slang] A dog

Ya"pu-ra', 1 yä'pu-rä', 2 ya'pų-rä', *n* A river in S E. Colombia and W Brazil, South America, length, 1,750 m. from the Andes to the Amazon river

Ya'qui, 1 yä'ki, 2 ya'ki, *n* **1.** A river in N W Mexico; length 420 m to the Gulf of California **2.** A tribe of Piman Indians See under AMERICAN

yar, 1 yär 2 yar, *vi* [Prov Eng] To snarl, as a dog

yar, *a* [Prov Eng] Sour

Ya"ra-cuy', 1 yä'ra-kwi', 2 yä"rä-kwī', *n* Same as YUPUARI

yar'aget, *n* Power of movement, manageability

yar'ak, 1 yar'ək, 2 yär'ak, *a Falconry* Of keen appetite: said of a hawk in good condition

ya-ray', 1 ya-rai', 2 yä-rī', *n Bot* Either of two fan palms, *Inodes caudiarum* and *Thrinax laxa* the leaves of which are used in Porto Rico in the manufacture of hats [Antilles]

yarb, 1 yärb 2 yärb, *n* [Prov Eng & U S] A herb

yar'bor-ough, 1 yär'bər-o, 2 yär'bor-o, *n* In whist, a hand containing no card of greater value than a nine [< Earl of *Yarborough*]

yard¹, 1 yärd, 2 yärd, *v* **I.** *t* To collect or gather into or as into an enclosure or yard, secure in a yard, as, to *yard* stock

II. *i* [U S] **1.** To herd in a winter pasture, as moose and deer **2.** To shoot deer in their winter herding-ground

yard²†, *vt* To call together by process for hiring a Manx usage to secure prior choice of servants to those entitled to it

yard³, *n* **1.** The standard English measure of length, indicated by the length between two marks on a metal rod embedded in the masonry of the Houses of Parliament also, with other measurements, in the masonry of the Royal Observatory, Greenwich Park, London, a copy being held in the Standards office The **American yard** is not defined by law, but, as fixed by the Coast Survey, is believed to be about 1/1000 part longer than the English standard and is declared to be 91 of a meter, which is fixed as 39 37 inches See MEASURE, METRIC SYSTEM

2. A measuring-stick of the length of a yard, as defined above, yardstick **3** *Naut* A long slender spar, nearly cylindrical but tapering from the middle part toward the ends, suspended crosswise and athwartships on a mast and used to support sails called **square** when the yard hangs parallel with the deck, and **lateen** when it hangs obliquely See illus under SHIP

Yards are commonly named from their position as, **head yards;** or from the mast to which they are attached as **lower y., topgallant-y., topsail-y**

The main-mast was cracked and the maintop-gallant and royal *yards*, shivered J J GURNEY *Winter in the West Indies* letter xiv, p 229 [3 M 1841]

4. Hence, long timber in general **5.** *Her* A staff or wand in two parts used as a bearing **6.** [Y-] *Astron* Same as GOLDEN YARD **7.** The male organ of generation **8†.** A branch, stick **9†.** Rule, guidance [< AS *gyrd*, rod, akin to *gād*, goad] **—Golden Yard,** in popular usage the three stars in the belt of Orion **Y. and Ell‡ —under y.,** under contract **—yard'-mea"sure,** *n* A measure, as of wood, steel, or tape, exactly a yard long usually graduated differently on two sides **—y. of ale, beer, or wine,** see ALEYARD **—y.-rope,** *n Naut* A rope leading through a sheave or block at a mast-head to send up or down a yard as a royal-yard **—y.-sling,** *n Naut* A chain-sling from the center of a lower yard to a lower masthead to assist in supporting the yard **—y.-tackle,** *n Naut* A large tackle on the lower yards for use in connection with a stay-tackle, as for hoisting boats in and out **—y.-wand,** *n* **1.** A wooden yard-measure, yardstick **2** [Y-] *Astron* Same as JACOB'S-STAFF, 4

yard², *n* **1.** A tract of ground enclosed or set apart (1) An enclosure usually small and in the vicinity of a residence or other building, sometimes enclosed within or enclosing a building by extension the grounds near a house, whether enclosed or not, as, a front or a back *yard*, a courtyard (2) An enclosure used for some specific kind of work often in composition as, a brick-*yard*, tan-*yard* shipyard (3) An enclosure or piece of ground adjacent to a railroad station, used for making up trains for storing the rolling-stock.

2. [U S & Canada] The winter pasturing-ground of deer and moose **3.** [Eng] A measure of land, with wide local variation See YARD-LAND **4.** [Prov Eng] A garden, as a cottage-garden [< AS *geard*, yard, cp Goth *garda*, L *hortus*, Gr *chortos*, < root of GIRD¹, *v*]

—liberty of the yard, *formerly*, a privilege of freedom of walking in the yard or within certain limits, granted upon the giving of a bond, to persons imprisoned for debt **—yard'-land",** *n Old Eng Law* A measured portion of land, but of varying quantity (15, 20, 24, 30, and sometimes 40 acres) in different parts of the country **—y.-limit,** *n* The extreme limit of a yard connected with a railroad-station usually indicated by a special sign adjoining the track **—yard'-mas"ter,** *n* One who supervises the operations of a railroad-yard **—yard'ful,** *n* [-FULS, *pl*] As much as a yard will contain.

yard'age¹, 1 yär'dij; 2 yärd'ag, *n* **1.** The cutting of coal at a fixed rate for a given quantity, as by the yard or fathom **2.** The length in yards, as of silk a term used in textile-handling

yard'age², *n* The use of a yard or the charge for a yard in handling cattle to and from railway-cars

yard'-arm", 1 yärd'-ärm', 2 yärd'-ärm", *n Naut* Either end of a yard, more specif, that part of either end outside the sheave-hole **—yard'-arm" and y.-arm,** in a position in which the yard-arms touch or interlock, said of two vessels, especially in a naval combat

Don John's own ship lay yard-arm and yard-arm with the Turkish Admiral

MOTLEY *Dutch Republic* vol iii pt v, p 139 [H. 1862]

—Golden Y.-arm, same as GOLDEN YARD See YARD¹, *n*

yard'el, 1 yärd'el, 2 yärd'ĕl, *n* [Prov Eng] A yard measure

yard'keep, 1 yärd'kip" 2 yärd'kēp", *n* [Prov Brit] Same as YAPWHELP **yar'whip‡.**

Yard'ley, 1 yärd'li 2 yärd'ly, *n* A parish in Worcestershire England

yard'man, 1 yärd'mən; 2 yärd'man, *n* [-MEN, *pl*] A workman employed about the yard of a railroad-station, to aid in making up trains and the like **yards'man‡.**

yard'stick", 1 yärd'stik", 2 yärd'stĭk", *n* A stick exactly a yard in length, usually graduated differently, as into inches and fractions of inches on one side, and larger subdivisions on the other: used for measuring **yard'wand"‡.**

Beauty is confessedly not a substance you cannot weigh it with scales or measure it with a *yard-stick* E C STEDMAN *Nature of Poetry* lect v p 153 [H M & CO 1892]

yare, 1 yâr, 2 yâr, *a* [Scot or Obs] **1.** Responding quickly to the helm, manageable said of a ship **2** Brisk, prompt **3.** Prepared or equipped, ready **yearet.** —**yare'ly,** *adv* **1.** With skill, dexterously **2** Quickly

yaret, *adv* Soon

Yar'i-co, *n* See INKLE AND YARICO

yark, 1 yârk 2 yark, *v* & *n* [Prov] Same as YERK

Yar-kand', 1 yar-kând', 2 yar-kand', *n* **1.** A walled city and oasis in W Sinkiang province, China **2** See TARIM

yar'ke, 1 yär'ki, 2 yar'ke, *n* [S Am] A sakî (genus *Pithecia*)

yarl, 1 yârl 2 yarl, *n* Same as JARL

yar'ly, 1 yär'li, 2 yar'ly, *adv* [Prov Eng or Obs] Early

yarm, 1 yârm, 2 yarm, *n* [Prov Eng] *A noise, outcry* —**yarm,** *vi*

Yar'mouth, 1 yär'məth 2 yär'muth, *n* **1** A district in S W Nova Scotia, 752 sq m **2** A seaport town in this district **3** *A town in Cumberland county, Me* **4.** *A town* in Barnstable county, Mass **5** A geological stage See GEOLOGY **6 Great,** a seaport fishing-town watering-place, and county borough, Norfolk England attacked by *German airplanes Jan 19, 1915* —**Yarmouth bloater** *1.* A cured herring from Great Yarmouth **2** [Humorous] A resident in Great Yarmouth —**y. capon,** a red-herring

yarn, 1 yârn 2 yärn, *vi* To tell a yarn or yarns

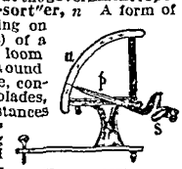
yarn, *n* **1** Any fibrous material from a natural source, whether animal, mineral, or vegetable, that is made for use in weaving, knitting, embroidery, etc, spun fiber, as wool, cotton, flax, silk, or jute, loosely, thread, also, a quantity of such spun material

The web of our life is of a mingled *yarn* good and ill together SHAKESPEARE *All's Well that Ends Well* act IV, sc 3

Specif (1) An assemblage of several fibers twisted together forming a single strand as for use in rope-making (see ROPE-YARN), or constituting one of the minor strands twisted to make a thread the first twisting of combed fibers forming the basis of all textile material (2) *A strand made of two* or three loosely twisted threads as for use in knitting stockings or embroidering

2. [Colloq] A story or tale, usually lengthy and of extravagant nature, told rather for entertainment than for instruction or edification, as, a sailor spinning a *yarn* [< AS *gearn* yarn]

—**clouded yarn 1.** Yarn dipped into a bath of water with a layer of dye at the top **ran'dom-yarn"†. 2** Imperfect or poorly carded yarn —**half-worsted y.,** same as SAXETTE —**lamb's-wool y.,** a soft, slightly twisted woolen yarn for knitting and embroidery —**rogues' y.** (*Naut*), a backhanded, untarred yarn of which some is laid up in each piece of rope (except wire rope) made at the government rope-walk, for identification —**yarn'-as-sort"er,** *n* A form of balance formerly used for indicating on a scale the weight (hence fineness) of a skein of yarn —**y.-beam,** *n* In a loom the roller on which the yarn is wound **y.-roll†.** —**y.-clearer,** *n* A device, consisting of two closely set points or blades, to remove roughness or foreign substances from yarn passing between —**y.-dresser,** *n* A machine for finishing yarn as by sizing, drying, and polishing —**y.-meter,** *n* An attachment, as to a spinning-frame or -mule, for measuring the yarn in hanks and parts of hanks as it is made —**y. printer,** *n* A machine in which colors are distributed on yarn at regular intervals in such a way as to produce decorative designs when the yarn is woven, as into tapestry —**y.-reel,** *n* A reel receiving the yarn as it comes from the bobbin or cop —**y.-scale,** *n* A scale used for weighing yarn See YARN-ASSORTER —**y.-spooler,** *n* A machine for winding thread on bobbins or spools as for use in shuttles —**y.-tester,** *n* **1.** An apparatus for winding yarn on a blackened cylinder, to facilitate examination of quality etc **2** A device for testing the tensile strength and elastic limit of yarn Compare SERIMETER —**y.-winder,** *n* A yarn-spooler **yarn-reel**



Yarn-assorter

The skein having been hung on *s*, the pointer (*p*) indicates the number on the graduated arc (*a*)

yarn'ed, *a* Made of or consisting of yarn

yar'-nut", *n* Same as GROUNDNUT, 4 **yer'-nut"†.**

Ya"ro-slaf', 1 yâ ro-slâf', 2 ya'ro-slâf', *n* **1** (—1054) A Russian emperor **2** A government in central European Russia 13,751 sq m **3** Its capital **Ya"ro-slav'†.**

yar'pha, 1 yär'fə 2 yar'fa *n* [Orkney & Shetland] A soil containing much peat

yarr, 1 yâr 2 yar, *vi* [Prov Eng] Same as YAR

yarr, *n* [Scot] The corn-spurry

yar'rah, 1 yar'ə, 2 yär'a *n* [Austral] The red gum-tree (*Eucalyptus rostrata*) of Australia Its heavy, hard strong, and durable timber ranks next to that of the jarrah in resisting the effects of water or the attacks of crustaceans or white ants

yar'ra-ber"ring, 1 yar'ə-, 2 yär'a-, *n* [New Zealand] A fresh-water haplochitonoid fish (*Prototroctes maraena*)

yar'ran, 1 yar'an 2 yär'an *n* [Austral] Any one of several acacias as the gidgee (*Acacia homalophylla*) and the myall (*Acacia pendula*)

Yar'ra Yar'ra, 1 yar'ə yar'ə, 2 yär'a yär'a A river in S central Victoria, Australia, length 150 m to Port Phillip

Yar'rell, 1 yar'el 2 yär'el **William** (⁴/₂₀1784–⁹/₁₀1856) An English naturalist, *History of British Birds*

Yar'ri-ba, 1 yar'i-bə 2 yär'i-ba *n* Same as YORUBA

yar'rish, 1 yär'ish, 2 yar'ish, *a* [Prov Eng] Of a dry, rough taste

yar'row, 1 yar'o, 2 yär'o, *n* A common perennial herb (*Achillea millefolium*) of fields and pastures in the United States, Canada and Europe having small white flowers and with a pungent odor and taste, but bitter astringent and anciently prized as a vulnerary, *milfoil* See MILFOIL and ACHILLEA [< AS *gearuwe,* yarrow]


Flowering Spray of Yarrow

Compare TANSY

Yar'row Water A stream in Selkirkshire Scotland length 23½ m to Ettrick Water celebrated by *Wordsworth*

yar'ry, 1 yär'i, 2 yär'i, *a* **1.** [Prov Eng] Yarrish **2** [Newfoundland] Quick, smart

Ya-ru'ra, 1 ya-rû'ra, -rən 2 ya-ru'ra -ran *n* An American Indian language in Venezuela and Colombia, spoken by the Yaruras. **Ya-ru'ri".**

yar'whelp, 1 yär'hwelp, 2 yar'hwelp *n* [Prov Brit] A godwit **yar'whip†, yar'wip†.**

yash'mak, 1 yash'mak 2 yäsh'mäk, *n* The double veil or covering for the face worn by Moslem women when in public [< Turk *y shmâq*] **yash'mact, yas'makt.**


Yashmak as Worn by a Native of Egypt

Their faces were enveloped in *yashmaks* white veils which cross the forehead above the eyes and are brought back just below them so as to cover the rest of the face

F M CRAWFORD *Paul Patoff* p 14 [H M & CO 1887]

Yasht, 1 yusht, 2 yûsht *n* [Zend] In the Zend-Avesta, one of a collection of 24 parts of hymns, praises and prayers

These *Yashts* [are] the great source of our knowledge of Iranian mythology and its connection with the heroic ages of Iran SAMUEL JOHNSON *Oriental Religions Persia* pt II, p 151 [H M & CO 1885]

Yas'na, 1 yus'nə 2 yûs'na *n* [Zend] The chief liturgical book of the Parsees, containing the texts for the sacrificial ceremony The most important part consists of the Gâthas or hymns the oldest part of the entire Zend-Avesta It has been translated by H E Mills in vol xxxi of the *Sacred Books of the East* **Yaç'na†**

Ya-sô'dha-ra, 1 ya-sô'da-rə, 2 ya-sô'da-ra, *n* [Sans] Buddha's wife, the daughter of King Suprabuddha In after-years she gave up the world and became a follower of Buddha's doctrine She is often called **Rahula-mata,** or Rahula's mother

Yass' Can-ber"ra, 1 yäs'-kan-ber'ə, 2 yas'-kăn-bĕr'a *n* A federal district embracing the towns of **Yass** and **Canberra,** and vicinity, in New South Wales consisting of 800 sq m, *selected as the capital site and federal territory of the* Australian Commonwealth presented to the Commonwealth by New South Wales Jan, 1911

Yas'sy, *n* Same as JASSY

yat'a-ghan, 1 yat'ə-gan, 2 yät'a-ğăn, *n* [Turk] A Turkish sword or simitar with a double-curved blade


Yataghan.

running to a point, and a handle without a guard used in Mohammedan countries **yat'a-gant**

yatcht, *n* A yacht

yate, 1 yât 2 yät, *n* [Prov Brit or Obs] Same as GATE1 **yatt, yett†.** —**yate'stoop"†,** *n* A gate-post

Yates, 1 yâts, 2 yäts *n* **1. Edmund Hodgson** (⁷/₂₀1831–⁵/₂₀1894), an English journalist and author founded *The World,* a London weekly **2 James** (⁴/₂₀1789–⁵/₂₀1871) an English antiquarian and economic writer **3 Joseph Christopher** (¹¹/₂₀1768–²/₂₀1837), a Governor of New York **4 Mary Ann** (1728?–⁶/₂₀1787), an English tragic actress **5 Richard** (⁷/₂₀1818–¹¹/₂₀1873) an American statesman war Governor of Illinois Senator (1865–1871) **6 Robert** (³/₂₀1738–⁹/₂₀1801), an American jurist Chief Justice of New York **7 William** (²¹/₂₀1792–⁷/₂₀1845), an English Baptist missionary and Orientalist, translated the Bible into Bengalese **8** A county in W New York 348 sq m county-seat, Penn Yan

yate'-tree", 1 yêt'-trî", 2 yät'-trē", *n* A large rapidly growing tree (*Eucalyptus cornuta*) of southwestern Australia, which yields a hard, tough, elastic wood that is equal to the best ash —**flat-topped yate-tree,** an allied tree (*Eucalyptus occidentalis*) of the same region, whose wood is of like value

yati, 1 yâ'ti, 2 yä'ti, *n* [Hind] In Hindu mysticism, one who forbids or controls his desires applied to a devotee

Yat-vya'ges, 1 yat-vyâ'gez, 2 yat-vyä'gēz *n pl* A warlike black-haired people who inhabited the forests of the upper tributaries of the Nieman and Bug in western Russia still recognizable as a racial variety **Yadz'vingst.**

Ya'u-co, 1 yâ'u-kô 2 ya'u-cō, *n* A municipality in Porto Rico coffee center

yaud, 1 yâd, 2 yad *n* [Scot] An old mare same as JADE1, 1

yaul, *n* *Naut* Same as YAWL

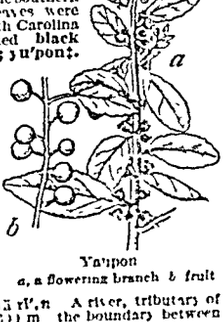
yauld, 1 yâld 2 yald *a* [Scot] Same as YELD **yaldt.**

yaw'mer, 1 yô'mər, 2 yə'mer, *vt* [Scot] *Same as* YAMMER

yaup, 1 yôp *or* yûp, 2 yap *or* yap *vi* 1 [Colloq U S & Scot] Same as YAP, *vi*, 1 **yaulp†. 2.** [Prov Eng] To gape yawn **3** [Prov N Eng & Scot] To shout bawl talk loud, also, to whine —**yaup'er,** *n* One who or that which yaups or yelps

yaup, *n* **1** Same as YAP, *n*, 2 **2.** [N Eng or Scot] A shout noise whine, noisy talking **3.** [Scot] The scream of a bird, especially *when in danger or distress* **4** [Scot] A cough **5** [Local Eng] The blue titmouse

yau'pon, 1 yô'pon, 2 ya'pŏn, *n* [Am Ind] A bushy evergreen shrub (*Ilex romitoria*) of the holly family, 6 to 15 feet high, with smooth, oval leaves and small white flowers, succeeded by scarlet berry-like drupes It is found in the southern United States where its leaves were used for tea and by the North Carolina Indians for their celebrated **black drink** **ya'pon, yau'pon; yu'pon†.**



Yaupon

a, a flowering branch *b* fruit

yau-ti'a, 1 yau-ti'ə, 2 you-ti'a, *n* **1.** [Porto Rico] Any of several araceous plants with starchy edible roots of the genus *Xanthosoma,* with leaves whose basal lobes are not connected behind the stalk chief varieties, *yautia amarilla, yautia blanca,* and *yautia palma* **2.** Same as TARO1 [< Arawak *yahutia*]

Ya'va-pai, 1 yâ'və-pî 2 yä'və-pī *n* A county in W central Arizona 7,863 sq m, county-seat Prescott

Ya"ra-ri', 1 yâ'ə-rî' 2 yä'a-rī', *n* A river, tributary of the upper Amazon length 600 m the boundary between Brazil and Peru **Ja"ra-ry'†; Ja"ra-ry'".**

ya'ra-skin", 1 yâ'ə-skin' 2 yä'a-skĭn', *n* Elephantiasis

yarf, *imp* of YERVE *v* Gave

Ya'reh, *n* Same as JEHOVAH **yah'reh'.**

yarl, 1 yâl, 2 yal *v* [Naut] **I.** *t* To cause to move about, as from side to side, as, to *yaw* a ship or aeroplane **II.** *i* To steer wildly or out of her course as a ship hence to move unsteadily or irregularly said also of aircraft

The noddy *yawed* softly over the sand with an accompaniment of snapping twigs STEVENSON *Merry Men* p 261 [S 1887]

[< Norw *gaga,* bend back, < *gagr,* bent back]

yaw2, *vi* To rise in froth-like blisters, as cane-juice in sugar-making [< YAWS, *n*]

yawl, *n* A movement of a vessel by which she temporarily alters her course, hence, unsteady motion

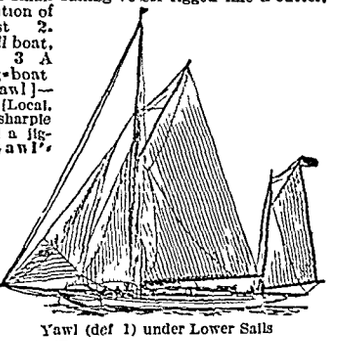
yaw2, *n* **1.** A defective spot in cloth **2.** A tubercle in the disease called yaws [Perhaps < *Afr yate,* raspberry] —**yaw'ey,** *a* Of or pertaining to the yaws

Yaw3, *n* See under INDO-CHINESE

yawd, 1 yôd 2 yad *n* [Scot] Same as YAUD

yawl, 1 yôl, 2 yal, *vi* [Prov Eng] Same as YOWL

yawl, *n* **1** A small sailing vessel rigged like a cutter, with the addition of a jigger-mast **2.** A ship's small boat, jolly-boat **3** A small fishing-boat [< D *jol,* yawl]—**Roslyn yawl** [Local, U S], a large sharpie with jibs and a jigger-mast —**yawl'-rigged",** *a* *Naut* Having two masts, the after one very small and stepped far astern and both rigged with fore-and-aft sails


Yawl (def 1) under Lower Sails

yawn, 1 yôn, 2 yan, *v* **I.** *t* **1.** To express by or as by a yawn, or in the act of yawning, as, he *yawned* out a good-night **2** [Rare] To effect by yawning

II. *i* **1** To open the mouth wide, either (1) voluntarily, as an animal seeking its prey, or (2) involuntarily, with a long full inspiration of the breath, often accompanied by muscular contraction, especially about the eyes, commonly as the result of drowsiness or dulness

People, of course are free to *yawn* when they please provided they put their hands to their mouths

A BIRRELL *Obiter Dicta, Milton* in second series p 49 [S 1887]

2 To have the mouth open, as in astonishment or bewilderment, stand agape **3.** To gape, as in desire for *something, by extension, to yearn or long* **4** To be or stand wide open, especially as ready to engulf or receive something, as, a *yawning* chasm, the prison doors *yawn* before him [< AS *gânan,* < *gînan,* YAWN]

yawn, *n* **1** A wide opening of the mouth, especially when involuntary and as an indication of weariness or dulness See YAWN, *vi*, 1 **2** The act of opening wide **3.** [Rare] Something that opens wide, a chasm. —**yawn'er,** *n* One who yawns —**yawn'ing-ly,** *adv*

yawnd, *pp* Yawned

yawp, 1 yôp, 2 yap, *v* & *n* [Prov] Same as YELP

yaws, 1 yôz, 2 yaz *n* A contagious tropical skin-disease characterized by small, dusky red spots that develop into raspberry-like tubercles, sometimes ulcerating often of long continuance, frambœsia It is probably caused by a spirillum and is closely related to syphilis. [< YAW2, *n*]

yaw'-weed", 1 yô'-wîd', 2 ya'-wēd", *n* A prostrate or climbing shrub (*Morinda royoc*) of the madder family, with small crimson flowers, growing in the West Indies and Florida formerly used as a remedy for the yaws

yax'che, 1 yäsh'chĕ 2 yäsh'che *n* [Maya] The West-Indian god-tree (*Ceiba pentandra*)

yax'el, 1 yäsh'kl, 2 yash'el *n* [Mex] A variety of Sisal hemp (*Agave rigida sisalana*), the Sisal hemp of Florida and the Bahamas **yash'qui†.**

Ya-za'ta, 1 ya-zô'ta, 2 ya-za'ta, *n* [Avestan] Literally, worshipful one one of a group of Zoroastrian spiritual beings who assist Ormuzd in his work of beneficence **Yezd†.**

Yaz'oo, 1 yaz'ô 2 yăz'ōō, *n* **1.** A river in N W Mississippi length 280 m to the Mississippi river **2.** A county in W central Mississippi, 1 018 sq m, county-seat **Yazoo City.**

Y B, Yr. B, *abbr* Year-Book —**Yb.,** *abbr* YTTERBIUM

y-be't, *pp* of BE

Y"bi-cus', *n* Same as IBICUI

y-clad', *pp* Clad

y-clept', 1 i-klept' 2 y-clĕpt', *pp* [Archaic or Humorous] **y-cleped',** Called named See CLEPE

yd, *abbr* [pl] Yard

Y'da-ler, 1 ĭ'da-ler, 2 ĭ'da-ler *n* *Norse Myth* The abode of Ullur, Thor's stepson [Ice, the valleys of rain], **Y'da-lir†.**

y-delt', *n* Idle **y-del-i-ty†,** *adv*

y-do't, *pp* of DO, *v* Done

y-drad', *pp* of DREAD *v* Dreaded

Y'dun, 1 ĭ'dŭn 2 ĭ'dun *n* *Norse Myth* Same as IDUN

ye, ye, 1 thî, 2 thē The an antique method of printing in which the *y* represents the Anglo-Saxon character thorn (see THORN, 7) sometimes incorrectly pronounced *yi See* THE, 1, 3

ye, 1 yî, 2 yē, *pron* The nominative (sometimes incorrectly objective) plural of the personal pronoun of the second person Compare THOU and YOU In Old English *until about the 16th century ye and you were* discriminated, th nominative and vocative being *ye* and the accusative and dative *you* [since then] became confused In modern use *you* is employed in all cases but *ye* is restricted *to the nominative case* in Old English *thou* was also used except in poetry and solemn or exalted address Occasionally in archaic and provincial use *ye* like *you* is addressed in courtesy to a single person [< AS *gê, ye*]

Ye winds *ye* unseen currents of the air,
Softly *ye* played a few brief hours ago.
BRYANT *The Winds* st 1

yea, *n* An eye

yea, 1 yê 2 yā *vi* To say yea

yea, *n* An expression of affirmation, especially, an affirmative vote, by extension, one who casts such a vote, as, the *yeas* have it —**to call for the yeas and nays,** in British parliamentary usage *to demand a vote by roll-call,* in which each member answers yea or nay (or as now more commonly, Aye or No) as his name is called

yea, *adv* **1.** Yes used to express affirmation or assent in this sense now superseded by YES except in solemn or religious use and in oral votes **2** Not only

so, but more so to intensify or amplify a meaning 3. In reality, verily a form of introduction in a sentence *Yea!* dear Lord' we are one with Thee! since Thou art all in all' EDWIN ARNOLD *In an Indian Temple* st 21

4. [Archaic] So as to be realized, truly, really a use of the Authorized Version of the Bible, as, all the promises of God in him are *yea* and Amen [< AS *geā*, ɔea] **yet.** —**ɔea' for-sooth"†,** *a* Given to saying *yea* and *for-sooth* used in derogation

yead†, *vt* To proceed go **yedet.**

Yea'don, 1 ɔī'dən, 2 ɔē'don, *n* A manufacturing town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England

yean, 1 yīn, 2 ɔēn, *vt & vi* [Archaic] To bring forth young, as a goat or sheep, lamb, ean [< AS *geēanian*, ɔean, < *ēacen*, pregnant, < *ēcan*, increase]

yeand, *pp* ɔeaned S S

yean'ling, 1 yīn'liŋ, 2 ɔēn'liŋ, *n* The ɔoung of a goat or sheep used also attributively

year, 1 yīr, 2 yēr, *n* **1.** The period of time in which the seasons go through their changes, or in which the earth completes a revolution around the sun As this period is not an exact number of days, and as its length may be defined in various ways, there are many kinds of year, of which the following are the principal

(1) The **astronomical, equinoctial, natural, solar,** or **tropical year,** the period between two passages of the sun through the same equinox, which determines the changing seasons Its length is 365 days 5 hours 48 minutes 46 seconds (2) The **sidereal y.,** the period of 365 days, 6 hours, 9 minutes, 9 seconds in which the sun apparently returns to the same stars It is 20 minutes and 23 seconds longer than the tropical ɔear, owing to the precession of the equinoxes among the stars (3) The **common y.** of 365 days, the nearest integral number of days to the solar year the length of all the ɔears of our calendar that are not leap-ɔears See LEAP-YEAR (4) The **embolismic** or **lunar y.** of 13 lunar months, one month being added at intervals to make the mean length that of the solar year as in the Hebrew calendar (5) The **wandering y.,** either the lunar ɔear or that of 365 days so called because in the course of time it will begin successively at each one of the seasons **vague y.‡.** See also phrases, as under CALENDAR, GREGORIAN, and JULIAN and below

2. *The period of time during which a planet revolves around the sun* as, the *year* of Mars or Jupiter

According to the Neptunian calendar it is only thirty-six *years* since the creation of Adam E F BURR *Ecce Cœlum* lect iv, p 104 [- & N 1870]

3. A period of about 365 days used as a unit of time, particularly in civil and religious reckoning in such usage divided into 12 months, and now reckoned as beginning January 1 and ending December 31, hence, any period of twelve months, as, a *year* from May 1

In the usage of law a ɔear is 365 days from any given date half a ɔear consists of 182 days and a quarter of a ɔear of 92 days (in New York) or 91 days (in England) The *additional day in leap-ɔear and the day immediately preceding* are reckoned as one day

4. *pl* Length or time of life, age, sometimes, old age

The wandering sons of the American forests showed the deepest respect to *years* LYDIA H SIGOURNEY *Letters to Mothers* letter XIX, p 235 [H 1842]

[< AS *geār*, ɔear]

—**astral year,** same as SIDEREAL YEAR See YEAR 1 —**bird of the y.,** a bird in its first ɔear —**bissextile** ɔ, same as LEAP-YEAR —**calendar, civil,** or **legal y.,** the period of time from midnight of December 31 to the same hour twelve months thereafter Formerly, in England the legal ɔear began with the 25th of March tho historic years were counted from January 1 In 1751 the English Parliament enacted that the legal ɔear should begin with the first of January 1752 See CALENDAR AMENDMENT ACT under CALENDAR —**canicular y.,** same as SOTHIC YEAR —**centurial y.,** a year whose number is exactly divisible by 100 —**Chinese y.,** see CALENDAR —**church y.,** same as CHRISTIAN YEAR, under CHRISTIAN —**consular y.** (*Rom Antiq*) a ɔear reckoned from the day on which the consuls entered upon their office —**cynic y.,** same as SOTHIC YEAR —**defective y.,** in the Hebrew calendar a ɔear of 353 days —**ecclesiastical y.,** same as CHRISTIAN YEAR —**fictitious y.,** the time elapsing between two successive returns of the sun to the same point to 280° mean longitude —**financial y,** same as FISCAL YEAR —**Hebrew y,** see CALENDAR —**Mohammedan y.,** see CALENDAR —**perfect y,** in the Hebrew calendar a ɔear of 355 days —**periodical y,** same as ANOMALISTIC YEAR —**Platonic y.,** a cycle imagined by the early Greek and Hindu astronomers at the end of which all the planets were supposed to come into conjunction identified by some with a complete revolution of the equinoxes about 26,000 ɔears **great y.‡** —**regular y,** in the Hebrew calendar a ɔear of 354 days —**school y,** that portion of a ɔear during which a school, as a public school or college is in session usually reckoned as included between two summer vacations —**Sothic y,** the fixed solar year of the Egyptians consisting of 365 days so called because determined by the heliacal rising of the dog-star —**y. and a day** (*Law*) a time designated for the purpose of insuring a full ɔear's lapse In some codes the period is longer than the strict meaning of the words —**ɔear'-bird",** *n* The dioan so called because of belief that each plication on its beak takes a ɔear to grow See illus under DIOLAN —**y.-book,** *n* **1** A book published once a ɔear or annually revised usually to give statistical information, as an annual cyclopedia or the yearly register of a religious denomination **2** A book concerning the ɔear, as relating to its seasons dates anniversaries, or the like **3** One of a somewhat broken series of the earliest reports of English judicial decisions from Edward II to Henry VIII inclusive, made by the chief scribes of the courts at the expense of the crown and published ɔearly Same decisions of the reign of Edward I, later published are now included among the ɔear-books **book of ɔears and termst.—ɔ -count,** *n* A pictographic record symbolizing the principal events of the ɔear a mnemonic device of certain North American Indians for preserving their tribal history —**ɔ -day,** *n* **1.** A day on which prayers were said for the dead **2.** A certain day *of the year from which the more primitive tribes* adjust their calendars and determine the dates of their ceremonials it may be fixed by the position of some heavenly body in relation to some conspicuous and permanent object on the earth's surface —**y., day, and waste** (*Eng Law*), the sovereign's prerogative to take for a ɔear and a day the profits of lands and tenements of one attainted of petty treason or felony with the right of waste by cutting timber plowing up gardens meadows etc —**y. in, y. out,** from one ɔear to the next without cessation —**y. of confusion,** the 707th year of the Roman era 47 B C, when the Julian calendar was introduced —**y. of grace,** a ɔear of the Christian era **y. of our Lord‡.**

ye-a'ra, 1 yē-ā'rə, 2 ɣe-ā'rä, *n* Poison ivy.

Yeard'ley, 1 ɔīrd'lī 2 yērd'lī **Sir George** (1580–21/22 1627). A governor of Virginia

yeared†, *a* Having existed many ɔears aged

year'ling, 1 yīr'liŋ, 2 ɔēr'ling, *a* Being a year old

year'ling, *n* A young animal past its first year and not yet two years old· said chiefly of barn stock, specif, according to racing and trotting rules, a colt a ɔear old dating from January 1 of the year of foaling

ɔear'long, 1 yīr'lŏŋ, 2 ɔēr'long, *a* Continuing through a ɔear

year'ly, 1 ɔīr'lī, 2 ɔēr'lī, *a* **1.** Included within a ɔear's time, comprehending a ɔear, as, a *yearly* revolution around the sun **2.** Occurring once a ɔear, annual **3.** *Continuing or lasting a* ɔear, as, a *yearly* subscription

year'ly, *adv* Once a ɔear, annually, as, gifts *yearly* bestowed **year'li-ly‡** [Rare]

yearn¹, 1 ɔīrn, 2 ɔērn, *vi* **1** To desire something

yern², *v* eagerly, experience a strong desire or tender longing, as, to *yearn* for home **2†.** To give tongue, as a dog [< AS *giernan*, < *georn*, eager]

yearn†, *v* **I.** *t* To trouble, grieve vex **II** *i* To sorrow, mourn

yearn³, 1 ɔērn 2 yērn *vt & vi* [Scot] To curdle, as milk

yearn⁴, *vt* [Prov Eng or Obs] To earn

yearnd, *pp* Yearned S S

ɔearn'full, *a* **1.** Mournful **2.** Desirous

yearn'ing¹, 1 yūrn'iŋ, 2 ɔērn'ing, *n* The act or feeling of one who ɔearns, a strong emotion of longing or desire, especially with tenderness —**yearn'ing-ly,** *adv*

yearn'ing², *n* [Scot] A rennet

yearth†, *n* *The earth*

yeast, 1 yīst, 2 ɔēst, *vi* To ferment

yeast, *n* **1.** A growth consisting of minute cells of ascomycetous fungus that collect together forming a ɔellow, frothy, viscous substance that, in contact with saccharine liquids, develops or increases by germination, producing alcoholic fermentation by means of enzyms



Cells of the Yeast of Beer (*Saccharomyces cerevisiæ*)

Yeast is used to induce fermentation, in which process alcohol and carbon dioxid are produced, as in the brewing of beer and the raising of bread The portion of the yeast that sinks to the bottom during fermentation at a temperature ranging from 32° to 45° Fahr is called **bottom** or **sediment yeast,** in distinction from that on the surface, which rises at a temperature of about 65° to 79° Fahr, and is called **surface** or **top yeast.** Yeast also yields on fermentation acetic and lactic acids, which property is taken advantage of in the manufacture of white lead

2. A substance containing such a growth as prepared for use or keeping, as by mixture with flour or meal See YEAST-CAKE **3** Froth or spume, as of water in agitation **4.** Figuratively, mental or moral ferment· as, the *yeast of youth* [< AS *gist*, < root in OHG *jesan*, ferment]

—**ɔeast beer,** see BEER —**ɔeast'-bit"ten,** *a* Affected by the passing of the tap-froth of ɔeast into the body said of beer when the action of the ɔeast slackens —**y.-cake,** *n* A cake of prepared ɔeast used in the raising of bread Specif (1) A small mass of ɔeast condensed thickened, and dried into a cake (2) A small partially condensed mass of ɔeast done up in tin-foil in this form known as *compressed* **ɔeast.** —**ɔ.-cell,** *n* A cell of the yeast-plant —**y.-plant,** *n* Any plant of the order *Saccharomycetales* **y.-fungus‡.** —**y.-powder,** *n* A baking-powder used as a substitute for ɔeast in the raising of bread and the like

yeast'y, 1 yist'ī, 2 ɔēst'ī, *a* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or resembling ɔeast, causing or characterized by fermentation, hence, figuratively, restless, unsettled, frivolous **2.** Covered with or consisting mainly of froth or foam, as, the *yeasty* waves **3.** Light or unsubstantial —**ɔeast'i-ness,** *n*

Yeates, 1 yēts *or* yīts 2 yāts *or* yēts **Thomas** (10/11 1768–10/11 1839) An English Oriental scholar *Syriac Grammar*

yeath, 1 ɔēth 2 ɔēth *n* [Southern U S] Earth a vulgarism —**yeath'quake",** *n* Earthquake

Yeats, 1 ɣēts *or* ɣīts, 2 ɣāts *or* ɣēts, *n* **1. John Butler** (9/16 1839–2/13 1922) an Irish artist **2 William Butler** (13/14 1865–) an Irish poet and novelist, *Plays for an Irish Theater* [Spain

Ye'cla, 1 yē'klə 2 ɣe'clä, *n* A town in Murcia province,

yed, 1 ɔed, 2 ɔēd, *v & n* [Scot] Wrangle

yed'dingt, *n* A minstrels song also a romance or tale

Yed'do, 1 yed'o, 2 ɔēd'o *n* Tokyo a former name **Yed'ot.**

yedet, *vt* To go *imp* incorrectly as *pres* **yead†.**

yedet, *imp* of GO, *v* Went **yodet.**

yeel†, *n* An eel [as HIELAMAN

yeel'a-man, 1 yīl'ə-man, 2 yēl'a-măn, *n* [Austral] Same

yeft†, *n* A gift

yegg'man, 1 ɔeg'man 2 ɣēg'măn, *n* [-MEN *pl*] [Slang, U S] A tramp who makes a business of robbery rather than of begging a traveling burglar and safe-blower **yegg‡**

When a particularly clever thief is found among a gipsy tribe he is selected as the *yegg* or chief thief Then came the name of John Yegg and finally the word *yeggman* *The Press* [Philadelphia] May 27 '09

ye-gul'ta, 1 ɔē-gī'tə 2 ɔe-ḡī'tä, *n* [Porto Rico] *Ornith* A stilt [casia, Russia 140 m to the Sea of Azof

Yel'a, 1 ɔel'ə 2 yī'a, *n* A river in Kuban province, Ciscau-

Ye'lsk, 1 ɔē'lsk 2 ɔe'lsk, *n* A town in Kuban province, Ciscaucasia, Russia

yelt, 1 ɔēt, 2 ɔet, *n* Same as YATE TREE

Ye-ka"te-ri'na, *n* Same as EKATERINA See CATHERINE

Ye-ka"te-rin'burg, etc Same as EKATERINBURG etc

Ye"la-gu'i, 1 ɔē'lə-gū'ī 2 ɣe'lä-ḡu'ī, *n* A river in Yeniseisk government Siberia length 200 m to the Yenisei river

yeld, 1 ɔeld, 2 yēld, *a* [Scot] Not giving milk, barren **yelt.**

yeld, *pp* Yelled S S

yeldet, *v* Yield

yelde'hall"†, *n* Guildhall

yel'drin, 1 yel'drin 2 yēl'drin, *n* [Prov Eng] The yellow-hammer **yel'dring‡; yel'drock‡.** [Russia

Ye-lets', 1 yē-lets' 2 ɣe-lēts' *n* A town in Orel government,

Ye'li-u-Thsoo"-Thsai', 1 yē'lī-ū-tsū -tsaī', 2 ɣe'lī-u-tsu"-tsī', *n* (1190–1244) A Chinese minister of state councilor of Genghis Khan

Ye-li"za-vet-grad', 1 yē-lī sa-vet-grăd', 2 ɣe-lī'sä-vĕt-grăd', *n* A town in Kherson, Ukraine

Ye-li"za-vet-pol', 1 ɔē-lī'sa-vet-pōl' 2 ɣe-lī'sä-vĕt-pōl', *n* **1.** A government in N W Azerbaijan 16,721 sq m. **2.** Its capital

yelk, 1 ɔelk 2 yĕlk *n* [Dial] Same as YOLK

yell, 1 ɔel, 2 yĕl, *v* **I** *t* To utter or express with a

yelp, ɔell as to *yell* a command, he *yelled* defiance

II. *i* To give utterance to a ɔell call loudly, shout

Why *yell* so in ɔour sleep Comrade' Did ɔou see aught? DINAH M CRAIK *Looking Death in the Face* I 19

[< AS *gellan*, ɔell] Syn. see BELLOW, CALL, ROAR —**ɔell'er,** *n*

yell¹, *n* **1.** A sharp, loud, inarticulate cry. (1) A scream or outcry, often half-involuntary, the result of strong and sudden emotion, as rage terror, or anguish as, *a yell of agony* (2) *A cry of some animals, as the hyena's yell* (3) A characteristic shout used by some special set of persons in warfare as to cheer on an attack or inspire terror as *a Comanche yell*

The howling of wild beasts and the *yell* of Indians HAWTHORNE *Mosses, Young Goodman Brown* p 99 [H M & CO 1891]

2. [U S & Canada] A cry composed of a prearranged set of words or syllables, or both, often with rhythmic cadence, customarily employed by some semi-organized bodies, as college students, as, the *yell* of Yale

yell†, *n* Ale —**yell'house"†,** *n* An ale-house

Yell², *n* **1.** A county in W central Arkansas 955 sq m, county-seats Danville and Dardanelle **2.** One of the Shetland Islands, 17 by 6½ m

Yel-la'la Falls, 1 ɔe-lā'lə 2 yĕ-lā'lä Cataracts in the Kongo river, 120 m from the sea

yell'ing, 1 yel'iŋ, 2 ɔĕl'ing, *n* The act of emitting a ɔell or ɔells, ɔells collectively

yell'och, 1 ɔel'ɔH 2 ɔĕl'ɔH, *v & n* [Scot] Yell, scream

yel'low, 1 ɔel'o, 2 ɔĕl'o, *v* **I.** *t* To make ɔellow, as by dyeing, as, *yellowed* with age **II** *i* To become ɔellow

yel'low, *a* **1.** Of or having a color similar to that of the spectrum between green and orange, and resembling that of brass, gold, saffron, etc, as, a *yellow* flower, *yellow* pigment **2.** Having a sallow complexion especially noting a mulatto, as, a *yellow girl* also applied to a race See YELLOW PACE, below

In Java a *yellow* not a white girl is considered, according to Madame Pfeiffer a beauty DARWIN *Descent of Man* vol II pt II p 331 [A 1871]

3. Jaundiced, hence, melancholy, jealous **4.** [Slang] Dishonorable, cowardly, mean, as, a *yellow* decision (of an umpire), he has a *yellow* streak in him **5.** [Colloq] Sensational, especially, offensively so said of newspapers, as, a *yellow* journal, *yellow* journalism [< AS *geolu*, ɔellow]

—**California ɔellow-bells,** an ornamental bushy annual (*Emmenanthe penduliflora*) of western North America, 9 to 12 inches high with bell-shaped creamy-ɔellow flowers **California golden bells‡.—ɔ.-angel,** an angel-fish (*Holacanthus ciliaris*) of the West Indies and Florida coast —**ɔ. atrophy,** a rapid and usually fatal disorder of the liver marked by fatty degeneration of the glandular cells jaundice subcutaneous hemorrhages and coma or delirium caused by phosphorus-poisoning or by microbic infection —**ɔel'low-back",** *n* **1.** See LAMPSILUS **2.** [Slang, U S] A legal-tender note having an orange-colored back Compare GREENBACK —**y. bass,** a serranoid fish (*Morone interrupta*) found in the lower Mississippi river ɔellow with seven black stripes on the sides —**ɔel'low-beak",** *n* Same as BEJAN —**ɔ.-berries,** Persian berries —**y. birch,** see BIRCH. —**y. bird's-nest,** pine-sap —**Y. Book,** in France a government publication issued in ɔellow covers Compare BLUE BOOK, etc —**y.-bottle,** *n* [Austral] A fly, the korrumburra —**ɔ. box,** a large tree (*Eucalyptus melliodora*) of Victoria and New South Wales yielding valuable timber **y. box-tree‡** —**y. boy. 1.** [Colloq] A mulatto or dark quadroon **2.** [Slang] A gold coin usually in the plural —**y. bunting,** the ɔellowhammer —**y. butterwort,** a butterwort (*Pinguicula lutea*) with ɔellow flowers on a scape, common from South Carolina to Florida —**ɔ calla,** a cultivated African aroid (*Aroides hastatum*) with a cup-shaped greenish-ɔellow spathe, black-purple at the base within —**y. cartilage,** same as ELASTIC CARTILAGE See ELASTIC —**y. cat,** either of two catfishes (1) *Ameturus natalis* of the region of the Great Lakes and south to Virginia and Texas (2) *Leptops olivaris* of the Mississippi valley and south to Chihuahua Mex —**y. catechu,** gambier —**y. cell,** same as ZOOXANTHELLA —**y. centaury 1.** Same as YELLOWWORT **2.** St Barnaby's thistle —**y. clover,** either of *two species with small heads of* ɔellow flowers (*Trifolium agrarium* and *T procumbens*) —**y. copper ore,** copper pyrites chalcopyrite —**ɔ. coralline,** same as CORALLINE *n*, 3 —**ɔ.-covered literature,** sensational or trashy novels so called because often issued with ɔellow covers —**y. cress,** see under CRESS —**y. cypress,** the Sitka cypress a common tree around Puget Sound and northward, sometimes 100 feet high, ɔielding a soft close-grained durable ɔellow timber —**y. dead-nettle,** the weasel-snout —**ɔ. deal,** see SCOTCH PINE, under PINE¹ —**y.-dog money,** wildcat money See MONEY —**y. duckwing,** a kind of game-fowl with golden-ɔellow wing-bows —**ɔ -dye tree,** a tropical American tree (*Xylopia polycarpa*) with extremely bitter bark and wood It ɔields a ɔellow dye —**y. earth** (*Chem*) a ɔellow ocher, sometimes used as a pigment —**ɔ eglantine,** the Austrian eglantine (*Rosa eglanteria*) —**ɔ -eyed,** *a* **1.** Having ɔellow or ɔellowish eyes **2.** Having a ɔellow eye as a *ɔellow-eyed* daisy —**ɔ -eyed grass,** any plant of the genus *Xyris* —**ɔ. fir, 1.** The Douglas spruce (*Pseudotsuga mucronata*) **2.** The great silver fir (*Abies grandis*) —**ɔ. flag. 1.** The ɔellow iris **ɔ. flower de-luce‡. 2.** See under FLAG¹, *n* —**ɔ goat's-beard,** same as TRAGOPOGON —**ɔ. George†,** a guinea —**ɔ gowan** [Prov Eng or Scot], any of several wild ɔellow-flowered plants as the buttercup or marsh-marigold —**ɔ. grouper,** a serranoid fish (*Mycteroperca olfax*) of Pacific island waters and the Panama coast one of the sea-basses —**ɔ. grunt,** a hæmuloid fish (*Hæmulon sciurus*) ranging from Florida to Brazil —**ɔ. gum,** same as ACAROID GUM **y. grass-tree gum‡.—ɔ -gum,** *n* The melæna or black jaundice of infants —**ɔ. iris,** an Old World species (*Iris pseudacorus*) which bears bright-ɔellow flowers **ɔ. flag‡.—ɔ. jack. 1** A carangoid fish (*Caranx bartholomæi*) of the West Indies and Florida **2.** [J-] The ɔellow fever —**ɔ.-jacket,** *n* **1.** *Entom* A social wasp of the genus *Vespa* It is more or less marked with yellow, and is noted for the painfulness of its sting **2.** *Bot* Any one of various Australian gum-trees that are so called from their smooth, ɔellowish bark especially the honey-scented gum-tree or ɔellow box (*Eucalyptus melliodora*) and the jarrah (*Eucalyptus rostrata*) —**ɔ lead ore,** wulfenite —**ɔ -legged goose** [Local, U S], the white-fronted goose of America —**ɔ. lemur,** the kinkajou —**ɔ. locust. 1** The Kentucky yellowwood **2** See LOCUST², *n*, 1 —**ɔ. loosestrife,** the common loosestrife (*Lysimachia vulgaris*) —**ɔ. mackerel,** the jurel —**ɔ metal,** a brass consisting of 60 parts copper and 40 parts zinc —**ɔ oxeye,** the corn-marigold of the Old World —**ɔ perch,** see PERCH —**ɔ. phlox,** the Western wallflower —**ɔ. pike,** the wall-eye —**ɔ pine,** see PINE¹, *n*, 1. —**ɔ. plover,** the golden plover —**ɔ. plum,** see WILD PLUM —**ɔ poplar,** the tulip-tree erroneously so called —**ɔ. precipitate,** a ɔellow mercuric oxid See YELLOW WASH —**ɔ. or Asian race,** the race embracing the Sibiric and Sinitic branches of eastern Asian peoples —**ɔ. rail,** a rail (*Porzana noveboracensis*) of eastern North America, of a prevailing yellow, striped with black, and barred

with white above — **y. ratsbane**, orpiment — **y. rattle**, see RATTLE *n.*, 6 — **y. sally**, a yellowish European stonefly of the genus *Chloroperla* as *C. viridis*, esteemed as a bait by anglers — **y. sculpin**, the dragonet — **y. snake**, *n.* A West-Indian boa (*Chilabothrus inornatus*), yellowish, varied with black, and about 10 feet long — **y. snakeleaf** (the dog's-tooth violet or yellow adder's-tongue (*Erythronium americanum*) — **y. sponge**, a sponge (*Spongia agaricina*, var. *corlosia*) found in the West Indies and Florida — **y. spot.** 1. A small yellowish spot, the region of most acute vision, in the retina of all vertebrates 2. An American skipper or hesperild butterfly (*Pollites peckius*) brownish, with a yellow blotch on the hind wing — **y. tit**, an Indian crested timelloid bird (genus *Machlolophus*), of a prevailing yellow or green — **y. toadflax**, the common toadflax — **yel'low-top"**, *n* 1. Any goldenrod, especially the early goldenrod (*Solidago juncea*) 2. A variety of turnip with a yellow top — **y. turnip**, the rutabaga. — **y.-vented, a** Having the under tail-coverts yellow — **y.-vented bulbul**, a bird of Java, the *Pycnonotus crocorrhus* — **y. viper**, the fer-de-lance — **y. warbler**, the summer warbler — **y. wash**, a lotion consisting of a mixture of 18 grains of mercuric chlorid and 10 fluid ounces of lime-water **y. lotion‡.** — **y. wolf's-bane**, the Styrian wolf's-bane — **y. wren** 1. The willow-warbler 2. The European wood-warbler

Yellow is an element in self-explaining compounds, as **yellow-backed, y.-bellied, y.-billed, y.-breasted, y.-headed, y.-legged, y.-spotted, y.-tailed, y.-winged.**

yel'low, *n* 1. The color of the spectrum between green and orange, similar to that of brass or gold, extending from wave-length 590 to .533 micron, especially that as far as 580 See SPECTRUM 2. Any pigment or dyestuff having such a color See table 3 The yolk of an egg, in distinction from the white, vitellus 4. One of certain butterflies; a sulfur 5. See YELLOWS 6. [Prov Eng.] Gold 7. (1) Dyer's-broom (*Genista tinctoria*). (2) Wild mustard (*Brassica arvensis*) (3) Wild cabbage (*B. campestris*) — **black-bordered y.** (*Enton.*), a black-bordered orange butterfly (*Eurema nicippe*), found generally throughout the United States — **ivory y.**, a creamy yellowish color

VARIETIES OF YELLOW

NAME	Source or *Synonym	Use
ac'id yel'low	Coal-tar (amido-azo)	Dyestuff
a-liz'a-rin y	Preparation of alizarin	Dyestuff
an'i-lin y	Coal-tar (amido-azo)	Dyestuff
an'ti-mo-ny y	Antimony and lead oxids	Pigment
ar-sen'ic y	Arsenic and lead oxids	Pigment
au-re'o-lin y	Cobalt yellow*	
bis'muth y	Bismuth chromate	Pigment
bril'liant y	*Coal-tar (amido-azo)*	*Dyestuff*
cad'mi-um y	Cadmium sulfid	Pigment
Cam'po-bel'lo y	Coal-tar (phenol)	Dyestuff
Cas'sel y	Patent yellow*	
Chi-nese' y	King's yellow*	
chro'mi-um y	Lead chromate	Pigment
cit'ron-y	Zinc chromate	Pigment
co'balt y	Cobalt and potassium nitrite	Pigment
Co-logne' y	*Lead chromate, lead sulfate, and calcium sulfate*	Pigment
cop'per y	Copper chromate and potash	Pigment
co'al-tin y	Coal-tar (phthalein)	Dyestuff
Di Pa-li'to y	A light-yellow ocher	Pigment
drop'gum" y	Gamboge*	
Dutch pink y	*A yellow lake*	Pigment
Dutch y	A lake made with Avignon berries	Pigment
En'glish y	A yellow lake	Pigment
fast y	Acid yellow*	
flu'o-res'ce-in y	Coal-tar (phthalein)	Dyestuff
Fol's y	Carbolic and arsenic acids	Dyestuff
French y	Campobello yellow*	
gam-boge' y	A gum resin	Pigment
Gel'bin e y	Calcium chromate.	Pigment
Glal lo-li'no y	Naples yellow*	
gold'en y (1)	Naphthol yellow*	Dyestuff
gold'en y (2)	Antimonious sulfid	Pigment
im-pe'ri-al y	Coal-tar (phenol)	Dyestuff
In'di-an y (1)	Coal-tar (oxy-azo)	Dyestuff
In'di-an y (2)	Euxanthin	Pigment
in'di-um y	Indium sulfid	Pigment
i'o-din y	Lead iodid	Pigment
i'ron y (1)	Mars yellow*	
i'ron y (2)	Ferrous oxalate	Pigment
king's y	Orpiment	Pigment
Leip'sic y	Lead chromate	Pigment
lem'on y	Barium chromate	Pigment
mad'der y	Madder-root	Pigment
Man'ches-ter y	Naphthol yellow*	
Mars y	Artificial iron ocher	Pigment
Mar'ti-us y	Naphthol yellow*	
Mas'si-cot y	Lead monoxid	Pigment
met-an'il y	Coal-tar (amido-azo)	Dyestuff
min'er-al y	Lead oxid and chlorid	Pigment
Mont-pel'li-er y	Mineral yellow*	
mu'tric y	Cadmium sulfid	Pigment
naph'tha-lin y	Naphthol yellow*	
naph'thol y	Coal tar (phenol)	Dyestuff
Na'ples y	Antimony and lead oxids	Pigment
new y	*Coal tar (phenol)*	*Dyestuff*
o'pi-ment y	Arsenious sulfid	Pigment
Par'is y	Lead chromate	Pigment
pat'ent y	Mineral yellow*	
plat'i-num y	A platinum and alkali chlorid	Pigment
Queen's y	Mercurous sulfate	Pigment
quin'o-lin y	Coal-tar (quinolin)	Dyestuff
re-so'cin-ol y	Coal tar (oxy-azo)	Dyestuff
saf'fron y	Naphthol yellow*	
stron'ti-an y	Strontium chromate	Pigment
thal'li-um y	Thallium chromate	Pigment
Thwaite's y	Cadmium chromate	Pigment
tur'bith y	Queen's yellow*	
Turner's y	Mineral yellow*	
ul tra-ma-rine' y	*Citron-yellow**	
u-ra'ni-um y	Sodium uranate	Pigment
Vic-to'ri-a y	Coal-tar (phenol)	Dyestuff
y. carmine.	Lake with quercitron-bark	Pigment
y. lake	Quercitron lake	Pigment
y. madder	Madder-root	Pigment
y. ocher	Native iron ocher	Pigment

yel'low-bel"ly, 1 yel'o-bel'ı, 2 yĕl'o-bĕl'ı, *n* 1. A New Zealand flatfish (*Rhombosolea flesoides*) 2. A long, slim fresh-water fish (*Ptychocheilus oregonensis*) of the Columbia and Fraser rivers Compare SQUAWFISH 3. A uniformly yellow tortoise-shell obtained from the lower shell of the turtle 4. A serranoid fish (*Cleinolates* or *Plectroplites ambiguus*) of Australia

yel'low-bill", 1 yel'o-bil', 2 yĕl'o-bĭl", *n* The black scoter.

yel'low-bird", 1 yel'o-bûrd', 2 yĕl'o-bĭrd', *n* 1. The American goldfinch 2. The yellow warbler 3. The golden oriole [yellowrump

yel'low-crown", 1 yel'o-kroun', 2 yĕl'o-crown', *n* The

yel'lowd, *pp* Yellowed S S

yel'low fe'ver. 1. An acute infectious fever, endemic in tropical countries and occurring as an epidemic in the temperate zones It is caused by a specific ultramicroscopic organism capable of passing through the pores of a porcelain filter The blood is only infective during the first three days of the illness The disease is carried by a mosquito (*Stegomyia fasciata*) which only becomes infective twelve days after it is itself infected The fever becomes complicated with jaundiced conditions and is accompanied with vomiting of dark matter called black vomit A fall of atmospheric temperature to the freezing-point immediately stops the spread of the disease See MOSQUITO, STEGOMYIA. **yel'low Jack‡.**

2. [Slang] A frenzied longing for the gold-fields

yel'low-fin", 1 yel'o-fin' 2 yĕl'o-fĭn', *n* The redfin

yel'low-fish", 1 yel'o-fish', 2 yĕl'o-fĭsh', *n* An Alaska rockfish or hexagrammid (*Pleurogrammus monopterygius*)

yel'low-ham"mer, 1 yel'o-ham'er, 2 yĕl'o-hăm'er, *n* 1. An Old World bunting (*Emberiza citrinella*) with the sides of the head, neck, and breast bright-yellow, the back yellow and black, and the top of the head and tail-feathers blackish 2. [U S] The flicker or golden-winged woodpecker See illus under FLICKER **yel'low-am"mer‡; yel'low-ham"‡.**

yel'low-head", 1 yel'o-hed', 2 yĕl'o-hĕd', *n* 1. The yellow-headed blackbird 2. A New Zealand bird (*Chlonyx ochrocephala*), the native canary



Yellowhead (*Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus*) 1/10

yel'low-ing, 1 yel'o-ıŋ, 2 yĕl'o-ing, *n* The act or process of making yellow, specif., the treatment of pins by which they are cleaned as by boiling in an acid solution, before they are tinned

yel'low-ish, 1 yel'o-ish; 2 yĕl'o-ĭsh, *a* Somewhat yellow — **yel'low-ish-ness,** *n*

Yel'low Knife. A river in Mackenzie province Canada, length, 250 m. to Great Slave Lake

yel'low-legs", 1 yel'o-legz"; 2 yĕl'o-lĕgz", *n* A North-American sandpiper of the genus *Totanus*, with yellow legs *T. melanoleucus* is the **greater** or **winter yellowlegs**, *T. flavipes* the **lesser y.** (called local. is the **summer y.**), **yel'low-leg"‡, yel'low-leg"ger‡.**



Lesser Yellowlegs 1/11

Ranging over the whole of North America but breeding only or mainly far north is the Greater *Yellow-Legs* (*T. melanoleucus*) a bird about fourteen inches long, and agreeing with it essentially in all save size is the *Yellow-Legs* (*T. flavipes*) with a total length of less than eleven inches in both the legs are yellow in life They are found mainly along the coasts during the winter but in summer frequent the inland waters F H KNOWLTON *Birds of the World* p 365 [U S A ed 09]

yel'low-ly, 1 yel'o-lı, 2 yĕl'o-lı, *adv* In a yellow manner, with yellowish appearance

Yel'low Med'i-cine. A county in S W Minnesota 744 sq m county-seat Granite Falls

yel'low-ness, 1 yel'o-nes, 2 yĕl'o-nĕs, *n* The quality or state of being yellow

yel'low-om"ber, 1 yel'o-om'bar, 2 yĕl'o-ŏm'bĕr, *n* The yellowhammer

Yel'low Peak. A mountain in Colorado 13 615 ft high

yel'low-plush, 1 yel'o-plush 2 yĕl'o-plŭsh, Charles, Esq. Pen-name of W M Thackeray *Yellowplush Correspondence*

yel'low-poll", 1 yel'o-pōl', 2 yĕl'o-pōl', *n* 1. [U S] The yellow-polled wood-warbler (*Dendroica palmarum*) 2. The goldenhead

yel'low-rat"tle, 1 yel'o-rat'l, 2 yĕl'o-răt'l, *n* An erect annual herb (*Rhinanthus crista-galli*) of Europe and America with opposite leaves, yellow flowers, and broadly winged seeds rattling in the inflated calyx when ripe

Yel'low Riv'er. Same as HWANG

yel'low-root", 1 yel'o-rūt', 2 yĕl'o-rōōt', *n* 1. A low shrubby plant (*Xanthorhiza apiifolia*), with a bitter yellow bark and roots found from New York to Georgia Its root was employed as a yellow dye by the Indians 2. Same as GOLDENSEAL — **shrub yellowroot,** same as YELLOWROOT 1

yel'low-rump", 1 yel'o-rump', 2 yĕl'o-rŭmp', *n* The yellow-rumped warbler (*Dendroica coronata*)

yel'lows, 1 yel'oz, 2 yĕl'ōz, *n* [Plural form with singular meaning] 1. [Local U S] A disease of peach, nectarine, apricot, and almond-trees, beginning with red-spotted prematurely ripe fruit and summer or autumn development of the winter buds followed by yellowing of the foliage, stunting of the branches and gradual decay It is prevalent in the United States and is readily conveyed by bud inoculation Its cause is unknown 2. [Dial or Prov.] (1) Jaundice, especially a kind that affects horses, cattle and sheep, causing yellowness of the eyes (2) Leucorrhea in which the discharge is yellowish (3) Jealousy, hence a jaundiced or jealous condition of mind

Yel'low Sea. A gulf of the Pacific ocean on the N E coast of China and the W coast of Chosen 620 by 400 m.

yel'low-seed", 1 yel'o-sēd', 2 yĕl'o-sēd', *n* An Old World peppergrass (*Lepidium campestre*), sparingly naturalized in the eastern United States with downy stem, arrow-shaped leaves, small white flowers, and ovate winged pods in long racemes

yel'low-shank", 1 yel'o-shank', 2 yĕl'o-shĭnk', *n* The yellowlegs **yel'low-shanks"‡; yel'low-shins"‡.**

yel'low-shell", 1 yel'o-shel', *n* A geometrid moth (*Camptogramma bilineata*)

Yel'low Springs. A village in Greene county, O seat of Antioch College (non-sectarian) founded in 1852

Yel'low-stone, 1 yel'o-stōn, 2 yĕl'o-stōn, *n* 1. A river in N W Wyoming and central S Montana length, 1 100 m to the Missouri river 2. A range of mountains upon the E bank of the Yellowstone river from the lower cañon nearly to Shields river ; highest point Emigrant Peak, 10 960 ft 3. A county in central S Montana 3 710 sq m county-seat Billings — **Yellowstone National Park,** a reserve set apart in 1872 from N W Wyoming, E Idaho, and S Montana for the preservation of natural resources and game 62 by 54 m 3 312 sq m it is notable for its scenery, geysers etc — **Y. Lake,** a lake in Yellowstone National Park length 20 m

yel'low-tail", 1 yel'o-tāl', 2 yĕl'o-tāl', *n* One of various fishes (1) A carangoid fish (genus *Seriola*) an amber-fish especially *S. dorsalis* of California attaining a weight of 40 pounds and highly esteemed for food (2) The silver perch (*Bairdiella chrysura*) (3) Same as RUNNER 22 (1) (4) The pinfish (5) A California rockfish (*Sebastichthys flavidus*) (6) The menhaden (7) Same as TRUMPETER, 3 (8) [New Zealand] (a) A gadoid fish (*Pseudophycis bachus*) (b) A carangoid fish (*Caranx georgianus*) (9) An American tropical fish (*Ocyurus chrysurus*) (10) An Australian horse-mackerel (*Trachurus declivis*)

yel'low-throat", 1 yel'o-thrōt', 2 yĕl'o-thrōt', *n* An American warbler (genus *Geothlypis*), especially the **Maryland yellow-throat** (*G. trichas*), olive-green, with bright-yellow throat and breast



Maryland Yellow-throat 1/1

yel'low-weed", 1 yel'o-wid', 2 yĕl'o-wēd' *n* 1. Any one of various goldenrods, especially, the Canada goldenrod (*Solidago canadensis*) 2. The bulbous crowfoot (*Ranunculus bulbosus*) 3. The European ragwort (*Senecio jacobæa*) 4. The winter rape (*Brassica napus*) 5 Dyer's-rocket (*Reseda luteola*) 6. Same as WELD'

yel'low-wood", 1 yel'o-wud', 2 yĕl'o-wōōd', *n* 1. The yellow or yellowish wood of any one of various trees, or *the tree that produces it, specif. [U S.], a medium-sized* tree (*Cladrastis lutea*) with smooth bark, odd-pinnate leaves, and showy white flowers in large panicled racemes native in Tennessee and Kentucky and often cultivated The wood yields a yellow dye **go'pher-wood";** 2. Any one of several other trees with yellowish wood, as the shrub yellowroot the Osage orange, the Southern prickly ash, the buckthorn, the smoke-tree, etc 3. Any one of several Australian trees or their timber (1) A tree (*Acronychia laevis*) (2) A tree (*Rhus rhodanthema*), a congener of the American sumacs yielding a valuable deep-yellow timber and called **deep** or **dark yellowwood** (3) One of the satinwoods (*Daphnandra micrantha*) 4 Any one of several species of the genus *Podocarpus* as *P. latifolia* in India, and *P. elongata* and *P. thunbergii* in South Africa 5 Any one of various other trees, as the East-Indian satinwood, the Bahama satinwood, and the Australian yellowwood (*Flindersia oxleyana*)

yel'low-wort", 1 yel'o-wûrt', 2 yĕl'o-wûrt', *n* A European annual (*Chlora perfoliata*) with opposite leaves and yellow flowers The entire plant is very bitter and is used as a tonic and for dyeing yellow **yellow centaury‡.**

yel'low-y, 1 yel'o-ı, 2 yĕl'o-y, *a* Yellow or yellowish

yelm, 1 yelm, 2 yĕlm *rt & ri* [Prov Eng] To arrange straw so that it may be used for thatching — **yelm,** *n* A small sheaf of grain or straw handful

yelp, 1 yelp, 2 yĕlp, *vi* 1. *To utter a sharp or shrill cry,* bark sharply, as a dog when hurt 2†. To boast [< AS *gilpan*, brag akin to YELL *v.*] — **yelp'er,** *n* 1. One who or that which yelps 2. The avocet 3 The yellow-legs. 4. A turkey-call 5†. A boaster — **yelp'ing,** *n* The act of one who yelps, utterance of quick sharp cries or barks as of a dog also, the sounds so uttered

yelp, *n* 1. A sharp, shrill cry, a bark, crying bark, as of a dog 2†. A boast. [< AS *gielp*, < *gilpan*, brag]

yelpt, *pp* Yelped S S

yelt'ı, *3d per sing pres ind act* of YIELD, *v.*

yel'ting, 1 yel'tıng, 2 yĕl'tĭng, *n* A fish, the glass-eyed snapper (*Lutjanus carts*)

Ye'ma, 1 yē'mə 2 yē'mä, *n* [Zend] Same as YIMA

ye'man, ye'man-ry†, *n* Same as YEOMAN, etc

Yem'en, 1 yem'en 2 yĕm'ĕn *n* A vilayet in S W Arabia, Asiatic Turkey 73 800 sq m capital Sana

yen', 1 yen, 2 yĕn, *n* The monetary unit of the Japanese coinage See COIN [Jap., < Chin *yuen*, round, dollar]

yen', *n* A sucker (*Chasmistes brevirostris*) of Oregon

yen†, *n pl* Dyes

yen†, *adv* Yon

Yen'ang-yung", 1 yen'ŏŋ-yuŋ' 2 yĕn'ăng-yuŋ', *n* A town in Upper Burma India, on the Irawadi river

yend, 1 yend, 2 yĕnd *rt* [Prov Eng] To throw or cast

yen'der, 1 yen'dar, 2 yĕn'dĕr, *adv* [Prov Eng] Yonder

Yen'dot, 1 yen'dot, 2 yĕn'dŏt *n* Same as WYANDOTTE

Yen-du'a, 1 yen-dū'ə 2 yĕn-dū'ä, *n* An island of the Fiji group

Yen"ho-ei', 1 yen'hō-ē' *or* -ā' 2 yĕn'hō-ē' *or* -ā', *n* A Chinese scholar, favorite of Confucius **Yen"Hwu-y';** [*litre yen*]

Yen"Yu-en'‡

yen'ı, 1 yen'ı 2 yĕn'ı *n* [S Am] A tanagroid bird (*Calyptophilus frugivorus*)

Ye'ni-je, 1 yĕ'nı-je 2 yĕ'nĭ-jĕ *n* A town in Salonika vilayet, Macedonia Greece **Ye'nid-je;**

Yen'i-ka'le, 1 yen'ı-kälē' 2 yĕn'ĭ-kä'lĕ *n* A strait between the Sea of Azof and the Black Sea 25 by 2 to 6 m

Ye'ni-pa-zar', *n* Same as NOVI-BAZAR

Yen'i-se'i, 1 yen'ı-se'ı 2 yĕn'ĭ-sē'ĭ, *n* 1. A river in N W Siberia length 3 500 m to the Arctic ocean 2. Bay of, an estuary of the Yenesei river from the Arctic ocean

Yen'i-se'ian, 1 yen'ı-se'ıən *or* -se'ı-ən 2 yĕn'ĭ-sē'ĭ-ən *or* -sē'ən, *n* A member of a nomadic tribe of Samoyeds inhabiting the Siburian basin of the Yenisei river.

Yen'i-se'isk, 1 yen'ı-se'ısk 2 yĕn'ĭ-sē'ĭsk *n* 1. A government in W Siberia 997,156 sq m capital Krasnoyarsk. 2 A city on the Yenisei river Siberia **Ye'ni-se'ysk‡.**

yen'lle, 1 yen'ıl 2 yĕn'lĭ *n* *Mineral* Same as ELVAITE

Yen'ping-fu', 1 yen'pıŋ-fū', 2 yĕn'pĭng-fū', *n* A city in Fukien province China

Yeo'tal, 1 yē'ətal' 2 yē'ə-tăl' *n* Same as CUTTOO

Yeo, *contr* Yeoman

yeo'man, [1 yō'mən, 2 yō'măn, *n* [PLURALS, *yl*] 1. **yo'mans.**] [Eng.] (1) A freeholder next under the rank of gentleman (2) Anciently, a man who owned free land of forty shillings yearly, being thereby qualified to vote serve on juries etc, as a free and lawful man, hence, in modern usage, a farmer, especially one who cultivates his own farm, loosely, a man of the common people

His family were yeomen of the richer class who for some generations had held property R C Jebb *Richard Bentley* p 2 [in 1842]

2. In the United States navy, a petty officer appointed to have charge of the stores pertaining to a division or department on board ship as paymaster's yeoman, engineer's yeoman etc 3. [Eng.] (1) One of the higher class attendants in the service of a nobleman or of royalty as yeoman of the crown, yeoman of the lower tank, as yeoman of the chamber, of the stables, etc (2) A member of the yeomanry cavalry.

(3) A yeoman of the guard **4†.** One who acts as an assistant in a subordinate capacity, a journeyman, helper [< AS *gā*, district, + *man*, man]

—sig'nal-yeo"man, *n Eng Navy* The officer in charge of the signals **—yeoman's service,** efficient service or assistance in some pressing emergency **—Yeomen of the Guard,** in England, a special guard of one hundred men of the royal household chosen from the best rank below the gentry, and never less than six feet in height **—yeo'man-like",** *a* Pertaining to or resembling a yeoman **yeo'man-ly‡**



British Yeoman (modern)

yeo'man-ly, 1 yō'mən-li, 2 yō'man-ly, *adv* As a yeoman or yeomen, stanchly, bravely

yeo'man-ry, 1 yō'man-ri, 2 yō'man-ry, *n* **1.** The collective body of yeomen, freemen, loosely, the common people, especially farmers

The Commonwealth was the work of the laity, the sturdy *yeomanry* and God-fearing commoners of England WHITTIER *Prose Works, Richard Baxter* in vol 1 p 361 [T & F 1866]

2 [Eng] A home guard of cavalry consisting of about 14,000 gentlemen and gentlemen farmers, organized in 1745 in Yorkshire to oppose the forces of the Young Pretender In 1901 the name of the body was changed to **imperial yeomanry,** and since 1907 it has formed the cavalry of the Territorial Army **3.** The condition or status of a yeoman **4†.** A body of retainers or followers **5†.** That which marks or befits a yeoman

yeor'ling, 1 yōr'liŋ, 2 yōr'ling, *n* A bird, the yellow-hammer [England

Yeo'vil, 1 yō'vil, 2 yō'vil, *n* A borough in Somersetshire,

yeo'wom-an, *n* **1.** A woman who does service as a yeoman in the U S Navy **2** A woman who works on a farm

yep, 1 yep, 2 yĕp, *adv* [Vulgar, U S] Yes Compare NOPE.

yep'pit, 1 yep'it, 2 yĕp'it, *n* [Slang, U S] A street Arab, a poor boy [he goes

yer, 1 yūr, 2 yĕr, *adv* [Dial, Southern U S] Here, as, *yer yert, prep* Before; ere

yer'ba, 1 yūr'bə, 2 yĕr'bə, *n* [Sp] **1.** A herb or plant **2.** Same as MATE abbr of YERBA MATÉ **—yerba buena** [California], a fragrant perennial plant (*Micromeria chamissonis*) of the mint family, used as a carminative **—y. del oso,** a California species of buckthorn (*Rhamnus californica*) **—y. mansa,** a perennial herb (*Anemopsis californica*) of the pepper family, growing in New Mexico, Arizona, and California, reputed to be useful as a diuretic and for rheumatism **y. de mansat.—y. maté,** Paraguay tea, maté **—y. reuma,** an aromatic Californian herb (*Frankenia grandifolia*), a remedy in catarrhal affections **—y. sagrada,** a South-American plant (*Lantana brasiliensis*) **—y. santa. 1.** Either of two California plants of the genus *Eriodictyon* (1) *E californicum,* the California tarbush (2) *E tomentosum* **2.** A Mexican medicinal plant (*Piper sanctum*) yielding oil like oil of sassafras **—yer'bal,** *n* [Sp Am] A plantation or district abounding in yerba maté

yer'cum, 1 yūr'kum, 2 yĕr'cūm, *n* The fiber of madar.

yerd†, *n* Yard **yerde†.** [for horse-cloths **yer'gast.**

yer'ga, 1 yūr'ga, 2 yĕr'ga, *n* A coarse woolen material used

yerk, 1 yūrk, 2 yĕrk, *v* **I.** *t* **1.** [Scot] To tie with a jerk or tightly **2** [Prov Eng & U S] To jerk **3.** [Scot or Obs] To beat, lash, excite **II.** *t* [Prov Eng or Obs] To jerk, also, to kick, as a horse [For JERK¹, *v*]

yerk, *n* [Prov or Obs] A jerk

Yer'kes, 1 yūr'kiz, 2 yĕr'kes, **Charles** (6/22 1837–12/22 1905). An American capitalist who developed the London transit system and founded Yerkes Observatory, 1892 The **Yerkes Observatory,** on Lake Geneva, Wis, has a dome 92 feet in diameter, and its telescope has an object-glass of 40-inch aperture The lens alone cost $66,000 and the entire plant more than $350,000 The observatory was presented to the University of Chicago and is used for advanced work in astronomy

yerkit, *pp* Yerked S S

yerl, 1 yūrl, 2 yĕ'rl, *n* [Scot] Earl.

Yer'mak, 1 yūr'mak, 2 yĕr'mak, *n* A Cossack chief (—1583) who conquered Siberia **Er'mak'Ti"mo-fee'richt.**

yernt. I. *a* Lively brisk, eager **II.** *adv* Briskly, soon, early.

yern'ingt, *n* Diligence, activity CHAUCER *R R* l 5 951

yer'nut", 1 yūr'nut", 2 yĕr'nūt", *n* Same as GROUNDNUT, 4

Ye'ro-slan', 1 yē ro-slän', 2 yē ro-slan', *n* A river in Saratof government, Russia, length, 180 m to the Volga

yes, 1 yes, 2 yĕs, *n* A reply in the affirmative

yes, 1 yes, 2 yĕs, *adv* As you say, truly, just so a reply of affirmation or consent opposed to *no,* and equivalent to a repetition of the words of a question or command in the form of an assertion, as, "Have you dined?" "*Yes*" (I have dined), "Come here!" "*Yes*" (I come), "Will he speak?" "*Yes*" (he will speak) The word is sometimes used to enforce by repetition or addition something that precedes, as, you slept; *yes,* you slept soundly, also with a rising inflection as equivalent to "It may be so," or "I hear, and what more?" sometimes as the sole response in conversation, a condemnable usage [< AS *gese, gise,* prob < *geā* yea + *si,* be it so, or + *swa, so*]

yes'a-walt, *n* [E Ind] A state messenger

ye-shi'bah, 1 ye-shi'ba, 2 yĕ-shi'ba, *n* [Heb] A rabbinic college in which the Talmud is taught **ye-shi'vaht.**

Ye-shil'-Ir-mak', 1 ye-shil'-ir-mäk', 2 yĕ-shil'-ir-mak', *n* A river in N central Asia Minor, Asiatic Turkey, length, 200 m to the Black Sea, anciently called **Iris.**

yes'-no", 1 yes'-nō", 2 yĕs'-nō", *vt* [Slang, Austral] In politics, to favor in some measure both sides in a question when they are generally regarded as diametrically opposed, trim **—yes'-no",** *a* **—yes'-no"er,** *n* **—yes'no"ism,** *n*

ye'so, 1 yē'so, 2 yē'so, *n* [Sp] Gypsum, sulfate of lime, also, a whitewash prepared from it, used throughout Mexico.

Yes'od, 1 yes'ōd, 2 yĕs'ōd, *n* See SEPHIRA

Yes'so, 1 yes'o, 2 yĕs'o *n* Same as HOKUSHU

yestt, *n* Yeast **—yest'yt,** *a* Yeasty

yes'ter-, 1 yes'tər-, 2 yĕs'tər-, *prefix* Of or pertaining to the day before the present, by extension, of longer periods than a day, as *yesteryear.* [< AS *geostran-, giestran-*]

—yes'ter-day, *n* **1** The day preceding to-day, the day last past as, *yesterday* was Monday **2.** Figuratively, time not long gone, the near past **yes'tert** [Poet] **—yes'ter-da‡,** *adv* On the day last past **—yes'ter-eve"ning,** *n* The evening of yesterday **yes'ter-eve"‡; yes'ter-e'vent.—yes'ter-eve"ning,** *adv* **—yes'ter-morn"ing,** *n* The morning of yesterday **yes'ter-morn"‡.—yes'ter-morn"ing,** *adv* **—yes'ter-night",** *n* The night last past **—yes'ter-night",** *adv* **—yes'ter-noon",** *n* The noon of yesterday **—yes'ter-sun"‡,** *n* Yesterday **—yes'ter-week",** *n* Last week **—yes'ter-year",** *n* Last year.

yes'ter-fang"†, *n* Anything captured or caught on the day preceding or in recent time

yes'ternt, *a* Of or pertaining to yesterday

yes-treen', 1 yes-trin', 2 yĕs-trēn', *n & adv.* Same as YESTEREVENING [*Yetus*

yet, 1 yet, 2 yĕt, *n Zool* A volutid gastropod of the genus

yet, *adv* **1.** In addition, besides, further often with a comparative, as, there is more evidence *yet* to be offered

What has he to gain *yet* who has gained heaven?
W G SCHAUFFLER *Last Days of Christ* pt 1, p 179 [J. P. J 1854]

2. Before or at some future time, eventually, as, he will *yet* succeed **3.** In continuance of a previous state or condition, still, as, while it was *yet* morning, I hear him *yet* **4.** At the present time, now, as, do not go *yet* **5.** After all the time that has or had elapsed, as, I waited until nine, and the train had not *yet* arrived, are you not ready *yet?* **6.** Up to the present time, heretofore commonly with a negative, as, he has never *yet* told a lie

It is even *yet* true that the world by wisdom knows not God
J T PECK *Central Ideas of Christianity* p 184 [H D 1856]

7. Than that which has been previously affirmed, still: with a comparative, and either immediately before it or at the end of the sentence, as, silver is a *yet* better electrical conductor, it was hot yesterday, to-day it is hotter *yet* **8.** As much as, even, as, he did not believe the reports, nor *yet* the evidence [< AS *git,* now]

Syn.: besides, further, hitherto, now, still, thus far *Yet* and *still* have many closely related senses and, with verbs of past time, are often interchangeable, we may say "while he was *yet* a child," or "while he was *still* a child" *Yet,* like *still,* often applies to past action or state extending to and including the present time, especially when joined with *as,* we can say "he is feeble *as yet,*" or "he is *still* feeble," with scarcely appreciable difference of meaning, except that the former statement implies somewhat more of expectation than the latter *Yet* with a negative applies to completed action, often replacing a positive statement with *still,* "he is not gone *yet*" is nearly the same as "he is here *still*" *Yet* has a reference to the future which *still* does not share, "we may be successful *yet*" implies that success may begin at some future time, "we may be successful *still*" implies that we may continue to enjoy in the future such success as we are winning now **—as yet,** same as YET, 5

yet, *conj* **1.** Nevertheless notwithstanding, as, I speak to you peaceably, *yet* you will not listen **2.** But, as, he is willing, *yet* unable **3.** Altho, as, active, *yet* ill **4.** Tho such be the case, nevertheless, as, rude, *yet* not unkind Syn., see BUT, NOTWITHSTANDING

yet'a-pa, 1 yet'ə-pa, 2 yĕt'ə-pa, *n* [S Am] The yiperu

yet'ent, *pp* Got CHAUCER *R R* l 5,702

yeth, 1 yeth, 2 yĕth, *n* [Prov Eng] Heather

yet'ling, 1 yet'liŋ, 2 yĕt'ling, *n* **1.** [Prov Eng] A small iron pan having a bow handle and three feet **2.** [Scot] Cast iron

Ye"to-ro'fu, 1 yē"to-rō'fu, 2 yē"to-rō'fu, *n* An island, the largest of the Kurile group in the N Pacific ocean, 140 by 20 m, 2 650 sq m

yett, 1 yet, 2 yĕt, *n* [Scot] A gate

Ye"u', 1 yē ū', 2 yē'u', *n* **1.** A district in Upper Burma, India *5,000 sq m* **2** *Its capital*

yeuck'le, 1 yūk'i, 2 yuk'i, *a* [Scot] Itchy **yeuk'yt; yuck'yt.—yeuck'le-ness,** *n*

yeu'ling, 1 yū'liŋ, 2 yu'ling, *n* [Prov Eng] The act of walking around fruit-trees and invoking a plentiful crop

yeuns, 1 yūnz, 2 yūnz, *n* [Scot] Waste grain blown away, after cleaning, by fanners

yevet, *vt* To give **—yev'ent,** *pp* Given

yew, *vt* [Naut or Prov] Same as YAWL *v*

yew, 1 yū, 2 yu, *n.* **1.** Any tree or shrub of the genus *Taxus* (see TAXUS); especially *T baccata,* the **common Old World yew** or **European yew,** a medium-sized evergreen tree of slow growth and long life, with spreading horizontal branches and dense dark-green foliage. It is cultivated in many varieties. **2.** The wood of the common yew-tree It has a close grain, is hard, elastic, durable, and valuable for various uses The mature wood is orange-red or brown **3.** A bow made from the wood of the yew-tree [< AS *īw,* yew] **—American yew,** the ground-hemlock **dwarf yew.—fetid yew,** the Florida torreya, also, the California nutmeg **—Irish yew,** a variety of the common yew (*Taxus baccata fastigiata*) with the branches erect and closely compressed in a broom-shaped or pyramidal head **—Mexican yew,** a large bush or small tree (*Taxus globosa*) from Mexico, often cultivated **Pacific yew‡; Western yew' —yew'ber"ry,** *n* The fruit of the yew-tree



European Yew 1/3
f, a single sterile catkin *s, a single spray, bearing fruit*

yew'ent, *a* Made of yew

yext, *vi* To hiccup **—yext,** *n* A hiccup **yex'ingt.**

Yezd, 1 yezd, 2 yĕzd, *n* **1.** A province in central Persia **2** Its capital

Yez"de-gir'di-an, 1 yez'di-jūr'[*or* -gūr']di-ən, 2 yĕz de-ġĕr'-[*or* -ġĕr']di-an, *a* Relating to the Persian era beginning on June 16, A D 632, when **Yezdegird III,** the last Sassanian monarch, was overthrown by the Mohammedans See ERA **Yez"de-ger'di-ant.**

Yez'di, 1 yez'di, 2 yĕz'di *n* Same as IZEDI [< *Yezid,* their reputed founder] **Yez'i-del‡; Yez'i-dit.**

yez"o-ma'su, 1 yez'o-mä'su, 2 yĕz'o-ma'su, *n* [Jap] The Hokkaido salmon (*Oncorhynchus yessoensis*)

y-fere'†, *adv* Together **i-fere'†.**

Yg'dra-sil, 1 ig'dra-sil, 2 ÿġ'dra-sĭl, *n Norse Myth* The world-tree whose roots and branches bind together heaven, the earth, and hell, and from which all tribes of nature receive nourishment literally, the bearer of Ygg or Odin On the top of the tree sits an eagle between whose eyes rests Vedfolner, a hawk

Yodrasil is one of the noblest conceptions that ever entered into any scheme of cosmogony or human existence It is in fact the great tree of life
R B ANDERSON *Norse Mythology* pt 1 p 188 [S C G 1879]

Yodrasil's three roots go down into the three great realms —(1) of death where, in the well Hvergelmer the dragon Nidhug and his brood are ever gnawing it (2) of the giants, where in the fountain of Mimer, is the source of wisdom (3) of the gods Asgard where at the sacred fountain of Urd, is the divine tribunal, and the dwelling of the Fates
Encyc Brit 11th ed vol xxvii p 920

[< Ice *Yggdra Syll*] **Ig'dra-sil‡, Igg'dra-sil‡; Yg'dra-sil‡; Ygg'dra-sil‡; Ygg'dra-sill‡.**

Yhvh, *n* See YHWH, under JEHOVAH

Y-lar', 1 i-yūr', 2 ÿ-yar', *n* [Heb] Same as IYYAR

yl'chus, 1 yl'hus 2 yl'hŭs *n* [Heb] A genealogical record.

Yld, 1 yid, 2 yĭd, *n* [Slang] A Jew [< G *Jüdisch,* Jewish, < *Jude,* Jew, < L *Judæus,* see JEW] **Yld'dish-ert.—Yld'dish. I** *a* Of or pertaining to a Yid or Jew, Jewish **II.** *n* A Middle High German dialect, or number of dialects, spoken by the Jews, containing a large number of Germanized Hebrew words and using Hebrew characters for its literature It contains about 70 per cent of German, 20 per cent of Hebrew, and 10 per cent of Slavic words and is used as a polyglot jargon for intercommunication by Jews from different nations

yield, 1 yild, 2 yĕld, *v* **I.** *t* **1.** To furnish in return for labor, or as a result of investment, as, the field will *yield* a large crop, the bonds *yield* 5 per cent interest **2.** To give up, as in return for some form of treatment, or as the result of a natural process, hence, in general, to produce, bring forth emit, as, grapes *yield* wine **3.** To give up, as to superior power, give out, relinquish, as, to *yield* one's fortune, to *yield* the ship **4.** To admit or acknowledge to be true, give up, especially in a moral sense, concede, as, to *yield* a point in debate **5.** To permit or suffer, grant, as, to *yield* precedence to age, to *yield* consent **6†.** To give compensation or reward to, requite, bless

II. *i* **1.** To give recompense for labor, bear or produce, as, the vines *yield* abundantly. **2** To acknowledge the supremacy of another, cease as oneself beaten, surrender, submit, as, the enemy were forced to *yield* **3.** To give place, as through inferiority in rank or excellence, as, we will *yield* to them in nothing **4.** To assent or comply, as under compulsion, consent, as, to *yield* to persuasion **5.** To give way slightly, as under pressure, as, the ground *yields* a little under our feet [< AS. *gieldan,* pay, yield]

Syn.: see ACCEDE, ALLOW, BEND, CONDESCEND DEFER², OBEY, PRODUCE, SUPPLY SURRENDER **—to yield the palm to,** to acknowledge the superiority of **—to y. up the breath, the ghost, or the life,** to die **—yield'a-bl(e²,** *a* **1.** That can or may be yielded **2** That can or may yield **—yield'a-ble-ness†,** *n* **—yield'ance†,** *n* The act of yielding **—yield'ent,** *pa* Yielded **—yield'er,** *n* One who or that which yields

yield, *n* **1.** The amount yielded, that which is yielded; product, result especially applied to products of industry, as of cultivation or mining **2.** *Finance* The profit per cent on invested capital **3.** *Forestry* The amount of wood at present upon, or which after a given period will be upon, a given area distinguished as **present yield; future y.; accident y.; intermediate y; final y.; working y.** GIFFORD PINCHOT *Terms Used in Forestry, U S Dept of Agr, Bulletin No 61* [GOV PTG OFF '05]

4. [Rare] The act of yielding [< AS *gield,* payment, < *gieldan,* pay, yield] Syn., see HARVEST PRODUCT

yield'ing, 1 yil'diŋ, 2 yĕld'ing, *pa* Disposed to yield, in any sense Syn.: see ACCOMMODATING, DOCILE, SUPPLE **—yield'ing-ly,** *adv* **—yield'ing-ness,** *n*

yield'ing, *n* **1.** The act of one who yields, acquiescence or compliance, surrender **2.** *Law* The returning or rendering, as of rent used in leases in the phrase **yielding and paying,** in the clause reserving rent (formerly called the *reddendum*)

yield'lessf, *a* Unyielding

yift, *conj* If

yift, *2d per sing imp* of YIVE, *v* **—yiftt,** *n* A gift

yil'lah, 1 yil'ə, 2 yil'a, *n* [Anglo-Ind] A territorial division

Yi'ma, 1 yi'mə 2 yi'ma, *n* [Zend] The hero Jamshid

During the happy reign of *Yima* there was neither cold nor heat neither decay nor death nor malice produced by the demons
M HAUG *Essays on the Parsis* essay III, p 177 [TR & CO 1878]

yin, 1 yin, 2 yin, *n* [Scot] One **—yince,** *adv* [Scot] Once

Ying"tse', 1 yiŋ'tsē', 2 ying tsē', *n* A treaty port on the Liao river, Manchuria See NEWCHWANG **Ying"kow't.**

yip'er-u, 1 yip'ər-ū, 2 yip'er-ū, *n* [S Am] A South-American tyrannoid bird (*Gubernetes yetapa*) with elongated outer tail-feathers [Same as EARTH-HOUSE

yird, 1 yūrd, 2 yird, *n* [Scot] Earth **—yird'-house",** *n*

yis, 1 yis, 2 yis, *adv* [Prov Eng & Obs] Yes

yis'ter-dayt, *n* Yesterday **yis'ser-da‡.**

yit, 1 yit, 2 yit, *adv & conj* [Prov & Obs] Yet [mer

yite, 1 yait, 2 yit, *n* [Local, Brit] A bird, the yellowhammer

yivet, *vt & vi* To give

-yl, *suffix Chem* A termination noting a radical as, *ethyl,* the radical of ethylic alcohol *methyl,* the radical of methylic alcohol [< Gr *hylē,* wood, material]

y-lang'-y-lang", *n* Same as ILANG-ILANG

yle†, *n* **1.** Aisle **2.** Eel **3** Isle

yl'lan-ra-ton', 1 il yūn-rə-tōn', 2 ÿl'yan-ra-tōn', *n* [S. Am] The agouara or crab-eating raccoon

Y. M. C A, *abbr* Young Men's Christian Association

Y. M. Cath. A., *abbr* Young Men's Catholic Association.

Y. M. C. U., *abbr* Young Men's Christian Union

y-mel't, *prep* Among **y-mell't.**

Y. M. H. A, *abbr* Young Men's Hebrew Association

Y'mir, 1 ü'mər 2 ü'mir, *n Norse Myth* The progenitor of the giants formed of frost and fire, out of whose body Odin, Vili, and Vē created the world His blood is the sea, his flesh, the land his bones the rocks, his skull, the sky, his brain, the clouds **Y'mert.**

ympt, ympet, *n* Same as IMP, *n*

ympnet, *n* Hymn [tinamou

y-nam'bu, 1 i-nām'bū 2 ÿ-nam'bu, *n* [S Am] The rufous

yn'ca, *n* Same as INCA

y-nogh't, *a & adv* Enough **y-nough't; y-now't.**

yo, 1 yō, 2 yŏ, *pron* [Dial] You

yo, *interj* See YO HO

Yoa'kum, 1 yō'kum, 2 yŏ'kŭm, *n* **1.** A county in W Texas 840 sq m county-seat, Plains **2.** A town in Dewitt county, Texas

Yo'hi, 1 yō'hi, 2 yō'hī *n* [Jap] The army reserve of Japan, in which the soldier serves 4 (or 5) years and 4 months

yo'chel, 1 yō'hl, 2 yō'hl, *n* [Scot] Same as YOKEL **yo'chicht**

Yo"chow', 1 yō'chau' 2 yō'chow', *n* A treaty port in N. E Hunan province, China

yod, *n* Same as JOD, 1

yodet, *imp* of GO, *v* **yedet.**

yo'del, 1 yō'dl, 2 yō'dl, *vt & ti* To sing a yodel; **yo'dle,** change the voice quickly from its natural tone to a falsetto and back, warble, as, to *yodel* a ballad [< G dial *jodeln,* yodel] **jo'del‡.—yo'del-er,** *n* One who yodels **yo'dlert.**

yo'del, } *n* A song or refrain, sung to meaningless syl-**yo'dle,** } lables or merely vocalized, in which the performer changes quickly from the chest- to the head-tone and back, also, a song introducing such a refrain, a warble common among Swiss and Tyrolese shepherds **jo'del‡.**

It is not love of music, nor sentimental attachment to the shepherdesses, that sets every little goat-bell a-tinkling and every sweet-toned cow-bell a-ringing when *the yodle* is heard
E. Eggleston in *Century Magazine* Oct., 1890, p 807

yodh, 1 yōd, 2 yōd, *n* [Heb] The tenth letter in the Hebrew alphabet, deriving its name from the Hebrew *yādh*, hand, and having a numerical value of 10 —**yod‡.**

yo'ga, 1 yō'gə, 2 yō'gä, *n* [Sans] **1.** A religious and abstract meditation on the Supreme Spirit especially, meditation by means of which supernatural faculties are acquired See HATHA-YOGA and RAJAYOGA

The proper aim of every man who practised *Yoga* was the mystic union (or rather re-union) of his own spirit with the one eternal Soul or Spirit of the Universe
Monier Williams *Buddhism* lect x p 226 [1 M 1889]

2 [Y-] The system of ascetic philosophy established by Patanjali in which meditation on the Supreme Spirit is inculcated as the way to final beatitude and rules for it are laid down

yo-ghoort', 1 yō-gûrt' 2 yō-gōort', *n* [Turk] Milk clotted by the *Bacillus bulgaricus* said to assist in destroying noxious intestinal bacteria **yo-ghurt'‡; yo-ghurt'ə‡, yo-gurt'‡, yo-hourt'‡**

yo'gi, 1 yō'gi, 2 yō'gi, *n* [Sans] A follower of the Yoga philosophy, an ascetic or adept, supposed to possess magical powers. A true Yogi according to the *Bhagavad Gîta* (vi, 13 15), should be indifferent to all earthly things **Yo'geet, Yo'gint.** [Yoga

Yo'gism, 1 yō'gizm 2 yō'gism, *n* The doctrines of the

yo'gle, 1 yō'gl, 2 yō'gl, *n* [Scot] Same as OGLE

yoh, 1 yō, 2 yō, *n* [Chin] *A former musical instrument* resembling a short flute and played with one hand —**yo².**

yo'heave"-oh', 1 yō'hēv"-ō', 2 yō'hēv"-ō', *n* & *interj* A cry used by sailors while they are engaged in raising the anchor

yo-him'bine, 1 yō-him'bin 2 yō-him'bin *n* *Chem* An alkaloid ($C_{21}H_{26}N_2O_4$) present in the bark of an African tree (*Corynanthe yohimbi*)

yo"-ho', 1 yō"-hō', 2 yō"-hō', *interj* An exclamation to attract attention, heigh, there!

Yo-i'chi, 1 yo-i'chi, 2 yo-i'chi, *n* A town in W Hokushu Island, Japan

yoick, 1 yoik, 2 yōik, *vt* & *vi* To urge on, as foxhounds, *by the cry of "yoicks"* [ing

yoicks, 1 yoiks, 2 yoiks, *interj* A cry formerly used in hunting

yoit, 1 yoit, 2 yōit, *n* [Prov Eng] Same as YITE

yo'jan, 1 yō'jən, 2 yō'jan, *n* [Hind] A measure of length See MEASURE —**yo'ja-nat.** [wool yolk

yok, 1 yŏk 2 yŏk *n* [Dial] The natural grease found in

yoke, 1 yōk, 2 yōk, *v* [YOKED, YOK'ING] **I.** *t* **1.** To attach by means of a yoke, put a yoke on, as, to *yoke* a pair of oxen **2.** To join with or as with a yoke, couple, link, as, our fortunes are *yoked* together **3.** To attach draft-animals to by means of a yoke

Our Lord, thy son Wills that his chariot be *yoked* at noon
Edwin Arnold *Light of Asia* bk III, st 12

4. To bring into bondage, enslave, as, a people *yoked* by an absolute despotism **5** [Prov Eng] To begin upon with vigor, set to **6.** [Scot] To seize, fight, attack **7** Figuratively to marry, join in matrimony

II. *i* **1.** [Prov Eng] To make a beginning, address oneself with vigor **2.** [Scot] To contest, make an onslaught **3** [Archaic] To be joined with or as with a yoke be coupled be united —**yoke'a-ble**(-ə), *a*

yoke, *n* **1.** A frame or cross-bar with attachments used for coupling draft-animals, as oxen generally made of timber, hollowed or curved near the ends, each of which has a bow to receive the neck of a draft-animal See the illus under OX **2.** Any one of many similar contrivances used for various purposes Specif (1) A frame as of wood, fitted for a person's shoulders and from the ends of which are suspended burdens intended to balance, as pails of milk (2) A frame as of wood, fastened to the neck of an animal to prevent it from straying, as through a fence a poke (3) A frame or cross-bar from which a large bell is hung for greater convenience in ringing with a rope (4) *Naut* A crosspiece on a rudder-head carrying yoke-lines for steering (5) *Plumbing* A coupling for uniting pipes especially twin hot- and cold-water pipes, usually with cocks that regulate the temperature of the discharge (6) The crosspiece joining the side-pieces of a U magnet (7) *Mach* A strap, clamp clip slotted piece or the like, serving to confine or guide the movement of a part of a machine or mechanism (8) *Arch* A *tie-beam, tie-rod, or* similar member (9) A part of a garment designed to support a gathered part giving shape to the garment, as at the shoulders or the hips (10) A cross-bar suspended from the collars in double harness to support the end of the pole **3.** That which binds or connects, as, the *yoke* of love **4** Servitude or some visible mark of it, bondage, slavery See phrases below **5.** *sing & pl* A couple, pair, specif, two draft-animals, as, a *yoke* of oxen **6** *Agric* (1) The quantity of land plowed by a yoke of oxen in a day (2) The amount of time occupied in a consecutive plowing, usually from one meal to another, as, to work two *yokes* in a day **7.** *Carp* A wooden crosspiece at the top of a window-frame **8** An old Austro-Hungarian measure of land equal to 1 422 acres **Jock‡** **9** [Local, Eng] Same as YARD-LAND **10‡.** [Eng] A hill, or a chain of hills [< AS *geoc*, yoke, < root in L *jungo*, join] —**ax'le-yoke",** *n* A clip-yoke for an axle See CLIP² —**loop-y,** *n* The loop for the strap that limits the swaying of a vehicle —**spring-y,** *n* *Car-building* A spring-saddle —**to pass under the y.,** to march under a yoke, sometimes an actual ox-yoke, sometimes a spear resting horizontally on two others fixed upright a ceremony of humiliation through which prisoners of war were made to go by the Romans —**yoke'-ar"bor,** *n* A journal-box having a yoke or curved arm to protect a belt —**y.-bone,** *n* *Anat* The malar bone or cheek-bone, which unites the bones on the side of the head with those of the face —**y.-devil‡,** *n* Either of two companion devils —**y.-elm,** *n* The European hornbeam so called from its use in making ox-yokes —**yoke'fel"low,** *n* A mate or companion in labor a person to whom one is linked by a common tie or burden —**y. like,** *a* —**y.-line,** *n* One of a pair of ropes attached to the ends of a yoke on a rudder-head for steering common in small boats **y.-rope‡** —**yoke'mate",** *n* Same as YOKEFELLOW —**y. of the sky,** same as ECLIPTIC —**y.-toed,** *a* *Zygodactylous*

yoke'age, 1 yōk'ij, 2 yōk'ag, *n* Same as ROKEAGE

yo'kel, 1 yō'kl, 2 yō'kl, *n* [Prov Eng] A countryman; country bumpkin —**yo'kel-ish,** *a*

yoke let, 1 yōk'let, 2 yōk'lĕt *n* [Prov Eng] A small farm

yok'ing, 1 yōk'iŋ, 2 yōk'ing, *n* **1** The act of one who yokes **2.** [Scot] As much work as is done by a yoke of draft-animals at a time **3.** *pl Mining* [Local, Eng] Stakes placed at regular intervals for the purpose of asserting the ownership or marking the boundaries of a mining-claim.

Yok"ka-i'chi, 1 yō"ka-i'chi, 2 yō"ka-i'chi *n* A seaport on Ise Bay, Honshu Island, Japan [on Tokyo Bay, Japan

Yo"ko-ha'ma, 1 yō ko-hä'ma, 2 yō"ko-hä'ma, *n* A seaport

Yo"ko-su'ka, 1 yō'ko-sū'ka, 2 yō'ko-su'kä, *n* A city on Tokyo Bay, Japan

yo'kul, *n* Same as YOKUL

Yo'kut, 1 yō'kut, 2 yō'kŭt, *n* A member of the principal Mariposan tribe of Indians See MARIPOSAN

yok'y‡, *a* **1.** Of or pertaining to a yoke **2.** Yoked

Yolf, *n* Same as YULF [British West Africa

Yo'la, 1 yō'la, 2 yō'la, *n* A province of Northern Nigeria,

Yo-lan'de, 1 yo-lan'di, 2 yo-län'de, *n* A feminine personal name

yol'dring, 1 yōl'driŋ, 2 yōl'dring, *n* [Prov Brit] A bird, the yellowhammer **yol'dring‡, yol'drin‡.**

yolk, 1 yōk *or* yōlk, 2 yōk *or* yōlk (XIII), *n* **1.** The yellow portion of an egg, the contents or substance of the ovum, especially that which is used for the nourishment of the embryo, consisting of fat- or oil-drops, etc, as distinguished from the formative protoplasm from which the body of an animal is developed, the vitellus

The yolk of a bird's egg is large and central in position (see CENTROLECITHAL, compare ALECITHAL TELOLECITHAL) and composed of layers of varying tint disposed concentrically about the germinative vesicle It varies in amount relatively to the parent in proportion as the young must be long or briefly nourished before becoming able to feed and care for itself The nourishment it contains is absorbed by means of the umbilical blood-vessels that spread over its surface during the embryonic period See illus under EGG

Of buttered eggs! best eaten with a spoon,
I bid your *yelk* glide down my throat's red lane
George Colman, Jr. *The Lady of the Wreck* can 2, st 1

2. A fine yellow soapy exudation from the sebaceous glands of sheep, wool-oil [< AS *geolca*, < *geolu*, yellow] **yelk‡** [Dial] —**yolk'shag",** *n* Same as WOOL-SAC —**y.-cord,** *n* *Zool* In some of the insects, as the *aphids* that cord which serves to join the egg-chambers with the yolk-glands —**y.-duct,** *n* The duct by which the umbilical vesicle is united to the intestine, the vitelline duct —**y.-gland,** *n* A vitellarium —**y.-nucleus,** *n* A structure seen in the young ovum, concerning which, beyond its *existence nothing is known* —**y.-plug,** *n* *A cell-mass in certain* vertebrate embryos which closes the blastophores —**y.-sac,** *n* The part of the cavity of the blastodermic vesicle that does not enter into the formation of the alimentary canal —**y.-skin,** *n* The vitelline membrane —**yolked,** *a* Having a yolk or yolks, as, a double-*yolked* egg —**yolk'y,** *a* **1.** Of or pertaining to a yolk **2** Affected with or containing yolk, as, *yolky* wool

Yol'land, 1 yol'and, 2 yōl'and, **William** (?/₁₁1810–?/₁1885) An English military engineer, *Treatise on Geodesy*, etc

yollet, *v* To yell

Yo'lo, 1 yō'lo, 2 yō'lo, *n* A county in central California, 996 sq m, county-seat, Woodland

yom, 1 yōm, *in phrases,* yom, 2 yōm, *in phrases,* yōm, *n* [Heb] Day used in designating days (1) of fasting, as **Yom Kippur** (Day of Atonement), (2) of feast, as **Yom** Teruah (Day of Blowing, that is, of sounding the shofar See TRUMPET, *n*)

Yom Kip'pur, 1 yōm kip'ur, 2 yōm kip'ur [Heb] The day of atonement in the Jewish Church, observed on the 10th of Tisri It is marked by continuous prayer and fasting for 24 hours from sundown on the evening previous

yon, 1 yon, 2 yŏn, *a* Yonder chiefly poetic, as, in *yon* hut he lives [< AS *geon* that] —**yon,** *adv* Yonder

yon'co-pin, 1 yoŋ'ko-pin, 2 yŏŋ'co-pin, *n* Same as WATER-CHINKAPIN

yondt, *a* & *adv* Same as YONDER [< AS *geond*]

yondt‡, *a* Mad furious

yon'der, 1 yon'dər, 2 yŏn'der, *a* Being at a distance and in the place indicated by words or gesture or by a glance, that or those

And I will cut a reed by *yonder* spring
And make the wood gods jealous.
Oscar Wilde *Garden of Eros* st 13

yon'der, *adv* In that place, at a distance, there, as, *yonder* is a church [< YON]

Yo"ne-za'wa, 1 yō nē-zä'wa, 2 yō"ne-za'wa, *n* A city in N Honshu Island Japan

yongt, *a* & *n* Same as YOUNG —**yong'hedet,** *n* Youth

Yonge, 1 yuŋ, 2 yŏŋ, *n* **1. Charles Duke** (11/₁₁1812–11/₁₀1891) an English historian **2 Charlotte Mary** (3/₁₁1823–3/₁1901), an English novelist *The Heir of Redclyffe*

yongtht. *I a* Young *II n* Youth

yo'ni, 1 yō'ni, 2 yō'ni, *n* [Sans] The female organ the symbol under which Sakti is worshiped in India Compare LINGAM

yon'kert, *n* Same as YOUNKER [county, N Y

Yon'kers, 1 yoŋ'kərz 2 yŏŋ'kers, *n* A city in Westchester

Yonne, 1 yŏn, 2 yŏn, *n* **1** A river in central France, length, 120 m to the Seine river **2** A department in central France, 2 894 sq m capital, Auxerre

yont, 1 yent, 2 yŏnt, *prep* [Scot] Beyond

Yoog, 1 yūg, 2 yōōg, *n* The river Yug

yook, 1 yūk, 2 yōōk *v* & *n* [Prov] Same as YUCK² **yeukt.**

Yoo'suf-ibn-Ta"she-feen', 1 yū'suf ibn-tä'sha-fin', 2 yōō'-suf-ibn-ta she-fēn', *n.* An African prince and warrior (-1106), founded Morocco [YAUPON

yop'on, 1 yop'on 2 yŏp'ŏn, *n* [Local, U S] Same as

yo'ra, 1 yō'ra, 2 yō'ra, *n* A watercourse, *especially one that* conducts water from a river for irrigation or to a mill

yore, 1 yōr, 2 yōr, *n sing & pl* [Poet & Archaic] Old time, *originally years* [< AS *geāra* gen pl of *geār*, year]

So to the Sirens' rocks they draw a dangerous path forsooth
In *yore* agone, now white with bones of many a perished man
Morris *Æneids of Virgil* bk v, l 866

—of yore, of old time

yoret, *adv* In time past *in old time* long ago

Yore'dale beds, 1 yōr'dāl, 2 yōr'dāl *Geol* See chart at GEOLOGY [< *Yoredale*, in Yorkshire, Eng]

Yor'ick, 1 yor'ik 2 yōr'ik *n* **1** In Shakespeare's *Hamlet*, a jester to the King of Denmark See TARLTON, RICHARD **2** In Sterne's *Tristram Shandy*, a parson with a vein of humor a descendant of the preceding

york, 1 yōrk, 2 yōrk, *vt* *Cricket* To bowl out with a yorker

York, *n* **1 Duke of** Any one of various bearers of this title Specif (1) **Edmund of Langley** (5/₁1341–8/₁1402), an English prince fifth son of Edward III, founded the house of York (2) **Edward** (1373–10/₁1415), son of Edmund warrior, fell at Agincourt introduced in Shakespeare's *Henry V* (3) **Richard Plantagenet** (9/₁1411–12/₁1460), Regent of France Protector of England defeated and killed at Wakefield (4) **Richard** (2/₁1472–1483) second son of Edward IV murdered by Richard III in the Tower introduced in Shakespeare's *Richard III* (5) **Frederick** (5/₁1763–1/₁1827), second son of George III, an English general served in France and Holland commander-in-chief defeated by the Dutch near Bergen 1799 **2** An estuary in S E Virginia outlet of the Mattapony and Pamunkey rivers 40 by 2½ m **3** Same as YORKSHIRE **4** A district in S W New Brunswick province, *Canada* **5** *A county in S W Maine* 957 sq m, county-seat, Alfred **6.** A county in S E central Nebraska, 588 sq m, county-seat, York **7** A county in *S E Pennsylvania*, 875 sq m, county-seat, York **8.** A county in central N South Carolina 669 sq m county-seat, Yorkville **9.** A county in S E Virginia 121 sq m county-seat, Yorktown **10** A borough, archiepiscopal city, and county town of Yorkshire, England noted for its cathedral, the capital of Roman Britain and later of Bernicia and Northumbria, captured by the Parliamentarians after the battle of Marston Moor, July 16, 1644 also county itself **11** A town in York county, Me **12** A *city county-seat of* York county, Neb, seat of York College (United Brethren), founded in 1890 **13.** A township and city, county-seat of York county, Pa **14.** A district and town in Western Australia **15 Y. Centre,** two districts (**North** and **South**) *in Ontario province, Canada* —**York-Antwerp rules** (*Marine Insur*), certain rules relating to general average, *adopted at an international congress at York* in 1864, and modified at an international congress at Antwerp in 1877 —**Y rite,** a Masonic rite comprising three degrees and controlled by the several grand lodges —**y.-use,** see USE *n* 5

Yorke, 1 yōrk, 2 yōrk, *n* **1. Charles** (12/₂₀1722–1/₂₀1770), Lord Mayor, *an English statesman and jurist Lord Chancellor* **2 Sir Joseph Sydney** (5/₁1768–8/₁1831), an English admiral **3. Oliver,** pen-name of the editor of *Fraser's Magazine* when originally issued

York'er, 1 yōrk'er, 2 yōrk'er, *a* Relating to York county, Pa —**Yorker Brethren,** same as RIVER BRETHREN

york'er, *n* *Cricket* A ball that pitches within a few inches of the block-hole [< *Yorkshire*, Eng]

York'ish, 1 yōrk'ish, 2 yōrk'ish, *a* **1** Of or pertaining to the city or county of York, England **2.** Adhering to or favoring the house of York See YORKIST

York'ist, 1 yōrk'ist, 2 yōrk'ist *n* An adherent of the house of York as opposed to the Lancastrians especially in the Wars of the Roses See ROSE

York Peninsula A tract of land 100 by 30 m on the east side of the Gulf of Carpentaria Queensland Australia

York'shire, 1 yōrk'shir, 2 yōrk'shir *n* **1.** *A maritime county* in N E England the largest county in England 96 by 80 m, 6 066 sq m county town, York it is divided into East West, and North Riding **2** A breed of swine See SWINE **Yorkst.—Yorkshire buck** (*Cookery*), a dish consisting of Welsh rabbit prepared with bacon and a poached egg —**Y. canary,** a slim erect variety of the caged canary —**Y. flannel,** flannel made of undyed wool, manufactured in Yorkshire —**Y grit,** a grit from Yorkshire used for polishing —**Y. pudding,** a batter pudding *baked in the same pan with and under the meat*

There is one sentence which should be written up in letters of gold in every kitchen *Yorkshire pudding* is defined as batter enriched by the gravy of a roasted joint"
The Globe [London] Nov 22, '11

York'town, 1 yōrk'taun, 2 yōrk'town *n* A town, county-seat of York county, Va where Cornwallis surrendered to Washington Oct 19, 1781, taken by McClellan, May 3, 1862

York'ville, 1 yōrk'vil, 2 yōrk'vil, *n* A town, county-seat of York county, S C [*yor'lingt.*

yor'lin, 1 yōr'lin, 2 yōr'lin, *n* [Scot] The yellowhammer

Yo'ru-ba, 1 yō'ru-ba, 2 yō'ru-ba, *n* **1** A member of an extensive family of the African Slave Coast negroes of the same linguistic stock, dwelling chiefly between the lower Niger and Dahomey Many North-American negroes are of Yoruba descent **2** A region in the Western Province of Southern Nigeria, *British West Africa* 18 500 sq m, capital Ibadan **Yo'ru-ba-land"‡.—Yo'ru-ban,** *a*

Yo-sem'i-te Falls, 1 yō-sem'i-tē 2 yō-sĕm'i-tē A cataract in three falls Upper Fall, 1,436 ft, Middle Fall, 626 ft, Lower Fall, 400 ft high

Yo-sem'i-te Nation-al Park A national reservation in Mariposa county, Cal, 719 622 acres it includes Yosemite Valley and Mariposa Big Tree Grove See YOSEMITE VALLEY

Yo-sem'i-te Valley, A gorge in the Sierra Nevada mountains Mariposa county, Cal, 6 by ½ to 1 m, shut in by precipitous walls and heights, 3,000 to 5 000 ft high, traversed by the Merced river made a State park in 1864 and a national reservation in 1890 —**Yo"se-mit'ic,** *a*

Yo"shi-hi'to, 1 yō'shi-hi'to 2 yō shi-hi'to, *n* (8/₂₃1879–12/₂₃ 1926) Emperor of Japan, succeeded his father, Mutsuhito, July 30, 1912

Yo"shi-wa'ra, 1 yō shi-wä'ra 2 yō shi-wa'rä *n* [Jap] A district in Tokyo, appropriated to prostitutes applied also to such a district in any large city of Japan

yot, 1 yot, 2 yŏt, *vt* [Prov Eng] To unite closely fasten

yo'ta-cism, 1 yō'ta-sizm, 2 yō'ta-çizm, *n* The forming of *j* (English *y*) or some other *allied sound simultaneously* with a continuous consonant made with the outer (front) part of the tongue, as *s, r, l*, as in the *l* sound in *million* [< Gr *iōta*, see IOTA] —**yo'ta-cize,** yo'ta-cise, *vt* To subject to yotacism as a letter

yotet, *vt* To put *water on steep* [< AS *geōtan pour*]

you, 1 yū, 2 yo, *pron* The person, animal, or thing (as personified) addressed the personal pronoun of the second person plural, used also in addressing a single person, originally as *the pronomen reverentiæ* to kings and the like and still a plural of courtesy *You* as a singular in *you us*, attained much use even literary, in the 18th century, but is now illiterate You with the plural construction is the usual form of direct address —*thee* and *thou* having been displaced, except in special uses in the singular, and *ye* as a plural being archaic (see these words), as, *you* are a man indeed are *you* all here?

You is often used indefinitely like *one* or *they*, for persons not specified as, as *you* descend the mountain *you* are surprized at the luxuriance of the foliage *You* also occurs in reflexive use for *yourself* or *yourselves*, as rest *you* here while I go in *You* is also very commonly used elliptically, as I will give (to) *you* a present There is also a disjunctive use employed for the sake of emphasis as, You traitor *you!* [< AS *ēow* dat and acc of *gē*, ye]

you' all", 1 yū'ôl 2 yu'-al, *pron* [Colloq, Southern U S]

You'att, 1 yū'at, 2 yu'-at, **William** (1777–2/₁1847) An English veterinary surgeon *Treatise on the Horse*, etc

You'do-ma, 1 yū'do-ma, 2 yu'do-ma, *n* A river in Siberia; 170 m to Maia river **Ju'do-mat.**

youf, 1 yuf 2 youf, *v* [Scot] To bark

Yough'al, 1 yū'ol *or* yōl, 2 yu'al *or* yal *n* A seaport and watering-p ace in E Cork county, Ireland

Yough"lo-ghe'ny, 1 yok o-gĕ'ny, 2 yŏk'o-ĕg'ny, *n* A river in N E West Virginia N W Maryland and S W Pennsylvania, length 150 m to the Monongahela river

youlf, *vi* Same as YOWL

You'mans, 1 yū'manz, 2 yu'mans **Edward Livingston** (5/₂ 1821–1/₁1887) An American scientific writer, founder and editor of *The Popular Science Monthly*

young, 1 yuŋ, 2 yŭng, *a* **1** Being in the early period

young‡, *of life or growth, not having reached mature age* or development, having lived or existed a short or comparatively *short time*, not old, as, a *young* child

Mysterious Egypt with her lessons of wisdom which were ancient when Greece was *young*
W I Kip *Early Conflicts of Christianity* p 30 [A 1850]

2. Not having progressed far, having recently come into being or action, newly formed, as, the day was *young*, *young* ice *young* love 3. Of or pertaining to youth or early life, as, in his *younger* years 4. Not infirm with age, full of vigor or freshness 5 Being without experience, ignorant, immature, as, *young* in wisdom 6. [Colloq] Denoting the younger of two having the same name or title, as, *young* George Smith 7. [Austral] Newly arrived [< AS *geong*, young] Syn.: see FRESH, YOUTHFUL

—**Young America** [Colloq, U S], the rising generation, or its characteristic spirit or notions —**Y. England**, a party of young English aristocrats who affected the manners and sentiments of the 17th and early 18th centuries, and were more or less one with a conservative political party in 1844 —**younger children** (*Eng Law*), such children as are not entitled to the rights of an eldest son, including daughters who are even older than the eldest son —**Y. Europe**, a former international pact of fraternity, founded about 1834 under the influence of Mazzini with headquarters at Berne in Switzerland, for the purpose of promoting the extension of democratic principles throughout Europe —**young'-eyed"**, *a* Having youthful eyes —**Y. France, Spain**, etc, progressive political parties in various European countries in the time succeeding the French Revolution of 1830 —**Y. Germany**, a literary and political coterie, of which Heinrich Heine, Karl Gutzkow, and Heinrich Laube were the chief exponents On its literary side, it constituted a protest against Romanticism on its moral and political side, it favored full civil and religious liberty advocated the separation of church and state and denied revealed religion The movement disappeared about 1848 —**Y. Ireland**, a revolutionary party in 1846, headed by Smith O Brien and Meagher, who were dissatisfied with the peaceful methods of O Connell in his efforts for the repeal of the Act of Union, and advocated resort to physical force for obtaining their political demands —**Y. Italy**, a former Neapolitan patriotic party founded by Benedetto Musolino in 1837, with the object of securing Italian unity and independence —**Y. Men's Christian Association**, a society for the promotion of social and religious work among young men to whom it furnishes the use of libraries reading-rooms, gymnasiums etc It was originated in London in 1844 by George Williams, introduced into America in 1851, and now extends over the civilized world with about 10 000 associations in the world 2 037 of which belong to America having a total membership of 720 468 who have done effective war-work during 1917–19 —**Y. Norway**, a radical party composed of Norwegian peasants who organized it about 1833 under the leadership of Henrik Wergeland — **Y. People's Society of Christian Endeavor**, an organization first formed by Francis E Clark D D, at Portland, Maine, in 1881, membership in which involves certain pledged Christian service now extended throughout the world in various denominations, and embracing more than a million members —**Y. Pretender**, see PRETENDER **Y. Adventurer†** —**Y. Switzerland**, a society organized to form an Alpine confederacy to include Switzerland Tyrol, Savoy, and the rest of the Alpine chain —**Y. Turkey**, a radical Turkish party organized in 1891 at Geneva seeking to introduce into the Ottoman Empire liberal democratic measures and to abolish absolute monarchy In 1908 it created constitutional government in Turkey.— **Y. Women's Christian Association**, a society for the promotion of the welfare of young women founded in 1877 in England by uniting bands formed in 1855, in London by Lady Kinnaird and in the country by Miss Robarts Many local associations were formed in America, the first in 1858 by Mrs Marshall O Roberts In 1906 the **Y. Women's Christian Association of the United States of America** was formed —**young'er**, *n* A young person, junior as a son to distinguish him from his father with *the* —**young'er-ly**, *a* [Colloq, U S] Youngish —**young'headt**, *n* Youth.— **young'-ish**, *a* Not having reached middle life rather young —**young'lyt**, *a* Like a young person youthful —**young'-ly†**, *adv* **1** In early life **2.** Weakly ignorantly —**young'-ness**, *n*

young', *n* Offspring, especially of animals —**with young**, with child gravid

Young, *n* **1. Alexander** (⁹/₁₁1800–²/₁₁1854), an American Congregational clergyman and editor *Library of Old English Prose Writers* etc **2. Sir Aretas William** (1778–¹²/₁₁1835), an English officer lieutenant-governor of Prince Edward Island **3. Arthur** (⁸/₁₁1741–⁴/₁₁1820), an English agriculturist economist *Travels in France* **4. Augustus** (³/₁₁1785–⁴/₁₁1857), an American geologist naturalist **5 Brigham** (⁶/₁₁1801–⁸/₁₁1877), second president of the Mormon Church and leader of Mormon colonists in Utah **6. Edward** (1683–⁴/₁₁1765), an English poet royal chaplain, *Night Thoughts* **7 John** (⁸/₁₁1807–¹⁰/₁₁1876), Lord Lisgar an English administrator governor of Canada **8 John Russell** (¹¹/₁₂1841–¹/₁₁1899), an American journalist, diplomat **9 Josué Maria** (¹⁰/₁₂1808–⁹/₁₁1866), an American printer, became a Roman Catholic first bishop of Erie, Pa **John Moody Young‡ 10. Matthew** (¹⁰/₁₁1750–¹¹/₁₂189-), an Irish prelate mathematician, and writer, *Natural Philosophy* **11. Patrick** (⁵/₁₂1584–⁹/₁₁1652), a Scottish classic scholar **12. Peter** (⁶/₁₅1544–¹/₁₁1628) a Scottish diplomat tutor to James VI *A Vindication of Mary, Queen of Scots* **13 Robert** (⁷/₁₂1822–¹⁰/₁₁1888), a Scottish theologian and Orientalist, *Analytical Concordance* **14. Samuel** (1780–1850), an American politician, identified with the Free-soilers **15 Thomas** (1587–¹¹/₂₁1655), an English Puritan divine tutor of Milton **16 Thomas** (⁶/₁₁1773–⁴/₁₂1829), an English physicist and scholar, established the undulatory theory of light **17. Sir William** (¹²/-1749–¹/-1815), an English administrator governor of Tobago, *History of Athens* **18.** A county in central N Texas 821 sq m, county-seat, Graham **19.** A town in New South Wales Australia

Young'hus-band, 1 yuŋ'huz-bənd, 2 yŭng'hŭs-band **Sir Francis Edward** (⁴/₁₁1863–) A British army officer, political agent leader of Tibet expedition to Lassa, 1904

young'ling, 1 yuŋ'liŋ, 2 yŭng'ling, *a* Young

young'ling, *n* **1.** A young person, animal, or plant, in comparison, the youngest, as, "the *youngling* of the flock smiled upon its mother's knee" **2.** An inexperienced person [< AS *geongling*, < *geong*, young]

Young Ros'ci-us, the. A sobriquet of Wm H West Betty

young'ster, 1 yuŋ'stər, 2 yŭng'ster, *n* **1.** A young person, a child, youth sometimes, also, a colt or other young animal **2** [Colloq] A junior military officer

Youngs'town, 1 yuŋz'toun 2 yungs'town *n* A township and city county-seat of Mahoning county, O

youngtht, *n* Youth.—**youngth'lyt**, *a* Youthful

youn'ker, 1 yuŋ'kər 2 yŭn'ker, *n* **1** A German squire, junker **2.** A young gentleman knight **3.** [Colloq or Archaic] A youngster stripling **4†.** A dupe novice [< D *jonker* < *jong*, young + *heer*, sir] **yun'ker‡.**

Yount Peak, 1 yount 2 yount. A mountain in Wyoming, 11 700 ft high [YAUPON

you'pon, 1 yu'pən, 2 you'pon, *n* [Local, U. S] Same as

your, 1 yūr *or* yər, 2 yur *or* yôr, *pron* Belonging to you. the possessive case singular and plural of *you* in use preceding the noun, as, is this *your* hat? Compare YOURS

Your often merely generalizes the word following or makes it indefinite being equivalent to an article or indefinite plural as *your* true man of the world never betrays himself (that is, 'a true man' or "true men")

Rich honesty dwells like a miser, sir, in a poor house, as *your* pearl in *your* foul oyster

SHAKESPEARE *As You Like It* act v, sc 4.

[< AS *cōwer*, gen of *gē* you]

yours, 1 yūrz *or* yərz, 2 yurs *or* yôrs *pron* Possessive case of YOU the form used when the noun is omitted, as to avoid repetition as is this (thing) *yours*? the prize is *yours* (that is, the prize is *your* prize) *Yours* is also used absolutely to mean (1) That which belongs to all those who are related to you as may it be well with you and *yours* (2) [Colloq] Your letter, message, or other communication as *yours* of the 13th received Compare YOU —**yours respectfully, y. sincerely**, etc formal expressions in the subscription of a letter

your-self', 1 yūr- *or* yər- self', 2 yur- *or* yôr- sĕlf', *pron* [YOUR-SELVES', YOUR-SELVES'S, *pl*] A reflexive and often intensive or emphatic form of the second-personal pronoun *you*

Yourself is employed as a simple objective as this rests with *yourself*, or in apposition with *you*, as you did it *yourself* Its use as a subject nominative is obsolete in literature *Yourself* is also used reflexively and rarely, as a substantive The putting of *you* for *thou* has introduced the anomalous compound *yourself* which is now very generally used instead of thyself This pronoun is essentially singular both in form and meaning GOOLD BROWN *Grammar of English Grammars* p 552, 10th ed [w w]

your'ta, yourte, *n* [F] Same as YURT

youse, 1 yūz, 2 yus *n* [E Ind] The hunting-leopard; chetah.

you'stone, 1 yuu'stōn, 2 yo u'stōn, *n* Chinese axstone, or jade

youth, 1 yūth, 2 yuth, *n* [YOUTHS, 1 yūthz, 2 yuths, *pl*] **1.** The state or condition of being young, youthfulness, as, his *youth* is apparent **2** The period when one is young, that part of life between childhood and manhood In *youth* the heart exults and sings LONGFELLOW *Kéramos* st 17 **3.** A young man, more rarely, a young woman in this sense with plural, as, a *youth* of promise, several *youths* passed by used as a collective plural, as, the *youth* of the country

[< AS *geōgoth*, < *geong* young] —**youth-and-old-age**, *n* Same as ZINNIA —**youth'hood**, *n* [Archaic] The condition or period of being young youth **youth'edet**; **youth'headt**.— **youth'like**, *a* —**youth-ly†**, *a* Pertaining to youth youthful —**youth'ly**, *adv* —**youth'nesst**, *n* Youthfulness —**youth'some**, *a* [Rare] Young in appearance or character youthful —**youth'wort"**, *n* The round-leaved sundew an old name —**youth'y**, *a* [Rare] Having youth youthful

youth'ful, 1 yūth'ful, 2 yuth'ful, *a* **1.** Of or pertaining to youth, characteristic of or suited to youth, having the vigor or freshness of youth, as, *youthful* years **2** Having youth, being still young, not adult or aged, as, a *youthful* enthusiast **3.** Not far advanced, early, as, the *youthful* period of a literature

Syn. boyish childish, childlike, girlish juvenile, puerile, young *Boyish*, *childish*, and *girlish* are used in a good sense of those to whom they properly belong, but in a bad sense of those from whom more maturity is to be expected *childish* eagerness or glee is pleasing in a child but unbecoming in a man *puerile* in modern use is distinctly contemptuous *Juvenile* and *youthful* are commonly used in a favorable and kindly sense in their application to those still *young* *youthful* may have a favorable import as applied to any age as when we say the old man still retains his *youthful* ardor, vigor, or hopefulness *juvenile* in such use would belittle the statement See FRESH — Ant. see synonyms for AGED — **youth'ful-ly**, *adv* —**youth'ful-ness**, *n*

youze, 1 yūz 2 yus *n* [E Ind] Same as YOUSE

yove†, *imp* of YEVE, *v*

yowe, 1 yō 2 yō *n* [Prov Brit] A ewe

yowl, 1 yaul, 2 yowl, *n* [Colloq or Prov] To utter a yowl, howl, yell [< Ice *gaula*, yell]

yowl, *n* [Colloq or Prov] A loud prolonged wailing cry, a howl, as, the *yowl* of a dog, by extension or humorously, any querulous tone, remark, or exclamation

yow'ley, 1 yau'li 2 yow'li, *n* [Scot] The yellowhammer

yox†, *ti* Same as YEX

yp'o-crast, *n* Same as HIPPOCRAS

yp'o-critet, *n* A hypocrite

y-point'ingt, *a* [Poet] Pointing erroneous form

Y-pon"o-meu'ti-dæ, 1 i-pon'o-miū'ti-di 2 y-pŏn o-mū'ti-dē, *n pl* *Entom* A family of tineid moths whose larvæ have 16 legs ermine-moths Some feed on fruit-trees, as apple, cherry, etc **Y-pon"o-meu'ta**, *n* (t g) [< Gr *hyponomeutē* undermine < *hypo*, under, + *nemō*, drive] **Hy-pon"o-meu'ti-dæ† — y-pon"o-meu'tid**, *a* & *n* — **y-pon"o-meu'told**, *a*

Y'pres, 1 i'pr 2 y'pr *n* **1** A town in W Flanders, Belgium, where the British Belgians Canadians and French checked the German advance Oct 17 to Nov 17 1914 and April 17 to May 17 1915 **2. Earl of Y** Same as FRENCH², *n* 3

Y. P. S C. E, *abbr* Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor

Yp'si-lan'ti, 1 ip'si-lan'ti 2 ŷp'si-lăn'ti, *n* **1 Alexander** (¹²/₁₁1792–¹/₁₁1828), a Greek patriot general in Russian army 2 **Demetrias** (¹²/₂₁1793–⁵/₁₁1832), a Greek patriot brother of Alexander aided in emancipation of Christians in Turkey 3 A city in Washtenaw county Mich

yp'si-li-form, 1 ip'si-li-fôrm, 2 ŷp'si-li-fôrm, *a* Having the form of the Greek capital letter upsilon (Y) [< Gr *y psilon* (see UPSILON) + -FORM] **a'ri-et'i-formt**.

yp'si-loid, 1 ip'si-loid 2 ŷp'si-lŏid *a* Same as HYPSILOID

yr [YRS, *pl*], *abbr* Year younger your

y-raft'†, *pp* of REAVE, *v* Reaved or reft

y-rav'ishť, *ti* To ravish erroneous form

y'rent, *n* Iron **y'ront.**

y-ronne'†, *pp* of RUN *v* Run

ys. This a contraction

y-same't, *adv* Together

Y-sa'ye, 1 i-zā'yə 2 ŷ-sā'ye, **Eugène** (⁷/₁₁1858–) A Belgian violinist and composer

yset, *n* Ice

y-sene'†, *pp* of SEE *v* Seen

Yser, 1 i'zər' 2 ŷ'sĕr' *n* A river rising in French Flanders flows into Belgium to the North Sea Here the Belgians and French checked the German advance Oct 16–28, 1914

y'shaped", 1 wai'-shēpt', 2 wŷ'-shāpt', *a* Shaped like the letter Y

Ys"sin'geaux', 1 i'saⁿ'zō', 2 ŷ'săn'zhō', *n* A town in Haute-Loire department, France

y-slaked't, *imp* & *pp* of SLAKE *v* Slaked [Tex.

Ys-le'ta, 1 is-lē'tə, 2 ŷs-lē'tă *n* A village in El Paso county,

ys'ter-perd, 1 is'ter-perd 2 ŷs'ter-pĕrd, *n* [S -Afr. D] An engine, especially, a railway-engine.

ytt. That: a contraction used in printing, the letter *y* standing for the Anglo-Saxon *Þ*, *thorn*

Yt. Yttrium: a chemical symbol

Y. T, *abbr* Yukon Territory

yt-ter'bi-a, 1 i-tūr'bi-ə, 2 y-tĕr'bi-a, *n* *Chem* White ytterbium oxid said to be Yb_2O_3

yt-ter'bi-um, 1 i-tūr'bi-um, 2 y-tĕr'bi-ŭm, *n* *Chem.* A rare element discovered by its absorption spectrum It forms colorless salts which give no absorption bands See ELEMENT [< *Ytterby*, in Sweden] —**yt-ter'bic**, *a*

yt'tri-a, 1 it'ri-ə, 2 ŷt'ri-a, *n* *Chem* A white earth regarded as yttrium peroxid (Y_2O_3) [< *Ytterby*, in Sweden]

yt'tri-al-ite, 1 it'ri-əl-ait, 2 ŷt'ri-al-it, *n* *Mineral* A massive vitreous to greasy, olive-green, translucent yttrium-thorium silicate, found amorphous [< YTTRIA + -LITE]

yt'tri-um, 1 it'ri-um, 2 ŷt'ri-ŭm, *n* *Chem* A rare element belonging to the cerium group and discovered by its spectrum It is formed as a dark-gray powder upon the electrolysis of its double chlorid with sodium and occurs combined in the mineral yttrocerite. It decomposes water See ELEMENT [< *Ytterby*, in Sweden] —**yt'tric**, *a* *Chem* Of, pertaining to or derived from yttrium, especially in its higher valence —**yt-trif'er-ous**, *a* Yielding or containing yttrium —**yt'tri-ous**, *a* Of, pertaining to or derived from, yttrium especially in its lower valence as, *yttrious* oxid

yt'tro-, 1 it'ro-, 2 ŷt'ro- Derived from YTTRIUM a combining form used in various names of minerals — **yt"tro-ce'rite**, *n* *Mineral* A vitreous to pearly violet-blue fluorid ($H_3(Ce\,La\,Di,Y,Er)_4Ca_{11}F_{43}O_3$), found massive —**yt"tro-cra'site**, *n* *Mineral* A black titanate of yttrium and other bases found in Burnet county, Tex — **yt"tro-gum'mite**, *n* *Mineral* A black to yellow translucent hydrous compound containing yttrium and uranium oxids a decomposition product of cleveite —**yt"tro-tan'ta-lite**, *n* *Mineral* A submetallic black brown yellow yttrium tantalo-columbate ($H_8(Fe,Ca)_2(Y,Er\,Ce)_2(Ta\,Cb)_4O_{19}$), crystallizing in the orthorhombic system **yt"tro-col'um-bitet**.—**yt"tro-ti'tan-ite**, *n* *Mineral* Same as KEILHAUITE

Y"tur-bi'de, *n* See ITURBIDE [stone"‡.

yu, 1 yū 2 yu *n* [Chin] *Mineral* Jade. **yuh‡**; **yu'.**

Yu-an', 1 yu-ăn', 2 yu-ăn', *n* The Mongol dynasty established in China under the Tatar conquest of Kublai Khan, 1260 to 1368

Yu-an' Shi Kai, 1 yu-ăn' shi kai, 2 yu-an' shi ki (⁹/₁₁1859–⁶/₁₁1916) A Chinese general became President of the Chinese republic March 10, 1912

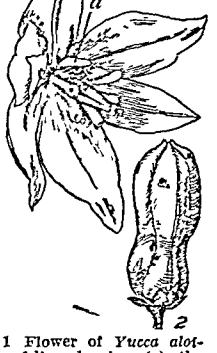
Yu'ba, 1 yū'bə 2 yu'ba, *n* A county in N central California 636 sq m county-seat, Marysville

yu'ca, 1 yū'kə, 2 yu'ca *n* [W Ind] The cassava

Yu"ca-tan', 1 yū"kə-tan' 2 yu'ca-tăn', *n* A peninsula and state in S Mexico 35 213 sq m capital, Merida

Yu"ca-tec'an, 1 yū"kə-tek'ən 2 yu'ca-tĕc'an, *a* Of or pertaining to Yucatan Mexico

Yuc'ca, 1 yuk'ə 2 yŭc'a *n* [Sp] **1** A genus of plants of the lily family with woody stems, usually very short but sometimes arborescent, bearing a crown of persistent, more or less rigid linear or sword-shaped leaves, and from its center an erect panicle of showy whitish bell-shaped drooping flowers They are native in the southern United States, Mexico, and Central America and many of the species are in ornamental cultivation See illus under SPANISH BAYONET **2.** [y-] A plant of this genus —**yuc'ca-bor"er**, *n* **1** A North-American castniid moth (*Megathymus yuccæ*) that bores in the roots of yuccas **2.** A calandrid weevil (*Yucca-borus frontalis*) —**y.-fertilizer**, *n* The yucca-moth **y.-pollenizert**.—**y.-moth**, *n* A tineid moth (*Pronuba yuccasella*) whose larva feeds on the seed-pods of yuccas —bogus **y.-moth**, a moth resembling a true yucca-moth, and classified in a kindred genus (*Prodoxus*), which feeds on the stem of the yucca



1 Flower of *Yucca aloifolia*, showing (*a*) the Yucca-moth 2 Mature Pod of *Y angustifolia*, showing constrictions resulting from puncture by the yucca-moth and holes for exit of the larvæ

yuck', 1 yuk 2 yŭk, *ti* [Prov Eng] **1.** To snatch or drag with great force **2.** To scratch

yuck', *n* [Prov Brit] To itch **yook‡**; **yuket**.— **yuck**, *n* The mange itch **yuket.**

yuck'el, 1 yuk'el 2 yŭk'ĕl *n* [Prov Eng] A hickwall **yuk'kelt.**

yuck'er, 1 yuk'ər, 2 yŭk'er, *n* [Local, U S] A bird the flicker [YEUCKIE

yuck'y, 1 yuk'i *or* yuk'ı, 2 yuk'y *or* yŭk'y *a* Same as **yud**, 1 yud 2 yŭd, *n* [Prov Eng] The head

Yue"chi', 1 yū chi' 2 yū'chi', *n pl* A nomad tribe allied to the Tibetans who about 140 B C, overthrew the Greco-Bactrian kingdom They started the Scythian migrations resulting in the invasion of India **Yueh"-Chih'‡.**

yu'en, 1 yū'en, 2 yu'ĕn *n* Same as WUYEN

Yu"en', 1 yū'en', 2 yu'ĕn', *n* A river in central China, length, 1 000 m to Lake Tungting **Yu"an'‡.**

yufts, 1 yufts, 2 yŭfts *n* Russia leather [< Rus *yuft*] **yuch'ten‡** [G] **yuft‡.**

yu'fu, 1 yū'fū 2 yu'fu *n* Paper-mulberry cloth

Yug, 1 yūg, 2 yug *n* A river in S Vologda government, Russia length 330 m to the Sukhona river

Yu'ga, 1 yū'gə 2 yu'ga, *n* [Sans] Age, cycle a period of long duration according to Hindu thought Each **Mahā-yuga** or great age of the world, consisting of 4,320 000 years, is subdivided into four *Yugas* or ages (1) **Krita-y**, (2) **Treta-y**, (3) **Dvāpara-y**, and (4) **Kali-y.** (See these words) These ages decrease successively in excellence the life of man is supposed to last for 400 years in the first 300 years in the second, 200 years in the third and 100 years in the present or Kali age **Yug‡.**

Yu-gan', 1 yu-găn', 2 yu-găn', *n* A river in Tobolsk government Asiatic Russia length 228 m to the Ob river

Yu"go-sla'vi-a, *n* Same as JUGOSLAVIA.

yuh, *n* [Chin] Same as YU

Yu'it, 1 yū'it 2 yu'it, *n* See INNUIT

Yu"ka-ghir', 1 yū"kə-gir' 2 yu"kă-gĭr', *n* A tribe living in northeastern Siberia in culture related to the Tungus while their language somewhat resembles that of the American Indians **Yu"ka-gir'‡.**

Yu'ki-an, 1 yū'ki-ən, 2 yu'ki-an, *n* A North-American linguistic stock See AMERICAN — **Yu'ki**, *n*

Yu-kin', 1 yū-kin' 2 yu-kĭn' *n* Same as MOON-GUITAR

Yu'kon, 1 yū'kon 2 yu'kŏn *n* **1** A river in central Alaska and N W Canada length 2,050 m to the N Pacific ocean **2.** A province in N W Canada 207,076 sq m, capital Dawson.

yu'lan, 1 ɟû'lon 2 yu'lan, *n* A Chinese shrub or small tree (*Magnolia yulan*) with many white or rose-colored fragrant flowers appearing in early spring before the leaves cultivated for ornament [Chin. < *yu*, gem, + *lan*, plant]

Yule, 1 yūl, 2 yul, *n* Christmas time, or the feast celebrating it

The . feast of Midwinter the *Yule* was sacred to Odhinn, as such a season might well be to a god of storms
C F KEARY *Outlines of Primitive Belief* p 381 [s 1882]

[< AS *gēol*, December] — **Yule candle,** a large candle formerly used to light the festivities of Christmas eve It was an evil omen for the candle to burn out before the evening was at an end Any remnants were kept to be used at the celebrator's funeral obsequies — **Y. day** [Prov Eng or Scot], Christmas day — **Y. log, clog,** or **block,** a large log or block of wood formerly burned on Christmas eve It was brought into the room and put in place on the hearth with much ceremony

The *Yule* clog is still burnt in many farmhouses and kitchens in England *Irving Sketch-Book* p 247, note [o p p 1861]

Yule, Sir Henry (⁸/₁₁1820–¹¹/₁₁1889) A British geographer, in the Bengal army, *The Book of Marco Polo, Hobson-Jobson* (with Burnell) etc

Yule'tide", 1 ɟûl'tīd", 2 yul'tīd", *n* Christmas-time

Yu'ma', 1 yū'mə, 2 yu'ma, *n* A middle-American linguistic stock See AMERICAN

Yu'ma', *n* **1.** A county in S W Arizona, 9,787 sq m county-seat, Yuma 2 A county in N E Colorado 1,162 sq m, county-seat, Wray 3. A city, county-seat of Yuma county, Ariz

Yu"ma-dung', 1 yū"ma-dūŋ', 2 yu mä-dung', *n* A mountain range of Burmah, length, 750 miles

Yu'man, 1 ɟû'mən, 2 ɟu'man, *n* A North-American linguistic stock See AMERICAN — **Yu'man,** *a*

Yum'bel, 1 yūm'bel, 2 yum'bĕl, *n* A city in Concepcion province, S Chile

Yun'ca, 1 yūŋ'ka, 2 yuŋ'cä, *n* A South-American linguistic stock See AMERICAN — **Yun'can,** *a*

Yun-gan'fi, 1 ɟûŋ-gän'fē; 2 yuŋ-gän'fi, *n* A town in Nubie province, Chile

ɟun'gan, 1 yoŋ'gan, 2 yûŋ'gän, *n* [Austral] The dugong

Yun-gi'næ, 1 ɟun-jai'ni, 2 yün-gī'nē, *n pl Ornith* The *Yunginx* or wrynecks

Yung"ping-fu', 1 yūŋ"piŋ-fû', 2 yung"ping-fu', *n* A city in Chihli province, China

Yung Wing, 1 ɟûŋ wiŋ, 2 yung wing (¹¹/₁₁1828–⁴/₁₁1912) A *Chinese Christian* scholar and educator in the United States

Yun-ho', 1 yün-hō', 2 yun-hō', *n* The grand canal of China, from Hangchow to Tientsin, and through the Pei river to Peking, length, 1,000 m

ɟun'ker, *n* See YOUNKER

Yun-nan', 1 yün-nan', 2 yun-nän', *n* A province in S W. China, 146 718 sq m capital, Yunnanfu

Yun"nan-fu', 1 ɟün'nan-fû', 2 ɟun"nän fu', *n* A city, capital of Yunnan province, China

Yunx, 1 ɟuŋks, 2 ɟûŋks *n Ornith* **1** A genus typical of *Yunginx* **2.** [*l.*] A bird of this genus, a wryneck [< Gr *ἴυγξ*] [PON

ɟu'pon, 1 yū'pon 2 yu'pŏn, *n* [Local, U S] Same as YAUPON

Yu-rak', 1 yu-rûk', 2 ɟu-rak', *n* One of a group of Samoyeds living near the White Sea and on the Yenisei river, also, their language

yure, 1 yūr, 2 ɟur, *n* [Prov Eng] An udder

ɟur'ga, 1 ɟûr'ga, 2 ɟur'ga, *n* [Afghan] The ambling yabu, or mountain pony, of the Afghans

The ɟabûs which are ridden and which amble, are called *yurgas* RODENBOUGH *Afghanistan* p 42 [o p p 1885]

ɟu'ro, 1 yū'ro, 2 ɟu'ro, *n* [Austral] Same as EURO

Yurt, 1 yûrt, 2 yurt, *n* [Siberian] A dwelling of the Mongolian tribes in northern and central Asia usually of logs covered with earth or moss sometimes partly sunk in the ground, also, a tent **ɟourt‡; yur'tat.**

Yu"ru-a'ri, 1 ɟû"ru-ä'ri, 2 yu"ru-a'ri, *n* A territory in E Venezuela 81,123 sq m, capital, Cuacipati

Yu"ru-ca'ri, 1 yû"ru-kä'ri, 2 yu"ru-ca'ri, *n* A South-American linguistic stock See AMERICAN — **Yu"ru-ca'ri-an,** *a*

Yu-ruk', 1 yu-ruk', 2 yu-ruk', *n* A member of a nomadic Turkic tribe occupying parts of the Asia Minor highlands. They are cattle-raisers, and Mohammedans in religion

yu'tu, 1 yū'tû, 2 yu'tu, *n* [Peru] A bird, a tinamou

ɟuz, *v & n* Same as YEZ

Y"van', 1 ī"vän', 2 ÿ vän', **Melchior** (1803–⁴/₁₁1873). A French physician and writer, *Travels in China*, etc.

y'vet, *n* Same as IVY

y'velt, *a & adv* *Evil ill*

Yves, 1 īv, 2 ÿv, **Saint** (¹⁰/₁₁1253–⁵/₁₁1303) A French monk and jurist, patron saint of lawyers **Yves"-Hél"lo"ri't.**

Yve"tot', 1 īv'tō', 2 ÿv'tō', *n* A town in Seine-Inférieure department, France

y'voir-et, y'voir-ɟt, *n* Same as IVORY

Y"von', 1 ī"vôn', 2 ÿ vôn', **Adolphe** (¹/₁₁1817–⁹/₁₁ 1893) A French historical painter, *Capture of the Malakoff* etc

Y-wain', 1 ī-wān', 2 ÿ-wān', *n* See GAWAIN **Y-waine'ɟ.**

y-war't, *a* Aware wary

Y. W. C. A., Y. W. C. T. U., *abbr.* See ABBREVIATION

ɟ-wis't, *adv* Same as IWIS

ɟ-wrak'et, *imp* of WREAK, *v*

ɟ-wrie't, *pp* of WRY‡, *v*

ɟ-wrought't, 1 ī-rôt', 2 ÿ-rôt', *pp* of WORK, *v* Wrought.

Y"zeure', 1 ī zûr', 2 ÿ'zûr', *n* A town in Allier department, France

Z

Z z	𝔷 𝔷	𝒵 𝓏
Roman	Black Letter	Script

Z¹, z, 1 zī *or* (*Eng*) zed, 2 zĕ *or* (*Eng*) zĕd, *n* [ZEES, Z's, or *Zs*, 1 zīz, 2 zĕs, *pl*] **1.** A letter the twenty-sixth and last in the English alphabet It has two sounds that of a voiced s as in *zest, buzz*, and that of a voiced sh as in *azure* The former, the 'voiced supradental spirant' we denote in Key 1 by z, the latter, the 'voiced palatal spirant,' by ɟ For their phonetic character and relationships see under S

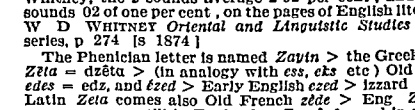
In the Latin alphabet *z* was used to transcribe the Greek ζ, which had the sound of *dz* In the course of time the letter came to be employed to some extent both for the voiced *dz* and for the voiceless *ts*, which latter is its usual value in German The Anglo-Saxons made but little use of *z*, either as *dz* or as *ts* When, therefore, in the Middle English period, the need of a separate letter for the voiced *s* began to be felt, *z* was available and came into extensive use *Glasen* became *glaze, dysy* became *dizzy*, etc But the substitution was never carried out thoroughly, *s* continued to be written in inflectional endings and in most (not all) words of Latin origin Hence, to-day, *goes* (not *goez*), *man s, foxes, rose, fuse, desire*, etc The *z* sound is written *s* far more often than it is written *z* For the suffix *-ize*, as used in America, British usage generally prefers *-ise*

The voiced palatal spirant ɟ results phonetically in numerous words from *z+y*, cf *azure* (*azyur*), *closure, division, fusion* In a few French words it is written *ge garage, prestige*

According to the examination made by Professor Whitney, the *z* sounds average 2 92 per cent, and the *zh* sounds 02 of one per cent, on the pages of English literature W D WHITNEY *Oriental and Linguistic Studies* second series, p 274 [s 1874]

The Phenician letter is named *Zayin* > the Greek, Latin *Zēta* = dzētα > (in analogy with *eks, eks* etc) Old French *edes* = edz, and *ézed* > Early English *ezed* > izzard From Latin *Zeta* comes also Old French *zède* > Eng *Zed*, the common name still in England *Ze*, zī, formed in analogy with *be, ce de*, etc, is the common name in America It was the seventh letter in Phenician, Greek, and Latin but dropped from Latin in the 3d century B C, and when it was restored to write Greek words in the 1st century B C it took its place at the end of the alphabet

The history of the character may be represented thus·



Hiero glyphic Duck	Egyptian Hieratic	Phenician	Early Greek and Latin	Greek and Latin	English Script

2. An abbreviation (1) Zachary, Zenobia, etc (other personal names beginning with Z) (2) As, his, is, notehand breves **3.** A symbol, noting (1) *Math* (*a*) The third unknown quantity or variable (*b*) The third point-coordinate, in analytical geometry of three dimensions, measured perpendicularly to the principal plane of reference (2) In medieval notation the numeral 2 000, or when written with a dash over it (Z), 2,000,000 (3) In the international code of signals for ships, the letter denoted by a pyramidally divided black, blue red and yellow flag See SIGNAL-FLAGS (4) The twenty-sixth letter of the alphabet impressed upon a type-body or type-bar, also, the perforation in a paper-roll for machine-cast composition representing this symbol (5) The twenty-fifth (or twenty-sixth when J is the tenth) in a class order, group, or series, twenty-five (or twenty-six) as a number or numeral Sometimes *v* and *w* are omitted, *z* being classed as twenty-three (6) *Elec* Impedance (7) *Astron* Zenith distance (8) *Mech* Modulus of section

Z², *n* Something resembling a letter Z in shape sometimes written *Zee* — **Z crank,** a crank or crank-shaft of a form suggesting the letter Z — **Z iron,** an angle-iron of Z form **Z bar‡; Z beam‡.**

zat, *n Mus* In old solmization B flat

za-, *prefix* Very, exceedingly, a prefix used in modern scientific terms to express a high degree of some quality, as, *za*phrentis, *Za*-podidæ, etc [< Gr *za-*, intens and augment prefix]

Zaab, 1 zŏb, 2 zhb, *n* A river in Kurdistan, Turkey in Asia, length, about 200 m to the Tigris river **Greater Zab‡**

Za"a-na'im, 1 zē"e-nē'im, 2 zä"a-nä'im, *n Bib Judges* iv, 11 [Heb, double migratory tent] — **Za'a-nan** 1 zē'e-nan, 2 zä'a-nän, *n Bib Mic* i 11 — **Za"a-nan'nim,** 1 zē"e-nan'im, 2 zä"a-nän'im, *n Bib* (R V). *Judges* iv, 11

Zaan-dam', 1 zän-dăm', 2 zan-dăm', *n* A town in North Holland province, Netherlands

Za'a-van, 1 zĕ'e-van, 2 zä'a-vän, *n Bib Gen* xxxvi, 27 — **Za'bad,** 1 zĕ'bad, 2 zä'bäd, *n Bib 1 Chron* ii, 36 — **Zab"a-da'las,** 1 zab"e-dē'yas, 2 zäb"a-dä'yas, *n Bib* (Apocrypha) *I Esd* ix, 35 **Zab"a-de'as‡** (R V) — **Zab"a-de'ans,** 1 zab"e-dī"enz, 2 zäb"a-dē'ans, *n pl Bib* (Apocrypha) *I Mac* xii, 31 **Zab"a-dæ'ans‡** (R V) — **Zab"a-dī'a,** 1 zab e-dəi'e, 2 zäb'a-dī'a, *n Bib* (Douai)

Za-ba'glia, 1 dza-bä'lyə, 2 dza-bä'lya, **Niccolo** (1674–¹/₁₁ 1750) An Italian mechanic and inventor

Za'ba-ism, Za'bism, *n* Same as SABIANISM

Za"ba-rel'ia, 1 dzū"ba-rel'ia, 2 dza"ba-rēl'ia, *n* **1 Francesco** (1339–⁹/₁₁1417), an Italian cardinal and theologian, 2 **Giacomo** (⁸/₁₁1533–¹⁰/₁₁1589), an Italian philosopher, *Commentaries on the Physics of Aristotle*

Zab'ba-i, 1 zab'i-ai *or* zab'ai 2 zäb'a-i *or* zäb'i, *n Bib Ezra* x, 28 — **Zab'bud,** 1 zab'ud, 2 zäb'ûd *n Bib Ezra* viii, 14 — **Zab-de'us,** 1 zab-dī'us, 2 zäb-dē'üs *n Bib* (Apocrypha) *I Esd* ix, 21 — **Zab'dī,** 1 zab'dai, 2 zäb'dī, *n Bib Josh* vii, 1 — **Zab-dī'as,** 1 zab-dai'as, 2 zäb-dī'as, *n Bib* (Apocrypha, Douai) — **Zab'dī-el,** 1 zab'di-el, 2 zäb'dī-ĕl, *n Bib 1 Chron* xxvii, 2 — **Za-bi'na,** 1 zə-bai'nə, 2 zə-bi'na *n Bib* (Douai)

Za'bi-an, 1 zē'bi-ən, 2 zä'bi-an, *n & a* Same as SABIAN

Za"bo-row'ski, 1 zū bo-rov'ski, 2 za"bo-rôv'ski, **Stanislas** (1506–1549) A Polish jurist, writer on law, etc

za'bra, 1 zä'bra, 2 za'brä, *n* [Pg & Sp] A small sailing vessel formerly used off Spain and Portugal

zab'ti, 1 zub'ti, 2 zûb'tī, *a* [India] Confiscated or held by the government, as land or crops on which charges are imposed

zab-ti'e, } 1 zup-ti'e, 2 zûp-ti'e, *n* [Turk] A Turkish po-
zap-ti'e, } liceman **zap-ti'aht; zap-ti'eh‡.**

Za'bud, 1 zē'bud, 2 zä'bûd, *n Bib 1 Kings* iv, 5 — **Zab'u-lon,** 1 zab'yu-lən, 2 zäb'yu-lŏn, *n* [L] *Bib Matt* iv, 13 See ZEBULUN **Za"bu"lon'i‡** [F]

zac, 1 zak, 2 zăc, *n* The zebuder

Za-ca'pa, 1 sə-kä'pə, 2 sa-ca'pa, *n* **1.** A department in eastern Guatemala **2.** Its capital

Zac"a-ri'as, Zac"ca-ri'a, *n* See ZACHARIAH

za-ca'te, 1 sə-kä'tē 2 sa-ca'te, *n* [Sp Am] Grass, herbage, hay, pasturage used in the Philippines to name a forage-grass, chiefly of the genus *Homalocenchrus* — **zacate limon** [Guam], the lemon-grass (*Andropogon nardus*)

Za"ca-te'cas, 1 sä"ka-tē'kas, 2 sa"ca-tę'cas, *n* **1.** A state in central Mexico, 24,473 sq m **2.** Its capital

Za-ca"te-co-lu'ca, 1 sə-kä tē-ko-lü'kə, 2 sa-ca"tę-co-lų'ca, *n* A town in Salvador, capital of La Paz department, at the base of a volcano of the same name

Za-ca"te-pe'quez, 1 sə-kä tē-pē'kes, 2 sa-ca'tę-pe'kĕs, *n* A department of central Guatemala capital, Antigua

za"ca-til'la, 1 sä"ka-til'ya, 2 sa ca-til'ya, *n* The best quality of cochineal, especially that in which the insect is killed by heating in an iron pan

Zac-ca'gni, 1 dzak-kä'nyi, 2 dzac-ca'nyi, **Lorenzo Alessandro** (1650–¹/₁₁1712) An Italian scholar, antiquarian

Zac'ca-i, 1 zak'i-ai *or* zak'ai, 2 zăc'i-i *or* zăc'i, *n Bib Ezra* ii, 9

Zac"ca-ri'a, 1 dzāk ka-ri'ə, 2 dzac ca-ri'a, **Francesco Antonio** (⁵/₁₁1714–¹⁰/₁₁1795) An Italian Jesuit and scholar

Zac-chæ'us, 1 za-kī'us *or* zak'i-us, 2 zä-cē'üs *or* zăc'ę-üs *n* **1.** A masculine personal name F **Za"chée',** 1 za shē', 2 za ȼhę', It **Za-che'o,** 1 dzə-kē'o, 2 dza-cę'o, L **Zache'us.** 2 *Bib* A wealthy publican at whose house Jesus dined in Jericho *Luke* xix, 2 [Heb, pure] **Zac-che'ust** [Gr]

Zac-che'an, 1 za-kī'ən, 2 zä-cē'an, *n Ch Hist* One of the disciples of Zacchæus of Jerusalem (4th century), who taught that only private prayer should be offered

zac'co, 1 zăc'o, 2 zăc'o, *n Arch* A socle [Prob < It *zocco*, < L *soccus*, low-heeled shoe] **zac'chot.**

Zac'cur, 1 zak'ur, 2 zăc'ûr, *n Bib Num* xiii, 4 **Zac'churi** *1 (Chron* iv 26)

Zach, 1 tsăh, 2 tsaH, *n* **1 Anton von** (⁶/₁₁1747–¹¹/₂₂ 1826), an Austrian baron general, and writer on the art of war, etc 2 **Francis Xaver von** (⁸/₁₁1754–⁹/₁₁1832), an Austrian astronomer *Catalogue of Fixed Stars*

Zach., *abbr* *Zachariah*

Zach'a-i, 1 zak'i-ai *or* zak'ai 2 zăc'a-i *or* zăc'i, *n Bib* (Douai) — **Zach"a-ri'a,** 1 zak ə-rai'ə, 2 zăc'a-ri'a, *n Bib.* (Douai)

Za"cha-ri'ä, 1 tsä"HA-ri'ē, 2 tsa"ha-ri'ə **Just Friedrich Wilhelm** (⁸/₁₁1726–¹/₁₁1777) A German poet satirist, translated *Paradise Lost* into German *The Brawler*

Zach"a-ri'ah, 1 zak'ə-rai'ə, 2 zăc'a-ri'a, *n* **1** A masculine personal name **Zach'a-ry‡.** Dan D Sw **Za"cha-ri'as,** 1 zä"ka-ri'as, 2 za"ca-ri'as, F **Za"cha"rie',** 1 zä kä"rī', 2 za ca rē', G **Zach"a-ri'as,** 1 tsäH a-ri'as 2 tsaH'a-ri'as, It **Zac"ca-ri'a,** 1 dzāk'ka-ri'a, 2 dzac'ca-ri'a, L **Zach"a-ri'as,** 1 zak'ə-rai'əs, 2 zăc'a-ri'as, Sp **Za"ca-ri'as,** 1 thā"ka-ri'as, 2 tha"ca-ri'as **2.** *Bib* 2 *Kings* xiv, 29

Za"cha-ri'ä von Ling'en-thal, 1 tsä"HA-ri'ē fon liŋ'en-tāl 2 tsa HA-ri'ə fôn liŋ'ən-tal **Karl Salomo** (⁹/₁₁1769–³/₁₁1843). A German jurist and writer, *Manual of French Civil Law*

Za"cha"rie' de Li"sieux', 1 zä"kä rī' də lī syÿ', 2 za ca'rē' de lī'syÿ' (1582–¹¹/₁₉1660) A French monk, pen-name, "Petrus Firmianus', *Gyges, the Gaul*

Za'cher, 1 zē'kər, 2 zä'çer *n Bib 1 Chron* viii 31

Zacht-le'ven, 1. Cornelis (1612?–1682) a Dutch painter of low life 2 **Herman** (1609–¹/₁₁1685) a Dutch landscape-painter **Sacht-le'vent; Saft-le'vent.**

zach'un, 1 zak'un, 2 zăc'ûn *n* A variety of oil See OIL.

Za-cy'nthus, 1 zə-sin'thus, 2 za-çŷn'thûs, *n* See ZANTE

Zad'ki-el, 1 zad'ki-el, 2 zäd'ki-ĕl *n* **1.** *Jewish Antiq* The angel of the planet Jupiter **2.** Pseudonym of the astrologer Lieut Richard James Morrison (1795–1874), an officer in the British navy

Za'dok, 1 zē'dok, 2 zä'dŏk, *n* **1** A masculine personal name F **Za"doc',** 1 zä dōk', 2 za"dŏc', L **Za-do'cus,** 1 zə-dō'kus 2 za-dŏ'cûs *2 Bib 2 Sam* viii, 17. [Heb, just righteous]

Za'dok-ite, 1 zē'dok-ait, 2 zä'dŏk-it **I.** *a* Pertaining to **Zadok,** a chief priest in Solomon's time, or to his children **II** *n* A son of the house of Zadok, one of the legitimate priests [government, Russia

Za-donsk', 1 zə-donsk', 2 za-dŏnsk', *n* A town in Voronezh

Za-dru'ga, 1 zə-drū'gə 2 za-drų'ga, *n* [Serb] Among certain Slavonic peoples a communistic organization of blood-relatives in which the members inhabit a compound governed by the chief of the community, and each contributes his share to industry for the common welfare

zaer'the, 1 tser'tə, 2 tsēr'te, *n* A European bream (*Abramis vimba*) **zär'the‡** [G]

Za"fa-ran-bo'li, 1 zū fə-ran-bō'lī 2 za'fa-ran-bō'li, *n* A town in Kastamuni vilayet, Asia Minor

zaf'fer, } 1 zaf'ər, 2 zăf'er, *n* A blue pigment made by roast-
zaf'fre, } ing cobalt ore with silica used for enamel and for painting on glass and porcelain [< F *zafre*, of Ar origin]

zaf'fart; zaf'firt; zaph'a-rat.

Za"ga-zig', 1 zū"ga-zig', 2 za'ga-zīg', *n A city in Sharkieh* province, Egypt **Za"ga-zeeg'‡.**

Za-gos'kin, 1 zə-gos'kin, 2 za-gŏs'kin, **Mikhail** (?/₁₁1789–1852) A Russian novelist *The Young Muscovite*

Zä'grāb, 1 zä'grab, 2 za'grab *n* Same as AGRAM

Za'greus, 1 zē'grūs *or* zē'gri-us 2 zä'ɟrus *or* zä'ɟre-ûs, *n Gr Antiq* Dionysos, as worshiped especially in Crete

Za'ham, 1 zē'ham, 2 zä'ham *n Bib 2 Chron* xi, 19

Zah'leh, 1 zä'le, 2 za'lĕ, *n* A town in Syria **Zah'leɟ.**

Zahn, 1 tsän 2 tsan, *n* **1 Johann** (1641–1707), a German philosopher **2. Johann Karl Wilhelm** (⁸/₁₁1800–⁸/₁₁1871), a German artist *Ornaments and Pictures from Pompeii* etc

Zahrt'man, 1 tsārt'man, 2 tsart'man, **Christian Christopher** (¹²/₁₁1794–⁴/₁₁1853) A Danish admiral and hydrographer, *The Danish Pilot*

za-im', 1 zə-im', 2 za-im', *n* [Turk] A Turkish chief who commands and supports a body of mounted militia — **za'-im-et,** *n* The territory of a zaim

za'in', 1 zū'in, 2 za'in, *n* Same as ZAYIN

zain‡, *n* A dark-colored horse without spots

Zai'ner, 1 tsai'nər, 2 tsī'ner **Gunther** (1430–1500) A German printer introduced Roman type into Germany

Za'ir, 1 zē'ir, 2 zä'ir, *n Bib 2 Kings* viii, 21

Za-ire', 1 zə-ir' 2 za-ir', *n* **1** A tragedy in five acts by Voltaire 2 The Kongo river former name **Za-hir'‡.**

Zai-san', 1 zai-zän', 2 zī-şan', *n* A lake in Semipalatinsk government, Asiatic Russia length, 80 m

Za"ka-ta'ly, 1 [illegible]ka-tä'lī 2 za ka-ta'lȳ, *n* **1** A district in Transcaucasia, N Azerbaijan, 1539 sq m 2 Its capital

Za-lac'ca, 1 zə-lak'ə 2 za-lăc'a, *n Bot* A small genus of East-Indian stemless palms with pinnatisect leaves, polygamo-monœcious or dioecious flowers, and scale-covered

fruits with acid but edible pulp The leafstalks of several species are used for roof-thatching and making baskets

za-lamb'do-dont, 1 zə-lam'do-dent, 2 za-lăm'do-dŏnt **I.** *a* 1. Having a lambda-shaped (Λ) cross-ridge on the molars 2. Of or pertaining to the *Zalambdodonta* **II.** *n* One of the *Zalambdodonta* [< ZA- + Gr *lambda* (see LAMBDA) + *odous* (*odont-*), tooth] — **Za-lamb"do-don'ta,** *n pl* *Mam* A section of insectivorous mammals with A-shaped transverse ridges on the molars, as in gold-moles, etc

Za'laph, 1 zē'laf, 2 zā'lăf, *n* *Bib Neh* iii, 30

Za-leu'cus, 1 zə-lū'kŭs, 2 za-lū'cŭs, *n* A Greek legislator, the first to codify written laws flourished about 700

za'lil, 1 zā'lil, 2 zā'lil, *n* [Per] A larkspur (*Delphinium zalil*) of southern Asia, having pale-yellow racemose flowers used as a dye for silk, especially in Persia

Za-lin'ski, 1 zə-lin'ski **Edmund Louis Gray** (12/31 1844–3/10 1909) An American soldier and inventor (dynamite torpedo-gun, etc), born in Prussian Poland

Zal'mon, 1 zal'mən, 2 zăl'mon, *n* *Bib Judges* ix 48 — **Zal-mo'nah,** 1 zal-mō'nə, 2 zăl-mō'na, *n* *Bib Num* xxxiii, 41 — **Zal-mun'na,** 1 zal-mun'ə, 2 zăl-mŭn'a, *n* *Bib Judges* viii, 12

Zal'o-phus, 1 zal'o-fŭs, 2 zăl'o-fŭs *n* *Zool* A genus of otariine seals containing the species commonly called sea-lions, as the California sea-lion (*Z californianus*) [< ZA- + Gr *lophos*, crest]

Za'ma, 1 zē'mə, 2 zā'ma, *n* An ancient town in Numidia, N Africa, scene of Hannibal's defeat by Scipio Africanus, 202 B C [Chilean national dance

za"ma-cu'ca, 1 sä"ma-kū'ka, 2 sa"ma-cu'ca, *n* *Mus*

za'mang, 1 sä'mang, 2 sä'mang, *n* [S Am] Same as GENISARO **za-man'‡.**

za-mar', 1 zə-mär', 2 za-mär', *n* A catfish (*Chrysichthys auratus*) of the Nile

za-mar'ra, 1 thə-mär'rə, 2 thä-mär'rä, *n* [Sp] A sheepskin coat worn by Spanish shepherds **za-mar'ro‡.**

zam"ba-cue'ca, 1 săm'ba-kŭ'ka, 2 săm'ba-cue'cä, *n* *Mus* A popular Peruvian dance

Zam-bal', 1 sam-[*or* zām-]bäl', 2 săm-[*or* zam-]bäl', *n* [-BALS or -BA'LES, *pl*] A member of a Christian Malay race inhabiting Zambales and speaking a language known as Tino **Zam-ba'lez.— Zam-ba'lan,** *a*

Zam-ba'les, 1 sam-bä'lēs, 2 săm-ba'lęs *n* A province in W Luzon Philippine Islands 2 210 sq m , capital, Iba

Zam-be'si-a, 1 zam-bē'zi-ə *or* zam-bi'zi-ə, 2 zam-be'si-a *or* zăm-bē'si-a *n* **1.** An indefinite region in S E central Africa now included in Rhodesia and traversed by the Zambezi river **2.** A former division of Portuguese East Africa, now the districts Quilimane and Tete

Zam-be'zi, 1 zam-bē'zi *or* zam-bi'zi, 2 zăm-be'zi *or* zăm-bē'zi *n* A river in S E central Africa length, 1 600 m to the Indian ocean See VICTORIA FALLS **Zam-be'si‡.** [34

Zam'bis, 1 zam bis, 2 zăm'bis *n* *Bib* (Apocrypha) *1 Esd* ix,

Zam'bo, 1 zam bo, 2 zăm'bo *n* [Sp] Same as SAMBO[1], 2

Zam"bo-an'ga, 1 sŏm"bo-äŋ'go 2 sam"bo-an'ga, *n* **1.** A province in the island of Mindanao, P I , together with dependent islands 3,056 sq m **2.** Its capital

Zam"bo-an-gue'no, 1 sam'bo-aŋ-gwē'no, 2 săm'bo-äŋ-gwę'no *n* A native or an inhabitant of Zamboanga P I

zam-bom'ba, 1 thăm-bŏm'bə, 2 thăm-bŏm'ba, *n* [Sp] A toy musical instrument formed by stretching a parchment over a wide-mouthed jar and inserting a stick through the parchment Different notes are produced, through vibration, by rubbing the stick with the fingers

zam-boo'rak, *n* Same as ZUMBOORUK [*1 Esd* ix, 34

Zam'bri, 1 zam'brai 2 zăm'bri *n* *Bib* (Apocrypha R V)

Za'men-hof, 1 zä'men-hŏf, 2 za'men-hŏf **Lazarus Ludwig** (3/31 1859–4/31 1917) A Russian philologist, invented Esperanto

Za'mi-a, 1 zē'mi-ə, 2 zā'mi-a, *n* *Bot* **1.** A genus of palm-like trees and low shrubs of the cycad family, having unbranched stems terminating in a tuft of thick pinnate often spiny-edged leaves Florida arrowroot is obtained from *Z integrifolia* Compare COONTIE 2 [*z-*] A plant of this genus [< L *zamia*, fir-cone when left to decay on the tree < Gr *zēmia* hurt]

za-min-dar', za-min-da'ri, *n* See ZEMINDAR, etc

Za"mi-os'tro-bus, 1 zē"mi-ŏs'tro-bus, 2 zā"mi-ŏs'tro-bŭs, *n* *Bot* A genus of fossil cones closely related to the genus *Zamia* They first appeared in the Lias [< L *zamia* (see ZAMIA) + Gr *strobos* top]

Za-mi'ra, 1 zə-mi'rə, 2 za-mi'ra, *n* *Bib* (Doual)

Za-mi'tes, 1 zə-mi'tiz 2 za-mi'tēz, *n* *Bot* A genus of fossil plants representing *Zamia* in a fossil state They appeared first in the Trias and are especially characteristic of the Jurassic [< L *zamia*, see ZAMIA] — **zam'ite,** *n*

Za-mo'ra, 1 thə-mō'rə 2 tha-mō'ra *n* **1.** A province in N W Spain 4 097 sq m 2 Its capital where Alfonsus the Great defeated the Moors in 901 3 1 sə-mō'rə, 2 sa-mō'ra A state in N W Venezuela 49 997 sq m , capital Guanari 4 A town in Michoacán state, Mexico

za'mo-rin, 1 zä'mo-rin 2 za'mo-rin, *n* [India] Ruler a title denoting sovereignty for centuries conferred on the chiefs of Calicut by the natives

Za'mosc, 1 zä'mŏsh, 2 za'mŏsh, *n* A town in Lublin government, Poland

Za'moth, 1 zē'moth *or* -mōth, 2 zā'mŏth *or* -mŏth, *n* *Bib.* (Apocrypha, R V) *1 Esd* ix, 28

za-mouse', 1 zə-mūs', 2 za-mus', *n* [W Afr] The short-horned buffalo (*Bos brachyceros*) of West Africa

Za-moy'ski, 1 za-moi'ski 2 za-mŏy'ski, *n* **1 Andrew** (1716–3/10 1792), a Polish statesman, philanthropist, and general **2 John Sarius** (4/11 541–4/31 605), a Polish general, statesman, and scholar

Zam"pi-e'ri, 1 dzŭm'pi-ē'ri, 2 dzam'pi-ę'ri, **Domenico.** Same as DOMENICHINO

zam-po'gna, 1 tsəm-pō'nyə, 2 tsam-pō'nyə, *n* [It] **1.** An Italian bagpipe

The *zampogna* and tamburine players laid aside their instruments A. B EDWARDS *Barbara's History* p 347 [H & CT]

2. A low-toned flute-like instrument

Za-mu'cu, *n* A South-American Indian stock **Sa-mu'cu‡.**

Zam'zam, 1 zăm'zăm, 2 zam'zăm *n* The miraculous well of Mekka, from which Hagar is fabled to have drawn water for Ishmael called in the Bible **Beer-lahai-roi** (*Gen* xvi, 14) and **Lahai-roi** (*Gen* xxiv 62)

Zam-zum'mim, 1 zam-zum'im, 2 zăm-zŭm'im, *n pl* *Bib Deut* ii 20 [Heb] **Zam-zum'mims‡.**

Za"na-ha'ry, 1 zä"na-hä'ri, 2 za'na-ha'ry, *n* The supreme deity of the Madagascans, known also as *Andriamanitra*, the Fragrant One

za-na'na, *n* Same as ZENANA

Za"nar-del'li, 1 dzä"nar-del'li 2 dza"när-dĕl'lī **Giuseppe** (12/31 1826–1/31 1903) An Italian statesman, premier

Zan'cli-dæ, 1 zaŋ'kli-dī 2 zăŋ'cli-dē *n pl* *Ich* A family of chætodontoidean fishes with a much-compressed body, few dorsal spines and much-expanded hypocoracoid bones

Zan'clus, *n* (t g) [< Gr *zankłon*, sickle] — **zan'clid,** *a* — **zan'cloid,** *a* & *n*

Zan"clo-don'ti-dæ, 1 zaŋ"klo-don'ti-dī, 2 zăŋ"clo-dŏn'ti-dē, *n pl* *Herp* A Triassic family of theropodous dinosaurians, resembling the *Megalosaurus* with biconcave vertebræ, broad pubes and 5-toed feet **Zan'clo-don,** *n* (t g) [< Gr *zankłon*, sickle, + *odous* (*odont-*), tooth] — **zan"clo-don'tid,** *n* — **zan"clo-don'told,** *a* & *n*

zan'der, 1 zan'dər, 2 zăn'der, *n* [G] The European pike-perch **zant‡.**

za-nel'la, 1 zə-nel'ə, 2 za-nĕl'a, *n* A mixed twilled fabric for covering umbrellas

Za-nel'la, 1 dzə-nel'ə, 2 dza-nĕl'la **Giacomo** (3/31 820–3/10 1888) An Italian poet and historian of literature

Zanes'ville, 1 zānz vil 2 zanz-vil *n* A city in eastern Muskingum county O devastated by floods, March, 1913

Zan"gue-bar', 1 zaŋ gē-bär' 2 zaŋ'gę-bar', *n* Zanzibar, as distinguished from its dependent islands

Zang'will, 1 zaŋ'wil, 2 zăng'wil, **Israel** (3/31 1864–3/31 1926) An English novelist, essayist, and dramatist, *Children of the Ghetto*

Zan"ĭ-o-lep"i-di'næ, 1 zan ĭ-o-lep'ĭ-dī'nē, 2 zăn'ĭ-o-lĕp'ĭ-dī'nē, *n pl* A subfamily of hexagrammoid fishes with an anal fin armed with 3 spines **Zan"ĭ-ol'e-pis,** *n* (t g) [< Gr *zanion*, card for wool, + *lepis*, scale] — **zan"ĭ-o-lep'i-dine,** *a* & *n*

zan'je, 1 thăn'hę, 2 than'hę, *n* [Sp Am] An irrigating-canal ditch **zan'ja‡.— zan-je'ro,** *n* A person employed to distribute the water of an irrigating-canal in due proportions among those entitled to use it ZAN-GE'RO‡.

zan'nar, 1 zan'ər, 2 zăn'ar, *n* [Ar] A girdle

Zan"ni-chel'li-a, 1 zan"ĭ-el'ĭ-ə, 2 zăn ĭ-ĕl'ĭ-a, *n* *Bot* A monotypic genus of slender branching aquatic herbs of the pondweed family *Z palustris* is the cosmopolitan horned pondweed [< J J *Zannichelli* (1662–1729), Italian botanist]

Zan-no'ni, 1 dzan-nō'ni, 2 dzan-nō'nĭ **Giovanni Battista** (2/31 1774–2/31 1832) An Italian antiquary, *History of the Academy della Crusca*, etc

Za-no'a, 1 zə-nō'ə, 2 za-nō'a *n* *Bib* (Doual) — **Za-no'ah,** 1 zə-nō'ə, 2 za-nō'a *n* *Bib Neh* iii, 13 — **Za-no'e,** 1 zə-nō'e, 2 za-nō'ę *n* *Bib* (Doual)

Za"no-li'ni, 1 dzō"no-li'ni, 2 dza'no-li'nĭ **Antonio** (1693–3/10 1762) An Italian Orientalist published grammars and dictionaries of Syriac and Hebrew languages

Za-no'ni, 1 dza-nō'ni, 2 dzā-nō'ni, *n* **1. Giacomo** (3/31 1615–8/31 1682) Italian botanist, *Botanical History of Rare Plants* **2** In Bulwer-Lytton's *Zanoni* the principal personage

Za-no'ni-a, 1 zə-nō'ni-ə, 2 za-nō'ni-a, *n* *Bot* A genus of East-Indian cucurbitaceous climbers bearing heart-shaped leaves dioecious clustered flowers and fleshy, 3-celled fruits *Z indica* is used in medicine [< G *Zanoni* Italian botanist]

Za-not'ti, 1 dza-nōt'ti, 2 dza-nŏt'tĭ, **Giampietro Cavazzoni** (10/31 1674–9/31 1765) An Italian painter and art-critic

Zan'sar, 1 zən'sar, 2 zăn'sar, *n* [Tibetan] A secret language among the Tibetans, claimed by some theosophists to be the original source of the Aryan language

Zan'te, 1 zăn'tē, 2 zăn'tę *n* **1** An island of the Ionian group, 277 sq m , a nome of Greece the ancient **Zacynthus. 2.** Its capital **Ian'thet.** 3 Same as ZANTE-WOOD **— Zante currant,** the small seedless fruit of a Zante grape **— Zan'te-wood",** *n* **1.** The wood of the smoke-tree **Z fustic‡. 2.** The East-Indian satinwood

Zan"te-des'chi-a, 1 zan ti-des'kĭ-ə 2 zăn te-dĕs'ci-a, *n* *Bot* Same as *Aroides* [< F *Zantedeschi*, botanist]

Zan'ten, 1 zən'ten, 2 zăn'tĕn, **Jacob van** (1650?–1730) A Dutch physician Translated *Paradise Lost* into Dutch

zan'thin, 1 zan'thin 2 zăn'thĭn, *n* *Chem* Same as XANTHIN erroneous form

zan'tho-, 1 zan'thō- 2 zăn'thō Same as XANTHO- a combining form — **Zan"tho-rhi'za,** *n* *Bot* Same as XANTHORRHIZA — **Zan-thox'y-lum,** *n* *Bot* A large genus of rutaceous trees with prickly stems and pinnate leaves Valuable timber is obtained from some of the species

Zan'ti-ote, 1 zan'ti-ōt, -ot, 2 zăn'tĭ-ōt, -ŏt, *n* A native of Zante, one of the Ionian Islands

za'ny†, *vt* To play the part of zany to

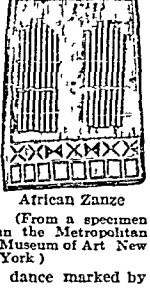
za'ny, 1 zē'ni; 2 zā'ny, *n* [-NIES, 1 -niz 2 -nĭz, *pl*] **1.** In old comic shows and theatrical entertainments, a player who took the part of an awkward simpleton, trying to gain applause by imitating the other performers, especially the clown or fool, but always with ludicrous failure, hence, a buffoon, or one who conducts himself like a buffoon, a simpleton or fool

I protest I take these wise men, that crow so at these set kind of fools no better than the fools *zanies* SHAKESPEARE *Twelfth-Night* act 1 sc 5

2†. An attendant [< F *zani*, < It *zanni*, contr of *Giovanni*, John, < LL *Johannes* see JOHN] — **za'ny-ism,** *n* The character, condition, or conduct of a zany

Zan-za'li-an, 1 zan-zē'li-ən, 2 zăn-zā'li-an, *n* *Ch Hist* An adherent of the doctrines of Jacobus surnamed Baradæus, or Zanzalus who founded the Eastern Monophysite sect (A D 541–543), an Eastern Jacobite See JACOBITE

zan'ze, 1 zən'zə 2 zăn'ze, *n* [Afr] An African musical instrument having tongues as of wood, fixed in a shallow box and sounded with a stick etc **zan'za‡.** Compare MARIMBA, XYLOPHONE



African Zanze (From a specimen in the Metropolitan Museum of Art New York)

Zan'zi-bar, 1 zan'zi-bär 2 zăn'zi-bar *n* **1** An island in the Indian ocean S E of British East Africa, 640 sq m 2 A sultanate including the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba and the coast of British East Africa, extending inland 10 m British protectorate since 1908 **3.** Its capital on E of Zanzibar Island

za-o'thra, 1 zə-ō'thrə, 2 za-ō'thra, *n* [Zend] The holy water used in Zoroastrian ceremonies

Za-pa'ro, 1 sə-pä'ro, 2 sa-pä'ro, *n* A South-American linguistic stock See AMERICAN **Za"pa-ro'ant.**

za-pas', 1 zə-päs', 2 za-pas' *n* [Rus] In the Russian army, the reserve, in which the soldier serves 14 or 15 years

Za-pa'ta, 1 sə-pä'tə, 2 sa-pa'tä *n* **1** A county in central S Texas, 1269 sq m , county-seat, Zapata **2** A peninsula and swampy region in S W Santa Clara province, Cuba **3. Emiliano** (?1869– 4/31 1919) A Mexican revolutionist

za"pa-te-a'do, 1 thä"pa-tę-ä'do 2 tha"-pa-tę-a'do *n* [Sp] A Spanish rustic dance marked by tapping with the foot

Za"pa-te'ra, 1 sä"pa-tę'rə 2 sa"pa-tę'rä *n* **1.** An island and volcano in Lake Nicaragua **2.** [*z-*] A defective olive

za"pa-te'ro, 1 thä"pa-tę'ro, 2 thä"pa-tę'ro *n* [Sp Am] Same as LEATHER-JACKET, 1 (2)

zaph'a-ra, 1 zaf'ə-rə 1 zăf'a-ra *n* Same as ZAFFER

Zaph'nath-pa"a-ne'ah, 1 zaf'nath-pē"ə-nī'ə 2 zăf'năth-pā"a-nē'a, *n* *Bib* The name conferred on Joseph by Pharaoh *Gen* xli 45 **Zaph'nath-pa-ne'ah‡** (R V)

Za'phon, 1 zē'fən, 2 zā'fon *n* *Bib Josh* xiii 27

za-phren'tis, 1 zə-fren'tis 2 za-frĕn'tĭs, *n* A Paleozoic cup coral (genus *Zaphrentis*) with simple corallum a septal fossula and dedicated septa [< ZA- + Gr *phrēn* brain]

Za-pod'i-dæ, 1 zə-pod'i-dī, 2 za-pŏd'ĭ-dē *n pl* *Mam* An American family of myomorphic rodents with long saltatory hind limbs, separate metatarsals and 5-toed feet; deer-mice **Za'pus,** *n* (t g) [< ZA- + Gr *pous*, foot] — **zap'o-did,** *n* — **zap'o-doid,** *a* & *n* — **Zap"o-di'næ,** *n pl.* *Mam* The *Zapodidæ* as a subfamily.— **zap'o-din(e)s,** *a*

Za-po'lya, 1 zə-pō'lyə, 2 zä-pō'lya, **John** (6/31 1487–7/31 1540) A Hungarian leader proclaimed king of Hungary in opposition to Ferdinand of Austria

Za"po-ro'gi-an, 1 zŭ'po-rō'ji-ən, 2 zä'po-rō'gĭ-an **I** *a* Of or pertaining to a Cossack community settled on an island in the Dnieper because their settlement was near the Porogi, or Cataracts distinguished from *Cossacks of the Don* **II** *n* One of the Zaporogian community

za-po'te, 1 sə-pō'tē, 2 sa-pō'te, *n* *Bot* **1.** [W Ind] The sapodilla **za-po'ta‡. 2.** [P I] The persimmon [Sp, < Nahuatl *zapote*] — **mammee zapote,** the marmalade-tree — **melon z** , the papaw — **za-po'te-wood",** *n* [P. I] The poon-tree

Za"po-tec', 1 sä"po-tek', 2 sä"po-tek'ən, 2 sä"po-tĕc', sä"-**Za"po-tec'an,** } po-tĕc'ən, *n* A Middle-American substock of the Zapotec-Mixtec linguistic stock See AMERICAN

zap"o-til'la, 1 zap'o-til'ə, 2 zăp o-til'a, *n* Same as SAPODILLA [Jalisco state, Mexico

Za"po-tlan', 1 sä"po-tlän', 2 sä"po-tlan', *n* A town in **zap-tl'e,** *n* Same as ZABTIE

za-pu'pe, 1 sə-pū'pe, 2 sa-pu'pę, *n* Any of several agaves that furnish commercial fiber

Za'ra, *n* **1.** 1 zē'rə, 2 zā'ra *Bib Matt* i, 3 **Za'rah‡** (*Gen* xxxviii 30) **2.** 1 zŭ'rə, 2 zā'rä A seaport city capital of Dalmatia Italy [sarbacand

za"ra-ba-ta'na, 1 zä'rə-bə-tä'nə, 2 zä'ra-ba-ta'na, *n* A

Za'ra-ces, 1 zar'ə-siz, 2 zăr'a-cęs, *n* *Bib* (Apocrypha) *1 Esd* i, 38 **Zar'a-kes‡** (R V)

Za"ra-go'za, *n* Same as SARAGOSSA

Zar'a-hi, 1 zar'ə-hai, 2 zăr'a-hī *n* *Bib* (Doual) — **Zar"a-hi'a,** 1 zar'ə-hai'ə, 2 zăr'a-hī'a, *n* *Bib* (Doual) — **Zar"a-hi'as,** 1 zar ə-hai'əs, 2 zăr'a-hī'as, *n* *Bib* (Doual) — **Za'ra-i,** 1 zē'ri-ai *or* -rai, 2 zā'rĭ-ī *or* -rī, *n* *Bib* (Doual). — **Za-ra'ias,** 1 zə-rē'yəs *or* -rai'əs, 2 za-rā'yas *or* -rī'as *n* *Bib* (Apocrypha) *1 Esd* viii 2 — **Zar'a-kes,** 1 zar'ə-kiz, 2 zăr'a-kēs, *n* *Bib* (Apocrypha) *1 Esd* i, 38

za-ra'pe, 1 sə-rä'pē, 2 sä-ra'pę, *n* [Sp Am] Same as SERAPE

Za-ra'te, 1 thə-rä'tē 2 tha-ra'tę, **Augustin de** (1493?–1558?) A Spanish historian, *The Discovery and Conquest of Peru*

Za"ra-thus'tri-an, Za"ra-thush'tri-an, etc Same as ZOROASTRIAN etc the common Oriental forms

za-ra'tite, 1 zŭ'rə-tait 2 zā'ra-tīt, *n* *Mineral* A massive, vitreous emerald-green, hydrous nickel carbonate (NiCO$_3$·2Ni(OH)$_2$+4H$_2$O), found usually as an incrustation. [< Señor *Zarate*, of Spain] **emerald nickel‡.**

zar-ce'ta, 1 sar-sē'tə, 2 sär-cę'ta *n* [Sp Am] A teal-duck.

Zar-de'us, 1 zar-dī'us, 2 zar-dē'ŭs *n* *Bib* (Apocrypha, R V) *1 Esd* ix, 28 — **Za're-ah,** 1 zē'ri-ə 2 zā're-a, *n* *Bib Neh* vi, 29 [Heb, stinging, wasp] — **Za're-ath-ites,** 1 zē'ri-əth-aits 2 zā're-ăth-its *n pl* *Bib* *2 Chron* ii 53

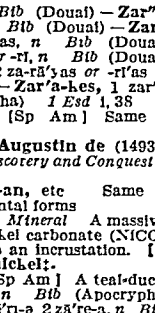
za-re'ba, 1 zə-rī'bə, 2 za-rē'ba, *n* **1.** In the Sudan, a stockade, thorn hedge, or other enclosure for protecting a village or camp used also as a means of military defense **2.** A village or camp so protected, by extension, any village

We employed ourselves until the camels should arrive in cutting thorn branches and constructing a *zareeba* or fenced camp BAKER *Nile Trib Abyssinia* p 213 [MACM 1886]

[< Egypt. *zerebal.*, hedge of thorns] **za-ree'ba‡; za-ri'ba‡; ze-re'ba‡; ze-ri'ba‡.**

Za'red, 1 zē'red, 2 zā'red *n* *Bib Num* xxi, 12 — **Zar'e-phath,** 1 zar'i-fath 2 zăr'e-făth, *n* *Bib* *1 Kings* xvii, 9 — **Zar'e-tan,** 1 zar'i-tan, 2 zăr'e-tăn, *n* *Bib Josh* iii, 16 **Zar'e-thanʇ** (R V) — **Za"reth-sha'har,** 1 zē"reth-shē'hər 2 zā'rĕth-shā'har, *n* *Bib Josh* xiii, 19

zarf, 1 zärf, 2 zarf, *n* [Ar] A metal cup-shaped holder, of open or ornamental filigree, for a hot coffee-cup in the Levant **zurf‡.**



Turkish Zarf

Zar'hites, 1 zär'haits 2 zär'hits, *n pl* *Bib Num* xxvi, 13

Za'ri-a, 1 zŭ'ri-ə 2 za'rī-a, *n* **1** A province in Northern Nigeria, British West Africa **2.** Its capital **Za-ri'ya‡.**

Za"ri-as'pat, *n* Same as BALKH

Zar-li'no, 1 dzar-li'no 2 dzar-lī'no, **Giuseppe** (1517?–2/31 590) An Italian composer, *Instituzione Armoniche*

zar'nich, 1 zär'nik 2 zär'nĭc *n* *Mineral* A native sulfid of arsenic as orpiment or realgar a disused name [< Ar *zernikh*, < Gr *arsenikon*, see ARSENIC] **zar'nec‡.**

zarp, 1 zärp, 2 zärp, *n* [Slang] A Boer police official of the former South-African Republic [< the initials of the words *Zuid Afrikaansch Republikeinsch Politie*, meaning South-African Republic Police]

Zars'ko-e Se'lo. Same as TSARSKOYE SELO

zart, 1 tsärt, 2 tsart *a* [G] *Mus* Soft delicate

Zar-ta-nah, 1 zar-tē'nə or zŭr'tē-nə 2 zär-tā'na or zar'tā-na, *n* *Bib* *1 Kings* iv, 12 — **Zar'than,** 1 zŭr'thən, 2 zär'than *n* *1 Kings* vii, 46

Zar"ti-zin', *n* Same as TSARITSYN

zar"zu-e'la, 1 thär thŭ-ę'lä 2 thar"thu-ę'lä *n* [Sp] An operetta or vaudeville named after the royal residence of La Zarzuela which contained a theater

zas-tru'ga, 1 zas-trŭ'gə 2 zäs-tru'ga *n* [-GI, 1 gī 2 gē *pl*] [Rus] One of a series of long parallel snow-ridges occurring on the open plains of Russia

Za-tho'e, 1 zə-thō'i *or* zath'o-i, 2 za-thō'e *or* zăth'o-ē *n* *Bib* (Apocrypha) *1 Esd* viii, 32 **Za-tho'es‡** (R V)

za'ti, 1 zā'ti, 2 zā'tĭ, *n* [E Ind] The capped macaque (*Macacus pileolatus*) of India and Ceylon

Zat'tu, 1 zat'ŭ, 2 zăt'ŭ, *n* *Bib Ezra* ii 8 **Zar'tho-e‡; Zath'u-i‡** (Apocrypha, *1 Esd* v, 12), **Zat'thu‡** (*Neh* x, 14)

Zau"ber-flo'te, 1 tsau'bər-flō'tə, 2 tsou'bĕr-flō'tę, *n* [G] Same as THE MAGIC FLUTE

Zausch-ne'ri-a, 1 zaush-nī'ri-ə, 2 zoush-nī'rĭ-a *n* *Bot* A small genus of shrubby plants of the evening-primrose family *Z californica* the Californian fuchsia or hummingbird's trumpet, is cultivated for its bright-crimson flowers. [< *Zauschner*, Bohemian botanist]

Za-val'la, 1 zə-val'ə 2 za-văl'a *n* A county in S Texas 1,328 sq m , county-seat Batesville

Za'van, 1 zē'vən 2 zā'van *n* *Bib* *1 Chron* i, 42

Za-va'rish 1 zə-vā'rish 2 zā-va'rĭsh *n* Same as HUZVARISH Ibn Muquaffa uses the term *Zavarish* for the Semitic element in Pahlair and this is the term usually employed in Persian M HAUG *Essays on the Sacred Language, etc, of the Parsis* p 85 [TR & CO 1878]

zax, 1 zaks 2 zăks *n* A sax or slate-ax [For SAX[1] *n*]

za'yin, 1 zä'yin 2 za'yin, *n* [Heb] The seventh letter of the Hebrew alphabet corresponding to the English Z See illus under ALPHABET **za'in‡; zēn‡.**

Zay'lah, *n* Same as ZEILA.

za'yat, 1 zä'yat 2 zä'yăt, *n* [Burmese] A caravansary for travelers or pilgrims

Za'za, 1 zē'zə, 2 zā'za, *n* *Bib* *1 Chron* ii 33

Ze'a, 1 zī'ə, 2 zē'a, *n* *Bot* A genus of tropical American tall grasses with strap-shaped, wavy leaves and monœcious flowers The staminate flowers are borne in spikelets panicled at the end of the stem, and the pistillate flowers, which are disposed in a many-rowed spike, are axillary and sessile in the leaf sheaths *Z mays*, the maize or Indian corn, is the only species, but there are numerous varieties and forms [L, < Gr *zea*, spelt]

Ze'a, 1 thē'a, 2 thē'a, **Francisco Antonio** (¹⁰/₁₁1770–¹¹/₁₁1822) A South-American statesman and naturalist, joined Bolivar.

zealt, *vt* To be zealous

zeal, 1 zīl, 2 zēl, *n* **1.** Passionate ardor for a cause, or, less often, for a person, intense eagerness, especially disinterested eagerness, in promoting some end, enthusiastic devotion, fervor **2†.** A zealot [< F *zèle*, < L *zelus*, < Gr *zēlos*, < *zeō*, boil] Syn., see ENTHUSIASM —**zeal'antt,** *n* A zealot —**zeal'ed†,** *a* Filled with or characterized by zeal, zealous **zeal'full.**—**zeal'less,** *a*

Zea'land, 1 zī'land 2 zē'land *n* 1 An island between the Kattegat and Baltic sea, Denmark, on which Copenhagen is located, 80 by 65 m , 2,680 sq m 2. Same as ZELLAND, 1

zeal'ot, } 1 zel'ət, 2 zĕl'ət, *n* **1.** One who is full of zeal;
zel'ots, } one who espouses a cause or pursues an object in an immoderately partizan manner, a fanatic

To a *zealot* every one of his own sect is a saint while the most upright of a different sect are to him children of perdition
KAMES *Elements of Criticism* pt v p 83 [F J H 1853

2. [Z-] A member of a fanatical Jewish party that from A D 6 to 70 was in almost continual revolt against the Romans It aimed at a Jewish theocracy over the earth, and brought about the siege and destruction of Jerusalem by Titus in A D 70 [< F *zélote*, < LL *zelotes*, < Gr *zēlōtēs*, < *zē'os*, ZEAL] Syn., bigot, enthusiast, fanatic, visionary —**zea-lot'i-cal,** *a* [Rare] Like or having the nature of a zealot —**zeal'ot-ism,** *n* Immoderate ardor, zealotry —**zeal'ot-ist†,** *n* A zealot —**zeal'ot-ry,** *n* The conduct or disposition of a zealot

zeal'ous, } 1 zel'us, 2 zĕl'ŭs, *a* Filled with or incited by
zel'ous†, } zeal, ardently devoted to a person or cause, fervent, enthusiastic

Zealous men are ever displaying to you the strength of their belief, while judicious men are showing you the grounds of it
SHENSTONE *Men and Manners* essay XXVIII p 179 [W & L 1820]

[< LL *zelosus*, < L *zelus*, see ZEAL] —**zeal'ous-ly,** *adv* —**zeal'ous-ness,** *n* —**zeal'ous-ty†,** *n* **1.** Zeal **2.** Jealousy

Zeb"a-di'ah, 1 zeb'ə-dī'ə 2 zĕb a-dī'a *n* *Bib* *1 Chron* VIII, 15 [Heb gift of Jehovah]—**Ze'bah,** 1 zī'bə 2 zē'ba, *n* *Bib* *Judges* VIII 5 [Heb, sacrifice]—**Ze-ba'im,** 1 zi-bē'im 2 ze-bā'im, *n* *Bib* *Ezra* II, 57 [Heb, gazels]

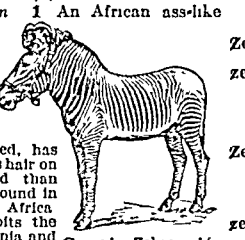
ze'bec, *n* Same as XEBEC

Zeb'e-dee, 1 zeb'ı-dī, 2 zĕb'e-dē, *n* 1 A masculine personal name 2. *Bib* The father of James and John disciples of Christ *Matt* IV, 21 [Gr, < Heb, gift of Jehovah]—**Zeb"e-de'i,** 1 zeb'ı-dī'ı, 2 zĕb'e-dē'ī *n* *Bib* (Douai)—**Zeb"e-di'a,** 1 zeb'ı-dī'ə, 2 zĕb e-dī'a, *n* *Bib* (Douai) —**Zeb'e-e,** 1 zeb'ı-ī, 2 zĕb'e-ē, *n* *Bib* (Douai)

Ze-bī', *n* Same as SABBATHAI ZEBI

Zeb'i-da, 1 zeb'ı-də *or* zī-bī'də 2 zĕb'ı-da *or* ze-bī'da, *n* *Bib* (Douai)—**Zeb'i-dah,** 1 zeb'ı-də 2 zĕb'ı-da *n* *Bib* (R V) *2 Kings* XVIII, 36—**Ze-bi'na,** 1 zi-bī'nə, 2 ze-bī'na, *n* *Bib* *Ezra* V, 43—**Ze-bo'im,** 1 zi-bō'ım, 2 ze-bō'ım, *n* *Bib* *Gen* V, 19 **Ze-bo'lim†** (*R* V)

ze'bra, 1 zī'brə, 2 zē'bra, *n* **1** An African ass-like mammal having the body white or yellowish-brown marked with dark-brown or blackish bands The **true zebra** or **mountain-zebra** (*Equus zebra*) of mountainous parts of the Cape of Good Hope province, now nearly exterminated, has larger ears a shorter mane less hair on the tail and is more barred than **Burchell's z** (*E burchelli*) found in herds on the plains of South Africa **Grevy's z** (*E grevyi*) inhabits the Galla country south of Abyssinia and Somaliland Altho noted for their wildness, zebras have been domesticated, and will interbreed with the horse or the ass They are very swift of foot and their flesh is much esteemed



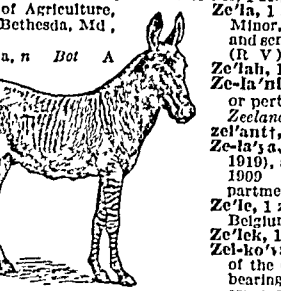
Grevy's Zebra 1/50
(*Presented to the* President of the United States by the King of Abyssinia)

2. *Entom* The tropical and subtropical American butterfly (*Apostraphia charithonia*), with striped black-and-yellow wings, also of the West Indies [Pg of Afr origin]—**ze'bra-an'te-lope,** *n* A small handsomely marked antelope of the cephalophene group (*Cephalophus doritx*), chiefly of Liberia in West Africa, and characterized by broad black stripes across the hind quarters and back Compare OKAPI —**z caterpillar,** *n* The larva of an American noctuid moth (*Mamestra picta*), yellow with three black longitudinal stripes and feeding on garden vegetables —**z fish,** *n* A pimelepteroid fish (*Vectephreops zebra*) of Australian seas —**z mouse,** *n* One of the beautifully striped murine mice of the genus *Isomys* of North and Central Africa **Barbary mouse †.**—**z opossum,** *n* Same as ZEBRA-WOLF —**z parrakeet,** *n* The grass-parrakeet —**z plant,** *n* A bothouse-plant (*Calathea zebrina*) from Brazil, which is cultivated because of its ornamental striped leaves —**z poison,** *n* A nearly leafless South-African tree (*Euphorbia arborea*) which yields a very poisonous milky juice —**z shark,** *n* The tiger-shark —**z spider,** *n* A lycosid or wolf-spider —**z swallowtail,** *n* A North-American swallowtail butterfly (*Iphiclides ajax*) having the wings yellow barred with black —**z wolf,** *n* A dog-like carnivorous dasyurod marsupial (*Thylacinus cynocephalus*) of Tasmania grayish-brown with dark transverse bands on the hinder part of the back See illus under TASMANIAN WOLF **Tasmanian wolf†** —**z wood,** *n* **1.** The wood of a large tree (*Connarus guianensis*) of Guiana, light-brown in color with dark stripes used in making furniture **2** The wood of a small tree (*Eugenia fragrans*) growing in Jamaica **3** The wood of an East-Indian tree (*Guettarda speciosa*) whose flowers yield a perfume —**z woodpecker,** *n* A woodpecker of the subgenus *Centurus*, as the red-bellied woodpecker



Burchell's Zebra 1/50
(From a specimen in New York Zoological Park)

ze'brass, 1 zī'bras 2 zē'brăs *n* A hybrid offspring of a zebra sire and a burro dam *first obtained by an experiment of* the United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Animal Industry, at Bethesda, Md, *in 1909* *ze'broid†*



Zebrass
At the age of one year it was 48 inches high and weighed 500 pounds

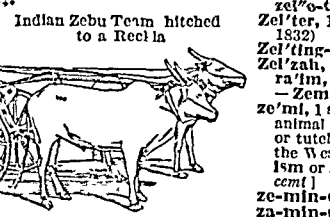
Ze-bru'la, 1 zi-brul'nə, 2 ze-brı'na, *n* *Bot* A small genus of Mexican commelinaceous herbs bearing inconspicuous cymose flowers with six stamens *Z pendula* is cultivated for its striped leaves [< ZEBRA]

ze'brine, } 1 zī'brın, 2
ze'brin', } zē'brĭn, *a* Allied to or resembling a zebra *ze'broid†.*

ze-brin'ny, 1 zi-brin'ı 2 zē-brĭn'y, *n* The hybrid between a zebra and a stallion namesuggested by L C Ewart

ze'brule, 1 zī'brūl, 2 zē'brul, *n* A hybrid between the male zebra and the mare **ze'bru-la†.**

ze'bu', 1 zī'bū, 2 zē'bū, *n* The Indian ox (*Bos indicus*), now known only in domestication, having a hump on the withers Zebus extend from Japan to East Africa, but are found in greatest perfection in India There are many breeds varying much in color, some being reared for milk and flesh, and others for riding and for draft [< F *zébu*, ep zobo] **ze'bu-cat"tle†.**



Indian Zebu Team hitched to a Reckla

Ze-bu'i, *n* Same as CEBU

ze'bub, 1 zī'-bub, 2 zē'-bŭb, *n* An Abyssinian fly similar to the tsetse [< Ar *zubāb*, fly]

Ze-bu'dah, 1 zi-bū'də, 2 zē-bŭ'da, *n* *Bib* *2 Kings* XXIII 36

zeb'u-der, 1 zeb'u-dər, 2 zĕb'ŭ-der, *n* The wild goat (*Capra caucasica*) of the Caucasus

Ze'bul, 1 zī'bul, 2 zē'bŭl, *n* *Bib* *Judges* XIX, 30—**Zeb'u-lon-ite,** 1 zeb'ŷ-u-lon-ait 2 zĕb'ŷ-u-lŏn-it *n* *Bib* *Judges* XII, 11—**Zeb'u-lun,** 1 zeb'ŷ-u lun, 2 zĕb'ŷ-u-lŭn *n* *Bib* *Matt* IV, 13 **Zab'u-lont, Zeb'u-lont.**—**Zeb'u-lun-ite,** 1 zeb'ŷ-u-lun-ait, 2 zĕb'ŷ-u-lŭn-it *n* *Bib* *Num* XXVI, 27

zec-chi'no, 1 tsek-kī'no, 2 tsĕc-ē'no, *n* A gold coin of the republic of Venice, the sequin See COIN [It, see SEQUIN] **zec'chin†, zech'in†.**

Zech, *abbr* Zechariah

Zech"a-ri'ah, 1 zek ə-raī'ə, 2 zĕc'a-rī'a *n* **1** A masculine personal name **2** The eleventh of the minor prophetical books in the Old Testament canon, named from its author **3.** A Hebrew prophet who returned to Palestine from captivity and promoted the rebuilding of the temple **4.** *Bib* A king of Israel *2 Kings* XIV 29 (R V) [< Heb *Zekhariyah*, 'whom Jehovah remembers' < *zakhar*, remember, + *Yah*, Jehovah]

Zech'ri-as, 1 zek'rı-əs, 2 zĕc'rī-as, *n* *Bib* (Apocrypha, R V) *1 Esd* VIII, 1

zed, 1 zed, 2 zĕd, *n* **1.** The letter Z, z generally called *zee* in the United States Compare IZZARD *2 Mech* A Z iron [< L *zeta*, < Gr *zēta*, zed]—**Zed'land,** *n* The land of Zed a name for certain localities in western England where *s* is pronounced like *z*

Ze'dad, 1 zī'dad, 2 zē'dăd, *n* *Bib* *Num* XXXIV, 8—**Zed"e-chi'as,** 1 zed ı-kaī'əs, 2 zĕd'e-ī'as, *n* *Bib* (Apocrypha) *1 Esd* I, 46—**Zed"e-kī'ah,** 1 zed ı-kaī'ə, 2 zĕd e-kī'a, *n* **1** A masculine personal name *2 Bib* *2 Kings* XXIV, 17 [Heb, justice of Jehovah]

zed'o-a-ry, 1 zed'o-ē-rı 2 zĕd'o-ā-ry, *n* The root of certain species of curcuma especially *Curcuma zedoaria*, used in medicine as an aromatic tonic, and as a perfume **Round zedoary** is the root of *C zedoaria* and **long z** of *C zerumbet*, of India and China [< F *zédoatre*, < LL *zedoaria* < Per *zadwar*, zedoary] [United States

zee, 1 zī, 2 zē *n* The letter Z so called especially in the

Ze'eb, 1 zī'eb 2 zē'ĕb, *n* *Bib* *Judges* VII, 25 [Heb, wolf]

Zee'brug"ge, 1 zē'brug"ə 2 zē'brug"e, *n* A seaport, West Flanders province, Belgium, German submarine base in Great War Harbor blocked by British navy April 22-23 1918

Zee'han, 1 zī'an, 2 zē'an, *n* A mining town in N W Tasmania [mus

zee' koe", 1 zē'-kū", 2 zē'-kŏ", *n* [S Afr] The hippopotamus

Zee'land, 1, 1 zī'land, 2 zē'land A town, Ottawa county, Mich 2 1 zē'lant 2 zē'lant A province in S W Netherlands 689 sq m capital, Middelburg —**Zee'land-er,** *n*

Zee'man, 1 zē'mən 2 zē'man, **Pieter** (⁵/₁₁1865–) A Dutch physicist, with Lorenz Nobel prize for physics 1902

Zee'man ef-fect', 1 zē'mən, 2 zē'man *Physics* The action of a magnetic field in widening or splitting the lines in the spectrum of a gas first observed by Zeeman in 1896

Ze'gers, *n* **1.** 1 zē'gərz 2 zē'gers **Hercules** (1629-1675), a Dutch painter and engraver **Se'gers†** 2 1 zē'jer', 2 zē'zhēr' **Tacite Nicolas** (–1559), a Flemish theologian *New Testament in Latin*, etc

Ze-gris', 1 thē-grīs' 2 thē-krĭs', *n* *pl* *Sp Hist* A Moorish family who opposed the Abencerrages **Ze-gries'†.**

zeh'ner, 1 tsē'nər 2 tsē'ner, *n* An Austrian billion coin of the reign of Maria Theresa, equal to 10 kreutzer or 1/5 florin See COIN [< G *zehner*, < *zehn*, ten]

Ze'i-dæ, 1 zī'ı-dī, 2 zē'ĭ-dē, *n* *pl* *Ich* A family of acanthopterygian fishes with a deep body, eyes near the nape, upper jaw very protractile, and spinous dorsal moderate, dories [< ZEUS²]—**ze'id,** *n* [East Africa **Zay'lah†.**

Zel'la, 1 zel'ə, 2 zē'la, *n* A seaport in Somaliland, British

ze'lin, } 1 zī'ın, zī'ın *or* -ən 2 zē'ĭn zē'ĭn *or* -ĭn *n* A proteid
ze'line, } found in Indian corn, similar to gluten [< ZEA]

Zel'ri-des, 1 zal'rı-dīz 2 zĕl'rı-dēs, **The** A Fatimite hereditary dynasty which flourished in Egypt from 972 to 1148

Zels'berg-er, 1 tsəls'bėrg-ər, 2 tsĭs'bėrg-er, **David** (⁴/₁₁1721–¹¹/₁₁1808) A Moravian missionary to American Indians

ze'lism, 1 zī'lzm, 2 zē'lĭsm, *n* Any skin-disease thought to be caused by eating Indian corn Pellagra is so designated by those who ascribe to it such an origin

zelt'geist, 1 tsilt'gaist, 2 tsilt'gĭst *n* [G] The spirit of the time the intellectual and moral tendencies that characterize any age or epoch Compare GEIST

It is emphatically a novel of the period, and is informed throughout by the *zeitgeist*'
New-York Tribune Jan 31, 1892 p 18 col 1.

Zeltz, 1 tsilts, 2 tsĭlts *n* An ancient town in Merseburg district, Saxony province, Prussia.

Zeke, 1 zīk, 2 zĕk, *n* See EZEKIEL

zel, 1 zel, 2 zĕl, *n* [Per] A form of Oriental cymbal **zell†.**

Ze'la, 1 zī'lə, 2 zē'la, *n* **1.** An ancient city in Pontus Asia Minor, where Julius Cæsar defeated Pharnaces, 47 B C, and sent to the senate the dispatch *Veni, vidi, vici* **2.** *Bib.* (R V) *2 Sam* XXI, 14

Ze'lah, 1 zī'lə, 2 zē'la *n* *Bib* *Josh* XVIII, 28

Ze-la'ni-an, 1 zı-lē'nı-ən, 2 ze-lā'nı-an *a* *Zoogeog* Of or pertaining to New Zealand [< *Zelania*, Latin for *Zeeland*]

zel'antt, *n* A zealot **zel'a-tor†.**

Ze-la'ya, 1 sē-lā'yə, 2 sē-lā'ya, *n* **1. José Santos** (1852-⁵/₁₁ 1919), a Nicaraguan soldier' President of Nicaragua 1893–1909 **2.** A city in Guanajuato state, Mexico **3.** A department of Nicaragua See MOSQUITO TERRITORY

Ze'le, 1 zī'lə, 2 zē'le, *n* A town in East Flanders province, Belgium

Ze'lek, 1 zī'lek 2 zē'lĕk, *n* *Bib* *1 Chron* XI, 39

Zel-ko'va, 1 zel-kō'və, 2 zĕl-kŏ'va *n* *Bot* A genus of trees of the elm family, natives of Asia, elm-like in foliage, but bearing drupe-like fruits Some species are cultivated for ornament [Cretan] **Ab"e-li'ce-a†.**

Zel'le, *n* Same as CELLE **Zell†.**

Zel'ler, 1 tsel'ər, 2 tsĕl'er, **Eduard** (¹/₁₁1814–²/₁₁1908) A German philosopher, *The Philosophy of the Greeks*

Ze-lo'phe-had, 1 zı-lō'fı-had, 2 ze-lō'fe-hăd, *n* *Bib* *Num.* XXVI, 33

ze-lo'so, 1 tsē-lō'so, 2 tsę'lō'so, *a* [It] *Mus* Zealous a direction to the performer to render a passage with energy

Ze-lo'tes, 1 zı-lō'tiz, 2 ze-lō'tęs, *n* *Bib* *Luke* VI 15

zel"o-ty-p'i-a, 1 zel o-tip'ı-ə 2 zĕl o-tŷp'i-a, *n* Morbid or monomaniacal zeal in the interest of any project or cause [< Gr *zēlotypia*, < *zēlos* (see ZEAL) + *typtō*, strike]—**zel"o-ty-p'ic,** *a*

Zel'ter, 1 tsel'tər 2 tsĕl'ter, **Karl Friedrich** (¹²/₁₁1758-⁵/₁₈ 1832) A German composer [wine See WINE

Zel'ting-er, 1 tsel'tıŋ-ər, 2 tsĕl'ting-er, *n* [G] A variety of

Zel'zah, 1 zel'zə, 2 zĕl'za, *n* *Bib* *1 Sam* X 2—**Zem"a-ra'im,** 1 zem ə-rē'ım, 2 zĕm'a-rā'ım *n* *Bib* *Josh* XVIII, 22—**Zem'a-rite,** 1 zem'ə-raıt, 2 zĕm'a-rīt *n* *Bib* *Gen* X, 18

ze'mi, 1 sē'mi, 2 sę'mī *n* **1** A carved image or idol of some animal or human form, supposed to represent the ancestor or tutelary god of the clan found among the aborigines of the West Indies The worship of such is known as **zemeism** or **zemism. 2.** Any supernatural power [< Caribb *zemi*]

ze-min-dar', } 1 zə-mın-dār', 2 ze-mĭn-dar', *n* A farmer
za-min-dar', } of the revenue, required under the Mogul rule, to pay a fixed sum for the tract of land assigned him hence later, *especially in Bengal a native landlord* required to pay a certain land-tax to the English government, an owner of the soil, sometimes representing ancient lines or tributary principalities [< Per *zemīndār*, < *zemīn*, land + *dār*, holding]

An English settler in India who buys land there is often reputed a harder landlord than the native *zemindars*
H S MAINE *Early Hist Institutions* lect V, p 128 [J M 1875]

—**ze-min-da'ry,** *n* **1.** The system of land-tenure or revenue-farming under an East-Indian zemindar **2.** The land managed by a zemindar **3.** The office or jurisdiction of a zemindar **za-min-da'ri†; ze-min-da'ree†, ze-min-da'ri†.** [**Ze-mi'rah†** (R V)

Ze-mi'ra, 1 zı-maı'rə 2 ze-mi'ra *n* *Bib* *1 Chron* VII 8

zem'mi, 1 zem'ı, 2 zĕm'ı, *n* The blind mole-rat (*Spalax typhlus*) **zem'nit.**

Zemp, 1 *tsemp*, 2 *tsĕmp*, **Joseph** (¹¹/₁₁1834–¹²/₁₁1908) A Swiss statesman President of Switzerland, 1909–1910

zemst'vo, 1 zemst'fō, 2 zĕmst'fō, *n* [Rus] A Russian district or provincial economic assembly, authorized by law of Jan 1, 1864, and composed of representatives elected by the peasantry, the householders, and landed proprietors By the law of June 12, 1890, the right of the peasants to elect representatives was limited to a power of nominating candidates from whom one is chosen the power of the noble landholders was increased and all acts of the zemstvo were made subject to the governor's approval

Zem'zem, 1 zem'zem, 2 zĕm'zĕm *n* The sacred well at Mekka near the Kaaba said to have sprung up in the desert to save the life of Hagar and the boy Ishmael

Ze-na"i-di'nae, 1 zı-nē'ı-daı'nı, 2 ze-nā i-dī'nē, *n* *pl* *Ornith* A subfamily of pigeons with tarsi longer than lateral toes

Ze-na'i-da, *n* (t. g.) [< *Zenaïde*, daughter of Joseph Bonaparte]—**ze-na'ide,** *n* A ground-pigeon of the genus *Zenaida* **ze-na'i-da-dove"†.**—**ze-na'i-din**(e⁸, *a* & *n*

Ze'nan, 1 zī'nən, 2 zē'nan, *n* *Bib* *Josh* XV, 37

ze-na'na, } 1 zə-nā'nə, 2 ze-na'na *n* In India, the women's
za-na'na, } apartments, the East-Indian harem Compare GYNECEUM HAREM [< Per *zenāna*, belonging to women, < *zen* woman]

—**zenana mission,** a mission instituted by European and American Protestant women who employ women missionaries to visit zenanas for the work of introducing medical educational, and religious reform among the upper classes of the women of Hindustan

Ze'nas, 1 zī'nəs 2 zē'nas *n* A masculine personal name *Bib* *Titus* III, 13 [Gr]

Zend, 1 zend, 2 zĕnd, *n* **1.** The Bactrian or eastern branch of the old Iranian group of Aryan languages. **Old Bactrian†. 2.** Originally, a commentary

The name *Zend* is frequently, tho wrongly, given to the language of the Avesta No name for the language of the Parsee scriptures has yet been found in the Parsee books Whenever the word *Zend* is used alone it means 'commentary,' and is applied to some Pahlavi translation, commentary, or gloss and whenever the word *Avesta* is used alone it is applied to the Parsee scriptures in the original tongue

The original language of the Parsi scriptures has usually been called *Zend* by European scholars but this name has never been generally admitted by Parsi scholars For want of a better term, we may follow the example of most Parsi scholars in using the term Avesta for the language of the Avesta
M HAUG *Essays on the Parsis* essay II p 67 [TR & CO 1878]

[Old Per, translation]

zen'dal, *n* [Archaic] Same as SENDAL **zen'del†.**

Zen"da-rud', 1 zen da-rūd', 2 zĕn'da-rud', *n* A river in Irak-Ajemi province, W central Persia it flows east past Ispahan and is lost in the Persian desert

Zend"-A-ves'ta, 1 zend'-ə-ves'tə, 2 zĕnd -a-vĕs'ta, *n* A collection of all extant documents containing the sacred writings of the religion of Zoroaster It is still the Bible" and Prayer-book of the Parsees As we now have it, it consists of the Yaçna, the Vispered, the Vendidad, and the Khordah-Avesta

The sacred writings of the Parsis have usually been called *Zend-Avesta* by Europeans but this is, without doubt, an inversion of the proper order of the words as the Pahlavi books always style them Avistâk va Zand (Avesta and Zend) i e, text and commentary]
M HAUG *Essays on the Parsis* essay III p 119 [TR & CO 1878]

[Old Per, < *Zend*, translation + *Avesta* text]

Zen'di-cism, 1 zen'dı-sizm, 2 zĕn'dı-çizm, *n* The teachings of the Zend-Avesta, Zoroastrianism.

zen'dik, 1 zen'dĭk 2 zĕn'dik, *n* Same as ZINDIKITE [< Ar *zendīq*] **zen'dic‡.** [ELOPHON

Ze-nel'o-phon, 1 zi-nel'o-fon, 2 ze-nĕl'o-fŏn, *n* See PEN-

ze'nick, 1 zi'nik, 2 zē'nik, *n* [Afr] A viverroid carnivore, the suricate See illus under SURICATE **ze'nik‡.**

Zen'i-dæ, 1 zen'i-dē, 2 zĕn'i-dē, *n pl Ich* Same as ZEIDÆ

ze'nith, 1 zi'nith *or* zen'ith, 2 zē'nith *or* zĕn'ith (XIII), *n* **1.** The point in the celestial sphere that is exactly overhead, the point in which the plumb-line, extended upward, pierces the celestial sphere opposed to *nadir* **2.** The culminating point of prosperity, influence, or greatness [< F *zenith*, < Sp *zenit*, < Ar *semt*, path] Syn.: see ACME — **astronomical zenith** (*Astron*), the point where a plumb-line if extended upward would touch the sky — **geocentric z** (*Astron*), a point on the celestial sphere pierced by a line from the center of the earth through the observer This point is always nearer the equator than the astronomical zenith The angle between these points is known as the angle of the vertical It reaches its maximum (about 11') at latitude 45° — **geometric z,** *the point in which the line from the center of the earth* through a point on its surface pierces the celestial sphere — **ze'nith-col'li-ma"tor,** *n* A collimator whose axis is vertical — **z.-distance,** *n* The angular distance of a heavenly body from the zenith the complement of its altitude — **z.-point,** same as ZENITH — **z.-pole arc** (*Astron*), the meridian arc between the visible pole and the zenith, in the time triangle of the sphere of the heavens — **z.-sector,** *n* An instrument for measuring zenith-distances See SECTOR — **z.-star arc** (*Astron*), the arc of the vertical circle which *runs from the zenith to any celestial body in the time-tri*angle of the sphere of the heavens — **z.-telescope,** *n* An instrument for measuring the difference of zenith-distance of two stars one of which passes north and the other south of the zenith — **ze'nith-al,** *a* Of or pertaining to the zenith — **ze'nith-ward,** *adv* Toward the zenith

ze"nith-o-na'dir-al, 1 zi"nith-o-nē'dər-əl, 2 zē"nith-o-nā'dir-al, *a Astron* Used in reference to the determination of the meridian distances of stars from the astronomical zenith in observations for latitude

Zen-jan', 1 zen-jān', 2 zĕn-jan', *n* A town in N W Persia

zen'ker-ism, 1 zeŋ'kər-izm, 2 zĕŋ'ker-ism, *n Pathol* A degeneration of muscular tissue that occurs after severe fevers

Zen-kov', 1 zĕn-kŏf', 2 zĕn-kŏf', *n* A town in Poltava government Russia

Ze'no, 1 zi'no, 2 zē'no, *n* **1.** (342?–270? B C) A Greek philosopher, founded Stoic school of philosophy See ZENONIAN **2.** (—A D 491) Emperor of the East usurped throne on death of Leo I **3. Antonio** (—1406), a Venetian navigator **4. Apostolo** (1°/11668–11/11750), an Italian dramatic poet librettist, and antiquary **5 Carlo** (1333[1–3]/s1418), a Venetian admiral **6 Niccolo** (—1395), a Venetian navigator, brother of Antonio **7. Z of Elea** (495 B C ?—), a Greek philosopher invented dialectic

Ze-no'bi-a, 1 zi-nō'bi-ə, 2 ze-nō'bi-a, *n* **1** A feminine personal name F **Zē"no"ble',** 1 zē"nō'bi', 2 zę nō'bē' It **Ze-no'bi-a,** 1 dzē-nō'bi-a 2 dzę-nō'bi-a, L **Ze-no'bi-a. 2. Septimia,** queen of Palmyra in the 3d century, conquered and captured by the Roman emperor Aurelian **3.** In Hawthorne's *Blithedale Romance*, a beautiful woman who drowns herself for hopeless love

zen"o-bi-o'sis, 1 zen'o-bai-ō'sis, 2 zĕn o-bi-ō'sis, *n* Same as COLACOBIOSIS

ze-nog'ra-phy, 1 zi-nog'rə-fi, 2 ze-nŏg'ra-fy, *n* The scientific observation and study of the planet Jupiter [< Gr *Zēnos*, gen of *Zeus*, Zeus, + -GRAPHY] — **zen"o-graph'ic, zen"o-graph'i-cal,** *a* [+ -OID]

ze'noid, 1 zi'nɔid 2 zē'nŏid, *a & n* Zeoid [< ZEUS[2] (*zen-*)

Ze-no'ni-an, } 1 zi-nō'ni-ən, zi-nən'ik 2 ze-nō'ni-an, ze-nŏn'-

Ze-non'ic, } ic, *a* Belonging or relating to (1) Zeno of Elea (5th century B C) the inventor of dialectic, or to (2) Zeno of Citium (350–250 B C), founder of the Stoics

Ze-no'ni-an, *n* A follower of Zeno the dialectician or of Zeno the Stoic

Zen'ta, 1 zen'tə, 2 zĕn'tą *n* A town in Bacs-Bodrog province, Hungary, where Prince Eugene defeated the Turks Sept 11, 1697

ze'nu, 1 zi'nū 2 zē'nu, *n* The dzeren or goitered antelope

ze'oid, 1 zi'ɔid, 2 zē'ŏid **I** *a* Of or pertaining to the *Zeidæ* **II** *n* One of the *Zeidæ* [< ZEUS[2] + -OID]

ze'o-lite, 1 zi'o-lait, 2 zē'o-lit, *n Mineral* A secondary mineral occurring in cavities and veins in eruptive rocks, *usually* a hydrous aluminum-sodium silicate, crystallizing in either the orthorhombic, monoclinic or rhombohedral system [< Gr *zeō* boil, + -LITE] — **ze"o-lit'ic,** *a* Of, pertaining to or consisting of zeolites — **ze"o-lit'i-form,** *a* Resembling or having the form of a zeolite — **ze"o-lit"i-za'tion,** *n* The alteration process by which certain minerals are changed into zeolites

ze-ol'i-tize, 1 zi-ol'i-taiz 2 zē-ŏl'i-tiz, *tt* [-TIZED, -TIZING] To subject to zeolitization

Ze"o-mor'phi, 1 zi o-mōr'fai, 2 zē'o-môr'fi, *n pl Ich* An order or suborder of *acanthopterygian fishes with the anal* spines isolated in a distinct fin, including the *Zeidæ* and *Caproidæ* [< Gr *zeō*, boil, + *morphē*, form] — **ze'o-morph,** *a & n*

ze-oph'i-lite, 1 zi-of'i-lait, 2 ze-ŏf'i-lit, *n Mineral* A mineral of the zeolite group [< Gr *zeō*, boil, + *phyllon*, leaf] [SCOPE

ze'o-scope, 1 zi'o-skōp 2 zē'o-scōp, *n* Same as EBULLIO-

Zep., *abbr* A Zeppelin military air-ship

Zeph., *abbr* Zephaniah

Zeph"a-ni'ah, 1 zef-ə-nai'ə 2 zĕf'a-ni'a, *n* **1** A masculine personal name **2** *Bib* One of the later prophets of Judah during the monarchy who lived in the latter part of the reign of Josiah and gave the initial impulse to the final attempt at the reformation of Judah **3** The book written by the prophet described above, the ninth of the minor prophetic books of the Old Testament canon [< Heb *Tsephaniyah*, 'whom Jehovah has hid']

zeph"a-ro'vi-chite, 1 zef ə-rō'vi-kait 2 zĕf'a-rō'vi-cit *n Mineral* A white, translucent hydrous aluminum phosphate (H_6AlPO_7) found in crystalline to compact masses [< Prof *Zepharovich*]

Ze'phath, 1 zi'fath 2 zē'fath, *n Bib Judges* I 17

Zeph'a-thah, 1 zef'ə-thə, 2 zĕf'a-tha, *n Bib* 2 *Chron* xiv, 10 [Same as SEPHIROTH pl of SEPHIRA

Zeph'i-roth, 1 *zef'i-roth or -rōth* 2 *zĭf'i-rŏth or -rŏth, n pl*

Ze'pho, 1 zi'fo 2 zē'fo, *n Bib Gen* xxxvi 11 **Ze'phit** (1 *Chron* i 36) **(pho-nites,** *n pl*

Ze'phon, 1 zi'fon, 2 zē'fŏn *n Bib Num* xxvi 15 — **Ze'-phro'na,** 1 zi-frō'nə 2 ze-frō'na, *n Bib* (Doual)

zeph'yr, } 1 zef'ər, 2 zĕf'ŷr, *n* **1** The west wind, poeti-

zef'yr[2], } cally, a soft gentle wind Compare ZEPHYRUS

If *zephyrs* come so light they come
Nor leaf is stirred nor wave is driven
MOORE *Lalla Rookh Fire-Worshippers* pt 1 st 1

2. Worsted or woolen yarn of very light weight, used for embroidery and knitted hoods, shawls, etc specifically called *zephyr worsted* **3.** Figuratively, anything very light and airy [< F *zéphire*, < L *zephyrus*, < Gr *zephyros*, west wind]

— **zephyr biscuit,** z **crackers,** biscuit or crackers made unusually light and spongy trade terms — **z cloth,** a fine light woolen cloth for women's wear made in Belgium — **zeph'yr-flow"er,** *n* Any plant of the genus *Zephyranthes*, as the white zephyr-flower (*Z candida*) — **z shawl,** a thin light-weight worsted shawl — **z. shirting,** gauze flannel the warp of which is of silk [W] — **z.-work,** *n* Embroidery or other work in zephyr worsteds — **z yarn,** a thick loosely twisted worsted yarn of a fine, soft quality, employed in embroidery and knitting

Zeph"y-ran'thes, 1 zef'i-ran'thiz, 2 zĕf y-răn'thēs, *n Bot* A genus of mainly American bulbous plants of the family *Amaryllidaceæ*, having a few linear leaves and a fistulous scape bearing showy variously colored solitary flowers *Z. atamasco* is the atamasco-lily The genus is now called **Atamosco.** [< Gr *zephyros*, west wind, + *anthos* flower]

Zeph'y-rus, 1 *zef'i-rus* 2 *zĕf'y-rŭs, n Class Myth* The west wind usually personified and represented as the mildest and gentlest of all the sylvan deities identified by the Romans with Favonius [L, < Gr *Zephyros*, < *zephyros*, west wind] **Zeph'y-ros‡** [Gr]

Zep"pe-lin', 1 tsep'ə-lin', 2 tsĕp'e-lin' *n* **1. Ferdinand A. H., Count von** (7/s1838–3/s1917) A German air-ship builder and inventor **2** 1 zep'ə-lin 2 zĕp'e-lin *n* A large dirigible air-ship for long-sustained flights used in bombing, etc

ze'quin, *n* Same as SEQUIN See table under COIN

Zer, *n Bib Josh* xix 35

Zer"af-shan', 1 zer af-shān', 2 zĕr af-shān', *n* A river in Samarkand and Bokhara, Asiatic Russia, length, 375 m It is lost in desert sands

Ze'rah, 1 zi'rə, 2 zē'rą, *n Bib Num* xxvi 20 — **Ze'rah-ites,** *n pl* (R V) — **Zer"a-hi'ah,** 1 zer'ə-hai'ə, 2 zĕr'a-hi'a, *n Bib 1 Chron* vi, 6 **Zer"a-i'ah‡.**

Zer'a-im, 1 zer'ə-im, 2 zĕr'a-im *n pl* See MISHNA

Zerbst, 1 tserpst 2 tsĕrpst, *n* A town in Anhalt, Germany

zer'da, 1 zûr'də, 2 zĕr'da, *n* [Afr] The fennec

ze-re oa, *n* Same as ZAREBA **ze-ri'ba‡.**

Ze'red, 1 zi'red, 2 zē'rĕd, *n Bib Deut* ii, 13 — **Zer'e-da,** 1 zer'i-də *or* zi-ri'də, 2 zĕr'e-da *or* ze-rē'da, *n Bib 1 Kings* xi, 26 **Zer'e-dah‡** (R V) — **Zer"e-da'thah,** 1 zer'i-dē'thə, 2 zĕr'e-dā'tha, *n Bib 2 Chron* iv, 17

Ze-ren'i-dæ, 1 zi-ren'i-dī, 2 ze-rĕn'i-dē, *n pl Entom* A family of geometrid moths with entire broad wings and slender body magpie-moths, etc **Ze-re'ne,** *n* (t g) [< Gr *xērainō*, dry up, < *xēros*, dry] — **ze-ren'id,** *a & n* — **ze-re'noid,** *a*

Zer'e-rath, 1 zer'i-rath *or* zi-ri'rath, 2 zĕr'e-răth *or* ze-rē'răth, *n Bib Judges* vii, 22 **Zer'e-rah‡** (R V) — **Ze'resh,** 1 zi'resh, 2 zē'rĕsh, *n Bib Esth* v 10 — **Ze'reth,** 1 zi'reth, 2 zē'rĕth, *n Bib 1 Chron* iv, 7 — **Ze'ri,** 1 zi'rai, 2 zē'ri, *n Bib 1 Chron* xxv, 3

Zer"matt', 1 tser mät', 2 tsĕr'mat', *n* A mountain resort in Valais canton, Switzerland, elevation, 5 315 ft

ze'ro, 1 zi'ro, 2 zē'ro, *n* [-ROS or -ROES, 1 -rōz, 2 -rōs, *pl*] **1.** The Arabic numeral 0, a cipher, naught In arithmetical notation the zero, tho simply signifying absence of quantity in itself serves to determine the position and hence the value of significant figures with which it is used Placed on the right of such a figure it moves it one place up in the decimal scale, and hence multiplies it by ten, placed on the left, with a decimal point it divides by ten The principle of position, which is at the basis of modern notation, is thus rendered simple of application The Greeks and Romans, having no zero, made little progress in arithmetic

It would appear that the *zero* and the accompanying principle of position were introduced about the time of Aryabhatta These are the inventions which give the Hindoo system its great superiority its admirable perfection

F CAJORI *Hist Mathematics, Hindoos* p 89 [MACM 1894]

2. Hence, the absence of quantity, nothing **3** The point where a continuous function changes its sign from plus to minus, or vice versa **4.** The arbitrary point on a scale from which *measures are counted*, usually in opposite directions, especially that on a scale of temperature See THERMOMETER

About 1714 Gabriel Daniel Fahrenheit proposed to take as *zero* the lowest temperature obtainable with a freezing mixture of ice and salt and to divide the interval between this temperature and that of the human body into 12°

Encyc Brit 11th ed vol xiii p 135

5. The lowest point in any standard of comparison, nullity, as, in my estimation they were far below *zero* [< F *zero*, < It *zero*, < Ar *sifr*, zero]

— **absolute zero,** see ABSOLUTE — **drift of z.** (*Physics*), gradual change of the position of the zero-point in certain instruments — **false z.** (*Elec*), a deflected position of a galvanometer-needle due to an electromotive force in a circuit other than that which is to be employed subsequently for making measurements concerning that circuit — **natural z.** (*Physics*), the temperature to which the earth would fall were the heat of the sun withdrawn entirely — **physiological z 1** The minimum temperature for germination **2.** The point of indifference to sensation of heat or cold, *i e*, the temperature at which the skin furnishes no sensation or reaction — **ze'ro-ax"i-al,** *a* Having zero for each element of the principal diagonal said of a determinant — **z.-dimensional,** *a Math* Having no dimensions as a point — **z.-hour,** *n Mil* The moment of attack — **z.-magnet,** *n* A magnet used to bring the needle of a galvanometer, or some similar instrument to the zero-point — **z method,** same as NULL METHOD — **z of a function,** a value of the variable that causes the function to equal zero — **z point,** *n* The point indicating the zero of a scale of reckoning

ze'ro-graph, 1 zi'ro-graf, 2 zē'ro-grąf, *n* A typewriter-like instrument designed to transmit telegraphic messages with or without wires

Ze'ror, 1 zi'rōr 2 zē'rōr, *n Bib 1 Sam* ix 1 — **Ze-ru'ah,** 1 zi-rū'ə, 2 ze-ru'a, *n Bib 1 Kings* xi 26

Zer-ua'ne-A"ke-re'ne, 1 zer-wā'nē-ā"kə-rē'nē, 2 zĕr-wa'ne-a"re-re'ne *n* [Old Per] Among the later Parsees, the Supreme Being above Ormuzd and Ahriman in Zend, the endless time **Zer'i-an‡- Zer-ra'na-a"ka-ra'na‡.**

Zerâna-akarana was held to designate a personal god to whom was given the appellation 'Time without Bounds,' or 'Uncreated Time' C HARDWICK *Christ and Other Masters* pt. iv, p 529 [MACM 1874]

Ze-rub'ba-bel, 1 ze-rub'ə-bel, 2 zĕ-rŭb'a-bĕl, *n Bib 1 Chron* iii 19 — **Zer"u-i'ah,** 1 zer'u-ai'ə *or* zi-rū'yə 2 zĕr'-u-i'a *or* ze-ry'a, *n Bib 2 Sam* ii, 13

zer'um-bet, 1 zer'um-bet, 2 zĕr'ŭm-bĕt, *n* [E Ind] A drug *Zinziber zerumbet*

zest, 1 zest, 2 zĕst, *tt* **1.** To give a zest or relish to, make piquant, as, a *zested* wine **2.** To cut, as the peel of an orange or lemon, into segments, or to squeeze, as the peel, over anything

zest, *n* **1.** Keen relish or enjoyment accompanying exercise, mental or physical, as, to pursue one's studies or athletic exercises with *zest* **2.** That which imparts such relish or enjoyment **3** Specif, an agreeable and piquant flavor in anything tasted especially if added to the usual flavor, as that imparted to soups or wines by the essential oil of lemon-peel, or by spice, the enlivened relish so stimulated, figuratively, increase of enjoyment produced by the addition of any agreeable stimulant **4.** [Rare] A piece of orange- or lemon-peel used to flavor anything, or the aromatic oil squeezed from it **5** [Rare] The woody thick outer shell or woody partitions of a walnut, or the membrane enclosing a separate part of an orange, lemon, etc [< F *zeste*, < L *schistos*, cleft, < Gr *schistos* < *schizō*, divide] Syn.: see APPETITE — **zest'ful,** *a* — **zest'ful-ly,** *adv*

zes"to-cau'sis, 1 zes'to-kō'sis 2 zĕs to-cą'sis, *n Surg* Cauterization by heated steam **zes'to-cau"ter-y‡.**

ze'ta[1], 1 zi'tə, 2 zē'ta, *n* [Gr] The sixth letter in the Greek alphabet [Z, ζ], in ancient Greek sounded *zd* or *dz*, in modern Greek *tz*, in modern Greek spelled **zita. — zeta function** (*Math*), any one of several logarithmic derivatives of certain other functions also, any one of several related functions used somewhat indefinitely

ze'ta[2], *n Arch* **1** A small withdrawing-chamber, stove-room, parlor **2** A room in a church used as a living-room by the sexton usually over the porch **ze-tic'u-la‡.** [LL, < *diæta*, < Gr *diaita*, dwelling]

ze-ta'ic, 1 zi-tē'ik, 2 ze-tā'ic, *a Math* Resembling ordinary algebraic multiplication, in that subjacent indices are treated as if they were exponents; thus the *zetaic* product $(a^1 - b^1)\ (a^1 - c^1)$ is $a^2 - a^1b^1 - a^1c^1 + b^1c^1$ [< ZETA]

ze-tet'ic, 1 zi-tet'ik, 2 ze-tĕt'ic, *a* Given to or proceeding by inquiry [< Gr *zētētikos*, < *zēteō*, seek] — **zetetic method** (*Math*), the analytic method used in endeavoring to discover solutions of unknown quantities — **z school,** the followers of Pyrrho See PYRRHONIST

ze-tet'ic, *n* A seeker a name adopted by the Pyrrhonists or skeptical philosophers See PYRRHONIST

ze-tet'ics, 1 zi-tet'iks, 2 ze-tĕt'ics, *n* [Rare] *Math* That part of algebra that relates to finding unknown quantities

Ze'tham, 1 zi'fham, 2 zē'tham *n Bib 1 Chron* xxiii 8 — **Ze'than,** 1 zi'fhan 2 zē'than, *n Bib 1 Chron* xvii, 10 — **Ze'thar,** 1 zi'fhär, 2 zē'thar, *n Bib Esth* i, 10 — **Ze-thu'a,** 1 zi-fhū'ə, 2 ze-thū'a, *n Bib* (Doual)

Ze'thus, 1 zi'fhus, 2 zē'thŭs, *n Gr Myth* A brother of Amphion

Zet'land, 1 zet'lənd, 2 zĕt'land, *n* Same as SHETLAND

Zet'ter-stedt, 1 *tset'ər-shtet*, 2 *tsĕt'er-shtĕt*, **Johan Wilhelm** (5/s1785–12/s1874) A Swedish naturalist

Zeuc"to-cœ-lo'ma-ta, 1 zūk'to-si-lō'mə-tə, 2 zūc to-cē-lō'ma-ta, *n pl Zool* A section of metazoic animals with paired cœlomatic sacs or diverticula, including vertebrates, arthropods worms and mollusks [< Gr *zeuktos*, joined (< *zeugnymi*, join) + *koilōma* a hollow, < *koilos*, hollow] — **zeuc"to-cœ'lo-mat'ic, zeuc"to-cœ-lom'ic,** *a*

zeug'gite, } 1 zĭg'gait, zai'gait, 2 zū'gĭt, zȳ'gĭt, *n Gr Antiq*

zy'gite, } A Greek oarsman that rowed an oar of the middle bank or tier in a trireme Compare THALAMITE THRANITE [< Gr *zygitēs* < *zygon* yoke]

Zeug'lo-don, 1 zūg'lo-don, 2 zūg'lo-dŏn, *n Mam* **1.** A genus typical of *Zeuglodontidæ*

The genus *Zeuglodon* so named because the first section of a molar tooth examined was taken from the base of the crown, where it was beginning to divide into the two roots, and looked like two single teeth linked or yoked together

FLOWER AND LYDEKKER *Mammals* p 246 [SL 1891]

2 [*z-*] A fossil cetacean of this genus of which remains have been found mostly in the southern United States Eocene [< Gr *zeuglē* strap of a yoke (< *zeugnymi* join), + *odous* (*odont-*), tooth]

Zeug"lo-don'ti-a, 1 zūg'lo-don'shi-ə, 2 zūg"lo-dŏn'shi-a, *n, pl Mam* An extinct group of mammals generally ranked as a suborder of cetaceans with molars 2-rooted [< Gr *zeuglē* (see ZEUGLODON) + *odous* (*odont-*), tooth] **Zeug"lo-don'ta‡** — **zeug'lo-dont,** *a & n*

Zeug"lo-don'ti-dæ, 1 zūg"lo-don'ti-dī, 2 zūg"lo-dŏn'ti-dē, *n pl Mam* The only known family of *Zeuglodontia* comprising species that lived in the Eocene period [< ZEUGLODON] — **zeug"lo-don'tid,** *n* — **zeug"lo-don'toid,** *a & n*

zeug'ma, 1 zūg'mə, 2 zūg'ma, *n Gram* A figure in which an adjective or verb is made to modify or govern two nouns, with only one of which it is grammatically or logically connected as ' the *control* and *support* which a father *exercises* over his family were withdrawn," where the verb *exercises* applies properly to the noun *control* and only by extension to the noun *support* a figure to be avoided as not generally approved by grammarians [L, < Gr *zeugma*, < *zeugnymi*, join] — **zeug-mat'ic,** *a*

Zeu"go-bran'chi-a, 1 zū go-braŋ'ki-ə, 2 zū"go-brăŋ'ci-a, *n, pl Conch* The *Zygobranchia* [< Gr *zeugos*, yoke (< *zeugnymi* join), + *branchia* gills] **Zeu"go-bran'chi-a'ta‡.**

Zeu"len-ro'da, 1 tsoi'len-rō'da, 2 tsŏi'lĕn-rō'da, *n* A town in Reuss-Greiz principality, Germany

zeu'ner-ite, 1 zoi'nər-ait, 2 zŏi'ner-it, *n Mineral* A pearly, green, hydrous copper-uranium arsenate ($H_{18}CuU_2As_2O_{20}$), crystallizing in the tetragonal system [< Prof G. *Zeuner* of Freiberg]

Zeus[1], 1 zūs, 2 zūs, *n* The supreme deity of the Greeks, answering to the Roman Jupiter See illus under JUPITER



Zeus with Rhea and Athene
From a bas-relief of the 5th century B C, discovered at Alise, France 1906

He was the son of Kronos and Rhea husband of Hera (Juno), brother of Poseidon Hades, Hestia Demeter and Hera and father of Ares Hephæstus Hebe, Athena the Hours Fates Graces Muses Apollo, Artemis, Persephone, Hermes Dionysos Heracles etc He presided over the gods on the Thessalian Olympus and his *principal shrines were situated at Olympia* and Dodona, and in the Libyan desert The Olympic and Nemean games were celebrated in his honor His attributes were the eagle, thunderbolt and scepter, his type in art having been fixed by Phidias in his famous ivory-and-gold statue at Olympia. *This represented him as a majestic* bearded being, *sitting* enthroned and crowned with wild olive The figure was 40 feet high Locally he was the god of rain, thunder, snow, and the bright sky, answering to the Sanskrit Dyaus. As the supreme god with his home upon Mount Olympus, he is **Zeus Olympius.** As the god of victory, both in war

and in athletic contests, he is called **Nicephoros**, "victory-bringing," and **Soter** "Preserver. As presiding over moral law and social virtues, he is **Zeus Philios** (god of friendship), **Zeus Xenios** (god of hospitality), **Zeus Herkeios**, **Zeus Ktesios**, and **Zeus Teleios** (gods of kindred and family ties) As god of good faith, he is **Zeus Pistios**; as god of council, **Zeus Boulaios**, of assemblies and courts **Zeus Agoraios** As head of a clan, he is **Zeus Phratrios**, and as head of the state, **Zeus Polieus** or **Basileus** In a still wider sense, as head of the whole Hellenic nation he is **Zeus Hellenios**, and as liberator of the race from the Persian yoke **Zeus Eleutherios**. Finally, as god of the underworld he is called **Zeus Hades** and **Zeus Meilichios** [< Gr *Zeus*, Zeus.]

Ze'us, 1 zĭ'ŭs 2 zē'ŭs *n* *Ich* A genus typical of *Zeidæ* [L., < Gr *zaios*, the dorce]

Zeuss, 1 tsoĭs 2 tsŏĭs **Johann Kaspar** (⁷/₁₁1806–¹¹/₁₀1856) A German philologist *Grammatica Celtica*

Zeux'is, 1 zūks'ĭs, 2 zūks'ĭs, *n* A Greek painter (450?–396?) — **Zeux'i-an**, *a*

zeux'ite, 1 zūks'ait, 2 zūks'ĭt *n* *Mineral* A variety of tourmalin [< Gr *zeuxis* joining, < *zeugnynai*, yoke]

Zeu-zer'i-dæ, 1 zĭu-zer'ĭ-dē, 2 zū-zĕr'ĭ-dē *n pl* *Entom* The *Cossidæ* **Zeu-ze'ra**, *n* (t g) [< Gr *zeugnynai*, join] — **zeu-ze'ri-an**, *a* & *n*

Ze'ven-ber"gen, 1 zē'vĕn-ber"gĕn, 2 zē'vĕn-bĕr"gĕn, *n* A commune in N Brabant, Netherlands

Zev'lo, 1 dzev'yo, 2 dzĕv'yo, *n* A town in Adige province, Italy

Ze'ya, 1 zē'yə 2 zē'yă, *n* A river in E Siberia, 720 m to the Amur river

Zey'bek, 1 zē'bek, 2 zē'bĕk, *n* Same as XEBEK

zey'lan-ite, 1 zī'lən-ait 2 zē'lan-ĭt, *n* *Mineral* Same as CEYLONITE [< G *Zeylan* Ceylon]

Z G, *abbr* Zoological Garden

Zgierz, 1 zgyerz 2 zgyĕrzh *n* A town in W Poland

Zhit"o-mir', 1 zĭt o-mir, 2 zhĭt'o-mĭr', *n* Same as JITOMIR

Zhiz'dra, 1 ziz'dra, 2 zhiz'dra, *n* A town in Kaluga government Russia

Zhu-kov'ski, 1 zu-kof'ski 2 zhu-kŏf'skĭ, **Vasili Andreevich** (²/₁₁1783–⁴/₁₁1852) A Russian poet

Zi'a, 1 zaĭ'ə 2 zī'a *n* *Bib* *1 Chron* v, 13

zi-a'met, 1 zĭ-ā'met, 2 zĭ-ā'mĕt *n* [Turk] A large military fief under the Turkish feudal system opposed to a *timar*, or small fief, and a *beylik*, or lordship

The larger fiefs or *Ziamets* comprehended upwards of 500 acres

The general name for the holders of military fiefs was Spahi, a Cavalier CHRIST *Ottoman Turks* p 101 [in H & co 1877]

Zi'ba, 1 zaĭ'bə, 2 zī'ba *n* *Bib* *2 Sam* xix, 29

zib'e-line, 1 zĭb'e-lin *or* -lain 2 zĭb'e-lin *or* -lin **I** *a* [F] Of or pertaining to the sable **II.** *n* [F] **1.** The fur of the sable.

zib'el-line‡ 2 A soft material made of long-staple wool, and having a pronounced silky nap

Zib'e-on, 1 zĭb'i-on, 2 zĭb'e-ŏn, *n* *Bib* *Gen* xxxvi 2

zib'et, 1 zĭb'et, 2 zĭb'ĕt, *n* A viverroid carnivore, the Asiatic or Indian civet (*Viverra zibetha*), with the black markings less distinct and the tail more ringed than the common civet It is often domesticated [< It *zibetto* see CIVET, *n*] **zib'eth**‡ — **zib'e-tum**, *n* A variety of civet from the zibet used as medicine and perfume **zib'e-thum**‡.

Zib'i-a, 1 zĭb'i-ə 2 zĭb'i-a *n* *Bib* *1 Chron* viii 9 [Heb]

Zib'i-ah, 1 zĭb'i-ə 2 zĭb'i-a *n* *Bib* *2 Chron* xxiv 1

Zich'ri, 1 zĭk'rai, 2 zĭc'rī *n* *Bib* *1 Chron* xxvi, 25

zic'zac, 1 zĭk'zal 2 zĭc'zăc, *n* Same as SICSAC

Zid'dim, 1 zĭd'im, 2 zĭd'ĭm *n* *Bib* *Josh* xix 35

Zid-khi'jah, 1 zĭd-kai'jə, 2 zĭd-kĭ'jə *n* *Bib* *Neh* x 1

Zi'don, 1 zaĭ'dən, 2 zī'dŏn, *n* *Bib* (R V) *Gen* x, 15. **Si'don**‡ — **Zi-do'ni-an**, *a* & *n*

zie'ga, 1 zī'gə, 2 zē'gă, *n* Curd formed in milk when acetic acid is added after rennet has ceased to produce coagulation [Silesia

Zie'gen-hals, 1 tsī'gen-hŭls 2 tsē'gĕn-hăls *n* A town in

Zie'len-zig, 1 tsī'len-tsĭn, 2 tsē'lĕn-tsĭn, *n* A town in Brandenburg province Prussia

Zie'rik-zee, 1 zī'rik-zē 2 zē'rik-zē, *n* A seaport in Zealand province Netherlands

Zie'ten, 1 tsī'ten, 2 tsē'tĕn, *n* **1 Hans Ernst Karl, Count von** (³/₁₁1770–³/₁₁1848), a Prussian marshal **2. Hans Joachim von** (³/₁₁1699–¹/₁₁1786), a Prussian general favorite of Frederick the Great

zie"tri-si'kite, 1 zī'tri-sī'kait 2 zē"tri-sī'kĭt *n* *Mineral* A brown fossil wax resembling ozocerite [< *Zietrisika*, in Moldavia]

Zif, 1 zĭf, 2 zĭf, *n* A Hebrew month See CALENDAR

zif'fi-ust, *n* A marine animal usually identified with the swordfish or xiphias

zi-gan'ka, 1 zi-gan'kə, 2 zĭ-găn'ka *n* [Rus] A country-dance of Russia or its music quick, with a drone bass

zig'gu-rat, 1 zig'u-rat, 2 zĭg'u-răt, *n* Among the Assyrians and Babylonians, a terraced temple tower **zik'ku-rat**‡.

zig'zag", 1 zig'zag', 2 zĭg'zăg', *v* [ZIG'ZAGGED', ZIG'ZAG'GING] **I.** *t* To form or accomplish in a zigzag manner

> The faces of these cañons are so abrupt and steep that in a few places only can the sure-footed pack-mule *zigzag* its way up and down their dizzy heights
> C B GILLESPIE in *Century Magazine* Feb 1891 p 537.

II. *i* To form a zigzag, or move in a zigzag manner.

> A line of gray snake-fence that *zig ags* by
> A pond and cattle from the homestead nigh
> C G C ROBERTS *The Potato Harvest* l 6

zig'zack"‡

zig'zag", *a* Having a series of short alternating turns or angles from side to side as a channel **zig'zag"ly**‡ — **zig'zag"**, *adv* In a zigzag manner — **zig'zag"ger-y**, *n* [Rare] The quality of being zigzag — **zig'zag"ger-y**, *a*

zig'zag", *n* **1** A series of short sharp turns or angles from one side to the other in succession, or something characterized by such angles, as a line, a path, a pattern, or a movement (1) *Arch* A chevron-molding dancette, or the like (2) *Fort* Same as BOYAU (3) In fisheries a form of salmon-leap or fishway

2 [Eng] A bombycid moth (*Bombyx dipar*) [F, < G *zickzack*, redup of *zacke*, sharp point]

Zi'ha, 1 zi'hə, 2 zī'ha *n* *Bib* *Ezra* ii 43 [Heb]

zij, 1 zij, 2 zĭj, *n* [Old Per] The Persian astronomical tables revised and corrected by Omar Khayyam

Zik'lag, 1 zik'lag, 2 zĭk'lăg *n* *Bib* *1 Sam* xxvii 6 [Heb]

zikr, 1 zikr, 2 zĭkr, *n* [Ar] A religious service of the dervishes beginning with a recitation and followed by a dance, to induce a state of ecstasy or trance

zil'la, 1 zil'ə, 2 zĭl'a *n* [Egypt] A smooth shrubby herb (*Zilla myagroides*) of the mustard family, in northern Africa, with stiff spinescent branches. Its leaves are boiled and eaten like cabbage by the Arabs

zil'lah, 1 zil'ə, 2 zĭl'a *n* [Hind] A provincial governmental district in India See PERGUNNAH

Zil'lah, *n* *Bib* *Gen* iv, 23 — **Zil'leh**, *n* Same as ZELA. — **Zil'pah**, 1 zil'pə, 2 zĭl'pa, *n* *Bib* *Gen* xxix, 24 — **Zil'thai**, 1 zil'thai *or* -thi-ai, 2 zĭl'thĭ *or* -tha-ĭ, *n* *Bib* *1 Chron* xii, 20 **Zil'le-thai**‡ (R V)

zimb, 1 zimb, 2 zimb, *n* [Ar] An Abyssinian fly resembling the tsetse, destructive to cattle

zim'ent-wa"ter, 1 zim'ent-wō'tər, 2 zim'ĕnt-wa"tĕr, *n* Water impregnated with copper found in copper-mines [W] [Representing G *cement-wasser*, cement-water']

Zim'mah, 1 zim'ə, 2 zim'a *n* *Bib* (R V) *1 Chron* vi, 20

Zim'me, *n* Same as CHIPPENDALE

Zim'mer-mann, 1 tsim'er-man *or* (*Angl*) zim'er-man, 2 tsim'er-man *or* (*Angl*) zim'er-man, *n* **1 Clemens von** (¹⁰/₁₁1789–¹/₁₁1869), a German painter *Ascension of the Virgin* **2 Eberhard August Wilhelm von** (⁸/₁₁1743–⁶/₆ 1815), a German writer *The Earth and Its Inhabitants* **3. Johann Georg von** (¹²/₁₁1728–¹⁰/₁₁1795), a Swedish physician, philosopher, *On Solitude*

zim my, 1 zim'i, 2 zim'ĭ, *n* [ZIM'MIES 1 -iz, 2 -ĭs, *pl*] One of any people subjected by the Moslems in the 7th century and taken under protection on payment of a tribute, especially a poll-tax **zim'mi**‡

> Holding their ancestral faith, the people became *Zimmies* or protected dependents
> W MUIR *The Caliphate* p 83 [s. x & co 1883]

zi-moc'ca, 1 zi-mok'ə, 2 zi-mŏc'a, *n* A very soft, massive, cup-shaped bath-sponge (*Spongia zimocca*) of the Mediterranean

zi'mome, *n* Same as ZYMOME [**Zim'ri**‡ (*Jer* xxv, 25)

Zim'ran, 1 zim'rən, 2 zim'răn, *n* *Bib* *Gen* xxv, 2

Zin, 1 zin, 2 zĭn, *n* *Bib* *Num* xiii 21

Zi'na, 1 zaĭ'nə 2 zī'na *n* *Bib* *1 Chron* xviii 10

zinc, 1 zingk, 2 zĭngc *rt* To coat or cover with zinc

zinc, *n* A bluish-white metallic element occurring in combination and reported native in small quantities See ELEMENT Zinc is extensively used in the arts, as in the manufacture of brass and for roofing and the like, also as the positive element in batteries (See ZINCOUS, 2) Its salts have varied applications as the oxid in painting and the chlorid and sulfate in medicine In cases of poisoning the antidotes are milk, eggs, and carbonate of potash [F., < G *zink* zinc]

Owing to its slight alteration in the air zinc meets with extensive application as sheet zinc for coating statues and in architectural adornment and in galvanizing sheet iron VON RICHTER *Text-Book Inorg Chem* tr by Smith, pt ii, p 311 [P H & co. 1883]

— butter of zinc, zinc chlorid See BUTTER¹ 2 — **oxid of z**, see ZINC OXID — **perforated z.** (*Bee-keeping*), a sheet of zinc having oblong holes large enough to admit a worker, but not a queen or drone **queen'-ex-clud"er**‡. — **ruby z**, same as RUBY-BLENDE — **z. alkyl**, one of a series of metallo-organic compounds, including *zinc methyl*, *zinc ethyl* *zinc propyl*, etc — **z. amin**, a white amorphous compound, $Zn(NH_2)_2$, formed by treating zinc ethyl with ammonia **z amid**‡. — **z. amyl**, a colorless transparent mobile liquid compound, $Zn(C_5H_{11})_2$ made by heating zinc with mercuric amylate On contact with air it fumes but does not take fire **z amylid**‡. — **zinc'-blende"**, *n* Same as SPHALERITE — **z -bloom**, *n* *Mineral* Same as HYDROZINCITE — **z bromid** (*Chem*), a white hygroscopic crystalline powder ($ZnBr_2$) used in epilepsy — **z chlorid**, a white deliquescent granular powder ($ZnCl_2$), used in medicine for cauterizing and as an astringent and disinfectant, in the arts as a preservative of wood etching medium etc, and in microscopy for differentiating the fibers of silk, wool, and plants — **z chromate**, see YELLOW — **z.-colic**, *n* A colic caused by the slow poison of zinc oxid, analogous to lead-colic — **z -current**, *n* The current from a zinc-pole — **z -dust**, *n* A powder obtained by heat and grinding, or by cooling volatilized zinc It is valuable as a deoxidizer in dye-works and in galvanizing iron **z -powder**‡ — **z. ethyl**, a mobile volatile liquid compound, $Zn(C_2H_5)_2$, having a disagreeable odor, formed when ethyl iodid is heated with zinc in a sealed tube It takes fire instantly on coming in contact with the air, diffusing white fumes of zinc oxid **z ethid**‡ — **z. methyl**, a mobile spontaneously inflammable liquid compound $Zn(CH_3)_2$ similar to zinc ethyl in its preparation and properties **z. methid**‡ — **z oxid**, a white pulverulent oxid (ZnO) made by burning zinc in air It is used as a pigment chiefly as a substitute for white lead **flowers of z**‡, **z -bloom**‡, **z whites**‡ — **z. pole**, the negative pole of a voltaic cell — **z. sender**, an automatic telegraph device for increasing the speed of signaling through cables It consists of a polarized relay so connected with the signaling-key, the cable, and an auxiliary battery as to send into the cable after each positive or signaling impulse a momentary reverse or zinc-current to clear the conductor Compare CURB-SENDER — **z. spar** (*Mineral*) same as CALAMINE — **z -spinel**, *n* *Mineral* Same as GAHNITE — **z sulfate**, a crystalline compound ($ZnSO_4 \cdot 7H_2O$), obtained by the action of sulfuric acid on zinc It is used as an astringent and an emetic See VITRIOL — **z vitriol**, zinc sulfate See VITRIOL — **z white**, zinc oxid used as a pigment — **zinc'anet**, *n* Zinc chlorid — **zinc'ic**, *a* Of, pertaining to, or derived from zinc as *zincic* chlorid now seldom used — **zinc'id**, *n* A binary compound of zinc no longer used **zinc'ide**‡. — **zinc-if'erous**, **zinc"i-fi-ca'tion**, etc Same as ZINKIFEROUS, etc — **zinc'ite**, *n* *Mineral* A subadamantine, deep-red, translucent to subtranslucent zinc oxid (ZnO) crystallizing in the hexagonal system zinc ore **zink'ite**‡ — **zinck'ic**, **zinck-if'er-ous**, etc Same as ZINCIC, ZINKIFEROUS, etc — **zinch'y**, *a* Same as ZINCIC

Zin'ca-lo, 1 zĭng'ka-lo 2 zĭng'ca-lo *n* [-LI, 1 -lī 2 -lē, *pl*] A name given by the Gipsies to themselves translated "black man" See ZINGARO

zinc'ate, 1 zingk'ĕt, 2 zĭngc'ăt, *n* *Chem* A salt derived from zinc hydroxid ($Zn(OH)_2$) by substitution of a metal for the hydrogen [< ZINC + -ATE³]

zinc'ing, 1 zingk'ing, 2 zĭngc'ing, *n* The act or process of heating iron plate with zinc or zinc salts, galvanization See GALVANIZED IRON, under GALVANIZE, PARKES PROCESS

zin'co-, zinc-, 1 zingk'o-, zingk-, 2 zĭng'co-, zĭngc- Derived from ZINC combining forms — **zin'co**, *rt* [Eng] To produce a plate for printing by the zincographic process — **zin'co**, *n* A zincograph — **zinc'ode**, *n* *Elec* The electrode corresponding to the zinc of a cell the negative pole of a battery the positive electrode in electrolysis

zin'co-graph, } 1 zingk'o-graf, 2 zĭng'co-grăf, *n* An etch-
zin'co-graf", } ing on zinc, a picture obtained by zincography [< ZINCO- + -GRAPH] **zin'co-type**‡ — **zin-cog'ra-pher**, *n* An etcher on zinc — **zin"co-graph'ic**, *a* **zin"co-graph'i-cal**‡

zin-cog'ra-phy, } 1 zingk-kog'ra-fi, 2 zĭng-cŏg'ra-fy, *n* A
zin-cog'ra-fy", } process of producing relief printing-plates by making in ink a design on a zinc plate and biting away with an acid those parts of the plate not protected by the ink [< ZINCO- + -GRAPHY]

zinc'oid, *a* Resembling zinc, especially its electrical properties, as the negative pole of a battery — **zinc-ol'y-sis**, *n* A chemical decomposition produced by electrolysis, in which the action is referred to the zinc element — **zinc'o-lyte**, *n* A body or compound that is decomposed by zincolysis — **zin'co-po"lar**, *a* Of or pertaining to the zincode — **zin'co-type**, *n* A zincograph

zinc'ous, 1 zingk'us, 2 zĭngc'ŭs, *a* **1.** *Chem* Of, pertaining to, or derived from zinc, zincic **2.** *Physics* Of or pertaining to the zinc or electropositive element of a battery, or to the negative terminal connected with it. — **zincous element**, the basic element in a chemical compound

zinct, *pp* Zinced S S

zinc'um, 1 zingk'um, 2 zĭngc'ŭm, *n* *Chem* [L] Zinc

zincz, 1 zinks, 2 zĭncs, *n* [Lith] The perpetual fire formerly maintained by the Lithuanians as a religious rite in connection with the worship of great oaks

Zind'i-kite, 1 zind'i-kait, 2 zĭnd'ĭ-kĭt, *n* One of a Mohammedan sect so named See quotation [Of Ar origin]

> There is a sect among the Mohammedans called the *Zindikites*, who believe neither in the providence of the Sovereign Power, nor in the immortality of the soul But the four elements they believe to be the four essences constituting the Deity
> CHARLES BUCKE *Beauties of Nature and Futurity* p 319 [in 43]

zin'fan-del, 1 zin'fan-del, 2 zĭn'fan-dĕl, *n* A wine made in California See WINE

Zin"ga-rel'li, 1 dzin"gu-rel'li, 2 dzĭn"gŭ-rĕl'ĭ, **Niccolo** (⁴/₁1752–⁴/₁1837) An Italian musical composer

zin"ga-res'ca, 1 tsiŋ"ga-res'kə 2 tsĭŋ"gă-rĕs'ca, *n* [It] *Mus* A dance or song in Gipsy fashion

Zin'ga-ro, 1 tsiŋ'ga-ro 2 tsĭŋ'gă-ro *n* [-RI, 1 -ri 2 -rĭ, *pl*] [It] A Gipsy **Zin'ga-not**. — **Zin"ga-nol'o-gist**, *n* — **Zin"ga-nol'ogy**, *n* See GIPSOLOGY — **Zin'ga-ra**, *n fem* [-RE 1 -re 2 -rē *pl*]

> One group of Gipsies] embracing the majority of Gipsies in Europe the compact masses living in the Balkan Peninsula, Roumania and Transylvania and extending also as far as Germany and Italy, are known by the name Atzigan or Atsigan, which became in time Tshingian (Turkey and Greece), Tsigan (Bulgarian Servian Roumanian), Czigany (Hungarian) Zigeuner (German) *Zingari* (Italian), and it is not unlikely that the English word Tinker or Tinkler may be a local transformation of the German Zigeuner *Encyc Brit* 11th ed, vol xii, p 37.

zing'el, 1 tsiŋ'el 2 tsĭng'ĕl, *n* [G] A percoid fish (*Aspro* or *Cingla*), as *Aspro zingel* of the Danube etc

Zin'gi-an, 1 zin'ji-ən, 2 zĭn'gi-an **I** *a* Pertaining to the Bantu family of languages See BANTU

II. *n* The dialect or dialects of the Bantu language-group

Zin"gi-ber-a'ce-æ, 1 zin"ji-bər-ē'si-i, 2 zĭn ĝi-bĕr-ā'çe-ē, *n pl* *Bot* A family of monocotyledonous tropical plants the ginger family, belonging to the order *Musales*, having aromatic and usually creeping rootstocks large simple leaves, and a dense spike of flowers **Zin'gi-ber**, *n* (t g) [L., < Gr *zingiberis* ginger] — **zin"gi-ber-a'ceous**, *a*

Zin'gis, 1 zin'gis 2 zĭn'gis *n* Same as GENGHIS KHAN

Zin'gri-an, 1 zin'gri-ən, 2 zĭn'grĭ-an, *n* Same as BANTU

zinkt, *n* Same as ZINC **zinght**.

zin'ke, 1 tsiŋ'kə 2 tsĭŋ'ke, *n* [G] **1** A musical wind-instrument, the precursor of the cornet, formerly common in Europe, consisting properly of a leather-covered wooden horn with seven finger-holes **2.** *Organ-building* A reed-stop producing the tones of the zinke or the cornet

zink'en-ite, 1 zingk'en-ait, 2 zĭngk'ĕn-ĭt, *n* *Mineral* A metallic steel-gray lead sulfantimonite ($PbSb_2S_4$), crystallizing in the orthorhombic system [< *Herr Zincken*, director of the Anhalt mines]

zink-if'er-ous, 1 zingk-if'er-us, 2 zĭngk-ĭf'er-ŭs, *a* Producing or containing zinc [< ZINC + L *fero*, bear]

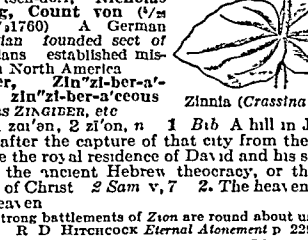
zink'i-fy, 1 zingk'i-foi, 2 zĭngk'ĭ-fy, *rt* [-FIED, -FY'ING] To apply zinc to, as by coating or impregnating [< ZINC + -FY] — **zink"i-fi-ca'tion**, *n*

zink'ite, *n* Same as ZINCITE [(ZnSO₄)

zin'ko-site, 1 zingk'o-sait 2 zĭngk'o-sĭt *n* A zinc sulfate

zink'y, 1 zingk'i, 2 zĭnk'y, *a* Same as ZINCIC

Zin'nI-a, 1 zin'i-ə 2 zĭn'ĭ-a, *n* *Bot* **1.** A genus of American, chiefly Mexican, herbs of the aster family having opposite entire leaves single terminal heads and showy flowers with the bright-colored rays long-enduring now called *Crassina* Several are in ornamental cultivation **2.** [z-] A plant of this genus [< J G *Zinn* German botanist (1727–1759)]



Zinnia (*Crassina elegans*)

zinn'wald-ite, 1 tsin'vəlt-ait, 2 tsĭn'vălt-ĭt, *n* *Mineral* A micaceous pearly, violet-brown or gray mica ($H_2K_4Li_6Fe_8Al_8Si_{16}O_{62}$), crystallizing in the monoclinic system See MICA [< *Zinnwald* in Bohemia]

zin'sang, 1 zin'saŋ, 2 zĭn'săng, *n* Same as LINSANG

Zin'zen-dorf, 1 tsin'tsen-dōrf, 2 tsĭn'tsĕn-dôrf, **Nicholas Ludwig, Count von** (⁵/₁₁ 1700–⁹/₁1760) A German theologian founded sect of Moravians established missions in North America

Zin'zi-ber, **Zin"zi-ber-a'ce-æ**, **zin"zi-ber-a'ceous** Same as ZINGIBER, etc

Zi'on, 1 zaĭ'ən, 2 zī'on, *n* **1** *Bib* A hill in Jerusalem, which after the capture of that city from the Jebusites became the royal residence of David and his successors, hence, the ancient Hebrew theocracy, or the modern church of Christ *2 Sam* v, 7 **2.** The heavenly Jerusalem, heaven

> The strong battlements of *Zion* are round about us
> R D HITCHCOCK *Eternal Atonement* p 229 [s 1888]

[< Gr *Ziōn*, < Heb *Tsiyōn*, hill] — **Zi'on-ward**, *adv.* Toward Zion especially in the figurative sense, heavenward

Zi'on-ism, 1 zaĭ'ən-izm 2 zī'on-ĭsm, *n* A wide-spread movement among the Jews arising out of their almost world-wide persecution and having in view the solution of the Jewish question by a resettlement of the Jews in Palestine The form which lays stress upon the political questions involved is sometimes called **political Zionism**, and the term **religious Zionism** is used by those Zionists who lay a special stress upon the regeneration of the Holy Land as a center of social and religious influence for Judaism — **Zi'on-ist** **I** *a* Pertaining to Zionism or the Zionists **II.** *n* An adherent of Zionism in any of its forms — **Zi'on-ite**, *n* **1** An Ellerian **2** A Zionist

Zi'or, 1 zaĭ'er 2 zī'ŏr, *n* *Bib* *Josh* xv 54

zip, 1 zip 2 zĭp **I** *v* To move or fly with a zip as a bullet **II** *n* A sound as of a bullet passing through the air often used as an exclamation [Imitative]

Ziph, 1 zif, 2 zĭf, *n* *Bib* *Josh* xv, 24 — **Zi'phah**, 1 zaĭ'fə, 2 zī'fa, *n* *Bib* *1 Chron* iv, 16

Zi-phi'i-dæ, 1 zi-faĭ'i-dī, 2 zi-fĭ'i-dē *n pl* *Mam* A family of delphinoidean cetaceans with a dolphin-like form and generally only a pair of teeth in the lower jaw as the bottlenoses **Ziph'i-us**, *n* (t g) [< Gr *xiphios* sword fish, < *xiphos* straight sword] — **ziph'i-id**, *n* — **ziph'i-i-form**, *a* Having the form of a ziphiid — **ziph'i-oid**, *a* Of or pertaining to the *Ziphiidæ*

Ziph"i-i'næ, 1 zif i-ai'ni, 2 zif i-i'nē, *n pl* *Mam* The *Ziphiidæ* as a subfamily of *Physeteridæ* [< ZIPHIUS] — **ziph'i-in**(ᵉˢ, *a & n*

Ziph'ius, 1 zif'iəs, 2 zif'ius, *n pl* *Bib* *Ps* liv (heading) — **Ziph'i-on,** 1 zif'i-ən, 2 zif'i-on, *n* *Bib* *Gen* xlvi, 16 [XIPHISTERNUM

ziph"i-ster'num, 1 zif'i-stûr'num, 2 zif i-stēr'nūm, *n* See **Ziph'ites,** 1 zif'aits, 2 zif'its, *n pl* *Bib* The natives or inhabitants of Ziph *1 Sam* xxiii 19 — **Ziph'ron,** 1 zif'-ren, 2 zif'rŏn, *n* *Bib* *Num* xxxiv, 9

Zip'por, 1 zip'ər, 2 zip'ŏr, *n* *Bib* *Num* xxii, 4 — **Zip-po'rah,** 1 zi-pō'rə, 2 zi-pō'ra *n fem* *Bib* *Ex* ii, 21

zir'a-leet, 1 zir'ə-lit 2 zir'a-lēt, *n* A song of triumph

zir'co-, 1 zûr'ko-, 2 zir'co- From ZIRCONIUM a combining form in chemistry indicating the presence of zirconium in a compound or series of compounds, as, a *zirco*fluorid (more properly a *fluozirconate*)

zir'con, 1 zûr'kən, 2 zir'cŏn, *n* *Mineral* An adamantine, variously colored, transparent to opaque zirconium silicate ($ZrSiO_4$), crystallizing in the tetragonal system Certain varieties of zircon are cut into gems, and as such exhibit more fire than any other known gem except the diamond The gem varieties of zircon are called **jargon** and **hyacinth.**

Zircon occurs in crystalline rocks, especially granular limestone chloritic and other schists gneiss, syenite also in granite, sometimes in iron-ore beds J D DANA *Mineralogy* ed by E S Dana § 394, p 485 [w & s '09]

[F, = *jargon* see JARGON²] — **zircon syenite** (*Petrol*), a variety of eleolite syenite locally rich in zircon, occurring in southern Norway — **zir'con-ate,** *n* A salt of zirconic acid — **zir"co-nif'er-ous,** *a* *Petrol* Containing zircon

zir-co'ni-a, 1 zər-kō'ni-ə, 2 zir-cō'ni-a, *n* *Chem* A white pulverulent zirconium oxid (ZrO_2) obtained by heating the metal to redness in contact with air Zirconia acts both as a base and as an acid When strongly heated it becomes luminous, and it is hence used in certain forms of incandescent burners [< ZIRCON] **zir'co-na‡.** — **zir-co'ni-a-light",** *n* A brilliant artificial light in which zircon is employed as calcium is in the calcium-light

zir-con'ic, 1 zər-kən'ik, 2 zir-cŏn'ic, *a* *Chem* Of, pertaining to, or derived from zirconium **zir'co-ni-an‡** — **zirconic acid,** a hypothetical compound (H_2ZrO_3) known by its salts, as sodium zirconate (Na_2ZrO_3) and calcium zirconate ($CaZrO_3$)

zir"co-ni-flu'o-rid, 1 zûr'ko-ni-flū'o-rid, 2 zir'co-ni-flu'o-rid, *n* *Fluozirconate*

zir-co'ni-um, 1 zər-kō'ni-um, 2 zir-cō'ni-ūm, *n* *Chem* An earthy metallic element that is prepared as a black amorphous powder, as steel-gray shining scales resembling graphite or as crystalline laminæ resembling antimony See ELEMENT Zirconium has of itself no practical application, but its salts find limited use, and are derived chiefly from *zircon* [< ZIRCON]

zir'co-no-. *Chem* Same as ZIRCO-

zir'con-oid, 1 zûr'kən-oid, 2 zir'con-ŏid, *n* *Crystal* The ditetragonal pyramid a form common in crystals of zircon

Zis'ka, 1 zis'kə 2 zis'ka, **John, of Trocs'now,** 1 troch'nov, 2 trŏch'nŏv (1360?–¹⁰/₁₁1424) A Bohemian general, leader of the Hussites

zith'er, } 1 ziθ'ər, ziθ'ərn, 2 ziθ'er, ziθ'ern, *n* A **zith'ern,** } simple form of stringed instrument, having a flat sounding-board, and strings that in use are stopped with the fingers of the left hand and plucked with those of the right the modern form of cithern See plate of MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

There is a peculiar spirit in the *zither*, and it is wonderfully adapted for Alpine melodies ANNA M HOWITT *Art-Student in Munich* p 70 [T & T 1854]

[G, < L *cithara*, see GUITAR] **zit'ter‡; zit'tern‡.** — **zith'er-ist,** *n*

Zith'ri, 1 ziθ'rai, 2 ziθ'ri, *n* *Bib* *Ex* vi, 22

Zit'tau, 1 tsit'au 2 tsit'ou, *n* A town in the Republic of Saxony, Germany

Ziv, 1 ziv, 2 ziv, *n* *Bib* (R V). *1 Kings* vi, 1 — **Ziz,** 1 ziz, 2 ziz *n* *Bib* *2 Chron* xx, 16 [Heb] — **Zi'za,** 1 zai'zə, 2 zi'za *n* *Bib* *1 Chron* iv 37 [Heb] — **Zi'zah,** 1 zai'zə 2 zi'za, *n* *Bib* Same as ZIVA *1 Chron* xviii, 11

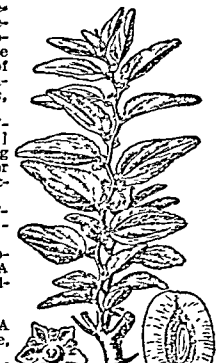
Zi-za'ni-a, 1 zai-zē'ni-ə, 2 zi-zā'ni-a, *n* *Bot* A small genus of tall aquatic grasses, including the wild, water, or Indian rice See illus under RICE [< LL *zizania*, < Gr *zizanion*, darnel]

ziz'a-ny‡, *n* Darnel

ziz'el, 1 ziz'el, 2 ziz'ĕl, *n* Same as SOUSLIK

zi'zith, 1 zi'ziθ 2 zi'zith, *n* [Heb] The fringe or tassel formerly worn by Jews on the outer garment (*Matt* xxiii, 5), but now worn on the tallith during prayer See illus under TALLITH Compare PHYLACTERY

Ziz'y-phus, 1 ziz'i-fus, 2 ziz'y-fŭs, *n* *Bot* A large genus of tropical and subtropical rhamnaceous spiny shrubs and trees, having alternate leaves and small greenish or whitish flowers, succeeded by drupe-like fruits, edible in some species *Z spina-christi* is supposed by some writers to have furnished Christ a crown of thorns *Z sattiva* is the common jujube [< L *zizyphus*, < Gr *zizyphos* jujube-tree]



Zizyphus sativa
a flower *b*, section of fruit

ziz'zle, 1 ziz'i 2 ziz'l, *vi* [ZIZ'-ZLED, ZIZ'ZLING] [Local Eng] To make a sputtering or hissing sound, as meat being grilled or fried LOWSLEY *Gloss of Berkshire Words* **zyz'zle‡**

Zla"to-ust', 1 zlā'to-ûst', 2 zla'-to-ust', *n* A town in Ufa government, Russia **Zla'tusk‡**

Zme-i"no-gorsk', 1 zmē-i no-gôrsk' 2 zmę-ī'no-ǥŏrsk', *n* A town in Tomsk government, Siberia **Zmye-i"no-gorsk'‡.**

Zn. Zinc a chemical symbol

Znaim, 1 znaim, 2 znim, *n* A town in Moravia province, Czechoslovak Republic

znak, 1 znāk, 2 znak, *n* [Rus] A distinctive badge prescribed to be worn in Russia by members of the medical profession

zo-. Same as ZOO-

zo-ad'ulet, *n* *Bot* A zoospore or swarm-spore **zo-ad'u-lat.**

zo-æ'a, zo-æ'al. Same as ZOEA, ZOEAL

zo-æ'ci-um, *n* Same as ZOŒCIUM

zo-am'y-lin, 1 zo-am'i-lin, 2 zo-ăm'i-lin, *n* *Chem* Same as PARAMYLUM [< Gr *zōē* (see ZOETIC) + AMYLIN] **zo"o-am'y-lin‡.** [xiii 22 [Heb]

Zo'an, 1 zō'ən, 2 zō'an, *n* *Bib* Same as TANIS *Num*

Zo"an-tha'ce-a, 1 zō an-thē'si-ə, 2 zō ăn-thā'çe-a, *n pl* *Zooph* A suborder of actinarian zoanthcarians with polyps aggregated and coriaceous [< ZOANTHUS] — **zo"an-tha'ce-an,** *a & n*

Zo"an-tha'ri-a, 1 zō'an-thē'ri-ə 2 zō ăn-thā'ri-a, *n pl* *Zooph* An order of anthozoans with 6 simple tentacles or a multiple of 6 (or of 4), including sea-anemones and most corals [< ZO- + Gr *anthos*, flower] — **zo"an-tha'ri-an,** *a & n*

Zo-an'thi-dæ, 1 zo-an'thi-dī, 2 zo-ăn'thi-dē *n pl* *Zooph* A family of zoanthaceans, especially those with a cylindrical or clavate column, bract-like marginal lobules, and conic tentacles [< ZOANTHUS] — **zo-an'thid,** *n*

Zo"an-thid'e-a, 1 zo'an-thid'i-ə, 2 zō ăn-thid'e-a, *n pl* *Zool* A zoantharian order, consisting of the genus *Zoanthus* and related genera [< ZOANTHUS]

zo-an'tho-deme, 1 zo-an'tho-dim, 2 zo-ăn'tho-dēm, *n* *Zooph* The zooids of a compound anthozoan, collectively [< ZO- + Gr *anthos*, flower, + *dema*, bundle, < *deō*, bind] — **zo-an"tho-dem'ic,** *a*

zo-an'thoid, 1 zo-an'thoid, 2 zo-ăn'thŏid **I.** *a* Of or pertaining to the *Zoanthidæ* **II** *n* One of the *Zoanthidæ*

zo"an-thro'pi-a, 1 zō'an-thrō'pi-ə, 2 zō'ăn-thrō'pi-a, *n* A form of monomania in which the patient fancies himself one of the lower animals Compare LYCANTHROPY [< ZO- + Gr *anthrōpos*, man] **zo-an'thro-py‡.** — **zo"an-throp'ic,** *a*

Zo-an'thus, 1 zo-an'thus, 2 zo-ăn'thŭs, *n* *Zooph* 1 A genus typical of *Zoanthidæ* 2 [*z-*] A sea-anemone of this or a related genus The polyps are adherent, being united by a creeping cœnosarc, and there are generally adventitious particles of sand or stone in the ectoderm [< ZO- + Gr *anthos*, flower]

Zo'ar, 1 zō'ər, 2 zō'ar, *n* **1.** *Bib* The region to which Lot and his children retired on leaving Sodom and Gomorrah *Gen* xiv, 2 **2.** A district in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, to which a separatist community, known as the **Zoar community, or Zoarites,** retired from Wurttemberg, Germany, in April, 1817. The community was disbanded in 1898 [Heb, *little*]

Zo-ar'ci-dæ, } 1 zo-ār'si-dī, 2 zo-ār'çi-dē, *n pl* *Ich* A **Zo-ar'cel-dæ,** } family of acanthopterygian fishes with eel-like body, rudimentary jugular or no ventrals, long dorsal and anal fins confluent with caudal, and cranium sloping backward, *Lycodidæ* **Zo-ar'ces,** *n* (t g) [< Gr *zōarkēs*, life-protecting, < *zōē* (see ZOETIC) + *arkeō*, protect] — **zo-ar'cid,** *n* — **zo-ar'coid,** *a & n*

zo-a'ri-um, 1 zo-ē'ri-um, 2 zo-ā'ri-ūm, *n* [-RI-A, *pl*] A polyzoan colony, polyzoary [< Gr *zōarion*, dim of *zōon*, see ZOO-] — **zo-a'ri-al,** *a*

Zo'bah, 1 zō'bə, 2 zō'ba *n* *Bib* *1 Sam* xiv, 47 **Zo'bat** (*2 Sam* x, 8) — **Zo-he'bah,** 1 zo-bi'bə, 2 zo-bē'ba, *n* *Bib* *1 Chron* iv, 8

Zo-bei'de, 1 zo-bē'də *or* zo-bai'də, 2 zo-bę'de *or* zo-bī'de, *n* In the *Arabian Nights*, a female character who was thrown into the sea by her two sisters, but was saved by a fairy who changed the sisters into black dogs She was then ordered to give each of them one hundred lashes a day until they recovered their proper forms Zobeide married the Calif Harun-al-Raschid

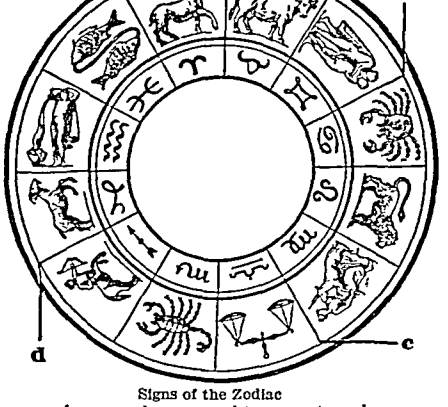
Zo-be'ir Ra-ha'ma, 1 zo-bē'ir ra-hā'mə, 2 zo-bę'ir rā-hā'mä (1830–1913) An Egyptian pasha and Sudanese governor, whose aid was requested by Gordon in 1884 against the Mahdist movement, but refused by the British government

zo'bo, 1 zō'bo 2 zō'bo *n* One of a breed of humped cattle, reared in Asia for its flesh and milk and as a beast of burden supposed to be a hybrid between the yak and the zebu [< Tibetan *mdzovo*, < *mdzo*, zobo] [**zoc'co‡.**

zoc'co-lo, 1 tsōk'ko-lō, 2 tsŏc'co-lō, *n* [It] Same as SOCLE

zo'cle, 1 zō'kl 2 zō'el *n* *Arch* Same as SOCLE

zo'di-ac, 1 zō'di-ak, 2 zō'di-ăc, *n* **1.** *Astron* An imaginary belt encircling the heavens and extending about



Signs of the Zodiac
a, vernal equinox, *b*, summer solstice *c* autumnal equinox *d* winter solstice

8° on each side of the ecliptic, within which are the larger planets It is divided into twelve parts called **signs of the zodiac,** which 2 000 years ago corresponded to 12 constellations bearing the same names Now, owing to the precession of the equinoxes, each constellation is in the sign that has the name next following its own See SIGN

2. Figuratively, a complete circuit, round **3.** [Rare] A circle, halo

His sacred head a radiant *zodiac* crown'd.
POPE *Temple of Fame* l 234

4. *Her* A bearing representing a part of the zodiac [< F *zodiaque*, < L *zodiacus*, < Gr *zōdiakos*, of animals, < *zōdion*, dim of *zōon* see ZOO-] — **lunar zodiac,** a circle of 27 or 28 groups of stars anciently, in Oriental countries to mark the moon's progress around the heavens — **z. ring,** a ring decorated with a sign of the zodiac, and worn as a charm

zo-di'a-cal, 1 zo-dai'ə-kəl, 2 zo-di'a-cal, *a* Of or pertaining to the zodiac, situated in the zodiac, as, *zodiacal* stars — **zodiacal light** (*Astron*), a disk of faint light surrounding the sun, lying near the plane of the ecliptic and extending slightly beyond the orbit of the earth It may be seen as a triangular pillar of light rising from the western horizon after the end of evening twilight in the winter and spring or in the east before daybreak from September till January Within the tropics it sometimes rivals the Milky Way It is now generally believed to be sunlight reflected from a cloud of meteoroids revolving about the sun

zo"di-oph'i-lous, 1 zō'di-ɔf'i-lus, 2 zō di-ŏf'i-lŭs *a* *Bot* Animal-loving said of flowers adapted for pollination by animals Such flowers may be *ornithophilous*, *entomophilous*, *protozophilous*, etc ▸ See these words [< Gr *zōdion* (see ZODIAC) + *phileō*, love]

zo-e'a, } 1 zo-i'ə, 2 zo-ē'a *n* *Crust* A larval stage of a **zo-œ'a,** } decapod, as a crab, preceding the megalopa, having a short carapace often with long spines, conspicuous stalked eyes and rudimentary thoracic and abdominal limbs, the appendages of the head being locomotory [< Gr *zōon* see ZOO-] — **zo-e'al,** *a* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a zoea **zo-œ'al‡.**



Zoea of a Crab, after the first molt

— **zo'e-form,** *a* Having the form of a zoea **zo'œ-form‡.**

zo"e-prax'i-scope, 1 zō i-praks'i-skōp, 2 zō'e-präks'i-scŏp, *n* Same as ZOOPRAXISCOPE

zo-e'ther, 1 zo-i'thər, 2 zo-ē'thēr, *n* A primitive substance assumed by some to account for animal magnetism and similar phenomena [< Gr *zōē* (see ZOETIC) + ETHER] Compare PROTYLE — **zo"e-ther'ic,** *a* Relating to zoether

zo-et'ic, 1 zo-et'ik, 2 zo-ĕt'ic, *a* Pertaining to or of the nature of life [C] [< Gr *zōē*, life, < *zaō* live]

zo'e-trope, 1 zō'i-trōp, 2 zō'e-trōp, *n* *Physics* A philosophical toy known also as the **wheel of life,** on the principle of the phenakistoscope, but having, instead of a disk and a mirror, a revolving cylinder with slits through which a succession of pictures on its inner surface are seen in apparent motion See PHENAKISTOSCOPE [< Gr *zōē* (see ZOETIC) + *tropos*, turning, < *trepō*, turn] **zo'o-trope‡.** — **zo"e-trop'ic,** *a*

Zo'har, 1 zō'hər, 2 zō'här, *n* **1.** Splendor an important part of the cabala See HOD under SEPHIRA **2.** A Hebrew cabalistic book, probably of the 13th century

The *Zohar* supposed to be by Simeon ben Yohai (2d century), is now generally attributed to Moses of Leon (d 1305), who, however, drew his material in part from earlier written or traditional sources such as the Sepher Yezirah At any rate the work was immediately accepted by the kabbalists, and has formed the basis of all subsequent study of the subject Though put into the form of a commentary on the Pentateuch, it is really an exposition of the kabbalistic view of the universe and incidentally shows considerable acquaintance with the natural science of the time *Encyc Brit* 11th ed, vol xiii, p 174.

[< Heb *zōhar*, candor] — **Zo'har-ite,** *n* A member of a sect of Jews founded by Jacob Frank in Podolia (died 1791) so called because they took the cabalistic work *Zohar* as their Bible **Zo'har-ist‡.**

Zo'har², *n* *Bib* *Gen* xxiii, 8 — **Zo'he-leth,** 1 zō'hi-leth, 2 zō'he-lĕth, *n* *Bib* *1 Kings* i, 9 — **Zo'heth,** 1 zō'heth, 2 zō'hĕth, *n* *Bib* *1 Chron* iv, 20

zo"i-a-tri'a, 1 zō i-ē'tri-ə, 2 zō i-ā'tri-a, *n* Veterinary art or surgery [< ZO- + Gr *iatreia*, healing, < *iatros*, physician, < *iaomai* heal] **zo"i-at'ri-ca‡; zo"i-at'rics‡.**

zo'ic, 1 zō'ik, 2 zō'ic, *a* **1.** Pertaining to, connected with, or characterized by animals or animal life **2.** Specif, in geology, containing fossils, or yielding evidence of plant or animal life said of rocks [< Gr. *zōiλos*, < *zōon*, see ZOO-]

These great Pre-Cambrian and Post-Archæan series are *zoic* in character R D IRVING in *Rep U S Geol Survey 1885–1886* p 453 [GOV PTG OFF 1888]

zo'id(e, 1 zō'id *or* -id, 2 zō'id *or* -id, *n* *Biol* The higher aggregate formed by gemmation of merides [< Gr *zōē*; see ZOETIC]

Zo'i-lus, 1 zō'i-lus, 2 zō'i-lŭs *n* A Greek critic of the 4th century B C, noted for his strictures on the Homeric poems; hence, specif, any carping critic or detractor — **Zo-il'e-an,** *a* Resembling or pertaining to Zoilus Compare HOMEROMASTIX — **Zo'i-lism,** *a* Carping detraction — **Zo'i-list,** *n*

zois'ite, 1 zois'ait, 2 zois'it *n* *Mineral* A vitreous white, green, or red transparent to subtranslucent hydrogen-calcium-aluminum silicate ($HCa_2Al_3Si_3O_{13}$), crystallizing in the orthorhombic system [< Baron von *Zois*, its discoverer]

zois"i-ti-za'tion, 1 zois i-ti-zē'shən 2 zŏis i-ti-zā'shon *n* *Geol* Metamorphic alteration of other material into zoisite

zo'ism, 1 zō'izm, 2 zō'ism, *n* The doctrine that life originates from a specific principle, and is not a mere resultant of combined forces [< Gr *zōē*, see ZOETIC] — **zo'ist,** *n* — **zo-is'tic,** *a* **1.** Of or pertaining to zoism **2** Of or pertaining to life, vital

zo'kor, 1 zō'kər 2 zō'kŏr, *n* A mole-like muroid rodent (*Siphneus aspalax*) of the Altai mountains

Zo"la', 1 zō'lā' *or* (*Angl*) zō'lə 2 zō'la' *or* (*Angl*) zō'la, **Émile** (⁴/₁₅1840–⁹/₁₅1902) A French romanticist of the realistic school champion of Alfred Dreyfus *Nana*, *L Assommoir*, etc — **Zo"la-esque',** *a* — **Zo'la-ism,** *n* The literary principles and practises of Émile Zola naturalism usually in a derogatory sense, implying coarse realism and gross detail [la-is'tic, *a* — **Zo'la-ize,** *v*

Zo'la-ist, 1 zō'lə-ist, 2 zō'la-ist, *n* A follower of Zola — **Zo"-Zol'li-cof"fer,** 1 zol'i-kef'ər, 2 zŏl'i-cŏf'er, **Felix Kirk** (⁵/₁₅ 1812–¹/₁₅1862) An American Confederate general

Zol'li-ko"fer, 1 tsŏ'li-kō fər, 2 tsŏ'li-kō'fer, **Georg Joachim** (⁸/₁₅1730–¹/₂₇1788) A Swiss theologian

Zoll'ner, 1 tsûl'nər, 2 tsûl'ner, **Johann Karl Friedrich** (¹¹/₁₅1834–⁴/₁₅1882) A German astronomer and writer on physics — **Zollner's law** (*Astron*), a law by which the time of axial rotation of the sun in various latitudes is expressed — **Zoll'ner's lines,** rows of parallel lines caused to appear non-parallel by the optical effect of intersecting oblique lines

zoll'ver-ein", 1 tsŏl'fer-ain", 2 tsŏl'fer-in', *n* [G] **1.** A former trade-league or customs-union constituted by 26 of the states (including later Alsace-Lorraine) of what was formerly the German empire The German zollverein was instituted by certain states in 1819, and from time to time received accessions, until in 1865 all the German states were included in it except Austria, the two Mecklenburgs and the Hanse towns This commercial union paved the way to political consolidation and the establishment of the former empire, under which the original zollverein was superseded by the imperial customs. **2.** Hence a union of separate political communities or states for adjusting a common tariff of duties on foreign imports and regulating trade (especially by establishing internal free trade) between themselves

Zom'ba, 1 zom'bə, 2 zŏm'ba *n* A town, the capital of Nyasaland protectorate, British central Africa

zom'bi, 1 zom'bi, 2 zŏm'bi, *n* [Southern U S] A fantom, or a ghost

Zom'bor, 1 zōm'bōr 2 zōm'bōr, *n* A town, in N Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes

zo"mo-ther'a-py, 1 zō mo-ther'ə-pi, 2 zō mo-thĕr'a-py, *n* *Med* The use of uncooked meat, or meat-juices, especially beef in the treatment of disease, especially in tuberculosis [< Gr *zōmos*, juice, + THERAPY]

zo'na, 1 zō'nə, 2 zō'na, *n* [-NÆ, 1 -ni 2 -nē, *pl*] **1.** *Anat.* A belt or zone **2.** *Pathol* A form of herpes, shingles [L, < Gr *zōnē* < *zōnnymi*, girdle] — **zona arcuata** (*Anat*) the internal division of the basilar membrane of the cochlea upon which the organ of Corti rests **z. tecta‡.** — **z. denticulata** (*Anat*), the row of denticulate processes at

the upper part of the limbus of the spiral lamina in the cochlea of the inner ear — **z. orbicularis** (*Anat*), the circular fibers of the capsular ligament of the hip-joint — **z. pectinata** (*Anat*), the peripheral portion of the basilar membrane of the cochlea, extending from the rods of Corti to the spiral ligament — **z. pellucida or radiata**, the cell-wall of the ovum, which appears either clear or marked with numerous radiating canals

zo'nal, 1 zō'nəl, 2 zō'nal, *a* **1.** Pertaining to, of the nature of, or marked by a zone or zones

We cannot make a *zonal* arrangement of families as easily as we can with plants LE CONTE *Compend of Geol* p 112 [A 1884]

2. *Bot* Relating to or exhibiting the zones said of that view of a diatom which shows the line of contact of the two valves See FRUSTULE Compare VALVAL, and SIDE VIEW and GIRDLE VIEW, under SIDE, and GIRDLE **3.** *Crystal* Exhibiting zones, as, *zonal* structure **4.** Of or pertaining to the body-segments of an articulate [< LL *zonalis*, < L *zona*, see ZONA] — **zonal equation** (*Crystal*), an equation expressing the common position of all the planes of a zone with reference to the axes — **z. structure** (*Crystal*), a crystalline structure in which the characteristic bands markings, etc, are concentric, usually following the outline of the crystal — **z. symmetry** (*Biol*), metamerism, serial symmetry

zo'nal-ly, 1 zō'nəl-ɪ, 2 zō'nal-y, *adv* After the manner of a zone, so as to form or exhibit a zone or zones

zo'nar, 1 zō'nər, 2 zō'nar, *n* A girdle that native Jews and Christians were once required to wear in some Moslem countries as a distinctive mark [< Modern Gr *zōnari*, < Gr *zōnarion*, dim of *zōnē*, see ZONA] **zon'nart.**

Zon'a-ras, 1 zon'ə-ras, 2 zŏn'a-rȧs, **Joannes** A Byzantine historian lived about 1120, *Chronicon*, etc

Zo-na'ri-a, 1 zo-nā'ri-ə, 2 zo-nā'ri-a *n* *Bot* A genus of phæosporous seaweeds which have fan-shaped zonate fronds [L, fem of *zonarius*, see ZONARY] — **zo-na'ri-id**, *n* — **zo-na'ri-oid**, *a*

Zo-na'ri-æ, *n pl* *Mam* The *Zonoplacentalia* [< L *zonarius* see ZONARY]

zo'na-ry, 1 zō'nə-rɪ, 2 zō'na-ry, *a* Resembling a belt or girdle, specif, having the villi in a band encircling the chorion, as the deciduate placenta of carnivores, elephants, etc [< L *zonarius*, < *zona*, see ZONA]

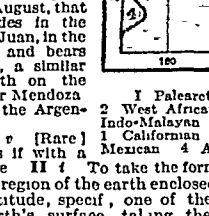
zo'nate, 1 zō'nĕt, 2 zō'nāt, *a* *Bot & Zool* Marked with zones or concentric colored bands, disposed in the form of a zone or zones [< L *zona*; see ZONA]

zo-na'tion, 1 zo-nē'shən, 2 zo-nā'shon, *n* **1** The state of being marked with rings or zones **2.** *Phytogeog & Zoogeog* Distribution or arrangement in zones

zon'da, 1 zon'də, 2 zŏn'da *n* A dry hot west wind occurring especially in July and August, that blows from the Andes in the neighborhood of San Juan, in the Argentine Republic, and bears clouds of dust also, a similar wind from the north on the Argentine plains near Mendoza [< *Zonda*, village in the Argentine Republic]

zone, 1 zōn 2 zōn, *v* [Rare] **I** *t* To encircle as if with a zone or belt engirdle **II** *t* To take the form of zones

zone, *n* **1.** *Geog* A region of the earth enclosed between two parallels of latitude, specif, one of the five divisions of the earth's surface, taking their names from the prevailing climate, and distinguished as follows the **torrid zone**, extending on each side of the equator 23° 27′ (the inclination of the ecliptic), so that the sun is in the zenith at noon in one part of it or another throughout the whole year the **temperate zones**, included between the parallels 23° 27′ and 66° 33′ on both sides of the equator, so that the sun is always south of the zenith at noon in the north temperate zone and north of it in the south temperate, but rises and sets daily in each throughout the year and the **frigid zones**, within the parallels 66 33′ and the poles, so that there is at least one day in the year in each when the sun does not rise and one when it does not set



Terrestrial Zones

2 (1) A belt or area delimited from others, as by the character of its organisms, also, a belt of land distinguished by any characteristic, as, the wheat-*zone*

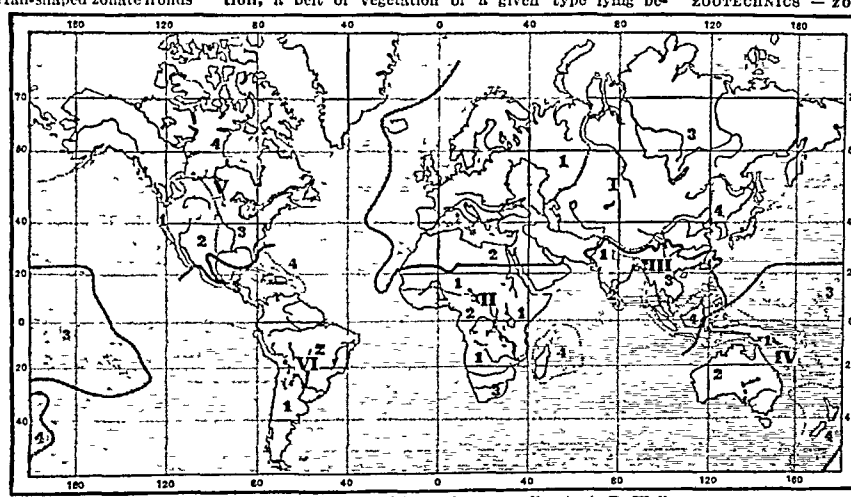
Some naturalists have divided the sea into five zones bounded by horizontal planes (*a*) the **littoral zone** (between tide-marks), (*b*) the **laminarian zone** (low water to fifteen fathoms), (*c*) the **coralline zone** (fifteen to fifty fathoms), (*d*) the **deep-sea coral zone** (fifty to a hundred fathoms), (*e*) the **abyssal zone** (beyond a hundred fathoms). These distinctions are not fully established (2) *Geol.* A bed or several consecutive beds or strata containing one or more characteristic fossils and thereby distinguished from other portions of the geologic column

Where one or a limited number of beds is characterized by one or more distinctive fossils it is termed a *Zone* and is often known by the name of a typical fossil A GEIKIE *Text-Book of Geology* 4th ed vol II p 860 [MACM '03]

(3) *U S Postal Service* A unit of area one-half of a degree square See PARCEL POST under PARCEL (4) *Mil* A region proscribed for neutrals by a belligerent as being within range of military or naval operations **war-zone†.**

3 *Math* The portion of a surface of revolution, included between two parallel planes that are perpendicular to the axis **4.** *Astron* A belt on the surface of the celestial sphere parallel to the equator **5.** *Crystal* A belt or series of faces on a crystal, whose mutual intersections are parallel to each other and to the zone-axis **6.** *Anat* A belt-like area distinguished from its surroundings either by structure or appearance, as, the *zone* of Zinn, about the hyaloid membrane of the eye **7.** Any belt, band, stripe, or line, as of color or of other distinguishing thing or character, encircling an object or concentrically disposed on a surface **8** Originally (now chiefly in poetry), a belt or girdle

9. *Railroad* (1) The total number of stations situated in a certain area measured from a place whence traffic is shipped (2) A circular area within which a uniform fare is charged by the surface-car companies **10.** [Rare] Distance around a globular or circular body. [F, < Sp *zona*, < L *zona*, < Gr *zōnē*, see ZONA] — **annual zone**, an annual ring See RING, *n* — **arctic-alpine z**, a boreal-region zone in which temperature is the determining climatic cause of the general vegetation-type and the animal life — **alpine z.†.** — **connecting z.** (*Bot*), same as GIRDLE, *n*, 7 (1) — **polar z**, the region surrounding the therapeutic electrode when applied to the human body. a term proposed by De Watteville — **primordial z**, the lowest geological formation known, during the currency of the epithet, to contain a fossil fauna equivalent to the *Cambrian* See GEOLOGY — **rainless z**, the region of the ocean just above the tropics that has the least precipitation and maximum saltiness — **shear'-zone"**, *n* *Geol* A zone of rock dynamically metamorphosed along a fault or shear-plane — **three-mile z**, the belt within the three-mile limit See LIMIT — **zone'-ax"is**, *n* *Crystal* The imaginary line through a crystal, to which all the faces in a given zone, and the mutual intersections of those faces, are parallel — **z of action, influence**, etc see SPHERE 3 (2) — **z of clouds**, a rather permanent belt of clouds situated above the thermal equator of the earth — **z. of defense**, the space around a fortification within reach of its guns — **z of fracture**, the outer zone of the earth's crust, in which fracture may result from deformation — **z of stars**, the stars contained within a zone of the celestial sphere See ZONE, 4 — **z. of vegetation**, a belt of vegetation of a given type lying between certain altitudes as, the pine *zone of vegetation* — **z-plate**, *n* *Optics* A plate composed of rings alternately transparent and opaque, which produces the effect of a lens by the diffraction of light through it An analogous device has been suggested for use in connection with sound-waves — **z.-reticule**, *n* *Astron* A glass or mica reticule having graduations on the surface to correspond to equal intervals of right ascension and other linear graduation at right angles to the first to correspond to equal intervals of declination **z.-reticle†** — **z.-tariff**, *n* A system in use, particularly on the Austro-Hungarian railways, by which railroad-tickets are made to read to any destination not exceeding a certain distance-limit or zone Until the maximum limit is reached, the passenger may go in any direction **z. system†**



Zoogeographical Regions and Subregions according to A R Wallace

I Palearctic 1 European 2 Mediterranean 3 Siberian 4 Manchurian II Ethiopian 1 East African 2 West African 3 South African 4 Malagasy III Oriental 1 Indian 2 Ceylonese 3 Indo-Chinese 4 Indo-Malayan IV Australasian 1 Austro-Malayan 2 Australian 3 Polynesian 4 New Zealand V Nearctic 1 Californian 2 Rocky Mountain 3 Alleghany 4 Canadian VI Neotropical 1 Chilean 2 Brazilian 3 Mexican 4 Antillean

zoned, 1 zōnd, 2 zōnd, *a* **1** Wearing a zone or girdle

Caught back to press again On bosoms *zoned* with pain
E B BROWNING *The Seraphim* I 503

2. Marked with zones, as of color, form, or material, specif, in biology, zonate

One of the party picked up a well characterised piece of *zoned* agate SCHOOLCRAFT *Expedition Through Upper Miss to Itasca Lake* p 51 [a 1834]

zone'less, 1 zōn'ləs; 2 zōn'lĕs, *a* Having no zone

zo"nes-the'si-a, 1 zō"nes-thī'si-ə 2 zō nēs-thē'si-a *n* *Pathol* A sensation of a constricting band about the body **zo"næs-the'si-a†.**

zon'let, *n* A zone belt

zo-nif'er-ous, 1 zo-nif'ər-us, 2 zo-nĭf'er-ŭs, *a* Having or bearing a zone or zones [< ZONE + L *fero*, bear]

zo-nif'u-gal, 1 zo-nif'ə-gəl 2 zo-nif'yu-ɡal, *a* Passing from a zone of disturbed sensation outward

zo-nip'e-tal, 1 zo-nip'ə-təl 2 zo-nip'e-tal, *a* Passing from without to a zone of disturbed sensation

Zo-nit'i-dæ, 1 zo-nit'ə-di, 2 zo-nit'i-dē, *n pl* *Conch* The *Vitrinidæ* **Zo'ni-tes**, *n* (1 g) [< Gr *zōnitēs*, girdled, < *zōnē*, see ZONA] — **zo'ni-tid**, *a* & *n* — **zo'ni-toid**, *a*

zo"no-chlo'rite, 1 zō"no-klō'rait, 2 zō"no-clō'rit, *n* *Mineral* A yellow to green, often banded, massive calcium-aluminum silicate probably an impure prehnite

zo"no-cil'i-ate, 1 zō"no-sil'ə-ĕt, 2 zō"no-cil'i-at, *a* *Zool* Having a ring or belt of cilia [< ZONA + CILIATE]

zo'noid, 1 zō'nȯid 2 zō'nȯid *a* [Rare] Pertaining to or like a zone [< Gr *zōoeidēs*, < *zōnē* (see ZONA), see -OID]

zo"no-lim-net'ic, 1 zō"no-lim-net'ik, 2 zō"no-lim-nĕt'ic, *a* Of or pertaining to the organisms collectively found at specified depths of water, and considered as belonging to a zone of given depth [< Gr *zōnē* zone, + *limnē*, lake]

Zo"no-plac"en-ta'li-a, 1 zō"no-plas-en-tā'li-ə, 2 zō no-plȧc"ĕn-tā'li-a, *n pl* *Mam* A section of deciduate placental mammals with a zonary placenta, including carnivores, proboscideans, and hyracoids — **zo"no-pla-cen'tal**, *a*

zo"no-skel'e-ton, 1 zō no-skel'ə-tən 2 zō"no-skĕl'e-ton, *n* *Anat* The framework by which the limbs are attached to the trunk, the shoulder and pelvic girdles

zo'nu-la, 1 zō'niu-lə *or* zon'yu-lə, 2 zō'nū-la *or* zŏn'yu-la, *n* *Anat* A little stripe or band [L, dim of *zona*, see ZONA

zo'nu-lar, 1 zō'niu-lər *or* zon'yu-lər, 2 zō'nū-lar *or* zŏn'yu-lar, *a* Pertaining to or of the nature or shape of a zonula — **zonular cataract**, a cataract that forms between the cortex and the nucleus of the ocular lens occurring mostly in young children — **z placenta**, a diffuse form of placenta

zo'nule, 1 zō'nūl, 2 zō'nūl, *n* A small zone, belt, *or ring*; specif, a zonula [< L *zonula*, see ZONULA]

zo'nu-let, 1 zō'niu-let, 2 zō'nū-lĕt, *n* [Rare] A small zone

zo'nure, 1 zō'niur, 2 zō'nūr, *n* A zonuroid lizard

Zo-nu'ri-dæ, 1 zo-niū'ri-di, 2 zo-nū'ri-dē, *n pl* *Herp* An African family of lizards, especially *Agamoidea* with supra-temporal fossæ roofed over and tongue simple **Zo-nu'rus**, *n* (1 g) [< ZONA + Gr *oura*, tail] — **zo-nu'rid**, *n* — **zo-nu'roid**, *a* & *n*

zoo, 1 zū, 2 zōō, *n* **1.** [Z-] The Zoological Gardens in London originally a humorous abbreviation **2.** Any zoological garden [Abbr of ZOOLOGICAL]

zo'o-, **zo-**, 1 zō'o-, zō-, 2 zō'o-, zō- From Greek *zōon*, animal (< *zaō*, live) combining forms used in biology and zoology — **zo"o-am'y-lin**, *n* Same as GLYCOGEN — **zo"o-bi-ol'o-gy**, *n* The department of biology that relates to animals — **zo"o-bi'o-tism**, *n* Same as BIOTICS — **zo'o-blast**, *n* An animal cell — **zo'o-carp**, *n* Same as ZOOSPORE — **zo"o-cau'lon**, *n* The branching support of an infusorian colony, as in the genus *Dendrosoma* bearing tentacles at the ends of the branches — **zo'o-chem"is-try**, *n* Animal chemistry, specif, the chemistry of the solids and fluids contained in the animal economy **zo'o-chem-y†.** — **zo"o-chem'i-cal**, *a* — **zo"o-chlo-rel'la**, *n* One of the green pigmentary particles of various invertebrates, as hydras — **zo"o-cil"ma-tol'o-gy**, *n* The study of the relations of climate to the distribution of animals — **zo-oc'ra-cy**, *n* Tribal government as based upon the superstition that ascribes its origin and content to the supernatural powers of animals — **zo'o-cul"ture**, *n* Same as PECUDICULTURE, ZOOTECHNICS — **zo'o-cur"rent**, *n* An oceanic current rich in animal life — **zo'o-cyst**, *n* A cyst formed by a protozoan or protophyte before sporulation — **zo"o-cys'tic**, *a* — **zo"o-cys't'i-um**, *n* The gelatinous support of an infusorial colony — **zo"o-cyt'i-al**, *a* — **zo"o-den'dri-um**, *n* The branched support of an infusorian colony — **zo"o-den'dri-al**, *a* — **zo"o-dy-nam'ic**, *a* Of or pertaining to zoodynamics — **zo"o-dy-nam'ics**, *n* The science that treats of the vital powers of animals

zo-œ'a, **zo'œ-form**, etc Same as ZOEA, etc

zo-œ'ci-um, *n* One of the cells that form the investment of polyzoans — **zo-œ'cial**, *a* — **zo"o-e-ryth'rin**, *n* **1.** A red anima pigment contained in the plumage of certain turacous **2** A red lipochrome pigment supposed to have a respiratory function in sponges — **zo"o-ful'vin**, *n* A yellow animal pigment contained in the plumage of turacous — **zo'o-gamete**, *n* *Bot* A motile coalescing cell or gamete planogamete.

zo-og'a-my, 1 zo-og'ə-mi, 2 zo-ŏg'a-my, *n* *Biol* Sexual reproduction, gamogenesis [< ZOO- + Gr *gamos*, marriage] — **zo-og'a-mous**, *a* Of or pertaining to zoogamy

zo'o-gene, *a* *Geol* Of, pertaining to, consisting of resulting from, or indicative of animal life or structure — **zo-og'e-nous**, *a* *Pathol* Contracted from contact with lower animals said of certain diseases to which man is liable — **zo-og'e-ny**, *n* The doctrine or process of the origination of living animals **zo"o-gen'e-sis†.** — **zo"o-gen'ic**, *a* Of or pertaining to zoogeny

zoogeog, *abbr* Zoogeography

zo"o-ge-og'ra-phy, 1 zō'o-ji-eg'rə-fi, 2 zō'o-ge-ŏg'ra-fy, *n* The science or description of the distribution of animals on the surface of the globe, faunal geography opposed to *phytogeography* Zoogeographers separate the surface of the earth into numerous divisions each containing certain groups of animals In some systems the main division is the realm which is further divided into regions and subregions There are also other schemes, as that of Dr A C L G Gunther for the distribution of fresh-water fishes, in which the land-surface is divided into zones, sections, provinces and regions

The science of *zoogeography* is now encountering through palæontology a new and fascinating series of problems In brief it must connect living distribution with distribution in past time and develop a system which will be in harmony with the main facts of zoology and palæontology *Encyc Brit* 11th ed, vol XX p 585

— **zo"o-ge-og'ra-pher**, *n* — **zo"o-ge"o-graph'ic**, *a* **zo"o-ge"o-graph'i-cal†** — **zo"o-ge"o-graph'i-cal-ly**, *adv*

zo"o-glœ'a, *n* [-Æ, 1 -I, 2 -ē, *pl*] A colony of bacteria forming a jelly-like mass The bacteria are held together by a matrix secreted by themselves The condition is characteristic of a certain stage in the life-history of some of the schizomycetes [< ZOO- + Gr *gloios*, sticky stuff] — **zo"o-glœ'ic**, **zo"o-glœ'oid**, *a* — **zo-og'o-ny**, *n* Same as ZOOGENY — **zo"o-go-nid'i-um**, *n* [-I-A, *pl*] *Bot* A motile gonidium, a zoospore — **zo-og'o-nous**, *a* *Zool* Bearing living offspring viviparous — **zo'o-graft**, *n* A piece of the tissue of a living animal cut off and applied to supply another living body with a missing part **zooplastic graft†.**

zo-og'ra-phy, 1 zo-og'rə-fi 2 zo-ŏg'ra-fy, *n* The branch of zoology that describes animals descriptive zoology — **zo-og'ra-pher**, *n* **zo-og'ra-phist†** — **zo"o-graph'ic**, *a* **zo"o-graph'i-cal†**

zo"o-gy'ro-scope, 1 zō'o-jai'ro-skōp, 2 zō'o-gy'ro-scōp, *n* A device having a series of pictures mounted on a cylinder and revolved rapidly within a magic lantern so as to produce on a screen the appearance of some object, as an animal in motion practically a zoetrope combined with exhibiting mechanism

zo'oid, 1 zō'eid, 2 zō'ȯid, *a* Having essentially the nature of an animal, endowed with organic life and motion [< Gr *zōoeidēs*, < *zōon* (see ZOO-), and see -OID] **zo-oi'dal†.**

zo'oid, *n* **1.** *Zool* (1) One of the more or less independent products of non-sexual reproduction of a colonial organism, an individual, especially when without developed mouth or alimentary canal (2) Any member of a compound organism

In one case the reproductive *zoöid* has been known to attain a size of seven feet across, with tentacles fifty feet in length though the fixed organism from which it was produced was no more than *half an inch in height*
H. A. NICHOLSON *Text-Book of Zoology* p 74 [W. B. 1870]

2. *Biol* An organic body of obscure relationships or an organic cell capable of independent motion

zo-oi″di-oph′i-lous, *a* Zoophilous

zooks, *interj* [Archaic] Same as GADZOOKS

zool, *abbr* Zoology, zoological

zo-ol′a-try, 1 zo-ɛl′ə-tri, 2 zo-ŏl′a-try, *n* *Anthrop* Animal-worship, as the cat-, bull-, and crocodile-worship of the Egyptians [< zoo- + Gr *latreia*, see LATRIA]

zo″o-la′tri-a‡.— zo-ol′a-ter, *n* — **zo-ol′a-trous,** *a*

zo′o-lite, 1 zō′o-lait, 2 zō′o-līt, *n* A petrified animal; an animal fossil [< zoo- + -LITE] **zo′o-lith‡** — **zo″o-lit′ic,** *a* **zo″o-lith′ic‡.**

zo-ol′o-ger, 1 zo-ɛl′ə-jər, 2 zo-ŏl′o-ger, *n* A zoologist

zo″o-log′i-cal, 1 zō″o-lɔj′i-kəl; 2 zō″o-lŏg′i-cal, *a* Of or pertaining to zoology, treating of animal organisms **zo″o-log′ic‡.— zoological garden,** a park or garden in which animals of various kinds are kept in enclosures on exhibition

zo″o-log′i-cal-ly, 1 zō″o-lɔj′i-kəl-i, 2 zō″o-lŏg′i-cal-y, *adv* In a zoological manner, in accordance with zoological principles, from a zoological point of view

zo-ol′o-gist, 1 zo-ɛl′ə-jist, 2 zo-ŏl′o-gist, *n* A specialist in zoology

zo-ol′o-gize, 1 zo-ɛl′ə-jaiz, 2 zo-ŏl′o-giz, *vi* [-GIZED; -GIZING] To practise the study of zoology

zo-ol′o-gy, 1 zo-ɛl′ə-ji, 2 zo-ŏl′o-gy, *n* **1.** The science, or the branch of biology, that treats of animals with reference to their structure, functions, development, analysis, nomenclature, and classification The principal divisions are (1) *mammalogy* treating of mammals, (2) *ornithology*, of birds (3) *herpetology*, of reptiles, (4) *ichthyology*, of fishes and lower aquatic vertebrates, (5) *ascidiology*, of the *Tunicata*, (6) *echinology*, of the *Echinodermata* (7) *conchology*, of the *Mollusca*, (8) *entomology*, of the *Insecta*, (9) *arachnology* of the *Arachnida* (spiders, scorpions, etc) (10) *crustaceology*, of the *Crustacea*, (11) *helminthology*, of the *Vermes*, or worms, (12) *zoophytology* or *cœlenterology*, of the *Cœlentera*, (13) *spongiology*, of the *Porifera*, or sponges and (14) *protozoology*, of the *Protozoa*

Various schemes of classification have been adopted by naturalists, that of Cuvier, published in 1829, is as follows Branch I **Animalia Vertebrata.** Classes — *Mammalia, Birds, Reptilia, Fishes* Branch II **Animalia Mollusca.** Classes — *Cephalopoda, Pteropoda, Gastropoda, Acephala, Brachiopoda, Cirrhopoda* Branch III **Animalia Articulata.** Classes — *Annelides, Crustacea Arachnids, Insects* Branch IV **Animalia Radiata.** Classes — *Echinoderms, Intestinal Worms, Acephalæ, Polypi, Infusoria*

The classification followed by writers in the 11th edition of the *Encyclopedia Britannica* recognizes Grade A **Protozoa** (*Sarcodina, Mastigophora, Sporozoa, Infusoria*) Grade B **Metazoa,** including **Parazoa** (*Porifera*) and **Enterozoa** (*Hydromedusæ, Hydrozoa, Scyphomedusæ, Anthozoa, Ctenophora, Platyelmia, Nematoidea, Chætognatha, Nemertina, Mollusca, Appendiculata, Echinoderma, Vertebrata, Mesozoa Polyzoa, Acanthocephala Podazonta, Gastroricha*)

Scientific *zoology* really started in the 16th century but for a long time ran a separate course uninfluenced by the progress of the medical studies of anatomy and physiology Whilst the race of collectors and systematizers culminated in the latter part of the 18th century in Linnæus a new type of student made its appearance in such men as John Hunter and other anatomists who set themselves to work to examine anatomically the whole animal kingdom and to classify its members by aid of the results It was not until the 19th century that the microscope, thus early applied by Leeuwenhoek Malpighi, Hook and Swammerdam to the study of animal structure was perfected

The perfecting of the microscope led to a full comprehension of the great doctrine of cell-structure
Encyc Brit 11th ed, vol XXVIII, p 1022.

SIGNS USED IN ZOOLOGY.

♂ or ♁ male, ♀ female ○ of undetermined sex, > more than equivalent to more than longer than, < less than equivalent to less than shorter than

For arbitrary arrangements of figures used in describing the arrangement of teeth, see DENTAL FORMULA, under DENTAL

In ichthyology Roman numerals are generally used with initials or abbreviations to indicate spines, and Arabic numerals to indicate the number of soft rays Where a fin contains both spines and soft rays, a comma separates the numerals if the spines and rays are continuous and a dash is inserted if the two kinds are separate, as D X, 12, one dorsal fin with 10 spines and 12 soft rays D X — 12, two dorsal fins a spinous with 10 spines and a soft with 12 rays

2. The animal kingdom, or local examples of it, regarded biologically, as, the *zoology* of Borneo **3.** Written description of animals, a scientific treatise on animals zoography [< zoo- + -LOGY] — **systematic zoology,** the division of zoology that considers animals in their morphological relations to each other

Zoo′loo, *a* & *n* Same as ZULU

Zo′om, 1 zō′em 2 zō′ŏm, *n* *Bib* (Doual)

zo″o-mag′net-ism, *n* Animal magnetism — **zo″o-magnet′ic,** *a* — **zo′o-man″cy,** *n* Divination by observation of animals and their behavior under particular circumstances Compare NECROMANCY, GEOMANCY etc — **zo″o-man′tic,** *a* — **zo″o-me-chan′ics,** *n* Same as ZOODYNAMICS — **zo″o-mel′a-nin,** *n* *Chem* A black animal pigment contained in the plumage of certain birds — **zo-om′e-try,** *n* Measurement of the parts of animals and determination of their relative magnitude — **zo″o-met′ric,** *a* — **zo″o-mi-met′ic,** *a* Performed in mimicry of animal action Supposedly all that primitive man did in the way of manual work, he imitated from the creatures of his environment which use their horns, claws, etc, as tools **zo″o-mim′ic‡.— zo″o-mo-ne′ra,** *n pl* The theoretic animal cells or organisms without nuclei

zo o-morph, 1 zō′o-mōrf, 2 zō′o-môrf *n* Anything made in the form of an animal whether sculptured, carved, or drawn [< zoo- + Gr *morphē*, form]

zo″o-mor′phic, 1 zō″o-mōr′fik, 2 zō″o-môr′fic, *a* **1.** Pertaining to or of the nature of zoomorphism correlated to *anthropomorphic*

All pre-Christian religions have their 'zoomorphic' idols gods in the shape of the lower animals ANDREW LANG *Myth Ritual and Religion* vol I, p 9 [L. & CO. 1887]

2 Representing animals in art, as in ornamental carving [< zoo- + Gr *morphē*, shape]

zo″o-mor′phism, 1 zō″o-mōr′fizm, 2 zō″o-môr′fism, *n* **1** *Anthrop* The conception symbolization, or representation of a man or a god in the form of an animal; also, the attribution of divine or human qualities to animals **2.** The representation of animals or animal forms **3†** Transformation into animals **zo′o-mor′phy‡.**

zo′on, 1 zō′en, 2 zō′ŏn, *n* [zo′ONS or zo′A, *pl*] **1.** The total product of a fertilized ovum **2.** A developed individual of a compound animal [< Gr *zōon*, see ZOO-] — **zo′o-nal,** *a* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a zoon — **zo′o-nite,** *n* **1.** One of the segments of an articulate animal, a metamere **2** A zooid **zo′o-nule‡.— zo″o-nit′ic,** *a* Of or pertaining to a zoonite, metameric

zo″on-e-ryth′rin, 1 zō″en-i-rith′rin, 2 zō ŏn-e-rẏ th′rin, *n* *Chem* Same as ZOOERYTHRIN [< Gr *zōon* (see ZOO-) + ERYTHRIN]

zo-on′ic, 1 zo-en′ik, 2 zo-ŏn′ic, *a* Of, pertaining to or derived from animals or animal matter [< Gr *zōon*, see ZOO-] — **zoonic acid** (*Chem*), impure acetic acid so called by Berthollet, who obtained it by the dry distillation of animal substances

zo-on′o-my, 1 zo-en′o-mi, 2 zo-ŏn′o-my, *n* The science of the laws of animal life as distinguished from those of vegetable life **zo″o-no′mi-a‡** — **zo″o-nom′ic,** *a* — **zo-on′o-mist,** *n*

zo-on′o-sis, 1 zo-en′o-sis, 2 zo-ŏn,o-sis, *n* [-SES, 1 -siz 2 -sēs, *pl*] A disease produced in man by infection from animal poisons, as from the rabies of the dog, the glanders of the horse, etc — **zo″o-not′ic,** *a* — **zo″o-no-sol′o-gy,** *n* The science of diseases peculiar to animals, zoopathology — **zo″o-pa″le-on-tol′o-gy,** *n* Paleozoology — **zo″o-pan′theon,** *n* [Rare] A complete cycle of animal deities, such as is found in the animism of savages — **zo″o-par′a-site,** *n* A parasitic animal — **zo″o-par″a-sit′ic,** *a* — **zo″o-pa-thol′o-gy,** *n* Knowledge of the diseases of animals, animal pathology **zo-op′a-thy‡.— zo-op′er-y,** *n* Experimental study and treatment of animals — **zo-op′er-al,** *a* — **zo-op′er-ist,** *n* A practitioner or expert in zoopery

zooph, *abbr* Zoophytology

Zo-oph′a-ga, 1 zo-of′ə-gə, 2 zo-ŏf′a-ga, *n pl* **1.** *Mam* A section of marsupials with carnivorous habits **2** *Mam* Carnivorous mammals **3.** *Conch* A division of carnivorous gastropods [< Gr *zōophagos*, living on animals, < *zōon* (see ZOO-) + *phagein*, eat] — **zo-oph′a-gan,** *a* & *n*

zo-oph′a-gous, *a* Feeding on animals — **zo″o-phar′macy,** *n* Veterinary pharmacy.

zo′o-phile, 1 zō′o-fil *or* -fəl, 2 zō′o-fil *or* -fil, *n* **1.** A plant whose seeds have hooks or spines fitting them for dissemination by animals as the Spanish needles, beggar's-lice etc **2.** A lover of animals, specif, one who objects to vivisection [< zoo- + Gr *philō*, love] — **zo-oph′i-list,** *n* Same as ZOOPHILE, 2 — **zo-oph′i-lism,** *n* — **zo-oph′i-lous,** *a* — **zo-oph′i-ly,** *n*

zo″o-pho′bi-a, 1 zō″o-fō′bi-ə, 2 zo″o-fō′bi-a, *n* A dread of animals whether merely morbid or based on the belief that they have mysterious and supernatural powers

zo-oph′o-rus, 1 zo-ef′o-rus, 2 zo-ŏf′o-rŭs, *n* [-RI, 1 -rai, 2 -rī, *pl*] A continuous frieze sculptured in relief with the forms of men and animals [< Gr *zōophoros* < *zōon* (see ZOO-) + *pherō*, bear] — **zo″o-phor′ic,** *a* Supporting or bearing the figures of animals or men said of columns, walls, etc

zo″oph-thal′mus, *n* Dropsy of the eye — **zo″o-phys′ics,** *n* The study of the structure of animal bodies comparative anatomy, animal morphology an exceptional and loose use of the word *physics* See PHYSICS — **zo′o-phys′i-cal,** *a* — **zo″o-phys″i-ol′o-gy,** *n* That branch of physiology which treats of life among the lower animals

Zo-oph′y-ta, 1 zo-ef′i-tə, 2 zo-ŏf′y-ta, *n pl* *Zool* A division of the animal kingdom, variously ranked and limited, formerly including radiates now generally limited to or replaced by *Cœlenterata* [< Gr *zōophyton*, < *zōon* (see ZOO-) + *phyton* plant]

Zo-oph″y-ta′ri-a, 1 zo-ef′i-tē″ri-ə, 2 zo-ŏf y-tā″ri-a *n pl* *Zooph* The *Alcyonaria* [< Gr *zōophyton*, see ZOOPHYTA] — **zo-oph″y-ta′ri-an,** *a* & *n*

zo′o-phyte, 1 zō′o-fait, 2 zō′o-fyt, *n* **1** An invertebrate animal that somewhat resembles a plant in external form or mode of growth, as a coral, sea-anemone, polyzoan, or sponge, especially, an animal forming branching or tree-like colonies, as a coral or hydroid

In all the seas and from the earliest ages *zoophytes* have lived, and assumed a marvellous variety of shapes and specialisation of functions
LEWES *Physical Basis of Mind* prob I p 126 [T. & CO. 1877]

2. One of the *Zoophyta* [< Gr *zōophyton*; see ZOOPHYTA] **zo-oph′y-ton‡** [-TA, *pl*] [Gr] — **zo″o-phyt′ic,** *a* Of or pertaining to a zoophyte **zo″o-phyt′i-cal‡.— zo-oph′y-toid,** *a* Resembling a zoophyte — **zo-oph″y-tol′o-gy,** *n* *Zool* A branch of zoology treating of the zoophytes or cœlenterates — **zo″o-phy″to-log′i-cal,** *a* — **zo″o-phy-tol′o-gist,** *n*

zo″o-plank′ton, *n* The animal portion of a plankton the collective mass of animal life that floats or swims slowly in pelagic waters — **zo′o-plasm,** *n* Animal protoplasm — **zo″o-plas′tic,** *a* Pertaining to or having the nature of that operation by which a part of an animal body is grafted on some part of another living body Compare ZOOGRAFT — **zo′o-plas″ty,** *n* Zooplastic grafting — **zo″o-prax′i-scope,** *n* **1** An apparatus made on the principle of the phenakistoscope, for exhibition with a magic lantern, having its disks capable of motion in opposite directions used especially for combining photographs of animal movements, etc, taken with scientific precision See PHENAKISTOSCOPE **2.** A phenakistoscope **zo″o-prax′i-no-scope‡** — **zo″o-prax-og′ra-phy,** *n* The science illustrative and descriptive of animal locomotion — **zo″o-prax″o-graph′i-cal,** *a* — **zo″o-psy-chol′o-gy,** *n* The psychology of the lower animals — **zo″o-psy″cho-log′i-cal,** *a* — **zo″o-psy-chol′o-gist,** *n* — **zo-os′co-py,** *n* A hallucination in which animal forms appear **zo-op′si-a‡** — **zo″o-scop′ic,** *a* — **zo′o-sis,** *n* *Pathol* A disease caused by animal parasites or agencies — **zo′o-sperm,** *n* **1** *Bot* Same as ZOOSPORE **2** *Physiol* A spermatozoon — **zo″o-sper-mat′ic,** *a* — **zo″o-sper′mi-um,** *n* A spermatozoon zoosperm — **zo″o-spo-ran′gi-o-phore,** *n* *Bot* A sporangiophore bearing zoosporangia — **zo″o-spo-ran′gi-um,** *n* [-GI-A, *pl*] *Bot* A sporangium producing zoospores **zo″o-spo-range‡.— zo″o-spo-ran′gi-al,** *a*

zo′o-spore, 1 zō′o-spōr, 2 zō′o-spōr, *n* *Biol* A spore possessing the power of independent motion, generally by means of cilia, a swarm-spore, or motile spore

In some cases particularly among the algæ and also in some fungi spores are produced which are usually destitute of any cell-wall, and are further peculiar in that they are motile and are therefore termed *zoospores* they move sometimes in an amœboid manner by the protrusion of pseudopodia but more frequently they are provided with one two, or many delicate vibratile protoplasmic filaments termed cilia by the lashing of which the spore is propelled through the water The zoospore eventually comes to rest withdraws its cilia, surrounds itself with a cell-wall and then germinates
Encyc Brit 11th ed vol XXIII p 121

— **zo″o-spor′ic,** *a* *Bot* Of or in any way relating to a zoospore — **zo″o-spo-rif′er-ous,** *a* *Bot* Bearing zoospores — **zo″o-spo′ro-cyst,** *n* *Bot* Any unicellular organ producing zoospores — **zo′o-tax-y,** *n* The classification of animals systematic zoology Compare PHYTOTAXY — **zo″o-tech′nic.** I *a* Pertaining to zootechnics **II** *n* Zootechnics — **zo″o-tech′nics, zo′o-tech″ny,** *n* **1.** The science relating to the breeding and domestication of animals **2.** The aggregation of industries dependent upon or connected with animals — **zo″o-thap′sis,** *n* Premature burial of one supposed dead — **zo″o-the′ca,** *n* [-CÆ *pl.*] *Bot* Same as ZOOSPORANGIUM — **zo″o-the′cal,** *a* — **zo″o-the′ci-um,** *n* The investment or aggregated shells of an infusorian colony — **zo″o-the′ci-al,** *a* — **zo′o-the″ism,** *n* A theism based upon the attribution of divine qualities to animals The practical worship is called **zoolatry,** the principle, **zoomorphism.** See these words — **zo′o-the″ist,** *n* — **zo″o-the-is′tic,** *a* — **zo″o-the-ra′pi-a,** *n* Treatment of diseases of animals **zo″o-ther′a-py‡.— zo′o-thome,** *n* A colony of coral-polyps considered as constituting an animal mass

zo-ot′ic, 1 zo-et′ik, 2 zo-ŏt′ic, *a* Containing evidences of former life, as certain soils and caves [< Gr *zoon*, see ZOO-]

Zo-ot′o-ca, 1 zo-et′o-kə, 2 zo-ŏt′o-ca, *n pl* *Zool* Viviparous vertebrates *Vivipara* mammals [< Gr *zōotokos*, viviparous, < *zōon* (see ZOO-) + *tiktō*, bear] — **zo″o-tocol′o-gy,** *n* [Rare] Animal biology

zo-ot′o-my, 1 zo-et o-mi, 2 zo-ŏt′o-my, *n.* The dissection of animals, comparative anatomy

Important were the advances made in the sphere of organic life and in the general views of comparative *zootomy*
HUMBOLDT *Cosmos* tr by E C Otté, vol II, p 183 [H. 1859] — **zo″o-tom′ic, zo″o-tom′i-cal,** *a* Of or pertaining to zootomy — **zo″o-tom′i-cal-ly,** *adv* — **zo-ot′o-mist,** *n* One versed in zootomy

zo′o-tox″in, *n* A toxin derived from the fluids of animals, as snake-venom, the poison of bee-stings, etc

zo′o-trope, 1 zō′o-trōp, 2 zō′o-trōp, *n* Same as ZOETROPE

zo″o-troph′ic, *a* Pertaining to the nourishment of animals — **Zo″o-xan-thel′la,** *n* *Biol* **1.** A genus of algæ living symbiotically in certain radiolarians **2** [z-] [-LÆ *pl*] One of the yellow pigmentary particles of a radiolarian — **zo″o-xan′thi-a,** *n* A yellow pigment in birds feathers

zoo′zoo, 1 zū′zū, 2 zōō′zōō, *n* [Prov Eng] The wood-pigeon [*ballerus*]

zope, 1 zōp, 2 zōp, *n* [G] A European bream (*Abramis*

Zo′phah, 1 zō′fə, 2 zō′fa, *n* *Bib* *1 Chron* vii, 35 — **Zo′phai,** 1 zō′fai *or* -fi-ai, 2 zō′fī *or* -fa-i, *n* *Bib* *1 Chron* vi, 26 — **Zo′phar,** 1 zō′fər, 2 zō′far, *n* *Bib* *Job* ii 11 — **Zo′phim,** 1 zō′fim 2 zō′fim, *n* *Bib* *Num* xxiii 14

zo″pi-lo′te, 1 zō″pi-lō′tē, 2 zō″pi-lō′tę, *n* [Mex] A turkey-buzzard, especially the urubu **zo′pi-lot‡**

The business of clearing the fields of Mexico is reserved principally for the *zopilots* known in South America by the name of gallinazzi in some places though very improperly by that of ravens There are two very different species the one the *zopilot* properly so called, the other called the cozcaquauhtli, both bigger than the raven WILSON in Wilson and Bonaparte's *Am Ornithology* vol III, p 141 [BOU 1877]

zop′pa, } 1 tsop′pa -pē, -pō, 2 tsŏp′pa, -pę -pō, *a* [It]
zop′pe, } *Mus* Literally, lame, halting, alternately with and
zop′po, } without syncopation See SYNCOPATION

Zo′que-an, 1 zō′kwi-ən, 2 zō′kwe-an *n* A Middle-American linguistic stock See AMERICAN **Zo′que‡**

Zor, 1 zōr 2 zōr, *n* A vilayet in N E Syria, Asiatic Turkey, 32 849 sq m , capital, Deïr

Zo′rah, 1 zō′rə, 2 zō′ra, *n* *Bib* *Josh* xix, 41 **Zo′ri-aht** (*Josh* xv, 33) — **Zo′rath-ites,** 1 zō′rath-aits, 2 zō′rath-its, *n pl* *Bib* (R V) *1 Chron* ii, 53

Zo-rel′la, 1 zo-rel′ə 2 zo-rel′a *n* Same as SULA ISLANDS

zor′gite, 1 zōr′gait, 2 zōr′gīt, *n* *Mineral* A granular, metallic, lead-gray copper-lead selenid, found massive [< *Zorge*, in the Harz mountains]


African Zoril 1/15

zor′il, 1 zər′il, 2 zōr′il, *n* **1.** An African zorilline skunk-like carnivore as the Cape polecat (*Zorilla strtata*) **2.** An American skunk [< F *zorille* < Sp *zorilla*, whelp of fox, < *zorra* fox] **zor′illet.**

Zo-ril′la, 1 zo-ril′ə, 2 zo-ril′a, *n* *Mam* **1** A genus typical of *Zorillinæ* **2** [z-] A zoril [< Sp *zorilla* see ZORIL]

Zor″il-il′næ, 1 zər i-lil′ni, 2 zōr″-i-lil″nē, *n pl* *Mam* An African subfamily of musteloid mammals resembling skunks, zorils

Zo′rites, 1 zō′raits, 2 zō′rits, *n pl* *Bib* *1 Chron* ii, 54

Zo″ro-as′ter‡, 1 zō ro-as′tər, 2 zō″-ro-as′ter, *n* The traditional founder of the ancient Irano-Persian religion, who flourished about 600 B C, and who is credited with parts of the Avesta The old Iranian form of the Greek name Zoroaster is **Zarathustra,** which appears in modern Persian as **Zardusht**

Zo″ro-as-ter′i-dæ, 1 zō″ro-as-ter′i-dī, 2 zō ro-as-tĕr′i-dē *n pl* *Echin* A family of cryptozonate starfishes with abactinal skeleton tessellate, no superambulacral plates, and adambulacral plates unequal **Zo″ro-as′ter²,** *n* (t g) [< *Zoroaster*, as if containing ASTER, star] — **zo″ro-as′ter-id,** *n* — **zo″ro-as′ter-oid,** *a*

Zo″ro-as′tri-an, 1 zō″ro-as′tri-ən, 2 zō″ro-ăs′tri-an **I.** *a* Of or pertaining to Zoroaster **II.** *n* A follower of Zoroaster, an adherent of Zoroastrianism

Zo″ro-as′tri-an-ism, 1 zō″ro-as′tri-ən-izm, 2 zō″ro-ăs′-tri-an-ĭsm, *n* The religious system of Zoroaster, held by the modern Parsees and Guebers, and known to antiquity as the religion of the Magi See MAGI It recognizes the dual principle of good, or light, and evil, or darkness (See ORMUZD AHRIMAN) Fire is its principal emblem and symbol, as being the purest of all elements hence the misconception that its adherents are fire-worshippers (See FIRE-WORSHIPER) Its Bible is the Zend-Avesta

Za″ra-thus′tri-an-ism‡, Zo″ro-as′trism‡ [Rare]

The Mohammedan invasion (636), with the terrible persecutions of the following centuries was the deathblow of *Zoroastrianism* *Encyc Brit* 11th ed, vol XXVIII p 1043

Zo-rob′a-bel, 1 zo-reb′a-bel, 2 zo-rŏb′a-bĕl *n* *Bib* Zerubbabel *Luke* iii 27 [Gr]

zor′ra, 1 sēr′ra, 2 sōr′ra, *n* [Sp] A Peruvian skunk

Zor-ril′la y Mo-ral′, 1 tho-ril′yə i mo-rāl′, 2 tho-ril′yä ȳ mo-ral′, José (2/11818–1/11893) A Spanish poet and dramatist *Songs of the Troubadours*, etc

zor-ri′no, 1 sor-ri′no, 2 sŏr-ri′no, *n* [Sp Am] A South-American skunk [wolf

zor′ro, 1 sōr′ro 2 sōr′ro *n* [Sp] A South-American fox

zor′zal, 1 zōr′zəl, 2 zōr′zal, *n* [Porto Rico] A turdine bird

Zor-zel′leus, 1 zor-zel′iŭs *or* -i-us, 2 zōr-zĕl′ĭus *or* -i-us *Bib* (R V) *1 Esd* v, 38

zor-zi′co, 1 zor-zi′ko, 2 zōr-zī′co *n* [Basque] A Basque song in quintuple or sextuple rhythm

Zos′i-mus, 1 zos′i-məs, 2 *zŏs′i-mŭs* *n* **1** A Greek historian of the 5th century *History of Roman Empire down to 410 A D* **2** (–418) Bishop of Rome pope (1″–418) who succeeded Innocent I

Zos-mer'i-dæ, 1 zos-mer'ı-dı, 2 zŏs-mĕr'i-dē, *n pl* *Entom* An Old World family of coreoidean bugs with abdomen as in *Zinyitidæ*, related to *Lygæidæ* **Zos'me-rus,** *n* (t g) [< Gr *zōsma* belt] — **zos'me-rid,** *a & n* — **zos'me-roid,** *a*

zos'ter, 1 zos'tər, 2 zŏs'ter, *n* **1.** An ancient Greek belt or girdle worn about the waist, especially by men **2** *Pathol* Same as SHINGLES [L, < Gr *zōstr*, girdle, < *zōnnymi*, gird] — **zos'ter-i-form,** *a* Resembling zoster **zos'ter-old‡.**

Zos-te'ra, 1 zos-tī'rə, 2 zŏs-tē'ra, *n* A genus of marine herbs of the pondweed family Their long rooting-stems send up slender branches producing long, grass-like leaves *Z marina*, the common sea-wrack, is gathered like other seaweeds for manure, or when dried is used for packing [< Gr *zōstēr*, see ZOSTER]

Zos"ter-o-pi'næ, 1 zos tər-o-pəi'nī, 2 zŏs'ter-o-pī'nē, *n pl* *Ornith* A subfamily of melliphagoid birds — **zos-ter'o-pine,** *a* Of or pertaining to the *Zosteropinæ*

Zos'ter-ops, 1 zos'tər-ops, 2 zŏs'ter-ŏps, *n* *Ornith* **1.** A genus typical of *Zosteropinæ* **2** [*l-*] A bird of this or a related genus mostly of the Old World tropics and usually with a white ring round the eye a white-eye, silvereye [< Gr *zōstēr* (see ZOSTER) + *ōps*, eye]

zo-the'ca, 1 zo-thī'kə, 2 zo-thē'ca, *n* [-CÆ, 1 -sī, 2 -sē, *pl*] *Anc Arch* **1.** A living-room, as opposed to a sleeping-room **2.** A small alcove or curtained recess [< Gr *zōthēkē*, < *zaō* live, + *thēkē*, case]

Zou-ave', 1 zu-āv', 2 zu-ā' (XIII), *n* **1.** A light-armed French infantryman, originally part of a corps recruited from the Algerian Kabyle tribe of Zouaoua, but now drawn from France Zouaves wear a brilliant Oriental uniform



Zouaves of the Modern French Army

The word *zouave* belongs to the Kabyles and has been already given as belonging to a branch of Arabic

SKEAT *Principles of English Etymol* second series § 321, p 432 (CL. P 1891)

2. [*z-*] In the American Civil War, a member of one of certain volunteer regiments that assumed the name and in part the characteristic dress of the French Zouaves [F, < *Zouaoua*, name of Algerian tribe] — **zou-ave'-jack",** *n* A short jacket rounding in front, worn by women in imitation of the Zouave uniform

Zouch, 1 zŭch 2 zŭch, **Thomas** (?/₂₁1737–¹²/₂₁1815) An English divine writer *Life and Writings of Sir Philip Sidney*

Zouche, 1 zŭch, 2 zŭch, **Richard** (1590–³/₂1661) An English jurist, judge of the High Court of Admiralty, Latin writer

zounds, 1 *zaundz* 2 *zoundz*, *interj* God's wounds a corruption used as an exclamation of surprize and indignation

zoutch, 1 zauch 2 zouch, *vt* [Prov Eng] To stew, as certain kinds of fish, with only enough liquid to cover them

Zr. Zirconium a chemical symbol

Zrin'yi, 1 zrin'ı, 2 zrin'yi, **Niklas, Count von** (1508–³/₁ 1566) A Hungarian general, defended Croatia against Turks for 12 years fell at siege of Szigeth

Z S *abbr* Zoological Society.

Zschim'mer, 1 chim'ər 2 chim'er, **Emil** (?/₂₁1842–) A German landscape-painter

Zschok'ke, 1 chŏ'kə, 2 chō'ke, *n* **1 Hermann** (?/₂₁1838–) an Austrian theologian and educator rector of Vienna University **2. Johann Heinrich Daniel** (⁴/₂₁1771–⁶/₂₁ 1848) A German writer *Hours of Devotion*

Zscho'pau, 1 chŏ'pau, 2 chō'pou, *n* A town in the circle of Zwickau Saxony

Zsi-lin'sky, 1 chı-lin'skı 2 chi-lin'sky, **Mikhail** (1838–) A Hungarian historian and deputy, *Debates on Questions of Religion in the Hungarian Chamber* (1880–1897)

Zu, 1 zu 2 zu, *n* *Babylon Myth* The storm-god who, in the guise of a bird secured the prerogatives of Bel by stealing the tablets of destiny which were recovered by a stratagem

Zu'ar, 1 zū'ar, 2 zu'ar *n* *Bib Num* I, 8

Zu-a'zo, 1 thu-ā'thō 2 thu-a'tho, **Alonzo** (1466–1527) A Spanish jurist in the West Indies systematized the administration of justice in Cuba in 1518

Zu'ber-Buh'ler, 1 tsū'bər-bū'lər 2 tsu'ber-bu'ler **Fritz** (1822–¹¹/₂₁1896) A Swiss painter of historical and allegorical subjects, *Numa Pompilius*

Zub'ly, 1 zub'lı 2 zŭb'ly **John Joachim** (1725–³/₂1781) An American Independent Presbyterian minister, born in Switzerland revealed the plans of the Continental Congress to Sir James Wright, then Governor of Georgia, banished in 1777

zubr, 1 zŭbr 2 zubr, *n* The aurochs [< Pol *zubr*]

Zuc"ca-rel'li, 1 tsuk'ka-rel'lı, 2 tsuc'ca-rel'li, **Francesco** (1702–1788) An Italian painter in England, one of the original members of the Royal Academy **Zuc"che-rel'li‡.**

Zuc"ca-rī'ni, 1 tsuk ka-rī'nı, 2 tsuc'ca-rī'ni, **Joseph Gerard** (⁸/₂₁1797–³/₂₁1848) A German botanist, *Instruction in Botany*

Zuc'ca-ro, 1 tsuk'ka-rō, 2 tsuc'ca-rō, *n* **1 Federigo** (1542–1609) an Italian painter one of the founders of the Academy of St Luke Rome **2 Taddeo** (?/₂15.9–1569), an Italian painter, elder brother of preceding, painted frescos in the Farnese palace, Caprarola

zuc-chet'to, 1 tsuk-ket'to, 2 tsuc-cĕt'to, *n* [It] **1.** The skull-cap of an ecclesiastic, covering the tonsure **zuc-cuet'ta‡**



Zucchetto

The banner of St Joseph was also attended by two acolytes in cottas with blue cassocks and *zuchettos* *The Church Times* [London] July 10 1891 p 675 col 3

2. A form of helmet of the 16th century

Zuc'chi, 1 tsuk'kı, 2 tsuc'cī, **Antonio** (1726–¹²/₂₁1795) A Venetian painter, associate of Royal Academy, London

zuchet, *n* A stump of a tree

zu'fo-lo, 1 zū'fo tsū'fo-lō, 2 zu'fo tsu'fo-lo (XIII), *n* [It] A little flute, especially one used in training singing birds **zuf'fo-lo‡**

Zug, 1 tsūg, 2 tsug, *n* **1** A canton of Switzerland, 92 sq m It joined the Swiss confederation in 1352 **2.** Its capital

Zuid'der Zee, 1 zœi'dər zī *or* (*D*) zœi'dər zē 2 zī'der zē *or* (*D*) zōi'dər zē A gulf of the North Sea in N W Netherlands 80 by 34 m, 12 to 40 ft deep once an inland lake, opened to the sea by inundation in 1282 [widgeon

zuil'sin, 1 zœi'zın, 2 zōi'sin, *n* [Local U S] The American

Zu'ker-tort, 1 tsu'kər-tôrt, 2 tsu'ker-tôrt **Johan Hermann** (?/₂1842–⁶/₂1888) A Polish chess-player of German extraction

zu'les, 1 zū'les, 2 zu'lĕs, *n* *Her* A rook, as in chess, used as a bearing **zu'list.**

Zu'l-Hij'jah, 1 zūl-hij'ə, 2 zul-hij'h, *n* A month of the Mohammedan year See CALENDAR

Zu'lia, 1 sūl'ə, 2 sul'yh, *n* A state in N W Venezuela, 20,000 *sq m*, *capital*, Maracaibo

zull, 1 zul, 2 zūl, *n* [Prov Eng] A plow

Zul'la, *n* Same as SULA ISLANDS

Zu"lo-a'ga, 1 thū lo-ā'gə, 2 thu'lo-ā'ga, **Félix** (1814–1875) A Mexican statesman, President of Mexico Jan 23, 1858, to Feb 2, 1859

Zu"lo-a'ga y Za"ba-le'ta, 1 thū'lo-ā'ga ı thū"ba-lē'ta 2 thu'lo-ä'ga y tha"ba-le'ta, **Ignacio** (?/₂1870–) A Spanish genre-painter, *The Eve of the Bull-fight*

Zul'l-Qa'dah', 1 zūl-ə-dä', 2 zul-ka-da', *n* A month of the Mohammedan year See CALENDAR

Zu'lu, } 1 zū'lū, 2 zu'lu [S Afr] **I.** *a* Relating to
Zoo'loo, } the Zulus or their dialect **II.** *n* **1.** A member of one of the Zulu or Zulu-Kafir tribes in southeastern Africa, belonging to the Bantu or Kafir family See plate of RACES OF MANKIND, at MAN **2** The dialect of the Zulus, a member of the South-African Bantu language-group It abounds in nouns denoting different objects of the same genus

Dialects of *Zulu* are spoken at the present day in South-West Rhodesia and in Western Nyasaland and on the plateaus northeast of Lake Nyassa, carried thither by the Zulu raiders of the early 19th century *Encyc Brit* 11th ed, vol iii, p 300

Zu'lu-Kaf'ir, *a* Pertaining to the Zulu-Kafirs

Zu'lu-Kaf'ir, *n* **1.** One of a South-African ethnic group inhabiting Zululand Natal, Kaffraria, and the region northward to the great lakes belonging to the Negroid group of the Austafrican race sometimes called *Kafir*, and now more commonly *Bantu* sometimes confined to the southern tribes in which the Zulus and Kafirs are prominent **2** The language of this group, Bantu See BANTU, KAFIR ZULU

Zu'lu-land, 1 zū'lū-land 2 zu'lu-lând, *n* A British province of Natal, South Africa 10 450 *sq m*, *capital*, Eshowe annexed to Natal, Dec 30, 1897

Zu"ma-la-car're-gui, 1 thū ma-la-ä'rē-gī, 2 thu'ma-lä-cä'rę-ĝi, **Tomas** (¹⁰/₂₁1788–⁶/₂₁1835) A Spanish soldier and revolutionary leader, governor of Ferrol, the foremost figure in the first Carlist war

Zu"mar-ra'ga, 1 thū ma-rā'ga, 2 thu'ma-ra'ĝa, **Juan de** (1468–⁴/₂1548) A Spanish divine, archbishop of Mexico

zu-mat'ic, 1 zıu-mat'ı, 2 zū-măt'ic, *n* *Paint* A drying varnish composed of manganese and zinc [<*F zumatique*] — **zu-mat'ic,** *a*

Zum-bi'ni, 1 zŭm-bī'nı 2 zum-bī'nī **Bonaventura** (1840–1916) An Italian senator and critic

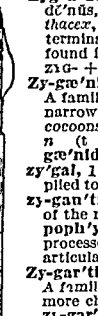
Zum'bo, 1 zum'bo, 2 zum'bo *n* A trading town of Portuguese East Africa on the frontier of eastern Rhodesia

zum'bo-dor, 1 thūm'bo-dōr, 2 thum'bo-dōr, *n* [Porto Rico] A humming-bird

zum-boo'ruk, 1 zum-bū'ruk, 2 zŭm-bōō'rŭk, *n* [E Ind] A small swiveling cannon, used in the East commonly fired from the back of a camel **zam-boo'rak‡.**

zu'mic, 1 zū'mık, 2 zū'mic, *a* Same as ZYMIC

zum'ma-rah, 1 zum'ə-rə 2 zŭm'a-ra, *n* [Egypt] A form of reed wind-instrument used by Egyptian shepherds It has from 4 to 7 finger-holes



Zummarah

zu"mo-log'ic, zu-mol'o-gy, etc See ZYMOLOGIC, etc

Zum'pe, 1 tsum'pə 2 tsum'pe, **Hermann** (⁶/₂1850–⁸/₂1903) A German composer of music and concert-master, leader of the orchestra which produced Wagner's *Ring of the Nibelung*

Zumpt, 1 tsumpt 2 tsumpt, *n* **1. August Wilhelm** (¹²/₂1815–⁴/₂1877), a German classical scholar and philologist, *Studia Romana* **2 Carl Timotheus** (?/₂1792–⁵/₂1849), a German philologist and educator *Latin Grammar*

zun'der-erz, 1 tsun'dər-erts 2 tsun'der-ĕrts, *n* [G] An ore of antimony occurring in soft, pliable, tinder-like mass of a blackish-red color

Zun-ga'ri-a, *n* Same as SUNGARIA

Zu'ñi, 1 zū'nyı, 2 zu'nyi, *n* **1.** [Am Ind] One of a tribe of Pueblo Indians inhabiting large communal structures near the Zuñi river in New Mexico used also attributively **2** A pueblo in McKinley county, N M, inhabited by the Zuñis, also, the reservation of the Zuñis in New Mexico — **Zu'ñi-an** *I a* Of or pertaining to the Zuñi tribe, its language or its arts **II** *n* **1** A Zuñi **2** An American linguistic stock represented by the Zuñis

Zu'ni-ga, 1 thū'nyı-ga 2 thu'nyi-ĝa, *n* **1. Alvaro Manrique de** (1530?–1600?) a Spanish viceroy of Mexico **2. Dionisio de** (1550?–1620?), a Guatemalan missionary, author of a grammar of the dialect of the Quiche Indians

Zu'ñi-ga y Ac"ze-ve'do, 1 ı ū'thē-vē'do 2 ŷ a"the-vę'do, **Gaspar de** (1540?–²/₂1606) A Spanish viceroy of Mexico Count of Monterey drove William Park, an English pirate, out of Campeche in 1597

zun'yite, 1 zūn'yait, 2 zun'yit *n* *Mineral* A vitreous, transparent aluminum silicate ($H_{13}Al_{18}Si_5(O,F_2\ C_2)_{43}$), crystallizing in the isometric system [< *Zuñi*, mine in Colorado]

Zunz, 1 tsunts, 2 tsunts, **Leopold** (⁸/₂₁1791–³/₂₁1886) A German scholar and educator, founded modern Jewish science

zu'pa, 1 zū'pə, 2 zu'pa, *n* [Serbian] One of many confederations of village communities of Serbians, forming small independent districts, in the early history of the countries northeast of the Adriatic sea **zu'py‡**

Zupa means 'bond' or confederation, and each *zupa* was simply a confederation of village communities whose union was represented by a magistrate or governor called a zupan ARTHUR J EVANS *Through Bosnia, Hist Review* p 21 [L & co 1876]

zu'pan, 1 zū'pan 2 zu'pan, *n* The ruler of a zupa

Zuph, 1 zuf, 2 zūf, *n* *Bib* *1 Sam* I, 1 [Heb, honeycomb]

Zu-pit'za, 1 tsu-pit'sə 2 tsu-pit'sa, **Julius** (⁴/₂1844–⁷/₂ 1895) A German philologist and educator, *Exercises in Ancient and Modern English*

Zur, 1 zūr, 2 zur, *n* *Bib* *Num* xxv, 15

Zur'ba-no, 1 thūr'ba-nō, 2 thur'ba-nō, **Martin** (1780–¹/₂1845) A Spanish general who fought with the Allies in the Napoleonic wars from 1808 to 1814

Zur"ba-ran', 1 thūr ba-rān', 2 thur ba-ran', **Francisco** (¹¹/₂1598–1662) A Spanish painter, *St Thomas Aquinas*

zurf, 1 zūrf 2 zūrf, *n* Same as ZARF

Zu'rich, 1 zū'rık, 2 zu'ric, *n* **1** A canton in N E Switzerland, 666 *sq m* **2.** Its capital, a university city on the Lake of Zurich, once a free imperial city of the German empire (13th century) **3 Lake of Z**, a lake in Zurich, Schwyz and St Gall cantons, Switzerland, 25 by 2½ *m*

Zu'ri-el, 1 zū'rı-el, 2 zū'ri-ĕl, *n* *Bib* *Num* iii, 35 — **Zu"ri-shad'da-i,** 1 zū'rı-shad'ı-ai *or* -shad'ai, 2 zū'ri-shăd'a-i *or* -shăd'ı, *n* *Bib* *Num* I, 6

Zu-ri'ta, 1 thū-rī'tə, 2 thu-rī'ta, **Geronimo** (¹²/₂1512–¹¹/₂ 1581) A Spanish historian *Annals of the Crown of Aragon*

Zur'la, 1 dzūr'lə 2 dzur'la, **Placido** (⁴/₂1769–²⁰/₂1834) An Italian writer and cardinal *On Marco Polo and Other Venetian Travellers*

zurl'ite, 1 zūrl'ait 2 zūrl'it, *n* *Mineral* A white or green variety of melilite [< Signor *Zurlo*]

Zurlite occurs in opaque square or octagonal prisms in calcareous blocks DANA *Mineral* ed by E S Dana, p 475 [w & s '09]

Zut'phen, 1 zut'fen, 2 zūt'fĕn, *n* A town in Gelderland province, Netherlands, where Sir Philip Sidney was mortally wounded, Sept 22, 1586, in a battle between the Spaniards and Dutch [covered with sour pasturage

zuur'veld, 1 zūr'velt, 2 zur'vĕlt, *n* [S-Afr D] A region

Zuy'der Zee. Same as ZUIDER ZEE

Zuy'len van Ny'e'velt, 1 zœi'lən van nī'velt, 2 zōi'lĕn van nē'vĕlt **1. Hugo, Baron de** (⁸/₂1784–³/₂1853), a Dutch statesman and diplomat Secretary of Foreign Affairs **2. J. P. P. Baron de** (⁶/₂1816–1890), a Dutch statesman, son of preceding

zuz, 1 zūz, 2 zuz, *n* [Heb] A coin or money of account in the time of Christ, equal to about 15 cents **zu'zee‡.**

Zu'zim, 1 zū'zim, 2 zū'zim, *n pl* *Bib* (R V) *Gen* xiv, 5 **Zu'zims‡**

zwan'zi-ger, 1 tsvān'tsi-gər, 2 tsvan'tsi-ĝer, *n* An Austrian silver coin See COIN [< G *zwanziger*, < *zwanzig*, twenty] [in the Palatinate, Bavaria

Zwei-brück'en, 1 tsvaı-brük'en, 2 tsvi-brük'ĕn, *n* A town

Zwei"len-dam', 1 zwei'en-dām', 2 zwēi'ĕn-dam', *n* **1** A division in Cape of Good Hope province, South Africa **2.** Its capital

Zwick'au, 1 tsvık'au, 2 tsvik'ou, *n* **1.** A district in S W Saxony, 934 sq m **2** Its capital **3.** A town in Bohemia

zwie'back, 1 tsvī'bak, 2 tsvī'bak, *n* [G] A wheaten bread long and slowly baked until it acquires a uniform yellow color

Zwill"ler', 1 zwıl'lər', 2 zwil'le', **Marie Augustin** (?/₂1850–) A French painter of allegorical and Biblical subjects; *Adam and Eve Driven from Paradise*

Zwing'er, 1 tsvıŋ'ər, 2 tsving'er, *n* **1 Theodore, the Elder** (⁸/₂1533–³/₂1588), a Swiss physician and scholar, *Theater of Human Life*, etc **2 Theodore, the Younger** (⁵/₂1658–⁴/₂1724), a Swiss physician and botanist grandson of the preceding, author of several works on botany and medicine

Zwing'li, 1 tsvıŋ'lı 2 tsving'li **Ulrich or Huldreich** (¹/₂1484–¹⁰/₂1531") A Swiss Protestant reformer who with Calvin founded the Reformed Church See ZWINGLIAN

Zwing'li-an, 1 tsvıŋ'lı-ən *or* zwıŋ'glı-ən, 2 tsving'li-an *or* zwĭŋ'glı-an **I.** *a* Of or pertaining to the doctrines taught by Zwingli, especially to the doctrine that the Eucharist is simply a memorial or a symbolic commemoration of the death of Christ in opposition to the Lutheran doctrine **II.** *n* A follower of Zwingli — **Zwing'li-an-ism,** *n*

Zwir'ner, 1 tsvır'nər, 2 tsvir'ner, **Ernst Friedrich** (⁸/₂₁ 1802–³/₂₁1861) A German architect who restored and completed Cologne Cathedral

zwisch'en-spiel", 1 tsvısh'en-shpil 2 tsvish'ĕn-shpēl", *n*. [G] *Mus* An interlude [province, Netherlands

Zwol'le, 1 zvol'ə, 2 zvŏl'e, *n* A town, capital of Overyssel

zyg-. Same as ZYGO-

Zyg"a-de'nus, 1 zıg'ə-[*or* zaı'gə-]dı'nus, 2 zŷg"a-[*or* zŷ ĝa-]dē'nŭs, *n* *Bot* A genus of plants of the family *Melanthaceæ*, having a coated bulb, narrow linear leaves, and a terminal raceme of greenish-white flowers *Z venenosus*, found in western North America, is poisonous to stock [< ZYG- + Gr *adēn*, gland]

Zy-gæ'ni-dæ, 1 zaı-jī'nı-dı, 2 zŷ-ĝē'ni-dē, *n pl* **1** *Entom* A family of moths especially those with pectinate antennæ, narrow wings rounded apically and short hairy larvæ and cocoons of silk or hair **2** *Ich* The *Sphyrnidæ* **Zy-gæ'na,** *n* (t g) [< Gr *zygæna*, hammer-headed shark] — **zy-gæ'nid,** *a & n* **zy-gæ'nin**(cs‡.— **zy-gæ'noid,** *a & n*

zy'gal, 1 zaı'gal, 2 zŷ'ĝal *a* Shaped like the letter H applied to fissures [< ZYGON]

zy-gan'trum, *n* [-TRA, *pl*] The fossa on the posterior part of the neural arch, that receives the zygosphene — **zŷg"a-poph'y-sis** (XIII), *n* [-SES, 1 -sīz, 2 -sēs *pl*] One of the processes by which a vertebra articulates with another an articular process — **zŷg-ap"o-phy's'l-al,** *a*

Zy-gar'ti-dæ, 1 zaı-gär'tı-dī 2 zŷ-ĝar'ti-dē, *n pl* *Protoz* A family of prunoidean radiolarians with a shell having 6 or more chambers **Zy-gar'tus,** *n* (t g) **Zy-gar'ti-da‡** — **zy-gar'tid,** *n* — **zy-gar'toid,** *a* [COLOBIUM

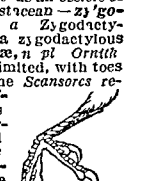
Zy'gi-a, 1 zaı'gı-ə, 2 zŷ'ĝi-a *n* *Bot* Same as PITHECY'GI-ON, 1 zaı'gı-on, 2 zŷ'ĝi-ŏn *n* A craniometrical point See CRANIOMETRY [< Gr *zygon* yoke]

zy'gite, 1 zaı'gaıt, 2 zŷ'ĝit, *n* *Class Antiq* A rower on the middle bank of a trireme [< Gr *zygitēs*, < *zygon*, yoke]

Zyg-ne'ma, 1 zig-nī'mə, 2 zŷg-nē'ma, *n* *Bot* A genus of very abundant fresh-water algæ typical of the family *Zygnemaceæ*, forming dense bright-green masses in running or stagnant water, characterized by having two axile many-rayed chlorophyl-bodies in each cell [< ZYG- + Gr *nēma*, thread, < *nēō*, spin]

Zyg"ne-ma'ce-æ, 1 zig"nı-mē'sı-ī, 2 zŷĝ ne-mā'ce-ē, *n pl* *Bot* A well-marked natural order of fresh-water algæ of the order *Desmidiales*, which have cylindrical cells that are closely joined in a simple filament and propagated by means of zygospores from conjugation [< ZYGNEMA] — **zyg"ne-ma'ceous,** *a*

zy'go-, zyg-, 1 zaı'go- *or* zig'o-, zig-, 2 zŷ'ĝo- *or* zŷ'ĝ'o-, zŷ'ĝ- Derived from Greek *zygon*, yoke combining forms — **Zy"go-bran'chi-a,** *n pl* *Conch* An order or suborder of gastropods, especially, rhipidoglossates with right and left gills alike, including *Picurotomariidæ*, *Haliotidæ* *Fissurellidæ*, etc — **zy'go-branch,** *a & n* — **Zy"go-bran"chi-a'ta,** *n pl* *Conch* The *Zygobranchia* — **zy"go-bran'chi-ate,** *a & n* — **zy"go-car'di-ac,** *a* Yoke-like and cardiac as an ossicle of the stomach of a crawfish or similar crustacean — **zy'go-cyte,** *n* A zygote — **zy"go-dac'tyl** I *a* Zygodactylous **II** *n* One of the *Zygodactylæ*, a zygodactylous bird **zy"go-dac'ty-læ** — **Zy"go-dac'ty-læ,** *n pl* *Ornith* A division of birds, variously ranked and limited, with toes in pairs facing in opposite directions, the *Scansores* restricted **Zy"go-dac'ty-lii.** — **zy"go-dac'ty-lous** (XIII), *a* **1.** Having toes in pairs two before and two behind, as a parrot, woodpecker, trogon, etc, yoke-toed **2** Of or pertaining to the *Zygodactylæ* [< ZYGO- + Gr *dactylos*, finger] **zy"go-dac-tyl'ic** — **zy"go-dac'ty-lism,** *n* The condition of being zygodactylous — **zy'go-dont,** *a* Having cusps paired as if yoked as a molar, having such molars — **zy"go-go'ni-um,** *n* *Bot* The female conjugating cell with its appendages If any in certain green algæ — **zy'go-ite,** *n* An organism resulting from conjugation



Zygodactylous Foot of the Red-headed Woodpecker 1/2

zy-go'ma, 1 zaı-gō'mə, 2 zŷ-ĝō'ma *n* [-MATA, *pl*] *Anat* **1** The long arch that joins the temporal and malar bones on the side of the skull See illus under TEMPORAL BONE

Their main peculiarity is the smallness of the cranium compared with the broad circumference of the face at and below the *zygomata* BURTON *Lake Regions Cent Afr* p 212 [H]

2 The zygomatic bone **3** The zygomatic process [<

Gr *zygōma* < *zygon* yoke] — **zy"go-mat'ic,** *a* Of, pertaining to, or situated near the zygoma — **z bone,** the malar bone — **z fossa,** the hollow in the skull behind the superior maxillary bone and below the zygoma — **z. process,** that process of the temporal bone which helps to form the zygomatic arch

zy'go-mat'i-co-, 1 zaĭ'go-[*or* zig"o-]mat'ĭ-ko-, 2 zȳ'go-[*or* zȳg"o-]măt'ĭ-co- From ZYGOMA a combining form — **zy"go-mat"i-co-au-ric'u-lar,** *a* Of or pertaining to the zygoma and the auricle — **zy"go-mat'i-co-fa'cial,** *a* Of or pertaining to the zygoma and the face — **zy"go-mat"i-co-tem'po-ral,** *a* Of or pertaining to the zygoma and the temporal bone

zy"go-mat'i-cus, 1 zaĭ go-[*or* zig o-]mat'ĭ-kus, 2 zȳ"go-[*or* zȳg"o-]măt'ĭ-cŭs *n* [-CI 1 -saĭ, 2 -çĭ, *pl*] One of two small muscles of the face that arise from the malar bone and are inserted about the mouth See illus under MUSCULAR SYSTEM [< Gr *zygōma* see ZYGOMA]

zy"go-max'il-la-re, *n* A craniometrical point See CRANIOMETRY — **zy"go-max'il-la-ry,** *a* Relating to the zygoma and to the maxilla — **zy"go-mor'phism,** *n Bot* The quality of being zygomorphous **zy'go-mor"phy** ‡ — **zy"go-mor'phous,** *a Bot* Yoke-shaped said of flowers divisible into similar halves in only one plane sometimes extended to include certain irregular flowers that may be bisected in two planes at right angles to one another, the halves of one section being unlike those of the other **zy"go-mor'phic** ‡ — **zy"go-my'cete,** *n* Any fungus of the subclass *Zygomycetes* — **Zy"go-my-ce'tes,** *n pl Bot* A subclass of phycomycetous fungi that produce resting-spores by the conjugation of two similar club shaped hyphæ Non-sexual spores (conidia) also occur — **zy"go-my-ce'tous,** *a* — **zy'gon,** *n* A connecting bar, as the cross-bar of an H-shaped fissure of the brain — **zy'go-neure,** *n Anat* A nerve-cell that serves as a connecting-link between two other nerve-cells — **Zy"go-pet'a-lum,** *n Bot* A large genus of tropical American epiphytic orchids having two-ranked leaves and a leafless scape bearing one or more handsome flowers with spreading sepals and a flattish lip Several are in hothouse cultivation —**Zy"go-phy'ce-æ,** *n pl Bot* A class of unicellular or multicellular fresh-water algæ, comprising the diatoms and desmids Multiplication is effected by division or by zygospores — **zy"go-phy'ceous,** *a* — **Zy"go-phyl-la'ce-æ,** *n pl Bot* An order of shrubs and herbs — the beancaper family of the order *Geraniales* — having jointed branches, two-foliolate or pinnate stipulate leaves, and axillary white, red, or yellow flowers It embraces 18 genera and 110 species, mainly tropical in distribution **Zy"go-phyl'lum,** *n* (t g) **Zy"go-phyl'le-æ** ‡ **—zy"go-phyl-la'ceous,** *a* — **zy'go-phyte,** *n Bot* A plant in which reproduction is by means of zygospores — **zy"go-pleu'ral,** *a* Bilaterally symmetrical — **Zy-gop'ter-is,** *n Bot* A genus of Permian ferns of the family *Botryopteridæ*, in which the petrified stems are characterized by the H-form of the vascular tract — **zy-go'sis,** *n Bot* Conjugation, the coalescence of two distinct cells or their contents — **zy'gose,** *a* — **zy'go-sperm,** *n Bot* Same as ZYGOSPORE — **zy"go-sphe'nal,** *a* Of or pertaining to a zygosphene — **zy'go-sphene,** *n* A wedge-shaped process on the anterior surface of a neural arch in the vertebræ of snakes and some lizards — **zy'go-sphere,** *n Bot* The female conjugating cell in those zygophytes that have a distinction in sex — **Zy"go-spir'l-dæ,** *n pl Protoz* A family of spyroidean radiolarians with a shell without a thorax and cephalis with galea **Zy"go-spi'ris,** *n* (t g) **Zy"go-spir'i-dat.** — **zy-g"o-spir'id,** *n* — **zy"go-spir'oid,** *a* — **zy"go-spo-ran'gi-um,** *n* [-GI-A, *pl*] *Bot* A sporangium in which zygospores are produced **zy'go-spo-range"** ‡. — **zy'go-spore,** *n Bot* 1 A spore formed by the conjugation of two apparently similar gametes, a spore resulting from conjugation **zy'go-sperm** ‡; **zy'gote** ‡. 2. The sexual or resting spore of zygomycetous fungi — **zy"go-spor'ic,** *a* — **Zy"go-spo're-æ,** *n pl Bot* Same as ZYGOMYCETES — **zy"go-spo'ro-phore,** *n Bot* An organ upon which zygospores are borne

zy'gote, 1 zaĭ'gōt *or* zig'ōt 2 zĭ'gōt *or* zȳg'ōt *n Biol* **1.** The product of the fusion of two isogametes 2 The product of the fusion of two gametes whether both are of the same size or not syngamete 3 The organism that develops from a zygote [< Gr *zygōtos*, yoked, < *zygon*, yoke] — **zy-got'ic,** *a*

zy'go-to-blast, *n* A germ originating within a zygote — **zy'go-to-mere,** *n* A sporoblast — **Zy-got'ro-cha,** *n pl Helminth* A former section of rotifers with 2 ciliary coronæ including philodinids, brachionids etc — **zy-got'ro-chous,** *a* — **zy"go-zo'o-spore,** *n Bot* A motile zygospore

zy'lo-, 1 zĭ'lo-, 2 zȳ'lo- Derived from Greek *zylon*, wood a combining form See XYLO-

zy'lon-ite, 1 zaĭ'lan-aĭt, 2 zȳ'lon-ĭt, *n* A substance made by treating cellulose with nitric and sulfuric acids dissolving the pulp in camphor and drying it a variety of celluloid In its liquid state, collodion, it was used in surgery in 1848 [= XYLONITE]

zy'mase, 1 zaĭ'mēs, 2 zȳ'mās *n* **1** Same as ENZYM, 1 **2.** An enzym contained in yeast-cells It produces alcoholic fermentation

zyme, 1 zaĭm 2 zȳm, *n* **1** A ferment **2.** A disease-germ, that which is supposed to be the specific cause of a zymotic disease believed by many to be a living germ [< Gr *zymē*, < *zeō*, boil]

zy'mic, 1 zaĭ'mĭk *or* zĭm'ĭk, 2 zȳ'mic *or* zȳm'ĭc, *a Chem* Relating to or produced by fermentation — **zymic acid,** impure lactic acid so called formerly when obtained by the fermentation of amylaceous substances **zumic acid** ‡.

zy'mite†, *n* A priest using leavened bread in the eucharist

zy'mo-, 1 zaĭ'mo-, 2 zȳ'mo- From Greek *zymē*, leaven (see ZYME) a combining form

zy'mo-gen, 1 zaĭ'mo-jen, 2 zȳ'mo-gĕn *n Chem* A substance, such as pepsinogen in the stomach-cells, or trypsinogen in the pancreatic cells, that develops by internal changes, without apparent decomposition, into a chemical ferment or enzym [< ZYMO- + -GEN] **zy'mo-genet.** — **zy"mo-gen'e-sis,** *n* The change of a zymogen into an enzym — **zy"mo-gen'ic,** *a* Of pertaining to, or relating to zymogen capable of producing a ferment **zy-mog'e-nous** ‡ — **zymogenic organism** (*Biol*), any micro-organism which causes fermentation contrasted with *pathogenic organism* Compare MICROCOCCUS

zy'moid, 1 zaĭ'moid, 2 zȳ'mŏid, *a* Resembling or having a nature like a zyme or ferment [< Gr *zymōdēs*, < *zymē* (see ZYME), and see -OID]

zy-mol'o-gy, 1 zaĭ-mel'o-jĭ, 2 zȳ-mŏl'o-gy, *n* The knowledge or study of the principles of fermentation; also, a treatise on fermentation [< ZYMO- + -LOGY] — **zy"mo-log'ic,** *a* **zy"mo-log'i-cal** ‡. — **zy-mol'o-gist,** *n*

zy-mol'y-sis, 1 zaĭ-mel'ĭ-sis, 2 zȳ-mŏl'y-sis *n* Same as ZYMOSIS 1 [< ZYMO- + Gr *lysis*, loosing, < *lyō* loose]

zy"mo-ly't'ic, 1 zaĭ mo-lit'ik, 2 zȳ mo-lit'ic, *a* Zymotic

zy'mome, 1 zaĭ'mōm, 2 zȳ'mōm *n* That part of gluten insoluble in alcohol no longer used [< Gr *zymōma*, fermented mass, < *zymē*, see ZYME] **zi'mome** ‡.

zy-mom'e-ter, 1 zaĭ-mom'ĭ-tər, 2 zȳ-mŏm'e-ter, *n* An instrument for measuring the degree of fermentation **zy"-mo-sim'e-ter** ‡. [TOXOPHORIC

zy"mo-phor'ic, 1 zoĭ'mo-fer'ik, 2 zȳ"mo-fŏr'ic, *a* Same as

zy'mo-phyte, 1 zaĭ'mo-faĭt, 2 zȳ'mo-fīt, *n* A bacterial ferment capable of liberating fatty acids from neutral fats [< ZYMO- + Gr *phyton*, plant < *phyō* grow]

zy"mo-plas'tic, 1 zaĭ'mo-plas'tik 2 zȳ"mo-plăs'tic, *a* Denoting certain substances in the blood-plasma which are supposed to produce enzyms

zy'mo-scope, 1 zaĭ'mo-skōp, 2 zȳ'mo-scōp, *n* An instrument by means of which the effect of yeast upon sugar-water, in evolving carbon dioxid, gives a measure of its fermenting power invented by Zenneck [< ZYMO- + -SCOPE]

zy-mose', 1 zaĭ-mōs' 2 zȳ-mōs' *n Chem* Invertin

zy-mo'sis, 1 zaĭ-mō'sis, 2 zȳ-mō'sis, *n* **1.** Any form of fermentation; especially, morbific fermentation **zy-mol'y-sis** ‡. **2.** Any contagious or infectious disease produced by morbific fermentation [< Gr *zymōsis*, < *zymē*, see ZYME]

zy"mo-tech'nics, 1 zaĭ'mo-tek'niks, 2 zȳ'mo-tĕc'nics, *n* The art of producing and utilizing fermentation [< ZYMO- + Gr *tecnē* art] — **zy"mo-tech'nic, -ni-cal,** *a*

zy-mot'ic, 1 zaĭ-met'ik, 2 zȳ-mŏt'ic, *a* Relating to or produced by or from fermentation [< Gr *zymōtikos*, < *zymōsis* see ZYMOSIS] — **zymotic disease,** any epidemic, endemic, or contagious disease capable of being induced or produced by some morbific element or agent incident to the process or condition of fermentation — **z. papilloma,** same as FRAMBŒSIA — **z principle,** a specific matter or element that of itself propagates a zymotic disease as, the *zymotic principle* of smallpox or of syphilis — **z. theory,** the hypothesis that a poisonous particle, either atmospheric or communicated by contact acts as a ferment to produce certain diseases — **zy-mot'i-cal-ly,** *adv* After the manner or nature of zymotic diseases — **zy"mo-tox'ic,** *a Org Chem* **1** Noting the group or radical of a free complement possessing solvent properties, toxophoric **2.** Denoting the action of toxins as related to infection

Zy"mo-zoi'da, 1 zoĭ mo-zoĭ'da, 2 zȳ'mo-zŏĭ'da, *n pl Biol* Same as SCHIZOMYCETES

zy'mur-gy, 1 zaĭ'mūr-jĭ, 2 zȳ'mûr-gy, *n* A branch of technological chemistry treating of processes in which fermentation is the principal feature, as brewing, making of yeast, and wine-making [< ZYMO- + Gr *ergon*, work]

Zyr'i-an, 1 zĭr'ĭ-ən, 2 zȳr'i-an, *n* One of a group of Permic people on the Ural slopes See PERMIC

zy-rich'thys, *n* Same as XYRICHTHYS

Zy'ruk, 1 zoĭ'rūk, 2 zȳ'ruk *n* A dialect of Pushtu or Afghan.

zy-thep'sa-ry †, *n* A brewery

zy'thum, 1 zaĭ'thum *or* zĭ'thum, 2 zȳ'thŭm *or* zȳ'thum, *n* A malt liquor used in ancient Egypt

The wealthy [Egyptians] had also very excellent beer, called *zythus*, which Diodorus though wholly unaccustomed to it, and a native of a wine country, affirms was scarcely inferior to the juice of the grape J G WILKINSON *Ancient Egyptians* vol 1, p 395 [s & w 1879]

[L , < Gr *zythos*, zythum] **zy'them** ‡; **zy'thus** ‡.

zyx-om'ma, 1 ziks-om'a 2 zĭks-ŏm'a, *n* An Indian libellulid dragon-fly (genus *Zyromma*) having a large head, narrow face, and very large eyes [< Gr *zeuris* a joining (see ZEUXITE) + *omma* eye]

zyz'zle, 1 ziz'l 2 zȳz'l, *vi* [Prov Eng] Same as SIZZLE



Zygopetalum stapelioides

M

N

A PARTIAL LIST OF COMPREHENSIVE

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sword
Historical development
syllogism
Analysis and classification
symbol
Aviation signals, miscellaneous symbols
tea Varieties
telegraph
Morse and International alphabets
telescope
Varieties with illustrations
theater
A modern and a Greek theater
theological science
Divisions of the subject
theology
Phases and systems
theory
Critical theories of the Old Testament
thermometer
Thermometrical scales
thread Varieties
time
Comparative table of standard time
tobacco Varieties
tongs Varieties
turbine engine
Engine of U S cruiser "Chester"
turpentine Varieties
type Sizes
unit
Tables of physical units, esp in electricity and magnetism
valve Varieties
varnish Varieties
vault Forms
vegetable kingdom
Divisions of the subject
version
Principal English versions of the Bible
violet
Table of pigments
vise Varieties
voice
Classifications (phonology and grammar)
war. Important wars
watch
Illustration of parts
weight
Standard units of weight
wheat Varieties
whist Varieties
white
Table of pigments
will
Theories of the freedom of the will
wind
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wine Varieties
wire
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wool Varieties
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DISPUTED PRONUNCIATIONS.

THE SELECTION of the terms included in this list was made with the main purpose of including those words in common speech in the correct pronunciation of which some differences exist. Words that are seldom spoken, or met with only in books, have no established pronunciation, being spoken or read occasionally as analogy or principle indicates. They are mostly omitted here. The late Prof W W SKEAT, writing to the Editor on this subject, said "Many of these words are *mere* dictionary words and the only real words are those that are actually in living use I have never once, in the course of more than 70 years, *heard* the words *aam, abactinal, abeigh* [I have *read* it!], *abele, acaulose, absolutory.* I have never before either seen or heard of *abrus,* and I hold firmly to the belief of Dr. A J. ELLIS, viz, that 'no one can tell how to pronounce an English word unless he has at some time or other *heard* it' It would be extremely dishonest in me to pretend to have any opinion at all as to such words as these."

The NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY assumes that correctness in pronouncing — like correctness in diction in general — depends upon the **consensus of usage.** The correctness of English pronunciations should obviously be determined by the best and widest usage among the English-speaking peoples. To a mode of pronouncing a word that is general among the educated classes of all these peoples, no exception properly can be taken, and any form of orthoepy that prevails among some of these peoples should command the recognition of lexicographers. Even forms that are used by a few only of the greater speakers may sometimes call for consideration at least, and possibly for record One recognized aim of a dictionary is to ascertain and record the facts of English usage in pronouncing, while at the same time indicating what it regards as the best usage.

Committee on Disputed Pronunciations.

In this work a systematic attempt has been made to ascertain the **consensus of usage** throughout the English-speaking world, by selecting from scholars and professors of all the great centers of English civilization an Advisory Committee of twenty-five persons, to serve as witnesses to give testimony regarding the usage in those centers, and as a jury to decide upon rival claims in disputed cases

Record of the Consensus of English Usage.

Disputed pronunciations have been referred to this Advisory Committee, composed of prominent educators in the United States, the British Isles, Canada, South Africa, Australia, and India By a simple system, the forms preferred by each member of the Committee and those preferred by the leading dictionaries are given in the following pages This system, it is thought, furnishes a most comprehensive, intelligent, and authoritative presentation of correct pronunciation — in fact, a consensus of the best judgment of the English-speaking world It covers the general or common words regarding whose pronunciation the modern dictionaries differ

Preferences of the Dictionaries.

The first respelled pronunciation in each case indicates the preference of this Dictionary, and represents the decision reached by the editor in charge of this department, after examining the pronunciations recorded by other dictionaries and books of reference, and comparing and weighing the evidence thus collected The pronunciations that follow the forms preferred by this Dictionary are taken from other dictionaries or given upon the authority of members of the Advisory Committee. The dictionaries whose preferences are given are indicated by abbreviations, as follows:

C Century	*I* New Imperial	*S* Stormonth	*Wr* Worcester
E Encyclopædic (Hunter's).	*M* Murray (New English).	*W* Webster (International)	

The small numerals following the italic letters, as C^1, C^2, M^1, M^2, indicate the order of choice of the authorities cited

Preferences of the Committee.

In giving the preferences of the Advisory Committee, in order to save space and at the same time to secure completeness in embodying the consensus of usage, Arabic numerals are used to represent the names of the members of the Committee; as, **abatis,** ab'ə-tis, 1, 3, etc, instead of **abatis,** ab'ə-tis, W. J Alexander, P P. Claxton, etc. (See the following page)

Technical Names.— The pronunciations of geographical and chemical names and terms, and of technical terms generally, were not referred to the Advisory Committee.

The pronunciations of technical terms, as in zoology, botany, chemistry, and the trades, have been decided upon after consultation with distinguished representatives of the various departments of science and art and the trades

(For further particulars, see Introductory.)

THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

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* This asterisk denotes that the Editor whose name it precedes was engaged on the first edition of this work. Abbreviations and numerals are used in indicating the preferences of dictionaries and members of the Advisory Committee. (See preceding page and Key to Pronunciation, page xxxiv)

Aaronic

Aaronic, ā-ren'ik, 1 3, 5, 7, 9, 13, 14, 15, 16, 20, 25,—a-ren'ik, *C W Wr* 2, 6, 8, 10 19, 22, 24,—ăr-en'ik, *E M*, 11, 12, 21, 23,—ē-ren'ik, *I S*, 4, 17,—e-ren'ik, 18

abatis, ab'ə-tis *C I M S W*[1] *Wr*[1], 1 3, 5, 6, 7, 9, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25,—a-bat'is, *E*, 12,—ab-ə-tī', *W*[2] *Wr*[2]

abbatial, a-bē'shal, *W Wr*, 3, 6, 7, 13[1], 15, 20, 22 24,—a-bē'shi-əl, *C I M*, 1, 5, 9, 11, 13[2], 16, 21, 23, 25,—ab-bē'tī-al, *E*, 12

abdomen, ab-dō'men[1], *C*[1] *E*[1] *I*[1] *M S W*, 1[1], 2 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9 10, 12, 13[1], 14, 15, 17, 21, 22, 23,—ab'do-men[2], *C*[2] *I*[2], 1[2], 6, 11, 13[2], 16 20, 25,—ab'de-men, *E*[2],—ab-dō'men, *Wr*, 18, 19, 24

abele, ə-bīl', *C I M*[1] *W*[1] *Wr*, 1 3, 4, 5, 6 7, 9, 10, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22 23, 24, 25 —ā'bil, *E*,—ē'bel, *M*[2] *W*[2],—a-bi'il, *S*, 2, 11

ability, ab'ı-ə-tin, 1, 3, 4, 7 8, 9, 16, 19, 20, 22, 24, 25 —ab'i-ı-tin, *C W* 6 21,—ab'i-e-tin, *E M*, 5, 11, 12, 15, 18,—ə-bul'ə-tin, *Wr*, 17

ablution, ab-lū'shən, *C E I S Wr*. 3, 5, 6, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13[1], 14 16, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25 —ab-lū'shən, *M W*, 1, 7, 15, 21,—əb-lū'shn, 13[2]

abrase, ɪt, ab-rēz', *C E W*[1], 1, 3 6, 7, 9 11, 12, 15, 16, 20, 22, 23, 25,—ə-brēz', *M*, 5, 21,—ab-rēs', *W*[2],—ə-brēz', 13, 24

abrus, ē'brus, *C W*, 3, 5, 6, 9, 11, 15, 20, 21, 23, 25 —ā'brus, *E*,—ab'rus, *I*, 1, 12, 16,—č'bras, *Wr*, 22, 24

absinthol, ab'sin-thōl[1], 3, 24,—ab'sin-thel[2], 7, 9, 19 —ab-sin'thel, *C W*[2], 5, 6, 8 11, 12, 13, 21, 23, 25,—ab-sin'thōl, *M W*[1], 1, 15, 16, 20

absolute, ab'so-lūt, *C E I M W*, 1 2, 3, 5 6, 7, 9, 11, 13[2], 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25,—ab'so-lūt, *Wr*, 8, 13[1].

absolutory, ab-sol'yu-to-ri, *C W Wr*, 1 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 13[2] 14, 15, 16, 17, 19 20, 22, 23, 25,—ab-sol'ū-te-ri, *E*, 12,—ab-sol'yū-te-ri, *I*, 13[1], 24 —ab-sol'yū-tər-ı, *M*, 11, 18, 21,—ab-sel'yu-tər-ı, *S*

absolve, ab-solv', *C I M*[1] *W*, 1[1], 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12, 14, 15 16, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25,—ab-zolv', *E M*[2] *S Wr*, 1[2], 2, 10, 11, 13, 17, 18, 24

absorbefacient, ab-sōr'bi-fē'shent, *M*[2] *W* 1, 3, 6, 7, 8, 13[2], 15, 20, 25 —ab-sōr-bi-fē'shient, *C*, 5, 9, 11, 12, 21, 22, 23, 24,—ab-sōr-bi-fē'shi-ent, *M*[1], 13[1], 16

abstractly, ab'strakt-li, *C E M*, 2, 4[1], 5, 7, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16[1] 18, 19 21, 22, 23, 25,—ab-strakt'li, *I S W Wr*, 1, 3, 4[2], 6, 8, 9, 15, 16[2], 17, 20, 24

academician, ə-kad'ı-mish'ən, *M W*, 1, 3, 5, 6 7, 9, 14, 15, 16, 20, 22,—ə-kad-ə-mish'ən, *C*, 2, 4[2], 8, 11, 12, 13, 18, 19, 21, 23 —ak a-de-mish'an, *I*, 10,—a-kad'e-mish'an, *E S*, 17,—ak-ə-di-mish'ən, *Wr*, 4[1], 24, 25

acaulose, ak'ə-lōs', 1, 3, 5, 8, 9, 15, 16, 20, 25,—a-kē'lōs, *C W*, 2, 6, 7, 11, 12, 18, 22, 23 —ə-kē'lōs, *E I*, 4, 13, 17, 24,—ak-ə-lōs', *M Wr*, 19, 21

accelerative, ak-sel'ər-ə-tiv, *M Wr*, 1, 4, 5, 6 7, 8, 11, 12, 14, 15 16, 20 21, 24, 25 —ak-sel'ə-rı-tiv, *C W*, 2, 19, 23 —ak-sel'ər-ē-tiv, *E I S*, 1, 3, 9, 13, 17, 18, 22

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access, ak'ses, *C*[1] *E I M*[1] *S*[2] *W*[1] *Wr*[2], 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24[1], 25 —ak-ses', *C*[2] *M*[2] *S*[1] *W*[2] *Wr*[1], 1, 11, 15, 24[2]

accessary, ak-ses'ə-ri, *C*[1] *M*[2] *W*, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16[1], 18, 19, 21 22, 23, 24 —ak'ses-ē-ri, *C*[2] —ak'ses-sər-ı, *E I Wr*, 12, 17, 20, 25,—ak'ses-ər-ı, *M*[1], 2, 16[2],—ak'ses-sūr-ı, *S*

accessory, ak-ses'ə-ri, *W*, 1, 3, 4, 6, 7 14, 15, 16[1], 18, 21, 22, 23, 25 —ak-ses'ə-ri, *C*[1] *M*[2] *S*, 2, 5, 10 11, 13, 19, 24[1],—ak'se-so-ri, *C*[2], 9, 24[2],—ak'ses-sūr-ı, *E*, 12, 20,—ak'ses-ər-ı, *M*[1], 16[2],—ak'ses-so-ri, *I Wr*, 8, 17

accipitrine, ak-sip'ı-trin, *C I S W Wr*, 1, 3, 4, 6, 7 8, 10, 12, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21 22, 23, 24, 25,—ak-sip'ı-train, *E M*, 2, 5, 9, 11, 13, 18

acclimate, ə-klal'mit, *E M W* 2 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 15, 16, 18 19 20 21 22 24, 25 —ə-klal'mēt, *C S Wr*, 1, 3, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17, 23

accolade, ak'o-lād', *C*[1] *M*[1] *W*[1], 1 3, 6, 7, 9, 13[1], 14, 15, 16, 18, 21, 22 23, 25 —ak-o-lad', *C*[2] *W*[2], 8, 13[2], 19, 20, 24,—ak'ko-lēd, *E*, 10, 12,—ak-kō-lād', *I*, 2 4,—a-ko-lad', *M*[2], 5, 11,—ak'ə-lād', *S*, 17,—ak-ko-lēd', *Wr*[1],—ak-ko-lād', *Wr*[2]

accouchement ə'kū'sh'mäṅ', 3 4 5, 6, 7, 8[1], 9, 15, 16, 18, 22, 24, 25,—a-kūsh'moṅ *C*, 2, 21, 23,—a-kūsh-maṅ, *E*[1] —a-kūch-ment, *E*[2], 14,—ə'kūsh'mäṅ', *M*[1], 1[1], 13[1], 19 —ə-kush'ment, *M*[2], 1[2], 10 11, 20,—ə-kauch'ment, *M*[3], 1[3], 8[2],—ak-kush'mon, *S* 12,—ə'kūsh'mäṅ', *W*, 17,—ək-kush'-mäng, *Wr*, 13

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accursed, ə-kūrs'ed[1] *I*[2] *Wr*[2], 1, 5 6, 7, 12 14, 15, 21, 25 —ə-kūrst'[2], *C*[1] *M*[2] *W*[1], 8[1], 10, 11 13[1], 16[2] 18[2], 19[1], 20, 24[2],—a-kūr'sed, *C*[2] *Wr*[1] 8[2], 13[2], 18[2], 19[2], 23 —ək-kūr'sed, *E*[1] 2, 3[1] —ək-kūrst', *E*[2] *I*[1] *S Wr*[1], 3[2], 17, —ə-kūr'sid, *M*[1], 4, 9, 16[1], 24[2]

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accurvate, *a,* as'ər-vēt *W*[1] 3 6, 8, 13 16, 20 21, 22, 23, 24 25,—a-sūr'vēt, *C E I S W*[1] *Wr*, 1 5, 7, 9, 11, 12 —ə-sūr'vit *M* 15

acetal, as'et-al, 1[1], 3, 5, 8 13[1], 15, 20 25 —as'ə-tal *C*, 4 21 23 24 —ə-set'al *E* 6, 12,—a-si'tal, *I Wr* 1[2] 9 10 17, 22 —as'ı-tal', *M W*, 7, 11, 16, 18, 19,—as'e-tl, 13[2]

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acetic, ə-set'ik[1], *C*[1] *F*[1] *I M*[1] *S W*[2] *Wr*, 1, 2 3 5, 6 7, 8, 11, 12, 13[2], 15, 16, 17 20 21, 22, 24 25 —a-si'tik[2] *C*[2] *E*[2] *M*[1] *W*[3], 4, 9, 10, 13[1], 14, 18, 19, 23

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acharnement, ā-shūr'nə-mān'[1], 1[1] 3, 6, 8, 9, 15, 16, 21, 24[1] —ə-chūrn'ment[2] *W*[2], 1[2] 20, 24[2],—a-shūrn'mənt *C*, 5, 11, 12, 22 23 —ā-shur-nə-mān, *M*[1], 13[1] —ə-chārn'mənt, *M*[2], 13[2], 14,—a'shūr'nə-mūñ', *W*[1], 25

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bourn, bōrn[1], *C*[1] *I*[2] *M W*[1] *Wr*[1] 1, 4, 5[1], 7, 9[1], 11, 14, 15 16, 20 21, 24[1] —būrn[2], *C*[2] *E I*[1] *S W*[2] *Wr*[2], 3, 5[2] 6 8 9[2], 12, 13, 17, 18, 19, 22, 23, 24[2] 25 —bō'urn, 2

boustrophedon, bau'stro-fī'dən, *I M*[1] *W*[2] *Wr*, 1 5 6 8, 9, 12, 15, 16 20, 22, 24,—bū-stro-fī'dən *C M*[2] 11 21, 23,—bau-strof-ī'dən, *E* —bū'stro-fī'dən, *W*[1], 3, 25

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bowl, bōl, *C E*[1] *I M*[1] *S W Wr* 1 2 3 4, 5 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 12 13, 14 15, 16, 17 18, 19 20 21, 22 23, 24 25 —būl, *E*[2] —baul, *M*[2]

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boyau, bwa'yō', 3, 5 6, 7, 15 16, 20, 22 24, 25 —bwe-yō', *C*, 23 —bəl'ō, *E S* —bwē-ō, *I*, 1 —bəl'o *M*, 9, 11, 21,—bwā'yō', *W*[1], —bō-yō' *Wr*, 8, 12

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brachial, brak'ı-əl[1], *C*[2] *E M*[1] *W*[2], 1[1], 4 5, 6 8[1] 9 11, 15 16 20, 21 22, 24, 25 —brē'kı-əl[2] *C*[1] *I M*[2] *S W*[1] *Wr*[2], 1[2] 2 7, 8[2], 12 13[1] 17 18, 19 23 —brak'yəl[1], *Wr*[1],—brak'ı-al, 3 —brē'kyəl, 13[2].

brachiate, brak'ı-ēt[1], *C*[2] *E M*[1] *W*[2] *Wr*, 3, 4, 5, 8[1] 9, 11, 12 15, 16, 20, 22, 24, 25 —brē'kı-ēt[2], *C*[1] *I S W*[1], 6 7 8[2], 13[1], 17, 19, 21, 23,—brē'kı-ıt, *M*[2], 2, 13[2], 18

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bravo, *interj* brā'vo, *M*, 1 3 5 6 7, 8 14, 15, 18, 20 21 22 24 25 —brā'vō *C E I S W Wr*[1] 4 9 11 12 16, 17, 19, 23 —brē'vō, *Wr*[2] —brā'vō' 13

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bromine, brō'mın[1], *C I*[2] *M*[1] *S W*[1] *Wr*, 1[2], 2, 4 5[1], 6, 7 12 14 15 16[1], 17, 18 20 21, 22, 23 24 —brō'mīn[2] *W*[2] 3, 9 13 25 —brō'main, *E I*[1] *M*[2], 1[1], 5[2], 8, 11, 16[2], 19

brooch, brōch[1] *C*[1] *E I M. S W*[1] *Wr* 1, 2 4, 5, 6, 7 8, 9, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 19, 21, 23, 24,—brūch[2], *C*[2] *E*[1] *W*[2], 3, 12, 20, 22, 25

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buoy, boi[1], *C*[1] *E I*[1] *M*[1] *S W*[1] *Wr*[2] 1 2, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9[1] 11, 12 13, 14, 15, 17, 18 19, 20, 21, 24, 25 —bū'ı[2], *W*[2] 3, 6 9[2], 22 —būi, *C*[2], 23,—bwoi, *I M*[2] *W*[2] *Wr*[1], 16

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bureau, biū'rō, *C E*[2] *I M*[2] *W*[1] *Wr*[2], 1, 3, 4, 5, 6 7 8 9, 11, 12, 13 14 15 16[2] 17, 19, 20, 21 22, 23, 24 25 —biu-rō', *E*[1] *M*[1] *W*[2], 13[2], 16[1], 18,—biū-rō', *S Wr*[1], 2

bureaucracy, biu-rō'krə-sı *C I M*[1] *W Wr*, 2, 3 4, 5 6 7, 9[1], 12 13 14 15, 16, 18 19, 20, 21 23, 24, 25 —biu-rek'rə-sı, *E M*[2] *S*, 1, 8, 9[2], 11, 17, 22.

Burmese, būr-mīs'[1], *C*[1] *W*[2], 3, 7, 13, 15, 21, 22, 25,—būr-mīz'[2], *C*[2] *S W*[1], 5, 6, 8, 9, 12, 16, 17, 19, 20, 23, 24,—bur'miz, *I*, 1, 2, 4, 11

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Byzantine, bı-zan'tın[1], *C*[2] *W*[1], 3, 4, 6 7 14, 15 20, 21, 22 24 —biz'ən-tīn[2], *C*[1] *W*[2] 12, 23, 25 —biz'ən-tain *E*[1] *M*[2] *W*[2] *Wr* 2, 9, 11, 19,—bai-zan'tain, *E*[2], 13,—biz-an'-tain *I M*[1] *S*, 1, 5, 8, 16 17, 18

cabal, kə-bal'[1] *M W*, 3, 7, 8 9, 11, 12 13, 14, 15, 19, 20, 22, 24 —ka-bal', *C I S* 1, 2 4, 5 6 14 17, 18, 21, 23, 25,—kə-bal', *E* —kē'bəl *Wr.*

cabaret, kab'ə-ret, *C*[1] *E I W*[1] *Wr*[2] 1 3, 6 7, 8 9 12 13, 14, 15, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25 —ka-ba-rē', *C*[2], 4, 11 —kab'a-re', *M*, 16 —kab'a-rē', *S*, 5 19,—ka'ba-re' *W*[2] —kab'ə-rē *Wr*[1], 19 —kāb-ār-ē, 2

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cachalot, kash'ə-lot *C*[2] *E I S M*[1] *W Wr*, 1[1], 3, 5[1] 6 7 9 12 14, 15 16, 20 21, 22 23 24, 25 —kach'ə-lot, *C*[1] 8 —kash-a-lō, *I*[2], 1[2],—kash'ə-lō *M*[2], 5[2], 11

cacoepy, kak'o-ı-pı *W*[1], 5 6, 7, 15, 21, 22 25 —kak'o-ep-ı *C* 8 23 —kə-kō ı-pı, *M W*[2], 1 3, 9, 11, 12 16 20, 24

cadaveric, kə-dav'ər-ık, *C E I M*[2] *S W Wr* 1 3 5, 6 7 8 9, 11 12 14 15 16, 20 21 22 23 24 25,—kad-ə-ver'ık, *M*[1]

cahier, ka'yē', 3, 5, 6 7, 8, 15 20 21, 22, 25 —ka-yē', *C* 2, 4 12 19 23 —kā-e-ē', *E* —ka-e-vē, *I*, 1, 17, 18 —ka'yē *M W.*, 11 16 —kā'ı-yē', *Wr*, 9, 24.

caisson, kē'sən, *C M*[1] *S*[1] *W.*, 1, 4, 5 6, 7, 8 9 11, 12, 14 15 16 19 20 21, 22, 23 24, 25 —kēs'sēn, *E* 2 —kēs'sən, *I M*[1] 3 18 —kē-sūn', *M*[2] —kēs-sun', *S*[2] —kē-sōn', *Wr*

calade, kə-lēd' *E M*[2] *W Wr*, 1, 5 6 7, 15 20, 21, 22, 24[1] —ka-lēd', *C*[1] *I*[1] 2, 3, 4, 12[1] 19, 23 —ka-lad', *C*[2] 12[2], 24[2], 25,—ka-lād', *I*[2] —ka-lād', *M*[1], 9, 11, 16

calaverite, kal'ə-vē'rait[1], 5, 6, 7, 8, 20 21, 25 —kal'ə-vī'rait[2], *C W*[2], 12, 16, 22 —kə-lav'ər-ait, *E M*, 9, 11, 15, 23, 24,—kā'-lə-vē'rait, *W*[1]

calcimine, kal'sı-main, *C*[2] *E I. M*[2] *W*[1], 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8[2], 9 11, 12 13, 14, 15, 17, 18 19, 20, 21, 22, 25 —kal'sı-min, *C*[1] *M*[1] *W*[2], 8[1], 16, 23,—kal'sə-main, 24.

calcinatory, kal-sin'ə-to-rı *C*[2] *M W*[1] *Wr*, 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 15, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25,—kal'sin-ə-to-rı, *C*[1] *W*[2], 4, 9 —kal'sı-nə-tūr-ı *E* —kal-sin'a-to-rı, *I*, 3, 12, 18,—kal-sı-na-to-rı, *M*[2], 11, 16

calcine, kal'sin[1] *C*[1] *W*[2], 1[1], 3, 8, 11, 12[1], 14, 15, 20, 22, 23, 24[1], 25 —kal-sain'[2], *C*[2] *I. M W*[1] *Wr*, 1[2] 4, 5, 6, 7, 12[2], 16, 19, 21, 24[2].—kal'sain, *E S*, 2, 9, 13, 17, 18

caledonite, kal'ı-do-nait *I M W*[1], 1, 3, 5, 7, 9 11, 16, 18 20, 21, 22 —kal'e-do-nait, *C*, 12, 23,—kal-ed'on-ait *E* 8 19 —ka-led'e-nait, *S*, 15, 25 —kə-led'o-nait, *W*[2], 2, 4, 6,—kal'ı-dən-ait, *Wr*, 24

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calipee, kal ı-pī', *C*[2] *W*[2] *Wr*, 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 13, 15, 20 21, 22, 24 25 —kal'ı-pī, *C*[1] *E. I M S W*[1], 2, 4, 9, 11, 12, 16, 18, 19, 23

camellia, kə-mel'ı-ə *E I W*[1] *Wr*, 1[1], 3, 5, 7, 8, 12, 14, 15, 16, 18 20 21, 22, 24,—ka-mel'lə, *C*, 4, 6, 19, 25,—kə-mel'yə, *M.*, 11[1] 23 —kə-mīl'ı-ə, *S*, 1[2], 2, 9, 11[2] —kə-mīl'yə *W*[2], 11[1], 13

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camphene, kam'fīn[1], *C*[2] *I M W*[1], 1, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 11, 12[1], 15, 16 18, 20 21 23 —kam-fīn'[2] *C*[1] *E W*[2] *Wr*, 6, 7, 12[2], 14, 17, 22, 24, 25 —kam'fīn *S*, 2

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canine, kə-nain', *C*[1] *I S W*[1] *Wr*, 1 2 3, 5 6, 7, 12, 14, 15 16[2], 17 19 20, 21 22 24 —kē'nain, *C*[2] *E W*[2], 8 9, 11 13[1], 16[1], 18, 23 25,—kan'ain *M*[2], 13[2] —kē'nın, 4

cantaloup, kan'tə-lūp[1], *C*[1] *E. I M W*[1] *Wr.*, 1[1], 2 4, 5 7, 8 11, 12 13[1], 14, 15 16, 17, 18, 19 21 22 24 —kan'tə-lōp[2] *C*[2] *W*[2], 1[2], 3, 6, 9 20 23,—kan'tə-lūp', 13[2]

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convenient, kən-vīn'yent 1 2 6, 7, 9, 12, 14, 15, 20, 23 25,—kən-vī'nient *C M*, 5, 11, 16 19 21 —kun-vī'ni-ənt, *E*, 18 —kən-vī'ni-ent *I S.*, 3, 17,—kən-vīn'yənt, *W*, 4 8, 13 22, 24.

conversely, kən'vūrs-li, *C I M.*[1] *W*[1] *Wr.*[1], 1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 12 14, 17 18, 21, 23 —kun'-vūrs-li, *E*,—kən-vūrs'li *M*[2] *W*[2], 1[2], 8, 11, 16, 20, 24 —kən-vūrs'li *S*, 2, 6, 9, 15, 22 25,—kən'vers-li, 19 —kən'vūrs'li, 13

convivial, kən-viv'ı-əl, *I S*, 1, 2 3 4, 5, 6, 7, 14 15, 16, 17, 18 19 20, 23, 25 —kən-viv'ı-əl, *C M W Wr*[1], 8 9, 11 12, 13[1], 21 22 —kun-viv'ı-əl, *E*;—kən-viv'yəl, *Wr*[2], 13[2], 24.

cony, kō'nı, *C E I M*[1] *S W*[1] *Wr*[2], 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 7, 8 9 11 12, 13, 14, 15, 16[1], 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25,—kun'ı, *C*[2] *M*[2] *W*[2] *Wr.*[1], 16[2]

copaiba, ko-pē'bə[1], *C. I M*[2] *S W*[1] 1[1], 2, 3, 4, 7 11, 12 15, 17 18 21, 23, 24[2], 25 —ko-pai'bə[2] *M*[1] *W*[2], 1[2], 5, 6, 8 9, 20, 22, 24[1] —kep-ai'bə, *E*, 16, 19 —kō-pē'və, *I*[2], —ko-pī'bə *Wr*

copal, kō'pəl *C M S*[1] *W Wr*, 1, 2, 4, 5, 6 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 19 20 21, 22 23 24 25 —kō-pal', *E I. S*[2], 3, 13, 17, 18

coquimbite, ko-kim'bait, *C E M W*, 2, 3 4, 5, 6 7 8, 9, 11, 12 15, 16, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25 —ko-kim'bait, *Wr*

cordelle, kər-del'[1], *I W*[2], 1, 3 6, 7, 12, 15, 17, 18 20, 22, 24[1], 25 —kēr'del[2] *C. M W*[1], 5 8 9, 11, 16 19, 21, 23, 24[2],—kēr-del', *E.*, 4

cordial, kēr'jəl[1], *C*[1] *W*[1] 4, 6 14 21, 22, 23, 24, 25 —kērd'yəl[2], *W*[2] *Wr*[1], 1[1], 7, 8 11, 12 13[1] —kēr'diəl, *C*[2] 19 —kēr'dı-əl *E M Wr*[2] 2, 5, 9 13[2], 15, 16, 20,—kər'dı-al, *I S*, 1, 3, 17, 18

cordillera, kēr'dil-yē'rə[1] *C M W*[1], 1[1], 2, 6, 9, 14, 15, 17, 18 21, 24 25 —kər-dil'ər-ə[2] *W*[2], 1[2], 4, 5 7 11 16, 19, 22 23 —kēr-dil-lā'rə *E* —kər-dil-lī'ra *I*[1] 12 13, 20 —kər-dil-yē'ra, *I*[2], 3 —kēr-dil-lē'rə, *Wr*, 8

corduroy, kēr'du-rei[1], *S*, 1[1], 3, 6 7, 8, 15, 16[1], 23, 25 —kēr'du-rei'[2], *E*, 1[2], 12, 16[2], 20 —kēr'diu-rei, *C*, 13, 14, 21 —kər'diū-rei', *I* —kēr-də-rei'. *M W*[2], 5, 9, 11, 22,—kēr'də-rei' *W*[1] *Wr*, 25

corollary, ker'ə-lē-rı[1], *W*[1], 5[1], 7, 9, 20 22, 23, 24, 25 —ko-rel'ə-rı[2] *W*[2], 5[2] —kər'ə-li-rı *C*, 4 6 14, 21 —kər'el-lə-rı *E*[1] *I S*, 1[1], 2 16[1] 17 —ko-rel'lə-rı *E*[2], 12, 16[2], 18 19 —ko-rel'ə-rı, *M*[1], 1[2] 15 —ker'ə-lə-rı *M*[2] *Wr*[1], 8, 11,—kə-rel'lə-rı, *Wr*[2], 13,—ker'el-lē-rı, 3

coronal, ker'o-nəl[1] *C M*[2] *W*[1], 1[1], 4 5, 6 7, 9 12 14, 16 19, 20, 21, 22 23, 25 —ko-rō'nəl[2] *M*[1] *W*[2] 1[2] 15 —ke-rō'nəl, *E*[1] *S*[2], 2 —kər'u-nəl *E*[2] 18 —kər'o-nal *I S*[1], 3, 17, —kə-rō'nəl *Wr*[1], 8, 24[2] —kər'o-nəl, *Wr*[2], 13 24[1]

correlate, ker'ı-lēt' *C W*[1] *Wr* 1, 5 6, 7, 8, 14, 15, 20, 21, 23, 24[2] —ker're-lēt, *E* 3, 12 —ke'ri-lēt, *I* —kər'ı-lēt *M W*[2] 9, 11, 13, 16, 22, 25,—kər're-lēt', *S* —ker'ə-lēt', 24[1]

corridor, ker'ı-dər, 6 7, 8 9 14 15 20 21 22 23, 25 —kər'ı-dēr *C*[1] *E M S W*[1] 3, 4 5, 11, 12, 13[1] 16 17 19 —kər'ı-dər, *C*[2] 13[2], 18 —ker'ı-dōr, *I W*[2] *Wr*, 24,—ker rı-dōr', 2

corsage, kēr'sij[1], *M*[1] *W*[1], 4, 6 7, 8, 15, 16[1], 18 19, 21 23, 24[1] 25 —kēr-sāʒ'[2] *C*, 5, 9, 11 12 20, 24[2] —kēr'səj, *E* —kor-sāʒ', *M*[2], 22 —kōr'sāʒ *W*[2], 16[2],—kēr-sāj', *Wr*, 2, 17 —kēr'sēj, 3

corse, kērs *C E M. W Wr*[2], 3 4, 5, 6 7, 8, 9 11, 12, 13 14 15 16 20 21, 22, 23 24, 25 —kers, *I S*, 1, 17, 18,—kōrs, *Wr*[1], 2, 19.

coruscate, kə-rus-kēt[1], *C*[2] *E*, 1[1] 3 4, 5 7, 9, 14, 15 16[1] 17, 18, 20 23 —ko-rus'kēt[2] *C*[1] *W*[2], 1[2], 2 6, 12, 16[2], 19, 21 25 —ke-rus'-kēt *I S* —kər'əs-kēt *M W*[1], 11, 13 22, 24 —kə-rus'kēt, *Wr* 8

costean, kos-tīn'[1] *C E M S W*[1], 2, 3, 5, 6 9 11, 12 16 17 20, 21 23 24 25 —kos'tīn[2], *W*[2] —kos'tı-ən *I* 4, 15, 22

costume, kes'tiūm *C*[2] *E I M*[2] *S*[2] *W*[1] *Wr*, 1, 3 4, 5 6 7, 8 9 11, 12, 13[2] 14 15, 16 18 20, 21 22, 23 24[2], 25 —kes-tiūm', *C*[1] *M*[1] *S*[1] *W*[2] 2, 13[1] 17, 19, 24[1]

coterie, kō'tə-rī' *W*[2] *Wr*, 2 6 7, 8 9, 12, 14 20 23 25 —kō'tə-rī *C I S W*[2], 1 3 4, 16 18 19 21 —kō'tər-ı, *E M. W.*[1], 5 11, 13 15 22 24

cotillion, ko-til'yən *C M*[1] *W*[1] 1 2 4 5, 6, 7, 9 11 12 14, 15 16, 19 20 21 22 23 25 —kō-til-yən' *E*[1] —ko-til'li-un *E*[2] —ke-til-yon, *I*[1] —ke-til'li-en, *I*[2] —ko-ti-yon', *M*[2] —kō-til'yun *S* 3 —ko tı'yōn', *W*[2] —kə-til'yən, *Wr* 8, 13, 24 —kō-til'yen, 18, —kō-til'yon, 17

cotyledonous, kot'ı-led'o-nus 6 7, 20, 23 —kot-ı-lī'dən-us *C.*, 4 12, 16 19, 21, 25,—kot-il-ī'dun-us, *E* —kot-il-ī'den-us, *I* 1, 18 —kət'ı-lī'do-nus, *M*, 5, 9 11, 15 —kot'ı-lī'de-nus *S* 3, 17 —kot'ı-lī'dən-əs, *W.*[1] 13 22 24[1] —kot-ı-led'ən-əs, *W.*[2], 24[2], —kot-ı-led'ə-nus, *Wr*, 2, 8

courier, kū'rı-ər, *M*[2] *W*[1], 1, 4, 5 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 14, 15, 16 19 20, 22, 23, 24 —kū'riūr, *C*, 3 21 —kur'ı-ūr, *E M.*[1] *S W*[2], 12 13, 17, 18, 25·—kū'rı-ūr, *I*, 2,—kū'rır, *Wr.*

courteous, kūr'tı-us, *C*[1] *Wr*, 2, 3, 4, 6 7, 9, 12 14 16[2], 20, 21, 22, 23 25 —kōr'tius, *C*[2], 19,—kōrt'e-us, *E*, 16[1],—kōrt'ı-us *I*, 1[1] 18 —kōrt'yəs, *M.*[1] *W*[2], 1[2], 5[1], 15 —kūrt'yəs, *M*[2] 1[1], 5[2], 11,—kūrt'yus, *S*, 17, —kūr'tı-əs, *W.*[1] 8, 13[1], 24,—kēr'tyəs, 13[2].

courtesy, kūr'tı-sı, *C M*[2] *W*[1] *Wr*, 1[2], 3, 5[2], 6 7, 8, 9 11 12, 13[1], 14 16[2], 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25 —kōrt'e-sı, *E I* —kōr'tı-sı *M*[1] *W*[2], 1[1] 5[1], 15, 16[1],—kūr'te-sı, *S*·—kēr'tı-sı, 13[2].

courtezan, kūr'tı-zən, *C*[1] *M*[2] *S W*[2], 1[2], 4, 7, 9, 11, 12, 16[2], 20, 22, 24 25 —kōr'tı-zan, *C*[2] *E M*[1] *W*[1], 1[1], 5 6, 8, 15, 16[1], 19, 21, 23 —kōrt'ı-zan, *I*, 14, 17, 18,—kūr-tı-zan', *Wr*, 2, 3,—kō-tı-zan', 13

coxcombical, koks-kōm'ı-kəl, *M*[1] *W*[2], 3, 5 6, 8, 13, 15, 16, 20 22, 23 24 25 —koks-kom'ı-kəl, *C E I M*[2] *S W*[1] *Wr*, 1, 9, 11, 12, 21.

crematory, krī'mə-to-rı[1], *W*[2], 1, 7, 8, 20, 22, 23 —krem'ə-to-rı' *S W.*[1] 1, 5, 6 9 12, 16 25 —krī'mı-to-rı, *C*, 14, 21 —krī'mə-tūr-ı *E*,—krī'ma-tō-rı, *I*, 3,—krem'ə-tə-rı, *M*, 11 13, 15, 24.

cribriform, krib'rı-fērm[1], *C E M*[2] *S W*[1] *Wr*, 3, 5[1] 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 12, 15, 16, 20, 21, 22 23, 24, 25 —krai'brı-fērm[2], *M*[1] *W*[2], 5[2], —krib'rı-ferm, *I*

crinoline, krin'o-lin[1], *C*[1] *M*[2] *W*[1], 1[1], 3, 4, 5 6, 7, 8 9, 11 15, 16[1] 20, 21, 22 23 25 —krin'o-lin[2], *I M*[1] *S W*[2] 1[2], 2, 12, 14, 16[2], 17, 18 19 —krin'o-lain, *C*[2] —krin'u-lin, *E*, —krin'ə-lin *Wr*, 24,—krin-ə-lin', 13

crocodile, krek'o-dail *C. I M S W* 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8[1], 9 11[1] 12, 14 15, 16 17 18, 19, 20 21, 22, 23, 25 —krek'u-dail, *E* —krek'ə-dail, *Wr*[1], 8[2], 11, 13, 24,—krek'ə-dil, *Wr*[2]

cross, krēs *C E M W Wr*[2], 1[2], 2, 5 6 7, 8, 9 11, 12, 13[1] 14, 15, 16, 20, 21 22, 23, 24, 25 —kres, *I. S Wr*, 1[1], 3 4, 13[2], 17, 18, 19

cruse, krūs *C. E M*[1] *W*[1] *Wr*, 5, 6 7 9, 12 15, 21, 22, 23, 24[1] 25 —krūz, *I M*[2] *S W*[2], 1, 3, 8, 11, 13, 16, 20 24[2]

crystalline, kris'təl-in[1], *C*[1] *M*[1] *S W*[1] *Wr*, 2, 3, 5[1], 6 7, 8, 12, 14, 15, 21, 22 23 24[1], 25.—kris'təl-ain[2] *C*[2] *E I M*[2] *W*[2] *Wr*, 1, 4, 5, 9, 11, 13, 16 18, 19, 20, 24[2]

cuirass, kwi-ras' *Wr*[1], 1, 3, 5, 6 7, 9, 14 15, 16, 20 23, 24, 25 —kwı-rās', *C*[1] *W*, 4, 19 —kwī'rəs *C*[2] *Wr*[2],—kwı-ras', *E I. M*[1] *S.*, 2, 12, 13, 17, 18, 21, 22,—kiu-ras', *M*[2], 8, 11.

cuneiform, kiū'nı-ı-fērm[1], *W*[2] 3[1], 5, 6, 8, 14, 15, 16, 20 23,—kiu-nī'ı-fērm[2], *C*[2] *E I M*[1] *S W*[1] *Wr* 1[1], 3[2] 7, 9 11, 17, 22, 24[1], 25 —kiū'nı-ı-ferm, *C*[1] *M*[2] 2, 4 13, 18, 19, 21 —kiū'nı-ferm, *I*[2], 1[2], 12,—kiū-nī'ə-ferm, 24[2]

curvet, kūr'vet[1], *C*[1] *S W*[1], 2, 3, 5[1] 6, 14, 16[1], 18 19, 20 21 23, 25 —kur-vet'[2] *W*[2], 5[2], 8, 15 16[2] —kūr-vet' *C*[2] *E I M*[2], 1, 4 7, 11, 12 —kōr'vıt *M*[1] *Wr*[2], 22, 24[2],—kər-vet', *Wr*[1], 9, 17, 24[1]

cuspidor, kus'pı-dōr[1] *C*[2] *M*[2] *W*[1], 1[1], 3, 5, 6 7, 11 12, 14, 15 16 19 20, 21, 23, 24[1] —kus'pı-dēr[2], *C*[1] *M*[1] *W*[2], 1[2], 2, 4, 8, 9, 16[1], 17, 22, 24[2], 25

cyclic, sik'lik[1] *C M W*[1] *Wr*, 1[1], 5[1], 7, 13[1], 14, 15, 21, 23, 24[2] —sai'klik[2], *E I S W*[2], 1[2] 3 5[2], 6 8 9, 11, 12, 13[2], 16, 20, 22, 24[1], 25

cyclide, sai'klid[1], *C M*[1] *W*[1], 3[2], 5 7, 12, 15, 16[1] 21 23 24 25 —sai'klaid[2], *W*[2], 3[1], 6, 8, 9, 11, 16[2], 20, 22,—sik'laid, *M*[2]

cymose, sai'mōs *C E I W*[1], 1 3, 4, 5 6, 7 8 11, 12 15, 19 20 21, 22, 23, 25 —sai-mōs' *M W*[2] 24,—sai'mōz, *S*, 2, 16, 17, 18 —sı-mōs', *Wr*, 9

cymry, sim'rı[1] 5[1], 7, 9[1], 22, 24[2], 25 —kim'rı[2], *C I M W Wr*, 1, 3 5[2], 6, 8 9[2], 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 20, 21, 23, 24[1] —kum'rı, *E.*

cynosure, sai'no-shūr[1], *W*[1], 1[1], 3, 4 5, 6 8, 15, 16[1], 20 22 24[1], 25,—sin'o-shūr[2] *W*[2] 1[2], 7, 12 16[2], 23, 24[2] —sai'no-shiur, *C*[1] 9, 21 —sin'o-shiur, *C*[2] —sain'u-siūr *E* —sai'no-ʒūr, *I* —sin'o-siur, *M*[1],—sai'no-siur, *M*[2], 19 —sai'nō-ʒur, *S*, 2 11, 17, 18 —sai'nə-siūr, *Wr*[1],—sin'ə-siūr, *Wr*[2] —sai'-no-ziūr, 13[1] —sin'o-ziūr, 13[2]

czar, zār, *C. E I*[1] *M S W*[1] *Wr*, 1, 3, 5 6 7, 8 9, 11 12, 13, 14. 15, 16, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25 —tsār, *I*[2] *W*[2]

dado, dē'do[1] *M*, 3 5, 7 8, 9, 11, 15, 20, 22 23 25 —dā'do[2], 2 6 12 16 —dē'dō, *C E I S W*[1], 1, 4, 13, 14, 17, 18, 19, 21, 24 —dā'dō *W.*[2] *Wr*

daguerreotype, də-ger'o-taip, *C M W Wr*, 1, 2 3, 4, 5 6 7, 8 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 21, 22, 23, 24 25 —də-ger're-o-taip, *E* 9, 18, 19, 20 —da-gūr'e-taip, *I*, 17 —da-ger'e-taip, *S*, 12

dahlia, dāl'yə *W*[1] 2 5 6 7 12 14, 15 20, 23, 25,—dā'liə *C M*[2] 4 16 21,—dēl'ı-ə *E*, 18 19 —da'li-ə *I*, 3 —dē'liə *M*[1] 9, 11 13[1] —dā'liə *M*[2] —dē'li-ə, *S* 17 —dēl'yə *W*[2], 13[2] —dal'yə, *W*[2], 22, 24 —dā'li-ə, *Wr*, 8

dais, dē'ıs *C E I M*[2] *S W*[1] *Wr* 1, 3 5 6 7 8 9, 11 12 13 14 15, 16 20 21, 22 23, 24 25 —dēs *M.*[1] *W*[2]

dandelion, dan'dı-lai'ən *C I M W* 1 2 4 5 6 7 8, 9 11, 12 13, 14 15 16, 18, 20 21, 22 23 24[1] 25 —dan-de-lai'un, *E*, 19 —dan'dı-lai'en, *S.*, 3 17,—dan-dı-lai'ən, *Wr*,—dan'də-lain 24[2]

daunt, dānt[1], *C*[1] *W*[1] *Wr*, 4, 6 7, 9, 12, 15, 20 21, 22 23, 25 —dēnt[2], *C*[2] *E I. M S W*[2], 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 11, 13, 14 16, 17, 18, 19, 24

deaf, def, *C*[1] *E. I M. S W Wr*, 1, 2 3, 4 5, 6 7, 8 9 11, 12 13 14 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 23, 24, 25,—dīf, *C*[2]

debacle, dı-bak'l[1] *C W*[2] 1[1], 3 5, 6, 15, 21, 22, 24[1], 25 —dı-bā'kl[2], *W*[1] *Wr*, 1[2] 8 16, 20, 23, 24[2] —de-bā'kl *E* 7, 12 —dı-ba'kl, *I*,—dı-bāk'l, *M*, 9, 11, 13,—de-bak'l, *S*

debauchee, deb'o-shī', *C W Wr*, 5 6, 7, 9, 15, 20 21, 22, 23 24[1], 25[1],—dē'bo-shē', 12, 24[2], 25[2] —deb'ō-chī, *E*, 8, 11 —de'bo-shī, *I*, 1, 16 —deb-o-shī', *M*, 3 —deb'o-shī', *S* —de-bō-chī', 13[1],—de-bō-shī', 13[2]

decanal, dek'ə-nal *C E S W*[1] *Wr*[1], 2, 3, 4, 12, 14, 17 18 19, 20 21, 22, 23 24 25 —dı-kē'nəl' *M. W*[2] *Wr*[2], 5, 6, 8, 9, 11, 13, 15 16,—dī'kan-al, *I*, 1.

decantation, dī'kan-tē'shən, *C E I M S W*, 1, 2 3, 4 5 6 7 8 9, 11, 12, 13 15 16, 17 18, 19 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25 —dek'ən-tē'shən *Wr.*

declinatory, dı-klai'nə-to-rı, *C M W*, 1 2, 4 5, 6, 7, 9 13[1], 15, 16 20 21, 22, 23, 24, 25 —de-klain'ə-tūr-ı, *E S*, 14, 19,—dı-klain'ə-tor-ı, *I*, 3, 11, 18 —dı-klin'ə-to-rı, *Wr.*, 8 12 —de-klin'ə-tər-ı, 17 —de-klai'-nə-tər-ı, 13

decollation, dek'ə-lē'shən, *Wr* 1, 6, 7, 8, 14, 15, 17, 20, 22 —dī-ke-lē'shən, *C*, 2, 4, 21, 23, 25 —dī-kel-lē'shun, *E*, 3 —dī-kel-lē'shen *I* —dī'ke-lē'shən *M* 5, 9 11, 16 —dek'el-lē'shun, *S*, 12, 18, 19,—dī'kə-lē'shən, *W.*, 24.

decomposite, dī'kem-pez'ıt, 3 6 7, 14, 20, 22, 25 —dī-kəm-pez'ıt *C. W*[1] *Wr*, 8 12, 21 23 24 —dī-kem'pez-ıt, *E I S*, 1, 13,—dī-kem'po-zit, *M*, 5, 9, 11, 15, 16,—dı-kem'po-zit, *W*[2]

decorous, dı-kō'rus[1], *C*[1] *W*[1], 1[1], 3[1] 5[2], 6 7, 11, 15, 21, 25[1],—dek'o-rus[2] *C*[2] *W*[2], 1[2], 2, 3[2], 5[1], 9, 16, 20, 23 25[2] —de-kōr'us, *E*[1] *S*, 12, 14, 17 —dek'ə-rus, *E*[2], 19 —dī-kō'rus *I*, 4 18 —de-kō'rəs, *M*[1] —dek'o-rəs *M*[2] —dı-kō'rəs *Wr*[1], 8, 22, 24[1],—dek'ə-rəs, *Wr*[2], 13, 24[2].

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witenagemot, wit'ə-nə-gı-mōt', *W*, 1, 5, 6, 7, 8, 15, 16, 20, 22, 24, 25,—wit'e-nə-ge-mōt', *C Wr*, 2, 3, 11, 12, 13, 18, 23 —wit'en-ag-e-mōt, *E*, 19,—wit'en-ag'e-mōt, *S*, 9, 17, 21
withe, with, *C*[1] *I*[1] *W*[1] *Wr*, 1[1], 3, 4, 5[1], 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13[1], 15, 17, 19, 21, 22, 24, 25,—waith, *C*[2] *S W*[2], 1[2], 2, 5[2], 6, 13[2], 16, 20, 23, —with, *E*, 13[2] —waith, *I*[2]
withy, with'ı, *C*[1] *E*[1] *I S*[2] *W*[1] *Wr*, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12, 13, 15, 16 17, 18, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25 —with'ı, *E*[2] *S*[1] *W*[2], 19,—wai'thı, *C*[2], 20
wombat, wem'bat, *C E S*[2] *W Wr*, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13 15[1], 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25 —wūm'bat, *I*, 15[2] —wūm'at, *S*[1]
wont, wunt, *C I S W*[1] *Wr*, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12, 15, 16[2], 17 20, 21 22, 23, 24[1], 25 —wōnt, *E W*[2], 5, 13, 14, 16[1], 18, 19, 24[2]
worsted, wus'ted, *C E I S*[1] *W*[1], 4[1], 7, 8, 9, 11, 13, 16, 18 21, 25 —wur'sted *S*[2] *W*[2], 17, 19,—wūrs'ted, *Wr*, 1, 2, 3, 4[2], 5, 6, 12, 15, 20, 22, 23, 24
wound, wūnd[1] *C*[1] *E I S W*[1] *Wr*[1], 1, 2, 3, 4[1], 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24[1] —waund[2], *C*[2] *W*[2] *Wr*[2], 4[2], 16, 18 24[2], 25
wrath, rath —rūth, *C*[1] *I*[2] *W*[1] *Wr*[1], 1[2] 2, 3, 4, 6 7, 9, 12, 14, 15 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25 —rēth, *E I*[1] *S W*[2] *Wr*[2], 1[1], 5, 8, 11, 13, 16, 17, 18, 22
xiphoid, zif'oid, *C E I S W*[1] *Wr*[1], 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 9, 11 12, 13 15, 16 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25 —zai'foid, *W*[2] *Wr*[2], 2
yapok, yə-pek', *W* —yap'ək, *C I Wr*, 4, 5, 6 8, 11, 12, 15, 16 17, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25 —yū'pek, *E*, 2 3, 9
yapon, yē'pen[1], *I*[1] *W*[2], 6, 9 24[2] —yap'en[2], *Wr* 3, 4, 5 8, 12, 15, 16, 20, 22 23 24[1], 25. —yē'pən, *C I*[2] *W*[1], 21 —yūp'ōn, *E*, 2, 11
yolk, yōk[1], *C E I S W*[1] *Wr* 1 2, 3 4, 5, 8 9, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16 17, 18 20, 21, 22, 24,—yōlk[2], *W*[2], 7 12, 19, 23, 25
zebrine, zī'brın, *C W*[2], 3, 6 7, 15, 16, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25,—zī'brain, *E I S W*[1], 5, 8, 9, 12, 13
zenith, zī'nıth[1], *C I W*[1] *Wr*, 1[1], 2, 3, 4 6, 7, 14, 15, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25 —zen'ıth[2], *E S W*[2], 1[2], 5, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 16, 18
Zouave, zu-ūv', *C I*[1] *W Wr*, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 8, 9, 12, 13[1], 14, 15 16, 17 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25 —zwūv, *E*[1] *I*[2] *S*[1], 13[2] —zū'ūv, *E*[2] *S*[2], 11
zufolo, zū'fo-lō[1], *C W*[1] *Wr*, 2, 3, 4, 5 6 8, 12, 15, 19, 20, 21 22 23 24, 25,—zū'fe-lō, *E I*, 9, 11 —tsū'fo-lō[2], *W*[2], 16
zygapophysis, zig'ə-pof'ı-sis, *I W*, 3, 6, 12, 15 16 17 18, 20, 22, 23, 24[1], 25 —zai'gə-pof'ı-sis, *C E*, 2, 4, 5, 9, 13, 21, 24[2],—zig'a-pof'ı-sis, *S*, 8, 19

RULES FOR THE SIMPLIFICATION OF SPELLING.

THE following rules, approved by the SIMPLIFIED SPELLING BOARD and recommended for immediate use, are reprinted from Circular No 23, issued by the Board.

"Rule" here means simply a recommendation that applies to a number of words having the same irregularity of spelling. In some cases the rule is restricted to a limited number of words in the class. Any one who chooses to extend the rule at once to all the words of a given class is of course free to do so

After each rule is given a list, either of all the words affected (if they are not many), or of all the words mentioned in the original rule, or of a few examples of the large number covered by the rule In the latter case "Ex." ("Examples") is prefixed, and "etc." is added. If the official recommendation applies to all words containing the *letter, sequence of letters, or suffix affected, in the pronunciation* indicated, the word RULE is printed in capitals. For some small classes and for isolated amendments no rule is here given

1. **ae, æ,** or **e,** not final RULE· Choose **e.** Ex : *Anesthetic, chimera, era, esthetic, ether, medieval, paleontology,* etc
2. **-bt,** with **b** silent RULE· Omit **b.** *Det, dettor, dout, indetted, redout, redouted, redoutable*
3. **ea** pronounced as short **e.** RULE. Drop **a.** Ex · *Hed, spred, sted, tred, thret, helth, welth, dremt, ment, plesant,* etc.
4. **ea** pronounced as **â,** before **r.** RULE. Drop **e.** *Harken, hart, harth*
5. **-ed** or **'d** pronounced **-d.** RULE. Use simple **d** in all cases (reducing a double consonant). Ex *Aimd, armd, burnd, deemd, dimd, feld, fild, hangd, raind, stird, veild,* etc
6. **-ed** or **-t,** the preceding single consonant being doubled before **-ed** (*-pped, -ssed*) and left single before **-t** (*-pt, -st*) RULE. Choose **-t** in all cases Ex . *Dipt, dript, dropt, stept, stopt, blest, prest, mist, blusht, washt, wisht, lockt, packt,* etc
7. **-ence** or **-ense** (Latin *-ensa*) Rule Choose **-ense.** *Defense, offense, pretense* Also *license* (Latin *-entia*)
8. **-ette** or **-et.** RULE. Choose **-et.** Ex *Coquet, epaulet, etiquet, omelet, quartet, quintet, septet, sextet,* etc
9. **gh** or **f.** Rule Choose **f.** *Draft,* not *draught*
10. **-gh** silent (1) **-ough** or **-ow** (pronounced **au**). Rule: Choose **-ow.** *Plow* (2) **-ough** or **-o** (pronounced **ō** or **o**). Rule. Choose **-o.** *Altho, tho, thoro, boro, -boro* (in place-names), *furlo* (3) **-ough** or **-o** (pronounced **ū**) *Through, thro', thro* Rule Choose *thro,* but advance it now to *thru*
11. **-ice** unstressed, pronounced **-is.** RULE Spell **-is.** Ex : *Artifis, coppis, cornis, crevis, edifis, justis, notis, servis,* etc
12. **-ile** unstressed, pronounced **-il.** RULE Omit **e.** Ex *Agil, futil, servil,* etc Retain **-ile** when the **i** is not pronounced short.
13. **-ine** unstressed, pronounced **-in.** RULE Omit **e.** Ex : *Determin, doctrin, engin, examin, genuin, imagin, pristin,* etc. Retain **-ine** when the **i** is not pronounced short
14. **-ise** unstressed, pronounced **-is.** RULE Omit **e.** *Anis, mortis, practis, premis, promis, treatis*
15. **-ise** or **-ize** (from Greek), suffix of verbs RULE. Choose **-ize.** Ex · *Civilize, criticize, exorcize, legalize, organize,* etc
16. **-ite** unstressed, pronounced **-it.** RULE Omit **e.** Ex · *Apposit, definit, infinit, opposit, preterit, requisit,* etc Retain **-ite** when the **i** is not pronounced short
17. **-ive** unstressed, pronounced **-iv.** RULE Omit **e.** Ex · *Activ, adjectiv, detectiv, executiv, motiv, nativ, progressiv,* etc.
18. **-ll** or **-l** (**-ill** or **-il**). RULE Choose **-l.** *Distil, fulfil, instil:* like *until, compel, impel,* etc
19. **-ll-** or **-l-** (**-ill-** or **-il-, -ull-** or **-ul-**) before **-ful** or **-ness.** RULE Choose **-l.** *Skilful, wilful, dulness, fulness*
20. **-mb** with **b** silent. Rule Omit **b.** *Crum, dum, lam, lim, num, thum*
21. **-mn** with **n** silent Rule· Omit **n.** *Autum, colum, solem*
22. **oe, œ,** or **e,** not final RULE Choose **e.** Ex · *Ecumenical, esophagus, phenix, subpena,* etc , like *economy, solecism,* etc
23. **-our** or **-or.** RULE Choose **-or.** Ex *Ardor, candor, clamor, color, favor, flavor, honor, humor, labor, rumor, tumor, valor, vigor,* etc ; also, *arbor, harbor, neighbor,* etc
24. **ph** or **f.** Rule Choose **f.** *Fantasm, fantasy fantom, sulfate, sulfur,* like *fancy, frantic, frenzy, coffer, coffin,* etc , which originally had *ph*
25. **ph** pronounced **f.** Rule: Use **f.** *Camfor, cifer, alfabet, diafram, pamflet, autograf, bibliografy, biografy, fonograf, fotograf, paragraf, telegraf, telefone*
26. **-rr** or **-r.** RULE. Choose **r.** *Bur, pur,* like *cur, fur, blur, slur, spur, car, far, fir, stir,* etc
27. **-re** or **-er.** RULE Choose **-er.** Ex · *Accouter, center, fiber, meter, miter, niter, saltpeter, scepter, sepulcher, somber, specter, theater,* etc.; like *diameter, number,* etc
28. **s** or **z** (in the root). Rule Choose **z.** *Apprize, assize, comprize, enterprize, raze, surprize, teazel* (See also Rule 15)
29. **s** medial, silent Rule. Drop **s.** *Aile, ile, ilet, iland*
30. **-ue** silent, after **-g.** Rule Omit **-ue.** *Catalog, decalog, demagog, pedagog, prolog, colleag, leag, harang, tung*
31. **-ve** after **l** or **r.** RULE: Omit **-e.** Ex *Delv, shelv, twelv, selvs, carv, curv, nerv, serv, deserv, reserv, starv,* etc

The Simplified Spelling Board.

The Simplified Spelling Board was organized January 12, 1906, to promote, by systematic and continued effort, the gradual simplification and regulation of English spelling

The original members of the Board were eleven, nineteen more were elected at the time of organization, and the others at intervals since Twelve have died There are forty-one members, including ten who represent other English-speaking countries — England, Scotland, Wales, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Australia, and New Zealand

All the British and some of the American members of the Simplified Spelling Board are members also of the Simplified Spelling Society of Great Britain, organized in September, 1908

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GLOSSARY OF FOREIGN WORDS, PHRASES, ETC.,

CURRENT IN ENGLISH LITERATURE AND LAW.

NOTE —The abbreviations immediately following the several foreign terms given and explained below indicate for each case the language to which the expression belongs Thus, L stands for Latin, Gr. for Greek, F for French, It for Italian, Sp for Spanish, G for German The foreign authors quoted from, together with their works referred to, are indicated by abbreviations explained in the following table

A Gell = Aulus Gellius
Auson = D Magnus Ausonius
Auson *Sap Sent* — Sapientum Sententiæ
Cæs = Caius Julius Cæsar
Cæs *B C* — Bellum Civile
Cæs *B G* — Bellum Gallicum
Cato Dionysius See DION CATO
Cic = M Tullius Cicero
Cic *Att* — Epistulæ ad Atticum
Cic *Brut* — Brut sive de Claris Oratoribus
Cic *Cat* — Orationes in Catilinam
Cic *De Amic* — De Amicitiâ
Cic *De Or* — De Oratore
Cic *Fam* or *Ep ad Fam* — Epistulæ ad Familiares
Cic *Fin* — De Finibus
Cic *Læl* — Lælius, or De Amicitiâ
Cic *Leg* — De Legibus
Cic *Lig* — Oratio pro Ligario
Cic *Manil* — Oratio pro Lege Manilià
Cic *Mil* — Oratio pro Milone
Cic *N D* — De Deorum Naturâ
Cic *Off* — De Officiis
Cic *Or* — Orator
Cic *Par* or *Parad* — Paradoxa Stoicorum
Cic *Phil* — Orationes Philippicæ in M Antonium
Cic *Tusc* — Tusculanæ Disputationes
Claud = Claudius or Claudianus
Claud *IV Cons Hon* — De Quarto Consulatu Honorii
Claud *VI Cons Hon* — De Sexto Consulatu Honorii
Curt = Q Curtius Rufus
Dion Cato = 'The name inscribed on a collection of distichs — De Moribus, etc — probably of the third or fourth century" (HARPER'S DICT)
Enn = Q Ennius
Hier = Hieronymus
Hier *Ep* — Epistulæ
Hom = Homer
Hom *Il* — Iliad
Hom *Od* — Odyssey
Hor = Q Horatius Flaccus
Hor *A P* — De Arte Poeticâ
Hor *C* — Carmina (Odæ)
Hor *Ep* — Epistulæ
Hor *Epod* — Epodi
Hor *S* — Satiræ
Just. = Justinianus
Just *Inst* — Institutiones
Juv = D Junius Juvenalis
Liv = Titus Livius
Luc = M Annæus Lucanus
Luc *Phar* — Pharsalia
Lucret = T Lucretius Carus
Macr = Aurelius Theodosius Macrobius
Macr *S* or *Sat* — Saturnalia
Manil = M Manilius
Manil *Astron* — Astronomica
Mart = M Valerius Martialis
Næv = C Nævius
Nep = Cornelius Nepos
Nep *Epam* — Epaminondas
Ov = P Ovidius Naso
Ov *A A* — Ars Amatoria
Ov *Am* or *Amor* — *Amores*
Ov *Cons* — Consolatio
Ov *F* — Fasti
Ov *Her* — Heroides
Ov *M* — Metamorphoses
Ov *P* or *Pont* — Epistulæ ex Ponto
Ov *R A* or *Rem Am* — Remedia Amoris
Ov *Tr* or *Trist* — Tristia
Pers = A Persius Flaccus
Petr or Petron = Petronius Arbiter
Petr *Fr* — Fragmenta
Petr *S* or *Sat* — Satiræ
Phædr = T Phædrus
Plaut = T Maccius Plautus
Plaut *Am* or *Amph* — Amphitruo
Plaut *Asin* — Asinaria
Plaut *Aul* — Aulularia
Plaut *Bacch* — Bacchides
Plaut *Cas* — Casina
Plaut *Cist* — Cistellaria
Plaut *Merc* — Mercator
Plaut *Mil* or *Mil Glor* — Miles Gloriosus
Plaut *Pers* — Persa
Plaut *Pœn* — Pœnulus
Plaut *Pseud* — *Pseudolus*
Plin = C Plinius Secundus (Major)
Plin *H N* — Historia Naturalis.
Plin = C Plinius Cæcilius Secundus (Minor)
Plin *Ep* — Epistulæ
Plin *Pan* — Panegyricus
Plutarch *Reg et Imp Apoph* — Regum et Imperatorum Apophthegmata
Prop = Sex Aurelius Propertius
Pub Syr = Publius Syrus
Quint = M T Quintilianus
Quint *Decl* — Declamationes
Quint *Inst* or *Inst Or* — Institutiones Oratoræ
Sall = C Sallustius Crispus
Sall *C* or *Cat* — Catilina
Sall *Ep de Re Pub* — Duæ Epistulæ de Re Publicâ Ordinandâ
Sen = M Annæus Seneca
Sen *Apoc* — Apocolocyntosis
Sen *Ben* — De Beneficiis
Sen *Brev Vit* — De Brevitate Vitæ
Sen *De Tranquil Anim* — De Tranquillitate Animi
Sen *Ep* — Epistulæ
Sen *Epigr* — Epigrammata
Sen *Herc Fur* — Hercules Furens
Sen *Hipp* — Hippolytus or Phædra
Sen *Lud Mort* — Ludus de Morte Claudii Cæsaris
Sen *Med* — Medea
Sen *Octav* — Octavia
Sen *Q N* — Quæstiones Naturales
Sen *Thyest* — Thyestes
Suet = C Suetonius Tranquillus
Suet *Aug* — Octavius Augustus Cæsar
Suet *Cæs* — Julius Cæsar
Suet *Claud* — Claudius Cæsar
Suet *Ter* — Terentius
Suet *Tib* — Tiberius
Tac = C Cornelius Tacitus
Tac *A* — Annales
Tac *Agric* — Agricola
Tac *H* — Historia
Ter = P Terentius Afer
Ter *Ad* or *Adelph* — Adelphi
Ter *And* — Andria
Ter *Eun* — Eunuchus
Ter *Heaut* — Heautontimorumenos
Ter *Phorm* — Phormio
Tert = Q Septimius Florens Tertullianus
Tert *Carn Christ* — De Carne Christi
Tert *De Pudic* — De Pudicitiâ
Verg = P Vergilius Maro
Verg *Æ* — Æneis
Verg *E* — Eclogæ
Verg *G* — Georgica

Foreign words and phrases of frequent occurrence in English literature and law will be found explained in their proper alphabetic order in the body of this dictionary Such will not be repeated here

Those who consult the present pages will perhaps need occasionally to remember that a phrase required may be entered here in an alphabetic place not answering to that which the form of the phrase as encountered by them in reading would regularly demand Foreign expressions, as found quoted by different authors, not infrequently vary in the order of their words (Care has been taken to conform to the best text accessible in each case, tho it has not always been possible to trace quotations to their original sources)

Many foreign phrases, in actual English quotation, have been wrested more or less from their proper original meaning, and phrases, such as mottoes of institutions and of persons, have from time to time been constructed with little reference to pure classic usage

a, ab

a, ab. [L] From by — **ab actu ad posse valet consecutio** (or **illatio**), from what has been to what may be the inference holds — **ab amicis honesta petamus** (Cic *De Amic* 44), we must ask from friends what they can with honor grant

à. [F] At in, on by, with — **à beau jeu, beau retour,** "Tit for tat" used in the spirit of retaliation rather than in the friendly sense of 'One good turn deserves another"

a. [F] Has 3d per sing present of *avoir*, to have — **a beau mentir qui vient de loin,** he who comes from far can afford to lie there will be no one to expose him — **a beau se lever tard qui a le bruit de se lever matin,** one may get up late if one has the name of getting up early

abends wird der Faule fleissig [G] In the evening the lazy man becomes diligent

a beneplacito [It] At pleasure, at one's will

abeunt studia in mores. [L] Ov *Her* 15 83 One's habitual pursuits pass over into character

ab hoc et ab hâc et ab illâ. [L] Of this man and of this woman and of that woman referring to the confused chatter of gossips — **ab igne ignem** (Cic *Off* 1, 16, 52), fire from fire — **ab intestato** (*Law*), from an (or the) intestate person — **ab invito,** by or from an unwilling party hence unwillingly

abiit, excessit, evasit, erupit [L] Cic *Cat* 2, 1, 1 He has gone off, departed, escaped, broken away

ab imo pectore. [L] From the bottom of the heart — **ab inconvenienti,** from the inconvenience involved an argument having much weight in law — **ab incunabulis** (Liv 4 36) from the cradle

à bis ou à blanc [F] In one way or another, 'by hook or by crook" at all hazards

à bon chat, bon rat [F] To good cat, good rat well-matched (Cp 'Diamond cut diamond)

abondance de bien ne nuit pas. [F] "You can not have too much of a good thing'

a bon droit. [F] With justice (Cp "By good rights") — **à bon marché,** at a good bargain cheap

ab origine. [L] From the origin from the beginning

a bove majori discit arare minor. [L] From the older ox the younger learns to plow

ab ovo usque ad mala [L] Hor *S* 1, 3, 6 From the egg to the apples, hence, from beginning to end among the Romans the meal began with eggs and ended with apples

à bras ouverts [F] With open arms

à brûle-pourpoint [F] [So as] to burn the doublet [with the pistol], hence, in close proximity in one's teeth unreservedly [fedness

absence d'esprit. [F] Absence of mind, absent-mind-

absens hæres non erit. [L] The absent man will not be heir (Cp Out of sight, out of mind")

absente reo [L] In the absence of the defendant

absit invidia [L] Let there be no ill will no offense intended originally used in the presence of the jealous divinity supposed to punish a boastful or a presumptuous word The expression was a form of deprecatory prayer — **absit omen,** may there be no [ill] omen, as, for example, in the word one has just used

absque [L] Without — **a. argento omnia vana,** without money all is vain (Cp Money makes the mare go") — **a. hoc,** without this — **a impetitione vasti** [LL], without impeachment of waste [or liability to suit for waste] a legal phrase introduced into old leases See under IMPEACHMENT — **a ullâ conditione,** without any condition, unconditionally — **a. ullâ fraude,** without any fraud [They abound in delightful faults

abundant dulcibus vitiis [L] Quint *Inst* 10 1, 129

ab universali ad particulare [L] From the universal to the particular See PROPOSITION, in vocabulary

— **ab uno disce omnes** (Verg *Æ* 2 65), from one learn all from one individual [as example] learn the character of the class — **ab urbe conditâ,** from the founding of the city [Rome, about 753 B C] a date from which Romans reckoned time

abusus non tollit usum. [L] Abuse does not do away with use that a thing is sometimes abused is no reason for giving up its legitimate use

a cader va chi troppo alto (or **in alto**) **sale.** [It] He goes to fall who climbs too high

a cælo usque ad centrum [L] From the heavens to the center [of the earth] indicating in law the extent of a landowner's possessions

a capite ad calcem [L] From head to heel

a casa (or **ad arca**) **aperta il giusto pecca** [It] When house (or chest) is open the honest man sins a reason for putting away temptation — **a causa perduta** (or **persa**) **parole assai,** there is plenty of talk when the cause is lost or advice comes too late

accedas ad curiam. [L] You may go to the court [a higher court] writ granting an appeal [inate himself

accusare nemo se debet [L] No one is bound to crim-

à chaque oiseau son nid est beau. [F] To each bird of the air its own nest is fair Cp AD OGNI UCCELLO, etc — **à chaque saint sa chandelle,** to every saint his candle let every one have his due honor propitiate every interest — **à cheval,** on horseback — **à compte,** on account in part payment — **à corps perdu,** headlong at breakneck speed — **à coups de bâton,** with blows of a stick or cudgel — **à coup sûr,** with certainty, without fail — **à couvert,** under cover, sheltered

a cruce salus [L] Salvation is from the cross

actio ad (or **in**) **distans.** [L] Action at a distance, or without contact — **actio personalis moritur cum personâ** (*Law*), a personal action, or right of personal action, dies with the person [public

actum est de republicâ [L] It is all over with the re-

actum ne agas [L] Ter *Phorm* 2, 3 72 Do not do what is done, do a thing and have done with it used by Terence as a proverb

actus me invito factus, non est meus actus [L] An act I do against my will is not my act

ad. [L] To, toward with regard to — **ad abundantiorem cautelam** (*Law*), for greater caution — **ad arbitrium,** at will — **ad astra per aspera,** to the stars through bolts and bars motto of the State of Kansas — **ad baculum,** to the rod in reference to an appeal to penalties rather than to reason — **ad captandum vulgus,** to catch the crowd — **ad clerum,** to the clergy — **ad crumenam,** to the purse — **ad damnum** (*Law*), to the damage in pleading the part of a writ that contains a statement of the amount of the plaintiff's injury

adde parum parvo, magnus acervus erit. [L] Add little to little and there will be a great heap

à demi. [F] Half to the extent of one-half, half or by halves imperfectly

a Deo et rege. [L] From God and the king

ad extremum [L] At last to the last degree — **ad extremum virium,** to the utmost of the powers — **ad finem,** to the end at or near the end — **ad gustum,** to the taste [pute is still undecided

adhuc sub judice lis est [L] Hor *A P* 78 The dis-

adieu la voiture, adieu la boutique. [F] Farewell coach farewell shop, all is over — **adieu paniers, vendanges sont faites,** farewell, baskets the vintage is over

ad ignorantiam [L] To ignorance said of an appeal based upon an opponent's ignorance of facts — **ad inquirendum** (*Law*) for inquiry designating a judicial writ — **ad instar,** after the fashion of — **ad internecionem,** to extermination

à la

à discrétion. [F] At discretion, without limit

ad judicium [L] To the judgment to common sense — **ad Kalendas Græcas** (Suet *Aug* 87), at the Greek calends, never, as the Greeks had no calends — **ad literam,** to the letter minutely exact — ***ad majorem Dei gloriam,*** for the greater glory of God an expression occurring frequently in the decrees of the Council of Trent adopted by the Jesuits as their motto — **ad misericordiam,** to pity' said of an appeal or argument — **ad modum,** after the manner of — **ad oculos,** to the eyes, visibly, as, a demonstration *ad oculos*

ad ogni uccello suo nido è bello [It] To each bird of the air its own nest is fair Cp À CHAQUE OISEAU, etc

adorer le veau d'or. [F] To worship the golden calf

ad patres [L] [Gathered] to his fathers dead — **ad perpetuam rei memoriam,** for the perpetual remembrance of the thing — **ad populum,** to the people to popular passion or prejudice — **ad quod damnum** (*Law*), to what damage — **ad referendum,** for reference, for further consideration

à droite [F] To the right, to the right hand

adscriptus glebæ. [L] Bound to the soil said of a serf

ad sectam [L] *Law* At suit of — **ad summum,** to the highest point or amount — **ad terminum qui præterit** (*Law*), to or for the time which is past — **ad unguem factus homo** (Hor *S* 1, 5, 32), a man finished to the finger-nail, highly cultivated man perfect gentleman — **ad unum omnes,** all to a man — **ad usum,** according to custom commonly abbreviated *ad us* — **ad usum Delphini,** see IN USUM DELPHINI [sity, equal to prosperity

adversis major, par secundis [L] Superior to adver-

ad vitam aut culpam. [L] For life or during good behavior — **ad vivum,** to the life, to the quick

ægrescitque medendo [L] Verg *Æ* 12, 46 And he grows worse by the remedy (Cp 'The remedy is worse than the disease") [A sick man's empty dreams

ægri somnia vana. [L] Adapted from Hor *A P* 7

ægroto dum anima est, spes esse dicitur. [L] Cic *Att* 9, 10 While there is life in the sick man there is said to be hope

æquam memento rebus in arduis servare mentem. [L] Hor *C* 2, 3, 1 Remember to preserve a tranquil mind amid difficulties

æquitas sequitur legem. [L] Equity follows the law.

æquo animo. [L] With equal [tranquil] mind

ære perennius. [L] Hor *C* 3, 30, 1 More enduring than bronze or brass

æs triplex. [L] Hor *C.* 1, 3, 9 Triple brass, strong armor

ætatis suæ [L] Of his (or her) age

affaire d'amour. [F] Love-affair — **affaire d'honneur,** affair of honor — **affaire du cœur,** affair of the heart

afflavit Deus, et dissipantur [L] God blew upon them and they are scattered See FLAVIT JEHOVAH, etc

à fin. [F] Same as À LA FIN incorrect form

afin de. [F] To the end that, in order to — **afin que,** to the end that

à fleur d'eau. [F] Level with the water — **à fleur de terre,** to the ground level — **à fond,** to the bottom thoroughly — **à forfait,** depending on chance or on a condition — **à gauche,** to the left, to the left hand — **à genoux,** on one's knees [on the business in hand

age quod agis [L] Do what you are doing concentrate

à grands frais [F] At great expense — **à haute voix,** aloud — **à huis clos,** with closed doors in private

aide-toi, le ciel t'aidera [F] Help yourself, and Heaven will help you

à la [F] To the at the according to in the style or fashion of etc used in phrases — **à l'abandon,** in confusion or disorder, at random — **à la belle étoile,** at the beautiful star under the stars — **à la bonne aventure,**

by good fortune by chance — **à la bonne heure,** good, excellent an exclamation of gratified surprize — **à l'abri,** under cover or shelter

á la burla, dejadla cuando más agrada. [Sp] In jesting, cease the jest while it still pleases

à la campagne. [F] In the country — **à la chasse** (*Mus*), in the manner of a hunting song applied to music embodying passages for the horn or suggestive of the hunt — **à la chinoise,** in the Chinese style — **a la dérobée,** by stealth — **à la faveur de,** by favor of — **à la fin,** to or at the end, finally — **à la française,** in the French style — **à la grecque,** in the Greek style — **à la guerre comme à la guerre,** in war as in war, one must suit oneself to the times or the situation — **à la lettre,** to the letter, literally — **à l'allemande,** according to the German fashion — **à l'américaine,** in the American style — **à la militaire,** in military style — **à l'anglaise,** in the English style — **à l'antique,** in antique style — **à la parisienne,** in the Parisian style — **à la reine,** in the queen's style noting a late Louis XV style of furniture — **à la romaine,** in the Roman manner — **à la russe,** in Russian style said of a meal at which the courses are served from another room or from other tables — **à la suisse,** in the Swiss style — **à la Tartuffe,** in the style of Tartuffe (the famous hypocrite of Molière's play of that name) — **à la volée,** on the wing, hurriedly, headlong — **à l'envi,** emulously, vying — **à l'espagnole,** in the Spanish style — **à l'extérieur,** on the outside, also, abroad — **à l'extrémité,** to the extremity, to the end of one's resources, to excess at the point of death — **à l'immortalité,** to immortality motto of the French Academy — **à l'improviste,** suddenly unawares — **à l'italienne,** in the Italian style — **à l'ordinaire,** as usual — **à l'outrance,** same as À OUTRANCE an incorrect form

In cookery, *à la* is employed in phrases denoting particular styles, as *à l'anglaise, à la française,* and in others indicating the presence of certain ingredients, seasonings, etc , as, **à la Bŕarnaise** (meat or fish served with a sauce consisting of chopped onions yolk of egg mixed with vinegar and oil or butter, and seasoned to taste), **à la bigarade** (with the flavor of the juice of a sour orange or its peel), **à la bonne femme** (in the manner of the housewife referring to a maigre soup made of fish, bouillon, legumes, etc), **à la bordelaise** (mixed with Bordeaux wine applied to preparations of the wine, as a sauce of garlic, shallots, or onions and chopped mushrooms), **à la Camerani** (in the manner of Camerani applied particularly to a rich chicken-liver soup), **à la Chateaubriand** (with maître d hôtel butter), **à la chevreuil** (with a highly seasoned sauce, as fillets of beef), **à la cipollata** (with highly flavored Italian sausages, or their filling of forcemeat), **à la cocotte** (heated and brought to table in a cocotte), **à la crapaudine** (describing a chicken or pigeon which, after the legs and wings have been removed, is flattened and broiled), **à la créole** (prepared with tomatoes), **à la Crolssy,** or **Crécy** (combined or flavored with carrots or turnips), **à la daube** (cooked in daube particularly braised dishes made of small square pieces of bacon or pork with sliced carrots onions, and turnips), **à la dauphine** (served with egg sauce), **à la Dauphiné** (according to the method of Dauphiné describing a thick soup containing various kinds of vegetables), **à la dauphinoise** (dipped into a thick sauce or covered with egg-yolk and bread-crums and then fried), **à la diable** (devilled, highly seasoned), **à la financiere** (denoting a kind of espagnole sauce with the flavor of truffles), **à la flamande** (in the Flemish style with cabbage, Brussels sprouts, and often sliced turnips and carrots), **à la florentine** (see À L'ITALIENNE), **à la gŕenevoise** (in the Genevese style applied to dishes, particularly of fish, cooked in champagne), **à la godiveau** (with meat-balls, generally of veal), **à la jardinière** (cooked with a variety of vegetables), **à la julienne** (containing different vegetables cut in strips applied to a clear meat soup and to French-fried potatoes), **à la Languedoc** (in the Languedoc style cooked in or served with olive oil), **à l'algérienne** (cooked with strips of raw ham said of poultry), **à l'allemande** (in the German style as quenelles of potatoes, prunes cooked in wine, sauerkraut garnish, etc), **à l'alsacienne** (in Alsatian fashion, as with onions and pork, or with pork and frankfurters), **à la lyonnaise** (fried with sliced onions, as potatoes), **à la macédoine** (with a variety of green vegetables), **à la Maintenon** (noting various methods of cooking chops, as covered with caul, ornamented with cockscombs and truffles served with a soubise with sauce à la financière, or with d'Uxelles sauce), **à la maître d'hôtel** (in the style of the master of the house applied to plain, substantial dishes, particularly those served with a sauce made of chopped parsley and butter, flavored with lemon juice), **à la Marengo** (with oil and some garlic), **à la Maryland** (with a sauce of butter, cream, and sometimes wine resembling à la Newburg but not so rich), **à la matelote** (with wine, oil, and a seasoning of herbs), **à la Meyerbeer** (shirred, as eggs, and served with broiled kidneys and truffle sauce), **à la milanaise** (see À L ITALIENNE) **à la mode** (see ALAMODE in vocabulary), **à la napolitaine** (see À L ITALIENNE), **à la neige** (like snow, as the beaten white of egg, or rice-balls), **à la Newburg** (with a sauce made of butter, cream, egg-yolk, and Madeira or sherry wine), **à l'anglaise** (in English fashion cooked in the simplest manner, tho not necessarily plain served with beurre a l anglaise), **à la normande** (served, generally, with apples), **à la Périgord** (made of or flavored with truffles), **à la polonaise** (containing red beets or red cabbage, as borsch, or Polish ragout), **à la poulette** (with the chicken served with white velouté sauce, particularly appropriate to poultry), **à la printanière** (containing spring vegetables, as a soup), **à la provençale** (with olive oil and a flavoring of garlic, tomatoes and onions being sometimes added), **à la ravigote** (noting a white sauce prepared with herbs, tarragon vinegar, pepper, yolk of egg, and mustard), **à la régence** (noting a brown sauce made of parsley, onions, mushrooms, and Madeira wine), **à la reine** (in the manner of the queen applied to a soup made from white chicken-meat pounded and reduced to a pulp), **à la serviette** (in or on a napkin said of dishes so served), **à la Soubise** (usually made largely of or strongly flavored with onions as a sauce used chiefly with lamb or mutton), **à la suisse** (in the Swiss style, as eggs baked with Gruyère cheese and cream) **à la tartare** (noting a sauce of mayonnaise dressing and chopped olives, capers, etc , also, dishes served with this sauce), **à l'aurore** (with the dawn noting a velouté sauce rendered pink with Armenian bole, or with lobster coral), **à la vert pré** (resembling a green meadow said of dishes having a green appearance from the vegetables therein), **à la ville roi** (dipped in a thick white sauce covered with yolk of egg and bread crums, and fried, also, any dish served with egg sauce), **a la vinaigrette** (with vinaigrette sauce), **à l'estragon** (prepared with tarragon), **à l'huile** (in oil), **à l'irlandaise** (in the Irish style with potatoes and, frequently cabbage), **à l'italienne** (in the Italian style noting dishes made of or served with macaroni or with ravioli, rendered savory with Parmesan cheese Variations of this phrase take their names from Italian towns — as Florence, Milan, and Naples — but in each case the method is practically the same)

alere flammam. [L] To feed the flame (*e g*, of zeal for learning) in this sense sometimes used as a motto for books

à levant [F] Same as AU LEVANT an incorrect form

al hombre bueno no le busquen abolengo. [Sp] No one explores a good man's pedigree [tried

alla tentanda via est. [L] A different way must be

alienatus a se. [L] Alienated from himself, of unsound mind insane

alieni appetens, sui profusus [L] Sall *C* 5, 4 Greedy of other people's possessions, lavish of his own — **alieni generis** (*Law*), of another kind — **alieni juris** (*Law*), of the law of another, subject to the authority of another — **alieni temporis flores,** blossoms of a bygone time

aliquando bonus dormitat Homerus. [L] Adapted from Hor *A P* 359 Even good Homer sometimes nods

aliquis in omnibus, nullus in singulis [L] Dabbler at all things, good for nothing at each particular thing

alis volat propriis. [L] She flies with her own wings the motto of Oregon

alitur vitium vivitque tegendo [L] Verg *G* 3, 454 Vice is nourished and lives by concealment

aliud corde premunt, aliud ore promunt. [L] They hide one thing in the heart, and speak another with the mouth

alla. [It] At, to the in the manner or style of according to — **alla certosa,** in the Carthusian style used of furniture with piqué designs — **all' alba,** at daybreak — **all' antico,** in ancient style — **alla polacca,** in the Polish style, in music, like a polonaise or polacca — a **Siciliana,** in the Sicilian manner, in shepherd's dress — **a. tedesca,** in the German manner — **a. vostra salute,** to your health — **a. zoppa,** haltingly, with a limp — **all' occorrenza,** in case of need

Allahu akbar [Ar] God is great

aller bride en main. [F] To go bridle-rein in hand, to proceed carefully to use circumspection

allez-vous-en! [F] Go! off with you! begone!

al piu [It] At most

alter ego. [L] Another self, a bosom friend — **alter ego est amicus,** a friend is a second self — **alter idem,** another self Cp TAMQUAM ALTER, etc

alterum alterius auxilio eget. [L] Sall *C* 1, 7 The one needs the help of the other — **alterum tantum.** Plaut *Ep* 3, 4, 85 As much again, twice as much

altius non tollendi [L] *Law* A servitude by which the owner of a house is restrained from carrying the building above a certain height — **altius tollendi,** the right to build as high as one may see fit

altum mare. [L] *Law* The high sea

à main armée. [F] Arms in hand by force of arms

a majori ad minus [L] From the larger to the smaller, from the greater to the lesser

amantium iræ amoris integratio est. [L] Ter *And* 3, 3, 23 Lovers' quarrels are a renewal of love

à ma puissance [F] To the best of my ability

amare et sapere vix deo conceditur. [L] Pub Syr 22 (Ribbeck's ed) To love and to be wise is scarcely granted even to a god

a maximis ad minima [L] From the greatest to the least [a short chain

à mŕchant chien court lien [F] For a dog that bites

âme de boue. [F] A soul of dirt, a contemptible person

à merveille. [F] Marvelously well wonderfully

amicus certus in re incertâ cernitur. [L] Ennius, *ap* Cic *De Amic* 17, 64 A stedfast friend is made manifest in a doubtful matter — **amicus curiæ,** a friend of the court, an adviser without personal interest in the case — **amicus humani generis,** a friend of the human race — **amicus Plato (or Socrates), sed magis amica veritas,** dear is Plato (or Socrates), but truth is dearer — **amicus usque ad aras,** a friend even to the altar, or to the point of self-immolation

ami de cour. [F] Court friend, hence, one not to be trusted — **ami du peuple,** friend of the people a title assumed by the French revolutionist, Marat, after the name of the paper which he edited — **ami jusqu'aux autels,** same as AMICUS USQUE AD ARAS

a minori ad majus [L] From the less to the greater

à moitié. [F] Half, or half and half — **à mon avis,** in my opinion

amor habendi [L] Love of having love of possession — **amor nummi,** love of the dollar — **amor patriæ,** love of country

amoto quæramus seria ludo. [L] Hor *S* 1, 1, 27 Jest aside, let us make our aims serious

amour fait beaucoup, mais argent fait tout. [F] Love is mighty, but money is almighty

anch' io son pittore. [It] I too am a painter attributed to Correggio looking at Raffael's *St Cecilia*

ancipitis usus [L] *Inter Law* Of double or doubtful use said of merchandise the contraband nature of which may have to be determined by its immediate destination

ancora salutis. [L] The anchor of salvation or safety — **ancora spei,** the anchor of hope

anerithmon gelasma [*ἀνηρίθμον γελασμα*] [Gr] Æschylus *Prom Vinct* 90 Innumerable laughter said of the waves of the sea

angelica vestis. [L] Angelic vesture a religious robe sometimes put on a layman at death [the tail

anguillam caudâ tenes. [L] It is an eel you hold by

anguis in herbâ. [L] Snake in the grass

animal disputans. [L] Disputatious animal

animal implume, bipes. [L] Two-legged, featherless animal Plato's description of man, Latinized

animis opibusque parati [L] Verg *Æ* 2, 799 Ready in soul and resource part of the twofold motto of South Carolina See *DUM SPIRO, SPERO*

animo capiendi [L] *Inter Law* With the intention of seizing — **animo et facto** (*Law*), both in intent and in fact — **animo et fide,** by courage and faith — **animo non astutiâ,** by courage, not by cunning

animum pictura pascit inani [L] Verg *Æ* 1, 464 He feeds his mind with an empty picture — **animum rege, qui nisi paret, imperat** (Hor *Ep* 1, 2, 62), rule your spirit, which sways unless it obeys

animus non deficit æquus [L] Hor *Ep* 1, 11, 30 There is not lacking an equable mind

an nescis longas regibus esse manus [L] Ov *Her* 16 (17), 166 Do you not know that kings have far-reaching hands? Cp "Kings have long arms'

anno ætatis suæ [L] In the year of his [or her] age — **anno Christi,** in the year of Christ — **anno salutis,** in the year of redemption — **anno urbis conditæ** (A U C), in the year of the founding of the city (*i e*, Rome)

annuit cœptis. [L] Verg *Æ* 9, 625 He [God] has favored our undertakings a motto on the reverse of the great seal of the United States

à nouvelles affaires, nouveaux conseils [F] For new occasions, new counsels

ante [L] Before, in space or time — **ante rem,** before the thing See REALISM, 1 (2), UNIVERSAL, *n*, 2 (1)

— **a. tubam tremor occupat artus** (Verg *Æ* 11, 424), before the trumpet sounds trembling takes possession of his limbs — **a. tuham trepidat,** before the trumpet sounds he trembles with fear — **a. victoriam ne canas triumphum,** do not chant your triumph before you conquer

à outrance. [F] To the bitter end to the last extremity sometimes improperly written *à l outrance*

a paribus. [L] From equals

a parte ante [LL] From the part before the part of duration preceding a given time — **a parte post,** from the part after the part of duration following a given time

à pas de gĉant [F] With giant stride — **à peindre,** worthy to be painted — **à perte de vue,** beyond the range of vision

aperto vivere voto [L] Pers 2, 7 To live with every wish [prayer] avowed without concealment of motive and purpose

à peu près. [F] Nearly

a pezzi. [It] In pieces, reduced to pieces — **a piacere,** at pleasure

à pied. [F] *On foot* [shame

á pobreza no hay vergüenza. [Sp] Poverty has no

à point. [F] To a nicety exactly, just enough — **à portée,** within range, hence, within one's capacity

a posse ad esse. [L] From possibility to actuality

apparatus belli. [L] Materials of war

apparent rari nantes in gurgite vasto [L] Verg *Æ* 1, 118 They appear, here and there, swimming in the vast whirlpool

appetitus rationi obediant. [L] Cic *Off* 1, 29, 102 Let the appetites obey the reason

après moi (or nous) le deluge [F] After me (or us) the deluge attributed to Louis XV, but originating with Mme de Pompadour

a prima vista. [It] At first sight

a primo ad ultimum [L] *From first to last*

à propos de bottes [F] Apropos of boots hence, without relevancy said humorously in introducing some unrelated topic — **à propos de rien,** apropos of nothing, with out pertinency [self for battle

aptat se pugnæ [L] Verg *Æ* 10, 588 He equips him-

aquâ et igne interdictus [L] Forbidden water and fire not allowed supply of water and fire, hence, ostracised or banished [flies

aquila non capit muscas [L] An eagle does not catch

arbiter bibendi [L] Toast-master

Arcades ambo. [L] Verg *Ecl* 7, 4 Arcadians both Vergil meant both, as being of Arcadia, skilled in music, but now the use is often ironical as in Byron's *Don Juan*, 4 92, "*Arcades ambo, id est*, blackguards both'

arcana cælestia. [L] Celestial mysteries — **arcana imperii,** state secrets

arc en ciel. [F] Rainbow

ardentia verba [L] Burning words

à rebours [F] Wrong side out, across the grain quite contrary — **à rez de chaussée,** even with the street or ground on the ground floor

argent comptant. [F] Ready money — **argent comptant porte médecine,** ready money is a master-medicine

argillâ quidvis imitaberis udâ [L] Hor *Ep* 2, 2, 8 You may mold moist clay to whatever shape you will

argumentum ad crumenam. [L] Argument to the purse — **argumentum baculinum,** argument to physical force club law

ariston metron [*ἄριστον μέτρον*] [Gr] A mean is best

à rivederci [It] Until we meet again au revoir

á Roma por todo [Sp] To Rome for everything

arrectis auribus. [L] Verg *Æ* 2, 303 With ears pricked up, attentively

ars artium omnium conservatrix [L] The art preservative of all the arts [printing] inscription on façade of Coster's house at Haarlem, 1440 — **ars est celare artem,** art consists in hiding art — **ars longa, vita brevis,** art is long, life is short translation of the first aphorism of Hippocrates

arte magistra. [L] Verg *Æ* 8, 442 Art being teacher, by the aid of art [perditæ, the lost arts

artes honorabit. [L] He (she) will honor the arts — **artes artium baccalaureus.** [L] Bachelor of Arts, A B — **artium magister,** Master of Arts, A M

a salti. [It] By fits and starts

asbestos gelos [*ἄσβεστος γέλως*] [Gr] Hom *Il* 1, 599. Inextinguishable laughter Cp German HOMERISCHES GELACHTER

asinus ad lyram. [L] The ass at the lyre indicating absurd unfitness for an undertaking

astra castra, numen lumen. [L] The stars my camp, the Deity my lamp

à tâtons. [F] By or with groping, blindly

a teneris (annis). [L] Verg *G* 3, 74 From tender years Cp Plin *Pan* 15

Athanasius contra mundum [L] Athanasius against the world referring to the almost solitary position of Athanasius during the theological controversies of the 4th century, and his final triumph

à tort et à travers. [F] At random, hit or miss — **à toute force,** with all one's might — **à toute outrance,** with every rigor, quite mercilessly — **à toutes mains,** good for all services, "generally useful' — **à tout hasard,** at all hazards, at any rate — **à tout prix,** at any price, whatever the cost

atra cura. [L] Black care See POST EQUITEM, etc

at spes non fracta. [L] But hope [is] not broken

au beurre fondu [F] With melted butter, as a sauce — **au beurre roux,** with brown butter-sauce — **au bleu,** [cooked] to the blue [point] said of fish — **au bon droit,** of good right motto of Lord Leconfield — **au bout de son Latin,** at the end of his Latin, hence, at his wits' end — **au contraire,** on the contrary

auctor pretiosa facit. [L] Ov *Pont* 17, 72 The giver adds value to the gift Ovid's full expression is, *Accipitissima semper munera sunt, auctor quæ pretiosa facit*, 'Most acceptable always the gifts which the author makes precious"

aucun chemin de fleurs ne conduit à la gloire [F] There is no pathway of flowers leading to glory

audaces fortuna juvat [L] Fortune favors the bold

audaciter et sincere [L] Boldly and sincerely

audax et cautus [L] Bold and cautious

audendo magnus tegitur timor. [L] Luc 4, 702 Great fear is covered by [a show of] daring Cp SOR. DÉDAIN, etc [favors the daring

audentes fortuna juvat [L] Verg *Æ* 10, 284 Fortune

aude sapere [L] Dare to know

au désespoir. [F] In despair

audi alteram partem [L] Hear the other side

auditque vocatus Apollo [L] Verg *G* 4, 7 And Apollo listens when invoked

auferte malum ex vobis [L] Cast evil from among you

aufgeschoben ist nicht aufgehoben [G] Put off is not given up, later on is not foregone

au fond [F] At bottom fundamentally

au four [F] In the oven, baked — **au fromage,** with cheese

auf Wiedersehen [G] Till we meet again, good-by.

au grand sérieux. [F] In all seriousness
au gras. [F] With (or in) fat said of soups containing meat — **au gratin,** to (or with) a crust said of a viand browned in the oven
Augustana Confessio [L] The Augsburg Confession
aujourd'hui roi, demain rien [F] To-day king, to-morrow nothing — **au jour la journée,** from day to day *hence, to live from hand to mouth* **au jour le jour** — **au jus,** in the juice served with broth or the natural gravy — **au levant,** toward the east — **au maigre,** with leanness said of meatless foods, including fish — **au naturel,** in the natural state — **au pas de charge,** at pace of the charge hence, at a gallop or at full tilt — **au pied de la lettre,** [down] to the foot [bottom] of the letter [matter], *hence, thoroughly, exactly* — **au pis aller,** at the worst — **au plaisir de vous revoir,** till I have the pleasure of seeing you again, adieu — **au premier,** at [or on] the first [floor or story] being in Europe the story above the ground floor or rez-de-chaussée, and known as the second story in the United States
aura popularis. [L] The popular breeze — **aura seminalis,** the fructifying breeze
aurea mediocritas [L] Hor *C* 2, 10, 5 The golden mean — **aurea ne credas quæcunque nitescere cernis,** think not everything you see glitter is gold
au reste. [F] As for the rest besides
au rez de chaussée. [F] On the ground floor
auribus teneo lupum [L] Ter *Phorm* 3, 2, 21 I am holding a wolf by the ears Cp "I've caught a Tartar"
auri sacra fames. [L] Verg *Æ* 3, 57 Accursed greed of gold
au royaume des aveugles les borgnes sont rois [F] In the kingdom of the blind the one-eyed are kings
aurum omnes, victâ jam pietate, colunt. [L] Prop 3 13, 48 Gold is the object of all men s worship, piety being now trampled under foot
au second [F] On the second floor See AU PREMIER — **au secret,** in the secret [cell] said of a prisoner closely kept from communication with the *outside world* — **au sérieux,** seriously
auspicium melioris ævi [L] Augury of a happier time
aussitôt dit, aussitôt fait [F] 'No sooner said than done"
aut amat aut odit mulier, nihil est tertium. [L] A woman loves or she hates, no third course exists for her
autant d'hommes (or de têtes), autant d'avis [F] As many minds as men so many men, so many minds
aut Cæsar aut nihil [L] Either Cæsar or nothing motto of Cæsar Borgia — **aut insanit homo aut versus facit** (Hor *S* 2, 7, 117) either the man is mad or he is making verses — **aut inveniam viam aut faciam,** I shall either find a way or make one — **aut non tentaris aut perfice** (Ov *A A* 1, 389), either do not attempt or else achieve — **aut prodesse volunt aut delectare poetæ** (Hor *A P* 333), poets wish either to profit or to delight
autrefois acquit [F] Previously discharged — **a. convict,** previously convicted
autre temps, autres mœurs. [F] Change of times [brings] change of customs
au troisième. [F] On the third floor in the third story
aut vincere aut mori [L] Either to conquer or to die
au vert pré. [F] With fresh green herbs — **au vin blanc,** *with white wine said of a sauce*
aux armes! [F] To arms! — **aux grands maux les grands remèdes,** to desperate evils desperate remedies
auxilia humilia firma consensus facit. [L] Concord makes feeble assistances strong
auxilium ab alto. [L] Help from on high
aux morilles. [F] With morels See MOREL² — **aux oignons,** *with onions*
avant-coureur. [F] Forerunner — **avant-propos,** preliminary matter, preface
Ave, Cæsar! morituri te salutant! [L] Suet *Claud* 21 Hail Cæsar! those about to die salute thee! (Greeting to Claudius from the gladiators just before their mortal combat in the arena) [pleasure
avec permission [F] *With permission* — **a plaisir,** with
a verbis ad verbera. [L] From words to blows
a vinculo matrimonii [L] From the marriage bond, divorce
avise la fin. [F] Weigh well the end
avito viret honore. [L] He flourishes in ancestral honor.
avocat consultant. [F] Consulting advocate chamber counsel, *counselor* [bound, to be glib in speech
avoir la langue déliée. [F] To have the tongue un-
à volonté. [F] At pleasure [health
à votre santé. [F] **á vuestra salud.** [Sp] To your

B

bacio di bocca spesso cuor non tocca. [It] Oft heart is missed where mouth is kissed
banco regis. [L] On the king s bench
barbâ tenus sapientes. [L] Sages as far as the beard [goes] having a sufficiently reverend appearance for sages
basis virtutum constantia. [L] Constancy [is] the *basis of the virtues* [2. To beat about the bush
battre la campagne. [F] 1. To scour the country
bayer [or bailler] aux corneilles. [F] To gape at the crows to gape idly upward into vacancy
beatæ memoriæ. [L] Of blessed memory
beati pacifici [L] Vulg *Matt* 5, 9 Blessed [are] the peacemakers
beau garçon [F] A fine fellow, hence a dandy a beau
beaux yeux [F] Pretty eyes, hence, a fair face
bel étage. [F] Best story au premier an expression current in Germany, but not idiomatic French
bellaque matribus detestata. [L] Hor *C* 1, 1, 24. And wars detested by mothers
belle dame. [F] A beautiful lady — **b. passion,** love
bellum internecinum [or **internecivum**] [L] War of extermination Cp Cic *Phil* 14, 3, 7, also Liv. 9, 25 — **bellum lethale,** deadly war
beneficium accipere libertatem est vendere [L] To accept a favor is *to sell your liberty* — **b. cedendarum actionum** (*Rom Law*), the right of a surety to have actions belonging to a stipulator ceded to him having paid the debt of the principal — **b. clericale,** benefit of clergy — **b competentiæ,** benefit of competency in Roman law, the right of an insolvent debtor to hold back from his creditors a fair competence suitable to his condition in life and, in Scots law, the right of one who rests under a gratuitous obligation of retaining if indigent, sufficient for his needs — **b. divisionis,** the benefit of division See BENEFIT *n* — **b. inventarii** (*Law*) benefit of inventory See BENEFIT, *n* — **b ordinis,** *the right of* the surety to demand legal seizure of the property of his principal before being compelled to liquidate the debt
bene orâsse est bene studuisse [L] To have prayed well is to have studied well
bene qui latuit bene vixit. [L] Ov *Tr* 3, 4, 25 He who has well kept hidden has lived well, who has lived obscure has lived well
benigno numine. [L] Hor 4, 4, 74 With favoring providence
ben trovato [It] Well found, a lucky find [rence
bête noire. [F] Black beast, hence an object of abhor-
beurre à l'anglaise [F] Butter sauce — **b fondu,** melted butter — **b. frais,** freshly made butter, neither salted nor melted — **b noir,** butter melted and allowed to brown in the oven — **b salé,** salted butter
bibere venenum in auro. [L] To drink poison from a cup of gold [who can live in peace
bienheureux qui peut vivre en paix. [F] Happy he
bien perdu, bien connu [F] Blessing flown is blessing known "blessings brighten as they take their flight'
bien vengas, mal, si vienes solo [Sp] You may come well [*you are welcome*], *misfortune, if you come alone* Cp. "Misfortunes never come singly"
billet d'amour. [F] Love-letter billet-doux.
bis dat qui cito dat. [L] He gives twice who gives promptly — **bis gratum est quo dato opus est, ultro si offeras** (*Pub Syr* 44), doubly welcome is a needed kindness if you offer it spontaneously — **bis peccare in bello non licet,** *to blunder* twice in war is not permitted — **bis pueri senes,** old men are children twice — **bis vincit qui se vincit in victoriâ** (Pub Syr 64), he twice conquers who conquers himself in victory [tongue
blandæ mendacia linguæ. [L] Falsehoods of a smooth
Blut ist ein ganz besondrer Saft. [G] Goethe *Faust* Blood is a quite peculiar juice said by Mephistopheles to Faust in making his compact with the latter in his blood
Blut und Eisen. [G] Blood and iron applied in English to Bismarck, by inversion of the German words that he himself *used on a famous occasion*
Bœotum in crasso jurares aere natum. [L] Hor *Ep* 2, 1, 244 You would swear he was born in the thick atmosphere of the Bœotians [straight fire
bois tortu fait feu droit. [F] Crooked stick makes
bombe glacée [F] A cone-like confection of ice with flavored cream in the center
bona confiscata. [L] *Goods confiscated [by the crown]* — **b fiscalia,** public or fiscal goods — **b. forisfacta,** forfeited goods [their own good
bon ami. [F] Good friend
bona notabilia (*Eng Law*), notable goods designating property of such value (£5) as to require action from a prerogative court before inheritance,— a practise abolished with introduction of probate courts in *1857* — **b peritura,** perishable goods
bona si sua norint. [L] Verg *G* 2, 458 If they knew
bona vacantia [L] *Civ Law* Vacant goods property unclaimed, as wrecks, treasure-trove, etc, held to belong to the finder or in certain instances to the crown
bon avocat, mauvais voisin. [F] A good lawyer makes a bad neighbor
bona waviata. [F] Goods waived goods thrown away by a thief in his flight and held by common law to belong to the crown
bon camarade. [F] Boon companion — **bon camaraderie,** good fellowship, especially among persons having some special interest, such as artists, writers, etc — **bon chien chasse de race,** a good dog will chase through force of breeding — **bon diable,** lit, good devil good-natured fellow — **bon enfant,** good child designating a simple, naive person — **bon gré, mal gré,** with good grace or with ill grace, *willy-nilly*
Boni Homines. [L] Good men a name popularly given to at least three religious orders in the medieval church — **boni pastoris esse tondere pecus, non deglubere** (Suet *Tib* 32), it is the part of the good shepherd to shear the flock, not skin them
bonis avibus. [L] Under good auspices
bonis nocet, si quis malis pepercerit. [L] If any one spares the bad he injures the good
bon jour. [F] Good day, good morning — **bon jour, bonne œuvre,** good day, good deed, 'the better the day, the better the deed"
bonne bouche. [F] A pleasant mouthful, hence, a dainty morsel or tidbit — **b et belle assez,** good and pretty enough — **b. fol,** good faith
bonne fortune. [F] Good fortune, prosperity — **b grâce** [*pl* BONNES GRACES], good grace a graceful manner *pl* good graces regard, favor — **b mine,** good looks, healthy said of persons — **b renommée vaut mieux que ceinture dorée,** a good name is worth more than a girdle of gold
bon' soir. [F] Good evening — **bon voyage,** prosperous voyage [to you]!
Borgen macht Sorgen [G] Borrowing makes sorrowing
brachium seculare aut civile. [L] The secular or civil arm
brevet d'invention. [F] A patent — **breveté,** patented
brevi manu. [L] With a short hand offhand
brevis esse laboro, obscurus fio [L] Hor *A P* 25 In laboring to be brief, I become obscure
brûler la chandelle par les deux bouts. [F] To burn the candle at both ends
brutum fulmen [L] Ineffectual thunderbolt
buen principio, la mitad es hecha. [Sp] Well begun is half done"
buona mano. [It] Small gratuity Cp F. *pourboire*

C

cada cabello hace su sombra en el suelo. [Sp] Every hair makes its shadow on the ground [sion is possible
cadit quæstio [L] The question drops no further discus-
cæca invidia est. [L] Livy, 38 49 Envy is blind
cæcus iter monstrare velit. [L] Hor *Ep* 1, 17, 4 [As if] a blind man should wish to point out the road
cælitus mihi vires [L] *My strength is from heaven*
cælum non animum mutant qui trans mare currunt. [L] Hor *Ep* 1, 11, 27 Their sky, not their mind, they change, who hurry over sea
cambio non è furto. [It] "Exchange is no robbery"
campo santo. [It] Holy field a cemetery
candide et caute. [L] With candor and caution — **c. et constanter,** with candor and constancy
canis in præsepi. [L] 'Dog in the manger"
cantabit vacuus coram latrone viator. [L] Juv 10, 22 The traveler with empty purse will sing in the presence of the robber
capax imperii nisi imperâsset. [L] Tac *H* 1 49 Capable of reigning if he had not reigned said of Galba
capitis deminutio. [L] *Rom Law* Diminution of head a forfeiture of civic rights
captatio benevolentiæ. [L] Propitiation a securing of the good will, as of hearers or readers
captus nidore culinæ [L] Juv. 5, 162 Captivated with the odor of the kitchen
caput gerat lupinum. [L] *Old Eng Law* Let him bear a wolf's head The proclamation for an outlaw who was to be trailed and killed like a wild animal
cara sposa [It] Dear wife [they lack a sacred bard
carent quia vate sacro. [L] Hor *C* 4 9, 28 Because
caret initio et fine. [L] It lacks beginning and end
caro sposo. [It] Dear husband
carpe diem, quam minimum credula postero. [L] Hor *C* 1, 11, 8 Enjoy the present moment, trusting the least possible to the future *Carpe diem* is often in quotation wrested from the epicurean sense in which it was written by Horace, and made to mean "Embrace the opportunity"
carpere et colligere. [L] *To pluck and gather*
cassis tutissima virtus. [L] The safest helmet is virtue [valor]
casus conscientiæ. [L] Case of conscience
causa æquat effectum. [L] The cause equals the effect said on the basis of cause and effect being commensurable — **c. causans,** a cause acting — **c causata,** a cause caused or regarded as an effect — **c. efficiens,** an efficient cause — **c. eminens,** an eminent cause or one not commensurable with its effect — **c. finalis,** a final cause, purpose — **c. formalis,** a formal cause, as the form according to which a statute is made — **c. immanens,** an immanent cause, as the vitality in a seed — **c. latet, vis est notissima** (Ov *M* 4, 287), the agency is concealed, the force exerted is notorious — **c. sine quâ non,** indispensable cause or condition — **c. sui,** the cause of itself, self-existent, self-active being
cause célèbre. [F] Celebrated case [in law]
caveat actor. [L] Let the doer beware — **c. emptor,** let the buyer beware
cave canem. [L] Beware of the dog
cavendo tutus. [L] Safe by taking heed
cave quid dicis, quando, et cui. [L] Beware what you say, when, and to whom [salute
cead mile fâilte [Ir] *A hundred thousand welcomes* a
cedant arma togæ. [L] Cic *Off* 1 22, 77, and *Phil* 2, 8 Let arms yield to the gown or military to civil power
cede deo [L] Verg *Æ* 5, 467 Yield to the divinity
cela [ça] va sans dire. [F] That is a matter of course — **c. viendra,** that will come [there's a way.
celui qui veut, celui-là peut. [F] Where there's a will,
ce monde est plein de fous. [F] *This world is full of* fools This seemingly commonplace remark is the beginning of a witty epigram in rime which reads *Ce monde est plein de fous et qui n'en veut pas voir, doit se renfermer seul, et — casser son miroir,* 'This world is full of fools, and, not to see one pass you must shut yourself up alone and — break your looking-glass'
c'en est fait de lui [F] It is all over with him — **c n'est que le premier pas qui coûte,** it is only the first step that costs
censor morum. [L] Censor of morals (or of manners)
cernit omnia deus vindex. [L] The avenging divinity sees all
certum est quia impossibile est. [L] Tert *Carn. Christ* c 5 *It is* certain because it is impossible — **c. voto pete finem** (Hor *Ep* 1, 2, 56), set a definite bound to your desire [the effect ceases
cessante causâ, cessat effectus [L] The cause ceasing,
c'est à dire. [F] That is to say — **c'est du blé en grenier,** that is grain in the granary, a resource remaining in reserve — **c'est le ton qui fait la musique,** it is the tone that makes the music — **c'est magnifique, mais ce n'est pas la guerre,** that is magnificent, but it is not war (Said by a French general watching the charge of the Light Brigade at Balaklava) — **c'est pire [or plus] qu'un crime, c'est une faute,** it is worse [more] than a crime, it is a blunder said by Fouché on the execution of the Duc d'Enghien, but often attributed to Talleyrand — **c'est selon,** that depends on circumstances — **c'est une autre chose,** that is a very different affair
cetera desunt. [L] The remainder is wanting
chacun à son goût. [F] Every man to his taste — **chacun pour soi, et Dieu pour tous,** every one for himself and God for all — **chacun tire de son côté,** each pulls his own way or favors himself
chapeaux bas! [F] Hats off!
chapelle ardente. [F] Literally, blazing chapel, a catafalque surrounded by lighted candles, or the apartment containing it
chaque pays à sa guise. [F] Every country to its style
chef de cuisine (or simply **chef**). [F] A male head cook
chemin de fer. [F] Road of iron railway
cher ami, or (fem) **chère amie** [F] Dear friend
chercher une aiguille dans une botte de foin. [F] "To look for a needle in a haystack"
cherchez la femme. [F] Dumas père *Mohicans de Paris* vol 2, chap 16 (Théâtre Complet, Tome xv, p 162, Paris, 1874) Look for the woman
che sarà sarà. [It] What will be will be
chi dà presto raddoppia il dono. [It] Who gives promptly doubles the gift — **chi niente sa, di niente dubita,** who knows nothing doubts nothing — **chi non s'arrischia non guadagna,** "nothing venture, nothing win" — **chi risponde presto, sa poco,** who answers suddenly knows little of the matter — **chi tace acconsente,** "silence gives consent" — **chi va piano va sano ed anche lontano,** who goes gently goes safely and far
chose qui plaît est à demi vendue. [F] A thing that pleases is half sold [church
Christo et ecclesiæ. [L] For, or to, Christ and the
chronique scandaleuse. [F] A chronicle of scandal
ci git. [F] Here lies [ashes glory comes late
cineri gloria sera venit [L] Mart 1, 26, 8 To one s
cingulum Veneris [L] *The girdle of Venus*
citius venit periculum, cum contemnitur. [L] Pub. Syr 93 Danger comes the more quickly for being made light of
cito maturum, cito putridum. [L] "Soon ripe, soon rotten'
civiliter mortuus. [L] *Law* Civilly dead
civis Romanus sum. [L] *I am a Roman citizen*
clarum et venerabile nomen [L] Luc *Phar* 9, 202 Illustrious and venerable name
claudite jam rivos, pueri; sat prata biberunt [L] Verg *Æ* 3, 111 Shut off the streams, my lads the meadows have drunk their fill said figuratively of a friendly strife in song between two shepherds
cœna Domini [L] The Lord s Supper
cogito, ergo sum. [L] I think, therefore I am a first principle in philosophy posited by Descartes
colla sinistra. [It] *Mus* With the left hand
collatio bonorum. [L] *Law* A collation of goods
colubrem in sinu fovere. [L] To cherish a serpent in the bosom See *Æsop s fables*
comitas inter gentes. [L] International comity
comme il faut [F] As it should be
commune bonum [L] Common good — **commune periculum concordiam parit,** common danger produces *concord*
communibus annis [L] On the annual average
communi consensu [L] By common consent
communio bonorum. [L] *Law* A community of goods
compagnon de voyage. [F] A traveling companion
componere lites. [L] To settle disputes Cp NON NOSTRUM, etc

compos sui. [L] Master of himself — **compos voti** (Hor *A P* 76), having obtained one's wish [concord
concordia discors. [L] Hor *Ep* 1, 12, 19 Discordant
conditio sine quâ non [L] An indispensable condition
confido et conquiesco [L] I trust and rest
conjunctis viribus [L] With united powers
conscia mens recti. [L] Ov *F* 4, 311. A mind conscious of rectitude
conseil de famille. [F] A family consultation — **conseil d'état,** council of state, privy council
consensus facit legem [L] Consent makes law — **consensus gentium,** consent of the tribes *common or universal* consent [ever he attempts
consequitur quodcunque petit. [L] He achieves whatever
consilio et animis. [L] By counsel and courage — **consilio et prudentiâ,** by counsel and prudence
con spirito. [It] With animation
constantiâ et virtute. [L] By constancy and virtue
consule Planco [L] *Hor C* 3, 14, 28 *When Plancus* was consul figuratively, in my younger days
consummatum est. [L] It is completed
contio ad clerum [L] An address to the clergy
contra bonos mores. [L] Against good morals
contra fortuna no vale arte ninguna. [Sp] Against fortune no device avails, there is no fighting against fate
contrat social [F] *Social contract or compact*
contre fortune bon cœur. [F] A good heart against fortune, 'Never despair" [speech
copia verborum [L] Abundance of words, fluency of
coram domino rege. [L] Before our lord the king — **coram nobis,** before us — **coram non judice,** before one not the proper judge — **coram populo** (Hor *A P* 185), before the people
corpo di Bacco! [It] Body of Bacchus an exclamation equivalent to "Good heavens!"
corps. [F] A body of persons — **corps de garde,** body of men who watch in a guard-room the guard-room itself — **c d'élite** (*Mil*), a body of picked men — **c de ville,** town officers — **c. diplomatique,** the diplomatic corps, the personnel of all the embassies at any court or capital — **c. dramatique,** a company of players See also vocabulary
corpus sine pectore. [L] Hor *Ep* 1, 4, 6 Body without soul
corrida de toros [Sp] A bull-fight
cor unum, via una. [L] One heart one way
cosa ben fatta è fatta due volte. [It] "A thing well done is twice done"
cos ingeniorum. [L] A whetstone for the wits
coup. [F] Stroke — **coup de maître,** master-stroke — **c. de pied,** a kick — **c de plume,** literary attack — **c. d'essai,** first trial
courage sans peur. [F] Courage without fear
coûte que coûte [F] Cost what it may
craignez la honte [F] Fear disgrace
crambe repetita. [L] Cabbage warmed over used proverbially of an old story, the repetition of a truism, etc
credat Judæus Apella. [L] Hor *S* 1 5, 100 Let the Jew Apella [or a superstitious person] believe it [I will not]
crede quod habes, et habes. [L] Believe that you have it, and you have it
credo quia impossibile est. [L] I believe it because it is impossible Cp CERTUM, etc, which is the original form
credula res amor est. [L] Ov *M* 7, 825 A credulous thing is love [best
crème de la crème [F] Cream of the cream, the very
crescite et multiplicamini. [L] Increase and multiply (Motto of Maryland)
crescit eundo [L] Lucret 6, 341 *It grows as it goes* adopted as motto by New Mexico Cp VIRESQUE ACQUIRIT EUNDO — **crescit sub pondere virtus,** virtue grows under a burden
cretâ an carbone notati (or **notandi**)? [L] Hor *S* 2, 3 246 [Shall they be] marked with chalk or with charcoal? are they wise men or fools?
crux [L] A cross, also a difficult problem — **c. criticorum,** the puzzle of critics — **c mathematicorum,** the crux of mathematicians — **c medicorum,** the puzzle of physicians — **c mihi anc[h]ora, the cross is my anchor**
cucullus non facit monachum. [L] The cowl does not make the monk [Fortune herself yields
cui fortuna ipsa cedit. [L] Cic *Par* 34 To whom
cuilibet in arte suâ credendum est. [L] *Law* Every man is to be trusted in his own art, an expert's judgment is to be taken on trust
culpa [L] *Law* A fault negligence — **culpa lata,** gross negligence — **c levis,** ordinary neglect — **c. levissima,** slight neglect or fault
cum [L] With — **cum bonâ venia,** with your kind indulgence — **cum grano salis,** with a grain of salt with some allowance — **cum hoc, ergo propter hoc** (*Logic*), with this therefore on account of this the false reasoning that one fact or condition results from another because of accompanying it — **cum laude,** with praise inserted in a diploma to indicate superior merit — **cum licet fugere, ne quære litem,** when you can escape it, do not seek a *contention* — **cum multis aliis,** with many other things — **cum notis variorum,** with notes of various authors — **cum privilegio,** with privilege — **cum tacent, clamant** (Cic *Cat* 1, 21), when they keep silence they cry aloud
cuneus cuneum trudit [L] Wedge drives wedge
curæ leves loquuntur, ingentes stupent [L] Sen *Hipp* 608 Trivial anxieties speak, great ones stand mute [goods or estate
curator bonis [L] *Law* A guardian of a person's
curiosa felicitas [L] Petr 118, 5 Careful good luck, a happy hit, after pains taken said of Horace
currente calamo [L] With running pen, offhand
custos morum [L] Guardian of manners (or of morals).

D

dabit deus his quoque finem. [L] Verg *Æ* 1, 199 The deity will grant an end to these things also
d'accord [F] Agreed in tune
dame d'honneur. [F] Maid of honor
dames de la halle [F] Market-women
damnant quod non intelligunt [L] They condemn what they do not understand
danse macabre. [F] Same as DANCE OF DEATH
dapes inemptæ [L] Viands unbought or of home production adapted from Hor *Epod* 2, 48, or Verg *G* 4, 132
darwaza band. [Anglo-Ind] The door is closed a formula used by native servants, meaning 'not at home"
das Beste ist gut genug. [G] The best is good enough — **das Ewig-Weibliche zieht uns hinan** (Goethe *Faust* 2d part 5th act), the Eternal-Womanly draws us upward and on — **das heisst** (**d h**), that is
data et accepta. [L] Expenditures and receipts — **data fata secutus** (Verg *Æ* 1, 382), following the fates appointed
Davus sum, non Œdipus [L] Ter *And* 1 2, 23 I am Davus, not Œdipus a plain man, not a riddle-solver
de auctoritate mihi commissâ. [L] By the authority to me committed
debemur morti, nos nostraque [L] Hor *A P* 63 We are destined to death, we and all that belongs to us
debito justitiæ. [L] *By debt of justice*
de bon augure [F] Of good omen
de bonis non [L] Of the goods not [yet administered on] — **de bonis propriis,** from his own goods or out of his own pocket the name of a judgment to be satisfied by an administrator or executor
de bonne grâce. [F] With good grace, cheerfully
deceptio visûs. [L] *Optical illusion*
decet verecundum esse adolescentem. [L] Plaut *Asin* 5, 1, 6 It becomes a youth to be modest
decipimur specie recti [L] Hor *A P* 25 We are misled by a semblance of the right [thing]
decori decus addit avito [L] He adds honor to his ancestral honor
de die in diem. [L] *From day to day* — **de dolo malo,** for fraud the name of an action against a defrauder or his heirs for restitution — **de donis conditionalibus,** see STATUTE OF WESTMINSTER, under WESTMINSTER
de fide [L] *R C Ch* Of the faith designating an authoritative teaching
de fond en comble. [F] From foundation to roof, hence, *with rigorous thoroughness, absolutely* — **de gaieté de cœur,** with gaiety of heart, hence, unconstrained or with the utmost willingness
de gratia [L] *Law* By (or of) favor — **de gustibus non est disputandum,** there is no disputing about tastes — **de hæretico comburendo,** for burning a heretic an ancient writ against one who had abjured and then relapsed into heresy
de haute lutte. [F] By main force, by authority — **de haut en bas.** 1. From top to bottom 2. Contemptuously, superciliously — **de haut goût,** of high flavor, highly spiced
Del gratiâ. [L] By the grace of God [the start
de integro. [L] Cic *Att* 13 27 Anew, over again from
del plena sunt omnia [L] All things are full of God. See JOVIS etc Cicero (*De Leg* 2 26) reports Thales as saying *Omnia quæ cernerentur deorum esse plena*
déjeuner à la fourchette [F] Breakfast with the fork, meat breakfast
de l'audace, encore de l'audace, et toujours de l'audace! [F] Audacity, more audacity, and always audacity! (An expression of Danton *sin defiance of united Europe*)
del dicho al hecho hay gran trecho. [Sp] 'Twixt said and done long way to run
delectando pariterque monendo. [L] Hor *A P* 344 By pleasing while admonishing
delenda est Carthago. [L] Carthage must be blotted out phrase with which Cato the Elder is said to have concluded every speech of his in the Roman senate Hence, figuratively, an expression of determined purpose to destroy some recognized evil
de mal en pis [F] From bad to worse
de medietate linguæ. [L] Of half of a tongue said of a jury half native, half alien, permitted when a foreigner is a party to the suit
de minimis non curat lex. [L] The law does not concern itself about very small matters — **de mortuis nil nisi bonum,** of the dead [say] nothing but good — **de nihilo nihilum, in nihilum nil posse reverti** (Pers 3, 84), from nothing nothing, into nothing nothing can return
Deo adjuvante, non timendum [L] God helping, *there is no need of fear* — **Deo date,** give ye to God — **Deo duce, ferro comitante,** God my guide, my sword my comrade — **Deo favente,** God favoring — **Deo gratias,** thanks to God — **Deo juvante,** God helping
de omni re scibili [L] Concerning everything knowable title of a certain learned work to which some one (probably Voltaire) wittily added, **et de quibusdam aliis,** 'and concerning certain things besides"
Deo monente [L] God warning — **Deo, non fortunâ,** from God not from chance
de pis en pis. [F] From worse to worse
de præsenti. [L] *Civ & Canon Law* Of the present, or for the present
de retour. [F] Back again, returned
der Fürst ist der erste Diener seines Staats. [G] The prince is the first servant of his state — **der grosse Heide,** the great heathen (or pagan) applied by Heine to Goethe
de rigueur. [F] Imperative, not to be dispensed with
der kranke *Mann* [G] *The sick man [of Europe]* meaning Turkey
der Tag [G] The day
déshabiller un saint pour en habiller un autre [F] To disrobe one saint in order to enrobe another Cp "Robbing Peter to pay Paul"
designatio personæ [L] *Law* Description of a person, *as in a deed or contract*
desipere in loco [L] Hor *C* 4, 12, 28 To unbend [indulge levity] on occasion
de te fabula narratur. [L] The tale is related of you
detur digniori. [L] Let it be given to the more worthy — **detur pulchriori,** let it be given to the fairer
Deum cole, regem serva. [L] Worship God, serve the king
Deus avertat! [L] God forbid! — **Deus det!** God grant! — **deus ex machinâ,** a god from the machine from the practise on the classical stage of introducing, by theatrical machinery, the figure of a god to *solve some superhuman* difficulty Hence, any strained or artificial handling of a situation, as in a literary work, to solve a difficulty out of the ordinary course of events — **deus nobis hæc otia fecit** (Verg *E* 1, 6), it is a god [adulation directed to the emperor Augustus] that has given us this ease — **Deus vobiscum!** God be with you! — **Deus vult,** God wills it! the cry of the people at *Clermont,* France (1095), in response to Pope Urban II 's appeal for the first crusade
Deutschland ein geographischer Begriff [G] Germany a geographical conception from Metternich in 1849 Cp L'ITALIE EST UN NOM GÉOGRAPHIQUE
dicamus bona verba [L] Tibullus 2, 2, 1 Let us speak words of good omen
Dichtung und Wahrheit [G] Poetry and Truth, Fiction and Fact original form of the title to Goethe's autobiography, which title after his death editors changed to WAHRHEIT UND DICHTUNG
dicta probantia [L] *Proof-texts*
dictum ac factum, or **dictum factum.** [L] Ter *And* 2, 3, 7 Said and done "no sooner said than done" — **dictum de dicto,** hearsay report
die Baukunst ist eine erstarrte Musik. [G] Architecture is frozen music Goethe, in conversation with Eckermann
diem perdidi. [L] I have lost a day. ascribed by Suetonius to the emperor Titus
dies faustus [L] Lucky day — **dies incertus pro conditione habetur,** an uncertain day is treated as a condition — **dies infaustus,** unlucky day
Dieu avec nous [F] God with us — **Dieu défend le droit!** God defend the right! — **Dieu et mon droit,** *God* and my right motto of Great Britain — **Dieu vous garde!** God guard you!
digito monstrari [L] Pers 1, 28 To be pointed out *with the finger,* as a famous person
dignus vindice nodus [L] Hor *A P* 191 A knot worthy of being loosed by such hands Cp NEC DEUS INTERSIT, etc
di grado in grado. [It] By degrees
di il vero e affronteral il diavolo. [It] Speak the truth and you will shame the devil
dii [or **di**] **penates** [L] Household gods
dils [or **dis**] **aliter visum.** [L] Verg *Æ* 2, 428 The gods have judged otherwise
dimidium facti, qui cœpit, habet. [L] Hor *Ep* 1, 2, 40 "What's well begun is half done" [to view
di novello tutto par bello [It] Everything new is fair
dios que da la llaga, da la medicina. [Sp] God, who *sends the wound, sends the cure*
dirigo [L] I direct motto of Maine
di salto [It] At a leap at a single bound [wit
diseur de bons mots. [F] A sayer of good things a
disjecta membra. [L] Scattered parts Cp Ov *M* 3, 724
disponendo me, non mutando me. [L] By displacing me, not by changing me motto of the Duke of Manchester
dit [F] Called (*e g*, "Ant Allegri *dit* Il Correggio")
ditat Deus. [L] God enriches motto of Arizona
diverso intuitu [L] With a different view or intention
divertissement [F] Amusement, sport [Louis XI
divide et impera [L] Divide and govern motto of
docendo discimus [L] By teaching we learn Sen *Ep* 7 says *Homines dum docent discunt,* 'Men, while they teach, learn"
doli capax [L] *Law* Capable of committing a wrong — **doli incapax,** incapable of committing a wrong
Domine, dirige nos. [L] Lord, direct us motto of the City of London [motto of Oxford University
Dominus illuminatio mea. [L] The Lord is my light
domus et placens uxor [L] Hor *C* 2, 14, 21 House and *charming wife* — **Domus Procerum,** the House of Lords a legal designation
donatio causâ mortis [L] *Law* Gift in lieu of legacy, bestowed in prospect of death — **donatio inter vivos,** a gift between the living — **donatio propter nuptias,** a gift in view of marriage made before (**ante nuptias**) or after marriage and, in case of divorce, forfeited by the guilty party — **donatio velata,** a *gift veiled, or one pretending to* be something else
dorer la pilule. [F] To gild the pill [back"
dos d'âne [F] Ass's back ridge of earth Cp 'saddle-
dosis d'oligе te phile te [δόσις δ'ὀλιγη τε φιλη τε] [Gr] Hom *Od* 6, 208, and 14 58 Gift both little and highly prized gift dear, altho little
dos moi pou sto, kai ten gen kinaso [δός μοι ποῦ στῶ, καὶ τὴν γὴν κινάσω] [Gr] Give me where I may stand, and I will move the earth saying attributed to Archimedes
double entendre. [F] Sometimes improperly used instead of the following, as a French expression — **double entente,** double meaning, equivocal sense, equivoke
d'outre mer. [F] From over sea
doux yeux [F] *Sweet eyes soft glances*
drap d'or [F] Cloth of gold
droit au travail [F] Right to [a chance of] labor — **d. des gens,** law of nations international law — **d, en avant,** right, forward
ducit amor patriæ. [L] Love of country leads [me]
ducunt volentem fata, nolentem trahunt [L] Sen *Ep* 107 *The fates lead the willing man, the unwilling* they drag
due teste valgono piu che una sola. [It] "Two heads are better than one [to foot
du haut en bas [F] From top to bottom, hence, from head
dulce et decorum est pro patriâ mori. [L] Hor *C* 3, 2, 13 Sweet and seemly is it to die for one's fatherland — **dulce melos, "Domum!"** [*more briefly,* **dulce, "Domum!"**], sweet strain, "For home!" (or "Homeward!") from a well-known song sung at Winchester and other English schools on the eve of the holidays
dum fervet opus. [L] While the work is glowing hot in the heat of action — **dum fuit in prisonâ** (*Law*), while he was in prison an old writ to recover lands forfeited under duress — **dum fuit infra ætatem,** while he was under age a similar writ to regain lands alienated while a minor — **dum fuit non compos mentis,** while he was of unsound mind a writ similar to the above — **dum loquimur *fugerit invida ætas*** (Hor *C* 1, 11, 7), while we talk, envious life-time has been flying
dummodo sit dives, barbarus ipse placet [L] Ov *A A* 2, 276 Provided only he be rich, a very barbarian pleases
dum spiro, spero. [L] While I breathe, I hope part of the twofold motto of South Carolina See ANIMIS OPIBUSQUE PARATI — **dum vitant stulti vitia, in contraria currunt** (Hor *S* 1 2, 24) fools while avoiding a vice run into its opposite — **dum vivimus, vivamus,** while we live, let us live
duos qui sequitur lepores, neutrum capit. [L] He who chases two hares catches neither
durante absentiâ, beneplacito, itinere, furore, minore ætate, viduitate, vitâ, etc [L] *Law* During absence pleasure, the journey, madness, minority, widowhood, life, etc
du sublime au ridicule il n'y a qu'un pas [F] From the sublime to the *ridiculous there is but a step* attributed to Napoleon I as repeatedly remarked by him, 1813 with reference to the retreat from Moscow The sentiment, however, in very similar phrase, is traceable as far back as Longinus [the deed was a woman.
dux femina facti. [L] Verg *Æ* 1, 364 The leader of

E

eau sucrée. [F] Sweetened water (a French drink)
ecce signum. [L] *Behold the sign, here is the proof*
ecco [It] Here is [or are] there is [or are] look here, look there, see (often an almost expletive interjection)
école [F] School See also vocabulary — **école de droit,** law school — **école de médicine,** medical school — **école militaire,** military school — **école polytechnique,** polytechnic school [contrary
e contra [L] On the other hand — **e contrario,** on the
écrasez l'infâme! [F] Crush the wretch! (Voltaire, referring to superstition and fanaticism)
editio princeps [L] First edition
e duobus malis malumum eligendum [L] *Of two evils* the least must be chosen a saying attributed to Erasmus [the fox with the grapes
egli fa come la volpe dell'uve [It] He behaves like
ego et rex meus [L] (Cardinal Wolsey) I and my king correctly so in Latin, but considered as denoting egotism in English
eheu! fugaces . . labuntur anni [L] Hor *C* 2, 14, 1 Alas! The fleeting years slip away

eigner Herd ist Goldes wert. [G] One's own hearth has golden worth "home is home be it ever so homely"
eile mit Weile [G] Make haste slowly, speed with heed
einer pflanzt den Baum, der andre isst die Pflaum [G] One gives the tree root another eats the fruit
Ein' feste Burg ist unser Gott. A strong tower is our God the opening line and title of Luther s best-known hymn
ein mal, kein mal [G] Just once nothing counts excusing, for example, self-indulgence in wrong
Eisen und Blut. [G] Iron and blood expression of Bismarck s, not new with him, but highly characteristic of him, and famous by his use of it often used inverted in English
ejusdem generis. [L] *Law* Of the same kind used in enumerations to avoid possibility of ambiguity in particulars by confining them to the meaning of the clearly defined or understood general heads
ejus nulla culpa est, cui parere necesse sit. [L] *Law* It is no fault of his if compelled to obey
elapso tempore. [L] The time having elapsed
e la sua voluntate è nostra pace. [It] Dante *Par* 3, 85 And his will is our peace, some editors prefer **in la sua**, etc, "in his will etc [the body
el corazón manda las carnes [Sp] The heart controls
elephantus non capit murem. [L] Elephants do not catch mice
el sablo muda consejo; el necio no. [Sp] The wise man changes his mind, the fool does not
embarras de [or du] choix [F] Hesitancy or undecidedness in making a choice — **embarras de [or des] richesses**, embarrassment of riches, oversupply of material
è meglio tardi che mai [It] It is better late than never
empta dolore docet experientia. [L] Experience bought with pain teaches
emptio. [L] *Civ Law* The act of buying a purchase. — **emptio bonorum**, a sale of an insolvent debtor's goods for the benefit of his creditors — **e. et venditio**, purchase and sale for a set price the name of a contract of sale in Roman law **e. venditioque**. — **e. rei speratæ**, purchase in the hope of possible future profit
emunctæ naris. [L] Hor *S* 1, 4, 8 [A man] of well-cleared nostril, one of nice discernment
en ami. [F] As a friend — **en arrière**, in the rear, behind — **en attendant**, in the mean time — **en badinant**, by way of raillery, in jest — **en bas**, below, downstairs, at the bottom
en cueros [vivos] [Sp] [Stark] naked
en déshabillé. [F] In undress — **en effet**, in effect, virtually, substantially — **en face**, in the face, boldly, fearlessly — **en famille**, in the family at home
enfant. [F] An infant — **enfant gâté**, a spoiled child — **e. perdu**, a lost child, forlorn hope said of one placed in a dangerous position as a soldier sent to a very advanced post — **e de famille**, children of the family — **e. terrible**, terrible child — **e. trouvé**, a foundling
enfermer le loup dans la bergerie. [F] To shut up the wolf in the fold
en flûte [F] Like a flute said of a war-ship with guns on the upper deck only See FLUTE[2], 2, in vocabulary — **en foule**, in a crowd — **en garçon**, as a bachelor — **en grâce affile**, depend on grace — **en grand**, of full size — **en grande tenue [or toilette]**, in full dress — **en grand seigneur**, in lordly style — **en habiles gens**, like able men — **en haut**, above, on high — **en la rose je fleuris**, I flourish in the rose — **en masse**, in a body, all together — **en mauvaise odeur**, in bad odor — **en papillotes**, in curl-papers — **en parole je vis**, I live in the word — **en pension**, in a boarding-house — **en plein jour**, in open day before the whole world — **en prince**, in the manner of the prince — **en queue**, in the rear, directly behind in close pursuit — **en retraite**, in retreat, retreating — **en revanche**, in return by way of compensation in revenge — **en scène**, on the stage
ense petit placidam sub libertate quietem [L] By the sword he (or she) seeks repose settled under liberty motto of Massachusetts
ens rationis. [L] A creature of the reason
en suite. [F] In a series or set as, rooms *en suite* — **en suivant la vérité**, in (or by) following the truth
entbehre gern was du nicht hast. [G] Gellert *Zufriedenheit*, etc, 4 Willingly renounce what you do not possess Cp ENTBEHREN SOLLST DU, etc
entbehren sollst du, sollst entbehren. [G] Goethe *Faust* (scene in study) You must renounce, must renounce
en toute chose il faut considérer la fin. [F] In everything one must consider the end
entre chien et loup. [F] Between dog and wolf, between the time of setting the watch-dog to guard the sheep and the time of the wolf s beginning to prowl, twilight
entre deux feux [F] Between two fires — **entre deux vins**, between two wines, half-drunk — **entre la poire et le fromage**, between the pear and the cheese, at dessert — **entre nous**, between us, confidentially
en vérité [F] In truth, verily — **en vigueur**, in force, as laws, rules, customs [name
eo animo [L] *With that design* — **eo nomine**, *by that name*
epea pteroenta [ἔπεα πτερόεντα] [Gr] Homer, freq Winged words
eppur (or e pur) si muove. [It] And yet it does move attributed to Galileo after his forced renunciation of the Copernican theory
epulis accumbere divûm [L] Verg *Æ* 1, 79 To recline at banquets of the gods
erba mala presto cresce. [It] An ill weed grows fast
e regione. [L] 1. In a straight line, directly 2 In the opposite direction, exactly opposite — **e re natâ**, under present circumstances
eripuit cælo fulmen, sceptrumque tyrannis. [L] He snatched from heaven the thunderbolt and the scepter from tyrants applied to Franklin
errare humanum est. [L] To err is human — **errare . . . malo cum Platone, . . . quam cum istis vera sentire** (Cic *Tusc* 1, 17, 39) I would rather err with Plato than think true things with those men
erubuit, salva res est. [L] Ter *Adelph* 4, 5, 9 He (or she) blushed, the cause is safe, where there is shame there is virtue
es bildet ein Talent sich in der Stille, sich ein Charakter in dem Strom der Welt. [G] Goethe *Tasso* 1, 2 Talent is built up in quiet, character in the stream of the world
escalier dérobé. [F] A private stairway secret approach
escritura, buena memoria [Sp] Writing, good memory.
es de vidrio la mujer. [Sp] Woman is made of glass
è sempre l'ora. [It] It is always time
es korakas [ἐς κόρακας] [Gr] To the crows! Go, be hanged! (A form of imprecation. **εἰς** is sometimes incorrectly written for **ἐς**)
espérance et Dieu. [F] Hope and God.
esprit. [F] Spirit — **esprit borné**, narrow contracted mind. — **e. des lois**, spirit of the laws — **e. follet**, ghost, specter. — **e. fort**, freethinker See also vocabulary
esse quam videri [L] Sall *C* 54, also, Cic *De Amic* 26 To be rather than to seem
est modus in rebus. [L] Hor *S* 1, 1, 106 There is a limit [to be observed] in things
esto perpetua. [L] May it [or mayst thou] last forever. — **esto quod esse videris.** [L] Be what you seem to be
est quædam flere voluptas. [L] Ov *Trist* 4, 3, 37 There is in weeping a certain pleasure
et alibi. [L] And in other places — **et alii** (or, fem, **aliæ**), and others — **et cum spiritu tuo**, and with thy spirit — **et decus et pretium recti**, both the honor and the reward of rectitude — **et eris mihi magnus Apollo** (Verg *E* 3, 104), and thou shalt be my great Apollo — **et hoc [or id] genus omne**, and all that sort of thing, and everything of the sort — **et nati natorum et qui nascentur ab illis** (Verg *Æ* 3, 98), both sons' sons and those who shall be born of them — **et sequentes** (or **sequentia**), and the things following, and what follows abbreviated *et seq* — **et sic de ceteris**, and so of the rest — **et sic de similibus**, and so of the like
et surtout, pas de zèle. [F] And, above all, no zeal an admonition of Talleyrand s
et tu, Brute! [L] And *thou*, Brutus! exclamation attributed to Cæsar when he saw Brutus among his assassins
eundo, morando, et redeundo. [L] *Law* In going, tarrying, and returning said of the period during which a person is entitled to protection from arrest in order to perform certain obligations
eventus stultorum magister. [L] Shortened from Livy 22, 39, 10 The result is the schoolmaster of fools, fools must be taught by experience.
Ewigkeit. [G] Eternity.
ex. [L] Out of, from, by, according to — **ex abrupto**, abruptly — **ex abundantiâ**, out of the abundance — **ex abusu non argui tur ad usum**, from the abuse no argument issues against the use — **ex adverso [or adversum]**, opposite to, over against on the other side — **ex æquo et bono**, according to what is just and good — **ex animo**, from the heart, sincerely — **ex capite**, out of the head, from memory — **ex cathedrâ**, from the chair, with authority
exceptio probat regulam. [L] The exception proves the rule
exceptis excipiendis. [L] *Law* Proper exceptions having been made
ex comitate. *Law* Out of courtesy or comity — **ex concesso**, from what has been conceded — **ex contractu**, according to or arising out of contract — **ex delicto**, from the crime — **ex dono**, by the gift
exegi monumentum ære perennius. [L] Hor *C* 3, 30, 1 I have reared [for myself] a monument more enduring than bronze said by Horace of his poems
exempla sunt odiosa. [L] Examples are offensive
exempli gratiâ. [L] By way of example abbreviated e g. or ex. gr. [in the text of plays
exeunt omnes. [L] All go out' used as a stage direction
ex facie [L] *Law* On the face, on its face used of titles documents, etc — **ex facto jus oritur**, the law arises out of the fact, the law can not be set in operation till the offense is known — **ex gratiâ** (*Law*), by favor, not by reason of legal right — **ex hypothesi**, according to the hypothesis
exitus acta probat. [L] Ov *Her* 2, 85 The result justifies the deed Washington's motto
ex merâ gratiâ. [L] Out of mere favor — **ex mero motu**, from mere impulse, of one s own free will — **ex more**, according to custom — **ex necessitate rei**, from the necessity of the case — **ex nihilo nihil fit**, out of nothing nothing is made (or comes) — **ex opere operato**, by work wrought, by outward acts
exorlare aliquis nostris ex ossibus ultor! [L] Verg *Æ* 4, 625 May some avenger arise from our ashes!
ex oriente lux. [L] Light [comes] from the east
ex pede Herculem. [L] From the foot [one may recognize] Hercules, from a part one may infer the whole
experientia docet stultos. [L] Experience teaches [even] fools [speaks from experience
experto credite [L] Verg *Æ*. 11, 283 Believe one who
expertus metuit. [L] Hor *Ep* 1, 18, 87 Having had experience, he fears, the burnt child dreads the fire
expressis verbis. [L] In express terms
ex professo. [L] Openly, avowedly, professedly — **ex propriis**, from one's own resources — **ex quocunque capite**, from whatever source, for whatever reason — **ex quovis ligno non fit Mercurius**, a Mercury is not to be made out of any chance piece of wood — **ex tacito**, tacitly
extinctus amabitur idem. [L] Hor *Ep* 2, 1, 14 The same man [maligned when living] will, when dead, be loved
extra muros [L] Outside the walls noting usually city walls — **extra ordinem**, out of the [regular] order, extraordinary
ex ungue leonem. [L] From his claw [one may recognize] the lion — **ex uno disce omnes**, see AB UNO etc — **ex usu**, of use useful, serviceable — **ex voto**, according to one s vow or prayer

F

faber est quisque fortunæ suæ. [L] Sall *Ep de Re Pub* c 1 Every man is the architect of his own fortune
facile est inventis addere. [L] It is easy to add to things already invented
facilis descensus Averni (or Averno). [L] Verg *Æ* 6, 126 Easy is the descent to Avernus (or the lower world), the road to evil is an easy one
facinus quos inquinat æquat. [L] Luc 5, 290 Crime reduces to one level all those whom it stains
facit indignatio versum. [L] Juv 1, 79 Indignation prompts the verse
façon de parler. [F] Manner of speaking
facta, non verba [L] Deeds, not words
factum est. [L] It is done
fæx populi. [L] Dregs of the people
faire bonne mine. [F] To put a good face [upon a bad matter] — **faire de la prose sans le savoir**, to make prose without knowing it a feat which Molière's *bourgeois gentilhomme*, M Jourdain, was surprized and delighted to find that he had been doing all his life in his every-day conversation — **faire mon devoir**, to do my duty — **faire sans dire**, to act without talking
falsi crimen. [L] The crime of forgery. [false in all
falsus in uno, falsus in omnibus [L] False in one point, **fama clamosa** [L] A noisy rumor current scandal
famâ nihil est celerius [L] Nothing is swifter than rumor [ever]
fama semper vivat! [L] May [his, her] fame live forever!
fantoccini [It] Dramatic representations with puppets
fari quæ sentiat. [L] Hor *Ep* 1, 4, 9 To speak what one thinks
far niente [It] Doing nothing
fas est et ab hoste doceri. [L] Ov *M.* 4, 428 It is right to be taught even by a foe
Fata obstant. [L] Verg *Æ* 4, 440 The Fates oppose — **Fata viam invenient** (Verg *Æ* 10, 113), the Fates will discover a way
fatti maschii, parole femine. [It] Manly deeds, womanly words motto of Maryland
faute de mieux. [F] For want of better
favete linguis [L] Hor *C* 3 1, 2 Favor with your tongues be silent speech at the taking of auspices being considered of ill omen by the Romans
fax mentis, incendium gloriæ. [L] A burning desire for glory is a torch to the mind
fay ce que vouldras. [OF] See THÉLÈME, ABBEY OF
fecundi calices quem non fecere disertum? [L] Hor *Ep* 1, 5, 19 Whom have flowing bumpers not made eloquent?
felices ter et amplius, quos irrupta tenet copula. [L] Hor *C* 1, 13, 17 Thrice happy and more, those whom the marriage-bond unbroken ho u. [many friends
felicitas multos habet amicos. [L] *Prosperity has*
felix quem faciunt aliena pericula cautum [L] Happy he whom other people's risks render cautious — **felix qui potuit rerum cognoscere causas** (Verg *G* 2, 490), happy he who is able to ascertain the causes of things
femme savante. [F] A woman of erudition, a bluestocking
fendre un cheveu en quatre. [F] To split a hair in quarters, to make useless subtle distinctions
feodum antiquum. [LL] *Old Eng Law* An ancient feud a fee held in virtue of its descent from an ancestor — **feodum nobile**, a noble feud a fee for which the holder did guard and gave homage — **feodum novum**, a new feud. a fee acquired by the vassal himself
ferluntque summos fulgura montes [L] Hor *C* 2, 10, 12 And lightnings strike the topmost mountain-peaks
ferme acerrima proximorum odia sunt. [L] Tac *H.* 4, 70 Well-nigh the fiercest are the hatreds of those nearest akin [goes on actively).
ferret opus. [L] Verg *Æ* 1, 436 The work glows (i *e.*,
festina lente. [L] Make haste slowly a frequent saying of Augustus Cæsar Cp EILE MIT WEILE
feux d'artifice. [F] Artificial fires hence, fireworks also, figuratively, sallies of wit, or light fanciful conversation
fiat experimentum in corpore vili. [L] Let the experiment be made upon a worthless object — **fiat justitia, ruat cœlum**, let justice be done, tho the heavens fall — **fiat lux**, let there be light
fictio juris. [L] A fiction of justice (law) — **fictio legis neminem lædit**, a fiction of law harms no one
fide et amore. [L] By faith and love — **fide et fiduciâ**, by faith and confidence — **fide et fortitudine**, by faith and fortitude
fidei coticula crux. [L] The cross is the touchstone of faith — **fidei defensor**, defender of the faith
fidelî certa merces [L] To the faithful one a sure reward
fide, non armis [L] By faith not by arms — **fide, sed cui vide**, trust thou indeed but in whom take heed
fides et justitia [L] Fidelity and justice — **fides probata coronat**, tested faith crowns — **fides Punica**, Punic faith, treachery the Pœni (Carthaginians) having been regarded by the Romans as peculiarly false to their promises
fidus Achates [L] Verg *Æ* freq Faithful Achates; trusty friend — **fidus et audax**, faithful and bold
filius. [L] Son — **filius familias** (*Rom Law*) a son of the family, or one still under the legal control of his father — **f. nullius**, son of nobody bastard — **f. terræ** (Pers 6, 57), son of the soil, person of humble origin
fille de chambre [F] Chambermaid — **fille de joie**, woman of pleasure, courtezan — **f. d'honneur**, maid of honor.
filum aquæ [L] *Law* Thread of water the edge, or, generally, the middle line of a stream — **filum forestæ**, thread (border) of a forest — **filum viæ**, thread (middle) of a road
finem respice. [L] Regard the end
finis coronat opus [L] The end crowns the work — **finis litium**, the end of litigation
fit fabricando faber. [L] Practise makes perfect
flagellum Dei [L] The scourge of God See ATTILA
flagrante bello [L] The war raging during the war
flavit Jehovah et dissipati sunt [L] Jehovah sent forth his breath, and they were scattered words on a medal struck by the Dutch in commemoration of the destruction, 1588, of the Spanish Armada Addison (*Spect* 293) carelessly attributes the medal to Queen Elizabeth and misquotes the legend thus *Afflavit Deus, et dissipantur* Cp. *Ex* 15, 10
flebile ludibrium [L] A deplorable mockery
flecti, non frangi. [L] To be bent, not to be broken
fleur d'eau [F] Even with the surface of the water incorrect form for *à fleur d'eau*
flosculi sententiarum. [L] Flowerets of wisdom
flux de bouche. [F] Flux of mouth hence, inordinate loquacity **flux de paroles†**
fœnum habet in cornu [L] Hor *S* 1, 4, 33 He has hay on his horn, it is a dangerous animal whose horns are bound with hay
fons et origo. [L] Source and origin
force majeure [F] *Law* A major force said of an unexpected and unpreventable event, such as an act of God
forensis strepitus. [L] The clamor of the forum
forma urbis. [L] *Rom Antiq* Plan of the city an outline of Rome traced on marble as it was under Severus and Caracalla, rediscovered in the 16th century and now in Capitoline Museum at Rome
forsan et hæc olim meminisse juvabit. [L] Verg *Æ*. 1, 203 Perchance even these things it will be hereafter delightful to remember
fors clavigera [L] Club-bearing fortune in allusion to Hercules, the club-bearer The whole expression is a coinage of Ruskin s to entitle a series of periodical open letters addressed by him to the workingmen of Great Britain From the fact that *clava* means club, *clavis*, key, *clavus*, nail or rudder, Ruskin allegorizes various corresponding senses into his title See Letter the 2d ' of the series
fortes fortuna adjuvat. [L] Ter *Phorm* 1, 4, 26 Fortune favors the brave
fortiter in re, suaviter in modo. [L] Firmly in the act, gently in the manner The two phrases are more frequently used in the reverse order An expression probably formed from a sentence of the Jesuit general Aquaviva
fortuna favet fatuis. [L] Fortune favors fools — **fortuna multis dat nimium, nulli satis** (Mart 10, 12, 2), fortune to many gives too much, to none enough
foy [fol] pour devoir. [F] Faith for duty
franco. [It] Post-free, franked
fraus est celare fraudem. [L] *Law* It is a fraud to conceal a fraud.— **fraus pia**, pious fraud, holy guile
froides mains, chaudes amours. [F] Cold hands warm [heart] affections
front à front. [F] Front to front face to face
fronte capillata, post est occasio calva. [L] Dion. Cato *Dis* 2, 26 Opportunity the she has hair in front, is bald behind Cp TO TAKE TIME BY THE FORELOCK, under FORELOCK, in vocabulary [face
frontî nulla fides. [L] Juv 2, 8 No reliance on the
fruges consumere nati [L] Hor *Ep* 1, 2 27 Born to consume the products of the soil Cp NÉ POUR LA DIGESTION
fuit Ilium. [L] Verg *Æ* 2, 325 Ilium has been Ilium (Troy) is no more [office
functus officio [L] Having fulfilled [his] office out of
furor arma ministrat. [L] Verg *Æ* 1 150 *Rage supplies arms* — **furor loquendi**, mania for speaking — **furor poeticus**, poetic rage — **furor scribendi**, mania for writing.

G

gage d'amour. [F] Pledge of love
galeté de cœur. [F] Gaiety of heart high animal spirits
garçon d'honneur. [F] A groomsman the best man
garde. [F] Guard — **garde a cheval,** mounted guard — **g. champêtre,** rural guard — **g. du corps,** body-guard — **g. mobile,** guard subject to active service — **g. nationale,** national guard — **g. royale,** royal guard
gardez bien [F] Take good care — **gardez la foi,** keep the faith — **gardez la reine** (*Chess*), guard the queen a warning of the queen's exposure to instant capture
gaudeamus igitur. [L] Let us then rejoice
gaudet tentamine virtus [L] Virtue rejoices in trial
gaudium certaminis [L] Delight of battle from Tennyson
Geflugelte Worte. [G] Winged words title of a German book of famous phrases and sentences Cp Greek EPEA PTEROENTA
gens [F] People race See also vocabulary — **gens d'affaires,** business men — **g. d'armes,** armed police — **g. de condition,** people of rank — **g. d'église,** clergy, ecclesiastics — **g. de guerre, g. d'épée,** military men — **g. de langues,** linguists — **g. de lettres,** men of letters — **g. de loi,** lawyers — **g. de même famille,** birds of a feather — **g. de mer,** seamen men following the sea — **g. de peu,** people of humble condition — **g. du monde,** people of fashion persons who move in the great world [the Romans
gens togata [L] Verg *Æ* 1, 282 The togaed nation
genus irritabile vatum. [L] Hor *Ep* 2, 2, 102 The irritable tribe of bards
gestio negotiorum [L] *Civ Law* The doing of business said of the *negotiorum gestor* who acts for another without authorization from motives of benevolence, friendship, etc — **gestio pro hærede,** action as an heir said of one who accepts an heirship and thus assumes all the responsibilities involved
giovine santo, diavolo vecchio. [It] Young saint old devil
gloria. [L] Glory See also vocabulary — **gloria virtutis umbra,** glory [is] the shadow of virtue
glückliche Reise! [G] Prosperous journey to you!
gnothi seauton [γνῶθι σεαυτον] [Gr] Know thyself inscription on temple of Apollo at Delphi See Juv 11, 27
goutte à goutte. [F] Drop by drop
gouvernante. [F] Governess
grâce à Dieu. [F] Thanks to God [one way
gradu diverso, unâ viâ. [L] With different step on the **grande.** [F] Grand, great — **grande dame,** a great lady a woman of high rank and stately carriage — **g. parure, g. toilette,** full dress
grand monde [F] The world at large, refined society
gratis dictum [L] Sheer assertion
graviora manent. [L] Verg *Æ* 6, 84 Things more serious remain — **graviora quædam sunt remedia periculis,** some remedies are worse than the perils (disease)
grex venalium [L] Plaut *Cist* 4, 2, 67 The herd of hirelings
grosse Seelen dulden still [G] Schiller *Don Carlos* act 1, sc 4 Great souls suffer in silence
grosse tête et peu de sens [F] Big head and little wit
guerre à mort. [F] War to the death — **guerre à outrance,** war to the bitter end
gutta cavat lapidem, consumitur annulus usu. [L] Ov *Pont* 4 10, 5 The drop hollows the stone, the ring is worn out by use.

H

[habemus] confitentem reum [L] Cic *Pro Ligario* 1, 2 [We have] an accused party who confesses
habet et musca splenem [L] Even a fly has its spleen.
hac lege [L] With this law, under this condition
hæret lateri letalis arundo [L] Verg *Æ* 4, 73 The fatal arrow clings fast in her side
Hannibal ad portas [L] Cic *1 Phil* 5 11 Livy 23 16 Hannibal at the gates [Warning of danger]
hapax legomenon [ἅπαξ λεγομενον] [Gr] Said once only, referring to a rare word phrase or verbal usage
haud ignara, etc [L] See NON IGNARA, etc — **haud longis intervallis,** at intervals by no means long
haut et bon. [F] Great and good — **haut ton,** high tone said of fashion or social position
Heil dir im Siegerkranz [G] Hail to thee with victor's garland [crowned] title and first line of the national hymn of Prussia
helluo librorum [L] Glutton of books book-worm adapted from Cic *Fin* 3, 2, 7
hiatus valde deflendus. [L] Gap vastly to be deplored
hic et ubique [L] Here and everywhere — **hic finis fandi** (Verg *Æ* 10, 116) here [was] an end of the speaking — **hic sepultus,** here [is] buried
hinc illæ lacrumæ [L] Ter *And* 1 1, 99, Hor *Ep* 1, 19, 44 Hence those tears as in explanation of motive Horace spells it *lacrimæ* — **hinc lucem et pocula sacra,** from this source we receive light and drafts of sacred learning motto of Cambridge University (England)
ho bios brachus, he de techne makre [ὁ βιος βραχυς, ἡ δὲ τεχνη μακρη] [Gr] Life is short, art is long a saying of Hippocrates
hoc. [L] This the nominative accusative, and ablative neuter singular of the demonstrative adjective and pronoun *hic* — **hoc age,** this do — **hoc anno,** in this year — **hoc erat in votis** (Hor *S* 2 6, 1) this was among my prayers — **hoc genus omne** (Hor *S* 1 2, 2), all this class all of this sort — **hoc loco,** in this place — **hoc monumentum posuit,** he erected this monument — **hoc opus, hic labor est** (Verg *Æ* 6, 129), this is a task, this a toil — **hoc saxum posuit,** this stone he placed — **hoc sensu,** in this sense — **hoc tempore,** at this time — **hoc titulo,** under this title — **hoc volo, sic jubeo, sit pro ratione voluntas** (Juv 6, 223), this I wish, thus I command, be my will sufficient reason [thee
hodie mihi, cras tibi [L] To-day for me to-morrow for
hoi polloi [οι πολλοι] [Gr] The masses the herd
Homerisches Gelachter. [G] Homeric laughter Cp ASBESTOS GELOS
hominibus plenum, amicis vacuum. [L] Sen *Ben* 6, 34 Full of men empty of friends [man to err
hominis est errare. [L] Cic *Phil* 12, 2 It belongs to
homme. [F] Man — **homme d'affaires,** business man — **h. de bien,** good man man of worth — **h. de cour,** courtier — **h. de fortune** 1. Fortunate man 2 Rich man — **h. de lettres,** man of letters literary man — **h. de paille,** man of straw — **h. d'épée,** military man — **h. de robe,** man wearing a gown indicative of office or profession as that of judge or lawyer — **h. d'esprit,** man of intellect wit — **h. d'état,** statesman — **h. du monde.** 1 Man of fashion 2 Man of the world as distinguished from *scientist artist,* etc
homo. [L] Man — **homo alieni juris,** one under control of another — **h. antiquâ virtute ac fide** (Ter *Adelph* 3 4, 79 [3, 3, 8S]), man of the antique virtue and faith — **h. Latinissimus,** highly accomplished Latin scholar — **h. mensura,** man the measure Latin form of the Greek *metron anthropos,* etc — **h. nullius coloris,** see Plaut *Pseud* 4, 7, 99 Man of no color (*i e* non-committal man) — **h. solus aut deus aut dæmon,** man alone (*i e*, in solitude) [should be] either divinity or demon — **h. sui juris,** one who is his own master opposed to *homo alieni juris* — **h. sum, humani nihil a me alienum puto** (Ter *Heaut* 1, 1, 25), I am a man nothing of what is human do I count foreign to myself — **h. trium litterarum** (Plaut *Aul* 2, 4, 46), a man of three letters referring to Latin *fur,* thief — **h. unius libri,** a man of one book
honi soit qui mal y pense. [F] Evil be to him who evil thinks motto of the Order of the Garter
honneur et patrie [F] Honor and fatherland motto of the Legion of Honor
honor est a Nilo [L] Honor is from the Nile an anagram on 'Horatio Nelson"
honoris causa [L] For the sake of honor said of a university degree conferred as an honor
honor virtutis præmium [L] Honor is the reward of virtue
honos alit artes [L] Cic *Tusc* 1, 4 Honor nourishes the arts — **honos habet onus,** honor has [its] responsibility
horæ canonicæ. [L] Canonical hours hours prescribed for prayers — **horæ subsicivæ,** leisure hours
hora fugit. [L] The hour flies
horas non numero nisi serenas [L] I number none but shining hours used as an inscription on sun-dials
horresco referens [L] Verg *Æ* 2, 204 I shudder in relating [it]
horribile dictu. [L] Horrible to relate
hors [F] Out of beyond — **hors concours,** out of the competition not competing — **h. de la loi,** beyond the law. the condition of an outlaw — **h. de propos,** aside from the purpose — **h. de saison,** out of season
hostis humani generis [L] An enemy of mankind
hôtel garni. [F] Furnished lodgings
humani nihil alienum. See HOMO SUM, etc
humanum est errare. [L] To err is human
hunc tu caveto [L] Hor *S* 1, 4, 85 Beware of him.
huyendo del toro, cayó en el arroyo. [Sp] Fleeing from the bull, he fell into the ditch

I

Ich dien [G] I serve motto of the Prince of Wales,— **Ich habe genossen das Irdische Glück, Ich habe gelebt und geliebet** (Schiller *Piccolomini* 3, 7), I have tasted the good of earth, I have lived and loved
ici on parle français [F] French is spoken here
idée fixe [F] A fixed idea, an idea obsessing the mind, as in monomania.
idoneus homo. [L] A fit man
id usitatissimum [L] That tritest of sayings
Iesus Hominum Salvator. [L] Jesus Savior of Men
I frutti proibiti sono i piu dolci [It] Forbidden fruits are sweetest
ignem gladio scrutare [L] Hor *S* 2, 3, 276 To stir the fire with the sword, make bad worse.
ignorantia legis neminem excusat. [L] Ignorance of the law excuses nobody
ignoscas aliis multa, nihil tibi [L] Auson *Sap Sent* 3, 4 Pardon much in others nothing in thyself
ignoscito sæpe alteri, nunquam tibi [L] P Syr Pardon another often thyself never
ignoti nulla cupido. [L] Ov *A A* 3, 397 For a thing unknown there is no desire
ignotum per ignotius [L] A thing unknown by a thing more unknown said of a confusing explanation
I gran dolori sono muti [It] Great griefs are mute
Il [F] He it — **il a la mer à boire,** he has the sea to drink up he has an impossible task on his hands — **il a le diable au corps,** the devil is in him — **il a les défauts de ses qualités,** he has the defects of his [good] qualities — **il a le vin mauvais,** he is quarrelsome when in his cups — **il connait l'univers et ne se connait pas** (La Fontaine 8 26), he knows the universe, yet he does not know himself —**il ennuie à qui attend,** he that waits has a weary time of it — **il est plus aisé d'être sage pour les autres, que de l'être pour soi-même** (La Rochefoucauld *Max* 132) it is easier to be wise for others than for oneself — **il faut de l'argent,** money is necessary — **il faut laver son linge sale en famille,** one ought to wash one's dirty linen in private
Ilias malorum. [L] Cic *Att* 8, 11, 3 An Iliad of woes
Ille terrarum mihi præter omnes angulus ridet Hor *C* 2, 6, 13 That corner of earth to me smiles sweetest of all
Illotis manibus [L] Plaut *Pan* 1, 2, 103 With hands unwashed in a state of unpreparedness
Il meglio è il nemico del bene [It] Better is the enemy of well "let well enough alone"
Il n'a pas inventé la poudre [F] He did not invent gunpowder "he will never set the Thames on fire"— **Il ne faut jamais défier un fou,** one should never dare a fool — **Il n'est sauce que d'appétit,** there is no sauce like appetite — **Il n'y a de nouveau que ce qui est oublié,** there is nothing new except what is forgotten — **Il n'y a pas de quoi,** there is no occasion don't mention it replying, for example to an apology — **Il n'y a plus de Pyrénées,** the Pyrenees have ceased to exist said to have been addressed by Louis XIV of France to his grandson Philip V about to ascend the throne of Spain — **Il n'y a que le premier pas qui coûte** it is only the first step that costs — **Il se recule pour mieux sauter,** he steps backward the better to jump — **Il trouverait à tondre sur un œuf,** he would find something to shave on an egg said of a skinflint — **Il va sans dire,** it goes without saying
Imitatores, servum pecus [L] Hor *Ep* 1, 19, 19 Imitators a servile herd
Immedicabile vulnus [L] Ov *M* 1, 190 An incurable wound irreparable injury
Imo pectore. [L] Verg *Æ* 11 377, *et al* From the inmost breast from the bottom of one's heart
Imperium et libertas [L] Empire and liberty — **Imperium in imperio,** empire within empire
Impos animi [L] Weak of mind imbecile
Impossible n'est pas un mot français [F] "Impossible is not a French word attributed to Napoleon I
Improbe amor, quid non mortalia pectora cogis? [L] Verg *Æ* 4, 412 Unrighteous love, what dost thou not force on mortal breasts?
In [L] In — **in absentiâ,** in absence absent — **in abstracto,** in the abstract — **in actu,** in act in reality — **in æquilibrio,** in equilibrium — **in æternum,** for ever — **in ambiguo,** in doubt — **in armis,** in or under arms — **in articulo mortis,** at the point of death
In bianco [It] In blank in white [closet in secret
In cælo quies. [L] In heaven [is] rest — **in camerâ,** in the
In Christi nomine [L] In the name of Christ
Incidis in Scyllam cupiens vitare Charybdin [L] Gaultier *Alexandreide* 5, 5, 301 You fall upon Scylla seeking to avoid Charybdis
In coitu [L] In copulation [I detest it.
Incredulus odi [L] Hor *A P* 188 Being incredulous,
In curiâ. [L] In court — **in custodiâ legis** (*Law*), in the custody of the law
Inde iræ et lacrimæ. [L] Juv 1, 168 Thence the resentment and the tears
Index. [L] An index, a list — **index locorum,** an index of places — **i. nominum,** index of names — **i. rerum,** an index of matters — **i. verborum,** an index of terms
In dubiis [L] In things doubtful — **in dubio,** in doubt
Inest clementia forti [L] Clemency is natural to a brave man
In excelsis [L] In the highest — **in facie curiæ** (*Law*), in the face (or presence) of the court
Infandum . . . renovare dolorem [L] Verg *Æ* 2, 3 To revive unspeakable grief
In fine. [L] In or at the end — **in flagrante delicto,** in the very act of committing the crime — **in foro,** in the forum in the presence of the court or tribunal — **in foro conscientiæ,** in the forum or court of conscience
Ingenium res adversæ nudare solent, celare secundæ. [L] Hor *S* 2, 8 73 Genius is revealed by adversity, concealed by prosperity
Ingratum si dixeris, omnia dixeris [L] When you have pronounced him an ingrate you have said all
In gremio legis. [L] *Law* In the bosom of the law, under the protection or control of the law, as where the title to land is in abeyance — **in hâc parte,** on this side, in this behalf — **in hæc verba,** in these words in the same words — **in hoc,** in this in respect to this — **in hoc salus,** safety in this — **in hoc signo vinces,** by this sign thou wilt conquer motto of the emperor Constantine — **in invitum,** against an unwilling party — **in judicio** (*Rom Law*), in judicial [hearing] before the judge said of a case when litigation proper is begun before a judge (*judex*) — **in jure,** in law in court said of the preliminary proceedings before the prætor in advance of the litigation proper before the judge — **in jus vocare** (*Rom Law*), to cite or summon to court — **in lumine tuo videbimus lucem,** in thy light shall we see light motto of Columbia University — **in meditatione fugæ** (*Law*), in meditation of flight, contemplating flight — **in necessariis unitas, in dubiis libertas, in omnibus caritas,** in things necessary, unity in things doubtful, liberty, in all things charity popularly attributed to St Augustine, but probably in a slightly different form, first appearing in a production of Rupertus Meldenius a Lutheran divine about 1630 — **in nomine Domini,** in the name of the Lord — **in nubibus,** in the clouds, not clear — **in nuce,** in a nutshell — **in omnia paratus,** prepared for all things — **in omnibus aliquid, in toto nihil,** in all things something, on the whole nothing
Inopem me copia fecit. [L] Ov *M* 3, 466 Plenty has made me poor
Inopi beneficium bis dat qui celeriter dat [L] Pub Syr 235 He who gives quickly gives a double favor to a poor man
Inops consilii [L] Liv 26, 18 Poor in counsel
In perpetuam rei memoriam. [L] To the perpetual memory of the thing
In petto [It] In the breast hence secretly
In pleno [L] In full — **in posse,** in possibility, in potential existence — **in præsenti,** at the present time — **in principio,** in the beginning — **in puris naturalibus,** in pure natural [conditions] stark naked — **in rem suam** (*Civ Law*), in his own affair said of a certain form of power of attorney — **in rerum naturâ,** in the nature of things — **in rixa,** in dispute or contest — **in sacris,** in sacred things — **in sano sensu,** in a proper sense — **in secula seculorum,** to ages of ages — **in solido,** for the whole in law, equivalent to *jointly and severally* — **in solo Deo salus,** in God alone is salvation — **in spiritualibus,** in spiritual [things]
Instar omnium. [L] Worth them all (Cic *Brut* 51, 191, has *Plato mihi unus instar est omnium,* "Plato alone for me is worth them all")
In statu quo [L] In the state in which [it was before] usually said of a thing restored to a former condition — **in statu quo ante bellum,** as it was before the war — **in suspenso,** in suspense
Intaminatis fulget honoribus [L] Hor *C* 3, 2, 18 She [Virtue] shines with unsullied honors
In te, Domine, speravi [L] In thee O Lord, have I hoped.
Integer vitæ scelerisque purus [L] Hor *C* 1, 22, 1 Blameless in life and clear of crime
Integros haurire fontes [L] To draw from unpolluted fountains (Lucret 1, 927, has *jurat integros accedere fontes atque haurire,* "it is delightful to come to unpolluted fountains and draw" Hor *C* 1 26, 6 has *quæ fortibus integris gaudes,* "who delightest in unpolluted fountains")
In temporalibus. [L] In temporal [things]
Inter. [L] Among, between — **inter alia,** among other things — **i. alios,** among other people — **i arma silent leges** (Cic *Mil* 3, 10), in the midst of arms the laws are silent in war-time the law is not operative — **i canem et lupum,** between the dog and the wolf between day light and dark.
Interdum stultus bene loquitur. [L] A fool at times speaks to the purpose — **interdum vulgus rectum videt** (Hor *Ep* 2, 1, 63), now and then the rabble sees a thing right
Inter flumina nota et fontes sacros [L] Verg *E* 1, 52 Among familiar streams and sacred fountains
Inter nos. [L] Between ourselves — **inter pocula** (Pers 1, 30), over their cups
In terrorem [L] By way of intimidation or warning
Inter se [L] Between (or among) themselves — **inter spem et metum,** between hope and fear
Inter vivos. [L] Between the living indicating a legal act distinguished from a case of succession, devise or donation in contemplation of death
In testimonium. [L] In testimony (whereof) in witness — **in totidem verbis,** in so many words
Intra muros. [L] Within the walls — **intra parietes,** within the house-walls — **intra vires** (*Law*), within the powers [of a person or corporation] [(*i e*, thoroughly)
Intus et in cute [L] Pers 3 30 Within and in the skin
Intuta quæ indecora [L] Tac *H* 1, 33 Unsafe are things that are disgraceful [in an instant.
In un batter d'occhio [It] In the twinkling of an eye
In usu. [L] In use — **in usum Delphini,** for the use of the Dauphin Louis XIV of France had editions of the ancient classics prepared for the use of the Dauphin These were strictly expurgated whence the phrase here defined comes to be used in the sense of 'expurgated — **in utroque fidelis,** faithful in both — **in utroque jure,** under both laws [canon and civil] — **in utrumque paratus** (Verg *Æ* 2 61), prepared for either alternative
Inverso ordine. [L] The order being inverted
In vino veritas. [L] In wine truth intoxication makes a man communicative
Invitâ . . . Minervâ. [L] Hor *A P* 385 Minerva being unwilling without inspiration
In vitium ducit culpæ fuga [L] Hor *A P* 31 Shunning of a fault leads into a vice
Invito domino. [L] The owner being unwilling
Ipso jure. [L] By the law itself [brief madness
Ira furor brevis est. [L] Hor *Ep* 1, 2, 62 Anger is a
Ir por lana y volver esquilado [Sp] To go for wool and come back shorn [ten the law
Ita est [L] It is so — **ita lex scripta est,** thus stands writ-

ite, missa est. [L] *R C Ch* Go, it is the dismissal an ancient formula of dismission addressed by the officiating minister to the general congregation Its origin and exact meaning are not certain.

J

jacta alea est. [L] Suet *Cæs* 32 The die has been cast
jam dic, Posthume, de tribus capellis [L] Martial *Epig* 6, 19 Now speak, Posthumus of the three goats Cp PEYENONS À, etc
januis clausis [L] With closed doors
ja wohl. [G] Yes, indeed, to be sure, quite so
je [F] I nom sing 1st per pronoun — **je maintiendrai le droit,** I will maintain the right — **je me fie en Dieu,** I trust in God — **Je ne cherche qu'un,** I seek but one — **Je ne sais quoi,** I know not what, an indefinite something — **je n'oublierai jamais,** I shall [will] never forget — **Je prends mon bien ou je le trouve,** I take my property where I find it a saying of Molière s used by him on occasion of his reclaiming literary property improperly appropriated from him by another playwright Sometimes written *Je reprends*, etc — **Je suis prêt,** I am ready
jeu. [F] Play, diversion See JEU D ESPRIT, in vocabulary — **jeu de main, jeu de vilain,** practical jokes are the jokes of low folks — **jeu de mots,** play on words — **jeu de théâtre,** stage trick, claptrap
Je vis en espoir. [F] I live in hope
joci causâ [L] For the sake of the joke
jour. [F] Day — **jour de fête,** a fête-day, a festival — **J. de l'an,** New-year's day — **J. gras,** a fat day a day when meat may be eaten — **J. maigre,** a lean day, a fast-day.
journal intime. [F] Private diary
jubilate Deo. [L] Rejoice in God
judex damnatur, cum nocens absolvitur. [L] Pub Syr 257 The judge is condemned when the guilty man is acquitted
judicium capitale. [L] *Eng Law* Capital judgment, the death sentence — **judicium Dei,** judgment of God — **judicium parium aut leges terræ,** the judgment of one's peers or the laws of the land
juez de paz. [Sp] Justice of the peace
juge de paix. [F] Justice of the peace — **juge d'instruction,** judge of instruction a French official similar to a police magistrate in America or England [slain
jugulare mortuos. [L] To butcher the dead to slay the
juncta juvant. [L] Things joined together help one another. [tonans, Jupiter Thunderer
Juppiter pluvius [L] Jupiter Rain-giver — **Juppiter**
jurare in verba magistri [L] Hor *Ep* 1, 1, 14 To swear with the words of a master, to echo his sentiments, to be his implicit disciple
jure. [L] By or in right or law — **jure coronæ** (*Eng. Law*), in right of the crown — **J. divino,** by divine law — **J gentium,** by right (or law) of nations — **J. humano,** by human law — **J. mariti,** by a husband s right
juris [L] Of law or right — **juris peritus,** skilled in the law — **J privati,** of private right — **J. utriusque doctor,** doctor of both laws (civil and canonical)
jus accrescendi [L] *Rom Law* Right of augmentation a right of survivorship by which when one joint-owner of a property dies the other owner or owners may become possessed of the whole — **jus actus** (*Rom Law*), the right of driving, as vehicles or cattle over servient property — **jus ad rem** (*Civ Law*), right to a thing indicating a right to property not yet in possession — **jus albinatus,** same as DROIT D AUBAINE See AUBAINE — **jus canonicum,** canonical law — **jus civile,** civil law indicating (1) in ancient times, the laws and customs of a given people or state, especially those of Rome, as distinguished from *jus gentium*, (2) in medieval times, the Roman law, as distinguished from canon law, (3) in modern times, CIVIL LAW, 2 See vocabulary — **jus civitatis** (*Rom Law*), right of the state indicating the full citizenship of Rome comprising public and private rights — **jus commune,** common law, law as common or natural to all, as opposed to law that is particular or special in its application.— **jus divinum,** divine law — **jus edicendi** (*Rom Law*), right of issuing edicts a right exercised by the higher magistrates, especially the pretors **jus ediceret** — **jus fetiale** (*Rom Law*), fetial law a rudimentary type of international law under the jurisdiction of the fetiales and based on the religious beliefs and customs of the various peoples involved. In modern times the term is occasionally applied to that branch of international law which rests upon the common religious beliefs of the Christian nations of Europe — **jus Flavianum** (*Rom Law*), Flavian law a body of laws drawn up and published by Cnelus Flavius (about 303 B C, when he became curule edile), secretary of Appius Claudius, thus giving to the people what had been kept secret as the exclusive right of the pontiffs and patricians — **jus fodiendi** (*Civ & Old Eng Law*), the right of digging a right to dig in servient property — **jus gladii,** law of the sword — **jus honorarium** (*Rom Law*), magisterial law, the growing body of statutory law constituted by the discretionary edicts of the supreme magistrates, the pretors and curule ediles, in supplementation of the standing or positive laws — **jus in re** (*Civ Law*), right in a thing a term indicating immediate and absolute possession as opposed to *jus ad rem* — **jus inter gentes,** law among the nations international law — **jus itineris** (*Rom Law*), right of journey claimed by a dominant owner as a right to pass on foot or horseback over servient property — **jus mariti,** the right of the husband, especially in the property of his wife — **jus naturale,** natural law, principles or rules of conduct regarded as universally binding because derived by all nations from the light of nature and the dictates of right reason — **jus pascendi,** right of pasturage — **jus patronatus** (*Eccl Law*), right of patronage — **jus personarum,** right of persons referring to persons in their various characters and relations as parents, children masters, servants etc — **jus possessionis,** right of possession a simple right which may exist independently of ownership — **jus possidendi,** right of possessing the legal consequence of ownership, as opposed to *jus possessionis* — **jus postliminii,** right of postliminium.— **jus prætorium,** pretorian right a branch *of jus honorarium* — **jus privatum** (*Rom Law*), private law relating especially to contracts and the rights of individuals over property — **jus proprietatis,** right of property — **jus publicum** (*Rom Law*), public law relating to various governmental functions, international, religious, administrative, judicial etc — **jus quæsitum,** right to ask or receive — **jus relictæ** (*Scots Law*), right of the relict indicating the widow s claim on her deceased husband s property, especially the movables, being one-third if there be children, or one-half if there be none — **jus relicti** (*Scots Law*) right of the relict indicating the widower s claim on the property of his deceased wife, being the same as in *jus relictæ* — **jus soli,** right of the soil indicating the citizenship of a person by the place of his birth — **jus utendi,** right of using a right to use property without destroying its substance, as opposed to *jus abutendi*.
justa causa. [L] *Civ Law* Just cause a valid ground for legal action
juste milieu [F] Golden mean
justitia omnibus. [L] Justice for all motto of the District of Columbia — **justitia virtutum regina,** justice is queen of the virtues
justum et tenacem propositi virum [L] Hor *C* 3, 3, 1 A man upright and tenacious of his purpose
J'y suis, et j'y reste. [F] Here I am, and here I stay· a saying attributed to Mac-Mahon (Sept , 1855), on being advised to abandon the Malakoff in the Crimean war.

K

ktema es aei [*κτῆμα ἐς ἀεί*] [Gr] Thucydides 1, 22 A possession forever.

L

la. [F] The fem form l' before vowels — **la beauté sans vertu est une fleur sans parfum,** beauty without virtue is a flower without perfume — **la belle dame sans merci,** the beautiful lady without mercy. a title for a poem adopted by both Chartier and Keats
labitur, et labetur, in omne volubilis ævum [L] Hor *Ep* 1, 2, 43 It flows, and it will flow, rolling on to all time
laborare est orare. [L] To work is to pray
labore et honore. [L] With labor and honor
labor omnia vincit improbus. [L] Verg *G* 1, 145 Stubborn labor conquers all things [speed
la bride sur le cou. [F] Bridle-rein on the neck at full
labuntur et imputantur. [L] They [the moments] slip away and are laid to our account inscription for a dial
l'adversité fait les hommes et le bonheur les monstres. [F] Adversity makes men, and prosperity monsters
læsa majestas. [L] High treason [law
la fame non vuol leggi [It] Hunger acknowledges no
l'affaire s'achemine. [F] The business makes progress
la fortune passe partout. [F] Fortune passes everywhere: vicissitudes are the lot of all — **la garde meurt et ne se rend pas,** the guard dies, it does not surrender words attributed to Cambronne as used by him at Waterloo in reply to a summons to surrender — **la grande passion,** the master passion love
là là. [F] So so, passably also used to console or quiet
la maladie sans maladie. [F] The malady without malady (hypochondria)
la mal erba cresce presto [It] The bad weed grows fast
l'amour et la fumée ne peuvent se cacher. [F] Love and smoke can not hide themselves
la muerte es sorda. [Sp] Death is deaf
lana caprina. [L] *Hor Ep 1, 18 15* Goat s wool hence, a thing non-existent Cp MARE'S NEST, under MARE¹, *n*, in vocabulary
langage des halles. [F] Language of the market-place, slang Cp BILLINGSGATE in vocabulary
la parole a été donnée à l'homme pour déguiser sa pensée. [F] Speech was given to man to conceal his thoughts generally attributed to Talleyrand but it has been traced to Voltaire *Dial* 14 — **la patience est amère, mais son fruit est doux,** patience is bitter but its fruit is sweet
la poverta è la madre di tutte le arti. [It] Poverty is the mother of all the arts
la propriété c'est le vol [F] Property is robbery Proudhon in 1840, who, however, was anticipated in the sentiment and almost in the expression by Brissot in 1780 — **la reconnaissance est la mémoire du cœur,** gratitude is the memory of the heart
lares et penates. [L] Household gods
l'argent est un bon passe-partout. [F] Money is a good master-key or gives admittance everywhere
lasciate ogni speranza, voi ch'entrate. [It] Dante *Inferno* 3 9 All hope abandon, ye who enter here
lateat scintillula forsan. [L] A little spark [of life] may perhaps be hidden motto of the Royal Humane Society
latet anguis in herba. [L] Verg *E* 3, 93 There lurks a snake in the grass
lauda la moglie e tienti donzello. [It] Praise a wife and stay a bachelor [the time gone by
laudator temporis acti. [L] Hor *A P* 173 Lauder of
laus Deo. [L] Praise be to God
laus propria sordet. [L] Self-praise is no recommendation. [time
la verità è figlia del tempo. [It] Truth is daughter of
la vertu est la seule noblesse. [F] Virtue is the only nobility
le. [F] [LES *pl*] The masc form l' before a vowel — **l'eau en vient à la bouche,** it makes one s mouth water — **le beau monde,** the fashionable world.— **le bois tortu fait le feu droit,** the twisted stick makes a straight fire, crooked means may be employed to obtain an honest end — **le bon temps viendra,** ' there s a good time coming '— **le cléricalisme, voilà l'ennemi!** clericalism, that s the enemy! an exclamation of Gambetta s before the French Chamber of Deputies May 4, 1877 — **le crime fait la honte, et non pas l'échafaud,** the crime makes the shame and not the scaffold [reader
lector benevole. [L] Kind reader courteous or gentle
le désespoir redouble les forces [F] Despair doubles one s strength — **le dessous des cartes,** the under side of the cards hence the unknown element in an affair — **le Diable Boiteux,** the Lame Devil, the Devil on Two Sticks title of a French romance [standing before the law
legalis homo [L] A lawful person, a person in good
legatus a latere. [L] Papal legate
le génie c'est la patience. [F] Genius is patience — **le grand monarque,** the great monarch, Louis XIV — **le grand œuvre,** the great work that of the philosopher s stone or the transmutation of metals — **le jeu ne vaut pas la chandelle,** the game is not worth the candle — **le jour viendra,** the day will come — **le mieux est l'ennemi du bien,** better is the enemy of well — **le monde est le livre des femmes** (Rousseau *Émile* livre 5), the world is the book of women — **le monde savant,** the learned world — **le monde va de lui-même,** the world goes of itself an economic principle similar to that of *laissez-faire* — **le mot de l'énigme,** the key to the riddle the solution of the puzzle
l'empire c'est la paix. [F] The empire is peace an expression of Louis Napoleon's — **l'empire des lettres,** the empire of letters the commonwealth of letters
leonina societas [L] Partnership with a lion a partnership in which all the advantage is on one side
le pas [F] The step precedence — **le point du jour,** day break.— **le présent est gros de l'avenir,** the present is big with the future Diderot treating of Leibnitz s philosophy in the *Encyclopédie* — **le public! le public! dit-il, combien faut-il de sots pour faire un public?** (Chamfort *Œuvres Choisies* in Caractères et Anecdotes, ' § 17, p 17, Paris 1873) the public! the public! said he, how many fools does it take to make a public?— **le roi est mort, vive le roi!** the king is dead, long live the king!— **le roi règne et ne gouverne pas,** the king reigns and does not govern said by Thiers of Louis Philippe Cp REX REGNAT, etc — **le roi s'avisera,** the king will take counsel the king will deliberate — **les absents ont toujours tort,** the absent are always in the wrong — **le sage entend à demi mot,** the wise man understands with half a word — **les bras croisés,** the arms folded, with folded arms — **les convenances,** the proprieties — **le secret d'ennuyer est celui de tout dire** (Voltaire *Discours 6, De la Nature de l Homme, ad finem*), the secret of being a bore is to say it all — **les extrêmes se touchent** (Mercier *Tableau de Paris* 4, cap 348, title), extremes meet — **les fous font les festins, et les sages les mangent,** fools make feasts and wise men eat them — **les fous inventent les modes, et les sages les suivent,** fools invent the fashions and wise men follow them — **le silence du peuple est la leçon des rois** (Abbé de Beauvais in his funeral oration over Louis XV), the silence of the people is the lesson of kings — **les larmes aux yeux,** tears in the eyes — **les larmes dans la voix,** tears in the voice — **les murailles ont des oreilles,** walls have ears — **les plus sages ne le sont pas toujours,** those who are wisest are not so always — **le style est l'homme même** (Buffon *Discours de Réception* 1753), the style is the man himself *Le style, c est l homme* is the most current form of quotation *Le style est de l homme* occurs in some editions of Buffon This tho less striking, is perhaps better in sense than either of the other forms — **le superflu, chose très nécessaire** (Voltaire *Le Mondain* v, 22), the superfluous, a very necessary thing — **les yeux doux,** sweet eyes soft looks — **l'état, c'est moi,** I am the state attributed, but without foundation, to Louis XIV — **l'étoile du nord,** star of the north. motto of Minnesota — **le tout ensemble,** the whole taken together
lettre. [F] Letter — **lettre d'avis,** letter of advice — **l. de change,** bill of exchange — **l de créance,** letter of credit — **l. de marque,** letter of marque
le vrai peut quelquefois n'être pas vraisemblable. [F] Boileau *L Art Poétique, Chant* 3 At times the truth may not seem probable
lex. [L] Law — **lex domicilii,** the law of the place of domicile — **lex mercatoria,** mercantile law a system of laws adopted by all nations — **lex non scripta,** the unwritten or common law — **lex scripta,** the written or statute law — **lex talionis,** the law of retaliation — **lex terræ,** the law of the land
l'homme propose, et Dieu dispose. [F] Man proposes and God disposes — **l'hypocrisie est un hommage que le vice rend à la vertu** (La Rochefoucauld *Max* 218), hypocrisy is a homage that vice pays to virtue
libertad y orden. [Sp] Liberty and order the motto of Colombia
libertas et natale solum. [L] Liberty and native soil
liberum arbitrium. [L] Free will
licentia vatum. [L] Poetic license
limæ labor et mora [L] *Hor A P 291. The labor and* delay of the file applied to painstaking revision in literary work [ible
l'inconnu [F] The unknown — **l'incroyable,** the incred-
lingua toscana in bocca romana [It] The Tuscan tongue in the Roman mouth a common expression for the best spoken Italian
lis litem generat. [L] Strife breeds strife
l'Italie est un nom géographique. [F] Italy is a geographic expression a remark attributed to Metternich Cp. DEUTSCHLAND EIN GEOGRAPHISCHER BEGRIFF
litem . . . lite resolvit. [L] Hor *S* 2, 3, 103 He settles strife by strife
lite pendente. [L] During the trial
litteræ divinæ. [L] Divine letters or learning theology; divinity — **litteræ humaniores,** the more humane letters; the branches of polite learning, especially the ancient classics.
littera scripta manet. [L] The written word remains
l'occasion fait le larron. [F] Opportunity makes the thief Cp OCCASIO FACIT FUREM
loco citato [L] In the place cited [speak the truth
locos y niños dicen la verdad. [Sp] Children and fools
locus in quo [L] Place in which See under LOCUS², in vocabulary [mark or goal.
longe abberat scopo [L] He wanders widely from the
longo intervallo [L] Verg *Æ* 5, 320 With a long interval
loyal en tout. [F] Loyal in everything
loyauté m'oblige. [F] Loyalty binds me — **loyauté n'a honte,** loyalty has no shame
lucidus ordo [L] Hor *A P* 41 Lucid arrangement
lucri bonus est odor ex re quâlibet. [L] Juv 14, 204 The smell of money is good, whatever its source
lucri causâ. [L] For the sake of gain
ludere cum sacris. [L] To sport with things sacred
l'union fait la force. [F] Union makes strength motto of Belgium
lupus est homo homini [L] Plaut *Asin* 2, 4, 88 Man is a wolf to man; figuratively, men prey on one another.
lux et veritas [L] Light and truth
lux mundi. [L] Light of the world

M

ma chère. [F] My dear (feminine)
macte novâ virtute. [L] Verg *Æ* 9, 641 Go on in fresh deeds of valor with *nord* omitted, "Go on in virtue "
ma foi [F] My faith upon my faith [less speed
magglore fretta, minore atto. [It] The more haste the
magister ceremoniarum. [L] Master of ceremonies
magna [L] Great — **magna civitas m. solitudo,** a great city [is] a great solitude — **m. cum laude,** with great praise inserted in a diploma to denote that the degree has been gained by work of a superior order — **m. est veritas, et prævalet** (*3 Esd* 4, 41) [L] Great is truth, and it prevails *Prævalebit* the usual form of the second verb, while correct grammatically, is a misquotation — **m. est vis consuetudinis,** great is the force of habit
magnæ spes altera Romæ. [L] Verg *Æ* 12, 168 The second hope of great Rome, the second man of the state
magnas inter opes inops. [L] Hor *C* 3, 16, 28 Poor amid great riches
magni nominis umbra. [L] Luc 1, 135 and Sen *Octav* 69 The shadow of a great name
magnum bonum. [L] A great good — **magnum vectigal est parsimonia** (shortened from Cic *Parad* 6, 3 49), economy is a great revenue
main de justice. [F] Hand of justice
maintiens le droit. [F] Maintain the right
maison de campagne. [F] Country-seat — **maison de santé,** sanitarium, insane retreat — **maison de ville,** city residence town-house
maître de requêtes. [F] Master of requests (official title)
malade imaginaire. [F] Imaginary invalid used by Molière as title (*Le Malade Imaginaire*) of his last comedy.
maladie du pays. [F] Homesickness
mala praxis. [L] Malpractise
mal aux (or de) dents. [F] *Toothache* — **mal de tête,** headache — **mal entendu,** ill-advised mistaken for this sense the words are written separately for the noun, misunderstanding, as a solid word.

male parta, male dilabuntur [L] Næv Ill-gotten, ill-spent ill-gotten goods are seldom profitable
malgré nous [F] In spite of us — **malgré soi,** in spite of oneself
malheur ne vient jamais seul [F] "Misfortunes never come singly
mali exempli [L] Of bad example said of something likely to be imitated that ought not to be imitated — **mali principii malus finis,** a bad end of a bad beginning
malis avibus. [L] Under bad auspices
malo modo [L] In a bad manner — **malo mori quam fœdari,** I would rather die than be guilty of crime
malus animus [L] Evil intent — **malus pudor,** false shame false modesty
manet altâ mente repostum [L] Verg *Æ* 1 26 It [the wrath of Juno] remains deeply seated in [her] mind
manibus pedibusque. [L] Ter *And* 1, 1, 134 With hands and feet, with all one s might
manu forti [L] With strong hand, by main force — **manu propriâ,** with one s own hand
manus manum lavat [L] Petron 45 "One hand washes another"
mare apertum. [L] Open sea high seas
mariage de conscience. [F] Marriage of conscience marriage of persons who have previously lived unlawfully together also private marriage — **mariage de convenance,** marriage of convenience
más vale pájaro en mano que buitre volando [Sp] A sparrow in the hand is better than a vulture on the wing, 'a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush' — **más vale saber que haber,** wisdom is better than wealth — **más vale ser necio que porfiado,** better be stupid than stubborn — **más vale tarde que nunca,** "better late than never"
materiam superabat opus. [L] Ov *M* 2, 5 The workmanship was better than the material
mater pulchra filia pulchrior. [L] Hor *C* 1 16, 1 Daughter more beautiful than thy beautiful mother
mauvais [F] Bad — **mauvais goût,** bad taste — **m pas,** bad situation scrape — **m quart d'heure,** a bad quarter of an hour, a very trying experience for a short time — **m sang,** bad blood — **m ton,** bad tone ill breeding
maxima debetur puero reverentia [L] Juv 14, 47 The greatest reverence is due to a boy
maximus in minimis [L] Very great in trifles
meâ culpâ [L] By my fault [self
médecin, guéris-toi toi-même. [F] Physician, heal thy-
meden agan [μηδὲν ἄγαν] [Gr] Not too much shun excess
medio tutissimus ibis [L] Ov *M* 2, 137 You will travel most safely in a middle course [course
medium tenuere beati [L] The happy hold the middle
mega biblion, mega kakon [μεγα βιβλιον, μέγα κακόν] [Gr] A big book is a big evil
mehr Licht [G] More light popularly quoted for the last words of Goethe, and given, as such, a symbolic meaning not in the utterer s mind, Goethe having, in fact, added other words directing that a certain window-shutter be opened
me judice. [L] I being the judge in my judgment
melioribus auspiciis [L] Verg *Æ* 3, 498 Under better auspices
memor et fidelis [L] Mindful and faithful
memoriâ in æternâ [L] In everlasting remembrance
mendacem memorem esse oportet. [L] Quint *Inst Or* 4, 2, 91 A liar should have a good memory
mens. [L] Mind — **mens æqua in arduis,** an even mind in circumstances of difficulty legend under the portrait of Warren Hastings in Calcutta — **m agitat molem** (Verg *Æ* 6, 727), a mind keeps the mass in motion mind animates matter — **m divinior** (Hor *S* 1, 4, 43), the diviner mind the poet's mind inspiration — **m legis,** the spirit of the law — **m, quâ nihil est celerius** (Cic *Or* 59, 200), the mind, than which nothing is swifter — **m rea** (*Law*) a guilty intent — **m. sana in corpore sano** (Juv *S* 10, 356), a sound mind in a sound body [wish
meo periculo [L] At my own risk — **meo voto,** by my
merum sal [L] Pure salt, true good sense or wit
metri gratiâ [L] For the sake of the meter
metuenda corolla draconis [L] The crest of the dragon is to be feared
meum et tuum. [L] Mine and thine
mi date creta per cielo. [It] You give me chalk for cheese
miéntras duermen todos son iguales [Sp] All men are on an equality while they are asleep
mihi cura futuri [L] To me [belongs] the care of the future, my anxiety is for the future
mirabile dictu [L] Wonderful to be told, or to relate — **mirabile visu,** wonderful to be seen, or to see
mirum in modum [L] In a wonderful manner
miserabile vulgus [L] Wretched rabble
miseris succurrere disco. [L] Verg *Æ* 1, 630 I am learning to succor the miserable
mobile perpetuum [L] Something perpetually in motion
modo et formâ [L] In manner and form — **modo præscripto,** in the manner prescribed [own weight
mole ruit suâ [L] Hor *C* 3 4, 65 It falls in ruin by its
mollissima fandi tempora. [L] Verg *Æ* 4, 293 The most favorable times for speaking
mon [F] My — **mon ami,** my friend — **mon cher,** my dear (masculine) — **mon Dieu,** my God an exclamation often very lightly interjected in French writing and conversation
monstrum horrendum, informe, ingens, cui lumen ademptum. [L] Verg *Æ* 3, 658 A monster horrible, misshapen huge, from which the eye had been plucked
montani semper liberi [L] Mountaineers are always freemen motto of West Virginia
more majorum. [L] According to the custom of the fathers — **more meo,** in my own way — **more suo,** in his way, in his own way
Morgenstunde hat Gold im Munde [G] The morning hour brings golden dower
moriturі te salutamus. [L] We [who are] soon to die salute thee salutation of the gladiators to the Roman emperor
mors omnibus communis. [L] Death is common to all
mortis causâ [L] *Law* On account of impending death
mos pro lege. [L] Custom for law
mot à mot [F] Word for word
mots d'usage [F] Words in common use
muet comme un poisson [F] Dumb as a fish
multa cadunt inter calicem supremaque labra [L] 'There s many a slip 'twixt cup and lip'
multa gemens [L] Verg *Æ* 1, 465 Sighing deeply
multum in parvo [L] Much in little a great deal in a small compass
mundus vult decipi [L] The world wishes to be fooled
murus aëneus conscientia sana [L] Hor *Ep* 1 1 60 A sound conscience is a wall of brass [fear
mutare vel timere sperno [L] I scorn to change or to
mutatis mutandis [L] With necessary changes
mutato nomine. [L] Hor *S* 1, 1, 69 The name being changed
mutum est pictura poema [L] A picture is a mute poem
mutuus consensus. [L] Mutual consent

N

natale solum. [L] Native soil, land of one's birth
natura abhorret a vacuo [L] Descartes Nature abhors a vacuum
natura il fece, e poi ruppe la stampa [It] Ariosto *Orl Fur* 10, 84 Nature made him and then broke the mold
naturam expellas furcâ, tamen usque recurret [L] Hor *Ep* 1 10 24 You may drive out nature with a pitchfork yet will she ever come back
natura non facit saltum [L] Nature makes no leaps referring to the regularity and uniformity of natural phenomena
nec. [L] Not neither nor — **nec cupias, nec metuas,** neither desire nor fear — **nec deus intersit nisi dignus vindice nodus** (Hor *A P* 191) and let no god be introduced, unless there be a knot worthy to be so untied
ne cede malis [L] Verg *Æ* 6, 95 Do not give way to misfortune.
necessitas non habet legem [L] Necessity has no law
nec me pudet fateri nescire quod nesciam [L] Cic *Tusc* 1, 25, 60 Nor am I ashamed to confess my ignorance of what I do not know — **nec mora nec requies** (Verg *G* 3, 110), neither delay nor rest, without intermission — **nec pluribus impar,** and no unequal match for many antagonists motto of Louis XIV — **nec precе nec pretio,** neither by prayer nor by price — **nec quærere nec spernere honorem,** neither to seek nor to spurn honor — **nec scire fas est omnia** (Hor *C* 4, 4, 22), to know all things is not permitted — **nec tecum possum vivere, nec sine te** (Mart 12, 47, 2), neither with thee can I live, nor without thee
ne exeat [L] Let him not depart
nefasti dies [L] Days not to be used for public business, also, unlucky days [pearances
ne fronti crede [L] Trust not to the face do not trust ap-
negotiorum gestor. [L] Manager of business matters
nel mezzo del cammin di nostra vita [It] Midway in the journey of our life first line of Dante's *Divine Comedy*
nemine contradicente [L] No one speaking in opposition abbreviated **nem con** — **nemine dissentiente,** no one dissenting abbreviated **nem diss**
nemo. [L] No one — **nemo bis punitur pro eodem delicto,** no one is twice punished for one and the same offense — **n dat quod non habet** (*Law*), no one can give what he does not have — **n lædîtur nisi a seipso,** no one is injured except by himself — **n me impune lacessit,** no one attacks me with impunity motto of Scotland — **n mortalium omnibus horis sapit** (Plin *H N* 7, 41, 2), no mortal man is every hour wise — **n repente fuit turpissimus** (Juv 2, 83), no one ever suddenly reached the lowest depths of baseness
ne nimium [L] Not too much shun excess
né pour la digestion [F] Born for digestion, a social drone shortened from La Bruyere (*Les Caractères, De l Homme* 122), *Il ne semble né que pour la digestion* (He seems born only for digestion)
ne puero gladium. [L] [Trust] not a sword to a boy
neque semper arcum tendit Apollo [L] Hor *C* 2, 10, 19 Nor does Apollo always keep his bow bent
ne quid detrimenti respublica capiat [L] Cæs *B C* 1, 5, 3 That the commonwealth receive no detriment a form of words used under the Roman republic in the creation of a dictatorship — **ne quid nimis** (Ter *And* 1, 1 34), not too far nothing in excess [sinews of war.
nervi belli pecunia [L] Cic *Phil* 5, 2, 5 Money is the
nessun maggior dolore che ricordarsi del tempo felice nella miseria [It] Dante *Inferno* 5, 121–123 There is no greater sorrow than to remember the happy time in misery
n'est-ce pas? [F] Is not that so?
nez retroussé [F] A turned up nose
nicht wahr? [G] Not true? is not that so?
ni firmes carta que no leas, ni bebas agua que no veas. [Sp] Before you sign read and consider before you drink look into the water, "look before you leap"
nihil ad rem [L] Nothing to the purpose — **nihil debet,** he owes nothing
nil [L] Nothing a contraction of *nihil* — **nil actum credens dum quid superesset agendum** (Lucan [describing Cæsar] 2, 657), considering nothing done while anything remained to be done — **nil admirari** (Hor *Ep* 1, 6, 1), to wonder at nothing — **nil conscire sibi** (Hor *Ep* 1, 1, 61), to be conscious of no fault — **nil dicit,** he says nothing he makes no reply — **nil nisi bonum,** see DE MORTUIS NIL NISI BONUM — **nil sine numine,** nothing without Providence motto of Colorado — **nil ultra,** nothing beyond
ni l'un ni l'autre [F] Neither the one nor the other
nimium ne crede colori [L] Verg *E* 2, 17 Trust not overmuch to appearance
n'importe [F] It does not signify no matter
nisi Dominus, frustra. [L] Unless the Lord [build the house they labor] in vain [that build it] motto of the city of Edinburgh
nitor in adversum [L] Ov *M* 2, 72 I struggle in the contrary direction I struggle against adverse circumstance
no es oro todo lo que reluce [Sp] "All is not gold that glitters' — **no hay cerradura si es de oro la ganzua,** no lock will hold be the picklock gold
nolo episcopari. [L] I do not wish to be a bishop
nomen atque omen. [L] Plaut *Pers* 4, 4, 74 Name and in addition omen, name that carries in it an omen
nomina stultorum parietibus hærent [L] Fools' names are stuck on house-walls
non [L] Not, no — **non Angli, sed angeli** (Bede 2 1), not Angles but angels — **non consessit** (*Eng Law*), he did not grant the name of a plea of the defendant denying a crown grant by letters-patent, claimed by the plaintiff, also, a plea by a stranger to a deed whom an estoppel could not find, bringing into issue the grantor's title and the deed s operation — **non cuivis homini contingit adire Corinthum** (Hor *Ep* 1, 17, 36), it does not happen to every man to go to Corinth — **non culpabilis** (*Law*), not guilty used in pleading and usually abbreviated to **non cul** — **non datur tertium,** a third thing is not given there is no third option — **non ens,** nonentity — **non equidem invideo, miror magis** (Verg *E* 1, 11), I surely do not envy, I wonder rather — **non est,** it is not it is wanting — **non est ad astra mollis e terris via** (Sen *Herc Fur* 437) there is no easy way to the stars from the earth — **non est factum** (*Law*), it is not done the plea of a defendant in an action of debt upon a bond or other specialty denying the authenticity of the instrument sued upon — **non est inventus,** he has not been found — **non est vivere, sed valere, vita** (Mart 6, 7015), not to live, but to be well, is life — **non ignara mali, miseris succurrere disco** (Verg *Æ* 1, 630), not ignorant of calamity, I am learning to succor the unhappy — **non libet,** it does not please [me]
non mi ricordo [It] I do not remember
non multa, sed multum [L] Not many things but much — **non nobis** (*Ps* 115 1, *Vulg* 113, 1), not to us often sung in the liturgy of the Church as an expression of humble gratitude — **non nobis solum,** not for ourselves merely — **non olet,** it does not stink said of money, no matter what its unsavory source or association The expression does not occur in, but it is suggested by, Suet *Vespasian* 23, where it is related that Vespasian held a coin to his son Titus's nose, asking him if it smelled bad "Yet it came from the very tax on urine against which you remonstrate' said Vespasian — **non omnia possumus omnes** (Verg *E* 8, 63), we can not all do all things — **non omnis moriar** (Hor *C* 3, 30, 6), I shall not wholly die — **non passibus æquis** (Verg *Æ* 2, 724), not with equal steps — **non progredi est regredi,** not to go forward is to go backward — **non quis, sed quid,** not who, but what — **non quo, sed quomodo,** not by whom, but in what manner
non sans droict [OF] Not without right motto on Shakespeare s coat of arms
non sibi, sed omnibus. [L] Not for oneself but for all — **non sibi, sed patriæ** not for oneself, but for one s country — **non sine numine,** not without the deity — **non sum qualis eram** (Hor *C* 4, 1, 3), I am not what I was — **non tali auxilio** (Verg *Æ* 2, 521), [this crisis does] not [call for] such assistance
no puede haber gracia donde no hay discreción [Sp] There can be no true pleasantry without discretion
nosce te ipsum [L] Cic *Tusc* 1, 22, 52 Know thyself — **nosce tempus,** know thy time — **nosce volunt omnes, mercedem solvere nemo** (Juv 7, 157), all wish to know, no one to pay the price [panions
noscitur a [or ex] sociis [L] He is known from his com-
nostro periculo [L] At our own risk
notatu dignum [L] Worthy of note
n'oubliez pas [F] Do not forget
nous. [F] We — **nous avons changé tout cela** (Molière *Le Médecin malgré lui* 2, 6), we have changed all that — **n. dansons sur un volcan,** we are dancing on a volcano said by M Salvandy in Paris not long before the uprising of 1830, at a fête given in honor of the king of Naples "Quite Neapolitan! We are dancing on a volcano'
novus homo. [L] New man term applied to the first in a Roman family to attain curule dignity, hence, a recently made noble or an upstart
nudis oculis. [L] With naked eyes said of astronomical observations made without a telescope — **nudis verbis,** in plain words
nudum pactum [L] 1 *Civ Law* A naked pact or bare agreement 2. *Eng Law* A contract made without a consideration
nugæ canoræ. [L] Hor *A P* 322 Melodious nonsense
nulla bona [L] *Law* No goods [upon which to levy] a sheriff's return on a writ of *fieri facias* — **nulla dies sine lineâ** (Pliny [substantially] *H N* 35 36), not a day without a line
nulla nuova, buona nuova. [It] No news is good news
nulli secundus [L] Second to none
nullum [L] Nothing nom and acc neuter sing of *nullus,* not any, none, no — **nullum magnum ingenium sine mistura dementiæ fuit** (Aristotle *ap* Sen *De Tranquil Anim* 15, 16), no great genius was ever without a mixture of madness — **n quod tetigit non ornavit,** he touched nothing that he did not adorn (From Dr Johnson s epitaph on Goldsmith In quotation *nihil* is often susbtituted for *nullum,* which latter word depends for its exact sense on the construction in which Dr Johnson used it) — **n simile quatuor pedibus currit,** no simile runs on four feet
nullus sum [L] I am no more I am undone
nunc aut nunquam [L] Now or never — **nunc pro tunc** (*Law*), now for then applied to acts done after the proper time made valid as if regularly done
nunquam minus solus quam cum solus [L] Never less alone than when alone — **nunquam non paratus,** never unprepared
nusquam tuta fides [L] Verg *Æ* 4, 373 Nowhere is there safe faith
nymphe du pavé [F] Nymph of the pavement euphemism for a woman of the street

O

obiit sine prole [L] He (she) died without issue
obra de común, obra de ningún [Sp] 'Everybody's business is nobody s business
obscurum per obscurius. [L] What is obscure [explained] through what is more obscure
obsta principiis [L] Withstand beginnings
ob turpem causam. [L] *Law* For a base [illegal] cause
occasio facit furem. [L] Opportunity makes the thief
occurrent nubes. [L] Clouds will intervene
O dea certe! [L] Verg *Æ* 1, 328 O thou, goddess surely!
oderint dum metuant [L] Cic *Off* 1, 28, 97 Let them hate provided they fear
odi profanum vulgus et arceo [L] Hor *C* 3, 1, 1 I hate the common rabble and keep it aloof
odisse quem læseris [L] Tac *Agric* 42 To hate him whom you have injured
odium in longum jacens. [L] A grudge long fostered — **odium medicum,** mutual hatred among physicians — **odium theologicum,** see ODIUM, in vocabulary
officina gentium [L] Laboratory of nations, as France, where political experiments are made
O fortunatam natam me consule Romam! [L] Cic *De Suis Temporibus* (See Quint *Inst Or* 11, 1, 24 also Juv. 10, 123) O fortunate Rome, born under my consulship! Juvenal (*S* 10) rallies Cicero on his jingling braggadocio hexameter, in verse imitated by William Gifford, thus

How fortunate a natal day was thine, in that late consulate, O Rome of mine!"

O fortunatos nimium, sua si bona nôrint! [L] Verg *G* 2, 458 O too happy they, if they knew their own blessings!
ofrecer mucho especie es de negar. [Sp] To offer much is a kind of denial [has its reverse
ogni medaglia ha il suo rovescio. [It] Every medal
ognuno per se, e Dio per tutti [It] Every one for himself and God for all
ohe! jam satis [L] Hor *S* 1, 5, 12, & 2, 5, 96, also Mart 4, 91, 1, & 9 Hold! already there is enough
ohne Hast, aber ohne Rast [G] Unhasting, but unresting said of the sun Goethe s motto *Ohne Hast, ohne Rast* is the original form of the proverb, and these are the words engraved on the seal presented to Goethe by Carlyle and fourteen other English admirers of the poet
olet lucernam. [L] It smells of the lamp hence, it has the air of being studied
O Liberté, Liberté, que de crimes on commet en ton nom! [F] O Liberty Liberty, how many crimes are committed in thy name! Mme Roland at the guillotine, about to be executed
omen faustum. [L] Favorable omen
omne. [L] All nom and acc neuter sing of *omnis,* all — **omne bonum desuper** all good is from on high — **o ignotum pro magnifico** (Tac *Agric* 30), everything unknown [is assumed to be] something magnificent [turned'
omnem movere lapidem [L] 'To leave no stone un-
omne trinum perfectum. [L] Every thing perfect is threefold — **omne tulit punctum qui miscuit utile dulci**

(Hor *A P* 343), he has gained every point who has mingled the useful with the agreeable — **omne vivum ex ovo,** every living thing comes out of an egg

omnia. [L] All things nom and acc neuter pl of *omnis* — **o. bona bonis,** all things are good to the good — **o. mutantur, nos et mutamur in illis** (Borbonius, 16th cent), all things are in course of change, we also are in course of change among them — **o vincit amor** (Verg *E* 10, 69), love conquers all things — **o. vincit labor,** labor conquers all [common] to all

omnibus hoc vitium est [L] Hor *S* 1, 3, 1 This fault is

omnis amans, amens. [L] Every lover [is] demented

omnis Minervæ homo. [L] Petron 43, 8 "A Jack of all trades" Such is the sense in which the expression is quoted, but the original, *loco citato,* bears a salacious meaning suitable to the dissolute author's character

on commence par être dupe; on finit par être fripon. [F] One commences by being dupe, one finishes by being knave Mme Deshoulières, on gambling — **on n'a rien pour rien,** nothing is had for nothing

O noctes cœnæque deum! [L] Hor *S* 2, 6, 65 O nights and suppers of the gods!

opere citato. [L] In the volume quoted abbreviated **op. cit.**

opprobrium medicorum. [L] Reproach of physicians

ora e sempre. [It] Now and always

ora et labora. [L] Worship and work — **ora pro nobis,** pray for us [poet is born

orator fit, poeta nascitur. [L] The orator is made, the

ore rotundo. [L] Hor *A P* 323 With round voice, with full utterance — **ore tenus,** as far as the mouth, with the mouth merely

origo mali. [L] The origin of the evil [Montana

oro y plata. [Sp] Gold and silver temporary motto of

O sancta simplicitas! [L] O sacred simplicity! exclamation said to have been uttered by Huss when he saw a poor old woman in ignorant zeal add her stick to the fire in which he was *suffering martyrdom*

O si sic omnia! [L] O if all were thus! O if [he had done, spoken, written] all things thus!

O tempora! O mores! [L] Cic *Cat* 1, 1 (and elsewhere) O the times! O the manners!

otia dant vitia. [L] Leisure breeds vice [tivity

otiosa sedulitas [L] Leisurely industry twiddling ac-

otium cum dignitate. [L] See OTIUM, in vocabulary — **otium sine dignitate,** leisure without dignity — **otium sine litteris mors est** (Sen *Ep* 82), leisure without literature is death Seneca adds *et hominis vivi sepultura,* ' and sepulture of the living man "

oublier je ne puis [F] Forget I can not

ouï-dire [F] Hearsay

où la chèvre est attachée, il faut qu'elle broûte. [F] Where the goat is tethered she must browse

P

pace tanti viri. [L] Begging pardon of so great a man: sometimes used ironically — **pace tuâ,** with your consent, by your leave

pacta conventa. [L] Stipulations agreed upon

pactum. [L] An agreement, a pact — **pactum de non petendo** (*Civ Law*), an agreement not to sue — **p illicitum,** unlawful compact,

pallida mors. [L] Hor *C* 1, 4, 13 Pale death

palmam qui meruit ferat. [L] Jortin *Lusus Poetici* Let him who has won it bear the palm motto of Lord Nelson

palma non sine pulvere. [L] The palm [in a race] is not without dust Cp SINE PULVERE PALMÆ, from which this phrase has apparently been made

panem et circenses. [L] Juv 10, 81 Bread and the circus, food and amusement

panta rei [*παντα ρει*] [Gr] All things are fleeting Plato, *Theæt* 182 C, says, representing Heraclitus, *κινεῖται καὶ ῥεῖ τὰ πάντα,* "all things are set in motion and flow"

par. [F] By out of, in — **par accès,** by fits and starts — **par accident,** by accident — **par accord,** by agreement — **par avance,** in advance — **par ci par là,** here and there — **par complaisance,** out of politeness in complaisance — **par dépit,** out of spite — **par exemple,** for example, *(familiarly)* "the idea!" — **par faveur,** by favor — **par force,** by force, perforce — **par hasard,** by chance — **par parenthèse,** by (way of) parenthesis, by the way — **par précaution,** by way of precaution

pardonnez-moi. [F] Pardon me

pari ratione [L] By parity of reasoning

Paris vaut bien une messe. [F] Paris is well worth a mass famous saying attributed to Henry IV of France

paritur pax bello. [L] Nep *Epam* 5, 4 Peace is produced by war

par le droit du plus fort [F] By the right of the stronger

par nobile fratrum. [L] Hor *S* 2, 3, 243 Noble pair of brothers

parole d'honneur. [F] Word of honor

par oneri [L] Equal to the burden — **par pari refero,** I return like for like Altered from Ter *Eun* 3, 1, 55, which reads *Par pari referto,* "Return thou like for like"

pars adversa [L] The adverse party

par signe de mépris [F] As a token of contempt

pars pro toto [L] Part for the whole — **pars rationabilis,** reasonable part the portion of a man's goods which legally go to his wife and children [women

partie carrée. [F] Party made up of two men and two

parturiunt montes, nascetur ridiculus mus [L] Hor *A P* 139 The mountains are in labor, there will be born a ridiculous mouse [minds

parva leves capiunt animas. [L] Little things catch small

parvum non parvæ amicitiæ pignus. [L] Slight pledge of a friendship not slight — **parvum parva decent** (Hor *Ep* 1, 7, 44), little things befit a little man

pas à pas on va bien loin. [F] A step at a time, one goes a great way [*Sestео* 57 has *patrem patriæ*

pater patriæ. [L] Father of his country Cic *Orato pro*

patres conscripti. [L] *Conscript fathers Roman senators*

patriæ quis exsul se quoque fugit? [L] Hor *C* 2, 16, 19 What exile from his native land flees also himself?

patriis virtutibus. [L] By ancestral virtues

paucis verbis. [L] In few words

paulo majora canamus. [L] Verg *E* 4, 1 Let us sing somewhat greater things let us strike a higher strain

pax. [L] Peace — **pax Britannica,** peace of Britain — **pax Dei,** peace of God See TRUCE OF GOD, under TRUCE, in vocabulary — **pax ecclesiæ,** peace of the church See TRUCE OF GOD, under TRUCE, in vocabulary — **pax in bello,** peace in war — **pax regis,** *peace of the King* — **pax vobiscum!** peace be with you! [added wings to his feet

pedibus timor addidit alas [L] Verg *Æ* 8, 224 Fear

pedir peras al olmo. [Sp] To look for pears on the elm

pelne forte et dure [F] Heavy and harsh punishment

penes me. [L] In my possession or power

pensez à moi. [F] Think of me

per. [L] By, through See PER, in vocabulary — **per æs et libram** (*Rom Law*), with bronze and balance designating a ceremony connected especially with mancipatory contracts in which the buyer, in the presence of witnesses struck the balance with a bronze coin, giving it to the vendor and thus claiming the thing or object bought — **per ambages** (Verg *G* 2, 46), by roundabout expressions, by indirection — **per angusta ad augusta,** through straitness to greatness — **per annulum et baculum,** by ring and staff See INVESTITURE, 3 — **per aspera ad astra,** through bolts and bars to the stars See AD ASTRA PER ASPERA

per contanze [It] For cash

per conto. [It] Upon account

per curiam. [L] By the court

père de famille. [F] Father of a family

pereunt et imputantur. [L] The [seasons] pass away and are charged up against [us]

per fas et nefas. [L] Through right and wrong See PER OMNE FAS etc, which is the full expression

perfide Albion. [F] *Perfidious Albion (England)*

per gradus. [L] By steps

periculum in morâ. [L] There's danger in delay

per impossibile. [L] See REDUCTIO AD ABSURDUM, in vocabulary — **per interim,** in the mean time

per mare, per terras [L] Over sea, over land

per mese [It] By the month [gods the rest

permitte divis cetera [L] Hor *C* 1, 9, 9 Leave to the

per ogni uccello il suo nido è bello [It] With every bird its own nest is beautiful

per omne fas et nefas. [L] Liv 6, 14, 10 By every means of right and of wrong

però si muove [It] A variant form of EPPUR SI MUOVE

per pais. [OF] *Law* By the country indicating trial by jury

per pares. [L] By one's peers

perpetuum silentium. [L] Perpetual silence

per quod [L] *Law* Whereby introducing the clause of declaration in an action of tort [ulary

persona ficta, non grata, etc [L] See PERSONA, in vocab-

per stirpes. [L] See STIRPS, in vocabulary

per viam. [L] By the way of [pernicious influence

pessimi exempli [L] Of very bad example, likely to exert

petit blanc. [F] A little white referring to a middle-class person in French colonies — **petit coup,** a small mask, covering the eyes and nose [or performance for the stage

petite pièce. [F] A little piece said of a minor production

petit souper. [F] Little supper, any dainty evening repast, especially for a small group of congenial companions

petits pois [F] Little peas small green peas — **petits soins,** little cares indicating delicate attentions given to any one

petit verre. [F] A little glass a liqueur-glass

peu [F] *Little few* — **peu à peu,** *little by little* — **peu de bien, peu de soin,** little gain, little pain — **peu de chose,** a small matter — **peu de gens savent être vieux** (La Rochefoucauld *Max* 423), few people know how to be old

pièce de resistance, etc [F] See PIECE[2], in vocabulary

pied-à-terre [F] Temporary lodging

pietra mossa non fa muschio [It] "A rolling stone gathers no moss"

pis aller. [F] Last shift, end of resources

piuttosto mendicante che ignorante [It] Better be a beggar than an ignoramus, to be a beggar is better than know not a letter

place aux dames [F] Make way for the ladies — **place d'armes,** place of arms, a parade ground, military station, etc

plein pouvoir. [F] Full power

plene administravit. [L] *Law* He has administered fully said of an executor or administrator who has given full account of the property under his control

pleno jure. [L] With full right with full authority

pleon hemisu pantos [*πλέον ἥμισυ παντός*] [Gr] Hesiod *Op* 40 Half is more than the whole

plus on est de fous, plus on rit. [F] The more fools, the more fun ' the more the merrier ' The original French is said to be the refrain of a table-song — **plus sage que les sages,** wiser than the wise

poca roba, poco pensiero. [It] Little riches, little care

poco a poco [It] Little by little

poeta nascitur, non fit. [L] The poet is born, not made

poisson d'avril. [F] Fish of April, April fool

politikon zoon [*πολιτικὸν ζῶον*] [Gr] Political animal Aristotle's characterization of man

pondere, non numero [L] By weight, not by count

populus vult decipi. [L] The people wish to be fooled. attributed to Pope Paul IV's legate, Cardinal Carafa, whose whole expression as reported was, *Quandoquidem hic [iste] populus vult decipi, decipiatur in nomine diabòli* "Since this people [the Parisians] wish to be deceived, let them be deceived in the name of the devil "

posse videor. / [L] I seem to myself to be able

possunt quia posse videntur [L] Verg *Æ* 5, 231 They can because they think they can

post [L] After See POST[2], *adv*, in vocabulary — **post bellum auxilium,** *help after the war* — **p equitem sedet atra Cura** (Hor *C* 3, 1, 40), behind the rider [or horseman] sits black Care — **p hoc, ergo propter hoc,** after this, therefore on account of this — **p nubila, Phœbus,** after clouds, sun — **p. obitum,** after death — **p partum,** after childbirth — **p. tot naufragia, portum,** after so many shipwrecks, port

potage au gras. [F] Meat soup

potior est conditio possidentis. [L] *Law* Better is the condition of the possessor, "possession is nine points of the law"

pour. [F] For, *to (with infinitive)* — **pour acquit,** for discharge received payment (as of a bill) — **p ainsi dire,** so to speak — **p faire rire,** to raise a laugh — **p faire visite,** to pay a visit visiting-card — **p. le mérite,** for merit — **p passer le temps,** to pass away the time — **p. prendre congé (P. P. C.),** to take leave

præmonitus, præmunitus [L] "Forewarned, forearmed."

presto maturo, presto marcio [It] "Soon ripe, soon rotten" [mon pays, ready for my country

prêt d'accomplir. [F] Ready to perform — **prêt pour**

preux chevalier [F] Brave knight

primo uomo [It] Best or most prominent actor or singer

primus (or prima) inter pares. [L] First (masc or fem) among equals

principia, non homines. [L] Principles, not men

prior tempore, prior jure. [L] First in time, first in right 'first come, first served" [allowed

prix fixe. [F] Set price indicating no reduction to be

pro aris et focis [L] Cic *N D* 3, 40 For altars and for firesides

probatum est. [L] It has been proved

probitas laudatur, et alget. [L] Juv 1, 74 Integrity is praised, and it freezes

pro bono publico. [L] For the public good — **pro captu lectoris, habent sua fata libelli** (Ter Maurus *De Syllabis,* etc, 258), books have their fortunes according to the reader's capacity to appreciate — **pro confesso,** as if admitted for conceded

procul a Jove, procul a fulmine. [L] Far from Jove, far from his thunderbolt, one not a courtier is less exposed to disgrace from the court apparently Greek in origin — **procul, O procul este, profani!** (Verg *Æ* 6, 258), far hence, O far hence, be ye, ye profane!

pro Deo et ecclesiâ. [L] For God and the church

prodesse quam conspici. [L] To be useful rather than to be observed

pro hâc vice [L] For this turn for this occasion

proh pudor! [L] Alas, modesty! for shame! *Pro* instead of *proh,* is preferable

projet de loi [F] Bill (in legislation)

pro memoriâ [L] For a memorial

promotor fidei. [L] Promoter of the faith the devil's advocate See under ADVOCATE, *n*, in vocabulary

pro nunc [L] For now, for the present — **pro patriâ,** for native land

propria quæ maribus. [L] Things which are proper to men [or to husbands] This expression is from an old mnemonic verse on Latin genders The use of it in the sense here *given is humorous*

proprie communia dicere. [L] Hor *A P* 128 To say common things in an appropriate way The original probably means to say things which are common property in a way to make them one's own

propriétaire. [F] Proprietor

proprio jure. [L] *Law* In (or by) one's own right — **proprio vigore,** of [one's] own strength

propter [L] For, on account of used in various legal phrases — **propter affectum,** or **defectum,** on account of [some] prejudice or defect a species of challenge — **p defectum sanguinis,** on account of [some] defect of blood (or consanguinity) — **p. delictum tenentis,** on account of [some] delict of the tenant — **p. honoris respectum,** on account of respect for honor (or rank)

pro re natâ. [L] For the occasion as it may arise said especially of judicial action which is taken under the pressure of events rather than in the course of the regular routine — **pro salute animæ,** for the health of the soul — **pro tanto,** for so much, to that extent — **pro virili parte,** according to a man's part, to one's utmost strength

prudens futuri [L] Provident of the future

publici juris. [L] Of public right applied to things open to all, public property, as light, air, etc

pugnis et calcibus [L] With fists and heels

pulvis et umbra sumus. [L] Hor *C* 4, 7, 16 We are dust and shadow

pur et simple. [F] Pure and simple entire absolute

pur sang. [F] Of pure blood, thoroughbred, taken by itself.

Q

quæ fuerant vitia mores sunt. [L] Sen *Epist* 4, 10 What had been vices are habits — **quæ nocent docent,** things that injure teach we burn and learn — **quæ regio in terris nostri non plena laboris?** Verg *Æ* 1, 460 What region in any land is not full of our labor?— **quæ vide,** which [things] see abbreviated *qq. v.*

qualis ab incepto [L] Hor *A P* 127 Such as [he has been] from the first — **qualis rex, talis grex,** like king, like people

quamdiu se bene gesserit [L] During good behavior

quand même. [F] Even tho, notwithstanding, in spite of the fact — **quand on parle du loup, on en voit la queue,** when of wolf there is talk, straight in view he will walk

quandoque bonus dormitat Homerus [L] And at times good Homer nods [naps] [be clever!

quanti est sapere! [L] Ter *Eun* 4, 7, 21 How fine it is to

quantum mutatus ab illo! [L] Verg *Æ* 2, 274 How changed from him! (from what the same person once was) Cp Milton *Paradise Lost* 84, 85

quare impedit. [L] *Law* Wherefore he impedes

quem di diligunt adolescens moritur [L] Plaut *Bacch.* 4, 7, 18 (816) Whom the gods love dies young

quem Jupiter vult perdere, dementat prius [L] Whom Jupiter wishes to destroy, he first makes mad translation of two lines from an unknown Greek tragic poet

que sçai-je? [OF] What know I? Montaigne's motto

question extraordinaire. [F] Extraordinary question form of severe examination before a tribunal

que voulez-vous? [F] What will you? In light apologetic tone, or in mild depreciation or protest, at what is impossible or extremely difficult

qui [L] Who nom masc sing of relative pronoun — **qui capit, ille facit,** who takes it [takes the allusion or the charge to himself], he is the one that does it [does the thing alluded to or charged], whom the cap fits let him wear it", "let the galled jade wince" — **qui docet discit.** [L] Who teaches learns — **qui facit per alium facit per se.** [L] He who acts through another acts through himself — **qui tacet consentit,** who keeps silence consents — **qui timide rogat docet negare** (Sen *Hipp* 594), who timidly asks teaches to deny — **qui transtulit sustinet,** who transplanted sustains motto of Connecticut — **qui uti scit, ei bona** (*Ter Heaut* 1, 2, 22), who knows how to use it, to him it is good

quia timet [L] Because he [she] fears a legal phrase

quicquid agunt homines [L] Juv 1, 85 Whatever men do — **quicquid delirant reges, plectuntur Achivi** (Hor *Ep* I, 2, 14), no matter what foolish things their kings do, the Greeks must suffer for it, hence, whatever the great do, the people must pay for it

quicunque vult [L] Whosoever will [be saved] first two words of Latin form of Athanasian creed

quid faciendum? [L] What is to be done?— **quid hoc sibi vult?** what does this mean?— **quid non mortalia pectora cogis, auri sacra fames?** (Verg *Æ* 3, 56), ' fell lust of gold! abhorred, accurst! what will not man to slake such thirst?" Conington's transl [gives twice

qui donne tôt, donne deux fois [F] Who gives promptly

quid Romæ faciam? Mentiri nescio [L] Juv 3, 41 What can I do at Rome? I do not know how to lie — **quid times?** Cæsarem vehis, what do you fear? You carry Cæsar Plutarch *Rep et Imp Apoph*, *Cæs* 9, preserves the tradition in a Greek form, which translated reads, "Trust your fortune, knowing that you carry Cæsar

quien mucho abraza poco aprieta. [Sp] Who grasps much holds little [move

quieta non movere. [L] Things that are at rest not to

qui m'aime, aime mon chien [F] Who loves me loves my dog — **qui n'a santé n'a rien,** who has not health has not anything who has health has everything

qui nimium probat nihil probat. [L] Who proves too much proves nothing — **qui non proficit deficit,** who is not proficient is deficient

qui pense? [F] Who thinks?

quis custodiet ipsos custodes? [L] Juv 6, 347 Who shall guard the guardians themselves?

qui s'excuse s'accuse. [F] Who excuses himself accuses himself [self

quisque sibi proximus [L] Every man is nearest to himself

quis talia fando . . . temperet a lacrimis? [L] Verg *Æ* 2, 6 Who, in relating such things, can refrain from tears?

qui va là? [F] Who goes there?

quoad fiscum [L] As to public revenues — **quoad hoc,** in regard to this as far as this — **quoad sacra,** as regards sacred things used, especially in Scotland, with reference to parishes on a purely ecclesiastical basis

quo animo? [L] With what intent?
quocunque modo [L] In whatever way — **quocunque nomine,** under whatever name
quod. [L] What nom and acc neuter sing of relative pronoun — **quod avertat Deus!** which God avert! — **q. bene notandum,** which is to be carefully marked — **q. bonum, felix, faustumque sit!** and may it be good, fortunate, and favorable! — **q erat demonstrandum,** which was to be proved abbreviated **Q E D** — **q erat faciendum,** which was to be done abbreviated **Q. E. F.** — **q. semper, q. ubique, et q. ab omnibus,** what always, what everywhere, and what by all [has been believed] — **q. vide,** which see abbreviated **q. v.**
quo Fata vocant [L] Whither the Fates call
quo jure? [L] By what right? By what law?
quorum pars magna fui [L] Verg *Æ* 2, 6 Of which things I was a great part
quot homines, tot sententiæ. [L] Ter *Phorm* 2, 4, 14. Minds as many as the men
quum talis sis, utinam noster esses! [L] Since you are such, would that you were of us!

R

raison d'état. [F] Reason of state
raptor, largitor. [L] Tac *H* 2, 86 Man at once rapacious and prodigal, ravisher, lavisher [prodigy
rara avis in terris. [L] Juv 6, 165 Rare bird on earth,
ratione personæ. [L] By reason of the person from the character of the person — **ratione soli,** in respect of the soil
recoge tu heno mientras que el sol luciere. [Sp] "Make hay while the sun shines"
recte et suaviter. [L] Rightly and gently
rectus in curiâ [L] Of good standing in the court, with clean hands
regnant populi [L] The people rule motto of Arkansas strictly rendered, "the peoples rule"
re infectâ [L] The business being unfinished
relata refero [L] "I tell the tale as it was told to me"
religio laici [L] The religion of a layman
rem acu tetigisti [L] You have touched the thing with a needle, "you have hit the nail on the head"
remisso animo [L] With mind remiss, listlessly
remis velisque [L] With oars and with sails, with all one's resources
rentes. [F] Stocks funds bearing interest
répondez s'il vous plait. [F] Reply, if you please abbreviated **R S V P.** [answer evasively
répondre en Normand [F] To reply like a Norman to
requiem æternam dona eis, Domine! [L] *R C Ch* Eternal rest give to them, O Lord! opening prayer of the *Introit* in a mass for the dead
requiescat in pace. [L] See REQUIESCAT, in vocabulary
rerum primordia [L] The prime elements of things
res angusta domi [L] Juv 3, 165, *et al* Straitened circumstances at home, poverty — **res communes** (*Civ Law*), things common referring to things which are open to the use of all — **res est sacra miser** (Sen *Epig* 4, 9) a wretched man is a sacred thing — **res incorporales** (*Civ Law*), things incorporeal, invisible and intangible things, such as honor, right, etc — **res ipsa loquitur** (*Law*), the thing speaks for itself used in cases of accident due to negligence, where the mere fact is proof enough — **res perit domino** (*Law*), the thing is lost to its owner applied to the actual owner and not the mere possessor when a thing is lost
respice finem [L] Regard the end
respondeat superior. [L] *Law* Let the superior answer a maxim holding the principal responsible for the acts of his subordinate
restitutio in integrum. [L] *Rom Law* Restoration to the whole (or previous condition) effected by the pretor on equitable grounds in restoring the disputants to their previous situation or legal relations
res universitatis [L] *Civ Law* Things of the society, community, corporation, etc *res communes,* so far as the given society, community, or the like is concerned
resurgam [L] I shall rise again
revenons à nos moutons [F] Pierre Blanchet *L Avocat Pathelin* (1519) Let us return to our sheep, hence, let us return to our subject
re verâ [L] In truth
rex regnat, sed non gubernat. [L] The king reigns but does not govern said by Zamoyski (died 1605) in the Polish diet
ridentem dicere verum, quid vetat? [L] Hor *S* 1, 1, 24 What forbids one's telling the truth in a laugh?
ridere in stomacho [L] To laugh in secret, "to laugh in one s sleeve"
ride si sapis. [L] Mart 2, 41 Laugh if you are wise
rien n'est beau que le vrai. [F] Boileau, Marquis de, *Epître 9 (à M le Seignelay)* v 43 Nothing is beautiful but the true [laughs last
rira bien qui rira le dernier. [F] He laughs best who
rire dans sa barbe [F] To laugh in his beard, "to laugh in one s sleeve — **rire entre cuir et chair,** to laugh between skin and flesh [bear laughing, my friends?
risum teneatis, amici? [L] Hor *A P* 5 Could you for-
rôle d'équipage [F] List of the crew
rudis indigestaque moles. [L] *Ov M* 1, 7 A rude and undigested mass
rus in urbe [L] Mart 12, 57, 21 Country in city
rusticus expectat dum defluat amnis. [L] Hor *Ep* 1, 2, 42 The rustic waits for the river to run wholly by

S

sæpe stilum vertas. [L] Hor *S* 1, 10, 72 *Often invert* the stylus figuratively, in composition, frequently rewrite to attain perfection referring to the use of the blunt end of the stylus to rub the waxen tablet smooth again
sæva indignatio [L] Fierce indignation
saggio fanciullo è chi conosce il suo vero padre [It] It is a wise son that knows his own father"
salaam alelkum [Ar] Peace be upon, or with, you
sal Atticum [L] Attic salt See ATTIC, in vocabulary
salle [F] A hall or room — **salle à manger,** dining-hall, dining-room — **s d'armes,** an armory, a fencing-school — **s. de danse,** a dancing-school
salus populi suprema lex esto [L] Cic *Leg* 3, 3 8 Let the people s safety be the supreme law motto of Missouri
salvo pudore [L] Without offense to modesty — **salvo sensu,** the sense being preserved
s'amuser à la moutarde. [F] To amuse oneself with the mustard, spend one s time in trifling
sans [F] Without — **sans cérémonie,** without ceremony — **s. changer,** without changing — **s. compliments,** without compliments — **s doute,** without doubt — **s façon,** informally — **s. gêne,** without embarrassment, easily — **s pareil,** without equal — **s peine,** without difficulty — **s peur et s reproche,** without fear and without reproach — **s phrase,** without circumlocution — **s recours** (*Com*), without recourse — **s. tache,** without stain
sapere aude. [L] Hor *Ep* 1, 2, 40 Dare to be wise
sat cito, si sat bene. [L] Cato *ap* Hier *Ep* 16, *N* 9 Quickly enough, if only well enough
satis eloquentiæ, sapientiæ parum. [L] Sallust *C* 5, 4 Plenty of eloquence, [but] of wisdom too little — **satis superque** (Plaut *Am* 1, 1, 74), enough and to spare — **satis verborum,** words enough [good enough
sat pulchra, si sat bona. [L] Handsome enough, if only
sauve qui peut. [F] Let him save himself who can indicating an utterly disorganized rout
scala cæli. [L] *A ladder to (or of) heaven*
scriptio continua. [L] Continuous writing
secundum. [L] According to — **secundum legem,** according to law — **s. majus** (or **magis**) **et minus,** according to more and less — **s naturam,** according to nature — **s. ordinem,** in order — **s quid,** according to something, in one respect only — **s regulam,** according to rule — **s. usum,** according to usage — **s. veritatem,** according to truth
securus judicat orbis terrarum. [L] The universal church judges safely [But so much for this
sed hæc hactenus. [L] Cic *Lael* 15, 55 (and elsewhere)
selon les règles. [F] According to the rules — **selon lui (elle, moi,** etc), according to him (her, me, etc), in his (her, my, etc) judgment
semel et simul [L] Once and all at once — **semel pro semper,** once for all
semper. [L] Always — **semper avarus eget** (Hor *Ep* 1, 2, 56), the avaricious man is always in need — **s. eadem,** always the same motto of Queen Elizabeth — **s. et ubique,** always and everywhere — **s. felix,** always fortunate — **s. fidelis,** always faithful — **s idem,** always the same — **s. paratus,** always prepared — **s. timidum scelus,** guilt is always timid — **s. vivit in armis,** he lives ever in arms
senex bis puer [L] The old man is twice a child
se non è vero, è ben trovato [It] Bruno *Gli Eroici Furori, Sec Parte, Dialogo Terzo* (1585) If it is not true, it is well invented [sense
sensu bono. [L] In a good sense — **sensu malo,** in a bad
sequiturque patrem, non passibus æquis [L] Verg *Æ* 2, 724 He follows his father, but not with equal steps
sero, sed serio [L] Late, but with weight — **sero venientibus ossa,** to late comers the bones
serus in cœlum redeas! [L] Hor *C* 1, 2, 45 Late return thou to the skies, may st thou live long!
servabo fidem [L] I will keep faith
servare modum [L] To observe limits, keep within bounds
servus servorum Dei. [L] Servant of the servants of God
sic [L] Thus, so — **sic eunt fata hominum,** thus go the fates of men such is human life — **sic itur ad astra** (Verg *Æ* 9, 641), thus is accomplished the ascent to the stars this is the road to immortal fame — **sic passim,** thus everywhere — **sic semper tyrannis** thus ever to tyrants motto of Virginia — **sic transit gloria mundi,** thus passes away the glory of the world
sicut ante. [L] *As before*
sic utere tuo ut alienum non lædas. [L] So use your own that you may not injure another s [property]
sicut patribus, sit Deus nobis [L] As with our fathers, so may God be with us
sic vos non vobis [L] Vergil according to Donatus's *Life of Vergil* Thus you toil, not for yourselves
si Dieu n'existait pas, il faudrait l'inventer [F] Voltaire *Ep à l'Auteur des Trois Imposteurs* If God did not exist, it would be necessary to invent him
si dis placet [L] If it please the gods
siècle. [F] Age, century — **siècle d'or,** golden age — **siècles des ténèbres,** dark ages,
si je puis [F] If I can — **si jeunesse savait, si vieillesse pouvait!** if youth but knew, could age but do!
sile, et philosophus esto. [L] Keep silent, and be counted a philosopher
silentium altum [L] Profound silence
silent leges inter arma [L] *Cic Pro Milone* 4, 10 The laws are silent when war is in progress
s'il vous plait [F] If it pleases you, if you please
similia similibus curantur [L] Like [ailments] are cured by like See HOMEOPATHY, in vocabulary
similis simili gaudet. [L] Like delights in like
si monumentum requiris, circumspice [L] If you seek [his] monument, look about you Inscription in St Paul s Cathedral, London, for Sir Christopher Wren, architect of the edifice [neatness
simplex munditiis. [L] Hor *C* 1, 5, 5 Plain in [thy]
sine [L] Without — **sine curâ,** without charge without care — **s. dubio,** without doubt — **s invidiâ,** without envy — **s irâ et studio** (Tac *A* 1, 1), without prejudice and prepossession — **s loco et anno,** lacking place and date, without place and date applied to books that have no imprints — **s morâ,** without delay — **s odio,** without hatred. — **s præjudicio,** without prejudice — **s prole,** having no offspring, without issue — **s pulvere palmæ** (Hor *Ep* 1, 1, 51), palms [won] without dust (in the race-course)
singulare pretium [L] One payment
si quæris peninsulam amœnam, circumspice [L] If you seek a delightful peninsula, look about you motto of Michigan — **si sic omnia,** if everything had been this way
siste, viator! [L] Stop, traveler!
sit tibi terra levis! [L] Light be the earth upon thee! — **sit ut est, aut non sit,** let it be as it is or not at all — **sit venia verbis,** let the words be pardoned [for war
si vis pacem, para bellum [L] If you wish peace, prepare
soccorso non viene mai tardi. [It] Succor never comes too late
sola nobilitas virtus. [L] Virtue is the sole nobility
solitudinem faciunt, pacem appellant [L] Tac *Agric* 30 They make a solitude, they call it peace
solventur risu tabulæ [L] Hor *S* II 1, 86 The bills will be dismissed with laughter you will be laughed out of court
solvitur ambulando. [L] It can be proved by walking said of anything that can be proved or solved empirically
sous tous les rapports [F] In all respects
soyez ferme [F] Be firm
spargere voces in vulgum ambiguas. [L] Verg *Æ* 2, 98 To spread doubtful rumors among the populace
spectemur agendo [L] Let us be judged by our deeds
sperat infestis, metuit secundis. [L] Hor *C* 2, 10, 13 [The well prepared breast] in adversity hopes, in prosperity apprehends [a turn of fortune]
spero meliora. [L] I hope for better things
spes [L] Hope — **spes bona,** good hope motto of Cape of Good Hope province — **s mea Christus,** Christ my hope — **s sibi quisque** (Verg *Æ* 11, 309) each man must rely upon himself — **s successionis,** hope of succession, as in the case of an heir apparent — **s tutissima cælis,** the safest hope is in heaven
speude bradeos [*σπεῦδε βραδέως*] [Gr] Suet *Aug* 25 Make haste slowly Cp FESTINA LENTE
splendide mendax [L] Hor *C* 3, 11, 35 *Splendidly false,* nobly untruthful The reference is to Hypermnestra, daughter of Danaus, in the ancient Grecian myth
sponte suâ, or **suâ sponte** [L] Of one s own accord
spretæ injuria formæ [L] Verg *Æ* 1, 27 The wrong done to her slighted beauty
stans pede in uno [L] Hor *S* 1, 4, 10 Standing on one foot said of a snallow verse-wright who would turn off 200 *lines without changing his posture* [edents
stare decisis [L] *Law* To stand by decided cases as precstava bene, ma per star meglio, sto qui [It] I was well, but in order to be better, I am here an epitaph
stemmata quid faciunt? [L] Juv 8, 1 What signify pedigrees?
stet processus. [L] *Law* Let the process stand title of an order suspending further action [equity
strictum jus [L] *Law* Strict law distinguished from
studium immane loquendi [L] Ov *M* 5, 678 Unbounded fondness for speaking
sua cuique sunt vitia [L] Quint *Inst Or* 11, 3, 121 Every one has his own peculiar vices
suaviter in modo, fortiter in re. [L] Gently in the manner, firmly in the act
sub [L] Under — **sub colore juris,** under color of law — **sub conditione,** under the condition
sublatâ causâ, tollitur effectus. [L] The cause being removed, the effect is taken away
sub sigillo. [L] Under the seal, as of confession in the strictest confidence — **sub silentio,** in silence — **sub specie,** under the appearance of — **sub voce,** see vocabulary [success said of a play
succès d'estime. [F] Success of esteem, a fair measure of
sudavit et alsit. [L] Hor *A P* 413 He has sweated and become cold, he has become inured to hardships
suggestio falsi [L] Suggestion of what is false
summa summarum. [L] Sum total
summum jus, summa injuria [L] Cic *Off* 1, 10, 33 The extreme of justice, the extreme of injustice
sumptibus publicis [L] At public expense
sum quod eris, fui quod sis. [L] I am what you will be, I was what you are an admonition sometimes placed on tombstones [tears at the heart of things
sunt lacrimæ rerum [L] Verg *Æ* 1, 462 There are
super visum corporis. [L] Upon a view of the body
supplosio pedis. [L] Stamping of the foot
suppressio veri, suggestio falsi. [L] Suppression of the true [is] suggestion of the false
surgit amari aliquid [L] Lucret 4, 1128 There arises something bitter [amidst the sweet of life]
sur le champ. [F] On the field, on the spot, immediately
sursum corda! [L] Lift up your hearts!
surtout, pas de zèle! [F] Above all, no zeal!
sutor ne supra crepidam (judicaret). [L] "The cobbler should stick to his last"
suum cuique [L] To each one his own
suus cuique mos. [L] Every one has his own peculiar way

T

tacent, satis laudant. [L] Ter *Eun* 3, 2, 23 They are silent, they sufficiently praise
tacitum vivit sub pectore vulnus. [L] Verg *Æ* 4, 67 The wound lives hidden within the breast
tædium vitæ. [L] Weariness of life
tamquam alter idem. [L] Cic *De Amic* 80 As it were, another self said of a friend
tangere ulcus. } [L] To touch a sore spot
tangere vulnus. }
tantæne animis cœlestibus iræ? [L] Verg *Æ* 1, 11 Anger so great in celestial minds?
tant bien que mal [F] As well as ill indifferently
tant mieux [F] So much the better [nothing
tanto buon che val niente [It] So good as to be worth
tant pis [F] So much the worse — **tant s'en faut,** so far from it — **tant soit peu,** however little
te judice [L] Thou being judge
tel est notre plaisir. [F] Such is our pleasure — **tel maître, tel valet,** "like master, like man" — **tel père, tel fils,** "like father, like son"
telumque imbelle sine ictu [L] Verg *Æ* 2, 544 And weapon unwarlike without force in the blow
tempête dans un verre d'eau. [F] Tempest in a glass of water Montesquieu s description of a disturbance in the miniature republic of San Marino
tempi passati! [It] Times gone by! laughing comment of Emperor Joseph II on being shown, in Venice, Zuccaro s painting of Emperor Frederick I kneeling at the feet of the Pope to receive absolution
tempora mutantur, nos et mutamur in illis. [L] Times are changed, and we are changed in them
tempori parendum [L] One must yield to the times
tempus [L] Time — **tempus edax rerum** (Ov *M* 15 234), time, consumer of things — **t fugit,** time flies — **t ludendi,** time for playing — **t. omnia revelat** (Tert *Apologeticus* 7 *ad fin*), time uncovers all things Tert quotes the saying as proverbial
tenez! [F] Hold! wait! often used almost expletively, like "let's see!" in familiar conversation
te nosce. [L] Sen *Ep* 94 Know thyself
tentanda via est. [L] A way must be attempted
terminus ad quem [L] Limit to which, goal — **terminus a quo,** limit from which, starting-point
tête d'armée! [F] Head of the army! last words of Napoleon dying in a thunder-storm on St Helena
thalatta! thalatta! [*θάλαττα! θάλαττα!*] [Gr] The sea! the sea! exclamation of Xenophon's Ten Thousand returning, at first sight of the sea
tibi seris, tibi metis. [L] For yourself you sow, for yourself you reap [keep thy faith
tiens à la vérité. [F] Hold to the truth — **tiens ta foi,**
tigni immittendi [L] *Civ Law* Of inserting a beam indicating a right to insert a beam for support into the wall of the adjoining house
timeo Danaos et dona ferentes [L] Verg *Æ* 2, 49 I fear the Greeks even bringing gifts [violent attack
tirer à boulet rouge [F] To shoot red-hot balls, to make a
to kalon [*τὸ καλον*] [Gr] The beautiful
tomábala por rosa, mas devenia cardo. [Sp] I took her for a rose, but she turned out a thistle
tombé des nues [F] Fallen from the clouds
to prepon [*το πρεπον*] [Gr] Plato *Hippias Major* 294 The fit, the becoming
tot homines, quot sententiæ [L] As many minds as men so many men, so many minds Cp QUOT HOMINES, etc , the correct form
totidem verbis [L] In so many words
toties quoties. [L] As often as
totis viribus [L] With one s whole strength
toto cœlo [L] Macr *S* 3, 12, 10 By the whole heaven, as far apart as possible
totus, teres, atque rotundus [L] Hor *S* 2, 7, 86 Complete, polished, and rounded said, for example of an educated man [toujours prêt, always ready
toujours perdrix [F] *Always partridge hence, a surfeit* —
tour d'expression. [F] Turn of expression [party
tourner casaque. [F] To turn one s coat change one s
tous frais faits [F] All expenses paid — **tous songes sont mensonges,** all dreams are lies
tout [F] All, every entire adj and noun — **tout à fait,** entirely — **t. à l'heure,** instantly — **t. au contraire,**

quite to the contrary — **t. à vous,** wholly yours — **t. bien ou rien,** all or nothing — **t. comme chez nous,** quite as with ourselves — **t. comprendre c'est t. pardonner,** to understand all is to pardon all — **t court,** quite short, abruptly — **t de même,** just the same nevertheless — **t de suite,** immediately — **t est perdu hors l'honneur,** all is lost save honor words traditionally attributed to Francis I of France, as used by him in writing to his mother after the battle of Pavia His actual letter contained the sentiment, but not the precise expression — **t. est pris,** all is taken, no opening left no further chance — **t. lasse, t. casse, t. passe,** all things wear out, all things break all things pass away — **t. le monde est sage après coup,** everybody is wise after the event — **t le monde se plaint de sa mémoire, personne ne se plaint de son jugement (La Rochefoucauld 89),** every one complains of his memory, no one complains of his judgment — **t. lui rit,** everything smiles on him all goes well with him — **t. mon possible,** all in my power, everything I can — **t. vient à point à qui sait attendre,** everything turns out right for one who knows how to wait — **t. vient à temps pour qui sait attendre,** everything comes seasonably to him who knows how to wait

traduttori traditori. [It] Translators are betrayers

trahit sua quemque voluptas. [L] Verg *E* 2, 65 His own pleasure draws each man

transeat in exemplum [L] Let it pass into precedent

très bien. [F] Very good, very well — **très chrétiennement,** in a highly Christian manner

tria juncta in uno. [L] Three things joined in one

Tros, Tyriusque, mihi nullo discrimine agetur. [L] Verg *Æ* 1, 574 Trojan and Tyrian, by me there shall no discrimination be made [by day.

truditur dies die [L] Hor *C* 2, 18, 15 Day is pushed on

tu ne cede malis [L] Verg *Æ* 6, 95 Do not thou give way to ills — **tu quoque,** thou too, you're another; taunting retort — **tu quoque, Brute!** thou too, Brutus!

tutor et ultor. [L] Defender and avenger

tuum est. [L] It is thine

U

ua mau ke ea o ka aina i ka pono [Hawaiian] The life of our land has righteousness for its foundation the motto of Hawaii

uberrima fides. [L] Superabounding faith

ubi [L] Where — **ubi bene, ibi patria,** where it is well with me, there is my country — **ubi jus, ibi remedium** *(Law),* where law is, there is remedy — **ubi jus, incertum, ibi jus nullum,** where justice is uncertain, there no justice exists — **ubi lapsus? quid feci?** where have I transgressed? what have I done? motto of the Earl of Devon — **ubi libertas, ibi patria,** where liberty is, there is my country — **ubi supra,** where above mentioned [hence, the force of war.

ultima ratio regum. [L] The last argument of kings;

Ultima Thule [L] Verg *G* 1, 30, and *Sen Med* 380 Farthest Thule (perhaps the Faroe Islands), hence, utmost bound or limit

ultimum vale [L] A last farewell

ultimus regum. [L] Last of the kings — **ultimus Romanorum,** last of the Romans

ultra licitum. [L] Beyond what is permitted — **ultra vires,** *beyond one's powers*

una golondrina no hace verano. [Sp] "One swallow does not make a summer " [clean"

una scopa nuova spazza bene. [It] "A new broom sweeps

una voce [L] With one voice [lost

un bienfait n'est jamais perdu. [F] A kind act is never

und so weiter [u s w.]. [G] And so forth

une fois n'est pas coutume. [F] Once is not habit Cp EIN MAL, KEIN MAL

un fanfaron de vice. [F] One who makes a false display of vices [not really belonging to him]

unguis in ulcere. [L] Claw in the sore

uno animo. [L] With one mind

un peu. [F] A little, somewhat — **un "tiens" vaut mieux que deux "tu l'auras,"** "a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush"

urbem lateritiam invenit, marmoream reliquit. [L] Adapted from Suet *Aug* 28 He [the Roman emperor Augustus] found the city brick, he left it marble

urbi et orbi [L] To the city and the world used in official announcements, as papal bulls

urbis et orbis. [L] Of the city and world used in designations of Rome and the Roman Empire

usque ad aras. [L] To the very altars — **usque ad nauseam,** to the point of nausea [speaking

usus bellici. [L] Warlike uses — **usus loquendi,** usage in

ut ameris, amabilis esto. [L] Ov *A A* 2, 107 That you may be loved be lovable [please God

utcunque placuerit Deo. [L] In whatsoever way it shall

ut dictum. [L] As said or directed

utile dulci. [L] Hor *A P* 343 The useful with the agreeable Cp OMNE TULIT, etc

utinam noster esset! [L] Would that he were of us!

ut infra. [L] As below

uti possidetis. [L] As you [severally] are in possession let each keep what he has — **uti rogas** *(Rom Law),* as you ask. *a form used in voting aye*

ut pignus amicitiæ. [L] As a pledge of friendship

ut prosim. [L] That I may be of service — **ut prosit,** that it may be of service — **ut quocunque paratus,** as prepared for any and every emergency — **ut supra,** as above

V

vacantia bona. [L] *Civ Law* Goods without owner, escheated goods

vade in pace. [L] Go in peace

vade mecum. [L] Go with me, constant companion said especially of a book much used

væ victis. [L] Livy 5, 48 Wo to the vanquished

valeat quantum valere potest. [L] "Let it pass for what it is worth"

valete ac plaudite. [L] Farewell, and give me your applause customary words of the Latin comedian at the close of his performance

vanitas vanitatum [L] *Vanity of vanities*

variæ lectiones. [L] Various readings

variorum notæ. [L] Notes from various authors

varium et mutabile semper femina. [L] Verg *Æ* 4, 569 A thing inconstant and changeable ever is woman

vectigalia nervos esse reipublicæ. [L] Cic *Manil* 7. Revenues are the sinews of the commonwealth

vedi Napoli, e poi muori [It] "See Naples, and then die"

vel prece, vel pretio [L] Either with prayer or with price, either for love or for money

veluti in speculum. [L] As if into a mirror

vendidit hic auro patriam. [L] Verg *Æ* 6, 621 This man sold his country for gold [quered

veni, vidi, vici. [L] Suet *Cæs* 37 I came, I saw, I con-

venia necessitati datur. [L] Indulgence is granted to necessity

ventis secundis. [L] With prosperous winds

ventre à terre [F] Belly to the ground, at great speed

vera causa [L] A real cause or complaint; a true cause — **vera incessu patuit dea** (Verg *Æ* 1, 405), she was discovered the true goddess by her gait — **vera pro gratis,** true things instead of pleasant things

verba generalia. [L] *Law* General words

verbatim et literatim. [L] Word for word and letter for letter [wise is sufficient

verbum sapienti satis est [verb. sap] [L] A word to the

vere scire est per causas scire. [L] To know truly is to know through causes [I merely saw

Vergilium vidi tantum. [L] Ov *Trist* 4, 10, 51 Vergil

veritas. [L] Truth — **veritas odium parit** (Ter *And* 1, 1, 41), truth engenders hatred — **v. temporis filia dicitur,** truth is called the daughter of time — **v. vincit,** truth conquers [simple

veritatis simplex oratio est. [L] The language of truth is

vérité sans peur. [F] Truth without fear

vermoulu. [F] Worm-eaten

ver non semper viret. [L] Spring does not always flourish Also, "Vernon always flourishes". punning motto of the house of Vernon

vestigia [L] Vestiges footsteps traces — **vestigia terrent** (Hor *Ep* 1, 1, 74), *the footsteps frighten me* said by *the fox* in Æsop's fable of the Lion and the Fox He saw that there were no footsteps backward from the lion's lair

vexata quæstio. [L] Vexed question much-disputed point

via crucis, via lucis [L] The way of the cross, the way of light the way of cross-bearing, the way of light-sharing — **via militaris,** military road — **via trita, via tuta,** the beaten path, the safe path

victrix causa deis placuit, sed victa Catoni. [L] Luc 1, 128 The victorious cause was pleasing to the gods, but the vanquished one to Cato

vide et crede [L] See and believe

video meliora proboque, deteriora sequor. [L] Ov *M* 7, 20 I see the better and approve, the worse I follow

vide ut supra [L] See what is given above

vi et armis [L] By force and arms

vigueur de dessus [F] Strength from on high

vincet amor patriæ [L] Verg *Æ* 6, 823 *Love of* country will conquer The whole line reads, *Vincet amor patriæ, laudumque immensa cupido,* "Love of country will conquer an immeasurable desire of praise"

vincit omnia veritas [L] Truth conquers all things — **vincit qui patitur,** he conquers who endures — **vincit qui se vincit,** he conquers who conquers himself

vinculum matrimonii. [L] The bond of matrimony

vindex injuriæ [L] Avenger of wrong

viresque adquirit eundo [L] Verg *Æ* 4, 175 And she [Rumor] gains strength as she goes Cp CRESCIT EUNDO

vir et uxor. [L] Husband and wife

virginibus puerisque. [L] Hor *C* 3, 1, 4 For virgins and for boys [talks little

vir sapit qui pauca loquitur. [L] He is a wise man who

virtus. [L] Virtue, excellence, valor — **virtus arietе fortior,** virtue is stronger than the battering-ram — **v. in actione consistit,** virtue consists in action — **v. in arduis,** virtue in circumstances of difficulty — **v. incendit vires,** virtue kindles one's vigor — **v. laudatur, et alget,** virtue is praised, and it freezes (Juv 1, 74, has *probitas* instead of *virtus*) — **v. millia scuta,** virtue is a thousand shields — **v. semper viridis,** virtue is ever flourishing — **v. sola nobilitat,** virtue alone ennobles — **v. vincit invidiam,** virtue prevails over envy

virtute. [L] By virtue abl sing of VIRTUS — **virtute et fide,** by virtue and faith — **v. et labore,** by virtue and labor — **v., non astutia,** by virtue, not by cunning — **v., non verbis,** by virtue, not by words — **v., non viris,** by virtue, not by men — **v. officii,** by virtue of office — **v. quies,** tranquillity by virtue — **v. securus,** secure through virtue

virtuti, non armis, fido. [L] In virtue, not in arms, I trust

vis. [L] Force, potency — **vis a fronte,** force (or compulsion) from in front — **vis a tergo,** force (or compulsion) from behind — **vis comica** (Julius Cæsar *ap* Suet *Ter*), comic talent, talent in comedy The expression is the result of a mistake in understanding Cæsar's language — the adjective *comica* not properly belonging to *vis,* but to another substantive, in the verses containing the words — **vis medicatrix naturæ** *(Med),* the capability of living tissue, animal or vegetable, to remedy or remove disease, or to repair injuries inflicted upon it Called also *vis conservatrix* — **vis mortua,** force of pressure that does no work, dead force — **vis preservatrix,** preserving force — **vis vitæ** or **vitalis** *(Physiol), vital force*

vita brevis, longa ars. [L] Hippocrates [translated] *ap* Sen *De brev vit* 1 Life is short, art long See HO BIOS BRACHUS

vitam impendere vero [L] Juv 4, 91 To lay down one's life for truth [death

vita sine litteris mors est. [L] Life without literature is

vitesse. [F] Quickness used especially in the phrases **grande vitesse,** fast express and **petite v.,** ordinary express said usually of baggage, freight, etc

vitiis nemo sine nascitur. [L] Hor *S* 1, 3, 68 No one is born without faults

vivat regina! or respublica! or rex! [L] Long live the queen! or the republic! or the king!

vive la bagatelle! [F] Long live folly! — **vive la république! or l'empereur! or le roi!** long live the republic! or the emperor! or the king!

vive memor leti. [L] Pers Live mindful of death

vivere est cogitare. [L] Cic *Tusc* 5, 38 To live is to think — **vivere sat vincere,** to conquer is to live long enough. motto of the Earl of Sefton and of Lord Ventry

vive ut vivas [L] Live that you may live

vive, valeque! [L] Hor *S* 2, 5, 110 Life and health to you! farewell!

vivida vis animi. [L] Lucret 1, 72 Living force of mind.

vivit post funera virtus [L] Virtue outlives death

vixere fortes ante Agamemnona [L] Hor *C* 4, 9, 25 Brave men lived before Agamemnon [may!

vogue la galère! [F] Row the galley! keep on, come what

voilà! [F] There! there it is! see there! — **voilà tout,** there that is all that is the whole of it — **v. une autre chose,** there you have a different thing

voir le dessous des cartes. [F] To see the under side of the cards, to be in the secret

volens et potens. [L] Willing and able

volente Deo. [L] God willing [consenting

volenti non fit injuria. [L] *Law* No wrong arises to one

volo, non valeo. [L] I am willing [but] unable

volto sciolto e pensieri stretti. [It] Countenance open and thoughts closed [by, in the course of the years

volventibus annis [L] Verg *Æ* 1, 234 The years rolling

vota vita mea. [L] My life is devoted motto of the Earl of Meath

votum castitatis [L] Vow of chastity

vous l'avez voulu [F] You have wished it blame yourself — **vous y perdrez vos pas,** you will lose your labor

vox. [L] A voice — **vox audita perit, littera scripta manet,** the voice heard perishes, the letter written remains — **vox clandestina,** a secret voice a whisper — **vox, et præterea nihil,** voice, and nothing more — **vox faucibus hæsit** (Verg *Æ* 2, 774), the voice stuck in the throat — **vox populi, vox Dei,** the voice of the people is the voice of God [medicable wound

vulnus immedicabile. [L] Ov *M* 1, 90 & 10, 189 Im-

vultus est index animi. [L] The countenance is the index of the soul

W

Wahrheit und Dichtung. [G] Truth and poetry fact and *fable This expression Goethe, finding it already current,* inverted and made the title of his autobiography, 1811. After his death the original order of words in the title was restored

was ich nicht weiss, macht mich nicht heiss [G] What I do not know does not make me glow naught out of sight wakes appetite — **was man nicht kann meiden, muss man willig leiden,** "what can't be cured must be endured"

Weltliteratur. [G] World-literature Goethe's coinage to express the idea of literature not simply national but universal [light come, light go"

wie gewonnen, so zerronnen. [G] As won, so flown;

Y

y á Roma por todo. [Sp] And to Rome for everything.

Z

zoe mou, sas agapo [ζώη μοῦ, σάς ἀγαπῶ] [Gr] My life, I love thee Refrain, in modern Greek, or Romaic, to Byron's "Maid of Athens, ere we part

zonam perdidit. [L] Hor *Ep* 2, 2, 40 He has lost his money-belt — **zonam solvere,** to loosen the virgin girdle. referring to a part of the ceremony observed at a Roman marriage

zum Beispiel [G] For example abbreviated **z B.**

zwei Seelen und ein Gedanke, zwei Herzen und ein Schlag [G] Halm *Der Sohn der Wildniss* Two souls and one thought, two hearts and one beat

STATISTICS OF POPULATION OF THE WORLD

In preparing the following appendix of population every effort has been made to secure the highest degree of accuracy possible In all cases, where available, the latest official census has been consulted where no census was at hand semiofficial publications giving statistics and estimates were used In selecting the various geographical names entered in the main vocabulary, and given below with statistics of population the importance of each entry to the English-speaking reader has been the chief guide The following are included (1) continents, (2) countries, (3) amts, divisions, governments, provinces states villayets etc , (4) counties departments and districts, (5) cities and towns In the choice of cities and towns, all incorporated places in the United States and the British colonies, as British India, the Commonwealth of Australia the Dominions of Canada and New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, etc , having a population of more than 1,500, and in the United Kingdom places of more than 2,000 have been included For other countries except where the historical or literary interest of a particular place called for its insertion, the limit has been 10,000 The statistics of population of the United States are based on the reports of the Fourteenth United States Census (1920), as well as those of the Dominion of Canada for 1921, those of Great Britain, including England Scotland, and Wales, published, August, 1921· those of the French census for 1921, those of the Statistical Bureau of Germany, published 1920, those of Japan for 1920, and those of such other nations as have issued official reports, as the Argentine Republic, the Australian Commonwealth and the Dominion of New Zealand, Austria Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria Chile, Costa Rica Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, Jugo-Slavia, Luxemburg Mexico, Netherlands Newfoundland, Nicaragua, Norway, Peru, Poland, Salvador, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Uruguay, Venezuela, etc Pronunciation and historical and political information concerning the regions and places recorded below are given in the main vocabulary of this Dictionary The abbreviations used, with the exceptions shown below, are those commonly employed throughout this book (see ABBREVIATION) **The population, in every case, is shown in thousands** When preceded by (?) the symbol indicates indefiniteness owing to the fact that the place referred to (1) was in the area of fighting during the World War, (2) is under reconstruction, (3) has been acquired by a newly formed nation and no recent statistics of population have been published The figures are those of the last census returns available

SPECIAL ABBREVIATIONS

A = Austria
A M = Asia Minor
A T = Asiatic Turkey
Aus = Australia
b = borough
Ber = Bermuda
B G = British Guiana
Bor = Borneo
Bul = Bulgaria
Bur = Burma
B W I = British West Indies
c = city
can = canton
Cey = Ceylon
Chi = Chile
Chin = China
co = county
Col = Colombia
C R = Costa Rica
Cz-Sl = Czecho-Slovakia
d = district
div = division
Dom Rep = Dominican Republic
dpt = department
du = duchy
est = estimated
g d = grand duchy
Guat = Guatemala
gvt = government
Hon = Honduras
I = India
isl = island
k = kingdom
M. A. = Malay Archipelago
Mesop = Mesopotamia
M P = Malay Peninsula
mun = municipality
N D or N Dak = North Dakota
Nic = Nicaragua
Nig = Nigeria
N M or N Mex = New Mexico
Nor = Norway
Nwf = Newfoundland
N Z = New Zealand
p = province
Pal = Palestine
Par = Paraguay
par = parish
pbo = pueblo
Pol = Poland
pr = presidency
prin = principality
Pr or Prus = Prussia
r = residency
R or Rus = Russia
Rou = Roumania
s = state
Sal = Salvador
S D or S Dak = South Dakota
spt = seaport
St Sts = Straits Settlements
sult = sultanate
t = town
T or Tur = Turkey
ter = territory
Trans = Transvaal province
Trip = Tripoli
v = village
Ven = Venezuela
vyt. = vilayet

Aabenraa—Benkule

PLACE	POP
Aabenraa	27
Aachen	146
Aalborg, Den (amt)	114
" " (t)	42
Aalen	12
Aalesund	16
Aalten	10
Aarau	11
Aargau	241
Aarhus, Den (amt)	120
" " (c)	74
Abaeté Braz (Minas-Geraes) (t)	54
Abaeté, Braz (Para) (t)	25
Aba Uj Torna (?)	180
Abbeville, La (t)	3
" S C (co)	27
" " (t)	5
" Fr (t) (?)	21
Abeokuta (est)	100
Aberavon	15
Abercarn	20
Aberdare	55
Aberdeen, Miss (c)	4
" S D (c)	15
" Wash (t)	15
" Scot (b)	159
Aberdeenshire	301
Abergavenny	9
Abergele	2
Aberystwyth	27
Abertillery	39
Aberystwyth	11
Abilene, Kan (c)	5
" Tex (c)	10
Abingdon, Ill (c)	3
" Va (t)	3
" Eng (t)	7
Abington	6
Abkhasia	30
Abo	46
Abo-Bjorneborg	90
Abomey	15
Abra	74
Abram	7
Abrantes	17
Abre Campo	29
Abruzzo e Molise	1,439
Abucay	7
Abulug	6
Abuyog	9
Abyssinia (est)	8 000
Acadia	35
Acambay	14
Acará	12
Acarahu	23
Acarnania & Ætolia	196
Acary	12
Accomac	35
Accrington	44
Acerra	14
Achaia & Ellis	872
Achill	4
Achin, M A (k)	736
" " (c)	12
Aci	35
Ackley	2
Aconcagua	117
Acre, Braz (ter)	92
" Syr (c)	11
Acton Eng (t)	61
" Mass (t)	2
" Can (v)	2
Acton Vale,	2
Acushnet Mass (t)	3
Ada, Ida (co)	35
" O (v)	2
" Okla (c)	8
" Hun (t)	10
Adafudia	25
Adair, Ia (co)	14
" Ky (co)	17
" Mo (co)	21
" Okla (co)	14
Adalia	20
Adams Colo (co)	14
" Ill (co)	62
" Ind (co)	21
" Ia (co)	11
" Ida (co)	3
" Mass (t)	13
" Miss (co)	22
" Neb (co)	23
Adams, N Y (v)	2
" N D (co)	6
" O (co)	22
" Pa (co)	35
" Wash (co)	10
" Wis (co)	9
Adana T (vyt)	137
Adana, T (c)	64
Addington, Can (co)	94
" " (t)	2
Addis Abeba	40
Addison, N Y (v)	2
" Vt. (co)	19
Adelaide	255
Aden	57
Aderno	26
Adjuntas, P R (mun)	18
" " (t)	2
Adlershof	12
Adlington	4
Adoni	33
Adra	12
Adria	12
Adrian	12
Adrianople Tur (vyt)	111
" Gr (dept)	56
Adrianopolis	50
Adwick le Street	12
Ægades	12
Ægean Islands	274
Æro	11
Affonso Claudio	19
Affonso Penna	38
Afghanistan	6,380
Afium-Karahissar	20
Afogados de Ingazeira	18
Afragola	20
Africa (est)	180,000
Afton	2
Agafia	6
Agawam	5
Agen	19
Agency Division	1,496
Agira	11
Agno	5
Agoa	10
Agosta	16
Agra, I (div)	4,182
" " (d)	924
" " (c)	186
Agra and Oudh	46 000
Agram	108
Agua Branca	20
Aguada P R (mun)	13
Aguadilla, P R (mun)	24
" " (t)	8
Agua Preta	34
Aguas Bellas	22
Aguas Buenas P R (mun)	11
Aguas Calientes, Mex (s)	124
Aguas Calientes Mex (c)	45
Agudos	16
Aguilar de la Frontera	13
Agurpara	25
Agusan	45
Agutaya	2
Ahlen	18
Ahmadabad, I (d) (est)	891
Ahmadabad I (c)	274
Ahmednagar, I (d)	732
Ahmednagar I (c)	42
Ahuachapán, Sal (dpt)	93
Ahuachapán Sal (c)	29
Albonito P R (mun)	13
" " (t)	2
Aichi	2,090
Aigun	15
Aiken S C (co)	46
" " (t)	4
Ain Fr (dpt)	316
Ain Sefra	164
Ainsworth	2
Aintab	48
Airdrie	25
Aisne	422
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Aivaliyk	21
Aix	29
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Akershus	179
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Akhissar	12
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Akhtyrka	26
Akita Jap (ken)	899
" " (c)	36
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" O (c)	208
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Alaminos P I (t)	5
" " (t)	8
Alamogardo	2
Alamosa	3
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Alaska	55
Alatri	15
Alatyr	14
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Alba	14
Albacete, Sp (p)	289
" " (c)	22
Albania	1,400
Albany, Ala (c)	8
" Cal (c)	2
" Ga (c)	12
" Mo (c)	2
" N Y (co)	186
" " (c)	113
" Ore (c)	5
" Wyo (co)	9
" Aus (spt)	4
Albay, P I (p)	323
" " (c)	43
Albemarle, N C (t)	3
" Va (co)	26
Alberni	5
Albert	9
Alberta Can (p)	588
Albert Lea	8
Albertville	2
Albi	23
Albia	5
Albion, Ill (c)	2
" Mich (c)	8
" Neb (v)	2
" N Y (v)	5
" Pa (b)	2
" Wis (t)	2
Albona	11
Albuera	5
Albuquerque N Mex (c)	15
Albuquerque P I (t)	7
Albuquerque Lins	13
Albury	7
Alcala	5
Alcala de Henares	14
Alcala la Real	16
Alcamo	52
Alcantara, P I (t)	4
Alcantara, Braz (t)	11
Alcester	12
Alcira	21
Alcoa	3
Alcona	6
Alcorn	21
Alcoy	34
Aldbraugh	2
Aldeburgh	3
Alden	2
Alderley Edge	3
Alderney	2
Aldershot	29
Aledo	2
Alegre	47
Alegrete	33
Alegria	11
Alemquer	16
Alemtejo	479
Alençon	17
Aleppo, Syr (vyt)	668
" " (c)	210
Alessandria, It (p)	822
" " (c)	78
Alesund	17
Alexander, Ala (c)	2
" Ga (t)	2
" Ill (co)	24
" N C (co)	12
Alexandria Ala (t)	2
Alexandria, Ind (c)	4
" La (t)	18
" Minn (c)	2
" Va (c)	18
" Can (v)	2
" Eg (c)	445
" Scot	8
Alexandria Bay	2
Alexandropol	32
Alexandrovsk	16
Alexandrovsk-Grushevsky	42
Alfalfa	16
Alfenas	29
Alfonso	8
Alford	2
Alfordsville	3
Alfredo Chaves Braz (Espiritu Santo) (t)	11
Alfredo Chaves Braz (Rio Grande do Sul) (t)	32
Alfreton	20
Algarvé	274
Algeciras	12
Alger	10
Algeria	5 801
Algiers Alg (dpt)	1,786
" " (c)	207
Algoma, Wis (c)	2
" E, Can (d)	40
" W, " (d)	34
Algona	4
Alhambra	9
Aliaga	17
Alicante Sp (p)	497
" " (c)	56
Alicata	17
Alice	2
Aligarh I (d)	1,062
" " (c)	65
Alimodián	12
Aliquippa	2
Ali-Rajpur	89
Alkmaar	24
Allahabad, I (div)	4,796
" " (d)	1,404
" " (c)	157
Allamakee	17
Allegan, Mich (co)	38
" " (c)	4
Allegany, Md (co)	70
" N Y (co)	37
Alleghany, N C (co)	7
" Va (co)	15
Allegheny	1,186
Allen, Ind (co)	114
" Kan (co)	24
" Ky. (co)	17
" La (co)	18
" O (co)	68
Allendale S C (co)	16
" " (t)	2
Allendale, Eng (t)	5
Allende	11
Allenstein	35
Allentown	74
Alleppi	10
Alliance, Neb (c)	5
" O (c)	22
Allier	371
Alloa	12
Alma	8
Almansa	10
Almelo	24
Almeria P I (t)	3
" Sp (p)	87
" " (c)	50
Almodovar del Campo	13
Almolaya de Jaraez	18
Almondbury	25
Almonte	2
Almora	530
Alnwick, Can (t)	4
" Eng (t)	7
Aloguinsan	4
Alora	11
Alorang	3
Alost	36
Alpena, Mich, (co)	18
" " (c)	11
Alpes-Basses Fr (dpt)	92
Alpes-Hautes, Fr (dpt)	89
Alpes-Maritimes	358
Alpha	2
Alphen a/d Rijn	15
Alpine	1
Alresford	8
Alsace-Lorraine (?)	1,710
Alsager	3
Alston	3
Altamira	11
Altamura	23
Alta Vera Paz	101
Altena	15
Altenbochuin	10
Altenburg	37
Altenessen	29
Altinbo	31
Altofts	5
Alto Longá	10
Alton Ill (c)	25
" Eng (t)	6
Altona	169
Alton Park	3
Altoona	60
Altopo Rio Doce	23
Altrincham	20
Altus	5
Alva	2
Alvaston & Boulton	2
Alvin	2
Alvinopolis	17
Alvsborg	303
Alwar, I (s)	701
" " (c)	45
Amadeo	4
Amador	38
Amagasaki	21
Amarago	16
Amarante	42
Amargosa	15
Amarillo	30
Amasia	10
Amatepec	35
Amattlan, Guat (dpt)	10
" (c)	363
Amazonas Braz (s)	71
" Peru (dpt)	49
" Ven (ter)	681
Ambala, I (d)	76
" " (c)	4
Ambato	26
Amberg	6
Ambian	5
Amble	3
Amblecote	3
Ambler	3
Ambleside	2
Amboy	17
Amboyna, M A (ist)	244
" " (r)	292
Ambridge	13
Amburayan	31
Amecameca	10
Amelia	10
American Falls	2
American Fork	3
Americus	9
Amersfoort	31
Amersham	19
Ames	6
Amesbury	10
Amherst Mass (t)	6
" O (v)	2
" Va (co)	20
" N S (t)	10
" I (d)	418
Amherstburg	3
Amiens	93
Amite, La (t)	2
" Miss (co)	19
Amityville	3
Amlwch	3
Ammanford	7
Amoret	2
Amory	2
Amoy (est)	114
Amparo	48
Ampthill	2
Amraoti, I (d)	828
" " (t)	30
Amrell	15
Amritsar, I (d)	929
" " (c)	160
Amroha	35
Amsterdam N Y (c)	34
" Neth (c)	642
Amur, Sib (ter) (?)	1 031
" " (gvt) (?)	195
Anaconda	12
Anacortes	5
Anadarko	3
Anadia	51
Anaheim	6
Anahuac	12
Anajatuba	10
Anam	5 731
Anamosa	3
Ananlef	17
Anantapur	956
Anao	7
Anasco P R (mun)	14
" " (t)	3
Anchachs	429
Anchorage	2
Ancona, It (p)	333
" " (c)	66
Anda P I (Zambales) (t)	4
Andahuaylas	12
Andalusia	4
Andamans and Nicobars	27
Anderlecht	64
Anderson, Ind (c)	30
" Kan (co)	13
" Ky (co)	10
" S C (co)	76
" " (c)	11
" Tenn (co)	18
" Tex (co)	34
Andidjan	74
Andkhu	30
Andorra	5
Andover, Mass (v)	8
" Eng (t)	14
Andrew	2
Andrews	2
Andria	50
Andro	19
Androscoggin	66
Andros Island	6
Andujar	16
Angadanan	3
Angas	8
Angatuba	14
Angeles P I (t)	11
" Chi (t)	12
Angelina	22
Angers	86
Angical	19
Angicos	12
Anglesey	52
Angola Ind (c)	3
" Afr (ter)	4,119
Angono	2
Angora A M (vyt)	347
" " (c)	35
Angornu	20
Angostura	20
Angoulême	35
Angra	10
Angra dos Reis	21
Angri	11
Angul, I (d)	183
" " (c)	78
Anhalt	331
Anhwei	19,833
Anilao	3
Anini	5
Anjar	13
Anjengo	6
Anking	267
Anklam	14
Anna	3
Annaberg	17
Annan	4
Annapolis, Md (c)	11
" Can (d)	19
" Braz (Goyas) (t)	16
" " (Sergipe) (t)	19
Ann Arbor	20
Anne Arundel	43
Annecy	14
Annen	14
Annfield Plain	17
Anniston	18
Annonay	17
Anoka, Minn (co)	16
" " (c)	4
Ansbach	21
Anson	28
Ansonia	18
Antananarivo	63
Antelope	15
Antequera P I (t)	6
" Sp (c)	32
Anthony	3
Antibes	11
Antigo	8
Antigonish, Can (d)	12
" " (t)	2
Antigua	30
Antioch Cal (t)	2
" Syr (t)	24
Antioquia, Col (dpt)	823
" " (t)	10
Antipolo	4
Antique, P I (p)	155
" " (t)	8
Antlers	2
Antofagasta, Chi (p)	172
" " (t)	52
Antonienhütte	11
Antonina	10
Antrim Mich (co)	12
" Ir (co)	194
Antwerp Bel (p)	1,017
" " (c)	309
Anupshahr	10
Anzoategui	104
Aomori	49
Aonla	14
Aosta	8
Apache	13
Apalachicola	5
Apalit	12
Aparri	11
Apatin	14
Apayao	11
Apeldoorn	48
Apiahy	12
Apierbeck	10
Apody	12
Apolda	21
Apollo	3
Appalachia	2
Appanoose	31
Aparecida do Claudio	13
Appenzell	70
Appleby	2
Appleton Minn (v)	2
" Wis (c)	20
Appling	11
Appomattox	9
Apulia	2,344
Apure	39
Apurimac	177
Aquidaban	19
Aquila, It (p)	423
" " (c)	24
Aquiraz	17

PLACE	POP
Arabgir	30
Arabia (est)	5,000
Aracaju	37
Aracaty	28
Arad	63
Aragona	14
Aragua	96
Araguary	28
Arakan, I (div)	909
" " (d)	21
Aranjuez	16
Aransas	2
Aransas Pass	2
Arapahoe	14
Araranguá	40
Araraquara	48
Araras	26
Ararat	4
Ararnama	26
Araruna	24
Arassuahy	86
Araucaria	11
Arauco	60
Araxa	47
Arayat	14
Arayoses	15
Arbroath	19
Arcade	2
Arcadia, Fla (c)	2
" Gr (nome)	156
Archangel Rus (gvt)	506
" " (c)	44
Archbald	9
Archer	5
Archuleta	4
Arcola	2
Arcos de la Frontera	17
Arcot, I (t)	11
" North, I (p)	2 056
" South I (p)	2,320
Ardahan	86
Ardalan	150
Ardebil	20
Ardèche	294
Ardee	2
Ardennes	278
Ardmore Okla (c)	14
" Pa (v)	4
Ardrossan	7
Ardsley	7
" East&West	8
Areado	10
Arecibo, P R (mun)	47
" " " (t)	10
Areia, Braz (Bahia) (t)	71
Areia Braz (Parahiba) (t)	43
Arenac	9
Arendal	10
Arequipa, Peru (dpt)	229
" " (c)	38
Arevalo	4
Arezzo, It (p)	92
" " (c)	52
Argao	34
Argenta	11
Argenteuil Can (d)	17
" Fr (t)	32
Argentine Republic	8 699
Argolis and Corinthia	82
Argostoli	10
Arguelles	2
Argyllshire	77
Argyrocastro	12
Arianeoupom	13
Ariano	18
Arichat, I	2
Ariege	173
Aringay	3
Ariranha	11
Arizona	334
Arkadelphia	3
Arkansas, U S (s)	1,752
" Ark (co)	21
Arkansas City	11
Arklow	5
Arlecdon and Frizington	5
Arles	31
Arlington, Mass (v)	19
" Tex (v)	3
" Va (co)	16
Arlington Heights	2
Arma	2
Armadale	5
Armagh, Ir (co)	120
" " (t)	7
Armenia, Dur (rep) (t)	1,214
" Sal (t)	16
Armentières	29
Armidale	6
Armstrong Pa (co)	76
" Tex (co)	3
Arnhem	71
Arnold, Pa (b)	6
" Eng (t)	12
Arnprior	4
Arnsberg	11
Arnstadt	19
Arolszallas	12
Aroostook	82
Arpino	11
Arrah	47
Arran	5
Arras	26
Arrolo Grande	11
Arroyo P R (mun)	7
" " " (t)	3
Arsamas	11
Arta	53
Artigas	40
Arundel	3
Arva	85
Asahigawa	61
Asbestos	2
Asbury Park	12
Ascension	22
Asch	19
Aschaffenburg	32
Aschersleben	27
Ascoli	32
Ascoli Piceno It (p)	262
" " (c)	32
Ashanti	1,503
Ashboro	3
Ashbourne	4
Ashburn	2
Ashburnham	2
Ashburton	2
Ashby-de-la-Zouch	5
Ashby Woulds	3
Ashdown	2
Ashe	21
A-She-Hoh	30
Asheville	29
Ashford	14
Ashikaga	21
Ashington	29
Ashland Ala (t)	2
" Ky (c)	15
" Mass (t)	2
" Neb (v)	2
" O (co)	25
" " (v)	9
" Ore (c)	4
" Pa (b)	7
" Wis (co)	25
" " (c)	11
Ashley Ark (co)	23
" Pa (b)	7
Ashtabula O (co)	66
" " (c)	22
Ashton-in-Makerfield	22
Ashton-under-Lyne	43
Ashton-upon-Mersey	8
Asia (est)	910 050
Asia Minor	10,509
Asile St Jean de Dieu	3
Asingan	4
Askabad	36
Asnieres	50
Asotin	7
Aspatria	4
Aspinwall	3
Aspull	8
Assam, I (p)	7 714
" " (s)	1,262
Assen	17
Assiniboia	35
Assis	13
Assisi	17
Assiut Eg (p)	981
" " (t)	51
Assu	25
Assuan Eg (p)	253
" " (t)	11
Assumption Ill (c)	2
" La (par)	18
Asti	38
Aston Manor	75
Astoria	14
Astrabad	15
Astrakhan, R (gvt)	1 428
" " (c)	164
Asturias	6
Asuncion	100
Atacama	48
Ataco	10
Atalaia	64
Atascosa	13
Atchison Kan (co)	23
" " (c)	13
" Mo (co)	13
Atessa	10
Ath	11
Athens Ala (t)	3
" Ga (c)	17
" N Y (v)	2
" O (co)	50
" " (c)	6
" Pa (b)	4
" Tenn (t)	3
" Tex (t)	3
" Gr (c)	301
Atherstone	21
Atherton	20
Athgarh	42
Athlone	7
Athmallik	60
Athni	10
Athol	10
Athy	5
Atibaia	25
Atiquizaya	14
Atimonán	10
Atjeh	736
Atkins	2
Atkinson	8
Atlacomulco	12
Atlanta	201
Atlantic, Ia (c)	5
" N J (co)	84
Atlantic City	51
Atlantic Highlands	2
Atlantico	136
Atmore	2
Atoka Okla (co)	21
" " (c)	2
Atraull	17
Atsuta	25
Attala	25
Attalla	26
Attalla	3
Attica Ind (c)	3
" N Y (v)	2
" Gr (nome)	582
Attleboro	20
Attleborough	9
Attock	512
Aube	228
Aubervilliers	41
Aubin	10
Auburn, Ala (v)	2
" Cal (c)	2
" Ill (c)	3
" Ind. (c)	5
" Mass (t)	4
" Me (c)	17
" Neb (c)	3
" N Y (c)	36
" Wash (c)	3
" Aus (t)	8
Auch	15
Auchterarder	2
Auckland, N Z (p)	370
" " (c)	168
Aude	287
Audenshaw	8
Audley	15
Audrain	21
Audubon, Ia (co)	13
" " (t)	2
" N J (v)	5
Aue	19
Auerbach	14
Auglaize	30
Augsburg	155
Augusta, Ark (t)	2
" Ga (c)	53
" Kan (c)	4
" Ky (c)	2
" Me (c)	14
" Va (co)	35
Augusto Severo	11
Augustovo	13
Aurangabad	37
Aurillac	18
Aurora Ill (c)	36
" Ind (c)	4
" Minn (v)	3
" Mo (c)	4
" Neb (c)	3
" S D (co)	7
" Can (t)	2
" Braz (t)	12
Auschwitz	12
Aussig	40
Autun	16
Auxerre	19
Ava	35
Avahy	15
Avalon	5
Avaré	23
Aveiro Pg (p)	336
" " (t)	12
Avellaneda	46
Avellino It (p)	412
" " (c)	26
Aversa	24
Avery	10
Averysville	4
Aveyron	333
Avigliano	19
Avignon	49
Avila	211
Avis	2
Avoca Ia (t)	10
" Pa (b)	5
Avola	16
Avon, Mass (t)	2
" N Y (v)	3
Avondale	5
Avonmore	1
Avoyelles	35
Awaji	189
Awomori Jap (ken)	756
" " (c)	47
Axminster	2
Ayacucho, Peru (dpt)	303
" " (t)	14
Ayala	2
Ayden	2
Ayer	3
Aylesbury	12
Aylesford Can (t)	2
Aylmer, Can (v)	2
" " (t)	3
" Eng (v)	3
Aylmertown	3
Aylsham	17
Aymorés	34
Ayr	36
Ayrshire	299
Ayuquitan	3
Ayuruoca	32
Ayuthia	50
Azagra	1
Azamgarh I (d)	1,529
" " (c)	20
Azerbaijan	4 615
Azof	27
Azores	232
Azua Dom Rep (p)	101
" " " (t)	19
Azuay	132
Azul, Arg (d)	25
" " (t)	10
Azusa	2

B

Baarn	11
Babatngon	2
Babylon	3
Baca	9
Bacacay	11
Bacarra	14
Bacay	5
Bacolod	6
Bacolor	17
Bacon, Ga (co)	25
" P I (Albay) (t)	6
" " (Negros) (t)	13
Bacoor	8
Bács	3
Bacup	716
Badajoz P I (t)	21
" Sp (p)	3
" " (c)	650
Badakshan	34
Badalona	100
Bad Axe	20
Badayon	2
Baddeck	8
Baden, A (c)	2
" G (rep)	14
" " (c)	2,209
Badian	25
Badoc	9
Badong	11
Baena	130
Baependy	15
Baeza	21
Bagabag	15
Bagac	2
Bagamoyo	2
Bagdad, Mesop (vyt)	20
Bagdad, Mesop (c)	1,360
Bagé	225
Bagheria	46
Bagirmi	13
Bagno a Ripoli	1,500
Bagnotan	16
Bago	8
Bagot	7
Bagotville	18
Baguio	2
Bahama Islands	6
Bahawalpur, I (s)	53
" " (c)	781
Bahia, Braz (s)	14
" " (t)	3 334
Bahia Blanca	283
Bahour	44
Bahraich I (d)	19
" " (c)	1,065
Bahrein Islands	27
Baidyabatty	70
Baie St Paul	18
Baildon	2
Bailen	7
Bailey	4
Bailleul	1
Bainbridge	12
Baird	5
Baireuth	2
Bairnsdale	33
Bais	3
Baitul	9
Baixa Grande	364
Baja	12
Bajaur	20
Bakarganj	120
Bakau	2,624
Baker, Fla (co)	15
" Ga (co)	6
" Ore (co)	8
Baker City	18
Bakersfield	8
Bakewell	19
Bakhchiseral	3
Bakhmut	15
Baku Azer (gvt) (est)	20
" " (c) (est)	810
Balaghat	115
Balamban	512
Balanga	10
Balangiga	9
Balaoan	5
Balapur	10
Balasinor	42
Balasor, I (d)	981
" " (c)	21
Balate	2
Balauang	12
Balayan	25
Balbriggan	2
Balby-with-Hexthorpe	12
Baldock	2
Baldwin, Ala (co)	21
" Ga (co)	20
Baldwinsville	4
Balearic Isles	326
Baler	2
Bali	1,565
Balikesr	13
Balillihan	2
Balincaguing	2
Balingasac	11
Baliuag	14
Ballarat	36
Ballard, Ky (co)	12
" Wash (c)	12
Ballia, I (d)	831
" " (t)	17
Ballina	5
Ballinger	3
Ballinrobe	2
Ballston Spa	4
Ballville	2
Ballymena	11
Ballymoney	3
Ballyshannon	2
Balmoral	2
Balrampur	15
Balta	24
Baltimore Md (co)	75
" (c)	734
Baluchistan Asia (dep)	800
" I (p)	421
" " (s)	379
Balungao	4
Bambang	3
Bambarra (est)	2,000
Bamberg S C (co)	21
" " (t)	2
" Bav (t)	49
Bambuhy	26
Bamra	135
Bananal	12
Bananeiras	48
Banat	583
Banate	7
Banban	2
Banbridge	5
Banbury	13
Banca	154
Banda, I (d)	613
" " (t)	23
Bandera	4
Bandon	4
Banff	4
Banffshire	57
Banga	9
Bangalore	237
Banganapalle	37
Bangar	9
Bangkok	931
Bangor, Me (c)	26
" Pa (b)	5
" Ir (t)	11
" W (c)	11
Bangued	16
Bangui	8
Bani, Dom Rep (com)	21
Bani, P I (t)	4
Banjaluka	16
Banjermasin Bor (d) (est)	300
Banjermasin Bor (c)	50
Banjoemaas	6
Baka	40
Bankalan	204
Banks	12
Bankstown	7
Bankura I (d)	1 020
" " (t)	19
Banna	4
Banner	1
Bannock	28
Bannu	247
Bansda	32
Banswara	190
Bantay	7
Bantayan	14
Banton	4
Bantry	3
Banyumas (est)	692
Banyuwangy, Java (p)	45
" " (t)	10
Baoni	20
Bara Banki	1,030
Baraboo	6
Baraga	8
Barahona Dom Rep (p)	48
Barahona, Dom Rep (com)	12
Baramba	39
Baranowicze	11
Baranya	295
Barasat	10
Barasoain	10
Baraundha	16
Barbacena	90
Barbados	172
Barbalha	20
Barbasa	10
Barber	10
Barberino di Mugello	11
Barberton	19
Barbour, Ala (co)	32
" W Va (co)	18
Barbourville	2
Barca Trip (vyt)	360
Barcellona Pozzo di Gotto	23
Barcelona, P I (t)	2
" Sp (p)	1 368
" " (c)	720
" Ven (t)	13
Barceloneta, P R (mun)	13
Bardstown	2
Bardwan I (div)	8 051
" " (d)	1 439
" " (t)	35
Barell, I (d)	1,014
" " (c)	129
Barfrush	55
Bar Harbor	4
Bari, It (p)	936
" " (c)	132
Barill	21
Bariry	24
Barisal	16
Barking Town	36
Barkisland	2
Bar-le-Duc	18
Barmen	169
Barmouth	4
Barnack	2
Barnard Castle	5
Barnaul	61
Barnes, N D (co)	19
" Eng (t)	34
Barnesboro	4
Barnesville Ga (t)	3
" Minn (c)	2
" O (v)	5
Barnet	12
Barneveld	12
Barnoldswick	2
Barnsley	24
Barnstable Mass (co)	28
" " (t)	5
Barnstaple	14
Barnwell, S C (co)	23
" " (t)	2
Baroda, I (s)	2 033
" " (t)	95
Barotac Nuevo	12
Barotac Viejo	6
Barquisimeto	24
Barra	2
Barracão	12
Barrackpur	18
Barra de S João	14
Barra do Corda	21
Barra do Pirahy	28
Barra do Rio de Contas	12
Barra do Rio Grande	26
Barra Mansa	27
Barranquilla	65
Barranquitas P R (mun)	12
Barras do Maratahoan	30
Barre Mass (t)	3
" Vt (c)	10
Barreiras	13
Barreiros	17
Barren	25
Barretos	40
Barrhead	11
Barrie	2
Barrington, Ill (v)	2
Barrington Head & Passage	2
Barron Wis (co)	34
" " (c)	2
Barros P R (mun)	16
Barrow	13
Barrowford	6
Barrow-in-Furness	74
Barry Mich (co)	21
" Mo (co)	23
" W	39
Bars	170
Barsi	21
Bartholomew	24
Bartlesville	14
Bartlett	2
Barton, Kan (co)	18
" Mo (co)	17
Barton-upon-Humber	4
Bartonville Ill (v)	2
Bartow Fla (t)	4
" Ga (co)	25
Barwani	120
Basel	132
Basel-Land	82
Basel-Stadt	141
Basey	14
Bashahr	85
Basic City	2
Basilan	8
Basilicata	468
Basim I (d)	398
" " (t)	13
" " (co)	13
" Tenn (co)	10
" Va (co)	652
" " (t)	11
" Can (t)	489
" Eng (c)	30
Basses-Alpes	464
Basses-Pyrénées	92
Basseterre	403
Bassora, Mesop (vyt)	8
" (c)	785
Bastar	80
Basti, I (d)	464
" " (t)	1 925
Bastia	14
Bastrop, Tex (co)	26
" " (t)	27
Basurhat	2
Basutoland	10
Bataan	16
Batac	406
Batala	58
Batan	17
Batanes	20
Batanes Islands	13
Batangas P I (p)	8
" " (t)	11
Batataes	348
Batavia Ill (c)	39
" N Y (v)	22
" Java (c)	14
Batchka & Baranja	139
Bates	798
Batesburg	24
Batesville, Ark, (c)	3
" Ind (t)	4
Bath Ky (co)	2
" Me (c)	12
" N Y (v)	15
" Va (co)	5
" Eng (c)	6
Bathgate	69
Bathurst Aus (co)	9
" " (t)	33
Bathurst, N B (t)	9
Batley	5
Bato, P I (t)	36
" " (t)	5
" " (t)	4
Baton Rouge	4
Battersea	22
Batticaloa	168
Battle	93
Battle Creek	3
Battleford	36
Battle River	34
Batum	49
Baturité	30
Bauang P I (t)	30
" " (pbo)	40
Baud	9
Baul	124
Baurú	10
Bautzen G (div)	20
" " (t)	433
Bavaria	34
Baxar	7 140
Baxter	11
Baxter Springs	16
Bay, Fla (co)	10
" Mich (co)	54
" P I (t)	27
Bayab	5
Bayambang	14
Bayamo	2
Bayamon P R (mun)	23
Bayard	2
Bay bay	95
Bay City Mich (c)	12
" Tex (t)	6
Bayfield	2
Baylor	18
Bay ombong	14
Bayonne N J (c)	21
" Fr (t)	28
Bay St Louis	24
Bayshore	26
Baza	27
Beacon	65
Beaconsfield, Aus (t)	12
" Eng	30
Beadle	3
Beaminster	10
Beardstown	31
Bear Lake	17
Beatrice	25
Beauce	40
Beauford N C (co)	11
" " (t)	7
" S C (co)	2
" " (t)	2
Beauharnois, Can (d)	3
" " (t)	2
Beaumaris	34
Beaumont	2
Beaune	16
Beauport	13
Beauregard	6
Beauvais	74
Beaver, Okla (co)	21
" Pa (co)	23
" " (bor)	39
" Utah (co)	170
" " (c)	21
Beaver Dam	24
Beaver Falls	14
Beaverhead	2
Beaver Meadow	18
Beawar	17
Bebedouro	2
Beberibe	6
Beccles	2
Bechuanaland	4
Beckenham	125
Becker	33
Beckham	23
Beckley	19
Becse	4
Beddington and Wallington	17
Bedford, Ind (c)	2
" Ia (c)	10
" O (v)	2
" Pa (bor)	3
" " (co)	2
" Tenn (co)	38
" Va (co)	22
" " (t)	31
" Can (t)	3
" Eng (c)	2
Bedford City	40
Bedfordshire	3
Bedlingtonshire	206
Bedwas and Machen	26
Bedwellty	8
Bedzin	31
Bee	28
Beechworth	12
Beeton	3
Beeville	12
Beggs	3
Begles	2
Behar, I (p)	12
" " (t)	23 380
Behar & Orissa I (p)	48
" " (s)	34 020
Behbehan	3 960
Behera	10
Beira	892
Beirut, Syr (vyt)	1 626
" " (c)	825
Beja Pg (p)	80
" " (t)	192
Bejraburana	10
Bekes Hun (co)	74
" " (t)	258
Békés-Csaba	26
Belchertown	47
Belding	2
Belem	4
Belfast, Me (c)	236
" Aus (b)	5
" Ir (c)	2
Belfort, Fr (dpt)	386
" " (t)	94
Belgard	69
Belgaum I (d)	39
" " (t)	9
Belgian Congo	953
Belgium	28
Belgorod	15 006
Belgrade	7 517
Belhaven	26
Belington	112
Belize	2
Belknap	2
Bell, Ky (co)	11
" Tex (co)	21
Bellaire	34
Bellary, I (d)	46
" " (t)	862
Bellechasse	35
Bellefontaine	30
Bellefonte	40
Belle Fourche	9
Belleisle-en-Mer	4
Belle Plaine	2
Bellevernon	4
Belleville, Ill (c)	2
" Kan (c)	34
" N J (v)	2
" Can (t)	16
Bellevue, Ia (c)	2
" Ky (c)	2
" O (v)	7
" Pa (b)	6
Bellingham Mass (t)	8
" Wash (c)	2
Bellinzona	26
Bello Horizonte	10
Bellows Falls	56
Belluno, It (p)	5
" " (t)	204
Bellwood, Ill (v)	22
" Pa (b)	2
Belmar	3
Belmond	3
Belmont, Mass (v)	2
" N C (t)	11
" O (co)	4
Belmonte	93
Beloit Kan (c)	20
" Wis (c)	3
Belper	21
Belton S C (t)	12
" Tex (c)	2
Beltrami	5
Belturbet	27
Belvidere Ill (c)	2
" N J (t)	8
Belzoni	2
Bement	2
Bemidji	2
Benares, I (div)	7
" " (d)	4,444
" " (s)	901
" " (c)	363
Ben Avon	198
Bend	2
Bender	5
Bendigo Aus (co)	34
" " (t)	58
Benevento, It (p)	33
" " (c)	265
Benewah	27
Benfieldside	7
Bengal, I (p)	9
" " (s)	46 696
Benghazi	897
Benguet	35
Ben Hill	44
Beni	15
Benicia	52
Benin	2
Beni-Souef, Eg (p)	15
" " (t)	453
Benjamin Constant	32
Benkovacs	10
Benkule	14
	257

PLACE	POP
Benld	3
Bennett	2
Bennettsville	3
Bennington, Vt (co)	22
" " (v)	7
Benoni	14
Benrath	23
Bensberg	12
Benson, Minn (v)	2
" Neb (v)	3
" N D (co)	13
Bent	10
Bentleyville	4
Bentley with Arksey	13
Bento Gonçalves	22
Benton Ark (co)	36
" " (t)	3
" Ill (c)	7
" Ind (co)	12
" Ia (co)	24
" Minn (co)	14
" Miss (co)	10
" Mo (co)	13
" Ore (co)	14
" Tenn (co)	12
" Wash (co)	11
Benton Harbor	12
Bentonville	2
Benwood	5
Benzie	7
Berar	3,075
Berat	12
Berber	30
Berbera	30
Berdiansk	28
Berdichef	66
Berea, Ky (t)	2
" O (v)	3
Beresford, S Dak (c)	2
" Can (t)	5
Bereslaf	11
Beresna	11
Bergamo, It (p)	542
" " (c)	62
Bergedorf	17
Bergen, N J (co)	211
" Nor (c)	91
Bergenfield	4
Bergen-op-Zoom	19
Bergerac	15
Bergh	10
Bergisch Gladbach	17
Berhampur, Madras	26
Berhampur, Bengal	25
Berja	14
Berkeley, Cal (t)	56
" S C (co)	23
" W Va (co)	25
Berkley	5
Berks	201
Berkshire Mass (co)	113
" Eng (co)	203
Berlad	25
Berlin, Conn (t)	4
" N H (c)	16
" Pa (b)	2
" Wis (c)	4
" Can (t)	15
" G (c)	1,902
Berlin-Britz	13
Berlin-Friedenau	44
Berlin-Friedrichsfelde	24
Berlin-Laukwitz	12
Berlin-Lichtenberg	145
Berlin-Lichterfelde	24
Berlin-Mariendorf	21
Berlin-Niederschönhausen	19
Berlin-Oberschoneweide	26
Berlin-Pankow	58
Berlin-Reinickendorf	41
Berlin-Schmargendorf	12
Berlin-Schoneberg	175
Berlin-Steglitz	83
Berlin-Tegel	21
Berlin-Tempelhof	34
Berlin-Treptow	31
Berlin-Weissensee	46
Berlin-Wilmersdorf	139
Berlin-Wittenau	10
Bermondsey	119
Bermuda	22
Bermudez (est)	150
Bern, Ind (t)	2
" Swit (can)	674
" " (t)	105
Bernalillo	30
Bernburg	33
Berne	2
Bernie	2
Berrien Ga (co)	16
" Mich (co)	63
Berthier, Can (d)	20
" " (t)	2
Bertie	24
Berwick, La (c)	2
" Me (t)	2
" Pa (b)	12
Berwick-on-Tweed	13
Berwickshire	28
Berwyn	14
Besançon	56
Besni	15
Bessarabia	2,345
Bessemer, Ala (t)	19
" Mich (c)	5
Bessemer City	2
Bethaven	3
Bethel, Conn (t)	3
" Vt (v)	2
Bethesda	4
Bethlehem	50
Bethnal Green	117
Bethune	13
Betis	4
Bettendorf	2
Bettiah	23
Beuthen	71
Beveland	23
Beverley	13
Beverly, Mass (c)	23
" N J (c)	3
Bevier	2
Bewdley	3
Bexar	202
Bexhill	20
Bexley, Eng (t)	21
Bezerros	48
Béziers	56
Bezoeki	318
Bezwada	25
Bhagalpur, I (div)	7,887
" " (d)	2,034
" " (c)	69
Bhamo	113
Bhandara, I (d)	718
" " (t)	15
Bhanpura	13
Bhartpur, I (s)	496
" " (t)	50
Bhatgaon	30
Bhaunagar I (s)	426
" " (t)	61
Bhera	17
Bhilwani	35
Bhopal, I (s)	692
" " (t)	45
Bhor	130
Bhuj	26
Bhutan	250
Biala	13
Bialystok, Pol (d)	1,302
" " (t)	77
Bianchester	13
Biarritz	13
Bibb, Ala (co)	23
" Ga (co)	71
Bica de Pedra	12
Bicester	3
Bicknell	8
Bidar	902
Biddeford	18
Biddulph	8
Bideford	9
Biebrich	19
Biel	34
Bielefeld	79
Bielgorod	22
Bielitz	20
Biella	20
Bielopol	15
Bielostok	64
Bielschowitz	13
Bienne	23
Bienville	21
Bigaa	8
Biggleswade	5
Bigha, A M (vyt)	129
" " (t)	10
Bigheart Okla, (t)	2
Bighorn	12
Big Rapids	5
Big Spring	4
Big Stone	10
Big Stone Gap	3
Biguassú	19
Bihe	95
Bijapur, I (d)	797
" " (t)	24
Bijawar	112
Bijnaur, I (d)	740
" " (t)	16
Bikaner, I (s)	660
" " (t)	69
Bilaspur I (d)	1,232
" " (s)	98
" " (t)	11
Bilbao	115
Bilgram	12
Billiran	6
Billerica	4
Billinge	5
Billings, Mont (c)	15
" N D (co)	3
Billiton	69
Biloch Trans-Frontier Tract	27
Biloxi	11
Bilston	28
Binab	20
Binalbalgan	5
Binalonan	10
Biñan	7
Binangonan	8
Binangonan de Lampon	8
Bingham	13
Bingham Canyon	3
Binghamton N Y (c)	67
" Tenn (t)	2
Bingley	19
Binh-Dinh	74
Bintang	20
Biobio	107
Birbhum	848
Birdsboro	3
Birjand	15
Birkdale	18
Birkenfeld	50
Birkenhead	146
Birkenshaw	3
Birmingham, Ala (c)	179
" Mich (v)	4
" Eng (c)	919
Birr	5
Birstal	7
Bisbee	9
Biscay	416
Bisceglia	32
Bishenpur	18
Bishop-Auckland	14
Bishop's Stortford	9
Bishopville	2
Biskupitz	14
Bisley Lypiatt	5
Bisnig	8
Bismarck	7
Bismarckhütte	27
Bisnagar	20
Bisnulok	250
Bitlis, A T (vyt)	437
" " (t)	40
Bitolj	48
Bitonto	31
Bitterfeld	17
Biwabik	2
Bizerta	10
Bjela	11
Bjelina	11
Bjornberg	14
Blackburn	127
Black Foot	3
Blackford	14
Black Forest	584
Blackhawk	57
Black Lake,	3
Blackley	30
Blackpool	100
Black River Falls	2
Blackrod	4
Black Sea	121
Blackstone	4
Blackville	3
Blackwell City	7
Bladen	20
Blaenavon	12
Blagovyeshchensk	40
Blaine, Ida (co)	4
" Mont (co)	9
" Neb (co)	2
" Okla (co)	16
" Wash (c)	2
Blair, Neb (c)	3
" Pa (co)	128
Blairgowrie	3
Blairmore	2
Blairsville	4
Blakely, Ga (t)	2
" Pa (b)	7
Blanchester	2
Blanco, Tex (co)	4
" Dom Rep (com)	13
Bland	6
Blandford Forum	3
Blankenburg	11
Blankenese	12
Blaydon	33
Bleckley	11
Bledsoe	7
Blekinge	148
Blenheim, Can (t)	2
" N Z (t)	3
Bletchingly	2
Bletchley	6
Blidah	36
Blind River	2
Blissfield, Mich (v)	2
Bloemendaal	10
Bloemfontein	39
Blois	24
Bloomer	2
Bloomfield, Ind (t)	2
" Ia (c)	2
" N J (t)	22
Bloomingdale	2
Bloomington Ill (c)	29
" Ind (c)	12
Bloomsburg	8
Blossburg	2
Blount, Ala (co)	26
" Tenn (co)	29
Blue Earth	31
Blue Earth City	3
Bluefield	15
Bluefields	31
Blue Island	11
Blue Rapids City	2
Bluffton, Ind (c)	5
" O (v)	2
Blumenau	26
Blumenthal	39
Blyth	12
Blythe	10
Blytheville	14
Boac	12
Boaco	12
Boa Esperança	12
Boa Familia	11
Bôa Viagem	26
Bôa Vista do Tocantins	39
Boa Vista do Tremedal	12
Bobrek	10
Bobrinetz	30
Bobruisk	14
Bocas del Toro	10
Bocaue	29
Bocayuva Braz (Minas-Geraes) (t)	10
Bocayuva, Braz (Paraná)	29
Boswell	12
Boszormeny	11
Botetourt	11
Bothwell	25
Botolan	143
Botoshani	11
Botsford	11
Bottineau,	6
Bottrop	10
Botucatù	66
Botzen	8
Bouches-du-Rhone	13
Bougie	16
Boulder, Colo (co)	11
" " (c)	30
" Aus (t)	11
Boulogne	50
Boulogne-sur-Seine	4
Boundary	144
Boundbrook	1,049
Bountiful	22
Bourbon Kan (co)	6,665
" Ky (co)	370
Bourg	13
Bourges	2
Bourne, Mass (t)	21
" Eng (t)	38
Bournemouth	3,000
Bouscat, Le	75
Bowdon	12
Bowie, Tex (co)	12
" " (t)	58
Bowling Green, Ky (c)	2
" Mo (c)	457
" O (t)	43
Bowman	66
Bowmanville	2,268
Bow River	7
Boxbutte	26
Boxelder	14
Boyaca	5
Boyd, Ky (co)	642
" Neb (co)	211
Boyertown	11
Boyle Ky (co)	179
" Ir (t)	12
Boyne	25
Bozeman	1,673
Bombay, I (p)	16,012
" " (s)	7,409
" " (c)	1 176
Bombon	3
Bom Conselho	49
Bom Despacho	13
Bomfim, Braz (Bahia) (t)	38
Bomfim, Braz (Goyaz) (t)	13
Bomfim, Braz (Minas-Geraes) (t)	32
Bom Jardim, Braz (Paraná) (t)	93
Bom Jardim, Braz (Rio de Janeiro) (t)	19
Bom Jesus da Gurguela	10
Bom Jesus da Lapa	14
Bom Jesus do Rio de Contas	23
Bom Jesus dos Meiras	25
Bom Successo	26
Bonal	68
Bonao	10
Bonaventure	29
Bonavista	3
Bond	16
Bondeno	16
Bondu	65
Bone	45
Bongabon	4
Bonham	6
Bonhill	3
Bonhomme	12
Boni (est)	200
Bonito	64
Bonn	91
Bonner	13
Bonner Springs	2
Bonne Terre	4
Bonneville,	18
Bonnyrigg	3
Bontoc	32
Boom	17
Boone, Ark (co)	16
" Ill (co)	15
" Ind (co)	24
" Ia (co)	24
" " (c)	2
" Ky (co)	2
" Mo (co)	2
" Neb (co)	22
" W Va (co)	2
Boonton	29
Boonville, Ind (t)	12
" Mo (c)	8
" N Y (v)	2
Boothbay Harbor	26
Bootle	29
Boras	31
Borauen	3
Borba	15
Borbon	31
Bordeaux	11
Borden	2
Bordentown	5
Borgerhout	2
Borissoglebsk Rus (Tambof) (t)	72
Borissoglebsk, Rus (Yaroslav) (t)	10
Borneo	12
Bornholm	1,625
Bornu	25
Borobitchi	5 100
Borongan	12
Borrowstounness	12
Boryslaw	11
Boscobel	26
Bosnia & Herzegovina	1,896
Bosque	18
Bossier	22
Boston, Ga (t)	2
" Mass (c)	748
" Eng (b)	16
Boswell	2
Botetourt	25
Bothwell	17
Botolan	3
Botoshani	5
Botsford	33
Bottineau,	4
Bottrop	15
Botucatù	71
Botzen	33
Bouches-du-Rhone	14
Bougie	842
Boulder, Colo (co)	19
" " (c)	32
" Aus (t)	11
Boulogne	8
Boulogne-sur-Seine	55
Boundary	68
Boundbrook	4
Bountiful	6
Bourbon Kan (co)	2
" Ky (co)	23
Bourg	18
Bourges	19
Bourne, Mass (t)	46
" Eng (t)	3
Bournemouth	4
Bouscat, Le	92
Bowdon	11
Bowie, Tex (co)	3
" " (t)	39
Bowling Green, Ky (c)	10
" Mo (c)	2
" O (t)	6
Bowman	5
Bowmanville	3
Bow River	55
Boxbutte	8
Boxelder	19
Boyaca	657
Boyd, Ky (co)	29
" Neb (co)	8
Boyertown	3
Boyle Ky (co)	15
" Ir (t)	2
Boyne	4
Bozeman	6
Brabant	1 559
Brabant North	684
Bracebridge	2
Bracken	10
Brackenridge	5
Brackett	2
Brackley	2
Brackwede	11
Braddock	21
Bradentown	4
Bradford, Fla. (co)	13
" O (v)	2
" Pa (co)	53
" " (c)	16
" Eng (b)	286
Bradford-on-Avon	5
Bradley, Ark (co)	16
" Ill (v)	2
" Tenn (co)	19
Bradley Beach	2
Brady	2
Braga, Pg (p)	382
" " (t)	25
Bragança, Braz (Para) (t)	45
Bragança, Braz (São Paulo) (t)	56
Bragança, Pg (d)	192
Brahmanbaria	17
Brahmaputra Valley (est)	2,450
Braila, Rou (d)	170
" " (t)	66
Brainerd	10
Braintree, Mass (t)	11
" Eng (t)	7
Brambauer	11
Brampton	5
Bramwell	2
Branch	24
Branchville	2
Brandenburg, Pr (p)	4,347
" " (t)	52
Brandon, Vt (v)	2
" Can (d)	40
" " (c)	15
" Eng (t)	6
Brandon & Byshottles	19
Branford	3
Brant	20
Brantford, Can (d)	33
" " (c)	29
Brasov	41
Bratislava	93
Bratsberg	108
Brattleboro	7
Braunsberg	53
Brawley	5
Braxton	24
Bray	8
Brazil, Ind (c)	9
" S A (rep)	30 645
Brazoria	21
Brazos	22
Breathitt	21
Brechin	7
Breckenridge Tex (c)	2
Breckinridge Ky (co)	20
" Minn (v)	2
Brecknock	6
Brecknockshire	61
Breda	30
Bredbury & Romiley	9
Breese	2
Brejo	19
Brejo da Madre de Deus	49
Brejo do Cruz	10
Bremen, Ind (t)	2
" G (rep)	311
" " (c)	258
Bremer	17
Bremerhaven	22
Bremerton	9
Brenham	5
Brentford	17
Brentwood, Pa (b)	2
" Eng (t)	7
Brescia It (p)	620
" " (c)	96
Breslau	528
Brest	74
Brest-Litovsk	29
Brevard Fla (co)	9
" N C (t)	2
Breves	23
Brewer	6
Brewster,	5
Brewton	3
Briansk	26
Bridgeburg	2
Bridgend	9
Bridge of Allan	4
Bridgeport, Ala (t)	2
" Conn (c)	144
" Ill (t)	2
" O (v)	4
" Pa (b)	5
" " (b)	4
" Tex (t)	2
Bridgeton	14
Bridgetown	17
Bridgewater, Mass (t)	3
" Pa (b)	8
" Can (t)	2
" Eng (t)	14
Bridgnorth	3
Bridgton	39
Bridlington	3
Bridport	10
Brieg	2
Brierfield	6
Brierly Hill	5
Brigg	3
Brigham	55
Brighouse	8
Brightlingsea	19
Brighton, Ala (t)	657
" Colo (t)	29
" Can (t)	8
" Aus (t)	3
" Eng (b)	15
Brilliant	2
Brindaban	4
Brindisi	6
Brinkley	3
Brisbane	210
Briscoe	3
Brisighella	14
Bristol, Conn (t)	21
" Mass (co)	359
" Pa (b)	10
" R I (co)	23
" " (c)	11
" Tenn (t)	8
" Va (c)	7
" Eng (c)	377
Bristow	3
British Columbia	650
British East Africa	14 700
British Empire	445,389
British Guiana	296
British Honduras	45
British North Borneo	208
British Somaliland (est)	300
Briton Ferry	9
Britt	2
Brive	13
Brixham	8
Brixton	77
Brno	221
Broach, I (d)	308
" " (c)	43
Broad Ripple	2
Broadstairs and St Peters	15
Broadwater	3
Brockport	3
Brockton	66
Brockville Can (d)	19
" " (t)	10
Brockwayville	2
Brod	11
Brodhead	2
Brody	11
Broken Arrow	3
Broken Bow	2
Broken Hill	25
Bromberg	88
Bromborough	3
Brome	13
Bromley	35
Bromptonville	3
Bromsgrove	9
Bronte	19
Bronx	732
Bronxville	3
Brooke	19
Brookfield, Ill (v)	4
" Mass (t)	2
" Mo (c)	6
Brookhaven	5
Brookings, S D (co)	16
" " (c)	4
Brookland	2
Brookline	38
Brooklyn Conn (t)	2
" Ill (v)	2
" Ia (t)	2
" N Y (b)	2 018
Brooks, Ga (co)	25
" Tex (co)	5
Brookville, Ind (t)	2
" Pa (b)	3
Broome N Y (co)	114
" Aus (t)	3
Brosley	7
Brotas	18
Brotas de Macahubas	35
Broughton	2
Broughty Ferry	10
Broward	10
Brown, Ill (co)	21
" Ind (co)	22
" Kan (co)	7
" Minn (co)	23
" Neb (co)	30
" O (co)	22
" S D (co)	62
" Tex (co)	18
" Wis (co)	2
Brownhills	3
Brownstown	3
Brownsville Pa (b)	12
" Tenn (c)	8
" Tex (c)	6
Brownwood	11
Broxburn	11
Brozzi	21
Bruay	221
Bruce, N, Can (d)	10
" S, " (d)	14
Bruchsal	15
Bruges	54
Brulé	7
Brunn	221
Brunssum	10
Brunswick, Ga (c)	14
" Me (v)	6
" Md (t)	4
" N C (co)	15
" Va (co)	21
" Aus (t)	24
" G (rep)	481
" " (c)	140
Brusa, A M (vyt)	616
" " (c)	110
Brush	2
Brusque	13
Brussels	784
Bruton	2
Brux	8
Bryan, Ga (co)	22
" O (v)	2
" Okla (co)	24
" Tex (c)	8
Bryn Mawr, Pa (v)	12
" " W (t)	3
Brzezany	5
Brzezlny	20
Bucaramanga	4
Buchanan, Ia (co)	4
" Mich (v)	3
" Mo (co)	2
" Va (co)	10
Bucharest	142
Buckfastleigh	2
Buckhannon	23
Buckhaven Methil and Innerleven	25
Buckhurst Hill	5
Buckie	9
Buckingham Va (co)	15
" Can (t)	4
" Eng (b)	5
Buckinghamshire	233
Buckley	7
Bucknell	3
Buckner	2
Bucks	82
Bucyrus	10
Budapest	929
Budaun, I (d)	975
" " (c)	39
Budejovice	44
Budleigh Salterton	3
Budweis	44
Buena Vista, Ia (co)	19
" " Va (c)	4
" " P I (t)	3
Buenos Aires, Arg (p)	2,336
" " (c)	1 720
Buer	89
Buffalo, Neb (co)	24
" N Y (c)	507
" S D (co)	2
" Wis (co)	16
" Wyo (t)	2
Buford	3
Bugason	14
Buglawton	2
Buguima	14
Bugurusian	21
Buhl, Ida (c)	2
" Minn (v)	2
Buique	24
Buitenzorg (est)	361
Bujalancé	11
Bukidnon	48
Bukowina	800
Bula	3
Bulacan	252
Bulak	20
Bulan	8
Bulandshahr, I (d)	1,067
" " (t)	18
Buldana	699
Bulgaria	4 861
Bulkington	2
Bullitt	9
Bulloch	26
Bullock	30
Bulsar	14
Bulusan	5
Bunbury	4
Buncombe	64
Bundaberg	9
Bundi I (s)	187
" " (t)	20
Bungay	3
Bunkie	2
Bunziau	16
Burbank	3
Burdwan, I (div)	8 051
" " (d)	1,439
Bureau	43
Burg	23
Burgas	430
Burgess Hill	6
Burgettstown	2
Burgos, Sp (p)	345
" " (t)	30
Burhanpur	34
Burity	11
Burity dos Lopes	14
Burkburnett	5
Burke, Ga (co)	31
" N C (co)	23
" N D (co)	10
Burleigh	16
Burleson	17
Burley	5
Burley in Wharfedale	4
Burlingame	4
Burlington Ia (c)	24
" Kan (c)	2
" N J (co)	82
" " (c)	9
" N C (t)	6
" Vt (c)	23
" Wis (c)	4
" Can (t)	3
Burma	12,113
Burnet	9
Burnett	11
Burnham	3
Burnham on Crouch	3
Burnham on Sea	6
Burnley	103
Burnt Island	6
Burrard	70
Burriana	13
Burrillville	9
Burry Port	6
Burslem	44
Burt	13
Burton-upon-Trent	49
Buruanga	4
Burujird	21
Burwani	76
Burwash	2
Burwell	5
Bury	56
Bury St Edmunds	16
Busby	2
Buseo	29
Bushey	8
Bushire	20
Bushnell	3
Buskerud	137
Bussang	16
Bussum	19
Bustos	7
Buteshire	34
Butler, Ala (co)	30
" Ind (t)	2
" Ia (co)	18
" Kan (co)	44
" Ky (co)	15
" Mo (co)	24
" " (c)	3
" Neb (co)	15
" N J (b)	3
" O (co)	87
" Pa (co)	77
" " (c)	24

PLACE	POP
Butte Cal (co)	30
" Ida (co)	3
" Mont (c)	42
" S D (co)	7
Butts	12
Buxton	16
Buzen (est)	332
Buzuluk	20
Byesville	3
C	
Cabaceiras	19
Caballan	4
Cabañas	59
Cabanatuan	12
Cabangan	3
Cabangcalan	8
Cabarrus	34
Cabatuan	18
Cabell	66
Cabo	32
Cabo Frio	16
Cabo Gracias	12
Cabo Rojo, P R (mun)	22
Cabo Rojo P R (t)	4
Cabo Verde	19
Cabra	13
Cabrobó	15
Caçapava Braz (Rio Grande do Sul) (t)	22
Caçapava, Braz (São Paulo) (t)	18
Caceres Sp (p)	424
" " (t)	13
Cachar	527
Cache	27
Cacheo	15
Cachoeira, Braz (d)	48
" " (Pará) (t)	11
Cachoeira, Braz (Rio Grande do Sul) (t)	59
Cachoeiro de Santa Leopoldina	18
Cachoeiro do Itapemirim	46
Cacule	19
Caddo, La (par)	83
" Okla (co)	34
Cadillac	10
Cadiz, O (v)	2
" Sp (t)	78
Cadiz & Ceuta	524
Caen	54
Caerleon	2
Caerphilly	37
Caethé	18
Caetité	36
Cagayan	195
Cagli	12
Cagliari, It (p)	538
" " (t)	62
Caguas, P R (mun)	36
" " (t)	12
Cahir	2
Cahirciveen	2
Cahors	14
Caiçara	23
Caico	25
Cairns	9
Cairo, Ga (c)	2
" Ill (c)	15
" Eg (c & gt)	791
Caithness-shire	28
Caivano	12
Cajamarca	442
Cajazeiras	14
Cajuru	19
Calabria	1,503
Calais Me (c)	6
" Fr (t)	73
Calarasi	10
Calatafimi	11
Calatayud	11
Calaveras	6
Calcasieu	33
Calcutta	1 327
Caldas, Braz (t)	29
" Col (dpt)	428
Caldwell, Ida (c)	5
" Kan (c)	2
" Ky (co)	14
" La (par)	9
" Mo (co)	14
" N J (b)	4
" N C (co)	20
" O (v)	2
" Tex (co)	25
" " (t)	2
Caledonia, Minn (v)	2
" Vt (co)	26
Calexico	6
Calgary, Can (t)	63
" E "	45
" W "	44
Calhoun, Ala (co)	48
" Ark (co)	12
" Fla (co)	9
" Ga (co)	10
" " (t)	2
" Ill (co)	8
" Ia (co)	18
" Mich (co)	73
" Miss (co)	17
" S C (co)	18
" Tex (co)	5
" W Va (co)	10
Cali	46
Calicut	82
California U S A (s)	3,427
" Mo (c)	2
" Pa (b)	2
California, Lower	52
Callahan	12
Callan	2
Callander	2
Callao, Peru (p)	53
" " (t)	50
Callaway	23
Callington	2
Calloway	21
Calne	4
Caltagirone	45
Caltanisetta, It (p)	354
Caltanisetta, It (c)	60
Calumet	17
Calvados	385
Calverley	3
Calvert, Md (co)	10
" Tex (t)	2
Camaguey, Cuba (p)	229
" " (t)	98
Camamu	26
Camarines Norte	52
Camarines Sur	218
Camas	2
Camberwell	267
Cambodia	1,634
Camborne	15
Cambrai	(?) 15
Cambria	198
Cambridge Md (t)	7
" Mass (c)	110
" N Y (v)	2
" O (c)	13
" Eng (t)	59
Cambridge City	2
Cambridgeshire	130
Cambridge Springs	2
Cambucy	36
Cambuhy	25
Camden, Ark (c)	3
" Ga (co)	7
" Me (v)	3
" Mo (co)	10
" N J (co)	191
" " (c)	116
" N Y (v)	2
" N C (co)	5
" S C (c)	4
Camden Town	40
Camelford	7
Camerino	13
Cameron La (par)	4
" Mo (c)	3
" Pa (co)	6
" Tex (co)	37
" " (c)	4
" W Va (c)	2
Cameta	41
Camilla	2
Camisao	29
Camocim	17
Camp	11
Campanha	12
Campania	3,577
Campbell, Ga (co)	12
" Ky (co)	62
" Mo (v)	2
" S D (co)	5
" Tenn (co)	28
" Va (co)	27
" Wyo (co)	5
Campbellford	3
Campbellsville	2
Campbellton	6
Campbelltown	7
Campden	6
Campeche Mex (s)	87
" " (t)	17
Camperdown	8
Campestre	15
Camp Hill	2
Campi Bisenzio	14
Campina Grande	71
Campinas	116
Campobasso, It (p)	357
" " (t)	16
Campo Bello	33
Campo do Britto	18
Campo Formoso	37
Campo Grande, Braz (Ceará) (t)	18
Campo Grande, Braz (Matto Grosso) (t)	21
Campo Largo, Braz (Bahia) (t)	12
Campo Largo Braz (Paraná) (t)	19
Campo Maior	18
Campos, Braz (Rio de Janeiro) (t)	176
Campos, Braz (Sergipe) (t)	14
Campos Geraes	22
Campos Novos	17
Campos Novos do Paranapanema	13
Camrose	2
Camuy P R (mun)	14
" " (t)	2
Canada	9,000
Canadian Okla (co)	22
" Tex (t)	2
Canajoharie	2
Canandaigua	7
Cañar	64
Canary Islands	521
Canastota	3
Canby	2
Candia Gr (d)	118
" " (t)	25
Candler	9
Canelones	122
Caney	3
Cangozima	64
Canguaretama	11
Cangussu	36
Canhotinho	54
Canicatti	25
Caninde	15
Canisteo	2
Cannanore	28
Cannavieiras	19
Cannelton	2
Cannes	31
Canning	2
Cannock	32
Cannon	10
Cannonsburg	13
Cannstatt	27
Canon City	5
Canosa di Puglia	24
Canso	2
Cantagallo	37
Cantal	199
Canterbury, Can (t)	2
" Eng (c)	24
" N Z (p)	199
Canton, Ga (t)	3
Canton, Ill (c)	11
" Mass (t)	6
" Miss (c)	3
" Mo (c)	2
" N Y (v)	3
" N C (t)	3
" O (c)	87
" Pa (b)	2
" S D (c)	2
" Chin (c)	1,367
Canyon	27
Canyon City, Colo (c)	5
" " Tex (t)	2
Capannori	48
Capão Bonito do Paranapanema	17
Cap de la Madeleine	7
Cape Breton, Can (co)	86
Cape Breton, Can (isl)	131
Cape Breton, N and Victoria Can (d)	31
Cape Breton S, Can (d)	76
Cape Charles	3
Cape Coast Castle	29
Cape Girardeau Mo (co)	30
Cape Girardeau, Mo (c)	10
Cape Haitien	30
Capella	20
Capellinha	21
Cape May, N J (co)	19
" " (c)	3
Cape of Good Hope	2,783
Cape Town	207
Cape Verde Islands	150
Capivary, Braz (Rio de Janeiro) (t)	25
Capivary, Braz (São Paulo) (t)	26
Capiz	296
Capo d'Istrias	11
Cappoquin	2
Capul	2
Caquetá	74
Carabobo	126
Caracas Ven (d)	92
" " (c)	73
Caracol	21
Caraga	9
Carangola	87
Carapegua	15
Caraquet	5
Caratinga	137
Caravaca	16
Carazo	32
Carbon, Mont (co)	15
" Pa (co)	63
" Utah (co)	15
" Wyo (co)	10
Carbondale Ill (c)	6
" Pa (c)	19
Carbon Hill	3
Carcajente	13
Carcar	30
Carcassonne	29
Carchi	36
Cardenas	33
Cardiff	200
Cardigan	3
Cardiganshire	61
Cardin	3
Cardona	3
Cardston	2
Carey	2
Cariacica	12
Cariboo	40
Caribou	2
Carigara	14
Carinhanha	20
Carini	14
Carinthia	369
Carles	10
Carleton, Can (N B) (d)	21
Carleton Can (Ont) (d)	33
Carleton Place	4
Carlinville	5
Carlisle, Ky (co)	8
" " (t)	2
" Pa (b)	11
" Eng (c)	53
Carlota	6
Carlow, Ir (co)	36
" " (t)	7
Carlsbad N Mex (c)	2
" N Y (t)	2
" A (t)	15
Carlstadt	4
Carlton, Minn (co)	19
" Eng (t)	19
Carluke	5
Carlyle	2
Carmagnola	12
Carman	2
Carmarthen	10
Carmarthenshire	175
Carmaux	10
Carmen, P I (p)	3
" " (Bohol) (pbo)	3
Carmen, P I (Cebú) (pbo)	7
Carmi	3
Carmo	13
Carmo do Paranahyba	13
Carmo do Rio Claro	18
Carmona, P I (p)	4
" Sp (t)	20
Carnarvon	8
Carnarvonshire	131
Carnegie	12
Carnforth	3
Carniola	525
Carnoustie	6
Caro	3
Caroleen	2
Carolina, Braz (t)	20
" P R (mun)	16
" " (t)	3
Caroline, Md (co)	19
" Va (co)	16
Caroline Islands	59
Carpentras	11
Carrara	42
Carrick	11
Carrickfergus	9
Carrickmacross	2
Carrick-on-Suir	5
Carrier Mills	2
Carroll, Ark (co)	18
" Ga (co)	35
" Ill (co)	19
" Ind (co)	16
" Ia (co)	22
" Ia (c)	4
" Ky (co)	8
" Md (co)	34
" Miss (co)	20
" Mo (co)	20
" N H (co)	15
" O (co)	16
" Tenn (co)	24
" Va (co)	21
Carrollton, Ga (t)	4
" Ky (c)	2
" Ill (c)	2
" Mo (c)	3
" O (v)	2
Carshalton	14
Carson	3
Carson City	2
Cartagena Col (c)	51
" Sp (c)	103
Cartago	74
Carter, Ky (co)	22
" Mo (co)	7
" Mont (co)	4
" Okla (co)	40
" Tenn (co)	21
Carteret, N J (v)	4
" N C (co)	15
Cartersville	4
Carterville, Ill (c)	3
" Mo (c)	2
Carthage, Ill (t)	2
" Mo (c)	10
" N Y (v)	4
" O (v)	4
Caruaru	62
Carupano	13
Caruthersville	5
Carver	17
Carwar	15
Casablanca	20
Casa Branca	26
Casale	32
Cascade	39
Cascavel	26
Caserta It (p)	818
" " (t)	35
Casey, Ill (c)	2
" Ky (co)	17
Cashel	3
Casiguran P I (Albay) (pbo)	6
Casiguran, P I (Tayabao) (pbo)	2
Casino	13
Casoria	30
Casper	29
Caspian	36
Cass, Ill (co)	33
" Ind (co)	200
" Ia (co)	3
" Mich (co)	61
" Minn (co)	3
" Mo (co)	3
" Neb (co)	2
" N D (co)	41
" Tex (co)	30
Cassel	162
Casselton	2
Cassia	16
Cass Lake	2
Castel-Franco It (Bologna) (t)	14
Mo (c)	2
" Pa (b)	2
" Wash (c)	8
Castellamare	20
Castellamare di Stabia	38
Castello	16
Castello Branco	242
Castellon de la Plana	5
Sp (p)	315
Castellon de la Plana Sp (t)	32
Castelnaudary	10
Castel San Pietro	14
Castelvetrano	25
Castiglione Fiorentino	13
Castilla	2
Castillejos	3
Castlebar	4
Castle Blayney	2
Castle Carey	5
Castle Donington	6
Castle Douglas	3
Castleford	24
Castle Island	2
Castlemaine	14
Castle Shannon	2
Castleton	2
Castletown	2
Castres	27
Castro Tex (co)	2
" A T (t)	20
" Braz (t)	19
" Chi (t)	7
Castro Alves	23
Castro del Rio	12
Castrogiovanni	26
Castrop	19
Caswell	62
Cataguazes	11
Catahoula	39
Catalão	64
Catamarca, Arg Rep (p)	108
Catamarca, Arg Rep (t)	13
Catanauan	4
Catanduanes	64
Catanduva	16
Catania It (p)	820
" " (t)	252
Cataño	7
Catanzaro It (p)	506
" " (spt)	36
Catarman P I (Misamis) (pbo)	5
Catarman, P I (Samar) (pbo)	10
Catassauqua	5
Catawba	24
Catawissa	2
Catbalogan	7
Catel	4
Caterham	12
Catigbian	2
Catlettsburg	4
Catman	6
Catole do Rocha	16
Catonsville	5
Catoosa	7
Catrine	2
Catskill	5
Cattaraugus	71
Catubig	10
Cauayan	2
Cauca	239
Caucasus	13,229
Cauderan	12
Caughnawaga	2
Caulfield	9
Cautin	194
Cavalier	16
Cavan	91
Caversham	10
Cavinti	6
Cavite, P I (p)	157
" " (t)	5
Cavite-el Viejo	9
Cawnpur, I (d)	1,149
" " (c)	235
Caxambu	12
Caxias Braz (Maranhão) (t)	50
Caxias Braz (Rio Grande do Sul) (t)	34
Caxton and Arrington	7
Cayapas	2
Cayenne	12
Cayey, P R (mun)	24
" " (t)	5
Cayman Islands	4
Cayuga	65
Cazenovia	2
Ceará	1,319
Ceara-mirim	26
Cebú P I (isl)	592
" " (t)	57
Cecil	24
Cedar, Ia (co)	18
" Mo (co)	14
" Neb (co)	16
" Utah (c)	2
Cedarburg	2
Cedar City	2
Cedar Falls	6
Cedar Grove	2
Cedarhurst	3
Cedar Rapids	46
Cedartown	4
Cefalu	16
Cegile	14
Cehegin	12
Celba	6
Celebes	2,329
Celina	4
Center	2
Centerville Ia (c)	8
" Md (t)	2
" Pa (b)	5
" Va (v)	2
Cento	19
Central City, Ky (t)	3
" Neb (c)	2
" W Va (t)	3
Central Falls	24
Centralia Ill (c)	12
Mo (c)	2
" Pa (b)	2
" Wash (c)	8
Central India Agency	5,997
Central Provinces I (p)	10 837
Central Provinces, I (s)	2 067
Centre	44
Cephalonia	65
Ceram	100
Cercado	11
Ceres	2
Cerignola	34
Cerigo	15
Cernauti	87
Cerro de Pasco	14
Cerro Gordo	35
Cerro Largo	61
Cervantes	16
Cetatea Alba	34
Cette	36
Ceylon	4,504
Chachak	141
Chadderton	29
Chadron	4
Chaffee, Colo (co)	8
" Mo (c)	3
Chagai	21
Chagrin Falls	2
Chalatenango, Sal (dpt)	96
Chalatenango, Sal (t)	11
Chalchuapa	28
Chalcis	13
Chalfont St Giles	5
Châlons-sur-Marne	31
Châlons-sur-Saône	32
Chamba, I (s)	142
" " (t)	6
Chambers, Ala (co)	41
" Tex (co)	4
Chambersburg	13
Chambery	22
Chambly & Vercheres	35
Chambon-Feugerolles	12
Champaign, Ill (co)	57
" " (c)	16
" O (co)	25
Champaran	1,941
Champlain	48
Chanda I (d)	661
" " (t)	16
Chandaburi	136
Chandarnagar	25
Chandler	2
Chandpur	12
Chang Bhukar	22
Changchow-fu Chin (Fukien) (c) (est)	1 000
Changchow-fu Chin (Kiangsu) (c) (est)	360
Chang-Sha	1 272
Channel Islands	90
Chantenay	20
Chanute	10
Chapadinha	10
Chapeco	11
" " (t)	6
Chapel-en-le-Frith	17
Chapra	45
Chard	4
Chardon	2
Charente	316
Charente-Inferieure	418
Charenton-le-Pont	18
Charlton, Ia (c)	5
" Mo (co)	22
Charkhari	123
Charleroi, Pa (b)	12
" Bel (t)	29
Charles	18
Charles City, Ia (c)	7
" Va (co)	5
Charles Mix	16
Charleston, Ill (c)	7
" Miss (t)	3
" Mo (c)	3
" S C (co)	103
" " (c)	68
" Wash (t)	3
" W Va (c)	40
Charlestown	2
Charles Town	3
Charlesville Fr (t)	19
" Ir (t)	2
Charlevoix Mich (co)	16
" " (v)	2
" Can (d)	29
Charlotte Mich (c)	5
" N C (c)	46
" Va (co)	18
" Can (d)	21
Charlotte Amalie	12
Charlottenburg	323
Charlottesville	11
Charlottetown	12
Charlton, Ga. (t)	5
" Mass (t)	2
Charlton Kings	4
Charsadda	10
Charters Towers	17
Chartres	20
Chase, Kan (co)	7
" Neb (co)	5
Chase City	2
Chaska	2
Châteauguay-Huntingdon	27
Châteauroux	25
Chatellerault	21
Chatham, Ga (co)	100
" Mass (t)	2
" N J (b)	2
" N Y (v)	3
" N C (co)	24
" Can (N B) (t)	4
" " (Ont) (t)	13
" Eng (t)	43
Chatisghar (est)	3 545
Chattahoochee	5
Chattanooga	58
Chatteris	5
Chattooga	14
Chaumont	15
Chauny	10
Chautauqua Kan (co)	12
" N Y (co)	115
Chaux-de-Fonds	38
Chaves	18
Cheadle and Gatley	11
Cheatham	10
Cheboygan Mich (co)	14
" " (c)	6
Checotah	2
Cheduba	25
Chefoo	95
Chehalis	5
Chekiang (est)	11,581
Chelan	21
Chelm	22
Chelmsford, Mass (t)	6
" Eng (b)	21
Chelsea, Mass (c)	43
" Mich (v)	2
" Okla (c)	2
" Eng (b)	64
Cheltenham	48
Chemnitz, G (div)	891
" " (t)	304
Chemulpo	13
Chemung	66
Chenango	35
Chepping Wycombe	22
Chepstow	5
Cher	305
Cheraw	3
Cherbourg	38
Cheribon	52
Cheriton	7
Cherkasi	30
Chernigof, Ukr	2,322
" " (t)	27
Chernomorsk	54
Cherokee Ala (co)	21
" Ga (co)	19
" Ia (co)	18
" " (c)	6
" Kan (co)	34
" N C (co)	15
" Okla (co)	20
" " (c)	2
" S C (co)	28
" Tex (co)	38
Cherry	12
Cherryvale	4
Cherryville	2
Chertsey	15
Cherzow	12
Chesham	9
Cheshire, Conn (v)	3
" N H (co)	31
" Eng (co)	625
Cheshunt	14
Chesley	2
Chester, Ill (c)	3
" Pa (co)	115
" " (c)	58
" S C (co)	33
" " (t)	6
" Tenn (co)	10
" W Va (c)	3
" Eng (c)	41
Chesterfield S C (co)	32
" Va (co)	20
" Eng (b)	61
Chester-le-Street	15
Chesterton, Ind (v)	2
" Eng (t)	12
Chestertown	3
Chesticamp	3
Chetopa	2
Cheviot	4
Cheyenne Colo (co)	4
" Kan (co)	6
" Neb (co)	8
" Wyo (c)	14
Chhatarpur	167
Chhattisgarh	3,382
Chhuikhadan	26
Calapas (est)	456
Chiavari	13
Chiba, Jap (ken)	1,336
" " (c)	26
Chicacole	20
Chicago	3 000
Chicago Heights	20
Chichester	12
Chickasaw, Ia (co)	15
" Miss (co)	22
Chickasha	10
Chiclayo	13
Chico	9
Chicopee	36
Chicopee Falls	7
Chicot	22
Chicoutimi	9
Chicoutimi & Saguenay	91
Chiengmai	100
Chieti, It (p)	382
" " (c)	29
Chihli	30 172
Chihuahua Mex (s)	405
" " (c)	39
Childress Tex (co)	11
" " (t)	5
Chile	3 755
Chilliwack	2
Chillan	31
Chillicothe, Ill (c)	2
" Mo (c)	7
" O (c)	16
Chiloe	110
Chilton, Ala (co)	23
" Wis (c)	2
Chimborazo	122
China (est)	441,000
Chinameca	21
Chinandega, Nic (dpt)	48
Chinandega, Nic (t)	14
Chindwara, I (d)	492
" " (t)	10
Chingford	9
Chingleput	1,493
Chin Hills	110
Chiniot	15
Chinkiang	478
Chino	2
Chioggia	31
Chios Gr (isl)	61
" " (c)	14
Chipley	2
Chipman	2
Chippenham	7
Chippewa, Mich (co)	25
" Minn (co)	16
" Wis (co)	36
Chippewa Falls	9
Chipping Norton	4
Chique-Chique	20
Chiquinquira	21
Chira	14
Chiriqui	63
Chisago	14
Chiselhurst	9
Chisholm	9
Chiswick	41
Chitaldrug I (d) (est)	414
" " (c)	5
Chitral	200
Chittagong I (div)	6 001
" " (d)	1 611
Chittagong Hill Tracts	173
Chittenden	44
Chittur, I (d)	1,269
" " (t)	11
Chiusi	6
Chivilcoy	23
Choco	91
Choctaw, Ala (co)	21
" Miss (co)	12
" Okla (co)	32
Cholsy-le-Roy	11
Chojnice	10
Cholet	17
Cholon	227
Chontales	78
Choprah	16
Chorley	31
Chorleywood	2
Chosen	13,627
Chouteau	11
Chowan	11
Christchurch, Eng (b)	7
" N Z (c)	113
Christian Ill (co)	38
" Ky (co)	36
" Mo (co)	15
Christiania	258
Christians	119
Christiansand	17
Christiansburg	2
Christianstad Sw (p)	243
" " (t)	13
Christiansted	10

PLACE	POP
Christiansund	15
Christina	18
Christinehamm	12
Christopher	4
Chrudim	13
Chrzanow	11
Chugoku	4,970
Chula Vista	2
Chunar	10
Chundausi	30
Chundrakona	10
Chunking	1 012
Chuquisaca	333
Chur	16
Church	7
Churchill	5
Church Stretton	2
Chutia Nagpur	5,653
Ciales P R (mun)	21
" " (t)	2
Cicero	45
Cicero Dantas	20
Cidra P R (mun)	15
" " (t)	2
Ciechanow	12
Cienfuegos	96
Cimarron	3
Cincinnati	401
Cingoli	13
Circleville	7
Cirencester	7
Cisco	7
Citrus	5
Cittanova	12
Ciudad de Cura	12
Ciudad Guzman	18
Ciudad Real	483
Civitavecchia	18
Clackamas	38
Clackmannan	2
Clackmannanshire	33
Clacton	17
Claiborne La (par)	28
" Miss (co)	13
" Tenn (co)	23
Clairton	6
Clallam	11
Clapham	59
Clare, Mich (co)	8
" Eng (t)	9
" Ir (co)	104
Claremont, Cal (c)	2
" N H (v)	10
" Aus (t)	8
Claremore	3
Clarence	18
Clarendon, Ark (t)	3
" S C (co)	34
" Tex (c)	2
Clarinda	5
Clarion, Ia (c)	3
" Pa (co)	36
" " (b)	3
Clark, Ark (co)	26
" Ida (co)	2
" Ill (co)	21
" Ind (co)	29
" Kan (co)	5
" Ky (co)	18
" Mo (co)	12
" Nev (co)	5
" O (co)	81
" S Dak (co)	11
" Wis (co)	35
Clarke, Ala (co)	26
" Ga (co)	26
" Ia (co)	11
" Miss (co)	15
" Va (co)	7
" Wash (co)	33
Clarksburg	28
Clarksdale	8
Clarkston	2
Clarksville, Ark (c)	2
" Ind (t)	2
" Tenn (c)	8
" Tex (c)	3
Clatsop	23
Claveria	5
Clay Ala (co)	23
" Ark (co)	27
" Fla (co)	6
" Ga (co)	8
" Ill (co)	18
" Ind (co)	29
" Ia (co)	16
" Kan (co)	14
" Minn (co)	22
" Miss (co)	17
" Mo (co)	20
" Neb (co)	14
" N C (co)	5
" S Dak (co)	10
" Tenn (co)	9
" Tex (co)	17
" W Va (co)	11
Clay Center	4
Clay Cross	9
Clayton Ga (co)	11
" Ia (co)	25
" Mo (c)	3
" N J (b)	2
" N Mex (t)	2
" N Y (v)	2
" Eng (t)	5
Clayton-le-Moors	9
Clayton West	2
Clear Creek	3
Clearfield, Pa (co)	103
" " (b)	9
Clear Lake	3
Clearwater Fla (c)	2
" Ida (co)	5
" Minn (co)	9
Cleator Moor	8
Cleburne Ala (co)	13
" Ark (co)	13
" Tex (c)	13
Cleckheaton	13
Cle Elum	3
Cleethorpe with Thrunscoe	28
Clerkenwell	57
Clermont	28
Clermont-Ferrand	83
Cleve .. .	18
Clevedon	7
Cleveland, Ark (co)	12
" Miss (t)	2
" N C (co)	34
" O (c)	797
" Okla (co)	19
" " (t)	3
" Tenn (t)	7
" Eng (d)	52
Cleveland Heights	15
Cleves	15
Clichy	50
Cliffside Park	6
Clifton, Ariz (c)	4
" Kan (t)	2
" N J (c)	26
" Eng (t)	42
Clifton Forge	6
Clifton Heights	3
Clifton Springs	2
Clinch	8
Clinton Ill (co)	23
" " (c)	6
" Ind (co)	28
" " (c)	11
" Ia (co)	43
" " (c)	24
" Ky (co)	9
" Mass (t)	13
" Mich (co)	23
" Mo (co)	14
" " (c)	5
" N Y (co)	44
" N C (t)	2
" O (co)	23
" Okla (c)	3
" Pa (co)	31
" S C (t)	4
" Can (v)	2
Clintonville	3
Cliquitt	29
Clitheroe	12
Clonakilty	3
Clones	2
Clonfert	2
Clonmel	10
Clontarf	5
Cloquet	5
Closter	2
Cloud	18
Clover	2
Cloverport	2
Clovis	5
Cluj	61
Clun	6
Clunes	3
Clyde N Y (v)	3
" O (v)	3
Clydebank	47
Clymer	3
Coahoma	42
Coahuila	368
Coajira	23
Coal	18
Coal City	2
Coaldale	6
Coalgate	3
Coalgrove	2
Coalinga	3
Coalville	20
Coamo, P R (mun)	18
" " (t)	4
Coatbridge	44
Coatepeque	20
Coatesville	15
Coaticook	4
Cobalt	4
Coban	24
Cobar	5
Cobb	30
Coblenz Pr (gvt)	(?)682
" " (c)	57
Cobleskill	2
Cobourg	5
Coburg	23
Cocanada	54
Cochabamba, Bol (dpt)	535
Cochabamba Bol (c)	31
Cochin, I (s)	979
" " (t)	18
Cochin-China	3,452
Cochise	46
Cochrane	3
Cocke	21
Cockenzie and Port Seton	3
Cockermouth	5
Cocle	42
Coconino	9
Codington	17
Codo	25
Codogno	12
Cœur d Alene	6
Coffee, Ala (co)	30
" Ga (co)	19
" Tenn (co)	17
Coffey	14
Coffeyville	13
Coggeshall	6
Cognac	18
Cohasset	3
Cohoes	23
Coimbatur, I (d)	2,220
" " (t)	66
Coimbra, Pg (p)	360
" " (t)	21
Coledes	82
Colutepeque	15
Coke	5
Cokeburg	2
Colac	4
Colberg	29
Colbert	32
Colchagua	166
Colchester, Can (d)	25
" Eng (t)	43
Coldwater, Mich (c)	6
" O (v)	2
Cole	25
Coleford	3
Cole Harbour	3
Coleman, Tex (co)	19
" " (t)	3
" Can (t)	2
Coleraine	7
Coles	35
Colfax, Ia (t)	3
" Neb (co)	12
" N Mex (co)	22
" Wash (c)	3
Colima, Mex (s)	78
" " (c)	25
College Hill O (v)	2
" " Pa (b)	3
College Park	4
College View	2
Colleton	30
Collie	3
Collin	50
Collingdale	4
Collingswood	9
Collingsworth	9
Collingwood, Can (t)	6
" Aus (t)	33
Collins	3
Collinsville Ill (c)	10
" Okla (c)	4
Collinwood	5
Colmar	42
Colne	25
Cologne Pr (gvt)	1 022
" " (c)	634
Colombes	32
Colombia	5,476
Colombo	244
Colon, Cuba (c & d)	20
" Pan (p)	41
" " (t)	31
Colonia	90
Colonial Territories	52
Colorado U S A (s)	940
" Tex (co)	19
" " (c)	2
Colorado Springs	30
Colquitt	29
Colrain	2
Colton	4
Columbia, Ark (co)	28
" Fla (co)	14
" Ga (co)	12
" Ill (t)	2
" Ind (c)	3
" Miss (t)	3
" Mo (c)	10
" N Y (co)	39
" Ore (co)	14
" Pa (co)	48
" " (b)	11
" S C (c)	38
" Tenn (t)	6
" Wash (co)	6
" Wis (co)	30
Columbia City	3
Columbia Heights	3
Columbiana O (co)	83
" " (v)	2
Columbus Ga (c)	31
" Ind (c)	9
" Kan (c)	3
" Miss (c)	11
" Neb (c)	5
" N Mex (v)	2
" N C (co)	30
" O (c)	237
" Tex (c)	2
" Wis (c)	2
Columbus Grove	2
Colusa, Cal (co)	9
" " (t)	2
Colville	2
Colwyn Bav& Colwyn	19
Colyton	6
Comal	9
Comanche, Kan (co)	5
" Okla (co)	27
" Tex (co)	26
" " (t)	4
Comayagua	29
Combaconum	65
Comber	2
Comerio P R (mun)	15
" " (t)	2
Comilla	15
Comines	(?)9
Comiso	22
Commentry	11
Commerce, Ga (c)	2
" Okla (c)	3
" Tex (t)	4
Como, It (p)	638
" " (c)	48
Comoro Isles	98
Comox Alberni	32
Comox-Atlin	42
Compiegne	17
Compostela	4
Compton	32
Conceição do Araguaya	11
Conceição do Arrolo	20
" " Colte	17
" " Monte Alegre	16
Conceição do Serro	62
Concepcion P I (pbo)	14
" Chi (p)	248
" " (c)	66
" Par (t)	15
Concho	6
Concord, Mass (v)	6
" N H (c)	22
" N C (c)	10
Concordia Kan (c)	5
" La (par)	12
" Arg (t)	20
Conde	27
Condeuba	60
Conecuh	25
Conejos	8
Conestoga	2
Congleton	18
Conisborough	16
Conjeveram	54
Connahs Quay	5
Connaught	610
Conneaut	9
Connecticut	1 381
Connellsville	14
Connersville	10
Conquista Braz (Bahia) (t)	84
Conquista Braz (Minas-Geraes) (t)	17
Conroe	2
Consett	12
Conshohocken	8
Consolacion	5
Constantine Algeria (dpt)	2,163
Constantine, Algeria (t)	78
Constantinople, T (vyt)	(?)1,041
Constantinople T (c)	881
Constantza	28
Contegem	12
Contra Costa	54
Conversano	13
Converse	8
Conway Ark (co)	23
" " (t)	5
" Pa (b)	2
" S C (t)	2
" W (t)	7
Conyers	2
Cook, Ga (co)	11
" Ill (co)	3 053
" Minn (co)	2
Cooke	26
Cooktown	3
Cookville	2
Coolgardie	3
Cooma	2
Cooper, Mo (co)	19
" Tex (t)	3
Cooperstown	3
Coos N H (co)	36
" Ore (co)	22
Coosa	15
Copenhagen, Den (amt)	136
Copenhagen, Den (c)	561
Copenick	33
Coplah	29
Coplay	3
Copparo	39
Coppercliff	3
Coquille	2
Coquimbo	160
Coração de Maria	18
Coraopolis	6
Corato	42
Corbeil	10
Corbin	3
Cordele	7
Cordell	2
Cordoba, P I (Cebú) (t)	5
Cordoba, P I (Iloilo) (t)	3
Cordoba, Arg (p)	806
" " (c)	156
" Sp (p)	539
" " (c)	66
Cordova	2
Corella	4
Corfe Castle	2
Corfu Gr (nome)	123
" " (isl)	91
" " (t)	27
Corigliano	13
Corinth Miss (c)	5
" N Y (v)	43
" Gr (nome)	(?)71
" " (c)	5
Cork Ir (co)	315
" " (c)	77
Corliss	2
Corning, Ark (t)	2
" Ia (t)	2
" N Y (c)	16
" O (v)	2
Cornwall N Y (v)	2
" Can (t)	7
" Eng (co)	321
Cornwallis	5
Coronta	20
Corona	4
Coronado	3
Corozal P R (mun)	14
" " (t)	2
Corpus Christi	11
Correntes	39
Correntina	15
Correze	274
Corrientes Arg (p)	372
" " (c)	29
Corry	7
Corsica	282
Corsicana	11
Corson	7
Corte	6
Cortland, N Y (co)	30
" " (c)	13
Corumba Braz (Goyaz) (t)	15
Corumba, Braz (Matto Grosso) (t)	20
Corumbahyba	11
Coruña Sp (p)	691
" " (t)	61
Corunna	2
Coruripe	15
Corvallis	6
Corwen	7
Corydon Ind (t)	2
" Ia (t)	2
Coryell	21
Coseley	24
Cosenza, It (p)	497
" " (c)	26
Coshocton, O (co)	30
" " (c)	11
Cosmopolis	2
Costa Rica	431
Costilla	5
Côte-d Or	321
Côtes-du-Nord	558
Cothen	23
Cotrone	10
Cottabato, P I (p)	173
" " (pbo)	3
Cottage Grove	2
Cottbus	48
Cottesloe	8
Cottingham	5
Cottle	7
Cotton	17
Cottonplant	2
Cottonwood	15
Cotuy	22
Coudersport	3
Coulsdon and Purley	21
Council Bluffs	36
Council Grove	3
Courbevoie	46
Courland	734
Courtral	37
Coventry, R I (t)	6
" Eng (t)	128
Covilhã	16
Covina	2
Covington, Ala (co)	38
" Ga (c)	3
" Ind (c)	2
" Ky (c)	57
" La (t)	3
" Miss (co)	15
" O (v)	2
" Tenn (t)	3
" Va (t)	6
Covurlui	144
Cowdenbeath	14
Cowes	10
Coweta	29
Cowley	35
Cowlitz	12
Cowra	5
Coxsackie	2
Cracow	176
Crafton	6
Craig Okla (co)	19
" Va (co)	4
Craighead	38
Craiova	52
Cramlington	9
Cranborne	6
Cranbrook, Eng (t)	13
" Can (c)	3
Crandon	2
Crane	1
Cranley	13
Cranston	29
Cratheus	19
Crato	30
Craven	29
Cravinhos	27
Crawford, Ark (co)	26
" Ga (co)	9
" Ill (co)	23
" Ind (co)	11
" Ia (co)	21
" Kan (co)	62
" Mich (co)	4
" Mo (co)	12
" Neb (v)	2
" O (co)	36
" Pa (co)	61
" Wis (co)	17
Crawfordsville	10
Crayford	12
Crediton	4
Creek	62
Cremona It (p)	353
" " (c)	59
Crenshaw	23
Cresco	3
Cresson	2
Cressona	2
Crestline	4
Creston	8
Creswick	3
Crete Neb (c)	2
" Gr (isl)	336
Creuse	228
Crewe Va (t)	2
" Eng (b)	46
Crewkerne	4
Cricklade	6
Crieff	6
Cripple Creek	2
Crisana	1 317
Crisfield	4
Crisp	19
Crittenden Ark (co)	29
" Ky (co)	13
Croatia	2,739
Crockett, Tenn (co)	17
" Tex (co)	2
" " (t)	3
Croix	16
Cromer	5
Crompton	15
Cromwell	2
Cronenberg	13
Cronstadt	68
Crook, Ore (co)	3
" Wyo (co)	6
" Eng (t)	13
Crookston	7
Crooksville	3
Crosby, Minn (v)	4
" Tex (co)	6
Cross	19
Crossett	3
Croston	2
Croswell	2
Croton-on-Hudson	2
Crowland	3
Crowle	3
Crowley	6
Crown Point	3
Crow Wing	25
Croydon	191
Cruz Alta	42
Cruz das Almas	20
Cruzeiro Braz (Santa Catharina) (t)	13
Cruzeiro Braz (São Paulo) (t)	13
Cruzeiro do Sul	15
Crystal City	2
Crystal Falls	3
Crystal Lake	2
Csanad	130
Csik	128
Csongrád Hun (co)	132
" " (t)	23
Cuartero	5
Cuba N Y (v)	2
" W I (rep)	3,123
Cuckfield	2
Cucuta	29
Cudahy	7
Cuddalore	57
Cuddapah, I (d)	888
" " (t)	17
Cudworth	8
Cuenca P I (t)	7
" Ecua (t)	40
" Sp (p)	285
Cuero	4
Cueva de Vera	20
Culasi	11
Cullon	4
Cullen	4
Cullera	12
Cullman, Ala (co)	33
" " (c)	2
Cullompton	9
Culpeper, Va (co)	13
" " (t)	2
Cumbe	13
Cumberland, Ill (co)	13
" Ky (co)	11
" Me (co)	124
" Md (c)	30
" N J (co)	61
" N C (co)	35
" Pa (co)	59
" R I (t)	10
" Tenn (co)	10
" Va (co)	9
" Wis (c)	2
" Can (d)	41
" " (c)	3
" Eng (co)	220
Cuming	14
Cumnock	4
Cundinamarca	812
Cunco It (p)	667
" " (t)	31
Cunha	20
Cupar	4
Curaça	17
Curaçao	34
Curepipe	11
Curico Chi (p)	108
" " (t)	16
Curitiba	79
Curityhanos	13
Curraes-Novos	12
Curralinho	13
Currituck	7
Curry, N Mex (co)	11
" Ore (co)	3
Curuça	14
Cururupu	28
Curvello	76
Curwensville	3
Cushing	19
Cuscatlán	95
Cushing	6
Custer, Colo (co)	2
" Ida (co)	4
" Mont (co)	12
" Neb (co)	26
" Okla (co)	19
" S Dak (co)	4
Custria	19
Cutch	485
Cuthbert	3
Cuttack, I (d)	2,065
" " (t)	53
Cuxhaven	15
Cuyaba	34
Cuyahoga	943
Cuyahoga Falls	10
Cuyo P I (isl)	9
" " (t)	8
Cuzco Peru(dpt)	(est) 439
" " (c)	13
Cwmamman	5
Cyclades	120
Cynthiana	4
Czecho-Slovakia	13,596
Czegled	30
Czenstochow	81
Czernowitz	94
Czestochowa	81

D

PLACE	POP
Daan Bantayan	9
Dabrowa	40
Dacca I (div)	12 837
" " (d)	3,126
" " (c)	119
Dade, Fla (co)	43
" Ga (co)	4
" Mo (co)	11
Daet	3
Dagami	25
Daggett	1
Daghestan	798
Dagoe	15
Dagupan	16
Dahomey	842
Daimiel	12
Dajobon	10
Dakalieh	987
Dakota Minn (co)	29
" Neb (co)	8
Dalaguete	22
Dalbeatie	3
Dale, Ala (co)	23
" Pa (b)	3
Dalhart	3
Dalhousie	2
Dalkeith	7
Dalkey	4
Dallam	5
Dallas Ala (co)	55
" Ark (co)	14
" Ia (co)	25
" Mo (co)	12
" Ore (co)	3
" Tex (co)	211
" " (c)	159
Dallastown	2
Dalles The	5
Dalmatia	621
Dalny	50
Dalry	5
Dalton, Ga (c)	5
" Mass (t)	4
Dalton in Furness	12
Daly	4
Damanhour	27
Damão	33
Damar	20
Damaraland	132
Damascus, Va (t)	2
" Syr (c)	7
Damietta, Eg (gvt)	170
" " (t)	31
Damoh, I (d)	29
" " (c)	287
Danbury	29
Dane	19
Danielson	89
Dannemora	3
Dansville	3
Dantumadeel	5
Danube	13
Danvers	591
Danville Ill (c)	11
" Ind (t)	34
" Ky (c)	2
" N Y (v)	5
" Pa (b)	5
" Va (c)	7
Danzig	22
Dao	351
Dapa	9
Dapdap	2
Dapitan P I (p)	3
" " (t)	20
Darab	6
Daraganj	12
Darbhanga I (d)	15
" " (t)	2,914
Darby	65
Dardanelle	8
Dare	2
Dar-es-Salaam	5
Darfield	196
Darfur (est)	6
Dargo	4,000
Darien	6
Darjiling I (d)	4
" " (t)	283
Darke	14
Darlaston	43
Darley	18
Darlington S C (co)	4
" " (t)	39
" Wis (c)	5
" Eng (t)	2
Darmstadt	66
Darrang	82
Dartford	478
Dartmouth Mass (t)	26
" Can (t)	6
" Eng (t)	8
Darton	7
Darvel	11
Darwen	3
Dasol	38
Daspalla	2
Datia	35
Datteln	149
Dauin	20
Dauis	8
Dauphin Pa (co)	9
" " (t)	153
Davao, P I (p)	35
" " (t)	108
Davenport	34
Daventry	57
David City	4
Davidson N C (co)	2
" Tenn (co)	35
Davie	168
Davless, Ind (co)	14
" Ky (co)	27
" Mo (co)	41
Davis Ia (co)	17
" Okla (t)	13
" Utah (co)	2
" W Va (t)	11
Davison	2
Dawdon	14
Dawes	41
Dawley	10
Dawlish	7
Dawson Ga (co)	5
" " (c)	4
" Minn (c)	4
" Mont (co)	2
" Neb (co)	9
" Tex (co)	16
" Can (c)	4
Dawson Springs	12
Day	2
Daylesford	15
Dayton Ky (c)	4
" O (c)	8
" Tenn (c)	152
" Wash (c)	2
Daytona	3
Deadwood	5
Deaf Smith	2
Deal	4
Dearborn, Ind (co)	13
" Mich (v)	20
DeBaca	2
Debar	3
Debreczen	10
Decatur, Ala (c)	103
" Ga (co)	5
" " (t)	32
" Ill (c)	6
" Ind (co)	44
" " (c)	18
" Ia (co)	5
" Kan (co)	17
" Tenn (co)	8
" Tex (t)	10
Decorah	2
Deddington	4
Dedham	4
Deerfield	11
Deer Isle	3
Deer Lodge Mont (co)	2
Deer Lodge Mont (c)	15
Defiance O (co)	4
" " (c)	25
De Funiak Springs	9
Dehra Dun	2
Dekalb Ala (co)	212
" Ga (co)	34
	44

PLACE	POP
Dekalb, Ill (co)	31
" " (c)	8
" Ind (co)	26
" Mo (co)	12
" Tenn (co)	15
De Land	3
Delavan	3
Delaware, U S A (s)	223
" Ind (co)	56
" Ia (co)	18
" N Y (co)	43
" O (co)	26
" " (c)	9
" Okla (co)	14
" Pa (co)	173
De Leon	3
Delft	40
Delhi, N Y (v)	2
" I (p)	488
" " (t)	304
Delitzsch	14
Dell Rapids	2
Delmenhorst	22
Del Norte	3
Delphi	2
Delphos	6
Delray	7
Del Rio	11
Delta, Colo (co)	14
" " (t)	3
" Mich (co)	31
" O (v)	2
" Tex (co)	16
Deming	3
Demmin	12
Demopolis	3
Denbigh	7
Denbighshire	155
Denby and Cumberworth	4
Dendron	2
Denholme	3
Dening	2
Denison, Ia (c)	4
" Tex (c)	17
Denmark	3,268
Dennis	2
Dennison	6
Denny and Dunipaca	5
Dent	12
Denton, Md (t)	2
" Tex (co)	35
" " (c)	8
" Eng (t)	18
Denver, Colo (co)	256
" " (c)	256
Deoband	21
Depere	5
Depew	6
Deposit	2
Deptford	113
Depue	2
De Queen	3
De Quincy	2
Dera Ismail Khan, I (d)	469
Dera Ismail Khan, I (t)	27
Derajat	1,800
Derbend	15
Derby, Conn (c)	11
" Eng (c)	130
Derbyshire	585
De Ridder	4
Dermott	2
Derry, N H (t)	5
" Pa (b)	3
Desborough	4
Descalvado	22
Deschutes	10
Desdemona	3
Deseronto	2
Desha	20
Deshler	2
Des Moines Ia (co)	36
" " (c)	126
De Soto, Fla (co)	25
" La (par)	29
" Miss (co)	24
" Mo (c)	5
Des Plaines	3
Dessau	58
Detmold	15
Detroit, Mich (c)	994
" Minn (v)	3
Deuben	13
Deuel Neb (co)	3
" S D (co)	9
Deux	14
Deux-Sevres	310
Deventer	32
Devil s Lake	5
Devizes	6
Devol	2
Devon	2
Devonport	5
Devonshire	440
Dewar	2
Dewas I (s)	144
" " (t)	15
Dewey, Okla (co)	12
" " (c)	2
" S D (co)	5
De Witt, Ill (co)	19
" Ia (c)	2
" Tex (co)	28
Dewsbury	54
Dexter Me (t)	4
" Mo (c)	3
Dhar	230
Dharwar, I (d)	1 037
" " (t)	32
Dhenkanal	234
Dholera	10
Dholka	17
Dholpur	230
Dhulia	22
Dhundukar	10
Diamantina	69
Diarbekr A T (vɜt)	620
" " (t)	38
Dickens	6
Dickenson	14
Dickey	11
Dickinson Ia (co)	10
" Kan (co)	26
Dickinson, Mich (co)	19
" N D	4
Dickson, Pa (b)	11
" Tenn (co)	19
" " (t)	2
Diego-Suarez	10
Dieppe	23
Differdange	14
Dig	15
Digby	20
Dighton	3
Dignano	10
Dijon	79
Dikoa	30
Dillon Mont (c)	3
" S C (co)	25
" " (t)	2
Dillonvale	2
Dimiao	8
Dimmit	5
Dinajpur I (d)	1,705
" " (c)	13
Dinapur	34
Dindigul	21
Dingle	11
Dingras	13
Dingwall	2
Dinslaken	22
Dinuba	3
Dinwiddie	18
Diriamba	11
Dirschau	16
Dison	11
Disraeli	2
Diss	4
District of Columbia	438
Dittersbach	12
Divernon	2
Divide	10
Divinopolis	10
Dixon, Ill (c)	8
" Neb (co)	12
Djambi	233
Dobbs Ferry	4
Dobeln	18
Dobrudja	387
Doddridge	12
Dodge, Ga (co)	23
" Kan (c)	5
" Minn (co)	13
" Neb (co)	23
" Wis (co)	50
Dodgeville	2
Dodworth	3
Doetinchem	12
Dole	13
Dolgelly	2
Dolgeville	3
Dollar	2
Dolnja Tuzla (est)	359
Dolonnor	30
Dolton	2
Doltons	2
Domb	14
Dominica	37
Dominican Republic	897
Dominion	2
Dom Pedrito	18
Donaldsonville	4
Don Benito	15
Doncaster	54
Donegal	169
Dongola	56
Doniphan	13
Donley	8
Donna	2
Donna Ana	17
Donnington	2
Donora	14
Donsol	6
Dooly	21
Door	19
Dorado	6
Dorchester, Md (co)	28
" S C (co)	19
" Can (d)	29
" " (t)	6
" Eng	10
Mo	397
Dormont	6
Dores da Boa Esperança	22
Dores de Camaquam	12
" do Indaya	38
Dorking	8
Dorogoi	14
Dorosma	12
Dorpat	60
Dorrance	4
Dorranceton	6
Dorrisville	2
Dorsetshire	228
Dort	54
Dortmund	295
Dothan	10
Douai	(?)35
Douarnenez	12
Doubs	285
Dougherty	20
Douglas Ariz (c)	10
" Colo (co)	4
" Ga (co)	10
" " (t)	3
" Ill (co)	20
" Kan (co)	24
" Mass (t)	2
" Minn (co)	19
" Mo (co)	15
" Neb (co)	205
" Nev (co)	2
" Ore (co)	21
" S D (co)	7
" Wash (co)	9
" Wis (co)	50
" Wyo (t)	2
" Can (t)	3
" Eng (t)	21
Douglasville	2
Dous Corregos	20
Dover, Del (t)	4
" Me (t)	2
" N H (c)	13
" N J (t)	10
" O (c)	8
" " (v)	2
" Eng (t)	40
Dowagiac	5
Down	204
Downers Grove	4
Downham Market	2
Downingtown	4
Downpatrick	3
Downs	2
Downton	6
Doylestown	4
Dracut	5
Drama Gr (d)	162
" " (t)	16
Drammen	24
Dravosburg	2
Drenthe	209
Dresden, Ger (div)	1,326
" " (c)	588
Drew	22
Drighlington	4
Drogheda	13
Drohobicz	27
Droitwich	5
Drôme	264
Dromore	2
Dronfield	4
Droylsden	14
Drug	743
Drumheller	2
Drummond	4
Drummond and Arthabasca	45
Drummondville	3
Drumright	6
Duas Barras	19
Dubbo	5
Dublin, Ga (c)	8
" Tex (c)	3
" Ir (co)	172
" " (c)	305
Dubois Ind (co)	20
" Pa (b)	14
Dubosary	13
Dubovka	13
Dubuque Ia (co)	58
" " (c)	39
Duchesne	9
Dudelange	10
Dudley, Mass (t)	4
" Eng (t)	56
Dudweller	16
Duemiglia	13
Duero	7
Dufferin	15
Dugger	2
Duisburg	244
Dujana	26
Duiles	4
Dukinfield	19
Dulag	10
Dulken	10
Duluth	99
Dulwich	102
Dumaguete	14
Dumalag	8
Dumangas	14
Dumanjug	13
Dumaran	2
Dumarao	5
Dumbarton	23
Dumbartonshire	151
Dumdum	20
Dumfries	16
Dumfriesshire	75
Dumont	3
Dumraon	18
Dunaburg	90
Duna Foldvar	12
Dunbar, Pa (b)	2
" Sc (t)	4
Dunblane	3
Duncan	3
Duncannon	2
Dundas Can (N B) (t)	3
Dundas, Can (Ont) (d)	24
Dundas, Can (Ont) (t)	5
Dundee	168
Dundy	5
Dunedin	75
Dunellen	3
Dunfermline	40
Dungannon	4
Dungarpur	189
Dungarvan	5
Dunipace	3
Dunkirk Ind (c)	19
" N Y (c)	35
" Fr (t)	33
Dunklin	20
Dunmore	3
Dunn, N C (t)	9
" N D (co)	27
" Wis (co)	3
Dunnville	15
Dunoon	2
Duns	3
Dunsmuir	9
Dunstable	42
Dupage	2
Dupax	30
Duplin	5
Dupont	19
Duquesne	7
Duquoin	3
Durand, Mich (c)	2
" Wis (v)	4
Durango Colo (c)	516
" Mex (s)	34
" " (c)	2
Durant, Miss (t)	7
" Okla (c)	59
Durazno	146
Durban	34
Duren	42
Durham N C (co)	22
" " (c)	3
" Can (N B) (t)	25
" " (Ont) (d)	944
" Eng (co)	17
" " (b)	15
Durlach	308
Durrang	12
Dursley	8
Duryea	
Düsseldorf, Prus (gvt)	2,600
Düsseldorf, Prus (t)	407
Dutchess	92
Dutch Guiana	129
Dutteah	174
Duval, Fla (co)	114
" Tex (co)	8
Duxbury	2
Dwight	2
Dwyer	8
Dyakova	14
Dyer	30
Dyersburg	6
Dyersville	2
Dysart	5
E	
Eagle	3
Eaglegrove	4
Eagle Lake	2
Eagle Pass	6
Eagle Rock	2
Ealing	68
Earby	6
Earle	2
Earlington	4
Early	19
Farsdon	11
Easingwold	10
Easley	4
East African Protectorate	2,376
East Alton	2
East Angus	4
East Aurora	4
East Barnet	9
East Barnet Valley	13
East Baton Rouge	45
Eastbourne	62
East Brady	2
East Bridgewater	3
East Carroll	11
East Chattanooga	5
East Chicago	36
East Cleveland	27
East Conemaugh	5
East Cowes	5
East Dereham	6
Eastern Roumelia (?)	1 175
East Feliciana	17
East Flanders	1,120
East Grand Forks	2
East Greensburg	2
East Greenville	2
East Greenwich	3
East Grinstead	7
East Ham	143
Easthampton	11
East Hartford	12
East Jordan	2
Eastland Tex (co)	59
" " (c)	9
East Lansdowne	2
East Lansing	2
Eastleigh and Bishopstoke	16
East Liverpool	21
East London	36
East Longmeadow	2
East McKeesport	2
Eastman	3
East Mauch Chunk	4
East Molesey	5
East Moline	9
East Newark	3
Easton, Md (t)	3
" Mass (t)	5
" Pa (c)	34
East Orange	51
East Palestine	6
East Paterson	2
East Peoria	2
East Pittsburg	7
East Point	5
Eastport	4
East Providence	22
East Prussia	2 229
East Retford	13
East Rochester	4
East Rockaway	2
East Rutherford	5
East St Louis	67
East San Diego	4
East San Jose	2
East Spencer	2
East Stonehouse	14
East Stroudsburg	5
East Syracuse	2
East Vandergrift	4
Eastview	5
East Washington	2
East & West Molesey	7
Eastwood, N Y (v)	2
" Eng (t)	5
East Youngstown	11
Eaton, Mich. (co)	29
" O (v)	3
Eaton Rapids	2
Eatonton	3
Eau Claire, S C (t)	3
" Wis (co)	36
" " (c)	21
Eaux-Vives	20
Ebbw Vale	35
Ebensburg	2
Eberswalde	82
Ebingen	11
Eccles	44
Echague	6
Echois	3
Echuca	4
Ecija	24
Ecorse	4
Ecuador	1,324
Edar	(?)258
Eddy, N Mex (co)	9
" N Dak (co)	6
Eddystone	3
Ede B W Afr (t)	38
" Neth (t)	22
Edenton	3
Edgar	26
Edgecombe	38
Edgefield S C (co)	24
Edgefield, S C (t)	2
Edgerton	3
Edgewater	4
Edgewood, Ga (t)	3
" Pa (b)	3
Edina,	2
Edinburgh	420
Edmond	2
Edmonson	11
Edmonton, Can (d)	71
" " (c)	59
" Eng (t)	67
Edmunds	8
Edwards, Ill (co)	9
" Kan (co)	7
" Tex (co)	2
Edwardsville, Ill (c)	5
" Pa (b)	9
Eecloo	14
Effingham, Ga (co)	10
" Ill (co)	20
" " (c)	4
Egana	4
Eger	24
Egga	10
Egg Harbor	3
Egham	14
Egremont	7
Egypt	12 751
Ehime	1,047
Eickel	34
Eilenburg	18
Eilendorf	11
Eindhoven	47
Eisenach	39
Eisenberg	10
Eisenburg	(?)390
Eisleben	23
Ekaterinburg	(?)56
Ekaterinodar	(?)92
Ekaterinoslaf (gvt)	(?)3 000
" (c)	196
Elba, Ala (t)	2
" It (isl)	27
Elbasan	13
Elberfeld	157
Elbert, Colo (co)	7
" Ga (co)	24
Elberton	6
Elbeuf	19
Elbing	67
El Campo	2
El Centro	5
El Cerito	2
El Chaco	13
Elche	27
Eldon Ia (t)	2
" Mo (v)	3
Eldora	3
El Dorado	11
Eldorado, Ark (t)	4
" Cal (co)	6
" Ill (t)	5
Eldorado Springs	2
Electra	5
Elfsborg	303
Elgin, Ill (c)	27
" Tex (t)	2
" Can (t)	2
" E Can (d)	17
" W " (d)	28
" Sc (c)	8
Elizabeth N J (c)	96
" Pa (b)	2
Elizabeth City, N C (t)	9
Elizabeth City, Va (co)	25
Elizabethton	3
Elizabethtown Ky (c)	3
" Pa (b)	3
" Tenn (t)	3
Elk, Kan (co)	9
" Okla (c)	3
" Pa (co)	35
Elkhart, Ind (co)	56
" " (c)	24
Elkhorn	2
Elkins	7
Elko, Nev (co)	8
" " (c)	2
Elk Rapids	2
Elkton	3
Elland	11
Ellenburg	2
Ellensburg	4
Ellenville	3
Ellesmere	2
Ellesmere Port & Whitby	13
Ellichpur	(?)316
Ellington	2
Elliott Ky (co)	9
" Pa (b)	4
Ellis, Kan (co)	14
" " (c)	2
" Okla (co)	12
" Tex (co)	56
Ellisville	2
Ellore	29
Ellsworth Kan (co)	10
" " (c)	2
" Me (c)	3
" Pa (b)	3
Ellwood City	9
Elm Grove	2
Elmhurst	2
Elmira N Y (c)	45
" Can (v)	2
Elmira Heights	4
Elmore Ala (co)	28
" Ida (co)	5
Elmsford	2
Elmshorn	14
Elmwood Place	4
El Oro	28
Eloy Mendes	13
El Paso Colo (co)	44
" Ill (c)	2
" Tex (co)	103
" " (c)	78
Elreno	8
Eltroy	2
El Segundo	2
Elsinore	15
Elswick	58
Eltham	13
Elvas	11
Elvins	2
Elwood	11
Ely, Minn (c)	5
" Nev (c)	2
" Eng (isl)	74
" " (c)	8
Elyria	20
Emanuel	26
Emaus	4
Emden	27
Emery	9
Emeryville	2
Emilia	2,953
Eminence	2
Emley	2
Emmen	41
Emmerich	13
Emmet, Ia (co)	13
" Mich (co)	16
Emmetsburg	3
Emmett	2
Emmons	11
Emporia Kan (c)	11
" Va (t)	2
Emporium	3
Emsdetten	12
Emsworth Pa (b)	2
" Eng (t)	2
Encantado	22
Encarnacion	13
Encruzilhada	29
Enderlin	2
Endicott	10
Enfield, N C (v)	2
" Eng (t)	61
England, Ark (t)	2
" G B (div)	35,679
Englewood, Colo (c)	4
" N J (c)	12
Enid	17
Ennis, Tex (c)	7
" Ir (t)	5
Enniscorthy	5
Enschede	41
Ensley	5
Enterprise Ala (t)	3
" Ore (t)	2
Entre-Minho-e-Douro	1,200
Entre Rios Arg Rep (p)	475
Entre Rios Braz (Bahia) (t)	23
Entre Rios Braz (Minas-Geraes) (t)	29
Epe	11
Eperies	14
Epernay	20
Ephraim	2
Ephrata	4
Epinal	28
Epirus	213
Epping	4
Epsom	19
Epworth	4
Erath	28
Erdington	32
Erechim	43
Erfurt	130
Erie N Y (co)	635
" O (co)	40
" Pa (co)	154
" " (c)	93
Erith	32
Eritrea	450
Erivan, Arm (gvt)	(?)1 214
" " (t)	90
Erlangen	23
Erlau	(?)25
Ermelo	12
Ermita	7
Erwin	3
Erzebetfalva	(?)40
Erzerum Arm (vyt)	(?)815
" " (t)	80
Erzingan	23
Esbjerg	21
Escada	21
Escalante	3
Escambia Ala (co)	22
" Fla (co)	49
Escanaba	13
Esch-sur-Alzette	21
Eschwege	12
Eschweiler	24
Escondido	2
Esher & the Dittons	14
Eskilstuna	30
Esmeralda	2
Esmeraldas Ecua (p)	15
" " (t)	2
Espalilat	51
Esperanza	11
Espirito Santo Braz (s)	457
Espirito Santo Braz (Parahiba do Norte) (t)	37
Espirito Santo do Pinhal	31
Espirito Santo do Rio Pardo	14
Espita	10
Esseg	34
Essen	439
Essendon	18
Essequibo	35
Essex, Conn (t)	3
" Mass (co)	482
" N J (co)	652
" N Y (co)	32
" Vt (co)	7
" Va (co)	9
" Can (t)	2
" N Can (d)	71
" S Can (d)	31
" Eng (co)	918
Essexville	2
Esslingen	38
Estancia	16
Estanzuelas	11
Este	11
Esteli	31
Estepona	10
Estevan	2
Estherville	5
Esthonia	1,750
Estill	16
Eston	31
Estrella	25
Estrella do Sul	17
Estremadura	1 545
Etah	830
Etampes	10
Etawah	734
Etna	6
Eton	3
Etowah, Ala (co)	47
" Tenn (t)	3
Eubœa	128
Euclid	3
Eufaula, Ala (c)	5
" Okla (t)	2
Eugene	11
Eunice	3
Eupatoria	(?)18
Eupen and Malmedy	65
Eure	303
Eure-et-Loir	251
Eureka Cal (c)	13
" Ill (c)	2
" Kan (c)	3
" Nev (co)	1
" Utah (t)	4
Eureka Springs	2
Europe (est)	400 000
Euros	92
Euskirchen	13
Evangeline	23
Evans	7
Evansburg	2
Evanston, Ill (c)	37
" O (v)	2
" Wyo (c)	3
Evansville, Ind (c)	85
" Wis (c)	2
Eveleth	7
Everett, Mass (c)	40
" Pa (b)	2
" Wash (c)	28
Evergreen	2
Everson	2
Evesham	9
Evora Pg (d)	144
" (t)	16
Evreux	18
Excelsior Springs	4
Exeter, Cal (c)	2
" N H (t)	5
" Pa (b)	4
" Eng (c)	60
Exmouth	14
Export	3
Eye	2
Eyemouth	2
Eyre	7
F	
Faenza	40
Fallsworth	17
Fairbury, Ill (c)	5
" Neb (c)	3
Fairchance	2
Fairfax	22
Fairfield, Ala (c)	5
" Conn (co)	321
" " (t)	11
" Ill (c)	3
" Ia (c)	6
" Me (v)	3
" O (co)	40
" S C (co)	27
" Eng (t)	4
Fairhaven	7
Fair Haven	2
Fairmont Minn (c)	5
" W Va (c)	18
Fairmount	2
Fairport, N Y (v)	5
" O (v)	4
Fairview, N J (b)	5
" Okla (c)	2
Faizabad, I (div)	6 599
" " (d)	1,172
" " (t)	55
Fajardo, P R (mun)	14
" " (t)	7
Falenham	8
Fak-Who-Mun	19
Falcon	128
Falconer	3
Falkenstein	14
Falkirk	33
Falkland Islands	2
Fallon, Mont (co)	5
" Nev (c)	2
Fall River, Mass (c)	120
" S D (co)	7
Falls	36
Falls City	5
Falmouth, Mass (t)	4
" B W I (t)	2
" Eng (t)	13
Falun	13
Fannin, Ga (co)	12
" Tex (co)	48
Fano	25
Far Eastern Republic	1,812
Fareham	10
Fargo	22
Faribault Minn (co)	21
" " (c)	11
Faridkot	151
Faringdon	12
Farmer	2
Farmersville	2
Farmingdale	2
Farmington, Ill (c)	3
" Me (t)	2
" Mo (c)	3
" N H (t)	2
Farmville N C (t)	2
" Va (t)	3
Farnborough	13
Farnham, Can (v)	3
" Eng (t)	12
Farnworth	28
Faro	13
Faroe Islands	16

PLACE	POP
Farrell	16
Fars (est)	1,700
Farsley	6
Fartura	13
Farukhabad, I (d)	857
" " (t)	60
Fasano	17
Fatehpur, I (d)	652
" " (t)	21
Faulk	6
Faulkner	28
Fauquier	22
Faversham	11
Faxina	22
Fayal	26
Fayette, Ala (co)	18
" " (t)	2
" Ga (co)	11
" Ill (co)	26
" Ind (co)	17
" Ia (co)	29
" Ky (co)	55
" Mo (c)	2
" O (co)	22
" Pa (co)	188
" Tenn (co)	31
" Tex. (co)	30
" W Va (co)	60
Fayette City	2
Fayetteville Ark (c)	5
" N Y (v)	2
" N C (t)	9
" Tenn (t)	4
Fayoum, Eg (p)	442
" " (t)	44
Fazogl	507
Featherstone	15
Fecamp	15
Federal Dist., Braz	1,158
" " Ven	140
Federal Territory	3
Feira de Sant' Anna	78
Felaniche	11
Felixstowe	12
Felling	26
Feltham	6
Feltre	15
Femern	10
Fengtien	5,830
Fenny Stratford	5
Fenton, Mich (v)	3
" Eng (t)	26
Fentress	10
Ferentino	12
Ferghana	2,170
Fergus, Mont (co)	28
" Can (v)	2
Fergus Falls	8
Ferguson	2
Fermanagh	62
Fermo	21
Fernandina	5
Fernando Po	24
Ferndale	3
Fernie	4
Ferozabad	15
Ferozepur, I (d)	1,098
" " (c)	51
Ferrara, It (p)	326
" " (c)	108
Ferris	2
Ferrol	25
Ferry	5
Festiniog	8
Festus	3
Feuerbach	17
Fez	71
Fezzan	27
Fiesole	17
Fifeshire	293
Figline	11
Figueras	11
Fiji Islands	157
Filey	5
Fillmore, Minn (co)	25
" Neb (co)	14
Finchley	47
Findlay	7
Finedon	4
Finisterre	763
Finland	3,329
Finmarken	44
Finney	8
Finsbury	76
Finsterwalde	13
Firenze	1 029
Firmiay	17
Fisher	11
Fishguard	3
Fishkill Landing	14
Fitchburg	41
Fitzgerald	7
Fitzroy	32
Fiume	50
Flagler	2
Flagstaff	3
Flanders, East	1 115
" West	839
Flandreau	2
Flathead	22
Flat River	5
Fleche La	11
Fleet	4
Fleetwood Pa (b)	2
" Lng (t)	19
Fleming Ky (co)	16
" " (t)	2
Flemingsburg	2
Flemington	3
Flemington & Kensington	11
Flensburg	61
Fliers	14
Flint, Mich (c)	92
" W (t)	6
Flintshire	106
Flora	4
Florala	3
Floral Park	2
Florence Ala (c)	11
" Colo (c)	3
" Kan (c)	2
" Neb (v)	2
" S C (co)	50
" " (c)	11
" Wis (co)	4
Florence, Wis (v)	2
" It (c)	254
Flores, Azores, (isl)	11
" Braz (Maranhão) (t)	13
Flores, Braz (Pernambuco) (t)	21
Flores, Uru (dpt)	25
Floresta	20
Floresville	2
Floriano	20
Floriano Peixoto	14
Florianopolis	41
Florida, U S A (s)	968
" Uru	65
Florida Blanca	8
Florina Gr (dpt)	201
" " (t)	12
Floyd, Ga (co)	40
" Ind (co)	31
" Ia (co)	19
" Ky (co)	27
" Tex (co)	10
" Va (co)	11
" Neth (t)	19
Fluvanna	9
Foard	5
Focsani	25
Fogaras	88
Foggia, It (p)	485
" " (c)	89
Fogo	15
Foldvar	12
Foligno	26
Folkestone	38
Follansbee	3
Fond du Lac, Wis, (co)	56
" " (c)	23
Fontainebleau	14
Fonte Boa	10
Fontenay-le-Comte	11
Foochow	350
Footscray	18
Forbes	5
Ford, Ill (co)	16
" Kan (co)	14
Ford City, Mich (v)	4
" Pa (b)	6
" Can (t)	6
Fredericksburg, Tex	3
" Va	6
Fredericktown	3
Fredericton	8
Frederiksberg	105
Frederiksborg	80
Fredonia, Kan	4
" N Y	6
Fredrikshald	12
Fredriksstad	15
Freeborn	25
Freeburg	2
Freedom	3
Freehold	5
Freeland	7
Freeport, Ill (c)	20
" N Y (v)	9
" Pa (b)	3
" Tex (t)	2
Freestone	23
Freetown Mass (t)	2
" W Afr	38
Freiberg	33
Freiburg G (d)	558
" Baden(t)	89
" Swit (can)	143
" " (t)	21
Freising	16
Fremantle	20
Fremont, Colo (co)	18
" Ida (co)	10
" Ia (co)	15
" Mich (v)	2
" Neb (c)	10
" O (c)	12
" Wyo (co)	12
French Cochin-China	3 795
French Congo	12,846
French Guiana	44
French Guinea	1,813
French Lick	2
Frenchtown	1
Fresno, Cal (co)	129
" " (c)	45
Friedberg	11
Friedrichshafen	10
Friedrichshagen	15
Friedrichsthal	10
Friern Barnet	17
Fries	2
Friesland	383
Frimley	14
Frinton on Sea	3
Frio	9
Frome Aus (co)	9
" Eng (t)	11
Frontenac Kan (c)	3
" Can (d)	20
Frontier	9
Frostburg	6
Fructal	29
Fuerteventura	11
Fukien	13,157
Fukui, Jap (ken)	599
" " (c)	57
Fukuoka Jap (ken)	2,188
" " (c)	95
Fukushima Jap (ken)	1 363
Fukushima Jap (c)	36
Fukuyama	30
Fulda	24
Fulham	158
Fullerton, Cal (c)	4
" La (t)	2
" Neb (c)	2
Fulton, Ark (co)	11
" Ga (co)	283
" Ill (co)	48
" " (c)	2
" Ind (co)	16
" Ky (co)	15
" " (t)	3
" Mo (c)	6
" N Y (co)	45
" " (c)	13
Frankfort-on-the-Main	433
Frankfort-on-the-Oder	65
Franklin, Ala (co)	22
" Ark (co)	19
" Fla (co)	5
" Ga (co)	20
" Ida (co)	9
" Ill (co)	57
" Ind (co)	15
" " (c)	5
" Ia (co)	16
" Kan (co)	22
" Ky (co)	19
" " (c)	3
" La (par)	21
" " (t)	4
" Me (co)	20
" Mass (co)	49
" " (t)	6
" Miss (co)	14
" Mo (co)	28
" Neb (co)	10
" N H (c)	6
" N J (b)	4
" N Y (co)	44
" N C (co)	27
" O (co)	284
" " (v)	3
" Pa (co)	62
" " (c)	10
" " (b)	3
" Tenn (co)	21
" " (t)	3
" Tex (co)	9
" Va (co)	26
" " (t)	2
" Vt (co)	30
" Wash (co)	6
Franklinville	2
Fraserburgh	11
Fraser Valley	29
Frattamaggiore	13
Fredericia	17
Gallitzin	52
Gallup	4
Galluzzo	19
Galston	5
Galt	13
Galva	3
Galveston, Tex (co)	53
" " (c)	44
Galway, Ir (co)	182
" " (t)	16
Gambia	26
Gamelleira	4
Gamelleira do Assurua	12
Gamu	6
Gananoque	4
Gangi	11
Gangoh	12
Gangotri	10
Ganjpur	309
Ganjam	1,836
Gap	11
Gapan	20
Garanhuns	64
Gararu	12
Garcia Hernandez	5
Gard	396
Gardaia	9
Garden	5
Garden City	2
Gardiner	5
Gardner	16
Garfield Colo (co)	9
" Mont (co)	5
" Neb (co)	3
" N J (b)	19
" Okla (co)	38
" Utah (co)	5
" Wash (co)	4
Garfield Heights	3
Garforth	4
Garhwal, I (d)	485
" " (s)	318
Garibaldi	16
Garland	26
Garnett	2
Garo Hills	179
Garonne (Haute-)	424
Garrard	13
Garrett, Ind (c)	5
" Md (co)	20
Garvin	32
Garwood	2
Gary	55
Garza	4
Gas	3
Gasan	5
Gas City	3
Gasconade	12
Gaspe	40
Gassaway	2
Gaston	51
Gastonia	13
Gates	11
Gateshead	125
Gatesville	2
Gauhati	11
Gaya, I (d)	2 153
" " (t)	68
Gaylord	2
Gaza	15
Geary	13
Geauga	15
Geelong	36
Geestemunde	24
Gefle	38
Gefleborg	271
Geislingen	13
Gelderland	728
Gelligaer	43
Gelsenkirchen	169
Gem	6
Genesee, Mich (co)	126
" N Y (co)	38
Geneseo Ill (c)	3
" N Y (v)	2
Geneva, Ala (co)	29
" " (t)	2
" Ill (c)	3
" Neb (c)	2
" N Y (c)	15
" O (v)	3
" Swit (can)	171
Fulton, O (co)	23
" Pa (co)	10
Fulwood	7
Funchal	28
Fünfkirchen	44
Furidpur	2,250
Furnas	12
Furstenwalde	22
Furth	68
Fusan	17
Fushimi	22
Fyvie	5
G	
Gablonz	21
Gabun	389
Gadsden, Ala (t)	15
" Fla (co)	26
Gaffney	5
Gage	30
Gaines	1
Gainesville, Fla (c)	7
" Ga (c)	6
" Tex (c)	9
Gainsborough	20
Gainza	3
Galashiels	13
Galatz	74
Galena, Ill (c)	5
" Kan (c)	5
Galesburg	24
Galeton	3
Galicia	8,026
Galion	7
Gallatin, Ill (co)	13
" Ky (co)	5
" Mo (c)	2
" Mont (co)	16
" Tenn (t)	3
Galle	39
Gallia	23
Gallipoli It (t)	14
" Tur (t)	20
Gallipolis	6
Gallitzin	4
Gallup	4
Galluzzo	19
Galston	5
Galt	13
Gibraltar	3
Gibson, Ill (c)	53
" Ind (co)	29
" Tenn (co)	43
Gibsonburg	2
Giddings	2
Giesechewald	10
Giessen	33
Gifu Jap (ken)	1,070
" (t)	63
Gigaquit	7
Gijon	55
Gila	26
Gilbert	4
Gilbert Islands	35
Gilberton	5
Gildersome	3
Giles, Tenn (co)	31
" Va (co)	12
Gillespie Ill (v)	4
" Tex (co)	10
Gilliam	4
Gillingham	54
Gilly	24
Gilmer, Ga (co)	8
" Tex (t)	2
" W Va (co)	11
Gilolo	120
Gilpin	1
Gilroy	3
Ginatilan	12
Ginatuan	2
Girard Ala (c)	5
" Ill (c)	2
" Kan (c)	3
" O (v)	7
Girardville	4
Girgeh, Eg (p)	860
" " (t)	18
Girgenti, It (p)	409
" " (t)	30
Gironde	819
Girvan	7
Gisborne	14
Giugliano	14
Giurgevo	14
Givors	12
Gizeh Eg (p)	524
" " (t)	19
Glace Bay	17
Glacier	4
Gladbeck	53
Gladstone	5
Gladwin	9
Glamorganshire	815
Glarus	34
Glascock Ga (co)	4
" Tex (co)	1
Glasgow, Ky (c)	3
" Mo (c)	2
" Mont (t)	2
" Scot (c)	1,034
Glassport	7
Glastonbury	4
Glatz	15
Glauchau	23
Gleiwitz	69
Glencoe, Ill (v)	3
" Minn (c)	2
Glen Cove	9
Glendale Ariz (t)	3
" Cal (c)	14
" O (v)	2
Glendive	4
Glendora	2
Glen Ellyn	3
Glenfield	2
Glengarry & Stormont	39
Glen Innis	5
Glenmora	2
Glenn	2
Glenolden	3
Glen Ridge	2
Glen Rock	15
Glens Falls	17
Glenwood, Ia (c)	4
Glenwood, Minn (v)	2
Glenwood Springs	2
Globe	7
Glogau	26
Gloria de Goyta	34
Glossop	21
Gloucester, Mass (c)	23
" N J (co)	48
" " (c)	12
" Va (co)	12
" Can (d)	39
" Eng (b)	51
Gloucestershire	785
Glouster	3
Gloversville	22
Gluchof	17
Glyncorwg	11
Glynn	19
Gmund	20
Gnesen	26
Goa, P I (t)	8
" I (d) (?)	515
Goajira	62
Goalpara	763
Goch	11
Godalming	9
Godavari	1,471
Goderich	4
Godesberg	19
Godmanchester	2
Godna	15
Godra	15
Goffstown	2
Gogebic	33
Gokak	12
Golborne	7
Golcar	10
Gold Coast	2,030
Golden	2
Golden Valley	5
Goldfield	2
Goldsboro	11
Gollad	9
Gollnow	10
Gomera	15
Gomersal	4
Gomor	175
Gonaives, Les	13
Gonda, I (d)	1,473
" " (t)	17
Gondal	167
Gonzales, Tex (co)	28
" " (c)	3
Goochland	9
Goodhue	31
Gooding, Ida (co)	8
" " (c)	2
Goodland	3
Goole	19
Goppingen	22
Gorakhpur, I (div)	6,721
" " (d)	3,267
" " (t)	64
Gordon Ga (co)	18
" Neb (v)	2
" Can (t)	2
Gorey	2
Gorham	3
Gorinchem	13
Gorizia, It (d)	261
" " (c)	26
Gorleston	18
Gorlitz	80
Gorman	3
Gormanston	3
Gosforth	16
Goshen Ind (c)	10
" N Y (v)	3
" Wyo (c)	8
Goslar	21
Gosper	5
Gosport & Alverstoek	34
Gotha, G (rep)	434
" " (t)	41
Gothenburg	2
Gotland	56
Gottenborg	227
Gottenborg & Bohus	429
Gottesberg	10
Gottingen	41
Gouda	26
Goulburn	11
Gourock	10
Gouverneur	4
Govan	82
Gove	5
Gowanda	3
Goyanna	54
Goyanninha	18
Goyaz, Braz (s)	512
" " (t)	21
Gozo	20
Graaff-Rinet	10
Grady, Ga (co)	20
" Okla (co)	34
Grafrath	10
Grafton, Mass (t)	7
" N H (co)	41
" N Dak (c)	3
" W Va (c)	9
" Aus (t)	5
Gragnano	14
Graham, Ariz (co)	10
" Kan (co)	8
" N C (co)	5
" " (t)	2
" Tex (c)	3
" Va (t)	9
Graham's Town	14
Grainger	13
Grajahu	21
Grammont	13
Gran	17
Granada, P I (t)	3
" Nic (dpt)	34
" " (c)	22
" Sp (p)	545
" " (c)	77
Granby, Mo (c)	2
" Can (t)	7
Gran Canaria	69
Grand Colo (co)	3
" Utah (co)	2
Grandcombe La	12
Grande Baie	2
Grand Falls	2
Grandfield	2
Grand Forks N Dak (co)	29
Grand Forks, N Dak (c)	14
Grand Haven	7
Grand Island	14
Grand Isle	4
Grand Junction, Colo (c)	9
Grand Ledge	3
Grand Manan	3
Grand Mere	8
Grand Rapids, Mich (c)	138
Grand Rapids Minn (v)	3
Grand Traverse	20
Grand Saline	2
Grand Wallachia	3,298
Grange	3
Grangemouth	10
Grangeville	2
Granite, Ill (c)	15
" Mont (co)	4
Granite Falls	2
Graniteville	2
Granito	11
Granja	28
Grant, Ark (co)	11
" Ind (co)	52
" Kan (co)	1
" Ky (co)	10
" La (par)	14
" Minn (co)	10
" Miss (co)	1
" Neb (co)	1
" N Mex (co)	22
" N D (co)	10
" Okla (co)	16
" Ore (co)	5
" S Dak (co)	11
" Wash (co)	8
" W Va (co)	9
" Wis (co)	39
Grantham	19
Grant's Pass	3
Granville, N Y (v)	3
" N C (co)	27
" Aus (t)	12
" Fr (t)	12
Grão Mogol	67
Grasse	14
Grass Valley	4
Gratiot	34
Gratz	158
Graubunden	120
Graudenz	34
Gravata	38
Gravatahy	20
Graves	32
Gravesend	31
Gravina	19
Gray, Kan (co)	5
" Tex (co)	5
Grayling	2
Grays Harbor	45
Grayson Ky (co)	20
" Tex (co)	74
" Va (co)	20
Grays Thurrock	17
Grayville	2
Greasborough	3
Great Barrington	6
Great Bend	4
Great Berkhampstead	7
Great Britain	42,768
Great Crosby	14
Great Driffield	6
Great Falls	24
Great Grimsby	71
Great Harwood	14
Great Torrington	3
Great Yarmouth	61
Greece	5 536
Greeley, Colo (c)	11
" Kan (co)	1
" Neb (co)	9
Green, Ky (co)	11
" Wis (co)	22
Green Bay	31
Greenbrier	26
Greencastle Ind (c)	4
" Pa (b)	2
Green Cove Springs	2
Greene, Ala (co)	18
" Ark (co)	26
" Ga (co)	19
" Ill (co)	23
" Ind (co)	37
" Ia (co)	16
" Miss (co)	10
" Mo (co)	69
" N Y (co)	26
" N C (co)	16
" O (co)	31
" Pa (co)	31
" Tenn (co)	33
" Va (co)	6
Greenesville	12
Greeneville	4
Greenfield, Ind (c)	4
" Ia (t)	2
" Mass (t)	15
" O (v)	4
Green Island	4
Green Lake	15
Greenland	12
Greenlee	15
Greenock	81
Greenport	3
Green River	2
Greensboro Ala (t)	2
" Ga (c)	2
" N C (c)	20
Greensburg Ind (c)	5
" Pa (b)	15
Greensville	12
Greenup	20
Greenville, Ala (c)	3
" Ill (c)	4
" Ky (c)	2
" Mich (c)	4
" Miss (t)	12
" N C (t)	6

PLACE	POP
Greenville, O (c)	7
" Pa (b)	8
" S C (co)	88
" " (c)	23
" Tex (t)	12
Greenwich, Conn (b)	6
" N Y (v)	2
" Eng (b)	100
Greenwood, Ind (t)	2
" Kan (co)	15
" Miss (c)	8
" S C (co)	36
" " (t)	9
Greer, Okla (co)	16
" S C (t)	2
Greetland	4
Gregg	17
Gregory	13
Greifswald	34
Greiz	20
Grenada, Miss (co)	14
" " (t)	3
" B W I (isl)	76
Grenoble	77
Grenville Can (d)	17
" Aus (co)	48
Gretna	7
Grey N	31
" S E	28
Greybull	3
Grey Valley Boroughs	8
Gridley	2
Grieshelm-on-the-Main	11
Griffin	8
Griggs	7
Grimes	23
Grimma	11
Grimmer	5
Grimsby, Can. (v)	2
" Eng (b)	82
Grinnell	5
Griqualand, East	265
" West	50
Grodek Jagiel	10
Grodno	35
Groesbeck	2
Gröningen, Neth. (p)	364
" " (t)	90
Grossenhain	13
Grosse Pointe	2
Grosse Pointe Farms	2
Grosseto It (p)	156
" " (t)	16
Grosswardein	50
Groton Conn (b)	4
" Mass (t)	2
" N Y (v)	2
Grove City	5
Groveland	3
Grunberg	22
Grundy, Ill (co)	19
" Ia (co)	14
" Mo (co)	18
" Tenn (co)	10
Grundy Center	2
Guadalajara, Mex (c)	119
" Sp (p)	214
" " (c)	11
Guadalupe, N M (co)	8
" Tex (co)	28
Guadeloupe	230
Guadiana	31
Guadix	12
Guagua	11
Gualeguachú	18
Guam	14
Guanabacoa, Cuba (mun)	28
Guanabacoa Cuba (t)	14
Guanacaste	45
Guanajuato	1,086
Guanare	11
Guanica, P R (mun)	10
" " (t)	2
Guantanamo	69
Guapore	39
Guarabira	59
Guaranesia	25
Guarapary	11
Guarapuava	41
Guarara	15
Guaratingueta	43
Guarda	272
Guarico	122
Guastalla	11
Guatemala, C A (rep)	2 000
Guatemala C A (c)	116
Guatemala la Antigua	20
Guaxupe	17
Guayama, P R (mun)	19
" " (t)	9
Guayanilla	12
Guayaquil	100
Guaxas	150
Guaynabo	11
Guayubin	16
Gubat	13
Gubbio	26
Guben	38
Gudaspur	852
Guelph	18
Guernsey, O (co)	45
" Eng (isl)	40
Guerrero	620
Guiguinto	5
Guijulugan	7
Guildford Aus (t)	6
" Eng (b)	25
Guilford	79
Guimarães	23
Guimbal	11
Guinayangan	2
Guindulman	8
Guinobatan	21
Guipuzcoa	253
Guisboro	7
Guiseley	5
Guiuan	11
Gujarat, I (d)	824
" " (t)	18
Gujranwala, I (d)	624
" " (t)	30
Gulfport	8
Guma	30
Gumaca	8
Gumbinnen Prus, (d)	792
" " (t)	17
Gumma	1,053
Gummersbach	16
Gumultchina	17
Gunnison	6
Guntersville	2
Guntur, I (d)	1,810
" " (t)	23
Gurabo P R (mun)	13
" " (t)	3
Gurgaon	682
Gurin	12
Gurupa	11
Gustrow	19
Gutersloh	20
Guthrie Ia (co)	18
" Okla (c)	12
Guthrie Center	2
Guttenberg, Ia (t)	2
" N J (t)	7
Guyandotte	2
Guymon	2
Guysborough	16
Gwalior, I (s)	3,186
" " (c)	80
Gwinnett	30
Gympie	12
Gyöngyos	16
H	
Haakon	5
Haarlem	80
Haarlemmermeer	23
Habana, Cuba (p)	783
" " (c)	360
Habersham	11
Hachinohe	15
Hachioji	39
Hackensack	18
Hackettstown	3
Hackney	222
Haddington	4
Haddingtonshire	47
Haddonfield	6
Haddon Heights	3
Hadersleben Den (amt)	43
Hadersleben, Den (t)	13
" Pr (t)	13
Hadleigh	3
Hadley	3
Hagen	93
Hagenau	18
Hagerstown	28
Hague	366
Haidarabad, I (s)	12 472
" " (d)	573
" " (c)	401
" " (t)	76
Haiduk	(*)191
Haifa	39
Haifong	16
Haiju	60
Haileybury	4
Haileyville	2
Hainan	1,232
Hainau	10
Hainaut (est)	1,232
Haiphong	16
Haiti (est)	2 045
Hajipur	22
Hakata	13
Hakodate	145
Halas	17
Halberstadt	47
Haldimand	21
Hale, Ala (co)	24
" Tex (co)	10
" Eng (t)	9
Haledon	3
Halesowen	26
Halesworth	2
Halifax, N C (co)	44
" Va (co)	41
" Can (c)	58
" Eng (c)	99
Halifax City and County	97
Hall Ga (co)	27
" Neb (co)	24
" Tex (co)	11
Halland	149
Halle	182
Halliwell	32
Hallowell	3
Halluin	17
Halmstad	18
Halstead	6
Halton	25
Haltwhistle	9
Ham	2
Hamadan	35
Hamah	45
Hamakua	9
Hamamatsu	65
Hamblen	15
Hamborn	110
Hamburg Ark (t)	2
" Ia (c)	2
" N Y (v)	3
" Pa (b)	3
" G (s)	1 050
" " (c)	986
Hamden	9
Hameln	23
Hamilton, Fla (co)	10
" Ill (co)	16
" " (c)	2
" Ind (co)	24
" Ia (co)	20
" Kan (co)	3
" Mass (t)	2
" Mo (c)	2
" Mont (t)	2
" Neb (co)	13
" N Y (co)	4
" " (v)	2
" O (co)	494
" " (c)	40
" Tenn (co)	116
" Tex (co)	15
" " (c)	2
" Wis (v)	2
" Can (t)	114
Hamilton, E Can (d)	50
" W " (d)	39
" Aus (t)	5
" Ber (c)	3
" N Z (t)	14
" Scot (b)	47
Hamirpur	440
Hamlet	4
Hamlin S D (co)	8
" Tex (t)	2
Hamm	46
Hamme	14
Hammersmith	130
Hammond, Ind (c)	36
" La (t)	4
Hammonton	6
Hampden Me (t)	2
" Mass (co)	300
Hampshire, Mass (co)	70
" W Va (co)	12
Hampstead	86
Hampton, Ia (c)	3
" S C (co)	20
" Va (t)	6
" Can (t)	2
" Eng (t)	11
Hampton Wick	3
Hamtramck	49
Hana	3
Hanalei	2
Hanau	37
Hancock Ga (co)	18
" Ill (co)	29
" Ind (co)	17
" Ia (co)	15
" Ky (co)	7
" Me (co)	30
" Mich (c)	8
" Miss (co)	10
" O (co)	38
" Tenn (co)	10
" W Va (co)	20
Hand	9
Handsworth Eng (Staffs) (t)	69
Handsworth Eng (Yorks) (t)	16
Hanford	6
Hangchow	730
Hankow	1,474
Hanley	78
Hannibal	19
Hanoi	90
Hanover Mass (t)	3
" N H (t)	2
" Pa (b)	4
" Va (co)	18
" Can (t)	3
" Prus (p)	3,017
" " (d)	648
" " (c)	310
Hansford	1
Hansi	15
Hanson Mass (t)	2
" S D (co)	6
Hanthawadi	365
Hants	20
Hanwell	20
Hanyang	100
Hapeville	2
Hapur	15
Haralson	14
Harar	50
Harbin	30
Harbor Beach	2
Harbor Grace	5
Harbor Springs	2
Harburg	66
Hardeman, Tenn (co)	22
" Tex (co)	12
Hardenberg	11
Hardin, Ill (co)	8
" Ia (co)	23
" Ky (co)	24
" O (co)	29
" Tenn. (co)	17
" Tex (co)	16
Harding	4
Hardoi I (d)	1,084
" " (t)	11
Hardwar	29
Hardwick Mass (t)	3
" Vt (v)	2
Hardwicke	2
Hardy	10
Harford	29
Harlan Ia (t)	3
" Ky (co)	33
" " (t)	2
" Neb (co)	9
Harlingen, Tex (c)	2
" Neth (t)	10
Harlowton	2
Harmon	11
Harnett	28
Harney	4
Háromszék	130
Harpenden	7
Harper, Kan (co)	14
" " (c)	2
" Okla (co)	8
Harriman	4
Harrington	4
Harris Ga (co)	16
" Tex (co)	187
Harrisburg Ill (t)	7
" Pa (c)	76
Harrison Ark (t)	3
" Ind (co)	19
" Ia (co)	24
" Ky (co)	16
" Miss (co)	33
" Mo (co)	20
" N J (t)	16
" O (co)	20
" Tex (co)	44
" W Va (co)	75
Harrisonburg	6
Harrisonville Ga (t)	2
" Mo (c)	2
Harrodsburg	4
Harrogate	40
Harrow-on-the-Hill	19
Hart Ga (co)	18
" Ky (co)	19
" Mich (v)	2
Hartford, Ala (t)	2
" Ark (t)	2
" Conn (co)	336
" " (c)	138
" Ind (c)	6
" Wis (c)	5
Hartlepool	21
Hartley	1
Hartsells	2
Hartshorne	3
Hartsville	4
Hartwell, Ga (t)	2
" O (v)	3
Harvard, Ill (c)	3
" Mass (t)	3
Harvey, Ill (c)	9
" Kan (co)	21
" N D (c)	2
Harwich, Mass (t)	2
" Eng (b)	13
Hasbrouck Heights	3
Haskell, Kan (co)	1
" Okla (co)	19
" " (t)	2
" Tex (co)	14
" " (c)	2
Haslemere	4
Haslingden	17
Haspe	23
Hasselt	17
Hastings, Mich (c)	5
" Minn (c)	5
" Neb (c)	12
" N Y (v)	6
" Pa (b)	2
" E, Can (d)	23
" W, " (d)	34
" Eng (c)	66
" N Z (t)	13
Hatfield, Mass (t)	3
" Eng (t)	9
Hathras	39
Hatillo	14
Hato Mayor	12
Hattiesburg	13
Hattingen	14
Haugesund	17
Haute-Garonne	425
Haute-Loire	269
Haute-Marne	199
Haute-Rhin	469
Hautes-Alpes	89
Haute-Saône	228
Haute-Savoie	236
Haute-Pyrénees	186
Haute-Vienne	350
Hautmont	13
Havana	4
Havant	4
Havelock Neb (c)	4
" Can (N B) (t)	2
Haverfordwest	6
Haverhill Mass (c)	54
" Eng (t)	4
Haverstraw	5
Havre, Mont (t)	5
" Fr (t)	163
Havre de Grace	4
Hawaii	55
Hawaiian Islands	256
Hawarden, Ia (t)	2
" W (t)	21
Hawick	16
Hawiza	12
Hawkes Bay	61
Hawkesbury	6
Hawkins	23
Hawkinsville	3
Hawley	2
Haworth	7
Hawthorn	22
Hawthorne	5
Hayes	2
Haydock	10
Hayel	10
Hayes	6
Hays, Kan (c)	3
" Pa (b)	2
" Tex (co)	16
Hayti	2
Hayward's Heath	5
Haywood N C (co)	23
" Tenn (co)	25
Haza El	160
Hazara	622
Hazard	4
Hazaribagh	1,277
Hazebrouck	13
Hazel Grove & Bramhall	10
Hazlehurst	2
Hazleton	32
Heage	4
Healdsburg	2
Healdton	2
Heanor	21
Heard	11
Hearne	3
Heath Town	18
Heaton Norris	11
Heavener	2
Heavitree	11
Hebburn	24
Hebden Bridge	6
Heber	2
Heber Springs	2
Hebron Neb (t)	2
" Pal (t)	16
Heckmondwike	9
Hedemarken	150
Heemstede	10
Heerlen	32
Heide	10
Heidelberg, Pa (b)	2
" Ger (c)	61
Heidenheim	18
Heilbronn	44
Heilungkiang	1 560
Hejaz	900
Helder	29
Helena Ark (c)	9
" Mont (c)	12
Helensburgh	10
Hellendoorn	11
Hellertown	3
Hellier	2
Hellin	14
Helmond	19
Helmstedt	16
Helper	2
Helsingborg	48
Helsingfors	200
Helston	3
Hemel Hempstead	14
Hemphill	4
Hempstead Ark (co)	32
" N Y (v)	6
Hemsworth	11
Henderson, Ill (co)	10
" Ky (co)	28
" " (c)	3
" N C (co)	12
" " (t)	18
" Tenn (co)	5
" Tex (co)	28
" " (t)	2
Hendersonville	4
Hendon	56
Hendricks	20
Hengelo	26
Hénin-Liétard	14
Henley-on-Thames	7
Hennepin	415
Henrico	19
Henrietta N C (t)	2
" Tex (t)	3
Henry, Ala (co)	20
" Ga (co)	20
" Ill (co)	45
" " (c)	2
" Ind (co)	35
" Ia (co)	18
" Ky (co)	13
" Mo (co)	25
" O (co)	23
" Tenn (co)	27
" Va (co)	20
Henryetta	6
Henzada Bur (d)	551
" " (c)	20
Herat	20
Hérault	488
Herdecke	48
Hereford, Tex (c)	2
" Eng (c)	23
Herefordshire	113
Herford	35
Herington	4
Herisau	15
Herkimer, N Y (co)	65
" " (v)	10
Hermann	2
Hermannstadt, Rou (co)	(*)149
Hermannstadt, Rou (t)	27
Hermopolis	18
Hermosa Beach	2
Hernando	5
Herne	64
Herne Bay	12
Hernösand	11
Herrera	29
Herrin	11
Hersfeld	10
Herten	18
Hertford, N C (co)	16
" " (t)	2
" Eng (b)	11
Hertfordshire	333
Hespeler	3
Hesse	1,291
Hesse-Nassau	2,273
Hessle	6
Heston & Isleworth	47
Hettinger	8
Hetton	17
Heves	234
Hexham	9
Heysham	5
Heywood	27
Hiawatha	3
Hibbing	15
Hickman, Ky (co)	10
" " (t)	3
" Tenn (co)	16
Hickory, Mo (co)	7
" N C (t)	5
Hicksville	3
Hico	2
Hidalgo, N Mex (co)	4
" Tex (co)	38
" Mex (s)	655
Higginsville	3
Higham Ferrers	3
High Bridge, N J (b)	2
" Eng (t)	2
Higher Bebington	2
Highland, Ill (c)	3
" O (co)	28
" Va (co)	18
Highland Falls	3
Highland Park, Ill (c)	6
" Ky (t)	4
" Mich (v)	46
" N J (b)	5
" Tex (c)	2
" Va (t)	2
High Point	14
Highspire	2
High Springs	2
Hightstown	3
Higney	16
Hikone	18
Hilden	18
Hildesheim Pr (d)	527
" " (c)	53
Hill	43
Hillah	30
Hillsboro, Ill (c)	5
" O (v)	4
" Ore (c)	2
" Tex (c)	7
" Can (t)	2
Hillsborough Fla (co)	88
" N H (co)	136
Hillsdale Mich (co)	28
" " (c)	5
Hill Tipperah	230
Hillyard	4
Hilo	7
Hilversum	39
Himeji	46
Hinckley	14
Hindenburg	67
Hinderwell	3
Hindley	24
Hindol	39
Hinds	57
Hindur	50
Hinganghat	11
Hingham	6
Hinsdale, Colo (co)	1
" Ill (v)	4
Hinton	4
Hiogo	2,302
Hipperholme	5
Hirosaki	33
Hiroshima, Jap (ken)	1,542
" " (c)	161
Hirschberg	21
Hissar, I (d)	817
" " (t)	17
" Rus (t)	10
Hitchcock	6
Hitchin	14
Hjorring Den (amt)	111
" " (t)	11
Hobart Ind (t)	3
" Okla (c)	3
" Aus (t)	52
Hoboken	68
Hochelaga	74
Hochemmerich	13
Höchst-on-Main	15
Hocking	23
Hoddesdon	5
Hodeida	45
Hodgeman	4
Hod-Mezo-Vasarhely	61
Hof	40
Hofhuf	43
Hogansville	2
Hohenlimburg	14
Hohenlinden	12
Hohenstein-Ernsthal	15
Hohenzollern	71
Höhscheid	15
Hoisington	2
Hoke	12
Hokow	300
Hokuroku	3,847
Hokushu	2,359
Holbæk, Den (amt)	96
" " (t)	11
Holbeach	5
Holbeck	40
Holborn	43
Holbrook	3
Holden	3
Holdenville	3
Holderness	45
Holdrege	3
Holguin	53
Holland, Mich (c)	12
" Eng (co)	85
Holley	2
Hollidaysburg	4
Hollingworth	2
Hollis	2
Hollister	3
Holliston	3
Holly	2
Holly Beach	2
Holly Springs	2
Holme Cultram	5
Holmes Fla (co)	13
" Miss (co)	35
" O (co)	17
Holmfirth	10
Holt, Mo (co)	14
" Neb (co)	17
Holton	3
Holyhead	12
Holyoke	60
Holywell	3
Holzminden	10
Homberg	25
Homburg	15
Homel	79
Homer, La (c)	3
" N Y (v)	3
Homer City	7
Homestead	5
Hominy	3
Homs	60
Honan	30 832
Honduras	673
Honea Path	2
Honesdale	3
Honey Grove	3
Honfleur	10
Hongkong	625
Honiton	3
Honley	5
Honolulu (H I) (co)	82
" " (c)	52
Honshu	41,807
Hont	123
Hoochou	69
Hood	9
Hood River, Ore (co)	8
" " (t)	3
Hoogeveen	13
Hoogezand	11
Hoole	6
Hoopeston	5
Hoorn	11
Hoosick Falls	5
Hope	5
Hopedale	3
Hopkins Ky (co)	34
" Tex (co)	35
Hopkinsville	10
Hopkinton	2
Hoquiam	10
Horbury	8
Hordaland	156
Horde	33
Horicon	2
Horindgueros	5
Horncastle	3
Hornell	15
Hornsea	4
Hornsey	88
Hornu	11
Horodenka	12
Horry	32
Horseheads	2
Horsens	28
Horsham Aus (t)	4
" Eng (t)	11
Horst-Emscher	23
Horton, Kan (c)	4
" Can (t)	4
" Eng (d)	56
Horwich	16
Hoshangabad, I (d)	446
" " (c)	14
Hoshiarpur, I (d)	927
" " (t)	25
Hospett	13
Hot Spring	18
Hot Springs, Ark (c)	12
" S D (c)	2
" Wyo (co)	5
Houghton, Mich (co)	72
Houghton, Mich (v)	4
Houghton-le-Spring	10
Houlton	6
Houma	5
Houston, Ala (co)	37
" Ga (co)	22
" Minn (co)	14
" Tenn (co)	6
" Tex (co)	29
" " (c)	138
Houston Heights	7
Houtzdale	2
Hove	47
Howard, Ark (co)	19
" Ind (co)	44
" Ia (co)	14
" Md (co)	16
" Mo (co)	14
" Neb (co)	11
" Tex (co)	7
Howell Ind (t)	2
" Mich (v)	3
" Mo (co)	21
Howrah, I (d)	997
" " (t)	195
Hoxie	2
Hoxton	13
Hoylake and West Kirby	17
Hoyland	15
Huancavelica (est)	224
Huanchaca	10
Huanuco (est)	145
Huaraz	8
Hubbard Minn (co)	10
" O (v)	3
" Tex (c)	2
Hubli	69
Huchou	60
Huckingen	12
Hucknall	17
Huddersfield	110
Hudson Mass (t)	8
" Mich (c)	2
" N J (co)	629
" N Y (c)	12
" Wis (c)	3
Hudson Falls	6
Hudspeth	1
Hué	61
Huelva, Sp (p)	347
" " (t)	30
Huercal-Overa	16
Huerfano	16
Huesca Sp (p)	245
" " (c)	13
Hughes, Okla (co)	26
" S D (co)	6
Hughestown	2
Hughesville	2
Hugli	1,090
Hugo	6
Huila	183
Hukou	300
Hull Mass (t)	2
" Can (d)	44
" " (c)	24
" Eng (c)	287
Humacao, P R (mun)	20
" " (t)	6
Humayta	13
Humberstone	2
Humboldt, Cal (co)	37
" Ia (co)	13
" " (t)	2
" Kan (c)	3
" Nev (co)	4
" Tenn (t)	4
" Can (d)	55
" " (t)	2
Hummelstown	3
Humphreys Miss (co)	19
Humphreys, Tenn (co)	13
Hunan	28,443
Hun-Chun	10
Hungary	8,084
Hunslet	8
Hunt	50
Hunterdon	33
Huntingburg	3
Huntingdon, Pa (co)	40
" (b)	7
" Can (d)	13
" Eng (b)	4
Huntingdonshire	55
Huntington Ind (co)	32
" " (c)	14
" N Y (v)	5
" W Va (c)	50
Huntington Beach	2
Huntington Park	4
Huntly	4
Huntsville Ala (t)	8
" Mo (c)	2
" Tex (t)	5
" Can (t)	2
Hunyard	268
Hupeh	27,167
Hurley	3
Huron, Mich. (co)	33
" O (co)	32
" " (v)	2
" S D (c)	8

PLACE	POP
Huron, N ,Can (d)	24
" S, " (d)	24
Hurst	8
Husch	16
Hutchinson Kan (c)	23
" Minn (c)	3
" S D (co)	13
" Tex (co)	1
Huthwaite	5
Hutt	7
Huy	15
Huyton with Roby	5
Hwangyan	120
Hyattsville	3
Hyde, N C (co)	8
" S D (co)	3
" Eng (b)	33
Hyde Park	16
Hyères	18
Hymera	2
Hyrum	2
Hythe	8
I	
Iba	4
Ibadan (est)	200
Ibagué	12
Ibaraki	1,350
Iberia	27
Iberville, La (par)	27
" Can (c)	2
Iblapina	11
Ibitinga	24
Iça	91
Iceland	85
Ichang	55
Ickern	12
Ico	19
Ida	12
Idabel	3
Ida Grove	2
Idaho, U S A (s)	432
" Ida (co)	12
Idaho Falls	8
Idar	226
Idle	18
Ifugao	64
Igarapava	33
Igarape-assu	46
Igarape-miry	15
Iglau	24
Iglesias	21
Igualada	10
Iguape	39
Iguarassu	31
Iguassu	33
Iguatu	32
Ijuhy	32
Ilagan	14
Ilford	85
Ilfov	546
Ilfracombe	12
Ilheos	63
Ilion	10
Ilkeston	32
Ilkley	9
Illawarra	8
Ille-et-Vilaine	559
Illinois	6,485
Illogan	9
Ilmenau	11
Ilminster	2
Ilobasco	18
Ilocos Norte	222
Ilocos Sur	219
Iloilo P I (p)	510
" " (c)	48
Ilorin	50
Imaharu	30
Imaruhy	12
Imbabura	68
Imperial Cal (co)	43
" " (c)	2
Imphal	75
Ince in Makerfield	23
Inconfidencia	43
Independence Ark (co)	24
" Ia (c)	4
" Kan (c)	12
" Mo (c)	12
Independencia	14
India	315 156
Indiana, U S A (s)	2 930
" Pa (co)	81
" " (b)	7
Indianapolis	314
Indianola Ia (c)	4
" Miss (t)	2
Indore, I (s)	1,152
" " (c)	93
Indre	261
Indre-et-Loire	328
Inga	20
Ingersoll	5
Ingham	80
Inglewood	3
Ingolstadt	26
Ingram	3
Inhambupe	33
Inkerman	3
Innerleithen	2
Innsbruck	57
Inowrazlaw	25
Insein	293
Insterburg	38
International Falls	3
Invercargill	20
Inverell	6
Inverkeithing	3
Inverness, Can (d)	24
" " (t)	3
" Scot (b)	21
Inverness-shire	82
Inverurie	4
Inyo	7
Iola	9
Ionia Mich (co)	33
" " (c)	7
Iosco	8
Iowa, U S A (s)	2 404
" Ia (co)	19
" Wis (co)	22
Iowa City	11
Iowa Falls	4
Iowa Park	2
Ipeh	15
Ipiales	13
Ipojuca	21
Ipswich, Mass (t)	6
" Aus (t)	25
" Eng (b)	79
Ipu	23
Ipueiras	22
Iquique	37
Iquitos	12
Iraja	13
Irapuato	20
Irara	38
Iraty	13
Irawadi	2,030
Iredell	38
Ireland	4,390
Irion	2
Irkutsk, Sib (gvt)	(?)657
" " (c)	76
Irlam	9
Iron, Mich (co)	22
" Mo (co)	9
" Utah (co)	6
" Wis (co)	10
Iron Mountain	8
Iron River	4
Ironton	14
Ironwood	16
Iroquois	35
Irthlingborough	5
Irvine Ky (t)	3
" Scot (b)	12
Irvington, Ind (t)	2
" N J (t)	25
" N Y (v)	3
Irwin, Ga (co)	13
" Pa (b)	3
Isabela, P I (p)	115
" " (pbo)	11
" P R (mun)	20
" " (t)	2
Isabella	23
Isanti	13
Isarn	1,455
Ischl	10
Iseghem	14
Isere	526
Iserlohn	29
Ishikawa	747
Ishpeming	11
Island	5
Island Pond	2
Isle of Ely	74
Isle of Man	60
Isle of Meroe (est)	3,400
Isle of Thanet	13
Isle of Wight Va (co)	14
" Eng (co)	95
Isleworth	43
Islington	330
Islip	18
Ismail	86
Ismid A M (vyt)	325
" " (t)	25
Ispahan	80
Issaquena	8
Issoudun	14
Issy	17
Istalif	10
Itabaiana	29
Itabaianinha	18
Itabayanna	33
Itaberaba	23
Itabira	36
Itaborahy	28
Itabuna	42
Itacoatiara	18
Itaguahy	16
Itajahy	33
Itajoby	19
Itajuba	45
Italy	38,836
Itambe	30
Itaocara	31
Itaparica	20
Itapecerica Braz (Minas Geraes) (t)	42
Itapecerica Braz (São Paulo) (t)	12
Itapecuru-mirim	18
Itapemirim	16
Itaperuna	91
Itapetininga	26
Itapicuru	14
Itapipoca	27
Itapira	27
Itapolis	29
Itaporanga Braz (São Paulo) (t)	17
Itaporanga, Braz (Sergipe) (t)	12
Itaqui	16
Itasca, Minn (co)	24
" Tex (c)	2
Itatiba	23
Itatinga	10
Itauna	31
Itawamba	16
Ithaca Mich (v)	2
" N Y (c)	17
" Aus (co)	13
" Gr (lsl)	10
Ittabena	2
Itu	11
Ituassu	20
Ituverava	24
Ituyutaba	21
Itzehoe	19
Ivanovo-Voznesensk	98
Iviza	20
Ivory Coast	1,546
Ivry-sur-Seine	44
Ivybridge	2
Iwate	846
Ixelles	73
Ixtlahuaca	17
Izalco	17
Izard	14
Izhevski	41
Izloom	13
Izucar	12
J	
Jabalpur, I (div)	2 297
" " (d)	746
" " (c)	109
Jaboatão	48
Jaboticabal	52
Jacaracy	22
Jacarehy	18
Jacaresinho	14
Jack	10
Jackson Ala (co)	36
" Ark (co)	25
" Cal (c)	2
" Colo (co)	1
" Fla (co)	31
" Ga (co)	25
" " (t)	2
" Ill (co)	37
" Ind (co)	24
" Ia (co)	20
" Kan (co)	15
" Ky (co)	12
" " (t)	2
" La (par)	14
" " (t)	2
" Mich (co)	73
" " (c)	48
" Minn (co)	10
" " (v)	2
" Miss (co)	19
" " (c)	23
" Mo (co)	368
" " (c)	2
" N C (co)	13
" O (co)	27
" " (c)	6
" Okla (co)	22
" Ore (co)	20
" S Dak (co)	2
" Tenn (co)	15
" " (c)	19
" Tex (co)	17
" W Va (co)	19
" Wis (co)	18
Jacksonville, Ala (t)	2
" Fla (c)	92
" Ill (c)	16
" Tex (c)	4
Jacobina	49
Jacques-Cartier	89
Jacuhy	10
Jacutinga	21
Jaen, Sp (p)	569
" " (c)	30
Jaffa	48
Jaffna	42
Jagadhri	13
Jagerndorf	15
Jagst	421
Jaguarão	15
Jaguariahyva	16
Jaguaripe	12
Jaguary	28
Jahu	43
Jaicos	23
Jaipur I (s)	2 339
" " (c)	120
Jaisalmir, I (s)	68
" " (t)	11
Jajpur	12
Jakovo	25
Jalapur	13
Jalandhar, I (div)	4 182
" " (d)	823
" " (c)	69
Jalapa	23
Jalaun	405
Jalisco (est)	1,220
Jalomitza	187
Jalpaiguri I (d)	936
" " (t)	10
Jamaica	858
Jamboli	11
Jambusar	12
Jamesburg	2
James City	6
Jamestown, N Y (c)	39
" N D (c)	7
" R I (t)	2
Jammu	36
Jamnagar	45
Jamtland	135
Janesville	18
Janico	12
Janina Gr (div)	168
" " (c)	21
Janiway	29
Janjira	82
Januaria	58
Jaora	84
Japan	76,988
Japara	1,251
Jaragua	14
Jardim	13
Jardim do Serido	21
Jardinopolis	10
Jaro	20
Jaroslaw	36
Jarrow	154
Jashpur, I (d)	90
" " (t)	10
Jaslo	4
Jasonville	3
Jasper, Ala (t)	16
" Ga (co)	16
" Ill (co)	28
" Ia (co)	14
" Ind (co)	3
" " (t)	19
" Miss (co)	76
" Mo (co)	10
" S C (co)	16
" Tex (co)	193
Jassy, Rou (d)	76
" " (c)	24
Jász-Bereny	813
Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok	10
Jataby	14
Jativa	12
Jauer	13
Jauja	1,155
Jaunpur I (d)	43
" " (t)	45
Jaunson	35 017
Java	86
Javra	10
Jaworów	23
Jay	12
Jayuya	3
Jeancrette	11
Jeannette	2
Jedburgh	12
Jedrzejow	
Jeff Davis, Ga (co)	7
" Tex (co)	1
Jefferson, Ala (co)	310
" Ark (co)	60
" Colo (co)	14
" Fla (co)	15
" Ga (co)	23
" " (t)	2
" Ida (co)	9
" Ill (co)	28
" Ind (co)	21
" Ia (co)	16
" " (c)	3
" Kan (co)	15
" Ky (co)	286
" La (par)	22
" Miss (c)	23
" Mo (co)	27
" Mont (co)	5
" Neb (co)	16
" N Y (co)	82
" O (co)	78
" " (v)	2
" Okla (co)	18
" Ore (co)	3
" Pa (co)	62
" Tenn (co)	18
" Tex (co)	73
" " (c)	4
" W Va (co)	7
" Wis (co)	35
" " (c)	3
Jefferson City	14
Jefferson Davis	13
Jeffersonville	10
Jehlam, I (d)	477
" " (t)	13
Jellico	2
Jemappes	14
Jena	54
Jenesano	10
Jenkins, Ga (co)	14
" Ky (t)	4
Jenkintown	3
Jenks	2
Jennings Ind (co)	13
" La (t)	4
Jequie	41
Jequirica	24
Jerauld	6
Jerez de la Frontera	63
Jermyn	3
Jerome, Ida (co)	6
" " (c)	2
Jeromenha	12
Jersey, Ill (co)	28
" Eng (lsl)	43
Jersey City	298
Jersey Shore	6
Jerseyville	4
Jerusalem (vyt)	342
" (t)	11
Jesi	12
Jessamine	25
Jessup	13
Jessur	1,722
Jewell	16
Jewett City	3
Jhabua	124
Jhajjar	12
Jhalawan	30
Jhalawar	96
Jhalra Patan	23
Jhang	571
Jhang-Maghiana	23
Jhansi, I (div)	2 065
" I (d)	606
Jidda	25
Jilotepec	16
Jim Hogg	2
Jim Wells	7
Jind	308
Jinotega	37
Jiquilpico	12
Jiron	13
Jitomir	18
Joannopolis	12
João Pinheiro	168
Joazeiro Braz (Bahia) (t)	21
Joazeiro Braz (Ceara) (t)	29
Jocotitlán	82
Jo Daviess	58
Jodhpur I (s)	84
" " (t)	1,842
Joggins	73
Johannesburg	2
Johnson Ark (co)	284
" Ga (co)	21
" Ill (co)	14
" Ind (co)	12
" Ia (co)	21
" Kan (co)	26
" Ky (co)	18
" Mo (co)	20
" Neb (co)	25
" Tenn (co)	9
" Tex (co)	12
" Wyo (co)	37
Johnsonburg	5
Johnson City	5
Johnston, Ill (c)	3
" N C (co)	19
" Okla (co)	76
" R I (t)	20
Johnstone	7
Johnstown N Y (c)	16
" Pa (c)	193
Johore	76
Joinville	24
Jokjakarta	813
Joliet	10
Joliette Can (d)	14
" " (t)	12
Jones, Ga (co)	13
" Ia (co)	43
" Miss (co)	45
" N C (co)	4
" S Dak (co)	10
" Tex (co)	23
Jonesboro Ala (t)	12
" Ark (c)	3
Jonesport	11
Jönkoping, Sw (p)	2
" (t)	229
Jonquière	29
Joplin	5
Josephine	30
Juab	8
Juana Diaz, P R (mun)	10
Juana Diaz, P R (t)	19
Juayua	2
Jubbal	12
Jubbulpore	23
Juchitan	109
Jucuapa	11
Jugoslavia	16
Juigalpa	12,017
Juiz de Fora	12
Jujuy	118
Julio de Castilho	76
Jumalpur	27
Jumbor	15
Jumet	166
Jumilla	28
Junagarh, I (s)	14
" " (t)	464
Juncos, P R (mun)	32
" " (t)	13
Junction City	4
Jundiahy	8
Juneau, Alas (c)	44
" Wis (co)	3
" " (c)	19
Jung-Buntzlau	3
Juniata, Pa (co)	13
" " (b)	14
Junin Arg Rep (t)	8
" Peru (dpt)	21
Junqueiro	394
Jura	10
Juruty	229
Jussiape	12
Jutigalpa	18
	11
K	
Kabul	200
Kachan	35
Kadoe	687
Kadur	(?)330
Kaffa	28
Kafiristan	150
Kagawa	678
Kagoshima Jap (ken)	1 416
" " (t)	102
Kahoka	2
Kaifeng	100
Kaira, I (d)	711
" " (t)	10
Kairana	18
Kairwan	25
Kaisariye	54
Kaisersiautern	56
Kaiser Wilhelm's Land (est)	110
Kaithal	16
Kaiyuen	35
Kalahandi	416
Kalamata	21
Kalamazoo Mich (co)	71
" " (c)	48
Kalantan	300
Kalat	11
Kalbe	12
Kalgan	78
Kalgoorlie	8
Kalinga	26
Kalloubleh	529
Kalispel	5
Kalisz	45
Kalkandele	14
Kalkaska Mich (co)	6
Kalmar, Sw (p)	232
" " (t)	17
Kalna, Ind (d)	1 453
" " (t)	10
Kaloesa	18
Kalpi	13
Kalsia	57
Kaluga, Rus (gvt)	(?)1 186
" " (t)	52
Kalutara	10
Kalyan	13
Kamen	24
Kamenetz	40
Kamenz	11
Kamerun	2,540
Kamishin	18
Kamloops	5
Kamouraska	22
Kampen	21
Kampti	43
Kamrup	763
Kamsack	2
Kanabec	9
Kanagawa	1,323
Kanara	402
Kanauj	18
Kanawha	120
Kanazawa	129
Kandahar	31
Kandiyohi	22
Kandy, Cey (t)	32
" I (t)	11
Kane Ill (co)	99
" Pa (b)	7
" Utah (co)	2
Kanem (est)	750
Kangra	766
Kankakee, Ill (co)	45
" " (c)	17
Kanker	125
Kankiri	15
Kano	44
Kansas	1,769
Kansas City, Kan (c)	101
" Mo (c)	324
Kansu	5,928
Kapadoanj	15
Kaposvar	13
Kapurthala, I (s)	284
" " (t)	17
Karachef	25
Karachi I (d)	542
" " (t)	217
Karafuto	106
Karang Assam	250
Karasubazar	16
Karategin	100
Karauli, I (s)	134
Karauli, I (t)	23
Karczag	18
Karenni	64
Karikal, I (d)	54
" " (t)	16
Karlskrona	28
Karlsruhe	136
Karlstad	19
Karlstadt	21
Karnal, I (d)	829
" " (t)	24
Karnes	19
Karnul, I (d)	915
" " (t)	24
Karond	(?)351
Karput	30
Kars	492
Karshi	25
Kartarpur	10
Karwar	15
Kasanlik	11
Kaschau	40
Kasganj	16
Kashan	40
Kashepur	15
Kashgar, Turkestan (d)	120
Kashgar, Turkestan (t)	50
Kashmir	3,321
Kasimof	16
Kassaba	23
Kassala	10
Kastamuni (vyt)	767
" (t)	33
Kasur	20
Katernberg	17
Katha	254
Kathiawar	2,538
Katoomba	7
Kattowitz	45
Katubeg	10
Katwijk	13
Kau	4
Kauai	24
Kaufman, Tex (co)	41
" " (c)	3
Kaukauna	6
Kavala	23
Kavaya	10
Kawagoe	15
Kawardo	62
Kay	35
Kazan, Rus (gvt)	(?)2,652
" " (t)	162
Kazvin	40
Kearney, Neb (co)	9
" " (c)	3
Kearny Kan (co)	3
" N J (t)	27
Kearsley	10
Kecskemet	73
Kedah	339
Kediri, Java (r)	677
" " (t)	17
Keene	11
Keesville	2
Keewatin	2
Keighley	42
Keith Neb (co)	5
" Scot (t)	4
Kelantan	309
Kellogg	3
Kells	2
Kelowna	3
Kelso Wash (t)	2
" Scot (t)	4
Kemmerer	2
Kemper	20
Kempston	5
Kempten	20
Kena	840
Kendall, Ill (co)	10
" Tex (co)	5
" Eng (b)	14
Kendallville	5
Kendrapara	18
Kenedy	2
Kenilworth	3
Kenmore, N Y (v)	3
" O (v)	13
Kennebec	64
Kennebunk	3
Kennebunkport	2
Kenner	2
Kennett	4
Kennett Square	2
Kennewick	2
Kensington	49
Kenogami	3
Kenora	5
Kenosha, Wis (co)	51
" " (c)	40
Kenova	2
Kensington	176
Kent Del (co)	31
" Md (co)	15
" Mich (co)	183
" O (v)	7
" R I (co)	38
" Tex (co)	3
" Wash (t)	2
" Can (N B) (co)	24
" " " (t)	3
" " (Ont) (d)	52
" Eng (co)	1,118
Kenton, Ky (co)	73
" O (c)	8
Kentucky	2,417
Kentville	3
Kentwood	3
Kenwyn	8
Kenya Protectorate	2,376
Keokuk Ia (co)	21
" " (c)	14
Kerbela	65
Kerkrade	25
Kerkuk	92
Kerman, Per (p) (est)	600
" (t)	70
Kermanshah	50
Kern, Cal (co)	55
" " (c)	2
Kerr	6
Kerrville	2
Kerry	159
Kershaw	29
Kertch	30
Kesteven	108
Keswick	6
Ketchikan	3
Kettering	30
Keunjhar	379
Kew	9
Kewanee	16
Kewaunee Wis (co)	16
" " (c)	2
Keweenaw	6
Key	22
Keyapaha	4
Keyport	4
Keyser	6
Keystone	2
Key West	19
Khaibar	227
Khairabad	14
Khairagarh	124
Khairpur	193
Khamgaon	16
Khandesh, E, I (d)	1,076
" W " (d)	642
Khandpara	64
Khania, Gr (d)	97
" " (t)	24
Kharkor, Uk (gvt)	(?)3,181
" " (c)	206
Kharsawan	37
Khartum	31
Khasi & Jaintia Hills	243
Khatmandu	50
Khelat, I (s)	328
" " (t)	12
Kheri	913
Kherson Uk (gvt)	(?)3,397
" " (t)	65
Khilchipur	40
Khiva	519
Khoi	30
Khojent	32
Khokand	112
Khonsar	12
Khotan	40
Khotin	30
Khulm	10
Khurja	26
Khvalynsk	19
Kiangsi	24,467
Kiangsu	28,236
Kiaochow	35
Kidder	8
Kidderminster	27
Kidsgrove	9
Kidwelly	3
Kiel, Uk (gvt)	(?)4,988
" " (c)	404
Kiefer	2
Kiel, Wis (v)	2
" Prus (t)	214
Kielce Pol (p)	2,534
" " (t)	41
Kilbirnie	5
Kildare Ir (co)	67
" " (t)	2
Kilkenny, Ir (co)	75
" " (b)	13
Killarney	6
Killis	20
Kilmarnock	35
Kilrenny	2
Kilrush	4
Kilsyth	8
Kilwinning	5
Kimball, Neb (co)	4
" " (v)	2
Kimberley	40
Kimble	4
Kincardine	2
Kincardineshire	42
Kindersley	45
King, Tex (co)	1
" Wash (co)	389
" Aus (co)	9
King and Queen	9
Kingchau	600
Kingfisher, Okla (co)	16
" " (c)	2
King George	6
Kinghorn	2
Kingman Kan (co)	12
" " (c)	2
Kings, Cal (co)	22
" N Y (co)	2,018
Kings, Can (N B) (co)	20
Kings Can (N S) (co)	24
Kings Can (P E I) (d)	23
Kings and Albert	30
Kingsbridge	3
Kingsbury S D (co)	13
" Eng (v)	2
Kings county	57
Kings Lynn	20
Kings Mountain	3
Kings Norton	20
Kingsport	6
Kingston, Mass (t)	3
" N Y (c)	27
" Pa (b)	9
" Can (d)	24
" " (c)	22
" B W I (c)	63
" " (t)	4
Kingston-on-Thames	39
Kingston-upon-Hull	287
Kingstown	17
Kingstree	2
Kingsville	2
Kingswood	13
Kingtechin	500
Kingville	5
King William	6
King Williams Town	10
Kinki	7,492
Kinney	4
Kinning Park	14
Kinross	2
Kinross-shire	8
Kinsale	5
Kinsley	2
Kinston	10
Kiowa Colo (co)	4
" Kan (co)	6

PLACE	POP
Kiowa, Kan (c)	2
" Okla (co)	23
Kiratpur	13
Kirin, Chin, (p)	5,350
" " (c)	120
Kirkburton	3
Kirkby in Ashfield	17
Kirkby-Moorside	5
Kirkby-Stephen	5
Kirkcaldy	36
Kirkcudbright	2
Kirkcudbrightshire	37
Kirkdale	67
Kirkham	4
Kirkheaton	3
Kirkintilloch	12
Kirk-Killisch, Gr. (dept)	134
Kirk-Killisch, Gr (t)	10
Kirksville	7
Kirkwall	4
Kirkwood, Ga (t)	3
" Mo (t).	4
Kirriemuir	3
Kishengarh, I (s)	78
" " (t).	15
Kishinef	114
Kishm	12
Kisoriganj	14
Kispest	50
Kissimmee	3
Kistna	2,133
Kis Ujszallas	13
Kit Carson	9
Kitchener	22
Kitsap	33
Kittanning	7
Kittery	5
Kittitas	15
Kittson	11
Kiuviang	36
Kiungchow	587
Kladno	19
Klagenfurt	26
Klamath	11
Klamath Falls	5
Klattau	13
Klausenburg	40
Kleberg	8
Klickitat	9
Knaresborough	6
Knightstown	2
Knott	12
Knottingley	7
Knox, Ill (co)	47
" Ind (co)	46
" " (t)	2
" Ky. (co)	24
" Me (co)	26
" Mo (co)	11
" Neb (co)	10
" O (co)	30
" Tenn (co)	113
" Tex (co)	9
Knoxville, Ill (c)	2
" Ia (c)	4
" Pa (b)	7
" Tenn (c)	78
Knutsford	5
Kobe	609
Kobyllakl	16
Kochi, Jap (ken)	671
" " (t)	49
Kofu	56
Kohat, I (d)	214
" " (t)	27
Kokomo	30
Kokura	34
Kolaba	563
Kolding	17
Kolhapur, I (s)	834
" (t)	48
Kolin	15
Kolo	11
Koloa	6
Kolomea	41
Kolomna	28
Kom	40
Komorn	24
Komotan	16
Kongmoon	62
Konia, Turk (vyt)	780
" " (t)	45
Königsberg, Pr (pvt)	1,203
Königsberg, Pr (c)	261
Königshütte	75
Königsteele	17
Konin	10
Konkan	3,036
Konstanz, G (d)	338
" " (c)	30
Koochiching	14
Koolauloa	3
Koolaupoko	3
Kootenai	18
Kootenay East, Can (d)	19
Kootenay West, Can (d)	31
Kopparberg	256
Kordofan (est)	300
Korea	79
Kosciusko, Ind (co)	27
" Miss (t)	2
Kosice	53
Köslin	27
Kosiof	45
Kossovo	1,038
Kossuth	25
Kostroma, Rus (gvt)	1,675
" " (t)	45
Kotah, I (s)	630
" " (t)	40
Kotka	10
Kottbus	39
Kovno, Lith (gvt)	1,857
" " (t)	90
Kowel	21
Kozani, Gr (dpt)	176
" " (t)	10
Kragujevatz	16
Krakow, Pol (co)	1,986
" " (t)	182
Krasnoyarsk	47
Krassó-Szoreny	408
Krawang	271
Krebs	2
Krefeld	124
Krementchug	63
Kremlin-Bicêtre, Le	12
Kremnitz	10
Krems	13
Kremsir	14
Kronzburg	11
Kreuznach	25
Krimmitschau	25
Krishnagar	25
Kronoberg	159
Kronstadt, Hun (co)	87
" " (t)	37
Krotoszyn	11
Krugersdorp	13
Krung Deb	931
Krung Kao	548
Krzemieniec	16
Kuba	15
Kuban	1,923
Kuch Behar, I (s)	592
" " (t)	12
Kuka	55
Kulja, Chin (d)	70
" " (c)	10
Kulm	10
Kulmbach	10
Kulpmont	5
Kumamoto, Jap (ken)	1,234
Kumamoto, Jap (t)	70
Kumanova	14
Kumaun, I (div)	1,292
" " (d)	563
Kunduz	400
Kungur	14
Kun-Szent-Marton	11
Kuopio, Fin (pro)	353
" " (c)	16
Kurdistan	2,470
Kure	130
Kurg	164
Kuria Muria	41
Kurram	103
Kurrea	15
Kursk, Rus (gvt)	2,959
" " (t)	57
Kushalgarh	29
Kushiro	39
Kustendil	230
Kustrin	19
Kutais, Georgia Rep (p)	1,034
Kutais, Georgia Rep (t)	85
Kutno	16
Kuttenberg	15
Kutume	44
Kutztown	3
Kuznetz	21
Kwangsi	12,258
Kwangtung	37,168
Kwanto	11,127
Kweichow	11,216
Kyaukpyu	200
Kyaukse	144
Kyneton	3
Kyon-gui	1,115
Kyoto, Jap, (ken)	1,287
" " (c)	591
Kyushu	8,000
L	
Laaland	66
Labelle	36
Labette	34
Labrador	4
Labrea	17
Lachine	15
Lachute	3
La Clotat	10
Lackawanna, N Y (c)	18
" Pa (co)	286
Laclede	17
Laconia, N H (c)	11
" Gr (nome)	137
Lac qui Parle	16
La Crosse, Wis (co)	44
" " (c)	30
Ladakh	(?)91
Ladd	2
Ladonia	2
Ladrones Islands	14
Ladysmith, Wis (v)	4
" Can (c)	2
" S Afr (t)	6
Laeken	35
Lafayette, Ala (t)	2
" Ark (co)	16
" Colo (t)	2
" Fla (co)	6
" Ga (t)	2
" Ind (c)	22
" La (par)	31
" " (t)	8
" Miss (co)	19
" Mo (co)	30
" Wis (co)	20
La Follette	3
Lafourche	30
Lagarto	26
Lage	15
Lageado	40
Lages, Braz (Rio Grande do Norte) (t)	11
Lages, Braz (Santa Catharina) (t)	37
Lagoa Vermelha	36
Lagos, Mex (t)	15
" Nig (prov)	(?)2,500
" " (spt)	42
La Grande	7
La Grande Combe	11
La Grange, Ga (c)	17
" Tex (c)	2
Lagrange Ill (v)	7
" Ind (co)	14
" " (t)	2
Lagrange Park	2
La Guaira	12
Laguna, Braz (t)	28
" P I (p)	197
Laharpur	12
Lahore, I (div)	4,580
" " (d)	1,131
" " (c)	282
Lahr	14
Laibach	58
Lai-Yang	50
Lajas	12
La Junta	5
Lake, Cal (co)	5
" Colo (co)	7
" Fla (co)	13
" Ill (co)	74
" Ind (co)	160
" Ia (c)	2
" Mich (co)	4
" Minn (co)	8
" O (co)	29
" Ore (co)	4
" S Dak (co)	12
" Tenn (co)	9
Lake Arthur	2
Lake Charles	13
Lake City, Fla (t)	3
" Ia (c)	2
" Minn (c)	3
" S. C (t)	2
Lake Forest	4
Lake Geneva	3
Lakeland	7
Lake Linden	2
Lake Mills, Ia (t)	2
" Wis (v)	2
Lake Placid	2
Lake Providence	2
Lakewood, N J (v)	5
" O (c)	42
Lakhimpur	588
Lakonj	13
La Libertad	113
La-Lin	20
Lalitpur	(?)271
Lamar, Ala (co)	18
" Colo (t)	3
" Miss (co)	13
" Mo (c)	2
" Tex (co)	56
Lamb	1
Lambayeque	124
Lambertville	5
Lambeth	303
Lambton E, Can (d)	26
" W, " (d)	33
Lameslev	5
Lamolile	12
Lamoni	2
La Moure	12
Lampasas, Tex (co)	9
" " (t)	2
Lampertheim	11
Lampeter	2
Lampong	234
Lanao	92
Lanark, Can (d)	33
" Scot (t)	6
Lanarkshire	1,539
Lancashire	1,746
Lancaster, Ky (c)	2
" Mass (t)	2
" Neb (co)	86
" N H (t)	3
" N Y (v)	6
" O (c)	15
" Pa (co)	174
" " (c)	53
" S C (co)	29
" " (t)	3
" Va (co)	10
" Wis (c)	2
" Can (t)	7
" Eng (b)	40
Lanciano	18
Landau	14
Lander, Nev (co)	1
" Wyo (t)	2
Landes	264
Landsberg	40
Landeshut	12
Landshut	25
Landskrona	20
Lane, Kan (co)	3
" Ore (co)	36
Lanett	5
Langeland	20
Langenbielau	16
Langendreer	27
Langensalza	12
Langerfeld	15
Langholm	3
Langlade	21
Langres	10
Lansdale	5
Lansdowne	5
Lansford	10
Lansing	57
Laoag	46
Laon	15
Laos	800
Lapa	26
La Paz, Bol (dpt)	726
" " (c)	115
" Sal (dpt)	103
Lapeer, Mich (co)	26
" " (c)	5
La Plata Colo (co)	11
" Arg Rep (c)	90
Laporte, Ind (co)	50
" " (c)	15
Laprairie	2
Laprairie & Napierville	20
Lar	12
Lara	220
Laramie, Wyo (co)	21
" " (c)	6
Laranjeiras	13
Larchmont	2
Laredo	23
Lares, P R (mun)	3
" " (t)	9
Largs	12
Larl	28
Larimer	240
Larissa, Gr (nome)	21
" " (t)	90
Laristan	598
Larkhana, I (d)	12
" " (t)	
Larksville	9
Larne	4
Larned	3
La Rochelle	40
La Roche-sur-Yonne	11
Larue	10
Larvik	11
Lasalle, Tex (co)	5
La Salle, Ill (co)	93
" " (c)	13
" La (par)	10
" N Y (v)	4
Las Animas, Colo. (co)	30
" " (t)	2
Las Bela	51
Las Cruces	4
Lashkar, I (c)	77
" " (t)	47
Lasithion	61
Las Marias	11
Las Palmas	70
Las Piedras	11
Lassa	25
Lassen	9
L'Assomption	14
L'Assomption-Montcalm	28
Last Mountain	50
Lastra	12
Las Vegas, Nev (c)	2
" N Mex (c)	4
" " (t)	4
Latacunga	10
Latah	18
Latakia	22
Lathon&Burrcough	8
Latimer	14
Latium, It (dept)	1,520
" " (p)	689
Latrobe	9
La Tuque	6
Latvia	1,886
Lauban	14
Lauderdale, Ala (co)	40
" Miss (co)	46
" Tenn (co)	21
Lauenburg	15
Launceston Aus (t)	22
" Eng (b)	4
La Union, P I (p)	163
" Sal (dpt)	75
" Sp (t)	21
Laurel, Del (t)	2
" Ky (co)	20
" Md (t)	2
" Miss (t)	13
" Mont (c)	2
Laurens, Ga (co)	40
" S C (co)	43
" " (t)	5
Lauria	10
Laurier-Outremont	72
Laurinburg	3
Laurium	7
Lausanne	68
Lauzon	5
Lavaca	29
Laval, Can (d)	30
" Fr (t)	27
Laval des Rapides	2
Laval-Two Mountains	28
La Vega, Dom Rep (p)	106
La Vega, Dom Rep (com)	58
La Verne	2
Lavonia	2
Lavras	17
Lawrence, Ala (co)	24
" Ark (co)	22
" Ill (co)	21
" Ind (co)	28
" Kan (c)	12
" Ky (co)	18
" Mass (c)	94
" Miss (co)	13
" Mo (co)	24
" N Y (v)	3
" O (co)	40
" Pa (co)	86
" S D (co)	13
" Tenn (co)	24
Lawrenceburg, Ind (c)	3
" Ky (c)	2
" Tenn (t)	2
Lawrenceville, Ga (t)	2
" Ill (c)	5
Lawton	9
Lea	4
Lead City	5
Leadgate	5
Leadville	10
Leake	17
Leaksville	2
Leamington, Can (v)	4
Eng (b)	29
Leatherhead	6
Leavenworth, Kan (co)	38
" Ky (c)	17
" Wash (t)	2
Lebanon, Ill (c)	2
" Ind (c)	6
" Ky (c)	3
" Mo (c)	3
" N H (t)	6
" O (v)	3
" Ore (c)	2
" Pa (co)	63
" " (c)	25
" Tenn (t)	4
" A Tur (vyt)	(?)200
Lebanon Independent	2
Lebedin	(?)17
Lebrija	12
Le Cateau	10
Lecce, It (p)	(?)706
" " (c)	44
Le Châtelard	11
Le Creusot	38
Leczyca	10
Ledbury	3
Lee, Ala (co)	33
" Ark (co)	29
" Fla (co)	10
" Ill (co)	28
" Ia (co)	40
" Ky (co)	12
" Mass (t)	4
" Miss (co)	30
" N C (co)	13
" S C (co)	27
" Tex (co)	14
" Va (co)	25
Leechburg	4
Leeds, Ala (t)	2
" Can (d)	35
" Eng (b)	458
Leek	17
Leelanau	9
Leer	12
Lees	5
Leesburg	2
Leesville	3
Leetonia	3
Leetsdale	2
Leeuwarden	43
Leeuwarderadeel	12
Leeward Islands	128
Lefiore	37
Le Flore	28
Leghorn, It (p)	144
" " (c)	115
Legnago	14
Legnano	17
Lehe	38
Lehi	2
Lehigh, Okla (t)	2
" Pa (co)	148
Leighton	6
Lehrte	10
Leicester, Mass (t)	4
" Eng (b)	234
Leicestershire	260
Leigh, Eng (b)	46
" " (t)	6
Leighton-Buzzard	7
Leinster	1,162
Leipa	11
Leipsic	2
Leipzig, G (div)	1,222
" " (c)	601
Leiria	263
Leiston cum Sizewell	5
Leith	86
Leitmeritz	13
Leitrim	63
Leland	2
Le Mans	72
Le Mars	5
Lemberg	219
Lemhi	6
Lemont	2
Lemoyne	2
Lenawee	48
Lencoes	20
Lencoran	(?)12
Lenciza	15
Lennep	13
Lennox & Addington	19
Lennoxville	2
Lenoir, N C (co)	30
" " (t)	4
Lenoir City	4
Lenox	3
Lens	14
Lentini	17
Leobschütz	12
Leominster, Mass (t)	20
" Eng (b)	6
Leon, Fla (co)	18
" Ia (t)	2
" Tex (co)	18
" Leua (p)	(?)110
" Mex (t)	63
" Nic (dpt)	74
" " (c)	38
" Sp (p)	417
" " (t)	17
Leonforte	20
Leonia	3
Leopoldina, Braz (Alagoas) (t)	25
Leopoldina, Braz (Minas-Geraes) (t)	53
Leopoldina Braz (Pernambuco) (t)	10
Lepanto-Amburayan	68
Lepton	3
Le Puy	21
Lerida	319
Lerma	10
Leroy, Ill (c)	2
" N Y (v)	4
Lerwick	5
Les Cayes	12
Leskovatz	14
Leslie, Ky (co)	10
" Scot (b)	2
Le Sueur, Minn (co)	18
" " (c)	2
Letcher	24
Letchworth	10
Lethbridge, Can (d)	38
" " (c)	11
Letterkenny	2
Levallois-Perret	74
Leven	7
Levenshulme	11
Levis, Can (d)	33
" " (c)	10
Levy	10
Lewes Del (t)	63
" Eng (b)	25
Lewis, Ky (co)	4
" Mo (co)	13
" N Y (co)	24
" Tenn (co)	6
" Wash (co)	37
" W Va (co)	20
Lewis & Clark	19
Lewisburg, Pa (p)	3
" Tenn (t)	3
Lewisham	174
Lewiston, Ida (c)	7
" Me (c)	32
" Utah (t)	2
Lewistown, Ill (c)	2
" Mont (c)	6
" Pa (b)	10
Lewis-with-Harris	34
Lexington, Ky (c)	42
" Mass (t)	6
" Miss (t)	2
" Mo (c)	5
" Neb (c)	2
" N C (t)	5
" S C (co)	36
" Tenn (t)	2
" Va (t)	3
Leyden	66
Leyland	9
Leyte	616
Leyton	128
Liaoyang	80
Libby	2
Liberal	4
Liberec	35
Liberia	2,100
Libertad	251
Liberty, Fla (co)	5
" Ga (co)	13
" Mo (c)	3
" Mont (co)	2
" N Y (v)	2
" S C (t)	2
" Tex (co)	15
Libertyville	2
Libourne	19
Lichfield	8
Licking	56
Lida	13
Lidcombe	9
Lieben	21
Liége, Bel (p)	873
" " (c)	170
Liegnitz	70
Lierre	26
Lievin	18
Ligonier, Ind (c)	2
" Pa (b)	2
Liguria	1,310
Lihue	5
Lille	201
Lilly	2
Lima, O (c)	41
" Peru (dpt)	229
" " (c)	176
Lima Duarte	17
Limbach	15
Limbourg	303
Limburg	441
Limehouse	31
Limeira	33
Limerick, Ir (co)	143
" " (b)	47
Limestone, Ala (co)	31
" Tex (co)	33
Limoeiro, Braz (Alagoas) (t)	29
Limoeiro, Braz (Ceara) (t)	19
Limoeiro, Braz (Pernambuco) (t)	53
Limoges	90
Limon	24
Linares, Chi (p)	119
" " (c)	34
" Sp (t)	37
Lincoln, Ark (co)	19
" Colo (co)	8
" Ga (co)	10
" Ida (co)	4
" Ill (c)	12
" Kan (co)	10
" " (c)	2
" Ky (co)	16
" La (par)	17
" Me (co)	16
" " (v)	2
" Minn (co)	11
" Miss (co)	25
" Mo (co)	10
" Mont (co)	8
" Neb (co)	23
" " (c)	55
" Nev (co)	2
" N M (co)	8
" N C (co)	18
" Okla (co)	33
" Ore (co)	6
" R I (t)	10
" S D (co)	14
" Tenn (co)	26
" Wash (co)	15
" W Va (co)	19
" Wis (co)	21
" Wyo (co)	12
" Can (d)	49
" Aus (co)	9
" Eng (b)	66
Lincolnshire	454
Lincolnton	3
Linden, N J (b)	2
" G (Han) (t)	82
" G (Prus) (v)	11
Linden Heights	2
Lindsay, Cal (c)	3
" Okla (c)	2
" Can (t)	8
Lindsborg	2
Lindsey	260
Lineville	2
Lingan	2
Lingayen	19
Linhares	22
Linköping	27
Linlithgow	4
Linlithgowshire	79
Linn, Ia (co)	74
" Kan (co)	14
" Mo (co)	25
" Ore (co)	25
Linslade	2
Linsugur	(?)620
Lintfort	10
Linthwaite	10
Linton	6
Linwood	7
Linz	(?)68
Lipa	41
Lipetzk	20
Lipine	17
Lippe	154
Lippstadt	18
Lipscomb, Ala (t)	2
" Tex (co)	4
Liptau	77
Lisbon, Me (t)	4
" N H (t)	2
" N D (c)	2
" O (v)	3
" Pg (d)	853
" " (spt)	400
Lisburn	12
Lisgar	30
Lisieux	16
Liskeard	4
L'Islet	18
Lismore	9
Lissa	17
Lister og Mandal	81
Listowell	2
Litchfield, Conn (co)	76
" Ill (c)	6
" Minn (v)	3
Litherland	16
Lithgow	11
Lithuania	2,293
Lititz	4
Littleborough	11
Little Bras d'Or	3
Little Chute	2
Little Falls, Minn (c)	6
" N Y (c)	13
Little Ferry	3
Littlehampton	11
Little Hulton	8
Little Lever	5
Little River	16
Little Rock	65
Littlestown	2
Littleton, Colo (t)	2
" N H (v)	4
Liuchowfu	35
Live Oak, Fla (t)	3
" Tex (co)	4
Livermore	2
Liverpool, N Y (v)	2
" Can (t)	2
" Aus (t)	4
" Eng (t)	803
Liversedge	15
Livingston, Ill (co)	39
" Ky (co)	10
" La (par)	12
" Mich (co)	18
" Mo (co)	19
" Mont (c)	6
" N Y (co)	37
Livni	(?)20
Livonia	1,301
Ljubliana	60
Llandaff	27
Llandilo	2
Llandovery	2
Llandrindod Wells	5
Llandudno	19
Llanelly	37
Llanfairfechan	4
Llanfrechfa Upper	5
Llangefni	2
Llangollen	4
Llanidloes	3
Llano, Tex (co)	5
" " (t)	2
Llanquihue	137
Llanrwst	3
Llantarnam	7
Loango	15
Lobau	12
Lobtau	34
Lochgelly	11
Lochgilphead	2
Lochinvar	4
Lock Haven	9
Lockland	4
Lockport, Ill (v)	3
" N Y (c)	21
Lockwood	32
Locle	12
Lodi, Cal (c)	5
" N J (b)	8
" It (c)	28
Lodz, Pol (co)	2,251
" " (t)	452
Loftus	9
Logan, Ark (co)	26
" Colo (co)	18
" Ill (co)	30
" Ia (t)	2
" Kan (co)	3
" Ky (co)	24
" Neb (co)	1
" N Dak (co)	8
" O (co).	30
" " (v)	5
" Okla (co).	28
" Utah (c)	9
" W Va (co)	41
" " (c).	3
Logansport	22
Logone	15
Logrofio	182
Lohardaga	(?)1,129
Loharn	21
Lohui	80
Loire	637
Loire-et-Cher	252
Loire-Haute	269
Loire-Inférieure	50
Loiret	37
Loiza	16
Loja, Ecua (p)	66
" Sp (t)	10
Lokeren	23
Lomas de Zamora	22
Lombardy	5,110
Lompoc	2
Lomza, Pol (p)	586
" " (t)	22
Lonaconing	2
London, Ky (t)	2
" O (v)	4
" Can (d)	54
" " (c)	61
" Eng (c)	7,253
Londonderry, Ir (co)	141
" " (c)	41
Long Beach	56
Longbenton	14
Long Branch	14
Long Eaton	20
Longford	44
Longmeadow	3

PLACE	POP
Longmont	6
Longridge	4
Long Sutton	3
Longton	37
Longueuil	5
Longview	6
Lonneker	21
Lonoke, Ark (co)	33
" " (t)	2
Lonsdale	2
Lons-le-Saunier	10
Looe	3
Loogootee	2
Loos	10
Lorain, O (co)	91
" " (c)	37
Loraine	82
Lorca	71
Lorena	16
Loreto, Braz (t)	11
" Peru (dpt)	100
Lorettesville	2
Lorient	46
Lorrach	14
Los Angeles Cal (co)	936
" " (c)	577
Los Gatos	2
Los Llanos	18
Los Santos	35
Losser	13
Lossiemouth	4
Lot	177
Lotbinière	22
Lot-et-Garonne	240
Lott	1
Loudon	16
Loudonville	2
Loudoun	21
Loughborough	26
Loughrea	2
Loughton	6
Louisa, Ia (co)	12
" Ky (t)	2
" Va (co)	17
Louisburg	2
Louiseville	2
Louisiana, U S A (s)	1,799
" Mo (c)	4
Louisville, Colo (t)	2
" Ky (c)	234
" Miss (t)	2
" O (v)	2
Loule	22
Loup	2
Lourenço Marques	13
Louth, Eng (b)	10
" Ir (co)	63
Louvain	39
Louviers	10
Love	12
Loveland, Colo (v)	5
" O (v)	2
Lovell	2
Loving	1
Lowell Mass (c)	113
" Mich (v)	2
Lowellville	2
Lower Austria (°)	1,457
Lower Bebington	15
Lower Chindwin	343
Lowestoft	44
Lowicz	16
Lowndes Ala (co)	25
" Ga (co)	27
" Miss (co)	28
Lowville	3
Lozere	109
Luang Prabang	15
Lubbock, Tex (co)	11
" " (c)	4
Lubec	3
Lubeck, G (s)	120
" " (c)	99
Lublin, Pol (co)	1,159
" " (t)	94
Lucas Ia (co)	16
" O (co)	276
Lucca, It (p)	347
" " (c)	78
Luce	6
Lucena P I (p)	7
" Sp (c)	21
Lucera	17
Lucerne, Swit (can)	167
" " (t)	44
Luck	21
Luckenwalde	23
Lucknow, I (div)	5,857
" " (d)	724
" " (c)	241
Luddenden Foot	3
Lüdenscheid	31
Ludgvan	2
Ludhiana	568
Ludington	9
Ludlow, Ky (t)	5
" Mass (t)	7
" Vt (v)	2
" Eng (b)	6
Ludwigsburg	23
Ludwigshafen	91
Lufkin	5
Lugano	13
Lugansk	(?)20
Lugo, Sp (p)	474
" " (c)	28
Lugos	(?)16
Lukow	13
Lulea	11
Luling	2
Lumberton, Miss (t)	2
" N C (t)	3
Lumpkin	5
Luna	12
Lunawara	(°)75
Lund	23
Luneburg	28
Lünen	17
Lunenburg, Mass (t)	2
" Va (co)	15
" Can (d)	31
" " (t)	3
Lunéville	23
Lungchow	12
Luquillo	6
Lurgan	12
Luristan	(?)300
Lushai Hills	98
Lusk	2
Lutcher	2
Lutgendortmund	16
Luton	57
Lutsk	(°)18
Lutterworth	10
Luttringhausen	12
Luverne	3
Luxembourg	229
Luxemburg, Lux (gr duchy)	264
Luxemburg, Lux (c)	46
Luzerne, Pa (co)	391
" " (b)	6
Luzon	3,727
Lwow	219
Lyallpur	979
Lyck	14
Lycoming	83
Lydd	2
Lye and Wollescote	12
Lykens	3
Lyman	7
Lyme Regis	3
Lymington	5
Lymm	5
Lynbrook	4
Lynchburg	30
Lyndonville	2
Lynn, Mass (c)	99
" Tex (co)	5
" Eng (b)	20
Lynton	3
Lyon, Ia (co)	15
" Kan (co)	26
" Ky (co)	9
" Minn (co)	19
" Nev (co)	4
Lyons, Ill (v)	3
" Kan (c)	3
" N Y (v)	4
" Fr (c)	562
Lytham	11

M

PLACE	POP
Maassluis	10
Mablethorpe	3
McAdam	2
McAdoo	5
Macahe	60
Macahubas	38
Macahiba	18
Macaio	10
McAlester	12
McAllen	5
Macao	64
Macapa	18
Macau	15
McCaysville	2
Maceio	74
McClain	19
Macclesfield	34
McColl	2
McComb	8
McCone	5
McConnellsville	2
McCook Neb (c)	4
" S D (co)	10
McCormick	16
McCracken	37
McCreary	12
McCulloch	11
McCurtain	38
McDonald, Mo (co)	15
" Pa (bor)	3
Macdonald	24
McDonough	27
McDowell N C (co)	17
" W Va (co)	69
Macduff	3
McDuffie	12
Macedonia	1,144
Macelo	68
Macerata, It (p)	267
" " (com)	24
McGehee	2
McGregor	2
McHenry, Ill (co)	33
" N D (co)	16
Machias	2
Machynlleth	2
McIntosh, Ga (co)	5
" N D (co)	9
" Okla (co)	26
MacKay	14
McKean	49
McKeesport	48
McKees Rocks	17
Mackenzie	56
McKenzie, N D (co)	10
" Tenn (t)	2
Mackinac	8
McKinley	14
McKinney	7
McLean, Ill (co)	70
" Ky (co)	13
" N D (co)	17
McLeansboro	2
McLennan	83
Macleod, Can (d)	34
" " (t)	2
McLeod	20
McMechen	3
McMinn	25
McMinnville Ore (c)	3
" Tenn (t)	3
McMullen	1
McNairy	2
Macomb Ill (c)	7
" Mich (co)	38
Macon Ala (co)	23
" Ga (co)	18
" " (c)	53
" Ill (co)	65
" Miss (t)	2
" Mo (co)	28
" " (c)	4
" N C (co)	13
" Tenn (co)	15
" Fr (co)	16
Macoupin	57
McPherson, Kan (co)	22
" " (c)	5
" Neb (co)	2
McPherson, S D (co)	8
McRoberts	2
McSherrystown	2
Madagascar	3,613
Madawaska	20
Maddaloni	21
Madeira	170
Madeleine	12
Madeley	9
Madera, Cal (co)	12
" " (c)	3
Madill	3
Madison, Ala (co)	51
" Ark (co)	15
" Fla (co)	17
" " (t)	2
" Ga (co)	18
" " (c)	2
" Ida (co)	9
" Ill (co)	107
" " (v)	5
" Ind (co)	69
" " (c)	7
" Ia (co)	15
" Ky (co)	26
" La (par)	11
" Me (v)	3
" Minn (v)	2
" Miss (co)	29
" Mo (co)	11
" Mont (co)	7
" Neb (co)	23
" " (c)	2
" N J (b)	6
" N Y (co)	40
" N C (co)	20
" O (co)	20
" S D (c)	4
" Tenn (co)	44
" Tex (co)	12
" Va (co)	10
" Wis (c)	38
Madisonville Ky (c)	5
" O (v)	5
Madras I (pr)	42,319
" " (c)	527
Madras States	5,460
Madre-de-Dios	19
Madrid, Ia (t)	2
" Sp (p)	964
" " (c)	609
Madron	3
Madura Du E I (isl)	1,466
" I (d)	2 007
" " (t)	139
Maebashi	62
Maesteg	29
Maestricht	54
Mafeking	3
Mafra	11
Magallanes	29
Magdala	4
Magdalen	5
Magdalena, Col (dpt)	211
" N Mex (t)	2
Magdeburg	286
Mage	19
Magelang	19
Magnolia Ark (t)	2
" Miss (t)	2
Magnolia Park	4
Magoffin	14
Magog	5
Magwe, Ind (div)	1,419
" " (d)	423
Mahanoy City	16
Mahaska	26
Mahe	11
Mahi	11
Mahi-kanto	450
Mahnomen	6
Mahoning	186
Maidenhead	17
Maidstone	37
Maihar	67
Maikop	34
Maimensingh	4,838
Maine	768
Maine-et-Loire	475
Mainpuri	748
Mainz	108
Maisonneuve	65
Maisons-Alfort	10
Maitland	12
Major	12
Majorca	252
Makassar	20
Mako	34
Makrai	13
Makung	12
Malabar	3,099
Malad	3
Malaga, Sp (p)	562
" " (c)	153
Malakand	866
Malakka, Str Set (ter)	157
Malakka, Str Set (t)	20
Malakoff	14
Malbaie	2
Malda	986
Malden, Mass (c)	49
" Mo (v)	2
Maldon, Aus (shire)	7
" " (t)	4
" Eng (b)	7
Maldonado	43
Male Kotla	80
Malheur	11
Malleco	121
Mallow	5
Malmesbury	2
Malmö	114
Malmöhus	490
Malone	8
Malta	229
Malton	4
Malvern, Ark (t)	4
" Aus (t)	11
" Eng (t)	18
Mamanguape	40
Mamaroneck	7
Mamouret-ul-Aziz	538
Manabi	64
Manacapuru	15
Manacor	13
Managua Nic (dpt)	75
" " (c)	60
Manaos	76
Manasquan	2
Manatee	19
Manati, P R (mun)	20
" " (t)	6
Manbhum	1,549
Manche	426
Manchester Conn (t)	18
" Ia (c)	3
" Ga (t)	3
" Mass (t)	2
" N H (c)	78
" O (v)	2
" Eng (c)	731
Manchuria	20,000
Mandalay, I (div)	849
" " (d)	357
" " (c)	149
Mandan	4
Mandi	185
Mandla	386
Manfredonia	12
Mangalore	44
Mangum	3
Manhattan, Kan (c)	8
" N Y (b)	2,284
Manheim	3
Manhuassu	86
Manicore	16
Manila	295
Manipur, I (s)	384
" " (t)	67
Manissa	36
Manistee, Mich (co)	21
" " (c)	10
Manistique	6
Manitoba	610
Manitowoc, Wis (co)	52
" " (c)	18
Manizales	43
Mankato	12
Mannheim, G (d)	681
" " (t)	230
Manning, Ia (t)	2
" S C (t)	2
Manningham	61
Mannington	4
Manresa	23
Mansfield, La (v)	3
" Mass (t)	6
" O (c)	28
" Pa (b)	2
" Eng (b)	44
Mansfield Woodhouse	13
Mansurah	40
Mantí	2
Mantua, It (p)	360
" (c)	37
Manzanillo, Cuba (mun)	57
Manzanillo, Cuba (c)	15
" Mex (t)	4
Maple Creek	56
Maple Heights	2
Maplewood	7
Maquoketa	4
Maracaibo	47
Maracaná	18
Maracas	34
Maracay	6
Maragha	15
Maragogipe	29
Maragogy	17
Marahu	19
Maranguape	25
Maranhão, Braz (s)	874
" " (c)	40
Marapanim	16
Marathon	65
Marblehead	7
Marburg, Ju-Sl (t)	31
" Prus (t)	23
Marcelline	4
March	9
Marchena	12
Marches	1,520
Marcq-en-Barœul	11
Marcus Hook	5
Mar del Plata	28
Mar d'Hespanha	37
Marcwar	1 842
Maryborough Aus (Queensland) (t)	12
Maryborough Aus (Victoria) (t)	2
Maryborough Ir (t)	4
Maryland	1,450
Marylebone	104
Maryport	11
Marysville, Cal (c)	5
" Kan (c)	5
" O (v)	4
" Pa (b)	2
Maryville, Mo (c)	5
" Tenn (v)	4
" N B (t)	2
Masaya	40
Masbate	68
Mascara	29
Mascoutah	2
Masham	2
Mashena	(?)10
Mashonaland	(°)470
Maskat	(?)25
Maskinonge	17
Mason, Ill (co)	17
" Ky (co)	18
" Mich (co)	20
" " (c)	2
" Tex (co)	5
" Wash (co)	5
" W Va (co)	21
Mason City Ia (c)	20
" Ill (co)	2
Masontown	2
Massac	14
Massachusetts	3 852
Massa e Carara	227
Massa Maritima	34
Massena	6
Massepe	11
Massillon	17
Marion, Ill (co)	37
" (c)	10
" Ind (co)	348
" " (c)	21
" Ia (co)	25
" " (c)	4
" Kan (co)	23
" " (c)	2
" Ky (co)	16
" " (c)	2
" Miss (co)	17
" Mo (co)	30
" N C (t)	2
" O (co)	42
" " (c)	28
" Ore (co)	47
" S C (co)	24
" " (t)	4
" Tenn (co)	17
" Tex (co)	11
Mathews	8
Matlock	3
Matlock Bath and Scarthin Nick	7
Matsumoto	55
Matsuyama	2
Matsuye	50
Matta de São João	51
Mattão	38
Matteawan	22
Matto-Grosso	7
Mattoon	247
Maubeuge	14
Maubin	(?)13
Mauch Chunk	330
Mauchline	4
Maues	2
Maule	12
Maulmain	113
Maumee	(?)58
Maunabo	3
Mauritania	8
Mauritius	240
Maury	377
Mauston	35
Maverick	2
Maxwelltown	7
Mayaguez, P R (mun)	6
Mayaguez, P R (t)	42
Maybole	17
Mayebashi	4
Mayen	45
Mayenne, Fr (dpt)	13
" " (t)	262
Mayes	10
Mayfield, Ky (c)	17
" Pa (b)	7
" Eng (t)	4
Maynard	4
Mayo	7
Mayodan	(?)192
Mayotte	2
Maysville	97
Mayville	6
Maywood, Ill (v)	3
" N J (b)	12
Mazagan	2
Mazatlán	21
Mazet	12
Mazamet	14
Mazanderan	(?)300
Mazarra	(?)20
Mazarrino	(°)15
Mazarron	(°)24
Mazatenango	(°)10
Mazatlan	(°)18
Meade Kan (co)	6
" Ky (co)	9
" S D (co)	9
Meadville	15
Meaford	3
Meagher	3
Meath	(°)67
Meaux	14
Mechanicsburg	5
Mechanicville	8
Mechlin	60
Mecklenburg, N C (co)	81
Mecklenburg, Va (co)	31
Mecklenburg-Schwerin	657
Mecklenburg-Strelitz	109
Mecosta	18
Medea	15
Medellin	79
Medfield	4
Medford, Mass (c)	39
" Ore (t)	6
" Wis (c)	2
Media	4
Medical Lake	3
Medicine Hat, Can (d)	43
Medicine Hat Can (t)	10
Medina, N Y (v)	6
" O (co)	26
" " (t)	3
" Tex (co)	12
" Arab (c)	10
Medina-Sidonia	11
Medinet-el-Fayoum	37
Medway	3
Meeker	18
Meerane	22
Meerut I (div)	4 510
" " (d)	1,499
" " (t)	123
Megantic, Can (d)	34
" " (t)	3
Meigs, O (co)	26
" Tenn (co)	6
Meiktila I (div)	1,198
" " (d)	290
Meiningen	16
Meissen	37
Mekka	70
Melbourne, Aus (c)	817
" Eng (t)	4
Melcher	2
Melcombe-Regis with Weymouth	25
Melette	2
Melfi	15
Melford	3
Melfort	2
Melksham	4
Mellen	2
Mellette	4
Melrose, Mass (c)	18
" Minn (c)	3
" Scot (v)	2
Melrose Park	7
Meltham	5
Melton Mowbray	9
Melun	13
Melville	3
Memel	32
Memmingen	13
Memphis, Mo (c)	2
" Tenn (c)	162
" Tex (c)	3
Mena	3
Menado, Du E I (r)	761
" " (t)	9
Menai Bridge	2
Menaldumadeel	11
Menard, Ill (co)	12
" Tex (co)	3
Menasha	7
Menden	12
Mendocino	24
Mendota	4
Mendoza, Arg (p)	312
" " (t)	59
Menifee	6
Menin	19
Menominee Mich (co)	24
" " (c)	9
Menomonie	5
Menoufieh	1,073
Meppel	12
Merced, Cal (co)	25
" " (c)	4
Mercedes, Tex (c)	3
" Uru (c)	23
Mercer, Ill (co)	19
" Ky (co)	15
" Mo (co)	11
" N J (co)	160
" N D (co)	8
" O (co)	27
" Pa (co)	94
" " (b)	2
" W Va (co)	50
Mercersburg	2
Merces	20
Merchantville	3
Merewether	5
Mergui	135
Mergur	11
Merida, Mex (co)	62
" " (c)	62
" Sp (c)	10
" Ven (s)	123
" " (t)	14
Meriden	30
Meridian	23
Merionethshire	45
Meriwether	26
Merkel	2
Merrick	11
Merrill	8
Merrimac	2
Merrimack	52
Merritt	2
Merritton	3
Merryville	3
Merseburg, Prus (d)	1,190
" " (t)	23
Merthyr Tydvil	30
Merton and Morden	18
Meruoca	12
Merv	11
Mesa, Ariz (t)	3
" Colo (co)	22
Meshed	70
Messenia	226
Messina, Sic (p)	590
" It (t)	176
Mestre	12
Meta	34
Metapàn	19
Metcalfe	10
Metepec	13
Methley	4
Methuen	15
Metropolis	5
Mettmann	11
Metuchen	3
Metz	62
Meudon	10
Meurthe-et-Moselle	504
Meuse	207
Mevagissey	4
Mewar	1,380
Mexborough	15
Mexia	3
Mexico N A (rep)	13,887
" Mo (c)	6
" Mex (s)	869
" " (c)	1,080
Meyersdale	4
Mezo-Bereny	13
Mezo-Kovesd	15
Mezö-Tur	25
Miami, Ariz (t)	3
" Fla (c)	30
" Ind (co)	29
" Kan (co)	20
" O (co)	48
" Okla (c)	7
Miamisburg	4
Mianwali	358
Michigan	3,668
Michigan City	19
Michoacan	992
Middelburg Cape of Good Hope (t)	2
Middleburg Neth (c)	19
" Trans (t)	4
Middleborough	8
Middleburg, N Y (v)	2
Middlebury	2
Middleport	4
Middlesborough	8
Middlesbrough	131
Middlesex Conn (co)	48
" Mass (co)	778
" N J (co)	162
" " (b)	2
" Va (co)	3

PLACE	POP
Middlesex, Eng (co)	1,253
Middlesex E., Can (d)	25
" W " (d)	25
Middleton, Eng (b)	28
" Ir (t)	3
Middleton-in-Teesdale	5
Middletown, Conn (c)	14
" N Y (c)	13
" O (c)	24
" Pa (b)	6
" R I (t)	2
Middlewich	5
Midgley	2
Midhurst	15
Midland, Mich (co)	17
" " (c)	5
" Pa (b)	5
" Tex (co)	2
" " (c)	2
" Can (t)	7
Midland Junction	6
Midland Park	2
Midlothian	506
Midnapur, I (d)	2,667
" " (c)	33
Midsomer Norton	8
Midvale	2
Miechowitz	13
Miedzyrzecz	14
Mifflin	31
Mifflinburg	2
Mignon	2
Miguel Alves	15
Mikultschutz	16
Mikuni	85
Milagres	23
Milam	38
Milan, Mich (v)	2
" Mo (t)	2
" Tenn (c)	2
" It (p)	1,905
" " (t)	718
Milazzo	16
Milbank	2
Milborne-Port	5
Miles City	8
Milford, Conn (t)	10
" Del (t)	3
" Mass (t)	13
" N H (t)	9
" O (v)	2
Milford Haven	8
Miliana	8
Millard	10
Millau	17
Millbrook,	3
Millbury	6
Milledgeville	5
Mille Lacs	14
Millen	2
Miller, Ark (co)	24
" Ga (co)	10
" Mo (co)	16
Millersburg O (v)	2
" Pa (b)	3
Millom	9
Millport	6
Mills Ia (co)	15
" Tex (co)	9
Milltown N J (b)	3
" Can (t)	2
Millvale	8
Mill Valley	3
Millville, Fla (t)	2
" Mass (t)	2
" N J (c)	15
Milngavie	4
Milnrow	8
Milton Fla (t)	2
" Ga (co)	7
" Mass (t)	9
" Ore (t)	2
" Pa (b)	9
" Can (t)	2
" Eng (t)	14
Milton Regis	7
Milverton	3
Milwaukee, Wis (co)	539
" " (c)	457
Mimico	4
Minahassa	130
Minas	72
Minas do Rio de Contas	42
Minas-Geraes	5,888
Minas Noras	52
Minbu	274
Mindanao	496
Minden, La (t)	6
" Neb (c)	2
" Pr (d)	637
" " (t)	26
Mindoro	71
Minehead	6
Mineola N Y (v)	3
" Tex (t)	2
Miner	9
Mineral Colo (co)	1
" Kan (c)	2
" Mont (co)	2
" Nev (co)	2
" W Va (co)	20
Mineral Point	3
Mineral Wells	8
Miners Mills	4
Minersville	8
Minerva	2
Minervino	17
Mingo	26
Mingo Junction	5
Mingrelia Kutais	(?)200
Minho	1,289
Minidoka	9
Minieh, Eg (p)	764
" " (t)	27
Minmi	7
Minneapolis Kan (c)	2
" Minn (c)	381
Minnedosa	2
Minnehaha	12
Minnesota	2,387
Minonk	2
Minorca	39
Minot	10
Minsk Rus (gvt)	(?)2 756
" " (t)	(?)98
Minster O (v)	2
Minster, Eng (Sheppey) (d)	5
Minster, Eng (Thanet) (d)	6
Minturno	10
Minuluan	11
Mira	12
Mirador	14
Miraflores	12
Miraj	25
Miranda	174
Mirandolo	14
Mirfield	12
Miritiba	14
Mirgorod	13
Miropolie	11
Mirpur Batoro	10
Mirzapur I (div)	724
" " (t)	32
Misamis, P I (p)	201
" " (t)	6
Misericordia	12
Mishawaka	15
Misilmeri	13
Misiones	62
Miskolcz	57
Missão Velha	16
Missaukee	9
Missenden	3
Mission	4
Missisquoi	18
Mississippi U S A (s)	1,791
Mississippi, Ark (co)	47
" Mo (co)	13
Missoula, Mont (co)	24
" " (c)	13
Missouri	3 404
Missouri Valley	4
Misterbianco	10
Mistretta	13
Mitau	35
Mitcham, Aus (t)	2
" Eng (b)	35
Mitchell, Ga (co)	26
" Ind (t)	3
" Ia (co)	14
" Kan (co)	14
" N C (co)	11
" S D (c)	8
" Tex (co)	8
" Can (t)	2
Mitchelstown	2
Mito	39
Mitrovica	12
Mitterburg	16
Mittweida	17
Mityiene	147
Miyagi	962
Miyazaki	651
Miye	1,069
Miawa	17
Moberly	13
Mobile Ala (co)	100
" " (c)	61
Mobridge	4
Moca, Dom Rep (com)	39
Moca P R (mun)	16
" " (t)	2
Mocker	11
Mococa	26
Mocorito	10
Modellarpeth	14
Modena, It (p)	395
" " (t)	84
Modesto	9
Modica	49
Modling	15
Modoc	5
Modrus Fiume	(?)221
Modugno	12
Moen	16
Moffat	2
Mogador	20
Moghilef, Rus, (gvt)	(?)1 715
" " (c)	(?)54
Mogy das Cruzes	29
Mogy Guassu	13
Mogy Mirim	38
Mohacs	15
Moharek	25
Mohave	5
Mohawk	3
Mohnton	2
Moira	35
Moji	72
Mokshan	13
Mola	14
Mold	5
Moldavia	2 145
Molfetta	40
Moline	31
Molinella	12
Molndal	13
Molokai	2
Molteno	3
Molukka Islands	623
Mombasa	40
Momence	2
Mompóz	11
Monaca	4
Monaco	23
Monagas	62
Monaghan Ir (co)	71
" " (t)	3
Monastir	28
Moncalieri	12
Moncão	12
Moncton	17
Mondoñedo	10
Mondovi Wis (c)	2
" It (c)	19
Monessen	18
Monett	4
Monghyr, I (d)	2,030
" " (t)	36
Mongolia	1 800
Monifieth	3
Monlquirá	13
Monlteau	14
Monk-Breton	5
Monmouth Ill (c)	8
" N J (co)	105
" Eng (b)	5
Monmouthshire	358
Mono	1
Monona	17
Monongah	2
Monongahela	9
Monongalia	34
Monopoli	23
Monovar	11
Monreale	24
Monroe, Ala (co)	29
" Ark (co)	22
" Fla (co)	20
" Ga (co)	20
" " (c)	3
" Ill (co)	13
" Ind (co)	25
" Ia (co)	23
" Ky (co)	14
" La (c)	13
" Mich (co)	37
" " (c)	12
" Miss (co)	33
" Mo (co)	16
" " (c)	2
" N Y (co)	352
" " (v)	2
" N C (c)	4
" O (co)	21
" Pa (co)	24
" Tenn (co)	22
" Utah (t)	2
" Wash (c)	2
" W Va (co)	13
" Wis (co)	29
" " (c)	5
Monrovia	5
Mons	28
Monsefu	11
Monselice	12
Monson	5
Montagu	2
Montague, Mass (t)	8
" Tex (co)	22
Montana	549
Montargis	12
Montauban	31
Montbellard	10
Montcalm, Mich (co)	30
" Can (d)	14
Montceau-les-Mines	29
Montclair	29
Mont-de-Marsan	12
Monteagle	10
Monte Alegre Braz (Bahia) (t)	21
Monte Alegre Braz (Minas-Geraes) (t)	11
Monte Alegre, Braz (Para) (t)	12
Monte Alto Braz (Bahia) (t)	14
Monte Alto Braz (São Paulo) (t)	38
Monte Azul	13
Montebelluna	10
Monte Carmello	25
Monte Cristi	67
Monte Cruzeiro	31
Montego Bay	7
Monteleone di Calabria	13
Montelimar	13
Monte Mor	10
Montemorelos	10
Montenegro	200
Montepulciano	15
Monterey Cal (co)	28
" " (c)	5
" Mex (c)	81
Monterey Park	4
Montesano	2
Monte Sant Angelo	22
Monte Santo, Braz (Bahia) (t)	29
Monte Santo, Braz (Minas-Geraes) (t)	31
Montes Claros	69
Montevideo, Minn (v)	4
" Uru (dpt)	393
" " (c)	362
Monte Vista	2
Montezuma, Colo (co)	6
" Ga (t)	2
Montgomery, Ala (co)	81
" " (c)	43
" Ark (co)	11
" Ga (co)	9
" Ill (co)	41
" Ind (co)	28
" Ia (co)	17
" Kan (co)	50
" Ky (co)	12
" Md (co)	35
" Miss (co)	14
" Mo (co)	15
" " (c)	2
" N Y (co)	58
" N C (co)	15
" O (co)	210
" Pa (co)	199
" " (b)	2
" Tenn (co)	32
" Tex (co)	17
" Va (co)	19
" W Va (t)	2
" I (d)	714
Montgomeryshire	51
Monticello, Ark (t)	2
" Fla (t)	2
" Ga (t)	2
" Ia (t)	2
" Ill (c)	2
" Ind (t)	3
" Ky (t)	2
" N Y (v)	2
Montilla	14
Mont-Joli	3
Mont-Laurier	2
Montlucon	36
Montmagny, Can (d)	22
" " (t)	4
Montmorency, Mich (co)	4
" Can (v)	2
Montoir-de-Bretagne	10
Montoro	12
Montour	14
Montour Falls	2
Montoursville	2
Montpelier, Ida (c)	3
" Ind (c)	2
" O (v)	3
" Vt (c)	7
Montpellier	82
Montreal	619
Montreal East	2
Montreal West	2
Montreuil-sous-Bois	51
Montreux	17
Montrose, Colo (co)	12
" " (t)	4
" Pa (b)	2
" Scot (t)	11
Montrouge	17
Montserrat	12
Monza	43
Moody	10
Moore N C (co)	21
" Tenn (co)	4
" Tex (co)	1
Moorhead Minn (c)	6
" Miss (t)	2
Moorsville, Ind (t)	2
" N C (t)	4
Mooselaw Can (d)	50
" " (c)	19
Moosic	4
Moquegua	43
Mor	10
Mora	14
Moradabad, I (d)	1,199
" " (c)	83
Morada Nova	12
Moratalla	13
Morava	(?)187
Moravia	2,622
Moray	42
Morazán	84
Morbhanj	754
Morbihan	546
Morecambe	19
Moree	2
Morehead City	3
Morehouse, La (par)	19
" Mo (v)	2
Morella	40
Morelos	176
Morenci	2
Morgan Ala (co)	40
" Colo (co)	16
" Ga (co)	20
" Ill (co)	34
" Ind (co)	20
" Ky (co)	17
" Mo (co)	12
" O (co)	15
" Tenn (co)	13
" Utah (co)	3
" W Va (co)	8
Morgan City	5
Morganfield	3
Morgan Park	4
Morganton	3
Morgantown	12
Morioka	42
Morlaix	16
Morley	24
Mornington	27
Morocco (est)	6,000
Moron Cuba (mun)	16
" Sp (t)	16
Morong, P I	16
Morovis	15
Morpeth	8
Morrill	9
Morrillton	3
Morrinhos	25
Morris, Ill (c)	5
" Kan (co)	12
" Minn (v)	2
" N J (co)	83
" Okla (c)	2
" Tex (co)	10
Morrison Ill (c)	3
" Minn (co)	26
Morristown N J (t)	13
" Tenn (t)	6
Morrisville Pa (b)	4
" Vt (v)	2
Morro do Chapeo	40
Morrow O (co)	16
" Ore (co)	6
Mors	24
Morshansk	28
Mortlake	16
Morton, Kan (co)	3
" N D (co)	19
Morvi, I (s)	87
" " (t)	15
Moscow, Ida (t)	4
" Rus (gvt)	(?)3 663
" " (c)	1,543
Moselle	589
Mossamedes	177
Mossel Bay	4
Mossend	4
Mossley	13
Mossoro	20
Moss Point	3
Mostaganem	27
Mostar	17
Mosul Mesop (vyt)	500
" " (t)	70
Motherwell & Wishaw	69
Motihari	13
Motley	4
Motril	17
Mottram-in-Longdendale	3
Motul	18
Moule Le	11
Moulins	22
Moulmein	58
Moultrie Ga (t)	7
" Ill (co)	15
Mound City	3
Mounds	3
Moundsville	11
Mountain	243
Mountain Ash	43
Mountain Grove	2
Mountain Home	2
Mountain Iron	2
Mountain View	2
Mt Airy	5
Mt Ayr	2
Mt Carmel, Ill (c)	2
" Pa (b)	7
Mt Carroll	17
Mt Clemens	2
Mt Forest	9
Mt Gambier	2
Mt Gilead	7
Mt Healthy	2
Mount Holly Springs	2
Mt Hope	1
Mt Joy	2
Mt Kisco	2
Mt Mellick	4
Mt Morgan	3
Mt Morris	15
Mt Olive, Ill (v)	3
" " N C (t)	4
Mt Oliver	2
Mt Pleasant Ia (c)	6
" " Mich (c)	4
" " Pa (b)	5
" " S C (t)	6
" " Tenn (t)	2
" " Tex (c)	2
" " Utah (c)	4
Mt Pulaski	2
Mountrail	2
Mt Rainier	12
Mt Sterling Ill (t)	2
" " Ky (c)	2
Mt Union	4
Mt Vernon Ill (c)	5
" " Ind (c)	10
" " N Y (c)	5
" " O (c)	43
" " Wash (t)	9
Mouscron	3
Mowbray	23
Moweaqua	10
Mower	2
Moyobamba	26
Mozambique (est)	10
Mozdok	3,120
Mtsensk	15
Muana	14
Much Woolton	13
Mucuge	4
Mudgee	16
Muhlenberg	6
Muhlhausen	33
Muirkirk	34
Mukden	4
Mula	20
Mulberry	158
Mulheim	17
Mulheim-am-Ruhr	15
Mulhouse	53
Mull	13
Mullingar	99
Mullins	5
Multan, I (div)	5
" " (d)	2
" " (c)	4,218
Multnomah	890
Munchen-Gladbach	85
Muncie	276
Muncy	64
Munden	37
Mundil	2
Mundo Novo	(?)174
Munglour	31
Munhall	10
Munich	6
Munising	631
Munkacs	5
Munster Ir (p)	14
Munster	1 035
Murcia, Sp (p)	100
" " (t)	632
Murfreesboro	124
Murfreesboro	5
Muricy	38
Muritiba	21
Murom	13
Muroran	56
Murphysboro	11
Murray, Ga (co)	13
" Ky (c)	6
" Minn (co)	2
" Okla (co)	14
" Utah (c)	13
" Aus (co)	5
Murrumbridgee	9
Mursbidabad I (d)	25
" " (c)	1,263
Muscatine, Ia (co)	46
" " (c)	29
Muschel	16
Muscogee	113
Mush	44
Muskegon Mich (co)	27
Muskegon, Mich (c)	63
Muskegon Heights	37
Muskingum	10
Muskogee Okla (co)	58
Muskogee, Okla (c)	62
Muskoka	30
Musselburgh	19
Mussel-shell	17
Mussomeli	12
Mustapha	11
Muttra, I (d)	37
" " (t)	619
Muzaffarghur	58
Muzaffarnagar, I (d)	568
" " (t)	794
Muzaffarpur I (d)	18
" " (t)	2,755
Muzambinho	49
Myaungmya	34
Myerstown	371
Myingyan I (d)	2
" " (t)	442
Myitkyina	19
Mynyddislwyn	118
Myslowitz	15
Mysore, I (s)	8
" " (t)	5 979
Mystic	84
Mytholmroyd	3
Nayagarh	4

N

PLACE	POP
Naas	4
Naba	48
Nabha	263
Nablus	20
Nacogdoches, Tex (co)	28
Nacogdoches, Tex (c)	4
Nadiya, I (d)	1,488
" " (t)	13
Naestved	10
Naga	12
Naga Hills	161
Nagano Jap (ken)	1,563
" " (t)	37
Nagaoka	42
Nagar	(?)1 364
Nagar Karnul	(?)675
Nagasaki, Jap (ken)	1 136
" " (t)	177
Nagcarlan	13
Nagina	22
Nagod	68
Nagor Chaisri	288
Nagor Rajasima	502
Nagor Sridharmaraj	478
Nagor Svarga	288
Nagoya	430
Nagpur, I (div)	3,146
" " (d)	793
" " (t)	145
Naguabo, P R (mun)	16
" " (t)	4
Nagy-Abony	12
Nagy-Banya	10
Nagy-Becskerek	28
Nagy-Gyor	28
Nagy-Kanizsa	21
Nagy-Karoly	15
Nagy-Kikinda	26
Nagy-Koros	27
Nahan	140
Nahuizalco	17
Naihati	30
Nailsworth	3
Naini Tal	277
Nairn	4
Nairnshire	9
Nakhichevan A Rus (t)	20
Nakhichevan, Rus (t)	29
Nakskof	14
Naldrug	(?)649
Nalgonda	(?)625
Nampa	7
Namur, Belg (p)	352
" " (c)	32
Nan	60
Nanaimo Can (d)	48
" " (c)	9
Nance	9
Nancy	113
Nandair	(?)633
Nandgaon	148
Nandial	11
Nanking	381
Nansemond	20
Nanterre	14
Nantes	184
Nanticoke	23
Nantucket, Mass (co)	3
" " (t)	3
Nantwich	7
Nanty-Glo	5
Nantyglo and Blaina	16
Napa Cal (co)	21
" " (c)	7
" Jap (t)	48
Napanee	3
Naperville	4
Napier	17
Naples	772
Napoleon	4
Napo-Pastaza	40
Nappanee	3
Nara Jap (ken)	565
" " (c)	40
Naraingani	18
Naranjito	11
Narberth	4
Narbonne	29
Nardo	14
Nariad	29
Narni	13
Naro	13
Narsinghgarh	101
Narsinhpur I (d)	315
" " (s)	33
" " (t)	10
Narva	35
Nash	41
Nashua	28
Nashville, Ark (t)	2
" Ill (c)	2
" Ga (c)	2
" Tenn (c)	118
Nashwauk	2
Nasik	833
Nasirabad	22
Nassau, Fla (co)	11
" N Y (co)	126
Natal Afr (p)	1,429
" Braz (t)	31
Natchez	13
Natchitoches La (par)	39
Natchitoches, La (t)	3
Natick	11
National City	3
Natividade	13
Natrona	15
Nattor	10
Naugatuck	15
Naumburg	29
Navajo	16
Navarra	316
Navarro	51
Navasota	5
Nawabganj, I (t) (Bengal)	21
Nawabganj, I (t) (U P)	14
Nawabshah	419
Nawanagar, I (s)	345
" " (t)	54
Nayagarh	123
Nazareth Pa (b)	4
" Braz (Bahia) (t)	24
Nazareth, Braz (Pernambuco) (t)	87
Nazareth Braz (São Paulo) (t)	12
Nazareth, Syr (c)	9
Neamtsu	147
Neath	19
Nebraska	1,296
Nebraska City	6
Neckar	930
Needham	7
Needles	3
Neenah	7
Neepawa, Can (d)	28
" " (t)	2
Negapatam	60
Negaunee	7
Negri Sembilan	96
Negros	670
Negros Occidental	397
Negros Oriental	273
Neheim	11
Nellisville	2
Neisse	28
Nekoosa	2
Neligh	2
Nellore	1,386
Nelson, Ky (co)	16
" N D (co)	10
" Va (co)	17
" Can (B C) (t)	5
" " (Man) (d)	20
" " (N B) (t)	2
" Eng (b)	40
" N Z (p)	48
" " (t)	11
Nelsonville	6
Nemaha, Kan (co)	18
" Neb (co)	13
Nenagh	5
Neodesha	4
Neosho, Kan (co)	24
" Mo (t)	4
Nepal (est)	5,600
Nephi	3
Nerbudda	2,013
Nescopeck	2
Neshoba	19
Ness	7
Neston and Parkgate	5
Netcong	2
Netherlands	7,087
Nettapacom	13
Neubrandenburg	13
Neuchâtel, Switz (can)	131
Neuchâtel, Switz (t)	23
Neugersdorf	10
Neuilly-sur-Seine	52
Neu-Isenburg	11
Neukolln	262
Neumunster	36
Neuquen	29
Neu-Ruppin	17
Neusalz	13
Neusatz	39
Neuss	40
Neustadt, A (t)	29
" Pr (t)	20
Neustadt-an-der-Hardt	19
Neustettin	13
Neustrelitz	11
Neutra	15
Neu-Ulm	12
Neuwerk	12
Neuwied	19
Nevada, U S A (s)	77
" Ark (co)	22
" Cal (co)	11
" " (c)	2
" Ia (c)	3
" Mo (c)	7
Nevada City	3
Nevers	28
New Albany, Ind (c)	23
" Miss (t)	3
Newark, Del (t)	2
" N J (c)	415
" N Y (v)	7
" O (c)	27
Newark-upon-Trent	17
Newaygo	17
New Baden	2
New Bandon	3
New Bedford	121
Newberg	3
New Bern	12
Newbern	2
Newberry, Mich (v)	2
" S C (co)	36
" " (t)	6
New Bethlehem	2
Newbiggin by the Sea	7
New Boston	5
New Braunfels	4
New Bremen	2
New Brighton	9
New Britain	59
New Brunswick, N J (c)	33
New Brunswick, Can (p)	388
Newburgh N Y (c)	30
" Scot (t)	2
Newburgh Heights	3
Newburn	19
Newbury	12
Newburyport	16
New Caledonia	51
New Canaan	2
New Castle Del (co)	148
" " (c)	4
" Ind (t)	14
Newcastle, Pa (c)	45
" Can (t)	4
" Aus (t)	67
Newcastle under Lyme	20
Newcastle upon Tyne	275
Newchwang	50
Newcomerstown	3

PLACE	POP
New Cumberland, Pa (b)	2
New Cumberland, W Va (t)	2
New Decatur	6
New Eagle	2
Newent	7
Newfoundland	264
New Glasgow	9
New Guinea (est)	700
New Hampshire	443
New Hampton	3
New Hanover	41
New Hartford	2
New Haven, Conn (co)	415
New Haven, Conn (c)	163
Newhaven	6
New Hunstanton	4
New Iberia	6
New Jersey	3,156
New Kensington	12
New Kent	5
Newkirk	3
New Lexington	4
New Liskeard	2
New London, Conn (co)	105
New London, Conn (c)	26
New London Wis (c)	5
New Madrid, Mo (co)	25
" " (c)	2
Newmarket, N H (v)	3
" Can (t)	4
" Eng (t)	10
New Martinsville	2
New Mexico	360
New Milford	5
New Mill	4
New Mills	8
Newmilns & Greenholm	4
Newnan	7
New Orleans	387
New Philadelphia, O (c)	11
New Philadelphia, Pa (b)	3
Newport, Ark (t)	4
" Ky (c)	29
" Me (t)	2
" N H (t)	4
" Pa (b)	2
" R I (co)	43
" " (c)	30
" Tenn (t)	3
" Vt (c)	5
" Eng (b) (Hampshire)	11
Newport Eng (b) (Monmouth)	92
Newport Eng (b) (Shropshire)	3
Newport Scot (t)	3
Newport News	36
Newport-Pagnell	4
New Prague	2
New Providence W I	13
Newquay (v)	7
New Richmond O (v)	2
" " Wis (c)	2
New Rochelle	36
New Rockford	2
New Ross	6
Newry	12
New Smyrna	2
New South Wales	2,102
New Straitsville	2
Newton, Ark (co)	11
" Ga (co)	22
" Ill (c)	2
" Ind (co)	10
" Ia (c)	7
" Kan (c)	10
" Mass (c)	46
" Miss (co)	21
" " (t)	2
" Mo (co)	25
" N J (t)	4
" N C (t)	3
" Tex (co)	12
Newton-Abbot	14
Newton Center	5
Newton-in-Makerfield	19
Newton-Stewart	3
New Toronto	3
Newtown, Pa (b)	2
" Aus (t)	23
" W (b)	6
Newtownards	9
Newtown-Limavaddy	3
New Ulm	7
New Westminster, Can (d)	46
New Westminster, Can (c)	14
New Windsor	20
New York U S A (s)	10 385
New York, N Y (co)	2 284
" " (c)	5 620
Bronx borough	732
Brooklyn "	2 018
Manhattan "	2 234
Queens "	469
Richmond "	117
New York Mills	3
New Zealand	1,219
Neyba	20
Neyland	3
Nezhin	32
Nez Perce	15
Niagara, N Y (co)	119
" Wis (v)	2
Niagara Falls N Y (c)	51
" Can (c)	15
Nicaragua	638
Nicastro	18
Nice	156
Nicholas, Ky (co)	10
" W Va (co)	21
Nicholasville	3
Nicolas Ramero	11
Nicolet, Can (d)	46
" Can (t)	2
Nicollet	15
Nicosia, Cyprus (c)	16
" Sicily (c)	16
Nictheroy	86
Nidwalden	14
Nieder Hermsdorf	10
Niederplanitz	11
Nienburg	10
Nievre	270
Niigata, Jap (ken)	1,776
" " (t)	92
Niger	700
Nikolaief	99
Nikolaiefsk	15
Niles, Mich (c)	7
" O (c)	13
Niligiri I (d)	127
" " (s)	65
Nimar	397
Nimeguen	67
Nimes	83
Ningpo	2,172
Ninguta	60
Niobrara	6
Niort	24
Nipissing	59
Nisceml	15
Nish	25
Nishapur	10
Nitra	19
Nivelles	13
Nizhni Novgorod, Rus (gvt)	(?)1,977
Nizhni Novgorod, Rus (t)	92
Nizhni Tagilsk	40
Noakhali	1,473
Noble, Ind (co)	22
" O (co)	18
" Okla (co)	14
Nobles	18
Noblesville	5
Nocera Inferiore	20
Nodaway	28
Nogales	5
Nogent-sur-Marne	11
Noisy-le-Sec	10
Nokomis	3
Nola	15
Nolan	11
Nome	3
Norbotten	195
Nord	1,788
Norden, Eng (t)	4
" G (t)	10
Nordhausen	33
Nordland	173
Nordre Bergenhus	89
Nordre Trondhjem	83
Norfolk, Mass (co)	219
" Neb (c)	9
" N Y (t)	3
" Va (co)	57
" " (c)	116
" Can (d)	26
" Eng (co)	323
Normal	5
Norman, Minn (co)	15
" Okla (t)	5
Normanton	16
Norrbotten	183
Norristown	32
Norrköping	58
Norrland	1,045
North Adams	22
Northallerton	5
Northam	4
North America	136 300
Northampton, Mass (c)	22
Northampton, N C (co)	23
Northampton, Pa (co)	154
" (b)	9
" Va (co)	18
" Eng (b)	91
Northamptonshire	211
North Andover	6
North Arlington	2
North Attleborough	9
North Augusta	2
North Baltimore	2
North Battleford, Can (d)	47
North Battleford, Can (c)	4
North Bay	8
North Bellevernon	3
North Bend	3
North Berwick	5
Northborough	2
North Brabant	732
North Braddock	15
North Bridge	10
North Bromsgrove	8
North Brookfield	3
North Canaan	2
North Canton	2
North Carolina	2,559
North Catasauqua	2
North Charleroi	2
North Chattanooga	2
North Chicago	6
Northcote	10
North Dakota	647
North Darley	3
North East	3
Northern Caucasia	4 820
Northern Rhodesia	932
Northern Territory	4
North Esk	2
Northfield Mass (t)	2
" Minn (c)	4
" Vt (t)	2
Northfleet	16
North Fond du Lac	2
North Haven	2
North Holland	1,291
North Kingston	4
North Little Rock	14
North Manchester	3
North Mankato	2
North Melbourne	18
North Milwaukee	3
North Pelham	2
North Petherton	6
North Plainfield	7
North Platte	10
Northport	2
North Providence	8
North St Paul	2
North Smithfield	3
North Sydney, Can (t)	7
North Sydney, Aus (t)	22
North Tarrytown	6
North Tonawanda	15
North Toronto	5
Northumberland, Pa (co)	122
Northumberland, Pa (b)	4
Northumberland, Va (co)	12
Northumberland, Can (N B) (co)	34
Northumberland, Can (Ont) (d)	31
Northumberland, Eng (co)	407
North Vancouver	8
North Vernon	3
Northville	2
North Wales	2
North Walsham	4
Northwest Arm	2
Northwest Frontier Province	2,251
NorthwestTerritories	7
Northwich	18
North Wilkesboro	2
Northwood	2
North York	2
Norton, Kan (co)	11
" " (c)	2
" Va (c)	3
" Can (t)	2
" Eng (t)	4
Norwalk, Conn (c)	28
" O (c)	7
Norway, Me (v)	2
" Mich (c)	5
" Eur (b)	2,650
Norwich, Conn (c)	22
" N Y (v)	8
" Eng (c)	121
Norwood Mass (t)	13
" N Y (v)	2
" O (c)	25
" Pa (b)	2
" Aus (t)	13
Nossa Senhora das Dores	19
Noto	23
Nottingham O (v)	2
" Eng (b)	263
Nottinghamshire	378
Nottoway	14
Nova Boipeba	13
Nova Cruz	20
Novara, It (p)	769
" " (c)	56
Nova Scotia	524
Novgorod, Rus (gvt)	(?)1,629
" " (c)	26
Novi-Bazar, Serb (d)	(?)1,896
Novi-Bazar, Serb (t)	11
Novinger	2
Novo-Cherkask	50
Novo-Exu	21
Novo Friburgo	29
Novogeorgievsk	11
Novo Horizonte	14
Novominsk	11
Novomoskovsk	19
Nowata, Okla (co)	16
" " (c)	4
Nowawes	26
Nowgong	398
Nowogrodek	1,300
Nowy Sacz	26
Noxubee	24
Nuble	170
Nuckolls	13
Nueces	23
Nueva Caceres	12
Nueva Ecija	226
Nueva Esparta	56
Nueva San Salvador	26
Nueva Segovia	43
Nueva Vizcaya	37
Nuevo Leon (est)	373
Nukha	25
Nuneaton	42
Nuremberg	353
Nutley	9
Nyack	4
Nyasaland	1,218
Nye	7
Nyiregyhaza	41
Nykoping	12
Nykoping	12
Nyland	376
O	
Oadby	3
Oahu	123
Oakdale, Cal (c)	2
" Ky (t)	3
" La (t)	4
" Pa (b)	2
" Tenn (t)	2
Oakengates	11
Oakes	2
Oakham	3
Oak Harbor	2
Oakland Cal (c)	216
" Kan (c)	2
" Mich (co)	90
Oakland City	2
Oakmont	5
Oak Park	40
Oakville	3
Oakwood	2
Oakworth	4
Oaxaca, Mex (s) (est)	1 060
Oaxaca, Mex (t)	38
Oban	6
Obeid	16
Oberhausen	99
Oberlin	4
Oberplanitz	11
Obidos	27
Oblon	28
Oblong	2
Oboyan	12
O'Brien	19
Obwalden	18
Ocala	5
Ocean	22
Oceana	16
Ocean City	3
Ocean Grove	3
Ocean Park	3
Ocean Springs	2
Ochiltree	2
Ocilla	2
Oconee Ga (co)	11
" S C (co)	30
Oconomowoc	3
Oconto, Wis (co)	27
" " (c)	5
Oconto Falls	2
Ocumase	10
Odawara	14
Odenkirchen	19
Odense, Den (amt)	117
" " (c)	49
Odessa Mo (c)	2
" Rus (c)	520
Odoorn	12
Oedenburg, Hun (co)	(?)280
" " (c)	33
Oelras	25
Oels	14
Oelsnitz G (t)	16
" G (v)	16
Oelwein	7
Oerebro Sw (p)	220
" " (t)	36
Oesel	57
O Fallon	2
Offenbach	75
Offenburg	16
Ogaki	28
Ogden	33
Ogdensburg	15
Ogemaw	8
Ogle	27
Oglesby	4
Oglethorpe	20
Ogmore & Garw	30
O Higgins	119
Ohio, U S A (s)	5,759
" Ind (co)	4
" Ky (co)	26
" W Va (co)	63
Ohlau	10
Ohligs	28
Ohrid	11
Oil City	21
Oilton	2
Oise	388
Oita Jap (ken)	860
" " (t)	43
Okaloosa	9
Okanogan	17
Okayama Jap (ken)	1 218
" " (t)	95
Okazaki	39
Okeechobee	2
Okehampton	3
Okemah	2
Okfuskee	25
Okinawa	572
Oklahoma, U S A (s)	2,028
" Okla (co)	116
Oklahoma City	91
Okmulgee, Okla (co)	55
" " (c)	17
Okolona	4
Oktibbeha	17
Olathe	3
Oldbury	37
Old Elam	4
Oldenburg, G (s)	518
" " (t)	45
Old Fletton	5
Old Forge	12
Oldham Ky (co)	8
" Tex (co)	1
" Eng (b)	145
Old Town	7
Olean	21
Oleron	17
Olinda	52
Oliveira	35
Oliveira do Brejinho	12
Oliver	4
Olmsted	28
Olmütz	22
Olney, Ill (c)	4
" Eng (t)	57
Olomouc	(*)437
Olonetz	12
Olten	58
Olti	12
Olympia, Wash (c)	8
" Braz (t)	45
Olyphant	10
Omagh	5
Omaha	192
Oman (est)	500
Omsk	63
Omuta	64
Onawa	2
Onaway	3
O Neal s Mill	2
Oneida Ida (co)	17
" N Y (co)	183
" " (c)	11
" Wis (co)	14
O Neill	2
Oneonta	12
Ongole	11
Onomichi	26
Onondaga	241
Onslow	15
Onstwedde	17
Ontario Cal (c)	7
" N Y (co)	53
Ontario, Ore (t)	2
" Can (p)	2,934
" N, " (d)	15
" S " (d)	31
Onteniente	11
Ontonagon	12
Oosterhout	14
Ootstellingwerf	13
Opelika	5
Opelousas	4
Opico	15
Opladen	12
Oporto, Pg (d)	680
" " (c)	204
Opp	2
Opplen	35
Opsterland	18
Oradea Mare	64
Oran, Alg (dpt)	1,305
" " (t)	141
Orange, Cal (co)	61
" " (c)	5
" Conn (t)	17
" Fla (co)	20
" Ind (co)	17
" Mass (t)	5
" N J (c)	33
" N Y (co)	120
" N C (co)	18
" Tex (co)	15
" " (c)	9
" Vt (co)	17
" Va (co)	13
" Aus (t)	8
" Tr (t)	10
Orangeburg S C (co)	65
" " (c)	7
Orange City	2
Orange Free State	628
Orangeville	2
Oranienburg	13
Orchha	285
Ord	2
Ore	9
Oregon U S A (s)	783
" Ill (c)	2
" Mo (co)	13
Oregon City	6
Orel Rus (gvt)	(*)2 529
" (t)	82
Orenburg, Rus (gvt)	(*)1,999
" " (t)	87
Orense, Sp (p)	409
" " (c)	14
Orford	7
Oriente	731
Orihuela	28
Orillia	9
Orissa	4 969
Orizaba	34
Orkney	24
Orland	2
Orlandia	44
Orlando	9
Orleans La (par)	387
" N Y (co)	29
" Vt (co)	24
" Braz (t)	15
Orléans	69
Orleansville	13
Ormesby	15
Ormsby	2
Ormskirk	7
Orne	275
Oro	33
Orobo	24
Orono	4
Oroshaza	22
Oroville	3
Orpington	16
Orrell	7
Orrville	4
Ortonville	2
Oruro, Bol (dpt)	141
" " (t)	31
Orvieto	19
Orwigsburg	2
Osage, Ia (c)	3
" Kan (co)	19
" Mo (co)	14
" Okla (co)	37
Osaka Jap (ken)	2,588
" " (c)	1,253
Osawatomie	5
Osborne, Kan (co)	12
" " (c)	2
Osceola Ark (t)	7
" Fla (co)	7
" Ia (co)	10
" " (c)	3
" Mich (co)	15
" Pa (b)	12
Oschersleben	12
Oscoda	2
Oshawa	12
Oshkosh	33
Oskaloosa	9
Oslo	258
Osnabrück	85
Ossett	15
Ossining	11
Ostashkof	12
Ostend	48
Osterfeld	30
Ostergötland	308
Osternburg	12
Osterode	15
Ostersund	11
Ostrava	42
Ostrog	13
Ostrow	13
Otrowo	16
Ostuni	23
Osuna	18
Oswaldtwistle	15
Oswego Kan (c)	2
" N Y (co)	71
" " (c)	24
" Ore (c)	2
Oswestry	10
Otago	199
Otaru	108
Otchakof	11
Otero Colo (co)	23
" N Mex (co)	8
Otley	10
Otoe	19
Otsego, Mich (co)	6
" " (c)	3
" N Y (co)	46
Otsu	31
Ottajano	13
Ottawa, Ill (c)	11
" Kan (co)	11
" " (c)	9
" Mich (co)	48
" O (co)	22
" " (c)	2
" Okla (co)	41
" Can (d)	94
" " (c)	108
Otter Tail	51
Otters St Mary	4
Ottumwa	23
Ouachita, Ark (co)	21
" Ia (par)	30
Ouaga-dougou	19
Oudh	12,167
Ouigaret	23
Oundle	3
Ouray	3
Ouricury	35
Ouro Fino	48
Ouro Preto	16
Outagamie	55
Outremont	13
Ovar	10
Overbrook	2
Overton	18
Overyssel	437
Oviedo, Sp (p)	718
" " (t)	53
Owatonna	7
Owego	4
Owen Ind (co)	13
" Ky (co)	13
Owensboro	21
Owen Sound	12
Owosso	13
Owsley	8
Owyhee	5
Oxanna	2
Oxenhope	2
Oxford, Me (co)	38
" Mass (t)	4
" Mich (v)	2
" Miss (c)	2
" N Y (v)	2
" N C (t)	4
" O (v)	2
" Pa (b)	2
" N, Can (d)	25
" S, Can (d)	22
" Eng (c)	57
Oxfordshire	133
Oxnard	4
Oyster Bay	20
Oystermouth	6
Ozark Ala (v)	3
" Mo (co)	11
Ozaukee	16
P	
Paarl	11
Pabna, I (d)	1,389
" " (t)	17
Pacatuba Braz (Ceará) (t)	13
Pacatuba, Braz (Sergipe) (t)	13
Pachmakly	64
Pachucha	39
Pacific	15
Pacificador	78
Pacific Grove	3
Padang	40
Paddington Aus (mun)	22
Paddington Eng (b)	144
Paden City	2
Paderborn	32
Padiham	12
Padstow	2
Padua, It (p)	551
" " (c)	112
Paducah	25
Pagani	15
Page, Ia (co)	24
" Va (co)	15
Pahang	119
Paignton	14
Painesville	7
Painswick	3
Painted Post	2
Paisley	10
Pakhoi	20
Pakokku	15
Pakokku Hill Tracts	29
Paks	4
Palala	2
Palamcotta	12
Palamow	33
Palanpur, I (s)	9
" " (t)	21
Palanpur Agency	519
Palatka	5
Palawan	11
Palazzolo Acreide	12
Palembang	48
Palencia Sp (p)	30
" " (t)	309
Palermo, It (p)	12
" " (c)	15
Palestine Tex (c)	11
Palestine Asia (est)	42
Palghat	762
Palhoça	13
Pali	13
Palisades Park	16
Pal-Lahara	23
Palma, Braz (Ceará) (t)	18
Palma Braz (Minas-Geraes) (t)	15
Palma Sp (isl)	24
" " (t)	42
Palma di Montechuaro	10
Palmares	199
Palmas	108
Palm Beach	11
Palmeira Braz (Paraná) (t)	23
Palmeira, Braz (Rio Grande do Sul) (t)	19
Palmeira dos Indios	46
Palmeiras	39
Palmer	13
Palmerston, Can (t)	10
" N Aus (b)	11
Palmerton	17
Palmetto	9
Palmi	48
Palmital	2
Palmyra, Mo (c)	22
" N Y (v)	41
" Pa (b)	2
" Braz (t)	4
Palo	28
Palo Alto, Cal (t)	13
" Ia (co)	6
" Pa (b)	15
Palo Pinto	2
Pamlers	23
Pamlico	11
Pampa	9
Pampanga	89
Pamplona, Col (t)	262
" Sp (t)	10
Pana	31
Panama, S A (rep)	6
" " (c)	401
Panama Canal Zone	67
Panama City	23
Panay	2
Panch Mahals	14
Pancsova	375
Pandharpur	20
Panellas	20
Pangasinan	46
Panipat	574
Panitan	28
Panjim	8
Panna	24
Panola, Miss (co)	198
" Tex (co)	28
Panteg	22
Pantin	10
Panwel	39
Pão de Assucar	10
Pão dos Ferros	22
Pão Gigante	10
Paola	11
Paoli	3
Paotingfu	2
Papa	150
Papeiti	14
Papua	4
Pará, Braz (s)	277
" " (t)	984
Paracatu	34
Paracuru	50
Paragould	18
Paragua	6
Paraguari	11
Paraguassu	10
Paraguay (est)	11
Parahiba Braz (Alagoas) (t)	1,000
Parahiba Braz (Parahiba do Norte) (t)	29
Parahiba do Norte	53
Parahiba do Sul	961
Parahibuna	52
Paraisopolis	19
Paramaribo	61
Paramirim	51
Paraná, Arg (t)	27
" Braz (s)	36
Paranagua	686
Paranahiba	19
Paranapeba	12
Paraty Braz (Rio de Janeiro) (t)	14
Paraty, Braz (Sta Catharina) (t)	14
Parchim	14
Pardubitz	11
Parenzo	25
Parintins	12
Paris Ark (t)	16
" Ill (c)	2
" Ky (c)	8
" Me (c)	6
" Tenn (c)	4
" Tex (c)	5
" Can (t)	15
" Fr (c)	4
Park, Colo (co)	2,906
" Mont (co)	2
" Wyo (co)	11
Park City, Tenn (t)	7
" Utah (c)	5
Parkdale	3
Parke	81
Parker	11
Parkersburg	19
Parkesburg	733
Parkesburg	237
Park Falls	3
Park Rapids	3
Park Ridge	2
Parma It (p)	3
" " (t)	70
Parmer	353
Parnahiba	55
Parnassus	828
Parnell	2
Parnu	197
Parola	24
Parowan	16
Parramatta	805
Parrsboro	4
Parry Sound Can (d)	394
" " (t)	5
Parsons Kan (c)	23
" Pa (b)	24
" W Va (t)	6
Partabgarh, I (d)	11
" " (s)	2
" " (t)	855
Partanna	22
Partenico	67
Partick	13
Parvatipur	14
Pasadena	24
Pascagoula	54
	10
	45
	19
	6

PLACE	POP
Pasco, Fla (co)	9
" Wash (c)	3
Pas-de-Calais	990
Pasewalk	11
Pasig	22
Pasing	11
Paso Robles	2
Pasquotank	18
Passagem Franca	12
Passage West	2
Passaic, N J (co)	259
" " (c)	64
Passarowitz	13
Passau	21
Pass Christian	2
Passo de Camaragibe	25
Passo Fundo	75
Passos	32
Pasto	30
Pastos Bons	10
Pasuruan, Java (p)	(?)642
" " (t)	25
Patan	30
Patani Siam (cir)	277
" " (t)	10
Pataudi	18
Patchogue	4
Paterno	23
Paterson	136
Patiala, I (s)	1,500
" " (t)	47
Patillas P R (mun)	14
" " (t)	2
Patna I (div)	5 544
" " (d)	1,574
" " (s)	494
" " (c)	120
Patos Braz (Minas-Geraes) (t)	65
Patos Braz (Parahiba do Norte) (t)	20
Patras	52
Patrick	17
Patrocinio	44
Patrocinio do Colte	16
Patterson	3
Patti	11
Patton	4
Pau	36
Pau d Alho	37
Paul	5
Paulding, Ga (co)	14
" O (co)	19
" " (v)	2
Paulo Affonso	22
Paulsboro	4
Pauls Valley	4
Pavia, P I (pbo)	10
" It (p)	515
" " (t)	42
Pavlograd	17
Pawhuska	6
Pawnee, Kan (co)	9
" " (v)	2
" Neb (co)	10
" Okla (co)	19
" " (c)	2
Paw Paw	2
Pawtucket	64
Paxton	3
Payette Ida (co)	7
" " (c)	2
Payne	30
Paysandu, Uru (dpt)	76
" " (t)	26
Payson	3
Peabody, Kan (c)	2
" Mass (t)	20
Pearl River	15
Pearsall	2
Peçanha	85
Pecos	4
Pederneiras	28
Pedra Branca Braz (Ceará) (t)	11
Pedra Branca Braz (Minas-Geraes) (t)	15
Pedras de Fogo	13
Pedreiras	20
Pedro Affonso	19
Pedro II	21
Pedro Velho	12
Peebles	6
Peeblesshire	15
Peekskill	16
Peel, Can (d)	24
" Eng (t)	3
Pegu, I (div)	2,309
" " (d)	446
" " (t)	11
Peine	16
Pekalongan	(?)505
Pekin	12
Peking	924
Pelago	12
Pelham Manor	2
Pella	3
Pellis	94
Pelotas	82
Pelzer	4
Pemba	83
Pemberton	24
Pembina	15
Pembrey	12
Pembroke N H (t)	3
" Can (t)	8
" Ir (t)	27
" W (t)	15
Pembrokeshire	92
Pemiscot	27
Pena	11
Penalva	10
Penang, M A (div)	309
" St Sts (isl)	278
Pen Argyl	4
Penarth	17
Penbrook	2
Pender	15
Pendleton, Ky (co)	12
" Ore (t)	7
" W Va (co)	10
Pend Oreille	6
Penedo	25
Penetanguishene	4
Penge	26
Peniculk	3
Penistone	4
Penmaen-mawr	4
Pennapolis	44
Penne	10
Pennington, Minn (co)	12
" S Dak (co)	13
Pennsboro	2
Pennsgrove	6
Pennsylvania	8,720
Penn Yan	5
Penobscot	88
Penrith, Aus (t)	4
" Eng (t)	8
Penryn	3
Pensacola	31
Penshurst	8
Penuelas	14
Penza, Rus (gvt)	(?) 1,778
" " (t)	64
Penzance	12
Peoria, Ill (co)	112
" " (c)	76
Pepin	7
Pepperell	2
Perak	494
Pergamino	21
Périgueux	33
Peripery	13
Perkasie	3
Perkins, Neb (co)	4
" S Dak (co)	8
Perm, Rus (gvt)	(?) 3,669
" " (t)	46
Pernambuco, Braz (s)	2 155
Pernambuco, Braz (c)	239
Pernau	14
Perpignan	54
Perquimans	11
Perreux	11
Perry, Ala (co)	25
" Ark (co)	10
" Fla (t)	2
" Ill (co)	23
" Ind (co)	17
" Ia (c)	6
" Ky (co)	26
" Miss (co)	9
" Mo (co)	14
" N Y (v)	5
" O (co)	36
" Okla (c)	3
" Pa (co)	23
" Tenn (co)	8
Perry Barr	3
Perrysburg	2
Perryville	2
Pershing	3
Pershore	13
Persia (est)	9,500
Person	19
Perth Aus (t)	162
" Can (t)	4
" Scot (c)	36
" N, Can (d)	32
" S, " (d)	18
Perth Amboy	42
Perthshire	126
Peru, Ill (c)	9
" Ind (c)	12
" S A (rep)	5,500
Perugia, It (p)	715
" " (t)	73
Pesaro	30
Pesaro e Urbino	271
Pescia	18
Peshawur, I (d)	907
" " (t)	104
Pesqueira	46
Petaluma	6
Petch	10
Peterboro	3
Peterborough, Can (c)	21
" E, " (d)	14
" W, " (d)	29
" Eng (c)	36
Peterhead	13
Peterhof	11
Petersburg Ill (c)	2
" Ind (t)	2
" Va (c)	31
" Aus (t)	5
Petersfield	4
Petersham	15
Petit-Saconnex	15
Petone	4
Petoskey	5
Petralia Sottana	10
Petritch	156
Petrograd (1915)	2,319
Petrokof	41
Petrolea	3
Petrolina	17
Petropavlovsk	20
Petropolis	68
Petrovsk	13
Petrozavodsk	13
Pettis	36
Petuna	30
Petworth	8
Pforzheim	74
Phaltan, I (s)	59
" " (t)	11
Pharr	2
Phelps, Mo (co)	15
" Neb (co)	10
Phenix City	5
Philadelphia Miss (t)	2
" Pa (co & c)	1,824
Philippeville	34
Philippi	2
Philippine Islands	10 351
Philippopolis	48
Philipsburg Mont (c)	2
" Pa (b)	4
Phillack	3
Phillips Ark (co)	45
" Colo (co)	5
" Kan (co)	13
" Mont (co)	9
" Wis (c)	2
Phillipsburg	17
Philmont	2
Phocis	62
Phœbus	3
Phœnix, Ariz (c)	29
" Ill (v)	2
" N Y (v)	2
Phœnixville	10
Phthiotis and Phocis	119
Piacenza, It (p)	267
" " (t)	44
Pianco	24
Piatigorsk	47
Piatra	20
Piatt	16
Piauhy	609
Piazza	24
Picayune	2
Picher	10
Pichincha	(?)205
Pickaway	26
Pickens, Ala (co)	25
" Ga (co)	8
" S C (co)	28
Pickering	4
Pickett	5
Pico	30
Picos Braz (Maranhão) (t)	18
Picos, Braz (Piauhy) (t)	27
Picton	3
Pictou, Can (d)	41
" " (t)	3
Picuhy	24
Piedade	13
Piedmont, Ala (v)	3
" Cal (t)	4
" W Va (t)	3
" It (comp)	3 384
Pierce, Ga (co)	12
" Neb (co)	11
" N Dak (co)	19
" Wash (co)	144
" Wis (co)	22
Piermont	2
Pierre	3
Pietermaritzburg	36
Pietraperzia	17
Pietrasanta	13
Piggot	2
Pike, Ala (co)	32
" Ark (co)	12
" Ga (co)	21
" Ill (co)	27
" Ind (co)	19
" Ky (co)	29
" Miss (co)	20
" Mo (co)	14
" O (co)	36
" Pa (co)	7
Pikeville	2
Pilão Arcado	19
Pilar, Braz (Alagoas) (t)	17
Pilar, Braz (Parahiba do Norte) (t)	26
Pilibhit, I (d)	432
" " (t)	34
Pilsen	88
Pima	35
Pinal	16
Pinar del Rio Cuba (p)	261
Pinar del Rio Cuba (t)	48
Pinckneyville	3
Pindamonhangaba	26
Pind Dadan Khan	15
Pine	21
Pine Bluff	19
Pinegrove	2
Pinellas	28
Pinerolo	18
Pineville Ky (t)	3
" La (t)	2
Pingyang	40
Pinheiro	20
Pinheiro Machado	13
Pinsk	23
Pipestone Minn (co)	12
" " (v)	3
Piqua	15
Piracaia	15
Piracicaba	68
Piracuruca	11
Piræus	133
Pirahy	14
Piraju	29
Pirajuhy	41
Piranga	13
Pirano	29
Pirapora	17
Pirassununga	20
Piratininga	15
Piratiny	15
Pirmasens	40
Pirna	19
Pirot	11
Pisa, It (p)	352
" " (c)	68
Piscataquis	21
Pisek	14
Pistoja	63
Pitanguelras	13
Pitanguy	46
Pitcairn	6
Pitkin	3
Pitman	4
Pitt	46
Pittsburg, Cal (t)	5
" Kan (c)	18
" Okla (co)	53
" Tex (t)	3
Pittsburgh	588
Pittsfield Ill (c)	2
" Me (v)	2
" Mass (c)	42
" N H (t)	2
Pittston	18
Pittsylvania	56
Piuma	10
Piumhy	36
Piura	(?)214
Piute	3
Placer	19
Placerville	2
Plainfield, Conn (t)	8
" N J (c)	28
Plainpalais	3
Plainview	4
Plainville	4
Plainwell	2
Plaistow	105
Plano	2
Plant City	4
Plaquemine, La (par)	10
" " (t)	2
Platte, Mo (co)	14
" Neb (co)	19
" Wyo (co)	7
Platteville	4
Plattsburg, Mo (c)	2
" N Y (c)	11
Plattsmouth	4
Plauen	105
Pleasant Grove	2
Pleasant Hill	2
Pleasanton	3
Pleasant Ridge	2
Pleasants	7
Pleasantville N J (b)	6
" N Y (v)	4
Plessis	2
Pleven	397
Plevna	21
Plock, Pol (d)	110
" " (t)	26
Ploesti	57
Plovdiv	489
Plumas	6
Plymouth Conn (t)	6
" Ind (c)	4
" Ia (co)	24
" Mass (co)	157
" " (t)	13
" Mich (v)	3
" N H (t)	2
" N C (t)	2
" Pa (b)	17
" Wis (c)	3
" Eng (b)	210
" B W I (t)	2
Pnompenh	75
Pocahontas Ark (t)	2
" Ia (co)	16
" Va (t)	3
" W Va (co)	15
Pocatello	15
Pocklington	3
Poções	27
Pocomoke City	2
Poços de Caldas	15
Podolia	(?)3,675
Podolsk	11
Poinsett	21
Pointe-a-Pitre	19
Pointe aux Trembles	2
Pointe Claire St. Joachim	3
Pointe Coupée	5
Point Gatineau	2
Point Grey	14
Point Marion	2
Point Pleasant	3
Point Pleasant Beach	2
Poitiers	38
Pokhurn	15
Pola	50
Poland	27,200
Polar Region (est)	300
Polesia	877
Polistina	10
Polk, Ark (co)	16
" Fla (co)	39
" Ga (co)	20
" Ia (co)	154
" Minn (co)	37
" Mo (co)	20
" Neb (co)	11
" N C (co)	9
" Ore (co)	14
" Pa (b)	3
" Tenn (co)	14
" Tex (co)	17
" Wis (co)	27
Polo	2
Polotsk	21
Poltava, Rus (gvt)	(?)3,535
" " (t)	50
Polytechnic	4
Pomba	44
Pombal Braz (Bahia) (t)	11
Pombal Braz (Parahiba do Norte) (t)	19
Pomerania, Pol (d)	939
" Prus (d)	1,787
Pomeroy, O (v)	4
" Wash. (c)	2
Pomigliano d'Arco	11
Pomona, Cal (c)	14
" Scot (isl)	17
Pompton Lakes	2
Ponani	10
Ponca	7
Ponce P R (mun)	71
" " (t)	42
Pondera	6
Pondicherry, I (d)	173
" " (t)	47
Pondoland	265
Ponoka	2
Ponta Delgada, Pg (d)	123
Ponta Delgada, Pg (t)	20
Ponta Grossa	13
Ponta-à-Mousson	26
Ponta Pora	14
Pontassieve	12
Pontecorvo	13
Pontedera	17
Pontefract	63
Ponte Nova	18
Pontevedra P I (Cabiz) (p)	10
Pontevedra P I (Negros) (p)	12
Pontevedra Sp (p)	516
" " (t)	23
Pontiac Ill (c)	7
" Mich (c)	34
" Can (d)	46
Pontotoc, Miss (co)	20
" Okla (co)	31
Pontremoli	14
Pontypool	7
Pontypridd	47
Poole	44
Poona	177
Popayan	10
Pope, Ark (co)	27
" Ill (co)	10
" Minn (co)	14
Poperinghe	11
Poplar	163
Poplar Bluff	8
Porangaba	11
Port Adelaide	21
Portaferry	2
Portage, O (co)	36
" Pa (b)	5
" Wis (co)	34
" " (c)	6
Portage la Prairie, Can (d)	22
Portage la Prairie, Can (t)	7
Portalegre, Pg (d)	142
" " (t)	12
Port Allegany	2
Port Angeles	5
Port Antonio	7
Portarlington	2
Port Arthur, Tex (t)	22
" Can (t)	15
Port Arthur & Kenora	43
Port au Prince	179
Port Blair	16
Port Carbon	3
Port Chalmers	2
Port Chester	17
Port Clinton	4
Port Colborne	3
Port Coquitlam	2
Port de Paix	10
Port Elizabeth	33
Porter	20
Porterdale	3
Portersville	4
Port Fairy	2
Port Gibson	2
Port Glasgow	21
Port Henry	2
Port Hope	4
Port Huron	26
Pribram	15
Price, Utah (c)	4
" Wis (co)	10
Priego	17
Prilip	19
Priluki	19
Primorskaya	(?)269
Prince	32
Prince Albert Can (d)	57
" " (c)	8
Prince Edward, Va (co)	53
Prince Edward, Can (d)	15
Prince Edward Island	17
Prince George Va (co)	89
" " Can (c)	13
Prince Georges	2
Princenhage	43
Prince Rupert	13
Princes Islands	6
Princess Anne	10
Princeton Ill (c)	14
" Ind (c)	4
" Ky (t)	7
" Minn (v)	4
" Mo (c)	2
" N J (b)	2
" W Va (c)	6
Prince William	5
Prinoeza	14
Pringle	18
Prinzapolka	2
Prishtina	13
Prisrend	18
Prittlewell	17
Procida	71
Proctor	14
Proctorknott	3
Prome I (d)	2
" " (t)	372
Propria	30
Proskurov	26
Prospect Park N J (b)	23
" Pa (b)	4
Prosser	3
Prossnitz	3
Provencher	24
Providence, Ky (t)	29
" R I (co)	4
" " (c)	475
Provincetown	238
Province Wellesley	4
Provo	112
Prowers	10
Prudentopolis	14
Prudhoe	20
Prussia	9
Pryor Creek	36,691
Przemysl	2
Pskof Rus (gvt)	(?) 1 355
" " (t)	48
Puching	33
Pudsey	10
Pudukkottai	14
Puebla, Mex (s) (est)	427
" " (c)	1 118
Pueblo Colo (co)	96
" " (c)	58
Puente Nacional	43
Puerto Cabello	16
Puerto de Santa Maria	14
Puerto Plata, Dom Rep (p)	19
Puerto Plata, Dom Rep (com)	59
Puerto Principe, Cuba (p)	26
Puerto Principe Cuba (t)	229
Puket	98
Pulaski Ark (co)	230
Pulaski, Ga (co)	109
" Ill (co)	12
" Ind (co)	15
" Ky (co)	12
" Mo (co)	34
" N Y (v)	10
" Tenn (t)	2
" Va (co)	3
" " (t)	17
Pullman	5
Pultusk	2
Pulwul	14
Puna, H I (d)	10
" I (d)	7
" " (t)	1,009
Punjab	215
Punjab States	20,685
Puno	4,213
Punta Arenas	537
Punxsutawney	20
Purcell	10
Puri, I (d)	3
" " (t)	952
Purniah I (d)	29
" " (t)	2,025
Purwa	15
Pushmataha	11
Puteaux	18
Putignano	34
Putivl	14
Putna	13
Putnam Conn (c)	(?)151
" Fla (co)	8
" Ga (co)	15
" Ill (co)	15
" Ind (co)	8
" Mo (co)	20
" N Y (co)	13
" O (co)	11
" Tenn (co)	28
" W Va (co)	22
Putney	18
Puy Le	28
Puyallup	21
Puy de Dome	6
Pwllheli	491
Pyapon	4
Pyrenées-Orientales	289
Pyrgos	218
	13

Q

Quakertown	4
Quanah	4
Qu appelle	35
Quarahy	14
Quaregnon	17
Quarry Bank	8
Quatipurú	21
Quay	10
Quebec, Can (prov)	2,361
" " (c)	95
" E " (d)	38
" S " (d)	28
" W " (d)	38
Quebec County	31
Quedlinburg	26
Queen Annes	16
Queenborough	3
Queens N Y (co & b)	469
Queens, Can (d)	37
" " (co)	10
Queensbury	6
Queens County	54
Queensferry	2
Queensland	756
Queenstown Aus (t)	5
" Ir (t)	9
Queimadas	25
Quelport	10
Queluz	55
Querétaro, Mex (s) (est)	247
Querétaro Mex (t)	33
Quetta-Pishin	137
Quezaltenango Guat (dpt)	111
Quezaltenango Guat (c)	29
Quezaltepeque	19
Quiche	93
Quilmes	19
Quilon	14
Quimper	19
Quincy, Fla (t)	3
" Ill (c)	36
" Mass (c)	48
Quinton	2
Quipapá	40
Quistello	11
Quitman, Ga (co)	3
" " (c)	4
" Miss (co)	20
Quito	80
Quixadá	24
Quixeramobim	21
Quorndon	2

R

Raab, Hun (co)	(?)116
" " (c)	(?)28
Rabat	25
Rabun	6
Racine Wis (co)	79
" " (c)	59
Radcliffe	25
Radeberg	13
Radebeul	11
Radevormwald	11
Radford	5
Radhanpur, I (s)	(?)92
" " (t)	15
Radnor	3
Radnorshire	24
Radom	62
Radomsk	19
Radstock	4
Radzionkau	11
Ragusa	13
Rahway	11
Rai Bareli, I (d)	936
" " (c)	19
Raidestos Gr (dpt)	144
" " (t)	19
Raigarh	242
Rains	8

PLACE	POP
Raipur, I (d)	1,407
" " (c)	25
Rairakhol	31
Rajaburi	427
Rajamahendri	28
Rajgarh	115
Rajghur	10
Rajkot, I (s)	(?)37
" " (t)	29
Rajpipla	168
Rajputana	9,844
Rajshahi, I (div)	10,346
" " (d)	1,490
Raleigh, N C (c)	27
" W Va (co)	42
Ralls	10
Ramleh	10
Ramnad	1,723
Ramnaggur	11
Rampur, I (s)	454
" " (c)	73
Rampur Beauleah	21
Ramsbottom	15
Ramsey Minn (co)	245
" N J (b)	2
" N Dak (co)	15
" Eng (t)	5
" I o'Man(t)	5
Ramsgate	37
Ranchi, I (d)	1,334
" " (t)	20
Randall	4
Randers, Den (amt)	102
" " (t)	26
Randleman	2
Randolph Ala (co)	27
" Ark (co)	18
" Ga (co)	17
" Ill (co)	29
" Ind (co)	26
" Mass (t)	5
" Mo (co)	28
" N C (co)	31
" Vt (v)	2
" W Va (co)	27
Randwick	10
Ranger	16
Rangiora	2
Rangoon City	342
Rangpur, I (d)	2,508
" " (t)	14
Ranigani	10
Rankin, Miss (co)	20
" Pa (b)	7
Ranpur, I (s)	41
Ransom	12
Rantoul	2
Rapid City	6
Rapides	59
Rappahannock	8
Raritan	4
Rarotonga Island	4
Rasgrad	14
Rastatt	12
Rastenburg	13
Rathenow	25
Rathfriland	2
Rathkeale	2
Rathmines&Rathgar	38
Ratibor	37
Ratingen	15
Ratisbon	53
Ratlam	85
Raton	6
Ratzeburg	19
Raunds	4
Ravelli	10
Ravena	2
Ravenna Neb (v)	2
" O (v)	7
" It (p)	257
" " (t)	72
Ravensburg	17
Ravensthorpe	6
Rawalpindi, I (div)	3461
" " (d)	569
" " (t)	101
Rawdon	4
Rawitsch	12
Rawlins Kan (co)	7
" Wyo (c)	4
Rawmarsh	18
Rawtenstall	28
Ray	21
Raymond	4
Rayne	3
Raynham	2
Reading, Mass (t)	7
" O (v)	5
" Pa (c)	108
" Eng (b)	92
Readville	2
Reagan	1
Real	1
Recife	239
Recklinghausen	61
Rector	2
Red Bank	9
Red Bluff	3
Redcar	16
Red Cloud	2
Red Deer, Can (d)	50
" " (c)	2
Redding	3
Reddish	9
Redditch	16
Redempção	17
Redfern	24
Redfield	3
Red Hook	3
Red Jacket	2
Red Lake	7
Red Lake Falls	2
Redlands	10
Red Lion	3
Red Lodge	5
Red Oak	6
Redondo Beach	5
Red River, La (par)	15
" Tex (co)	36
Redruth	10
Redwillow	11
Red Wing	9
Redwood, Cal (c) & b)	4
Redwood, Minn (co)	21
Redwood Falls	2
Reed City	2
Reedley	2
Reedsburg	3
Reeves	4
Refugio	4
Regalbuto	11
Regeneração	16
Regensburg	53
Reggio di Calabria, It (p)	469
Reggio di Calabria It (t)	60
Reggio nell' Emilia, It (p)	326
Reggio nell' Emilia, It (c)	83
Regina Can (d)	50
" " (c)	34
Regla	11
Rehoboth	2
Reichenbach, G (Prus) (t)	15
Reichenbach, G (Sax) (t)	27
Reichenberg	64
Reidsville	5
Reigate	29
Reims	77
Remanso	23
Rembang	986
Remedios	24
Remscheid	73
Renaix	22
Rendsburg	16
Renfrew, Can (t)	5
" N.Can (d)	24
" S. " (d)	27
" Scot. (t)	14
Renfrewshire	299
Renkum	12
Rennes	82
Reno, Kan (co)	44
" Nev (c)	12
Renovo	6
Rensselaer Ind (c)	3
" N Y (co)	113
" " (c)	11
Rensselaerville	11
Renton, Wash (c)	3
" Scot (t)	5
Renville, Minn (co)	24
" N Dak (co)	8
Repton	16
Republic	16
Requena	15
Reserve	2
Resht	40
Resina	20
Restauracion	15
Restigouche	23
Restigouche & Madawaska	43
Retalhuleu	28
Rethymnos	69
Reunion	173
Reus	29
Reuss	212
Reutlingen	29
Reval	124
Revelen-Baerl	13
Revelstoke	3
Revere	29
Rewa	1 402
Rewa Kantha	753
Rewari	27
Rexburg	4
Reykjavik	18
Reynolds	10
Reynoldsville	4
Rezende	28
Rhea	14
Rheden	21
Rheine	16
Rhein-Hessen	371
Rheydt	43
Rhine	6,769
Rhinelander	7
Rhode Island	604
Rhodes A M (isl)	29
" " (t)	11
Rhodesia	1 738
Rhondda	163
Rhône	957
Rhyl	13
Rhymney	12
Riachão,Braz (Maranhão) (t)	13
Riachão, Braz (Sergipe) (t)	14
Riachão do Jacuhype	19
Riacho de Sant Anna	20
Riachuelo	11
Rian-Lingga Archipelago	223
Ribe	97
Ribeirão Bonito	14
Ribeirão Claro	13
Ribeirão Preto	69
Rice Kan (co)	15
" Minn (co)	28
Rice Lake	4
Rich	2
Richardson	19
Richelieu	19
Richfield	31
Richford	2
Rich Hill	2
Richland, Ga (t)	2
" Ill (co)	14
" La (par)	21
" Mont (co)	9
" N Dak (co)	21
" O (co)	55
" S C (co)	78
" Wis (co)	20
Richland Center	3
Richmond, Cal (c)	17
" Ga (co)	64
" Ind (c)	27
" Ky (c)	6
" Me (t)	2
" Mo (c)	1
" N Y (co	
Roberval	2
Robeson	55
Richmond, N C (co)	26
" Va (co)	7
" " (c)	172
" Can (d)	13
" " (Que)(t)	2
" Afr (t)	2
" Aus (c)	38
" Eng (Sur)(b)	30
" " (Yorks) (b)	4
Richmond & Wolfe	42
Richmond Heights	2
Richwood, O (v)	2
" W Va (t)	1
Rickmansworth	8
Ridderkirk	12
Ridgefield	2
Ridgefield Park	9
Ridgeley	2
Ridgetown	2
Ridgewood	8
Ridgway	6
Ridley Park	2
Riesa	15
Riga, N Y (t)	2
" Latvia (t)	280
Rigby	2
Riley	21
Rimini	43
Rimouski, Can (d)	28
" " (t)	4
Rincon	8
Ringgold	13
Ringkobing	116
Rio Arriba	20
Riobamba	12
Rio Blanco	3
Rio Branco, Braz (Acre) (t)	20
Rio Branco Braz (Bahia) (t)	19
Rio Branco, Braz (Minas Geraes) (t)	53
Rio Branco, Braz (Parana) (t)	11
Rio Bonito, Braz (Rio de Janeiro) (t)	25
Rio Bonito Braz (São Paulo) (t)	10
Rio Casca	24
Rio Claro Braz (São Paulo) (t)	50
Rocky River	18
Rio Cuarto	10
Rio das Pedras	
Rio de Janeiro, Braz (s)	1,559
Rio de Janeiro, Braz (t)	1,158
Rio Formoso	16
RioGrande Colo (co)	8
" " P R (t)	2
" " Braz (t)	54
Rio Grande City	3
Rio Grande do Norte	537
Rio Grande do Sul Braz (s)	2,183
Rio Grande do Sul Braz (t)	20
Rioja	85
Rio Jose Pedro	36
Riom	11
Rio Negro, Braz (t)	17
" " Uru (dpt)	39
Rionero	12
Rio Novo	19
Rio Pardo Braz (Espirito Santo)(t)	11
Rio Pardo Braz (Minas Geraes) (t)	48
Rio Pardo, Braz (Rio Grande do Sul) (t)	35
Rio Preto Braz (Minas Geraes) (t)	27
Rios	33
Riou	86
Rio Verde	13
Ripley, Ind (co)	19
" Mo (co)	12
" O (v)	2
" Tenn (t)	2
" Eng (t)	13
Ripon, Wis (c)	4
" Aus (co)	13
" Eng (c)	8
Risca	17
Rishton	7
Ritchie	17
Rittman	2
Ritzville	2
Rivas	31
Rive de Gier	16
Rivera	48
River Falls	2
River Forest	4
Riverhead	6
River Hebert	2
River Park	2
River Rouge	10
Riverside, Cal (co)	50
" " (c)	19
" Ill (v)	3
Riverton, Ill (v)	19
" N J (b)	2
" Wyo (t)	2
Riviere du Loup	8
Rizal	232
Roane, Tenn (co)	25
" W Va (co)	20
Roanne	38
Roanoke Ala (t)	4
" Va (co)	22
" " (c)	51
Roanoke Rapids	3
Roaring Spring	2
Roberts S Dak (co)	17
" Tex (co)	1
Robertson, Ky (co)	4
" Tenn (co)	26
" Tex (co)	28
" S Afr (t)	2
Robervai	2
Robeson	55
Robinson, Ill (c)	3
" Aus (co)	5
Rocha	50
Rochdale	91
Rochefort	29
Rochelle, Ill (c)	3
" Fr (t)	40
Rochester, Ind (t)	4
" Mich (v)	3
" Minn (c)	14
" N H (c)	10
" N Y (c)	296
" Pa (b)	7
" Eng (c)	31
Rock, Minn (co)	11
" Neb (co)	4
" Wis (co)	66
Rockaway	3
Rockbridge	21
Rockcastle	15
Rockdale, Can (co)	10
" Tex (c)	2
" Aus (mun)	8
Rock Falls	3
Rockford	66
Rockhampton	21
Rock Hill	9
Rockingham,N H (co)	52
" N C (co)	44
" " (t)	3
" Vt (t)	6
" Va (co)	30
Rock Island, Ill (co)	92
" " (c)	35
Rockland Me (c)	8
" Mass (t)	8
" N Y (co)	46
" Can (t)	3
Rockport Ind (c)	3
" Me (t)	2
" Mass (t)	4
" Tex (t)	2
Rock Rapids	6
Rock Springs	3
Rockville Conn (c)	19
" Ind (t)	100
Rockville Center	42
Rockwall	16
Rockwell City	11
Rockwood Tenn (t)	5
" Aus (t)	6
Rocky Ford	4
Rocky Mount	13
Rocky River	3
Rodez	19
Rodgersville	3
Rodney	100
Rodopi	42
Rodosto	16
Roermond	11
Roger Mills	3
Rogers Ark (t)	13
" Mich (v)	14
" Okla (co)	18
Rohilkhand	5,199
Rohtuk, I (d)	772
" " (t)	17
Rolette	10
Rolla	2
Rollinsford	2
Roman Rou (dpt) (?)	112
" " (t)	14
Romans	17
Romblon	66
Rome Ga (c)	13
" N Y (c)	26
" It (p)	1 387
" " (c)	689
Romeo	2
Romford	19
Romsdal	158
Romsey	5
Romulus	4
Ronaldshay, South	2
Ronceverte	2
Ronda	127
Rondebosch	21
Ronne	11
Ronsdorf	14
Roodepoort	223
Roodhouse	3
Rooks	16
Rookwood	2
Roosevelt Mont (co)	2
" N J (b)	13
" N Mex (co)	4
Rorschach	13
Rosario,Arg Rep (c)	8
" Braz (Maranhão) (t)	17
Rosario Braz (Rio Grande do Sul) (t)	7
Rosario Oeste	17
Roscommon, Mich (co)	2
" Ir (co)	21
" " (t)	2
Roscrea	31
Rosdzin	16
Roseau, Minn (co)	48
" B W I (t)	2
Rosebud Mont (co)	2
" Tex (c)	10
Roseburg	50
Rosedale Kan (c)	19
" Miss (t)	3
Roselle	2
Roselle Park	2
Rosendaël	2
Rosenheim	8
Roseto	232
Rosetta	25
Roseville	20
Rosiclare	38
Roskilde	4
Roslyn	22
Ross, O (co)	51
" Eng (t)	3
Ross and Cromarty	2
Rossano	17
Rossberg	1
Rossland	4
Rosslau	26
Rossville	28
Rostock	2
Rostof	2
Roswell	55
Rotherham	68
Rotherhithe	35
Rothesay	15
Rothwell Eng (Northamp) (t)	4
Rothwell, Eng (Yorks) (t)	15
Rotterdam	532
Rottweil	10
Roubaix	113
Rouen	124
Roulers	25
Roumania	17,393
Roundup	2
Rouses Point	2
Roussé	305
Routt	9
Rouville	13
Rovereto	16
Rovigno	10
Rovigo, It (p)	269
" " (t)	15
Rowan, Ky (co)	9
" N C (co)	44
Rowley Regis	40
Rowne	30
Roxboro	2
Roxburghshire, Aus (co)	9
Roxburghshire, Scot (co)	45
Royal	32
Royal Oak	6
Royalton	2
Royersford	3
Royston Ga (t)	2
" Eng (Hert) (t)	4
Royston Eng (Yorks) (t)	6
Royton	17
Ruabon	24
Ruda	20
Rudauli	11
Rudolstadt	12
Rueil	11
Rufisque	11
Rugby	25
Rugeley	5
Rügen	46
Ruhrort	12
Ruislip Northwood	9
Ruma	12
Rumanati	(?)204
Rumford Falls	7
Rumson	2
Runcorn	18
Runnels	17
Rupert	2
Rush Ind (co)	19
" Kan (co)	8
Rushden	14
Rushville, Ill (c)	2
" Ind (c)	5
Rusk, Tex (co)	32
" " (t)	2
" Wis (co)	16
Russell Ala (co)	27
" Kan (co)	11
" " (c)	2
" Ky (co)	12
" " (t)	2
" Va (co)	27
" Can (d)	43
Russellville, Ala (c)	2
" Ark (t)	5
" Ky (c)	3
Russia	132,000
Rustchuk	36
Ruston	3
Rustringen	53
Ruthenia	605
Rutherford N J (b)	9
" N C (co)	31
" Tenn (co)	33
Rutherfordton	2
Rutherglen	25
Ruthin	3
Rutland, Mass (t)	2
" Vt (co)	46
" " (c)	15
Rutlandshire	18
Rutnagherry, I (d)	1,154
" " (c)	14
Ruvo di Puglia	28
Ryazan	37
Rybinsk	25
Rybnik	11
Ryde, Aus (t)	3
" Eng (b)	11
Rye N Y (v)	5
" Eng (b)	4
Ryhope	21
Ryton	14
Rzeszow	25
Rzhev	32
S	
Saarbrück	105
Saalfeld	15
Sabadell	23
Sabana Grande	12
Sabaneta	14
Sabetha	2
Sabina	2
Sabine, La (par)	21
" Tex (co)	12
Sables d'Olonne Les	12
Sac	18
Sac City	3
Sackville	3
Saco	7
Sacramento,Cal (co)	91
" " (c)	66
" Braz (t)	35
Sacré Cœur de Jesus	2
Saddleworth	13
Sado	113
Safed	14
Saffron-Walden	6
Saga Jap (ken)	674
" " (c)	31
Sagadahoc	23
Sagaing I (div)	1,358
" " (d)	327
Sagan	15
Sagar, I (d)	528
" " (c)	36
Sag Harbor	3
Saginaw, Mich (co)	100
" " (c)	62
Saguache	5
Sahara	800
Saharanpur, I (d)	937
" " (t)	63
Salda	11
Salgon	72
Saliana	27
Saindon	2
St Albans Vt (c)	8
" W Va (t)	3
" N Z (b)	7
St Albans, City of	26
St Andre	2
St Andrews	9
St Anne	52
St Anne-on-Sea	15
St Ann's	2
St Ann s Bay	3
St Anthony	3
St Antoine	32
St Arnaud	4
St Asaph	8
St Augustine	6
St Austell	3
St Bazile	2
St-Bénoît	11
St Bernard La (par)	5
" O (v)	6
St Boniface	13
St-Brieuc	22
St Catharines	20
St-Chamond	15
St Charles, Ill (c)	4
" La (par)	9
" Mo (co)	23
" " (c)	9
St Christopher	38
St Clair, Ala (co)	23
" Ill (co)	137
" Mich (co)	58
" " (c)	3
" Mo (co)	15
" Pa (Alleghen) (b)	7
St Clair Pa (Schuylkill) (b)	6
St Clairsville	2
St Claude	11
St Cloud Fla (c)	2
" Minn (c)	16
St Croix, Virgin Isl (U S)	10
St Croix Wis (co)	15
" Can (t)	2
St David's	5
St Denis Can (d)	79
" Fr (t)	76
" Reunion (t)	22
St-Die	21
St-Dizier	15
Ste AgathedesMonts	3
Ste Anne de Beaupré	16
Ste Anne de Bellevue	27
Ste Genevieve Mo (co)	11
Ste Genevieve, Mo (c)	2
St Limo	27
Ste Rose	43
Saintes	2
Ste Therese	5
St Etienne	32
St Francis	16
St François	27
St Gabriel de Brandon	10
St Gall, Swit (can)	2
" " (c)	296
St George	70
St-Germain	5
St Helena	17
St Helens Ore (c)	8
" Eng (I of W) (t)	2
St Helens Eng (Lanc) (t)	6
St Heller	103
St Hilaire	30
St Hyacinthe Can (d)	2
St Hyacinthe Can (c)	14
St Hyacinthe-Rouville	168
St Ignace	28
St Ives, Eng (b)	31
" " (t)	2
St Jacques	2
St James, La (par)	3
" Can (d)	42
St Jean	8
St Jean and Iberville	22
St Jerôme	5
St Jerômede Matane	3
St John Fla (co)	13
" Kan (c)	2
" Can (co&c)	60
" " (c)	47
" B W I (t)	9
St John & Albert	70
St Johns, Mich (c)	4
" Ore (c)	5
St John s Nwf (c)	36
St Johns & Iberville	24
St Johnsbury	7
St Johnsville	2
St John the Baptist	12
St Joseph,Ind (co)	104
" Mich(co)	27
" " (c)	7
" Mo (c)	78
" Can (Que) (Richelieu) (t)	
St Just	2
St Kilda	25
St Kitts	26
St Lambert	4
St Landry	52
St Laurent	3
St Lawrence	88
St Lawrence-St George	37
St Leonard's	3
St-Lo	12
St Louis Mich (c)	3
" Minn (co)	206
" Mo (co)	101
" " (c)	773
" Reunion(t)	15
" W Afr (t)	23
St Louis Park	2
St Lucia	52
St Lucie	8
St-Malo	12
St Maries	2
St-Martin, La (par)	22
St Martinsville	2
St Mary, La (par)	31
" Can (d)	64
St Marys, Md (co)	16
" O (c)	6
" Pa (b)	7
" W Va (t)	2
" Can (N B) (t)	2
" " (Ont) (t)	4
" " (Que) (t)	4
St Matthews	2
St-Maur	40
St Michael Azores (isl)	125
St Michael Fin (p)	199
St-Nazaire	42
St Neots	4
St Nicolas	35
St-Omer	21
St Pancras	211
St Paul, Minn (c)	235
" Neb (c)	2
" Réunion(t)	19
St Paul de Loanda	20
St Paul s Bay	2
St Peter	4
St Peter Port	18
St Petersburg	14
St Pierre, Can	4
" Reunion	28
St Polten	23
St-Quentin	37
St Raymond	2
St-Servan	13
St Stephen	3
St Tammany	21
St Thomas Virgin Isl (U S)	10
St Thomas Can (c)	16
" W Afr (isl)	38
St Tite	2
St Trond	14
St Vincent	44
St-Zagora	551
Saltama	1,320
Sakata	22
Sakhalin	50
Sakti	42
Salamanca N Y (v)	9
" Sp (p)	333
" " (t)	26
Salayer	80
Salcedo	12
Salcombe	2
Sale Aus (t)	4
" Eng (t)	16
" Mor (t)	10
Salem, Ill (c)	3
" Ind (t)	3
" Mass (c)	43
" Mo (c)	6
" N H (t)	2
" N J (co)	37
" " (c)	7
" N C (c)	6
" O (c)	10
" Ore (c)	18
" Va (t)	4
" W Va (t)	3
" I (d)	2 112
" " (c)	52
Salemi	17
Salerno, It (p)	571
" " (c)	52
Salford	234
Salgueiro	15
Salida	5
Salina	15
Salinas Cal (c)	4
" Braz (t)	54
" P R (mun)	13
Saline, Ark (co)	17
" Ill (co)	38
" Kan (co)	25
" Mo (co)	29
" Neb (co)	17
Salineville	3
Salisbury, Conn (t)	2
" Md (t)	8
" Mass (t)	2
" Mo (c)	2
" N C (c)	14
" Can (t)	3
" Eng (b)	23
" S Afr (t)	5
Sallisaw	2
Salmon River	2
Salon	13
Saloniki, Gr (dpt)	398
" " (t)	170
Salta, Arg (p)	147
" " (t)	28
Saltash	4
Saltburn by the Sea	5
Saltcoats Can (d)	44
" Scot (t)	13
Saltillo	35
Salt Lake	159
Salt Lake City	118
Salto Uru (dpt)	81
" " (t)	30
Saltville	2
Saluda	22
Saluzzo	16
Salvador	1,299
Salvatierra	10
Salwin	50
Salzburg, A (p)	214

PLACE	POP
Salzburg A (t)	37
Salzwedel	15
Samaná	17
Samar	387
Samara, Rus (gvt)	(?) 3,545
" " (t)	96
Samarang, Java (r)	1,597
" " (t)	97
Samarkand, Rus (gvt)	(?) 1,170
Samarkand, Rus (c)	81
Sambas	10
Sambor	19
Samoa, Brit	37
" U S	8
Samos	66
Sampson	36
Samshui	189
Samthar	33
Sana	58
San Angelo	10
San Anselmo	2
San Antonio	161
San Augustine	14
San Benito, Cal (co)	9
" Tex (c)	5
San Bernardino, Cal (co)	73
San Bernardino, Cal (c)	19
San Blas	10
Sanborn	8
San Bruno	2
San Carlos, P I (pbo)	27
San Carlos, Ven (t)	10
San Cataldo	18
San Christobal, Dom Rep (com)	43
San Christobal, Ven (c)	21
Sancti Spiritus	59
Sandbach	6
Sanders	5
Sandersville	3
Sandgate	3
San Diego Cal (co)	112
" " (c)	75
" Tex (t)	3
Sandoval, Ill (v)	2
" N M (co)	9
Sandoway	112
Sandown	8
Sand Point	3
Sand Springs	4
Sandur	12
Sandusky, O (co)	37
" " (c)	23
Sandwich, Ill (c)	2
" Can (t)	4
" Eng (b)	3
Sandwip (est)	101
San Felipe	16
San Felipe del Progreso	26
San Fernando, Cal (c)	3
San Fernando P I (Cebú) (pbo)	15
San Fernando, P I (Pampanza) (pbo)	14
San Fernando, P I (Union) (pbo)	16
San Fernando Sp (t)	29
Sanford, Fla (c)	6
" Me (t)	11
" N C (t)	3
San Francisco, Cal (co & c)	507
San Francisco, Sal (t)	11
San Franciso de Macoris	42
San Gabriel	3
Sangamon	100
Sanger	3
Sangerhausen	11
San German	5
San Gil	14
San Giovanni a Teduccio	21
San Giovanni in Fiore	12
Sangli	221
Sanliac	31
San Jacinto	10
San Joaquin	80
San José, Cal (c)	40
" C R (p)	141
" " (t)	39
" Uru (dpt)	64
San José Guayabal	10
San Juan, Colo (co)	2
" N M (co)	8
" P I (pbo)	13
" P R (mun)	71
" Tex (c)	1
" Utah (co)	3
" Wash (co)	4
" Arg (p)	131
" " (t)	17
" Dom Rep (com)	32
San Juan, Ven (t)	17
San Juan Bautista	12
San Juan de las Matas	14
Sankt Ingbert	18
San Leandro	6
San Lorenzo	4
Sanlucar de Barrameda	24
San Luis Arg (p)	130
" " (t)	18
" Cuba (d)	12
San Luis Obispo, Cal (co)	22
San Luis Obispo, Cal (c)	6
San Luis Potosi, Mex (s) (est)	639
San Luis Potosi Mex (c)	68
San Marcos, Tex (t)	5
" " Guat (dpt)	89
San Marino	11
San Martin	10
San Mateo, Cal (co)	37
" " (c)	6
San Miguel Colo (co)	5
" N M (co)	23
" Sal (d)	126
" " (t)	34
San Miguel Alende	13
San Miguel de Mayumo	15
San Miniato	20
San Pablo	23
San Patricio	11
San Pedro	6
San Pedro de Macoris Dom Rep (p)	44
San Pedro de Macoris Dom Rep (com)	25
San Pedro de Macoris Dom Rep (c)	14
San Pedro Perulapan	13
Sanpete	18
San Rafael	6
San Ramón	12
San Remo	21
San Roque	11
San Saba Tex (co)	10
" " (t)	2
San Salvador, Sal (dpt)	175
San Salvador, Sal (c)	81
San Sebastian, Ecua (t)	12
San Sebastian, P R (t)	3
San Sebastián, Sp (c)	48
San Severo	30
Sansing	36
Santa Adelia	17
Santa Ana Cal (c)	15
" Sal (dpt)	167
" Sal (t)	70
Santa Anna do Japuhiba	16
Santa Barbara, Cal (co)	41
Santa Barbara Cal (c)	19
Santa Barbara, Braz (t)	29
Santa Catharina, Braz (s)	669
Santa Catharina (Isl)	12
Santa Clara Cal (co)	101
" " (t)	5
" Cuba (p)	658
" " (c)	63
Santa Cruz Ariz (co)	13
" Cal (co)	26
" " (c)	11
" P I (pbo)	13
" Bol (dpt)	342
" " (c)	26
Santa Cruz Braz (Goyaz) (t)	11
Santa Cruz Braz (Rio Grande do Norte) (t)	26
Santa Cruz, Braz (Rio Grande do Sul) (t)	41
Santa Cruz de Canoinhas	21
Santa Cruz de Tenériffe	77
Santa Cruz do Rio Pardo	32
Santa Elena	10
Santa Fe, N M (co)	15
" " (c)	7
" Arg (p)	1,008
" " (c)	60
Santa Isabel	7
Santal Parganas	1,799
Santa Luzia	12
Santa Luzia do Norte	23
Santa Luzia do Rio das Velhas	58
Santa Luzia do Sabugy	11
Santa Maria Cal (c)	4
" " Braz (Rio Grande do Sul) (t)	57
Santa Maria da Victoria	14
Santa Maria de Taguatinga	12
Santa Maria di Capua	22
Santa Maria Magdalena	24
Santa Monica	10
Santander, Sp (p)	324
" " (t)	69
Santander Norte	239
Santander Sur	439
Sant' Anna	17
Sant' Anna do Cariry	14
Sant' Anna do Catu	17
Sant' Anna do Ipanema	40
Sant Anna do Livramento	37
Sant' Anna do Mattos	21
Sant Anna do Paranahiba	10
Sant' Anna dos Brejos	22
Sant'Anna dos Ferros	45
Santa Paula	4
Santa Quiteria	15
Santarem, Braz (Bahia) (t)	13
Santarém Braz (Para) (t)	42
Santa Rita	25
Santa Rita de Cassia	32
Santa Rita do Parnahiba	11
Santa Rita do Passa Quatro	20
Santa Rita do Rio Preto	17
Santa Rita do Sapucahy	29
Santa Rosa Cal (c)	9
" Fla (co)	14
Santa Rosa, Col (t)	11
" Hon (t)	11
" Sal (t)	12
Santa Rosalia	10
Santa Roza	11
Santa Tecla	26
Santa Thereza Braz (Espirito Santo) (t)	18
Santa Thereza Braz (Rio de Janeiro) (t)	13
Santa Victoria do Palmar	10
Santiago Arg (t)	685
" Chi (p)	507
" " (t)	25
Santiago, Dom Rep (p)	14
Santiago, Dom Rep (com)	13
Santiago, Dom Rep (c)	18
Santiago, W Afr (isl)	12
Santiago de Compostela	21
Santiago de Cuba	11
Santiago del Estero, Arg (p)	298
Santiago del Estero Arg (c)	17
Santiago de Maria	11
Santiago Nonualco	10
Santiago do Boqueirão	2
Santiago-Zamora	48
Santo Amaro, Braz (Bahia) (t)	30
Santo Amaro, Braz (São Paulo) (t)	36
Santo Angelo	17
Santo Antonio	15
Santo Antonio da Gloria	16
Santo Antonio da Patrulha	41
Santo Antonio de Balsas	19
Santo Antonio de Jesus	29
Santo Antonio de Padua	669
Santo Antonio do Imbitura	12
Santo Antonio do Machado	101
Santo Antonio do Monte	5
Santo Antonio do Rio Abaixo	658
Santo Antonio do Rio Madeira	63
Santo Antonio e Almas	13
Santo Domingo, Dom Rep (rep)	26
Santo Domingo, Dom Rep (com)	897
Santo Domingo, Dom Rep (c)	45
Santo Espiritu	41
Santos	21
Santo Tomas	103
San Vicente, Sal, (dpt)	11
San Vicente, Sal (c)	85
São Antão	30
São Benedicto	21
São Bento	24
São Bento do Sapucahy	15
São Bento dos Perizes	21
São Bernardo	103
São Bernardo das Russas	11
São Bernardo do Parnahiba	58
São Borja	11
São Braz	32
São Carlos	10
São Christovão	15
São Domingos da Boa-Vista	80
São Domingos do Prata	7
São Felippe, Braz (Amazonas) (t)	14
São Felippe, Braz (Bahia) (t)	12
São Felix do Paraguassú	22
São Fidelis	24
São Francisco Braz (Ceará) (t)	324
São Francisco Braz (Minas-Geraes) (t)	69
São Francisco Braz (Santa Catharina) (t)	239
São Francisco de Assis	439
São Francisco de Paula, Braz (Rio de Janeiro) (t)	17
São Francisco de Paula Braz (Rio Grande do Sul) (t)	40
São Gabriel Braz (Amazonas) (t)	37
São Gabriel, Braz (Rio Grande do Sul) (t)	21
São Gonçalo Braz (Rio de Janeiro) (t)	10
São Gonçala Braz (Rio Grande do Norte) (t)	42
São Gonçalo do Sapucahy	25
São Gonçalo dos Campos	32
São Gothardo	17
São Jeronymo	11
São João Baptista	20
São João da Barra	17
São João da Boa Vista	15
São João do Bocaina	40
São João da Uruburetama	11
São João de Camaquam	26
São João d El-Rey	15
São João do Cariry	42
São João do Montenegro	25
São João do Muquy	18
São João do Piauhy	46
São João do Rio do Peixe	12
São João Evangelista	14
São João Nepomuceno	10
São Joaquim da Costa da Serra	507
São Jorge	34
São Jose	123
São Jose da Boa Vista	17
São José da Casa Nova	72
São Jose da Lage	17
São Jose de Alem Parahiba	32
São Jose de Piranhas	24
São José do Calçado	70
São José do Egypto	298
São José do Mipibu	23
São Jose do Norte	11
São Jose do Rio Pardo	11
São José dos Botelhos	18
São José dos Campos	40
São José dos Mattões	85
São José dos Pinhaes	14
São Leopoldo	46
São Lourenço	17
São Lourenço da Matta	14
São Luiz	27
São Luiz de Caceres	40
São Luiz do Parahytinga	11
São Luiz do Quitunde	25
São Luiz Gonzaga, Braz (Maranhão) (t)	60
São Luiz Gonzaga, Braz (Rio Grande do Sul) (t)	12
São Manoel do Paraizo	29
São Manuel	25
São Manuel do Mutum	14
São Matheus Braz (Ceará) (t)	18
São Matheus Braz (Espirito Santo) (t)	10
São Matheus Braz (Paraná) (t)	45
São Miguel	27
São Miguel Arcanjo	31
São Miguel de Campos	59
São Miguel de Guanhães	103
Saône-et-Loire	96
São Paulo Braz (s)	555
São Paulo Braz (São Paulo) (c)	4,592
São Paulo Braz (Sergipe) (t)	579
São Paulo de Olivença	16
São Paulo do Muriahe	12
São Pedro Braz (Piauhy) (t)	70
São Pedro Braz (São Paulo) (t)	25
São Pedro d'Aldeia	14
São Pedro do Itabapoana	20
São Pedro do Mallet	27
São Raymundo Nonato	14
São Roque	20
São Sebastião do Alto	17
São Sebastião do Cahy	13
São Sebastião do Paraiso	37
São Sepé	38
São Simão	16
São Vicente	29
São Vincente Ferrer	19
Sapporo	12
Sapucaia	103
Sapulpa	19
Saquarema	12
Saragossa Sp (p)	25
" " (t)	475
Sarajkela	144
Saran	115
Saranac Lake	2,340
Sarangarh	5
Sarasota	118
Saratof, Rus (gvt)	2
" " (t)	(?) 3 062
Saratoga	193
Saratoga Springs	60
Sarawak	13
Sardinia	600
Sargent	881
Sarnia	10
Saros	15
Sarpy	(?) 168
Sarreguemines	9
Sarthe	15
Sasebo	389
Saskatchewan	87
Saskatoon, Can (d)	758
" " (c)	55
Sassari It (p)	26
" " (t)	343
Sasseram	43
Satara, I (d)	23
" " (t)	(?) 1,026
Saude	30
Satul Mare	15
Saugerties	35
Saugus	4
Sauk	11
Sauk Center	33
Sauk Rapids	3
Sault Ste Marie, Mich (c)	2
Sault Ste Marie, Can (t)	12
Saumur	21
Saunders	16
Sausalito	21
Savanna	3
Savannah, Ga (c)	5
" Mo (c)	83
Savanna-la-Mar	2
Savoie	3
Savona	225
Savu	38
Sawatch	13
Sawbridgeworth	16
Sawtelle	19
Sawuntwaree	2
Sawyer	206
Saxe-Altenburg	8
Saxe-Gotha	211
Saxe-Meiningen	189
Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach	270
Saxony, G (rep)	11
" " (Prus) (p)	4 663
Sayre Okla (c)	3,129
" Pa (b)	2
Scalp Level	8
Scammon	2
Scarborough	2
Scarsdale	46
Schaerbeek	4
Schaffhausen, Swit (can)	82
Schaffhausen, Swit (t)	50
Schasburg	20
Schaumburg-Lippe	48
Schemnitz	20
Schenectady, N Y (co)	46
Schenectady N Y (c)	30
Scheveningen	53
Schiedam	11
Schleicher	109
Schleswig	89
Schleswig-Holstein	20
Schley	41
Schmolln	2
Schnasse	17
Schneidemühl	1,462
Schoharie N Y (co)	5
" " (t)	11
Schonebeck	1
Schoolcraft	33
Schoten	39
Schoterland	1
Schouwen	33
Schramberg	21
Schuyler, Ill (co)	39
" Mo (co)	20
" Neb (c)	14
" N Y (co)	12
Schuylerville	11
Schuylkill	218
Schuylkill Haven	30
Schwabach	5
Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt	11
Schwarzburg-Sondershausen	99
Schweidnitz	93
Schweinfurt	27
Schwelm	28
Schwenningen	20
Schwerin	17
Schwerte	45
Schwientochlowitz	14
Schwyz	23
Sciacca	60
Scilly Isles	20
Scioto	14
Sciotoville	63
Scituate Mass (t)	2
" R I (t)	3
Scotia	3
Scotland Mo (co)	4
" N C (co)	11
" G B (div)	16
Scotland Neck	4 882
Scott, Ark (co)	2
" Ill (co)	13
" Ind (co)	9
" Ia (co)	7
" Kan (co)	74
" Ky (co)	3
" Minn (co)	15
" Miss (co)	14
" Mo (co)	16
" Tenn (co)	23
" Va (co)	13
Scottdale	25
Scotts Bluff	6
Scottsbluff	21
Scottsburg	7
Scottsville	2
Scranton	2
Screven	138
Sculcoates	24
Scunthorpe and Frodingham	12
Scurry	10
Scutari	27
Seabrook	9
Sea Cliff	32
Seaford, Del (t)	2
" Eng (t)	2
Seaforth	2
Seaham Harbour	7
Searcy, Ark (co)	17
" " (t)	15
Seaside	3
Seaton	2
Seaton Delaval	23
Seattle	315
Sebastian	57
Sebastopol	68
Sebenico	13
Sebdou	15
Sebnitz	10
Sebring	4
Secaucus	5
Secunderabad	84
Sedalia	21
Sedan Kan (c)	2
" Fr (t)	19
Sedbergh	4
Sedgefield	37
Sedgley	17
Sedgwick Colo (co)	4
" Kan (co)	92
Sedro-Woolley	3
Seekonk	3
Segesvar	11
Seghill	2
Segovia Sp (p)	171
" " (t)	159
Segu	8
Seguin	4
Seine	4,412
Seine-et-Marne	349
Seine-et-Oise	922
Seine-Inferieure	881
Selangor	294
Selb	12
Selby	10
Selinsgrove	2
Selkirk Can (d)	55
" " (t)	4
" Scot (b)	6
Selkirkshire	23
Sellersville	2
Selma Ala (c)	16
" Cal (t)	3
" N C (t)	2
Selston	7
Semaphore	8
Seminole Fla (co)	11
" Okla (co)	24
Semipalatinsk A Rus (gvt)	(?) 837
Semipalatinsk, R (t)	32
Semiryechensk	(?) 1,159
Semlin	19
Senador Pompeu	10
Sendai	119
Seneca, Kan (c)	2
" N Y (co)	25
" O (co)	43
Seneca Falls	6
Senegal	1 226
Senna Madureira	21
Sens	15
Sensuntepeque	19
Sento Se	21
Seoni, I, (d)	349
" " (t)	12
Seoul	271
Sequatchie	4
Sequoyah	27
Serajevo Bosnia (d)	37
" " (c)	228
Serampur	60
Serb Croat & Slovene Kingdom	44
Serbia	11 725
Serena	4 130
Seres Gr (dpt)	15
" " (t)	114
Sergievski Posad	17
Sergipe	31
Seringapatam	477
Seringham	12
Serinhaem	20
Serowe	15
Serpukhof	17
Serra Negra	25
Serraria	23
Serrinha	24
Serro	29
Serro Azul	66
Sertãozinho	17
Sesser	31
Sestri a Ponente	3
Sete Lagoas	17
Setif	20
Setubal	32
Sevenoaks	63
Sevier, Ark (co)	30
" Tenn (co)	9
" Utah (co)	18
Seville Sp (p)	22
" " (t)	11
Seward Kan (co)	627
" Neb (co)	209
" " (c)	6
Sewickley	16
Seybo, Dom Rep (p)	2
" " " (com)	5
Seychelles	58
Seymour, Conn (t)	16
" Ind (c)	25
" Ia (t)	7
" Tex (t)	14
Seyne-sur-Mer	2
Sfax	2
Shabats	21
Shackelford	43
Shadyside	12
Shaftesbury	7
Shaftsbury	3
Shahabad, I (d)	2
" " (t)	2
" " (t) (U P)	1,817
Shahjahanpur	12
Shahpur	20
Shahr Sultan	839
Shaikpura	(?) 494
Shaker Heights	5
Shakopee	13
Shamokin	2
Shanghai	2
Shanklin	21
Shannon, Mo (co)	1 539
" S Dak (co)	7
Shansi	12
Shan States	9,420
Shantung	1 434
Shapura	25 810
Sharkey	720
Sharkieh	48
Sharon, Conn (t)	14
" Mass (t)	955
Sharon, Pa (c)	2
Sharon Hill	10
Sharp	2
Sharpsburg	11
Sharpsville	9
Shasi	5
Shasta	105
Shavli	13
Shawano, Wis (co)	31
" " (c)	34
Shawinigan Falls	4
Shawnee, Kan (co)	11
" O (v)	69
" Okla (c)	2
Sheboygan, Wis (co)	15
" " (c)	60
Sheboygan Falls	31
Shediac	2
Sheerness	7
Sheffield Ala (c)	19
" Eng (b)	7
Shefford	491
Shehri-i-Sebz	26
Shelkhupura	35
Shelbina	523
Shelburn	2
Shelburne	2
Shelburne and Queens	13
Shelby Ala (co)	23
" Ill (co)	27
" Ind (co)	30
" Ia (co)	26
" Ky (co)	16
" Mo (co)	19
" N C (t)	14
" O (co)	4
" " (v)	26
" Tenn (co)	6
" Tex (co)	223
Shelbyville, Ill (c)	27
" Ind (c)	4
" Ky (c)	10
" Tenn (t)	4
Sheldon	3
Shelf	3
Shelley	2
Shelton	2
Shemakha	9
Shenandoah Ia (c)	20
" Pa (b)	5
" Va (co)	25
" " (t)	21
Shenking	2
Shensi	10,312
Shepley	6,725
Shepparton	2
Shepshed	3
Shepton Mallet	6
Sherborn	4
Sherborne	2
Sherbrooke Can (d)	6
" " (t)	31
Sherburne Minn (co)	24
Sheridan, Ind (t)	10
" Kan (co)	2
" Mont (co)	5
" Neb (co)	14
" N D (co)	10
" Wyo (co)	8
" " (c)	18
Sheringham	9
Sherman, Kan (co)	5
" Neb (co)	6
" Ore (co)	9
" Tex (co)	4
" " (c)	1
Sherrill	15
Shetland Islands	2
Shiawassee	26
Shicksbinny	36
Shifnal	2
Shiga	8
Shikarpur	651
Shikoku	54
Shildon	3,066
Shillington	14
Shimane	2
Shimoga, I (d)	715
" " (t)	(?) 528
Shimonoseki	12
Shinnston	72
Shipley	2
Shippensburg	28
Shiraz	4
Shirley	50
Shizuoka, Jap (ken)	2
" " (c)	1,550
Shklof	74
Shoa (est)	11
Shoeburyness	1 500
Sholapur, I (d)	6
" " (t)	742
Shoreditch	120
Shoreham-by-Sea	104
Shorewood	7
Short Heath	3
Shoshone	4
Shoshong	14
Shreveport	30
Shrewsbury, Mass (t)	44
" Eng (b)	4
Shropshire	31
Shubenacadie	243
Shumla Bul (dpt)	2
" " (c)	323
Shuri	22
Shusha	23
Shuster	26
Shwebo	18
Shwedaung	391
Sialkot, I (d)	12
" " (t)	938
Siam	65
Sianfu (est)	9,207
Siangtan (est)	1,000
Siangyangfu	1,000
Siberia	50
Sibi	10 769
Sibiu	119
Sibley, Ia (t)	33
" Minn (co)	2
Sibsagar	16
Sicily	823
Sidcup	4 132
Sidi-bel Abbès	9
Sidmouth	38
	6

PLACE	POP
Sidney, Neb (c)	3
" N Y (v)	3
" O (c)	9
Siedice	31
Siegburg	18
Siegen	29
Sieniianowitz	18
Sienna, It (p)	245
" " (c)	44
Sierra, Cal (co)	2
" N Mex (co)	5
Sierra Leone Colony	85
Sierra Leone, Prot of	1,456
Sierra Madre	2
Sigourney	2
Sikandarabad	15
Sikano	7
Sikeston	4
Sikkim	82
Silao	15
Silesia, Cz-Sl (p)	670
" Pol (p)	145
" Prus (p)	5,272
Silistria	12
Silkeborg	11
Silloth	3
Siloam Springs	3
Silsden	5
Silver Bow	60
Silver City	3
Silver Creek	3
Silverton	2
Silvianopolis	21
Silvis	3
Simbirsk, Rus (gvt) (?)	1,903
" " (c)	52
Simcoe	4
" E	37
" N	22
" S	25
Simferopol	62
Simla, I (d)	45
" " (c)	14
Simla Hill States	307
Simmering	20
Simonds	4
Simpson, Ky (co)	11
" Miss (co)	18
Simsbury	3
Simur	140
Sinaloa Mex (s) (est)	329
" " (t)	13
Sind	3,278
Sinder	15
Singapore (isl)	388
Singbhum	759
Singen	11
Singleton	3
Sinigaglia	23
Sinkiang	2,520
Sinope	10
Sioux, Ia (co)	26
" Neb (co)	5
" N Dak (co)	3
Sioux City	71
Sioux Falls	25
Siquijor	57
Sirajganj	25
Sirguja	378
Sirmur	140
Sirohi	187
Siskiyou	19
Sistersville	3
Sistova	13
Sitamau	27
Sitapur, I (d)	1,089
" (c)	17
Sittard	11
Sittingbourne	9
Siut Eg (p)	981
" " (c)	39
Sivas, A M (vyt)	1,169
" " (c)	82
Siverly	2
Skagit	33
Skamania	2
Skaneateles	2
Skaraborg	245
Skeena	29
Skegness	9
Skelmanthorpe	4
Skelmersdale	7
Skelton and Brotton	16
Skiatook	2
Skibbereen	3
Skien	17
Skiernlewice	15
Skipton	12
Skovde	10
Skowhegan	5
Skutari, Alb (vyt) (?)	294
" " (t)	36
" A M (t)	82
Skye	15
Slagelse	13
Slaithwaite	5
Slater	4
Slatington	4
Slaton	2
Slavjansk	16
Sleaford	7
Sleepy Eye	2
Slidell	3
Sliedrecht	13
Sligo, Ir (co)	79
" " (t)	11
Slivno	25
Sloan	2
Slochteren	13
Slonim	13
Slope	5
Sloten	16
Slough	16
Slovakia	2,993
Slovenia	1,056
Sluis	2
Slutsk	18
Smallingerland	14
Smallthorne	14
Smethport	2
Smethwick	76
Smichow	47
Smith Kan (co)	15
" Miss (co)	16
Smith, Tenn (co)	17
" Tex (co)	47
Smith Center	2
Smithfield, N C (t)	2
" R I (t)	3
" Utah (c)	2
Smith's Falls	7
Smithville	3
Smolensk, Rus (gvt)	1,950
" " (c) (?)	71
Smyrna, Del (t)	2
" Gr (vyt)	2,500
" " (t)	99
Smyth	22
Sneek	14
Snlatyn	10
Snohomish Wash (co)	68
" " (c)	3
Snow Hill	2
Snyder, Pa (co)	17
" Tex (t)	2
Soata	18
Sobral	39
Soccorro	27
Social Circle	2
Society Islands	12
Socorro, N Mex (co)	14
" Col (t)	25
Soderhamn	11
Södermanland	192
Sodertelge	15
Soest	20
Sofia, Bul (d)	553
" " (c)	154
Soham	9
Sohi (?)	134
Soignies	10
Soissons	13
Sokal	10
Sokoto	20
Sokotra	12
Solano	41
Soledade Braz (Parahiba do Norte) (t)	10
Soledade Braz (Rio Grande do Sul) (t)	49
Solihull	21
Solingen	49
Solomon Islands	150
Solothurn, Swit (can)	131
" " (c)	13
Solvay	7
Somali Coast	208
Somaliland (Brit) (est)	300
Somaliland (It) (est)	650
Sombrerete	10
Somerset, Ky (c)	5
" Me (co)	37
" Md (co)	25
" Mass (t)	4
" N J (co)	48
" Pa (co)	82
" " (b)	3
" East	5
" West	3
Somersetshire	397
Somersworth	7
Somerton	7
Somervell	4
Somerville, Mass (c)	93
" N J (t)	7
" Tex (t)	2
Somme	453
Sommerfield	11
Sonderborg	26
Sondrio	135
Sonneberg	15
Sonoma	52
Sonora, Cal (c)	2
" Mex (s) (est)	275
Sonpur	227
Sonson	14
Sonsonate, Sal (dpt)	103
" " (t)	16
Soochow	1,027
Soothill	13
Sorau	16
Sorel	8
Soria	158
Soriano	59
Soro	77
Sorocaba	43
Sorrento	10
Sorsogon P I (p)	173
" " (t)	14
Sosnowiec	86
Sotchi, Ga Rep (p)	50
" " " (t)	13
Sotteville-les-Rouen	19
Souderton	3
Soulanges	9
Soure, Braz (Ceará) (t)	20
Soure, Braz (Para) (t)	16
Souris, Can (d)	26
" " (t)	2
Sour Lake	3
South Allentown	3
Southall Norwood	30
South Amboy	8
South America (est)	61 000
Southampton, N Y (v)	3
Southampton, Va (co)	28
Southampton, Can (N B) (t)	2
Southampton, Can (Que) (t)	2
Southampton Eng (co)	410
Southampton, Eng (b)	161
South Australia	495
South Bend Ind (c)	71
" Wash (c)	2
South Berwick	3
Southborough Mass (t)	2
" Eng (t)	7
South Boston	4
Southbridge	14
South Brisbane	25
South Brownsville	5
South Canonsburg	3
South Carolina	1,684
South Charleston	4
South Connellsville	2
South Crosland	3
South Dakota	637
Southend-on-Sea	106
Southern Rhodesia	806
South Euclid	2
South Fork	4
South Fulton	2
Southgate	39
South Glens Falls	2
South Greensburg	2
South Hadley	6
South Haven	4
South Holland	1,670
Southington	5
South Island	411
South Jacksonville	3
South Kanara	1,247
South Kensington	84
South Kingstown	5
South Melbourne	41
South Milwaukee	8
South Mimms	3
South Molton	3
South Norfolk	8
South Nyack	2
South Omaha	26
South Orange	7
Southowram	3
South Paris	2
South Pasadena	8
South Pittsburg	2
Southport, N C (c)	2
" Eng (b)	77
South Portland	9
South River	7
South St Paul	7
South San Francisco	4
South Sharon	10
South Shields	117
South Sioux City	2
South Stillwater	2
Southwark	184
Southwell	20
South-West Africa	237
Southwest Greensberg	3
Southwick	5
Southwick on Wear	15
South Williamsport	4
South Windsor	2
Southwold	3
Souza	23
Sowerby	3
Sowerby Bridge	11
Soyland	3
Spain	21,347
Spalato	32
Spalding, Ga (co)	22
" Eng (t)	11
Spandau	95
Spangler	3
Spanish Fork	4
Spanish Town	7
Sparks	3
Sparrow Point	3
Sparta, Ga (c)	2
" Ill (c)	3
" Mich (v)	2
" Tenn (t)	2
" Wis (c)	4
Spartanburg, S C (co)	94
" " (c)	23
Spenborough	31
Spencer, Ind (co)	18
" " (c)	2
" Ia (c)	5
" Ky (co)	8
" Mass (t)	6
" N C (c)	3
" W Va (t)	2
Spencerville	2
Spennymoor	18
Spert	30
Speyer	23
Spezia	66
Spezzia	10
Spinazzola	11
Spink	16
Spirit Lake	2
Spitalfields	34
Spokane, Wash (co)	141
" " (c)	104
Spoleto	25
Spooner	2
Spotland & Norden	20
Spotsylvania	11
Sprague	3
Spremberg	11
Spring City	3
Springdale, Ark (t)	2
" Pa (b)	3
Springfield, Ill. (c)	59
" Ky (t)	2
" Mass (c)	130
" Minn (v)	2
" Mo (c)	40
" O (c)	61
" Ore (c)	2
" Tenn (t)	4
" Vt (v)	5
" Can (d)	59
Spring Garden	3
Springhead	5
Springhill	5
Spring Valley Ill (c)	6
" Minn (v)	2
" N Y (v)	4
Springville, N Y (v)	2
" Utah (c)	3
Srinagar	142
Stade	11
Stafford, Kan (co)	12
" " (c)	2
" Va (co)	8
" Eng (b)	29
Staffordshire	711
Stafford Springs	3
Staines	7
Stainland with Old Lindley	5
Stalybridge	25
Stambaugh	2
Stamford Conn (c)	35
Stamford, Tex (c)	4
" Eng (b)	10
Stamps	3
Stanberry	2
Stanhope	2
Stanimaka	14
Stanislau, Pol (p)	1,348
" " (t)	28
Stanislaus	44
Stanley, S D (co)	3
" Wis (c)	3
" Can (t)	3
" Eng (Durham) (t)	25
Stanley, Eng (Yorkshire) (t)	15
Stanly	27
Stanstead, Can (d)	23
" " (c)	3
Stanton, Kan (co)	1
" Neb (co)	8
Staples	3
Starala-Russia	15
Stara-Zagora (?)	250
Stargard	10
Stark, Ill (co)	10
" N D (co)	14
" O (co)	177
Starke	10
Starkenburg	598
Starkville	3
Starodub	25
Starr	11
Stary Oskol	16
Stassfurt	16
State College	2
Staten Island	117
Statesboro	4
Statesville	8
Staunton, Ill (c)	6
" Va (c)	11
Stavanger, Nor (amt)	127
" " (c)	44
Stavropol, Rus (gvt)	
(?)	1,168
" " (c)	50
Stawell	5
Stearns	56
Steele Minn (co)	18
" N Dak (co)	7
" G (t)	16
Steelton	13
Steger	2
Stellenbosch	6
Stellarton	5
Stendal	29
Stephens Ga (co)	11
" Okla (co)	25
" Tex (co)	15
Stephenson	38
Stephenville	4
Stepney	250
Sterkrade	46
Sterling, Colo (c)	6
" Ill (c)	8
" Kan (c)	2
" Tex (co)	1
Sternberg,	15
Stettin	233
Steuben Ind (co)	13
" N Y (co)	81
Steubenville	29
Stevenage	5
Stevens Kan (co)	4
" Minn (co)	10
" Wash (co)	22
Stevens Point	11
Stevenston	5
Stewart Ga (co)	12
" Tenn (co)	15
Stewarton	3
Steyr	20
Stiavnica	13
Stibler	2
Stillwater, Minn (c)	18
" Mont (co)	8
" Okla (c)	5
Stirling	21
Stirlingshire	162
Stockbridge	2
Stockholm, Sw (p)	247
" " (c)	425
Stockport	123
Stocksbridge	9
Stockton, Cal (c)	40
" Aus (t)	3
Stockton-on-Tees	64
Stoddard	30
Stoke Newington	52
Stokes	21
Stoke-upon-Trent	240
Stolberg	16
Stolp	38
Stone Ark (co)	9
" Miss (co)	7
" Mo (co)	12
" Eng (t)	6
Stoneham	8
Stonehaven	5
Stonehouse	3
Stonehouse, East	14
Stonewall	4
Stonington	2
Storey	1
Storm Lake	4
Stormont	25
Stornoway	4
Story	26
Story City	2
Stoughton Mass (t)	7
" Wis (c)	5
Stourbridge	18
Stourport	5
Stowe	2
Stowmarket	4
Strabane	2
Strafford	39
Straits Settlements	907
Stralsund	36
Stranraer	6
Strasbourg	167
Stratford Conn (t)	12
" Can (c)	16
" N Z (co)	5
" " (b)	2
Stratford-on-Avon	9
Strathaven	4
Strathcona, Can (d)	43
" " (c)	6
Strathroy	3
Stratton and Bude	4
Straubing	22
Strawn	2
Streatham	49
Streator	15
Street	4
Stretford	47
Striegau	14
Stromness	2
Stroud	16
Stroud	9
Stroudsburg	5
Struthers	6
Stryj	27
Stuart	2
Studholme	2
Stuhlweissenburg, Hun (co) (?)	222
Stuhlweissenburg, Hun (c)	32
Sturbridge	2
Sturgeon Bay	5
Sturgeon Falls	4
Sturgis Ky (t)	2
" Mich (c)	6
Stutsman	25
Stuttgart, Ark (c)	5
" G (c)	309
Styria	977
Suakin	12
" Fr	2,475
Suchitoto	19
Sucre, Bol (c)	30
" Ven (s)	150
Suczawa	11
Sudan, Egypt	5 912
" Fr	2,538
Sudbury Can (t)	9
" Eng (b)	7
" " (t)	3
Sueca	14
Suez	31
Suffern	3
Suffield	4
Suffolk, Mass (co)	836
" N Y (co)	110
" Va (c)	9
" Eng (co)	321
Sugar Notch	3
Suheswan	15
Suhl	15
Suket	54
Sukhum, Ga Rep (p)	210
" " " (t)	62
Sukkur, I (p)	510
" " (t)	30
Sullivan Ill (c)	3
" Ind (co)	32
" " (c)	4
" Mo (co)	18
" N H (co)	21
" N Y (co)	33
" Pa (co)	10
" Tenn (co)	36
Sully	3
Sulmona	18
Sulphur Ia (t)	2
" Okla (c)	4
Sulphur Springs	6
Sultanpur, I (d)	1,004
" " (c)	10
Sultepec	14
Sulu	175
Sumatra	5,852
Sumbawa	150
Sumbhul	40
Sumbulpur, I (d)	789
" " (t)	15
Sumegh	346
Summers	19
Summerside	3
Summerville	3
Summit, Colo (co)	2
" Ill (v)	4
" N J (c)	10
" O (co)	286
" Utah (co)	8
Summit Hill	5
Sumner, Ia (t)	2
" Kan (co)	29
" Tenn (co)	28
Sunbury, Pa (b)	16
" Can (co)	6
Sunbury and Queens	17
Sunbury-on-Thames	5
Sunderland	159
Sundsvall	17
Sunflower	46
Sungaria (est)	600
Sungei-Ujong	24
Sunnyside	2
Sunnyvale	2
Superior Neb (c)	3
" Wis (c)	40
Surabaya	1,567
Surakarta	883
Surat, I (d)	671
" " (t)	117
Surbiton	20
Suresnes	11
Surigao	123
Surinam	113
Surrey	740
Surrikulo	10
Surry N C (co)	32
" Va (co)	9
Susak	15
Susquehanna, Pa (co)	35
" " (b)	4
Sussex, Del (co)	44
" N J (co)	25
" Va (co)	13
" Can (t)	2
" Eng (co)	457
Sutherlandshire	18
Sutter	10
Sutton, Mass (t)	3
" Neb (c)	2
" Tex (co)	2
" Eng (t)	21
Sutton Bridge	2
Sutton-Coldfield	23
Sutton-in-Ashfield	24
Suwalki, Lith, (p)	718
" Pol (c)	17
Suwanee	20
Svendborg, Den (amt)	107
Svendborg, Den (t)	14
Swabia	837
Swadlincote	20
Swaffham	3
Swain	13
Swainsboro	2
Swampscott	8
Swanage	6
Swansea, Mass (t)	2
" W (b)	158
Swanzey	2
Swarthmore	2
Swatow	85
Swaziland	108
Sweden	5,904
Swedesboro	2
Sweet Grass	5
Sweetwater, Tenn (t)	2
" Tex (t)	4
" Wyo (co)	14
Swift	15
Swift Current, Can (d)	53
" " " (t)	4
Swindon	55
Swinemunde	16
Swinton	14
Swinton and Pendlebury	31
Swisher	4
Swissvale	11
Switzerland, Ind (co)	9
" Eur (rep)	3,880
Swoyersville	7
Sycamore	4
Sydenham, Eng (d)	51
" N Z (b)	11
Sydney, Can (c)	23
" Aus (t)	829
Sydney Mines	8
Sykesville	3
Sylacauga	2
Sylhet	2,541
Sylvester	2
Sylvestre Ferraz	10
Syra	18
Syracuse, N Y (c)	172
" Sic (p)	501
" " (c)	65
Syr-Darya	2 026
Syria	3,675
Syzran	44
Szabolcs	289
Szalad	(?) 405
Szarvas	28
Szatmár	341
Szatmár-Nemeti	35
Szechwan	54 500
Szegedin	110
Szemao	22
Szentes	31
Szerém	(?) 351
Szolnok	21
Szolnok-Doboka	238

T

Tabapuan	15
Tabasco	288
Taber	2
Tablas	25
Tabriz (est)	200
Tacaratu	14
Tachira	147
Tacna	39
Tacoma	97
Tacuarembo	64
Tacubaya	15
Tadcaster	28
Taganrog	65
Tahiti	31
Tahlequah	2
Tain	2
Taipu	13
Taiwan	3,654
Taiyuanfu	230
Takaka	2
Takamatsu	47
Takaoka	37
Takasaki	37
Takata	28
Takoma Park	3
Talavera de la Reina	11
Talbot, Ga (co)	11
" Md (co)	18
" Aus (co)	57
Talca, Chi (p)	134
" " (c)	36
Talcahuano	22
Talcher	51
Tall	23
Tallaferro	9
Talladega Ala (co)	41
" " (c)	7
Tallahassee	6
Tallahatchie	36
Tallapoosa, Ala (co)	30
Ga (c)	3
Tallassee	2
Tama, Ia (co)	22
" (c)	3
Tamaqua	12
Tamatave	15
Tamaulipas (est)	256
Tambahu	11
Tambof Rus (gvt) (?)	3,373
" " (c)	48
Tamboril	14
Tamise	13
Tammerfors	41
Tampa	52
Tampico	12
Tamworth Aus (t)	8
" Eng (b)	8
Tananarive	63
Tandil	16
Taney	8
Tanfield	10
Tanganyika Territory	7,677
Tangermunde	13
Tangier	35
Tangipahoa	31
Tanjore	2,326
Tantah	74
Taos	13
Tapanceli	840
Taquara	40
Taquaretinga	37
Taquaritinga	40
Taquary	24
Taranaki, N Z (p)	62
" " (co)	12
Taranto	61
Tarapaca	101
Tarare	11
Tarbes	26
Tarboro	5
Tarentum	9
Tarifa	13
Tarija, Bol (dpt)	165
" " (t)	12
Tarkastad	2
Tarklo	2
Tarlac, P I (p)	177
" " (pbo)	12
Tarn	296
Tarn-et-Garonne	160
Tarnopol, Pol (p)	1,430
" " (t)	31
Tarnow	36
Tarnowitz	14
Tarpon Springs	2
Tarporley	3
Tarragona, Sp (p)	329
" " (c)	27
Tarrant	153
Tarrytown	6
Tarsus	17
Tarudant	30
Tashkend	272
Tasmania	214
Tatar-Pazardjik	16
Tate	20
Tatsienlu (est)	500
Tattnall	15
Tatuhy	28
Taubaté	45
Tauba	14
Taunton, Mass (c)	37
" Eng (b)	23
Taurida	(?) 1 444
Tavastehus	342
Tavira	12
Tavistock	4
Tavoy, I (d)	157
" " (c)	22
Tayabas	214
Taylor, Fla (co)	11
" Ga (co)	11
" Ia (co)	16
" Ky (co)	12
" Pa (b)	10
" Tex (co)	24
" " (t)	6
" W Va (co)	19
" Wis (co)	18
Taylor Springs	2
Taylorville	6
Tayport	3
Tazewell, Ill (co)	39
" Va (co)	28
Tchataldja, Tur (vyt)	78
" " (t)	30
Tcherkasy	30
Tchirpan	11
Teague	3
Tecuci	120
Tecumseh, Mich (v)	2
" Neb (c)	2
Teddington	21
Teffe	12
Tegucigalpa, Hon (dpt)	35
Tegucigalpa, Hon (c)	29
Tehama	13
Teheran	220
Tehri	304
Tehuantepec	10
Teignmouth	11
Teixeira	14
Tejupilco	18
Tekama	2
Tekoa	2
Telfair	15
Tell City	4
Teller	7
Tellicherry	27
Telluride	2
Tembuland	235
Temascalcingo	13
Temiscouata	44
Tempe	2
Temple	11
Templeton	4
Temuco	29
Tenafly	4
Tenango	14
Tenancingo	13
Tenasserim	1,614
Tenbury	5
Tenby	5
Teneriffe	94
Tengchowfu	230
Tengyueh	151
Tenkasi	13
Tennessee	2,338
Tennille	2
Tensas	12
Tenterden	3
Tenterfield	3
Tepic Mex (dlv)	176
" " (c)	15
Teramo It (p)	320
" " (c)	25
Terceira	47
Terek	(?) 1,150
Teritzzi	23
Termini Imerese	19
Ternate	149
Terni	31

PLACE	POP
Terranova di Sicilia	22
Terrebonne La (par)	27
" Can (d)	34
" " (t)	2
Terre Haute	66
Terrell, Ga (co)	20
" Tex (co)	2
" " (c)	8
Terry	2
Teruel, Sp (p)	255
" " (t)	10
Teschen	15
Tessaua	10
Teton	6
Tettenhall	5
Tetuan	25
Tewkesbury	5
Tewksbury	4
Texarkana Ark (c)	8
" Tex (c)	20
Texas, U S A (s)	4 663
" Mo (co)	21
" Okla (co)	14
Texas City	3
Texcoco	19
Thaba-Nchu	24
Thale	12
Thame	3
Thames, N Z (co)	5
" " (t)	4
Thana	760
Thar and Parkar	396
Tharawadi	492
Thasos	12
Thaton	471
Thayer, Mo (v)	2
" Neb (co)	14
Thayetmyo, I (d)	255
" " (t)	16
Thebarton	5
The Dalles	6
Theophilo Ottoni	163
The Pas	2
Therezina	60
Therezopolis	19
Thermopolis	2
Thessalon	2
Thessaly	461
Thetford	5
Thetford Mines	8
Thibodaux	4
Thief River Falls	5
Thionville	10
Thirsk	12
Thisted	65
Thomas, Ga (co)	33
" Kan (co)	6
" Neb (co)	2
" W Va (t)	2
Thomaston, Conn (t)	4
" Ga (t)	3
" Me (t)	2
Thomasville, Ga (t)	8
" N C (t)	6
Thomazina	19
Thomson	2
Thongwa	(?)446
Thorn	39
Thornaby-on-Tees	20
Thornbury	19
Thorne	11
Thornhill	11
Thornton Eng (Lancashire) (t)	6
Thornton, Eng (Yorkshire) (t)	13
Thorold	5
Thrace	670
Three Rivers Mich. (c)	5
Three Rivers, Can (c)	22
Three Rivers & St Maurice	51
Throckmorton	4
Throop	7
Thun	14
Thurgau	136
Thurlstone	3
Thurmaston	2
Thurnscoe	5
Thurso	3
Thurston, Neb (co)	10
" Wash (co)	22
Thurstonland	2
Tibagy	36
Tibet	2,000
Ticino	152
Tickhill	2
Ticonderoga	2
Tiel	11
Tientsin	839
Tiete	25
Tietjerksteradeel	15
Tiffin	14
Tifils, Ga Rep (p)	1,473
" " (c)	347
Tift	14
Tifton	3
Tigaria	20
Tijucas	21
Tilburg	63
Tilbury Can (t)	2
" Eng (b)	10
Tilhar	17
Tillamook, Ore (co)	9
" " (c)	2
Tillicoultry	3
Tillman	22
Tilsit	44
Tilsonburg	3
Tilton	2
Timaru	20
Timbauba	53
Timbuktu	7
Timiskora	72
Timiskaming	52
Timmins	4
Timmonsville	2
Timok	141
Timor Archipelago	1,147
Timorlaut	20
Timpson	2
Tineo	22
Tinghai	40
Tinnevelli	1 901
Tinos	12
Tioga, N Y (co)	24
" Pa (co)	37
Tiperah	2,743
Tippah	15
Tippecanoe, Ind (co)	43
" O (v)	2
Tipperary, Ir (co)	152
" " (c)	6
Tipton, Ind (co)	16
" " (c)	5
" Ia (c)	2
" Tenn (co)	30
" Eng (t)	34
Tirana	12
Tiraspol	28
Tirhut	9,949
Tirlemont	19
Tirnoular	10
Tirnovo, Bul (d)	471
" " (c)	13
Tiroubauvane	21
Tishomingo, Miss (co)	15
" Okla (c)	2
Titchfield	10
Titus	18
Titusville	8
Tiverton R I (t)	4
" Eng (b)	10
Tivoli	13
Tiziuzu	35
Tlatlaya	12
Tlaxcala (est)	187
Tlemcen	43
Tobago	19
Tobolsk, Rus (gvt)	(?)1 770
" " (c)	25
Toccoa	4
Tochi	139
Tochigi Jap (ken)	1,046
" (c)	22
Todd, Ky (co)	16
" Minn (co)	26
" S Dak (co)	3
Todmorden	24
Togoland	1 632
Tohohu	5,791
Tokai	5,293
Tokat	48
Tokushima, Jap (ken)	670
Tokushima Jap (t)	68
Tokyo Jap (d)	3 699
" " (d & c)	2,173
Toledo Ia (c)	2
" O (c)	243
" Sp (p)	444
" " (c)	21
Tolima	329
Tolland	27
Tolna	253
Toluca Ill (c)	3
" Mex (t)	34
Tomah	3
Tomahawk	3
Tom Green	15
Tompkins	35
Tomsk, Rus (gvt)	(?)3,118
" " (t)	67
Tonacatepeque	10
Tonawanda	10
Tonbridge	16
Tönder	28
Tonga Islands	24
Tonk I (s)	288
" " (c)	46
Tonkin	6,470
Tonopah	4
Tooele, Utah (co)	8
" " (c)	4
Toole	4
Toombs	14
Toowoomba	24
Topeka	50
Toplica	110
Toppenish	3
Topsham, Me (v)	2
" Eng (t)	3
Torgau	13
Torontál	(?)546
Toronto, O (v)	5
" Can (c)	522
" E " (d)	65
" N " (d)	72
" S " (d)	38
" W " (d)	68
Toronto Centre	52
Torpoint	4
Torquay	39
Torrance	10
Torre Annunziata	28
Torre del Greco	33
Torreon	14
Torres	12
Torrington	21
Tortosa	24
Torzhok	15
Tosan	3 284
Totnes	4
Totonicapan, Guat (dpt)	89
Totonicapan, Guat (c)	28
Totowa	2
Tottenham	147
Tottington	7
Tottori Jap (ken)	455
" " (t)	29
Touggaurt	203
Toul	12
Toulon	106
Toulouse	175
Toungoo	382
Tourcoing	79
Tournay	36
Touros	17
Tours	75
Towanda	4
Towcester	10
Tower City	2
Tow Law	4
Towner	8
Townley	2
Towns	4
Townsend	2
Townsville	14
Towyn	4
Toyama, Jap (ken)	724
" " (c)	62
Toyohashi	65
Tracy	2
Tracy City	3
Trafford	3
Trail	3
Traill	12
Trainpu	20
Tralee	10
Trallieborg	12
Tranent	5
Trani	32
Transbaikalia (?)	807
Transcaspian Prov (?)	441
Transcaucasia (?)	7,500
Transcona	4
Transkei	198
Transvaal	2,088
Transylvania, N C (co)	9
Transylvania, Rou (d)	2,678
Trapani, It (p)	368
" " (t)	71
Trautenau	15
Travancore	4 006
Traverse	8
Traverse City	11
Travis	55
Trawden	3
Traz-os-Montes	438
Treasure	2
Trebizond A M (vyt)	1,123
Trebizond, A M (c)	105
Tredegar	25
Trego	6
Treinta y Tres	43
Tremont	2
Trempealeau	23
Trenesen	286
Trengganu M P (s)	154
" " (t)	14
Trent	35
Trentino	393
Trenton Mich (v)	2
" Mo (c)	7
" N J (c)	119
" Tenn (c)	3
" Can (N S) (t)	3
" " (Ont) (t)	9
Tres Corações do Rio Verde	12
Tres Pontas	20
Treutlen	8
Treves	53
Treviso, It (p)	524
" " (c)	50
Trichinopoli, I (d)	1,903
" " (t)	120
Trier	53
Trieste	239
Trigg	14
Trikkala, Gr (dpt)	186
" " (c)	19
Trim	2
Trimble	6
Trincomali	13
Tring	4
Trinidad, Colo (c)	11
" Cuba (c)	41
" B W I (isl)	366
Trinity, Cal (co)	3
" Tex. (co)	14
Trion	2
Tripoli, Afr (p)	523
" " (c)	73
" Syr (t)	30
Tripolitza	11
Tripp	12
Tripura	304
Triumpho, Braz (Alagoas) (t)	17
Triumpho, Braz (Pernambuco) (t)	17
Triumpho Braz (Rio Grande do Sul) (t)	10
Trivandrum	73
Troitsk	23
Trollhättan	16
Tromso, Norw (amt)	91
" " (c)	10
Trondhjem	45
Troon	9
Troppau	27
Troup	36
Trousdale	6
Trowbridge	12
Troy, Ala (c)	6
" N Y (c)	72
" O (c)	7
Troyes	55
Trujillo, Ven. (s)	179
" " (t)	12
Truman	3
Trumbull	84
Truro Can (t)	8
" Eng (b)	11
Tsaritsyn	80
Tsarskoe Selo	16
Tsinan (est)	250
Tsingtao	309
Tsitsihar	30
Tsu	48
Tsuruga	12
Tsurugaoka	20
Tubarão	37
Tuam	4
Tubingen	20
Tucano	19
Tuckahoe	4
Tucker	17
Tucson	20
Tucuman Arg (p)	351
" " (c)	91
Tucumari	3
Tughina	36
Tuguegarao	17
Tula Mex. (t)	19
" Rus (gvt)	(?)1 774
Tulare Cal (co)	59
" " (c)	4
Tullahoma	3
Tullamore	5
Tulle	17
Tulsa, Okla (co)	109
" " (c)	72
Tumkur, I (d)	(?)581
" " (c)	10
Tunbridge Wells	36
Tungkwan	80
Tunguragua	103
Tunica	20
Tunis, Afr (p)	2 094
" " (t)	172
Tunkhannock	2
Tuolumne	8
Tupelo	5
Tupper Lake	3
Turfan	10
Turgai	(?)617
Turin, It (p)	1,252
" " (c)	502
Turka	10
Turkestan	7,202
Turkevi	14
Turkey (est)	8,000
Turks & Caicos Islands	6
Turlock	3
Turner, Ga (co)	12
" S Dak (co)	15
Turners Falls	5
Turnhout	24
Turriff	2
Turtle Creek	8
Turton	12
Turvo	26
Turyassú	17
Tuscaloosa, Ala (co)	54
" " (c)	12
Tuscany	2 830
Tuscarawas	64
Tuscola Ill (c)	3
" Mich (co)	33
Tuscumbia	4
Tuskegee	2
Tutbury	9
Tuticorin	25
Tutova	130
Tuttlingen	16
Twenty-four Parganas	2 628
Twickenham	35
Twiggs	10
Twillingate	4
Twin Falls Ida (co)	28
" " (c)	8
Two Harbors	5
Two Mountains	28
Two Rivers	7
Tyangua	14
Tyler, Tex (co)	10
" " (t)	12
" W Va (co)	14
Tynemouth	64
Tyrnau	13
Tyrol	314
Tyrone Pa (b)	9
" Ir (co)	142
Tyrrell	5
Tyumen	30

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Uba	62
Ubatuba	110
Ubeda	19
Uberaba	60
Uberabinha	23
Uckfield	3
Udaipur, I (Rajputana) (s)	1 393
Udaipur, I (Rajputana) (c)	47
Udaipur, I (Cent Prov) (s)	71
Uddevalla	14
Udine, It (p)	673
" " (c)	56
Udong	12
Udorn	666
Ueda	26
Ufa, Rus (gvt)	(?)2 891
" " (c)	96
Uganda Protectorate	3 318
Uglich	13
Uhrichsville	6
Uinta Utah (co)	8
" Wyo (co)	7
Ui-Pest	56
Uist North	4
Uist South	5
Uitenhage	8
Uji Yamada	39
Ujjain	41
Ukiah	2
Ukraine	26 002
Ulcaborg Fin (gvt)	328
" " (c)	15
Ulm	56
Ulster N Y (co)	75
" Ir (p)	1,582
Ulverston	10
Ulzen	12
Uman	29
Umatilla	26
Umbria	737
Umbuzeiro	25
Una	11
Unao, I (d)	819
" " (c)	13
Ung	152
Ungvar	15
União Braz (Alagoas) (t)	56
União, Braz (Ceara) (t)	15
União, Braz (Piauhy) (t)	21
União da Victoria	11
Unicol	10
Union, Ark (co)	30
" Ga (co)	6
" Ill (co)	20
" Ind. (co)	6
" Ia (co)	17
" Ky (co)	18
Union, La (par)	20
" Miss (co)	20
" Mo (c)	2
" N J (co)	200
" " (t)	21
" N Mex (co)	17
" N Y (v)	3
" N C (co)	36
" O (co)	21
" Ore (co)	17
" Pa (co)	16
" P I (p)	110
" S C (co)	30
" " (t)	6
" S Dak (co)	11
" Tenn (co)	12
Union City Ind (c)	3
" O (v)	2
" Pa (b)	4
" Tenn (t)	4
Union of S Africa	6 929
Union Springs	4
Uniontown	16
Unionville	2
United Provinces	1 179
United States	105 711
Universal	2
University	7
University Place	4
Unna	17
Unst	2
Unterfranken	737
Unterwalden Lower	14
Unterwalden, Upper	17
Upholland	5
Upland Cal (c)	3
" Pa (b)	2
Upolu	21
Upper Alsace	469
Upper Alton	3
Upper Austria	859
Upper Bavaria	1 585
Upper Burma	4,112
Upper Chindwin	187
Upper Franconia	657
Upper Hesse	322
Upper Llanfrechfa	4
Upper Palatinate	612
Upper Sandusky	4
Upper Senegal and Niger	2,475
Upper Silesian Frontier	211
Upper Volta	2,974
Uppingham	9
Upsala Sw (pr)	138
" " (c)	29
Upshur, Tex (co)	22
" W Va (co)	18
Upson	15
Upton Mass (t)	2
" Tex. (co)	1
Upton-on-Severn	13
Uralsk, Rus (gvt)	(?)775
" " (c)	46
Urandy	27
Urbana, Ill (c)	10
" O (c)	8
Urbino	18
Urdingen	11
Urfa	55
Urga	40
Uri	24
Urmia	32
Urmston	8
Uruapan	10
Uruguay	1 565
Uruguayana	33
Urussanga	11
Usedom	35
Ushak	13
Ushup	42
Usti	40
Usulután Sal (dpt)	125
" " (c)	18
Utah, U S A (s)	449
" Utah (co)	41
Utakamand	15
Utica, N Y (c)	94
" O (v)	2
Utiel	12
Utrecht, Afr (t)	4
" Neth (p)	342
" " (c)	146
Utrera	15
Utsunomiya	57
Uttoxeter	5
Uvalde, Tex (co)	11
" " (t)	4
Uxbridge Mass (t)	5
" Eng (t)	13

V

Vaccaria	27
Vács	17
Valais	128
Valdepeñas	21
Valdes	26
Valdivia Chi (p)	175
" " (t)	27
Valdosta	11
Valença, Braz (Bahia) (t)	22
Valença, Braz (Piauhy) (t)	35
Valenca Braz) Rio de Janeiro) (t)	41
Valence	27
Valencia N Mex (co)	14
" Sp (p)	923
" " (t)	248
" Ven (c)	29
Valenciennes	34
Valentine	2
Valenza	11
Valguarnera Carope	14
Valjevo	(?)158
Valladolid, Sp (p)	282
" " (c)	70
Valle	272
Vallejo	21
Valletta	61
Valley, Ida (co)	3
" Mont (co)	12
" Neb (co)	10
Valley City	5
Valley Falls	4
Valleyfield	9
Valley Junction	4
Valls	13
Valparaiso, Ind (c)	7
" Chi (p)	320
" " (t)	182
Val Verde	13
Van, Armenia (?) (vyt)	(?)259
Van, Armenia (?) (c)	30
Van Alstyne	2
Van Buren, Ark (co)	14
" " (c)	5
" Ia (co)	14
" Me (t)	5
" Mich (co)	31
" Tenn (co)	3
Vance	23
Vancouver, Wash (c)	13
" Can (c)	117
Vancouver Centre	61
" South	46
Vandalia, Ill (c)	3
" Mo (c)	2
Vanderburg	92
Vandergrift	10
Vandergrift Heights	3
Van Lear	2
Vannes	23
Vanves	11
Van Wert, O (co)	28
" " (c)	8
Van Zandt	31
Var	323
Varasd	14
Vargem Grande	16
Varginha	22
Varna Bul (dpt)	204
" " (t)	41
Varzea Alegre	13
Vasa	18
Vasilkof	18
Vassouras	60
Vasto	20
Vaucluse	202
Vaud	317
Vaudreuil	11
Vaudreuil-Soulanges	22
Veedersburg	2
Veendam	13
Vega Alta, P R (mun)	10
Vega Alta P R (t)	2
Vega Baja, P R (mun)	16
Vega Baja, P R (t)	4
Vegila	21
Vejer de la Frontera	11
Vejle Den (amt)	101
" (t)	22
Velbert	24
Veles	14
Velez Malaga	24
Velez Rubio	10
Velletri	20
Vellore	45
Velsen	28
Venancio Ayres	20
Venango	59
Vendée	397
Venezuela	2,412
Venice, Ill (c)	4
" It (dpt)	3 953
" " (p)	498
" " (c)	172
Venio	21
Ventimiglia	12
Ventnor N J (c)	2
" Eng (t)	6
Ventura Cal (co)	29
" " (c)	3
Vera Cruz, Mex (s) (est)	1,166
Vera Cruz Mex (c)	49
Vercelli	31
Verden	10
Verdun Can (t)	25
" Fr (t)	21
Vergennes	2
Vermillion, Ill (co)	86
" Ind (co)	28
" La (par)	26
" S.Dak (c)	3
Vermland	271
Vermont	354
Vernon, Conn (t)	9
" La (par)	20
" Mo (co)	26
" Tex (t)	5
" Wis (co)	29
" Can (c)	4
Veroli	13
Verona, N J (b)	3
" Pa (b)	4
" It (p)	496
" " (c)	92
Verria	13
Versailles, Ky. (c)	2
" Mo (c)	2
" O (v)	2
" Pa (b)	2
" Fr (c)	65
Versecz	27
Verviers	43
Vestal	2
Vesteras	31
Vesterbotten	185
Vesternorrland	268
Vestervik	12
Vestmanland	170
Veszprem, Hun (co)	(?)201
" " (t)	14
Vevey	13
Viadana	16
Viamão	16
Vianna	24
Vianna do Castello, Pg (d)	227
Vianna do Castello, Pg (t)	10
Viareggio p	17
Viborg Den. (amt)	112
" " (c)	14
" Fin (gvt)	521
" " (t)	25
Vicenza, It (p)	518
" " (t)	60
Vich	12
Vichy	14
Vicksburg Mich (v)	2
" Miss (c)	18
Viçosa, Braz (Alagoas) (t)	56
Viçosa, Braz (Ceara) (t)	19
Viçosa, Braz (Minas Geraes) (t)	56
Victor	2
Victoria, P I (p)	10
" Tex (co)	18
" " (c)	6
" Can (Alberta) (d)	57
" " (B C) (d&c)	39
" " (Ont) (d)	34
" " (N B) (co)	13
" " (N S) (co)	9
" Aus (s)	1,532
" Braz (Alagoas) (t)	34
Victoria, Braz (Espirito Santo) (t)	22
Victoria, Braz (Pernambuco) (t)	60
Victoria, Chin (t)	366
Victoria, La, Ven (mun)	14
Victoria & Carleton	34
Victoria do Baixo Mearim	12
Victoriaville	4
Vidalia	3
Vidin Bul (d)	248
" " (t)	15
Vienna Ga (t)	2
" A (p & c)	1,864
Vienne Fr (dpt)	306
" " (t)	25
Vieques	12
Viernheim	10
Viersen	30
Vierzon-Ville	12
Vigan	18
Vigevano	24
Vigia	31
Vigo, Ind (co)	100
" Sp (t)	23
Vilas	6
Vilkomir	14
Villa Bella	14
Villa Braz	20
Villa Brazilia	47
Villach	16
Villa del Pilar	10
Villa de São Francisco	33
Villa Grove	2
Villa Jequitinhonha	75
Villalba	13
Villa Nepomuceno	16
Villa Nova	16
Villa Nova de Lima	17
Villa Nova de Rezende	21
Villanueva de la Serena	13
Villanueva y la Geltru	12
Villa Real	246
Villa Rica, Braz (t)	15
" " Para (t)	26
Villa Seabra	20
Villa Victoria	12
Villefranche	14
Villeneuve-sur-Lot	14
Villenour	21
Villeurbanne	56
Villiers	22
Villingen	12
Villisca	2
Vilna, Lith (?) (p)	2 076
" " (t)	215
Vilvoorden	16
Viña del Mar	33
Vinalhaven	2
Vincennes Ind (c)	17
" Fr (t)	42
Vineland	7
Vinh	12
Vinita	5
Vinnitsa	29
Vinton Ia (c)	3
" O (co)	12
" Va (t)	3
Vintondale	2
Viradoura	16
Viramgam	23
Virden	5
Virginia, U S A (s)	2,309
" Ill (c)	2
" Minn (c)	14
Virgin Islands Brit	5
" " U S	26
Viroqua	3
Visalia	6
Vitebsk, Rus (gvt)	(?)1 834
" " (t)	(?)101
Viterbo	21
Vitkovice	27
Vitoria	32
Vitré	11
Vivero	13
Vivian	2
Vizagapatam, I (d)	2,232
" " (t)	41
Vizeu, Braz (t)	16
" Pg (d)	417
Vizianagram	37
Vizzini	18
Vlaardingen	25
Vladikavkaz	70
Vladimir, R (gvt)	(?)1,896
" (t)	33
Vladivostok	90
Vlagtwedde	12
Vodena	10
Voghera	21
Vohwinkel	15
Volron	13
Volhynia	1,433
Volo	30
Vologda, R (gvt)	(?)1 625

PLACE	POP
Vologda, R (c)	31
Volsk	27
Volterra	16
Voltri	15
Volusia	23
Voorst	12
Vorarlberg	133
Voronezh, R (gvt) (?)	3,356
" " (t)	74
Vosges	384
Vratza, Bul (d)	346
" " (t)	14
Vryburg	3
Vrybeid	2
Vyatka, Rus (gvt) (?)	3,747
" " (t)	42
Vyazma	17
Vyerny	31
W	
Wabash, Ill (co)	14
" Ind (co)	27
" " (c)	10
Wabasha Minn (co)	18
" " (t)	2
Wabaunsee	11
Waco	39
Wadai (est)	1,000
Wadebridge	2
Wadena Minn (co)	11
" " (v)	2
Wadesboro	3
Wadhwan	25
Wadi Halfa	4
Wadsworth	5
Wageningen	11
Wagga-Wagga	8
Wagoner, Okla (co)	21
" " (c)	3
Wahklakum	3
Wahoo City	2
Wahpeton	3
Waialua	7
Waianae	2
Wailuku	12
Waimea	8
Wakamatsu	49
Wakayama, Jap (ken)	750
" " (t)	83
Wake	75
Wakefield, Mass (t)	13
" Mich (c)	4
" Can (t)	2
" Eng (c)	53
Wakulla	5
Walcheren	50
Wald	26
Waldeck	66
Walden	5
Waldenburg	37
Waldheim	11
Waldo	21
Waldoboro	3
Wales	2,207
Walhalla	2
Walker, Ala (co)	51
" Ga (co)	23
" Tex (co)	19
Walkerton	2
Walkerville, Mont (c)	2
" Can (t)	7
Wall	2
Wallace, Ida (c)	3
" Kan (co)	2
Wallaceburg	4
Wallasey	91
Walla Walla, Wash (co)	28
Walla Walla Wash, (c)	16
Waller	10
Wallingford, Conn (b)	10
" Vt (t)	2
" Eng (b)	3
Wallington	6
Wallowa	10
Wallsend	43
Walmer	5
Walnutridge	2
Walpole, Mass (t)	5
" Nev (t)	3
" N H (t)	3
Walsall	97
Walsenburg	4
Walsh	19
Walsingham	16
Walsoken	5
Walterboro	2
Walters	3
Walthall	13
Waltham	31
Waltham Holy Cross	7
Walthamstow	127
Walton, Fla (co)	12
" Ga (co)	24
" N Y (v)	4
Walton-le-Dale	12
Walton-on-Thames	15
Walton-on-the-Naze	4
Waltrop	10
Walworth S D (co)	8
" Wis (co)	29
Wamego	2
Wanaque	3
Wandsbek	35
Wandsworth	329
Wanganui	24
Wangaratta	4
Wanhsien	752
Wano	151
Wanstead	15
Wantage	4
Wapakoneta	5
Wapello	38
Wappingers Falls	3
Warblington	4
Ward, N Dak (co)	29
" Tex (co)	3
Wardle	4
Ware, Ga (co)	28
" Mass (t)	9
" Eng (t)	6
Wareham Mass (t)	4
" Eng (b)	2
Warkworth	12
Warminster	5
Warragul	4
Warren, Ark (t)	2
" Ga (co)	12
" Ill (co)	21
" Ind (co)	10
" " (t)	2
" Ia (co)	18
" Ky (co)	31
" Me (t)	2
" Mass (t)	3
" Minn (c)	2
" Miss (co)	33
" Mo (co)	8
" N J (co)	45
" N Y (co)	32
" N C (co)	22
" O (co)	26
" " (c)	27
" Pa (co)	40
" " (b)	14
" R I (t)	8
" Tenn (co)	17
" Va (co)	9
Warrensburg Mo (c)	5
" N Y (v)	2
Warrenton	2
Warrick	20
Warrington	77
Warrnambool	8
Warsaw, Ill (c)	2
" Ind (c)	5
" N Y (v)	4
" Pol (co)	2,111
" " (c)	936
Warsop	7
Warwick, N Y (v)	2
" R I (t)	13
" Va (co)	11
" Aus (t)	20
" Eng (b)	13
Warwickshire	342
Wasatch	5
Wasco	14
Waseca, Minn (co)	14
" " (c)	4
Washakie	3
Washburn, Wis (co)	11
" " (c)	4
Washington, U S A (8)	1,357
" Ala (co)	14
" Ark (co)	35
" Colo (co)	11
" D C (c)	438
" Fla (co)	12
" Ga (co)	28
" " (c)	4
" Ill (co)	9
" " (c)	2
" Ind (co)	17
" " (c)	9
" Ia (co)	20
" " (c)	5
" Kan (co)	18
" Ky (co)	15
" La (par)	24
" Me (co)	42
" Md (co)	60
" Minn (co)	24
" Miss (co)	51
" Mo (co)	14
" " (c)	3
" Neb (co)	12
" N J (b)	3
" N Y (co)	45
" N C (co)	11
" " (t)	6
" O (co)	43
" Okla (co)	27
" Ore (co)	26
" Pa (co)	189
" " (b)	21
" R I (co)	25
" S Dak (co)	2
" Tenn (co)	34
" Tex (co)	27
" Utah (co)	7
" Vt (co)	39
" Va (co)	32
" Wis (co)	26
Washington C H	8
Washington Park	2
Washita	22
Washo	22
Washoe	19
Washtenaw	50
Wasmes	16
Watauga	13
Waterbury, Conn (c)	92
" Vt (v)	2
Waterford Conn (t)	4
" N Y (v)	3
" Ir (co)	84
" " (c)	27
" S Afr (t)	3
Watergraafsmeer	11
Waterloo, Ill (c)	2
" Ia (c)	36
" N Y (v)	4
" Can (Ont) (t)	6
" " (Que) (t)	2
" N, " (d)	42
" S, " (d)	34
" Aus (t)	10
Waterloo w Seaforth	30
Watertown Conn (t)	6
" Mass (t)	21
" N Y (c)	31
" S D (c)	9
" Wis (c)	9
Water Valley	4
Waterville	13
Watervliet	16
Watford	46
Wath upon Dearne	13
Watkins	3
Watonga	2
Watonwan	12
Watseka	3
Watsontown	2
Watsonville	5
Wattenscheid	28
Wattrelos	26
Watts	5
Wauchula	2
Waukegan	19
Waukesha, Wis (co)	83
" " (c)	13
Waukon	2
Waupaca, Wis (co)	34
" " (c)	3
Waupun	4
Waurika	3
Wausau	19
Wauseon	3
Waushara	17
Wauwatosa	6
Waverly, Ill (c)	2
" Ia (c)	3
" N Y (v)	5
" O (v)	2
" Va (t)	2
Waxahachie	8
Waycross	18
Wayland, Mass (t)	2
" N Y (v)	2
Wayne Ga (co)	14
" Ill (co)	23
" Ind (co)	48
" Ia (co)	15
" Ky (co)	16
" Mich (co)	1,178
" " (v)	2
" Miss (co)	15
" Mo (co)	13
" Neb (co)	10
" " (c)	2
" N Y (co)	49
" N C (co)	44
" O (co)	41
" Pa (co)	27
" Tenn (co)	13
" Utah (co)	2
" W Va (co)	26
Waynesboro, Ga (v)	3
" Pa (b)	10
" Va (t)	2
Waynesburg	3
Waynesville	2
Waynoka	2
Weakley	31
Wealdstone	13
Weatherford Okla (c)	2
" Tex (c)	6
Weatherly	2
Webb	29
Webb City	8
Weber	43
Webster, Ga (co)	5
" Ia (co)	38
" Ky (co)	21
" La (par)	25
" Mass (t)	13
" Miss (co)	13
" Mo (co)	17
" Neb (co)	11
" S D (c)	12
" W Va (co)	2
Webster City	9
Webster Groves	3
Wednesbury	30
Wednesfield	7
Weehawken	14
Weert	12
Weetslade	7
Welden	18
Weidenau	10
Weihaiwei	147
Weimar	41
Weinheim	18
Weipert	10
Weir	2
Weiser	3
Weissenfels	34
Weisskirchen	10
Weissstein	11
Weisswasser	11
Weitmar	23
Welch	3
Weld	54
Weldon	2
Weleetka	2
Welland, Can (d)	67
" " (t)	9
Wellesley, Mass (t)	6
" Aus (co)	5
Wellingborough	20
Wellington, Kan (c)	7
" O (v)	2
" Tex (t)	2
" N, Can (d)	20
" S, " (d)	34
" Aus (p)	249
" " (co)	20
" " (t)	107
" Eng (Shrop) (t)	8
" " (Som) (t)	7
" N Z (p)	249
" " (t)	71
Wells Ind (co)	21
" Me (t)	31
" Minn (v)	9
" N Dak (co)	13
" Eng (t)	3
Wells City of	5
Wellsboro	2
Wellsburg	7
Wellston, Mo (c)	2
" O (c)	2
Wellsville Mo (c)	5
" N Y (v)	9
" O (c)	6
Welshpool	2
Wem	16
Wembley	6
Wenatchee	1 739
Wenchow	14
Wenioch	64
Wentworth	20
Werdau	13
Werden	11
Werdohl	15
Wermelskirchen	18
Wernigerode	22
Wesel	3
Wessington Springs	2
West	2
West Allis	14
West Baton Rouge	11
West Bend	3
West Berwick	6
Westboro	6
West Boylston	2
West Bridgewater	3
West Bridgeford	13
West Bromwich	74
Westbrook	9
West Brownsville	2
Westbury	8
West Carroll	9
West Carthage	2
Westchester	344
West Chester	12
West Chicago	2
West Conshohocken	3
West Covington	2
West Dundee	2
Westerly	10
Western Australia	333
Westernport	4
Westerville	2
Westfairview	2
West Feliciana	12
Westfield, Mass (t)	19
" N J (t)	9
" N Y (v)	3
West Flanders	887
Westford	3
West Frankfort	8
West Ham	301
West Hammond	7
West Hartford	9
West Hartlepool	69
West Haverstraw	2
West Hazleton	6
West Hoboken	40
West Homestead	3
Westhoughton	16
West Lafayette	4
Westland	14
West Liberty	3
West Linn	10
Westmeath	60
West Milwaukee	2
West Minneapolis	2
Westminster, Md (t)	4
" S C (t)	2
Westminster City of	141
West Monroe	2
Westmont	2
Westmoreland, Pa (co)	274
Westmoreland, Va (co)	10
Westmorland, Can (d)	53
Westmorland, Eng (co)	66
Westmount	18
Westmount-St Henri	63
West Newton	3
West New York	30
Weston, Mass (t)	2
" W Va (t)	6
" Wyo (co)	9
" Can (t)	30
Weston-super-Mare	7
West Orange	14
West Palm Beach	12
West Park	7
West Paterson	18
Westphalia	4,488
West Pittston	7
West Plains	147
West Point, Ga (c)	41
" Miss (t)	18
" Neb (c)	10
" Va (t)	2
Westport, Conn (t)	3
" Mass (t)	34
" Ir (t)	10
" N Z (b)	11
West Prussia-Posen	327
West Reading	23
West Rutland	3
West St Paul	54
West Seneca	2
West Springfield	2
Weststellingwerf	67
West Tampa	9
West Terre Haute	6
West Union	5
Westview	20
Westville, Ill (v)	7
" N J (b)	2
" Can (t)	2
West Virginia	1,464
West Warwick	20
Westwood	34
West Wyoming	2
West York	7
Wetaskiwin	4
Wetherby	7
Wethersfield	249
Wetteren	71
Wetumpka	21
Wetzel	2
Wetzlar	2
Wewoka	13
Wexford Mich (co)	3
" Ir (co)	18
" " (t)	102
Weybridge	3
Weyburn Can (d)	5
" " (t)	7
Weymouth	7
Weymouth and Melcombe-Regis	2
Wharton N J (b)	9
" Tex (co)	6
" " (c)	2
What Cheer	16
Whatcom	6
Wheatland Mont (co)	1 739
" Pa (b)	14
Wheaton	64
Wheeler, Ga (co)	20
" Neb (co)	13
" Ore (co)	11
" Tex (co)	15
Wheeling	18
Whickham	22
Whitaker	2
Whitby, Can (t)	14
" Eng (t)	11
Whitchurch	3
White, Ark (co)	6
White, Ga (co)	6
" Ill (co)	20
" Ind (co)	17
" Tenn (co)	16
White Bear Lake	2
White Castle	2
Whitefield, N H (v)	2
" Eng (t)	2
Whitefish	2
Whitehall, Ill (c)	3
" N Y (v)	5
Whitehaven	20
White Pine	9
White Plains	21
White Russia	1,634
Whitesboro, N Y (v)	3
" Tex (t)	2
Whiteside	36
Whiteville	2
Whitewater	3
Whitewright	2
Whitfield	17
Whiting	10
Whitley, Ind (co)	16
" Ky (co)	28
Whitley and Monkseaton	22
Whitman, Mass (t)	7
" Wash (co)	31
Whitmire	2
Whitstable	10
Whittier	8
Whittlesey	4
Whitwick	25
Whitwood	6
Whitworth	9
Wiarton	2
Wibaux	3
Wichita, Kan (co)	72
" " (c)	73
" Tex (co)	40
Wichita Falls	8
Wick	3
Wickboro	8
Wickham	2
Wickliffe	2
Wicklow Can (t)	61
" Ir (co)	28
Wicomico	38
Widnes	11
Wielun	35
Wiener-Neustadt	98
Wiesbaden	89
Wigan	4
Wigton	2
Wigtown	31
Wigtownshire	12
Wijmbritseradeel	30
Wiju	15
Wilbarger	3
Wilbraham	2
Wilburton	31
Wilcox, Ala (co)	16
" Ga (co)	10
Wildervank	3
Wildwood	32
Wilhelmshaven	29
Wilkes Ga (co)	9
" N C (co)	9
Wilkes-Barre	2
Wilkin	74
Wilkinsburg	7
Wilkinson, Ga (co)	3
" Miss (co)	2
Will	4
Willacy	2
Willard	2
Willemstad	5
Willenhall	3
Willesden	4
Williams N D (co)	3
" O (co)	18
Williamsburg Ky (c)	25
" Mass (t)	2
" Pa (b)	2
" S C (co)	2
" Va (c)	39
Williamson Ill (co)	2
" Tenn (co)	61
" Tex (co)	23
" W Va (c)	43
Williamsport Md (t)	7
" Pa (c)	2
Williamston N C (t)	36
" S C (t)	2
Williamstown, Mass (t)	20
" Pa (b)	12
" W Va (t)	4
" Aus (t)	2
Williamsville	3
Willimantic	2
Willington	15
Willington Quay	2
Williston	16
Willmar	2
Willoughby, O (v)	23
" Aus (t)	18
Wills Point	2
Wilmerding	18
Wilmette	102
Wilmington, Del (c)	110
" Mass (v)	7
" N C (c)	36
" O (c)	3
Wilmot	15
Wilmslow	2
Wilson, Kan (co)	25
" N C (co)	3
" " (t)	24
" Pa (b)	2
" Tenn (co)	2
" Tex (co)	51
Wilton, N H (t)	6
" Eng (b)	2
Wiltshire	4
Wimbledon	10
Wimborne	3
Wimmera	3
Winamac	7
Winburg S Afr (d)	56
" " (t)	19
Wincanton	2
Winchcomb	3
Winchendon	13
Winchester, Ill (c)	6
" Ind (c)	35
Winchester, Ky (c)	8
" Mass (v)	10
" N H (v)	2
" Tenn (t)	2
" Va (c)	7
" Eng (b)	24
Windber	9
Winder	3
Windermere	6
Windham, Conn (co)	53
" Vt (co)	26
Windhoek	17
Windlesham	5
Windom	2
Windsor, Conn (t)	6
" Mo (c)	2
" Vt (co)	37
" " (v)	3
" Can (N S) (t)	4
" " (Ont) (c)	39
" " (Que) (t)	2
" Aus (t)	4
Windsor Locks	4
Windsor Mills	2
Windward Islands	166
Winfield	8
Wingham	2
Winkler	1
Winn	16
Winnebago, Ill (co)	91
" Ia (co)	13
" Wis (co)	64
Winnebago City	2
Winner	2
Winneshiek	22
Winnetka	7
Winnfield	3
Winnipeg, Can (d)	199
" " (c)	179
Winnsboro, S C (c)	2
" Tex (t)	2
Winona, Minn (co)	34
" " (c)	19
" Miss (t)	3
Winooski	5
Winschoten	13
Winsford	11
Winslow Ariz (t)	4
" Me (v)	3
" Eng (t)	6
Winsted	8
Winston, Ala (co)	14
" Miss (co)	18
Winston-Salem	48
Winter Haven	2
Winters	2
Winterset	3
Winterswyk	16
Winterthur	27
Winthrop	15
Winton	8
Wirksworth	4
Wirt	8
Wisbech	11
Wisconsin	2 632
Wisconsin Rapids	7
Wise Tex (co)	23
" Va (co)	24
Wismar	25
Witham	4
Withernsea	5
Witney	3
Witt	2
Witten	37
Wittenberg	22
Wittenberge	24
Wivenhoe	2
Wloclawek	40
Wlodzimierz	12
Woburn, Mass (c)	17
" Eng (t)	8
Woking	26
Wokingham	4
Wolfe, Ky (co)	9
" Tex (t)	2
Wolfeboro	39
Wolfenbuttel	2
Wolf Point	61
Wolfville	23
Wolkowysk	43
Wollongong	7
Wolsingham	2
Wolstanton United	36
Wolverhampton	102
Wolverton	2
Wombwell	4
Wonseradeel	3
Wonthagge	2
Wood, O (co)	45
" Tex (co)	28
" W Va (co)	42
" Wis (co)	35
Woodbridge	8
Woodburn	4
Woodbury, Conn (t)	6
" Ia (co)	3
" N J (c)	6
Woodford, Ill (co)	92
" Ky (co)	6
" Eng (t)	19
Wood Green	8
Woodland	21
Woodlawn	51
Woodlynne	4
Wood Ridge	12
Wood River	2
Woodruff Ark (co)	2
" S C (t)	3
Woods	10
Woodsfield	2
Woodson	9
Woodstock Ill (c)	6
" Va (t)	2
" Can (N B) (t)	2
" " (Ont) (t)	10
" Eng (b)	2
" S Afr (t)	4
Woodstown	29
Woodward	15
Woollahra	12
Woolwich	140
Woonsocket	43
Wooster	8
Worcester, Md (co)	22
" Mass, (co)	450
" " (c)	180
Worcester, Eng (c)	49
" S Afr (t)	8
Worcestershire	301
Workington	26
Worksop	23
World (est)	2,000,000
Worms	44
Worsborough	14
Worsley	14
Worth Ga (co)	24
" Ia (co)	12
" Mo (co)	8
Worthing	35
Worthington, Ind (t)	2
" Minn (v)	3
Wortley	33
Wray	2
Wrentham	3
Wrexham	19
Wright Ia (co)	20
" Minn (co)	29
" Mo (co)	18
" Can (d)	22
Wrightsville	2
Wrotham	4
Wuchang (est)	600
Wuchow	348
Wuhu	236
Wulfrath	10
Wurdah	464
Württemberg	2 526
Wurzburg	87
Wurzen	17
Wyandot	19
Wyandotte Kan (co)	122
" Mich (c)	14
Wymore	3
Wynne	3
Wynnewood	2
Wyoming, U S A (s)	194
" N Y (co)	30
" O (v)	2
" Pa (co)	14
" " (b)	4
" W Va (co)	15
Wyomissing	2
Wythe	20
Wytheville	3
X	
Xanthi	17
Xapury	15
Xenia	10
Xiririca	13
Xochimilco	11
Y	
Yabucoa	20
Yadkin	16
Yahata	100
Yakima Wash (co)	64
" " (c)	19
Yakoba	50
Yakutsk	(?) 310
Yale	36
Yalobusha	19
Yamagata Jap (ken)	969
" " (c)	48
Yamaguchi	1,041
Yamanashi	583
Yamaska	19
Yamethin	323
Yamhill	21
Yancey	15
Yangchow	360
Yankton, S D (co)	15
" " (c)	5
Yaracuy	108
Yardley	59
Yarkand	60
Yarmouth Me (t)	2
" Can (d)	22
" " (t)	7
Yarmouth Great	56
Yarmouth & Clare	31
Yaroslaf, Rus (gvt)	(?) 1,208
" " (t)	72
Yass	2
Yates	17
Yates Center	2
Yauco	26
Yavapai	24
Yazoo, Miss (co)	37
" " (c)	5
Yeadon	8
Yecla	18
Yelsk	46
Yelets	52
Yelizavetgrad	69
Yelizavetpol, Rus (gvt)	(?) 1,008
Yelizavetpol, Rus (t)	46
Yell	26
Yellow Medicine	17
Yellowstone	30
Yemen (est)	750
Yeniseisk	(?) 859
Yeotmal	749
Yeovil	15
Yeu	93
Yezd	45
Ylewsley	5
Yoakum, Tex (co)	1
" " (c)	6
Yochow	20
Yokkaichi	35
Yokohama	423
Yokosuka	90
Yola	12
Yolo	17
Yonezawa	43
Yonkers	100
Yonne	273
York, Ala (t)	2
" Me (co)	71
" " (t)	3
" Neb (co)	17
" " (c)	5
" Pa (co)	145
" " (c)	48
" S C (co)	51
" Va (co)	8
" Can (d)	32
" E " (d)	78
" N " (d)	23

PLACE	POP
York S, Can (d)	100
" W, " (d)	71
" Aus (t)	3
" Eng (c)	84
York & Sunbury	38
Yorkshire	2,008
Yorkton	5
Yorktown	2
Yorkville N Y (v)	2
" O (v)	2
" S C (t)	3
Yoruba (est)	3,000
Youghal	5
Young, Tex (co)	13
" Aus (t)	3
Youngstown	132
Youngsville	2
Youngwood	2
Ypamery	19
Ypiranga	16
Ypsilanti	7
Ysleta	2
Ystad	12
Ytu	30
Yuba	10
Yucatan	324
Yukon	4
Yuma, Ariz (co)	15
" " (c)	4
" Colo (co)	14
Yungpingfu	200
Yunnan	9,839
Yunnanfu	150
Yuruari	22
Z	
Zaandam	29
Zacapa	47
Zacatecas, Mex (s) (est)	481
Zacatecas, Mex (c)	26
Zacatecoluca	30
Zacatepequez	43
Zacualpan	12
Zafaranboli	25
Zagazig	42
Zahleh	14
Zakataly	93
Zambales	85
Zamboanga, P I (p)	147
" " (t)	30
Zamora, Mex (t)	10
" Sp (p)	263
" " (t)	17
" Ven (s)	55
Zamosc	19
Zanesville	30
Zante, Gr (d)	39
" " (t)	11
Zanzibar, E Afr (isl)	114
" " (t)	35
Zapata	3
Zara	17
Zavalla	3
Zawiercie	43
Zealand	960
Zeehan	9
Zeeland Mich (v)	2
" Neth (p)	248
Zeigler	2
Zeist	18
Zeitz	32
Zelaya	26
Zele	13
Zellenople	2
Zenjan	15
Zenta	30
Zerbst	19
Zeulenroda	12
Zgierz	21
Zhizdra	12
Zhob	57
Ziebach	4
Zinacantepec	14
Zion	6
Zittau	34
Zlatoust	21
Zloczow	11
Znaim	16
Zombor	32
Zschopau	8
Zuffenhausen	14
Zug	32
Zulia	119
Zumpango	11
Zuñi	2
Zurich, Swit (can)	539
" " (c)	207
Zutphen	19
Zwelbrucken	15
Zwickau, Sax (div)	797
" " (t)	70
Zwijndrecht	10
Zwolle	36

SUMMARY OF THE POPULATIONS OF THE COUNTRIES, STATES, ETC., OF THE WORLD WITH THEIR CAPITALS AND NUMBERS OF INHABITANTS

In this table the population, in every case, is shown in thousands

COUNTRY	POP	CAPITAL	POP
United States (with outlying posessions)	117,859	Washington	438
Alabama	2,348	Montgomery	43
Alaska	55	Juneau	3
Arizona	334	Phœnix	29
Arkansas	1,752	Little Rock	65
California	3,427	Sacramento	66
Canal Zone	23		
Colorado	940	Denver	256
Connecticut	1,381	Hartford	138
Delaware	223	Dover	4
Dist of Columbia	438	Washington	438
Florida	968	Tallahassee	6
Georgia	2,896	Atlanta	201
Guam	13	Agaña	6
Hawaiian Islands	256	Honolulu	52
Idaho	432	Boise	21
Illinois	6,485	Springfield	59
Indiana	2,930	Indianapolis	314
Iowa	2,404	Des Moines	126
Kansas	1,769	Topeka	50
Kentucky	2,417	Frankfort	10
Louisiana	1,799	Baton Rouge	22
Maine	768	Augusta	14
Maryland	1,450	Annapolis	11
Massachusetts	3,852	Boston	748
Michigan	3,668	Lansing	57
Minnesota	2,387	St Paul	235
Mississippi	1,791	Jackson	23
Missouri	3,404	Jefferson City	14
Montana	549	Helena	12
Nebraska	1,296	Lincoln	55
Nevada	77	Carson City	2
New Hampshire	443	Concord	22
New Jersey	3,156	Trenton	119
New Mexico	360	Santa Fe	7
New York	10,385	Albany	113
North Carolina	2,559	Raleigh	24
North Dakota	647	Bismarck	7
Ohio	5,759	Columbus	237
Oklahoma	2,028	Oklahoma City	91
Oregon	783	Salem	18
Pennsylvania	8,720	Harrisburg	76
Philippine Islands	10,351	Manila	295
Porto Rico	1,300	San Juan	49
Rhode Island	604	Providence	238
Samoa (American)	8	Apia	2
South Carolina	1,684	Columbia	38
South Dakota	637	Pierre	3
Tennessee	2,338	Nashville	118
Texas	4,663	Austin	35
Utah	449	Salt Lake City	118
Vermont	352	Montpelier	7
Virginia	2,309	Richmond	172
Virgin Islands	26		
Washington	1,357	Olympia	8
West Virginia	1,464	Charleston	40
Wisconsin	2,632	Madison	38
Wyoming	194	Cheyenne	14
Abyssinia	8,000	Addis Ababa	40
Achin	582	Achin	12
Afghanistan	6,380	Kabul	200
Agra and Oudh	45,376	Allahabad	157
Albania (est)	800	Skutari	32
Algeria	5,197	Algiers	207
Anam	5,200	Hué	61
Andorra	5	Andorra	1
Angola	4,119	St Paulde Loanda	20
Angora	347		
Anhalt	331	Dessau	58
Anhwei	14,478	Anking	267
Arabia	5,000	Damascus	170
Argentine Republic	8,699	Buenos Aires	1,720
Armenian Republic	1,214	Erivan	90
Ashanti	407		
Asia Minor	10,509	Kumasi	20
Assam	7,714	Shillong	
Astrakhan	1,262	Astrakhan	164
Australia	5,437	Melbourne	817
Austria	7,662	Vienna	1,841
Azerbaijan	4,615	Baku	115
Azores	232	Angra	10
Baden	2,209	Karlsruhe	136
Bahama Islands	60	Nassau	9
Balearic Isles	326	Palma	42
Baluchistan	835	Quetta	30
Barbados	172	Bridgetown	17
Baroda	2,033	Baroda	95
Basutoland	406	Maseru	3
Bavaria	7,140	Munich	631
Bechuanaland	125	Vryburg	
Belgian Congo	15,006	Boma	5
Belgium	7,517	Brussels	784
Bengal	46,696	Calcutta	1,327
Bermuda	22	Hamilton	3
Bessarabia	2,345	Kishinef	114
Bohemia	6,665	Prague	676
Bokhara	3,000	Bokhara	75
Bolivia	2,268	La Paz	115
Bombay Presidency	19,673	Bombay	1,176
Borneo	1,920		
Bosnia & Herzegovina	1,896	Serajevo	60
Brazil	30,645	Rio de Janeiro	1,158
British East Africa	14,700	Nairobi	30
British Empire	445,389	London	7,253
British Guiana	296	Georgetown	53
Brunswick	481	Brunswick	140
Bulgaria	4,861	Sofia	154
Burma	12,113	Rangoon	342
Cambodia	1,634	Pnompenh	75
Canada, Dom of	9,000	Ottawa	108
Caucasus	13,229		
Central India Agency	5,997	Indore	93
Central Provinces	10,837	Nagpur	145
Ceylon	4,504	Colombo	244
Channel Islands	90		
Chile	3,755	Santiago	507
China (est)	441,000	Peking	924
Chosen	13,627	Seoul	271
Colombia	5,476	Bogotá	144
Costa Rica	431	San José	38
Crete	336	Khania	25
Croatia & Slavonia	2,739	Agram	108
Cuba	3,123	Habana	360
Curaçao	34	Willemstad	12
Cyprus	311	Nicosia	16
Czechoslovakia	13,596	Prague	676
Dahomey	842	Porto Novo	20
Dalmatia	621	Zara	17
Denmark	3,268	Copenhagen	561
Dominican Rep	897	Santo Domingo	31
Dutch Guiana	129	Paramaribo	51
Ecuador	1,324	Quito	80
Egypt	12,751	Cairo	791
England	35,679	London	7,253
Eritrea	450	Massowah	8
Esthonia	1,750	Reval	124
Fed Malay States	1,037		
Fiji Islands	157	Suva	8
Finland	3,329	Helsingfors	200
Fiume	50		
Flanders, E	1,115	Ghent	166
Flanders, W	839	Bruges	54
France	39,210	Paris	2,906
French Cochin-China	3,795	Saigon	72
French Congo	2,846		
French Guiana	49	Cayenne	12
French Guinea	1,813	Konakry	7
French Indo-China	16,990	Hanoi	90
Galicia	8,026		
Gambia	9	Bathurst	5
Georgia, Rep (1916)	2,372	Tiflis	347
Germany	59,857	Berlin	1,902
Gibraltar	25		
Great Britain	42,768	London	7,253
Greece	5,536	Athens	301
Guatemala	2,000	Guatemala	116
Haiti	2,045	Port au Prince	179
Hamburg	1,050	Hamburg	986
Hejaz	900	Mekka	70
Hesse	1,291	Darmstadt	82
Honduras	673	Tegucigalpa	29
Hongkong	625	Victoria	366
Hungary	8,084	Budapest	929
Iceland	85	Reykjavik	181
India	315,156	Delhi	304
Ireland	4,390	Dublin	305
Isle of Man	60	Douglas	21
Italy	38,836	Rome	689
Ivory Coast	1,546	Bingerville	
Jamaica	808	Kingston	63
Japan	76,988	Tokyo	2,173
Java	35,017	Batavia	139
Johore	282	Johore Bahru	
Jugoslavia	12,017	Belgrade	112
Kamerun	2,540	Buëa	
Kashmir	3,322	Srinagar	142
Kenya Protectorate	2,376	Nairobi	14
Khiva	519	Khiva	5
Kiaochow	192	Tsingtau	44
Kurdistan	2,470	Diarbekr	38
Labrador	4		
Laos (est)	800	Vien-tiane	
Latvia	1,886	Riga	280
Leeward Isles	128	St John	9
Liberia	2,100	Monrovia	5
Liechtenstein	11	Vaduz	1
Lippe	154	Detmold	15
Lithuania	2,293	Vilna	215
Livonia	1,301	Riga	280
Lübeck	120	Lübeck	99
Luxemburg	264	Luxemburg	46
Madagascar	3,613	Tananarivo	63
Madras	42,319	Madras	527
Malta	229	Valetta	23
Manchuria (est)	20,000	Mukden	158
Mecklenburg-Schwerin	657	Schwerin	45
Mecklenburg-Strelitz	109	Neustrelitz	11
Mesopotamia	2,850	Bagdad	225
Mexico	13,887	Mexico	1,080
Mongolia	1,800	Urga	40
Montenegro	200	Cetinje	5
Morocco	6,000		
Mozambique	3,120	Lourenço Marques	13
Mysore	5,979	Mysore	84
Natal	1,429	Pietermaritzburg	36
Nepal	5,600	Khatmandu	50
Netherlands	7,087	Hague	366
New South Wales	2,102	Sydney	829
New Zealand	1,219	Wellington	71
Nicaragua	638	Managua	60
Nigeria (est)	17,000		
Norway	2,650	Oslo	258
Nyasaland	1,218	Zomba	
Oldenburg	518	Oldenburg	45
Oman	500	Maskat	25
Orange Free State	628	Bloemfontein	39
Palestine	762	Jerusalem	64
Panama	401	Panama	67
Paraguay	1,000	Asuncion	100
Persia	9,500	Teheran	220
Peru	5,500	Lima	176
Poland	27,200	Warsaw	936
Portugal	6,032	Lisbon	490
Portuguese Guinea	290	Bissau	
Prussia	36,691	Berlin	1,902
Punjab	20,685	Lahore	282
Queensland	756	Brisbane	210
Rajputana	9,844	Jaipur	120
Rhodesia	1,738		
Roumania	17,393	Bucharest	309
Russia	132,000	Moscow	1,543
Salvador	1,299	San Salvador	81
Sardinia	881	Cagliari	62
Saxony	4,663	Dresden	588
Schaumburg-Lippe	46	Buckeburg	6
Scotland	4,882	Edinburgh	420
Senegal	1,226	Saint Louis	23
Serbia	4,130	Belgrade	112
Siam	9,207	Bangkok	931
Siberia, E	10,769	Irkutsk	76
Siberia, W		Tobolsk	25
Sierra Leone (colony)	85	Freetown	38
Silesia	6,087		
Slovenia	1,056		
Somaliland, Br	300	Berbera	30
Somaliland, It	650	Barava	8
Spain	21,347	Madrid	609
Spanish Guinea	200	Santa Isabel	7
Straits Settlements	907	Singapore	193
Sudan, Egypt	5,912	Khartum	31
Sudan, Fr	2,538	Bamaku	16
Sumatra	5,852		
Swaziland	108	Bremersdorp	
Sweden	5,904	Stockholm	425
Switzerland	3,880	Bern	105
Syria	3,675	Damascus	170
Taiwan	3,654		
Tasmania	214	Hobart	52
Thuringia	1,508	Weimar	37
Tibet	2,000	Lassa	25
Togoland	1,032	Lome	
Tonkin	6,470		
Transcaucasia	7,500		
Transvaal	2,088	Pretoria	58
Trinidad	366	Port of Spain	62
Tripoli	523	Tripoli	73
Tunis	2,094	Tunis	172
Turkestan	7,202	Tashkend	272
Turkey	8,000	Constantinople	881
Uganda Protectorate	3,318	Entebbe	
Ukraine	26,002	Kief	404
Union of S Africa	6,929	Cape Town	207
Uruguay	1,565	Montevideo	362
Venezuela	2,412	Caracas	73
Wales	2,207	Cardiff	200
Western Australia	333	Perth	162
Westphalia	4,488	Münster	100
Windward Islands	166	St George	5
Wurttemberg	2,526	Stuttgart	309
Zanzibar	197	Zanzibar	35

A Standard History of the World Told Day by Day

CONSISTING OF

A CHRONOLOGICAL RECORD OF MORE THAN 27,000 EVENTS AND OCCURRENCES FROM 5502 B. C TO THE PRESENT DAY

INCLUDING

A COMPREHENSIVE LIST OF EVENTS

FOR EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR

THE EXACT DATES OF THE OCCURRENCES OF WHICH ARE UNKNOWN

FOR EVENTS AND OCCURRENCES
FROM JANUARY 1, 1913, TO JUNE 30, 1925
SEE PAGE 2921

Funk & Wagnalls Company
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FOREWORD

"A STANDARD HISTORY OF THE WORLD" is designed as a finger-post to the history of ancient and modern times It affords speedy access to notable events and occurrences which have happened in all parts of the world on every day of the year from January 1st to December 31st Thus, it is hoped that the information it affords may prove of value to students of history, to public men in all walks of life as well as to the general reader. Used intelligently, it will serve as a rich source of information in the preparation of a discourse, a sermon, or a public address, and, it is hoped, will therefore be found of great utility by all persons who have occasion to speak in public. The character of the contents may be briefly stated as biographical and historical in the widest sense The events recorded relate to persons, places, and things. Events of the occurrence of which the exact date of the month in which they occurred is not known will be found arranged chronologically by the year at the end of each month. Much additional information may be found in the main vocabulary, in groups, as, for instance, under *author, battle, era, feast,* etc , or in the specific alphabetical place of the person or place under investigation. The system of Chronology followed is explained in the Introductory. See p. xix.

A Standard History of the World Told Day by Day.

For explanation of the System of Chronology followed, see Introductory.

JANUARY

JANUARY 1

Feast of the Circumcision
45 B C: Julian period or era began
154 B C: The Roman consuls took office inaugurating Consular year.
45 B. C: Julian year began
38 B C.. Cæsarean period of Spain began
30 B. C.· Era of Actium began
1 A D: Christian or common era began
193 Helvius Pertinax proclaimed Imperator.
404: St. Telemachus martyred at Rome
1000 The Christian world looked for the Second coming of Christ.
1109 Festival of Fools inaugurated at Paris
1308 William Tell said to have joined the Swiss patriots.
1347: Edward III. of England captured Calais
1349: Günther, of Schwartzbach, elected Emperor
1471 Alexander VI, pope (1492-1503), born.
1484 Zwingli, religious reformer, born.
1502: Vespucci discovered the Bay of Rio de Janeiro
1504· Casper Cruciger, follower of Luther, born.
1515 Louis XII, "Father of the French People" died.
1523: Knights of Malta driven from Rhodes
1531 Rio de Janeiro, established and named by Martin Affonso de Sousa
1554: Battle of Tucapel, Chile Pedro de Valdivia conqueror of Peru, killed, Spaniards routed
1558: Guise captured Calais, Jan 1-7
1562· The Huguenots allowed to worship outside the walls of French cities
1582: France adopted the "New Style" calendar.
1618· Charter of first New Netherlands Company expired
1631 Thos Hobson of "Hobson's choice," died at Cambridge
1644 Sabbathai Zebi, the "Wandering Jew," so called appeared in Paris
1651: Charles II. of England crowned at Scone
1660 Gen. Monk marched on London to restore monarchy
1673. First mail carrier left New York for Boston
1677: Phèdre, by Racine, was presented
1680 Royal Commission, declaring New Hampshire to be a royal province, arrived at Portsmouth
1687: English clergy punished for defying church laws
1711· Franz von Trenck, Austrian general, born.
1716 William Wycherley, English dramatist died
1725: First Christian convert in Greenland baptized
1727: Helvetius, Dutch physician, died
1729: Edmund Burke, orator, statesman, and writer, born.
1730. Samuel Sewall, Chief Justice of Massachusetts died.
1735· Paul Revere born.
1748 Jean Bernoulli, Swiss mathematician, born.
1757. Calcutta surrendered to the British
1767: Maria Edgeworth, English novelist, born.
1771· Georges Cadoudal, French partizan and conspirator, born.
1772: Thomas Jefferson married Martha Skelton
1776 Norfolk, Virginia, burned by Lord Dunmore
1776: Franklin directed by Congress to arrange a treaty with Spain.
1781 Troops of Pennsylvania line revolted.
1785: The *Falmouth Gazette*, the first newspaper published in Maine appeared
1785 *The Daily Universal Register* first issued
1788 *The Times* first issued in London
1793 State canal begun at Conestoga, Penn
1794· Thomas Paine arrested by order of Robespierre
1799. The "Athenæum" Club Liverpool, opened
1800 Bonaparte sent overtures of peace to England
1801: Union of Great Britain and Ireland became effective
1801: Philadelphia supplied with water piped from the Schuylkill river
1801· The British flag in its present form first displayed in London and Dublin
1804 Haiti declared independent of France
1804· Napoleon Bonaparte published the Code Civil.
1805: *The Quebec Mercury* was founded by Thomas Cary
1806. Wurttemberg became a kingdom.
1806 Elector of Bavaria took title of king.
1806 The Revolutionary calendar abolished by France
1808 Importation of slaves into United States prohibited.
1805: Treaty of Presburg; Austria lost Venice and the Tyrol
1811: Hamburg formally annexed to France.
1813 Jean Mourtire, French centenarian (115 years), died.
1814: The Allies occupied Nancy, France
1814· Simon Bolivar became president of Venezuela.
1815. Gen Pakenham fired on Americans near New Orleans
1818: United States Bank opened in Carpenter's Hall Philadelphia.
1820 Revolution in Spain for restoration of constitution of 1812
1822: First Americans settlers reached Texas.
1822: Greece declared her independence of Turkey
1825 South-American republics recognized by Great Britain
1826· English and Irish currency made uniform
1831: *The Liberator* the anti-slavery newspaper, first published.
1837: Tabariya, modern name of Tiberias in Palestine, was destroyed by an earthquake.
1840: Three Chartists tried for high treason in England and transported
1842: The British in Afghanistan surrendered
1847 Gen Winfield Scott reached the Rio Grande.
1848: Girard College, Philadelphia, opened
1848: Maryland resumed her repudiated bond obligations
1849· A continuous railroad line between New York and Boston was opened.
1850· Jerome Bonaparte created a marshal of France.
1852. Louis Napoleon was reinstalled as president.
1852. The Jesuits reestablished in Austria
1854: Disastrous fire in Constantinople.
1855. Hamburg, Germany inundated
1859: Currency convention between German states became effective
1859. Napoleon III threatened war with Austria because of the latter's attitude toward Sardinia
1860: Indecisive battle of Castillejos between Spain and the Moors a disastrous Spanish cavalry charge took place
1862. Mason and Slidell the Confederate Commissioners to England and France, were liberated from Fort Warren at Boston and sailed for Europe
1862: United States government suspended specie payments
1863· Emancipation Proclamation issued by President Lincoln
1863· Galveston, Texas captured by Confederates
1864 Conflicts around Rectortown and Loudon Heights, Virginia, Jan 1-10
1865 President Juarez of Mexico issued a proclamation calling on the people to resist foreign invasion
1865· The Order of the Eagle of Mexico founded by Emperor Maximilian
1866· Austria granted amnesty to its Italian subjects
1867· Russia abolished Polish nationality by three decrees
1871: Mézières capitulated, Franco-German War
1871: Church of England disestablished in Ireland
1871· German empire established
1874: Gregorian calendar adopted by Japan
1876: Mixed courts in Egypt were first opened
1876· Gregorian calendar adopted by Egypt
1876· The Imperial Bank of Germany opened.
1876 International Postal System adopted by France
1878 The Imperial Order of the Crown of India instituted by Queen Victoria
1879 United States resumed specie payments
1879. Michigan dedicated a new capitol at Lansing
1882· Panic in the Paris Bourse
1882: St Gothard tunnel opened to traffic
1886 Burma became part of British empire
1887 Queen Victoria's Jubilee opened
1889 Electrocution introduced in New York
1890. Robert Browning, the poet, buried in Westminster
1890· Horatio Allen, first American railroad engineer, aged 88 years, died.
1890. Chun, Chinese prince died.
1891: An Anglican cathedral was consecrated at Melbourne, Australia
1891: A new constitution for Mississippi was promulgated
1891: German flag formally raised on coast of Zanzibar.
1893 Eben Norton Horsford, American chemist, died
1894 Ontario, Canada, voted on the question of the prohibition of the liquor traffic.
1894· Manchester, England, ship canal opened
1896· Dr. Jameson surrendered to the Boers
1896 President Cleveland named the Venezuela Boundary Commission.
1898: Greater New York established
1898· Provisional autonomous government for Cuba inaugurated.
1898 John A Fraser, water-color painter, died.
1899: The Spaniards evacuated Cuba
1899 Spain ceded Cuba to the United States
1899. Canadian letter postage reduced to two cents
1899 Hostilities between rival claimants to throne broke out in Samoa
1900· Dispensary liquor law became effective in Alabama
1900 Colesburg captured by the British in South-African war
1901: New Zealand adopted penny postage on letters
1901 Commonwealth of Australia proclaimed
1901. Ignatius Donnelly, American politician and author, died
1903 German gunboat "Panther" bombarded a Venezuelan fort.
1905· Albert Mason, Chief Justice of Massachusetts, died.
1905. Port Arthur capitulated to the Japanese
1907. United States pure-food law became effective.
1908 Georgia prohibition law became effective.
1911: Andrew Carnegie established hero fund for Germany
1911. President Taft recognized new government of Nicaragua.
1911. President Estrada of Nicaragua granted a general amnesty.
1911. King George V. of England, in suit for libel, denied libellous assertion of a previous marriage
1912: Daniel Howard inaugurated president of Liberia
1912 World's Protestant Missionary Collections for 1911 reported at $25 297,-074
1912 Alaska's 1911 products reported at $38,000,000

JANUARY 2

Feast-day of: St. Macarius of Alexandria, St. Concordius, martyr St Adelard.
17 Livy, Roman historian, died
17: P Ovidius Naso, called Ovid, Roman poet, died
1107· Alexander I, The Fierce became king of northern Scotland.
1492. Spaniards took Granada from the Moors
1547: Plot of Fiesco developed at Genoa.
1607: Jesuits permitted to return to France
1672: Charles II. of England closed the Exchequer, seized £1,200,000, and caused a panic
1727 Gen James Wolfe born at Westerham, Kent, England
1757: Calcutta recaptured by the English
1759. Frankfort-on-the-Main captured by France
1766: Stamp-act riots in Savannah.
1776· Colonial Congress urged strenuous measures against Tories
1776· Colonial flag first raised; crosses of St George and St Andrew on blue ground, with red and white stripes
1780: Dutch Admiral Byland resisted the English, who insisted on right of search of his convoy, and was defeated in subsequent engagement
1783· Johann Jakob Bodmer, Swiss poet, died.
1788 Georgia ratified the Constitution, the fourth State to do so
1801· Toussaint L'Ouverture entered Santo Domingo.
1801· Lavater, Swiss physiognomist, died
1809· Lord Cochrane captured two French war-ships.
1809: *Penguin Island, near Cape of Good Hope* sank
1810 Murat, Napoleon's king of Naples, ordered to seize American ships.
1814: Danzig surrendered to the Duke of Wurttemberg
1831· B G Niebuhr, German historian, died.
1835· Robert Hindmarsh, a slave (120 years old), died
1841· Sir Philip Bowes Vere Broke, rear-admiral British navy died.
1853 Stringent press-law enacted in Spain.
1854: First Federal Court in territory, now state of Washington, held at Cowlitz Landing
1858· Conflict at Futtigarh in Indian Mutiny
1861· Frederick William IV, of Prussia, died.
1861: William I. became king of Prussia
1861: Georgia and North Carolina seized United States forts.
1863 Battle of Murfreesboro, or Stone River, Tenn
1865: Fight at Franklin, Miss
1865· Fights at Nauvoo and Thornhill, Ala
1865: Brazil and Uruguay began war
1865: New Exchange at Birmingham England, opened.
1871· Conflicts at Bapaume, in Franco-German war
1874: Emilio Castelar, president of Spanish republic, resigned.
1879. Caleb Cushing, constitutional lawyer, died.
1879 Gun exploded on British ship "Thunderer"; 10 men killed
1883 Floods overspread the Rhine valley
1890 G H Boker, American poet and minister to Turkey and to Russia, died
1890· British post-offices opened at Mombasa and Lamu, in British East Africa
1890: Julian Gayarre, Spanish tenor, died.
1891· Brotherhood of St Paul sanctioned by the bishop of London
1891: Alexander Kinglake, English historian, died.
1893 Egyptians defeated Dervishes near Wady Halfa
1894: Cossack soldiers massacred Catholics at Krosche, Russia
1895. Decision of Canadian Supreme Court in the Manitoba School Case, reversed by British Privy Council
1896· John B Blair, American painter and inventor, died
1897: Guglielmo San Felice, Italian cardinal, died.
1898· Great Britain began mobilizing troops for Nile Expedition
1899 Algernon George Percy, sixth Duke of Northumberland, died.
1900· Open-door policy in China announced by Secretary Hay
1901: Lord Roberts of Kandahar created an earl
1904: Gen James Longstreet died.
1904: Princess Matilda Bonaparte, French society leader died.
1906· George B McClellan became Mayor of New York city

M

Disputed Pronunciations

N

Foreign Phrases

O

Population Statistics

P

Q

R

S

T

U

V

W

X

Y

Z

1908. Nicholas **Senn**, American surgeon, died
1909: Father **John**, Russian revolutionary priest died.
1910. Agnes (Schoeffel) **Booth**, American actress died
1911: United States postal savings banks opened
1911 Four German aeronauts lost in North Sea
1912 A woman, Mrs John S Crosby appointed first special deputy sheriff in New York
1912· Dowager Empress of China contributed $2 000 000 for imperial defense
1912. Alfred Tennyson Dickens, son of Charles Dickens, died
1912 Dr Sun Yat Sen inaugurated provisional president of China.
1912. Silas D. Black, American nature poet, died

JANUARY 3

Feast-day of: St Anterus, pope, St Genevière, virgin
46 B C. Battle of Ruspina; Cæsar and Pompey
106 B C· *Marcus Tullius Cicero*, Roman orator born.
1322· Philip V. of France died
1437. Catherine of Valois, wife of Henry V of England died.
1521· Martin Luther excommunicated.
1641 Jeremiah Horrocks, English astronomer, died
1642. Charles I. impeached members of parliament
1645 Liturgy of Church of England abolished
1657. Plot to kill Cromwell discovered
1661: Pepys noted that he first saw women on the stage
1670: General Monk, English royalist died.
1708 Mantua, Italy, ceded to the Austrians
1721· A body of 300 emigrants arrived at Pascagoula, Miss
1724· Philip V. abdicated the throne of Spain
1777: Battle of Princeton fought
1786: Alabama ceded to United States by the Choctaws
1795· Josiah Wedgewood, English potter, died.
1795: Poland partitioned among Russia Austria and Prussia
1803 Douglas Jerrold, English writer and dramatist, born
1814· Gen Wm Hull courtmartialed for cowardice and sentenced to be shot Sentence not carried out.
1816: *The Recorder*, second religious paper in the world, appeared in Boston.
1820 Congress passed bill to admit Maine as a State
1842· Charles Robert Maturin, Irish novelist died
1852· Eliot Warburton, Irish novelist, died.
1853· The Pantheon in Paris reopened as a church
1855· Boston Corner annexed to New York State
1857: Archbishop Sibour of Paris assassinated.
1858 Elisa Rachel, French tragedienne, died.
1861: President Buchanan refused to evacuate Fort Sumter
1861: Delaware legislature refused to join the Confederacy
1861: Fort Pulaski seized by State authorities of Georgia
1862 Succession to the Spanish throne vested in the King s sisters
1862 Union troops occupied Great Bethel, Va
1863· France offered mediation between the United States and the Confederacy
1864· Fight at Jonesville, Virginia
1868 Japan's dual government by Mikado and Shogun is ended; Mikado sole authority
1873 Argentina and Brazil signed treaty of peace.
1874· Coup d'état at Madrid; Serrano became head of government
1879 General Gourko captured Sofia, Bulgaria
1885: French defeated an army of 12 000 Chinese near Chu in Anam
1889 American School of Archeology resumed sessions at Athens
1889 James Halliwell Phillipps, Shakespearian scholar died
1891 Mine explosion at Gelcenkirchen in Germany killed 52 persons
1892 Gold discovered at Barmouth, Wales
1894: Harry Kennedy, American songwriter, died.
1896: Emperor of Germany congratulated the Boers on defeat of Jameson Raid
1897: Theodore C Wormley, American toxicologist died
1898. Li Hung Chang, Chinese official, was restored to honor and office
1898: United States Treasury called in all $100 silver certificates, because of counterfeits
1905 William H Baldwin, American philanthropist died
1907· Law separating Church and state in France promulgated
1910. William Turnbull Burwell, Rear-admiral, U S N died
1910: Darius Ogden Mills, American capitalist and benefactor, died
1912· President Taft announced himself as a candidate for renomination
1912. Felix Dahn, German poet and historian died
1912 Robley D. Evans, rear-admiral U S N, died
1912 Fourth Central-American Conference opened at Managua, Nicaragua

JANUARY 4

Feast-day of: St. Titus, St Gregory, St. Rigobert or Robert, St Rumon (bishop)
100. Titus, disciple of Paul died in Crete
536· Silk manufacture introduced into Europe by monks who came to Constantinople
1477· Burgundy united to crown of France.
1493 Columbus sailed for Spain in the Nina
1580 Archbishop Ussher, English prelate and chronologist, born
1642: Arrest of the Five Members of Parliament attempted by Charles I of England
1649· English Commons declared itself the only law-making power.
1649. Sixty houses in London destroyed by an explosion
1672: "Bajazet," by Racine presented
1686 William Dampier, first Englishman in Australia, landed on western coast
1689 Henry Sloughter appointed governor of New York
1695 Duc de Luxembourg, French Commander for Louis XIV , died
1698: Whitehall Palace London, destroyed by fire, except the banqueting-house
1717: A Triple Alliance, England, France, and Holland, perfected against Spain
1762· England declared war against Spain.
1773· Petersham, Mass , adopted a manifesto of grievances
1778: The British forces captured Savannah, Ga
1785 Jacob L C Grimm, German philologist, born.
1789: Thomas Nelson, signer of the Declaration of Independence, died
1790. Washington issued first annual presidential message
1793 Parliament passed the alien bill, aimed at French revolutionists
1798 Napoleon Bonaparte confiscated all English goods in France
1812· Spaniards defeated at Albufera
1825 Ferdinand IV. of Naples died, after reigning 65 years
1827: Texan revolutionists defeated Mexican troops
1830· Illinois College, Jacksonville, Ill , opened
1832· Capital of Maine removed from Portland to Augusta.
1833 Ferdinand VII of Spain resumed the government
1835: Thermometer indicated 40 degrees below zero, Fahr in New York State
1838 Tom Thumb (Chas S Stratton) born
1845· Santa Anna deposed from the presidency of Mexico
1847· Joseph John Gurney, English Quaker minister and philanthropist, died.
1852. Mail steamer "Amazon" burned in Mediterranean sea 102 lives lost
1854· French and English fleets enter Black Sea.
1854· Albion College, Albion, Mich , burned.
1861· The northern States of the Union observed a solemn fast.
1861 Alabama (*C S A*) troops seized arsenal at Mt Vernon Ala
1862· Skirmish occurred at Huntersville, Va.
1864. Cuba placed under military government by Spain.
1866· General Prim headed a military insurrection in Spain
1866 Asteroid Semele discovered
1876 Conspiracy to massacre the Christian population of Turkey discovered
1877. *Cornelius* Vanderbilt died, aged 81 years
1881· Chileans stormed Lurin, in war with Peru
1882: John W Draper, American physicist, died.
1883 First surgical operation for appendicitis
1888: Royal theater at Bolton, Eng , burned.
1890: *Daily Graphic* first issued in London
1890 Prince Carlo Auersperg, Austrian statesman died
1892: Leo XIII. accepted French proposals for conciliation between the Vatican and Italy
1893· President Harrison proclaimed amnesty to Mormons liable to prosecution for polygamy
1894· Sicily declared in a state of siege
1894 Elizabeth Peabody, founder of kindergarten system, died, aged 90
1895 Captain Dreyfus degraded and sent to Devil s Island
1895 Turkey asked signatories of the Berlin treaty for protection against England and Russia in regard to Armenia
1896· Utah admitted to the Union
1897 Sir Henry St John Halford, English marksman died
1897. Sir Joseph Hickson, Canadian railroad president died.
1898· China offered concessions to Great Britain for loan of $80 000 000
1898· American Federal Courts assumed jurisdiction over the five civilized tribes in Indian Territory
1898· Nicaraguan Canal expedition began final surveys
1899. Lizzie Weston Mathews, widow of Charles Mathews the actor died
1899. President McKinley sent treaty of peace with Spain to the Senate
1899 Aimé Marie Edouard Hervé, French journalist died
1901: *Richard Napoleon* Batchelder, Quartermaster-General U S A retired died
1902· Carnegie Institution incorporated.
1904: United States Supreme Court decided that Porto Ricans are not aliens
1905 Theodore Thomas, orchestral leader and composer, died.
1906 Harrison William Weir, English painter died
1907: Russell Alexander Alger, senator and ex Secretary of War died
1908· Charles Augustus Young, American astronomer, died
1911: Two anarchists burned to death in London resisting the police and military
1911· Mexican rebels captured several towns
1911: Fatal earthquake in Russian Turkestan.
1911: Women voted not eligible for Institute of France
1911· François la Morinière, Belgian painter died.
1912 Russians controlled and terrorized Tabriz, Persia
1912 Roman Catholic Patriarch expelled from Lisbon riots ensued
1912· U S Senate commenced discussion upon new arbitration treaties

JANUARY 5

Feast-day of. St Simeon Stylites; St. Telesphorus, seventh bishop of Rome
Eve of Twelfth-Day.
62 B. C : Catiline the conspirator killed in Etruria
1066: Edward the Confessor, king of England, died
1477: Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy, killed.
1531: Ferdinand, brother of Charles V , elected king of the Romans.
1537: Alessandro de Medici, first duke of Florence killed
1589. Catherine de Medici, mother of French kings died.
1639. Governor De Vries began the settlement of Staten Island, New York
1739· First Methodist Conference in England seven ministers present
1757 Damien attempted assassination of Louis XV
1762· Elizabeth of Russia died.
1776 Constitution of New Hampshire adopted
1781: British under Benedict Arnold plundered Richmond, Va
1782 Trincomali, Ceylon, taken by the British
1784 England relinquished sovereignty over the American colonies
1790 *The Herald* of Concord, N H , first published
1796. Samuel Huntington, of Connecticut, signer of the Declaration of Independence, died.
1798 Congress voted $12,800 to Kosciusko, the Polish patriot who fought in the Revolutionary war
1799· England and Turkey formed an alliance
1806 Breslau surrendered to the French
1817. English and Irish exchequers consolidated.
1827: Frederick, Duke of York, died.
1828 Turkey expelled English, French, and Russian residents.
1838. Neutrality proclaimed concerning Patriots' war in Canada
1838· Schooner "Ann" laden with munitions of war, stolen at Detroit by American sympathizers with Canadian ' patriots
1840 Emperor of China forbade intercourse with Great Britain
1849 Austrians took Budapest from the Hungarians
1854. Steamship "San Francisco" lost at sea, 247 persons drowned
1855 Victoria bridge at Montreal carried away by ice
1855 Revolt in Chile; Castilla defeated Echenique
1858· Count Radetsky, Austrian field-marshal, died.
1860 Napoleon III announced a free-trade policy
1861: Forts Moyan and Gaines seized by Alabama troops
1864· French seized Campeche, Mexico
1864. Statue of Oliver Goldsmith unveiled in Dublin
1865· The value of the Confederate dollar sunk to 2½ cents in the Southern States
1866. Bishop Colenso, of Natal excommunicated
1866 American filibusters, under General Reed, capture Bagdad, Mexico
1871: Rocrol captured by the Germans
1880 General Pierola proclaimed dictator of Peru by revolutionists
1883 The Mahdi captured Bara and Obeid in Egypt
1884· Victor Emmanuel's body removed to the Pantheon at Rome
1889. China claimed supremacy in Korea
1892· Henry Irving produced "Henry VIII " in London
1893· Wolves attacked settlers and Indians near Lake Winnipeg.
1894 Yellow fever broke out in Brazil.
1894 Benton J Hall, ex-U S Commissioner of Patents died
1895 Maha Vajirunnis, Crown Prince of Siam died
1896. Phenomena of the X-rays was made public by Prof Roentgen
1896· Cecil Rhodes resigned the premiership of Cape Colony
1896 *Joseph Hubert Reinkens*, Prussian theologian, died
1897: George W Flagg, American painter, died
1897 Francis Amasa Walker, American political economist and educator died.
1897· William H Pancoast, American surgeon, died
1899 General Otis issued a proclamation to the Filipinos containing the President s instructions
1899 Sessions of the Anglo-American Joint High Commission resumed at Washington
1900 William Alexander Hammond, Surgeon-General, U S A retired died
1901. Charles Alexander, Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar, died
1903. Roswell Farnham, ex-Governor of Vermont died
1903: Phineas Camp Headley, American clergyman and author died.
1903 Fu Long, American general died
1903 Praxeles Mateo Sagasta, Spanish statesman, died
1905: William Claflin, ex-Governor of Massachusetts died.
1906 General Rodriguez, rebel leader in San Domingo killed
1911· Sayid Abdul Ahad, Emir of Bokhara, died
1912: Francis T. Nicholls, American jurist ex-governor of Louisiana, died
1912 John T Gracey, American missionary and author, died
1912 Chinese revolutionists defeated Imperialist troops near Hankow.

JANUARY 6

Feast-day of· St. Melanius, St Nilammon, hermit St Peter, abbot
Epiphany, or Twelfth-Day
1066 Harold proclaimed king of England
1215· English Barons demanded the restoration of the laws of Edward the Confessor
1311: Henry VII. crowned king of Lombardy
1367: Richard II., king of England, born
1412: Joan of Arc born at Domremy, France
1453· Austria made an archduchy, with sovereign power
1475 Battle of Krahovicz; Turks against Hungarians, Poles and Moldavians
1535 Lima, Peru founded by Pizarro
1540: Henry VIII married Ann of Cleves
1632 Lorraine made subject to France by treaty of Vic.
1641: Peace treaty between Spaniards and Araucanians in Chile.
1649. Anne of Austria, Queen regent of France, driven out
1734 John Dennis, English dramatist died
1759 Washington married Martha Custis
1786· East-Indiaman, "Helswell," wrecked; 386 lives lost
1793· Carlo Goldoni, Italian dramatist died
1810. Sweden joined "Continental System
1811: Charles Sumner born
1814· British ship "Tagus" captured French ship "Ceres."
1814· English ship arrived at Annapolis proposing peace.
1821 Site for city of Indianapolis, Ind , made State capital
1823. Turks abandoned siege of Missolonghi in Greece
1831· Mexico decreed the secularizing of the Indian missions in California
1832 First American anti-Slavery Society founded
1838: First complete telegraph instrument shown
1839. Tempest prevailed in Ireland and western England coasts lined with wrecks, and hundreds of houses blown down
1840 Madame D'Arblay died
1841: Freshet in the Hudson River valley caused great destruction of property
1842 Afghans forced the British to retreat from Kabul.
1848 Insurrection broke out at Messina Italy
1849 George Sennet, the last survivor of the army of Wolfe at Quebec, died
1849. Hirtley Coleridge, English poet died
1853 Revolution in Mexico; Cevallos succeeded Arista as president of the Republic
1854· The Turks defended Kalafat, Wallachia, against 20,000 Russians
1857 Troops dispersed Free-state legislature in Kansas
1857. Capitol at Montpelier, Vt , burned.
1859 Zuloaga deposed as President of Mexico, and restored by Miramon
1860 Jewish disabilities in Austria removed
1861: United States arsenal at Apalachicola taken by Florida troops
1861· Mayor of New York, Fernando Wood, advised secession
1866 Methodists dedicated first M E Church in Denmark
1870 Haussmann, who rebuilt Paris for Napoleon III dismissed
1876 Statue of Henry Grattan unveiled in Dublin
1879. Lord Roberts won and occupied Kandahar.
1880· Lord Roberts proclaimed amnesty for the rebellious Afghans
1885· Grover Cleveland resigned governorship of New York
1892· John Irving Grigg, American soldier, died
1893 Great Northern Railroad reached the Pacific
1895 Insurgents in Hawaii attempted to overthrow the government
1895· More than 30 000 Armenians estimated as killed and 20 000 left homeless by Turks and Kurds
1896 *The Secretary of the Treasury* (Carlisle) called for bids for $100,000 000 gold bonds
1896 Thomas Wallace Knox, American journalist and traveler, died
1896: Mortimer D Leggett, ex-U S Commissioner of Patents died
1897 Albert S Willis, American diplomat, died
1898 Great Britain agreed to guarantee China loan of $80 000 000 at 3 per cent

1899. Lord **Curzon** became Viceroy of India
1900: Battle of **Ladysmith**, South-African war
1900: John Bernhard **Stallo**, American diplomat died.
1901 Philip Danforth **Armour**, American meat-packer and philanthropist, died
1901: James Ware **Bradbury**, ex-U S Senator from Maine, died.
1902· Nicholas Murray **Butler** elected president of Columbia University
1902 Jean de **Bloch**, French political economist and railroad expert died.
1904: Joseph F **Barnard**, American jurist, died.
1904· Karl Alfred von **Zittel**, Bavarian paleontologist died
1910 Daniel Henry **Rucker**, American general died
1910· John **Brady**, American (R C), bishop, died.
1910: Flora Adams **Darling**, founder of Daughters of the Revolution, died
1910. Gilbert Hilton **Scribner**, American publisher and author, died.
1911: Sir John **Aird**, English engineer, builder of the Assuan Dam, died.
1912: **Treaty Powers** undertook **protection of railway** between Peking and the sea
1912: President Taft signed bill **admitting New Mexico as a State**
1912: **British trade** returns for 1911 announced **Exports**, £454,282,462. **Imports**, £680,559,175

JANUARY 7

Feast-day of: St. Lucian of Antioch, martyr, **St. Cedd**, bishop of London, **St Aldric; St. Canute**
1114: **Matilda**, princess of England, **married Henry V.**, Emperor of Germany
1327: **Edward II**, of England, deposed, **Edward III.**, his son proclaimed king
1450. **University of Glasgow founded.**
1451· **Amadeus VIII**, duke of Savoy, **died.**
1528: Jeanne **d'Albret**, mother of Henry IV of France, **born**
1536 **Catherine of Aragon**, wife of Henry VIII, died
1558. French **recaptured Calais** from the **English.**
1566 **Pius V.** became pope
1610: **Galileo** discovered the satellites of Jupiter
1649: **Anne of Austria**, mother of Louis XIV, took **her son** to St. Germain
1655· **Innocent X**, pope (1644–1655), **died.**
1657: **Theophilus Eaton**, first governor of the New Haven Colony **died.**
1715 François **de la Mothe Fénelon**, French prelate and orator, **died**
1718: Israel **Putnam**, Revolutionary general, **born.**
1758 Allan **Ramsay**, Scottish poet **died.**
1767. Thomas **Clap**, president of Yale College, **died.**
1768: **Joseph Bonaparte**, eldest brother of *Napoleon*, **born.**
1779· Marquis de **Lafayette** sailed from Boston to return to France
1785 Blanchard and Jeffries **crossed the English Channel** in a hot-air balloon
1789: **First United States Presidential election** held
1807: Great Britain issued **Orders in Council against Berlin Decree**
1807· **Turkey declared war** against Russia
1814 Ira **Allen**, Revolutionary soldier, **died.**
1817: **First newspaper** published in Chatauqua county, N Y
1820. Theater at Birmingham Eng, burned
1822: **Colonization of Liberia**, Africa, began
1822: Theodor **Aufrecht**, German Sanskrit scholar, **born**
1829 Pedro **Blanco**, Bolivian patriot, **shot.**
1830: Sir Thomas **Lawrence**, English painter **died.**
1841: The **Bogue Forts** at the mouth of the Canton river China taken by the British
1846 J H **Frere**, English poet, **died**
1850 Samuel **Miller**, president of Princeton College **died**, aged 91 years
1861: Florida **troops** seized Fort Marion and **St Augustine**
1862: Combined English, French, and Spanish **expedition against Mexico** arrived at Vera Cruz
1862: Engagements at **Blue Gap**, Va, and **Paintsville**, Ky
1863: Battle at **Springfield**, Mo
1884: England assumed a **protectorate over Egypt**
1885: The **slave-trade prohibited** at a *West-African conference*
1889: Russia placed **war-vessels on the Vistula** river
1890: **Augusta**, Dowager Empress of Germany, **died**
1890. Body of **Empress of Brazil** was placed in the Pantheon in Lisbon, Portugal
1891· *Civil war in Chile began*
1892: Secretary of State **Blaine** notified foreign countries of the efficacy of the **retaliatory measures** of the new tariff law
1892 **France** passed a **high protective tariff** bill
1892: **Tewfik** Pasha Khedive of *Egypt*, **died.**
1895· Sir William **Loring**, British admiral, **died**
1896. Sir Julian **Goldsmith**, banker and philanthropist, **died.**
1897: **Transvaal** Republic **demanded $10-000,000 indemnity** from Great Britain for *Jameson raid*
1898: **China rejected** Russia's offer of a guaranteed **loan**
1900: Edward **McGlynn**, American clergyman (R C) and reformer, **died**
1901: **Toronto**, Canada, obtained municipal ownership of gas plant
1902: Marcellus **Hartley**, American financier and philanthropist, **died**

1904. Parke **Godwin**, American journalist, **died**
1906: **Battleships** "Alabama" and Kentucky" **collided.**
1908: Albert Seaton **Berry**, American jurist, **died.**
1908· George **Worthington**, American bishop (P E), **died.**
1909: Samuel Richard **Thayer**, American diplomat **died**
1910: **Latham**, French aviator, **attained an altitude** of 3,444 ft in an aeroplane
1910 President **Taft** removed Gifford **Pinchot** from the United States Forestry Service
1911: **Portuguese Republic** allowed the deposed king to use the means of the Braganza estates
1911. **Prince Albert** of Monaco promulgated a constitution
1911 An attempt made on life of **Alfonso XIII** at Malaga
1911· Thirty-two members of the **Camorra** placed **on trial** at Viterbo, Italy for murder
1911 **Monks and nuns in Portugal** forbidden to wear distinctive dress
1912. New British **naval war staff** organized
1912. Dramatic profession paid **tribute to Charles Dickens** in London

JANUARY 8

Feast-day of: St. Apollinaris, bishop, **St. Severinus**, abbot, **St Gudula**, virgin
794· **Danes invaded** Northumberland, **England**
1107: **Edgar**, King of **Scotland**, died, and was succeeded by Alexander I
1198. **Celestine III**, pope (1191–98), died
1327: **Parliament** compelled **Edward II** of England to abdicate
1337: Giotto di **Bendone**, Italian painter and architect, **died.**
1422· **The Hussites overcame** the Emperor Sigismund at Deutsch-Brod, Bohemia
1642: **Galileo**, Italian physicist and astronomer, **died**
1649. **Mazarin** proclaimed an enemy, and **ordered to leave France.**
1659. **Battle of Cajwah**, conflict between Aurungzebe, of Hindustan, and his brother
1676: **Duquesne** defeated the Dutch fleet under **De Ruyter.**
1679· **La Salle**, explorer, reached Niagara Falls
1704: Lorenzo **Bellini**, Italian anatomist, **died.**
1707: John **Dalrymple**, first Earl of Stair, **died.**
1724. **Philip V. abdicated** the throne of Spain
1732: **First newspaper** published in South Carolina
1775: John **Baskerville**, English printer and philanthropist, **died.**
1776: **Thomas Paine** published his *Common Sense*
1777: British troops **evacuated Elizabeth**, N J
1780 British Admiral **Rodney captured** twenty-two Spanish **ships** off Cape Finisterre
1784: **Whitestone**, Long Island, N Y, **settled**
1787: Sir William **Draper**, English general, **died.**
1796· Jean Marie **Collot d'Herbois**, French revolutionist, died.
1802: **Bantry Bay mutineers executed**
1806. **British** forces **recaptured Cape of Good Hope.**
1812 **Wellington invested Ciudad Rodrigo, Spain.**
1815· **British**, under Sir Edward Pakenham, attempted to take **New Orleans** by assault but were repulsed and Sir Edward **Pakenham** killed
1817. **Earthquake shocks** felt at Charleston, S C, and Savannah, Ga
1821: The **Congress of Laibach**, in Austria, assembled
1821: James **Longstreet**, Confederate general, **born.**
1824. Wilkie *Collins*, *English novelist*, **born.**
1825: **Eli Whitney**, inventor of the cotton-gin, **died.**
1836 Sir Lawrence **Alma-Tadema**, artist, **born.**
1847: Admiral **Stockton captured Los Angeles**
1847. Engagement at **San Gabriel** in **Mexican war.**
1850. **Brooklyn** naval **dry-dock** first used
1854: William Viscount **Beresford**, English general **died**
1863. Confederates repulsed at **Springfield, Mo.**
1863: **France** made a second attempt to **arrange peace** between Northern and Southern States
1864 **Albert Victor Edward**, Prince of Wales, son of Edward VII **born**
1865 General **Butler succeeded by** General **Ord** as commander of the Army of the James
1868: **Atlanta** made capital of Georgia
1872: José Felix **Blanco**, Venezuelan statesman and historian **died**
1873. **Trial of Wm M. Tweed** at *New York* began
1874: French **evacuated Ninh-Binh** in Tonkin
1874: *Charles* Brasseur **de Bourbourg**, French ethnologist, **died**
1877. **Nicholls and Kellogg**, rival claimants for governorship of Louisiana, were both inaugurated
1878. The **Russians** attacked the **Turks** at **Senova** See JAN 10
1889 Contractors on **Panama Canal stopped** work.
1890. *Brazil separates church and state.*
1892: Christopher R P **Rodgers**, admiral U S navy, **died.**

1894· The buildings of the **World's Fair** at Chicago **burned**
1894. **Santiago**, Spain, besieged.
1895 Eugene **Debs** and associates are **sent to jail** for contempt of court in railroad-strike case
1895. **Korea declared its national independence.**
1896· Giuseppe Maria **Granlello**, Italian cardinal, **died**
1896. Paul **Verlaine**, French poet, **died.**
1898 President McKinley appointed a Central **Cuban Relief Committee** and called for subscriptions
1901· **Orphan asylum** at Rochester, N Y, **burned**, destroying 26 lives
1901: Charles L **Benedict**, American jurist, **died**
1905. Lloyd **Lowndes**, ex-Governor of Maryland, **died**
1909. Henry R **Stiles**, American historian and genealogist, **died**
1910· Cardinal Francesco **Satolli**, ex-Papal Delegate to the United States, **died.**
1911· Republican **mobs in Portugal** wrecked offices of monarchical papers
1911· **Fire in Santiago**, Cuba, did damage of over $2,000 000
1912 **Russia demanded Chinese withdrawal** from Mongolia
1912 **The United States** warned **Ecuador** against **destruction of American property.**

JANUARY 9

Feast-day of: Sts. Julian and Basilissa, martyrs, **St. Peter of Sebaste; St. Fillan**, abbot
1317: **Philip V.** crowned king of France
1514: **Anne of Bretagne**, Queen of France, **died.**
1584 William **Carter hanged** and quartered for printing "popish" pamphlets
1683 Charles II issued **regulations concerning** times and places for touching for the **king's evil.**
1686: Andrew Michael **Ramsay** (Chevalier de Ramsay), Scottish-French author, **born.**
1735: Earl **St. Vincent**, British admiral, **born.**
1757. Bernard le Bovier de **Fontenelle**, French philosopher and poet, **died.**
1766 **Distributer** of revenue stamps for New Hampshire, under the **Stamp Act, forced to resign.**
1766 Thomas **Birch**, English historian and biographer, **died.**
1778: Dr Thomas **Brown**, Scottish philosopher and poet, **born.**
1788· **Connecticut** (5th State) ratified U S Constitution
1793 **First balloon ascension in America** made in Philadelphia
1799: **Habeas Corpus** Act suspended throughout Great Britain
1806· **British recaptured Cape Town**, Cape Colony
1808 **Second Embargo** Act passed by *United States Congress*
1810. **Marriage of Napoleon** Bonaparte and **Josephine** nullified
1811: Gilbert à'**Becket**, English caricaturist, **born**
1812 The **French captured Valencia** in Spain
1815 **Direct tax** levied by United States Congress
1816 Davy's **safety-lamp first used** in mines
1824· **Protective tariff** bill introduced into Congress
1827 Elizabeth O **Benger**, English author, **died.**
1832: Proposal in Congress to renew **United States Bank** charter
1841: **China and England** signed preliminary treaty of peace in Opium war
1847: Engagement at **The Mesa** in the Mexican war
1848: **Caroline Herschel**, English astronomer, **died**
1851· **Napoleon III.** banished his opponents
1854: **Astor Library** in New York city **opened**
1861· **Mississippi seceded** from the Union
1861· North Carolinians seized **Forts Johnston** and Caswell
1861: Steamship **"Star of the West" fired** on from Morris Island, Charleston
1868 **Fisk University**, Tennessee, opened as a primary school
1871: Battle of **Villersexel** between French and Germans
1872. Henry Wager **Halleck**, general, U S army, **died.**
1873: **Napoleon III. died**
1878: **Victor Emmanuel**, King of Italy, **died.**
1887: **The Alcazar**, ancient Moorish palace in Toledo, Spain, **burned**
1891· Anglo-Austrian **convention relating to Saloniki** signed
1891· **Jews expelled** from the Terek region of the Caucasus
1891· **Emin Pasha** established a **port on Victoria Nyanza**
1892· **Anarchists** in Spain attacked Xeres
1894· Henry C **Bankhead**, American general, **died.**
1894: Paul Wilhelm **Forchammer**, German archeologist **died**
1894: Samuel **Lockwood**, American naturalist, **died**
1895: Archibald D **Gordon**, American journalist, **died.**
1896. Colin **Blackburn**, English jurist, **died.**
1898: The **Khalifa** began **massing soldiers** near Khartum to oppose the British
1898: Consul-General Lee began distribution of **supplies to suffering Cubans.**
1903: Daniel H **Hastings**, ex-Governor of *Pennsylvania died*
1903. Henry **de Worms**, Baron Pirbright, English statesman and author, **died.**

1904· Charles **Foster**, ex-Governor of Ohio and ex-Secretary U S Treasury **died.**
1904: John Brown **Gordon**, Confederate general and United States Senator, **died**
1904: Francis **Wayland**, Dean Yale Law School, **died**
1905 Louise **Michel**, French revolutionist, **died**
1907: Mohammed Ali **Mirza** became Shah of Persia
1908: **Tunnel** connecting New York and Brooklyn under **East River opened**
1912· **Adeline H Howland**, oldest American **woman suffragist, died**
1912· U S Senator **William Lorimer** (Ill), testified in his own behalf before committee investigating his election
1912. **Equitable Life Insurance Building**, New York city **destroyed by fire**
1912 U S Supreme Court **extends powers of Interstate Commerce Commission**
1912. Validity of the **State income tax law** sustained by the Supreme Court of **Wisconsin.**

JANUARY 10

Feast day of: St Marcian, priest 5th century, **St. Agatho**, pope, **St William**, of Bourges
1642: Sir Maurice **Abbot**, lord mayor of London **died.**
1642. **Charles I.** of England left London
1645 Archbishop **Laud** beheaded
1661: **King Jesus proclaimed** by the "fifth monarchy" zealots **in England.**
1719. *France declared war against Spain.*
1737: Ethan **Allen**, American general **born**
1754: Edward **Cave**, English printer and bookseller **died**
1761: Edward **Boscawen**, English admiral, **died.**
1765 **Stamp Act** passed by British Parliament, signed by King, March 27.
1769. Marshal **Ney**, French soldier, **born.**
1776: Dr George **Birbeck**, English educational reformer, **born.**
1777: Spranger **Barry**, English actor, rival of Garrick **died**
1778: **Linnæus** (Carl von Linné), Swedish botanist, **died.**
1791: **Vermont adopted U S Constitution**, altho not yet admitted to the Union
1811: **Kentucky** authorized a **lottery** to improve navigability of the Kentucky river
1811: **Marie Joseph de Chénier**, French poet, **died**
1814 The **"dark day"** in London
1822: **Costa Rica and Mexico united.**
1838· **Royal exchange** in London **burned.**
1840. **Penny postage established** in England
1843 Resolutions in Congress to **impeach President Tyler** defeated
1852. **French National Guard** disbanded by Napoleon III
1852. Lord **Granville apologizes** for offense of British man-of-war
1855· Mary Russell **Mitford**, English author, **died.**
1860: *Pemberton mill* at Lawrence *Mass*, **fell** and burned 115 lives lost
1861· **Louisiana seized** United States arsenal at Baton Rouge
1861: **Florida** passed ordinance of secession
1862: Battles at **Middle Creek** and **Prestonburg** in Kentucky
1862: Foreign allies marched toward **City of Mexico**
1862. Samuel **Colt**, firearms inventor and manufacturer, **died.**
1863. Metropolitan (underground) **Railway in London** opened
1870: **Missouri ratified Fifteenth** constitutional **Amendment.**
1871: Battle of **La Mans**, Franco-Prussian war, Germans victorious
1876. **Roman Catholic University** in Paris **opened**
1876. Gordon **Granger**, United States major-general, **died**
1878 **Russians defeated** the **Turks** at **Senova.**
1879. A **British** military expedition entered **Zululand**
1882: *Newhall House*, Milwaukee, **burned**; 100 lives lost
1883: Lot Myrick **Morrill**, United States Senator, **died.**
1885 **Cyclone** in Alabama destroyed much property
1889 Cardinal **Manning** celebrated his **jubilee**
1889· **Suspension bridge at Niagara Falls** fell.
1890: **Tomb of Cleopatra** discovered
1890: John Joseph **Doellinger**, leader of the 'Old Catholics,' **died.**
1890· **Czechs and Germans** reconciled in Bohemia
1894: **Vaillant**, French bomb-thrower, sentenced to death
1894 Frank **Bolles**, secretary Harvard University, **died**
1894· Donald M **Fairfax**, rear-admiral, U S navy, **died.**
1895· Sir John Summerfield **Hawkins**, British lieutenant-general, **died**
1898. Great Britain declared **its policy toward China** to be the promotion of trade
1898: *Turkey declined to pay damages for* outrages on Americans in **Armenia**
1898: William Dearing **Harden**, American jurist and author, **died**
1900· *Dawson City*, Yukon Territory, swept by fire loss, $500 000
1901: Thomas Stowell **Phelps**, rear-admiral, U S navy, **died**
1901. Winand Michael **Wigger**, American bishop (R C), **died.**
1904· Chandos **Fulton**, American playwright **died**
1904: Jean **Léon Gérôme**, French painter and sculptor, **died.**
1904: Mrs J Mackinlay (**Antoinette Sterling**), American singer, **died.**

1906: William Rainey Harper, president Chicago University, died
1907: Tidal wave in Danish West Indies drowned 2,100 persons
1911: Financial treaty between United States and Nicaragua signed
1912: W. Morgan Shuster, administrator of Persian finances, left Teheran
1912: French census for 1911 announced; population, 39,601,509.

JANUARY 11

Feast-day of: St. Hyginus, martyr; St. Theodosius, the cœnobiarch, St. Salvius of Amiens, St Egwin, bishop
1414: Lollard insurgents in England condemned to death
1503: Girolamo Francesco Mazzola (Il Parmigiano), Italian painter, born.
1569 First lottery in England drawn in St Paul's Cathedral.
1681: Sir Edmund Andros, royal governor, departed from New York
1698 Peter the Great of Russia arrived in England
1753: Sir Hans Sloane, English naturalist, died.
1757: Alexander Hamilton born.
1762: Louis François Roubillac, French sculptor, died.
1775: First provincial assembly of South Carolina met in Charleston
1778: Linnæus, the naturalist, died
1785: Continental Congress assembled in New York city
1790. United Belgium formed.
1798 Massachusetts "State house," at Boston, dedicated
1801: Domenico Cimarosa, Italian composer, died.
1805 Michigan territory set off from Indiana Territory
1805 England issued letters of marque against Spain
1815 American privateer "Fox" captured by the British sloop "Barbadoes"
1815 British landed on Cumberland Island, Georgia
1817: Timothy Dwight, president of Yale College, died
1829: Friedrich Schlegel, German philosopher and critic, died.
1835: Memorial to Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia
1835: Juan Ruiz de Apodaca, Spanish administrator, died.
1839. Destructive earthquake in Martinique.
1843: F S Key, author of "The Star Spangled Banner," died.
1853: The monitor "Ericsson" sailed from New York to the Potomac river
1853: Napoleon III. recognized by European powers as Emperor of the French
1856: Sergeant Uzel Knapp, last survivor of Washington's life-guard, died, aged 97 years
1858: Church party in Mexico overthrew the constitution and forced President Comonfort to retire
1860: Treaty between France and Nicaragua ratified
1861: Alabama passed ordinance of Secession.
1861: Louisiana troops took Forts Philip and Jackson
1861: Vassar College incorporated.
1863: U S war-ship "Hatteras" destroyed by the "Alabama" off Galveston
1863. Battle at Fort Hindman, Arkansas
1863. Skirmish at Hartsville, or Wood's Fork, Mo
1864 Charing Cross Railway, London, opened
1865: Battle at Beverly, West Virginia
1866: Steamer "London" foundered in Bay of Biscay, 220 lives lost
1866 Dublin under martial law because of Fenian scare
1868: Henry H Bell, rear-admiral, U S navy, drowned in Japan
1868: Anson Burlingame, American diplomat, appointed by China special envoy to the powers
1873: English colliers struck against a reduction of wages
1883 France and Great Britain abandoned joint control of Egypt
1886: Six great powers disarmed Greece, Bulgaria, and Servia
1886: The volcano Tungurahua, in Ecuador, in eruption.
1889: Steamship "Umbria" ran from Sandy Hook to Bow Head in 6 days, 2 hours, and 45 minutes
1889 Arab slave-traders attacked stations in Zanzibar and killed missionaries
1889: Christian missions in Uganda destroyed
1893: Gen B F Butler, U S army, died.
1894: Isabella Thackeray, wife of the novelist, died
1896: Francis C Barlow, American general and publicist, died.
1897: Anglo-American arbitration treaty signed at Washington
1897: Asoka, dowager empress of Japan, died.
1900 Dabney Herndon Maury, American Confederate general, died.
1900. James Martineau, English Unitarian minister died
1902 Horace Elisha Scudder, American author, died.
1904: John Young Brown, ex-Governor of New York, died
1909: Lily Price Hammersley, Dowager Duchess of Marlborough, Lady Beresford, died
1909: John Barr, American yachtsman, died.
1909: Joseph Wharton, American manufacturer and philanthropist, died.
1910: Revolutionary conspiracy in Lisbon declared itself
1910. Curtiss, an aeronaut, flew 55 miles an hour at Los Angeles
1911: President Taft recognized a new government in Venezuela
1912: Robert Bacon, United States ambassador to France resigned.
1912: Directors of the Lehigh Valley Railroad separated the company's coal and railroad interests.

JANUARY 12

Feast-day of: St Arcadius, martyr; St. Benedict, or Bennet; St. Tygrius; St. Eldred
690: Benedict Biscop, English ecclesiastic, died.
1519. Maximilian I., Emperor of Germany, died.
1582. Duke of Alva died.
1588. John Winthrop, first colonial governor of Massachusetts, born.
1642: Royalist rising took place at Kingston, England
1643. Warwick, R. I., settled by Samuel Gorton and companions
1678: One of England's 'dark days"
1687: La Salle and 16 men started to walk from the Texas coast to Canada.
1687: Governor Andros dissolved government of Rhode Island.
1687: Lord Rochester dismissed from office for refusal to abjure Protestantism
1729 Edmund Burke, Irish statesman and orator, born.
1737: John Hancock, American Revolutionary statesman, born
1746 J H Pestalozzi, educational reformer, born
1774: Citizens of Newport, R I, outlawed all who bought or sold tea.
1777. Gen Hugh Mercer died of wounds received at battle of Princeton
1779. Battle of Wargaonn, India; British and natives
1781: Holland issued letters of marque against England
1795 Pitt recommended the payment of premiums in England for large families.
1800: George William Fredrick Villiers, fourth earl of Clarendon, born.
1816: The Bonaparte family excluded from throne of France by decree of the allied sovereigns
1825: Convention arranged between United States and Russia regulating fishing and trading on Pacific coast
1828: Storm caused great damage in England.
1828 Boundary disputes between Mexico and the United States settled.
1829: Gen Vicente Guerrero elected president of Mexico
1839 Iron first made with hard coal at Mauch Chunk, Pa
1846. Theater fire in Quebec destroyed 50 lives
1848: Sicily received a provisional independence
1818: Battle of San Blas, Mexico
1856: John S Sargent, artist, born.
1856 Planet Leda discovered
1858: Outram victorious at Alumbagh in Indian mutiny
1861: Lieutenant Slemmer refused to surrender Fort Pickens, Pensacola, Fla
1862: Edwin M Stanton appointed Secretary of War
1865: Fort Fisher, North Carolina, attacked by Admiral Porter.
1870: Pius IX condemned the Fenians.
1871: Henry Alford, English biblical scholar, died
1875: Fungchu, Emperor of China, died.
1879 Zulu war began between England and the Bantu tribe under Cetewayo.
1887: Last fragment of Table Rock, Niagara Falls, fell
1887: Earl of Iddesleigh, English statesman, died
1888: Natives of German East Africa looted mission stations
1891: Chilean navy revolted against Balmaceda
1893: Thermometers near Quebec registered 40 degrees below zero.
1893: Charles de Lesseps admitted bribing public officers in Panama canal affair
1894: Nihilist plot against Czar of Russia discovered.
1898: Brazilian cabinet officers indicted for conspiracy to kill president
1898: Marquis Ito formed an independent cabinet in Japan
1898: Mary Cowden Clarke, author of a Shakespearian concordance, died.
1900: Joseph Rodemacher, American Roman Catholic bishop, died
1905 James Weir Mason, American scientist and educator, died.
1909 Arbitration treaty between United States and Canada signed
1909 Turkey sold to Austria her rights in Bosnia and Herzegovina for $10,800,000
1909 Tennessee enacted a state-wide prohibition law
1910 Theodore Thornton Munger, American clergyman and author, died
1911: President Taft asked Congress to appropriate $5,000,000 toward the fortification of the Panama canal
1911: General labor strike in Portugal
1911: Mexican nationalists and rebels fought opposite Comstock, Texas
1912. German Socialists gained 64 seats in the Reichstag
1912 Seven Turkish gunboats reported sunk by Italians in Red Sea
1912: Wage reduction in cotton mills led to general strike at Lawrence, Mass
1912 Manchu princes advised Chinese ruler to leave Peking.
1912 Sir Frederick Maurice, British military writer, died

JANUARY 13

Feast-day of: St. Kentigern or St Mungo of Glasgow, St Veronica of Milan
857. Ethelwulf, styled the First King of England, died.
1257: Richard Plantagenet chosen emperor of Germany
1399. Delhi, India, captured and plundered by Tamerlane
1400: Richard II. of England, murdered(?).
1404: English chemists forbidden to use the resources of their craft to manufacture precious metals.
1419: The English captured Rouen.
1618: Galileo discovered the fourth satellite of Jupiter
1631: Treaty of Barwalde concluded between France and Sweden
1668: "Amphitryon," by Molière, appeared
1673: "Mithridate," by Racine, presented.
1674: Prosper Jolyot de Crébillon, French tragic poet, born.
1697: George Fox, founder of the Society of Friends, died
1698: Metastasio, Italian poet, born.
1705: An explosion of a fireworks factory in London destroyed 120 houses and killed 120 persons
1706: Elizabeth Patch, said to be the first white woman born in Massachusetts colony, died
1733 Oglethorpe arrived in Georgia with 35 families of settlers
1777. Congress authorized a new flag, with 13 stars, in place of the British "Union"
1796 John Anderson, Scottish physicist, died.
1808: Salmon P Chase, Chief Justice of United States, born
1813: Jesse Buel published the first number of the *Albany Argus*
1814: National Thanksgiving ordered in England for the defeat of Bonaparte
1838: Lord Eldon, Chancellor of England, died.
1840 Steamboat "Lexington" burned on Long Island Sound 140 lives lost
1841: Bertrand Barère de Vieuzac, French revolutionist, died.
1842: Massacre of British soldiers in Kabul Pass.
1842. Benjamin Bussey, founder of Bussey Institution, Harvard University, died
1846: An American army ordered to the Rio Grande to prevent Mexican invasion of Texas
1848. Hudson's Bay Company acquired Vancouver Island
1853: Part of cliff at Dover, England, fell.
1861: Battle of Chorillos; between Peru and Chile
1861: Don Carlos, Spanish pretender, died.
1865: French army, invading Mexico, evacuated Tampico
1865: Thomas Church Brownell, president of Trinity College, Hartford, Conn, died.
1867. Victor Cousin, French philosopher and statesman, died
1867. Jean Ingres, French historical painter died
1873 United States fishermen set nets at Fortune Bay, Newfoundland, and started an international dispute
1875 Mr. Gladstone resigned leadership of the English Liberal party
1881: Battle of Chorillos; Chileans defeated Peruvians
1885: Schuyler Colfax, ex-Vice-President of the United States, died
1886: Order of the King's Daughters founded
1889: A fire in Soochow, China, destroyed 10,000 lives
1894 W H Waddington, French statesman, died.
1895 John R Seeley, American historian and educator, died.
1898 French government announced prosecution of M Zola for criticism of Dreyfus case
1899: Nelson Dingley, American statesman, died.
1901: Joint note to China signed at Peking by foreign powers
1902: William Fife, Scottish yacht-builder, died
1904 Commerical treaty between United States and China ratified.
1904 Charles Denby, American diplomat, died
1905: Alexander Karl, prince of Lippe-Detmold, died.
1908 At Boyertown, Pa, nearly 200 persons perished in a theater fire
1908 Henry Farman, French aviator, won Deutsche-Archdeacon prize of $10,000 for flying a kilometer in a closed space
1908: Holger Henrik Drachmann, Danish author, died
1909 Lawrence Lowell was elected president of Harvard University
1910: Andrew Jackson Davis, American spiritualist and author, died
1911 Charles J Kipp, American army surgeon, died
1912: United States marines landed in China

JANUARY 14

Feast-day of: St. Isaias; St. Sabbas, St. Barbasceminus; St. Hilary of Poitiers, bishop, St Felix of Nola, also, day of the Feast of the Ass.
1205: Great frost prevailed in England continuing until March 20
1327: Edward III. declared king of England
1526: Treaty of Madrid between Charles V and Francis I
1604: Hampton Court conference began.
1621: Storehouse of the Plymouth Colonists burned.
1639 Free planters frame a constitution at Hartford, Conn
1643: Dr John Boyse, translator of the Bible, died.
1648. Barlaeus, Dutch historian, died
1667. Pietro Francesco Cavalli, Italian composer of operas, died
1739. The Pope forbade meetings of Freemasons.
1741. Benedict Arnold born.
1742: Edward Halley, the English astronomer, who calculated the orbit of the comet named after him, died
1753 George Berkeley, bishop of Cloyne, Ireland, died
1766. Frederick V, King of Denmark, died.
1770: Prince Adam George Czartoryski, Polish general, born.
1797: Battle of Rivoli in Italy, where Bonaparte defeated the Austrians
1800. English transport "Queen" wrecked with loss of 369 lives
1801. British government laid embargo on Russian, French, and Spanish vessels
1809: England and Spain formed an alliance against Napoleon
1813: American privateer "Comet" defeated four vessels near Pernambuco
1814: Peace of Kiel, Denmark ceded Norway to Sweden.
1814: Daniel Webster's first speech on enlistment bill
1836 Karl Tauchnitz, German publisher and bookseller, died
1846. Kansas Indians cede 2,000,000 acres to the United States
1847: Governor Bent, of New Mexico, and five Americans killed by Mexicans opposing the authority of the United States
1849. Battle of Chillianwallah between British and Sikhs
1852: Louis Napoleon promulgated a new French constitution
1854: Czar Nicholas called Turkey "Sick Man of Europe"
1858 Orsini attempted to assassinate Napoleon III
1861 United States troops occupied Fort Taylor, Key West, Fla
1863. Gunboats fight at Bayou Teche, La
1863 Severe conscription in Poland caused outbreaks
1863: China and Prussia ratified a commercial treaty
1864: Johnson-Clarendon "Alabama Claims" convention signed
1867: The supreme courts decided the test-oath of Congress unconstitutional
1875: Alfonso XII. assumed the government of Spain
1876 First annual conference of teachers in England
1878 Turks defeated by Russians near Philippopolis
1889. French Senate passed a bankruptcy bill to benefit the Panama Canal Company
1889 Storm at Valparaiso, Chile, caused great damage
1890. Baron Napier of Magdala died.
1890: Mutiny of army in Brazil
1890: Seventh appearance of the Star of Bethlehem since the birth of Jesus announced
1890 Wholesale suicide of Russian army officers
1891 Free coinage bill passed by U S Senate
1891: Aimé Millet, French artist, died
1892: Cardinal Manning, of London, died.
1893 Cardinal Satolli made papal delegate to the United States
1895: Street-railway strike began in Brooklyn, N Y
1898 President McKinley urged prompt payment of Bering Sea Award
1898. General Blanco of Cuba established a censorship over cable dispatches
1898: Charles Dodgson [Lewis Carroll], author, died.
1900: George Henry Sharpe, American lawyer and general, died.
1901: Mandell Creighton, Anglican Bishop of London and historian, died.
1901: Charles Hermite, French mathematician, died.
1902. John Howard Bryant, American poet, died.
1907: Earthquake in Jamaica nearly destroyed the city of Kingston
1908 William Livingston Alden, American journalist, died.
1908 James Ryder Randall, American journalist and poet died
1909 Arthur William A'Beckett, English journalist and dramatist, died
1909 Sinovi Rojestvensky, Russian vice-admiral, died
1911 John Quincy Adams, American publicist, died
1912: William N Clark, American theologian died.
1912 United States Supreme Court sustains validity of Employers' Liability Law.

JANUARY 15

Feast-day of St. Paul, the first hermit St. Isidore, St Maurus, abbot, St Main, abbot, St. Ita or Mida, virgin St Bonitus of Auvergne
69. Servius Sulpicius Galba, Roman emperor, died
936 Rudolph, King of the Franks, died.
1515: Louis XII of France died
1549: Liturgy of the Church of England established
1559. Queen Elizabeth of England crowned in Westminster Abbey
1622. Molière, French dramatist, born
1623: Fra Paolo Sarpi, Venetian historian, died.
1648: Parliament renounced allegiance to Charles I
1654: Paul Potter, Dutch painter, died.

1693: French and Indian troops left Montreal to invade New York.
1703: Carolina troops fought Spaniards in Florida
1730: New York city granted a new royal charter
1747: Dr. Samuel Parr, English writer, born.
1747: John Aikin, English physician, born.
1751: First provincial assembly in Georgia met in Savannah
1759: British Museum first opened.
1763. Talma, French tragedian, born.
1770: British soldiers cut down a liberty pole in New York city.
1777: Vermont declared her independence of New York and Massachusetts
1778. Captain Cook discovered the Sandwich Islands.
1781: Indian outrages in Tennessee began near Stone River
1782: Thomas Wildey, founder of the Odd-Fellows born.
1798: Thomas Crotton Croker, Irish antiquary, born.
1799· The Italian Republic proclaimed at Lucca
1807: Christophe and Petion fought for control of Haiti
1810: New York forbade masked balls and parties
1811: Congress authorized the President to seize West Florida.
1815· United States frigate "President" captured by the British frigate "Endymion," reenforced by the "Pomone," "Tenedos," and "Majestic."
1831: First locomotive built in America appeared
1842: Joseph Hopkinson, author of "Hail Columbia" died.
1844: Trial of Daniel O'Connell began in Dublin.
1852. Trial by jury abolished in Austria
1865: Fort Fisher captured by Federal forces
1865: Edward Everett, American orator, died.
1866: Marchese d'Azeglio, Italian statesman, died.
1868: Roman Catholic diocese of Rimouski, Quebec, Canada established.
1869: Rev. Patrick Bell received a testimonial in London for inventing a reaping-machine in 1826
1871: Battle of Belfort; Germans victorious.
1871: Germans defeated the French near the Vosges
1878: University of London provided for degrees to women
1881: Battle of Miraflores; Chileans routed the Peruvians
1883: William Nelson Pendleton, American Confederate general, died.
1885: Mr Bishop, mind-reader, sentenced to pay £10,000 to Mr Maskelyne for libel.
1886: France pardoned all political offenders.
1890: Russia decided to abolish the autonomy of Finland.
1891: Balmaceda, of Chile, became dictator.
1891: Earthquakes occurred in Northern Africa.
1893: Fanny Kemble, actress died.
1895: Casimir-Perier resigned as President of France
1898: General William Booth of the Salvation Army arrived in New York.
1898: Rebellious Afridis seized Khyber Pass in India.
1898: Anti-American sentiment caused three-day riots in Havana.
1900: Thomas Egleston, American mineralogist, died.
1902. Lucido Maria Parocchi, Italian cardinal, died.
1904: Asa S Bushnell, ex-Governor of Ohio, died.
1905: Robert Swain Gifford, American painter, died.
1906: John Malone, American actor, died.
1908: Senate passed joint resolution remitting to China $13,000,000 of the Boxer Indemnity.
1908: Edward Henry Strobel, American adviser to Siamese Government, died.
1912. United States Senate voted for public consideration of new arbitration treaties.
1912. Laura Mehrtens, American pianist, died.
1912: British protested against Russian action in Persia by public meeting in London
1912. Strikers at Lawrence, Mass., attacked mills and city hall, troops charged the rioters.
1912: First State governor of New Mexico, W. C McDonald, inaugurated.

JANUARY 16

Feast-day of: St. Marcellus, pope and martyr, St. Marcarius the Elder, of Egypt, St. Fursey; St. Henry, hermit.
1543: English Parliament forbade women and apprentices to read New Testament.
1556: Charles V. abdicated in favor of his son, Philip II
1580: English Parliament imposed a penalty of £20 for absence from church.
1599: Edmund Spenser, English poet, died.
1644: Swedes invaded Denmark.
1666: Louis XIV. declared war against England in support of Holland
1684. James Graham commissioned as Recorder of New York by Governor Dongan.
1697: Richard Savage, English poet, born.
1741: George Whitefield returned to England after his second American trip
1754: Washington returned to Williamsburg, Va., after a trip to Lake Erie as envoy for Governor Dinwiddie
1760 Pondicherry, India, captured by the English
1772: Revolution broke out in Denmark.
1778: France recognized the independence of the United States
1780: British fleet under Rodney defeated the Spaniards at Cape St. Vincent
1790. Friars in France expelled from their convents
1793. Louis XVI. condemned to death
1794: Edward Gibbon, historian of the Roman Empire, died.
1796: English convicts at Botany Bay opened a theater and acted plays
1809: Battle of Coruña, Spain; Sir John Moore killed
1814: British ship "Venerable" captured French frigates "Alcmene" and "Iphigenia."
1815: Brazil became a kingdom.
1816: Bridge over the Schuylkill River at Philadelphia fell.
1817: Alexander Dale Dallas, American statesman, died.
1837: President Jackson censured by Congress for action in United States Bank case
1843: New York State Insane Asylum opened at Utica
1845· United States ratified a trade treaty with China.
1855: First territorial legislature in Nebraska assembled
1864: Fighting at Dandridge, Tenn
1866: Carrying of arms forbidden in Ireland.
1871: Legal-Tender Act of 1862 declared constitutional by the Supreme Court
1872: Congress passed a general amnesty bill.
1887: William B Hazen, U S major-general, died.
1890: A Cuban tanner discovered an electrical process for quick tanning of hides.
1892: Lanfiesa is elected President of Guatemala.
1893: Hawaiian throne overthrown and monarchy abolished.
1894: The Brazilian rebel war-ship "Aquidaban" bombarded Ponta da Arora.
1897: Joel T. Headley, American historian, died.
1898· Benjamin Butterworth, U S Commissioner of Patents, died.
1898: Charles Pelham Villiers, "father" of the British House of Commons, died
1898: Paul Félix Tallade, French actor, died.
1900: U S Senate ratified Samoan treaty
1900: Contract let to build the first New York subway.
1901: James Atwell Mount, ex-Governor of Indiana, died.
1901. Hiram R Revels, U S Senator, died.
1906: Marshall Field, Chicago merchant, died.
1908: Moors defeated by the French at Settat, Morocco
1911: Rebuilding of Messina, Sicily, in durable masonry began.
1912: Cuba warned against continuance of unrest by the United States
1912: Destructive fire in Osaka, Japan; 30 000 people homeless
1912: Henry Labouchere, English editor and politician, died.
1912. Baron Joseph von Radowitz, German diplomat, died.

JANUARY 17

Feast-day of: St. Anthony, patriarch of monks, St. Nennius, abbot, St. Sulspitius, the pious, St. Milgithe, virgin
86 B. C: Caius Marius, Roman Consul, died.
395· Theodosius, Emperor of Rome, died.
1009: Ab-El-Malek, Moorish prince, crucified.
1327: Louis IV. is crowned Emperor
1380: Foreign ecclesiastics were forbidden to hold benefices in England.
1468: Scanderberg, Prince and national hero of Albania died.
1475: Stephen the Great defeated 120,000 Turks at Lake Rakovietz
1524: Verrazani, a Florentine voyager, sailed westward from near Madeira to reach India.
1546: Luther preached his last sermon in Wittenberg.
1583: Duke of Anjou stormed Antwerp.
1595· France declared war against Spain.
1600: Pedro Calderon de la Barca, Spanish dramatic poet, born.
1601: Duke of Savoy surrendered La Bresse to France
1612: Thomas Fairfax, parliamentary leader in Civil War, born
1700: D'Iberville took possession of Mississippi river for France
1705: John Ray, English naturalist, died.
1706: Benjamin Franklin born in Boston
1709: George, first Baron Lyttelton, English statesman and poet, born.
1733: Admiral Byng, English seaman, died.
1746· Battle of Falkirk Moor; Scotch defeated the Royalists
1749: Victor Alfieri, Italian poet, born.
1766· Frederick V. of Denmark died.
1775: Nine old women burned as witches in Poland
1781: Battle of Cowpens, N C
1789: John Ledyard, traveler and archeologist, died
1792: George Horne, bishop of Norwich (Eng.) died.
1789· Charles IV. proclaimed King of Spain.
1811: Spaniards defeated Mexican patriots at Guadalajara.
1813: United States brig "Vixen" captured by the British frigate "Narcissus."
1815: Freemasonry outlawed in Spain.
1817: San Martin began his march across the Andes
1833: James Ballantyne, friend and business associate of Sir Walter Scott, died.
1849: First telegram from Chicago received at Milwaukee Wis
1852: The Sand River Convention signed by British established independence of the South-African Republic.
1854: Women in Erie, Pa., destroyed railroad bridges.
1863: Horace Vernet, historical painter, died.
1871: Conference of the powers conferred in London about Russian claims on Black Sea.
1874: Siamese Twins died
1876: Victor Hugo elected a senator of France
1881: Chilean Army enters Lima, Peru
1882: Arab slave-dealers killed eight German missionaries in Zanzibar
1885: Battle of Abu Klea, Sudan campaign
1885: Edmond About, French novelist, died.
1890: The Mahdi released all his European prisoners
1891: George Bancroft, historian died.
1892: A silver cave discovered near Peterborough, Ontario
1893: R. B. Hayes, ex-President of the United States, died.
1894: English bishops protested against Welsh disestablishment
1894: William H Forney, American Confederate general, died
1895: Félix Faure elected President of France
1896· Campos resigned Governor-Generalship of Cuba, and was succeeded by Gen Weyler
1898: France and Russia protested against terms of England's loan to China.
1898. President Dole of Hawaii visited United States to promote annexation
1899: Reduction of wages caused strikes in New England cotton-mills.
1899: John Russell Young, librarian of Congress, died.
1900. Schoneberg Henry Kerr, Marquis of Lothian, Scottish antiquary, died
1901: Kingdom of Prussia celebrated bicentenary.
1901: Martial law proclaimed in Cape Colony.
1905. Battle of Heikoutai; Russo-Japanese war
1906. Armand Fallières elected President of France
1906: Baron von Richthofen, German statesman died
1908: Ferdinand IV., Grand Duke of Tuscany, died.
1909 George von Schack, American general, died.
1910: House of Representatives passed statehood bill for Arizona and New Mexico
1910. Joaquine Nabuco, Brazilian diplomat, died
1911: President Condora of Paraguay forced to resign.
1911: An attempt made to assassinate M. Briand, French premier
1911· George Johnson, Canadian statistician, died.
1912: John M. Farley returned to New York as Cardinal.
1912: Porto Rican House of Delegates declared against American citizenship
1912: Lucien L Shedden, American jurist, died.
1912. The United Mine Workers of America, in convention at Indianapolis, voted for government ownership of all industries
1912: Contracts made by the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York in France since 1905 voided by the Civil Tribunal of the Seine, Paris

JANUARY 18

Feast-day of: St. Peter's chair, at Rome St. Paul and 36 Companions in Egypt St. Prisca, virgin and martyr St. Delcolus, abbot 7th century, St. Ulfrid, martyr.
1486: Wars of the Roses ended by marriage of Henry VII. and Elizabeth of York.
1534: Pizarro founded Lima, Peru
1546: Battle of Añaquito; Spanish viceroy in Peru killed by rebels
1547: Pietro Bembo, Italian Cardinal and man of letters, died.
1561: "Gorboduc," the first English tragedy, performed
1564: Council of Trent assembled.
1689: Charles de Montesquieu, French author, born.
1701: Frederick III. of Brandenburg crowned as King Frederick I of Prussia
1719: Sir Samuel Garth, English physician and poet, died.
1772: Matilda, Queen Dowager of Denmark imprisoned for life
1775· Georgia elected delegates to Continental Congress
1777: Battle of Kingsbridge, New York
1782: Daniel Webster, American orator, born.
1795: Utrecht, Holland, captured by the French.
1797: Sarah, Countess of Exeter, "The peasant Countess," died.
1802: Detroit, Mich became a city.
1813: Frenchtown, Mich., captured by the Americans
1815: British troops decamped from before Fort Philip, near New Orleans
1828 Count Capo d'Istria made President of the Greek republic
1835 Engagement at Dunlawton, in Seminole War
1837: Gag-law adopted by Congress
1850: English fleet blockaded the Piræus.
1850. Seth Low, American publicist, born.
1854: William Walker, American filibuster, declared the Republic of Sonora.
1862: First meeting of the legislative council held in Calcutta, India
1862: John Tyler, ex-President of the United States, died.
1863: Ismail proclaimed Khedive of Egypt
1865: Charles Fulke Greville, English diarist, died.
1868: Maximilian I. of Mexico buried in Vienna
1871: Trinidad Cabañas, President of Honduras (1852-1855), died
1871: William I, King of Prussia, proclaimed German emperor at Versailles
1871: London raised £126,609 for sufferers by the siege of Paris
1873: Edward Bulwer, Lord Lytton, died.
1878: Antoine César Becquerel, French physicist, died.
1884 Nearly 100 lives lost in wreck of "City of Columbus" on the Massachusetts coast
1884: General Gordon ordered to Egypt to help save the troops of the Khedive
1887: Italians defeated the Abyssinians at Massawa
1887: Edward L Youmans, American scientist, died.
1890. Amadeus, Duke of Aosta, ex-King of Spain, died.
1894: An earthquake in Tibet damaged the monastery of the Grand Lama
1894: George B Prescott, American electrician, died.
1895 Augustus C Merriam, American archeologist died.
1896. Charles Thomas Floquet, French statesman, died.
1897: Spanish torpedo boat "Relempago" destroyed by Cuban torpedoes
1897: United States Supreme Court decided the South Carolina liquor law unconstitutional.
1898: Cornell invited Harvard, Columbia, and Pennsylvania universities to form a regatta association.
1898: Great Britain declined to reopen the question of pelagic sealing.
1901: Arnold Boecklin, Swiss painter, died.
1902: Sir Ellis Ashmead-Bartlett, English publicist, died.
1903: United States Department of Commerce and Labor instituted.
1903: Henri G S A O. de Blowitz, French newspaper correspondent, died.
1903: Abram Stevens Hewitt, American manufacturer and philanthropist, died.
1904: Admiral Sir Henry Keppel, "father" of British navy, died.
1904: George Francis Train, American railroad promoter, died.
1908. Charles Henry Sawyer, ex-Governor of New Hampshire died
1908: Edmund Clarence Stedman, American poet, died.
1909: Sir John Lawson Walton, British attorney-general, died
1909: William Price Craighill, American general, died.
1909: John E Ince, American actor, died.
1909: Bernard John McQuaid, American Roman Catholic bishop, died.
1911· Twenty-three Japanese sentenced to death for conspiracy against life of the Mikado
1911: Sir Francis Galton, English scientist and explorer, died.
1911: William Peret, American Protestant Episcopal bishop, died.
1911: Alexander Hamilton Vinton, American Protestant Episcopal bishop, died.
1912: British coal miners voted in favor of minimum wage.
1912: France demands release of the "Carthage," seized by Italian war-ships.

JANUARY 19

Feast-day of: St. Lomer; St. Blaithmaic, abbot in Scotland, St. Knut (Canutus), King of Denmark St Wulstan, bishop of Worcester St. Henry of England, martyr
1350: Order of the Garter instituted by Edward III
1354: La Cerda, Constable of France, assassinated by order of Charles the Bold of Navarre
1493: Treaty of Barcelona concluded between Ferdinand and Isabella and Charles VIII of France
1514· Vasco de Balboa returned to his colony at Darien.
1535 Will of Wynkyn de Worde, English printer, probated
1571: Paride Bordone, Venetian painter, died.
1576 Hans Sachs, poet and shoemaker, died.
1635 Massachusetts clergyman discussed legality of the cross (of England) on banners
1703 General fast-day observed in England, after great storm
1716: Seven Jacobite lords, supporters of the Pretender, tried for treason.
1729: William Congreve, English dramatist, died.
1736: James Watt, inventor of steam-engine, born.
1764: Wilkes expelled from the House of Commons
1771: Parliament of France exiled by Louis XV
1776: Great eruption of Vesuvius.
1782: Emperor Joseph II. denied the authority of the Pope in secular affairs
1796: Remains of Columbus moved to Havana
1802: Royal Jennerian Institution opened in London for vaccination.
1807: Gen Robert E Lee born.
1809: Henry Clay and H Marshall fought a duel.
1809. Edgar Allan Poe born.

1812: Battle of **Ciudad Rodrigo**, Peninsular campaign
1814· **Henry Clay resigned Speakership** of United States House of Representatives
1817· **Student rebellion** and riots broke out at Princeton College
1818 **First territorial legislature in Alabama** met at St Stephens
1819 **Charles IV**, ex-King of Spain, **died.**
1826 **Spain surrendered** castle of **Callao**
1833 Louis Joseph **Hérold**, French opera composer, **died**
1840 Captain **Wilkes discovered Antarctic coast**
1847 John C **Frémont**, became **Civil Governor of California**
1848. **Gold discovered in California**
1848: Isaac **Disraeli**, English man of letters, **died**
1851 David Starr **Jordan**, educator, **born.**
1851· Charles Baker **Adams**, American naturalist, **died**
1861 **Georgia** passed Ordinance of **Secession**
1861· Benito Pablo **Juarez** became **President** of Mexico
1862 Battle at **Mill Springs**, or Logan's Cross Roads, Ky
1863 Gen Fitz-John **Porter court-martialed.**
1871: **French Sortie** from Paris, in Franco-Prussian war, defeated
1871: Alexandre **Regnault**, French painter, **died**
1871 Battle of **St Quentin** between French and Germans
1874 August H **Hoffman**, German poet, **died**
1874: Henri Pierre **Blanchard**, French painter, **died**
1875 Congregational **Memorial Hall**, in London, opened
1883 A **plot to assassinate** members of the Irish government was discovered
1885 Battle of **Abu Kru**, Sudan campaign
1886 Congress provided for **succession to Presidency** among Cabinet officers
1890 **Portugal demanded German mediation** in African dispute with England
1891: **Indians** expected the **Great Spirit; Messiah craze** broke out among the Indians at Pine Ridge Agency, South Dakota
1892. **First trolley-car patent issued**
1893· **France protested** against British interference in the affairs of Egypt
1893 **Dynamiters** attempted to blow up hotel **in Rome.**
1893 Julius **Eichberg**, German-American composer, **died.**
1894: **Knights of Labor** tried to prevent the Secretary of the Treasury from issuing bonds
1894: William **Gaston**, ex-Governor of Massachusetts, died
1896 Atticus G **Haygood**, American Methodist Episcopal bishop, **died.**
1896 Bernard **Gillam**, American cartoonist, **died**
1898. Great Britain proposed to **open all China** to trading privileges
1898: H G **Liddell**, joint compiler with Robert Scott of a Greek lexicon, **died.**
1899 Henry A **Nicholson**, American naturalist, **died**
1901: Jacques Victor Albert, **Duc de Broglie**, French statesman, **died.**
1905. George Henry **Boughton**, Anglo-American painter, **died.**
1906: Bartolome **Mitre**, ex-President of Argentine Republic, **died.**
1908 Charles Emory **Smith**, American journalist and publicist, **died**
1912. **Chinese** provisional Republican **government** appeals for **foreign recognition.**

JANUARY 20

Feast-day of: St Fabian, pope **St Sebastian; St Euthemius; St Fechin** of Ireland
Eve of St Agnes
A most **propitious** day for males to be born, according to Hesiod
1265· **First English Parliament met** in Westminster
1327. **Edward II.** of England forced to **abdicate.**
1484 Parliament confirmed title of **Richard III.** to crown
1592: **Clement VIII.** became pope
1612 **Rudolph II**, emperor of Germany, **died**
1628. Henry **Cromwell**, son of Oliver Cromwell, **born**
1629 **Cromwell** spoke **in Parliament** for first time
1649· **Trial of Charles I** of England **began**
1652 **Mazarin returned** to power in France
1662· Three supposed **witches condemned** to death at Hartford, Conn., one was hanged later
1666: **Anne of Austria**, queen of France, **died**
1677· **William Drummond hanged** as a rebel by Berkeley
1693: **Parliament** borrowed £1,000 000 and **established British national debt**
1716: Jean Jacques **Barthélemy**, French man of letters **born.**
1734. Robert **Morris**, Revolutionary financier, **born**
1745 **Charles VII.**, German emperor **died.**
1770 Charles **Yorke**, Lord Morden, English statesman and Lord Chancellor, **died.**
1775· **Lord Chatham presented** to Parliament a motion for **conciliation with America.**
1777· **British** force repulsed **near Summit, N J.**
1779 Benedict **Arnold sentenced** by a court-martial to a reprimand
1779· David **Garrick**, English actor, **died.**
1781· Soldiers of the **Jersey line revolted** at Morristown, N J
1783 **Peace** preliminaries **signed at Versailles.**
1788: **Settlement of Australia began.**
1790· Marquis **Lafayette renounced his titles** of nobility
1790 **Joseph II**, emperor of Austria, **withdrew all his reforms.**
1790 John **Howard**, English philanthropist and prison reformer, **died**
1793· Joseph Antoine **Entrecasteaux**, French navigator, **died**
1795 **The French occupied** the city of **Amsterdam**
1796. Battle of **Kaiserlauten**, between the French and Austrians
1798: United States frigate **"Crescent,"** with other gifts, **presented** to the Bey of Algiers
1799. **London docks opened**
1800 **Murat married** Bonaparte's sister
1801· John **Marshall made Chief-Justice** of United States Supreme Court
1805: **London docks opened.**
1813 Christopher **Wieland**, German poet, **died**
1825 **British and Foreign Temperance Society formed**
1832. **Red Jacket**, chief of the Seneca Indians, and soldier, **died**
1835. **Achmet** Pasha **captured Mocha**, Arabia
1836: **United States and Venezuela** signed a treaty of peace
1841. **Hongkong ceded** to the British by China
1846. **Telegraph** communication between Fort Leo and Philadelphia **completed.**
1848 **Christian VIII**, King of Denmark, **died.**
1848 **Frederick VII.** of Denmark **enthroned.**
1849 Nathan **Read**, the first applicant for a United States patent, **died**
1850 Ships **"Enterprise"** and **"Investigator"** sailed from London in search of Sir John Franklin
1850. Adam Gottlob **Öhlenschlager**, German poet, **died**
1854· An emigrant ship, the **"Tayleur,"** driven on the rocks off Lambay Island, near Howth, 380 lives lost
1861: **Confederates occupied** unfinished fort on **Ship Island**, coast of Mississippi
1866. **Bismarck quarreled with Austria**, and complained of infidelity
1867: Nathaniel Parker **Willis**, American poet, **died**
1871: **Paris capitulated** to the Germans
1871· **Germans drove 80,000 French** into Switzerland
1875 Jean François **Millet**, French painter, **died.**
1880. Jules **Favre**, French statesman, **died.**
1885. **El Mahdi** was **defeated** by the British in the Sudan
1887: The **"Ada Gilmore"** and the **"Kapunda" collided** off Brazil, 298 lives lost
1891: **Kalakaua**, King of Hawaii, **died**
1894: **Spain** demanded 20,000,000 francs from **Morocco** for attack on Melilla
1894 Eugene **Nus**, French dramatist **died**
1894 Helen **Shafer**, President of Wellesley College, **died**
1895 George F **Magoun**, founder of Iowa College at Grinnell, **died**
1897: William Rankin **Duryee**, American educator, **died**
1898: **Anti-Jewish riots** broke out in France
1898: **Russia** made **threatening** operations against opening Chinese ports to trade
1898 Japanese cruiser **"Kasagi" launched** at Philadelphia
1898 Ernest **Taschenberg**, German entomologist, **died.**
1899 The first **Dukhobortsi**, a religious sect, **arrived** in Canada from Russia
1900. Richard **Blackmore**, English novelist, **died.**
1900. John **Ruskin**, English writer and art-critic, **died.**
1901: Edmund Courtlandt **Stanton**, American operatic manager, **died.**
1902: President **Roosevelt recommended** the purchase of the **Panama Canal** for $40,000,000
1903 Julian **Ralph**, American author and correspondent, **died.**
1904· Herman Edouard **von Holst**, German historian, **died**
1907: Josiah Flynt **Willard**, American sociologist and author, **died**
1908. Henry Martyn **Parkhurst**, American astronomer, **died**
1910· Extraordinary **floods** in the **Seine** valley
1911: Andrew **Carnegie increased** the funds of the Carnegie **Institute** to $25,000 000
1912: William H **Dexter**, American philanthropist **died**
1912 **Emperor of China** signed **abdication.**

JANUARY 21

Feast-day of: St Agnes, virgin-martyr, **St. Epiphanius, St Vimin** or Vivian, **St Publius.**
1527: Juan de **Grijalva**, Spanish discoverer of Mexico, **died**
1547: Henry **Howard**, Earl of Surrey, **beheaded**
1570· **James Stuart**, Earl of Murray, Regent of Scotland, **assassinated**
1609 Joseph Justus **Scaliger**, savant and classical critic, **died**
1621 William **Laud made bishop** of St David's, Scotland
1621 Erection of **buildings began** in **Plymouth**, Mass
1647. **Bubonic plague** appeared in Edinburgh Scotland
1683: First Earl of **Shaftesbury**, Cromwellian statesman, **died.**
1692: **William III.** of England issued a proclamation against vice and frivolity
1702· **Quakers** in Pennsylvania first permitted to affirm
1707· **Aurungzebe**, Emperor of Hindustan, **died.**
1747· Battle of **Minas** in Nova Scotia, French defeated the English
1750 Lord **Erskine**, English jurist, **born.**
1766· James **Quin**, English actor, **died.**
1769· First of the **Junius letters** appeared
1774 **Mustapha**, sultan of Turkey, **died**
1780 Admiral **Rodney relieved Gibraltar.**
1788 William Henry **Smyth**, English admiral, **born.**
1793. **Louis XVI.** of France **beheaded.**
1802: John **Moore**, Scottish physician and novelist, **died**
1808: **Royal family of Portugal, expelled** by Bonaparte, arrived in Brazil
1813 John C **Frémont born.**
1813· Battle at the **River Raisin**, Michigan
1814· Bernadin de St **Pierre**, French author of *Paul and Virginia*, **died.**
1816 Official mourning in France for **Louis XVI.**
1821 Mexico permitted Americans to colonize **Texas**
1824 **"Stonewall" Jackson**, Confederate commander, **born**
1824· **Ashantis defeated** the **British** at Akkra
1829 **Oscar II.** of Sweden **born**
1831: **Achim von Arnim**, German poet, **died.**
1832 Andrew **Bell**, founder of "Madras system" of education, **died**
1833 South Carolina suspended the **nullification** ordinance
1837. **Jaffa**, in Syria, nearly **destroyed** by an earthquake
1839 Great **fire in Constantinople**
1846 London **"Daily News"** first appeared
1849 Battle of **Hermannstadt**; Hungarians defeated Austrians
1859. Henry **Hallam**, historian, **died**
1861: Jefferson **Davis withdrew** from United States Senate
1864: **An Austro-Prussian army invaded Holstein** in the war with Denmark
1868 Alexander **Asboth**, Hungarian-American general, **died**
1870· Colliery **strike-riots** near Sheffield, **England**
1870: Professor **Tyndall demonstrated** the presence of **organic matter in atmospheric dust.**
1872. Franz **Grillparzer**, Austrian dramatist, **died**
1872. All **foreigners in** the Tandel district of the **Argentine Republic murdered** by natives
1874· Morrison R **Waite** appointed **Chief-Justice** of the United States Supreme Court
1879 British defeated **Zulus** at **Eshowe.**
1881: **Russia and China** defined boundaries by treaty
1884· The **"iron-clad" oath** repealed by Congress
1887: Henry M **Stanley started** to the relief of Emin Pasha
1890 Bacillus of **influenza** discovered in Vienna
1890 Roman Catholic **diocese of Alexandria**, Ontario, established
1890 Nathan M **Adler**, Chief Rabbi of the British Empire **died**
1891 **Roman Catholic churches** ordered closed in Russia
1892 **Lawlessness** broke out **in Northern China.**
1893 **Cholera raged in Germany**
1895 Julien Florian **Desprez**, French cardinal, **died.**
1896 **Prince Henry of Battenberg**, husband of Beatrice of England **died**
1896· Thomas **Ewing**, American general and lawyer, **died**
1898· Spaniards reported capture of **Capital of Cuban insurgents**
1898 **Japan** ordered **fleet** to **Chinese** waters
1900 **Canada** sent a corps of mounted riflemen to the **Boer War.**
1901 Sir Anthony **Hoskins**, British admiral, **died.**
1902: Aubrey Thomas **De Vere**, Irish poet and essayist, **died**
1902 Mme Camilla **Urso**, French violinist, **died.**
1905 United States assumed charge of **Santo Domingo finances.**
1908 **Claim** of French government **against Panama Canal** Company was compromised by payment of $1,600,000
1911: **Bubonic plague** broke out at Peking
1912. Ceremonial entry of **Cardinal Bourne** into Westminster Cathedral, London
1912. Kate **Shelley**, American heroine, **died.**

JANUARY 22

Feast-day of: St Vincent, of Valencia, **St. Anastasius**, martyr in Assyria
1265. **The Parliament** of England, as representing the **counties**, first met
1528 **War on the Emperor Charles V.** declared by Henry VIII of England and Francis I of France
1531· **Andrea del Sarto**, Florentine painter, **died**
1552 Duke of **Somerset beheaded** for felony
1555 **Elizabeth released** from imprisonment
1561: Francis **Bacon**, Lord Veruiam, **born.**
1562· The **thirty-nine articles** of the Anglican Church adopted
1571: Sir Robert Bruce **Cotton**, founder of Cottonian Library (in British Museum), **born.**
1575 Queen Elizabeth established a **monopoly** of the printing of music
1592· Pierre **Gassendi**, French philosopher and astronomer, **born**
1644 Charles I convened a **parliament at Oxford.**
1647 **Corneille**, French author, **admitted** to the Academy
1689. English **Parliament declared** that **James II. had abdicated**
1720· The **South Sea** speculation began in London
1729· G E **Lessing**, German poet **born**
1742 Charles **Albert of Bavaria** made Emperor of Austria
1760 Battle of **Wanderwash**, French and British in India
1788 **Byron**, the poet, **born**
1791 Washington appointed commissioners to survey the **District of Columbia**
1798 Lewis **Morris**, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, **died**
1799. **First Ohio** territorial **assembly** met at Cincinnati
1800. **Earthquake at Aleppo** destroyed 20,000 lives
1800 George **Steevens**, English Shakespearian scholar, **died**
1809 **British and French** vessels **fought off Guadaloupe** Island
1813 Second battle at **Frenchtown**, now Monroe, Mich
1814: Battle at the **Tallapoosa River**
1815: United States privateer **"Tomahawk"** captured
1815 *Remains of* **Louis XIV** and of **Marie Antoinette** moved to the royal church of St Denis, Paris
1818 Caspar **Wistar**, American physician, **died.**
1821 **Fire at Mile End**, London, loss, $1,000,000
1822. J J **Angerstein**, founder of the British National Gallery of Art, **died**
1825 First constitution for **Costa Rica** decreed
1827· The Duke of **Wellington** made Commander-in-chief
1833: John C **Calhoun** denied the existence of a United States nation
1834 **Earthquake** in South Carolina
1840 Johann F **Blumenbach**, German founder of anthropology, **died**
1858 **Planet Nemausa discovered**
1862: Engagement at **Knob Knoster**, Mo
1862 **Stuart** started on his third exploratory journey across **Australia.**
1863. German Diet rejected the **proposals of Austria**
1863 An **insurrection in Poland broke** out, headed by Langiewicz
1868. Charles John **Kean**, English actor, **died.**
1875 **Alfonso XII.** entered Madrid
1879. British defeated at **Isandula** in Zulu War
1879. **Rorke's Drift defended** in Zulu War
1881. **New York received Cleopatra's Needle.**
1887: Sir Joseph **Whitworth**, mechanical engineer, **died.**
1888· Miguel **Amunategni**, Chilean historian, **died.**
1889 **M. de Lesseps** declared Panama Canal would be abandoned unless 60,000,000 shares were subscribed for
1890. French in **Algeria forbade pilgrimages** to Mekka because of the cholera
1891. Attempt made to **exclude American meats** from Germany
1891: **A Supreme Council of Labor** created in France
1891. **Coal strike** ordered in Russia
1894. Alfred P **Burbank**, American elocutionist, **died.**
1895: Charles **Secretan**, professor of philology at Lusanne, **died**
1895 Edward **Solomon**, English composer, **died.**
1897. Sir Isaac **Pitman**, inventor of stenography, **died.**
1898 French Chamber of Deputies **riot over Dreyfus case**
1899. Michel **Annenkoff**, Russian military engineer, **died.**
1900 John Potter **Stockton**, ex-U S Senator from New Jersey, **died.**
1901. **Queen Victoria of England died**
1901. **Edward VII** became King of England
1901 James P **Sterrett**, Chief Justice of Pennsylvania, **died**
1902: J Ward **Dean**, American genealogist and author, **died.**
1903: Augustus John Cuthbert **Hare**, English author, **died.**
1906 Charles A **Gilchrist**, American general, **died**
1908 Charles Émile **Dameron**, French painter, **died.**
1908 Morris Ketchum **Jesup**, American merchant and benefactor, **died**
1910: Joseph **Wheelock, Jr**, American actor, **died**
1912 **Duke of Connaught**, Governor-general of Canada **visited New York.**
1912. Edmund **Day**, American dramatist, **died.**

JANUARY 23

Feast-day of: St Emerentiana, virgin-martyr, **St Clement**, martyr **St Eusebius**, Abbot **St John the Almoner; St Raymond of Penafort**
1516: **Ferdinand V.**, King of all Spain, **died**
1536 **John of Leyden**, the Prophet, executed
1570 **Royal Exchange opened** in London by Queen Elizabeth
1579 **Union** of seven Dutch provinces at **Utrecht** effected the Dutch Republic
1622 William **Baffin**, English navigator, **died.**
1668 **Triple Alliance** effected, England, Holland, and Sweden against France
1721: Nicholas **Eyers** licensed to preach to the Baptists in New Amsterdam
1730: Bishop **Berkeley** bought a farm near Middletown, N Y, for an Indian college, later gave the land and books to Yale
1759. British captured **Guadaloupe** Island, West Indies

1761: Richard Alsop, one of the "Hartford Wits," born.
1765. English colonized the Falkland Islands.
1766· William Caslon, English type-cutter, died
1790: The mutineers of the "Bounty" burned their ship at Pitcairn Island
1795 French captured The Hague, Holland.
1795: John Sullivan, American Revolutionary general, died.
1799· French captured and entered Naples.
1800. Edward Rutledge, American statesman, died.
1802: Alexander Humboldt climbed Chimborazo to the height of 18,576 feet
1806: William Pitt, English orator and statesman, died
1813: Americans taken as prisoners at second battle of Frenchtown, Mich., massacred by the Indians
1813· George Clymer, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, died.
1814: Italian kingdom ended with fall of Bonaparte authority restored to Pope
1820: Duke of Kent, father of Queen Victoria, died.
1825 A National Convention decreed a Constitution for the Argentine Republic.
1843: Baron de Lamotte Fouqué, French poet and novelist, died
1844. Sir Francis Burdett, English politician, died.
1845· Congress arranged for present national Election day.
1852: Napoleon III annexed the property of the Orleans family to the state
1854: Stephen A Douglas introduced the Kansas-Nebraska bill.
1855: Lord John Russell, fearing censure for conduct of the Crimean War, resigned as Foreign Secretary
1855: Archdeacon Julius Charles Hare, English writer, died.
1855: Sarah Davis, first woman to receive a capital sentence in Philadelphia
1860: England and France signed a Commercial treaty.
1877: A new constitution for Turkey was proclaimed.
1883: Paul Gustave Doré, French artist and illustrator, died
1889. King John, of Abyssinia, prepared for war with Menelik.
1889. A general amnesty proclaimed in Spain for political offenders
1889· Natural gas struck at Kingsville, Ontario
1889: Alexandre Cabanel, French painter, died
1892. President Harrison issued an ultimatum in the dispute with Chile
1893: Phillips Brooks, American Protestant Episcopal bishop, died.
1893: L C Q Lamar, Justice of the United States Supreme Court, died.
1894: King Lobengula of the Matabele in Africa, killed.
1895: Alfred Lebbeus Loomis, American physician and educator, died.
1896: Madagascar formally annexed to France
1898: United States fleet assembled at Key West
1898: Michael J Cramer, American diplomat, died.
1900. Battle of Spion Kop in South African War
1900. Henry Allen Hazen, American meteorologist, died
1901: Fire in Montreal caused a loss to the insurance companies of $2 200,300
1901: John Peter Clever Shanks, American general died.
1904: Fire in Aalesund, Norway, left 10,000 persons homeless
1905: Strikers in St. Petersburg broke into open insurrection hundreds were shot
1906: Steamer "Valencia" wrecked off Vancouver Island, 100 lives lost
1907: President Diaz of Mexico opened the Tehuantepec National Railway.
1908: Edward MacDowell, American composer and pianist died.
1909: Steamer "Republic" rammed and sunk by the "Florida." The wireless telegraph brought succor
1911: British and German gunboats quelled rioting in Hankow, China.
1912: Protocol of Conference on opium at The Hague signed by twelve powers
1912. France threatened withdrawal of her ambassador to Italy if the Turks captured on the steamship "Manouba" were not turned over to her
1912. Revolution in Ecuador ended; rebel commanders spared.

JANUARY 24

Feast-day of: St. Timothy, disciple of St Paul, martyr at Ephesus, St. Babylas, bishop, St. Macedonius; St. Cadoc of Wales
41: Caligula, Roman Emperor, assassinated.
1236. Henry III. of England married Eleanor of Provence
1502: Henry VII. began his chapel in Westminster Abbey
1712 Frederick II, King of Prussia born.
1732: Pierre Augustin de Beaumarchais, French writer born
1733· Benjamin Lincoln, American general, born
1749 Charles James Fox, English statesman born.
1755. Johann von Alxinger, Austrian poet, born
1762: James Ralph, English writer, died.
1781: Gen Francis Marion captured a British garrison at Georgetown S C
1830 Venice declared a free port
1835· Charles Kendall Adams, American educator, born
1838: Seminole Indians defeated at Lochehatchee, Fla
1859. Proposal to purchase Cuba introduced into Congress
1861: Mayor of Boston suppressed a meeting of the Anti-slavery Society.
1861: Georgia troops seized the U. S. Arsenal at Augusta
1863. Kingdom of Poland placed in a state of siege
1863: Skirmish at Woodbury, Tenn.
1867: Bread-riots broke out in England
1867: Schleswig and Holstein annexed to Prussia.
1879· Zulus defeated at Inkanyana
1881: Russians finally captured Geok-Tepe.
1883: Gen Charles George Gordon started alone to the Sudan.
1889· Riots occurred in Ireland because of trial of William O'Brien, home-ruler
1889. A revolution in Uganda deposed King Kiwiwa
1890: National Bank of Brazil organized
1890. Portugal raised National defense fund because of trouble with England
1891: First train crossed the Forth Bridge.
1892: Battle of Mengo established supremacy in British East Africa
1894: Constance Fenimore Woolson, American novelist, died.
1895: Lord Randolph Churchill, British statesman died.
1897: Margaret Hungerford ("The Duchess") Irish novelist, died
1898· United States battle-ship "Maine" ordered to Havana
1898: Anti-Jewish riots in Algiers
1898: California began celebrating golden jubilee.
1898: Sir Frederick D Middleton, commander in Riel rebellion, Canada died.
1899: Romualdo Pacheco, ex-Governor of California, died.
1903· United States and Great Britain signed treaty arranging for a commission to settle Alaskan boundary
1905: "Black Sunday" in St. Petersburg; 4,000 strikers reported killed by soldiers
1909. Arthur Sweatman, Anglican archbishop and Primate of Canada, died
1910· Ezra Kendall, American comedian, died.
1911: Mexican insurrection against Diaz became general
1911: Herbert M Allen, American missionary in Turkey, died
1911: Edward Robert Atwill, American Protestant Episcopal bishop died
1911: Capt Charles Barr, Scottish sailing-master, died.
1911: David Graham Phillips, American novelist, assassinated
1912: Charles F Cox, American scientist, died.
1912: Prussia celebrated 200th anniversary of Frederick the Great.

JANUARY 25

Feast-day of: Sts. Juventinus and Maximinus, martyrs, St. Apollo, abbot St Publius; St. Projectus or St. Prix, martyr St Poppo.
Festival of the Conversion of St. Paul
1077: Pope Gregory VII. excommunicated Emperor Henry IV.
1164: Clarendon Constitutions passed in England defining the limits between civil and religious authority
1327: Edward II. of England forced to abdicate
1401: Damascus occupied by Tamerlane
1494· Ferdinand I. Emperor of Holy Roman Empire, died
1500. Milanese revolted against the French
1533: Henry VIII. of England privately married Anne Boleyn
1559. Christian II., King of Denmark, died
1627: Robert Boyle, English chemist born
1631: France and Sweden concluded Treaty of Bernwald against Germany.
1640: Robert Burton, English author, died.
1693: Anna Ivanovna, Empress of Russia (1730–1740), born.
1697: York, Maine, destroyed by French and Indians
1720: Spain accepted the terms of the Quadruple Alliance
1759: Robert Burns, Scottish poet, born.
1786: Benj R Haydon, English painter, born.
1787: The Arsenal at Springfield, Mass, attacked in Shay Rebellion
1791: George Selwyn, English wit, died.
1802. Bonaparte elected president of the Cisalpine Republic, thenceforth named Italian Republic.
1802· Peace between Turkey and France effected by treaty of Paris
1807: Battle of Mohrungen; Bernadotte defeated the Russians and Prussians
1811: Daniel Maclise, painter, born.
1819: University of Virginia established.
1828: Duke of Wellington administration formed
1829: William Shield, English composer, died.
1836. Senator Robert T Hayne delivered his speech on the right of secession
1831· A revolutionary National Diet declared the Independence of Poland.
1833: General Tarleton, British cavalry officer in Revolutionary war, died.
1834: Castle of St Louis at Quebec, nearly destroyed by fire.
1837: New Orleans *Picayune* first appeared
1838: Destructive earthquake felt in Eastern Europe and Western Asia
1841: Earthquake shocks occurred in New York State
1842. Engagement at Hawe Creek, in Seminole War
1858 Crown Prince Frederick of Germany married Princess Victoria of England
1861: Jerome Bonaparte lost suit to establish rights
1868· "The Irishman," a Dublin newspaper, prosecuted for sedition
1870: Victor Duc de Broglie, French statesman, died.
1873· American Protestant church dedicated in Rome.
1875· John Finlay, English historian, died.
1877: A statue of Robert Burns unveiled in Glasgow
1882· Guiteau, assassin of President Garfield, found guilty.
1882: Chile and Bolivia signed a treaty of alliance
1884: Gordon appointed Governor of the Sudan
1885: Chinese forts near Kelung taken by the French
1892 Poles solemnly celebrated the centenary of the partition of Poland
1894: French troops occupied Timbuktu.
1895· Foreign war-ships landed troops to protect the missionaries at Chefoo, China
1896: Alexander Macmillan, English publisher, died.
1896: Frederick, Lord Leighton, English painter, died.
1898: United States battle-ship "Maine" entered Havana harbor.
1898· Russia offered loan to China on same terms as England
1898 Bread-riots broke out in Italy
1898. John Laird, English ship-builder, died.
1899. Adelina Patti, singer, married Baron Cedarström
1899 Adolphe P D'Ennery, French play-wright, died.
1900: Adelaide Victoria, Dowager Duchess of Schleswig-Holstein died
1901· Baron Wilhelm Rothschild, German banker died
1903· Charles Robert Ingersoll, ex-Governor of Connecticut, died.
1904: Mine explosion at Cheswick, Pa., killed more than 200 miners
1904: Florence Maybrick, accused of poisoning her husband, released after 15 years imprisonment
1905. Battle of Hun river in Russo-Japanese War
1906 Simplon tunnel through the Alps opened
1906. Gen Joseph Wheeler, Confederate cavalry leader, died.
1907. Isabella Beecher Hooker, American reformer, died
1908: Louise de la Ramée ('Ouida"), English novelist died
1909: Caleb Walton West, ex-Governor of Utah died
1912: Socialists elected to the German Reichstag numbered 110
1912: Joseph M Brown succeeded Hoke Smith as Governor of Georgia.
1912 Cardinal Farley's elevation to cardinalate celebrated at St Patrick's Cathedral, New York

JANUARY 26

Feast-day of: St. Polycarp, bishop of Smyrna St. Paula, widow, St. Conon, bishop of Man
477: Earthquakes caused great devastation in Phrygia
1564: Pius IV. confirmed the acts of the Council of Trent.
1679 La Salle laid keel of the "Griffin," the first vessel built on the Great Lakes
1681: Two women hanged in Edinburgh, Scotland, for insulting the king's name
1699: Peace of Karlowitz, when Turkey entered into diplomatic intercourse with European powers
1699. The Morea, Greece, given to Venice by peace of Karlowitz
1716: Lord George Sackville, English general, born.
1764: Bernadotte, King of Sweden, born.
1787: Assembly of Notables met in Paris to advise and assist Louis XVI
1793: Holland made a protectorate under French rule
1795: Sir Thomas Noon Talfourd, English jurist and writer, born
1802. First librarian of Congress appointed
1814. The French defeated the Allies at St. Dizier.
1815: Jefferson's library, 7,000 volumes, bought by the United States
1823. Dr Edward Jenner died.
1830· Webster replied to Hayne, defending the Constitution
1837: Michigan admitted to the Union
1839: Floods in eastern United States
1850: Francis Lord Jeffrey, Scottish jurist and writer died
1856: Indians attacked Seattle; dispersed by sloop-of-war "Decatur."
1861: Louisiana adopted secession ordinance
1871. George Ticknor, historian, died.
1876: Frédéric Lemaitre, French actor, died.
1877: Planet Emilia discovered
1879: Lottery organized in Paris for benefit of World's Fair
1881: Spain sanctioned a reciprocity treaty between the United States and Cuba.
1885· The Mahdi captured Khartum; Gordon killed
1886 European powers compelled the Balkan States to disarm
1889 Argentine Republic and Brazil arranged boundaries
1889: An ice bridge formed at Montreal
1890· The Republic of Brazil established civil marriage
1890. Revolt in Erzerum, Asia Minor, Armenians killed
1891: Chilean insurgents bombarded Coronel.
1892: Chile granted the demands of the United States
1895. Nikolai Karlovich de Giers, Russian statesman, died.
1895: Arthur Cayley, English mathematician, died.
1896: Great Britain agreed to a commission to settle Bering Sea claims.
1898: Spain ordered battle-ship "Vizcaya" to United States ports to return visit of "Maine" to Cuba
1898· Jules E Richebourg, French novelist, died.
1898: Paul Félix Taillade, French actor, died.
1898: Count Ludwig Tisza, Hungarian statesman, died
1899· Augustus H Garland, ex-Attorney-General, died
1904· Whitaker Wright, English promoter, died.
1906· All traction lines in Manhattan were merged.
1906: Mutiny at Vladivostok, 200 killed
1906: Sir Edward Thornton, British diplomat, died
1907: Mining disaster at Saarbrück, Germany cost 145 lives
1907. Henry Martyn Field, American clergyman and author died.
1908: John Alexis Edgren, American theologian died
1911· Sir Charles Wentworth Dilke, English statesman and journalist died
1912: Gordon Memorial Cathedral consecrated at Khartum
1912: Italians seized the French mail steamer "Tavignano" off Tripoli
1912: Gen Pedro Montero assassinated in the court room at Guayaquil, Ecuador
1912: Italian seizures of French vessels referred to The Hague

JANUARY 27

Feast-day of: St. Julian, bishop, St. John Chrysostom, archbishop St. Marius, abbot
1080: Battle of Fladenheim, Germany, Emperor Henry IV defeated
1160. Frederick Barbarossa captured Crema.
1554· Pedro de Heredia, Spanish soldier in South America drowned.
1621: Thomas Willis, English physician, born.
1649: Charles I of England sentenced to be executed
1676. Narragansett Indians looted Warwick, R I
1689 Indians attacked Dover, N H, taking 29 captives to be sold in Canada
1699. Sir William Temple, English statesman and diplomat, died
1733: Thomas Woolston, English deist, died
1756: Mozart, German musician, born.
1760: Floods caused great loss in the Rhine Valley
1761: Joseph Hutchinson appointed Chief-Justice of Massachusetts
1761: The day regarded by John Adams as marking the beginning of the American Revolution.
1772. Pantheon in London opened.
1778: An American force attacked New Providence, in the Bahamas
1780· Juan Alvarez, Mexican general, born
1785: University of Georgia chartered.
1790. Subject of slave-trade referred to select committee of Parliament
1796. "Royal Sovereign" burned by accident
1800. Castle of King John of England blown down
1800. The British occupied Bednapur and Candapur in India
1807: Aaron Burr's conspiracy announced to Congress
1812: The French invaded Swedish Pomerania.
1814: Indians attacked Americans at Camp Defiance
1814· General Jackson defeated the Creek Indians at Horseshoe Bend
1814· Johann Gottlieb Fichte, German metaphysician died.
1816. Samuel, Lord Hood, English admiral, died
1823. Charles Hutton, English mathematician, died.
1824: Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company chartered in Virginia
1824: First copy of *Richmond Whig* appeared
1827: Lord Combermore stormed Bharrpur, India
1827: Roman Catholic diocese of Kingston, Canada, established
1832· Andrew Bell, English clergyman and teacher, died.
1832: First case of cholera appeared in Edinburgh.
1850 Samuel Gompers, labor leader, born.
1851: Canada acquired the right to the clerical reserves.
1851: John James Audubon, American naturalist, died
1854· Canadian Great Western Railway was opened for traffic
1857: Preston Smith Brooks, assailant of Sumner, died
1858: King of Delhi tried for complicity in the mutiny and transported.
1859 Emperor William II. of Germany born.
1859. William H Prescott, American historian, died.
1864. Engagement at Fair Gardens or Kelly's Ford Tenn
1865: Confederates fired Savannah, Ga
1866: Joseph Crele, 121 years of age, died at Caledonia Wis

1866: John Gibson, English sculptor, died.
1868 Chas A Dana became editor of New York *Sun*
1870: General Canby, military governor of Virginia, turned the State over to the civil authorities
1871 Longwy capitulated in Franco-Prussian war
1880 Thomas A Edison received patent for an *incandescent electric lamp*
1883. British note relating to interference in Egypt accepted, except by France and Turkey
1884. Cetewayo, Zulu king, escaped and was recaptured by the British
1885 Gordon murdered at Khartum.
1889. Gen Boulanger elected a deputy
1891: Austria resumed diplomatic relations with Brazil.
1891: "Thermidor," by Sardou, was suppressed
1891: Jervis McEntee, American landscape painter, died.
1893. James G Blaine died.
1894 Rosina Vokes, English actress, died
1896 Theodore Runyon, American general, jurist, and diplomat, died
1898 Officers of battle-ship "Maine" made formal call on Captain-General of Havana
1898 Engineers' strike in England ended
1900· Cronje, Boer general, surrendered to Lord Roberts at Paardeberg
1901 Verdi, Italian composer, died.
1903 John D Rockefeller announced gift of $7,000,000 to be used in tuberculosis research
1903 Insane asylum, Colney Hatch, in London burned; 52 lives lost
1904 Annie Chambers-Ketchum, American song-writer died
1905 Largest diamond in the world found in Premier mine, South Africa
1905. John Manning Hall, American jurist, died.
1908 United States Supreme Court declared unconstitutional the law forbidding *discrimination against labor organizations*
1909. A fisheries treaty between the United States and Newfoundland signed
1909· Benoit Constant Coquelin, French actor, died at midnight
1911· Peru and Ecuador refused to submit to arbitration and began fighting
1911· Frederick G Hesse, American mechanical engineer and educator, died
1912: *Italy surrendered Turks taken from French steamship "Manouba" and released the French mail-steamer "Tavignano"*
1912 Russia ordered Persians and Armenians at Tabriz to surrender their arms
1912: Chinese throne urged to abdicate by 46 Imperial generals

JANUARY 28

Feast-day of St. Cyril, patriarch of Alexandria, St John of Reomay St. Paulinus of Aquileia, St. Margaret of Hungary
814 Charlemagne, Emperor of Germany, died
1204: Alexius IV murdered by a usurper
1457: Henry VII, King of England, born.
1521· Diet of Worms assembled
1547: Henry VIII, King of England, died
1547: Edward VI became King of England
1596· Sir Francis Drake, English navigator, died
1613. Thomas Bodley, *librarian of Oxford* University, died
1621 Paul V., pope (1605-21), died
1697 Sir John Fenwick, last person to suffer death on bill of attainder, executed
1706 John Baskerville, English printer and type-founder, born
1712· North and South Carolina militia routed the Tuscaroras on the River Neuse
1725: Peter the Great, Czar of Russia, died.
1730 *French and Choctaw* Indians destroyed Natchez settlements
1738. Construction of Westminster Bridge, London, began
1754 Ludvig von Holberg, Danish dramatist, died
1770 Lord North's administration began
1782. Jean B B d'Anville, French geographer, died
1791. L F Hérold, French composer, died
1796· The Prince Regent of England mobbed
1807 Pall Mall in London first lighted with gas.
1817: A branch of the United States Bank opened at Cincinnati, Ohio
1820· Jersey City incorporated
1825 José Maria Montealegre, Costa Rican statesman, assassinated
1829 Burke, who suffocated persons to sell their bodies, hanged in Edinburgh
1833 Charles George Gordon, called 'Chinese Gordon born.
1839 Sir William Beechey, English portrait-painter, died.
1842: Corner-stone of the English Cathedral at Jerusalem laid
1846 General Price defeated the Mexicans at El Embudo
1846 British defeated Sikhs in the Punjab
1848. Frederick VII united Schleswig and Holstein to Denmark
1854 Albanians revolted against the Turks
1854: Jerôme Adolphe Blanqui, French political economist, died
1855 First train ran over the Panama Railroad
1868. Fenians attacked a Martello tower near Waterford, Ireland
1871· Paris surrendered to the investing Germans
1878 Thessalonians revolted against the Turks
1881: Boers victorious at Laing's Neck.
1886· Emperor of Anam died
1889. Leopold of Belgium established the African Society of the Red Cross
1893 Earthquake on island of Zante caused great damage
1893 Fishing fleet wrecked off the Lofoden Isles 130 lives lost
1893 Conflagration in Berlin, Germany, destroyed property worth 2,000,000 marks
1895 Turkey agreed to reform Armenian abuses by removing officials
1895 Marshal Canrobert, of France, died
1896 Sir Joseph Barnby, English musician, died
1899 James H Slater, ex-Senator from Oregon, died.
1899. George S Greene, American soldier, died
1900 James W Gerard, American author and lawyer, died
1902. Lewis Ashfield Kimberly, rear-admiral, U S Navy, died
1903: John B Allen, ex-U S Senator, Washington, died.
1903 *Robert Planquette, French composer ("Chimes of Normandy")*, died
1905· Anarchy prevailed in Warsaw, troops killed many persons
1908 François Marie Richard, French cardinal, died
1909 José Miguel Gomez became President of Cuba.
1909: United States control in Cuba ended.
1910. William Franklin Draper, American *general and diplomat*, died
1911· John MacWhirter, English painter, died
1911: Elizabeth Stuart Phelps Ward, American author, died
1911: Leandro Rodriquez, Cuban patriot, died.
1912 Mob murdered ex-President Eloy Alfaro and Generals Flavio, Alfaro, Medardo Alfaro Ulpiano Paez, and Manuel Serrano, revolutionists, in penitentiary, *Quito, Ecuador.*
1912 Moroccan tribesmen and French troops fought near Rabat
1912 Turks and Arabs repulsed in attack on Anizara by Italians
1912: William Lochren, American jurist, died.

JANUARY 29

Feast-day of St. Gildas the Scot, St. Gildas the Wise, St Francis of Sales, St. Sulpitius the Severe
275 Aurelian, Emperor of Rome, died.
1327: Edward III of England was crowned.
1499 Catherine von Bora, wife of Luther, born
1574· Naval Battle of Romerswall; Dutch defeated Spanish
1621: Wife of Miles Standish died at Plymouth
1644 Battle of Nantwick; Irish royalists defeated
1663 Robert Sanderson, English bishop, died
1688 Emmanuel de Swedenborg, Swedish mystic born
1696 Ivan V, Czar of Russia died
1700 Daniel Bernoulli, Swiss mathematician born
1737 Thomas Paine born
1743 Cardinal Fleury died
1749 William Sharp, English engraver, born.
1762 *Thames river, England, frozen* five feet deep
1774 Franklin presented a petition from Massachusetts to English Privy Council
1782· Daniel F E Auber, German composer, born
1795 Congress passed law abrogating titles of nobility
1814· Battle of Brienne, Bonaparte defeated Blucher
1820 George III of England died
1827 Congress granted to the people of Michigan Territory the right to elect members of the Territorial legislative council
1829 Paul Barrass, French revolutionist, died
1830 Prince Czartoryski elected President of the Polish Republic
1833 Reform Parliament of England opened
1834 Austria and Prussia agreed to surrender Polish refugees to Russia
1843 William McKinley, President of the United States born.
1848 Abd El Kader, Emir of Algeria, taken to Paris by his conquerors
1848 A liberal constitution granted to the Two Sicilies
1850 *Henry Clay introduced* in Congress his compromise resolution on Slavery
1853 Napoleon III married Eugenie Montijo
1859 William Cranch Bond, American astronomer died
1861: Mrs Catherine Gore, English novelist, died.
1861 Kansas is admitted as the 36th State of the Union
1862· Engagement at Occoquan Bridge, Va
1862 Mason and Slidell, Commissioners from the Confederacy, reached England
1864 Fight at Medley, W Va
1866 Eliphalet Nott, President of Union College, died
1866 George Peabody added $500 000 to former gifts to London poor
1875 National Assembly of France adopted the clauses of a republican constitution
1876 Baltic Provinces made part of the Russian Empire
1882 Alex L Holley, American metallurgist, died
1888. Edward Lear, English author died
1889 Légitime, President of Haiti, defeated by Hippolyte
1890 The United States recognized the Republic of Brazil
1891 Wm Windom, Secretary of Treasury, died.
1895 Darwin Cady Eaton, professor of botany at Yale, died.
1896 Arthur C Ducat, American general, died
1896 Elijah Shaw, founder of Shaw University, died
1898 Spain protested against the assembling of a *United States fleet in the Gulf of Mexico and ordered its own fleet to Havana*
1898 Jules Émile Péau, French surgeon, died
1900 Charles Franklin Dunbar, American political economist, died
1901. Count Joseph V Gourko, Russian field-marshal, died
1901: Hugh Reginald Haweis, English author, died
1902 Andrew Carnegie gave $10,000,000 to the Carnegie Institution
1906 Christian IX, *King of Denmark*, died
1911· Duke of Connaught appointed Governor-general of Canada
1911 Portuguese government granted a pension to the deposed king Manuel of $3,300 monthly
1912 Prince Marc A Colonna, Italian Papal dignitary, died.

JANUARY 30

Feast-day of St Barsimæus, martyr, St. Martina, martyr, St Aldegundis, martyr, St Bathilde, Queen of France, St. Charles the Martyr, Charles I of England
422 B C· A census taken of Athens: 20,000 male inhabitants
1606 Sir Everard Digby, English conspirator, died.
1643 Battle of Adwalt on Moor, between Royalists and Parliamentarians
1644 *William Chillingworth, English Arminian theologian*, died
1645 Commissioners met at Uxbridge, England, to consider the proposals of Parliament to King Charles
1647. Charles I delivered to Parliament
1649: Charles I beheaded.
1658 The Dutch acquired Bergen, N J
1661: The heads of Cromwell, Bradshaw, and Ireton were set upon poles at Westminster London
1661 Charles Rollin, *French historian*, born.
1691 Pope Alexander III. died
1730 Anne became Empress of Russia
1775 Walter Savage Landor, English poet, born.
1785. Charles, Baron Metcalfe, Governor-General of Canada, born.
1802 De Guzman became Governor of Chile.
1804 Mungo Park started on second African voyage
1815 President Madison vetoed United States Bank Act
1835 Richard Lawrence, a maniac, attempted to kill President Jackson
1840 Emperor of China forbade all trade with England
1847. Earl of Elgin became Governor-General of Canada
1847 Yerba Buena became San Francisco
1853 Amnesty granted to French political exiles
1854 The British abandoned jurisdiction over the Orange River region, South Africa
1861. Custom-house and mint at New Orleans seized by Confederates
1862. The ironclad "Monitor" launched
1863: Fight at Kelly's Store, near Suffolk, Va
1864 National Gallery of Ireland opened.
1868 Denmark proposed sale of St Thomas and St John, W I, to the United States
1869. William Carleton, Irish novelist, died.
1877: United States Electoral Commission appointed
1878. Treaty with Samoa ratified Pago-Pago harbor acquired
1879. Mac-Mahon resigned Presidency of the French Republic to Jules Grévy
1880 Jesuits in France were disbanded
1881 Callao, Peru, taken by Chileans and war ended
1888· Asa Gray, American botanist, died.
1888 English royalists held a service in memory of the Young Pretender.
1889 Archduke Rudolph, heir to Austrian throne, committed suicide
1889 James Halliwell-Phillips, Shakespearian scholar, died
1890 A flight of locusts covering 2,000 square miles reported near Red Sea
1891. Chilean troops recaptured Iquique
1891 Charles Bradlaugh, English radical, died
1893· Great Britain protested against the action of the United States in Hawaii
1894: Admiral Benbow fired on Rio de Janeiro insurgents
1895 Steamship "Elbe" sunk by a collision in the English channel 300 lives lost
1896: William Henry Furness, American clergyman, died
1896 George F Magoun, founder of Iowa College, died
1897 Treaty between England and the United States signed for the settlement of the Alaska boundary dispute
1897 Joshua Hall McIlvaine, American educator, died
1897 George B Roberts, American railroad manager, died
1898 Chichester S Baron Carlingford, English statesman, died
1898 Daniel L Braine, Rear-Admiral, U S Navy died.
1898: Harris M Plaisted, ex-Governor of Maine, died
1899 Cuban Military Assembly demanded *nearly $60,000,000* for disbanding the Cuban Army of Liberation
1899 The French Government decided to require the Court to pass on the application for a new trial for Captain Dreyfus
1900 William Goebel, governor-elect of Kentucky, shot by assassin
1901 Court of International Arbitration established at The Hague
1905· Supreme Court declared the Beef Trust illegal.
1905 Warsaw, Poland, under mob rule.
1905. Anthony M Kelley, American jurist and diplomat, died
1906· Frederick VIII. ascended the throne of Denmark
1906 Paul Dresser, American song writer, died.
1909 Martha Finley, American author ("Elsie' series), died
1911 University of Cracow closed by strike among the students
1911: J A D McCurdy flew from Key West to Habana.
1911: Edmund Orville Matthews, Rear-Admiral U S Navy, died
1912 Copyright treaty between United States and Hungary signed at Budapest

JANUARY 31

Feast-day of St Marcella, widow St Maidoc, bishop St Seraplon, martyr St Cyrus and St John, martyrs St Peter Nolasco
1574. Ben Jonson, English writer, born (?).
1578. Battle of Gemblours, Spain recovered the Walloon provinces
1606 Guy Fawkes, of the Gunpowder plot, executed.
1616· Cape Horn discovered by La Maire
1648 The States General of the Netherlands concluded treaty with Spain, and were recognized as independent
1655. *Cromwell dissolved Parliament*
1677: English commissioners reached Virginia to inquire into cause of Bacon's rebellion
1686 Hans Egede, apostle to Greenland, born
1752· Gouverneur Morris, American statesman, born
1774 Franklin removed from office as Deputy Postmaster-General
1788 *Charles Edward Stuart, the 'Young Pretender,"* died at *Florence, Italy*
1793· Hamilton Academy, now Hamilton College incorporated.
1794 Marriot Arbuthnot, commander of British fleet at Charleston, died.
1797 Franz Peter Schubert, Austrian composer, born
1801 John Marshall appointed Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court
1801: Sale of white bread forbidden in London
1813 *A congress* in Buenos Aires elected Posadas dictator
1816 Two British transports lost, with almost all on board
1827· Americans in Nacodoches, Texas, repulsed before the Mexicans
1828 Ypsilanti, Greek patriot died
1838· Osceola, Seminole chief, died at Charleston S C
1848: Congress authorized the Washington monument
1854 First electric-motor patent granted
1854 Railroads destroyed at Erie, Pa., by rioters
1854: Silvio Pellico, Italian poet, died
1855· Snow-blockade in Middle West no trains ran between Chicago and St Louis *for 11 days*
1858: Steamship "Great Eastern" launched
1863· The Confederates forced the temporary withdrawal of the blockade before Charleston S C
1863· Conflict at Rover, Tenn
1865. Constitutional amendment abolishing slavery passed House of Representatives
1865 Surrey Theater, in London, second time destroyed
1873: Congress abolished the franking privilege
1876 European powers presented a formal note to Turkey suggesting certain important reforms
1881 *The longest known session of Parliament*, which sat for forty-one hours consecutively
1886. The Powers threatened to take action against Greece, Bulgaria, and Servia if any of them attacked Turkey
1889. Council of the Creek Indians ceded land in Oklahoma for $2 300 000
1889 The Germans declared war on Mataafa in Samoa
1889 Charles Louis, brother of Emperor Francis Joseph declared heir to the Austrian Crown
1890 The Duke of Connaught succeeded the Duke of Cambridge as Commander-in-Chief of the British army
1891 Germans declared peace at Zanzibar
1891 *Portuguese soldiers at Oporto proclaimed a republic*
1891 J L E Meissonier, French painter, died
1892 Rev Charles Spurgeon, English preacher died
1893 Mount Holyoke Seminary became Mount Holyoke College
1894 The Wilson tariff bill and the income-tax bill were passed by the House of Representatives
1894 Russia yielded to England in the Pamir dispute
1895 The Japanese captured Weihaiwei

1895: E R Hoar, congressman and lawyer, died
1898· House of Representatives defeated free silver bill by vote of 182 to 132
1899: Sir Francis Clare Ford, British diplomat, died
1902: François Charles du Barail, French statesman, died.
1907: Henry C Sergeant, American inventor, died.
1911. German cruisers quelled rebellion in Caroline Islands.
1912: The United States Senate created Children's Bureau in the Department of Commerce and Labor
1912 Cardinal Archbishop William Henry O'Connell, of Boston, received with imposing ceremony on his return home from Rome

DATE WITHIN THE MONTH UNKNOWN

630· Mohammed destroyed the idols in Mekka.
1340 Edward III., of England, assumed title of King of France
1493· Columbus built first European structure in America, a fort in Santo Domingo
1500: Diego de Lepe explored Brazil to 10° south.
1502: A treaty of perpetual peace between England and Scotland signed.
1522. Adrian V. became pope.
1526 Emperor Charles V. married Isabella of Portugal
1554: Battle of Wrotham Heath in Wyatt's insurrection in England
1558: Inca Tupac led his people back to Lima.
1559: Mary Queen of Scots assumed title of Queen of England
1567· Battle of Lannay; Spain and Flemish Protestants
1569: Mary Queen of Scots removed from Bolton to Tutbury, England
1604: Jesuits ordered to leave England
1608: Capt. John Smith returned from captivity.
1617. Captain Samuel Argall elected Deputy-Governor of Virginia
1623: Carstenz named the Gulf of Carpentaria.
1625: Huguenots revolt in France.
1626: Peter Minuit appointed Governor of New Netherlands
1643· Parliament made Earl of Warwick Lord High Admiral of American colonies
1646: Dartmoor taken by Parliamentary forces
1670: Claude Duval, highwayman, executed at Tyburn.
1679. La Salle built Fort Conty at the mouth of the Niagara river
1683: William Penn bought out the Swedes on the Schuylkill river
1685· John Archdale became Governor of North Carolina
1689: Dampier, English voyager, explored the west and northwest coasts of Australia
1690 Frontenac attacked the English in Canada
1700 Iberville established a fort on the Mississippi river
1702: First Settlement in Alabama, made at Mobile
1723· James Franklin, publisher of *New England Courant* in Boston, arrested for libel
1735· Moravian emigrants settled on the Ogeechee river in Georgia; Highlanders settle at New Inverness in Georgia
1738: George Whitefield, Methodist Evangelist, sailed on his first visit to America.
1756: Benjamin Franklin attempted to defend the Pennsylvania frontier
1757: Austria and Russia made a treaty for the partition of Prussia
1757: Colonial governors met in Boston and agreed to raise 4,000 men against the French.
1758 Governor Dinwiddie of Virginia retired from office
1762. Peter III. of Russia deposed by his wife, afterward Catherine II
1763: The English government forbade Connecticut to colonize the Wyoming valley
1764: Franklin persuaded the "Paxton Boys" to spare the friendly Indians
1775: General Gage sent troops from Boston to Marshfield
1783: Austria made marriage a civil contract and forbade divorce
1804: All missionaries in Abyssinia imprisoned.
1816 First Savings bank established in London
1822: Rev Mr Leitner and wife began as missionaries to the lepers in South Africa
1826: Richmond *Whig* first established
1831: The Independence of Belgium is recognized
1836· Tlemçen, in Algeria, taken by French Marshal Clausel.
1840. Opium war between England and China began.
1842: Tlemçen, in Algeria, is again captured by the French
1851: Salt Lake City, Utah, incorporated
1852: Slavery abolished in New Granada.
1855· The British and Afghans made a treaty of peace and alliance
1858: Capitol at Omaha, Neb., occupied
1859: Alexander John Cuza chosen Prince of Roumania.
1862: Fenians first appeared in Ireland
1862: First Presbyterian church organized in Canton, China
1863: Missionaries visited Tierra del Fuego.
1864: Great destitution in England.
1865· Chinese Mohammedans began a rebellion in province of Hunan
1866: General Prim started a short-lived revolt in Spain
1867: Rebellions broke out in Abyssinia against King Theodore
1867· A rebellion broke out in Buenos Aires under San and Videla
1868. Si-Hamed led a revolt against the French in Algeria
1873 Civil war in the Argentine Republic ended by victory of National troops
1876: Supreme Court of Wisconsin refused to admit women to the bar.
1878: Cetewayo, King of the Zulus, disturbed English colonists in Kaffraria
1880. Delimitation completed of boundaries between Afghanistan and British India
1885: The French increased their army in Anam to 40,000 men
1886. Three comets visible.
1887: Chinese government proclaimed protection to all foreigners.
1892: United States demanded an apology from Chile.
1895· Turks and Kurds massacred over 30,000 people and left 200,000 homeless in Armenia.
1898: United States engineers reported that Panama Canal scheme was feasible

FEBRUARY

FEBRUARY 1

Feast-day of: St. Ignatius of Antioch, martyr, St. Rionius, martyr, St. Kinnia, of Ireland, virgin, St. Bridget (or Bride), patroness of Ireland
630. Battle of Honain, Mohammed victorious after defeat
1327: Edward III. crowned King of England
1552: Edward Coke, Lord Chief Justice of England, born.
1560. Huguenots in France planned a revolution
1560: Catholic missionaries recalled from Abyssinia
1648: George Abbott, "The Puritan" English writer, born.
1656: New York Dutch decreed all religious meetings illegal except their own
1685: Tiberius Hemsterhuys, Dutch philologist, born.
1691: Non-Juring bishops in England lost their sees
1691: Pope Alexander VIII died
1708: Alexander Selkirk discovered on Juan Fernandez
1718: Charles Talbot, Duke of Shrewsbury, English statesman, died.
1733: Frederick Augustus of Saxony, King of Poland, died.
1735· Joseph Alvinczi, Austrian officer, born.
1742: Walpole resigned the premiership of England
1757: John Philip Kemble, English actor, born
1770: Robert Anderson, English dialect poet, born.
1773: Lords Townshend and Bellamont fought a duel
1775. Provincial Congress of Massachusetts met at Cambridge
1793: France declared war against England and Holland
1798: British frigate "Proserpine" wrecked in the Elbe
1800. Commodore Truxtun ("Constellation") fought French man-of-war "Vengeance."
1801: Thomas Cole, American artist, born.
1807: British warships "Blenheim" and "Java" lost in Indian Ocean
1811: Bell Rock lighthouse, North Sea, first used
1813 U S privateer "Hazzard" captured British merchant ship "Albion"
1814: Battle of La Rothière; Blucher defeated Bonaparte.
1814· Volcanic eruption in the Philippine Islands
1824: John Lemprière, English classical scholar, died.
1831 Belgium adopted a liberal monarchy.
1837: British authors memorialized Congress for exclusive copyright.
1837: Edward Donovan, English naturalist, died.
1838: Ericsson received first patent for screw-propeller.
1843: Sir Charles Metcalfe became governor-general of Canada
1852: Ohio State House at Columbus, burned.
1853: Austria offered mediation between Turks and Montenegrins
1854 Parliament House at Quebec burned
1856. Allied troops completed destruction of Sebastopol in the Crimea
1856: Peace preliminaries signed at Vienna.
1861: Texas seceded from Union
1864: Draft for 300,000 men for the Union army ordered to be made on March 15
1864: Austro Prussian army invaded Schleswig.
1864: Prussians captured Eckernförde in Schleswig
1865: Gen W T. Sherman marched north from Savannah
1865: John S Rock, first negro admitted to practise in United States Supreme Court
1867: Vassar College adopted its present name
1867: Riotous miners in Belgium suppressed by soldiers
1871: Germans occupied Dijon, France, after a siege
1872: A universal subscription to pay German indemnity started in France
1873: M F Maury, American hydrographer, died.
1882: London meeting denounced Russian cruelty to the Jews
1884: House of Representatives voted to restore Fitz-John Porter to rank and pay
1885: Australian colonies offered military contingents for rescue of General Gordon in the Sudan
1887: President Cleveland vetoed dependent pension bill.
1890· British flag hoisted at Manda and Patta, British East Africa
1890: Major Panitza, who conspired to kill Bulgarian officials, arrested.
1891: Arizona made the Friday after February 1st a legal holiday, called Labor Day.
1891: Negro and white miners riot in Alabama
1892: Zanzibar declared a free port.
1893: A negro burned alive at Paris Texas
1898: Germany demanded indemnity from China for missionaries
1899 United States flag raised at Guam
1900· Gregorio Pilar, Filipino general, died.
1900. Cardinal Jacobini, Roman Catholic prelate, died.
1900. Marquis of Queensbury died.
1903: M F W von Debreuck, Prussian Minister of State died
1904· W. H. Taft became Secretary of War.
1905: Oswald Aschenbach, German painter, died.
1908: King Carlos and Crown Prince of Portugal assassinated
1910. New ministry in Sweden, M Konow Premier
1912: Mgr Giovanni Bonzano appointed papal delegate to the United States
1912 Edwin Hawley, American railroad magnate, died.

FEBRUARY 2

Feast-day of: St. Lawrence of Canterbury Candlemas Day
962: Otho I. crowned Emperor at Rome, uniting Germany and the Holy Roman Empire
1141: Stephen of England taken at Lincoln, Matilda crowned.
1440: Frederick III elected Emperor.
1502: University of Wittenberg instituted
1529 Baldassarre Castiglione, Italian writer and diplomatist died.
1535: Mendoza founded Buenos Aires.
1559: Abyssinia excommunicated.
1594 Giovanni Palestrina, "Prince of Music" died.
1600: Gabriel Naudé, French scholar and librarian, born.
1645. Montrose defeated Argyle at Inverlochy
1653: New Amsterdam incorporated.
1672: First production of "La Comtesse d'Escarbagnas" by Molière
1695: William Borlase, English antiquary and naturalist born.
1711: Wenzel Anton Von Kaunitz, Austrian statesman born.
1714: Archbishop John Sharp died
1745: Negro plot in Jamaica discovered
1745· John Nichols, English printer and antiquary, born.
1762 British ship "Ralsonable" lost in attack on Martinique
1769. Pope Clement XIII. died
1776: Francis Hayman, English painter, died.
1788 James Stuart, English antiquarian, died.
1793: William Alton, Scottish agricultural writer, died
1797: Battle of Mantua; Austrians surrendered to Bonaparte
1801. First Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland met
1801: King of England refused to sanction removal of Catholic disabilities.
1808: The French subverted Papal government at Rome
1812: John Henry revealed alleged plot to unite New England to Canada
1816: President Madison announced revival of non-importation act.
1820 Naval battle, Lord Cochrane captured Valdivia in Chile.
1828: Grand Council of State in Greece founded
1829: Alfred Brehm, German zoologist, born.
1838 Chief Dingaan's Zulus massacred 70 Boers
1841: Olin G Gregory, English mathematician, died.
1852. Attempt made to assassinate Queen of Spain
1853· More than 4,000 political prisoners in France are pardoned.
1857: The Sheepshanks collection of paintings presented to the British Nation
1859. Miramon declared President in Mexico
1861: France purchased one-third of Monaco for 4,000 000 francs
1862: Movement against Fort Henry begun by Grant and Foote
1863: Polish secret provisional government issued a proclamation
1865: Peace Conference between President Lincoln and Confederate commissioners failed
1865· Prussians bombarded Missunde in Schleswig.
1869: Insurrection in Algeria; French routed 4,000 Arabs
1871: Dupuy de Lome, with 13 passengers made balloon ascent from Paris
1872· French national assembly abrogated commercial treaties with England and Belgium
1873: Gertrudis Avellaneda, Spanish poet, died.
1875: French legislature amended constitution so that President of the Republic is chosen by the legislature
1878: A statue of Captain Cook unveiled at Sydney, Australia
1879: Theater Royal at Glasgow, Scotland, burned.
1879. Richard Henry Dana, American author, died.
1881: The First Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor organized at Portland, Me
1884: Wendell Phillips, American anti-slavery leader, died.
1886: Eastern Roumelia formally annexed to Bulgaria
1889· Fire in Buffalo, N Y, caused $3,000,000 loss
1890. Severe fire occurred in Danbury, Conn
1892 Kidnapers stole Ward Waterbury and demanded $6,000 ransom
1892: Carlyle W Harris convicted in New York of murdering his wife
1893: Bread riots occurred in Marseilles, France
1894: Warship "Kearsage" wrecked on Roncador Reef
1859: George Bliss died
1897: Capitol of Pennsylvania, at Harrisburg, burned.
1902· Fire in Waterbury, Conn., caused loss of $2,000,000
1904: W C Whitney, ex-Secretary of the Navy, died.
1906: S C Lister (Lord Masham) died.
1909· José de Navarro, builder of first elevated railways in New York, died.
1912. Frederick Roble, ex-Governor of Maine, died
1912. Gen Manuel Bonilla assumed Presidency of Honduras

FEBRUARY 3

Feast-day of: St. Blasius, bishop St Ansgarius; St. Wereburge, of Chester, England, St. Margaret of England
865 Ansgar, "apostle of the North, died.
1014: Sweyn, King of Denmark and England, died; was succeeded by Canute
1399 John of Gaunt died.
1520. Sten Sture, "Protector of Sweden" died.
1543. Indians compelled the second abandonment of Buenos Aires.
1622: Ferdinand II. of Bohemia issued edict of amnesty.
1660 General Monk entered London with his army
1747· The French surprized the English at Grand Pré, Nova Scotia
1754: Juan de Apodaca, Captain-General of Cuba (1812–16), born.
1757: Constantin François de Volney, French scholar and author, born.
1761: Richard (Beau) Nash died
1769: John Wilkes expelled from Parliament for alleged libel
1781: Admiral Rodney captured St. Eustatius, in the Leeward Islands
1794· Two blacks and one white man were received by French Assembly as delegates from Santo Domingo
1803: Albert Sidney Johnston, Confederate general, born.
1807: British under Auchmuty, captured Montevideo, Uruguay
1807. Joseph E Johnston, Confederate general born
1809: Territory of Illinois created; Kaskaskia, capital
1809: Felix Mendelssohn-Bartholdy, composer, born.
1811: Horace Greeley, journalist, born
1814: British ship "Majestic" captured the French frigate "Terpsichore"
1817: "Green Bag" inquiry began in London
1823 Spencer F Baird, American naturalist, born.
1826 Walter Bagehot, English political economist, born.
1830. Duc de Nemours declined the throne of Belgium
1842 Sidney Lanier, American poet, born.
1841 Extremely cold in eastern United States
1848: British government proclaimed authority over Orange River Territory, South Africa
1852 Buenos Aires capitulated to Urquiza and civil war ended
1853 Hudson Maxim, inventor, born.
1862. France offered to mediate between North and South in the American Civil War.
1862. England ordered Confederate steamer "Nashville" to leave Southampton.
1863: Encounter at Ming Swamp, Mo
1863 Franklin, Tenn., occupied by Federal troops
1863: Skirmish at Fort Donelson, Tenn
1863: Yazoo Pass levee cut to open a channel to Vicksburg
1863· Congress passed vote of thanks to Commander of "Monitor."

M

Disputed Pronunciations

N

Foreign Phrases

O

Population Statistics

P

Q

R

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U

V

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X

Y

Z

1864. General **Sherman left Vicksburg** to drive Confederates from Mississippi
1864: Battle at **Newbern, N C**
1864: Canadian authorities surrendered one of the **St. Albans raiders**
1871: English Privy Council gave **judgment against a ritualist.**
1871: **Distress in Paris** relieved by food from London
1871. Joseph **Eotvös,** Hungarian patriot, **died.**
1873: **Bolivia and Peru** guaranteed each other's independence
1881. **Parnell and 35 followers suspended** during sitting of Parliament
1881 Michael **Davitt,** Irish agitator, arrested and **jailed**
1889: **Mennonites in Kansas removed to** Colorado
1890. Seth **Low installed** as President of Columbia University
1890 **London** *Times* compromised the Parnell libel suits
1890 In **Vienna** 10,000 **shoemakers** began a **strike**
1890 **Bismarck resigned** as Minister of Commerce
1890 Supreme Court upheld Idaho's **anti-Mormon test-oath** law
1890. **Tracy residence** at Washington, D C, **burned:** death of Mrs and Miss Tracy and maid
1891· **Indiana established flogging** for convicted wife-beaters
1891: **Hecla Iron Works** in Brooklyn, N Y, **burned.**
1893: W J **Tucker** elected **President of Dartmouth College**
1893. **Tax on wheat** caused an insurrection in Santa Fé Argentine Republic
1894: **Lincoln's** boyhood **home** in Kentucky **purchased.**
1894. George William **Childs,** philanthropist, **died**
1895: Theodore D **Weld died.**
1898 **Hawaiian commissioners** reached Washington
1900 **General W. W. Averell died**
1900· William **Goebel,** Governor-elect of Kentucky, **died** from assassin's wounds See Jan 30, 1900
1911· **Mexican insurgents** under Madero attacked **Juarez**
1912: **United States warned Mexico** that she would be held responsible for injuries done to Americans by firing across the border
1912: **Servian Army** demanded dismissal of Cabinet or abdication of the King **the Cabinet resigned**
1912: Thomas F **Grady,** American politician, **died.**

FEBRUARY 4

Feast-day of: Sts. Phileas and Philoromus; St. Isidore; St. Modan of Scotland, **St. Rembert, St Gilbert; St Andrew Corsini; St. Jeanne de Valois**
211: Emperor Lucius Septimius **Severus died**
839 **Egbert,** King of Wessex, **died.**
1169: **Etna in eruption.**
1194: **Ransom paid for Richard I;** about $1,500,000
1303· **First Commission of Admiral granted**
1461: Battle of **Mortimer's Cross,** England
1555: **John Rogers burned** at the stake, at Smithfield, London
1615 Giambattista della **Porta,** physicist and inventor, **died**
1648: George **Abbot,** English religious writer, **died**
1661. A tragi-comedy by **Molière, "Don Garcie de Navarre," produced**
1693: George **Lillo,** English dramatist, **born.**
1746 Robert **Blair,** English poet, **died.**
1752· **Louis, Duke of Orleans, died.**
1756. **A mummy disinterred** near Auvergne, **in France**
1766: Governor **Wright of Georgia** burned **in effigy** in Savannah
1774· Charles de la **Condamine,** French astronomer, **died.**
1776: **American troops occupied New York City.**
1782: French and Spanish **fleets captured Minorca**
1783. **Hostilities ceased in Revolutionary war.**
1789: United States **electors cast** first electoral **vote.**
1790: **Louis XVI.** took oath to maintain new Constitution
1790 John **Bachman,** American naturalist, **born**
1792. James G **Birney,** American statesman, **born**
1794: **First theater in Boston opened.**
1796· **Earthquake** destroyed a wide area **in Ecuador**
1797: **Earthquake devastated Colombia.**
1799: **Pittston,** Maine, last town **incorporated** under Royal charter
1799: João **Almeida-Garrett,** Portuguese poet **born**
1802. Mark **Hopkins,** American educator, **born.**
1805: W H **Ainsworth,** English author, **born**
1808 First reference to **canals** in New York legislature
1810: Radma, King of **Madagascar,** made **a treaty with England**
1812: **Lottery authorized** to build a church in **Frankfort, Ky.**
1814· An eight-day **fair on ice** on Thames began **at London**
1824: England accepted £2,500,000 for **claims against Austria.**
1830: **Camden and Amboy Railroad incorporated** in New Jersey
1842: George **Brandes,** Danish man of letters, **born.**
1848· Great debate on **Reform Bill** took place in Paris
1848 Jean **Alcard,** French poet, **born**
1848· General **Bem defeated** by Austrians at Hermannstadt
1858 English victorious at **Kalpi** in Indian mutiny
1859 **Spain captured Tetuan** in Morocco
1861. **Virginia** elected members of a **State Convention**
1861 **Confederate States Congress organized** at Montgomery, Ala
1861: **Peace Congress** at Washington
1861: **France and England** signed a commercial **treaty.**
1862· **Flood** in valley of the **Danube**
1863 Federals defeated near **Lake Providence, La.**
1864· Confederate attack repulsed at **Clinton, Miss**
1865 General **Gilmour,** Confederate guerrilla, **captured** at Moorfield, W Va
1865 Federals drove back Confederates at ***Hatchers Run*** and ***Dabney's Mills,* Va.**
1865 **Comstock lode** tunnel chartered in Nevada
1867 **Autonomy of Hungary announced.**
1869· **A Woman Suffrage Convention** held at Topeka Kan
1873. **Princess Louise** of Belgium **married** Duke of Saxony
1875· W A **Buckingham,** war-governor of Connecticut, **died**
1875 **Kwang-hsu** proclaimed **Emperor of China**
1877. **Tay Bridge,** Scotland, **damaged** by a gale
1881. **Thomas Carlyle died**
1884 **Mahdists defeated Baker Pasha** near Tokar, Egypt
1884 **Strike** of spinners **began** in Fall River, Mass
1886 European **powers approved the Turco-Bulgarian compact**
1887: **Interstate-Commerce law** became effective
1889 **England and Germany combined** to protect ports of Northern Seas
1889. **Chinese rioters** burned houses of foreigners at Chiankiangfu
1889 **Dissolution** of old French **Panama Canal Company** decreed
1889: **Ice Carnival** began at Montreal
1890: **Capital of Arizona** removed to Phœnix
1890. ***Duc de Montpensier,* fifth son of Louis Philippe, died.**
1890· Arbitrators between **United States and Denmark** decided in favor of Denmark
1890: **Centennial of United States Supreme Court** celebrated
1891: Police destroyed haunts of **Chinese Highbinders** in San Francisco
1892 **Foot-and-mouth disease** noted among cattle in England
1892 **Louisiana Lottery** Company surrenders
1892. Contributions for **starving Russians** *collected in New York*
1893 **Ram "Katahdin"** launched at Bath, Maine
1894: **Rioters in Bogota** subdued by government troops
1898· Ex-Gov Thomas A **Osborne died.**
1899· Alice **Atherton,** American actress, **died.**
1901: **Army-post canteens closed**
1911: General **Cronje,** Boer commander, **died**
1912 Richard Lalor **Burtsell,** American R C ecclesiastical law expert **died**
1912 Order requiring the withdrawal of the ***Religious Orders from Indian schools*** suspended by President Taft
1912 **United States troops** ordered to **Mexican border.**

FEBRUARY 5

Feast-day of: St Agatha of Malta, **Martyrs** of **Pontus; St. Abraamus** of Arbela, **St. Avitus; St Alice** (or **Adelaide**); **the twenty-six martyrs of Japan**
40 B C: **Augustus** saluted as father of his country
46 B. C· Marcus **Cato** killed himself
1558· **A five-years' truce** arranged between **France and Spain.**
1631: The **"Lyon"** reached **Massachusetts** with supplies
1631: **Roger Williams arrived in Boston.**
1649: **Charles II. proclaimed** king in Scotland
1663: **Earthquakes occurred in Canada**
1669: **"Tartuffe,"** by Moliere finally **played**
1675 **Lancaster,** Mass, **attacked by Indians**
1696· Madame de **Sévigné born**
1716 The **"Old Pretender" returned to France**
1721: James, Earl **Stanhope,** English soldier and statesman, **died**
1725 James **Otis,** American orator, **born.**
1736 The **Wesleys** and fellow missionaries arrived at Tybee Island, Ga
1746 **Parliament increased the window tax.**
1771: John **Lingard,** English historian, **born.**
1777: **First Assembly in Maryland** under new Constitution
1777: **First Constitution of Georgia** ratified in convention
1779. Zebulon M **Pike,** American general, **born.**
1780: Heard's Fort, Wilkes County, became **temporary Capital of Georgia**
1781· Lord George **Gordon acquitted** of charge of treason
1783· **Sweden** recognized American independence
1783 **George III.** of England instituted **Knights of St Patrick**
1783. **Earthquake** in Calabria and Sicily, 40,000 lives lost
1788 Sir Robert **Peel,** English statesman, **born**
1790 William **Cullen,** Scottish physician, **died**
1795 **The Vendeans signed a treaty** of peace with the French Convention
1799 John **Lindley,** English botanist, **born.**
1800 **Union with England proposed** in Irish Commons
1805 Robert Montgomery **Bird,** American author, **born.**
1805: Thomas **Banks,** English sculptor, **died.**
1807 General **Paoli,** Corsican patriot, **died.**
1811· Prince of Wales made **Regent of Great Britain**
1813 **British** declared **blockade** of Chesapeake Bay
1814· Seventeen **British officers** closely **confined** at *Chillicothe, Ohio*
1814 **Congress of Chatillon began.**
1815· British ship **"Granicus" captured** privateer **"George Little"**
1831: **Russia invaded Poland**
1836· The **"gag law"** relating to slavery **introduced** into Congress
1837· Dwight L **Moody,** American Evangelist, **born**
1840. Simeon E **Baldwin,** Governor of Connecticut, **born**
1840: Hiram S **Maxim,** inventor, **born.**
1852: **Bilberry reservoir,** near Huddersfield, **England, broke,** 90 lives lost
1856: ***Victoria Cross instituted***
1863: Federals repulsed a second attack at **Fort Donelson.**
1864 **Germans forced Danes out of Dannewerk**
1867: Last of **French Army left Mexico.**
1873: **France and Belgium** signed treaty of commerce
1877: The **French** Government **repealed** ***Press Decree of 1852***
1882 New church of **St. Sophia** in Constantinople **consecrated**
1885 Plans for **widening Suez Canal** announced
1889 **Bacillus of diphtheria recognized** at the Pasteur Institute in Paris
1889 **Earthquake** at Grand Metis, **Quebec.**
1890 **Plot to kill Ferdinand of Bulgaria** discovered
1891: **Pope Leo** declined to advise French bishops as to their attitude toward the Republic
1891 **Balmaceda's troops,** army of Chile, ***joined insurrection***
1891: **A Southwest-African Company** formed in Hamburg
1892 The interests of the **Edison** and **Thompson-Houston** Electric Light **Companies united**
1894: **Anarchist Vaillant guillotined.**
1895· Ex-Queen of **Hawaii** pardoned by Dole Government
1904 **Pennsylvania Railroad** Company **borrowed $50,000,000**
1905: J A **Pritchard,** American painter, **died**
1912. **Anthracite coal** find at head of White river, Yukon, *reported*
1912 Sir James M **Le Moine,** Canadian historian, **died**
1912 **Spanish battle-ship "Ferrol" launched.**

FEBRUARY 6

Feast-day of. St Dorothea; St. Mel, St. Vedast, St. Barsanuphius of Palestine **St. Amandus**
1533· Andrew **Dudith,** Hungarian reformer, **born**
1554: John **Wyatt** and others **executed as** *heretics*
1593 Jacques **Amyot,** great almoner of France, **died**
1612 Antoine **Arnauld,** French theologian, **born.**
1649 **The Rump Parliament** resolved to abolish the Monarchy and House of Lords
1665 Queen **Anne,** of England, **born**
1679. **Treaty with France** signed by **Germany,** pacifies Europe
1682: **La Salle and Tonti** descended the Illinois River
1685 **Charles II** of England **died**
1693 **Mohawks attacked by French and** Indians
1697 The First **Trinity Church** in New York opened
1699. **Prince Elector of Bavaria died**
1701. The **Barrier towns** in the Spanish Netherlands ***opened their gates to the*** French
1730 **Earthquake in New England.**
1736 **Oglethorpe** brought 300 colonists to **Georgia.**
1740: **Pope Clement XII died**
1756: Aaron **Burr,** American statesman, **born**
1765: **"Sons of Liberty"** first applied to Americans
1788 **Massachusetts ratified United States Constitution**
1795· **Kien-Lung,** Emperor of China, **abdicated.**
1796 **Vermont adopted a constitution**
1804: Joseph **Priestley,** English physicist and non-conformist, **died.**
1805 East-Indiaman **"Abergavenny"** wrecked with loss of 300 lives
1806. ***French subdued Naples***
1812. Three **Congregationalists** ordained as foreign **missionaries.**
1813. Americans raided **Brockville,** Canada
1813· **Aliens ordered to report** to United States Marshals
1818 **Church Building Society** formed in London
1818 William M **Evarts,** American lawyer, **born.**
1832· **Qualla Balto, Sumatra,** destroyed by United States sailors
1832 **Cholera** broke out in Edinburgh, Scotland
1832· England observed a **general fast,** because of the **cholera.**
1833· J E B **Stuart,** Confederate general, **born**
1835 *Christian religious* meetings forbidden in **Madagascar**
1851· **Outbreak at Milan suppressed** by Austrians
1852 **Holloway, the city prison,** opened in London
1861 **First storm-warnings** sent by the English Board of Trade
1861 Secretary of War refused to surrender **Fort Sumter.**
1862· Commodore **Foote captured Fort Henry** on Cumberland River
1862: **The Burnside Expedition** advanced on Roanoke Island, N C
1862· **Secretary Seward declined French mediation**
1863 **Union League Club** in New York founded
1864: Prince Charles **Frederick** of Germany **proclaimed** Duke of Schleswig-Holstein
1864 **Danes driven out** of Oversee by Austrians
1865· *John Pegram, Confederate general,* **died**
1867. **Reconstruction Act introduced into Congress.**
1877. James **Alden,** American naval officer, **died**
1885 Italian and Egyptian **flags** hoisted **at Massowah**
1885: French captured **Dong Song,** in Tonkin
1886 **Third Gladstone administration formed**
1887 **Woman Suffrage** went into effect in Kansas
1889. ***Sewer-pipe trust formed***
1889 Emperor **Francis Joseph publicly thanked his people for sympathy**
1889 **Trouble in Austria** between church and people over services for the Crown Prince Rudolph
1889 **Stambuloff** of Bulgaria **arrested petitioners**
1889· **Mine explosion** in Wales caused 170 deaths
1890· New commercial **treaty** between **Germany and Turkey.**
1890 Andrew **Carnegie gave $1,000,000** for library in Pittsburg, Pa
1891: ***Carnegie, Phipps & Co., of Pittsburg,* received** $4,000 000 **contract** to supply armor for United States ships
1891: **Nut-and-bolt works at Reading,** Pa, **burned**
1891: **Floods,** fire, and famine **in China.**
1891 **First free school law enacted in New Mexico**
1891 **Pullman Car Works,** near Chicago, **burned**
1892· **Gold found** in Squaw Gulch, Colorado
1892 **Jas G Blaine** declared himself **not a Presidential candidate.**
1892 **Bequest** announced of **John Crerar** *to establish a library in Chicago*
1892: The American **barbed-wire trust** dissolved
1894 **Hungarian** House of Representatives voted to make **civil marriage compulsory.**
1894 Theodor **Billroth,** German surgeon, **died**
1895 **Argentine-Brazil boundary dispute** settled by President **Cleveland.**
1896: Gen John **Gibbon,** U S Army, **died.**
1898. Roman Catholic **Cathedral** at Savannah, Georgia; **burned**
1899 **Alfred,** heir to dukedom of Saxe-*Coburg and Gotha, died*
1899 **Count Leo Caprivi,** German statesman, **died**
1904· **Japan severed relations with Russia**
1905 **Procurator-General** of **Finland assassinated.**
1906 Thomas J **Wood,** Major-General U S Army, **died**
1912. George Jarvis **Brush,** American mineralogist, **died.**
1912. James B **Weaver,** American politician, **died**
1912 **Sixty-five bodies** recovered from the wreck of the United States war-ship **"Maine"**
1912 Ohio Constitutional Convention provided for **three-fourths decisions by juries in civil cases**
1912. ***King George V. and Queen Mary*** received with acclamation by the English people on their return from India

FEBRUARY 7

Feast-day of· St Theodorus (Stratilates); **St. Augulus** of London **St Tresain** of Ireland, **St. Richard, St Romuald**
1478: Sir Thomas **More,** English statesman, **born**
1478 **Duke of Clarence condemned to** death for treason.
1512. **Bologna relieved** by Gaston de **Foix.**
1563 **Duke of Guise besieged Orleans**
1642 William **Bedell,** English prelate, **died.**
1779· William **Boyce,** English composer, **died**
1792· **Austria and Prussia combine against France**
1792 **Leopold II.,** of Austria, **made alliance with William II.**
1800 President Millard **Fillmore born**
1801 D N **Chodowiecki,** German painter, **died.**
1807 **Indecisive battle of Eylau** begun by Napoleon
1812. **Charles Dickens born.**
1815 Col **Quentin** and Col. **Palmer** fought a **duel**
1823 Ann **Radcliffe,** English novelist, **died**
1834 M **Bourrienne,** Bonaparte's Secretary **died.**

1848· An insurrection in Messina subdued
1854: Francis Wilson, American comedian, born.
1862. Skirmish at Fairfax Court House, Va.
1862: Roanoake Island, N. C, batteries engaged by Federal war ships
1863: British war-ship "Orpheus" and 100 men lost on Coast of New Zealand
1863· Confederates proclaimed removal of Galveston, Tex, blockade
1863 Federal cavalry force defeated at Williamsburg, Va.
1864 Federal army entered Florida to support a loyal State Government
1864: Confederates driven out of Jacksonville, Fla
1864: Flensburg, Schleswig, occupied by Germans and Austrians
1865· Austria sent reply to Prussia's demand for the duchies meant war
1865 Pall Mall Gazette first issued in London
1866: Holmes Hinkley, inventor and constructor of locomotives died
1871: H E Steinway, piano manufacturer, died
1872 James W Grimes, U S Senator from Iowa died
1873. United States trade dollar, 400 fine, substituted for old silver dollar
1876: Silas H Stringham, U S navy, died
1877: Martin John Spalding, Archbishop of Baltimore, died.
1878: Pius IX., pope, died
1879 Extensive labor strikes began in England
1882: Mr Charles Bradlaugh again denied a seat in Commons
1884· Admiral Hewitt assumed command at Suakin
1886: Anti-Chinese riots in Seattle, Washington
1889. Polish tradespeople not allowed to speak Polish
1890: Chinchilla succeeded Salamanca as Governor-General of Cuba
1890: Duke of Orleans banished for entering French territory
1891: Baron Hirsch established a fund, $2-500,000, to aid Hebrew immigrants
1892: Sufferers from famine in Austria relieved
1894: An earthquake shook San José, California
1895: William M Taylor, D D, died
1896: William Hayden English died
1897: Gen Sir Wilbraham O Lenox died.
1898: John Cochrane died.
1899 John Williams, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Connecticut, died.
1901: Queen Wilhelmina of Holland married Henry, Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin
1901. Zanardelli ministry in Italy formed
1902· Thos S Cooper, English painter, died.
1904· Conflagration in Baltimore burned 145 acres loss $70 000,000
1905: W R Alger, American author, died.
1907: G J Goschen, Chancellor of the Exchequer, England, died
1911: Brisbane, Queensland flooded
1912 Trueman C White, American jurist, died
1912 Myron T Herrick nominated ambassador to France

FEBRUARY 8

Feast-day of: St Paul of Verdun St. Cuthman of England St. Stephen of Grandmont, St. John de Matha, founder of Order of Trinitarians
412 St. Proclus, of Constantinople, born.
1290. Alfonso IV., King of Portugal (1325-1357), born.
1577: Robert Burton, English writer, born.
1587: Mary Queen of Scots executed
1601: The Earl of Essex attempted to incite an insurrection
1612: Samuel Butler, English poet, born
1630 Pierre Daniel Huet, French prelate and critic born
1685 Charles Jean François Hénault, French historian, born.
1690: Schenectady, N Y, surprized by Indians
1716· Peru shaken by earthquake
1727: Jean Andre Deluc, Swiss physicist, born.
1730: Natchez Indians sent as slaves to Santo Domingo
1750· Earthquake in England
1750: Aaron Hill, English poet, died.
1780: The Yorkshire petition presented to Parliament
1794· London Morning Advertiser appeared.
1795. Kien-Lung, Emperor of China, died.
1807: Indecisive battle of Eylau ended Napoleon lost 20,000 men, the Allies 18,000
1814· Battle on the Mincio, French and Austrians
1815. Austria determined to abolish slavery.
1819. Wilhelm Jordan, German poet born.
1820· W T Sherman, United States general, born.
1828: Antonio Canovas, Spanish statesman, born
1828 Jules Verne, French romancer, born
1833 Launt Thompson, American sculptor, born.
1835: Jörgen Bergsbe, Danish novelist, born
1835· Severest cold recorded in Florida; ice in St Johns River
1837: Seminoles repulsed at Camp Monroe Florida
1847· Daniel O'Connell made his last speech in Parliament
1847. Frémont proclaimed annexation of California

1849: Temporal power of Pope abolished.
1861: Confederate Congress adopted Provisional Constitution
1861: Congress authorized issue of $25,-000,000 10-20 year bonds at 6 per cent
1862: U S Government suppressed Chicago Times
1862: Federals captured Roanoke Island
1863: Lebanon, Tenn, occupied by Federals
1864 Colt's arms factory at Hartford, Conn, burned.
1865: Confederates repulsed at Williston Station, S C.
1865 Fire in Philadelphia causes eight deaths
1870. Governor proclaimed Virginia fully "reconstructed"
1870. Baker expedition left Khartum.
1871· Napoleon III. issued a manifesto against his overthrow
1871· Austria granted amnesty for political offenses
1872. Earl of Mayo assassinated by a convict on the Andaman Islands
1872: The German Reichstag protested against clerical interference in the schools
1873 J W Geary, Governor of Pennsylvania, died
1876· A fire on Broadway, New York, consumed 30 buildings loss $3,000,000
1877: Charles Wilkes, U S navy, died.
1879. Kelly's gang seized and plundered Jerilderie, New South Wales
1882. Berthold Auerbach, German author, died.
1883· The Toronto Opera-House destroyed by fire
1884. Sinkat, Egypt, captured and whole garrison killed
1884: Arnold Henry Guyot, Swiss geographer died.
1884 Cetewayo, Zulu chief, died.
1885: Religious insurrection in Crete.
1885: French troops in Tonkin repulsed 10,000 Chinese
1886: Martial law proclaimed in Seattle, Washington
1887: Striking miners rioted in Scotland
1888: Anarchy prevailed in German East Africa
1890: Germany and England agreed to arbitrate rival claims in East Africa
1890: Ferdinand, of Bulgaria, offered to abdicate
1890 Five officers, implicated in plot to kill Ferdinand of Bulgaria were shot
1891· Tin ore found in Mexico
1892: A fire in Memphis, Tenn, caused a loss of over $1,000,000
1894· Port Hudson, La, damaged by tornado
1894: Robert Ballantyne, writer of juveniles, died.
1898: Spanish Minister De Lane's letter published
1898: Barrios, President of Guatemala, assassinated.
1898: Envelope-making machinery patented
1901· Benj M Prentiss, major-general in Civil War, died.
1903: Duke of Tetuan, Spanish minister, died
1904· Japan began hostilities against Russia.
1904: Japanese ships engaged Russian fleet and batteries at Port Arthur.
1904· Anglo-French Convention, covering all Colonial disputes signed at London
1909: Ernest Coquelin, the younger, French actor, died
1909: Catulle Mendès, French poet and dramatist died.
1910 Cabinet crisis in Spain, Señor Canalejas formed new Cabinet
1912: DeWitt C Huntington, American educator, died.
1912· Disastrous floods in Spain and Portugal.

FEBRUARY 9

Feast-day of: St. Apollonia; St Nicephorus, St Attracta, St Theilau; St Erhard of Scotland
1334: Baliol again made King of Scotland
1450: Agnes Sorel, favorite of Charles VII (France) died
1499: Treaty of Blois signed
1555: Bishop John Hooper, at Gloucester and Rowland Taylor, at Hadleigh, burned at the stake
1674· Parliament forced Charles II. to make peace with Holland
1674: New Amsterdam was surrendered to England
1773 William Henry Harrison, 9th President, born
1773 John Gregory, Scottish physician, died.
1782 Benjamin Martin, English mathematician and instrument-maker, died
1794: Jacques Ancelot, French dramatist, born
1797· Ancona capitulated to Bonaparte
1799 Fight between U S frigate "Constellation" and French ship "L'Insurgente"
1799. British ship "Dedalus" captured French "La Prudente."
1801: Treaty of Lunéville signed.
1802: Étienne Arago, French poet, born
1811: Nevil Maskelyne, English astronomer, died
1814 Samuel J Tilden, Governor of New York born
1822 James Parton, American author, born.
1825· John Quincy Adams elected President by vote of 13 States in Congress
1826 Samuel Bowles, editor of the Springfield Republican, born
1826 John A Logan, United States general born.
1827· William D Whitney, American philologist, born
1830· Abdul-Aziz, Sultan of Turkey, born
1834 Felix Dahn, German poet and novelist, born
1837: Seminoles attacked Fort Mellon, in Florida
1839 General Velasco became President of Bolivia
1840· Wm T Sampson, rear-admiral, United States navy, born
1846 Notice given to England that joint occupation of Oregon must end
1848 Austrians defeated Hungarians at Piski
1852 Lord John Russell introduced new Suffrage Bill
1861: Jefferson Davis elected President of the Confederacy
1862: David G Farragut appointed to West Gulf Squadron
1862 General Stone relieved of command and arrested.
1862: Martial law proclaimed in Kansas.
1863: American supplies for English cotton-workers
1864 Prisoners escaped from Libby Prison, Richmond, Va
1865 Gen R E. Lee assumed command of all Confederate armies
1865 French captured Oaxaca in Mexico
1866: Austria completed a postal treaty with Russia
1866: George Ade, American author, born.
1867: Congress admitted Nebraska over President's veto
1869: Royal Hungarian Guard organized
1875· First train passed through the Hoosac Tunnel
1875. Pius IX. again appeared at St Peter's
1877: Electoral Commission gave contested vote of Florida to Republicans
1880 Royal Theater, Dublin, burned with loss of six lives
1883: Technical College, Finsbury, England opened
1884· Socialists murdered policemen in Vienna
1886 Rioters held meetings in Trafalgar Square
1886 Winfield S Hancock, general, U S army, candidate for Presidency in 1880, died.
1888: Tracheotomy performed on German Crown Prince
1889: Incorporation and endowment of the Jesuits caused excitement in Canada
1891: Miners went on strike in Pennsylvania
1891: Makers of table glassware combined interests
1892· Body of Charles H Spurgeon, Baptist preacher, lay in state in London
1893. Irish pilgrims started for Rome for Pope's Jubilee
1893: American Minister to Hawaii proclaimed an American protectorate
1893· France signed a treaty for reciprocity with Canada
1894: First steel sailing ship built in America ready for launching at Bath Me
1896: Jean Auguste Barre, French sculptor, died.
1897: House passed a bill to regulate immigration
1898: Fire in Pittsburg, Pa, caused loss of $1,000,000
1900· Richard Thompson, ex-Secretary of the Navy, died
1902· Fire in Paterson, N J, loss nearly $10,000,000
1903· Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, British statesman died.
1905: Adolph von Menzel, German painter, died
1905: Lord Kenmare, British Lord Chamberlain died.
1906 Paul Dunbar, negro poet, died
1909· Franco-German agreement on Morocco signed
1910 Four million acres of forest reserve in the United States opened
1912 Charles J M Loyson Pere (Hyacinth), French preacher, died
1912 United States marines landed in Honduras to protect the Americans

FEBRUARY 10

Feast-day of: St Soteris; St Scholastica; St Elluph; St William of Maleval
1306. Robert Bruce murdered John Comyn
1404· King's College, Aberdeen, Scotland, chartered
1440: John Beaumont, was created Viscount Beaumont by Henry III
1567. Lord Darnley killed near Edinburgh
1665· Earliest Constitution in New Jersey established
1673 "La Malade Imaginaire," by Molière, appeared
1675 Mrs Rowlandson taken by Indians
1676: King Philip attacked Lancaster, Mass
1676 Deerfield, Mass, attacked by Indians
1680 A great comet that terrorized New England disappeared
1685: Aaron Hill, English poet born
1686. Sir William Dugdale, English antiquary died
1706· Benjamin Hoadly, English physician and author born.
1749· Thomas Chubb, English deistical writer died.
1755: Baron Montesquieu, French writer, died
1760: Arcot, Hindustan, recovered from the French
1761: George III. proclaimed king in Savannah Ga, with great pomp
1763· Treaty of Paris closed French and Indian War France lost Canada
1763. Portugal and Spain made peace
1775 Charles Lamb, English essayist born
1775: James Smith, English comic poet, born
1783: James Nares, English composer, died.
1790 Philidor, chess expert, won two games blindfolded
1791: Henry Hart Milman, English clergyman and author, born
1798 Kentucky endowed five academies, each receiving 6,000 acres of land
1798· French entered Rome and proclaimed a republic
1804: Decatur burned the "Philadelphia" in Tripoli harbor
1814: Daniel Boone received 10,000 acres of land from Congress
1814· Battle of Champaubert; the French defeated the Allies
1818· Unsuccessful attempt made to assassinate Wellington
1824 Thomas K Beecher, son of Lyman Beecher, born
1828 Simon Bolivar became dictator of Colombia
1835 Illuminating by gas in Philadelphia began
1840 Queen Victoria married Prince Albert
1840: Upper and lower Canada reunited.
1851: New Constitution adopted in Indiana.
1852. Samuel Prout, English water-color painter, died.
1853 Lord Palmerston formed a ministry in England
1855 Five sons of John Brown settled on the Pottawatomie River in Kansas
1856 Ice bridge between Brooklyn and New York
1857 Austria remonstrated against strictures of the press of Sardinia
1859: British defeated rebel princes in India
1860· Sir William F P Napier, English general and military historian, died
1862: Confederate Government ordered release of Union prisoners
1862 Federal boats captured Elizabeth City, N C
1862: Union troops crossed Potomac at Harpers Ferry.
1862· Skirmish at Linn Creek, Va
1862. Royal Order of Victoria and Albert established
1863 One of Porter's fleet ran the batteries, at Vicksburg.
1863 Confederates defeated at Old River, La
1865· Federal forces landed at James Island, S C
1876: Reverdy Johnson, American statesman, died
1877· Theodorus Bailey, American admiral in Civil War, died
1878 Germany declared a policy of strict neutrality on Eastern question
1878· The surrender of Zanjon, Cuba, ended a ten-years struggle against Spain
1878: The Blue Ribbon temperance movement began in London
1885: Arabs defeated by British at Kirbekan, Egypt
1886: A British Home Rule for Ireland Association formed
1889: Borneo rebels defeated by the British
1890 Nine million acres of land in South Dakota opened to settlement
1890· French influence caused King of Uganda to refuse English protectorate
1891: Loss by flood in Queensland, Australia, reported at $15 000,000
1891: James Redpath, labor reformer, died
1892 The Reading Railroad Company leased New Jersey and Lehigh Valley railroads
1892: Bering Sea arbitrators named
1892 Coal porters, numbering 8,000, began strike in London
1893 Two negroes lynched at Dickey Miss
1894: Gold ore found in a quarry near Portland, Ind.
1899 President McKinley signed peace treaty with Spain
1902 Fire at Springfield, Ohio, caused loss of $1 000 000
1904. The Czar proclaimed war with Japan.
1907: W H Russell, English war correspondent for *The Times* died.
1908 United States and France signed an arbitration treaty
1912· Andrew Martin Fairbairn, Scottish theologian died.
1912 Baron de Rio Branco, Brazilian premier, died.
1912 Louis Delaunay Belleville, French engineer, died.

FEBRUARY 11

Feast-day of: Saints Saturninus, Datirus, and other martyrs of Africa St. Severinus; St Theodora, empress St. Cædmon.
641: Heraclius, Byzantine emperor died.
1245: Henry III. subscribed to great Charter of England
1380 Poggio Bracciolini, Italian humanist, born.
1447. Duke of Gloucester arrested for treason and died mysteriously in prison
1503: Princess Elizabeth of York died
1543: Henry VIII. of England formed alliance with the Turks
1618: Maranhao de Albuquerque, Brazilian soldier, died
1650 René Descartes, French philosopher, died.
1657· Bernard de Bovier de Fontenelle, French philosopher and writer born
1672. "Les Femmes Savantes," by Molière, appeared
1735: Daniel Boone, American pioneer, born
1744 French and Spanish fleet defeated the English off Toulon.
1763 William Shenstone, English poet, died

1768: **Massachusetts** sent circular letter suggesting union
1776 **Governor** Wright of **Georgia** escaped to England
1780 Sir Henry **Clinton** began **advance on Charleston**
1793 France issued **letters of marque** against England
1795. Karl **Bellman**, Swedish poet, **died**
1806. Lord **Grenville formed** the **ministry** known as "all the talents'
1809 **Warehouse fire in London** caused loss of $1,500,000
1810 St Nicholas **tower in Liverpool fell**, killing 23 persons
1811 Domingo **Sarmiento**, President of Argentine Republic, **born**
1812. Alexander H **Stephens**, Vice-president of Confederacy, **born.**
1814: French victorious at battle of **Montmirail**
1815 **Fort Boyer**, near Mobile, **surrendered** to British
1821: Herman **Allmers**, German poet, **born.**
1826 ***London University chartered***
1828 **De Witt Clinton**, Governor of New York, **died**
1833· Melville W **Fuller**, Chief Justice of the United States, **born.**
1847 Macvey **Napier**, Scottish author and editor, **died**
1847. Thomas A **Edison**, American inventor, **born**
1849: **A republic proclaimed in Florence.**
1856: President ordered armed **invaders** of **Kansas** to disperse
1857: A new **Constitution** proclaimed **in Mexico.**
1857: **Miracles** reported **at Lourdes, France**
1858 Benito **Juarez** became President of Mexico
1860· **Schleswig protested** against union with Denmark
1861: Abraham **Lincoln left Springfield,** Ill , for Washington
1865 Fight occurred near **Wilmington,** N C.
1867: A body of **Fenians threatened Chester Castle**
1869 A *nolle prosequi* entered in **case against Jefferson Davis** for treason
1873. **Amadeus resigned** the Spanish *throne*
1878: Gideon **Wells**, ex-Secretary of U S Navy, **died.**
1884· General **Gordon arrived at Berber.**
1884· The **Pope** urged bishops to extra vigilance **against heresy** and infidelity
1886· **Strike riots** in Leicester, England, quelled by police
1886· **Egyptian rebels** defeated at Suakin by British
1889 President signed bill creating a **Department of Agriculture.**
1889 **Denmark** forbade **fishing** within one mile of **Greenland** coast
1889: The **Mahdi** captured and burned Handoub, Egypt
1889 The **Mikado** promulgated a **Constitution for Japan.**
1890 **Menelek** victorious over Ras Alulu
1890: **First Anti-Mormon success** at elections in Salt Lake City
1891: **Treason-plot at Sofia, Bulgaria.**
1892· **Pike's Peak,** in Colorado, set apart as a *forest reserve.*
1893. **Empress of Austria** contributed $40,000 to new reading-room in the Vatican
1893 **Silver** and zinc were found **in Indiana.**
1893 **New Mexico** Normal **University** established
1895: Charles Étienne Arthur **Gayarré died.**
1895· Gen Montgomery D **Corse** (Confederate) **died.**
1898: William C **Cattell died.**
1901: **Milan,** ex-king of Servia, **died.**
1901: John **Rumsey,** major-general in Civil War, **died**
1907: Steamer **"Larchmont" sank** in Long Island Sound 100 lives lost
1910. Steamer **"General Chanzy"** wrecked near Minorca 156 lives lost
1912: Joseph, **Lord Lister,** English surgeon, **died.**

FEBRUARY 12

Feast-day of: St. Eulalia; St Meletius; St Benedict of Anian, **St. Anthony Caulcas**
1296: **Pope** Boniface **forbade** the clergy to pay **taxes.**
1429 **"Battle of the Herrings"**
1448: Parliament granted to the King a **poll tax** of six shillings **on stranger merchants.**
1541. **Santiago, Chile,** founded by Valdivia
1554: **Lady Jane Grey beheaded.**
1584 Kaspar van **Baerle,** Dutch poet and historian **born.**
1606 John **Winthrop,** *colonial governor,* **born.**
1663: **Cotton Mather,** colonial clergyman, **born**
1672: A treaty arranged between **England and France**
1684· Earl of **Danby liberated** after 12 years in prison
1687. King James granted **liberty of conscience** to all his Scottish subjects
1725: William **Mason,** English poet, **born.**
1733. **Savannah, Georgia, founded**
1742: **Charles VII. crowned Emperor**
1746 Thaddeus **Kosciusko,** Polish general in America **born**
1777: Friedrich de Lamotte-**Fouqué,** German romancist, **born.**
1778: **John Adams** sent to France
1780 Johann **Arnald,** Alsatian poet, **born**
1789: **Ethan Allen,** revolutionary war-hero, **died.**
1791· **Peter Cooper,** American philanthropist, *born*
1798 **Stanislaus II ,** last king of Poland, **died.**
1801· Immanuel **Kant,** German philosopher, **died**
1804· **Elizur Wright,** reformer, **born.**
1809: **Abraham Lincoln born**
1809 **Charles Darwin,** English naturalist and philosopher, **born.**
1812 Adoniram **Judson** sailed as missionary to India
1813 James D **Dana,** American geologist, **born.**
1813 Benson J **Lossing,** American historian, **born**
1815 Edward **Forbes,** English naturalist, **born**
1817· Junius Brutus **Booth** appeared in London
1818· **O'Higgins became dictator of Chile**
1818 Battle of **Chacabuco** secured independence of **Chile**
1825: **A treaty** made **with Indians** of Georgia and Alabama
1831 ***Solar eclipse*** in United States
1833 **Henry Clay** introduced his compromise **tariff bill**
1836 Parliament regulated the records of British **Vital Statistics**
1837 Ludwig **Borne,** German political writer **died**
1840 **Railroad** from **New Haven to Milford,** Conn , **opened.**
1841: Earl of **Dunraven,** English author and yachtsman, **born.**
1851: **Gold discovered** in New South Wales **Australia**
1853 **Michigan** established an **Agricultural College** at Lansing
1861: **Arkansas** seized **United States stores**
1863 Federals defeated near **Bolivar, Tenn.**
1863 Ironclad **"Indianola" ran** Vicksburg **batteries.**
1863. **Confederates** captured **" Queen of the West"** near Vicksburg
1863 Confederate cruiser **"Florida"** destroyed a cargo of tea worth $1,000 000
1867· In Dublin, 67 alleged **Fenians arrested**
1868 Patrick Lennon, a **Fenian leader, convicted.**
1871: **Alice Carey,** American poet, **died**
1874: David **Kalakua elected King** of Hawaii
1877 Boston & Maine **Railroad men struck** without notice
1877· A Graham **Bell exhibited his telephone** at Essex Institute, Salem, Mass
1878 **A diamond worth $300,000** found at Kimberley, Africa
1879 New State **Capitol at Albany** opened
1880· British training-ship **"Atalanta" wrecked** with loss of 280 lives
1884 **Caamans** elected President of **Ecuador.**
1886· Horatio **Seymour,** Governor of New York, **died**
1889 **Hungarian students** made **riotous** demonstrations
1892· **Lincoln's birthday** was first celebrated in Illinois as a holiday
1892. **Negro lynched** at Roanoke, Va
1893 Flowing **oil well struck in** Middletown, **Ohio**
1894: Many **arrests of Anarchists** in Paris
1894 **An Anarchist** threw a **bomb** into a hotel restaurant **in Paris**
1894 Hans von **Bülow,** German pianist, **died.**
1896. Charles Louis Ambrose **Thomas died**
1897: Homer D **Martin,** American painter, **died.**
1897. Gen Darius **Couch,** American soldier, **died**
1898. Norvin P **Green,** President Western Union Telegraph Co , **died**
1900 Henry H **Wells,** ex-Governor of Virginia, **died**
1902. **British-Japanese** alliance to preserve integrity of China and Korea
1902: Marquis of **Dufferin,** ex-Gov -general of Canada **died**
1907: F W **Higgins,** ex-Governor of New York, **died**
1908 An automobile **race** from **New York to Paris** started
1910: **Spain** gave notice to Vatican of intention **to revise the existing concordat.**
1912 Gen Hippolyte **Langlois,** French "Immortal," **died**
1912: Three **Chinese** edicts announced abdication of the throne in favor of the **republic.**

FEBRUARY 13

Feast-day of: St Polyeuctus; St Martinianus; St. Medomnoe (or Dominic) of Ossory, **St Stephen** of Italy **St Gregory II ,** pope **St Catherine** de Ricci
1419 **University** of **Rostock** in Mecklenburg **founded.**
1424. **James I.** of Scotland **married** Jane Beaufort
1542· **Catherine Howard,** wife of Henry VIII , **executed** for treason
1571· Benvenuto **Cellini,** Italian sculptor, metal-worker, and writer **died.**
1592. Jacopo da Ponte **Bassano,** Italian genre-painter, **died.**
1641· The Commons **imprisoned** Judge **Berkeley.**
1686 **Tonti left Fort St Louis** to meet La Salle
1689 **Parliament offered crown to William and Mary jointly.**
1692: **Massacre of Glencoe**
1699: English **playhouses warned** to enact nothing contrary to religion or good manners
1728: John **Hunter,** English surgeon and anatomist **born**
1728 **Cotton Mather died**
1733: Alexander Wedderburn, Earl of **Rosslyn,** English politician, **born**
1744 David **Allan,** Scottish painter, **born.**
1754 Charles Maurice de **Talleyrand Périgord,** French statesman and diplomatist, **born.**
1787 Charles Gravier, Comte de **Vergennes,** French diplomatist, **died.**
1788: **Trial** of Warren **Hastings** began
1790 **Monastic establishments** abolished in France
1794· **Merthyr Tydvil Canal** in Wales, **opened.**
1795 **University of North Carolina opened.**
1805 David Dudley **Field,** American jurist, **born.**
1811. British war-ship **"Pandora" wrecked** off Jutland
1813 **Russians defeated** the **Saxons** at Kalisz
1819 **Slavery controversy** in United States **began** over bill to admit Missouri as a slave State
1820 **Duc de Berry,** nephew of Louis XVIII , **assassinated.**
1826 American **Society for Promotion of Temperance** formed in Boston
1835 Henry **Hunt,** English radical politician, **died.**
1837. **Flour riots** in New York city
1838 Charles **Barnard,** American dramatist, **born.**
1839· Boundary dispute began between **Maine and New Brunswick**
1847: Sharon **Turner,** English historian, **died.**
1851: British in South Africa captured and burned **Fort Armstrong**
1852: Turkey made a **treaty concerning** places in **Holy Land**
1859. Eliza **Acton,** English poetess, **died.**
1862: General **Grant** invested **Fort Donelson**
1864 **Düppel,** Schleswig, **attacked**
1867: **Mutsuhito became Mikado of Japan.**
1867 English **bishops** in convocation **condemned** ritualism
1874 The **Ashantis and British** signed a peace treaty
1875· **Kwang-hsu declared Emperor of China.**
1880· Gradual **emancipation** of slaves **in Cuba** proclaimed
1883· **Savannah,** Ga , celebrated 150th *anniversary*
1883· Richard **Wagner,** German composer, **died**
1885: The **Mersey tunnel** in Liverpool opened
1885 **French troops occupied** the citadel of **Langson** in Tonkin
1890 **Sultan of Zanzibar died**
1890 **Manitoba abolished French** as official language
1891: **Unemployed workmen** stopped work on Chicago Fair site
1891· David D **Porter,** admiral, U S navy, **died.**
1891· A H H **Stuart,** ex-Secretary of the Interior, **died.**
1892: **Police Matrons** were **appointed** in New York
1892: **Unusual** display of the **Aurora** in New York and New England
1894· **Polish plot** to establish freedom discovered and **frustrated.**
1894· Surveys begun for **Williamsburg Bridge,** New York
1894· Incendiary fires destroyed **Chicago Fair buildings**
1894 **Blizzard in Oklahoma** killed 30 persons and thousands of cattle
1896 Allen T **Dodworth died.**
1897 Charles **Christy died**
1897: John Randolph **Tucker died.**
1897 Gen Joseph **Shelby** (Confederate) **died.**
1898: Count Gustave **Kalnoky died**
1899: **Snow fell in Tampa,** Florida
1901 **Martial law** proclaimed **in Madrid,** Spain
1902 Robert B **Lindsay,** ex-Governor of Alabama **died**
1903. Great Britain, Germany, and Italy agreed to settle **Venezuelan controversies.**
1912 Lord **Pentland** appointed **Governor of Madras**
1912· Lake **Michigan** reported **frozen over.**
1912 United States officially notified of organization of **Chinese Republic.** Yuan Shi Kai empowered organizer

FEBRUARY 14

Feast-day of. St Valentine, priest and martyr, **St Abraames, St. Maro, St. Conran** of Orkney
727 **A U C., or 27 B. C : Augustan Era began**
1343 **University of Florence chartered**
1483· **Baber,** founder of the Mogul dynasty, **born.**
1543 Parliament of Paris ordered **Calvin's Institutes** to be **burned.**
1663 **Canada** became a royal province
1683 Daniel **Waterland,** English theologian and archdeacon, **born.**
1683 **New Hampshire refused** to recognize proprietary rights of Mason
1707: Claud P T de **Crébillon,** French novelist, **born.**
1779. British repulsed at **Kettle Creek, Georgia**
1779 Colonel **Pickens** defeated **Tories in Georgia**
1779 **Captain Cook murdered** by natives **of Hawaii**
1780 Sir William **Blackstone,** English jurist, **died**
1780 **Russia** announced a policy of **"armed neutrality."**
1791: South Carolina abolished **primogeniture**
1797 **Naval battle off Cape St Vincent**
1807. British war-ship **" Ajax" burned** in Ægean Sea 250 men lost
1807. Maximilian Emanuel **Ainmüller,** German painter, **born**
1813: United States frigate **"Constellation"** forced into Norfolk Harbor
1814: **French defeated Blucher's** Prussians at **Fontainebleau**
1820 English Cabinet **refused** to favor a bill **to divorce Queen Caroline.**
1824 Winfield S **Hancock,** United States general, **born**
1828 Edmond **About,** French author, **born.**
1837. **London Art Union formed.**
1845 Charlotte **Cushman,** American actress, ***appeared in London***
1859 **Oregon admitted** to the Union
1859. **Monday concerts** began in London
1862· Fierce fighting at **Fort Donelson**
1862 Engagement at **Blooming Gap, Va**
1862 Skirmish at **Flat Lick Ford, Ky.**
1863 Federal cavalry defeated at **Annandale, Va.**
1863 **Fort de Russy** on Red River **captured** by Federals
1864· Confederates routed at **Gainesville, Florida**
1864. **Sherman's** forces reached **Meridian, Miss.**
1865: **Turkestan** made a province of Russia
1865 **France and Sweden** signed a treaty
1870 Joseph W **Harper,** publisher, **died**
1874 Dr Thomas **Frias** became **President of Bolivia**
1876 **Patents** granted for **telephones** to Gray and to Bell
1879. B K **Bruce,** negro Senator from Mississippi, **occupied the presiding officer's chair**
1879 **Chileans occupied** port of **Antofagasta.**
1881. Fernando **Wood,** ex-Mayor of New York, **died**
1884: **Ohio River** rose to 71¾ feet at Cincinnati
1884· **Merv,** in Central Asia, **surrendered** to Russia
1887: **Evictions in Ireland** resisted with arms
1888· **A Society to Evangelize Israel** organized in Paris
1889 Extensive **strikes** prevailed in northern **France**
1889. Viscount **Amori,** Japanese statesman, **assassinated**
1890 **Bridge over the St Lawrence** at Coteau Landing opened
1890 Fire at the **University of Toronto** caused loss of $1,000 000
1890 Europeans fought **slave traders** in **Uganda**
1891: Gen William T **Sherman died**
1891: **American Academy of Political and Social Science incorporated**
1891: George T **Seney collection** of paintings sold bringing $300 200
1893 **Prince Ferdinand** of Bulgaria **betrothed** to Princess Marie Louise of Parma
1893· **Metropolitan Opera House,** New York sold for $1,425,000
1895. Isaac Pusey **Gray died**
1895. Charles **Wheatleigh died**
1901· New **Capitol** building **of Arizona** dedicated
1901· **Edward VII.** opened his first Parliament
1903 A joint note of the Powers concerning **Macedonia** delivered to Turkey
1912. Admiral of the Fleet Sir Nowell **Salmon, died**
1912. President Taft proclaimed **Arizona a State**
1912. **Yuan Shi Kai** became first President **of Chinese Republic;** Dr Sun Yat Sen resigned

FEBRUARY 15

Feast-day of Sts Faustinus and Jovita; **St. Sigfriede** of York
1564· Galileo **Galilei,** astronomer, **born.**
1589 Duke of **Mayenne,** brother of Guise, **received** in Paris
1600 **José de Costa,** Spanish historian, **died**
1637: **Ferdinand II died** and **Ferdinand III became Emperor** of the Holy Roman Empire
1664 **" Le Mariage Forcé "** by Moliere appeared
1709: John **Philips,** English poet **died.**
1710 **Louis XV ,** of France **born**
1713 Anthony Ashley Cooper third earl of **Shaftesbury,** English novelist **died**
1744 John **Hadley,** English mathematician and mechanician, **died.**
1760 British war-ship **"Ramillies" wrecked,** great loss of life
1763 **Peace of Hubertsburg** ended Seven Years war
1764 Jens **Baggesen,** Danish poet, **born.**
1765· Charles André **Vanloo,** French historical painter, **died.**
1781 General **Greene escaped** into Virginia
1781 Gotthold **Lessing,** German poet **died**
1797: John **Bell,** United States statesman, **born**
1798 **Pius VI. taken prisoner** by the French
1798 **Roman republic** proclaimed
1804 New Jersey passed law for gradual **extinction** of slavery.
1804 General **Pichegru** and others **arrested** for conspiracy against life of Bonaparte
1809 Cyrus H **McCormick,** reaper manufacturer, *born*
1820 Susan B **Anthony,** suffragist, **born**
1829 S Weir **Mitchell,** American author **born**
1833 Joseph **Pease,** first Quaker admitted to Parliament
1840 Count **Strzelecki** ascended the Austrian Alps
1844· Henry **Addington,** Viscount Sidmouth **died**
1845 **Elihu Root,** American statesman, **born**

1845· Sir Robert Peel introduced bill for repeal of import duties on 350 articles
1848: Tuscany granted a Constitution.
1853 War between Turkey and Montenegro ended by mediation
1855: American and British troops drove Chinese rebels from Shanghai
1862: General assault at Fort Donelson.
1863: Confederates defeated at Nolensville, Tenn.
1863: Confederates defeated at Arkadelphia, Ark.
1864: Federal prisoners first confined at Andersonville, Ga.
1864· Confederates routed at Town Creek, Ga.
1867: A Fenian mob suppressed in Kerry County, Ireland
1869: King of Hanover's property sequestered
1870 Mr Gladstone introduced in Parliament an Irish Land bill.
1874: Royal Astronomical Society awarded gold medal to Simon Newcomb.
1879: Congress granted women right to practise before Supreme Court.
1881: The Cincinnati Museum Association was incorporated
1882: Exposition opened at Buenos Aires.
1884: Austrian government took severe measures to repress Socialists.
1887: Fisheries treaty signed at Washington
1887: Limited woman suffrage granted in Kansas
1888· David R Locke ("Petroleum V Nasby"), humorous writer, died.
1889. An English syndicate bought American breweries
1889: Half breeds in Manitoba resisted collection of taxes
1890 China announced a uniform system of silver coinage.
1890 Costa Rica refused to join a Central-American Confederation
1893· President Harrison advised annexation of Hawaii.
1894: Revolution in Argentine Republic; insurgents held Parana
1896: Thomas H Hinckley died.
1898 Battleship "Maine" blown up in harbor of Havana.
1898: Bishop Charles Todd Quintard died.
1898· Samuel Colgate, New York merchant and philanthropist, died.
1899. Henry Jones (Cavendish"), whist expert died
1900: Kimberly relieved in Boer-British War
1904: Manuel Amador elected President of Panama
1905. Lew Wallace, American general and author, died.
1909: Theater fire at Acapulco, Mexico, killed 350 persons
1912. The American Geographical Society awarded Cullom gold medal for Arctic exploration to Dr Jean Charcot of France

FEBRUARY 16

Feast-day of St Onesimus, disciple of St Paul Sts Elias, Jeremy, and Egyptian Martyrs; St Juliana; St. Tanco of Scotland St. Gregory X.
1279: Alphonso III, King of Portugal (1248–1279), died
1342: Louis IV married his son to Margaret of Tyrol
1497: Philip Melanchthon, reformer, born.
1503: Henry Deane, Archbishop of Canterbury, died.
1517: Gaspard de Coligny, French Protestant leader born
1620 Frederich William, "The Great Elector," born
1621. Samoset, Indian chief, welcomed Plymouth colonists.
1644· Archbishop John Sharp, English prelate, born.
1646· Battle of Torrington, England
1722: Eruption of Irazu, in Costa Rica, began.
1726: Baron Trenck, German adventurer, born.
1736. Unprecedented high tide in London.
1746 Brussels captured by Marshal Saxe
1754: Richard Mead, English physician, died
1763: Peace of Paris concluded.
1770: Giuseppe Tortini, Italian composer and violinist, died
1802: Phineas P Quimby, mental scientist, born
1807: French defeated Russians at Ostrolenka, Poland
1812: Henry Wilson, Vice-President United States born
1822. A shield costing $55 000 presented to the Duke of Wellington
1825. Sir John Franklin sailed from Liverpool on a Polar Expedition
1826· Lindley Murray, American grammarian, died.
1830. The Lyceum in London destroyed by fire
1838: Henry Adams, American historian, born.
1840: Henry Watterson, American journalist, born.
1843 Landslide at Troy, N. Y., killed 18 persons
1852 Grave-robbing caused riots in Cleveland, Ohio
1853: Steamship "Independence" wrecked off lower California 129 deaths
1857: Elisha Kent Kane, American Arctic explorer, died.
1858· Blockade of Canton, China, raised
1861· Texas State authorities seized United States forts, etc.
1862: Fort Donelson surrendered.
1862: Ulysses Simpson Grant made major-general
1865· Iron-works in Shenandoah Valley destroyed
1871: Franco-Prussian War ended by evacuation of Belfort
1871: Provisional Government at Bordeaux, France under Thiers
1876: Appropriation of $1,500,000 by Congress for Centennial Exposition.
1877 Electoral vote of Louisiana awarded to Republicans
1879 British defeated the Afizais in Afghanistan
1880 Asteroid Lilaea discovered
1885: The unemployed held a great meeting on Thames Embankment, London.
1887: Bolivia and Paraguay signed a boundary treaty
1889: Russian goods free of transport through Afghanistan
1890: Destructive floods prevailed in Queensland, Australia
1890. Temperance crusade in Missouri led to violence.
1892. Pope Leo's Encyclical enjoining submission to the Republic published in France
1892. France and Morocco agreed as to Touat oasis
1892: Chinese Highbinder feuds broke out in San Francisco
1893· Political troubles in Kansas ended by compromise.
1893 Moslem mob destroyed girls' college at Marsivan.
1899 François Félix Faure, President of France, died
1899. Fire in Brooklyn Navy Yard; $1,000 000 loss
1902: Earthquake in Transcaucasia killed 2,000 people.
1903: Lewis W Robinson, Rear Admiral, U S navy, died
1904· Russo-Japanese War declared
1905: Jay Cooke, American financier, died.
1906: British battle-ship "Dreadnought" launched at Portsmouth
1912: Henry W. Haynes, American archeologist, died.
1912 Prof Hope W Hogg, English scientist, died.
1912 Clinton B Sears, brigadier-general, U S army, died.
1912. Wm M Lanning, American jurist, died.

FEBRUARY 17

Feast-day of: Sts. Theodulus and Julian; St Loman (or Luman), bishop of Turin *St. Fintan; St Silvin*
1405: Tamerlane the Great died.
1461: Second battle of St Albans, England.
1519: Francis, Duke of Guise, born
1524: Charles de Guise, Cardinal of Lorraine, born.
1527: Marcus de Aguilar, temporary ruler of New Spain, died
1577: "Perpetual Edict" signed
1600 Giordano Bruno, Italian philosopher, burned at Rome.
1621: Miles Standish made military leader at Plymouth
1625· Jamestown, in Barbados, settled.
1673 Molière, French dramatist died.
1676· Charles II of England became a secret pensioner of Louis XIV.
1715· Antoine Galland, translator of *Arabian Nights*, died.
1739: Whitefield led to field preaching
1740. Horace Benedicte de Saussure, Swiss geologist, born
1740: John Sullivan, Revolutionary general, born
1755: Thomas Truxtun, commodore U. S navy, born.
1756: Johann C G Ackermann, German medical writer, born.
1758 John Pinkerton, Scottish historian and antiquary born.
1776: Provincial Congress issued $4,000,000 Continental money
1777. Fort McIntosh, in Georgia, surrendered to British
1778 Lord North presented conciliation bills
1781: Bath, Maine, first town incorporated under United States government.
1801: House broke tie vote and elected Jefferson President over Burr
1803: Edgar Quinet, French historian, born.
1812. Heavy earthquake shocks felt at Philadelphia
1834: Spain and the United States signed an indemnity treaty
1849 Fatal accident (70 deaths) occurred in a Glasgow theater
1851: Austria pardoned Hungarian rebels.
1853· Bonaparte's will returned to France by England
1854: John Martin, English historical painter died.
1856: Heinrich Heine, poet died
1856: Charleston, S C, almost destroyed by fire.
1856: John Braham, English singer, died
1857. Chinese in Borneo massacred the inhabitants
1859: Saigon, French Cochin-China, bombarded by French
1862· Skirmish at Sugar Creek, Ark
1865: Federals reached Columbia, S C the city was damaged by fire.
1866: Habeas corpus act suspended in Ireland
1867: Austria Hungary adopted dual government
1867 Alexander D Bache, great grandson of Franklin died
1867: First ship went through the Suez Canal
1868: Planetoid Ægle discovered by Coggia.
1872: Louis Blanqui, Communist leader in Paris sentenced to transportation
1872· Five French Communists sentenced to death
1872: Papal Nuncio expelled from Switzerland
1876: Horace Bushnell, noted Congregational clergyman, died.
1877: London celebrated the 400th anniversary of printing
1878. Zulus defeated by British in Kaffraria
1880 Nihilists exploded dynamite under palace windows at St Petersburg.
1885. Arabs defeated at Abu Klea
1886: James Carey, a suspect in the Phœnix Park murder, confessed
1889: P T Barnum's residence at Bridgeport, Conn, burned.
1889 Hotel in Hartford, Conn, collapsed; 50 persons killed
1891: Board of Health suppressed private Hebrew schools in New York
1891 Conspiracy to assassinate government officials discovered in Buenos Aires
1891: General labor strike aroused in Belgium by refusal of universal suffrage
1894: A mob of unemployed demanded work of the mayor of Toronto
1894· An immense gas well near West Muncie, Ind, took fire
1897: Gen Alfred Pleasonton, U S A died.
1897: Rear Admiral Edward C Calhoun, U S navy, died.
1898. Frances E Willard, leader Woman's Christian Temperance Union died.
1898. Sir James Stansfield died.
1900. St. Charles College, Grand Couteau, La, burned.
1902· Senate ratified treaty with Denmark to purchase certain West India Islands
1905. Grand Duke Sergius, uncle of the Czar, assassinated.
1907 H S Olcott, American theosophist, died.
1908 Turkish reserves called out and sent to Persian border
1909 Grand Duke Vladimir, uncle of the Czar, died.
1909. Tariff Convention at Indianapolis asked for permanent commission
1910: Secretary Ballinger withdrew 2,000,000 acres of public lands.
1912· Baron Lexa von Aehrenthal, Austro-Hungarian premier, died.
1912 Sugar trust reported a violation of Sherman law by a Congressional Investigating Committee
1912. Twenty thousand Home Rulers demonstrated in London
1912: German dreadnought "Prinz Regent Luitpold" launched

FEBRUARY 18

Feast day of St. Simeon [or Simon] of Jerusalem St. Flavian, Sts Leo and Parogorius, martyrs
999: Pope Gregory V. died.
1379: Albert I., founder of reigning house of Mecklenburg, died.
1404· Leon Battista Alberti, Italian architect, born
1426 Parliament of Bats assembled at Leicester
1478 George, Duke of Clarence, murdered.
1502. Orando became governor of Spanish-American colonies
1516. Mary I, Queen of England, born.
1546: Martin Luther died at Wittenberg
1559· Isaac Casaubon, Swiss-English theologian and classical scholar, born.
1562 French colonists sent to Florida
1563· Francis, Duke of Guise, assassinated.
1564· Michelangelo Buonarotti, Italian sculptor, architect and painter, died.
1645· Sir Richard Baker, English chronicler, died.
1649· French royalists, under Condé, defeated the Frondeurs
1652· Gregorio Allegri, Italian composer, died.
1653 English defeated the Dutch in naval battle near Portland
1654: Jean Louis de Balzac, French writer, died
1677. James Cassini, astronomer, born.
1689: The Convention Parliament turned itself into a regular Parliament
1690: Alexis, eldest son of Peter the Great, born.
1703: Thos Hyde, English orientalist died.
1724: Property qualification for suffrage established in Rhode Island.
1745: Alexander Volta, Italian physicist, born.
1750: Dr David Rogue, Scottish missionary, born.
1770. Bruce entered Gondar, Abyssinia.
1799 Bonaparte captured El Arisch, Syria.
1815: Treaty of Ghent ratified by the Senate
1823: Jasper P Cropsey, American painter, born
1828 National Bank founded in Greece.
1853: Francis Joseph escaped assassination
1853: August Belmont, capitalist, born
1856. Baron Von Biela, astronomer died
1856 Free exercise of religion in Turkey authorized
1859. W G Armstrong knighted for improvements in ordnance
1860 Austria removed some Jewish disabilities
1861: First Italian Parliament met.
1861· Jefferson Davis inaugurated as President of the Confederacy
1862· First Confederate Congress met at Richmond, Va
1864· Torpedo destroyed the "Housatonic" in Charleston harbor
1864: Kentucky protested against slave enlistments
1864· Germans invaded Jutland
1865 Charleston evacuated by Confederates
1866 Senate rejected the treaty concerning Alabama claims.
1870. Texas ratified both 14th and 15th amendments.
1873: Church of England Temperance Society organized
1873: Constitution of Indiana amended to prevent the State being made liable for stock issued in 1846 for Wabash and Erie Canal
1874. John Mitchell, elected to Parliament, declared ineligible as being a convict
1874 C H F Peters discovered asteroid Hertha.
1877: Charles H Davis, U S navy, died.
1877 Porfirio Diaz elected President of Mexico
1879· Egyptian officers made a riotous attack on European members of Council
1880 James Lenox, founder of Lenox Library, New York, died.
1880 Spain ordered a gradual abolition of slavery in Cuba.
1882 Jumbo, largest African elephant, bought by P T Barnum
1883 Members of the Irish Land League went into hiding after Carey's confession
1884· Destructive tornadoes prevailed in Southern States
1886: John B Gough, American temperance advocate, died.
1889. King Otto of Bavaria became hopelessly insane.
1890: Socialists riot at Muhlhausen, Saxony
1890 Julius Andrassy, Hungarian statesman, died.
1891· Gen H H Sibley, first Governor of Minnesota, died.
1892: East Tennessee striking miners secured exclusion of convicts from mines
1892. Anarchists in Paris celebrated 21st anniversary of the Commune
1892 A fire in New Orleans destroyed property worth $1 000 000
1892: Sugar refinery in Philadelphia sold for $7,000 000
1893: Gold and silver ores found in Michigan.
1893· Princess Kaiulani, of Hawaii, appealed to American people for her rights
1893· Russians in New York city conducted service of Greek Church in native language
1895 Field-Marshal Archduke Albrecht of Austria died.
1896. John D. Lawler, ex-Governor of S Dakota, died.
1897: Gen John C Robinson, U S army, retired, died.
1899: Emile Loubet elected President of France
1902. Newman Hall, English clergyman and author, died.
1902: Albert Bierstadt, American landscape-painter died
1907: Nicaraguans defeated invading Hondurans.
1910: Race riots at Cairo Ill
1910: Rebels defeated Nicaraguan troops at San Vincento
1912· The Argentine Republic and Paraguay resumed diplomatic relations
1912. Emilio Gomez accepted provisional presidency of Mexico

FEBRUARY 19

Feast-day of. St. Conrad of Piacenza
1401· William Sawtre, English Lollard, burned at the stake
1408 Battle of Bramham Moor, England
1416: Savoy is made a Duchy.
1473· Copernicus, Prussian astronomer, born.
1512: Brescia pillaged by the French
1549. Parliament allowed clergymen to marry.
1563: Francis, second duke of Guise, assassinated
1619: Lucilio Vanini, Italian freethinker, burned at stake
1622 Sir Henry Savile, English mathematician, died
1717: David Garrick born.
1718· George Bridges, Lord Rodney, English admiral, born.
1732: Richard Cumberland, English dramatist, born.
1772. Count Jean Hartwig Ernst von Bernstorff, Danish statesman died.
1780: New York ceded Western lands to United States
1792· Sir Roderick I Murchison, Scottish geologist born
1797: Pope Pius VI signed treaty of Florentino.
1798 Marshal Massena put in command of French Army in Italy.
1800: Bonaparte as First Consul took Tuileries for residence
1802. Leonard Bacon, American clergyman, born
1806: Nehemiah Adams, American author, born
1806 Elizabeth Carter, English writer, died
1807: British forced passage of the Dardanelles.
1818 Chileans defeated at battle of Chanch Rayada by Spaniards
1819 W W Story, American sculptor and poet, born.
1825· Maurice Jókai, Hungarian novelist, born.
1831: Poles defeated Russians near Prague.
1832. Ohio river rose 63 feet above low water
1837: Georg Buchner, German poet, died.
1843: Adelina Patti, singer, born.
1849· Bernard Barton, English "Quaker poet, died.
1850: Earthquake felt throughout England
1853. Treaty of Vienna, a commercial compact, signed

1855: **Bread-riots** broke out in Liverpool
1857: **Mine explosion** at Lund Hill, England, killed 189 persons
1858· **French** legislature passed a bill allowing **banishment** without trial
1861: General Scott **ordered** a force to **protect government stores** in St Louis
1863· Confederates defeated at **Coldwater, Miss**
1863 **Office of "Constitution"** at Keokuk **sacked** by invalid soldiers
1865 **Charleston, S C**, placed under martial law
1865· Federals captured **Fort Anderson, N C.**
1866· President Johnson vetoed **Freedman's Bureau** bill
1867· **Maximilian's army** reached Querétaro, Mexico
1868 Sir Dominic **Daly**, governor of South Australia, **died**
1869. **National banks** forbidden to make loans on United States notes
1875 Charles H **Bell**, rear-admiral, U S Navy, **died.**
1876 **Abyssinians defeated the Egyptians** after three days fight
1885 **Fire in Philadelphia** caused $3,000,000 damage
1888 **Cyclone at Mt. Vernon, Ill**, killed 36 and injured 127
1889 French government announced intention to take possession of the **Leeward Islands**
1891 Egyptian troops defeated Osman Digna at **Tokar, Egypt.**
1891 **Anarchists** in Paris caused trouble
1891 **Funeral** honors to Gen W T **Sherman** in New York
1891 Manuscript of a lost work by **Aristotle** found in British Museum
1891 Alexander **Winchell**, University of Michigan **died**
1892· **Insurgents** took control of the government in province of Ceara, **Brazil.**
1894: John Y **McKane**, once "boss" of the Coney Island region, **sentenced** to prison
1894· Joseph **Keppler**, editor of *Puck*, **died.**
1895. Auguste **Vacquerie died**
1897: Mercer **Beasley**, Chief Justice of New Jersey, **died.**
1898 Alexandre **von Liezenmayer died.**
1903: Geo F **Bailey**, American circus proprietor, **died.**
1910 **Street-car strike** in Philadelphia, 300 cars wrecked
1912 **U. S Supreme Court** decided that the **initiative** and **referendum** are purely political and **can not be passed upon** by the courts
1912 **Rupture with Colombia** probable unless the United States agreed to arbitrate differences
1912 *Francis L* **Leland**, *of New York*, gave $1,000,000 to the Metropolitan Museum of Art

FEBRUARY 20

Feast-day of Sts Tyrannio, Zenobius, and other martyrs in Phenicia, **St. Sadoth,** with 128 companions martyrs, **St Eleutherius; St Mildred, St Eucherius, St. Ulrick**
1258 **Bagdad captured** by the Mongols
1440. Estates of **Prussia** formed a league **against the Teutonic knights.**
1579 Sir Nicholas **Bacon**, English statesman, **died.**
1628 Henry **Cromwell**, fourth son of Oliver, **born.**
1717· **Snow** fell to depth of 20 feet in New England
1726 William **Prescott**, revolutionary soldier, **born**
1765: **Almack's**, a fashionable resort in London, opened
1784· **Robert Morris** made superintendent of finance by Congress
1790. **Joseph II**, German Emperor and son of Maria Theresa, **died**
1797· **Lord Nelson was knighted**
1803: **Kandy**, Ceylon, **captured** by British
1810 Andreas **Hofer**, Swiss patriot, **executed**
1815: U S frigate **"Constitution"** captured British vessels **"Cyane" and "Levant."**
1820 Elisha Kent **Kane**, Arctic explorer, **born**
1824: American **Baptist Publication Society**, organized
1827· José de **Abreu**, Brazilian general, **killed.**
1829: Joseph **Jefferson**, American actor, **born**
1832: Congress passed **force bill**, allowing collection of revenue by military means
1835. **Earthquake destroyed** every building in **Concepcion, Chile.**
1839 **British army** of 12,000 **crossed the Indus**
1846 **First Texan legislature** met at Austin
1855: Joseph **Hume**, English statesman, **died.**
1857: **Kansas** legislature **chartered** St Joseph and Topeka, now Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé **Railroad.**
1861: **Great storm in England**, part of Crystal Palace and spire of Chichester Cathedral blown down
1862 William **Appleton**, Boston philanthropist, **died**
1863· Confederates dispersed at **Yazoo Pass, Miss.**
1863: **Kansas** legislature located **State University** at **Lawrence**
1864· Federals overwhelmingly defeated at **Olustee Station, Fla.**
1865: Slight engagements around **Town Creek, N. C**
1867 **Reconstruction bill** passed by Congress
1868: The Order of the **Crown of Italy** instituted
1869· Martial law declared in Kentucky against the **Kuklux Klan.**
1869 Austrian frigate **"Radetsky" blown up**, 300 lives lost
1872 Metropolitan **Museum of Art** in New York gave its first exhibition
1877· **Leo XIII.** elected to the papacy
1877· Lewis M **Goldsboro**, U S Navy, **died.**
1880 J **Hannay**, chemist at Glasgow, **made diamonds**
1882. **Society for Psychical Research** formed in London
1889 President Cleveland signed **Nicaragua Canal bill**
1889· **Sub-Tropical exposition** at Jacksonville, Fla, opened
1889. **Guerneville, Cal**, destroyed by fire
1890: Russia made demands upon Bulgaria
1890. **Socialists** doubled their vote **in German Reichstag** by general elections
1892 **A negro burned** at the stake in Texarkana Texas
1893 Colombia **granted** a temporary **extension of time** to French Panama Canal Co
1893. **Striking miners** caused riots at Monongahela City, **Pa.**
1893 P G T **Beauregard**, Confederate general, **died.**
1894· Governor **McKinley's debts** were *paid and property returned*
1894: **Mob of unemployed** dispersed in Boston
1895· **Cuban revolution began.**
1895 Frederick **Douglass died.**
1900 U S **Senate ratified the Samoan treaty.**
1900 W H **Beard**, American artist, **died**
1901: Armand **Silvestre**, French poet **died**
1901: First territorial legislature in **Hawaii** began its sessions
1902· **Rioting in Barcelona**, Spain, 500 persons killed or wounded
1908 General **Stoessel condemned** to death for surrendering Port Arthur
1909 Carroll D **Wright**, statistician, **died.**
1912. **Albert Hertel**, German painter, **died.**
1912· British **House of Commons** sustained government on motion regarding **reconstruction of House of Lords.**

FEBRUARY 21

Feast-day of Sts. Daniel and Verda; St. Severianus; Blessed Pepin of Landen, Sts. German and Randaut.
1431: *Trial of Joan of Arc* began
1437. **James I.,** of Scotland, **murdered** at Perth
1513 **Pope Julius II. died**
1595· Robert **Southwell**, English poet and martyr, **executed**
1622 **Frederick executed 27 Bohemian nobles**
1660 **Restoration to Parliament** of members *excluded in 1648*
1668 John **Thurloe**, English secretary of state during the Commonwealth, **died.**
1673: **Medfield, Mass**, nearly destroyed by Indians
1677. Benedict de **Spinoza**, philosophical writer, **died.**
1693. James **Quin**, English actor, **born**
1730 **Pope Benedict XIII died.**
1743. **University of Erlangen**, Bavaria, chartered
1760 **French invaded Ireland**, retreated and were defeated at the Isle of Man
1801· John Henry **Newman**, Cardinal, **born**
1809· **French captured Saragossa** after siege
1812. French ship **"Rivoli" captured** by British **"Victorious"**
1814: British force pillaged **Malone, N Y**, and burned an arsenal
1824: Eugène de **Beauharnais**, Bonaparte's step-son, **died.**
1831: Robert **Hall**, English Baptist preacher, **died.**
1839 Charles **Rossi**, English sculptor, **died**
1845 **Plo Poco** became Governor of California
1846 Svatopluk **Cech**, Czech poet and writer, **born**
1851· Mary Wollstonecraft **Shelley**, widow of the poet, **died.**
1852. Brander **Matthews**, American critic and essayist, **born.**
1856 Roman Catholic **diocese of London, Canada**, established
1862 President **Lincoln's youngest son, "Tad," died**
1862: First execution of **slave-trader** for 40 years took place in New York
1862 Battle of **Valverde** (Fort Craig), N Mex
1863 London mail-bags conveyed by **pneumatic dispatch**
1863 Military **revolt against Bulgaris**, president of the Greek Council
1865 Confederate **guerrillas captured** Generals **Crook and Kelley.**
1868: **Paraguayans abandoned Asuncion to Brazil**
1870 **Louisiana** granted $3,000,000 8% **state bonds** for railroads
1871 Territorial government granted to the **District of Columbia**
1872: Over 280 members of the "Right," in the **French Assembly**, demanded a monarchy
1874: **Disraeli formed his second ministry.**
1875· **Chinese attacked British explorers**
1879 Prince **Krapotkin assassinated** at Kharkof
1885 **Washington Monument** at Washington dedicated
1890 **Library at Wolfeboro, N H**, dedicated
1890. **Buenos Aires** in a state of siege
1891: **Explosion in a colliery** at Spring Hill, Nova Scotia, killed 120
1891 Remains of Gen W T **Sherman buried in St. Louis**
1891. **Two negroes lynched** near Brunswick, Ga
1892. German police arrested 20 **anarchists**
1893 The centenary of **execution of Louis XVI.** celebrated in France
1895 Alphonse **Guérin, M D., died**
1897 The fleet of the **powers shelled Cretan insurgents.**
1900 Charles Piazzi **Smyth**, English astronomer, **died.**
1900. James H **Smart**, president of Purdue University, **died.**
1901 New **Cuban Constitution** signed by delegates
1902 **Fire in Park Avenue Hotel**, New York, killed 17 persons
1907· Steamer **"Berlin"** wrecked off Hook of Holland, 128 lives lost
1910 Pasha **Ghali**, Premier of Egypt, **assassinated**
1912· **Margaret Byers**, founder and principal of Victoria College Belfast **died**
1912 **France and Spain** reached accord regarding **Morocco** save on two minor points
1912 A $7,000,000 **fire** destroyed property in **Houston, Tex.**

FEBRUARY 22

Feast-day of Sts Thalasius and Limneus; St. Baradat, St Margaret of Cortona
1076· **The Pope excommunicated** all bishops who attended the Diet of Worms
1358. **Insurgents,** led by Marcel, marched on palace at **Paris**
1371: **David II**, of Scotland, **died**
1630 **Fast-day** in Massachusetts changed to **Thanksgiving Day**
1633 Volcano **Etna active.**
1643· **Queen Henrietta**, wife of Charles I, landed in England with troops and arms to aid him
1664· **Treaty of Pisa** between Pope and France arranged
1706 John **Evelyn**, English diarist, **died**
1707: **Aurungzebe**, Mogul emperor, **died.**
1716: **Snow six feet deep in Boston**
1723 Richard **Price**, English statistician, **born**
1731 Frederick **Ruisch**, Dutch anatomist, **died.**
1732. **George Washington born.**
1732 Francis **Atterbury**, English divine, **died**
1756· *Gilbert* **Wakefield**, *English classical scholar* **born**
1775 **Raised drawbridges** prevent British troops marching to Salem to seize stores
1778. Rembrandt **Peale**, American artist, **born.**
1788· Arthur **Schopenhauer**, German philosopher, **born**
1800. William **Barnes**, English poet, **born.**
1805 **Sarah Fowler Adams**, *American* writer, **born.**
1806 James **Barry**, Irish painter, **died.**
1811: British ships **"Cerberus" and "Active"** took 22 vessels from Bay of Otranto, Italy
1813 **British captured Ogdensburg, N. Y.**
1816 Adam **Ferguson**, Scottish philosopher and historian, **died**
1819 *James Russell* **Lowell**, *American man of letters,* **born**
1819 **Spain ceded Florida,** and United States gave up claims on Texas
1822 Frances **Barrow**, "Aunt Fanny," an American author, **born.**
1832 **Wabash and Erie Canal** in Indiana begun
1832 French troops reoccupied **Ancona,** Italy
1836 **Guizot** and **Broglie retired** from French ministry
1838 Margaret E **Sangster**, American writer, **born**
1845 **Sydney Smith**, English wit and writer **died**
1846 Otto von **Kotzebue**, Russian navigator, **died**
1846 An unsuccessful **revolt** broke out **in Austrian Poland**
1847 Battle of **Buena Vista**, Mexico, began
1855 **Banks** in California **suspended** payment
1856. **First railroad in California opened.**
1862· **Martial law** proclaimed in West Tennessee
1862· **General illumination** in Washington, D C war thought to be nearly over
1862 **Jefferson Davis inaugurated** under permanent Constitution
1863 **Central Pacific Railway** begun at **Sacramento, Cal**
1864. Gen **Sherman's** cavalry beaten at **West Point, Miss**
1864 Federals defeated near **Dranesville, Va.**
1864: *Skirmishes near* **Tunnel Hill**, *Ga*
1865· **Wilmington, N C**, occupied by Federals
1865. An **agricultural college** established **in Kentucky.**
1866 **Alexandria** of Bulgaria **forced to abdicate**
1866. President **Johnson** in public speech **declared Congress** to be **in rebellion**
1871: *Bismarck, and Thiers negotiated* for peace
1872· **Prohibitionists** held first national convention at Columbus, O
1872: **Labor Reform party** nominated candidate for President
1873 **Carlists appeared** in Catalonia and other provinces of **Spain**
1874: The **Tabernacle Church** in Brooklyn, *N Y dedicated*
1875 British exploring **expedition in China** driven back to Rangoon
1878 **National Greenback Party** held convention at Toledo, O
1879 First National **Assembly of Bulgaria** met at Tirnova
1881· President **Hayes** issued an order **prohibiting** sale of liquors at army posts
1882 National **Law and Order League** organized in Boston
1885 **Arabs attacked** garrison in **Kassala,** Egypt
1887. The **Porte refused** to treat with Bulgarian envoy
1889 President **Cleveland** signed an **enabling act** for North and South Dakota, Montana and Washington
1889· **Galicians expelled from Austria**
1890. John Jacob **Astor, Sr., died.**
1890· **West Melbourne docks,** Australia, **opened**
1891 The United States of **Brazil adopted a constitution**
1892 John D G **Shea**, historian, **died**
1893 President **Harrison raised** American **flag** on first foreign registered steamer
1893. Joseph **Gardner**, of Bedford, Ind, gave ***Red Cross Society*** 782 acres
1893 **French** police seized **revolutionary proclamations.**
1894. **Nyasaland** became "The British Central Africa Protectorate"
1896 Confederate States **museum at Richmond** dedicated
1896: Edgar Wilson **Nye died.**
1896 Michael D **Harter died.**
1896. George Dexter **Robinson**, ex-Governor of Massachusetts, **died**
1897. **Greece ordered** by the Powers **to leave Crete**
1897 New **Corcoran art gallery** in Washington opened
1897. **Greek troops in Crete** captured Turkish fort
1897. Bishop Thomas L **Grace died**
1897· Jean François **Gravelé ("Blondin"), died**
1898 Thomas R **Howlett, D D, died.**
1900 Daniel McLoun **Rice** ("Dan Rice"), circus clown, **died**
1901. Steamship **"Rio de Janeiro" sank** near San Francisco 128 lives lost
1904 **Hague Arbitration Court** gave Great Britain, Germany, and Italy 30 per cent of Venezuela's customs
1904 Sir Leslie **Stephen**, English editor and author, **died**
1904 **Senate ratified new Panama treaty.**
1907. **Honduras** declared war against **Nicaragua.**
1909. W T **Bull**, American surgeon, **died.**
1912: **Italian** Parliament decreed **annexation of Tripoli**
1912: Striking **chauffeurs destroyed property** in Paris with dynamite

FEBRUARY 23

Feast-day of St Serenus, a gardener **St. Boisil, St Milburge, St Dositheus** of Palestine **St Peter Damien,** cardinal
1421 **Henry V and Queen Catherine** enter London Catherine crowned
1447· **Pope Eugenius IV. died**
1447 **Duke of Gloucester died mysteriously.**
1554. Henry Grey, Duke of **Suffolk,** father of Lady Jane Grey, **executed**
1633. Samuel **Pepys**, English diarist **born.**
1668. John **Thurloe**, Secretary of State to Cromwell, **died**
1685 G F **Handel**, composer, **born.**
1751: Henry **Dearborn**, American Revolutionary soldier, **born**
1766· **Stanislaus I of Poland died**
1766 **Lorraine reverted to France** at death of Stanislaus of Poland
1792 Sir Joshua **Reynolds**, painter, **died**
1800. Joseph **Warton**, English scholar and critic, **died.**
1813 British cutter **"Caledonian"** recaptured U S **"Albion"**
1821: John **Keats**, English poet, **died**
1827· Sir Walter **Scott acknowledged** the **Waverley novels**
1835 Condemned **opium burned** by Chinese at Canton
1841 Hostilities resumed in Chinese-British **Opium War.**
1843· The British added part of **Scinde** to Bahawulpur
1846 **Polish insurgents,** 40,000 strong, defeated at **Kracow**
1848: **Parisian mobs,** led by socialists, defeated national guards
1848. **John Quincy Adams,** ex-President United States, **died**
1850 Sir William **Allan**, Scottish painter, **died**
1851: Joanna **Baillie**, English poetess, **died**
1851 Serious **riots at Yarmouth,** England
1856: The Pavilion **theater in London burned**
1861· President-elect **Lincoln reached Washington.**
1861 People of **Texas ratified** secession ordinance
1861· Order of the **Star of India** instituted
1862 Lincoln made **Andrew Johnson** military governor of Tennessee
1864· England proposed a **conference on Danish affairs,** allies agreed
1867 **Indians** in Kansas **removed** to Indian Territory
1870 **Mississippi admitted** to representation in *Congress*
1870· Anson **Burlingame**, American diplomatist, **died**
1874 Charles William Shirley **Brooks**, English humorist, **died.**
1875 Foundation of Josiah Mason's **college at Birmingham** laid
1876. **Alabama** funded old debt and issued new bonds
1876 *Direct telegraph* **cable** opened **between London and New Zealand.**
1885 A military force of 800 strong left **Australia** for the Sudan
1889 **River and Harbor bill** vetoed by President Cleveland
1889 A collection of **paintings presented to Wellesley College**
1889 **A German fleet sent to Samoa.**

1891: A noted train-robber in Texas sentenced for 99 years
1892. Rev C H Parkhurst called before the grand jury in New York City
1892. Nicaragua chartered Louisiana Lottery Company
1892 General Enriquez killed near Jacapa, Guatemala
1894: British ambushed by natives in West Africa
1898: Zola found guilty of libelling Esterhazy court-martial
1902 Ellen M Stone released from captivity in Macedonia
1902: Prince Henry of Prussia visited United States
1910: Lassa occupied by Chinese troops, Dalai Lama fled to India
1912: Philip R Alger, United States Navy, expert in explosives, died.
1912· Maurice Tabuteau, French aviator, covered 141 miles and 640 yards in two hours aerodrome course record

FEBRUARY 24

Feast-day of: St Matthias, the Apostle, The Martyrs at Carthage; St Pretextatus; St Lethard, St Ethelbert, first Christian king of England, St. Robert of Arbrissel
616 Ethelbert, king of Kent (560–616), died(?).
1303 Battle of Roslin, near Edinburgh, Scots defeated English
1462 Barber's Company received letters patent
1500: Charles V., emperor Holy Roman Empire (German), born.
1525 Battle of Pavia; Francis I taken prisoner
1557: Matthias, emperor Holy Roman Empire (1612–1619), born.
1665 Deerfield, Mass, purchased from the Indians
1665 A Dutch imposter whipped in London
1671 Morgan's buccaneers burned Panama
1676: Weymouth, Mass, partly destroyed by Indians
1696. King William III informed Parliament of a plot to kill him
1711: Handel's opera, "Rinaldo," presented in London
1716 Lords Derwentwater and Kenmure executed for supporting the Pretender
1762 Remarkable hurricane in England.
1775. Garrison at Balambangan, Borneo, killed by pirates.
1785 Charles Bonaparte, father of Napoleon died
1797: French force landed in Cardigan Bay, Wales
1813: The "Hornet" and "Peacock" fought
1814· Henry Kirke Brown, American sculptor, born.
1815: Robert Fulton, builder of the "Clermont" steamboat died.
1821: Iturbide issued in Mexico the 'Plan of Iguia"
1822: Thomas Coutts, English banker, died
1823 Protestant Episcopal diocese set up in Georgia
1824: George William Curtis, American man of letters born.
1826· John VI, of Portugal, died
1826. Treaty of Yandaboo; Burma gave up all claim to Assam
1830· Baron de Chokier became regent of Belgium
1834 Covington, Ky, incorporated as a city
1836 Winslow Homer, American artist, born.
1838· Congressman Graves of Kentucky and Cilley of Maine fought a duel
1838· Convicts in Australia no longer assigned to settlers
1840 Thiers's Ministry in France fell
1841: British evacuated island of Chusan in the Opium War
1842: John Habberton, American journalist and novelist, born.
1843: Theophilo Braga, Portuguese poet and scholar, born.
1844: W Clark Russell, English writer of sea-tales, born.
1848· Henri Houssayr, French historian and critic born.
1848· Lamartine made president of a provisional French Government
1848: Louis Philippe, King of France, abdicated in favor of his grandson
1848: Charles Grant Allen, English-Canadian author, born
1850 Taonkwang, emperor of China, died.
1862 Federal troops captured Fayetteville, Ark.
1863· Arizona organized as a Territory
1864· Congress grants freedom to all male slaves who enlist
1864: Subscription started in London for relief of wounded Danes.
1865· Edmund Armstrong, Irish poet died.
1865. Restored St Patrick's Cathedral in Dublin opened
1867: King of Prussia opened first North-German diet.
1875 The National Assembly of France established Constitution.
1877: The Avonmouth dock at Bristol, England opened.
1885. Chinese attack on Tuyen Kouan, in Tonkin, repulsed by the French
1889 Famine prevailed in Chefoo, China, missionaries attacked
1890. The World's Fair awarded to Chicago
1890 Colombia released American and British vessels seized for violation of customs laws
1893 Race-track bills passed over the Governor's veto in New Jersey
1894· Honduras captured by Nicaraguans
1895 Rupture in American Salvation Army; Ballington Booth displaced
1895. Henry Chandler Bowen died.
1900: Richard Hovey, American dramatist, died.
1902: Samuel R Gardner, English historian, died
1905· Battles before Mukden, in Russo-Japanese war, began
1908. Marco Aurelio Soto, ex-president of Honduras, died.
1912· Albert J Barr, American politician and journalist, died.
1912: Italian war-ships sank two Turkish vessels in Beirut harbor, Syria
1912: United States troops sent to Mexican border to protect American interests

FEBRUARY 25

Feast-day of: St Victorinus and six companions, martyrs, St. Cæsarius; St. Walburge; St. Tarasius.
364: Valentinian chosen emperor of Rome
1456: Commission of duke of York as Protector revoked King Henry VI being restored to health
1522: William Lilly, English grammarian, died.
1558 Electors transferred imperial dignity to Ferdinand I.
1570: The Pope issued a bull of excommunication against Elizabeth of England
1594: Jeronymo de Albuquerque, Portuguese soldier in Brazil, died.
1601· Robert, Earl of Essex, beheaded.
1623: Maximilian II. received electoral vote for emperor
1634· Count Wallenstein, soldier of fortune, assassinated.
1643. Friendly Indians killed at Pavonia, N J, by order of Kieft
1673 Charles II gave Virginia to two favorites
1713· Frederick I, king of Prussia, died.
1723: Sir Christopher Wren, English architect, died.
1746· Charles C Pinckney, soldier and statesman born
1779. Vincennes occupied by Col Geo Rogers Clark
1781: Bangor, Maine, incorporated.
1781· Battle of Haw river, North Carolina
1783 Denmark recognized the United States
1785: John Adams appointed (first) minister to England
1805: William Buchan, Scottish physician, died.
1814· Naval engagement between French and British.
1816. George H Preble, admiral U S Navy, born.
1830· Victor Hugo's "Hernani" appeared
1831: Poles defeated Russians at Prague
1831· Jane G Austin, American writer born.
1851: Army and Navy Club opened in London
1852· Thomas Moore, Irish lyric poet, died.
1856: A peace conference opened in Paris
1858 Second Derby ministry in England formed
1862: The Legal Tender Act became law
1862 Union forces occupied Nashville, Tenn
1863· National bank law signed.
1865 Gen J E Johnston takes command of Confederates in North Carolina
1865 Gen P H Sheridan makes cavalry raid around Richmond
1866· Brazil and Paraguay fight at Paso de la Patria.
1870 H R Revels, a colored man, seated as Senator from Mississippi
1875 French Republic established
1879: A party called Readjusters formed in Virginia
1881· Irish Coercion bill passed by House of Commons
1882: An International electrical exhibition opened in London
1882: Bailey, an Irish informer, murdered.
1882 Herzegovinian insurgents suppressed by Austria
1889. Countess of Larish expelled from Austria for her part in death of Crown Prince Rudolph
1891: Chilean insurgents against Balmaceda successful
1891: The Norwegian Storthing demanded control of Norwegian affairs.
1891· Fayerweather will-contest abandoned and will probated
1893 More than 28,000 coal-miners on strike in Nanticoke region, Pa
1894· Steele Mackaye, American dramatist died.
1895· Henry A Bruce, Lord Aberdare, died
1905. Edward Cooper, philanthropist, died
1909· International naval conference arranged new code for naval warfare
1909 Thirty riotous suffragettes arrested in London
1912: Ex-President Roosevelt announced himself a candidate for the Presidency.
1912. Rioting by Lawrence, Mass., mill-operatives quelled by militia
1912 Charles R Sanger, American chemist, died.

FEBRUARY 26

Feast-day of: St. Parphyrius; St Victor of Champagne
398 Chrysostom elected bishop of Constantinople
1266· Battle of Benevento; duke of Anjou became king of Sicily
1266· Manfred, king of Italy killed.
1531: Earthquake at Lisbon killed 30,000 persons
1573: Duke of Aragon besieged La Rochelle, France
1635 First general assembly met in Maryland.
1671: Anthony Cooper, third earl of Shaftesbury, born.
1672: Augustin Calmet, French Benedictine scholar, born
1714: James Hervey, English divine, born
1723· Thomas D'Urfey, English dramatist, died
1726: Maximilian Emanuel, Elector of Bavaria, died.
1777: Five British vessels sunk near Amboy, N J
1786. François Arago, physicist, born.
1789· Cayuga Indians sold their land to New York
1789: The English Regency bill dropped on king's recovery
1802: Victor Hugo, French novelist, born
1802: Alexander Geddes, Scottish Roman Catholic priest and writer, died.
1809. Congress imposed a property qualification for voters in Indiana Territory
1813: United States vessel "Hazard" captured the British vessels "Albion" and "Caledonia."
1815: Bonaparte escaped from Elba.
1821: Revolted Portuguese soldiers at Rio de Janeiro compelled a change of government
1823: John Philip Kemble, English actor, died
1828: Test acts repealed in England
1831 Poland made a province of Russia by Nicholas I
1832 John G Nicolay, Lincoln's biographer, born.
1833: A temperance society formed in Congress
1833. Cholera appeared in Cuba, 7,000 deaths in 30 days
1836: Elihu Vedder, American artist, born.
1845· Alexander III, Czar of Russia, born.
1845: W F Cody ("Buffalo Bill") born.
1848 A republic proclaimed in France.
1848 Hungarians defeated at Kapolna
1848· Public workshops set up in France, abolished in June
1852· The steamer "Birkenhead" wrecked on coast of Cape Colony, 485 lives lost
1856: Annual break-up of Mississippi ice wrecked 23 steamboats
1860. Earl Elgin, British plenipotentiary, took up residence in China
1861: The New Constitution for Austria published
1861: Merchandise admitted to the United States mail.
1861 Daily mail delivery provided for New York and vicinity
1861· Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg, Prince of Bulgaria, born.
1862: Cornelius C Felton, President of Harvard University died
1863. Confederates defeated at Woodstock, Va.
1863 The French suppressed a revolt in Anam, East Indies
1864 Admiral Farragut bombarded Fort Powell, near Mobile
1871: Treaty of Versailles signed.
1876: Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial art incorporated
1876· Daniel C Gilman installed as president of Johns Hopkins University
1876 First steam ferry-boat ran on the Thames London
1884: Miners in Indiana struck against wage reduction
1887: Insurrection in Silistria, Bulgaria
1888 April 11, Great Strike began on Chicago Burlington and Quincy R R
1889 Dr Carl Peters undertook an expedition to relieve Emin Pasha.
1890 Will of John Jacob Astor probated, $700,000 in public gifts
1891: Gen Deodoro Fonseca became first president of republic of Brazil
1891. Iquique, Chile, pillaged by insurgents after bombardment
1891: Fortune de Boisgobey, French novelist, died
1892: Alumni of Columbia University voted to move the institution to Morningside Heights
1896: Arsene Houssaye died.
1898· Attempted assassination of King of Greece
1898 Frederick Tennyson, English poet, died.
1898: Gen Thomas P Dockery (Confederate), died.
1899: Gen Joseph J. Reynolds, U S army, died.
1903 Protocols signed for settlement of French Dutch, and Mexican claims against Venezuela
1903: Richard J Gatling, inventor of a repeating gun, died
1905 New Orleans docks destroyed by fire, loss over $5,000 000
1909: Austria and Turkey arranged compensation for Balkan provinces
1910 Worthington Whitridge, American painter, died

FEBRUARY 27

Feast-day of: St Nestor, St Leander; St. Alnoth of England
212· Emperor Geta murdered by Caracalla
493 Peace made between Odacer and Theodoric.
1531: Alliance of Schmalkald formed.
1557: Ex-emperor Charles V entered monastery of St Justus as a private person
1594· Henry IV. anointed king at Chartres France
1635: Francesco Baldovini, Italian poet, born
1691: Edward Cave, noted English printer born.
1696 Habeas Corpus suspended in England
1700: Dampier discovered Island of New Britain
1706: John Evelyn, English diarist, died.
1709. Dr. Sacheverell brought to trial, riots break out
1717: Johann David Michaelis, German biblical scholar, born.
1735: Dr John Arbuthnot, Scottish physician, died.
1765: House of Commons voted the Stamp Act.
1776. Battle of Moore's Creek Bridge, N C
1796. James Robinson Planché, English dramatist, born.
1797: The Bank of England suspended cash payments
1800· Eruption of Mt Ætna.
1802· Lord William George Frederick Bentinck, English statesman, born.
1806. Paul Lacroix, French historian, born.
1807: Henry W Longfellow, American poet, born.
1809. Embargo Act of 1807 repealed by Congress
1814: Battle of Orthez, Wellington defeated Soult
1814 Battle of Bar-Sur-Aube; French defeated
1822: Sir John B Warren, English admiral, died.
1837. Illinois legislature appropriated $10,-230,000 for internal improvement system
1837. William Woolnoth, English engraver, died
1844: People of Eastern Santo Domingo formed the Dominican Republic
1844: Nicholas Biddle, American financier, died
1845· Portland vase smashed in British Museum
1849· Habeas Corpus Act suspended in Ireland for six months
1850: Bavaria, Saxony, and Wurttemberg signed a treaty to maintain the Federal Union
1852 Earl of Derby formed a protectionist ministry.
1854· France and Great Britain sent ultimatum to Czar
1863· France and Spain arranged a frontier
1864· Santa Anna returned from exile and became Emperor of Mexico for one week
1864 Edward Hitchcock, President of Amherst College, died
1866: Gen John K Jackson (Confederate), died.
1866 Herman A MacNeil, American sculptor, born
1868. Benjamin Disraeli formed a cabinet.
1872. Comte de Chambord forced by mobs to leave Belgium
1875: Indemnity claimed by United States from Spain for "Virginius" massacre
1877. Electoral vote of South Carolina awarded to Republicans
1881· Boers defeated the British at Majuba Hill, South Africa
1881 Sir Geo Pomeroy Colley, Governor of Natal killed.
1884· W H Hunt, ex-Secretary of the Navy, died.
1885 National Theater in Washington burned
1888. Trial by jury introduced into Spain
1888· A single rail railroad opened between Listowel and Ballybunion Ireland
1889: Railway from Mandalay to Rangun opened
1889 Missionaries held by Arabs in German East Africa were released
1889: Baron Hirsch gave 120,000 francs yearly to relieve Austrian tradesmen threatened with ruin
1890 England and Italy provide for united action in Red Sea
1891· Yuma, Ariz, devastated by a flood
1895· An ex-queen of Hawaii sentenced to imprisonment
1895· New York Yacht Club expelled Lord Dunraven.
1896 Archduke Salvator Albrecht died.
1898· Gen William B Taliaferro, (Confederate), died
1899· Mme. Ponisi, American actress, died.
1899. Sara Jewett, American actress died
1900: General Cronje, Boer leader, surrendered
1904· Capitol at Madison, Wis, destroyed by fire
1906: Samuel Pierpont Langley, Secretary Smithsonian Institution, died
1912 Mexican revolutionists captured Juarez

FEBRUARY 28

Feast-day of: Martyrs in the pestilence at Alexandria; St Romanus, St Lupicinus; St. Proterius; St. Oswald, archbishop of York
1308: English barons demanded that Edward II banish Piers Gaveston
1483: Raffaello Sanzio d Urbino, Italian painter, born.
1500 Pinzon discovered Amazon River
1513· Robert Fabyan, English chronicler, died.
1533: Michel de Montaigne, French essayist, born
1609 Lord De La Warr made governor of Virginia
1613 John Pearson, English bishop, born.
1643 Roger Scott condemned, and later whipped, for sleeping in church in Boston
1648. Christian IV. of Denmark died
1680: Father Hennepin explored the Upper Mississippi River
1736 Daniel Charles Solander, Swedish naturalist, British Museum librarian, born.
1759: Pope Clement XIII allowed the Bible to be translated
1771. Richard Grey, English divine died.
1784 John Wesley established the Methodist Conference system
1787. Count Joseph Armansperg, Greek regent (1833–35), born.

1792 Karl von Baer, Russian naturalist, born
1797. Mary Lyon, American educator, born.
1808· French captured Barcelona.
1812 Berthold Auerbach, German author, born
1813 Alliance of Kalisch formed, Russia and Prussia against France
1826 Biela's Comet discovered.
1829 Peru and Colombia sign peace treaty
1830· Great flood in Vienna, Austria
1840 Chinese fire-ships attacked British fleet in opium war
1844 The great gun "Peacemaker" exploded on steamer "Princeton," and killed Secretary of War Usher and Secretary of Navy Gilmer
1847: Battle of Sacramento, Mexican War
1853: Russia demanded liberties for Greek Christians in Turkey, war followed
1853 Church at Doncaster, England, built in 1070, burned.
1855 Brussa, Turkey, nearly destroyed by earthquake
1860· Ruth McEnery Stuart, American writer, born
1861. Georgia seized United States Mint at Dahlonega
1861: Messina blockaded by Sardinians
1861. Missouri Convention, with Unionist majority, met
1861 Congress passed 13th amendment, prohibiting any amendment to abolish slavery
1861· Territory of Colorado organized
1862 Confederate steamer "Nashville" ran blockade at Beaufort, N C
1863 Confederate steamer "Nashville" destroyed on Ogeechee River, Ga
1864 Kilpatrick raided to within three miles of Richmond.
1865 A revolt in Peru against President Pezet of Peru
1868. Habeas Corpus Act suspended in Ireland till Mar 25, 1869
1870 An independent patriarch given to Bulgarian Church
1871: Congress passed an additional act to protect the suffrage
1872 New French Constitution offered for discussion
1874 Marshal Serreno became chief Executive of Spain
1875 A mob destroyed Jesuit property in Buenos Aires
1877· London University voted to give degrees to women
1878. President Hayes vetoed the Bland Silver bill.
1878· Bland Silver bill passed over President's veto
1882 Charles Bradlaugh expelled from the House of Commons
1884· Fire in Philadelphia caused loss of $1,500,000
1885· Barrios of Guatemala proclaimed a Central American republic
1889 Twelve firemen buried in ruins at a fire in Milwaukee
1889 "Patriotic League," in France, suppressed
1890 Dock-laborers strike for higher wages at Liverpool
1890 Sayid Ali, the new Sultan of Zanzibar, released prisoners
1890 A State Anti-lottery League organized in New Orleans
1891· George Hearst, senator from California, died
1891 Destructive riots rage in Rome
1893· Battle-ship "Indiana" launched at Philadelphia
1894. Governor signed Greater New York bill
1895. Baltimore & Ohio Railroad went into the hands of receivers
1898. I Thomas Scharf died
1899 J Madison Wells, ex-Governor of Louisiana, died.
1901: William M Evarts, ex-Secretary of State, died.
1902. Earl of Perth, English nobleman, died.
1905: Jane Stanford, wife of Leland Stanford, died
1908 China surrendered seized Japanese vessel "Tatsu Maru."
1909. E J Baldwin, 'Lucky Baldwin," died
1912 British coal-mine workers began strike; 100,000 men ceased work

FEBRUARY 29

1604: Archbishop John Whitgift, English prelate, died.
1736 Ann Lee, founder of American Shakers, born
1792: Gioacchino Rossini, Italian composer, born.
1836 United States troops in Florida attacked by Seminoles
1852: John Landseer, English painter and engraver, died
1864: Peabody buildings, Spitalfields, London, opened
1864: Grade of Lieutenant-General in U S Army revived
1868: Louis I, ex-king of Bavaria, died
1876 Khokand, in Central Asia, annexed to Russia as Ferghana
1884: Battle of El Teb; British defeated Osman Digna
1892 France and the United States agreed on a commercial treaty
1912 Nearly one million British coal-mine workers on strike, industries paralyzed

DATE OF THE MONTH UNKNOWN

5 B. C · John the Baptist born
30 Jesus retired beyond the Jordan
30. Jesus cured a woman of spinal paralysis
1014· Danish Peers elected Canute II. king of England
1193 Henry the Lion-Hearted liberated
1477. Iceland visited by Columbus.
1488· The Swablan League formed
1493· Columbus began to write the story of his voyages
1532. Anabaptists tried to set up a theocracy in Westphalia
1541: Indians attacked De Soto.
1560. Plot of Amboise to abduct Francis I arranged
1568 Miles Coverdale, first English translator of whole Bible, died.
1568 The Inquisition condemned nearly all the people of the Netherlands to death as heretics
1575 Compact of Milhaud arranged
1635 Plymouth council surrendered charter.
1635 France and Holland provided for partition of Flanders
1652 An Act of Oblivion and indemnity passed in England
1653: Mazarin again returned to power
1659· Swedes failed in attack on Copenhagen
1668. Condè overran Burgundy.
1670· An English Colony settled on Ashley River, S C
1689 William III proposed to abandon English hearth-tax
1692· The French in Canada went against the Mohawks in Central New York
1792· Austria and Prussia combined against France
1794 The palace at Copenhagen was burned 100 lives lost
1797· French invaded Wales, soon surrendered
1802 French army of 40,000 invaded Haiti.
1803 George Borrow, English philologist and traveler, born.
1806 Joseph Bonaparte made King of Naples
1807: Aaron Burr arrested for treason.
1809 The Quarterly Review issued in London.
1814. Bonaparte defeated the allies at Montereau
1817. The first Judge arrived in New South Wales
1820. Fairlop Oak, five centuries old, blown down in England
1822· Buenos Aires became capital of the Argentine Republic
1825 General uprising in Upper Peru, La Paz taken
1836 Gen. Winfield Scott assumed command in Seminole War
1838· The Boers, under Pieter Retief, defeated by Zulus
1850· Moravian missionaries landed at Melbourne, Australia
1853: Austria sided with Montenegro in dispute with Turkey
1857 Sepoys at Barrackpur refused to bite cartridges
1858 Livingstone started on second exploration.
1859 Austria prepared for war with France
1860 The French subdued Cochin-China
1862 Memphis became Confederate capital of Tennessee
1872 British acquired La Mina and Dutch Guinea, in Africa
1873 Reading-room of public library in Boston opened on Sunday.
1877. Rebellion of the Satsuma clans in Japan
1880 Nihilists terrorized Russian government
1883. Floods prevailed in Pennsylvania, 50 000 people homeless
1884· Cholera caused 37,000 deaths in Japan in nine months
1884 The photogravure process of reproducing pictures announced
1884. Inundations in the Middle West and in Pennsylvania
1886 Volapuk, an attempt at a universal language, invented by L'Abbé Schleyer
1889 Harbor improvements begun at Montreal
1889· A church for deaf-mutes established in Philadelphia
1889 Christmas Island annexed by Great Britain
1890. University of Berlin refused to recognize 200 American diplomas
1890 Westphalian mine-owners founded an anti-strike insurance company
1891· Strikers rioted in Paterson, N J
1892· Appomattox Court House, Virginia, destroyed by fire
1895 Prof Hyde Clarke, English philologist, died
1897. Union of Greece and Crete proclaimed
1908 Women's Enfranchisement bill had first reading in the Commons
1909 Patent agreement between United States and Germany signed

MARCH

MARCH 1

Feast-day of St. David, patron of Wales St Albinus; St. Swidbert [or Swibert], St Monan of Scotland
86 B C. Athens surrendered to Sulla.
292: Diocletian divided Roman Empire into four parts
317. Crispus given title of Cæsar
1201. Innocent III acknowledged Otho as Emperor
1328 A parliament at York recognized Scotland as an independent kingdom
1510: Francisco de Almeida, first viceroy of Portuguese India, killed
1546: George Wishart, Reformer, burned at St Andrews, Scotland
1562 First war against Huguenots in France began
1562 Protestants massacred at Vassy, France
1610 Dr John Pell, English mathematician, born.
1629 Charles I arrested members of Parliament
1638 Scottish Solemn League and Covenant signed
1682: Sir Thomas Herbert, English traveler and author, died
1683 Queen Caroline of England born
1689 English clergy took oaths of allegiance and supremacy
1711: First number of *The Spectator* appeared
1732 William Cushing, American jurist, born
1757 Sir Samuel Romilly, English jurist, born
1757. Edward Moore, English dramatist, died
1780 Bank of Philadelphia chartered
1785· John Sevier made governor of State of Franklin
1792: Leopold II, Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire, died
1794 W J Worth, general in the Mexican War, born
1796 Jay treaty ratified
1800 Stephen H Tyng, American clergyman, born
1807. Wilford Woodruff, fourth Mormon president, born
1808 New nobility created in France
1810 Part of Hanover annexed to Westphalia
1811 Massacre of the Mamelukes.
1815. Napoleon again appeared in France
1830 First stone of Blackrock lighthouse, Liverpool, laid
1831· Lord John Russell's reform bill defeated by close vote
1837 William Dean Howells, American author and editor, born
1840 Thiers premier of France for second time
1841. Victor, Duke of Belluno and Marshal of France, died
1842· British evacuated Ghazni, Afghanistan
1845 President Tyler signed bill for annexation of Texas.
1847. Kearney succeeded Frémont as Governor of California
1848. Augustus St Gaudens, American sculptor, born.
1854· Asteroid Amphritrite discovered
1859· Manuel Johnson, English astronomer, died.
1861· France and Belgium arranged a commercial treaty
1861 Confederate Government took charge at Charleston, S C
1862 Prussia recognized kingdom of Italy.
1863· General Morgan defeated at Bradyville, Tenn
1864· Chile and Bolivia quarreled over the guano lands
1865. Admiral Dahlgren's flagship blown up by torpedo
1865: Telegraphic communication between England and Bombay opened
1867. Nebraska admitted to the Union
1870. Battle of Aquidehan, Brazilians defeated and killed Lopez
1870 War between Argentine Republic and Paraguay ended
1871· Emperor William reviewed 100,000 troops at Longchamps
1871 About 30,000 Germans entered Paris and remained 48 hours
1871 Third Republic formed in France.
1872 Yellowstone Park set aside as a public reserve
1877· Several widows of a Nepalese magnate burned themselves on his pyre
1877 Turkey and Servia signed a peace treaty
1879 President Hayes vetoed Chinese Exclusion bill
1879 Bolivia and Peru declared war against Chile
1881: Irish Arms Bill introduced in Parliament
1885 George Henry Preble, rear-admiral U S navy, died
1888· Wilson fined in Paris for trafficking in decorations
1889 Panama Canal shareholders voted to issue bonds for 340,000 000 francs
1889 Richard Pigott, who forged the Parnell letters, committed suicide
1889 Gladstone advocated home rule for Ireland
1890 Brisbane, Queensland, damaged by floods
1891 Count d'Aubigny, French minister to Egypt, disgraced
1891 Cardinal Gibbons preached against women in politics
1892· W W Holder, Governor of North Carolina died
1892 Food Riots in Vienna.
1894 John G Downey, ex-Governor of California, died
1894: Leagues formed in Brazil to boycott British goods
1894. Prudente Moraes elected President of Brazil
1895 Metternich, Austrian diplomat, died.
1896 Charles A Talleyrand-Perigord, French diplomat, died.
1896 Turkey adopted the Metric system
1896. Massacre of Armenians reported
1897: Fort Stavros captured by Cretans
1897 Japan adopted gold standard.
1898: Prof William A Rogers, American astronomer, died
1899. Sagasta ministry in Spain resigned
1900. Samoan Islands divided between United States, England, and Germany
1900 Ladysmith relieved in Boer-British war
1901 Agitation in Bulgaria and Roumania; 700 political murders reported in one year
1901. Direct service began between England and Jamaica
1904. New schools at Cambridge University opened
1904: Great railroad strike in Buenos Aires
1905. Arbitration treaty signed between Denmark and Russia.
1906 Avalanche near Wellington, Wash, buried two trains and killed 60 persons
1907 Suit begun in New Hampshire for accounting of affairs of Mary Baker Eddy.
1910 Hermes Fonseca elected President of Brazil.
1910 President Obaldia of Panama died, C A Mendoza succeeded him
1911: Admiral Sir Assheton Gore Curzon-Howe, British navy died.
1911. John Merven Carrere, architect New York Public Library, died
1912· William Bayard Cutting, American financier and lawyer, died.
1912 George Grossmith, English actor, died
1912. Edward Blake, Canadian statesman, died

MARCH 2

Feast-day of St Simplicius, pope, Martyrs under the Lombards, St Joavan; St. Marnan, of Scotland St Ceadda [or Chad], St. Charles the Good
40 or 60 Juvenal, Roman poet, born
560 Pope Pelagius I. died
986 Lothair III., King of France (954-986), died
986 Louis V, last of the Carlovingian line of France, became king
1544 Thomas Bodley, founder of Bodleian Library, born
1585 William Parry executed for plotting against Elizabeth
1618 Robert Abbot, bishop of Salisbury, died
1619 Anne of Denmark, wife of James I of England, died
1629 Stormy scene in Parliament while resolutions of remonstrance were passed
1638 Swedes settled on Delaware River.
1699. French colonists enter Louisiana
1705 William Murray, first Earl Mansfield, British jurist, born.
1710 David Wooster, American soldier, born
1729 Francesco Bianchini, Italian astronomer, died.
1758: Naval battle on North Sea between French and English
1769 De Witt Clinton, governor of New York, born
1772 Suchet, Duke of Albuera, died
1776: Americans bombarded British at Boston
1776· Silas Deane appointed commissioner to France
1778 Action at Morris Creek, near Boston
1787 Jean Allamand, Swiss scholar, died.
1788 Salomon Gessner, Swiss painter and poet, died
1791. John Wesley, founder of Methodism, died
1793 Sam Houston, statesman and soldier, born.
1797· Horace Walpole, Earl of Orford, died
1801 British army arrived in Egypt
1804 Territory of Orleans created
1810. Pope Leo XIII. born
1813· Sir George Alexander Macfarren, English composer, born
1815. Ceylon passed to English control by treaty
1817 Janos Arany, Hungarian poet born
1819: Territory of Arkansas formed
1820 Missouri Compromise bill passed
1824· Boston Courier issued
1827· Congress granted 224,322 acres of land to aid a canal in Illinois
1829 Carl Schurz, American publicist, born
1829· W B Allison, Senator from Iowa, born.
1833 President Jackson signed tariff and force bills
1835 Francis II., Emperor of Austria, died
1835 Ferdinand I. succeeded to the throne of Austria
1836 Texas proclaimed again her independence of Mexico
1840 Heinrich Wilhelm M Olbers, German astronomer, died.
1841. The *Eagle*, first daily paper in Brooklyn, N Y, issued
1841: Sir Hugh Gough took command of British Army in China
1848: Prince Louis Napoleon arrived at Boulogne
1848 Louis Philippe, King of France, escaped to England
1852. Austrians evacuated Holstein
1852 Marmont, marshal of France and Duke of Ragusa, died

1852. **Anti-Corn Law League** formed to oppose protection in England
1855· **Sardinia** passed bill to **suppress convents**
1856: **Earthquake** and volcanic eruption on one of the **Molukkas** killed 5,000 persons.
1856 **Livingstone** reached Tete, a Portuguese outpost
1860 British hanged **Bahadur Khan,** ex-king of Bareli
1861: **Morrill high tariff** act passed
1861. **Dakota** and **Nebraska organized as** Territories
1862: Federal troops captured **Brunswick,** Ga
1862. Confederates abandoned **Columbus,** Ky.
1863: Cavalry fight near **Petersburg,** Tenn.
1864 **Ulysses S. Grant** made Lieutenant-General
1865 **Lee** proposed a **conference** with Grant.
1865· Custer defeated Early at **Waynesboro,** Va
1866 **Kabul surrendered** to the Afghan rebels
1867. Congress created **Department of Education.**
1867. President vetoed the **tenure of office bill**
1867: Congress **abolished peonage** in New Mexico
1868 **Barnum's Museum** in New York was **burned.**
1875. **Colorado** Territory **organized.**
1876 **Belknap,** Secretary of the Navy, **impeached** by Congress
1876: **Amphitheater at Leeds burned.**
1877: **Election of Hayes** and Wheeler confirmed
1878: A royal decree promised **autonomy for Cuba**
1878: Benjamin Franklin **Wade,** American statesman, **died**
1885: **Insurrection** broke out at Barranquilla **Colombia.**
1885· **French** bombarded **Chinhai,** China
1889· Congress passed **direct tax bill** over President's veto
1889. Six hundred **riotous students** arrested at **Budapest.**
1889 **Canada** rejected **modus vivendi** with the United States
1890 **Strikes** occurred throughout **Great Britain**
1890 **Emin** Pasha arrived at Zanzibar
1890 Ex-Emperor **Dom Pedro** refused the *proceeds of the sale of his property in* **Brazil**
1891: **Insurrection** broke out in **Buenos Aires**
1891· **Australian Federal Convention met**
1892 The **Koraghan Messiah** and followers left San Francisco for Chicago
1893. New market tolls at **Szobolo, Hungary,** caused rioting and deaths
1893 Cape Breton **coal mines leased to** American syndicate
1894: Gen Jubal A **Early,** Confederate, **died**
1894. **Brazilian rebels defeated** at Laronati
1894. **Gladstone resigned** as prime minister, Lord Rosebery succeeded him
1895. John Stuart **Blackie,** Scottish author, **died**
1895. **Ismail,** deposed Khedive of Egypt, **died**
1895: Grand Duke **Alexis,** Russian admiral, **died**
1896 **Italians defeated in Abyssinia**
1896· Charles C **Coffin,** American author, **died**
1897: **Turkish troops** at Khania, Crete, **mutinied**
1898 Campos **Salles** elected President of **Brazil**
1898: John **Wild,** American actor, **died.**
1899 **Rank of Admiral,** in United States Navy, **created**
1901: **Labor riots in Italy** suppressed by troops
1907: City of **London** voted **municipal ownership** a failure
1911· J H vant **Hoff,** German chemist and author **died**
1912. Mrs **Pankhurst** and other suffragette leaders **sentenced** to two months **imprisonment** for window-breaking
1912: United States infantry ordered from Tientsin to Peking

MARCH 3

Feast-day of. St Marinus, and martyrs in Palestine, **St. Emeterius,** and Spanish martyrs **St. Winwaloe, St Lamabrie** of Scotland, **St Kunigunde,** Empress
1141· **Maud,** Queen of England, **crowned.**
1476. Battle of **Granson;** Swiss defeated **Charles the Bold.**
1500 Reginald **Pole,** English cardinal, **born**
1513. **Ponce de Leon** sailed to find "fountain of youth"
1540 **De Soto** resumed march to find gold
1519. **Luther** wrote to the Pope
1583: Edward, first **Lord Herbert of Cherbury,** English diplomatist and historian, **born**
1589: Gisbert **Voet,** Leyden theologian, **born.**
1589 Johannes **Sturm,** German educator and Reformer, **died.**
1606. Edmund **Waller,** English poet **born**
1606. Sir William **Davenant,** English poet laureate and dramatist, **baptized.**
1644. **First Roman Catholic colony** reached America
1651· Thomas **Otway,** English dramatist, **born**
1703. Robert **Hooke,** English physicist, **died.**
1707: **Aurungzebe,** Mogul emperor of India, **died.**
1744: Jean **Barbeyrac,** French writer on law, **died**
1756· William **Godwin,** English political writer and novelist **born.**
1760. Indians attacked **Fort Ninety-six,** S C
1765· William **Stukeley,** English antiquary, **died.**
1776 Americans **burned** British ship "**Inverness**"
1779 American defeat at **Briar Creek** gave Georgia to British
1788 **Prince Charles,** the Pretender, **died.**
1791: **Church plate** in France **coined** into money
1791: **District of Columbia** fully organized
1792: Robert **Adam,** Scottish architect, **died.**
1793. W C **Macready,** English tragedian, **born.**
1799 Russian and Turkish fleet took **Corfu** from French
1803. **Duke of Bridgewater,** English engineer, **died**
1813 Boston **Daily Advertiser** appeared
1813: **England and Sweden** made a treaty against **Bonaparte.**
1817: Territory of **Alabama organized**
1831: George M **Pullman,** American inventor, **born.**
1832 First case of **cholera** in Dublin
1839: **Greek Christians** in Turkey forbidden to hold intercourse with missionaries
1841: **British and Chinese** made truce in first opium war
1843: **Bankruptcy Act** of 1841 repealed
1845: **Postage rates reduced** to 5 cents for less than 300 miles 10 cents over
1845: **Florida admitted** to the Union
1846: **Brook Farm** buildings **burned.**
1847: Alex Graham **Bell,** telephone inventor, **born.**
1848· James Lane **Allen,** American novelist, **born**
1849· United States **Department of Interior created.**
1849 **Minnesota organized** as a Territory
1851· **Lord John Russell** again took office
1854: Giovanni Battista **Rubini,** Italian tenor, **died.**
1855: A V Copley **Fielding,** English landscape painter, **died.**
1857: **Cobden's** vote of **censure** on government for China war passed
1861: Gen **Beauregard assumed command** of Confederate forces at **Charleston, S. C.**
1862: General **Grant relieved** of his command of Federal troops
1863: Federals attacked **Fort McAllister,** Ga
1863· Congress provided for **enrollment of** all able-bodied **males** between 20 and 45
1863: Skirmish at **Chapel Hill, Va.**
1863· President **Lincoln approved** bill for **loan** of $300,000,000
1864: Congress authorized **issue of bonds**
1865· Federal troops under **Sheridan** entered **Charlottesville, Va.**
1865 Congress passed **Freedmen's Bureau Act.**
1865 Confederates defeated at **Cheraw, S. C.**
1870 **Louis Riel** shot a tax official in Manitoba
1871: **Southern Pacific** Railroad **chartered** by Congress
1871· First important move made for **Civil Service reform.**
1871: **An act for the** celebration of the **Centennial** of Independence passed
1873 "**Salary Grab**" bill passed
1873· Ten **life-saving stations** established on the coast of the United States
1873: Congress enacted that the **Indians** should **not** be considered as **independent nations.**
1875: Commons refused to allow **Scottish universities** to grant degrees to women
1875· Congress imposed higher **internal revenue** taxes
1875· **Jetties at the mouth of the Mississippi** River provided for
1875· Part of **Mackinac Island, Mich,** made a national park
1878 **Peace of San Stefano** concluded between Russia and Turkey
1880 **Panama Canal Company** organized in France
1881: President **Hayes vetoed the funding act.**
1882: President signed a **protective tariff** bill
1884: U S Supreme Court decided the **constitutionality of Legal Tender Act.**
1885 Congress forbade repair of **wooden naval vessels**
1885 **British Commons rejected** proposal for **proportional representation.**
1885 French besieged **Tuyen-Kwan,** China
1886 **Bulgaria and Servia** signed peace treaty at Bucharest
1888: Germans recaptured **Bagamoyo,** East Africa
1890 **Ballot-reform petition** weighing 1 000 pounds, presented to New York legislature
1891: Congress passed an **international copyright** law
1891· **Government troops** shot officers and **joined rebellion** against Balmaceda **in Chile.**
1895· James **Anderson,** English tragedian, **died.**
1895 Admiral Sir G T. P. **Hornby,** British navy, **died.**
1897. Guillermo **Prieto,** Mexican poet and statesman, **died.**
1898 **China's loan** of $80,000,000 at 4½ per cent **ratified**
1899 George **Dewey made admiral** United States navy
1899: Act for erecting a **new custom house** in New York
1901· United States **Bureau of Standards** organized
1903· Great Britain **returned** seized **Venezuelan war-vessels**
1904 **British agent at Aden shot.**
1911: William D **Bloxham,** ex-Governor of Florida, **died**
1912. **Tientsin soldiers mutiny.**
1912· A London **suffragette** arrested in **attempt to fire General Post-office.**
1912. Plan for a **National Board of Trade** outlined by President Taft

MARCH 4

Feast-day of St. Lucius, pope and martyr **St. Adrian** of Scotland, **St. Casimir** of Poland
1173. **Stephen III.,** king of Hungary (1161–1173), **died.**
1193. **Saladin,** Sultan **died.**
1394: **Dom Pedro,** of Portugal, **born.**
1461· **Henry VI,** of England, **deposed**
1461 **Edward of York** became King of England as Edward IV
1493 **Columbus** sailed from the Azores for Spain
1519: **Cortez landed** at Tabasco, and began conquest of Mexico
1583: Bernard **Gilpin,** English Protestant divine and Reformer, **died**
1629. **Massachusetts** Bay Colony **chartered.**
1651: John, Lord **Somers,** English jurist, statesman, Lord Chancellor, **born.**
1671· Joseph **West** made governor of South Carolina
1679: **James,** Duke of York, **departed** from England
1681· **Pennsylvania granted** to William **Penn.**
1707: **Union of Scotland with England** ratified
1748· Casimir **Pulaski,** Polish soldier in America, **born**
1776 Esek **Hopkins captured New Providence,** Bahama Islands
1777: **British captured** American frigate "**Alfred**"
1789 **Constitution** of the **United States** became **effective· George Washington** began his term as first President of the United States
1791· **Vermont admitted** to the Union
1793 **Washington** began second Presidential term
1797: **John Adams inaugurated** as President of the United States
1800: Wilhelm E **Albrecht,** German jurist, **born**
1801: **Thomas Jefferson inaugurated** as President of the United States
1805 **Jefferson** began second term as **President** of the United States
1807: British frigate "**Blanche**" **wrecked**
1809: **James Madison inaugurated** as President of the United States
1813. **James Madison** began **second term** as President of the United States
1814· Americans defeated British at **Longwood,** Mich., near Detroit
1815 Mrs **Abington** (Fanny Barton") English actress, **died.**
1817: **James Monroe inaugurated** as President of the United States
1817. **United States National Bank,** rechartered, opened in Philadelphia
1821: **James Monroe** entered on **second term** as President of the United States
1825· **John Quincy Adams inaugurated** as President of the United States
1846 **Congress appointed two delegates** to General Congress of American States
1829. **Andrew Jackson inaugurated** as President of the United States
1832 Samuel **Coleman,** American artist, **born.**
1833 **Andrew Jackson** began **second term** as President of the United States
1837. **Chicago,** with 4,170 population, **incorporated** as a city
1837· **Martin Van Buren inaugurated** as President of the United States
1839. **First express messenger traveled between Boston and New York.**
1841: **William Henry Harrison inaugurated** as President of the United States
1849. **Francis Joseph imposed a new constitution** on Austria, and made **Hungary** a crown province
1850. British ship "**Medea**" **destroyed** 13 Chinese **pirate Junks**
1853 **Franklin Pierce inaugurated** as President of the United States
1853· Leopold **von Buch,** German geologist, **died.**
1857: **James Buchanan inaugurated** as President of the United States
1861. **Abraham Lincoln inaugurated** as President of the United States.
1861· **Texas** declared to be out of the Union
1862· Skirmish at **Pittsburg Landing,** Tenn
1867. **Fenian General Massey captured.**
1869: **Ulysses S. Grant inaugurated** as President of the United States
1872: **Japanese embassy** reached Washington
1873 **Ulysses S Grant began second term**
1875: **Kansas** bought seed for destitute farmers
1876: **Kansas** passed an act removing all **color restrictions** from the suffrage
1878· Roman Catholic **hierarchy** restored **in Scotland**
1880: Attempt made on life of Count **Loris-Melikof.**
1881. **James A. Garfield inaugurated** as President of the United States
1881· **First electric cars** run in England
1883 **Alex H Stephens,** Vice-President of the Confederacy, **died.**
1885· **Grover Cleveland inaugurated** as President of the United States
1885· General **Grant retired** by United States Congress with full pay ($13,000)
1857. **Military revolt** at Rustchuk, **Bulgaria.**
1888· Amos Bronson **Alcott,** American philosophical writer, **died**
1889. English and American **consulates at Shanghai** damaged by mobs
1889· **Benjamin Harrison inaugurated** as President of the United States
1889 **Paris** police seized letters of **Patriotic League.**
1890. Bridge over **Firth of Forth** opened
1890. Franz **Delitzsch,** German theologian, **died.**
1891: **Business panic in Buenos Aires.**
1892: **Yale admitted women** to post-graduate work and degrees
1892. **Noah Porter,** ex-president of Yale, **died.**
1892: Various **dynamite explosions** in Paris
1892· Parliament voted £20,000 for a **railroad in Zanzibar.**
1892· **French** seed-corn distributed to Russian peasants
1893. **Grover Cleveland inaugurated** as President of the United States
1893 **Nyangwe, Kongo,** captured by Capt Dhanis
1893 **Steamer "Haytien Republic"** seized at Vancouver
1894: Vast demonstration in favor of **civil marriage law in Budapest, Hungary.**
1895: Japanese took **Newchwang** and **Yingkow.**
1895 **Cucuta, Colombia, captured by rebels.**
1896: Archbishop Peter Richard **Kenrick,** American (Roman Catholic) prelate, **died.**
1897: **Mob** destroyed a newspaper office **in Rio de Janeiro**
1897: **William McKinley inaugurated** as President of the United States
1897: Native troops in the **Kongo** mutinied
1900. **Kongo natives massacred Europeans** near Zambeta
1901: William **McKinley began** second term as President of the United States
1904· John **Kensitt** disturbed London churches
1905 **Theodore Roosevelt inaugurated** as President of the United States
1906 **A cyclone** caused great damage **at Meridian, Miss**
1906· John M **Schofield,** Lieutenant-General, U S Army, **died.**
1907: Ada Lydia **Howard,** first president of Wellesley College, **died.**
1908 Fire in a schoolhouse at North Collinwood, Ohio, 167 children burned to death
1909. **W. H Taft inaugurated** as President of the United States Unprecedentedly bad weather prevailed
1912: John T **Blodgett,** American jurist, **died**
1912: Sir Ormond D **Malcolm,** British jurist **died**
1912: **Italy** proposed state monopoly of **life insurance** business
1912: Looting and **rioting** took place **in** Peking and Tientsin, **China**

MARCH 5

Feast-day of: Sts Adrian and **Eubulus; St. Kiaran** of Ireland **St. Roger,** a Franciscan
493· **Odoacer,** king of Italy, **died**
1179. **Third Lateran Council began.**
1223 **Alfonso II** of Portugal **died.**
1409: **Council of Pisa began.**
1495: **Henry VII** of England **signed Cabot's Commission.**
1534 **Correggio,** Italian painter **died**
1588: **Henry I,** Prince of Condé, **died.**
1605 **Pope Clement VIII died**
1626 **Spain and France** concluded treaty of Moncon
1660 George **Stanhope,** Dean of Canterbury, **born.**
1708· William **Beveridge,** English prelate, **died.**
1710· Lord Chief Justice Sir John **Holt, died**
1737: **Riot** in **Drury Lane** theater, London
1750: **Richard III performed** in a Nassau Street theater, **New York.**
1766: Antonio de **Ulloa** made governor of **Louisiana**
1770 Crispus **Attucks,** half-breed, killed in "**Boston massacre**"
1770: English trade crippled by **non importation leagues.**
1773: **Philip Francis,** Irish author, **died.**
1776: **Dorchester Heights,** Mass., occupied
1778: Thomas A **Arne,** English composer, **died**
1794· Ratification of **Fifth Amendment** announced
1806· Elizabeth Barrett **Browning,** English poet, **born.**
1811: **Battle of Barrosa, Spain**
1817: Sir A H **Layard,** Orientalist and explorer, **born.**
1825: Joseph **Albert,** inventor of the albertype, **born.**
1827: **Laplace,** French physicist, **died.**
1827: Alessandro **Volta,** Italian physicist, **died**
1849: **Zachary Taylor inaugurated** as President of the United States
1849. David **Scott,** Scottish historical painter, **died**
1849 Battle of **Szolnok;** Hungarians defeated Austrians
1851: John Pye **Smith,** English clergyman and writer, **died**
1853· Arthur **Foote,** American composer, **born**
1853. Howard **Pyle,** American writer and artist, **born.**
1858. **Bismarck went to Russia** as Prussian representative
1860· President **Miramon** of Mexico **bombarded Vera Cruz.**
1860. The Austrian **Reichsrath reconstituted** by the emperor
1861: **Texan militia** occupied Fort Brown at Brownsville

1862. **Beauregard** assumed command of Confederate army at Mississippi
1862 Ericsson's **"Monitor"** delivered to the government
1864 Confederates defeated at **Yazoo City, Miss**
1868 **Senate** convened as **Court** of Impeachment
1871: President **Grant** issued a **proclamation** against the **Kuklux Klan** bands
1872 **Westinghouse** received first patent for **air-brake**
1876· **Southern Hotel** at St Louis was **burned,** 11 lives lost
1877. **R B. Hayes inaugurated** as President of the United States
1885 Coal **strikes began** throughout Pennsylvania
1886 **Commons rejected abolition of hereditary principle.**
1887. Mine **explosion at Mons, Belgium;** 87 killed
1889. **Jesuits in Canada** brought suit for libel against **Toronto Mail.**
1890 **Old Catholics** in Austria forced to become a separate society
1893: **Anarchists** created a disturbance at **Barcelona**
1893 Ali Ben Said, sultan of Zanzibar **died.**
1893: Hyppolyte A **Taine,** French author, **died**
1894 Governor of **West Virginia** called out militia to oppose the **striking miners**
1895. Sir Henry C **Rawlinson,** Assyriologist, **died**
1895 Charles **Lanman,** American journalist, **died.**
1895 **Japanese captured Newchwang**
1896· Frederick T **Greenhalge,** ex-Governor of Massachusetts, **died**
1899. Naval **powder-magazine at Toulon,** France, blew up
1902 **Servian revolutionists** killed in outbreak at Shabatz
1904· Court of Cassation in France ordered **a revision of the Dreyfus case**
1904: Count **von Waldersee,** Prussian field-marshal, **died**
1907: **Russian Duma** opened with riotous demonstrations
1910 **France and Morocco** signed an agreement
1912 **Mississippi** Legislature **demanded the resignation** of United States Senator **Leroy Percy.**
1912 March **sailings** of American Line **steamships** from Southampton **cancelled** owing to **high price of coal.**

MARCH 6

Feast-day of: St Fridolin; St Baldred of Scotland, St. Cadroe; St Colette, virgin and abbess
1162 **Milan, Italy, surrendered to Frederick** after three years' siege
1352 **Lord Grey de Ruthyn died**
1475· **Michelangelo,** Italian painter and sculptor **born**
1483 Francesco **Guicciardini,** Italian diplomat, **born**
1583 Zacharias **Ursinus,** German theologian, **died.**
1616 Francis **Beaumont,** English dramatist **died**
1629 **Edict of restitution** issued in Austria
1645 **Swedes won** a victory over imperialists **at Jankau.**
1662. Bishop Francis **Atterbury born.**
1693 **Philip,** third Earl of Leicester, **died.**
1716 **Brilliant aurora alarmed England.**
1725· Henry **Stuart,** Cardinal York, **born.**
1764· **Philip,** first Earl of Hardwicke, Lord chancellor, **died**
1766 **Spaniards secured** possession of **New Orleans**
1786 **Ohio Company** formed in Boston
1786 Sir Charles John **Napier,** English admiral **born**
1794: **Embargo** law passed by United States Congress
1796. **G T. F. Raynal,** French historian, **died.**
1797. **Gerrit Smith,** American philanthropist, **born**
1803 Charles Edward **Acton,** English cardinal, **born**
1815: **Louis XVIII. proclaimed Bonaparte a rebel**
1815 **Corn Bill riots** in London, many killed
1821· **Moldavia and Wallachia revolted**
1825. Samuel **Parr,** English scholar, **died.**
1831: Gen Philip H **Sheridan,** U S Army, **born**
1836: James **Bowie,** American fighter, of "bowie knife" fame, **died.**
1836: **Massacre of the Alamo, Texas**
1841: **Truce in Opium War** with China ended
1842· Arnold Herm Ludw **Heeren,** German historian, **died**
1845 The **Mexican minister** at Washington asked for passports
1848 **Insurrection in Munich**
1849· House of Lords voted $250 000 for **relief of Ireland's poor**
1857: **Dred Scott decision** rendered by U S Supreme Court
1857. **Bengal army mutinied,** regiments disbanded
1858 Decree of organization for **Paulist Fathers** issued
1861: **Confederate Congress** authorized an army of 100,000
1861 **Governor Houston** of Texas **refused to approve secession** of Texas
1862· **The "Monitor" sailed** for Fortress Monroe
1862· **Prussian** Diet passed bill for **responsible ministry**
1862 **Lincoln** asked Congress to provide **for gradual emancipation**
1864 **Confederates hanged** 23 Federal **prisoners** at Kinston N C
1864· British restricted **funeral rites in India** for sanitary reasons
1865 Sherman reached the **Pedee River** in North Carolina
1867· **Fenian outbreak** at Cork
1873 Members of the **McEnery legislature** in Louisiana arrested by police
1876· **Guillermo** declared president of **Haiti.**
1876 Edward P **Weston** began 500-mile walk in London
1877 A new **ultramontane** party formed in **Bavaria.**
1878· Cost of **famine relief in India** reported to be about $17,250,000
1883· **Gales on British coasts** caused wrecks and loss of 382 lives
1886 **Strike** on Missouri Pacific **Railroad.**
1887· **Leaders** of revolting military **in Bulgaria hanged**
1888 **British Minister** at Athens chosen **to arbitrate** between United States and Denmark
1888. Louisa May **Alcott,** American writer, **died**
1889 **Canadian** customs **authorities** seized and **destroyed Zola's novels,** claiming them to be of immoral character
1891. **Joshua Hill,** Senator from Georgia, **died**
1891: Major **von Wissman** punished the **Kishobo tribe** in Africa
1894· **Revolution** broke out in **Costa Rica**
1896 **A gorilla** arrived at **London Zoological Gardens,** the first arrived there in 1887
1896 Philip J A **Harper,** American publisher, **died.**
1897 **Macedonian** insurgents **captured Kranis.**
1898 **Germans secured privileges in Shantung, China**
1898 Hugh J **Jewett,** American railroad president, **died**
1900. Haffkine's **inoculation** system **against the plague** was successful in India
1901: **Emperor of Germany** wounded in the face
1904 English **Bible societies** celebrated centenary
1905· Baron **Lambermont,** Belgian diplomat, **died**
1905 John H **Regan,** ex-Postmaster-General, Confederate States, **died**
1905· **Ruffians terrorized Russian towns**
1908· **Plague** prevailed on African **Gold Coast**
1909. Bulkhead broke at **Birkenhead,** Eng
1909· Ex-President **Castro forbidden to return** to Venezuela
1910 Thomas C **Platt,** Senator from New York, and political boss, **died**
1911: Charles Brown **Lore,** ex-Chief Justice of Delaware **died**
1911· Francis Cabot **Lowell,** judge U S Circuit Court **died**
1912 General Sir Frederick **Kitchener,** British administrator **died**
1912 Government **evidence** against Chicago **meat-packers closed**
1912· **Rumors** that Capt Robert F **Scott,** British Antarctic explorer, **attained the South Pole** reached London

MARCH 7

Feast-day of· Sts Perpetua and Felicitas; St Paul, the Simple **St. Thomas Aquinas**
161· **Antoninus Pius,** Roman emperor, **died**
321: **Constantine I** issued first civil law for observance of **Sunday.**
1080 **Henry IV.** excommunicated the second time
1226· William **Longespée (Longsword),** third Earl of Salisbury, **died.**
1274 **St Thomas Aquinas,** churchman, **died**
1540. First **Book of Common Prayer** issued by direction of Edward VI
1611: **Hannah Dunstan** killed ten Indians and escaped
1638. **Providence, R. I , founded.**
1638· **Inhabitants of Aquidneck** Island, R I , formed a **civil compact**
1679: **Charles II** interfered with organization of **House of Commons**
1704· An **English** army of 10,000 men **entered Lisbon**
1707: Stephen **Hopkins,** American soldier, **born**
1724. **Pope Innocent XIII died.**
1755. Thomas **Wilson,** Bishop of Sodor and Man, **died**
1757 **Plays** founded **on Bible subjects** forbidden in Scotland
1777: **British destroyed** American frigate **"Randolph"**
1777· James **Aitken hanged** for treason at Portsmouth, N H
1799 **Bonaparte stormed Jaffa.**
1804. All denominations united in forming British and Foreign **Bible Society.**
1809 François **Blanchard,** French aeronaut, **died.**
1809. Johann **Albrechtsburg,** Austrian composer, **died**
1810 Lord **Collingwood,** British Admiral, **died**
1814: Battle of **Craonne**· Napoleon checked the advance of the Allies
1828 **Neapolitan revolutionists** suppressed by Austria
1835 **Rosas** became dictator of the **Argentine** Republic
1837. Henry **Draper,** American scientist, **born**
1849 Luther **Burbank,** American horticulturist, **born**
1862. Battle of **Pea Ridge,** or Elkhorn Arkansas
1862. Skirmish at **Winchester, Va**
1862. Congress authorized **certificates of indebtedness.**
1862 Federal expedition captured **Fort Church** and **St Mary, Ga , and Fernandina, Fla**
1865. **New Brunswick** refused to enter Canadian Confederation
1866 **Austria** sent more soldiers to the North against Prussia
1870· Legal and political **rights** restored to many **Confederates.**
1870. A grand **jury of both sexes** impaneled in Wyoming
1872 Two milliards of the Franco-Prussian **war indemnity** paid by France to Germany at Strassburg
1874· **The Pope condemned** new ecclesiastical laws of **Austria**
1876. Louis **Tanis** headed a **revolution in Haiti**
1883 Steamer **"Navarre"** wrecked off Norway 745 lives lost
1887 The articles on **Parnellism and Crime,** based on certain documents supplied (some forged) by Richard Pigott, began to appear in the London *Times*
1889: A British vessel passed through 15 miles of **Panama Canal**
1889· **Expulsion** from France of **Duc d'Aumale rescinded.**
1889 **"White Caps"** and **"Black Caps"** began to warn idlers and wife-beaters **in Canada**
1889: British **Parliament** voted $100,000,000 for **war-ships**
1890 Mwanga, **King of Uganda,** proclaimed himself a Christian
1890· **Meat famine** in parts of Germany
1891: **Yellow fever** prevailed in Brazil
1891· Battle at **Popo Almonte, Chile;** rebels victorious
1891. The **National Press,** anti-Parnell paper, first **issued**
1897. Sir Thomas **Elder,** benefactor, of Adelaide, Australia, **died.**
1897: Insurgent camps at **Pinar del Rio,** Cuba, destroyed
1897 The **French** exiled the Queen of **Madagascar.**
1898 China leased **Port Arthur** to Russia
1899 Severe **earthquake in Japan** caused loss of life and property
1902 British defeated by Boers at **Klip Drift**
1903· **Zifteth barrage** on the Nile **opened.**
1905: **Traction employees** struck in New York
1905. **Treaty of Adis Abeba** concluded between Germany and Abyssinia
1906 **Princess Ena,** of Battenberg, abjured Protestantism, and was **received into the Catholic Church**
1906. The **Rouvier Ministry** in France resigned
1911 Antonio **Fogazzaro,** Italian author, **died**
1911· John Charles **Frémont,** Rear-Admiral, U S navy, **died**
1912. United States Senate **ratified arbitration treaties** with Great Britain and France
1912 Captain **Amundsen** announced **discovery of the South Pole** by him on Dec 14, 1911
1912· Norman **St Clair,** American painter, **died**
1912 **Monoplane flight** from **London** to **Paris** made by Henri Salvey, who covered 222 miles in 177 minutes
1912 **Standard Oil stock** reached highest point on New York Stock Exchange—890

MARCH 8

Feast-day of: St Apollonius, and other Egyptian martyrs, **St Lenan,** of Ireland **St Felix,** of Dunwich, **St Julian,** of Toledo, **St Rosa.**
1495· **St John of God,** founder of Order of Charity, born
1551· **John Hooper consecrated** Bishop of Gloucester
1595· **British fleet captured 15 French ships**
1665· New York received the **"Duke's Laws"**
1702. **William III ,** of England, **died.**
1711: Attempted **assassination of Lord Harley.**
1726. Richard, **Lord Howe,** British admiral, **born.**
1743 **Bishop John Hough died.**
1753: William **Roscoe,** English poet, **born.**
1757: Thomas **Blackwell,** English scholar, **died**
1765 House of Lords passed **Stamp Act** unanimously
1775 **British soldiers** tarred and feathered a citizen of Massachusetts
1796 Sir William **Chambers,** British architect, **died.**
1799 Simon **Cameron,** United States Secretary of War, **born**
1801: Battle of **Abukir,** French defeated
1804. Alvan **Clark,** American lens-grinder, **born**
1807 Sawrey **Gilpin,** English animal-painter, **died**
1807 **Russia declared war** against Great Britain
1808 French frigate **"Piedmontaire" surrendered** to British
1814· Battle of **Bergen-op-Zoom,** English routed
1817 A H **Layard,** Oriental explorer, **born**
1822: R M **Johnston,** American author, **born**
1823 Julius **Andrassy,** Hungarian statesman, **born**
1837. Joseph **Jekyll,** English wit **died.**
1844· Carl Johann **Bernadotte,** king of Sweden, **died**
1848 Expedition under J C **Frémont, reached Sutter's Fort, Cal**
1862 **Federal vessels destroyed** in Hampton Roads by **"Merrimac"**
1862 President Lincoln divided **Army of Potomac** into four corps
1864· Prussians defeated Danes at **Sonderbygaard**
1864 Gen U S Grant **reached Washington** from Tennessee
1867: Homer C **Davenport,** American cartoonist, **born**
1867: **Earthquake at Mitylene**
1873. Sir Frederick **Madden,** English antiquary, **died.**
1874 **Millard Fillmore,** ex-President of the United States **died**
1875 **W H. Tweed** required by a jury in New York to refund $6 537,000
1878. Steamship **"Sphinx" burned** at sea, 500 lives lost
1878· **Francis Charles,** Archduke of Austria, **died.**
1887: Bloody **riots at Youghal,** Ireland
1887: James B **Eads,** builder of Mississippi river jetties, **died.**
1887. Henry Ward **Beecher,** clergyman, author, and orator, **died.**
1888 **Prince William** given official powers during his grandfather s illness
1889 John **Ericsson,** designer of **"Monitor," died.**
1889· **Panama Canal** Company adjudged a civil, not a commercial association
1889 **Financial panic in France.**
1890· **Menelek,** of Abyssinia, joined the Italian forces
1892: Bill to make **civil marriage** obligatory introduced in Italian chambers
1893· **Anti-Parnell** convention at Dublin adopted a home rule bill
1893· Margaret **Fox,** spiritualist medium, **died.**
1897: Mrs Henry Ward **Beecher died**
1904: **Restrictions against Jesuits** removed in Germany
1906· Six hundred **Moros killed** in battle with U S troops near Jolo
1906· **Dongola** province, in Egypt, connected with Red Sea by a **railroad**
1908 **The Daylight saving Bill** read in Commons
1912 **British government** invited both sides in coal-mining dispute to joint conference
1912. **Michigan** adopted **Presidential Preference Primary Bill.**
1912 **Chinese Republican cabinet** decided to meet at Anking
1912. Mahlon **Pitney** appointed Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court

MARCH 9

Feast-day of. St Pacian; St. Gregory of Nyssa, **St. Frances,** Widow, **St Catherine** of Bologna
1429. **Joan of Arc** announced her mission to the king
1451: **Amerigo Vespucci,** explorer, **born**
1566 David **Rizzio,** Secretary of Mary Queen of Scots, **murdered**
1568. Lewis **Gonzaga** (St Aloysius) **born**
1598. **Bishop Duppa,** chaplain to Charles I of England, **born**
1609· William **Warner,** English poet, **died**
1617. **Russia** ceded Kexholm Karelia and Ingermanland to **Sweden**
1645· Battle of **Jankau,** Swedes defeated the Imperialists
1649 **Arthur, Lord Capel, James, Duke of Hamilton, Henry Rich, Earl of Holland,** English royalists **beheaded.**
1661. **Cardinal Mazarin died**
1678 **Ghent captured** by Louis XIV
1679. **A pardon** was **forbidden** for any one killing in a **duel** in England
1758· Dr Joseph F **Gall,** founder of phrenology, **born**
1762. **Jean Calas,** French Protestant, broken on the wheel in France
1762· William **Cobbett,** English political economist, **born**
1772 Samuel **Jebb,** English physician and scholar, **died**
1773 Commodore Isaac **Hull,** U S Navy, **born**
1778· Great **Indian Council** at Johnstown, N Y
1793· **Revolutionary tribunal** established in France
1796· **Bonaparte married** Josephine de Beauharnais
1801: Johann C G **Ackermann,** German medical writer, **died.**
1806. Edwin **Forrest,** American actor, **born.**
1814· Great Britain Austria, Russia, and Prussia signed **treaty of Chaumont.**
1814. Battle of **Laon,** French defeated
1815· David **Davis,** American jurist, **born**
1820 Samuel **Blatchford,** Justice United States Supreme Court, **born**
1820 **Insurrection** began in Cadiz, **Spain.**
1822: Dr Edward **Clarke,** English traveler, **died**
1825 Anna Letitia **Barbauld,** English writer **died.**
1829 The **Postmaster-General** of the United States became a cabinet officer
1829· **United States and Denmark** signed treaty on indemnity claims
1832 Francesco **Santander,** first President of Colombia, **elected**
1833: José de **Gallegos** became president of **Costa Rica.**
1834 **Rome** had first **snow-fall** in 240 years
1839. War between **Mexico and France** ended
1846. **Treaty of Lahore** signed
1847: General **Scott** landed at **Vera Cruz**
1851· Hans Christian **Oersted,** Danish physicist, **died**
1852: **Turkey gave** Greek and Latin Christians **equal privileges in Holy Places**
1858 Republican outbreak at **Chalons** suppressed
1858 **King of Delhi** sentenced to transportation
1860 **Pope excommunicated Napoleon** and King of Sardinia
1861 **Confederate** government called for 11,000 **volunteers** from Alabama
1862 Battle of **"Monitor"** and **"Merrimac"**

1862: Northern teachers for freedmen went to South Carolina
1864: Federal colored troops captured Suffolk, Va
1865 Battle of Kinston, N. C.; Confederates defeated
1866: Fenians threatened an invasion of Canada.
1866 Protestants massacred at Barletta, Naples.
1875. Moody and Sankey held first revival meeting in London
1888: William I, King of Prussia and German emperor, died.
1889. Salvation Army prohibited in Berlin.
1889: Milan, King of Servia, abdicated.
1889. Civil war began in Abyssinia
1890: London workmen denounced Siberian cruelties
1891: Benj H Paddock, Protestant Episcopal bishop of Massachusetts, died.
1892: Three negroes lynched at Memphis, Tenn
1893 Switchmen struck in Chicago.
1893: *Congress passed militia law.*
1894: The Lexow Investigating Committee began its sessions in New York city
1895. Japanese burned Denshodi, Korea.
1896: Henry Howe, American actor, died.
1896 Chief Justice Charles Doe of New Hampshire died.
1901: Count Tolstoy excommunicated from Greek Church
1902. Leprosy reported to be due to eating poorly cured salt fish
1903: Herr Bebel caused excitement in Germany through revelations of extreme cruelty to soldiers
1905: William H Bate, Senator from Tennessee, major-general (Confederate), died.
1906: United States troops and Moros fought near Jolo
1907: John Alexander Dowie, American religious founder died.
1908: Great distress in India; 1,388,818 persons received state aid
1909 Hinton Rewan Helfer, antislavery agitator and railroad promoter, died
1910. The liquidator of church property in France charged with embezzlement
1910 Salvation Army in England raised over $345 000 in one self-denial week
1912: New England textile-mill owners granted increased wages to 125,000 operatives
1912: United States grand jury at Grand Rapids, Mich, indicted two railroad and six lumber companies for violating transit privileges the first action of the kind
1912: Coal from Norfolk, Va, received at Suez for steamships using the canal

MARCH 10

Feast-day of: The 40 martyrs of St Sebaste; St Mackessog [or Kessog], Scottish bishop, St Doctoræus; St. Anselm
222: Elagabalus, emperor of Rome, beheaded.
834: Louis I., of France, restored to throne
858: Pope Benedict III. died.
1333: Ladislaus III, King of Poland died
1496: Columbus sailed from Haiti to meet his enemies' charges
1526. Almagro, Luqueand, and Espinoza contracted to conquer Peru.
1528: Hubmeyer, an anabaptist, burned at Vienna
1549 Thomas, Lord Seymour of Sudeley beheaded.
1572: William Paulet, first Marquis of Winchester, died.
1628: Marcello Malpighi, Italian anatomist, *born*
1629: Charles I dissolved parliament and ruled for 11 years without one
1636: Sir Hugh Middleton, English engineer, died.
1668: Sir John Denham, English poet, died.
1686: James II granted pardon, excepting to the young girls who gave a Bible to Monmouth
1748: John Playfair, English physicist born.
1760. Fire destroyed one-tenth of Boston
1764: House of Commons affirmed propriety of stamp-duties for America
1774: Presbytery of Reformed Presbyterian Church formed.
1785 Thomas Jefferson made minister to France
1787. William Etty, English painter, born.
1788. E H Bailey, English sculptor, born.
1792. John, Earl of Bute, English prime minister died.
1797: Albany became capital of New York
1797. French Directory ordered reprisals on American Commerce.
1809: Commodore W D Porter, U S Navy, born
1810 Henry Cavendish, English chemist, died.
1813: Schooner "Aldine" sank the British ship "Lottery."
1815: Bonaparte entered Lyons
1817: The Blanketers started rioting in Manchester
1820. Alexis Petion made president of the southern part of Haiti
1823. Marietta Alboni, contralto opera-singer born
1826 John VI, King of Portugal, died
1832: Muzio Clementi, Italian pianist, died
1839 Dudley Buck, American composer, born.
1842: Battle of Kandahar; Afghans defeated
1842: Chinese attacked British at Ningpo and Chinhai
1845. A commercial panic occurred in England
1848. Treaty to end Mexican war ratified by the Senate
1850. Diet of Confederation met in Frankfort, Germany
1855: Don Carlos, pretender to Spanish throne, died
1862: New Mexico occupied by Confederate troops
1862: Gen George B McClellan crossed the Potomac.
1862: England, France, and Germany recognized the sultanate of Zanzibar as independent.
1863: The Prince of Wales, afterward Edward VII, married Alexandra of Denmark
1864: Gen U S Grant visited Army of the Potomac at Brandy Station, Va
1864: Arkansas voted to prohibit slavery within the State
1865: Federal cavalry routed at Jackson's Mills, N C
1865: Sheridan's cavalry reached Columbia, Va.
1865: Confederates repulsed at Goldsboro, N. C
1865: Duc de Morny, alleged half-brother to Napoleon III, died.
1871: *Mutiny in Paris of the National Guard* suppressed
1873 Austrian Reichsrath became a national representative assembly
1873. An earthquake nearly destroyed San Salvador.
1879: Statue of Livingstone erected in Glasgow
1881: Irish agrarian agitators arrested
1883: Electric street-cars first operated in London
1888: H. M. Stanley and Tippoo Tib met.
1889. Negus of Abyssinia defeated by the dervishes
1891: Anti-Jewish laws in Russia enforced
1891: Hungary established a Sunday rest from midnight Saturday to 6 A M Monday
1892: French Chamber allowed women right to vote but not to become members
1893 Spaniards and Malay Mohammedans fought in Mindanao
1894: German Reichstag adopted Russian treaty.
1894: Civil war broke out in Samoa.
1895 Elisha Smith Thomas, Protestant Episcopal bishop, died
1895. Spanish cruiser "Reina Regente" sunk with 400 men
1898: Russia ordered war-ships to be built in seven years at cost of 90 000 000 rubles
1900: Boers defeated at Dreifontein
1904: Korea gave a concession to Japan for a railroad
1904 Riots closed the University of Vienna
1904: Treaty between Japan and Korea published
1906: Mine explosion near Lens, France, killed 1,230 men
1906: Betrothal of Alfonso of Spain and Ena of Battenberg announced
1906: Mine disaster near Pas-de-Calais, France, killed 1,000 workers
1908 Lieutenant Shackleton ascended Mt. Erebus to crater
1912: Yuan Shi Kai inaugurated provisional president of the Chinese Republic, Peking

MARCH 11

Feast-day of: St Constantine of Scotland, St Sophronius, St Ængus, the Culdee St Eulogius
30: Jesus for the third time predicted His passion.
1262: Strasburgers defeated Bishop Geroldseck
1314: Jacques de Molay, last Grand Master of the Knights Templars, burned as a heretic
1486. Albert, surnamed Achilles, elector of Brandenburg, died.
1507: Amiens captured by Spaniards
1544: Torquato Tasso, Italian poet, born.
1618: Margaret and Philippa Flower burnt for witchcraft at Lincoln, England
1682: The Chelsea Hospital, of London, founded.
1703: First daily paper (*Courant*) appeared in England
1722: John Toland, English deist, died
1770: William Huskisson, English statesman, born.
1776: Nuncomar, a Brahman, accused Warren Hastings of bribery
1778: Parliament repealed obnoxious American bills.
1785: Southwark Theater, Philadelphia, opened.
1809 Hannah Cowley, English poet, died.
1810. Bonaparte married by proxy Maria Louise of Austria
1811: Luddite riots began in England
1811. French captured Badajos, Spain
1813: Russian troops welcomed at Berlin.
1820 Benjamin West, American painter, resident in London, died
1820: Sir Alexander MacKenzie, Canadian explorer, died.
1841: Steamship "President" sailed from New York with many passengers, and was never heard from
1849: Hungarians defeated Russian allies at Hermannstadt
1856 Nicaragua declared war against Costa Rica.
1860: Thomas Hastings, American architect, born
1861: Confederate Congress forbade importation of slaves from border states.
1861: *Confederate Commissioners in* Washington negotiated for a peaceful separation
1861: Confederate Congress adopted a permanent Constitution.
1861: Gen Braxton Bragg took command of Confederate forces
1862 Federals occupied St. Augustine, Fla., without a fight.
1862 McClellan's advance reached Centreville, Va.
1865. Sherman occupied Fayetteville, N C
1865: First English Protestant Church in Naples, consecrated.
1866. Mosquera elected President of Colombia for third time
1866: Prussia asserted its jurisdiction over Holstein.
1868 Georgia ratified a new constitution.
1870: Martyrs' Memorial at Smithfield, London, England, dedicated
1874. Charles Sumner, senator from Massachusetts died
1874: Election law proposed in France which would disenfranchise about 3,000,000
1879: British Commons rejected a local option liquor bill.
1881: Henri Frederic Amiel, Swiss essayist, died
1882: First mile of English Channel tunnel completed
1888: Extraordinary blizzard began in the Eastern United States, 400 lives lost
1890 *Menelek, of Abyssinia*, agreed to accept assistance of Italy
1890. Territory in Abyssinia ceded to Italy
1891: Plot to sink Balmaceda's ships at Valparaiso foiled
1891: The German Reichstag declined to admit women to the liberal professions
1894: General Crespo became President of Venezuela
1894: Sir James Fitzjames Stephen, English jurist, died
1895: Charles Frederic Worth, Parisian dressmaker, died.
1897: Henry Drummond, English religious writer, died
1898 The Khaibar Pass, in Afghanistan, made a free highway
1902: Prince Henry, representing the German Emperor, visited New York.
1903: Czar issued manifesto favoring religious freedom.
1903: United States Senate ratified Panama Canal Treaty.
1903: Cuba ratified Reciprocity treaty with United States
1904: Tunnel under Hudson River completed.
1904: Russian officials charged with murdering Jews executed.
1905 Dynamite bomb explosions in St Petersburg
1906: Manuel Quintana, President of Argentine Republic, died.
1907: M Petkoff, Bulgarian premier, killed
1908 Mulai Hafid, sultan of Morocco, asked for an armistice
1908: Edmondo de Amicis, Italian author and traveler died.
1909 McCurdy made successful aeroplane flights on Cape Breton
1911: Charles Joseph Little, president Garrett Biblical Institute, died
1911: John Anthony Forest, American Roman Catholic bishop, died
1912 United States Supreme Court, Chief Justice dissenting, decided that the patent laws applied to selling contracts
1912. President Yuan Shi Kai granted general amnesty to Chinese offenders
1912 Spanish Cabinet under Canalejas resigned.
1912. More than 175 000 coal miners stopped work in Germany.

MARCH 12

Feast-day of: St Maximilian; St. Paul, of Cornwall, St. Gregory the Great, pope
30: Zaccheus entertained Jesus.
417: Pope Innocent I. died.
1507: Cesare Borgia, cardinal, killed.
1578: Alessandro Piccolomini, Italian philosopher and writer, died
1644: Archbishop Laud tried for treason before House of Lords
1649 Godfrey Bidloo, Dutch anatomist, born.
1652. Loyalists of Virginia surrendered to Cromwell's commissioners
1660. Maryland settlers ignored rights of Lord Baltimore and set up their own government
1661: First royalist assembly in Virginia marked a revolution
1664. New York became a Duchy.
1683: First assembly in Pennsylvania held in Philadelphia
1684: Bishop George Berkeley born
1689. James II landed at Kinsale, Ireland
1690 New Hampshire reannexed to Massachusetts
1695 Speaker of the House of Commons expelled for taking a gratuity
1697: Ludowic Muggleton, English sectary and fanatic, died.
1712. Queen Anne advertised her intention to 'touch' for scrofula
1761: Earthquake shocks affected New England
1768 Six students expelled from Oxford as Methodists
1790: John F Daniell, English chemist, born
1801: Joseph Francis, American inventor, born
1801: British fleet sailed for the Baltic
1808 Congress imposed embargo on all United States vessels
1814: The Allies occupied Bordeaux
1814: Royal Bourbon banner raised at Bordeaux
1821: *Prince Luitpold of Bavaria born.*
1822: Thomas B Read, American artist and author, born.
1831: Georgia authorities persecuted missionaries to the Indians
1835. Simon Newcomb, American astronomer, born.
1841: Chinese Commissioner, Ki Shen, who surrendered Hongkong was degraded
1849: English Navigation laws repealed
1851: Fire in Nevada City, Cal, caused loss of $1,300,000
1853: M J B Orfila, French physician and chemist, died.
1854: England, France, and Turkey formed a coalition against Russia
1858: Police and students rioted in Dublin
1860 Sir Hope Grant took command at Hongkong
1862: George Peabody, an American, gave $750,000 to London poor.
1862: Jacksonville, Fla., surrendered to Federals
1862: W. S. Rosecrans made major-general
1862: Lord Elgin installed as Viceroy of India
1864: General U S Grant placed in command of all armies of the United States
1864: Federal fleet entered Red River, La.
1866: Gladstone introduced a reform bill.
1870. Duc de Montpensier killed Prince Henry of Spain in a duel
1871: German army left Versailles
1871: Vincente Quadra proclaimed President of Costa Rica
1872. Shere Ali of Afghanistan hanged by British
1873 German Reichstag declared the State supreme over the Church
1878: Zulus captured a British supply-train.
1879: Szegedin, Hungary, almost completely destroyed by floods
1884: French defeated the Chinese at Bac Ninh Anam
1885 Prospero Fernandez, President of Costa Rica died.
1885: *Bernardo Soto became President of* Costa Rica
1885: Lord Wolseley's Army at Korti in Egypt
1888: A 21-weeks' strike of engineers at Blackburn, England, closed
1889: John of Abyssinia killed by Dervishes
1891: A French garrison in Tonkin overcome by natives
1892: 350,000 miners struck in England
1892: Guelph fund returned to Duke of Cumberland by William II
1896: Martial law proclaimed in Honduras.
1897: Spaniards released American prisoners in Cuba
1901: Prince Arenberg sentenced to death for murdering a native African
1902: John P Altgeld, ex-Governor of Illinois died
1902: Kiangri, Asia Minor, destroyed by earthquake
1902: Chinese rebels defeated by Marshal Su
1907: Explosion on French battle-ship "Jena," at Toulon killed 114
1907: Mrs Russell Sage announced the creation of the Russell Sage Foundation for the improvement of social and living conditions in the United States
1907. Casimir-Perier, ex-President of France died.
1909: Joseph Petrosino, a New York detective, murdered in Italy
1911. Curtis Guild, American journalist, died
1912: Federal suit against Sugar Trust opened in New York
1912: British coal-mine owners and strikers held first conference.
1912: Forty-six of fifty-four indicted American union labor-leaders arraigned at Indianapolis for illegally transferring dynamite, pleaded not guilty

MARCH 13

Feast-day of: St Euphrasia; St Gerald; St. Theophanes; St. Nicephorus of Constantinople, St. Kennocha.
30: Jesus arrived at Bethany.
565: Belisarius, Byzantine general, died
1138: Conrad III, Duke of Franconia, became emperor
1529: An imperial diet opened at Speyer, Germany
1569. Third war against Huguenots began.
1569. Huguenots defeated at Jarnac.
1656. Jews in New York permitted to worship only in their own homes
1670. John Davenport, Puritan clergyman, died
1698: First service in Trinity church, New York
1700 Second treaty of partition by Louis XIV. and William III.
1711: Nicholas Bolleau, French poet, died.
1712: Philip van Limborch, Dutch Arminian theologian, died.
1713: Decided that private company had exclusive right to import slaves into America
1733: Joseph Priestly, English physicist, born.
1741: Joseph II, Emperor of Austria born
1764 Earl Grey, English statesman, born
1778. Treaty with France announced.
1781: Herschel discovered the planet Uranus
1799: France again declared war against Austria.
1803: Bonaparte insulted English ambassador to France
1806: Gustavus IV, of Sweden, deposed; Charles XIII succeeded
1811: British fleet victorious over French off Lissa.
1813: Red snow and hail with red dust fell in Tuscany.
1814: Battle of Rheims; Bonaparte victorious
1815: Sovereigns of Europe proclaimed a ban against Bonaparte
1821: Victor Emmanuel, of Sardinia, abdicated.
1824 Sophia Lee, English novelist and dramatist died.

1825· Hans Frederick **Gude**, Norwegian painter, **born.**
1845 J F **Daniell**, English chemist, **died.**
1845: Regina Maria **Roche**, English novelist, **died**
1848 Revolutionary **mobs** controlled **Vienna.**
1853 Socialistic demonstration in Paris at **funeral** of **Madame Raspail**
1854: **Thomas Noon Talfourd**, lawyer and poet, **died**
1857· Great Britain annexed **Keeling Isls.**
1862 **National Association** of **Germany** recommended a Federal government, with Prussia at head
1862 Confederates evacuated **New Madrid, Mo.**
1862 All **persons** in Federal service **forbidden to return slaves**
1862 Lincoln approved of **McClellan's change of base.**
1862 Federal **army**, under Banks, **occupied Winchester, Va**
1862 Gen H W **Halleck** took command of western departments of United States
1865 **Jefferson Davis issued his last message.**
1872 **A new constitutional law** promulgated **in Austria**
1879 Adolph **Anderssen**, chess player, **died.**
1879 **Prince Arthur**, Duke of Connaught, **married** Princess Louise of Prussia
1880. **Orange Free State** and **South African Republic** made defensive treaty
1881 **Alexander II**, of Russia, **killed by a bomb**
1881: **Alexander III** became Czar of Russia
1884: Battle of **Tamanieb, Egypt**, Mahdists defeated
1884· **Standard time adopted** in the United States
1884· Arrest and expulsion of **socialists in Hungary**
1887: Treaty of alliance between **Germany, Austria, and Italy** signed
1890 **Dr. Bradley**, dean of Westminster, **died.**
1890 **French occupied Whydah**, on west coast of Africa
1891: **Balmaceda's troops captured Pisagua, Chile**
1891: Theodore **de Banville**, French poet, **died**
1892 Grand Duke **Louis IV., of Hesse, died.**
1894· **Striking silk-workers** rioted in **Paterson, N. J.**
1894· **Brazilian** government refused terms to **revolutionists**
1894 **British Commons** voted to abrogate the Lords' veto
1895 **Mob** killed Italian coal-miners **in Colorado.**
1895 Students at **Tarnopol, Galicia**, acquitted of treason charge
1897 Shiel **Barry**, English actor, **died**
1898· Sir Richard **Quain**, English physician, **died**
1899 Japanese war-ship **"Asahi" launched** at Glasgow
1899. Battle at **Pasig, P. I.**
1901: **Benjamin Harrison**, ex-President of United States, **died**
1901 **Andrew Carnegie** gave New York city $5 200 000 for **libraries**
1905. **Russian peasants** rose in certain provinces and pillaged estates
1905 **Koreans conspired to defeat Japanese**
1906 Severe **volcanic disturbance in Samoa**
1908 **Socialists** and police fought **at Budapest.**
1908 **"Mauretania"** concluded a transatlantic voyage at an average speed of 24 42 knots
1910· Dr Roque Saenz **Pena** elected President of the Argentine Republic
1910 **The Dalai Lama**, flying from Lassa, **reached Calcutta.**
1911 Henry Pickering **Bowditch**, American physiologist **died.**
1912· General **Sheng-Yun** reported **marching on Peking** to restore imperial dynasty
1912 Turks and Italians **claimed victory** at Benghazi
1912 **Lawrence strikers'** committee voted in favor of mill-owners offer
1912 **Woman suffragists** thronged National Capital
1912 **Revolutionists** arrived within 30 miles of **Mexico City.**

MARCH 14

Feast-day of St Acepsimas and martyrs **St Boniface**, of Ross, **St Maud**, Queen of Germany
30 **Jesus entered Jerusalem**
1369· Battle of **Montiel**, Peter of Castile defeated
1470. Battle of **Stamford**, War of the Roses
1471 **King Edward** landed at **Ravenspur.**
1555 **John Russell**, first Earl of Bedford, **died**
1590 **Henry IV.** victorious **at Ivry**, France
1643 **Roger Williams** obtained charter for Rhode Island
1651 A **Quaker**, William Ledra, **hanged by** Massachusetts Puritans
1676 Indians defeated at **Northampton**, Mass
1681 **Charles II made secret treaty with Louis XIV.**
1689 Reestablishment **of Presbyterianism** in Scotland proposed
1733 **Walpole** introduced his **excise bill** into Parliament
1751 George **Wade**, English field-marshal **died**
1757 Admiral **Byng executed** by shooting at Portsmouth
1780: Spaniards took **Mobile, Ala.**
1782 Thomas H **Benton**, American statesman, **born**
1794 **Eli Whitney** secured a patent for his **cotton-gin**
1800 Daines **Barrington**, English lawyer, naturalist, and antiquary, **died**
1803· Theophilus **Klopstock**, German poet, **died.**
1804 Johann **Strauss**, Austrian composer, **born**
1813. **Delaware river blockaded** by British
1813 British ship **"Poictiers"** refused contribution at Lewistown, Del
1820. **Victor Emmanuel**, King of Italy, **born**
1831· **Reform bill** first read in House of Commons
1832 **Cholera** appeared in Belfast
1844 **Humbert**, King of Italy, **born.**
1848· King of **Prussia resisted demands** for liberal measures
1849· **The Sikhs surrendered** to the British without conditions
1850 Town of **Holyoke, Mass**, incorporated
1853· Julius **von Haynau**, Austrian general, **died**
1855 First train crossed **Suspension Bridge, Niagara Falls**
1858 **British** began fighting for **recovery** of **Lucknow.**
1860 Last Bourbon fortress **in Papal States** surrendered
1860· **Louis Antoine Jullien**, French composer, **died**
1862 **Sherman** ordered to destroy bridges and railroads near **Tennessee river.**
1862 **Newbern, N C.**, *captured by Gen* Burnside
1864· **Baker discovered** and named Lake **Albert Nyanza**
1872. Membership in the **International Society** made a crime in France
1877. **General Rosas**, dictator of the Argentine Republic, **died.**
1882 **Dragali**, in Herzegovina, taken by Austrians
1887· **Sibi** and **Quetta** sections of Sind-Pishin railroad joined
1888 United States and China signed **treaty restricting immigration** of Chinese laborers
1889. Admiral **James**, French Minister of Marine, **died**
1889 **Menelek proclaimed** himself king of Abyssinia
1890 France arranged a **modus vivendi** with England **concerning Newfoundland fisheries**
1891 **Amobin New Orleans hanged** eleven imprisoned **Italians**
1891 Ludwig **Windthorst**, German statesman, **died**
1891 Steamer **"Utopia,"** in collision, caused loss of 574 lives
1892 Henri **Kock**, French novelist and dramatist, **died.**
1893· Protestants and Catholics protested against **Home Rule bill.**
1893 **Germans** overpowered **East African natives**
1894 Will of **Mary Hemenway**, of Milton, Mass, **devoted income** of $15,000,000 to educational purposes
1894: **Brazilian rebels surrendered** to President Peixoto
1895 Rupture between **Brazil and Portugal** settled
1896 Italy decreed **amnesty** to political offenders
1896 Thomas H **Nelson**, American diplomat, **died**
1898· Apparatus to **liquefy air** shown in London
1900 **Gold-currency bill** of United States signed by President
1904· Supreme Court sustained decision in **Northern Securities** case
1906 British government accepted principle of **old-age pensions**
1907· River at **Pittsburg, Pa**, higher than for 70 years
1908 Commercial treaty between **Servia and Austria**
1912· Walter L **Dean**, American painter, **died**
1912 **Mountaineers**, attempting to rescue prisoner, **killed Judge, prosecutor, and sheriff** at Hillsville Va
1912 Lawrence **strikers resumed work.**
1912 **Anarchist fired** three shots **at King of Italy**, in Rome, none hit

MARCH 15

Feast-day of St Abraham, hermit of Mesopotamia, and his niece, **St Mary, St Zachary**, pope
44 B C· **Julius Cæsar** assassinated
1493 **Columbus** returned to Spain
1502: **Peasants' War began**
1506 **University** of Frankfort-on-the-Oder **chartered**
1617 Thomas **Egerton**, Lord Ellesmere, English jurist, **died**
1620 Theophilus **Bonet**, Genevese physician, **born**
1649 **John Milton** appointed Secretary to Council of State
1663 **John**, Earl of Loudoun, **died**
1672 **Charles II.** made a declaration of indulgences, suspending penal laws
1674 Jean **Barbeyrac**, French-Swiss jurist and writer on law **born**
1693 **Haverhill, Mass**, attacked by Indians
1693 **Hannah Dunstan** taken prisoner by Indians
1744 **France** declared war **against Great Britain**
1767 Andrew **Jackson**, President of United States **born**
1781 **Battle of Guilford Court House, N C**
1803 **British evacuated Egypt**
1815 **The powers united at Vienna.**
1820. **Maine admitted to the Union**
1823 Admiral **Jervis**, Earl St Vincent, **died**
1826. Johann Severn **Vater**, German linguist and theologian, **died**
1842 British routed 8 000 Chinese at **Tzekee** in Opium War
1848 Fighting behind **barricades in Berlin**
1848 Toby E **Rosenthal**, American artist, **born**
1849 Cardinal **Mezzofanti**, Italian linguist, **died.**
1861: Secretary **Seward** disclaims authority to meet **Peace commissioners**
1861: **Confederate Congress** invited States to turn over seized government forts, etc
1862 **Island No 10**, in Mississippi river, **bombarded**
1862 **Royal** family **Mausoleum** founded at Frogmore, England
1864 Prussians lay siege to **Düppel**, Schleswig
1865. Sherman marched on **Goldsboro, N C**
1865: Stoneman made a **Cavalry raid** into Virginia and North Carolina
1866 **Mosquera**, of Colombia, declared himself **dictator**
1866. **Canadian** government called out 10,000 troops to **resist Fenians**
1871: **Insurrection in Paris**
1871: **Garibaldi** made commander of French army by **Parisian insurgents**
1871· **Philadelphia** instituted a paid fire department
1873. **Germany** agreed to evacuate all **France** when the indemnity was paid
1874 **Carlists** in Spain claimed a **victory** at St Felice
1877· Khedive offered an **Obelisk** to England
1879 Bishop **McCloskey** made first American **Cardinal**
1880 **Dennis Kearney**, "Sand-lot' orator of San Francisco, **sentenced** for inciting a riot
1883 Attempt to **dynamite** Local Government Board office in London
1884. **Basuto** chiefs defeated by British
1884: Seven hundred **Socialists expelled** from Vienna
1884 Natives in Cape Colony fought among themselves about the **diamond mines**
1886 Alexander of Bulgaria demanded governorship **of Eastern Roumelia** for life
1886 Reserves in Greece called to arms
1888 **Boulanger** deprived of command for insubordination
1889· **Great hurricane in Samoa** began
1890 Forty per cent of **crime** in Germany reported **due to alcohol**
1891 Italy protested vigorously against **anti-Italian mob** action in New Orleans
1891: Black Mountain **Expedition in India** crossed frontier
1894 **Franco-German** convention concerning the **Cameroons** signed
1894· **Bland Coinage bill** passed Senate
1894 Federal troops prevent fight between State **militia and police in Denver, Colo.**
1894 **Bank of England** reported to have lost $1,250,000 by defalcation
1895. **Colombian rebels** defeated at Ensiso
1897· James J **Sylvester, died**
1898. Sir Henry **Bessemer, died**
1899 War-ships opened **fire** on **Samoan rebels**
1908 Reign of terror in **Haiti**
1909 **Embargo** repeal became effective
1910 **Seditious** meetings prohibited **in India**
1912 John M **Bowyer**, rear-admiral U S navy, **died**
1912 U S House of Representatives passed **free sugar bill**
1912· New York City Fire Department organized **Fire Prevention Bureau**

MARCH 16

Feast-day of St Julian; St. Finian, the Leper
455 **Valentinian III**, Emperor of the West, **assassinated.**
1072 **Adalbert**, German prelate **died**
1286 **Alexander III**, of Scotland, **killed** by a fall
1322 **Edward II** defeated the Barons at Boroughbridge **England**
1394 John **Hawkwood**, first English general, **died.**
1417 University of Prague joined the **Utraquists**
1533· **Lord Berners**, translator of Froissart, **died**
1619 Richard **Burbage**, English actor, **died**
1634 Antonio **de Andrada**, Portuguese missionary in East Indies, **died**
1639 **Roger Williams** received second baptism
1640 Boston authorities condemned **church at Portsmouth, N H**
1641. New Constitution adopted in **Providence, R I**
1649 Huron Mission of **St Ignatius**, Canada, destroyed by Iroquois Indians
1674 William **Bird**, who founded Richmond, Va, **born**
1680 First provincial assembly met at **Portsmouth, N H**
1731 **Treaty of Vienna signed**
1750 Caroline **Herschel**, astronomer, **born**
1751 James **Madison**, President of the United States **born**
1762 **Truce of Stargard**, Peter III, of Russia, and Frederick II of Prussia
1771 Antoine Jean **Gros**, French painter, **born**
1781 French surrendered **St Bartholomew's Island** to Great Britain
1792 **Gustavus III**, of Sweden wounded by assassins
1794 The British took **Martinique**
1796 **Maroon rebellion**, Jamaica suppressed
1797· Battle of **Tagliamento**; French defeated Austrians
1801: British ship **"Invincible"** lost at sea
1802· United States Military Academy at **West Point** founded
1812 **Two British subjects**, captured in French service, **beheaded**
1813 **Prussia** declared war **against Bonaparte.**
1815 William Frederick, **Prince of Orange**, took title of King of the Netherlands
1822 Jeanne Louise, Madame **Campan**, French teacher and writer, **died**
1837· Battle of **Hernani**, Carlists routed
1843 Daniel **O'Connell** addressed monster meeting at Trim
1856 **Eugène**, son of Napoleon III, **born**
1861· First **Confederate** Provisional **Congress** closed
1861: Governor **Houston**, of Texas refused to swear allegiance to Confederacy
1864· Federals occupied **Kinston, N C**
1865 Battle of **Averysboro, N C.**; Hardee repulsed
1866· **Insurrection in Algeria** suppressed by French
1873. **Prince Eugène**, son of Napoleon III, became **head** of the **Bonapartists**
1876 **Railroad in China**, from Shanghai to Woosung **opened**
1881 An attempt made to blow up the **Mansion House** in London
1885 Great **miners' strike** in England began
1888 **Funeral** of **Emperor William** at Berlin
1889. American and German war-vessels **wrecked by hurricane** at Samoa
1889 The French **captured** the chief of the **Anam pirates**
1890 **Gabriel**, Indian mission inmate of California said to be 150 years old **died**
1891 **Balmaceda's** troops **routed** by rebels at Pisagua
1891· **French** government allowed **Chilean war-ships** to sail
1892. **Famine relief** steamer from the United States reached Russia
1894· Discovery of **gold at Wyalong, New South Wales**, announced
1895 John Albert **Broadus**, D D, American author **died**
1896. **Dr. Peters charged** with inhumanity in treatment of African natives
1897. **Greek fleet** left Cretan waters
1898: Jacob **Tome**, American philanthropist **died.**
1902 **Revolutionists in St Petersburg** made a demonstration
1902 University of **St Petersburg** closed because of **riots**
1905 Commercial **treaty** between **India and Japan** announced
1908. **Florence Nightingale** presented with freedom of city of London
1909 **Telegraph** and **telephone** operators **struck** in Paris
1910 **Insurgents** in House of Representatives **overruled speaker** Cannon
1912 John F **Hill**, ex-Governor of Maine, **died.**
1912 Remains of the **battle-ship "Maine"** towed into Gulf of Mexico and **sunk**
1912· Great **damage** by **wind** and **floods** reported in several Southern States
1912 At **Barre**, Mass, striking **mill-workers** wounded six officers, Governor **asked for militia**
1912 Fall River, Mass, **textile operatives rejected** offer of 5 per cent wage increase
1912· Peninsular and Oriental liner **"Oceana" sunk** in collision with German bark off Beachy Head, England

MARCH 17

Feast-day of St Patrick, St Joseph, of Arimathea **St Gertrude**
45 B C · **Battle of Munda**, Cæsar defeated sons of Pompey the Great, Cneius **Pompey, Labienus**, and Attius **Varus killed**
30 **Sanhedrin plot** against Jesus exposed
180· **Marcus Aurelius Antoninus**, Emperor of Rome **died**
1040. **Harold I**, King of England, **died, succeeded** by his brother, **Hardicanute.**
1227. **Pope Honorius III died**
1309 **Edward II.** of England forced to appoint ordainers
1328 **England and Scotland** concluded peace Robert **Bruce**, king
1337. **Cornwall made a duchy** for Prince of Wales
1565 Alexander **Alesius**, a Scottish Reformer, **died**
1570 Sir William Herbert, Earl of **Pembroke, died.**
1578 Francesco **Albani**, Italian painter, **born**
1640 Philip **Massinger**, English poet, **died.**
1649 Gerardus **Vossius**, Dutch Protestant theologian **died**
1662. **Public omnibus** service began in Paris
1672 War declared between **England and Holland**
1704 Menno Baron van **Cœhoorn**, Dutch military engineer, **died**
1715 Bishop **Burnet**, English historian, **died**
1733 Karsten **Niebuhr**, traveler and Orientalist, **born**
1741 Jean Baptiste **Rousseau**, French poet, **died**
1758 **Georgia** divided into parishes and Church of England established
1764· George Parker, second Earl of **Macclesfield**, English astronomer, **died**
1764 William **Pinckney**, American statesman, **born**
1776 **British evacuated Boston**
1777 Roger B **Taney**, Chief-Justice United States, **born.**
1780 Thomas **Chalmers**, Scottish divine and author, **born**

1781: Ebenezer **Elliott**, English poet ('Corn-Law Rhymer'), born.
1782: Daniel **Bernoulli**, Swiss mathematician and physicist, died.
1806: David **Dale**, Scottish philanthropist and manufacturer, died.
1807. **British troops reached Egypt** to aid the beys against the Sultan
1808: **United States and Great Britain** ceased negotiations
1809. The **Duke of York**, son of King George III, **acquitted** after impeachment and trial
1813· **Prussian** volunteers called for to **expel the French.**
1813: **German people** rallied to **expel the French**
1817: Count Antal **Apponyi**, Hungarian statesman died
1817: **Marine Bible Society** organized in New York
1830: **Laurent St. Cyr**, Marshal of France, died.
1849: **Clara Morris**, American actress, born
1849. **C F. Brush**, American electrical inventor born
1852: **Asterold Psyche discovered**
1857: **W. H Playfair**, English architect, died.
1860: Anna **Jameson**, English writer on art, died
1861: Italian parliament proclaimed **Victor Emmanuel** king of Italy
1862· Congress authorized the treasury to buy **bonds or notes.**
1862· McClellan began change of base to Yorktown, Va.
1864: General **Grant** assumed command of all United States armies
1864. **Fort de Russy**, Louisiana, blown up by the Federals
1864: **Chicago's lake-tunnel begun.**
1864: **Duppel**, Schleswig, **bombarded** by Prussians
1866: **Reciprocity** treaty with Canada abrogated.
1871: **Earthquake** shocks in **England.**
1883: **Great painters' strike** in New York city
1883 Italy's war-ship **"Leponte"** launched
1883. **National baseball** league formed
1885: **Mine Explosion** at Camphausen, **Germany**, killed 146
1886: National Assembly of **Bulgaria** ratified peace-treaty with Servia
1886. **Whites killed ten negroes** in Carrollton Miss
1887· **France increased import duties** on corn, meal and meats
1891: Italian steamer **"Utopia" sank** near Gibraltar 500 lives lost
1891: Napoleon Joseph Charles **Bonaparte** (Prince Napoleon Bonaparte), **died**
1891: **Telephone** communication established between **Paris** and **London.**
1893: Great **railway bridge** at Bezwada, India, **opened.**
1894. Annual **fast-day abolished** in Massachusetts
1894· **Oxford defeated Cambridge** in boat-race on Thames
1895· **Peruvian insurgents** under Pierola entered Lima
1897: **Cretan autonomy proclaimed**
1897· Bernardino **Grimaldi**, Italian statesman, **died.**
1899 **Windsor Hotel** in New York **burned**, with great loss of life
1900: **Plague** epidemic **in Bengal;** 4,725 deaths in one week
1900. **C. E. Borchgrevink** reached 78° 50' south
1901: **Revolutionary demonstration** in St Petersburg
1901: **Riotous students** arrested to number of 700 in **St. Petersburg.**
1904: George William Frederick, **Duke of Cambridge**, commander-in-chief of British army, died.
1905· Joseph R **Hawley**, ex-Governor of Connecticut and Senator, died
1906. Destructive floods and landslide occurred near **Rio de Janeiro**
1908. **Executions** and death-sentences reported to average 10 daily **in Russia.**
1909: **New tariff bill** introduced at special session of Congress
1910· Corner-stone of **Hongkong University** laid
1911: Frederick **Haase**, dean of the German stage, **died.**
1912: George W **Melville**, inventor, scientist, and Arctic explorer, **died**
1912: Offer of **loan** by four Powers **to China** withdrawn on account of rumored secret Franco-Belgian loan
1912: Secretary **Knox**, visiting Central-American republics urged **speedy ratification** of Nicaraguan treaty
1912: **Railway service** in **England** hampered by coal-strike
1912· **Wage increases** in New England mills aggregated more than $10,000,000

MARCH 18

Feast-day of: St. Alexander, of Jerusalem, **St Cyril**, of Jerusalem **St Fridian; St Edward**, King of England and martyr
30 **Jesus crucified.**
979: **Edward** the Martyr, king of England, **assassinated**
1123: First **Lateran Council** began
1227. Pope **Honorius III died.**
1508. **Albert IV.**, the Wise, Duke of Bavaria died.
1526 **Francis I** returned to France
1551: Princess **Elizabeth imprisoned** in the Tower
1560 **Protestants killed** in a riot at Amboise France
1612: Bartholomew **Legat**, Arian heretic, **burned** at stake by James I.
1640. Philippe de **Lahire**, French astronomer and mathematician, **born.**
1718: **Lady** Mary Wortley **Montagu** allowed her son to be inoculated
1741: Chapel and **buildings in fort** at New York **burned**
1741: **Negro plot** in New York discovered
1745: Sir Robert **Walpole**, English statesman, died.
1766. Stamp Act repealed by Parliament
1768· Lawrence **Sterne**, English novelist and humorist, died
1775: **Gage** seized military stores **at Boston.**
1776: **Washington occupied Boston.**
1777: Action at **Quintan's Bridge**, N J
1778· George **Stanhope**, English divine and author died.
1780: **Continental money called in.**
1782: John C **Calhoun**, American statesman, born.
1801: **Peace of Florence** signed.
1806· John **Duke of Bedford**, Viceroy of Ireland died
1808: **Cisalpine Republic** merged into kingdom of Italy
1812· John Horne **Tooke** (real name John Horne), English politician and philologist, died.
1818. **Needy veterans of Revolution** given pensions
1837: Stephen **Grover Cleveland**, President of the United States born.
1841: **British** forces **in China** destroyed an armed flotilla
1848: **Insurrection** broke out **in Berlin**
1848: Emperor of **Austria abolished press censorship.**
1848 **N. G Herreshoff**, American boat-builder, **born.**
1856 Sir Henry **Pottinger**, English diplomatist and colonial governor, **died.**
1864: **Sherman** took command of the Mississippi Division
1865· **Confederate Congress** at Richmond, Va, **adjourned sine die.**
1869. **Schenck bill** to pay all U S bonds in coin, signed
1871. The **Commune** arose in Paris
1878· **Oham, a brother of Cetewayo**, Zulu chief joined the British.
1878: **Natives in Kaffraria** defeated, with heavy loss to **British**
1885. **Egyptian financial scheme** signed by the powers
1885: **Susan Warner** (Elizabeth Wetherell), novelist **died.**
1887: Amended **closure rule** adopted in House of Commons
1888: Water from the Mediterranean admitted into **Salt Lakes of Egypt**
1889· **Chile prohibited** immigration of **Chinese.**
1889: **Germany suppressed Socialistic** papers
1889. **Boulanger** issued a manifesto against the French government
1890: Prince **Bismarck** and his son **resigned** their offices
1890 Arab traders permitted 3 000 **runaway slaves** to work out their freedom
1890. British Consul at **Mozambique** reported to have raised flag in the Shire district
1890. **Wisconsin** Supreme Court decided that **Bible** had no place in public schools
1890· New wing of **Boston** Fine Arts **Museum** opened
1891· **W. H. Herndon**, Lincoln's law partner, **died**
1891: Commons passed **Welsh Local Option** bill
1891: **Embargo** removed from American **cattle** at Hamburg
1891: **Tippoo Tib**, friend of the English, struck with paralysis
1893: A **Protestant** church opened at **Madrid**, Spain
1894: Demonstration against **House of Lords** in London
1894: **French defeated Mahdists** at Mundu, upper Nile
1901: England imposed **tax on exported coal.**
1902: Arab **slave-dealers fought in Mozambique;** 700 slaves freed
1904: **Anarchists** exploded bombs **in Liége, Belgium.**
1907: **Dressmakers struck** in Vienna
1907· Pierre Eugene **Berthelot**, French scientist, **died.**
1908· The powers intervened **in Haiti**
1909: **China and Russia** arranged a *modus vivendi* concerning Harbin.
1912: **British Admiralty** signified that British naval **expenditure** would depend on German naval program.

MARCH 19

Feast-day of: St. Joseph, spouse of the Virgin **St. Alemund**, of England, martyr
235: Alexander **Severus**, Roman Emperor, **murdered.**
1162: **Frederick Barbarossa** ordered all inhabitants to leave Milan
1563: **Pacification of Amboise**, between Protestants and Catholics **signed**
1563· **Protestant worship** permitted in homes of nobility **in France.**
1628· **Massachusetts colony founded** by the English
1643. Spencer **Compton**, Earl of Northampton, **killed.**
1684: Jean **Astruc**, French physician and biblical critic, **born.**
1691. Thomas **McKean**, American statesman, **born**
1691: **Gov. Sloughter** arrived in New York
1711: **Thomas Ken**, English prelate, **died**
1721. Pope **Clement XI** died.
1734: Thomas **McKean**, signer of Declaration of Independence **born.**
1742: Isaac **Huger**, American general **born**
1768: Admiral Sir Hugh **Palliser**, English commander, died
1779. **Benedict Arnold resigned** his command
1786 Edward **Bickersteth**, English clergyman and author born
1792· British treaty with **Tippoo Sahib** in India
1796: Kristoffer Andreas **Holmbol**, Norwegian philologist **born.**
1796 Stephen **Storace**, English composer, **died.**
1800: **Justo José Urquiza**, Argentine general, **born**
1804: John, **Duke of Roxburghe**, bibliophile, **died.**
1808: **Charles IV.**, of Spain, **abdicated** in favor of his son
1813: David **Livingstone**, missionary and explorer in Africa **born.**
1813 Prussian **Order of the Iron Cross instituted**
1815· **Louis XVIII**, of France, fled to **Ghent**, Belgium
1820 Sir Joseph **Banks**, English naturalist, **died.**
1824: William **Allingham**, Irish poet **born.**
1832: Arminius **Vámbéry**, Hungarian Orientalist born.
1840: Thomas William **Daniell**, English painter, died
1848. **Anarchy** prevailed **in Berlin**, following withdrawal of troops
1849. James **Morier**, English novelist, **died.**
1850 **Alice French** (Octave Thanet), American writer **born.**
1853. The **Tai-Pings took Anking**, and massacred nearly 20,000 Manchus
1859: **Gounod's "Faust" produced in Paris.**
1859. **Joseph von Jellachich**, Baron of Croatia, **died.**
1860 William Jennings **Bryan**, American statesman born.
1860: Chinese rebels captured **Hangchow.**
1865: Cavalry under Gen Sheridan reached **White House**, Va
1865. Battle of **Bentonville**, N C Confederate assaults repulsed
1879· **France** established **normal schools**
1887: Catholic priest **in Ireland imprisoned for refusing evidence received as a confessor.**
1889. **Prussian** government appropriated 6,000,000 marks for construction of **canal between Elbe and Trave.**
1894· **Admiral da Gama** and 70 Brazilian rebels escaped in Portuguese war-ships
1894 **French** government added a **Minister of Colonies.**
1894: Troops were withdrawn from **Cripple Creek**, Colo
1895: **Slatin Bey**, for 12 years a prisoner of the Mahdi, **escaped.**
1895 **Li Hung Chang** and **Viscount Matsu** met to confirm terms of peace
1895: Gen Adam **Badeau**, United States army, **died.**
1896. Montgomery **Schuyler died**
1900 Battle of **Ogaden**; Mahdists defeated
1902: **Statue of Victoria** unveiled in Calcutta
1902. **International** agreement signed at Paris for **protection of birds.**
1904: **Deaths from plague** in India for a week, 40,527
1904 Russian government recommended **leniency toward Jews**
1905. **Peasants' rising** in Russia reported to be an insurrection
1906· Leaders of the **Black Sea mutiny** shot
1907: Thomas Bailey **Aldrich**, American author died
1909 **French ministry sustained** in its action with strikers
1911· Anna C **Brackett**, author and educator, **died**
1911: Ernest **Crofts**, English painter and keeper of Royal Academy, **died**
1911: Mme Lawrence **Fielder**, anti-tuberculosis worker, died
1912: United States House of Representatives passed **River and Harbor** bill, carrying $26,000 000
1912. **New York Senate defeated** proposed constitutional amendment granting **woman suffrage.**
1912· **German coal-mine** workers **strike failed;** men resumed work Half the coal-miners in northern **France** went on strike.
1912: Max Mandelstamm, Russian expert in international law, **died**

MARCH 20

Feast-day of: St. Cuthbert, of Lindisfarne, **St Wulfran**, of Sens
43 B C: Publius **Ovidius** (Ovid) **born.**
268· Publius **Gallienus**, Emperor, **assassinated**
1413 **Henry IV.**, of England **died.**
1414: Pope **John XXIII** fled from Council of Constance.
1540· Sir Thomas **Seymour beheaded** for seeking to marry Princess Elizabeth
1564: Thomas **Morton**, bishop of Chester and Litchfield, **died.**
1568: **Albert**, Margrave of Brandenburg, **died**
1568: **Albert**, last Grand Master of the Teutonic Knights, **died.**
1602 **Dutch East India Company formed.**
1611: **Ernest**, Duke of Luneberg, **died.**
1616· Sir Walter **Raleigh released** from prison
1619. **Matthias**, Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire (1612-1619) **died**
1630: **Richelieu besieged** Pigneral in Italy
1673: **The Test Act** was passed by British Parliament
1687: Samuel **Parker**, English prelate **died**
1727· Sir Isaac **Newton**, English physicist, **died**
1750 **Johnson's Rambler appeared**
1751: **Frederick**, Prince of Wales, **died.**
1767: **Firmin Abauzit**, French philosopher, **died**
1770. **Rutgers College chartered.**
1781: A R J **Turgot**, Finance Minister of France **died.**
1782: **Rockingham** ministry in England took office
1793 Lord Chief-Justice **Mansfield died**
1800. Battle of **Heliopolis**, Egypt, Kleber defeated Turks
1804: **Jersey City**, N J, **founded.**
1804: **Neal Dow**, American temperance reformer **born.**
1807: **Alexandria**, in Egypt taken by the British under Frazer
1809 Populace of **Havana** plundered the French
1811 Duke of **Reichstadt** (Bonaparte's son) **born.**
1813· Great Britain proclaimed a **blockade** of Atlantic coast States of America
1813: **Revolt** against the French broke out **in Hamburg.**
1814: Battle of **Tarbes**; Wellington defeated the French
1819. **Burlington Arcade**, in London, **opened.**
1823: **Macon, Ga., laid out**
1834. Charles W **Eliot**, president of Harvard University, **born.**
1835: H D **Inglis** ('Derwent Conway'), Scottish writer, **died.**
1839. James **Schouler**, American historian **born.**
1847: Mademoiselle **Mars**, French actress **died**
1848· King of Prussia announced an **amnesty.**
1848: **Louis I**, of Bavaria **abdicated**
1850. **A German-Union parliament** met at Erfurt
1850: **The Marble Arch**, in London, **unveiled.**
1853: **The Tai-ping dynasty** proclaimed in China following a massacre of 20,000 Manchus
1860. An **earthquake** killed 7,000 at **Mendoza**, Argentine Republic
1864: Prussians bombarded **Fredericia**, Schleswig
1868· Enlistments for national guard provoked **riots in France.**
1874: Commons rejected **home rule** for Ireland
1876 Southern States of Germany opposed **state-owned railways.**
1876· **Alfonso XII** made a triumphal entry into Madrid
1880: **Post-office** at Cape Town **robbed** of **diamonds** worth $250,000.
1888· **British** force captured **Lingtu in Tibet.**
1889: **Tithe-collectors mobbed in Wales.**
1890: **Bismarck** was offered the dukedom of Lauenburg
1890: The $1,000,000 **capitol of Georgia** completed
1890: Advance sale for **seats** in New York **to hear Patti** aggregated $117,000
1890: Prime Minister **Tisza**, of Hungary, **mobbed.**
1891: **Insurgents in Chile** occupied important towns
1891: Lawrence **Barrett**, American tragedian, died.
1892: **Strike** on Northern Pacific Railroad
1893· **Pope Leo XIII.** sent phonographic message to President of the United States
1894: **Louis Kossuth**, Hungarian patriot, **died.**
1894: Commercial treaty between **Germany and Russia** became effective
1894 **Pondoland**, in South Africa, **annexed** by Great Britain
1895· **Mikado** ordered **cessation of hostilities** against China
1895: **Waldemar**, Prince of Lippe-Detmold, **died.**
1895. Gen Philip St George **Cooke**, U S army, **died.**
1896: British occupied **Akasheh**, in the Sudan.
1899· Admiral **Popoff**, Russian inventor of nautical instruments **died.**
1898: Joseph Henry **Allen**, D D, American clergyman, **died**
1898 **Agrarian Socialists** rioted in Hungary
1901: **Fatal floods occurred in Italy.**
1903 **Mississippi** river rose to greatest height ever known at New Orleans
1905: **Russian Governor** of Finland **shot**
1906 Armed men **raided Moscow bank** and stole $425,000
1908. **Reporters** for the press in the **Reichstag struck.**
1912 Britain's super-dreadnought **"Queen Mary,"** 28,850 tons launched at Jarrow
1912. James R **Tryon**, ex-Surgeon-General U S navy **died.**
1912: Massachusetts Senate **defeated woman suffrage.**

MARCH 21

Feast-day of: St Serapion, the Sindonite, **St. Serapion**, the Scholastic **St. Benedict**, patriarch of Western Monks
30: **Jesus** rose from the tomb
1140: Total **eclipse of the sun** in England
1282: Llewellyn of Wales captured Hawarden Castle
1329: **Edmund**, Earl of Kent **beheaded.**
1413: **Henry V.** crowned King of England
1425 Henry de Beauchamp, last Duke of Warwick, died
1520 **Leo X permitted the publication** of an edition of the Bible
1556 Thomas **Cranmer**, archbishop of Canterbury **burned** at stake
1621: **Massasoit** made **treaty** with Plymouth Colony
1656. James **Ussher**, Irish prelate **died.**
1663· **Charlotte**, Countess of Derby, defender of Isle of Man, died.

1685· **Johann Sebastian Bach**, composer, born
1763: Jean Paul **Richter**, German poet and humorist born.
1768· J B J **Fourier**, mathematician, born.
1778. Comte d Artois and Duc de Bourbon fought **duel at Paris**
1785· Henry **Kirke White**, English poet, born.
1791 **Bangalore captured by British**
1800· **The Ionian Islands** became the Republic of the Seven United Islands
1801. Battle of **Alexandria**, Egypt, British victorious
1803· The **Code Napoleon** completed and promulgated
1804 **Duc d' Enghien executed** by order of Bonaparte
1805 **Napoleon** entered Paris (100 days)
1811 **Hidalgo**, leader of Mexico in war against Spain, **captured.**
1829. **Earthquake in Spain** killed 6,000
1829 **Duel** fought by Duke of **Wellington** and Earl of **Winchelsea**
1843 Robert **Southey**, English poet laureate, **died**
1847 **Guatemala** withdrew from allegiance to Spain
1848 **Louis Charles**, of Bavaria **abdicated**
1849 Battle of **Mortara**, Italy, Austrians defeated Sardinians
1853 **Arrighi**, Duke of Pedrone, Marshal of France, **died**
1854· Pedro Maria **Anaya**, Mexican soldier, **died**
1857. William **Scoresby**, English Arctic explorer, **died.**
1862 **Washington, N. C**, occupied by Federals
1862 **Departments of the Gulf and South** created
1863 **Riotous cotton-workers** suppressed in England
1864 **Chinese**, under English officers, **repulsed** by rebels
1864 **Goldsboro, N C.**, occupied by Federal troops
1870 **Parisian insurgents** levied requisitions on shopkeepers
1871 **Princess Louise** of England **married Marquis of Lorne**
1872 **First Imperial parliament of Germany opened.**
1875 Mme Marguerite **Ancelot**, French writer, **died**
1879 **Asteroid Procne discovered.**
1880· Governor of **Mekka** assassinated
1880 **Boers accepted** British terms of peace
1880 **Abyssinian chiefs** submitted to Gen Roberts
1881 The **Boers** and **British** signed a peace treaty
1884 Buenaventura **Baez**, Santo Domingo statesman **died.**
1889 **Canadian** customs authorities **seized** United States **fishing-schooner.**
1889 English government planned a **cable** from **Nova Scotia to Bermuda**
1889 August **von Pettenkofen**, Austrian painter **died.**
1890 George **Crook**, Major-General U S Army **died.**
1890 An ironclad launched at **Rio de Janeiro**
1890 Several **Hebrews arrested in Saxony** charged with treason
1890 New York Court of Appeals decided **legality of electrocution**
1890 Congress passed **Pension Appropriation Bill** involving an expenditure of $100,000,000
1891· The **Hatfield-McCoy feud** in Kentucky ended by a marriage
1891· **Natural gas** found at Monticello, Ill
1891: Attempt to **assassinate** the **Prime Minister** of the Argentine Republic
1891 Gen Jos E **Johnston** (Confederate), **died**
1892 **Standard Oil Trust dissolved** by vote of shareholders
1892· **"Boodle" aldermen** indicted and arrested in Chicago
1895 **Kaffirs defeated** with heavy loss at Maraqueen
1895 **President Caceres**, of Peru, took shelter on a French man-of-war
1896 William Quay **Judge**, American theosophist **died**
1897 Fleet of the **Powers blockaded Crete**
1898. Gen George W **Rains** (Confederate), **died.**
1899. England and France arranged **Nile boundary.**
1899. Austrian **Railway Laborers' Association dissolved** by government order
1901· François **Got**, French actor, **died**
1904· Legislative Council of **India abolished competitive examinations**
1907. American **marines** landed **in Honduras.**
1910 Hindus and Mohammedans **rioted at Peshawur**, India
1910. Uproar in **Hungarian Chamber** of Deputies
1912. Ralph S **Tarr**, American geologist (Cornell), **died.**
1912 Suffrage **granted to Chinese women** who are literate and property-owners
1912 **Minimum Wage Bill** passed second reading in British Parliament
1912. Captain **Robert F. Scott**, Captain Oates, Dr E A Wilson Lieut H R Bowers, and Edgar Evans **perished on return** journey **from South Pole.**

MARCH 22

Feast-day of St. Paul, bishop **St. Basil**, martyr **St Lea**, widow **St. Catherine**, of Sweden
27. **Jesus attended his first Passover.**
1312 Final decree against **Knights Templars** issued
1322 **Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, beheaded**
1421. Battle of **Anjou** or **Beaugé**, the **French** and **Scots defeated** the **English**
1421 Thomas, **Duke of Clarence, slain** in battle
1599 Anthony **Van Dyck**, painter, **born**
1622 **Indians** killed 347 colonists **in Virginia**
1641: Trial of **Wentworth**, Earl of Stratford, **begun.**
1687 Jean Baptiste **Lully**, French music-writer, **died**
1707: General **Presbytery** met at Philadelphia, Pa
1743. **Magazine at Frederica, Ga, blown up.**
1758 Jonathan **Edwards**, American theologian, **died**
1765· **Stamp Act** imposed by England upon American colonies
1772 John **Canton**, English physicist, **died**
1799 Frederick **Argelander**, German astronomer, **born.**
1810 Bonaparte issued **Rambouillet Decree.**
1814: Thomas **Crawford**, American sculptor, **born**
1815. **French army** goes over to Bonaparte (100 days)
1817· General Braxton **Bragg** (Confederate), **born**
1818: John F **Kensett**, American artist, **born**
1820· **Duel** fought by United States Commodores **Decatur** and **Barron**
1822. Rosa **Bonheur**, French animal-painter, **born.**
1832· Johann Wolfgang von **Goethe died**
1832 Families of **Napoleon** and **Charles X. banished** from France
1838· Chief **Moroka**, in Cape Colony, **forbade liquor** to his tribe
1846. John **Liston**, English comedian, **died.**
1847. Americans bombarded **Vera Cruz, Mexico**
1848 **Anti-Austrian insurrections in Italy.**
1855. Second battle of **Balaklava**, Crimean war
1855· Sortie of garrison from **Sebastopol** led to battle
1859: **Earthquake** killed 5,000 **at Quito**, Ecuador
1860· **Union of Sardinia and Tuscany decreed**
1861· **Louisiana ratified Confederate Constitution**
1862 Laura Jean **Libbey**, American romance writer, **born.**
1862 Battle at **Winchester, Va**; Confederates retreated
1862· Skirmish at **Independence, Mo**
1865· Wilson's Cavalry raided toward **Mobile, Ala.**
1865· An **aerial screw machine** described at Royal Institution
1869 Emilio **Aguinaldo**, Philippine rebel, **born**
1870 Friends of Order fired on by **Paris insurgents**
1871. **Bismarck** was **created a prince**
1882 Congress imposed **severe penalty for polygamy**
1884 **French captured Thai-Nguyen**, Tonkin from Chinese
1885 British defeated **Egyptian rebels** at Suakin
1887: German **Emperor's 90th birthday** celebrated in Berlin
1888 Prince **Hassan**, of Egypt, **died.**
1888 German force attacked **Saadani, East Africa**
1889: United States closed **Bering sea** to all nations unlawfully hunting the fur-bearing seal
1889. Ring of **copper-mine speculators** in England collapsed loss $30 000 000
1890 Prince **Bismarck declined a dukedom.**
1891 **Antofagasta, Chile**, bombarded by insurgents
1891 **Priests in Ireland** denounced Parnell from the altars
1893 Battle-ship **"Victoria"** sunk by **"Camperdown"** in collision off Tripoli, Syria 338 lives lost
1893 Eli **Saulsbury**, ex-Senator from Delaware, **died**
1893 State **funeral of Jules Ferry**, ex-Premier of **France**, took place
1893 John **Buck**, chief of the Six Nations, **died**
1894 **Riotous students** closed places of amusement in Hungary because of **death of Kossuth**
1895 A **provisional government** set up in **Peru**
1895 Richard **Vaux**, American penologist, **died**
1895 Prof Henry **Coppée**, president Lehigh University, **died**
1896 Venezuelan war-ship **"Mariscal Ayacuchi" burned**
1896 Thomas **Hughes**, English author ("Tom Brown"), **died**
1897: National **monument to William I** unveiled in Berlin
1898 Thomas de **Courcy** ("The O Grady"), **died**
1898 Wheelock **Veazey**, American civil service reformer **died.**
1901· United States paid Spain for the islands of **Cagayan** and **Cibutu**
1903· Frederick W **Farrar**, Dean of Canterbury and author **died**
1904· **Soil inoculating** patented
1904: Obstructive tactics prevented all business in **Austrian Reichsrath.**
1907· Russians completed **evacuation of Manchuria**
1908 **D W. Stevens**, American adviser in Korea, **assassinated.**
1910· **Riotous demonstrations** against Americans in Bogota **Colombia**
1910 **Jews expelled from Russia**
1911: Henry A **Ferguson**, American painter, **died**
1912. John W **Noble**, ex-United States Secretary of the Interior, **died.**
1912: **Russia withdrew** from Powers' agreement to furnish **Chinese loan.**
1912 **Paraguayan revolutionists** controlled situation President and cabinet found refuge on foreign war-ships

MARCH 23

Feast-day of. St Victorian and other martyrs **St. Edelwald**, of England, **St. Alphonsus Turiblus**, of Lima
1151· **Adelais**, second queen of Henry I of England, **died**
1208 **England laid under papal interdict.**
1312. **Knights Templars abolished**
1324. **Pope**, at Avignon, excommunicated **Louis IV.**, the Bavarian
1350 **Alfonso XI.**, of Leon and Castile, **died.**
1369. **Peter the Cruel**, of Castile, **died.**
1555: **Pope Julius III died**
1568· **Peace of Longjumeau** in France
1606 Justus **Lipsius**, Flemish philologist, **died.**
1657: Treaty of alliance between **France and England**
1674· Henry **Cromwell** (fourth son of Oliver), lord deputy in Ireland, **died**
1751· **Halifax** *Gazette* issued, first Canadian paper
1769 William **Smith**, "Father of English Geology" **born**
1775: **Patrick Henry** delivered his famous speech
1776· Congress issued **letters of marque**
1777. **British** force **landed at Peekskill**, N Y
1778 Nathaniel **Greene** made Quartermaster-General, American army
1793. **Spain** declared war against **England**
1801 **Paul**, emperor of Russia, **assassinated**
1801: **Death of Paul I**, of Russia, dissolved armed-neutrality pact
1807 **French** army **entered Madrid**, Spain
1809· Thomas **Holcroft**, English dramatist, **died.**
1815: **Belgium joined to Holland.**
1815· **Treaty** of **Vienna** restored Italian provinces to Austria
1819 **Kotzebue**, German dramatist, **assassinated.**
1823· Schuyler **Colfax**, Vice-President of the United States born
1829· Robert **Nares**, English clergyman and author, **died.**
1840· William **Maclure**, Scottish geologist in America, **died.**
1844 Augustin **Arguelles**, Spanish statesman, **died**
1847. **Sardinians** under Charles **Albert entered Milan**
1848 **Insurrection in Schleswig-Holstein**, provisional government set up
1849 Charles **Albert** of Sardinia **abdicated.**
1849 **Victor Emmanuel** became King of Sardinia
1849 Decisive battle of **Novara**, Italy, Austrians victorious
1860: Spanish defeated Moors at **Guad-el-Ras**
1861 Legislature of **Texas ratified Confederate Constitution**
1862 Confederate armies under **Johnston and Beauregard united.**
1864 Confederate General **Forrest made a raid into Kentucky.**
1866 Parliament passed a **Jamaica Government Act**
1870 Treaty for purchase of islands of **St Thomas and St John** rejected by Senate
1873: **Slavery abolished in Porto Rico**
1877 J D **Lee, Mormon bishop, executed** for share in Mountain Meadow massacre
1879 **Chile and Bolivia** fought at Calama
1881: Col **Burnaby crossed English Channel in a balloon**
1882: Bodies of Capt **De Long** and others of the **"Jeannette"** Polar expedition, **found** by Melville
1885 United States Supreme Court decided **Anti-polygamy Act** to be legal
1885. British protectorate over **Bechuanaland** proclaimed
1887. **Mine explosion near Sydney**, Australia, killed 100
1888 British National Debt **Funding Bill** became a law
1888 French **torpedo boat foundered**; 15 men drowned
1889 **Free steam ferry** to Woolwich opened in London
1889 **Dervishes in Egypt** defeated at Bor by Emin Pasha
1890 **English agents seized arms** and powder from German traders **in British East Africa**
1890 Robt C **Schenck**, major-general U S Army, **died.**
1890. In Colorado, **prairie fires** devastated over 1,000 000 acres
1891. Lucius **Robinson**, ex-Governor of New York **died**
1891. David Starr **Jordan accepted presidency** of Leland Stanford Jr University
1891 Farmers in **Ontario**, organized a **Farmers' Union**
1893: **Coinage** of silver rubles **suspended** in Russia
1896 Japanese fought **Korean rebels**
1898. **Antigua** became a crown colony
1898 Zacharie **Topelius**, Finnish poet and historian **died**
1898 **Russian** naval **officers** charged with bribery **committed suicide**
1899 **Tanu** crowned King of **Samoa**, Germany dissenting
1901· **Aguinaldo**, the Filipino insurgent, **captured.**
1902 **Students in St. Petersburg imprisoned** or **banished**
1902· **Boer peace commissioners** visited Pretoria
1904 Excitement in Belgium over reports of **infamies in the Kongo**
1906 **Redvan Pasha**, of Constantinople, **assassinated**
1908 Nearly 300 drowned by collision of **Japanese ships**
1909 Lieut **Shackleton** reported within 111 miles of **South Pole**
1909 Ex President **Roosevelt sailed for Africa.**
1910. **Eruption** from the four craters **at Mt. Etna.**
1912 Henry C **Bingham**, "Father" of the House of Representatives **died**
1912· **Paraguayan revolutionists** reported victors in severe battle
1912: Remains of last victims of the **"Maine"** buried in National Cemetery, Arlington, Va
1912 Indiana Chancery Court upheld the **right** of the State **to prohibit** the sale of food prepared with **sodium benzoate**

MARCH 24

Feast-day of St. Irenæus, martyr **St. William**, martyr at 11 years of age, **St. Simon**, an infant martyr
269 **Claudius II** defeated the **Alemanni** and became **Germanicus**
809 **Harun-al-Raschid**, twenty-fifth calif, **died**
1193· **Saladin**, Sultan of Egypt and Syria, **died**
1208· **Pope Innocent III** laid an interdict on England
1254· **The Pope gave Sicily to Edmund**, son of Henry III
1371· **Earl of Arundel** defeated a Flemish fleet
1430· **Mohammed II born** at Adrianople.
1455. **Pope Nicholas V. died**
1490 Georg **Agricola**, German mineralogist, **born**
1534· Pizarro allowed **Manco** to be **crowned Inca.**
1550 **France, England, and Scotland concluded peace.**
1603: **Elizabeth**, queen of England **died**
1603· **James VI.** of Scotland became **James I.** of England
1615 **French assembly dissolved**; not called again for 174 years
1663· Charles II granted **land in America** to Lord Clarendon and General Monk
1726 Daniel **Whitby**, English theologian, **died**
1754· Joel **Barlow**, American poet, **born**
1755· Rufus **King**, American statesman, **born.**
1773 **Earl of Chesterfield**, author of *Letters*, **died**
1776· John **Harrison**, inventor of compensating pendulum and chronometer, **died**
1782 Block house at **Toms River, N J**, captured by royalists
1783. **Spain acknowledged United States**
1794 Hebert and 18 French **ultra-revolutionists guillotined.**
1815 Naval battle between American brig **"Hornet"** and British **"Penguin"**
1816 Bishop **Asbury** preached last sermon at *Richmond, Va*
1819. **Southwark Bridge**, London opened.
1820. **Fanny Crosby**, American hymn-writer, **born.**
1832· **Irish-grown tobacco** ordered purchased by Parliament in order to be destroyed
1844· **Thorwaldsen**, Danish sculptor, **died.**
1848. **Rendsburg**, Germany, seized by rebels
1854 **Slaves emancipated in Venezuela.**
1860 **German Constitution** of 1852 maintained by Diet altho opposed by Prussia
1860 Napoleon and Victor Emmanuel arranged to give **Savoy and Nice** to France
1860 Austria protested against the **occupation of Tuscany** by Sardinia
1865: **Prussian marine station** transferred to Kiel.
1865· General **Grant** issued an order for a general advance
1866 Prussia asked neutral German States to decide between **Prussia and Austria** in coming war
1869 Comte d'Eu appointed commander of allied **South-American armies**
1870 **Republican uprisings throughout Italy.**
1878 British training-ship **"Eurydice"** wrecked 300 lives lost
1882 Henry W **Longfellow**, American poet, **died**
1883. **Telephonic communication** opened between Chicago and New York
1884. François Auguste **Mignet**, French historian, **died**
1890 Balfour introduced Irish **Land Purchase Bill**
1890: Rebellious **Hill tribes** in India submitted
1891 Protocol for settlement of British and Italian spheres in **British East Africa** signed
1893 **Earthquake in Colombia** caused loss of life
1893 John Taylor **Johnston**, founder of Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, **died.**
1894 Admiral **Mello**, Brazilian rebel, **declared President** in three revolting states
1894 Admiral Walker authorized to establish a **naval station at Honolulu**
1895 Japanese captured **Haichoro, Korea**
1895 **Attempted assassination** of **Li Hung Chang** in Japan
1895 Henry Heylyn **Hayter**, Australian author **died**
1896 **Anglo-German loan to China arranged.**

1896 Louis M F **Hyppolite**, President of Haiti, **died.**
1896: Two **Spanish forces in Cuba** fought by mistake
1905· Jules **Verne**, French author, **died.**
1906· Prince and Princess of **Wales visited Aden**, Arabia
1908: Truman J **Backus**, American educator, **died.**
1908 Spencer **Compton**, Duke of Devonshire, English statesman, **died.**
1909: **New Zealand** offered a **battle-ship** to Great Britain
1911· **Mexican cabinet resigned**
1912: Andre **Kopassis**, Prince-Governor of Samos **assassinated.**
1912 All coal strikes in **France** and **Germany** end
1912 Dean of Chicago Cathedral announced that no person would be **married** there **without a physician's certificate of health.**

MARCH 25

Lady Day, or Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin
27 Miraculous feeding of 5 000 persons by **Jesus**, on five loaves and two fishes
1223: **Alfonso II.**, 'the Fat,' King of Portugal, **died.**
1528· Jacob **Andrea**, Protestant theologian, **born**
1546· Sir Thomas **Elyot**, English writer, **died.**
1633: Roman Catholic services began **on St. Clement's Island** in the Potomac
1634· Lord **Calvert's Colonists** disembarked in Maryland
1650 John **Williams**, Archbishop of York, **died.**
1655 **Catholics and Protestants** fought at Providence, Md
1657: Commons adopted the **"Humble Petition and Advice"**
1693. **Printing ordered** introduced into **New York.**
1707. **Scottish Parliament** met for last time
1712: Nehemiah **Grew**, English poet, **died.**
1736: Nicholas **Hawksmoor**, English architect, **died**
1740. George **Whitefield** laid first brick of an orphanage near Savannah
1771· **Murat**, Bonaparte s King of Naples, **born**
1783: Samuel **Seabury** elected bishop of Connecticut
1784· Massachusetts resolved to expel **Tories**
1807: **Parliament abolished the slave trade.**
1809. Anna **Seward**, English poet **died.**
1811: French frigate **"Amazon"** destroyed by British.
1811: **Bonaparte suppressed obnoxious newspapers.**
1814 Battle of **Fère Champenoise**; French defeated
1815. Austria, Great Britain, Prussia, and Russia made new **European alliance** and each agreed to supply 150,000 men
1816: **Payridon**, elected President of the Argentine Republic
1833. **Edmund Kean** made last appearance at Covent Garden London
1843 **Tunnel under Thames** at London opened for foot-passengers
1849 **Denmark** began second **war** with the Duchies
1854 France and Great Britain sent Russia **an ultimatum.**
1858 Ethan Allen **Andrews**, American educator, **died.**
1864 **Grant** established **headquarters** at Culpeper, Va
1864: **Alexandria, La**, occupied by Federals
1865. **R C. Kennedy hanged** as a Confederate spy at New York
1865 Lee assaulted **Fort Steadman, Va.**, and made gap in Federal lines
1865· **Sheridan's cavalry joined Grant** at City Point Va
1865 Confederate cavalry defeated at **Pine Barren Creek, Ala**
1865: Federals under Gen **Canby**, invested **Mobile, Ala.**
1865 Dr David **Livingstone** appointed British consul **at Quilimane**, East Africa
1868· Miners **riots in Belgium** suppressed by the military
1874: **Contractor Ferrand** who made $400,000 during Franco-Prussian war **imprisoned**
1876. American Home Mission Society of **Presbyterian** Church sent first **missionaries** to the Indians
1879: A schoolmaster **tried to kill the Czar.**
1883 **Revolution** broke out in **Haiti.**
1883 Timothy Otis **Howe**, Senator from Wisconsin **died.** (burned
1885· **Riel's second rebellion**, Fort Carlton
1887: Importation of **foreign bronze coins forbidden** in Great Britain
1889 **Sultan of Morocco** gave assurances for all demands of England in connection with outrages
1889. **Red Lodge** region in Montana **opened.**
1890. **Institute** of Art and Science projected for **Brooklyn**
1891· **France and Russia** formed a treaty of alliance
1891: **Massacre** of 700 Armenians reported
1892 **Commons declined to pay members**
1892 **The Hunza-Nagar** rising in India suppressed
1894· German Emperor instituted order of **"Veterans of 1870"**
1895 **Adigrat, Massowah**, occupied by Italians
1897 **Mohammedans and Christians fought in Crete.**
1898· James **Payn**, English novelist, **died**
1898: **Russian** military instructors recalled from **Korea.**
1900: Great fire in **Cape Town**, Cape of Good Hope
1901: **Tornado** at Birmingham, Ala , killed 18
1903: **Irish Land Bill** presented to House of Commons
1903· General Sir Hector **Macdonald**, British soldier, committed **suicide** in Paris
1904. New West front of **Hereford Cathedral** dedicated
1905 United States took charge of **Santo Domingo customs.**
1906. **Fighting** between United States troops and Pulajanes reported in Samar, P I
1907· **Exposition** of South-African products opened **in Amsterdam**
1909· Crown Prince **George of Servia** renounced rights to throne
1909. Russia recognized **Austria's annexation of Balkan Provinces**
1912. Dr Emiliano G **Havero** appointed **Provisional President of Paraguay.**
1912· New United States battle-ship **"Florida"** proved **fastest dreadnought**; 22 54 knots
1912· German Emperor and Italian King agreed on **extension of Triple Alliance** from 1914 to 1920
1912 **United States** joined European Powers in **protesting** against secret **Franco-Belgian loan to China**

MARCH 26

Feast-day of: St. Braulio, of Saragossa **St Ludger**, apostle of Saxony
946· **Edmund** the Elder, of England, **assassinated**
1162. **Destruction of Milan decreed**; walls pulled down and buildings demolished
1371: **Scottish crown** passed to House of **Stuart** when Robert II was crowned
1484· **Caxton issued Æsop's Fables**; first printed book with numbered leaves
1516 Conrad von **Gesner**, Swiss naturalist and scholar, **born**
1630· Charles I appointed **Ben Jonson** poet laureate
1644· **Parliament** called on every family to contribute value of one meal each week
1658· New Netherlands authorities suppressed all meetings in **Flushing, L. I.**
1659. William **Wollaston**, English philosophical writer, **born**
1676 **Marlborough, Mass**, destroyed by the Indians
1694: Markham became **Penn's deputy** in Pennsylvania
1726: Sir John **Vanbrugh**, English architect and dramatist, **died.**
1753 Benjamin **Thompson** (Count Rumford) **born.**
1770 George Joseph **Bell**, Scottish advocate, **born.**
1772. Charles Pinot **Duclos**, French historian, **died.**
1773: Nathaniel **Bowditch**, American mathematician, **born.**
1776 **South Carolina** adopted a constitution
1779 British attacked **Horseneck**, Conn
1780 First appearance of a **Sunday newspaper.**
1799: **Austrians defeated the French** on the Adige river, Italy
1799: Battle of **Stockach**; Austrians defeated the French
1806 **Andorra** Republic returned to France
1812: **Terrible earthquake at Caracas, Venezuela**; 12,000 lives lost
1813· American batteries at **Black Rock**, N Y , silenced British
1823: British packet **"Alert"** wrecked on English coast 70 lives lost
1827. **Beethoven**, German composer, **died.**
1835· Pennsylvania chartered **United States Bank.**
1838: W E **Lecky**, English historian, **born**
1852: Napoleon III decreed **establishment** of the **Church** according to the law of 1802
1854: Ferdinand **Charles III**, of Parma **assassinated.**
1856. British defeated Burmese at **Zemethen.**
1856: **Boston and Cambridge** street-railway opened
1857: John Mitchell **Kemble**, English philologist, **died.**
1857: Battle of **Mohammerah**; British defeated Persians
1858: W T **Smedley**, American artist, **born.**
1859: Elliott **Daingerfield**, American artist, **born**
1860. Évariste Régis **Huc**, French missionary and explorer in China, **died.**
1860: **Pius IX.** excommunicated all abetting the rebellion in the Papal states
1861: **Mississippi** ratified Confederate constitution
1861· **First Kansas legislature met.**
1862: Skirmish at **Humansville, Mo.**
1862: Confederates were captured near **Denver, Colo.**
1865· **"Great Eastern"** sailed for New York
1870 **Aero-steam engine** tried on a Thames steamboat
1870 **Tennessee** ratified a new constitution
1871: Municipal **elections in Paris** favored insurgents
1872 **Earthquakes** in California ruined several towns and killed 30 persons
1878· **New Capitol at Hartford**, Conn , first occupied
1881. **Irish National Land League formed.**
1883. **Black Flags** attacked the French **in Hanoi**, Anam
1884 An Anamese **prince executed** for inciting massacres of Christians
1886 United States **troops ordered to restrain strikers** interfering with mails
1888. **Sayid Barghash**, Sultan of Zanzibar, **died.**
1888· **Boulanger** tried by court martial and **sentenced** to retirement
1889: **Fire** in Chicago **destroyed tea** worth $1,250 000
1890 **Mississippi** river **levee broke** at Skipwith, Miss
1890 Prince **Bismarck retired** to his home Friedrichsruhe
1891. **Ghaznis repulsed** in attack on British expedition
1892: **Walt Whitman**, American poet **died**
1895. **Pescadores Islands occupied by Japan**
1895. John Adams **Ryder**, American biologist, **died**
1896· General Thomas L Casey, U S army, **died**
1897: Edmond Charles **Yon died.**
1898: Anglo-Egyptian force defeated **Dervishes at Shendy**, Sudan
1898. Della Tudor **Parnell**, mother of Irish leader, **died**
1902. Cecil **Rhodes**, British financier in Africa **died**
1902 **Chinese attacked** a Russian post **at Kwang Tung.**
1903 **Electrical discovery of ore** successfully tested
1903 **New York** legislature set apart $100,000,000 for **canal improvements**
1904 German cruiser **"Lübek"** launched, first war-ship with turbine engines
1907 **Nicaraguans occupied capital of Honduras**
1911: Edward Payson **Crowell**, American Latinist, **died**
1912 Christian G A **Traeger**, German poet, **died**
1912: **Franco-Belgian** syndicate credited $2,100,000 to **China.**

MARCH 27

Feast-day of. St John of Egypt, hermit, **St Rupert**, or Robert of Saltzburg
47 B. C · **Ptolemy XII.**, of Egypt, drowned in the Nile
1191: **Pope Clement III died**
1350 **Alfonso XI**, King of Leon and Castile, **died.**
1378: **Pope Gregory XI. died.**
1513: **Ponce de Leon rediscovered Florida** and claimed it for Spain
1617: Sir Francis **Bacon** made Lord High Chancellor
1625· **James I**, of England, **died**
1634· **Lord Baltimore** planted first colony **in Maryland** at mouth of Potomac river
1638: Terrific **earthquake** in Calabria, Italy
1666: Gurdon **Saltonstall**, Governor of Connecticut, **born.**
1687: **"Old South"** in Boston turned into an Episcopal church by Governor Andros,
1690: **Salmon Falls**, N H , destroyed by Indians
1699 Edward **Stillingfleet**, English prelate, **died**
1703 **Peter** (the Great) **founded St. Petersburg**
1729. **Leopold**, duke of Lorraine, **died.**
1785 **Louis XVII**, dauphin of France, **born.**
1794· Congress authorized the construction of six frigates, instituting a **national navy.**
1795 Julius **Abegg**, German jurist, **born.**
1800: **Mutiny** on British frigate **"Danaë."**
1802: **Peace of Amiens signed.**
1804: United States **Navy Yard** established at Washington, D C
1813: Germany prepared for a great **war against France.**
1813 **Prussians occupied Dresden.**
1814: French frigate **"L'Etolle" captured by British**
1814· Charles **Mackay**, Scottish poet, **born.**
1814: **Creek Indians** defeated by Jackson at Horseshoe Ala
1829: Invention of **galvanized iron** explained in New York
1848 King of Prussia proposed to lead the movement for the **reconsolidation of the German empire.**
1858· Danish government decreed **fortifications for Copenhagen**
1860. **First Japanese Embassy** to the United States reached San Francisco
1864 Forrest abandoned attack on **Fort Anderson**, Ky
1864: Jean Jacques **Ampère**, French historian, **died.**
1866· President **Johnson vetoed** the **Civil Rights Bill**
1869: **Shere Ali**, of Afghanistan, **subsidized** by British
1870: Charles **Green**, said to have made 600 balloon ascensions **died**
1871: Senator **Sumner**, of Massachusetts, spoke **against** annexation of **Santo Domingo.**
1872: **San Marino and Italy** made a treaty
1878. Sir George Gilbert **Scott**, English architect, **died**
1880. Nils John **Andersson**, Swedish botanist **died**
1882 Archbishop **McCabe**, of Ireland, created **Cardinal**
1882: British Government admitted **failure of Irish policy.**
1883: French captured **Nam Dinh** in Anam
1884· The **Victoria diamond**, 302 carats, found at Kimberley, South Africa
1884· Chambers voted to uphold **French** honor **in Madagascar.**
1886· Sir Henry **Taylor**, English dramatist and statesman, **died.**
1888: Gale destroyed **Ninnescah**, Kan.
1889 **Sukkur Bridge**, in India, **opened**
1889: **John Bright**, English statesman, **died**
1889 **Oklahoma opened** to settlers at noon
1890. **Cyclone killed 120 persons** in Louisville, Ky
1890. Benj R **Tillman** nominated for **Governor** of South Carolina
1890· **Guatemala** entered Central American Union
1891· John **McEnery**, ex-Governor of Louisiana **died.**
1891 M **Baltcheff**, Minister of Finance of Bulgaria, **assassinated**
1892. **Chinese rebels** and imperialists fought
1893 Troops of **Brazil** fought with revolutionists
1893 Canadian Parliament incorporated **North American Canal Company.**
1895: Lord Rayleigh received **Faraday medal** for discovery of argon
1897: Spaniards captured **Ruis Rivera**, Cuban insurgent commander
1897 William Taylor **Adams** ("Oliver Optic) **died**
1899· **Aguinaldo's** army **defeated** near Malolos
1900. P J **Joubert**, Boer commander, **died.**
1903· **Philippine insurgents** routed near Mariquira
1904· Marquis **Ito visited Korea** to advise Emperor
1906 Peruvian battle-ship **"Almirante Grace" launched**
1906 Municipal authorities of **Cologne** bought site of fortifications
1906: The **Conference at Algeciras** arranged for policing of Morocco
1908. **Alexander**, second son of King Peter of Servia, **announced as heir.**
1910 Alexander **Agassiz**, American naturalist, **died.**
1912. John **Arbuckle**, American benefactor, **died**
1912: **Ohio** Constitutional Convention agreed on **initiative and referendum** clauses
1912. London **suffragettes sentenced** to imprisonment
1912: Max **Freeman**, American "godfather of comic opera," **died.**

MARCH 28

Feast-day of: Saints **Priscus, Malchus**, and **Alexander**, martyrs in Palestine **St. Sixtus III**, pope, **St. Gontram**, king of Burgundy
1285 **Martin IV**, pope, **died**
1483: **Raffael**, Italian painter, **born.**
1522· **Albert**, Margrave of Brandenburg, **born**
1635 Jacques **Callot**, French engraver, **died.**
1650. **Cromwell captured Kilkenny, Ireland.**
1660· **George I**, King of England, **born.**
1676. **Rehoboth**, Mass , partly **burned** by Indians
1677: Wenceslaus **Hollar**, Bohemian engraver and designer, **died**
1681· **Commons** tried to **exclude** the Duke of York **(James II.) from the throne** because he was a Catholic
1741: Johann **Andre**, German composer, **born.**
1749 Pierre **Laplace**, French astronomer, **born**
1760: Margaret **Woffington**, English actress, **died.**
1794 Marquis de **Condorcet**, French philosopher and mathematician **died**
1799 Battle of **Verona**; Austrians defeated French
1801: Sir Ralph **Abercromby**, British general, **died**
1802: **Asteroid Pallas discovered.**
1804. **Irish militia** offered its services to England
1814 The **French** under Napoleon **defeated** at St Dizier
1814 Frigate **"Essex" captured** by British in Valparaiso
1818· Wade **Hampton**, American soldier **born**
1834· The Senate passed vote of **censure of President Jackson**
1846: American **army for Mexico** took post opposite Matamoras
1849: German National Assembly elected **King of Prussia**, 'Hereditary Emperor of the Germans "
1852. **The state of siege in France ended.**
1853: **Peace address**, signed by 40,000 Englishmen presented **to Napoleon**
1854: **England** declared war against **Russia**
1862: French victorious in **Cochin China**
1862: Engagement at **Vallis Ranch**, N Mex
1864: Prussians repulsed in attack on **Fredericia**, Schleswig
1864: New federal constitution adopted in **Venezuela**
1864: Federals defeated Confederates at **Cane River**, La
1865 **Boone**, N C , **captured** by Federals under Gen Stoneman
1865: Monitor **"Milwaukee" sunk** in Mobile Bay
1868 **James, Earl Cardigan**, leader of the famous cavalry charge at Balal lava **died**
1871· Government of the **Commune** proclaimed in Paris
1878. **Electric light** first tried in Westminster Palace London
1878: The **Zulus** inflicted heavy loss on Col Evelyn Wood s command
1879. **Tennessee** offered settlement of a **debt** at 50 cents on the dollar
1882· Congress extended **Nebraska** north to the 43d parallel
1883: Members of **Patriotic Brotherhood** sentenced in London for conspiracy to murder landlords
1884· **Duke of Albany died** at Cannes France
1884: Riot in **Cincinnati, O.**, court-house burned
1885 **French** Senate voted **import duty** on foreign grain and meal
1887. An **Irish Coercion Bill** introduced in Parliament
1888: German force burned **Kondutchi**, East Africa
1889 **Tin** ore was discovered **in Texas.**

1890 **Socialists debarred** from government employ in Denmark
1892 By the **Fayerweather will**, $4,285,000 was bequeathed direct to colleges and hospitals
1892· **Police and Czechs** fought in Bohemia
1893· **E Kirby Smith**, Confederate general, **died.**
1893· A **German** newspaper correspondent **mobbed in Paris**
1893 **Great Britain** passed a new **coinage** act
1894· **Austrian** socialists planned a **general strike** to secure universal suffrage
1894 George Ticknor **Curtis**, American legal writer, **died**
1894 Health authorities declared **smallpox** epidemic **in New York**
1895 Field-Marshal Sir Patrick **Grant died.**
1897: General William R **Terry** (Confederate) **died.**
1897· British **mission to Gold Coast** opposed by natives
1898 **Anton Seidl**, American music conductor **died**
1898 **Kongo rebels defeated** with heavy loss
1903 Russian **governor of Ufa** fired on workmen s delegation, 34 killed and 200 wounded
1904· Widened **London Bridge** opened
1904: **Religious orders in France** debarred from teaching
1904 **Senator J R Burton**, of Kansas **convicted** of accepting a bribe
1910 **Okorito, Hungary, burned**, 432 killed or injured
1910: **Theodore Roosevelt** lectured at the University of Cairo Egypt
1910 **Prince of Monaco** proclaimed universal suffrage
1910 David Josiah **Brewer**, Justice U S Supreme Court, **died**
1911 Samuel Franklin **Emmons**, American geologist, **died**
1912 A car-load of **rifles** and **ammunition** shipped from the United States **to Mexico.**
1912 **Michigan** Assembly passed **Woman Suffrage** Constitutional Amendment Bill
1912 British House of Lords passed **minimum Wage Bill**

MARCH 29

Feast-day of Sts Jonas, Barachisius, and companions, martyrs **St Mark** of Arethusa **St Gundleus,** a Welsh king, **St. Eustachius**
403· Battle of **Pollentia,** Alaric defeated
1058: **Pope Stephen IX. died.**
1187: **Arthur I**, duke of Brittany, **born**
1461: Battle of **Towton Field,** Wars of the Roses
1461: Henry **Percy,** third Earl of Northumberland **killed** in battle
1480· William **Caxton** finished *The Cordial*
1602 John **Lightfoot,** English Hebraic scholar, **born**
1609. **Truce of Antwerp**
1631: **Warwick transferred** claim to **Connecticut** to Lords Say and Seal and Brooke and John Hampden
1632 **Canada,** Acadia, and Cape Breton **restored to France**
1632· **Treaty of St Germain** divided French and English claims in America
1638: William **Kieft** arrived at New Amsterdam
1644: Battle of **Cheriton** or Alverford English civil war
1676: **Providence attacked by Indians**
1738 Joseph Ignace **Guillotin,** French physician, incorrectly assumed as inventor of the guillotine, **born.**
1751: Thomas **Coram,** English philanthropist, **died**
1769: Marshal **Soult,** French soldier, **born**
1772: Emanuel **Swedenborg,** Swedish mystic, **died.**
1790· **John Tyler,** President of the United States, **born**
1792 **Gustavus III**, of Sweden, **died** by assassination
1794 **Sons of Tippoo Tib,** held as hostages, **restored.**
1798 The **Helvetian Republic** proclaimed
1799 Edward **Stanley,** fourteenth Earl of Derby, **born**
1809. **Asterold Vesta discovered**
1814· **Empress of France** and young son **fled** to Blois
1815 **Bonaparte abolished the slave-trade**
1824 Friedrick C C L **Buchner,** German physiologist, **born**
1826 Johann **Voss,** German poet, **died**
1828 Sir William **Drummond,** British diplomat and writer, **died**
1831· Amelia E **Barr,** American writer, **born**
1837. **Mrs Fitzherbert,** morganatic wife of George IV , **died**
1844: The **Springfield Republican** first appeared
1847. **Mexicans evacuated Vera Cruz**
1849 **Great Britain annexed the Punjab**
1849. **Olympic theater,** London, **burned.**
1850 Edward **Bellamy,** American author, **born**
1853 A democratic **conspiracy** discovered **in Berlin.**
1858. **DeWolf Hopper,** American actor, **born**
1861. United States Cabinet voted to resupply **Fort Sumter**
1862: Skirmish at **Warrensburg, Mo.**
1863: **Puebla, Mexico,** besieged
1863: **Seditious** Hungarian **newspapers** were confiscated
1866 **Prussia secured her frontiers**
1867: Parliament passed the **British North America act**
1868· Theodore of **Abyssinia released** his European prisoners
1871: Royal **Albert Hall** opened in London
1875· Great districts in **Iceland** covered by lava
1878 **Zulus defeated** at Kambula
1880· **Jesuits** and other orders **expelled** from France
1881: **Commons refused** to adopt **decimal** system
1883· **Lord Chief Justice of Hungary murdered.**
1887. Ray **Palmer,** clergyman and poet, **died.**
1888 The Negus of **Abyssinia sued for peace**
1889 Many **evictions in Ireland** and houses burned
1891· Two **negroes lynched** at Russellville, **Ala.**
1891. Howard **Crosby,** clergyman and reformer, **died**
1892 **Bank of Italy proposed.**
1893. **Cholera** epidemic in Austria
1893 **A pension** voted in France **to widow of Renan.**
1894. **German and Austrian Emperors met at Abbazia**
1895 Armistice between **China and Japan**
1895· Maturin M **Ballou,** American publisher, **died.**
1899 Stormy scenes witnessed in **Belgian legislature.**
1900 **Delagoa Bay award** announced, Portugal having to pay $5 000,000
1901 Elections held for **first Australian** Commonwealth **Parliament.**
1902. **Riots occurred at Ta-ming-fu, China.**
1906 **Street-railway strike in Winnipeg**
1906 **Coal-mine explosion** near Nagasaki, **Japan,** killed 250
1907: **Oudja,** Morocco, **occupied by French** troops
1908 **French fought Moors** in Morocco
1911: John Philip **Du Moulin,** American Roman Catholic bishop **died**
1911· Henry Clay **Peabody,** Justice Maine Supreme Court, **died.**
1911. Sir Caspar Purdon **Clarke,** ex-Director South Kensington (London) and Metropolitan Art Museums (New York), **died**
1912 President Walte, United Mine Workers of America ordered **suspension of all anthracite coal-mining** pending settlement of miners' demands

MARCH 30

Feast day of St. John Climacus; St Zozimus; St Regulus, bishop of Senlis
317 B C **Phocion,** Athenian statesman and general, **died**
1209 **Black Monday massacre** in Dublin, Ireland
1282 The **Sicilian Vespers** occurred
1555 Bishop **Ferrar,** bishop of St David s in Wales, **burned.**
1568 Sir Henry **Wotton,** English writer, **born.**
1587 Sir Ralph **Sadler,** English statesman, **died**
1636 **Massachusetts sought to suppress dissent**
1638. **Boston Puritans** started to settle at **New Haven,** Conn
1700 Scotch and English settlements in **Darien surrendered** to Spaniards
1707 Sebastien de **Vauban,** French military engineer, **died**
1713 Battle of **Cotentnea Creek** (Snow Hill), N C between colonists and Indians
1783 William **Hunter,** English physician and anatomist **died**
1785 Henry Viscount **Hardinge,** English general **born**
1789 **First** meeting of **Congress** under the Constitution
1793 **Rosas,** dictator of Argentine Republic, **born**
1799 **John Q Adams** received by **Bonaparte**
1801. **New York established jail-liberties**
1807 H G **Elliott,** British diplomat, **died**
1813 Andrew **Jackson's army** in Mississippi disbanded
1814: **The Allies defeated the French** before Paris
1814· American army of 4,000 defeated at **La Colle, Canada**
1821: James **Hadley,** Greek scholar of Yale University **born.**
1822 **Florida** organized as a Territory
1834· Rudolph **Ackermann,** German art-publisher, **died.**
1837· John **Constable,** English painter, **died**
1839 Office of **Grand Vizier** abolished in Turkey
1842· Madame **Lebrun,** French painter, **died.**
1842. John **Fiske,** American author, **born**
1844 Paul **Verlaine,** French poet, **died**
1848· **Carlos VII**, pretender to Spanish throne, **born.**
1849 Bloody battle of **Brescia**
1850 **Afridis** murdered an English party
1851 **Population** of **Ireland** reported as 6 574,238
1851. **Population** of **United Kingdom** reported as 27,637 761
1855 English made **treaty** of friendship **with Dost Mohammed** of Kabul
1855: **Election riots** occurred **in Kansas**
1856 **Privateering abolished** in Europe
1856. **France and Russia** made peace
1858 **Kotah,** in India, **taken** by General Roberts
1860 **Tuscany voted to join Sardinia**
1863· **Frederick VII.** granted independent rights to **Holstein,** but attached Schleswig to Denmark
1863 **George I** proclaimed **King of Greece.**
1863· **Mosby defeated** near Aldie, Va
1864· Congress repealed **direct tax** imposed August 5, 1861
1865· Sheridan's cavalry advanced to **Five Forks,** Va
1865 **St. Albans'** Confederate **raiders** discharged by Canadian court
1865. The English Parliament granted £50,000 for **defense of Canada**
1867 Treaty with Russia for **purchase of Alaska** concluded
1868 Actual trial of **impeachment charges** against President Johnson began
1870 The **15th amendment** was proclaimed as part of the Constitution
1870 All the late **Confederate States** represented in Congress
1872· Great **Aquarium at Brighton,** England, opened
1874· **Archbishop of Cologne** arrested for resisting the May laws
1874 Parliament authorized **a loan for India** up to $50,000,000
1876 **Agrarian outrages in Ireland**
1880 **Metropolitan Museum** in New York **opened**
1882 **Prosecutor at Odessa assassinated**
1885 Franz **Abt,** German composer, **died.**
1885 The French took possession of the **Pescadores Islands** near Taiwan
1886 The **"Ly ee-moon" wrecked** on coast of Australia, with loss of 85 lives
1889 Great **famine in Shantung, China,** thousands committed suicide
1890 **Major Panitza** confessed to conspiracy against Alexander of Bulgaria
1890 Citizens of **Hartford** completed subscription of $400,000 for free **art museum and library**
1891 **Mobs terrorized** Connellsville coke **region** in Pennsylvania
1894 President **Cleveland vetoed Bland Coinage bill**
1894 **Austrian army** officers were forbidden to serve at the **funeral of Kossuth**
1895 **Japanese** bombarded Tai-wan-Foo **in Formosa** (Taiwan)
1895 Admiral Frederick **Seymour,** Baron Alcester, British Navy, **died**
1896. Sir Robert **Hart appointed** chief of ports **in China**
1897 **Turks and Greeks** fought in Macedonia
1897 Angus **Cameron,** ex-United States Senator **died**
1899. **Anarchy prevailed in Samoa**
1901 **Oxford won** annual boat-race from Cambridge
1903 **Guatemala and San Salvador** settled a dispute without war
1903 **Escalon** became President of **Salvador.**
1905. Insurgents at Therisso, **Crete,** set up a **new government**
1909. **Queensborough Bridge** at New York **opened**
1910. **King George of Greece** issued decree for revision of Constitution
1911· Félix Alexandre **Guilmant,** French organist, **died**
1912 **French** Chamber of Deputies passed bill for an **eight-hour day** for miners
1912· **French** Senate passed **naval program** for 28 first-class battle-ships by 1920

MARCH 31

Feast-day of. St Acacius, St Benjamin, martyr **St Guy** of Ferrara
30 **Jesus commissioned the Apostles**
1495 The Pope, Austria, Spain and other **powers combined against Charles VIII.** of France
1504 **Spain and France** concluded three years' truce
1519 **Henry II**, of France, **born**
1547: **Francis I**, of France, **died.**
1596 Rene **Descartes,** French philosopher, **born**
1621 **Philip III**, of Spain **died.**
1631. John **Donne,** English poet, **died**
1654· **Parliament forbade cock fighting.**
1665 George **Fox,** Quaker, **ordered arrested**
1675· **Pope Benedict XIV born**
1683. **Treaty of Warsaw**
1717 **Bangorian controversy began in England**
1723: **Frederick V**, of Denmark, **born**
1732 Franz Joseph **Haydn,** composer, **born**
1744· **France** declared **war** against **Great Britain**
1774 Parliament passed **Boston Port Bill**
1794: National convention in **France declared** there is **no God**
1806 The **anti-Slavery question** introduced into **Parliament**
1806 George, Earl **Macartney,** Irish diplomat, **died**
1807· Discussion over **Catholic question** disrupted British cabinet
1813: Richard D **Guyon,** Hungarian patriot, **born**
1814. **The Allies entered Paris**
1824. Wm M **Hunt,** American artist, **born.**
1830· Tomas **Ovalle** elected president of **Chile**
1831· Battle of **Wawz,** Russians defeated
1833 **Treasury** building at Washington **burned**
1835. John La **Farge,** American artist **born.**
1835· John C **Draper,** American scientist, **born**
1838. **French blockaded Mexican ports**
1848 William Waldorf **Astor,** capitalist, **born**
1850 John C **Calhoun,** American statesman **died**
1852· **Tremont Temple** in Boston was **burned**
1855 Charlotte **Bronte,** English author, **died.**
1856 **Church property** in Mexico **sequestered.**
1859. **Linares** became President of Bolivia
1860 **Spurgeon's tabernacle** opened in London
1861 Grandson of **Tippoo Tib** murdered by his servants
1861 **England recognized** new kingdom of **Italy**
1861: Body of **Bonaparte** laid **in crypt** in Paris
1862 Confederate camp at **Union City, Tenn**, captured
1863 **Russians** subdued revolt **in Caucasus.**
1864 **Confederates** under Longstreet **retired** from Tennessee to Virginia
1865 Transport **"Gen Lyon" burned** off Cape Hatteras 500 lives lost
1865: Battle of **Boydtown and White Oak Road,** Confederates repulsed
1865 **Sheridan's cavalry** forced back from **Five Forks**
1866· Spaniards bombarded **Valparaiso.**
1867 **Turkey** declined to give up **Crete**
1868. **Voting by proxy** abolished in England
1868 **Chinese Embassy** arrived in United States
1877 Six European powers joined in note of **warning to Turkey.**
1879· English Hussars drowned in **Kabul river.**
1882: **Widows of ex-presidents** Tyler, Polk, and Garfield were given $5,000 yearly pensions
1886 **German** Reichstag extended the **socialist law** for two years
1889· Completion of **Eiffel tower** in Paris celebrated
1890· Stephen C **Rowan,** vice-admiral U S Navy, **died**
1890 **Emin** Pasha led a military **expedition to Lake Nyanza**
1891 **Bulgarian** government offered $5 000 **reward for assassin** of Minister of Finance
1891· **Influenza epidemic** in Germany
1891. **Baron de Fava,** Italian minister, **recalled** from Washington
1891. **Telegraph poles** and wires **ordered removed** from New York
1892 Western **Silver mines shut down.**
1892· Deaths from **cholera in Mekka** said to average 1,127 each week
1893 **American Press Association incorporated**
1893 **Austrian army** adopted a bullet-proof cuirass
1894 **Kossuth's body** lay in state in Budapest
1894· **South Carolina militia revolted**
1897 **British mission** on Gold Coast **attacked,** and commissioner killed
1898 **Earthquake in California.**
1899· Parliamentary **grant** made for **education** in Ireland £1,097,546
1900 Boers defeated British at **Sannas Post.**
1900. **Ashantees attacked British**
1901· **Earthquake in Southern Russia and Turkey.**
1902: **Boers** defeated the British **at Brankspruit,** Hart s River
1904· **British,** under Colonel Younghusband defeated **Tibetans**
1905 Mr **Thygeson,** active member of Danish parliament, **died,** aged 99
1906. **Coal miners** in Pennsylvania **struck.**
1906 Treaty of commerce signed between **Great Britain and Roumania**
1909 Last American **troops left Cuba**
1910 New **Italian cabinet** formed, Luigi Luzzatti, Premier
1910 Chamber of Deputies **in France** voted **old-age pensions**
1912 Robert L **Taylor,** ex-governor, United States senator (Tenn), **died**
1912 William A **Finch,** American law educator (Cornell), **died**
1912 Gen Leonidas **Plaza** elected President of **Ecuador**
1912 **Francis Joseph** threatened to resign as King of Hungary unless proposals to restrict his control of the army were abandoned

DAY OF THE MONTH UNKNOWN

340 Battle of **Aquileia;** Constantine II slain
1503 **Columbus abandoned Bethlehem** in West Indies
1524: **Verrazano explored** North American coast from North Carolina to Nova Scotia
1639· **First American Baptist Church** founded at Providence R I
1714 **Peace of Rastatt** sig[illegible]d by France and German empire
1776 Sir Guy **Carleton** [illegible]pelled all **Americans** from Canada
1830 Two thousand emigr[illegible] "[illegible]" reached Australia
1844· King **Otto,** of Greece [illegible]ame [illegible]issed Bavarian advisers, new constit[illegible]atio[illegible] accepted
1846 J C **Frémont raised** [illegible]rk [illegible]d States flag in California
1850 **First locomotive** pa[illegible]t, Fr[illegible] **through the Tubular bridge** Englan[illegible]
1860 **Insurrection by Ma-**[illegible]u La[illegible]ori[illegible] Ne Zealand
1865· **First American sheet** [illegible]-[illegible]In-[illegible]ade a[illegible] Bethlehem Pa
1866 **Livingstone** left Zanzibar to search for sources of Nile
1867 **Diamonds found** in Cape Colony
1868 **Newfoundland** declined to enter Canadian Union
1869 Order of **St Michael and St. George** revived
1872 Grant appointed a **Panama Canal Commission**
1872: **Erie** Railroad ring in New York **collapsed**
1875 Control of **parish funds** taken from German clergy
1885 **Chinese drove French** from entrenched positions in Anam
1900. **Venezuelan rebels** defeated near Bolivar

APRIL

APRIL 1

Feast-day of St. Melito of Sardis, St. Hugh of Grenoble, St. Gilbert of Caithness, Scotland
All Fools' Day.
1185 Prince John, son of Henry II, received homage of Irish chiefs at Waterford
1257: Imperial German Electoral College appeared
1405 Tamerlane, conqueror of Persia, died
1406. Robert III., of Scotland, died.
1548: Sigismund I., of Poland, died.
1572. "Water Beggars" in the Netherlands seized Brlel and Flushing.
1578 Dr William Harvey, demonstrator of blood circulation, born
1610 Charles, Seigneur de St. Évremond, French author, born
1639: First notice of hackney coaches in London
1684: William Joseph made president of Maryland Province
1691: Delaware seceded from Pennsylvania.
1730. Salomon Gessner, Swiss poet and painter, born.
1756: First Moravian missionaries reached Jamaica.
1779: John Langhorne, English author, died.
1803. Bank of France established.
1811· James McCosh, president of Princeton University (1868-1888), born
1815: Prince Bismarck, German statesman, born.
1820: Isaac Milner, Dean of Carlisle, died.
1823 Simon B Buckner, Confederate soldier, born
1826: Construction of first railroad in the United States began in Massachusetts
1826: E. A. Sothern, American actor, born.
1832. Winnebago and other Indian tribes went to war.
1840· Abolitionists, as Liberty Party, nominated Birney for President
1852. E A Abbey, American artist, born
1855 Agnes Repplier, American essayist, born.
1861: The United States Morrill tariff law became effective
1861 Cotton in New York sold at 12½ cents a pound.
1862. Cotton in New York sold at 28 cents a pound.
1863: Federals drove Gen Morgan from Snow Hill, Tenn
1863 Cotton sold in New York at 72 to 74 cents a pound
1863. Gold sold in New York, at 56¾ per cent premium
1864 Revenue tax of $1 per barrel imposed on beer
1864. Cotton sold in New York at 76 cents a pound.
1864· Gold sold in New York at 66 per cent premium
1865 Confederates sank the steamer "Rodolph" below Fort Blakely Ala
1865: Sheridan appeared in Lee's front at Dinwiddie Court House, Va
1865 Battle of Five Forks, Va, Confederates defeated
1865: The United States high-tariff law became effective
1865 Madame Pasta, Italian opera-singer, died.
1865· Cotton sold in New York at 45 to 48 cents a pound.
1865: Confederate paper money worth 1½ cents on the dollar
1865: Gold sold in New York at 54 per cent premium
1866: Chester Harding, American portrait-painter, died.
1866. Cotton in New York, sold at 40 to 42 cents a pound.
1866 Gold sold in New York at 28 per cent premium
1867. Ranavalono II. began to reign in Madagascar
1867 International exposition opened in Paris
1869· Egypt commissioned Sir Samuel Baker to extend her southern boundaries
1871: A second Reign of Terror began in Paris
1872· Manuel Murillo Toro made president of Colombia
1873 Steamship "Atlantic" wrecked in Halifax Harbor, Nova Scotia, 535 lives lost
1874 Santiago Perez made president of Colombia
1876 Aquiles Parra made president of Colombia
1877 Four new trade-ports in China created
1877. T A Edison announced his invention of the microphone.
1878 General Julian Trugillo made president of Colombia
1880: Amnesty proclaimed in Cuba
1880: Rafael Nuñez made president of Colombia
1884: Rafael Nuñez made president of Colombia the second time
1885 Colon and Aspinwall, Panama, burned by rebels
1885 Indians besieged Battleford, Saskatchewan
1889. Boulanger fled from Paris to escape arrest
1890. Great labor strikes in Vienna, with violence
1890 Mormons left Utah for Mexico.
1891· Samuel T Spear, American theologian died
1892. The Chins in Burma revolted against British
1892· Charles D. Drake, American jurist died.
1893 Prairie fire in Nebraska laid waste 20 miles of territory
1894: Louis Kossuth was buried in Budapest, Hungary
1894· Charles Edward Brown-Sequard, French scientist died.
1894· Remijio Bermudez, president of Peru died.
1895: Robert Payne Smith, Dean of Canterbury, London, died.
1895. Charles Camille Doucet, French dramatist, died
1896: Olimo, starting a rebellion, called himself "King of the Matabele"
1897. John H Russell, rear-admiral, U S Navy, died.
1897: William Conyngham Plunket, Anglican Archbishop of Dublin, died.
1898· Arthur Orton, English impostor, "Tichborne Claimant," died.
1898 Spain announced that it would grant an armistice if Cubans asked for it
1899: American force in Samoa ambuscaded several killed
1899. Charles C Carpenter, rear-admiral, U S Navy, died.
1899. Baroness Clara de Hirsch, Hungarian philanthropist, died.
1900: St George Mivart, English scientist, died.
1901. Prof François Raoult, French chemist, died
1901: John T Stainer, English organist and composer, died.
1902: New palace of Swiss parliament opened
1902. Fight at Boschman's Kop, Commander Erasmus killed
1902: Joseph S Fowler, ex-United States Senator from Tennessee, died
1902: Thomas Dunn English, American poet and journalist, died.
1904 Officers connected with murder of Alexander and Draga of Servia honored
1904. Religious emblems ordered removed from French courts
1904· Guy Wetmore Carryl, American poet and humorist, died.
1905 Great bridge over Zambesi river, at Victoria Falls, linked up
1905· Centenary of birth of Hans Christian Andersen celebrated throughout Denmark
1905 Letter-rate between England and Australia reduced to one penny
1906: French clergy filed 22 640 claims against French government under separation law
1906· Baron Penedo, Brazilian minister to England for 33 years died, aged 90
1906. Col Michael McLaughlin, a prominent Fenian, died
1907: John C Granbery, a bishop of the M E Church South, died.
1907. Russell Sage Foundation incorporated under the laws of the State of New York
1909 Khedive opened harbor of Port Sudan.
1910 The emigration from Ireland during 1909 reported at 29,230
1910· Bishop Parry, former primate of Australia, died
1911· A serious outbreak of plague in Java reported
1911· Deaths from plague in India during March reported at 95,884
1911. James Houston Eccleston, American Protestant Episcopal clergyman, died
1911: Martin Greif, Bavarian poet, died
1912: United States House of Representatives passed bill reducing wool-tariff.
1912 United States Supreme Court decided that Interstate Commerce Commission can compel water-lines to report to it
1912: British miners' vote on resumption of work showed 69 141 for and 66,828 against
1912: Dr Sun Yat Sen resigned provisional presidency of the Chinese Republic.
1912 Assam, Bengal, Behar and Orissa, and Delhi officially reconstituted provinces of British India

APRIL 2

Feast day of St Aplan of Lycia, St. Theodosia of Cæsarea St Nicetius of Lyons, St. Ebba, St. Francis of Paula
742 (or 747). Charlemagne born
1502: Arthur, Prince of Wales died.
1512· Ponce de Leon commissioned to settle "Bimini"
1559 Peace of Château Cambrésis
1631: Bishop Laud commissioned to restore St Paul's in London
1640 Paul Fleming, German poet died
1661: Pepys noted first sight of the game Pall Mall
1698 Richard Coote, Earl of Bellamont, arrived with commission as Governor of New York and Massachusetts
1791· Mirabeau, French orator and statesman, died.
1792. United States mint established
1798· August Heinrich Hoffmann, German poet born
1801: Copenhagen bombarded by Nelson
1805· Bhurtpore, in India, taken by Lake
1810· Bonaparte married Maria Louisa of Austria, in Paris
1814: French Senate decreed that Bonaparte had forfeited the throne.
1826 Reginald Heber, Bishop of Calcutta, died
1832. Dom Pedro of Portugal, proclaimed himself Regent of Terceira
1844· Fleet Prison for debtors in London abolished.
1846· John Le Keux, English engraver, died.
1846: The boundary between Oregon and Canada set at 49th parallel
1847. Alvarado, Mexico, surrendered to Americans
1847. Foreign nations made warlike demonstrations in China to compel observance of treaties
1849: Battle of Hatvan; Hungarians defeated Austrians
1852: Earthquake wrecked 400 houses in Valparaiso, Chile.
1862 McClellan reached Fortress Monroe, to begin Richmond campaign
1863 Affair at Woodbury, Tenn; Confederates repulsed
1863: Women at Richmond, Va, led in a bread riot.
1864· Red River expedition reached Natchitoches, La.
1864 Negro troops in United States service reported at 71,976.
1865: Federals captured Confederates' main works at Petersburg, Va.
1865 Richmond, Va., evacuated by Confederates
1865 Lieut-Gen A P Hill (Confederate), killed at Petersburg
1865: Federals captured Selma, Ala, with large amount of stores
1865 Battle of Ebenezer Church, Ala; Confederates defeated
1865· Prince Kung of China degraded by the two empresses
1865 Richard Cobden, English political economist, died
1866: President Johnson declared insurrection suppressed east of Mississippi
1866: Habeas corpus restored in all states, except Texas
1866 The Evening Star first issued in Philadelphia
1871 French national troops defeated Commune at Courbevoie.
1872 S F B Morse, American inventor and artist, died
1877: Rhode Island opened a state school for deaf mutes
1878 British raised siege of Ekowe in Zululand
1878 British defeated the Zulus at Ginghilvo.
1878· The Earl of Leitrim and two servants killed by Irish agrarian agitators.
1879 Fight at Futtinhabad; British defeated Khuglanis
1879: Peru joined Bolivia in war against Chile
1882 International art exhibition opened at Vienna
1882: Austrian polar expedition started
1884: Ameer of Afghanistan met Lord Dufferin
1885· Barrios defeated and killed at Chalchuapa, Salvador
1887: United States government began to seize Canadian sealing-vessels.
1889: Landslide at Second Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.
1889 Armand Felix Jobbé-Duval, French painter died
1889 Alexander McCue, American jurist, died.
1890. Stringent measures taken to suppress Russian students
1890· A new quarrel broke out between Bulgaria and Servia
1890· George Thurber, American botanist, died
1890 Thomas C Anderson, Louisiana Returning-board, died.
1891. Anarchists arrested daily in France
1891· Albert Pike, brigadier-general (Confederate) and journalist died.
1891: A T Pouyer-Quertier, French statesman, died
1891· Thos C Baring, English banker and philanthropist died
1892. Revolution in Buenos Aires, state of siege declared
1892. Anarchists left Paris in haste, fearing prosecutions
1893 Belgians struck because of suffrage dispute
1893 Tornado in Oklahoma killed and wounded 600 people
1894 "Industrial Army" left Los Angeles for Washington
1894 Bread riots broke out in Andalusia, Spain.
1894 Bloody battle at Bornu, Central Sudan
1894 First railway in India constructed by native capital, opened
1894 Michael Joseph O'Farrell, American (Roman Catholic) bishop, died.
1895 David M Stone, American journalist died
1896 China entered the international Postal Union.
1897: William E Worthen, American civil engineer, died
1899. Charles Philippe, Marquis de Chennevieres French art patron died
1902: Junius Henri Browne, American journalist died
1902· William D Whipple, general, U S Army died
1903 Russia's power in Finland made absolute
1904: Germans began a series of severe fights with rebellious natives in Kamerun
1905 Lord Milner, British agent in Transvaal, returned to England.
1906 Bambaata, a native chief, caused trouble for English in Natal, reward of $2,500 for his capture
1908: Police fired on rioters in Rome.
1908: The Czar dissolved the Finnish diet
1909. Fire at Fort Worth, Texas, caused loss of $5,000,000
1910 German wireless sent messages 4,000 miles to Africa
1911· Turks routed Albanian rebels at Tuzi
1911: Edict at Peking urged Chinese to unite for defense
1911: Thomas Samuel Hastings, American theologian, died.
1911: Seaman A Knapp, American agricultural expert died
1912 Edward Terry, English comedian, died.

APRIL 3

Feast-day of Sts Agape, Chionia and Irene, martyrs St. Ulpian of Tyre, martyr, St Nicetias, St Richard of Dover
1203: Prince Arthur, English prince, murdered
1401: Duke of Rothesay, heir of Robert III, of Scotland, starved to death
1593: Rev George Herbert, writer of religious poetry, born
1639. Ferdinando Gorges confirmed as lord-proprietor of Maine.
1646· Presbyterianism made state religion by Parliament
1646 Self-denying ordinance passed by Parliament
1667: Edward, Marquis of Worcester, mechanical engineer, died
1682. Bartolome Ertaban Murillo, Spanish painter, died.
1755 Simon Kenton, American Indian fighter, born.
1763 Gibbets cut down near London
1764 John Abernethy, English physician, born.
1774· Rohilla war in India began
1783· Sweden and United States arranged treaty.
1783· Washington Irving, American author, born
1790: North Carolina made final cession of lands
1793 Dionysius Lardner, English scientific writer, born.
1798 Commodore Charles Wilkes, U S Navy born.
1801: Prussia seized Hanover.
1813. Naval action on Chesapeake Bay, near Urbana
1822 Edward Everett Hale, clergyman and author, born
1823· G H Derby, American humorist (John Phœnix), born.
1826 Reginald Heber, bishop of Calcutta, died
1829: Conflagration in Augusta, Ga
1831: An insurrection broke out in Wilna and Volhynia, Poland
1833· Russian auxiliaries of Turkey entered Constantinople
1835· Harriet Prescott Spofford, American writer born.
1837. John Burroughs, American naturalist, born
1839. Chinese government destroyed $20,000,000 worth of British opium
1847: British captured the Bogue forts near Canton, China.
1848: Georges Ohnet, French novelist born
1849. Insurgents in Genoa seized the city and proclaimed the Ligurian Republic
1852 Steamer "Glencoe" exploded at St Louis 83 persons drowned
1858· Carlist rising in Spain, under Gen Ortega
1858 Sigismund Neukomm, Austrian composer, died
1861: Reginald de Koven, American composer, born.
1861· Heman Humphrey, President of Amherst College, died
1862: Federal army left Fort Monroe for Yorktown
1862 Sir James Clark Ross, arctic explorer, died.
1862· Constitution for West Virginia approved by a vote of the people
1863 Knights of the Golden Circle arrested at Reading, Pa
1864. Garibaldi received in England with enthusiasm
1864 Republican capital of Mexico established in Monterey
1865 Petersburg, Va, evacuated by Confederates
1865 Lee retreated from Richmond towards Amelia Court House, Va
1865 Federal troops occupied Richmond
1871: Insurgents in Paris occupied several of the forts of Paris
1871: Marshal Mac-Mahon made chief of French army.
1872 Earthquake at Antioch, Syria, killed 1,600
1872: Asteroid Althea discovered.
1877 Bismarck resigned his offices.
1880 Mohammed Jan killed in battle
1881 Earthquake on Island of Chios killed 4 000
1883 Whitechapel murders in London began
1885 French signed preliminary treaty for peace in Tonkin
1889· Wind-storms and prairie fires caused great loss in South Dakota and Minnesota
1889 William Gammell, American political economist, died
1892· Fire in New Orleans caused loss of $2 650 000
1894 Governor Tillman of South Carolina took control of state police officials

1895· British advanced through the **Chitral region, India.**
1897: **Moslems attacked Christians in Crete,** and were disarmed by European troops
1897: Albert **Frick,** American railroad manager, **died.**
1897 Johannes **Brahms,** Austrian pianist and composer, **died**
1898 Ohio River **levee at Shawneetown, Ill , broke** and drowned many
1898. **Avalanche** killed 150 persons **in Chilkoot Pass,** Alaska
1898 **China leased Wei-hai-wei** to Great Britain
1899· **Petition and grievances** signed by 40,000 Uitlanders sent to Queen Victoria
1900 Battle of **Reddersburg,** Boers defeated the British
1901· **Spanish Cabinet approved United States treaty**
1902 **Funeral services** at Cape Town for **Cecil Rhodes**
1902 **Fire at Atlantic City, N. J ,** caused loss of $1,000 000
1902. **Loss due to Boer war** estimated by mine-operators at $30,000 000
1903· ***Riff* tribes** in Morocco proclaimed the sultan's brother as sultan
1905 **Insurance investigation** in New York began
1906. **Riots began in Persia** against foreign doctors
1906 Joseph L F **Bertrand,** French Academy of Science, **died**
1909 Admiral **Cervera,** commander of Spanish fleet at Santiago de Cuba, **died.**
1910 **The Mad Mullah** raided and killed in Africa
1910 Jeremiah L **Zabriskie,** American microscopist, **died.**
1911· Edward B **Latch,** chief engineer U S Navy, **died.**
1912 **Constitution of Croatia suspended** absolute government proclaimed
1912 C P **Rogers,** American transcontinental aviator, **killed** in flight at Long Beach, Cal

APRIL 4

Feast-day of St Isidore of Seville, **St. Plato.**
397: **St Ambrose,** church father, **died.**
1292 **Pope Nicholas IV. died.**
1406 **Robert III ,** King of Scotland, **died.**
1609. **Henry Hudson** sailed on third voyage
1617 John **Napier,** inventor of logarithms, **died**
1661· Alexander **Leslie,** Earl of Leven, Scottish general, **died**
1662 **Virginia** arrested and prosecuted **Quakers**
1709 **Castle at Belfast, Ireland, burned.**
1743 Robert **Ainsworth,** English scholar, **died**
1774 Oliver **Goldsmith,** English author **died.**
1776 James **Granger,** English writer and print collector, **died**
1792: Thaddeus **Stevens,** American politician, **born**
1793 Jean **Delavigne,** French dramatist and poet, **born**
1802 Lloyd **Kenyon,** Lord Chief Justice, **died**
1806· **Mutiny** among Greeks and Corsicans in garrison **at Malta** ended by their blowing themselves up with 400 tons of powder
1807 Joseph Jérôme **Lalande,** French astronomer **died**
1809 **Pennsylvania** provided for **free tuition** for poor children
1812 Congress passed third **Embargo Act.**
1817. Andre **Masséna,** Duke of Rivoli, Marshal of France, **died**
1818 United States **flag adopted** by Congress
1823. William **Siemens,** German-English engineer and inventor **born.**
1838 Lawrence **Barrett,** American actor **born**
1841· President W H **Harrison died** one month after inauguration
1841 John **Tyler** became President by death of Harrison
1849. Austrians defeated at **Laplo-Bicske,** Hungary
1858. Battle of **Jhansi,** Indian mutiny
1858: Sir Hugh **Rose captured Jhansi;** Indian mutiny
1861: **Virginia rejected** an ordinance of **secession,** and appointed commissioners to visit Washington
1861: **First pony express** left California for St Joseph, Mo
1862. Department of the Rappahannock established, McDowell commander
1862: **Apalachicola, Fla , surrendered** to Federal troops
1862: A Federal force occupied **Thoroughfare Gap,** Va
1862: Federal troops captured **Pass Christian** on Gulf coast of Mississippi?
1862: A canal completed past Island No 10, in the Mississippi river
1864· Sheridan assigned to command of cavalry in the Army of the Potomac
1864 Schofield placed in command of Federal armies in North Carolina
1864: **Sanitary Commission Fair** in New York city opened
1865 **Sheridan** faced Lee at Amelia Court House Va
1866· Bill to **disestablish Irish Church** passed Parliament
1871. **Communists** in Paris shot **prisoners.**
1871· **Communists suppressed** at Marseilles
1882 *President Arthur vetoed* **anti-Chinese** bill
1882 An international committee on **debt of Egypt** appointed
1882. **Home-rule for Scotland started.**
1883 Government of **Queensland** took possession of **New Guinea**
1884 **Chile** and **Peru** signed final treaty of peace
1889 Philo **Remington,** American manufacturer, **died**
1890· Railroad from **Jerusalem to Jaffa** commenced
1890 **Dahomey** coast, W Africa, **blockaded** by French
1890. **Russian students** expelled from universities
1891 Accession of Chilean iron-clad **"Pilcamayo"** increased **Chilean insurgent** strength to 40 vessels
1893· **Bering Sea Court** of Arbitration **opened** in Paris
1893. Alphonse **de Candolle,** Swiss botanist, **died.**
1894. *Anarchistic* **bomb explosions** frequent in Paris
1894 **Women elected** to city offices **in Kansas**
1894· First female notary public in New Jersey appointed
1894· **Australian banks** began to suspend payment
1894· **Fire in Shanghai,** China, destroyed over 1,000 buildings
1896 **Japan and Germany** signed treaty of commerce
1896· Rebellious **Matabele** subdued
1897: **Moslems attacked Christians** in Crete, and were suppressed and disarmed by foreign troops
1899· **Cuban** military assembly voted to disband army
1900 **Borchgrevink** returned his Antarctic expedition to Stewart Island
1900 **Osman** Pasha Turkish soldier and statesman **died**
1900 John **Bidwell,** American prohibitionist, **died**
1901 George T **Anderson,** an American soldier, **died**
1901 Richard D'Oyly **Carte,** English theatrical manager, **died.**
1902. Will of Cecil Rhodes, relating to **Oxford scholarships,** made public
1903· John D **Washburn,** American diplomat, **died**
1905 **Earthquake** in northern India, 20,000 killed
1906 Señor **Blanco,** Spanish general and statesman, **died**
1907. James Newbury **Fitzgerald,** American (M E) bishop, **died.**
1908 **Arbitration treaty** signed by U S and Great Britain
1908. **Fifth Avenue Hotel,** New York, closed its doors
1908 Russian government dissolved **Finnish** diet
1910. George H **Williams,** *ex-United States* Attorney-General **died**
1911. **American-Japanese commercial treaty** ratified at Tokyo
1911. **Madero** declared peace in Mexico impossible until Diaz resigned the presidency
1911· Attempt made to destroy new city buildings at **Springfield, Mass.**
1911: Charles F Moberley **Bell,** managing director **London Times, died**
1912 Isaac Kauffmann **Funk,** American lexicographer, author and publisher, **died**
1912 **End of coal strike** in England officially announced
1912. **Tibetans opposed** extension of **Chinese Republic** into their territory
1912 Asa **Carey,** brigadier-general, U S Army, **died.**
1912: Exportation of **war-material** from the United States to **Mexico** sanctioned by the President

APRIL 5

Feast-day of. St Tigernach of Ireland, **St. Becan** of Ireland, **St Gerald** of Seauve, **St. Vincent Ferrar** of Spain
1355 **Charles IV** again crowned Emperor
1566: **Compromise of Breda,** nobles of Holland presented petition against the Inquisition
1580 William **Herbert,** third Earl of Pembroke, **English** poet, born
1588 Thomas **Hobbes,** English philosopher, **born.**
1614 **"Addled Parliament" convened**
1671· Edmund **Calamy,** English nonconformist **born**
1676 *John* **Winthrop,** *colonial governor,* **died.**
1735 William **Derham,** English divine and physicist, **died**
1753. **British Museum originated**
1768 New York **Chamber of Commerce** established
1779 **Nantucket** plundered by refugees
1794 **Danton,** French revolutionist **guillotined**
1795. **Peace of Basel;** Prussia withdrew from German coalition
1799 Battle of **Magnano;** Kray defeated the French
1800 Battle of **Voltri;** Austrians defeated the French
1804· William **Gilpin,** English writer, **died**
1811 Robert **Raikes,** institutor of Sunday-schools, **died**
1813 Battle of **Mockern;** Prussians defeated French
1814 **Bonaparte's abdication** negotiated
1818 **San Martin drove Spaniards from Chile**
1822· **Civil War began in Costa Rica**
1822 T R **Timby,** American inventor of the revolving turret **born**
1823. Imperialist revolt in **Costa Rica** quelled
1831· Frank R **Stockton,** American novelist, **born.**
1837. Charles Algernon **Swinburne,** English poet **born**
1840 Lant **Carpenter,** English Unitarian clergyman and writer, **drowned**
1842 Battle of **Jelalabad** (Khaibar Pass)
1849 Two **Danish ships** were **sunk** by batteries at Eckernforde
1852 Prince **Schwarzenberg,** *premier of* Austria, **died.**
1857. Alexander, **Prince of Bulgaria, born.**
1862: **Siege of Yorktown began**
1863· **British** government **held Confederate vessels** at Liverpool
1865. Jefferson **Davis,** in a proclamation, **urged a continuance of hostilities**
1865 **Tennessee ratified 14th amendment.**
1870 New York **City** and **County unified.**
1871· **Paris communists** arrested archbishop of Paris
1871 **Commune confiscated property** of leading French statesmen
1879. **Chile** declared **war** against Bolivia and Peru
1885 **Peace** preliminaries signed at **Peking.**
1886 Alexander of Bulgaria made governor of **Eastern Roumelia.**
1888 The Layton **Art galleries** at Milwaukee **opened**
1890 **Bulgaria yielded** *to demands of Servia*
1891· A **German** squadron ordered to **Chile.**
1894 Joseph B **Dusmet,** Italian cardinal archbishop, **died**
1897 **Venezuela** ratified a **boundary** treaty with Great Britain
1897 Powers restrained **aggression** on **Greco-Turkish** frontier
1898 **China leased a bay** on S E coast to France
1899 Strike and **anti-Semitic riots** arose at Nachod, Bohemia
1899 Daniel **Lord,** American lawyer, **died.**
1899 Thomas E **Ellis,** English Liberal "whip," **died**
1900 **Methuen defeated Boers near Boshof**
1900 **French** in Algiers **occupied oases**
1901 Russia withdrew the **Manchurian convention** proposed to China
1901: The Porte arrested leaders in **Bulgaria-Macedonia troubles**
1901 *Chicago voted for* **municipal ownership** of street railways
1904 Frances Power **Cobbe,** English author and philanthropist, **died**
1906 **Vesuvius** broke into eruption
1907. **Carnegie Institute at Pittsburg,** Pa , received $6,000,000
1907 Engineering building at **McGill University,** Montreal, destroyed
1908 Samuel Currier **Ewing,** American missionary, **died**
1910 **Tunnel through the Chilean Andes opened**
1910 **Socialists** elected the mayor in **Milwaukee, Wis.**

APRIL 6

Feast day of St Sixtus, pope and martyr, one hundred and twenty martyrs of Hadiab, Persia **St Celestine,** pope **St. Prudentius St. Celsus, St William,** of Eskelle
188 **Caracalla,** Roman emperor, **born**
885. **Methodius,** Greek missionary in Slavonia, **died**
1199 **Richard I** (Cœur-de-Lion), of England, **died**
1453 **Mohammed II.** began siege of Constantinople
1520 **Raffael,** Italian painter, **died**
1528 Albert **Durer,** German artist, **died**
1580 **Earthquake in London** demolished part of St Paul's Cathedral
1590 Sir Francis **Walsingham,** English statesman, **died**
1593. **Dissenting clergymen hanged** in Presbyterian Scotland
1605 John **Stow,** English antiquarian, **died**
1606 **Church** of England **established in Virginia** by charter
1631 **First treaty of Cherasco** between France and the Roman emperor
1649 **Elihu Yale,** founder of Yale University, **born**
1667 **Ragusa,** in Italy, **ruined** by an earthquake
1670 Jean Baptiste **Rousseau,** French poet, **born**
1695 Richard **Busby,** English teacher, **died**
1706· **Philip of Spain besieged Barcelona**
1773 James **Mill,** English political economist, **born**
1776 *Congress forbade* **importation** *of* **slaves**
1789 **Washington elected President.**
1793 **Committee** of **Public Safety** appointed in France
1794: **Benoit** and **Desmoulins,** ultra-revolutionists, **executed**
1796 George **Campbell,** English theologian, **died**
1803 Sir William **Hamilton,** British diplomatist and archeologist, **died**
1811: French privateer **"Revanche" burned** at Norfolk Va
1812 **Badajos,** Spain, **taken** by Wellington
1813· British **bombarded Lewistown,** Del , *for* 20 hours
1814 **Napoleon abdicated** in favor of his son
1815 **Fatal riot suppressed** in military prison at Dartmoor, England
1821 Prince Alexander of **Greece started war** of independence
1828 **Joseph Smith organized first Mormon church.**
1840 The **Washingtonian temperance** movement started
1841· Vice-President **Tyler** took oath of office as **President**
1849 **Neapolitans took Catania, Sicily.**
1849 Hungarians defeated Austrians at **Isaszeg**
1849 Battle of **Godollo,** Austrians defeated
1850 **Kohinoor diamond** left India to become property of British Crown
1852: Timothy **Cole,** American engraver **born**
1856. A Constitution was adopted by **Mormons** for the proposed **State** of **Deseret**
1856 **Insurrection in Valencia, Spain.**
1861. *Expedition to relieve* **Fort Pickens** left New York
1862· Battle of **Shiloh** or **Pittsburg Landing,** Federals won
1862 Albert Sidney **Johnston** (Confederate) **killed** at Shiloh
1862 Fitz-James **O'Brien,** writer, poet, and soldier, **died**
1862· Gunboat **"Pittsburgh" ran batteries** off Island No 10
1863 President **Lincoln visited army** of Potomac
1864. **An anti-slavery act** passed by loyal state convention in **Louisiana**
1864: **Banks marched** from Natchitoches, La , with 12 miles of wagon-train
1865. Lee fought battle of **Sailor's Creek, Va.**
1865 Federals lost at **High Bridge,** Va
1866· First post of **Grand Army of Republic organized** at Decatur, Ill
1870 Calvin **Kingsley,** American (Methodist *Episcopal) bishop,* **died**
1871. Paris **commune** suppressed **34 newspapers**
1871· **French** national troops **began to invest** the Commune in Paris
1874 Fourth **international exhibition** opened in London
1889 **Petroleum** was discovered **in Ontario,** *Canada*
1891: George **Edmunds,** Senator from Vermont for 26 years, **resigned.**
1891· **Germany removed embargo on American pork.**
1892 **Anarchists exploded bombs** in French police stations
1892: Willard **Saulsbury,** ex-Senator from Delaware, **died**
1893. Flotilla of **foreign war-ships gathered** in Hampton Roads to assist at the 400th anniversary of Columbus's reaching America
1893 **Mormons dedicated** completed **Temple** at Salt Lake City, Utah
1893 *Vicat* **Cole,** *English painter,* **died**
1894 **"Industrial Army"** forced out of Oakland, Cal
1896 **Olympic games revived in Greece.**
1896 United States Collegians won at **Olympic games** in Greece
1897 British had severe **fighting in Bechuanaland,** Africa
1899 George R **Howell,** New York State archivist, **died.**
1900 **Fort Coomassie,** in Ashanti, besieged by rebel tribes
1900 John **Codman,** American political economist, **died**
1901 **Zekoe River** fight in Cape Colony
1901. *M* **Stoiloff,** *premier of Bulgaria,* **died**
1903 Political **riots** occurred **in Belgrade**
1903 Liberal **constitution** of 1901 **restored in Servia**
1904 First **Japanese** army (45,000), **advanced on Wiju.**
1904· **Russians retreated across the Yalu river**
1905 King **Edward VII. met President Loubet,** of France, near Paris
1906. Eastman **Johnson,** American painter, **died**
1906. Sir Wyke **Bayliss,** English artist, **died**
1911· Turkish relief-ship reached **Sana,** and the rebellion was suppressed
1911 Craige **Lippincott,** Philadelphia publisher, **died**
1911 Alexander **Savage,** Confederate officer and cotton factor, **died**

APRIL 7

Feast-day of· St Hegisippus, early church father **St Aphrastes, St. Finan, St. Herman Joseph**
1167. **Lombard League formed** by seven Italian cities
1356· **Rudolph IV.** laid foundation of **Cathedral of St. Stephen,** Vienna
1459 **University** of **Ingolstadt,** Bavaria, chartered by Pope
1498 **Charles VIII** died, leaving no children
1498 **Louis XII ,** of the Orleans family, became King of France
1498 **Anne** of **Brittany** first wore black for mourning
1506 **St Francis Xavier,** missionary, **born**
1628. ***First Dutch clergyman*** *reached* New York
1651· Lennart **Torstenson,** count of Ortala, Swedish general in Thirty Years' War **died**
1655 **Fabio Chige** became pope as **Alexander VII**
1656 Jerôme **Bignon,** French jurist, **died**
1668 Sir William **Davenant,** poet *laureate,* **died**
1718· Hugh **Blair,** author of Blair's *Rhetoric,* **born**
1744. Robert William **Elliston,** English actor, **born**
1752 **Earthquake scare in London,** due to a lunatic's predictions
1754 Thomas **Carte,** English historian **died**
1770 William **Wordsworth,** English poet, **born.**
1772· François Marie **Fourier,** French socialist **died**
1775 **North Carolina** endorsed first Continental **Congress**
1778· **Chatham last appeared** *in Parliament*
1781. Sir Francis **Chantrey,** English sculptor, **born.**
1788 **Marietta,** oldest town in Ohio, **settled**
1789 **Abdul Hamid I ,** Sultan of Turkey, **died.**
1789 Pieter **Camper,** Dutch anatomist, **died.**

1795· **The metre** made **official** unit of France
1795· Giovanni Battista **Rubini,** celebrated tenor singer, **born.**
1797: William Mason, English poet, **died**
1800 **Dam at Austin,** Tex , **swept away,** killing 50 and causing loss of $3,000 000
1804 Charles **Pichegru,** French general, committed **suicide.**
1804 Sir James Emerson **Tennent,** English traveler and author **born.**
1814· **Saybrook,** Conn , **surprized** by the British
1817: Institution for **Deaf Mutes** opened at Hartford Conn
1818 **Jackson took St Marks,** Fla , from the Spaniards
1823 **An army** of 100 000 invaded Spain **to suppress the constitutional party**
1830. A revolution began at **Rio de Janeiro.**
1831: **Pedro I ,** Emperor of Brazil, **abdicated.**
1836. William **Godwin,** English political writer and novelist **died.**
1839 **British** forces occupied Kojuk Pass **in Afghanistan.**
1844. Sir James **Scarlett,** English jurist and attorney-general, **died.**
1847. **Italian opera** opened in **Covent Garden,** London
1850 Steamship **"Adriatic" launched**
1850 William Lisle **Bowles,** English poet, **died**
1860· **French press** officially **censured** for attacking England
1861: **Confederate commissioners demanded a reply** to note of Mar 12
1861: **Fort Sumter,** in Charleston harbor, cut off from all outside communication
1861: **Agitation** in **Poland** arrested by promise of **autonomy.**
1862· United States and Great Britain signed treaty for **abolition of slave trade**
1862. ***Island No. 10*** *above Memphis,* Tenn , surrendered without a battle
1862. The **Sultan** of Turkey **visited Egypt.**
1863: **Dupont attacked forts at Charleston,** S C
1865. **Grant asked surrender of Lee** to prevent further shedding of blood
1865· **Federals** repulsed at **Farmville,** Va
1865: Federal Cavalry destroyed railroad and Confederate stores at **Wytheville,** Va
1865· **Correspondence began** between United States and British governments **about** ***Alabama claims.***
1866. **Austria** demanded that **Prussia** cease to **mobolize** her army
1869 President **Johnson** sent message to Senate on **British claims**
1870 **Mormons** in Utah **protested** against governmental interference with **polygamy.**
1879 **Khedive dismissed all Europeans** from his **Council**
1881 **Gladstone introduced Irish land bill**
1881: The Rev **Mackonochie's appeal rejected** by the House of Lords, and the sentence of three years' imprisonment for ritualism affirmed
1887· **Bolivian embassy withdrawn** from Washington
1888· **Canada defeated reciprocity** with the United States
1889· **Fires in Savannah** destroyed property *worth $1 250,000*
1889. **Smithfield,** N C , destroyed by fire
1890 Nearly 300,000 workingmen went **on strike** in England
1890· **German** flag raised in territory of Mandara, **East Africa.**
1891. **Banks** in the Argentine Republic **suspended payment**
1891· Daniel G **Fowle,** Governor of North Carolina, **died**
1891: Phineas T **Barnum,** American showman, **died**
1892· German government adopted **Maxim gun** for navy
1893. William I **Kip,** American (Protestant Episcopal) bishop, **died**
1895 James Lawson **Kemper,** ex-Governor of Virginia **died**
1896 **Dervishes** retreated from Kassala before the Italians
1898. Margaret **Mather,** American actress, **died**
1900 **British troops** in Wepener **surrounded** and heavily pressed
1900 Frederick E **Church,** American painter **died.**
1902 **Japanese occupied Wiju,** Korea
1903. **Alexander** of **Servia** suspended the Constitution
1903 George E **Belknap,** Rear-Admiral, U S Navy, **died.**
1903 Josiah W **Whymper,** English painter, **died**
1904: Thomas M **Green,** American historian, **died**
1904· Judith **Berolde** (Mrs Edward Marshall), American actress, **died.**
1905. International **agreement concerning Morocco** signed at Algeciras
1906: **Laong Prabong,** Indo-China, *destroyed* by fire
1907: General **Barrillas,** ex-President of Guatemala, **assassinated**
1908 **French** attacked Settat **in Morocco**
1908: **Swiss** National Council **prohibited** manufacture or sale of **absinthe**
1910: John W **Albaugh,** American actor, **died**
1911: **Count Zeppelin carried** in his dirigible balloon a number of **passengers** from Friedrichshagen to Stuttgart

APRIL 8

Feast-day of: St Dionysius of Corinth, **St. Perpetuus** of Tours **St Walter.**
217: **Caracalla,** Roman emperor, assassinated
1341· **Petrarch,** Italian medieval poet, crowned
1364· **John the Good,** King of France, **died.**
1463: Queen **Margaret** of England sought aid from France
1492· **Lorenzo de Medici,** "The Magnificent," **died.**
1513 **Ponce de Leon** landed in Florida, near St Augustine
1537. **Almagro seized Cuzco,** Peru
1580. William **Herbert,** third Earl of Pembroke, English poet, and patron of Elizabethan poets, **born**
1650. Sir Simonds **D'Ewes,** English antiquary, **died.**
1663 **First English playbill printed**
1663 **Drury Lane Theater** in London opened
1691· The **French captured Mons** in Belgium
1702: Thomas **Gale,** English classical scholar, **died.**
1732 David **Rittenhouse,** American astronomer, **born**
1735: Franz Leopold **Rakoczy,** Hungarian patriot **died**
1782· Battle between **General Monk** and **Hyder Ali**
1783 John Claudius **Loudon,** British botanist, **born**
1795. **Prince of Wales married** Caroline of Brunswick
1805: ***Alliance of St. Petersburg signed.***
1811: New York passed **first** law concerning **Erie Canal**
1818. **Christian IX.** of Sweden **born.**
1826: **Duel** of Henry **Clay** and John **Randolph**
1838 Steamship **"Great Western"** left Bristol, England, for New York
1854 English vessel **"Furious,"** with flag of truce, fired on by Turks
1858· **Russian** soldiers charged into a mass-meeting in **Warsaw.**
1861: The Government gave notice of its intention to **reenforce Fort Sumter.**
1861· Secretary **Seward** replied to **southern commissioners**
1861· **South Carolina** convention revised state constitution
1861: **Protestants in Austria,** except Hungary and Venice, **assured of** their civil **rights**
1863 **Federals raided** through Loudon county, Virginia
1864· Battle of **Sabine Cross Roads, La ;** *Federals defeated*
1865. **Sheridan blocked Lee's retreat** at Appomattox, Va
1865: **Lee sent letter to Grant** proposing negotiations
1865· **Fort Blakely,** near Mobile, Ala , **taken** by assault
1865: **Spanish Fort,** at Mobile, Ala , **captured**
1865· A review of Federal troops held **in Richmond,** Va
1865: Last of **political prisoners** in Fort Lafayette New York harbor, set free
1866. **Prussia** and **Italy** united against **Austria.**
1874: The renovated **cathedral** of Worcester **opened**
1877: William A **Muhlenberg,** American clergyman and poet, **died**
1888· All **political prisoners** in Denmark released on king's 70th birthday
1889 Laborers rioted in **Nuremberg.**
1889: Jerome H **Kidder,** American chemist, **died.**
1890: **Patent** issued to Mergenthaler for ***linotype machine***
1890 **Austria began a period of rioting** by socialists or strikers
1890: Junius S **Morgan,** American financier, **died**
1891: **Chile seized** German steamer **"Romulus."**
1891: Edmond D de **Pressensé,** French theologian, **died.**
1891 **Russia** massed troops **on Austrian frontier.**
1891: **Laborers rioted in Bavaria**
1891: Frederick G **Maider,** American actor and playwright, **died.**
1893: **Colombia** extended time for **Panama Canal** 10 years
1894· Alexander G **Cattell,** ex-Senator from New Jersey, **died.**
1895 United States Supreme Court decided **income tax unconstitutional.**
1895: King of **Ashanti** protested against British protectorate
1897: **Fire at Knoxville,** Tenn , caused loss of $2 000,000
1897 **Herr von Stephan,** German Postmaster-General *inventor of postal cards,* founder of Universal Postal Union **died.**
1898. Battle of the **Atbara** in Sudan, British **defeated Osman Digna**
1900: Convention between **Russia and China;** Russia to leave Manchuria
1900· Lily **Coghlan,** American contralto singer **died**
1901: **British captured Pietersburg**
1901 George M **Smith,** English publisher, **died.**
1902: Small force of **Boers captured** at Beyer's laager
1902 **Russia agreed to withdraw from Manchuria** within 18 months
1902 **Socialists rioted** throughout Belgium
1902· Lord **Kimberley,** English statesman, 50 years in office, **died**
1903 **Factory hands rioted** near Nizhni-Novgorod, many killed and wounded
1904 **Franco-English convention** settled all disputes between the two countries
1904: **Anglo-French agreement** admitting Spanish interests in Morocco **signed**
1904 Leos Islands made part of **French Guinea**
1904. **Turco-Bulgarian agreement** signed at Sofia
1905: The **Cowley Brotherhood** opened new house in London
1905· **British Columbia** legislature passed **anti-Japanese** immigration law
1905 Dr **Strossmayer,** bishop of Diakovar, Croatia, **died.**
1906 Benjamin Wistar **Morris,** American (Protestant Episcopal) bishop, **died**
1907. Supreme Court decided **Isle of Pines** not **United States** territory
1909: Helena **Bender,** Countess Modjeska, actress, **died**
1909 George R **Carpenter,** American rhetorician, **died.**
1909. Francis Marion **Crawford,** American novelist, **died**
1910. M Daniel **Kinet,** French aviator, **flew with a passenger** for 2 hours and 20 minutes
1911: An **explosion at Littleton,** Ala , killed 130 miners
1911: Edward A **Moseley,** Secretary Interstate Commerce Commission, **died**
1912: Emily **Soldene,** English actress and novelist, **died.**
1912: **Floods** in Arkansas and Canada

APRIL 9

Feast-day of: Roman captives, martyrs in Persia **St Mary** of Egypt **Massylitan martyrs** in Africa **St. Eupsychius; St. Dotto, St. Waltrude, St Gautier** of Limoousin
715 **Pope Constantine died**
1388 Battle of **Nafels;** Swiss defeated Germans
1483· **Edward IV.,** king of England, **died;** was succeeded by his son, Edward V
1548 Gasca defeated Spanish **rebels in Peru**
1553 François **Rabelais,** French romancer, **died**
1626 **Bacon,** Lord Verulam, Viscount St Albans **died**
1657: ***Ferdinand III,*** *emperor of* Germany **died.**
1681: **Lasalle** reached mouth of Mississippi river
1693 Roger de **Rabutin,** Comte de Bussy, French officer and writer **died.**
1697: **William, earl of Craven,** wealthy royalist, **died.**
1747: Lord **Lovat beheaded** for treason
1754: Christian **von Wolff,** German philosopher, **died**
1758: Fisher **Ames,** president of Harvard *College* **born**
1780 **Charleston,** S C, **captured by British.**
1791. George **Peacock,** dean of Ely, mathematician, **born**
1793 A **Catholic relief act,** passed by Irish parliament, **signed** by king
1795 **New York provided for common schools.**
1804: Jacques **Necker,** French financier, **died.**
1807· John **Opie,** English painter, **died.**
1809 **England and Austria** made fifth coalition **against Bonaparte**
1813: Frigate **"Chesapeake"** returned to Boston from successful cruise
1816· **African Methodist Episcopal Church organized**
1829. **Danzig, in Prussia, inundated** by breaking dikes great loss of life and property
1848 Danish royal forces defeated **Schleswig rebels at Flensburg**
1849 An army of 20 000 **Haitians defeated** by the Dominicans
1850: **Ecclesiastical law abolished in Sardinia.**
1852: Steamer **"Saluda"** exploded near Lexington, Mo 100 killed
1854· **Treaty of Vienna;** Powers agreed to preserve integrity of Turkey
1855· Second unsuccessful bombardment of **Sebastopol.**
1860: **Pony express** service from San Francisco to St Joseph Mo **inaugurated**
1861: **Asteroid Maia discovered**
1863 **Union Club** in Boston, Mass , organized
1864· **Banks retreated** to Pleasant Hill, La
1865: **General Lee surrendered** the Army of Northern Virginia to Grant at Appomattox Court House
1865· Confederates defeated at **Salisbury,** N C
1866 Congress overrides Johnson's veto of **Civil Rights bill**
1867. A special commission began **trial of Fenians** in Ireland
1867: Steamer **"Sea Bird" burned** on Lake Erie, with loss of 102 lives
1871: **Communists** in Paris **attack Chatillon**
1872: **Soldiers' monument** unveiled at **Detroit,** Mich
1881 Charles **Bradlaugh reelected** for Northampton
1882. Dante Gabriel **Rosetti,** English artist and poet, **died**
1884: **International African Association** reported 30 stations in the Kongo
1884 Chinese burned **Honghoa** in Tonkin
1885· Treaty of **peace** between **China** and **France** signed at **Tientsin.**
1889: Thomas H **Patterson,** rear-admiral, U S Navy, **died.**
1889: Michael Eugene **Chevreul,** French chemist, **died.**
1890 **Canada** decided to renew **modus vivendi** with the United States
1893: **Shopmen** of the **Santa Fé** system **struck**
1893· **Aerolite** broke arm from the statue of John Brown at **Osawatomie, Kan**
1893 Andrew G **Magrath,** ex-Governor of South Carolina, **died.**
1894 **Theater fire in Milwaukee** killed 9 firemen
1894: **Admiral da Gama escaped** from a Portuguese war-ship
1894 Sir Charles S C **Bowen,** English jurist, **died**
1894· John **Graham,** American criminal lawyer, **died.**
1897· War-ship bombarded **Cretan insurgents**
1897: **Peru suspended coinage of silver.**
1897: Bands of **Greek irregulars** attacked the Turks at Krania and **began Greco-Turkish war.**
1898· Spain granted **armistice to Cuba** on recommendation of the Powers
1899: Stephen J **Field,** Associate Justice United States Supreme Court **died.**
1902: Uproar in **Austrian Reichsrath** over language question
1903 **Northern Securities** Company merger **declared illegal** by United States Court of Appeals
1903. Hillary **Bell,** American dramatic and music critic, **died**
1904. Ex-Queen **Isabella, of Spain, died.**
1905 French troops fight on **Morocco frontier.**
1905· **Lord Chelmsford,** British commander in Zulu war **died.**
1905· Sir Francis **Jeune,** Lord St Helliers, English jurist, **died.**
1906 **Dr. Sven Hedin** arrived in Persia after traversing **Tibet.**
1909. Ethan Allen **Hitchcock,** ex-United States Secretary of Interior, **died.**
1911· Plot to kill **Mikado** of Japan reported
1911 The **Yashiwara** district in Tokyo **destroyed,** 5,000 houses burned, 10,000 persons homeless
1911· James E **Pilcher,** American army surgeon and author, **died.**
1912 **Break in levee** near Gold Lake, Ark , affected 2,000 sq m of territory
1912. **Anti-Home Rule** demonstrations held **in Belfast.**

APRIL 10

Feast-day of: St Bademus, martyr, **St. Mechtildes,** virgin and abbess
428: **Nestoris** is made **patriarch** of Constantinople
879· **Louis II ,** "Le Begue" of France, **died.**
1548· Francisco **Carbajal,** Spanish conquistador, **died**
1583. Hugo **Grotius** (de Groot), Dutch jurist, founder of international law, **born**
1585. **Pope Gregory XIII. died**
1599. Gabrielle **d'Estrées,** *favorite of Henry* IV of France, **died.**
1603. **Martin Pring** sailed to explore New England coast
1630 **William,** Earl of **Pembroke,** English poet, patron of Elizabethan poets **died.**
1644 **William Brewster,** one of the Pilgrims **died.**
1693. **Manuel Vivero** became governor of Costa Rica
1707 Sir John **Pringle,** English army surgeon, **born.**
1732 **Mississippi Company** surrendered charter to Crown
1741 Battle of **Mollvitz;** Prussians defeated Austrians
1752 William **Cheselden,** English surgeon, **died**
1778· William **Hazlitt,** English writer, **born.**
1792 **Newtown,** now Elmira, **New York, settled**
1806 Horatio **Gates,** Revolutionary general, **died**
1806. Leonidas **Polk,** bishop and general (*Confederate*), **born**
1810 Three days of **rioting** began **in London** because of the arrest of a Member of Parliament for expressing his opinion
1813 Joseph Louis **Lagrange,** French mathematician **died.**
1814 Battle of **Toulouse,** Wellington defeated Soult
1814: **Napoleon abdicated** French throne
1816: **Second National Bank chartered** for 20 years, with $35,000,000 capital
1823· National **Greek Congress** met at Argos
1827: Lewis **Wallace,** soldier and author, **born.**
1829. William **Booth,** founder of Salvation Army **born.**
1829· **Roman Catholic Emancipation Bill** passed by Parliament
1831: Battle of **Siedlce,** Poles defeated Russians
1835· Louise Chandler **Moulton,** American writer, **born.**
1840 Alexander **Nasmyth,** English painter, **died.**
1841. *The* ***New-York Tribune*** first issued by Horace Greeley
1844 **Fire in Pittsburg,** Pa destroyed 100 buildings valued at $6 000,000
1848 Immense **Chartist demonstration** in London, petition signed by 5,000 000 people prepared for Parliament
1849. **The Danes conquered** the Prussians **and rebels**
1849. Battle of **Waltzen;** Austrians defeated
1854· Four **Powers** signed a protocol at Vienna **guaranteeing integrity of Turkey**
1854· Offensive and defensive **alliance of England and France** arranged
1854. Russians defeated by Turks at **Kostelil**
1856 Company of 208 men left New York to join the filibuster **Walker in Nicaragua.**
1859 Miguel **Miramon,** Mexican insurrectionist, captured **Mexico city.**
1861 A **force** to relieve **Fort Sumter** sailed from New York
1862· Federals opened fire on **Fort Pulaski** near Savannah, Georgia
1863 Confederates defeated at **Franklin,** Tenn
1864: Confederates destroyed **Cape Lookout** (N. C), lighthouse

M

Disputed Pronunciations

N

Foreign Phrases

O

Population Statistics

P

Q

R

S

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V

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Y

Z

1864· Forward movement of **Red River expedition** abandoned
1864. Archduke **Maximilian**, of Austria, accepted crown of Mexico
1865 **Sherman** began his march through Georgia
1865· ***New constitution for Missouri*** made
1865: **New constitution** was promulgated in **Mexico**
1867: United States Senate approved treaty for **purchase of Alaska.**
1868· **Abyssinians defeated** at Aroghee
1869· **Cuban insurrectionists** proclaimed a constitution at Guaimaro
1872. Negro **citizens met in convention** at New Orleans
1873 **Brigham Young relinquished secular power**
1876 Alexander T **Stewart**, New York merchant **died.**
1882. Second centennial **of discovery of** mouths of **Mississippi river celebrated** in New Orleans
1882. Plot to assassinate **Arabi Pasha** failed
1887: John T **Raymond**, American actor, **died**
1889· **Direct taxation** proposed in New South Wales
1889 Estate of Crown **Prince Rudolph of** Austria given for charity
1889 Edward **Hatch**, general, U S Army, **died**
1892 **Attempt** made to **assassinate** primate of Hungary
1892· Fight between **cowboys and cattle-thieves** in Wyoming and Montana
1892: Charles W **Field**, American general (Confederate), **died**
1893 **Workmen** struck on **World's Fair** buildings in Chicago
1893. Manuel **Gonzales**, ex-President of Mexico, **died.**
1894 President **Cleveland** issued **Bering Sea proclamation**
1894· **Brazilian insurgents** defeated in Rio Grande province
1894. Francis **Kossuth**, son of the patriot, became a Hungarian subject
1894 **Emilio Castelar** left the Spanish Republican party
1896· Stephen Vincent **Ryan**, American (Roman Catholic) bishop, **died**
1896· John E **Jones**, Governor of Nevada, **died**
1897: Greeks took **Bettino** and **Bozovo** from Turks
1897: Frederick Francis III, **Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, died**
1897: Daniel W **Voorhees**, ex-Senator from Indiana **died**
1898· **Crete divided** into four provinces, each under a European power
1899. Horace Austin Warner **Tabor**, ex-Senator from Colorado, **died**
1900. Frank H **Cushing**, American ethnologist **died**
1901· **Civil jurisdiction restored** in chief towns of **Transvaal.**
1901: John T **Duffield**, American clergyman and educator, **died**
1902 **Cecil Rhodes buried** on his own estate in Africa
1903 Captain **Pershing captured Moro fort** in Philippines
1903 William H **Milburn**, blind chaplain of United States Senate **died**
1903 **Yung Lu**, Chinese Controller of Finances **died**
1904. **Fire in Toronto**, Canada, caused loss of $10 000 000
1906 **"Big Knife"** Society made trouble **in China.**
1906. **Ashes from Vesuvius** crushed church roof in Naples, killing 91
1906· Nathaniel S **Shaler**, American geologist **died**
1907. James **Davis** (Owen Hall), English dramatist, **died**
1909. **France expelled Castro** from Martinique
1909. Algernon Charles **Swinburne**, English poet, **died**
1909 Ross G **Marvin**, with Peary Polar expedition **died**
1910 **Reduction of Pullman car rates** ordered by Interstate Commerce Commission
1911 **Uprising in Spain**; Republic proclaimed near Malaga
1911 **Lumbermen at** Callao and Lima, Peru, went **on strike**
1911 **Tribesmen besieged Fez**, Morocco, government troops defeated
1911 Tom L **Johnson**, ex-Mayor of Cleveland, O, **died.**
1911· Cornelius **McAuliff**, American journalist **died**
1912 Gabriel J J **Monod**, French historian, **died.**
1912 Steamship **"Titanic,"** largest vessel afloat sailed from Southampton on first voyage to New York
1912 The **Italians** bombarded Turkish works near **Tripoli**; they occupied astrategic point on Libyan coast

APRIL 11

Feast-day of St Leo the Great, pope **St Antipas**, martyr **St. Ald**, in Ireland **St. Guthlac** of Croyland
1417 Cardinal **Beaufort**, English prelate, **died**
1450 **Albert III**, elector of Brandenburg, defeated the citizens of **Nuremberg**
1512 Battle of **Ravenna**, Gaston de Foix victor, but slain
1554: Sir Thomas **Wyatt**, supporter of Lady Grey, **executed.**
1612· Edward **Wightman burned** in Litchfield England as a Baptist
1652· Antonio Ruiz **de Montoya**, Jesuit missionary in Peru **died**
1677 Duke of **Orleans** defeated **William of Orange** at Cassel
1689 **William and Mary crowned in London**
1689 **Episcopacy again abolished in Scotland**
1713 **Peace of Utrecht** assigned Belgium to Austria
1713. **Gibraltar ceded** to England by treaty of Utrecht
1713 **Hudson Bay**, Newfoundland, and Nova Scotia surrendered **to England**
1721: ***Gibraltar attacked*** by 20 000 Spaniards 5 000 killed
1722 Christopher **Smart**, English poet, **born**
1758 Wooden **bridge over the Thames** at London **burned**
1766 **Convicts depart from** Newgate prison for America
1769: Lannes, Duke of Montebello, marshal of France **born**
1770 George **Canning**, English statesman, **born**
1779 Joseph **de Jussieu**, French botanist, **died**
1783· United States **Congress proclaimed cessation** of the war with Great Britain
1792. Anthony **Wayne commissioned** commander U S Army
1794: **Edward Everett**, American statesman **born.**
1810 *Sir Henry* **Rawlinson**, *English Assyriologist* **born**
1812 Battle of **Llerena**; British defeated the French
1817: A man **sold his wife** in open market at Dartmoor, England **for two guineas.**
1822 Donald G **Mitchell** ("Ik Marvel"), American author, **born**
1822: **Turks massacred** 40,000 people in the Island of **Chios**
1839: **Greenwood Cemetery**, in Brooklyn, incorporated
1839: John **Galt**, Scottish novelist **died.**
1842: **Marazan invaded Costa Rica**
1849 **Genoese insurgents** surrendered the city to Della Marmora
1854· Library building at **University of Indiana** burned
1856 New **bridge** over Mississippi river **at Rock Island** first used
1861: ***Commissioners from Virginia*** presented credentials to President Lincoln
1861: **Delaware** legislature decided to remain **loyal**
1861· Pennsylvania **appropriated** $500,000 for militia
1861. **United States Treasury sold** $5,000,000 **notes at par**
1861: **Beauregard** demanded surrender of Fort Sumter
1861: W O **Partridge**, American sculptor, **born**
1861: **French priests** were forbidden to meddle with **politics.**
1862: ***Fort Pulaski***, *near* **Savannah, Ga, surrendered** to Federals
1862· Congress voted to **abolish slavery** in District of Columbia
1862 **Halleck superseded Grant** at Corinth, Miss
1862. The **"Merrimac" reappeared** in Hampton Roads
1863 Colonel **Streight** began a series of **cavalry raids** from Nashville, Tenn
1863· Banks left New Orleans with 17,000 Federals on **Red River expedition**
1865· Last of the **forts at Mobile, Ala, taken** by Federals
1865 All **southern United States ports** except Key West declared **closed.**
1867: Railway and dock laborers and tailors **struck** in England
1869 The **Pope** celebrated a **jubilee** in Rome
1870 **Greek brigands**, holding a party of English to ransom **killed captives** and escaped
1870 **Urquiza**, ex-dictator of the Argentine Republic **assassinated**
1874 **Industrial exposition opened in Melbourne**
1877. President Juan **Gill**, of Paraguay **assassinated**
1877 **D. H. Packard**, rival claimant for governorship of South Carolina **withdrew.**
1878 **Planetoid Lamberta discovered.**
1883 The **Phœnix Park murderers** tried in Dublin
1883 **Naomdink**, Tonkin **captured by French**
1884 H J **Bryon**, English dramatist ("Our Boys") **died**
1884: **Prince Chun became dictator in China**
1884· Charles **Reade**, English novelist and dramatist, **died**
1885 President **Cleveland declined** to join **in restricting trade** in Pacific Islands
1889 Great **strike of dock-workers** began at **Marseilles**, France
1889· **Telegraphic communication arranged** between Peking and Saigon
1890 George H **Stuart**, American philanthropist, **died**
1892· **A sedition in Brazil was suppressed.**
1892 **A bomb exploded in a Havana church**
1892 **France voted** 300 000 000 francs for defense of **Dahomey, Africa**
1893 **Japan seized the Pelew Islands**
1893 **Jasper discovered** near San Diego, Cal
1891 Marquis **Alexandre E Talleyrand-Perigord**, French statesman **died**
1896· M Charilaos **Tricoupi**, Grecian statesman **died**
1899 ***Lawton seized Santa Cruz, P I***
1899 Sir Monier **Monier Williams**, English Sanskrit scholar **died**
1901· William J **Youmans**, American scientist and editor, **died**
1902 Commander **Potgieter** and 43 **Boers killed** by British at Roolwal 39 captured
1902 Wade **Hampton**, Confederate general Governor of South Carolina, United States Senator **died**
1904 Samuel **Hoar**, American lawyer **died.**
1904 Battle of **Okahandja** in Southwest Africa, Germans defeated Hereros
1906 James A **Bailey**, circus-owner, **died**
1906 Francis Pharcellus **Church**, American author, **died**
1907· Sir Eldon **Gout** appointed British agent in Egypt
1907: **Kharbin**, China, nearly **destroyed** by fire
1907. **Lord Cromer resigned** as British agent in Egypt
1909 **Khaibar Pass**, Afghanistan, closed to traffic
1909 Successful experiments in **wireless telephoning** made in France
1910 Harry A **Langdon**, American actor, **died.**
1911· **Committees** in House of Representatives **made elective**
1911 Serious **riotings** began in **France** over measures relating to **champagne** industry
1911 Samuel **Loyd**, American puzzle author **died**
1912 Frederick Dent **Grant**, *major-general* U S A and son of Gen U S Grant **died**
1912 British Premier introduced **Irish Home Rule Bill** the Irish Nationalists indorsed it

APRIL 12

Feast-day of St. Victor of Braga **St Julius**, pope, **St Sabas**, the Goth, **St Zeno of** Verona
28 **Jesus attends his second Passover**
65 **Seneca**, Roman philosopher, **ordered to** death by Nero
1407: ***Prince James***, *of Scotland* **captured**
1526 Marc Antoine **Muret**, French humanist **born**
1528 **Narvaez landed** at Tampa Bay, Florida
1548 **Gasca entered Cuzco, Peru**
1549 **Joan of Kent**, an Anabaptist, **condemned** to be burned in England
1606· The **Union Jack** made the **English** national flag
1678 **Massachusetts** made a treaty of peace with the **Indians.**
1704· Jacques **Bénigne Bossuet**, French bishop and orator **died.**
1748 William **Kent**, English sculptor, painter and architect, **died**
1748· Antoine Laurent de **Jussieu**, French botanist, **born.**
1765: Edward **Young**, English poet, **died**
1772 Edward **Bird**, English painter, **born**
1777· Henry **Clay**, American statesman, **born.**
1782: Admiral **Rodney defeated French** ships going to attack Jamaica
1782 Pietro **Metastasio**, Italian poet, **died**
1788 **First power-loom** set up in Philadelphia
1792 John George **Lambton**, Earl of Durham, English statesman **born.**
1796· Battle of **Montenotte**; Bonaparte victorious
1798: **Helvetian Republic founded**
1810: Austrian ship of the line **"Zriny,"** launched at Trieste.
1811· ***Astoria***, *Oregon, established as a* trading-post
1812: Samuel **Abbott**, Boston philanthropist, **died.**
1814· **Comte d'Artois** entered Paris as lieutenant-general
1814· Charles **Burney**, English composer, **died**
1828 Hippolyte Adolphe **Taine**, French historian and literary critic **born.**
1834: **Paris insurrectionists massacred.**
1838 Insurgents in the **Papineau rebellion**, Canada hanged
1841 Baldemero **Espartero** appointed regent of Spain
1842 **Meuzaran** became President of Costa Rica
1848 United States **Congress congratulated France** on becoming a republic
1848 **New York** State adopted **a new code** of laws
1849: **Planetoid Hygeia discovered**
1861· Bombardment of **Fort Sumter** begun
1861: Theodore **Frelinghuysen**, Senator from New Jersey, **died**
1862 **Gold premium** first quoted in New York market
1864 **Fort Pillow massacre**, Confederates killed over 300 prisoners
1865 **Raleigh, N C**, occupied by Federal troops
1865: **Mobile, Ala**, evacuated
1865 **Jefferson Davis** informed of Lee's surrender
1865 **Recruiting** ceased throughout the Union
1871 Marshal **Mac-Mahon invested Fort Issy** at Paris
1871 **Mexicans killed 40 Americans** who had crossed the border after Indians
1876 **Miners** in Yorkshire, England, **struck.**
1877 **South African Republic**, in a state of anarchy **is annexed** to Great Britain
1878 Gen **Fitz-John Porter** was granted a rehearing
1878 William M **Tweed**, New York "Boss" **died**
1889 **Boulanger tried** for treason and embezzlement
1890 **Four Mexicans executed** for an attempt on the life of President Diaz
1890 Marquis Chitse **Tseng**, Chinese statesman **died**
1891 **Fire in Chicago** caused loss of above $1,000 000
1891 Eben **Tourjee**, American composer, **died**
1891· Robert W **Waterman**, ex-Governor of California **died**
1892 **The Ameer** advised his chiefs to adhere to the British
1892 **Matto Grosso** declared itself independent of Brazil
1893 The 200th **anniversary of printing** celebrated in New York
1893· **Germans** in Damaraland, **Africa**, killed many natives
1893 Complete **Syrian text** of the four gospels found at Mt Sinai
1894: **Glucose works burned** at Buffalo, loss, $1,200 000
1894: Attempt was made to **assassinate patriarch** of **Armenia**
1894 Horatio **Southgate**, American (Protestant Episcopal) bishop, **died**
1895 **Cuban insurgents** defeated near Palmirito
1897. Edward Drinker **Cope**, American paleontologist **died**
1898 Last of **German** and **Austrian forces** left **Crete**
1898 Cardinal **Taschereau**, archbishop of Quebec, **died**
1899 Philippine insurgents **captured Capt. Gilmore** and 14 men
1899· Roman Catholic bishops conferred in Vienna on the **"freedom from Rome" movement.**
1901: **Ibn Raschid**, ex-king of Nejd, in Arabia, defeated rebels with great slaughter
1901· George Q **Cannon**, Mormon apostle **died**
1902 **Boer peace delegates** assembled at Pretoria
1904 Egbert C **Smyth**, American theologian **died**
1905· **French** Chamber of Deputies carried first article of bill to separate **church and state.**
1907: War between **Honduras and Nicaragua** ended
1908 **Fire in Chelsea**, Mass, caused loss of $6 000,000
1908: Edward **Abbott**, American journalist, **died**
1908· Charles A L **Totten**, American scientist, **died**
1910 Sir Robert **Giffen**, English journalist, **died**
1910. William G **Sumner**, American educator, **died**
1911: **M Prier flew from London to Paris** in 4 hours 8 minutes
1911 **Fatal riots** occurred in the champagne district of France
1911 *James* F **Wilson**, Canadian general **died**
1912 Clara **Barton**, founder of the American Red Cross **died**
1912. Walter E **Howard**, American historian and political scientist **died.**
1912. New York State **Court of Appeals decided** that **investors** duped by misleading prospectuses **can recover** money invested
1912· **Mutinous troops** burned and looted in **China**
1912. English **suffragettes**, resisting forcible feeding, were released from jail

APRIL 13

Feast-day of. St. Hermengild, St Caradoc, martyr
1366 **Richard II** of England **born**
1367 Battle of **Nájera**, Du Guesclin defeated by the Black Prince
1436. **English** forced to **evacuate Paris**
1547. **Gasca sailed** from Panama to save Peru
1593 Thomas **Wentworth**, Earl of Strafford, **born**
1598· ***Edict of Nantes*** *signed by Henry IV*
1627 The **first German opera, "Daphne,"** by Opitz, produced
1638· Duc Henri de **Rohan**, French general, writer and statesman **died**
1640 **"Short Parliament"** met, dissolved May 5
1663 Jean Pierre **Crousaz**, Swiss philosopher and mathematician **born**
1691· **Nice** surrendered to the French
1695· Jean de **La Fontaine**, French poet, **died**
1709. **The Tatler** founded by Sir Richard Steele
1722: Charles **Leslie**, British non-juror and controversialist, **died**
1732 Frederick, Lord **North**, Earl of Guilford, statesman **born**
1742 George **Cheyne**, British physician, **died**
1743: Thomas **Jefferson**, President of the United States **born**
1747. Louis Philippe Joseph, Duke of **Orleans** (Philippe Egalité), **born**
1749 British ship **"Namur,"** 74 guns, **foundered** in East Indies
1758· British ship **"Prince George" burned**, 400 men perish
1759. *Battle of* **Bergen**, *French defeated* allies
1760 Thomas **Beddoes**, English physician and writer **born**
1772· **Warren Hastings** became governor of Bengal
1776 **Washington** and main part of army **reached New York**
1786 Board of **State Regents** established in New York
1791· Pope declared **French clergy** could not take prescribed oath
1794: British ship **"Pembroke,"** 60 guns **wrecked**, 330 men lost
1813 Battle of ***Castalla***; *British defeated* French under Suchet
1815· Construction of **Erie Canal** from Albany to Lake Erie **ordered**
1825. W H **Beard**, American artist **born.**
1827: ***French National Guard abolished***
1827. Hugh **Clapperton**, African traveler, **died**
1839 **Belgium and Holland** settled differences by treaty
1849. **German troops** stormed **Düppel** in Schleswig
1855 Sir Henry Thomas **de la Bèche**, English geologist, **died**
1856 **A tornado** *uprooted 160 houses* **in Philadelphia**

1802: McClellan reported army of Potomac to number 100,970
1865 Paraguay began war with Brazil, and involved Argentine
1866: Congress provided for preservation of soldiers' graves.
1868: Magdala, in Abyssinia, stormed by the British
1868: Theodore, emperor of Abyssinia, committed suicide.
1869: Senate rejected Johnson-Clarendon treaty on Alabama claims
1871: Dr. Dollinger, German theologian, excommunicated for opposing the doctrine of papal infallibility
1877: First telephone line for business purposes opened between Boston and Somerville
1881: Anti-Semitic league formed in Germany
1886 Joseph Noyes, American sectary and communist, died.
1889: Fire on North River front in New York, caused loss of $5,000,000
1890 Rich gold deposits found in Grand Cañon, Arizona
1890: Samuel J Randall, American statesman, died.
1891: Strike of 15,000 mill operatives began in Bradford, England.
1891: Richard Gilmour, American (Roman Catholic) bishop, died.
1894: David Dudley Field, American lawyer, died.
1894: Joseph B Kershaw, American general (Confederate), died.
1897: Charter for Greater New York passed over Mayor's veto
1903: Fort Trajana, in Morocco, taken by rebels
1904: Russian battle-ship "Petropavlovsk" sunk by a mine, near Port Arthur, 700 men drowned
1904: Verestchagin, a Russian historical painter, drowned.
1904: Stephan Osipovich Makaroff, vice-admiral Russian navy, died.
1904: A dynamite bomb exploded in a Moscow hotel
1904: Powder explosion on U. S. Ship "Missouri," killed 29 men
1904 Julian Sturgis, English author and correspondent, died.
1905 A new Panama Canal Commission was appointed
1906. Immigrants into Australia in 1905 reported at 48,836
1906: First sale of state-mined coal in New Zealand
1906 Total deaths from plague in India from October 1897, to date, 1,600,000
1906 Earthquake in Taiwan caused great damage and loss of life
1907. Daniel H Chamberlain, ex-Governor of South Carolina, died
1909 Garrison at Constantinople mutinied, and Turkish revolution began
1909 Sir Donald Currie, English shipfactor, died.
1910 Australian elections favored labor party
1910 Sir William O Orchardson, English artist, died
1911: House passed by vote of 296 to 16, a bill for direct election of senators, free from government control
1911: George W Glick, ex-Governor of Kansas, died
1911 William Keith, American painter, died.
1911: John McLane, ex-Governor of New Hampshire, died
1912 Robins Little, American librarian, died.
1912 The recall of judges condemned by the New York State Bar Association
1912. French memorial to King Edward VII. dedicated at Cannes

APRIL 14

Feast-day of: Sts Tiburtius, Valerian, and Maximus, martyrs Sts Antony, John, and Eustachius, martyrs. Lidwina of Schiedam
1053: Earl Godwin, of Wessex, died.
1360 "Black Monday" in English history
1471: Battle of Barnet; Wars of the Roses
1471: Earl of Warwick, the "King-maker," killed at Barnet
1544: Battle of Ceserole, French defeated Imperialists
1574: Battle of Mookerheide; Spaniards victorious
1578 Earl of Bothwell, husband of Mary Stuart died
1643: New Hampshire joined to Massachusetts
1660: Declaration of Breda; Charles II promised toleration and pardon
1662 William Fiennes, first viscount Saye and Sele died
1672 Earthquake at Rimini, Italy, killed 1,500
1672: France and Sweden concluded treaty of Stockholm
1684: Unlicensed mountebanks suppressed in England
1685: Thomas Otway, English poet, died.
1738 William Henry, Duke of Portland, statesman born.
1755: In a colonial congress, Braddock and five governors recommended taxation of America by Parliament
1759 George Frederic Handel, German composer died.
1775: First anti-slavery society in United States formed by Quakers in Philadelphia
1780 Fight at Monk's Corner, S C
1785 Harrisburg, Pa., founded
1785: William Whitehead, English poet, died.
1796. Bonaparte victor at Millesimo
1802 Horace Bushnell, American clergyman, born
1811: Bonaparte's overtures for peace rejected by England
1812. Rioters at Sheffield, England destroyed arms of local militia
1814: Embargo act of 1813 repealed by the United States Congress
1816 First Episcopal Church in New Orleans opened
1820: House rejected bill to build road from Buffalo to New Orleans.
1842: Construction of Stevens battery authorized
1849. Hungary declared herself free; Kossuth made governor
1857: England concluded peace treaty with Persia
1859 Sydney Lady Morgan, Irish novelist, died.
1861: Fort Sumter evacuated after a bombardment of 34 hours
1862: Legislature and State officials of Tennessee fled from Federal troops
1863. Federals and Confederates fought at Bayou Teche, La.
1864: Spain seized guano lands to force Peru to a settlement of claims
1865: President Lincoln shot by J Wilkes Booth
1865: Payne attacked and wounded Secretary Seward.
1865: Jefferson Davis and Cabinet left Greensboro, N C
1865: Four Federal vessels in Mobile Bay blown up by torpedoes
1865: Lopez, of Paraguay, invaded the Argentine Republic
1867: People of South Carolina ratified a new constitution
1867: Work on Oregon Central Railroad begun at Portland
1868: Kossuth resigned as a member of Hungarian Reichsrath
1871: Constitution of new German Federal state adopted
1871: Communists captured the redoubt of Gennevilliers
1875 The Mikado decreed a new constitution.
1876: Statue of Lincoln by Ward, paid for by freedmen, set up in Washington, D C
1885: French repulse Chinese at Kep, Tonkin.
1886: Tornado in Minnesota destroyed property and lives at Sauk Rapids and St Cloud
1889: William Rodgers Taylor, rear-admiral, U S Navy, died.
1890. Eiffel Tower reopened in Paris
1891: George H Mackenzie, chess expert, died
1891: Clifton Tayleure, American playwright, died.
1891: An ukase for expulsion of Jews issued in Russia
1892. Henri de Kock, French novelist, died
1893: A Moslem mob terrorized Cæsarea in Syria
1894: Brazil withdrew her legation from Lisbon
1894: Henry W Slocum, general, U S Army, died.
1894: Zebulon B Vance, Senator from North Carolina, died.
1895: James Dwight Dana, American geologist, died
1898: John D Kennedy, American diplomat and Confederate general, died
1898. Spain rejects intervention by the United States in Cuba
1899. Stormy meeting in Johannesburg protested against illegal arrests
1900: Admiral Dewey announced his candidacy for President.
1900 An assassin shot at Prince of Wales in Brussels
1900 Cronje and other Boer prisoners of war reached St Helena
1900. International exposition opened in Paris
1902. Prof Albert Cornu, French scientist died
1902 Charles H Eaton, American clergyman, died
1903 Thomas W Wood, American painter, died
1905 Belgium and Germany ratified a commercial treaty
1905: Body of John Paul Jones discovered in Paris
1905 Constantine Meunier, Belgian artist, died.
1906. Johnstone Bennett, American actor, died.
1907 James H Eckels, ex-Controller of Currency, died.
1908 Floods at Hankow, China; 2,000 drowned, and 700 junks wrecked
1908. Willie Edouin, American actor, died.
1909 New Ministry in power at Constantinople
1909 Matthew Calbraith Butler, Confederate general and senator, died.
1909 Harry M Gillig, American yachtsman, died.
1910: The British Commons passed a resolution limiting the veto power of the Lords
1910: Riots arose over "rice cornering" at Changsha, China missions were burned, and much looting indulged
1911 Frank W Benson, ex-Governor of Oregon, died
1911: George Cary Eggleston, American author and journalist, died.
1911: Anne Judic, French opera singer died.
1911: Sir Henri Elzear Taschereau, Chief Justice Canadian Supreme Court, died.
1911: Denman Thompson, American actor, died
1912 Eugene Henri Brisson, French statesman, died
1912 Steamship "Carmania" held up by ice-pack in midocean

APRIL 15

Feast-day of: Sts. Basilissa and Anastasia, martyrs St Ruadhan; St Munde, St. Peter Gonzales
1191: Henry VI received the imperial crown of Germany
1218: Bern, Switzerland, became a free imperial city
1355 Marino Faliero's conspiracy to exterminate the nobles of Venice, discovered
1450: Battle of Formigny; French defeated British
1470 Earls of Warwick and Clarence fled to France
1471: Henry VI, of England, again sent to the Tower
1521: Luther condemned by the Faculty of Theology of Paris
1610. Robert Parsons, English Jesuit, died.
1632: Battle of Lech, Tilly wounded
1632: George Calvert, Lord Baltimore, died.
1641: Dominico Zampieri (Domenichino), Italian painter, died
1679 Catherine I., of Russia, born
1690 Michael Abaffy, Prince of Transylvania, died.
1719: Mme de Maintenon, second wife of Louis XIV, died
1721: William Augustus, Duke of Cumberland, born.
1736 Porteous riots occurred in Edinburgh.
1745. Battle of Pfaffenhofen; French and Bavarians defeated by Austrians
1755. Lottery ticket buyers broke the counters at the Bank of England
1761: William Oldys, English antiquary, died.
1764. Marquise de Pompadour, mistress of Louis XV, died.
1768: A mob in England destroyed a house opened for vaccinating persons
1776. James Granger, English writer and print-collector died.
1777. Boundbrook, N. J., surprized by the British
1777: Indians attacked Boonesboro, Ky.
1797: Louis Adolphe Thiers, President of the French Republic, born.
1800 Sir James Clark Ross, English navigator, born
1805: Congress forbade importation of certain British goods
1812: Theodore Rousseau, French landscape painter, born.
1813: Dr Alexander Murray, Scottish Semitic scholar, died.
1814 John Lothrop Motley, American historian, born.
1820: John Bell, Scottish surgeon and anatomist, died.
1840 Thomas Drummond, British engineer, died
1852: Sir Edward Belcher's expedition in search for Franklin sailed
1854 Steamer "Secretary" explodes near San Francisco, killing 50 persons
1855: Telegraph between London and the Crimea completed
1860: Sardinian province of Savoy and Nice vote for union with France
1861: President Lincoln called for 75,000 volunteers to serve three months
1861 President Lincoln called an extra session of Congress
1861: Governors of Kentucky and of North Carolina refused to honor Federal call for troops
1861: Pope protested against the new kingdom of Italy
1862 Confederates cut the levee near Fort Wright, Ark
1863: General Hooker reported an army of 130,000 men
1863: General Lee's Confederate army numbered about 60 000
1864: Federals captured Camden, La.
1864: Red River fleet defeats a Confederate attack at Grand Ecore, La
1865 President Lincoln died at 7 30 A M
1865 Andrew Johnson sworn in as President.
1865. Military order of The Loyal Legion organized
1865: Wm Lloyd Garrison delivered an abolition speech in Charleston, S C
1866. Great peace demonstration in Berlin
1867: Religious toleration provoked riots in Peru
1867: David Dudley Field, American clergyman died
1869 Senate ratified a naturalization treaty with Great Britain
1870. French Company granted concession to cut canal through Isthmus of Corinth.
1870: Emma Willard, pioneer educator of women, died.
1871: Baker's Egyptian expedition reached Ismailia
1871: Stanley received first tidings of Livingstone
1874. New York legislature passed compulsory education law.
1874 Dr David Swing tried for heresy in Chicago
1875. Tissandier, French balloonist, and two companions ascended to a height above 26,160 feet companions died
1882 A Nihilist mine is found under a cathedral at Moscow
1883 Spanish forces in Cuba fixed at 25,653
1888 Matthew Arnold, English poet and essayist, died
1889 German flag raised in Zanzibar
1889 Charles K Graham, general U S Army died
1889 Father Joseph Damien, missionary to Hawaiian lepers, died.
1892: Amelia B. Edwards, English Egyptologist and novelist, died
1892: The British and the Afghans together controlled all mountain passes, in India
1893: The Duke of Veragua, lineal descendant of Columbus, arrived in New York
1894. Brazil gives Portuguese minister his passports because of aid given rebels
1896 Justus M Stillman, American engineering educator, died
1897: Mutiny in English fleet at Portsmouth.
1897: Bashi-Bazouks disarmed at Cannae, Crete
1901: Alexander C McClurg, American soldier and publisher, died
1901: Sir Edward W Watkins, English railway magnate, died
1902. M Sipiaguine, Russian minister of interior, assassinated.
1903: Conference of Australian premiers at Sydney
1903. Gustav Gotthell, American rabbi died.
1904: Andrew Carnegie instituted the Hero Fund.
1905: French chamber voted. "The Republic neither recognizes, pays salaries to, nor subsidizes any form of worship"
1907: Chilpancingo and Chilapa, Mexico, destroyed by earthquake
1907: Postage rate on British newspapers and journals reduced from 8 to 2 cents per pound
1909: Martial law proclaimed in Adana, Armenia
1910 Austrian emperor received Theodore Roosevelt in Vienna
1910. Lockout in German building-trades began
1910. William A Rublee, American diplomat, died
1911 William H Olin, American journalist, died.
1912 Steamship "Titanic" foundered at sea 800 m off Newfoundland Banks after colliding with an iceberg, 1,635 persons drowned, among whom were John Jacob Astor, American capitalist, Major Archibald W Butt, U S Army, President Taft's military aide, Jacques Futrelle, American author Benjamin Guggenheim, American capitalist, Francis D Millet, American painter and war correspondent Capt E J Smith, of the "Titanic", William T Stead, English editor, author, and peace advocate, Isidor Straus, American merchant, publicist, philanthropist, and his wife, Charles M. Hays, Canadian railroad magnate

APRIL 16

Feast-day of: Eighteen martyrs of Saragossa; St Turiblus, St. Fructuosus of Draga St. Magnus of Orkney St Druon, patron of shepherds, St Joachim of Sienna
1446: Filippo Brunelleschi, great Italian architect died
1521: Luther arrived at Diet of Worms.
1528 Franciscan monks accompany Narvaez to Florida.
1551: A pestilence broke out at Shrewsbury, England
1569 Sir John Davies, English poet, baptized.
1660 Sir Hans Sloane, English naturalist, whose collection formed the nucleus of British Museum, born
1661: Charles Montagu, first earl of Halifax, English statesman, born.
1681: The province of New Jersey in America offered for sale in England for $25 000
1689: Aphra Behn, English writer died
1706: Commissioners from Scotland and England met to arrange terms of Union
1719. Scottish lords land Spanish troops in Scotland in aid of a Jacobite rebellion
1741: Chas W Peale, American artist, born.
1746: Battle of Culloden, the Pretender defeated
1781: Commodore Johnstone defeated French at St Jago, East Indies
1786: First play, *Contrast*, written and performed in America, produced in John Street Theater New York
1788 Buffon, French naturalist, died
1799 Battle of Mount Tabor; Bonaparte defeated Turks
1813: British squadron anchored in sight of Baltimore
1825 John Henry Fusell, Swiss-English painter, died
1846 Attempt made on the life of the King of France.
1850 Mme Tussaud, of wax-figure fame, died
1853: First railroad in India opened
1854: San Salvador destroyed by an earthquake
1854: Steamship "Powhatan" wrecked on Long Island crew and 311 emigrants lost
1856: Declaration of Paris signed by the powers to abolish privateering
1859. Alexis Charles de Tocqueville, French statesman and writer died.
1861: Militia gathered in Boston in answer to the President's call
1861: Confederates again seized Forts Caswell and Johnston in North Carolina
1861: Confederate States called on for 32 000 troops to resist invasion
1862. Confederate Congress passed a conscription act
1862: France declared war against Juarez in Mexico
1862: Slavery abolished by law in District of Columbia
1862 Battle of Lee's Mills, near Yorktown, Va
1863 Porter's fleet passed 16 miles of batteries at Vicksburg, Miss
1864. Confederates defeated at Half Moon, Ky
1864: All forces of Red River Expedition gathered at Grand Ecore, La
1865 Columbus, Ga., taken by Federals
1866 An attempt made on the life of the Russian Czar.

1866· Battle of **Paraná**, Southern Brazil
1880· Pathans slay British garrison at **Dawai.**
1885 **Niagara Falls Park** established
1886 **Street railway employees** in New York **struck**
1889 Mayor Grant directed the **removal of telegraph poles** and wires in New York city
1889 Gabriel Dumont stirred up **half-breeds in northwest Canada.**
1891 **Chilean insurgents** defeated the government force at Caldera
1893 **Methodist ministers** in Ireland urged their brethren in England to **oppose home rule**
1894· James M **Harvey**, ex-Governor of Kansas, **died**
1894 Oliver I **Shepherd**, general, U S Army, **died.**
1894· **Mello**, leader of Brazilian rebels, **surrendered** to the Argentine Republic, which returned his ship to Brazil
1895 Marshal Martinez **Campos**, captain-general of Cuba, **reached Havana.**
1896 Victor Oscar **Tilgner**, Austrian sculptor, **died.**
1897· Greeks defeated the Turks at **Analipsis**, Thessaly
1898. Robert Milligan **McLane**, American diplomat, **died**
1899· Frances Anne, **Duchess of Marlborough, died.**
1900 Sir Henry **Simpson**, English veterinarian, **died**
1901: Justin D **Fulton**, American clergyman and author, **died.**
1901: Henry A **Rowland**, American scientist and educator, **died**
1902· Aurelien **Scholl**, French dramatist, **died.**
1902 Francis **d'Assiss**, ex-King of Spain, **died**
1906 **Castro retired** temporarily from presidency of Venezuela
1906: **Pacific cable** between the United States and China **completed.**
1907. **Panama and Great Britain** signed extradition treaty
1908 George Beall **Balch**, Rear-Admiral, U S Navy, **died**
1909: **Cudahy Packing Company indicted** for fraud in manufacture of oleomargarin
1909 **Missionaries killed at Adana, Turkey.**
1910 Ignacio **Mariscal**, Mexican statesman, **died**
1911· Charles W **Goodyear**, American lawyer and capitalist, **died**
1911· David Kissam **Young**, American Socialist **died.**
1912 Steamship **"Carpathia"** reported having **picked up** 705 **survivors** of the **"Titanic"**
1912· **Irish Home Rule** Bill passed first reading in British **House of Commons.**

APRIL 17

Feast-day of: St. Alexander, patriarch of Alexandria, **St. Anicetus**, pope, **St Simeon** of Ctesiphon **St Stephen** of Citeaux
858 Pope **Benedict III. died.**
1355 Marino **Faliero**, doge of Venice, **executed.**
1521· **Luther** examined before **Diet of Worms**
1525 Warring **peasants and Swabian League** made peace at Weingarten
1540 **Thomas Cromwell** is created Earl of Essex
1574 Joachim **Camerarius**, German scholar, **died**
1586 John **Ford**, English dramatist, **baptized**
1635: Bishop Edward **Stillingfleet**, English prelate **born**
1688: George **Villiers**, second Duke of Buckingham, **died**
1693: Parliament provided that British officers, marines and seamen receive one-eighth the **value of prizes**
1696 **Madame de Sevigne**, French writer, **died.**
1711 **Emperor Joseph I died.**
1747 **French** army of 106,000 men **invaded Holland**
1761. Bishop Benjamin **Hoadley**, originator of the Bangorian Controversy, **died.**
1763. **The Georgia Gazette** first appeared at Savannah
1784 **Religious equality enacted in New York**
1790. Benjamin **Franklin died**
1794 **Russian garrison expelled from Warsaw, Poland**
1808 By **Bayonne Decree**, France seized all United States vessels in France
1817· Seven men hanged for **breaking agricultural machinery** in England
1835 William Henry **Ireland**, forger of Shakespearian manuscripts, **died**
1837 J Pierpont **Morgan**, American financier, **born**
1842 Charles H **Parkhurst**, American clergyman, **born.**
1848 Clara **Morris**, American actress, **born**
1852 Etienne Maurice **Gerard**, Marshal of France **died**
1861· **Virginia**, except western counties, passed an ordinance of **Secession**
1861· **Missouri refused** to furnish quota of **troops** called for
1861 **Fort Pickens**, in Florida again reenforced
1861: Sixth Regiment, **Massachusetts Volunteers**, started for Washington
1861: A body of **500 men** left Philadelphia for Washington
1861 Jefferson Davis offers **letters of marque** and reprisal
1861· **Vessels sunk in Norfolk** Harbor by order of Governor Letcher of Virginia
1862: Gen J E **Johnston takes command** of Confederates at Yorktown
1862: Fight at **Woodson's Gap, Tenn.;** Confederates victorious
1862: Skirmish on **Edisto Island, S C.**
1863. Col **Grierson** started upon his raids from La Grange, Tenn , to Baton Rouge, La
1864: A **bread-riot** of women occurred in **Savannah, Ga.**
1864· **Confederates** stormed and **captured Plymouth, N C.**
1865· **Johnston** proposed to surrender his army to **Sherman.**
1865 Payne and Arnold, two of **Lincoln's assassins, arrested**
1865 **Prussia** announced its intention to hold both **Schleswig and Holstein.**
1871 **Communists** of Paris successful at **Château de Becon.**
1871· **Hamburg**, altho within German Confederation, was confirmed in its privileges as a **free port**
1876 **Fenian prisoners** escaped from Australia
1877· General **amnesty** offered to **Carlists** in Spain
1879. **Martial law** proclaimed for a large part of **Russia**
1882. **Mill hands struck** at Cohoes, N Y
1883 **Anti-Irish riots** occurred in Cornwall, England, Roman Catholic church destroyed
1886 **Ice-gorge at Montreal** caused floods and $1,500,000 of damage
1888. Ephraim **Squier**, American archeologist, **died**
1890· John **Barnett**, English musician and composer, **died**
1890 Horatio G **Sickel**, general, U S Volunteers **died**
1890. Richard H **Mather**, American Hellenist, **died**
1891 Charles S **Hamilton**, general, U S Army, **died**
1891 State of siege raised at **Buenos Aires**
1892 Alexander **Mackenzie**, Canadian statesman and ex-premier, **died.**
1892 **Blockade** of Matto Grosso **in Brazil** was raised
1893· **Belgium militia** called out to suppress rioting
1893: Lucy **Larcom**, American author, **died.**
1895 **Peace** treaty between **China and Japan** signed
1897 **Turkey** declared war against **Greece.**
1897 Greeks defeated at **Maluna Pass**
1898 Joaquin **Crespo**, ex-President of Venezuela **died**
1899 John A **Watterson**, American (Roman Catholic) bishop, **died**
1899 Sir Rose Lambert **Price**, English soldier and author, **died**
1901· **Chinese winter palace destroyed by fire**
1901· Richard P **Rothwell**, American mining engineer and writer, **died**
1903 **Germany issued loan** of $72,500,000
1904 Sir Samuel **Smiles**, English author, **died.**
1905 **Labor riot suppressed** at Limoges, France
1905 **English** made official **language** in Egyptian mixed courts
1905. **Railway men** struck against bill that made all railway employees public servants
1905 **Prince Henry**, of Bourbon, **died**
1906· **Statue of Benjamin Franklin** unveiled in Paris
1908 **Anti-ritualists** attacked religious procession in Birmingham, England
1908· **Canadian Fisheries treaty signed**
1909 **Turkish** provincial **troops** began march on Constantinople
1911· Non-combatant Americans of **Douglas, Ariz**, were wounded by bullets from a battle with Mexican insurgents across the line
1912: **Memorial to John Paul Jones** unveiled in Washington, D C

APRIL 18

Feast-day of: St Apollonius, the Apologist, **St Laserain, St Galdin of Milan**
1328: **Louis IV**, Emperor, **deposed Pope John** of Avignon
1431: **Joan of Arc** pronounced guilty of blasphemy and imposture
1525 **"Revenge of Weinsburg,"** Peasants' War
1537 **Almagro pardoned** Hernando **Pizarro** on condition he left Peru
1552: John **Leyland**, English antiquarian, **died.**
1618· Roger de Rabutin, **Comte de Bussy**, French general and writer, **born**
1676· **Sudbury, Mass**, attacked by Indians
1689· **William** and **Mary** proclaimed in Boston
1689. **Lord Jeffreys**, English judge, **died**
1710. Four **Indian chiefs** visited **London.**
1740 Sir Francis **Baring**, founder of Baring Brothers **born.**
1754: **Fort Duquesne** (now Pittsburgh, Pa) founded
1763. A servant **girl**, 18 years old, **burned** to death for murder
1775· **British forbade travel in Boston after dark**
1775 **Paul Revere** made his alarm-ride to Lexington
1779· **Onondaga Indians' towns** in New York destroyed
1780 **Cornwallis** reached **Charleston, S C.**
1781· **British evacuated Charleston, S C.**
1794 **Pichegru** defeated the **Allies** at **Tourcoing.**
1794. **Earl Camden**, Chancellor of England, **died.**
1797: **Bonaparte and Austria** signed peace preliminaries at Leoben
1802: Erasmus **Darwin**, English naturalist and poet, **died**
1814: **Genoa surrendered** to English and Sicilians
1817: George H **Lewes**, English writer, **born**
1835· **Railroad** completed between **Brooklyn and Jamaica**
1838 **New York** enacted a general **banking law.**
1847· Battle of **Cerro Gordo, Mexico;** Americans victorious
1847: Commodore Perry captured **Tuspan, Mexico.**
1849: Battle of **Gran**, Imperialists defeated
1849. First stone of the **Grimsby** (Eng) **docks** laid by Prince of Wales
1852 **Buenos Aires blockaded** by fleet of Confederation
1857. **Dr. Livingstone discovered Lake Chilwa** in Africa
1861· A few companies of **Pennsylvania** troops **reached Washington.**
1861. **First regiments from Indiana** and **Ohio** left for Washington
1861: **Secession flag in Baltimore** pulled down
1861: *Citizens of Louisville decided that* **Kentucky** should be **neutral**
1861· A steamboat arrived at **Leavenworth,** Kan , flying a **Confederate** flag
1861· Gen W B **Taliaferro** took command of Virginia's troops
1861. The arsenal at **Harpers Ferry** burned to save it from the Confederates
1861· **Robert E. Lee** declined command of **Union** army
1862 Farragut and Porter began to **attack forts below New Orleans**
1862 Canal through the **Dismal Swamp,** in Virginia, destroyed
1864· **Duppel captured** by the Prussians
1865 Sherman accepted **Johnston's surrender** at Durham Station N C
1867· A dinner was given to **Charles Dickens** in New York
1868 People of **Louisiana** adopted a new Constitution
1874 **Coggia's comet appeared.**
1874. **David Livingstone** interred in Westminster Abbey
1876· Sayid Bargash, **Sultan of Zanzibar,** decreed the **confiscation of slaves.**
1876 **Asteroid Athol discovered**
1878 About 120,000 English **spinners struck** against a reduction of wages
1879 The play **Our Boys** closed a run of 1 362 performances **in London.**
1880 Chileans **blockaded Callao**, Peru
1884: Steamer **"State of Florida" sunk** in collision with loss of 123 lives
1888· British Commons passed the **Deceased Wife's Sister** Bill
1888: Cornelius Rea **Agnew**, American surgeon, **died.**
1889 Labor and anti-Semitic **riots raged** in Austria
1890 **Castle Garden**, New York, closed as an immigrant depot
1890 **Italian East-African** Company organized
1891 **Inundation in Chaudière valley,** Quebec, Canada
1892 Honorary **banquet** to Edward E **Hale** in Boston attended by more than 2 000 people
1892· Hiram A **Cutting**, American scientist, **died**
1893: **Belgian** Chambers passed Universal **Suffrage Bill**
1893· **Iron and Steel Syndicate** with capital of $75 000,000 organized at Cincinnati
1897. Greece accepted **Turkish** declaration of war.
1897. Milnes **Levick**, American actor, **died**
1898· Jules **Marcou**, French-American geologist and explorer **died**
1898 Ernest O **Chamberlin**, American journalist **died**
1899 George R **Edeson**, American comedian, **died**
1901 **Fighting began in China** between the "Boxers" and European troops
1902 **Earthquake** in Guatemala, towns destroyed and 900 lives lost
1904 Remains of Francis **Rakoczy** ordered to be taken from Constantinople to Hungary
1904· Sir Henry **Thompson**, English surgeon and author, **died**
1905 **Unemployed Workmen's Bill** introduced into Commons
1906 **Earthquake and fire** nearly destroyed **San Francisco, Cal ,** loss $400,000,000
1906· Daniel **Huntington**, American painter, **died**
1906 Luis **Martin**, General of the Jesuits, **died**
1907 **Edward VII** met **Victor Emmanuel** of Italy at Gaet..
1907. Attempt on life of **Señor Salmeron,** Spanish crown officer
1907 **Frontier** tribes in India threatened **trouble** for the British
1909 **Adana, Armenia, burned,** American missionaries killed
1909 **Massacre** of 2 000 persons reported **at Astrabad, Persia**
1909 **Jeanne d'Arc beatified**
1911· **Famine** reported to prevail at Fez, **in Morocco**
1912 **"Titanic"** survivors brought to New York by the **"Carpathia"** See April 15, 16
1912 **Italian** war-ships bombarded **Turkish** forts guarding the **Dardanelles.**

APRIL 19

Feast-day of. St Ursmar, bishop, **St. Elphege** of Canterbury, martyr **St Leo X**, pope
359 **Gratian**, Roman emperor (367–383), **born**
1012 **Alphege**, Archbishop of Canterbury, **killed** by Danes
1529 A **minority** of the **Diet of Speyer,** favoring the Reformation, presented a "protest , whence the term ' Protestants "
1560 **Philip Melanchthon**, German reformer, **died**
1588: Paul **Veronese**, Venetian painter, **died.**
1608: Thomas **Sackville**, Earl of Dorset, poet and statesman, **died**
1622. Imperialists defeated at **Wiesloch.**
1685· About 1,200 **Catholics and Quakers released** from English prisons by order of the King
1689 **Queen Christina** of Sweden **died**
1713. **Charles VI.**, Emperor, announced the Pragmatic Sanction
1721 Roger **Sherman**, American statesman, **born**
1757: Edward **Pellew**, Viscount Exmouth, British Naval Commander, **born**
1772. David **Ricardo**, leading English economist **born**
1774· **Edmund Burke** made his speech against taxing the colonies
1775 **Battle of Lexington, Mass**
1781 Massachusetts ceded **land claims** to the United States
1782: **Holland** acknowledged Independence of the United States
1791: Dr Richard **Price**, English philosophical writer, **died**
1794· **England and Prussia** signed treaty of The Hague
1794 **John Jay** confirmed as special **envoy** to England
1801· **Rosetta, Egypt**, captured by English and Turks
1821. **"A B Plot"** came to a head in Congress
1824 **Lord Byron**, English poet, **died**
1833· **Oberlin College, Ohio, founded**
1839 **Treaty of London** concerning Belgium
1847: United States forces entered **Jalapa, Mexico**
1850 **Bulwer-Clayton treaty** between the United States and Great Britain concluded
1854. Russians assaulted **Kalafat** and were repulsed
1854: Robert **Jameson**, Scottish mineralogist, **died.**
1855: **Sardinia** joined France and England **against Russia.**
1858: Whitelock captured **Budaun** in the Indian mutiny
1858· General **Ortega**, leader of a Carlist rising in Spain **shot**
1859. **Austria** sent an ultimatum to **Sardinia**
1861: United States government **proclaimed blockades** of all Confederate ports
1861: **Seventh regiment**, New York volunteers left for Washington
1861· United States marshals ordered to **seize telegrams** for previous six months in all large cities
1861 **Secession mob in Baltimore** fire on the Sixth Massachusetts regiment, snedding the first blood of the Civil War
1862: Fight at **Camden, S C ;** Confederates defeated
1863 Confederates defeated at **Coldwater, Tenn**
1864· President Lincoln signed an **enabling act for Nebraska.**
1864· Confederate **ram "Albemarle"** attacked Federal gunboats at Plymouth, N C
1865 Impressive **funeral services** over **Lincoln's body** in capitol at Washington
1871· **The Commune appealed** to the French nation against National Assembly
1875: **Centennials** of battles of Lexington and Concord celebrated
1880: Afghans defeated at **Ahmed Khel**
1881: Benjamin **D'Israeli** died
1882· **Norrent riots** occurred in Isle of **Skye**, Scotland
1882· Charles Robert **Darwin**, author of "Origin of Species," **died**
1883: **Parliament house** at Ottawa, Canada, **destroyed** by an incendiary
1884: **Aguerro** placed at the head of Cuban insurgents
1889 **Plot** to blow up the **Czar** of **Russia** disclosed
1889 Belgium government notified that activities of **Boulangists** in Brussels displeased **French** government
1889: Warren **de la Rue**, English scientist, **died.**
1890 **Famine in Hungary.**
1890· Henry M **Stanley returned** to Brussels from Africa
1890. James **Pollock**, ex-Governor of Pennsylvania **died**
1891· Alfred **Taylor**, Rear-Admiral U S Navy **died**
1891· **Baltimore entertained** veterans of the "Old Sixth" of Massachusetts
1892· Cheyenne and Arapahoe **lands in the Indian Territory opened**
1892. **Italy resumed diplomatic relations** with the United States
1892 Friedrich M von **Bodenstedt**, German author, **died**
1893. ***Rioters in Belgium suppressed***
1893 John Addington **Symonds**, English literary critic, **died**
1898· **Mat Salleh**, Borneo rebel, made submission
1898 George Parsons **Lathrop**, American author, **died**
1899 Alexander **Weill**, French publicist and novelist, **died**
1901· Alfred H **Belo**, American journalist, **died**
1903. **Jews in Kishinef**, Russia, killed and houses burned over 10,000 made destitute
1903· Sir Oliver **Mowat**, Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario **died**
1904 **Fire in Toronto**, Canada, caused loss of $10 000 000
1904 Prince and Princess of **Wales** received **in Vienna**
1906 Professor **Curie**, discoverer of radium, **killed** by a cab in Paris
1907: **Iloilo**, Philippine Islands, **burned;** 20,000 homeless

1907: Second fire at McGill University, Montreal loss $500,000
1907: Canadian coal-miners struck.
1909. Young Turk forces invested Constantinople
1909. Turco-Bulgarian protocol, recognizing independence of Bulgaria, signed
1909: House passed Payne Tariff Bill.
1909: Massacre of Christians at Marash, Armenia
1912. Bill imposing educational test on immigrants to the United States passed by the Senate
1912. United States Senate Committee began an investigation into the causes of the "Titanic" disaster. See April 15

APRIL 20

Feast day of. St. Serf, or Servanus, of Scotland, St. Agnes of Monte Pulciano St. James of Sclavonia
121· Marcus Aurelius, Roman emperor, born
1455 University of Freiburg, in Baden, chartered by Pope
1521 Diet of Worms condemned Luther and put him under the ban of empire
1534 Elizabeth Barton, "Maid of Kent," executed
1592. Sir John Eliot, English patriot, born.
1653: Cromwell dissolved the "Rump" or Long Parliament
1657. Blake destroyed a Spanish fleet off the Canary Islands
1670. Virginia forbade importation of convicted felons
1676 Bacon's rebellion in Virginia began.
1679: Charles II. appointed the Council of Thirty
1685· Accession of James II. proclaimed in Boston
1689: Governor Andros imprisoned in Boston, Bradstreet restored to power
1689: Siege of Londonderry, Ireland, began.
1718: David Brainerd, American missionary, born
1775· Boston besieged by 20,000 Continentals
1775 General Putnam arrived in Cambridge
1792. France declared war against Austria.
1799: Habeas Corpus act suspended in Great Britain because of the rebellion in Ireland
1809: Battle of Abensberg; Austrians defeated
1809. Austrians captured Ratisbon, Bavaria.
1813: British and Indians appeared at Fort Meigs, Ohio
1820: Arthur Young, agricultural writer, died.
1821· Franz Karl Achard, German chemist, founder of beet-sugar industry, died.
1842. Moncey, Duc de Conegliano, Marshal of France, died.
1846 Northern provinces of Portugal revolted.
1848· A republican insurrection broke out in Germany
1851 José Rufino Echenique elected President of Peru
1854· President Pierce vetoed a land bill distributing 10,000,000 acres of public land among insane poor
1854. Treaty between Austria and Prussia.
1861: Capt Nathaniel Lyon ordered to raise four regiments in Missouri
1861: Missouri State troops seized United States arsenal at Liberty
1861: Norfolk navy-yard and nine war-ships burned by Confederates
1861: Robt E Lee resigned his commission in U S army
1861: Women s Central Association for relief of soldiers organized at New York
1861: Soldiers Aid Society of Northern Ohio formed.
1861: War mass-meeting held in New York attended by more than 100,000 persons
1861: North Carolina seized United States mint at Charlotte
1861 Petroleum reached its highest price, $19 25 a barrel
1863 Red River expedition captured Opelousas La
1863 Federal gunboats captured Butte-à-la-Rose, La
1863 Federals defeated at Patterson, Mo.
1865· Atzerodt, one of Lincoln s assassins, arrested.
1871: President approved the "force bill"
1871· French Communists occupied Bagneux
1882: Pacific Railway Bill passed by Canada
1888 The Pope condemned on moral grounds the Irish plan of campaign and boycotting.
1890 Society of Psychical Research formed in New York city.
1891 Bait law in Newfoundland caused a riot at Fortune Bay
1891· Portuguese fire on an English expedition in S E Africa
1891· Spanish anarchists exploded bombs.
1891: Henry Darling, president of Hamilton College, died
1892· Severe storm in Tyrol destroyed lives and property
1894: London-Australian Bank failed with liabilities of $65 000 000
1895 Chitral Fort, India, rescued
1897· Battle of Larissa began Turks defeated Greeks
1897 Zululand annexed to Natal
1897: Frank Abbott, American dental educator, died.
1897: "Billy" Birch, American negro minstrel, died.
1898: Congress, by joint resolution, recognized the independence of Cuba
1898· United States ultimatum to Spain delivered
1898: British diplomatic agent received at Adis Abeba, Abyssinia.
1898· Spurgeon's Tabernacle, in London, burned.
1899 Albanian nobles fought among themselves
1899· Edouard J H Pailleron, French dramatist, died.
1901: Severe floods in Ohio river and tributaries
1902: Frank R Stockton, American novelist, died.
1903. Andrew Carnegie gave $1,500,000 to build a Temple of Peace for Hague Court of Arbitration.
1904· Employees on Hungarian state railroads struck.
1904: Mrs Sara J. Lippincott ('Grace Greenwood") died.
1904: Martha McWhirter, American author and benefactor, died.
1905· Cretan Assembly declared the Union of Crete with Greece.
1905: Railway Employees Bill became a law in Italy
1905 S D F Salmond, Scottish educator and religious writer, died.
1907· The Porte accepted the demands of the Powers
1908: Third attempt on life of President Cabrera of Guatemala
1908. Henry Chadwick ("Father of Baseball") died.
1909: Fire in Belfast, Ireland, caused loss of $1,500 000
1909 Prince of Samos assassinated.
1910. New York legislature voted against income-tax amendment
1910· Samuel Gibbs French, Confederate general, died.
1912· Textile workers strike at Lowell, Mass terminated
1912: House of Representatives passed unanimously a bill requiring that expenditures in interest of candidates for the presidency and vice-presidency be made public.

APRIL 21

Feast-day of· St. Elngan, King of Scots St. Anastasius, the Younger, of Antioch, St. Anastasius the Anchoret, St. Anselm of Canterbury
323 B. C : Alexander the Great buried at Alexandria
323 B. C.: Diogenes, the Cynic, died
1109· Anselm, archbishop of Canterbury, died
1142: Pierre Abélard, French scholar, died.
1503 Battle of Seminara, Spaniards defeated the French
1509: Henry VII. of England died.
1509· Henry VIII. became king of England.
1671: John Law, financier of "Mississippi Scheme ' fame, born.
1720 Estates of Lower Austria agreed to accept Maria Theresa
1736· Eugene, Prince of Savoy, died.
1746· James Harris, Earl of Malmesbury, English statesman, born.
1760. First public exhibition ever held of works of living artists opened in London
1765: David Mallet, Scottish poet, died
1782: Friedrich Froebel, founder of kindergarten system, born
1783 Reginald Heber, bishop of Calcutta, born.
1789: John Adams seated in the Senate as Vice-President
1794· Charles Kemble first appeared on the stage
1809· Battle of Landshut; Austrians defeated
1810. Thomas Wright, English antiquarian and historian, born.
1814 British frigate "Orpheus" captured sloop "Frolic"
1817: New York State Library authorized.
1831: Black Hawk war began, both Lincoln and Davis served
1836 Texans under Houston defeated Santa Anna at San Jacinto.
1842: Bertrand, Compte de Clausel, marshal of France, died.
1848 Bismarck, in Parliament, voted against reform measures
1854 Allied fleet bombarded Odessa.
1855: Agitation of license question caused riots in Chicago military called out
1857: England sent a special envoy to China
1862. Confederate Congress at Richmond broken up by proximity of the armies
1862. Federals regained Santa Fé, New Mexico
1864: Confederate salt works near Wilmington, N. C , destroyed
1864: Garibaldi received the freedom of the City of London.
1865 The body of President Lincoln began its funeral-progress to interment at Springfield, Ill
1865: Sherman's terms for surrender to Johnston disavowed by the United States Government
1865 Macon, Ga , surrendered to Federals
1866 Thanks of Congress voted to Gen W. S Hancock
1866: Prussia agreed to a mutual disarmament with Austria
1866. Austria decided to mobilize its forces
1872. A rise in the price of beer caused riots in Frankfort, Germany
1874: The act to suppress ritualism in England introduced into the House of Lords
1876 British Women s Temperance Union formed
1877: Republican legislature in Louisiana dispersed
1879· Capital of Louisiana changed from New Orleans to Baton Rouge
1889 Liquidator of French Panama Canal Company failed to borrow additional funds
1889: Sebastian Lerdo de Tejada, ex-President of Mexico, died.
1890: Carpenters began a strike in Chicago
1890: Anti-Jewish riots in Bessarabia, Russia, suppressed
1890· Japan formulated a new civil code.
1891: Henri M A Chapu, French sculptor, died.
1892 Russian papers excluded from Bulgaria
1893: Spanish squadron with the Columbus caravels reached America
1893. Edward Henry Stanley, Earl of Derby, statesman, died.
1894: Government gave notice that the Republic of Brazil was at peace.
1894· Canada forbade seal-catching in certain areas
1894. James W Throckmorton, ex-Governor of Texas died.
1896: Baron de Hirsch, Jewish philanthropist, died
1896 David H Jerome, ex-Governor of Michigan, died.
1896 Jean Baptiste Léon Say, French economist and statesman, died.
1896: James Mercier, American military educator, died.
1898: Spain and the United States severed diplomatic relations
1898: Spanish-American war broke out.
1898: Edward Cary Walthall, Senator from Mississippi, died
1900· British seized Boer position near Dewetsdorp
1900. Charles Beecher (brother of Henry Ward Beecher) died.
1900. Alexander T McGill, American jurist died
1901: Native regiment at Kumasi, Ashanti, mutinied
1905 Cretan Assembly proclaimed Union with Greece.
1905 James M Moore, General, U. S Army, died
1905 Orville H Platt, Senator from Connecticut, died.
1905· Alfred A Watson, American (Protestant Episcopal) bishop, died.
1907. Lord Halliburton, British Under-Secretary for War, died
1909· Franklin Bartlett, American lawyer, died.
1909 George L Lilley, Governor of Connecticut, died.
1909. David Turple, ex-Senator from Indiana died
1910· British liberated the Zulu Chief Cakijana
1910. Samuel L Clemens ("Mark Twain") died.
1911· House passed Canadian Reciprocity Bill 265 to 89
1911: Richard Inch, rear-admiral, U S Navy, died
1912: Bram Stoker, English theatrical manager, died.
1912. Yung-Wing, Chinese diplomat in America died.
1912· Destructive cyclone swept over Alabama, Georgia Illinois and Indiana
1912: French and Jews massacred in Fez

APRIL 22

Feast-day of: Sts. Epipodius and Alexander, Martyrs at Lyons St Leonides, father of Origen St Opportuna of Montreuil
1370: Charles V. began erection of Bastile in Paris as a defense against the English
1418 Pope Martin V left the Council of Constance.
1445: Henry VI , of England, married Margaret of Anjou
1567 William of Orange left the Netherlands on arrival of Alva
1659 Richard Cromwell dissolved Parliament
1692· Edward Bishop imprisoned for doubting witchcraft.
1707: Henry Fielding, English novelist, born
1711: Eleazer Wheelock, patriot and teacher, born.
1724: Immanuel Kant, German philosopher, born
1730. Public Library founded in New York city.
1745: Treaty of peace signed at Fuessen.
1745: Lindley Murray, grammarian, born.
1758 Antoine de Jussieu, French botanist, died.
1765. James Grahame, Scottish poet, born.
1766· Madame de Staël, French writer, born.
1775 Provincial Congress resolved to raise 30,000 men
1776· North Carolina authorized a declaration of independence
1794. Guillaume de Malesherbes, French advocate, executed.
1796 Battle of Mondovi; Bonaparte victorious
1807: Battle of Rosetta, Egypt, Turks defeated British
1809 Battle of Eckmühl, French defeated Austrians
1847: Gen Worth captured Perote, Mexico
1850 Marriage bans published legally last time in Massachusetts
1854: Nicholas Bravo, Mexican general, died.
1860 Ada Rehan, American actress born.
1861: Governor of Virginia appointed R E. Lee to command of State troops
1861 Gov Hicks of Maryland suggested a truce and that British minister act as arbitrator.
1861: United States arsenal at Fayetteville, N C surrendered to State troops
1862. First Confederate Congress closed first session
1863. Confederates defeated near Strasburg, Va
1864. Joseph Gilbert Totten, U S Army, general and engineer, died
1865: Confederate prisoners expressed abhorrence at the assassination of Lincoln.
1867: Mr Hodsman crossed in balloon from Dublin to England.
1868 Prince Humbert married his cousin Margherita.
1874: Ellen Glasgow, American writer, born.
1876: Negro population of Barbados revolted
1883: Cyclone at Beauregard, Miss , destroyed 200 houses and killed 83 persons
1887: Hurricane in Australia destroyed pearl-fishers boats, and drowned 550 persons
1889 Oklahoma country opened to settlers.
1889. Moors attacked Sus, Morocco, and looted European property
1891: Chief Justice Green of Oklahoma decided women could hold any public office.
1891: The Rajah of Sikkim abjured British protection
1892: Gen Sir Lewis Pelly, British diplomat, died.
1893: Edward F Beale, American general and diplomat, died
1894: Seventeen year locusts appeared in New York State
1894: First exhibition of Egyptian art and industries opened
1894: Brazilian rebels in Uruguay declined amnesty
1895. James F Wilson, ex-Senator from Iowa, died
1896: Mombasa tribes surrendered to the Germans
1897: Emperors Francis Joseph and William II reviewed troops at Vienna.
1897: An attempt was made on life of Humbert of Italy
1897: Greco-Turkish war; Greeks routed at Mati
1897: Turks defeated Greeks at Revoni and at Turnavo.
1897: William Steele Holman, American jurist and Congressman (' Watch-dog of the Treasury"), died.
1898. Cuban and Porto Rican ports blockaded by United States
1898 Spanish reserves called out
1898· France occupied Kwangchauwan, China
1899. Frederick Smyth, ex-Governor of New Hampshire died.
1900: Tobias Mullen, American (Roman Catholic) bishop, died.
1902. Egbert L Viele, American military engineer, died.
1903. Kishinef massacres aroused world-wide indignation
1903 Alexander Ramsay, ex-Secretary of War, ex-Governor of Minnesota, ex-United States Senator, died
1904. Contract signed for transfer of Panama Canal to United States
1905· French chamber passed crucial clause of Church Separation Bill.
1905 Italian railway strike ended.
1906 Olympic Games began at Athens, Greece
1908. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, British statesman died
1908 Ellison Capers, American (Protestant Episcopal) bishop, died.
1909 British and German war-ships landed marines at Iskanderun, Armenia
1909. Moslems in Armenia reported to have killed 15,000 Christians
1910 Charles Edwin Hurd, American literary critic, died
1911· John Passmore Edwards, English philanthropist died.
1911: Harry Fenn, American illustrator, died
1911· Jacob Wendel, Jr , American actor, died.

APRIL 23

Feast-day of. St. George, martyr St. Gerard of Toul, St Adalbert of Prague
997· St. Adalbert martyred
1014: Battle of Clontarf in Ireland, Danes defeated
1016 Ethelred II , "the Unready," king of England died.
1016 Edmund Ironside became king of England.
1484 Cæsar Scaliger, eminent scholar, born
1616 Shakespeare died
1616· Miguel de Cervantes, Spanish poet and novelist, died.
1625 Maurice, Prince of Orange, died.
1642. Charles I. denied admission to Hull
1653 Prince George of Denmark, consort of Queen Anne, born
1654: Charles II , in France, sent to England a proclamation against Cromwell.
1661: Charles II crowned king of England
1663: Charles II granted liberal charter to Connecticut.
1697. Lord George Anson, English navigator, born.
1743: Thomas Jefferson, President of the United States, born.
1750 Andrew Baxter, Scottish metaphysician died
1751: Gilbert Elliott, first earl of Minto, British diplomat, born
1772: Count Struensee, German-Danish statesman executed for criminal relations with the Queen of Denmark
1775. Joseph M W Turner, English painter, born
1791· James Buchanan, 15th President, born
1809 After five days fighting Bonaparte drove Austrians into Bohemia.

M

Disputed Pronunciations

N

Foreign Phrases

O

Population Statistics

P

Q

R

S

T

U

V

W

X

Y

Z

1813: Stephen A **Douglas**, American statesman, **born**
1818. James Anthony **Froude**, English historian, **born**
1821: **Greek patriarch** at Constantinople put to death
1823· Joseph **Nollekens**, English sculptor, **died**
1823 Aaron **Arrowsmith**, English geographer, **died**
1823· **Abdul-Mejid**, Sultan of Turkey, **born.**
1831· **Railroad** opened from New Orleans to **Lake Pontchartrain**
1834 American **Baptists** opened **missions** in Germany
1834: Chauncey M **Depew**, Senator from New York, **born**
1837· E Elmer **Ellsworth**, United States soldier, **born**
1838 Edward **Gay**, American painter, **born.**
1848 Battle of **The Dannewerk**; Prussians defeated Danes
1849 The rebels of Schleswig-Holstein defeated Danes at **Kolding, Jutland**
1849. **Syracuse, Sicily, surrendered** to Neapolitans
1850 William **Wordsworth**, English poet, **died**
1852 Edwin **Markham**, American poet, **born**
1853· Thomas Nelson **Page**, American author, **born**
1854: **Czar of Russia** declared his intention to war for faith and Christianity
1856 Arthur T **Hadley**, president of Yale, **born**
1860. Democratic **National Convention** at Charleston, S C, divided on slavery question
1861 **Robert E Lee accepted command** of Virginia troops
1861: Governor **Yates**, of Illinois, **garrisoned Cairo**
1861. Governor of **Arkansas refused** to supply **troops**
1861· **Virginia** *began to treat with the* Confederacy
1864 "Chinese" **Gordon captured** stockades at **Changchowfu**
1875· British dethroned **Gaikwar of Baroda** for misgovernment
1877 **Russian embassy left Constantinople.**
1879 **The Shakespeare Memorial Theater** opened in Stratford-on-Avon
1879 **Edison** obtained patent for **incandescent lights**
1883: Order of **Royal Red Cross** instituted for titled women who have served as nurses
1884 **Cuban insurgents defeated.**
1884 Maria **Taglioni**, Austrian dancer, **died**
1891· Powder **explosion in Rome** killed several and damaged the church of the *Vatican*
1891· **Chilean** government **troops defeated** by insurgents at Iquique
1892 **French** police arrested 245 **anarchists.**
1893. **Ypsilanti, Mich**, nearly destroyed by cyclone
1893: **German** emperor and empress had a long **interview with the Pope.**
1894: **Earthquake in Greece** killed 227 persons near Athens
1894. Jesse **Seligman**, American banker and philanthropist, **died**
1895 Sultan appointed Commission to consider **Armenian affairs**
1895: **European powers**, except Great Britain, **protested** against **terms** of the **treaty** closing the war **between China and Japan.**
1895: Serious **conflicts** between Moslems and Christians **in Crete**
1897. **Europeans** in Rhodesia appealed for imperial aid against hostile natives
1898: President McKinley called for **125,000 volunteers** for two years service
1898 **Six Spanish vessels captured** by United States ships
1898. William Wirt **Fay**, American educator, **died.**
1900 British occupied **Bloemfontein** waterworks
1901. School questions caused **stormy debate** in Austrian Reichsrath
1903: **Russia** made new demands on **China** *concerning the evacuation of* **Manchuria.**
1904· Patrick **Farrelly**, a founder of the American News Company, **died**
1904 Richard S **Greenough**, American sculptor, **died**
1905 Joseph **Jefferson**, American actor, **died**
1907 Peace treaty signed between **Nicaragua and Salvador.**
1907 **Armenian Christians** killed at Antioch
1907. André **Theuriet**, member French Academy, **died**
1908. **Battle convention** signed by Russia, Germany Sweden, and Denmark
1908 **First Women's Congress** held in Italy opened
1908 Nicolai **Linevitch**, Russian lieutenant-general, **died**
1909 Ex-President **Castro** of Venezuela returned to Paris
1909 Peter Fenelon **Collier**, American publisher and sportsman **died**
1909. William Morris **Stewart**, ex-Senator from Nevada, **died**
1910· **Storm** in **Middle West** caused *$30,000 000 damage*
1910 Son born to **heir apparent of Japan**
1910 **Exposition at Brussels opened**
1912· **Turkish Island of Stamphalia seized** as a naval base **by Italy**
1912 **Mexican Congress** passed a bill increasing the army to 60,000 men
1912: Bill for the **Disestablishment** of the **Episcopal Church in Wales** introduced into Parliament

APRIL 24

Feast day of St Mellitus, third archbishop of Canterbury, **St Robert** of Auvergne, **St Fidelis**, martyr
1494: **Columbus** *left Haiti to continue* voyage
1500 **Cabral** anchored in Port Seguro, **Brazil**
1547: Battle of **Mühlberg**; Charles V defeated the Protestants
1558· **Mary Queen of Scots** married dauphin of France
1567 **Bothwell abducted Mary Queen of Scots**
1596 **Calais captured** by Spaniards
1648: The **Presbyterians** in Parliament **favored Charles I**
1704 **First** continuous **newspaper** in America, **News-Letter** of Boston, appeared
1743· Edmund **Cartwright**, inventor of the power-loom, **born.**
1786· **Fire** destroyed 100 houses **in Boston.**
1794· Battle of **Cambrai**, French defeated
1815· Anthony **Trollope**, English novelist, **born.**
1834: Quadruple alliance to suppress **Carlists in Spain**
1841 Pauline **Lucca**, opera-singer, **born**
1861 **Louisiana** raised 6,000 Confederate soldiers
1862. **Farragut's fleet** passed the forts below *New Orleans*
1862. Federals captured **Fort Macon, N C.**
1863· Federals defeated in skirmish at **Beverley, W. Va.**
1863: Confederates defeated in skirmish near **Tuscumbia, Ala.**
1863 Confederate attack on **Iron Mountain Railroad**, near St Louis, defeated
1864· Retreating **Red River Expedition** defeated enemy at Cane River Ferry La
1865 **Sherman and Grant** met at Raleigh, N C
1865 Confederate ram **"Webb" captured** below New Orleans
1865· **Nicholas**, Czarevitch of Russia **died.**
1866 **Cholera** appeared at Bristol England
1866 J G **Blaine** and Roscoe **Conkling quarreled** in the House and became enemies for life
1870. **New Canons** are promulgated by the Vatican Council
1876. Planters in **Barbados** in panic
1877· **Russia** began war **against Turkey** on account of outrages in Balkans
1885 Battle of **Fish Creek, Canada**; rebels defeated
1885: United States Marines defeated **Panama rebels** *and protected property*
1885 Indians defeated at **Battleford, Saskatchewan.**
1886: **Petroleum** discovered at Jebel Zeit **on Red Sea coast** of Egypt
1888· **Queen Victoria visited Germany.**
1890. Supreme Council of **German Protestant** Church denounced Socialism
1891: **Miners** struck **in Westphalia**
1891· Count Helmuth **von Moltke**, German strategist and field-marshal, **died.**
1891: Grand Duke **Nicholas**, Russian field-marshal, **died.**
1893 **Catholic and Protestant** workmen fought in Belfast
1894 **Portugal** yielded to Great Britain and **allowed free passage of the Pungwe** river, S E Africa
1894 Prolonged and violent **strike of miners** and coke-burners **in Western Pennsylvania began.**
1895: European **powers** united to **deprive Japan** of the fruits of victory
1895: Franklin **Fairbanks**, American manufacturer and philanthropist **died**
1896· **Reform leaders** in Transvaal sentenced to **death** (subsequently commuted to fines and banishment)
1897: **Blockade of Crete relaxed**, 65,000 persons in receipt of relief
1897: Battle of **Milouna Pass, Thessaly**
1898· **Spain declared war against the United States**
1899: United States troops **in Philippines** carried rebel intrenchments
1899. Richard J **Oglesby**, ex-Governor of Illinois and ex-Senator, **died.**
1904: President of **France visited** King of **Italy**; Pope disturbed
1905 Important modifications of **Chinese criminal proceedings** announced
1905 The powers decided the **Union of Crete and Greece** not permissible
1905· Amos **Thayer**, American jurist, **died.**
1906 Remains of **John Paul Jones reburied** at Annapolis Md
1907: Lord Eldon **Gorst** became British **agent in Egypt.**
1907· Denis **Kearney**, labor agitator, **died**
1909 Charles Warren **Stoddard**, American author, **died**
1909 Fighting in streets of **Constantinople**
1910 John H **Miller**, American pioneer electric-tunnel builder, **died**
1911 **French aeronaut flew from Paris to Pau**
1912 Justin **McCarthy**, Irish historian and publicist **died**
1912: **Steamship "Olympic" unable to sail for New York by desertion of firemen.**

APRIL 25

Feast day of St Mark the Evangelist **St. Anianus**, second bishop of Alexandria, St Leo
1215 **Louis IX**, of France (St Louis), **born.**
1284· *Edward II, of England,* **born**
1342: **Pope Benedict XII. died**
1464· Battle of **Hedgley Moor**; Lancastrians defeated
1513 Sir Edward **Howard** attacked French fleet repulsed and **killed**
1521. **Luther** received imperial order to *stop preaching*
1595· Torquato **Tasso**, Italian poet, **died.**
1599 Oliver **Cromwell**, "Lord Protector of England," **born**
1607. **Dutch victorious** over Spaniards in naval battle **off Gibraltar**
1621 Roger **Boyle**, first Earl of Orrery, soldier, statesman dramatist, **born**
1626 Battle of **Dessau**, Wallenstein defeated Mansfield
1635: Clayborne and **Maryland colonists** fought
1649 **House of Lords met again** after abolishment
1660 **The "Convention Parliament" opened**
1660 Henry **Hammond**, English theologian, **died**
1661: Wine and **liquor sellers** first **licensed** *in England*
1682. William **Penn** proposed that his **colonists** make their own laws
1690 David **Teniers**, the Younger, Flemish painter, **died.**
1707. Battle of **Almansa**, French defeated allies
1728 John **Woodward**, English antiquarian and naturalist, **died**
1735 Samuel **Wesley**, father of John Wesley, **died**
1767 **Oudinot**, Duke of Reggio, Marshal of France, **born.**
1769 Sir Mark **Brunel**, engineer, **born.**
1775 **Baltimoreans seized powder-magazines**
1777. **Lafayette reached Charleston, S C.**
1781 **Battle of Hobkirk's Hill, S C.**
1792· John **Keble**, English clergyman and poet, **born.**
1800· Israel **Acrelius**, historian of Swedish colonies in America, **died**
1800. William **Cowper**, English poet, **died**
1808 **Congress forbade foreign vessels** to engage in **coasting-trade**
1812· United States privateer **"Surprise" captured** British brig **"Kutous"**
1812 *Edmund* **Malone**, *Irish Shakespearian* scholar, **died**
1820: Patrick **Colquhoun**, British magistrate and writer on economics **died**
1820 Count de **Volney**, French philosophical writer, **died.**
1838: Ohio River boat **"Moselle" blew up** near Cincinnati 101 lives lost
1839: **Kandahar**, abandoned by Afghan princes **occupied** by British
1849 **French expedition** to Rome **to restore the Pope** reached Civita Vecchia
1850 **Lopez sailed** from New Orleans, with 300 filibusters, **to invade Cuba**
1850 Captain **Austin's expedition** in search of Franklin sailed
1851. President Fillmore issued a proclamation against **filibusters**
1851: Schooner **"Cleopatra,"** fitted for filibustering **seized**
1859. **Suez Canal** formally **begun.**
1861 Col Van Dorn captured 450 Federal troops at **Saluria, Texas**
1861: Federal government removed **arms** and ammunition **from St Louis** to Springfield, Ill
1861· A partially successful electric **telephone exhibited** at Frankfort
1862. Confederate forces evacuated **New Orleans**
1862. **Confederate stores** and property burned **at New Orleans** to value of many millions
1862 Gen Chas F **Smith**, U S Army, **died.**
1862 Skirmish at **Neosho, Mo**
1863. Fight at **Greenland Gap, W. Va.**
1864· Federals defeated and captured at **Pine Bluff, Ark**
1864· **Grant ordered Banks** to return to **New Orleans**
1867: **Japan opened** Yeddo and other **ports** to trade
1870· Daniel **Maclise**, British painter **died.**
1872. **Baker's Egyptian expedition** reached Masinde in Sudan
1874: **Philadelphia Produce Exchange organized**
1876: **Theater fire in Rouen**, France, killed 12 persons
1880: **Ghilzai repulsed** by Colonel Stewart
1882: Johann **Zollner**, German physicist, **died**
1883. **French** assumed protectorate **over Cochin-China**
1891: Insurgent **Chilean vessel** destroyed by a torpedo
1891: **Protestant services in Russia broken up**
1892. William **Bradford**, American painter, **died.**
1893 **Cyclone in Oklahoma** killed and wounded 350 persons
1894 **Matabeleland**, South Africa, was opened to settlement
1894 Robert S **Granger**, general, U S Army, **died**
1896. Over 500 rebellious **Matabeles killed** in battle
1898 **Spain's note to powers** accused United States of aggression
1898 William **Sexton**, American billiard expert **died**
1898 Melville **Atwood**, American microscopist, **died**
1899 **Santa Cruz**, P I, captured by United States troops
1899 Sir John R **Mowbray**, "Father" of British House of Commons, **died.**
1900 British **in Wepener** relieved, Boer general retreats north
1901: **Financial panic in Japan**
1903 Russia laid corner-stone of **mausoleum for soldiers** killed at Plevna Bulgaria
1904 Japanese ship **"Goya Maru" sunk** by Russian squadron
1904: Charles H **Simonton**, American jurist **died**
1905· **New Transvaal constitution promulgated**
1906: John Knowles **Paine**, Harvard musical director **died**
1908: Johnson N **Camden**, ex-Senator from West Virginia, **died.**
1909 **Sultan's guard surrendered** to Young Turks
1910 **Governor Hughes**, of New York, **appointed to the Supreme Court.**
1910 **Airship "Zeppelin II" wrecked** in a squall
1912 George W **Knox**, American educator, **died.**
1912 American **coal miners** and operators in anthracite coal agreed **to a 10 per cent raise** in wages, **abolition of the sliding scale, and partial recognition of the Union**
1912: **Welsh Disestablishment Bill** passed first reading in British House of Commons

APRIL 26

Feast day of: Sts Cletius and Marcellinus, popes and martyrs, **St. Requier, St Paschasius Radbertus**
1500. **Cabral took possession of Brazil**
1521: **Luther** left Worms and was **hidden in Wartburg**
1538: Hernando **Pizarro** defeated and killed Almagro at Las Salinas, Peru
1564: William **Shakespeare**, greatest of dramatists **baptized**
1626: Battle of **Bridge of Dessau**, *Tilly* victorious
1636: James Hay, **Earl of Carlisle**, Scottish statesman, **died**
1665: **Great plague in London began**
1674· Juan **Vasquez** made *governor of* **Costa Rica.**
1693 ***Pennsylvania* and *Maryland* reunited.**
1699 Jean **Racine**, French dramatist, **died**
1710. Thomas **Reid**, Scottish philosopher, **born.**
1711. David **Hume**, historian, **born**
1715: **Yamasi Indians** in South **began massacres.**
1716 **Lord Somers**, Lord High-Chancellor, **died**
1726 Jeremy **Collier**, non-juring English clergyman **died**
1731 Daniel **Defoe**, author of *Robinson Crusoe* **died**
1769 **Royal Academy** held its first art exhibition
1783 Sir Eyre **Coote**, soldier, **died**
1787: Johann Ludwig **Uhland**, German poet, **born.**
1794 **Pichegru** led a French army into **Belgium.**
1805 **Batavian Republic** received new constitution
1815 Karsten **Niebuhr**, German Oriental traveler, **died.**
1819. **First Odd-Fellows lodge** in United States **instituted.**
1820 Alice **Carey**, *American poet,* **born**
1822· Frederick Law **Olmstead**, American landscapist, **born**
1826 Turks assaulted and captured **Missolonghi**, Greece
1828· **Russia** declared war against **Turkey.**
1828· Martha **Finley**, American writer, **born.**
1834 *C F* **Browne** *(Artemus Ward")*, American humorist **born**
1840. John C **Ridpath**, American historian **born.**
1846 **Congress declared war on Mexico**
1846 First **conflict** of Mexican war, near **Matamoras**
1849· **Russia** joined Austria **against Hungary.**
1851· W C **Macready**, English tragedian, **retired**
1854 Henry Thomas **Cockburn**, Scottish jurist, **died**
1859 **Sardinia** refused demands of **Austria** and was attacked
1862 Federal troops invested **Forts Jackson and St. Philip** below New Orleans
1863· **"Texan Legion"** surrendered near **Franklin, Ky.**
1863 Skirmish at **Rowlesburg, W Va**
1863· Confederate attack on **Cape Girardeau, Mo**, repulsed
1863 Federals raided **Deer Creek**, Miss
1864 **Red River expedition** returned to Alexandria, La
1865: Confederate army under **Johnston surrendered** on same terms as did Lee s
1865· **Jefferson Davis** and party moved southward from Charlotte, N C
1865 Confederate Gen Kirby **Smith** proclaimed his ability to continue the war
1865 **Lincoln's assassins**, Booth and Harold, found at Bowling Green, Va Harold surrendered Booth killed
1865: Valentine **Mott**, American surgeon, **died**
1873. The "Permanent Committee "in Spain dissolved
1877: Russians defeated at **Tchurukzou**
1879: President **Hayes** ordered **removal** of all settlers not Indians from Oklahoma
1881. **Bradlaugh** offered to take the oath but is forcibly **expelled** from House of Commons
1881 British war-ship **"Doterel"** destroyed by an explosion, 150 lives lost
1882· New constitution adopted in **Costa Rica**
1882: French assaulted and captured **Hanoi, Tonkin**
1890 Henry M **Stanley returned** to London from Africa
1891· The third **Brooklyn Tabernacle** opened
1892· **Newfoundland** declined to discuss confederation
1893. **International flotilla**, for Columbus Celebration, anchored in Hudson River, New York
1895 Spain gave satisfaction in **"Allianca" affair**
1896 Sir Henry **Parkes**, British statesman, **died.**

1897: Grand Duke of Baden celebrated jubilee by opening an international exposition at Karlsruhe
1899: Count Karl Hohenwart, ex-Premier of Austria died
1900: Hull, Canada, nearly destroyed by fire 8 deaths, and property loss of over $15,000,000
1901: William H Draper, American physician, died.
1904: Japanese transport "Kiushiu Maru" sunk with 200 soldiers
1904· Attempt made to assassinate Spanish Premier Maura.
1904: Mr Watson, Premier of Australia, formed a labor ministry.
1905: Russian fleet forced to leave Kamranh Bay French waters
1905· Belgium and Denmark signed arbitration treaty
1907: Jamestown, Va, Tercentenary Exposition opened.
1909: John B Babcock, general, U S Army, died
1909 Joseph Nelson Miller, rear-admiral, U S Navy, died
1910. Bjornstjerne Bjornson, Norwegian author, died
1911: Peter Henry Steenstra, American theologian, died.
1912 Francis Bacon, American surgeon, died.
1912. The United States transport "Buford" ordered to Mexican ports on the Pacific to protect Americans and to receive refugees
1912. Cuba and Peru signed a treaty of commerce.

APRIL 27

Feast-day of: St Anastasius, pope and confessor St. Zita, virgin of Lucca
43 Battle of Mutina; Antony defeated
1124· David I. became king of Scotland
1296: Battle of Dunbar; Scots defeated
1404· Philip the Bold, Duke of Burgundy, died.
1521: Magellan killed by savages of the Philippine Islands
1522: French and Swiss defeated by Charles V at Bicocca.
1549: Jesuits first arrived in Brazil; met opposition by regular priests
1649: Lockyer, leader of the Levellers in England, shot by order of government
1667· Milton sold copyright of *Paradise Lost* for £5 down and £5 more on the sale of each of the first three editions He received only £10 in all
1686: Governor Dongan granted a charter to New York city
1702: Jean Barth, or Bart, French sailor, died.
1737· Edward Gibbon, historian born
1759: Mary Wollstonecraft (Mrs Godwin) born
1777: Tryon, with 2 000 British, raided and burned Danbury, Conn.
1791 Samuel Finley B Morse, inventor of telegraph, born.
1792: J J Ankarstrom, assassin of Gustavus III, executed.
1794: James Bruce, English explorer in Africa, died.
1794· Sir William Jones, English Orientalist and linguist, died.
1799: Battle of Cassano; Suvaroff defeated French
1803· Dominique Toussaint L'Ouverture, Haitian liberator, died.
1805: Tripoli captured by General Eaton
1806. Marie Christina, Queen of Ferdinand VII of Naples, born.
1813 Americans captured York (Toronto)
1816· Protective tariff on cotton and woolen goods and iron imposed.
1820. Herbert Spencer, English philosopher, born.
1822 U. S Grant, President of the United States born
1825: Dominique Vivant, Baron de Denon, French artist and archeologist, died.
1834: Thomas Stothard, English artist, died.
1838: Charleston, S. C., suffered a loss of over $3,000 000 by fire.
1840. Edward Whymper, English mountain-climber, born
1853 Alice Morse Earle, American writer, born
1857: Hi tsiang, emperor of China, born.
1859· Austrians crossed the Ticino river.
1859: French soldiers invaded Sardinia.
1859. Peaceful revolution at Florence, Italy.
1859. Steamship "Pomona" wrecked on Blackwater Bank, and 400 lives lost
1861: Lincoln directed General Scott to suspend habeas corpus where needful
1861: Gen B F Butler placed in command of the department of Annapolis
1863· Hooker sent 70,000 men to meet Lee at Chancellorsville, Va.
1863· Mailsteamer "Anglo Saxon" wrecked off Newfoundland; 237 lives lost
1864· A constitutional convention met at Annapolis, Md
1866: Italy mobilized its forces
1867: First Customs parliament in Germany met at Berlin
1870: Galleries in Capitol at Washington fell; killed 60 persons
1871: West Virginia voted to restore citizenship to all Confederates
1873· W C Macready, tragedian, died.
1881: Ludwig von Benedek, Austrian general, died
1882: Ralph Waldo Emerson, American philosopher, died.
1889: Municipal government organized at Guthrie, Okla.
1889: Ameer of Afghanistan invaded Russian territory
1889: Frederick A P Barnard, president of Columbia College, New York, died.
1890. United States sent message of congratulation to President Fonseca of Brazil.
1890 Supporters of Boulanger defeated in Paris elections
1891: Chilean insurgent ironclad "Huascar" sunk.
1893: Congress passed Utah enabling act
1893: John M Corse, general, U S Army, died.
1894: Brazilian insurgents escaped from prison
1894: Cholera was prevalent in Portugal.
1894· England offered to mediate between Brazil and Portugal
1895· Bursting dam at Bousey, France, killed 110 and caused $10,000,000 damage
1897: Grant's Tomb in New York dedicated
1897. Francis Joseph of Austria visited St. Petersburg.
1897: Prince William of Baden, brother of the Grand Duke, died
1898 B G Northrup, "Father of Arbor Day," died
1898: Matanzas, Cuba, bombarded by United States ships
1899: United States troops advanced to Apalit, P. I.
1899: Robert Goelet, American financier, died
1899: Sheridan Shook, American theatrical manager died
1902· J Sterling Morton, ex-Secretary of Agriculture, died.
1903· U S Supreme Court sustained Alabama's disfranchisement of negroes
1903· Leading opponents of Russian policy banished from Finland
1903 Frederick W Taylor, American (Protestant Episcopal) bishop, died
1905: Andrew Carnegie announced the establishment of a professors' pension fund.
1905. International Exposition at Liége, Belgium, opened
1905: Alvin Hawkins, ex-Governor of Tennessee died
1906: China and England made treaty concerning Tibet
1907: Stromboli volcano in violent eruption
1907· Rufus Brown Bullock, ex-Governor of Georgia, died
1909: Another fanatical outbreak at Adana, Armenia
1909: Abdul Hamid, sultan of Turkey, abdicated.
1909· Wilbur Wright concluded aeroplane experiments in Italy
1909: Heinrich Conried, opera director, died.
1909: Frederick Holbrook, ex-Governor of Vermont, died
1910 Juan Vincente Gomez elected President of Venezuela
1910. Robert Melvil Baron Van Lyndon, Dutch statesman, died
1911: House passed reapportionment bill, providing for a House of 433.
1912 Daniel Kimball, donor of $6,000,000 to small American colleges died.
1912 A committee of the United States House of Representatives began investigations into alleged Money Trust. A committee of the Senate decided to investigate campaign contributions made in 1904 and 1908
1912 China determined to cancel secret Belgian loan of $50,000 000 on protest of a four-power group of financiers
1912 British seamen refused to sail on any ship whose life saving appliances had not been tested by their Union.

APRIL 28

Feast-day of: St. Vitalis, Sts. Didymus and Theodore, St. Pollio and others, martyrs in Pannonia, St. Patricius, martyr
1220: Salisbury Cathedral in England founded
1442· Edward IV., of England, born.
1503: Battle of Cerignola; Gonsalvo defeated the French
1521: Cortez began siege of Mexico
1630 Charles Cotton, English poet, born.
1648· Scots under Duke of Hamilton invaded England.
1672: Louis XIV. began a war of conquest on Holland
1710: Thomas Betterton, English actor, died
1758: James Monroe, fifth President of the United States, born.
1760: Second battle on Plains of Abraham, Quebec.
1770: Captain Cook landed at Botany Bay, New South Wales
1788: Maryland ratified Constitution.
1792: The French invaded Flanders.
1792: French repulsed by allies at Quiévrain.
1801. Anthony Ashley Cooper, seventh Earl of Shaftesbury, born.
1813 Privateer "Yorktown" captured British brig "Avery."
1814: Bonaparte sent to Elba, with an income of 2 000 000 francs
1828: British troops left Portugal
1829 First Roman Catholics took seats in House of Lords.
1831: John Abernethy, English surgeon, died.
1832: Baptist Home Missionary Society organized.
1836: J. C. Ropes, American historian born.
1839: Patriarchal bull from Constantinople anathematized all Greek Christians who held intercourse with missionaries
1840· Palmer Cox, American artist born
1842: Sir Charles Bell, Scottish surgeon and anatomist, died
1846 Emigrant ship "Exmouth" lost with 240 persons
1851: Sir Edward Codrington, English naval commander at New Orleans died
1855: Unsuccessful attempt on life of Napoleon III.
1862· Forts Jackson and Philip surrendered to Federal fleet
1862. Gen Halleck's force of 108,000 reorganized as Army of the Tennessee.
1863 Gen Hooker's army crossed the Rappahannock river
1875: Fire at Oshkosh, Wis, caused loss of $2,000 000
1876: Queen Victoria declared also "Empress of India"
1890· Arrests of more than 300 anarchists began in Paris
1891: Scheme arranged to bring Jews from Poland to Australia
1892· Grand Central Theater burned in Philadelphia with loss of 12 lives
1892 William Astor, American capitalist, died.
1893· Over 8,000 workmen struck in navy-yard at Nantes, France.
1893: Sailors and marines from visiting war-ships paraded in New York
1893: Cisco, Texas, destroyed by cyclone
1894: United States demanded of Spain dues wrongly collected in Cuba
1894: Don Carlos, Duke of Madrid, married Maria Bertha of Rohan
1895: Maceo and Cuban insurgents defeated at Parra Hueco
1896· John Hays Hammond, American engineer condemned to death in Transvaal
1896 Fifty-nine principal men of the Rand in Transvaal sentenced to imprisonment, heavy fines and banishment
1896: Heinrich von Treitschke, German historian and poet, died
1897. Battle of Pentipigadia; Turks defeated Greeks
1902: Sol Smith Russell, American actor, died.
1903: Bulgarian agitators destroyed the Ottoman Bank at Salonikl, Macedonia
1903: George Boardman Dana, American clergyman, died.
1903· Robert W Hanbury, British statesman, died
1903: De Forest Richards, Governor of Wyoming, died
1903: Josiah Willard Gibbs, American educator, died.
1903 Irving M Scott, American shipbuilder died.
1905. Fire in Tangier destroyed many stores
1905: Polish party in Austrian Reichsrath demanded suffrage reform and more home rule
1905: Riots suppressed in Crete.
1905. Fitzhugh Lee, general, Confederate and U S Armies died.
1907: Maude Harrison, American actress, died.
1909. The body of Major Lenfant, planner of the city of Washington, reburied
1909 Russian troops arrived near Tabriz, Persia.
1910: Paulhan flew from London to Manchester.
1910· Edward P Alexander, Confederate general died
1910. Henry S Jessup, American missionary, died.
1912. A $10,000,000 fire destroyed the bazaar quarter of Damascus.
1912· Bounot, notorious French thief who resisted both police and troops and terrorized Paris for four months, captured. He died soon after

APRIL 29

Feast-day of: St Hugh of Cluny St. Robert of Molesme St. Peter, martyr
998· Crescentius, the usurper in Italy, defeated at St Angelo
1429 Joan of Arc entered Orleans
1528: French army appeared at Naples
1535: Monks of Charter House hanged and beheaded for refusing to recognize Henry VIII as head of the Church
1564: Treaty of Troyes; England abandoned claim to Calais
1630. Theodore A d'Aubigne, French Protestant historian, died.
1652. Eclipse of the sun caused general alarm in England
1658· John Cleveland, English poet, died.
1665· James Butler, Duke of Ormond, Irish statesman born
1676: Michael de Ruyter, Dutch admiral, died
1743· Charles Irénée Castel de Saint-Pierre, French writer and ecclesiastic, died
1745: Oliver Ellsworth, Chief Justice born.
1766· Nicholas Vansittart, Lord Bexley, English statesman, born
1769: Arthur Wellesley, Duke of Wellington, born — or May 1(?)
1792 Matthew Vassar, founder of Vassar College born
1807. Parliament proscribed slavery in West Indies
1813· Frigate "Essex" captured by three British vessels
1813: Admiral Cockburn burned storehouses and ship at Frenchtown on Chesapeake Bay
1814· Sloop "Peacock" captured British brig "Epervier," with $118 000
1827: Rufus King, American statesman, died
1833· Don Carlos declared himself successor to Spanish king
1835 Destructive earthquake in Calabria, Italy
1841: Edward R Sill, American poet, born.
1849: Austria declared war against Sardinia
1851. Insurgents in Oporto declared for Duke of Saldanha
1854. Henry William Paget, Marquis of Anglesey, English statesman and general, died.
1856· England proclaimed peace with Russia.
1857: Soldiers required to suppress violent strike on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.
1860: Lorado Taft, American sculptor, born.
1861: Maryland House of Delegates rejected secession ordinance
1861: Governor of Tennessee seized Federal money and bonds
1861: Confederate Provisional Congress met in special session at Montgomery, Ala
1861: Jefferson Davis added 100,000 men to the 32,000 previously called for
1862· Russia pardoned Polish political prisoners.
1862. Union flag raised over public buildings in New Orleans.
1863: Stoneman began his raid around the Confederate army in Virginia
1863 Indecisive naval battle at Grand Gulf, Miss.
1864: Danes withdrew from Fredericia in Germany
1865: Southern ports opened to trade
1871: Paris communists exacted 2,000,000 francs from railways
1876. Herzegovinian insurgents defeated at Nicksich
1877: Russians advanced into Armenia, defeated the Turks, and occupied Bayazid
1879· Alexander of Battenberg elected Prince of Bulgaria
1883: Hicks Pasha defeated the Mahdi near Berber
1884: Statute passed admitting women to Oxford examinations
1886: Jefferson Davis laid corner-stone of Confederate monument at Montgomery, Ala
1887: Cyclone devastated Prescott County, Kansas.
1887: Egyptians defeated the Dervishes at Wadi Halfa.
1889 Great centennial celebration of Constitution at New York
1889· Conference on Samoan affairs opened in Berlin
1889: David G Croly, American journalist, died
1891: Orders given in Russia to expel Jews from St Petersburg
1891· Armistead L Long, R E Lee's chief of staff died
1891· John Le Conte, American physicist, died.
1892: Drought in Texas caused famine
1894: Coxey's army of unemployed reached Washington
1895: Complete pacification of Chitral, India announced
1897· Log of the "Mayflower" presented to United States
1898. Maxime Outray, French diplomat, died.
1899: Taximeter cabs began service in London with a parade
1901: James D Reid, "Father of the Telegraph," died.
1902: North China Railroad restored to China
1903: Earthquake in Armenia; 900 persons killed
1903 Religious orders expelled from France.
1903: China refused Russian demands
1903: Stuart Robson, American actor, died.
1905· Edmund Beckett, Lord Grimthorpe, English author and architect, died.
1906: International exposition opened at Milan, Italy.
1907: Two Montenegrin officials assassinated
1907: Lord de Ros, premier baron of England, died
1908 Municipal election riots in Martinique; French major killed
1908: Morgan Dix, rector Trinity Church, New York died
1909. In Constantinople, 250 reactionaries executed
1910 Nathan A M Dudley, general, U S Army died
1912: Interstate Commerce Commission decided that tap-lines are not common carriers.
1912: French projected a railroad from Tangiers to Juba; length 5,000 miles

APRIL 30

Feast-day of: St. Maximus, martyr St. Sophia, martyr St Erkonwald of London, St. Catherine of Sienna
1524: Chevalier de Bayard killed at River Sesia
1542· House of Convocation approved the "King's Book," whose creed became the standard of English orthodoxy.
1554: Mary of Guise made regent of Scotland
1603· James Beaton (Roman Catholic), Archbishop of Glasgow, died.
1632: Johann Tserklaes Count of Tilly, imperial general in the Thirty Years War, died.
1662: Queen Mary II., of England born.
1671: Illegal executions in Hungary caused patriots and Protestants to rise in rebellion
1680: Governor Carteret of New Jersey arrested for interfering with Governor Andros of New York
1725 Treaty of Vienna signed between Spain and Austria
1763· John Wilkes arrested and his paper suppressed for libeling the king
1778· Phillips Academy opened at Andover, Mass
1789. George Washington formally inaugurated as first President of the United States.
1794: Troisville in France taken by the allies.
1795· Jean Jacques Barthélemy, French antiquary and writer, died
1798: United States Navy Department created

1803: **The Louisiana Purchase made**
1808· **First temperance society** in New York State organized
1812. **Louisiana** admitted to the Union
1814 **Louis de Bougainville,** French navigator, **died**
1815 **Central Provinces** united to form **Kingdom of Poland** under Alexander I
1816 **Large sun spot** appeared, easily visible for several days
1818 **Gen. Andrew Jackson hung Arbuthnot and Ambrister**
1842 Floriano **Peixoto,** President of Brazil, **born**
1845 W H **Crane,** American actor, **born.**
1849. **Garibaldi** repulsed French advance at Rome
1854 James **Montgomery,** Scottish poet, **died**
1855 **Great Britain** concluded treaty for trade with **Siam**
1855 Sir Henry **Bishop,** English composer, **died**
1861 **New Jersey** appropriated $2,000,000 for war purposes
1862 **McClellan's army** reported to number 112,392 effectives
1863 **Hooker's army** crossed the Rapidan river
1863 Artillery duel at **Chancellorsville,** Va
1863 **Federals** under McClernand and McPherson **crossed Mississippi** river at Bruinsburg, Miss
1864 **Federal Army** on north side of the Rapidan river, Va, reported to number 122,146 men
1864: Confederates defeated at **Jenkins Ferry,** Ark
1864· Army engineers began to build a dam at the falls of Alexandria to allow the **Red River fleet** to escape
1864 **Confederates** under Lee, south of the Rapidan, reported to number 61,952 men
1867: Hancock and Custer sent against the **Kansas Indians**
1878 Trial trips on **Ninth Avenue Elevated Railroad,** New York city
1881 **French bombarded Dizerta** in Tunis to punish predatory incursions into French territory
1883 **Egyptian Constitution** signed by the Khedive
1884 **Dynamite** found under Parliament House **in Toronto,** Canada
1885: **Colombia resumed** control of **Panama** and granted amnesty to rebels
1889 **Austrian** government threatened to sequester railway property if **disputes** with employes were not settled
1889 William H **Barnum,** chairman National Democratic Committee, **died.**
1889 Carl **Rosa,** French musical director, **died.**
1890. **British** established a protectorate over **Uganda**
1890 **Royalist plot in France** discovered and frustrated
1890 **Spanish** Senate approved of **universal suffrage**
1890 Over 30,000 **workmen struck** in Germany
1890 Charles H **Vandenhoff,** American actor, **died**
1891: Revolution arose in **Costa Rica;** quickly suppressed
1891· **A bomb** was thrown at the **Chilean** Presidential residence
1891 John **LeConte,** American physicist, **died.**
1891· Joseph **Leidy,** American naturalist, **died.**
1894 **A landslide** on St Anne river, **near Quebec,** did damage to extent of $500,000, 4 lives lost
1894 Would-be **assassins of Marshal Campos,** in Spain, sentenced to death
1894 Francis B **Stockbridge,** Senator from Michigan, **died.**
1894· James W **McDill,** Interstate Commerce Commissioner, **died**
1895 Gustav **Freytag,** German novelist and poet, **died.**
1896· Frederick Henry **Geffcken,** Bavarian diplomat and educator, **died**
1898 Edward C **Mason,** general, U S A, **died.**
1899 First autonomous administrative **Council in Crete**
1899 Lewis **Baker,** American diplomat, **died.**
1899 Henry C F **Somerset,** Duke of Beaufort, **died**
1902: **Chinese Exclusion Act became effective.**
1902 **Chinese** imperial **postal service** replaced private agencies
1903: Decree of **religious toleration** in Russia promulgated
1903 Charles **Kastner,** American art educator, **died**
1904 **Louisiana Purchase Exposition** opened at St Louis, Mo
1904: Long continued **drought** caused famine and suffering in parts of **Brazil**
1905. **Deaths** from plague **in India for a week** reported as 57,000
1906 **Triumphal review in Tokyo of Japanese troops** engaged in war with Russia
1906 James E **Boyd,** ex-Governor of Nebraska, **died**
1907· An attempt made on the life of the President of **Guatemala**
1908 Japanese training **cruiser sunk** by explosion of a projectile, 200 lives lost
1909 **Russian forces occupied Tabriz,** Persia
1909. New Turkish cabinet announced, **Tewfik Pasha** as Grand Vizier
1909 **Daughter born to the Queen of the Netherlands**
1910 **"Albert" bell** cast for Westminster Cathedral
1912 Plans for a **free college of commerce** perfected by the New York Chamber of Commerce and the City College
1912 The cable ship "Mackay-Bennett" brought the bodies of 190 **"Titanic"** dead to Halifax, N S, and reported burying 116 others at sea

DAY OF THE MONTH UNKNOWN

1057· **Malcolm I** (Canmore) became King of Scotland
1190 **Diet of Wurzburg assembled**
1216 **Louis VIII of France** accepted the **crown of England** from the barons who opposed John
1221 Battle of **Bornhöved,** North Germans **overwhelmed Danes**
1519 **Cortez** negotiated with Montezuma
1524: **Verrazano** supposed to have entered New York Bay
1587· John **Foxe,** English martyrologist, **died.**
1621 **John Carver,** one of the Pilgrim Fathers, **died**
1621 **Lord Bacon impeached.**
1636 **Springfield, Mass, settled.**
1637· Nine soldiers killed by Indians in **Weathersfield, Conn.**
1637: **English government forbade Puritans** emigrating to New England
1677· Isaac **Barrow,** English theologian and scholar, **died.**
1690 **Sir William Phips** seized Port Royal in Canada
1703 New York Assembly granted $7,500 to **fortify the Narrows** at the entrance of New York Harbor
1707. **First Episcopal parish** in Connecticut (Stratford) was set up
1765 **Mutiny act** extended to American colonies
1777 **Congress appointed a Committee on Foreign Affairs**
1778. **Paul Jones** cruised off English coasts
1781 **"America,"** the first American line-of-battle ship, **built**
1781: **Fort Watson,** S C, captured by Americans
1814 Banks in New Orleans suspended **specie payments**
1831 United States **President's Cabinet quarreled and was reorganized.**
1832· Steamer **"Brandywine" burned** on Mississippi 125 lives lost
1850 **The Pope returned to Rome** supported by French soldiers
1851: **Erie Railroad opened** from the Hudson river to Dunkirk
1852 **Michigan Southern Railroad** entered Chicago from the East
1853 **Santa Anna** became President of **Mexico**
1863 **Prussia and Austria** protested against annexation of Schleswig to Denmark
1867: **Constitution** of **German Confederation adopted.**
1867. **Livingstone discovered Lake Tanganyika in Africa.**
1868· The would-be **assassin** of the Duke of Edinburgh **executed** at Sydney, New South Wales
1872 **Civil war in Mexico led by Diaz**
1877· Captain-General **Campos opened negotiations** with Cubans for peace
1882 French topographical **expedition in Algiers** annihilated
1887 **Ameer** of Afghanistan defeated the Ghilzai
1887: National **Prohibition Party** appeared in England
1908· **Moorish attack** on French camp **repulsed** with great loss

MAY

MAY 1

Feast-day of St Philip and **St. James** the Less, Apostles **St Andeolus; St Amator; St Sigismund; St. Marcom; St. Asaph** of Wales
408 **Arcadius,** emperor of the East, **died**
1118 **Matilda,** queen of England, **died**
1218. **Rudolph I,** Germanking (1273-1291), **born**
1291. **Philip IV.** of France imprisoned all money-lenders to obtain ransom
1307: **Swiss revolted against Austria.**
1308: **Albert I,** emperor of Germany, **assassinated**
1528 **Narvaez** started with 300 companions for the interior of **Florida**
1540 ***De Soto turned westward from*** coast of South Carolina
1572 **Pope Pius V died.**
1602 William **Lilly,** English astrologer, **born.**
1607 **Henry Hudson sailed** from England on his first voyage
1637· **Connecticut declared war on the Pequods**
1638· **Charles I** restrained emigration and **detained** a squadron on which **Cromwell and Hampden** were said to have sailed
1672 **Joseph Addison,** English essayist, **born.**
1683· **Patent** given in England **for extracting salt** from sea-water
1689. English clergy took **oath of supremacy** and allegiance to William and Mary
1689 **Rhode Island resumed charter** government after Andros left
1690. **First American Congress** held—a conference of Governors
1700 John **Dryden,** English poet and dramatist, **died**
1703 Battle of **Pultusk,** Poles defeated
1707: **Union of England and Scotland in legislation**
1727: **François de Paris,** disciple of Jansen, a quasi-Protestant saint **died**
1751: Ira **Allen,** American statesman, **born.**
1753 Winthrop **Sargent,** American revolutionary soldier, governor of the Northwest Territory (1798-1801) **born**
1756. **Alliance of Versailles signed**
1759 Jacob **Albright,** American clergyman, **born**
1764 Benjamin H **Latrobe,** American architect, **born**
1776· Archibald **Bullock,** Governor of Georgia, **born**
1783· **Phillips Exeter Academy dedicated.**
1786 **Mozart's Marriage of Figaro** appeared in Vienna
1792 Rufus **Porter,** American inventor, **born.**
1796 Junius Brutus **Booth,** American actor, **born.**
1808 **Charles IV.** of Spain **abdicated** in favor of Bonaparte
1813· **Gen W. H Harrison besieged at Fort Meigs,** Ohio
1813 Jacques **Delille,** French poet, **died.**
1815 **Oxley started** to explore Lachlan river, Australia
1823 Skeleton of a **mammoth** found in Essex, **England.**
1825 George **Inness,** American artist, **born.**
1834· **Natives of India admitted to the magistracy.**
1834 James M **Pierce,** American **mathematician, born**
1842 French took possession of the **Marquesas Islands**
1844: **Henry Clay** nominated for President by a **Whig** convention
1846 **Organization of Methodist Episcopal Church South**
1847 Corner-stone of the building of the **Smithsonian Institution** in Washington laid
1848 An **insurrection in Rome** quelled by bombardment
1849 **Russia joined Austria** against Hungary
1851: Great exhibition opened in **Crystal Palace,** London
1853 *New Constitution promulgated in* **Argentine Republic.**
1854 **Flood in Connecticut river;** 30 feet above low water
1855 Emigrant ship **"John" wrecked,** with loss of 200 lives
1857 **Walker,** the American filibuster, **driven from Nicaragua.**
1857 **Parkersburg branch** of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad opened
1857 Alfred de **Musset,** French poet, **died.**
1858 **Nicaragua and Porto Rico appealed** to Europe for protection **against filibusters**
1859 Natives of **Borneo massacred Europeans** on the southern coast
1860: **Zuloaga deposed Miramon** from the presidency of Mexico
1862 Confederates determined to **evacuate Norfolk, Va.**
1862. Federal troops at **Fort Pulaski** captured
1862 **Gen B F. Butler** took command of **New Orleans**
1863 Battle of **Chancellorsville**
1863 *Fight of the Fifth Corps* on the **Fredericksburg road**
1863 Fight near **Suffolk, Va;** Confederates defeated
1863 Confederates defeated at **Monticello, Ky**
1863 General **Sigel** was sent up the **Shenandoah Valley** with 10,000 men
1863 Federals were defeated near **La Grange, Ark**
1863 Battle of **Port Gibson,** Miss, Federals victorious
1863 Skirmish of pickets near **Franklin, Tenn**
1863 **C L Vallandingham** made incendiary speeches **against "King Lincoln"**
1863 General **Gordon,** leading Chinese imperialists, **captured Taitsang** from the rebels
1864 **Halleck** countermanded abandonment of **Red River expedition**
1864 Wm D **Porter,** U S Navy, **died.**
1864: Francis Edward **Smedley,** English novelist, **died**
1865 **Morgan's old command surrendered** at Mt Sterling, Ky
1865 Aggregate **armies** of the **United States** numbered 1 034,064 men
1865· War-debt of the **United States** reached $2 808,549 437
1865 **Brazil, Argentine Republic,** and **Uruguay** united against Paraguay
1866 **A hailstorm** broke 20,000 panes of glass **in Baltimore**
1871 **Insurgents in Paris captured the Château of Issy.**
1872 **Horace Greeley nominated** for the presidency by liberal Republicans
1873· David **Livingstone,** missionary and explorer, **died.**
1876· Foreign agitators led **Bulgarian revolt** against Turkey
1878 **International Exposition opened at Paris**
1881: **Clan-na-Gael** outrages broke out in Ireland, Dublin proclaimed
1881· Romolo **Gessi,** African traveler, **died**
1883. Buffalo Bill's **"Wild West"** show first appeared
1885 ***Irish Loyal and Patriotic Union*** formed
1886· About 20,000 **cigar-makers struck** in New York
1888 **Lord Stanley** appointed **Governor-General** of Canada
1890 German emperor opposed removal of **Anti-Socialist law**
1891· Ferdinand **Gregorovius,** German poet, **died.**
1891 **A general strike** arose throughout the Northern and Eastern United States
1893 **In Scotland** 30,000 mill-hands went on strike
1895 John **Newton,** U S Army, noted engineer, **died**
1896 **Shah of Persia,** Nasir-ed-Din **assassinated**
1898: **Battle of Manila Bay.**
1898 Thomas C **Acton,** New York banker, president of police in the draft riots of 1863, **died.**
1898· Philip H **Calderon,** English painter **died**
1899 Prof Frederick **Bueclmer,** German scientist, **died**
1900 **Ian Hamilton defeated Boers at Houtnek**
1900 Agitation throughout England against **ritualistic practices.**
1900. Mihaly **Munkacsy** (Michael Lieb), Hungarian painter **died**
1901: Special **privileges** of Manchus **abolished in China**
1902 **Tornado in the Dekkan,** India, killed 416 persons
1903 Luigi **Arditi,** Italian musician and composer, **died**
1904: **Russians retreated to** Fong-hwan-chenn, after repulse by the Japanese under Kuroki, on the Yalu
1904. Antonin **Dvořák,** famous Bohemian composer, **died**
1906 **Dervishes in the Sudan** killed European and Egyptian officials, leader captured and executed
1906 **Zulus** in Natal went on the war-path
1908 **Bomb outrage** perpetrated in India, Europeans killed
1909 **Seamen's Union** went on strike on the Great Lakes
1910 John Quincy Adams **Ward,** American sculptor, **died.**
1910 Ex-President Nord **Alexis, of Haiti, died**
1911· **Insurrection in China** reported as spreading rapidly
1912: Thomas C **Dawson,** American diplomatist, **died**
1912 The United States Steamship **Inspection Service ruled** that ocean **steamships must** carry enough life-boats to accommodate all persons on board

MAY 2

Feast-day of St Anthanasius, patriarch of Alexandria
1389 A Council of **princes** met at Eger, **Bohemia,** and proclaimed peace for eight years
1519. **Leonardo da Vinci,** Italian painter, **died**
1551 William **Camden,** English historical antiquarian, **born**
1568 **Mary Queen of Scots** escaped from Loch Leven Castle
1598 **France and Spain** signed treaty of Vervins
1635 Sir Horace **Vere,** Lord Tilbury, English general, **died**
1660 Sebastião da Rocha **Pitta,** Brazilian historian, **born**
1667· George **Wither** (or Withers), English poet, **died**
1668 **Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle** ended war between England and Spain
1670 **Hudson's Bay Company chartered**
1685 **Earl of Argyll's expedition** sailed from Holland
1716 **John Law's bank** established in Paris
1729 **Catherine II,** of Russia, **born**
1740 Elias **Boudinot,** American philanthropist, **born**
1764 Rev Robert **Hall,** English Baptist preacher **born**
1769 Sir John **Malcolm,** Scottish politician and writer **born**
1777 David **Wooster,** American revolutionary general **died**
1778 Nathan **Bangs,** American educator, **born**
1778 Silas **Deane** arrived in **York,** Pa, with treaties made between the United States and France
1779. John **Galt,** Scottish novelist, **born**
1785 **Thomas Jefferson** made American minister to France
1796 John G **Palfrey,** American historian, **born.**
1799 Juan Vincento **Guemez,** Spanish administrator viceroy of Mexico **died.**
1806· Edward B **Morgan,** American philanthropist, **born**
1808 **Revolt arose in Madrid,** French massacred
1813. Battle of **Lützen;** Bonaparte checked the Allies
1821: **Madame Piozzi** (Mrs Thrale), Dr Johnson's friend, **died**
1821 William **Taylor,** American (Methodist Episcopal) bishop, **born.**
1826 **Pedro IV,** of Portugal (Pedro I of Brazil), **abdicated** in favor of his daughter
1829 New York **American Institute** of Arts and Sciences of New York incorporated
1838 Albion W **Tourgée,** American author, **born**
1844· William **Beckford,** English author ("Vathek"), **died.**

1844: Carl Frederick **Dahlmann**, Swedish poet and humorist **died.**
1851: **San Francisco, Cal., burned;** 2 500 buildings destroyed, with loss of $3,500,000
1856. Charles **Sumner assaulted** in the Senate by Preston Brooks
1863 **"Stonewall" Jackson,** by mistake, **wounded** by his own men at Chancellorsville, Va
1863. **Grierson** reached the end of his raid
1863: Confederates forced to evacuate **Grand Gulf, Miss.**
1863. Hiram George **Berry,** Major-General, U S Army **killed** at Chancellorsville, Va
1864: **Ohio National Guard,** 38 000 strong, offered its services to the President
1864: Giacomo **Meyerbeer,** German composer, **died.**
1865· President proclaimed a **reward** of $100,000 **for arrest of Jefferson Davis.**
1865. **A paid Fire Department** and steam engines were installed in New York
1865: **Clyde Fitch,** American dramatist, **born**
1866 **Spanish** squadron **attempted** to bombard **Callao,** Peru, but was defeated
1866. Battle of **Estero Velhaco,** South American war
1868: **British forces retired from Abyssinia.**
1874: Fighting near Bilboa, Spain, **Carlists defeated.**
1878: Congress voted to cease coinage of **20-cent silver pieces.**
1878. Washburn **flour-mills** in Minneapolis, Minn., **exploded,** killed 17 and caused a loss of $1,500,000
1880: Sir Donald **Stuart** took command at **Kabul**
1882: **Parnell** and other suspects **released** from Kilmainham jail
1885: King **Leopold** proclaimed king of the **Kongo** State
1885: Italy proclaimed a **blockade** of ports of **Massowah.**
1885· **Lord Wolseley arrived at Suakin,** Egypt
1885: Government of **Peru overcame Insurrectionists** at Ayacucho
1886: Lord **Redesdale,** English statesman, **died**
1888 **Canadian** parliament approved **fisheries treaty.**
1890: **Working men** in France went on strike
1890: **Oklahoma organized as a Territory.**
1891: Encouragement of **Hebrew emigration** to Australia forbidden
1891· **Chilean Insurgents** formed a provisional government for the revolted provinces
1894: **Riots in Cleveland,** Ohio, militia called out
1894: **Coxey,** leader of the "Industrial Army" **arrested** in Washington for trespass
1902: **Anti-indemnity** riots occurred at Chingfangfu China
1902 Amos J **Cummings,** Congressman and editor, **died.**
1904· Edgar **Fawcett,** American novelist and playwright **died**
1906. **Henry VII, of Reuss, died.**
1907: Seditious **rioting began in the Punjab,** leaders imprisoned and deported
1908. **Afghans** began warfare on the frontier tribes in India, **British** intervened.
1909: Manuel **Amador,** President of Panama, **died**
1909: Cattle-driving and **Anti-Eviction riots** began in Ireland
1912. Homer **Davenport,** American cartoonist, **died.**
1912. The **Board of Trade** began official inquiry into the **"Titanic" disaster** in London See April 15–16
1912. **Post-Office Appropriation Bill** providing for experimental **parcel-post service** passed by the United States House of Representatives, $750,000 provided for equipment

MAY 3

1410· Pope **Alexander V died.**
1460· Matthias **Corvinus,** King of Hungary (1458–1490), **crowned.**
1469 Niccolo **Machiavelli,** Italian statesman and writer, **born**
1493 **Papal bull** of Alexander VI **divided America** between two men
1494: **Jamaica discovered**
1500 Mouth of **Amazon discovered** by Cabral
1648 Humphrey **Prideaux,** English theologian **born.**
1655. **Jamaica** was taken by the English from Spain
1679 Archbishop **Sharp killed** by Covenanters in Scotland
1702 **Lord Cornbury** became Governor of New York
1721 **Hans Egede** left Denmark to **Christianize Greenland.**
1742: Manasseh **Cutler,** American clergyman and pioneer, **born**
1748: Abbé Sieyès, French statesman, **born.**
1750: William **Windham,** English statesman **born**
1758: Pope **Benedict XIV. died.**
1761: Augustus Frederick **Kotzebue,** German poet, **born**
1765· **First** American **medical school** founded.
1782. Robert **Monckton,** English general, **died.**
1791: A new **Constitution granted in Poland**
1791· Henrik **Dembinski,** Polish general, **born.**
1797: **Union College** at Schenectady held first commencement
1798 Benjamin **Stoddert appointed** Secretary of the Navy
1800: Battle of **Engen;** Austrians defeated
1811. Battle of **Fuentes de Onoro;** Wellington victor
1813 **Havre de Grace, Md., burned** by British
1813. Lot M **Morrill,** Governor of Maine and Secretary of the Treasury, **born.**
1814· **Comte de Provence,** brother of Louis XVI, became **Louis XVIII**
1814 **Wellington created a Duke** and given £413,000
1815. Battle of **Tolentino;** Murat defeated
1818. Captain **Ross** and Lieutenant **Parry sailed** to find a northwest passage
1826: **Charles XV,** King of Sweden, **born.**
1839: Peter Henrik **Ling,** Swedish poet, founder of movement cure **died**
1842: Two State governments set up in **Rhode Island.**
1843· Edward **Dowden,** British critic and educator, **born.**
1845· Thomas **Hood,** English poet, **died.**
1849· Jacob A **Riis,** American journalist and social reformer, **born.**
1856 England granted **amnesty** to political exiles
1856: Adolph Charles **Adam,** French composer, **died.**
1859: Peaceful **revolution at Parma,** Italy
1859: **France** declared war **against Austria** because the latter invaded Sardinia
1860 Chinese rebels forced imperial troops to raise **siege of Anking.**
1860· Southern Democrats left **Democratic Convention** at Charleston, S C
1861: President Lincoln directed **suspension** of **habeas corpus** in certain cases.
1861: President **Lincoln called for 42,034 volunteers** for three years
1861: The military **Department of the Ohio** created, George B McClellan in command
1861: Four regiments of **New Jersey volunteers** started for Washington
1861: **Glarus,** Switzerland, destroyed by fire.
1862· Confederates defeated at **Farmington, Miss.**
1863: Confederates worsted in naval fight near **Haines Bluff, Miss.**
1863· Gen Longstreet abandoned **siege of Suffolk, Va.**
1863: Mosebys cavalry defeated near **Warrenton Junction, Va.**
1863. Struggle at **Chancellorsville** renewed without Federal success
1864: Reprimand and sentence of Capt Charles **Wilkes** published
1865. Gen Vincente **Cerna** elected President of Guatemala
1871: President Grant informed the South that orderly behavior would prevent enforcement of **Kuklux laws.**
1877: **Turkey** closed Danube passage and **blockaded Black Sea.**
1880· Charles **Bradlaugh,** a confessed atheist, **refused** permission to affirm
1882. Horace **Maynard,** ex-Postmaster-General, **died.**
1885: Colonel Otter defeated **Canadian Indian rebels** at Battleford
1890. **Strike riots** broke out in Barcelona, **Spain.**
1890. **Merchants' Bridge** over Mississippi river **at St. Louis,** completed
1890 Last stone of **Ulm Cathedral** spire, highest in the world, laid
1891: An **Austro-German** commercial **treaty** signed
1891: **Barry Sullivan,** Irish tragedian, **died.**
1892: Ex-President **Pacheco** elected President of **Bolivia.**
1892: Cecil **Rhodes became premier** of Cape Colony
1893 **Lewiston** reservoir in Ohio broke
1894 **Strikes** in Mesaba iron region in Minnesota **suppressed** by the militia
1896 Alfred William **Hunt,** English painter, **died.**
1897. Richard W **Meade,** Rear-Admiral, U. S Navy, **died.**
1897. Henry Woolson **Morse,** American operatic composer, **died.**
1897· Albert Gallatin **Porter,** ex-Governor of Indiana, **died.**
1898 Prince **Kung Yin Sing,** Chinese statesman, **died.**
1900: **Brandfort,** in Transvaal, **captured** by General Pole-Carew
1904: **Japanese** sank steamers and **blockaded Port Arthur.**
1906. **Turkey** compelled by British ultimatum to **withdraw troops from Sinai.**
1907: Attempt on life of President **Cabrera of Guatemala.**
1911: Nils **Poulson,** American civil engineer and benefactor, **died.**
1912 **Board of Bishops recommended** to the Methodist General Council the **abolition of the rule** prohibiting dancing, card-playing and theater-going
1912· The University of Pennsylvania sent an **expedition to explore** the upper **Amazon tributaries.**

MAY 4

Feast-day of. St Monica, widow, **St. Godard,** bishop
404 B. C.: **First Peloponnesian war in Greece ended**
1471: Battle of **Tewkesbury,** Wars of the Roses **Edward,** Prince of Wales, **son of Henry VI,** killed after surrender
1493. **Columbus** received a coat of arms
1526: Peasants were forced to raise **siege of Radstadt,** Austria
1608 First meeting of the **Protestant Union**
1626· Peter **Minuit arrived** at New Amsterdam as governor, its population was estimated at 200
1643: Stephanus **Van Cortlandt,** statesman, **born.**
1645· Battle of **Auldearn,** Scotland, Covenanters defeated
1659. John **Dunton,** English bookseller and publisher, **born.**
1668. An **Anti brothel riot** broke out in London
1688· **James II.** commanded declaration of **liberty of conscience** to be read in all churches on May 20th.
1688: Antoine le Fevre **de la Barre,** French general and author, **died.**
1737: Eustace **Budgel,** English writer, **died.**
1752: Thomas William **Coke,** Earl of Leicester English agriculturist, **born**
1775 **Patrick Henry forced** Lord Dunmore of Virginia to pay for powder seized, first overt act of war in Virginia
1776· **Rhode Island** Assembly repudiated allegiance to the British king
1777: British vessel **"Joseph" captured**
1780. John James **Audubon,** American ornithologist, **born**
1791: **Parisian mob burned Pope in effigy.**
1796· William **Pennington,** Governor of Rhode Island, **born.**
1796. Horace **Mann,** American educator, **born.**
1796. William H **Prescott,** American historian, **born.**
1798 The insurrection of the **United Irishmen** broke out
1799. Battle of **Seringapatam, India; Tippoo Sahib,** Sultan of Mysore, **killed**
1799. Amasa **Walker,** American political economist, **born.**
1800· Battle of **Stockach;** Moreau defeated the Austrians
1808: Theological **Seminary** established **at Andover, Mass.**
1809: Battle of **Ebersberg;** French defeated Austrians
1814: **Bonaparte reached Elba.**
1825: Thomas Henry **Huxley,** English naturalist, **born.**
1826: Frederick E **Church,** American artist, **born.**
1833· **Turko-Egyptian War ended** with convention of Kutayah
1842: Robert Ker **Porter,** English author and painter **died**
1842 **Fire in Hamburg,** Germany, destroyed over 2 000 houses
1847: **Jenny Lind** first sang in London
1851: A French **missionary beheaded** in Cochin-China for preaching
1861: **President Lincoln** informed foreign governments that he would employ force to preserve the Union
1861: **Relay House, Md., seized** by General Butler
1862 Confederates **burned** their **gunboats** on York River, Va
1862: Confederates defeated at **West Point, Va**
1862: Confederates evacuated **Yorktown, Va,** after a siege of 30 days
1862 Confederates defeated at **Lebanon, Tenn**
1862 **Naval fight** near Memphis, between **"Mallory"** and **"Cincinnati";** both vessels sunk
1863: Federal Army recrossed Rappahannock after **Chancellorsville.**
1864· Army of the Potomac began final **advance on Richmond** and crossed the Rapidan
1864: **Sherman** began the "march to the Sea" at Chattanooga
1864· Richard **Hovey,** American author and poet, **born.**
1865: **General Sam Jones surrendered** 8,000 troops to Gen McCook, at **Tallahassee, Florida**
1865 Lieutenant-General Richard **Taylor,** senior Confederate general, **capitulated** to General Canby
1865 **Confederate fleet** of 12 vessels **surrendered** near Mobile
1865: Remains of President **Lincoln interred** in Oak Ridge Cemetery, Springfield, Ohio
1871· **German** Imperial **Constitution** provided for seven years' service in Imperial Army
1872. Battle of **Oroquieta;** Carlists defeated
1873: An iron **bridge fell at Dixon, Ill.,** killed over 100 persons
1873: William Holmes **McGuffey,** American educator **died.**
1875: **Constitutional amendments** ratified by the people of **Florida.**
1876 Hilarion **Daza** became President of **Bolivia**
1877. **Turks** defeated Russians at **Batum.**
1883· **The Constitution** was promulgated in **Egypt**
1884: The fourth **railway** in Greece was opened **from Volo to Larissa.**
1886: **Haymarket riots** in Chicago, anarchists killed police
1887: **Mine Explosion** on Vancouver Island killed 170 persons
1889: **Maritime Canal Company** organized to dig Nicaragua Canal
1889 Dr Patrick **Cronin** expelled from membership in the **Clan-na-Gael,** and sentenced to death
1890: About 170,000 **English** workingmen met in London and advocated an **eight-hour law.**
1890· **Natives** in British East Africa **declared free.**
1891 New **liquor law in Maine** closed liquor-shops temporarily
1891: Charles **Pratt,** American capitalist, founder of Pratt Institute **died**
1893. Carlos **Calvo,** Argentine historian, **died**
1894 A series of **insurrections in Cuba** began
1896 Andrew S **Fuller,** American horticulturist **died**
1898: William H **Trescott,** American diplomat, **died.**
1902: First **Cuban autonomy** congress assembled
1903. Abyssinian troops united with British against the **Mad Mullah.**
1903: Bishop John F **Hurst,** American (Methodist Episcopal) clergyman, **died**
1905· **Cuba and Great Britain** signed treaty of commerce
1909. **Persian nationalists** attacked the garrison of Kasim
1910: **Labor riots** occurred in France, 25,000 men on strike
1911: Congress of International Law at Madrid sanctioned use of **aerial craft in war.**
1911. Alfred Beard **Kittredge,** Senator from South Dakota **died.**
1912 **Italian war-ships seized** the Turkish island, **Rhodes**
1912: Demonstration and public **parade favoring Woman Suffrage** held in New York
1912 Methodist General Council appointed commission to **oppose child labor** in factories and mills

MAY 5

Feast-day of. St. Hilary of Arles **St. Mauront; St Avertin, St. Angelus,** martyr **St. Pius V.,** pope
1292· **Adolf,** Count of Nassau, **elected** German king
1525· **Frederick III.** of Saxony, Luther's protector, **died**
1544· **The English burned** Leith and **Edinburgh** in Scotland
1631· **Cape May, N. J., bought** from the Indians by the Dutch
1642: The English **Parliament took control** of militia
1643. Parliament ordered the hangman **to burn the Book of Sports.**
1645. French defeated at **Mariendahl**
1645: Battle of **Mergentheim,** Imperialists defeated Turenne
1646: **Charles I surrendered** to the Scottish generals
1667: Samuel **Bochart,** French Orientalist, **died**
1671: Edward **Montagu,** second Earl of Manchester, **died.**
1672 Samuel **Cooper,** English miniaturist, **died.**
1705· **Leopold I, "The Great,"** Emperor of Germany, **died.**
1738. John **Frost,** American Revolutionary soldier, **born**
1747. **Leopold II.,** emperor of Germany and king of Hungary, **born**
1762· **Peace of St. Petersburg signed.**
1766: Ulloa took possession of **New Orleans** for Spain
1772· **Jacob Hays,** High Constable (Chief of Police) of New York city (1801–1850), **born.**
1775· **Benjamin Franklin returned** to Philadelphia after ten years abroad
1775: **Naval skirmish** near Martha's Vineyard, Mass
1777: Dexter **Wheeler,** American inventor **born.**
1785 Thomas **Davies,** English bookseller, **died.**
1789: **The States-General** met at Versailles France
1789: The French journal **Le Moniteur** first issued.
1790. **Easton, Pennsylvania, founded.**
1795 **Hair-powder tax** became operative in England
1800. Battle of **Mœskirch;** Moreau defeated Austrians
1806. Robert **Bridges,** American educator and physician **born**
1808: Pierre J G **Cabanis,** French physicist and philosopher, **died.**
1809. Frederick A P **Barnard,** American educator, president of Columbia College (1864–1889) **born.**
1811: John W **Draper,** American scientist, **born**
1815· **Religious riots began** at Nimes, France
1821: **Napoleon Bonaparte died.**
1824. **Rangoon captured** by the British; first Burmese war
1827: **Frederick Augustus I,** King of Saxony, **died.**
1832: Hubert Howe **Bancroft,** American historian, **born**
1834· Sixty **emigrants** left Missouri overland **for Oregon.**
1835. Zulu King **Chaka assassinated**
1836 Spanish **Carlists** defeated at Vigo
1840 Martin **Van Buren nominated** for the Presidency by the Democrats
1840 Francisco de Paula **Santander,** Colombian general and statesman **died**
1844: Andrew **Geddes,** Scottish painter and etcher, **died.**
1846 Mexicans bombarded **Fort Brown, Texas**
1851· The Roman Catholic **University at Dublin** founded
1852: The great **powers** signed an agreement regarding **Neuchâtel**
1856 Pro-Slavery grand jury indicted **Kansas** free-state leaders for treason
1856· Missouri ruffians began a **siege of Lawrence,** Kan
1859: Charles Robert **Leslie,** English artist, **died**
1862. Battle of **Williamsburg, Va.**
1862: Confederates repulsed in attack on **Fort Wright, Ark.**
1863: **Anti-war Democrats** expressed indignation at the "overthrow of free institutions by Lincoln
1864· **Battle of the Wilderness** began, indecisive results
1864: **Army of the James,** under Gen Butler, left Fortress Monroe for Bermuda Hundred
1864: Confederate ram **"Albemarle" defeated by "Sassacus."**

1864: Alexander **Hays**, Brigadier-General, U S Army, **died.**
1865· **Santo Domingo** was relinquished by Spain
1866 Congress extended boundary of **Nevada** one degree east
1867 **Slavic Congress** met at Moscow
1873 James L **Orr**, ex-Governor of South Carolina, **died**
1879 **A rebellion** of slave-dealers **in the Sudan** suppressed by Gordon's command
1880 Peter William **Lund**, Danish naturalist, **died**
1881: British **Parliament thanked General Roberts** and army for victory in Afghanistan
1881 **Senate confirmed treaties** between United States and Colombia, also between United States and Japan
1882 The cutting of the **Corinth Canal** in Greece, began
1882 John **Rodgers**, rear-admiral, U S Navy, **died**
1884 **Asbury University**, Indiana, changed its name to De Pauw University
1885 **Chinese** troops evacuated ports **in Tonkin**
1885 **Danish** government prohibited **military drilling**
1885 Irvin **McDowell**, Major-General, U S Army, **died**
1886 **Anarchistic riot** broke out in Milwaukee
1887 James **Grant**, Scottish novelist, **died.**
1889 Attempted **assassination of President Carnot** of France frustrated
1890 **Old Catholics** in Austria forced to become a separate society
1890· **Garfield's body** placed in the crypt of a monument in Cleveland O
1890 The port of **Chanking** in China **opened** to trade
1891: **Carnegie Music Hall** in New York **opened.**
1894· International **exhibition opened in Antwerp.**
1895 Roundell **Palmer**, Earl of Selborne, English jurist, **died**
1896 John Thomas **North**, English ' nitrate king," **died**
1897: Battle of **Pharsala**; Greeks defeated
1897. Mrs George L **Banks**, English poet and novelist, **died.**
1897: Elbridge Gerry **Spaulding**, "Father of the Greenback," **died**
1898: Joseph A **Lintner**, New York State entomologist, **died.**
1900· **Boxer outbreak** in China began
1902 **Tea export duty** in China **reduced** to about 5 per cent
1902 **Chinese rebels** defeated at Nanking
1902 Archbishop Michael A **Corrigan**, American (Roman Catholic) prelate, **died.**
1904· Maurus **Jókai**, Hungarian novelist, **died**
1904 **Franz von Leubach**, German painter, **died**
1906 Rear-Admiral Aaron K **Hughes**, U S Navy **died**
1907· **Mulai Hafid** proclaimed Sultan of Morocco
1909 Shah of **Persia** proclaimed a constitution
1911· House of Commons passed on second reading **suffrage for women**
1911· Ratifications of the **Anglo-Japanese** commercial **treaty** were exchanged
1911: Edgar A **Spencer**, American jurist, **died**
1912 Levees at **Baton Rouge, La**, reenforced to prevent break owing to swollen state of the Mississippi river

MAY 6

Feast-day of. St. John before the Latin gate, **St Eadbert** of Lindisfarne, **St John Damascene**
972 **St Henry II**, emperor of Holy Roman Empire **born.**
1527: **Charles**, Duc de Bourbon, **killed** at Rome
1527. **Rome taken by Germans**; Pope Clement VII imprisoned
1542· **Francis Xavier**, Jesuit missionary, landed at Goa **in India**
1576· **Peace of Monsieur**, Protestant worship authorized outside of Paris
1606· John **Norton**, Puritan clergyman and controversialist, **born**
1622: Tilly successful at battle of **Wimpfen.**
1631. Sir Robert Bruce **Cotton**, English antiquary, **died**
1638 Cornelis **Jansen**, Dutch (Roman Catholic) theologian, **died.**
1704 South Carolina **Church Act** became law
1743· Andrew M **Ramsay**, Scottish traveler, **died**
1748. Peleg **Wardsworth**, American soldier and statesman, **born**
1757 **Battle of Prague**, Frederick defeated the Austrians
1758 Maximilien **Robespierre**, French revolutionist **born**
1766 Lord **Howe and General Howe made commissioners** to restore peace in American colonies
1768 Patrick **Delany**, Dean of Down in Ireland, **died**
1777 **Burgoyne took command** at Quebec of the army later lost at Saratoga
1777 Joseph C **Hornblower**, American jurist **born.**
1778 **Soldiers** at Valley Forge **celebrated** the French alliance
1780 Fort Moultrie at **Charleston surrendered** to British
1823 Wilhelm Heinrich **Riehl**, German novelist and historian **born**
1830· Abraham **Jacobi**, German-American physician **born.**
1834· Henry Joseph **O'Donnell**, Spanish general of Irish descent, **died**
1835: **New York Herald** first published by James G Bennett
1837: **Creek Indian war broke out.**
1844 **Race riots broke out** in Philadelphia, 14 killed, 40 wounded, and 30 houses and churches burned
1849. **Wyatt Eaton**, American artist, **born.**
1852 Sabine announced magnetic **periodicity of sun-spots**
1853: Philander C **Knox**, American statesman, **born.**
1853. **Fatal railway accident** at South Norwalk, Conn
1856 Robert E **Peary**, discoverer of north pole, **born.**
1856 Sir William **Hamilton**, Scottish philosopher, **died.**
1859· Friedrich H A **von Humboldt**, German scientist **died.**
1861: **Confederate Congress** met in special session
1861· **Arkansas** and **Virginia seceded:** ninth and tenth States to join the Confederacy
1861 Gen R E **Lee accepted supreme command** of Confederate forces in Virginia
1862. House passed **Pacific Railroad Bill**
1862 Confederate army retreated from **Williamsburg**
1862 Henry D **Thoreau**, American essayist, **died.**
1863 Hooker issued **orders of congratulation** to the army on "the achievements of past seven days'
1863 **Grant and Sherman** joined forces in the rear of Vicksburg
1863· Confederates routed at **Tupelo**, Miss
1863 C L **Vallandigham** sentenced to close confinement, commuted by President to **banishment**
1864 John M **Jones**, General (Confederate) **killed** in battle
1864 **Butler took** Bermuda Hundred and City Point on **James river.**
1864 **Sherman started** on Atlanta campaign
1864· **Jutland** refused to pay war tribute and was **pillaged** by Prussians
1865 Governor **Clarke**, of Mississippi, recommended **repeal of ordinance of secession**
1866 **Jefferson Davis indicted** for treason in the U S Circuit Court of Virginia
1869 **Yakub**, Afghanistan rebel, **took Herat** from his father Shere Ali
1871: **Paris commune suppressed newspapers**
1873 John Romeyn **Brodhead**, American historian, **died.**
1878 **Greek insurgents** suppressed by British intervention
1880 **Republicans** who **opposed** third term for **Grant** met in St Louis
1880 A great meeting in favor of **woman's suffrage** held in London
1882 **Phœnix Park murders** occurred in Dublin
1884· **Marine National Bank** in New York suspended payment, Grant & Ward failed, owing $16,000,000
1890· Singer **sewing-machine works** at Elizabethport, N J, were partly **burned,** throwing 3,500 out of work
1890. Over 100 patients killed by burning of **Canadian insane asylum.**
1891: **Chilean insurgent steamer "Itata"** seized at San Diego, Cal
1891: **Revolution** broke out **in Costa Rica.**
1895· Japan abandoned demand for **Liaotung** peninsula
1900 Ian Hamilton captured **Winburg,** during Boer war
1900 William C **Endicott**, ex-Secretary of War, **died**
1902 Francis **Bret Harte**, American poet and novelist **died.**
1902. William T **Sampson**, Rear-Admiral, U S Navy, **died.**
1906 Gen John G **Parkhurst**, U S Army, **died**
1907: John **Watson** ("Ian Maclaren"), Scottish novelist **died**
1910. Bowman H **McCalla**, Rear-Admiral, U S Navy, **died.**
1910. **Edward VII.**, King of England, **died**
1911: A monument to **R L Stevenson** unveiled on Mt St Helena
1911· **Halsey Cooley Ives**, Director St Louis Museum of Art, **died**
1911· Mrs Barney **Williams**, American actress, **died**
1912: Julia Harris **May**, American author, **died.**
1912 P J **Mabel**, Canadian railway commissioner and jurist, **died**
1912 *United States* permitted 280 **Chinese refugees** from Mexico to **cross the border** at Eagle Pass, Texas
1912: Federal suit to dissolve the **United States Steel Corporation** begun

MAY 7

Feast-day of St Benedict II, pope **St John** of Beverley, **St. Stanislaus**, bishop of Kracow
973. **Otho I**, Emperor of Germany, **died**
1274 **Synod of Lyons** convened, 15th Church council
1530 **Prince de Condé**, French general, **born**
1577 Queen **Elizabeth** prohibited religious meetings of the **Puritans**
1590· **Henry of Navarre** captured suburbs of Paris
1617 Jacques Augustus **de Thou**, French historian, **died**
1659. **Rump Parliament reassembled**
1685· **Titus Oates tried for perjury**
1689 **James II** convened a **Parliament in Ireland**; 3,000 Protestants attainted
1690 John **Easton**, Governor of Rhode Island
1718 **Mary of Modena**, wife of James II, of England, **died**
1724· Dagobert Sigismund von **Wormser**, Austrian general, **born**
1746 Sir Thomas **Hanmer**, Speaker of House of Commons, Shakesperian editor, **died**
1748. Marshal **Saxe captured Maestricht** in the Netherlands
1763 An Indian girl betrayed **plot to massacre settlers** in Detroit, Mich
1768 Patrick **Delany**, Irish dean and writer, **died**
1774· William **Bainbridge**, American naval officer, **born.**
1775 Austria acquired **Bukawina**, in Galicia, by treaty
1785 **Duc de Choiseul**, French minister of state, **died**
1794. **Congress established** a military school
1794· **French** National Assembly voted a **national faith in a Supreme Being,** and in the immortality of the soul
1795 **Foquier-Tinville**, public prosecutor under the Terror, **guillotined**
1805 William Petty, Earl of **Shelburne, first Marquis of Lansdowne**, British statesman, **died.**
1811 Richard **Cumberland**, English dramatist, **died**
1812: Robert **Browning**, English poet, **born.**
1829 Charles **Abbott**, Baron Colchester, English statesman, **died**
1830 **Treaty between United States and Turkey concluded.**
1832 **Otto** of Bavaria **accepted crown of Greece**, the powers defined the limits of the kingdom
1832: **House of Lords rejected reform bill.**
1836· **Joseph G Cannon**, ex-Speaker of U S House of Representatives, **born**
1839: **José Maria Heredia**, Spanish-American poet, **died**
1840 **Tornado wrecked Natchez**, Miss, loss of 317 lives and $1,500,000 in property
1841· Thomas **Barnes**, editor of "The Times" (London), **died.**
1847 Archibald Philip **Primrose**, fifth Earl of Rosebery, British statesman, **born**
1848 The provisional government of the **second French Republic** replaced by executive commission
1850 **Anton Seidl**, a German-American musician and leader, **born**
1853 **Harriet Beecher Stowe**, author of *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, **received** by English notables
1858 The British recaptured **Bareli, India,** during Sepoy mutiny
1859 **France and Austria began war**
1861: **Tennessee** formed a military league with the Confederacy
1861 Representatives from **Virginia** admitted to Confederate **Congress.**
1862 Gen **Franklin** defeated Confederates at **West Point, Va**
1863 Grant began advance on **Vicksburg.**
1863 **Lee congratulated his soldiers** on the victory at Chancellorsville, Va
1864· Grant moved by the flank to **Spottsylvania** Court House
1864 **Sherman faced Johnston** at Rocky Face Ridge, Ga
1864 Sheridan's **cavalry** defeated Confederates **at Todd's Tavern**
1866 Unsuccessful attempt on life of **Bismarck**
1867 Conference of the powers guaranteed **neutrality of Luxemburg**
1872. Another attempt to kill **Bismarck**
1873 Salmon Portland **Chase**, Chief Justice U S Supreme Court, **died.**
1873 Jose Antonio **Paez**, Venezuelan general, **died**
1873· Justo Rufino **Barrios** elected as first President of Guatemala
1875· Hamburg steamer **"Schiller"** wrecked, with a loss of 331 lives
1876 **Turkish troops crushed Bulgarian uprising ruthlessly.**
1880 Gustave **Flaubert**, French novelist, **died**
1880 Luiz de **Lima Silva**, Duke of Caxias, Brazilian soldier and statesman, **died.**
1882 Four **Korean ports opened** to *commerce*
1885 **Cholera** broke out **in Spain**; 91 000 deaths by September
1888 Leone **Levi**, noted English statistician and jurist **died**
1890 Upper House of Prussian Diet voted to **exclude Jews** from public schools
1890 James **Nasmyth**, English inventor and engineer, **died.**
1891 French **torpedo-boat sank** at Cherbourg
1891 President **Balmaceda**, of Chile, **refused** overtures for **peace**
1891 Insurrection broke out in **Honduras**
1892 Six French **bishops lost state stipends** by their political meddling
1893 United States and Great Britain ratified a **Bering Sea arrangement**
1894· Frances E **Barrow** ("Aunt Fanny"), American author, **died**
1895 Robert S **Green**, ex-Governor of New Jersey, **died.**
1895 Alexander A W **von Pape**, German field-marshal **died**
1896 Sir Robert **Fitz Roy**, vice-admiral in the British navy **died**
1896 Louis **Gallimberti**, Italian cardinal, **died**
1897. **China** paid Japan for **war indemnity** over $55,000,000
1897 Henri E P **Duc d'Aumale**, French Bourbon-Orleans prince **died**
1900 Richard Storrs **Willis**, American editor and author **died**
1904· Manuel **Candamo**, President of Peru, **died.**
1906 **Cotton workers in Milan rioted**
1910 **George V**, of England, **held first privy council**
1911: President **Diaz**, of Mexico, announced his intention **to resign**
1912· Ninth International **Red Cross Congress** held at Washington, 32 countries represented
1912· **Supreme Court** of New Hampshire **upheld** Mary Baker Eddy's **bequest of $2,000,000 to Christian Science Mother Church**, Boston, Mass

MAY 8

Feast day of: Apparition of St **Michael; St Victor**, martyr, **St Odrian** of Waterford, **St. Peter** of Tarentaise
1360 France and England concluded **peace of Bretigny.**
1521· **Charles V. made** *a secret treaty* with the Pope
1535 **Henry VIII**, of England **enforced** custom of priests shaving the head
1575 The Lutheran **University of Helmstadt** chartered
1618. **Kepler announced laws** regulating the periods and motions of the planets
1657. *Cromwell refused a kingship*
1660 **Charles II proclaimed king**
1661 **The "Cavalier" or Pension Parliament opened**
1662 Dr Peter **Heylin**, English Church historian, **died**
1668 Alain René **Lesage**, French novelist, **born**
1676 **Bridgewater, Mass**, *attacked by* **Indians**
1683 **Duke of York** awarded $500,000 damages for libel
1721· Marc René de Voyer, Marquis d'**Argenson**, French politician, lieutenant-general of Paris police (1617-1718), **died**
1725 **Battle with Indians at Pigwacket**, Me
1729· *Archbishop William* **King**, *English* churchman, **died.**
1734: **Treves captured** by the French
1769 William **Jay**, English dissenting minister and writer, **died**
1776 Opening of **Maryland** convention that **ousted royal Governor** Eden
1777: John A **Treutlin** became Governor of **Georgia**
1779. **Spain** declared war against **England.**
1779 **Charleston, S C, fortified** by Gen Pulaski
1781. Count de **Barras** arrived from France with news of naval aid
1782 Marquis **de Pombal**, Portuguese statesman, **died**
1786. *James* **Hamilton**, *Governor of South* Carolina **born**
1793· Battle of **St. Amand**, English defeated the French
1794 Antoine **Lavoisier**, French chemist, **guillotined.**
1802· **Bonaparte** elected consul for 10 years
1806· Robert **Morris**, American financier and "signer," **died**
1808. Beilby **Porteus**, English prelate, **died.**
1812 **Spanish** Cortes granted a democratic **constitution**
1815 **Saxony dismembered** and part given to Prussia
1819 **Kamehameha**, King of Sandwich Islands, **died**
1821 Captains **Parry** and **Lyon** sailed to find a northwest passage
1821· William H **Vanderbilt**, American financier, **born**
1824. **Parry sailed** on third expedition to discover northwest passage
1824 William **Walker**, American filibuster, **born**
1828 **American Peace Society formed**
1835 Augusta Evans **Wilson**, American author, **born.**
1837 **Amnesty** was granted **in France** for political offenses
1837 Alphonse **Legros**, French painter, **born**
1846: Battle of **Palo Alto**, Tex
1850: **University of Rochester**, New York, chartered
1852 **London protocol**, concerning Danish succession, **signed**
1852 **Frederick VII** recognized as king of Denmark
1854· **Atlantic Cable Company organized.**
1854 *Captain Barclay* **Allardice**, *English* athlete and pedestrian, **died**
1861 It was announced that patriotic men had contributed over $23,000,000 during the previous three weeks **to Union cause**
1862 Federal cavalry repulsed at **Corinth**, Miss
1862· Confederates defeated Federals **at McDowell, Va**
1862· The ram **"Merrimac" appeared again** in Hampton Roads, *but made no* attack
1862 "Stonewall" **Jackson** began a second campaign in the Shenandoah Valley
1862 Federals defeated at **Somerville Heights, Va**
1863 President Lincoln ordered a **military draft** to be made in July
1863 *New constitution* in **Colombia**, Mosquera elected president
1863 Jesus **Jimenéz** became President of **Costa Rica**
1863 General **Van Dorn**, (Confederate), **assassinated** in a private quarrel
1864. **Battles of Spottsylvania** began
1864 **Italy and Abyssinia** made treaty concerning missions
1864· James S **Wadsworth**, brigadier-general U S Volunteers, **killed** in battle
1865 **Prince Kung restored** to his offices in China
1865 John **Reynolds**, Governor of Illinois, **died**
1866 Debate on **14th Amendment** began in Congress
1866 **Jefferson Davis** *accused of complicity* in Lincoln's assassination
1869 **Brazilians captured** Paraguayan garrison at **Rosario**
1870. Abe François **Villemain**, French author, **died.**

1871: Joint High Commission signed **Treaty of Washington.**
1871: **Paris Commune** organized a committee of safety
1871: Battery of **Montretout** at Paris drove Insurgents from **Fort Issy.**
1873: John Stuart **Mill,** English political economist, **died.**
1873· Oakes **Ames,** American manufacturer and publicist died
1876: **Italian ironclad "Dalilo" launched.**
1883: **Chinese Black Flags** declared hostilities against the French **in Anam**
1884: Judah Philip **Benjamin,** Confederate Secretary of State, died.
1886· The **American schooner "David J. Adams"** seized at Digby, N S, for violation of fishing-laws
1886: **The powers blockaded Greek ports.**
1888 **Canton river** overflowed and **drowned** 6,000 Chinese
1889: Extensive **strikes** of coal-miners began **in Germany.**
1891: The **rose** voted the **state flower** by the children of New York
1891: Great Britain annexed territory to **Bechuanaland** to check move of Boers
1891· Over 200,000 **workmen struck** in Belgium
1891: Helena Petrovna **Blavatsky,** leader of Theosophists **died.**
1893. Ward H **Lamon,** biographer of Lincoln, **died.**
1894: Rafael **Iglesias** became President of **Costa Rica.**
1895· James A **Weston,** ex-Governor of New Hampshire, **died.**
1900· **R. E. Peary explored** northern coast of **Greenland.**
1901: **Deaths from famine** in India, 1899-1900, reported at 1,250,000
1902 Paul Leicester **Ford,** American historian and novelist **died**
1905· **Conspiring against** form of **government** in France made a capital offense
1905: Premier **Tisza,** of Austria, **abandoned Vienna.**
1908: **Railway accident** near Moradabad, India, killed 123
1908· Ludovic **Halévy,** French composer, **died.**
1911: United States House of Representatives passed **Farmers' Free list** Bill
1911: Lord Lansdowne introduced a bill to **reform British House of Lords**
1911: **Germany warned France** against *occupation of Morocco by French troops*
1911· Count **Ignatieff assassinated at Kief,** Russia
1911: **Yamagata,** Japan, destroyed by fire

MAY 9

Feast-day of: St. Hermas; St. Gregory of Nazianzen, **St. Brynoth I.,** bishop, **St. Nicholas** of Sweden
1204· **Baldwin I,** of Flanders, **elected emperor** of the Latins
1474· **Peter von Hagenbach,** Governor of Burgundy, **beheaded.**
1502 **Columbus** sailed from Spain **on fourth voyage.**
1588 **Duke of Guise entered Paris** in spite of Henry III
1590: **Cardinal de Bourbon,** French prelate, **died.**
1641: **Francis,** fourth Earl of Bedford, **died**
1657· The forged secret treaty between **Cromwell and France** promulgated
1657. William **Bradford,** a Pilgrim Father, **died**
1671: Colonel Blood attempted to **steal the crown jewels** of England
1689: **Connecticut** recalls Governor **Treat,** displaced by Andros, and **resumes chartered government.**
1741: Giovanni **Paisiello,** Italian composer, **born.**
1746· **Antwerp captured** by Marshal Saxe
1747: John **Dalrymple,** second Earl of Stair, Scottish statesman, **died.**
1760: Count **Zinzendorf,** founder of the Moravian Brothers **died.**
1766: Count **de Lally,** French general, **beheaded.**
1773· Jean Charles **de Sismondi,** Swiss historian, **born.**
1774: Feliciano **Fernandes,** Brazilian statesman and author, **born.**
1775· Jacob **Brown,** American soldier, **born.**
1780: British began **bombardment of Charleston,** S C
1781 **Spaniards captured Pensacola, Fla**
1787: **Utrecht surrendered** to Prussia
1793 **France** ordered seizure of **neutral vessels** carrying war supplies
1793 Auguste **Henri,** Marquis de Dampierre French general, **killed.**
1795: **Utrecht,** in the Netherlands, **annexed** to France
1800 Battle of **Biberach;** French victorious
1800 **John Brown,** American abolitionist, **born**
1804 **Richmond (Va.) Enquirer** first appeared
1805· J C F **von Schiller,** German poet, **died.**
1810 John **Brougham,** American actor, **born.**
1813. **Fort Meigs, O., relieved.**
1828. Parliament repealed the **corporation and test acts;** dissenters became eligible for office
1828· Charles H **Cramp,** American shipbuilder **born**
1829. **Transylvania University** in Kentucky burned
1832 **Lafayette College,** at Easton, Pa., **opened**
1846· Battle of **Resaca de la Palma** Tex Mexicans routed
1846: Rev Charles T **Torrey,** American abolitionist, **died** in a Maryland prison.
1850: Joseph Louis **Gay-Lussac,** French scientist, **died.**
1852. **Diet convened at Erfurt,** Saxony, under presidency of Prussia
1860: John **Bell** nominated for presidency by Constitutional Union party
1860. James Matthew **Barrie,** Scottish author, **born**
1860· George P R **James,** English novelist, **died.**
1861: **Confederate Congress** recognized the existence of a state of war
1861: Boats with **provisions for Confederacy** stopped at Cairo, Ill
1862: **Hunter** issued an order **freeing the** slaves in his military department
1862 **Confederates evacuated Pensacola.**
1862. Ironclad **"Monitor" attacked** batteries on **Sewall's Point, Va.**
1862: Skirmish near **Athens, Ala.**
1863· Confederate authorities sent **Johnston to Vicksburg** with 30 000 troops
1863: **Banks' Red River Expedition** reached Alexandria, La
1864: Sheridan began a raid around Lee's army
1864: Butler's cavalry defeated Confederates at **Swifts' Creek.**
1864: Thomas D **Doubleday,** Colonel, U S Volunteers, **died.**
1864: John **Sedgwick,** major-general, U. S Army, **killed** in battle
1864: Danes defeated Prussia and Austria in **sea fight off Helgoland.**
1864: **Danes and Prussians** made truce for one month
1870: **Rioting** and barricading occurred **in Paris.**
1873· **Financial panic** broke out throughout Europe
1879: **German** Reichstag passed protective **tariff bill.**
1879: **Yakub Khan** was recognized as Ameer of Afghanistan
1881: Alexander of **Bulgaria** suspended the Constitution
1882: About 5,000 **rolling-mill hands struck** unsuccessfully in Cleveland, O
1883: **Paul Kruger** became President of South African Republic
1885: Battle of **Batoche;** Canadian rebels defeated
1889: **Vienna grain market boycotted** by Hungarian merchants
1889: William Selby **Harney,** major-general, U S Army, **died.**
1890 Portugal agreed to submit the **Delagoa Bay railway** matter to arbitration
1890. **Mwanga,** King of Uganda, Africa, **dethroned**
1890: **Missionaries expelled** from Uganda
1892. **Irish** factionists **rioted** throughout the country
1894: **Excitement** and a political crisis arose **in Hungary** because of civil marriage bill
1894· **Bank of** Victoria, **Melbourne,** suspended, liabilities £2 400,000
1898 **Insurgents in Crete** had frequent fights with Turkish troops
1898: Would-be assassins of King of Greece **executed.**
1901: **Financial panic** in New York **began.**
1902: Henry **Morton,** president Stevens Institute of Technology, **died.**
1909· Shah of **Persia granted amnesty** for political offenses
1909 **Augusta Evans Wilson,** American novelist **died**
1910. Public proclamation of **accession of George V.** to throne of Great Britain
1911: **George V.** held his **first court** at Buckingham Palace
1911 Austrian Supreme Court decided that **Archduke** John Salvator **died** July 21, 1890
1911: Thomas W **Higginson,** Boston philanthropist and man of letters, **died**
1911: Chinese imperial edict authorized a $30,000,000 **loan for railroads.**
1911: The range country in **Manitoba** reported to be **devastated** with fires
1911: Empire Palace **Theater in Edinburgh** burned eight persons killed
1912: **Irish Home Rule Bill** passed second reading in House of Commons 372 to 271
1912: United States **Senate Committee** on **"Titanic" disaster** concluded its investigation
1912· Thomas **Mann,** English labor leader, sentenced to imprisonment for attempt to induce English soldiers to relax duty

MAY 10

Feast-day of: Sts. Gordian and Epimachus, martyrs **St Comgall; St Isidore,** patron of Madrid, **St. Antoninus,** Archbishop of Florence
1307. Battle of **Loudoun Hill,** Bruce defeated the English
1310: **Philip IV.,** of France, **burned 54 Knight Templars** to secure their property
1404: Owen **Glendower** of Wales made a **treaty with France.**
1405· **Revolt against Henry IV.** broke out
1497: Amerigo **Vespucci sailed** on his first voyage
1503· **Columbus** discovered the **Tortugas Islands.**
1536· Jacques **Cartier decoyed** 9 Canadian **Indians** on board his ship, and sailed to France
1574: Queen Elizabeth **licensed stage-plays.**
1605: Ulysses **Aldrovandi,** Italian naturalist **died.**
1611 Sir Thomas **Dale arrived** in Virginia and assumed governorship
1635: **France** declared **war against Spain.**
1635: **Virginians and Marylanders** engaged in a naval fight
1637: **Connecticut colonists** declared war on the **Pequots.**
1641: **Charles I.** gave reluctant assent to a bill of attainder **against Strafford.**
1655: **English captured Jamaica, W. I.**
1662: **Religious Uniformity act passed** by Parliament
1671: Sir Edward **Spragg** destroyed 12 **Algerian ships** of war
1680: Lord Thomas **Culpepper** became Governor of Virginia
1696: **Jean de La Bruyère,** French moralist, **died**
1727: A Robert Jacques **Turgot,** French statesman and financier, **born.**
1733: Barton **Booth,** English tragedian, **died.**
1760: Thomas **Boone** became colonial Governor of New Jersey.
1760· **Rouget de l'Isle,** composer of the *Marseillaise,* **born.**
1770. First **town-meeting** called **to resist British aggression** was held at Abingdon, Mass
1774· **Louis XV.,** king of France, **died.**
1774: **Louis XVI. became king** of France
1775: New York **loyalists threatened** the president of King's College
1775 **Ethan Allen captured Fort Ticonderoga.**
1775: **Second Continental Congress** opened in Carpenter's Hall, Philadelphia
1776. **Massachusetts** assembly called on the towns to vote **on Independence.**
1776 **Colonial charter** in Pennsylvania **overthrown.**
1781: British evacuated **Camden, S C,** and retired beyond the Santee river
1789: Jared **Sparks,** American historian, **born**
1794 Mme Elizabeth, **sister of Louis XVI, executed**
1796. Battle of **Lodi;** Bonaparte victorious
1797: The American war frigate **"United States" launched.**
1801: Paul **Tulane,** American philanthropist **born.**
1808· Manuel Luiz **Osorio,** Brazilian general, **born.**
1811: **Wellington captured Almeida, Spain.**
1829. Thomas **Young,** English physicist, **died.**
1837: **Financial panic** began in the United States, banks in many cities suspended
1841. **James G. Bennett, Jr.,** owner of *New York Herald* **born.**
1849. **Prussia put under martial law.**
1853 Pope prohibited **"Uncle Tom's Cabin"** in Papal territories
1854: **George Clint,** English artist, **died.**
1855 **Mob** in Indiana **destroyed** Birch Creek Canal **reservoir.**
1857: **Troops** at Meerut, India, revolted, beginning the **Sepoy Mutiny.**
1859. John, **Archduke of Austria,** younger son of Leopold II., **died.**
1861· Lyons captured **Camp Jackson, Mo.,** near St Louis
1862 **McClellan asked for more men;** he had 100,000 present for duty
1862: **Confederates abandoned and destroyed Gosport Navy Yard,** valued at $10,000 000
1862· **Federals occupied Norfolk, Va**
1862: Confederate flotilla repulsed by Federal **fleet near Fort Pillow, Miss.**
1862: Federals occupied **Pensacola, Fla**
1862. **Fire in Troy,** N Y, burned 671 buildings seven lives and property worth $3,000 000 lost
1862: **Ningpo, China,** taken from the rebels.
1863: **Thomas J. ("Stonewall") Jackson,** lieut.-general (Confederate), **died**
1864: Grant **renewed attack** on earthworks **at Spottsylvania.**
1864· Congress passed the **National Bank** Bill
1864: Thomas G **Stevenson,** brig.-general, U S Volunteers, **died.**
1865: **Jefferson Davis captured** near Irwinsville, Ga
1865: **President Johnson declared the war ended** in southwestern states
1866: **Black Friday** in London financial circles
1866 **James Stephens,** fugitive Head-Center of Fenians, reached New York
1866: **Spanish squadron left Peruvian waters.**
1866: **Shere Ali,** of Afghanistan, **defeated** by British at **Shelkhabad**
1868: An **insurrection** broke out **in Haiti** against Salnave
1868 **W. W. Corcoran** deeded his **art gallery in Washington** to public use
1868. **Queen Tarunish,** of Abyssinia, **died** a prisoner
1869: **Sir Samuel Baker commissioned** by Khedive to suppress the slave-trade on the Upper Nile
1869. **The Union and Central Pacific Railroads were united** at Promontory Point, Utah, establishing a rail line from the Atlantic to the Pacific
1870· Espartero declined the crown of Spain
1871: France and Germany signed **peace treaty** at Frankfort
1871: **Alsace-Lorraine ceded** by France to Germany
1876: **Centennial Exhibition** opened in Philadelphia
1876: **Prof. A Graham Bell explained** in Boston his method of **transmitting speech b electricity.**
1876. **Socialist laws** extended two years in Germany
1876· **Pedro** of Brazil **visited the United States.**
1876· **Centennial Exhibition** at Philadelphia **opened.**
1880: **Chileans bombarded Callao, Peru.**
1881: **King** of Denmark **dismissed the Folkething** because it was incompetent
1881: **Archduke Rudolph,** of Austria **married** Stephanie of Belgium
1884. **Greely search expedition sailed,** W S Schley commanded
1885· Ferdinand **Hiller,** German composer, **died.**
1886· In Chicago 10,000 **lumber-handlers struck** for more pay
1888· **Brazil decreed immediate abolition of slavery.**
1889: Force of 230 French **besieged** in Hanoi, Tonkin, by Black Flags
1892: French government voted **300,000 francs to pay for dynamite outrages.**
1893: Joseph **Francis,** American inventor of life-saving apparatus, **died.**
1894: Monument to **Washington's mother** unveiled at Fredericksburg, Va
1896: United States Government intervened to save Cuban **filibusters captured** on schooner **"Competitor."**
1897: William T **Best,** English organist and composer, **died.**
1898· Aaron H **Cragin,** ex-senator from New Hampshire **died**
1899. Hortense **Rhea,** French actress, **died.**
1901: **Heir born to King of Spain.**
1903 **Fires in Ottawa** and St Hyacinthe, **Canada,** caused damage to the extent of $1,000 000
1904: **Japan** decided to **negotiate for a five-year loan** of $50 000,000 at 5 per cent
1904: Sir Henry M **Stanley,** African explorer, **died.**
1905 **Shanghai** merchants agreed to **boycott** American goods
1906: **First Russian Duma opened** by the Czar.
1906: **A general labor strike** arose in Rome and other Italian cities
1911: Russian **Duma** passed a credit of **$2,000,000 to fight cholera**
1911: **Juan Estrada resigned** presidency of Nicaragua
1911: **Juarez,** Mexico, was **captured** by Federal forces
1912: Willis J **Beecher,** American theologian, **died.**
1912: Bill to add 40,000 men and 246 field guns to **German army** passed second reading in Reichstag

MAY 11

Feast-day of: St Mammertus, Archbishop of Vienna **St. Maieul,** Abbot of Cluny
330: Constantine dedicated **Constantinople** as new capital of the Roman Empire
483: **Justinian,** Byzantine emperor, **born.**
1540. **Coronado,** Spanish explorer, reached Zuni, N M
1626 **Charles I sent Eliot and Digges,** members of Parliament **to the Tower.**
1647: Peter **Stuyvesant became governor** of New Amsterdam
1665: Colonies of **New Haven and Connecticut** united
1676 Indians assaulted **Plymouth, Mass.,** and burned 11 houses
1696 Reformed Protestant **Dutch Church** in New York **incorporated**
1708. Jules Hardouin **Mansard,** French architect, **died**
1722. Peter **Camper,** Dutch anatomist, **born.**
1745: Battle of **Fontenoy,** near Tournay. Saxe defeated Cumberland
1749 Mrs Catherine **Cockburn,** English poet, **died**
1751· **Peter, Count Lacy,** Irish soldier, field-marshal in Russian army, **died**
1756 Austria and France signed **treaty of Versailles.**
1775 Caroline **Matilda,** Queen of Denmark, **died**
1778· **William Pitt,** Earl of Chatham, English statesman **died.**
1780 **Lafayette** brought Washington a commission as lieutenant-general in the French army
1781: **Ogdensburg, N. Y., captured** by Americans
1786 **Connecticut** again made an offer of her **western lands.**
1791: **Mr. Beyer,** alleged original of Cowper's *John Gilpin,* **died,** aged 98
1809: **Bonaparte crossed the Danube** at island of Lobau
1812· Spencer **Perceval,** English minister of state, **assassinated.**
1815: George **Leveson-Gower,** second Earl of Granville English statesman, **born**
1816: **American Bible Society founded.**
1824: Jean Leon **Gérôme,** French painter, **born.**
1827· Septimus **Winner,** American composer, born
1846: President **Polk** sent an aggressive **war-message** to Congress
1848· The **Ross expedition** to search for Sir John Franklin **sailed.**
1849· Republican **insurrection** broke out **in Baden**
1849: C Otto **Nicolai,** German composer and musician, **died.**
1849 Mme **Récamier,** French beauty, **died.**
1850: **Planetoid Parthenope discovered.**
1851: **Fire at Stockton, Cal.,** caused loss of over $1,300 000
1852· Charles W **Fairbanks,** vice-president of the United States **born**
1854: Ottmar **Mergenthaler,** inventor of the linotype machine, **born**
1857: **The Europeans at Delhi** blew up powder magazines
1857: **Sepoys at Meerut proclaimed the King of Delhi Emperor**
1857: Marshall **Hall,** English nerve-specialist, **died.**
1858 **Minnesota admitted** into the Union.
1858: Battle of **Kooneh,** Indian mutiny
1860· **Garibaldi** landed at Marsala Sicily
1861: U S frigate **"Niagara" blockaded Charleston, S C.,** harbor
1861: Contending factions in **Kentucky** arranged a compromise on armed **neutrality.**
1862. Ram **"Merrimac"** burned to prevent falling into Federal hands
1863· Application of **C. L. Vallandigham,** political leader of the Peace faction for writ of habeas corpus **refused by Ohio courts**

1864: Gen Grant telegraphed **"I propose to fight it out on this line if it takes all summer"**
1864: Gen Butler advanced to **Fort Darling**, Va, on the James River
1864· **General Gordon**, in command of Chinese army, **captured Changchow** from rebels
1865· **Confederate force** of 7,500 **surrendered** at Chalk Bluff, Ark
1865 A military commission began **trial of the Lincoln assassins**
1871. **Thiers's resignation** was **refused** by French assembly
1871 **The Tichborne trial began.**
1872 Thomas Buchanan **Read**, American artist and poet, **died**
1873 **German** minister of worship secured passage of **"May law,"** establishing supremacy of state over Roman Catholic clergy
1878. Attempt made on the life of **Emperor William** of Germany
1883: **The Pope forbade Irish bishops** to encourage disaffection against British government
1884 **China** made treaty with **France**
1884: **French protectorate** of Anam and Tonkin recognized in treaty of Teintsin
1886 House of Commons refused to abolish **death penalty.**
1890 **Rothschilds threatened** to leave Vienna unless persecution of Jews ceased
1891: A fanatical **Japanese attacked** the **Czarevitch** of Russia
1891: **Financial panic in Portugal**
1892: Legislative council in **Cape Colony** established responsible government
1893 Several **banks** in Chicago and other western cities **suspended**
1893· **Earl of Aberdeen** appointed Governor-General of **Canada.**
1893 Spanish **troops protected Cortes** while factions wrangled
1893 Samuel C **Armstrong**, American educator, principal Hampton Normal Institute, **died.**
1895 Scheme of **Armenian reform** presented to Sultan
1895 Charles **Sutherland**, ex-Surgeon-General, U S Army, **died.**
1896 Henry C **Bunner**, American poet and novelist, **died**
1898 **Gale on Japanese coasts**; 1,500 fishermen lost
1898· Ensign Worth **Bagley**, U S Navy, first officer **killed** in Spanish-American war
1907 Edward **Kemeys**, English sculptor, **died.**
1909. **Russia** and **China** signed an agreement over **Manchuria.**
1910 **Body of King Edward VII. lay in state.**
1910 Andrew J **Kiersted**, rear-admiral, U S Navy **died**
1911: Señor **Diaz** succeeded to presidency of **Nicaragua.**
1911: Reported at United States Railroad Men's Convention that **increased wages** for the year totaled over $37,000,000
1911: William C **Gibson**, rear-admiral, U S Navy, **died**
1912 Dr John Grier **Hibben** inducted into presidency of **Princeton University.**
1912 **Mexican** Federals **check** Southern advance of Orozco **revolutionists.**

MAY 12

Feast-day of. Sts. Nereus and **Achilleus**, martyrs, **St Flavia Domitilla, St Pancras**, boy martyr
1191: **Richard I.** of England **married** Berengaria of Navarre
1243. **Hubert de Burgh**, English statesman, **died**
1496 Gustavus **Vasa**, king of Sweden, **born**
1525 **Swablan league** defeated peasants **at Boblingen**, Wurttemberg
1588 **Insurrection in Paris**, the people favored Guise, and Henry III fled
1621· **First marriage in Plymouth** colony Governor Winslow and the Widow White
1638 **Massachusetts** passed act excluding dissenters.
1641 **Thomas**, Earl of Stratford, English statesman, **executed**
1647 **Charles I.** agreed to the suggestions of Parliament
1669. **Old South** Church Boston, founded
1678: **Colonists** and Sagamore **Indians** made peace treaty
1689. **Grand Alliance** signed at Vienna
1753· Nicolas **Faccio**, an Italian-Swiss mathematician, **died**
1763· Dr John **Bell**, English anatomist, **born**
1775 **Crown Point**, N Y, captured by Seth Warner
1778 **Baron Steuben** joined the American army
1779 British demanded surrender of **Charleston**, S C
1780 **British captured Charleston**, S C
1784: Congress authorized Franklin, Adams, and Jefferson to make **treaties of commerce**
1784 James Sheridan **Knowles**, British playwright, **born**
1786 Society of **Tammany** in New York **founded**
1790 Johannes **von Hauch**, Danish poet and dramatist, **born**
1791. Francis **Grose**, English antiquarian, **died**
1794 Sir George **Cathcart**, British general, **born.**
1796 A plot against **French Directory** suppressed
1797. France declared **war against Venice.**
1800 President Adams dismissed **Pickering and Henry** from the cabinet
1803 William **Howe**, American inventor, **born.**
1803 Justus **von Liebig**, German chemist, **born.**
1804: William **Pitt** again **became Premier** of England
1809 Battle of **Dours**, in Spain
1823 John Russell **Hind**, English astronomer, **born.**
1828 Dante Gabriel **Rossetti**, English poet and painter, **born**
1829 George W **Childs**, American journalist and philanthropist, **born**
1839 Armand Barbes led a **republican insurrection** in Paris
1840 French chambers voted to remove **Bonaparte's body** from St Helena
1842 **Boer Republic** in South Africa **yielded** to British authority
1842· Jules **Massenet**, French composer, **born**
1843 Thomas Rhys **Davids**, British lawyer and Orientalist **born**
1845. August Wilhelm **von Schlegel**, German poet, **died.**
1846 Congress voted $10,000,000 for **Mexican war** purposes, and authorized call for 50,000 volunteers
1850 Henry Cabot **Lodge**, American senator and historian, **born.**
1859 **Napoleon III.** assumed command of French **in Italy.**
1862 Confederates began erection of **Vicksburg** fortifications
1863 Battle of **Raymond, Miss**; 5,000 Confederates defeated
1863. **Fight at Horseshoe Bend, Ky.**
1864· Fierce cavalry fight at **Yellow Tavern, Va**, near Richmond, Confederates routed
1864 James E B **Stuart**, major-general of cavalry (Confederate), **died**
1866 **Fenians** began to assemble at Buffalo for a **raid** on Canada
1866 Bismarck perfected an **alliance** of **Germany with Italy**
1869 The shore end of **Franco-American cable** landed at Brest, France
1870. Province of **Manitoba**, Canada, established
1871 Sir John **Herschel**, English astronomer, **died**
1872 **Napoleon III** assumed responsibility for Sedan surrender
1878 Catherine E **Beecher**, American educator, **died**
1881. **French** forced Bey of **Tunis** to cede territory
1883· Israel **Washburn**, ex-Governor of Maine, **died**
1884: Charles **O'Conor**, American jurist, candidate for president, **died.**
1884 Friedrich **Smetana**, Bohemian composer, **died**
1885. French Senate passed bills to **deport relapsed criminals**
1886 Herr **Most**, leader in Milwaukee rioting, **arrested.**
1887: **French crown jewels** sold for about 7,000,000 francs
1889 **Plot to kill Russian Czar** discovered among military men
1892 **Capitol of New Mexico** at Santa Fé **burned**, loss $1,000 000
1892. Cantilever **bridge at Memphis**, Tenn, opened
1893 The **"Campania"** crossed from **New York to Queenstown** in five days, 17 hours and 27 minutes
1893. **Bering Sea patrol** of Great Britain ordered to seize all sealing vessels
1894 Torpedo-boat **"Ericsson" launched** at Dubuque, Ia
1895 Julius Hawley **Seelye**, ex-president of Amherst College, **died.**
1898 Admiral **Sampson bombarded Porto Rican** ports
1899 Roswell P **Flower**, ex-Governor of New York, **died**
1900 Boer attack on **Mafeking** repulsed
1900 Lord Roberts entered **Kroonstad**, during Boer War
1900· First **massacre of native Christians in China** by Boxers
1903· Richard Henry **Stoddard**, American poet, critic, and author, **died**
1905 **Korean** charge d'affaires in London **killed himself**
1905. Emerson **Bennett**, American novelist, **died**
1907· Leonard Woolsey **Bacon**, American theologian **died**
1907: Charles Haynes **Haswell**, American engineer, **died**
1907: Joris Karl **Huysmans**, French novelist **died**
1909: Charles B **Galloway**, American (Methodist Episcopal South) bishop, **died**
1910. Sir William **Huggins**, English astronomer, **died.**
1911· Jacob M **Dickinson resigned** as United States Secretary of War
1912 Six-power **loan of $50,000,000 arranged with China**, the republic agreeing to foreign supervision of expenditures
1912 Foreign garrisons asked to aid **in suppression of disturbances** at Tientsin, **China**

MAY 13

Feast-day of: St Servatius, St John, the Silent **St. Peter Regalati**, the Confessor
1390 **Robert II** of Scotland **died**, his son John becomes Robert III
1534· Battle of **Lauffen**, Hessians defeated Austrians
1539. Bill to **confiscate monastic institutions** introduced into Parliament
1568· Battle of **Langside**, Mary Queen of Scots defeated
1607. Commander Newport landed 105 **Colonists at Jamestown, Va**
1610 **Marie de Médicis** crowned Queen of France
1619. Jan Van Olden-**Barneveld**, Dutch statesman, **beheaded**
1625 **Charles I**, of England, **married** Henrietta of France
1625 **Charles I** issued a proclamation unfavorable to **Virginia.**
1675· Louis IV granted a manor to **La Salle at Fort Frontenac**
1695 Pierre **Mignard**, French painter, **died**
1699 Marquis de **Pombal**, Portuguese statesman, **born.**
1701 **Kentish men**, petitioning Parliament, are **committed to prison**
1704· Louis **Bourdaloue**, French Jesuit, **died**
1717· **Maria Theresa**, Empress of Austria, **born**
1720· Maximilian **Hell**, Austrian astronomer, **born.**
1730 Charles, Marquis of **Rockingham**, English minister of state, **born**
1734 **Phillipsburg** in Germany **invested** by the French
1734· Sir James **Thornhill**, English artist, **died.**
1747· **French fleet defeated by English off Cape Finisterre**
1767. **John VI.**, king of Portugal (1816–1826), **born.**
1774 Colonial Governor **Hutchinson** of Massachusetts superseded by **General Gage.**
1774 Baron Pierre **Guerin**, French historical painter, **born.**
1775 Henry Crabb **Robinson**, English writer, **born**
1779 **Peace of Teschen** terminated war of Austrian succession
1780 **Charleston surrendered** to the British
1788 First regular meeting of the **Tammany Society**
1790 **Rhode Island** ratified Federal Constitution
1792: **Pius IX**, pope (1846–1878), **born.**
1802 Jean B H **Lacordaire**, French Roman Catholic divine and preacher, **born**
1803 **English ambassador quit France**
1809 **Bonaparte captured Vienna** for second time
1818 Louis de Bourbon, **Prince de Condé**, French general, **died**
1825. John Lawrence **Le Conte**, American naturalist, **born**
1828 **American tariff** imposed heavy duties on British goods
1832· Baron **Cuvier**, French paleontologist, **died**
1839 Cardinal **Fesch**, uncle of Bonaparte, **died.**
1840. Alphonse **Daudet**, French novelist, **born.**
1842 Sir Arthur **Sullivan**, English composer, **born.**
1858 British routed Sepoys at **Newabzunge**
1861· **Baltimore occupied** by Federal troops
1861· Citizens from 25 counties of Virginia in **convention at Wheeling** pledged loyalty to Union
1861 United States frigate **"Niagara"** captured an English ship running the blockade
1861 **Great Britain recognized the Confederacy** as belligerents
1862 Assembly at Wheeling approved the **formation of a new State.**
1862 **Natchez**, Miss, **surrendered** to Federal gunboats
1862: Confederate steamer **"Planter"** was run out of Charleston, S C, by an ex-slave, and **surrendered** to the Federals
1862· Skirmish at **Monterey**, Tenn
1863 General J E **Johnston** reached Jackson, Miss, and **took command** of Confederate forces
1864 **Grant prepared** to move by left flank **at Spottsylvania**
1864 General **Sheridan's cavalry** joined to General Butler's army in Virginia
1864: **Dalton, Ga, evacuated** by Confederates
1865 **Federals** defeated in last fight of the war, at **Palo Pinto, Texas**
1867· **Jefferson Davis admitted to bail** on bond of $100 000
1871· Daniel F E **Auber**, French operatic composer, **died.**
1878 Joseph **Henry**, American physicist, **died.**
1884. Cyrus Hall **McCormick**, inventor of reaping machinery, **died**
1886 **Church Patronage bill** introduced into the Commons
1889 Irving W **Bishop**, "mind-reader," **died.**
1890· Announcement made that **Canadian Canals** would be closed on Sundays
1890· **Henry M. Stanley** received freedom of City of London
1891. **Militia were withdrawn** from **Pennsylvania** coke region
1891: Anti-European **riots** broke out at **Woo Hoo, China**
1891 **Sacrament refused to Parnellites** by an Irish priest
1891 French **race-tracks were put under government supervision**, and betting was regulated by law
1891· Alex Edmond **Becquerel**, French physicist, **died**
1892 **Pope Leo counseled obedience to civil law**
1894 The **Brooklyn Tabernacle** again burned
1895· Spaniards defeated **Cuban insurgents** near Guantanamo
1896 Nora **Perry**, American author and poet, **died**
1900 **Colombian rebels** defeated near Cartagena
1904· Americans subscribed for more than half the **Japanese loan** of $50,000,000
1904 **Anglo-Chinese convention** for importation of laborers into Transvaal
1905 Hiram **Cronk**, last survivor of the War of 1812, **died**
1906 Señor Carlos **Calvo**, Argentine publicist, **died**
1907 The **300th anniversary** of first permanent English settlement in America celebrated at **Jamestown, Va.**
1908: France decided to police the **Algerian-Morocco border**
1908· Charles W **Rae**, rear-admiral, U S Navy, **died**
1910 Edward Bennett **Garriott**, chief forecaster, U S Weather Bureau **died**
1911 **French** troops were rushed to the **relief of Fez, Morocco**
1912 Clotilde **Bressler-Gianoli**, Swiss operatic singer, **died**
1912 First **trial by jury** ever held **in Shanghai, China**, considered a case of murder

MAY 14

Feast-day of. St. Pontius, martyr, **St. Boniface**, martyr **St. Pachomius; St Carthagh** of Lismore
1264 Battle of **Lewes**, English barons victorious
1501 **Amerigo Vespucci sailed on third voyage** along coast of Brazil
1509 Battle of **Agnadello**; French defeated the Venetians
1565. Nicholas **von Armsdorf**, intimate friend of Luther, **died.**
1602 Bartholomew **Gosnold** entered Massachusetts Bay
1610. **Henry IV.** of France **assassinated** by Ravaillac
1643 **Louis XIII**, King of France, **died**, and **Louis XIV.** succeeded him
1643: **Anne of Austria**, mother of five-year-old Louis XIV, made regent of France
1669. Timothy **Edwards**, American clergyman **born**
1672: Anti-rent **colonists** in New Jersey **deposed Carteret**
1685 Joseph **Dudley** commissioned president of New England
1686· Gabriel Daniel **Fahrenheit**, German physicist, **born**
1692. Sir William **Phips arrived** at Boston as Governor, bringing a new charter
1724· **Louis XV** of France attempted to **force Huguenots** into the Catholic Church
1752 **Timothy Dwight**, president of Yale College, **born**
1755. George **Barrington**, English convict and writer on Australian topics **born.**
1761 Samuel **Dexter**, Secretary of the Treasury, **born**
1770. **Corner-stone laid** of first building of **Brown University** at Providence R I
1771: Robert **Owen**, English social reformer, **born**
1779 **Portsmouth and Norfolk**, Va, captured and **burned** by British
1781: Americans occupied **forts** in **South Carolina**
1785 **Canal** between **Baltic and North Seas** opened
1787· National **constitutional convention** assembled at Philadelphia
1796 **Dr Jenner inoculated a boy** (Phipps) against smallpox
1804· **Lewis and Clark** started on their **exploration** of the northwest country
1818. Matthew Gregory **Lewis** (Monk Lewis) English author, **died**
1820 Henry **Grattan**, statesman, **died**
1849 Prussian members of **German National Assembly** recalled
1851: Celebration of the opening of the **New York and Lake Erie Railroad**
1854· **Ameer of Baluchistan** became a subsidized dependent of Great Britain
1856 **Vigilance Committee** checked criminality in San Francisco
1860· **Garibaldi assumed dictatorship of Sicily**
1861: **Massachusetts** authorized **issue of $3,000,000 of scrip** for war purposes
1861· **The mails were withdrawn** from many southern routes
1861· Adelina **Patti made her first London appearance.**
1862. Skirmish at **Trenton Bridge, N C.**
1863: Federals captured **Jackson, Miss.**, after a heavy battle
1864 **Butler's advance** toward Richmond checked at **Drewry's Bluff**
1870. **Rioters in Paris arrested**
1871: Government **batteries** near Paris **shelled** insurgent **villages**
1878 **Okubo**, Japanese minister, **assassinated**
1882. John Gross **Barnard**, American military engineer, **died**
1884. **Financial panic** in New York stock market
1885· Hostile **Cree Indians**, led by Poundmaker, **captured Canadian wagon train**
1886 **All political meetings in Germany** illegal unless licensed
1888 **Exhibition opened in Vienna**
1889· **The Epworth League** organized at Cleveland
1890 The whole **coast of Zanzibar** in German hands
1891 **Loss by forest fires** in Michigan estimated at $2,000,000
1893 An **Anglo-Russian sealing** arrangement promulgated
1894 Henry **Mosley**, English author, **died.**
1897 Battle of **Griboro**, Greco-Turkish war
1897. Richard **Coke**, ex-Governor of Texas, **died.**
1897· John **Lowell**, American lawyer and author, **died**
1897. Max **Maretzek**, American opera manager, **died**
1898 **Riots** caused in Italy by raising the price of bread
1899 **John Moir**, ex-president Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, Edinburgh Scotland, **died**
1900· **Austria** and **Servia** signed a **commercial treaty.**
1906 **Bomb outrage at Warsaw**, chief of police killed
1906. Carl **Schurz**, German-American patriot, soldier, statesman, and author, **died.**

1911: Festival of the Empire opened in London
1911: William R. A. Wilson, American novelist, died.
1912 Frederick VIII., King of Denmark, died suddenly in Hamburg

MAY 15

Feast-day of: Sts. Peter, Andrew, and companions, martyrs, St. Dympna, virgin martyr, St Genebrard, martyr
392: Valentinian II, Emperor of Rome, killed by Arbogast
1170: St. Isidore, of Madrid, died.
1213: John of England, after long opposition, became the Pope's vassal, and gave a charter to a papal legate
1264· Treaty of Lewes concluded between the barons and Edward
1275· Ban of empire put upon Ottocar, king of Bohemia
1464: Battle of Hexham, Wars of the Roses, Lancaster defeated
1525· Peasants defeated in an assault on Muhlhausen.
1525· Battle of Frankenhausen; Anabaptists routed
1525: Thomas Münzer, leader in Peasants' war, captured
1548: The "Interim of Augsburg" was drawn by Charles V
1557: Duke of Guise raised siege of Civitella, Italy
1567: Mary Queen of Scots married Bothwell
1571: Moscow burned by Tartars.
1602: Gosnold landed on Cape Cod.
1610. Louis XIII. became king of France, Marie de Médicis, regent
1617: Capt Samuel Argall, deputy-governor, arrived in Virginia
1633: Sebastian de Vauban, French engineer and marshal, born.
1679· Ashmolean Museum at Oxford established
1687: Thomas Prince, American clergyman, born
1698: Mlle. Champmeslé, French actress, died.
1740 Ephraim Chambers, compiler and publisher of the first English encyclopedia, died.
1749. Levi Lincoln, American statesman, born.
1767: The Genoese sold Corsica to France.
1773: Alban Butler, English clergyman and author, died.
1773. Clemens von Metternich, Austrian statesman, born.
1775· Congress voted to establish posts from Maine to Georgia
1775· Congress resolved to issue paper money to avoid taxation.
1776 Congress called on the States to form separate governments, and suppress all royal authority.
1776: Nikolaas Kampen, Dutch historian, born.
1776: Virginia convention instructed its delegates in Congress to vote for independence
1780: Lafayette rejoined Washington after an absence abroad
1788: James Gadsden, American statesman, born.
1791: National Convention of Haiti gave free-born mulattoes citizens rights
1791: Battle of Arikera; Tippoo defeated
1796· First Methodist church opened in Boston.
1796 Bonaparte entered Milan.
1797: Congress began in special session to consider French relations.
1797: Constantine, Marquis of Normanby, English statesman, born.
1804: William Pitt again premier of England
1810. Jacob Thompson, Secretary of the Interior born.
1815· Joachim Murat, king of Naples, declared war against Austria.
1820. Florence Nightingale, the English soldier's friend, born.
1821: Dr John Wall Callcott, English musician, died.
1821: John Bonnycastle, English mathematician, died.
1830: Noah K Davis, American educator, born
1833 Edmund Kean, English tragedian, died.
1835· Roanoke, Ga, burned by Indians.
1841: Sydney, N. S W, first lighted by gas
1842: Comte Las Casas, French historian, companion of Bonaparte on St Helena died
1847: United States Army entered Puebla, Mexico
1847. E Ray Lankester, English zoologist, born
1847. Daniel O'Connell, Irish agitator and orator died
1848 Royal troops in Naples annihilated revolutionists.
1860 Battle of Calatifimi; Garibaldi successful.
1862 The "Monitor" and several gunboats repulsed at Fort Darling in attempt to ascend James River
1862: Fearing an attack from Federals, Confederate archives were sent from Richmond, Va
1862 Congress established the Department of Agriculture.
1862: Privateer "Alabama" launched at Birkenhead England
1863· Federal soldiers wrecked office of The Jeffersonian at Richmond, Ind
1864: Federals completely routed at New Market, Va.
1864: Battle of Resaca, Ga.; Sherman defeated Johnston
1867: Maximilian, of Mexico, was captured.
1870: Gen Nissage Saget inaugurated as President of Haiti.
1871: Work began on new port at Alexandria, Egypt
1885: Louis Riel, leader of Canadian rebels, surrendered.
1886: All Burma is included in British India
1886: Emily Dickinson, American poet, died.
1890· Brazilian troops suppressed an insurrection in Rio Grande do Sul
1891: Edwin Long, English artist, died.
1895: Joseph Whitaker, English almanac compiler, died.
1896: Native Court abolished in Egypt.
1896: Thomas Stevens, rear-admiral, U. S Navy, died.
1897. Menelek, of Abyssinia, secured a British mission
1898· Edouard Remenyi, violinist and composer, died
1899· Francisque Sarcey, French critic and novelist, died
1900 General Buller entered Transvaal, Boers routed
1902: William Tod Helmuth, American physician, died.
1904: In Sasun, Armenia, 15 000 persons massacred by Turks
1904: Japanese cruiser "Hatsuse" sunk by a floating mine
1904: Japanese cruiser "Yoshino" rammed and sunk, 145 lives lost
1905: Russian peasants seized and plowed land of nobles
1905 Thomas J Churchill, ex-Governo of Arkansas, died.
1906: German Reichstag passed bill to pay members
1908: Walter A Wyckoff, American sociologist, died
1910. James Wallace Van Cleave, American anti-boycott leader, died.
1911: Supreme Court declared Standard Oil Company to be an unlawful trust
1911: The seventeen-year locusts appeared about New York city
1911: House of Commons passed Veto Bill, 362 to 241
1911: Prince Lidji Jeassu, grandson of Menelek, proclaimed emperor of Abyssinia.
1911: Abiram Chamberlain, ex-Governor of Connecticut, died
1911: José Madriz, ex-President of Nicaragua, died.
1912 Prince Christian of Denmark proclaimed King as Christian X
1912: Mrs. Pankhurst, English suffragette leader, placed on trial for conspiracy in London.

MAY 16

Feast-day of St Brendan the Elder St Abdjesus, martyr St Abdas of Cascar, martyr St. Ubaldus; St. Simon Stock of Kent St. John Nepomuk.
1277: Battle of Viterbo; John XXI, pope, killed
1364: Battle of Cocherel; Charles the Bald defeated
1568. Mary Stuart entered England after the defeat at Langside
1618 Ferdinand II. crowned King of Bohemia
1639: Newport, Rhode Island, founded
1641· Sir Dudley North, English traveler, born.
1643: Battle of Stratton, English Civil War
1660: Duke of York (James II) made lord high-admiral
1667: Samuel Bochart, French Protestant theologian, died.
1691: Governor Sloughter signed death-warrants of Leisler and Milborne.
1703 Charles Perrault, French writer, died.
1718: Maria Agnesi, noted female mathematician, born
1725: Paul Rapin de Thoyras, French historian died.
1760: French forced to quit Quebec.
1762: Battle of Torgau; Frederick II defeated Austrians
1769: Virginia Assembly passed resolutions "as bad as those of Massachusetts"
1770· Louis, the Dauphin (Louis XVI), married Marie Antoinette.
1771: Battle of Allemance Creek, N C
1788: Frederick Rückert, German poet, born.
1793: Genêt, French minister, received in Philadelphia
1795 Alliance of Paris signed.
1799 Honoré de Balzac, French novelist, born
1801: William H Seward, Secretary of State in Lincoln's Cabinet born
1811: Naval battle between "President" and "Little Belt"
1811: Battle of Albuera; the French defeated by the British and Spanish.
1813· Steam ferry boats first ran between New York and Brooklyn
1824: Levi P Morton, vice-President born.
1827: Norman J Coleman, Secretary of Agriculture, born.
1828. Sir William Congreve, English inventor died.
1830· Baron Jean Baptiste Fourier, French mathematician, died.
1838. New York banks resumed specie payments
1844: Charles S Reinhart, American artist, born
1847. Vicente Rocafuerte, Ecuadorian statesman died
1849· Austrians captured Bologna, Italy.
1850: First location made in Oakland, Cal
1856 Dr. Barth received Royal Geographical Society's gold medal for explorations in Africa.
1861: Virginians notified to vote for secession or leave the State
1861: John Stevens Henslow, English botanist, died.
1862 McClellan established headquarters at White House, Va.
1862: Skirmish near Trenton, N. C.
1863. Battle of Champion Hills; 32 000 Federals fought 25 000 Confederates under General Pemberton
1863: Clement L Vallandigham, of Ohio, imprisoned for alleged treason
1864: Beauregard drove Butler back to Bermuda Hundred.
1864: Sherman entered Dallas, Ga.
1866· President Johnson vetoed bill to admit Colorado.
1871: Column Vendôme thrown down in Paris.
1874· A bursting reservoir on Mills river, Mass, destroyed Williamsburg, Haydensville and Leeds, killed 144 persons, and caused loss of $1 500 000
1875: Earthquakes destroyed San José de Cucuta, Colombia, and 40,000 lives
1876. Specie payments suspended in the Argentine Republic
1877: Johann Ludvig Runeberg, Swedish man of letters died.
1881. Senators Conklin and Platt, of New York resigned because of controversy about appointments
1883 Abd-el-Kader, heroic leader of Arabs, died.
1887: Manufacture and sale of liquors in Switzerland made a government monopoly
1888: New South Wales restricted Chinese immigration
1889: French destroyed Gialam in Tonkin.
1889· Allen Thorndike Rice, American editor, died
1889 Heavy snow-fall occurred in Michigan and Wisconsin
1889: Mary, Queen of Bavaria died.
1890. Russian troops sent to Transylvania to resist grasshoppers
1890. Use of Russian in Finland schools was made compulsory.
1891: Ion C Bratianu, Roumanian patriot and statesman, died.
1891: Germany made Dar-es-Salaam capital of German East Africa
1894. Great meeting in London against Welsh church disestablishment
1895: John J Almy, rear-admiral, U S Navy died.
1895: Peter H Burnett, first American Governor of California died.
1897: Robert Kemp, founder of "Olde Folks' Concerts," died.
1897: Cardinal Camillo di Rende, archbishop of Benevent died
1899 Henry W J Byng, earl of Strafford, died.
1904: Sharp fighting reported between Russians and Chunchuses.
1906. Russian Duma demanded "freedom, equality, and amnesty"
1908: China and Japan sign a Yulu forestry agreement.
1910: Thomas W. Silloway, American architect and author, died.
1911: U S Treasury invited bids for $50,000,000 Panama Canal bonds.
1911: Chancellor Lloyd-George's budget called for $2,000 salary to members of Parliament.
1911: The Veto Bill passed first reading in House of Lords
1911: London memorial to Queen Victoria unveiled
1912 Inquiry into the alleged Money Trust begun by a Committee on banking and currency of the United States House of Representatives
1912: Preferential treatment of American owned vessels in regard to tolls caused warm debate on the Panama Canal Bill in the United States House of Representatives.
1912: Italians seized the Turkish island of Lipso
1912· Welsh Disestablishment bill passed its second reading in the British House of Commons

MAY 17

Feast-day of. St Possidius; St Maden of Brittany St. Cathan; St Sliave, St. Paschal Baylon.
1215: English barons elected Robert Fitzwalter leader, with title of marshal
1521: Duke of Buckingham executed for treason
1532. Scottish Court of Sessions established
1575: Matthew Parker, archbishop of Canterbury, died.
1605 George Weymouth explored the Maine coast
1648. Turenne and his Swedish allies defeated the Austrians and Bavarians at Zusmarshausen, near Augsburg, Bavaria
1661: Every member of Parliament required to take the Sacrament according to Anglican form
1664: The Conventicle Act passed by Parliament
1666: Newark, New Jersey, founded.
1672 Joliet and party started to explore the Mississippi river
1678 A secret treaty between Louis XIV and Charles II signed
1690. Casco, Maine, taken by French and Indians
1727: Catherine I, empress of Russia died.
1729 Dr Samuel Clarke, English divine and writer died.
1742: Battle of Czaslau and Chotusitz; Frederick victor
1743: Seth Warner, revolutionary soldier, born
1749: Dr Edward Jenner, discoverer of vaccination, born.
1756: England declared war on France
1759· John F Mercer, soldier of the Revolution, born.
1765: Alexis Claude Clairaut, French mathematician died.
1768: Henry William Paget, marquis of Anglesey, English general and statesman, born.
1769. Royal governor of Virginia dissolved the House of Burgesses
1774· Rhode Island proposed a general Congress of the colonies
1776 Washington learned that the British were landing 17,000 hired Hessians in Canada
1776: Captain Mugford brought 1,500 barrels of gunpowder into Boston, captured on the British ship "Hope."
1794· Anna Brownell Jameson, British author, born
1797: Theophilus Parsons, American botanist, born.
1799 Pierre Augustin de Beaumarchais, French dramatic writer, died.
1809. Bonaparte decreed the abolishment of the Pope's temporal authority.
1827· Athens captured by the Turks
1831: Nathaniel Rochester, American pioneer in western New York died.
1837: First number of Baltimore Sun issued
1837: Battle of Irun; Carlists defeated
1838. Pro-slavery mob destroyed Pennsylvania Hall in Philadelphia
1838 Charles Maurice Talleyrand-Perigord, French statesman and diplomat, died.
1842: Chapoo, China, attacked in the second Opium War
1848: Emperor and Empress of Austria fled to the Tyrol
1849. Fire at St. Louis destroyed 23 steamboats and 15 blocks of buildings, causing a loss of $3 000 000
1860· President Buchanan received a Japanese Embassy.
1861: Commissions as brigadier-generals were given to Grant and Sherman
1862: Confederate gunboats burned on Pamunkey river
1862: Skirmish at Corinth, Miss.
1862: Admiral Protet killed by Chinese rebels
1863. Battle of Black River, Miss, Grant defeated Pemberton
1864: Federal troops occupied Rome, Ga, and destroyed Confederate property
1870. Elliakim Little, editor *Living Age*, died.
1871 Paris Commune seized silver and golden ornaments of churches
1871: Paris Commune enforced a street conscription
1871: Paris Communists formed a battalion of women
1871: Thomas Pritchard Rossiter, American painter, died
1875: John Cabell Breckinridge, Vice-President, died.
1877. General Grant started on a journey around the world.
1877: Ardahan, Armenia, stormed by Melikof
1879 Archeological Institute of America founded
1879. Asa Packer, American capitalist and donor of Lehigh University died.
1880. Charles Stewart Parnell chosen leader of the Irish party
1884· Congress gave Alaska civil government
1885· Apache Indians under Geronimo took the warpath in New Mexico
1886 Alfonso XIII of Spain, born.
1888: James G Blaine announced that he was not a candidate for President
1891· Chilean torpedo boats engaged insurgent fleet.
1892 Gyorgy Klapka, Hungarian general, died.
1896· Vice-Admiral Sir Robert O B Fitzroy, British navy died.
1897: Battle of Domoko; Greco-Turkish War
1898· Joseph T Duryea, American Presbyterian clergyman, died.
1899 At Montserrat 45 shocks of earthquake were felt in five hours
1900: Mafeking, besieged since October 13, 1899, relieved.
1901: Edwin F Uhl, American diplomat, died.
1902: Alfonso XIII enthroned as a constitutional ruler
1903 Anti-clerical demonstrations throughout France.
1903· Thomas A Starkey, American (Protestant Episcopal) bishop, died
1907: Terrorist outrages reported throughout Russia
1907: Edwin H Conger, American diplomat, died.
1908. Peter Bourgade, American archbishop died
1910: Dynamite explosion at Pinar del Rio killed over 100 persons
1911: Henry L Stimson was confirmed as Secretary of War.
1911: New German dirigible, "Parseval II" wrecked
1911: William B Baker, "Father" of Rural Free Delivery Service, died.
1911: Samuel Scudder, American entomologist, died.
1912: Turks at Rhodes surrendered to the Italians.

MAY 18

Feast day of: St Venantius, martyr St. Theodotus and seven virgins martyrs, St. Potamon, martyr St Eric, king of Sweden
1190 Frederick Barbarossa captured Iconium.
1410. King Rupert of Hesse died.

M

Disputed Pronunciations

N

Foreign Phrases

O

Population Statistics

P

Q

R

S

T

U

V

W

X

Y

Z

1452. Battle of **Brechin**, Scotland, Huntley defeated Crawford
1631· General Court of **Massachusetts** colony **restricted suffrage** to church members
1664· **Charles II** gave notice that he **would "touch"** for scrofula
1674 Joseph **West** became Governor of **South Carolina**
1682 Joseph **Norton** became Governor of **South Carolina**
1691. Herbert **Croft**, bishop of Hereford, England, **died**
1692 Elias **Ashmole**, English antiquary, **died.**
1709 First State organization of **Congregational ministers** formed in Connecticut
1725 George I revived the **Order of the Bath**
1738 George **Whitefield reached Savannah**, Ga , from England
1745· **Austria and Saxony** made alliance to partition Prussia
1765: **A fire in Montreal** destroyed 108 buildings
1769 **Virginia** joined the **non-importing** agreement
1771: Christopher **Smart**, English poet, **died.**
1778· The festival called **Mischianza** held in Philadelphia
1781. **Tupac Amaru**, "Last of the Incas," a Peruvian revolutionist, **died**
1783: Reported that more than 50 000 **loyalists settled** in Canada during the year
1785 **John Wilson**, Scottish poet and editor, **born.**
1787 **Glass first engraved** at Toulouse, France
1793. Battle of **Tourcoing**; Allies defeated
1800. Count Alexander **Suvarof**, Russian field-marshal, **died**
1804 ***Bonaparte declared emperor*** *of the* French, and the throne made hereditary
1807: John **Douglas**, English prelate, **died.**
1822 **Iturbide** proclaimed himself **emperor of Mexico**
1825: **Mehemet Ali**, of Egypt **captured Navarino** in Greece
1842· The **Dorr government in Rhode Island** attempted to seize the arsenal at Providence
1843 Break between **Church and State** in Scotland, led by Dr Chalmers
1848: **German national assembly** created a provisional government
1860: **Lincoln** nominated for the Presidency at Chicago
1860 Sardinian government professed **disapproval** of Garibaldi
1862 **French** invaders **defeated** near **Puebla, Mexico.**
1862· **Mexicans defeated French** invaders at Orizaba
1862 **Federal troops** occupied **Suffolk, Va.**
1862: Federals lose five killed, near **Newbern, N C**
1862 **Fight at Searcy, Ark**
1863· Democrats in New York held a mass-meeting to express **sympathy with C L. Vallandigham.**
1863 **Grant began siege of Vicksburg.**
1863 Federals defeated in fight at **Sherwood, Mo**
1863: Confederates evacuated **Haines Bluff** on the Yazoo river
1863: **Pemberton withdrew** his army into *the fortifications of Vicksburg*
1863: **Puebla, Mexico, surrendered** to the French
1864· A **forged** presidential **proclamation** calling for 400,000 men published by gold speculators
1864: New York **World** and **Journal of Commerce suppressed**, and their editors placed under arrest, for alleged inciting of of disloyalty
1864· Grant made an unsuccessful **assault on Lee's** left flank
1864. Gen O O Howard *defeated Confederates* at **Adairsville, Ga**
1864. Confederates repulsed attack at **Yellow Bayou, La**
1864 Nathaniel **Hawthorne**, American novelist, **died**
1865: ***Grand review*** *of the armies ordered*
1866. Francis **Mahony** (Father Prout), Irish poet, **died**
1882. **New Eddystone lighthouse opened**
1883· **Cyclone destroyed** 52 buildings and killed 16 people at **Racine, Wis**
1886· New York legislature provided an **arbitration board** for labor disputes
1886 Russian ironclad **"Tchesmé"** launched
1888 **Railroad** opened **from Bulgaria to Saloniki.**
1891 **Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, first opened on Sunday**
1894 French captured a **pirate's stronghold** in Tonkin
1895 Capitol at **Santiago, Chile**, burned
1898· Forts at **Santiago, Cuba**, bombarded by United States warships
1900 Astonishing **demonstrations** of joy in England **over relief of Mafeking**
1902 **Peace Conference** between Boers and Lord Milner
1902 William **Taylor**, Methodist Episcopal bishop in Africa **died.**
1904· The brigand **Raisuli captured Mr. Perdicaris** in Morocco
1906 Fanny **Herring**, American actress, **died**
1907· **Lockout in Berlin** building trades
1909· George ***Meredith***, *English poet and* author, **died**
1910 Mme **Viardot-Garcia**, French singer and teacher, **died.**
1910· John A **Kasson**, American diplomat, **died.**
1911 Gustav **Mahler**, *German-American* orchestral conductor **died**
1912 Paul A **Oliver**, American Congressional medalist, **died**
1912. United States super-dreadnought **Texas**, 27,000 tons, **first** wars ip to **carry 14-inch guns**, launched at Newport News, Va
1912 Japanese dreadnought **Kongo**, 27,500 tons, launched at Barrow in-Furness, England

MAY 19

Feast day of St Prudentiana, St. Dunstan of Canterbury **St Peter Celestine**, pope
812 **Flaccus Alcuin**, English churchman and scholar, **died.**
988 **St Dunstan died**
1214· **King John granted a charter** to London, authorizing annual election of mayor and council
1215· The **Pope censured English barons** for opposing John
1242 **Henry III** of England **sailed** on second expedition **to France**
1536 Anne **Boleyn**, Queen of England, beheaded
1607 The **University of Giessen**, in Hesse, chartered
1613 **James I issued farthing** tokens in England
1715 Charles **Montagu**, Earl of Halifax, English statesman **died**
1643 The **New England** colonies established a loose confederation
1643 Battle of **Rocroj**; French defeated Spaniards
1647. The **Rhode Island** settlements became confederated
1652 **Naval battle in the Downs**, Dutch defeated
1656 John **Hales**, English scholar and critic, **died**
1662· Adam **Billaut**, French poet, **died**
1675: Father **Marquette**, French missionary-explorer in America, **died**
1676· **Indian camp** near *Turners Falls*, Mass **destroyed**
1681 **Canal of Languedoc**, uniting Atlantic and Mediterranean **opened**
1692 **Battle of La Hogue**, French fleet defeated by English and Dutch
1715: Charles Montagu, first earl of **Halifax**, English statesman and financier, **died.**
1727· Bishop of London declared that being Christians made no difference in **status of** slaves
1746. **Marshal Saxe captured Antwerp.**
1762 John Gottlieb **Fichte**, German philosophical writer, **born**
1772. **First** record of a **town-meeting** in Vermont
1776 **Benedict Arnold** captured British post at The Cedars **Canada.**
1780 **New England's dark day.**
1790 Israel **Putnam**, American general, **died**
1795 James **Boswell**, Johnson's biographer, **died**
1798 **Bonaparte sailed** with an army **for Egypt**
1798 Lord Edward **Fitzgerald**, Irish insurgent leader **arrested.**
1802. The **Legion of Honor** was instituted in France
1805 **Civil war** in Egypt, **All besieged** Kursheed in **Cairo**
1811· **A fire** in **New York** city destroyed 100 buildings
1815 Expedition under **Decatur sailed** for Algiers
1824 Dom Miguel headed **disturbances in Portugal**
1825 Claude Henri de **Saint-Simon**, French socialist, **died**
1828 Congress passed the **"tariff of abominations"**
1840. **John Adair**, *American soldier*, **died.**
1843· Charles James **Apperley**, English writer on sports, **died**
1845 **Sir John Franklin sailed from England**
1848. **Treaty between United States and Mexico.**
1849 Battle of **Velletri**; Romans defeated Neapolitans
1850: **Lopez landed in Cuba** and defeated the Spaniards at Cardenas but was not supported
1852 ***Marshal Soult's plunder*** *of Spanish* convents **sold in Paris**, Murillo s "Conception of the Virgin' bringing over $117,000
1852 **Bassein stormed** by British, second Burmese war
1853: **The Tai-pings**, Chinese rebels, 80,000 strong *captured* **Anking.**
1856· **Mohammedans** of Yunnan, China, **rose against the Chinese**
1861: Schooner **"Star"** attacks Confederate battery at **Sewell's Point, Va.**
1861· **Santo Domingo annexed to Spain.**
1862. **Lincoln** *countermanded* **Hunter's emancipation order.**
1863 Grant s attack on **Vicksburg** repulsed with heavy loss
1864· **Johnston retreated** across the Etowah
1864: **Ewell repulsed by Grant.**
1865· **Jefferson Davis confined in Fortress Monroe**
1866 **Government seized 1,200 guns from Fenians** at Crown Point, N Y
1866 Diet of Germany, at Frankfort, **called** on **Austria** *and* **Prussia to disarm**
1870 Duke of **Saldanha** headed a **coup d'état** in Portugal
1873 Prof John **Tyndall** began investigation on transmission of **sound**
1881 **Count Von Arnim**, German *statesman and diplomat*, **died**
1888 An International **exposition** opened **at Glasgow.**
1889 International **exhibition** opened **in Paris**
1890 **Cornell University lost $2,000,000** *by decision of* the United States Supreme Court in Fisk will case
1890 **Brazil** decreed the **payment** of customs **in gold**
1891· Jews were expelled from Asiatic provinces of Russia
1892. **Flood-wave** at Sioux City, Iowa, **drowned 20** persons and caused loss of $1,500,000
1893 **Insurgents in** Rio Grande do Sul, **Brazil**, ambuscaded and killed royal troops
1893 ***James E Murdoch***, *American actor*, **died**
1896 **Kate Field**, American journalist and author, **died.**
1896 Karl Ludwig, **heir** presumptive **to Austrian throne, died**
1898 William Ewart **Gladstone**, English statesman, scholar, and author, **died**
1898 Spanish **squadron** under **Cervera reached Santiago de Cuba**
1901 Marthinus Wessels **Pretorius**, ex-President of Transvaal Republic, **died.**
1903 **Bogdanovitch**, Governor of Ufa, Russia, **assassinated**
1906 **Simplon tunnel** between Italy and Switzerland opened
1908 **United States and Japan** arranged for copyright privileges
1909 Henry Huddeston **Rogers**, American railroad magnate, **died**
1909 Moses **Teggart**, Scottish-Irish poet, **died**
1910 Gottlieb **Planck**, German jurist, **died.**
1912: James D **Porter**, American statesman and diplomat, **died**
1912: **Houston**, Texas, suffered from fire, damage $400,000

MAY 20

Feast-day of St. Ethelbert, king of the East Angles, **St. Ivo**, bishop of Chartres, St **Bernardine** of Sienna
1217. Battle of **Lincoln**, French defeated
1347· **Rienzi led a revolution** and *overthrew the Roman aristocracy*
1470 Pietro **Bembo**, Italian cardinal and man of letters, **born.**
1495 **Charles of France** having conquered Italy, **started** on his **return to France.**
1506 **Columbus died at Valladolid**
1536 ***Henry VIII married Jane Seymour.***
1553 Sir Hugh **Willoughby sailed** to discover a northwest passage to China
1631 Tilly took **Magdeburg** and massacred 30,000
1662 **Charles II.** of England **married Catherine** of Braganza
1663. **William Bradford**, printer of first New York newspaper, **born.**
1683· Elizah **Fenton**, English poet **born**
1690 Parliament passed the **Act of Grace**
1690 **John Eliot**, 60 years a missionary to the Indians, **died.**
1706 **Seth Pomeroy**, American soldier, **born.**
1713: Thomas **Sprat**, English prelate, **died**
1726 Rev Nicholas **Brady**, joint translator of the Psalms, **died**
1733 **Moravian Missionaries reached Greenland**
1736 **Chickasaw Indians** captured French soldiers and burned them at the stake
1737 **William Petty**, first marquis Lansdowne, English statesman **born**
1763. Two thousand **troops** leave Boston to **subdue Acadia**
1775 **Mecklenburg convention** met in North Carolina
1775 **Act of Perpetual Union** adopted by American colonies
1778 British attacked **Lafayette** near Valley Forge
1781· **Cornwallis arrived at Petersburg, Va**
1785· Congress passed the **first act** relating to **western lands**
1793 Charles **Bonnet**, Swiss naturalist, **died.**
1795· **Paris mob** of 30,000 attacked the Convention
1803· **Lord Nelson** appointed to command in Mediterranean Sea
1803 French Chambers **approved** government s **action** toward the church
1805 Georg Gottfried **Gervinus**, German historian and critic, **born**
1806 John Stuart **Mill**, English political economist, **born.**
1811 Three **British frigates** engaged three French frigates near Madagascar
1811. Alfred **Domett**, English poet and colonial statesman **born.**
1813 Battle of **Bautzen**; indecisive, between Bonaparte and Allies
1818 Eduard Ivanovitch **Todleben**, Russian engineer, **born**
1822 Émile **Erckmann**, French novelist, **born**
1825 Antoinette B **Blackwell**, American suffragist, preacher, and author, **born**
1831 *Marquis de* **Lafayette**, *French statesman* and soldier, **died**
1841 Joseph Blanco **White**, English poet, **died.**
1843 Albert A **Pope**, American manufacturer, **born.**
1848 **Peace treaty signed** at Queretaro, Mexico
1848 Battle of **Curtatone**, Austrians defeated Italians
1848 Diet of **Croatian-Slavonic nation** called
1856 **Charles Sumner** delivered his speech "The Crime against Kansas"
1858. **British and French forces reached Tientsin**, Chinese Emperor sued for peace
1858· Battle of **Montebello, Italy**, Allies victorious
1861 **North Carolina** seceded from the Union
1861 Governor Magoffin proclaimed the **neutrality of Kentucky**
1862 Treaty between United States and Great Britain for **abolition of slave-trade** ratified
1862 **Farragut reached Vicksburg**
1862 **Homestead Act** approved by President Lincoln
1862 Sir John A **Macdonald** became premier of Canada
1864 Confederates defeated in affair near **Middletown, Tenn**
1864 **Sherman** pursued the Confederates **across the Etowah.**
1864. General **Banks replaced** in command *by General* **Canby**
1864. Spanish minister settled **dispute** between Chile and Spain **respecting Peru**
1865 Ram **"Stonewall" surrendered** to Cuban authorities
1866 The smaller states of **Germany condemned war** between Austria and Prussia
1867. **Jefferson Davis** departed to live in Canada
1874 Spanish **Carlists routed** at Ramales
1880· Henry S **Foote**, ex-Governor of Mississippi, **died**
1885 Theodore F **Frelinghuysen**, Secretary of State, **died.**
1887 Corner-stone of **Leland Stanford University** laid
1888 Catholic members of Parliament resented **Papal interference** in English politics
1890 Bill for bettering **labor conditions** introduced into Reichstag
1894· Edmund H **Yates**, English novelist, **died.**
1895 United States Supreme Court decided the ***income tax to be unconstitutional***
1896 Clara **Schumann**, German pianist, **died.**
1897 Congress **recognized the Cuban insurgents** as belligerents
1897: Horatio **King**, ex-United States Post*master-General, died*
1901· Alexander **Sweet**, American humorist, **died.**
1902 Edwin L **Godkin**, American editor, **died.**
1902· United States turned **Cuba** over to the *new* ***republic***
1908 Prof Leslie A **Lee**, American geologist and teacher, **died.**
1910 **Hindu** demonstration of **mourning for Edward VII** in India
1910 **Funeral of Edward VII**; nine kings and 30 royal persons attended
1911 Treaty of commerce between **Japan and Sweden** signed
1911 Forest **fires in Japan** destroyed many villages
1911· **Mexican rebels** captured Cuautla
1911: Frederick Porter **Vinton**, American painter, **died**
1912 Peter A Brown **Widener** endowed a memorial school for crippled children
1912: A French **dirigible**, with six passengers, attained the height of 9,514 feet

MAY 21

Feast-day of St Hospitius of Provence **St. Godric**, English hermit, **St Felix** of Cantalle
337. **Constantine the Great died** and was succeeded by his three sons
1254 **Conrad IV**, king of Germany, **died.**
1377 Battle of **Reutlingen**, Swabian league victorious
1382 **Earthquake in England**, churches destroyed in Kent
1420 **Treaty of Troyes signed**
1424: **James I** of Scotland and his queen **crowned** at Scone
1471· **Henry VI** of England **murdered** in the Tower
1471· Albert **Dürer**, German artist, **born**
1499 **Bobadilla** made governor of Haiti
1527: **Philip II**, king of Spain **born**
1542 **De Soto died**, and his body was sunk in the Mississippi river
1639 *Tommaso* **Campanella**, Italian Dominican, **died**
1647 Pieter **Van Hooft**, Dutch poet and dramatist, **died**
1650 James **Graham**, Marquis of Montrose **died**
1666 **Puritans** *from Connecticut* bought the Indian rights **at Newark, N J**
1688 Alexander **Pope**, English poet **born.**
1724 Robert **Harley**, Earl of Oxford, premier of England, **died.**
1733. **Oglethorpe** held a friendly **conference** *with the Georgia Indians*
1736 Francis **Egerton**, earl of Bridgewater, engineer, **born**
1743 Bryan **Edwards**, English historian of West Indies, **born**
1762· Roger **Griswold**, Governor of Connecticut, **born**
1771 Christopher **Smart**, English poet, **died**
1772 **Lord Lyndhurst**, Chancellor of England, **born.**
1780 **Tories burned Johnstown, N Y.**
1781 **Washington and Rochambeau** met at Wethersfield Conn
1789 Sir John **Hawkins**, English writer on music **died**
1790 Dr Thomas **Warton**, English poet, **died**
1796 **Reverdy Johnson**, United States Attorney-General, **born.**
1800 First reading in the Irish Parliament of **Articles of Union.**
1809 Battles of **Aspern and Essling** began
1813 Battle of **Wurschen**, French against Allies
1819 Sir Lyon **Playfair**, British chemist and politician, **born**
1823 **Society of British Artists founded**
1830 **Prince Leopold** declined the crown **of Greece**
1841· All **foreigners warned** by British to leave Canton China
1849 Hungarians stormed and captured **Buda**
1852 **Michigan Central railroad** opened from Detroit to Chicago
1856 Border ruffians burned **Lawrence**, Kan
1857 **General Anson**, commanding British in India **killed**
1858· **José Riva-Agüero**, Peruvian politician and insurgent, **died.**

1860: French war-loan of 20,000,000 francs raised
1861: Confederacy confiscated property of aliens.
1861: North Carolina seceded.
1861: Benjamin Paul Akers, American sculptor, died
1862: McClellan reached the Chickahominy river
1866 Academy of Music and the University Medical College in New York burned.
1866: The Porte granted direct succession to the Viceroyalty of Egypt.
1866: Prince Paul Anton Esterhazy, Austrian diplomat died
1867. Amnesty for political offenses proclaimed in Poland.
1868: Ulysses S Grant nominated for the Presidency
1871· Paris Commune held its last sitting
1871: Mac-Mahon led national troops into Paris
1877: Senate of Roumania declared its independence of Turkey
1884: The Boers crowned Dinizulu king of the Zulus
1886. Stephen Pearl Andrews, American author, died.
1886: Dio Lewis, American physician and lecturer, died.
1888: Congress made the Department of Agriculture an executive department
1889: President Harrison prohibited Sunday parades of the army
1889: Fridjof Nansen, arctic explorer, returned to Copenhagen
1891: President Harrison opened 1,000,000 acres to settlement in North Dakota
1891: Alphonso Taft, ex-Attorney-General United States died
1892: Loss from floods about St. Louis, Mo, reported to be over $11,000 000
1893: About 250 000 attended a demonstration of the Irish National League in London.
1894: Alexander of Servia executed a coup d'état.
1894· Manchester ship-canal formally opened.
1894: First agency of the Provident Loan Society in York New opened.
1895: José Martí, Cuban insurgent leader, killed.
1895: Franz von Suppé, Austrian composer, died
1901· Sir John Commerell, British admiral, died.
1901: Captured Boxer leaders punished at behest of the Powers
1901: Japanese squadron visited Australia.
1901: Fitz-John Porter, general U S Army died
1903. French Ambassador to Holy See recalled.
1905 Albion W Tourgée, American politician and novelist died.
1910 Riotings occurred near Chang-Sha, China; missions and churches were burned
1911: French Minister of War killed and the premier injured by an unmanageable aeroplane
1911 A falling aeroplane at Kuroh, Russia, killed or injured over 100 persons
1911 Henri Maurice Berteaux, French Minister of War, died.
1912 United States House of Representatives voted Panama Canal free of tolls to American coastwise vessels, and prohibited vessels owned by railroads from using it
1912 A $41 000,000 Parisian bond issue was oversubscribed 80 times in France
1912: Massachusetts first state to ratify proposed Constitutional amendment for the popular election of United States senators

MAY 22

Feast-day of· Saints Castus and Emilius, martyrs, St. Basiliscus of Pontus St. Bobo
334 B. C.: Battle of Granicus, Alexander defeated Darius
337: Constantine the Great, emperor, died.
1215 The English barons under Fitzwalter entered London
1246: Papal party set up the Landgrave of Thuringia as emperor
1324: Louis IV. of Bavaria protested against excommunication and gave a list of the Pope s errors
1443: France and England concluded a truce for 22 months
1541: Cartier sailed on a third voyage to Canada
1604: *Peter Ernst, count von* Mansfeld, German general, died.
1610: Louis XIII confirmed the Edict of Nantes.
1611: First baronet created in England
1629: *Peace of Lubeck*
1661 The Solemn League and Covenant burned by common hangman
1667: Pope Alexander VII. died.
1670· Treaty of Dover between Charles II and Louis XIV
1681· Women dancers were first seen on French stage
1708 English captured 60 French vessels laden with food.
1744. Union of Frankfort signed.
1746. Thomas Southerne, English dramatist, died.
1762· Peace of Hamburg between Prussia and Sweden
1777: Schuyler confirmed in command in central New York
1790: Rhode Island approved the Constitution
1794 French and Allies fought at Tournay, Belgium
1795 Mungo Park sailed to Africa.
1797: A mutiny at the Nore blocked trade on the Thames.
1798: Riots arose in Ireland on occasion of the trial of United Irishmen
1801: French army at Cairo surrendered to Great Britain
1802: Martha Washington died.
1803· France and Great Britain went to war about Malta
1813: French defeated Austrians and Russians at Hochkirchen.
1813: Gerard Duroc, French general and diplomat mortally wounded at Bautzen.
1813. Wilhelm Richard Wagner, German composer, born.
1815 Naples captured; Murat fled to France
1815· Frederick William III. of Prussia granted a constitution.
1816. Newman Hall, English Congregational clergyman, born.
1822 Spaniards defeated at Pichincha, Ecuador.
1824: Congress enacted a protective tariff bill.
1833· Constitution established in Chile.
1836. Mendelssohn's "St. Paul" produced at Düsseldorf
1840: Armed Chinese junks attacked British ship "Hellas"
1848· Lewis Cass, of Michigan, nominated for the Presidency
1849: Maria Edgeworth, English novelist, died.
1849: Robert Vernon, founder of the Vernon Gallery in London, died.
1854. House finally passed the Kansas-Nebraska bill.
1854· British fleet bombarded Gustafsvaern on the Baltic
1855: In the Kansas supplementary election, Free-State men won
1855: Battles of the Malakoff, Crimean war, began.
1856. Charles Sumner attacked in Senate by Brooks of South Carolina.
1856: *First parliament under responsible* government, opened at Sydney, New South Wales
1856· Jacques N A Thierry, French historian, died.
1859: Francis II. made king of the Two Sicilies
1861: Gen. Butler in command at Fortress Monroe.
1862. Confederates defeated Federals at Front Royal, Va.
1862 Fight at Lewisburg, W. Va.; Confederates defeated
1863 Grant s second assault at Vicksburg is repulsed
1863. Confederates were defeated at Gum Swamp, N C
1864· Grant advanced south of Pamunkey river
1865: President Johnson's proclamation opened the southern ports.
1870· Samuel Hazard, American archeologist and historian, died
1872. Lord Dufferin was appointed governor-general of Canada
1873· All of the Modoc Indians surrendered to United States
1873: Joseph Faguani, American portrait-painter, died.
1885 Edmond About, French novelist, died.
1885: Victor Hugo, French romancer and poet, died
1889 Cuba offered Spain $100,000 000 for Independence
1890. The conversion of the Egyptian debt completed
1891: Arab slave traders raided in Africa
1894: Loss by floods in Lycoming county, Pa, estimated at $2 000 000
1894· American Railway Union boycotted all Pullman cars
1898: Edward Bellamy, American sociologist and author died.
1898 Spencer Horatio Walpole, English statesman died
1901: Zeerust relieved by British after long siege during Boer war
1903. The Maori king made member of executive council in New Zealand
1906. Abyssinian rebels defeated.
1910 M Lesseps flew across English Channel from Calais
1911: *House of Lords passed the Lansdowne* reform bill to second reading
1911: Sidney G Ashmore, American Latinist, died.
1912. Mrs Pankhurst, woman suffragist, found guilty of conspiracy and sentenced to 9 months' imprisonment
1912 United States House of Representatives passed bill placing "friar lands" under the jurisdiction of the Philippine government

MAY 23

Feast day of: St. Julia, martyr St. Desiderius of Langres martyr, St Desiderius of Vienne, martyr
1125 Henry V., emperor of Holy Roman Empire died.
1443 Battle of Falenbach; Swiss defeated Austrians
1455: Battle of St. Albans; War of the Roses
1493 Treaty of Senlis
1498 Girolamo Savonarola, religious reformer in Florence burned at the stake
1609. King James issued a second charter for Virginia
1617. Elias Ashmole, English antiquarian, born
1618. Revolt of Protestants of Bohemia; *King's officers thrown from windows of castle*
1683· Appeals to the king regarding matters for less than £100 forbidden in Virginia
1701: William Kidd, American pirate, executed.
1705. *Battle of Ramillies:* Marlborough defeated French and Bavarians
1718· William Hunter, British anatomist and writer, born
1733. Franz Anton Mesmer, originator of mesmerism born.
1752. William Bradford, earliest American printer, died.
1762· James Boaden, English dramatist, born.
1764· Francesco Algarotti, Italian physicist, died.
1775. Proposed state of Transylvania formed
1776: Julie Jeanne de Lespinasse, leader of French society died
1781: English ministry agreed to propose American independence.
1788 South Carolina ratified the Constitution
1792: George Brydges, Lord Rodney, British admiral, died.
1793: Edward Hitchcock, American geologist born.
1793: Austrians and English captured Valenciennes, France
1798: British troops defeated at Kilcullen, Ireland.
1799· Thomas Hood, English poet born.
1805: *Manuel John Johnson*, English astronomer, born.
1824: Ambrose E Burnside, major-general U S Army, born.
1841: British destroyed Chinese batteries and 40 war-junks at Canton.
1853: David Livingstone reached Linyanti in British East Africa
1853: Constitution of the Argentine Republic became effective, Buenos Aires, capital
1858: British defeated the Sepoys at Kalpi.
1859: British defeated Nana Sahib in Jorway Pass
1861: People by popular vote confirmed the Virginia ordinance of secession.
1864· Battle of North Anna, Virginia
1865: Chinese rebels evacuated Mingchow, their last stand
1865· *Abbe Bloski, Polish patriot, executed.*
1867: Mosquera, president of Colombia, deposed by Santos Acosta
1868. "Kit Carson," Frémont s guide, trapper, died.
1869 People of Chicago ratified South Park Act.
1875: A Swiss referendum approved civil-marriage law
1878 First case of yellow fever in Louisiana reported, 4 500 deaths followed
1882. Arabi Pasha refused to resign from Egyptian Council
1886: Leopold von Ranke, German historian, died.
1888 Tibetans attacking English at Gnatong, were defeated
1890. Prince Albert Victor was made duke of Clarence and Avondale and earl of Athlone
1891: Portuguese and British South-African troops fought on Pungwe river.
1892 Anti Christian rioting in China
1896· Lucius Fairchild, American general and ex-Governor of Wisconsin died.
1898: Sir John T Gilbert, Irish historian, died
1900. Francis B Carpenter, American painter died.
1900 Jonas Gilman Clark, founder of Clark University, died
1901: John R. Tanner, ex-Governor of Illinois, died
1905. Castro became president of Venezuela for six years
1905: Paul Dubois, French sculptor, died.
1908 Francois Coppée, French author, died.
1911: House passed joint resolution approving constitutions of Arizona and New Mexico with qualifications
1911: New public library building in New York formally dedicated
1911: French troops relieved Fez in Morocco
1912: United States House of Representatives passed Panama Canal Bill.
1912: Chinese estimates for the year showed revenue, $207,900,000, expenditure $403,200,000
1912. John W Hoyt, ex-governor of Wyoming, died.
1912: National Board of Fire Underwriters *reported $158,392,630 paid for fire losses* in the past year
1912: Presbyterian General Assembly refused to open its pulpits to women.
1912: Twelfth International Congress on *Navigation opened at Philadelphia*

MAY 24

Feast-day of: Saints Donatian and Rogatian, martyrs St Vincent of Lerins, St. John de Prado, martyr
1089. Lanfranc, archbishop of Canterbury, died.
1153: David I, king of Scotland died; Malcolm IV., his grandson, became king
1276. Head-tax laid on all Jews in England, who were also made to wear a yellow badge
1357: The Black Prince led the captive John of France through London streets
1430: Joan of Arc taken prisoner.
1443· Battle of Hirzel, Swiss defeated Zurich-Austrian allies
1497: Benedetto da Majano, Italian architect, died.
1522: John Jewel, bishop of Salisbury, English theologian, born
1543· Nicholas Copernicus, astronomer, died
1610: Captain-General Gates and 150 immigrants reached Jamestown Va
1612: Robert Cecil, Earl of Salisbury, minister of James I died
1618: English Book of Sports published.
1634: First Election-day sermon in Massachusetts preached by Rev John Cotton
1665 Maria de Agrida, Spanish mystic, who wrote a life of the Virgin, died.
1689: Act of toleration passed by English Parliament
1707: Linnæus (Carl von Linné), Swedish botanist, born.
1744: Jean Paul Marat, French Revolutionist born
1750. Stephen Girard, American philanthropist, born.
1763 Sir Robert Adair, British diplomat, born.
1764· Boston took action against taxation by Parliament
1775 John Hancock chosen President of Congress.
1777: Colonel Meigs surprized and captured force at Sag Harbor, Long Island
1778. Howe left Philadelphia for England
1778: Clinton took command of British forces at Philadelphia
1794: William Whewell, English scientist and philosopher, born.
1798: Irish insurgents routed at Carlow, Ireland
1798: Battle of Naas, Irish rebels defeated
1814· Pius VII. made triumphal entry on *return to Rome.*
1818: Andrew Jackson took Pensacola from the Spaniards
1818: John Henry Foley, British artist, born.
1819: Alexandrina Victoria (Queen Victoria) born
1830. Baltimore and Ohio Railroad had 24 miles of track in use
1850. The Grinnell expedition sailed from New York to search for Sir John Franklin
1850: Jane Porter, British novelist, died.
1852: Thomas F Meagher, Irish patriot, reached New York, having escaped from Tasmania
1861: Federals occupied Alexandria and Arlington Heights
1861· Col E E Ellsworth, of New York Zouaves shot at Alexandria Va
1862: President Lincoln withdrew *McDowell's corps from McClellan to defense* of Washington
1862 General Jackson defeated Federals at Winchester, Va
1863: General Banks arrived at Port Hudson, La
1863. George G G Barnard, American sculptor, born.
1864: Severe but indecisive battle at Pumpkin Vine Creek, Ga
1864· Battle of Wilson's Landing; Confederates repulsed
1865: President and Cabinet reviewed Army of Tennessee and Georgia in Washington
1866: West Virginia disfranchised all who took voluntary part in the Rebellion
1866: Napoleon III. offered his services as mediator between Austria and Prussia
1870: *Fire destroyed 500 houses in Quebec.*
1871: *Paris Commune shot Archbishop* of Paris with 64 others
1872: Albert Hopkins, American astronomer, died.
1873: President Thiers, of France, resigned; Mac-Mahon elected to succeed
1879· William Lloyd Garrison, anti-slavery agitator, died.
1880. A statue of Lord Byron unveiled in Hyde Park London
1881: The Porte and Powers arranged for ceding of Thessaly to Greece
1881: Canadian steamer "Victoria" upset and several hundred drowned
1883: Brooklyn Bridge, costing $15,000,000, opened for use
1883· French captured Majunga in Madagascar
1883· Edouard Laboulaye, French jurist and *historian, died.*
1884: Jean Pierre Girardin, French chemist, died.
1885: Parisian anarchists made a quickly suppressed demonstration
1886· *The King of Greece decreed disarmament* in compliance with demands of the Powers
1886: Pierre Edouard Frère, French genre-painter, died.
1889 *Provision for old age and infirmity* enacted in Germany
1889. At Saar, in Moravia 10 000 miners struck.
1889: Laura Bridgman, educated blind-mute, died
1890 H W O'Donovan (The O Donovan) died
1891: Iquique, Chile lost $2,000,000 by fire all war-ships burned but two
1892: More than 40 000 farmers in Arkansas river valley lost crops by floods
1892. Sir Alexander Campbell, Canadian statesman died.
1892: Prince George of Wales created Duke of York, Earl of Inverness, and Baron Killarney
1894 French editor sentenced to two years imprisonment and fine for defaming the army
1895: Earthquake in Epirus caused great loss of life
1895: Hugh McCullough, ex-Secretary of the Treasury died
1898: Benedetto Brin, Italian statesman, died.
1900: Three men convicted of attempt to blow up Welland Canal.
1902: Non-conformists in England opposed Education Bill
1902: Julian Lord Pauncefote, British diplomat died.
1903. Paul Blouet, French newspaper correspondent and author died.
1904· "Empire Day" first observed in Great Britain as permanent memorial to Queen Victoria
1905· Russian governor of Baku province killed by bomb
1905· Charles H Webb, American author and humorist, died.
1905: William Ziegler, American capitalist and arctic explorer, died.

1910: Roswell Otis **Stebbins**, American arctic explorer, **died**
1911: Rupture of **Church and State in Portugal** became effective
1912: Massachusetts Senate passed bill establishing **minimum-wage scale for women and minors in manufactories**
1912: **Strikers and police resumed fighting** in Budapest, much damage done before suppression
1912. **Negro uprising** in Cuba, railroad and other property near Guatemala destroyed

MAY 25

Feast-day of: St Urban, pope and martyr; **St. Aldhelm**, first bishop of Sherborne, **St. Gregory VII** (Hildebrand)
816: **Leo III**, pope (795-816), **died.**
1055: **Gregory VII**, pope **died**
1261: **Alexander IV**, pope, **died.**
1359. States-General of France **rejected the treaty made by King John** in England
1510. Cardinal **Amboise**, French Minister of State, **died.**
1659 Richard **Cromwell resigned** the Protectorate
1675 Gaspar **Poussin**, French painter, **died.**
1681: Pedro de la Barca **Calderon**, Spanish dramatist, **died**
1686 Charter government in **Massachusetts** displaced
1720 **Plague-ship** arrived in Marseilles, France
1734 Spaniards defeated Austrians at **Bitonto** and obtained kingdom of Naples
1764 John Mason **Good**, British medical writer, **born.**
1774: John Pye **Smith**, English clergyman and writer, **born.**
1776 Congress voted to engage **Indians** for warfare
1777: **Switzerland and France** formed an alliance
1780 Two **regiments** of Washington's troops **mutinied**
1787: Work of **Constitutional Convention** began
1787: The **French king dismissed the** Assembly of **Notables**
1802 George **Fordyce**, English medical writer and teacher, **died**
1803: Ralph Waldo **Emerson born.**
1803: Edward **Bulwer-Lytton**, English novelist, **born**
1805: Dr William **Paley**, English theologian and philosophical writer, **died.**
1818 Franz Eduard Ivanovich **Todleben**, Russian general and military engineer, **born.**
1825 Daniel B **Wesson**, American inventor of firearms, **born**
1826 **First Bolivian Congress met** and approved new Constitution
1840. **Lake Erie** rose four feet in a few hours and then subsided
1841: **British** occupied the heights behind **Canton.**
1846: **Louis Napoleon escaped** from the fortress of Ham
1848 **Riots arose in Vienna**, streets barricaded
1851: Richard Lalor **Shell**, Irish patriot and poet, **died**
1854 Revolting **Democrats** held a convention at Indianapolis and **denounced Kansas-Nebraska Bill.**
1861: Governor **Andrew**, of Massachusetts, **issued call** for additional troops
1861: **First** regiment of **New Hampshire troops** left for Washington
1861 John **Merryman** imprisoned for **recruiting for the Confederacy** in Maryland
1863 Confederates defeated Banks at **Port Hudson**, La
1863: Cavalry escort delivered C L **Vallandigham, banished**, within the Confederate lines near **Murfreesboro.**
1867: The **Croats protested** against incorporation with Hungary
1868 Francis Joseph gave assent to **Civil Marriages Bill.**
1870 A band of 500 armed **Fenians invaded Canada** from Fairfield, Vt
1871. **Women in Paris** set many **fires with petroleum**
1871 **Paris Communists evacuated** several suburban **positions**
1872 Three **Communists executed** in Paris
1879 St Patrick's **Cathedral in New York** dedicated
1881: **Arabi Pasha resigned** from Councils when France and Great Britain sent warships to Alexandria
1886 **Guatemala** removed torture from its law
1887. **Yale College** became a University
1887. **Opéra Comique** in Paris **burned;** 131 lives lost
1888. **Stanley** started on his return from Africa
1889 **Portugal and Holland** signed a treaty regulating Kongo boundaries
1890 **Newfoundland** government **protested** to Parliament against French encroachments
1891. Australia decided to join **Postal Union**
1891 The Maharajah of **Manipur** abdicated
1894. **Plot** discovered in **Buenos Aires** to blow up public buildings
1894. **Slave-traders routed** by British on Lake Nyasa Africa
1896 Mohammedan rebellion in **Kansu** province, **China**
1896 Edward **Armitage**, English painter, **died**
1896. Louis Frederick **Manabrea**, Marquis de Val-Dora, Italian statesman and general **died**
1896 Arthur C **Mellette**, Ex-Governor of South Dakota, **died**
1899. Rosa **Bonheur**, French animal-painter, **died.**
1899. Don Emilio **Castelar**, Spanish statesman, **died.**
1903 **Greece sold** a monopoly of the **currant-trade** to English syndicate
1907: Edward Payson **Terhune**, American author, **died.**
1907. Theodore **Tilton**, American editor and poet, **died.**
1911. President **Diaz** and Vice-President **Corral resigned**, and Barra was chosen provisional president of Mexico
1911: United States battle-ship **"Wyoming"** launched at Philadelphia
1912 Mexican insurgent **Zapata warned** the United States Consul-General of an impending **attack on Mexico City** and requested all **Americans** to **withdraw.**
1912 United States Navy Department ordered **mobilization of a fleet at Key West;** War Department planned quick movement of troops, both in anticipation **of a possible campaign in Cuba.**

MAY 26

Feast-day of St Quadratus, Bishop of Athens, **St Eleutherius**, pope, martyr **St. Augustine**, apostle to England, **St Philip Neri.**
735: The Venerable **Bede**, English historian, **died**
946. **Edmund I**, king of West Saxons, **killed**
1249 Battle of **Fossalta;** Ghibellines defeated
1349 **Gunther**, of Schwarzburg, **sold his claim** as emperor to Charles of Bohemia
1391. **Charles duc d'Orléans**, French poet, **born**
1520 **Cortez** surprized and **captured** his rival **Narvaez.**
1595 **St. Philip Neri**, Italian ecclesiastic, **died**
1611. **Matthias II.**, of Hungary, **elected** king of Bohemia
1623 Sir William **Petty**, English political economist, **born**
1637. **Pequots defeated** by force under Capt John Mason
1665. General Court of **Massachusetts** refused to recognize the Royal Commissioners
1668 **First** legislative **assembly in New Jersey** met at Elizabeth
1679 **Charles II. signed the Habeas Corpus Act**
1689 News of **accession of William and Mary received** with joy in America
1689 Mary Wortley **Montagu**, English writer **born**
1700 Count **Zinzendorf**, German religious reformer, **born**
1703: Samuel **Pepys**, English diarist, **died**
1762 Alexander Gottlieb **Baumgarten**, German philosopher, **died.**
1780. Spaniards at **St Louis** (Mo), **attacked** by British
1781: Congress resolved to establish **Bank of North America**
1786 Congress declared its willingness to accept the **western lands of Connecticut.**
1790 **Tennessee organized** as a Territory
1798 Battle of **Tara**, Irish rebellion
1799 James **Burnet**, Lord Monboddo, Scottish jurist, **died**
1799. Alexander **Pushkin**, Russian poet, **born.**
1805. **Bonaparte crowned king of Italy.**
1814 Heinrich **Geissler**, physicist and maker of apparatus, **born.**
1818 Michael Andreas **Barclay de Tolly**, Russian field-marshal, **died.**
1818: **A constitution for Bavaria** proclaimed
1819: Steamship **"Savannah"** sailed from Savannah, Ga, to Liverpool, arriving there on June 20
1824 Capell **Lofft**, English lawyer, litterateur, and astronomer **died**
1830. **Earthquakes in China** killed more than 6,000 persons
1831. Battle of **Ostrolenka;** Russians defeated Poles
1834: **Dom Miguel**, of Portugal, **abdicated.**
1836. **Congress voted** that it had neither power nor wish to interfere with **slavery.**
1840. Francisco de Paula **Santander**, Colombian general and politician, **died**
1840. Sir William Sidney **Smith**, British admiral, **died**
1844 Jacques **Laffitte**, French statesman and minister of finance, **died**
1848 **Louis Philippe** and family **condemned** to perpetual **banishment** from France
1849 Hubert **Herkomer**, English painter, **born**
1849. **"Alliance of the three kings"** formed Prussia Hanover and Saxony
1853: **Yellow fever** appeared in New Orleans
1854. Unsuccessful **attempt** of a mob in Boston **to rescue** Anthony Burns a **slave.**
1856 Fight at **Pottawatomie**, Kan
1857. Prussia renounced claim to **Neuchâtel**
1857 British under **Elliott destroyed** fleet **of Chinese war-junks**
1857. **Dred Scott** and family **emancipated** in St Louis
1862 Prince **Bismarck** went as German **ambassador to Paris**
1862: Isaac **Babbitt**, American inventor, **died**
1863 Dost Mohammed of Afghanistan took **Herat from Ahmed**, a vassal of Russia
1864 **Montana organized** as a Territory
1865 Confederate Lieut-Gen E Kirby **Smith surrendered** 20 000 men
1866. **France and Spain** signed a treaty for regulation of the frontier
1868 The Court of **Impeachment dropped** case against President Johnson as one vote was lacking to impeach
1868. **Samarcand occupied** by Russians under Kaufmann
1869 James **Rush**, American physician and philanthropist, **died.**
1871. **Senate ratified the Washington treaty** relating to Alabama Claims
1871. **Baker Pasha annexed Ismailia to Egypt.**
1879: British signed **treaty** of peace **with Yakub Khan** of Afghanistan
1880 Chileans defeated allies at **Tacna**, Chile
1884. King John of **Abyssinia** received British envoy
1885 Rebel **Canadian Indian** chiefs surrender
1891: Christian missions at **Anking**, China, pillaged and burned
1892: **Steamship reached Chicago from Norway**
1902. Jean Joseph Benjamin **Constant**, French painter, **died**
1904. Battle of **Nan-Shan**, Russo-Japanese war, Japanese victory
1905 Baron Alphonse de **Rothschild**, German financier, **died**
1906. **Russian Duma** declared the Ministry unfit for office
1909 France accepted $1 000 000 from Andrew **Carnegie** for **hero fund.**
1910 French submarine sank, crew of 26 lost
1911: **Diaz** secretly **left Mexico** from Vera Cruz
1911: Vedrines won the **Paris-to-Madrid** aeroplane-race
1911. Isaiah F **Everhart**, American naturalist and philanthropist, **died**
1911. **Springfield**, Mass, celebrated 275th anniversary of its founding
1911 **Wireless message sent** from Glace Bay, Cape Breton Nova Scotia, to Dakbar, West Africa in one hour
1912 Jan **Blockx**, Belgian composer, **died.**
1912. Berber **tribesmen attacked Fez**, Morocco, held at bay by French artillery
1912. **Rioting** in Peru **led to closing of** presidential **elections** without result

MAY 27

Feast-day of St Julius, martyr, **St John**, pope, martyr, **St Bede**, father of the Church ' **St Mary Magdalen of Pazzi**
1234. **Louis IX.** of France **married** Marguerite of Provence
1265 Alighieri **Dante**, Italian poet, **born**
1306 Robert **Bruce crowned** king of Scotland at Scone
1541 **Countess of Salisbury beheaded.**
1553 **Calvin burned Servetus** for denying divinity of Christ
1564: John **Calvin died**
1586 Guy **du Faur**, Seigneur de Pibrac, reformer of French bar, **died**
1611: **Bohemia and Austria ceded** to Matthias II of Hungary
1648. Vincent **Voiture**, French poet and man of letters, **died**
1651: Louis Antoine de **Noailles**, French cardinal **born.**
1657: **Alliance of Vienna signed**
1661: Duke of **Argyll beheaded** in Scotland as an anti-royalist
1707: Madame **de Montespan**, mistress of Louis XIV, **died.**
1738 **Turks** defeated Charles VI and **captured Orsova**, Servia
1742 Nathanael **Greene**, Revolutionary soldier, **born.**
1743 **Battle of Dettingen;** English defeated the French
1755. Ulrich Friedrich Woldemar, Count von **Lowendahl**, German marshal **died**
1770. Thomas Dudley **Fosbroke**, English antiquary, **born**
1775. Israel **Putnam** defeated British raiders **at Hog Island**, Mass
1781. Giovanni Battista **Beccaria**, Italian astronomer, **died.**
1794. James **Monroe** sent as Minister to France in place of Gouverneur Morris, recalled
1798: King's troops defeated at **Oouiard Hill**, Ireland
1799 Jacques François **Halévy**, French composer, **born**
1813. Americans **captured Fort George**, near Niagara river
1813 British squadron appeared before **Sacketts Harbor**, N Y
1819. Julia Ward **Howe**, American author, **born.**
1821: Battle of **Valtezza;** Turks defeated
1825. Alexander **Lindsay**, sixth Earl of Balcarres, British commander in America, **died**
1832. Ibrahim of Egypt took **Acre** from Turkey
1835 Charles Francis **Adams**, American politician, **born**
1836 **Jay Gould**, American capitalist **born**
1840 James K **Polk nominated** for the Presidency by the Democrats
1840 **Savannah River rose** 35 feet above low-water mark
1840 Niccolo **Paganini**, Italian violinist **died.**
1844 **Telegraph** line between Baltimore and Washington **put into use**
1844 A convention held in Baltimore **nominated Tyler** for President
1851. Sultan confirmed **hereditary succession** to ruler of Egypt
1854 **Massachusetts** in **mourning over the Anthony Burns incident.**
1860 **Garibaldi stormed Palermo**
1861 President **Lincoln** and General **Butler ignored** habeas corpus **writ** issued by Chief Justice Taney
1861. Massachusetts amended **Union Fund** (May 14) so as to raise $7 000,000 to loan to the Federal government
1861. General **Butler refused to return fugitive slaves**, holding them as "contraband of war'
1862 General McClellan took **Hanover Court-House**, 16 miles north of Richmond
1862 Federal troops occupied **Baton Rouge**, La
1863: General **Banks** again **repulsed at Port Hudson**, La, began a siege
1863 The Powers declared the **throne of Greece** to be vacant
1863 Admiral **Porter attacked** forts in front of **Vicksburg.**
1864 Joshua Reed **Giddings**, American anti-slavery leader, **died.**
1868. **Monument to** Thomas H **Benton** unveiled in St Louis
1871: **Communistic troops** driven from Pere La Chaise
1874: William B **Shubrick**, rear-admiral U S Navy, **died.**
1875. Fire-panic in a Catholic church at **Holyoke**, Mass killed 75 persons
1882 Sodium rays found in a **comet's spectrum.**
1883. The **Czar** and Czarina **crowned** at Moscow
1884 **Mahdists** began attacks on Suakin
1886. **Chicago** grand jury indicted 22 **anarchists** for murder
1889. German government **forbade meetings** of striking miners
1891: Canadian Upper House renewed *modus vivendi* with the United States
1891: Henry J **Van Dyke**, American clergyman, **died.**
1892. Austria passed **currency reform** bill
1893: **Body of Jefferson Davis** taken to Richmond, Va
1894: **Coal-miners** in Indiana went on **strike**
1896: **Cyclone swept St Louis**, Mo, followed by fires
1897. New Russian **bank** opened at **Peking**, China
1900. **Chinese Boxer** insurrection spread, railroads destroyed, employees killed
1903 **David Smith**, rear-admiral United States Navy, **died.**
1907. A murderous **outbreak** occurred at **Wongkong**, China Yamens burned
1907. Prof Albert **Harkness**, American educator, **died**
1908. Arent S **Crowninshield**, rear-admiral, United States Navy, **died.**
1910. **Irish** political factions **fought** at Cork
1910: Prof Robert **Koch**, German bacteriologist, **died.**
1911. "Dreamland" and adjoining **resorts at Coney Island burned**
1911: British ships **"Bellerophon"** and **"Inflexible"** in collision
1911: **Prince John**, of Denmark **died**
1912. Matthew C D **Borden**, American manufacturer, **died;** Alejandro L **de Romano**, ex-President of Peru **died**
1912. **Berber tribesmen attacked Fez** but were repulsed by the **French**
1912 A **Welsh** male choir **won** President **Fallieres prize** at the Paris Musical Festival
1912. **Eight hour law** for **coal-mining** for the United States Navy adopted by the House of Representatives

MAY 28

Feast-day of: St. Caraunus, martyr, **St. Germanus**, Bishop of Paris
328 Empress **Helena** claimed to have **found the true cross** at Jerusalem
1008 **St Bernard**, of Savoy, **died**
1037: **Milan forced Conrad** to acknowledge the hereditary nature of all fiefs
1199 **John** of England, called Lackland, **crowned**
1588: **Spanish Armada**, 130 vessels and more than 50,000 men, sailed from Lisbon
1672 First declaration of **war among the colonists** in America, Boston against the Dutch
1672: Battle of **Southwold** or Solebay, England, English defeated the Dutch
1672. Edward **Montagu**, English admiral, **died**
1672. Sir Richard **Nicolls**, first English colonial governor of New York, **died**
1701: Admiral de **Tourville**, of the French navy, **died.**
1738 Joseph Ignace **Guillotin**, reputed inventor of the guillotine, **born**
1754 **Washington** commanded a force that **fought the French** at Great Meadows, Pa
1758 General **Amherst** and troops sailed for **Louisburg.**
1759 William **Pitt**, Minister of George III, **born**
1777: Washington moved from **Morristown**, N J, to **Middlebrook.**
1779 Thomas **Moore**, Irish poet, **born.**
1794. **French** commander of Verdun **executed 14 ladies** for asking clemency from King of Prussia
1804 General **Moreau sentenced** to banishment to America
1807: Louis Jean Rudolphe **Agassiz**, Swiss-American naturalist **born**
1808 **Reburial** in New York of remains of **Revolutionary soldiers** who died as British prisoners of war
1808 Richard **Hurd**, English prelate and writer, **died.**
1811. Henry **Dundas**, Viscount Melville, English statesman, **died.**
1812 **Treaty of Bucharest** defined the boundary between Russia and Turkey
1814: William **Eden**, Lord Auckland, **died**
1818 **First steamboat on Lake Erie**, 'Walk-in-the-Water," launched at Black Rock, N Y
1819 Frederick Dan **Huntington**, American Episcopal bishop, **born**
1825 A Spanish royal decree authorized **governor-general of Cuba** to exercise unlimited discretion
1829 Sir Humphry **Davy**, British physicist, **died**
1843 Noah **Webster**, American lexicographer, **died**
1845. **Quebec** lost 1 650 houses by **fire**
1853 **Capital punishment restored** in France for political assassins

1856 Strained relations between the United States and Great Britain over interpretation of the **Clayton-Bulwer treaty.**
1858 **China** ceded to **Russia** all the left bank of the Amur river
1863: **First negro regiment** left Boston for the war
1863· Federals defeated near **Doniphan,** Mo
1864· Confederates **prevented McPherson** from joining Hooker
1864: **Johnston retreated** to Lost Mountain, Ga
1864· A new constitution adopted in **Roumania.**
1867: **Good Templars** favored political action on temperance in United States
1869. **Spanish Protestants** held public worship in Madrid
1871: **Jews in Great Britain** relieved from forced observance of Sunday
1871: French national **troops suppressed** the riotous Commune in Paris
1872: Archduchess **Sophia,** mother of Austrian emperor, **died.**
1880 **Storm in Fannin county,** Tex., killed or injured 123 persons
1881: **Arabi Pasha** resumed his office, and anarchy followed **in Egypt.**
1884· General **Gordon made a sally** from Khartum
1885: Rebellious Canadian **Indians** driven from camp **at Fort Pitt**
1885· **Peruvian insurgents** defeated at Huancayo
1886: **Anglo-Turkish** convention concerning **Egypt** signed at Constantinople
1890: **Anarchistic conspirators** against the Czar arrested in Paris
1891· **French** Chambers passed **high-tariff** bill
1891 **British troops defeated Portuguese** on Bomba river, southeast Africa
1892 Canada removed **duties** laid **on fish** from Newfoundland
1893· Chicago **World's Fair** first opened all day **Sunday,** in spite of protests
1894: Swarms of **locusts** appeared in Illinois
1894· Destructive **floods in Fraser river** valley British Columbia, caused loss of life
1895· Walter Quinton **Gresham,** Secretary of State, **died**
1899: Frederick W M **Holliday,** ex-Governor of Virginia **died**
1900 Orange Free State, conquered, made a British crown colony as **Orange River Colony.**
1901 Mathew S **Quay,** U S Senator and political "boss" of Pennsylvania, **died**
1905: **Russian fleet** under Rozhestvensky **destroyed** in Tshushima Strait **by the Japanese** under Admiral Togo
1908: Walter **Satterlee,** American artist, **died**
1908: **Stephen D. Lee,** lieutenant-general (Confederate), **died.**
1911: Twelve started **in a race of aeroplanes** from Paris to Turin
1911: **A Chilean mob** destroyed Peruvian flag to avenge an insult
1912 United States Senate Committee of Inquiry into the **"Titanic"** disaster reported its findings and recommendations for safeguarding life at sea
1912 **United States** landed **700 marines** in **Cuba** to protect American interests
1912: **Ohio** Constitutional Convention passed **Woman's Suffrage** provision

MAY 29

Feast day of· St. Cyril, martyr, **St Conon** and his son, martyrs **St Maximinus; Sts. Sisinnius, Martyrius,** and **Alexander,** martyrs in Trent
30: The baptism of the **Holy Ghost.**
1176: Battle of **Legnano;** Italians defeated the Emperor
1379 **Venetians defeated** by Genoese, off Pola
1453· Constantinople capitulated to Mahomet II
1456· University of **Greifswald,** in Pomerania, established
1500: Bartolomew **Diaz,** Portuguese navigator, **died**
1535: Jacques **Cartier** sailed to colonize Canada
1546 Cardinal **Beaton,** Scottish churchman, **assassinated**
1593· John **Penry,** English Brownist, **executed** for writing against Elizabeth
1627: Duchesse de **Montpensier** (La Grande Mademoiselle) **born.**
1630· **Charles II,** of England, **born.**
1650 **Cromwell returned** to England from Ireland
1658: Stephen des **Courcelles,** Protestant theologian **died.**
1660: **Charles II** entered London
1660 The new **conduit in London** ran with wine
1660 Sarah **Jennings,** duchess of Marlborough **born**
1664. Sir John **Yeamans** landed English colonists on **Cape Fear river,** N C
1676· Nathaniel **Bacon proclaimed a traitor** by Governor Berkeley of Virginia
1691: Cornelius **van Tromp,** Dutch admiral, **died**
1715 **Whig and Tory mobs** rioted in England
1716: Louis **Daubenton,** French naturalist, **born.**
1736 French under **Bienville defeated** by Indians in Mississippi
1736. Patrick **Henry,** American patriot and orator **born**
1763 Joseph **Fouché,** French Minister of Police **born.**
1780 Four hundred Americans massacred at **Waxhaw Creek,** S C
1785 André Coltée **Ducarel,** English antiquary, **died.**

1787: Randolph of Virginia moved in the **Constitutional Convention** the adoption of a new Constitution
1806 The **"delicate investigation"** of charges against Caroline, Princess of Wales, began
1813 British repulsed in attack on **Sacketts Harbor,** N Y
1814· **Josephine,** ex-empress of France, **died.**
1825 **Charles X.** crowned king of France
1828· Gerald **Massey,** English poet, **born.**
1831· **Fire destroyed Fayetteville, N. C.**
1835: **Geelong,** Victoria, **settled** by John Bateman
1843 **John C Frémont** started for Oregon and California on second exploration trip
1844: **Morse telegraphed** from Baltimore to Washington news of the Democratic nomination for president
1847. Marquis **Grouchy,** French marshal, **died**
1848: Sir Thomas Dick **Lauder,** Scottish author **died.**
1848· **Wisconsin admitted** into the Union
1848 Archduke **John of Austria** elected administrator of German empire
1848: Battle of **Goito;** Sardinians defeated Austrians
1854: **Allied armies** of British and French disembark **at Varna,** Turkey
1858· **Sepoys routed** by British **at Jugdespore.**
1860: First Parliament of **Queensland** opened at Brisbane.
1861: Joachim **Lelewel,** Polish historian, **died.**
1862: **Jackson began his retreat** up the Shenandoah valley
1862: **Beauregard evacuated Corinth,** Tenn without a battle
1862: Skirmish at **Pocotaligo Bridge, S. C.**
1863· **Dost Mohammed Khan,** ameer of Afghanistan, **died.**
1864: Emperor **Maximilian landed** at Vera Cruz, Mexico
1865: **President Johnson** proclaimed amnesty toward the late Confederates, with exceptions
1866: Henry Darwin **Rogers,** American scientist **died**
1866· **Winfield Scott,** lieutenant-general, U S Army, **died.**
1868 Levi **Lincoln,** ex-Governor of Massachusetts, **died**
1871: Premier **Thiers** issued a decree which **disarmed Paris** and abolished the National Guard
1872: Battle of **Oaxaca,** during civil war in Mexico Juarez victorious
1875: **Grant declined a third term** as President
1876. **Abdul-Aziz** of Turkey **deposed** by his ministers
1877: **Fletcher Harper,** publisher, one of the three original Harper brothers, **died.**
1877: John Lathrop **Motley,** historian and diplomat **died**
1879: **Chicago** Academy of **Fine Arts** incorporated
1882: ***Anarchy*** *prevailed in* **Egypt;** Europeans left
1882: The "New German **People's Party**" issued a manifesto
1882: Hermann J T **Hettner,** German historian of literature and art, **died**
1884: Sir Henry Bartle **Frere,** British colonial official, **died**
1884: Greenback Convention **nominated B F. Butler** for the Presidency
1884· **First cable-railroad in Europe** opened in London
1888: H M **Stanley met Emin** Pasha on the Albert Nyanza
1889: Striking **miners at Braidwood, Ill,** taken prisoners by militia
1889· **Canada seized** American fishing schooner.
1890. Canadian government ordered that whole **international boundary** be *patrolled to prevent* **smuggling**
1890: Long **Cuban drought** ended by floods
1890 **French** marines landed **on Newfoundland** coast and destroyed nets
1891: Bolivia recognized the **Chilean rebels**
1891: Fordyce **Barker,** American physician and scientist **died.**
1891: Leonidas C **Hauk,** rear-admiral, U S Navy **died.**
1895 Cardinal Luigi **Scilla,** Roman Catholic prelate **died.**
1897. **Election riots** occurred **in Hungary,** troops fired on the rioters
1898· Cyrus C **Carpenter,** ex-Governor of Iowa, **died.**
1898 **Kung-Chien-Wang,** of China, **died.**
1900: Battle of **Senekal,** in the Boer war
1900. British advanced to **Johannesburg,** Boer war
1900. Commander **Botha** and 100 men **captured** at Doornkop in the Boer war
1900· **British** shut up **in Coomassie** suffered greatly 30 to 40 deaths each day
1900· Sir George **Grove,** English engineer, **died**
1901 Boers defeated **at Vlakfontein**
1908 Señor **Legula** elected President of Peru
1909· **Count Zeppelin** started away in **"Zeppelin II.", sailed** 37 hours, 40 minutes
1909: Thomas T **Crittenden,** ex-Governor of Missouri, **died**
1910: Gen Cyrus B **Comstock,** American military engineer, **died.**
1911: United States Supreme Court adjudged **the American Tobacco Company** an illegal trust
1911: Sir William Schwenck **Gilbert,** English composer, **died.**
1912. A committee of **"Titanic" survivors** presented a **gold medal** and **silver loving cup** to **Capt. Rostron** of the "Carpathia and medals to the officers and crew
1912: General **strike of street railroad employees** at Lisbon.

MAY 30

Feast-day of: St. Felix, pope and martyr, **St. Maguil, St. Walstan,** farm-laborer in England, **St. Ferdinand III.,** king of Castile and Leon
727: **St. Hubert,** patron of hunters, **died.**
1216: **Louis,** son of Philip II of France, **came to England** with a fleet of 680 vessels
1416. **Jerome of Prague,** Hussite martyr, **burned**
1431: **Joan of Arc** burned at the stake
1434: Battle of **Bomisch-Brod;** Hussites defeated
1498 **Columbus** left Lucar on his **third** voyage
1525 Thomas **Munzer,** German fanatic, **executed.**
1527. **First Protestant university** founded at Marburg, Hesse-Nassau
1539· **De Soto landed** at Tampa Bay, Florida, with 900 men
1541: **De Soto's expedition** crossed the Mississippi
1574· **Charles IX.,** of France, **died.**
1596: John **Leslie,** Scottish priest, agent of Mary Stuart **died**
1635· **Peace of Prague.**
1635: **Lutherans exempted** from benefit of Edict of Restitution
1640 Peter Paul **Rubens,** Flemish painter, **died**
1649 **The English Commonwealth** proclaimed
1652: Subjugation of **Ireland** completed
1672 **Peter the Great,** of Russia, **born** at Moscow
1676 **Hatfield,** Mass., **burned** by the Indians
1713 *Thomas* **Sprat,** *English ecclesiastic,* **died.**
1744 Alexander **Pope,** English poet, **died**
1757: Henry Viscount **Sidmouth,** British statesman **born.**
1765· **Virginia denied Parliament's right to tax**
1765: **Patrick Henry delivered one of his famous speeches**
1775 Congress adopted the force about Boston as the nucleus for a **Continental army.**
1775 **Artemas Ward made commander of** the **American armies**
1775: Warren **Hastings accused** of receiving a bribe
1778· François M A **Voltaire,** French poet, dramatist, and historian, **died**
1782 John Charles third Earl **Spencer,** English statesman, **born.**
1797· **Kosciusko,** Polish patriot, **received** in London
1799: **Acre relieved** by Sir Sidney Smith
1807 Samuel **Spalding,** English writer and moralist, **born**
1808 New United States House of Representatives **first occupied.**
1812· John Alex **McClernand,** American general and politician, **born.**
1813: United States privateer **"Yankee" captured** the British brig **"Thames"**
1813 French under Davout occupied and **pillaged Hamburg.**
1814 **First treaty of Paris** between France and the Allies
1832 Sir James **Mackintosh,** Scottish philosopher, **died**
1842: John Francis tried to **kill Queen Victoria.**
1847. Thomas **Chalmers,** Scottish divine, **died.**
1851: ***German Confederate Diet in old*** form established
1854: President **Pierce signed Kansas-Nebraska bill,** which provided for organization of Kansas and Nebraska territories
1854· **Nebraska** organized as a **Territory.**
1854: **Kansas** organized as a **Territory**
1857. **Sepoys** at Lucknow join the **mutiny.** Sir H Lawrence fortified the residency
1858: **Battle of Palestro,** in Italy began
1861: Federals entered **Grafton, W. Va**
1862· **Halleck's army** of 120,000 men **marched on Corinth** and found it vacant
1864. **McPherson captured a railroad train** near Marietta, Ga
1866· United States **government seized 1,000 Fenian guns** at St Albans, Vt
1871· **Paris put under martial law,** many insurgents shot
1871: Insurrection of **Paris Commune** which before suppression cost over 50 000 lives, and the destruction of one-fourth of Paris
1876: **Murad V.** installed as sultan of Turkey
1876. New channel of the **Danube** is opened
1879· **A tornado** crossed Missouri, Kansas, and Nebraska, killing 40 persons
1880 *Government buildings in* **Chicago** completed
1883 A panic on **Brooklyn Bridge,** New York, caused 12 deaths
1886 **Americans retaliate** for enforcement of Canadian fishing laws by seizing the vessel **"Sisters."**
1886 ***French*** *dynamiters assisted* **Belgium strikers** in demand for suffrage
1887: Benjamin Perley **Poore,** American journalist, **died**
1888· Fifth National **Prohibition Convention nominated** Clinton B Fisk and John A Brooks
1890: Lower House of Hungarian **Parliament declined to restore Kossuth** to citizenship
1890 **Employers** in Germany formed a **union** to resist strikes
1891· **Bolivia** recognized the **Chilean** insurgents
1891: Dispute between **France and Holland** over Guiana boundary settled by the Czar in favor of Holland
1892: **Cholera** prevailed **in Kashmir;** 1 600 deaths a week reported
1893: **Tornado in Arkansas** destroyed town of Hope
1894· **Political riots** broke out **in Sofia,** Bulgaria
1895· Frederick **Looker,** English poet **died.**
1896. **France** proposed to annex **Madagascar.**
1898. **Spaniards in Manila** in desperate straits, Aguinaldo commanded the besieging insurgents
1898. Erastus N **Bates,** ex-U S Senator from Minnesota, **died.**
1900· **President Kruger fled from Pretoria.**
1902· Sylvester **Pennoyer,** ex-Governor of Oregon, **died.**
1903 **Tornado** at Gainesville, Ga., killed 64 persons
1903· Manuel **Candamo elected** President of Peru
1904· American and British men-of-war **demanded release of captives** in Morocco
1904· Two **Chilean warships** sold for $5,000,000
1906: **Simplon Tunnel** formally opened
1907: **Chinese rebels** at Wongkong routed
1909. An attempted **revolution in Peru** proved a fiasco
1910· Sidney **Webster,** American expert on *international law,* **died**
1911. Hotel **fire at Silverton,** B C, caused five deaths
1912: Wilbur **Wright,** American aeroplane inventor and aviator **died** from pneumonia.
1912: **Walters strike** in New York
1912· United States **Senate passed Steel Bill** with amendment repealing the **Canadian Reciprocity Act**
1912: Regnier's painting "Salomé" sold for $105,600 in Paris

MAY 31

Feast-day of St Petronilla; Sts Cantius and **Cantianus,** brothers, and **Cantianilla,** their sister, martyrs
987: **Louis V.,** 'the sluggard,' king of France **died.**
1076: **William** the Conqueror **beheaded Waltheof,** an English earl who opposed him
1349 **University of Florence,** Italy, chartered
1358 **Peasants** of France **began a war of** extermination against the nobles
1399· **Richard II,** of England, invaded Ireland
1495 **Cecily,** duchess of York, "mother of kings," **died**
1549. **Pallu Inca,** a Christian Peruvian chief, **died.**
1559. The **Second Covenant** was signed at Perth Scotland
1594· **Tintoretto,** Venetian painter, **died.**
1664· Cardinal **Alberoni,** Italian prince of the church and minister of state to King Philip V of Spain, **born**
1717: Sir William **Keith,** proprietary governor, arrived **in Pennsylvania.**
1731: **Philip,** duke of Wharton, English politician **died**
1740 **Frederick William I,** of Prussia **died.**
1747: Count Andrei **Ostermann,** Russian diplomat, **died.**
1750· Karl August **von Hardenberg,** Prussian statesman, **born**
1756. Dr James **Currie,** British writer, **born.**
1773 Ludwig **Tieck,** German poet and dramatist, **born.**
1778 **Ethan Allen was returned** to American army after thirty months imprisonment
1779· *Americans abandoned* ***Stony Point*** on the Hudson
1785. Governor Bowdoin started movement **to revise Articles of Confederation.**
1790: **First copyright act** of the United States passed
1791· Punishment **by the wheel abolished** in France
1802: **French regained Milan, Italy**
1809. F Joseph **Haydn,** Austrian composer, **died.**
1809: Jean **Lannes,** duc de Montebello, French marshal **died.**
1810. Horatio **Seymour,** ex-Governor of New York, **born.**
1819· **Walt Whitman,** American poet, **born.**
1830. **Carthage, Tenn., destroyed by cyclone.**
1832 **First Democratic National Convention** at Baltimore, Md., nominated Jackson and Van Buren
1837. Joseph **Grimaldi,** English clown, **died.**
1839 The steamship **"Great Western" reached New York** from Bristol, England, in 13 days 8 hours
1841 *Congress met in special session* **sub-treasury bill** repealed, and general **bankruptcy law** enacted
1841· Chinese paid $6,000 000 to ransom Canton, and **first Opium War** ended
1850 French assembly **restricted suffrage** to residents of three years
1852· **Urquiza elected** provisional president of the Argentine Republic
1853 The **Grinnell expedition** to search for Franklin **sailed** from New York
1853· William H **Low,** American artist, **born**
1854: President Pierce warned against **filibustering in Cuba**
1854: **Livingstone,** having crossed Africa, **reached St Paul de Loanda** on the west coast
1855· **Kane Arctic Relief expedition sailed** from New York
1855: **Charlotte Brontë,** English novelist, **died.**
1856. Daniel **Sharpe,** F R S, British geologist, **died.**

1861: United States Treasury sold bonds at 85 to 93 per cent, and notes at par
1861: Beauregard placed in command of Confederate troops in Virginia
1862· Confederates defeated in fight near Washington, N. C
1862: Battle of Fair Oaks, or Seven Pines, Va., Confederates under Johnston defeated
1862: Returns from Army of the Potomac showed 98 000 effective men and 280 cannon
1863: Juarez moved capital of Mexico to San Luis Potosi
1863. Gordon captured Quinsan from Chinese rebels
1864· Sheridan drove Confederates from entrenchments at Cold Harbor, Va
1864 Radical Republicans nominated John C Fremont for the presidency
1865 Hood surrendered last Confederate army at Natchez, Miss
1868 Congress relieved all manufactured articles of internal tax except liquors and tobacco
1872. Reporters were excluded from the House of Commons.
1872. Friedrich Gerstæcker, German writer and traveler, died.
1878. German war-ships in collision; one sank with over 300 men
1878: Spain announced having lost in ten years of war in Cuba 8,000 officers and more than 200 000 private soldiers and spent $700 000,000
1880 League of American Wheelmen organized at Providence, R I
1889 Johnstown (Pa.) flood; total loss of life, 2,142 aid contributions amounted to $2,912,000
1891· Convention concluded between Spain and United States
1891: Spanish troops dispersed riotous strikers at Bilbao
1891: International Peace Congress met in Milan
1891: David Brooks, American electrical inventor, died.
1891: Sir A A Dorion, Chief Justice of Ottawa, died
1892: Chicago corn "corner" broke, and price dropped from $1 00 to 49 cents
1893 President Sacaza, of Nicaragua, forced from office.
1894: Escaped Brazilian insurgents reached Lisbon, Portugal
1895 In Ireland, 271 agrarian offences during May reported
1897: Ancient Irish musical festival at Tara revived
1898 Fire at Peshawur, India, destroyed 4 000 buildings
1898· Revolution in Uruguay, under Lamas, suppressed and leader killed
1900. Foreign marines arrived in Peking to protect consulates
1900. British flag hoisted at Johannesburg, South Africa
1901: In India more than 6 000,000 persons were employed on government relief-works in consequence of famine
1901· Laager at Plenaar's River rushed by Lord Kitchener
1902. Boers accepted British terms and signed a peace treaty at Pretoria
1904 Reported that 39,789 natives of Ireland emigrated in 1903
1905: Attempt to assassinate the king of Spain by bomb-explosion
1905 An overflowing reservoir at Pinetown, Natal, killed 200
1906: Marriage of Alfonso XIII., of Spain, to Princess Victoria of Battenberg
1906: Michael Davitt, Irish home rule advocate, died
1907: Glut of wine in southern France caused commercial distress
1907 Second strike of French seamen
1907: Insurrections in Amoy, China; 30,000 men under arms
1907. Karl Blind, German politician, died.
1908· Jackson McElwell, rear-admiral U S Navy, died.
1910: Railroad strike in France 10,000 men out
1910 Charles H Treat, former United States Treasurer, died
1912 United States Senate passed 8-hour law applying to all Government contract-work.

DAY OF THE MONTH UNKNOWN

415 B. C· All the statues of Hermes in Athens mutilated at night
1094· Duncan II became king of Scotland, murdered same year
1503 Vespucci sailed from Lisbon and met disaster
1518: Expedition of Grijalva discovered the coasts of Mexico
1562: Ribault founded first Protestant settlement at Port Royal, S C
1577: Martin Frobisher, English navigator reached northeast coast of America
1579. Sir Humphrey Gilbert's expedition returned to England
1607: Henry Hudson sailed to find northwest passage
1607· Edward Wingfield elected first governor of Jamestown colony
1613. Short-lived French colony formed on Mount Desert Island, Me
1621 Protestant Union of Princes held its last meeting
1626. Peter Minuit bought Manhattan Island for trinkets worth less than $25
1630· Province of Laconia changed to New Hampshire
1634: Massachusetts substituted the ballot for a show of hands
1677· Maine bought by Massachusetts for £1,250.
1683 All French in Algiers murdered.
1689: Titus Oates released by Parliament from prison and given a pension
1712. Detroit besieged by Indians.
1716. John Law projected the Mississippi scheme in France
1814: Prairie du Chien, Wis., occupied by an American force
1827· Gravity railroad for coal transport built at Mauch Chunk, Pa
1850: Great Britain recognized the Dominican Republic and arranged a treaty
1854 British war-ship "Lady Nugent" lost with 400 men
1891: Great Britain sent war-vessels to prevent Boers forming the proposed Republic of the North

JUNE

JUNE 1

Feast-day of. St Justin, the philosopher St. Pamphilius; St. Caprias; St Wistan, Prince of Mercia St. Peter of Pisa.
67A D: Vespasian destroyed Jotopata, in Judea, killing over 40 000 Jews
193: Julianus (Marcus Didius), Roman emperor, slain after a reign of two months
1327: Scots under Douglas and Randolph, earl of Moray, invaded England and ravaged Cumberland
1543· Philippe de Chabot, admiral of France, died.
1560: Robert Cecil, Earl of Salisbury born.
1579: Matthew Hammond burned as a heretic in England
1593: Christopher Marlowe, British dramatist, died.
1594· Nicolas Poussin, French painter, born
1628: Sir John Dugdale, British antiquarian, born.
1637: Severe earthquake in New England
1660: Mary Dyer, Quaker, hanged in Boston
1679· Battle of Drumclog; Covenanters defeated Claverhouse
1689· Jacob Leisler assumed temporary command in New York for William III
1691: William III seized Maryland for a royal province
1774· Boston Port Bill went into effect
1774: Patriots in New England observed a day of mourning.
1777. Burgoyne invaded New York from Canada
1779 British occupied Stony Point and Verplanck's Point on the Hudson
1785 John Adams, first American ambassador, met George III.
1790. Theodoric Bland, American patriot, died
1791: American troops surprized and destroyed an Indian town on the Wabash
1792: Kentucky admitted to the Union
1794: English fleet under Howe defeated French under Joyeuse
1796: Tennessee admitted into the Union
1801: Brigham Young, Mormon apostle, born.
1805: Detroit, Mich., devastated by fire.
1812: Congress received a war-message from the President
1813: British frigate "Shannon" captured the American "Chesapeake."
1815· Alexandre Berthier, Prince of Wagram, French marshal, died
1815· James Gillray, English caricaturist, died
1823 Louis Nicolas Davout, Duke of Auerstadt and prince of Eckmühl French marshal, died
1830 Sir John Ross discovered Boothia Felix
1831 Magnetic North Pole discovered by James Clarke Ross
1832 Thomas Sumter, Revolutionary general died.
1833: Cholera appeared at Lexington, Ky.
1841· British withdrew from Canton, China
1841: Sir David Wilkie, Scottish painter died.
1846. Convention met at Albany to revise State Constitution
1846 Pope Gregory XVI. died.
1852 Through telegraph line from London to Dublin opened
1857: British completed destruction of Chinese war junks.
1860 Total number of slaves in the United States reported at 4,002,996
1861. Communication by mail with the Southern States prohibited
1861· Confederate capital removed to Richmond, Va
1861· Confederate dollar valued at 90 cents
1862 Battle at Seven Pines, Va., renewed
1863 Democratic convention held in Philadelphia to express sympathy with C. L. Vallandigham.
1863: Burnside suppressed Chicago Times for one day
1864· Federals carried first lines in fight at Cold Harbor
1864 An army corps under General Smith reinforced Grant.
1864 Battles of Cold Harbor began
1865· A national fast-day held in recognition of Lincoln's death
1866: Austria proposed to refer Duchy dispute to Confederate diet
1866 Canada invaded from Buffalo by 1,500 Fenians, who retired after a skirmish
1868 James Buchanan, 15th President of the United States died.
1870. Koreans fired upon an American vessel
1872: Strikes and lockouts in London building trades
1872· James Gordon Bennett, founder New York Herald, died.
1872· Charles James Lever, Irish novelist, died
1874 Pullman cars introduced into England
1879· Prince Louis Napoleon, son of Napoleon III., killed in a Zulu skirmish
1881: Use of tobacco forbidden at West Point
1881: Strike of Kentucky iron-workers began
1882· Pittsburg iron-workers began a four-months unsuccessful strike.
1886: John Kelly, leader of Tammany Hall, New York, died.
1889· S. P. Moore, surgeon-general (Confederate), died.
1889. Germany declared war against revolting tribes in German East Africa
1889. A cyclone at Wilkesbarre, Pa., killed 14 and hurt 180
1890 Part of Sofia, Bulgaria, wrecked by hurricane
1891 Baccarat scandal caused an upheaval in English society
1891: Part of the Trans-Siberian railroad opened
1892· A confessed incendiary started a mine-fire at Birkenburg, Bohemia killing over 400 persons
1892· Floods in Indiana did damage aggregating $50 000,000
1894: Civil war broke out in Bulgaria.
1895: Sir James Bacon, English jurist, died.
1897: Charles H Andrews, American journalist, died
1897. Daniel Ruggles, *American soldier*, died
1898 Trans-Mississippi Exhibition opened at Omaha
1898 Thomas W Keene, American actor died
1899 John Smart, English painter, died.
1900. Lord Methuen defeated the Boers at Lindley
1903 Tornado at Gainesville, Ga., caused loss of life and property
1903 Julius, prince of Schleswig-Holstein, died
1905· Anarchists in Paris attempted to kill King Alfonso
1908· Two-cent postage-rate established between United States and Great Britain
1908: Eugene Jepson, American actor, died.
1909 Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exhibition opened at Seattle
1910 A British Antarctic expedition sailed from London
1911: Rebellious Arabs captured Abha and made 3 000 prisoners
1911: An explosion in a fort in Nicaragua killed 120 soldiers
1912· The German dirigible "Zeppelin III" traveled from Friedrichshaven to Hamburg, 450 miles, in 10 hrs 25 m
1912: Daniel H Burnham, American architect, died.
1912: American residents at El Cobre, Cuba called for help The United States gunboat "Paducah" was sent to their aid

JUNE 2

Feast-day of. Saints Pothinus, Sanctus, Attalus, Blandina, and other martyrs of Lyons St Erasmus, martyr, Saints Marcellinus and Peter, martyrs
597. Ethelbert, king of Saxons, was baptized
1296 Edmund, earl of Lancaster (Crouchback) died
1420· Henry V., of England, married Princess Catherine
1424: Battle of Agulla; Italians defeated Aragonese
1472 Charles the Bald declared war against France
1572 Thomas Howard, duke of Norfolk, executed for conspiring to liberate Mary Queen of Scots
1581: James Douglas, earl of Morton, executed.
1594· Orlandus Lassus, musical composer, died.
1624 John III., king of Poland (1674–1696), born
1642· Parliament submitted 19 propositions which king rejected
1660 Louis XIV. married Maria Theresa of Spain
1665 First New York Legislature met.
1665· First North Carolina Legislature met.
1671: Edward Leigh, Puritan theologian, died
1676: Battle with Indians at Mount Hope, Mass
1681: Edward Young, English poet, born.
1701: Madelaine de Scuderie, French authoress, died
1706 British under Lord Galway took Madrid, Spain
1739. Royal Swedish Academy founded
1752: Duke of Norfolk executed
1754: Ebenezer Erskine, first Scottish dissenter, died
1773: John Randolph, of Roanoke, born
1776 Thomas, in command in Canada, died
1782 Battle of Arnee, Coote defeated Hyder
1783: All American soldiers were furloughed
1793: Reign of Terror in French revolution began.
1793. Fall of the Girondists followed by the Paris commune
1802 Parliament gave Dr. Jenner grant of $50,000
1815: *Philip Kearney, general U S Army*, born
1835 Boston and Providence railroad began operation
1840· Thomas Hardy, English novelist, born
1848: Slavonic Congress met at Prague
1851 Governor of Maine signed prohibition law
1853 Lucas Alaman, Mexican historian, died.
1855· Anti-prohibition riot in Portland, Me
1856 Fight at Palmyra, Kan; local civil war prevailed
1858 Donati's comet discovered
1861· Privateer "Savannah" escaped from Charleston S C
1864· Grant repelled attack on right at Cold Harbor.
1864: Morgan entered Kentucky on his second raid
1864: Federal gunboat "Water Witch" captured in Ossabaw Sound Ga
1864· Ufzul, brother of Shere Ali, sided with British.
1864 Geo P Doles, general (Confederate), killed in battle
1865 Confederate governor of Louisiana resigned
1865 England rescinded recognition of the Confederacy
1866 Open rupture between Austria and Prussia
1880 Republican National Convention nominated Garfield and Arthur.
1881· Maximilian P E Littrè, French philosopher, died
1882: Giuseppe Garibaldi died
1884: Woman suffrage proposal defeated in Oregon
1884: Orville E Babcock, general U S Army, died.
1886. President Cleveland married Frances Folsom at the White House
1889. A waterspout in China killed more than 6,000 persons
1889: A bridge at Williamsport, Pa., fell and 80 persons were drowned
1890· Emperor William II. warned Bismarck to cease talking
1892· 'The high water mark' monument at Gettysburg dedicated
1892: Michael Davitt, Irish leader, wounded in a faction fight
1893. Peary sailed from New York to search for North Pole.
1894. Conspiracy to remove Ferdinand of Servia reported.
1895 Eugene V Debs, instigator of railroad riots of 1894, sentenced to six months imprisonment
1897 Canovas ministry resigned
1898. Eric Mackay, English author, died
1899: Elisha Baxter, ex-Governor of Arkansas, died
1899· William H Ellerbe, Governor of South Carolina died
1900. Clarence Cook, American art critic and author, died.
1901. James A Herne, American actor and playwright, died
1901: Richard C McCormick, ex-Governor of Arizona, died.
1906. Tetlow Canal in Germany opened connecting all systems
1906. Zulu rebels in Natal caused trouble
1907. William Paine Sheffield, jurist ex Senator from Rhode Island, died
1908 Sir Redvers Buller, British lieutenant-general died.
1909. Theodore Barth, German Liberal leader, died
1910. John Mickey, ex-Governor of Nebraska died.
1911: Bill to revise wool schedule introduced into the House

JUNE 3

Feast-day of· St Cecilius; St Clotilda, Queen of France St. Lifard, St Kevin of Ireland St. Genesius
923 Battle of Soissons, France King Robert I killed
1083: Henry IV. stormed Rome
1098· Antioch, Syria, captured by crusaders
1548 Juan de Zumárraga, first bishop of Mexico, died.
1594: John Aylmer, bishop of London, died.
1621: Dutch West India Company received a charter for New Netherlands
1657: William Harvey, discoverer of blood circulation, died
1665 Admiral Opdam, British navy, blown up at sea.
1724· John Gregory, Scottish physician, born
1726· James Hutton, Scottish geologist born
1732 Dr Edmund Calamy, English nonconforming theologian died
1740. Jethro Tull, British agriculturist and reformer died
1743 William I., Elector of Hesse born.
1770 Mission of San Carlos founded at Monterey, Cal
1774· Robert Tannahill, Scottish poet, born
1780· Thomas Hutchinson, ex-Governor of Massachusetts, died
1794· Sir William Ross, British artist, born.
1796 French under Massena took Verona, in Italy

1804: Richard Cobden, English political economist born.
1814: Ex-Empress Josephine buried at Malmaison.
1819: Thomas Ball, American sculptor, born.
1831: Norwich, England, canal and port opened.
1832: Alexander Charles Lecocq, French composer, born.
1844: Louis de Bourbon, Duc d'Angoulême, died.
1850. A disunion convention met at Nashville, Tenn., and died in ridicule
1852: "Tenant right" demonstrations in Ireland
1853: W. M. Flinders Petrie, English Egyptologist, born.
1854: Military called out in Brooklyn to suppress anti-street-preaching mobs.
1857: Indian mutiny partially suppressed at Benares.
1861: Border-State Convention met at Frankfort, Ky.
1861: Skirmish at Philippi, W. Va.
1861: Privateer "Savannah" captured by brig "Perry."
1861: Stephen A. Douglas, American statesman, died.
1862: Federal troops landed on James Island, Charleston S C
1862: Robert E Lee took command of Confederates at Richmond
1863: Peace Party convened in New York city.
1864: President Lincoln signed National Bank Tax bill
1864: Federal army made general attack at Cold Harbor.
1865: George V. of England, second son of Edward VII. of England, born.
1869: John Cam Hobhouse, English writer and politician, died.
1872: Geo M Colvocoresses, captain U S Navy, died.
1875: National Temperance Union met in Chicago
1879: Baron Lionel Rothschild, English banker and statesman died.
1889: Work on Nicaragua Canal began It continued three years
1890: France Germany, Russia and Switzerland signed a convention for the repression of anarchists.
1890: German factory bill, closing workshops on Sunday passed
1891: Benson J Lossing, American historian, died.
1891: French Chamber of Deputies passed a 12-hour law.
1892: Florida observed Jefferson Davis's birthday as a legal holiday
1894: Quiet restored in Bulgaria.
1894: Rebellion in Salvador against General Ezeta.
1895: Attempt to assassinate Capt-General of Madrid.
1895. Emily Faithfull, English philanthropist and author, died.
1896 Gerard Rohlfs, German explorer died.
1898: Samuel Plimsoll ("the Sailors' Friend"), English statesman died.
1899: Johann Strauss, Austrian composer, died.
1902: John Henry Barrows, American clergyman and educator, died.
1905: Henry Van Ness Boynton, American general, historian, died.
1908: Edward Wilson, American (Reformed Protestant Episcopal) bishop, died.

JUNE 4

Feast-day of: St. Quirinus, martyr St. Optatus; St. Breca of Ireland, virgin St. Nennoca; St. Walter of Fontenelle, St. Walter, abbot in San Servillano
1137: Devastating Fire destroyed the larger part of the buildings in York, England, including the cathedral
1341: David Bruce returned to Scotland from France whither he had fled to escape usurpation of Baliol
1472. Charles the Bold laid siege to Beauvais.
1494: Convention of Tordesillas in Spain
1541: Pedrode Alvarado, companion of Cortez, died.
1550: Amy Robsart married Robert Dudley, Lord Leicester
1585: Marc Antoine Muret, classical scholar, died.
1640· Pedro Teixeira, Portuguese soldier in Brazil died.
1647: Cromwell joined the army to escape his Presbyterian foes
1647: Charles II. moved from Holmby House to the army
1657: Congregational ministers adopted the "halfway covenant."
1663: Archbishop Juxon, English prelate died.
1666: Molière's Le Misanthrope appeared
1684· Luxembourg captured by the French.
1738: George III., king of England, born.
1743: Sir Charles Wager, British admiral, died.
1745: Battle of Hohenfreiburg; Frederick II victor
1746· Battle of St. Lazaro; Sardinians defeated the French.
1751: John Scott, Earl of Eldon, Lord Chancellor, born.
1776· British fleet appeared off Charleston, S C
1776: American and British forces began to throw up entrenchments at Charleston S C
1778· Peace Commissioners from Parliament reached America.
1792: First Kentucky Legislature met
1792· John Burgoyne, English commander in America died.
1796: Battle of Altenkirchen; Austrians defeated
1798: Battle of Gorey, or New Ross, in Irish rebellion.
1798: Lord Edward Fitzgerald, Irish revolutionist, died in prison.
1800: Marshal Massena surrendered Genoa to England
1801: James Pennethorne, British architect, born.
1805: Treaty of peace concluded with Tripoli; American prisoners liberated and tribute ended
1814: New French king proclaimed a liberal constitution.
1831: Leopold, of Saxe-Coburg, elected king of Belgium.
1833. Sir Garnet Wolseley, British general, born.
1847: The Parliamentary army took an oath not to disband until liberty of conscience was secured.
1849: Marguerite, Countess of Blessington, died.
1853: English and French fleets ordered to the Dardanelles.
1859: Battle of Magenta; Austrians defeated by the French.
1862: Artillery battle at New Bridge, near Richmond
1862: Skirmish occurred at Trentor's Creek, N. C.
1862: Confederates evacuated Fort Pillow, Tenn.
1863: Confederates suffered heavily at Triune, Tenn.
1864: Sheridan started on a second raid.
1864: Confederates abandoned Allatoona, Ga.
1864: A meeting held in New York to thank General Grant and his army
1865: Cholera raged in Egypt.
1872: Jean Baptiste Vaillant, French marshal, died.
1876 Abdul-Aziz, Sultan of Turkey, assassinated.
1878: England and Turkey made a secret convention.
1878. Cyprus given over to be administered by England.
1879: First investiture of the Order of St. Catherine.
1879: French Chamber of Deputies annulled election of Blanqui, a convict
1880. British waged war on Insurgent natives in Cape Colony, Africa.
1887: William A. Wheeler, 19th Vice-President of the United States, died.
1891: Chilean insurgent transport "Itata" surrendered to Rear Admiral McCann, United States Navy.
1894: Portland, Oregon, widely inundated
1895: Henry Martyn Scudder, American missionary, died.
1896: Austin Corbin, American financier and lawyer, died.
1896: Ernesto Rossi, famous Italian actor, died.
1898: Charles Vernon Gridley, captain U. S Navy, died.
1899: Anti-Dreyfus rioters in France assaulted President Loubet.
1900. Edwards A Park, American theologian, died.
1906: Arthur Pue Gorman, Senator from Maryland, died.
1906· John Chalfont New, ex-United States Treasurer and journalist died.
1908: Assassination of Major Dreyfus attempted at Paris.
1910. Peru and Ecuador accepted mediation of Brazil and the United States
1911: Rebels at Cape Haitien defeated government forces
1911: Roelif B Brinkerhoff, American general and penologist, died

JUNE 5

Feast-day of: St. Dorotheus of Tyre martyr St. Dorotheus, the Theban St. Illidius; St. Boniface, apostle of Germany and martyr
469 B. C. (?): Socrates, Grecian philosopher, born.
755· St. Boniface killed at Trehet by Frieslanders
1249: Crusaders invaded Egypt and captured Damietta.
1305: Philip IV., of France, recognized independence of Flanders.
1316· Louis X., king of France (1314-1316), died.
1341: Edmund de Langley, first duke of York, born.
1415· Huss required to recant before Council of Constance.
1568: Counts Horn and D'Egmont beheaded.
1625· Orlando Gibbons, English composer and organist died
1629: Electoral Assembly at Ratisbon demanded dismissal of Waldstein
1646: Battle of Benburb; O Neill defeated the English.
1653: Joseph Pitton de Tournefort, French botanist born
1667: Johann Heinrich Hottinger, Swiss Orientalist died.
1716: Roger Cotes, English mathematician, died.
1723: Adam Smith, political economist born.
1724: Henry Sacheverell, English Tory politician, died
1744 Frederic II and France made secret treaty against Austria.
1749: British government sent immigrants to Nova Scotia, who subsequently founded Halifax.
1771: Ernest Augustus, king of Hanover born.
1780· Clinton embarked for the North with most of his army
1781: Americans captured Augusta, Ga., from the English
1783: The Montgolfier brothers made a second balloon ascent at Annonay France
1790: John Fitch's steamboat made a trip from Philadelphia to Trenton and returned
1798: United Irishmen defeated at New Ross 221 prisoners executed
1799: Battle of Zurich, French defeated
1805: Bonaparte instituted Order of the Iron Crown of Italy.
1806: Holland made a kingdom under Louis Bonaparte
1808: Christoph Gottfried Bardili, German philosopher died.
1816: Giovanni Paisiello, Italian composer, died.
1826: Karl Maria von Weber, German composer, died.
1838· The insurgents in the Papineau rebellion in Canada were defeated near Toronto
1842: Thomas Henry Lister, English novelist, died.
1846: Telegraph line completed between Philadelphia and Baltimore
1851: First chapter of Uncle Tom's Cabin published
1854: Canada and the United States signed a 10-year reciprocity treaty.
1854: England and the United States concluded a fisheries and reciprocity treaty.
1855: Stamp dues on English newspapers abolished
1856: San Francisco declared to be in a state of insurrection.
1859: A frost in Ohio destroyed wheat crop
1862: Congress recognized independence of Hayti and Liberia.
1863: Lee concentrated his army at Culpeper, Va.
1863: French entered Mexico City.
1864: Confederates defeated by Hunter at Piedmont, Va.
1864. William E Jones, major-general (Confederate) died
1865: Galveston surrendered to Federals
1865: Missouri ratified a new constitution
1867: National Brewers' Congress of the United States voted for political action
1868· A Chinese embassy received at Washington
1877: Sixth Avenue elevated railroad in New York opened to Fifty-ninth Street.
1881: Rioting and Fenian outrages began in Ireland
1885: Sir Julius Benedict, English musical composer died.
1889: John Hamilton Gray, Justice of Supreme Court of Canada, died.
1894: Suez Canal Company made Charles de Lesseps a director and pensioned the widow and children of Ferdinand
1894: Maryland militia called out to keep order at the coal-mines
1894: Great floods in Fraser river valley, British Columbia
1895: Abu Bakar, Sultan of Johore, died
1897: Samuel Phillips Lee, rear-admiral, U S Navy died.
1898: New South Wales rejected the Federation Constitution
1899: Parliament voted £150,000 to Lord Kitchener.
1899: John H Copleston, English journalist, died.
1900: Stephen Crane, American author, died.
1900: Richard Salter Storrs, American clergyman orator, and author, died.
1905: Alfonso XIII. of Spain visited England
1905: Whitelaw Reid presented at the English court as American ambassador.
1910. William Sydney Porter ("O Henry"), American novelist died.
1910: Stephen Van Rensselaer Ford, American composer and critic, died.
1911: Marquis Emilio de Ojeda, Spanish diplomat, died.

JUNE 6

Feast-day of: St. Philip, the deacon St. Claude; St. Norbert, founder of the Premonstratensian order
1329: Edward III. of England humiliated by Philip VI of France
1513. Battle of Novara; Swiss defeated French.
1533: Ludovico Ariosto, Italian poet died.
1599. Diego de Silva Velasquez, Spanish painter baptized.
1606· Pierre Corneille, French dramatist, born.
1673: Louis XIV. and Elector of Brandenburg signed treaty of Vossem.
1684: Dr Nathaniel Lardner, English theologian born.
1703: Edmund Law, Bishop of Carlyle died
1706: Antwerp surrendered to the Allies
1710· Duchess de la Vallière, mistress of Louis XIV., died
1756: John Trumbull, American artist born.
1758. Nathan Hale, American patriot, born.
1761· Ahmed, of Afghanistan won a great victory at Panipat over the Mahrattas.
1762: George, Lord Anson, English admiral died.
1765: Massachusetts called for a Colonial Congress.
1780. British burned Connecticut Farms (now called Union), N J driven away by militia
1799· Patrick Henry, American patriot and orator died.
1803: Many public buildings destroyed by fire at Montreal.
1810: Bonaparte crossed the Vistula and entered Russia.
1813: James Lawrence, captain, U S Navy, died.
1813: Americans repulsed British at Burlington Heights, Canada.
1813· Battle of Stony Creek, Canada; Americans defeated
1818· Jan Henryk Dombrowski, Polish general, died.
1820: Queen Caroline returned to London.
1831: Rudolf Kreutzer, French violinist and composer, died.
1832: Jeremy Bentham, writer on economics, died.
1837: Diego José Victor Portales, Chilean statesman, died.
1844: Parent society of Young Men's Christian Association organized in London.
1846 Manuel Aguilar, South American statesman, died.
1847: José Fernandes Pinheiro, Brazilian statesman died.
1853: Riots in Quebec caused by an apostate priest's lecturing
1859. An armistice between Austria and Sardinia.
1861: Count di Cavour, Italian statesman died.
1861: Governor of South Carolina denounced as traitors those who paid debts to Northern creditors.
1862: Battle of Memphis; Federal troops took the city
1863: King of Denmark accepted throne of Greece for his son
1864: Federals occupied Staunton, Va.
1864· Shere Ali ameer of Afghanistan, defeated his brother
1865: France rescinded recognition of the Confederacy
1866: Pension bill giving $25 a month to all helpless soldiers became a law
1866: Bank failures in London caused great excitement
1869. A new Constitution promulgated in Spain
1871: Alsace annexed to Germany.
1872: Congress reduced tariff ten per cent. and cut internal revenue
1872: Republican National Convention nominated U. S. Grant and Henry Wilson.
1872: Joseph H Scranton, American capitalist, a founder of Scranton, Pa., died.
1873: Congress made further reductions in import duties.
1873· Heinrich Wilhelm Adelbert, brother of Frederick William III., died.
1874: Carlists defeated at Gondesa Spain
1884· Republican National Convention at Chicago nominated J. G Blaine and John A. Logan.
1886: Burmese defeated by British at Ngape
1888: Democratic National Convention at St Louis nominated Cleveland and Thurman.
1889: Fire at Seattle, Wash., did damage above $15 000 000
1889: Italians occupied the Keren district in Abyssinia.
1891: Sir John Macdonald, Premier of Canada, died.
1893. Russian extradition treaty announced by President Cleveland
1893· Fargo, N Dak., lost $2 500 000 by fire.
1895: Henry Phillips, Jr., American archeologist and philologist died.
1896. Rafael de Quesada, Cuban statesman died.
1898: Naval Constructor R P Hobson sank the "Merrimac" in Santiago Channel.
1898: Porto Rico ports bombarded.
1900: British flag raised in Pretoria.
1900: Civil government enacted for District of Alaska.
1900: Boers defeated and captured the British at Roodeval
1901: Boers routed by General Elliot at Reitz.
1901: Boers captured Jamestown, Cape Colony
1903: Cloudburst at Clifton, S C., killed 50 and caused loss of over $3 500 000
1905: Crown Prince of Germany married Cecilia of Mecklenburg-Schwerin
1906: Karl von Hartmann, German metaphysician, died.
1907: Public Utilities bill in New York signed by the Governor
1907: King and Queen of Sweden celebrated golden wedding
1909. Alexander McClure, American journalist, died.
1911: Edward Harrigan, American comedian, died.
1912: United States and Panama signed parcel-post agreement

JUNE 7

Feast-day of: St. Paul, Bishop of Constantinople martyr St. Colman; St. Godeschale, prince of western Vandals and his companions, martyrs St. Robert, of Newminster St. Meriadec.
218: Marcus Opelius Macrinus, emperor of Rome killed.
1329: Robert Bruce, king of Scotland, died.
1492: Casimir IV., king of Poland (1447-1492), died.
1494: Convention of Tordesillas signed.
1520. Opening of the "Field of the Cloth of Gold."
1546: Peace with France concluded England surrendered Boulogne
1663: Indians attacked settlement at Esopus (Kingston) N Y
1676: Paul Gerhardt, German sacred poet, died
1700· Charter of Pennsylvania given up
1731: William Aikman, Scottish portrait-painter died
1755: Braddock set out on his march to Fort Duquesne
1755: An earthquake in Persia killed over 40 000 persons
1761: The English captured Belleisle, France
1761: John Rennie, British engineer, born.
1770: Robert Jenkinson, Earl of Liverpool, Prime Minister born.

1773 **Earthquake** destroyed **Santiago,** Guatemala, and all its people
1775 **Massachusetts** General Court **authorized privateers**
1776 Richard Henry **Lee offered** in Congress a **resolution** declaring that the **colonies** should be **free and independent**
1776 Congress made a **demand for independence** instead of constitutional liberty
1779· William **Warburton,** English prelate, **died.**
1780 **No-popery riots raged** in London
1787: Rev W D **Conybeare,** English geologist, **born.**
1791: **The Bank of the United States** at Philadelphia instituted
1798 **Battle of Antrim,** Irish rebellion
1814: **Czar Alexander and Frederick William** of Prussia **visited London** with their officers
1838 Madame **Junot,** French author, **died.**
1840 **Frederick William III,** king of Prussia, **died**
1840. **Frederick William IV.** ascended the Prussian throne
1840: Louis Jean **Lemercier,** French dramatist, **died**
1848. **Whigs nominated Taylor** and **Fillmore** for President and Vice-President of the United States
1853 Joseph **Cottle,** English publisher for Coleridge, Southey, and Wordsworth, **died.**
1854· Charles Baudin des **Ardennes,** French naval officer, **died**
1855 **"Mamelon" hill captured** by the French during Crimean war
1861· British ship **"Prince of Wales" wrecked** and plundered in Brazil
1862 **W. B. Mumford hanged** by General Butler for hauling down a United States flag in New Orleans
1862 United States and Great Britain agreed to **suppress the slave trade.**
1863 **Battle of Milliken's Bend,** La
1864. **Sanitary Fair opened** in Philadelphia
1866 **Fenians again invaded Canada,** but retired when met by resistance
1866 **Prussian army entered Holstein.**
1870 David **Reed,** American anti-slavery reformer, **died.**
1871 Thomas J **Rodman,** general U S Army, inventor of Rodman gun, **died**
1873 Spanish **Carlists besieged Irun**
1878· Congress repealed **bankruptcy law** of March 2, 1867
1880 Congress appropriated $100,000 for a memorial of the **surrender of Cornwallis** at Yorktown
1880 **Chileans took** the port of **Arica,** Peru, by assault
1884· Charles Fenno **Hoffman,** American poet, **died.**
1884: James Watson **Webb,** American journalist, **died**
1886 James **Gibbons,** archbishop of Baltimore, **created a cardinal**
1886 Richard M **Hoe,** inventor of revolving printing-press, **died.**
1886· Congress repealed the **preemption,** timber-culture, and desert-land **laws.**
1888 Edmond **Lebœuf,** French marshal, **died**
1889 Captain **Wissman,** German administrator, **set fire to Wingi,** British East Africa
1889 A German admiral bombarded **Saadani,** British East Africa
1892 Republican National Convention at Minneapolis nominated **Harrison and Reid.**
1892. **Brazilian rebels** in Matto-Grosso were **routed**
1893 **Dam across Colorado river** at Austin, Tex, **completed**
1893. Edwin **Booth,** American tragedian, **died**
1896· Wyatt **Eaton,** American painter, **died.**
1899 Mary Frances **Cusack** (" the Nun of Kenmare "), Irish author, **died**
1899 Augustin **Daly,** American dramatist and manager, **died**
*1901 **Andrew Carnegie gave $10,000,000 to Scottish Universities***
1901 William R **Nicholson,** American (Reformed Protestant Episcopal) bishop, **died**
1902 George Hughes **Hepworth,** American journalist and clergyman, **died**
1905 Norwegian Storthing **deposed Oscar II** of Sweden
1906 George Carter **Barrett,** American jurist, **died**
1907: Alfred **Newton,** English ornithologist (Cambridge), **died**
1907 Edward John **Routh,** English mathematician (Cambridge), **died**
1910. **Earthquake** in southern **Italy** did much damage
1910. **Goldwin Smith,** Canadian publicist and historian, **died**
1911· Francisco I **Madero enthusiastically received in Mexico City**
1911: **Earthquake** in **Mexico City** caused loss of 63 lives
1911· Edward Dunham **Robie,** ex-chief engineer, U S Navy, **died.**
1911. Maurice **Rouvier,** ex-premier of France, **died**
1912: Philadelphia Court of Common Pleas enjoined **Pennsylvania Railroad** employes from taking a **strike vote.**

JUNE 8

Feast-day of: St Maximinus; St Gildard or Godard **St Medard; St Syra,** virgin of Ireland **St. Clou** of Metz, **St. William** of York, confessor
68: **Nero,** emperor of Rome, committed suicide
632 **Mohammed,** founder of Islam, **died**
1042· **Harthacnut,** king of England **died**
1316· **Louis X,** king of France, **died**
1536 Convocation of English clergymen agreed to **articles of faith**
1590 Sir Thomas **Randolph,** minister of Queen Elizabeth **died.**
1618· **Ferdinand II crowned** king of Hungary
1625: Giovanni **Cassini,** Italian astronomer, **born.**
1655: **Feodor III,** emperor of Russia, **born.**
1688: **Seven bishops sent to the Tower** of London
1689 A **Committee of Safety** in New York attempted to revise the government
1695 Christian **Huygens,** Dutch mathematician, **died.**
1709· **Paper money** first authorized and issued in New York
1729· Charles **LeMoyne,** French commander in Canada, **died**
1743 Alessandro di **Cagliostro** (Giuseppe Balsamo), Italian impostor, **born.**
1749. Ambrose **Philips,** English writer, **died**
1755· British **fleet attacked French** off Cape Race
1758 **Amherst** landed his troops **near Louisburg,** Nova Scotia
1759. Rev Thomas **Whitaker,** English antiquary, **born**
1768. Johann Joachim **Winckelmann,** German antiquary, **died.**
1772: Robert **Stevenson,** British engineer, **born**
1783: **Washington** announced to the Governors his intention of **resigning** as commander-in-chief
1786· Alexander **McDougall,** American Revolutionary general, **died.**
1794 The **"Festival of the Supreme Being" held in Paris.**
1794 Godfried August **Bürger,** German poet, **died**
1795 **Louis XVII died in prison**
1806 George **Wythe,** American statesman, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, **died.**
1809 **Thomas Paine,** American writer, **died.**
1813· David Dixon **Porter,** admiral U S Navy, **born.**
1814: Charles **Reade,** English novelist, **born.**
1815: **Germanic Confederation established.**
1821 Sir Samuel White **Baker,** African explorer, **born.**
1829: John Everett **Millais,** English painter, **born**
1831: Sarah Kemble **Siddons,** English tragic actress, **died.**
1832· **Cholera** first appeared in America **at Quebec.**
1841· **Astley's** Amphitheater in London **burned** for third time
1844 United States Senate rejected the **treaty** made **with Texas.**
1845 **Andrew Jackson,** seventh President of the United States, **died**
1857. **Siege of Delhi began**
1857 Douglas William **Jerrold,** English humorous writer, **died**
1859. **Battle of Melegnano**
1861: **Tennessee** seceded from the Union by popular vote
1861: Aggregate of **subscriptions for war purposes** in the Northern States announced to be $32,000,000
1861 Virginia **transferred State troops** to Confederacy
1862. **Battle of Cross Keys,** in Shenandoah Valley
1863 Grant reported his complete **investment of Vicksburg**
1864: Republican National Convention nominated **Lincoln** and Andrew **Johnson**
1864. Suspension of **Habeas Corpus Act in Canada** caused exodus of Fenians
1864· Daniel **Adams,** physician and writer of text-books, **died**
1866 **Canada** organized an **army** of 35,000 men because of Fenians
1867. **Francis Joseph crowned** as king of Hungary
1873: **Spanish Cortes voted for a republic.**
1873 The **"Great Eastern"** began laying the **fourth Atlantic cable.**
1874 **A direct Atlantic cable** landed on New Hampshire coast
1876 **George Sand** (Baroness Dudevant), French author, **died**
1882: First of a series of **agrarian murders** in Ireland
1884. Noah **Haynes Swayne,** Justice United States Supreme Court, **died.**
1890. **Disastrous floods** swept the valley of the Danube
1891 Scottish **ship building** trades went on **strike.**
1891: Carlo Maria **Curci,** Catholic theologian, **died**
1892: **Oriental Bank** in London **failed** for over $30,000 000
1893 **A convent** near Montreal **burned,** destroying several lives and $1,000,000 of property
1896 Frank **Mayo,** American actor, **died**
1896: Jules François **Simon,** French statesman and author, **died**
1898· Benjamin Tyler **Henry,** inventor of Winchester rifle, **died**
1899 Antonio **Luna,** Filipino general, **shot.**
1900 **Botha's Pass taken** by the British in the South-African war
1903 **Building-trades** employees in New York went on **strike.**
1903 **French bombarded Zenaga,** in Morocco
1905 Charles Antoine **Leopold,** prince of Hohenzollern, **died**
1906 Lynde **Harrison,** American jurist, **died.**
1908 Numerous **bomb outrages** began to occur **in India.**
1910 Sir William Francis **Butler,** British general and diplomat, **died**
1911: **Birbeck Bank** in London **failed,** with deficiency of $3,000 000
1911· **Fire in Quito** destroyed United States building on exposition grounds
1911 **Strike of dockmen** in Liverpool began to prevent sailing of ocean steamships.
1911· American **wheat crop** reported at 764,000,000 bushels
1912 **Monument to Columbus** unveiled in Washington, D C

JUNE 9

Feast-day of St Vincent, martyr, **St. Pelagia, St Columba** or **Columkille, St. Richard** of Andria
1099 **Crusaders laid siege** to Jerusalem
1525. Florian **Geyer,** leader in Peasants' war, **killed**
1572 **Jeanne d'Albret,** queen of Navarre, **died.**
1573 William **Maitland,** Scottish statesman, secretary of state under Mary Queen of Scots, **died**
1597: José de **Anchieta,** "Apostle of Brazil," **died**
1640 **Leopold I,** emperor of Holy Roman Empire, **born**
1647· **Parliament prorogued** because of irreconcilable differences between the two Houses
1672 **Anhelm and Deventer surrendered** to Turenne
1681: William **Lilly,** English astrologer, **died**
1715· Lord **Bolingbroke and Earl of Oxford impeached** of high treason
1756 Francisco **Miranda,** Spanish-American revolutionist **born.**
1775 Thé **American army** at Cambridge, Mass numbered 7,644
1775 Georg Friedrich **Grotefend,** decipherer of cuneiform inscriptions, **born.**
1779. Dr William **Kenrick,** English prelate, **died.**
1781. George **Stephenson,** English inventor, **born.**
1791 John Howard **Payne,** author of "Home Sweet Home," **born.**
1793 The **Vendeans** defeated French Republicans and **captured Samur**
1795 One-fourth of **Copenhagen destroyed** by fire
1798: **Battle of Arklow,** United Irishmen defeated
1800 **Battle of Montebello,** Austrians defeated
1808 **Austria issued decree** for an army of 300 000 **conscripts.**
1812. **Earl of Liverpool** made **premier** of Great Britain
1825 Dr Abraham **Rees,** English encyclopedist **died**
1829 Hidalgo de **Cisneros,** Spanish general and statesman, **died**
1853· Military called out to suppress **religious riot in Montreal,** 10 killed 16 wounded
1855· The **Illustrated Times** first published **in London**
1861· The Secretary of War appointed the United States **Sanitary Commission**
1862 Federals routed at **Port Republic,** Shenandoah Valley
1863. Cavalry fight at **Brandy Station,** Va
1863 Battle at **Beverley Ford,** Va
1863 **Dost Mohammed,** ameer of Afghanistan, **died.**
1863 **Shere Ali** became ameer of Afghanistan, 15 brothers opposed him
1864: **Morgan defeated at Mt. Stirling,** Ky
1864 **Lexington,** N C, **refused to surrender** to Morgan
1864 Danish-Prussian **armistice prolonged** one month
1865 President Moreno of **Ecuador seized English mail ship,** captured insurgent vessels, and shot the rebels
1867 Sultan of Turkey designated the **Khedive** as sovereign
1869 **Francis Joseph** granted political amnesty to Hungary
1870 Charles **Dickens,** English novelist, **died.**
1876 **Bodies of Louis Philippe** and some **members** of family **moved** from England to **France**
1878. **Cuba** allowed to elect **representatives** to Spanish Cortes
1880 Greenback National Convention nominated **Weaver and Chambers**
1883 Body of John Howard **Payne,** writer of "Home, Sweet Home," moved from Tunis and **buried in Washington.**
1884 French and Chinese ratified **treaty of Tientsin.**
1885 China recognized **French control of Anam.**
1885 **Gladstone ministry resigned**
1887 **The mutiny of the Ghilzais** in Afghanistan suppressed
1890 **Carnegie Library** opened in Edinburgh
1891· French and American **ministers in China** demanded that the Imperial authorities protect foreigners
1892. Sidney **Dillon,** president Union Pacific railroad, **died.**
1893. **Ford's Theater,** in Washington, remodeled into government offices, **collapsed,** 21 killed and 50 injured
1893 **La Cressonnière,** French actor, **died.**
1894 William Dwight **Whitney,** American philologist, **died**
1897 Alvan G **Clark,** American manufacturer of telescope lenses **died.**
1900 Boer commander **Cronje surrendered** at Kierksdorp
1901· Sir Walter **Besant,** English author, **died.**
1901 Edward **Moran,** American painter, **died.**
1904 Levi Z **Leiter,** American merchant, **died.**
1905 **Norway** displayed **new flag**
1906 Sir Frederick **Peel,** English statesman, **died.**
1907 Julia **Magruder,** American novelist, **died**
1909· **American Sugar Refining Company settled customs frauds** by payment of $2,000,000
1910. James **Biddle,** general U S Army, **died**
1910 Sir George **Newnes,** English journalist, **died.**
1911: French and German **soldiers** were **killed** by rebellious Moors
1911 Mrs Carrie **Nation,** American temperance crusader, **died**
1912: Benjamin P **Lamberton,** rear-admiral, U S Navy, **died**
1912 A squadron of the **German navy visited New York**

JUNE 10

Feast-day of St Margaret, queen of Scotland, **Blessed Henry** or **Rigo** of Treviso, confessor
1190. **Frederick Barbarossa drowned** in Syria
1556. Martin **Agricola,** German musician, **died.**
1580 Luis de **Camoëns,** Portuguese poet, **died**
1605 **Feodor II,** Alexievitch, emperor of Russia, **murdered.**
1610 **First Dutch settlers reached Manhattan Island.**
1610. **Virginia** colonists sailed for home but, encountering three vessels with reenforcements and supplies, returned to Jamestown
1622. **Tilly defeated Christian** of Brunswick at Hochst
1646 **Boarstall House taken** by Parliamentarians
1647. **Army petitioned Parliament** on subject of arrears and Irish service
1654· Alessandro **Algardi,** Italian sculptor, **died**
1661 **Massachusetts** General Court **made a declaration** of rights
1664 The **Navigation Acts** enforced in colonies
1678 Edward **Randolph** arrived in Boston
1688· Prince **James Francis Edward Stuart,** "The Old Pretender," **born**
1692: **Bridget Bishop** hanged at Salem as a witch.
1706: **Disenfranchising Act** of South Carolina **annulled** by Parliament
1706 **John Dollond,** famous London optician, **born**
1735· Thomas **Hearne,** English antiquary and diarist **died**
1761: **Cherokees** in Tennessee **defeated** by British under Grant
1768. **Customs riot** broke out in Boston
1772 British armed vessel **"Gaspee"** captured and **burned** in Narragansett Bay
1776. David **Garrick** made last stage appearance
1794· Practically unlimited powers given **French revolutionary tribunals.**
1807: **Battle at Heilsberg** between Soult and the Russians
1809 **Bonaparte excommunicated** by Pope Pius VII
1810 Robert **Schumann,** German composer, **born.**
1821: **Moses Austin,** father of Stephen Austin, founder of Texas, **died**
1829 **First boat-race** between Oxford and Cambridge
1832 Sir Edwin **Arnold,** English poet, **born.**
1835 **Ferdinand IV,** Grand Duke of Tuscany, **born**
1836· André Marie **Ampère,** French physicist, **died**
1841· Henry M **Stanley,** African explorer, **born**
1845 Benjamin **Constant,** French painter, **born**
1850 **American Bible Union** established in New York
1858 Dr Robert **Brown,** English botanist, **died**
1861 Fight at **Big Bethel,** Va Federals repulsed Theodore Winthrop killed
1861. Napoleon III proclaimed **French neutrality** in American Civil War
1862 Skirmish at **James Island,** Charleston, S C
1863 Federals won at **Morris Island,** Charleston, S C
1864 Gen B F **Butler** made an unsuccessful attack **at Petersburg**
1864· Cavalry fight occurred near **Trevilian Station,** Va
1864: Conspiracy to unite **Spain and Portugal** suppressed
1864 Battle of **Brice's Cross Roads,** Miss.
1865· Lydia Huntley **Sigourney,** American poet, **died.**
1866: **Prussia** assumed control of **Holstein**
1866 **Bismarck** submitted new **constitution** for Germany
1868. Michael **Obrenovich,** Prince of Servia, **murdered.**
1875. **A direct cable** completed between New York and Ireland
1875 Francisco Gonzales **Vigil,** Peruvian scholar and statesman, **died**
1878. Januarius A **MacGahan,** American war-correspondent, **died.**
1882 **An English aeronaut** crossed the English Channel in a balloon, landing 140 miles from the starting-point in 80 minutes
1884 **Mahdists captured Berber, Egypt**
1886 Prince **Luitpold** declared regent of **Bavaria.**
1889 **Johnstown, Pa.,** placed under **martial law** because of rioting by striking coal-miners
1891: **Funeral of Sir John Macdonald** at Kingston largest ever seen in Canada
1897· Francis **Janssens,** archbishop of New Orleans, **died**
1899 Grand Duke George **Alexandrovitch** of Russia **died**
1900 A state of **siege proclaimed in West Prussia** because of anti-Semitic riots
1900 **Boers** began to evacuate **Lang's Nek** and Majuba Hill
1901· Robert Williams **Buchanan,** English poet and novelist **died.**

1903: King and Queen of Servia assassinated
1904 Laurence Hutton, American author and critic died
1906. Vienna mob made demonstration against Hungarian ministry.
1907: Franco-Japanese treaty signed at Paris
1908· Marie Louis Gaston Boissier, secretary French Academy, died
1909. Edward Everett Hale, chaplain U S Senate, died.
1910 Hermann Vezin, American actor, died
1911. Prince of Wales made a Knight of the Garter
1911: At Rouen, France, the 1000th anniversary of the landing of the Norsemen was celebrated
1912 William H Everett, rear-admiral, U S Navy, died.
1912 United States Supreme Court decided that conspiracies against Federal laws are punishable in any state where an overt act is committed
1912. Viscount Haldane became Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain
1912 The Czar of Russia visited Moscow for the first time in nine years
1912 Aeroplane race from Berlin to Vienna was won by Helmuth-Hirth, who covered 330 miles in 395 minutes

JUNE 11

Feast-day of. St Barnabas, the apostle, St. Tochumra, martyr, of Ireland
1258. The "Mad Parliament" met at Oxford
1294: Roger Bacon, English philosopher, died
1423 Battle of Cravant; English defeated French and Scotch
1488· James III, of Scotland, escaping from Sauchleburn, was killed by the rebel Borthwick
1496 Columbus returned to Spain in great dejection
1509 Henry VIII. married Catherine of Aragon.
1509 Domestic animals first sent to America.
1525 Luther married the former nun Catherine von Bora
1583 Sir Humphrey Gilbert sailed with colonists for America
1588: George Wither, English poet, born.
1630 Gustavus Adolphus, of Sweden, sent an army to help German Protestants
1660 John, first Lord Colepeper, English politician died.
1665 Sir Kenelm Digby, English philosophical writer, died.
1685 Duke of Monmouth, natural son of Charles II, landed in England
1693· English soldiers brought a pestilence to Boston
1712 Duc de Vendôme, French commander, died
1719· Earthquake in China buried 1,000 people beneath ruins
1727: George I, king of England, died.
1742. Treaty of Breslau and Berlin.
1747 Montreal, Canada, raided by Indians
1776· Congress appointed a committee to prepare a declaration of independence.
1776 John Constable, English painter, born
1790 Abel François Villemain, French author, born.
1792 First bank in New Hampshire began business at Portsmouth.
1793 Dr William Robertson, British historian, died
1800: Baden Powell, English physicist, died
1816 Pierre F C Augereau, French marshal, died.
1828 Dugald Stewart, Scottish moral philosopher, died
1832 Senate re-chartered United States Bank.
1833. Jonas Lie, Norwegian novelist, born.
1848 Archduke John entered Frankfort, Prussia
1849. A Russian army of 130,000 came to aid of Austria
1855. Smithfield, London, abandoned as a cattle-market
1855· Governor Reeder, of Kansas, charged with irregularities in sale of Indian lands, removed
1859 Metternich, Austrian statesman and diplomat, died.
1861: Loyalists in West Virginia formed a state government
1863· Ohio Democrats nominated Vallandigham for governor
1864 Joseph C Hornblower, Chief-Justice of New Jersey, died.
1876 Republican National Convention met at Cincinnati and nominated Hayes and Wheeler.
1882: Arabi Pasha began a rebellion in Egypt against foreign control
1882. Riots arose in Alexandria, Egypt, 60 Europeans killed
1883 Leader of riots in Alexandria, in 1882, hanged
1888 Lord Stanley became governor-general of Canada
1891· Anglo Portuguese convention relating to Africa signed.
1891: A whaleback steamer, grain-laden, left Duluth, Mich, for Europe
1891: Natives in Portuguese East Africa rebelled and joined the British
1894 Abdul Aziz proclaimed Sultan of Morocco
1894 Don Frederigo Madrazo, Spanish painter died.
1896 Sir George Webb Dasent, English author, died.
1898· Theodore W J Wylie, American religious editor and author died.
1899: William Garden Blaikie, Scottish theologian, died.
1900: Boers defeated at Diamond Hill.
1900. Lord Methuen defeated De Wet at Rhenoster.
1900. Chancellor of Japanese Legation at Peking murdered.
1901· William James Samford, Governor of Alabama, died
1905· Russia and Japan agreed to peace-parley at Portsmouth, N H
1906: Public schools were opened in the Philippine Islands
1906 Mary Putnam Jacobi, American physician and author, died.
1907: Clovis Hugues, French publicist, died.
1907: John Tyler Morgan, U S Senator from Alabama, died.
1908. George Edmunds Merrill, president of Colgate University, died.
1908· William Leete Stone, American historian, died
1909. Earthquake in valley of the Rhone killed 55
1911· Seven aviators started in a 1,164-mile race in Germany.
1911: France objected to Germany's military movements in Morocco.
1911· Plague reported in Amoy district of China.
1912. British House of Commons began consideration of the Irish Home Rule Bill in committee
1912: Cuban insurgents fired on United States marines at Guantanamo.

JUNE 12

Feast-day of: Sts. Basilides, Quirinus or Cyrinus, Nabor, and Nazarius, martyrs, St. Eskill of Sweden, St John of Sahagun
1099: Jerusalem assaulted by Crusaders.
1166: Ethelred, English ecclesiastic, died.
1363· Wenceslaus elected king of the Romans
1418: Massacre of the Armagnacs began, 3,500 killed
1429. French, with Joan of Arc, captured Jargeau from English
1494: Columbus made another visit to Cuba
1511: Paolo Manutius, Italian classical scholar and printer, died
1611. Jesuit missionaries reached Port Royal, Nova Scotia
1630 John Winthrop arrived as Governor of Massachusetts
1665. New York city incorporated.
1672: A French army led by Louis XIV invaded Holland
1672. Spreading false news, and speaking ill of state or government, forbidden in England
1676 Indians attacked Hadley, Mass.
1683. The Rye House plot disclosed
1701: Parliament passed Act of Settlement
1734: James, Duke of Berwick, French commander, died
1759 William Collins, British poet, died.
1775 Gage, in Boston, offered pardon to "rebels and "traitors" except Hancock and Adams
1775· The "Margaretta" attacked and captured at Machias, Me, by volunteers under command of Jeremiah O'Brien, the first sea-fight of the Revolution
1776· Virginia adopted a Bill of Rights.
1792: Ministry of Roland, in France, dismissed.
1802: Harriet Martineau, English author, born.
1803· Richard François P Brunck, French classical scholar died.
1819· Charles Kingsley, English novelist, born.
1837: Magnetic-needle telegraph patented by Cooke and Wheatstone
1838 Iowa organized as a Territory
1842· Santa Anna became practically dictator of Mexico
1842: Thomas Arnold, Master of Rugby, died
1845: Oregon boundary defined by treaty
1848: The Czechs rebelled at Prague
1852· Xavier de Maistre, Savoyard soldier and author, died.
1858: Cairo, Ill, flooded by break in levee
1862: Federals advanced on Little Rock, Ark
1862 Confederates defeated near Village Bridge, Ark
1863: Federal cavalry destroyed Darien, Ga.
1863 Hooker retired to the Rappahannock to protect Washington, D C
1863. Governor of Pennsylvania called out the militia and asked support from New York, to repel expected Confederate invasion.
1864: Grant began change of base.
1864· Battle at Cynthiana, Ky
1866: Austria broke off diplomatic relations with Prussia.
1870 National Bank circulation limited to $354,000 000 secured by deposit of government bonds
1872 First railway in Japan opened.
1878 Benj L E Bennerille, American soldier died
1878: William Cullen Bryant, American poet, died.
1878· George V., king of Hanover, died.
1880· An Egyptian obelisk shipped to New York
1885 Henry C F Jenkin, British electrical engineer died
1887: Prince Alexander, of Bulgaria declined reelection
1892 Barcelona, Spain in state of siege.
1894· Plague in Hongkong, China, reported as causing 100 deaths daily
1895 President issued warning against Cuban filibusters
1895: Daniel Kirkwood, American mathematician and astronomer, died.
1897: Earthquakes in India caused widespread ruin
1898: Aguinaldo proclaimed the Independence of the Philippine Islands.
1898· Revolution ended in Venezuela by capture of Hernandez
1899. Tornado killed 50 at New Richmond Wis
1900· Boers declined five days armistice.
1900· Buller marched into the Transvaal with an army
1900. Belle Boyd, woman spy in American Civil War, died.
1901 British defeated at Wilmansrust, Transvaal
1903. Alexander McDowell McCook, general U S Army, died.
1904. Manuel Quintana elected President of the Argentine Republic
1906· O'Connell Bey, governor of Kordofan, defeated Egyptian rebels.
1908· Frank C Bangs, American actor, died.
1911: United States Senate passed bill to submit an amendment for direct vote for Senators
1911: France announced that she would deal with Germany alone in the matter of Morocco
1911: Sixth Congress of International Woman Suffrage Alliance opened in Sweden
1911. Davis C Wells, American sociologist and educator, died.
1912 Czar Nicholas unveiled a statue of Alexander III. at Moscow

JUNE 13

Feast-day of. St. Anthony of Padua, St. Damhnade of Ireland virgin
168 B C: Battle of Pydna; Romans defeated Perseus
53 B. C· Battle of Carrhæ, Crassus defeated by Parthians
37· Cnæus Agricola, Roman general, born.
1231· Anthony of Padua, Franciscan monk and saint, died.
1502 Columbus discovered Martinique.
1687: Denonville left Montreal to attack the Seneca Indians
1690. William III landed at Carrickfergus in Ireland.
1752 Madame D'Arblay (Frances Burney), born
1752· Virginia made treaty with Indians to build fort at forks of the Ohio
1757· Pope Benedict XIII. forbade use of the Bible in any language except Latin
1760 Virginians ravaged Tennessee valley to punish Indians
1765 Charles Francis Panard, French dramatist, died.
1773: Thomas Young, English physicist, born
1780· Women in Philadelphia organized American Daughters of Liberty.
1780 General Gates ordered to take command in the South
1786· Winfield Scott, general, U S Army, born
1790 José Antonio Paez, dictator of Venezuela, born.
1793: Antonio José de Sucre, first president of Bolivia, born.
1795: Thomas Arnold, famous English educator, born
1798· Battle of Ballynahinch, Irish rebellion
1817: Richard Lovell Edgeworth, British educational writer, died
1828· France suppressed Jesuit schools
1838 Governor of Florida offered $200 for every Indian, dead or alive
1841: First Canadian parliament opened at Ottawa
1842· British squadron entered Kiang River, China
1848 Louis Napoleon elected to French assembly
1853 English and French fleets of observation reached Besika bay, Asia Minor
1854· American ships bombarded Greytown, Nicaragua.
1855· American or "Know Nothing" party split, and the anti-slavery element met in Cincinnati, Ohio
1858 Sepoy rebels captured Gwalior
1858· United States and China signed a commercial treaty at Tientsin
1861 Fast-day in Confederate States.
1862 French defeated Mexicans at Orizaba.
1862: Mormon apostates in Utah resisted the sheriff
1862: General J E B Stuart (Confederate) started on a raid around McClellan's army
1862. McClellan's army reported to number 127,327 effective men
1863 Federal assault on Port Hudson repulsed
1863: Confederates demanded surrender of Winchester, Va.
1864: Army of Potomac began crossing the Chickahominy
1864· United States House of Representatives passed bill to repeal fugitive-slave law.
1864· Henryk Dembinski, Polish general, died.
1865 All disabilities were removed from Tennessee by presidential proclamation
1865 President Johnson proclaimed restoration of civil government in Mississippi.
1865: Cleveland J Campbell, general, U S Volunteers, died
1866· Hanover, ally of Austria, invaded by Prussia
1867 Corumba taken by Brazilians
1872: Great fire at Lisbon, Portugal
1873: British defeated Ashantis at Elmina
1876· First railroad in China opened
1878. Opening of the Congress of Berlin.
1880· James A Bayard, American jurist, Senator for Delaware died.
1881. The "Jeannette," of the Bennett Polar Expedition, crushed in the ice
1886· Suicide of the king of Bavaria
1889· Tobacco interests of the United States combined, with $25,000 000 capital
1890· Germany and Morocco signed a commercial convention
1893· Canadian government assented to Anglo-Russian fisheries agreement
1893: Chinese steamer "Nainchow" sank with 414 persons on board
1894: Fire in Panama destroyed property worth over $1,000,000
1895: Ruiz Zorrilla, republican leader in Spain, died
1896: Alpheus Felch, ex-Governor of Michigan, died
1898: Joseph Adolphe Chapleau, Canadian statesman, died.
1900 Nicholas Frederick Peter, Grand Duke of Oldenburg, died
1905: Prime Minister of Greece assassinated.
1906 Egyptian rebels killed four English officers
1907. Mrs William G Jones, American actress, died.
1908· Thomas Wiggins ("Blind Tom"), American colored musical prodigy, died.
1909 Battle of Djakovitch; Albanians defeated by Turks
1912 Wheat tentatively admitted free into France
1912. Cuban troops defeated insurgents in Santiago

JUNE 14

Feast-day of St. Basil the Great, Saints Rufinus and Valerius, martyrs, St Methodius, Patriarch of Constantinople
510 B. C.: Roman Republic established and first consuls elected
1205 Enrico Dandolo, Doge of Venice (1192-1205), died.
1381: Wat Tyler's rebellion in England
1645· Battle of Naseby, Charles I totally defeated
1658: Battle of Dunkirk; Turenne defeated Condé
1662: Sir Harry Vane, English patriot, beheaded.
1666: Lutherans opened a place of worship in New York
1674: Martin Le Roy, Seigneur de Gomberville, French romance writer, died.
1710: Governor Hunter reached New York with 3 000 Palatines
1726· Thomas Pennant, British naturalist, born.
1728: Congress of Soissons
1746: Colin Maclaurin, Scottish mathematician, died.
1775: Congress voted to raise an army of 20,000
1777: Congress adopted the national ensign
1800· Battle of Marengo, Bonaparte defeated Austrians
1800 Jean Baptiste Kleber, French general, assassinated at Cairo Egypt
1800 Louis Desaix, French commander, killed at Marengo
1801 Benedict Arnold, American traitor, died
1805. Robert Anderson, U S Army, hero of Fort Sumter, born
1807: Battle of Friedland; French defeated Russians
1809: Battle of Raab, French defeated Austrians
1812 Harriet Beecher Stowe, author of *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, born
1815· Bonaparte crossed Belgian frontier to attack Wellington
1826· Janizaries revolted at Constantinople and were massacred
1830· Algerians routed by French
1837: Giacomo Leopardi, Italian poet, died.
1839 Riots followed rejection of Chartist petition in London
1850: San Francisco lost 300 buildings by fire
1852: Jacques Pradier, French sculptor, died.
1854 United States government proposed forcible resistance to collection of soundues by Denmark.
1861· Confederates evacuated Harper's Ferry
1862: Fighting on James Island, Charleston, S C
1862: "Molly Maguires" active in Pennsylvania coal-regions
1863: Confederates invested Winchester; Federals under General Milroy fought their way out with loss of 3,000 men
1863 Consuls of England and Austria sent from the Confederacy.
1863. Confederate cavalry invaded Maryland and Pennsylvania
1863· Fortifications are thrown up around Pittsburgh, Pa
1864: General Leonidas Polk (Protestant Episcopal), bishop and soldier (Confederate), killed.
1864· Shere Ali entered Kandahar, Afghanistan
1866: Germanic Confederation dissolved.
1867· Paraguayans bombarded enemies' camp on Paraná river
1871: Josiah Tattnall, U S Navy, died.
1877: Mary Carpenter, English philanthropist died
1879: Johann Karl Rosenkranz, German philosopher, died.
1882 The Mahdists reported to have annihilated 6 000 Egyptian troops
1883· The Boers finally defeated the Basutos, who had fought for three years
1883· Edward Fitzgerald, English poet and translator, died
1884 Cholera broke out at Toulon, France.

1886· **Bulgarian National Assembly** met
1888 **Australian colonies** appealed to *home government to restrict* **Chinese immigration.**
1888 Jose Victorino **Lastarria,** Chilean publicist and author, **died**
1889. **Striking workmen rioted** throughout Bohemia
1890 **Portuguese Cortes** declared Louis Philippe heir to throne
1891· J C **Abbott** was made **premier** of Canada
1892· **Socialists began a series of riots** in Belgium
1894 **France and Italy** agreed to act with Spain in averting civil war in **Morocco**
1897. Barnet Isaacs **Barnato,** African "diamond king,' **drowned** at sea
1898 **Anglo-French treaty** signed concerning the Niger basin
1900· **Hawaii organized** as United States **Territory.**
1900 Richard Hooker **Wilmer,** American (Protestant Episcopal) bishop, **died**
1904 **Insurrection in St Luis, Argentine Republic,** governor taken prisoner
1905 Gen Absalom **Baird,** U S Army, **died.**
1906 Henry O **Houghton,** American publisher **died**
1907 Norwegian Storthing refused **suffrage to women.**
1907 Bartolomeo **Maso,** Cuban insurgent leader, **died**
1908 Frederick Arthur **Stanley,** Earl of Derby, ex-Governor-General of Canada, **died**
1909 John **Kountz,** ex-Commander-in-Chief, Grand Army Republic, **died**
1909 Alfonse Moreira **Penna,** President of Brazil **died**
1911· Jules - Joseph **Lefebvre,** French painter, **died**
1911 General **strike of seamen** declared at English and Holland ports
1911· Johann **Svendsen,** Norwegian composer, **died**
1912 **Beef cattle** sold in Chicago for $8 00 a hundredweight **highest price** recorded
1912 A **suffragette attacked** the British **premier** at the India office, London

JUNE 15

Feast-day of. Saints Vitus, Crescentia, and **Modestus,** martyrs, **St Vaughe, St Landelin, St Bernard, Blessed Gregory Barbarigo** of Padua
763 B. C. Tablets at Nineveh recorded an eclipse
1246: **Frederick II.,** Margrave of Austria, **died** in battle
1330 **Edward the Black Prince born.**
1363 **Wenceslaus crowned** king of Bohemia
1381 **Wat Tyler,** English leader of peasant revolt **killed**
1389· **Battle of Kossovo,** Turks defeated Albanians, **Amurath I killed**
1467· **Philip the Good,** Duke of Burgundy, **died**
1467 **Charles the Bold** followed his father as Duke of Burgundy
1538 **Truce of Nice** *for ten years signed*
1561 Spire of **St Paul's** in London **struck** by **lightning**
1567 **Mary Queen of Scots** taken prisoner at Carberry Hill
1605 Thomas **Randolph,** English poet, **born**
1636 Charles de **La Fosse,** French painter, **born**
1718 Sir George **Byng sailed** with English fleet **against Spain**
1735 Rene Aubert de **Vertot,** French historian, **died**
1752· Benjamin **Franklin** made his **electrical experiment**
1752 **Abercrombie billeted his soldiers on citizens of Albany**
1755 Antoine **Fourcroy,** French physiologist, **born**
1756 **Abercrombie reached New York** with several regiments
1775· **Washington accepted command** of army, refusing any pay
1775. Congress made another **appeal to George III**
1776 **British took Montreal** from the Americans
1781. Congress appointed five **commissioners** to arrange **for peace**
1785 **François Pilâtre de Rosier,** French aeronaut, **killed** by fall from balloon
1797: *Simon* **Tissot,** Swiss physician, **died.**
1813 **Treaty** of **Reichenbach** *between* England Russia and Prussia
1836. **Arkansas admitted** to the Union
1843 Edvard **Grieg,** Scandinavian composer, **born.**
1844 Thomas **Campbell,** English poet, **died.**
1846 Great Britain and the United States signed **Oregon treaty.**
1846 **Frémont captured Sonoma, Cal**
1848 **Padua,** Italy, **surrendered** to Austrians
1849 **German republicans** defeated at Baden
1858 Republic of **New Granada** became Grenadine Confederation
1858· **Mohammedans** at Jidda, Arabia, **massacred** Christians
1860. **Napoleon III** met rulers of **Germany** at **Baden**
1861· **First Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers** started for Washington
1861 Lyon occupied **Jefferson City, Mo**
1862. **Stuart's** cavalry completed its **raid** around Federal army
1863 President **Lincoln** announced invasion and **called for *100,000 militia.***
1863 Confederate cavalry raided **Chambersburg, Pa**
1864 Gen J E Johnston evacuated **Pine Mountain, Ga.**
1864 **Grant's army** crossed the James river and **united** with **Butler's force.**
1864 **Federals** captured some intrenchments at **Petersburg**
1864 *House failed to pass* **Thirteenth Amendment**
1864· **C L Vallandigham returned** to Ohio
1866. **Prussia** formally **declared war on** Hanover, Hesse, and Saxony
1869 National **Peace Jubilee** and musical festival held **in Boston**
1872. **Alabama Claims Commission** renewed its sittings
1874: **French** National Assembly **negatived** a proposition to restore a legitimate **monarchy**
1876 A disgraced **Turkish** officer killed several of the Sultan's **cabinet**
1877 **Menelek,** of Abyssinia, defeated by King John
1882 **Panic** prevailed among Europeans **in Egypt** See June 14
1882: William **Dennison,** ex-Governor of Ohio, **died**
1885· Arabs defeated in attacks on **Kassala, Egypt**
1888· **Emperor Frederic III died** after a reign of 98 days, and was succeeded by his son **William II**
1889 **Smallpox** and yellow fever became very fatal **in Brazil.**
1891 Monument set up on **Watling Island** to mark landing-spot of Columbus
1893· French Court of Cassation set aside *sentences imposed on* **Panama Canal** defendants
1894 An explosion in an **Austrian coal mine** killed over 200 persons
1894 **Bank panic in Australia,** many banks closed their doors
1896· **Tidal wave in Japan** drowned thousands
1896. Thomas A F **Ribeiro,** Portuguese statesman and author, **died**
1898 House passed a resolution to **annex Hawaii**
1899· Richard Parks **Bland,** American legislator author of the Bland free-coinage-of-silver bill, **died**
1899· Pierce **Crosby,** rear-admiral, U S Navy, **died.**
1899 Walbridge A **Field,** Chief Justice of Massachusetts, **died**
1899· *Locke* **Richardson,** American elocutionist, **died.**
1900. General MacArthur issued a proclamation of **Amnesty to Filipinos**
1901· Thomas Curtis **Clarke,** American civil engineer, **died**
1901· James F **Wambold,** American negro minstrel, **died**
1902 Anson Judd **Upson,** Chancellor University of New York **died.**
1903 **Cloudburst** at **Heppner,** Oregon, killed 500 persons and caused damage of $1,000 000
1903 **Servian parliament** elected Prince Karageorgevitch king
1903 Henry G **Jesup,** American botanist (Dartmouth College) **died.**
1904 **"General Slocum,"** an excursion steamer **burned** in East River, New York, about 1,200 women and children perished
1904 **Battle of Teissu,** Russo-Japanese war
1905 **Khedive** of Egypt visited England
1907 **Russian Duma dissolved.**
1909. The **powers** determined to continue *to occupy Crete*
1909 Samuel W B **Diehl,** ex-Judge-Advocate-General, U S Navy, **died**
1909 Joseph **Nimmo,** Jr, American statistician, **died**
1909 Louis **Prang,** American lithographer, **died.**
1909: Lucien Bonaparte **Wyse,** French explorer **died.**
1911 **Czar** of Russia **visited** United States **fleet** at Cronstadt
1911· **Destructive storm in the Adriatic sea**
1911 David W **Brandelle,** American economist and historian, **died**
1911 Hiram **Corson,** American scholar and educator, **died.**
1912 **Sloane laboratory** at Yale University, **dedicated**
1912 William W **Goodwin,** American Hellenist, **died**
1912. **"La Provence,"** a French liner, sailed from Havre **manned by French bluejackets.**

JUNE 16

Feast-day of Saints Ferréol and **Ferjeux,** martyrs, **St Aurelian** of Arles **St. John Francis Régis**
632 **Persian era began,** according to the chronology still used by Parsees in India
956 **Hugh Capet** *of France* succeeded to the throne of his father, Hugh the Great
1247: **Papal party,** aided by Lombard League, **captured Parma**
1487 Battle of **Stoke-upon-Trent,** War of the Roses
1514· Sir John **Cheke,** English Greek scholar, tutor of Edward VI , **born.**
1644· **Henrietta Stuart,** Duchess of Orleans, **born**
1647 English army demanded **impeachment** of 11 members of **Parliament**
1666 Sir Richard **Fanshawe,** English diplomatist and author, **died**
1674 Turenne defeated Imperialists at **Sinsheim.**
1675 Louis Duc de St **Simon,** French historian, **born**
1722 John **Churchill,** Duke of Marlborough, **died**
1746 **Battle of Piacenza,** Austrians defeated the French
1747 **British captured French fleet** in the West Indies
1752 **Bishop Joseph Butler,** English prelate author of the *Analogy,* **died**
1755· **Fort Beau Sejour,** Nova Scotia surrendered to Col Monckton
1760 *In England, two old women* were thrown into water as a **witch-test**
1775 The American soldiers entrenched themselves near **Bunker Hill**
1776. **Americans abandoned Canada.**
1777 Jean Baptiste de **Gresset,** French poet **died**
1778 French **frigates "Licorne"** and **"Belle Poule" captured** by Admiral **Keppel**
1807· **Konigsberg taken** by the **French**
1815 **Battle of Quatre Bras,** Ney repulsed, Duke of Brunswick killed
1815 Battle of **Ligny,** Blucher repulsed
1815 Julius **Schrader,** German historical painter, **born**
1824· Charles François **Lebrun,** French politician **died**
1842 British captured **Woosung,** the port of **Shanghai, China**
1845 **Texan** Congress agreed to terms of **annexation**
1849· Wilhelm Martin L **DeWette,** German Protestant theologian **died**
1857 **Riots** occurred **in New York** over control of the police
1858 Prince **Gustavus,** of Sweden (King Gustavus V), **born**
1860· Philadelphia entertained **Japanese ambassadors**
1861 Federals occupied **Harper's Ferry.**
1861· Skirmish at **Seneca Mills,** Md
1862 Federals were defeated at **Secessionville,** S C
1863 **Confederates** from Kentucky **sacked towns** in southern Indiana
1864· **Lynchburg,** Va besieged by Federals
1866 Congress submitted **Fourteenth Amendment** to the States
1866· Occupation of smaller **German states** begun by Prussia
1870 **South Carolina** established a **free school system**
1871: Victorious **German armies** entered Berlin
1877: Battle of **Tahir,** Russians defeated Turks
1879 Edward Payson **Weston began a walk** of 550 miles in six days in London
1881· John Ferguson **McLennan,** Scottish *sociologist* **died**
1886 Edward Percy **Whipple,** American man of letters **died.**
1887. Massachusetts established **Labor Day** (first Monday in September)
1887 President **Cleveland** rescinded order restoring **Confederate flags**
1887 Roswell D **Hitchcock,** president of Union Theological Seminary, **died**
1890 Imperial Russian palace found to be **mined** by **Nihilists**
1891 **Chilean war-ships** bombarded insurgents **at Pisagua** and Iquique
1893· House of Commons passed an **arbitration resolution**
1894 **An anarchist fired** at Italian Premier **Crispi.** [sculptor **died.**
1894 William Calder **Marshall,** British
1896 Steamship **"Drummond Castle" wrecked** on French coast with loss of 250 lives
1898 **Santiago, Cuba, bombarded**
1900 Baron Klemens August von **Ketteler,** German minister to China, **assassinated** in Boxer uprising at Peking
1904 Russian squadron sank two **Japanese transports.** [of Finland **assassinated**
1904 Nicolai **Robrikoff,** Russian governor
1906· The President signed **enabling act for Arizona and New Mexico** and for **State of Oklahoma** [in Chicago
1908 Republican National Convention **met**
1908 Storm wrecked **Japanese fishing-boats** and drowned hundreds of persons
1910 John Austin **Stevens,** American historian, **died**
1911 The $30,000 000 loan for **Chinese railroads** was oversubscribed
1911: *Ex-President* **Diaz** *officially* **welcomed** at Vigo, Spain
1912: Anatole **Leroy-Beaulieu,** director French Institute, **died**
1912 Thomas P. **Anshutz,** American painter **died**
1912 Outbreak of **yellow fever** at San Juan Bautista Mexico
1912 Italian expedition **occupied** island of **Bu Shelfa,** Gulf of Sidra, **Tripoli**

JUNE 17

Feast-day of: Saints Nicander and Marcian; St. Prior; St Botulph; St Mollagus of Ireland
1239 **Edward I ,** "Longshanks" king of England, **born**
1490 **Claret wine** first imported into England
1533 **Pizarro** and other conquistadores divided Peruvian treasure
1579 Sir Francis **Drake** first landed **on western coast** of America
1645 **Leicester surrendered** to the Parliamentarians
1688 Soldiers **in Dutch Guiana mutinied** and killed governor
1696 John **Sobieski,** John III , of Poland, **died**
1703 John **Wesley,** founder of Methodism, **born.**
1719 *Joseph* **Addison,** *English poet and essayist,* **died.**
1734 Louis Hector, **Duc de Villars,** French commander **died**
1740 Sir William **Wyndham,** English statesman and author **died.**
1745 **Louisburg,** Nova Scotia, **captured** by New England colonists
1762 Prosper Jolyot de **Crébillon,** French poet, **died**
1775 **Battle of Bunker Hill**
1775 **Massachusetts** gives authority to raise volunteers
1775· **Charlestown,** Mass., **burned** by British
1775 George **Washington elected commander** of American armies
1775 Joseph **Warren,** soldier at Bunker Hill, **died**
1776. British **transports captured** by American cruisers
1778: *Congress refused to treat with* **British commissioners** until independence was acknowledged
1780 **Bank** with capital of $945,000 **opened** in Philadelphia
1784 Andrew **Cross,** English electrician, **born**
1788 **New York** convention to consider **constitution** met at Poughkeepsie
1789 **French States-General** transformed into National Assembly
1791 Selina **Countess of Huntingdon,** English religious leader, **died**
1794. **Patriots in Corsica** proclaimed George III , of England, king
1799. Battle of **Trebia-Parma;** French defeated
1801 Treaty between **England** and **Russia** ended armed neutrality
1810 Ferdinand **Freiligrath,** German poet, **born**
1812 The **Roxburghe Club,** first book-printing club, formed
1815 An **Algerian frigate captured** by United States ship **"Guerriere"**
1825 Marquis de **Lafayette** laid corner-stone of **Bunker Hill Monument**
1828 David A **Welles,** American economist, **born.**
1839 William Charles Cavendish **Bentinck,** English soldier, **died**
1845 **Richard Barham,** author *Ingoldsby Legends,* **died**
1850· Steamer **"Griffith" burned** on Lake Erie 300 lives lost
1854: Madame **Sontag,** German singer, **died**
1857 **Townsend-Harris treaty** with Japan signed
1858 The Ranee (**Princess**) **Jhansi killed** leading her troops at Gwalior
1861· **Lyon defeated** Missouri State troops under **Price** at Boonville
1861 **U S Grant** commissioned Colonel of the *21st Illinois* Volunteers
1861· Skirmish at **Vienna,** W Va
1862. Federal gunboats captured batteries at **St Charles,** Ark
1863 Confederates defeated in **Fleming County,** Ky
1863· Confederate ironclad **"Atlanta" captured**
1864· **All-day fight at Petersburg**
1864 Confederate **conscripts** escaped to the Federals near Atlanta, Ga
1864· William **Cureton,** English Oriental scholar, **died.**
1865 President Johnson issued a **proclamation for reconstruction** of Georgia and Texas
1865· Gen R E **Lee** and Alex H **Stephens** applied for pardon
1866 Lewis **Cass,** American statesman and politician **died**
1867 International **monetary conference** assembled in Paris
1867: **University of West Virginia,** at Morgantown **opened**
1871· C L **Vallandigham,** political exile, **died.**
1873 **Railroad** between Adrianople and Constantinople **opened**
1877 John Stevens Cabot **Abbott,** American historian, **died.**
1877: Robert Dale **Owen,** American reformer, **died**
1880 The National **Prohibition Party nominated** Neal **Dow** and H A **Thompson**
1885: Carl Edwin von **Manteuffel,** Prussian marshal, **died**
1887: **Mark Hopkins,** president of *Williams College* **died**
1889 John **Gibbs Gilbert,** American actor, **died.**
1889 William **Hosmer,** American reformer, **died.**
1890 England and Germany defined their **spheres in Africa**
1890 British government sent 600 **troops** for service of British **East Africa**
1893 **Moslem revolt** in British East Africa, **suppressed.**
1894 William Walter **Phelps,** American diplomat *died*
1895 **Harlem Ship Canal** opened at New York
1898· Fierce fighting at **Bulacan,** Luzon, P I
1898· Senate passed resolution to annex **Hawaii**
1898 Sir Edward Coley **Burne-Jones,** English painter, **died**
1900 Allies captured **Taku forts** in China
1900 **Joinville,** Prince de, son of Louis Philippe of France, **died.**
1901 Louis **Aldrich** (Lyon), American actor, **died**
1902 Eugene Augustus **Hoffman,** American clergyman and educator, **died.**
1903 Liberal **Servian Constitution** of 1888 revived
1904 James A **Greer,** rear-admiral, U S *Navy* **died**
1905 Maximo **Gomez,** Cuban military leader, **died**
1906 Harry Nelson **Pittsburg,** American chess expert, **died.**
1911 Loan of $50 000 000 for **Panama Canal,** oversubscribed three times
1911 A **suffrage** demonstration made in **London** by more than 40 000 women
1912. President **Taft** vetoed the United States **Army Appropriation bill** He objected to the Army's being made the victim of party legislation

1912. The National Packing Company, alleged **Meat Trust**, notified Federal authorities of expected **dissolution** by August 1
1912: London **dock strike** officially ended
1912: International **bankers** agreed to **advance China** $2,000,000 **at once** to avert crisis
1912· Roland **Garros**, in Moisant monoplane **won** grand aviation prize in race of 683 miles, Angers, France

JUNE 18

Feast-day of. Sts. Marcus and **Marcellianus; St Amand** of Bordeaux, **St. Elizabeth** of Sconauge.
64 **Conflagration at Rome** attributed to Christians
655: Calif **Othman assassinated** at Medina
741: **Leo III.**, "The Isaurian," Byzantine emperor, **died**
1053 Normans captured **Pope Leo IX.** at Astagnum
1291: **Alfonso III.**, king of Aragon, **died.**
1429. **Battle of Patay**; Joan of Arc defeated English
1519. Charles of Spain elected emperor, as **Charles V.**
1548· Pascual de **Andagoya**, Spanish soldier in America **died.**
1588· Robert **Crowley**, English author, printer, and preacher, **died.**
1616. Thomas **Bilson**, English prelate and author **died.**
1639. **Charles I.** met the Covenanter deputies at **Dunse**, Scotland
1643· **Battle of Chalgrove Field**; Hampden mortally wounded.
1675: **Battle of Fehrbellen**; Prussians defeated Swedes
1679· Ambrose **Philips**, English poet, **died.**
1683 London forced to accept the **king's nominations** for certain offices
1719 Marshal **Berwick** captured **Fontarabia** in Spain.
1757: **Battle of Kolin**; Frederick defeated by Austrians
1764: **Sandy Hook lighthouse** put into use
1769 Robert **Stewart**, Marquis of Londonderry, premier, **born.**
1772 Gerard **van Swieten**, Dutch physician and teacher, **died.**
1778. **British evacuated Philadelphia** on approach of French fleet, more than 3,000 loyalists going with them
1783. **Washington issued his last circular** to the States
1792. The French **Jacobin Club** resumed its meetings
1798 Congress made **14 years'** residence necessary for **naturalization.**
1799: Revolution of the **30th Prairial** against the convention
1799 Johann **Andre**, German composer and musician **died**
1805. Arthur **Murphy**, English dramatist, **died.**
1812: **Congress declared war against Great Britain.**
1815· **Battle of Waterloo** Wellington defeated Bonaparte Blucher assisting, completed the victory
1815· Sir Thomas **Picton**, British general, **killed.**
1817: **Waterloo Bridge in London opened.**
1821: **Weber's** *Der Freischutz* **appeared**
1823: **British soldiers** first wore **trousers.**
1823 William **Coombe**, English humorous poet and novelist **died**
1824· **Ferdinand III**, Grand Duke of Tuscany, **died.**
1828· **Battle of Brahilow**, Russians and Turks
1829 **Metropolitan police** of London organized.
1831: **Rioting** occurred at Newtown-Barry, **Ireland**, 35 killed
1831: **Battle of Wilna**, Russians and Poles
1832 Battle of **Rock River, Wis**; Indians defeated
1832: A London mob attacked the **Duke of Wellington**
1835· William **Cobbett**, English political economist **died**
1838: Edward Sylvester **Morse**, American zoologist artist, and Orientalist **born.**
1845. **French smothered 500 Arabs in a cave.**
1849. **Austrians** bombarded and **captured Ancona, Italy.**
1849: The Rump Parliament **at Wurttemberg** was dispersed
1855. Attacks made on the **"Malakoff"** and **"Redan"** at *Sebastopol*
1861: Governor of Texas proclaimed the **paying of debts** to Northern creditors an act of **treason.**
1861: **Patterson recrosses** the Potomac with 23 000 **to Hagerstown, Md.**
1861: Fight near **Warsaw, Mo**
1862· Federals take works at **Cumberland Gap, Tenn.**
1862. A skirmish occurred near **Smithville, Ark.**
1863: Controversy between **Brazil and England** decided in favor of Brazil by the king of Belgium
1863 Federal cavalry attacked the Confederates at **Aldie, Va**
1864: **Sheridan's cavalry** skirmished at King and Queen s Court House
1864· **Federals left Lynchburg, Va.**
1864: **General assault on Petersburg.**
1866. Prussia and Italy declared **war against Austria.**
1866. **Austrian army** occupied Silesia
1869. Henry Jarvis **Raymond**, founder of *New York Times*, **died.**
1871: George **Grote**, English historian, **died**
1873 **Susan B. Anthony** fined for illegal voting
1876. The business part of **St. John, New Brunswick**, destroyed by **fire**
1882 **Council** of State revived in Germany
1882: **Tornado at Grinnell, Ia**; 60 killed, 150 wounded
1884: Matthew **Simpson**, American (Methodist Episcopal) bishop, college president, **died.**
1890 House of Deputies of **Chile authorized a forced loan.**
1890: Somali and Vitis **ceded** by the German government to Great Britain in exchange for **Helgoland.**
1897: John Morgan **Francis**, American journalist, **died.**
1901: Hazen S **Pingree**, ex-Governor of Michigan, **died**
1902. Francis McNeece **Whittle**, American (Protestant Episcopal churchman) bishop, **died.**
1903· Frank **Wheaton**, general, U S Army, **died.**
1905: **British government protested** to Russia **against activities of volunteer fleet** of Russia
1906· John M. **Pattison**, Governor of Ohio, **died.**
1907: French Senate and Chamber of Deputies voted to use **force to repress disorders** in the wine districts
1907: Alexander Stewart **Herschel**, English astronomer **died.**
1908. Republican National Convention nominated **Taft and Sherman.**
1908 **Mulai Hafid** proclaimed Sultan of Morocco
1911: Ex-President **Diaz**, of Mexico, formally **welcomed** at Plymouth, England
1911: George Wycliffe **McBride**, ex-Senator from Oregon **died.**
1912 Interstate Commerce Commission **ordered inquiry** into anthracite coal-trade methods
1912: U S Senator Elihu **Root** (N Y), **elected temporary chairman** Republican National Convention, Chicago, over Governor F D **McGovern** (Wis), 558 to 502, considered a Taft victory
1912: **Roosevelt** delegates in Republican National Convention **failed** in the effort **to substitute new roll** for National Committee s temporary one
1912· U S House of Representatives **passed bill amending Sherman anti-trust law** so as to permit the government to seize 900 000 bags of Brazilian coffee at New York
1912 *Cuban* **insurgents fired Soledad plantation**, near Guantanamo, U S marines extinguished flames and routed insurgents

JUNE 19

Feast-day of: Sts Gervasius and Protasius; St. Die, or Diodatus, **St. Boniface.**
325. **Second General Council** of the Church assembled at Nice
1215: **Magna Carta** sealed at Runnymede
1299. **Treaty of Montreuil-sur-Mer** between France and England
1312: Piers **Gaveston**, favorite of Edward II, **was executed**
1566: **James I**, **of England, born.**
1586: English settlers abandoned **Roanoke Island, N. C.**
1608. Alberico **Gentilis**, Italian authority on international law, **died.**
1623. Blaise **Pascal**, French religious writer, **born.**
1633: Philip van **Limborch**, Dutch Arminian theologian, **born**
1707· Dr William **Sherlock**, Dean of St Paul's **died.**
1715· Nicolas **Lémery**, father of chemistry, **died**
1747. **Nadir Shah** (Kouli Khan), usurping shah of Persia, **killed.**
1754: Congress of seven **colonies** at Albany **proposed plan for defense.**
1773: **Battle of Braila**; Russians defeated the Turks
1777: **Howe** established his headquarters at **New Brunswick, N. J.**
1777: Burgoyne landed at **Crown Point**, N Y
1778· Benedict **Arnold placed in command** at Philadelphia
1781: Gen **Greene** abandoned **siege of Ninety-six**, S C
1782. Hugues Félicité Robert de **Lamennais**, French philosopher, **born.**
1787: John **Brown**, Scottish divine and author, **died.**
1800· **Battle of Hochstadt**; French defeated Austrians
1808 Alexander **Dalrymple**, Scottish geographer, **died.**
1812· President made **proclamation of war** with England
1820. Sir Joseph **Banks**, English botanist, **died.**
1821. **Battle of Dragashani**, Roumania, Ypsilanti defeated
1831: Poles defeated at **Vilna**
1832: An **attack** made on **William IV.**
1841: Hermann von **Holst**, German historian, resident in America **born.**
1842: **British captured Shanghai**
1844· Geoffrey **Saint-Hilaire**, French zoologist, **died**
1849· **Hungarians** outnumbered and beaten at **Hermannstadt**
1852 **Chinese rebels** defeated government army, Taiping rebellion
1858· **Battle at Gwalior**, Indian mutiny, Gwalior recaptured by English
1862 Congress passed an act **excluding slavery from the Territories**
1863· **West Virginia admitted** to the Union
1864· **"Alabama"** and **"Kearsarge"** fought off the coast of France
1866. King of **Saxony** and his army **joined Austria.**
1867· **American Theater**, Philadelphia, **burned**, with loss of ten lives
1867: **Maximilian**, of Mexico, and generals **executed**
1870: **Orleanist princes** demanded the right **to return to France**
1872: **German Reichstag voted to exclude Jesuits.**
1878: E Kirby **Smith**, ex-Confederate, **relieved** of political disabilities
1878: Charles **Hodge**, American clergyman and professor, **died.**
1885· **Statue of Liberty** for New York harbor **received** from France
1886· **Burmese** defeated British near **Tummoo.**
1893. The Columbian **caravels** for the *World s Fair* **reached Toronto**
1894: Great Britain announced a **protectorate** over **Uganda.**
1895· John Evans **Hodgson**, English painter, **died.**
1900: **First attack** made on legations **in Peking.**
1900: Lord **Methuen** defeated Boers at **Hellbron**
1901: **Boers** defeated with heavy loss at **Orange Pan.**
1901: Pierson C **Cheney**, ex-Senator from New Hampshire, **died.**
1902: **Pro-Boer meeting in London** caused disturbances
1902: **Albert**, king of Saxony, **died.**
1902: John Dalberg-Acton, **Baron Acton**, English historian **died**
1903: Herbert **Vaughan**, cardinal archbishop, head of Roman Catholic Church in England, **died.**
1904: Celia Logan **Connelly**, American author and playwright **died**
1904: John T **Sullivan**, American actor, **died.**
1910. Henry **Neville**, American actor and dramatist, **died.**
1911: Constituent assembly in **Portugal ratified the republic.**
1911: United States recognized **Republic of Portugal.**
1911: **President** and Mrs Taft celebrated **silver wedding**
1911: Cipriano **Andrade**, rear-admiral, U S Navy, **died**
1911: Charles W **Larned**, Dean U S Military Academy, **died.**
1912. **Taft** interests in Republican National Convention **won** in test vote, 568 to 510, controlled Credentials Committee, 30 to 18, Roosevelt forces **threatened a bolt**
1912: *Cuban House of Representatives* **rejected** bill granting **amnesty to all rebels.**
1912: **San Juan**, Porto Rico had fatal cases **of bubonic plague.**

JUNE 20

Feast-day of. St. Silverius, Pope, **St. Idaberga**, or Edburge, **St Bain**
840: **Louis I**, "Le Debonnaire" king of France and emperor of Rome, **died.**
982 **Body of King Edward** moved to Salisbury Cathedral
1210 King **John landed** at Waterford, Ireland, with an army
1291: Citizens of **Valenciennes revolted** and sought aid of France
1389: **John of Lancaster**, Duke of Bedford, regent of England, **born**
1499: Queen **Isabella** sent home the Carib Indians brought as slaves to Spain.
1530. **Diet of Augsburg opened.**
1553: **Terobanne, France, surrendered** to the Imperialists
1585: Earl of **Northumberland found dead** in the Tower, London
1628. William **Cavendish**, second Earl of Devonshire, **died.**
1632: Cecil **Calvert**, 3d Lord Baltimore, received a patent for **Maryland.**
1642. George **Hickes**, English non-juring divine and philologist **born.**
1649: Richard **Brandon**, supposed executioner of Charles I, **died**
1662: Three women condemned as **witches at Hartford**, Conn
1670 **Henrietta Stuart**, Duchess of Orleans **died.**
1685· **Duke of Monmouth** proclaimed himself king of England
1723. Adam **Ferguson**, Scottish philosopher, **born**
1723 Theophilus **Lindsey**, one of the earliest English Unitarian clergymen, **born.**
1731. William **Legge**, Earl Dartmouth, English Secretary of State for the colonies during the American Revolution, **born**
1743· **Lord Anson captured Spanish treasure-ship**
1743 Anna Letitia **Barbauld**, poet, **born**
1756. **Calcutta captured** by Surajah Dowlah
1757: **Loudoun** took an army of more than 11,000 **to Halifax**
1760 Marquis of **Wellesley**, British statesman, **born**
1767. **Parliament imposed** the tea and other **duties.**
1776· **Connecticut** General Assembly issued a **declaration** of independence
1779 Americans repulsed at **Stono Ferry, S C.**
1782 **Congress** adopted **the great seal of** the United States
1787· Karl Friedrich **Abel**, German composer, **died**
1791: The French **royal family fled** from Paris
1792: A **Paris mob** followed a redcap to the Tuileries
1793· **Gilbert White**, English naturalist, **died**
1796: **Fire in Charleston, S. C.**; 300 houses burned
1807: Ferdinand **Berthoud**, Swiss watchmaker **died**
1810. *Comte* **de Fersen**, Swedish marshal, **murdered**
1815 **Bonaparte returned** to Paris after Waterloo
1819 **First steamer** to cross Atlantic **reached Liverpool.**
1821: Clemente **Rondi**, Italian poet, **died.**
1826: Miguel **José de Azanza**, Spanish soldier and statesman **died**
1833· Leon Joseph **Bonnat**, French painter, **born**
1836: **Stamp-tax** on English newspapers reduced to one penny
1836· Emmanuel Joseph **Sieyès**, French statesman and abbé, **died.**
1837 William IV, king of England, **died**, **succeeded** by Victoria
1837: **Hanover separated** from crown of England, and Duke of Cumberland became king
1849. **Battle of Pered**, Russians defeated Hungarians
1857. **Race-riots** arose in Washington between Irish and Americans
1861· Union **Convention at Greenville, Pa**, declared grievances
1862: **McClellan** reported his force to be 105,445.
1862: **Confederate force** under Lee reported at 80,762
1862 Senate passed the **Pacific Railroad Bill**
1862: Barbu **Catargiu**, Roumanian premier, **assassinated**
1864: **Japanese** ambassadors in Paris signed **treaty with France**
1866: **Italy**, as ally of Prussia, **declared war** against Austria
1867. **Alaska sold** to United States by Russia
1868· President **Johnson vetoed** bill readmitting **Arkansas.**
1868: **Helen M. Gould**, American philanthropist, **born**
1870. **Lenox Library incorporated** in New York.
1870 **Brazil and Paraguay** signed peace treaty
1871: **Theaters** and *public places* **reopened** in Paris
1874: Congress abolished electoral territorial **government of District of Columbia**
1874: Congress authorized the establishment of public **marine schools**
1876. **Santa Anna**, *Mexican soldier* and ruler, **died.**
1878: **Rock-salt** discovered **at Warsaw**, N Y
1879: The powers recommended the **Khedive of Egypt** to resign
1883· John William **Colenso**, bishop of Natal **died.**
1885: **Moravian** missionaries established a **mission** in Alaska
1887. Queen **Victoria's jubilee** observances began
1888 Johann Hermann **Zukertort**, Russian chess-player, **died.**
1889 The people of **Rhode Island**, by popular vote, rescinded the **prohibition** amendment
1889. A. C. **Myers**, quartermaster-general (Confederate), **died.**
1893. **Leland Stanford**, ex-Governor of California **died**
1894: **An anti-Lords' conference** in Leeds demanded the removal of the Lords' veto-power
1895: **Kaiser Wilhelm Canal**, from Kiel to the Elbe, Germany, **opened.**
1898· **United States cruiser "Charleston" seized Guam.**
1898: Charles W A **Hermann**, American mineralogist, **died.**
1900 Railway from **Pretoria to Cape Town** *reopened*
1904· Joseph A **Seiss**, American clergyman and author **died.**
1905. Herbert W **Bowen**, U S Minister to **Venezuela**, dismissed by the President
1907. Construction of **Catskill water-supply** *system* began
1907: **Floods in Thessaly** destroyed over 300 lives
1911: Bill revising the **tariff on wool** passed the House, 221 to 100
1912 Gen Edward S **Bragg**, American soldier and diplomat **died.**
1912: William Butler **Duncan**, American railroad magnate, **died.**
1912· Michael **Herwin**, American soldier and politician, **died**
1912. United States government completed **great strawberry irrigation tunnel** through the Wasatch mountains Utah
1912· **Bubonic plague** in Porto Rico **spread**, Puerta de Tierra involved
1912: President **Taft** notified supporters at Chicago that he would neither **compromise** nor release his delegates.
1912. Ex-President **Roosevelt** informed his followers that he **would accept nomination** from an honestly elected majority of the Republican National Convention or from Progressives

JUNE 21

Feast-day of: St. Eusebius; St. Leufredus; St Ralph; St Aloysius, or Louis Gonzaga
546 **B. C: Thales**, Grecian philosopher, **died.**
840 **Lothaire assumed imperial power** in *Germany*
1002. **Leo IX**, Pope (1049-54), **born**
1208: **King Philip**, of Bavaria, assassinated.
1377: **Edward III**, king of England **died**
1529. John **Skelton**, poet laureate of England, **died.**
1547. **Fra Sebastiano** del Piombo, Venetian painter, **died**
1607: **Holy sacrament** administered in improvised chapel **at Jamestown**
1611: **Henry Hudson** and sick companions **set adrift** by mutinous crew
1631 Captain **John Smith**, colonizer **died.**
1652: Sir **Inigo Jones**, *English architect*, **died.**
1676: Anthony **Collins**, English deist and author, **born**
1684· English Court of Chancery declared **Massachusetts charter** forfeited

M

Disputed Pronunciations

N

Foreign Phrases

O

Population Statistics

P

Q

R

S

T

U

V

W

X

Y

Z

1715 Duke of **Ormonde impeached** of treason fled to France
1759· **English fleet** anchored near **Quebec.**
1759: Alexander James **Dallas,** Secretary of the Treasury, **born**
1770 *William* **Bickford,** *Lord Mayor of* London, **died.**
1775: **Washington** left Philadelphia for Cambridge, Mass
1777. **Burgoyne** made alliance with Indians
1781· **Cornwallis** evacuated Richmond, Va
1783· American **troops** with arms surrounded Congress in Philadelphia and **demanded redress** of grievances
1783: *The demonstration of unpaid soldiers* **forced Congress** to adjourn to **Princeton** from Philadelphia
1788 **New Hampshire ratified the Constitution**
1791· **Louis XVI.** captured and **brought** back to Paris by a mob
1792· Ferdinand C **Baur,** German theologian, **born.**
1797: John **Armstrong,** English poet, **died.**
1798: **Battle of Vinegar Hill,** Irish rebellion
1807: **Russia** signed a truce with **France**
1813: **Battle of Vittoria;** Wellington victorious
1813: William E **Aytoun,** Scottish poet, **born.**
1814· **Gilbert,** first Earl of Minto, statesman, **died.**
1817: Antonio Araujo de **Azevedo,** Portuguese statesman, **died.**
1826 Frederick Temple **Blackwood,** Marquis of Dufferin and Ava, British administrator, **born**
1831: **Cholera** first appeared **in New York.**
1852: **Mary Ann Clarke,** mistress of Duke of York, **died**
1852· Friedrich **Frobel,** founder of the kindergarten system, **died.**
1853· *Martin* **Koszta,** a Hungarian-American, arrested at Smyrna was **taken forcibly from the Austrian authorities** by Captain Ingraham of the **" St. Louis,"** U S Navy
1862: Charles **Ellett,** Jr , first builder of iron bridges, **died**
1863: Cavalry fight occurred near **Middleburg, Va**
1864· Federal attempt to capture **Weldon Railroad** defeated
1864: *Sheridan engaged in a cavalry fight at* **White House, Va**
1865: **Submarine telegraph** laid from Sicily to Algeria
1866 The **Homestead Act** became effective
1867 **Juarez took Mexico City** from the French
1870 Chinese **rioters at Tientsin** killed 21 foreigners and many native Christians
1871 **Civil war broke out in Abyssinia.**
1872 Liberal Republican **Revenue Reformers nominated** *for presidential offices,* W S **Groesbeck** and F L **Olmsted.**
1873: **Lewis Tappan,** New York merchant, founder of *The Journal of Commerce,* **died.**
1874· Anders Jonas **Angstrom,** Swedish physicist **died.**
1877 **Ten "Molly Maguires"** hanged, and the order suppressed
1878. Fitz Henry **Warren,** major-general U S Volunteers, **died.**
1887: **Zululand annexed** by Great Britain
1890 *Celebration of* **450th anniversary of printing** opened at Mainz
1892. **Seditions arose in** Rio Grande do Sul, **Brazil**
1892. Democratic National Convention at Chicago nominated **Cleveland and Stevenson.**
1894 **Hungarian** House of Magnates passed **Civil-Marriage Bill.**
1895 **Rosebery** ministry in England **resigned**
1895. *George* **Smith,** *American philanthropist,* **died.**
1897. James **Boycott,** Irish land-agent **died.**
1900 Count Mikhail Nikolaievitch **Muravief,** Russian premier, **died.**
1901 **Loch Katrine water** supplied to Glasgow
1901: **Japanese liberal leader,** M Hoshi **Toru, assassinated.**
1902· **Textile strike in Lowell, Mass , ended;** employees lost $1,300 000 in wages
1903: James B **Pond,** American lecture-manager, **died**
1905 United States gunboat **"Bennington" blew up** at San Diego, Cal
1906. Marcus W **Acheson,** *United States* Circuit Court judge, **died.**
1908 Martial law proclaimed **in Persia.**
1908 Shah of **Persia** fled from Teheran
1908: Albert **Hartsuff,** general, U S Army, **died**
1909: **Reyes** became a **fugitive** from Colombia
1911 German **Emperor visited** American fleet at Kiel
1911· Anselmo **Braamcamp** elected President of **Portugal.**
1911 United States Circuit Court ordered *dissolution of the* **Powder trust.**
1912. **Direct tax on incomes of public** service corporations voted by **New Hampshire** Constitutional Convention

JUNE 22

Feast-day of: St Alban, protomartyr of Britain, **St. Paulinus** of Nola
431: **Third** general **Church Council** opened at Ephesus
1177 Pope Alexander, the Emperor, and Lombard League signed a **six-year truce**
1276· **Innocent V , Pope, died**
1475 **Edward IV.,** of England landed in France with a large army
1476 **Battle of Morat;** Swiss defeated *Charles the Bold*
1497· **Battle of Blackheath;** Cornish rebels defeated
1527: Nicolas **Machiavelli,** Italian statesman, **died.**
1535 **Bishop Fisher executed** for denying the king's spiritual supremacy
1653. André de Hercule **Fleury,** cardinal and *statesman,* **born.**
1656· Robert **Nelson,** English author, **born.**
1664· Katherine Fowler **Philips,** English poet, **died.**
1679· Battle of **Bothwell Brig;** Monmouth defeated Covenanters
1714 Matthew **Henry,** commentator on the Bible, **died.**
1738. Jacques **Delille,** French poet, **born**
1748. *Thomas* **Day,** *author of Sandford and Merton,* **born**
1763 Jean Pierre de **Bougainville,** French poet, **died**
1767 Wilhelm von **Humboldt,** German philologist and author, **born.**
1772: Court of King s Bench declared **slavery** could not exist **in Great Britain.**
1775: **Colonial** Congress voted to issue $2 000,000 in **bills**
1791. Mrs Catharine **Macaulay,** writer of *A Modest Plea for the Property of Copyright,* **died**
1795: **Bridport's victory** off L'Orient
1799: Second coalition against **France** formed
1805· Giuseppe **Mazzini,** Italian patriot, **born.**
1807: British ship **"Leopard"** captured **"Chesapeake"** in prosecuting ' right of search "
1810 **Bonaparte** reached Niemen **in Russia**
1812: War with **Russia** declared by **France**
1815: **Bonaparte abdicated** in favor of his son
1827 Sir William **Parry** sailed for arctic exploration
1838 Battle of **Pennecerada,** Carlists defeated
1842. **Income tax** imposed in Great Britain
1846: Benjamin Robert **Haydon,** English artist **died**
1848. The **"Barnburners" nominated** Van Buren for Presidency
1848 **French Assembly** attempted to force workmen to join the army
1849 Francis **Lathrop,** American artist, **born**
1850. American **squadron** reached mouth *of Tagus* **to enforce 1812 war-claims**
1851: **Fire at San Francisco** destroyed 500 buildings and caused a loss of $3,000,000
1856. Henry Rider **Haggard,** English novelist, **born**
1857 **South Kensington Museum** opened in London
1857. **Educational** conference **opened** in London
1861: **Fire on London wharves** burned for a month, several killed, loss over $10,000 000
1863 **Lee's** advance **entered Chambersburg, Pa**
1863 **C. L Vallandigham** escaped from Confederate States and **reached Bermuda.**
1864· **Wilson's** Federal **cavalry** sent to cut railroads
1866 Soldiers revolted in favor of **General Prim,** in Spain
1867: Corner-stone of **Boston Masonic Temple** laid
1869 Supreme Court of **Georgia** decided that **negroes** were **eligible** for public office
1870 Congress provided for organization of **Department of Justice.**
1871: **Dr. Dollinger,** excommunicated from the Roman Catholic Church, was **chosen rector** of the University of Munich
1871: **A Roman Catholic** made master of arts by Oxford University, **first since abolition of Test Acts.**
1874: Howard **Staunton,** chess-player, **died.**
1877: President **Hayes ordered** all **Federal officers** to resign from party organizations
1880: Democratic National Convention at Cleveland nominated Winfield **Hancock** and James H **English.**
1887: **A ten-year feud** in Rowan county, Ky , ended by sheriff killing the last of a gang
1888: Grand **funeral** *rites attended transfer* of remains of **Beethoven.**
1889 **Law** reenacted requiring **heirs to the Russian throne** to marry members of the Greek Church
1890: **Cyclone** almost destroyed **Paw-Paw,** Ill , 40 killed
1891: **Insurrection** against President Balmaceda of **Chile.**
1895: William **Mahone** (Confederate), ex-Senator from Virginia, **died**
1895 Henry **Moore,** English painter, **died.**
1896 Disturbances at **Van, Armenia,** 400 killed
1896 Sir Augustus **Harris,** English operatic manager **died.**
1897 **Italian expedition** waylaid and killed in Abyssinia
1898: Sovereignty of United States over **Ladrone Islands** proclaimed
1900 Jasper F **Cropsey,** American painter, **died.**
1905. Charles William **Darling,** American military engineer and Egyptologist, **died**
1905· Francis Richard **Lubbock,** ex-Governor of Texas, **died**
1906: **Haakon VII.** and Queen Maud **crowned** in Norway
1907: *Lucien* **Baker,** *ex-Senator from Kansas,* **died**
1909· **Cape Cod Canal begun**
1909 Edward John **Gregory,** English painter **died**
1911 **George V** and Queen Mary were **crowned** in London
1911 Will of **Mary Baker Eddy** admitted to probate in Boston
1912 Henry B **Cleaves,** ex-Governor of Maine **died**
1912 President **Taft** and Vice-President **Sherman renominated** in the Republican National Convention, Chicago

JUNE 23

Feast-day of St Etheldreda, or Audry, of Ely **St Mary** of Oignies
217 B. C.: Battle of Lake **Trasimenus** *(modern Trasimeno), Italy, Romans annihilated*
217 B C : Caius **Flaminius,** Roman general, **killed** at Trasimenus
1314: **Scots besieged Stirling Castle.**
1485: **Richard III** issued a proclamation **against Henry Tudor.**
1533. **Mary Tudor,** Duchess of Suffolk, **died.**
1558· Duke of Guise captured **Thionville.**
1567 **Mary Queen of Scots forced to abdicate** in favor of her infant son
1625 John **Fell,** English prelate and scholar, **born.**
1650 **Charles II. landed in Scotland.**
1658: **Dunkirk surrendered to French**
1683. **Penn made a treaty with the Indians.**
1752: **Georgia became a royal province.**
1757: Battle of **Plassy,** Clive victorious
1758 Battle of **Creveldt;** Ferdinand defeated the French
1763· **Josephine,** empress of France, **born.**
1770 Mark **Akenside,** English poet, **died.**
1775· **First English regatta** held on Thames
1775 Karl Ludwig von **Pöllnitz,** Prussian memoir-writer, **died**
1780 Battle of **Springfield, N. J ;** British repulsed
1782. John **Jay** reached Paris as American **minister.**
1789 **Louis XVI. ordered** the three estates **of the Assembly** to separate
1795· English and French **royalists** landed at Quiberon
1836 **James Mill,** English philosopher, **died**
1839 Lady Hester **Stanhope,** English traveler and writer, **died.**
1848. First of the two **"days of June"** in Paris
1848: Rise of the **Red Republicans** in Paris, barricades erected
1848 **Cavaignac** made **dictator** of France
1849. **Prussian army entered Karlsruhe**
1852 **Urquiza** declared himself **dictator** of the Argentine Republic
1854. **Manteno, Ill ,** swept by cyclone
1861· John **Campbell,** Baron Campbell, English jurist, **died**
1863· Approach of Confederates caused **business paralysis in Philadelphia**
1863: Confederates captured **Brashear City, La**
1863· Federals captured Confederates at **South Anna, Va**
1864· Senate passed **repeal of fugitive-slave law.**
1864 Hood **failed to break** Sherman's line **at Kulp House**
1865 President proclaimed **removal of all blockades.**
1865· Samuel Francis **Dupont,** rear-admiral, U S Navy, **died**
1866· **Chestnut Street Bridge** in Philadelphia, begun in 1861, **completed.**
1868 Matthew **Vassar,** founder of Vassar College **died**
1870 Francisco José **Furtado,** Brazilian statesman, **died.**
1874· **Cadets** at Annapolis **warned against hazing**
1875: **Toulouse,** France, **devastated** by floods 1,000 lives lost
1877: *Supreme Council of the* **Royal Arcanum** organized
1878 Sir George **Back,** English admiral and explorer **died.**
1880 Charles **Bradlaugh** claimed the right to take the oath in the House of Commons, refused to withdraw, and was **imprisoned**
1883 **Cholera** broke out in **Damietta,** Egypt
1884: **Shinwarris** in Afghanistan accepted peace
1884. **Chinese defeated the French** in assault on Langson, Tonkin
1885 **French evacuated Formosa**
1890 New **liberal constitution** in Brazil
1894: Marietta **Albani,** contralto singer, **died.**
1895 Prince **Albert Christian** of York, **born**
1895 James **Renwick,** American architect and engineer, **died**
1896: Benjamin Helm **Bristow,** ex-Secretary of the Treasury, **died**
1896 Joseph **Prestwich,** English geologist, **died**
1897 Serious **riots** occurred **in Algiers** over the Dreyfus case
1899 *Henry B* **Plant,** *American railroad-builder,* **died.**
1900 Deaths from **cholera in India** averaged 6 669 a week
1904 **Republican** National Convention at Chicago nominated **Roosevelt and Fairbanks**
1904· Marshal **Oyama,** Japanese commander-in-chief, **died**
1906. Duke of **Almodovar,** Spanish statesman, **died**
1908 United States **minister left Caracas,** Venezuela
1911 John Henry **Thiry,** originator of school savings-banks, **died.**
1912 Census Bureau reported that **cotton-goods trade ranked seventh** among *United States industries,* value of annual products, $628 391 813
1912 French liner **" La Provence "** reached New York from Havre with crew of 280 **naval sailors** in place of strikers
1912: Porto Rican authorities reported 19 cases of **bubonic plague** and 7 deaths to date

JUNE 24

Feast-day of: Nativity of St John the Baptist, martyrs of Rome under Nero, **St Bartholemew** of Dunelm
64: **Nero began his persecution** of the Christians
79 **Vespasian,** emperor of Rome, **died.**
833. **Louis I.,** emperor, was again **dethroned**
1292 **Adolf** of **Nassau** *elected emperor of* Germany
1314: Battle of **Bannockburn,** Bruce defeated the English
1440 **Felix V** entered Rome as antipope
1450 **Jack Cade** defeated the king s troops at **Sevenoaks**
1495: Columbus sent five shiploads of **Indians** to Spain to be sold as slaves
1497 **John Cabot** sighted the American continent at **Cape Breton.**
1509· *Henry* **VIII** *and Catherine crowned.*
1519: Theodore **Beza,** reforming divine, **born.**
1519 Lucrezia **Borgia,** Countess of Ferrara, **died.**
1520· **Cortez entered Mexico City.**
1559· The use of **prayer-books** made **compulsory** in churches
1573: **Peace of La Rochelle** in France
1612: **Matthias crowned** German emperor
1646· **Oxford surrendered** to Lord Fairfax
1650: *Charles* **II.** *proclaimed king of* Scotland
1650· John **Churchill,** Duke of Marlborough, **born.**
1661: David **Gregory,** Scottish astronomer, **born.**
1675 **King Philip's war began** at Swansea, Mass
1724. **Riot in Glasgow** because of tax on malt
1734· **Coal-mines** near Valenciennes, France, **first opened**
1736 English **laws against witchcraft** repealed
1741· Alexander **Adam,** Scottish educator, **born**
1750. Déodat de **Dolomieu,** French mineralogist, **born**
1766. Adrien Maurice, Duc de **Noailles,** French statesman and soldier, **died.**
1774 Dr Thomas **Amory,** English Presbyterian theologian, **died.**
1777: *Sir John* **Ross,** *English rear-admiral,* **born**
1795 The **Jay treaty** ratified by Congress
1795. William **Smellie,** Scottish printer and author **died**
1800· Irish **Legislative-Union bill** passed
1831: Lord John **Russell** again introduced **the Reform bill**
1835· Special Act allowed David **Salomons,** a Jew, to serve as **Lord Mayor** of London
1839: **Abdul-Mejid beaten** by Mehemet Ali *at Nisib*
1839· **Ibrahim Pasha** defeated the Turks on the Euphrates
1846 Gaston C C **Maspero,** French Egyptologist, **born.**
1850· French Assembly gave **President Napoleon** 2 160,000 francs per annum
1859: Battle of **Solferino;** allies victorious
1861· Governor of **Tennessee declared the State out of the Union.**
1863 Confederates captured **Berwick Bay, La.**
1863 Federals defeated Confederates at **Hoover's Gap, Tenn.**
1863. General **Rosecrans** began an advance southward
1863· **Treaty ports in Japan** to be closed
1864: All **restrictions on trade** between ports of the United States removed
1864: General Escaledo captured **Matamoras.**
1866· **Bohemia** became seat of war between **Austria** and **Prussia**
1866 Battle of **Custozza;** Austrians defeated Italians
1869. **Parliament repealed** fire-insurance and hair-powder **taxes**
1871 State of siege in **Algiers** raised by France, rebels fined $6 000,000
1871· Corner-stone of **New York Capitol** laid at Albany
1872· David **Davis declined nomination** for President on Labor Reform ticket
1880: **A conference** of the powers **assembled** at Constantinople to consider the Arabi Pasha rebellion in Egypt
1881. Secretary Blaine declared that the *United States would look with disfavor on* any joint guaranty of the **Panama Canal**
1887: *Agricultural and mechanical* **colleges** of **Alabama burned.**
1891. British subjects forbidden to catch **seals in Bering Sea.**
1893 **Nansen** sailed on an arctic **expedition.**
1894· Marie François Sadi **Carnot,** President of France, **assassinated**
1894: A **mine-explosion** in Wales cost 250 lives
1895 William C **Williamson,** English biologist and geologist, **died**
1898 Norwegian **arctic expedition on the "Fram"** sailed
1900 General **Clements** drove the **Boers** north of the Rand
1902· **King Edward operated** on for **appendicitis**
1904 *Raisuli, the Moroccan bandit* **released his captives**
1907· United States signed a **treaty with Santo Domingo**
1907 Joseph **Knight,** English editor of *Notes and Queries* **died**
1911. Charles S **Norton,** rear-admiral, U S Navy **died.**
1912 U S Supreme Court again found Samuel **Gompers,** John **Mitchell** and Frank **Morrison,** of the American Federation of Labor **guilty of contempt**
1912 Sir Lawrence **Alma-Tadema,** English painter, **died**

1912: Sir George S **White**, British field-marshal, **died.**
1912 Julia **Richman**, American educator, **died**
1912· Democratic National Committee selected **Alton B. Parker** as temporary chairman (31 to 22) of the National Convention, Baltimore
1912. **Russia** won King Edward VII gold cup for teams with military riders at **London Horse Show.**

JUNE 25

Feast-day of St. Prosper of Aquitain, **St. Maximus**, bishop of Turin, **St. Moloc**, bishop in Scotland **St. Adelbert; St. William** of Monte-Vergine
841: Battle of **Fontenoy**; Lothaire defeated
1215· English barons **left Runnymede** after appointing a number to see that the king observed the charter
1483: **Edward V.** of England **deposed by** Richard, Duke of Gloucester
1503. Prince Henry (**Henry VIII**) **betrothed** to Catherine of Aragon
1525: **Swablan League** defeated 23,000 peasants in Upper Swabia
1530: **Augsburg Confession** (Lutheran), read before the Diet of Augsburg
1535. **Anabaptists** at Munster **routed** after siege of 14 months
1559· **Scottish reformers** captured Perth
1564: **French** expedition landed at mouth of **St Johns River, Fla.**
1634· John **Marston**, English dramatist, **died.**
1647: **The Parliamentary army** marched on London
1669: François de **Vendôme, Duc de Beaufort**, French admiral, **killed.**
1684: Robert **Leighton**, Scottish prelate, **died**
1736 John Horne **Tooke**, English political essayist, **born.**
1744· Roger **Gale**, English antiquarian, **died.**
1768. Lazare **Hoche**, French Revolutionary general **born.**
1776: British fleet with **Howe's troops** from Boston **reached Sandy Hook.**
1792: **Records** of the French nobility **burned.**
1794: Charles **Barbaroux**, French revolutionist, **executed.**
1798· Thomas **Sandby**, English artist, **died.**
1803 Robert Scott **Lauder**, Scottish artist, **born**
1807: **Bonaparte and the Czar** held interview at Tilsit
1807. **Prussia** signed a truce with **France.**
1815: **Bonaparte** made **farewell** address to soldiers
1835. Antoine Jean **Gros**, French painter, **died.**
1841: Alexander **Macomb**, major-general, U S Army, **died.**
1842 **Dorr's rebellion** in Rhode Island, rioters dispersed by troops
1842. J C L de **Sismondi**, Swiss historian, **died.**
1848 **Paris** declared under martial law
1857: **Pennsylvania** sold its railroad and canals for $7,500,000
1857· Prince Albert is titled **Prince Consort.**
1858 Commodore **Tatnall assisted British** ships against the Chinese
1859 **British fleet failed** to pass Taku forts in China
1861: **Abdul-Mejid**, Sultan of Turkey, **died.**
1862. First of the **Seven Days' Battle** on the Chickahominy
1862· Lee repulsed at **Oak Grove**, Va
1862: Longstreet repulsed at **Beaver Dam Creek**, Va
1862. General "Stonewall" **Jackson reached Richmond**
1862: Admiral **Farragut reached Vicksburg** with *mortar-boats*
1863. **Lee**, with about 80,000 men, **crossed Potomac** at Harper s Ferry
1863 Confederates defeated at **Liberty Gap, Tenn**
1863: **Grant fired a mine at Vicksburg.**
1864: Confederates under Pillow defeated at **Lafayette, Tenn.**
1864: **William I., king of Wurttemberg** (1816–64), **died.**
1867: **Vera Cruz**, Mexico, taken from the French
1868. **Congress voted to readmit** Alabama, Georgia, Florida, Louisiana, North Carolina and South Carolina
1868. **Congress** overrode President Johnson s vetoes and closed the **reconstruction** contest
1868 Congress extended **amnesty** to about 1,000 ex-Confederates
1868· Congress made **eight hours** a legal **day's work**
1869: The United States accepted the **Stevens Battery**, bequeathed by E A Stevens of New Jersey
1869. Camden and Amboy **Railroad and** Raritan **Canal companies** of New Jersey **surrendered their monopolistic rights.**
1870: **Isabella II**, of Spain, **abdicated.**
1872. Lord **Dufferin** inaugurated **governor-general** of Canada
1874: **Carlists victorious** at Estella and Peña Mura Spain
1875 Antoine Louis **Barye**, sculptor of animals, **died**
1876 George A **Custer**, major-general, U S Army, **killed** by Indians
1884· James Godall **Francis**, Australian politician, **died.**
1888 Sydney Howard **Gay**, American anti-slavery editor, **died.**
1888 Republican Convention at Chicago **nominated** Benjamin **Harrison** and Levi P **Morton.**
1889 The **potteries** of New Jersey combined interests
1889: **Lucy Webb Hayes**, wife of ex-President Hayes, **died.**
1889· George Loring **Brown**, American artist, died
1891: **French plans** of defense **sold to** Germany
1891: England annexed **Sabutan** Island claimed by Spain
1891: **Marriage of Charles S. Parnell** and Mrs O'Shea announced
1893· France occupied **Siamese Islands** without resistance
1894 **Anti-Italian riots** broke out in France
1895· **Prince of Aosta** and Princess Helene, of Orleans, **married.**
1895: Philip **Phillips**, American evangelist and composer, **died.**
1896· **Duc de Nemours**, son of Louis Philippe, **died.**
1896· Gustavus W **Smith**, Confederate general, **died.**
1896: Sir Samuel L **Tilley**, Canadian statesman, **died.**
1896: Lyman **Trumbull**, ex-Senator from Illinois, **died.**
1897: Alice Dunning **Lingard**, English actress, **died.**
1897: Margaret **Oliphant**, English novelist **died.**
1897: William L **Winans**, American railroad contractor, **died.**
1899: Count Franz von **Schönborn**, Austrian cardinal archbishop, **died**
1900. Princess **Clotilde**, mother of Victor Napoleon, **died**
1901· **Banks failed** in Leipzig and Berlin, **Germany.**
1901· Joseph **Cook**, American lecturer and author, **died.**
1902. Walter S **Cox**, American jurist, **died.**
1904: Clement **Scott**, English dramatic critic, **died.**
1906: Stanford **White**, American architect, **assassinated** by Harry Thaw
1909: John Crosby **Brown**, American banker and philanthropist, **died**
1909: Sarah Orne **Jewett**, American author, **died.**
1912. Oscar L **Lenz**, American sculptor, **died.**
1912. U S torpedo-boat destroyer "**Paulding**" made record for **fastest time** of any vessel in the navy, 32 7 knots
1912· **China**, unwilling to submit to foreign supervision of expenditures, **rejected** six-power loans of $300,000,000
1912: Imposition of sentence on four Mexican revolutionary leaders for **violating neutrality laws** led to **rioting**, Los Angeles, Cal

JUNE 26

Feast-day of: Sts. John and Paul, martyrs in Rome The Venerable **Ralngarda** of Auvergne **St Anthelm** of Bellay
285 B C: **Dionysius** of Alexandria **began his astronomical era.**
363 **Julian killed** in battle, Jovian became emperor
632 **The Persian** era began
1483· **Duke of Gloucester** usurped English throne as Richard III
1519· **Luther began disputation with Eck.**
1520 **Luther** issued address to the nobles, and **advocated "Germany for the Germans."**
1526 Opening of **Diet at Speyer.**
1541: Francisco **Pizarro assassinated.**
1541· **Alcántara**, Spanish soldier, half-brother to Pizarro, **killed.**
1628: **Charles I** assented to the Petition of Rights
1644: **Prince Rupert** took Liverpool for the king
1647: **The obnoxious members retired from Parliament** on approach of an army
1657: Oliver **Cromwell inaugurated** as Lord Protector for second time
1666· Sir Richard **Fanshawe**, English diplomat **died.**
1688· Ralph **Cudworth**, English philosopher and divine, **died.**
1702. Dr Philip **Doddridge**, English theologian, **born.**
1747: Indians defeated at **Marlborough, Vt.**
1752. Giulio **Alberoni**, cardinal and prime minister of Spain **died**
1763. George **Morland**, English artist, **born.**
1788· **Virginia ratified the Constitution.**
1792. First **coalition against France** formed
1795· **Battle of Fleurus**, Belgium, Austrians defeated by French
1796 David **Rittenhouse**, American astronomer, **died**
1802: Construction of **London Docks** commenced
1826· Adolph **Bastien**, German ethnologist, **born.**
1827: Samuel **Crompton**, inventor of the spinning-mule, **died.**
1830. **George IV., of England, died.**
1830: **William IV**, brother of George IV, **became king.**
1836: **Alibund** attempted to take the life of French king
1847: Portuguese **junta at Oporto** capitulated to Pedro
1848. **Archbishop of Paris assassinated.**
1849 Great crevasse in levee of the Mississippi river in Louisiana **closed.**
1853 **Russia** issued a manifesto **against Turkey.**
1858. Two **steamers** starting from mid-ocean **began to lay the Atlantic Cable**
1858· **China forced to open ports** and tolerate foreigners
1860: **Francis II**, **of Naples**, proclaimed a constitution
1861: Paul Joseph **Schafarik**, a Slovanian philologist, **died.**
1862: Confederates **destroyed** their **gunboats** on Yazoo river
1863: Federal army under **Hooker crossed Potomac.**
1863· Federals under **Rosecrans defeated Bragg** at Shelbyville, Tenn
1863· Confederates burned **Susquehanna bridge.**
1863. Andrew Hull **Foote**, rear-admiral U S Navy, **died.**
1864· Peace negotiations between **Denmark and Prussia** failed, hostilities resumed, and Alsen bombarded
1866 **Prussian army** victorious at Liebenau, Turnau, and Podol in **Bohemia.**
1869· Ryan s **filibustering expedition** sailed for Cuba
1871· Subscriptions to pay French war indemnity exceeded twice the sum needed
1872· **France and Germany** signed new convention for payment of **indemnity.**
1873: **Carlists** defeated at Castanon, Spain
1877. Most notable **eruption of Cotopaxi**, in Ecuador
1878: **Mercedes**, queen of Spain, **died**
1879: **Sultan removed Khedive** of Egypt and appointed his son
1879· Richard H **Anderson**, lieutenant-general (Confederate), **died.**
1886. **David Davis**, justice Supreme Court, **died.**
1889· France demanded the annulment of the 1887 **Anglo-Turkish Convention**
1889: **Simon Cameron**, Secretary of War under Lincoln, **died**
1891: French government sequestered **Chilean war-ships** being built
1892: An **Anti-Home-Rule** Convention met in Belfast
1893: Government of **India suspended free coinage of silver.**
1894 Ezeta **overthrown** in Salvador
1895: Great Britain held **naval review** at Spithead
1898· Clifton House at **Niagara Falls** destroyed by fire
1902: William **Lidderdale**, English financier, **died.**
1904· **Japanese** captured some outer works **at Port Arthur.**
1904: Monsignor **Guidi**, papal delegate at Manila, **died.**
1905: **Warsaw**, Poland, in a **state of siege.**
1906. Nathaniel **Shipman**, ex-judge United States Court of Appeals, **died**
1911· J Pierpont **Morgan decorated** by Emperor William
1911. Julian W **Baird**, American chemist, **died.**
1912· General Federation of **Women's Clubs**, at San Francisco meeting, **advocated teaching** of sex and personal **hygiene** in public and normal schools.
1912: On "**Alexandra Day**," in honor of former Queen Alexandra 12,000 women and children **sold wild roses** in London streets, realizing $200 000 for charity
1912 British Home Secretary **McKenna**, in company of the king and queen at Cardiff, Wales, was **attacked by a suffragette**
1912 By influence of William J Bryan business of **nominations was placed ahead of adoption of platform** in the Democratic National Convention's order of business

JUNE 27

Feast-day of. St John of Montier and Chinon, **St Ladislaus I.**, king of Hungary
678: **Saint Agatho** became Pope
1458: **Alfonso V.**, king of Aragon, **died**
1462: **Louis XII.**, the Just king of France, **born**
1550. **Charles IX**, king of France **born**
1574· Giorgio **Vasari**, Italian artist and writer **died**
1654· Johann Valentin **Andreä**, German Lutheran theologian, **died**
1681: **Lord Baltimore annuled** liberal franchise act
1682: **Charles XII**, king of Sweden, **born.**
1689: French and Indians devastated **Dover, N. H**
1720: Guillaume de **Chaulieu**, French poet and ecclesiastic, **died**
1736: Arent Schuyler **De Peyster**, Royalist officer in American Revolution, **born.**
1743 Battle of **Dettingen**, Bavaria, French defeated by English
1759: **Wolfe** landed 8,000 troops **below Quebec**
1776 **Sergeant Jasper** replaced flag shot away **at Charleston**
1776· **British bombarded** fort on Sullivan's Island, **Charleston, S C.**
1777: Rev Dr William **Todd hanged** for forgery
1778· **Congress adjourned** from York, Pa, **to Philadelphia**
1789: Louis XVI yielding, the **Three Estates** of France united again in legislative meeting, **Mirabeau** chief spokesman for the Third Estate
1800 **Latour d'Auvergne**, "First grenadier of the Republic," **killed** in battle
1801: **British and Turks** captured Cairo, Egypt
1803. **St. Lucia**, West Indies, acquired by Great Britain
1806 **Buenos Aires taken** by Popham
1806 Augustus **De Morgan**, English mathematician **born.**
1829. James **Smithson**, founder of the Smithsonian Institution, **died**
1831: Constantine **Pavlovitch**, Russian grand duke, **died**
1835 **Railroad** from **Boston to Lowell** opened
1836 Claude **Rouget de Lisle**, author of the 'Marseillaise' **died.**
1839 **Runjeet-Singh**, ruler of Lahore, **died.**
1843 **John Murray**, 2d, British publisher, **died**
1844· **Joseph Smith killed** by anti-Mormon mob at Carthage Ill
1845: Thomas W **Dorr** was **released** from perpetual imprisonment by act of general amnesty
1847: **First telegraph messages** passed between New York and Boston
1857: **Nana Sahib massacred 450 Europeans**
1861: **Peace Convention at Dover, Del**
1862: Battles of the **Chickahominy** and **Gaines' Mill** in **Seven Days' Battle.**
1862· Farragut's **mortar-boats bombarded Vicksburg** batteries
1862: Federals began to cut a **canal opposite Vicksburg.**
1863 **Meade superseded Hooker** in command
1863: **Lee's army** encamped **near Chambersburg, Pa.**
1863. **Morgan**, with 3,500 Confederates, started **raid** across Kentucky, Ohio, and Indiana
1863. A naval action at **Donaldsonville, La.**
1864: **Sherman's attack** at Kenesaw **repulsed.**
1864: Charles G **Harker**, brigadier-general U S Volunteers, **killed** in battle
1864: Daniel **McCook**, major-general U S Volunteers, **killed** at Kenesaw
1865: Cattle plague broke out in England
1866: **Hanoverians** defeated **Prussians** at **Langensalza**
1866. Prussians defeated Austrians at **Nachod**
1866 Austrians defeated Prussians at **Trautenau.**
1866: Prussian army under Prince Frederick victors at **Hühnerwasser.**
1873 Hiram **Powers**, American sculptor, **died.**
1876: Democratic National Convention at St Louis nominated **Tilden and Hendricks.**
1876: **Lacrosse** played before Queen Victoria
1876: Harriet **Martineau**, English author, **died**
1884: **Cholera** appeared at Marseilles, France
1890: Sultan of Zanzibar ceded coast to Germany
1893· International **French Congress** at Montreal favored political union of **Canada** with the United States
1894· Casimir **Périer elected** President of France
1894· **Brazilian rebels** at Rio do Sol defeated 1,000 **killed.**
1898 **Japanese Cabinet** under Ito resigned
1901. **Yale defeated Harvard** in annual boat-race
1902. Revolution arose in **Haiti** in favor of Firman
1902· Charles D **Long**, American jurist **died.**
1909: **Railroad strike** in Pittsburg P
1911: United States filed suit against the **magazine trust**
1911· **French military aviator** covered 177 miles in 104 minutes
1912: British government agreed to **pay Marconi Company** $3 000 000 for five **wireless stations** for direct round-the-world communication
1912. Failure of United States Congress to pass **appropriations** bills threatened **temporary suspension** of 800 000 government employees
1912· George **Westinghouse** received at Boston the **Edison gold medal** for achievements in electric lighting
1912. Vermont **Republican** Convention declared **against recall of judiciary.**

JUNE 28

Feast-day of. St Leo II, Pope
323 B. C: **Alexander** the Great **died.**
1245: **Innocent IV** deposed Frederick II. and **called Council of Lyons.**
1491: **Henry VIII.**, king of England (1509–1547), **born.**
1598: Abraham **Ortelius**, Dutch geographer, **died.**
1629 **Edict of Grace** ended religious wars in France
1645. **Carlisle**, England, **surrendered** to the Parliamentarians
1650: Jean **Rotrou**, French dramatist, **died.**
1675 Plymouth colonists routed **King Philip.**
1709 Saxony Denmark, and Russia made **Alliance at Dresden.**
1712: Jean Jacques **Rousseau born.**
1719· François, **Duc de Choiseul, born.**
1763: Cities in **Hungary** damaged by **earthquake.**
1776· **British force** under Howe **arrived at New York.**
1776· **Jefferson's draft** of the Declaration of Independence **submitted** to Congress
1778· **Battle of Monmouth.**
1801: Francis **Wheatley**, English painter, **died.**
1806 Sir Henry Montgomery **Lawrence**, British administrator in India, **born**
1814 American sloop "**Wasp**" **captured** British brig "**Reindeer.**"
1814 **Duke of Wellington** first attended House of Lords
1830. José Fernandez **Madrid**, South-American statesman **died**
1835 Charles **Mathews**, English comedian, **died.**
1838: **Queen Victoria crowned**
1840. **British fleet** of 15 ships **blockaded Canton**; first opium war
1848 The troops stormed **last barricade** in **Paris** and ended the insurrection
1848: **Cavignac resigned** dictatorship of France made president of the Council
1849: **Raab, Hungary, taken** by the Austrians
1854: O Donnell headed a **military revolt at Madrid**
1855. James Fitzroy, **Lord Raglan**, British commander in Crimean war **died.**

M

Disputed Pronunciations

N

Foreign Phrases

O

Population Statistics

P

Q

R

S

T

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V

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Y

Z

1862: Farragut's fleet passed the Vicksburg batteries
1863 Federals assisted by gunboats repulsed a great force at Donaldsonville, La.
1863: Confederate forces concentrated at Chambersburg, Pa., and advanced within four miles of Harrisburg.
1864 Lincoln signed repeal of fugitive-slave law.
1866 Prussians victorious at Munchengratz
1866 Austrians defeated with heavy loss at Skalitz
1866 Prussians successful at battle of Soor, Bohemia
1865 Mississippi rejected a new constitution.
1869 New legislative chamber in France met
1871. The United States Civil Service Commission made G W Curtis its first president
1875 International Court of Justice opened in Egypt.
1879 Congress provided for the improvement of the mouths of the Mississippi River
1880 Pierola, dictator of Chile, ordered a levy *en masse* to fight Bolivia and Peru
1882: The Sultan decorated Arabi Pasha, Egyptian rebel
1884· A conference of the powers assembled to consider Egyptian affairs
1889 French chambers passed Panama Canal Bill
1889 Maria Mitchell, American astronomer, died
1891· Triple Alliance renewed for six years
1891: Major Panitza, Bulgarian conspirator, executed
1895: Yale won the Yale-Harvard boat-race at New London, Conn
1899· Sir Windham Hornby, British admiral, died
1902: Triple Alliance renewed for six years
1904· Steamship "Norge" wrecked off Scottish coast 650 lives lost
1905 Belgium voted $21,600,000 to fortify Antwerp
1906 Mutiny in Russian fleet broke out at Odessa
1909 Joseph B Cotter, American (Roman Catholic) bishop, died.
1909 Ernst von Halle, German economist, died
1910 Henry Harris Aubrey Beach, American surgeon, died.
1910 Samuel Douglas McEnery, ex-Governor and Senator from Louisiana, died
1910 William Neilson McVickar, American (Protestant Episcopal) bishop, died
1911. Marquis of Lansdowne determined to press the Lords veto bill
1912 United States Interstate Commerce Commission suspended proposed increase in excess baggage charges by railways
1912. Militant suffragettes began a window-smashing campaign in British post-offices
1912: Zeppelin dirigible "Schwaben I." broke from moorings, exploded, and burned

JUNE 29

Feast-day of St Peter, the apostle, St. Hemma
833: Louis I deserted by his troops near Colmar in Alsace
922: Robert, Duke of France, proclaimed king
1033 An eclipse of the sun observed in Europe
1313 Henry VII (Count of Luxemburg), crowned king of Italy and emperor of Holy Roman Empire
1457: French troops occupied Bordeaux
1509· Margaret Beaufort Countess of Richmond, mother of Henry VII, died
1541 Thomas Flennes, ninth baron Dacre, executed
1566 Sir Henry Yelverton, English jurist, born
1577 Peter Paul Rubens, Flemish artist, born.
1585: Queen Elizabeth was offered sovereignty of the Netherlands
1612 A lottery was drawn in London for the benefit of the Virginia plantations
1613· Shakespeare's Globe Theater burned
1644 Royalists defeated Parliamentarians at Cropredy Bridge
1646. Courtral, in Belgium, surrendered to France
1662 Pierre de Marca, French historian, died
1679 Treaty of St Germain-en-Laye
1685· Grenadiers introduced into England's army
1691 John Flavel, English devotional writer, died
1693 French defeated English fleet off Cape St Vincent
1764· Ralph Allen, English philanthropist, died
1796 Rev John Williams "Apostle of Polynesia," born
1798: Count Giacomo Leopardi, Italian poet, born.
1799 Admiral Caracciola executed by junta of the Parthenopean Republic
1801 Frederic Bastiat, French political economist, born
1813. Valentine Green, English mezzotint engraver, died
1815 Bonaparte, at Rochefort, tried to escape to America
1816 Rev David Williams, founder of Royal literary fund, died.
1830 John Q A Ward, American sculptor, born
1835 Joseph Manton, English gunmaker, died.
1845: Second fire in Quebec within a month destroyed homes of 12,000 people
1848 High Bridge, over Harlem River at New York, finished
1850 Part of Table Rock at Niagara fell.
1852· Religious riots arose in England; several killed, and churches burned
1852 Henry Clay, American statesman and orator died
1854: Russian batteries at mouth of Danube river destroyed by Dutch vessels
1855: Walker, the filibuster, defeated Nicaraguans at Nivas
1858 Third and successful attempt to lay an Atlantic cable
1860 President Buchanan vetoed the pre-emption bill
1861 José Maria Obando, South-American general, died
1861. Elizabeth Barrett Browning, English poet, died.
1862. Lee attacked Federal rear-guard, battles of Savage Station and White Oak Swamp, in seven days' fight
1863· Confederate main army turned toward Gettysburg.
1863 Gen Meade moved northward, covering 30 miles of front
1863 Confederate privateer "Archer" captured the revenue-boat "Caleb Cushing" off Portland, Me
1863 Privateer "Archer" was captured
1864 Railroad accident at St. Hilaire, Canada, killed 83 and wounded 200
1864. Joseph P Taylor, brigadier-general U S Volunteers, died
1864 Battle of Alsen; Prussians victorious over Danes
1865 Catholic Cathedral at Sydney, New South Wales, burned.
1866 Austrians defeated at Gitschin.
1866· Russians obliged Hanoverians to capitulate at Langensalza.
1871: Parliament authorized Canada to establish new provinces.
1871 Severe trades-union Act passed Parliament
1872: Thomas Crabbe, rear-admiral U S Navy, died
1875 Ferdinand I, emperor of Austria, died.
1880 Tahiti, the largest island of the Society group, annexed to France
1889 Greater Chicago established by inclusion of suburbs
1890· Geo W McCrary, Secretary of War, died.
1891 Colorado River sent a branch into Salton desert
1892 Prohibition Party nominated Bidwell and Cranfill.
1892· Theodore W Dwight, American jurist and teacher, died.
1895 Thomas Henry Huxley, English anatomist and zoologist, died.
1895: Florina Veira Peixoto, ex-president of Brazil, died.
1895 Green Clay Smith, general, U S Army, Prohibitionist died
1897 William F Hoey, American actor, died
1899 Harvard defeated Yale in annual boat-race
1899 Mrs E D E N Southworth, American novelist died
1899 Chevalier von Blumencorn, Austrian soldier musician, and diplomat, died
1901. William Allan Woods, District Court judge, died.
1904 Daniel Decatur Emmett, American negro minstrel, died
1905 Louis J Allen, rear-admiral, U S Navy, died.
1908 Sir Edward Baldwin Malet, British diplomat, died.
1910 Samuel Aldrich Crozer, American philanthropist, died.
1910 John Warwick Daniel, Senator from Virginia, died
1911· Russia's first Dreadnought launched at St Petersburg
1911 Iquique, Chile, devastated by a cyclone
1911· Paul de Longpré, French painter, died.
1912 Eight lines of coastwise vessels at New York were prevented from sailing by the strike
1912 New York Court of Appeals upheld preferential clauses in pending New York city subway contracts, declared Wagner law constitutional
1912· Massachusetts Progressives opposed formation of a third party, would support Roosevelt as Republicans

JUNE 30

Feast-day of St Paul, the Apostle, St. Martial of Limoges, St Otto of Bamberg
1368 French lords appealed to king of France against English exactions
1462 Battle of Seekenheim, Frederick of the Palatine victor
1503· Johann Frederick ("the Magnanimous"), elector of Saxony, died.
1520 Mexicans revolted, killed Montezuma, and attacked Spaniards
1607. Cardinal Baronius, ecclesiastical writer, died
1629 Additional emigrants reached Massachusetts and founded Charlestown
1647 Battle of Atherton Moor, Royalists victors
1666 Alexander Brome, English attorney and royalist poet, died
1673: The French captured Maestricht, Holland
1685· Archibald Campbell, ninth earl of Argyll executed
1688 Secret invitation sent to William of Orange to intervene with arms to prevent destruction of Protestantism
1690 Naval engagement off Beachy Head; the French defeated the English and the Dutch
1691: Athlone taken by Ginckel.
1692· Massachusetts General Court condemned four women to death as witches
1748 Jacques Dominique Cassini, French astronomer, born
1759. Wolfe erected batteries on Point Levi, near Quebec
1777 British occupied Staten Island, N Y
1789: Horace Vernet, French painter, born.
1796· French seized Milan
1805: Genoa incorporated with France.
1812 Dey of Algiers forced to give up prisoners and relinquish claims for tribute
1817 Abraham Gottlob Werner, German geologist, died.
1819 Mexico and Colombia made alliance
1819 William Almon Wheeler, vice-president (1877–1881), born
1823· Jesse Lee Reno, major-general, U S Army, born
1829 Battle of Silistria, Russians defeated Turks
1834· Indian Territory set aside exclusively for Indians
1837 Act of Parliament abolished the use of the pillory in the United Kingdom
1839 Johan Olof Wallin, Swedish poet, died
1840 House passed the independent treasury bill
1846: U S National debt $15,550,202
1845 U S National debt $45 044,862
1848 Edward Burgess, American yacht designer born
1850 U S National debt $63,452,773
1852 Chile and France concluded a treaty of commerce
1852: U S National debt $66,199 341
1854 U S National debt $42,242 222
1855 Yellow fever epidemic in New Orleans, La
1855 James Silk Buckingham, English traveler and author, died
1857 Parliament rejected the secret ballot
1858 U S National debt $44,911 881
1859: Blondin crossed Niagara Falls gorge on tight-rope
1859 U S National debt $58,496,837
1860 U S National debt $64,842,287
1861· U S National debt $90,580 873
1862 Battle of Glendale, or Frayser's Farm, in the seven days' fight
1862 U S National debt $524 176,412
1863 Maryland put under martial law
1863 Rosecrans reached Chattahooche, on Tennessee river
1863. U S National debt $1,119,772,138
1863. Confederate dollar worth 8 cents.
1864· Congress passed an internal revenue law that was almost universal
1864: Congress established Yosemite Valley and Mariposa Big-tree Grove as public parks
1864: Congress authorized issue of bonds and notes to extent of $400,000,000
1864 France and Switzerland signed treaty of commerce
1864· Salmon P Chase resigned as Secretary of the Treasury
1864· Hung-tsiuen, rebel Chinese emperor, committed suicide
1864: U S National debt $1,815,784,370
1865 Trial of Lincoln's assassins closed
1865 U S National debt $2,680,647,869
1866 Connecticut (first State) approved 14th amendment
1866 U S National debt $2,773,236,173
1867: U S National debt $2,678 126,103
1868: U S National debt $2,611,687,851
1869: U S National debt $2,588,452,213
1870: Senate rejected treaty for annexation of Santo Domingo
1870· Congress began reducing the taxes
1870· U S National debt $2,480,672,561
1871: U S National debt $2,353 211 332
1872. U S National debt $2,253,251,328
1873: U S National debt $2,234 482,993
1874. Henry Grinnell, American philanthropist, died
1874 U S National debt $2 251,690,468
1875 U S National debt $2,232,284 531
1876. U S National debt $2,180,395,067
1877· U S National debt $2,205,301 392
1878 U S National debt $2 256,205 892
1879· The completion of Sutro tunnel celebrated in the Carson river valley, Nev
1879 U S National debt $2,340 232,000
1880 Egypt and Abyssinia sign peace treaty
1880 U S National debt $2,128,791,054
1880 Jesuits expelled from France
1881 U S National debt $2,077,389,253
1882 Guiteau, assassin of Pres Garfield, was hanged.
1882: U S National debt $1,926,688 678
1883: U S National debt $1,892,547,412
1884· Charles Bradlaugh found guilty of voting without an oath
1884 Andreas Munch, Norwegian poet and dramatist, died
1884· U S National debt $1,838,904,607
1885· U S National debt $1,872,340,557
1890 New Croton aqueduct for New York completed
1891 U S Weather Bureau transferred from War to the Agricultural Department
1891: Lady Macdonald, widow of late premier of Canada, raised to the peerage
1891 Banks in Buenos Aires resumed business after revolt
1891 Triple Alliance of Austria, Germany, and Italy renewed
1897. George Martin Lane, Harvard professor of Latin, died
1899 Delaware Kemper, American diplomat, died
1900. Fire at Hoboken, N J burned docks, steamships, and caused $10,000,000 loss of property and several hundred lives
1900 John Woodward Philip, rear-admiral, U S Navy, died
1901: Byron Sunderland, ex-chaplain, U S Senate, died
1903 Coal mine explosion in Wyoming killed over 200
1904 National Prohibition Convention nominated S C Swallow and G W. Carroll
1905· J D Rockefeller gave $10,000,000 to help small colleges
1905 John F Stevens became chief engineer of Panama Canal
1907 The U S government's fiscal year closed with a surplus of $87 000,000
1907 Francis Murphy, temperance reformer, died
1908 W H Taft resigned as Secretary of War
1909 State-wide prohibition went into effect in Tennessee
1911: Harvard defeated Yale in annual boat-race
1912 New York Socialist Convention nominated Charles E Russell, of New York, for governor, and Carrie W Allen, of Onondaga, for Secretary of State
1912. Tornado at Regina and Qu'appelle, Canada, killed 50 persons and did $1,000 000 damage
1912 Seamen's and stokers' strike in New York became serious, 1,000 longshoremen voted to join strike
1912· Dr Belissario Porras was unanimously reelected President of Panama
1912 General Federation of Women's clubs, in convention at San Francisco, started $100,000 endowment fund

JULY

JULY 1

Feast-day of Saints Julius and Aaron, St. Calais, or Carilephus St Gal, St Simeon Salus, St Rumold; St. Theobald, or Thibault confessor
776 B C Chorœbus received the prize in first recorded Olympian games
987: Hugh Capet became king of France
1097. Battle of Dorylæum; Crusaders defeated Turks
1270 Louis IX of France sailed at head of Seventh Crusade
1346: Battle of Zara, in Austria Venetians victorious
1502 Columbus entered the Caribbean sea
1515 Fra Giovanni Giocondo, Italian architect, died
1555 John Bradford, English Protestant martyr, burned.
1574· Bishop Joseph Hall, English prelate, born
1607· "God Save the King" first sung by choir of royal chapel
1614: Isaac Casaubon, classical scholar and Protestant theologian died
1626 Chaplains first appointed to British naval vessels
1643 Westminster Assembly began its sessions
1654 Louis Joseph, Duc de Vendôme, French general, died
1676 New Jersey divided into East and West Jersey
1681 Oliver Plunkett, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Armagh, executed
1690 Battle of Fleurus, Luxembourg victor
1690 Battle of the Boyne, William III victor
1690 Duke of Schomberg killed at battle of Boyne
1692 French took Namur in Belgium
1725 Jean Baptiste, Comte de Rochambeau, French soldier born.
1731 Adam Duncan, first Viscount Camperdown, British admiral, born
1757 France estimated at this date to hold 20 times as much territory in North America as England
1759. Fortress of Glatz captured by General Laudon
1763: Present site of Lansingburg, N Y, purchased
1776 Debate began on Declaration of Independence
1781 Battle of Porto Novo; Coote defeated Hyder Ali
1784 Friedmann Wilhelm Bach, eldest son of J S Bach died
1793. Erection of first building of Hamilton (Colgate) College began
1801· A double-hulled or Catamaran steamboat exhibited on the Thames
1802. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy under Lincoln born
1806 The Porte sent troops to Egypt to subdue the Beys
1820 First toll collected on Erie Canal
1821: Spain surrendered Florida to the United States
1823 Costa Rica became part of the Federation of Central America
1829 Battle of Kainly, Turks defeated
1836 Congress accepted the Smithson bequest
1839 Abdul-Medjid, 16 years old, resigned at Constantinople, protected by the powers
1839 Sioux Indians massacre Chippewas at Falls of St Anthony, Minn
1839 Mahmud II., Sultan of Turkey, died.

1840: Robert Stawell **Ball**, English astronomer, **born.**
1851: Port Phillip and New South Wales, **Australia**, separated Victoria became a province of the Empire
1852. A plot to **assassinate Louis Napoleon** discovered
1853: Representative government established in **Cape Colony**, Africa
1854: First Colonial parliament met at **Cape Town**, Cape Colony
1856· Battle with the **Seminole Indians.**
1857: **Federal troops** began quelling disturbances **in Kansas.**
1859: Prof Wise and three companions **traveled by balloon** from St Louis to Jefferson county N Y, 1,150 miles in 19 hours and 15 minutes
1860· Gotthilf von **Schubert**, German philosopher, **died.**
1861: Confederate privateer **"Sumter" ran the blockade** at New Orleans
1861: **Steel cannons** first made at Trenton, N J
1861: **First daily overland mail route** from the Missouri River to the Pacific Coast established
1861: The *United States army list* showed 183,588 men present for duty
1862: Fight at **Boonville**, Mo ; Confederates routed
1862. Federal **gunboat fleets** on Mississippi **united.**
1862: President **Lincoln** called for 300,000 **volunteers.**
1862· Congress established the **Bureau of Internal Revenue.**
1862: The **Internal Revenue Law** "taxed everything outside the grave"
1862· United States Senate voted to **admit West Virginia** as a State
1862· **Price of cotton** in New York market 38½ cents a pound
1863· A cavalry battle fought at **Carlisle**, Pa
1863· **Battle of Gettysburg** began
1863 **A mine** fired under the fortifications **at Vicksburg**, Miss
1863. Federal and Confederate cavalry fought *at Hanover Junction*, Va
1863· Price of **cotton** in New York, **74 cents**, premium on **gold, 144¼.**
1863: **Unionist** Convention met in **Tennessee**; 40 counties represented
1863. **Missouri** Convention adopted an ordinance ending **slavery** on July 4, 1870
1863: John Fulton **Reynolds**, major-general of Volunteers, U S Army, **killed** at Gettysburg
1864: Sherman occupied **Marietta**, Ga
1864: General **Early** started on a **raid to Washington.**
1864: Josiah **Quincy**, ex-president Harvard College **died.**
1864· Federal **tax on spirits made** $1 50 a gallon
1864· Convention met in **Carson City**, Nev , to form a State **Constitution.**
1864· Price of **cotton** in New York **$1 52**; premium on **gold, 215**
1865: Price of cotton in New York, **43 cents**; premium on **gold, 138.**
1865. **Chile** passed an act of religious toleration
1866: Price of **cotton** in New York, **42 cents**; premium on **gold, 153**
1867: Thomas Francis **Meagher**, Irish-American general, **died.**
1867· Act of **Canadian Confederation** took effect
1871: **La Salle Street tunnel** in Chicago opened
1875. Public worship act for **prevention of ritualism** in English churches went into effect
1875 Final estimate of **cost to France of war** with Germany, $1,775 000 000
1875: International **postal laws** became effective
1876. Michael **Bakunin**, Russian *socialist* and agitator, **died.**
1876: **Servian war began**
1879 Leopold II of **Belgium** sanctioned **public instruction law.**
1881: Rudolf Hermann **Lotze**, German psychologist, **died**
1884: Franz Eduard Ivanovich **Todleben**, Russian general and military engineer **died.**
1884· Allan **Pinkerton**, American detective, **died**
1884. Chinese in **Tonkin** refused to ratify treaty with France
1886 **Prohibition** became effective in Rhode Island
1888 **Italy** formally **annexed Massowah** in Abyssinia
1889. **Durango**, Colo , almost destroyed by **fire**
1889 Theodore Dwight **Woolsey**, American educator, **died**
1889: Millet's painting, *The Angelus* sold for $111 000
1890: Congress passed the **Idaho admission** bill
1890 **Anglo-German agreement** concerning African possessions **signed.**
1891: **Australian ballot law** became effective in California
1891: Provincial **revolutionists** in the Argentine Republic *suppressed*
1891 **Trieste**, Austria ceased to be a free port
1891: **Strikers in Paris** prevented all public vehicular traffic
1892 **Yale defeated Harvard** in boat-race at New London Conn
1892 Free trade zone of **Kongo Basin** in British East Africa extended to the coast
1893 **Statue** of Victory unveiled **at Gettysburg.**
1893· President **Carnot's** body placed in Pantheon with imposing **funeral** services
1896: Harriet Beecher **Stowe**, author of *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, **died.**
1897 **Dervishes** defeated the Jaalin **in the Sudan**, 2 000 killed
1898: **Shafter began attack** on Santiago
1898: **Battle of El Caney**, Spanish-American war
1898· Victorious **charge** on the **San Juan** blockhouse (Santiago fortifications) led by Major-General H S **Hawkins**
1898. Hamilton **Fish**, of the Rough Riders," **killed** at Santiago
1898: Insurgents in **Philippines** captured Spanish governor of Bulacan
1898: **India voted to loan** $50,000 000 to make good losses by earthquakes, famine, and flood
1898. China leased **Wei-hai-wei** to British
1899: **Dominion Day** observed throughout Canada
1899. Victor **Cherbuliez**, French novelist, **died.**
1899. Anti-budget **riots in Spain**
1901· **Chinese government** partly resumed at Peking
1901· French **Religious Associations** law promulgated
1902 **Filipinos accepted** American authority amnesty proclaimed
1903· **Bulgaria** asked the powers to force **Turkey** to withdraw troops from the frontiers
1904· G F **Watts**, English artist, **died**
1905. Serious **rioting** in all parts of **Crete.**
1905· Official celebration of 75th anniversary of **Belgian independence** in Brussels
1906: Sir Wilfrid **Lawson**, British politician, **died.**
1906· **Railway wreck** at **Salisbury**, England, killed 23 American passengers
1907: Mine **explosion** at **Jusovka**, Russia, killed more than 200 miners
1909 Sir William Hutt Curzon **Wylie** shot by Hindu fanatic
1910 Polish and Ruthenian students at **Lemberg University** fought with firearms
1910: **Port Arthur opened** to all nations
1911: Smith **Ely**, Mayor of New York (1876), **died.**
1911: **German troops** landed **at Agadir**, Morocco
1911: William J **Thompson**, American political boss, **died.**
1912: Harriet **Quimby**, American aviator, and W A P **Willard**, passenger, **killed** by fall of aeroplane in Boston Harbor
1912: Rigid **quarantine** against Irish cattle established throughout England because of **foot and mouth disease**; holding of annual cattle shows in England **prohibited** because of spread of the disease
1912: William Marshall **Bullitt**, Louisville, Ky , appointed U S **Solicitor-general.**
1912: U S Congress **extended appropriations** for last fiscal year through July **preventing tie-up** in government departments

JULY 2

Feast-day of: Visitation of the Blessed Virgin; Saints Processus and Martinian, St. Monegondes; St Oudoceus
936 **Henry I.** (The Fowler'), emperor of *Germany*, **died.**
1298: Battle of **Gollheim**; Adolphus of Nassau defeated
1447: The Archbishop of Cologne **besieged Soest** with 60,000 men
1450. **Cade entered London** in triumph
1489: Archbishop **Cranmer**, English prelate, *born.*
1502. Francisco **Roldan**, Spanish adventurer, **died**
1525 Battle of **Konigshofen**, Baden, in Peasants' War
1549: **Vicar Welsh** of Exeter, England **hanged** on his own church tower as a rebel
1566. Michel **Nostradamus**, notorious charlatan **died.**
1596. **Earthquake in Japan** killed thousands
1644· **Battle of Marston Moor**, English civil war, Parliamentarians defeated Royalists
1645· Battle of **Alford**, Scotland, English Civil War
1652: **Turenne defeated Condé** near Paris
1681: Earl of **Shaftesbury**, imprisoned for treason **escaped** from Tower
1685 The *Massachusetts charter* expired through action of English Court of Chancery
1704: Battle of **Donauwerth**; Bavarians and French defeated by **Marlborough** and **Prince Louis** of Baden
1706: **British killed** 600 rebellious natives in Natal
1724· Frederick Theophilus **Klopstock**, German poet, **born.**
1743 Spencer Compton, **Earl Wilmington, died**
1747: Battle of **Lawfeldt**, Saxe defeated Cumberland
1760. All **Canada** came into possession of *England*
1775. **Washington** arrived at Cambridge, Mass
1776· **Colonial Congress** adopted a **resolution of Independence.**
1778: Jean Jacques **Rousseau**, French essayist **died.**
1780: Henry Petty-Fitzmaurice, third Marquis of **Lansdowne, born.**
1783. English order in Council prohibited **American ships in West Indian trade**
1806. Sir Home **Popham took Buenos Aires** without authority
1807: British **men of-war** ordered to leave United States waters
1809 **Civil War** broke out in **Bolivia.**
1812. Capt David **Porter sailed** in the **"Essex"** against British commerce
1823 **Brazilian patriots** drove Portuguese troops from Bahia
1824. **Kamehameha II**, King of Hawaii (1819–1824), **died**
1833: **Reaping-machine** first used in public at Hamilton County Agricultural Society, New York Obed Hussey patentee
1840 **Chinese at Amoy** fired on British flag of truce
1843: Dr Christian **Hahnemann**, originator of homeopathy, **died.**
1847. Henry Augustin **Beers**, American man of letters, **born.**
1849: Battles of **Acs**; Hungarians defeated
1850. Sir Robert **Peel**, British statesman, **died.**
1851: William **Berry**, English genealogist, **died**
1853: Capt Ingraham, U S Navy, delivered an **ultimatum to Turkey** concerning the refugee Koszta
1855 **Proslavery** legislature met at Pawnee **Kan**
1857: **Siege of Lucknow**, by Sepoys, began
1860: Czar of Russia, Emperor of Austria, and Regent of Prussia met **in conference at Teplitz.**
1861: Skirmish at **Martinsburg, W. Va**
1861: First legislature in **West Virginia** organized
1862: **Lincoln signed Pacific railroad bill.**
1862· Congress passed the "iron-clad **'Oath' of office bill.**
1863 Stephen H **Weed**, brigadier-general of Volunteers U S A , **killed** at Gettysburg
1863 **J E B Stuart** and his cavalry **joined** Lee at Gettysburg, after riding around the Federal army
1863: **Morgan again invaded Kentucky.**
1863· Confederates and Federals struggled for possession of **Round Top at Gettysburg**
1864 **Congress chartered Northern Pacific Railroad.**
1864· Congress granted lands to **Oregon.**
1864: New United States **tariff law** went into effect with heavy increase of all rates
1864: **Rendsburg**, Schleswig-Holstein, captured from Danes by Prussians
1867: **Lord Monck** became Viceroy of **Canada.**
1869. **Livingstone** started westward for Lake Tanganyika
1870 **Illinois** adopted **new constitution**
1876· **Servians retreated** from Saitchar
1878· Amnesty offered to all **Kafir rebels** who surrendered
1881: **President Garfield shot** by Charles J Guiteau
1885: **Anamese revolted** and made night attack on French at Hué
1885· **England and Russia** settled differences in Afghanistan
1887. Reputed **Remains of Columbus** reported removed from Cuba to Genoa See 1898, Dec, 12 Spain put down
1888: **A revolt in Zululand**, led by Ishin-
1889: British defeated **Dervishes** at Arguin
1890· General Act of *Anti-slavery Conference* signed by Belgium
1890· House passed the so-called **Force bill.**
1891· Armed Boers began a big trek but were **driven out** of Mashonaland by British troops
1891: **Chilean insurgents** occupied Huasco
1891· French defeated **Chinese pirates** at Thanhoa
1893: **Cholera raged in Arabia**, 400 deaths a day at Mekka
1898. ***El Caney and El Paso*** taken by Americans
1898· **San Juan taken** by Americans Spaniards retreated to Santiago
1898 **Chicago daily papers** suspended because of a strike
1900: **St. Louis street car strike settled.**
1902: **Civil government** bill for **Philippines** signed by President Roosevelt
1903. **Cuba** ceded two naval stations to U S , government of Isle of Pines **settled.**
1904: **Chang Sha**, in China, opened as a treaty-port
1905: Destructive **fires at Warsaw, Poland.**
1906 Duma passed bill to abolish capital **punishment in Russia**
1909: Geneva Switzerland began celebration of 400th **anniversary of Calvin's birth.**
1909: **Cobalt, Canada**, a mining town, **burned**
1910. Protestant opposition forced **removal** of the **crucifix** from front of Episcopal Church in Edinburgh
1910: Court of Arbitration between **Brazil and Peru** adjourned
1911: Eugene F **Ware**, ex-Commissioner of Pensions, **died**
1911· Clement A **Evans**, ex-commander Confederate veterans, **died.**
1911: Felix **Mottl**, Austrian composer **died.**
1912: Melvin **Vaniman**, American aviator and four companions were **killed in flight** off Atlantic City, N J
1912 Governor **Wilson** (N J) received **Democratic nomination** for President on 46th ballot by vote of 990 to 96
1912: U S House of Representatives **repassed army appropriations bill** over President's veto
1912: **Strike of Boston street car men** provoked much disorder

JULY 3

Feast-day of· St Pnocas; St Gunthiern; St Bertram, St. Guthagon of Oostkerk
323: Battle of **Adrianople**, Constantine defeated Licinius
1187: Battle of **Tiberias**; Saladin defeated the Crusaders
1423: **Louis XI** , king of France, **born.**
1437: **A sacred play** called ' The Passion" was shown in Paris
1525· Battle of **Salzburg**, Peasants war
1608· **Champlain reached New France** and laid foundations of Quebec
1620. Treaty of peace signed **at Ulm, Wurtemberg.**
1642: Maria de **Medici**, wife of Henry IV of France **died**
1675· Governor **Andros**, with armed vessels **began a contest to** establish his authority to mouth of Connecticut
1676· **Battle** with Indians **near Narragansett, R. I.**
1737: John Singleton **Copley**, American artist, **born.**
1746. Henry **Grattan**, Irish orator and statesman **born.**
1775: **Washington** assumed command of American army
1776: Debate on **Declaration of Independence** continued
1792: Ferdinand **Duke of Brunswick**, Prussian field-marshal **died**
1795: Antonio de **Ulloa**, Spanish naval officer, **died**
1811: The United States **occupied West Florida** against British remonstrances
1814: **Americans** crossed Niagara River and **captured Fort Erie**
1815: **England and the United States** signed a commercial treaty
1816: Mrs **Jordan** (Dorothea Bland), English comic actress **died.**
1839 **First normal school** in America **opened** at Lexington, Mass
1844: Caleb Cushing negotiated a **treaty with China**
1846: Congress passed a **lower tariff** bill
1846: **Boston and Buffalo** united by telegraph
1850: The great **Kohinoor** diamond presented to Queen Victoria
1852· **Branch mint** established at San Francisco
1854: **Street-cars** began running in **Brooklyn, N. Y.**
1857: Eugene **Sue**, French romancer **died.**
1861: Fremont **took command** of Western Department
1862: **Russia recognized** the new kingdom of **Italy.**
1863 Third and final day of battle of **Gettysburg, Pa**
1863: Lewis A **Armisted**, and Richard B **Garnett**, brigadier-generals (Confederates), **killed** at Gettysburg
1864: **Sherman occupied Kenesaw Mountain, Ga.**
1864: **Martial law** proclaimed in Delaware
1866 Battle of **Koniggratz**, or Sadowa; Prussian supremacy assured in Germany
1879. **Chilean transport** sunk by a Peruvian torpedo
1880 Prussia enacted a law making all **clergy subordinate** to the State
1885 **Big Bear**, last of the rebellious chiefs in Manitoba **captured**
1888 **Railroad opened to Samarkand**, Turkestan
1889 **Mine explosion at St. Étienne**, France killed more than 200
1890: **Idaho admitted** to the Union
1892: *Friendship* between **Brazil and Italy** strained
1893: Secretary **Carlisle** (Treasury) **suspended silver purchases.**
1894: Senate passed the **Wilson Tariff bill.**
1898 Admiral **Cervera's fleet destroyed** by Sampson's United States fleet
1898 **Aguinaldo proclaimed** a provisional Philippine **republic.**
1900 British defeated Boers near **Leeuwkop.**
1900· **Anarchy in Manchuria**; Roman Catholic bishop and others burned alive in Mukden
1900 Chinese **Boxers repulsed at Tientsin.**
1901: **Fatal rioting** arose in the Argentine Republic against **unification of debt**
1904: Theodor **Herzl**, leading European Zionist, **died**
1904· Fighting continued at **Port Arthur**, both on land and sea
1905: **Riotous demonstrations** occurred among Russian reservists
1905: **Labor agitation** and strikes **throughout Russia**
1905 Russian mutineers on **Black Sea fleet** surrendered
1905 **Greatest heat ever known in Italy** caused sunstrokes and suicides
1906· **British in Natal** burned Kraals and **killed 350 rebels** in battle
1911· British **seamen's strike** ended successfully
1912: Robert F **Hoke**, American general (Confederate), **died**
1912: Governor Thomas R **Marshall** (Ind), received the Democratic **nomination for Vice President** by acclamation on the second ballot, first ballot Marshall 389, Governor John Burke (N D) 305
1912. Mexican **Federals defeated rebels** at Bachimba
1912: British Board of Trade **closed inquiry on "Titanic" disaster.**
1912: New York Master Builders' Association determined to **allow women to learn** the business part of building work only **in its new trade school.**

JULY 4

Feast-day of St. Finbar; St Bolcon; St. Sisoy, St. Bertha; St. Ulric, St. Odo of Canterbury
1450 James Fiennes **Lord Say and Sele**, beheaded by Jack Cade and his followers
1546: Pope Paul announced a **religious war** to extirpate heresy
1623 William **Byrd**, English composer of sacred music, **died**
1636 Roger Williams settled **Providence, R. I.**
1653: Cromwell's new parliament (**"Barebones" parliament**) met
1676. **Reform legislation in Virginia** completed
1683 Turks and Hungarians began a **siege of Vienna**
1715: Christian **Gellert**, German poet **born**
1726: Henry **Bentinck**, second Duke of Portland, **died**
1743. Emperor **Charles VII** became a refugee in Frankfort
1744: British pay Indians **$2,000 for land** between Alleghanies and Blue Ridge
1754: Plan for a **Colonial Congress** proposed by Franklin

1754: Washington defeated at **Fort Necessity.**
1756 William **Rush,** American sculptor, **born.**
1759. **Dresden** was bombarded by Frederick
1761: Samuel **Richardson,** English novelist, **died**
1774· Sir William **Johnson,** British commander in America, **died**
1776. **Declaration of Independence** issued at Philadelphia
1777· **Boonesboro, Ky ,** attacked by Indians
1778: Cadwallader and Conway, two American **generals,** fought a **duel**
1778 Gen Charles **Lee** brought to **trial** for insubordination
1778 Massacre by Tories and Indians in the **Wyoming valley, Pa**
1781: **Williamsburg, Va ,** evacuated by Cornwallis
1787: Prince de **Soubise,** French general, **died.**
1789 Washington signed **first** United States **tariff act.**
1804: Nathaniel **Hawthorne,** American novelist, **born.**
1804 Weekly **mail-stage** began to run between Philadelphia and Pittsburg
1806· Battle of **Maida,** Italy, the British defeated the French
1807. Giuseppe **Garibaldi,** Italian liberator, **born**
1808: Fisher **Ames,** American statesman and orator, **died.**
1816 Richard **Watson,** *bishop of Llandaff,* **died**
1817: Construction work began on **Erie Canal** near Rome, N Y
1826 **John Adams,** second president of the United States, **died.**
1826: **Thomas Jefferson,** statesman and third president of the United States, **died**
1826 Stephen C **Foster,** American songwriter, **born.**
1828 Corner-stone of **U. S. mint** at Philadelphia laid
1828 Construction began on **Baltimore and Ohio** Railroad
1829 An **omnibus** made first trip in London
1830 French bombarded city of **Algiers**
1831: **James Monroe,** fifth president of the United States, **died.**
1831: **United States and France** made a convention settling respective damage claims
1831 **Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad opened** for five miles, using horse-power
1836. United States **Patent Bureau** established
1837 Jean Paul **Aube,** French sculptor, **born.**
1840. **Independent Treasury** bill became a law in the United States
1845 Citizens' convention in **Texas** voted for annexation
1846 Frémont declared **California** free and independent
1848 Corner-stone of the **Washington monument laid**
1848 **Peace** proclaimed **with Mexico.**
1848 François Vicomte de **Chateaubriand,** French statesman, **died.**
1848 **Cavignac** closed French public workshops
1849 *National assembly at* **Rome** *dissolved,* **Pope restored** by French arms
1850 **Bulwer-Clayton treaty ratified.**
1850 The great **powers** of Europe **guaranteed** the integrity of **Denmark**
1850 William **Kirby,** English entomologist, **died**
1851: **Corner-stones** of wings of capitol laid at Washington
1853 **First railroad** in Norway **opened.**
1856 State legislature of **Kansas,** at Topeka, dispersed by United States troops
1856 **Statue of Washington** unveiled in Union Square, New York city
1857 Sir Henry **Lawrence,** British commander in India, **killed.**
1861: Federal government reported **82 war-vessels** with 1,100 guns
1861. Gen Leonidas **Polk** (Confederate) appointed to command on the Lower Mississippi
1861: **Special session of 37th Congress;** Andrew Johnson the only senator from seceding States
1861: Lincoln asked for **$400,000,000** and 400,000 men
1862: **Democratic** convention in **Pennsylvania** declared that the government had been established for white men only
1863 **U S Grant** commissioned a major-general
1863 Confederates repulsed at **Helena, Ark ,** with heavy loss
1863: Morgan's Confederate cavalry defeated at **Green River Bridge,** Ky
1863: **Lee retreated** to the Potomac in good order
1863 **Vicksburg, Miss , surrendered** to Gen Grant, after a six weeks siege
1863· Confederates defeated at **Monterey Gap,** Va
1863. **Lincoln declined** to meet **A. H Stephens,** vice-president of the Confederacy
1863 Ex-President **Pierce** made an anti-war speech
1864: Thomas Colley **Grattan,** Irish novelist, **died**
1864· Lincoln refused to sign a **Reconstruction bill**
1864. Congress voted a **bounty** for drafted men
1866: Large part of **Portland, Me , burned,** loss $10 000,000 to $15 000 000
1866 Battle of **Dermbach,** Saxe-Eisenach, in the Seven-weeks War
1866 **Austria ceded Venetia to France.**
1868 The **Burlingame treaty** with China signed
1868: President Johnson proclaimed a **general amnesty**
1868: The Democratic National Convention **nominated** Horatio **Seymour** and Francis **Blair** for President and Vice-President
1870 Congress refused citizenship to **Chinese.**
1870· **International yacht-race** between "Cambria" and "Dauntless"
1870 Prince **Leopold,** of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, **accepted the Spanish throne.**
1874 The **Eads Bridge,** crossing the Mississippi at St Louis, **opened**
1874: **Girard Avenue bridge** at Philadelphia **opened**
1874 **Corner-stone** of Philadelphia Public building in Penn square, laid
1874. Ground broken in Philadelphia for the **Centennial Exhibition.**
1876. Imposing **celebration** of Declaration of Independence **in Philadelphia**
1879 New constitution went into effect in **California**
1879 Lord Chelmsford defeated 23,000 **Zulus at Ulundi**
1882: **Arabi Pasha erected fortifications** near Alexandria, French and English protested
1884: **Prohibitory** liquor law became effective **in Iowa**
1884· Bartholdi's **statue of Liberty** exhibited in Paris before being sent to America
1887. Bulgarian **Sobranje** elected Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg king
1888. Centennial **Exhibition** of Ohio Valley *opened* **at Cincinnati**
1889: **Ellensburg, Wash , burned,** loss $2,000,000
1890· Manuel **Ramos,** Cuban brigand, **captured.**
1891: The **"Naval Order of the United States"** established at Boston
1891: Hannibal **Hamlin,** Vice-President (1861–1865), **died**
1892 **Brazilian** Congress extended term of President **Peixoto.**
1893. The **Argentine Republic** sent a representative to the **Pope**
1893 New **constitution for Natal** proclaimed
1893· Streets in **Paris barricaded** by rioters
1893· **Hawaiian Republic proclaimed;** S B Dole, President
1894· **Violence by striking miners** in California
1897: British superintendent of **Shan states** in Burma ambuscaded by hostile natives
1898· *French steamer* **"La Bourgogne"** collided with the British bark **"Cromartyshire"** at sea and **sank with 545 persons**
1898 **Holland** passed a personal **military** service act
1898: Combatants at **Santiago, Cuba,** arranged a two-day truce, pending surrender of the town
1899· **Floods in Texas** drowned more than 400
1900 An edict from Peking ordered **extermination of foreigners** in China
1900· **Statue of Lafayette,** gift of American school children unveiled in Paris
1901· **W. H. Taft** appointed Governor of the Philippine Islands
1901· **British** formed a corps of **constabulary** for South Africa
1901 **John Fiske,** American historian and philosopher, **died**
1902: Swami **Vivekananda,** Hindu reformer, **died**
1903 **Pacific cable completed**
1905· Jean Jacques Élisee **Reclus,** French scientist, geographer, educator, socialist, **died.**
1905: Christ **College,** *Cambridge,* celebrated 400th anniversary
1906 International agreement signed covering **Abyssinia**
1907: Ernest Kuno **Fischer,** German historian of philosophy, **died.**
1908· Revolution in **Paraguay** *succeeded by* the election of Navero as President
1910: **Russia and Japan** signed a treaty of commerce
1910 International **Railway Congress** opened at Bern, Switzerland
1912 **Railway accident** *near Corning N Y ,* **killed more than forty and injured** 50 to 60 persons
1912· **Two stars were added to the American flag** for New Mexico and Arizona, making 48 in all
1912· Democratic National Committee formally **vested the leadership** of the party in Woodrow **Wilson.**

JULY 5

Feast-day of St Modwena *of Ireland,* **St. Edna; St Peter** of Luxemburg, cardinal, and bishop of Metz
1399 Henry, **Duke of Lancaster,** returned to England and incited a rebellion
1431 Council of Florence agreed to **Union of Greek and Latin Churches,** Greeks refused
1444· King of France sent Emperor Frederick about 44 000 ruffians to assist in subduing **Switzerland**
1526. **Geismayer,** leader in Peasants' war, **disbanded army** *and escaped in the night*
1537. **Madeleine,** first queen of James V of Scotland, **died.**
1626 **Charles II.** dismissed the Queen's French servants
1643· Battle of **Lansdown,** English civil war
1681: Fort **Frontenac,** Ontario, founded
1742· **A Spanish** army and fleet carried war to **Georgia.**
1755 **Sarah Siddons,** tragic actress **born.**
1756 French captured the Island of **Minorca**
1758: Abercrombie and Lord Howe embarked against **Fort Ticonderoga**
1761: Cardinal **Passionei,** librarian of the Vatican, **died.**
1777: *Americans abandoned* **Fort Ticonderoga**
1779. **New Haven, Conn , pillaged** by the British
1785 **Expulsion of nuns** from their convents in Germany began
1787: New York representatives retired from **Constitutional Convention**
1792. Sir Robert **Strange,** ' prince of British engravers," **died**
1795· **Peace of Basel** concluded between France and Spain
1796 Battle of **Radstadt;** Austrians defeated
1798 Bonaparte took **Alexandria,** Egypt, by assault
1801. David G **Farragut,** first U S Admiral, **born.**
1803 George **Borrow,** English traveler and philologist **born**
1807. Battle of **Buenos Aires,** Whitlock defeated
1809 Battle of **Wagram,** Austrians defeated
1814· Battle of **Chippewa,** Ontario, Americans defeated British
1817· English gold **sovereign** first put into circulation
1826· Sir Thomas Stamford **Raffles,** *governor of Java (1811–1816),* **died.**
1830 **French** deposed the Dey of **Algiers** and occupied the city
1840 British occupied islands of **Chusan,** chief island in the Chusan Archipelago, China Sea
1841: British bombarded **Tinghai, China.**
1846 **Aubrey De Vere,** Irish poet, **died**
1852· Steamer **"St James"** blew up on Lake Pontchartrain
1852. **Bismarck** went as an envoy to Austria
1854 **National Theater** *in Philadelphia* **burned**
1856 The French army left the **Crimea**
1858. Valentin Gomez **Farias,** Mexican Vice-President, **died**
1859 **Kansas Proslavery Convention** at Wyandotte prepared a constitution
1860 New constitution granted to **Hamburg**
1861· Battle of **Carthage,** Mo , Federals defeated
1862· Étienne **Pasquier,** French politician, **died**
1863. **Sherman** captured rear-guard of Confederate army **at Bolton, Miss**
1863. Morgan's troopers burned **Lebanon, Ky.**
1864· Federals drove Confederates from **Jackson, Miss**
1864 **Early,** with 20,000 Confederates, **crossed into Maryland**
1864 **Sherman** besieged Johnston **on the Chattahoochee**
1864· Lincoln declared **Kentucky** under martial law
1864 Andrew H **Reeder,** ex-Governor of Kansas **died**
1865 **Cholera** broke out at **Marseilles**
1865 **Salvation Army founded** by William Booth at his first "Christian Mission" in the open air at Mile End, London
1866· Battle of **Hunfeld,** Seven Weeks War
1867· Karl Johan **Andersson,** Swedish explorer in Africa, **died**
1867: Sir William **Lawrence,** English surgeon, **died**
1872· **Bismarck** declared the **Ultramontanes** a menace to the German empire
1876 A reward of $60 000 was offered **in France** for a remedy for the **vine disease**
1877: **Biela,** Bulgaria captured by Russians
1883. *French repulsed Chinese at* **Haipong,** Tonkin
1884: Victor **Massé,** French composer, **died**
1885: Regent of **Anam** captured by the French
1887. Explosion of **dynamite** at Jasz-Bereny, *Hungary,* **killed 27**
1888. **Bulgarian railroad** opened for internal traffic
1891· Railroad strikes began with **rioting, in France.**
1893 Stubborn **fighting in Paris** between *soldiers and rioters many killed*
1893 **Somalis,** in British East Africa, **routed** by British marines
1894· Sir Austen Henry **Ledyard,** English archeologist **died**
1894. President **Casimir-Périer** pardoned *374 political French prisoners*
1894: Native chiefs in **Nicaragua** revolted and captured Bluefields
1898: Spanish war-ship **"Alfonso XII."** destroyed near Havana
1899 Delimitation of border between **China and Burma** settled
1899. Sir Alexander **Armstrong,** Arctic explorer, **died.**
1900. **British** government **warned Peking** authorities they would be held responsible for injury to foreigners
1900. National Democratic Convention **nominated Bryan and Stevenson.**
1901 President Kruger ordered **General Botha** to continue fighting
1901 Jacob **Rogers,** locomotive manufacturer of Paterson, N J , bequeathed $5,000,000 to Metropolitan Museum in New York
1904· **People's Party nominated** Thos E **Watson,** of Georgia, and T H **Tibballs,** of Nebraska
1906 American ministry at **Constantinople** raised to an embassy
1906· Jules **Breton,** French painter, **died.**
1909 Troops at Barranquilla **Colombia,** revolted and proclaimed Valencia President
1909 England, Austria, and the United States refused to sanction the **Russo-Chinese railway** agreement
1910 Giovanni **Schiaparelli,** Italian astronomer, **died.**
1911 Chief European powers arranged a **conference on Morocco**
1911· Maria **Pia,** widow of King Luis of Portugal, **died.**
1912· Dora E **McChesney,** American author, **died**
1912· United States Senate passed **Naval Appropriations** bill carrying $133 000,000, with provision for **two battleships**
1912. Leopold **Ellers,** German-born, but naturalized American sentenced at Leipzig to **four years' imprisonment** as a spy
1912. German **aviator** at Leipzig made one **world's record by remaining in the air** with four passengers 33 m 42 s , and another *by remaining with two passengers* 2 h 41 m

JULY 6

Feast-day of St Julian; St Palladius, apostle of the Scots, **St Moninna** of Ireland, **St. Goar, St Sexburga,** abbess of Ely
1189: **Henry II ,** of England, **died.**
1304 **Benedict XI ,** pope (1303–1304) **died.**
1369. *Johann* **Huss,** *Bohemian religious reformer,* **born.**
1415 Johann **Huss,** Bohemian martyr, **burned.**
1483 **Richard III** crowned at Westminster Abbey
1495 Battle of **Fornovo,** *Charles VIII* defeated Italians
1502 **University of Wittenberg** chartered by Maximilian I
1535 Sir Thomas **More,** English statesman, **beheaded**
1536 Jacques **Cartier reached France** after his voyage to America
1553 **Edward VI ,** king of England, **died**
1555· Andrez **Mendoza** entered Lima as viceroy
1583. Archbishop **Grindal,** English prelate, **died**
1600 **Charles II.** began "touching" for scrofula
1641 Battle of **Sedan;** French royalists defeated by Louis de Bourbon and Spanish allies
1646: Gottfried Wilhelm **Leibnitz,** German mathematician and philosopher, **died**
1685 Battle of **Sedgemoor,** Monmouth defeated
1726 Humphry **Wanley,** English antiquary, **died**
1747· **John Paul Jones,** Scottish-American naval officer, **born.**
1755: John **Flaxman,** English sculptor, **born**
1758 French ambuscaded *a British force* near **Fort Ticonderoga**
1759. Joshua **Barney,** U S naval officer, **born.**
1767. Michael **Bruce,** Scottish poet, **died**
1774. **"Meeting in the Fields"** in New York city
1774· A convention at **Stockbridge, Mass ,** passed non-importing resolutions
1775: **Georgia** decided to join the other colonies against England
1775· **Colonial Congress** justified the resistance to Great Britain
1776· **Maryland** *declared herself* independent
1777. Burgoyne took possession of **Fort Ticonderoga**
1777· British captured stores at **Whitehall, N. Y.**
1781· **French** *troops finally* **joined Washington** on the Hudson
1781· Americans attacked **Cornwallis** in Virginia
1785: Congress established a **standard dollar.**
1790 George Augustus **Eliot,** *Lord Heathfield,* British general **died.**
1796· **Nicholas I ,** Czar of Russia **born**
1798: Third **alien law** was passed by Congress
1801: British war-ship **"Hannibal" sunk** *by French in Gibraltar Bay*
1809. **Pope Pius VII** imprisoned by Bonaparte
1813 Granville **Sharp,** English antislavery agitator and philanthropist **died**
1835 **French** defeated Arabs **in Algeria**
1835 **Boston and Worcester** *railroad* opened
1835 John **Marshall,** Chief Justice, **died**
1837: **Texas** sent an ambassador to Washington
1839. **Eastport, Me ,** nearly destroyed by fire.
1842 British ascended the **Yang-tse-Kiang,** China
1845 **Texas** asked the President to send troops to occupy ports
1846· **Monterey, Cal ,** occupied by American forces
1851 David Macbeth **Moir,** Scottish author **died**
1854 First convention to use name **Republican** met in Detroit
1855 Andrew **Cross,** English electrical experimenter, **died.**
1856 **Austria** granted a general **amnesty** for offenders of 1848–1849
1857· **Oscar II** of Sweden **married** Sophia of Nassau
1859 **French and Austrians** agreed on an armistice in Italy
1861 Fight at **Middle Fork Bridge,** W Va
1861· Sir Francis **Palgrave,** British historian, **died**
1862 Skirmish at **Duvall's Bluff, Ark.**
1864 George Pope **Morris,** American poet, **died.**
1868 Samuel **Lover,** Irish novelist, **died.**
1869 People of **Virginia** adopted a new constitution
1876 Battle of **Novi-Bazar,** Turks victors
1881: Kate **Shelley** warned the engineer of a train that the railroad bridge crossing the Des Moines river was washed away and saved the passengers from death
1882 All subjects of Great Britain warned out of **Egypt.**

1884 **Cholera** panic occurred at **Toulon,** France
1887 **Fire** in the citadel at **Quebec** did much damage
1889: **Bakersfield, Cal** , suffered a fire loss of *$2,500,000*
1889. An **African conference** held at Brussels
1890: Governor Nichols of Louisiana vetoed **lottery bill**
1891: **Initiative** established **in Switzerland;** 50,000 petitioners forced attention and action on a measure
1891: Fire in **Santiago, Chile,** caused a loss of over $3 000,000
1891: The **Brooklyn Bridge** was taken over by the cities of New York and Brooklyn
1891: Frederic Louis **Ritter,** American composer, **died**
1892. Great **strike began** in Homestead Iron Mills near Pittsburg, Pa
1893: New York Chamber of Commerce demanded repeal of **Sherman Silver Law.**
1893: Duke of York **(George V.) married** Mary of Teck
1893: British defeated **African slave-dealers.**
1893. Guy de **Maupassant,** French author **died.**
1894: **Bubonic plague** became epidemic at Hongkong
1894· **Russia and Austro-Hungary** ratified a commercial treaty
1895 French government reduced **duties** on healthful **drinks** and increased duty on alcohol
1895 Russia guaranteed a **loan to China** of $80,000,000, at 4 per cent
1897: Weyler offered **amnesty to Cubans** who surrendered
1897· Henri **Meilhac,** French dramatist, **died**
1899 Ex-King **Milan,** of Servia, shot at
1899. Robert **Bonner,** American publisher and horseman, **died**
1900 Powers cooperated in **China; Japan** given a free hand
1900 Fierce fighting occurred at **Tientsin, China.**
1901: Philippine General **Bellarmino surrendered** to United States troops
1901: Prince **Hohenlohe,** ex-Chancellor of Germany, **died.**
1901: Joseph **Le Conte,** American physicist, **died**
1902 The **Pope fed 1,500 Roman** poor at the Vatican
1907· Golden wedding of king and queen of **Sweden** celebrated
1909· **Champlain tercentenary** celebrated at Ticonderoga
1910. Prince von **Hohenlohe,** German statesman, and chancellor of the empire, **died**
1911: Nine **aviators** crossed English Channel
1912· French **seamen's strike** prevented sailing of **" La Savoie "** from Havre
1912. Anti-republican **disorders broke out** in northern Portugal, war-ship sent to Oporto
1912 General Federation of **Women's Clubs,** in convention at San Francisco, refused to endorse **woman suffrage**
1912· **Norwegian** Storthing voted **naval estimates** of $5,000,000

JULY 7

Feast-day of St. Pantænus, St Felix; St. Ethelburga of Kent **St Hedda; St. Willibald, St. Benedict XI.**
1307. **Edward I** , king of England, **died.**
1520 Cortez decided fate of **Mexico** by his victory at Otumba
1586: Thomas Howard, **Earl of Arundel,** collector of antiques, **born.**
1593. **Edict of Nemours** forbade all modes of worship except the Roman Catholic
1640 **Providence, R I** , had a government formed by 40 citizens
1647. Thomas **Hooker,** founder of Hartford, Conn , **died.**
1660. **General Monk** created Earl of Torrington and Duke of Albemarle
1686 Despite the **test act** James II admitted Catholics to office in England
1689: Graham of **Claverhouse** raised standard of James II in Scotland
1691: **Galway capitulated** to the English
1697. John **Eachard,** English satirical writer and divine **died.**
1713· Henry **Compton,** English prelate, **died**
1718. **Alexis,** eldest son of Peter the Great, **died** in prison
1745 Second **Jacobite rebellion** broke out in Scotland
1754: **King's College** (Columbia University) New York, **opened.**
1755· **Braddock's army defeated** near Fort Duquesne
1764. William **Pulteney,** Earl of Bath, English statesman, **died.**
1777: Americans burned **Fort Anne, N. Y.**
1777. Battle at **Hubbardton, Vt.**
1779 **Fairfield, Conn.,** plundered and burned by British
1791: Thomas **Blacklock,** Scottish blind poet, **died**
1798 Congress annulled all **treaties with France**
1799: Cornelius van **Pauw,** Dutch author, **died.**
1801· **Toussaint L'Ouverture** proclaimed independence of **Haiti** and its government under a constitution
1807: **Peace of Tilsit** between France and Russia
1807. British evacuated **Montevideo, Uruguay.**
1809· French soldiers seized the **Pope** and **carried** him to **Grenoble,** where he lived on alms for three years
1815· **The Allies entered Paris.**
1816· Richard Brinsley **Sheridan,** British dramatist, **died**
1819 Agitation began in England for **parliamentary reform.**
1840 Cabera abandoned cause of **Don Carlos** in Spain
1844· **Race riot in Philadelphia;** 50 killed and troops called out
1853 Commodore **Perry entered** the harbor of Yeddo, **Japan**
1854· Battle of **Giurgevo,** Russo-Turkish war
1863 Confederates defeated at **Bayou Cache,** Ark
1863: Federal army forced **Bragg** to cross the Tennessee River
1863 William **Mulready,** Irish painter, **died.**
1865 Four of the **Lincoln conspirators** were **hanged**
1865 Uprising at **Loja, Spain,** put down
1866· **New Hampshire** approved the 14th amendment
1866. Insurrections in **Spain** were suppressed
1867: John Alsop **King,** ex-Governor of New York, **died.**
1867: Asteroid **Undina** discovered
1869· First stone of new **capitol** laid at **Albany, N Y**
1872 Military **insurrection** broke out **at Lima,** Peru
1880: **Dr. Tanner** closed a 40-day fast at New York
1884: Survivors of the **Greeley Arctic Expedition** reached Newfoundland
1889. **Boulanger indicted** for treason and corruption
1890 First of a series of **tornadoes** resulted in great loss **in Illinois**
1890 Financial **panic in the Argentine Republic** followed a defalcation in the custom house
1891· **Manchester ship canal** was opened
1892· State of siege in the **Argentine Republic** was raised
1893· **Tornadoes** in Iowa killed many persons
1893· Samuel **Blatchford,** Justice United States Supreme Court, **died**
1894· Ex-President **Arce,** of Bolivia, **assassinated.**
1896 **Yale** crew **defeated** at Henley, England, by the Leander crew
1897. **Turkey** refused to accept decision of the powers on **boundary dispute** with Greece
1897: Financial crisis in **Chile,** banks closed
1898. Parker **Pillsbury,** abolition agitator, **died.**
1898. **Hawaii annexed** by the United States
1899: President called for ten regiments to suppress **Philippine rebellion**
1899 George W **Julian,** American abolitionist, **died.**
1900 British captured **Bethlehem,** South Africa
1903· Sultan of **Morocco** recovered Tesa from the rebels
1904: Statue to **Cecil Rhodes** unveiled at Bulawayo, South Africa
1908· Turkish General **Shemsi assassinated** at Monastir
1909 President Gomez, of Cuba, signed a **lottery bill**
1910 Alfonso XIII signed decree forbidding **new religious orders in Spain**
1910 Pan-Slavic **Congress** opened **at Sofia,** Bulgaria
1911: International agreement to abolish **pelagic sealing** in the North Pacific
1911: Edward **Dicey,** English author, **died**
1912: United States government took precautions at all Atlantic and gulf ports against **bubonic plague** from Porto Rico and Cuba
1912· Mexican Federal troops occupied **Chihuahua,** the recent rebel capital
1912· Sarah P **Decker,** ex-president of American Federation of Women's Clubs, **died.**
1912: Call issued for **Progressive Convention** at Chicago, August 5

JULY 8

Feast-day of St. Procopius; Saints Kilian, Colman, and **Totnan,** martyrs, **St Withburge; St Grimbald, Blessed Theobald, St. Elizabeth,** Queen of Portugal
975 **Edgar,** king of England, **died.**
1115: **Peter the Hermit,** a preacher of the First Crusade **died.**
1249 **Alexander II** , king of Scotland, **died**
1360 **King John,** of France, released from imprisonment
1376 **Edward, the Black Prince, died.**
1573. **Edict of Boulogne** favorable to French Protestants
1621 Jean de **La Fontaine,** French fabulist, **born.**
1623: **Gregory XV.,** pope (1621-1623), **died.**
1663 Charles II renewed charter of **Rhode Island**
1675· Lord **Culpeper** made **governor of** Virginia for life
1709 Battle of **Poltava;** Charles XII defeated by Peter the Great
1716 Dr Robert **South,** English pulpit orator, **died.**
1721· **Elihu Yale died**
1758: Battle of **Ticonderoga;** French defeated British
1768· **Bostonians seized** a schooner laden with molasses
1771 William **Tryon** became governor of New York
1776 **Declaration of Independence** read to the American army
1777: Battle near **Fort Anne, N. Y.;** Americans defeated
1778: **French fleet** of 18 vessels and 18,000 men **reached the Delaware.**
1784· Torbern Olof **Bergman,** Swedish physicist **died.**
1790 Fitz-Greene **Halleck,** American poet, **born**
1813: American outposts at **Fort George,** New York, attacked
1813: **Russia and Great Britain** signed alliance against France at Petewardein, Silesia
1815: **The Bourbons** again restored to throne of France
1818 Remains of General **Montgomery buried** in St Paul's, N Y
1822. Percy Bysshe **Shelley,** English poet, **drowned.**
1823: Sir Henry **Raeburn,** Scottish portrait-painter, **died.**
1832: Ibrahim Pasha with 16,000 Egyptian troops, defeated 30,000 Turks at **battle of Homs.**
1839. **John D Rockefeller,** American oil merchant and capitalist, **born**
1846· **Christian VII** arbitrarily annexed the duchies of **Schleswig** and **Holstein** to Denmark
1847 **Canal** from Durana to Marseilles **opened.**
1852· **Montreal** partly destroyed by **fire,** loss about $5,000,000
1855: Sir Edward **Parry,** Arctic explorer, **died**
1856: Preston **Brooks** was **indicted** for assaulting Sumner, and paid a fine of $500
1858: Francisco **Pinto,** Chilean general and politician, **died**
1864: Rousseau started on a **raid** through Georgia
1864 Confederates under Early entered **South Mountain** passes
1864· Lincoln asked Horace Greeley to meet **Confederate commissioners** in Canada
1867. Congress extended right of **suffrage to colored men** of District of Columbia
1879 The **" Jeannette "** arctic expedition **sailed** from New York
1887: **Ameer** of Afghanistan proclaimed **amnesty** and two years' remission of taxes
1888: **Macedonian brigands** seized officials to be held for ransom
1889· An English **syndicate** began buying American **breweries**
1889. Germans captured **Pangani** in British East Africa
1890 Temperature in New York city rose to 101° Fahr
1890· **Cable** connecting Bermuda with Canada completed
1890. **Hurricane at Maskat,** Arabia, killed more than 700
1891· **Balmaceda,** president of Chile, was **defeated** by insurgents
1892: **St John's,** Newfoundland, nearly destroyed by **fire,** loss over $20 000,000
1892· Conspirators against life of **Ferdinand of Bulgaria** put on trial four hanged later
1892: Riotous students arrested at **Gratz, Austria.**
1893: **Franco-Russian** commercial **treaty** became effective
1893: **Rioting in Paris suppressed**
1895· Royalist **outbreak in Honolulu** suppressed
1899· **Riots in London, Ontario;** troops called out
1899 **Volta Centenary Exposition** at Como Italy, destroyed by fire
1899 **Servia** placed under martial law
1900 **Orange Free State** officials **surrendered** to British
1905· **"House of Juliet" at Verona,** Italy, bought for public property
1906· Hostilities broke out between **Salvador** and **Guatemala.**
1906 President **Castro,** of Venezuela, **resumed** the government
1908. **Fire** on Cunard docks at **Boston** did over $2,000 000 damage
1910: **A mob in Newark, Ohio,** lynched an anti-saloon detective
1911 Ira Erasmus **Davenport,** American Spiritist medium, **died**
1912 Robert Barret W **Browning,** English painter-poet, **died**
1912 Judiciary Committee, U S House of Representatives, presented 13 **articles of impeachment** against Judge Robert W **Archbold** of U S Commerce Court
1912· Sentences of from **5 to 30 years' imprisonment** pronounced upon the **camorrists** on trial at Viterbo, Italy

JULY 9

Feast-day of: St. Ephrem of Edessa, **St. Everildus,** Virgin of England, the martyrs of Gorcum
518. **Anastasius I** , Emperor of the East (491-518), **died.**
552 **Armenian cycle began.**
1228· Archbishop Stephen **Langton,** English statesman, **died**
1386 Battle of **Sempach;** Swiss defeated Austrians, and **Arnold von Winkelried's** heroic sacrifice helped his countrymen to win the day, **Leopold III** , duke of Styria, **killed**
1553: Battle of **Sievershausen;** Maurice of Saxony defeated Albert of Brandenburg
1572: **Jean of Navarre died** suddenly, poison suspected
1578· **Ferdinand II** , emperor of the Holy Roman Empire, **born**
1609· **Rudolph II** , of Bohemia, forced to sign letter of majesty
1627. Dirk **Camphuysen,** Dutch painter, **died**
1634: Thomas **Butler,** Earl of Ossory, **born.**
1686: **League of Augsburg formed.**
1689 Alexis **Piron,** French epigrammatist, **born**
1701: Battle of **Carpi,** province of Verona, Italy, Allies defeated the French
1706 Pierre Le Moyne **d'Iberville,** explorer, **died**
1742: John **Oldmixon,** English historian, **died**
1746 **Philip V** , king of Spain, **died**
1755: Edward **Braddock,** English general, ambushed by French and Indians near Fort Duquesne (now Pittsburg) and mortally **wounded**
1758: British retreat from **Fort Ticonderoga** to Fort George
1764: Ann **Radcliffe,** English novelist, **born**
1776. **New York Provincial Congress** met at White Plains and took the name Representatives of New York
1777. Henry **Hallam,** English historian, **born.**
1778: Delegates of eight States signed **Articles of Confederation.**
1781: **Articles of Confederation** ratified by Congress
1797· Edmund **Burke,** statesman and orator, **died.**
1798 Nominal **war with France** began
1807: **Magdeburg** annexed to Westphalia
1816: **Argentine Republic** formally declared her independence of Spain
1819. **Elias Howe,** inventor of sewing machine, **born**
1821 **San Martin** led an army from Chile and **entered Lima**
1828. Adolf **Schreyer,** German animal-painter, **born.**
1846. United States **flag hoisted at Monterey, Cal**
1850 **Fire** destroyed 35 lives and more than $1 000 000 of property **in Philadelphia**
1850 Zachary **Taylor,** twelfth president of the United States **died** in office
1850: Jean Pierre **Boyer,** president of Haiti, **died**
1856 Count Amadeo **Avogadro,** Italian chemist **died**
1860. **Christians massacred** at Damascus
1861: Confederates driven back at **Laurel Hill, W. Va.**
1863: **Morgan's raiders** entered Indiana at Brandenburg
1863: **Fort Hudson,** on the Mississippi, **surrendered** to General Banks
1863 **Sherman** with three corps **reached Jackson, Miss** , in pursuit of General Johnston
1863· Federals captured greater part of **Morris Island** in Charleston harbor
1863 German Diet **threatened Denmark** because of its action towards Schleswig and Holstein
1864: The Confederates, under **Early** were **checked** in their advance on Washington
1864: The Governor of **Georgia** called into war-service all males between 18 and 45
1864: **Prussia** assumed the administration of Jutland
1866: Market for sale of **horse flesh** opened in Paris
1867 The **Young expedition** to find Livingstone, sailed
1871 Alexander Keith **Johnston,** Scottish geographer, **died**
1872· **Democratic** National **Convention nominated Horace Greeley** and **G Brown.**
1875. Francis Preston **Blair,** U S Senator from Missouri, **died.**
1879· Alexander of **Battenberg** took oath to maintain the **Bulgarian** Constitution
1881· Paul de **St Victor,** French critical writer, **died.**
1882. James Craigie **Robertson,** Scottish historian **died.**
1886 **Amnesty** proclaimed for all not murderers concerned in **Riel's rebellion.**
1889 **Serious floods** in Mohawk Valley, N Y
1889: Vatican petitioned to **canonize Columbus.**
1889: Captain Wissman attacked Arabs at **Pangani, East Africa.**
1889. Prince **Nicholas,** of Bulgaria, **died.**
1890· Clinton B **Fisk,** abolitionist and Prohibitionist, **died**
1892: A general **railroad strike** in the United States began at Buffalo, N Y
1892. **Cholera** appeared again in France
1892: **Vienna Socialists** made a demonstration in favor of universal suffrage
1894. **German** Bundesrath refused to admit **Jesuits** to Germany
1894· **Swiss referendum** refused to put in Constitution the assertion of every man's right to labor
1900 Chinese governor of Shansi ordered **murder of 54 missionaries** and families at Taiyuenfu
1900. Royal assent given to **Australian Commonwealth's** constitution
1900 Porfirio **Diaz** again **elected** president of Mexico
1904· **Arbitration** treaty signed by France, Norway and Sweden
1904. **Democratic National Convention nominated** Alton B **Parker,** of New York for president
1905· Sultan of **Morocco** defeated the pretenders force at Ujda
1909 **Hostile Moors** attacked Spanish garrison at **Melilla.**
1912 Charles D **Hillis,** President Taft's secretary, was chosen **chairman** of Republican National Committee
1912 **Rescue party** of 50, seeking 30 victims of coal-mine explosion in England, were **killed** by second explosion
1912 William Dudley **Foulke,** Richmond, Ind , **re-elected president** of National Municipal League
1912 Largest **British naval review** on record was held at **Spithead;** 315 British war-ships assembled

JULY 10

Feast-day of The Seven Brothers, martyrs, **Saints Rufina** and **Secunda,** virgins and martyrs
138· **Hadrian,** Roman Emperor (117-138), **died**
983· **Benedict VII** , pope (975-983), **died.**
1024: **Benedict VIII** , pope (1012-1024), **died**
1212. **London bridge burned,** with loss of 3 000 lives

1414· **Henry V**, of England claimed throne of France
1429 French, under **Joan of Arc**, captured Troyes
1451: **James III**, king of Scotland, **born**
1460 Battle of **Northampton**, Wars of the Roses
1460 Humphrey Stafford, Duke of **Buckingham, died**
1509· John **Calvin**, Protestant theologian, **born.**
1538. **Almagro executed** by Hernando Pizarro in Peru
1553 **Lady Jane Grey** proclaimed queen of England
1557 Giovanni **Ramusio**, Venetian statesman, **died**
1559 **Henry II.** of France **died** from injuries at a tournament
1584· **William**, first Prince of Orange, **assassinated.**
1588 Edwin **Sandys**, archbishop of York, **died.**
1604 Arthur **Annesley**, English statesman, **born**
1648 **Pembroke**, in Wales **surrendered** to Cromwell
1673 Frederick William of Prussia signed **treaty of neutrality** with France
1682 Walnut Street, **Philadelphia**, laid out
1683 François Eudes de **Mézeray**, French historian, **died**
1686 John **Fell**, English prelate, **died**
1723 Sir William **Blackstone**, commentator on law, **born.**
1767 Alexander **Monro**, British anatomist, **died**
1776 On announcement of the Declaration of Independence a **mob in New York** city **destroyed the statue of George III**
1777. The British general, **Prescott, captured** in Rhode Island
1778 France declared **war against England**
1780 A **French fleet** and 6,000 men reached *Newport, R. I.*
1790 Congress voted to hold sessions in **Philadelphia** for 10 years
1792: Frederick **Marryat**, English novelist, **born.**
1798 English settlers at **Belize, Honduras,** successfully resisted Spanish invaders
1808 Madras **Sepoys mutiny** at Vellore, India 800 killed
1809 **French** under Massena **captured Ciudad Rodrigo**
1810 King of **Prussia forbade** American vessels entering his ports
1821. English Privy Council rejected Queen **Caroline's claim** to be crowned
1825· Benjamin Paul **Akers**, American artist, **born.**
1826 Luther **Martin**, an American lawyer, **died.**
1832· President **Jackson** vetoed **bank recharter** bill
1834 **Don Carlos returned to Spain**
1835 Discovery made that a **locomotive** could climb a grade
1840 Edward Oxford, a lunatic, shot at Queen **Victoria** and the Prince Consort
1840 British blockaded **Chinese ports** in Opium War
1849. **Truce of Berlin** between Prussia and Denmark
1850. Millard **Fillmore** inaugurated, the 13th President of the United States
1861· **House passed first war loan.**
1863. **Mississippi river opened** for full length to the Federals
1863 Martial law proclaimed at **Louisville, Ky.**
1863. Clement Clarke **Moore**, American scholar and poet, **died**
1864. **Johnston** gathered his Confederate forces **at Atlanta, Ga**
1864: Confederate **cavalry** encamped at Rockville, **near Baltimore.**
1864 Two army divisions arrived for **defense of Washington**
1866 Theodore of **Abyssinia** put European prisoners in chains
1866. **Prussians entered Prague**
1867 **British** government decided to send troops to **Abyssinia.**
1873 **Grand review** of new French army held **in Paris**
1874 **Live cattle** began to be exported to England
1874 **Gold discovery** in **Deadwood**, S D, announced
1879 *The asteroid Byblis discovered*
1880 President of **France granted amnesty** to communists
1882 José **Magalhães**, *Brazilian poet and diplomat*, **died**
1883 Chileans defeated Peruvians at **Huanuco**, Peru
1884 **Democratic National Convention nominated Grover Cleveland.**
1884 Lords rejected **woman's suffrage** bill
1886 Henry Kirke **Brown**, American sculptor **died**
1889 **French** chambers voted to have government own all **telephones.**
1889 Gen **Grenfell** brought 6,000 British soldiers and 800 camels into **Egypt**
1890 First meeting of trustees of **Chicago University.**
1893 **Russian fleet** in *New York*
1895 Nicolo **Pierola** elected president of Peru
1895. **Cornell** University crew **defeated at Henley** by Trinity Hall
1898 **Fashoda**, on the Nile **occupied** by French under Lieut Marchand French retired three months later
1898 Bombardment of **Santiago** resumed by United States fleet
1899 William Ell **Sanford**, "wool king" of Canada **drowned**
1900 Canadian parliament passed a **Copyright** Bill
1901 Turkey paid American claims for *losses in Armenia*
1902: Total cost of **Boer War** to British £222,974,000 British forces in Boer War aggregated 448 345
1905 **First Icelandic parliament** opened
1905· **Franco-German treaty** concerning Morocco announced
1906 French Chambers voted **weekly rest-day** for workers
1910. Admiral **Fonseca** became President of Brazil
1912 Edward T **Fairchild**, Topeka, Kan, elected **president** of National Education Association
1912 French Chamber of Deputies **adopted** government's **Electoral Reform Bill**
1912 Striking **dockmen** at Havre, France, *resumed work*
1912 Portuguese **royalists burned Braga,** 35 miles northeast of Oporto
1912· National Education Association **favored woman suffrage.**
1912. U S War Department ordered **rifles and ammunition sent** to Americans at **Hermosillo**, Mexico, for their protection

JULY 11

Feast-day of St Pius, pope and martyr, **St James** of Nisibis, **St Hidulphus, St Dorastan.**
472. Emperor **Anthemius murdered** at Rome
1115 **Peter the Hermit**, preacher of the first Crusade, **died.**
1274: **Robert I**, king of Scotland, **born.**
1302 Battle of **Courtral**, known as "Battle of the Spurs", Flemish burghers defeated French Knights
1324: Pope at Avignon **deposed Louis IV**, and put his adherents and territories under the ban
1346 **Charles of Luxemburg**, "parson king," chosen emperor by five revolting electors
1553 Maurice, **Duke of Saxony, died.**
1625 *English parliament adjourned* because of the **plague**
1675 Settlers at **Saybrook, Conn**, defeated Andros
1708. Battle of **Oudenarde**, Marlborough victor
1732. Joseph **Lalande**, French mathematician, **born**
1767 John Quincy **Adams**, sixth President of the United States, **born.**
1779 British pillaged and burned **Norwalk, Conn.**
1781: Bartolommeo **Borghesi**, *Italian numismatist*, **born.**
1782 British evacuated **Savannah**
1789 **Necker**, Minister of Finance of France, **dismissed**
1790 **First Methodist sermon** in America preached in Boston
1797 Charles **Macklin**, British comedian, **died**, aged 107
1800 **Daniel Boone** made commander of Femme Osage district
1804: Alexander **Hamilton** and Aaron **Burr** fought a **duel**, Hamilton mortally wounded
1807: George **Atwood**, English mathematician and physicist, **died.**
1809. Battle of **Znaim**, French defeated rearguard of the Austrians
1810. Bonaparte annexed **Holland** to France
1814· British fleet captured **Eastport, Maine**
1836 President Jackson's "specie circular" issued, ordering that all **payments** to the government be **in specie**
1859 **Emperors** of France and Austria **met at Villafranca**
1861· The Senate **expelled** ten **Southern members**
1861 Battle of **Rich Mountain**, W Va, Federals victors
1862 **Legal-tender Act** of Congress became a law
1862 Gen H W **Halleck** was commissioned as **commander** of Federal land forces
1862: Federal troops occupied **Helena**, Ark
1863: **Military conscription** opened in New York city
1864 **First** organized **National Bank** opened in Philadelphia
1864: The **Confederates** under Gen **Early** advanced within three miles of **Washington, D. C**
1865: Richard **Hildreth**, American historian, **died.**
1867· **Reciprocity** treaty between the United States and Hawaii signed
1867: **Russia** forced a peace treaty on the **Bokharians.**
1868 Civil war in **Abyssinia**, Gobazye defeated
1868 Asteroid **Hecate** discovered
1873. **Anarchist** rising at Alcoy, **Spain**, resulted in death of mayor
1881 Queen **Victoria refused** petition of **Cetewayo** to be restored to his kingdom
1882· Forts at **Alexandria bombarded** by British
1888. Revolt under Dinizulu in **Zululand** announced
1889 **Striking spinners** at Brünn, Austria, resumed work
1890. **Wyoming admitted** to the Union
1890. **Floods damaged Melbourne**, Australia, over $2,000,000
1892 United States Patent Office decided that J W **Swan invented electric-light carbons** for incandescent lights
1893 Brazilian government prohibited **cipher codes**
1895· Foreigners fled from **Formosa** before Black Flags
1897 Native chief in **Borneo** seized Europeans and burned town of Gaja
1897· **André** and two companions **started north** from Spitzbergen in a balloon
1898 General Miles arrived off **Santiago**, truce extended for five days
1898 Daniel **Ammen**, rear-admiral, U S Navy, **died.**
1900 Lord Roberts repulsed **Boers** at Eerste Fabrieken
1900 **Boer position** near Reitfontein was **taken** by British
1900 At Uitvals Nek **British surrendered** to Boers
1902 Bursting reservoir at **Las Palmas, Chile**, caused many deaths
1904· Porfirio **Diaz reelected** President of Mexico
1904 British steamer **"Cheltenham" declared a prize** of the Russian fleet
1904 The 'miracle-working" **Madonna** of *Kazan, Russia, stolen*
1905 **Colliery explosion** in Wales caused 120 deaths
1905. Russian Count **Shuvaloff assassinated**
1909 Great **pageant** held in Geneva **in honor** of John **Calvin**
1909 Simon **Newcomb**, American astronomer, **died**
1909 **Persian revolutionists** defeated Shah's troops near Teheran
1911· **Forest fires** in **Ontario**, Canada, cost over 300 lives
1911: **Japan and Great Britain** signed a new treaty of alliance for ten years
1911 George G **Rockwood**, pioneer New York photographer, **died**
1912 Jonathan **Haralson**, American jurist (Ala), **died**
1912. U S State Department received **British protest** against provision for free tolls for American ships in pending **Panama Canal** Bill
1912 Portuguese **royalists defeated** by Federal troops
1912· U S House of Representatives voted 222 to 1 for **Impeachment of Judge Robert W Archbold** of U S Commerce Court
1912 George B Cortelyou testified that **$1,900,000** was raised by **Republican National Committee** for 1904 campaign
1912 **National Progressive party** was *formally launched in New York State*

JULY 12

Feast day of Saints Nabor and Felix, martyrs **St John Gualbert**, abbot
100 B C Caius Julius **Cæsar**, Roman general, statesman, and writer, **born**
1191 **Acre taken by Crusaders**
1346 **Edward III** of England invaded Normandy
1429 Jean Charlier de **Gerson**, French theologian, **died**
1450 Insurrection of **Cade** suppressed, and leader **killed**
1456 Sancta Maria **Alphonsus**, Spanish historian, **died.**
1536 Desiderius **Erasmus**, Dutch scholar, **died**
1537 Battle of **Abancay**; Almagro defeated Alvarado
1543· **Henry VIII.** of England **married** Catherine Parr
1566 **Foundation** of the Palace of the **Tuileries** was begun
1570· **Earl of Lennox** appointed regent of Scotland
1614· Isaac **Casaubon**, English classical scholar, **died**
1630 Charles Emmanuel II, **Duke of Savoy, died.**
1646 François **Duquesnoy**, Flemish sculptor, **died**
1691. Battle of **Aghrim**, Irish and French under St Ruth defeated by English under Ginkel
1691: **The Pope condemned Fénelon.**
1691 **Innocent XII became pope**
1705 Titus **Oates**, English impostor and pamphleteer, **died**
1712: **Richard Cromwell**, ex-protector of the three kingdoms, **died**
1730 **Clement XII** (Orsini) **became pope**
1776 **Dickinson's plan** for confederation presented to Congress
1776 Sir William **Howe landed** 9,000 soldiers on Staten Island
1777: **St Clair** reached Fort Edward, N Y, after the evacuation of Fort Ticonderoga
1796 U S Consul redeemed 94 American **prisoners** from **Algiers.**
1801· **British fleet** defeated French and Spanish squadron **off Cadiz**
1804 Alexander **Hamilton**, American statesman, **died**
1806 **Confederation of the Rhine established**
1807 Bonaparte and Prussia signed **treaty of Konigsberg**
1808 Joseph **Bonaparte** entered Madrid as **king of Spain**
1812· Hull failed in an attack on **Fort Malden, Canada.**
1817 Henry D **Thoreau**, American poet and naturalist, **born**
1831 Prince **Leopold**, of Saxe-Coburg accepted crown **of Belgium**
1831 Vassilij **Golovnin**, Russian navigator and explorer, **died.**
1838 John **Jamieson**, Scottish antiquarian and philologist **died**
1845 Henrik **Wergeland**, Norwegian poet **died**
1846 Mrs **Tonna** (pen-name "Charlotte Elizabeth") English writer **died**
1848 Confederate **Diet** at **Frankfort** dissolved
1849 Horace **Smith**, English novelist and humorous poet **died**
1850. Robert **Stevenson**, English engineer, **died**
1855 Friends of **slavery** met in **Convention** at Lexington, Mo
1856 **The Allies evacuated the Crimea**
1857. British defeated Indian rebels at Sealcote, in the **Sepoy mutiny.**
1859 **The Pope** appealed to Europe **against Sardinia**
1859 **Peace of Villafranca**
1861 Skirmish at **Barboursville**, W Va
1861· **Pegram surrendered** 600 Confederates to McClellan **at Beverly**, W Va
1863: Federal assault on **Fort Wagner**, Charleston Harbor, failed
1863 Federals attack Confederate works at **Jackson, Miss**
1863 Battle at **Rienzi**, near Jackson, **Miss**, Confederates defeated
1863· **Cincinnati**, O, put under martial law
1863 **Morgan raiders fled** before a general uprising of the people in Indiana and Ohio
1864· The **Confederates** before Washington were driven back
1866 *Prussians reached Vienna*
1870 John A **Dahlgren**, rear-admiral, U S Navy **died.**
1870 France objected to the appointment of **Prince Leopold** to the Spanish throne and to avoid war, the Prince declined it
1871 **Orangemen's riots** in New York city, more than 100 killed and wounded
1875 In an uprising at **Nevesinje, Herzegovina**, Turks were defeated
1877. Fatal **Orangemen's** riot in Montreal
1878· **Yellow fever** epidemic **in Louisiana**
1880· **Henri Rochefort**, returned communist, warmly received in Paris
1880 **Tom Taylor**, editor of *Punch* (1871-80), **died.**
1882 Arabi Pasha abandoned **Alexandria, Egypt**; mob then fired the city and killed Europeans for several days
1882· Sultan of Turkey protested against the **bombardment of Alexandria**
1884 **Assuan, Egypt**, occupied by the British
1888 **Boulanger** created excitement in the French Chamber of Deputies
1888 Hiram **Sibley**, American financier, **died**
1890 Financial panic subsided in **Buenos Aires**, and gold premium fell from 353 to 198
1891. Edward **Burgess**, American yacht-designer **died**
1892 *Pennsylvania State troops took possession* of **Homestead Mills**, Pa
1892. St **Gervais les Bains**, in France, overwhelmed by an **avalanche**, more than 200 killed
1892· Cyrus W **Field**, promoter of Atlantic cable, **died**
1894 Germany declared a **tariff war** on Spain
1895 **Cuban insurgents** attacked Gen Campos at Bayamo
1901: British captured 29 **Orange Free State** officials
1901: **German** nobles signed declaration against **dueling**
1904 **Meat packing employees** numbering 45 000 went on **strike in Chicago**
1904: **Arbitration** treaty between Germany and Great Britain
1906 Captain **Dreyfus**, of the French army, **vindicated** by Court of Cassation and restored to the army
1906· Rebellious chiefs in **Natal** surrendered to British
1908· U S **Senate voted** to submit an **income tax** amendment
1909 Lord Roberts introduced into parliament a **compulsory military service** bill
1910· **Pan-American** Congress opened at Buenos Aires
1910 **British army balloon made flight** from Aldershot to London, circled St Paul's dome and returned
1912. Secretary **Nagel**, Department of Commerce and Labor, decided that **foreign-born children** of naturalized parents must be admitted to the United States even if **in forbidden classes**
1912 **Bread riots** in **Marseilles**, France, many police and rioters injured
1912 **Zurich**, Switzerland had a **strike** as protest against admission into the country of workmen of bad character
1912 **National Prohibition Convention** at Atlantic City, N J nominated Eugene W **Chapin**, of Arizona for president and Aaron S **Watkins**, of Ohio, for vice-president

JULY 13

Feast-day of St Anacletus; St Eugenius and his companion martyrs, **St Turiaf** of Dol, in Brittany
573 **John III**, pope (500-573), **died**
637. Battle of **Ajnadin**, Saracens victorious
982: Battle of **Basilentello**, Otho II defeated by Greeks
1024· **Henry II**, emperor of the Holy Roman Empire, last of the Saxon dynasty, **died**
1174: Invading **Scots defeated** at **Alnwick**, England, William I taken prisoner
1254 First meeting of the **Rhenish League** of Cities
1380 Bertrand **Duguesclin**, Constable of France, **died**
1527 **John Dee**, English astrologer and mathematician, **born**
1558 Battle of **Gravelines**; Spanish and English defeated the French
1584· Sir Walter **Raleigh's expedition** landed in Virginia
1590 **Clement X.** (Emilio Altieri), pope, **born**
1636 The **Pequot Indians** in Connecticut were defeated
1641 Regnier de **Graaf**, Dutch anatomist, **born**
1643 Battle of **Devizes**, English civil war
1651· John **Spur expelled** from Boston church for heresy
1677 Sir William **Berkeley**, royal governor of Virginia, **buried** at Twickenham, England
1713 **Treaty of Utrecht** compelled England to furnish Spanish-America 4,800 negroes annually
1720 **Peace of Fredericksborg signed**
1730 Elijah **Fenton**, English poet **died**
1751 **College of Philadelphia** (University of Pennsylvania) chartered

1755: John Conybeare, English prelate, died.
1755. General Edward Braddock, English commander, died of wounds received near Fort Duquesne (Pennsylvania)
1762. James Bradley, English astronomer, died
1769: Second battle of Khotin; Turks defeated
1787. Ordinance of 1787 passed forbidding slavery north of the Ohio river
1793: Jean Paul Marat assassinated by Charlotte Cordav
1810. British minister burned in effigy by a mob in Albany, N Y
1821: Junius Brutus Booth first acted in the United States
1822· Greeks defeated Turks at Thermopylæ
1829. Legislative Council of New South Wales held first meeting
1842: Ferdinand Philippe, Duc d'Orleans oldest son of King Louis Philippe, died.
1846: Fire at Nantuchet, Mass, caused great loss
1854: Opposers of street-preaching created a riot in Buffalo, N Y
1854· United States sloop-of-war "Cyane" bombarded San Juan de Nicaragua
1855· Branco Manuel Alves, Brazilian statesman, died
1859: Rufus Choate, American jurist and orator, died
1861· At Carrick's Ford, W. Va, Federals victorious
1861: Two senators from West Virginia were sworn in
1861: Jefferson Davis sent threat of retaliation if crew of privateer "Shenandoah" were executed
1861: Robert S Garnett, general (Confederate), died.
1862: Federals at Murfreesboro, Tenn, captured by Confederate cavalry
1863: Federals defeated at Donaldsonville, La.
1863: Anti-draft riots began in New York city; 1,000 lives lost and $2,000,000 of property destroyed
1863· Lee's army recrossed the Potomac at Williamsport Md
1863· Federals won a cavalry fight at Jackson, Tenn
1863· Federals captured Yazoo City, Miss.
1863: Morgan's Confederate raiders threatened Cincinnati O
1864: A series of five engagements began near Tupelo, Miss.; Confederates retreated
1865· Barnum's Museum in New York burned.
1866: Congress reduced internal revenue taxes about $266,000,000
1866: The "Great Eastern" again attempted to lay the Atlantic cable
1866: Battle of Laufach, Seven Weeks War
1868 Alabama ratified 14th amendment.
1869: Harry Labouchère, Lord Taunton, English politician, died
1870: Congress passed a law reducing tariff taxes.
1870 France demanded from Germany assurances concerning the Spanish throne.
1870: King William of Prussia refused to receive the French minister, Count Benedetti.
1873· Don Carlos entered Spain as Carlos VII
1874: An apprentice tried to kill Bismarck at Kissingen
1874· French Assembly refused to declare the Republic the permanent form of government
1878: Treaty of Berlin disposed of the Balkan principalities
1881: French routed Bou Ameema, Algerian rebel
1881. Bulgarian National Assembly gave Alexander I arbitrary power for seven years
1881· John Clifford Pemberton, general (Confederate), died.
1883 Chileans defeated Peruvians
1883. Peary's relief-steamer "Proteus" was crushed in Smith Sound
1885: Colombian troops defeated insurgents
1887: Ameer of Afghanistan executed the chief of the Herat mutineers
1890 A cyclone capsized a steamer on Lake Pepin, Minn, and drowned more than 100 passengers
1890: John C Frémont, "the Pathfinder," died.
1893: German army on peace footing reported to number 479,220 men
1893· Émile Zola, French novelist, made an officer of the Legion of Honor
1893. Anarchists attempted to burn a new French war-ship
1893: A change made in Belgian constitution so that the State might acquire colonies
1896· Porfirio Diaz reelected President of Mexico
1897: Lord Kitchener and his army reached Merawi, in the Sudan.
1898: Anglo-American league founded in London
1899. Queen Regent of Spain gave up 2 000,000 pesos from the civil list
1900: Earl of Hopetoun became governor of the new Australian Commonwealth
1900 The Allies took Tientsin, China, by storm Col Liscum, an American, killed.
1906: French Chamber voted to entomb the body of M Zola in the Pantheon
1906: Gen Patrick Maxwell, British army, died.
1908 M Militchevitch, Servian statesman and diplomat, died.
1909 Army of Persian insurgents entered Teheran
1909 Peace restored in Colombia.
1909. Moroccan rebels captured Fez, the capital.
1910: Portuguese bombarded the piratical stronghold Colowan
1911· Edward, eldest son of George V, was invested as Prince of Wales.
1912. United States Senate, 55 to 28, declared election of William Lorimer (Ill) invalid because of corrupt practises
1912: United States State Department received second protest from Great Britain against the pending Panama Canal Bill
1912: Helen Craggs, London suffragette, pleaded guilty of plotting to burn Colonial Secretary's country house
1912: Interstate Commerce Commission ordered reduction of express rates and created new "zones"

JULY 14

Feast-day of: St Idus of Ath-Fadha in Leinster St. Bonaventure, cardinal and bishop, St. Camillus de Lellis
1223: Philip Augustus, king of France (1180–1223), died.
1420. Battle of Prague; Hussites victors
1454: Angelo Politian (Ital, Polizano), Florentine humanist and poet born.
1479: Peace of Olmutz ended war between Hungary and Bohemia
1514: Christopher Bainbridge, English prelate, died.
1558: Six Protestant "heretics" burned in Brentford, England
1602: Cardinal Mazarin, French statesman, born
1628 The pacification of Nimes gave toleration to Protestants in France
1675: Mendon, Mass, attacked by Indians
1721: Sir Robert Strange, English line-engraver, born.
1729: John Penn, Governor of Pennsylvania born.
1742: Richard Bentley, English classical scholar and critic, died.
1750. Aaron Arrowsmith, English geographer, born
1766: Grand Junction Canal opened in England
1776· Washington refused to receive a personally addressed letter from Lord Howe
1780: Charles Batteux, French writer, died.
1788· The old Continental Congress ratified the new Constitution
1789. Bastile in Paris destroyed by a mob
1790: Baron Gideon Ernst von Loudon, Austrian field-marshal died
1790: King of France swore to uphold the new constitution
1790: Paris celebrated the first anniversary of the fall of the Bastile.
1796 British troops finally evacuated Oswego, N. Y.
1798: Congress passed the last of the alien and sedition laws
1808. French defeated Spaniards at Medina de Rio Seco.
1812: Christian Gottlob Heyne, German classical scholar died.
1814: Clement Biddle, Revolutionary officer, died.
1817 Madame De Staël, French writer died
1832: Opposition to new tariff laws in South Carolina approached rebellion
1834· Edmond Charles Genêt, French diplomat died.
1849 Thomas Earle American writer, died.
1851· Irish Tenant League held great meeting on the site of the Battle of the Boyne
1853: An International exhibition opened in the Crystal Palace, New York city
1854· José Maria Vargas, Venezuelan politician died.
1854· Abbas, pasha of Egypt, died.
1861: Federals numbering about 20,000 occupied Laurel Hill, W Va
1861: A Leipzig student shot at King of Prussia
1862· Congress increased duties and forbade the use of tokens as money
1862· Confederates defeated at Fayetteville, Ark.
1863· Kilpatrick's cavalry attacked Lee's rear-guard at Falling Waters, Va
1863· New York draft riots continued
1863· A non-Unionist mob attacked an armory in Boston; many killed
1864· Early recrossed the Potomac into Virginia at White's Ford, Va
1865: Benjamin Gompertz, English astronomer died
1866· Austrians defeated at Aschaffenburg
1867. British troops returned from Abyssinia, captives released
1868 Civil authorities resumed control in Florida
1870 Congress imposed taxes on real estate in District of Columbia
1870: Congress passed a law to refund the national debt
1870: A pension of $3 000 voted to widow of President Lincoln.
1871: A foreign syndicate asked for all the 5 per cent bonds of the U S government
1871: France paid 500 000 000 francs of the war indemnity due Germany
1874. Chicago lost 346 buildings and property worth $4 000,000 by fire.
1874· Fire in Oshkosh, Wis, caused damage to the amount of $1 000 000
1877: Great labor strike occurred in the United States
1880· Troops of Shere Ali, Ameer of Afghanistan revolted and joined Ayub Khan
1886: United States Congress directed the Treasury Department to reduce public debt at least $10 000 000 a month
1887: Alfred Krupp, German iron and steel manufacturer, died
1888: Antoine Étex, French painter and sculptor, died.
1890: Sherman bill approved
1892· Disorder in Idaho mines suppressed by United States troops
1894: A gas company completed a tunnel under East River, N. Y.
1896· An attempt was made on the life of President Faure of France
1897: Canada announced retaliatory measures against United States for enforcing alien labor law
1898 Elizabeth Lynn Linton, English novelist, died.
1899: French soldiers in the Sudan killed their officers
1902: Marquis of Salisbury resigned as Premier of England
1902: Campanile at Venice fell.
1904: Paul Kruger, ex-president of Transvaal, died.
1906: Franz Deepagnet, French international-law expert, died.
1908: A Maori Congress of native New Zealanders opened.
1909. Prince von Bulow resigned Chancellorship of Germany
1912: Portuguese republican government sent more troops north against royalists.
1912. Great Britain and France reported to have notified Spain of her neutrality duties during Portuguese royalist uprising

JULY 15

Feast-day of: St Plecheim, apostle of Guilderland St. Swithin of Winchester, St Henry II., Emperor
432 B C· Metonic cycle began.
455· Rome taken and pillaged by Vandals under Genseric
668: Constans II, Emperor of the East (641–668), died.
1099 Crusaders took Jerusalem from the Saracens
1194· Battle of Fréteval; Richard I defeated Philip II
1274: Saint Bonaventura, 'Doctor Seraphicus,' Italian scholastic, died.
1291: Rudolph I., German king (1273–1291), died.
1381: John Ball, a leader in Wat Tyler's rebellion executed
1410 Battle of Tannenberg; Poles defeated Teutonic knights
1520 The Pope issued a bull condemning 41 of Luther's tenets, ordered his writings burned and threatened excommunication
1530· Cortez arrived at Vera Cruz, Mexico
1563: Francisco de Villagra, Spanish soldier in Chile died.
1573: Inigo Jones, British architect, "the English Palladio" born
1606 Rembrandt, Dutch painter and etcher, born.
1614· Seigneur de Brantôme, French chronicler, died.
1631 Richard Cumberland, English divine and moral philosopher born.
1653 Clayborne seized the government of Maryland
1662: Royal Society of London incorporated
1675· Narraganset Indians made treaty with colonists of Massachusetts
1685 James, Duke of Monmouth, executed
1742 Abraham Sharp, British mathematician and astronomer, died
1742: Spaniards withdrew from attack on Savannah, Ga.
1761: Battle of Kirchdenkern; French defeated
1769: Gov Bernard of Massachusetts prorogued General Court because it would not provide for care of British soldiers
1776 War began with the Cherokee Indians in South Carolina.
1779: Anthony Wayne captured Stony Point on the Hudson
1788· Georgia ceded western lands to the United States
1789 Louis XVI promised to recall Necker and dismiss foreign troops
1789· Provisional government set up in Paris
1789 Lafayette organized the French National Guard
1793 French Convention voted Louis XVI. guilty of treason
1800: Armistice of Parsdorf.
1800: Bryan Edwards, English historian, died
1801: Bonaparte and Pius VII signed a Concordat to restore religion
1802 Thomas Dermody, Irish poet died.
1808 Henry Edward Manning, English Cardinal, born
1815: Bonaparte surrendered to Captain Maitland of the British ship "Bellerophon"
1820 Rising of the Carbonari in Naples forced a promise of a liberal Constitution
1828 Parliament adopted a "sliding scale" tariff
1830 Treaty signed with western Indians at Prairie du Chien
1834· Lord Napier appointed superintendent of British trade in China
1837. Carlists attacked at Valentia
1839 Winthrop Mackworth Praed, English poet, died.
1840: Quadruple Alliance formed
1841: Convention of Alexandria gave peace to Egypt
1843: Narvaez compelled surrender of Madrid to Christina
1856: Spanish National Guard disbanded
1856· O Donnell as dictator, suppressed uprisings in Spain
1857. Gen Havelock defeated Nana Sahib (in Sepoy mutiny) and recaptured Cawnpur, India
1861: Prince Adam Czartoryski, Polish patriot died
1862: The Confederate ram "Arkansas" emerged from the Yazoo river and went up the Mississippi to Vicksburg
1863· Draft rioters in New York city continued destruction of property
1863: Anti-draft riots broke out in Brooklyn, Jersey City and Staten Island
1863 President Davis issued first Confederate Conscription call
1863 English, French, and United States vessels bombarded the Japanese forts of Prince Negato
1864: Confederate stores burned at Youngstown, Ala.
1867: Siam recognized the French protectorate over Cambodia.
1868: William T G Morton, first to use ether as an anesthetic, died.
1870· The army of the United States made 30 000 in time of peace
1870 France declared war on Germany.
1871: Prince Jerome Napoleon expelled from France
1873. Don Carlos, Duke of Madrid, entered Spain
1877: Nicopolis, Bulgaria taken by the Russians
1883: Charles Stratton (Tom Thumb) died.
1885: Niagara National Park opened to the public
1887 Afghan rebels defeated at Mashakai
1888· Bulgarian government seized the Bilkova-Vakarel railroad.
1889. Emperor of China issued edict for construction of railroads.
1891: Two students confessed to killing Bulgarian Minister of Finance, and implicated leading citizens
1891: On the anniversary of Bastile day the President of France pardoned 1,314 convicts
1895: M. Stambuloff, ex-premier of Bulgaria, attacked by assassins
1898· Martial law proclaimed in Spain
1901· Destructive flood began in China; 10,000 000 reported homeless
1907: Explosion in turret of the battle-ship "Georgia" killed ten
1908: Emir of Hail, Arabia assassinated by his people
1909. Wheat reached $1.29 a bushel in Chicago
1910: Syed Abdullah murdered in Persia
1912: Strike of New Bedford, Mass loom-setters and weavers led to shut-down of twelve mills employing 13 000 operators
1912. Flood at Denver, Col caused property damage said to be approximately $5 000,000
1912. Olympic games, Stockholm Sweden closed American athletes scored 85 points in track and field events, 128 points in all contests, James Thorpe, of Carlisle Indian School (Pennsylvania), greatest all-round athlete, subsequently disqualified as professional
1912: In United States Senate discussion of British protests against certain Panama Canal Bill provisions, it was proposed as a compromise, to collect toll from American vessels and refund it

JULY 16

Feast-day of· St. Eustathius, patriarch of Antioch, St Eller or St. Hiller, hermit and martyr
213 B C.: Carneades, founder of the 'New Academy," born.
390 B. C: Gauls under Brennus, defeated the Romans at river Allia
622. The Mohammedan Hegira.
1212 Battle of Navas de Tolosa; Moors defeated
1216: Innocent III, pope (1129–1216), died.
1338: Electoral meeting at Reuss; the Pope's temporal authority in election of German emperor denied
1439. A terrible pestilence broke out in England
1465 Battle of Montlhéry, between Louis XI and his nobles
1546: Anne Askew, a Protestant, burned as a heretic in England
1552. Convention of Passau assembled
1557. Anne of Cleves, consort of Henry VIII of England died.
1641: Comte de Soissons, leading a revolt against Louis XIII, killed
1647: Masaniello, Italian revolutionist, killed at Naples
1661 Pierre le Moyne d'Iberville, explorer, born.
1664: Andreas Gryphius, German poet and dramatist, died.
1676: Marchioness of Brinvilliers, French poisoner executed.
1686: John Pearson, English bishop, died
1691: François Le Tellier, Chancellor of France, died.
1696. Fort at Pemaquid, Maine, taken by French and Indians
1723· Sir Joshua Reynolds, English painter born.
1769· Settlement of San Diego, Cal., began
1786: United States and Morocco made a treaty of peace.
1790. District of Columbia established
1806· Jean Louis De Lolme, Swiss Constitutional writer, died.
1821: Mary Baker G Eddy, founder of "Christian Science" born.
1822· Achmet Bey, Turkish commander, died
1824· Maine de Biran, French philosophical writer, died
1828: Jean Antoine Houdon, French sculptor, died.
1831: Great damage done in Cape Town by a storm
1841. British trade at Canton renewed
1842: Congress passed a moderate protective tariff.
1845: John Adolphus, English barrister and historian, died.
1849: First territorial legislature met in Oregon.
1849: Frost at Pittsfield, Mass, after a day of extreme heat.
1850: Margaret Fuller Ossoli, American author, lost at sea

1852: Louis **Kossuth** sailed from New York under an assumed name
1855 Parliament gave **New South Wales** representative government
1856 **Trains collided** at Campbell, Pa, killing and wounding 138 persons.
1857. Pierre Jean de **Beranger**, French poet, **died.**
1861: General McDowell began **advance on Manassas** with about 28,000 men
1862 **Naval grades** of Federal officers arranged in nine ranks
1863. Confederates under Johnston evacuated **Jackson, Miss.**
1863 Confederates defeated Federals at **Shepherdstown, W. Va.**
1863. Confederate assault on **James Island,** Charleston, S C, repulsed
1863 McDougal attacked and sank **Japanese war-junks** in Straits of Shimonoseki
1864 **Sherman began his march** from the Chattahoochee to Atlanta
1864: Price of the **gold dollar** reached its highest point, $2 85
1866 **Prussians entered Frankfort**
1866· **South-American Allies** defeated at Tuyuty
1873. **University of California** located at Berkeley, Cal
1881 A **cyclone** demolished 100 houses **at New Ulm, Minn.**
1886 **E. Z C. Judson** (Ned Buntline), American story-writer, **died**
1893· The **Brazilian** insurgent steamer **"Jupiter"** captured
1896: William Eustis **Russell,** Governor of Massachusetts, **died.**
1898 **Santiago** and 20,000 Spaniards **surrendered** to Americans
1899. **Strike** on Brooklyn Rapid Transit lines **began**
1900. **Russians** routed the Chinese **on the Amur** river
1903. Russia refused to receive the **Kishinef petition** from the United States
1905 **Peary sailed** from New York for North Pole
1906 Two sections of **Shanghai-Nanking** railroad opened
1906 **Japanese seal-poachers** were killed in Alaskan waters
1906 Alfred **Beit,** South-African millionaire, **died.**
1908 American **battle-ship fleet** reached Honolulu
1909 **Ali Murza,** of Persia **deposed,** and crown prince proclaimed
1911· Mutinous **Mexican soldiers** took control of Cananea
1912 A **committee** of the United States **House of Representatives agreed on a report declaring** the United States **Steel Corporation a trust** and recommending its dissolution

JULY 17

Feast-day of· St Marcellina, sister of St Ambrose, **St. Alexius; St Ennodius; St. Leo,** pope
1085 Robert **Guiscard,** the Norman Duke of Apulia **died.**
1100 **Godfrey of Bouillon,** king of Jerusalem, **died.**
1134 **Battle of Fraga;** Moors defeated Spaniards
1365 **Charles VI,** of France, **married** Isabella of Bavaria
1429 **Charles VII crowned** king of France at Reims
1453 Battle of **Castillon;** French defeated English Talbot slain
1487 Andrea del **Sarto,** Florentine painter, **born.**
1537 Janet, **Lady Glammis,** burned as a **witch** in Scotland
1621 **University of Rinteln,** Germany, founded by the Emperor
1674 **Isaac Watts,** English hymn-writer, **born**
1742 William **Somerville,** English poet, **died**
1754 **King's College** (now Columbia University), New York opened with ten students in Trinity Church vestry-room
1761 First great English **canal** opened, Manchester to Worsley
1762: **Peter III,** Czar of Russia, strangled
1763. John Jacob **Astor,** American merchant, **born.**
1777: **Vermont** Constitutional Convention met
1790 **First bank in Albany** opened
1791: Martin **Dobrizhoffer,** Jesuit missionary, **died**
1793 Crown revenues of **Poland** sequestrated by Russia
1793· Charlotte **Corday,** who killed Marat, **executed**
1813· Second attack on **Fort George** outworks repulsed
1832: Battle of **Four Lakes,** Wisconsin between Wisconsin rangers aided by Illinois troops, and Black Hawk and his Indian followers
1845· **Lord Grey,** prime minister of England, **died**
1849 **Waltzen** taken by Russians
1850 First successful experiment in **photographing stars.**
1851 John **Lingard,** Catholic historian of England, **died.**
1854 First party of **emigrants** sent by Massachusetts Emigrant Society **reached Kansas**
1856 Steamer **"Northern Indiana" burned** on Lake Erie with great loss of life
1861: Confederates captured Federal officers **at Searytown, Va**
1861· The **Loan Act,** authorizing the President to borrow $250,000,000 at 7 per cent, became law
1862. Congress passed a **Confiscation Act.**
1862 **Pope** assumed command of Federal **Army of Virginia.**
1862: Morgan and his men **fought** Kentucky Home Guards **at Cynthiana, Ky.**
1862. President **Lincoln signed Enrolment Act** which allowed negroes in the army
1862 Postage and other **stamps made legal tender** for fractions of a dollar
1863 Confederates defeated in affair at **Elk's Spring, Ind T**
1863 **Soldiers** recalled from the front **suppressed New York riots.**
1863 James Johnston **Pettigrew,** general (Confederate), **died**
1864. **Hood superseded Johnston** in command of the Confederate Department of Tennessee
1864· William Jones **Boone,** American missionary in China, **died.**
1877: Russians drove Turks from **Shipka Pass,** Bulgaria
1878 Alcardo **Alcardi,** Italian poet and patriot, **died**
1879 **Russians evacuated Bulgaria**
1882· United States troops fought with **Indians** at Big Dry Wash, Ariz
1882 About 5 000 British soldiers landed at **Alexandria, Egypt**
1885 France imposed a duty of 50 per cent on **Roumanian imports.**
1888 French Chambers made **military service** universal
1889: A Portuguese attempted to kill **Dom Pedro II of Brazil**
1889 **Petroleum** discovered in city of Vancouver, B C
1889 **Yellow Fever** broke out **at Colon,** Colombia
1890 President of the **Argentine Republic** asked Congress to issue $6,000,000 in paper money
1890· A **Guatemalan army** invaded San Salvador and was defeated with great loss
1893 **French** marines captured two **Siamese** forts
1894 President Cleveland signed **Utah** enabling bill
1894: Le Comte de **Lisle,** French poet **died.**
1898· United States **flag** hoisted **at Santiago** at noon
1900 **Boers** broke through British cordon **at Bethlehem**
1901· Expedition marched against the **Mad Mullah** in Somaliland
1901: Consul-General of **Ecuador** assassinated in Chile
1904 **Andrieff,** vice-governor of Yelizavetpol, Russia, **assassinated.**
1905· The whole parliament of **Iceland visited Denmark** as guests of King Frederick
1906 Carlos **Pellegrini,** ex-president of the Argentine Republic, **died**
1908 More than 35,000 **mill operators** in India **struck**
1910 **Tiflis,** in Russia, reported **cholera-stricken.**
1912 Jules Henri **Poincaré,** French mathematician, **died**
1912 Chinese government invited Professor J Whipple **Jenks,** of Cornell University, to become its **financial adviser.**
1912 **Ledger of Columbus** found at Palos, Spain, it shows **cost of first voyage** of discovery to have been $7,200 (about $100,000 to-day)

JULY 18

Feast-day of. St. Symphorosa and her seven sons, martyrs, **St. Arnoul,** martyr, **St Arnoul** of Metz, **St. Frederick, St. Odulph; St Bruno**
64 **Conflagration in Rome began.**
1009· **John XVIII.,** pope (1003-1009), **died**
1374: Francesco **Petrarch,** Italian poet, **died.**
1534 Zacharias **Ursinus,** German theologian, **born**
1544· A **French** armada **ravaged** coasts of England
1552 **Rudolph II,** emperor of the Holy Roman Empire **born**
1635 Robert **Hooke,** English physicist and mathematician, **born**
1639. **Bernhard,** Duke of Saxe-Weimer, German commander, **died.**
1658. **Leopold,** of Austria elected emperor
1697· Antonio **Vieira,** Portuguese missionary and publicist, **died**
1705 Battle of **Tirlemont,** English successful
1718. Saverio **Bettinelli,** Italian Jesuit and poet, **born**
1720 Gilbert **White,** of Selborne, English naturalist, **born.**
1721 Jean Antoine **Watteau,** French painter, **died**
1730· François de Neufville, duc de **Villeroi,** French general and marshal, **died**
1742: **Spanish** defeated at Fort William, **Georgia**
1759: Some of Wolfe's vessels passed **Quebec.**
1761: Thomas **Sherlock,** English prelate, **died**
1775 **Fort Johnson,** N C, destroyed by militia
1811 William Makepeace **Thackeray,** English novelist, **born**
1812 United States frigate **"Constitution" escaped** from British by kedging
1812. British surprized and captured **Mackinaw, Mich**
1817 **Jane Austen,** English novelist, **died.**
1841: United States exploring vessel **"Peacock" wrecked** at mouth of Columbia river
1850· **Kracow,** Poland, nearly destroyed by fire
1853 Railroad from **Montreal to Portland,** Maine, opened
1854· **Davenport, Iowa,** devastated by a cyclone
1857· **Sepoy mutineers** suppressed at Haidarabad and Bithoor
1861· Confederates defeated at **Kansas City, Mo.**
1861 Confederates left **Shenandoah Valley** and sent 9,000 men to Beauregard
1861· Military **balloon-ascents** made near Washington, D C
1861 Engagement at **Blackburn's Ford, Va.**
1861 First **mail-coach from San Francisco** reached Kansas after a trip of 17 days
1861: General Mosquera captured **Bogota, Colombia,** and deposed President Ospina
1863· Federals began siege of **Fort Sumter,** and were repulsed in an assault on **Fort Wagner.**
1863· Federals destroyed the railroad at **Wytheville, Va**
1863: Skirmish at **Honey Springs, Ind. T.**
1863 William D **Pender,** major-general (Confederate), **died.**
1863. Robert Gould **Shaw,** colonel of U S Volunteers (colored), **killed** at Fort Wagner
1864: **Lincoln called for 500,000 volunteers,** any deficiency to be made up by a draft after 50 days
1864· **Confederate commissioners** and Horace Greeley held a conference at Niagara Falls
1864 Federal **raiders** destroyed railroads and stores **in Mississippi.**
1864 Confederate **raiders from Canada** attempted to rob a bank in Maine
1865 U S government refused to recognize the **Maximilian government** in Mexico
1865 Nathaniel **Haywood,** inventor of rubber cloth, **died.**
1867: **Imprisonment for debt** abolished in France
1868 Emanuel **Leutze,** American painter, **died.**
1870 **Dogma of papal infallibility** in matters of faith and morals promulgated
1871. **Illinois and Michigan canal** deepened to create a current from Lake Michigan to the Illinois river
1872 Benito Pablo **Juarez,** President of Mexico, **died.**
1875 **Donaldson lost** in Lake Michigan from a balloon
1875 **Lady Franklin,** widow of Sir John, **died.**
1877. President Hayes issued several proclamations against **disorder in the Middle West.**
1881 Arthur Penrhyn **Stanley,** English clergyman and historian, **died.**
1882 The **powers** issued an identical note asking the Sultan to **support the Khedive** against Arabi Pasha
1887. Robert M **Hunter,** Confederate secretary of state, **died.**
1889· International **labor congress** met in Paris
1890: Eugene **Schuyler,** American diplomat and author, **died.**
1891 **French** deputies passed a protectionist **tariff.**
1892· Rose Terry **Cooke,** American author, **died**
1895: Henry **Irving,** actor, Walter **Besant,** novelist and William **Morris,** artist **knighted** by Queen Victoria
1895 Carl **Schenk,** six times President of Switzerland, **died**
1898· Americans and Spaniards fought naval battle of **Manzanillo,** eight Spanish vessels destroyed
1898. **Guantanamo** and Caimanera, Cuba, surrendered
1898 The Turkish government refused compensation to foreigners for losses during **Constantinople massacres.**
1898 **Riots broke out in Shangnas,** China, over sale of cemeteries
1898 **Zola,** threatened with arrest, **fled** to England
1899. Horatio **Alger,** American writer of boys books, **died**
1905 Four **Chinese** officials ordered on world-tour to **study governmental systems**
1906 **Lady Curzon,** of Kedleston, **died in** India
1907 **Heat in Philadelphia** prostrated 3 000 among persons taking part in a parade
1909 Outbreak of **cholera in St. Petersburg;** nearly half the cases fatal
1909 **Don Carlos,** pretender to Spanish throne **died**
1911· **Jersey City** voters rejected the commission plan of government
1911. Revolutionists in **Haiti** reported successful
1911 Ex-Shah **Mohammed Ali,** of Persia, began an attempt to regain the throne
1911. Hermann **Adler,** chief rabbi of the United Kingdom, **died**
1912: William L **Scruggs,** American diplomat, **died**
1912· Suffragettes attempted to **burn the Theater Royal,** Dublin, and attacked Premier **Asquith** with a hatchet
1912· Italian **war-ships attacked** Turkish defensive works at southern entrance to **the Dardanelles**

JULY 19

Feast-day of St Macrina, virgin, **St Arsenius, St Symmachus,** pope, **St Vincent de Paul,** founder of the Lazarites
711: **Battle of Xeres,** Saracens defeated Roderick
1195. **Battle of Alaracos,** Moors defeated the Spaniards
1333 Battle of **Halidon Hill;** Edward III defeated the Scottish
1539 Lorenzo **Campeggio,** papal legate in England, **died**
1553 **Mary** ("Bloody Mary") proclaimed queen of England
1554 **Philip of Spain** landed in England
1588 **Edict of Union** issued by Henry III of France
1598· Gilbert **Sheldon,** archbishop of Canterbury, founder of the Sheldonian Theater, Oxford **born.**
1620 **Protestants were murdered** at Valtelline Italy
1692: **Rebecca Nurse excommunicated** in Massachusetts as a witch
1701: Iroquois surrendered beaver grounds at **Albany, N. Y.**
1702. **Battle of Klissow** (Russian Poland), Charles XII of Sweden defeated Poles
1747: **Battle of Exilles;** Sardinians defeated French
1763 Nathaniel **Hooke,** British historian, **died.**
1779 **West Point,** on the Hudson, fortified
1779. Indians attacked **Minnesink** settlements, N Y
1789 John **Martin,** English painter, **born.**
1794. **Revolution** led by Frenchmen broke out at Geneva, Switzerland
1806 Alexander Dallas **Bache,** American physicist, **born**
1814 Samuel **Colt,** American inventor, **born.**
1814 Capt Matthew **Flinders,** Australian explorer, **died.**
1819 John **Playfair,** Scottish mathematician and physicist, **died**
1820 **Missouri** adopted a State **constitution**
1821: **George IV. crowned** at Westminster Abbey
1824: Augustin de **Iturbide,** Mexican emperor, shot
1837 Baltimore and Wilmington **railroad** opened
1837· Augustin **Ergzaguirre,** Chilean statesman, **died**
1838 Joel Asaph **Allen,** American naturalist, **born**
1843· Frederick William **August,** prince of Prussia, **died**
1844· Charter of the **Bank of England** renewed
1845 **Fire in New York** burned 302 buildings and property worth over $6,000,000
1848 **First Woman's Rights Convention** held in America
1850 **Austria** issued a call for an assembly of the old confederation
1854: **Chinese** imperialists defeated **rebels** at **Anking.**
1854 Baldemero **Espertero** welcomed as premier in Spain
1862· **Garibaldi** called for volunteers under the battle-cry "Rome or Death"
1863. **Morgan** abandoned guns, wagons, and prisoners near **Parkersburg, W Va.**
1864. **Gordon captured Anking** from Chinese rebels and ended the rebellion
1866 **Tennessee ratified 14th amendment**
1866 **Danish** Rigsdag issued new **constitution**
1868. Moses Yale **Beach,** American inventor, and owner of the N Y *Sun,* **died**
1870 **North-German states** declared war against France
1870. William T H **Brooks,** brigadier-general U S Volunteers, **died**
1872. Fifteen men attempted to kill **king of Spain**
1873: Manuel **Lozado,** Mexican bandit, **executed**
1873 Samuel **Wilberforce,** bishop of Winchester, **died**
1875 Great **Pan-Presbyterian Congress** opened in London
1877 Beginning of first Russian attack on **Plevna;** artillery duel
1879 An international **exhibition** opened **at Munich**
1883 **Telegraph operators** in the United States struck for more pay
1883 **French** made a successful sortie from Nam-Dinh, **Anam.**
1883 Second battle at **Huanuco;** Chileans defeated Peruvians See July 10
1888 **Major Barttelot,** in charge of Stanley's rearguard and supplies in Africa **shot** by an Arab at Banalya, on the Aruwimi river, Kongo Free State
1888: Edward Payson **Roe,** American clergyman and popular novelist, **died.**
1890· Belgian **Chambers** voted to purchase **Kongo** within ten years
1891: Police fired upon and killed **striking rioters** at Bebar, Hungary
1892· Government of **Chile** agreed to pay $75,000 to families of American sailors killed by mob in Valparaiso
1893 **France** delivered ultimatum to **Siam** demanding reparation for alleged outrages
1902 **Chinese** government accepted conditions for **restoration** of Tientsin
1904 Bishop **Verhaeghen** (Roman Catholic) and other Belgian missionaries **murdered in Hupeh,** China
1905 **Chinese** officials in Anhwei voted to **build** their own **railroads**
1905· **Chinese** declared **boycott** against American goods
1907: Emperor of **Korea abdicated** in favor of crown prince
1909 Second pair of **tubes under Hudson river** opened
1909 **Moorish tribesmen** attacked Spaniards **at Melilla.**
1911 United States Senate **ratified treaty with Great Britain** which provided for arbitration of pecuniary claims
1911· Charles H **Vanderhoof,** American artist, **died**
1912. David S **Diamant,** American painter, **died.**
1912· Dublin police with difficulty prevented mob from **throwing suffragettes into river.**
1912 President Taft reported to Congress that **Philippines are self-supporting**
1912 The State of Wisconsin completed legislation for **establishment** on September 1, 1912, of a **life-insurance department**
1912 New United States super-dreadnought **"Wyoming"** made **22 045 knots** on standardization trial, largest and fastest battle-ship afloat with 12-inch guns.

JULY 20

Feast-day of St Joseph Barsabas; Saints Justa and Rufina, martyrs St. Margaret; St. Aurelius of Carthage, St. Ulmar; St. Ceslas.

1031: **Robert the Wise,** king of France, **died.**
1160: Peter **Lombard,** bishop of Paris, **died.**
1183: The 7,000 **mercenaries** hired to kill the Albigenses are **massacred** by "Capauchins" at Chateaudun
1242: Battle of **Taillebourg;** French defeated Henry III of England
1304: Francisco **Petrarch,** Italian poet, **born**
1332: Thomas **Randolph,** Earl of Moray, **died.**
1369. **England and Scotland** signed a truce for 20 years
1402: **Tamerlane** (Timour) defeated and captured **Bajazet I.** near Angora, Asia Minor
1447: Final assault of Cologne besieging forces upon Soest, Westphalia, was repelled See July 2
1546: **Protestants** put under the ban of the empire
1549. The **"Norfolk Commotion"** in England
1623· **New England divided** among original patentees
1628: **Ballot first used** in America in electing John Wilson as pastor at Salem
1709: James **Harris,** English politician and classical scholar, **born**
1740: English **Methodists** separated from the **Moravians.**
1774: Auguste de Marmont, **Duke of Ragusa,** French marshal, **born.**
1775: ***Day of fasting,*** prayer and humiliation in the American colonies
1777 Leading **Quakers arrested** in Pennsylvania
1785: **Mahmoud II,** sultan of Turkey (1808-39), **born.**
1799: **Marchioness of Fonseca,** Italian patriot, **died.**
1806. **John Sterling,** English poet, **born.**
1808 **Battle of Baylen;** French defeated and their retreat cut off
1814 American **privateer "Gen. Armstrong"** returned to New York, having taken 11 prizes
1842: Governor-General of India ordered an **advance on Kabul** in Afghanistan
1847: Exhibition and operation of **first electric locomotive.**
1848: State of siege ended at **Prague.**
1852: **Funeral** services of **Henry Clay** observed in New York
1854: Caroline Anne **Southey,** English writer, second wife of the poet Robert Southey, **died.**
1860: **Garibaldi** defeated Neapolitans at Melazzo
1861· **Confederate** Provisional **Congress** opened its third session at Richmond, Va
1862· Confederate guerillas defeated at **Owensville, Ky.**
1862· **Farragut passed** the Confederate batteries at **Vicksburg and reached New Orleans.**
1862: **Congress** provided for 2,000 **medals** to be distributed among privates and non-commissioned officers
1862. Construction of buildings for **Roman Catholic University** in Ireland begun
1863: Principal part of **Morgan's** Confederate command **captured** at Buffington Island, O
1864: Part of General **Early's force** of Confederates defeated near **Winchester, Va.**
1864: Battle of ***Peach Tree Creek;*** one of the battles fought in defense of Atlanta
1864: Confederate camp in **Florida** ***captured***
1864: First stones of **Victoria Embankment** (London) laid
1866: Austrians defeated Italians in naval ***battle at Lissa.***
1866: Preliminaries of peace between **Prussia and Austria** signed
1868: Announcement made that three-fourths of the States had ratified **14th amendment.**
1870: New **harbor** and docks inaugurated **at Cape Town.**
1873. **Fire in Baltimore** destroyed property worth above $1,000,000
1874: Citizens and military killed a band of fanatics at **Porto Algere, Brazil**
1877: **Baltimore mob** attacked soldiers and ***were fired upon***
1877: Russians under Schilder-Schuldner **repulsed** in assault on **Plevna** fortifications
1882: **Arabi Pasha** cut off water supply of Alexandria
1882: Prospero **Fernandez** became president of Costa Rica
1883: **Tu Duc,** emperor of Anam, **died.**
1885: Trial of **Louis Riel** began at Regina, Canada
1887: Arabs induced King of **Uganda** to expel a missionary
1887: **Afghan Frontier** Commission met at St Petersburg and settled boundaries
1887: **Dervishes** defeated near Wady Halfa, Egypt
1889: Territorial Convention divided **Oklahoma** into 12 counties
1889: Alexander **Johnston,** American historian, **died.**
1892: First special train with **fruit for London** left California
1892. **Excessive heat** killed 50 in New York in 24 hours
1892: French Roman Catholic Episcopate asked the Pope to **canonize Joan of Arc**
1895 **Cuba** demanded autonomy under Spain.
1896 **Trial of Dr. Jameson** and his raiders began in London
1896: Charles **Dickens,** son of the novelist, **died**
1897: **Chile** authorized paper money.
1899: **Battle of Calamba** between United States troops and Philippine insurgents
1899: Five **Italians lynched** for murder at Tallulah, La
1900. Capt Watt-Jones and 12 other **Europeans killed** by governor's order **at Kwelhuacheng.**
1901: **Intense heat** in the eastern United States about 200 deaths in New York city
1903: **Leo XIII,** pope (1878-1903), **died.**
1905· **Yellow fever** broke out in New Orleans
1906· **Peace treaty** signed by Salvador, Honduras, and Guatemala
1907: Crown Prince Chok proclaimed **Emperor of Korea**
1909: The **Argentine Republic** broke off relations with Bolivia over the boundary
1912. Andrew **Lang,** English poet, critic, and novelist, **died.**
1912: Historic **Fort McHenry,** Baltimore, officially abandoned, to become a national memorial
1912: Russian authorities arrested over 100 Koreans at Harbin and vicinity for **plotting** assassination of Prince **Katsura** of Japan
1912: **Fire** in warehouse district of **Vancouver,** B C, did $2,000,000 damage
1912. United States Senator Ellison D Smith (S C) declared that, the **Panama Canal** zone being now United States territory there was no necessity to refer the **question of tolls** to The Hague tribunal

JULY 21

Feast-day of St. Praxedes, virgin, **St Zotticus; St Victor** of Marseilles, **St. Arbogastus**

330 B. C.: **Darius III.,** king of Persia, **murdered.**
1061: **Nicholas II,** pope (1058-61), **died.**
1403. **Battle of Shrewsbury;** Henry Percy ("Hotspur") defeated and killed
1456 Mahomet II repulsed by **Hunyady** at Belgrade
1461. **Charles VII** of France **died.**
1552: Antonio de **Mendoza,** Spanish administrator in South America, **died.**
1588: **Spanish armada attacked** by Drake
1608. **Capt. John Smith** returned to Jamestown from his first trip of exploration
1664· Matthew **Prior,** English poet, **born.**
1669 The John Locke **constitution** became nominally operative in **South Carolina.**
1683. **Lord Russell beheaded.**
1688: James Butler, Duke of **Ormond, died.**
1690: **French fleet defeated** by Rhode Island sailors
1718 Peace of **Passarowitz** signed between Turkey and Austria
1762: Battle of **Burkersdorf;** Frederick defeated Austrians
1773 Pope signed a brief abolishing the **Jesuits.**
1780 **Wayne** had a skirmish with the British at **Bull's Ferry, N. Y.**
1795: Battle of **Quiberon;** French royalist emigrants defeated by republicans under **Hoche.**
1796: **Robert Burns,** Scotland's poet, **died.**
1796: Philip **Carteret,** rear-admiral, British navy, **died.**
1797: Peter **Thelusson,** a wealthy London merchant, **died;** his will occasioned the passage of the **Accumulations** (or **Thelusson) Act** by Parliament
1798: **Battle of the Pyramids;** Napoleon victorious over Mamelukes
1799: Russians under Suvaroff took **Alessandria,** Italy, from the French
1809 Daniel **Lambert,** English fat man, **died.**
1813: British and Indians again besieged **Fort Meigs, O.**
1842: **Chinkiang,** China taken by British.
1855: Peter **Atterbom,** Swedish poet, **died.**
1860: **Garibaldi entered Messina.**
1860. European powers sent a joint **expedition** to Syria for protection of foreigners
1860. **Belgian** government gained popularity by abolishing **octrois.**
1861: **First Battle of Bull Run** or Manassas, Federals routed
1864· Daniel **McCook,** brigadier-general U. S Army, **died**
1864. **Confederate guerillas** attacked Henderson Ky
1865: **Harvard** held a **commemoration day** in honor of the members who had died as soldiers
1866 **Cholera in London;** 346 deaths reported for the previous week
1874: **Ultramontanes** resisted or ignored German laws and were **arrested** and imprisoned Roman Catholic associations closed
1876· **Spanish** Cortes approved a **constitution.**
1877: **Strikers in Pittsburg, Pa.,** attacked soldiers, burned railroad property and did damage exceeding $10,000 000
1880. Water broke into **Hudson River tunnel** and drowned 20.
1884· **Ameer of Afghanistan** accepted subsidy from British
1888. The United States House of Representatives passed the **Mills Tariff Bill**
1889 Mrs **Florence Maybrick tried** for poisoning her husband **sentenced** to death Sentence later changed to penal servitude
1890 **Frost** occurred in Connecticut New York, and Maryland
1893: New republic of **Hawaii recognized**
1896: Philip J A **Harper,** American publisher **died.**
1898. *Commercial treaty* between **China and Japan** signed
1898: Provisional native government established in the **Philippines;** Aguinaldo president
1899 Sir James **Edgar,** Canadian statesman, **died.**
1899: Robert G **Ingersoll,** American orator, **died**
1902: M **Firman** proclaimed President of **Santo Domingo.**
1903: House of Commons passed **Irish Land Bill.**
1905: **Explosion** of a boiler on the American war-ship **"Bennington"** killed 28
1906: An attempt made to kill the Sultan of **Turkey.**
1906: Czar dissolved the **Russian Duma.**
1909: Anti-war **riots** occurred in **Madrid.**
1910: Great forest fires prevailed in Manitoba, Wisconsin, and Michigan
1910: **Indian government** seized arms and ammunition at Calcutta
1912: **Zapatist** revolutionists **killed** 84—men, women, and children—in railroad train near **Mexico City.**

JULY 22

Feast-day of: St. Mary Magdalen; St. Joseph of Palestine, **St. Menevе; St. Dabius** or Davius of Ireland

1035: **Robert I.,** Duke of Normandy, **died.**
1208: **Simon de Montfort** captured Beziers, and **massacred** the **Albigenses** by the thousand
1298: **Battle of Falkirk; Wallace** defeated and Sir John **Graham** killed
1376· Simon **Langham,** English prelate and chancellor, **died.**
1575: Two **Anabaptists** were **burned** in Smithfield, England.
1620: **Pilgrims started** for America in the **"Speedwell,"** from Delfshaven Holland
1621: Anthony Ashley Cooper, first Earl of **Shaftesbury,** born.
1627: English under **Buckingham attacked Isle of Ré** in France
1649: ***Clement XI.*** (Giovanni Albani) pope (1700-21) **born.**
1676. **Clement X.,** pope (1670-76), **died.**
1698· City of **Albany, N. Y.,** incorporated
1733: Spain acceded to **treaty** of **Vienna.**
1739: **Battle of Krotzka,** Turks defeated Austrians
1763: John **Dalton,** English poet **died**
1779: Daniel **Brodhead** made treaty with **Cherokee** Indians
1789: **Paris** in control of mob law.
1793· Alexander **Mackenzie,** explorer in Canada, reached the **Pacific.**
1796: Moses **Cleaveland** located city of Cleveland, O
1798 Bonaparte captured **Cairo,** Egypt
1802: Marie F X **Bichat,** founder of scientific histology, **died.**
1805 **British** fleet **captured** two out of 20 **ships** of French and Spanish squadron, off Ferrol, Spain
1808. French under Dupont **capitulated** to the Spaniards at **Baylen,** Spain, terms of capitulation broken by Spaniards and 17,000 French sent to galleys at Cadiz
1809· **Wellington** made commander-in-chief in Spain
1812: **Battle of Salamanca;** Wellington victorious
1814: Treaty made with **Michigan Indians.**
1826: Giuseppe **Piazzi,** Italian astronomer, **died.**
1839: British captured Ghazni and ended first **Afghan war.**
1848: **First Austrian Reichstag met.**
1857: Frank H **Cushing,** American ethnologist, **born.**
1861: **McClellan** ordered to Washington
1862· Lincoln authorized **military commanders** to take and use any property for military purposes
1862: General Pope ordered to arrest all **disloyal persons** within the lines of the Army of Virginia
1862: Confederates defeated an attack on the **ram "Arkansas"** near Vicksburg
1862: **Convicts escaped** from prison in California
1864: Second battle of **Atlanta;** General Hood's sortie repulsed
1864: **Confederate raiders** reached Strasburg, Va
1864· **Rousseau completed his raid** of 450 miles in 15 days, and rejoined General Sherman before Atlanta
1864: James B **Macpherson,** general, U S Volunteers, **killed** before Atlanta
1869: John Augustus **Roebling,** designer of Brooklyn bridge, **died.**
1870: *The New York Times* began exposure of the **Tweed ring.**
1876 Congress authorized coinage of **10,000,000 silver dollars.**
1880. **British** proclaimed Abder-Rahman ameer of **Afghanistan**
1883: Edward Otho Cresap **Ord,** major-general U S Army **died.**
1890. **Costa Rica,** Nicaragua and Guatemala signed treaty of **alliance**
1893· **Swedish** Storthing reduced **king's allowance** from 336,000 to 256,000 kroner.
1893: John **Rae,** Scottish Arctic explorer, **died.**
1894· Spaniards fought with natives in **Philippines**
1895 French troops in Madagascar occupied Mevatanana
1895· Rudolph von **Gneist,** German jurist, **died.**
1896: Robert **Garrett,** American railroad president, **died.**
1900. Lord **Methuen** routed Boers at Olifant's Nek
1904: Wilson **Barrett,** English actor **died.**
1908· United States Court of Appeals set aside $29 000 000 fine imposed on **Standard Oil Company.**
1908: **Quebec Tercentenary began.**
1908· President **Castro,** of Venezuela, expelled the Dutch minister
1910: Germany expelled 21 **Mormon missionaries**
1911: Charles W **Stetson,** American painter, **died.**
1912· In Porto Rico 42 cases of **bubonic** plague and 23 deaths had occurred. Cuban authorities cleansed Havana and fumigated shipping to check the plague
1912. Peru reported to be taking vigorous measures to check **atrocities** in the **Putumayo rubber districts**
1912: **Supplementary Naval Bill** introduced in British House of Commons, determination expressed to maintain naval supremacy

JULY 23

Feast-day of. St. Apollinaris, martyr. **St. Liborius,** bishop of Mans

1373· **Birgitta,** patron saint of Sweden **died.**
1431: The last of three **councils held at Basel** opened
1532: Religious **peace of Nuremberg** signed
1562. Gotz von **Berlichingen,** a German knight **died**
1637: Tumults in Scotland followed reading of the **new liturgy** ordered by King Charles
1645· **Bridgewater,** Somersetshire, **surrendered** to Parliament
1664· The king's **commissioners** arrived in Boston
1690· French devastated **Teignmouth,** England
1690: Richard **Gibson,** English artist, **died.**
1692: Gilles **Menage,** French philologist, **died.**
1711. **Peace of Pruth;** Turkey and Russia.
1759· **Battle of Zullichau;** Russians defeated Prussians
1777: **Howe** left a garrison on Staten Island and **embarked 18,000 men.**
1784: **Earthquake** at Erzingan, near Erzerum **buried 5,000.**
1785: **Frederick II.** formed the Germanic Union
1793: **Roger Sherman,** American patriot, **died.**
1793 **Mainz recaptured** from the French by the allied Prussian, Austrian, and Hessian forces
1794: Alexandre de **Beauharnais,** first husband of Josephine **executed**
1800: John **Rutledge,** ex-Governor of South Carolina, **died.**
1803: **Emmett's Irish rebellion broke out** in Dublin
1803· Arthur **Wolfe,** Lord Kilwarden, **murdered** by mob in Dublin
1812. **Battle of Moghilef,** French defeated Russians
1816: **Charlotte S. Cushman,** American actress **born**
1816· Elizabeth **Hamilton,** British writer, **died.**
1834: James **Gibbons,** American cardinal **born.**
1839. Ghizmee, **in India,** taken by Keene
1839· Sir Isaac **Coffin,** British admiral died
1840: Legislature of **Brazil** declared Dom Pedro II to be **emperor**
1840 **Vaccination** Act passed by Parliament
1842: Last stone laid on **Bunker Hill** monument
1848: **Battle of Custozza;** Italians defeated
1851: The **Bloomer costume** introduced at a public ball at Lowell, Mass
1862: Federals defeated at **Florida,** Mo
1863: At **Manassas Gap, Va,** Confederates were defeated
1864: Laying of **second Atlantic cable** begun
1865: David **Livingstone returned** to England from his second expedition
1865: Arthur **Tappan,** American antislavery advocate, **died.**
1866: Congress voted to admit **Nebraska** as a State
1869: Sir Garnet **Wolseley** led 1 200 soldiers into **Manitoba** to quiet the settlers, who objected to being subordinated to Canada and demanded status as an independent colony
1870: **France** was in a delirium of joy over **war declaration.**
1870: Prussians blew up the bridge at **Kehl**
1871: **Empress of France** made regent
1873: A railroad connecting **Vera Cruz and Mexico** opened
1877: San Francisco **Vigilance Committee** reorganized
1881: **Chile** and the **Argentine Republic** divided **Patagonia.**
1881: Zancoff and other **Bulgarian liberals** arrested
1882: The Khedive proclaimed **Arabi a rebel.**
1882: George Perkins **Marsh,** American diplomat and scholar, **died**
1883: **Insurrection** against foreigners broke out **in Korea.**
1885· **Princess Beatrice** of England married Henry of Battenberg
1885: **U. S Grant,** eighteenth President of United States, **died.**
1889: Belgian Chambers voted 10,000,000 francs for the **Kongo railroad.**
1889 Count **Sparre,** Danish statesman **died.**
1890. **Swiss loan** of 25,000,000 francs taken by Bern alone
1891 Khedive's **palace at Cairo,** Egypt, **burned**
1892. **Brazilian** Chamber of Deputies extended general **amnesty.**
1893: **Insurrection** broke out **in** Santa Catherina, **Brazil.**
1894: **Japanese** repulsed Chinese and Koreans **at Seoul.**
1898: Forest of Zoria in Greece burned
1900: **General Roberts** began a general advance against the Boers
1903: **Battle-ship "King Edward VII,"** largest then built, launched in England
1904: Belgian Chambers appointed a commission to inquire into **Kongo conditions.**
1904: Sir Michael **Biddulph,** British official, **died.**
1905: Daniel S **Lamont,** U S ex-Secretary of War, **died**

1906: **Pan-American Conference** opened at Rio de Janeiro
1907: New port of **Zeebruge,** in Belgium, opened
1910 Great **woman suffrage** demonstration in London
1910 Japanese steamer **"Tetsurei Maru" wrecked,** with loss of 269 lives
1910· **Terrific storm at Milan,** Italy, caused damage and loss of life
1910 Turkey demanded recognition of the **"Red Crescent"** in return for recognizing the 'Red Cross"
1912· Henry White **Warren,** American (Methodist Episcopal) bishop, **died**
1912 Professor Herschel C **Parker** (Columbia University) reported that he had attained altitude of 20,000 feet, within 464 feet of the summit in his attempt to ascend **Mt McKinley,** Alaska
1912. Dr Ethel **Smyth,** English suffragette, **arrested** on charge of **arson** at Colonial Secretary's country residence

JULY 24

Feast-day of St Christina; St. Lewine of Britain **St Declan** of Ireland **St. Lupus, St Cunegundes** of Poland **St Francis Solano**
1345· Jacob van **Artevelde,** Flemish patriot, **killed.**
1411· **Battle of Harlaw,** Donald, Lord of the Isles, and Highlanders, defeated by Scottish Lowlanders
1483: **Richard III. established posts** on high-roads for speedy conveyance of news
1517. Parliament of **Paris refused** to ratify the **concordat.**
1568. **Don Carlos,** son of Philip II of Spain **died** in prison
1608: **Capt John Smith** set out to explore the Susquehanna river
1621: Sir Francis **Wyatt** brought a new constitution to **Virginia.**
1647. King **Charles rejected** all proposals made by the army
1679· Royal decree separated **New Hampshire** from Massachusetts
1692: Battle of **Steenkerke;** William III defeated
1701: **Detroit,** Mich., first **settled.**
1704· **Gibraltar** captured by the British
1712. Battle of **Denain,** allies defeated
1725: John **Newton,** English clergyman and hymn-writer, **born**
1750. John Philpot **Curran,** Irish lawyer and orator, **born.**
1756. George **Vertue,** English engraver, **died.**
1758 John **Dyer,** English poet **died**
1768 Nathaniel **Lardner,** English non-conformist divine and author, **died**
1777: **Washington marched south** from New Jersey
1797. Lord **Nelson lost his arm** in an attack on Canary Islands
1798 John Adams **Dix,** war-Governor of New York, **born**
1801· **First iron railroad** completed in England
1802: Alexandre **Dumas** (the elder), French romancer, **born**
1819 J G **Holland,** American poet and novelist, **born.**
1830. Sudden drop of **temperature** from 95° to 50° in Boston
1833: **Maria II.,** aged 15, declared queen of Portugal
1836: Nicolas Armand **Carrel,** French journalist and republican leader, **killed** in a duel
1847: Brigham Young and the **Mormon pioneers** reached Salt Lake
1862 **Halleck** ordered McClellan to make change of base to Acquia Creek, Virginia
1862· Confederates defeated near **Decatur, Ala.**
1862 Martin **Van Buren,** eighth President of the United States **died.**
1864· Confederates under Early drove the Federals out of the **Shenandoah valley.**
1864· **British** messenger gave Victoria's letter to Theodore of **Abyssinia**
1866. Congress fixed the membership of the **Supreme Court** at seven in number
1866. Congress voted to **re-admit Tennessee.**
1867: Christian August **Brandis,** German historian, **died.**
1870· **First through** railroad **train** from the Pacific reached New York
1871· Asteroid **Cassandra** discovered
1874· **Waterspout** at Eureka, Nev., drowned 30 persons
1882. Arabi Pasha proclaimed a **holy war in Egypt**
1884 **Gordon** defeated the **Mahdists** at Khartum
1886 Congress authorized the issuing of **silver certificates**
1889. **Strawboard-makers** of America formed a trust
1891· Census reports showed a **population in France** of 38 095,150
1891: **Minaret** of a mosque **in Alexandria fell** killing several hundred persons
1893: **France** gave notice of an intention to blockade the coast of Siam
1897· Congress passed the **Dingley Tariff bill**
1898 Jibara captured by **Cuban insurgents,** Americans occupied Tunas and Za
1899 **Reciprocity treaty** signed between the United States and France
1901 The **Navy Department** ordered an **inquiry,** requested by himself, into the conduct of **Admiral Schley.**
1902: President Roosevelt ordered restoration of **civil government in the Philippines**
1905. **Body of John Paul Jones** placed in a vault at Annapolis Md
1906 **Anti-Semitic riot** at Odessa Russia
1907: An editor in **India** imprisoned for preaching revolt
1908 **Marathon race** at London won by Hayes, an American
1908. Sultan of **Turkey** proclaimed restoration of **constitution** of 1876
1910: **Swiss air-ship** passenger service inaugurated
1911· **Fire in Stamboul,** Turkey, burned over two square miles and destroyed about 5 000 houses
1911: **Haitian** government declared a "paper **blockade**" of the ports of the island
1911 **Martial law** proclaimed **in Teheran,** Persia
1912. John A **Paine,** American archeologist and linguist, **died.**
1912 **Floods** following cloudburst in Western Pennsylvania caused over **60 deaths**
1912. United States Senate passed **Sundry Civil Appropriations bill** carrying $116,000,000
1912. American Standard Shoe Company, with **$50,000,000 capital,** organized in Boston, Mass

JULY 25

Feast-day of St James the Great, the apostle, **St. Christopher,** martyr, **St Cucufas, Saints Thea, Valentina,** and **St. Paul,** martyrs **St Nissen** of Ireland
306. **Constantius** (Chlorus) Roman emperor **died**
811: **Nicephorus I,** Greek emperor, **killed** in Bulgaria
1139. **Battle of Ourique,** Portuguese defeated Moors
1261. Revolting **Greeks captured Constantinople,** putting an end to the Latin Empire
1349 **Charles IV. crowned** emperor at Aix-la-Chapelle, all the electors having voted for him
1471· **Thomas à Kempis,** religious writer, **died**
1492· **Innocent VIII,** pope (1484-92), **died.**
1536. Emperor **Charles V.** invaded Provence
1554. **Mary** of England married **Philip** of Spain
1564: **Ferdinand I,** emperor of Germany, **died**
1564: **Maximilian II.** became king of Austria, Hungary, and Bohemia
1593 **Henry IV.,** of France, changed his faith
1667: Naval **battle at mouth of Thames,** Dutch defeated
1684: **Virginia** became a royal province
1689. Religious war in **Maryland;** Protestant associators seized the government
1722: **New England** declared war against Indians
1724· Violent persecution of **French Protestants** began
1750: Henry **Knox,** American soldier and statesman, **born**
1759. **Fort Niagara** capitulated to the British
1772· First partition of **Poland.**
1779. Fort at **Penobscot, Me,** attacked by fleet from Massachusetts
1780 **Gates** took command of Southern army.
1783: Simon **Bolivar,** 'The Liberator," **born.**
1790 Bernhard **Basedow,** German educational reformer, **died**
1792. **Duke of Brunswick,** commanding Allies against France, issued a foolish and impolitic manifesto
1794: André Marie de **Chénier,** French poet, **guillotined**
1794: Baron von **Trenck beheaded** at Paris
1799 **Battle of Abukir,** French defeated Turks
1804· Georges and 11 **conspirators against Bonaparte** executed
1805 **Lewis and Clarke** reached the forks of the Missouri
1807. **Prince of the Asturias** conspired against his father
1814: Indecisive battle of **Lundy's Lane,** Ontario, nearly 900 killed on each side
1814· Charles **Dibdin,** English song-writer, **died**
1824 William **Sharp,** English engraver, **died**
1843 Espereto bombarded **Seville,** Spain
1844: **Revolutionists shot** in Italy
1846 **Louis Bonaparte,** ex-king of Holland, **died**
1846 Francis **Maceroni,** English inventor and soldier of fortune, **died**
1848 Arthur James **Balfour,** British statesman, **born**
1849 James **Kenney,** Irish poet, **died**
1850. **Battle of Idstedt** (begun July 24), Danes defeated Schleswig-Holsteiners
1852 Gaspar Baron **Gourgaud,** French general **died**
1858· **British bombarded Jidda,** Arabia, to avenge massacre of June 16
1861: **Gen N. P. Banks** took command of the army of the Shenandoah
1862 **Lincoln warned owners of slaves** that the confiscation and emancipation acts would be executed
1862: Skirmish near **Orange Court House,** Va
1864 All Confederate **prisoners of war released** on taking oath
1866 Congress created the **grade of admiral**
1866: Congress revived grade of **general** of the army
1868 **Wyoming** organized as a territory
1870 Maxfield **Parrish,** American artist, **born.**
1872 **Nordenskiold** sailed from Sweden on an arctic voyage
1872 Alexander William **Randall,** U S Postmaster-general (1866-1869), **died**
1877. **Communists** made a demonstration in New York
1880· The **Egyptian obelisk** arrived at New York
1881: Carl Christian **Bruhns,** German astronomer, **died**
1882 **British** government brought **troops** from India to Egypt
1889· British schooner **"Black Diamond" seized** for illegal sealing
1889. Fire in **Soochow, China,** destroyed $7,000 buildings and 1,600 lives
1891: **Dallas, Texas,** lost about $2,000,000 by fire
1891: Balmaceda's candidate for **President** of **Chile** elected.
1892: Famous **"robber tower"** at Znaim, Moravia, fell
1894: **Japanese captured** Chinese war-ship **"Tsao-Kiang."**
1894. Sinking of **Chinese transport** cost nearly 1,000 lives
1894· Chinese troops occupied the **Laschas Islands.**
1895. Frederico **Errazuriz** elected **President** of **Chile.**
1898. Gen Nelson A **Miles** landed at Guanica **in Porto Rico**
1898. Governor of Burma held a **durbar at Rangoon.**
1899 **Indian** monetary commission reported in favor of a **gold standard**
1901: Señor German **Riecco** became **President of Chile.**
1902 President of **France** signed decree **closing** certain religious **schools.**
1904: **Mill operatives** in Fall River, Mass, went **on strike.**
1907· **Japan took** control of **Korea** (Chosen)
1907: **Japan and Korea** signed new convention, by which Japan administered Korean affairs
1908· ***Sultan proclaimed a general amnesty.***
1909: **Blériot flew across the English channel** in a monoplane
1912· Griffith **Jolen,** English missionary (China), **died**
1912: **United States marines** in Cuba **ordered home**
1912 Mexican government **suspended constitutional guarantees** in three states and parts of four others
1912: Turkish Military League demanded **dissolution of Chamber of Deputies** within 48 hours

JULY 26

Feast-day of. St Anne, mother of the Virgin, **St. Germanus,** bishop of Auxerre
1469 **Battle of Edgecote** or Banbury, Wars of the Roses
1470 **Paris** had its first **post-office**
1471: **Paul II,** pope (1467-1471), **died.**
1546 *The emperor and pope,* **Paul III,** made a secret league **against the Protestants.**
1560. Jacopo **Benfadio,** Italian historian, executed at **Genoa**
1592. **Epernay** taken by Henry IV (France)
1592 Armand de Gontaut, Duc de **Biron,** French general, **died**
1630 Charles Emmanuel, "The Great," **Duke of Savoy, died**
1647: **London apprentices** assaulted members of Commons
1659: **Indians massacred** more than 1,000 persons at Montreal
1678: **Joseph I.,** emperor of Germany, **born.**
1680· John **Wilmot,** earl of Rochester, **died**
1683· Crown issued **writ** of *quo warranto* **against the Massachusetts** charter
1702· Battle of **Santa Vittoria,** French victorious
1728· John **Freind,** English physician and writer, **died**
1739 George **Clinton,** American statesman and vice-president, **born**
1757: Battle of **Hastenbeck,** Frederick II defeated by the French
1758 British took **Nova Scotia** from the French
1759 French abandoned **Fort Ticonderoga.**
1775 Congress established a **Post-office Department,** Benjamin Franklin in charge
1775 **Maryland Convention** resolved to support the Congress, and voted $266,666 in money and 40 companies of men
1788. **Federalist mob** destroyed opposition newspaper office **in New York.**
1788 **New York ratified** the new **constitution**
1805 **Earthquake** near Naples killed 6 000
1807: **British seized fleet of Denmark.**
1829 **Russians** advanced **over Balkans** into Roumelia
1834: **Irish Coercion Act** passed by Commons
1844 Two shots fired at **King of Prussia**
1848· **Habeas Corpus Act** suspended in England
1850 Steamship **"Elizabeth" wrecked** off Fire Island, N Y, Margaret Fuller lost
1850. Baron de **Rothschild,** a Jew, elected to Parliament, was sworn in on the Old Testament
1852· Irishmen attempted to **rescue** Thomas **Kane,** alleged fugitive from English justice from United States marshal
1863 **Morgan** and the remnant of his raiders **captured** near New Lisbon, O
1863 John Jordan **Crittenden,** American politician, **died.**
1863 **Sam Houston,** president of Texas, Senator and ex-Governor **died**
1864 Federals under General **Stoneman** raided about Macon, Ga
1864: Confederate General **Wheeler began a raid** in Sherman's rear
1866 **Prussia and Austria** signed preliminary **peace treaty** at Nikolsburg, Moravia, under French mediation
1867 **Otto I.,** king of Greece (1835-1862), **died**
1869. **Church of Ireland was disestablished**
1871 **"Old Catholics"** held first meeting in Vienna
1872 **French** government offered **loan of** 3 000 000 000 francs subscribed for 12 times, mostly in France
1872· José **Balta,** Peruvian statesman and soldier, **died**
1873 **Spanish** government troops **took Valencia**
1874: **Floods at Pittsburg, Pa,** destroyed 200 lives and much property
1877: Federal troops assisted **Chicago police** in suppressing Socialistic **mobs.**
1877· **Aziz Pasha killed** near Rasgrad in the Turko-Russian war
1881· **Ayood, Afghan rebel,** defeated the Ameer's troops
1883. New quays at **Antwerp** were opened for traffic
1889 **The Hwang Ho,** in flood, drowned thousands
1890: **A destructive cyclone at Lawrence,** Mass
1890 **A revolution** broke out in **Buenos Aires**
1891: **France annexed Tahiti,** compensating the crown heir
1891. **French anarchists** received heavy penalties
1894· **French** Parliament passed a drastic **anti-anarchist law.**
1897. More than 3,000 **Pathans** besieged a small British force **at Chakdara,** India
1899. President **Heureaux,** of San Domingo, **assassinated**
1899. General **Figuero** became president of **San Domingo.**
1899. Great fire at **Marienbad,** in Prussia.
1899· **Famine expenditures** by the government of India reported at $65,000,000 yearly.
1900: Boers twice repulsed at **Vlakfaage**
1901· **Chinese indemnity of** 420,000,000 taels agreed upon
1902· Civil war declared in **San Domingo.**
1906· Prince Eugene **Murat,** of Paris, **died.**
1909. Spanish at **Melilla** defeated 16,000 Moors
1909· Martial law proclaimed in **Barcelona,** Spain
1912· Chinese Assembly confirmed President's Cabinet **under military pressure**
1912 United States Senate passed House **Excise bill,** 37 to 18, which supplements Corporation Tax law
1912. Governor Glasscock (W Va) summoned militia to **suppress mining riots** in Paint Creek district
1912 **Nine Detroit** (Mich) **aldermen** and the secretary of the Council Committee arraigned on charge of **accepting bribes** in railroad scandal
1912 Harry K **Thaw,** convicted murderer, *again* **declared insane** and recommitted to asylum

JULY 27

Feast-day of. The "Seven Sleepers", St Panteleon, St. Lucian, confessor, of Ireland
1214: Battle of **Bouvines;** French defeated Germans
1276: **James I,** king of Aragon, **died**
1298 Albert of **Austria** elected emperor
1610 Sir Thomas **Smyth** discovered Delaware Bay
1643: **Bristol, England, surrendered** to the Royalists
1643 **Battle of Gainsborough,** English civil war
1649 Parliament incorporated a **missionary** society for **work in New England** among the Indians
1660. Goffe and Whalley, **English regicides,** reached Boston
1661· Site of **Schenectady,** N Y, purchased from the Indians
1675 **Battle of Salsbach,** in Baden, Turenne killed
1689· **Battle of Killiecrankie,** the Scots victorious
1689. John **Graham,** of Claverhouse Viscount Dundee, bitter foe of Scottish Covenanters, **killed** at battle of Killiecrankie
1710 **Battle of Almenara,** Spanish defeated by the Allies
1712. Dutch and French **ambassadors** indulged **in quarrel** at Utrecht
1757· **Franklin reached London** as ambassador from Pennsylvania
1759. Pierre Louis de **Maupertuis,** physicist, **died**
1774: Samuel Gottlieb **Gmelin,** German naturalist, **died.**
1775 **American army invested Boston.**
1775· Congress established an **army hospital**
1775. Col Guy Johnson at Montreal sought **Indian support** against the revolting colonists
1777 **Indians** killed and scalped **Jane McCrea** near Fort Edward N Y
1777. Thomas **Campbell,** British poet, **born**
1778: **French fleet,** going to aid of America, **driven back** to Brest by a British fleet
1780. Anastasio **Bustamente,** president of Mexico, **born**
1794: **Robespierre** fell from power and was **arrested**
1801 Sir George Biddell **Airy,** astronomer-royal, **born**
1809 First day of battle of **Talavera,** Spain between the French and the English and Spanish
1812 **Baltimore mob** attacked anti-war party
1813 War with **Creek Indians,** about 14 000 men engaged
1828 **Gilbert Stuart,** American portrait painter, **died**
1830 *First of the three* **"Days of July"** in Paris
1838 Pablo **Morillo,** Spanish commander in South America, **died**
1840 Destructive **earthquake** in Mt Ararat region
1843 Port of **Canton** opened to British
1844 John **Dalton,** English chemist and physicist, **died.**
1847. **Brigham Young** became head of the Mormon church

1852: Steamboat "Henry Clay," racing on Hudson river, burned.
1853: London cabmen went on strike.
1857: Persians restored Herat to Afghanistan.
1858: Natives of Anam murdered French missionary
1859: General Harney sent a military force to San Juan Island, Puget Sound, to protect Americans
1861: McClellan assumed command of the Department of Washington
1862: Steamer "Golden Gate" burned off the coast of Mexico with loss of 200 lives
1864: Sherman began to move against Hood
1866: Wurzburg, Bavaria, bombarded by Prussians
1866: Congress authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to supply each State with standard metric measures.
1866: Lottery matter excluded from the United States mails
1866 Third Atlantic cable-laying completed, and messages exchanged between Queen Victoria and the President
1867: Sultan of Turkey visited Vienna.
1868: President Johnson signed Alaska Purchase bill.
1868: Congress voted to extend United States laws over Alaska.
1868: Congress voted to discontinue Freedman's Bureau.
1869. French Atlantic Cable landed at Duxbury, Mass
1870. Prussia observed a day of fasting and prayer.
1873· International conference assembled at Brussels to determine rights of neutrals in time of war, dissolved August 28 without results.
1878: Bosnia revolted against annexation to Austria.
1880· British defeated at Maiwand by Afghanistan rebels.
1881: John Judson, ex-governor of Michigan, died.
1883: Montgomery Blair, American politician died.
1884: First regular trip of electric street cars made in Cleveland
1884: Anna Cristiane Ludvigsen, Danish poet, died.
1888· Empress Regent of China announced her giving up of the government
1889. New Hampshire Supreme Court declared the constitution did not require a license to practise medicine
1889· Windstorms killed 10 people in Chicago, and caused vast damage
1889: Concerted movement to drive Mormon missionaries from Tennessee
1890: Missions among Jews forbidden in Russia
1890 Portugal gave notice of her exclusive rights over the mouths of the Kongo.
1890 Mwanga, king of Uganda, rejoined Protestants.
1894: Plot against San Domingo government Gen. Bobadilla shot
1900: Canadian federal government agreed to build a new railroad from Moncton N B , to Winnipeg
1901: New battleship "Maine" launched
1905: Labor-party ministry formed in South Australia
1907: Labor strike in Transvaal mines settled
1908. Typhoon at Hongkong caused loss of 251 lives
1909. Orville Wright remained in the air an hour, carrying a passenger
1910 Sir Edward Tichborne, whose estates were the object of the claimant," died
1911: Revolutionists in Haiti shelled every town except the capital
1911: James Harper, of the third generation of publishers died.
1912: United States Senate, 37 to 25, passed compromise bill revising sugar tariff schedule (abolished Dutch standard eliminated differentials, reduced duty on commercial grades)
1912. Copenhagen announced safety of Capt Ejnar Mikkelsen, arctic explorer, and his engineer, Eversen, believed for two years to be lost
1912· Largest sangerfest (over 40,000 singers) ever held opened in Nuremberg, Bavaria.
1912. United States settled long-standing dispute with Mexico by paying about $1,000,000 for 550 acres of land in El Paso, Texas
1912 The 1911 census of England and Wales showed total population of 36,070,492, density 618 to square mile
1912. Dr J H White, United States Marine Hospital New Orleans, reported discovery of bubonic bacilli on dock rat

JULY 28

Feast-day of. Sts. Nazarius and Celsus, martyrs St Victor, pope. St. Irenæus of Lyons, St. Innocent I., pope, St. Sampson.
388: Battle of Aquileia; Maximus killed
450: Theodosius II., the Younger, ' emperor of Rome died.
1458: Jacopo Sannazaro, Italian poet, born.
1488· Battle of St. Aubin; Orleans defeated
1540: Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex, executed on charge of treason
1629: John Speed, English historical writer, died.
1631: Guillen de Castro, Spanish dramatist, died.
1635: Richard Corbet, English poet died.
1644· Gravelines captured by the French
1667: Abraham Cowley, English poet, died.
1674: Sir Geo Carteret received confirmatory grant of New Jersey.
1683. Anne, daughter of James II , married George of Denmark.
1696: French under Frontenac invaded northern New York.
1750: Johann Sebastian Bach, German composer, died.
1750. Conyers Middleton, English divine and controversialist, died.
1762· George Bubb Dodrington, English politician, died.
1793: Siege of Valenciennes ended with capture of the city from the French by the allied English and Austrians
1794: Robespierre, French revolutionist, executed.
1794: St. Just, French revolutionist, guillotined.
1794: Battle of Misdon, Vendean war
1796 Jean Baptiste Corot, French painter, born.
1800: British testators restricted to a period of 21 years in tying up property.
1802: Giuseppe Sarti, Italian composer, died.
1808: Selim III , Sultan of Turkey, strangled in prison
1812: Mob in Baltimore, Md , made second attack on anti-war adherents
1813. Opening of the battles of the Pyrenees; Wellington victor
1821: Gen San Martin proclaimed the Independence of Peru
1824: Alexandre Dumas (the younger), French novelist, born.
1830: Paris declared in a state of siege.
1833: William Bainbridge, U S naval officer, died.
1835: Mortier, duc de Trévise, French marshal, killed by Fieschi's infernal machine
1836: Baron Nathan Mayer Rothschild, founder of English branch of Rothschild, died.
1840. John Lambton, Earl of Durham, died.
1842: Clemens Brentano, German novelist, died.
1844: Joseph Bonaparte, ex-king of Spain, died.
1847. John Walter, owner and manager London *Times*, died.
1849. Charles Albert, King of Sardinia, died.
1859: Mary Anderson, American actress, born.
1862: Van Dorn took command of Confederates at Vicksburg.
1862: Confederates defeated at Moore's Mills, Mo
1862: The privateer "Alabama" sailed from Birkenhead, England
1863: New York supervisors appropriated $2,000 000 for relief of drafted men
1863: Constantine H Phipps, Marquis of Normanby, English statesman, died.
1863: Wm L Yancey, Senator from Alabama, died.
1864· Third battle before Atlanta; Gen Hood repulsed
1864: Stoneman's force captured near Macon, Ga
1864: Canby expelled Confederate families from his lines in the Department of the Gulf.
1868. Burlingame treaty with China signed
1868: Livingstone discovered Lake Bangweolo, in Africa
1870: Napoleon joined the army, and prophesied a long and severe war
1870. Mrs Ritchie, American actress, died.
1876· Turks defeated at Urbitza, Montenegro
1880. British seized Kandahar.
1885: Henri Milne-Edwards, French naturalist, died.
1885· Sir Moses Montefiori, Anglo-Jewish philanthropist, died.
1889: French government took over all telephones.
1890: Argentine insurgents defeated government troops with great loss on both sides
1893· Germany raised all Russian duties 50 per cent
1895· Demonstration at Brussels, Belgium, against compulsory educational bill.
1896: Jameson and his men convicted and sentenced to imprisonment
1897: British government in India deported two Brahmins for sedition
1900: Russians captured Sansung in Manchuria
1903: Ratifications of Anglo-Chinese treaty exchanged
1904· Germany and Russia signed commercial treaty
1904· Russian minister, M Plehve, assassinated
1907: A fire at Coney Island, N Y , caused a loss of $1,500,000
1908: Destructive typhoon visited Canton, China
1909: Martial law proclaimed throughout all Spain.
1911: Government troops defeated rebels near Les Cayes Haiti.
1911: Edward M Shepard, American lawyer, died
1912 Canadian Pacific liner "Empress of Britain" sank collier "Helvétia" in fog collision in the St. Lawrence
1912· London dock strikers ignored Union's orders to resume work

JULY 29

Feast-day of. St Martha, sister of Lazarus Sts. Simplicius and Faustinus and their sister Beatrice, martyrs St. Olaf, king of Norway St. William of Brittany.
1014: Battle of Zetunium, Bulgarians defeated
1030 Battle of Stiklestad; Olaf defeated and slain by his former subjects under Knut
1108: Philip I., king of France, died.
1193: Richard Cœur de Lion agreed to pay 100,000 silver marks for his ransom.
1507: Martin Behaim, navigator and mapmaker, died.
1519: Charles I., of Spain, elected emperor and ruled as Charles V
1546· Pope Paul III. outlawed Protestant leaders who had declared for war
1573. John Caius, founder of Caius College, Cambridge died.
1644· Urban VIII , pope (1623-44), died.
1653: Dutch under Admiral Marten Tromp defeated off Texel by English under Monk; Tromp killed
1693: Battle of Neerwinden (or Landen), Belgium, Hollanders and English under William III defeated by the French.
1729: Carolina became a royal province, the king having bought seven-eighths
1751· Benjamin Robins, English physicist and mathematician, died.
1752. Adrianople overwhelmed by an earthquake.
1766: William Pitt was created Earl of Chatham
1778: French fleet, advised by Washington, reached Newport, R I.
1805: Alexis de Tocqueville, French writer on America born.
1808 Joseph Bonaparte retired from Spain because of French defeat at battle of Baylen
1811: Richard Bache, United States postmaster-general and son-in-law of Benjamin Franklin, died.
1813. Andoche Junot, French general, died.
1824· Eastman Johnson, American artist, born.
1830: Charles X., of France, reestablished national guards
1830: Provisional government set up in Paris.
1830. The Louvre was taken and the Tuileries sacked by a Paris mob
1832: Egyptians defeated Turks at Bellan.
1833 William Wilberforce, English reformer died.
1835· Charleston, S C mob, forced post-office and destroyed antislavery publications
1836: Anti-abolition riot in Cincinnati; Birney's newspaper office destroyed
1845: François Joseph Bosio, Italian sculptor, died
1846: The 'Young Ireland," or physical force section, formed the Irish Confederation party.
1848: Irish insurrectionists defeated at Boulagh Common Ireland
1854: Frederick VII of Denmark, promulgated a constitution.
1854: Russians defeated Turks at Bayazid.
1856 Fire at Boston cost loss of nine lives
1857: Thomas Dick, Scottish writer, died.
1857: Prince Charles Lucien Bonaparte, naturalist, died
1859. Chinese violated treaty by refusing to let American minister meet emperor without degrading ceremonies
1861: McClellan's army said to number 50 000 infantry, 1,000 cavalry, and 650 artillery with 30 guns
1861: Richard Grenville, second Duke of Buckingham and Chandos died.
1862. Fight at Brownsville, Tenn
1862: John Pope took command of Army of Virginia in the field
1862: Kentucky Home Guards drove Confederates from Mt Sterling
1871: John Slidell, Confederate commissioner to England, died.
1873 Convention held at Jackson, Tenn., to inaugurate a movement for a new state
1877: Samuel Warren, English novelist and legal writer died.
1878: Austrian troops entered the Balkans; war followed
1883: James Carey, Irish informer, assassinated in South Africa
1889 British force shelled the Derrish camp in Egypt
1889· Chippewa Indians consented to opening of the White Earth reservation.
1889· Cyclone in Hungary destroyed crops and hundreds of lives
1893 After France had blockaded her ports, Siam agreed to terms of French ultimatum.
1893: Radical insurrection in the Argentine Republic, daily fighting began
1893 Brazilian troops and insurgents fought at Rio Grande do Sul.
1894· Archduke William of Austria thrown from a horse and killed
1897: Fanatical followers of the Mad Mullah in India, defeated
1899: Final session of The Hague Peace Conference held
1899. Antonio Guzman Blanco, ex-president of Venezuela, died
1900 Boer army under Prinsloo surrendered
1900: The Chinese empress ordered execution of progressive ministers
1900· King Humbert, of Italy assassinated by Bresci
1907: Long Beach Hotel near New York destroyed
1907: Anti-alcohol Congress opened at Stockholm, Sweden
1909: Spanish troops and rioters had fierce fights in Spain
1910· Spain broke off diplomatic relations with the Vatican.
1911: Canadian Parliament dissolved, and elections ordered for September 21
1911: Government of Persia offered $100,000 for head of ex-shah
1912. Forrest H Hathaway, brigadier-general U S Army, died.
1912: William D Washburn, American manufacturer ex-United States Senator (Minn) died.
1912· Spain refused Portugal's demand for expulsion of Portuguese royalist refugees in Spain.
1912: Judicial Committee, Canadian Privy Council, decided in favor of Roman Catholic Church and against the Dominion on Quebec marriage question.

JULY 30

Feastday of: Saints Abdon and Sennen, martyrs St. Julitta, martyr
578. Benedict I., pope (574-578), died
1095: Ladislaus I , King of Hungary, died.
1540: Thomas Abell, English priest executed.
1620: House of Burgesses met in Jamestown Virginia, first colonial legislature in New World
1626: An earthquake at Naples destroyed 30 villages and 70 000 lives
1683: Maria Theresa, consort of Louis XIV , of France, died.
1689: Battle of Newton-Butler, Ireland Jacobites defeated
1700· The last of Queen Anne's 17 children died.
1711: Colonial army sailed from Boston to take Quebec
1718 William Penn, founder of Pennsylvania died
1733: First lodge of Masons opened in Boston
1760: Three of London's old gates were sold at auction
1762: Morro Castle at Havana taken by British.
1763: Samuel Rogers, English poet born.
1768: Captain Cook started on his first voyage
1771: Thomas Gray, English poet, died.
1777: Washington's army occupied Germantown, Pa.
1777: Burgoyne reached Fort Edward N Y.
1778 Washington's army was at White Plains, N Y
1778: Lafayette sent to Rhode Island.
1780. Col Sumter and his Americans defeated at Rocky Mount, S. C.
1780: Continental currency worth two cents on the dollar
1784: Denis Diderot, French encyclopedist, philosopher, and writer, died.
1812: Battle of Polotsk began between French and Russians
1830· Duc d'Orleans accepted office as lieutenant-general of the kingdom of France
1833: Parliament passed a bill to reform the Irish Church.
1846 Congress repealed the tariff of 1842 and adopted a revenue tariff
1850: Danes overran Schleswig.
1860 Neapolitans agreed to evacuate Sicily, holding Messina only.
1861: Confederate armies reported to number 210 000 men
1862: Federals drove Morgan's guerrillas from Paris Ky
1862: Federal government refused to clothe and equip negro troops
1863· Lincoln announced retaliatory measures for all outrages on negro prisoners
1863· Confederates defeated at Winchester, Tenn.
1863: George C Strong, brigadier-general U S Volunteers, died from wounds.
1864· Chambersburg, Pa., burned by Early's men because of refusal of ransom
1864· A Confederate fort at Petersburg, Va , blown up by a mine, the Federal attack which followed was repulsed.
1864: Daniel Waldo, revolutionary centenarian, died, aged 102
1866: Prussia granted an armistice to the German states
1866: Negro Republicans massacred in meeting at New Orleans
1870: The Austro-Hungarian monarchy became an official title
1870· Austrian government suspended Concordat with Rome
1871: Ferry boat "Westfield" exploded in New York harbor, killing more than 100
1875: George Edward Pickett, general (Confederate), died.
1875· Andrew Johnson, seventeenth President of the United States, died.
1876 Vicente Herrera became President of Costa Rica
1881: Afghanistan rebels captured Kandahar.
1881: George Borrow, English philologist, traveler and novelist, died
1885: Maud S. trotted a mile in 2 08¾
1886: President Cleveland checked political activity of office holders
1887: Bridge over the St. Lawrence at Lachine completed
1890: Revolutionists in the Argentine Republic demanded resignation of Celman.
1890: Quiet restored in the Argentine Republic; government extends amnesty
1890. Russian government began to enforce anti-Jewish edicts.
1895: Liliuokalani, ex-queen of Hawaii formally renounced her rights to throne
1895. First exhibition at Regina, N W. Canada, opened
1897: Greeks began patriotic subscription to pay war indemnity.
1897: British gained decisive victory over Bechuana rebels.
1898: Prince Bismarck, Germany's "Iron chancellor, ' died
1899: Yellow fever appeared at Hampton, Va.
1901: Kitchener captured Boer force near Middelburg.
1902: Troops ordered out to suppress rioting coal-miners in Pennsylvania
1902: Disastrous floods occurred in Texas
1902. Switzerland and Italy resumed diplomatic relations
1904. Diplomatic relations between France and Vatican broken
1905: British proclaimed martial law in their part of Crete
1906. Russian troops mutinied in fortress of Sveaborg 500 killed
1906: J. L. Toole, English comedian, died.
1907: Russo-Japanese convention maintaining integrity of China signed
1907: Foundation stone of Palace of Peace at The Hague was laid.

M

Disputed Pronunciations

N

Foreign Phrases

O

Population Statistics

P

Q

R

S

T

U

V

W

X

Y

Z

1908· Troops fired on striking **rioters at Villeneuve, France**
1908· **Obaldia** was elected President of Panama
1909 **Acapulco, Mexico,** nearly destroyed by earthquake
1912· **Mutsuhito,** Emperor of Japan, **died.**
1912: British Board of Trade inquiry into **"Titanic"** disaster placed blame *on excessive speed* of vessel
1912: Assistant United States Treasurer at Philadelphia received a **Chinese bank note over 500 years old** for one kwan
1912. London **dock strikers** began to **resume** work

JULY 31

Feast-day of St Helen of Sweden **St. John Columbini,** founder of the Order of the Jesuati **St Ignatius Loyola,** founder of the Society of Jesus
146 B. C.: Carthage burned *by order of* Roman Senate
1358 **Marcel,** Provost of Merchants, Paris, **killed** by Jean Maillart
1431: The eighteenth **Church Council** opened at Basel
1498 Island of **Trinidad** discovered by Columbus
1556· **Ignatius Loyola,** founder of the Jesuits **died.**
1602 Charles de Gontaut, Duc de **Biron,** French admiral **died**
1626: **Louis XIII ,** of France ordered demolition of castles
1652· Thomas **Dudley,** colonial governor of Massachusetts, **died**
1667: **Treaty of Breda,** between England, France, Holland, and Denmark, confirmed Canada to France, New York and New Jersey to England, and Surinam to Holland
1674: **Philip Carteret** returned to New Jersey.
1719: Peter **Schuyler** was put in command of New York province
1740: Marinus **Willett,** American soldier and diplomat, **born.**
1750. **John V.,** king of Portugal, **died.**
1759· Wolfe defeated in **assault on Quebec.**
1759· French abandoned the **Champlain Valley.**
1760. Battle of **Warburg;** French defeated by Prussians
1771: King George disallowed act of **Massachusetts oppressing Baptists.**
1777: Marquis de **Lafayette,** 20 years old, was made a **major-general** without command by Washington
1778. **British** army **in America,** 33,000 strong, held only New York and Newport
1779: Sullivan began a march through the ***Indian country*** of New York
1786: A play-booth fell at **Montpellier, France,** killing 500
1790. **First patent** issued by the United States to Samuel Hopkins for "making pot and pearl ashes"
1795 Jose da **Gama,** Brazilian poet, **died.**
1803 John **Ericsson,** American inventor, **born.**
1810. **Chileans** deposed Spanish governor
1813: **British captured Plattsburg, N.Y.**
1843· William Thomas **Lowndes,** English bibliographer, **died.**
1849 Russians defeated Hungarians under Bem at **Schassburg.**
1849 Sandor **Petofi,** Hungarian lyric poet, **died.**
1851· Gen **U S Grant** resigned his commission in the U S Army
1861: **Loyalist** convention in **Missouri** deposed fugitive State officers
1864: Confederates under Early driven out of **Hancock, Md.**
1864· **Crude petroleum** sold for more than $12 a barrel
1865 Hugh **Falconer,** Scottish paleontologist, **died.**
1868: **English** Postmaster-General empowered to purchase and manage **telegraph lines.**
1871: **Phœbe Cary,** American poet, **died.**
1872: Planetoids **Brunhilda** and **Gerda** discovered
1876: **Austrians entered Bosnia** in Russo-Turkish war
1881· **All slaves in Egypt freed**
1882· **France** ordered the withdrawal of its fleet from **Egypt**
1885· Insurrection in **Colombia** crushed
1889 **First Sunday newspaper train** run in England to distribute the *New York Herald,* London edition
1889: **Dervishes** routed by British at Anabi
1890 **Socialists** caused disturbances throughout **Spain.**
1891· **New South Wales** refused suffrage to women
1893 John **Stephenson,** first street-car builder, **died**
1894 **Japanese *sunk Chinese war-ship* "Chen-Yuen"** and captured two others
1897: Boundary disputes between **Chile** and Brazil referred to arbitration
1899. ***British North Borneo* Company** took the **Tambunan** county at request of natives
1901: Parliament voted £100,000 to **Lord Roberts.**
1901. **Berson** and **Süring,** aeronauts, in a balloon reached a ***height of 33,629 feet.***
1902: *Final ratification of* **arbitration treaties** between Chile and the Argentine Republic
1903 Shen Chien, ***Chinese reformer,*** beaten to death
1904: *Dowager-Empress of* **China** contributed about $7,500 to Protestant missions *for their medical work*
1904· Sultan of **Morocco** seized British subjects' goods, and nearly brought on war *with England*
1905· Six powers demanded of Turkey internal financial **reform.**
1905· ***Japanese captured*** *the* **Island of Sakhalin.**
1905: **Russia** in a state of political and *social unrest*
1905. Official estimate reckoned the **cholera *death-rate in India*** *at* 87 7 in 1,000 population
1906: Russian troops mutinied in **Finland,** *costing many lives*
1907: ***Anti-European*** *outbreak developed* in Morocco
1907: ***Korean army*** *officially* disbanded
1909· Congress passed *a* **tariff bill** *as* amended in conference
1909. *Great fire at* **Osaka, Japan.**
1909: **Riots in Barcelona,** Spain, caused loss of over 100 lives, and destruction of 36 convents
1910. **Race-war** broke out in Texas, nearly 30 killed
1911· Russia *began a campaign to* ***oust*** the American, Wm Morgan **Shuster,** who had *charge of Persian finances*
1912: Emperor **Yoshihito** proclaimed his *accession to the* **Japanese throne**
1912 Committee on Foreign Relations, United States Senate, adopted Lodge resolution *in re Magdalena Bay agitation,* virtually **reaffirming Monroe Doctrine.**

DAY OF THE MONTH UNKNOWN

406 B. C.: Battle of **Arginusæ;** Spartan fleet defeated
1258: **"Provisions of Oxford" adopted.**
1415: **A conspiracy** is formed in England **to proclaim** Earl of March **heir** to English crown
1469. Robin of **Redesdale** headed an **insurrection** in England
1513: **Henry VIII ,** of England, **invaded France** with 30,000 men
1515. Spaniards founded **San Cristoval de la Havana,** on south coast of Cuba, the name transferred in 1519 to the present **Havana.**
1552. **Peace of Passau signed,** granting freedom of religion to **Lutherans**
1566: Bartolome de **Las Casas,** the Apostle of the Indies, **died.**
1576· Diego **Cherino** became governor of **Costa Rica.**
1586: Grenville left fifteen men on **Roanoke Island;** none of the colony heard of afterward
1587. **Raleigh's second expedition** reached **Roanoke Island.**
1609: Samuel **Champlain** entered Lake Champlain
1610: Indians burned Santiago, **Costa Rica.**
1619. **Church** of **England** established in Virginia
1651: **Charles II invaded England** from Scotland with 16,000 men
1675. **Indian hostilities** broke out in **Virginia**
1683. Second Turkish **siege of Vienna** was begun about middle of month, raised by **Sobieski,** King of Poland, on September 12
1685· **La Salle** landed a colony in **Louisiana.**
1814· The Dey of **Algiers** began piratical warfare on Americans
1820 First steamboat on **Lake Michigan** reached Green Bay
1821 **Republic of Colombia** formed by union of New Granada, Ecuador, and Venezuela
1828 Regent of **Portugal** assumed title of king
1836· **Adelaide** in South Australia **founded.**
1851· Great masses of **gold** found at Merrow Creek in **Australia**
1881· Mohammed Ahmed proclaimed himself a Mahdi, and raised an **insurrection in Egypt.**

AUGUST

AUGUST 1

Feast-day of: St. Peter ad Vincula, or St Peter's Chains the seven **Machabee** brothers, and their mother, martyrs, Sts **Faith, Hope,** and **Charity,** virgins and martyrs **St. Ethelwold** of Winchester
338 B. C: Archidamus III., a Spartan king, **died.**
10 B C.: Claudius I. (Tiberius Claudius Drusus), Roman emperor, successor to *Caligula* ***born*** *at Lyons*
117: **Trajan,** Roman emperor, **died.**
432: **Celestine I.,** pope (422-432), **died.**
1137: **Louis VI.,** "Le Gros," king of France, **died.**
1291: Men of the **Helvetian cantons** formed the **"Perpetual League,"** later the Swiss Confederation
1457 Lorenzo **Valla,** Italian humanist and critic, **died**
1464: **Cosmo de Medici,** the elder, **died.**
1469. Order of **St. Michael,** in France, instituted
1498: **Columbus** entered mouth *of Orinoco* river
1502. **Columbus** first landed on continent
1549: Robert **Ket** led an **insurrection** in England, with 16,000 followers he took possession of Norwich
1589: **Jacques Clement,** the fanatical monk who killed Henry III , **died.**
1664: Battle of **St. Gotthard;** Turks defeated
1689 John **Coode** usurped government of **Maryland.**
1714· **Anne,** queen of England, **died.**
1720. Sir John **Leake,** English admiral, **died.**
1743: Richard **Savage,** poet, friend of Johnson, **died.**
1759. Battle of **Minden,** French defeated
1770 William **Clarke,** soldier and companion-explorer with Lewis, **born**
1776· **British** under Clinton **reached New York** from Charleston, S C.
1780. Indians burned **Canajoharie, N. Y.**
1781: **Cornwallis** concentrated British **at Yorktown, Va**
1790. **Yellow fever** raged in New York
1792: **The French Assembly** became the agent of the Paris Commune
1798· **Battle of the Nile;** Nelson defeated French fleet
1815 Richard Henry **Dana,** Jr , American lawyer and author **born**
1818 Maria **Mitchell,** American astronomer, **born**
1819 Herman **Melville,** American author, **born**
1820: **Regent's Canal** in England finished
1821: Mrs Elizabeth **Inchbald,** English actress dramatist and novelist, **died**
1831 New **London bridge** opened by King William IV
1833: **Sailors' Snug Harbor opened**
1834: **Slaves** in British colonies became "apprenticed laborers," as a first step toward **freedom.**
1834: Robert **Morrison,** first Protestant missionary in China **died.**
1835 **Utica and Schenectady railroad** (78 miles) opened
1843: **Robert Todd Lincoln,** son of Abraham Lincoln, Secretary of War, **born**
1848· **Denmark** blockaded North Sea
1849. David Livingstone discovered **Lake Ngami.**
1851: Harriet **Lee,** English novelist, **died.**
1853· **Austria protested** against the conduct of Captain Ingraham (see July 2)
1854· **Cholera in Chicago** caused 900 deaths during July
1854. **Yellow fever** pronounced epidemic at New Orleans
1861: **Virginia** declared United States officeholders of Virginia traitors
1861: Office of **Assistant Secretary** of War created
1862: Federals defeated at **Newark, Mo**
1863: Confederates defeated in cavalry fight at **Kelly's Ford, Va.**
1863· Juarez captured **Tampico** from French troops
1864: Confederates withdrew from **Cumberland, Md.**
1864: Sherman began siege of **Atlanta,** Ga
1865: Fourteen **army corps discontinued**
1873 **First cable-car** line in America operated
1874: **Iceland** celebrated 1,000th anniversary of settlement
1876· **Colorado admitted** to the Union
1882· President Arthur vetoed **River-and-harbor bill.**
1883. **Southern Exposition** opened at Louisville Ky
1885 **Cholera** raged **at Marseilles.**
1889· Confederate and Federal veterans held friendly **reunion** at Fort Valley, Ga
1889 **Pilgrim monument** dedicated at Plymouth, Mass
1890 **Slavery** continued **in Zanzibar** despite Anglo-German treaty
1890 **A mine explosion** in Galicia, Austria, killed 80 miners
1894: **Japan** declared war against **China.**
1894: Joseph **Holt,** Judge-Advocate General U S Army **died.**
1895 English **missionaries** killed by Chinese at Wahsang
1902 Elizabeth Drew Barstow **Stoddard,** American author, **died**
1903 Hamilton Lamphere **Smith,** American educator **died**
1904 Robert Emory **Pattison,** ex-Governor of Pennsylvania, **died**
1905 **Chinese** started **boycott** on American goods
1906: Edward **Uhl,** American journalist and publisher, **died.**
1911 **First postal savings-bank** opened in New York city
1911. Foreign consuls at Port au Prince, **Haiti,** negotiated with the **insurgents**
1911· Edwin Austin **Abbey,** American **painter, died.**
1911· Willard Francis **Mallalieu,** American (Methodist Episcopal) bishop **died**
1912 British Foreign Secretary stated in House of Commons that **Great Britain** and **United States** would jointly investigate **Peruvian rubber atrocities.**
1912: Dr George Ernest **Morrison,** Peking correspondent of London *Times,* appointed **advisor** to President of Chinese Republic
1912: Dora **Keen,** Philadelphia mountain-climber, reached Dawson Alaska, over Skelai and White Passes and Russell glacier

AUGUST 2

Feast-day of St. Stephen, pope and martyr; **St. Etheldritha** or Alfrida, virgin
216 B C · Battle of **Cannae,** Hannibal victorious
9: Quintilius **Varus,** Roman commander in Germany was **defeated** by Arminius and killed himself
1100. **William II (Rufus),** of England, killed
1137: **Louis,** son of Louis VI , **married Eleanor,** heiress of Poitou, Guienne, and Gascony
1339. **Perth,** Scotland, besieged and **taken** by the Regent
1400· English, under **Henry IV.,** invaded Scotland
1498· Irish Parliament enacted that English **customs laws** should apply to Ireland
1589. **Henry III.,** *king of France, died from* an assassin's wounds
1589· **Henry of Navarre** was recognized as king of France
1605· Bulstrode **Whitelocke,** English statesman, **born.**
1610 Henry Hudson first entered **Hudson Bay** and thought it the Pacific
1649· **Battle of Rathmines,** Irish royalists defeated by Parliamentarians
1655: **Alfonso,** Marquis de Bedmar, Spanish diplomat and cardinal, **died**
1659: **Insurrection** in Cheshire *crushed by* General Lambert
1675· Indians attacked **Brookfield, Mass**
1684. Treaty of **Albany,** between colonies and the Five Nations
1718 **Quadruple Alliance formed.**
1755· **Dunbar retired** to Philadelphia from Fort Cumberland
1788 Thomas **Gainsborough,** English painter, **died.**
1788 Joseph John **Gurney,** English Friend and philanthropist, **born**
1795 **Theater** opened **in Hartford,** Conn , by Hodgkinson
1800 **Irish parliament** met for last time
1802 Bonaparte **elected First Consul for life**
1802 Nicholas **Wiseman,** Roman Catholic prelate and cardinal, **born**
1812 Frigate **"Constitution" sailed** from Boston on her famous cruise
1815 Guillaume Marie Anne **Brune,** marshal of France, **killed**
1817. **First steamboat** arrived at St Louis, Mo
1830· **Charles X.,** of France, and his son abdicated
1832 **Black Hawk** and his Indians **defeated** at Bad Axe river
1834: **Last Glasgow lottery** drawn in London
1835· Elisha **Gray,** American inventor, **born.**
1843· Natal **annexed** to Great Britain
1847: **Treaty with Chippewa Indians**
1849. **Mehemet Ali,** Pasha of Egypt **died.**
1854: Francis Marion **Crawford,** American author, **born**
1858· At election in Kansas ordered by Congress, **Lecompton constitution** (pro-slavery) **rejected** by vote of 11,300 to 1,788
1861: Congress declared all slaves used for military purposes **confiscated.**
1861: Battle of **Dug Springs, Mo ,** Confederates defeated
1861: **Fort Fillmore,** New Mexico, taken by Confederates
1861. Lord **Herbert** of Lea, British statesman, **died.**
1861· Gioacchino **Ventura,** Italian theologian, **died**
1862· *Confederates defeated at* **Newark,** *Mo*
1862· **France and Prussia** *signed* commercial treaty
1864. Gen **Banks enrolled all negroes** in his department for United States service
1865: **Atlantic cable** broke when 1,312 miles were laid
1870 French bombarded and captured **Saarbrück.**
1873: **Germans departed** from all of France except Verdun
1876. Congress appropriated $200,000 to complete the **Washington monument** *at the capital*
1877: **Chinese** government announced prohibition of **opium smoking** after three years
1881: Erastus Otis **Haven,** American Methodist Episcopal bishop and educator, **died**
1882. Congress passed **River-and-harbor bill** over the President's veto
1886: Congress passed **Allen Landlords bill**
1886· Congress laid a special tax of two cents a pound on **oleomargarin**
1888: Gen Salomon, *of* **Haiti,** *deposed by a revolution*
1889· American Art Association paid $100,000 for **Millet's** painting **"The Angelus."**
1890· **A coffee syndicate** was organized in Brazil
1893. Government of **Santo Fé,** Argentine Republic **surrendered** to insurgents
1894: ***Pullman car-shops*** *at Chicago were* reopened.
1894: Emperor of **China** decided upon war with **Japan.**
1900: Anarchist attempted to assassinate **Shah of Persia** in Paris
1901: Stallion **"Cresceus"** trotted one mile in 2 02¼
1902: Isaac **Myer,** American Egyptologist, **died.**
1909 **Alabama** legislature was first to approve the **income tax amendment**
1909. Peace restored in **Barcelona.**
1909 John George **Butler,** ex-chaplain United States Senate and House **died.**
1911· **Strike of 12,000 dock laborers** in London
1911: Antone **Simon,** president of Haiti, **overthrown,** and **escaped** on a cruiser
1911: Robert **Cole,** American song-writer, **died**
1911: Francis **Paget,** bishop *of Oxford,* **died.**
1912. Samuel Macauley **Jackson,** American editor and encyclopedist, **died**
1912 **The United States Senate** passed Senator Lodge's resolution **warning foreign nations against encroaching upon the American continent.**

AUGUST 3

Feast-day of St. Nicodemus, St Gamaliel, The Invention of **St. Stephen** or the discovery of his relics, **St. Walthen**
1183. **Arnoul,** bishop of Lisieux, writer, **died.**

1460: **James II.**, of Scotland killed by bursting of a cannon, succeeded by his son, **James III.**
1492 **Columbus sailed** from Palos, Spain
1546 Stephen **Dolet**, French scholar, burned at Lyons
1554. Battle of **Marciano**; French defeated by Florentines
1628· Ludovico **Bertonio**, Italian missionary in Peru, died
1644 Battle of **Freiburg**; Conde defeated Bavarians
1645 Battle of **Allerheim or Nordlingen.** The French under Conde and Turenne defeated the Imperialists
1676 Popular convention in **Virginia** voted to support Nathaniel **Bacon.**
1681· First English **council** held in **Pennsylvania**
1692. John **Henley**, eccentric British pulpit orator, **born.**
1692 A **Massachusetts** court condemned six **witches.**
1712. Joshua **Barnes**, English classical scholar, **died.**
1729 Richard **Caswell**, North Carolina soldier, **born.**
1753. Charles, Earl of **Stanhope**, English statesman and scientist, **born.**
1757. **French and Indians** under Montcalm besieged Fort William Henry
1761· John Matthias **Gesner**, German scholar **died.**
1768 Thomas **Secker**, English prelate **died**
1770 **Frederick William III.**, of Prussia, **born**
1773. Jeremiah **Day**, president of Yale College, **born.**
1777. British under Barry St Leger **attacked Fort Stanwix**, N Y
1777· Continental Congress accepted services of **Count Pulaski.**
1780 Etienne de **Condillac**, French author, **died**
1780 **Benedict Arnold put in command** at West Point
1785. Bishop **Seabury** ordained first **deacons** in America
1792· **The sections of Paris** demanded the deposition of the king
1792. Sir Richard **Arkwright**, inventor of spinning machinery, **died**
1795: Wayne made **treaty with Indians** at Fort Greenville, Ohio
1796· Battle of **Lonato and Castiglione**; Austrians defeated
1804: United States vessels **bombarded Tripoli**
1804· Commodore **Preble** captured several gunboats **at Tripoli.**
1805 Christopher **Anstey**, English satirical poet, **died.**
1806· Michel **Adanson**, French novelist **died.**
1808. Hamilton **Fish**, American statesman, **born**
1814 Indians in **Peru** broke into **insurrection.**
1821 Uriah S **Stephens**, founder of the Knights of Labor, **born.**
1830 First vessel *via* **Welland canal** reached Oswego N Y
1852· Henry **Wolf**, American engraver, **born.**
1860· New **constitution** proclaimed in Sicily.
1862. Gen Hooker drove Confederates from **Malvern Hill**, Va
1863. Governor **Seymour**, of New York, protested **against certain inequalities of the draft.**
1863 **Kentucky** placed under martial law by Federal Gen Burnside
1868 Charles G **Halpine** ("Miles O'Reilly"), American journalist and poet, **died**
1878· **Treaty of Berlin ratified.**
1879: The Russian evacuation of **Bulgaria** completed
1881· **British** troops **occupied** the town of **Suez**, Egypt
1881: William George **Fargo**, American expressman, **died**
1886: George C **Haddock**, a Prohibitionist advocate **murdered** in Iowa
1888 **Italian protectorate** proclaimed at Zulla, Abyssinia
1890: Battle of **Toski**; Dervishes defeated
1890 A national **mortgage bank** established in Brazil
1893: Insurgents in the **Argentine Republic** killed vice-governor of Santa Fe
1894: **Japan** declared war **against China.**
1894· **Li Hung Chang** given full charge in war with Japan
1894 England, Germany, Italy, and the United States agreed to **neutralize** the **treaty ports** in Chino-Japanese war
1894· **Chinese newspaper** first published in New York
1894· **Assassin** of President Carnot **sentenced** to death
1894 George **Inness**, American painter, **died**
1896: Calvin E **Pratt**, American jurist, **died.**
1901. Abram Newkirk **Littlejohn**, American (Protestant Episcopal) bishop, **died.**
1904 Russians at **Port Arthur** driven into inner defenses
1905. Robert Kennon **Hargrove**, American (Methodist Episcopal, South) bishop **died.**
1907: **Standard Oil Company fined $29,240,000** by United States District Court at Chicago
1907 Augustus **Saint-Gaudens**, American sculptor, **died.**
1911: Permanent **Bureau of Peace** held first meeting at Berne Switzerland
1911: **Arbitration treaties** between the United States and Great Britain and the United States and France **signed.**
1911· **Forest fires** in California raged beyond control
1911· Reinhold **Begas**, German sculptor, **died**
1911: Edward **Murphy**, ex-Senator from New York, **died**
1912 **The cost of the Italian war** against **Turkey** officially stated to be **$81,600,000.**

AUGUST 4

Feast-day of: St. Luanus or Lugid, called Molua of Ireland **St. Dominic**, founder of the friar preachers
1060 **Henry I**, king of France, **died.**
1265: Battle of **Evesham**; Barons defeated
1265 Simon de **Montfort**, earl of Leicester, English statesman, killed at battle of Evesham
1306. **Wenceslaus III**, king of Bohemia, **assassinated.**
1328. **Louis IV.**, Emperor, left Rome
1477· Jacques **d'Armagnac**, duc de Nemours, **executed** by Louis XI
1526· Juan Sebastian del **Cano**, Spanish navigator, **died.**
1538 Priory of **Walsingham**, England, **dissolved**
1578 Battle of **Alcazar-kebir**, Moors defeated the Portuguese
1578 **Sebastian**, king of Portugal (1557–1578), **killed** in battle of Alcazar
1578: Sir Thomas **Stukeley**, English adventurer, **killed.**
1589 **Henry IV**, of France, **promised equal freedom** for Catholics and Protestants
1598 William **Cecil**, Lord **Burleigh**, English statesman, **died**
1633· George **Abbot**, archbishop of Canterbury, **died.**
1666: Lord Francis **Willoughby**, with a fleet of 15 vessels, **lost** in West-Indian hurricane
1689. **Iroquois Indians** attacked Lachine, Canada
1701: French in **Canada made a treaty** with the Indians
1707. Johann August **Ernesti**, German philologist and theologian, **born**
1718. Scottish emigrants founded Londonderry, New Hampshire
1723 William **Fleetwood**, bishop of Ely, English prelate, **died.**
1727: Victor Maurice, **Comte de Broglie**, marshal of France, **died.**
1743: Jedidiah **Huntington**, American soldier, **born.**
1757: Loudoun abandoned his expedition against **Louisburg**, Nova Scotia
1759: **British** under Amherst **occupied Crown Point, N. Y.**
1781: **British hanged Isaac Hayne**, American patriot
1782· British sloop-of-war **"Swan" wrecked,** *with loss of 130 men*
1789. **All privileged classes abolished in France**
1790 Congress finally passed bill to fund the **State debts.**
1791: **Treaty of Sistova** required Austria to return all conquests made from Turks
1792. Percy Bysshe **Shelley**, English poet, **born.**
1794 **Christian Church** organized in America
1799 *John Bacon, English sculptor,* **died.**
1804. Adam **Duncan**, Viscount Camperdown, British navy, **died.**
1814 Crogan repulsed in assault on **Mackinaw.**
1814. British force besieged **Fort Erie, Canada.**
1816 **Russell Sage**, American financier, **born.**
1823· Oliver P **Morton**, American banker and politician, **born**
1826: **Stocks** for criminals removed from London
1831 **First survey and map of Chicago recorded** on this date
1848 **Austrians recaptured Milan.**
1848 **Capital punishment abolished in Germany.**
1854 **Chippewas and Sioux** fought a bloody battle
1854· Jose Francisco **Barrundia**, central American statesman, **died**
1862. **Lincoln ordered draft** of 300,000 men for nine months' service
1864 Federal troops landed near **Fort Granger**, Mobile, Ala
1865 William Edmondstoune **Aytoun**, Scottish poet, **died.**
1865 Geronimo **Carrion** elected president of **Ecuador.**
1865 Percival **Drayton**, captain U S Navy, **died**
1868 Philadelphia presented **League Island** to the Government as a site for a navy yard
1870 Crown Prince of Prussia entered *France and defeated French at* **Wissenbourg** *and* **Gelsberg.**
1870. William I of Prussia revived the order of the **"Iron Cross"**
1875· Hans Christian **Andersen**, Danish novelist, **died.**
1877 Federal soldiers restored order at **Pittsburg, Pa**
1878 **Herzegovinians** resisted the Austrians **at Mostar.**
1882. **Chinese exclusion** law became operative in the United States
1883: Military **insurrection in Spain** in *favor of republic*
1886: Samuel Jones **Tilden**, American statesman and philanthropist, **died.**
1889 United States cruiser **"Boston"** ran on a rock in Narragansett Bay
1889: **Special delivery letters** first distributed in New York
1889 James F **Buckner**, Confederate general, **died**
1890 Arabs in **Zanzibar** approved anti-slavery decree
1890. Tolstoi's *Kreutzer Sonata* **excluded from the United States mails.**
1896: John Duane **Park**, ex-Chief Justice of *Connecticut*, **died.**
1900 **Allies advanced** toward Peking, driving the rebels before them
1900. Jacob Dolson **Cox**, general U S Army, governor, and cabinet officer, **died**
1901: **Venezuela** repelled invading Colombians
1902 Amasa **Sprague**, American manufacturer, **died.**
1903· **Cardinal** Giuseppe **Sarto elected pope** as Pius X
1906 Charles J **Train**, rear-admiral, U S Navy, **died.**
1906 Daniel Baird **Wesson**, American manufacturer, **died**
1908 **Forest fires** in Kootenay Valley British Columbia, destroyed three towns and over $6,000,000 of property
1908 William Boyd **Allison**, American statesman **died.**
1908 *James Duncan* **Hague**, *American mining engineer,* **died**
1909 Gonzales **Valencia** chosen **president of Colombia.**
1911: Troops and populace clashed in **Lisbon**, Portugal

AUGUST 5

Feast-day of. St. Memmius or Menge; St Afra and her companions martyrs, **St. Oswald**, king and martyr **The Dedication of St. Mary ad Nives**
465 B C.: **Xerxes I**, king of Persia, **murdered.**
882. **Louis III**, king of France, **died**
1392: **Charles VI**, of France became insane
1529 Margaret of Austria and Louise of Savoy arranged **peace of Cambray.**
1540 Joseph Justus **Scaliger**, French critical writer, **born**
1583 Sir Humphrey **Gilbert** landed at St Johns Newfoundland
1600 **The Gowrie Conspiracy** in Scotland crushed at Perth, its leader, John, **Earl of Gowrie, killed**
1604· John **Eliot**, American missionary to the Indians, **born.**
1620: **The Pilgrims sailed** from Southampton, England in the **"Mayflower"** and the **"Speedwell"**; but returned to Dartmouth because the "Speedwell" was unseaworthy
1667: **Tartuffe**, by **Molière**, presented
1711: Battle of **Arleux**; Marlborough victorious
1716 Battle of **Peterwardein**; Turks defeated by Imperialists
1749 Thomas **Lynch**, signer of the Declaration of Independence, **born**
1764 Battle with Indians at **Bushy Run**, Michigan
1768: Jean Baptiste **Bessières**, French marshal, **born**
1772 **Poland partitioned** between Austria, Prussia, and Russia (first partition)
1778. **French fleet** entered Narragansett Bay.
1781: **Dutch and English** fought naval battle on Dogger Bank
1792 Frederick, **Lord North**, British statesman, **died.**
1796. Battle of **Medola**; Austrians defeated
1798. *John, Lord* **Wrottesley**, *English astronomer,* **born.**
1799 Richard, first **Earl Howe**, British naval hero, **died.**
1810: **France revoked** some of its **edicts** obnoxious to Americans
1812. British defeated American troops at *Brownstown, Mich*
1827: Manuel Deodoro da **Fonseca**, first president of Brazil, **born**
1848· Queen **Victoria** held court **in Dublin** castle
1849 Battle of **Szorek**, Hungarians defeated
1850 Violent **struggle** began in Congress **over** bill to admit **California** as a free state
1854 Battle of **Kuruk-Derek**; Russians defeated Turks
1857· **Atlantic cable** landed at Valencia
1858 **Atlantic cable** laying celebrated in U S
1860. French troops sent to **Syria** to punish murderers of Christians
1861: Lincoln signed act forbidding **liquor traffic with soldiers.**
1861: Congress authorized issue of **"6—20" treasury notes.**
1861 Congress levied a **direct tax** of $20,000,000 annually
1861 **The Morrill tariff** changed to raise *more revenue*
1861 Engagement between Confederates and Federals at **Athens, Mo**
1861: Skirmish at **Point of Rocks**, Md
1861: Governor Jackson of **Missouri**, issued a proclamation of **neutrality**
1862 Battle of **Baton Rouge**, La Confederates defeated
1863 County of **Berkeley, Va**, transferred to West Virginia
1864· Federal fleet under **Farragut attacked Mobile forts**
1864· Confederates under **Early** crossed into Maryland
1867 President Johnson requested **Secretary Stanton** to resign
1870 Ethan Allan **Hitchcock**, major-general U S Volunteers **died**
1873 Two days' battle of **Elgueta** began, Carlists victorious
1873 All monarchical French parties united on **Comte de Chambord** as head of Bourbon family
1875 William Bayle **Bernard**, English dramatist, **died.**
1876 Battle of **Gurgusovatz**; Turks victorious
1884: Corner-stone laid of **pedestal** for **Statue of Liberty** at New York
1884 The French bombarded **Keiung, Formosa.**
1885 New York honored Gen **U. S Grant** with a great **funeral.**
1888: Philip Henry **Sheridan**, general U S Army, **died**
1889: Chippewa Indians at **Gull Lake, Minn**, sold 4 000,000 acres of land to the United States Government
1889 A **fire in Spokane**, Wash., caused damage to the amount of $10,000,000
1889· **Egyptian** government troops occupied Sarras
1889. Nearly all of **Abyssinia** submitted to Menelek
1889: **Gold premium** in the Argentine Republic, 301
1890. Congress voted to **pension army nurses.**
1890 **Anglo-French** agreement respecting **Africa** signed
1890 President **Celman**, of the Argentine Republic, **resigned**
1894· **Japanese captured** three **Chinese war-ships**
1896. George T **Anthony**, ex-Governor of Kansas, **died**
1897 **A tidal wave on the coast of Japan** drowned thousands of persons
1900 **Cab-drivers** of Paris went on **strike.**
1900 James Augustine **Healy**, American (Roman Catholic) bishop, **died.**
1900 Lulie **Pryor**, ex-United States Senator from Alabama, **died**
1900 Zebulon **York**, American general (Confederate), **died.**
1901 **Dowager Empress of Germany died.**
1902 William Miller **Beardshear**, president Iowa State College, **died**
1908 **Count Zeppelin's air ship** destroyed by fire
1908. Katherine Prescott **Wormeley**, American author **died**
1909. The **Payne-Aldrich tariff bill** signed by the President
1910. Edward Joseph **Dunne**, American (Roman Catholic) bishop **died**
1910 Walter Keeler **Scofield**, rear-admiral, U S Navy, **died**
1910· Joseph Edwards **Simmons**, American banker, **died**
1911. **Battle** fought between **Peruvian and Colombian troops.**
1911. Captain **Felix**, a French aviator, **rose 11,330 feet** in 63 minutes on a Bleriot monoplane, at Etampes, France
1911: Oscar Penn **Fitzgerald**, American (Methodist Episcopal, South) bishop, **died.**
1911: William Cornell **Greene**, American "copper king," **died.**
1912· Eugene Lamb **Richards**, American mathematician (Yale), **died.**
1912 Danish-born Americans presented to Denmark a **Danish-American Park** in the Rebild Hills of Jutland to be **reserved for Americans** on their national holidays and opened to general public on other days
1912. **Palace** of Peter the Great, Petrovski Island, near St Petersburg, **destroyed** by fire
1912· First convention of the **Progressive Party opened** at Chicago, A J Beveridge (Ind.) elected temporary chairman

AUGUST 6

Feast-day of· The **Transfiguration** of Our Lord, **St. Xystus**, or Sixtus II, pope and martyr Saints **Justus** and **Pastor**, martyrs
317: **Constantius II**, Roman emperor, **born**
910 Battle of **Tettenhall**, Danes defeated by English under Edward
938: Spaniards defeated Moors at **Sunincas.**
1221: **St. Dominic** de Guzman, founder of Dominican order, **died**
1284. **Genoese** fleet defeated Pisans off **Meloria.**
1492· The **"Pinta,"** one of Columbus's ships, **lost** her **rudder** at sea
1504 Matthew **Parker**, archbishop of Canterbury, **born**
1623 Tilly victor at **Stadtlohn**
1623 **Anne Hathaway**, Shakespeare's widow, **died**
1629 *John and Samuel Brown set up* **Episcopal worship** in Salem Mass
1637. **Ben Jonson**, English dramatist, **died.**
1638: Nicolas **Malebranche**, French metaphysician, **born.**
1647: Army convoyed **refugee members** back to London
1648 William **Stone** became proprietary **governor of Maryland.**
1651 **Fénelon**, French ecclesiastic and writer **born.**
1660 **Velasquez**, Spanish painter, **died.**
1697: **Charles VII**, emperor of the Holy Roman Empire, **born**
1736 **The Virginia Gazette** appeared at *Williamsburg*
1746 **Christian VI**, king of Denmark and Norway, **died**
1766 William Hyde **Wollaston**, English chemist and physicist, **born.**
1767. Johann Christoph **Bartenstein**, Austrian statesman, **died**
1777· Battle of **Oriskany**, New York, Americans ambuscaded
1778 Monsieur **Gerard**, ambassador from France, introduced to Congress
1779 John **Wereat** became head of the state administration of **Georgia**
1780: Col Sumter fought the British at **Hanging Rock, S. C.**
1786. Gulian C **Verplanck**, American author, **born**
1787. First draft of **Federal Constitution** reported to convention
1797 James Petit **Andrews**, English historian and antiquary, **died.**
1803 **The formation of the Confederation of the Rhine** ended the Holy Roman Empire
1810 William D **Ticknor**, American publisher, **born.**
1819. **Congress of Carlsbad** met
1827· Joint occupation of **Oregon** by American and British subjects extended by treaty
1838: Walter **Shirlaw**, American artist, **born.**
1839: **Kabul**, Afghanistan, opened gates to British
1840: **Louis Napoleon** attempted a revolution near Boulogne

1846 **Independent Treasury** bill re-enacted by U S Congress
1855. **Riots in Louisville** between Irish and Americans
1855. Boats of **Kane's Arctic expedition** reached Danish settlements in Greenland
1861 **Confiscation Act** passed by Congress
1862 Confederate ram **"Arkansas" blown up** by her officers
1862 Confederates captured 72 prisoners near **Mattapony river, Va.**
1862 Engagement at **Kirksville, Mo.;** Confederates defeated
1862· **Negro troops** were enlisted at Leavenworth, Kan
1862 Robert L **McCook,** brigadier-general U S Volunteers **died**
1864 Griffin A **Stedman,** brigadier-general U S Volunteers, **died**
1866 **Planetoid Julia discovered.**
1867 Edwin F **Cooke,** brigadier-general U S Volunteers, **died.**
1870 **Battle of Forbach,** French retreated
1870 **Battle of Worth,** French under Mac-Mahon defeated
1870· **French army retreated** to the Moselle
1875 **President Moreno, of Ecuador, assassinated.**
1880. William Orlando **Butler,** American general, **died.**
1885 **Leopold II.** took the title of sovereign of the Kongo State
1888 **Paris and Marseilles** communicated by **telephone**
1889 Gentiles elected city officers in **Salt Lake City**
1889 **Insurrection in Crete,** Greek government asked the powers to restore order
1889. Papers found in the camp of the Dervishes proved widespread **treason among leading Egyptians**
1890: England and France made a treaty concerning **Zanzibar.**
1890 **Chinese** mob destroyed railroad to Lutai
1890. **First electric execution** in New York
1890. New Ameer of **Afghanistan** sent embassy **to Russia.**
1891: Samuel B **Axtell,** ex-Governor of New Mexico **died.**
1892 **Chicago fair opened on Sunday** for first time
1892 President **Baptist** of **Bolivia,** inaugurated
1892 Sir Daniel **Wilson,** Scottish-Canadian archeologist, president of Toronto University, **died**
1894· Li Hung Chang was **degraded in rank,** but remained in charge of the Chinese army
1894 Austin **Blair,** ex-Governor of Michigan, **died**
1895 George Frederick **Root,** American musical composer **died**
1896 Samuel **Shellabarger,** American jurist, **died**
1899 **Trolley disaster** near Bridgeport, Conn 29 persons killed
1902· John J **Watson,** American violinist and composer, **died**
1903 **Bulgarian insurgents** blew up the governor s palace, killing 50
1905 Evan P **Howell,** American journalist and author, **died.**
1905 Roy **Stone,** American general and good-roads promoter, **died.**
1910 Charles **Jewett,** American gynecologist and author, **died**
1912 Patrick R **Ludden,** American (Roman Catholic) bishop Syracuse, N Y **died**
1912. United States Senate authorized President to appoint a governor of **Panama Canal zone** to have full control
1912. President Adolfo Diaz, Nicaragua, **proclaimed martial law** throughout the republic because of spreading **revolt**
1912. Sultan **dissolved Turkish parliament** after Chamber of Deputies voted lack of confidence in the Cabinet

AUGUST 7

Feast-day of St. Donatus, bishop of Arezzo, martyr, **St. Cajetan** of Thienna
480 B. C.· Battle of **Thermopylæ;** heroism of Leonidas and his Greeks
44· Herod **Agrippa,** persecutor of the Apostles, **died.**
312: **Constantine II.,** Roman emperor, **born.**
1078: Papal and anti-papal **factions fought** at **Melrichstadt,** Franconia
1106 **Henry IV.,** "The Great," emperor of Germany, **died.**
1479 Battle of **Guinegate,** Louis XI defeated by Austria
1485 **Henry Tudor,** Earl of Richmond, **landed** at Milford Haven
1548· **Mary Queen of Scots** sailed for France
1589 **House of Guise proclaimed** Cardinal de Bourbon king of France as **Charles X.**
1760: Garrison of **Fort Loudoun, Tenn., surrendered** to Cherokees, were massacred
1781· Naval battle between **"Trumbull"** and **"Iris"**
1783. Princess **Amelia,** fifteenth child of **George III., born.**
1785 John Ayrton **Paris,** English physician and chemist **born**
1821· **Caroline** of Brunswick, **wife of George IV.** of England, **died.**
1826· **Battle of Dodowah,** on West-African Gold Coast, Ashantis routed
1839· **Shuja** Shah **enthroned at Kabul,** Afghanistan British under Macnaghten actual rulers
1846 Democrats of **Maine** enacted a prohibitory **liquor law**
1848 Jons Jacob **Berzelius,** Swedish chemist, **died.**
1855 **A bloody riot** between members of the American (Know-Nothing) Party and the Irish occurred at **St Louis, Mo**
1855· Mariano **Arista,** Mexican general, **died.**
1861· Col U S **Grant commissioned** a brigadier-general of Volunteers
1862: Confederates defeated at **Fort Fillmore,** New Mexico
1863. President Lincoln told Governor Seymour that the **Draft Act** would be **executed.**
1863 **Indians** defeated **in battle** on Upper Missouri river
1864 **Fort Gaines,** near Mobile, **surrendered** to Farragut
1864 Confederates lost 400 prisoners at **Moorefield, W. Va.**
1864. Maj-Gen **Sheridan appointed** to command the Army of the Shenandoah
1864. Gen **Early retreated** from Maryland
1864: **Chung Wang,** Tai-ping leader in China, **beheaded.**
1864 John B **Francis,** Governor of Rhode Island, **died.**
1865 **Atlantic cable** again grappled and lost
1877 **Capital of West Virginia** located at **Wheeling.**
1878 Austrians defeated Bosnians at **Zepce** and **Maglai.**
1886 Alexander renounced the throne of **Bulgaria.**
1889. Bozeman was chosen for **capital of Montana.**
1890. Carlos **Pellegrini** became President of the **Argentine Republic.**
1890 Miguel **Caro** took office of President in **Colombia.**
1891 Thomas S **Bocock,** speaker Confederate House of Representatives, **died.**
1893 **Fifty-third Congress opened** a special session to repeal the silver-purchase law
1893: Auguste **Cain,** French sculptor, **died.**
1893 British marines and **Zanzibar** troops **captured Witu.**
1894 **Russia threatened** to intervene between **China and Japan** if her trade were affected
1894 James **Strong,** American theologian, **died.**
1898. James **Hall,** state geologist of New York, **died.**
1900. Boers held British for 24 hours at **Bergendal Farm,** but had to retire on arrival of reinforcements
1904: The British entered **Lassa, in Tibet,** the Dalai Lama fled
1905: Alexander Melville **Bell,** American scientist, inventor of visible speech, **died.**
1907: North tube of **Belmont tunnel** under East River, New York, opened
1910 Harvey W **Scott,** American journalist, **died.**
1910 John B **Studley,** American actor, **died.**
1912· First national convention of the **Progressive Party** at Chicago nominated Theodore **Roosevelt** for President and Gov Hiram **Johnson** (Cal), for Vice-President
1912. United States Senate refused to eliminate from **Panama Canal bill toll exemption** of American coastwise vessels
1912. New **naval agreement between France and Russia** made public
1912 A Dublin court sentenced to **five years' imprisonment Gladys Evans,** suffragette, convicted of setting fire to Theater Royal, and Mrs **Mary Leigh,** suffragette, convicted of throwing a hatchet at Premier Asquith and wounding John Redmond

AUGUST 8

Feast-day of: Sts. Cyriacus, Largus, Smaragdus and their companions, martyrs, **St. Hormisdas,** martyr
449. **"Robber" Council of Ephesus met.**
1570. **Peace of St. Germain-en-Laye** gave some concessions to the Huguenots
1647: **Battle of Dungan Hill;** Irish defeated
1653 Jacques **Basnage** de Beauval, French Protestant theologian and historian, **born**
1673· The **Dutch recaptured New York** and New Jersey
1694: Antoine **Arnauld,** French opponent of Jesuits, **died**
1694 Francis **Hutcheson,** Irish Presbyterian clergyman and metaphysician **born**
1727· James **Bowdoin,** founder of Bowdoin College, **born.**
1765 **Joseph II.** became **emperor of Germany.**
1776. Washington s northern army numbered **10,514 effectives** from a total of 17,225
1776. **John Paul Jones commissioned** as a captain
1778 **Daniel Boone defended** his **fort** in Kentucky against Indians
1779 Benjamin **Silliman,** American scientist, **born**
1792· The **Assembly** in France **voted against deposing the king**
1794· Corner-stone of the **first Methodist church** in Boston, Mass , laid
1802: Thomas Jefferson **Rusk,** American politician prominent in Texas history, **born**
1805· Sir Richard **Worsley,** English antiquarian and statesman **died.**
1815 **Bonaparte transferred to** the "Northumberland," and sailed for **St Helena**
1816 **King of Naples prohibited Freemasonry** and secret societies
1819 Charles A **Dana,** American editor, **born.**
1827: George **Canning,** English statesman and orator **died.**
1829 "Stourbridge Lion," **first locomotive** in America tried at Honesdale Pa
1829: The **Martignac ministry** in France **dismissed,** and Prince Polignac established severe press censorship
1835 A fatal **riot** arose **in Baltimore** about the Maryland Bank
1839 Nelson A **Miles,** general U S Army, **born**
1846 **Wilmot proviso** introduced into Congress
1846· President Polk vetoed **French spoliation Indemnity Bill**
1852 **Thiers** and other **French** political **exiles** allowed to **return.**
1854. Thomas Crofton **Croker,** Irish antiquarian and writer **died.**
1856 Lucia Elizabeth **Mathews** (Madam **Vestris),** English actress, **died**
1862 **Habeas corpus suspended** throughout United States, discouragement of enlisting brings arrest
1863· **Gen R E Lee offered his resignation** to Jefferson Davis who declined it
1866 **Empress Charlotte** of Mexico **asked** Napoleon and Pius IX to send **help** to Maximilian of Mexico
1868. Edwin Augustus **Stevens,** American engineer, founder of Stevens' Institute, Hoboken, N J , **died**
1870 Germans invested **Pfalzburg.**
1870. **French** troops entirely **evacuated Rome.**
1870 English schooner yacht **" Cambria "** defeated by the American yacht **" Magic "** for the **America cup**
1871: Trial of **Paris Communists** began
1878 Steamer **"Wawassett" burned** on Potomac river, 70 lives lost
1879 **Fire in Serajevo, Bosnia,** left 20,000 people homeless
1882· Gouverneur Kemble **Warren,** major-general U S Volunteers, **died.**
1883 Robert **Moffat,** Scottish missionary in Africa, **died**
1884 William Adee **Whitehead,** American historian, **died**
1889 **Pearls** worth $100 each were found in mussels in Sugar river, Wis
1890 Congress passed bill to enable States to suppress the **"original package" evil**
1890: Garcia s band of **Cuban insurgents** created a reign of terror
1890 Strike of the **Knights of Labor** began on New York Central and Hudson River Railroad
1891 The price of **crude petroleum** jumped from 52 to 70½ cents in two hours
1892 **Chinese** withdrew from **Pamir.**
1894 President Cleveland **recognized the Hawaiian Republic.**
1895. Howell E **Jackson,** Associate Justice United States Supreme Court, **died.**
1897· **Canovas,** premier of Spain, **assassinated.**
1898. Frank A **Briggs,** Governor of North Dakota, **died**
1898: Adolph Heinrich Joseph **Sutro,** American mining engineer, **died.**
1899. **Hurricane** in **Porto Rico** reported to have killed 2,000 persons
1899· William Yates **Atkinson,** ex-Governor of Georgia, **died.**
1899· Charles Marion **Lamson,** president American Board of Foreign Missions, **died**
1900 Cyrus **Hamlin,** ex-president Robert College, Constantinople, **died**
1901· **Santos-Dumont flew around the Eiffel tower** in Paris
1901· William Augustus **Newell,** "Father" of the United States Life-saving Service, **died**
1904· Railroad **wreck at Pueblo, Col.,** caused loss of 76 lives
1909 Edwin Byron **Atwood,** American general, **died.**
1910 Charles H **Shaw,** American biologist (Univ of Pa), **died.**
1911: Senate passed **statehood bill for Arizona and New Mexico.**
1911· Estimated that 70,000 **dock laborers** were **on strike** at London
1911. Twenty-six **Spanish** sailors executed for **mutiny.**
1911 William Pierce **Frye,** United States Senator from Maine, president pro tem United States Senate **died**
1911 Thomas Patrick **Hughes,** Anglo-American clergyman and author, **died.**
1912. Isaac Nelson **Ford,** American journalist, **died**
1912: **Haitian National Palace,** Port au Prince, **destroyed** by gunpowder explosion and fire, President **Le Conte** and many others **killed**
1912 **Firedamp explosion** in mine near **Bochum,** Germany, entombed 600 miners and killed over 100
1912: United States Senate passed resolution extending **Panama Canal toll-exemption** to foreign-built vessels owned by Americans

AUGUST 9

Feast-day of. St Romanus, martyr **St. Nathy** or St David of Ireland **St Felimy,** bishop of Kilmore
48 B C · Battle of **Pharsalia,** Cæsar defeated Pompey
378 Battle of **Adrianople,** Goths defeated and killed Emperor Valens
870 **Treaty of Mersen,** between Louis the German and Charles II
1160 Battle of **Carcano,** Italian victory
1387 **Henry V.,** king of England, **born.**
1492 **Columbus** and his fleet put in at the **Canary Islands**
1593. Izaak **Walton,** author of *The Compleat Angler,* **born.**
1630 **Staten Island** bought from the Indians by Michael Pauw
1631 John **Dryden,** English poet, **born**
1642 First commencement held at **Harvard College**
1653 John **Oldham,** English satirical poet, **born**
1690 **William III began siege** of Limerick
1720 Simon **Ockley,** English orientalist, **died**
1736 James **Clinton,** American general, **born.**
1736 Louis Joseph de Bourbon, Prince de **Conde,** French general **born.**
1737: Sir John **Wentworth,** last royal governor of New Hampshire **born**
1757 English under Monroe **surrendered** to Montcalm at **Fort William Henry.**
1757: **Indians,** maddened with liquor, massacred the prisoners who had surrendered at **Fort William Henry**
1757 Montcalm evacuated **Fort William Henry.**
1757: Thomas **Telford,** English engineer, **born.**
1780 Francis Scott **Key,** American poet author of the "Star Spangled Banner ' **born**
1787· **South Carolina** ceded western lands to Federal government
1788 Adoniram **Judson,** American missionary, **born.**
1792 Municipal authority in **Paris** usurped
1796 Admiral Nelson captured **Elba** in the Mediterranean
1798 Laurent S **Juneau,** founder of Milwaukee, **Wis., born**
1799. Prince Alexander **Besborodko,** Russian statesman, **died**
1804: Robert **Potter,** English clergyman and writer, **died.**
1805. Expedition left St Louis to explore **sources of the Mississippi river.**
1808. President Jefferson suspended **diplomatic intercourse** with Great Britain
1812. Americans under Miller defeated **Tecumseh** and Indians at Mangualia, Mich
1812: A blasting **wind killed** a caravan of 2,000 **pilgrims** returning from Mekka
1814: British bombarded **Stonington, Conn.**
1830 **Louis Philippe, duc d'Orleans,** accepted French crown from the legislature
1832. King **Leopold** of Belgium **married** daughter of Louis Philippe of France
1836. **Revolution in Portugal**
1842 **Ashburton treaty** with England signed at Washington
1847· Andrew **Combe,** Scottish physician and writer on phrenology, **died.**
1848 Convention of **Free soil party** met in Buffalo and **nominated Van Buren and Adams.**
1849 Austria and Sardinia signed **peace of Milan.**
1849 Battle of **Temesvar,** Hungarian army nearly destroyed
1862 Battle of **Cedar Mountain, Va ;** Jackson defeated Banks
1862 Joseph B **Plummer,** brigadier-general U S Volunteers, **died**
1864 **Explosion** of an ammunition-boat **at City Point, Va.,** killed and wounded 200
1870 British Parliament secured a **wife's** separate **earnings** for her own use
1877. About 100 English peers protested against **auricular confession** in the Church of England
1890 Russian authorities **excluded Salvation Army** from Finland
1892. Reported that 4,000 were dying daily of **cholera in Russia**
1892 James W **Denver,** brigadier-general U S Volunteers, ex-Governor of Kansas, **died**
1893 **Gold** discovered at Coolgardie, West Australia
1897. **Anglo-Egyptian** army captured Abu-Hamid on the Nile
1897 William Randall **Roberts,** American diplomat, **died.**
1900 **British** troops **landed at Shanghai**
1900· **Boer plot** to capture Lord Roberts discovered
1902· **King Edward VII** of England **crowned**
1902. **Edward VII.** presented Osborne House to the nation
1903: William Earl **Dodge,** American merchant and benefactor, **died**
1905 Placide Louis **Chapelle,** archbishop of New Orleans, La , **died.**
1910 Ralph Barlow **Page,** American historical educator **died**
1911· **Carlton Hotel,** London, **burned,** James Lee Finney, American actor, killed
1911. French steamer **"Emir" sunk** in collision with British ship **"Silverton",** 86 lives lost
1911· John Warne **Gates,** American capitalist, **died.**
1911: George Washington **Gordon,** American general (Confederate), **died**
1912. United States House of Representatives passed Administration bill for **Federal control of radio (wireless) communications,** the President may commandeer all wireless stations in time of war
1912 United States Senate passed **Panama Canal Bill,** 47 to 15
1912 **Earthquake,** centering in the Dardanelles and affecting entire district between Constantinople and Adrianople **destroyed several European towns** with large loss of life

AUGUST 10

Feast-day of· St Lawrence, martyr, **St. Deusdedit, St. Blaan,** bishop among the Picts in Scotland
911: Northmen routed at **Chartres** by Richard of Burgundy
955· **Defeat of Hungarians at Lechfeld** (near Augsburg) established the Bavarian Ostmark later the duchy of Austria
1316. Battle of **Athenry,** Irish defeated
1388 Battle of **Otterburn** (Chevy Chase) Scots victorious
1521· **Turks** under Soliyman **annexed Belgrade**
1557. Battle of **St. Quentin;** French defeated by Spanish
1610. Garcia **Ramon,** eminent in Chile, **died.**
1622: **New Hampshire** granted to Gorges
1640 **Arras** taken by the French
1643 French captured **Thionville,** Germany, after long siege
1654 Bernard **Nieuwentyt,** Dutch mathematician, **born**
1675 Construction of **Greenwich** (Eng) **Observatory** begun
1678. **Treaty of peace** signed at Nimeguen between France and Holland
1695 **Brussels bombarded** by French, 14 churches and 10 000 houses destroyed

1703: French and Indians invaded Maine.
1723. Cardinal Dubois, French statesman, died
1753: Horatio Sharpe became proprietary governor of Maryland
1753· Edmund Randolph, American statesman, born.
1757: Benjamin Hoadly, English physician and dramatist, died.
1758· Armand Gensonné, French girondist, born.
1759: Ferdinand VI. of Spain died.
1760: Philip Embury, the first Methodist preacher in New York, arrived there
1766· Soldiers in New York cut down a citizen s flagstaff
1777: British advanced on Bennington, Vt
1781: R R Livingstone was made first Secretary of Foreign Affairs
1782 Sir Charles James Napier, English general, born.
1792: A mob in Paris attacked the Tuileries, the Swiss guard was massacred, and the king was dethroned provisionally
1792: The French revolution began.
1793. New French Constitution inaugurated
1793: Abolition of slavery granted in Haiti to appease the mulattoes
1796 Battle of Neresheim; Archduke Charles defeated by French under Moreau
1810: Count di Cavour, Italian statesman, born.
1821: Missouri admitted to the Union as a State
1831: France sent 50 000 troops to help Belgium against Holland.
1838 Gregory XVI prohibited infant schools in Papal states
1841: British resumed offensive operations in opium war in China.
1846 A filibuster in Congress prevented action on Wilmot proviso.
1846: Smithsonian Institution organized
1850 The Taiping rebellion broke out in Southern China.
1851: Legislative Council of South Australia met for first time
1854: King of Saxony killed by fall from carriage
1857: British blockaded Canton, China
1857 John Wilson Croker, English politician and writer died.
1860: President Miramon, of Mexico defeated in battle by revolutionists
1861: Battle of Wilson's Creek, Mo · General Nathaniel Lyon killed
1862 Gen. McClellan reported 113,000 men present for duty in the Army of the Potomac.
1862: Extraordinary display of shooting stars in the United States
1864: Confederate cavalry, led by Wheeler, destroyed Sherman s line of communication
1867. Jury disagreed at trial of John H. Surratt for complicity in murder of Lincoln
1872 Bridge over the Nile at Cairo completed
1885· Egyptian rebels defeated at Suakin.
1886: Bulgarian soldiers revolted against the provisional government
1887: National League proclaimed under the Crimes Act in Ireland.
1887: Excursion train fell through bridge at Chatsworth, Ill , killing 75 and wounding 279
1887: The steamship "City of Montreal" burned at sea
1889. Kumamoto, in Japan, destroyed by earthquake, 38,000 lives lost
1889. A mammoth's skeleton found at St. James Neb
1890 Emperor William of Germany took possession of Heligoland.
1890: Demonstration in Brussels in favor of suffrage; 40,000 took part
1890 John Boyle O'Reilly, Irish-American poet and journalist died.
1892: Gen E Calleja appointed captain-general of Cuba
1894: Stephen D Hatch, American architect, died.
1900 Robert Kingston Scott, ex-Governor of South Carolina died.
1903: Fire in Paris subway caused death of more than 100 persons
1904· Russian battle-fleet, escaping from Port Arthur, was driven back by Japanese fleet
1904· Pierre Waldeck-Rousseau, French statesman, died.
1905· Russian and Japanese peace commissioners met at Portsmouth, N H
1908. Louise Chandler Moulton, American author died
1909: Richard Golden, American actor, died.
1909. Albert Augustus Pope, American manufacturer, died.
1911: House of Commons voted salaries to members
1911: House of Lords accepted the Veto Bill by 131 to 114
1911: Heinrich von Porchinger, German author, died.
1912 United States House of Representatives passed bill requiring all sea-going vessels to have sufficient life boat accommodations for every person on board
1912. President Taft appointed Secretary of State Knox a special ambassador and his personal representative at funeral of late Emperor of Japan.

AUGUST 11

Feast-day of St. Tiburtius, martyr, St. Chromatius; St. Susanna, martyr, St. Gery or Gaugericus St. Equitius.
1086: Henry IV , of Germany, defeated near Wurzburg by Count Hermann of Luxemburg
1332: Battle of Dupplin, in Scotland
1433: John I , king of Portugal died.
1456: Joannes Corvinus Hunlades (Janos Hunyady), Hungarian general died
1635: Thomas Betterton, English actor, born.
1673 English defeated Dutch in naval battle off coast of Holland
1673· Richard Mead, English physician, born.
1674· Indecisive battle of Seneffe between French and Dutch
1688: Andros became royal governor of New York.
1693: The Abnaki Indians in Maine sued for peace
1728: William Sherard, English botanist, died.
1737: Joseph Nollekens, English sculptor, born.
1761: Jean Victor Moreau, French general, born.
1771 Josiah Martin, last colonial governor of North Carolina, took office
1772: Viscount Rowland Hill, British general, born.
1798· Ichabod Washburne, American inventor born.
1804· Francis II proclaimed himself hereditary Emperor of Austria.
1807: Fulton s "Clermont" made a trial trip
1822: Sir Samuel Auchmuty, British general, died.
1830: Guizot, Lafayette, and Broglie constituted the French ministry
1834: Catholic convent burned by mob in Charlestown, Mass
1847: Benjamin R Tillman, Governor of and Senator from South Carolina born.
1849· Hungarians defeated at Arad.
1849: Kossuth accused Görgey of treachery, resigned, and went into exile.
1850: Lopez landed in Cuba with band of 400 filibusters his band was soon dispersed and he hanged
1852· Free Soil party, in convention at Pittsburg, nominated John P Hale and Geo W. Julian.
1857: First Atlantic cable broke.
1860. Gari Melchers, American artist, born.
1862: Independence, Mo., surrendered to Confederates
1862 Confederates lost 700 prisoners at Helena, Ark
1862: Confederates are defeated in fight at Kinderhook, Tenn
1862: Federals captured 600 prisoners at Clarendon, Ark.
1862· Fight at Compton's Ferry, Mo.; Confederates lost 200 prisoners
1865 Atlantic cable grappled the third time, and again lost
1868 Thaddeus Stevens, American politician, died.
1870: Mac-Mahon s French army retreated upon the Moselle
1870: France guaranteed neutrality of Belgium
1872· Lowell Mason, American musical composer, died.
1876· Canadian schooner yacht "Countess of Dufferin" defeated by "Madeline" in a race for the America Cup
1877· Russians were driven out of Roumelia.
1880. British troops withdrew from Kabul, Afghanistan
1883 Vineyard Haven, Mass , almost destroyed by fire
1886: Frank Hastings Hamilton, American surgeon and author, died
1886 Prussia and the Vatican signed a convention
1886 Carlyle D Graham passed through Niagara rapids in a barrel
1887: Ferdinand assumed office as Prince of Bulgaria.
1890. Sultan of Zanzibar defeated by rebel Arabs
1890 New Ameer arrived at Kabul
1890: Charles Loring Brace, American author and philanthropist, died.
1890· Cardinal Newman, English prelate, died.
1893: Native troops in Zanzibar revolted
1895: Frank M Pixley, American journalist, died
1897: King of Benin, Central Africa, surrendered to British
1898 Gardner Quincy Colton, an American chemist and lecturer, who introduced nitrous-oxid gas into dentistry, died.
1898: Isaac Hill Bromley, American journalist, died.
1898: Diego De Vivo, Italo-American impresario, died.
1899: Amos Perry, American historian, died.
1899. Charles Janeway Stillé, American educator and historian, died.
1899 Jennie Worrell, American actress, died.
1900. Victor Emmanuel, king of Italy, took oath of office
1901: Francisco Crispi, Italian statesman, died
1903 Irish Land Bill passed third reading in House of Lords
1903 Destructive West Indian hurricane.
1905: Andrew Ellicott Kennedy Benham, rear-admiral U S Navy, died.
1908: Ainsworth Rand Spofford, ex-librarian of Congress died
1910 Judith Ellen Horton Foster, American humanitarian died
1910 Robert Treat Paine, American philanthropist, died.
1911. London dock strike ended The strikers won.
1911· Negro burned to death by mob at Coatesville, Pa
1912· Constantinople reported 1 000 dead, 5 000 injured and 15 000 homeless by the Dardanelles earthquake.
1912: Mulai Hafid, sultan of Morocco, abdicated; Mulai Youssef, calif of Fez friendly to France, succeeded.

AUGUST 12

Feast-day of: St. Euplius, martyr, St. Muredach, of Ireland, St. Clare, virgin and abbess (Kalon.
1099. Crusaders defeated Egyptians at Ashkalon.
1450: The French retook Cherbourg from the English.
1484· Sixtus IV., pope (1471–1484), died.
1577. Sir Thomas Smith, English scholar and author, died.
1652: Parliament passed act for settlement of Ireland.
1679. Duchess de Chevreuse, a French political intriguer, died
1689: Innocent XI., pope (1676–1689), died.
1712: First stamps used on newspapers
1715· Nahum Tate, English versifier of the Psalms, died.
1746: Parliament forbade wearing of Highland dress.
1753: Thomas Bewick, English wood-engraver, born.
1756. Montcalm laid siege to Fort Ontario.
1759: Battle of Kunersdorf; Prussians defeated by Russians and Austrians
1762: George IV., king of England, born.
1763: Olof von Dalin, Swedish historian and poet, died.
1767: King Philip died and Indian wars ceased
1774: Robert Southey, English poet born.
1778 Francis Horner, Scottish statesman, cofounder of the *Edinburgh Review*, born
1778· Gen Charles Lee suspended from American army
1778: A storm in Narragansett Bay prevented fight between French and British fleets
1790 Second session of first United States Congress closed
1803: The fort at Ahmednagar, India, taken by Wellington after two days' siege
1805: Surrey theater in London burned.
1806 Spaniards attacked Buenos Aires and English surrendered
1807: Jerome Bonaparte married Catherine of Wurttemberg
1812: British entered Madrid, evacuated by French
1813: Austria declared war against France.
1815: Guelphic Order of knighthood for Hanover instituted
1822. Robert Stewart Lord Castlereagh, English statesman, died
1827· William Blake, English poet, engraver and painter, died.
1830 First American railroad completed It connected Albany and Schenectady, N Y
1834: Regency in Brazil reduced to one regent chosen by electors
1838: Joseph Barnby, English composer, born.
1842: China and England signed treaty of Nanking.
1848· George Stephenson, English engineer, died.
1851· Crittenden filibustering expedition sailed for Cuba
1857: Dean Conybeare, English geologist, died.
1860· Taiping rebels repulsed by Imperialists and British at Shanghai
1861: Unionist mob at Bangor, Me , destroyed the office of *The Democrat*, a secessionist paper
1862. First Confederate Congress opened its second session.
1862: Confederates defeated at Yellow Creek, Mo
1862: Morgan's raiders defeated Federals at Gallatin, Tenn
1863: Gen R E Toombs exposed bankruptcy of the Confederacy.
1864: Gen W T Sherman commissioned major-general in regular army
1867: Stanton removed, and General Grant appointed Secretary of War *ad interim*
1869: Lopez defeated in Paraguay
1870· The Bavarians passed the Vosges.
1872: William H Macomb, commodore U S Navy, died.
1874: A race riot at Austin, Miss , caused military to be called out, 15 persons killed
1875. Horace Binney, American politician, died.
1876: The steamer "Great Queensland" sailed for Australia with 569 persons on board only wreckage was ever found
1881: Wrangel Land, in the Arctic ocean, taken in the name of the United States
1884· Gen Gordon repulsed an attack on Khartum
1884. Julia Brace, educated American blind deaf-mute, died.
1885· Helen Hunt Jackson, American author, died
1888: Bulgarian railroad opened for traffic
1889· Alex B Mott, American physician, died
1890 Minnesota militia ordered out to subdue striking lumbermen.
1890. Bulgaria refused to pay claim of Pussia
1891: Georgia interdicted sale of liquor within three miles of a schoolhouse
1891: George Jones, proprietor and editor New York *Times*, died.
1891: James Russell Lowell died.
1893 Minneapolis, Minn , lost $1,086,500 by fire 15 000 people homeless
1896· Hubert A Newton, American mathematician, died.
1898 Peace protocol between the United States and Spain signed
1898: William A Kirkland, rear-admiral, U S Navy, died.
1899 Henry M Rector, ex-Governor of Arkansas died.
1900: William Steinitz, Bohemian-American chess-expert died.
1902· International Harvester Company, with $120,000,000 capital, incorporated in New Jersey
1902: Martin Luther Holbrook, American hygienist, died.
1903: Albert E K. G. von Lorefzen, ex-president German R ichstag, died.
1904 A son was born to the czar of Russia
1904: Samuel Putnam Avery, American art-collector and benefactor, died.
1904: Gilbert Saltonstall Carpenter, American general, died.
1906: Samuel Lewis Penfield, American mineralogist (Yale), died.
1907: Robert Allan Pinkerton, American detective died.
1908: James Kelsey Cogswell, rear-admiral, U S Navy died
1908: Joshua M Sears, American millionaire, died.
1910. Mrs Sarah D. Black, American educator, died
1911: Thomas Washington Cowgill, American Hellenist and historian, died.
1911: Joseph Israels, Dutch painter died.
1912: John Craig, American horticulturist (Cornell), died.
1912: Robt T Simpson, American jurist (Ala) died.
1912. United States Senate passed amendment to Post-Office Appropriations bill providing for a zone system of parcel-post.
1912. Peru refused establishment of non-Catholic missions in Putumayo rubber district, constitution bars Protestants
1912: Germany threatened to divert Rhine traffic from Holland by new canal to North Sea unless Holland withdrew opposition to German proposal of tolls on Rhine-borne shipping

AUGUST 13

Feast-day of: St. Hippolytus; St Cassian, martyr St Radegundes, queen of France, St. Wigbert
682: Tiberius II., Byzantine emperor, died.
634: Battle of Yermuk; Saracens victors
1516· France and Spain signed treaty of Noyon.
1520· Spaniards captured Mexico City.
1548: Mary Queen of Scots landed at Brest, France
1649: Cromwell embarked for Ireland to suppress Royalist rebellion
1660 Charles II. issued a proclamation against duelling
1666· William Wotton, English clergyman and scholar, born.
1667: Jeremy Taylor, bishop of Down and Connor, British religious writer, died
1691: New Hampshire separated from Massachusetts for the second time
1730: Montgomery charter for New York promulgated
1730: Elijah Fenton, English poet, died.
1741: William Shirley became royal governor of Massachusetts
1756. Garrison of Fort Ontario retired to old fort on Oswego river
1762: British captured Havana, Cuba.
1779. American fleet lost in Penobscot river.
1792: Adelaide, consort of William IV of England born.
1812· American ship "Essex" captured British sloop "Alert."
1814: Cape Colony in Africa ceded to England by king of the Netherlands
1834: Anti-abolition riot broke out in Philadelphia and continued three days and nights
1842 John Banim, Irish dramatist and novelist, died
1848 E B Kennedy's first expedition started to explore Cape York peninsula, Australia
1849 Görgey, dictator of Hungary, surrendered to Russia
1851: Felix Adler, American scholar, born.
1861: Confederates routed at Grafton, W. Va.
1864: Grant made a threatening move on Richmond
1864: General Prim exiled from Spain
1867: Emma Eames (Mme de Gogorza), American singer born.
1870 German army began investment of Strasburg.
1878: Evert A Duyckinck, American journalist died.
1878 Elizabeth Prentiss, American hymn-writer, died.
1888 Parliament passed act for defense of Australia.
1892: Switchmen at Buffalo struck for a 10-hour day
1896: Sir John Millais, English painter, died.
1896· Joshua M Van Cott, American jurist, died
1898: Manila surrendered to the United States forces
1899: Paul Deroulede and other agitators arrested for plotting against the French republic
1900 Collis Potter Huntington, American railroad magnate, died.
1900: James Edward Keeler, American astronomer, died.
1905. Vote in Norway for separation from Sweden almost unanimous
1906: Negro soldiers engaged in a riot at Brownsville, Tex.; several citizens killed or wounded
1908: Ira David Sankey, American singing evangelist, died.
1910· John Poyntz, fifth Earl Spencer, British statesman, died.
1910: Lockout and strikes caused the closing of German shipyards
1910 Floods submerged Tokyo, causing loss of life and property
1910 Florence Nightingale, army nurse in the Crimean war, died.
1910 Adoniram Judson Warner, president American Bimetallic Union died.
1911: Labor riot in Liverpool; police killed and troops called out.

1911· **Forest** fires in central France caused heavy losses
1911 Frank Pierce **Foster**, 31 years editor "New York Medical Journal" **died.**
1911. Sir Samuel **Walker**, lord-chancellor of Ireland, **died**
1912 Horace Howard **Furness**, American Shakespearian scholar, **died.**
1912 Jules Emile Frederic **Massenet**, French composer, **died**
1912. William G **Fischer**, American hymnologist and composer, **died**
1912 Dr Gaston **Odin**, Paris, confirmed report that he had identified an isolated cancer-microbe, and had vaccine that would kill the microbe if the disease was not too far advanced
1912. United States Senate passed **Post-Office Appropriations Bill**, permitting employes to organize a union but not to join outside striking labor-unions
1912 **United States House of Representatives** passed Underwood-La Follette **Wool-Tariff Revision Bill** over **President's veto**, 174 to 80

AUGUST 14

Feast-day of. St Eusebius, martyr, **St. Eusebius**, priest at Rome
309 B. C **Eclipse of Agathocles noted.**
1385 Battle of **Aljubarrota**; Portuguese defeated Spaniards
1415 **France and England** began a war, Henry V claiming French throne
1431: Battle of **Taus**, Bohemia, Hussites defeated Imperialists
1457. Fust and Schoeffer of Mentz issued **first dated book**
1464: **Pius II** (Enea Silvio de Piccolomini), pope (1458–1464), **died.**
1502 **Columbus** took possession of Honduras for Spain
1559 **Expedition** of de Luna left Mexico **to settle Florida.**
1566 **Protestants in** Flanders broke into **insurrection.**
1598 Battle of **Blackwater** in Ireland, Tyrone victor
1599 Meric **Casaubon**, Swiss Protestant theologian, **born**
1670 William **Penn arrested** for preaching in Grace Church Street, London
1702: Battle of **Friedlingen**, French defeated Germans
1737: Charles **Hutton**, English mathematician, **born**
1756 French captured **Fort Oswego**, New York
1765· **Liberty tree dedicated** at Boston, Mass
1776 Lord Howe's force in **Staten Island** augmented to 35,000 by arrivals from the southern colonies
1779· American fleet under **John Paul Jones** sailed from France
1787: **Edmund Law**, English ecclesiastic and author, **died.**
1788 Thomas **Sheridan**, English author, father of the dramatist, **died**
1794· George **Colman** (the elder), English dramatist, **died.**
1812 Battle of **Krasnoi**, Smolensk, Russians defeated
1813 British brig **"Pelican"** captured American brig **"Argus."**
1821 Funeral of **Queen Caroline** (wife of George IV) in London
1833· Luigi **Cagnola**, Italian architect **died.**
1840 Steam packet **"Britannia" crossed** from Halifax to Ireland **in ten days**, then a record
1842 Close of Indian **war in Florida** proclaimed
1844. Henry Francis **Cary**, English poet, **died.**
1844· Battle of **Isly**, Morocco, French defeated Abd-el-Kadir
1855 **Free-State men in Kansas** repudiated the Shawnee Mission Legislature and called another convention
1856 **Free-State men in Kansas** captured Col Titus and 20 men near Lecompton
1856 Dr William **Buckland**, English geologist, **died**
1857 **New** building of the **Louvre** at Paris opened
1858 George **Combe**, Scottish phrenologist and author, **died**
1860 Ernest Thompson **Seton**, American naturalist, artist and writer, **born**
1862 **Army of Potomac** began a change of base
1864. Battles of **Strawberry Plains** and **Deep Bottom Run, Va.**
1865 **Prussia and Austria** signed treaty of Gastein
1865 **Insurrection in Jamaica** suppressed by English
1870 French defeated at **Courcelles**
1870 **Napoleon III** joined the army under Mac-Mahon at Châlons
1870. David G **Farragut**, admiral, U S. Navy, **died.**
1870· **William I of Prussia**, as commander-in-chief of the Prussian armies issued an order setting up a **government in Alsace-Lorraine**, and appointing Count Bismarck-Bohlen as governor
1872 Battle with Indians at **Pryor Creek, Ind T.**
1876 **First wire of Brooklyn Bridge** was drawn over
1876 Battle of **Medun**; Montenegrins victorious
1880 **Cologne Cathedral**, begun 1248, was completed
1880 Stratford **Canning**, Viscount de Radcliffe, English diplomat, **died**
1882 The powers agreed to the international protection of the **Suez Canal**
1885 **First** international **yacht-race** near Sandy Hook. **"Puritan"** defeated **"Genesta"**
1887· **Ayub Khan escaped** from Teheran, raised army against Ameer of Afghanistan
1889 David S **Terry shot** in California by United States Marshal **Wagle**
1891· **Roumanian troops** patrolled borders **to keep out Jews** exiled from Russia
1891 **Baron Hirsch** gave 10,000,000 pesos to provide for Russian Jews in the Argentine Republic
1894· John Quincy **Adams**, American statesman, **died.**
1897. **Cuban insurgents** defeated Spaniards at Victoria de las Tunas
1897 James Zachariah **George**, United States Senator from Mississippi, **died**
1899 **An attempt made to kill Maitre Labori**, counsel for Dreyfus
1900 **Foreign armies entered Peking** for relief of legations
1900 **Chinese court fled from Peking.**
1900 **Russia seized** both banks of **the Amur** and massacred 4,800 Chinese
1901 **Turkey gave American schools** equal rights with other foreign schools
1907· William **Birney**, American general, **died**
1908 Reuben **Fox**, American actor **died.**
1909 **Mulai Hafid**, Sultan of Morocco, defeated the insurgents
1910 **Fire** damaged exhibits at the **Brussels** exposition
1910 Edward Payson **Hammond**, American evangelist, **died.**
1911· General Cincinnatus **Leconte elected President of Haiti.**
1912: **Elizabeth**, Dowager Duchess of Genoa, grandmother of Victor Emmanuel III, **died**
1912 **Mulai Youssef** proclaimed Sultan of Morocco
1912 Conferees of Houses of Congress agreed on **Panama Canal Bill.**
1912: **United States marines**, guarding United States legation and President's palace, Managua, **repulsed attack** of Nicaraguan rebels
1912· President **Taft vetoed Steel Tariff Bill**; House immediately passed the measure over the veto, 173 to 83

AUGUST 15

Feast-day of. The **Assumption** of the Blessed Virgin, **St. Alipius; St MacCartin**, of Ireland, **St. Arnulphus.**
718 **Saracens** began a two years' unsuccessful siege of **Constantinople.**
1000 **Stephen** crowned king of Hungary
1118· **Alexis I, Comnenus**, Greek emperor at Constantinople, **died.**
1185 **Thessalonica captured** by the Normans
1248. **Cathedral** of **Cologne commenced.**
1369. **Philippa**, queen of Edward III of England, **died.**
1415 Naval battle of **Harfleur**; French fleet defeated
1534 **Loyola**, with six followers, organized a religious society at Montmartre, Paris It was the germ of the **Society of Jesus** (Jesuits)
1613: Gilles **Ménage**, French writer, **born.**
1635· A great **storm** and unusual tide occurred **on the New England coast.**
1636 **Corbie surrendered** to the Spaniards
1645 Battle of **Kilsyth**, Covenanters defeated
1649 **Cromwell reached Dublin** with 9,000 foot and 400 horse
1656 **Maryland "Puritans"** arrested Josiah Fendall, deputy governor
1673 **League of The Hague formed** against Spain by Holland, France, and Germany
1684 **A truce** for 20 years between Austria and France signed **at Ratisbon.**
1688. **Frederick William I.** of Prussia **born.**
1691: Second siege of **Limerick** by the English began
1702: Battle of **Luzzara** between Imperialists and French under Prince Eugene
1705 Edward **Nott** became governor of Virginia
1735 William **Woollett**, English engraver, **born**
1761 **"Family compact"** between Louis XV and king of Spain
1761. Edward **Preble**, commodore U S Navy, **born**
1769: **Napoleon Bonaparte born.**
1771. **Sir Walter Scott born**
1775. **Burgoyne left Fort Edward, N. Y**
1778. Americans under Sullivan advanced on **Rhode Island**
1780 Americans under **Gates** and British under **Cornwallis** started out to **surprize each other.**
1782· **Indians** attacked Bryant's Station, Kentucky
1785. Thomas **De Quincey**, English writer, **born**
1786. Thomas **Tyrwhitt**, Chaucerian editor and Shakespearian commentator, **died.**
1787 **Trial trip of Fitch's steamboat** on the Delaware river
1790. John **Carroll**, first Roman Catholic bishop of Baltimore, **consecrated.**
1796 John **Torrey**, American botanist, **born**
1799 Battle of **Novi**, Russians and Austrians defeated French
1799 Barthélemy **Joubert**, French general, **killed** at Novi
1812 Indians massacred retreating garrison of **Fort Dearborn** (Chicago)
1812 **First passenger steamboat** appeared on the Clyde
1814· British lost over 1,000 in unsuccessful attack on **Fort Erie**
1824· Marquis **Lafayette** revisited America
1834: Parliament passed the **South Australian Act.**
1850: A banquet given to **Louis Napoleon** at Lyons.
1855· **Yellow fever** raged in Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va
1857· Battle of **Pandoo Nuddee**, in the Indian mutiny
1862: Confederates defeated at **Merriwether's Landing, Tenn.**
1863 Confederates defeated at **Palmesville, Mo.**
1863 **New York city** common council **voted $3,000,000 to buy substitutes** for conscripts
1864 Federal ship **"Niagara" captured** Confederate cruiser **"Georgia"** near Lisbon, Portugal
1865. Part of the **Suez Canal** opened
1865 **King of Prussia**, having purchased **Lauenburg**, took possession
1867. New British **Suffrage-reform** Bill approved by the Queen
1869 Celebration in France of the **Centenary** of the birth of **Bonaparte.**
1870 **Algeria** under martial law
1870. France declared a **blockade** of German ports
1870 **Railroad** completed from **Kansas City to Denver**, 638 miles
1871 Black Flags in **Tonkin** defeated the French under Gen Bouet at Hanoi
1878. Austrians occupied **Travnik** in Bosnia
1882: **Khedive surrendered** his power temporarily to British
1883 Successful **strike** of **telegraph operators** in the United States **ended.**
1887· **Russia** protested against Ferdinand of **Bulgaria**
1888 Aiceto **Arce** became president of **Bolivia**
1889 Work resumed on **tunnel under Hudson River** at New York
1889 Elias **Loomis**, American mathematician, **died.**
1890 **Railroad** construction **in China** began between Hankow and Peking
1891 Pope Leo XIII approved exhibition of **"Holy Coat" at Treves**
1893 State of siege proclaimed in the **Argentine Republic**
1893 **Bering Sea court** of arbitration decided technical points against the United States
1893 **Northern Pacific Railroad** went into hands of receivers
1894 Steamship **"Campania"** crossed the Atlantic in five days, nine hours and 29 minutes
1895· John D **Imboden**, American general (Confederate), **died.**
1900 President Sanclemente of **Colombia**, resigned, Marroquin succeeded
1900 Wholesale **massacre** of missionaries and converts **at Fuchanfu, China**
1901 British in Transvaal **demanded that Boers surrender** before September 15th, on pain of banishment and confiscation
1902 **Tientsin transferred to China.**
1902 Luther Rawson **Marsh**, American lawyer and spiritualist, **died.**
1904· John H **Kinkead**, ex-Governor of Alaska **died**
1907. Joseph **Joachim**, violinist, **died.**
1909 Edwin Franklin **Townsend**, American general, **died**
1911. President **Taft vetoed bill** for admission of **Arizona** and **New Mexico** to statehood, because of the provision in their proposed constitution for recall of judges
1911 **Liverpool** under military control because of continued **labor-strikes**
1911: Congress passed a bill revising the **wool tariff.**
1911 George W **Leslie**, American comedian, **died.**
1912 Edward M **Hayes**, brigadier-general, U S Army, **died.**
1912. **Stromboli** volcano in violent eruption, inhabitants prepared to remove to mainland
1912 New York Supreme Court permitted trustees of **Sailors' Snug Harbor** to dispose of real estate in New York city, bought in 1790 for $10,000 now worth $25,000,000

AUGUST 16

Feast-day of. St Hyacinth, confessor, **St. Roch**, confessor
1379 **Genoese forced** the Venetian port of **Chioggia**
1419 **Wenceslaus**, emperor of Germany and king of Bohemia, **died**
1501 Amerigo **Vespucci** reached Cape St Roque, **Brazil**
1513. Battle of **Guinegate**, French defeated
1612: Site of **Montreal** formally consecrated
1647: Governor **Kelft**, of New Amsterdam **sailed** on the **"Princess"** and was wrecked
1661 Thomas **Fuller**, English theologian and author, **died.**
1705 Battle of **Cassano**, French, under Vendôme, defeated Imperialists under Prince Eugene
1705· Jacques **Bernoulli**, Swiss mathematician **died**
1705 Joseph **Walton** became colonial governor of **Rhode Island**
1717· Battle of **Belgrade**, Prince Eugene defeated the Turks
1733 Matthew **Tindal**, English deist, **died.**
1738 Joseph **Miller**, English comedian, **died.**
1743 Antoine **Lavoisier**, French chemist, **born**
1744 Pierre François André **Méchain**, French astronomer, **born.**
1762 Battle of **Reichenbach**; Frederick II defeated Austrians
1769 Catharine **Cockburn**, English dramatist, **born.**
1774 Ann Lee and nine followers (**Shakers**) **arrived at New York**
1777. Battle of **Bennington**, Stark, with militia, defeated the British
1780· Americans under Gates terribly defeated at **Sander's Creek**, S C
1781: Nathan **Brownson** became governor of **Georgia**
1792 **French royal family** imprisoned in the Temple
1792. **First theater opened in Boston**
1812· **Hull surrendered Detroit** without firing a shot
1819 **Reform mass-meeting** near Manchester, England, charged upon by soldiers, called **"Peterloo Massacre."**
1824 The Capitan Pasha defeated at **Samos.**
1844· **Henry Clay** wrote the "Alabama" letter
1851 Spaniards shot W L Crittenden for **filibustering in Cuba**
1854· English and French captured from Russians the fortress of **Bomarsund**, an island of Aland, Baltic sea
1855· Battle of **Tchernaya** or Bridge of Traktis Russians defeated
1858. **First cable-messages** to cross Atlantic exchanged between Queen Victoria and President Buchanan
1861 President **Lincoln proclaimed** a state of **insurrection** in the Confederate States and forbade any business intercourse
1861 Gen Wm Nelson began organization **of a camp in Kentucky for** mustering **Union soldiers**
1861 Excitement in **Pennsylvania oil regions** because of a well yielding 3,000 barrels a day
1862 Fight at **Lone Jack**, Mo., Confederates lost 110 men
1862 Federal troops evacuated **Baton Rouge**, La
1862 **Governor** Magoffin **of Kentucky**, failing to preserve neutrality of the State, **resigned**
1863 **Burnside**, with a Federal army corps, marched to the relief of East Tennessee
1863 Federal **army of the Cumberland**, under Rosecrans, began advance southward from Tennessee
1863 **Congress** of **German states** at Frankfort, Prussia not represented
1863· Joseph S **Hubbard**, American astronomer, **died**
1864· Confederate cavalry attack at **Crooked Run**, Va, repulsed
1865 **Prussia and Great Britain** signed a navigation treaty
1867: United States troops attacked **Sioux Indians** near Omaha
1867· **First gold-and-stock company** in the United States was organized
1870 French sortie from **Strassburg** repulsed
1870. German attack on **Pfalzburg** repulsed
1870 Battle of **Vionville**, Germans victorious
1875· Charles G **Finney**, president of Oberlin College, **died.**
1876. Parliament passed an act to close **Irish public houses** on Sunday
1877 **Canal** around **Des Moines Rapids** opened
1878 Battle of **Han Belalovich**; Bosnians defeated
1878 Richard **Upjohn**, American architect, **died**
1879 General de **Mesentzoff**, chief of St Petersburg police, **assassinated**
1880 British made unsuccessful **sortie from Kandahar**, Afghanistan
1880 Herschel V **Johnson**, American politician, **died**
1885· Egyptian rebels captured **Sennar.**
1885: The **asteroid Ilse** discovered
1889. **Bismarck** selected as capital of **North Dakota.**
1891: Matsada **Sorakichi**, Japanese wrestler, **died**
1892. **Striking miners** and militia battled for **Oliver Springs** stockade, in Tennessee, miners repulsed (They captured the stockade next day)
1892 New York militia intimidated **striking mobs** in Buffalo
1892· Exhibition of **"Holy Coat"** at Argenteuil, France
1893 Jean Martin **Charcot**, French physician, **died**
1894 **Kafirs ravaged** Boer farms in South Africa, and defeated force sent against them
1895 Samuel Bell **Maxey**, United States ex-Senator from Texas, **died**
1899· Robert Wilhelm **Bunsen**, German chemist, **died.**
1900 Lord Kitchener relieved garrison at **Elands river.**
1900. Henry **Green**, justice Pennsylvania Supreme Court, **died**
1900 John James **Ingalls**, United States ex-Senator from Kansas, **died**
1903 Noah **Brooks**, American editor and author, **died.**
1904 George E **Lounsbury**, ex-Governor of Connecticut, **died.**
1906 **Earthquake and fire at Valparaiso, Chile**, caused great loss of life and property
1910 State troops occupied **Columbus, Ohio**, because of street-carmen's strike
1910 Pedro **Montt**, president of Chile **died**
1910 Albert **Spies**, American mechanical engineer and editor, **died**
1911 **Two aviators**, W R Badger and St C Johnstone, were **killed** at a meet in Chicago
1911 Cardinal **Moran**, R C prelate of Sydney, N S W, **died.**
1911 John **Wordsworth**, bishop of Salisbury, England **died.**
1912 Edmund M **Wheelwright**, American architect, **died**
1912 Isaac Hull **Platt**, American Baconian scholar, **died**
1912 United States Senate **sustained the President's veto of Steel bill** (39 to 32), and of **Wool bill** (39 to 36)

1912. Italians reported a victory over Turks and Arabs at Zuara
1912 Helen Keller, born deaf, dumb, and blind, sang before the Otological Congress

AUGUST 17

Feast day of: St. Mamas, martyr, Saint Liberatus, and six monks, martyrs
1424 Battle of Verneuil; English victorious
1585 Duke of Parma made triumphal entry into Antwerp
1590· Gov John White returned to Roanoke settlement to find it vacated
1648. Battle of Preston, England, Cromwell defeated the Scots
1648. Civil war of the Fronde began in France
1657. Robert Blake, British admiral, died.
1668. Francis Lovelace became royal governor of New York.
1695· John Archdale, a Quaker governor of the Carolinas, appointed on his council a majority of the moderate party
1720 Anne (*née* Lefevre) Dacier, French classical scholar died.
1721: New England *Courant* first published
1755. Thomas Stothard, English artist, born.
1759 French defeated by English in naval battle in Bay of Lagos.
1761 Dr William Carey, English missionary and Orientalist, born.
1765· Treaty of peace signed with Indians at Detroit.
1768. John Witherspoon inaugurated president of the College of New Jersey
1770. John T Kirkland, president of Harvard College, born.
1786· David Crockett, American pioneer, born.
1786: Frederick II., the Great, king of Prussia, died.
1791: Richard Lalor Sheil born.
1794. Valenciennes retaken by the French
1796 Dutch fleet surrendered to the British
1801: Frederika Bremer, Swedish novelist, born.
1805· First massacre of the Mamelukes in Cairo
1809· Matthew Boulton, English engineer, partner of James Watt, died.
1830· Charles X., of France, retired to England
1848: A fire destroyed several hundred buildings and property worth $1,000,000 at Albany, N. Y.
1849. Fire at Albany, N Y caused loss of $3,000,000
1850 German sovereigns met to consider federal reform, Austria and Prussia disagreed
1856: Gov Shannon of Kansas, exchanged captured cannon for Col Titus and other prisoners held by Free State men
1859. Napoleon granted amnesty to political offenders after his campaign in Italy.
1862· Indian outbreak in Minnesota.
1862· Sioux Indians began nine-day siege of Fort Ridgely, Minn.
1863· Federal batteries and fleet began to demolish Fort Sumter.
1866. President Johnson refused to recognize decrees of Maximilian of Mexico
1868: Louisiana ratified a new constitution
1870 General Trochu appointed Governor of Paris.
1875: Wilhelm H I Bleek, African linguist, died.
1876 Spelling Reform Association organized at Philadelphia
1884: France declined mediation of the powers in the Tonkin dispute with China
1894· Joseph Janvier Woodward, American histologist and author, died
1890 Cholera raged at Cairo, Mekka, and Jidda
1893. Colombia reestablished her legation in Costa Rica
1894. Chinese cruiser "Tsi-Yuen" sank Japanese cruiser
1894· Charles Robinson, ex-Governor of Kansas, died
1896. Mary Abigail Dodge, American author ('Gail Hamilton"), died.
1897. David Gaskill Swaim, American general, died.
1898: Fires at Nizhni-Novgorod caused great loss of life
1900 Chinese imperial city entered by the allies
1900 Forbidden city in Peking closely guarded by allies
1901 Albert Nelson Cheney, American pisciculturist, died.
1902 William Arnold Hemphill, American journalist, died
1903 The Colombian senate rejected Panama Canal treaty
1907. George Hoey, American actor died
1910 J B Moissant, with a passenger, crossed from Paris to Deal, England, in an aeroplane
1910 Charles Harris Hayes, American theologian died
1911. Farmer's Free List passed Congress
1911 Deaths from cholera in Italy were 632 in five days
1912 Governor Glasscock (W Va) placed Kanawha county coal-mining regions under martial law; 5,000 miners on strike
1912 Clarence S Darrow, counsel for the McNamara brothers in Los Angeles (Cal) dynamiting case, was acquitted of the charge of bribery
1912. Dr William Hunter Workman, American explorer believed killed by avalanche in Himalayas Northern India
1912 Kronstadt, Russia declared in state of siege, trouble with fleet feared

AUGUST 18

Feast day of: St. Agapetus, martyr St. Helena, empress St Clare of Monte Falco
328: Helena, mother of Constantine, died
472: Count Ricimer, Roman general, died.
1304· Battle of Mons en-Pévèle; Flemings defeated
1503: Alexander VI. (Roderigo Borgia), pope (1492–1503), died.
1510 Sir Richard Empson and Sir Edmund Dudley, agents for Henry VII in collecting imposts executed
1516: Francis I., of France, signed a concordat with Pope Leo X
1559. Paul IV., pope (1555–1559), died.
1587: Virginia Dare first child of English parentage born in America
1605· Henry Hammond, English divine and scholar, born.
1619. Assembly of Prague declared Ferdinand of Bohemia enemy of evangelical religion
1621. Holy League in France besieged Montauban, a Huguenot stronghold
1642: Guido Reni, Italian painter, died.
1670· John Dryden made poet laureate
1678: Andrew Marvell, English poet died.
1680 A royal decree founded the French National theater.
1685: Brook Taylor, English mathematician, born.
1746· Lord Balmerino and Earl of Kilmarnock executed.
1765· Francis I., Emperor of Germany, died; succeeded by Joseph II
1769 Don Alexander O'Reilly took possession of Louisiana for Spain
1774 Meriweather Lewis, captain, U S Army, American explorer, born.
1780 Americans under Sumter defeated at Fishing Creek, S. C.
1783: Benjamin Kennicott, English Biblical scholar, died.
1785: Seth Thomas, clock inventor and manufacturer, born.
1792: John Earl Russell, premier of England (1846–1852), born.
1793· Battle of Lincelles; French defeated
1803. James Beattie, Scottish poet and essayist, died
1806. Bonaparte set up the kingdom of Westphalia.
1807. Charles Francis Adams, American statesman, born.
1815. Valenciennes, France, surrendered to Prussians
1830. Francis Joseph, emperor of Austria, born.
1835: Marshall Field, American merchant prince born.
1838· The United States Antarctic Exploring Expedition, under Lieut Wilkes, sailed from Norfolk, Va
1846 Americans under Kearney captured Santa Fé, New Mexico
1846. Robley D Evans, admiral, U S Navy, born.
1850: Honore de Balzac, French novelist, died.
1855 Decree promulgated in Austria requiring parents to send children to school.
1860 Garibaldi landed at Melito, Italy
1861: Prince Kakoto, of Madagascar, enthroned as Radama II
1861· French and Swiss soldiers fought at Ville-la-Grande
1864: Federals seized and held the Weldon railroad at Globe Tavern Va
1864 Sherman sent Kilpatrick's cavalry on a raid from Atlanta
1864· George G Meade commissioned major-general U S Army
1866: North German Confederation established
1866 Prussians evacuated Bohemia and Moravia
1867 Emperors of France and Austria met at Salzburg.
1870 Germans began bombardment of Strassburg
1870: Battle of Gravelotte (or Rézonville) won by Germans
1870 Trochu and the Committee of Defense began to fortify Paris
1870 Estimated loss of Germany in war to date 46,480 men, and 2,088 officers
1870: John Pendleton Kennedy, United States Secretary of the Navy, died.
1872· George C Barnard, a judge in the Supreme Court of New York, was convicted of corruption and degraded
1872: Henry K Davenport, captain, U S Navy, died.
1874: China demanded that Japan withdraw from Formosa.
1878. Austrians, under Tegetthof, defeated Bosnians
1883: French squadron captured forts at Hué in Anam
1884: Mary Clemmer Ames Hudson, American journalist and essayist died.
1886: New York Central railroad ran a special newspaper train at an average speed of 61 6 miles an hour
1889· Rioters in Fuhlen province, China, killed 500 women and children
1891. Jacksonville, Fla., lost over $1,000,000 by fire
1894: Eugene Lawrence, American historian, died.
1896 Frederick William Nicholas Crouch, American composer ("Kathleen Mavourneen") died.
1900 Frederick Smyth, American jurist, died.
1902: Charles Greeley Loring, director Boston Museum of Fine Arts, died.
1904: Two negroes were burned for murder at Statesboro, Ga
1907: Joseph Adams Smith, rear-admiral, U S Navy, died
1908: Persia sent a diplomatic representative to Greece, first in 2,300 years
1910. A bronze statue of Washington, given by Virginia unveiled in Paris.
1910· Frank Fowler, American painter and author, died.
1910. David Lee Maulsby, American educator (Tufts) and author, died
1910. David Ranken, Jr, American philanthropist, died
1911. United States Senate passed Statehood Bill framed to meet the President's objections
1911: President Taft vetoed Free List Bill.
1911: Railroad strikes began in England and Wales.
1911: Francis Collingwood, American civil engineer, died.
1911· James, Lord Hereford, English jurist and statesman, died.
1912: Albanians rose against Turkey, 12,000 seized Uskub and Kuprili
1912: French in Morocco forced to abandon Marakesh; El Hiba pretender, marched on city to proclaim himself sultan
1912. Guillermo Rojas, of Costa Rica, consecrated as Bishop of Panama

AUGUST 19

Feast day of Saints Timothy, Agapius, and Thecla, St. Mochteus; St. Cumin; St. Louis, bishop of Toulouse
14. Cæsar Augustus, first Roman emperor, died.
1186: Geoffrey, Duke of Brittany, brother of Richard Cœur-de-lion, killed at Paris
1274. Edward I. and Eleanor of Castile crowned king and queen at Westminster
1344 Battle of Auberoche; English defeated French
1388 James second Earl of Douglass, killed at Otterburn
1399 Richard II. surrendered to Henry of Lancaster (Duke of Hereford) at Flint, England
1493. Frederick IV., King of Germany, who became Frederick V, Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire, died
1524 Marseilles besieged by the imperialists
1560 James Crichton (The "Admirable"), English scholar, born.
1561· Mary Queen of Scots arrived in Leith, Scotland, after 13 years in France
1595 Jean d'Aumont, French marshal, died.
1596· Elizabeth Stuart, daughter of James VI of Scotland, queen of Bohemia born.
1605: First English colonists landed on the coast of Maine
1621: Gerbrand van den Eeckhout, Dutch painter, born
1646 John Flamsteed, English astronomer royal, born.
1652: Mazarin removed from power by Louis
1662 Blaise Pascal, French author, died
1680. Jean Eudes, founder of the order of Jesus and Mary, died.
1686 Eustace Budgell, English miscellaneous writer, born.
1691. Battle of Salenckeman; Turks defeated by Louis of Baden
1692: Five alleged witches hanged at Salem, Mass
1695 French defeated in attempt to relieve Namur.
1702. Naval battle of Cartagena; English defeated French
1719: Marshal Berwick took St. Sebastian, Spain
1777. Gates superseded Schuyler in command of northern department
1777. Francis I., king of the two Sicilies, born.
1779: Paulus Hook, N. J., taken by Americans
1782· Battle of Lower Blue Creek, Ky
1792: New Municipality of Paris sworn in, it became the revolutionary tribunal.
1793 Samuel G Goodrich ("Peter Parley") born.
1808 James Nasmyth, British engineer, born.
1812: British ship "Guerrière" surrendered to the "Constitution"
1814. British fleet in Chesapeake Bay ascended the Pawtuxet to land a force for attack upon Washington.
1815· General Labedoyère, adherent of Napoleon after latter's fall, shot as a traitor
1819· James Watt, improver of the steam engine, died
1823: Robert Bloomfield, English poet, died.
1829. Edward Moran, American artist, born
1839. English at Macao, China, fled to an English ship
1847: Battle of Ozontero, Americans defeated Mexicans
1852 A tornado in Maine swept a territory 40 miles long, one-fourth mile wide
1853· First World's Conference of Y. M. C. A. societies met at Paris
1861: Confederate force driven from Charleston, Mo
1861: Henry W Halleck commissioned major-general, U S Army
1862 Military Department of the Ohio formed
1862: Skirmish at White Oak Ridge, Va
1862: Garibaldi organized a provisional government in Sicily
1873. British bombarded Omoa, Honduras, to redress a grievance
1876 The queen's title "Empress of India" announced in India
1876. Battles in Morava Valley near Alexinatz, Turks victorious
1878· Austrians stormed and captured Serajevo, Bosnia
1879 James Russell Lowell appointed American minister to England.
1880: French ironclad "Dévastation" launched.
1881· British defeated the Mahdi at the Bara, in the Sudan
1881: British occupied Port Said and other places commanding the Suez Canal
1883: Jeremiah Sullivan Black, American statesman, died
1884 Abyssinian envoys arrived in England
1884: China refused to pay French indemnity claim war followed
1887. Spencer Fullerton Baird, American naturalist, died
1887· Alvan Clark, American telescope-maker died
1888: General Boulanger elected to Chamber of Deputies by three departments of France
1889 United States Pension Office ruled that dishonorable discharge did not bar from a pension
1890: Daughters of the Revolution organized at New York
1890. Wilkes-Barre, Pa, lost over $1,000 000 worth of property by a tornado, 159 persons injured
1890. Government of Colombia granted Panama Canal Co. an extension of time
1891: Bennington, Vt., battle monument dedicated
1891: Gen Dyrenforth began rain making experiments in Texas
1891: Forest fire in Algiers destroyed 35,000 acres of trees
1892. Cardinal Landgrave Furstenberg, prince bishop of Olmütz, died.
1894 George Parkes, American actor, died.
1895: England and Germany made treaty concerning East Africa
1895 William Strong, ex-Associate Justice United States Supreme Court, died.
1896: Josiah Dwight Whitney, American geologist (Harvard), died.
1901· Edmond Audran, French composer, died.
1904: Japanese began a series of concerted attacks on Port Arthur.
1909: South African Union Bill passed by British Parliament
1911: English railroad strike ended by compromise
1911. Ecuadorian congress declared Emilio Estrada elected President.
1912: Italo-Turkish negotiations for peace opened at Caux, Switzerland
1912 Chile decided to fortify seaports of Valparaiso and Tolcahuano, American guns to be supplied
1912: Chinese National Assembly arraigned the President for execution of Hupeh generals
1912· United States House of Representatives extended copyright privileges to cover moving-picture films.

AUGUST 20

Feast day of: St. Oswin, king of Deira and martyr St Bernard of Clairvaux
984. John XIV., pope (983–984), died.
1119: England secured the Crown of Normandy by battle of Brenneville
1153: St. Bernard, abbot of Clairvaux, died.
1589 Geronymo Osorio, Portuguese prelate, died.
1592: George Villiers, duke of Buckingham, born
1620. Pilgrims reembarked after repairs on the "Speedwell"
1632: Louis Bourdaloue, French preacher, born.
1639. Martin Opitz, German poet and writer, died.
1648 Scots surrendered to English
1648: Battle of Lens; Conde victorious over the Spaniards
1648· Edward, Lord Herbert of Cherbury, English writer, died.
1672· John and Cornelius DeWitt killed by mob at the Hague
1694: William Penn reinstated in his province
1701: Sir Charles Sedley, English poet and dramatist died.
1710 Thomas Simpson, English mathematician born
1710 Battle of Saragossa; Spaniards defeated
1711. Louis François de Boufflers, duke and marshal of France, died.
1745: Francis Asbury, American (Methodist Episcopal) bishop, born.
1746 French and Indians captured Fort Massachusetts.
1755: Toussaint Bernard David, French archeologist, born
1768: Joseph Spence, English critic, died
1776· Sullivan succeeded Greene on Long Island
1785: Valentine Mott, American surgeon, born.
1792 Invading Prussians invested Longwy, France, in three days the place capitulated
1792 Lafayette, impeached by French Assembly fled to Olmutz
1794· Wayne defeated Miami Indians at Maumee Rapids, O.
1794: Battle of Fallen Timbers, O.
1795: Robert F Stockton, American naval officer, born.
1823: Marcos Bozzaris, Greek patriot, killed at Karpenisi near Missolonghi
1823 Pius VII., pope (1800–1823), died
1829. Russian troops entered Adrianople.
1833: Benjamin Harrison, 23d President of the United States born
1847 Battles of Contreras and Cherubusco, Mexican war
1851· Emperor of Austria declared his ministers responsible only to the throne
1857: English clipper-ship "Dunbar" lost with 121 lives
1861: McClellan assumed command of Army of the Potomac.
1861: A convention at Wheeling adopted an ordinance for the new State of West Virginia
1862: Clarksville, Tenn, surrendered to the Confederates

M

Disputed Pronunciations

N

Foreign Phrases

O

Population Statistics

P

Q

R

S

T

U

V

W

X

Y

Z

1862 **Morgan's** Confederate **raiders** defeated at Edgefield Junction, Tenn
1862: Federals under **Pope, crossed the Rappahannock** on approach of Gen Lee
1862 Indian attack on **Fort Ridgely, Minn**, repulsed
1866 President Johnson proclaimed **rebellion in Texas** suppressed
1870 **Napoleon III.** joined Mac-Mahon **at Châlons.**
1870 **Germans** reported 500,000 men in France, **French army** then numbered about 300 000
1874 **French and Anamese** *arranged an* armistice
1877 Terrific conflicts began in **Shipka Pass,** Bulgaria, Turks ultimately defeated
1883 William Mumford **Baker,** American Presbyterian clergyman and author, **died.**
1885 **Black Flags in Tonkin** massacred native Christians
1886 Pro-Russian party in **Bulgaria** incited **a revolution**
1886· Ann Sophia **Stephens,** American novelist, **died.**
1888· Congress approved **treaty with China** forbidding immigration for 20 years
1888 **Seth Green,** American fish-culturist, **died**
1889 **Eiffel Tower,** Paris, struck by lightning
1890 **French** government established a protectorate over **Society Islands.**
1890 **Guatemala and Salvador** accepted mediation of the United States
1891 **A dirigible air-ship** landed at Monticello, Ill, after making a five-mile trip
1894 More than 10,000 **mill-workers** in New Bedford, Mass, **struck** against reduction of wages
1898. Grand **naval review** in honor of Admiral Dewey **in New York.**
1899. Isaac **McLellan,** American "Poet of the Rod and Gun," **died**
1905· Lord **Curzon resigned** as viceroy of India
1905 Adolphe **Bouguereau,** French painter, **died.**
1906: **Insurrectionary** movements began **in Cuba**
1906 Lewis **Morrison,** American actor, **died.**
1907: Charles Comfort **Tiffany,** American clergyman **died**
1908 Belgian Chamber of Deputies passed the **Kongo Annexation** treaty
1911 **Admiral Togo** left the United States after a visit of 17 days
1911 James Guinness **Rogers,** British Congregational clergyman **died.**
1912 William **Booth, founder** and General, Salvation Army, **died**
1912 Johann Martin **Schleyer,** inventor of **"Volapük," died.**
1912 Joseph **Hayes,** major-general, U S Volunteers mining engineer, **died.**
1912 United States Senate agreed to a report in favor of one $15 000,000 **battle-ship of 31,000 tons,** to carry twelve 14-inch guns

AUGUST 21

Feast-day of Sts. Bonosus and Maximilian, martyrs **St Richard,** bishop of Andria **St Bernard Ptolemy, St Jane Frances de Chantal**
1131. **Baldwin II.,** king of Jerusalem (1118–1131), **died**
1165 ***Philip II, Augustus,*** *king of France,* **born**
1241. **Gregory IX.,** pope (1227–1241) **died**
1567. **St Francis de Sales,** Roman Catholic theologian **born.**
1583· Denys **Petau,** French historian and Roman Catholic theologian, **born.**
1621: One **widow and 11 maids** were sent to Virginia from London to be sold for 120 lbs of tobacco each
1720 Sir John **Leake,** admiral, British navy, **died**
1762 Lady Mary Wortley **Montagu,** English letter-writer, **died.**
1765: **William IV,** king of England, **born.**
1770 American **loyalists** set up a **statue of George III.** at New York
1775 Continental army under Montgomery reached **Ticonderoga**
1785: Oliver H **Perry,** U S naval officer, **born.**
1789 Augustin Louis **Cauchy,** French mathematician and poet, **born.**
1796 Asher Brown **Durand,** American painter, **born.**
1808· Battle of **Vimeiro,** Portugal, Wellington defeated French
1810 Marshal **Bernadotte,** one of Bonaparte's generals, **chosen** as crown prince of Sweden
1811: Sir Benjamin Thompson, Count **Rumford, died**
1821: Adam von **Bartsch,** German engraver, **died**
1831: Nat Turner rebellion in Virginia began
1838 Adelbert von **Chamisso,** German poet, **died**
1842. William **Maginn,** Irish author, **died**
1843 William **Pepper,** American physician and teacher, **born**
1847. **Mexicans asked** the Americans for **an armistice**
1849 **Kossuth,** Bem, and other Hungarian patriots fled to Turkey
1849 A reprieved **prisoner was lynched** by a California mob
1856 **Charter Oak** at Hartford blown down
1858 **Lincoln and Douglas** joint debates began
1859 President **Robles** of Ecuador, **abdicated.**
1860 **Garibaldi** captured Reggio Italy
1860 **Taku forts** in China **taken** by British
1861· McClellan began **fortification of Washington,** D C, in all 32 forts were built
1862 Confederacy issued orders to treat as outlaws, if captured, Maj-Gen **Hunter** and Brig-Gen **Phelps,** who had organized and officered negro troops in lately conquered Southern territory
1862 Skirmish at **Pinckney's Island, S. C.**
1863 **Charleston, S C.,** fired upon by the gun "Swamp Angel," five miles distant
1864· Fight at **Dalton, Ga;** Confederates defeated
1864. ***Early and Sheridan met*** at Bunker Hill, near Charlestown, W Va, Sheridan withdrew
1864: **Grant withdrew** from north side of James River
1865 Military commission began **trial of Captain Wirtz,** Confederate commander of Andersonville prison-pen
1870 **French** government forbade **exportation of food.**
1883 **Tornado** destroyed many lives and values aggregating $1,250,000 **at Rochester, Minn**
1884· French minister left **Peking.**
1886 Abdication of Alexander of **Bulgaria** announced
1886· A provisional government set up in **Bulgaria** with Clement as president
1889 **Ras Alulu,** Abyssinian rebel, defeated by Italians
1890· **Belgian miners went on strike**
1890· Revolution at **Manipur,** India
1893 **French** government decreed **registration of all foreigners** living in France
1893. **Cholera** panic in coast towns of **Georgia**
1893 Statue of **Abraham Lincoln** unveiled in Edinburgh, Scotland
1894· **Chinese defeated Japanese** at Pingyang and Chungho
1900. Sir Robert **Hart,** fiscal agent of China, **resumed** his duties
1901 **France and Turkey** severed diplomatic relations
1902 Franz **Sigel,** American general and journalist **died.**
1903· John **Ellsler,** American actor, **died**
1905 Mrs Mary Mapes **Dodge,** American author and editor, **died.**
1906 **Insurrection in Cuba** headed by General Gomez
1908 John Villiers **Farwell,** American merchant, **died.**
1909 Maria **Parloa,** American cookery author, **died.**
1910 **Revolutionists in Nicaragua** won a battle
1912 Bramwell **Booth,** under his father's will, **assumed command** of the Salvation Army
1912 **Peace** negotiations between **China** and **Tibet** concluded Chinese troops withdrew, traders allowed to remain
1912 Chinese **pirates looted** British island of **Cheung-Chow,** part of Hongkong colony
1912 President of China made **explanations of execution** of Hupeh generals **satisfactory** to majority of Assembly

AUGUST 22

Feast-day of: St Symphorian; St Hippolytus, bishop and martyr **St Timothy,** martyr, **St Philibert: St Andrew.**
634· Calif **Abu-Bekr,** first successor to Mohammed, **died.**
1138 Battle of **Northallerton,** or Battle of the Standard Scots defeated
1241. Pope **Gregory IX died.**
1280 **Nicholas III.,** pope (1277–1280), **died.**
1350· **Philip VI, of Valois,** king of France, **died**
1485: Battle of **Bosworth,** Henry VII defeated and killed Richard III
1532. William **Warham,** archbishop of Canterbury **died.**
1553 John **Dudley,** Duke of Northumberland, **executed.**
1567 **Earl of Murray** proclaimed Regent of Scotland
1572 Thomas **Percy,** Earl of Northumberland, **beheaded**
1613 Dominic **Baudius,** Flemish jurist and philologist, **died.**
1664 Louis XIV bestowed a pension on **Racine**
1752· William **Whiston,** English theologian and mathematician, **died**
1760 **Leo XII,** pope (1823–1829), **born**
1773 Aimé **Bonpland,** French naturalist, **born.**
1773· George, first Baron **Lyttleton,** English author and statesman, **died**
1776· **Lord Howe,** having a fleet of 437 vessels, **landed 10,000 soldiers** on Long Island, at the Narrows
1777· Benedict Arnold went to aid of **Fort Schuyler,** British left in panic
1777. **Americans,** under Sullivan and Ogden **raided Staten Island**
1779 Generals Sullivan and Clinton led an expedition into territory of **Six Nations** in retaliation for **Wyoming massacre,** the territory, including 40 villages laid waste
1788 Thomas **Tredgold,** English engineer, **born**
1789 Johann Heinrich **Tischbein,** German painter **died.**
1795 The **French** convention accepted the **Constitution** *establishing the Directory*
1799 **Bonaparte** transferred command in Egypt to **Kleber**
1808 At **Cintra,** Portugal, Dalrymple for the English and Junot for the French signed an agreement which was the basis for **Convention of Cintra** of August 30, French were to evacuate Portugal
1814 People of **Nantucket,** Mass, professed **neutrality** and claimed to be under protection of England
1817 John B **Gough,** Anglo-American temperance orator, **born**
1818. Steamship **"Savannah"** launched
1818· Warren **Hastings,** Governor-General of India, **died.**
1828 Franz Joseph **Gall,** founder of phrenology, **died**
1834· Samuel T **Langley,** American scientist, **born.**
1841· Willard **Glazier,** American traveler and explorer, **born.**
1849 **Peace Congress** opened at Paris
1851: The American yacht **"America"** won the "Cup of all Nations" at international regatta **at Cowes,** England
1853· **Leopold,** of Belgium, **married** Maria Henrietta of Austria
1861: **Confederate** provisional **congress** closed its third session
1861· **Hienfeng,** emperor of China, **died.**
1862· **Morgan captured** Federal General **Johnson** and staff at Gallatin, Tenn
1862 **Stuart's** Confederate **cavalry** captured Catlett's Station, Va
1862: Henry **Bohlen,** brigadier-general, U S Volunteers, **killed** in action near Rappahannock Station, Va
1862: George Campbell **Read,** rear-admiral, U S Navy, **died.**
1863 Confederate General **Beauregard protested** against the bombardment of Charleston, S C, with inflammable shells
1863· **Federals captured** Confederate General J C **Thompson** and staff
1864 Federals invested **Fort Morgan, at Mobile,** and began bombardment
1864: **Kilpatrick** returned from his **raid** around Atlanta
1865 **Mississippi** declared **ordinance of secession** null
1867· **Fisk University chartered**
1867. Jeremiah **Day,** president of Yale College, **died**
1868 **Asteroid Miriam discovered.**
1870· French under **Bazaine** completely **isolated** by the Germans
1870 Grant proclaimed **neutrality** of the United States in the Franco-Prussian war
1870· **Ma,** Chinese viceroy at Nanking, **assassinated.**
1870 **Adelaide and Port Darwin,** in Australia, connected by telegraph
1872· **Labor-reform** convention **nominated** Charles **O'Conor** and Eli **Saulsbury.**
1876 George R **Perkins,** American astronomer, **died**
1877· Battle in **Valley of Lom;** Russians defeated
1884 Henry George **Bohn,** English bookseller and publisher, **died**
1885 Russians gave up claims on the **Zulfikar Pass,** Afghanistan
1886 W J Kendall swam **Niagara Rapids** in a cork vest
1886· Calvin Ellis **Stowe,** American teacher and author, **died**
1887: Turkey declared illegal the election of Ferdinand as **Prince of Bulgaria**
1891: Sixty-five **lives** were **lost** in New York **by collapse of a building** on Park Place
1893 **Duke Ernst,** of Saxe-Coburg **died;** Duke of Edinburgh second son of Queen **Victoria,** recognized as **successor**
1894 King of **Korea** declared his independence of China
1894 Numa **Dufour,** American journalist, **died.**
1895 Luzon B **Morris,** ex-Governor of Connecticut **died.**
1895 John **Schuyler,** American civil engineer, **died.**
1896 Rebellious **Matabeles** in South Africa submitted to British
1897 Charles **Coote,** American actor, **died.**
1898 Stephen **Massett,** American actor and author ("Jeems Pipes") **died**
1900 **Li Hung Chang's overtures** rejected by the powers
1900· Nathaniel Peter **Hill,** Senator from Colorado, **died.**
1900 George H **Hosmer,** American oarsman, **died**
1903 **Turks massacred** all the women and children in 22 villages of the Florina and Monastir region
1903: The American yacht **"Reliance"** won the first race for the America cup
1903 **Lord Salisbury,** ex-Premier of Great Britain, **died.**
1909· Thomas James **Ducey,** American Roman Catholic clergyman, **died**
1911: Leonardo da Vinci's painting **"La Gioconda,"** or **"Mona Lisa," stolen** from the Louvre at Paris
1912. President Taft signed **Naval Appropriations bill,** carrying $123 220,707, providing for **one battle-ship** to cost not over $15,000 000
1912 El Hiba Moroccan pretender, proclaimed sultan at **Marakesh,** populace and native police **sacked houses of Europeans** and **burned the consulates**
1912· For mutiny at Tashkent, Asiatic Russia 15 officers and soldiers were **sentenced to be hanged** and 206 to **imprisonment**

AUGUST 23

Feast-day of: Saints Claudius, Asterius, Neon, Domnina, and **Theonilla,** martyrs, **St Theonas, St Justinian, St Apollinaris Sidonius, St. Eugenius, St Philip Benitl.**
93 **Cnelus Julius Agricola,** Roman general, **died.**
408 Flavius **Stilicho,** Roman general, **executed**
1170. Richard **Strongbow landed in Ireland** and took Dublin
1268. Battle of **Tagliacozzo;** Charles of Naples defeated Conradin of Sicily
1305 Sir William **Wallace,** hero of Scotland, **executed**
1500. **Bobadilla,** enemy of Columbus, arrived at Haiti, **arrested Columbus,** and soon sent him to Spain in chains
1540· Guillaume **Budé,** French scholar, died
1582· Raid of **Ruthven** in Scotland
1590 **Henry of Navarre** raised the siege of Paris
1628 **George Villiers,** Duke of Buckingham, **assassinated**
1630 **First Court of Assistants** held at Charlestown, Mass
1685 Thomas **Dalzell,** or Dalyell, a British general, **died.**
1693. The **first printing** done **in New York,** a proclamation by the governor
1723· Demetrius **Cantemir,** Moldavian historian, **died.**
1724. An expedition from Massachusetts burned Indian village of **Norridgewock** on the Penobscot
1744· Rev Rowland **Hill,** English preacher, **born.**
1754: **Louis XVI,** king of France **born**
1756· Corner-stone of first building of **King's College** (now Columbia University), New York, laid
1768 Sir Astley **Cooper,** English surgeon, **born.**
1769 Baron **Cuvier,** French paleontologist **born.**
1775 King George III proclaimed the existence of open **rebellion in America**
1778 **French fleet** sailed from Newport to Boston to refit
1781· John Macpherson **Berrien,** senator from Georgia, **born**
1788 Joseph Gilbert **Totten,** American military engineer, **born**
1793· **French assembly ordered a levy** *en masse* of all citizens capable of bearing arms
1793. **Marseilles,** having rebelled, was **reduced** by the Convention
1793 **Pondicherry,** in India, **taken** from the French by the British
1795: **The National Convention** of France ordered the suppression of all clubs
1799 **Bonaparte returned** to France from Egypt
1809 English quelled **mutiny at Seringapatam**
1813· Battle of **Grossbeeren,** French defeated by Prussians
1818 **First steamboat trip** on Lake Erie began at Buffalo
1839. **Hongkong,** China, taken by the British
1842· British defeated the Afghans at **Gandamak**
1849 **Austrians captured Venice**
1862· **Sioux Indians** repulsed in attack on New Ulm, Minn
1864· Confederates surrendered **Fort Morgan,** and Mobile harbor was closed
1864 **At Duvall's Bluff, Ark,** Confederates captured the whole 5th Illinois regiment
1866 **Peace of Prague** signed by Prussia and Austria
1870 **Mac-Mahon** marched from Reims to join Bazaine
1877· **Bell's telephone** exhibited before the British association
1879 **Cape Colony connected by telegraph with London.**
1884· British **troops, to relieve Gordon,** reached Wady Halfa
1884· French destroyed **Chinese fleet** on Min River
1890 Cruiser **"Baltimore"** sailed from New York for Sweden with body of **John Ericsson**
1890: **Snow fell** in western New York
1891· **Panic in the Argentine Republic** caused by a report of bank failures
1892· France took possession of several islands between **Madagascar** and Australia
1892· Ameer of **Afghanistan** asked British to prevent Russian aggression on the borders
1892 **Cholera** prevailed in Germany, particularly **in Hamburg.**
1892 Myron H **Clark,** ex-Governor of New York, **died.**
1892. Manuel Deodoro da **Fonseca,** ex-President of Brazil, **died**
1894· **Striking mill-workers** at Fall River, Mass, caused a general lockout
1896 John **Chamberlain,** American sporting man, **died.**
1898 Moody **Currier,** ex-Governor of New Hampshire, **died**
1905 Walter H **Whitten,** pioneer American manufacturer **died.**
1908 Nathan O **Murphy,** ex-Governor of Arizona **died.**
1908 Baron **Speck von Sternburg,** German ambassador to United States **died**
1909· Charles Alfred **Byrne,** American dramatist and journalist, **died**
1910 Mrs Roswell P **Flower,** American philanthropist, **died.**
1911: **Anti-Jewish riots** on the Anglo-Welsh border shops looted
1911· Mrs Laura Skeel **Pomeroy,** American sculptor, **died**
1912 Edwin Vose **Summer,** brigadier-general, U S Army **died**
1912 International Railways Company of Central America **acquired all railway systems** there New York to be brought within seven days' direct communication
1912 Albertus H **Baldwin** (Conn) appointed **chief** of new **United States Bureau of Domestic and Foreign Commerce.**

AUGUST 24

Feast-day of St Bartholomew, apostle, **the Martyrs of Utica,** or the White Mass **St. Irchard** or Erthad, bishop in Scotland
79: First recorded eruption of **Vesuvius**
410 **Rome taken by Alaric**
1313 **Henry VII,** emperor of Germany, **died.**

1388: Citizens and aristocrats of **Wurttemberg** fought at Doffingen
1524· The **Twelve Articles** of Mühlhausen drawn up
1572. **Massacre of St. Bartholomew.**
1572: Gaspard de **Coligny,** Huguenot leader, killed in Paris
1591. Robert **Herrick,** English poet, **baptized.**
1653· **Parliament authorized civil marriages**
1662 **Act of Uniformity** came into effect *in England*
1680 Thomas **Blood,** English adventurer, **died.**
1682 John, duke of **Lauderdale,** minister to Charles II , **died.**
1682: Duke of York granted territory to **William Penn.**
1683 John **Owen,** English theologian and controversialist, **died.**
1694. Elisha **Williams,** president of Yale College, **born**
1750: Letizia **Bonaparte,** mother of Napoleon, **born.**
1759: William **Wilberforce,** English philanthropist and reformer, **born**
1772: **William I ,** of the Netherlands, **born.**
1776. **Putnam** succeeded Sullivan in command **on Long Island.**
1777: **Washington's army** passed through Philadelphia for Chesapeake
1784 Joseph E **Worcester,** American lexicographer, **born.**
1795 James W **Wallack,** English-American actor, **born.**
1796. Battle of **Amberg;** French defeated
181 : Theodore **Parker,** American clergyman and reformer, **born.**
1814: Americans defeated at **Bladensburg, Md.**
1814 **President** and cabinet **fled** from Washington
1814. **British captured Washington,** D C , and burned the capitol
1815· New constitution for **Belgium** promulgated
1821: Juan O Donoju, viceroy of Mexico, accepted **Iturbide's** "Plan of Iguala," by which **Mexico** was to become **independent** under a Bourbon prince
1823 John **Newton,** American military engineer, **born.**
1828 Battle of **Akaltsikh;** Russians defeated the Turks
1837· Battle of **Herrera;** Don Carlos defeated Buereno
1841· Theodore **Hook,** English novelist, **died.**
1848· Ship **"Ocean Monarch" burned** near Liverpool with loss of 170 lives
1850 Greater part of **Concord, N. H.,** destroyed by fire
1857: The failure of Ohio Life and Trust Co precipitated a financial **panic.**
1862 The Confederate General **Bragg,** with 50,000 men **invaded Kentucky,** General Buell, with 40,000 men opposed him
1862. **McClellan's army** reached Acquia Creek, Va
1863· The **"Swamp Angel"** (gun) burst while bombarding Charleston S C
1864· Lee repulsed in attacks to *recover* **Weldon Railroad.**
1866: Diet of old **German Confederation** held its last session
1867. **Asteroid Minerva discovered.**
1867. **Johns Hopkins** University, at Baltimore, Md , **incorporated.**
1871· Dissensions occurred in the **French Assembly,** and the National Guard was dissolved
1877: Battle of **Kurukdara** or Kizil Tepe, Turks defeated Russians
1880 General Albert J **Myer,** chief signal-officer, U S Army, **died.**
1881: George Washington **Riggs,** American capitalist, **died.**
1881: Two *Americans reached England* by **crossing the Atlantic in a boat** 14 feet long
1882· Battle of **Tel-el-Mahuta;** Egyptian rebels defeated by the British
1883 Comte de **Chambord,** grandson of Charles X , of France, **died.**
1885 French occupied citadel of **Than Hoa** in Tonkin
1886: Alexander, of **Bulgaria,** was taken out of the country
1891 Henry C **Raikes,** *English statesman,* **died.**
1894· Rebellious **Kafir chiefs** submitted to the Boers
1894· President of **Peru** given the powers of a dictator
1898 Proposals for universal **peace conference** issued by Nicholas II , czar of Russia
1903: Chestnut mare **"Lou Dillon"** trotted one mile in two minutes
1903: Charles H **Smith** (Bill Arp"), American humorist, **died.**
1910 Wilkinson **Call,** ex-United States senator from Florida **died**
1910 John **Lathrop,** ex-Justice Supreme Court of Massachusetts, **died**
1911· **A Negro burned** to death by a mob at Purcell, Okla
1911: **Liverpool strike ended;** 68,000 men returned to work
1911· Constituent Assembly elected Manuel de **Arriaga president of Portugal.**
1911 Actual **partition of Finland** began by adding a part of Viborg province to St Petersburg
1911: Edwin Asa **Dix,** American novelist, **died**
1912. Nathaniel H **Egleston,** American pioneer forester, **died.**
1912: Alexis **Suvorin,** Russian journalist and political writer **died.**
1912 **Turks** charged with **attack on Sienitza.** Servian frontier, and **massacre** of many inhabitants, war spirit aroused in Belgrade
1912: President **Taft** signed the **Panama Canal bill.**

AUGUST 25

Feast-day of: St. Ebba or Tabbs, virgin, **St. Gregory,** abbot **St Louis,** king of France
325: First **Ecumenical Council** of church closed, it was held at Nicæa (modern Isnik), Asia Minor, and promulgated **Nicene Creed.**
383 **Gratianus,** Roman emperor, **assassinated.**
1270. **Louis IX.,** *king of France* (St Louis), **died.**
1482: **Margaret of Anjou,** queen of Henry VI , of England, **died**
1580 Battle of **Alcantara** (a suburb of Lisbon), Portugal, Spaniards under Alva defeated the Portuguese
1588 Elizabeth **Pole,** founder of Taunton, Mass , *born.*
1618· The **Articles of Perth** accepted by General Assembly of Church of Scotland
1620. **Bethlen-Gabor** (Gabriel Bethlen) proclaimed king of Hungary
1662: John **Leverett,** president of Harvard College, **born.**
1677. **Lord Culpeper** became owner and *governor of Virginia*
1680· **French National Theater** opened, of 27 actors, 12 were women
1683 **Thomas Dongan** became governor of New York
1684: **Strassburg** and its district attached to France
1689. Iroquois **Indians attacked Montreal** and killed *its 200 inhabitants*
1699. **Christian V.,** king of Denmark and Norway, **died.**
1718: French immigrants in Louisiana **founded New Orleans.**
1758: Battle of **Zorndorff,** Frederick II victor
1770: Thomas **Chatterton,** English poet, **died.**
1774 First independent assembly in **North Carolina** met
1776· David **Hume,** British philosopher and historian, **died.**
1777: **British,** under Howe, **entered Chesapeake Bay** and threatened Philadelphia
1784: George **Eden,** Earl of Auckland, *governor-general of India,* **born.**
1791: Slaves in **Haiti** rose against the whites
1791· Chevalier **Bunsen,** German diplomat and scholar, **born**
1795· **Cagliostro,** Italian adventurer and impostor, **died.**
1796· James **Lick,** American philanthropist, **born.**
1805· Alexander **Carlyle,** *Scotch clergyman* and writer, **died.**
1807: Edward **Preble,** admiral, U S Navy, **died.**
1818. Elizabeth **Billington,** English singer, **died.**
1822 Sir William **Herschel,** astronomer, **died.**
1835· **Baltimore and Washington** railroad opened
1839 Francis **Bret Harte,** American author, **born.**
1845: France forced from **China** a treaty of religious toleration in the ports
1850 Edgar Wilson Nye, **"Bill Nye,"** American humorist, **born**
1856: **Kansas** proclaimed in a state of rebellion by the acting Governor
1857: Battle of **Nujufghur,** Indian mutiny
1862 *Confederates repulsed at* **Fort Donelson** with heavy loss
1862· The Secretary of War authorized the **enlistment of 5,000 negroes**
1863· Federal General W W **Averell** made his second raid into **West Virginia,** destroying stores and factories
1863 Confederate **guerillas sacked** and burned **Lawrence, Kan.**
1864· **Sherman** began a last flank movement **at Atlanta.**
1873 **Carlists took Estella, Spain.**
1875: **Bank of California,** at San Francisco, suspended
1880: **Ayub Khan,** revolting Afghan, reported an army of over 20,000
1885. **Coasts of Georgia and South Carolina** devastated by cyclones, Charleston and Savannah suffer loss of more than $2,000,000
1885· Reuben Eaton **Fenton,** ex-Governor of New York, **died.**
1886. Counter-revolution in **Bulgaria;** officers of rebel government were prisoners or fugitives
1889 Henry **Shaw,** American millionaire-philanthropist, **died.**
1890. **Tokay,** Hungary, nearly destroyed by fire.
1894: **Japan and Korea** signed treaty of alliance
1894· **England and Japan** ratified a new treaty
1896: **Hamid-ben-Said,** sultan of Zanzibar, **died.**
1897: President Borda, of **Uruguay,** assassinated
1897: Mary Kyle **Dallas,** American author, **died.**
1899. Edmund **Routledge,** English publisher, **died**
1900 One of the conspirators in the plot to **kidnap Lord Roberts** executed
1900: **The assassin of King Humbert** sentenced to *life-imprisonment*
1903: John I **Davenport,** ex-Federal Supervisor of Elections, New York city **died.**
1903: Christopher Gustavus **Tiedeman,** American legal author, **died**
1904· Russian position at **Kung-Chung-ling** carried by assault
1904 William Rice **Pryor,** American gynecologist **died.**
1906· Nathan **Appleton,** American author and traveler, **died.**
1906: **Bomb explosion** in house of Russian premier **Stolypin,** killed and wounded 54 *persons*
1909: James M **Brown,** American humanitarian **died.**
1910 **Cholera** appeared in suburbs of **Vienna.**
1911: **Aviator Atwood** reached New York from St Louis in 28 hours, 27 minutes, actual flight, elapsed time, 11 days, three *minutes*
1911: **Railway wreck** near Manchester, N Y , killed and wounded 103 persons
1912: Congress of delegates from all cities and towns, at Sofia urged **Bulgarian government to mobilize army** and **declare war** against Turkey
1912· Turkey ordered **state of siege** at Kotschana and **court-martial** of *persons* engaged in recent massacre of Bulgarians
1912· **El Hiba,** Moroccan pretender, held as **hostages** nine Frenchmen, including the vice-consul
1912· Postmaster-General **Hitchcock** promised to have **parcels-post service** in United States in operation January 1, 1913

AUGUST 26

Feast day of: St. Zephyrinus, pope and martyr, **St. Gelasinus,** martyr, **St. Genesius,** martyr, **St. Genesius of Arles,** martyr
55 B. C.: Julius Cæsar **invaded Britain** and encamped near Deal
1071: **Romanus IV.** *defeated by Alp Arslan* at Malzakurd
1278. Battle of **Marchfeld;** Austrians defeated Bohemians, **Ottocar II.,** king of Bohemia, **killed**
1346· Battle of **Crécy;** English defeated French
1346 **John,** king of Bohemia, **killed** at *Crécy*
1346 **Firearms and cannon** first used at battle of Crécy
1444 **Armagnac ruffians,** 40,000 strong, cut down **1,600 Swiss** in battle of St Jacob
1572 **King Charles** of France, in parliament, **avowed the Massacre of St Bartholomew and declared it justified.**
1676 Sir Robert **Walpole,** *Earl of Orford,* **born.**
1695: **Namur taken** by William III
1714· *Constantine* **Bessaraba,** *Waywode* of Wallachia, executed
1765 House of Joseph **Hutchinson,** Chief Justice of Massachusetts, attacked by a **mob** aroused by the Stamp Act
1775: The Americans made **entrenchments** on a hill near Boston
1785· Lord George **Sackville,** English commander and statesman, **died.**
1791: **First patents for a steamboat** issued same day to Fitch, Rumsey, Read, and Stevens
1813 Karl Theodor **Korner,** German poet, **killed** in battle of Gadebusch
1813. Battle of **Katzbach;** Blucher defeated Macdonald
1819 ***Prince Albert,*** *consort of Queen Victoria,* **born.**
1832 Adam **Clarke,** British Wesleyan clergyman and scholar, **died.**
1835. The publication of Richard Adorn Locke's **"Moon Hoax,"** by *The Sun* (New York), began It continued daily until Aug 31
1848· **Peace of Malmo signed.**
1849· **Soulouque of Haiti** assumed title of Emperor Faustian I
1850· **Louis Philippe,** *ex-king of France,* **died.**
1853. Lieutenant **Moffat,** of the United States navy **seized** the slave-ship **"Echo"**
1861: Federals defeated in an engagement at **Cross Lanes, W. Va.**
1861 Federal **Hatteras expedition** sailed from Fortress Monroe
1862· Sibley led an **expedition against the Sioux** in Minnesota
1863: John B **Floyd,** ex-Secretary of War and Confederate general, **died.**
1863· **Burnside** entered Tennessee from Kentucky
1870. Bazaine made **sortie in force** in desperate effort to escape **from Metz,** but was **repulsed.**
1871: Charles **Scribner,** publisher, **died.**
1876· Battle of **Podgoritza,** Montenegrins *victors*
1877: **Third Avenue elevated road,** New York, opened to 42d street
1890. **Railroad** between **Mombasa** and **Victoria Nyanza** inaugurated
1890. **McVicker's Theater in Chicago burned.**
1891: **French** National Assembly decrees **expelled 40,000 priests** from the country
1892: The New York **militia left Buffalo,** order having been restored
1894· **Celia Thaxter,** American author, **died.**
1900: Boers defeated at **Winburg.**
1902: George **Hoadly,** ex-Governor of Ohio, jurist, **died.**
1903 Martin **Kellogg,** American Latinist and Hellenist, **died.**
1906 Russian general **Min assassinated** at Peterhof
1907. Oren **Root,** American educator, **died.**
1908· Antonio (Tony ") **Pastor,** American comic singer and theatrical manager **died**
1908: The British schooner **"Dunearn" wrecked** off Japan with loss of 54 lives
1909· Jeremiah H **Gilman,** American general, **died.**
1910 **Panama Assembly** decided upon Carlos Mendoza for President
1911 Edward Lewis **Curtis,** American theologian, **died.**
1911: John Bancroft **Devins,** editor, "New York Observer," **died.**
1911: Argentine battle-ship **"Rivadavia,"** then the largest in the world, **launched.**
1911: A Parisian journalist completed the **circuit of the earth** in 39 days, 43 minutes, 37⅘ seconds
1912: An **official report** showed that on January 1, 1912, there were approximately 12,453,000 **telephones** in the world using 29,566,000 miles of wire, and representing investments of $1,729,000,000, in the United States the figures were telephones, 8,362,000, miles of wire, 18,179,000, capital invested, $1,025,000,000

AUGUST 27

Feast day of: St. Proemen or Pastor, **St. Caesarius, St Hugh** of Lincoln **St. Joseph Calasanctius.**
423: ***Honorius,*** *Roman emperor,* **died.**
1522: Giovanni Antonio **Amadeo,** Italian sculptor, **died.**
1522: **War of the Nobles** began in Germany.
1526 **Diet of Speyer closed,** it granted German princes (temporarily) control of religious matters in their respective domains
1549: **Ket's Insurrection** suppressed by *defeat of his followers at* **Dussindale,** England (See August 1)
1583. Sir Humphrey **Gilbert's** largest **vessel** wrecked 100 lives lost
1590· **Sixtus V.,** pope (1585–1590), **died.**
1626· **Tilly** defeated the Danish king, Christian IV , at **Lutter am Barenburg.**
1634: Battle of **Nordlingen;** Swedes defeated
1635 Lope Felix de **Vega,** Carpio, Spanish dramatist, **died.**
1648: A **riot,** the outcome of the **civil war** of the **Fronde,** occurred in Paris
1648: **Colchester,** England, **surrendered** to Fairfax
1660: **Milton's books burned** in London by *the common hangman*
1667. French took **Lille** after a siege
1690. William III assaulted **Limerick.**
1748: James **Thomson,** English poet, **died.**
1754· French and Indians broke up settlements at **Hoosick and Schaghticoke,** New York
1758: English captured **Fort Frontenac** (*Kingston*) in Canada
1776 **Battle of Long Island,** Americans disastrously defeated
1782. Skirmish on **Combahee river,** S C.; last conflict of the American Revolution. John Laurens killed
1783. Balloon filled with **hydrogen** made **ascent** at Paris
1789. ***French Assembly*** *made a declaration* of the rights of man
1791: Treaty of **Pilnitz** signed
1793: **Toulon,** France, surrendered to the Allies
1796 Sophia **Smith,** founder of Smith College, **born**
1798 Battle of **Castlebar;** French auxiliaries defeated
1802: **West India docks** opened at London
1809: Hannibal **Hamlin,** Vice-President of United States with Lincoln, **born**
1816: **Algiers bombarded** by British fleet
1841: British took **Amoy** in the Opium war
1843: United States frigate **"Missouri" burned** at Gibraltar
1845· **Anti-rent insurrection** broke out in Delaware county, N Y
1862: Battle of **Kettle Run,** Va , Confederates under *Ewell* repulsed
1868. James **Armstrong,** commodore, U S Navy, **died.**
1870. **Carlists** made an unsuccessful **invasion** into Navarre
1879. People of **Tennessee** refused to scale down the **State debt.**
1879. Rebellion broke out in **Santiago, Cuba.**
1891· *A locomotive, tender, and three cars* on the Reading Railroad made a speed of **82 7 miles an hour.**
1891· Samuel C **Pomeroy,** ex-Senator from Kansas, **died**
1892 Metropolitan **Opera House** in New York **burned.**
1893: The Argentine Republic imposed a **strict press censorship.**
1894: The **Wilson Tariff Act,** as amended in the Senate, became the law without the President's signature
1895 **Revolution in Ecuador** ended in triumph of General Alfaro
1896: British fleet bombarded **Zanzibar,** deposed the usurping sultan, **Said Khalid,** and proclaimed **Said Hamud bin Mohammed** sultan
1897: Ogden **Goelet,** American millionaire, **died.**
1900 British under **Buller took Bergendal** in North Transvaal from Louis Botha
1902: Mrs **Tingay** ("Ada Gray"), American actress, **died.**
1904: United States battle-ship **"Louisiana" launched**
1908· Donald Sage **Mackay,** American clergyman, **died**
1908: William Freeman **Vilas,** ex-United States Postmaster-General, **died.**
1909 Henry **Farnam,** an aviator, **won** the grand prize for duration (3 h 4 m 57 sec), and distance (112 miles), of flight at Reims
1910 James W **Harkins,** Jr , American dramatic writer, **died.**
1910: William **James,** American philosopher (Harvard), **died**
1910: Robert **Amory,** American physiologist (Harvard), **died.**
1911: Revolutionary plot discovered in **Honduras**
1912. *James Edward* **Newcomb,** *American* laryngologist **died**
1912. **British Foreign Office** presented to New York State especially bound set of **British Statutes** to replace set burned in Capitol in 1911
1912. American **Bar Association** admitted to **full membership** three negro candidates

AUGUST 28

Feast day of St. Hermes; St. Julian, martyr at Brioude, **St. Augustine** or *Austin*
430 **St Augustine,** father of the church, **died**
876: **Louis I.** (the German), emperor of Germany, **died.**
1328: **Philip VI** of France defeated the Flemings near Cassel
1481. **Alfonso V**, king of Portugal, **died**
1565 Jean **Ribault reached Florida** with supplies and men
1608· Sir Francis **Vere,** English commander and author, **died**
1609. **Henry Hudson** entered Delaware Bay
1619 **Ferdinand II.** elected emperor of Germany by six electors
1640: Scots under Leslie, at **Newburn** on the Tyne routed the English and next day took possession of **Newcastle**
1645: Hugo **Grotius,** Dutch jurist, **died**
1654: Count Axel **Oxenstern,** Swedish chancellor of Gustavus Adolphus **died.**
1671 Joseph **West appointed** proprietary governor in South Carolina
1690. William III **renewed the assault on** Limerick, repulsed
1711. A second **expedition against the French** left Albany
1728: John **Stark,** American soldier, **born.**
1731 Charles **Boyle,** Earl of Orrery, **died**
1737. John **Hutchinson,** English Mystic theologian, **died**
1757: David **Hartley,** English philosopher, **died**
1774· Elizabeth Ann **Seton,** American philanthropist, **born**
1776· William **Livingston elected** first Governor of New Jersey
1781· **French fleet** aiding Americans left Newport for the Chesapeake
1788 Elizabeth Chudleigh, Duchess of **Kingston,** English adventuress, **died.**
1793 General Adam Philippe de **Custine guillotined.**
1833 Parliament abolished **slavery** in colonies and granted to owners $150,000,000
1833 Sir Edward **Burne-Jones,** English painter, **born.**
1852: Dona Maria **Christina,** queen mother of Spain, **forced to leave** the country
1859· E L **Drake,** driving the **first oil-well** in the United States, at Titusville, Pa, struck oil at a depth of 69½ feet
1859 **Leigh Hunt,** English man-of-letters, **died.**
1861· William Lyon **Mackenzie,** leader of the Canadian rebellion of 1837, **died**
1861 **Forts** Hatteras and Clark **at Hatteras Inlet** bombarded by Federals
1862. Federals took 1,000 prisoners west of **Centreville,** Va
1862· Confederate General **Forrest defeated** at *Readyville, Tenn*
1862· **Jackson** struck Pope's base of supplies **at Manassas Junction,** Va
1862. Federals took 200 prisoners at **Warm Springs,** Va
1862 John Hugh **Means,** Governor of South *Carolina,* **died.**
1864: **Sheridan** resumed offensive **operations** in Shenandoah Valley
1866 President Johnson left Washington to lay corner-stone of **Douglas monument,** and to "swing around the circle"
1868· Francis **Granger,** Postmaster-General, **died.**
1870. General **Trochu** decreed the **expulsion** from Paris of all unnaturalized **foreigners.**
1879 **Cetewayo,** rebellious Zulu chief, **taken** by British
1884: **Li Hung Chang,** Chinese Viceroy, degraded
1890 **Barrundia,** Guatemalan rebel general, **shot** on an American steamship
1890 The horse **"Salvator"** ran a mile in 1 35½ minutes
1891 Starving Russian **peasants revolted,** attacking grain-dealers and railroad officials
1891 Battle of **Concon,** Chile, insurgents finally triumphed
1891: Battle of **Placilla,** Chile, Balmaceda defeated
1892 **Cholera** scare **in New York;** vessels quarantined, and militia called out to protect quarantine
1892: Simon **Wing** of Massachusetts nominated for President, and Charles H **Matchett** for Vice-President, by the Socialists
1893· Hayward A **Harvey,** American inventor **died**
1894· **Plass** in Bohemia and **Metternich Castle** devastated by fire
1894· French defeated at **Timbuktu** by the rebellious Tuaregs
1896 **Li Hung Chang,** Chinese statesman, was received by President Cleveland
1896 Wordsworth **Thompson,** American painter, **died.**
1898 Claude **Matthews,** ex-Governor of Indiana **died.**
1898 Nathan Boughton **Warren,** American musical composer and author, **died.**
1900 **Allies in Peking** marched through Forbidden City and occupied the Imperial palace
1903 Joseph **Haworth,** American actor, **died.**
1903 Frederick Law **Olmsted,** American landscape-architect, **died.**
1908 George Presbury **Rowell,** American advertising publisher **died**
1908 Eugene **Semple,** ex-Governor of Washington Territory **died**
1910 **Montenegro** proclaimed a kingdom Prince Nicholas became king
1911: **Riots** caused by high cost of food broke out **in France**
1911 The United States acquired title to four small **islands** at western end of the **Panama Canal.**
1911· Emperors of **Japan and Russia** exchanged felicitations over settlement of all questions arising from the late war
1912 **Great Britain** sent United States State Department another protest **against Panama Canal bill,** and announced purpose of submitting questions at issue to the Hague Tribunal
1912· Great bazaar quarters in Damascus destroyed by fire, losses $10 000,000
1912 Rear-Admiral **Southerland,** U S Navy, assumed command of American forces **in Nicaragua.**

AUGUST 29

Feast-day of: the decollation of St **John the Baptist,** St **Sabina,** martyr, **St. Sebba,** king of Essex **St. Merri** or Medericus
5502 **B. C Alexandrian era began**
30 **St John the Baptist beheaded**
284· **Era of Diocletian,** or of the martyrs, **began**
1353 Venetians broke **naval power of Genoa,** off Sardinia
1389 **Amurath I**, sultan of Turkey, **killed.**
1475· **Treaty of Plequigny,** between Edward IV of England and Louis XI of France, **signed.**
1526 Battle of **Mohacs,** Turks defeated Hungarians
1533· **Pizarro killed Atahaulpa,** Peruvian Inca
1619 Jean Baptiste **Colbert,** French financier and statesman, **born.**
1629. **Charter** of the **Massachusetts** Company transferred to the colony
1632 John **Locke,** English statesman and scientist, **born.**
1642. **First** representative **assembly** in New York met
1657· John **Lilburn,** English pamphleteer, **died.**
1692. Benjamin **Fletcher** became **governor** of New York
1769 Edmund **Hoyle,** writer on games, **died.**
1778· **Lafayette rode** from Providence to Boston in 6½ hours **to beg** D Estaing **to return** with **French fleet to** Narragansett Bay
1778: Americans under **Sullivan** defeated **British at Quaker Hill, R I**
1779: Americans under Brodhead **destroyed Indian villages** and corn
1779 **Battle** with Indians **at Chemung** (now Elmira) **N Y.,** Indians defeated
1780: Richard **Rush,** American physician, **born.**
1782. **Sinking of the "Royal George"** with 900 souls aboard
1797. Joseph **Wright,** English historical painter, **died.**
1799. **Pius VI**, pope (1775–1799), **died.**
1805 William Gannaway Brownlow, **"Parson Brownlow,"** American journalist, and Senator from Kentucky **born.**
1809. Oliver Wendell **Holmes,** American *man-of-letters,* **born.**
1813 Battle of **Kulm;** French defeated by Allies
1813. French under Vandamme defeated by Prussians under Kleist at **Nollendorf,** Bohemia
1814. **Alexandria, Va**, escaped destruction *by payment of ransom*
1820 **Revolution in Portugal** began in *Oporto*
1825· **Brazil** assumed $10,000,000 of debt of Portugal and was recognized as **independent**
1826: George Frisbie **Hoar,** American statesman, **born**
1829. **David Baird,** British general, **died**
1829 **Armistice** agreed on between Turks and Russians
1835 **Melbourne,** Victoria, was **founded**
1839. U S ship **"Washington" captured** the slaver, **"L'Amisted"**
1843 David B **Hill,** American politician, **born**
1854: William **Brockedon,** English painter, **died.**
1856 **John Brown** and his abolitionists **defeated** by proslavery men **at Osawatomie, Kan.**
1861: **Forts Hatteras and Clark,** at **Hatteras Inlet,** surrendered to Federals
1861 Slight engagement between Confederates and Federals at **Lexington, Mo**
1862 Battle of **Aspromonte,** Garibaldi captured
1862. General Bragg's Confederates routed Federals at **Richmond, Ky**
1862. **City Point,** on James River, **shelled** by Federal gunboats
1862 **Battle of Groveton, Va**, General Jackson defeated General Pope
1863 **Army of the Cumberland crossed** to south side of **Tennessee river** in pursuit of General Bragg
1864 **Democratic** National **Convention nominated** *Gen G B McClellan on a platform* declaring that the war was a failure
1865 President proclaimed **opening of all southern ports** after Sept 1
1867: **Correoso** became **president of** New Granada (now **Colombia**)
1871· Arctic ship **"Polaris"** reached farthest north
1877. **Brigham Young,** Mormon high-priest, **died**
1877: John **Taylor** succeeded Brigham Young **as president of the Mormon church.**
1880 Sanford R **Gifford,** American artist, **died.**
1880 Paul O **Herbert,** governor of Louisiana, **died**
1885. **White miners massacred many Chinese** at Rock Springs, Wyo
1885 **First cable-road** service in New York began
1886 Alexander returned to **Bulgaria** and was welcomed
1889· **Brazil borrowed $10,000,000 at 4 per cent**
1889 George Fawcett **Rowe,** American dramatist **died.**
1896. Armenians in **Constantinople** massacred
1905: **Russian and Japanese** peace commissioners reached agreement
1906· William Buck **Dwight,** American geologist and educator, **died**
1906. William Edgar **Marshall,** American painter, **died**
1908· Edwin **Fitzhlan,** rear-admiral, U S Navy, **died**
1911 **Chile and Colombia** signed secret *treaty of alliance*
1911· **Mizam-ul-Mulk,** of Hyderabad, premier prince of India **died**
1912 Louis **Potter,** American sculptor, **died**
1912 Theodor **Gomperz,** Austrian classical philologist, **died**
1912· **Federal Grand Jury** at Dallas, Tex., returned criminal indictments against John D Archbold and other Standard Oil officials for violation of Sherman anti-trust law
1912 Paris informed that Turkey would **renounce suzeralnty** over Tripoli, and Italy would **pay large indemnity.**
1912 A stone building of 72 rooms, with skeletons, pottery and other relics **unearthed at Stanley,** N M, **by exploring expedition** from Museum of Natural History, New York
1912 Funeral of William **Booth,** General of **Salvation Army,** attracted great crowds **in London.**

AUGUST 30

Feast-day of. Sts Felix and **Adactus,** martyrs **St. Pammachius,** St **Fiacre,** Flaker or Fefre, St **Rose of Lima,** virgin
30 **B C.: Cleopatra,** queen of Egypt committed suicide
526 **Theodoric the Great,** king of the Goths **died**
1483 **Louis XI**, of France, **died.**
1498 **Columbus returned** to town of Isabella **in Haiti.**
1498· **Roldan,** follower of Columbus, **led revolt in Haiti.**
1615 Etienne **Pasquier,** French jurist and historian **died.**
1637. Anne **Hutchinson banished** from Massachusetts
1645 At New Amsterdam **Dutch and Indians made peace treaty**
1645 New England **colonies and** Narragansett **Indians** made peace treaty
1708 French and Indians surprized **Haverhill** on the Merrimac
1730 Jonathan **Belcher** became Governor of Massachusetts
1755: General William Johnson with 3 400 men tried to drive French from **Lake Champlain.**
1757: Battle of **Grossjagerndorf,** Prussia, Russians defeated Prussians under Frederick the Great
1775 **Stonington, Conn, attacked** by British
1776 **Washington abandoned Long Island** in a fog
1792. **Barriers closed in Paris,** and 3 000 suspects arrested
1801: **Menon,** in command of French army in Alexandria, agreed to **withdraw from Egypt.**
1813. Creek **Indians surprized Fort Mims,** near Mobile and massacred 400 persons
1837 The **"Amphitrite,"** with female convicts for Australia, **lost,** with 130 lives
1835 William Taylor **Barry,** American politician, **died.**
1842: British General Nott **defeated Afghans at Karabagh,** 40 miles from Ghazni
1843 **National Liberty Party nominated** James G **Birney** for President
1844 Francis **Bally,** English astronomer, **died.**
1852. Julian A **Weir,** American artist **born**
1856: Gilbert A **à Becket,** noted writer for *Punch,* **died**
1856 **Sir John Ross,** arctic explorer, **died.**
1861· John **Francis,** English sculptor, **died.**
1862 **Second Bull Run** battle, Pope utterly routed by Lee
1862 **Pope** placed blame of Bull Run disaster on **Fitz John Porter** for failing to march when ordered
1862. Confederates under Armstrong routed at **Bollyar, Tenn.**
1870 **Mac-Mahon's army** continued to retreat northward, **harassed** by the pursuing **Germans**
1871. New capitol at **Carson City, Nev.,** completed
1874 Michael **Banim,** Irish novelist, **died.**
1877 After **fierce battle** with Turks **Russians retreated** from the valley of the Lom, Bulgaria
1877· Turks at **Plevna** made an unsuccessful sortie
1879 John Bell **Hood,** lieutenant-general (Confederate), **died.**
1880 **Ayub Khan,** Afghanistan insurgent, abandoned Kandahar
1881 Mail steamer **"Teuton" lost,** with more than 200 lives
1884 Gordon repelled another attack by the **Mahdists at Khartum**
1884. **Dinizulu,** revolted Zulu chief, **surrendered** to the British
1885 Joseph **Alden,** educator, former president of Washington and Jefferson College, **died**
1891. **Balmaceda,** president of Chile, **resigned** in favor of Baquedano
1893 **Nicaragua Canal** Company went into the hands of a receiver
1896 Charles Stanley **Reinhart,** American painter, **died**
1901· The **Concentration Camps in South Africa** reported to hold 35,000 men, and 74,589 women and children
1901· William **Ludlow,** general U S Army, **died.**
1902· **Mt. Pelée,** in Martinique, again **in eruption,** 2,000 **killed**
1904: Morris **Phillips,** American society editor, **died.**
1907· Richard **Mansfield,** American actor, **died.**
1907· John Joseph **Williams,** archbishop of Boston, Mass, **died.**
1908. **Fire in New Orleans** destroyed *property worth $1,500,000*
1908 Alexander P **Stewart,** American general (Confederate), **died**
1910 Hedges Lyre **Chatterton,** ex-Vice-Chancellor of Ireland, **died**
1910 Charles T **Porter,** American mechanical *engineer,* **died.**
1910 Lewis Addison **Rhoades,** American Germanic scholar, **died.**
1911· Francesco **Madero, Jr, nominated** *for president of Mexico*
1911· Peter B **Sweeny,** New York politician, **died**
1912 Charles Chapman **Grafton,** American (Protestant Episcopal) bishop, **died**
1912 Alfred Stedman **Hartwell,** ex-Chief Justice *Supreme Court Hawaii,* **died**
1912 New York syndicate purchased 15 000 acres at mouth of *Brazos river,* Tex., for new city and port
1912· Americans at **El Tigre** mining camp repulsed Mexican rebels, American and *Mexican Federal troops ordered to* Nogales, Sonora, Mexico American commander on border **asked for reenforcements** at El Paso

AUGUST 31

Feast-day of St. Aidan of Lindisfarne, St. **Cuthburge,** queen of Northumbria, St **Raymund Nonnatus, St Isabel,** virgin
12: Caius Cæsar **Caligula,** Roman emperor, **born.**
192. **Commodus,** *Roman emperor (180–192),* **killed.**
1385 **Richard Invaded Scotland** with 80,000 men
1422 **Henry V**, king of England, **died**
1616 Prince Henry of **Condé,** imprisoned in the *Bastille*
1669 **Henrietta Maria,** consort of Charles I of England, **died.**
1681 Stephen **Joiner executed** *for plot* against king
1688 **John Bunyan,** author of *Pilgrim's Progress,* **died.**
1744 John **Huston,** Governor of Georgia, **born**
1748· Jacques Louis **David,** French painter, **born.**
1756 **Montcalm captured Oswego, N Y.**
1757. Jonathan **Belcher,** governor of Massachusetts and New Jersey, **died**
1772 William **Borlase,** English antiquarian and *naturalist,* **died.**
1781. **French fleet** of 28 vessels from West Indies, **reached Chesapeake Bay**
1801: **French** army in Alexandria, Egypt, **capitulated**
1805 James **Currie,** Scottish physician and *Burns editor,* **died**
1813 **San Sebastian** stormed by Graham
1817· Sir John Thomas **Duckworth,** British admiral, **died.**
1823. Galusha A **Grow,** American politician, **born**
1835. **Charleston, S C, mob** opened United States mails and **burned abolition publications.**
1844: Elizabeth Stuart **Phelps** (Mrs Herbert D Ward), American author, **born**
1857· **Mont Cenis tunnel begun**
1861· General J C **Frémont** proclaimed martial law **in Missouri,** and military emancipation of slaves
1862 General Crawford took **Orange Court House, Va.**
1864 **Battle of Jonesboro, Tenn**, Confederates repulsed
1865 **National debt** reached its maximum ($2,845,907,626), besides $800,000,000 used during the war
1865 Estimated that the **American Civil War cost** $8 000,000,000
1867 **Yellow fever** raged in New Orleans and Southwest
1867· Pierre Charles **Baudelaire,** French poet and critic, **died.**
1870 **Civil service** examinations introduced in England
1871· Premier **Thiers nominated** for president of France
1874 **French and Anamese** signed a *treaty* of commerce
1874 **Vendôme column** at Paris restored
1875 French iron-clad **"Magenta" destroyed** *by fire*
1880 Roberts and British **relief corps reached Kandahar,** Afghanistan
1886. **Earthquake at Charleston, S C,** killed 57 people and caused damage valued at $500,000 000
1887. **British defeated insurgent Afghans** at Mashakai
1890. **Ameer** of Afghanistan **took Kamsan** from the *rebels*
1891 **Chilean insurgents** captured Santiago
1891· Sultan of **Zanzibar** declared the *country within the zone of the Brussels* spirit non-importation act
1892 George William **Curtis,** American *man of letters died*
1893 Royalist dynamite **plot in Honolulu** frustrated
1893· **Fatal cyclones** on the coasts of Georgia *and South Carolina*
1893 Great **strike** in English coal-mines *closed*
1894 **Japanese war-ships bombarded Port Arthur.**
1895 Eli S **Parker,** Seneca Indian chief ex-brigadier *general, U. S Volunteers,* **died**

1896 Fresh outbreak in Philippines against Spanish rule
1897: Mrs John Drew, American actress, died
1899· Frank Ives, American billiard champion, died.
1899 Samuel Merrill, ex-Governor of Iowa, died.
1906: Edward Rosewater, American journalist died.
1907· Mirza Ali Asghan, premier of Persia, murdered.
1907: Anglo Russian agreement regarding control of Asia signed.
1910 Theodore Roosevelt proclaimed the "New Nationalism"
1910 Juan Estrada was inaugurated President of Nicaragua.
1911: Colonel Henry, of the French army, confessed to forgery of letters to secure conviction of Captain Dreyfus, and committed suicide
1912 Largest trade union congress ever assembled gathered at Newport, Wales, 500 delegates represented 2,000 000 union workers

DAY OF THE MONTH UNKNOWN

422 B. C.: Athenians defeated at Amphipolis.
405 B. C.: Lysander defeated Athenian fleet at Ægospotami and ended Peloponnesian war.
394 B. C.: Battle of Cnidus in Caria, Spartans victorious
338 B C: Battle of Chæronea; Philip defeated Athenians
301 B C: Battle of Ipsus in Phrygia· Seleucus defeated Antigonus
30 B. C: Marcus Antonius, Roman triumvir, died.
642 Battle near Oswestry, England, Penda defeated Oswald
843· Treaty of Verdun; three sons of Charlemagne divided the empire
1119. Battle of Brenneville; Henry I defeated French
1483 Edward V. of England and his brother Richard smothered to death in the Tower of London
1581: Robert Herrick, English poet, born.
1611: Sir Thomas Gates reached Virginia with 300 colonists, 12 cows, and 20 goats
1619· African slavery introduced into North America by a Dutch man of-war, 20 negroes sold at Jamestown, Va
1639. New Haven colony adopted the Bible as the constitution of the State
1644: Battle of Friedburg, Condé victorious
1774: Carolinians sent 200 barrels of rice to Boston, and urged the people to buy no tea
1791: George Hammond, first minister from Great Britain, received.
1814· Spaniards allowed British fleet to fit out an expedition at Pensacola, Fla.
1816. The Dey of Algiers freed 1,211 Christian slaves
1841: President Tyler vetoed Federal corporation bill
1856: Kafirs in Africa, deluded by prophets, committed suicide to the number of 50 000
1859 Knights of the Golden Circle, a proslavery organization, met at White Sulphur Springs, Va
1865: General Gerardo Barrios, former President of Salvador, shot.
1867: The Credit Mobilier contracted to build 637 miles of Union Pacific railway for $47,000,000 shares rose to 400
1877: Leadville, Colorado, settled
1885: Black Flags in Tonkin, China, massacred several missionaries and over 10,000 native Christians.
1898 George Nathaniel Curzon appointed Viceroy of India

SEPTEMBER

SEPTEMBER 1

Feast-day of: Sts. Felix, Donatus, Arontius, Honoratus, Fortunatus, Sabinianus, Septimus, Januarius, Felix, Vitalis, Satyrus, and Repositus, twelve brothers, martyrs in Italy, St. Giles, abbot
5598 B. C.: Grecian mundane era began
5508 B. C.: Era of Constantinople began.
5492 B. C: Antioch mundane era began
312 B C.: Macedonian era (Seleucidæ), began
48 B C.: Cæsarean era of Antioch began.
70 Destruction of Jerusalem.
1159. Adrian IV., pope (1154–59), died.
1525· Peasants of Salzburg made a compact with Cardinal Lange
1566: Edward Alleyn, founder of Dulwich College, born.
1611: Henry Hudson's mutinous crew picked up in a wretched condition
1644· Army of Essex surrendered to Charles I · English civil war
1644: Battle of Tippermuir; Montrose defeated the Covenanters
1675: Deerfield, Mass, burned by the Indians
1675: Hadley, Mass., attacked by the Indians and successfully defended by the regicide Goffe
1682: The "Welcome," with 100 Quakers, including William Penn, sailed for America
1687: Henry More, English theologian and philosopher, died.
1701: Battle of Chiari; Austrians defeated the French.
1702. Carolina, by vote of Assembly, refused an hereditary nobility.
1715: Louis XIV., king of France died
1729. Sir Richard Steele, English essayist and dramatist died
1777: An attack was made on Fort William Henry (Wheeling Va)
1785: Philip Allen, Governor of Rhode Island born.
1785 Peter Cartwright, American clergyman, born.
1789: Margaret Countess of Blessington, English novelist, born.
1791· Lydia H Sigourney, American author, born.
1795 James Gordon Bennett, journalist, born
1799· Richard Delafield, American soldier and engineer, born.
1799 John A Quitman, soldier, and Governor of Mississippi, born
1804· The minor planet Juno discovered
1806: Stephen Alexander, American astronomer, born
1807 Aaron Burr acquitted in his trial for treason.
1807: William W Hoppin, Governor of Rhode Island, born.
1812 James Campbell, postmaster-general under President Pierce, born
1814· Encounter of the American ship "Wasp" and the British sloop "Avon"
1818 State prison opened at Auburn, N Y
1827: New York Journal of Commerce first issued
1831: Railroad opened from Albany to Schenectady
1844: "Fifty four, forty, or fight" became a political watchword
1850· Jenny Lind, the Swedish Nightingale, arrived in America
1851 Narcisco Lopez, Cuban filibuster, executed
1851· Railway from St Petersburg to Moscow begun
1856 Fatal riots at a municipal election at Lawrence, Kan, instigated by border ruffians
1856 Sir Richard Westmacott, English sculptor, died.
1856: William Yarrell, English naturalist, died.
1858. Staten Island, N. Y, mob destroyed quarantine hospital
1858: India transferred to the crown of England East India Company ceased to exist
1861· Grant assumed command in southeastern Missouri
1861: Skirmish at Boone Court House, Va.
1861: Skirmish at Bennett's Mills, Mo.
1862· Battle of Chantilly, Va.; Confederate attack repulsed
1862 Gen Lew Wallace saved Cincinnati, O, from the Confederates under E Kirby Smith
1862 Confederate raiders caused removal of Kentucky legislature to Louisville
1862 At Britton's Lane, Tenn, Confederates were defeated
1862: Congress suppressed spirit ration in the United States army and navy.
1862: Philip Kearney and Isaac Ingalls Stevens, major-generals U S Volunteers, killed in battle at Chantilly, Va
1864. Sherman attacked and defeated Hardee south of Atlanta
1864: Hood burned stores, blew up forts and evacuated Atlanta at night
1864. Delegates from Nova Scotia New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island met to form a union.
1866: About 320 persons suspected of Fenianism were in Irish prisons
1870 French army under Bazaine, defeated at Metz in attempt to break through German lines
1870 Battle around Sedan began at 4 A M
1875 Riots occurred at Yazoo City, Miss.
1875: "Molly Maguires" committed murders in Pennsylvania mining regions
1875· The new post office in New York City first occupied.
1877. Edward L Davenport, American actor, died.
1879 British and Zulus signed a treaty regulating government of Natal
1880: British under Roberts, defeated Afghan rebels at Mazra
1882. All police of Dublin resigned because several members were dismissed, militia suppressed subsequent riots.
1883: Alabama state agricultural department became effective
1883: French commander in Tonkin beheaded his Anamese prisoners
1883. Glass-blowers of western Pennsylvania struck for higher pay
1885· Crook captured a band of Apache Indians who had been on the war-path for three years
1889. Militia ordered out in Louisiana to prevent a race war
1889: Yarmouth, Mass, celebrated its 250th anniversary
1889. French government took over all the telephones.
1889· France declined to annex the Hebrides Islands.
1890: Government of Russian Transcaucasia ordered all Jews to depart within 30 days in three following months 300 000 Russian Jews reported to have gone to Brazil
1890: John Ward, British diplomat, died.
1891: Reciprocity treaty between United States, Cuba, and Porto Rico became effective
1892: President Harrison proclaimed that all immigrants from cholera ports must be detained 20 days
1894: Hundreds of lives were lost by floods in Texas.
1894: Maj-Gen Nathaniel Prentiss Banks, ex-speaker of Congress died.
1894: Samuel Jordan Kirkwood, ex-Governor and Senator Secretary of the Interior, died.
1897: Nelson Somerville Rulison, American (Protestant Episcopal), bishop, died.
1899: Flooding of a copper mine in Japan killed over 600
1900 Lord Roberts proclaimed the Transvaal British territory
1903: Weilirenner, a lunatic, attempted to assassinate President Roosevelt.
1904: First Japanese army attacked Russian position, and began battle of Liaoyang.
1908: Railway opened from Damascus to Mekka.
1908· Canadian Land Act became effective 30 million acres opened
1908 John Walter Clous, ex-judge-advocate-general U S Army died.
1908: Henry Glass, rear-admiral U S Navy, died
1909· Dr Fred A. Cook telegraphed that he had reached the North Pole on April 21, 1908
1909. Stephen H Weeks, American tuberculosis expert died.
1910: Insurrection in the Philippines, started by a deposed native governor, quickly suppressed
1910. Charles Anthony Goessmann, American chemist and educator died.
1911· Rioting occurred throughout France because of high prices
1911 Estrada inaugurated as President of Ecuador.
1911· Benjamin Henry Grierson, American general died.
1912 Hamilton King, American diplomat, died
1912· Samuel Taylor-Coleridge, English negro composer, died.
1912: Disastrous floods in western Pennsylvania eastern Ohio and West Virginia, 43 lives lost, property damage $5,000 000
1912. American marines and sailors opened Nicaraguan Railway from Corinto to Managua the capital, first communication in several weeks

SEPTEMBER 2

Feast-day of: St. Justus, of Lyons St. Stephen, king of Hungary, St William of Roschild Blessed Margaret, martyr
44 B. C.· Cicero delivered his first philippic against Mark Antony.
31 B. C.: Battle of Actium; Octavius defeated Antony
1615· Richard Waldron, Governor of New Hampshire, born.
1644: Montrose captured and plundered Perth, Scotland.
1666: Great fire in London began in the house of a baker on Pudding Lane
1679. Treaty of Fontainebleau signed.
1697 Alice Lisle executed in England for sheltering a rebel
1686: Imperialists captured Buda in Hungary, and Turks were delivered to fury of the soldiers
1701: A Court of Chancery for New York State is organized
1726 John Howard, English philanthropist and prison reformer, born
1768 Jonathan Maxcy, American educator, born
1775: Washington began to commission war vessels.
1778: Louis Bonaparte, king of Holland, born.
1781: John B White, American artist, born.
1789: Treasury Department organized, with Alexander Hamilton as secretary
1789. Pennsylvania adopted a new state constitution.
1792: A jail delivery and massacre of Royalists in Paris
1798: Thomas H Hicks, Governor of Maryland, born.
1800. Willard Parker, surgeon born.
1806 A landslide in Switzerland caused 600 deaths
1807: Copenhagen bombarded by Cathcart to compel surrender of Danish fleet
1807: Jacob H Vanderbilt, steamboat manager, born
1813: Jean Victor Moreau, French general, died from wound received in battle of Dresden (August 27)
1820 Kiaking, emperor of China, died.
1820: Lucretia Peabody Hale, American author, born.
1821· Anne Whitney, American sculptor, born.
1829. Murat Halstead, American journalist, born.
1831· Wm P Frye, Senator, of Maine born.
1837: James H Wilson, major-general, author, born.
1838 Frederick Douglass escaped from slavery
1839 Henry George, political economist, born
1842 John Ireland, dean of Westminster, died.
1850 Eugene Field, poet-journalist born.
1858: Newell D Hillis, clergyman, born.
1858 Frederick Starr, educator, born
1861: Kentucky legislature armed the State against invasion by either Federals or Confederates
1862: Martial law proclaimed in Cincinnati, Ohio, the city being threatened by Confederates
1862. Skirmish at Plymouth, N. C.
1864· Federals under General Slocum entered Atlanta, ending the four weeks siege
1866: General Assembly of Crete repudiated Turkish authority and declared for union with Greece.
1866: John C Burnham, colonel U S Army, died
1870: Capitulation of Sedan, and surrender of Napoleon III
1871: Ferre and Lullier, leaders of the Paris Commune, sentenced to death
1871: Election riot at La Mesilla, New Mexico.
1874: John Gray Foster, major-general U S Army died.
1878· Henry Huntly Haight, ex-Governor of California died.
1881: Cotton-handlers at New Orleans struck for higher pay and lost two weeks wages
1884: Henry Bowen, American journalist and publicist of Rhode Island, died.
1889: Sultan of Zanzibar ceded the Lamu Islands and the Benanger coast to British East Africa Company
1893: Robert A Lamberton, president Lehigh University, died
1894: Forest fires began in Minnesota and Wisconsin, ultimately destroying several towns and 500 lives
1897: George Bliss, American lawyer, died.
1898· Lord Kitchener defeated the Dervishes and occupied Khartum.
1899. Wilford Woodruff, president Mormon Church died.
1899: Transvaal withdrew proposal for a 5-year residence, and insisted on a 7-year term before naturalization.
1902: Edward Eggleston, American author, died.
1902· Albert Howell Horton, ex-chief justice of Kansas died.
1902: William F Howe, American criminal lawyer died.
1904: Battle of Liaoyang.
1907: French troops defeated Arabs at Casablanca, Morocco
1908: French troops defeated 15 000 Moorish tribesmen at Boudenib, an Algerian frontier
1910 Frederick Augustus Geuth, Jr, American mineralogist, died.
1911: Omaha, Neb, adopted the commission form of government
1911: Roger Quarles Mills, ex-Senator from Texas died.
1912: Constant Désiré Despradelle, French-American architect and educator died.
1912: Mexican Federals evacuated Ojinage at approach of rebels
1912: Nicaragua sent troops to protect foreigners at Matagalpha.

SEPTEMBER 3

Feast-day of: St. Mansuet, bishop of Toul, in Lorraine, St. Macnisius, bishop of Connor, in Ireland St Simeon Stylites, the younger St. Remaleus.
31 B. C: Era of Actium began
1544: Valdivia founded Valparaiso.
1609· Henry Hudson anchored in lower bay at New York.
1634: Sir Edward Coke, English jurist, died.
1650. Battle of Dunbar, Cromwell defeated the Scots.
1651: Battle of Worcester; English civil war
1653· Claudius Salmasius, French classical scholar who wrote a defense of Charles I of England died.
1658 A great hurricane in England.
1658. Oliver Cromwell, Lord Protector of England, died.
1660: James, Duke of York (James II.), married secretly Anne Hyde
1665 Edward Montagu, Earl of Sandwich, with English fleet, captured four Dutch war-ships and three East Indiamen; the next day, six more Dutch merchantmen taken.
1692 David Ancillon, French Protestant theologian, died.
1725 Treaty of Hanover, or Alliance of Herrenhausen, concluded
1728: Matthew Boulton, partner of James Watt, born.
1739. George Lillo, English dramatist, died.
1752: New style calendar introduced into Great Britain and its colonies, September 3 became September 14
1779. French fleet under D'Estaing arrived in Savannah river
1781: Eugene de Beauharnais, stepson of Bonaparte born.
1783: Treaty of Versailles signed between France England and Spain France ceded Canada to England and Florida to Spain
1783· Final treaty of peace between United States and Great Britain signed at Paris
1789: Hannah F Gould, poet, born.
1792: Princess de Lamballe killed by a mob in Paris
1796 Battle of Wurzburg; Austrians defeated the French
1803: Prudence Crandall, philanthropist, born.
1807. Gorham D Abbott, clergyman-author, born
1808: British captured a Russian fleet in river Tagus Portugal
1810. Gardner Colby, philanthropist born.
1825: John Drew, Sr actor born
1833. New York Sun issued for first time
1835: Stewart L Woodford, diplomat born.
1839: George L Raymond, author-educator, born.
1841· Congress passed a new Fiscal Bank bill

1849 Sarah Orne **Jewett**, author, **born**
1855 Battle at **Sand Hills** with Sioux *Indians*
1855 Mlle **Rachel**, French actress first **acted in New York**
1862· Federals evacuated **Centreville, Va.**, and fell back on Washington
1862 Fight at **Fairfax Court House, Va**
1862: Confederates were defeated at **Cumberland Gap, Tenn.**
1862: Slight skirmish near **Slaughterville, Ky.**
1862 Indians attacked **Cedar City, Minn**
1863. Bloody **Indian fight** at White Stone Hill, Dakota Territory
1864 Federal cavalry occupied **Berryville, Va.**
1865 Alonzo G **Draper**, brigadier-general, U S Volunteers, **died.**
1866 **Peace** concluded between **Prussia and Hesse-Darmstadt**
1867. President Johnson proclaimed the supremacy of the **Federal Civil Courts**
1870· A deputation asked Gen Trochu, in Paris, to assume **government of France.**
1872 National Industrial **Exposition at Louisville, Ky**, opened
1872 National Convention of **Radical Democrats**, who rejected Greeley, **nominated** Charles **O'Conor** and J Q **Adams**, who declined
1877· *The "Princess Alice" sunk on the* Thames, London, 900 lives lost
1878 The death of **Thiers** was officially commemorated in Paris
1881: General Ambrose Everett **Burnside**, governor and United States senator (R I), **died**
1883. A foreign **exposition** was **opened at Boston**
1885 William McKendree **Gwin**, ex-Governor of California, **died**
1888 The Imperial British **East Africa Company** chartered
1890. Marianne **North**, English artist and botanist, **died.**
1891· German government removed prohibition on **American pork.**
1892· British government assumed the protectorate of **Gilbert Islands**
1892. **Paris** physicians reported 42 deaths and 59 new cases of **cholera**
1894 **Forest fires** in Michigan caused loss of about 1,100 lives
1894 **Chinese and Japanese** fought in Chosen
1894· John **Veitch**, British philosophical critic, **died**
1896· Lorenzo Niles **Fowler**, American phrenologist, **died.**
1898· James Samuel Thomas **Stranahan**, "First Citizen of Brooklyn" (N Y), **died.**
1903 **Count Von Deym**, Austrian ambassador to Great Britain, **died**
1904 The British government made vigorous protests to **Russia** respecting the seizure of vessels
1904. Kuropatkin gave a general order for the **Russian retreat** at Liaoyang
1908. Calvin **DeWitt**, American general, **died.**
1908 Lionel Sackville, Sackville-West, **Lord Sackville**, English diplomat, **died**
1910 President Taft opened National **Conservation Congress** at St Paul, Minn
1910 Lockout at Clyde shipyards, 15,000 to 20,000 men affected
1910 Edwin **Walker**, American corporation lawyer **died**
1911 Charles Ravenscroft **Greenleaf**, American general **died.**
1912· John Calvin **Martin**, American philanthropist, **died**
1912 James A **McCallen**, American orator and authority on Roman Catholic ceremonials and liturgy, **died**
1912 In special Ohio election **constitutional amendments** providing for **initiative and referendum**, abolition of death penalty, workingmen s compensation for injuries, improvement of roads, eight-hour labor law, and direct primaries were adopted, woman suffrage defeated
1912. Official announcement that **Great Britain** would demand **arbitration of Panama Tolls** question

SEPTEMBER 4

Feast-day of Sts Marcellus and Valerian, martyrs **St. Ultan; St. Ida,** widow, Translation of **St. Cuthbert; St Rosalia,** virgin, **St Rosa** of Viterbo
522 B. C : **Pindar**, lyric poet, **born.**
929. Henry of Brandenburg defeated the Slavs at **Lenzen**
1241: **Alexander III**, king of Scotland, **born**
1402 Gian Galeazzo **Visconti**, duke of Milan, **died**
1456. Battle of **Belgrade**, Turks defeated
1565· Fleet of **Menendez** appeared at Port Royal Fla
1571: Matthew Stuart, **Earl of Lennox**, regent of Scotland, **killed.**
1586 George **Percy**, colonial governor of Virginia, **born**
1588 Robert Dudley, **Earl of Leicester, died.**
1660 Parliament gave the King an **annual income** of £1 200,000 in return for **abolition of feudal claims.**
1709 Jean François **Regnard**, French comic poet, **died**
1725. **Louis XV. married** Marie Leszcynski
1754 **French Parliament reentered Paris**
1757. Levin **Winder**, governor of Maryland, **born.**
1767 Charles **Townshend**, English orator and statesman **died.**
1768 François Réne Vicomte de **Châteaubriand**, French author, **born**
1796 Battle of **Roveredo**; French defeated Austrians
1797: **French** republicans executed a **coup d'état**, took complete possession of the government, *and revived Jacobin methods*
1802· French **aeronaut** descended 8,000 feet **in a parachute.**
1802· Marcus **Whitman**, clergyman-pioneer, **born.**
1804· The **"Intrepid" blown up** at Tripoli
1805· Wm E **Dodge**, philanthropist, **born.**
1813 Andrew **Jackson and** Thos H **Benton** wounded in a brawl on the streets of Nashville, Tenn
1815 Lyman C **Draper**, historian and educator, **born.**
1824 Phoebe **Cary**, poet, **born**
1837 **Congress met** in special session to relieve financial stress
1846 Daniel H **Burnham**, architect, **born.**
1848 **Transportation of convicts** to New South Wales ceased
1848. Richard R **Bowker**, American journalist, **born**
1852 Hudson steamboat **"Reindeer" exploded**, killing 28 persons
1852: William **Macgillivray**, Scottish naturalist, **died.**
1853 **Chicago and Galena railroad opened.**
1854 Giulia **Grisi** and Signor **Mario** appeared **in opera** at Castle Garden in New York City
1856: Royal British Bank at London suspended payment
1861 Confederates violated the **neutrality of border states** by sending troops into Kentucky
1862. **Morgan** reached Kentucky on his second **raid.**
1862 **Lee** crossed the Potomac and **invaded Maryland**
1862. At **Ridgeley, Minn**, Indians killed and wounded 60 U S soldiers
1863 **Burnside** and a Federal army **reached Knoxville, Tenn**
1864· Confederate infantry drove Federal cavalry from **Berryville, Va**
1864 Federals surprized Morgan's cavalry at Greenville, Tenn Gen **Morgan killed.**
1864 Stephen Harriman **Long**, engineer, **died.**
1864. Henry **Johnson**, Governor of Louisiana, **killed** in battle
1868· **College** of agriculture and mechanics opened **at Hanover, N. H**
1870. Revolution in **Paris after** announcement of surrender at **Sedan**
1870 **French chamber** appointed a commission of government at 3 10 P M
1870 Paris mob invaded legislative chamber at 4 P M, and **Gambetta declared** the *deposition of the Imperial government* and the establishment of **a republic.**
1870 **French senate**, declaring adherence to Napoleon, met for last time
1870· **A government of defense** proclaimed in Paris, General Trochu president
1871: Citizens' mass meeting at New York appointed a **Committee of Seventy** to investigate the Tweed ring
1874· Jeffries **Wyman**, American anatomist, **died.**
1875: Russians defeated 30,000 Turkestan troops at **Khokand**
1878. International Congress of **Weights and Measures** met in Paris
*1879: The Khedive appointed two English*men to administer **Egyptian finances**
1885 **Rioters in Madrid**, Spain, stormed German legation because of the Caroline Islands affair
1885 About 4,500 **striking miners** in western Pennsylvania lost $550,000 by an unsuccessful strike of four months
1886 The Apaches under **Geronimo surrendered** to Gen Nelson Miles at Skeleton Cañon Ariz
1886· **Alexander**, of Bulgaria, announced his intention to **abdicate**
1887: **Irish nationalists** attempted to hold a meeting at Ballycoree, and were dispersed
1889 Edward Litt Laman **Blanchard**, English author **died**
1890. Edward F **Noyes**, ex-Governor of Ohio, **died.**
1891: **Chicago World's Fair** Corporation asked the United States for a loan of $5,000 000
1891 **Chinese burned** houses of foreigners at Ichang
1891 Patrick Egan, United States minister to **Chile**, recognized **provisional government**
1893. Carnegie steel works at **Homestead** resumed work
1894. **Chinese** in Japan **and Japanese** in China placed under care of American consuls
1894 In New York city and Brooklyn 12,000 **tailors struck** against the task-work system
1894: James Clark **Welling**, president Columbian University, Washington D C, **died**
1895 Sven **Loven**, Swedish naturalist and author, **died.**
1898 Aguinaldo and **Filipinos** everywhere **successful** against Spain
1900 Erastus Milo **Cravath**, president Fisk University, **died**
1901 Prince Chung of **China made** a formal expression of **regret** for the murder of the German minister
1901· Chauncey **McKeever**, American general, **died.**
1904: Russian rear-guard at **Liaoyang**, after holding off the Japanese for three days, burned stores and bridges and retreated
1904 **Anti-Jewish riots**, murders, and lootings at **Smiela, Russia**
1905 **Chinese deserters** from Transvaal mines committed many outrages 2,543 convictions obtained
1905 Robert **McCulloch**, general (Confederate), **died.**
1907: Edvard Hagerup **Grieg**, Scandinavian composer, **died.**
1908. United States **battle-ship fleet** left Melbourne
1908 Augustus W Corliss, American general, **died**
1908 Frank Pierce **Sargent**, immigration commissioner, **died.**
1909 **Chosen boundary** agreement between China and Japan signed
1909 **Chinese-Japanese** agreement concerning Manchuria signed at Peking
1909 Clyde **Fitch**, American playwright, **died**
1909 Samuel Conrad **Lemly**, ex-judge-advocate-general, U S Army, **died**
1911· **Léopold Flameng**, French engraver, **died.**
1911 **M. Garros**, French aeronaut, in a Bleriot aeroplane **rose to** 13,943 feet
1912 W J **McGee**, American geologist, anthropologist, and hydrologist, **died.**

SEPTEMBER 5

Feast-day of. St. Alto, abbot, **St. Bertin,** abbot **St Laurence Justinian,** first patriarch of Venice
1566 **Solyman the Magnificent**, sultan of Turkey, **died.**
1568 Tommaso **Campanella**, Italian Dominican monk, and philosopher, **born.**
1569 Edmund **Bonner**, persecuting bishop, **died**
1585 Cardinal **Richelieu**, French statesman, **born.**
1588 Richard **Tarleton**, English comedian, **died**
1609: **Henry Hudson** landed on New Jersey shore
1618 **Cardinal Duperron**, French statesman and writer, **died.**
1619 **Emperor Ferdinand** deposed by revolting Bohemians
1622 **Marie de Medicis** compelled the king to make **Richelieu** a cardinal
1734 Jean Benjamin de **La Borde**, French musician, **born**
1749 John James **Heidegger**, master of revels for George II, **died**
1749 Thomas **Lee** became Governor **of Virginia**
1750 Robert **Fergusson**, Scottish poet, **born.**
1755 **Exile of the Acadians** announced
1758. Thomas **Eddy**, author-philanthropist, **born.**
1763· Indian battle at **Bloody Bridge, Mich.**
1770 John **Jortin**, English church historian and critic **died**
1774: First continental **Congress** and second *colonial congress met* **in Carpenter's Hall**, Philadelphia, Pa
1774. **Gage erected fortifications** on the 'neck' at Boston
1781· The British **Admiral Graves arrived at the Chesapeake** and fought for two hours with French fleet under Comte **de Grasse**
1795 David Humphrey made **treaty with Algiers**, agreeing to pay tribute
1807: **Heligoland** taken from Denmark by England
1807 Richard Chenevix **Trench**, dean of Westminster etymologist, **born**
1808 John **Home**, Scottish author, **died.**
1810 American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions formally **constituted** at Farmington, Conn
1812 **Fort Harrison**, Ind, attacked by Indians
1813 British brig **"Boxer" surrendered to** American **"Enterprise"**
1813 James **Wyatt**, English architect, **died.**
1816 Joseph C **Talmage**, bishop of Indiana, **born.**
1817 Wm A **Newell**, Governor of New Jersey, **born**
1826 Thomas Sterry **Hunt**, geologist and mineralogist, **born.**
1835 John G **Carlisle**, Secretary of the Treasury, **born**
1836· Edward H **House**, author-journalist, **born.**
1836. Myron W **Whitney**, opera-singer, **born.**
1846 Charles Theophilas, Baron **Metcalfe**, British colonial administrator, **died**
1855: Third bombardment of **Sebastopol**, Crimean war
1855 **Kansas Free-State Convention** at Big Springs **nominated** ex-Governor **Reeder** as candidate for congress
1857 Auguste **Comte**, French philosopher, **died.**
1862. **General Bragg entered Kentucky**
1863: Federal Army and Navy bombarded **Fort Wagner**, at Charleston, S C
1863: Women led a **bread riot** at Mobile, Ala
1865· Hannah Flagg **Gould**, American poet, **died**
1867. Amy M C **Beach**, composer, **born.**
1870 **Reims**, occupied by the Germans on previous day, made **German headquarters**
1870. **Jules Favre** called on the United States for moral support of new French Republic
1870. **French Senate abolished**, and legislative chamber **dissolved**, soldiers and National Guard fraternize
1870 Red **Republican flag** raised at Lyons France
1870 Gunning S **Bedford**, American physician and professor, **died**
1871 Three French **women sentenced** to death **for setting fires** with petroleum
1873 England paid **Alabama claims** award of $15,500 000
1873 **France paid** last installment of **war indemnity.**
1875 **Constitutional convention** met at Austin, Texas
1879 Mutiny of **Afghan troops** at Herat many officials killed
1891· Great **petroleum fields** discovered in region of Caspian sea
1892· Daniel **Dougherty**, American legal orator, **died.**
1894 **Forest fires in Minnesota** destroyed 16 towns
1894: George **Stoneman**, American general ex-Governor of California, **died**
1894 Sir Edward **Inglefield**, admiral British navy, **died**
1895· August Valentine **Kautz**, American general, **died.**
1897. Joseph W **Shannon**, American actor, **died.**
1898 **Wilhelmina** became queen of the Netherlands
1899 Henry Niles **Pierce**, American (Protestant Episcopal) bishop, **died**
1900 Arthur **Sewall**, American ship-builder, **died.**
1902 Rudolf **Virchow**, German scientist, **died.**
1905· **Treaty of peace concluded** between Russia and Japan
1905 **Civil war in Transcaucasia** between Armenians and Tartars
1905 Hezekiah **Butterworth**, American author, **died.**
1905. Thomas Theodore **Crittenden**, ex-Governor of Missouri, **died.**
1906: David **Torrance**, Chief Justice of *Connecticut*, **died**
1908 Alexander **Troup**, American journalist, **died**
1910. Julian **Edwards**, American musical composer, **died.**
1912. Arthur **MacArthur**, lieutenant-general U S Army, **died**
1912 Richard Still **Holmes**, American Presbyterian minister and author, **died**
1912 General **Steever**, American commander on Rio Grande border, **asked for more troops** to patrol "big bend' section of Texas

SEPTEMBER 6

Feast-day of. St Pambo of Nitria, abbot, **St Maceulindus**, bishop of Lusk, **St. Eleutherius, St Bega**, or Bees
394. Battle of **Aquileia**; Eugenius slain
972 **John XIII**, pope (956–972), **died**
1191 Battle of **Arsouf**, Richard I defeated the Saracens
1620 The **Pilgrims** finally **left Plymouth** in the **"Mayflower"**
1645 **Peace** with the Indians **celebrated** at New Amsterdam
1669. **Candia, Crete**, taken by the Turks
1676 A Massachusetts force surprized and subdued the **Indians at Cocheco**, Maine
1683 Jean Baptiste **Colbert**, French Minister of Finance **died.**
1701: **James II.**, former king of England, **died**
1715 The Earl of Mar proclaimed the 'Old Pretender" as **James III.**
1738 Moses **Brown**, merchant-philanthropist, **born.**
1748· Edmund **Gibson**, English prelate and writer **died.**
1757. **Marquis de Lafayette born**
1766. John **Dalton**, English chemist, **born.**
1774· The **Continental Congress** allowed one vote to each colony
1781 **British** *under Benedict Arnold* **burned New London**, Conn, and massacred garrison of Fort Griswold after surrender
1781: De Grasse maneuvered **French fleet** for four days, and enabled De Barras to enter Chesapeake Bay and **blockade Cornwallis**
1784 George Alexander **Stevens**, English song writer, **died**
1795: Battle of Dusseldorf, Austrians defeated by the French
1795 Frances **Wright**, reformer, **born.**
1802: **Speight**, Governor of North Carolina, **fell in a duel**
1804 Rhode Island College henceforth called **Brown University** in honor of a benefactor, Nicholas Brown
1805 Horatio **Greenough**, sculptor, **born.**
1806. James H **Coffin**, meteorologist, **born**
1807. Danish government agreed to **surrender fleet** to the British (See September 2)
1808 Louis Peter **Anquetil**, French historical writer, **died**
1811: John H **Noyes**, author and Perfectionist, founder of the Oneida Community, **born**
1813: Battle of **Dennewitz**, French defeated
1814· General Macomb withdrew the army *from* **Plattsburg, N. Y.**
1815· Jane G **Swisshelm**, American reformer, **born.** [Army, **born.**
1819. Wm S **Rosecrans**, general, U S
1821 Alvin P **Hovey**, Governor of Indiana, **born** [estant Episcopal) bishop, **born.**
1830 Wm T **Armitage**, American (Prot-
1831: **Warsaw taken** by the Russians
1839 **A fire in New York** destroyed values of over $10 000,000
1839· **Alger's mortar**, the Columbiad, cast.
1842. British under Nott took possession of **Ghazni**, Afghanistan, and dismantled the fortifications
1854 Austrian army entered **Bucharest**, capital of Wallachia
1857 William E **Russell**, Governor of Massachusetts (1890–1893), **born**
1859 Addison J **Bacheller**, author, **born.**
1860 **Francis II**, last Bourbon king of Naples and Sicily, **deposed.**
1861: Jane **Addams**, social worker, **born.**
1861· **Grant occupied Paducah, Ky.**
1862· **Lee occupied Frederick**, Md
1862· Confederate cavalry attack near **Martinsburg, W. Va**, repulsed
1862· Confederate attack at **Washington, N C**, repulsed
1862 Gen Heth with 6,000 **Confederates** appeared **opposite Cincinnati, O**

1862: Convention for preservation of Holy Sepulcher signed by Russia, France, and Turkey
1862: John Bird Sumner, archbishop of Canterbury, died.
1866: Corner-stone of the Douglas monument laid at Chicago
1869: Fire in coal-mine at Avondale, Pa., killed 108 men
1870. National Guards replaced the police in Paris
1870. Munich, Stuttgart, and other South German cities declared for union with North Germany
1871: French National Assembly voted to make the whole country pay for the losses of the invaded provinces
1875· Constitutional convention met at Montgomery, Ala.
1875 North Carolina constitutional convention met at Raleigh
1876: Bronze statue of Lafayette, a gift of France, unveiled in Union Square, New York
1878: Mehemet Ali, Pasha, murdered by rioters near Skutari
1879: British began march toward Kabul, Afghanistan
1881: An exposition at Milwaukee, Wis., was opened
1881: President Garfield moved to Elberon, N J
1881: A dense fog on New England coast made this a "dark day."
1882: Part of the resigning Dublin police were reinstated
1883· The new steamboat "Maid-of-the-Mist" made passage through lower rapids and whirlpools of Niagara
1894· China made formal declaration of war against France
1886· A regency is appointed in Bulgaria.
1887: Short-lived revolution began in Salvador.
1888 John Johnstone (Lester) Wallack, actor and dramatist died.
1889: Great Britain annexed Humphreys and Rierson, two small Pacific Islands.
1889. Shipwrights in Cumberland, England, struck for higher wages
1889 General Boulanger, French agitator, demanded a trial by court martial.
1889: Gold discovered near Halifax, N. S
1889· Rodney C Ward, brigadier-general U S Volunteers, died.
1890. Labor Congress at Ottawa demanded that the office of governor-general of Canada be made elective
1890· Robert Francis Erskine, Earl of Rossiyn, died.
1891: Victoria legislature adopted the Australian federation act
1892· A few cases of cholera on steamers detained in lower bay, New York.
1893 Officers of the navy of Brazil demanded resignation of President Peixoto
1894: Stambuloff, ex-premier of Bulgaria, stoned by mob
1894: Henry Eugene Davies, American general, died.
1896 George Brown Goode, American naturalist, died.
1900 Lydenburg, in the Transvaal, captured by British
1900: Duke of Abruzzi's polar expedition returned, having reached 86° 33′ north latitude
1901: Sultan of Turkey ordered release of Miss Stone, missionary, and others held to ransom by Bulgarian brigands
1901: President McKinley fatally wounded by an assassin
1902: Sir Frederick Augustus Abel, British chemist, died.
1902: Philip J Bailey, British author, died.
1903: Charles A Cutter, American librarian, died.
1905: Shusha, Russia, burned; Tatars and Armenians fight, 250 killed and $2,000,000 damage to property
1905: Massacre of Jews at Kishinef, Russia
1905: Judson Stuart Landon, American jurist, died.
1907: William Henry Merrill, American journalist, died.
1907: M Sully Prudhomme, French poet and academician, died.
1909: Peary announced his discovery of the north pole.
1909: Spanish troops subdue Riff tribesmen in Morocco
1910. Eucharist Congress opened at Montreal, Canada
1911: Peruvians and Bolivians fought over the boundary
1911: The forces of deposed Persian Shah defeated near Teheran
1912: Roland G Garros, French aviator, passed Old World record for altitude by 2,460 feet, ascending in a monoplane 16,240 feet.
1912: New York syndicate holding famous old Manning and Mackintosh claim against Mexico, amounting to $105,190,204, demanded payment

SEPTEMBER 7

Feast-day of. St. Regina or Reine virgin and martyr St. Evurtius, bishop of Orleans, St. Grimonia, martyr, St. Cloud; St. Madelberte, virgin
1285: Gerona, Spain, surrendered to the French
1303· Pope Boniface VIII. was seized by the French
1497: Perkins Warbeck landed in Cornwall, and was joined by 3 000 men
1522: Magellan's ship completed the circumnavigation of the globe
1533 Elizabeth, queen of England born.
1548 Catherine Parr, queen of Henry VIII, died.
1556 The abdication of Charles V. announced to the Estates
1631: Battle of Breitenfeld or Leipzig; Gustavus Adolphus defeated Tilly
1643: Commissioners of the New England Confederacy held their first meeting, John Winthrop, president
1644: Cardinal Guido Bentivoglio, Italian historical writer, died.
1647: Charles I. rejected the modified proposals of Parliament
1664: Truce of Temesvár signed.
1701: Grand alliance formed to secure Spanish succession to Leopold I
1706: Battle of Turin; French defeated by Prince Eugene
1707: Georges Louis, Comte de Buffon, French naturalist, born.
1736: Captain John Porteous lynched by a mob in Edinburgh, Scotland
1745: English bombarded Genoa.
1779: John Armstrong, Scottish medical writer, died.
1782: Clark Bissell, Governor of Connecticut, born.
1783: Leonard Euler, Swiss mathematician, died.
1793: Battle of Dunkirk; Duke of York defeated
1803: Silas C Herring, inventor of safes, born.
1807: Robert Morrison, first Protestant missionary, reached China.
1807: Danish fleet given up to the British.
1811: *Niles Register*, Baltimore, first issued
1812: Battle of Borodino; French defeated Russians
1815 Howell Cobb, American statesman, born.
1818: James W Wallack first appeared in America
1818· Thomas Talbot, Governor of Massachusetts, born.
1819: Thomas A. Hendricks, Vice-President, born.
1820: Nathaniel Wheeler, manufacturer, born.
1823: Joseph S Hubbard, American astronomer, born.
1829: Ferdinand V. Hayden, American geologist, born.
1833: Hannah More, British religious writer, died.
1838: Grace Darling and her father, keeper of Longstone lighthouse, Farne Islands, rescued nine people from a wreck
1839: Melville D Landon, author, born.
1841: A Protestant bishopric was established at Jerusalem.
1847: General Scott learned that the Mexicans had broken the armistice, and renewed hostilities.
1848: E M Holland, actor, born.
1850: Hesse-Cassel declared in a state of war
1851: Hanover became a member of the Tariff Union.
1853: The rebels captured Shanghai.
1858: Charles Reid Barnes, botanist, born.
1860· An insurrection broke out in the Papal States.
1860: People of Fossombrone appealed to Sardinia for relief from oppression of the Papal troops
1862: Federals captured Shepherdsville, Ky.
1863: Federal expedition under Gen Banks reached Sabine Pass, Texas
1863: Confederates evacuated Fort Wagner and Battery Gregg, near Charleston, S C
1863: Confederate Gen Bragg made stand on Lookout Mountain.
1864: Confederates defeated at Reedyville, Tenn.
1865: President Johnson issued second amnesty proclamation
1866: Matthias William Baldwin, locomotive inventor, died.
1867 British sailed from Bombay to rescue English prisoners held by Theodore of Abyssinia.
1867: President Johnson proclaimed a general amnesty, including all but a few principal leaders
1870· James Munroe, colonel U S Volunteers, died.
1875· People of New Jersey ratified 28 amendments to the Constitution
1877· Nez Percés Indians went on war-path in Idaho
1877: Artillery duel at Plevna; Russians under Todleben began bombardment
1878: Fortress of Trebinje in Bosnia surrendered to Austria
1880: Parliament passed an employer's liability act.
1881: Hugh Sidney Lanier, American poet, died.
1882: First of a series of earthquakes partly destroyed the Panama railroad
1882: Afghan troops fought insurgents under Ayub Khan
1886: Alexander of Bulgaria formally renounced the throne
1886. Series of races between American yacht "Mayflower" and the English "Galatea" began for the America Cup, "Mayflower" winning
1888: Imperial British East Africa Company chartered
1889: Marquis de Molin, Spanish politician and writer, died.
1891: Austria signified her intention of annexing Bosnia.
1891: American war-ship sent to Honolulu to protect American interests
1892: Canada forbade all immigration to Quebec because of cholera.
1892: Francis Kernan, American jurist, Senator from New York, died.
1892: John Greenleaf Whittier, American poet, died.
1893: People of Toronto, Canada voted against running street-cars on Sunday.
1893: The Rhine was declared officially to be infected with cholera, and bathing was forbidden
1893: Coal-miners' riots in England quelled by troops
1893: Brazilian navy revolted, and shelled Rio de Janeiro
1893: Brazilian government stopped all telegraphing to foreign ports
1893: Hamilton Fish, ex-Secretary of State, died.
1895: The Porte rejected a proposition for the control of Armenia by the powers
1895: "Defender," "Valkyrie" races for America Cup began
1897: Edward L Pierce, American lawyer, author, and philanthropist, died.
1898: Li Hung Chang was dismissed from all offices in China
1901: John Bull Smith Dimitry, American author, died.
1902: Day of prayer and humiliation in Australia for rain.
1902: William Nathaniel Roach, ex-U. S Senator from North Dakota, died.
1902: Frank Tousey, American publisher, died.
1902: Haitian gunboat "Crête-à-Pierrot," with her commander, Admiral Killick, sunk by German gunboat "Panther."
1903: Chinese Board of Commerce created by an edict
1903: Thomas March Clark, American (Protestant Episcopal) bishop, died.
1904: United States troops maneuvered on old Bull Run battlefield
1904: Treaty between Tibet and England signed
1905: Japanese rioting because of treaty terms caused Tokyo to be put under martial law
1905: State of revolution prevailed in the Caucasus; thousands killed in the Baku oil region
1909: Soto la Marina, Mexico, was overwhelmed by a great wave.
1910. William Holman Hunt, one of the founders of the English Preraffaelite school of painting, died.
1910: James Shackleford, American general, died.
1910: The Hague tribunal announced North Atlantic coast fisheries award; generally against the United States
1910: James Nevins Hyde, American surgeon, died.
1911: Serious outbreaks took place in Szechwan, province, China.
1911: Masuchika Shimose, Japanese chemist, inventor of a high explosive, died.
1912: Germany planned extensive trade campaign in Brazil
1912. Archibald Loudon Snowden, American numismatic and diplomat, died.
1912: Four priceless historic paintings in Château de Versailles, France, mutilated by vandals
1912: Italian official report stated that 66 officers and 783 men had been killed in war with Turkey
1912: On representations from Great Britain and France, Spain agreed not to harbor Portuguese royalist refugees.

SEPTEMBER 8

Feast-day of. Nativity of the Virgin; St. Adrian, martyr, St. Sidronius, Saints Eusebius, Nestablus, Zeno, and Nestor, martyrs. St. Corbinian; Holy Name of the Blessed Virgin.
70· Titus captured and sacked Jerusalem.
1157. Richard Coeur de Lion, Richard I of England, born.
1397: Thomas, duke of Gloucester, murdered.
1429: English at Paris attacked by the French
1474: Lodovico Ariosto, Italian poet, born.
1483: Richard III. crowned again at York, England
1560. Amy Robsart, wife of Earl of Leicester, died.
1565: Construction of a fort at St. Augustine, Fla., began
1621: Louis II de Bourbon, Prince de Condé, born.
1643: Gloucester, England, besieged by Royalists, was relieved by Essex.
1644: Frances Quarles, English poet, died.
1650: Princess Elizabeth, daughter of Charles I of England, died.
1656: Joseph Hall, English bishop and author, died.
1664: Dutch surrendered New Amsterdam to the English, name changed to New York.
1674: French captured Treves in Prussia
1727: Napthali Daggett, American educator, born
1738: Dudley Saltonstall, American naval officer, born.
1755: Colonial force going to relief of Fort Edward, driven back by French and Indians, French and Indians later same day driven back by Colonial militia
1756· Col John Armstrong with 300 volunteers destroyed hostile Indians in western Pennsylvania.
1757: Convention of Kloster-Zeven signed
1760. Montreal, Canada, fell into the hands of the English
1760: French governor of Canada surrendered to England
1761: George III, of England married Charlotte Sophie of Mecklenburg
1775. John Leyden, Scottish poet, physician, and Orientalist, born.
1777: American army under Gates established a fortified camp at Bemis Heights, near Saratoga, N Y
1779· Governor Galvez, of Louisiana captured Fort Mauchac.
1780: The British advancing northward entered North Carolina.
1780 George M. Troup, Governor of Georgia born.
1781: Battle of Eutaw Springs, S. C.
1781: Lafayette, with 8 000 men, cut off retreat of Cornwallis into North Carolina
1788: William Collins, British artist, born.
1794: Joshua Leavitt, American reformer, born.
1796: Battle of Bassano; French defeated Austrians
1798: Battle of Ballinamuck; French and Irish rebels defeated
1805: Third coalition formed against Bonaparte
1811: Francis Bowen, author and educator, born.
1815· Alexander Ramsey, American statesman, born.
1825: Lafayette bade farewell to America, and sailed for France on an American frigate
1828· Clarence C Cook, American art critic, born.
1828: George Crook, Indian fighter born.
1833: First Protestant missionary to Persia ordained
1835: Sir Geo Beck and party returned from a two years' Arctic trip
1836: Arthur W Wright, American physicist and inventor, born.
1837: Raphael Pumpelly, American geologist and writer, born.
1842: British under Pollock captured Jagdalak Pass in Afghanistan
1847: Battle of Molino del Rey, Mexican war.
1852: Wallack's Theater, New York, opened.
1855: French captured the Malakoff, Crimean war.
1857: Treaty of Zeven rejected by England.
1860: Influential men met at Charleston, S C, and formed the "1860 Association"
1860: Garibaldi assumed dictatorship of the two Sicilies
1860: Steamer "Lady Elgin" collided with a schooner on Lake Michigan and sunk with 287 persons
1862: Skirmish at Poolesville, Md.
1862: General Lee, by proclamation, invited people of eastern Maryland to join the Confederacy
1862: General Stuart repulsed by Federals at Edward's Ferry, Va.
1862: Fight with Indians at Lower Agency, Minn.
1863: Federals repulsed with heavy loss in an attack on Fort Sumter.
1863: Federal expedition into Texas defeated at Sabine Pass
1864: Sherman entered Atlanta, Ga
1864: Confederates under General Price marched on Missouri.
1864: McClellan accepted Democratic nomination, but rejected the platform
1866: Prussia made treaty of alliance with North German states.
1869: William Pitt Fessenden, ex-Secretary of the Treasury, Senator for Maine, died.
1870: Strasburg invested by 60,000 men.
1870: The United States and Spain recognized the French Republic.
1871: General Rossel, French communist, sentenced to death
1871: John Edwards Holbrook, American naturalist, died.
1872 Oscar II. succeeded his brother on the Swedish throne
1873: New port at Flushing, in the Netherlands, opened.
1875: Caleb Lyon, ex-Governor of Idaho, died.
1876: William M. Tweed, New York's absconding boss," arrested at Vigo, Spain
1879. Austrians occupied Novi-Bazar, Bosnia.
1879: William Morris Hunt, American painter, died.
1880: Colliery explosion at Durham, England, caused 164 deaths
1883. Last spike driven in Northern Pacific R. R, near Gold Creek, Mont
1885: Tornado nearly destroyed Washington Court House, Ohio.
1889: Catholic priests in Pittsburg, Pa, forbade children going to public schools
1899: United States cruiser "Philadelphia" launched.
1890· Dock laborers at Southampton, England, struck.
1890 Isaac P Christiancy, Senator for Michigan, died.
1891: First carload of raisins shipped from Fresno, Cal
1891: Denmark removed prohibition on American pork.
1891: Jonas M Bundy, French journalist, died.
1892: Governor of New York sent troops to Fire Island because of threatened quarantine troubles.
1892: Enrico Cialdini, duke of Gaeta, Italian general and diplomat died.
1893: Emperor of Germany ordered the abolishment of all exceptional laws in Alsace and Lorraine.
1893. Women of New Zealand received the suffrage
1893: Foreign admirals at Rio de Janeiro combined to prevent bombardment by insurgent fleet.
1893: Louis d'Orleans, Compte de Paris, died.
1894: Herman Ludwig von Helmholtz, German scientist, died.
1896· Richard S Gatlin, American general (Confederate), died
1898: John Kemp Mizner, American general, died
1899 Henry Picking, rear-admiral, U S Navy, died.
1900· British captured the Manchberg, Transvaal
1900: Tornado at Galveston, Texas, killed 7,000 persons and destroyed property values of over $30,000,000
1901: Bulgarian Sobranje impeached ex-Premier Ivantcheff and others for treason

1901: **Lord Morris and Killanin**, ex-Lord Chief Justice of Ireland **died.**
1901: Johannes von **Miguel**, German statesman, **died**
1904· George Claude **Lorimer**, American clergyman and author **died**
1906: President Palma appealed to the United States for **intervention in Cuba.**
1906. **Massacre** of Jews at Siedlce, Poland
1909 Henry Clark **Corbin**, lieut.-general, U S Army, **died**
1910· **Emily Blackwell**, former dean of Woman's Medical College, New York Infirmary **died.**
1911· Thomas **Dwight**, American anatomist (Harvard) **died**
1911 **M. Hilles flew 776** miles in a little more than 14 hours
1912 Pope **Pius X.** directed that the body of Pope **Leo XIII**, tentatively buried in St Peter's, be removed to a tomb in the **Lateran basilica.**
1912: **Nicaraguan** regulars defeated rebel force at **Catrina.**
1912. Lord **Decies** presented a **challenge cup** to the American National Horse Show Association, to be competed for by officers of the U S Army only
1912: Russian Ministe- of Marines proclaimed **Sebastopol** in state of siege on account of **naval mutiny.**

SEPTEMBER 9

Feast-day of Saints Gorgonius, Dorotheus, and companions, martyrs, **St. Kiaran, St. Omer, St Osmanna,** virgin; **St Bettelin,** hermit
1087. **William the Conqueror,** king of England **died.**
1227: **Frederick II**, emperor embarked an army of 40 000 Crusaders for fifth Crusade
1409 University of **Leipzig** founded
1488· **Anne of Brittany** seized the duchy on the death of the duke her father
1513: Battle of **Flodden,** English defeated the Scots
1513: **James IV.,** king of Scotland, **killed** at Flodden
1561. **Catherine de Medici** called the Poissy Conference between Roman Catholic and Reformed clergy
1609· **Henry Hudson** passed within the Narrows of New York Bay
1642: **Perpignan surrendered** to the French after two years siege
1656 Sir Richard **Stayner,** with part of Admiral Blake's fleet, attacked the Spanish treasure fleet off Cadiz, Spanish loss nearly *£2,000 000*
1677. **Hatfield, Mass**, again attacked by Indians
1692· **Six** women condemned as **witches** in Massachusetts
1702. **Maximilian,** of Bavaria **took Ulm** *for France*
1708· The Congregational synod formed the **Saybrook platform** on which both Congregationalists and Presbyterians in the *northeast united*
1711 Thomas **Hutchinson,** Governor of Massachusetts, **born.**
1753 Sir John **Soane,** English architect, **died.**
1770 Bernard Siegfried **Albinus,** German anatomist, **died.**
1771 Robert **Wood,** Irish archeologist, **died**
1774. **Suffolk** (Mass.) **resolves adopted.**
1776: By Congress the colonies were **first called The United States** of America
1776 Calvin **Pease,** Chief Justice of Ohio, **born**
1788 Eleazar **Lord,** author and financier, **born**
1789· William Cranch **Bond,** astronomer, **born**
1791: St Clair, with 2 000 men set out to subdue the **Miami Indian Confederacy** *in Ohio*
1795 **Connecticut** sold the remainder of her **"Western Reserve"** for $1,200,000
1799 Battle of **Zuyper Sluys;** French defeated
1801 Gilbert **Wakefield,** English politician and classical scholar, **died.**
1805 Austrians joined the **alliance against France,** and invaded Bavaria
1809 First **Roman Catholic church** in Boston consecrated
1815 George Washington **Eastman,** educator **born**
1826 **The Christian Advocate** (Methodist Episcopal) **first issued**
1841 President **Tyler vetoed** the new fiscal **bill**
1842 Elliott **Coues,** American naturalist, **born.**
1844. Maurice **Thompson,** American author, **born**
1848 **Fire in Albany, N Y**, destroyed property worth $3,000 000
1850 **California admitted** into the Union *as a free State*
1850· **New Mexico and Utah** organized *as territories*
1850 Victor F **Lawson,** American journalist **born**
1853 The remnant of **Table Rock** at *Niagara Falls fell*
1855. Russians evacuated **Sebastopol** after losing 17 000 men
1862 Confederate attack at **Williamsburg,** Va., *repulsed*
1863 Federals under Burnside defeated Confederates at **Cumberland Gap,** Va
1863 Federals entered **Chattanooga, Tenn.**
1863 At **Tilford, Tenn.,** the Federals lost 300 prisoners
1864 Generals Sherman and Hood arranged **an armistice** to allow the removal of non-combatants from **Atlanta,** Ga
1868: **A fight with Indians** on Republican River Kan
1869. John A **Rawlins,** brigadier-general U S Army, ex-Secretary of War, **died.**
1870: **German army, in** five corps marched on **Paris.**
1870. **Laon, France, surrendered** to save the city from destruction
1870· **Messages** between the Germans and French **conveyed by Lord Lyons,** British ambassador
1870 Switzerland recognized the **French Republic.**
1870 **Nathan Lord,** proslavery advocate, president Dartmouth College, **died.**
1874: **Spanish Carlists** defeated near Mora
1882· The **French** hoisted their flag at Cumberland Stage **in Newfoundland**
1888 Shah of Persia opened **traffic on the Karun river** to all nations
1889 At Vilna 8,000 Czechs joined the **Greek Church**
1890 Henry Parry **Liddon,** English author, dean of St Paul's **died**
1891· François Paul Jules **Grévy,** President of France, **died**
1891· Ubaldino **Peruzzi,** Italian statesman, **died.**
1891 William **Theed,** British sculptor, **died**
1892· **Jupiter's fifth moon discovered.**
1893 Martial law proclaimed at **Rio de Janeiro,** Brazil
1893: Thomas Heazle **Parke,** British African explorer **died**
1894: Chinese Admiral **Ting degraded** for incapacity and cowardice
1894· Heinrich Karl **Brugsch,** German Egyptologist, **died**
1896 Henry B **Payne,** ex-senator from Ohio, **died.**
1899: James Biddle **Eustis,** ex-senator and diplomat, **died**
1902: **Australian** Commonwealth **tariff** bill passed
1902 William Allen **Butler,** American lawyer and author, **died**
1907· **Persian Cabinet** of eight responsible ministers appointed
1909 Edward Henry **Harriman,** American railroad magnate, **died.**
1909· Edward Moody **McCook,** American major-general, **died**
1910 Lloyd Wheaton **Bowers,** United States Solicitor-General, **died.**
1911: A $100 000,000 corporation formed to take over **Californian trolley lines.**
1911 **An aerial postal service** inaugurated over a line of 20 miles (between Windsor and Hendon) in England
1911: Francis Andrew **March,** American philologist (Lafayette College), **died.**
1912: Emil Bohusch **Frida** (**"Jaroslav Vrchlický"**), *Czech poet,* **died**
1912 Arthur **Lumley,** American painter and author, **died**
1912 Alexander Watkins **Terrell,** American diplomatist, **died**
1912: William T **Haines,** Republican, elected Governor of Maine by plurality of 3,000 over Governor Frederick W **Plaisted,** Democrat
1912· Professor Vilhjalmor **Stefansson,** American Museum of Natural History, after five years of Arctic exploration, reported discovery on Coronation Gulf of **13 groups** of lost tribe **of white Eskimos,** about 2,000 in all possibly descendants of Leif Ericson's followers
1912: United States **Secretary of State Knox** was received with honor in **Tokio.**
1912 Jules **Vedrines,** French aviator, won trophy in race for **world's championship** at **Clearing,** Ill
1912. **American Bankers' Association** met at Detroit in 38th annual convention
1912: Francis J **Swayze,** New Jersey Supreme Court Justice, decided that the Socialist Party was legalized in New Jersey and that any member might display a red flag, the party emblem

SEPTEMBER 10

Feast-day of: Saints Nemesianus, Felix, Lucius, another **Felix,** etc., martyrs and confessors **St Pulcheria,** empress **St. Finian; St Salvius; St Nicholas** of Tolentino
954 **Louis d'Outremer,** king of France, **died**
1297· Battle of **Cambuskenneth,** Wallace defeated English
1419· **John the Fearless,** Duke of Burgundy, **assassinated.**
1468. **Treaty of Ancenis** between Louis XI of France and Francis II, duke of Brittany
1543· The remains of **De Soto's** expedition reached Panuco Mexico
1547: Battle of **Pinkie,** English defeated the Scots
1565 The **French** fleet left Port Royal to **attack** Spaniards at **St Augustine**
1607. Governor **Wingfield of Virginia** impeached for embezzling
1608 **John Smith** *formally elected* **governor** of the Jamestown Colony
1631. Sir William Alexander obtained all **Acadia** as Nova Scotia
1691: Dr Edward **Pocock,** English traveler and scholar **died**
1718. The pirate Stede **Bonnet** executed at Charleston, S C
1736 Carter **Braxton,** American statesman, born
1738· Thomas **Sheridan,** Irish author, **died**
1746 French attacked **Madras** with force of 3 500 men
1750 Nicholas **Biddle,** American naval officer, **born**
1755· About 5 000 **Acadians banished** from Nova Scotia
1770 **Castle William, at Boston,** delivered to the king's troops
1771: Mungo **Park,** Scottish explorer in Africa, **born.**
1779 Indian village at **Canandaigua** burned
1780. **Hyder-Ali** overran the Carnatic in India
1785 **The United States and Prussia** signed treaty of amity and commerce
1787 John J **Crittenden,** American statesman, **born.**
1789 Congress ordered the creation of **three executive departments.**
1797. **Mrs Godwin** (Mary Wollstonecraft), English writer **died**
1802 **Piedmont** was formally **annexed** to France
1806· Johann Christoph **Adelung,** German philologist, **died**
1811 Battle of **Ximena,** Spaniards *defeated the French*
1813 **Perry's victory** on Lake Erie, near Put-in-Bay
1813: Frank H **Hamilton,** American surgeon, **born**
1818: Noah **Davis,** New York jurist, **born**
1820· Corner-stone of **Fort Snelling,** Minn., laid
1822 John A **Whipple,** American inventor, **born**
1825. Henry **Mollenhauer,** musician **born**
1835. Joseph **Wheeler,** American soldier and congressman, **born**
1839. Charles S **Peirce,** American scientist, **born**
1846 **Elias Howe** patented **a sewing machine**
1847. John B **Walker,** author and editor, **born.**
1849 **Edwin Booth** made his first stage appearance at Boston
1850 Congress passed the **Fugitive-Slave Bill.**
1852. **Urquiza** was **deposed** as president of the Argentine Republic
1852. Peter T **Austen,** American chemist, **born.**
1855: Poultney **Bigelow,** American author, **born**
1857: James E **Keeler,** American astronomer, **born**
1859 **Fire at Constantinople** consumed more than 1,000 houses
1861· Battle at **Carnifex Ferry,** W Va Confederates under Floyd defeated by Rosecrans
1861: General **A S Johnston appointed** to command the Department of Tennessee
1861· **Cumberland Ford, Ky**, occupied by three regiments of Confederates under Gen Zollicoffer
1861: **Lexington, Ky**, occupied by Union Home Guard
1861· ***General George H. Thomas*** assigned to Federal command in eastern Kentucky
1862 Confederates captured government property at **Gauley, W. Va**
1862. General R E **Lee** occupied **Hagerstown, Md.**
1862. Colonel Grierson defeated Confederate cavalry at **Coldwater, Miss**
1862 Federals defeated at **Fayetteville, W Va**
1862. Governor of **Pennsylvania** called for 50 000 men
1862. The **"Royal Oak,"** British ironclad, launched
1863 Confederates attacked the Federal advance at **Stevens's Gap, Tenn**
1863· Federal authority reestablished at **Little Rock, Ark**
1869: Tenant-right **agitation** began **at Cork**
1869. **John Bell,** American lawyer, former Secretary of War, **died**
1876 **Great Britain** remonstrated with **Greece** for arming against **Turkey.**
1880. Samuel Stehman **Haldeman,** naturalist philologist, and author **died**
1881 Royal Alexander **theater in London** burned
1889 Storm and great waves damaged **Coney Island, N Y.**
1889 **All judges at Riga** arrested for using German instead of Russian language
1889. Samuel Sullivan **Cox,** American politician **died**
1892. **Cholera** broke out **in Galicia,** Austria
1896 James **Lewis,** American comedian, **died**
1897· Theodore **Lyman,** American zoologist, **died**
1898 **Empress of Austria assassinated** by an anarchist at Geneva Switzerland
1905 **Armenian villages burned** in the Zangezurak region, Russia
1906 Town of **Kwireli** in the Caucasus **destroyed by an avalanche,** 250 killed
1907: Royal proclamation changed Colony to **Dominion** of **New Zealand**
1909 Celora E **Martin,** American jurist, **died**
1910 William Calvin **Oates,** ex-Governor of Alabama **died**
1912 Marie La-Salle-**Rabinoff,** *American* soprano **died**
1912 On permission of the United States the Mexican government **prepared to send troops** across American territory to fight rebels in **Sonora**
1912. At a meeting in London actors and actresses **opposed Sunday performances**
1912· Washington State **Progressive convention nominated** Robert T **Hodges** of Seattle for governor
1912 Mrs Robert W **La Follette** assumed leadership of movement for **equal suffrage** in Wisconsin
1912 Delaware **Democratic State convention** nominated Thomas H **Monaghan** of Wilmington for governor
1912 In Colorado's **first Statewide primary** only 30 to 40 per cent of 250,000 registered voters voted
1912· Rosa **Pitinoff,** American swimmer, swam 16 miles in 4 h 34 m in the Thames, England

SEPTEMBER 11

Feast-day of Sts Protus and Hyacinthus, martyrs, **St. Paphnutius,** St **Patiens** of Lyons
1217: **First** written **treaty** made by England signed with Prince Louis son of Philip III of France renouncing his pretensions to the throne of England
1297 Treasurer **Cressingham killed** at battle of Stirling Bridge
1522· Ulysses **Aldrovandus,** Italian naturalist, **born**
1584· Thomas **Erpenius,** Dutch Orientalist **born.**
1609. ***Henry Hudson*** *entered the Hudson* river
1611: Henri, Vicomte de **Turenne,** French commander, **born**
1645 **Bristol surrendered** to **Cromwell;** English civil war
1677· **James Harrington,** English political writer, **died.**
1697. *Battle of* **Zenta;** ***Prince Eugene*** defeated Turks
1700. James **Thomson,** British poet **born**
1709 Battle of **Malplaquet,** Marlborough victorious
1731· Josiah **Whitney,** soldier of the Revolution, **born.**
1741· Arthur **Young,** English agricultural writer, **born**
1744· Sarah **Bache,** philanthropist **born**
1766 James **Brown,** soldier senator and judge **born.**
1776. **Admiral Howe conferred** with a committee from Congress which disdained submission
1777: Battle of **Brandywine,** Washington defeated
1777 Felix **Grundy,** statesman, attorney-general, **born**
1781 Johann August **Ernesti,** German philologist and theologian, **died**
1786: A Sectional Convention met at Annapolis, Md., to regulate the **commerce** of **Chesapeake Bay**
1793: **Quesnoy** reduced by the Austrians
1800· Daniel S **Dickinson,** U S Senator, attorney-general **born.**
1806. John **Brand,** English antiquary **died**
1809· Sterling **Price,** Governor of Missouri, Confederate general, **born**
1810 James **Pollock,** Governor of Pennsylvania **born**
1814· Battle of **Plattsburg,** British defeated by Americans
1814· Battle of **Lake Champlain,** British defeated by Americans
1823. *David Ricardo, English political* economist **died**
1826· Alleged **abduction** of **William Morgan** by Freemasons caused intense excitement
1833· **Republican insurrection** in Lyons, France
1838 John **Ireland,** Roman Catholic archbishop, **born.**
1841 All of President **Tyler's Cabinet,** except Webster, **resigned** because of Tyler's veto of the Fiscal Corporation Bill
1841· Silas **Casey,** naval officer, **born.**
1844 Basil **Hall,** British naval officer and author **died.**
1848 **Hungarians rose** in rebellion to secure civil rights
1850. **Jenny Lind** first appeared on the concert stage at Castle Garden New York city, 7,000 persons paid $30 000
1851 **Riot** at Christiana Pa over **rescue** of a fugitive slave, owner killed and sheriff's posse routed
1852 **Buenos Aires seceded** from the Argentine Confederation
1856 Three regiments from Missouri attacked **Lawrence, Kan**, but were repulsed
1856· Governor **Geary, of Kansas,** released free-state prisoners at Lecompton on bail and ordered disbanding of armed gangs
1860. **Garibaldi surrendered** captured Neapolitan **fleet** to Sardinia
1860. Sardinian troops entered **Papal states**
1861· **Kentucky** legislature called on Confederate troops to leave the State
1861 President **Lincoln revoked** Gen Frémont's **emancipation order.**
1861. Battle of **Pavon,** Argentine federalists defeated
1862 Confederates captured **Maysville, Ky**
1862. Military **reforms in Prussia** caused bitter disagreements
1863· **Battle at Dalton,** Ga
1863. Federals captured part of **James Island, Charleston harbor.**
1866 New Jersey ratified the ***14th amendment.***
1866· An **annexation** bill passed Prussian Parliament, **enlarging the kingdom** by the addition of Hanover, Hesse-Cassel, Hesse-Nassau Frankfort, Lauenburg, and Schleswig-Holstein
1870. **Pius IX refused** all offers of **compromise** *with the King of Italy*
1870 David Austen **Sayre,** benefactor of Kentucky, **died**
1873. Edwin S **McCook,** American major-general **died.**
1877 Sanguinary conflicts near **Plevna,** Russo-Turkish war
1877 **A colliery explosion** in Monmouthshire, England, killed 286 miners
1880 Marshall O **Roberts,** New York philanthropist, **died**
1881. Alexander of **Bulgaria** appointed a commission to revise the Constitution
1886 Parliament rejected Mr Parnell's **Tenants' Relief bill**
1887· **"Moonlighters"** in Ireland shot and killed police
1889. **A storm** on the coast of New Jersey **wrecked 50 vessels** and caused loss of millions of dollars
1889 International **Bimetallic Congress** met at Paris
1889 Captain **Wissman** offered $25 000 for the head of **Bushiri,** an East African chief

1891· **Petroleum** was discovered at Cobiago, southeast of Fresno, Cal
1891: John H B **Latrobe**, American lawyer, philanthropist, and inventor, **died.**
1891· Théodule Augustin **Ribot**, French painter, **died**
1893 World's **Parliament of Religions** opened in Chicago
1894 The **Cook Arctic expedition** returned to New York, the **"Miranda"** having **sunk**
1894· **Pico Pio**, Mexican Governor of the Two Californias in 1845-46, **died**
1895: **South Carolina** Constitutional Convention began its sessions
1896 Fifteen **brigands executed** at Athens, Greece
1896 Francis James **Child**, professor of English Literature at Harvard, **died.**
1898· **Hurricane in British West Indies** caused loss of 500 lives
1900: The **Transvaal** placed under martial law by British
1900· British under Hart captured and reoccupied **Potchefstroom.**
1900 President **Kruger** and other officials fled to Lorenzo Marques
1900: **Llanghlang**, China, **stormed** by the Germans during the Boxer rebellion
1905. Unrest in **Finland**; secret stores of arms and explosives were found
1906 Shah of **Persia** signed the **reform** ordinances
1907. **Anti-Japanese riots** broke out in Vancouver British Columbia
1908. **Persian nationalists** *successful* at Tabriz
1909. Louis **Miller**, Chief Franciscan Superior in the United States, **died.**
1910 **Mount Etna** was in violent eruption
1911· Robert G **Fowler** left San Francisco to cross the continent in an **aeroplane.**
1911· James Russell **Soley**, expert on naval law and author, **died.**
1911· Freeman Pratt **Tower**, ex-president Montana Wesleyan College, **died.**
1912 Peter Hector **Coullie**, Cardinal, Archbishop of Lyons, France, **died**
1912. **International Congress on Labor Legislation**, at Zurich, favored 8-hour shifts in continuous work
1912 **Chinese government** authorized the building of **Federal railways** to connect principal ports and cities
1912. Mme **Curie** and French capitalists purchased **large radium deposits** in Colorado
1912. **Fighting broke out** on Bulgarian frontier, Turkey rushed troops thither, **Bulgaria sent ultimatum to great powers** in regard to Macedonian autonomy
1912. **Eucharistic Congress** opened in Vienna 20 000 persons present
1912. **Mexican rebels marched south**; destroyed and looted American railways to prevent pursuit
1912· **Nicaraguan regulars defeated rebels** near Santa Catalina
1912· **Peruvian Senate** approved internal loan of 650,000 000 for national defense
1912: 'Oath of the Athenian Youth' was read by 125,000 public-school pupils in Boston

SEPTEMBER 12

Feast-day of: St Albeus; St. Eanswide, St. Guy.
490 B C. **Battle of Marathon**
1213: Battle of **Muret**; Albigenses defeated
1362 **Innocent VI**, pope (1352-62) **died.**
1494. **Francis I**, king of France, **born**
1605· Sir William **Dugdale**, English antiquary, **born.**
1642. Henri, Marquis de **Cinq Mars**, French courtier, **executed**
1649. **Cromwell stormed Drogheda** and massacred 3,000 men, for the most part English
1654. **Cromwell** excluded from **Parliament** all who would not support him
1683 Battle of **Vienna**, Sobieski defeated the Turks
1687: John **Alden**, Pilgrim colonist, **died**
1711: **French** squadron under Duguay-Trouin captured **Rio de Janeiro, Brazil**
1764. Jean Philippe **Rameau**, French composer, **died.**
1777: General **Gates** encamped at mouth of the Mohawk river
1777 **Washington returned** to Philadelphia with the remains of his army
1777 Governor **McKinly**, of Delaware, **captured** by the British
1781 Governor **Burke**, of North Carolina, **captured** by tories under David Fanning
1788. John T **Shubrick**, naval officer, **born.**
1797· Samuel J **May**, reformer, **born**
1806. Andrew H **Foote**, naval officer, **born.**
1806· Edward **Lord Thurlow**, chancellor of England **died**
1810 Philip F **Thomas**, Secretary of the Treasury, **born**
1811. James **Hall**, scientist, **born.**
1812: Richard M **Hoe**, inventor, **born**
1812 Elias P **Needham**, inventor **born**
1814: **British attacked Baltimore, Md.**
1814 The **"Wasp" captured** the **"Three Brothers"**
1818 Richard J **Gatling**, inventor of guns, **born.**
1819 Gebhard Leberecht von **Blucher**, Prussian field-marshal, **died**
1825: Ainsworth R **Spofford**, Librarian of Congress, **born**
1837: George **Holland**, actor, first appeared in America
1839: Charles Dudley **Warner**, author-journalist **born.**
1840. William **Sprague**, manufacturer, Governor of Rhode Island, **born**
1847· Battle of **Chapultepec**, Mexican war, was begun
1850 Danes defeated Schleswig-Holsteiners at **Missunde**

1853· Dr Kane's **arctic expedition** was frozen in on coast of Greenland
1856: Lawless bands rioted at **Baltimore, Md.**
1857. **China** declared war **against England.**
1857 Steamer **"Central America"** wrecked in Gulf of Mexico, 374 lives and $2,500 000 in treasure lost
1858. Steamer **"Austria" burned** at sea, 539 lives lost
1860 Sardinians captured **Pesaro.**
1861: Legislature of **Kentucky** ordered the Governor to expel *the Confederates from the* State
1861: Gen Buckner in **Kentucky** called on the people *to rise and resist* Federal **usurpation.**
1861: Battle of **Cheat River, W. Va.**; Federals defeated Gen Lee
1861: Encounter at **Black River, Mo.**
1861: **Pneumatic dispatch** tubes were laid in London
1861: George Nixon **Briggs**, ex-Governor of Massachusetts **died.**
1862: The Confederates invested **Harpers Ferry.**
1862: Skirmish at **Middletown, Md.**
1862: Federals drove Confederates out of **Maysville, Ky.**
1862· Federals captured **Eureka, Mo.**
1864: **Park Benjamin**, American poet, lecturer, and writer, **died.**
1866. **Kansas State University opened.**
1869 Convention of 500 delegates organized national **Prohibition party** at Chicago.
1870: *Italian troops entered the* **Papal states.**
1871· **French** assembly authorized the President to conclude a **treaty with Germany** to hasten the evacuation
1880: Agrarian **outrages** broke out **in Ireland.**
1886: About 15,000 **iron operatives** in south Staffordshire, England, **struck.**
1888: *Richard Anthony* **Proctor**, English-American astronomer, **died.**
1890. Sultan of Vitu in **Zanzibar**, disarmed a party of Germans
1890 Sir William **Hardman**, British jurist, **died.**
1891: German forces in fight with natives, lost 300 men and all guns and ammunition in **German East Africa.**
1891: First train over **Oyster Bay** route to Boston ran
1892: Ameer of Afghanistan supported revolting **border tribes** against the British in India
1892· J C **Howell**, rear-admiral, U S Navy, **died**
1893: **Emigration** from New York **exceeded immigration** for the first time
1893: Marie François **Mirabel**, French general, **died**
1895. Charles Henry **Hall**, American clergyman, **died**
1896: The Porte denied the allegations of the foreign **ambassadors** who had **refused to attend** a celebration because of the **Armenian cruelties.**
1896. James Dady **Morgan**, American major-general, **died.**
1898 Thomas McIntyre **Cooley**, American constitutional lawyer and jurist, **died**
1899: Cornelius **Vanderbilt**, American capitalist, **died**
1900· United States **Philippine Commission** held its first session
1900: President **Kruger**, of the Transvaal, abandoned the country
1902· Alexander R **Shepherd**, ex-Governor District of Columbia, **died**
1903 Richard Channing **Jones**, American constitutional lawyer **died.**
1905 Bridge over **Zambesi river**, near Victoria Falls, opened
1905· **Tatars** in parts of Russia **declared a holy war**, and killed Armenians indiscriminately
1905· Japanese war-ship **"Mikasa" burned** by accident causing more than 250 deaths
1909 The return of **Halley's comet** was announced from Heidelberg, Germany
1909. William Lloyd **Garrison**, American publicist, **died.**
1910· Federal jury at Chicago **indicted** 10 officials of the **meat-packing companies.**
1912: Matthew **Russell**, Irish Jesuit and author, **died**
1912· Italian government **took over** business of **foreign insurance companies**
1912. **Bulgaria warned** by the Powers against war with Turkey, territorial acquisitions would not be permitted (it was said)
1912 British War-Office **suspended use of monoplanes** because of casualties, **biplanes favored** *as safer*
1912 German and Austrian petroleum magnates began bitter **price-cutting war** against Standard Oil Company

SEPTEMBER 13

Feast-day of: St. Maurilius, bishop of Angers, **St Eulogius; St. Amatus**, another **St. Amatus**
81: **Titus**, Roman emperor, **died.**
1217: Count Raymond entered **Toulouse** and was besieged by Simon de Montfort
1494: **Poyning's law** passed by Irish Parliament
1515: Battle of **Marignano**; French defeated the Swiss
1520 Sir William Cecil, Lord **Burleigh, born**
1557: Sir John **Cheke**, English Greek scholar, **died**
1565· Guillaume **Farel**, French reformer and coadjutor of Calvin **died**
1592. Michael de **Montaigne**, French essayist **died**
1598 **Philip II**, king of Spain **died**
1629· Johann **Buxtorf** (the elder), German Protestant theologian and Hebraist, **died**
1645 Battle of **Philiphaugh**; Covenanters defeated Montrose
1711: **Bouchain taken** by Marlborough
1738: The **Westminster bridge** at London **begun**
1745: **Frances I**, husband of Marie Theresa, became **emperor** *of the Holy Roman Empire*
1759· *First battle on the* **Plains of Abraham** at Quebec
1759: *Gen James* **Wolfe killed** *at capture* of Quebec
1761: Caspar **Wistar**, physician, **born.**
1782. *Congress agreed to accept the offer of* **Virginia's western lands**
1782: British fleet totally defeated fleet of France and Spain at **Gibraltar.**
1788: Congress made **New York** the capital city
1806· *Charles James* **Fox**, English statesman, **died**
1808: Saverio **Bettinelli**, Italian Jesuit and poet, **died.**
1813: John **Sedgwick**, general, **born.**
1814: British fleet bombarded **Fort McHenry**, near Baltimore
1814: The **"Star Spangled Banner"** written *during or just after* British bombardment of **Fort McHenry**, Md
1817. John McA **Palmer**, soldier, senator, and Governor of Illinois, **born**
1825: Wm Henry **Rinehart**, American sculptor, **born.**
1828· *Alice B* **Haven**, *American author,* **born.**
1836. James **Lyall**, Scottish-American inventor, **born.**
1841· *Attempt made on life of* **Duc d'Aumale.**
1842: British defeated Afghans at **Tezeen.**
1852: **French** Senate asked for establishment *of the* **hereditary monarchy** in the Bonaparte family
1855 Lieut Hartstein found Captain Kane in **Greenland**
1858 Emigrant ship **"Austria" burned** in mid-ocean, about 500 lost
1861: *Confederate troops agreed to withdraw from* **Kentucky** if Federals were also excluded, not agreed to
1861: Skirmish at **Booneville, Missouri**
1862· C F Hall returned from an **arctic expedition** after an absence of two years
1863 Cavalry engagement at **Culpeper Court House, Va**
1866. William W **Orme**, brigadier-general, U S Volunteers **died.**
1869 Erie Ring's **gold panic**, manipulated by Jay **Gould** and James **Fisk**, in New York.
1870 **Paris** reported to hold over 300,000 fighting men
1870. Bismarck *declared* **peace** *with* **France** would not be made until Germany held the fortresses
1876. **Great Britain and China** signed a convention at Chefu
1877· The freedom of the **City of Glasgow** was presented to Gen Grant
1878 One of the so-called **Cleopatra needles** *placed on Thames Embankment,* London
1880: Native chiefs in **Basutoland** began war on colonists
1881· One of the soldiers guarding President **Garfield's assassin** tried to kill him
1882: British captured **Tel-el-Kebir** in Egypt
1887. The ships **"La France"** and the **"Sud America"** collided off the Cabary Islands, 87 lives lost
1889: William **Gooderham**, Canadian philanthropist, **died.**
1890: British stripped King of **Uganda** of power and installed *Protestant and Catholic* missionaries in principal offices
1890 Emperor William *accepted extension* of the **Triple Alliance** to May, 1897
1892: Officers of the benevolent order of the **Iron Hall** arrested for embezzlement
1892. David **Bruce**, American inventor of type-casting machines, **died.**
1892· Government suspended *some* civil rights to end the anti-German **agitation** *of* **young Czechs** in Bohemia
1893: Astronomical observatory on **Mont Blanc** completed
1893: Rebel **Brazilian fleet** bombarded Rio de Janeiro
1893: James **Daubeny**, British general officer, **died.**
1894 **Samoan chiefs** yielded to the British demand and **surrendered** to King Malietoa
1898: Lorenzo **Snow elected** president of the Mormon church
1899· Martial law proclaimed *in* **Vizcaya, Spain**, because of religious agitation
1900. British under Gen French captured **Barberton, Transvaal**
1900. Gen Roberts called on the **Transvaal** burghers to surrender
1902: John H **Forney**, American explorer and general (Confederate), **died.**
1903 **Bulgaria** massed troops on Turkish frontier
1903 Edward **North**, American Hellenist (Hamilton College), **died.**
1903 Mary Elizabeth Wilson **Sherwood**, American author, **died**
1904: **Prince Humbert**, heir to throne of Italy, **born.**
1905 Japanese Admiral **Togo's ship destroyed** by an explosion, 599 lives lost
1905 **Russian and Japanese** commissioners *signed protocol providing for cessation* of hostilities in Manchuria
1905 M **Goblet**, ex-premier of France, **died.**
1905 George H **Weeks**, American general, **died**
1906· United States marines landed at **Havana**, but were withdrawn
1906. **Prince Albert**, of Prussia, regent of Brunswick, **died**
1907· Steamship **"Lusitania"** made her maiden voyage from Queenstown to New York in five days and 54 minutes
1907: Daniel Willis **James**, American philanthropist, **died**
1908 Procession at **Eucharistic Congress** in London was allowed without ceremonials
1909. Commander **Peary denied** *that Dr* **Cook** had reached the North Pole
1912. General Count Maresuke **Nogi** and his wife **committed suicide** together, *following the death of Mutsuhito,* late emperor of Japan
1912 Justo **Sierra**, Mexican journalist, **died**
1912: Thirty-two "Cunningham" claims to coal land in Alaska were **canceled as fraudulent.**
1912. Funeral obsequies of late **Emperor Mutsuhito** of Japan began at Tokio

SEPTEMBER 14

Feast-day of. The Exaltation of the Cross; St Cormac, bishop of Cashel **St. Catherine** of Genoa
262. **St. Cyprian**, archbishop of Carthage, martyr, **beheaded**
407 **St Chrysostom**, preacher and writer, **died**
1321: **Dante** Alighieri, Italian poet, **died**
1402· Battle of **Humbledon (Homildoun) Hill**; English defeated Scots
1405. **League of Marbach formed**
1435· *John* **Plantagenet**, *duke of Bedford,* **died.**
1486 Cornelius Heinrich **Agrippa**, alchemist and author, **born.**
1523· **Adrian VI**, *pope (1522-23),* **died.**
1609· **Henry Hudson** visited the Highlands of the Hudson
1628: **Salem, Mass., founded.**
1646· Robert **Earl of Essex**, parliamentary general, **died**
1682. Browne **Willis**, English archeologist, **born.**
1705 **Mitau taken** by the Russians
1712: Giovanni Domenico **Cassini**, Italian astronomer **died.**
1741: Charles **Rollin**, French historian, **died.**
1742 James **Wilson**, Associate Justice U S Supreme Court, **born**
1746. **Madras surrendered** to the French under La Bourdonnais
1748. Joseph **Collyer**, English engraver *born*
1759· Louis Joseph de **Montcalm**, French commander at Quebec, **died**
1769 Alexander Baron von **Humboldt**, German scientist, **born**
1774 Lord William **Cavendish-Bentinck**, governor-general of India, **born**
1776: ***The British army entered New York city.***
1778· **Benj Franklin** was sent to **France** to negotiate a treaty
1778 **New Bedford and Fair Haven**, Mass., burned by the British, with 70 vessels
1781: **Washington assumed command** at Williamstown, Va
1785 **Franklin returned** again to Philadelphia
1786: *The deed of* **western lands** was given to Congress by Connecticut
1793: Battle *of* **Pirmasens**; *Prussians* defeated the French
1794: Battle of **Bois-le-Duc**, Duke of York defeated
1807: British troops evacuated **Alexandria, Egypt.**
1812: **Russian army retired from Moscow**, *followed by most of the* inhabitants
1814: British abandoned attack on **Baltimore, Md**
1818 Juneau (now **Milwaukee**), Wis., **settled.**
1824· Julius H **Seelye**, American educator, **born.**
1828: William H **Brewer**, American chemist, **born.**
1829. Peace **treaty of Adrianople** *signed*
1836· **Aaron Burr**, American politician, **died.**
1837: Harry **Fenn**, American artist, **born**
1839. **Don Carlos**, Spanish *pretender,* **sought safety** in France
1843 **Greece** provided a new constitution by a bloodless revolution
1842: George E **Whiting**, American organist and composer **born.**
1844· Martin **Milmore**, Irish-American sculptor, **born.**
1847. City of **Mexico surrendered** in the Mexican war
1851: James Fenimore **Cooper**, American novelist, **died.**
1852: Augustus W N **Pugin**, *English* church architect **died.**
1852 John C **Olmsted**, American landscape architect, **born.**
1852. Arthur Wellesley, **Duke of Wellington, died.**
1854· **The allied armies landed** in **the Crimea**
1854· Julia **Magruder**, American author, **born**
1857· The British **assaulted Delhi** in the Sepoy mutiny
1859 Sir James **Stephen**, English historical writer **died**
1860: **Perugia**, in the Papal States, **captured** by Sardinians
1861: Fight near **Kansas City, Mo.**
1862. Federal cavalry escaped from **Harpers Ferry** through the Confederate lines
1862· *Confederates at* **Harpers Ferry bombarded** the garrison
1862: Battles of **South Mountain**; Confederates repulsed at Turner's and Crampton's Gaps
1862: McClellan *fell back on* **Antietam Creek**, Md
1862· *Governors of Pennsylvania and West* Virginia invited loyal governors to a **conference** *at Altoona, Pa*
1862: Confederates driven from **Munfordville, Ky.**
1862: Jesse L **Reno**, brigadier-general, U S. Volunteers, **killed** in battle

M

Disputed Pronunciations

N

Foreign Phrases

O

Population Statistics

P

Q

R

S

T

U

V

W

X

Y

Z

1863: The **Park Theater**, Brooklyn, first opened
1864 *Governor Brown of Georgia withdrew* 15,000 State **militia** from Hood's Confederate command
1867· Charles Dana **Gibson**, artist, **born.**
1870. **Agitation** for self-government **in Bohemia culminated** in addresses to the king
1872. **Decision of** Arbitration Court on **Alabama claims** announced
1873. Civil war in **Louisiana**, McEnery party took possession of State-house, later dislodged by United States troops
1874 Governor Kellogg driven from **Louisiana** State-house
1875: Increase Allen **Lapham**, American naturalist, **died**
1876. American team won **International rifle-match** at Creedmoor, N Y
1880 **Chilean** vessel "Covadonga" bombarding Chancay, Peru, **sunk** by torpedoes
1881: Steamer **"Asia" wrecked** on Lake Huron with loss of about 100 lives
1882 British entered Cairo, **Arabi** Pasha **surrendered.**
1883: **Sultan of Turkey** created a knight of St Michael and St George
1889 **Petroleum** wells discovered along **Athabasca river**, Canada
1890 Body of **John Ericsson** transferred to Swedish authorities at Stockholm
1891 **Yellow fever** raged in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
1891. George B **Loring**, U S Commissioner of Agriculture, **died.**
1892 English Privy Council revoked all proclamations made under the **Coercion Act**
1892 **New York city** Board of Health announced six fatal **cholera cases** in the city
1893: Severe censorship imposed on **Czech papers** in Bohemia
1893· Sir Narcisse Fortunat **Belleau**, French-Canadian statesman, **died**
1894 France sent an ultimatum to **Madagascar.**
1894 A **French-Kongo treaty** signed
1894. Edward Y **McCauley**, rear-admiral, U S Navy, **died.**
1896 Samuel **Eliot**, American historian, ex-president Trinity College, **died.**
1897 *Senate of* **Hawaii** *ratified the treaty of* annexation with United States
1898 Mohammedan **outbreak in Crete** was followed by massacre of Christians and bombardment of Candia
1900 Total allied **troops at Peking**, on account of Boxer rebellion, reported as 62,000
1900: Montgomery **Sicard**, rear-admiral, U S Navy, **died.**
1901 President **McKinley died** from his wounds
1901. **Theodore Roosevelt took oath as president**
1903. Bulgarian government informed the Powers it would take action against **Turkish cruelties in Macedonia** unless they intervened
1905 **Earthquake in Calabria**; 3,000 killed and injured
1905 Patrick Andrew **Collins**, American consul-general at London, **died**
1906 Richard Henry **Alvey**, ex-Chief Justice District of Columbia, **died.**
1906: Charles **Page**, American general, **died**
1907: **Prince Augustus** *of Saxe-Coburg and* Gotha, **died.**
1908: Señor Agusto **Legula** elected President of **Peru**
1909 Charles Follen **McKim**, American architect, **died**
1909 James David **Smillie**, American painter, **died.**
1910 National assembly of **Orthodox Church** held sitting at Constantinople in spite of government prohibition
1911 Premier **Stolypin** of Russia fatally **wounded** by a Jewish anarchist
1911: *Reported from Constantinople that* **cholera** had wiped out whole villages **in Turkey**
1911: **Eruption of Mt Etna** made more than 20,000 people homeless
1911 First **Chinese war-ship** visited New York harbor
1911 Elizabeth Edson **Evans**, American author, **died**
1912: Remains of late Emperor **Mutsuhito** of Japan entombed on Momoyama Hill, Kyoto
1912. Mare **"Evelyn W." broke three world's records** at Grand Circuit races, Syracuse, N Y , record for paced mile 2 00½
1912 Bankers and 14 great railroad companies agreed on **$200,000,000 scheme** for handling freight at **Chicago.**

SEPTEMBER 15

Feast-day of St Nicomedes, martyr **St Nicetas**, martyr **St John**, the dwarf **St Aper** or **Evre**, **St. Alcard** or Achart
1589 Michael **Bajus**, Swiss theologian, **died**
1596· **Cadiz**, Spain, **burned** by the English
1609. **John Smith sailed** for England to recover his health
1613 Sir Thomas **Overbury**, English writer, **poisoned** in the Tower
1643 Richard **Boyle**, Earl of Cork, **died**
1712 *Sidney, Earl of Godolphin, premier* of England **died**
1736· Jean Sylvain **Bailly**, astronomer, **born**
1759· **Braddock's expedition defeated** by the French near Fort Duquesne
1779 John **Lord Campbell**, Chancellor of England, **born**
1784: Vincent **Lunardi** made **first balloon ascent** in England
1789. James Fenimore **Cooper**, American novelist **born**
1812. **Bonaparte** established his headquarters **in the Kremlin.**
1812 **Moscow burned** by the Russians
1814· British repulsed in attack on **Fort Boyer**, Mobile, Ala
1821: *All the provinces of* **Guatemala** *made* a declaration of independence
1830 William **Huskisson**, politician and economist, **killed** by accident
1830 Opening of **Liverpool and Manchester Railroad** marked the real beginning of railroads
1842. British occupied **Kabul** in Afghanistan
1854· **Russians evacuated Moldavia.**
1857. **Brigham Young** tried to prevent United States troops entering Utah
1858: British defeated Tantia Topi at **Rajghur** in the Sepoy mutiny
1859 Isambard Kingdom **Brunel**, English engineer, **died**
1860 Attempt made on life of **Queen of Greece.**
1861. José Borges tried to incite a **revolt in Calabria, Italy.**
1862 Confederates defeated at **Green River, Ky.**
1862: Col D H Miles surrendered **Harpers Ferry** to "Stonewall" Jackson
1862: David E **Twiggs**, major-general (Confederate), **died.**
1863 Authorized by Congress, President **Lincoln suspended habeas corpus** throughout the Union
1864. Convention between **France and Italy** concerning the occupation of Rome signed, France agreed to withdraw
1865: State convention in **South Carolina** repealed the ordinance of secession
1865· **Fenian** disturbances many arrests
1865 The authorities **seized** *The Irish People* of Dublin
1866: Augustus A **Gould**, American naturalist, **died.**
1867: **Fenians** in Manchester, England, **attacked the police**
1867: Charles **Griffin**, major-general, U S Army, **died.**
1870. **Germans began siege of Paris**
1870 Sardinians occupied **Civita Vecchia**, the port of Rome
1870. **China appeased the French** by executing coolies guilty of murdering nuns
1874: The President ordered **Louisiana** armed partizans to disband within 5 days
1874: *Benjamin R* **Curtis**, *justice of the* Supreme Court, **died.**
1878. Ameer of **Afghanistan** declined intercourse with the British
1880. The powers sent a **collective note to Turkey** demanding cession of Dulcigno and territory to Montenegro
1883. International **Exposition** of Graphic Art opened at **Vienna**
1883. **Anam** troops disbanded, the Yellow Flags continued hostilities
1887· **Philadelphia** began a three days' celebration of the signing of the Federal constitution
1890 **Russian** government provided 22,000 000 rubles for relief of **distress** caused by crop failure
1890 Natives of **Vitu, in Zanzibar**, murdered Germans and English, which led to reprisals and war
1891· Silver-mining in **Indian Territory** began
1894 **Chinese and Japanese** fought two battles in Korea
1897. Attempt on life of **Diaz of Mexico**, assassin killed by the mob
1899· **Indian** government established **gold standard**, value of rupee fixed at 1s 4d
1900 **Cuba** elected delegates to a constitutional convention
1900 British deported from the **Transvaal** over 400 foreign suspects
1900 **Boer peace delegates** at The Hague appealed to the Powers to intervene in the South-African war
1901· Boers trapped British command under Maj Gough at **Blood River Poort**, South Africa
1902: *Horace* **Gray**, *justice of the* Supreme Court **died**
1906 **Statue of Washington** unveiled at Budapest
1906 General Dmitri **Trepoff**, head of Russian police system, **died.**
1908· **Aeroplane accident at Fort Myer**, Va , caused the death of Lieut Thos E Selfridge
1909 **Lord Tweedmouth**, British statesman, **died**
1910. Centenary of **Mexican independence** finished on 80th birthday of Pres Diaz
1910· *Francis William* **Dickins**, *rear-admiral*, U S Navy, **died**
1910 Frederick Merian **Wheeler**, American hydraulic engineer and inventor, **died**
1911: William Robertson **Boggs**, American (Confederate) general **died**
1912. United States notified the Nicaraguans that it would **protect American lives and property** in Nicaragua and uphold the government **against rebels.**
1912. **Eucharist Congress** in Vienna, 10,000 clergy joined in **procession of the host** in drenching rain
1912· William D **Haywood**, general organizer Industrial Workers of the World, **arrested** in Boston for **urging country-wide strike** against imprisonment of Ettor and Giovannitti on murder charge

SEPTEMBER 16

Feast-day of St Cornelius, pope and martyr, **St Cyprian**, archbishop of Carthage, *Sts Lucia and Geminianus*, **St. Euphemia; St Ninian, St. Editha**
655· **Martin I** , pope (649–653) **died**
1087· **Victor III** , pope (1086–87), **died**
1380 **Charles V.**, the Wise, king of France, **died.**
1519 **John Colet**, dean of St Paul s **died**
1543· **Castro**, governor of Peru, defeated Almagro **at Chupas**
1638 **Louis XIV.** of France born
1651. Obadiah **Holmes whipped** in Boston for being a Baptist
1699: *An* **English** *colony under* Bienville **retired from Louisiana** on finding the French settled
1736 Gabriel Daniel **Fahrenheit**, scientist, **died.**
1775: Allen, **Earl of Bathurst**, English statesman **died**
1776 Battle of **Harlem Heights**, British repulsed by Washington
1778 Gen Benjamin **Lincoln** appointed to command of Americans **at Charleston, S C**
1795. British took colony at **Cape Town** from the Dutch
1796. William A **Muhlenberg**, American hymn-writer, **born.**
1802. Louis **Kossuth**, Hungarian patriot, **born.**
1810· Miguel **Hidalgo y Costilla**, a Mexican priest, proclaimed a **revolt** against Spain
1819. **Riots** occurred at Paisley and **Glasgow**, Scotland
1822 **Battle of Corinth**, Turks victorious
1823 Francis **Parkman**, American historian, **born.**
1824· **Louis XVIII** , king of France, **died.**
1833 ***New York and New Jersey*** settled a boundary dispute
1838 Railroad from **London to Birmingham** opened
1840 **Beirut**, Syria, **bombarded** by British
1847 **The Shakespeare house** (birthplace) in Stratford-upon-Avon, sold by auction for $15 000, bought by a committee for preservation
1847: Grace **Aguilar**, English-Jewish author, **died.**
1859 **First overland mail** (Pony express) left St Louis, Mo
1860. Hamlin **Garland**, American author **born**
1861. **Bill** introduced into Congress **for abolition** of slavery in the District of Columbia
1861: Gov Magoffin, of **Kentucky, protested** against entrance of any troops into the State
1862 Battle of **Antietam** or Sharpsburg began
1862. Federals defeated at **Munfordville, Ky**
1862. Skirmish at **Durhamville, Tenn**
1862 *Federals evacuated* **Cumberland Gap.**
1862: Federals victorious in a **cavalry fight at Leesburg, Va**
1862 Dixon S **Miles**, colonel U S Army, **killed at Harpers Ferry**
1864· Confederates **captured a train** worth $1,000,000 at Cabin s Creek Kansas
1864. Battle at **Sycamore Church, Va**
1871. Henry Clay **Longnecker**, colonel U S Volunteers, **died**
1873. The last **German soldiers evacuated France**
1875: United States Post-office introduced **fast mail trains.**
1875· Gouverneur **Kemble**, American capitalist, **died**
1879. **Bismarck met papal nuncio** and attempted a reconciliation
1884. **French** *defeated the* **Chinese** *at* Kimpai Pass
1885 **"Puritan" beat "Genesta"** in international yacht race for America Cup
1885: Benjamin Franklin **Tefft**, American author and diplomat, **died**
1891: The powers **recognized** the Congressist provisional government in **Chile**
1891: Tunnel under **St Clair river** opened
1892· Cardinal Edward **Howard**, English prelate and linguist **died**
1892 Thomas H **Watts**, Governor of Alabama, **died.**
1893 More than 100,000 persons rushed across the line to get a portion of the **Cherokee strip** of 6 000 000 acres
1894. Battle of **Pingyang**, Korea, Chinese defeated by Japanese
1894 Japanese **transports left Japan** to invade China
1896 Kurds and Turks killed 2,000 **Armenians** at Kharput
1896· James Monroe **Ashley**, American abolitionist **died**
1901 Henry Benjamin **Whipple**, American (Protestant Episcopal) bishop, **died.**
1903. The powers warned **Bulgaria** against action that might lead to war with Turkey
1905 Lawrence Pike **Graham**, American brigadier-general **died**
1907: Frederick **McNally**, American cartographer **died**
1907· John Grimes **Walker**, rear-admiral, U S Navy **died.**
1911 British and **Afghan tribesmen** fought on the border
1911: Edward **Whymper**, English traveler, first to ascend the Matterhorn **died.**
1912 Mexican Federals **retook American El Tigre**, one of the richest mining camps in northern Mexico, rebels held manager for $100,000 ransom
1912 **Wild rioting** in Belfast Ireland, **Orangemen** and **Catholics fought** in shipyards and factories

SEPTEMBER 17

Feast-day of Sts Socrates and Stephen, martyrs **St Rouin**, Rodingus or Chrodingus **St Lambert**, the patron of Liège, **St. Columba; St Hildegardis**
1565 **Menendez left St Augustine** overland for Port Royal
1575 Heinrich **Bullinger**, Swiss reformer, **died.**
1621 Roberto **Bellarmino**, cardinal and theologian **died.**
1630 The settlement **at Trimountain, Mass** , was named **Boston**
1665 **Philip IV** , king of Spain **died.**
1743 Jean Antoine Marquis de **Condorcet**, mathematician **born**
1771 Tobias George **Smollett**, English novelist, **died.**
1783· Samuel **Prout**, English water-color painter, **born**
1787: The **Constitution** of the United States was **signed** by the Convention and Articles of Confederation were set aside
1793: **A maximum price** for commodities and rates of wages established in Paris
1794: Battle of **Boxtel**; Duke of York defeated
1796 **Washington**, having declined a **third term**, issued his farewell address
1806: Sweden ceded **Finland** to Russia
1814. British gave up the siege of **Fort Erie** in Canada
1825. Mordecai M **Noah** selected Grand Island, in Niagara river, as site for **New Jerusalem**
1832 Charles **Kemble** and his daughter Fanny first acted in New York
1842· The British armies under General Pollock and General Nott joined at **Kabul**, Afghanistan
1855: Corner-stone of **Boston Public Library** laid
1856 Last **Whig Convention** met at Baltimore and adopted the nominees of the American party
1861 Battle at **Blue Mills Landing**, Federals lost 100 killed and wounded
1861: Confederates lost supplies and horses at **Morristown, Mo.**
1862. Samuel **Croasdale**, Colonel U S A , **killed** at Antietam, second day of the battle
1862 Orange demonstration *caused* destructive **riots at Belfast.**
1864: General **Frémont withdrew** as a candidate for the Presidency
1864· **Spain** demanded satisfaction from **Chile** for interference in Peru
1865 John **Neagle**, American portrait painter, **died**
1866 The **Brazilian allies** were defeated in an attack on Curupaiti Paraguay
1866· **Convention** of soldiers and sailors who **favored Johnson** assembled at Cleveland, Ohio
1867 National Cemetery at **Antietam** dedicated
1868 **Insurgents rose in Spain** to overthrow the government
1870 The **Papal Zouaves** in Rome refused to surrender
1870 *Bohemian deputies absented* themselves from the **Austrian Reichsrath**
1874. United States troops took charge of **Louisiana** Capitol
1875 Colonel Villette and other **French officers imprisoned** for aiding the escape of Marshal Bazaine
1876. Race war at **Aiken, S C.**, between whites and blacks
1877 Sulerman Pasha recovered Fort Nicholas in **Shipka Pass**
1879. British war-ship **"Agamemnon" launched.**
1882. The Khedive dissolved the **Egyptian army.**
1884: **Suakim** in Egypt **relieved** by aid of friendly tribes
1886 Asher Browne **Durand**, American artist, **died.**
1888· *Revolting* **Zulu chiefs** *surrendered to* British
1890 A Portuguese steamer loaded with **kidnapped natives** reached Cape Town
1890 An Arab was hanged at **Zanzibar** for slave-dealing
1892: Battle of **Dogba**, the French defeated the natives
1894· **Japanese and Chinese** naval battle at mouth of Yalu
1894: Li Hung **Chang** further degraded for mismanagement
1895 Members of **Chinese secret societies** executed
1896· Enoch **Pratt**, American merchant, banker, and philanthropist, **died.**
1897: Henry Williams **Sage**, American philanthropist, **died.**
1898 Thomas Gilmore **Apple**, American theologian, **died.**
1898 John **Hall**, American clergyman **died**
1899 Charles Alfred **Pillsbury**, American manufacturer, **died**
1905 Daniel W **Benham**, American brigadier-general, **died**
1906· Charles D **McIver**, American educator, **died**
1907. **Oklahoma** ratified new **Constitution** and elected a Democratic legislature and State officers
1909 British Commons passed **Irish Land Bill.**
1909 **El Roghi**, *insurgent in Morocco* **executed**
1909. William George **McCloskey**, American (Roman Catholic) bishop, **died**
1909 William T **Smith**, dean of Dartmouth Medical School, **died**
1910 Susan **Hall**, American painter and author, **died.**
1911 Thomas Henry **Carter**, ex-Senator from Montana, **died.**
1911 John James **McCook**, American lawyer and soldier, **died.**
1912. American **Public Health Association** *opened annual session at* Washington, D C , urged need of Federal hygienic measures to supplement action by States
1912. U S Postmaster-General **Hitchcock** issued orders for promotion of 13,000 railway **postal clerks** on October 1, 1912, at cost of over $1,000 000

SEPTEMBER 18

Feast-day of St Ferreol, martyr, **St Methodius**, martyr **St Thomas** of Villanova, **St Cupertino.**
56 ***Trajan***, *Roman emperor* **born**
96· **Domitian**, Roman emperor, **killed**
1180 **Louis VII.**, king of France **died**
1345 **Andrew of Hungary**, husband of Joanna I **assassinated**
1492: **Columbus** and crew encouraged by meeting many birds.

1544: Francis I surrendered claim on Italy by **treaty of Crespy.**
1643. Gilbert **Burnet,** bishop and historian, **born**
1675: Battle of **Bloody Brook,** Massachusetts, Indians ambuscaded and killed 80 men
1690 **Duke of Marlborough** sailed for Ireland with an army
1709. Samuel **Johnson,** English lexicographer, **born**
1714· **George I.** landed in England
1718 André **Dacier,** French classical scholar, **died.**
1721 Matthew **Prior,** English poet, **died.**
1739 **Treaty of Belgrade signed** between Austria and Turkey
1742· Jean Baptiste **Massillon,** French preacher **died.**
1759: **Quebec surrendered** to the English
1777· British army under **Burgoyne advanced** within two miles of the American camp near Saratoga
1777· **American troops** under Col Brown **captured the forts at outlet of Lake George,** cutting off Burgoyne's line of retreat
1777· Continental **Congress adjourned to Lancaster** because of the approach of British to Philadelphia
1779: Joseph **Story,** Associate Justice of United States Supreme Court, **born.**
1787. William **Collins,** English artist, **born.**
1793: **Corner-stone of Capitol** at Washington **laid by** George Washington with Masonic ceremonies
1797: Lazare **Hoche,** French general, **died.**
1805. John S C **Abbott,** clergyman and author, **born.**
1809. The **Old Price** ("O P") **riots** began in new Covent Garden Theater, London
1810: **Chileans declared their independence** of Spain
1812: Herschel V **Johnson,** Governor of Georgia, **born**
1817 Olof **Swartz,** Swedish botanist, **died.**
1827: John T **Trowbridge,** American novelist and poet **born**
1830 William **Hazlitt,** English writer, **died.**
1838: **Anti-Corn-Law League** formed at Manchester, England
1842· Mexicans driven back from **San Antonio,** Tex
1843. Charles V **Riley,** entomologist **born.**
1850· President **Fillmore signed the Fugitive Slave Bill.**
1851: **New York** *Times* first issued
1857: **Mountain Meadow massacre,** Utah, by Mormons and Indians
1860: Battle of **Castelfidardo,** Sardinians defeated Papal troops
1860: Joseph **Locke,** English engineer, **died.**
1860: Clinton **Scollard,** American poet, **born.**
1861 Battle of **Lexington, Mo.;** Federals surrendered
1861: **Bowling Green** and Moundsville, Ky., occupied by Confederates
1861: **Banks in New Orleans** suspended specie payments
1862· The **Confederacy** observed a day of thanksgiving
1862 Gen G B **McClellan** appointed to defense of Washington, D C
1862 **Insurrection** arose in Spanish fleet **at Cadiz.**
1862· **Lee recrossed the Potomac** into Virginia
1862 Joseph K F **Mansfield,** major-general, U S Volunteers, mortally wounded at Antietam **died.**
1863 Confederates under **Bragg reenforced** by Longstreet's corps from Virginia
1866: José J **Perez** reelected President of Chile
1867. **A negro judge** presided in a court **at New Orleans, La.**
1867· People of **Maryland** adopted a new Constitution
1870· John Littleton **Dawson,** member of Congress from Pennsylvania **died.**
1870· Red Republican **manifesto** issued in Paris
1870 German headquarters at **Meux,** 20 *miles from Paris*
1870· **French government removed to Tours.**
1871: Frederigo **Errazuriz** elected President of Chile
1873· **Financial panic** precipitated in United States by failure of Jay Cooke & Co
1874· The President restored Governor Kellogg in **Louisiana;** white people submitted
1876: Aníbal **Pinto** elected President of Chile
1876 Charles **Davies,** American mathematician, **died.**
1876 Edmund Storer **Janes,** American (Methodist Episcopal) bishop, **died.**
1877: *Queen's Dock at* **Glasgow** *opened*
1879: Daniel **Drew,** American capitalist, **died**
1881: Santa Maria **Domingo** elected President of Chile
1884: **Bulgaria** and Eastern Roumelia united
1886· Jose Manuel **Balmaceda** elected President of Chile
1890 Dion **Boucicault,** actor and **dramatist, died.**
1890 William R **Harper** elected president *of Chicago University*
1891: The Jewish synagogue **Temple Beth-El,** in New York, dedicated
1891. **Bogran,** ex-President of Honduras, **assassinated.**
1892 State troops safeguarded the landing of quarantined **cholera suspects** at Fire Island, New York
1895· ***Cotton States and International* Exhibition** opened at Atlanta, Ga
1897 **Greece and Turkey** signed a treaty of peace
1898· Destructive **hurricane,** with large loss of life, **in Spain.**
1898 Varina Anne **Davis** ("Daughter of the Confederacy"), daughter of Jefferson Davis **died**
1899. Roman Catholic cardinal and bishops **demanded church ascendency** in Spanish schools
1904: The Porte expressed regrets to Russia for excesses of **Turkish troops in Macedonia.**
1904: Prince **Herbert Bismarck,** German statesman, **died.**
1904: Daniel Willard **Fiske,** American educator and author, **died.**
1905 Czar of Russia proposed a second **peace conference.**
1905: George **MacDonald,** Scotch novelist, **died.**
1905: Isaac Jones **Wistar,** American penologist, **died.**
1906· Pedro **Montt** installed as President of Chile
1906· **Hongkong** swept by **a destructive storm.**
1907: **The Argentine Republic and Italy** signed an arbitration treaty
1911: Martial law declared in **Vienna** on account of **rioting** about food prices
1911: Railway **traffic in Ireland** tied up by strikes
1911: Peter A **Stolypin,** premier of Russia, **assassinated** at Kief
1911: Max Hugo von **Sonnenberg,** German statesman, **died.**
1912· Hernando de Soto **Money,** ex-United States Senator from Mississippi **died**
1912: Severe battle near Derna **Tripoli;** 61 Italians and over 800 Turks killed
1912: A riot in Hungarian Chamber of Deputies, Budapest, over **Socialists' demand for universal suffrage.**
1912. Orangemen opened **Anti-Home Rule** campaign at Enniskillen, 15,000 pledged **against recognition** of Irish parliament

SEPTEMBER 19

Feast-day of· St. Januarius, bishop of Benevento, and his companions, martyrs **St. Eustachius; St. Theodore** of Canterbury, **St. Lucy,** virgin
86: **Antoninus Pius,** Roman emperor, **born**
1356 Battle of **Poitiers;** English defeated French
1356· **King John** of France **taken prisoner** by the English
1551: **Henry III.,** king of France, **born**
1587: Robert **Sanderson,** bishop of Lincoln, **born.**
1609 **Hudson's vessel** remained at Kinderhook, on the Hudson, while a small boat ascended to or above Albany
1665: Deaths from **plague in London** reached the maximum
1702 **Marlborough took Venlo,** Netherlands, by storm
1715· William **Popham,** soldier and lawyer, **born.**
1734: Austrians were defeated at **Gustella.**
1739 Andrew **Pickens,** soldier and Congressman, **born.**
1746 Marshal Saxe captured **Namur,** Belgium
1759. William **Kirby,** English entomologist, **born.**
1765· Jared Ingersoll **royal stamp-agent** in Connecticut, forced to resign
1777: Battle of **Stillwater** (Saratoga), indecisive
1777: **Washington's army** encamped on eastern bank of the Schuylkill
1777. **Wayne,** and 1,500 Americans **surprized at Paoli,** Pa
1778: William **Gaston,** jurist, **born.**
1779: Henry Peter, Baron **Brougham** and **Vaux,** British statesman and scientist, **born**
1790. Northwestern **Indian wars** began over ownership of territory
1790. At **Lambeth** (London) James Madison consecrated Protestant Episcopal **bishop of Virginia** (the last American bishop to be consecrated in England)
1792 Wm B **Astor,** merchant-capitalist, **born.**
1799: Battle of **Bergen;** Allies defeated
1812: Wellington began to **beslege Castle of Burgos,** Spain
1813· **C. H. F Peters,** German-American astronomer, **born.**
1825: Henry C **Lea,** author and publisher, **born.**
1835· Ethan Allen **Hitchcock,** Secretary of the Interior, **born.**
1839 John S **Crosby,** Governor of Montana, **born**
1841: **Lord Sydenham,** Governor-General of Canada, **died.**
1859 John Pringle **Nichol,** English astronomer, **died.**
1862 Confederates were defeated in battle of **Iuka, Miss**
1862· Louis H **Little,** major-general (Confederate), **killed** at Iuka
1862: Confederates evacuated **Harper's Ferry.**
1862: General McClellan arrested 16 members of **Maryland legislature** on charges of treason
1862: Confederates repulsed at **Owensboro, Ky.**
1862 Federal **Department of the Missouri** was formed
1863· First battle of **Chickamauga;** both sides claimed the victory
1864· Battle of **Winchester, Va;** Federals under Sheridan victorious
1864· **Secessionists** who tried to seize gunboat on Lake Michigan **captured**
1864: David A **Russell,** major-general, U S Army, **killed**
1866: Oregon ratified the **14th amendment** to the Constitution
1867: First issue of the **Cheyenne** *Evening Leader* appeared
1868: **Prim** announced a provisional **government** in Spain
1870. French under Vinoy attacked Germans on heights of **Sceaux.**
1870. French surrendered **Versailles** to Crown Prince of Germany
1870 **Paris completely invested;** departure possible only by balloon
1871· President **Lincoln's body** interred at Springfield, Ill
1874· General Brooke made **military governor of Louisiana;** civil governor discharged the duties of the office
1878 Austrian army captured **Behacs,** Bosnia
1879. British defeated Afghans at **Shutargardan.**
1880 Lafayette S **Foster,** Senator from Connecticut, **died**
1881. President **Garfield died.**
1886· **Revolt** of Spanish garrison at Madrid under Villacampa **suppressed.**
1889· Federal and Confederate **survivors of Chickamauga** met on battle-field and decided to purchase land for a park
1889. Part of **Cape Diamond** at Quebec **fell** 300 feet demolishing seven houses and killing several people
1889: U S man-of-war **"Galena" sent to Haiti** to protect Americans
1890: **John D Rockefeller** gave $1,000,000 to Chicago University
1891· José Manuel **Balmaceda,** ex-President of Chile, **committed suicide.**
1893: Sir Alexander **Galt,** Canadian statesman, **died.**
1894: William E **Donnell,** American financial editor, **died.**
1895 Charles **Leclercq,** American actor, **died.**
1895: Alexander Hay **Ritchie,** American painter and engraver, **died.**
1896: **Dongola,** in the Sudan, **captured** by Anglo-Egyptian expedition
1898 William Wallace **Eaton,** ex-Senator from Connecticut, **died.**
1899· **Captain Dreyfus pardoned** by the French government
1899: Charles Patrick **Daly,** president American Geographical Society, jurist and author, **died.**
1901: **Religious orders in Spain** obliged to register with the civil authorities
1901: British **torpedo-boat** buckled and 67 men were drowned
1901: Last services were held at **Canton,** O., over the remains of President McKinley
1902: Stampede at **Negro Baptist Convention** in Birmingham, Ala., caused death of over 100
1902: English aeronaut **sailed a dirigible** over London for **30 miles.**
1902: **The Queen of the Belgians died.**
1902: Charles H **Latrobe,** American civil engineer, **died**
1903· King of the Belgians made a spirited **denial of** British accusations of **cruelty in the Kongo.**
1903: Egbert **Guernsey,** American physician and medical editor **died**
1906· Robert Roberts **Hitt,** American statesman, **died.**
1907· **Franco-Canadian treaty signed**
1912: Ralph Oregon **Dunbar,** Chief Justice Supreme Court of Washington, **died**
1912. Final contracts let for a 3-mile $25-000 000 **steel bridge over East river,** New York, with $2,000,000 connecting railway viaduct at Hell Gate

SEPTEMBER 20

Feast-day of: St. Eustachius and companions, martyrs, **St. Agapetus,** pope and confessor
480 B. C.: Greeks defeated Persians at **Salamis**
356 B. C.· **Alexander the Great born.**
91 B C: Lucius **Crassus,** Roman orator, **died.**
1066. Battle of **Fulford,** Norwegians defeated English
1198: Battle of **Gisors,** Richard I defeated the French
1384· **Louis of Anjou died** in Italy
1415. Owen **Glendower,** Welsh patriot, **died.**
1486 **Arthur,** eldest son of Henry VII, **born.**
1519· **Magellan sailed** from San Lucar, Spain, **on a voyage around the world.** (He died in the Philippines, but one ship completed the voyage)
1527: Jan **Gruter,** Dutch classical scholar, **died**
1565 **Menendez captured Fort Carolina** and killed everybody, not as Frenchmen, but as Lutherans
1586· Fourteen members of **Babington's conspiracy** executed
1643 Battle of **Newbury,** English civil war
1643· Lucius **Carey,** Lord Falkland **killed** at Newbury
1648 **Cromwell** invaded Scotland and was **welcomed at Edinburgh.**
1662· John **Gauden,** English prelate and royalist, **died.**
1664 **Fort Orange surrendered** to the English and renamed Albany
1697. **Treaty of Ryswick signed.**
1697: **King William's war** in America **ended** by peace of Ryswick
1703: Battle of **Hochstadt,** French and Bavarians defeated the Austrians
1709 Battle of **Dobro;** Russians defeated Swedes
1737. Charles **Carroll,** American statesman, **born.**
1740· Diet of Hungary accepted **Francis I.** as coregent with Maria Theresa
1777: **Burgoyne** fortified his camp near Saratoga
1788: Battle of **Lugash;** Turks defeated Austrians
1792: Battle of **Valmy;** French defeated Prussians
1795. **French captured Mannheim.**
1796 Battle of **Altenkirchen,** Prussia, Austrians defeated French
1815· William **Hutton,** English writer, **died**
1820 John F **Reynolds,** American general, **born**
1831: **Wesleyan University** at Middletown, Conn., opened
1833· David R **Locke,** humorist, **born.**
1837: L Clark **Seelye,** president of Smith College, **born.**
1840. José G R **Francia,** dictator of Paraguay, **died.**
1848: American **Association for the Advancement of Science** convened for first time, at Philadelphia
1851. Lloyd **Bryce,** author-editor, **born.**
1852: William **Finden,** English engraver, **died.**
1854· Battle of **Alma,** in Crimean war, English and French defeated Russians
1857. The **British captured Delhi;** Sepoy mutiny
1860. The tour of the **Prince of Wales** began at Detroit Mich
1861· The several states of **Colombia** formed a union as the United States of Colombia
1861: Herbert **Putnam,** Librarian of Congress, **born.**
1862· Federals were driven across the Potomac at **Shepherdstown, W. Va.**
1862: Confederates were defeated near **Shirley's Ford,** Mo
1862· **Lee's army retired** southwest of Shenandoah Valley
1862 Cavalry skirmish near **Lebanon Junction, Ky.**
1862 General **McClellan's army** reported as 93,140 effectives
1862 The 1 000th anniversary of foundation of **Russian empire** celebrated at Novgorod
1863. Second day at **Chickamauga;** Federal right wing defeated, left wing under Thomas stood until night
1866 The decree for annexing new territory to **Prussia** announced
1866· Bernard of **Saxe-Meiningen** abdicated
1870: **Bismarck and Jules Favre** met for conference
1870: Papal Zouaves made a pretense of **defense of Rome,** Italians entered the city
1872: **Option day in Alsace,** the inhabitants chose whether to remain as German citizens or emigrate to France
1873 New York **Stock Exchange** closed for 10 days
1879. **Grant received** at San Francisco on return from world-tour
1880: **Crisis in French Cabinet** because of Jesuit exclusion decree
1880: Donald **McKay,** American ship-builder, **died.**
1881: Chester Alan **Arthur** sworn in as 21st President of the United States
1883 Alexander of **Bulgaria** restored the original Constitution
1887: **Irish National League** in several Irish counties proclaimed
1889 Election law passed in **Wyoming** which allowed **women to vote.**
1890 Cape of Good Hope **bank at Cape Town** suspended
1892: **Irish landlords** began to make evictions
1892: Daniel **Ullmann,** American major-general, **died.**
1893 Admiral **Mello,** of Brazilian insurgent fleet, demanded surrender of **Rio de Janeiro**
1894: Emma **Fursch-Madi,** Franco-American opera singer, **died.**
1898 Evacuation of **Porto Rico** began
1898· **Kitchener** raised British flag at **Fashoda** in spite of protests of the French
1900. John Alexander **McClernand,** American general, **died**
1901: Statue of **King Alfred** the Great was unveiled at Winchester, England
1901: William **Drysdale,** American journalist and author, **died.**
1903: Mark **Smith,** American operatic comedian, **died.**
1904· Russia protested against **Anglo-Tibet treaty.**
1906 Gen James F **Smith** was installed as U S **Governor** of the Philippine Islands
1906· Edict abolishing use of **opium** within 10 years published **in China.**
1906 Regulations promulgated for election of **Persian legislature**
1906 Robert Jenkins **Nevin,** ex-rector American (Protestant) church, Rome, Italy **died.**
1907. **Cuban agitators** at Havana arrested
1908: Anti-German **riots at Laibach,** Austria troops killed rioters
1909· **South-African Union** bill received royal assent
1909 William L **Thompson,** American hymn and sacred-song writer **died**
1909 Seth **Ward,** American (Methodist Episcopal) bishop **died.**
1910: Theodore M **Banta,** American life insurance statistician **died**
1910 John W **Groucher,** American ("Cornfield") poet, **died.**
1910. Myron W **Whitney,** American singer, **died.**
1911: Sir Robert **Hart,** authority on Chinese commerce, **died.**
1912: Russell **Blair,** American aviator, **killed** in flight, Shenandoah, Iowa
1912: Pacific terminus forts of Panama Canal to be named after U S **Grant** and Manuel **Amador** (first President of Panama), those at Atlantic terminus after W T **Sherman** and Count de Lesseps.

SEPTEMBER 21

Feast day of· St Matthew, apostle and evangelist **St. Maura,** virgin, **St. Lo,** or Laudus, bishop of Constance
19 B. C: **Virgil,** Roman poet **died**
29. **Jesus attended the feast of Tabernacles.**
1327. **Edward II,** King of England, **murdered** by connivance of the queen
1435 **Treaty of Arras,** between Charles VII and Philip of Burgundy
1558. **Charles V,** ex-emperor of Germany, **died.**

1576 Jerome **Cardan** (Girolamo Cardano), Italian physician and scientist, **died**
1589 Battle of **Arques**; Henry IV defeated the League
1645· Louis **Jollet**, French explorer in America, **born.**
1722. John **Home**, Scotch author, **born**
1737. Francis **Hopkinson**, American author and lawyer, **born**
1740. **Maria Theresa** presented her infant son to the Hungarian Diet
1744 The English war-ship **"Colchester" wrecked** with 50 of the crew
1745 Battle of **Gladsmuir**, near Prestonpans Scotch rebels defeated Cope
1748 John **Balguy**, English divine and controversialist, **died.**
1756 John Loudon **Macadam**, improver of roads, **born**
1776 Fire in New York destroyed **Trinity Church** and 492 buildings
1780 **Benedict Arnold** met Major André and completed arrangements to surrender West Point
1782 British ship **"Centaur" foundered,** with loss of most of crew
1792 French assembly voted to abolish the monarchy, and declared for a **French Republic**
1806 British packet **"King George" lost** with 125 passengers
1821 **Nicaragua** made a declaration of independence
1829 First public school at **Baltimore,** Md , established
1832 Anna Maria **Porter,** English novelist, **died**
1846 Battles of **Monterey** began, Mexicans defeated
1857· The Mogul Emperor **Bahadur Shah captured** at Delhi
1859 The **McClintock Arctic Expedition** returned, bringing relics of Sir John Franklin
1860 French and English allied troops 6 000 in number, defeated 50,000 Chinese at **Palikao**
1861 John C **Breckenridge left the Senate** and joined the Confederacy
1861 Battle of **Papinsville, Mo ,** Confederates defeated
1862 Encounter at **Shepherdsville, Ky.**
1862· Federal troops occupied **Munfordville, Ky.**
1863 Gen Bragg began **siege of Chattanooga**
1863 Cavalry fight at **Madison Court House, Va**
1863 Clark **Howell,** journalist, **born.**
1864 **Truce at Atlanta** ended, 2,035 persons sent South
1864. **Chileans** refused satisfaction demanded by Spain
1864 An imperial rescript suppressed the constitution of the **Austro-Hungarian Empire**
1869 United States hospital ship **"Idaho" wrecked** in storm at Nagasaki, Japan
1870 French government rejected the **German terms** as proposed through M Favre
1871· Henri **Rochefort,** French editor, **sentenced** to life imprisonment
1877. **Mehemet Ali,** Turkish commander, **retired** to Kara Lom
1878 **Austrians took** the Bosnian fortress of **Senkorics**
1880 The British under Carrington defeated **rebel Basutos**
1888 William **Warren,** American comedian **died.**
1889 Sultan of **Zanzibar** empowered England and Germany to suppress the **slave trade**
1889 W H R **Redmond,** M P , **imprisoned** under Irish Crimes Act
1890 **Victoria** legislative assembly **voted to** adopt **decimal coinage** and the **metric system**
1891: Attorney-General of **Texas** said **Bible reading** in public schools was unconstitutional
1891 Washington C **Whitthorne,** Senator from Tennessee, **died**
1892 **Kossuth** forbade his sons to visit Hungary while Francis Joseph was recognized as king
1892 Fire destroyed the town of **Paks, Hungary**
1897 The Porte protested against the international **commission in Crete**
1900 Lewis Albert **Sayre,** American surgeon and author **died**
1901 **Military service made compulsory** in the Argentine Republic
1903 **A train on the Zosson** electric railway near Berlin Germany, **attained a speed of** over 114 miles an hour
1904 **General strike** and riots throughout Italy
1904· **King Peter was crowned at Belgrade, Servia.**
1905· Col Frank **Rhodes,** South-African administrator, **died**
1909 Plenary Council of **Catholic Church** in Canada held
1909 John Albert **Johnson,** Governor of Minnesota, **died.**
1910 **Collision of trolley cars** at Bluffton, Ind , killed 42
1911 **Canadian** elections resulted in defeat of **reciprocity** with the United States
1911 **Chinese troops** relieved the besieged city of Chengtu
1911 Ahmed **Arabi** Pasha exiled leader of Egyptian rebellion of 1882 **died.**
1911 James Curtis **Hepburn,** American pioneer medical missionary in Japan **died**
1912 **Most powerful wireless station** of the world completed at Arlington Va , near Washington, radius of **3,000 miles**
1912. Bulgaria Servia Greece and Montenegro **formed military alliance,** despite counsels of the Great Powers
1912 **Serious rioting** broke out in **Londonderry,** Ireland, over pending Home Rule bill.

SEPTEMBER 22

Feast day of St Maurice and his companions martyrs, **St Emmeran,** bishop of Poitiers and patron of Ratisbon, martyr
480 B. C **The invasion of Greece** by the Persians was checked
479 B C : Battle of **Platea,** Greeks under Pausanius defeated Persians, **Mardonius,** Persian general, **slain**
479 B C Battle of **Mycale;** Greeks defeated Persians in naval engagement
1497: Perkin **Warbeck found** sanctuary at monastery of **Beaulieu**
1504· France and Pope Julius II united against **Venice**
1520. **Selim I ,** sultan of Turkey, **died**
1586 Battle of **Zutphen;** 500 English horsemen attacked 3 000 Spanish cavalry, Sir Philip Sidney mortally wounded
1606 Dr Richard **Busby,** headmaster of Westminster school, **born**
1662. John **Biddle,** 'Father of English Unitarianism " **died**
1674· Gerbrand van den **Eeckhout,** Dutch painter **died**
1688 François **Bernier,** French physician and writer, **died**
1692 Two men and seven women executed at **Salem** for alleged **witchcraft.**
1694 Philip Dormer Stanhope, **Earl of Chesterfield, born**
1736 Major **Bernardi,** who had been imprisoned for 40 years in England without a trial, **died**
1745 Colonel James **Gardiner,** wounded at Prestonpans (September 21) **died**
1752 James **Bowdoin,** statesman and philanthropist **born.**
1761 **George III** crowned king of England
1770 Another **Massachusetts convention** in Faneuil Hall considered the question of a standing army
1774 **Clement XIV ,** pope (1769–74), **died.**
1776 Captain **Nathan Hale** hanged as a spy
1788· Theodore Edward **Hook,** English novelist and wit, **born**
1789 Battle of **Martinesti** or **Rimnik;** Russians and Austrians victorious over Turks
1792 The new **French Republic proclaimed**
1817· **Specie payments** were resumed in England
1827· **Joseph Smith** announced the discovery of the Book of **Mormon**
1828 Theodore **Winthrop,** soldier and author, **born**
1834 **Portland, Ore ,settled** by Americans
1840 Princess **Augusta,** of England **died.**
1851· Mrs Mary Martha **Sherwood,** author of juvenile books, **died**
1851 Louis **Kossuth,** Hungarian patriot, **sentenced** to death
1853 **California's first telegraph** line opened from San Francisco to 8 miles nearer the ocean
1857 Colonel **Hodson,** British commander at **Delhi,** killed the son and grandson of the Mogul king Bahadur Shah
1862 President Lincoln issued a monitory **emancipation proclamation,** declaring slaves of all in rebellion Jan 1, 1863, to be free
1862 At Wood Lake, Minn , 500 **Indians** were taken prisoners, 300 were sentenced **to be hanged.**
1864 Battle of **Fisher's Hill,** Sheridan defeated Early
1870 Blockade of **German ports** raised
1870 **Sèvres,** France, **surrendered** to the Germans
1870 The **people of Rome,** at a mass-meeting in the Colosseum, **formed a provisional government.**
1872. Garrett **Davis,** Senator from Kentucky, **died.**
1873 **Telegraph cable** from England **to Brazil** successfully laid
1878: Ameer of Afghanistan stopped a British mission at **Khalbar Pass**
1879. Bismarck and Austria made defensive **alliance against Russia.**
1881 **Ayub Khan** of Afghanistan defeated at Kandahar, fled to Herat
1883 English gunboat **"Wasp" lost** in the China sea 52 men perished
1883 **Croatians** demanded separation from Hungary
1889 **Cheyenne** was selected as the capital of Wyoming
1889 **Milford, Conn ,** celebrated its 250th anniversary
1889 Government of **Ecuador** prohibited Chinese immigration
1891 Great Britain **recognized** provisional government of **Chile**
1892. Centennial of first **French Republic** celebrated
1892. George Granville **Leveson-Gower,** duke of Sutherland, **died**
1893 **Argentine revolutionists** tore up railroad tracks in the provinces of Cordova and San Juan
1894 New **Panama Canal shares issued** to the amount of 30 000 000 francs
1895 Insurrection of the **Dungans,** Chinese troops defeated
1898. **Italy and Colombia** broke off diplomatic relations
1898 Emperor of **China** made forced abdication in favor of the dowager empress
1899 Admiral **Montojo,** who surrendered a Spanish fleet to the United States at Cavite, P I , **court-martialed** and dismissed
1901 Simon **Sterne,** American lawyer and political economist, **died**
1903 **Turco-Bulgarian** negotiations concerning Macedonia
1904 **Contraband Commission** at St Petersburg declared wool, cotton, and iron contraband of war
1904· Samuel Ives **Curtiss,** American theologian and author **died**
1904 **Joseph,** chief of the Nez Percés Indians **died**
1905 Henry **Howard,** ex-Governor of Rhode Island, **died**
1905· Charles Triplett **O'Ferrall,** ex-Governor of Virginia, **died.**
1906 **Race riots in Atlanta,** Ga , resulted in lynchings and martial law
1907. Samuel **Sloan,** American railroad magnate, **died**
1908 **Record sales made** on the New York Stock Exchange, 1,490 000 shares
1908 Explosion on French war-ship **"Latouche-Treville "**
1908 Sir Nigel **Kingscote,** British official in king s household, **died**
1909 Robert **Hoe,** American (printing-press) manufacturer, **died**
1910 **Azad el Mulk,** regent of Persia, **died.**
1912. Leon **Gaudillot,** French playwright, **died**
1912 President **Taft overruled order** of Indian Commissioner Robert G Valentine **forbidding religious garb** of teachers in Indian schools
1912. Cuban **treasury empty,** Gomez administration spent $140,000,000 in two and one-half years

SEPTEMBER 23

Feast day of St Linus, pope and martyr, **St Thecla,** virgin and martyr **St. Adamnan**
480 B C **Euripides,** Grecian dramatist **born**
63 B. C.: Octavius Cæsar **Augustus,** first Roman emperor, **born**
1122 **Concordat of Worms** terminated disputes between Emperor Henry V and the pope over investitures
1403 Battle of **Hashain,** John of Burgundy victorious
1459· Battle of **Blore Heath,** Wars of the Roses
1530 **Protestant princes** protested against emperor's ruling and **left the Diet** of Augsburg
1571: Bishop John **Jewel,** English prelate, **died**
1578. Sir Humphrey **Gilbert's first expedition** to America **left** Dartmouth England
1601 A **Spanish** force landed at Kinsale **in Ireland**
1650 Jeremy **Collier,** English nonjuring clergyman and controversialist, **born**
1694 **Mary,** Queen of William III of England, **died**
1738 Hermann **Boerhaave,** Dutch physician, **died**
1745· Isaac **Hayne,** patriot, **born.**
1745 John **Sevier,** statesman, pioneer, **born**
1779 Siege of Gen Prevost s army at **Savannah** began
1779: Naval battle fought between British **"Serapis"** and American **"Bonhomme Richard "**
1780· **Major André arrested** near Tarrytown, N Y
1791 Karl T **Körner,** German poet, **born.**
1795 French Convention announced **acceptance of constitution** in the provinces
1803 Joseph **Ritson,** English antiquary and editor of ballads, **died**
1803 Battle of **Assaye,** India, Wellington's first great victory
1816 Elihu B **Washburne,** American statesman, **born**
1823 Sara J C **Lippincott,** author, **born**
1823 Matthew **Baillie,** Scottish anatomist, **died**
1830 Prince Frederick of Holland with 14,000 **state (Dutch) troops entered Brussels** upon invitation of leading citizens, insurgents set up barricades, and after three days fighting state troops withdrew
1833 President Jackson ordered **removal of U. S deposits** from the United States Bank to certain State banks
1837 **Indiana Asbury** (now De Pauw) **University,** Greencastle, Ind opened
1845 William **Upcott,** English bibliophile and collector of historical manuscripts, **died**
1845 Jonathan S **Hartley,** American sculptor, **born**
1848 Hjalmar H **Boyesen,** Norwegian-American author and educator **born**
1858 Wm DeWitt **Hyde,** American educator, **born.**
1861· Confederates defeated at **Mechanic's Gap, W Va**
1862 Skirmish at **Sturgeon, Mo ;** Confederates beaten off
1862 Sibley routed the **Indians** at Yellow Medicine river, Minn
1862 King of **Greece** prorogued an adverse assembly
1863 Federals under **Hooker sent** to support of Rosecrans
1864 Federals defeated at **Athens, Ala**
1865 **Bismarck** became **premier** of Prussia
1866 **Hanover** appealed to all Europe against **annexation** to Prussia
1868 Richard Cary **Morse,** American journalist, **died**
1869 Price of a **gold dollar,** $1 44
1869 **University of California opened**
1870 **French** government ordered a **levee en masse** of men under 25 years
1870 **Post-balloon** left Paris, and mail reached Tours
1877 Russell **Trall,** American physician, teacher, and writer, **died**
1881: President **Garfield was buried** at Cleveland, O
1885 Abyssinians and Arabs **fought at Kufelt**
1888 A German force landed at **Bagamoyo, Africa,** and killed 100 natives
1888 Francois Achille **Bazaine,** French marshal **died**
1889 **Wilkie Collins,** English novelist, **died.**
1891 President Harrison appointed a commission to set the **boundary between the United States and Mexico**
1891 **Insurgents in Arabia** captured Yemen
1891 Albert P **Morehouse,** ex-Governor of Missouri **died.**
1892 John **Pope,** major-general, U S Army, **died**
1893 Part of insurgent **Brazilian fleet** blockaded Santos
1897. Constantine Buckley **Kilgore,** American jurist, **died**
1898 **Chile and the Argentine Republic** agreed to submit boundary dispute to arbitration
1898 Richard Malcolm **Johnston,** American educator and novelist, **died**
1900 **Boer** general Plenaar and 3,000 men **surrendered to the Portuguese** and were sent to Delagoa Bay
1901 Frederick **Fraley,** American banker and publicist, **died.**
1902 Troops ordered out to suppress **rioting in the anthracite coal regions**
1902 John Wesley **Powell,** American geologist and explorer, **died**
1903 Charles Benjamin **Farwell,** ex-Senator from Illinois, **died**
1904· Don José **Pardo** proclaimed president of Peru
1904: Harrison **Allen,** American general, **died**
1906 **Spain and Vatican** made an arrangement on the proposed associations law
1909 **Gunnison tunnel** in Colorado opened
1910 Charles Ray **Brayton,** American general and politician **died**
1911 Charles Battell **Loomis,** American humorist and author, **died.**
1911: Michael Ryan **Morgan,** American general **died.**
1912 **Fifteenth International Congress** on Hygiene and Demography met at Washington, D C , 32 foreign countries represented
1912 Several large discoveries of **diamonds in the Kassai district,** Belgian Kongo, reported
1912 **Nineteenth Universal Peace Conference** met in Geneva, Switzerland
1912 Henri **Chagnoux,** French mineralogist, declared that Colorado contains world's **greatest supply of radium**

SEPTEMBER 24

Feast day of St. Rusticus or Rotiri of Auvergne **St. Chuniald** or Conald **St Germer, St Gerard,** martyr
768: **Pepin,** king of France, **died**
867 **Michael III ,** Greek emperor, **assassinated**
1143 **Innocent II ,** pope (1130–43), **died.**
1326: Queen **Isabella and barons,** hostile to Edward II , landed in England
1640. **Turin surrendered** to the French
1645 **Charles I. defeated** at Chester, England
1690 **Marlborough captured Cork** after two days
1706 **Treaty of Altradstadt signed.**
1707 French defeated by Imperialists at **Offenburg,** Baden
1755 John **Marshall,** Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, **born**
1768 Treaty with **Indians at Fort Stanwix,** N Y , defined property limits
1768 Sharon **Turner,** English historian, **born.**
1777 Fight at **Diamond Island** between British and Americans
1817· Foundation of a **university** laid **at Hamilton,** N Y
1831. **Mount Auburn Cemetery,** near Boston **dedicated.**
1856 Henry, Viscount **Hardinge,** Governor-General of India, **died**
1861· **Kentucky** legislature voted to raise 40,000 men, to be incorporated with Federal troops to expel Confederates
1861: **Count de Paris** and **Duc de Chartres** entered Federal service
1862 Governors of seventeen loyal states approved a **proclamation of emancipation** as a war measure
1862 President Lincoln suspended the writ of **habeas corpus** in certain cases
1863 Port of **Alexandria, Va ,** opened to trade
1864· Joshua **Bates,** American financier in London, **died**
1864. Spain declared a blockade of **Chilean ports**
1869 Black Friday " in New York **financial panic** caused by rise of gold to 164 the government sold $4,000,000 and relieved the market
1871· Delegates from four **Australian colonies** met to consider the imperial interference with internal fiscal affairs
1876 Hallett s Reef in **Hell Gate, N Y, blown away.**
1884· **Li Hung Chang** restored to the office of Viceroy
1887· **Irish Nationalist** leaders, O Brien and Mandeville, imprisoned
1888· **Tibetans** defeated at Jelapa Pass
1889 Daniel Harvey **Hill,** lieutenant-general (Confederate), **died.**
1890 Henry C **Selons,** British artist **died.**
1891· First **Hebrew emigrants** under the auspices of Baron Hirsch reached Buenos Aires
1892 Patrick S **Gilmore,** American bandmaster, **died.**
1892 Two **bombs** were thrown at General Campos at **Barcelona**
1892 Germany made **military service** two years
1893 **Anarchists** were active in Austria
1894· Thomas Seir **Cummings,** American painter **died**
1900 **British** seized and occupied points on Transvaal-Portuguese border **in Africa**
1900 George Douglas Campbell, **Duke of Argyll, died**
1901· Czolgosz, the **assassin** of President **McKinley, sentenced** to death after a nine hours trial
1901 **Yale and Harvard won** international athletic contest at New York from Oxford and Cambridge

1904: **Collision** on Southern Railroad **near Knoxville**, Tenn., killed and wounded over 200
1905· Leading Tatars and Armenians of the **Baku district** in Russia signed a regular peace treaty
1905: **Japanese** flag hoisted on **Commander Islands.**
1906 Charlotte Eliza Lawson **Riddell**, English author, **died**
1907· Joseph Hine **Rylance**, American clergyman and author, **died.**
1907 Great **floods in Malaga**, Spain, caused loss of life
1910 **Sultan of Zulu** arrived in New York on a visit
1910 John Lee **Peak**, American diplomat, **died.**
1910. Charles Rafael **Roelker**, rear-admiral, U S Navy, **died**
1910 Nasr-el-Mulk elected **regent of Persia.**
1912: Sir Richard **Cartwright**, Canadian Minister of Trade and Commerce **died.**
1912. Baron Marschall von **Bieberstein**, German diplomat **died.**
1912. **France** decided to build squadron of swift armed dirigibles for its **aerial war fleet**
1912: **Fifth International Congress** of Chambers of Commerce met in **Boston**, Mass
1912 **Strike ordered** on entire Catalonian railway system, Spain

SEPTEMBER 25

Feast day of St. Firmin, martyr, **St. Barr or Finbarr**, first bishop of Cork, **St. Aunaire; St Colfrid.**
1066. Battle of **Stamford Bridge:** Harold defeated Tostig
1506 **Philip I**, King of Spain, **died.**
1513· **Balboa discovered the Pacific ocean.**
1555· The religious **peace of Augsburg** agreed to by Catholics and Protestants
1626 Launcelot **Andrewes**, English prelate and writer, **died**
1630· Ambrogio, **Marquis of Spinola**, Spanish commander **died.**
1643 **The Solemn League and Covenant signed** in London
1660: Samuel **Pepys** recorded **his first cup of tea.**
1690 Samuel **Butler**, English author ("Hudibras"), **died**
1682: First **Baptist Church** in Maine established at Kittery
1683 Jean Philippe **Romeau**, French composer, **born.**
1714 Rev William **Romaine**, English theologian **born.**
1729 Christian Gottlob **Heyne**, German scholar, **born.**
1750 Abraham Gottlob **Werner**, German geologist, **born**
1759. British ship **"Tilbury" lost** off Nova Scotia with 60 men
1775. **Ethan Allen** failed in attempt to take Montreal, and was **made a prisoner.**
1777: British army encamped at **Germantown, Pa**
1777. Johann Heinrich **Lambert**, German philosopher, **died.**
1789. Congress passed 12 **constitutional amendment** bills
1793 Felicia Dorothea **Hemans**, English poet, **born.**
1804· **The Twelfth Amendment** to the Constitution declared in force
1808 Richard **Porson**, English Greek scholar, **died**
1825· Darius Ogden **Mills**, American financier **born**
1828 Liberals' **conspiracy against** life of **Bolivar** failed
1849· Johann **Strauss** (the elder), Austrian composer, **died**
1857: **Havelock** relieved the residency at **Lucknow**, Sepoy mutiny
1861: Confederates defeated at **Chapmanville, W. Va.**
1861: Skirmish between Federal and Confederate forces at **Osceola, Missouri**
1862· **Louisville, Ky.**, saved to Federals by forced march of Gen Buell from Tennessee
1862. **British government ordered Federal squadron to leave Bermuda** after a stay of 24 hours
1864· **Early abandoned the Shenandoah Valley.**
1864 President **Davis** visited **Hood's army** at Palmetto, Ga
1864· Thomas A **Conover**, commodore U S Navy **died.**
1865: **Alabama** State Convention **annulled** ordinance of secession, the war debt, and abolished slavery
1866· Convention of soldiers and sailors who favored the **radical measures** of Congress met at Pittsburg, Pa
1872· Convention of **National Colored Republicans** ratified the nomination of Greeley and Brown
1872: Peter **Cartwright**, pioneer frontier Methodist Episcopal preacher, **died**
1873 New **Masonic Temple** in Philadelphia dedicated
1874: **Spanish republicans** defeated Carlists at Tafalla
1877: James **Orton**, American naturalist, **died.**
1878. **Zwornik**, in Bosnia **surrendered** to Austrians
1883 A territorial convention at Sioux Falls framed a State **constitution for South Dakota**
1886. Kaulbars, Russian agent, introduced a policy of **intimidation in Bulgaria.**
1889 Eliza **Cook**, English poet **died.**
1890· Alfred J F **Egerton**, British politician **died.**
1891: Argentine insurgents captured **Rosario.**
1891: **English cricketers** played an American team at Philadelphia Americans won
1891: Samuel D **Burchard**, of "Rum, Romanism, and Rebellion" fame, **died.**
1893 Russian monitor **"Roosalka" lost** with all on board
1895· French army captured **Tananarivo**, Madagascar
1899 John Sleeper **Clarke**, American comedian and manager, **died**
1899 George Franklin **Danforth**, American jurist **died**
1900 **F. G Marchand**, Canadian statesman, **died**
1900. John McAuley **Palmer**, American jurist, general, senator from Illinois, **died.**
1901: Mexican troops defeated **Yucatan Indians**
1901: British defended **Forts Itala and Prospect** on Zulu border, and prevented invasion of Zululand
1904· Fernando P **Gilmore**, rear-admiral, U S Navy, **died.**
1904: Frederick William **Rhinelander**, president Metropolitan Museum of Art, **died.**
1905 **First Zemstvo Congress** in Russia **met** in a private house at Moscow by consent of the government
1905· Godefroi **Cavaignac**, French statesman, **died.**
1906· **Australian** representatives voted **preference** only to British goods in British ships manned by white labor
1906 Leon **Verhaeghe**, Belgian diplomat, **died.**
1908: **Convict-leasing system** in Georgia terminated
1909· **Hudson-Fulton celebration** began in New York
1909: Charles James **Bell**, ex-Governor of Vermont, **died**
1910 Louis **Lambert**, American (Roman Catholic) clergyman, **died**
1912: Semi-centennial of Loyal Governors' Conference observed at Altoona, Pa
1912 **Peruvians mobbed** retiring **President** Augusto **Legua** at Lima
1912: **Chinese troops** at Wuchang **mutined** for arrearage of pay
1912 Nicaraguan **rebels surrendered Granada**, the capital
1912: A Wendell **Jackson**, American negotiated **private loan** of $50,000,000 for China in London

SEPTEMBER 26

Feast day of: Sts Cyprian and **Justina**, martyrs **St Euseblus**, pope and confessor **St. Colman Elo; St Nilus** the Younger
1534· **Clement VII**, pope (1523–1534), **died**
1619. Diet of **Bohemia** elected Ferdinand II
1653. Parliament passed a second **act of settlement in Ireland.**
1722. Samuel **Adams**, American Revolutionary patriot, **born.**
1750 Cuthbert, Admiral Lord **Collingwood**, English naval officer, **born.**
1765: Richard **Pococke**, bishop of Ossory and Oriental traveler, **died**
1780 British entered **Charlotte, N. C**, on their northern march
1780: Benedict **Arnold fled** to the British vessel **"Vulture."**
1786 England and France concluded a **navigation treaty.**
1799 Battle of **Zurich**; French under Massena defeated Russians
1809. Battle of **Silistria**; Turks defeated Russians
1815· **Holy Alliance formed** by Russia, Austria and Prussia
1831: **Anti-Masons in the United States** nominated a national ticket which the national Republicans supported
1842. Richard Colley, **Marquis of Wellesley**, brother of Wellington, **died.**
1847: Fire at Copenhagen destroyed **Icelandic manuscripts**
1848. **Louis Napoleon** took his seat in the French Assembly
1854 The Allies occupied **Balaklava**, Crimea
1855 Corner-stone of **Masonic Hall** in Philadelphia laid
1857: British defeated Sepoy rebels at **Bulandshahr.**
1861· Gen John C **Fremont** took the field in **Missouri.**
1861· Confederates routed in a skirmish at **Lucas Bend, Ky.**
1862. Thirty-eight condemned **Indians hanged** in Minnesota
1864· Confederates under Price defeated at **Ironton (Pilot Knob), Mo**
1866 The Elder Reuss joined the **North German federation.**
1870 Crown Prince of Germany bestowed the **Iron Cross** on soldiers at Versailles
1870. Cardinal Antonelli made protest against **Italian occupation of Rome**
1871: **Joint High Commission** met at Washington to adjust private claims arising during the American Civil War
1873: Germans gave up **Spanish Ironclads** taken from the rebels
1883. Aguerro called on the **Cubans** to revolt
1886. International **Hygienic Congress** opened at Vienna
1887: International **Shorthand Congress** held at London 482 systems noted
1890 John **Dillon** and William **O'Brien**, Nationalist leaders, **sentenced to prison** for six months
1890· **Temple of Heaven** at Peking, China, **burned.**
1891· Caspar W **Hodge**, Princeton professor, **died.**
1892: **Philadelphia** Board of Health ordered that all city wells be filled up
1893· **Argentine insurgents** were driven out of Tucuman
1894: **Chinese seized** British steamer **"Pathan."**
1894: Launt **Thompson**, American sculptor **died.**
1894. A force of **Kafirs besieged Lourenço Marquez** on Delagoa Bay
1898· **Chile and Peru** signed a convention relating to return of Tacna and Arica to Peru
1898. A body, supposedly that of **Columbus**, was **exhumed** at Havana preparatory to removal to Spain
1898. Frances Vining **Davenport**, American actress, **died.**
1900: George F **Drew**, ex-governor of Florida **died.**
1901: John George **Nicolay**, secretary to President Lincoln and author, **died.**
1902: State of siege declared in various parts of **Armenia.**
1905 France and Germany reached an **agreement concerning Morocco.**
1905· Mortimer Lamson **Earle**, American philologist (Barnard), **died**
1906 Prince George, having resigned, left **Crete.**
1909· Spanish troops defeated the **Moors** at **Melilla**
1909 Charles James **Barclay**, rear-admiral, U S Navy, **died.**
1910 Striking **newspaper men** rioted with **police** in Berlin
1911. French battle-ship **"Liberté" destroyed** by an explosion 235 of her crew killed
1912. **Chinese mutinous troops** at Wuchang numbered 2,000, 200 captured and executed
1912: **Appeal of convicted Camorrists** at Viterbo Italy, was set for December 2
1912: Recent **typhoon** in **Japan** declared worst in 50 years chief destruction at Osaka Gifu, Nara, and Nagoya, 1 000-year old Kasuga shrine at Nara wrecked
1912: Great Britain and France **landed marines on island of Samos** to protect foreigners and their property during Italo-Turkish fighting
1912· Charles **Voisin**, French aviator, **killed** in vicinity of Belleville-sur-Saône

SEPTEMBER 27

Feast day of· Sts Cosmas and **Damian; St. Elzéar**, Count of Arian, and his wife **St Delphine.**
489. Battle of **Verona**; Theoderic defeated **Odoacer**
1404· **William of Wykeham**, English prelate lord chancellor, founder of Winchester school and of New College (Oxford) **died**
1561· **University of Konigsberg** chartered by King Sigismund of Poland
1566· Marco Girolamo **Vida**, Italian Latin poet, **died**
1601: **Louis XIII**, King of France, **born.**
1615· **Arabella Stuart died**
1627: Jacques Benigne **Bossuet**, French preacher and theologian, **born.**
1660 **St. Vincent de Paul**, philanthropist, **died**
1700 **Innocent XII**, pope (1691–1700), **died**
1715 Thomas **Burnet**, English author **died.**
1731: A gang of 130 **felons**, taken from Newgate, **sent to America**
1736. Admiral Rene **Duguay-Trouin**, French naval officer, **died.**
1768 **Massachusetts** towns held **a convention** to consider the coming of British troops
1772. James **Brindley**, English engineer, **died.**
1777· Fifth session of the **Continental Congress** met at Lancaster and adjourned to York, Pa
1777: General **Howe entered Philadelphia.**
1779 **John Adams appointed** Commissioner to negotiate a treaty with Great Britain
1808. **Bonaparte met the Assembly** of Princes at Erfurt
1810. Battle of **Busaco**; Wellington defeated Massena
1813. General W H **Harrison invaded Canada** from **Detroit**
1831· **British Association for the Advancement of Science** held its first meeting, and **organized**
1840 **Sidon taken** by Admiral Napier
1849 **Oswego, N. Y**, was almost destroyed by fire.
1854. Steamer **"Arctic" collided with "Vesta"** off Cape Race 323 lives lost
1862: **Warrenton, Va**, was **taken** by the Federals
1862: Sioux **Indians** surrendered 91 captive women and children
1862: **Augusta, Ga**, captured and **destroyed** by Confederates
1862: Princess **Maria Pia**, of Italy, **married** by proxy the king of Portugal
1865· William John **Duane**, American ex-Secretary of the Treasury, **died.**
1865· **South Carolina constitution** became effective without a popular vote
1866: Francis Lister **Hawks**, American historical writer, **died**
1868· Battle of **Alcolea**· Spanish royalists under Novaliches defeated by insurgents under Serrano
1870. William Fisher **Packer**, ex-Governor of Pennsylvania **died**
1872 **Brazilian** Senate passed an act to **abolish slavery.**
1876: Braxton **Bragg**, major-general (Confederate), **died.**
1886· John Esten **Cooke**, American novelist and historian, **died**
1887: American schooner **"Volunteer" defeated** English cutter **"Thistle,"** in a race for the America Cup
1888. Natives on **Zanzibar coast** rose in a body against the Germans
1889 **A Sunday observance** congress met in Paris
1890: British admiral ordered to investigate **murder of Germans at Witu, Zanzibar.**
1890 Great Britain assumed protectorate of **Tonga Islands**
1890 England offered to purchase **French fishing rights** in Newfoundland
1890 Abram **Duryea**, brigadier-general U S Volunteers (Duryea's Zouaves), **died.**
1892· Sir Thomas W **Evans**, British politician, **died.**
1893. Colonel **Espina arrested** in the Argentine Republic for inciting a revolution
1895· Mohammedans and Armenians **in renewed conflict.**
1895. **Tananarivo**, Madagascar, **captured** by the French under General Duchesne
1897: George Maxwell **Robeson**, ex-Secretary U S Navy **died.**
1899. Henry **Heth**, American soldier and historian **died.**
1900. British under Buller drove Boers from **Pilgrim Hill**
1901: **Belgian miners struck** in the Liege basin
1903 Charles Henry **Gordon Lennox**, duke of Richmond and Gordon, British statesman **died.**
1905 **Great Britain and Japan** signed a treaty of peace and alliance, agreeing to preserve integrity of China
1905. Wheeler Hazard **Peckham**, American lawyer **died.**
1907 Prince Charles **Gustavus** of Thurn and Taxis **died.**
1909. Constitutional **guarantees restored in Spain** except in Barcelona and Gerona
1910· Governor **Hughes** laid corner-stone of **Hudson Memorial** monument at Spuyten Duyvil, N Y
1910 President Taft put all **assistant-postmasters** under the civil service rules
1910: **M Chavez**, French aeronaut **died** of injuries received in fall of monoplane on Sept 23
1911· **Italian** grievances and **demands relating to Tripoli** presented to the Porte
1911· First election in **Sweden** under universal suffrage, showed socialistic gains
1911· Fletcher Dutton **Proctor**, ex-Governor of Vermont **died**
1912· **New York State Republican Convention** nominated Job E **Hedges** of New York for Governor, and James W **Wadsworth** for Lieutenant-Governor
1912· **Strikers** at **Lawrence**, Mass, forced 11,000 more mill-operatives to quit work
1912· **Love-letter** on baked brick 4 000 years old, found in ruins of Babylon was **translated** by the Rev Dr F C **Eiselen**, of Garrett Biblical Institute, Chicago
1912: **Eruption of Stromboli**, near Sicily, more violent heat unbearable
1912 Arthur **Lumley**, American painter and illustrator, **died**
1912. Henry **Priest**, American physicist and psychologist, **died**
1912: **Tie up** on all Spanish railroads declared **troops overawed mob** in Barcelona
1912. General **Menocal** and Señor **Zayas**, rival presidential candidates in Cuba conferred with President **Gomez**, in order to prevent violence at approaching election
1912 *Chinese government* **formally declined** the six-power loan
1912: **First army aeroplane review**, Villacoublay, France

SEPTEMBER 28

Feast day of St Eustochium, virgin, **St. Exuperius, St. Lioba; St Wenceslaus**, Duke of Bohemia, martyr
855. **Lothair I**, German emperor, **died**
1106· Battle of **Tinchebray**, Henry I took possession of Normandy.
1197: **Henry VI**, German emperor, **died**
1322: Battle of **Muhldorf**; Bavarians defeated Austrians
1322 **Frederick, Duke of Austria**, was captured at Ampfing
1396 Battle of **Nicopolis**; Turks defeated Christians
1565 **Menendez murdered** in cold blood **200 shipwrecked Frenchmen** on coast of Florida
1652: **Blake defeated De Ruyter** in a naval battle
1681: **Louis XIV. seized Alsace.**
1685· **Lord Jeffreys appointed** lord high chancellor
1692 **Eight** persons hanged as **witches** in Massachusetts
1746 Sir William **Jones**, English Oriental scholar **born**
1770 **Bender taken** by the Russians
1774· **Continental Congress** rejected a plan that aimed at perpetual dependence
1774 Royalist governor of **Massachusetts** dissolved the Assembly
1779: **John Jay** sent as commissioner to Spain
1781. Americans began the siege of **Yorktown**
1787: **Congress** of the Confederation sent **new Constitution** to the States
1789: **Thomas Day**, English author ("Sandford and Merton"), **died**
1814: **Convention of Vienna signed.**
1834: Alexander **Raphael**, sheriff of London first Catholic to hold office since the revolution
1844· Granville **Penn**, English scholar, **died**
1854: U S sloop-of-war **"Albany"** sailed from Aspinwall, and **disappeared.**
1859. Karl **Ritter**, German geographer, **died**
1860 **Pope Pius IX.** issued an allocution against France and Sardinia, and **called on Europe for help**
1862: **Garibaldi appealed** to English people for aid
1862. **Irish and Italians** rioted at London on account of Garibaldi's conflict with the Pope

1862: Deputies from the **German States** advocated the formation of one federal state for all Germany
1863 **Dom Carlos,** heir to Portuguese throne, **born.**
1868· **Spanish royalists** surrendered to Serrano at Alcolea
1868 Thomas Amory D **Fessenden,** representative for Maine, **died**
1869 **Horace Mann school** for deaf mutes opened in Boston
1870 Destructive **floods** in the James and Shenandoah rivers
1870 **Strassburg formally surrendered.**
1873 Spanish insurgents **shelled Alicante** from their war-ships, repulsed
1878. **First Chinese embassy** to United States received at Washington
1878 Wm M **Evarts,** Secretary of State, presented arguments against **Halifax fisheries awards**
1878 **California constitutional convention met**
1879. British punitory force occupied **Kabul,** Afghanistan
1880 Corner-stone of new capitol at **Indianapolis** laid
1888· Thomas Gambier **Parry,** British artist, **died.**
1889 Louis Leon César **Faidherbe,** French general and writer, **died**
1889 Samuel D **Sturgis,** major-general U S Army, **died.**
1891: Congress passed an act to reserve the **Big Tree Grove** in California
1891 Herman **Melville,** American novelist, **died.**
1895· Louis **Pasteur,** French medical scientist, **died.**
1898: Thomas Francis **Bayard,** American statesman and diplomat, **died**
1899 Naval and land **parades** at New York **to honor Admiral Dewey.**
1901. John **Haverley,** American minstrel, **died**
1902: **Captain Sverdrup,** arctic explorer, **returned** in the **"Fram."**
1903 John H **Dolph,** American painter, **died**
1906 George H **Poor,** American inventor (railway airbrake), **died**
1906. President **Palma** of Cuba **resigned**
1908. **Cyclone in the Dekkan,** India, caused loss of 15 000 lives, and damage to the extent of $7 000,000
1908. Joseph **Wheelock, Sr,** American actor, **died**
1908· Joseph Henry **Senner,** American journalist, **died.**
1910 Wayland **Hoyt,** American clergyman and lecturer, **died**
1911· **Italian fleet** of seven war-ships appeared **off Tripoli**
1911 **Persian** national **troops** defeated rebels near Savah
1911: Charles Frederick **Manderson,** ex-Senator from Nebraska, **died**
1912 John James **Patterson,** United States Senator from South Carolina, **died**
1912 J L **Longstaff,** English aviator **killed in flight** at Mineola N Y and Lieut L C **Rockwell** and Corporal Frank **Scott,** of United States Army Aviation School, at College Park, Md
1912 **Orangemen** and **Unionists** at Belfast signed **covenant of resistance** to Home Rule
1912 West Virginia **striking miners surrendered arms** and ammunition to avoid extension of martial law

SEPTEMBER 29

Feast-day of St Michael and all the Holy Angels; St. Theodota, martyr
48 B C.: **Pompey the Great killed** in Egypt
487· Feast of St Michael, **Michaelmas, instituted**
1066 **William, Duke of Normandy, landed in England**
1273 **Rudolph I,** Count of Hapsburg, elected emperor
1364· Battle of **Auray,** Dugueselin defeated
1560 Gustavus **Vasa,** king of Sweden **died.**
1567· Protestants massacred Catholics at **Nimes,** France
1580· Provinces of the **Netherlands declared** their **independence** of Spain
1582 George **Buchanan,** Scottish scholar and poet, **died**
1604· Severe laws against **witchcraft** became effective in England
1613 **New River water** turned on to supply London
1622. Conrad **Vorstius,** German theologian, **died.**
1679 Thomas **Chubb,** English free-thinker, **born**
1703· Charles de **Saint-Evremond,** French wit and writer, **died**
1723: Lady Rachel **Russell,** wife of Lord Russell, **died.**
1725· Robert, **Lord Clive,** founder of British empire in India **born.**
1755: Admiral, **Lord Nelson, born**
1780. **Major André** tried by court-martial and **condemned** as a spy
1789. **Congress established a regular army,** maximum strength 840 men
1809 Charles François **Dupuis,** French astronomer, **died**
1827. **Great Britain and the United States** referred **boundary** dispute to an arbitrator
1829 Old London **night-watch** discontinued new police force appointed
1833· Absolutist party in Spain proclaimed **Don Carlos** king
1833 **Ferdinand VII,** of Spain **died.**
1842· **British destroyed Istalif,** Afghanistan
1842 The **Sons of Temperance** organized in New York
1848 Battle of **Velencze** between Croats and Hungarians
1850 Holsteiners began a six-day bombardment of **Friedrichstadt,** but were finally repulsed
1854: Emigrant vessel **"Annie Jane" wrecked** off Scotland with loss of 348 lives
1854. Jacques LeRoy de **Saint-Arnaud,** French marshal, **died** of cholera in Crimea.
1855: Russians assaulting **Kars** defeated, Crimean war
1857: **Sepoy rebels** defeated by British at **Molaghur**
1860 **Sardinians captured Ancona.**
1862. Confederates dispersed at **Sharpsburg, Md**
1862. William **Nelson,** major-general, U S Volunteers, **died**
1863· Confederate Commissioner **Mason left England,** displeased with his reception
1864 Federals captured **Fort Harrison** on James River
1864· **Grant** made demonstrations **at Richmond** to prevent troops going to aid of General Early
1864 **Colored troops** made successful assaults at **Petersburg, Va**
1864: Sherman sent Thomas back to Chattanooga to check Hood s northward march
1864 **Chile declared war against Spain.**
1864 Jared W **Williams,** ex-Governor of New Hampshire, **died**
1867: Stirling **Price,** ex-Governor of Missouri, major-general (Confederate), **died.**
1868 Queen **Isabella II** of Spain was **deposed** and banished
1868 Lorrin **Andrews,** American missionary in **Hawaii, died.**
1873 John Ancrum **Winslow,** rear-admiral, U S Navy, **died**
1879· Indians at **White River Agency,** Colorado, killed the agent and 12 others
1880 State **School for the Blind** opened at Lansing Mich
1883 Mob at Paris hooted **Alfonso XII.** of Spain
1888. **Ishak Khan,** Afghan insurgent, defeated by government troops
1890. George **Barnard,** British landscape artist, **died.**
1890. Centennial of the establishment of first **cotton mill** in America celebrated at **Providence, R I.**
1891 **Argentine insurgents** at Rosario surrendered to the Nationals
1893. Desterro in **Brazil** surrendered to insurgent fleet
1894. **A monastic brotherhood** instituted in American Protestant Episcopal Church
1900 Thomas Gaskell **Shearman,** American lawyer, social and political economist, **died.**
1902. **Typhoon at Yokohama,** Japan, drove battle-ship ashore 500 lives lost
1902 **Emile Zola,** French novelist, accidentally suffocated
1903 **Anti-Semitic outrages** at Gomel and Moghileff Russia
1904 United States battle-ship **"Connecticut" launched** at New York
1906 M **Zaimis** invested as high commissioner of **Crete.**
1906 United States **intervention in Cuba** proclaimed, with Wm H **Taft** as provisional governor
1909: More than 2,000 persons attended the **Hudson-Fulton celebration banquet** in New York city
1909· Miles Benjamin **McSweeney,** ex-Governor of South Carolina, **died**
1910 Rebecca Harding **Davis,** American novelist, **died**
1910 Winslow **Homer,** American painter, **died**
1911 **Italy** declared war on Turkey, and **demanded** surrender of the city and forts of **Tripoli.**
1911: **Baron Northcote,** formerly governor-general of Australia **died**
1912: John Miller **Carson,** American journalist, Chief of United States Bureau of Manufactures, **died**
1912· **Russia mobilized army** of 245,000, said to be a "test," but believed for Balkan service
1912 More than 20,000 people **cheered Socialism** in New York
1912 **Augusta, Ga,** put under **martial law** because of riotous street-car strike

SEPTEMBER 30

Feast-day of St Jerome, doctor of the church **St Gregory,** apostle of Armenia, **St Honorius** of Canterbury
106 B. C: **Pompey the Great born.**
420. **St Jerome** of Aquilea **died**
1399 Parliament deposed **Richard II.** and gave crown to Henry IV
1399 **Crown of England** passed from house of Plantagenet to that of Lancaster
1414 **Congress of Vienna met.**
1435 **Isabella of Bavaria,** wife of Charles VI of France, **died**
1540 **Alarcon discovered** and ascended the **Colorado river.**
1565· **Menendez** accepted surrender of 150 Frenchmen on **promise** of safety and then killed them
1567: Huguenots renewed the **religious war** in France
1628 Sir Fulke Greville, **Lord Brooke,** English poet, **murdered**
1681· French seized **Strassburg** in Germany
1688 **William of Orange** accepted the invitation to take the English throne
1688. French troops devastated the **Palatinate,** 400 000 homeless
1723 William **Hutton,** English writer, **born.**
1732· Jacques **Necker,** financial minister to Louis XVI, **born.**
1745 Battle of Soor, Bohemia, second Silesian war
1761 John **Dollond,** English optician, inventor of achromatic telescope, **died**
1770 George **Whitefield,** English evangelist, **died**
1787. First **American vessel** to make a voyage around the world **sailed**
1790 **Leopold II** was elected emperor
1791 **French National Assembly dissolved.**
1793 New bridge toll-gate at **Bristol, England,** provokes violent rioting, several killed
1799 **The United States and France** signed a new convention annulling the treaty of 1788 the United States assumed claims for spoliation
1811· **Augusta,** empress of Germany, **born.**
1811· Thomas **Percy,** bishop of Dromore, author, **died**
1850. A papal bull established **Roman Catholic hierarchy** in England
1862: **Confederate** Congress enacted the **conscription** of all men between 18 and 45 years
1862 Confederate Congress considered **retaliatory resolutions** because of the emancipation proclamation
1862. At **Russelville, Ky.,** Confederates were repulsed
1864 Confederates routed at **Newtonia, Mo.**
1864 Federals captured Confederate works at **Peeble's Farm,** near Petersburg, Va
1864: Confederates defeated in an attempt to retake **Fort Harrison,** on the James River
1864: Confederates driven from works at **Carroll station,** Tenn
1865 Francis **Wayland,** president of Brown University, **died**
1866 The victorious **German army** made triumphal entry into Berlin
1868 **Spanish national guard organized.**
1869 **George Peabody,** American philanthropist, added $1,400 000 to the **Peabody Fund** for Southern education
1873 **New York Stock Exchange** reopened for business after being closed for ten days
1877. Henry **Meiggs,** American railway builder, **died.**
1877· First battle of the **Yagni,** Russo-Turkish war
1881. **Ameer** of Afghanistan **occupied Kandahar,** after flight of Ayub Khan
1887 American schooner **"Volunteer"** again **defeated** English cutter **"Thistle"** in a race
1888 William Gifford **Palgrave,** British diplomat, **died**
1889 The government of the Island of **Zanzibar** was given to the **British.**
1889 Largest attendance at **Paris exposition;** 307,000 tickets taken
1891 **Chinese governor** of Wuhu removed and **degraded** for the outrages on foreigners
1891 Georges Ernest **Boulanger,** French general and politician **died**
1892· A colony of **Scotch crofters** settled near Vancouver
1894· Absalom M **West,** American general (Confederate), **died**
1896 **France and Italy** signed a treaty respecting Tunis
1897 **Railway** completed from **Moscow to Archangel,** Russia
1898 **John Hay** took oath as United States Secretary of State
1900 Samuel Smith **Purple,** president New York Academy of Medicine and author, **died.**
1903. Sir Michael **Herbert,** British diplomat, **died.**
1904: George Frisbie **Hoar,** Senator from Massachusetts, **died.**
1905 Memorials from all **Japan** urged the emperor not to ratify **the peace treaty**
1906 Thomas M **Harris,** American general, **died**
1909 Frederick Russell **Burton,** American composer (*Hiawatha*) and author **died.**
1909 William Ralls **Morrison,** author of Horizontal" Tariff bill, Interstate Commerce Commissioner, **died**
1911: Bursting of a **dam at Austin,** Pa, destroyed the town and caused loss of 75 lives
1911 **Portuguese** government frustrated a socialistic **plot** to seize Oporto
1911 Mayor of **Indianapolis** broke a 'corner" by selling potatoes in small quantities at cost
1912: John Forsyth **Hanscom,** rear-admiral U S Navy, **died**
1912 **Greece, Bulgaria,** and **Servia mobilized; Turkey** summoned **reserves**
1912 *Augustus Orlebar,* vicar of Willington, England, original of Hughes' Tom Brown in *Tom Brown's Schooldays,* **died**
1912 Pulitzer **School of Journalism** at Columbia University, New York, **opened**
1912· Fifteen thousand New England mill workers went on **one-day "demonstration" strike** as protest against imprisonment and trial of leaders, Ettor and Giovannitti

DAY OF THE MONTH UNKNOWN

218 B C **Hannibal defeated Romans** near Pavia
1423 **James I.** of Scotland **released** from captivity in England
1470 **Edward IV.,** of England, **fled** to Holland
1494: **Charles VIII.** of France entered **Italy.**
1536 **The Pilgrimage of Grace began**
1622: **Montpellier,** France, **surrendered** by Huguenots to Louis XIII
1676. **Jamestown, Va, burned** by its own citizens
1678· **Titus Oates** disclosed the fictitious Popish plot "
1702· **Colonists of Carolina** sent an expedition against the Spaniards in Florida
1755· George Washington drove **hostile Indians** out of Shenandoah valley, Va
1794 **Whisky rebellion** in western Pennsylvania broke out
1801. Remnants of **French army** in Alexandria **left Egypt** in English ships, French rule ended
1803 Great Britain took possession of three Dutch South American colonies which later became **British Guiana,** South America
1816 Several British regiments of light **cavalry** were armed with lances, and **called Lancers**
1878 **Free libraries and museums** were **opened on Sunday** in *various English* cities
1885: Ship **"Merchantman" wrecked** on English coast, with loss of 70 lives

OCTOBER

OCTOBER 1

Festival of the Rosary, Feast-day of St Piat, martyr **St. Remigius; St Wasnulf** or Wasno **St Bavo,** patron of Ghent, **St. Fidharleus** of Ireland
2015 B C **Era of Abraham began**
331 B C· Battle of **Arbela;** Alexander defeated Darius and destroyed the Persian empire
312 B C. **Seleucus** recovered dominion over Babylon
829. **Michael II,** "the Stammerer," Greek emperor **died**
1207 **Henry III,** king of England **born**
1661· Swedish and Dutch **settlers on the Delaware** submitted to the British
1676 Nathaniel **Bacon,** the Virginia "rebel **died,** and the **rebellion** ceased
1678 Viscount **Bolingbroke,** English politician and writer, **born**
1684 Pierre **Cornellie,** French dramatist, **died.**
1708 Dr. John **Blow,** English composer, **died.**
1730· Richard **Stockton,** signer of the Declaration of Independence, **born**
1746 John P G **Muhlenberg,** American Revolutionary general **born**
1756 Battle of **Lobositz;** Prussians defeated Austrians
1759 The third **Eddystone lighthouse** completed
1761 Austrians captured **Schweidnitz.**
1781 James **Lawrence,** American naval officer **born**
1791 **French Legislative Assembly met**
1795 Daniel P **Thompson,** novelist **born**
1799 Rufus **Choate,** American lawyer, **born**
1800 Spain ceded **Louisiana** to France
1801 Preliminary articles of **a general peace** between France, Spain, Holland and Great Britain signed at London
1802 Edward C **Pinkney,** author and poet, **born**
1826 Benjamin B **Hotchkiss,** inventor, **born**
1832 Henry C **Work,** American song-writer **born**
1834: Augustus O **Bourne,** ex-Governor of Rhode Island, **born**
1836 **Carlists defeated** at St Sebastian
1838 Kate **Field,** American lecturer and editor **born**
1839 James **Lewis,** American comedian, **born**
1841· Michael H **De Young,** American journalist, **born**
1847: Violent **tornado** did great damage **at Portsmouth, N H**
1849 The **Hudson River Railroad** was opened to Peekskill, N Y
1850 Traces of the **Sir John Franklin** expedition were found at entrance to Wellington Channel
1850 David R **Francis,** ex-Secretary of the Interior, **born**
1857. The **Taipings** were besieged at Tsinghai
1853 **Turkey appealed** to France and England **against Russia**
1855 **Proslavery candidate** for Congress in Kansas received more votes than the census warranted
1855: **Denmark** adopted a new **constitution**
1859 **French** government determined to intervene **in Tonkin** on behalf of the Christians
1860 New **French tariff** law became effective
1860. Battle of **Volturno,** Neapolitans defeated by Garibaldi
1861: **Price of cotton** in New York 21 ¼ cents
1861 **Exhibition** of colonial products opened **at Melbourne,** Victoria
1862 **Halleck sent to urge McClellan** to cross the Potomac and attack the enemy
1862 Western **gunboat fleet** transferred from the War Department to that of the Navy
1862. Skirmish at **Gallatin, Tenn;** Confederates routed
1862 Pleasanton drove Confederates from **Shepherdstown** to Martinsburg
1863 New York authorities **welcomed** officers of five Russian vessels
1867 **Price of cotton** at New York, 81 to 83 cents

1863: Price of a gold dollar, $1.42.
1863 The German Diet demanded that Denmark recognize Prince Frederick as Duke of Schleswig-Holstein
1863: Kate Bateman appeared in London as "Leah."
1863· Ebenezer Emmons, American geologist and author, died.
1864: Price of cotton in New York 115 to 120 cents
1864: Price of a gold dollar, $1.93½.
1864: Federal lines on Weldon Railroad advanced one mile nearer Richmond
1865: Price of cotton at New York 45 to 45½ cents
1865: Price of a gold dollar, $1.44
1866· Price of cotton at New York 40 to 42 cents
1866 Price of a gold dollar, $1.46.
1866: Maria S Cummins, American novelist, died
1867: New York legislature made all public schools free
1869· Royal dockyard at Woolwich, England, closed after more than 350 years of usage
1870: Mantes occupied by the Germans
1870· Government for defense in Paris ordered postponement of elections
1872· An epidemic disease of horses, the epizootic, began to attract notice
1874: A law for compulsory civil marriage was proposed for Germany
1876: James A. Lick, merchant of California, founder of Lick Observatory, died.
1879. A new system of jurisprudence was adopted in Germany.
1882. South Carolina opened its military school at Charleston
1883. An interstate Levee Congress met at Vicksburg
1884: Fare on the elevated roads in New York city reduced from 10 to 5 cents
1884· The French took Kelung, in China
1885· New government buildings at Quebec destroyed by dynamite
1885· William Page, American painter died.
1889. People of Washington rejected prohibition and woman suffrage amendments
1889: Montana ratified a constitution.
1889: People of North and South Dakota ratified prohibition amendments
1889: Delegates from 15 States met at Topeka, to promote movement for a deep harbor on the Texas coast
1890: Congress transferred Weather Bureau from the Army to the Department of Agriculture
1890 Colombia Congress appointed three commissioners for the American international railroad congress.
1890 Fire in Sydney, N. S. W., caused a loss of $3,750,000
1891: Medical branch of the University of Texas opened
1891: A strike of railroad men began in the Pittsburg district
1891: Bombs were exploded under a bridge near Prague, just before arrival of train carrying the Austrian emperor
1891: Leland Stanford Jr. University, at Palo Alto, Cal., opened with 473 students
1891: Hervey M Watterson, American journalist, died
1892: Chicago University opened.
1892: United States harbor-defense ram "Katahdin" launched at Bath, Maine.
1893· Admiral Mello, Brazilian insurgent, began an intermittent bombardment of Rio de Janeiro
1895· Riot in Constantinople, Armenians carrying petition to Porte set upon by Mohammedans
1895: Eli Whitney Blake, American chemist and educator, died.
1898 Fire at Hankow, China, over 1,000 deaths reported
1900: German Emperor insisted on full reparation from China for the murder of Minister von Ketteler during Boxer troubles
1900 The Russians took Mukden from the Chinese
1900: General Maxwell appointed administrator of Transvaal.
1901: General Wu routed Chinese rebels near Swatow
1902· James Edward Jouett, rear-admiral, U S Navy, died.
1903: Henry Stevenson Washburn, American life-insurance expert, died.
1904: Sir William Harcourt, English statesman, died.
1909 Gordon Bennett cup balloon-race at Paris won by Lieutenant Frank P Lahm
1909: Daniel McAvoy, American comedian, died.
1909. George Washington Moore, American pioneer minstrel, died.
1910· Plant of Los Angeles (Cal) Times maliciously destroyed by dynamite 21 persons killed
1910: Frederico Boyd became President of Panama
1910. Napoleon Bonaparte Broward, ex-Governor of Florida, died.
1910 John S Huyler, American candy-maker and philanthropist died.
1911: General Madero was elected President of Mexico
1911· Alfred Lee Manierre, American prohibitionist, died.
1912· Gen Robert Avery, U S Army died.
1912. Turkey refused ultimatum of Servia and decided to prepare for war
1912· Balkan allies appealed to the Powers to let them fight Turkey unaided.
1912· Law for double wireless equipment on all American steamships went into effect
1912· Trial of forty-six men for conspiring to use dynamite against employers of non-union labor begun at Indianapolis, Ind

OCTOBER 2

Feast-day of. The Holy Angel-Guardians; St Leodegar or Leger, St. Thomas, bishop of Hereford
322 B. C.: Aristotle, Greek philosopher, died.
1452: Richard III. of England born.
1538: Carlo Borromeo, cardinal and author, born.
1652. Roger Williams secured the confirmation of his charter.
1700: Charles II, of Spain, bequeathed the Spanish throne to Philip of Anjou.
1711: Fire in Boston destroyed over 100 buildings
1752: Joseph Ritson, English antiquary, born.
1775· British vessels fired upon Bristol, R. I.
1780: Major John André executed by Americans as a spy
1786: Augustus Keppel, British admiral, died.
1796: Battle of Biberach; French defeated Austrians
1804: Nearly one-half the adult population of England was enrolled to resist invasion by Bonaparte.
1830: Charles Pratt, American merchant and philanthropist, born.
1831: Edwin L Godkin, American author and editor, born.
1833. An Antislavery Society was organized at New York.
1841: Gens O Donnell and Concha led an uprising in Spain.
1842: William Ellery Channing, American Unitarian preacher and expounder, died
1851: Argentine forces under Gen. Urquiza and Brazilian forces allied with those of Montevideo, Uruguay, compelled Oribe to capitulate and abandon the siege of that city
1858: Francisco Jose Andrea, Brazilian patriot, died.
1862: Federal expedition reduced works on St. John's Bluff, Fla
1863· Sherman's advance reached Memphis, Tenn.
1864: Federals lost over 350 men at Abingdon, Va.
1865: Gen Robert E Lee became president of Washington and Lee University
1865· Maximilian of Mexico decreed all offering resistance should be treated as bandits and shot on sight
1870. Vote of the Papal states for union with Italy 133,681 for 1,507 against
1870 Germany placed Alsace and Lorraine under Grand Duke of Mecklenburg at Reims
1871· Brigham Young arrested for polygamy.
1872: Francis Lieber, American publicist, died
1876 Leading Spiritualists tried in London on charges of fraud
1876 Suleiman Pasha succeeded Mehemet Ali as commander of Turks in Bulgaria
1877: Russians defeated near Kars.
1884· French and Chinese in Tonkin renewed hostilities
1884: French fleet bombarded Tamsin, China
1886· Glider's arctic expedition started from Winnipeg
1889: Clark University, at Worcester Mass., dedicated
1891: The Jewish year 5652, Anno Mundi, began
1892: Joseph Ernest Renan, French critic, essayist, and historian, died.
1893: The Spanish garrison at Melilla, Morocco, was attacked by 6,000 Moors
1895: U S cruiser "Brooklyn" launched.
1895: Orlando Metcalfe Poe, American general, died.
1897· Neal Dow, "father of prohibition," presidential candidate in 1880, died.
1897: Lewis Ginter, American manufacturer and benefactor, died.
1897: Joseph Proctor, American actor, died.
1898: Caroline Miskel Hoyt, American actress, died.
1900. Baden-Powell assumed command of Transvaal and Orange river police
1902: Frank Jones, American manufacturer, died.
1904: Kuropatkin announced he was to take the offensive
1904: Series of battles began at Sha-Ho in the Russo-Japanese war
1905: Turkey opposed the scheme of the powers for financing Macedonia.
1911: President von Hellen, of the Finnish High-Court of Justice, assassinated.
1912: Paul O Esterhazy, Hungarian patriot, died
1912. Rear-Admiral Lucien Young, U. S. Navy, died.
1912: Frances Allitsen, English composer, died.
1912· A painting of the Madonna was stolen from a church in Piacenza, Italy

OCTOBER 3

Feast-day of: St. Dionysius, bishop of Athens the two Ewalds, martyrs, St. Gerard.
1246: William, Count of Holland elected by papal party king in Germany in opposition to Frederick II
1263. Battle of Largs; Scots defeated Northmen
1535 Jacques Cartier reached site of Montreal
1569: French Huguenots under Coligny defeated at Moncontour.
1574· Leyden relieved after a siege of 13 months and the death of 6,000 by famine and disease
1650· The English Parliament declared its supremacy over the Colonies
1690: Robert Barclay, Scottish Quaker, died
1691: Treaty of Limerick signed.
1716: Giovanni Battista Beccaria, Italian philosopher, born
1735· Peace preliminaries between France and Austria ended the war of the Polish succession
1754· Robert H Morris became governor of Pennsylvania.
1777: British ascended the Hudson to cooperate with Burgoyne
1800. George Bancroft, American historian, born
1807: Seth Padelford, Governor of Rhode Island, born.
1813 The Allies in Prussia were reenforced by 60 000 Russians
1813: Battle of Wartenburg; French defeated by the allies
1820: Wm Gaston, Governor of Massachusetts, born.
1835: First charter election in South Bend, Ind
1836: Corner-stone of Mt. Holyoke Seminary laid
1849. Jeannette L Gilder, American author-journalist, born.
1852. Spanish authorities prevented landing at Havana of the U S ship "Crescent City."
1860: The Prince of Wales guest of the President at Washington
1861: Battle of Greenbrier Springs, W. Va.; indecisive
1862: Battle of Corinth, Miss.; Confederate attack repulsed
1864· Sheridan desolated a circle of 5 miles around where Gen Meigs was murdered by guerillas in Virginia
1866· Austria and Italy signed treaty of Vienna
1867· Allies defeated the Paraguayans.
1867: Elias Howe, patentee of the sewing-machine, died.
1868· Don Juan renounced his hereditary claim to Spanish crown in favor of his son Carlos
1877: James R Bayley, Roman Catholic archbishop of Baltimore, died.
1881: Henry Fowle Durant, founder of Wellesley College, died.
1882: Adelaide Phillips, Anglo-American contralto singer, died.
1883: Buildings with exhibits of Pittsburg exposition burned, with loss of over $1,000,000
1884· The pacer Johnston covered a mile in 2 06¼
1884: Hans Makart, Austrian painter, died
1885 French victorious over Chinese at Thanmuol, Tonkin.
1890 Germany and Sultan of Zanzibar signed a treaty
1891: Natural gas-well at Pawpaw, Ill, suddenly ceased
1893 Matabele soldiers attacked police in Cape Colony
1894: David Swing, American clergyman and educator, died.
1895. Manuel Rubio, Mexican Minister of the Interior, died.
1896: William Morris, English poet, died
1897: Samuel James Renwick McMillan, ex-Senator from Minnesota, died.
1900 The British in Peking occupied Imperial summer palace
1901: Abdur Rahman Khan, Ameer of Afghanistan, died
1903. Austrian battle-ship "Erzherzog Karl," launched.
1903 J Brewster McCollum, Chief Justice, Pennsylvania, died.
1905: James Madison Barker, Supreme Court, Massachusetts died.
1905. José Marie de Heridia, French poet died.
1906. Cuban insurgents began to disarm and disband
1906· George Clarke, American actor, died.
1907· George Boardman Taylor, president American Baptist Mission, Rome, Italy, died.
1909 Edmond Kelly, American sociologist and author died
1910: New Chinese Senate opened.
1910: Rufus Blodgett, ex-Senator from New Jersey, died.
1911· Italy announced a blockade of ports in Tripoli.
1911: John Bascom, American political economist (Williams College), died
1912· Express train derailed at Westport, Conn seven killed, forty injured
1912: Wesleyans opened Central Hall and Connexional Buildings in London, England.
1912: Nicaraguan government troops retook the town of Jinotepe.
1912· William Sulzer was nominated for Governor of New York by the State Democratic Party

OCTOBER 4

Feast-day of: Sts. Marcus and Marcian and companions, martyrs St. Ammon, St. Petronious; St. Edwin, king of Northumberland St. Francis of Assisi, founder of the Franciscans
633· Edwin, king of Northumberland, killed at Heathfield
1208 Otho IV. was crowned emperor at Rome
1226 St Francis of Assisi, founder of the Franciscans, died.
1515· Milan surrendered to the French
1542: Roberto Bellarmino, cardinal and controversialist born
1626· Richard Cromwell, son of the Protector, born.
1674: Battle of Enzheim, between French and Imperialists undecisive
1693. Battle of Marsaglia; Duke of Savoy defeated
1705 Barcelona, Spain, surrendered to the English
1716. Samuel Shute arrived at Boston as Governor of Massachusetts and New Hampshire.
1741: Edward Malone, Shakespearian editor, born
1743: John Campbell, duke of Argyll, statesman, died.
1743· Henry Carey, English composer ("Sally in our Alley"), died.
1758: The French took Arcot, East Indies.
1765: Samuel Huntington, Governor of Ohio, born.
1777: Battle of Germantown; indecisive
1779· Mob attacked house of James Wilson in Philadelphia
1779: John Paul Jones entered Texel, North Holland, in the "Serapis"
1806: Samuel Horsley, English prelate and theologian, died.
1812: British attempt to capture Ogdensburgh, N. Y., defeated
1814: Francis Rawdon, Marquis of Hastings, governor-general of India arrived at Calcutta.
1822: Wm Gilpin, territorial Governor of Colorado born.
1822· Rutherford B Hayes, President of the United States, born
1824: Federal republic of Mexico proclaimed
1825: Michael J Pupin, American physicist, born.
1830 Dutch government in Brussels deposed
1837: Congress passed first Sub treasury bill
1853. The "Great Republic," largest merchant vessel at the time, launched at East Boston
1853: Anglo-French fleet entered the Dardanelles.
1859 Antislavery constitution of Kansas approved
1861: A balloonist in the United States service passed over Confederate lines in Virginia
1861: Frederick Remington, American artist, born.
1861: John Vandenhoff, English tragedian, died.
1862: Confederates again organized a State government for Kentucky.
1862: Pleasant A Hackleman, brigadier-general U S Volunteers, killed at Corinth
1862· Buell advanced against Bragg, who retired with his plunder-laden trains
1862: Confederate Generals Bragg and Kirby Smith united commands
1863: William J Grayson, Senator from South Carolina, died.
1864: Leon Moran, American artist, born.
1864· Philadelphia and Erie Railroad opened.
1865 Bismarck met the emperor, Napoleon III., at Biarritz
1866: John S Barey, American horse trainer, died
1868 British in India began war with the Bazotee sect.
1870: A Southern convention met in Cincinnati for political and commercial purposes
1871: University of Alabama reorganized and opened
1875: German archeologists began excavations at Olympia, Greece
1875: Chinese edict allowed freedom of intercourse between foreign ministers and chiefs of departments
1881: Denning's comet appeared.
1884: A protectorate by France was decreed for Tunis
1886 Moonlighters in Ireland killed, robbed, and burned
1889· Lucien Mélingue, French painter, died.
1889. Whitecaps in Tennessee drove Mormon missionaries out of Wilson county
1890· Niagara Falls power-plant begun
1890 Catherine Booth, of the Salvation Army, died
1893. King Lobengula led the Matabeles against Fort Victoria Cape Colony
1895· Hjalmar Hjorth Boyesen, Norwegian-American educator and author, died.
1900· France demanded that China punish Boxer criminals, and asked other concessions as bnsis for treaty
1901: The "Columbia" won international yacht race for America Cup
1901: Cecil Franklin Patch Bancroft, American educator, died.
1903. William Passmore Carlin, American general, died.
1903· Francis Bloodgood Hall, American clergyman died.
1903· Teresa Vaughn, American actress, died.
1904· Frederic Auguste Bartholdi, French sculptor, died
1904: Henry Clay Payne, United States postmaster-general, died.
1909 Cunard liner "Lusitania" crossed the Atlantic in 4 days, 15 hours, and 52 minutes
1909: Chang-Chih-Tung, Chinese councillor, died
1909: David Henry Cochran, American educator, died.
1909: Albert Pulitzer, American journalist, died.
1910· A successful revolution was effected in Portugal; 100 persons killed in street-fights
1910: King Manuel and his mother escaped from Portugal
1910 William Henry Snyder, American painter, died
1911 Russia recognized the Republic of Portugal
1911· Strike of railroad men in Ireland ended.
1911· Italian squadron bombarded forts at Tripoli.
1911: Joseph Bell, Scottish surgeon original of "Sherlock Holmes" died.
1912: United States marines defeated Nicaraguan rebels at Barranca, Nicaraguan general killed

1912 Hamburg-American liner "Amerika" ran down a British submarine off English coast, drowning 14 officers and men
1912. France suggested that the Powers take steps to prevent outbreak of hostilities in the Balkans

OCTOBER 5

Feast-day of St Placidus and companions, martyrs St Galla, widow
578 Justin II, emperor of Rome, died.
1056 Henry III, emperor of Germany, died.
1091 A windstorm destroyed over 500 houses in London
1285 Philip III, the Bold, king of France, died
1318 Edward Bruce, brother of Robert, killed near Dundalk, Ireland
1502 Columbus discovered Costa Rica
1551· Treaty of alliance signed at Friedewald, Prussia between Saxony, Hesse, and France against Emperor Charles V
1675 Indians made an attack on Springfield, Mass
1703 Jonathan Edwards, American Calvanistic theologian, born
1717 Horace Walpole, earl of Orford, born
1728 Chevalier d'Éon, French adventurer, born
1732 Lloyd, Lord Kenyon, British jurist, born.
1744 British ship "Victory" wrecked, all on board perished
1751. James Iredell, American jurist, born.
1761 William Pitt resigned as English premier
1763 Augustus III, king of Poland, died.
1768 A cyclone at Havana demolished 4,048 houses and killed over 1,000 persons
1774· Massachusetts Assembly met and became a provincial congress
1780 The United States acceded to the proposition of armed neutrality at sea
1787 Congress recalled the American minister, John Adams, from London
1789 Arthur St Clair became first governor of Northwest Territory
1789 Paris mobs attended the king from Versailles to the city
1793. The new Revolutionary Calendar in France promulgated It fixed the Year 1 as beginning September 22, 1792
1795 Royalists fomented insurrections in Paris
1795 Napoleon Bonaparte suppressed the revolution of the Sections in one and one-half hours
1804 Robert P Parrott, American gun-inventor born
1804 British squadron captured four Spanish treasure ships.
1805: Charles, Marquis Cornwallis, English general in American Revolution, governor-general of India died
1813· Americans defeated British on the Thames river, in Canada, Tecumseh killed
1821 Tripolitza stormed by the Greeks (October 17, New Style)
1821 Junius Brutus Booth, actor, first appeared in New York
1822 Moses S Beach, American journalist and inventor, born
1829 Fanny Kemble made her first stage appearance
1830 American ports reopened to British commerce
1831 A free-trade convention met in Philadelphia
1840 John Addington Symonds, English man of letters born.
1846 First Wisconsin constitutional convention met
1850 Wm H Gibson, American artist born
1854 An explosion caused fire at Gateshead on the Tyne, England, 50 killed and property loss over $5 000,000
1857 Territorial election in Kansas was won by free-state party
1858 Crystal Palace and contents at New York burned
1863 Bragg bombarded Chattanooga from Lookout Mountain
1864· A cyclone and wave destroyed 45,000 lives in delta of the Ganges
1868 Prim, with two others, assumed the government of Spain
1870 King William made his headquarters at Versailles.
1870 French defeated the Germans near Thoury.
1877. Denis Kearney organized the Workingmen s Party in California.
1877: Marquis of Lorne appointed Governor of Canada
1880 New Rugby in Tennessee established by English farmers
1881 First cotton exposition in the United States opened at Atlanta, Ga
1883 Winchester College was opened in Winchester, England
1883 Arabian rebels besieged Maskat until driven off by British ship "Philomel"
1884 Wolseley arrived at Wady Halfa, Egypt
1890 Government of the Argentine Republic passed the conversion law
1890 France and Dahomey concluded peace treaty
1891 Militia called out at Kingston, N. Y., to protect bank-wreckers from the enraged people
1891: An old gold-mine in Llano, Texas, discovered
1891 An attempt was made to blow up the Episcopal palace at Triest Austria
1891: William J Boone, fourth missionary bishop (Protestant Episcopal) in China died.
1892 Argentine rebels in Buenos Aires, sought safety in retreat
1893 Upper house of Austrian Reichstag passed a liberty of worship bill.
1894 Vincenzo Botta, Italo-American educator and author, died
1897· Sir John Gilbert, English painter, died
1899 James Harlan, American educator, jurist, Senator, and cabinet officer, died
1900 British drove De Wet out of Orange River Colony, north of the Vaal
1901: Colombian insurgents defeated near Ambaleg
1902 Imposing public funeral in Paris of Emile Zola
1903 Bradley Tyler Johnson, American general (Confederate), died
1905 Carlos Walker Martinez, Chilean statesman, died
1908 Prince Ferdinand proclaimed Independence of Bulgaria, and assumed title of king
1908 Michael Tierney, American (Roman Catholic) bishop, died
1909 Mary Caldwell (Marquise des Moustiers-Merinville), American benefactress, died.
1910 St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Cathedral at New York consecrated
1910 Portuguese Republicans chose Theophile Braga for provisional President
1911: Portugal troubled by royalist plots against the Republic
1911 The Italian flag was raised in Tripoli.
1912 Lewis Boss, American astronomer, died
1912· Strike of railway employees in Catalonia, Spain ended
1912 Caleb Bragg won fourth Grand Prize automobile race at Milwaukee, Wis
1912 Absolute home rule for European Turkey demanded by Bulgaria and Servia
1912 Irregular fighting began between Turks and Montenegrins
1912· Premier Asquith announced that the Government had decided to pass the Irish Home Rule bill.

OCTOBER 6

Feast-day of St Faith or Fidis virgin, and her companions martyrs St Bruno, founder of the Carthusian order
105 B C Germans and Helvetians overwhelmed two Roman armies in Gaul
877· Charles II (the Bald), king of France, emperor of the Holy Roman Empire died.
1404 An English parliament at Coventry excluded lawyers
1470 Henry VI, of England, released from the Tower
1510· John Caius (Kay or Key) founder of Caius College Cambridge, born
1690 Governor Colleton, of South Carolina, banished, Seth Sothel succeeded him
1732 Nevil Maskelyne, English astronomer, born.
1752 Madame Campan, biographer of Marie Antoinette, born
1759 William Longstreet, American inventor, born
1773 Louis Philippe, king of France, born
1775 Congress urged the arrest of Tories.
1777 British captured Forts Clinton and Montgomery on the Hudson
1794 Several hundred vessels were wrecked by storm on British coasts
1795 Joshua R Giddings, American lawyer and abolitionist, born
1799 Duke of York surrendered to French at Alkmaar.
1806 Prussia joined the allies in war against France
1810 Mill near Philadelphia made first cotton goods printed from revolving cylinders
1820 Jenny Lind, 'Swedish Nightingale," born.
1822: Albert Harkness, American educator and philologist, born
1823: A missionary station of the American Board opened in Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic
1825 First assembly of deputies in Bolivia dissolved
1825 Comte de Lacépède, French naturalist, died.
1826· Convention of Akerman, between Russia and Turkey, permitted to Russia navigation of Black sea
1846. George Westinghouse, American inventor, born
1848 Emperor of Austria declared against the Hungarians.
1848 Revolution broke out in Vienna; citizens took the arsenal and killed Minister of War
1848· Allan McLane Hamilton, American alienist, born
1849 Count Louis Batthyányi, Hungarian patriot, executed
1854 A H Reeder, first Governor of Kansas, arrived
1860 The French ravaged the Chinese summer palace at Peking.
1862 McClellan was ordered to cross the Potomac
1862 Albert J Beveridge, Senator from Indiana born
1863 An earthquake was felt in England
1863: Joseph W Bailey, Senator from Texas, born
1864 Confederates drove Federal Cavalry from the Darby road north of the James
1864 First railroad train entered London near Blackfriars Bridge
1866: Prussia took possession of Hanover
1870 Battle of Saint-Remy, Germans defeated the French
1870 Thiers mission to foreign courts in behalf of France reported to be a failure
1872: Tens of thousands of pilgrims visited the grotto of the Virgin at Lourdes, France.
1873 Marshal Bazaine placed on trial for surrender of Metz in 1870
1873. A temperance hospital opened in London
1873 Battle of Mañeru between Spanish republicans and Carlists
1874· Riots because of Charles Bradlaugh at Northampton England
1878 Gideon J Pillow, American soldier died
1879. British defeated Afghans at Charasiab
1880. Benjamin Peirce, American mathematician died.
1881 The American evangelists Moody and Sankey opened services at London
1884 The British took Shendy from Egyptian rebels
1884 French troops defeated Chinese regulars in Tonkin
1886: Last vestige of slavery abolished in Cuba
1889 Jules Dupré, French painter, died
1889. Gold and silver were discovered on the lands of Chickasaw Indians
1889 Council of State for Freiburg, Switzerland, voted $2,500,000 for a Roman Catholic University
1890· A general council of Mormons decided to renounce polygamy
1891: Charles Stewart Parnell, Irish leader and statesman, died.
1892 Three cases of cholera were found in London.
1893 Fighting with natives occurred in Mashonaland, South Africa
1894: Over 2,000 Chinese soldiers deserted their colors in Japanese war
1895· China agreed to compensate Germany for destruction of a mission station at Suratow
1895 Baron Félix Hippolyte, French surgeon, died
1897. Canudos, stronghold of Brazilian fanatics' captured after a siege, the leader killed
1898 Foreign escorts for protection of Europeans arrived at Peking
1903 Wilson Shannon Bissell, ex-Postmaster-General of United States died
1904: Ira Davenport, American politician, died
1905 Edhem Pasha, Turkish commander-in-chief, died
1906. French radicals demanded the immediate confiscation of church property.
1908 Louis Fitzgerald, American general and financier, died.
1909 Abbot Lawrence Lowell made president of Harvard University.
1909 Dudley Buck, American organist and composer died
1910 Portuguese royal family reached Gibraltar
1910: James D Fox, Chief-Justice of Missouri, died
1911 Tripoli was occupied by Italian marines
1911: A force of 1,000 royalists invaded Portugal.
1911· Sir Charles Lawes Wittenronge, English sculptor, died
1912. Auguste Beernaert, Belgian statesman, died at Lucerne Switzerland
1912 Nicaraguan rebels surrendered Leon, their last stronghold, to United States marines

OCTOBER 7

Feast-day of St Justinian of Padua virgin and martyr, Sts Marcellus and Apuleus, martyrs at Rome Sts Sergius and Bacchus, martyrs St. Mark, pope and confessor St Osith
322 B C Demosthenes poisoned himself
929. Charles III, the Simple, king of France died.
1290. Margaret, maid of Norway, died
1460 Parliament met at Westminster, Richard, duke of York, claimed the crown.
1571. Naval battle of Lepanto, Turkish fleet annihilated
1573 William Laud, archbishop of Canterbury, born
1577. George Gascoigne, English poet and dramatist, died
1660 Paul Scarron, French dramatist and burlesque poet died
1681 Niklaas Heinsius, Dutch scholar and critic, died.
1728 Cæsar Rodney, American statesman, born.
1735 Yung-Ching, emperor of China, died.
1745 Henry Rutgers, American patriot and philanthropist, born.
1762 Charles Abbott, Lord Tenterden, English jurist born
1763 George III, king of England issued a proclamation defining boundaries in America.
1763· Cape Breton was annexed to Nova Scotia
1765 Anti-Stamp Congress met in New York city
1777 Battle of Saratoga (Stillwater), Burgoyne defeated
1780 Battle of King's Mountain, N C, British defeated
1786· Benedict Arnold issued an address from British headquarters
1793 Chinese emperor ordered British minister to leave Peking
1795 Johann Georg von Zimmerman, Swiss philosopher died
1796 Thomas Reid, Scottish metaphysician, died
1813 The British invaded France
1826· A horse-power railway was completed at Quincy, Mass
1841 Queen's guard repelled an attack on palace at Madrid.
1848 Emperor of Austria fled to Olmütz, Moravia
1848 German diet appointed General Haynau dictator of Hesse
1848 An attempt to introduce Jesuit teachers into Switzerland led to revolution
1849 Edgar Allan Poe, American poet and author died
1850 Disunion meetings were held at Natchez and Yazoo City, Miss
1856· John White Alexander, American artist, born
1862. Servia accepted the concessions forced from Turkey by the powers
1863 English government prevented sailing of Confederate vessels built on the Mersey
1864 Early followed Sheridan down the Shenandoah valley
1864· U S war-steamer "Wachusett" seized Confederate privateer "Florida" at Bahia, Brazil
1865 North Carolina repealed secession ordinance and prohibited slavery
1866. Robert F Stockton, commodore U S Navy, died
1867 John L Riddell, American physician and inventor of the binocular microscope, died.
1870 Leon Gambetta escaped from Paris in a balloon
1870. French sortie from Metz defeated
1870 Madjid obtained the Sultanate of Zanzibar
1870 Postage rates on books reduced in Great Britain
1873· Constitution of Connecticut amended Hartford made sole capital
1876 Election disputes in South Carolina threatened riots
1879 Austria and Germany signed secret treaty against Russia
1880 Agrarian terrorism broke out in Ireland
1881: Envoys of the Sultan to Egypt were received by the Khedive
1884 English soldiers murdered at the 5th Nile cataract by treacherous Arabs
1886 Osman Digna overthrown by a combination of Arabs
1889 Seth Low was elected to presidency of Columbia University New York
1890. People of New Mexico accepted a proposed State Constitution
1890 Panic in Buenos Aires caused by rumor of new revolution
1890 Riot at Malines, near Antwerp, quelled
1891. Sir John Pope Hennessey, British author and statesman, died
1891· Piano manufacturers in America adopted the standard pitch 435 vibrations for A in a temperature of 68° F
1891 A colossal equestrian statue of Ulysses S Grant unveiled at Chicago
1891 New Library building at Cornell University opened
1892 The Hamburg-American line withdrew from Montreal because of the quarantine restrictions
1892 Woburn, Mass, celebrated 250th anniversary of its settlement
1893· President Peixoto, of Brazil forced by foreign powers to withdraw his troops from Rio de Janeiro
1894 Luther Colby, American spiritualist died.
1894. Andrew Gregg Curtin, ex-Governor of Pennsylvania and diplomat, died
1894 Oliver Wendell Holmes, American poet and essayist died
1895 Admiral Sir James Robert Drummond, British navy, died
1895 William Wetmore Story, American sculptor and author, died
1896 Louis Jules Trochu, French general, died
1898 Havana occupied by United States troops
1898· Abraham Oakey Hall, American lawyer and author died.
1898 Sherman Hoar, American lawyer, died.
1898 Blanche Willis Howard (Teuffel), American author died
1899. Hebrews of Vienna protested against charges of ritual murders
1902 Franco-Siamese boundary treaty signed
1903. Japan refused Russia s proposals for partition of Korea
1904 Franco-Spanish Convention concerning Morocco signed
1904 Mrs Isabella Bishop, English traveler and author, died
1906· Daniel T Jewett, ex-Senator from Missouri, died
1907: Mary Jane Holmes, American novelist, died
1907 Prof David Masson, Scottish historian, died.
1908 Annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina to Austria proclaimed
1908: People of Crete proclaimed union with Greece
1910 Portuguese provisional government fortified Lisbon.
1910· Michael Walsh, American (Roman Catholic) educator and editor, died
1911: A mob attacked the Peruvian legation at Bogota
1911: General Luis Mena was elected president of Nicaragua
1911: Joseph Very Quarles, ex-Senator from Wisconsin, died.
1912· William R Peffer, founder of Populism, United States Senator (Kan), died.
1912· Walter William Skeat, English Anglo-Saxon scholar and editor died
1912 Frank G Smith, American Civil War veteran died.
1912 Italian armed forces occupied territory about the Gulf of Bomba, Tripoli
1912 United States marines engaged Nicaraguan rebels at Chinandega

OCTOBER 8

Feast-day of St Thais, the penitent St. Pelagia, the penitent, St. Keyna, virgin, St Bridget, widow
315 Constantine defeated Licinius, a rival emperor, in Thrace
451 Fourth general council of the Church at Chalcedon
876 Battle of Andernach; Charles the Bald defeated

1354. Niccolo Gabrini **Rienzi**, tribune of Rome **assassinated**
1492: **Crew of Columbus** threatened to throw him overboard
1553: Jacques Auguste de **Thou** (Thuanus), French historian, **born.**
1609: John **Clarke**, one of the founders of Rhode Island, **born.**
1634. John **Winthrop arrived** from England as governor of Connecticut
1672. **Elizabeth Cromwell**, widow of Oliver, **died.**
1711: John **Hoadly**, British dramatist, **born.**
1712: Elliott captured two **British frigates** on Lake Erie
1765. Harrison Gray **Otis**, American statesman, **born.**
1774: John **Wilkes was elected** lord-mayor of London
1776 Spanish mission founded at **San Francisco.**
1777: **Burgoyne** encamped **on Bemis Heights**, one mile from the Saratoga battlefield
1782: John Adams United States Minister, concluded a **treaty with Holland.**
1786. Antonio M G **Sacchini**, Italian composer, **died.**
1803. Vittorio **Alfieri**, Italian tragic poet, **died.**
1813. **Treaty of Ried**, between Austria and Bavaria signed
1813· The king of **Bavaria** deserted Bonaparte
1818: John H **Reagan**, Confederate postmaster-general, **born.**
1820: Henri **Christophe**, revolutionary leader and later king in Haiti, committed **suicide.**
1833: **First** severe **railroad accident** in America occurred on the Amboy and Bordentown R R in New Jersey several were killed
1833· Edmund Clarence **Stedman**, American poet and critic, **born.**
1837: François Charles Marie **Fourier**, French socialist, **died**
1838. **John Hay**, American statesman, **born.**
1851: **Hudson River Railroad** was opened to Albany
1860 **Chinese restored** all living European **captives.**
1861· Confederates defeated at **Hillsborough, Ky.**
1862· Battle of **Perryville, Ky**; indecisive
1862: **Bismarck** was appointed **Minister of State** for Prussia
1862: Federal squadron took possession of **Galveston, Tex.**
1863: James S **Jackson** and William R **Terrill**, brigadier-generals, U S Volunteers, **killed** at Perryville Ky
1863: At **Farmington, Tenn**, the Confederates lost 125 killed and wounded
1864· Battle of **Fisher's Hill**, Va Sheridan s cavalry defeated the Confederates
1865. **Mt Hood**, Ore, broke into **eruption**; earthquakes followed
1865 Severe **earthquake** shock felt at San Francisco
1866 **Prussia annexed Frankfort-on-the-Main.**
1868 Foundation laid for buildings for **University of Glasgow**
1869: Franklin **Pierce**, 14th President of the United States, **died.**
1869. Legislature of **Virginia** ratified 14th and 15th Amendments
1870 The government prohibited **Frenchmen** under 60 years from leaving France
1870: French repulsed a German attack on **St. Quentin**
1871: Forest and grass **fires in Wisconsin** caused loss of over 1,000 lives and $3,000,000 of property
1871· General **elections** were held **in France.**
1871. **Great fire broke out in Chicago** and **destroyed 17,500 buildings, 200 lives**, and caused property-losses of $200 000 000
1872. Hartman **Bache**, brigadier-general, U S Army, **died**
1873: First boat passed through **Erie canal** from Rochester to Albany
1873: Several of **Boston suburbs** voted to join the city
1873. French **expedition under Garnier** sailed from Saigon to explore Cochin-China
1876 **San Francisco** celebrated the **centennial** of the establishment of the Spanish mission
1877: **Turkish monitor** in the Danube **destroyed** by torpedoes
1878. An accident on the **Old Colony Railroad** caused the deaths of over 150 persons
1879 A Chilean fleet captured the Peruvian ironclad **"Huascar."**
1881· Railroad between **Lisbon**, Portugal, **and Madrid**, Spain opened
1881: New docks at **Liverpool** opened
1881· A **typhoon in China** caused about 300,000 deaths at Haifong
1882: **Peace negotiations** between Chile, Peru, and Bolivia **failed.**
1882. Steamer **"Arabic" crossed the Pacific** in 13 days 21 hours and 43 minutes
1884: British ironclad **"Rodney" launched** at Chatham
1886 **Cigarmakers in Cuba struck**
1892: **Columbian celebration** began in New York
1892 **Chile and Peru** made new agreement concerning the guano-beds
1892· **Raleigh**, N C, celebrated its **centennial** anniversary
1893. **Cholera** began to spread **in Budapest**, Hungary
1895. Queen of Korea **assassinated** at Seoul by an anti-reform mob
1895 Massacre of Armenian Christians by Mohammedans **at Trebizond**
1896: George **Du Maurier**, English illustrator and novelist, **died.**
1896· George A **Sheridan**, American general and politician, **died.**
1897: John Roderic **McPherson**, ex-Senator from New Jersey, **died.**
1898: Max **Alvary**, German operatic tenor, **died.**
1900: The Czar announced that **Russia** would annex no part of **China.**
1900 George Roberts **Blanchard**, American railroad expert, **died.**
1901: Alexander **Burgess**, American (Protestant Episcopal) bishop, **died.**
1902: Coal-miners struck in France, more than 100 000 participating
1903· **China signed** commercial **treaties** with the United States and Japan
1903· Russia failed to evacuate **Manchuria** as agreed
1904· **Tribe** under Chief **Witbol**, in German Southwest Africa **revolted**
1904· Mathew Whitaker **Ransom**, ex-Senator from North Carolina, and ex-Minister to Mexico **died.**
1905: **Yellow fever** broke out **at Pensacola, Fla**
1905 Serious **labor-riots in Moscow**; soldiers cleared the streets
1906. Enforcement of **rest-day law in France** closed the bakeries
1906: **Panama Canal** commission decided to have work done by contract
1909 Naphtali Herz **Imber**, American linguist, poet, and hymnologist, **died.**
1911: Spanish troops defeated hostile **tribesmen in Morocco.**
1911: Hesba **Stretton**, English author, **died.**
1912· Bradford **Torrey**, American author, **died.**
1912 Morris **Loeb**, American chemist and philanthropist, **died.**
1912: **Montenegro declared war** against Turkey, immediately attacked **Berane.**
1912: **Zapatistas** killed 150 Mexican soldiers in Mexico state
1912: Germany proposed a **trans-Baltic air-mail service** with Denmark
1912. **Martial law** declared in Constantinople troops **seized all Greek ships** in Turkish ports

OCTOBER 9

Feast-day of St. Domninus, martyr, **St. Guislain; St. Louis Bertrand**, confessor
272: **St. Denis**, bishop of Paris, and his companions were **martyred**
439. **Carthage captured** by Genseric the Vandal
1047: **Clement II**, pope (1046–1047), **died.**
1511: Pope Julius formed the **Holy League** with Spain, Switzerland, and Venice against Louis XII
1547: Miguel de **Cervantes** Saavedra, author of *Don Quixote*, **born.**
1562. Gabriello **Fallopio**, Italian anatomist, **died.**
1642 **First commencement at Harvard College.**
1646: English **Parliament abolished** the whole order of **bishops.**
1651 English Parliament passed **first Navigation Act** affecting the colonies, it was **aimed at the Dutch** carrying-trade
1665 English **Parliament met at Oxford** because of the plague in London
1688 Claude **Perrault**, French architect **died.**
1701: **Yale College** received its charter and was formally **opened** at Saybrook
1709. Barbara Villiers **duchess of Cleveland**, mistress of Charles II, **died.**
1729 Sir Richard **Blackmore**, British physician and poet, **died.**
1750: George **Tomline**, English prelate and controversialist **born.**
1757: **Charles X.**, king of France, **born**
1760 The **Russians** and Austrians captured **Berlin**, and held the city four days
1762: **Frederick the Great captured Schweidnitz**, in Silesia
1777: **Burgoyne retreated** to Saratoga, but found Americans entrenched
1779 Combined **attack** of Americans and French **repulsed at Savannah.**
1779: **Riots arose** in England against the use of machinery
1782· **Lewis Cass**, American statesman, **born.**
1793· **Lyons**, having revolted against the Convention, is captured and **pillaged.**
1799: British war-ship **"Lutine" wrecked** off Netherlands coast and crew lost
1810: **Wellington retreated** to his fortified lines **at Torres Vedras**, Spain
1818: **Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle opened.**
1826: Michael **Kelly**, Irish composer, **died.**
1830: Harriet **Hosmer**, American sculptor, **born.**
1831: President **Capo d'Istrias**, of Greece, **assassinated.**
1837: Steamer **"Home" wrecked** between New York and Charleston, with loss of more than 100 lives
1838: **Lord Durham resigned** as governor-general of Canada
1839. Winfield Scott **Schley**, rear-admiral, U S Navy, **born**
1843 Bradford **Torrey**, American naturalist and author, **born.**
1847. Americans defeated Mexicans and captured **Huamantla.**
1847: **Sweden abolished slavery** in its dependencies
1855. Ex-Governor **Reeder**, of Kansas, was **elected** free-state representative **to Congress.**
1858· **First overland mail** reached St Louis 23 days and 4 hours from San Francisco
1858· Because of illness of the **king of Prussia** the prince became regent
1860. Insurrection **in New Zealand**, English repulsed
1861· Encounter between Federals and Confederates at **Santa Rosa Island, Fla.**
1862: **J E B Stuart's cavalry** started on a **raid** into Pennsylvania
1862· **Public meetings prohibited** in Hyde Park, London
1863 Henry Ward **Beecher** made the first of four addresses **in England.**
1867 Russia formally transferred **Alaska** to the United States and Gen Rousseau took possession of Sitka
1868: Howell **Cobb**, Secretary of the Treasury, major-general (Confederate), **died**
1870: **Gambetta** reached Paris and **became minister of war.**
1870: Rome and its territories were annexed, by royal decree, and **United Italy became a fact.**
1870 **Garibaldi** received at Paris
1871· French supreme **council of war** appointed
1872. Henry C **Deming**, politician and author, **died.**
1876. The Turks succeeded in getting supplies and troops into **Plevna**
1876: **Bulgarian** delegates received in London with enthusiasm
1877. The British defeated **Kafir Chief Krell** and burned his settlement
1880 **Peruvians failed** in attempt to destroy Chilean fleet
1886: **Meat-packers at Chicago struck** for a 10-hour day, and failed after 11 days
1888 Sultan of **Zanzibar** ceded territory to British East Africa Company
1888· Sir Anthony **Musgrave**, governor of Queensland, **died.**
1889: Nine non-treaty **ports in Japan** opened to commerce
1890· The United States **Treasury** offered to **redeem 4½** per cent **bonds.**
1890· Madame **Bonnet**, confessed **German spy**, sentenced to 5 years imprisonment in France
1890. **Russia** refused to recognize Ferdinand **of Bulgaria.**
1891· Rioting suppressed in **Amoy, China.**
1894: **China blockaded Fuchau**, a treaty port
1897: John Mellen Brady **Clitz**, rear-admiral, U S Navy, **died.**
1898: John Carson **Febiger**, rear-admiral, U S Navy, **died.**
1899· **Soulanges Canal** in Canada opened
1900 Mahon s British column attacked at **Dalmanutha.**
1901: Martial law extended throughout **Cape Colony.**
1902: **Bulgarians raided Macedonia.**
1906: **Australian** parliament passed a South-African preference **tariff treaty.**
1906: Archbishop **Bond**, primate of all Canada, **died.**
1906: Joseph F **Glidden**, American inventor (barbed wire fence), **died.**
1906: Adelaide **Ristori**, celebrated Italian actress, **died.**
1910· Lambert **Tree**, American jurist and diplomat, **died**
1910 **Forest fires** in northern Minnesota caused 400 deaths
1910: **Portuguese republicans expelled** Cardinal Netto and several hundred **nuns and monks**
1911: **Turkey asked the powers for intervention.**
1911: Archer **Harmon**, American railroad-builder, **died.**
1911: Cornelius Newton **Bliss**, ex-Secretary of the Interior, **died**
1912: Henry C **Connolly**, United States ex-Senator, **died**
1912: **Dalba**, for attempted murder of king of Italy, **sentenced** to thirty years penal servitude
1912 **Montenegrins** attacked **Podgoritza** and began general advance **Bulgarians** under Czar Ferdinand **invaded Macedonia**
1912: Peace and order restored **in Nicaragua.**
1912: Suit to test **Newspaper Publicity Law** filed against the United States Post-Office Department

OCTOBER 10

Feast-day of: St. Paulinus, archbishop of York, **St. John** of Bridlington, **St. Francis Borgia**
732: **Charles Martel saved Christendom** by defeating the Saracens at Tours
1253 **Naples surrendered** to Conrad IV and begged for mercy
1319 **Edward II**, of England, held a **tournament at Smithfield.**
1575: Battle of **Dormans**; Guise defeated Huguenots
1605: City of **Talamanca** founded in Costa Rica
1645. **Flushing, L. I**, received by charter the right to a free exercise of religion
1678 Governor **Andros** of New York **demanded tribute** from New Jersey ships using the harbor
1678 John Campbell, **duke of Argyll**, commander and statesman **born.**
1695 **William III.** received **in London** with rejoicings
1707: Johann Reinhold **Patkul**, Livonian statesman **executed.**
1711 Governor-General of **Brazil signed a capitulation** to the French and provisioned the fleet
1731· Henry **Cavendish**, English chemist, **born.**
1733 France declared **war** against Austria, in support of Stanislaus **for the Polish throne.**
1738: Benjamin **West**, American painter, **born**
1747· John **Potter**, English classical scholar, archbishop of Canterbury, **died.**
1763: Sir Danvers **Osborn** became governor of New York
1774. Battle of **Point Pleasant**, O Shawnee Indians defeated
1775 Lord William **Howe succeeded Gage** at Boston
1776: **Congress commissioned captains** in the navy, which comprised 26 vessels carrying 536 guns
1777: **Burgoyne** returned to Bemis Heights and **entrenched.**
1780· **Connecticut** offered its **western lands** to Congress
1780 John **Abercrombie**, Scottish physician and philosophical writer, **born**
1783: Henry **Brooke**, Irish novelist, **died.**
1790· Theobald **Mathew**, Irish apostle of temperance, **born.**
1792: Sir Alexander **Mackenzie left Fort Chippewayan** on his transcontinental exploration
1794· Battle of **Maciejovice**; Poles defeated
1796: Ichabod **Goodwin**, war-governor of New Hampshire, **born**
1800. **Bonaparte** jeopardized by an infernal machine
1802: **Hugh Miller**, British geologist, **born**
1806: Battle of **Saalfeld**, French defeated Prussians
1810: **George III**, of England, became insane
1824. Guadalupe **Victoria** was elected president of Mexico
1831· **Nottingham Castle burned** by rioters
1831: Anarchy followed death of the President of **Greece.**
1832: **Cholera** raged at New Orleans
1840 Battle of **Beirut**; allies defeated Egyptians
1845 United States **Naval Academy**, Annapolis, Md, formally opened
1846· Don Francis **d'Assisi married Isabella II.** of Spain
1846: **Satellite** of **Saturn** was discovered.
1852. John Lloyd **Stephens**, American traveler and archeologist, **died.**
1852. **Louis Napoleon released Abd el-Kadir**, Emir of Moscara, Algeria, from imprisonment in Paris
1857: Greathead defeated Sepoys at **Agra.**
1859. France and England arranged a **joint expedition against China**
1859. **Civil war arose** in the **Argentine Republic.**
1862 Stuart captured **Chambersburg, Pa**, and other towns
1863 **Lee** began an unsuccessful flank movement on Washington, around **Meade**
1863 In cavalry skirmishes at **Culpeper, Va**, Federals lost 150 and Confederates 400 men
1863 Quantrell s **guerrillas** captured, robbed, and killed 85 Federal soldiers near Baxter's Springs, Kan
1864 The Quebec scheme of **Canadian Confederation** devised
1866 **Hungarians demanded autonomy.**
1868: Carlos Manuel de **Cespedes started an insurrection in Cuba**, his force of 128 swelling to an army of 15 000
1868. Habeas corpus suspended in Bohemia because of **riots at Prague.**
1870: **Gambetta became virtually dictator of France.**
1870. Leon **Gambetta proclaimed the ability of France** to continue the conflict with Germany
1870 **Germans burned Ablis**, near Paris, because sleeping soldiers had been killed
1870: The French repulsed an attack on **Cherizy.**
1870 The **Red Republicans** in Paris were **defeated** in an attempt to establish the Commune
1870. The **powers declined direct mediation** between Germany and France
1870. Mordecai **Bartley**, ex-Governor of Ohio, **died**
1871 **Casimir-Perrier** became French Minister of the Interior
1872· William H **Seward**, Secretary of State during Civil War, **died.**
1872: Sara P Willis **Parton** (Fanny Fern), American story-writer, **died**
1880 **Baltimore** celebrated 150th anniversary of its founding
1881: **Violent gales** wrecked vessels **on British coasts.**
1881 **Savoy Theater**, London, was **opened.**
1881 Archbishop Coke of Ireland censured **Irish Land League.**
1883. **Two-cent letter-postage** went into effect in United States
1884 **French** defeated the Chinese near Chu **Tonkin.**
1884: King Mtesa of **Uganda died**; Mwanga succeeded
1885 John **McCloskey**, first American cardinal, **died.**
1886: Discovery of a **plot to burn Vienna** announced
1888· A **collision** of excursion **trains** on the Lehigh Valley railroad, near Penn Haven, killed 61 persons
1889· **Russia** signed a convention with the **Vatican**; five Russian bishops appointed.
1890 Greek Patriarch ordered all **Greek churches in Turkey** closed
1891: Eight United States **sailors attacked** by mob **in Valparaiso**, Chile
1892 T B **Price**, brig-gen Confederate, **died.**
1894 **Venezuelans invaded Guiana**
1898· **Chinese reformers** dismissed from office
1898 Manley C **Green**, Justice New York Supreme Court, **died**
1898: Benjamin **Stark**, ex-Senator from Oregon, **died.**
1901: Lorenzo **Snow**, fifth president Mormon Church, **died.**
1906: American authorities offer **amnesty** for all offenses growing out of **Cuban insurrection.**
1907. Cassie **Chadwick**, American financial adventuress, **died.**
1910: William B **Dana**, American financial and commercial editor, **died**
1911. **California adopted woman suffrage.**
1911: William C **Brocklesby**, American architect **died.**
1912: First **anniversary of Chinese revolution** celebrated in Peking and other cities
1912. **Turks surrendered Detchitch** to the Montenegrins
1912· **Greece broke off diplomatic relations** with Turkey.

1912· **Bulgarian army mobilized.**
1912 The **Nobel prize** for medicine was awarded to Dr Alexis **Carrell**, of New York
1912· The **hydroaeroplane** was used successfully in saving life at Sea Cliff, Long Island, N Y
1912 The **pulmotor**, a life-saving device, was made available for public service

OCTOBER 11

Feast-day of Sts Tarachus, Probus and Andronicus, martyrs **St Canicus** or Kenny of Ireland **St. Ethelburge** or Edilburge virgin **St. Gummar** or Gomer
1303· **Boniface VIII**, pope (1294–1303), **died**
1327. **Pisa surrendered** to Louis IV of Bavaria after a siege
1347 **Louis IV**, king of Bavaria, rival to Frederick of Austria, **died**
1424 John **Ziska**, Hussite commander, **died**
1492 **Columbus** saw a distant light at night
1511: Erasmus **Reinhold**, German astronomer, **born**
1531 Ulrich **Zwingli**, Swiss reformer, **killed** at Kappel
1542 Sir Thomas **Wyatt** (the elder), English poet **died.**
1554. The army of the judges defeated **Giron** at **Pucara, Peru**
1675 Samuel **Clarke**, English theological writer, **born**
1698 Spain England, and Holland signed first **partition treaty**
1737 More than 30 000 persons were killed by a **storm in India**
1741 James **Barry**, British historical painter, **born**
1742 Philip **Astley**, founder of Astley's Circus, London **born**
1746 Battle of **Rocour**, Austrians defeated by Saxe
1752 Thomas **Stackhouse**, English Biblical writer, **died**
1753 Anne, Countess of **Macclesfield**, mother of the poet Savage, **died.**
1776 **Benedict Arnold** fought the British on Lake Champlain
1779 British fleet began to withdraw from **Rhode Island.**
1793 Battle of **Weissenburg**, French defeated
1795 Battle of **Höchst**, French defeated by Austrians
1796 Spain in **alliance** with France **declared war** on England
1797 British fleet defeated the Dutch off **Camperdown.**
1811: Steam-ferry established between New York and **Hoboken**, first in the world
1811 **Waterloo bridge**, London, begun by John **Rennie.**
1828 **Varna** surrendered to the Russians
1834 **Lord Napier**, superintendent of British commerce in China, **died.**
1835 The anti-monopolist branch of the Democratic party in the United States was called **Loco-focos**
1837 Samuel **Wesley**, English musician, **died.**
1841. The **United States Bank** in Philadelphia failed
1846. A **hurricane at Havana** wrecked 100 vessels and 1,275 houses
1848 Hungarians came within six miles of **Vienna**; emperor fled
1850 **League of Bregenz** against Prussia formed by Austria, Bavaria, and Wurttemburg
1852 Urquiza, President of the Argentine Republic secured **free navigation** of all rivers flowing into **La Plata**
1853 New York **Clearing-House** opened for business
1860 New York received **Prince of Wales** with military and civic display
1861· Confederates put **New Orleans** under martial law
1862 **Confederate conscription** exempted one man for every plantation with 20 negroes
1862 Gen Wool assumed command at **Harrisburg, Pa**
1862 Chinese imperialists took **Kahsing** from the rebels
1863 Cavalry fight at **Collierville, Tenn.**
1864· Gen Hood marched on **Resaca** and **Dalton** to break Sherman's line of communication
1865 President **Johnson paroled** confederate cabinet officers
1866 Austria restored **Mantua** to Italy
1866 The Iron **crown of Italy** returned by Austria
1867 **Kentucky** provided an armed force to suppress **lynchers**
1868 **Von Beust**, premier of **Austria, called** for an army of 800,000 men
1870 **Germans occupied Orleans, France**
1870 After nine hours fighting at Orleans, **French army retired** behind the Loire river
1870 The **Germans fired** three shots **into** the suburbs of **Paris**
1870 **French fleet** appeared **off Helgoland** in North Sea
1870 **Germans burned 20 villages** and shot 150 peasants for illicit warfare
1872 **Republican** uprising occurred at Ferrol, **Spain**
1878 Austria and Germany abrogated the treaty that gave freedom to **Schleswig**
1878 False alarm caused **panic in Liverpool** theater and killed 38 persons
1879 Riots at **Callan, Ireland**, caused arrest of 28 men
1885 All reserves **in Greece** called out 30 000 enrolled in five days
1891 Government of the **Argentine Republic** appropriated $100 000 to take part **in World's Fair** at Chicago
1891 **The funeral of Parnell** held at Dublin 40 000 persons viewed the body
1892: Xavier **Marmier**, French man of letters, **died.**
1893: Disbanded **Argentine** rebel troops engaged in **brigandage.**
1893 **Earl of Elgin made Viceroy of India.**
1894: Japanese captured **Wiju** in Korea
1894: Japan rejected **Chinese peace** proposals
1896 Edward White **Benson**, archbishop of Canterbury, **died.**
1897: Captain-general Weyler, of **Cuba**, signed a general **amnesty.**
1899 Great Britain rejected the **Boer ultimatum**
1901 **Lotter**, a Boer officer, convicted of murder and **executed**
1901· George Washington **Carleton**, American publisher, **died**
1901 James Bradstreet **Greenough**, American educator and author, **died**
1903. Richard Henry **Savage**, American author, **died**
1908 Eppa **Hunton**, American general (Confederate), **died.**
1909. Amos Samuel **Kimball**, American general, **died**
1911: A serious **revolution broke out at Wuchang**, central China
1911 Henry **Broadhurst**, British labor leader, **died.**
1912 Sir Charles **Moss**, Canadian jurist, **died.**
1912 German chemists discovered a method of **manufacturing milk**
1912: Montenegrins captured **Moykovatz**
1912 **Norway** recognized women's right to speak **in state churches**
1912 **Estate** of late Colonel John Jacob **Astor** appraised at $78 000,000
1912. In "Danbury hatters' case in Connecticut courts, verdict was **against Hatters' Union**
1912· Prolonged revolution in **Santo Domingo** reported to have cost to date **3,000 lives.**

OCTOBER 12

Feast-day of. St. Wilfrid, bishop of York, confessor
439 **Genseric** occupied **Carthage** and made it his capital
638: **Honorius I**, pope (625–638), **died**
1428: English raised the siege of **Orleans, France.**
1492: **Columbus discovered land** at 2 A M landed on Watling Island (San Salvador), one of the Bahamas
1520: **Luther** expressed his willingness to appeal to a church council
1537 **Edward VI**, king of England, **born**
1576. **Maximilian II**, emperor of Germany, **died.**
1646 French and Dutch took **Dunkirk** from Spain
1649: Cromwell took **Wexford, Ireland,** and massacred 2 000 of its people
1702 English and Dutch **fleets** nearly destroyed French fleet **in Bay of Vigo**
1710 Jonathan **Trumbull** (Brother Jonathan), American patriot, **born**
1758. Richard **Molesworth**, third Viscount, English field marshal, **died.**
1775· Lyman **Beecher**, American Congregational clergyman and theologian, **born**
1788 **George III.** of England recognized as **insane**, recovered in three months
1788· Earthquake at **St. Lucia**, West Indies, killed 900 persons
1793 University of **North Carolina** founded
1793. French Convention decreed the **demolition of Lyons** because of its rebellion
1798· **Pedro I**, emperor of Brazil **born.**
1822 **Dom Pedro** was proclaimed constitutional emperor of Brazil as Pedro I
1824 A provisional government set up in **Greece.**
1844· George W **Cable**, American author, **born.**
1845: First **Industrial Congress** in United States convened at New York
1845 Mrs Elizabeth **Fry**, English prison-reformer, **died**
1850 Dom Pedro, duke of **Palmella**, Portuguese statesman **died.**
1853 **Buenos Aires seceded** from the Argentine Confederation Dr Obligado first President
1859 Robert **Stephenson**, English engineer, **died.**
1860 Governor Gist, of **South Carolina**, called extra session of legislature to take measures for the safety of the state
1860 Gen Bartolomé **Mitre elected** Governor of the Argentine Confederation
1860: Chinese surrendered **Peking** to French and English
1861 Skirmish in **Ray county, Mo**, Confederates routed
1861 Confederat ram **"Manassas" struck** Federal ship **"Richmond"** at New Orleans
1861 **Unionists in North Carolina** held a convention
1861: **Mason and Slidell** escaped through the blockade at Charleston, S C
1862 Democratic **mass-meeting in New York** assailed President Lincoln's war-policy
1863 **Chinese** imperial troops under Gordon **defeated the Taipings.**
1864· People of **Maryland** ratified new Constitution
1864: Federals refused to surrender **Resaca, Ga**, and made successful defense
1864 Roger B **Taney**, Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, **died**
1865· Martial law abolished **in Kentucky.**
1866 **Treaty of Vienna** ratified by Italy
1870 President Grant forbade **military expeditions** against peaceful nations
1870. Germans captured **Lpinal** and **Bretenil**
1870 People at **Honfleur, France**, fought to prevent shipment of cattle to England
1870 **Garibaldi** was appointed commander of French irregulars
1870: Prince of Wales installed as patron of the **Freemasons**
1870· Robert Edward **Lee**, commander-in-chief (Confederate), **died.**
1871: President Grant issued a proclamation against the **Kuklux.**
1871: France signed a convention with Germany for the **evacuation** of six departments
1871. **Fenians** planned an attack on Manitoba, but were prevented by United States troops
1874 Working Men's College and Working Women's College in England, amalgamated new institution called **"New College** for Men and Women
1874· Don Nicolas **Avellenda** installed as constitutional President of the Argentine Republic
1875 People of **Nebraska** adopted a new Constitution
1876: A convention of **Governors met at Omaha** to consider the grasshopper pest
1880. Gen J A **Roca** elected President of the Argentine Republic
1881 Josiah Gilbert **Holland** (Timothy Titcomb), American author, **died.**
1883 John Lawrence **Smith**, American mineralogist, **died**
1886: **Sabine Pass**, Tex, **destroyed** by a storm, 250 persons and thousands of cattle drowned
1888: **Emperor of Germany visited the Pope** in the Vatican
1889 A statue of **La Salle** was unveiled at Chicago
1889. **French** government appointed a commission to report on the condition of **Panama Canal.**
1890 **Grand Duke Nicholas** of Russia became insane
1891. **A conspiracy** against Czar's life discovered **at Kief.**
1891: Hobart B **Bigelow**, ex-Governor of Connecticut **died**
1893: **Brazilian rebels** defeated government troops at Rio Grande do Sul
1894· Giuseppe **Verdi**, Italian composer received the grand cordon of the French Legion of Honor
1897· Charles W **Jones**, ex-Senator from Florida, **died**
1898 John Malcom **Forbes**, American financier and railroad magnate **died.**
1898· Charles L **MacArthur**, American journalist, **died**
1899 **Boers** made a general advance and **invaded Natal**
1899 Boers captured an armored train at **Kraalpan.**
1901· Dowager **Empress of China** issued two **reform edicts**
1902: **Frontier riots** between French and Belgian miners
1904 Manuel **Quintana** inaugurated President of the Argentine Republic
1905 Josephine Shaw **Lowell**, American humanitarian **died.**
1905 Prince Sergius **Troubetskoy**, Russian Liberal leader, **died.**
1906 **The first parliament of Persia** was opened by the Shah
1910. **Switzerland recognized** the Republic of **Portugal**
1910 Charles **Gilbert**, American operatic baritone, **died**
1910: John Veitch **Shoemaker**, American anatomist and dermatologist, **died**
1911· John **Cook**, American general **died.**
1912 Sir Richmond Thackeray **Ritchie died.**
1912 Anthony **Dey**, American philanthropist, **died**
1912: Karl von **Stahle**, inventor of mechanical stage effects **died**
1912. The **United States Census Bureau** announced that the male **population** is 3 000,000 in excess of the female
1912 In the "Danbury hatters case" the **United States District Court** at **Hartford**, Conn, awarded $250,000 damages against the United Hatters' Union
1912 **Montenegrins** attacked Tusi, and Slenitza, and invested **Tarabasch**

OCTOBER 13

Feast-day of Sts Faustus and Martialis, martyrs, **St. Gerald**, Count of Aurillac, **St Colman**, martyr translation of the relics of St **Edward the Confessor, seven friar minors**, martyrs
54 Tiberius Drusus **Claudius**, emperor of Rome, **poisoned**
1269. The bones of **Edward the Confessor** were enshrined in gold
1307. **Knights Templars** were arrested in France
1453 **Edward**, Prince of Wales, **son of Henry VI, born.**
1566 Richard **Boyle**, earl of Cork, **born.**
1605. Theodor **Beza**, Swiss theologian and reformer, **died.**
1609 **Rubens**, the painter, **married** Isabella Brandt
1654 Parliament voted to make **office of Protector** elective
1659 The army under General Lambert expelled the **Rump Parliament**
1660 Thomas **Harrison**, Parliamentary general in English civil war **executed.**
1744· Molly **Pitcher** (Mary Ludwig McCauley) American heroine **born**
1776 **Congress** appointed a committee to **build vessels for a navy.**
1777 **Burgoyne** asked for a cessation of hostilities
1777· **British burned the village of Kingston**
1787· William **Brockedon**, English painter and inventor **born**
1790 **Bonaparte declared war against Hamburg** for surrendering Napper Tandy to the English
1812 Invading **American troops surrendered** to British at **Queenstown**, Canada
1812. Sir Isaac **Brock**, British general, **fell** in battle, Queenstown, Canada
1815 Joachim **Murat**, Napoleon's general and king of Naples, **shot**
1822 Antonio **Canova**, Italian sculptor, **died.**
1825: **Louis I** became king of Bavaria
1837. **Constantine**, Algeria, **taken** by the French
1845. People of **Texas** ratified the Constitution
1861: Confederates defeated at **New Lebanon, Mo**
1861: **The Italian kingdom** was **divided** into 59 prefectures
1862· King of **Prussia closed the legislative assembly** and declared the necessity of controlling affairs outside the Constitution
1863 Auguste Adolphe Marie **Billault**, French statesman **died**
1864· Federal garrison at **Dalton, Ga., surrendered** to General Hood
1864. General Butler put Confederate prisoners of war to digging on **Dutch Gap Canal.**
1868 **The United States recognized** provisional government of **Spain.**
1869 **A commercial convention** assembled at Louisville, with ex-President Fillmore as president
1870 The French fired upon and burned **St Cloud**
1870 **Neubreisach** invested by the Germans
1871 **Prince Napoleon** and his wife ordered to leave France
1879 **The Segura river** in Spain overflowed and drowned 1,200 persons
1879 Henry Charles **Carey**, American economist, **died**
1880· Peleg **Sprague**, jurist and politician of Maine, **died.**
1881 Charles Stewart **Parnell imprisoned** in Kilmainham jail, Dublin
1884 Political **riots** occurred at **Birmingham**, England
1884· Chinese repulsed by French at Tuguen Qua-Hung, **Tonkin**
1890 Government of **Ecuador** devoted the profits from gunpowder to development of the Republic
1890 In London 30 000 persons attended **funeral of** Mrs William **Booth** of the Salvation Army
1890 Marc Antoine **Calmon**, French economist and politician, **died.**
1890 James E Thoroid **Rogers**, English economist **died**
1890 **Collapse of a wall of a theater** at Hauting, China, caused loss of several hundred lives
1891 **China demanded** from Russia an **explanation** concerning Pamir expedition
1891 Serious **mining riots** arose at Carmaux, **France.**
1893 **"Vigilant"** defeated **"Valkyrie II"** in third race, and retained the "America cup
1895 Terrible slaughter of **Armenians.**
1897: Thomas James **Robertson**, ex-Senator from South Carolina, **died**
1899 **Boers invested Mafeking.**
1900. Jay A **Hubbell**, American jurist, **died.**
1903. John Joseph **Kain**, American (Roman Catholic) bishop **died.**
1905· Sir Henry **Irving**, English actor, **died.**
1906 Mr Taft, Mr Bacon and General Funston left **Cuba**; Governor Magoon remained in charge
1906 Caroline **Lovell**, veteran American actress, **died**
1907 Campbell **Slemp**, American politician, **died.**
1909 Alfred Elliott **Bates**, ex-Paymaster-General, **died.**
1909 Francisco **Ferrer**, convicted of revolutionary activity in Spain was **executed.**
1909. Juan J **Estrada** elected insurgent provisional President of **Nicaragua**
1909 Sarah Painter Gibbons **McAllister**, American social leader, **died**
1910 France admitted **American potatoes** after 35 years
1910 William E **Stanley**, ex-Governor of Kansas, **died**
1911· The Duke of **Connaught** became governor-general of Canada
1911: Philip Verrill **Mighels**, American story-writer **died**
1912 Edward B **Foote**, physician and writer, **died**
1912 Bulgarian government **presented to Turkey demands** of the Balkan States
1912 Australia passed bill granting $25 **bonus to parents** at birth of a child

OCTOBER 14

Feast-day of. St Callixtus, pope and martyr, **St. Donatian**, bishop of Reims and patron of Bruges **St Burckard**, 1st bishop of Wurzburg, **St Dominic**, surnamed Loricatus
1066. **Harold**, last king of the Saxons, **killed** at Hastings
1565 Sir Thomas **Chaloner**, British statesman and writer **died**
1586 **Trial of Mary Queen of Scots** began at Fotheringay Castle
1633 **James II**, king of England, **born.**
1644· William **Penn**, colonizer of Pennsylvania **born**
1656 **Massachusetts** passed act forbidding immigration of **Quakers.**
1735 The two **Wesleys sailed** for America
1747: Edward, Lord **Hawke**, English admiral **captured** six French **men-of-war** off Cape Finisterre
1756 John **Henley** ("Orator Henley") **died**
1757. **Frederick II.** was summoned by Imperial Diet to answer a charge of **treason** against the empire
1757 Charles Abbot, Lord **Colchester**, English statesman, **born.**
1758 Battle of **Hochkirchen**, Frederick defeated by Austrians

1755: James, Marshal Keith, killed at Hochkirchen
1774: First Continental Congress adopted a declaration of rights.
1780: Gen Nathaniel Greene superseded Gates in command of Americans in the South
1793. First day of battle of Wattignies, between French and Austrians
1806· Battle of Jena; French victorious over Prussians
1806 Battle of Auerstadt, French defeated Prussians
1809 France and Austria concluded peace
1809: Andreas Hofer, patriotic Tyrolese, laid down his arms after treaty of Vienna
1816 Daniel Huntington, American artist, born
1817. John Philpot Curran, Irish orator, died.
1832· The United States and Naples signed an indemnity treaty.
1842: New York city celebrated the completion of the Croton aqueduct.
1843· Daniel O'Connell, Irish agitator, arrested on charge of conspiracy and sedition
1848 Elector of Hesse-Cassel asked aid of Diet in regaining his authority in Hesse
1854· Samuel Phillips, English novelist, died
1859. The Loch Katrine waterworks for Glasgow opened
1862: Skirmish at Stanford, Ky.
1862: Pemberton succeeded Van Dorn in command of Vicksburg
1862. Two Protestant propagandists in Spain sentenced to ten years hard labor
1863· Henry S Cook, major-general (Confederate), killed at Bristow Station
1870: Garrison at Metz made various sorties
1870 Bazaine's aide-de-camp met Bismarck at Versailles.
1870 A hurricane in Cuba destroyed about 2,000 lives
1871: Encke's comet became visible
1874: The Mennonites purchased 100,000 acres of land in Kansas
1876. Iron-works at Sheffield England, rolled armor-plate 24 inches thick
1876· Egyptian bankruptcy being imminent, European advisers attempted to devise a scheme of financial salvation
1877: Republicans defeated all French parties in a general election.
1877· Battle of Aladja-Dagh (continued next day), Turks routed
1877: Violent gales damaged British shipping
1877. Asteroid Phædra was discovered
1879: The 500th anniversary of New College, Oxford, was celebrated
1881: Land League leaders arrested and imprisoned
1885 Black Flags in Tonkin kept up warfare on French
1885 Henry Wheeler Shaw (Josh Billings), American humorist died.
1888 A statue of Shakespeare was unveiled in Paris
1891· A monument to the Indian Red Jacket unveiled on shore of Seneca Lake, New York
1894· Germany refused to join England's proposal for the Powers to intervene between China and Japan.
1895 Explosion on Chinese transport Kung Pal, killed 500 soldiers
1895· Elisha Peyre Ferry, ex-Governor of Washington died
1896: Thomas White Ferry, United States Senator (Mich), acting Vice-President of the United States (1875–77), died.
1897: Rudolph Pierre H Heidenhain, German physiologist, died.
1900· British entered Bloemhof and captured 50 Boers
1903· Anglo-French arbitration treaty signed at London
1903. Colombia Senate decided the President had power to negotiate a canal treaty.
1904 King George of Saxony died
1905· Treaty of peace signed by Czar of Russia and Emperor of Japan
1909 Ernest Fox Nichols installed as president of Dartmouth College.
1909 Robert Wiley Milligan, rear-admiral, U S Navy, died.
1910: John Wesley Smith, American (A M E Z) bishop, died.
1911· Ground was broken at San Francisco for the Panama Canal Exposition of 1915
1911· Yuan Shi Kai, Chinese statesman recalled from exile to cope with the insurgents
1911· John Marshall Harlan, Justice United States Supreme Court, died.
1912· Theodore Roosevelt shot by John Schrank a lunatic, in Milwaukee Wis
1912. Montenegrins captured Tusi. (See Oct 12)
1912 Zeppelin airships in Germany made uninterrupted flight of thirty-one hours' duration
1912· President Taft reviewed a fleet of 123 war-ships in the Hudson river at New York

OCTOBER 15

Feast-day of St. Hospicius or Hospis St Tecla, virgin. St. Teresa, founder of the Reformation of the Barefooted Carmelites
70 B. C.. Vergil, Latin poet born.
1080 Battle of Hohenmolsen, near Zeltz, Henry IV defeated
1564· Andreas Vesalius, Belgian anatomist, died
1591· Gregory XIV., pope(1590–1591), died.
1609· Evangelista Torricelli, inventor of the barometer, born
1652 Condé left France in disgust and joined the service of Spain
1686· Allan Ramsay, Scottish poet, born.
1711 British ship "Edgar" blew up and all on board perished
1747: Alexander Fraser Tytler, English historian born.
1748 Christian, Count Stolberg, German poet and dramatist, born.
1758: Johann Heinrich Dannecker, German sculptor, born.
1760 Battle of Kloster-Campen; English and Germans against French
1788· Washington left New York in his carriage to tour the northern States
1793 End of battle of Wattignies, Austrians under Clerfayt defeated by French under Jourdan
1795: Frederick William IV., king of Prussia, born
1807: A fire panic at Sadler's Wells, a London theater, caused 18 deaths
1808: James Anderson, Scottish political economist, died
1815· Louis XVIII abolished the French imperial guard.
1817: Thaddeus Kosciusko, Polish patriot, died.
1818: Irvin McDowell, American general in the Civil War, born.
1833: Denman Thompson, American actor, born.
1836 Attempt made on life of Charles X of France
1838. Letitia Elizabeth Landon ("L E L "), English poet, died.
1840· Bonaparte's body was removed from St Helena
1851: Gold discoveries of great richness made at Melbourne, Australia
1853: At Preston, England, 10,000 workmen struck for higher wages
1860 French and Chinese signed treaty of Tientsin
1861· Confederates defeated at Big River Bridge, Mo
1861: General McClellan reported present an army of 150 000
1862 William L Hudson, captain, U S Navy, died.
1863: Confederates completely repulsed at Bristow's Station, Va.
1879: Asteroid Hersilia discovered
1880 The Cologne Cathedral, finally completed, was opened by the emperor
1880 The steamer "Alpena" lost on Lake Michigan with 78 lives
1881: Land League riots in Ireland suppressed by the military
1883: The Supreme Court decided that the Civil Rights Act of March 1 1875, was unconstitutional except within District of Columbia and the Territories
1885: Bulgaria and Roumelia quit war preparations by advice of the Powers
1888: Hamburg surrendered its free-port privileges and joined the German Tariff Union.
1889: First State legislature in South Dakota met
1891· Gilbert Arthur A'Becket, English dramatist, died.
1892: Russia and China signed a telegraphic treaty ,
1894: Charles Émile Jacques, French artist, died.
1895. Chinese viceroy of Fuhien agreed to the punishment of those guilty of Ku-Cheng massacres
1895 George B Newcomb, American philosopher and educator, died
1897: Charles Edwards Colby, professor of organic chemistry (Columbia Univ), died.
1899 Boers occupied Newcastle
1900· The Allies, 4,000 strong, entered Paotingfu.
1902· John A Dillon, American journalist, died.
1902 Thomas Oliver Selfridge, Sr , rear-admiral, U S Navy, died.
1904: Alonzo B Cornell, ex-Governor of New York, and benefactor, died.
1906· Samuel Porter Jones ("Sam Jones'), American evangelist, died.
1906 Frank Mordaunt, American actor died.
1907: Maurice Loewy, French astronomer died.
1909· Richard Coulter Drum, ex-adjutant-general U S Army, died.
1909: William Lindsay, ex-Senator from Kentucky, died.
1910· The Episcopal Church in America refused to eliminate the word "Protestant" from official title
1910: Jonathan Prentiss Dolliver, United States Senator from Iowa, died.
1910 Larkin Goldsmith Mead, American sculptor, died
1912: Adrian H Joline, American lawyer, died.
1912· Enrico Cobioni, monoplane pilot, killed by collapse of machine in Switzerland
1912. Montenegrins captured Nauhelm and the fortress of Houms from Turks
1912. Forgery discovered of $2,500 000 worth of Belgian railway bonds
1912: State Education Building opened at Albany, N Y

OCTOBER 16

Feast-day of St Gall, St Mummolin or Mommolin St Lullus or Lollon
1311 The Fifteenth Council of the Church met at Vienne France
1388: Charles VI. assumed the government of France
1430· James II., king of Scotland, born.
1555: Bishops Nicholas Ridley and Hugh Latimer martyred at Oxford
1588. French States-General met at Blois
1679: Roger Boyle, Earl of Orrey, politician and versifier, died.
1690. A Massachusetts fleet under Phips arrived before Quebec
1708 Albrecht von Haller, Swiss physiologist, born.
1710 Port Royal, Nova Scotia, taken by the English with Colonial aid
1725. New York *Gazette* appeared
1742 Charles François Dupuis, French astronomer, born.
1744. The French captured Munich
1749· Massachusetts made a treaty with the eastern Indians
1756. An army of 18,000 Saxons surrendered and was forced to join the Prussian service.
1762: Yellow fever raged in Philadelphia
1768. Noah Webster born.
1774: Robert Fergusson, Scottish poet died.
1780 Indians attacked Royalton, Vt.
1789: The Anglican Book of Prayer, Americanized, was formally adopted by Protestant Episcopal Convention at Philadelphia
1789: *French Assembly decreed* that the king's title should be King of the French.
1791: Prince Gregory Alexander Potemkin, favorite of Empress Catherine of Russia, died.
1793· Marie Antoinette, French queen, executed.
1793: John Hunter, British anatomist, died.
1796 Victor Amadeus III., king of Sardinia, died
1801: Sharman Crawford, Irish political character, died
1802: Joseph Strutt, British antiquary, died.
1803 Robert Stephenson, British engineer, born.
1812 Henry Martyn, Oriental missionary, died.
1813· "Battle of the Nations" at Leipzig began Bonaparte defeated in four days battle
1813 Battle of Mockern, Blucher defeated the French
1815· Bonaparte reached St. Helena, an exile for life
1833. Houses of Parliament and St Stephen's Chapel at London burned.
1834: Kafirs raided English settlements in Cape Colony
1847: Beloit College, Beloit, Wis , opened.
1848 Prince Windischgrätz appointed to command of Austrian army
1859: John Brown began a raid into Virginia to free the slaves
1860 New ecclesiastical constitution promulgated in Baden.
1861: Confederates defeated at Ironton, Mo.
1861 Every civil officer in Missouri obliged to take an oath to support the Constitution.
1862: Skirmish at Charlestown, W. Va.
1863 Gen. U. S. Grant appointed to command of western armies
1863. Massachusetts resumed work on the Hoosac tunnel.
1864· Citizens of Victoria, Australia, turned back a ship-load of convicts
1864 Battle of Allatoona Pass, Ga.; Confederate attack defeated
1864 John D Willard, American jurist and philanthropist, died.
1865· Fenians in Philadelphia proclaimed the Irish Republic.
1866: Hungarian legions which joined Prussia against Austria allowed to return.
1869: Joseph Ritner, ex-Governor of Pennsylvania, died
1870. Soissons surrendered to the Germans
1871· The English yacht "Livonia" defeated by the American, "Columbia"; the first race in the international series for the America Cup.
1872 Kï-tsiang, emperor of China, married Ahluta.
1878 Inundations in Spain drowned over 2,000 people
1886: Alluvial gold was discovered at Tatutpa, South Australia
1888 John Wentworth, American politician, died
1889 Bulgaria effected a loan of 25,000,000 francs
1889 The German government appropriated $8,000,000 for war-ships
1891: The Shoshone and Arapahoe Indians sold 1,000,000 acres to the United States government for 55 cents an acre
1891· Duncan N Ingraham, commodore, U S Navy died
1892· Stamford, Conn , began a celebration of its 250th anniversary
1893. Charles B Birch, English sculptor, died
1898: Edward John Henley, American actor, died
1900: Anglo-German agreement concerning China signed the ' open door ' and integrity of the Empire to be maintained
1900 Zdenko Fibich, Bohemian composer, died
1901: Troops in Samar attacked by 400 bolo men, ten Americans killed
1901: Otto Nordenskjold's Arctic expedition sailed from Sweden
1903: Charles Ezra Greene, American civil engineer and educator died
1904 William Scott Worth, American general, died.
1905 Leaders of the Cuban Liberals urged adherents not to vote
1906· Varina Howell (Mrs. Jefferson) Davis died
1909: President Taft met President Diaz of Mexico at El Paso
1911· Fighting in Mexico was reported, Zagata lost 200 men
1911. Addis Albro, American educator and author, died
1911. Augustine Van de Vyver, American (Roman Catholic) bishop, died
1912· Boston baseball team of the American League won final and deciding game of World's Championship series from New York team of the National League
1912. General Felix Diaz, nephew of Porfirio Diaz, led insurrection against the Madero government in Mexico and seized Vera Cruz; defeated and surrendered to government forces October 23
1912: First model factory for the blind dedicated at New York, called The Bourne Workshop for the Blind '
1912· Berane, Turkish stronghold, surrendered to Montenegrins
1912 Philippine Islands typhoon killed about 1,000 persons and caused loss of $25,000 000 in property
1912· United States government adopted Father Algué's barocyclonometer for safety of Panama Canal mariners
1912· Serious disagreement among suffrage leaders in London led to discontinuance of Woman's Social and Political Union
1912: The Tobacco Products Corporation was incorporated in the State of Virginia
1912: Catholic charitable and benevolent societies of New York city united under name of "The Catholic United Works"

OCTOBER 17

Feast-day of St Etheledra or Audry, of Ely, St Austru, abbess at Laon, St. Andrew of Crete; St. Hedwige or Avoice, duchess of Poland, widow
707. John VII , *pope (705–707)*, died.
1346· Battle of Neville's Cross; Scots defeated
1394 Richard II., of England, landed in Ireland *with an army of 34,000*
1448: Battle of Kossovo; Turks defeated Hunyady
1453 Bordeaux capitulated to Charles VII
1530: Sixteen free cities in Germany refused to pay taxes to the Empire
1552: Imperialists under Alva besieged Metz.
1552 Andreas Oslander, *Lutheran theologian* died
1586 Sir Philip Sidney, English poet and hero, died of wound received at Zutphen
1677. The body of Sir Edmund Berry Godfrey, murdered four days earlier, found in a London ditch
1683: The First Session of the New York Assembly convened
1690: A severe earthquake shock was felt in Ireland.
1696: Augustus III , king of Poland born.
1706: Ninon de Lenclos, French beauty and wit, died
1727: John Wilkes, English demagog, born.
1745: William Scott, Baron Stowell, English jurist, born.
1757: René Antoine de Réaumur, French physicist, died.
1758: John Ward, English rhetorician, died.
1777· Burgoyne surrendered to Gates at Saratoga
1788: John Brown, *founder of the Brunonian system of medicine*, died
1797: Treaty of Campo Formio signed between France and Austria
1798 The St Croix River in Maine is approved as northeastern boundary of the United States.
1803: Francis Deak, Hungarian statesman and orator, born
1805: Ulm surrendered; French defeated Austrians
1806. French stormed Halle, defeating Prussian reserve
1813: The Confederation of the Rhine dissolved Germany regained her independence
1813: Bonaparte made peace offers to the Allies in interval of battle of Leipzig
1829 Delaware and Chesapeake Canal opened.
1849. Frederic François Chopin, Polish composer, died
1853 Col William Walker led a party of filibusters to establish a proslavery republic in Lower California
1854: First bombardment of Sebastopol
1855 The Allies captured Kinburn at the mouth of the Dnieper
1855 Henry Bessemer patented his steel-making processes
1857: Bruce Crane, American artist born.
1859. Federal troops and Virginia militia besieged John Brown at Harper s Ferry
1859 F Childe Hassam, American artist, born.
1860 Battle of Isernia, Neapolitans defeated
1861: Lord John Russell proposed to demand an instant cessation of hostilities between North and South
1862· Insurrections broke out in Greece.
1862. Federals took 100 prisoners at Thoroughfare Gap, Va.
1862 Charles T James, Senator from Rhode Island, died
1863 President Lincoln called for 300,000 volunteers for three years, a draft to make good deficiencies
1866 Melgarejo, dictator of Bolivia, suppressed a revolt.
1867 Catholic bishops in Ireland declined State aid for schools and condemned mixed education and secret societies
1867: Emperor of Austria proposed full liberty of conscience
1870: The Germans attacked Montdidier.
1874: Indians massacred settlers in the northwest
1875 Prince Milan of Servia married Natalie Keshko
1878 Thomas A Edison announced his success in dividing the electric current
1882: The Irish National League was formed
1888 Australian workmen protested against Chinese labor.
1889· Germany refused to recognize Mataafa as king of Samoa
1891: John Larkin Lincoln, *professor at Brown University*, died.
1891 James Parton, American author and journalist, died.
1892: To date there had been 17,962 cases and 7,508 deaths from cholera in Hamburg.
1893· Marie Edme Patrice Maurice de Mac-Mahon, *marshal and ex-President of France*, died.
1894· Government sanctioned the coinage of a British dollar in Bombay.
1894· France's ultimatum to Madagascar was given
1895. Alexander Cross, *judge of Canadian court* died.
1896· Count Frijs-Frizsenborg, Danish premier, died.

1896 Henry Eugene **Abbey**, American operatic manager, **died.**
1897. Charles Anderson **Dana**, editor and virtual creator of the New York *Sun*, **died**
1897. Emerson Willard **Keyes**, American writer on law and civics, **died.**
1897 Algernon Sidney **Paddock**, ex-Senator from Nebraska, **died**
1900 Charles Carroll **Everett**, dean Harvard Divinity School **died.**
1900 William Lyne **Wilson**, American educator and politician, **died**
1904 **Chile and Bolivia** ended dispute of 20 years by treaty
1906· French intervene in **Anam** to suppress the king's cruelties
1909 William Insco **Buchanan**, American diplomat, **died**
1910 Julia Ward **Howe**, American author, poet, reformer, **died**
1910 William Vaughn **Moody**, American poet and playwright, **died**
1911 Census authorities announced that **Canada's population** just exceeded 7,000,000
1911 Italians **bombarded Bengazi**, Derna, and Homs
1911 Mary Andrews **Denison**, American author, **died**
1911 Richard Kendall **Munkittrick**, American humorist, **died**
1911 Abram Pease **Williams**, ex-Senator from California, **died**
1912 Formal **declarations of war** issued of Servia and Greece against Turkey, and of Turkey against Bulgaria and Servia
1912· United States Senator, W B **Heyburn** (Idaho) **died**
1912 Bernhard **Dernberg** selected to lead the **fight against Standard Oil Company** in Germany

OCTOBER 18

Feast-day of St Luke the evangelist, **St. Justin**, French martyr, **St Julian Sabas**, hermit **St. Monan**
1405 **Pius II.** (Aeneas Silvius), pope (1458–1464), **born**
1417 **Gregory XII**, pope (1406–1415), **died.**
1469 **Ferdinand** of Aragon **married Isabella** of Castile
1503 **Pius III**, pope (Sept.–Oct.), **died**
1511 Philippe de **Comines**, French historian, **died**
1540 **De Soto fought** with the Indians **in southern Alabama**
1547 Justus **Lipsius**, Dutch philologist and critic **born**
1553 **Terouanne surrendered** to the imperialists
1615 **Louis XIII**, 15 years of age **married Anne of Austria**
1631. **Massachusetts** limited **suffrage** to church members
1635 **Roger Williams tried for heresy**
1660 Persons connected with **execution** of **Charles I** tried and ten executed later
1662 Matthew **Henry**, commentator on the Scriptures **born**
1663 François de **Savole**, Prince Eugène, military commander, **born**
1674 Richard **Nash** (Beau Nash) **born**
1685 **Edict of Nantes revoked**
1692. People of Andover, Mass., protested against the **witchcraft** delusion
1723 Peter Frederick Suhm, Danish archeologist, **born**
1744 Sarah **Jennings**, Duchess of Marlborough, **died**
1748 **Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle signed**
1753 Jean Jacques Regis **Cambacérès**, French statesman and jurist, **born**
1770 Thomas **Phillips**, English portrait painter, **born**
1775 Falmouth, now **Portland**, Me., **burned** by British
1777 Heinrich B W von **Kleist**, German dramatist, **born**
1807 Ports of **Portugal closed** to English shipping
1812 Naval engagement off Virginia between the **"Wasp" and the "Frolic."**
1826 **Last state lottery** was drawn in England
1830 Louis **King of Bavaria**, began building Walhalla, a German Hall of Fame near Ratisbon
1831 **Helen Hunt (Jackson)**, author, **born.**
1833 Capt John Ross **returned** to England from a four years Arctic expedition
1839 Thomas B **Reed**, American publicist and Speaker of the House **born**
1842 **First submarine cable** between Governors and Manhattan islands, New York city
1844 **Gale** at **Buffalo**, N Y, **destroyed shipping** and more than 50 lives
1844 Harvey W **Wiley**, chemist and pure-food expert **born.**
1851 Manuel **Montt** chosen president of **Chile**
1852 **Chicago and Rock Island Railroad** opened to Joliet Ill
1854 **The Ostend manifesto issued**
1859 **John Brown** and his party **captured** by 1 500 troops led by R E Lee 12 of Brown's men killed
1860 The powers remonstrated with **Greece** about its debts
1861. **William I** was **crowned** king of Prussia at Konigsberg
1862 **Morgan's guerillas** took 125 prisoners at Lexington Ky
1862 **Quantrell**, Confederate guerilla raided and **burned Shawneetown**, Kan
1863 **Grant** assumed command of **western armies**
1863 The **Ionian parliament** voted to end English protectorate, and unite with Greece
1861 Ladies of English nobility opened a **fair in Liverpool** for benefit of the Confederacy
1864 David Bell **Birney**, major-general, U S Volunteers **died**
1865 **Viscount Palmerston died**
1866 **Paraguayans** bombarded camp of the allies
1867: **Hanover** ratified the treaty with Prussia
1868 Creoles captured **Bayamo, Cuba**
1870 Germans captured **Nuit**, near Dijon, France
1870 French defeated near **Châteaudun**; town stormed and burned
1873 **Monarchists of France** proposed to restore monarchy with the Comte de Chambord as Henry V
1875. **Newnham College** for women opened at Cambridge, England
1876. **University of Oregon opened** at Eugene City
1881· **Irish Land League** denounced the government, and called for a general non-payment of rent
1885 King of **Burma** rejected British proposals and negotiated with the French
1886 The unpopular Pro-Russian policy in **Bulgarian affairs** abandoned
1887: A meeting of the **unemployed in Hyde Park** dispersed by the police
1888 **Bechuanaland colonists** opposed annexation to Cape Colony by an adverse vote
1891: The horse **St. Blaise** brought $100,000 at the Belmont sale, New York, N Y.
1892. Long distance **telephone, New York to Chicago**, first operated
1893 Lucy Stone **Blackwell**, American reformer, **died**
1895 Francis William **Upham**, American Biblical scholar, **died**
1897· Newton Lemuel **Bates**, surgeon-general, U S Army, **died**
1897 Nelson **Sizer**, American phrenologist, **died**
1897. John Lorimer **Worden**, rear-admiral U S Navy, commanded **"Monitor"** in fight with **"Merrimac,"** 1862, **died**
1898: Philip **Inch**, chief-engineer, U S Navy, retired, **died.**
1900 British garrison defended **Philippolis**, South Africa, for a week
1901 John Sargent **Pillsbury**, ex-Governor of Minnesota, manufacturer, philanthropist, **died**
1905 **Cossacks cleared the streets of St. Petersburg**
1908 Marshal **Nodzu**, Japanese commander, **died**
1910· **Portuguese republican** government decreed the exile of the Braganzas
1911 **Chinese insurgents** attacked imperial troops at **Hankow**
1911 **Turkish fleet** left Constantinople for the Sea of Marmora
1912 Final draft of **peace treaty** between Turkey and Italy signed at **Ouchy**, Switzerland
1912 **Saratoga battle monument** dedicated at Schuylerville, N Y
1912 **Uruguayan government** signed *ad referendum* contract for construction of **state railways.**

OCTOBER 19

Feast-day of Sts Ptolemy, Lucius and a companion **St Ethbin** or Egbin, abbot, **St Frideswide, virgin,** and patroness of Oxford **St Peter** of Alcantara
125 B. C· **Era of Tyre began**
1216. **John**, king of England, **died.**
1466: The **Teutonic Order** was forced to conclude a peace with Poland
1492 **Columbus discovered** the island of **Isabella.**
1609. Jacobus **Arminius** (Harmensen), Dutch theologian, **died**
1610 James **Butler**, Duke of Ormonde, commander, **born**
1630 **First general court** in America held at Boston 110 freemen in the colony
1635 **Roger Williams banished** from Massachusetts
1655 **Scottish church** refused to observe a fast appointed by Cromwell
1660 **Bishops** in England were **restored** to their Sees
1660: **The English army was disbanded.**
1661: A Sabbatarian **Baptist** taken from his pulpit and **executed** later
1675· King Philip attacked **Hatfield, Mass**, with 800 Indians
1682. **Sir Thomas Browne**, English antiquary and philosopher, **died.**
1688 **William of Orange** sailed for England
1733 **Spain, France, and Sardinia** signed treaty of alliance
1733· French captured **Kehl** in Germany
1741: David **Garrick** made his début as **"Richard III."**
1744· John **Brown**, American soldier, lieutenant-colonel in Continental army, **born**
1745 Dean Jonathan **Swift**, British writer, **died.**
1765 The **Stamp Act Congress** issued a declaration of rights
1781· Lord **Cornwallis surrendered** 7,247 men at Yorktown, and virtually ended the war for American independence
1784· James Henry **Leigh Hunt**, English poet, **born**
1799· **H M S "Impregnable" wrecked.**
1806· Henry Kirke **White**, English poet **died**
1812 Bonaparte began the **retreat from Moscow.**
1812· The Russians recaptured **Polotsk.**
1813 The allies **stormed** Leipzig, and captured the king of Saxony, last day of **battle of Leipzig.**
1813 Bonaparte's defeated army retreated from **Leipzig**
1826 Francis Joseph **Talma**, French tragedian **died**
1833 **Baptists at Chicago** organized a church
1833 **At Canton, China**, a flood destroyed 10 000 houses and over 1 000 lives
1845 **Wagner's Tannhäuser** was produced at Dresden
1847· Corner-stone of **Washington monument** at New York laid
1848: An incendiary fire destroyed **Mormon Temple at Nauvoo**, Ill
1848 Austria granted **amnesty** to Hungarians
1848· **Bavarian** deputies abolished **lotteries.**
1852· **Louis Napoleon** convoked the senate to consider the restoration of the empire
1856 Edmund B **Wilson**, biologist, **born.**
1862. **Butler** ordered citizens of **New Orleans** to take oath of allegiance to Federal government
1863· Federals lost more than 200 men at **Buckland's Mills, Va.**
1863· John H **Finley**, American educator, **born.**
1864· Battle of **Cedar Creek, Va**, won by Sheridan after his famous ride
1864 **Confederates** from Canada **raided St Albans, Vt**, and killed several persons
1864 Daniel **Bidwell**, major-general, U S Volunteers **killed** at Cedar Creek
1870 Royal decree announcing **unity of Italy** issued
1870 British steamer **"Cambria" foundered** with loss of 170 lives
1870· **Red Republicans disturbed Marseilles.**
1876 British war-ship **"Bacchante" launched**
1877 Roumanians gained and lost **Grivitza** entrenchments at Plevna
1878 **German** Reichstag passed laws repressing **socialism**
1880 **British relieved** the colonists besieged in **Mafeking**, Cape Colony
1881· **"Great Eastern" offered for sale for $150,000**
1889 An attempt made on the life of **William of Wurttemberg**
1889 Sultan of **Zanzibar** gave a written promise that all children born after Jan 1, 1890, shall be free
1889 **Red River**, in China, opened to trade
1890 **Tramway employees** in Vienna went on strike
1891 Russian government began fortification of **Vladivostok**
1894 Americans in Paris decorated grave of **Lafayette**
1894 **Japanese** parliament appropriated 100,000 000 yen for **war** with China
1896 William Adams **Richardson**, Chief Justice United States Court of Claims, **died**
1897. The Turkish Sultan contributed £1,600 for **relief of Armenians**
1897: George Mortimer **Pullman**, American inventor and railroad magnate, **died**
1898 Harold **Frederic**, American journalist and novelist **died**
1898· John Milton **Gregory**, ex-President University of Illinois, **died**
1899 **Boers occupied Vryburg and Klipdam**
1899 William Henry **Appleton**, American publisher, **died**
1900 Charles Jeremy **Hoadly**, American antiquary and librarian **died**
1900 Sir Roderick William **Cameron**, Canadian steamship-owner, **died**
1901 Francis Marvin **Bunce**, rear-admiral, U S Navy, **died.**
1901 C F **Tietgen**, great Danish merchant, 'King of the Baltic," **died**
1903 The horse **"Cresceus"** trotted one mile in 1 59¼
1903 **Santos Dumont** tested a dirigible balloon at Paris
1903 Gordon **McKay**, American inventor, **died**
1903 Peter **Turney**, ex-Governor and Chief Justice of Kentucky, **died**
1904 **Bolivia and Chile** sign peace treaty
1904 George David **Ruggles**, adjutant-general U S Army, **died**
1906· **Russian** government proclaimed sweeping **reforms**
1908 **"Gus' Rogers**, American comedian, **died**
1909 Cesare **Lombroso**, Italian criminologist, **died**
1909 Lester W **Zartman**, American political economist (Yale), **died.**
1910 **France and Turkey** agreed on terms for a loan of $30,000,000
1911· Second expedition of **Italian** troops landed in **Tripoli.**
1911: Alfred **Binet**, French psychologist, **died.**
1911: Eugene **Ely**, American aviator, **killed** in flight
1911 Herbert Goldsmith **Squires**, American diplomat, **died.**
1912 Montenegrins captured **Plava**
1912· Russia recognized independence of **Northern Mongolia.**
1912 **Siege of Adrianople**, Turkey, by Balkan allies, began

OCTOBER 20

Feast-day of St Barsabias, and his companions, martyrs in Persia **St Zenobius**, bishop of Florence **St Sindulphus St Aidan**, bishop of Mayo
1138 Conrad III **put Henry** of Bavaria **under ban** of the empire
1516 Giuliano da **Sangallo**, Italian architect, **died**
1545 The 'New Laws" in **Peru are** revoked
1547. **Pizarro** defeated the loyal Spaniards near Lake Titicaca
1579 Scottish parliament decreed that well-to-do families should own a **Bible**
1597: Battle of **Coutras**, Henry IV defeated the League
1632 Christopher **Wren**, English architect, **born**
1645 Jakob **Gronovius**, Dutch classical scholar **born.**
1663 The **Fifth Monarchy** men rose in the northern counties of England
1673 English Commons declared against **Duke of York's marriage** to a catholic princess
1677· Stanislas **Leszczynski**, king of Poland, **born**
1679 The alleged **"meal-tub plot"** was disclosed
1688· James II restored the **Charters of London** and other cities
1695 Henri Basnage de **Fraquenet**, French jurist, **died**
1713 Archibald **Pitcairne**, Scottish physician and author, **died**
1740 **Charles VI**, emperor of Germany, **died**
1740 **Maria Theresa**, daughter of Charles VI, became queen of Bohemia and Hungary archduchess of Austria, and empress
1743· Mikael **Dahl**, Swedish painter, **died**
1774· Fifty-two members of the first Congress which formed the **American Association**, pledged to non-intercourse with Great Britain
1781 **Clinton sailed** from New York with 7 000 men **for the relief of Cornwallis**
1781. Indians invaded and devastated the **Mohawk Valley.**
1783 **Virginia** accepted the terms of Congress and **ceded lands**
1784· Henry John Temple Viscount **Palmerston**, British premier, **born**
1796 French general **Moreau driven** across the Rhine
1811 Oliver **Ditson**, American musical publisher, **born.**
1812 Austin **Flint**, American physician, **born.**
1815 Andrew Jackson **Downing**, American landscape-gardner and horticulturist, **born.**
1818 The United States and Great Britain signed a **boundaries and fisheries** convention
1820 Congress of **Troppau** opened, monarchs of Russia, Prussia, and Austria met to consider threatening popular movements
1825 Daniel E **Sickles**, American general, **born**
1827· Turkish fleet at **Navarino**, Greece, annihilated by French, Russian, and English allied fleet
1845· John E **Trowbridge**, composer **born**
1847: Two U S **frigates bombarded** the Mexican port of **Guaymas**
1847 After a siege of 28 days, Americans in **Pueblo, Mex**, were relieved
1848· **Paris relieved** from a state of siege
1848 Hugh B **Jones**, American artist, **born**
1850: Francis H **Richards**, inventor, **born.**
1852 Laura **Keene** made her first appearance at **Wallack's Theater**, New York
1860 Imperial diploma issued promising to **restore the old constitution** of Holstein
1862 King **Otto** of **Greece** abdicated
1862 **Morgan's guerillas** destroyed ammunition trains in Kentucky
1863 Longstreet attacked the Federals at **Philadelphia, Tenn**
1863. Gen George H **Thomas took command** of army of the Cumberland
1863 Deputies from **Transylvania** took seats in Austrian Reichsrath
1864: Federals defeated at **Little Blue**, Mo.
1864 Hood's army reached **Gadsden**, Ga
1864. About 20,000 **volunteers met at Quebec** to consider the advisability of forming a confederation
1864 Charles R **Lowell**, brigadier-general, U S Volunteers, **died**
1864 Stephen D **Ramseur**, major-general, C S A, **died**
1870 Amadeus duke of Aosta, accepted candidature for **throne of Spain**
1870 **An earthquake** did damage **at Quebec**
1875 Koloman **Tisza** became premier of Austria
1878 Hiram **Paulding**, rear-admiral, U S Navy, **died**
1880 **Revolt in Buenos Aires** against the Argentine Republic ended by mutual concessions
1880. The **"Morey letter,"** attributed to Garfield, **circulated**
1880 Lydia M **Child**, author, editor, and philanthropist, **died**
1881· Irish **land-commission** court held first meeting
1881 The **Land League** in Ireland **was** proclaimed
1882 **Chile and Peru** made peace, Chile to hold Arica for ten years
1887: France and England signed conventions respecting **Suez Canal** and the New Hebrides
1888· The emperor of Germany officiated at ceremony of completion of harbor works at **Hamburg.**
1889 **Prince William** of Wurttemberg **shot** at by an assassin
1890 **Pike's Peak Railroad** completed
1890 The steamship **"Vizcaya"** collided with a schooner and was **lost** with 65 lives
1890 Sir Richard Francis **Burton**, English Orientalist, **died**
1891: China sent 40,000 troops to **Pamir**
1892: Camillo F M **Rousset**, French historian, **died.**
1893 **Matabeles** twice defeated by the British
1893 Prof Philip **Schaff**, American Biblical scholar **died**
1895 Sultan issued decree approving **Armenian reforms**
1895 Henry Augustus **Loop**, American painter, **died.**
1896 François Félix **Tisserand**, French astronomer, **died.**
1898 France demanded **compensation from China** for massacre of French missionary converts
1898 Charles H **Sheldon**, ex-Governor of South Dakota, **died**
1899 General Pando elected president of **Bolivia.**
1899· Battle of **Glencoe**, or Dundee, South-African war
1900 **Kurdish raids** in Mush and Van, Armenia great distress reported
1900 President **Kruger embarked** for Europe on a Dutch cruiser
1900 Charles Dudley **Warner**, American author and editor, **died**

1901: James Alexander **Walker**, American general (Confederate), **died.**
1902· **French** Chamber appointed a committee to consider separation of **Church and State.**
1902: King Oscar of Sweden decided **Samoan controversy** against the United States
1903· Award of **Alaskan Boundary Commission** upheld all the contentions of the United States
1903. First section of **Seoul-Fusan railroad** in Korea, opened
1910. Woodrow **Wilson resigned** the presidency of Princeton University
1910· Thomas Thompson **Eckert** ex-president Western Union Telegraph Company, **died.**
1910 David Bennett **Hill**, ex-Governor of New York, and ex-U S Senator, **died.**
1911: British Railway Commission upheld right of railroad companies to refuse **recognition of unions**
1911: **Insurgents in China** reported uniformly successful
1912: Town of **Mustapha Pasha**, near Adrianople, captured by First Bulgarian Army Corps
1912: **Greeks**, 1,286 in number, **sailed** from Providence R I, to **volunteer** in war against Turkey

OCTOBER 21

Feast-day of St. Hilarion, abbot, **St. Ursula** and her companions, martyrs, **St. Fintan** (Munnu), of Taghmon
1422 **Charles VI**, King of France, **died**
1520 **Magellan** entered the straits that bear his name
1558 Julius Cæsar **Scaliger**, Italian scholar and critic, **died**
1639: Marten Harpertzoon **Tromp**, Dutch admiral, totally **defeated**, combined **Spanish Portuguese fleet** off English coast
1640: A **Puritan church** was organized at **Southold, L I**
1687 Edmund **Waller**, English poet, **died**
1690 Massachusetts fleet sailed away from **Quebec** without attacking
1707: **First parliament** of Great Britain (united England and Scotland) met
1716 Jakob **Gronovius**, Dutch scholar, **died**
1757: Three British **ships** defeated seven French off **Cape Français.**
1762: George **Colman**, the Younger, English dramatist, **born.**
1772. Samuel Taylor **Coleridge**, English poet, **born**
1774: The Continental Congress approved **Jay's address** to people of Great Britain
1777: Samuel **Foote**, English humorous writer, **died.**
1785: Alexander **Runciman**, Scottish painter, **died**
1788 George **Combe**, Scottish developer of phrenology, **born**
1796. John G C **Brainard**, American poet and editor, **born**
1805: Naval battle of **Trafalgar**; British defeated the French and Spanish fleets With 27 ships of the line and 4 frigates the British captured 19 of the 33 ships and 5 frigates opposed to them, but Nelson was killed
1809: Samuel F **Smith**, American clergyman and author, **born**
1821: Mrs George H **Gilbert**, actress, **born.**
1826: Lemuel M **Wiles**, American artist, **born.**
1837. James A **Beaver**, governor of Pennsylvania, **born**
1841: General O'Donnell, Spanish insurgent, **escaped** to France
1841: General Martin **Zurbano captured Bilboa**, Spain
1845. Will **Carleton**, poet **born**
1861: Battle of **Ball's Bluff** on the Potomac, Federals routed
1862: Confederates defeated at **Woodville, Tenn**
1864: Constitutional Convention in **Greece** provided for a council of state
1866: **Prussia and Saxony** signed a peace treaty
1866 **Standard Theater, London, burned.**
1867: The Royal **Bank of Liverpool** suspended
1870: Germans captured **Chartres** and **Vesoul.**
1870 The **French** in Paris made a **sortie** against the Germans at Versailles
1870: The Germans captured **St Quentin, France**
1870 Great Britain asked for an armistice that **France** might **hold a general election.**
1872: **San Juan boundary** dispute settled by award of emperor of Germany in favor of United States
1875. Frederic **Hudson**, American journalist, **died**
1877: Henry M **Stanley** reached Cape Town from his exploration trip
1878: **Storm in Philadelphia**, 348 houses, churches, and public buildings destroyed, loss $2 000,000
1889· **Canadian** ministry decreed that **English** should be the language of school instruction
1889. Philippe **Ricord**, French physician, **died.**
1891· Clerical party in **Chile** defeated in elections
1891. Notice was received that **Italy** would admit **American meats**
1891: **Chinese** government prohibited the sale of **land** to foreigners outside the treaty ports
1892 **World's Fair Buildings at Chicago dedicated**
1894· Joseph Dorsett **Bedle**, jurist and ex-Governor of New Jersey, **died.**
1895 Dunst von **Adelsholm**, Austrian field-marshal **died.**
1895: President of **Brazil** signed bill of **amnesty** for rebels in Rio Grande do Sol
1895. Asahel Clark **Kendrick**, American linguist and educator, **died**
1896: James H **Greathead**, English engineer, **died.**
1897: Newton **Bateman**, American educator, **died**
1899. Battle of **Elandslaagte**, Boers routed by British
1900. Paget **captured 25,000 cattle** and their Boer guards in South Africa
1901: **Russian squadron fired on English fishing-fleet** on **Dogger Bank.**
1905: **Russian railroads** tied up by a **strike.**
1905· **Cardiff** received the title of "City" and its mayor became a "lord mayor"
1908 Charles Eliot **Norton**, American art educator (Harvard), **died.**
1909: **Morocco** refused demand of Spain to withdraw troops.
1909: Martin Nelson **Johnson**, United States Senator from North Dakota, **died**
1909: Elwell Stephen **Otis**, American general, **died**
1912· Greek squadron blockaded the **Island of Lemnos**
1912. Bulgarian advanced guard attacked **Fort Tchermen**, five miles northwest of Adrianople
1912. Servian force **captured Turkish entrenchments** at village of Podujcoo

OCTOBER 22

Feast-day of: St. Mark, bishop of Jerusalem, **St. Philip** of Heraclea, and companions, martyrs **St. Mello** or **Melanius**, bishop of Rouen **St. Donatus** of Fiesoli
741: **Charles Martel died**, leaving France to his three sons
941: **Athelstan**, king of England, **died.**
1520: Emperor **Charles V. visited Germany** for first time
1642: Charles **Baymbault**, Jesuit missionary to the Indians, **died.**
1685: The revocation of Edict of Nantes quickened **Huguenot emigration** to England and America
1707: Sir Cloudesley **Shovel**, British admiral, **drowned**
1721· **Peter the Great** assumed the title of **emperor.**
1729: Johann Reinhold **Forster**, German traveler and naturalist, **born.**
1740: Sir Philip **Francis**, reputed writer of *Letters of Junius*, **born.**
1746: New York Assembly considered a bill to raise $11,500 by a **lottery to build a college**
1759. Thomas **Cooper**, scientist president of South Carolina College (1820–34), **born**
1775: Alexander **Murray**, Scottish Oriental scholar, **born.**
1777 British attack on **Fort Mercer, N J**, repulsed
1780 John **Forsyth**, United States Secretary of State **born.**
1784: **At Fort Stanwix, N. Y.**, the Indians surrendered lands west of Pennsylvania
1796: **Corsica** having **declared for France**, the British left
1798: **Revolt in Cairo, Egypt**, against the French 5,000 natives killed
1802 Samuel **Arnold**, British composer, **died.**
1811 **First steamboat on western rivers** left Pittsburg for New Orleans
1811: Franz **Liszt**, Hungarian composer, **born**
1812 Shobal V **Clevenger**, American sculptor, **born.**
1822: **Brazil** declared its independence and **separated from Portugal.**
1828· Karl, Baron **Mack** von Leiberich, Austrian field-marshal, **died**
1832: **France and England** signed a convention against Holland
1832: Leopold **Damrosch**, German musician in America, **born.**
1833. James A **Gary**, United States postmaster-general, **born.**
1836: President Santa Cruz attempted to form a **Peru-Bolivian Confederation**
1840· Henry Richard Vassal Fox, **Lord Holland**, English statesman and author, **died.**
1842 Annie Louise **Cary**, American singer, **born**
1848: France recognized the **Dominican Republic**
1850: Chicago City Council relieved police from enforcing the **fugitive-slave law.**
1852 Theodore S **Woolsey**, American educator, **born.**
1853: English and French **fleet** entered the Bosporus **to aid Turkey** in war with Russia
1859. Spain declared **war against the pirates** of Morocco
1859 Ludwig **Spohr**, German composer, **died.**
1860: **Emperors** of Russia and Austria, and the prince-regent of Prussia, **met at Warsaw.**
1861: Skirmish at **Buffalo Mills, Mo**
1862· **Louisville, Ky**, threatened by Gen Morgan, the State militia was called out
1862 Battle of **Pocotaligo, S. C**; Confederates defeated
1867. People of **Virginia** voted to call a constitutional convention
1867· **William of Prussia** and **Francis Joseph of Austria-Hungary** met at Baden-Baden
1867: An **insurrection at Rome** was put down. Zouave barracks blown up, and a state of siege proclaimed
1867: George W **Kendall**, founder of New Orleans *Picayune*, **died.**
1870. **French** army of the East **defeated** in the Vosges
1870 The Germans bombarded **Schlettstadt** in Alsace
1870: French defeated an attack on **Châtillon le Duc.**
1877 An **explosion** in a colliery **near Glasgow**, Scotland, caused 232 deaths
1880· **Cape Colony** colonists scattered the army of Chief Lerotholdi
1882 **Philadelphia** celebrated the second **centennial** of its founding
1882 Steamship **"Wambe" wrecked** off Vancouver, B C, with loss of several hundred lives
1883: **Metropolitan Opera House** at New York opened
1883. **Mayne Reid**, captain, U S Army, and novelist **died.**
1884 **Marquis of Lansdowne** arrived at Quebec, Canada, as Viceroy
1885: Legislative Council of **Natal** offered to sustain government of Zululand as a barrier to the Boers, but the British government refused assent
1886· **A bicycle** was ridden a mile at Springfield, Mass, in **2 minutes, 29⅘ seconds**
1887: Elihu B **Washburne**, American statesman and ambassador, **died.**
1888 About 33,000 Yorkshire and Midland (England) **coal miners struck** for higher wages and were successful
1888: General **Légitime elected** president of Haiti
1891: **Peculation in Russia** lost the whole grain-supply assigned to starving provinces
1893: Public **funeral of Marshal Mac-Mahon** held at Paris
1894· Several **Japanese** villages were **destroyed** by a volcano
1895· Oliver **Ames**, ex-Governor of Massachusetts, **died.**
1895 Ruggiero **Bonghi**, Italian philosopher and politician, **died**
1896· Columbus **Delano**, ex-Secretary of the Interior, United States, **died**
1897. Justin **Winsor**, American historian and librarian (Harvard), **died.**
1899: **Riots arose in Moravia**; German and Jewish houses looted
1899 Party of British **Hussars captured** by Boers
1900 John **Sherman**, American statesman, **died.**
1901. A **Pan-American Congress** opened in Mexico
1902 Danish Landsthing refused to ratify treaty selling **Danish West Indies** to the United States
1903 Austro-Russian **reforms for Macedonia** presented to the Porte
1903 Horse **"Dan Patch" paced** a mile in **1 minute, 56½ seconds**, at Memphis, Tenn
1903· William E H **Lecky**, English historian, **died**
1905· Samuel A **Blatchford**, ex-reporter of the United States Circuit Court, New York, **died.**
1906· Thomas **Ryan**, American financier, obtained rubber concessions in the Kongo
1909: Patrick H **McCarren**, American politician **died**
1910 **Russia prohibited German immigration** into the three western frontier provinces
1910: Prince Frederick of **Teck**, brother of queen of England, **died**
1910 Serge **Mouromtsev**, first president of Russian Duma, **died**
1911: The Spanish government disarmed 400 **Portuguese royalists.**
1911: Second session of **Chinese National Assembly** opened
1912: Robert **Barr**, English novelist, **died**
1912: Servians took **Prishtina.**
1912: Struggle for **Adrianople**, Turkey began with capture by Bulgarians of **Fort Marash**, and of outer defenses of **Kirk-Kilisseh.**

OCTOBER 23

Feast-day of St. Theodoret, martyr, **St. Severin**, bishop of Cologne, another St **Severin; St Romanus** of Rouen **St Ignatius**, patriarch of Constantinople **St. John Capristan**
525 Anicius Manlius Severinus **Boethius**, Latin philosopher, **executed** by Theodoric
1385 University of **Heidelberg chartered** by Pope Urban VI
1452. Battle of **Albar**; Agramonts defeated Beaumonts
1641 **Catholics rose in Ulster, Ireland**, and killed 40,000 Protestants
1642 Battle of **Edgehill**, in the English civil war
1642: Battle of **Leipzig**, Swedes defeated Austrians
1642: **Irish Independence** was proclaimed by an assembly at Kilkenny
1669: Charles II laid corner-stone of the **Royal Exchange.**
1678 Two thousand **Catholics imprisoned** in London because of Popish Plot excitement
1698 John **Jortin**, English critic, **born.**
1702. Marlborough captured **Liège.**
1730. Annie **Oldfield**, English actress **died.**
1750: Thomas **Pinckney**, American statesman, **born.**
1764· Major Hector **Munro** defeated 40 000 natives at **Baxar**, India and became **master of Oudh**, 24 mutineers were blown from cannons
1771· Andoche **Junot**, French commander, **born**
1773 Francis, Lord **Jeffreys**, English critic, **born**
1776 **Washington's troops** and sympathizers abandoned Manhattan Island
1781: A messenger from Washington reached Philadelphia with the news of the **Yorktown victory**
1788. **A cannon made of leather** was fired three times at Edinburgh
1806: Myron H **Clark**, Governor of New York, **born**
1835. Adlai E **Stevenson**, Vice-President of United States **born.**
1838· **Manchester, England**, received a charter
1838· F Hopkinson **Smith**, American engineer, novelist, and artist, **born.**
1844: **China and France** signed a commercial treaty
1856 The **British took** the Chinese **forts near Canton.**
1859. **Urquiza entered Buenos Aires** with national forces
1861: Encounter at **West Liberty, Mo.**; Confederates routed
1861· Cavalry skirmish at **Hodgesville, Ky.**
1862: A provisional government set up in **Greece**
1863 **Grant arrived at Chattanooga**, Tenn.
1866· An election law respecting the new **German parliament** was promulgated
1870· Germans evacuated **St Quentin.**
1874 William **Inman**, commodore, U S Navy **died.**
1881. **Chile and Argentine Republic** settled their **Patagonia boundary** dispute
1881: Public meeting held in Hyde Park, London, to **protest against Land League arrests**
1883. **Chileans evacuated Lima, Peru**
1888· President Cleveland signed the **Chinese exclusion** bill
1893 Frederico **Lorena** was proclaimed provisional president of **Brazil**
1895: John Henry De-La-Poer **Beresford**, Marquis of **Waterford, died**
1896 Charles Frederick **Crisp**, ex-Speaker of United States House of Representatives, **died.**
1901. Johann Georg **von Siemens**, German parliamentarian, **died**
1903. A speed of 130 miles an hour reached **on German electric line.**
1903. Gustav von **Moser**, German comic poet, **died**
1905: **The Porte protested** against foreign interference in domestic affairs
1905: Samuel W **Rawlins**, founder New Orleans Cotton Exchange, **died**
1905. Jerry **Simpson**, American politician, **died.**
1908: John Ennis **Searles**, American financier, **died.**
1909. Henry **Erben**, rear-admiral, U S Navy, **died**
1911 Mgr Thomas John **Capel** ('Catesby' in Disraeli's *Lothair*), ex-private chamberlain to the Pope, **died**
1911: Lyman Hotchkiss **Bagg**, American journalist and author, **died.**
1911: William Hellier **Onslow**, fourth Earl of Onslow, English statesman **died**
1912: Servians captured **Novi-Bazar**; a Greek victory over Turks at **Saranporo Pass.**
1912 Bulgarian **attack on Kirk Kilisseh began** with heavy artillery duel

OCTOBER 24

Feast-day of St. Felix, bishop and martyr; **St Proclus**, archbishop of Constantinople, **St Magloire**
996: **Hugh Capet**, king of France **died.**
1273· **Rudolf I crowned** at Aix-la-Chapelle as emperor
1401: Battle of **Brescia**; Visconti defeated Rupert
1469: The claims of the **Duke of York** to the English throne were compromised
1537: **Jane Seymour**, wife of Henry VIII, **died.**
1601: **Tycho Brahe**, Danish astronomer, **died.**
1604· **James I** was proclaimed king 'of England Scotland, France and Ireland"
1644 Parliament ordered "No quarter for any **Irish Papist found in arms** for the king
1648 Independence of **the Netherlands** recognized by Europe
1648: **Peace of Westphalia concluded**
1655 **France and England** signed a treaty of alliance
1655· Pierre **Gassendi**, French mathematician, **died.**
1669. William **Prynne**, English author, **died.**
1683: **Settlement at Germantown**, Pa, began with 20 families under Francis D Pastorius
1755· Governor Shirley, of Massachusetts, abandoned his expedition against **Fort Niagara**
1765 Sir James **Mackintosh**, Scottish politician and writer **born.**
1774· **Continental Congress** recommended a suspension of all public amusements
1781: Washington's **dispatch** announcing **Yorktown victory** read in Congress
1791· Joseph R **Underwood**, United States Senator, **born**
1801· Isaac **Rich**, American philanthropist, **born**
1808: John **Sartain**, American artist, **born.**
1810 Governor Thomas G **Turner**, of Rhode Island, **born**
1812: A French army corps successful in desperate struggle at **Yaroslavez**, Russia
1836: George W **Hough**, American astronomer, **born.**
1852. Daniel **Webster**, American statesman and politician, **died.**
1860 **English and Chinese** signed peace treaty at Peking
1861 People of West Virginia voted **to form a new state.**
1861: **Frémont relieved** by President Lincoln of his command
1862· Encounter at **Grand Prairie, Mo.**
1862· **McClellan crossed** from Maryland **into Virginia.**
1862: **Rosecrans succeeded Buell** as commander of Federal army of the Ohio
1869 **China and England** signed a commercial supplement to the treaty of Tientsin
1870· **Schlettstadt** in Alsace taken by the Germans
1870: Thiers undertook to negotiate an **armistice** with Bismarck.

1871: Henry M **Shrady**, American sculptor **born.**
1873: New water-works for **Vienna** opened
1876 Battle of **Gornij Dubnik** between Turks and Russians, indecisive
1885 Turkey and England agreed that **English occupation of Egypt** should continue as long as needed
1886 Frederick Ferdinand von **Beust**, Austrian statesman, **died.**
1887. The neutralization of the **Suez Canal** was established, a joint commission to control it
1889. **Tenants' Defense League** organized in Ireland
1890 William Scott **Bell**, British poet and painter, **died.**
1892 **Army of Germany** fixed at 492,068 in time of peace, its war-footing numbered 4,440,000
1892 William **Swinton**, American journalist and author of text-books, **died**
1893 Notice given that the British Imperial troops were to control all **military operations in South Africa**
1893 Lower House of **Peru** restricted **legal silver currency** to Peruvian coins
1895 Charles Henry Van **Wyck**, ex-Senator from Nebraska, **died**
1897 Francis Turner **Palgrave**, English poet, **died**
1899 Sitting of **Austrian Reichsrath closed** because of violence between the German and Czech elements
1899 Battle of **Rietfontein**; British defeated Orange Free State Boers
1899 British made a **sortie from Kimberley**, Boer Commander Botha killed
1900 Death of **Kang Yi**, instigator of the Boxers, confirmed
1901 Tercentenary of death of **Tycho Brahe** celebrated in Denmark
1901. Boers checked in attack on **Badfontein blockhouse line.**
1903 **"Lou Dillon" trotted** a mile in **1 minute, 58½ seconds**, at Memphis, Tenn
1904 Intense excitement in England caused by firing of Russian war-ships on British trawlers off **Dogger Bank.** The fleet mobilized
1906 James W **Forsyth**, American major-general, **died**
1909 Henry Charles **Lea**, American author, **died**
1909 Rufus Wheeler **Peckham**, Justice United States Supreme Court, **died**
1909 Government troops in **Nicaragua** defeated by rebels
1910. **Cyclones** and cloud-bursts killed 200 persons **near Naples**
1910 John Joseph **Read**, rear-admiral, U S Navy, **died**
1910 Marquis de **Massa**, secretary to Napoleon III, **died.**
1911 More than 50 **Mexican** regulars killed in fight with **rebels at Milpa Alpa**
1911 Charles Erasmus **Fenner**, Justice Louisiana Supreme Court, **died**
1911 George F **Jelly**, American alienist, **died**
1911 Helene **Knabe**, ex-State bacteriologist, Indiana, **died**
1911 **Ida Lewis** (Wilson), American heroine, **died.**
1912 Pierre **Burton**, French playwright, **died.**
1912 Viscount Arthur Wellesley **Peel**, ex-Speaker of House of Commons **died**
1912 Bulgarians captured **Kirk-Kilisseh** (taking 65 guns and 1 000 prisoners) and the railway station at **Karagach** (west of Adrianople) Turkey
1912 Servians began a two-days' battle at **Koumanovo**, Turkey
1912. **Food riots** in **Berlin.**

OCTOBER 25

Feast-day of Sts Chrysanthus and Darlan, martyrs **Sts Crispin and Crispinian**, martyrs **St Gaudentius**, of Brescia **St. Boniface I**, pope
322 B C · **Demosthenes**, Athenian orator, **died**
1154· **Stephen**, king of England, **died.**
1400 Geoffrey **Chaucer**, poet, **died**
1415 Battle of **Agincourt**; Henry V of England victorious
1499 **Bridge of Notre Dame** at **Paris fell.**
1514 William **Elphinstone**, founder of King's College, Aberdeen **died**
1555 **Charles V.** resigned the Netherlands to his son Philip
1647 Evangelista **Torricelli**, inventor of the barometer, **died**
1664 **A remonstrance** against royal tyranny was sent to the king by **Massachusetts.**
1703 Duke of Savoy withdrew from France and **joined the allies**
1709 Marlborough and Prince Eugene took **Lille**, France
1709 **Mons, France**, surrendered to the allies
1735 James **Beattie**, English poet, **born**
1735 Charles **Mordaunt**, earl of Peterborough, English commander **died**
1754· Richard **Howell**, Governor of New Jersey, **born**
1757 Augustin **Calmet**, French Benedictine scholar and commentator, **died**
1760 **George II**, king of England **died**
1773 George Stanley **Faber**, English theologian **born**
1774 **Colonies** unrepresented in the first Congress were **invited** to join
1779 **Washington** went into winter quarters at **Morristown, N J**
1780 **John Hancock was chosen** first Governor of Massachusetts under the New Constitution
1782 Levi **Lincoln**, Governor of Massachusetts, **born**
1784 Chester **Dewey**, American scientist, **born**
1792 Franklin **Bache**, American chemist, **born.**
1793 **Vendean insurrectionists** defeated French republicans near Laval
1795 The five **French** Royal Academies were combined in one body, called **"L'Institut National."**
1795· John P **Kennedy**, United States Secretary of the Navy, **born.**
1805 British transport **"Æneas" foundered** off Newfoundland with loss of 340 lives
1809· **Jubilee year** of George III's reign celebrated in England
1809 Lord Collingwood defeated **French fleet** off coast of Spain
1812. U S frigate **"United States" captured** the British **"Macedonian"**
1813: William L **Herndon**, American naval officer, **born.**
1815 **Cathedral** at Waterford, Ireland **burned.**
1843 Fremont's expedition reached the **Columbia river.**
1844: Steamboat **"Lucy Walker" burst her boilers** on the Ohio, killing about 50 persons
1846 Commodore M C **Perry bombarded Tabasco**, Mexico
1848 **Cochituate water** introduced into Boston
1853· Allied English and French **fleets entered the Bosporus** (Crimean war)
1854 Battle of **Balaklava**, Crimea, notable for a charge by the Light Brigade, of which the French General Bosquet remarked, "It is magnificent but it is not war." In this battle the 93rd Highlanders—"the thin red line"—drove back the Russian advance
1856 **Herat was taken** by the Persians, in violation of a treaty
1861 Battle of **Springfield, Mo**; Federals routed
1861: Sir James **Graham**, Bart, English statesman, **died**
1863 Engagement at **Pine Bluff, Ark**, caused aggregate losses of 270
1864· Battle of **Mine Creek, Mo**; Confederates defeated
1867 **Garibaldi** was **defeated** at Viterbo, Italy
1870 **French** provisional government called for a **loan** of 250,000,000 francs
1871 The Sultan decreed **autonomy to Tunis**
1871· **Dissensions** between Germans and Slavs, **in Austria**, caused a ministerial crisis
1878. Unsuccessful **attempt made to kill** the King of Spain
1887 Arab attack on **Wady Halfa** repulsed.
1891. A league to establish a **socialist republic** was formed **in France**
1895 Sir Charles **Hallé**, English musician, **died.**
1897: John **Sartain**, American painter and engraver, **died**
1898 Pierre Puvis de **Chavannes**, French painter, **died**
1899 Grant **Allen**, English author and naturalist, **died.**
1899 Peter **Mitchell**, "father of Canadian federation," **died.**
1900 South-African Boer Republic annexed to Britain and called **Transvaal Colony**
1900 De Wet's **Boers** were **scattered** with loss
1900 John Sims **Reeves**, veteran English singer, **died**
1902 Water-power canal at **Sault Ste Marie** opened
1902: Frank **Norris**, American novelist, **died.**
1902: William **Vaughn**, Roman Catholic bishop of Plymouth England, **died**
1903 Robert Henry **Thurston**, director Sibley College (Cornell), **died**
1904· Czar of Russia proposed the **Dogger Bank** outrage be submitted to arbitration, and promised reparation
1904· Japanese bombarded **Port Arthur**, dismounting many guns
1904: **Panama Canal** Commission awarded contracts for equipment
1904 Cornelius **Van Cott**, American politician, **died.**
1905: New York's **municipal ferry** to Staten Island opened
1906· Rifles and ammunition surrendered by **Cuban rebels** carried out to sea and sunk
1908: Hiram **Bingham**, American missionary and author, **died**
1908 Harry Leland **Haskell**, American general, **died**
1909 William Hobart **Hare**, American (Protestant Episcopal) bishop, **died.**
1910 Henry L **Chipman**, American general, **died**
1910 Hugh Richardson **Garden**, commander Confederate Palmetto battery, **died.**
1910. David Porter **Heap**, lieutenant-colonel, U S Army, **died**
1911. The Australian cruiser **"Australia"** launched on the Clyde
1911· **Orville Wright** kept biplane stationary in the air in the face of a gale
1911: **France and Germany** reached agreement on all points concerning Morocco
1911· Isaac **Jenkinson**, American journalist and educator, **died**
1912 **Manitou**, American Indian chief, aged 120 **died**
1912 **Political riot** in Havana, Cuba
1912 Servians captured **Koumanovo**, outpost of Uskub Turkey
1912. First army corps of Bulgarian forces captured Forts **Sujilar** and **Kalpa**, latter guarding main water supply of Adrianople

OCTOBER 26

Feast-day of St Evaristus, pope and martyr **Sts Lucian and Marcian**, martyrs
27· **John the Baptist** reproved Herod and was thrown into prison
1371· **Abulfeda**, Mohammedan historian **died.**
1524 **Francis I**, of France entered Milan
1562· **Rouen**, France, taken by storm and sacked by forces under King of Navarre
1605 The **Gunpowder Plot disclosed** by anonymous letter of warning received by Lord Monteagle, a loyal Roman Catholic
1640 **Treaty of Ripon** signed between Charles I and the Covenanters
1692. Puritans of **Hartford resisted** the attempt of Governor Fletcher of **New York** to take command of the militia
1694: Samuel von **Pufendorf**, German jurist, **died.**
1751· Philip **Doddridge**, English theologian and writer, **died.**
1761: **Robert Monckton** became Governor of New York
1774. Massachusetts Provincial Congress organized the **"minutemen."**
1774: **First Continental Congress dissolved**
1777. Increase **Kimball**, American inventor, **born**
1782: **John Adams reached Paris.**
1789: Reuben H **Walworth**, American jurist, **born.**
1795 **French Convention ended** after three years duration
1800. Count Helmuth von **Moltke**, German field-marshal, **born**
1825 **Erie Canal**, 363 miles long, **completed.**
1831. A high **protective tariff** convention met in New York
1831. **First Asiatic cholera** appeared in England
1837: **Completion of** the tunnel in New York city finished **the Harlem Railroad.**
1861 Battle of **Romney, W. Va**; Confederates routed
1863. **Hooker's corps** crossed to south bank of the Tennessee river
1867· **Papal troops defeated** by Garibaldi at Monte Rotondo
1868 The **town hall** in Manchester, England, was **founded**
1868 Democratic legislature of **Ohio revoked** State's **assent** to 14th amendment
1868 Cassius **Fairchild**, brigadier-general, U S Army, **died.**
1870 The **French Imperial Guard** was suppressed
1874· Yorkshire **College of Science** founded at Leeds
1875 **Virginia City, Nev., burned**, with a loss of over $4,000,000 and several lives
1876 **Cavendish College**, Cambridge, England, **opened**, to give shorter and less expensive courses of training than established colleges
1883 Alexander of **Bulgaria** dismissed Russian officers and advisers
1886· All parties in Danish Rigsdag **united against the crown.**
1889: U S cruiser **"San Francisco" launched.**
1891· Keel of the **first whaleback** steamer laid at Duluth
1891 United States minister demanded **reparation from Chile** for the death of the two sailors killed by Valparaiso mob
1893· Battle-ship **"Oregon" launched** at San Francisco
1894: Prince **von Hohenlohe-Schillingsfürst** appointed **chancellor** of German empire
1896 Armand **Challemel-Lacour**, French minister of foreign affairs **died.**
1897: Thomas Gold **Alvord**, American politician and parliamentarian, **died**
1900. Edward R **Squibb**, American chemist, **died**
1902 President of an **Armenian refugee** society was murdered near London
1902: New harbor works at **Rosario, Argentine Republic**, opened
1902 Elizabeth Cady **Stanton**, American reformer and author, **died**
1903. Maurice **Rollinat**, French poet, **died.**
1904· Earl of Dartmouth laid corner stone of new **Dartmouth Hall** at Hanover, N H
1905 **Sweden recognized Norway** as an independent state
1905. **Gen Wm. Booth**, of the Salvation Army, **received the freedom of the City** of London
1908· John **Miller**, ex-Governor of North Dakota, **died**
1909 Theodore Ayrault **Dodge**, American military historian, **died**
1909 Oliver Otis **Howard**, ex-lieutenant-general, U S Army, **died**
1909 United States **Board of Naturalization** decided that Turks were not eligible to citizenship
1909 Prince **Ito**, of Japan **assassinated** by a Korean at Harbin, Manchuria
1910· Allen Daniel **Candler**, ex-Governor of Georgia, **died**
1911: United States government brought suit to dissolve the **Steel Trust**
1911· Italy notified the powers that Turkish rule in **Tripoli** had ended
1911· **Italians** repulsed attacking Turks and Arabs **in Tripoli**
1911 **Chinese throne yielded** to threats and dismissed Shen-Hsuan Huai, minister of communications
1912 United States Brigadier-General Henry **B Carrington died**
1912: **Katmai volcano**, Alaska, in violent **eruption**
1912· Servians captured **Uskub**; Montenegrins invested **Skutari**, Turkey

OCTOBER 27

Feast-day of St Frumentius, apostle of Ethiopia **St. Abban, St Elesbaan**, king of Ethiopia
42 B C · Marcus Junius **Brutus**, Roman politician and scholar, **killed** at Philippi
312 Victory of **Constantine** over Maxentius near Rome
827 **Eugenius II**, pope (824-827) **died**
1439: **Albert II** died and his cousin Frederick IV became emperor of Germany
1553· Michael **Servetus**, Unitarian heretic, **burned** by Calvin
1644: Battle of **Newbury**; English civil war.
1682: **William Penn**, with 100 immigrants, first **landed** at New castle (Delaware)
1764: William **Tryon** became Governor of North Carolina
1771: Francis **Asbury** and Richard **Wright arrived** in America to preach Methodism
1795 **Treaty of San Lorenzo** between the United States and Spain
1804: George **Morland**, English artist, **died.**
1806. **The French occupied Berlin.**
1807· Secret treaty of Fontainebleau for **partition of Portugal** signed
1811: Isaac M **Singer**, American inventor, **born.**
1811 Eugene A **Smith**, American geologist, **born.**
1823 Wm D **Simpson**, Governor of South Carolina, **born.**
1828: Jacob D **Cox**, Governor of Ohio **born.**
1830 State troops were attacked by revolutionists and **bombarded Antwerp**
1833. **Revolt in Spain**; royalist volunteers disarmed at Madrid
1837: Whitelaw **Reid**, journalist and diplomat, **born.**
1838: John D **Long**, Governor of Massachusetts, **born.**
1840 James **Thompson**, English landscape painter, **died**
1847: **Corn Exchange** at Birmingham, England, **opened.**
1848: **Kossuth withdrew** his army from Vienna
1856: Kenyon **Cox**, American artist, **born.**
1858· Theodore **Roosevelt**, 26th President of the United States, **born**
1858· Ida **Pfeiffer**, Austrian traveler and writer, **died**
1861: Skirmish at **Plattsburg, Mo**
1861: **French** troops **entered Switzerland** to prevent an arrest
1862· Skirmish at **Donaldsonville, La.**
1862 At **Pittman's Ferry, Mo**, Confederates were defeated
1863· **Sherman's army** advanced on Tuscumbia, Ala
1863 **First sanitary fair** opened in Chicago
1863 Charles **Dimmock**, brigadier-general (Confederate), **died**
1864: **Lieutenant Cushing** placed a torpedo under ram "Albemarle" **at Plymouth, N C**
1864· **Federals** made demonstration north of the James river, Va and **lost 1,000 men.**
1864 **McClellan's army went into winter quarters.**
1864· Battle of **Hatcher's Run, Va**, Federal attempt to seize railroad repulsed
1865 Joseph Emerson **Worcester**, American lexicographer, **died.**
1866: **Prussia and Oldenburg** made a special treaty
1867 King of Italy issued a proclamation against **Garibaldi's invasion** of the Papal States
1868 **Earthquake in California**; five killed in San Francisco
1869 Steamboat **"Stonewall" burned** on Mississippi river, 200 lives lost
1870: French defeated near **Gray**, northeast of **Dijon.**
1870. Marshal **Bazaine surrendered Metz** and his army
1871 **Griqualand** in Africa made a British colony
1871: **Robert Anderson**, major-general, U S Army defender of Fort Sumter, **died.**
1882: A riotous **mob** created a panic **at Lyons, France.**
1884· An **oil-well** at Thorn Creek, Pa, yielded 10,000 barrels a day
1889 **Vitu** in German East Africa captured and **burned**
1889· **New York** *World* **expedition** failed to find Stanley in Africa
1890 Placer deposits of **gold** were found **near the Black Hills.**
1893 **Matabeles** lost over 300 in a battle with soldiers of British South Africa Company.
1893. French war-ship **"Jauregulberry" launched**
1894: Carl **Ploug**, Danish poet, politician, and journalist, **died**
1898 Silas Sadler **Packard**, American educator, **died**
1899 Guy Vernon **Henry**, American brigadier-general, U S Army, **died**
1899 Florence **Maryatt** (Mrs Francis Leon) English novelist, died.
1900 Governor and 13 chief men of **Paotingfu beheaded** for murder of missionaries
1903 Morris M **Estee**, American jurist and legal writer, **died**
1903. Sir Herbert Stanley **Oakeley**, English composer, **died.**
1903 John E **Russell**, American legislator, author, and orator, **died.**
1904: New York **subway opened**
1905 Mikhail Ivanovitch **Dragomirov**, Russian general, **died**
1909· Benjamin Harrison **Kidder**, rear-admiral and ex-medical director, U S Navy, **died.**
1911 In **China** a military dictatorship was established in the **insurgent provinces.**
1911 Simon **Flexner**, of New York **announced a treatment for spinal meningitis** that will prevent spreading the disease
1911. James Hoban **Sands**, rear-admiral U S Navy, **died**
1912 Madame **Judith**, French tragedienne, **died**
1912. Herman **Grau**, American operatic manager, **died**
1912 Dr Paul **Segond**, French physician, **died.**
1912: **Siege of Adrianople** by Balkan allies **began.**

1912. Gen Felix **Diaz** and other Mexican revolutionists **sentenced to death** at Vera Cruz
1912: Bulgarians captured **Baba-Eski**, southeast of Adrianople

OCTOBER 28

Feast-day of: St. Simon the Cananite, apostle, **St Jude**, apostle, **St Faro** of Meaux **St. Neot**, anchoret
312 **Maxentius**, emperor of Rome, **drowned in Tiber.**
901· **Alfred**, king of England, **died**; Edward the elder succeeded
1017: **Henry III**, emperor of Germany, **born**
1340 Battle of **Tarifa**, Moors defeated
1466 Desiderius **Erasmus**, Dutch Protestant scholar and writer, **born.**
1492: **Columbus discovered Cuba** on his first voyage
1533 The second son of Francis I, of France, married **Catherine de Medicis**
1544: In Peru **Gonzalo Pizarro rebelled** against the violence of the viceroy and the "new laws"
1628. **La Rochelle surrendered** to Richelieu after a siege of 15 months
1636. General court of **Massachusetts** provided for the establishment of a **college**, later the school was located at "Newtown" *(now Cambridge)*
1646: John **Eliot preached** to the Indians in their own tongue
1659: Nicholas **Brady**, British versifier of the Psalms **born**
1696 Maurice, **Marshal Saxe**, general, **born**
1701· **Pennsylvania charter revised** by William Penn at request of colonists
1703: John **Wallis**, English mathematician, **died.**
1704 **John Locke**, English philosopher, **died.**
1708. **Prince George of Denmark**, consort of Anne of England, **died**
1726· David **Dalrymple**, Lord Halles, Scottish historian, **born.**
1746. **Lima and Callao demolished** by an earthquake 18,000 persons buried in the ruins
1748 Governor Clinton (N Y) signed a revised bill creating a **lottery** to build a college
1759 Georges Jacques **Danton**, French revolutionist, **born.**
1776: Battle of **White Plains**; Washington defeated
1792: The **French** under Custine **captured Frankfort**
1792 Erastus **Fairbanks**, Governor of Vermont, **born.**
1792: John **Smeaton**, English engineer, **died**
1793. Eliphalet **Remington**, American inventor, **born**
1794 Battle of **Nimeguen**; French defeated English
1800 Artemas **Ward**, American general and politician, **died**
1806: **Prince Hohenlohe surrendered** 12,000 Prussians to the French at Prenzlau
1806: Charlotte **Smith**, English novelist, **died**
1811: Battle of **Mérida**; British defeated French
1818 Chilean ship **"San Martin" took the "Maria Isabel"** from the Spaniards
1828· **The Turks evacuated the Moreac**, Greece
1835· Battle of **Concepcion**, Texan revolution
1835 Robert T **Paine**, American philanthropist, **born.**
1836· Homer D **Martin**, American artist, **born**
1838 **A hurricane** did great damage **in London** and vicinity
1838· **Mormons** at Far West, Mo., **surrendered** to General Atchison
1842: Anna E **Dickinson**, American reformer and **lecturer, born.**
1844: The **Royal Exchange**, London, was opened
1848· **Vienna bombarded** and fired in many places
1854· Birge **Harrison**, American artist, **born.**
1855· **English and French** ambassadors **withdrew** from Naples because of the tyranny of the king
1861. **Missouri** legislature, in session at Neosho, passed a **secession** ordinance
1864· Federals lost 100 and Confederates lost 400 at **Decatur, Ala.**
1864· Federals captured 200 prisoners and 8 guns at **Morristown, Tenn.**
1865: **Florida** state convention **repealed** ordinance of **secession.**
1865: Karl Ferdinand von **Buol-Schauenstein**, Austrian premier, **died.**
1867: **A French** army **reached** the port of **Rome.**
1868 The United States negotiated a **treaty with China.**
1868 The district of **Holguin** in Cuba **revolted**
1869 Joseph W **Folk**, Governor of Missouri and reformer, **born**
1870: Germans lost **Bourget**, near Paris, retook it Oct 30
1870: Gambetta proclaimed the **surrender of Metz** to be a crime
1871· The New York *Herald* expedition under **Stanley found Livingstone** at **Ujiji**, Africa
1874· **Oregon** created a State board of **immigration**
1874· William H **Rinehart**, American sculptor, **died**
1874: William Adolphus **Wheeler**, American lexicographer, **died**
1876. Indecisive battle of **Sofia Road**, near Plevna Turks and Russians
1878· Johann Georg **Kohl**, German traveler and author, **died.**
1880· **Kafirs** treacherously murdered Cape Colonists
1880 Edouard **Seguin**, French-American physician founder of school for idiots **died.**
1882: National troops suppressed **riots in Lyons.**
1886 Bartholdi's **statue of Liberty**, in New York harbor, **dedicated**
1886: **Sofia**, Bulgaria, again in a state of **siege**
1888· Special commission to investigate London *Times'* **charges against Parnell** began its sessions
1891: U S cruiser **"Detroit" launched** at Baltimore
1891: **Chilean government** gave an **arrogant** reply to demands of United States
1893: Carter H **Harrison**, mayor of Chicago, **assassinated.**
1894: **Sunday closing** law in Germany strictly enforced
1896: Five Christian governors appointed in **Armenia.**
1896. Sir Joseph G L **Innes**, Chief Justice, New South Wales, **died**
1896: Elmer S **Dundy**, Justice, U S District Court (Neb), **died**
1899. Ottmar **Mergenthaler**, German-American inventor (linotype machine), **died.**
1899. John Codman **Ropes**, American historian, **died.**
1900. Max **Müller**, *German philologist and* educator, **died.**
1901: The **"King Alfred,"** then the largest cruiser in the world, **launched.**
1902: Gen Christian **Botha**, Boer commander, **died**
1904: George Kilburn **Nash**, ex-Governor of Ohio, **died.**
1906 **Hurricane at Buenos Aires** caused loss of life
1906: **First delegate** to Congress **from Alaska** arrived in Washington
1908· Government buildings at **Bloemfontein**, Orange river, **burned**
1909: Robert P **Hughes**, American general, **died**
1911: **Italian** army officials commended the services of **aeroplanes**
1912: Edgar **Tinel**, Belgian composer, **died.**
1912. Captain Frank **Brinkley**, English author and journalist in the Orient **died**
1912: France and Italy signed **reciprocity agreement** relating to Morocco and Libya
1912 Bulgarian **investment** of Adrianople **completed**
1912: Battle of **Lule Burgas** began between Bulgarian and Turkish forces
1912: Bulgarian troopers **destroyed railway bridge** over Chorlu river, threatening Turkish line of retreat from Lule Burgas

OCTOBER 29

Feast-day of· St. Narcissus, bishop of Jerusalem **St Chef** or Theuderius
312: **Constantine restored** civil and religious **rights**
1268· **Conradin**, last of the house of Hohenstaufen, **beheaded** at Naples
1422. Parliament of Paris recognized infant son of **Henry V**, of England, as **king of France**, Duke of Bedford, regent
1562 George **Abbot**, archbishop of Canterbury, **born**
1610. The **Protestant union** in Germany made peace with the Catholic league
1618: Sir Walter **Raleigh**, English statesman and explorer, **beheaded** at demand of Spain
1666: Edmund **Calamy**, English Presbyterian theologian **died**
1666: James **Shirley**, English dramatist, **buried**
1688: **Louis XIV. captured Philippsburg.**
1715· Aaron **Cleveland**, American clergyman, **born**
1745: William **Hayley**, English poet and biographer of Cowper, **born**
1754: John **Reynolds** arrived to assume duties as Governor of Georgia
1757: Edward **Vernon**, British admiral, **died**
1762: Battle of **Freiberg**, Saxony, Prussians defeated Austrians
1764: **Hartford** *Courant* **first published.**
1777· **Washington's army** numbered 12,480 men
1777: John **Hancock resigned** as president of Congress
1777: **Washington retired** to White Marsh, below Philadelphia
1782: Congress accepted the **lands ceded** by New York
1783. Jean le Rond **d'Alembert**, French encyclopedist **died**
1784. Robert **Hoe**, American printing-press manufacturer, **born**
1787: Mozart's *Don Giovanni* **presented** at Prague
1793· A London **mob obstructed the King's way**, and a bullet was fired at him
1795. Austrians under Wurmser defeated French near **Mannheim**, Germany
1802: Ephraim G **Peyton**, American jurist and statesman **born**
1805 Two-days' battle of **Caldiero** began, French under Massena defeated
1806. British recaptured **Buenos Aires** from the Spaniards
1814. First U S steam frigate, **"Fulton," launched**
1828 Thomas F **Bayard**, American statesman, **born**
1831: **Riots arose at Bristol**, England, 500 killed by the soldiers
1831: Othniel C **Marsh**, American paleontologist **born**
1839. Justus H **Bathbone**, founder of Knights of Pythias, **born.**
1845: George A **Macbeth**, American manufacturer, **born.**
1848: Austrians besieged the Hungarians at **Vienna.**
1857: Joseph **Evans**, American landscape-artist, **born.**
1861: **Port Royal expedition** sailed from Fortress Monroe
1863: Battle of **Wauhatchie** in Lookout Valley, Confederates repulsed
1864: Benjamin **Greenleaf**, American author of text-books, **died.**
1864· Thomas E G **Ranson**, brigadier-general, U S Volunteers, **died**
1866 Dora R **Goodale**, American poet, **born**
1870 The **Opéra Comique** was opened in London
1875· Amasa **Walker**, American political economist, **died**
1884· **French blockaded Formosa** on north and west
1885· **Mwanga** of **Uganda** martyred Bishop Hannigan
1885 George Brinton **McClellan**, general, U S Army, **died.**
1886: **Attack made on** the life of the French minister, de **Freycinet**
1889. **Miners struck** in Belgium
1892. Government gave the use of **Trafalgar Square** for meetings
1893. Annual conscription added 252,592 men to **Russian army**
1893 **Hungarian** parliament passed bills recognizing **religious freedom.**
1895: The Porte declared the **Armenians** to be *the aggressors*
1896: George Sharpe **Duryee**, American banking and insurance expert, **died**
1897: Henry **George**, American advocate of "Single tax" doctrine, **died**
1898: George Edwin **Waring**, American sanitary engineer, **died.**
1901· Henry Baldwin **Harrison**, ex-Governor of Connecticut, **died**
1903 Emma **Booth-Tucker**, American Salvation Army leader, **died**
1906 Czar of Russia removed all restrictions from the **"Old Believers"**
1906: Isaac Lea **Nicholson**, American (Protestant Episcopal) bishop, **died**
1907. Gerald **Massey**, English poet, **died.**
1909: Nicholas **Biddle**, American librettist **died**
1910 Morton **Dexter**, American clergyman and historian, **died.**
1911: **Persian troops** defeated by friends of the ex-Shah, **at Bender-Gez.**
1911. Samuel W **Bowne**, American manufacturer and philanthropist, **died**
1911: Joseph **Pulitzer**, creator and editor of the New York *World*, **died**
1912: Brigadier-General Alfred S **Hartwell**, American jurist of Hawaii **died**
1912. Dr George M **Tuttle**, American gynecologist, **died**
1912: Battle of **Lule Burgas**, Turkey, continued, Bulgarian gains
1912. Chinese government restored rank and title to the **Dalai Lama** of Tibet

OCTOBER 30

Feast-day of St. Marcellus, the Centurion, martyr **St Germanus**, bishop of Capua, **St Asterius** of Amasea in Pontius
122: **Antinous**, favorite of the emperor Hadrian, **drowned** in the Nile
1330 **Edward III.** of England assumed personal control of the government
1422 **Charles VII**, son of Charles VI of France, assumed the title at Bourges
1467 **Liège**, having expelled its tyrannous bishop, was **captured and pillaged** by Charles the Bold as punishment
1485 **Henry VII** of England was again crowned at Westminster (first crowned August 22, on Bosworth Field)
1485· The **Yeomen of the Guard**, appointed by Henry VII, formed the first permanent military body in England
1513 Jacques **Amyot**, French translator of Plutarch, **born.**
1520. **Cortez** wrote a second letter describing his explorations in Mexico
1538: Cardinal Cæsar **Baronius**, historical writer **born.**
1630· Treaty of **Ratisbon** signed between France and the German emperor
1633· Duc de **Montmorency executed** for treason and rebellion
1674· Sir Edmund **Andros** assumed the governorship of **New York**
1678· Parliament declared the existence of a **popish plot**
1732 Victor **Amadeus II**, king of Sicily and of Sardinia, **died**
1759 Earthquake in Syria destroyed **Baalbec** and more than 20,000 lives
1760· Frederick II captured the castle of **Schweidnitz.**
1762 André Marie de **Chénier**, French poet, **born**
1768 **John Street Methodist** church in New York dedicated
1773: Hugh L **White**, American jurist, **born**
1784 **Calonne** became controller of French finances
1787. **The Continental Congress adjourned**
1790. Zadock **Pratt**, manufacturer and congressman **born**
1793: Revolutionary tribunal **executed 21 Girondists**, Jean Pierre **Brissot** among them
1800. David **Meriweather**, United States Senator (Ky), **born.**
1802: Charles Alexandre de **Calonne**, French financier **died.**
1807: James S **Wadsworth**, American soldier, **born**
1808 Rev John **Whitaker**, English historian **died.**
1813 **Bonaparte** with 70 000 **defeated Bavarian** army of 30 000 at Hanau
1823. Charles Frederick **William** assumed government of **Brunswick.**
1823 Edmund **Cartwright**, inventor of power looms **died.**
1824· Charles Robert **Maturin**, Irish orator, novelist, and dramatist, **died**
1829. John **Rogers**, American sculptor, **born.**
1830: Noah **Brooks**, American author, **born.**
1833: Wm T **Helmuth**, American surgeon, **born.**
1836: **Louis Napoleon** endeavored to get soldiers **at Strassburg** to proclaim him emperor
1841 **Fire in the Tower** of London destroyed the armory
1842 Allan **Cunningham**, Scottish poet, **died**
1844: Charles A **Needham**, American artist, **born.**
1848· Austrians defeated Hungarians sent to aid **Vienna**
1849. The **Coal Exchange** at London was opened
1850: Wm S **Rainsford**, American clergyman and big-game hunter, **born**
1851: John De Witt **Warner**, lawyer, reformer, and politician, **born**
1854: Thomas H **Carter**, lawyer and United States Senator (Mont.), **born**
1858. Gertrude F **Atherton**, author, **born.**
1860 Thomas Cochrane, 10th Earl of **Dundonald**, British naval commander **died**
1862· Ormsby Macknight **Mitchel**, major-general U S Volunteers, **died** from wounds received at Antietam
1862· French government proposed **mediation** by **Russia and England** in the American Civil War
1864: **Grant lost** in the trenches before Petersburg during the month 170 killed, 822 wounded, and 812 prisoners **Confederates lost** about 1 000
1864: Austria, Denmark and Prussia signed **treaty of Vienna**, by which Denmark gave up to Prussia and Austria the duchies of Schleswig, Holstein, and Lauenburg
1866. Battle of **Tuyuty**, Paraguayans defeated
1866: Baron von **Beust**, a Protestant, became minister of foreign affairs in Austria
1867. **Insurrection in Rome suppressed** by aid of the French
1867· Parliament appointed a commission to inquire into condition of **Irish church**
1867 John Albion **Andrew**, war-Governor of Massachusetts, **died.**
1870. Thiers entered Paris, bringing news of **surrender of Metz**
1870 Thiers treated with Bismarck for an **armistice.**
1871: **Governor Bullock**, of Georgia, being accused of fraud, **resigned** and left the State
1872: Joseph **Ames**, American painter, **died.**
1875: **Missouri** adopted a new Constitution
1877· A monument to **John Brown** was dedicated at Osawatomie Kan
1880 St Mary's Episcopal **Cathedral** at Edinburgh **consecrated**
1882 **Park Theater** at New York **burned** with loss of two lives
1888 United States government asked **recall of Lord Sackville-West** because of a letter he had written on pending presidential election
1888· Arab attack on **Suakin** repulsed
1888· German settlement on **Zanzibar** coast collapsed
1889· Corner-stone of **Soldiers' and Sailors' Memorial** laid at Brooklyn
1890. **Anti-Semitic party** in Austrian Reichsrath dissolved
1892: Great Britain decided not to evacuate **Uganda.**
1893: **World's Fair** at Chicago **closed**, total attendance, 27,539,041 receipts $28,151,168 75
1893: Sir John **Abbott**, Canadian premier, **died.**
1894: Honoré **Mercier**, premier of Quebec, **died.**
1895: James Brown **Patterson**, ex-premier of Victoria, **died**
1898 S White **Duncan**, secretary American Baptist Missionary Union, **died.**
1899. French government voted to suppress **embassy to the Vatican**
1899 British disaster at **Nicholson's Nek**; 870 troopers and guns surrendered to the Boers
1899 British captured Boer positions at **Lombard's Kop**
1899 Wm H **Webb**, American ship-builder and philanthropist **died**
1899 Sir Arthur **Blomfrid**, English painter, **died.**
1901: Battle of **Brakenlaagte**, Boers retired after two days fighting
1905: Rear-Admiral **Train assaulted by Chinese mob** near Canton
1906 Gathorne-Hardy, Lord **Cranbrook, died.**
1908· Thomas **Greenway**, ex-premier of Manitoba, **died.**
1908 Mrs William **Astor**, American social leader, **died**
1910. **Henri Dunant**, Swiss philanthropist, founder of Red Cross Society, **died**
1910· The **Duke of Veragua**, lineal descendant of Columbus **died.**
1911: George William **Jones**, American mathematician (Cornell), **died**
1911: Patrick Henry **Ray**, American general, **died.**
1911· John B **Waring**, American inventor, **died.**
1912: **Li Ching-Cheng**, head of provincial assembly, Kansu province, China, **assassinated.**
1912: James Schoolcraft **Sherman**, Vice-President of United States, **died.**
1912 Nicholas **Popoff**, aviator, **shot** by Turks while reconnoitering over Turkish lines
1912 **Rebel forces** in Santo Domingo occupied Monte Cristi
1912· **"New York,"** American battle-ship of the first class, **launched** at Brooklyn Navy Yard

1912· Bulgarians routed Turkish left wing at **Lule Burgas**
1912: Siege of **Adrianople** continued Turkish sortie driven back Bulgarian assault on western forts repulsed

OCTOBER 31

Feast day of. St Quintin, martyr, **St Foillan,** martyr **St Wolfgang,** bishop of Ratisbon
1448 Johannes VIII, **Palæologus,** Greek emperor **died**
1517. **Martin Luther** nailed his thesis to the church door at **Wittenberg**
1589 **Henry IV. captured a part** of the suburbs of **Paris,** but retired on approach of reenforcements
1620 John **Evelyn,** English author, **born.**
1659 John **Bradshaw,** presiding judge at the trial of Charles I of England, **died.**
1665 English parliament passed the **Five-mile Act**
1674· **The Dutch forces evacuated New York**
1687 **Charter of Hartford,** Conn., hidden when demanded by Andros
1705 **Clement XIV,** pope (1769–74), **born.**
1724 Christopher **Anstey,** English author, **born.**
1737 James **Lovell,** American patriot **born**
1753. **Washington** commissioned to bear a message to the French from the Governor of Virginia
1754. A royal **charter** for **King's College** (Columbia) was granted
1760 The building of **Blackfriars Bridge** at London was **begun**
1765 William Augustus, duke of **Cumberland, died**
1778· John Dyke **Acland,** British officer with *Burgoyne,* **died.**
1780 **Hyder-Ali** took Arcot
1788 David R **Porter,** Governor of Pennsylvania, **born**
1790 Wm B **Shubrick,** American naval officer **born**
1795 John **Keats,** English poet **born.**
1799 Denzil **Hollis,** English statesman and reformer **born**
1801· Theodore Dwight **Woolsey,** president of Yale, **born**
1813 The Spaniards captured **Pamplona** and its English garrison of 4,000 men
1816: Chas P **Daly,** American jurist, **born**
1816 Philo **Remington,** manufacturer, **born**
1819 Alexander W **Randall,** United States Postmaster-General, **born.**
1826 Joseph R **Hawley,** American statesman and journalist **born.**
1828 Richard M **Hunt,** American architect, **born.**
1831: Daniel **Butterfield,** major-general, U S Army, **born**
1835 Adelbert **Ames,** major-general, U S Army **born**
1840 **Great floods** in the valley of the Rhône river, southeastern **France**
1841: Sir George **Reid,** Scottish painter, **born.**
1848 Austrians under **Windischgratz took Vienna** by storm
1861: British, French, and Spanish governments agree to a convention for **intervention in Mexico** on account of Mexican outrages and debts
1861· A **French** force aided a revolution **in Mexico.**
1861: Lieutenant-general Winfield **Scott resigned** command of the U S Army
1861 **Johnston's Confederate army,** which Gen McClellan had said was 150,000, reported at 41,000 effective men
1862: United States **war-vessels** of all classes numbered 256
1862 **Internal revenue** yielded the United States government $1,000,000 a day
1863: Confederates defeated at **Shell Mound, Tenn**
1863 At Millwall, England, a vessel with **two screws** was launched
1863 **George I** took oath as king of **Greece**
1864 Federals captured **Plymouth, N. C.**
1864. **Nevada admitted to the Union.**
1864· **Hood,** with 45,000 Confederates, **crossed** to the north side of the **Tennessee** river
1865 United States **paper currency outstanding, $704,000,000**
1867: Two **policemen shot** by **Fenians** in Dublin
1870 The **Paris commune** rose against the government but was suppressed by *National Guard*
1870. **Germans** bombarded and **captured Dijon**
1872. **Gambling-houses at Baden closed**
1872 Henry Howard **Brownell,** American poet, **died.**
1872 John A **Griswold,** American manufacturer, builder of the **"Monitor," died.**
1873 International railway **bridge across Niagara** river at Buffalo completed
1873 United States steamer **"Virginius" captured** in Cuba while taking arms to Cuban insurgents
1874 **China and Japan signed a treaty.**
1874: Henry **Irving** made his first appearance as **Hamlet** at London
1876: Native opposition caused suspension of work on **Chinese railroads.**
1876 A **cyclone swept over southeast Bengal** and killed 215 000 people
1880 British defeated **Basutos** in Cape Colony at Molestane
1883: Philip H **Sheridan appointed** to command U S Army with rank as general
1890 The **"Sugar Trust"** was **incorporated** with a capital of $50,000,000
1892: An attempt made to **assassinate Count Szapary,** minister-president of Hungary
1892· Citizens of Italy received the benefit **of International copyright**
1895 **Lanchaufu,** capital of Kansu, **captured** by Chinese Mohammedans
1898 Lady Theodore **Martin** (Helen Faucet), English actress, **died**
1899 Gen Sir **Redvers Buller landed** at Cape Town, South Africa
1899 Henry Adams **Neely,** American (Protestant Episcopal) bishop, **died**
1900. Reported that 242 **missionaries,** mainly British, and their families were **murdered by Boxers**
1900 Henry J **Hearsey,** American journalist, **died.**
1901 Total reported **losses in China** of German Boxer expedition, 676, total French losses, 433, of whom 61 were killed
1904 William Henry **Elder,** archbishop of Cincinnati, **died.**
1906. Joseph Easton **Gary,** Justice of Superior Court of Illinois, **died.**
1906· James D **Yeomans,** ex-Interstate Commerce Commissioner, **died.**
1909 John Stewart **Kennedy,** American banker and philanthropist, **died**
1910 John Adams **Acton,** English sculptor, **died**
1910 Sir William **Agnew,** printer and proprietor of *Punch,* London, **died.**
1911. An Italian **aviator dropped bombs** into a Turkish encampment
1911: Henry Christopher **McCook,** American clergyman and entomologist, **died**
1911 *Mrs Robert B* **Mantell** (Marie Booth Russell), American **actress, died**
1912. Mabel **Barrison,** American actress, **died**
1912 Italian courts **barred women lawyers**
1912 Many volcanoes of Nimafoon, **Tonga Islands,** in eruption
1912. Greek fleet **captured** Turkish islands of **Thasos and Imbros**
1912. Battle of **Lule Burgas,** Turkish right wing routed from entrenchments at Estranja, complete Bulgarian victory

DAY OF THE MONTH UNKNOWN

333 B C.· **Battle of Issus**
1284 · The **statute of Winchester** enacted
1562 English **slave-trade** was begun by Hawkins
1630 **Massachusetts colonists** appointed a board of assistants to transact business of colony, to take place of the general meeting
1633· The **first** Congregational **minister** preached **in New Hampshire**
1634 Plymouth **colonists** ascended the Connecticut river and **founded Windsor**
1646· Mohawk killed **Father Jogues** and threw his body into the Mohawk river
1652 The first **native Church** in New England was organized with 282 members
1654 **Maryland** disturbed by dissensions between **Catholics** and **Protestants**
1664· **Elizabethtown,** New Jersey, was founded
1670 **Annual assemblies** were demanded by the people of New York
1670 More than half the **Virginia colonists** lacked the franchise
1688 Proprietors of **west New Jersey** voted to surrender government to England
1689. English parliament passed a **Bill of Rights.**
1740 New England troops joined English **expedition to West Indies**
1768 General **Gage marched through Boston** with 700 soldiers
1768 Selectmen of **Boston** refused to provide quarters for Gage's troops
1778: **The Illinois country** was made a county of Virginia
1778 American vessels at **Little Egg Harbor,** N J, burned
1789. About 40 French gentlemen and men-of-letters met in hall of Jacobin friars to discuss politics, whence arose the **Jacobin clubs.**
1822 France and Great Britain sent fleets against the **Turkish fleet.**
1823 The French reestablished **Ferdinand VII** *on Spanish throne*
1843 Immigrants began to arrive in the **Oregon country.**
1843 The **"Millerite,"** or second coming of Christ, **excitement** prevailed in the United States
1847 The **Liberty party** in the United States nominated **Hale** and **Julian**
1854 United States made efforts to annex the **Sandwich Islands**
1854 **Lincoln and Douglas** began joint debate in Illinois
1860 Republicans organized **"Wide-awake" clubs** for the campaign
1860 **South Carolina** began open negotiations for **secession**
1862 As reflected in the fall elections Lincoln's administration was hurt by his **Emancipation proclamation**
1867 Lucy Stone Susan B Anthony, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, and others began a campaign for **female suffrage.**

NOVEMBER

NOVEMBER 1

Feast-day of the Festival of All Saints, St. Benignus, apostle of Burgundy, **St Mary,** martyr **St Marcellus,** bishop of Paris, **St Harold,** king of Denmark
1609 Sir Matthew **Hale,** English jurist, **born**
1636 Nicholas **Bolleau,** French poetical satirist, **born**
1678 William **Coddington,** Governor of Rhode Island, **died**
1688 **William of Orange** embarked second time for England (See October 19)
1700 **Charles II,** king of Spain, **died**
1700 **Charles II,** of Spain **bequeathed kingdom** to the Bourbons
1701 William **Penn returned** to England
1714· John **Radcliffe,** English physician, founder of Radcliffe Library, Oxford, **died**
1730 Bishop George **Horne,** English Biblical scholar, **born**
1755 **Great Lisbon Earthquake,** about 60 000 lives lost
1762 **Franklin** returned again from England
1765: Stephen van **Rensselaer,** last of the American patroons State Senator, and Lieutenant-Governor (N Y) **born**
1765 **Stamp Act** became operative in America
1770 Alexander **Cruden,** author of Biblical concordance **died.**
1777. The **"Ranger" sailed** from Portsmouth, N H, to cruise for prizes
1778 About 5 000 **British troops** left New York for West Indies
1778 **French fleet** under D'Estaing **left Boston** for West Indies
1793. Lord George **Gordon,** of **'No-popery"** fame, **died**
1800· **Middlebury College,** Vt, received charter
1809 **British fleet** captured or destroyed 11 French ships **in Bay of Rosas**
1822 The **Caledonian Canal** in Scotland opened
1848 A reaction **in Germany** in favor of monarchy began
1849· William M **Chase,** American artist, **born**
1850. **University of Rochester,** N Y, opened
1853 **Russia declared war against Turkey.**
1858· **Queen Victoria proclaimed sovereign throughout India**
1861 Gen Geo B **McClellan appointed commander** of the United States armies.
1861: **Arboleda,** Colombian insurgent, **was assassinated**
1862 Artillery battle at **Philomount,** Va
1862: **McClellan's army** crossed Potomac into Maryland
1863 A plot to liberate **Confederate prisoners** in Ohio discovered
1864· The **Confederate dollar** was worth 41/2 cents
1864: United States **postal money-order** system went into use
1870 The German army invested **Thionville.**
1870: First **simultaneous meteorological observations** made in the United States
1873 **Palmer House, Chicago, opened**
1875· English **Supreme Court** of Judicature became operative
1876 **Mehemet Ali** collected an army for relief of **Plevna.**
1877 The **population** of **Cuba** found to be 1,426,747
1877 Oliver Perry **Morton,** war-Governor of **Indiana, died**
1883 Gen W T **Sherman relinquished** and Gen P H **Sheridan assumed command** of the United States Army
1884 **Federation scheme** rejected by legislature of New South Wales
1884· Gordon defeated the **Egyptian rebels** near Khartum
1886 **Bulgarian** National Assembly opened, and rebel **officers** set free
1890 Millet's painting *The Angelus* sold for $150,000
1891: Troops guarded the United States and Spanish **legations in Santiago, Chile.**
1893: **Matabeles defeated** with heavy loss by British force advancing on Buluwayo
1894 **Alexander III, Czar of Russia, died**
1897: A period **of great disorder** in the Austrian Reichsrath began
1898. United States Commissioners demanded complete **evacuation of Cuba** by the Spaniards on Jan 1, 1899
1898 Joseph Rodman **West,** ex-Senator from Louisiana, **died**
1899 **The Boers invaded Cape Colony.**
1899 Lieut-Gen C W **Younghusband,** British Army **died**
1902: **University of Halle,** Germany, celebrated its **quadricentennial**
1903. Prof Theodor **Mommsen,** German historian **died**
1904· **Hoisting-engineers struck** work in *Chicago*
1906 **Three-cent street-cars** began running in Cleveland, O
1907 **Finnish diet unanimously prohibited** manufacture or importation of **alcohol**
1909 France imposed the highest **tariff on American goods**
1911 **Great review** of United States war-vessels in New York harbor
1911 The struggle began for the possession of **Hankow, China**
1912 Gen Homer **Lea,** American author, **died**
1912 Gen Mario **Menocal,** Conservative, **elected President** of Cuba
1912 The **"Feth-i-Bulend,"** Turkish warship **sunk** by Greek torpedo-boat
1912 Bulgarians **drove Turkish troops,** defeated at Lule Burgas **beyond Chorlu,** and captured that place
1912· Turkish Council discussed **suing for peace.**
1912 **Acapulco,** *Mexico,* almost **totally destroyed** by hurricane

NOVEMBER 2

Feast-day of All Souls, or the Commemoration of the Faithful Departed, **St Victorinus, St Marcian, St. Vulgan,** confessor
285 B C **Ptolemy Philadelphus** of Egypt began his reign
1502. **Columbus entered** the harbor he named **Porto Bello** (on Isthmus of Panama).
1600. Richard **Hooker,** English theologian, **died**
1610 Richard **Bancroft,** archbishop of Canterbury **died.**
1648 The Swedes began the **bombardment of Prague.**
1729: Alexander **Menschikof,** Russian statesman and general, **died**
1755 **Marie Antoinette,** queen of France, **born.**
1766 Field-marshal Joseph **Radetzky,** Austrian commander, **born**
1767 Edward, **Duke of Kent,** father of Queen Victoria, **born.**
1772 **Town meeting at Boston;** committees of correspondence appointed by "Sons of Liberty"
1775 Garrison at **St John, N. B, surrendered** to Americans
1776 Congress **established a cannon foundry.**
1778 James **Iredell,** Governor (N C) and soldier **born**
1783: **Washington issued his farewell address to the army.**
1795. James K **Polk,** 11th President of the United States, **born**
1810 **Princess Amelia,** of **England,** daughter of George III, **died**
1813 Bonaparte won battle of **Hochheim.**
1818 Thomas A **Jenckes,** 'Father of Civil Service Reform," **born**
1818 Sir **Samuel Romilly,** English lawyer and philanthropist, **died**
1821. William A **Richardson,** United States Secretary of the Treasury **born.**
1828 Thomas **Pinckney,** general U S Arm **died**
1830 **Duke of Wellington** opposed parliamentary reform
1833 Horace H **Furness,** American Shakespearian scholar **born.**
1838 **Joseph Henry,** American physicist, announced **discovery** of **secondary electrical currents.**
1841 **Afghans** led by Akbar Khan **revolted** and expelled British from Kabul
1841· Sir Alexander **Burnes,** English diplomat, **murdered at Kabul**
1841 Adelaide **Kemble** made her first stage appearance in London
1846 Esaias **Tegner,** Swedish poet, **died.**
1852 **Sacramento, Cal, nearly destroyed** by fire, $5,000 000 loss
1856· French steamer **"Le Lyonnais" collided** with a sailing vessel on Atlantic, both foundered, more than 132 lives were lost
1861 Confederates lost 13 killed and 30 prisoners at **Platte City, Mo**
1861· **Fremont surrendered** his command to Hunter
1862 Grant began **advance on Vicksburg** from Jackson
1863· Banks' Federal **army** landed at **Brazos Island, Texas**
1863 Meade began a **march** across the Rapidan **toward Richmond**
1864 Mayor of New York informed of a **plot to burn** northern cities
1865 A **national thanksgiving** in the United States for peace
1867 Combined Papal and French troops defeated Garibaldi at **Mentana**
1868 Ex-Elector of **Hesse** had his property sequestered for **intriguing against Prussia**
1869 A majority of the people of western **Florida** voted for **annexation to Alabama.**
1870 German **bombardment of Neubreisach** began, the place capitulated in eight days
1870 Marshal **Bazaine** published a letter **repelling charge of treason** in surrendering Metz
1874· New Jersey sold the **"Stevens battery"** to the United States government
1875 People of **Minnesota allowed women to vote** on school questions
1879 **Chileans captured Pisagua** in province of Tarapaca
1880 J A **Garfield** elected **President.**
1880. **Kansas** approved amendment to the constitution **prohibiting liquor traffic**
1881 **American Association** of professional **baseball clubs** organized at Cincinnati
1884 **French** forces **defeated** 1,000 **Chinese** *near Tamsui.*
1886 People of **Florida** ratified a new constitution
1887 **Jenny Lind,** operatic prima donna, **died.**
1889. North Dakota and South Dakota **admitted** to the Union
1892 Frederick **Schwatka,** American arctic explorer, **died.**
1894 **Hamburg,** Germany, declared **free from cholera**
1894· **Nicholas II.** proclaimed emperor of Russia czar of Poland, and grand duke of Finland
1896 Hector **Cameron,** Canadian statesman, **died.**
1899 **Ladysmith,** South Africa, **isolated** and bombarded by Boers
1899 **British garrison evacuated Colenso** in South Africa

1900 Italo-German force captured **Kunansien, China.**
1900. The Yamun at **Nankin** destroyed by an explosion
1901: Edward Stiles **Stokes**, American speculator (three times tried and once sentenced to be hanged for the murder of James Fisk, Jr), **died.**
1903 The *Daily Mirror*, first daily paper exclusively for women, **issued** at London
1905: Five thousand **Jews** reported **killed in Odessa**
1907: Menelek of **Abyssinia** decreed compulsory education of children
1909. **Japan evacuated Chientao.**
1910 William Henry **Brewer**, American physical geographer (Yale), **died.**
1911: Foreign newspaper correspondents in **Tripoli reported** indiscriminate **massacres** of men women, and children by the Italians
1911 Over 6,000 **taxicab chauffeurs struck** in London
1911· Kyrle **Bellew**, American actor, **died.**
1911: Horatio Victor **Newcomb**, American financier **died**
1911: Clifford Hardy **West**, rear-admiral U S Navy, **died**
1912· Adolpho **Diaz** elected President of **Nicaragua.**
1912· Bulgarians seized the railway station of **Eskije**, Dranlo-Constantinople line

NOVEMBER 3

Feast day of: St. Papoul or Papulus **St. Flour; St. Rumald** or Rumbald, patron of Buckingham **St. Hubert; St. Malachy**, archbishop of Armagh
39· **Lucan**, Roman poet, **born.**
361: **Constantius**, Roman emperor, **died.**
1327: **James II.**, king of Aragon, **died.**
1369: **Code of Godfrey**, the Assize of Jerusalem, **revived**
1428: Thomas de **Montacute**, earl of Salisbury, **killed** in France
1470· **Edward V.**, king of England, **born**
1493 **Columbus visited the Caribbees** on his second voyage
1500 Benvenuto **Cellini**, Italian sculptor and goldsmith, **born**
1534. **Act of Supremacy** passed, severing English church and Rome
1620. **The Plymouth Company**, engaged in the settlement of New England, was reorganized
1631: **John Eliot arrived at Boston.**
1640 **Long Parliament** in England **began** its sittings
1648: Messengers brought tidings of **peace to Bohemia**; Thirty Years war ended
1741: **Bering wrecked** on the island bearing his name
1762 **France** by secret treaty **ceded** all her **territory** west of the Mississippi to Spain
1771: Attempt made to **abduct the Polish king**, Stanislaus Augustus
1783· The American **army** was officially **disbanded.**
1787 Bishop Robert **Lowth**, English biblical writer, **died**
1793 Stephen F **Austin**, Texan patriot, **born.**
1794. William Cullen **Bryant**, American poet, **born.**
1813· Battle of **Tallahatchie** (Miss), Indians defeated
1814· **Congress of Vienna** declared King of Denmark a member of the Germanic body
1816 Jubal Anderson **Early**, general (Confederate), **born**
1818: James **Renwick**, American architect, **born.**
1830 John Esten **Cooke**, American novelist, **born.**
1831. Ignatius **Donnelly**, American author, **born**
1835· **Texas** organized a provisional **government.**
1838 The **anti English rebellion** in Canada broke out again
1839. Two **British frigates attacked** by 29 armed Chinese junks
1840 **Dost Mohammed**, of Afghanistan, **surrendered** to British
1841: **Afghans** occupied forts **near the British camp** at Kabul
1856. British admiral bombarded **Canton, China**
1860 Battle of **Garigliano**, Sardinians defeated Neapolitans
1862. Federals destroyed the salt works at **Kingsburg, Ga.**
1862 Isaac B **Richardson**, major-general, U S Volunteers **died.**
1863. At **Bayou Coteau**, La., Federals were defeated
1865: George **Arnold**, American poet and journalist **died**
1868· **Ulysses S Grant elected President.**
1868. **Iowa** dropped "white" from its constitution
1868. **Virginia, Texas, and Mississippi** did not participate in national election
1870: Popular vote in **Paris sustained** the defense government
1870 Bismarck offered an **armistice** of 25 days to allow election of a French National Assembly
1870. Germans besieged **Belfort, France**
1870· **Garibaldi** called on the nations to help France
1874: **Michigan defeated woman suffrage** by 135 957 to 40 077
1877. Denis **Kearney**, leader of workingmen's party in California, arrested for inciting to riot
1883 Battle of **Kashgal, Egypt**; Mahdists exterminated an Egyptian army
1884· **A Roman Catholic peer** admitted to House of Lords
1889 Czar Nicholas of Russia presses his right to select head of the **Bulgarian state.**
1889 **Menelek II.** and Queen Taitu **crowned** at Aretoto, Abyssinia
1890 **Canadian** government decided to **reduce letter-postage** to 2 cents
1891: United States **courts dismissed the case against** the Chilean **"Itata"**
1893· **A steamer** loaded with dynamite **blew up** at Santander, Spain, killing over 200 persons
1894· John **Walter**, owner of London *Times*, **died.**
1897: Thomas Lanier **Clingman**, ex-Senator from North Carolina, **died.**
1899: Louis de **Goesbriand**, American (Roman Catholic) bishop, **died**
1903 **Panama** proclaimed itself independent of Colombia
1904: German and Italian **law students rioted at Innsbruck**
1905· **Russian censorship** over the press and private dispatches **abolished.**
1906· The flow of the Colorado river into **Salton Sea** stopped
1906: Le Grand Bouton **Cannon**, American banker, **died**
1908· Henry G **Crickmore** ("Crick"), American turf reporter, **died.**
1910. John Gardiner **Buzzell**, American inventor (shoe machinery), **died**
1911: **Chinese** throne accepted preliminary **constitution** for the empire
1911: Norman Jay **Colman**, first Secretary of Agriculture, **died.**
1911: Daniel F **Drawbaugh**, American inventor (telephones, etc), **died.**
1912· Samuel H **Cramp**, American shipbuilder, **died**
1912 Robert Maitland **O'Reilly**, former surgeon-general U S Army, **died**
1912. J **Watts** and A T **Atherholt**, missing participants in James Gordon Bennett balloon race from Stuttgart, Germany, October 27 **found at Pskov**, Russia
1912. Greeks took **Prevesa**, in Epirus
1912 **Turkey appealed to the powers** to intervene in the Balkan war

NOVEMBER 4

Feast day of: Sts. Vitalis and **Agricola**, martyrs, **St. Joannicius, St. Clarus**, St **Brinstan, St. Emeric**, Hungarian prince, **St. Charles Borromeo**, cardinal, archbishop of Milan
656 "Battle of the Camel", Ali, fourth calif, **defeated rebels** under Talha and Zobair, **Ayesha**, Mohammed's widow, taken prisoner
1493. Columbus discovered **Guadaloupe.**
1631: **Mary, eldest daughter of Charles I** of England **born.**
1650. **William III**, king of England, **born.**
1673 The **Commons** desired to address the king on grievances, and was **prorogued.**
1677: **Mary**, presumptive heiress to throne of England, **married William of Orange.**
1702. John **Benbow**, British admiral **died**
1765· Charles **Churchill**, English satirical poet, **died**
1771: James **Montgomery**, Scottish poet, **born**
1774: **Colonial** Congress made a declaration of **rights**
1775. Congress directed that **a pint of milk and a quart of spruce beer** be issued daily to each soldier
1776 **Washington** made his headquarters **at Northcastle, N. Y.**
1782: Elias **Boudinot** elected president of Congress
1783: The **Surrey Theater**, at London, **opened**
1791 Gen **St. Clair** surprized and **routed** on the Wabash **by Indians**
1794: Battle of **Praga**, Russians under Suvarof suppressed Polish insurrection and took **Warsaw.**
1795· **Dayton, O**, laid out, lots sold by lottery
1816: Stephen J **Field**, justice United States Supreme Court, **born**
1825: **First boat** traversing whole length of Erie Canal **reached New York.**
1839. **Martial law** proclaimed **in Montreal.**
1840· British, Austrian, and French **fleets took Acre, Syria**, restoring all Syria to Turks
1843. **Nelson column**, Trafalgar Square, London, completed
1847 Jakob Ludwig Felix **Mendelssohn-Bartholdy**, German composer, **died**
1852: **Napoleon**, President of French Republic, announced to the Senate a contemplated **restoration** of the empire
1853. **Russians defeated** at Oltenitza
1856: A political **riot** occurred in Baltimore
1856 Paul **Delaroche**, French painter **died.**
1862 **Missouri elected a Unionist legislature.**
1862: State **election in Illinois** unfavorable to Republicans
1862: **Gatling** received a **patent** for a disappearing gun
1864: Major-General **B F. Butler** took command at New York
1866: **Bread-riots** arose at Exeter, England
1869: George **Peabody**, American millionaire philanthropist, **died**
1870 **French** government ordered **enrolment** of all men between 20 and 40
1872: Lloyd C **Griscom**, American diplomat, **born**
1873· Laura **Keene**, English-American actress, **died**
1877: Battle of **Deve-Boyun**, Armenia, Turks defeated
1881· **Denver became the permanent capital of Colorado**
1882: **British defeated the Mahdi** at Bara Egypt
1884· Democrats elected **Grover Cleveland** President
1886 **The Boer Republic agreed** to proposed South-African Republic
1886 **A pro-Russian insurrection** failed in Bulgaria
1889: Sir John A **Macdonald resigned** as president of Canadian Council, and became minister of railways and canals
1889· **Archduke John** of Austria took the name of **John Orth**, and entered London shipyard
1889. Stanley reported discovery of **Albert Nyanza**
1889. **Captain Wissman** defeated 6,000 natives in German East Africa
1889. Immense **coal deposits** were **discovered** in Nova Scotia
1890: Announcement made of **English** protectorate over **Zanzibar.**
1890 People of **Nebraska rejected** a proposed **prohibition** amendment
1890· Electrical **underground railway** opened at London
1891. **Insurgent Chinese** captured Tebhau
1891· **Chile prepared for war** by strengthening forts at Santiago
1892: Ex-premier **Mercier**, of Quebec, charged with malfeasance, was **acquitted.**
1895 **British agent at Kabul**, Afghanistan, murdered
1895· Eugene **Field**, American journalist and poet **died.**
1903. **Panama** established a provisional junta
1904· Paul de **Cassagnac**, French journalist, **died.**
1905· Prof M C **Frederiksen**, of Copenhagen **died.**
1906· **Bulgaria refused Greek demands** for compensation for Greeks killed in riots
1907: Diego Barras **Arana**, historian and educator of Chile, **died.**
1908: The **resignation** of President **Eliot** of Harvard was announced
1908· Edwin **Emerson**, American educator (Japan), **died.**
1908· Hairo **Magnussen**, German sculptor, **died.**
1908· Estrada **Palma**, first president of Cuba, **died**
1909· John Joseph **Coppinger**, American general **died**
1910. Jerome D **Davis**, American missionary (Japan), **died.**
1910: Adam **Dixon**, American general, **died.**
1910. Charles Cleveland **Dodge**, American general, **died.**
1910: William St John **Harper**, American painter and etcher, **died**
1912. Arthur Tracy **Cabot**, American surgeon, **died**
1912 "Father" John **Russell**, founder of Prohibition party, **died**
1912: **Saloniki**, Turkey, **captured** by the Greeks

NOVEMBER 5

Feast day of: St Bertille, abbess of Chelles
1414. The **16th General Council** of the Catholic church opened in **Constance**, Baden
1494: Hans **Sachs**, German poet and meistersinger, **born**
1500. **Columbus landed in Spain in chains**
1605· The **gunpowder plot frustrated** by arrest of **Guy Fawkes** in cellar of house of lords
1688 **William of Orange** landed at Torbay, England
1715 **John Brown**, English clergyman, minor poet, and essayist **born**
1757. Battle of **Rossbach**, Frederick defeated the French
1779: Washington **Allston**, American artist, **born**
1796· Isaac **Toucey**, United States Secretary of the Navy (1857-1861) **born**
1799 British ship **"Scepter" wrecked** in Table Bay (S Africa) with loss of 291 lives
1800 The word **"France" was dropped from the title of the British monarch.**
1805 Thomas W **Dorr**, American politician, **born.**
1807 Maria Angelica **Kaufmann**, Swiss portrait-painter, **died**
1808. **Convention of Berlin** signed by Bonaparte
1810: Alphonso **Taft**, American jurist and Secretary of War, **born**
1813 A force of 7 000 **Americans attempted to take Montreal**
1813. **Bonaparte arrived at St. Cloud** in France after Leipzig defeat
1814: **Americans** evacuated and **destroyed Fort Erie**
1817: Battle of **Kirkee**, Hastings victor
1817· Princess **Charlotte** of England daughter of George IV, **died.**
1818. Benjamin F **Butler**, American politician and soldier, Governor of Massachusetts, **born**
1818: Thomas R **Gould**, American sculptor, **born**
1827. **French** government created 76 new peers.
1853 Arthur **Foote**, American composer, **born.**
1854 Battle of **Inkerman**, Crimean war, English and French repulsed Russian attack
1855 Ella Wheeler **Wilcox**, American poet, **born**
1855· Eugene V **Debs**, leader of organized labor, **born**
1860 Legislature of **South Carolina** met in extra session, Governor **recommended secession**
1861: **California** elected Leland **Stanford**, republican, for Governor
1861: **Kansas** voted to locate State **capital at Topeka**
1862: Confederates repulsed near **Nashville, Tenn**
1864· Confederate Gen **Forrest** destroyed gunboats and supplies at **Johnsonville, Tenn**
1864· Confederates defeated at **Fort Sedgwick, Va**
1865 **Alabama** convention adopted new **constitution**
1867 **Kansas** voted against dropping the words "white" and "male" from the **constitution**
1867: **John Morrissey**, ex-prize-fighter, **elected** to Congress from 6th New York district
1872 Republicans **reelected U. S Grant** as President
1872. **France** signed new commercial treaty with **Great Britain.**
1872 Thomas **Sully**, American painter, **died.**
1873: **French** expedition under Garnier **reached Hanoi, Tonkin.**
1880. China and the United States signed **treaty regulating immigration**
1883: Chief **Cetewayo removed** by English to Ekowe in Zululand
1885· **Riotous laboring men** tried to expel Chinese from the State of Washington
1887: King **Dinizulu**, king of the Zulus, caused trouble
1889: Premier **Mercier**, of Quebec, paid $400,000 to Jesuits estates
1890: The Grand Duke of Hesse censured the **persecutors of the Jews**
1890: **Poles in Galicia** formed secret organization to keep Polish traditions alive
1891: **President Fonseca of Brazil** proclaimed himself **dictator**, dismissed congress and called for a new election
1891: Permission given to **import** British and American **cattle into Germany.**
1892: Floumond **Hervé**, French composer, **died.**
1894· **Li Hung Chang removed** from viceroyalty of Chihli
1895: **Carnegie Library**, music hall, etc, at **Pittsburg, dedicated.**
1895 Marquis de la **Habana**, ex-governor-general of Cuba **died.**
1898: David Ames **Wells**, American political economist, **died.**
1901: **French** fleet seized three ports **in Mitylene** to force a settlement by Turkey of French claims
1902 English parliament voted **grant** of $40,000 000 **for the Transvaal**
1906. Fritz **Thaulaw**, Norwegian painter, **died.**
1909 William Torrey **Harris**, ex-Commissioner of Education, **died.**
1910. Jacques **Kruger**, American comedian and opera singer, **died**
1910. Lyman Cornelius **Smith**, American inventor, manufacturer, philanthropist, **died.**
1911: **C. P Rodgers** completed at Pasadena, Cal an aeroplane trip across the American continent, begun Sept 17 distance 4 231 miles actual flying time 4 924 minutes
1911: Turkey appealed to the United States to stop **Italian barbarities**
1911: The **Nobel prize** for chemistry was **awarded to Mme Curie** of radium fame
1911· Sir Hugh Gilzean **Reid**, publisher of first English half-penny paper, **died**
1912 United States presidential election, Woodrow **Wilson** (N J) **elected** President, Thomas R **Marshall** (Ind) Vice-President, approximate **popular vote** Democratic (Wilson and Marshall) 6,300,000 Progressive (Roosevelt and Johnson) 4 200 000 Republican (Taft and Sherman) 3 500 000
1912. United States congressional and state elections fixed membership of Sixty-third Congress as 291 Democrats and 144 Republicans in the House 49 Democrats and 47 Republicans in the Senate
1912 **Socialist presidential vote** in United States was nearly 1,000,000—more than **double** that of 1908
1912. **Prohibition carried in West Virginia** by 75 000 majority
1912 **New York** State **voted** to spend a second $50,000,000 on **improvement of roads**
1912 **Woman suffrage adopted** in Kansas, Oregon, and Arizona, **rejected** in Wisconsin and Ohio, result of election in Michigan was in doubt
1912 **Everett**, Wash first place in United States to **adopt the Single Tax** system
1912: **Zapatistas** reported to have taken **Cuernavaca**, Mexico
1912· **Bulgarians cut off water-supply** of Constantinople

NOVEMBER 6

Feast day of: St Illutus, abbot, **St Leonard**, confessor **St. Winoc**, abbot
63 B C.: **Catiline** gathered his **conspirators** preparatory to burning the capital and killing the senators
644 **Omar I**, second calif after Mohammed, **assassinated**
1406. **Innocent VII**, pope (1404-1406), **died.**
1501: Prince **Arthur**, son of Henry VII, **married Catherine** of Aragon
1612 **Prince Henry**, son of James I, of England, **died**
1638: James **Gregory**, English inventor of reflecting telescope, **born.**
1656. **John IV.**, the Fortunate, king of Portugal **died.**
1671: **Colley Cibber**, English dramatist, **born.**
1715 **The barrier treaty** signed by Austria and the Dutch
1769 **First expedition** to enter ocean **north of America** sailed from England.
1776: Bernard de **Jussieu**, French botanist, **died.**
1789 John **Carroll appointed** by Pope Pius VI as first Roman Catholic **bishop** in United States, **consecrated** following August 15 in England
1792 Battle of **Jemappes**; French defeated Austrians
1793. Secret instructions issued to **British privateers** to seize neutral vessels trading to the West Indies, by this policy Americans lost millions
1793 Louis **Philippe Joseph**, duc d Orleans, **guillotined.**
1801: Gail **Borden**, American manufacturer, **born.**
1813 Marshal **Bernadotte** (Charles XIV of Sweden) **regained Hanover** for England

1828· Hiram **Corson,** American educator, **born**
1836 **Charles X** , king of France, **died.**
1837: Anti-government **riots occurred** at **Montreal,** Canada
1838 **Canadian insurgents** routed at Napierville, Ont
1847 **First American missionary church** in China organized
1850 An **Austrian army** of 10,000 **entered Hesse,** war between Austria and Prussia imminent
1850 The whole **Prussian army** called out
1853 First **Chinese Presbyterian** Church organized in San Francisco
1855: Battle of **Ingour,** French defeated Russians
1856 John Philip **Sousa,** American band-leader and *composer,* **born**
1856 Defeated **Chinese Imperialists** retired from Shanghai
1859 **Algerian tribesmen** attacked the French
1860. **Republicans elected Lincoln** President
1860 **British defeated Maoris** in New Zealand and destroyed their fortifications
1860: The **allies evacuated Peking,** leaving it in a wasted state
1861 **Confederate States** held general election under permanent constitution and **chose Davis** President and **Stephens** vice-President
1861 Grant sent an **expedition down the Mississippi** river from Cairo
1862 Federals captured a wagon-train near **Warrenton, Va.**
1862 Charles D **Jameson,** brigadier-general, U S Volunteers, **died**
1865 Captain Waddell of the Confederate privateer **"Shenandoah" surrendered** to English authorities at Liverpool
1867: Freedom decreed to **slaves in Brazil** who enlisted as soldiers
1869 Charles **Stewart,** rear-admiral U S Navy, **died**
1870 **Châteaudun** was recaptured by the French
1872 George Gordon **Meade,** major-general U S Army, **died.**
1873. **Malays** in Straits Settlements **revolted.**
1873 William J **Hardee,** lieutenant-general (Confederate), author **died**
1877. Thomas A **Edison** received **patent** for an electric fan
1883 Battle of **Tokar,** Egyptians defeated by Mahdists
1886. **Meat-packers struck** unsuccessfully at Chicago against increase of hours
1888 Republicans elected Benjamin **Harrison** President
1889 **Paris exposition** closed, about 25,000,000 admissions
1891. Admiral **Montt** accepted presidency of Chile
1892 Emperor Joseph of Austria refused permission to introduce a **civil marriage** bill, Cabinet resigned
1893 Sir Andrew **Clark,** Scottish physician, **died**
1893 Emperor **William II.** issued an edict against **army gambling**
1895 The Legislature of the **Chickasaw Indian Nation** took away all tribal rights from white men married to Indian women
1895 Elizabeth Crocker **Bowers,** American actress, **died**
1898· Jerome **Hopkins,** American musician, **died**
1899 Cavalry action **near** Dewdrop, outside **Ladysmith**
1901 James G **Peakes,** American singer, **died.**
1901 **Kate Greenaway,** book illustrator, **died**
1903 United States Government formally **recognized Panama**
1905 William J **Le Moyne,** American actor, **died**
1905 Sir George **Williams,** founder of the Y M C A , **died**
1908 Japanese steamer **"Taish" sunk** with loss of 150 lives
1908 William D **Cornish,** American railroad magnate, **died**
1908 Edward G **Gilmore,** American theatrical manager, **died**
1909 The American **Telephone Interests** secured control of the Western Union Telegraph Co
1909 William Court **Gully,** speaker of the House of Commons for 10 years **died**
1910 William Carver **Bates,** American author and editor, **died.**
1911 Council of **Maine** accepted corrections of the vote and declared that the **liquor prohibition** of the Constitution was not removed
1911. **Chinese insurgents** formed a cabinet at Shanghai, Wu Ting Fang, director of foreign affairs
1911· **Persian government refused** to comply with Russia's demands
1911· Francis I **Madero, Jr.,** was **inaugurated** as President of Mexico
1911 Sir John **Carling,** Canadian statesman, **died**
1911 William Callyhan **Robinson,** American law educator (Catholic University of America), **died**
1912 Henry Sylvester **Nash,** American Biblical scholar **died**
1912 John L **Wilson,** ex-United States Senator from Washington **died**
1912 Balkan war, Greeks took **Tenedos.**

NOVEMBER 7

Feast-day of St Prosdecimus, first bishop of Padua, St **Werenfrid,** priest and confessor St **Willibrord,** first bishop of Utrecht
8 B C· Caius Cilnius **Maecenas,** Roman patron of literature and art **died.**
680 Sixth general Church **Council met at Constantinople.**
1278 The English **quo warranto law** was passed by Parliament
1515 **France and Switzerland** signed a treaty of peace
1594 Sir Martin **Frobisher,** English Arctic explorer, **died**
1609 **Hudson's "Half-Moon"** reached **Dartmouth,** England
1659. France and Spain signed the **peace of the Pyrenees**
1713 **Freiburg,** Switzerland, **taken** by the French
1724 John **Kyrle** (The Man of Ross), English philanthropist, **died**
1765. **Massachusetts** appointed Dennis Derberdt its agent at London
1775: Lord Dunmore proclaimed **Virginia** to be under martial law
1775: Joseph Wanton was deposed from the governorship of **Rhode Island.**
1783 ***Last public burning*** *by the Spanish* Inquisition at Seville
1798· Silas H **Stringham,** admiral, U S Navy, **born**
1811: **Battle of Tippecanoe,** Ind , Harrison defeated Indians
1814· General Andrew **Jackson occupied Pensacola,** Fla
1817 Jean Andre **Deluc,** Swiss geologist and naturalist, **died.**
1832 Andrew D **White,** first president of Cornell University, **born**
1835. **New York and Erie Railroad** was commenced
1835· **Texas** decided to set up a State government
1837 Printing office of Elijah Parish **Lovejoy,** anti-slavery agitator and editor at Alton, Ill , attacked by mob, Lovejoy **killed**
1848: Battle of **Multan,** Sikhs defeated
1850: A Prussian force entered **Cassel** on the north
1852 French Senate proclaimed **Napoleon emperor.**
1856 First marriage of a **Hindu widow** celebrated in Calcutta
1857 The **Lecompton** Constitutional convention met in **Kansas**
1860: Gloom and excitement in the **slave-holding States** over the election results
1861 Battle of **Belmont, Mo.;** Federals finally routed
1862· President **Lincoln removed McClellan** from command of the Army of the Potomac
1862· Gen Ambrose E **Burnside** became commander of the Army of the Potomac
1862 First Regiment S C **(colored) Volunteers** organized for U S service
1862 James McQueen **McIntosh,** brigadier-general (Confederate), **killed** at Pea Ridge
1863 Battle of **Kelley's Ford, Va ;** Confederates defeated
1864: Second Session of Second **Confederate Congress** opened, Kentucky and Missouri were represented
1864 President **Davis recommended** the **drilling** of 40,000 **slaves** for pioneers and engineers' laborers
1865 **Georgia repudiated** its war debt, and adopted a new constitution
1865: Popular vote in **North Carolina** repealed ordinance of secession and **abolished slavery.**
1866. The **king** of Italy **entered Venice,** lately ceded by Austria
1868. **Bridge** across the Mississippi river at **Quincy, Ill ,** opened
1868: **English Court** of Common Pleas **declared woman suffrage illegal.**
1870. Germans bombarded **Thionville**
1873 Execution in Cuba of **"Virginius" filibusters** stopped by arrival of English sloop-of-war "Niobe', many (including 6 British and 30 Americans) had already been shot
1878: Thieves **stole the body of A. T. Stewart** from a burial vault
1882. **Grover Cleveland elected Governor** of New York by 193,825 majority
1890 **Alexander,** formerly of **Bulgaria,** was made full colonel in Austrian service
1894: Germany recognized the **Hawaiian Republic**
1894 **Chinese fleet shut up in Port Arthur.**
1895 Robert Wilson **Shufeldt,** rear-admiral, U S Navy, **died.**
1896 **Enlz Pasha,** concerned in Armenian massacres **dismissed.**
1896 Henry E **Parker,** American Latinist (Dartmouth), **died**
1896: Russell **Smith,** American painter, **died**
1897: Attempt to assassinate President **Moraes** of Brazil
1898 **Cuban Assembly** held first meeting
1898 Mohammedans left **Crete** in large numbers
1899: King of Sweden agreed to act as arbitrator *in the* **Samoan dispute**
1899 Brilliant sortie from **Mafeking**
1900 Five leaders of a **Chinese mob** that killed missionaries were **beheaded**
1901 James **Hagan,** American general (Confederate), **died**
1901: Henry **Hart,** American financier, **died.**
1901. **Li Hung Chang,** Chinese diplomat, **died**
1903 William Lukens **Elkins,** American financier, **died**
1905 Horace **Austin,** ex Governor of Minnesota, **died.**
1905 Lady Florence **Dixie,** champion of women's rights **died**
1910 Ludwig **Holmes,** Swedish-American clergyman and poet **died**
1911· **Colombia** seized the custom houses in territory **in dispute with Peru**
1911 The National Assembly of China appointed **Yuan Shi Kai premier.**
1911 Alfred Cochran **Lambdin,** American music and art critic, **died**
1911· John **Smith,** Presiding Patriarch of the Mormon Church **died**
1912 José Maria **Valladeres,** Honduran rebel leader, **assassinated**
1912 Balkan war, Greeks occupied **Salonika**

NOVEMBER 8

Feast day of The Four Crowned Brothers, martyrs, St **Willehad,** apostle of Saxony, St. **Godfrey** of Amiens
63 B C.: **Cicero** delivered first philippic against Catiline
532: **Boniface II ,** pope (530–532), **died**
912· **German princes** declared their independence and **elected Conrad I ,** of Franconia, king
1226· **Louis VIII ,** king of France, **died**
1308· **Duns Scotus,** English theologian and scholar, **died.**
1517. **Cardinal Ximines,** regent of Spain during minority of Charles V , **died.**
1519: **Cortez reached** City of **Mexico,** and was received with honors
1520. A **massacre** of the nobility of Sweden, by order of the king, Christian II
1576 **Pacification of Ghent,** all provinces of the Low Countries united against Spanish tyranny
1602. The **Bodleian Library** at Oxford opened to the public
1604 Edward **Pococke,** English Orientalist, **born**
1620 Battle of **Prague** (or White Mountain), Bohemians and Protestant Union defeated
1656: Edmund **Halley,** English astronomer, **born**
1656 **Baptists** were **persecuted** in New York, William Hallett of Flushing fined for permitting a meeting in his house
1674: **John Milton,** English poet and author, **died**
1723: Captain John **Byron,** English navigator, **born**
1772: **William Wirt,** American lawyer and orator, **born.**
1780. Samuel A **Foote,** American politician, Governor of Connecticut, **born**
1793: Madame **Roland,** French revolutionist, **guillotined**
1813. Battle of **Talladega;** Jackson defeated the Indians
1813 The **Allies proposed peace,** but, not trusting Bonaparte they crossed the Rhine
1828· Thomas **Bewick,** English engraver on wood, **died**
1830· Oliver O **Howard,** U S Army officer, **born.**
1843 **Spanish Cortes declared Isabella,** 13 years old, to be **of age.**
1854· Chief Mosheet of **Basutoland,** in Africa, prohibited liquor traffic
1856 **Fire at Syracuse,** N Y , destroyed 100 dwellings
1858. Dean George **Peacock,** of Ely, English mathematician, **died.**
1861· Confederates defeated at **Piketown,** Ky
1861 Battle of **Port Royal, S C ;** Confederates defeated
1861· Wilkes removed **Mason and Slidell** from British steamer **"Trent"**
1863· General **Lee** concentrated his army **behind the Rapidan**
1864· **McClellan resigned** his commission in army to run as candidate for President
1864· **Republicans reelected Lincoln** as President
1868 **Louisville** *Courier-Journal* **first published**
1868 **British** squadron at Nanking **enforced demand** for redress of damages done to missionaries at Yangchow
1870 **Michigan** ratified equal rights amendment to State **constitution**
1870 The French surrendered **Verdun** to the Germans
1870 **French fleet** appeared off Heligoland
1870 Seven persons caught **trying to leave Paris in a balloon,** sent to German fortresses to be court-martialed
1871. Capt Charles F **Hall,** arctic explorer, **died** in Greenland
1876 Both United States political parties claimed **electoral** vote of Louisiana, South Carolina and Florida
1880 Sarah **Bernhardt** made her first American appearance at New York
1881· **North British Borneo Company chartered.**
1885 Last spike driven in finishing **Canadian Pacific Railway.**
1885 John **MacCullough,** Irish-American tragedian, **died**
1887 Patent for the **gramophone** issued to Berliner
1888 **Dervishes routed** the **Abyssinians**
1889. General **Baldessara** resigned command of the Italian army in Abyssinia
1889 **Montana admitted** into the Union
1889 **Plymouth Church, Brooklyn,** voted to install Lyman Abbott as successor to Henry Ward Beecher
1890 **Pirates in Tonkin** active, French outposts attacked constantly
1892 Democrats elected **Grover Cleveland** President
1893. Francis **Parkman,** American historian, **died**
1896. Henry Augustus **Mott,** American chemist and author **died.**
1896 Napoleon **Sarony,** American photographer, **died**
1897: A monument to **Elijah Lovejoy,** abolitionist, erected at Alton, Ill
1897. Nathan Fellows **Dixon,** ex-Senator from Rhode Island, **died.**
1897: James Chatham **Duane,** American military engineer, **died.**
1897. Alexander Colden **Rhind,** rear-admiral U S Navy, **died**
1897· Treaty to protect seals in **Bering sea** signed at Washington D C , by representatives of United States Russia, and Japan
1898 **Cuban Assembly** voted to disband the army
1901· United States and Newfoundland signed a **reciprocity treaty.**
1905 William Trost **Richards,** American **painter, died.**
1906 Edmund Howard **Miller,** American analytical chemist (Columbia Univ), **died.**
1907· Charles Elliott **Perkins,** American railroad magnate, **died**
1908: Victorien **Sardou,** French dramatist, **died**
1909 Charles **Bordes,** French composer, **died**
1909. Lionel **Brough,** English actor, **died**
1910 Prosper J A **Berckmans,** American penologist, **died**
1911 **Arthur Balfour resigned** as leader of English opposition
1911 Josephine Griffith **Davis,** American medical specialist (cancer), **died**
1911· William Clark **Russell,** author of sea-stories, **died.**
1912 Jose Maria **Valladeres,** Honduran rebel leader, **assassinated.**
1912: Balkan war, **Greeks** occupied **Salonika**

NOVEMBER 9

Dedication of the Church of Our Savior or St John Lateran, **feast-day of St Mathurin; St Theodorus Tyro, St. Binen, St. Vanne** or Vitonius, bishop of Verdun
Lord Mayor's day in London
63 B. C · **Cicero** delivered his **second philippic** against Catiline
1492 Charles VIII of France signed **treaty of Étaples** with England
1620. The **"Mayflower's" Pilgrims** sighted Cape Cod after a voyage of 63 days
1620 **Frederick V.,** head of German Protestant Union, **fled to Holland**
1623 William **Camden,** English scholar and author, **died.**
1677 Archbishop Gilbert **Sheldon,** founder of the Sheldonian Theater, Oxford, **died.**
1685: English parliament refused to grant supplies while James II ignored the **Test Act**
1721: Mark **Akenside,** English poet, **born.**
1775· **Arnold,** with 1,000 men, appeared **opposite Quebec,** but had no boats
1793· First issue of *The Sentinel of the Northwestern Territory* appeared at Cincinnati
1794: **Jacobin Society** in Paris broken up by mob
1795 Josiah **Tattnall,** United States (later Confederate) naval officer, **born**
1796· **Ira Allen,** revolutionary soldier and politician **taken by the British** from the **"Olive Branch"**
1799 The **Council of the Ancients** removed to St Cloud and dissolved
1800 Robert Dale **Owen,** American reformer, **born**
1809 Paul **Sandby,** English water-colorist, **died.**
1825 Ambrose Powell **Hill,** lieutenant-general (Confederate), **born.**
1831 First number of **Boston** *Post* issued
1841: Albert Edward **Edward VII** of England, **born.**
1841· British commissary **fort near Kabul captured** by Afghans, British threatened with starvation
1850 Austrian minister demanded dissolution of the **Prussian Union.**
1850 The **Prussians** held possession of all military roads
1853· Charles F **Thwing,** American educator, **born**
1855 David **Solomons,** first Hebrew to become **Lord-Mayor** of London, **elected** to that office
1857: **Oregon** ratified a state **Constitution.**
1858: John M **Carrére,** American architect, **born**
1860 The Senators from **South Carolina** resigned their seats in Congress
1861: **General Joseph E Johnston** reorganized Confederate Army of Virginia
1861 Federal **Department of Missouri** organized
1861 **Confederate** congress admitted **Kentucky** into the Confederacy
1862 General M P **Banks** superseded Gen **Butler** in command of the Department of the Gulf
1862 Federal gunboat **"Mohawk" shelled St Mary's,** Ga
1862: Federal forces took 39 Confederate prisoners at **Fredericksburg,** Va
1865 British government surrendered the **"Shenandoah"** to the United States
1865· Jacob **Collamer,** Senator from Vermont, postmaster-general, **died**
1865· Frederick **Funston,** general, U S Army, **born.**
1866 **Alexander of Russia married** Dagmar of Denmark
1870 **German army** entered **Montbéliard**
1870 The **Germans defeated** near Orléans
1872 **Fire at Boston** burned (in three days) over 80 acres, destroyed 950 buildings and caused a loss of 35 lives, and $73,000,000 in property
1873 Stephen R **Mallory,** Confederate Secretary of Navy, **died**
1877 Battle of **Azizi,** near Erzerum, Armenia, Russians defeated by Turks
1879 The **Apache Indians,** pursued by United States troops, turned in sudden attack and killed 32 soldiers
1880 United States concluded **treaty with China**
1881· American sloop **"Mischief"** won first of series of races for **America Cup**
1887. **Ayub Khan,** of Afghanistan, **surrendered** to British
1888· General **Orero took command** of Italians in Abyssinia
1889 **Free letter delivery extended** to all United States cities having 5,000 or more inhabitants
1892 George Charles **Churchill,** Duke of Marlborough **died.**
1894 H L **Taschereau,** Judge of Supreme Court of Quebec, **died.**
1896 **Financial crisis** at Vienna and Budapest

1896: John August Hugo **Glyden**, Swedish astronomer, **died.**
1899. **Admiral Dewey married** the widow of Gen W B Hazen, U S Army.
1899: Boers lost over 800 in an **attack on Ladysmith**
1899. Walter J **Hoffman**, American surgeon and anthropologist **died.**
1906 Governor **Magoon**, American administrator in **Cuba**, denied offices to insurgents
1907. John Holbrook **Estell**, American journalist, **died.**
1908 Edward Ward **Carmack**, ex-Senator from Tennessee, **assassinated.**
1911: A granite temple over **Lincoln's birthplace**, Hodgensville Ky dedicated
1911· Rev Henry **Mansell**, early Methodist missionary in India, **died**
1911: Howard **Pyle**, American author and illustrator, **died**
1912 Ell Bates, ex-chief New York Fire Department, **died.**

NOVEMBER 10

Feast-day of: Sts. Trypho and Respicius, martyrs and **Nympha**, virgin, **Sts Milles and Arbrosimus**, martyrs in Persia, **St Justus; St. Andrew Avellino.**
461· **Leo I**, the Great, pope (440-461), **died**
570 **Mahomet** or Mohammed, founder of Islamism, **born.**
1444: Battle of **Varna; Turks** defeated Hungarians
1444· **Ladislaus III**, king of Poland, **killed** at Varna
1449. **Charles VII.** of France **entered Rouen**, the English having been compelled to evacuate the place
1483· **Martin Luther born** at Eisleben, Saxony
1493 **Columbus discovered Antigua**
1549 **Paul III.** (Alessandro Farnese), pope (1534-1549), **died.**
1558 **Last auto da fé** in reign of Mary of England
1567: Battle of **St. Denis; Huguenots** defeated
1567: Anne de **Montmorency**, Constable of France fatally **wounded** at St Denis
1567· Robert Devereaux, **Earl of Essex**, favorite minister of Elizabeth **born.**
1674· **New York** was formally **restored to the English** authorities
1683· **George II**, king of England, **born**
1728· Oliver **Goldsmith**, British poet and dramatist, **born**
1734· Granville **Sharp**, English abolitionist and writer, **born**
1745 **Jacobite army** under Charles Edward (the Young Pretender) invested Carlisle
1759. Friedrich **Schiller**, German poet and dramatist, **born.**
1760: An inoperative **charter** was obtained **for Queen's** (now **Rutgers**) **College**, N J
1775 **Hampden-Sidney College**, Virginia, **opened.**
1777. British **began attack on Fort Mifflin**, Mud Island in Delaware river
1781 Dutch surrendered **Negapatam to** the British
1793. **French** convention declared **Christianity abolished**, and the Goddess of Reason set up
1794: French convention **banished** members of the **Jacobin Club**
1798. **Kentucky** passed the "Kentucky Resolutions"
1799: **Bonaparte expelled the Council of** 500, aided by the army
1813 Battle of **St Jean de Luz; Wellington** victor
1816: English transport ship **"Harpooner"** wrecked near Newfoundland with loss of 200 lives
1830 National **Belgian Congress declared independence**, and set up a monarchical government
1832: Johann Gaspard **Spurzheim**, German phrenologist, **died**
1837. **Railroad opened** between Providence, R I and Stonington Conn
1838. *Santa Cruz, president of Bolivia* and protector of Peru, **entered Lima** with an army
1841 Cincinnatus Heine **Miller** (Joaquin Miller), American poet, **born.**
1847. Frederick **Bridgman**, American **artist, born**
1848 **Russian troops entered Berlin** without opposition
1848 **Ibrahim Pasha**, Egyptian ruler **died.**
1850 Henry **Van Dyke**, American poet, essayist, and clergyman, **born**
1852 Gideon Algernon **Mantell**, British geologist, **died.**
1859 The **treaty of Zurich** was signed, France and Sardinia made peace with Austria
1861: Slight skirmish at **Kanawha river, W. Va.**
1861: Confederates **captured Guyandotte**, W Va Federal loss, 65 killed, wounded and prisoners
1861· Isidore **Geoffrey-Saint-Hilaire**, French zoologist, **died.**
1865· Confederate Captain Henry **Wirz executed** for cruelties to prisoners at Andersonville
1868. England and the United States signed a convention for settlement of the **"Alabama" claims**
1869. John Ellis **Wool**, major-general, U S Arm,, **died.**
1870 **French recaptured Orleans.**
1870: The **Germans captured Neubreisach** with 5 000 prisoners
1870 Some of the **church bells** of Paris were melted for cannon
1871. Winston **Churchill**, American novelist and politician, **born.**
1876· A statement was made in the Cortes that **Spain had sent 145,000 soldiers to** Cuba in eight years
1877: Jules **Grévy** was **reelected** President of France
1876: **Centennial Exposition** at Philadelphia **closed**; average daily attendance, 61,568, total attendance, 9,789,392, receipts $3,813,749
1886 **Bulgarian** National Assembly elected Waldemar of Denmark to the **throne**
1888: **First** through express **train from Paris reached Constantinople.**
1891: Provinces of **Rio Grande do Sul** and **Grão Para declared independence** of Brazil
1893: Chinandega, Nicaragua, selected as **capital of the United States of Central America.**
1898: President **Maso**, provisional president of Cuba, **resigned.**
1898: **Lacchini**, assassin of empress of Austria **sentenced** to life imprisonment
1900. Robert Graham **Dun**, American mercantile registrar, **died.**
1903: France recognized Republic of **Panama.**
1903: Lester Anthony **Beardslee**, rear-admiral, U S Navy, **died.**
1907· Louis Emory **McComas**, ex-Senator from Maryland, Justice D C Supreme Court, **died.**
1908 U S battle-ship **"North Dakota" launched** at Quincy, Mass
1910. Henry **Lee**, American actor, **died**
1910· Henry **Wurtz**, American chemist and author, **died.**
1911: Andrew **Carnegie** gave $10,000,000 to the Carnegie Corporation
1911: **Chinese imperialists** massacred over 1,000 natives of Nanking
1911: Arabs and Turks attacked **Italians in Tripoli** but were repulsed
1911. Andrew Bonar **Law succeeded** A J **Balfour** as Unionist leader in England
1911. George Whitefield **Clark**, American clergyman and author, **died.**
1911: Martin Ignatius Joseph **Griffin**, American Roman Catholic historian **died.**
1911: John **McMurdie**, American art collector, **died.**
1911· Wilson **Vance**, American Congressional medalist and author, **died**
1911: Felix **Ziem**, French painter of Venetian scenes, **died**
1912 Clement A **Griscom**, American steamship and railroad director, **died**
1912: Sir Christopher **Furness**, first Baron Bantley, English ship-builder **died**
1912: Julius A **Wayland**, publisher *Appeal to Reason* (Socialist), Girard Kan **died**
1912. Raymond **Corral**, former Vice-President of Mexico **died**
1912: At **Manila** 10 000 Filipinos celebrated Woodrow **Wilson's election** to presidency of United States
1912· James **Bryce resigned** as Ambassador of Great Britain to the United States
1912: Balkan war **Servians** took **Prilip**
1912· In fear of **massacre** of non-combatants, Turkish government ordered **disarming** of Constantinople **populace**

NOVEMBER 11

Feast-day of: St. Mennas, martyr, **St. Martin**, bishop of Tours, confessor
1100. **Henry I** of England **married** niece of Edgar Atheling **and united Norman and Saxon lines.**
1158· **The German Diet** met at Roncagliar prohibited cities making war
1216· William, Earl of **Pembroke, chosen guardian** of England
1620. **The "Mayflower" agreement signed**
1630. Day of Dupes **Richelieu regained** his powe· over Louis XIII
1640 The English Commons **impeached Strafford** for treason
1668 Johann Albrecht **Fabricius**, German scholar and editor **born**
1671. Thomas, Lord **Fairfax**, parliamentary general, **died**
1677. Herbert **Jeffries** became governor of **Virginia**
1707. French captured **Lerida** in Spain War of Spanish Succession
1758· Earl of **Bridgewater**, founder of 'Bridgewater Treatise bequest, **born**
1771. Marie François Xavier **Bichat**, French anatomist, **born.**
1778: **Massacre at Cherry valley**, N Y, by Tories and Indians
1789. **St. John's College** in Maryland opened
1794· **Lafayette escaped** from prison at Olmutz
1811: Benjamin **McCulloch**, general (Confederate), **born**
1813: **Cavalry fight** between Americans and British **at Williamsburgh**, Canada
1813. **Allies occupied Dresden.**
1831· **Nat. Turner**, leader of negro insurrection in Virginia, **hanged.**
1831: John G **Brown**, American artist, **born.**
1836· Henry M **Alden**, American essayist and editor *Harper's Monthly* **born**
1836 Thomas Bailey **Aldrich**, American author, **born.**
1846: Anna **Katherine (Green)** Rohlfs, American novelist, **born.**
1847. American troops captured **Mazatlan**, Mexico
1850 Port Phillip **(Victoria) separated** from New South Wales
1850 **Fire at Fredericton**, New Brunswick, destroyed 300 houses
1857: The British troop-ship **"Sarah Sands"** burned
1859: **Buenos Aires rejoined** the Argentine Confederation, Urquiza resigning
1862· James M **Porter**, American jurist, founder of Lafayette College **died.**
1863· **Lord Lyons**, British minister to the United States, **revealed a plan to raid** Buffalo from Canada.
1863: A French fleet for **invasion of Mexico** arrived off Brazos Tex
1864: Confederates defeated on **Front Royal** road, Va
1865 Moderate party of **Hungary** demanded self-government
1868· **Revolting Creoles in Cuba** defeated a force of Spaniards
1869. Robert John **Walker**, Secretary of the Treasury, **died.**
1872: **French Assembly** opened at Versailles
1872 **Maude Adams**, American actress, **born**
1875. Parliament of **Cape Colony** began long debate on proposition to form **South African Confederation**
1878· **Edison's telephone** conducted speech over 115 miles of wire in England
1880: Lucretia C **Mott**, American social reformer, **died.**
1887: **Anarchists** concerned in May riot in Chicago **sentenced.**
1887: First sod cut for **Manchester ship canal**, England
1889 **Washington admitted** to the Union
1890: President Fonseca of **Brazil** suppressed unfriendly papers
1891: **Chilean Congress assembled** and junta abdicated
1892: Thomas Adolphus **Trollope**, English miscellaneous writer and novelist **died.**
1893: **Brazil** bought five steamers in Prussia to operate against the **rebel fleet**
1895: Turkish troops surrendered to **Armenians at Zeitun**
1895 Hugh **Fay**, American actor, **died.**
1896: The Porte ordered execution of **Armenian reforms.**
1898: Virginia **Dreher**, American actress, **died.**
1898. Martin V **Montgomery**, ex-Commissioner of Patents, **died.**
1901· **Alabama** ratified a new **Constitution.**
1904: Valentine **Prinsep**, British painter, **died.**
1905· Thomas Frederick **Davies**, American (Protestant Episcopal) bishop, **died**
1906· Henry Martyn **Baird**, American Hellenist, **died**
1908: James Madison **Miller**, rear-admiral, U S Navy, **died.**
1909 William Beatty **Rochester**, American general, **died.**
1910 Sidney Lawrence **Brackett**, American painter, **died.**
1910 Uriah **Cummings**, American inventor and author, **died**
1910. James Frothingham **Hunnewell**, American author and benefactor, **died**
1911: King and Queen of England **sailed to attend a Durbar in India**
1911· German **Kaiser reprimanded the Crown Prince** for his outbreak
1912· William **Blackwood**, editor *Blackwood's Magazine* Edinburgh, **died.**
1912. William Sydney **Penley**, English actor, **died**
1912 A Philadelphia judge held that **owner of motor car**, if present, **is responsible** for any accident
1912 **Servian vanguard reached Adriatic** coast.
1912. **Cholera** reported to be **spreading** among Turkish army occupying **Tchataldja** fortifications

NOVEMBER 12

Feast day of. St Nilus, Church father, **St Martin**, pope and martyr, **St. Livin; St. Lebwin**
607: **Boniface III**, pope (607), **died**
1035. **Canute**, a Danish king of England, **died**, Harold I succeeded
1381: The **"Order of Fools"** founded by Adolphus count of Cleves, as a charitable organization
1555 Stephen **Gardiner**, English prelate, **died.**
1589 First record of a **stage-play** licenser in England
1595· Sir John **Hawkins**, English navigator, **died**
1609. Police regulations of **Paris** ordered **theaters** to begin plays at 2 P M
1615 Richard **Baxter**, English theological writer **born**
1673 **William of Orange** captured Bonn in Prussia
1684· Admiral Edward **Vernon**, English naval commander, **born.**
1688 **First public auction sale of books** in Scotland
1702 England held a national **thanksgiving for Marlborough's victories.**
1715. Battle of **Preston**, England, Jacobite rebels defeated
1770· Joseph **Hopkinson**, American jurist author of "Hail Columbia," **born**
1775 Americans under Montgomery attempted to surprize **Montreal**
1793· Jean Sylvain **Bailly**, French astronomer and politician, **guillotined**
1796 Battle of **Caldiero**; Austrians defeated the French
1808 Ray **Palmer**, American clergyman and writer of hymns **born.**
1812: **French army reached Smolensk**, Russia
1815 Elizabeth Cadi **Stanton**, American woman s rights advocate, **born**
1838· Edward V **Valentine**, American sculptor **born**
1841· Sir Robert Henry Sale occupied **Jalalabad**, Afghanistan, held it successfully during five months siege by Afghans
1844. General Zurbano headed a **revolt in Spain**; betrayed and shot
1848: **A state of siege in Berlin.**
1850. Patent for a **sewing-machine** issued to Allen B Wilson American inventor, the first machine to sew curving seams
1854: Charles **Kemble**, English actor, **died.**
1856 British captured **Bogue forts** near Canton, China
1861: Skirmish at **Romney, W. Va.**
1864· An exchange of 10 000 **prisoners of** war effected at Pulaski, Ga
1865· Preston **King**, senator for New York, **died**
1868. President Correoso, of **Colombia**, defeated **insurgents.**
1869: Amos **Kendall**, ex-Postmaster-General of United States **died**
1870: **German bankers** arrested for selling French war-loan bonds
1872 Jules **Grévy elected** president of French National Assembly
1877. Russian attack on **Plevna** repulsed
1877: Henry **Gray**, American portrait-painter, **died.**
1885: English and Russian joint **boundary** commission set first pillar **in Afghanistan.**
1889 **Half-breeds** held a meeting **in Manitoba** and denounced the abolition of separate schools and a dual language
1890 Emperor William gave **Dr. Koch** $250,000 to prosecute his studies
1890. Gen William Booth of the **Salvation Army** asked for $500,000 in London
1891: **Donn Piatt**, American journalist, **died**
1898. **Earl of Minto** became Governor-General of Canada
1898. Clara Fisher **Maider**, American actress **died**
1899 **Puerto Cabello**, Venezuela, surrendered to Castro
1900 Marcus **Daly**, American financier, **died.**
1900. Henry **Villard**, American financier, **died**
1903 James L **Curtis**, American Party candidate for President, 1888, **died**
1904: Daniel Read **Anthony**, American journalist, **died.**
1904· Horatio **Rogers**, justice Rhode Island Supreme Court, **died.**
1904 George Lennox **Watson**, British yacht designer, **died.**
1905 Stephen Mason **Merrill**, American (Methodist Episcopal) bishop, **died**
1906 William Rufus **Shafter**, major-general, U S Army (Cuba, 1898), **died**
1911: John L **Carncross**, American pioneer minstrel **died.**
1911: Edgar W **Mix**, American engineer and aeronaut, **died.**
1912: Jose **Canalejas**, Spanish prime minister **assassinated** in Madrid by Manuel Pordinas
1912· Gustav H **Schwab**, American shipping merchant, **died**
1912 **Turkey asked** Bulgaria to grant **armistice.**

NOVEMBER 13

Feast-day of. St Mitrius; St. Brice, St. Chilien or Killian **St Constant; St. Homobonus; St Didacus**, confessor
36 B. C: Octavius Cæsar received ovation for naval victory over Sextus
354. St. Augustine, bishop of Hippo and Church father, **born.**
354 Pelagius, Church controversialist, **born.**
1002 **Massacre of Danes** in England by Ethelred
1093· Battle of **Alnwick**; Scots defeated
1093· Malcolm **Canmore**, king of Scotland, **slain** at Alnwick
1312: **Edward III**, king of England **born.**
1450· **Philip Beroaldus**, the elder, scholar and critic, **born**
1499 Vincente Yanez **Pinzon sailed** with four caravels **to Brazil**, and became the first to cross the equator
1553 **Lady Jane Grey**, Archbishop **Cranmer, and others, tried** on charges of treason
1644· Thomas **Painter**, of Hingham, Mass, was **whipped** for refusing to have his child christened
1715 Battle of **Dumblane** or Sheriff-Muir, in Jacobite Rebellion, indecisive
1732. John **Dickinson**, American statesman, **born.**
1775· Massachusetts authorized **private armed vessels** to cruise
1809. John A **Dahlgren**, United States naval officer, **born**
1826· The United States and England arranged to **indemnify Americans** for British acts of spoliation during Napoleonic wars
1829. Samuel **Patch**, American athlete, **killed** in leaping from point 125 feet high, Genesee Falls N Y
1831: 1832. 1833 **Extraordinary meteoric** showers over large part of North America
1833 Edwin **Booth**, American tragedian, **born**
1842 Insurrection broke out at **Barcelona, Spain.**
1849. William **Etty**, English painter **died.**
1851: **First telegraph** line opened **between France and England.**
1853: John **Drew**, American actor, **born**
1854· George W **Chadwick**, American composer, **born**
1860 **South Carolina** legislature called a convention to consider secession
1862: **British** government **refused** to join in an amicable **intervention** in America
1863 New constitution of **Denmark** affirmed
1864: **Hood's Confederate army** crossed the Tennessee river to Florence, Ala
1864 Federals defeated with heavy loss at **Bull's Gap, Tenn**
1865: Legislature of **South Carolina** ratified Thirteenth Amendment
1870 **Dôle**, near Dijon, France, **occupied** by the Germans
1883 James Marion **Sims**, American surgeon and inventor of surgical instruments, **died.**
1885· **Servia** issued a declaration of war **against Bulgaria**
1886· Officers of **Knights of Labor** ordered striking meat-packers to return to work

1886· Prince Waldmar of Denmark declined **Bulgarian throne**
1887: Rebellion crushed in southern **Afghanistan**
1887 King **Dinizulu**, of Natal, Africa submitted to the British
1890· Daniel S **Appleton**, American publisher, **died**
1891: Provisional government set up in Rio Grande do Sul, **Brazil**
1893· Officers of the **insurgent Brazilian fleet** raised the Imperial flag
1894 John A **McCaull**, American operatic manager **died**
1903 Andrew Haswell **Green**, "Father of Greater New York," **died**
1904 Rioting in Rio de Janeiro because of **vaccination** laws
1901 Henri **Wallon**, life senator of France, **died**
1905 Prince Charles, of Denmark, approved by Norwegian plebiscite for **king of Norway.**
1906 **Ras Mangascia**, rival of Menelek of Abyssinia **died**
1909 Ransom R **Cable**, American railroad magnate, **died**
1910 Revolution in **Honduras** ended with surrender of leaders
1910 Alexander Stephen **Clay**, Senator from Georgia, **died**
1910 Beverly Holcombe **Robertson**, American general (C S A), **died**
1911 **Wu-Lu-Cheng**, governor of Shensi, China **assassinated**
1911· Chinese **Viceroy** of **Anking** committed suicide
1911. Movement begun at **Mukden** to secure autonomy for Manchuria
1911: Prof Bernhard **Frankel**, German throat specialist, **died.**
1911· Nehemiah Day **Sperry**, "Father" of American rural free postal delivery, **died**
1912 President Taft announced the **Panama Canal toll rates**
1912 General **Toscheff**, of Bulgaria, committed **suicide**
1912 Second **Clinical Congress of Surgeons convened** at New York city

NOVEMBER 14

Feast-day of St. Dubricius, bishop, **St. Laurence**, archbishop of Dublin
1318 Severest **earthquake** known in England occurred
1333 **Louis IV**, of Bavaria, signed a secret renunciation of imperial crown
1524 **Francisco Pizarro** attempted to sail from Panama to Peru, failed to reach Peru
1605 De Monts established the **first French settlement** at Port Royal (Annapolis), **in Acadia**
1627 Francis **West** became governor of **Virginia**
1635 Thomas Parr, **"Old Parr,"** said to be 153 years of age, **buried** in Westminster Abbey
1676 Benjamin **Hoadly**, English prelate, **born**
1716 Gottfried Wilhelm **Leibnitz**, German mathematician and philosopher, **died.**
1753 **Washington started** on his journey to the Ohio river
1770 James Bruce Scottish African traveler, discovered the **source of the Blue Nile**
1775 American troops arrived at **Quebec**, Canada
1779 Adam Gottlob **Oehlenschlager**, Danish poet, **born**
1784 Samuel **Seabury**, first Protestant Episcopal bishop in the United States, **consecrated** in Scotland
1792 **French** under Dumouriez **captured Brussels**
1797. Charles **Lyell**, British geologist, **born**
1803. Jacob **Abbott**, American author, **born.**
1805 **French** under Murat **captured Vienna.**
1812 Battle of **Vitebsk**, Russia, French defeated
1820 Anson **Burlingame**, American diplomat, **born**
1825 Jean Paul **Richter**, German poet **died.**
1828. James B **McPherson**, general, U S Army, **born**
1831 Georg Wilhelm **Hegel**, German philosopher, **died.**
1832 Charles **Carroll, of Carrollton**, Md, last surviving "signer" **died**
1833 Henry Clay **Barnabee**, American opera-singer, **born**
1837 John Edward **McCullough**, Irish-American tragedian **born**
1846 Americans occupied **Tampico, Mexico**
1848 First **spiritualist** lecture with **"rappings"** given at Rochester, N Y
1850 **The Prussians retired from Baden**
1856 Democrats elected **Buchanan** President of the United States
1861· Cavalry fought at **McCoy's Mills**, W Va
1861 Most of the business part of **Concord, N H, burned**
1864 **Sherman burned** a part of the city of **Atlanta**, Ga
1867· The United States concluded a **treaty with Denmark** for purchase of two West India islands for $7,500 000 provisions not carried out by United States
1868 The Austro-Hungarian monarchy or **Austria-Hungary** named by decree
1870 In the **Franco-Prussian War**, Germany had taken 11 towns 3 635 guns 155 mitrailleuses nearly 500 000 rifles 90 eagles and standards and $20 000,000 in money from the French to date
1872: James **Hadley**, American philologist, **died**
1881· Trial of Charles **Guiteau, assassin** of President Garfield began
1885: **Serbians invaded Bulgaria** at four points Alexander asked aid of Turkey
1885 **Bulgaria** denied the assertions of **Serbia.**
1885: Horace Brigham **Claflin**, a New York merchant, **died**
1891 **Chinese insurgents** generally successful over the Imperialists
1891: George H **Cooper**, rear-admiral, U S Navy, **died**
1892· John **Hoey**, president of Adams Express Company, **died**
1895 **American missions in Armenia** looted by Turks and Kurds
1897. Harrison **Allen**, American anatomist (University of Pennsylvania), **died**
1897 Thomas Williams **Evans**, American dentist and philanthropist, **died.**
1898 William Hickley **Gross**, American (Roman Catholic) bishop, **died.**
1899 Spanish troops at **Havana** mutinied
1899 Men from the Orange Free State invaded and occupied **Aliwal North.**
1905. Robert **Whitehead**, inventor of the torpedo, **died**
1908 José Miguel **Gomez** elected **President** of Cuba
1908 **Kuang-hsu**, emperor of China, **died.**
1908· Prince **Chung** was made **regent** of **China** and his son heir-apparent
1908 Oliver Weldon **Barnes**, American civil engineer, **died**
1908. Achille **Luchaire**, French historian, **died.**
1910 Lucy R H **Cross**, American educator and historian, **died.**
1910 Hugh I **Inman**, American financier, **died**
1910 John **La Farge**, American mural painter, **died.**
1911: A second **Chinese republic** set up at Chefoo, province of Shantung
1912 Cardinal Alphonsus **Capecaletro**, Roman Catholic archbishop of Capua, Italy, **died**
1912· William Campbell **Clark**, American thread manufacturer **died**

NOVEMBER 15

Feast day of St Eugenius, martyr, **St. Malo**, first bishop of Aleth **St Leopold**, marquis of Austria, **St Gertrude**, virgin
1280 **Albertus Magnus**, schoolman **died**
1315 Battle of **Morgarten**, Swiss defeated Austrians
1533. **Pizarro**, with 500 men, **entered Cuzco**, Peru, and set up an Inca
1630 Johann **Kepler**, German astronomer and physicist, **died**
1680 **Exclusion bill** passed to prevent accession of Duke of York, the Lords rejected the bill
1693 **Government by party introduced in England**, king selecting ministers from majority party in House of Commons
1708 William **Pitt**, earl of Chatham, **born**
1715 **Naples** and Sicily **annexed** to domains of Charles VI of Austria
1730 Baron **von Steuben**, Prussian-American general in the Revolution, **born**
1731 William **Cowper**, English poet, **born**
1738 Sir William **Herschel**, German-English astronomer, **born.**
1741: John Caspar **Lavater**, Swiss physiognomist, **born**
1763 **Mason and Dixon** arrived from England to survey the boundary between Pennsylvania and Maryland
1777: Congress adopted the **Articles of Confederation** and Perpetual Union
1784 Jerome **Bonaparte**, youngest brother of Napoleon, **born**
1787 The last session of the **Continental Congress** opened at New York
1787. Richard Henry **Dana** (the elder), American poet and essayist, **born**
1787: Christopher **Gluck**, German composer, **died**
1793 The British took **Toulon, France**
1793 **French** convention suppressed the **lotteries.**
1796 Three days battle of **Arcole**, Italy, began French defeated Austrians
1797: Thurlow **Weed**, New York politician and editor, **born.**
1799 James A **Bayard** (the younger), American statesman, **born.**
1805 **Lewis and Clark expedition** reached mouth of the Columbia river, on Pacific coast
1806 **Pike's Peak**, Colo, first seen and named by Pike's party
1807. Peter H **Burnett**, first Governor of California, **born**
1813 **An uprising** against the French took place **in Belgium**
1832 **Philadelphia and Harrisburg** were connected by rail
1836 **Louis Napoleon** sent to America on a French frigate
1841 Incompetency of British commander **demoralized British** near Kabul
1848 A republican **insurrection** broke out **at Rome**
1848 Count **Rossi**, papal minister of state, **assassinated**
1853 New York and **Erie Railroad** removed terminus to Jersey City
1855 An **explosion** of 100 000 lbs of powder in French field-train **at Inkerman** caused loss of life
1856 **Chinese** in Barrier Fort **fired** on an American vessel **"by mistake"**
1860 **Major Anderson ordered to** command of Federal forts at **Charleston, S C.**
1862 **The Army of the Potomac** advanced toward Fredericksburg
1863· Federals under **Burnside fell back** before Longstreet's advance
1863 **Frederick VII**, king of Denmark **died**, succeeded by **Christian IX.**
1867 King William opened new **Prussian Landtag.**
1870 Baden and Hesse-Darmstadt joined **North-German Confederation**
1870 Germans invested **Montmédy**, France
1872 English court decided that **peers could not vote** for members of Parliament
1873 **Budapest** declared capital of Hungary.
1877 Turks were repulsed by Russians in three attacks near **Plevna.**
1879 **French cable landed** at North Eastham, Cape Cod
1881 Henry Philip **Tappan**, American educator and author, **died.**
1883 John Lawrence **Le Conte**, American entomologist, **died**
1884· Conference of Christian nations, under the presidency of Bismarck, formed the **Kongo Free State.**
1885. Bulgarians defended **Dragoman Pass** against 40 000 Serbians
1885: Serbians entered **Raptcha**, Bulgaria.
1889· A revolution in Brazil, **Dom Pedro deposed**, a republic proclaimed
1892· A general **strike** of **coal miners** occurred in France
1893 Rev Dr J R **Day** was **elected** chancellor of Syracuse University
1894 Henry **Keney**, American philanthropist, **died**
1897: John Mercer **Langston**, American lawyer, educator, and diplomat, **died.**
1899: **Boers captured an armored train** near Chieveley
1902: Attempt by Rubino to kill **Leopold**, of Belgium
1906 Alfonso **Penna** was **inaugurated** President of Brazil
1906: James Mason **Hoppin**, American art educator (Yale), **died.**
1908· The death of the dowager **empress of China** was announced
1908: Annis Lee **Wister**, American translator of German novels, **died**
1911· **Yuan Shi Kai** assumed the premiership of China
1911 Philip Gengembre **Hubert**, American architect and originator of cooperative apartment-houses, **died**
1912. **Lu Cheng-hsiang**, former premier of China, appointed **minister of foreign affairs.**

NOVEMBER 16

Feast-day of St Eucherius, bishop of Lyons, **St Edmund**, confessor, archbishop of Canterbury
42 B C.: **Tiberius**, Roman emperor, **born**
1005 **Ælfric**, Saxon prelate, archbishop of Canterbury, **died**
1093 **Margaret**, queen of Malcolm Canmore of Scotland, **died**
1272. **Henry III**, king of England, **died**
1499 Perkin **Warbeck**, pretender to English throne, **executed**
1532: **Pizarro captured Atahualpa**, the Inca of Peru, and massacred a great number of Indians
1608 Johann **Freinsheim**, German scholar and critic, **born.**
1632. Battle of **Lutzen**, Swedes victorious, **Gustavus Adolphus** killed
1648: The English army made a strong remonstrance against **reconciliation with Charles I.**
1665 **First number** of *Oxford Gazette* (February 5, 1666, changed to *London Gazette*), the first official organ of English Court, **issued** at Oxford, England
1686 England and France signed a treaty for **the neutrality of America.**
1695: Pierre **Nicole**, French logician **died**
1700. **Duke of Anjou** proclaimed king of Spain as **Philip V**, giving rise to the war of the Spanish succession
1717 Jean Le Rond **d'Alembert**, French encyclopedist, **born**
1745 **Saratoga, N. Y., surprized** by French and Indians
1753 James **McHenry**, United States Secretary of War (1796-1801) **born**
1776 British captured **Fort Washington**, on the Hudson, with 2,000 prisoners
1776 James **Ferguson**, British astronomer, **died.**
1793. Francis **Danby**, Irish artist, **born**
1797: British ship **"La Tribune" wrecked** near Halifax, 300 men lost
1797 Frederick **William II**, king of Prussia, **died**
1801: New York *Evening Post* first published
1812 Four days battle of **Krasnoi** began, French finally defeated
1816 First diet of **Germanic Confederation** met at Frankfort
1820 Jean Lambert **Tallien**, French Terrorist leader, **died.**
1827. Charles Eliot **Norton**, American educator, **born**
1828 Timothy **Dwight**, 2d, president of Yale University, **born**
1839 **England and Turkey** signed a commercial treaty
1841 Major Harris envoy from India completed a **treaty with** king of **Shoa**, Abyssinia
1846 **Treaty of Vienna revoked**, and Kracow became Austrian territory
1850 George **Wombwell**, English menagerie proprietor, **died**
1857. **Ambassadors from Siam** arrived in London
1863 **Confederates**, later numbering 23,000 **besieged Knoxville**, where Gen Burnside had 12,000 men
1863 Battle of **Campbell's Station, Tenn.**; each side lost about 300 men
1863 Federals captured **Corpus Christi Pass, Texas.**
1863 Frederick of Augustenburg claimed the **Danish duchies**, altho his father had sold the family claim
1864 Christian of **Denmark released** the **duchies** from allegiance
1864· **Sherman's army started** on the march from Atlanta to the sea
1869 **Inaugural ceremony** at Port Said of the opening of **Suez Canal.**
1875 **Alabama** ratified a new **Constitution**
1876 Body of **Joseph Guibord** who died under Church censure, was **buried** in consecrated ground at Montreal under protection of soldiers
1885· Battle of **Trn**; Serbians defeated by Bulgarians
1885 Louis **Riel**, Canadian insurgent, **executed**
1889 **Dom Pedro**, of Brazil, and his family put aboard ship at Rio de Janeiro to be sent to Portugal
1894· **Rioting in the streets of Rio de Janeiro**
1894: James **McCosh**, president of Princeton University, **died**
1894 Robert Charles **Winthrop**, ex-Speaker of House of Representatives **died**
1895 Samuel Francis **Smith**, American clergyman, author of "America," **died**
1895· Cornelius Van Alen **Van Dyck**, American Arabic scholar and scientist, **died**
1896. Frederick William **Richards**, Lord of British Admiralty, **died.**
1897. Wilhelm Heinrich **Riehl**, German historian, **died**
1898· Samuel Colcord **Bartlett**, ex-president Dartmouth College, **died**
1900. George Allen **Ramsdell**, ex-Governor of New Hampshire, **died**
1901 Henry Trenchard **Chanfrau**, American actor, **died.**
1902 Edward, **Prince of Saxe-Weimar, died.**
1902 George Alfred **Henty**, author of juvenile books, **died**
1903· George Julius **Engelmann**, American gynecologist, **died**
1904 A Russian **destroyer escaped** from **Port Arthur**, and was blown up by her commander at Chefoo
1904 **Rio de Janeiro** in state of siege
1904 Thomas Messinger **Drown**, president Lehigh University, **died**
1905. President **Castro** of Venezuela **refused to pay** second instalment of an award made to France
1905 Stephen **Salisbury**, American philanthropist, **died**
1906 Several Boers attempted to raise an **insurrection in Cape of Good Hope province**
1907. **Oklahoma admitted to the Union.**
1907 Moncure Daniel **Conway**, American journalist and author, **died.**
1907 Lucien Marcus **Underwood**, botanical educator (Columbia University), **died**
1908. **Storm in Cape of Good Hope province** caused loss of life and damage of millions of dollars
1909. Charles N **Crittenton**, American philanthropist (Florence Crittenton Memorial Homes), **died.**
1909 Francis **Thomé**, French composer, **died**
1911 William Morgan **Shuster**, American financial agent for Persia, **refused to meet demands of Russia**
1911 **Russia sent troops to Persia** in the taxation dispute
1911 **Italy** consented to postpone her warfare **in Turkish waters**
1911: **Duke of Connaught opened 12th Canadian Parliament**
1911: Stuttgart, Frankfort, and other parts of **South Germany** were **shaken** by an earthquake
1911: Rev Dr George **Harris resigned** presidency of Amherst College
1911 Alexander **Mackay-Smith**, American (Protestant Episcopal) bishop, **died**
1911: John Yeatman **Taylor**, rear-admiral, U S Navy, **died**
1911: Frederic Cope **Whitehouse**, American Egyptologist, **died**
1912 Jean D **Rolland**, Canadian banker, **died.**
1912 Princess **Zekie**, daughter of ex-Sultan of Turkey, committed **suicide** on funeral pyre
1912 Minnie **Hauk** (Baroness von Hesse-Wartegg), German operatic soprano, **died**
1912 William **Larrabee**, former Governor of Iowa, **died.**
1912 Francis M **Norton**, American author, **died**

NOVEMBER 17

Feast-day of. St Dionysius, archbishop of Alexandria, **St Gregory Thaumaturgus; St Gregory of Tours, St Hugh of Lincoln**
9 **Vespasian**, Roman emperor, **born.**
331 **Julian the Apostate**, Roman emperor, **born**
375 **Valentinian**, Roman emperor, **died**
1338 The **abbots of Reading**, England, were permitted to coin money
1525 **Huayna Capac**, Inca of Peru, **died.**
1558 **Queen Mary I**, of England died
1558 Reginald **Pole**, English cardinal and papal legate **died**
1601 **Sir Walter Raleigh** tried for treason and **imprisoned**
1661 Nicolas Perrot **d'Ablancourt**, French classicist, **died.**
1665 John **Earle**, bishop of Salisbury and writer, **died**
1700· Jean Antoine **Nollet**, French naturalist, **born**
1734 Editor **Zenger imprisoned** in New York for criticizing the administration
1747. The British **impressed seamen** in **Boston**, a mob threatened the government
1747 Alain René **Lesage**, French author, **died.**
1755 **Louis XVIII**, king of France **born**
1765 Marshal Macdonald, **Duke of Taranto**, Bonapartist general **born.**
1768 Thomas **Duke of Newcastle**, English statesman **died**
1800 United States **Congress met in Washington**, D C, for first time
1804 Battle of **Farukhabad**, British India, Lord Lake defeated Mahrattas under Jeswunt Rao Holkar
1812 William **Warren**, American actor, **born**
1813 **Holland restored** to the House of **Orange** Belgium annexed

1818. Queen **Charlotte**, wife of George III of England, **died.**
1823: Thomas, **Lord Erskine**, English lawyer, **died**
1836. First of several fights with **Indians** in the **Wahoo Swamp** country, Fla
1838. **Canadian insurgents** again defeated at Prescott and the insurrection suppressed
1853: The two branches of the **Bourbons** became **reconciled.**
1857: Sir Colin **Campbell** (Baron Clyde) accomplished the **relief of Lucknow**, India
1860: An enthusiastic **mass-meeting at Charleston, S C**, addressed as "Citizens of the Southern Republic"
1862 The Federal **artillery** opened fire **at Fredericksburg**, Va
1863 Fighting began around **Knoxville, Tenn.**
1864 Federal picket-line captured at **Bermuda Hundred, Va**
1866. **Civil marriage** made obligatory in Baden
1870 General von **Treskow** captured the French army of the Loire
1877: **Russians** fought 12 hours at night and captured **Kars.**
1883 The **Black Flags** attacked French at Hai Dzuong **Tonkin**; repulsed
1885 **French at Montreal and Quebec** made demonstrations against the government
1885 **British captured Burmese forts.**
1885· **Bulgarians** defeated by Serbians in northwestern Bulgaria
1885 **Serbians** renewed the battle of **Trn.**
1887: **Valentine Baker** (Baker Pasha) **died.**
1890. **Brazilian Republic** rescinded banishment of political offenders
1890 Dr Koch's discovery of **remedy** for **tuberculosis** announced, method of preparing lymph made public
1891: **Alaska** asked Congress for a Territorial form of government
1893. The **Brazilian rebel**, Admiral Mello, proclaimed Count d'Eu's eldest son emperor of Brazil
1893. Foreign naval representatives at **Rio de Janeiro** agreed not to allow munitions of war to be landed
1893· Prince **Alexander**, ex-Prince of Bulgaria, **died**
1894 **Brazilian** government offered **amnesty** to rebels
1894: William Greenough Thayer **Shedd**, American theologian, **died.**
1897. George Hendricks **Houghton**, American clergyman (pastor of the 'Little Church around the Corner," New York), **died**
1898 Ethel **Marlowe**, American actress, **died.**
1898 Stephen Higginson **Tyng, Jr**, American clergyman, author, and business man, **died**
1898 Henry Van **Ingen**, American artist and teacher (Vassar), **died.**
1899 George Harvey **Chickering**, American (piano) manufacturer, **died.**
1900 Martin **Irons**, American labor-agitator, **died**
1902 Rev Hugh Price **Hughes**, London preacher, **died.**
1905 **Count of Flanders**, heir to Belgian throne, **died.**
1908 Edward J **Knight**, American (P E) bishop, **died.**
1910. Ralph **Johnstone**, American aeronaut, **killed in flight.**
1911: **Demonstrations** for precaution were made by British, French, and Russian troops at **Tientsin, China.**
1911 United States postal authorities announced that they would purchase **postal savings bonds** at par
1911: Premier Asquith expressed disbelief that **woman suffrage** would benefit the British nation
1911: Eugene **Wasdin**, American yellow-fever expert, **died.**
1912· Augustus B **Church**, president of Buchtel College, Akron, O, **died**
1912 Joseph Meriwether **Terrell**, United States ex-Senator and ex-Governor (Ga), **died**
1912 Regiment of **State militia sent** back to Kanawha coal-field, West Virginia, to control **miners' strike, martial law** proclaimed in Paint Creek and Cabin Creek regions

NOVEMBER 18

Dedication of the churches of **Sts Peter and Paul** at Rome **Feast-day of: Sts. Alphæus, Zachæus, Romanus, and Barulas, St. Hilda, St Odo of Cluny**
636 Battle of **Yermuk**; Saracens defeated Heraclius
1210 **Otho IV. excommunicated** by Innocent III
1559 Cuthbert **Tunstall**, bishop of Durham, **died**
1624 Jakob **Bohme**, German mystic, **died**
1626 **St. Peter's** at Rome **dedicated.**
1617 Pierre **Bayle**, French critic and controversial writer, **born**
1738· Charles VI of Austria and Louis XV of France made **treaty of Vienna.**
1776· Congress approved of a **lottery** to defray military expenses
1776 **Cornwallis**, with 6,000 soldiers, **attacked Fort Lee** in New Jersey
1776 **Washington** abandoned his artillery and with 3,000 men **retreated** to Hackensack, N J
1777: **Fort Mercer** on the Delaware was **abandoned** to the British
1785· Sir David **Wilkie**, British painter, **born.**
1810: Asa **Gray**, American botanist **born.**
1818. Charles **Heath**, English line-engraver, **died**
1851· Prince George succeeded Ernest Augustus as **George V.**, king of Hanover
1852· French **Crédit Mobilier** established
1852: Funeral of **Duke of Wellington** in London
1854 Edward **Forbes**, English naturalist, **died.**
1859. Frank **Stone**, English painter, **died.**
1860 Georgia legislature voted $1,000,000 to **arm State troops.**
1861. Sovereignty Convention in **Kentucky** passed an ordinance of **secession**
1861 A **Unionist Convention in North Carolina** elected a provisional Governor.
1861. General **Halleck** took command of Federal western department
1862. The privateer **"Alabama" escaped from the "San Jacinto."**
1862: Confederates defeated at **Rural Hill, Tenn.**
1862. **Russia refused to** join a proposed attempt to **mediate** between North and South
1863: Federals captured works at **Aransas Pass, Tex**
1863 King of **Denmark** signed the **Constitution**
1872. Rival legislatures were organized at **Montgomery, Ala**
1872 Susan B **Anthony** and several other women who voted at national election on November 5, **arrested** for illegal voting
1886· Five **Arab horses** sent by sultan of Turkey were presented to Queen Victoria
1886. Chester Alan **Arthur**, ex-President of United States, **died.**
1889 Republic of **Brazil** was named the United States of Brazil
1889 William **Allingham**, Anglo-Irish poet, **died**
1892 Marquise de **Chambrun**, granddaughter of Lafayette, **died.**
1902. Hugh Miller **Thompson**, American (Protestant Episcopal) bishop, **died.**
1903. **United States and Panama** signed a treaty for construction of a canal across the isthmus
1903 Samuel F **Phillips**, United States ex-Solicitor-General, **died.**
1905 Parliament of Norway elected Prince Charles of Denmark as king, who assumed title of **Haakon VII.**
1909: Richard Watson **Gilder**, American poet, editor, and publicist, **died.**
1911: United States Judge **Kohlsaat**, at Chicago, **quashed the beef-packers' writs** of habeas corpus
1911: Gen Bernardo **Reyes**, of Mexico, **arrested** in Texas for violating neutrality laws
1912: Henry Clay **Merriam**, major-general, U S Army, **died**
1912· Nathan **Schwab**, American manufacturer, **died.**
1912: Franklin **Torrey**, American sculptor, **died.**
1912: United States Supreme Court ordered **dissolution of "bathtub trust"** notwithstanding the claims based on **patent rights.**

NOVEMBER 19

Feast-day of St. Pontian, pope and martyr, **St Baarlam**, martyr, **St Elizabeth** of Hungary
1231. **Saint Elizabeth** of Hungary **died**
1530 **Decision** of Diet of Augsburg **against Protestants** proclaimed
1665 Nicolas **Poussin**, French painter, **died**
1672: John **Wilkins**, bishop of Chester, English writer, **died.**
1692 Thomas **Shadwell**, English dramatist and poet laureate, **died**
1778· **New Jersey** ratified the Articles of Confederation
1785: **John Street Theater** opened in New York
1789. The **Thames and Severn** rivers, England were **joined** by a canal
1792. Declaration of **fraternity** made by France with all nations desiring to be free
1794. **Jay's treaty** with England concluded
1796: **Catherine the Great** of Russia **died**
1809: Battle of **Ocaña**, French defeated Spaniards
1820 The acquittal of **Queen Caroline** caused rioting in Edinburgh
1820 First **Protestant worship** held in Buenos Aires
1822 John Cleves **Symmes petitioned Congress** for aid to make a voyage to interior of the earth
1831: James A **Garfield**, 20th President of United States, **born**
1835 **Fitzhugh Lee**, American soldier and diplomat, **born.**
1854. Abraham John **Valpy**, classical editor, **died.**
1861 The Confederate commissioners, **Mason and Slidell**, were confined in Fort Warren, Boston Harbor
1861: Confederates defeated in skirmish at **Lancaster**, Va
1863: **Gettysburg** battlefield consecrated as a **National Cemetery.**
1864: **Blockade** declared **raised** at Norfolk, Va, Fernandina and Pensacola, Fla
1867. Fitz-Greene **Halleck**, American poet, **died**
1868: William Sidney **Mount**, American artist, **died**
1871: **Russian** Grand Duke **Alexis and fleet** of war-vessels reached New York city
1872. Special session of legislature of **Massachusetts** to aid sufferers by fire in Boston
1873 John P **Hale**, American statesman, Senator from Maine, **died.**
1879: **Chileans victorious** at San Francisco, Bolivia
1885 Three days battle of **Slivenitza** ended, Bulgarians defeated Serbians
1885 Bulgarians evacuated **Eastern Roumelia** on demand of Turkey
1887: Emma **Lazarus**, American poet, **died**
1890 Sultan of Vitu in **German East Africa** attacked German posts
1890 Gen **Sellverskoff**, Russian agent, **killed** by Nihilists in Paris
1891: Junta of **Rio Grande do Sul** adopted a flag
1891: William J **Florence**, American comedian, **died.**
1898 Don Carlos **Buell**, American general, **died**
1903 Henry Carrington **Bolton**, American chemist and author, **died**
1904 William Campbell Preston **Breckinridge**, lawyer and politician, **died**
1905· Steamship **"Hilda"** lost off St Malo with loss of 100 lives
1906 Office of governor of the **(Panama) Canal Zone** abolished, chief engineer of the canal in full charge
1906 Georgia **Cayvan**, American actress, **died.**
1909 William M **Laffan**, owner of **The Sun**, New York, **died**
1911· **Russia** ended diplomatic relations with **Persia**
1911: Cardinal **Gibbons favored** American **arbitration** treaties
1911: George **Bakhmetieff** succeeded Baron Rosen as **Russian ambassador** at Washington
1911 General Ramon **Cáceres**, President of Santo Domingo, **assassinated.**
1911 **Mrs.** Jerome Napoleon **Bonaparte**, granddaughter of Daniel Webster, **died**
1911: Kellogg **Durland**, American journalist and author, **died**
1912. A board of **alienists** pronounced John Schrank, Roosevelt's assailant (see October 14), **insane.**

NOVEMBER 20

Feast-day of St Maxintia, virgin and martyr, **St Edmund**, king and martyr, **St. Humbert, St Bernard** of Hildesheim, **St. Felix** of Valois
1272: **Edward I**, son of Henry III, became king of England
1459. **Parliament** at Coventry **attainted** the Duke of York.
1497: **Vasco da Gama doubled the Cape of Good Hope**
1554· Parliament of Mary at Lambeth absolved, and **England reconciled to Rome.**
1572: **First Presbyterian meeting-house in England** established at Wandsworth
1591: Sir Christopher **Hatton**, statesman and Elizabethan courtier, **died.**
1620 **Peregrine White**, first white child in New England, **born** aboard the "Mayflower"
1660: **Bishops** resumed seats in **the House of Lords**
1737 **Caroline**, queen of George II of England, **died**
1752 Thomas **Chatterton**, English poet, **born**
1753 Louis Alexandre **Berthier**, Bonapartist general, **born.**
1759 British Admiral Hawke annihilated a French fleet in **Quiberon Bay**
1759 Battle of **Maxen**; Prussians surrendered to Austrians
1767. The law taxing **imports** into British colonies in America went into effect
1769. Battle of **Galatz**, Russians defeated the Turks
1781 **Virginia** delegates in Congress were authorized **to cede western lands**
1813 French senate granted **Bonaparte** a levy of 300,000 men
1815 The second **peace of Paris** was signed
1817. Benjamin **Champney**, American artist, **born.**
1845. Forces from French and British fleets attacked the **Argentine rebels** at Punta de Obligata
1848· **Free constitution proclaimed** by Roman republicans
1853 **Urquiza elected** President of the Argentine Republic for six years
1855 Josiah **Royce**, American educator and author, **born**
1859 Mountstuart **Elphinstone**, English diplomat, **died**
1861· General Halleck prohibited admission of **fugitive slaves** into Federal camps
1861: Gen McClellan reviewed **army of Potomac**, 70 000 strong
1863 War followed **refusal of Ecuador** to become a member of the United States of Colombia
1864 Erastus **Fairbanks**, manufacturer of scales and ex-Governor of Vermont, **died**
1866 **First National Encampment** of G A R held at Indianapolis, Ind
1870: **Germans surrounded Paris** with a second line of investment
1872 British expedition under Sir Henry Bartle **Frere**, sailed to **Zanzibar** to suppress **slave-trade.**
1873 French assaulted and captured the citadel of **Hanoi, Tonkin**
1877· **Plevna** said to be **invested** by 120,000 men in a circle of 30 miles
1881 French defeated the Black Flags in **Tonkin**
1886· Russian Gen **Kaulbars**, having received no answer to his ultimatum to **Bulgaria**, left with the Russian consuls
1893. **French Canadians** arrested for an **attempt to blow up the Nelson monument** in Montreal
1894· Negotiations for peace between **China and Japan** proceeded through American ministers
1894 Anton **Rubinstein**, Russian composer, **died**
1895: John Joseph **Conroy**, American (Roman Catholic) bishop, **died.**
1895: **Rustem** Pasha, Turkish diplomat, **died**
1898· Sir George Smyth **Baden-Powell**, British economist, **died**
1900. Roger Nelson **Stembel**, rear-admiral, U S Navy, **died.**
1901 **Hague tribunal** declared itself incompetent to intervene in the South-African war
1902. George W. **Ryer**, American dramatist, **died**
1902: Sir John **Woodburn**, lieut-Governor of Bengal, **died**
1903 Francis Marion **Drake**, ex-Governor of Iowa, **died.**
1904· Hugh Smith **Thompson**, ex-Governor of South Carolina, **died.**
1908 General **Simon** led **revolt in Haiti.**
1908· Joseph **Bryan**, American journalist, **died**
1909: **Consuelo Yznaga**, dowager duchess of Manchester, **died.**
1909 United States Circuit Court of **Missouri held the Standard Oil Company** to be an **illegal** corporation, and ordered its dissolution
1910. Henry Martyn **Hoyt**, counselor of the State Department of the United States, **died.**
1910 Adam Eckfeldt **King**, American general and diplomat, **died**
1911· **Italians** again **bombarded Akabah**, fortified village of Arabia
1911: **Persia appealed** to the Powers to stop Russian aggression
1911. Alfred B **Shepperson**, American cotton statistician, **died**
1912. George Augustus **Gates**, president Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn, **died**
1912: **China protested** Russia's recognition of **Mongolian autonomy.**
1912 J P **Morgan gave** Library of Congress, Washington, D C, a set of **autographs of signers** of Declaration of Independence
1912 Balkan war, **fighting suspended** to discuss terms of **proposed armistice** (See November 12)

NOVEMBER 21

Feast-day of The **Presentation** of the Blessed Virgin, **St. Gelasius**, pope, **St. Columban**, abbot
53 B C.: Marcus Licinius **Crassus**, Roman triumvir, **slain** in Mesopotamia
1276 **Ottocar II** of Bohemia **and Rudolph I.** of Germany, signed peace treaty
1579: Sir Thomas **Gresham**, founder of the London Exchange **died.**
1695· Henry **Purcell**, English composer and musician, **died.**
1751· **Port au-Prince**, Haiti, **ruined** by an earthquake
1777· Congress passed resolution **recalling Silas Deane** as agent of the United States in Paris, France and appointing **John Adams.**
1787. Ambrosio **O'Higgins** made governor-general of **Chile.**
1789: **North Carolina** ratified the **Constitution.**
1796: Battle of **Castelnuovo**; Bonaparte defeated Austrians
1806 Bonaparte issued the **Berlin decrees.**
1822 Gen Josiah **Pickett** (Confederate), **born.**
1831: Republic of **New Granada** (now Republic of Colombia), formed
1835: James **Hogg**, the "Ettrick Shepherd," poet and essayist, **died.**
1838 British ship **"Protector" wrecked**, with loss of 170 lives
1847 Steamer **"Phenix" burned** on Lake Michigan, with loss of 160 lives
1852 People of **France voted** overwhelmingly **for the empire**
1856: James **Armstrong**, commander United States frigate "Portsmouth" **avenged an attack** on an American boat by destroying four Chinese forts
1856 James Meadows **Rendel**, British engineer, **died.**
1860 Major **Anderson** assumed command **at Fort Moultrie**
1861: Jean Baptiste Henri **Lacordaire**, French Roman Catholic churchman and famous as preacher, **died.**
1863 Officials in **Holstein refused** to take oath to Denmark's king
1864· Confederate Gen **Hood left Florence**, Ala, to strike Nashville
1864 Gen **Schofield**, commanding Federal army of 30,000, **fell back** before Hood
1870 Mary **Johnston**, American novelist, **born.**
1875 **Moody and Sankey** began gospel meetings in Philadelphia
1876: **Osman Pasha** refused to surrender **Plevna**
1878· **A British army** of nearly 50,000 **advanced on Afghanistan**
1885 **Bulgarians defeated Serbians** near Dragoman Pass
1885 Elizur **Wright**, American publicist and reformer, **died**
1886· Charles Francis **Adams**, American publicist, **died.**
1887. **Fisheries Joint Commission** held first session at Washington
1887 **Edison announced** invention of a practical **phonograph.**
1889 Chinese government refused a concession for **telegraph line from Siberia to Peking.**
1889· Uruguay and Argentine Republic recognized **Brazilian Republic**
1889 Henry **Rogers**, Lord Blatchford, English statesman, **died**
1889: **Brazilian** provisional government gave **suffrage** to all males able to read and write
1890 Constituent Assembly of **Brazil** recognized legality of provisional government
1891: Thomas **Hill**, president of Harvard University, **died.**
1892 French deputies voted for a parliamentary inquiry into **Panama Canal affairs**
1893 Jeremiah M **Rusk**, United States Secretary of Agriculture, **died**
1894: **Japanese captured Port Arthur** and massacred entire population in cold blood
1895 **Mission station at Antananarivo**, Madagascar, destroyed missionaries killed
1895· Khedive of Egypt sanctioned an **anti-slavery convention** with England
1896. **Floods** in the State of **Washington** did over $2,000 000 damage

1896 Sir Benjamin Ward **Richardson**, English physician **died**
1897 Charles Edward **(Baron) Pollock**, English jurist, **died**
1898 An international **court martial in Crete** sentenced Turks to death
1899· Garret Augustus **Hobart**, United States Vice-President, **died**
1899 Dixon **Kemp**, British yacht-designer, **died**
1900 John Alsop **King**, American historian, **died**
1902 General **strike** broke out in the **Argentine Republic**
1903 Prince Dimitri **Stoltykoff died.**
1904: Luigi Palma di **Cesnola**, director Metropolitan Museum of Art, **died.**
1906 Ernest **Nathan**, a Jew, elected mayor of Rome
1911 United States cruisers **"Washington"** and **"North Carolina"** were **ordered to Santo Domingo** to preserve order
1911· English **suffragettes attempted to enter** House of Commons 223 arrested
1911: William Hepburn **Russell**, American legal writer and baseball promoter, **died**
1911 Walter **Wyman**, surgeon-general, U S Army, **died**
1912 **Turkey refused** to accept terms offered by Balkan allies (see November 20), **war resumed**
1912 Sir Thomas **Lipton's challenge** for 1915 **yacht race accepted by San Francisco**, Cal, sportsmen, San Franciscans decided to build $75,000 boat

NOVEMBER 22

Feast-day of· Sts Philemon and Appia; St Cecilia, virgin and martyr, **St. Theodorus**, abbot
1220: **Frederick II. crowned** emperor of Rome by Pope Honorius III
1419: **John XXIII**, pope (1410–1415), **died.**
1493 Columbus reached **La Navidad, Haiti**, and found the colony had perished
1633 Over 200 **emigrants** left Cowes, England, to settle in **Maryland**
1643 Robert **La Salle**, French explorer in America, **born.**
1694: John **Tillotson**, English theological writer and archbishop of Canterbury, **died.**
1695 First **triennial parliament** met in England
1739· **British** fleet under Admiral Vernon **captured Porto Bello** in Colombia
1744 Abigail S **Adams**, wife of President Adams, **born**
1753 Dugald **Stewart**, Scottish metaphysician, **born**
1757· Battle of **Breslau**, Austrians defeated Prussians
1767· **Andreas Hofer**, patriot of Tyrol, **born.**
1774 Robert, **Lord Clive**, founder of British empire in India, **died**
1775 Americans fortified Cobble or **Miller's Hill**, near Boston
1801 **Pillory** used **in Boston**, Mass, for the last time
1813 **Portsmouth, N H**, damaged by fire, over 300 buildings consumed
1819 John **Stackhouse**, English botanist, **died**
1829 Shelby M **Cullom**, United States Senator (Ill), **born**
1861. Battle at **Fort Pickens, Fla**; small Federal loss
1864 Militia attacked **Sherman's rear-guard** at Griswold, Ga
1867: **Louisiana** repealed secession ordinance, **abolished slavery**, and disfranchised Confederates
1867 Jefferson **Davis returned** to Richmond, Va
1871· Corner-stone of **Capitol at Des Moines**, Ia, laid
1873 Steamer **"Ville du Havre" lost** at sea
1875 Henry **Wilson**, ex-Vice-President of United States **died**
1876. **South Carolina** board of canvassers gave certificates to Republican electors
1878 British shelled and captured **Ali Masjid** in Afghanistan
1879 **Iquique surrendered** to the Chileans, who had defeated 11,000 troops of Peru and Bolivia
1882 Thurlow **Weed**, American politician and journalist **died**
1885 **Revolt in Nepal**, Central Asia, prime minister murdered
1889 **Brazilian** provisional government confirms all pensions and **financial obligations.**
1889. Contract for new **water-works at Havana**, Cuba, awarded to an American firm
1889 **An Indian woman** received first civil-service appointment ever given to an Indian **in Canada**
1890 **Sioux** Indians, 15 000 strong, began **ghost-dances** in South Dakota
1893 The **Matabele** again defeated and **dispersed**
1893 William T **Coleman**, who headed San Francisco vigilance committee in 1856, **died**
1893 **Brazilian rebel war-ship** sunk with all on board by fire of Rio de Janeiro battery
1894 Chinese war-ship **"Chen-Yuen" ran on a rock**
1894 William Thompson **Walters**, American art collector and benefactor, **died**
1895 John **Redfern**, London tailor, **died**
1897 **Fire in Melbourne**, Australia, caused loss of $7,500 000
1900 Charles Hale **Hoyt**, American dramatist **died.**
1900 Sir Arthur **Sullivan**, English composer, **died**
1901. Government of **Colombia** reported itself **unable to restore peace** on the Isthmus of Darien
1901: Count von **Hartzfeld-Wildenburg**, German diplomat **died**
1902 Frederick Albert **Krupp**, German gun-manufacturer **died**
1903 James Minton **Pullman**, American clergyman and publicist **died**
1903 George Hume **Stewart**, American general (Confederate), **died**
1904· John Russell **Bartlett**, rear-admiral, U S Na , **died**
1907: Steamship **"Mauretania" crossed** Atlantic in 5 days 5 hours, 10 minutes
1907· Asaph **Hall**, American astronomer, **died**
1909 Baron George de **Ruyter died.**
1910: David Lynn **Magruder**, American general, **died.**
1911 **Persia agreed** to yield to all Russian demands
1912 A **human skull** found in Sussex county, England, believed to be **oldest yet discovered**
1912· **Cambridge University**, England, admitted **Non-conformists** to D D degree
1912 John **Schrank**, who attempted to assassinate Theodore Roosevelt in Milwaukee, Wis, October 14, adjudged **insane** by the court

NOVEMBER 23

Feast day of. St Clement, pope and martyr, **St. Amphilochius; St. Daniel, St. Tron.**
1513· **Florida** named by Ponce de Leon
1585· Thomas **Tallis**, English composer of church music, **died**
1589: **James VI**, of Scotland, **married** Anne of Denmark
1616 Richard **Hakluyt**, English chronicler, **died.**
1682 **New York and Connecticut** agreed upon a boundary line
1700 **Clement XI** became pope
1709. William **Bentinck**, first earl of Portland, **died**
1732 Samuel **Locke**, president of Harvard College, **born**
1745 John **Treadwell**, Governor of Connecticut **born**
1749 Edward **Rutledge**, American statesman, **born.**
1775 British **dispatch-bearer captured** near Hagerstown with papers of great value
1804· President **Franklin Pierce born.**
1808. Battle of **Tudela** or Ebro, French defeated Spaniards
1812 The Northern Army, United States forces, went into **winter-quarters** on Lake Champlain
1826 Congress of Colombia elected **Bolivar** as dictator
1832. Public **test of locomotives** held at Baldwin Works, Philadelphia
1836 **Political prisoners** released from Ham Castle and **banished** from France
1855 A representative **constitution** proclaimed **for Victoria**, Australia
1863 First day of battles at **Chattanooga**; Federals advanced about a mile, each side lost about 1,100
1864: Sherman's advance reached **Milledgeville, Ga**; Confederate legislature ordered a levy *en masse* to resist him
1865: George B **McClellan, Jr**, ex-mayor of New York, **born**
1870 **Bavaria joined the North German Confederation**
1872: Mariano **Melgarejo**, Bolivian soldier, **died**
1872: David P **Lewis** was declared elected **Governor of Alabama**, and recognized the Republican legislature
1875 Jose Maria de la **Cruz**, Chilean general, **died.**
1877· **Fisheries Commission** awarded $5,500 000 to Canada
1878. Viceroy of India issued a **proclamation to the Afghans**, declaring war
1878 Dakka and Pishin in **Afghanistan** surrendered to British
1880: James Craig **Watson**, American astronomer, **died**
1885: Serbians defeated near **Zaribrod**
1887. Over 2,000 cotters **raided deer-parks** in Scotland
1891· Rising of the people in Brazil forced **Dictator Fonseca** to resign
1891 Alvin P **Hovey**, Governor of Indiana, **died.**
1895 United States Supreme Court dismissed the Myra Gaines **Clarke claim** against New Orleans
1895· **Spain** sent 23 000 more troops to **Cuba**
1895 Maurice Frederick Hendrick **De Haas**, Dutch-American painter, **died.**
1898. **Baldwin Hotel and Theater** at San Francisco **destroyed** by fire several lives and property worth $1,500 000 lost
1899 Thomas Henry **Isma**, British steamship owner, **died**
1899 Successful **British operations** in South-African war near Belmont, Tugela Drift, Ulundi, and Colenso
1899 **United States postage-rates** extended to Porto Rico, Guam, and the Philippines
1902 Septimus **Winner**, American musical educator and composer, **died**
1903· Emperor of Germany ordered the **recognition of Panama**
1903· Charles D **Blake**, American song-writer, **died**
1905. Daniel Edward **Bandmann**, American actor, **died**
1906 Joseph F Smith President of **Mormon** Church, fined for **illegal cohabitation**
1906 Canada announced abrogation of **postal convention** with the United States
1906 Willard **Warner**, ex-Senator from Alabama **died**
1906 Australia deported and returned **natives of New Hebrides** and Solomon Islands
1909 Solon **Chase**, American "Greenback" agitator, **died**
1909 John **Caldwell**, American railroad magnate **died**
1909 David A **De Armond**, United States Congressman and jurist, **died**
1910 Octave **Chanute**, American civil engineer and student of mechanical flight, **died**
1911· The Supreme Court of the District of Columbia ordered new **trial of Samuel Gompers** and other labor-leaders
1911· José Pino **Suarez** was **installed as** vice-president of Mexico
1911 **Chief Justice White refused a stay** for indicted meat-packers
1912 Charles **Bourseul**, French pioneer in telephone inventions, **died**
1912. Sir Edward **Clouston**, Canadian banker, **died**
1912. Herman F **Hoffman**, American (Protestant Episcopal, Reformed) bishop, **died.**
1912 Official announcement that **French balloon had won** Gordon-Bennett race starting from Stuttgart, Germany, October 27
1912. By victory over Yale (20 to 0) **Harvard took first place in football** for 1912 season
1912 Testimony in International Harvester Company case showed that the company furnished **86 per cent.** of binders and headers and **78 per cent** of mowers sold **in United States markets**
1912: **Albania declared independent of Turkey**

NOVEMBER 24

Feast-day of: St. Chrysogonus, St Clanan, of Duleek, in Ireland, **Sts Flora and Mary**, martyrs, **St John of the Cross**
1572· James **Douglas**, earl of Morton, **became regent** of Scotland
1572. **John Knox**, Scottish reformer, **died**
1637 Site of **New Haven**, Conn, **bought** from the Indians
1639: First **transit of Venus** across face of sun observed in England
1693: William **Sancroft**, English prelate, leader of the seven bishops who petitioned James II, **died**
1713 Laurence **Sterne**, English novelist and writer, **born.**
1716 **Great cold** prevailed in England, ice-fair held on Thames
1740. John **Bacon**, English sculptor, **born.**
1740. Samuel A **Otis**, American statesman, **born**
1758 **The French abandoned** and burned **Fort Duquesne.**
1762 **Maria Theresa signed peace treaty** with Prussia, abandoning her allies
1790 Dr Robert **Henry**, Scottish historian, **died**
1798: **Napper Tandy**, Irish rebel, fled to Hamburg, but was given up to the British
1806 **Omar Pasha**, Turkish general, **born.**
1815· **Grace Darling**, English lighthouse heroine, **born**
1819 The **Champlain Canal** declared navigable
1832 **South Carolina** State Convention passed the nullification ordinance and threatened to secede
1848 William Lamb, Viscount **Melbourne**, British statesman, **died**
1849· Frances Hodgson **Burnett**, American author, **born.**
1859. Cass **Gilbert**, American architect **born.**
1860 Decree issued allowing greater **liberty of speech** in France
1860: Rev Dr George **Croly**, Irish poet and novelist **died.**
1862: **Gen Joseph E. Johnston** appointed to command of western Confederate armies
1863 **"Battle** above the clouds", Gen Hooker moved against Confederates **on Lookout Mountain.**
1864: Gen Schofield's Federal retreat reached **Columbia, Tenn**, where fighting began
1864 Gen **Sherman burned** mills, foundries, and works at **Rome, Ga**
1864· Benjamin **Silliman**, American scientist, **died**
1867: **Sioux Indians** defeated by United States troops in Big Horn mountains Mont
1868 **Croatian deputies** first attended the Austrian Reichstag
1869 **Woman's Suffrage** Convention met at Cleveland, O
1870 **French surrendered Thionville.**
1873 Azariah C **Flagg**, American politician, founder of Free-soil party, **died**
1873: Samuel A **Hitchcock**, American philanthropist, **died**
1875 William Backhouse **Astor**, American millionaire, **died.**
1877· **Russians captured** fortified post of **Entrepol**, near Plevna
1880. French steamer **"L'Oncle Joseph" sunk** in Mediterranean with loss of 250 lives
1882 **La Plata**, new capital of Buenos Aires, **founded**
1885. Serbians retreated from **Bulgaria** to Pirot, Servia
1887. English parliament passed the **Australian Naval Force Act**
1889 George H **Pendleton**, American statesman, **died.**
1890· August **Belmont**, New York financier, **died.**
1891: **Archbishop of Aix, France**, **fined** for insulting government
1891 **Insurrection** in Rio Grande do Sul, **Brazil**, ended with fall of Fonseca
1891· Edward Robert, earl of Lytton **(Owen Meredith), died**
1893 **Lancashire cotton-workers went on strike**
1894· **China sent agent to Japan** to accept any terms except cession of territory
1895 Baron John Byrne de **Tabley**, English poet **died**
1895 Barthelemy **Saint Hilaire**, French statesman, **died**
1898 Theodore Sedgwick **Fay**, American author and diplomat, **died**
1900 John Lawson **Johnston**, British dietetic expert, **died**
1901· **Greek Cabinet resigned** because of riots over translation of the gospels into modern Greek
1902 Maria **Catalina**, last of the Serrano Indian basket-weavers at San Bernardino Cal, **died**
1903· **Insurgents in Santo Domingo** forced president and his officials to seek safety on a German war-vessel
1910 Frederick H **Jacobs**, American clergyman, **died**
1911: **The "Madonna,"** a painting stolen in Florence, Italy, was **recovered** by the local police
1911· John Fairfield **Dryden**, United States ex-Senator from New Jersey, **died**
1911: Avi Sarah **Jackman**, American novelist, **died.**
1911: John Tyler **Cutting**, American general, **died.**
1912: Orville **Oddie**, one of founders of New York Stock Exchange **died**
1912: **Arbitration Board** in (American) engineers strike **equalized** (and consequently **increased**) **wages** on eastern railroads, and provided for **better conditions**
1912 **Riot** at Socialist anti-war parade, **Budapest**, Hungary, many hurt

NOVEMBER 25

Feast-day of· St. Catherine, virgin and martyr, **St Erasmus** or Elme, bishop and martyr
1185. **Lucius III**, pope (1181–1185), **died.**
1453 The Duke of **Somerset** sent as prisoner **to the Tower**
1494 **Charles VIII**, of France, secured free passage through Florence to invade Naples
1500: **Columbus returned** to Spain from his third voyage
1518: **Luther appealed** from the Pope to church council
1542 Battle of **Solway Moss**, Scots defeated by English
1562 Lope Felix **de Vega**, Spanish dramatist, **born.**
1626 Edward **Alleyn**, English actor, founder of Dulwich College, **died**
1688: **The English army deserted James II**
1748 **Isaac Watts**, Protestant hymn-writer, **died**
1758. British flag raised over ruins of **Fort Duquesne** and the place named Pittsburg
1758. John **Armstrong, Jr**, American soldier, **born**
1775 Congress declared **British vessels open to capture** in retaliation for attacks on seaport towns
1775: Charles **Kemble**, English actor, **born.**
1776 Gen Charles **Lee refused** to reenforce Washington
1778 About 3,000 British **troops left New York** on transports for Georgia
1783 **The British evacuated New York city.**
1785 Richard **Glover**, English poet, **died**
1812: Battle of **Beresina**, French began passage of river under attack from Russians, passage completed November 30 after very great losses
1816 **A theater in Philadelphia was lighted by gas**
1817· John **Bigelow**, American author and diplomat, **born.**
1837. Andrew **Carnegie**, manufacturer and philanthropist, **born**
1844 Sir Augustus Wall **Callcott**, English painter, **died.**
1848. Col J C **Frémont started** from Fort Pueblo **on his fourth exploring expedition.**
1850 St Francis **Xavier College** at New York **opened.**
1854 Rev John **Kitto**, illustrator of the Bible, **died**
1854 John Gibson **Lockhart**, son-in-law and biographer of Walter Scott, **died.**
1856 **Chinese rebels** captured Kuriking
1858: Vermont passed a **personal-liberty bill**, aimed at the fugitive-slave law
1860 Bliss **Perry**, American author and editor, **born**
1861 Legislature of Nevada selected **Carson City** for the capital
1862: Confederates raided **Poolesville, Md.**
1862. Federal government ordered release of **political prisoners.**
1862 Force of 4 000 Confederates repulsed **in attack on Newbern, N. C**
1862 Ethelbert **Nevin**, American composer, **born.**
1863· Federals attacked Confederates on **Missionary Ridge**, and defeated them, pursuing into the night, decisive action in the battle of **Chattanooga**, Tenn
1863: The **"Molly Maguires"** became active in the Pennsylvania coal-regions
1864 **Attempt to burn New York** by setting 15 fires in as many hotels attributed to agents of Confederates
1865: **Lead-ore mining** began in Fayette Co, Ky
1867 Committee of Congress reported in favor of **impeaching President Johnson**
1867 The **Gallas** in Abyssinia **in revolt** against Theodore
1870 **Wurttemberg joined** the North German Confederation
1875 British Government bought Khedive's **shares in Suez Canal**
1878 **Kuram** fortress, Afghanistan, **occupied** by the British
1885 Thomas Andrews **Hendricks**, Vice-President of United States **died**
1886 Erastus **Brooks**, New York journalist, **died.**
1890 At **Durham**, England, 25,000 **colliers struck**
1890 Benjamin P **Shillaber** (Mrs Partington), American humorist **died**
1891. **French** government sent a **friendly note to the Pope**
1891 Floriano **Peixoto** became President of **Brazil**, and reassembled the Congress
1894. Victor **Duruy**, French historian **died.**
1897: George R **Horn**, American entomologist **died.**

1897: Augustus **Phillimon**, British admiral, **died.**
1899: British under **Methuen** defeated the Boers **at Englin.**
1899. George Royal **Davis**, director-general World's Columbian Exposition, **died.**
1901: **United States marines** from battleship **"Iowa" opened communication at Panama**, obstructed by rebels
1902: James Ethan Allen **Gibbs**, American inventor (sewing machines), **died.**
1902: Thomas P **Ochiltree**, American promoter, **died**
1906: Emperor of Austria insisted on **universal suffrage** as basis of reforms
1907: The French repulsed attack of 10,000 **Arabs in Algeria**, losing 1 200
1908 **Burning of** steamer **"Sardinia"** in harbor of Valetta, Malta, caused loss of 123 lives
1908. George Alonzo **Bartlett**, regent Harvard **University, died.**
1908· Sir Henry Clement **Wilkinson**, Canadian capitalist, **died.**
1911: Philadelphia merchants presented 1,800 **complaints against express companies** to the Interstate Commerce Commission
1911: Annual **Yale-Harvard football game** was tied
1911: John **Griffith**, American Shakespearian actor, **died.**
1911: Frank Warren **Hawthorne**, American editorial writer, **died.**
1912 Benjamin C **Anderson**, American manufacturer, **died.**
1912: James W **McLane**, American physician, **died**
1912 Frank H **Scott**, American publisher, **died.**
1912 Isador **Rayner**, United States Senator (Md), **died.**
1912· Anna **Shaw reelected President** of National Woman Suffrage Association
1912. **International Socialist Congress** at Basel Switzerland, **protested against** possible **European war** over Balkan trouble.

NOVEMBER 26

Feast-day of: St. Peter, bishop of Alexandria **St Conrad**, bishop of Constance, **St. Nicon Metanoite; St. Sylvester Gozzolini**, founder of the Sylvestrian monks
1120: **Prince William**, son of Henry I of England, **drowned** outside Barfleur harbor, France
1330 Roger **Mortimer**, Earl of March, tried by parliament and **condemned.**
1379. **New College** at Oxford, England, **chartered.**
1504 **Isabella of Castile**, patron of Columbus, **died.**
1580: France concluded the **treaty of Fleix.**
1639: John **Spottiswood**, Scottish ecclesiastical historian, **died.**
1651· Henry **Ireton**, English Parliamentary general, son-in-law of Oliver Cromwell, **died**
1688. **Princess Anne fled** from London and deserted her father
1688: Philippe **Quinault**, French dramatist, **died.**
1692. **Port Royal** in Canada **surrendered** to a French ship
1726 Oliver **Wolcott**, American soldier and statesman, **born.**
1728: Joseph **Black**, Scottish chemist, **born.**
1758: General **thanksgiving day** observance in America because the French were driven out and the West opened
1774· Henry Fox, **Baron Holland**, father of Charles James Fox, **died.**
1789: John **Elwes**, English miser, **died.**
1810. Seth Wells **Cheney**, American artist, **born**
1829· **The Nile** rose 26 feet instead of 22
1832: **First street-railway** in America opened between City Hall and 14th Street, New York
1832 **Mary E. Walker**, American physician, **born.**
1833: **Chicago's first newspaper**, the *Democrat*, published
1836· John Loudon **Macadam**, Scottish engineer and road improver, **died**
1839· George Cary **Eggleston**, Confederate soldier, journalist and author, **born.**
1851: Marshal **Soult**, duke of Dalmatia, French general, **died**
1857. **First Australian parliament** opened at Melbourne
1861: Convention met at **Wheeling** to frame a **constitution** for West Virginia
1862. Grant started his **expedition into Mississippi** from Tennessee
1862: **Sherman ordered** to leave Memphis and **unite with Grant.**
1862 Confederates lost 100 prisoners at **Cold Knob Mountain**, Va
1863. Heavy fighting at **Ringgold, Ga.**
1863. Federals drove **Confederates** from a commanding position at **Knoxville**, Tenn
1863. Retreating Confederates followed 20 miles to **Tunnel Hill**, Ga
1863 Several German states sent troops to support Frederick's claim to **the Danish duchies.**
1867. The **trial of Jefferson Davis** for treason was postponed
1867· The English parliament appropriated $10,000,000 for **Abyssinian war**
1871: Spanish **Court-Martial in Cuba** condemned eight students to death for scratching the glass plate of a vault
1872: French Assembly adopted a **proposal** to change constitution to provide **for a responsible ministry.**
1883 **Mahdists** under Osman Digna **attacked Suakim** and killed Egyptian garrison
1885 Alexander of **Bulgaria** occupied Pirot Serbia.
1889 Fire at **Lynn, Mass**, spread over 25 acres causing $1 500 000 loss
1889· **German Reichstag adopted the Socialist bill**
1889: French officials in **Brazil** directed to hold friendly relations with the Republic
1890: Under pressure, the Chinese government granted a concession for a **Peking-Siberia telegraph line**
1890 **Newfoundland** agreed not to enforce the **Bait Act** against Canada
1893: The **Matabele** under Lobengula were completely **subjugated.**
1895: George Edward **Dobson**, English sculptor, **died**
1896: Benjamin Apthorp **Gould**, American astronomer (Harvard), **died**
1898. United States **marines landed at Tientsin** to protect legation at Peking
1898· Prince George of Greece appointed **high-commissioner for Crete** for three years
1901: Joseph Henry **Thayer**, American educator (Harvard) and author **died.**
1902: Rev John **Macvilly**, Roman Catholic archbishop of Tuam, and primate of Connaught, Ireland, **died.**
1904· General attack on **203-Meter Hill** and forts at Port Arthur
1907: Minton **Warren**, American Latinist (Harvard), **died.**
1908: Alexander-Wilson **Russell**, rear-admiral, U S Navy, **died.**
1909: **Australian** Senate confirmed site for new **capital.**
1910: George **Riddle**, American Shakespearian scholar, **died.**
1910: Robert Walker **Tayler**, American Federal jurist, **died.**
1910: Moses C **Wetmore**, American tobacco manufacturer and trust-fighter, **died**
1910: Richard Thornton **Wilson**, American banker, **died.**
1911: The **Chinese Regent** took an oath to employ no nobles in the government
1911: William Henry **Beck**, American general, **died.**
1912. Robert **Knight**, New England cotton-mills owner, **died.**
1912 Princess **Marie**, Countess of Flanders, mother of Albert, king of Belgium, **died.**
1912. John T **Brush**, American base-ball magnate **died.**
1912· Andrew **Carnegie** announced that he had placed all his fortune except $25 000,000 in the **Carnegie Corporation** of New York
1912: **Retrial on appeal began** of 106 Terauchi plot prisoners, Korea, Baron Yun Chi Ho testified to false **confession wrung** by fear of **torture.**
1912 A jury at Salem, Mass , rendered a **verdict of not guilty** in the cases of **Ettor, Caruso, and Giovannitti**, labor leaders, charged with murder in strikes at **Lawrence.**

NOVEMBER 27

Feast-day of: St. James Intercisus; St Maharsapor, martyr, **St. Maximus; St. Virgil** of Saltzburg
8 B. C.: **Horace**, Roman lyrical and satirical poet, **died**
511· **Clovis**, first king of France, **died.**
602: **Maurice**, Roman emperor, **beheaded** at Chalcedon
1237· Battle of **Cortenuova**; Frederick II defeated Milanese
1382 Battle of **Roosebeke**, French defeated Flemings
1520 **Magellan entered the Pacific ocean.**
1635. Françoise **d'Aubigné**, Marquise de Maintenon, **born**
1668. Henri François **d'Aguesseau**, chancellor of France, **born.**
1674: Louis, **Chevalier de Rohan, executed** for conspiracy
1703: Seven English **war-ships** wrecked and **Eddystone lighthouse** destroyed by a storm
1703: Loss from **great storm in London** estimated at $10,000,000, in Severn and Thames valleys 8,000 persons perished
1710 Robert **Lowth**, bishop of London, biblical scholar, **born.**
1727: Artemas **Ward**, American Revolutionary general, **born.**
1746: Robert R **Livingston**, American statesman, **born.**
1778 **Washington** went into **winter quarters** at Middlebrook, N J
1778 John **Murray**, 2d, British publisher, **born.**
1806: **Adelphi Theater** at London opened
1815 A new **constitution for** (Russian) **Poland** granted, Krakow declared a free republic
1820 **Edwin Forrest** made his first stage appearance
1838: **'French** bombarded St John Ulloa and Vera Cruz, **Mexico**
1856· **Walker**, with a third company of adventurers, **landed in Nicaragua.**
1863· Federals lost 1,000 men, and Lee 800 at **Locust Grove, Va.**
1863. ' Chinese ' Gordon failed in an attack on **Soochow**
1864· Federal force **attacked Indian camp** at Sand Hill, Colo , and killed 131 men women, and children
1867 Reuben Hyde **Walworth**, last chancellor of New York, **died.**
1868: Gen George **Custer defeated** rebellious **Indians** on the **Washita** river, Ind Ter (Oklahoma)
1870 **French army** of the North defeated **at Amiens.**
1870. Germans defeated the **Garibaldians** near Pasque, France
1870 **La Fère**, after two days' bombardment, **surrendered** to Germans
1871: An outbreak of indignation followed the **execution of students at Havana**
1872: **French** Assembly passed a **Trial by Jury** bill
1873. **Hoosac Tunnel was completed.**
1875. Mary **Anderson**, American actress made her debut
1879: **Chileans** again defeated the allies **at Tarapaca.**
1882: Léon **Gambetta**, French statesman, **wounded** by accidental pistol shot, **died** December 31 following
1882 First **closure rule** adopted in English House of Commons
1885: Eight **Indians** were **hanged** for murder at Battleford, Canada
1885· Serbians besieged **Widdin**, Bulgaria
1886: Observation of **Arbor Day began** in San Francisco
1890. Census-returns showed that **United States** had **population** of 62 622,250
1893: **Infernal machines** received by Emperor William, and Chancellor von Caprivi of Germany
1895: Octavius Brooks **Frothingham**, American clergyman and author, **died**
1895 Alexandre **Dumas**, the younger, French novelist, **died.**
1896· Mathilde **Blind**, French author and lecturer, **died.**
1898· Unusual **storm on New England coast** caused great loss of shipping and 115 lives
1898: Charles Walter **Couldock**, American actor, **died.**
1900. Cushman Kellogg **Davis**, United States Senator from Minnesota, **died**
1900 George Washington **Wilson**, internal revenue commissioner **died.**
1901· Davis Hanson **Waite**, ex-governor of Colorado, **died.**
1902: Civil war **in Colombia** ended by treaty
1902: **Mints of Siam** closed to free coinage of silver
1902: **Ashes of Columbus** deposited in the Cathedral of Seville
1904: **Arbitration treaty** between the United States and Germany signed
1907: **Australian** government agreed to a penny **letter-rate** to England
1908. Jean Albert **Gaudry**, French scientist and author, **died.**
1910: James **Oakes**, American general, **died.**
1910· Michael **Cudahy**, American meat-packer, and philanthropist **died**
1911: Serious **royalist demonstrations** broke out **in Lisbon.**
1911· Sale by auction of **jewels** of ex-sultan of **Turkey** began at Paris
1911· The pope created **eighteen cardinals**; Falconia, Farley and O'Connell in the United States
1911: **German** war-ships were recalled from Agadir, **Morocco**
1911: Irving Bedell **Dudley**, American diplomat, **died.**
1911: William Maxwell **Reid**, American historian, **died.**
1911: Benaiah Longley **Whitman**, American clergyman **died**
1912: Albert T **Patrick**, imprisoned at Sing Sing for the murder of William Marsh Rice, was pardoned by Governor Dix of New York
1912. **Serbians occupied Durazzo**, on Adriatic coast Albanian flag raised
1912 Houses in **Adrianople set on fire** by bombs from **aeroplanes**
1912 John P **Jones**, ex-United States Senator from Nevada, **died.**

NOVEMBER 28

Feast-day of: St Stephen the Younger, martyr, **St James** of La Marca, of Ancona, *confessor*
741· **Gregory III**, pope (731–741), **died**
1414· ***John Huss** was arrested for heresy*
1468: **Dunois**, the Bastard of Orleans, **died**
1499 Edward Plantagenet, Duke of **Warwick, beheaded** as conspirator against Henry VII
1666 Battle of **Pentland Hills**, near Edinburgh Scotland, Covenanters defeated
1688 **James II** called for a new parliament and endeavored to treat with William of Orange
1721· Louis Dominique **Cartouche**, a celebrated French bandit **beheaded.**
1745· **Charles Edward**, the Young Pretender made headquarters at Manchester, England
1765: Landing of **stamps** at Brunswick, N C , **resisted.**
1787. France obtained the Touron peninsula in Cochin-China, by the **treaty of Versailles.**
1792· Victor **Cousin**, French moral philosopher, **born**
1812· George Ticknor **Curtis**, American author and jurist, **born.**
1829· Anton Gregor **Rubinstein**, Russian pianist and composer, **born.**
1848· **Republican insurrectionists** in **Rome**, Italy, set up a provisional government
1850 **Conference of Olmütz** held, Austria and Prussia settled Schleswig-Holstein matter for a while
1851: Vincenz **Priessnitz**, founder of hydropathy, **died.**
1855· **Kars**, in Transcaucasia **surrendered** by British garrison to Russians after five months' siege
1859 **Washington Irving**, American novelist and writer, **died.**
1860 Baron C K J **Bunsen**, Prussian statesman and diplomat, **died.**
1861· Lord **Monck** became Governor-General of **Canada.**
1862 Two companies of Federal cavalry captured at **Hartwood, Va**
1862 General Grant's army marched on **Holly Springs, Miss**
1862 General Marmaduke defeated at **Cane Hill, Ark**
1863 Confederates made an unsuccessful **night attack** on one of the defenses of **Knoxville**, Tenn
1870. **Amiens surrendered** to the Germans
1870 **Prussian** parliament voted 100,000,000 thalers to continue the war
1871· **Commune leaders were executed** in France
1872: Augustin **Morales**, President of Bolivia, **assassinated**
1876: Two legislatures organized in **South Carolina.**
1885: Austria procured an armistice between **Bulgaria and Serbia.**
1889· **Fire at Boston** caused loss of $5,000,000
1892: Cabinet crisis in France over **Panama Canal.**
1893: **Brazilian rebels** defeated government forces at Rio Grande do Sul
1894: Eduard **Thierry**, French dramatist, **died.**
1895 Murders and atrocities continued in **Armenia.**
1895: **Queen Regent of Spain** chosen to act **as arbitrator** in boundary dispute between Colombia Ecuador, and Peru
1898· **Spanish Peace Commissioners** in Paris accepted United States terms
1899: **Sortie from Kimberley** rushed Boer redoubts
1899: Battle of **Modder River**; British drove 11,000 Boers from their positions, with a total loss of 461
1900· Frederick Vollette **McNair**, rear-admiral, U S Navy, **died**
1903. Jules **Levy**, American cornetist, **died**
1904: **Cuban** legislature prohibited **religious processions** in the streets
1904· Alfred Cutler **Barnes**, American publisher, **died**
1904: Madame Fanny **Janauschek**, Polish-American tragic actress **died**
1904: William Miller **Paxton**, ex-president Princeton Seminary, **died.**
1906· Mayor **Schmitz**, mayor of San Francisco, **arrested** on a charge of extortion
1906: Jennie **Yeamans**, American actress, **died.**
1907 Moroccan army invaded **Algiers** and forced French to retreat
1908· **Explosion in coal mine** near Pittsburg killed 138 miners
1909. It was reported that there were 370,-**935 employees** of the Federal government
1911: Howard **Osgood**, American Hebraist, **died.**
1912 James **Gordon**, ex-United States Senator from Mississippi, **died**
1912: Daniel M **Ransdell**, sergeant-at-arms United States Senate, **died**
1912· Edward **Curtis**, American physician and scientist **died.**
1912. English **woman suffrage** agitators began practise of **pouring ink** and acids into public mail boxes

NOVEMBER 29

Feast-day of: St. Saturninus, *martyr*; **St Radbod**, bishop of Utrecht, confessor
1268: ***Clement IV.**, pope (1265–1268)*, **died.**
1290 **Eleanor** of Castile, queen of Edward I. *of England*, **died.**
1314: **Philippe le Bel**, king of France, **died.**
1330. *Roger* **Mortimer**, *paramour of Isabella of England*, **executed.**
1343: Philip VI , of France put **fifteen barons to death** on suspicion that they favored England
1378: **Charles IV.**, emperor of Germany, **died.**
1489: **Margaret**, daughter of Henry VII of England, **queen** of James IV **of Scotland, born**
1554 Sir Philip **Sidney**, English poet and hero, **born.**
1627: John **Ray**, English naturalist **born**
1632: **Frederick V., Elector Palatine**, son-in-law of James I , of England, **died.**
1661: Bishop Brian **Walton**, editor of the *Polyglot Bible* **died.**
1682: **Prince Rupert**, of Bavaria Cavalier, general in the English civil war, **died**
1693: The English bombarded **St Malo** in France
1694: Marcello **Malpighi**, Italian anatomist, **died.**
1722. Benjamin **Chew**, American jurist, **born**
1727· Ezra **Stiles**, American educator, president of Yale University, **born**
1729 Indians massacred **French** colonists **at Natchez, Miss.**
1760: **Belêtre**, French commander at Detroit, **surrendered** to the English
1773: **"Sons of Liberty"** reorganized at New York
1775· **An American privateer** captured three British ships
1799. Amos Bronson **Alcott**, American author, **born.**
1803. Battle of **Argaum**, India, Wellesley victor
1811: Wendell **Phillips**, American orator and reformer, **born**
1814· The London *Times* **was first printed** by **steam-power.**
1816 Morrison B **Waite**, Chief Justice United States Supreme Court, **born**
1825· **The first** genuine **Italian opera** in America presented in New York
1825. The completion of the **Erie** and **Champlain canals** celebrated in New York
1832· Louisa M **Alcott**, American novelist, **born**
1847. Marcus **Whitman** and party **massacred** in Oregon by Indians
1848: King of **Prussia moved the Assembly** from Frankfort to Brandenburg Castle
1850 **Saturn's inner ring discovered** by William R Dawes, England
1853 John **Mitchel**, Irish exile, **escaped** from Tasmania reached San Francisco, Cal
1854· **Armed bands** from Missouri took possession of polls **at Kansas election**
1857: **Alfonso XII**, king of Spain, **born**
1861: Federals victors at **Blackwater Creek**, Mo
1862. **Federals in** force occupied Brazos, Santiago and Brownsville, **Texas.**
1863· Confederates withdrew from before **Knoxville**, Tenn

1864· Federals defeated Confederate attack at **Spring Hill, Tenn**
1868 Lawrence **Kearny**, commodore, U S Navy, **died**
1869 Treaty for annexation of **San Domingo** to the United States negotiated
1870 **Sorties from Paris** repulsed with great loss to the French
1872 **Horace Greeley**, founder of the *New-York Tribune*, **died**
1878 Louis **Godey**, founder of *Godey's Lady's Book*, **died**
1889 **A plot to kill** Hungarian premier **Tisza**, discovered
1889 France, Switzerland, and the United States **recognized the Brazilian Republic**
1889 Martin F **Tupper**, English poet, **died**
1892 Alexander H **Wyant**, American landscape painter, **died**
1895 Count Edward F J **Taafe**, premier of Austria, **died**
1899 Prince di **Ruspoli**, mayor of Rome, **died**
1900 The Germans seized **Chinese astronomical instruments** over 200 years old
1900 President **Kruger**, of the Transvaal, was sympathetically **received in Paris**
1901· Captains of foreign war-ships took **government of Colon** from rebels and gave it to Colombian government officials
1901 Thomas Clarke **Luby**, Irish agitator and founder of the **Fenian** movement, **died.**
1901 Francesco **Pi y Margall**, Spanish leader of republicans, **died.**
1903 Theodore Lorenzo **Seip**, president Muhlenberg College, **died**
1906 Elisha **Dyer**, ex-Governor of Rhode Island, **died.**
1906 Samuel **Spencer**, American railroad magnate, **died**
1907. Leon **Jastremski**, American general (Confederate), **died**
1909 **Prohibition** amendment defeated **in Alabama**
1910 Dorance **Atwater**, American soldier, who made secret record of Federal deaths in Andersonville prison, **died**
1910 Matthew Henry **Buckham**, president University of Vermont, **died.**
1910 George Frederick **Seward**, American diplomat and financier, **died**
1910 Sylvester Fithian **Scovel**, ex-president Wooster University, **died**
1911. A concerted **rebel attack on Anking**, China, **failed**
1911· The **new cardinals** received their birettas from the Pope
1912. A negro murderer, after **seven trials on ground of technicalities**, was finally condemned and hanged at Waxahachie, Tex

NOVEMBER 30

Feast-day of. St Andrew, apostle, **Sts. Sapor and Isaac**, bishops **Mahanes, Abraham**, and **Simeon**, martyrs, **St. Narses and companions**
406 **B. C.. Euripides**, Greek dramatist, **died**
1016 Edmund **Ironside**, colleague of King Canute, **assassinated.**
1181 **Henry, the Lion of Bavaria**, dispossessed by the German emperor, Frederick, **humiliated himself** at diet of Erfurt
1215 **Innocent III** confirmed deposition of Otho IV
1530 Cardinal Thomas **Wolsey**, minister of Henry VIII of England, **died**
1549 Sir Henry **Savile**, English scholar and mathematician, **born**
1652. **Naval battle off Dungeness** headland, southern Kent, England, Dutch defeated English
1654 John **Selden**, English politician and legal writer, **died**
1667· Jonathan **Swift**, British author, **born.**
1678 The **Disabling Act**, excluding Catholics from Parliament, passed
1699. William **Penn** reached his American province
1700 Battle of **Narva**, Swedes under Charles XII defeated Russians
1750 Maurice, **Marshal Saxe**, French soldier, **died.**
1761 John **Dollond**, English optician, **died**
1776 **Washington occupied Trenton**, N J
1776 British Commander **Howe issued a proclamation of pardon** to American rebels
1782. Adams, Franklin, Jay, and Laurens signed **preliminary peace treaty** with Great Britain
1785 John Adams demanded that England surrender **frontier posts**
1803. **French** army of 8,000 **surrendered** to British squadron in Haiti
1807: **Bonaparte advanced** into Poland to meet Russians
1809. Mark **Lemon**, English dramatist and writer, **born.**
1821· **Haitians in west proclaimed their independence** of Spain
1832: The **French**, under Gerard, **besieged Antwerp**
1835 Samuel Langhorne **Clemens (Mark Twain)**, American author and humorist, **born**
1853 Russians destroyed Turkish fleet at **Sinope**, on Black Sea
1855 Riots broke out at **Ballarat**, Australia, culminating December 3, in death of 30 rioters and several soldiers
1861. England ordered its minister to leave the United States at the end of seven days if **Mason and Slidell** were not set at liberty
1862 James Sheridan **Knowles**, English dramatist **died**
1863 General Meade declined battle with Lee at **Mine Run, Va**, and returned to Washington
1863· Federals occupied **Fort Esperanza, Texas.**
1864 Battle of **Franklin**, near Nashville, Tenn., Federals fell back at night on Nashville
1864 Patrick R **Cleburne**, major-general (Confederate), **killed** at Franklin
1868 **Mississippi** ratified **constitution** (of May, 1868), but did not disfranchise Confederates
1868 Cathedral at **Sydney**, New South Wales consecrated
1869 **Texas** ratified a new **constitution**
1870 **Great sortie** of 120,000 men **from Paris**; French temporarily successful
1889 **Brazilian Republic** adopted the old flag
1891 Sir Thomas Clinton **Murdoch**, Canadian premier, **died.**
1894. Joseph Emerson **Brown**, ex-Governor of Georgia and Senator, **died**
1895 The Hovas in **Madagascar**, inspired by anti-foreigner sentiment, destroyed **missions**
1896 John **Scott**, ex-Senator from Pennsylvania, **died.**
1896. William **Steinway**, American (piano) manufacturer, **died**
1897. Henry **Drisler**, American Latinist and Hellenist (Columbia), **died**
1898 United States of **Central America** formally dissolved
1899 General **Blanco**, Spanish commander, **left Cuba**
1900 **Oscar Wilde**, English dramatist and poet, **died**
1901 **Pu Chun**, heir-apparent to the Chinese throne, was **disinherited**
1904 **Japanese captured 203-Meter Hill**
1905 Ensign **McChesney**, American art educator (Syracuse University), **died**
1907: George Frederick **Shrady**, American surgeon and author, **died.**
1909 Karl **Theodor**, duke of Bavaria, eye-specialist, **died.**
1909 Thomas Augustine **Hendrick**, American (Roman Catholic) bishop, **died**
1909 Charles Stewart **Smith**, American art collector and philanthropist, **died.**
1910. James **Mace**, English ex-champion heavy-weight pugilist, **died**
1910 Julia **Wyatt**, American actress (created the rôle of "Topsy" in *Uncle Tom's Cabin*), **died.**
1911: The **Standard Oil Company** ceased to exist as a trust under the court's dissolution decree
1911 Bert K **Canfield**, American artist, **died**
1911 Henry **Mansell**, American miss onary (India), **died.**
1912 Norman **Shaw**, British architect, **died**
1912. Two buildings of **Maryland Agricultural College** at College Park, Md., **burned**, loss, $150,000
1912· **English team** won **international Davis cup in tennis tournament**, Melbourne, Australia
1912 Turkey and Balkan allies reached **preliminary peace agreement**

DECEMBER

DECEMBER 1

Feast-day of St. Eligius or Eloy, bishop of Noyon, confessor
1083 Anna **Comnena**, Byzantine princess and historian, **born**
1135 **Henry I**, of England, **died** in Normandy
1252 **Blanche of Castile**, queen of Louis VIII of France, **died.**
1521: Leo **X**, pope (1513-21), **died**
1640: **Portugal threw off the yoke of Spain**
1641. House of Commons presented the **Grand Remonstrance** to Charles I
1648. **Charles I**, of England, **taken** by the army and confined in Hurst Castle
1664 Connecticut surrendered all claim to **Long Island**
1666 Sir James **Ware**, English antiquary, **died**
1671 John **Keill**, Scottish mathematician and physicist **born**
1723. Susan **Centlivre**, English dramatist, **died**
1741· Samuel **Kirkland**, founder of Hamilton College **born.**
1755 Maurice **Greene**, English composer of sacred music, **died.**
1770 James **Hogg**, Scottish poet ("the Ettrick Shepherd"), **born**
1775 **Generals Arnold and Montgomery united** their **forces** on the St Lawrence
1777 **Baron Steuben arrived** at Portland, Me., and offered his services to the Americans
1777. French ship **"l'Heureux"** arrived at **Portsmouth**, N H, with arms and munitions for the United States
1777 Congress at York, Pa., asked Washington to appoint **Lafayette** to a command
1782· **Loyalists**, or American Tories, **began to leave** the country in great numbers
1787. **Riots** broke out in England **against cotton machinery.**
1789· Wm C **Lane**, soldier, Governor of Missouri, **born**
1792 Francis **Granger**, American statesman, **born**
1795 James **Whitcomb**, Senator and Governor of Indiana **born**
1797 Oliver **Wolcott**, Governor of Connecticut **died**
1807 **Jerome Bonaparte** made king of Westphalia
1811 **Five steamboats ran on the Hudson river** between Albany and New York city
1815 Clark **Mills**, American sculptor, **born.**
1816 **Baltimore first lighted by gas**; the first American city so lighted
1821 Sir Thomas Brisbane became Governor of **New South Wales** and introduced free institutions
1821. **The Compact** or constitutive law was signed by the deputies of **Costa Rica.**
1822 **Dom Pedro I.** crowned emperor of Brazil
1825 **Alexander I**, czar of Russia **died**
1826 William **Mahone**, American soldier and Senator, **born**
1826 Sereno **Watson**, American botanist, **born**
1830 Matilda **Heron**, American actress, **born**
1840· Battle of Kotri, in **Sind**, British victorious
1841. George **Birkbeck**, English educator and philanthropist **died.**
1842 Frederick S **Church**, American artist, **born.**
1848 **Francis Joseph**, of Austria, declared of age
1848: **Louis Napoleon** announced himself **a candidate** for the presidency of France
1849 Ebenezer **Elliott**, English poet (*Anti-Corn-Law Rhymer*), **died.**
1862· Confederates defeated near **Charlestown**, W Va
1864· William Lewis **Dayton**, Senator for New Jersey and diplomat, **died.**
1865: Opposition of the people of **Greece forced the Danish adviser to retire.**
1866· The French people presented a **gold medal to Lincoln's widow.**
1866 First **patent** issued for a **typewriter.**
1867. **Riotous demonstrations** at funerals of **executed Fenians**, in Dublin, Ireland
1868 **Fort Lafayette**, in New York harbor, burned
1869· **The Hudson's Bay Company transferred** its governmental functions to the Dominion of Canada
1875 England sent a special mission to examine **finances of Egypt.**
1875 **Statue of Bonaparte** replaced on Vendôme column at Paris
1879 Attempt on **life of the Czar** of Russia
1879 Steamer **"Borussia"** from Liverpool **sunk** in Atlantic ocean, 290 lives lost
1880· Manuel **Gonzalez** became President of **Mexico.**
1881 **Bismarck defeated** in Reichstag on a financial question
1882 The **Khedive** issued a proclamation of **amnesty.**
1882. **Titus Coan**, early American missionary to Hawaii, **died.**
1884 **Porfirio Diaz inaugurated President of Mexico**
1886 British **Home-Rule** Union formed
1887 Jules **Grévy** resigned the French presidency
1890 The **Cherokee strip** in Indian Territory was **cleared** of intruders
1891 **Austria** decided to take part **in Chicago's world's fair.**
1891 German possessions in **Southwest Africa** sold to a syndicate
1893. Public debt statement of United States for a year showed a **deficit** of $75 000 000
1893. **German** Reichstag revoked decree expelling the **Jesuits**
1893 Bulgarian ex-army officer confessed to having been hired to kill **Prince Ferdinand**
1894 British government warned Turkey against **slaughter of the Armenians**
1894· An armed **revolt** broke out in Rio Grande do Sul, **Brazil**
1894· Henry Martyn **Storrs**, American clergyman, **died**
1897. City of **Montevideo** under martial law, and prominent citizens banished
1897· Nelson Grosvenor **Williams**, American general and painter, **died.**
1899 Henry S **Wingard**, American theologian **died.**
1901 Margaret Eleanor **Crocker**, American philanthropist **died**
1901· Henry Clarke **Houghton**, American otologist, **died.**
1902 Thomas Henry **French**, American dramatic publisher, **died**
1903 Troops of Sultan of **Morocco** killed **Jews** at Tesa
1903 The **Dreyfus case** in France was **reopened.**
1903 Cyrus **Edson**, American sanitarian, **died**
1907 William **Cauldwell**, American journalist, **died**
1908 Francis Marinus **Caldwell**, treasurer-general of the society of Cincinnati, **died.**
1911: James B and John J **McNamara pleaded guilty** at Los Angeles, Cal., to complicity in **dynamite outrages**
1911 Persia having refused to dismiss Shuster, **Russia ordered an advance on Teheran.**
1911. Henry de la Poer **Beresford**, Marquis of Waterford, head of Beresford family, **died**
1911 William Emerson **Damon**, American naturalist and author, **died.**
1911 Charles Spencer **Francis**, American journalist and diplomat, **died**
1912: Rudolph J **Meyer**, former president of St Louis University, **died**
1912 Robert **Collyer**, American clergyman (Unitarian), **died.**
1912 Official count showed that **Idaho** had **adopted Initiative and Recall** by majority of two to one

DECEMBER 2

Feast-day of: St Bibiana, virgin and martyr
1254: Battle of **Foggia**, Italy, papal party driven from Sicily
1552 **Francisco Xavier**, Roman Catholic missionary in China and Japan, **died**
1594 Gerard **Mercator** (Kaufmann), Flemish geographer, **died.**
1697. National **thanksgiving in England** for return of peace
1723 Philippe, **Duc d'Orleans**, regent of France, **died**
1760· John **Breckenridge**, Kentucky statesman, **born.**
1775 United States Congress voted to employ **foreign engineers**
1776 **General Lee** crossed the Hudson at Haverstraw
1780 Gen Nathaniel **Greene** assumed command of American army **in the South.**
1792 **The Russians recaptured Frankfort**
1804 **Bonaparte crowned emperor** of France at Notre Dame by Pope Pius VII
1805 British transport **"Aurora"** wrecked with loss of 300 lives
1805 Battle of **Austerlitz**, Bonaparte victorious
1814. Andrew **Jackson** arrived at **New Orleans**, La., to take command against British
1816 First **savings bank** in the United States **opened** at Philadelphia
1823. The **Monroe Doctrine** was enunciated in President's message to United States Congress
1824· First **Mechanic's Institute opened** at London
1826 **Portugal** asked Great Britain's help to suppress disorders
1832 **Rosas**, dictator of Buenos Aires was deposed after three years
1848 **Ferdinand of Austria abdicated** the imperial throne in favor of his nephew, Francis Joseph
1851. **Coup d'état of Louis Napoleon**, he became dictator
1852 Pintos became governor of **Buenos Aires** through a **revolution**
1852· Louis Napoleon proclaimed **emperor** of the French as **Napoleon III.**
1853: Amelia **Opie**, English novelist, **died**
1854. **Austria** joined the **alliance against Russia**
1856 Hugh **Miller**, Scottish geologist, **died.**
1859. **John Brown**, the would-be emancipator of slaves, **hanged** in Virginia
1861 Lyman **Trumbull** of Illinois introduced in the United States Senate a bill to **confiscate property of rebels** and free their slaves
1861. Congress gave **Captain Wilkes a vote of thanks** on the **"Trent" affair**
1861: The Napoleon wharf at **Antwerp** burned, 25 lives and over $2 000,000 lost
1862 Federals captured **King George Court House**, Va
1862: **Herzegovinians revolted** against the Turks
1863 Federals defeated in fights at **Pocahontas**, Miss
1863 **Hardee superseded Bragg** in command of Confederate forces in Tennessee
1863 Ground broken for the **Union Pacific Railway.**
1866 **The French soldiers left Rome**
1870 **French** army of the Loire **defeated** by the Germans **at Bazoche**
1873 **Amnesty** granted to political offenders on 25th anniversary of Austrian emperor's accession
1874 **Civil war in the Argentine Republic**, government victorious
1877 The **Galeka tribe** defeated and driven from their lands by the British **in Cape Colony**
1878 **British** under Roberts **defeated Gurkhas** at Peiwar Pass
1879 Chinese rebel chief **Li-yang-tsai** was captured
1882 At Prague, Bohemia, 45 **socialists sentenced** to imprisonment
1883 **Austrian Reichsrath** occupied its new house at Vienna
1884 Germany protested against **annexation of New Guinea** to Australia
1884 Great **bank frauds discovered in Austria**, some culprits committed suicide
1885 Serbia made unacceptable **peace proposals to Bulgaria**
1885 Italians assumed the government of **Massowah.**
1886 Stock Exchange **panic in San Francisco**
1887· Lord **Mayor of Dublin sentenced** to imprisonment for publishing proceedings of suppressed political meetings
1888. Germany and England blockaded the coast of **British East Africa**
1889 **Snow in Austria** blocked traffic for 36 hours
1889 **Anti-Slavery Conference** advised the establishment of military stations with exceptional powers in Africa
1890 **Revolutionary attempt** of Pierola's supporters **in Peru** suppressed
1890 Count Kalnoky opened at Vienna a **commercial conference** between **Austria** and **Germany.**
1891 **Arizona** voted for a **constitution**
1891 U S armored cruiser **"New York" launched** at Philadelphia
1892 **Argentine cabinet crisis** settled by resignations
1892. **Jay Gould**, American speculator, **died**
1893 Austrian government submitted **civil marriage bill** to the diet
1893 New **French ministry** formed by Casimir-Périer

1893. **Fort Villegaignon,** held by Brazilian rebels destroyed
1895. **Bull Run battlefield** sold for from $3 to $6 an acre
1897: Alonzo S **Kimball,** American physicist, died.
1898. Jennie **Parker** (Champney), American actress, **died.**
1899 John Insley **Blair,** American railroad magnate and philanthropist, **died.**
1900. Joseph W **McClurg,** ex-Governor of Mississippi, **died.**
1902. Robert **Earl,** Justice New York Court of Appeals **died**
1903. Henry H **Hadley,** American temperance promoter, **died**
1904. Mrs George Henry **Gilbert,** American actress, **died.**
1904· Chauncey Forward **Black,** ex-Lieut.-Governor of Pennsylvania **died.**
1908 **Revolt in Haiti;** President Nord Alexis deposed and exiled
1909. Henry Martyn **Adams,** American military engineer, **died.**
1909 William Alfred **Packard,** American Latinist (Princeton), **died**
1910 Eugene Asa **Carr,** American general, **died**
1910. James Brooks **Dill,** American corporation lawyer **died**
1910 Jose Maria **Figueras-Chiques,** Chief Justice of Porto Rico, **died.**
1910. William Pryor **Letchworth,** American benefactor, **died**
1910· Channing Moore **Williams,** American (Protestant Episcopal) bishop **died.**
1911: An Australian **Antarctic expedition** under Dr Douglas Mawson sailed from Hobart, Tasmania
1911: Senator Eladio **Victoria** was elected provisional president of **Santo Domingo**
1911: **King George and Queen Mary landed at Bombay.**
1911· Father John Pierre **Frieden** (S J), president St Louis (Mo) University, **died.**
1911: "Tod" **Schriver,** American aviator, **killed** in flight
1912 Albert K **Smiley,** American educator and humanitarian, **died**
1912 Otis Bardwell **Boise,** American composer and music teacher, **died.**
1912 **Triple alliance** of Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy, **renewed** for three years
1912. Italian Court of Cassation at Rome **confirmed conviction of Camorrists** at Viterbo
1912 United States Supreme Court **upheld** a South Dakota **statute forbidding** sale in one locality of any commodity at lower advance over cost than in another
1912 The **Supreme Court** of the United States **ordered the dissolution of the Harriman Union Pacific and Southern Pacific Railway merger** as a violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust law

DECEMBER 3

Feast day of: St Lucius, king and confessor, **St. Birinus, St. Sola,** hermit, **St Francis Xavier.**
63 B. C: Cicero made his third speech against Catiline
1137. Emperor **Lothaire II** died and the Hohenstaufens reigned
1167 Cities of northern Italy formed a greater **Lombard league**
1431: Luigi **Pulci,** Italian poet, **born**
1592: Alexander **Farnese,** duke of Parma, Italian commander, **died.**
1615 City of **Para,** in Brazil, **founded by** Caldeira
1621. **James I,** of England, **forbade** the House of Commons to inquire into affairs of state
1642 Cardinal **Mazarin** became prime minister of France
1751. George **Cabot,** American statesman and first Secretary of the Navy **born**
1753 Samuel **Crompton,** inventor of spinning-mule, **born.**
1755 Gilbert **Stuart,** American portrait-painter **born**
1756 Aaron **Ogden,** American soldier and Governor of New Jersey, **born**
1766 Robert **Bloomfield,** English poet, **born**
1771: Isaac T **Hopper,** American philanthropist, **born.**
1776 **First newspaper in New Jersey** is sued at Burlington
1779 John **Chambers,** Kentucky legislator and territorial Governor of Iowa **died**
1796 Francis P **Kendrick,** archbishop of Baltimore, **born**
1800 Battle of **Hohenlinden,** French defeated Austria
1806· Henry A **Wise,** American statesman, **born.**
1810 Mary **Putnam,** American author, **born**
1818· **Illinois admitted to the Union.**
1820 John Duke **Coleridge,** Lord Chief Justice of England **born.**
1823 Giovanni **Belzoni,** explorer of Egyptian antiquities, **died**
1826 George B **McClellan,** general, U S Army, **born.**
1839 **Frederick VI.,** king of Denmark, **died**
1846 British concluded an advantageous **treaty with Sultan of Borneo**
1845· General **Belzu** became President of Bolivia through a revolution
1850 A treaty of **amnesty** proclaimed **in Germany**
1851: **Paris rioters** defeated by the troops
1854. **Insurgent miners** at Ballarat, Victoria entrenched themselves at the Eureka stockade
1855 Robert **Montgomery,** English poet, **died**
1857. Christian **Rauch,** German sculptor **died.**
1861· **House** of Representatives **divided on the slavery question,** by rejecting the Crittenden resolutions, 71 to 65
1861: **United States navy** reported to number 264 vessels, 2,557 guns, and 22 000 men
1861· **United States army** reported to have a strength of 660,971, of whom 640,637 were volunteers
1861: Confederates defeated at **Salem, Mo.**
1862: **Louisiana loyalists** sent two members to United States Congress
1862: Skirmish at **Oxford, Miss,** resulted in Confederate loss of 92 prisoners
1863 **Longstreet raised siege of Knoxville,** and retreated before Gen Sherman
1864. **Sherman's army,** marching to the sea, **occupied Millen, Ga.**
1864· **Hood** with large Confederate army **invested Nashville, Tenn.**
1867. **French troops left Rome** to embark for France
1870 Germans began the **bombardment of Belfort**
1873· **Ultramontanes in German Reichstag** defeated the government in restricting the press
1874· Queen **Victoria received** four volumes of **thanks from France**
1874· **Peruvian insurrectionists** defeated near Tarata
1875 A clerk in the **Bank of Belgium** convicted of thefts of $4,000 000
1879. **Cuban insurgents** totally defeated at Placeta
1879 **Mtesa** and his chiefs **prohibited** both **Christianity** and Mohammedanism in Uganda
1881 **Electric street lighting** began in Philadelphia
1882 **Arabi Pasha pleaded guilty** of rebellion in Egypt and was sentenced to death, then banished for life instead
1883 **Chile and Bolivia** signed a peace-treaty
1884: **German** Reichstag repealed portions of the **ecclesiastical laws**
1887 French electors chose **Sadi Carnot** as President of France
1889 First State legislature in **North Dakota met**
1889 **Austria warned Servia** that newspaper attacks on the former must stop
1891: Imperialists defeated **Chinese insurgents**
1894. **Hawaii shaken** by an earthquake
1901. Arthur (Colfax) **Grissom,** American author and editor, **died.**
1903. Abiel **Leonard,** American (Protestant Episcopal) bishop, **died**
1905: John **Bartlett,** American literary compiler **died**
1907: Allen **Thomas,** American general (Confederate) and diplomat **died.**
1910 Mary Baker Glover **Eddy,** Christian Science leader **died**
1910 Wesley **Merritt,** American general, **died.**
1911 **Mongolia declared its independence** and expelled Chinese officials from its capital
1911: About 10 000 **Persians appealed** to the American minister **for support against Russia**
1911: Walter Simonds **Franklin,** American civil engineer, **died.**
1911. Thomas Teignmouth **Shore,** canon of Worcester, chaplain to Queen Victoria and King Edward VII, **died.**
1911 George Francis Faxon **Wilde,** rear-admiral U S Navy, **died**
1912 Edward A **Skinner,** Supreme Treasurer of Royal Arcanum **died**
1912 Fourteen-day **armistice signed** by all participants in **Balkan War** except Greece

DECEMBER 4

Feast-day of St. Clement, church father **St. Barbara; St Maruthus, St Siran** of Berry, **St Anno** of Cologne, **St. Osmund,** bishop and confessor
1334· **John XXII,** pope (1316-34), **died.**
1585. John **Cotton,** Puritan divine, born
1642. Armand Jean Duplessis, duc de **Richelieu,** French statesman **died**
1642. **The death of Richelieu celebrated** by bonfires and general rejoicing throughout France
1649 William **Drummond,** Scottish poet, **died.**
1679. Thomas **Hobbes,** English philosophical writer, **died**
1682· **Penn held an assembly** at Chester, Pa to organize the colony
1732 John **Gay,** English poet and dramatist, **died**
1736 Thomas **Godfrey,** American poet, **born**
1745: Charles **Edward,** the "Young Pretender," **entered Derby.**
1755 **Eddystone lighthouse burned.**
1777. Jeanne Bernard, **Madame Récamier,** French society leader, **born**
1777. **Howe** attempted to **surprize Washington** near Whitemarsh Pa
1777 **Lafayette appointed to succeed General Stephens**
1783 **Washington took leave of his officers**
1795: Thomas **Carlyle,** Scottish historian and essayist, **born.**
1798 Luigi **Galvani,** Italian physicist and discoverer of galvanism, **died.**
1804: Dr John **Kitto,** Biblical illustrator, **born**
1808: **Bonaparte entered Madrid, Spain.**
1808: **Bonaparte abolished the Inquisition.**
1811: British war frigate **"Saldanha" wrecked** on the Irish coast, 320 lives lost
1816. Benjamin **Silliman, Jr.,** American chemist **born**
1818 John **Le Conte,** American physicist, **born**
1828 Robert **Jenkinson,** earl of Liverpool, English statesman **died.**
1832 The **French bombarded** the citadel at **Antwerp.**
1838: **Dingaan,** Zulu chief, massacred 800 Boers, the settlers saved from extermination by Andries Praetorius
1839. Samuel **Butler,** bishop of Lichfield, English scholar, **died**
1843 Edgar M **Cullen,** Chief Justice of New York, **born.**
1858 **Insurrection** of Pedro Gallo broke **out in Chile**
1859· Australian Colony of **Queensland established;** Geo F Bowen Governor
1860· Railroad from **Cape Town** to **Wellington** opened
1861. United States Senate expelled **John C. Breckinridge** for treason
1861: Secretary S P Chase introduced fiscal scheme for a **National Banking System**
1862 General **Banks** sailed from New York with an **expedition** for New Orleans
1862 Provisional government of **Greece** introduced universal suffrage
1865: Congress appointed a committee to consider **reconstruction**
1866· **Chileans** seized the Bolivian forts
1870. **Orleans,** France, again **surrendered** to the Germans
1871· **French territory** held by Germans was put in state of siege
1881· Hugh Judson **Kilpatrick,** major-general, U S Volunteers, **died**
1883 Count Khun-Hedervary became **Ban** of **Croatia,** Hungary
1884 British raised their flag at **St. Lucia's Bay,** Zululand
1884· British annexed coast of **Walfisch** Bay to Cape Colony
1889 Stanley and Emin Pasha reached **Bagamoyo,** in German East Africa
1890 Announcement made of **theft of all jewels** belonging to **Brazilian** royal family
1891. H L Norcross demanded $1 250,000 from **Russell Sage,** and then dropped a bag containing dynamite, which exploded killing himself
1891 Austria **removed prohibition** on American pork
1892 Foreign **consuls at Tientsin** asked for naval protection
1894. **Japan** demanded that **China** send an ambassador to sue for peace
1894 Oden **Bowie,** ex-Governor of Maryland **died**
1894· Leon **Abbett,** Governor of New Jersey, **died**
1897 Adolph Heinrich Anton Magnus **Neuendorff,** German-American musical director, **died**
1898 Henry **Hotto,** American comedian, **died**
1902. Alfred Eliab **Buck,** American diplomat **died**
1903 William McKendree **Springer,** American statesman and jurist **died**
1905· Samuel Adams **Drake,** American historian, **died.**
1906 Andrew Peter **Wiswell,** Chief Justice of Maine, **died.**
1907. Henry Osborne **Havemeyer,** American sugar refiner, **died**
1910 Oliver Ellsworth **Wood,** American general **died**
1911· Supreme Court upheld indictments in **Alaska coal-land frauds**
1911. **Persian National Council** telegraphed United States Congress for aid
1911: **John D Rockefeller resigned** presidency of the Standard Oil Company
1912 Julius H **Stahel,** major-general, U S Volunteers **died.**
1912 Phoebe **Davies** (Mrs Joseph R Grismer), American actress **died**
1912 Archibald Gracie colonel, U S Army, **died**
1912 **Japanese cabinet** headed by Marquis Saionji **resigned.**
1912. Kaiser Wilhelm II revived Bismarck's **rule against marriage** of German diplomats with foreigners

DECEMBER 5

Feast-day of St Crispina, martyr **St. Sabas,** martyr **St Nicetius,** bishop of Triers
63 B C. Cicero as consul caused **Catiline conspirators to be executed**
1422 Duke of **Gloucester** became **protector** of England
1537. **The expulsion of all Gipsies** from England was ordered
1560 **Francis II,** of France husband of Mary Queen of Scots, **died.**
1560 **Charles IX** became king of **France.**
1639 Sir Henry **Wotton,** English poet and writer **died.**
1648 English Parliament **approved the king's proposals as a basis for settlement**
1661· Robert **Harley,** earl of Oxford, minister of Queen Anne **born**
1757: Battle of **Leuthen;** Frederick the Great defeated superior Austrian force
1782. Martin **Van Buren,** 8th President of the United States, **born**
1791: Wolfgang Amadeus **Mozart,** German composer, **died**
1795· John **Bewick,** English wood-engraver, **died**
1811. David **Van Nostrand,** American publisher **born**
1812. **Bonaparte** put **Murat** in command of the army retreating from Russia and hastened to Paris
1813 The **Allies** entered and held **Lubeck,** Germany
1819 Frederick Leopold, Count **Stolberg,** German poet **died**
1822 Elizabeth C **Agassiz,** American educator **born.**
1824· James **Sargent,** American inventor, **born**
1831: Ex-President **John Q. Adams entered Congress** and remained for 17 years a member from Massachusetts
1835· The French took **Mascara, Algeria,** and fired the city
1838: Governor of **Lower Canada** offered $5,000 for arrest of Papineau the rebel.
1839. England established a **uniform** rate of **letter postage.**
1839 George A **Custer,** American soldier, **born.**
1845 Sir Robert **Peel resigned** as premier, **but again resumed office** when Lord Russell failed to form a ministry
1848· **Prussian** National Assembly dissolved and a new **constitution** promulgated
1850. The **Prussians** began to **retire** from Hesse-Cassel
1851· Reception and **honors to Louis Kossuth** at New York
1853: France, Great Britain, Austria, and Prussia united against Russia to preserve **integrity of Turkey.**
1861: The **Kentucky** Federal Home Guard defeated at Brownsville
1862. Federals and Confederates fought at **Coffeeville,** Miss, **Murfreesboro,** Tenn, and **Helena,** Ark
1864· **German diet** consented to the withdrawal of troops from **Schleswig Holstein.**
1865. **Chile joined Peru against Spain**
1865 United States House of Representatives passed resolution pledging **faith of the nation** for payment of public debt
1866· United States House of Representatives **repealed** act authorizing President to **grant amnesty**
1867: **France** announced its determination never to seize **Rome**
1867 Chester Dewey, American botanist and educator, **died.**
1868. **Cadiz, in Spain, revolted.**
1870 **Rome made the capital of Italy.**
1870: **Germans occupied Rouen**
1872. Harry W **Pillsbury,** chess genius, **born**
1876. **Brooklyn theater burned,** with loss of 295 lives
1880 **Salvation Army** recognized in Ghent Belgium
1889. Austrian legislature voted to include suburbs in the **City of Vienna**
1889· **Portuguese** hauled down British flag **in East Africa.**
1890 **Brazilian Republic** recognized by Germany
1891: U S cruiser **"Montgomery" was launched** at Baltimore
1891: **Brazil** decided to separate **church and state**
1891· **Dom Pedro II,** ex-emperor of Brazil, **died.**
1897 Charles **Mettaw,** American **architect, died**
1897 Alice **Wellington,** American author, **died**
1899· Monroe Leland **Hayward,** Senator from Nebraska **died.**
1900 William Wirt **Henry,** American lawyer and historian **died**
1900 Abby Sage **Richardson,** American author, **died.**
1902: Henry Stephen **Cutler,** American organist and composer, **died**
1904 James Noble **Tyner,** ex-post-office official, **died**
1905 Woodbury **Kane,** American yachtsman, **died**
1907 Clara **Bloodgood,** American actress, **died.**
1907. Edward Hicks **Magill,** ex-president Swarthmore College, **died**
1908 Joseph Bullock **Coghlan,** rear-admiral, U S Navy, **died.**
1909: Daniel Ayres **Goodsell,** American (Methodist Episcopal) bishop **died**
1910· Christian Archibald **Herter,** American pharmacologist (Columbia) **died**
1911: James B **McNamara** was **sentenced** to imprisonment for life and John J McNamara for fifteen years for Los Angeles dynamiting
1911· **Italians** occupied oasis outside **Tripoli** *after stubborn fight*
1911 **Supreme Court refused stay** of proceedings in indicted meat-packers case
1911 **German** chancellor stated empire's case in **Moroccan controversy**
1912· Lansing **Rowan,** American actress, **died**
1912 United States House of Representatives passed bill for **physical valuation of railroads,** with amendment empowering Interstate Commerce Commission **to regulate issues of stocks and bonds.**
1912: **Duluth,** Minn. **adopted commission form** of government
1912· Final decision gave the **California** vote in 1912 national election to the **Progressive** candidates

DECEMBER 6

Feast-day of. St. Nicholas, archbishop of Myra, **St. Peter Paschal,** bishop and martyr
1185· **Alfonso I,** king of Portugal **died.**
1352 **Clement VI,** pope (1342-52) **died.**
1421 **Henry VI,** king of England **born.**
1478 Baldassare **Castiglione,** Italian diplomat and writer, **born.**
1492 **Columbus discovered** island of **Haiti** and named it Hispaniola
1554: **Giron,** a Spanish rebel against the Judges, defeated and **executed** at Lima Peru
1554· Cardinal **Pole,** pope's legate, **absolved the English clergy** from offenses against Roman Catholic church incurred during reigns of Henry VIII and Edward VI
1608 General George **Monk,** duke of Albemarle English soldier **born.**
1637. Sir Edmund **Andros,** royal Governor of New England **born**
1648: "Pride's Purge" left only 60 members in attendance in English Parliament, remnant called **"Rump" Parliament.**
1718: Nicholas **Rowe,** English dramatist, **died.**

1721: Chrétien Guillaume de Malesherbes, French statesman, counsel of Louis XVI., executed by Revolutionists
1745: The English Young Pretender's troops retreated before Wade and Cumberland.
1757: Sir David Baird, hero of Seringapatam born
1785: Catharine Clive, English actress, died.
1794: Rev. Richard Harris Bartram, author of *Ingold'y Legends* born.
1816: August Belmont, German-American financier and diplomat born.
1820: Thos. De K. Winans, American inventor born.
1830: George C. Vest, American statesman, born.
1833: John S. Mosby, American (Confederate) soldier born
1835: Chas. F. Chandler, American chemist born
1838: Whigs in National Convention nominated W. H. Harrison and John Tyler.
1839: The Chinese interdicted all trade with the English
1847: Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson entered Congress.
1849: William H. Lippincott, American painter born
1851: First Australian gold reached London.
1852: British government recognized Louis Napoleon as French emperor
1855: William Walker sailed from Mobile with another filibustering expedition
1859: E. H. Sothern, American actor, born.
1862: Claiborne F. Jackson, ex-Governor of Missouri, brigadier-general (Confederate), died.
1863: United States ironclad "Weehawken" sank near Charleston, S. C.
1863: Colombian troops defeated Ecuadorians.
1863: Charles M. Hall, American inventor, commercializer of aluminum, born.
1864: Fighting at Devereaux Neck, S. C., American Civil War
1864: President Lincoln recommended the Thirteenth Amendment
1865: United States Government protested against French occupation of Mexico in interests of the Austrian Prince, Maximilian.
1865: The German states recognized Victor Emmanuel as king of Italy
1865: Chicago waterworks-tunnel under Lake Michigan, completed.
1866: State insane asylum opened at St. Peter's Minn.
1873: Railroad in Costa Rica opened
1875: Democrats controlled House of Representatives for first time since 1859
1876: Count of electoral vote in the United States caused excitement and unrest because of its closeness and uncertainty
1876: Ottoman Liberal Committee demanded of the Sultan the reformation of constitution of 1876
1879: Erastus Brigham Bigelow, American inventor died.
1881: Italy extended suffrage to all who could read and write.
1883: Conference of Australian colonies recommended the annexation of New Guinea.
1883: Parliament houses and Library at Brussels burned; loss about $2,400,000
1884: Capstone of Washington monument at Washington, D. C. put on.
1889: Manufacture of matches became a state monopoly in France
1889: H. M. Stanley arrived at Zanzibar after having led the Emin Pasha relief expedition across Africa.
1889: Portuguese minister recognized provisional government of Brazil.
1889: Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederacy, died.
1889: F. W. Palfrey, American historian, died.
1893: Justin McCarthy and followers withdrew from the Irish Nationalists.
1892: German army established at 492,663 during peace, and 4,400,000 in war service two years.
1892: Werner von Siemens, German electrician, died.
1893: Woman's college at Harvard called Radcliffe after a woman who gave $100 to Harvard in 1643
1895: Timothy Otis Paine, American Egyptologist died
1897: German squadron supported ultimatum to Haiti to pay an indemnity
1898: William H. Robertson, American jurist and politician, died.
1902: Alice Freeman Palmer, American educator; ex-president Wellesley College died.
1904: William Blaikie, American lawyer, athlete and writer died.
1905: Morris Cooper Foote, American general, died.
1906: George W. Hendee, ex-Governor of Vermont died
1910: James Henry Gillis, rear-admiral U. S. Navy, died.
1910: Charles Otis Whitman, American zoologist (Chicago University) died.
1911: Chinese regent, Prince Chun, abdicated; Hankow armistice extended.
1911: British National Insurance Bill, passed third reading in the Commons and first in the Lords
1911: Pryce Lewis, Federal spy in American Civil War, died.
1911: Eduardo Missiano, Italo-American operasinger died.
1912: Nathan S. Hartley, American senator died.
1912: John C. Mallery, major U. S. Army, died.
1912: Town of Valle del Bravo, Mexico, destroyed because people refused to deliver 20 young women to a band of rebels.

DECEMBER 7

Feast-day of: St. Ambrose, doctor of the church St. Fara, virgin and abbess
2349 B. C.: The Deluge began (Usher)
43 B. C.: Cicero, Roman orator assassinated.
983: Otho II., emperor of Germany died, and was succeeded by his three-year-old son, Otho III.
1542: Mary Queen of Scots born.
1598: Giovanni Lorenzo Bernini, Italian architect and sculptor born.
1683: Algernon Sidney, English republican and patriot, beheaded.
1686: English Parliament assumed judicial powers, trying and condemning a blasphemer
1787: Delaware ratified the Federal Constitution.
1796: Washington, as President, met Congress for last time
1801: Wm. B. Rogers, American scientist, born
1808: Hugh McCulloch, United States Secretary of the Treasury born.
1815: Marshal Ney was shot as a traitor to France
1815: Elizabeth Hussey Whittier, American poet born.
1817: Edward Tuckerman, American botanist born.
1826: John Flaxman, English sculptor and artist, died.
1829: English prohibited immolation of widow on husband's funeral pyre in India.
1835: First railroad opened in Germany between Nuremberg and Fürth in Bavaria.
1835: Everett H. Barney, American inventor born.
1853: A statue of Marshal Ney was set upon spot where he was shot 38 years before.
1859: A new constitution proclaimed for Sardinia.
1861: Skirmishes at Dam Number 5 West Virginia and at Oak Hill Mo
1862: Federals burned Concordia, Miss.
1862: Federals lost 1,570 and Confederates 159 at Hartsville, Tenn.
1862: Confederate cruiser "Alabama" captured the "Ariel"
1862: Battle of Prairie Grove, Ark. Federals lost 1,348 and Confederates 1,317
1863: British government withdrew support of Hindu religion in India.
1870: French army of the Loire defeated at Beaugency
1873: Insubordination among students forced closing of university of Athens
1873: British troops defeated revolting Malays in Straits Settlements.
1874: Race-riots broke out in Mississippi.
1874: Carlists defeated Loma near Tolosa, Spain.
1876: South Carolina had rival governors Wade Hampton and D. H. Chamberlain
1877: Major-general Benjamin Huger (Confederate) died.
1882: The Alhambra, a London music hall, burned.
1883: The Australian intercolonial conference presented a scheme for an Australian confederation.
1885: King Thebaw of Burma sent to Madras by British.
1888: Bagamayo, in British East Africa burned by natives
1888: Cape Haytien, Haiti, bombarded during civil war
1889: Irish Roman Catholic hierarchy denounced Parnell in a pastoral letter
1890: Sioux Indians in South Dakota threatened trouble
1891: Francis Kossuth, at Budapest banquet, declared adherence to his father's ideas except opposition to the dynasty
1894: Plot to kill prominent Brazilian officials disclosed.
1894: John Mills Browne, ex-surgeon-general, U. S. Navy died.
1894: Ferdinand de Lesseps, French engineer financier and diplomat, died.
1894: Elliston Parker Scammon, American general, died.
1896: North German Lloyd steamer "Saller" lost with 300 lives.
1897: John Bernen Lindsley, American chemist and educator died.
1898: Thomas Whitney Waterman, American legal author and editor died.
1899: Henry Hayes Lockwood, American military educator died.
1902: Daniel H. Harkins, American actor died.
1902: Thomas Nast, American caricaturist, died.
1902: Thomas Brackett Reed, ex-Speaker of Congress, died.
1903: Samuel H. Grey, ex-attorney-general of New Jersey died.
1903: James Addison Ingle, American Protestant Episcopal) missionary bishop (China), died.
1904: Hugh McLaughlin, American politician, died.
1905: Peter Christian Asserson, rear-admiral, U. S. Navy, died.
1910: George N. Johnstone, civil service commissioner died.
1911: Great Britain informed Russia she would not recognize the ex-Shah of Persia if restored.
1911: Turkey informed Russia that she would not consent to opening the Dardanelles to warships
1911: President Taft sent to Congress a special message on foreign relations
1911: Ethan Allen, American Liberal Republican leader died.
1911: Albert St. John Chambre, American Civil War chaplain and benefactor died.
1911: Sir George Lewis, English criminal lawyer ("London's Confessor") died.
1911: Henry Snowden Ward, English technical writer and lecturer died.
1912: Sir George Howard Darwin, English astronomer and mathematician, died.
1912: Clarence W. McIlvaine, London publisher died.
1912: A bill to create a government monopoly in oil introduced into German Reichstag.

DECEMBER 8

Feast-day of: The Conception of the Blessed Virgin Mary; St. Romaric.
1643: John Pym, English parliamentary leader died.
1691: Richard Baxter, English non-Conformist died.
1695: Barthélemi d'Herbelot, French Oriental scholar died.
1709: Thomas Corneille, French dramatist, brother of Pierre, died.
1765: Eli Whitney, American inventor (cotton-gin) born.
1775: Americans began the siege of Quebec.
1777: Howe's army went into winter quarters at Philadelphia Pa.
1792: Joseph II. restored to the Hungarians their confirmed privileges
1794: Girondists admitted to their seats in the French convention.
1795: English Parliament passed the "gagging" bill against seditious harangues
1797: Congress of Rastatt met to effect peace between France and the empire.
1810: Elihu Burritt, American reformer, born.
1823: Robert Collyer, American Unitarian clergyman, born.
1828: Clinton B. Fisk, American reformer, born.
1829: Henry Timrod, American poet, born.
1831: Wm. P. Kellogg, Governor of Louisiana, born.
1833: Edward P. Evans, American author, born.
1840: David Livingstone sailed for Cape Town as missionary to South Africa.
1841: Johann Dannecker, German sculptor, died.
1845: First deposit of gold in a United States mint was made
1848: Joel Chandler Harris ("Uncle Remus") American author born.
1849: Hungarian Diet refused to recognize abdication of Emperor Ferdinand and denounced as traitors those who accepted Francis Joseph as emperor
1851: Battle of Longamilla; revolt of Gen. Cruz in Chile crushed
1854: Pius IX. decreed the doctrine of the immaculate conception of the Virgin Mary
1859: Thomas De Quincey, English writer, died.
1860: Howell Cobb resigned as U. S. treasurer to join the secession movement.
1861: Spanish troops landed at Vera Cruz to intervene in Mexico
1862: Gen. Grant ordered an advance of his 20,000 troops on Vicksburg by way of the Mississippi river
1863: Church of the Jesuits at Santiago Chile, burned, causing over 2,000 deaths.
1867: Congress gave General U. S. Grant a vote of thanks and voted a gold medal.
1868: President Lincoln issued a proclamation of amnesty.
1863: Federal cavalry under Averill raided between Lee's army and Georgia.
1864: A Confederate plot to burn Detroit, Mich., discovered.
1864: The Clifton suspension bridge, Bristol, England opened.
1869: Pope Pius opened a general Church Council at Rome papal infallibility was promulgated.
1870: Germans occupied Beaugency, France.
1870: Divisions of German army advanced on Havre and Cherbourg
1877: Albert Taylor Bledsoe, Confederate Assistant Secretary of War died.
1882: Fire in London caused a property loss of over $10,000,000
1883: Prince of Wales made grand master, past and present, of the Mark Masons.
1883: The Basuto chiefs in South Africa accepted British proposal for self-government.
1885: W. H. Vanderbilt, American capitalist, died.
1886: Fenian Brotherhood in Ireland expelled O'Donovan Rossa.
1890: Germany recognized Republic of Brazil.
1890: Explosion and fire destroyed one-half the city of Pa Chow, China.
1890: Queensland, Australia, accepted Anglo-Mexican treaty of November 1888.
1891: Canadian government imposed a duty on Newfoundland fish.
1891: Newfoundland levied retaliatory duties on Canadian goods
1895: William Morrison Willett, American editor and author died.
1897: British destroyed defensive towers of the Afridis in India.
1897: John Atkinson, American clergyman and author died.
1897: Campbell Morfit, American chemist and educator, died.
1903: Henry Clay Trumbull, American religious author and editor died.
1905: John Hipple Mitchell, Senator from Oregon, died.
1905: A French squadron reached Tangiers to support a protest against the doings of Raisuli.
1906: Alonzo Garcelon, ex-Governor of Maine, died.
1906: George Franklin Seymour, American (Protestant Episcopal) bishop died.
1909: Red Cloud, Sioux Indian chief died.
1911: Investigating board reported that the United States warship "Maine" was blown up by outside explosion.
1911: Cuban senate voted to remove all officials hostile to the administration.
1911: The Chinese adopted the Roman calendar.
1911: Archibald Cary Smith, American yacht-designer, died.
1911: Bartlett Tripp, American diplomat, died.
1912: Frank Keeler, American politician and financier died.
1912: Nathan, a Jew, reelected in Rome, Italy.
1912: Gallaudet Guild House for deaf mutes dedicated in New York city.

DECEMBER 9

Feast-day of: the seven martyrs at Samosata; St. Leocadia, virgin and martyr; St. Wulfhilde, virgin and martyr.
1215: Frederick II., of Germany, crowned emperor; elected by the Ghibellines
1315: The three Confederated Swiss Cantons renewed their league.
1437: Sigismund, emperor of Germany, died.
1565: Pius IV., pope (1559–1565) died.
1608: John Milton, English poet, born.
1671: Fortune Theater, London, burned.
1641: Sir Anthony Van Dyck, Flemish painter died.
1669: Clement IX., pope (1667–1669) died.
1674: Edward Hyde, earl of Clarendon, English statesman, died.
1708: Rev. John Higginson, first minister of Salem, Mass., died.
1773: Robert T. Paine, Jr., American author and poet, born.
1775: British and Americans skirmished at Cedar Bridge, Va.
1791: Augustus L. Hillhouse, American author born.
1798: Johann Reinhold Forster German traveler and naturalist, died.
1813: Wellington forced the passage of the Nive river in southwestern France.
1814: Joseph Bramah, English inventor of locks and hydraulic presses, died.
1824: Argentine Republicans defeated the Spaniards at Ayacucho.
1832: Joseph T. Duryea, American clergyman, born.
1835: President's message sent from Washington to Boston in 26 hours, 50 minutes.
1844: The question of annexing Texas appeared in Congress.
1848: Hungary was from this time on treated as a conquered country by Austria.
1850: Emma Abbott (Mrs. Eugene Wetherell) American opera-singer born.
1851: Y. M. C. A. organized at Montreal, Canada.
1856: British army and fleet attacked Bushire, Persia.
1863: The Maori king in New Zealand surrendered to British.
1867: Work began on new capitol at Albany, N. Y.
1868: Gladstone formed a Liberal ministry.
1872: The United States government sent special agent to report on Cuban conditions.
1874: Ezra Cornell, founder of the University at Ithaca, N. Y., died.
1875: French National Assembly elected first life senator
1881: John W. Forney, American journalist and politician, died
1882: Arabi Pasha and others sent to Ceylon for exile
1885: Australian colonies, except New South Wales and New Zealand, formed a confederation.
1885: John L. Sibley, librarian of Harvard University, died.
1889: Dom Pedro, of Brazil, refused to abdicate.
1889: Menelek ordered a suspension of trade with Italy.
1890: Irish National League asked Parnell to resign.
1890: Crow Indians sold 1,520,000 acres to the United States government for $946,000.
1890: Spain recognized Brazilian Republic.
1890: Two Brazilian banks consolidated by government decree to form the Banco de Republica.
1891: French senate promised to compel clergy to respect the republic.
1893: Upper house of Austrian Reichsrath adopted a copyright convention with Great Britain.
1893: Dynamite bomb exploded in French Chamber of Deputies.
1897: Joseph F. Green, rear-admiral, U. S. Navy, died.
1897: Samuel Holmes, American benefactor died.
1897: Sarepta C. White, American missionary and physician, died.
1899: Sarah Stark, American actress, died.
1900: John L. M. Irby, ex-United States Senator from South Carolina, died.
1902: Sultan of Morocco defeated near Tetuan.
1903: Ira B. Allen, American Republican politician, died.
1907: James Henry Stoddard, American actor, died.
1908: O. W. Wolcott Gibbs, American scientist (Harvard) died.
1910: Wallace F. Randolph, American general, died.
1910: Benjamin Stillman Church, American civil engineer (new Croton aqueduct) died.
1910: Henry Edwin Tremain, American general and lawyer died
1911: American Tobacco Company announced plan for distribution to security list
1911: The United States Postmaster-General reported deficit of $17,000,000 changed to a surplus of $219,000
1911: Turkey decreed expulsion of all Italians from Smyrna.
1912: Bemont L. Ives, American evangelist (Methodist Episcopal) died.
1912: British government made formal protest against exemption of United States coastwise vessels from Panama Canal tolls.

1912: Austria borrowed $50,000,000 to meet expenses incurred on account of Balkan War.
1912: A 14-inch coast-defense gun burst during test at Sandy Hook, N. J.

DECEMBER 10

Feast-day of: St Eulalia, virgin and martyr, St. Melchiades, or Miltiades, pope
1493: Isabella, first European settlement in America, founded in Hispaniola (now Haiti)
1508 The League of Cambrai formed by the pope Austria, France, and Spain against Venice
1626· Edmund Gunter, English mathematician, died.
1643: Montrose invaded and ravaged Argyleshire in Scotland
1672. A monthly post was started between New York and Boston
1702: Marlborough was made a duke for services
1710: Battle of Villa Viciosa; Austrians defeated
1775· British vessels destroyed buildings on Canonicut Island.
1778 John Jay elected president of United States Congress
1785: Daniel Appleton, American publisher, born.
1787. Thos H Gallaudet, American deaf-mute educator, born.
1795: Matthias W Baldwin, pioneer American locomotive builder, born.
1797: Bonaparte returned to Paris and received a public ovation
1804· New York Historical Society instituted.
1805· William Lloyd Garrison, abolitionist, born
1817. Mississippi admitted to the Union.
1817: F B Meek, American paleontologist, born.
1827: Wm J Rolfe, Shakespearian scholar, born
1828· Béranger, French poet, was fined 10,000 francs and sentenced to be imprisoned 10 months for writing political songs
1830 Emily Dickinson, American poet, born.
1832: President Jackson warned Nullifiers and threatened penalties for treason
1837: A party of Canadian rebels tried to seize arms at Toronto
1837: Edward Eggleston, American clergyman and novelist, born.
1850. Joseph Bem, Polish soldier in Austria, died.
1853· Harper & Brothers' publishing house at New York burned; loss over $1 000 000
1856: Cathedral at Montreal destroyed by fire
1856. English forces captured Bushire, Persia
1861· Chinese rebels laid waste Ningpo and Hangchow
1862· Congress voted to admit West Virginia
1862· Federal gunboats nearly destroyed Port Royal, Va.
1863: Charles C Ingham, American portrait-painter, died
1864· Sherman's army invested Savannah, Ga.
1864: Henry R Schoolcraft, American traveler and ethnologist died.
1868 Hungarian Parliament of 1865 closed
1869 The Tycoon of Japan submitted to Mikado after two years of war
1870. French legislature transferred from Tours to Bordeaux
1875: Premature explosion on dock at Bremerhafen, Germany, revealed plot to destroy German emigrant ship "Mosel" by dynamite
1877: Osman Pasha failed to break through Russian lines investing Plevna, and surrendered with 40 000 men
1877. In Wyoming women were authorized to vote and hold office
1880 Colliery explosion at Pen-y-grage, Wales, killed 100
1880. A plot discovered to create trouble among Cuban Creoles
1887· Ameer of Afghanistan issued proclamation of amnesty.
1887. Unsuccessful attempt made on life of Jules Ferry, French statesman
1889. Archduke Charles Louis, of Austria, appointed putative regent
1889· Cholera raged at Bagdad and throughout Arabia
1889 Oliver Johnson, American abolitionist died.
1889. Menelek's forces defeated the Dervishes
1890: In a revolt against Peixoto government in Brazil 10 persons were killed at Campos
1891: Chamber of French deputies proposed bill to separate church and state
1891: Austria began preparations to celebrate 1000th anniversary of the kingdom of Hungary.
1892: A naval dry-dock was begun at Seattle, Wash
1893· Financial crisis in Newfoundland caused great distress
1893. A Mohammedan muezzin called the faithful to prayer in Union Square, New York city.
1893 Auguste Vaillant, an anarchist, confessed to throwing bomb in French Chamber of Deputies December 9
1893: Hungarian laws governing disputes between church and state received royal sanction
1894: Japanese army occupied Furantuen in Korea
1897: Henry Thayer Drowne, American antiquary died.
1897: Asa W. Tenney, American jurist, died
1898: British forces expelled the Mullah from Swat Valley, India
1898: John William Showalter, Justice United States Circuit Court, died
1903: Bancroft Gherardi, rear-admiral, U S Navy died.
1905. Raisuli threatened to massacre Christians in Morocco
1907: Alexander Hamilton, American general and author died.
1908: Henry Jackson, American general, died.
1910· Henry Guy Carleton, American playwright died.
1910. Richard La Barre Goodwin, American painter, died
1912· George Burnham, American locomotive builder, died.

DECEMBER 11

Feast-day of. Sts. Fuscian, Victoricus, and Gentian, martyrs, St. Damasus, pope; St Daniel, the Stylite
1282: Michael Palæologus, Greek emperor died
1282· Llewellyn II, Prince of Wales slain in a skirmish with English forces in middle Wales
1610. Demetrius II, Russian usurper, died.
1657: Cromwell issued writs to 60 persons to form a House of Lords.
1686 Louis II, prince of Conde ("the Great"), died.
1688 Anti Catholic mobs in London burned chapels and insulted ambassadors from Catholic countries
1688: James II. threw the great seal into the Thames, and fled toward France
1718 Charles XII, king of Sweden, killed at Frederickshall, Norway
1750: Isaac Shelby, Governor of Kentucky, born.
1756· Theodore Neuhoff, ex-king of Corsica, died.
1757: Samuel Sewall, Chief Justice of Massachusetts born.
1757: Colley Cibber, British dramatist, died.
1776 General Lee and his troops reached Morristown, N J
1777: Washington's army in winter-quarters at Valley Forge.
1789: Belgium rose against the Austrians, garrison at Brussels surrendered
1792 The trial of Louis XVI, of France, began
1797. Hiram Paulding, commodore, U S Navy, born.
1806: Elector of Saxony made peace with Napoleon, and became king
1816: Indiana admitted to the Union.
1823: Sarah H Palfrey, American author, born.
1833· *The Green Bay Intelligencer* first Wisconsin newspaper, first published.
1835. Benjamin S Lyman, American geologist, born.
1836: Henry Morton, American scientist, born.
1838. Congress passed the third gag-law, providing that all memorials, etc relating to slavery be placed on table but not read or debated
1843. Jean François Casimir Delavigne, French dramatist died
1848. Louis Napoleon elected president of France
1851: Queen of Spain pardoned American filibusters in Cuba.
1853. East India Company gained Nagpur by death of the Rajah
1860 French press restrictions were removed temporarily
1861: Skirmish at Bertrand, Mo; Confederates lost 16 prisoners
1861· Fire in Charleston, S. C., caused loss of $5,000,000
1862: General Burnside's army crossed to the western side of the Rappahannock.
1862: The Federals were defeated on the Blackwater in Virginia
1864· Florence made the temporary capital of Italy.
1866. Augustin Iturbide, once emperor of Mexico, died.
1866 Ocean-race from New York to Cowes began, won by "Henrietta."
1868 Battle of Villeta, Paraguay, Lopez defeated by Brazilians
1869 Mormons in Utah rose in rebellion against Brigham Young
1869: The body of George Peabody, American philanthropist was placed on board a British war-ship to be taken to America
1872: A Fusion legislature at New Orleans impeached Governor Warmouth
1873: The French captured Nam-Dinh, Tonkin.
1883· Peru surrendered all the coasts of Bolivia and Tarapaca to Chile.
1884· Samuel D Greene, commander, U. S Navy died.
1891: British defeated tribesmen in Tibet
1893: French Senate passed a press law against anarchists
1894: National debt of Canada, $321,000,000, an increase of 83 per cent since 1878
1896. George Lafayette Beal, American general died
1896· Felix de Fontaine, American journalist, died
1897: Gardiner Greene Hubbard, American philanthropist died.
1897. Daniel William Powers, American banker and benefactor, died.
1898: Calixto Garcia, Cuban insurgent general, died
1899: Edward Ferrero, American general, died
1899 Edward Parker Wood, American naval officer, died
1901: William Rich Hutton, American civil engineer, died.
1902: Henry Mitchell, American civil engineer, died.
1903· Japan received unsatisfactory replies to her proposals to Russia.
1904: John White Chadwick, American clergyman and author, died.
1905· Edward Atkinson, American statistician and political economist, died.
1905 Abraham Bruyn Hasbrouck Lillie, rear-admiral U S Navy died
1906· Franklin J Moses, ex-Governor of South Carolina died.
1907· Parliament buildings of New Zealand burned
1907: Benjamin Champney, American painter, died.
1910 Edward Van Wyck Rossiter, American railroad magnate, died.
1911: United States Department of Agriculture estimated year's cotton crop at 14,885 000 bales, a new record
1911· New Zealand defeated a general prohibition law
1911: Thomas Ball, American sculptor, died.
1911: Sir Joseph Dalton Hooker, English surgeon and naturalist died.
1912· R G Garros, French aviator, rose at Tunis, northern Africa, to 19,032 feet, a world's record

DECEMBER 12

Feast-day of: Sts Epimachus, Alexander, and others, martyrs, St Corentin; St. Colomba, of Ireland, St. Finian; St Cormac; St. Colman; St. Eadburge.
1642: New Zealand discovered by Tasman
1653. Cromwell's partizans surrendered their power to him
1688 The English peers established a provisional government under the presidency of Lord Halifax
1724· Samuel, Viscount Hood, British admiral, born.
1745: John Jay, American statesman born.
1751: Henry St John, Viscount Bolingbroke, died.
1758: The French assumed the offensive against the English at Madras, India
1776· Benjamin Franklin and other commissioners from America publicly received by Court of France.
1776 The Continental Congress adjourned to Baltimore
1786· Wm L Marcy, Governor of New York, born.
1787: Pennsylvania ratified the constitution
1791: Maria Louisa, empress of France, second wife of Napoleon I, born.
1791: Peter D Vroom, Governor of New Jersey, born
1792 Arthur Lee, American diplomat, died.
1793 Battle of Le Mans, France, Vendean war, Republicans defeated Vendeans
1803· Congress submitted the Twelfth Amendment to the States
1804 Spain, as an ally of France, declared war against England.
1806: Isaac Leeser, American author, born.
1810· James Shields, Governor of Oregon, ex-Senator from Illinois, born.
1812 Americans abandoned Fort George in Canada
1812. United States ship "Essex" captured British packet "Nocton"
1815 Anna H Dorsey, American author, born
1818: Mary Todd Lincoln, wife of the President, born.
1830: John Swinton, American journalist, born
1831 National Republican party nominated Henry Clay for President on a platform of high tariff and internal improvement
1832: M F H de Haas, American marine painter born.
1836: Ellen Tree (Mrs Charles Kean), English actress, made her first New York appearance
1838: S W Burnham, American astronomer, born.
1845. Byron A Brooks, typewriter inventor, born.
1845· Bruce Price, American architect born.
1846· P F Collier, American publisher, born.
1849. Sir Marc Isambard Brunel, English engineer, died.
1849: Wm K Vanderbilt, American financier, born
1851: A Consultative Commission was founded in France
1856 Livingstone arrived in London from his first African expedition
1862. Federal gunboat "Cairo" destroyed by a torpedo at Yazoo, Miss
1862. Federals defeated in skirmish near Corinth, Miss.
1862: Fredericksburg, Va, was occupied by the Federals after a bombardment
1863: General Lee refused to exchange prisoners of war.
1864. Sherman's Federal army reached the sea
1864· British defeated the Bhutanese in India
1864 Federals under Stoneman began a successful raid along the border of Tennessee and Virginia
1865 The United States government protested strongly against French troops in Mexico.
1867: The English government prohibited Fenian funeral processions
1870. Germans began bombardment of Montmédy.
1870. The Germans occupied Dieppe.
1871 Salvador Jovellanos elected president of Paraguay.
1874: King Kalakaua of Hawaii visited Washington
1876: Federal prohibition of liquor traffic proposed in Congress
1885. An attack of 3 000 Arabs was repulsed by British near Kosheh, Egypt
1885· Lord Carrington became governor of New South Wales
1889. Robert Browning, English poet, died.
1890: Sir Joseph E Boehm, English sculptor (of Austrian birth) died
1891: Policarpo Bonilla proclaimed President of Honduras.
1892: Germany announced its adherence to the gold standard
1893· Admiral da Gama, Brazilian rebel, took command of Brazilian war-ships
1894: Earthquake and volcanic outbreak at Yamaska, Canada
1894: Japanese invaded Korea.
1894: Sir John Thompson, Canadian premier, died.
1895: Allen Granbery Thurman, American statesman, died.
1898 William Delacy, American general, died
1898· Matthias Henry Richards, American educator and author died
1902 John W Henry, ex-Chief Justice of Missouri, died
1902: Frederick Saunders, American librarian died.
1903: John Robert Proctor, president Civil Service Commission, died.
1903: Fletcher Ladd, justice Philippine Supreme Court, died.
1904· Ralph Aston, rear-admiral, U S Navy, died.
1905. A Spanish fleet arrived at Tangier.
1906: Arthur Brown, ex-Senator from Utah, assassinated.
1910: Emil Reich, Hungarian historian, died.
1911: Delhi proclaimed capital of India.
1911: Great Durbar at Delhi; King George V. of Great Britain proclaimed emperor of India.
1911. Russia abandoned claim of right to extend limit of her territorial waters from three to twelve miles
1912: Luitpold, Prince Regent of Bavaria, died
1912. John M Cruikshank, American editor, died
1912 Edouard Miller elected President of Swiss Confederation

DECEMBER 13

Feast-day of. St Lucy, virgin and martyr, St. Jodoc, or Josse St Aubert; St. Othilia; St. Kenelm, king and martyr, Blessed John Marinoni.
1250: Emperor Frederick II. of Germany died, and was succeeded by his son Conrad
1491: Anne of Brittany married Charles VIII of France
1521: Sixtus V., pope (1585–1590), born.
1521: Emanuel the Great, king of Portugal, died
1545. Council of Trent opened 19th General Council of the Church
1553: Henry IV., king of France born
1565 Conrad Gesner, Swiss naturalist died.
1577: Francis Drake sailed from England on his voyage around the world
1585 William Drummond, Scottish poet, born.
1648 The English "Rump" Parliament voted to try the king
1682: A provost-marshal appointed in England to seize ballad-singers and suppress stage-plays.
1688· Jeffreys, subservient Lord Chancellor of England under James II rescued from a mob and confined in the Tower.
1761: The Russians captured Colberg, Prussia.
1765. Ambrose Spencer, Chief Justice of New York, born
1774· The people seized the arsenal at Charlestown, Mass
1774· A party led by John Sullivan took 100 barrels of powder from fort at Portsmouth, N H
1775· Continental Congress voted to build 13 war frigates.
1776 A squad of British cavalry captured General Lee at Basking Ridge N J
1784. Samuel Johnson, English lexicographer, died
1793. John Ludlow, provost of the University of Pennsylvania born
1799. Heinrich Heine, German poet born.
1799 The fourth French Constitution was promulgated
1807. France and Spain united to declare the deposition of the House of Bragança in Portugal
1812 The French army crossed the Niemen, total loss in Russian campaign over 300,000 men
1815· Rev Arthur Penrhyn Stanley, English author, born
1831: Wm E McLaren, American (Protestant Episcopal) bishop born.
1835. Phillips Brooks, American (Protestant Episcopal) bishop, born
1836. R H Newell, American humorist, born.
1848 E B Kennedy, Australian explorer, killed by natives
1849· E L G Zalinski, American torpedo-gun inventor, born.
1850: Steamboat "Anglo-Norman" exploded on Mississippi river over 100 killed and wounded.
1861: Conflict at Camp Alleghany, W. Va; Confederates routed
1861: Prince Kung was made regent of China
1862: Confederates defeated in skirmish at Tuscumbia, Tenn.
1862. Battle of Fredericksburg, Va.; Federals repulsed with heavy loss
1862: Conrad F Jackson, brigadier-general, U S Army, killed at Fredericksburg
1864: Federals captured Fort McAllister near Savannah

1912: Austria borrowed $50,000,000 to meet expenses incurred on account of Balkan War.
1912: A 14-inch coast-defense gun burst during test at Sandy Hook, N J

DECEMBER 10

Feast-day of: St Eulalia, virgin and martyr, St. Melchiades, or Miltiades, pope
1493: Isabella, first European settlement in America, founded in Hispaniola (now Haiti)
1508. The League of Cambrai formed by the pope, Austria, France, and Spain against Venice
1626: Edmund Gunter, English mathematician, died.
1643: Montrose invaded and ravaged Argyleshire in Scotland
1672: A monthly post was started between New York and Boston
1702. Marlborough was made a duke for services
1710 Battle of Villa Viciosa; Austrians defeated
1775: British vessels destroyed buildings on Canonicut Island
1778: John Jay elected president of United States Congress
1785: Daniel Appleton, American publisher, born.
1787. Thos H Gallaudet, American deaf-mute educator, born.
1795 Matthias W Baldwin, pioneer American locomotive builder, born.
1797: Bonaparte returned to Paris and received a public ovation
1801. New York Historical Society instituted.
1805. William Lloyd Garrison, abolitionist, born.
1817: Mississippi admitted to the Union.
1817: F. B Meek, American paleontologist, born.
1827: Wm J Rolfe, Shakespearian scholar, born.
1828. Béranger, French poet, was fined 10,000 francs and sentenced to be imprisoned 10 months for writing political songs
1830: Emily Dickinson, American poet, born.
1832: President Jackson warned Nullifiers and threatened penalties for treason
1837: A party of Canadian rebels tried to seize arms at Toronto
1837. Edward Eggleston, American clergyman and novelist, born
1850. Joseph Bem, Polish soldier in Austria, died
1853: Harper & Brothers' publishing house at New York burned; loss over $1 000 000
1856: Cathedral at Montreal destroyed by fire
1856 English forces captured Bushire, Persia
1861. Chinese rebels laid waste Ningpo and Hangchow
1862 Congress voted to admit West Virginia
1862: Federal gunboats nearly destroyed Port Royal, Va
1863. Charles C Ingham, American portrait-painter died.
1864: Sherman's army invested Savannah, Ga
1864: Henry R Schoolcraft, American traveler and ethnologist died.
1868: Hungarian Parliament of 1865 closed
1869 The Tycoon of Japan submitted to Mikado after two years of war
1870. French legislature transferred from Tours to Bordeaux
1875 *Premature explosion on dock at Bremerhafen Germany, revealed plot to destroy* German emigrant ship "Mosel" by dynamite
1877. Osman Pasha failed to break through Russian lines investing Plevna, and surrendered with 40 000 men.
1877. In Wyoming women were authorized to vote and hold office
1880 Colliery explosion at Pen-y-grage, Wales killed 100
1880. A plot discovered to create trouble among Cuban Creoles.
1887. Ameer of Afghanistan issued proclamation of amnesty
1887 Unsuccessful attempt made on life of Jules Ferry, French statesman
1889: Archduke Charles Louis, of Austria appointed putative regent
1889 Cholera raged at Bagdad and throughout Arabia
1889: Oliver Johnson, American abolitionist, died.
1889: Menelek's forces defeated the Dervishes
1890. In a revolt against Peixoto government in Brazil 10 persons were killed at Campos
1891: Chamber of French deputies proposed bill to separate church and state.
1891: Austria began preparations to celebrate 1000th anniversary of the kingdom of Hungary.
1892: A naval dry-dock was begun at Seattle, Wash
1893: Financial crisis in Newfoundland caused great distress
1893: A Mohammedan muezain called the faithful to prayer in Union Square, New York city
1893: Auguste Vaillant an anarchist, confessed to throwing bomb in French Chamber of Deputies December 9
1893: Hungarian laws governing disputes between church and state received royal sanction
1894: Japanese army occupied Furantuen in Korea.
1897: Henry Thayer Browne, American antiquary died.
1897: Asa W Tenney, American jurist, died.
1898: British forces expelled the Mullah from Swat Valley, India
1898. John William Showalter, Justice United States Circuit Court, died.
1903: Bancroft Gherardi, rear-admiral, U S Navy, died.
1905: Raisuli threatened to massacre Christians in Morocco
1907 Alexander Hamilton, American general and author, died.
1908: Henry Jackson, American general, died.
1910 Henry Guy Carleton, American playwright died
1910: Richard La Barre Goodwin, American painter, died
1912 George Burnham, American locomotive builder, died.

DECEMBER 11

Feast-day of Sts. Fuscian, Victoricus, and Gentian, martyrs, St. Damasus, pope, St. Daniel, the Stylite
1282 Michael Palæologus, Greek emperor, died.
1282 Llewellyn II, Prince of Wales slain in a skirmish with English forces in middle Wales
1610. Demetrius II, Russian usurper, died.
1657. Cromwell issued writs to 60 persons to form a House of Lords.
1686. Louis II, prince of Conde ("the Great"), died.
1688: Anti Catholic mobs in London burned chapels and insulted ambassadors from Catholic countries
1688: James II. threw the great seal into the Thames, and fled toward France
1718: Charles XII, king of Sweden, killed at Frederickshall Norway
1750. Isaac Shelby, Governor of Kentucky, born.
1756: Theodore Neuhoff, ex-king of Corsica, died.
1757. Samuel Sewall, Chief Justice of Massachusetts born.
1757: Colley Cibber, British dramatist, died.
1776: General Lee and his troops reached Morristown, N J
1777: Washington's army in winter-quarters at Valley Forge
1789: Belgium rose against the Austrians, garrison at Brussels surrendered
1792: The trial of Louis XVI., of France, began
1797: Hiram Paulding, commodore, U. S Navy, born.
1806: Elector of Saxony made peace with Napoleon, and became king
1816: Indiana admitted to the Union.
1823: Sarah H Palfrey, American author, born
1833: *The Green Bay Intelligencer*, first Wisconsin newspaper, first published.
1835 Benjamin S Lyman, American geologist, born.
1836 Henry Morton, American scientist, born.
1838: Congress passed the third gag-law, providing that all memorials etc, relating to slavery be placed on table but not read or debated
1843 Jean François Casmir Delavigne, French dramatist died.
1848: Louis Napoleon elected president of France
1851: Queen of Spain pardoned American filibusters in Cuba
1853. East India Company gained Nagpur by death of the Rajah
1860: French press restrictions were removed temporarily.
1861: Skirmish at Bertrand, Mo; Confederates lost 16 prisoners
1861: Fire in Charleston, S. C, caused loss of $5 000,000
1862 General Burnside's army crossed to the western side of the Rappahannock
1862. The Federals were defeated on the Blackwater in Virginia
1864: Florence made the temporary capital of Italy.
1866. Augustin Iturbide, once emperor of Mexico, died
1866: Ocean race from New York to Cowes began, won by "Henrietta"
1868: Battle of Villeta, Paraguay, Lopez defeated by Brazilians
1869: Mormons in Utah rose in rebellion against Brigham Young
1869: The body of George Peabody, American philanthropist, was placed on board a British war-ship to be taken to America
1872. A Fusion legislature at New Orleans impeached Governor Warmouth
1873: The French captured Nam-Dinh, Tonkin.
1883: Peru surrendered all the coasts of Bolivia and Tarapaca to Chile
1884: Samuel D Greene, commander U. S Navy died
1891. British defeated tribesmen in Tibet.
1893: French Senate passed a press law against anarchists.
1894: National debt of Canada, $321,000,000, an increase of 83 per cent since 1878
1896: George Lafayette Beal, American general died.
1896: Felix de Fontaine, American journalist, died
1897: Gardiner Greene Hubbard, American philanthropist died.
1897: Daniel William Powers, American banker and benefactor, died.
1898 Calixto Garcia, Cuban insurgent general, died.
1899: Edward Ferrero, American general died
1899 Edward Parker Wood, American naval officer died.
1901: William Rich Hutton, American civil engineer, died.
1902: Henry Mitchell, American civil engineer, died
1903: Japan received unsatisfactory replies to her proposals to Russia
1904: John White Chadwick, American clergyman and author, died.
1905: Edward Atkinson, American statistician and political economist, died.
1905: Abraham Bruyn Hasbrouck Lillie, rear-admiral U S Navy, died
1906: Franklin J Moses, ex-Governor of South Carolina, died.
1907: Parliament buildings of New Zealand burned
1907: Benjamin Champney, American painter died.
1910: Edward Van Wyck Rossiter, American railroad magnate died
1911: United States Department of Agriculture estimated year's cotton crop at 14,885 000 bales, a new record
1911: New Zealand defeated a general prohibition law
1911: Thomas Ball, American sculptor died.
1911: Sir Joseph Dalton Hooker, English surgeon and naturalist, died.
1912: R G Garros, French aviator, rose at Tunis northern Africa, to 19,032 feet, a world's record.

DECEMBER 12

Feast-day of: Sts. Epimachus, Alexander, and others, martyrs, St. Corentin; St. Colomba, of Ireland, St. Finian, St Cormac; St. Colman; St. Eadburge
1642 New Zealand discovered by Tasman
1653: Cromwell's partizans surrendered their power to him
1688: The English peers established a provisional government under the presidency of Lord Halifax
1724: Samuel Viscount Hood, British admiral, born.
1745: John Jay, American statesman born.
1751: Henry St John, Viscount Bolingbroke, died.
1758: The French assumed the offensive against the English at Madras, India
1776. Benjamin Franklin and other commissioners from America publicly received by Court of France.
1776: The Continental Congress adjourned to Baltimore
1786 Wm L Marcy, Governor of New York, born.
1787: Pennsylvania ratified the constitution
1791: Maria Louisa, empress of France, second wife of Napoleon I, born.
1791. Peter D Vroom, Governor of New Jersey, born.
1792: Arthur Lee, American diplomat, died.
1793: Battle of Le Mans, France, Vendean war, Republicans defeated Vendeans
1803: Congress submitted the Twelfth Amendment to the States
1804: Spain, as an ally of France, declared war against England.
1806: Isaac Leeser, American author, born.
1810. James Shields, Governor of Oregon, ex-Senator from Illinois, born.
1812: Americans abandoned Fort George in Canada
1812. United States ship "Essex" captured British packet "Nocton"
1815. Anna H Dorsey, American author, born
1818: Mary Todd Lincoln, wife of the President, born.
1830 John Swinton, American journalist, born.
1831: National Republican party nominated Henry Clay for President on a platform of high tariff and internal improvement
1832. M F H de Haas, American marine painter born
1836 Ellen Tree (Mrs Charles Kean), English actress, made her first New York appearance
1838 S W Burnham, American astronomer, born.
1843: Byron A. Brooks, typewriter inventor, born.
1845 Bruce Price, American architect, born.
1846 P F Collier, American publisher, born.
1849: Sir Marc Isambard Brunel, English engineer, died.
1849: Wm K Vanderbilt, American financier, born.
1851: A Consultative Commission was founded in France
1856: Livingstone arrived in London from his first African expedition.
1862: Federal gunboat "Cairo" destroyed by a torpedo at Yazoo, Miss
1862: Federals defeated in skirmish near Corinth, Miss
1862 Fredericksburg, Va, was occupied by the Federals after a bombardment
1863 General Lee refused to exchange prisoners of war.
1864: Sherman's Federal army reached the sea
1864: British defeated the Bhutanese in India
1864: Federals under Stoneman began a successful raid along the border of Tennessee and Virginia
1865: The United States government protested strongly against French troops in Mexico.
1867: The English government prohibited Fenian funeral processions
1870: Germans began bombardment of Montmédy.
1870 The Germans occupied Dieppe
1871. Salvador Jovellanos elected president of Paraguay.
1874. King Kalakaua of Hawaii visited Washington
1876: Federal prohibition of liquor traffic proposed in Congress
1885: An attack of 3 000 Arabs was repulsed by British near Kosheh, Egypt
1885: Lord Carrington became governor of New South Wales
1889: Robert Browning, English poet died.
1890. Sir Joseph E Boehm, English sculptor (of Austrian birth), died.
1891: Policarpo Bonilla proclaimed President of Honduras.
1892 Germany announced its adherence to the gold standard.
1893: Admiral da Gama, Brazilian rebel, took command of Brazilian war-ships
1894: Earthquake and volcanic outbreak at Yamaska, Canada
1894: Japanese invaded Korea.
1894: Sir John Thompson, Canadian premier, died
1895: Allen Granbery Thurman, American statesman died.
1898 William Delacy, American general, died.
1898: Matthias Henry Richards, American educator and author died.
1902 John W Henry, ex-Chief Justice of Missouri, died.
1902: Frederick Saunders, American librarian, died.
1903: John Robert Proctor, president Civil Service Commission died
1903: Fletcher Ladd, justice Philippine Supreme Court, died.
1904: Ralph Aston, rear-admiral, U. S. Navy, died.
1905: A Spanish fleet arrived at Tangier.
1906: Arthur Brown, ex-Senator from Utah, assassinated
1910: Emil Reich, Hungarian historian, died.
1911. Delhi proclaimed capital of India.
1911: Great Durbar at Delhi; King George V. of Great Britain proclaimed emperor of India
1911: Russia abandoned claim of right to extend limit of her territorial waters from three to twelve miles
1912: Luitpold, Prince Regent of Bavaria, died.
1912: John M Cruikshank, American editor, died
1912. Edouard Miller elected President of Swiss Confederation.

DECEMBER 13

Feast-day of St. Lucy, virgin and martyr, St. Jodoc, or Josse St Aubert; St. Othilia; St. Kenelm, king and martyr, Blessed John Marinoni
1250. Emperor Frederick II. of Germany died, and was succeeded by his son Conrad
1491: Anne of Brittany married Charles VIII of France
1521: Sixtus V., pope (1585–1590), born
1521: Emanuel the Great, king of Portugal, died
1545: Council of Trent opened 19th General Council of the Church
1553 Henry IV., king of France, born.
1565: Conrad Gesner, Swiss naturalist died.
1577. Francis Drake sailed from England on his voyage around the world
1585 William Drummond, Scottish poet, born.
1648. The English "Rump" Parliament voted to try the king
1652 A provost-marshal appointed in England to seize ballad-singers and suppress stage-plays.
1688 Jeffreys, subservient Lord Chancellor of England under James II rescued from a mob and confined in the Tower
1761. The Russians captured Colberg, Prussia
1765: Ambrose Spencer, Chief Justice of New York, born.
1774 The people seized the arsenal at Charlestown, Mass
1774 A party led by John Sullivan took 100 barrels of powder from fort at Portsmouth N H
1775: Continental Congress voted to build 13 war frigates
1776: A squad of British cavalry captured General Lee at Basking Ridge N J
1784: Samuel Johnson, English lexicographer, died.
1793 John Ludlow, provost of the University of Pennsylvania, born
1799. Heinrich Heine, German poet born
1799: The fourth French Constitution was promulgated
1807: France and Spain united to declare the deposition of the House of Bragança in Portugal
1812. The French army crossed the Niemen; total loss in Russian campaign over 300,000 men
1815 Rev Arthur Penrhyn Stanley, English author born.
1831: Wm. E McLaren, American (Protestant Episcopal) bishop born.
1835 Phillips Brooks, American (Protestant Episcopal) bishop, born.
1836: R H Newell, American humorist, born
1848 E B Kennedy, Australian explorer, killed by natives
1849. E L G Zalinski, American torpedo-gun inventor, born.
1850 Steamboat "Anglo Norman" exploded on Mississippi river, over 100 killed and wounded
1861: Conflict at Camp Alleghany, W. Va.; Confederates routed
1861: Prince Kung was made regent of China
1862. Confederates defeated in skirmish at Tuscumbia, Tenn.
1862: Battle of Fredericksburg, Va; Federals repulsed with heavy loss
1862: Conrad F Jackson, brigadier-general, U S Army killed at Fredericksburg
1864: Federals captured Fort McAllister near Savannah.

1587: Fotheringay, dungeon part of Cloisterwall palace, London, was suppressed.
1588: Congress received Canadian redress petition.
1576: Germans occupied Ypres and Ghent in France.
1578: William Chauncey, American mathematician, died.
1579: Samuel Nelson, former United States Supreme Court, died.
1580: Mexican men attacked Texas militia in San Elizario, Tex.
1582: A museum camp on Lake Nyasa, Africa, was wrecked by the natives.
1582: A system of electric lighting first used in London.
1583: Shore life of Mediterranean fled from Ealing and Tottenham.
1583: Royal Geographical Society sent out a Hungarian expedition under Joseph Thierring.
1583: Russia complained to America because the negotiation of a Bulgarian loan was opposed to treaty of Berlin.
1583: William Gilman Wells, English clergyman, died.
1583: French chamber approved by small majority government's support of Constantine.
1583: House passed bill to admit Utah as a State.
1583: Sultan of Morocco arrested to demand of Spain.
1583: Jean Francois Gigoux, French painter, died.
1584: Great reformers in Hungary attended the session of the ecclesiastical Diet.
1584: Prince Henry made virtual Governor of Cuba.
1584: Settlers in Utah armed to repel an invasion of the Indians.
1585: William Eastburn Errett, American journalist and author, died.
1587: British invade the Afridis in India.
1587: Charles Butler, American philanthropist, died.
1588: Charles S. Hyde, American physician and philanthropist, died.
1588: George F. Bidder, American engineer, born in New York, died.
1589: Viceroy of India held a darbar at Lucknow.
1590: John Wolfe Adams, American civil engineer, died.
1591: Edgar Casey, American educator, founded Casey University, died.
1592: Cornelius Dickerman, American Congregationalist, died.
1593: Denis M. Bradley, American Roman Catholic bishop, died.
1596: William Lee Brown, American journalist, died.
1597: Arthur St. Clair Colyar, American lawyer, died.
1611: House of Representatives adopted resolution to abrogate treaty of 1832 with Russia.
1611: Princess Royal of Great Britain and her two children were rescued from shipwreck off Morocco.
1611: Monsignor Agius, Papal delegate to the Philippines, died.
1611: Paul Varin-a, French painter, died.
1611: Mrs. Clarence Burt Wells (Clara Gannon Wells), American author, died.
1612: Thomas A. Jaggar, Protestant Episcopal bishop in charge of European churches, died at Cannes, France.
1612: Brother Jerome, Franciscan educator, in Brooklyn, N. Y., died.
1612: United States government assumed control of all wireless telegraph stations in its territory.

DECEMBER 14

Feast day of St. Spyridion, St. Nicodemus and his companion, martyrs.
1417: Sir John Oldcastle, Lord Cobham, burned as a heretic.
1503: Michel de Nostradamus, French astrologer, born.
1543: Tycho Brahe, Danish astronomer, born.
1596: John West, colonial governor, born.
1688: James II. arrested by fishermen and brought back to London.
1711: Thomas Bynner, English Moravian writer, died.
1717: James Bruce, African explorer, born.
1724: John Stuart, first Viscount Fairlington, English lawyer and governmental writer, died.
1741: The "Pastora Boys" massacred the converted Indians in Pennsylvania.
1775: Howe ordered 10 English brigades to Europe to be torn down and used for fuel.
1776: The British went into winter quarters in New Jersey.
1782: The British evacuated Charleston, S. C.
1784: Disaffected settlers in western North Carolina and western Tennessee set up the State of Franklin (Frankland).
1796: Charles III., king of Spain, died.
1811: Earl Cecil Wells, author of Earl of Stirling's Dream, born.
1799: George Washington died.
1811: Noah Porter, president of Yale, born.
1814: War of 1812 ended (on paper) by treaty of Ghent.
1814: British fleet captured United States fleet in East Indies.
1819: Alabama admitted to the Union.
1827: Thos. L. Yeomans, Governor of Cal., born.
1838: Prince's theatre at London opened; name later changed to St. James's.
1838: Colonel George Elliot appointed superintendent of British trade in China.
1837: Canadian insurgents defeated at St. Eustache.
1842: C. C. Whitman, American lawyer, born.
1843: Claude Matthews, Governor of Indiana, born.
1850: Congress debated a proposal to revive the slave-trade.
1850: Anglo-Saxon devils in China burned prisoners at Shanghai.
1857: Indian merchants defeated at Salem.
1857: Lewis Cass, United States Secretary of State, resigned because of refusal to reinforce Fort Sumter.
1860: Arms cases of the Senators and representatives from eight southern states turned an alliance either for the establishment of a Southern Confederacy; official letters one of the results.
1861: Confederate legislature in Kentucky sent to representatives to the Confederate Congress.
1861: Prince Albert, consort of Queen Victoria, died.
1862: Banks succeeded Butler at New Orleans.
1862: Burnside's withdrew his army across the Rappahannock as a night.
1862: Plymouth, N. C., was destroyed by the Confederates.
1862: Battle of Kinston, N. C.: Confederates defeated.
1862: Amendment to prohibit slavery introduced into Congress.
1862: Fight at Bear's Station, Tenn.: Confederates under Longstreet repulsed Federals.
1864: Confederate raiders arrested in Canada.
1867: Emperor of Austria as King of Hungary opened Parliament at Budapest.
1867: Congress gave negroes the suffrage in the District of Columbia; President vetoed the bill.
1868: North Carolina rejected the 14th amendment.
1869: Congress announced its intention to pay national debt in full.
1870: Philadelphia, in Lorraine, surrendered to Germans because of famine.
1870: Women in England, N. Y., formed society to aid widows "as a Christian remedy for the ravages of the W. C. T. U."
1872: Louis Jean Baptiste Agassiz, Swiss-American naturalist, died.
1873: House of United States Congress appointed committee of seven to act with similar senate committee in framing the electoral vote.
1874: An earthquake destroyed Lebrez, Italy.
1879: British army in Afghanistan encountered at Sherpur.
1879: Prince Alamayou of Abyssinia died in England.
1880: Standard theater in New York burned.
1884: Louis Pasteur, at Paris, France, inoculated forty persons against hydrophobia.
1885: Richard Redgrave, English artist, died.
1891: France severed relations with Bulgaria.
1891: Bulgarian legislature provided for regency to Alexander.
1892: Sigismund, archbishop of Agaona, died.
1893: Fire in Rio de Janeiro caused by revels.
1894: Mexican government adopted severe measures against dueling.
1895: Edward McPherson, ex-clerk House of Representatives, died.
1896: George Lyon Catlin, American editorial writer, died.
1897: Alexander McDonall, American journalist and diplomat, died.
1902: Julia Dent Grant, widow of President Grant, died.
1902: Thomas Marshall, ex-secretary, Freemasonry in Kansas and Missouri, died.
1904: Leonard Currie Davis, American journalist, died.
1905: William Sharp, English poet and critical writer, died.
1905: Harmon Hart, American civil engineer and author, died.
1907: Lafayette Coleman, American Protestant Episcopal bishop, died.
1910: Manuel de J. Galvez, Paris Bloom writer, diplomat and author, died.
1911: Federal Grand Jury at Indianapolis, Ind., began investigating country-wide dynamite outrages.
1911: French premier declared that woman suffrage would not benefit the nation.
1911: The Holy See restored St. Patrick's day to the calendar of holy days.
1911: Israel John Merrill, American ship subsidy expert, died.
1911: William Lawrence Merry, American diplomat, died.
1911: Clara Barkley (Mary Blanchard), American actress, died.
1911: Mrs. Amory Stannard (Julia Sanders Vaughn), American novelist, died.
1911: Lord Botha resigned premiership of Union of South Africa.

DECEMBER 15

Feast day of St. Eusebius, bishop of Vercelli, and E. C.: Theodore, theurge of Synnada, born.
1651: Episcopacy restored in Scotland.
1663: Izaak Walton, English author (The Compleat Angler), died.
1735: Moore defeated the Spanish commander at Apalachee Bay; his conquest gave England a claim on Florida.
1765: Samuel Johnston, Governor of North Carolina, born.
1774: George Rumney, English portrait painter, born.
1775: Battle of Kembledorf: Prussians defeated Austrians.
1745: Peace of Dresden concluded between Prussia and Austria.
1764: Theodore Dwight, American journalist, born.
1771: Sir James Stillingfleet, English naturalist, died.
1775: Schuyler joined Washington at Montreal, increasing his force to 6,000 men.
1776: Virginia ratified the articles of Confederation.
1780: Edward Coles, Governor of Illinois, born.
1791: The first 10 amendments of the United States Constitution came into force.
1792: Henry C. Carey, political economist, born.
1811: Civil war in Colombia on account of declaration of independence.
1814: Famous Hartford Convention, representing the New England States, assembled to recommended restoration of powers of Federal government.
1814: General Jackson declared martial law in New Orleans.
1843: Frank B. Sanborn, American philanthropist, born.
1850: Patent Office and post-office at Washington burned.
1858: Abd-el-Kader routed French at Medjila, Algeria.
1849: The body of Napoleon Bonaparte reinterred under the dome of the Hotel des Invalides, Paris.
1849: E. H. Knatchbold, American artist, born.
1849: The United States and Great Britain signed a postal convention.
1850: Kamehameha IV. became King of Hawaii.
1850: People of Kansas, by popular vote, accepted the anti-slavery constitution.
1857: United States House of Representatives first occupied new chamber.
1858: European allies occupied Island of Dinghai, opposite Canton, China.
1861: The Confederate dollar was worth 25 cents.
1861: Jaures assumed full powers as dictator of Mexico.
1862: The Confederate salt works at Yellville, Ark., were destroyed.
1863: Forrest's cavalry broke Gen. Grant's line of communication in Mississippi.
1863: Banks sent a force from New Orleans to capture Baton Rouge, La.
1863: Great storm prevailed in the North and the Federal army over the Fredericksburg disaster.
1863: Fleet German Catholic since the Reformation appointed to a judgeship in England.
1864: Confederates under Forrest lost 1,500 men near Murfreesboro, Tenn.
1864: Battle of Nashville, Tenn.: Confederates fled to Corinth.
1864: Silas V. Farnham, American author and philanthropist, died.
1865: Hungarian Parliament demanded restoration of Hungarian constitution.
1867: Rivalry between the Tycoon and the Mikado caused civil war in Japan.
1871: The "Alabama" claims commission opened at Geneva, Switzerland.
1875: Rev. John Geddie, missionary to the South Seas, died in Australia.
1877: New French ministry restricted press regulations.
1878: Baron Sumo Alexander, brevet, lieutenant-general, U. S. Army, died.
1883: Robert Toombs, United States Senator and Confederate general, died.
1887: South African Jubilee Exposition opened at Cetshwe's Town.
1888: A fire at Cincinnati, O., destroyed buildings on Chinese row.
1889: Fire at Marblehead, Mass., caused a loss of $200,000.
1890: In Berlin over 11,000 persons were in work-houses.
1890: The pope gave his approval to Cardinal Gibbons's plan to unite church and state in France.
1892: Carl Formes, German bass singer, died.
1896: Stirling Bell, Sioux Indian chief, killed while resisting arrest.
1891: Census returns showed England and Wales to have 29,001,018 population; Ireland, 4,704,750; and Scotland 4,025,647.
1891: Governor of state of São Paulo, Brazil, resigned in face of popular revolt.
1892: Cholera still prevailed in Hamburg.
1892: Benjamin F. Gibson, United States Senator, died.
1892: France refused to join an International league against anarchists.
1894: Li Hung Chang reinstated in power to make peace with Japan.
1894: German Reichstag refused to prosecute Socialists for a speech against the emperor.
1894: John Lord, American historian and lecturer, died.
1894: Frank Porter, American general, died.
1895: Joseph Mead Bailey, Justice Illinois Supreme Court, died.
1896: David Leonard Barnes, American mechanical engineer, died.
1896: Andrew B. Stone, American manufacturer, introduced Bessemer steel process, died.
1897: Wesley Washington Parks, American journalist, died.
1898: Calvin Stewart Brice, American capitalist, ex-Senator from Ohio, died.
1900: John Adams Porter, American journalist, died.
1900: Conrad Ottendorfer, American journalist and benefactor, died.
1901: Thomas Mathias Lenihan, American (Roman Catholic) bishop, died.
1901: John Swinton, American journalist, died.
1902: Gabriel Harrison, American artist, writer, and author, died.
1902: Solomon Hirsch, American diplomat, died.
1904: Samuel Marmaduke Whitside, American general, died.
1909: Donald Grant Mitchell ("Ik Marvel"), American author, died.
1911: British National Insurance Bill passed third reading before the Lords without a division.
1911: Wheatley Field, United States ambassador to England, died.
1911: Lieutenant William Parke (Grenadier Navy and Army Hardwicke Mile) by fall of monoplane at Wembley, England.

DECEMBER 16

Feast day of St. Alice St. Alice, or Adelaide, empress of Germany.
888: John VIII., pope (872-882), died.
1673: Battle of Aenam in Scotland: Rebel defeated.
1835: Ferdinand I. of Austria proclaimed king of Hungary.
1835: The commercial rule of the house of Hapsburg began in Hungary, Austria, etc.
1836: Hungarians insulted the Turkish ambassador, causing a war to break out.
1844: James V., of Scotland, died.
1854: John Seldom, English lawyer and publicist, born.
1858: English Parliament declared Oliver Cromwell Lord Protector for life.
1862: William Petty, English political economist and humorist, died.
1714: George Whitefield, English evangelist, born.
1780: Washington left Lake Erie on his return to Virginia.
1773: The "Boston tea party" occurred.
1774: Francois Quesnay, French economist, died.
1775: Jane Austen, English novelist, born.
1780: Massachusetts yielded up jurisdiction over lands in New York.
1784: John Baptiste Carrier executed for crimes at Nantes.
1800: A treaty of armed neutrality signed by Russia, Denmark, and Sweden.
1809: Bonaparte divorced from Josephine by the senate.
1811: An earthquake shook the United States from Pittsburgh to Savannah.
1835: Fire in New York burned over 20 acres, destroyed 530 buildings, and other property worth $15,000,000.
1845: The Park Theater at New York was burned.
1849: Park Theater, London, burned after a performance.
1858: Asia Bates, American poet and author, born.
1851: Santa Anna became dictator of Mexico.
1859: John Brown's companions, Cook, Coppoc, Green, and Copeland, hanged.
1859: William Gilmore, writer of fairy tales, died.
1860: French passports for Englishmen ceased after Jan. 1.
1861: A bill was introduced in Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia.
1861: Lucy Bigelow, American singer and actress, born.
1862: Confederate and Federal troops at White Hall, N. C.
1862: John Bell rd, major-general, U. S. Volunteers, died.
1863: Congress declared emancipation of negroes from legislatures to be revolutionary, and to be prohibited.
1871: William M. Tweed, former political leader in New York, sent to the Tombs.
1875: John F. Kennett, American painter, died.
1874: German Ed being voted against Bismarck, and he resigned the chancellorship.
1886: French shelled and captured Tonkin forts at Sontay.
1890: Alfred E. Terry, major-general, U. S. Army, died.
1877: Sher Afzul Khan, usurper, was driven from Chitral.
1883: The "Nietzeroy" battery arrived at Rio de Janeiro to support the Brazilian government.
1884: James Black, first British aeronaut to ascend in France, died.
1884: James Gilfillan, Chief Justice of Minnesota, died.
1887: Lewis George Clark, American essayist, claimed to be the George Harris of Uncle Tom's Cabin, died.
1888: Hiram Paine Halsey ("Old Sketch"), American author, died.
1888: William F. Rogers, American general, died.
1900: Cyrus Augustus Bartol, American clergyman and author, died.
1900: John Grubb Parke, American military engineer, died.
1901: William Gregory, Governor of Rhode Island, died.
1910: Melville De Lancey Landon ("Eli Perkins"), American author, died.
1911: John Mills Kendrick, American (Protestant Episcopal) bishop, died.
1912: G. W. Donaghey, Governor of Arkansas, pardoned 249 convicts as protest against the State's convict system.
1912: The Turko-Italian Peace Conference opened in London, England.

DECEMBER 17

Feast day of St. Olympias, widow; St. Begga, widow and abbess.
1113: Sir William Gascoigne, English Lord Chief Justice, died.
1526: John Zapolya crowned in Transylvania as rival king of Hungary.
1533: Matthew Parker consecrated archbishop of Canterbury.
1599: Henry IV., of France divorced his wife Marguerite de Valois.
1631: Emperor of Venice has destroyed 4,000 lives at Torre di Greco.
1797: Gurdon Saltonstall elected Governor of Connecticut.
1734: Wm. Floyd, American patriot, born.
1737: Nathaniel Mayne, American statesman, born.

1762 Pliny Earle, American inventor, born.
1764. The Governor of New Hampshire refused to admit New York s claim to Vermont
1770 Ludwig Van Beethoven, composer, born.
1774: L W Tazewell, Governor of Virginia, born
1778 British under Hamilton took Vincennes, Ind.
1778: Sir Humphry Davy, English chemist, born.
1792· Parliament of Lower Canada first met at Quebec
1807: Bonaparte's Milan Decree against British commerce issued
1807· John Greenleaf Whittier, American poet, born
1819. Colombia, under Bolivar, united with Venezuela.
1830: Simon Bolivar, South American patriot, died.
1835· Alexander Agassiz, American zoologist, born
1853 The Brooklyn City Railroad was incorporated
1860. United States Congress authorized a loan of $10,000 000
1860: A State convention in South Carolina met at Charleston
1860· F W Pickens was inaugurated Governor of So th Carolina
1861. Vera Cruz, Mexico, surrendered to a Spanish force
1862 Battle of Goldsboro, N. C., American Civil War
1862: Skirmishes in American Civil War at Munfordville, Ky., Occoquan and Dumfries, Va
1863 Gershom J Van Brunt, commodore, U S Navy, died.
1864. Sherman demanded the surrender of Savannah
1864: U S Department of State required passports from all except immigrants by sea
1865· Leopold II. succeeded to throne of Belgium
1873. British captured Perak, in Straits Settlements, and forced Sultan to retreat
1874· The Argentine Republic celebrated peace by a general holiday
1874. William B Cushing, Commander, *U S Navy*, died.
1876: Bread-riots broke out in Montreal.
1879: Musa Khan, son of Yakub, became Ameer of Afghanistan
1880 The South-African Republic formed, with Krüger as President
1881: Isaac Israel Hayes, arctic explorer, died
1885. United States House of Representatives passed the Presidential Succession Bill
1888 Bellevue Hospital at New York opened a training-school for nurses
1889: King Mwanga reconquered Uganda and regained his throne
1890: Adolphe Belot, French dramatist and writer, died
1891: The Methodist church in Vienna closed by decree
1891· French Senate passed a new tariff bill.
1891: Daniel Hand, American philanthropist, died
1892 First minted Columbian half-dollar sold for $10 000
1893· Admiral Mello of rebel Brazilian fleet, helped by royalist proclamation issued by Admiral da Gama
1893 Package found in Paris street contained papers threatening reprisals if Vaillant, the anarchist bomb-thrower, were executed (See December 9 and 10)
1893. French ministry escaped defeat by five votes on a Panama Canal question
1894: Spain granted partial home-rule to Cuba.
1896: Alexander Herrmann, American magician died.
1896 Henry Lillie Pierce, American manufacturer and philanthropist, died.
1896· Charles Edwin Wilbour, American Egyptologist, died.
1897: David A Day, American missionary (Liberia), died.
1900 Henry Rutgers Beekman, Justice New York Supreme Court, died
1901 Rush Shippen Huidekoper, American veterinarian, died.
1902 Henry Martyn Cist, American general, died.
1903: George Danielson Baker, president Presbyterian Board of Education, died
1908 Gen Antoine Simon elected president of Haiti
1908· The Sultan opened the new Turkish Parliament.
1910 Henry Cornelius Hasbrouck, American general, died.
1910· Jared A Smith, American military engineer, died
1911· President Taft notified Russia that the treaty of 1832 would be terminated December 31, 1912
1911: Percival Pollard, American author and playwright died.
1911 Alberto Randegger, Austro-English composer and conductor died.
1912. Abbott E Kittredge, American clergyman, died
1912. Prince Katsura reported by cable as appointed premier of Japan in place of Saionji, resigned December 4

DECEMBER 18

Feast-day of: Sts. Rufus and Zozimus, martyrs St. Gratian, bishop of Tours. St. Winebald
1555: John Philpot, English reformer, burned at Smithfield
1619 Prince Rupert, Bavarian prince, nephew of Charles I of England military commander in English Civil War, born.
1621. House of Commons entered on its journals the "Great Protestation" of its rights, which the king tore from the records
1640. John Duke of Braganza, crowned king of Portugal
1682 Heneage Finch, Earl of Nottingham, died
1745· Battle of Clifton Moor; Scottish rebels defeated
1780. Congress appointed Francis Dana minister to Russia
1786: Karl Maria Baron von Weber, German composer, born.
1787. New Jersey ratified the Constitution.
1799 Washington was buried at Mt Vernon
1803: Johann Gottfried von Herder, German philosopher, died.
1809 British captured and destroyed two French frigates in Basse-Terre Roads
1825· Sir Ralph Darling became Governor of New South Wales.
1832: The United States and Russia signed a commercial treaty.
1835: Lyman Abbott, theologian, author, and editor, born
1844: Great Britain recognized the rank of Roman Catholic bishops in Ireland
1845· Battle of Moodkee, India, British defeated Sikhs
1851: Louis Napoleon arrested 180 members of the National Assembly.
1851: The Napoleon succession is determined in favor of Prince Jerome and his male heirs
1855: Samuel Rogers, British poet, died.
1860 The Crittenden plan of compromise was introduced in the United States Senate
1861: Edward A MacDowell, American composer, born.
1862. Federals defeated in skirmish at Lexington, Ky
1863. Ferdinand Francis, heir-presumptive to Austrian throne, born.
1865 The 13th Amendment proclaimed as part of the law of the United States
1865: Thomas Corwin, ex-Governor of Ohio, orator, and statesman, died.
1869 Louis M Gottschalk, American composer and musician died
1872 Bismarck resigned presidency of Federal Council
1873: Spanish in Cuba surrendered 102 "Virginius" survivors
1874 Bismarck withdrew resignation on receiving a vote of confidence
1874· An edict from the Chinese throne ordered the empress dowager to administer the government
1878. United States gold and paper dollars of equal value for first time in eighteen years
1879 Retreating Peruvians reached Arica
1881· Crown Prince of Germany visited the Vatican.
1882 Ernest Morrison started to walk southward across Continent of Australia
1882. Henry James, Sr , American novelist, died
1886: British government issued proclamation against the Irish "plan of campaign."
1889· Adelphi Academy at Brooklyn, N Y , burned
1891· Germany adopted commercial treaties with Austria-Hungary, Italy, and Belgium
1893 A French anarchist resisting arrest attempted to murder police 220 supposed anarchists expelled from France
1896· Roswell G Hoar, American journalist, died
1897· With China s consent, Russian squadron entered Port Arthur
1900 George Craig Ludlow, ex-Governor, Justice New Jersey Supreme Court, died.
1901 Edward Howard House, American journalist died.
1902. Wager Swayne, American general, died
1903· Henry Kyd Douglas, American general, died.
1903· Stephen Thomas, American general, died
1912· Will Carleton, American poet died
1912· John Cheever Goodwin, American actor and playwright, died
1912· J Bruce Ismay resigned from directorate of Mercantile Marine Company, owners of ill-fated White Star line steamship "Titanic."
1912: Roland G Garros, French aviator, flew from Tunis to Sicily, 160 miles establishing new over-sea aviation record
1912. Mexican rebels sacked Huejuquilla
1912. Clara Munson elected mayor of Warrenton, Oregon

DECEMBER 19

Feast-day of St. Nemesion and others, martyrs, St. Samthana, virgin and abbess
1562. Battle of Dreux, France, Huguenots defeated
1594. Gustavus Adolphus the Great, king of Sweden born.
1606· The London Company sent out three ships for America
1675· The New England colonists defeated the Wampanoags in Rhode Island
1683: Philip V., last of Bourbon Spanish kings, died.
1686· Sir Edmond Andros, vicegerent of New England reached Boston.
1688: William III. entered London and held court at St James s
1741: Vitus Bering, Danish navigator and discoverer of Bering Strait died.
1790 Captain William Edward Parry, British Arctic explorer, born.
1793: The French recaptured Toulon, first distinguished service of Bonaparte
1800 John Jay declined the chief-justiceship of the United States
1812: The British took possession of Fort Niagara and burned several villages
1813: Congress passed fourth Embargo Act.
1814 Edward McM Stanton, United States Secretary of War, born
1818· Abdallah, Wahabi chief, executed at Constantinople
1832: Augustus Pugin, French architect, settled in London, died.
1837. Zachary Taylor led a body of troops against the Seminoles
1851: Joseph M W Turner, English painter, died.
1861: Confederates defeated at Milford, Mo , with loss of 1,300 prisoners
1862 Old Guatemala much damaged by earthquake
1863: Denmark made formal protest against occupation of the duchies by the German states
1864: President Lincoln called for 300,000 more volunteers
1865 Minnie Maddern Fiske, American actress, born
1866 Queen Victoria's letter to Theodore of Abyssinia did not procure release of English prisoners
1870: Germans defeated French at Nuits, France
1870 The two Bourbon princes were allowed to take seats in National Assembly at Bordeaux
1873: The Spanish government in Cuba surrendered the "Virginius" to the United States
1876· General Todleben assumed command of Russians at Ruetchuk, Bulgaria
1878 Bayard Taylor, American traveler and author, died.
1887: Austrian Reichsrath voted money to prepare for war
1887: Balfour Stewart, Scottish naturalist, died
1889 North Dakota enacted a prohibitory law
1891 Zanzibar a free port except for alcohol and war supplies
1891: New South Wales adopted a protective tariff
1891: First colored Roman Catholic priest ordained at Baltimore
1891· Thomas Pattison, rear-admiral, U S Navy, died
1893 U S government sent war-vessels to Rio de Janeiro to warn the rebels not to interfere with American shipping
1894: Eugene Kelly, American banker, died.
1894· Italians defeated Arabs near Halai, Abyssinia
1895· Charles B Atwood, American architect, died
1895: Samuel Fleet Speir, American surgeon and benefactor died
1897: Greece ratified peace treaty with Turkey
1897: Samuel A Miller, American lawyer and geologist, died.
1898· Daniel Wise, American Methodist editor and author, died
1900 Joseph Converse Heywood, American author, died
1902. Mary (Fisher) Goucher, American philanthropist founder Woman s College (Baltimore), died
1902: Francis Mathews Green, American naval officer, died.
1906. Charles Cardwell McCabe, American (Methodist Episcopal) bishop died
1911: John Bigelow, American diplomat and author, died.
1911: Rosabelle Morrison, American actress, died.
1912: David H Cochran, American art expert, killed by accident
1912: Final returns showed woman suffrage defeated in Michigan by 760

DECEMBER 20

Feast day of St. Philogonius, bishop of Antioch, St Paul of Latrus, or Latra, hermit
1076 Emperor Henry IV. set out to make his submission to the Pope
1192 Richard I , of England, arrested by Leopold of Austria
1560 First general assembly of Scottish Church opened
1709 London *Evening Post* published a picture of a flying ship
1765. Louis, dauphin of France, father of Louis XVI , died
1776: Sullivan, with the remainder of Lee's men, reached Morristown, N J
1776 Third session of the Colonial Congress opened at Baltimore
1790 The Bank of the United States began business in Philadelphia
1792. French government issued a decree of perpetual banishment against the Bourbon family
1803 The United States took possession of Louisiana.
1811: A triumvirate appointed to conduct government of Chile.
1813 Congress established a system of internal revenue.
1829 Georgia made Indians incompetent as witnesses against a white
1830. The Conference of London proclaimed the dissolution of the kingdom of the Netherlands
1832· Legislature of South Carolina provided judicial remedies for the recovery of goods seized to pay United States duties.
1835 Texas declared its independence of Mexico
1841: The quintuple treaty for suppression of the slave trade signed by Great Britain, France Austria Russia and Prussia
1848 Louis Napoleon proclaimed president of France for four years
1851· Louis Napoleon elected president for ten years and given monarchical powers
1852 Britain annexed Pegu, East Indies
1854· The Argentine Republic and state of Buenos Aires agreed upon peace treaty.
1860· South Carolina special convention passed an ordinance of secession.
1860: South Carolina sent three Commissioners to Washington to arrange for a division of Federal property and surrender of Fort Sumter
1861: Confederates and Federals fought at Dranesville, Va , and Hudson, Mo.
1861: Cyrus Townsend Brady, American author, born.
1862: Confederates captured Federal supplies at Holly Springs, Miss , and stopped Grant s advance
1863. General Grant established his headquarters at Nashville, Tenn
1864· Hardee, Confederate commander at Savannah, destroyed vessels and navy-yard upon Sherman s approach, and escaped with 15,000 men
1865: Carl Szentivanyi elected president of the Hungarian Parliament
1865· First move toward civil service reform made in Congress
1865: Juarez fled from Mexico to the United States
1870 George Holland, American actor, died.
1871: A College for Women opened in connection with the State University at Madison, Wis
1876 Senate voted to form territory of Pembina or Huron from parts of Dakota
1878: British occupied Jelalabad, Afghanistan
1881: War between Great Britain and Boer Republic broke out.
1882· Overdank, would-be assassin of Austrian emperor, executed
1883. Cantilever bridge over Niagara river opened.
1885 John C Draper, American chemist, died
1888· General Grenfell defeated the Arabs at Suakin
1890. Toronto city council prohibited street-cars running on Sunday.
1890 The charter of the British South-Africa Company granted
1891: Preston B Plumb, American politician and Senator, died.
1892. Fire at Osaka, Japan; 125 persons killed
1893: Da Gama sailed to meet the Brazilian government's war-battery "Nictheroy."
1894: China sent an envoy to Japan to ask for peace.
1894: George Edward Ellis, American clergyman, historian and editor, died
1894· James Lusk Alcorn, Governor of Mississippi and United States Senator, died
1895 Frances Isabel Currie Webb, American author, died.
1897: Charles Daniels, Justice New York Supreme Court, died.
1898 Jesse Milton Emerson, American author, died.
1899: David L Huntington, American army surgeon, editor The Medical Record of the War,' died
1899 Henry Clay Simmons, president Fargo College, died
1900 Josiah Norris Wing, American librarian, died
1901· British captured and killed Persian raiders in Mekran India
1901. Richard Josiah Hinton, American journalist died
1903 Frederic Réné Coudert, American counsel for French government, died
1911. French deputies ratified Franco-German treaty on Morocco
1911· Russia notified United States of willingness to negotiate new treaty before that of 1832 expired
1911· William G à Beckett, American painter and author, died.
1911: Rose Eytinge, American actress, died.
1912 Funeral services of American ambassador, Whitelaw Reid, held in Westminster Abbey, London, British cruiser "Natal" afterward brought body to America

DECEMBER 21

Feast-day of St. Thomas, apostle, St. Edburge, virgin
1117. Thomas à Becket, archbishop of Canterbury, born
1375· Giovanni Boccaccio, Italian novelist, died
1549 Margaret of Navarre, grandmother of Henry IV of France and French author, died
1620 The Pilgrims landed at Plymouth, Mass
1719 The government of South Carolina placed in the hands of a Governor elected by the people
1741: Bernard de Montfaucon, French antiquary, died
1757. The Prussians recovered Breslau, capturing 2,000 Austrians
1775. Parliament passed an act to confiscate American vessels, and to impress their crews
1787: The Prince of Wales married Mrs. Fitzherbert, a Catholic
1791: British captured fortress of Severndroog, India
1798 Virginia Legislature passed the "Virginia resolutions," denouncing action of Congress on Alien and Sedition Acts
1804 Benjamin Disraeli, Earl of Beaconsfield, English statesman and novelist, born.
1813 An Austrian army crossed the Rhine against Bonaparte
1817 Battle of Mehadpur, India, British defeated Mahrattas
1830 Polignac and other ministers of Charles X of France (abdicated August 2 preceding) tried for treason and banished
1832: Governor of South Carolina warned people of State not to be turned from their allegiance by the President's proclamation.
1832. Battle of Konia, Asia Minor Turks defeated by Egyptians under Ibrahim Pasha

1837: Congress passed another "gag-law" to stifle debate on the slavery question
1845 Two days battle of Ferozeshah, Punjab, India began, British defeated Sikhs
1848 Battle of Szalkszo, Austrians defeated Hungarians
1857. Election of state officers in Kansas under Lecompton (proslavery) constitution
1861 The attempt of Federals to destroy Charleston (S C) Harbor made a sensation in England
1862. Confederates lost 550 prisoners at London, Ky
1862 Federal raiders in East Tennessee destroyed railroads and equipments
1863 Representatives of German states, assembled at Frankfort-on-the-Main, agreed to support Prince Frederick in Schleswig-Holstein against Denmark.
1864 Admiral Farragut was made vice-admiral
1866 Stephen Elliott, first Protestant Episcopal bishop of Georgia, died
1870 Tours was shelled by the Germans, surrendered.
1873. Black Flags besieged Hanoi, Garnier and D Avricourt killed leading sorties
1874· E P Weston, at Newark N J began a walk of 500 miles feat accomplished in 5 days 23 hours and 34 minutes
1875 French Assembly completed election of 75 life senators
1875 John Ireland, of St Paul, Minn, made Roman Catholic archbishop
1876 After all "Alabama" awards were paid over $8,000 000 surplus remained in hands of United States officials
1879 The Spanish home government passed a bill for the gradual abolition of slavery in Cuba
1880. African natives in Basutoland defeated by the colonists
1882 France arrested Prince Krapotkin as a Socialist
1885 The Danish Rigsdag condemned the laws restricting liberty of the press
1885 International Commission signed protocol for armistice between Bulgaria and Serbia.
1889 Provisional government of Brazil banished the late royal family
1889 Joseph B Lightfoot, bishop of Durham, English author died
1889. Benjamin H Day, founder of New York *Sun*, died
1890 Niels Wilhelm Gade, Danish composer, died
1891: William Cavendish Duke of Devonshire, English statesman died
1894. Chinese emperor granted plenary power to make peace with Japan
1894· Francis Bain, Canadian botanist and historian died
1894. Joseph Peter Thompson, American (African Methodist Episcopal) bishop died
1896· Nearly 500 000 natives of India on famine relief works
1896 Sultan pardoned many Armenians.
1897: French chamber voted to annex Tahiti
1898. Sebastian Bach Mills, American pianist died
1899 Edward H Williams, American manufacturer and benefactor, died
1900 Roger Wolcott, ex-Governor of Massachusetts died
1905 Henry Harland ("Sidney Luska"), Russo American author, died.
1911: Joseph Edward Jauvrin, American gynecologist, died
1911 Benjamin Franklin Jonas, ex-Senator from Louisiana, died
1911 Margaret Horton Potter, American novelist died
1912. Princess Agnes Salm-Salm, American of romantic career, died
1912 The European powers agreed on principle of Albanian autonomy with provision guaranteeing Servia access to sea.

DECEMBER 22

Feast day of St Ischyrion, martyr, Sts. Cyril and Methodius
69 Emperor Vitellius beheaded at Rome
641: The Saracens under Amru captured Alexandria, Egypt
1330. Queen Isabella of England imprisoned in her own castle
1550 Richard Plantagenet, alleged son of Richard III died
1641: Duke de Sully, minister of Henry IV, of France, died
1688: James II again escaped from London and reached France
1694: The act for a triennial parliament became a law
1696 James E Oglethorpe, founder of Georgia, born
1715 James Edward, the "Old Pretender," landed at Peterhead, Scotland
1775 Congress appointed naval officers; Esek Hopkins commander
1789 North Carolina ceded her western lands to Congress
1790 Suvarof, Russian general, took Ismail by storm
1807 Congress passed the second Embargo Act
1835 Congress voted $200 000 and 24,000 acres of land in Florida to Lafayette
1829 General Rosas made dictator of Buenos Aires
1846 Battle of Torres Vedras, Portugal Dom Pedro defeated Dom Miguel
1853 New steamship "San Francisco" sailed from New York wrecked later with loss of 200 lives
1854. Parliament passed law to enlist foreigners
1859 Miramon and his clericals defeated liberal Mexicans at Colima.
1860 Juarez defeated Miramon at Colpualpam, Mexico
1861· Confederates lost 10 killed at Newport News, Va.
1862 Corner-stone of Boston City Hall laid
1863 Michael Corcoran, brigadier-general, U S Volunteers, died
1864 Sherman established headquarters in Savannah
1864 Steamship "North America" lost at sea, 200 sick soldiers lost
1866 North Carolina granted amnesty to all soldiers who may have violated the State laws
1868 Solon H Borglum, American sculptor, born
1869 Georgia rejected the Fifteenth Amendment
1873 M Philastre, French envoy, reached Tonkin, and began a pacific policy
1874 Senate voted to resume specie payments
1877 First building of American Museum of Natural History in New York city opened
1881 Shah of Persia signed a treaty with Russia
1882 Sir Henry Evelyn Wood, commander of Egyptian army, reached Cairo
1888 Isaac Thomas Hecker, American Roman Catholic ecclesiastic, founder of the Paulists died
1891 United States troops broke up a camp of Mexican rebels in Texas
1891· France and Madagascar were again unfriendly
1891 Albert Wolff, French dramatic critic, died.
1892 Ameer of Afghanistan recognized as suzerain of Chitral
1893 Italian troops defeated the Dervishes near Massowah, Abyssinia
1894 Capt Albert Dreyfus, of the French Army, found guilty by court-martial of selling military secrets
1894 Mohammedans of Manchuria began a rebellion
1894 Mary Paul Astor, American philanthropist died
1894 John B Bachelder, American historian (Gettysburg), died
1895 Norman A Calkins, American educator and author, died
1895 James Clifford Veatch, American general, died
1898 John Wesley Kramer, American Civil War chaplain, social reformer, and author, died
1899 Dwight Lyman Moody, American evangelist, died
1901 David McAdam, Justice New York Supreme Court died.
1901 Robert Temple, American civil engineer, died
1902· Dwight May Sabin, ex-Senator from Illinois died
1902 Gen Nord Alexis elected President of Haiti
1902 Sultan of Morocco defeated by rebels under the pretender
1903 Joshua Ward, American champion oarsman died
1903 Japan's reply to Russia increased tension
1905. Chino-Japanese treaty signed
1906 Henry Cosgrove, American (Roman Catholic) bishop died
1906 Augustus J Ricks, Justice United States District Court died.
1911 Supreme Court revised its rules to reduce cost of litigations
1911 Persia accepted Russian ultimatum.
1911 Martha Susan Baker, American miniature painter, died
1911 Odilon Marc Lannelongue, French surgeon, discoverer of tuberculosis serum, died
1911· Wright Lorimer, American actor, died
1913 James T Harahan, American railway financier, killed in railway accident

DECEMBER 23

Feast-day of St. Servulus; The Ten Martyrs of Crete, St. Victoria, virgin and martyr
558 Childebert I, king of France, died.
1585 Matthew Wren, English prelate and strenuous supporter of Laud died
1588 Henri, duc de Guise, assassinated by order of Henry III of France
1620 The pilgrims began building at Plymouth
1634 The French forced the Germans to raise the siege of Heidelberg
1648 Charles I. was taken to Windsor a prisoner of the army
1777: Nearly 3,000 of Washington's army of 8,200 were without shoes
1778· British troops attacked Savannah, Ga
1783 Washington surrendered his commission to Congress
1805 Joseph Smith, Mormon leader, born.
1814 General Jackson attacked British camp near New Orleans
1816 Hungary prohibited Bible societies
1817· Congress abolished internal taxes, which were not again levied until 1861, revenue for the year, $2,678 100
1818 Sir Philip Francis reputed author of the "Junius" letters, died.
1823: Thos W Higginson, American author, born
1829 Vicente Guerrero deposed from presidency of Mexico
1830 Belgian revolutionists captured Antwerp, but not the citadel
1830. Parliament passed a regency bill, providing for government if the crown fell to Victoria before she was 18
1832 French captured the citadel of Antwerp.
1835 Seminole Indians began a war that lasted four years
1841. Akbar Khan of Afghanistan assassinated Sir W Macnaghten
1845 Monster anti-corn-law meeting held at Manchester, England
1847 Abd-el-Kader, Algerian leader, surrendered to the French
1850 The Elector of Hesse returned to his capital
1850 Series of conferences at Dresden, Germany, began; ended by return to Diet of Confederacy as basis of pacification
1852. Chinese rebels sacked Hanyang
1852· Biennial parliaments established in Germany
1852. Charles S Minot, American biologist, born
1854 Destructive earthquake in Japan
1861 Wallachia and Moldavia united as Roumania
1861 General Halleck put St Louis, Mo, under martial law
1861 Prince Albert, consort of Queen Victoria, buried.
1864 Federals exploded 250 tons of powder to destroy Fort Fisher, without success
1864: Federal loss in march from Atlanta to Savannah said to have been 567 men
1870 French and Germans fought an indecisive battle at Pont-Noyelles
1872 George Catlin, American artist and Indian student, died
1874 James Walker, president of Harvard University, died
1877 Many Cuban insurgents surrendered
1879 Generals Roberts and Gough defeated 25,000 Afghans near Sherpur
1885. Mine explosion at Pontypridd, Wales, entombed 200 miners, 81 killed
1888 Laurence Oliphant, English traveler and author, died
1889 Henry W Grady, American orator and journalist, died
1891 The Amour tribes of Algeria rebelled against the French
1891. Revolt against Brazilian government broke out in Rio Grande do Sul
1891 John A Creswell, United States postmaster-general, died.
1892 Rev. Dr. M'Glynn restored to his priestly functions by the papal delegate
1893 Foreign ministers at Rio de Janeiro refused belligerent rights to rebel Brazilian fleet.
1894 Henry Korwin Kalusowski, Polish-American linguist and Federal translator, died.
1895 Henry J Newton, American inventor (dry-plate photography, etc), died
1897. Fire in Cleveland, Ohio, did over $1,000 000 damage
1899 Ellen Clementine Howarth, American poet, died
1900 Thomas A Williams, American botanist, died
1901: William Ellery Channing, American poet died
1901 Jennie Cunningham Croly, American editor, founded "Sorosis" society, died.
1903 Edwin White, rear-admiral, U S Navy, died.
1907. Stephen Russell Mallory, Senator for Florida, died
1911: Persians charged Russians with wholesale massacre at Resht
1911 Karl Hoschna, Austro-American composer, died
1911. Harriet Hanson Robinson, American author, died
1912 Lord Hardinge, English Viceroy in India injured by assassin's bomb at state entry into Delhi
1912. Prince Ludwig, new Bavarian Regent, vetoed plan to depose the insane King Otho and enthrone himself
1912 United States government sued southern Pacific railway to recover 45 000 acres of California oil lands valued at $250 000 000
1912· Federal grand jury in New York city indicted Charles S Mellen, of the New York New Haven and Hartford railroad, and E J Chambers of the Grand Trunk (Canada) railway for conspiracy against trade under the Sherman anti-trust law
1912. Coal-mine explosion at Sappore, Japan, buried 200 miners

DECEMBER 24

Feast day of. St Gregory of Spoleto, martyr, Sts Thrasilla and Emiliana, virgins
3 B C· Galba, Roman emperor, born
361 George of Cappadocia, Arian bishop, killed at Alexandria
1167: John, king of England, born.
1443 Battle of Kumbitza, Hunyady defeated the Turks
1524 Vasco da Gama, Portuguese navigator, died
1554 All church property confiscated in England during the Reformation (1534-1553) formally recovered
1588 Louis II of Lorraine, Cardinal de Guise, assassinated
1647 Parliament submitted the "four bills" to Charles I, who rejected them
1650 Edinburgh Castle surrendered to Cromwell
1737 Silas Deane, American diplomat, born
1745. Benjamin Rush, American physician, born
1754 George Crabbe, British poet born.
1784· Methodist Episcopal Church in America organized, Wesley's authority ceased
1791 Eugene Scribe, French dramatist, born
1794 The canal around the falls of the Connecticut at South Hadley, Mass, opened
1803 Jerome Bonaparte married Elizabeth Patterson an American
1809 "Kit" Carson, American pioneer and soldier, born
1811. British war-ships "St George," "Defence," and "Hero" wrecked on coast of Jutland, Admiral Reynolds and over 2 000 persons lost
1812 Joel Barlow, American poet, died
1814 War of 1812 between United States and England ended by treaty of Ghent
1851· Part of the capitol and the library of congress at Washington were burned.
1855 Argentine refugees invaded Buenos Aires from Montevideo, two revolutions at same time
1860. Members of Congress from South Carolina withdrew.
1860. South Carolina convention issued a declaration of independence
1861 Congress increased duties on tea coffee, and sugar
1863 San Luis Potosi, Mexico, was taken by the imperialists
1864 Fort Fisher bombarded by Federal fleet army retired as the place was decided to be impregnable
1868: Governor and Council of Massachusetts contracted for completion of the Hoosac tunnel
1869 Edwin McMasters Stanton, United States ex-Secretary of War, died
1870· Albert Barnes, American Biblical commentator and author, died
1872 Barnum's Museum at New York burned
1873: Johns Hopkins, founder of university at Baltimore, died
1876 Charles Tufts, founder of Tufts College Medford, Mass, died
1877 Robert Parker Parrott, inventor of big guns, died
1879 The Afghans retired from Kabul
1881: Leonard Bacon, American Congregational theologian, died
1887: Daniel Manning, American politician, ex-Secretary of the Treasury, died
1887: About 30 000 employees of Reading railroad started an unsuccessful strike for higher wages.
1888 Sir William F Pollock, English author, died
1889· Charles Mackay, Scottish poet, died.
1890 President Harrison invited the nations to take part in the Columbian Exposition (World's Fair Chicago)
1891: Deficit in Premier Mercier's Canadian government found to be $2,223,000
1892 An anti-Chilean demonstration was made at Buenos Aires
1892 Frederick T Dent, brigadier-general, U S Army, died
1897 Civil marriage made obligatory in Peru
1898· John B Hamilton, ex-supervising Surgeon-General, U S Marine Hospital Service died
1899 Daniel Sharp Ford, American publisher, died
1901 Clarence King, American geologist, died
1902. Howard Ellis, American law-writer and editor, died.
1902 Nathan Salsbury, American actor, died
1904. All British and French subjects recalled from Fez, Morocco
1911· Hirsch Goldberg, American rabbi, ex-member Russian Duma, died
1912. Jason Brown, son of the abolitionist, John Brown died
1912 Jean Baptiste Édouard Detaille, French painter of war-scenes, died

DECEMBER 25

Feast-day of. The Nativity of Jesus Christ, St Eugenia, virgin and martyr, St Anastasia martyr, another St. Anastasia.
62. Perslus, Latin satiric poet, died
795 Adrian I, pope (772-795), died
820 Leo V., Greek emperor, killed at Constantinople
875 Charles II. was crowned Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire
1282 Meeting of the diet of Augsburg
1492 The "Santa Maria," the ship of Columbus, wrecked
1497. Vasco da Gama landed at Cape of Good Hope and called the place Natal
1539 Gonzalo Pizarro began exploration of Ecuador.
1642 Sir Isaac Newton, English natural philosopher born
1676 Sir Matthew Hale, English jurist, died.
1745 Peace of Dresden concluded between Prussia Austria and Saxony
1753 The New York Assembly passed a law for registry of mortgages
1759 Richard Porson, English classical scholar, born
1764 Robert Dodsley, English publisher and miscellaneous writer, died
1773· A tea-ship was sent back with her cargo from New York
1776. Washington crossed the Delaware with 2,400 men amid floating ice
1786 Shay's rebellion broke out in Massachusetts
1800 Austrians defeated by French at the passage of the Mincio
1821: Clara Barton, president of Red Cross Society, born
1825. British defeated the Burmese near Prome
1837. Col Zachary Taylor's force defeated Indians at Okeechobee Fla
1846 Americans under Donighan defeated Mexicans at Brazito, Mex
1850 Francis Blake, American inventor, born
1853 Legislature of New South Wales passed a bill for a constitution
1856 Snow fell at Havana, Cuba, first time on record
1861. Martial law was extended to cover all the railroads of Missouri
1862· The Vicksburg expedition reached Milliken's Bend on the Mississippi river
1864· James W Wallack, English actor (settled in America), died
1865 Union stock-yards at Chicago opened
1866 Diet of Transylvania ratified union with Hungary

1867· **Juarez**, having been elected President of Mexico, was **inaugurated.**
1868 President Johnson issued a **general amnesty**; it included Jefferson Davis
1870. Boring of **Mt. Cenis tunnel completed**
1876 James Warren **Nye**, Governor of Nevada territory and Senator from Nevada, **died.**
1878: Henry K **Hoff**, rear-admiral, U S. Navy, **died.**
1879. First **telegram from London** reached Cape Town South Africa
1889 France withdrew its demand that **England evacuate Egypt**
1890 Masonic temple at **Baltimore** burned
1891: **Canada** determined to enlarge **canal facilities.**
1891: Garza Mexican outlaw, attempted to seize **Fort Ringgold**, Tex
1894: Abraham **Van Fleet**, Vice-Chancellor of New Jersey, **died.**
1897: **The Colosseum in Chicago burned**, with loss of nine lives
1899. Elliott **Coues**, American naturalist, **died.**
1900· Charles Reuben **Hale**, American (Protestant Episcopal) bishop, **died.**
1904: **Raisuli**, Moroccan rebel, assumed control to walls of Tangiers
1905· John A **Campbell**, American general, **died.**
1910 Adams Sherman **Hill**, American rhetorician (Harvard), died
1911: Wm Morgan **Shuster**, American treasurer-general of Persia, was **officially dismissed**
1911: Gen Bernardo **Reyes**, new Mexican insurgent leader, **surrendered**
1911· Charlotte Coles **Jenkins**, American physician and humanitarian **died.**
1912: Premier **Malhartida** of Peru **resigned** after vote of censure, General **Varela** succeeded
1912· Seven Pittsburg, Pa., **firemen resuscitated by pulmotor** when thought dead
1912· **Relics of** John Greenleaf **Whittier lost in** an Amesbury, Mass., **fire.**

DECEMBER 26

Feast-day of St. Stephen, the first martyr, **St. Dionysius**, pope
1135: **Stephen of Blois**, nephew of Henry I., usurped throne of England and was crowned
1194: **Frederick II**, Holy Roman Emperor, **born.**
1530: **Baber**, great grandson of Tamerlane (Timur), Mogul conqueror in Asia **died**
1647: **Charles I.** signed the **secret treaty** with the Scots called "The Engagement
1659. Popular opposition forced the army to restore the **"Rump."**
1716: Thomas **Gray**, English poet, **born**
1767: **Mason and Dixon** completed their survey to a point 36 miles short of the intended terminus, where Indians stopped them
1771· Claude Adrien **Helvétius**, French philosopher, **died**
1776: Battle of **Trenton**, Washington surprized and captured 1,000 Hessians
1779. **Clinton left New York** with 8,500 men for Savannah
1792: **Louis XVI** appeared before the Convention for the last time
1797· John **Wilkes**, English political agitator, **died**
1805: **Peace of Presburg** between Austria and Bonaparte
1806. **Battle of Pultusk** between French and allied Prussians and Russians, indecisive
1811: About 75 lives were lost by burning of a theater in **Richmond, Va**
1817: General Jackson ordered to take the field against the **Creek and Seminole Indians**
1822. Dion **Boucicault**, Irish playwright, **born.**
1825· **Conspiracy against Czar**, and military insurrection in Russia, suppressed
1831: Stephen **Girard**, American philanthropist, **died.**
1833· The resolution **censuring Gen Jackson** introduced into Congress
1834: Sir Robert **Peel** became premier of Great Britain
1835: Chas H **Van Brunt**, justice N Y Supreme Court, **born.**
1842: The **Marylebone Theater** opened at London
1851: A British squadron captured **Lagos**, in Gulf of Guinea
1860· Major Robert **Anderson**, U S Army, **evacuated Fort Moultrie** and occupied Fort Sumter in Charleston harbor
1862: Federals under **Rosecrans left Nashville** to intercept Gen Bragg
1862· Com **Porter's Federal fleet** convoyed Sherman's troops up the Yazoo river
1863· Confederates routed in skirmish near **Pulaski, Tenn.**
1863: Confederates defeated at **Charleston, Tenn**
1864: Gen **Hood's** defeated **Confederates** recrossed the Tennessee river
1878 Gen Roberts **annexed the Kuram district** of Afghanistan to India by proclamation
1879: British forces entered **Kabul**, Afghanistan
1880. Edwin H **Chapin**, American author and orator, **died**
1880. Roman Catholics and Protestants rioted at Harbor Grace, **Newfoundland.**
1886· John A **Logan**, American politician, major-general U S Volunteers **died**
1888. Attempt on life of Ameer of **Afghanistan**
1889· **Brazilian** government decreed trial of **traitors** by military tribunal
1889 Martial law proclaimed in **Rio de Janeiro.**
1890 Heinrich **Schliemann**, German archeologist, **died.**
1891: **French clergy** accused by senate of jeopardizing the state
1891: **Admiral Montt** was inaugurated as president of Chile
1891. **French** senate passed a **commercial treaties** bill
1892 **Argentine** troops are gathered to suppress **insurrection** in state of Carrientes
1892: An **embezzlement** of 4,000 000 florins in Austrian department of education announced
1894· William **Detmold**, American surgeon, **died**
1894· James **Simpson**, American merchant, **died.**
1896: Anna Hanson **Dorsey**, American author, **died.**
1896· Joseph D **Weeks**, American statistician and editor, **died.**
1898· Sereno Edwards **Todd**, American journalist, **died**
1901 John Rankin **Rogers**, Governor of Washington, **died**
1905: Walter **Van Dyke**, justice California Supreme Court **died**
1910. William Watts Hart **Davis**, American journalist and author **died.**
1911: Charles L **Hodges**, brigadier-general U S Army, **died**

DECEMBER 27

Feast-day of: St John, apostle and evangelist **St. Theodorus**
1282· **Duchy of Austria** established by Rudolph of Hapsburg
1571: Johannes **Kepler**, German astronomer, **born.**
1585. Pierre de **Ronsard**, French poet, **died.**
1594· **Châtel failed** in an attempt on life of Henry IV of France
1654· Jacques **Bernoullli**, Swiss mathematician **born.**
1660 **Parliament established a general post-office.**
1674 The **French** attacked and **captured Cayenne**, in Guiana
1703: A trade arrangement, known as the **Methuen treaty**, signed by England and Portugal
1717: **Pius VI.**, pope (1775–99), **born.**
1724· Thomas **Guy**, founder of Guy's hospital, London, **died.**
1760 News of death of **George II.**, of England, reached Boston, Mass
1767: Nicholas J **Roosevelt**, American inventor (steamboats), **born.**
1776 Congress gave **Washington** dictatorial powers for six months in military matters
1776: The **British abandoned** all posts on the **Delaware river.**
1782: Henry Home, **Lord Kames**, English jurist, **died.**
1784. Francis **Asbury** ordained **bishop** of the American Methodist Episcopal Church
1800. Rev Hugh **Blair**, Scottish clergyman and rhetorician **died**
1814· Joanna **Southcott**, English prophetess, **died.**
1831: The **hereditary peerage in France abolished.**
1831· Lucius **Fairchild**, Governor of Wisconsin **born.**
1834 Charles **Lamb**, English poet and essayist **died.**
1836. **Meuniers** fired at French king in streets of Paris and **missed him.**
1848 United States House of Representatives passed a bill to **abolish slavery** in District of Columbia, later reconsidered and postponed
1853. The clipper-ship **"Great Republic"** was **burned** at New York
1857: Battle of **Gorakhpur**; Indian mutiny
1860: Authorities of **South Carolina** seized Forts Moultrie and Castle Pinckney
1861: Confederate privateer **"Isabel" escaped** from Charleston harbor
1862: The **Union League Club** at New York instituted
1863: A general **exchange of prisoners** was made, Federals gave up 121,900 for 110,800
1863 A new **constitution** adopted in **Costa Rica.**
1867· **Fenians** rifled a martello tower in Ireland
1870 New **Chamber of Commerce** in Philadelphia opened
1870. The Germans besieged **Peronne**, French forced Germans to evacuate Dijon
1873. **Revolting Malays** at Perah subdued by British
1875: France had condemned 9 596 **communists**, 110 sentenced to death
1875 William Alexander **Richardson**, Governor of Illinois, **died**
1881: United States Government regulations provided for **exclusion of women** from Government employ
1882. The **600th anniversary** of House of **Hapsburg** celebrated
1886: **Temple Theater** at Philadelphia **burned**
1888: The great seal of the **Confederacy** was presented to South Carolina
1888: Generals Hyppolite and Légitime fought in **Haiti** for the presidency
1889: A meeting of 4 000 **Panama Canal bond-holders** expressed full confidence in De Lesseps
1891: Revolt against **Brazilian government** broke out in province of Santa Catharina
1892: Corner-stone of **Cathedral of St John the Divine** laid at New York
1892: French **Academy of Sciences** awarded its gold medal to Pasteur
1893: The **Peter's Pence** offering to Pope Leo amounted to $4,900 000
1894 **Francis II**, last king of Naples **died.**
1895· Robert F **Walsh**, American ichthyologist and author **died**
1895 George Wellington **Dillingham**, American publisher, **died**
1896 John Meredith **Read**, American diplomat **died**
1898· Arthur Mason **Knapp**, American librarian (Boston), **died.**
1898· Isaac Lewis **Peet**, American educator of deaf-mutes, **died**
1901: Richard Phillips **Leary**, rear-admiral, U S Navy, **died.**
1901: William Joyce **Sewell**, Senator from New Jersey, **died**
1902: Mary Hartwell **Catherwood**, American author, **died**
1902. Jessie Benton **Frémont**, widow of 'The Pathfinder, **died**
1905 **Raisuli deposed** from government at Tangiers
1906· **Yaqui Indians** in Mexico went on war-path
1906: Alexander Coke **Smith**, American (Methodist Episcopal, South) bishop **died.**
1910. Green **McCurtain**, chief of the Choctaw Indians **died**
1911: Bill introduced in Duma for total exclusion of **American Jews** from Russia
1911: Samantha H **Merrifield**, American socialist pioneer, **died.**
1912: John G **McHenry**, United States Congressman from Pennsylvania, **died**
1912. Several **American Associations** (Economic Political Science Sociological, Labor Legislation) **met** in Boston Mass
1912. **Woman suffrage agitators tampered with railway signals** at Potter's Bar, England

DECEMBER 28

Feast-day of the **Holy Innocents; St. Theodorus**, confessor
1530. **Pizarro** made his fifth start from Panama for Peru
1641· English **bishops** who **protested** against acts passed while they were deprived of votes were imprisoned in Tower
1694: **Mary**, English princess and queen of William III of England **died**
1706: Pierre **Bayle**, French critic and controversialist **died**
1763· **New York claimed** territory west of Connecticut river including **Vermont.**
1789· Thos **Ewing**, United States Secretary of the Treasury, **born**
1814: **British** repulsed in attack on **Jackson at New Orleans.**
1817: The American **colonization society** formed to send negroes to Africa
1824: Thos A **Scott**, American railroad president, **born**
1832: John C **Calhoun resigned** as Vice-President because of the President's nullification proclamation
1835: **Seminole Indians** surprized a party under Major Dade and killed 116
1835. Wm E **Chandler**, United States Secretary of the Navy and Senator, **born.**
1836 Spain recognized the **independence of Mexico**
1836. Capt Hindmarsh, first governor of **South Australia**, proclaimed establishment of the colony
1846. **Iowa admitted to the Union**
1847: **French** legislative chambers met, refused all concessions and **promised no reforms**
1852· **Urquiza** of Argentine besieged Buenos Aires
1856. Woodrow **Wilson**, historian educator, and publicist, Governor of New Jersey, 28th President of United States **born.**
1857· European fleets **bombarded** city of **Canton**, China
1859. Thomas Babington **Macaulay**, English historian, essayist politician, **died**
1860 President **Buchanan** received the **South Carolina envoys** as private gentlemen, not as officials
1861. New York City banks voted to suspend **gold payments**, forcing government to issue paper money
1861: Confederates lost heavily at **Mount Zion**, Mo
1862: Skirmishes at **Van Buren**, Ark., and **Elk Fork**, Ky., American Civil War
1864: General Melgarejo revolutionary leader, defeated government troops of **Bolivia.**
1870. Marshal **Prim assassinated** at Madrid Spain
1871: **French** legislature rejected an **income tax bill**
1871: James Henry **Hackett**, American actor, **died.**
1874 Gerrit **Smith**, American abolitionist, **died.**
1878. **Leo XIII** issued an **encyclical**, condemning communism, socialism, and nihilism
1878: **Diaz suppressed a rebellion** in Mexico hanging 80
1884 The **Anglo-Egyptian advance on Khartum began**
1885 M Jules **Grévy** was elected President of France for seven years
1886. Minister **Stambuloff** formed a provisional government **in Bulgaria** in name of Prince Alexander
1888 Charles **Shaw-Lefevre**, Viscount Eversley British statesman **died**
1890 Gustave Siegmund **Karolyi**, Austrian statesman **died.**
1891: United States Gunboat **"Machias" was launched** at Bath
1891: Alfred **Cellier**, British composer, **died**
1892. **Women** were given permission to **practise** in Canadian courts
1896 Horatio **Hale**, American ethnologist, **died**
1897: **Great fire** with earthquake at **Port au Prince.**
1898. Justin Smith **Morrill**, senator from Vermont died.
1900. Moses Colt **Tyler**, American educator and historian, **died**
1900 William **Westlake**, American inventor, **died.**
1905: Walter Barnard **Hill**, chancellor University of Georgia, **died.**
1906 Alexander Johnston **Cassatt**, American railroad magnate, **died**
1910 Benn **Pitman**, Anglo-American stenographer and inventor, **died.**
1911· **Chinese** throne consented to national **convention** to determine new form of government
1911: J Scott **Clark**, American educator (Northwestern University), **died.**
1911: Alexander **Shaler**, major-general commanding National Guard of New York, **died.**
1912 Rowland **Ward**, English taxidermist, **died**
1912: At Indianapolis Ind **thirty-eight labor-union officials** found **guilty** of complicity in dynamite explosions

DECEMBER 29

Feast-day of St. Marcellus, abbott, confessor, **St Erroul**, abbot **St. Thomas à Becket**, archbishop of Canterbury
29· **Martyrdom of St. Stephen.**
1170: Thomas à **Becket**, archbishop of Canterbury, **murdered.**
1605 John **Davis**, English navigator, **killed** by Japanese pirates
1675 **Charles II.** undertook to suppress coffee houses, but was defeated
1686: A Roman Catholic **bishop was consecrated** in England
1773: The people of **Gallicia** took oath of allegiance to Austria.
1778: **British** captured and **occupied Savannah**, Ga
1798 Commanders of **American** vessels were ordered to **resist search** by the British and to surrender only to superior force
1809: William Ewart **Gladstone**, English statesman and scholar, **born.**
1812: Great Britain proclaimed **blockade of Chesapeake** and **Delaware Bays.**
1812: United States frigate **"Constitution" captured** the British frigate **"Java"** off the the coast of Brazil
1823· **Marquis of Wellesley** appointed lord-lieutenant of Ireland
1825· Jacques Louis **David**, French painter, **died.**
1833· John J **Ingalls**, United States Senator from Kansas **born**
1834: Rev Thomas R **Malthus**, English political economist, **died.**
1835· The **Seminoles ceded** to United States **territory** east of the Mississippi for $5,000 000
1840· **Espartero expelled Papal Nuncio from Spain.**
1843· Battle of **Maharajpur**; British defeated Mahrattas
1845· **Texas admitted** to the Union
1847. New Council in **New Zealand** opened by the governor
1848: Battle of **Mor**, Hungarians defeated.
1851· **First Y. M C A. in United States** organized at Boston
1851 **Lola Montez**, the dancer, first appeared in New York
1860: **John B. Floyd resigned** as United States Secretary of War
1862 Gen Sherman defeated in attack on Confederates at **Chickasaw Bayou**, Miss
1863 **Arizona was organized** as a Territory
1864: Force of 600 Federals raided **northern** counties of **Alabama** and **Mississippi**
1865: **Congress excluded** 85 members sent by the Southern States
1866 France abolished **tonnage dues**, with exceptions
1867: The Austrian emperor approved bill for **Jewish emancipation**
1868 **Lord Monck resigned**, and Lord Lisgar became Governor-General of Canada
1870 French at **Mont Avron**, near Paris, were driven out
1871 Germany turned **Belfort** over to France
1874: Campos proclaimed **Alfonso XII.** king of Spain
1875: **French Assembly** passed a new press law
1875· **State of siege** continued at **Paris**, Versailles, Lyons, and Marseilles, raised elsewhere in France
1876. **A train fell through a bridge** at **Ashtabula**, Ohio 70 killed by ensuing fire
1876 Philip Paul **Bliss**, American evangelist and composer, **died**
1879 British defeated an attack at **Jugdalak**, Afghanistan
1884· Gen Gordon wrote from **Khartum** that he could hold out for a whole year
1887. **Osman Digna routed by Arabs**
1890: Octave **Feuillet**, French novelist and dramatist **died**
1890 United States troops fought the Indians at **Wounded Knee Creek**, S Dak.
1893· Snow fell to depth of six feet in **Galicia**
1894· James **Fair**, Californian millionaire, **died.**
1899: Sylvester **Malone**, American Roman Catholic priest and educationist **died.**
1899: Eugene Virgil **Smalley**, American journalist, **died.**
1902: Carla **Wenckebach**, German-American educator, **died**
1903 **Japan** obtained **unlimited credit** for war purposes
1903· Jerome **Sykes**, American actor, **died.**
1905 Charles Tyson **Yerkes**, American capitalist and benefactor **died**
1911: Gen Pedro **Montero proclaimed President** of Ecuador by army
1911· Russians occupied **Tabriz**, Persia, after nine days siege
1911: Peace conference at Shanghai favored **national convention** to decide new form of government
1911· William **Gourlay**, chief of Federal Secret Service in American Civil War, **died.**

1912· Robert Lee **MacCameron,** American artist, **died**
1912. Philip H **Cooper,** rear-admiral, U S Navy, **died**

DECEMBER 30

Feast-day of: St Sabinus of Assisium, and his companions, martyrs, **St Anysia,** martyr **St Maximus**
40 **Titus,** Roman emperor, **born**
1568 Roger **Ascham,** tutor to Elizabeth, **died**
1642 Sir John **Holt,** Lord Chief Justice of England, **born.**
1691 Robert **Boyle,** English physicist **died.**
1775 Americans defeated at **Quebec,** General Montgomery **killed**
1812: The **British burned Buffalo** and Black Rock, **N. Y**
1813 **The Allies reached Danzig**
1813. The **French** legislative **Assembly** prorogued for asking for political rights
1813 Joel T **Headley,** American author, **born**
1853 The **Gadsden purchase** was made by treaty with Mexico
1856 **Chinese** murdered crew of British ship **"Thistle."**
1860 General Scott asked from President Buchanan authority to send 250 **men to Fort Sumter**
1861 **Banks** in New York Philadelphia, and Boston **suspended specie payments**
1862 *Federals defeated Confederates at* **Packer's Cross Roads,** Tenn
1863· **Ecuador** remained **independent of** Colombia
1864 **Prince Frederick entered Kiel** as duke of Holstein and Schleswig
1865 The **Maronites** in Syria **rebelled** against Turkey
1865· Henry Winter **Davis,** American publicist, **died**
1866 Part of **Crystal Palace** in London burned
1867. **Fenians** looted gunsmith shops in Cork
1879 The **Boers in South Africa** issued a declaration of independence
1880 **Chileans sent** a force of 2,500 **men into Peru**
1884 General Stewart started from Korti Egypt, to cross the desert for **relief of Khartum**
1885· **Peace declared between France and Madagascar.**
1887. English women sent **petition to the queen,** with 1,130,000 names, asking for *closing of public houses on Sunday*
1888 **Earthquakes in Costa Rica** did over $5,000,000 of damage and cost many lives
1891. The United States signed **reciprocity treaties with** Guatemala and San Salvador
1892. Anti-socialist and **anti-anarchist** manifestoes were issued at Paris
1892. Policemen and firemen in **Buenos Aires** arrested for plotting to burn the city
1894· *A* **cold snap in Florida** *did over* $3,000,000 damage
1894 **Delavan House,** Albany, N Y, **burned,** with loss of 15 lives
1894: **Floods** did great damage **on coasts of Colombia.**
1894 **Li-Hung-Chang superseded** as commander of Chinese army
1894 Amelia Jenks **Bloomer,** American dress-reformer, **died**
1894. John **Fitzgerald,** ex-president Irish National League in America, **died**
1895 Myron **Adams,** American clergyman, **died**
1897 **Afridis killed Sir Henry Havelock-Allen**
1898 Don Matias **Romero,** Mexican diplomat, **died**
1899 James **W. Carlin,** American naval officer **died**
1900 Hiram **Hitchcock,** American hotel-keeper, **died**
1900 George Washington **Northrup,** American theologian, **died.**
1905 Frank **Steunenberg,** ex-Governor of Idaho, **assassinated**
1906 Donelson **Caffery,** ex-Senator from Louisiana, **died**
1910 Clarence **Lexow,** chairman of committee on investigation of corruption in New York city **died**
1910. William Goss **MacDonald,** American surgeon **died**
1911. **Circuit Court,** established under Washington's administration, **ceased to exist.**
1911: Elbert Eli **Farman,** American jurist who secured "Cleopatra's needle" for New York city, **died**
1911 William Robeson **Holloway,** American journalist and diplomat, **died.**
1912 Alfred von **Kiderlen-Wächter,** German Foreign Secretary, **died.**
1912 E **Gilbert,** at Etampes, France, **flew 372 miles** in 5 hr 52 m 8 s, the world's record
1912 Ashes of Jose **Rizal,** Philippine national hero, **reburied**

DECEMBER 31

Feast-day of St Sylvester, pope, **St Columba,** virgin and martyr, **St Melania** the Younger
192. Emperor **Commodus assassinated** by strangulation
1384: John **Wyclif,** English reformer, **died.**
1460 Battle of **Wakefield** (War of the Roses), Lancastrians defeated Yorkists
1460 **Richard** Plantagenet, **Duke of York, killed** at Wakefield
1520. **Cortez** occupied Tescuco in Mexico
1600 Charter of the **East India Company** granted
1674 Battle of **Mülhausen,** Upper Alsace, Turenne defeated Imperialists
1705 **Catherine of Braganza,** queen of Charles II of England, **died**
1719 *John* **Flamsteed,** *English astronomer,* **died**
1747 G A **Burger,** German poet **born**
1781. Congress chartered the **Bank of North America**
1793 **Jefferson resigned** from the cabinet because he opposed neutrality as between France and England
1793 United States **internal revenue** for year, $337,705
1794· United States **internal revenue** for year, $274 089
1795 United States **internal revenue** for year, $337,735
1796 United States **internal revenue** for year, $475,289
1799 Jean François **Marmontel,** French writer, **died.**
1800. United States **internal revenue** for year, $809,396
1801: United States **internal revenue** for year, $1,048,033
1805 United States **internal revenue** for year fell to $21,747
1806 *The President suppressed the* **Monroe and Pinckney treaty** with Great Britain, concerning rights of neutrals
1806· **England continued to search** American vessels and impress the crews
1806 Wm McClure **Thompson,** American missionary in Palestine and biblical archeologist, **born**
1811 Over 200 buildings were burned at ***Newburyport, Mass***
1814. United States **internal revenue** for year, $1,662,084
1815 United States **internal revenue** for year, $4,678,059
1816. About **7,000 immigrants** reached New York during the year
1820 The market for **anthracite coal** took 365 tons during the year
1821· *Immigrants and other aliens arriving* in United States for year numbered 9,127
1821 **Anthracite coal** was sold during year to extent of 1,073 tons
1822. **Immigrants** and other aliens arriving in United States for year 6,911
1824: Alexander **Winchell,** American geologist, **born**
1825. New York **State treasury** had paid nearly $90,000 *in 10 years to exterminate* wolves
1828 **Immigrants** and other aliens arriving in the United States for year, 18,875
1832· **Aliens arriving** in the United States during the 15 months, 60,482
1834 During the year 65,365 **aliens** entered the United States
1835 General Clinch defeated the **Seminoles** *on the Withlacoochee river, Fla*
1835 Public **land sales** netted United States, $24,877,179
1835 **Aliens** entering the United States for year numbered 45,374
1837 **Aliens** to the number of 79,340 reached United States during the year
1842· **Immigrants** and other aliens to number of 104,565 arrived in the United States during the year
1846· **Aliens** entering United States during the year numbered 154,416
1847. Wilson S **Bissell,** United States Postmaster-General, **born**
1847. **Immigrants** to United States during the year, 234,968
1849. The **Hudson River Railroad** opened to Poughkeepsie
1849 **Over $40,000,000 of** gold was produced in the United States during the year
1851· Emperor **Francis Joseph** revoked the Austrian *Constitution of 1849*
1851. **Immigrants** and other aliens reaching United States during the year, 379,466
1852 **Martial** law in **Cape Town,** South Africa, inhabitants ordered to frontier to resist invasion
1852 **Aliens** numbering 371,603 reached the United States during the year
1855 Sir Charles **Hotham,** Governor of New South Wales, **died.**
1855 About 200,000 **aliens** entered United States during the year
1857 **Forty newspapers** were published in Cuba at this date
1859 **Napoleon III advised the Pope** to surrender the revolted states
1859 **Alien** immigration to the United States during the year was 119,616
1860 **South Carolina militia** seized United States arsenal at Charleston and raised the *Palmetto flag*
1860 United States Senate committee on **compromise** reported its failure
1860: President Buchanan told the **South Carolina commissioners** that Fort Sumter would be defended
1861 **Population of Belgium** given as 4,836,566
1861: A Federal naval force captured **Biloxi, Miss**
1861. **Immigration** to United States was 89 724 during the year
1862: The original United States war-vessel **"Monitor" foundered**
1862. Battle of **Murfreesboro** or Stone River, Tenn, American Civil War, began, Federals defeated Confederates
1862· James E **Rains,** brigadier-general (Confederate), **killed** in battle
1862 President Lincoln signed act admitting **West Virginia**
1862. British seized five **Brazilian merchant-ships.**
1863· Denmark evacuated **Rendsburg,** in Holstein
1863 **Immigrants** to United States for year numbered 174 524
1864 George M **Dallas,** 11th Vice-President of United States **died.**
1865 About 187,000 Europeans in **Cape Colony** (one-third of the population)
1865 **Immigrants** to the United States during year 247,453
1866· United States *sent troops to the* Rio Grande, and the **French began to leave Mexico**
1866 **Income tax** of 5 per cent on incomes over $800 yielded $61,071,932
1867 Twelve **Fenians arrested** at Merthyr Tydvil, Wales
1868 **Insurrection in Malaga, Spain,** suppressed with great cruelty
1870 The **wealth of the United States** was estimated to be $31,000 000 000
1870 **Immigrants** to United States during year, 387,203
1872. **Germany** severed diplomatic relations with the **Vatican**
1874 **Garibaldi declined money** voted to him by Italy
1875 **Immigrants to** the United States for *fiscal year, 227,498*
1877 Russians defeated the Turks at **Sofia**
1877 The Imperial Order of the **Crown of India** for **women** instituted
1880 Epes **Sargent,** American journalist and author, **died.**
1882 **Immigrants** to United States during fiscal year 788,992
1883 There were reported to be 110,414 *miles of* **railroads** *in United States*
1884· **Immigrants** received in United States during the year, 518,592
1885 There were **123,320 miles of railroads** in the United States
1888. **Immigrants** received in the United States during fiscal year, 546,889
1889· There were in the United States 152,689 miles of **railroads**
1889 Horatio **Allen,** builder of first American locomotive, **died**
1890 Indians burned Catholic mission at **Clay Creek, S. Dak**
1890 During the fiscal year, 455,302 **immigrants** entered United States
1890 Francis **Spinner,** United States treasurer, **died**
1891 **Severe gale** caused loss of thousands of lives **on Chinese coasts**
1891 **Immigrants** to the United States during the year were 560,319
1892· ***Immigrants*** *received in the United* States during the year, 623,084
1893 **Popocatepetl,** in Mexico, was **in eruption.**
1893 During fiscal year, **immigrants** to the United States numbered 502,917
1893 Henry Richard **Vizetelly,** English author and publisher, **died**
1893· Nathaniel **Wheeler,** sewing-machine inventor, **died**
1894 Susan Fenimore **Cooper,** American author, **died**
1894. David Buel **Knickerbacker,** American (Protestant Episcopal) bishop **died**
1896 Joseph Burbridge **McCullagh,** American journalist, **died**
1896 Joseph Salathiel **Skerrett,** rear-admiral, U S Navy, **died**
1898 John Ormon **Keener,** American clergyman and educator, **died**
1899 William **Jackson,** *American scout,* **died.**
1900 John Wilkes **Barriger,** American general, **died**
1900 Thomas M **Bowen,** ex-United States Senator from Colorado, **died**
1910 Archibald **Hoxsey,** American aviator, **killed** in flight
1910 John Benjamin **Moissant,** American aviator, **killed** in flight
1912 Cipriano **Castro,** former President of Venezuela **detained at Ellis Island** by United States immigration officials, pending decision as to his right to enter United States
1912 United States **trade treaty** with Russia **expired**
1912 **Brazil** adhered to international Bern-Berlin **copyright convention.**
1912 Spanish **cabinet resigned**

DAY OF THE MONTH UNKNOWN

1780 **Massachusetts** adopted a **constitution** that abolished slavery
1780 The **Indians** ravaged along the Mohawk **in New York**
1781 The **British in the South** were shut up in Charleston and Savannah
1784· **Methodist** conference voted to forbid **slave-holding** among its members
1790 Samuel Slater started a **cotton-factory at Pawtucket, R. I.**
1801: Men of **British squadron mutinied** *in Bantry Bay 17 hanged*
1803· New York's **first labor strike,** sailors demanded increase of pay, from $10 to $14 a month
1831 The Geisenhainer process of **making iron** produced a new era in the industry
1832 President **Jackson removed the Treasury funds** from the United States bank
1835 ***Chicago's first bank was opened***
1835. **Pins were first manufactured at New York**
1841 Dispute between United States and Great Britain over **the "Creole"** case
1861 Legislature of **Maryland** appropriated $7,000 for families of soldiers of Massachusetts killed in Baltimore
1861 The British government sent 3,000 *soldiers to Canada and made other warlike* movements because of **the "Trent" affair**
1864: Great **excitement in Canada** because of threat of General Dix of New York to make reprisals on account of Confederate raids
1867· **Credit Mobilier** stock was distributed among members of Congress to influence *legislation*
1872 **Jay Gould** escaped prosecution by giving up to the Erie Company $9 000,000
1879. An **insurrection** against the British broke out **in Transvaal**
1889 **Influenza** a serious **epidemic** in many large cities of Europe and America

A Standard History of the World Told Day by Day

FROM JANUARY 1, 1913 TO JUNE 30, 1925

JANUARY

JANUARY 1

1913· **Parcel Post** was put into operation over all the United States
1914 Workingmen's **Compulsory Compensation Act** went into effect in Ohio
1914· **Eugenic Marriage Law** went into effect in Wisconsin
1915: The British battleship **"Formidable"** was torpedoed off Portsmouth by a submarine, with loss of 550 men
1915. Second **invasion of Hungary** by the Russians began
1916 Alfred **Ringling,** veteran **circus** manager died
1916. The Dominion of **Canada enlarged its army** and authorized the raising of 500,000 men
1916· Tomaso **Salvini,** Italian tragic actor, died
1920· **Armistice** between **Esthonia** and **Soviet Russia** signed at Dorpat.

JANUARY 2

1915: The U S **Senate passed the Immigration bill,** with a **literacy test.**
1917: Carranza troops recaptured Torreon
1918· Seventy New York **Public Schools closed for want of coal**
1918. Col House's **report on mission to Great Britain and France** recommended ' unity of action, extension of shipping and quick despatch of fighting forces
1919. Czechoslovak and Siberian forces **destroy the Bolshevik 3rd Army** in the Ural Mountains
1919. French troops occupy Budapest
1919. British DH9 aeroplane pilots Capt Andrew Land and Lieut Blowes, broke altitude record, attaining 30,500 ft
1920 Nation-wide **round-up** of **Communists** launched by the U S Department of Justice
1920 Baron **Feng Kuo-Chang,** former **President of China,** died
1920 Fierce fighting with tribesmen on British Indian frontier
1921· Dr von **Bethmann-Hollweg,** former German Imperial Chancellor, died
1921. Destructive **earthquake** at Elbassan, Albania
1922. **"Peace"** silver **dollar** is circulated
1922 **Treaty of friendship** signed between **Turkey** and **Ukraine**
1923 Premiers of England France, Italy, and Belgium conferred on **German reparations**
1925 Prof J **Bergonie,** French physicist, the most outstanding scientist in Roentgenology, died a victim of X-Rays

JANUARY 3

1913· The **Greeks took** Island of **Chios.**
1915: **Russians defeated Turks** in the **Caucasus**
1918 United States Provost Marshal General reported 9 586,363 men registered, of whom 3 057,949 were examined, 1 057,363 certified for service, 687,000 **called to colors**
1919. **President Wilson** arrived in **Rome** and was given the freedom of the city
1919 **Herbert Hoover** named Director General of international organization for **the relief of liberated countries**
1920 Many lives lost in **earthquake** near Orizaba Volcano, Mexico
1920 General **Denikin's** Government in S Russia **overthrown;** Gen Romanovsky replaced him

JANUARY 4

1914 Dr Silas **Weir Mitchell,** author and physician died
1915 The London Stock Exchange, closed since July 30 1914 reopened
1917: **Villa defeated** at Jimenez, Mexico, by Government troops
1919: **Lemberg** shelled by Ukrainian army
1920: Count George **von Hertling,** former German Chancellor, died
1921. The Rockefeller foundation announced that **yellow fever** had been **definitely eliminated in Ecuador.**
1922· **Substitute** for British-Irish **treaty** published by **De Valera.**
1923. **Reparations conference** of Allied Premiers **adjourned,** unable to agree See Jan 2

JANUARY 5

1914 The **Ford** Motor Company announced a **profit-sharing plan** to distribute annually $10,000,000 among 26,000 wage-earning employees
1915 **Russians** defeated **Germans** in North Poland
1916: A **Compulsory Service Bill** introduced in the British House of Commons by Prime Minister Asquith
1917. Germans captured Braila
1919 **New government** formed at Belgrade by representatives of **all the Jugo-Slavs,** the Kingdom of Serbia becomes the United Serbian-Croatian-Slovene Kingdom
1920 U S Supreme Court **sustained the constitutionality** of the Volstead **Prohibition** Enforcement Act (5 opinions to 4)
1922. Sir Ernest **Shackleton,** Antarctic explorer, **died** on second expedition
1924 Ex-Premier Eleutherios **Venizelos** returned from exile and was **elected President of Greek National Assembly.**
1924. The **governor of Yucatan,** Felippe Carillo, was **executed** by Mexican revolutionists
1925 London-Berlin air service established new passenger-carrying record of 4 hours 20 minutes.

JANUARY 6

1916· **Germans bombarded** Nancy France
1916 **The British Parliament voted for compulsory military service.**
1917. Emiliano **Chamorro** inaugurated as **President of Nicaragua**
1918 The **Pennsylvania** Railroad cut down **passenger service** by 130 trains
1918 **An armistice** signed by the **Bolsheviki and Ukrainians.**
1919. Theodore **Roosevelt,** 26th President of the United States, died at Sagamore Hill, Oyster Bay, N Y
1919. Polish revolt collapsed
1920. **Woman's** Federal **Suffrage** Amendment **ratified** by **Rhode Island** and **Kentucky.**
1924· **Edward W Bok** announced an offer of $100 000 for the best plan by which the United States might cooperate in maintaining **international peace.**
1924: Paavo Nurmi, Finnish runner, establishes new world's record by running a mile in 4 minutes 13⅕ seconds

JANUARY 7

1915· The sale and transportation of absinthe prohibited by Government decree in France
1916 German Ambassador notified the U S Department of State that **submarine warfare** in the Mediterranean would be waged according to international law
1918 **British captures** on all fronts during 1917 *Prisoners of war 114,544, guns, 781* **British losses** on all fronts in same period *Prisoners 28 379, guns 166*
1918 British patrol boats captured 2 German **submarines off Canary Islands**
1918 **Mutiny** of German submarine-crews **at Kiel:** the men killed 38 of their officers
1919 **Bolsheviki** captured Riga Lettish Soviet abolished private property
1920 The New York Assembly suspended 5 Socialists pending their trial for opposition to the organized Government
1920. Hungarian peace delegation under Count **Apponyi** reached Paris
1920. Bulgarian cabinet resigned
1920 Sir Edmund **Barton,** first Premier of Australian Commonwealth, died
1920 H **Lammasch,** *ex-Premier of Austria,* died, aged 67
1921· California Senate adopted resolution requesting the National Government to agree to no treaty with Japan that would nullify Californian **anti-alien land law** or grant **citizenship to Japanese.**
1921: Mrs Mary Ellen **Smith** was made Speaker of the House in the British Columbia Provincial Legislative Assembly, the **first woman Speaker** of any legislative body in the world
1922· Peace **treaty** with **Britain ratified** by Dail Eireann Pres **De Valera resigned.**
1925. **Chancellor Marx,** of Germany, unable to form a Cabinet **resigned.**

JANUARY 8

1914· **Simon Bolivar Buckner,** Lieutenant-General in Confederate Army, ex-Governor of Kentucky, and candidate for Vice-President on the Gold Democratic ticket in 1896 died
1916. **British** defeated **Turks** at El Amaro, Mesopotamia
1916 Ada **Rehan,** foremost American actress, died
1916: **Gallipoli** completely **evacuated** by the British
1919· U S Representative **Victor L Berger** and 4 others were convicted of **sedition and disloyalty.**
1920 Chicago-Omaha **air mail line** inaugurated
1920 Eruption of volcano near Cordoba, Mexico 200 killed
1923· To enforce payment of overdue war reparations **France** began military **occupation of Ruhr Valley.**
1924: The Spanish Chamber of Deputies was dissolved by King Alfonso

JANUARY 9

1916 The British battleship **"King Edward VII"** was **sunk** by a mine
1917. The **Anzacs** and British **Imperial Camel Corps** captured Rafa
1918 Throughout New England the Fuel Administrator ordered business hours restricted to from 9 A M to 5 P M, and all theaters, bars, and other places of amusement or entertainment ordered closed at 10 P M and every night except Saturday to be lightless
1918 One hundred and twelve trains east and west of Buffalo are cut from the schedule of the N Y Central Railroad
1919. Berlin **Bolsheviki crushed** by Ebert's loyal troops
9191. **Vilna captured** by Bolsheviki, **massacre.**
1919 Strike of 16,000 marine workers in New York
1919 General strike and street fighting in Buenos Ayres
1920 **Austria confiscated private fortunes** to pay for food and raw materials, and appealed for aid to the American people
1920 Remnants of Kolchak's army surrendered to Bolsheviki
1922 **Landslide in San Fratello,** Italy, caused destruction of cathedral and dwellings
1924t General Dangils appointed Premier of Greece

JANUARY 10

1914 The **Constitutionalists** under General Villa captured Ojinaga, Mexico The **Mexican** Federal troops **surrendered** to United States troops
1914 **German Army officers** accused of oppressing and maltreating civilians **at Zabern,** Alsace, were **acquitted** by court martial at Strassburg
1916. *Nineteen Americans employed by a* mining company ordered from a train near Chihuahua, Mexico, and shot by Villa followers
1917. Col William F Cody, **Buffalo Bill,** United States scout crack shot, plainsman, ranchman, and showman, died, aged 71
1918 Rear Admiral John A **Howell,** United States Navy, died
1919 **Luxemburg** proclaimed a **republic.**
1919. **California and North Carolina** Senates **ratified** Federal **Prohibition** *Amendment*
1920 Ratifications of the Treaty of Versailles were exchanged in Paris, and peace between Germany, France, Great Britain, and the other Allied and associated Powers, with the exception of the United States, became effective
1920. Admiral **Kolchak** was arrested by his subordinates
1922 Marquis **Okuma,** ex-premier of Japan, died
1922 Arthur **Griffith** elected **president** of Irish Republic
1922 Council of **League of Nations** assembled
1923· **American Army of Occupation recalled** from Germany.
1925 Charles E Hughs resigned as U S Secretary of State

JANUARY 11

1914· **Eruption** of volcano on **Sakura** Island Japan, **destroyed three towns**
1915· Colonel Sigmond **Milkowski,** Polish patriot, died
1920 **Earthquake** at Barranca Grande, Mexico, killed 600
1921· Rioting in Allahabad, India
1921: Austrian Government declared itself unable to continue in face of economic difficulties
1923: Belgian and French troops completed occupation of the Ruhr See Jan 8
1923· **Constantine,** ex-king of Greece, died at Palermo
1923 Lithuanian forces seized Memel and established an *independent government*
1925. **Shanghai** and surrounding territory **captured** by troops of Chi Hsien-Yuan

JANUARY 12

1914: The **Catskill Aqueduct** was **holed through** under the **Hudson.**
1916. Alfred Baznerizo **Moreno** was elected **President of Ecuador.**
1918 A **blizzard** ties up the traffic in the **Western and Central States,** the thermometer falls to **37 degrees below zero** at O Neill, Neb
1918· In a **riot at Odessa,** Russia, 62 naval officers were killed
1919 **The Supreme Council** of the **Peace Congress,** consisting of President Wilson and the Premiers and Foreign Ministers of the United States Great Britain, France, and Italy, met in Paris for the first time
1919 **Paderewski** slightly **wounded** in attempted assassination at Warsaw
1920 **Woman's** Federal **Suffrage** Amendment **ratified** by **Oregon**
1920 **Treaty of Neuilly ratified** by Bulgaria
1920. The U. S Supreme Court denied the motion filed on behalf of the Retail Liquor Dealers Association of New Jersey to institute suit to test the constitutionality of the Prohibition Amendment to the Federal Constitution
1921· War Department ordered reduction of Army of Occupation in Germany from 15 000 to 8 000
1921· **Leygues** Ministry in France was **overthrown** by the unprecedented vote of 463 to 125 for **failure to insist upon strict performance** by Germany of Versailles **Treaty terms**
1922· Aristide **Briand,** premier of France, and entire Cabinet **resigned.**
1922: **Amnesty** granted to all **Irish** political **prisoners** whose offenses preceded July 11, 1921
1922. **Decision** by *League of Nations* concerning Vilna **rejected** by **Poland** and **Lithuania.**
1925. Inter-allied Financial Conference agreed to payment of **$600,000,000** by Germany **to the United States under the Dawes Reparations Plan**

JANUARY 13

1914 **Mexican Government suspended payment of interest** on **national debt** for six months and on other internal and external debts
1915· A disastrous **earthquake** in Central **Italy** killed 30 000 people
1915 Count **Berchtold, Austro-Hungarian minister for foreign affairs,** resigned succeeded by Count Stephen **Burian**
1916 Gen Victoriano **Huerta,** Provisional **President of Mexico** 1913-14, died in Texas
1916 **Cetinjé,** capital of Montenegro, **fell** *before the Austrian advance.*
1917: The **"Milwaukee,"** United States cruiser, ran **aground** off the California coast and became a **total loss.**
1918· Former French Premier **Caillaux** was arrested on charge of treason by order of Premier Clemenceau
1918 Control of the French **postal** and **telegraph** service turned over to the **military** authorities
1918 A **record blizzard** swept over the **Southern United States.** Temperature: Memphis Tenn, 8 degrees below zero New Orleans, 11 degrees above zero
1918· Pro-German **Mexican delegation** arrived at Buenos Aires after being **refused landing at Brazil.**

1919 Federal **Prohibition** Amendment **ratified by California** Legislature, **Indiana** State Senate, **Arkansas** House of Representatives, and by the Senate and House of Representatives of the **Washington** Legislature
1919 **Medina** was captured by the **King of Hejaz.**
1920 President **Wilson** authorized the **withdrawal** of the American forces from Siberia
1920 Dr José Luis **Tammazo** was elected President of Ecuador
1920 **Ukrainians** entered Odessa
1920 **Baltic blockade** of Germany was **lifted**
1922 **Moratorium** on reparations **granted** to **Germany** by Allied Supreme Council, altho she must pay 31 million marks every 10 days
1923 Germans offered **"passive resistance" in Ruhr** occupation
1924 **Sun Pao Chi** elected **Prime Minister** of China
1925 **Germany under martial law** to prevent seizure by Monarchists

JANUARY 14

1918 The Bolshevik government of Russia sent an ultimatum to Roumania
1918 British airplanes bombed the steel works at Thionville and the railroad junctions near Metz
1919 Federal **Prohibition** Amendment **ratified** by **Indiana, Illinois, Kansas, Alabama,** and **North Carolina**
1919 The Republic of Luxemburg ceased to exist
1919 Disorders in Buenos Ayres, 800 killed, 5 000 injured
1919 Lettish **Soviet** Republic **formed at Riga**
1920 Frank A Munsey, owner of the New York *Sun*, purchased the New York *Herald*, *The Evening Telegram*, and the Paris edition of *The Herald*
1920 **Italy accepted** project of Adriatic agreement, Italian troops withdrew from Dalmatian coast
1921 Senate adopted resolution fixing the **strength** of the Army at **150,000 enlisted men.**
1922 **Irish Free State** formally **established** at Dublin, **treaty** with Britain **adopted,** and provisional **government** formed, **headed by** Michael **Collins**
1923 In wireless test, speeches broadcast in New York distinctly received in England
1924. **Charles G Dawes** headed commission of experts at Paris **to determine Germany's** ability to pay **reparations**
1925: Hans **Luther** appointed **German Chancellor**

JANUARY 15

1913 An American **warship sent to Mexico** to safeguard the lives of Americans
1915 Vice-Admiral Sir George S **Nares,** polar explorer and commander of the **"Alert"** and **"Discovery"** expedition to the Arctic in 1875–76, died
1917 The American-Mexican Joint Commission was dissolved
1917 Constitutionality of the **White Slave Law** sustained by U S Supreme Court
1918 Bolsheviki and Ukrainians fight **battle** in the streets of **Odessa**
1919 Federal **Prohibition** Amendment **ratified by Colorado, New Hampshire, Oregon, Iowa,** and **Utah**
1919 At Boston, a tank with two million gallons of molasses exploded causing $600,000 damage, killing and injuring 52 persons
1919 **Arbitration treaty** between **Bolivia** and **Colombia** ratified
1919 Princess **Charlotte Adelzonde** became ruler of Luxemburg
1919 Formation of Polish Coalition Government including Paderewski and Pilsudski, was announced
1920 Peace terms handed to Hungarian delegates in Paris
1921 House Foreign Affairs Committee authorized the President to arrange international convention for **reduction of armaments**
1923 **French occupation** extended to include entire Ruhr basin See Jan 3

JANUARY 16

1913 The British House of Commons **passed Irish Home Rule** Bill, which was read before House of Lords
1917. Admiral **George Dewey,** U S Navy, hero of the battle of Manila, May 1, 1898, died, aged 79
1918 **Manufacturing plants** east of Mississippi, Minnesota and Louisiana, **ordered closed** from Jan 18 to 22 inclusive, and for 9 following Mondays
1919 Federal **Prohibition** Amendment ratified by **Nebraska, Missouri,** and **Wyoming**
1919. Reds hissed American flag and soldiers at Chicago conference, E V. Debs urged a general strike
1919 Dr Francisco **Alves,** former President and President-elect of Brazil died
1920 The Eighteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution, rendering the American nation permanently dry, went into effect at midnight
1920 **Woman's** Federal **Suffrage** Amendment was **ratified by Indiana**
1920 Reginald **de Koven,** American composer, died
1920 U S Marines and Haitian police repelled an attack on Port au Prince by three hundred bandits, more than half of whom were killed, wounded or captured
1920 **Paul Deschanel,** President of the French Chamber of Deputies, was nominated for the Presidency by a vote of 408 to 389, thus defeating Premier Clemenceau
1920 The League of Nations was formally launched by the Executive Council of the League in Paris, Representatives of France, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, Belgium, Spain, Greece, Portugal, and Brazil were present
1920 The Supreme Council issued an order partially lifting the Russian blockade, and approved recommendations giving the population of interior Russia medicine, agricultural machinery, and other commodities needed, in exchange for grain and flax
1921 **Aristide Briand** became **French Premier**
1923 Canton seized by troops of Sun Yat Sen
1924: The dirigible **"Shenandoah"** was **torn from its moorings** by a gale and blown overland for miles but returned safely

JANUARY 17

1913 **Raymond Poincaré** was elected President of the French Republic
1913 European powers advised Turkey to surrender Adrianople
1915 Lieut-Gen Anatole M **Stoessel,** Russian **defender of Port Arthur,** died
1917 The sovereignty of the **Danish West Indies transferred** to the **United States**
1918 **Earl Reading,** Lord Chief Justice of England, appointed British High Commissioner to United States
1919. Assassination of Dr Karl **Liebknecht** and of **Rosa Luxemburg,** German Spartanic leaders
1919 Federal **Prohibition** Amendment **ratified by Wisconsin** and **Minnesota**
1919 French steamer Chaonia (formerly Konigin Wilhelmina) struck a mine and sank in the Mediterranean, 460 lives lost
1920 The Supreme Council officially forwarded to the Dutch Government a letter demanding the extradition of the former German Emperor
1920 Paul **Deschanel** was **elected President** of the French Republic by 734 to 155 votes
1921: U S Senate fixed **strength** of the **Army at 175,000**
1921: Samuel **Gompers** was reelected President of the Pan-American Federation of Labor

JANUARY 18

1916 **Germany denied** responsibility for the **sinking** of the **"Persia,"** Dec 30 1915
1917· The output of American **farm products** for 1916 announced It was **valued at $13,449,000**—a record in United States history
1919 **First formal session of the Peace Conference** inaugurated in Paris, Premier Clemenceau presiding
1919 Prince John, youngest son of King George V and Queen Mary, died aged 13
1920 Capital punishment abolished by Central Soviet Government in Russia
1920 Alexandre **Millerand** became French Premier, on Clemenceau's resignation
1925 Army of **Chi Hsieh-Yuan routed** by General Lu Yuang-Hsiang See Jan 11

JANUARY 19

1914 Gen Marie-Georges **Picquart,** chief **defender of Dreyfus,** and French minister of war, died
1915 German **airships attacked** Yarmouth, Kings Lynn and other **English towns** on the Norfolk coast
1918 The **Russian Constitutional Assembly decreed** that **land** shall **be allotted the peasantry** The **Bolsheviki dissolved** the **Assembly** by force of **arms**
1918 **Theater-closing** order in the United States directed closing of all theaters on Tuesdays
1919. **Riots** took place in Leipzig and other places in Germany where the **first general election with universal suffrage** took place
1919 **Monarchist rising** in Portugal, monarchy proclaimed in Oporto
1920 Dr Karl Renner, Austrian Chancellor, stated that an offensive and defensive alliance had been concluded at Prague between Austria and Czechoslovakia
1922 **Evacuation of Ireland by British started**
1923 **Revolution** in Rio Grande do Sol, **Brazil**
1923 Court for international commercial arbitration opened at Paris
1925 **Leon Trotzky,** Russian War Minister, **deposed**

JANUARY 20

1914 The Wisconsin **Eugenic law** was **declared unconstitutional** by circuit court
1915 Eugene **Rostand,** French **economist,** died
1918 The Turkish cruiser **"Midulla,"** formerly the German **"Breslau,"** sunk in action by the British and the **"Sultan Yavuz Selim,"** formerly the German cruiser **"Goeben,"** driven aground badly damaged at the entrance of the Dardanelles
1918 **Ostend,** used as a **German naval base,** bombarded by the Allied fleets
1918 German and Ukrainian governments agree on peace
1919 Royalist revolt in Portugal
1919 A soft blue-white diamond of 388½ carats was found at the Jagersfontein Mine, Orange River Colony
1920 The Jugo-Slavs replied to the Supreme Council's note containing Italy's demands They accepted internationalization under the League of Nations for Fiume and Zara, conceded to Italy the islands of Lussin and Pelogoza, and agreed to the demilitarization of the Adriatic Islands with the condition that the island of Lissa remain Jugo-Slav Premier Nitti declared that Italy will insist on her demands, and the Supreme Council disbanded without a settlement of the Adriatic question
1921 Quebec Provincial **Government** took over **entire control** of the **liquor business.**
1921 Six police were ambushed and **murdered** by Sinn Feiners in Ireland
1925 **Mrs Miriam Amanda Ferguson,** the first woman **Governor of Texas** and the second in the United States, took office

JANUARY 21

1914 Lord **Strathcona and Mount Royal** (Donald Alexander Smith), Canadian High Commissioner died
1916 Russians **routed** the **Turks** in the Caucasus
1918 All **Dutch ships** in American ports **taken over** by the **United States**
1918 Between Constantinople and Palestine 160,000 Turkish troops deserted
1918 The French armed boarding steamer, **"Louvain,"** sunk in Mediterranean, with loss of 217 lives
1918 New York city **water-front** and all Government property and railroad freight yards placed **under** heavy **guard**
1918 Bridgeport **home guards** are **posted** on **bridges** and **viaducts** between that city and Stamford, Conn
1919 Washington's ship-building industry paralyzed by strike of metal workers
1920 Northern and central **Italy** were reported in the grip of a **general railway strike**
1920 Japan decided to withdraw her troops from Siberia
1920 General **Semenoff,** commander of the All-Russian armies in Siberia, issued a proclamation assuming the supreme rulership of Siberia
1920 **Sir Aston Webb** was elected President of the Royal Academy
1923 **Ruhr** valley **coal-miners** declared a general **strike**
1924 **Nikolai Lenin** (Vladimir Ilich Ulanov) Premier of Soviet Russia, died at Moscow, aged 53

JANUARY 22

1913 **Turkey's** Grand Council unanimously **accepted** Europe's advice to surrender **Adrianople** and agreed to allow the Powers to **dispose** of the **Ægean Islands**
1918 Tuesdays and Fridays were made **meatless days in London** by British Food Controller
1919 American troops were shelled by Bolsheviki south of Archangel
1919 Tipperary was put under **Martial law** following the **murder** of two policemen
1921 Ludwig C A K **Martens,** unrecognized Soviet "ambassador" to the United States, was **deported.**
1921. European Relief Council accepted **15,000,000 bushels** of corn **contributed by farmers** of the Middle West
1921 British **submarine** K 5 **lost** with all hands (56)
1922· Pope **Benedict XV** died of pneumonia
1922 Viscount James **Bryce,** former ambassador to the United States died
1923 President **Harding approved** a Congressional request for an international conference to discuss **further limitations or armament**
1923. The tomb of **Tut-ankh-Amen,** Egyptian Pharaoh, 1350 B C, opened at Luxor by Lord Carnarvon
1924 **James Ramsay MacDonald,** leader of the British Labor Party, was named **Premier** and formed his Cabinet
1925: Costa Rica resigned from the League of Nations

JANUARY 23

1913 **Nazim Pasha,** Turkish War Minister and Commander-in-Chief, was **killed** during a riot in Constantinople
1913. **Shefket Pasha** appointed Grand **Vizier**
1917. A bill extending **suffrage to women** signed by the Governor of North Dakota
1918 Germans made gains in an attack east of Nieuport, but were driven back by counter attack
1918 Congress of **Cossacks** declared war on General **Kaledine**
1919 Federal **Prohibition** Amendment **ratified** by the Assembly at Albany, N Y
1919 **Oporto,** held by royalists, **bombarded** by Portuguese war vessels
1919 German and Jugoslav Alpine **hostilities stopped** by **intervention** of American officers
1920. **Influenza** assumed **epidemic** proportions in New York city
1920 The Dutch Government delivered a note to the Peace Conference unqualifiedly refusing to surrender the former German Emperor for trial
1925 **Chilean Army officers seized the Government** and invited the deposed President, Alessandri, to return to office

JANUARY 24

1914: The **United States Government** authorized to build and operate a **railroad** in **Alaska** Total cost set at $40,000 000 total **length, 1,000 miles**
1915 **British defeated** the **Germans** in naval battle **off Dogger Bank,** in the North Sea, sinking the German cruiser **"Blucher"** and severely damaging two other battle-cruisers The Germans fled
1918 Germans retreated, on Monte Tomba front, from the Piave River westward to Monte Spinoncia
1918 British airmen raided Courtral, Ledeghem, Douai, Mannheim, Thionville, Saarbrucken, and Oberbillig
1919 **Capital punishment restored** in Tennessee by the State Legislature
1919 Portuguese monarchy proclaimed in Lisbon
1920· General strikes commenced in Italy
1921· Senate passed bill for **control** of the **meat packing** industry
1921 Several police murdered by civilians in Ireland
1921 **Supreme Council** held opening session in Paris
1923 American Army of Occupation started home from the Rhine valley
1924. Senate Public Lands Committee started the **investigation** of the leasing **of the Teapot Dome oil lands** to private parties
1924 **Petrograd** was **renamed** Leningrad in honor of Nikolai Lenin See Jan 21
1925 Port Alexander, a small island in Angola, was submerged and disappeared
1925 Total **eclipse of the sun** observed from Minnesota eastward through Connecticut

JANUARY 25

1915 The first **telephone** conversation **across the American continent** was held between Alexander Graham Bell in New York and Thomas W Watson in San Francisco
1916 **Exports** of the United States for 1915 totaled $3,555,000,000—a record in the history of the country The excess over imports was $1,772,309,538
1918 Austrian airmen bombed Mestre and Treviso
1919 **League of Nations** project **unanimously adopted** by the Peace Conference
1920. German troops began the **evacuation** of Upper Silesia, in accordance with terms of the Peace Treaty
1921. Senator **Borah** introduced resolution in the Senate calling for 6 months **suspension of naval building program**
1921 **An agreement** was reached on the **Japanese-Californian land** controversy Japanese nationals in U S to be treated as other nationals regarding land ownership Japanese **immigration** to U S and Hawaii **to stop forthwith**
1921 Turkish **Customs** seized by Allies
1924· Commercial treaty between France and Czechoslovakia signed
1925 Following new riots and murders, **martial law** was proclaimed **in Herrin, Illinois.**

JANUARY 26

1915 The **food supply** of Germany **seized** by official order
1916 British **trade unionists** met at Bristol, England, and pledged the support of 2,000,000 members to England's **prosecution of the war**
1918 **Wheatless** Mondays and Wednesdays, **Meatless** Tuesdays **porkless** Thursdays and Saturdays ordered by the United States Food Administration
1920 The governing body of the **International Labor** Organization met in Paris No American delegates were present, owing to the non-ratification of the Treaty
1920 Matthias **Erzberger,** German Minister of Finance, was shot and wounded in Berlin
1921 Rev Dr William T **Manning,** rector of Trinity Church, New York was **elected Bishop** of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of New York
1921 **Swiss** Socialists **rejected** adhesion to the Moscow **Internationale**
1922: **Boycott** established between North and South Ireland
1923 **Martial law** invoked in the occupied area of Germany **to enforce** payment of overdue **reparations.**
1923. **Prohibition** amendment **rejected by Connecticut** legislature
1924· **Hirohito,** Prince Regent of Japan, **married**

JANUARY 27

1914 **United States bluejackets** landed at **Haiti** to protect lives of foreigners
1914 President **Oreste of Haiti** took refuge **on a German warship**
1914 **A parcel post service** established in **Canada**
1914 **Panama Canal Zone** to be administered by a permanent **civil government** from April 1st by Executive Order of the President of the United States
1916 British **Compulsory Service Act** received royal assent and became law
1917 The **President of Costa Rica,** Alfred Gonzales, was **deposed** by the military forces and succeeded by the **Minister of War** as executive
1919 Franco-Roumanian troops entered Kief, Russia
1919 Proposed conference at **Prinkipo** declared 'unacceptable to Russia "
1919 **Ismail Kemal Bey,** former President of Provisional Government of Albania, died.

1920 **Woman's** Federal **Suffrage** Amendment was **ratified by Wyoming.**
1920 General **Yudevitch,** Russian anti-Bolsheviki leader, was arrested
1923 Area along Rhine formerly occupied by American troops turned over to French army
1924 **Fiume** was **annexed to Italy** by treaty with Jugoslavia
1925. Radio messages from Pittsburgh were picked up in Sydney, Australia, and in British New Guinea

JANUARY 28

1913 British **suffragettes attacked Dublin Castle** and the **House of Commons,** London as a result of the **dropping of Franchise Bill** by the British Government
1914· Direct **wireless communication** was **established** between **Germany** and the **United States** Kaiser Wilhelm sent first message of greeting to Pres Wilson
1915 The United States **Immigration Bill** vetoed by President Wilson
1916 Louis D **Brandeis** was nominated for **Associate Justice** of United States Supreme Court
1916 The **Austrians** occupied **San Giovanni di Medici,** Albania
1917 The **United States forces** under Pershing expedition **ordered** to withdraw **from Mexico**
1918 Lieut-Col John **McCrae,** Canadian poet and physician died
1918: The Italians **defeated** the **Austrians** and captured Col del Rosso and Col d' Echell taking 1,500 prisoners
1918 ***Bolsheviki broke*** diplomatic relations **with Roumania**
1918 **Italians** successfully **attacked Austrians** on Asiago Plateau
1920· Albert **Thomas,** French labor-leader, was unanimously elected Director-General of the International Labor Organization in Paris
1920 **Admiral von Reuter,** who gave the order to scuttle the surrendered German fleet at Scapa Flow, was **set free** by the British
1924. **Said Zaghloul** Pasha was named **Prime Minister of Egypt**

JANUARY 29

1914 **Confucianism reestablished** as the state religion in China
1915 **Italians called to colors** by royal decree
1916 **Germans** in Zeppelin dirigible balloons **bombarded** Paris, 23 killed
1917 The United States **Immigration Bill** again **vetoed** by the President
1917. Evelyn **Baring,** first Earl of Cromer, British statesman, died
1918 The Italians defeated the Germans east of Asiago Plateau, taking Monte di Val Bella and 2,600 prisoners with 100 machine guns
1918 **German airplanes raided London,** killed 47 injured 169
1918 **Peace negotiations** between **Roumania** and **Central Powers** opened
1919 Federal **Prohibition** Amendment was **ratified** by the **New York** Senate
1919 **Paderewski** Government in Poland **recognized** by U S
1921: Allied Supreme Council in Paris fixed German **reparations** at 226,000,000,000 gold marks spread over 42 years, and 12 per cent tax on exports
1921. **King Albert** of Belgium offered a trophy for international New York to Ostend **yacht race.**
1921. Guatemala, Honduras, Salvador, and Costa Rica came to a tentative agreement to form a **Central American Republic.**
1923: Council of the **League of Nations** assembled at Paris
1924 Diplomatic **relations,** broken for four years, were **resumed** between the **United States** and **Greece**

JANUARY 30

1913 The Irish **Home Rule Bill** rejected by British House of Lords (326 to 69)
1914· The Old Dominion line steamship **"Monroe"** sunk by the **"Nantucket"** in collision with a loss of **41 lives**
1915 **Death penalty abolished** by South Dakota
1915. Lieut-Gen Sir George B **Milman,** veteran of the Relief of Lucknow, died
1918 **Military service draft** agreement with Great Britain and Canada signed It provided that citizens of each country be given opportunity to return to their own country for military service, all that fail therein are to be subject to the conscription laws of the country of residence
1918 **German** airplanes **raided Paris** and killed 36, injured 190
1918 Total gross **tonnage lost** by the Allies and neutrals, under German unrestricted **submarine warfare** from Jan 1, 1917, to Jan 26, 1918—6,617,000 tons
1918 The **United States Government** seized **German** and **Austrian ships** of 686,494 gross tons in American ports and requisitioned 426 vessels of 2,000,000 tons for use by the Shipping Board
1918 Under the German submarine **unrestricted warfare** from February, 1, 1917, to date, 69 United States ships (171,061 gross tons) were sunk and 300 persons drowned
1918 A **state of siege** declared **in Hamburg** and suburbs
1919 Baron Lambert **Rothschild** of Brussels died in Paris
1920· Georges Gaston **Quien,** convicted of betraying Edith Cavell to the Germans, was sentenced to twenty years imprisonment
1920: Professor **Maggiora,** of Bologna University, reported to have **isolated the germ of sleeping sickness**
1921: **Japanese** Minister of the Navy announces that Japan will **complete** the 8 ***battleships*** and 8 ***cruisers*** planned
1922. Preliminary session of the Permanent International Court of Justice at The Hague

JANUARY 31

1916 **Zeppelins dropped** more than 200 **bombs** over the northeastern counties of **England,** 59 killed
1917. **Prince Ching,** Premier of China, and former minister of foreign affairs, died
1917. **The delegates to the Mexican Constitutional Assembly** at Queretaro signed the **constitution.**
1917 Germany declared **unrestricted submarine warfare** in zones around the coasts of the Entente Powers
1918 **Kief captured by the Bolsheviki**
1918 **United States troops** on the firing line occupied **first line** trenches
1920 Many **Sinn Fein** leaders were **arrested** in Dublin
1921. U S Supreme Court granted a new trial to **Victor L Berger** and 4 codefendants convicted under Espionage Act
1921 Frederic Hale **Parkhurst, Governor of Maine,** died
1922 **Bill** for **refunding** 11 billion dollars of **foreign debt** into securities to mature in 25 years or less **passed** by U S Senate
1922 **Embargo** on shipment of **arms** from United States to Mexico **ended**
1924· Government bonds and all **war loans** were **annulled** by the **German Cabinet** as a move toward paying reparations
1925 **Patriarch of the Greek Church expelled from Constantinople** by Turkish Government

FEBRUARY

FEBRUARY 1

1913 Turkey accepted the **peace terms** of the Allies in the **Balkan War.**
1914· Gen **James Grant Wilson,** veteran of the Civil War and author, died
1915 Amos Bonsall sole **survivor** of the Elisha Kent **Kane Arctic expedition,** died
1916 The U S Department of State informed that an **Austrian submarine** was **not concerned** in the sinking of the **"Persia."**
1916 The British passenger liner **"Appam,"** with 450 passengers and crew, captured by the German raider **"Moewe,"** Jan 10, off the coast of Africa, brought in to Hampton Roads, Va, by a prize-crew
1917 The Germans began **unrestricted submarine warfare** on all enemy and neutral ships
1918 A mutiny of Greek troops occurred at Lamia
1918· Major-General Peyton C **March** appointed **Chief of Staff** of the U S Army
1918. The Roumanians occupied Kishineff in Bessarabia
1918. The Bolsheviki captured Odessa and Orenburg
1918 A **Crimean Republic** proclaimed by the Tatars of Bakhtschisarai
1918: The War Trade Board issued regulations to prevent neutral ships leaving the United States and to prevent ships from supplying submarines
1918 The Italians repulse Teuton attack at Monte di Val Bella
1919 A New York art firm paid **$200,000** for **Whistler's** ' pink and gray ' portrait of Lady Meux
1921. **Arkansas Senate** unanimously passed bill providing **capital punishment for bank robbery.**
1921. Germany rejected Allied reparations and disarmament demands, formulating counter-proposals
1921: Joseph **Mantell** died in Toronto, **aged 111 years**
1922· The **Washington Arms Conference** approved five-power treaties (Great Britain, France Italy Japan and United States) to limit size of navy and to restrict submarine warfare and the use of poison gas
1924 Russian Soviet Government recognized by Great Britain
1925· Miguel Paz **Barahona** inaugurated as **President of Honduras**

FEBRUARY 2

1915 A **German-American** named Werner Van Horn ***attempted to dynamite*** the Canadian Pacific bridge across the St Croix River but was unsuccessful
1915 The **Turks** advancing on the Suez Canal were **defeated by the British**
1916 Keating **Child Labor Bill,** prohibiting interstate shipment of the products of child labor, ***adopted*** by the United States House of Representatives
1917 Bills providing for the prohibition of liquor were signed by the Governors of Oregon and Tennessee
1918 John Lawrence **Sullivan,** heavyweight champion fighter in the prize-ring, died, born 1858
1919 Allied troops occupy Adrianople
1919 **Dan Scott,** editor of London *Times,* died
1920· **Woman's** Federal **Suffrage** Amendment **ratified by New Jersey** Senate
1920 Council of Ambassadors in Paris announced that a restoration of the **Hapsburg** dynasty in Hungary would be at variance with the principles of the Peace settlement
1920 **Peace** concluded between Esthonia and the Russian Soviet Government
1921 **Montenegrin** village Podgoritza revolted against Serbian garrison, who suffered 300 casualties
1921 Luigi **Mancinelli,** Italian composer and conductor, died
1921 Cardinal Andrea Carlo **Ferrari, Archbishop of Milan,** Italy, died
1922 **Cardinals** of the Sacred College assembled at Vatican to **ballot** for new Pope
1923 **Influenza germ isolated** by Drs F T Gates and P K Olitsky
1925. To relieve a diphtheria epidemic, a team starting from Nenana arrived in Nome after a 5½-day trip of 665 miles

FEBRUARY 3

1913 The **United States Income Tax** amendment to the Constitution became a **law** by the ratification of Wyoming—the 36th State to ratify it
1914 The *United States* ***embargo on*** the exportation of **arms** to Mexico was revoked by presidential proclamation
1914· Chinese **district councils dissolved** by Yuan Shi Kai
1916 The Dominion Parliament buildings at Ottawa, Canada, destroyed by fire, 7 lives lost
1917. War with Germany foreshadowed by the **severing of diplomatic relations** by the United States with Germany
1918 Ukrainians suppressed Bolshevik uprising at Kief
1919 President **Wilson** presided at the opening meeting of the **League of Nations** Commission
1919 Armistice signed between Polish and Czechoslovak forces in Silesia
1919 Xavier **Leroux,** French composer, died
1919 Eamon **de Valera,** Sinn Fein leader, escaped from Lincoln prison, England
1920 The American **dollar** rose to the **greatest premium** in history over the currencies of Europe Sterling fell to $3 33, francs to seven cents, lire to a little over five cents, and the German mark to 1 09 cents
1920 The Allies demanded the **extradition** of 800 Germans accused of **war crimes,** including the former **Crown Prince**
1921 President **Pilsudski** of Poland arrived in Paris for military conference
1921 The British Chancellor of the Exchequer announced the **abolition** of the **Excess Profits Tax**
1922 **International Court** of Justice **elected** Dr B T C **Loder** (Holland) as president for three years
1923 **Lassen Peak,** Calif, in eruption
1924· Ex-President **Woodrow Wilson** died at Washington, aged 68

FEBRUARY 4

1913· Sir **John Gordon Sprigg,** South African statesman four times **Premier of Cape Colony,** died
1913 The bombardment of Adrianople continued
1913 Manuel **Aranjo,** the **President of Salvador,** attacked and **wounded** by assassins
1914 **Revolutionists forced the resignation** of Guillermo Billinghurst, President of Peru
1914 The U S Senate confirmed the nomination of Col George W **Goethals** as **Governor of the Panama Canal Zone.**
1915 The Germans proclaimed "the waters around Great Britain and Ireland, and those of the English Channel, a war-zone from and after Feb 18 "
1916 The **Independence** of the **Philippine** Islands not later than 1920 provided by a bill passed by the United States Senate
1918 **Bolo Pasha,** accused of treason by the French Government, put on **trial** in Paris
1918· By order of the Canadian Fuel Controller factories will close Feb 9–11, and all golf, yacht, canoe colony, and hunt clubs every day but Wednesdays and Saturdays during February and March
1918 The **Bolshevik** Soviet of Petrograd decreed the separation of Church and State
1919 **Connecticut declined** to ratify the Federal **Prohibition** Amendment the first State to do so
1919 Howard Mansfield collection of **Whistler** etchings and lithographs sold for **$500,000**
1920 Edward Payson **Ripley,** well-known American railroad man, died, aged 74
1920 E J **Atkinson,** former G A R Quartermaster-General, died, aged 78
1920 Kurt von **Lersner,** head of the German Peace Delegation in Paris, resigned rather than transmit to his Government the list of Germans for extradition
1920. The **Czechs** retook Irkutsk
1922 The Washington Arms Conference approved two treaties to continue the ' open door ' with China, and to provide Chinese tariff commission
1922. **Kiaochow** and the **Shantung railroad transferred to China** by treaty with Japan
1923. **Turkey refused** to sign **Lausanne treaty.**
1924· Dr Charles H **Levermore,** New York was announced as the **winner of the Bok peace prize** See July 1, 1923
1924 **Mohandas Gandhi,** nationalist leader of India imprisoned March 18, 1922, was **released.**
1925 The plan for funding Poland's debt to the United States was ratified by Poland

FEBRUARY 5

1914 The United States signed **treaties of peace** with Denmark and Portugal
1915 **State-wide prohibition** measure, to take effect Jan 1, 1916, passed by the Senate of **Arkansas**
1917 The United States Army under General Pershing crossed the Mexican border, returning to the United States
1917 The **Immigration Bill,** containing the literacy test to which the President objected, was **passed** by the United States Senate over the President s veto
1918 Franz **von Rintelen** and 10 other German plotters sentenced to 18 months at hard labor in Atlanta Penitentiary, and a fine of $2,000 each
1918 Two-ounce **bread ration** ordered by the Federal Food Administration for **hotels, restaurants,** and **dining-cars**
1918 The **"Alamance"** and **"Tuscania,"** United States steamers were **torpedoed** with loss of 6 and 101 of the crew, respectively
1918 In the Toul and St Mihiel sectors **American artillery smashed German defenses**
1919 German troops bombarded Bremen, routing Reds
1920 New York traffic paralyzed by **blizzard;** record tide rose over 8 ft extensive damage at Rockaway, Coney Island, etc
1920. Roumanian **troops of occupation** in Hungary were **withdrawn** to the frontier fixed by the Peace Conference
1921 House of Representatives voted (271 to 16), over President s veto, a bill to stop recruiting and reduce the Army to 175,000
1921 Erivan, capital of Armenia, captured by Red armies

FEBRUARY 6

1913· The Balkan Allies on the Gallipoli Peninsula drove the **Turks behind defenses** of **Gallipoli**
1915 The **"Lusitania,"** of the British Cunard Line, entered Liverpool flying American flag as protection against German attack by submarine
1918 Ostend was bombarded by the naval forces of the Allies
1918 Von Mackensen, German commander, sent ultimatum to Roumania requiring peace negotiations to begin within 4 days
1918 Male **German residents** aged 14 and upward, resident in the United States, **ordered to register** and the **taking of prints of their fingers** was **begun** by Federal officers
1919 **German** troops **retook Bromberg** from the Poles
1920 The **record of casualties** of the American Expeditionary Forces was completed, showing that 34,844 men were killed in action, including 382 at sea, 13,960 died of wounds 23 738 died of disease and 5,102 died from accident or other causes The wounded in action numbered 215,423
1920 More than $1 000,000 damage caused by **fire** at the Philippine Carnival Exposition, **Manila,** $10,000,000 loss in **fire** of agricultural works at Havana, Cuba
1920 **Daylight saving** was adopted by the French Parliament
1922 Achille **Ratti,** Archbishop of Milan, **elected** as 261st **Pope** by College of Cardinals
1922. **Conference** on the Limitation of Armament **at Washington** adjourned
1923 **Washington treaties** on naval limitation **ratified by Italy.**

FEBRUARY 7

1918 The **Spanish steamship "Giralda" looted,** then **torpedoed,** by a German submarine
1918 The **Germans sank** by torpedo the **Swedish** steamship **"Friedland"** and killed 6 men
1919 German National Assembly, presided over by Chancellor Ebert, opened at Weimar
1919 American Red Cross Hospital at Neuilly, France, opened Sept, 1914, was closed
1920 President Wilson accepted the resignation of **Franklin K Lane,** for nearly seven years Secretary of the Interior Department
1920 **Woman's** Federal **Suffrage** Amendment **ratified** by **Nevada** Legislature
1920 **Peace overtures** were begun between Poland and Soviet Russia
1920 **Kolchak** was murdered by Reds
1921· Bill to stop recruiting and reduce the Army was passed (67 to 1) by U S Senate and became law See Feb 5
1921 *Announcement was made that* passenger airplanes carried 150,163 persons 3,136,550 miles in the United States in 1920
1921 Switzerland refused to allow passage of League of Nations army ordered to Lithuania
1922 Meletios **Metaxakis,** newly elected

M

Disputed Pronunciations

N

Foreign Phrases

O

Population Statistics

P

Q

R

S

T

U

V

W

X

Y

Z

Patriarch of Greek Church, **deposed by** Greek government
1924 Soviet Russia recognized by Italy
1925 The Maharajah of Nepal abolished slavery in his territories
1925 Chinese delegates followed U S delegates in withdrawing from the International Opium Conference, alleging no probability of immediate action

FEBRUARY 8

1913 The U S House of Representatives passed the Webb bill forbidding the shipment of liquor into prohibition States
1915 James C **Fargo**, American express pioneer, died
1916 **German and Turkish Consuls** in San Francisco **indicted** for alleged **conspiracies** to wreck ammunition factories and to furnish supplies to German war vessels
1916 The French cruiser **"Amiral Charner"** was torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine, loss, 374 officers and men
1918· **Viborg** taken by the Finnish "White Guards"
1919 Frank J **Hayes** elected Acting President of United Mine Workers of America
1919 Serious rioting in Tegucigalpa, Honduras, Minister of the Interior killed
1919 Dr Edward **David** was elected President of the German National Assembly at Weimar
1919 The **Bolsheviki** entered Kief
1919 Farman **aeroplane** flew from Paris to London in 3¹/₄ **hours** carrying **14 persons.**
1920 The **Bolsheviki** entered Odessa
1920 **Noske**, German Minister of Defense, declared extradition of war criminals to be physically impossible and, if attempted, likely to cause civil war
1921 **Barrett Wendell**, Professor of English Literature at Harvard for 37 years, died, aged 66
1921. General **Smuts's** party, **opposing secession** from the British Empire, was **victorious** in the South-African elections
1921. **Prince Kropotkin**, Russian geographer, author, and revolutionary leader, died
1921. Dr George Francis **Hagerup**, Norwegian statesman and diplomat, died
1924 *Hydrocyanic gas* was used in Nevada for the execution of a condemned man

FEBRUARY 9

1913 Manuel **Aranjo, President of Salvador,** died of wounds, See Feb 4
1913 **Battle** between Federal and **Diaz** troops in City of Mexico
1913· Gen Bernardo **Reyes**, former Mexican Minister of War, **killed** in battle in Mexico City
1913 News was brought to New Zealand by the crew of Captain **Robert Falcon Scott's** ship, **"Terra Nova,"** that he and four of his party, who had reached the South Pole, perished on their return
1916: Forty thousand **railroad employees** issued a statement at Cleveland, Ohio, in support of an **eight-hour labor day.**
1917. A **prohibition bill,** to take effect April 2, 1918, signed by the Governor of Indiana
1918 A treaty of peace was signed by the Ukraine and the Central Powers
1918. Smolensk was captured by the Poles
1918 The **"Sebastian," a Spanish steamship,** and the **"Duca di Genova,"** an Italian vessel, were **torpedoed in Spanish waters** by a German submarine
1918 The state of war **declared over** and **demobilization** ordered in **Russia.**
1918 **Coal shortage** compels Bridgeport factories to **shut down**
1919. Forty militant **suffragists** were **arrested** after burning President Wilson in effigy in front of the White House
1919· Poland's First Constitutional Assembly met in Warsaw
1920. **Woman's** Federal **Suffrage** Amendment was **ratified** by **New Jersey.**
1920 The Senate ordered the German Peace Treaty taken up again for the first time since November 19, when it was rejected with and without reservations
1920 Treaty giving **Norway sovereignty over Spitzbergen** was signed by Hugh C Wallace, American Ambassador, in Paris
1921 U S Senate Naval Affairs Committee rejected suspension of capital ship construction, recommending an American navy at least equal to that of any other Power
1921: James Gibbons **Huneker**, American critic and author, died, aged 61
1922 **Construction** of new **battleships** *suspended by order of* President **Harding** in accordance with the Treaty for the Limitation of Armaments
1922 **Foreign Debt Refunding** bill signed by President Harding

FEBRUARY 10

1913 **The Senate passed the Webb bill forbidding the sale of liquor** in prohibition States
1913 Four **American battleships** ordered to **Mexico** to protect lives of Americans
1914 Andrew **Carnegie contributed $2,000,000** to aid the work of the **Church Peace Union.**
1914 **King George** urged Parliament to mutual concessions in the matter of **Irish Home Rule**
1915 **Relief supplies** from the United States were shipped by the **"Great City" for Belgian sufferers.**
1916 Lindley M **Garrison**, United States Secretary of War, **resigned.**
1916 **Armed merchant vessels** of enemy countries to be **treated as warships by** Austria and Germany after Feb 29
1918 Abdul Hamid II, Sultan of Turkey, died
1918 Bolsheviki announced that Russia had given up fighting
1919 Woman **suffrage** proposal **defeated** in U S **Senate**
1920 Cessation of hostilities against Soviet Russia was announced by Premier Lloyd George
1920 **Plebiscite** vote in **Schleswig** decided for **Danish** control
1921. U S Senate Immigration Committee decided that **no emergency** existed to warrant a general prohibition of **immigration**
1921 Japanese House of Representatives **rejected** (285 to 38) proposal to **curtail** naval **armaments.**
1922 **Limitation of Armament** treaties submitted to Congress by President Harding
1923 Ruhr valley was isolated from the rest of Germany by the French army of occupation See Jan 8 and 15

FEBRUARY 11

1914 The first **direct wireless messages between the United States** and **Germany** were **sent** and **received** as test of new Telefunken tower at Sayville, L I
1918. The **killing of hens forbidden** by the Federal Food Administration from date to May 1
1919. German National Assembly at Weimar **elected** Friedrich **Ebert** President of the German State, and adopted a **provisional constitution**
1920 **Woman's** Federal **Suffrage** Amendment was **ratified** by **Idaho**
1920 The **opening session** of the Council of the **League of Nations** met at St James' Palace, London **No American representative was present.**
1920 General **strike** in **Bulgaria;** railways ceased operating
1921 German Minister of Finance decided **Germany** could not pay more than $36,000,000,000 **reparations** in 30 years
1921. Casualties caused by Sinn Feiners to Crown forces to date **police,** 234 **murdered,** 336 injured **military,** 57 **murdered,** 143 wounded
1922 **Yap treaty signed** by United States and Japan
1924: The **Lausanne treaty,** delimiting Turko-Bulgarian and Greco-Bulgarian boundaries, was **ratified by Bulgaria.**

FEBRUARY 12

1914: Ground was broken in Potomac Park Washington for the $2,000,000 **memorial to Abraham Lincoln**
1914. The United States recognized the **revolutionary government** of Peru
1918 The eighth session of the **longest** *Parliament of modern times* was opened in London
1918 Great Britain refused to recognize as valid the Brest-Litovsk Treaty between the Germans and Russians
1918 All **theaters** in New York city were **closed**
1918. Major **Rhinelander Waldo,** former New York Police Commissioner, appointed Assistant Provost Marshal in France by General Pershing
1918· **Lack of coal** causes the Public Service **Electric Company to shut off power.**
1919. U S Shipping Board steamship "Accoma" **abandoned** on **first voyage** overseas
1919 **Connecticut** Senate adhered to former **rejection** of Federal **Prohibition** Amendment
1920 **Woman's** Federal **Suffrage** Amendment was **ratified** by **Arizona** but **rejected** by the **Virginia** House of Delegates
1920 John Barton **Payne** was **appointed** to succeed Franklin K Lane as Secretary of the Interior
1920: Lord Robert Cecil proposed in the House of Commons that the League of Nations send two international commissions to Russia to ascertain the conditions and to fix provisional boundaries of border states
1922 Pope **Pius XI crowned** at Rome

FEBRUARY 13

1914· **Arbitration treaties** with Switzerland and Costa Rica signed by the United States
1914· Alphonse **Bertillon,** originator of measurement system for identifying criminals, died
1916 Carlos **Mendoza,** ex-President of **Panama** Republic, died
1918 **Heatless Mondays** order revoked by the United States Fuel Administrator
1918 **United States** artillery aided raid on Germans in Champagne district of France
1918 The Norwegian legation in London reported Norway's loss in tonnage as a neutral state from beginning of war to end of January, 1918, as 1,050,583 tons, loss of lives 883 seamen
1918 The United States made additional credit loan to Italy of $50,000 000 Total of American loans to Italy $550 000,000, total to the Allied Nations $4 734 000,000
1919 War Labor Board granted 8¹/₂-hour day and 5-day week to textile workers
1919 Idaho **abandoned** the **direct primary** method of nominating Congressional and State officers
1920 The fifty-first and **last** annual convention of the National American **Women Suffrage Association** opened in Chicago with a "victory" demonstration and decided to **dissolve** the party
1920· Robert **Lansing resigned** as Secretary of State at the **request of President Wilson.**
1920 The League of Nations Council decided to call an international financial conference to study the financial crisis and look for means of remedying it Switzerland was admitted to membership in the League
1924 Pending the results of rebellion, the United States broke off relations with Honduras
1924 An armed conflict took place between Nationalists and Separatists in the Palatinate See Nov 17, 1923

FEBRUARY 14

1913 The **Immigration Bill** vetoed by President Taft on the ground that the illiteracy test was objectionable
1916 All unmarried men not in military service called out in Great Britain
1918 A court-martial sitting in Paris found **Bolo Pasha** and his codefendant, **Filippo Cavallinie,** under arrest in Italy, **guilty of treason,** and sentenced them to death
1919 Completed draft of **League of Nations** read to Peace Conference by President Wilson
1919 Sir Ernest **Cassel**, British financier, donated $2,500,000 for educational purposes
1920 **German Embassy** in London, closed since 1914, was **reopened**
1920 Immediate action to **prevent Japanese ownership of land** in Canada was urged on the Dominion Government by the associated Boards of Trade of British Columbia
1920 The Norwegian Cabinet decided to ask the consent of Parliament for Norwegian **participation** in the **League of Nations**
1922 For the first time in 1000 years a **delegate of the Pope** was **welcomed by the Greek Church** in Constantinople
1922. Generals Antonio **Ruiz,** Antonio **Pruneda,** and Captain L **Perez executed** in Mexico

FEBRUARY 15

1916 British shipping ordered under more stringent control
1918· No **goods** may be **exported** from or **imported** into the United States **without special license** by the War Trade Board
1918 Sir Cecil **Spring-Rice,** British Ambassador, died on his way to England
1918 Total number of lives of British non-combatant men, women, and children lost —killed by German submarines—14 120
1918 **Vernon Castle** (real name **Blythe**), British dancer in the United States, aviator in the World War, was **killed** while acting as flying instructor in Texas
1919 President **Wilson embarked** at Brest for the United States
1919 Konstantin **Fehrenbach** elected President of the German National Assembly
1920 The American Ambassador delivered to the French Foreign Office a memorandum in which President Wilson said he **could not approve** of Premier Lloyd George's proposed settlement of the Adriatic question
1921: *Despite bitter Democratic resentment,* the House called on the President to **account for the expenditure** of the $150,000,000 contingent fund placed at his disposal during the war
1921 Senator **Borah** introduced amendment to naval bill looking to an **agreement** *with Great Britain and Japan to reduce* **armaments.**
1922 **First session** of the Permanent **Court of International Justice,** at The Hague
1922 **Jail** at Fiume **seized by** Italian **Fascisti**
1925 *Floyd Collins, Kentucky cave explorer,* imprisoned and held by a falling rock, and later shut off from communication by other rock falls was reached by rescuers after 17 days' imprisonment and found dead

FEBRUARY 16

1913 Pres **Taft** reaffirmed his policy of **non-intervention** in **Mexican affairs**
1914 Theodore L **De Vinne,** American master printer and author died
1915 **Great Britain seized** the American ship **"Wilhelmina,"** bound for a German port with wheat
1916 The **Russians,** under Grand Duke Nicholas **captured** Turkish fortress of **Erzerum**
1916 Great Britain, France, and Russia again pledged themselves not to cease fighting until **independence of Belgium** was secured
1918 Gen **Sir Henry Wilson** appointed Chief of the British Imperial General Staff in place of Sir William Robertson resigned
1918 The Bolshevik forces defeated Ukranians in fighting for Kief with loss to the latter of 4 000 killed, 7,000 wounded
1918 The **"Anti-Loafing Bill,"** requiring all able-bodied males between the ages of 18 and 50 to be regularly employed in some useful occupation, signed by Governor Edge of New Jersey
1918 German **submarine bombarded** Dover England
1918 Gen **Veshovich,** former Minister of War of Montenegro, **surrendered to the Austrians**
1919 General election for the National Assembly held in Austria
1919 Germans **sign renewal of armistice** terms
1920 The Allies gave permission to Germany to try her own war criminals
1920 Prince Alexander **Karageorgevitch,** former pretender to Serbian throne, died in Paris
1923 Leon **Bourgeois,** President of French Senate, **resigned**
1923. Allied Council granted sovereignty of Memel to Lithuania
1923. **Treaty** with Jugoslavia **ratified by Italy**
1923· News, broadcast by **U S radio,** was received and **published in England**
1924 **British dock-workers strike,** tying up all shipping Strike lasted 10 days

FEBRUARY 17

1913 Cincinnatus Heine Miller (**Joaquin Miller**), 'Poet of the Sierras,' died
1914 The United States signed a general treaty of arbitration with the Dominican Republic
1916. The **German** colony of **Kamerun,** Africa, **conquered** by the British and French
1917 The United States Department of War ordered the **demobilization** of the **National Guard** on the Mexican border
1918 Lord **Northcliffe** appointed British *Director of Propaganda in enemy countries*
1918 Count Khuen von **Hedervary,** former **Hungarian Premier,** died
1918 Bolsheviki adopted the Gregorian calendar
1918 German aviators bombed Dover, England and Dunkirk, France
1918 ***Bolsheviki arrest*** the **Ukrainian Government** on charges of **treason.**
1918 **Sweden** seized **Aland Islands** after a fight with Bolsheviki
1919 Sir Wilfrid **Laurier,** Canadian statesman, died
1920 **Woman's** Federal **Suffrage** Amendment was **rejected** by **Maryland** House and Senate
1920 Joseph **Caillaux,** former French Premier, was placed on trial before the Senate in Paris, charged with treason and conspiracy
1925 Anton Flettner's rotorship **"Buckau,"** a "sailless sailboat," completed its trial trip from Elbe, Germany, to Leith, Scotland

FEBRUARY 18

1913 President **Madero** taken prisoner in Mexican Civil War He was succeeded by Huerta as Provisional President
1913 The United States Senate passed the Immigration Bill over the President's veto
1915. The **German** official **"blockade"** of **Great Britain** commenced
1915 **German campaign** of **"piracy and pillage"** by submarines preying on neutral *shipping, began*
1915 Frank **James,** the last of the famous gang of American outlaws, died
1916 The United States Senate ratified a treaty with Nicaragua by which the United States obtained two naval bases and acquired the right to build a canal across *Nicaragua in return for $3,000,000*
1917. **Greece** was **cut off** from the Central Powers by the Italians and French who joined forces in Southern Albania
1918· **Germany** resumed hostilities against **Russia**
1918 Viscount **Ishii,** head of a special **Japanese** *mission* to the *United States,* was appointed **Ambassador**
1919 General **strike** in **Ruhr** industrial district
1919. $200,000,000, **stolen** from Trieste **by Austria** during the war, restored
1919 Barcelona, **Spain,** was tied up by a **strike** of 50,000
1919 A first edition of **Poe's** Tamerlane was sold for **$12,600** in New York
1920 The League of **Women** Voters in their final session, **endorsed** the **League of Nations** and opposed universal military training
1920 Paul **Deschanel** was inaugurated as **President** of France
1921 **Tiflis,** capital of Georgia, threatened by Russo-Armenian Soviet Army, **Georgia** completely **surrounded** by Bolshevik states
1921 **Milner** report published, advocating **self government** for **Egypt** with **British guaranty** of territorial integrity
1921: **France** agreed to take **Poland** definitely under her **protection**
1924 At the request of the Senate, Edwin Denby, U S Secretary of the Navy, resigned, on account of the leasing of Teapot Dome oil reserves to private parties
1924 Vonkahr, dictator of Bavaria, and General von Lossow, army commander, resigned
1925 The International Opium Conference agreed that all nations enact laws to control the production, distribution, and export of opium

FEBRUARY 19

1913· Gustavo **Madero,** brother of ex-President Madero, and formerly Minister of Finance of Mexico was shot by troops of the new Mexican government
1915 In reply to an American protest Great Britain affirmed the intention of submitting the case of the steamship **"Wilhelmina"** to a prize court
1915 The **Dardanelles** was **bombarded** by Anglo-French squadron
1917 Major-General Frederick **Funston,** American soldier who captured Aguinaldo, died
1918 Reciprocal **military draft treaties** affecting the United States Great Britain, and Canada, were signed by Secretary Lansing and Earl Reading
1918 The President of Mexico by official decree placed a **tax** on **oil lands** that affected foreign interests in Mexico
1918 The French defeated a heavy German attack east of Moncel in Lorraine

1919 Centenary of J R Lowell's birth celebrated in New York
1919 Clemenceau, French Premier, wounded in attempted assassination in Paris by Bolshevik anarchist
1920 Woman's Federal Suffrage Amendment was ratified by New Mexico.
1921. U S Senate passed (57 to 2) bill limiting annual immigration to 3 per cent of those already in the country (i e, 355,461 in a year)
1921. Dr James Rowland Angell, head of Carnegie Foundation, was elected President of Yale University
1921. Republic of Georgia completely overrun by Bolsheviki; provisional Soviet government set up.
1921. General Rafael Reyes, former President of Colombia died
1923· Hague conference on laws governing warfare adjourned.

FEBRUARY 20

1918: Turkish offensive in Caucasus began
1918. The British troops took Khan Abu Rayot in Mesopotamia
1919 Government of Great Britain protested to U S State Department against granting of passports to Americans intending to preach prohibition in England
1919 Congressman-elect Victor L Berger and 4 others, found guilty of espionage and conspiracy, sentenced in Chicago to 20 years' imprisonment in Federal Penitentiary
1919 Habibullah Khan, Ameer of Afghanistan, was assassinated
1920 Rear-Admiral Robert E Peary, discoverer of the North Pole, died, aged 64
1920 Archangel was captured by the Bolsheviki, and Rostoff by Gen Denikin
1921: Snowfall of 12½ inches in New York city.
1921. Martial law declared in Hungary on threat of general strike
1921. The body of the Cid was disinterred at Burgos, Spain, to be transferred to the cathedral there
1921: Persian Cossacks captured Teheran, Persia, and deposed the Cabinet
1921· A disabled ex-soldier was dragged from an infirmary by armed Sinn Feiners in Cork, Ireland, and murdered; two Protestant farmers were murdered near Skibbereen, thirteen civilians were killed in a battle near Middleton

FEBRUARY 21

1914· Treaties of Arbitration with Great Britain Italy, Japan, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, and Switzerland were ratified by the United States Senate
1914· Prince William of Wied accepted the throne of Albania.
1915 German aeroplanes bombed Colchester and its neighborhood
1916 The British House of Commons voted a war credit of $2,100 000,000 Total to date $10 410 000,000
1916 The Germans began one of the bloodiest battles of the World War by attacking Verdun, France, but were defeated See Oct 24, 1916
1916 The Italians captured Collo, near Trent, from the Austrians
1917· The legislation forbidding the shipment of intoxicating liquors into States which prohibit their manufacture and sale was passed by the United States House of Representatives
1918 The Spanish agreed to supply the United States with mules and army blankets for use of General Pershing's forces in the field in exchange for cotton and oil
1918 The Australians and New Zealanders occupied Jericho and extended the lines to the River Jordan
1918. Germans in Russia claimed capture of 9,125 prisoners, 1,353 guns, 5,000 motor-cars and 1,000 grain-loaded railroad-cars
1918 German troops on Russian front, from Esthonia to southern Volhynia, Minsk and Kovno entered.
1918· United States steamship "Philadelphian" sunk by German submarine
1919 Kurt Eisner, Bavarian Premier, was assassinated, and Auer, Minister of the Interior, wounded, in Munich
1919 Occupied Rhine Provinces opened to commerce by Allied Economic Council
1919 The Allies recognized Paderewski's Polish Government
1920· U S Senate voted (45 to 20) to adopt original Lodge reservation regarding Article X of the Peace Treaty
1920 Admiral Nicholas Horthy was made Regent of Hungary by the National Assembly
1921· Council of League of Nations met in Paris and decided to abolish public sittings full reports of proceedings to be issued after each sitting
1922 U S Army dirigible "Roma," Italian built 410 ft long, exploded at Hampton, Va, killing 34
1924 Soviet Russia was recognized by Austria
1924 The German-American Mixed Claims Commission awarded $800,000 to claimants of the Lusitania sinking
1925. The Chinese Government paid $300,000 as indemnity for the train banditry of May 6, 1923

FEBRUARY 22

1913 Ye Ho Na La, Dowager Empress of China, died
1916· Russian Duma opened, attended by the Czar for the first time
1918 United States troops engaged in Chemin-des-Dames sector, Aisne, France
1918· Innsbruck, capital of Austrian Tyrol, bombed by Entente airmen
1918. The United States Army canteen-work in France was assumed by the Y M C A at General Pershing's request
1919 The Blue Anchor Tavern, Philadelphia, founded in 1682, closed.
1920: The Republic of France presented 6,000 "certificates of gratitude" to relatives and friends of soldiers who died in defense of France
1921: U S State Department sent note to Council of the League of Nations demanding equal opportunities in mandate territories for all Allied and associated nations, and stating that the United States had never consented to Japanese mandate over Yap.
1922. Extradition treaty with Costa Rica ratified by U S Senate
1923· Ex-Premier Doumergue elected president of French Senate.

FEBRUARY 23

1913 President Madero and Vice-President Suarez of Mexico were assassinated.
1915 General John E Gough, of British General Staff died of wounds.
1915· The United States Senate passed Army Appropriation bill of $103,000,000
1916 The Right Hon Herbert Asquith, British Premier, declared in the House of Commons that before peace can come Belgium and Serbia must be fully indemnified for all that they sacrificed France must be secured against aggression, and the military domination of Prussia be destroyed
1916· The Portuguese seized 36 German and Austrian merchant ships interned at Lisbon
1918· The United States and Japanese embassies and Brazilian, Chinese, and Siamese legations left Petrograd for Vologda, 270 miles
1918 Spanish steamer (neutral) "Mar Caspio" was sunk by German submarine
1918. Earl Brassey, British naval authority, died
1918 British cruiser captured German steamer "Dusseldorf."
1920. Cummins-Esch Railroad Bill approved by U S Senate
1920 Protich was nominated Premier of Jugo-Slav cabinet
1921 Organized labor issued "labor's bill of rights" through convention in Washington
1921· Mail from San Francisco was carried to New York by aeroplane in 33 hours and 20 minutes

FEBRUARY 24

1913. The "White Slave Act" sustained by the United States Supreme Court
1915· Passport frauds, by which German reservists and spies traveled as American citizens confessed to by Richard P Stegler
1917 The British defeated the Turks and captured Kut el-Amara
1918 The Turks recaptured Trebizond, on Black Sea, from the Russians
1918 The steamship "Florizel" wrecked near Cape Race with loss of 92 persons
1919. President Wilson landed at Boston and later signed $6,000,000,000 War Revenue Bill
1919 Polish-Ukrainian armistice took effect
1920 Building Trades Council called a strike in New York
1920 Matthias Erzberger, German Finance Minister, resigned.
1921. Panama, invaded by Costa Rican troops, appealed to the U S Government to avoid bloodshed

FEBRUARY 25

1913· Woodrow Wilson, Governor of New Jersey resigned his office, the resignation to take effect March 1
1915 The British and French attempted to force Dardanelles and to reduce the four forts at the entrance by bombarding from warships
1916. The nomination of Henry P Fletcher, as Ambassador to Mexico, was confirmed by the United States Senate
1917. The Germans retreated from Bapaume and Miramont
1918· The population of London and vicinity were put under a rationing system for meat and butter
1918 The Germans took Reval on the Gulf of Finland from the Russians
1919 Pennsylvania ratified Federal Prohibition Amendment
1919: Scheid succeeded Eisner, and Segitz succeeded Auer in Bavaria See Feb 21
1920 Woman's Federal Suffrage Amendment was ratified, after urgent message from President Wilson, by the Oklahoma House
1920 Universal military training was excluded from the Army Reorganization Bill
1920: Bainbridge Colby was appointed Secretary of State
1920 New Home Rule Bill was read in British House of Commons
1921: Turks, in London conference, agree to a plebiscite in disputed areas of Thrace and Smyrna ceded to Greece by the Sèvres Treaty
1921: General railroad strike, involving 125,000 men, called in Mexico.
1924: Rather than proclaim a republic without recourse to a popular vote, the Greek Cabinet resigned
1925· Gutzon Borglum American sculptor, at work on the Stone Mountain memorial pageant of the Confederacy, was discharged

FEBRUARY 26

1913. The United States Senate passed the Post Office appropriation bill and a bill establishing the Department of Labor.
1914· King George of Great Britain witnessed a baseball game between the Giants and White Sox played in London The White Sox won by a score of 5 to 4
1914· Sir John Tenniel, British illustrator and cartoonist on *Punch*, died
1916 Gen Kuropatkin appointed Commander-in-chief of the Russian armies on the northern front
1918 The United States tug "Cherokee" foundered: 12 survivors picked up by British steamship "Admiral." The commander and 29 men were lost
1918 Spanish steamer (neutral) "Neguri" was sunk by a German submarine
1918 New York city swept by a hurricane, the wind attaining a velocity of 81 miles an hour
1918 British hospital-ship "Glenart Castle" torpedoed by the Germans in Bristol Channel, 166 lives lost
1918 Germans in air-raid attacked and bombed Venice during the night, and struck the royal palace and three churches
1919 Bishop Patrick J Hayes was appointed Archbishop of the Diocese of New York
1919. Socialists seized power in Munich; Ruhr strike ended, peasant revolt in Baden
1920 President Wilson's last note on the Adriatic question was made public In it he stood firm to consider taking America out of European affairs and refusing to join the League of Nations He suggested Italy and the Jugoslavs should negotiate directly with the understanding that no agreement they may reach could extend beyond their own borders
1920 The Russian Soviet Government made a new peace proposal to the Great Powers, pledging the establishment of democratic principles in Russia and the calling of a Constituent Assembly It promised to withdraw the decree annulling Russia's foreign debt In return it asked that outside intervention in Russian affairs be abandoned and that the United States allow a credit to Russia
1920 Sir Auckland Geddes was selected as British Ambassador to Washington
1921 International Socialist Conference in Vienna condemned Bolshevism.
1923: United States paid $12,000 000 for Norwegian vessels seized in war

FEBRUARY 27

1915 A French cruiser seized the American freighter "Dancia" in English Channel
1915 The "William P. Frye," an American sailing vessel, from Seattle to Queenstown, was sunk in defiance of treaties and international law by the "Prinz Eitel Friedrich," a German converted cruiser
1916 Russians captured Kermanshah.
1916 The French converted cruiser "Provence II" was torpedoed and sunk in the Mediterranean with a loss of 930 lives
1918. The American Ambassador to Russia, David Francis, retired from Petrograd
1920· Woman's Federal Suffrage Amendment ratified by Oklahoma
1920. Yukon Territory went 'dry"
1920 Major R W Schroeder, American aviator broke altitude record at 36,020 ft
1920 General railroad strike was ordered in France; French Government called the strikers into the army
1920 The reply of the Premiers to President Wilson's Adriatic note accepted his proposal that the Adriatic question be settled by negotiations between the Italian and Jugoslav Governments and contained the assurance that the Premiers "never have had the intention of making a definite settlement without obtaining the views of the U S Government"
1921: Japanese women were granted the right to attend political meetings
1922· The Woman's Suffrage Amendment to the Federal Constitution unanimously upheld by the U S Supreme Court
1923 Parliament of Northern Ireland opened
1924· Denied a vote of confidence on his economic treaty with France, Prime Minister Theunis and entire Belgian Cabinet resigned.

FEBRUARY 28

1913· President Taft vetoed the Liquor Shipment Bill the Senate passed it over the veto March 1
1913· The great strike of United Garment Workers throughout the United States terminated by concessions to employees
1914. Earl Minto, British administrator, Viceroy of India and Governor-General of Canada, died
1916. Henry James, novelist, born in the United States died naturalized British subject July 27, 1915
1916 By treaty the United States established a financial and police protectorate over Haiti to discourage insurrection
1917 The United States House of Representatives passed the Senate bill making the District of Columbia "dry" from November 1, 1917.
1917: The United States government gave out the details of the German plot to involve the United States in a war with Japan and another with Mexico
1918 Canadian soldiers in Toronto refused a hearing to William Jennings Bryan on prohibition
1918 American artillery destroyed German gas-batteries northwest of Toul.
1920 President Wilson signed the transportation act providing for the return of the railroads to private control March 1
1921 U S Senate passed resolution to repeal the war laws
1921· Interstate Commerce Commission announced that the railroads of the United States earned $62,264,421 in 1920 as against $516,290,090 in 1919
1921· Hostilities between Costa Rica and Panama, Costa Rican force captured
1921: Armed civilians murdered 5 soldiers and wounded 11 in Cork, Ireland
1922 Princess Mary, daughter of King George V of Great Britain, married to Viscount Lascelles
1922 Egypt assumes independence from British protection
1923 Bill for funding the British war debt signed by President Harding
1925· Friedrich Ebert, President of Germany, died following an operation Aged 54
1925 Powder explosion on Caju Island, Brazil, killed 8 injured 600, with a property damage of $1 000,000

FEBRUARY 29

1916. Italy seized 34 German steamers interned in Italian ports
1920 A siege of Fiume was begun with a stringent blockade against commodities, including foodstuffs, in order to compel the surrender of D'Annunzio

MARCH

MARCH 1

1913 For the heroic rescue of passengers from the "Titanic" Capt A H Rostron, of the British steamship "Carpathia," was presented by President Taft with a gold medal awarded him by Congress
1913 The United States House of Representatives passed the Webb-Kenyon liquor traffic bill over the President's veto
1914. A heavy snowstorm isolated New York and metropolitan district from the rest of the country
1915 British House of Commons voted $1 435,000 000 to continue the World War
1915· The Harrison law regulating sale of opium in United States went into effect
1915: Dr Feliciano Viera was elected President of Uruguay
1915 By Orders in Council the British prevented commodities of any kind from reaching or leaving Germany
1918 Gens Kaledine and Kornilloff defeated by Bolsheviki near Rostof-on-Don
1918 The Germans reached Dnieper River, 400 miles south of Petrograd
1918 The cost of the war to the United States for February was $1 002 878 608, including loans to Allies of $325 000 000
1918 United States War Trade Board declares embargo on corn exports
1919 Scheidemann, German Chancellor, resigned
1920· Senate of West Virginia rejected Woman's Federal Suffrage Amendment.
1920 French railroad strike ended
1921· U S Senate unanimously called on the President to convoke an international conference on naval disarmament
1921 German offer of $7,500,000 000 reparations was flatly rejected
1921. Nicholas, abdicated King of Montenegro, died, aged 80
1921 Japanese census showed population of 77 millions, of which 56 millions were in Japan proper
1922· Yap treaty between Japan and United States ratified by U S Senate
1922 Treaty between Colombia and United States over Panama ratified.
1924· Ammonium nitrate explosion at Nixon, N J, killed 20 and injured 60
1925· In a rebellion and subsequent looting 160 were killed by a powder explosion a Kharput, Turkish Armenia

MARCH 2

1914 In England Unionists appealed for opposition to Home Rule for Ireland unless submitted to the British electorate
1915 Utah House of Representatives adopted the State-wide Prohibition bill passed by Senate
1915· The Idaho State-wide Prohibition bill was signed by Governor Alexander, becoming effective Jan 1, 1916
1916 Carmen Sylva (Queen Elizabeth of Roumania), Roumanian poetess died
1916. Germans again attacked Verdun
1918 Porto Rico went "dry."

M

Disputed Pronunciations

N

Foreign Phrases

O

Population Statistics

P

Q

R

S

T

U

V

W

X

Y

Z

1918. Kief, held by Bolsheviki since Feb 8, occupied by German and Ukrainian troops
1918. Hubert H **Bancroft,** American historian, died, aged 85
1919 Congress passed $7,000,000,000 Victory Loan Bond Bill
1919 Herbert **Hoover** appointed Director-General of American Relief Administration.
1920 U S Senate **readopted** Lodge **reservations** on domestic questions and the Monroe Doctrine
1920 **Chin Yun-P'Eng,** Chinese Premier, **resigned**
1921 Representative **Champ Clark,** Speaker of the House for 8 years died, aged 70
1921· The Council of the League of Nations notified the United States that it **could not support the American protest** against the **Yap mandate,** but invited an American representative s presence at its next meeting
1922 **First woman member,** Viscountess Rhonda, admitted to British **House of Lords**
1923 President Harding signed a resolution to open negotiations with other governments on a **curtailment** in the production **of habit-forming drugs**
1925 **William A. Clark,** largest mine owner in the world, former U S Senator died, aged 86

MARCH 3

1913 Territorial Legislature of Alaska met at Juneau
1915 China and Japan agreed to an extension of 99 years to the existing lease granted to Japan of Dalny and Port Arthur
1916 United States Senator Gore s resolution that "the sinking by a submarine without notice or warning of an armed merchant vessel of her public enemy, resulting in the death of a citizen of the United States constitutes a just and sufficient cause for war between the United States and the German Empire," tabled by the Senate
1916 Jean **Mounet-Sully,** French tragedian, died
1918 **Meatless days** reduced to a beefless and porkless Tuesday by Federal Food Administrator
1918 Rodriguez **Alvez** and Delfin **Moreira,** of the War party, elected President and Vice-President of Brazil
1918 By treaty of peace with the Central Powers, signed at Brest-Litovsk the Bolsheviki agreed to evacuate Ukrainia Esthonia and Livonia, Finland, the Aland Islands, and trans-Caucasian districts of Batum, Erwan, and Kars
1919 U S Supreme Court decided that the so-called **"enlistment section"** of the Espionage Act was **not in conflict with the right of free speech** provided by the Constitution
1919 37 Republican U S Senators in Washington recorded their refusal to indorse the League of Nations covenant
1919 Ukrainians defied Polish armistice, fighting resumed
1919 Henrique de Playa **Conceiro,** leader of the **monarchist revolt** in Portugal, committed suicide
1920 **Woman's** Federal **Suffrage** Amendment was **ratified** by the **West Virginia House** (47 to 41) but **defeated** in that State s **Senate** (tie vote)
1920 The Swiss National Council **approved adherence to the League of Nations** (114 to 55)
1921 **Lloyd George presented** to Germans Allied **ultimatum** on **reparation**
1924 The Turkish **Caliph** was **deposed.**

MARCH 4

1913 **Guillaux,** a French aviator, **flew 118 miles in one hour**
1913 President **Taft** appointed John Bassett **Moore** and George **Gray,** representatives of the **United States** at the Arbitration Court at **The Hague**
1913. President **Taft** signs bill creating a **Department of Labor**
1913 Thomas **Woodrow Wilson inaugurated President** of United States
1914 **John Bassett Moore,** counselor of the U S **Department of State** with power to sign as Secretary of State, **resigned**
1918 Germany and Finland signed treaty of peace
1918 British French, Italian ambassadors in Tokio asked Japan to safeguard allied interests in Siberia
1918 Norwegian steamer **"Havna"** (neutral) torpedoed by German submarine without warning 9 deaths from exposure
1919 Second **harbor strike** of the year began in New York
1920 The American Consulate at Zurich was damaged by a bomb
1920 Both Chambers of the **Danish** Parliament **unanimously adopted** a proposal to join the **League of Nations**
1920 The lower House of the **Swedish** Diet voted in **favor** of Sweden s membership in the **League of Nations**
1921· **Warren Gamaliel Harding** was **inaugurated** 29th **President** of the United States **Calvin Coolidge** became **Vice-President**
1921 **Panaman** troops were **defeated** by Costa Ricans
1925: **Calvin Coolidge** was **inaugurated 30th President** of the United States **Gen. Charles G Dawes** became **Vice-President**

MARCH 5

1915 **Death penalty** abolished by North Dakota Legislature
1915 Three transports carrying **4,000 Canadian troops** arrived **in England**
1916 Spanish passenger steamer **"Principe de Asturias"** foundered after striking a rock off Santos, Brazil, 450 lives lost
1917 President **Wilson** took the public oath of office for his **second term** and delivered an inaugural address
1918 Roumania signed preliminary treaty with Central Powers gave up Dobrudja to the Danube, agreed to certain economic measures, and trade route to Black Sea
1918 In the Lorraine sector **United States troops** of 'Rainbow Division" **repelled a German raid**
1918 President **Wilson opposed to Japanese armies entering Russia**
1918 Germans landed on the Aland Islands
1919 President **Wilson left** on his **second** journey to the Peace Conference
1920 The **Dutch** Government for the second time **refused to deliver** the former German Emperor to the Allies for trial
1920 The Upper House of the **Swedish** Parliament voted (86 to 47) the **entrance** of Sweden into the **League of Nations**
1920 **Norway's** parliament voted **adherence to the League of Nations**
1920 The Upper Chamber of the **Swiss** parliament voted **membership** for Switzerland in the **League of Nations**
1921 **The Congressional Medal of Honor** was bestowed on the **Unknown** British and French **soldiers** buried in Westminister Abbey and under the Arc de Triomphe respectively
1921 President **Harding's Cabinet** was **sworn in; C E Hughes,** Secretary of State, **demanded cessation of hostilities** in notes to Panama and Costa Rica

MARCH 6

1913 The Turkish city and fortress of Janina, with 32,000 troops, surrendered to the Greeks after three months siege
1915 Earl of **Cadogan,** Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, died
1917 The 5 per cent **rebate clause** in the **Underwood tariff** bill applicable to goods imported in American ships, **annulled** by the United States Supreme Court because it conflicted with existing treaties
1918 The British Admiralty reported 15 submarine boats sunk in the Mediterranean in February by United States Japanese British, French and Italian destroyers
1918 John E **Redmond,** Irish patriot and leader, died
1919 Victor L **Berger** and State Senator L A Arnold were arrested on a charge of violating the Espionage Act
1919 Eamon de **Valera** elected "president" of the "Irish Republic" by the "Irish National Assembly"
1919. Duchess of Marlborough, *née* Miss Consuelo **Vanderbilt,** of New York, **elected** to the London County Council
1921 **Cronstadt,** fortress near Petrograd, **seized by revolutionaries**
1921 President **Borras** of Panama **disavowed** the boundary **decision** of Chief Justice White of the U S Supreme Court, and expressed a wish for arbitration
1922 Shipment of **arms to China** from United States **terminated** by presidential proclamation
1922· Federal **prohibition** amendment **ratified** by **New Jersey.**

MARCH 7

1913 A Suffrage reform bill was passed by lower house of Hungarian Parliament
1916 **First railway in Persia** opened
1916 **Newton D Baker** nominated as Secretary of War, and nomination confirmed by the United States Senate
1917. Irish Nationalists in the British House of Commons demanded that the Home Rule Law be put into force The Government replied that Home Rule would not be forced upon Ulster
1918 The British Chancellor of Exchequer in House of Commons moved a credit of $3,000,000 000 and announced that at end of March the national debt would total $29,500 000 000 Loans to Allies totaled $6 320 000,000.
1918 **London raided** at night by **German airplanes:** 11 persons killed, 46 injured
1918 Germany and Finland signed peace pact
1919 New York harbor strike ended
1920 **Holland** voted to **join the League of Nations**
1920 **Bolsheviki** opened an **offensive** against Poland in the Pripet marshes
1921 New German offer rejected by the Entente Lloyd George announced **necessity** to put **penalties** into effect
1921 **Sinn Fein** Mayor of Limerick and his predecessor **were assassinated**
1924 **King Hussein** of the Hedjaz was **proclaimed Caliph** of Mesopotamia, Hedjaz, and Transjordania

MARCH 8

1913 Louis **Saint-Gaudens,** American sculptor, **died,** born 1859
1916 **Germany declared war on Portugal** because of Portuguese seizure of German merchant ships in Portuguese harbors
1917. American marines landed at Santiago Cuba by request of the Civil Government
1917. Count Ferdinand von **Zeppelin,** German inventor of dirigible balloon died
1918 Leon **Trotzky resigned** as Russian Foreign Minister
1919 United States signed 5 year extensions of **Arbitration** Treaties with Holland and Spain
1919 Herr **Blos,** President of the State Council of Wurttemburg, was elected **President of the State of Wurttemburg.**
1920 U S Supreme Court declared unconstitutional the imposition of an income tax on stock dividends
1920 **Salvador** agreed to join the League of Nations
1921: Allied armies under General Degoutte began occupation of Dusseldorf, Duisburg, and Ruhrort, German delegates to reparations conference left London
1918 In the Lorraine sector **United States troops** of 'Rainbow Division" **repelled a German raid**
1921. **Premier** Eduard **Dato of Spain** was assassinated
1922 **Irish Free State Bill was passed by** British House of Commons on third reading
1924 Russia recognized by Greece
1925 A tomb dating back to 3000 B C was discovered near Gizeh by the Boston Museum-Harvard University Expedition

MARCH 9

1916 Fifteen hundred Mexican bandits under Villa attacked Columbus, N Mex., and the camp of the Thirteenth United States Cavalry, killing 9 civilians and 8 troopers The raiders were pursued 15 miles and 100 Mexicans were killed
1917. The President called an extra session of the 65th Congress to meet on April 16
1918 The Russian capital was changed from Petrograd to Moscow
1918 United States forces on the **Lorraine front** wiped out German trenches
1918 British repulsed German raid east of **Neuve Chapelle**
1918 Superior Court of Evansville Ind., **declared the Indiana** State **Prohibition Law unconstitutional.**
1918. Daylight saving schedule began in France
1918 United States Shipping Board announced that 17 vessels of 120,000 tons were put into service in February, 16 ships (112,000 tons) in January, 15 (77,900 tons) in February
1918 Peace treaty between Germany and Roumania concluded
1918. **Hit,** on the Euphrates, **captured** by the British
1919 **Grand Trunk Pacific** Railway went into a **receivership in** Ottawa
1920 U S Senate approved (57 to 20) the Lenroot reservation providing that the United States, except in cases where Congress has consented, assumes no obligation resulting from any decision of the League of Nations unless such decision is reached by a vote in which the United States is represented equally with any other member of the League
1921 President **Harding** sent a special message to the Senate requesting **immediate ratification of Colombian Treaty.**
1921· **Armistice** between Panama and Costa Rica effective
1922 In protracted fight over the teaching of evolution theory, its opponents lost by vote of 42 to 41 in Kentucky House of Representatives
1925 As arbiter, President Coolidge of the United States ordered a **plebiscite** to settle the controversy between Chile and Peru **over the Tacna and Arica** provinces

MARCH 10

1915 German converted cruiser **"Prinz Eitel Friedrich"** entered Hampton Roads, Va and was **interned.**
1915 British defeated the Germans and captured **Neuve Chapelle**
1918 British airmen bombed **Stuttgart**
1918 American troops were fighting on the **Lorraine** front, in **Champagne,** in **Alsace,** near **Luneville,** and in **Aisne** sector
1918 The **hospital ship "Guildford Castle"** was **attacked by** German **submarine** in the Bristol channel
1918 English **Zionist Commission** arrived at **Jerusalem**
1918 Admiral von Baden-Baden Diedrichs German naval officer in Manila Bay during Spanish-American War (1898), died
1919 U S Supreme Court unanimously sustained conviction of E V **Debs** for violation of the Espionage Act
1919 **New Jersey** Senate **refused** to **ratify** Federal **Prohibition** Amendment
1919 Mrs Amelia E **Barr,** American novelist, died, aged 88
1919 J P **Hanrahan,** type-setting machine inventor died
1920 **Woman's** Federal **Suffrage** Amendment was **ratified** by the **West Virginia** Legislature
1920 **Bolsheviki made a peace offer** by wireless to Poland
1921 Leading American **railroads** announced their intention to **reduce wages**
1921 Archbishop Dennis J **Dougherty** of Philadelphia created Cardinal by the Pope
1921 **Anti-Bolshevik rising crushed** in Moscow
1921· **Florence L Barclay,** British novelist author of *The Rosary,* died
1922 Mohandas K **Gandhi,** leader of non-cooperation movement in India, **arrested** by British Government
1922 A strike was declared of the 250,000 members of the British Amalgamated Engineering Union

MARCH 11

1914 Two additional regiments of United States **troops** were **ordered** to the **Mexican border** by President **Wilson**
1914 In a revolutionary uprising the Federal troops of Ecuador under President Plaza, captured Esmeraldas
1916 W C **Robinson,** holder of American long-distance flying records was killed at Grinnell, Iowa, by falling from an aeroplane at a height of 13,000 feet
1917 **Carranza** was elected **President** of Mexico without opposition
1917. The British captured **Bagdad** from the Turks under German command
1918 United States troops went **over the top** before **Toul** and returned without loss
1918 Germans made an **air raid** on **Paris,** killed 29, 4 German machines were brought down by gun fire, 15 German aviators killed or captured
1918 In air raid on Naples 7 in hospital killed, 9 civilians wounded
1918 A bill to punish **disloyalty** by imprisonment from 2 to 25 years was passed by the **Texas Legislature** and signed by the Governor
1918 Turks recaptured Erzerum
1919· **Woman Suffrage rejected** by **Iowa** Senate
1920 Syrian Congress at Damascus declared **Syria** to be an **independent** state
1920 Hjalmar **Branting** becomes Swedish **Premier,** the **first Socialist** to hold that office
1923 **Mediation** commenced between France and Germany **on the Ruhr occupation** See Jan 8
1924 General Rafael L **Gutierrez,** dictator of Honduras, died
1925 Dr **Sun Yat Sen,** first President of the Republic of China, died Aged 64

MARCH 12

1914 President **Wilson** signed a **bill authorizing** the construction by the Government of a **railroad in Alaska.**
1915 Count Serglus Julovitch **Witte,** Russian statesman died
1916. Chief **Thundercloud,** United States Army Scout, died
1917: Representatives of engineers, firemen, trainmen, and conductors called a **strike on seven** Eastern **railroads,** the men refusing to wait later than May 17 for concessions or for a decision by the Supreme Court as regards the constitutionality of the Eight Hour Law
1917 Russian Revolution began
1918 Three Zeppelins raided the northeast coast of England
1918 The United States artillery discovered and blew up German gas projectors in Toul sector, preventing gas attack
1918 British air-raid on Coblenz, Germany, killed 50
1919. The first death from **sleeping sickness** occurred in New York
1920 **Seven thousand** longshoremen of the Port of New York **went on strike**
1920 A new Hungarian **peace treaty** was agreed upon by the Peace Conference The territorial terms remained unchanged but economic concessions were granted
1921 **Austrian delegates appealed** to the Supreme Council **for immediate aid** to save their country from bankruptcy
1923· France pledged Belgium not to cease **Ruhr occupation** before German reparations are fulfilled See Mar 11
1925 Dr **Walter Simons** sworn in as **Acting President of Germany** until a successor of late President Ebert is elected
1925 A prehistoric city, possibly the earliest civilization in North America, was discovered in southern Nevada

MARCH 13

1914 The United States **Express Company** retired from business after sixty years of service
1914 The Japanese House of Peers reduced the naval estimates for construction from $60,000,000 to $45 000 000
1916 The United States agreed to allow Mexican **forces to enter** the **United States** in **pursuit** of **bandits** and Mexico agreed that American troops in pursuit of Villa be permitted to enter Mexico without opposition
1916 The province of **Manitoba,** Canada, adopted **prohibition**
1916 **British force occupied Moshi,** German East Africa
1918 **Munition works** and **barracks** at Freiburg, Germany, and Bruges **docks bombed** by British aviators
1918 Walter T **Scheele,** who was charged and indicted in New York (1916) for putting **bombs on vessels** belonging to the Allies, while in the harbor, was arrested in Cuba and deported in the custody of United States Secret Service men
1918 German troops entered Odessa and controlled the Black Sea, they seized 15 Russian warships
1919 President **Wilson** disembarked at Brest France, and left for Paris
1919 Spanish Cabinet granted an 8 hour day to building trades
1919 Mrs **Woodforde Finden,** British composer of *Indian Love Lyrics* etc died
1920 The Government of Friedrich **Ebert,** the Socialist President of the German Republic, was threatened with **overthrow** by a military *coup d état,* and retired to Dresden.
1924 Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Finland organized an Inter-Scandinavian Jury to act upon national disputes
1925 **Isle of Pines treaty,** conferring that island upon Cuba, was **ratified** by the United States

MARCH 14

1913 Serbs and Bulgars attacked **Adrianople** but were repulsed
1914 Turkey signed a **treaty of peace** with **Serbia**
1915 The German cruiser **"Dresden,"** that fled **from** the battle off the **Falkland**

Islands, Dec 5, 1914, surrendered to the British off Juan Fernandez Island, badly damaged and on fire She was sunk by the explosion of her powder magazine
1916· The United States House of Representatives passed an emergency resolution to increase the strength of the regular army by recruiting 20,000 men
1916. A British force occupied Sollum, Western Egypt
1917. China broke diplomatic relations with Germany
1918· Germans occupied Abo, on Finland coast
1918 Texas Senate passed a State-wide Prohibition Bill
1918. Russian Congress of Workmen's and Soldiers' councils met at Moscow and ratified peace treaty with Germany.
1919: German submarine U-48 sunk by a destroyer when trying to escape from Ferrol, Spain
1919. Interprovincial Conference of Canadian Labor Union voted unanimously to sever affiliations with American labor organizations
1920. A general strike was proclaimed in many parts of Germany in response to President Ebert s appeal to the Socialists and working classes to use the strike weapon to suppress the counter-revolution
1921: Six members of Sinn Fein convicted of murder and high treason were executed in Dublin
1923· Vilna and Eastern Galicia awarded to Poland by Allied Council
1925. Walter Camp, veteran authority on athletics died Aged 66

MARCH 15

1914: An earthquake occurred in the prefecture of Akita, Island of Honshu, Japan
1915· British Government declared the intention of confiscating, or requisitioning, cargo of any merchant vessel when it was of enemy origin or destination
1916 Grand Admiral von Tirpitz resigned as German Minister of Marine Admiral von Capelle succeeded him
1916 The Dutch (neutral) passenger steamer "Tubantia" was sunk off the coast of Holland by a German submarine
1916 A United States punitive military force of about 6,000 men was sent to Mexico under Brig-Gen John J Pershing and Col Dodd to punish Villa
1916· The United States Senate unanimously adopted the resolution increasing the strength of the United States Army
1918. The Supreme War Council met under presidency of Premier Lloyd George at Downing Street, London
1918 Allied air-planes bombed Zweibrücken
1918 German submarine sank Danish steamship "Randelsburg" (1,551 tons) outside of German danger zone
1918· Woman suffrage was defeated in the Mississippi Senate
1919. Leinert elected President of the Prussian Assembly in Berlin
1919 First Uruguayan Congress under the new constitution met in Montevideo
1920 U S Senate adopted the Lodge compromise reservation to Article X
1920· Negotiations were opened between the counter-revolutionary Government and President Ebert in Germany, the general strike having paralyzed the *coup d'état*
1920 Emir Feisal, the eldest son of King Hussein of Hedjaz, was declared King of Syria at Beirut
1921: Talaat Pasha, former Grand Vizier of Turkey, assassinated by an Armenian student in Berlin
1924 Gabriele d'Annunzio was created Prince of Nevoso for his bravery in preserving Fiume to Italy
1924: The treaty of St Germain and a commercial treaty with Japan were ratified by Poland

MARCH 16

1914 Madame Caillaux, wife of Joseph Caillaux, French Minister of Finance murdered Gaston Calmette, editor of *Le Figaro*, Paris, for attacks on her husband.
1914 Sir John Murray, British naturalist and oceanographer, died
1916 Gen Gallieni resigned as Minister of War in France He was succeeded by Gen Roques
1918· French raided Bethincourt Wood and took 160 German prisoners
1918 President Wilson put coal dealers under a license system on recommendation of the Fuel Administrator
1919 400 Union delegates representing 150-000 New Jersey laboring men pass resolutions protesting against the Eighteenth Amendment and the Wartime Prohibition Act
1919. American troops occupy strategic points on Trans-Siberian Railway west of Vladivostok.
1920· Berlin food supplies cut off. Hindenburg advised Kapp to resign
1921· Anglo-Russian trade agreement was signed
1921. Allied Reparations Commission announced that Germany had been notified to pay 1,000,000 gold marks by March 27.
1924 Three U S army air-planes started from Santa Monica Calif., to undertake flight around the world.
1924. The formal annexation of Fiume to Italy was celebrated
1924 Horacio Vasquez elected President of the Dominican Republic
1924. New York Herald and New York Tribune were merged

MARCH 17

1914 Joseph Caillaux resigned portfolio as French Minister of Finance
1915· Russians captured Przemysl
1916 Julia Frankau (Frank Danby), English author and expert in lithography, died
1916: Gilbert Ballet, French neurologist, died
1917. The Australians driving back the Germans entered Bapaume and Péronne.
1917: Russians captured Van, Armenia
1918 British airmen attack the barracks and railway station at Kaiserlautern, Bavaria
1920 Kapp and von Luettwitz, leaders of German militarist revolt, resigned and fled from Berlin
1920: Allied forces under British command occupied Constantinople.
1921: C E Hughes, U S Secretary of State, insisted on immediate compliance by Panama with the provisions of the Arbitration Board s award
1921 Cronstadt surrendered to the Russian Soviet forces
1921. France, Italy, Japan, and Great Britain agreed to a postponement of payments due from Austria, to avert starvation in that country
1921. Polish legislature passed new constitution
1921 Andrew Bonar Law, British statesman, resigned from the Cabinet
1922 General Felix Diaz assassinated near Ortiz Mexico

MARCH 18

1913 King George of Greece was assassinated his son Constantine, married to the sister of William II of Germany, succeeded him.
1913 President Wilson announced that the United States would cease to finance China's republic
1917: The British seized Péronne
1918 Belgians took over the Flanders coast sector
1918 Great Britain and the United States took over the Dutch shipping in British and United States ports
1919 Federal Prohibition Amendment rejected by New Jersey Assembly
1919 Nationalist revolt in Egypt continued natives murdered 8 British officers
1920. U S Senate adopted the fourteen Lodge reservations to the Peace Treaty
1921: Peace was signed between Russia, the Ukraine, and Poland
1922. Mohandas K Gandhi, Indian non-cooperationist sentenced by British Court to six years imprisonment
1925· A devastating fire destroyed 3000 houses in Tokyo
1925 An unprecedented tornado killed 827, injured 3,749 and caused damage of $18 000 000 in Missouri, Kentucky Tennessee and southern Illinois and Indiana
1925· Fire destroyed Breakers and Palm Beach hotels at Palm Beach, Fla., with a damage of $5 000,000

MARCH 19

1915· The French battleship "Bouvet" and British battleships "Irresistible" and "Ocean" were sunk by floating mines while bombarding the forts of the Dardanelles
1916. The Russians entered Ispahan Persia
1917 The railroads granted the eight-hour basis for pay to the United Brotherhoods of Employees in the United States
1917 The United States Supreme Court upheld the constitutionality of the Railroad Eight-hour Law.
1918. The French troops penetrated German line near Reims The Portuguese raided trenches east of Neuve Chapelle and took prisoners and guns
1918 The United States destroyer "Manley" collided with British warship in European waters a depth bomb exploded and killed Lieut Commander Richard M Elliott, Jr., and 15 enlisted men The "Manley" reached port
1918 The Royal Mail steamer "Amazon" and Norwegian steamship "Stolt-Nielson" (neutral) commandeered by the British were sunk by submarine
1918 The Allies protested against the Russo-German Peace
1919· Archbishop P J Hayes was formally installed at St Patrick s Cathedral, New York
1919 The Poles captured Lemberg from the Ukrainians
1920 U S Senate by 49 to 35 refused to ratify the Peace Treaty and sent it back to President Wilson.
1920· Essen surrendered to armed workmen after fighting in which 300 were killed
1920 The Lord Mayor of Cork was shot dead by an assassin
1921· President Harding refused the President of Panama s appeal against Chief Justice White s boundary decisions.
1921: German Reichstag passed bill abolishing conscription and fixing the strength of the army at 100,000 men and the navy at 15 000
1925 Marquis Curzon, former Viceroy of India died at London aged 66

MARCH 20

1915: Cardinal Aglardi, Chancellor of the Roman Catholic Church died
1918 The Norwegian sailing vessel "Carla" (neutral) was sunk by submarine the captain was killed and the crew lost
1918 Northwest of Toul a German air-plane dropped shells of liquefied mustard gas on United States line
1918: American guns shelled Lahaysville
1918: Fuel control in England Cooking permitted between 9 30 P M and 5 A M; no shop windows illuminated no theater or other performances after 10 30, etc
1919: Ukraine overrun by Bolsheviki under German officers French garrison withdrew from Odessa
1920: General strike in Germany ended
1920· William E ("Pussyfoot") Johnson started a "dry" campaign in France
1920 The Bolsheviki started an offensive against Finland
1921: Rockefeller Foundation donated 43,-000,000 francs for medical school and university at Brussels Belgium
1921: King Constantine of Greece called to the colors the classes of 1913, 1914, and 1915

MARCH 21

1913 Manuel Bonilla, President of Honduras, died.
1913 Constantine of Greece took the oath of office as King of the Greeks
1917: A meeting of Imperial War Council took place delegates of all Dominions present (except Australia)
1917: The American steamer "Healton" (neutral) was torpedoed by the Germans
1917· President Wilson summoned Congress to meet in extra session April 2
1918 The German Big Drive on 50-mile front from Arras to La Fère, began
1918. On Luneville sector United States artillery fire destroyed German first and second line positions.
1918 The Canadians made a gas-attack on the German position between Lens and Hill 70
1918· German long-range gun bombarded Paris
1919 U S State Department warned a Los Angeles Land Company against selling 800,000 acres in Lower California to Japanese interests
1919 Henry C Frick purchased bust of George Washington by Gilbert Stuart for $75,000
1919 Field Marshal Allenby was appointed British Special High Commissioner in Egypt with full powers.
1920 The Ebert cabinet returned to Berlin
1920 5,300-mile air-plane race from Cairo to the Cape won by Colonel Van Rynzvold and Major Brand in a VoortrekFer machine
1921 Secretary of Commerce Herbert Hoover announced that there would be no trade with "Red" Russia
1921: New York temperature reached 80 degrees, the highest recorded in March
1921: Members of Sinn Fein ambushed a train in Co Kerry, Ireland, shot 8 persons
1921 J Austen Chamberlain was unanimously elected leader of the Unionist party in the British House of Commons
1922 A coal strike, anthracite and bituminous, was ordered by the United Mine Workers of America

MARCH 22

1915 British defeated Turks on Suez Canal
1915: The Austrian town of Przemysl fell to the Russians
1916. The U S liner "Minneapolis" torpedoed by a submarine in Mediterranean
1916 A fire in Augusta, Ga caused $3 000-000 damage another in Paris Tex., burned down 30 blocks and caused the loss of $5 000 000 in property
1918 Brussels was fined $500 000 by Germany for anti-German agitation.
1918: German Reichstag adopted a war credit of $3 750 000,000
1918 South Dakota passed law to conscript labor for farms
1918 Maggie Mitchell, American actress died
1919 Triumphal march of British troops in London
1920. The Legislature of Washington ratified the Woman's Federal Suffrage Amendment, being the 35th State to approve
1920 Gustav Noske, German Minister of Defense resigned.
1920· Advices reaching Paris stated that 8,000 persons had been killed since the German revolt broke out on March 13
1921· League of Nations issued the text of several mandates
1921 Bolshevik forces occupied and pillaged Batum.
1923 Bulgarian reparations fixed by Reparations Commission at 550 million gold marks payable over a 60-year period

MARCH 23

1916· Army Reorganization bill passed by the United States House of Representatives
1918: The Germans broke British front near Monchy, Cambrai, St Quentin and La Fere and pierced second line between Fontaine-les-Croisilles and Mœuvres A critical period in the Great War
1918 British evacuated positions southwest of Cambrai Germans pierced third British line between Omignon stream and the Somme
1918 Berlin announced first stage of great drive ended and claimed the capture of 25 000 prisoners 400 field guns, 300 machine guns
1918 British air-planes raided factories at Mannheim
1918 Paris was bombarded by long range guns from a distance of 70 miles, 10 killed 15 wounded
1919 Soviet Government set up in Hungary
1920 President Wilson issued an executive order abolishing all government price-fixing on coal.
1920 The House passed the Naval Appropriation Bill, carrying $425,000,000
1920 The Polish army took the offensive against the Bolsheviki
1921: U. S Government demanded from the German Government the surrender of Grover Cleveland Bergdoll, draft deserter Refused
1921: Lieut Arthur G Hamilton made world record in dropping 24,400 ft. with a parachute from an aeroplane.
1921: Communist outbreaks in Hamburg Leipzig, Dresden, and other German cities.
1921 Members of Sinn Fein, in ambushes, murdered 24 persons
1922· Soldiers' Bonus bill passed by U S House of Representatives
1924: The Shah of Persia was deposed by Parliament
1925· Zaglul Pasha, nationalist leader, elected president of the Egyptian Chamber of Deputies, caused the dissolution of Parliament fearing a break with England
1925. Gen J J Pershing appointed President of the Commission to supervise the Tacna-Arica plebiscite.

MARCH 24

1913 Nicaragua was placed on a gold standard monetary basis
1916· The British steamer "Sussex," with American passengers on board, was torpedoed in the Channel and a number of the passengers were killed
1916 The Entente Powers refused to accept the plan submitted by the United States of submarine attacks against merchantmen and the prevention of the arming of merchant ships
1918 British airmen brought down 215 enemy machines losing 31 naval airmen brought down 17 losing 1
1918 The Germans forced the British back across the Somme and repulsed French and United States reinforcements, they captured Peronne Chauny and Ham
1918 German transport "Frankland" struck a mine and sank at Noorland Admiral von Meyer, the crew, and the soldiers all drowned
1918: British airmen bombed Cologne and Metz
1919. U S Supreme Court upheld constitutionality of the Arizona Act of 1913 limiting employment of women to 8 hours a day
1920 Mrs Humphry Ward, English novelist, died in London aged 69
1920 A French motor-boat attained, on the Seine river, a speed of 75 miles an hour.
1921: Eugene V. Debs, imprisoned Socialist, journeyed unaccompanied on parole to Washington and returned alone to the Federal prison at Atlanta, Ga
1921 Cardinal James Gibbons, Archbishop of Baltimore Dean of the American Hierarchy, died, aged 86
1921: Greeks advanced 20 miles in offensive against the Turks in Asia Minor
1921· The Dutch Government introduced a bill providing for the succession to the throne, and stating that the Government should remain a monarchy and not revert in any circumstances to a republican form of government
1922· Four-power Pacific treaty ratified by U S Senate
1922 Daily radiobroadcasting of concerts church services news etc begun in New York

MARCH 25

1915: The United States submarine F4 sank in Honolulu Harbor crew of 21 lost
1918 The Germans captured Bapaume, Nesle, Guiscard, Biabats, Barleux Etalon St Quentin and Noyon The Allies lost 45 000 men and 600 guns
1918· The United States artillery shelled St Baussant and opposite Toul sector, with gas
1918 The bombardment of Paris with long-range guns resumed
1918. Dr Carl Muck, conductor of Boston Symphony Orchestra arrested in Boston and held as an enemy alien
1918. New York Catholic War Fund exceeded its limit of $2 500 000 by more than $600,000 the Rockefeller Foundation contributed $100 000
1918 Fifty thousand tons of American shipping transferred to Swiss Government for food supplies
1919 Iowa House of Representatives vote in favor of Woman Suffrage in the State through constitutional amendment
1919: 20 000 men of the 27th Division reviewed and welcomed home in New York
1919 The first American food ship reached Germany
1920 The German Government reached a definite agreement with the workmen in the Ruhr Valley, the bases of the agreement being the formation of a workmen s army charged with maintaining order the remodeling of the Cabinet with labor-union participation and disarmament of the troops which took part in the recent *coup d'état*
1921: Secretary of State Hughes informed the Russian Soviet Government that "this Government is unable to perceive that

there is any proper basis for considering trade relations."
1921: The Allied Reparations Commission refused to accept the German reply to its note and they agreed to draft another.
1921: Turkish Nationalists defeated the Greeks east of Smyrna.
1923: Pan-American Congress opened at Santiago, Chile.
1924: The Greek Assembly voted in favor of making Greece a republic.
1924: W. H. Anderson, former leader of the Anti-Saloon League, was convicted of forgery and sentenced to Sing Sing.

MARCH 26

1913: Serious floods in Ohio and Indiana; loss, $50,000,000.
1913: Bulgars took fortress of Adrianople.
1914: B. F. Keith, vaudeville theater-manager died.
1916: Costa Rica sued Nicaragua in the Central American Court of Justice for violation of its sovereign rights through Nicaragua's negotiations of the Canal Treaty with the United States.
1918: German attack was checked west of Roye and Noyon. South of Peronne, von Hutier crossed the Somme, took Malaucourt and Berlancourt.
1918: In Toul sector United States troops drove Germans from Richecourt.
1918: Germans took Richecourt, Bleiches Grenbers, Ires and Mirumont, crossing the Ancre River.
1918: The British defeated Turks in Mesopotamia, captured 5 000 prisoners, 14 guns, 50 machine-guns, etc.
1918: Japanese announced no immediate armed intervention in Siberia.
1918: Claude Achille Debussy, French composer died.
1918: The New Zealanders and Australians entered the battle of Picardy.
1919: Adriatic blockade ended by Peace Conference.
1920: The Bauer cabinet resigned in Berlin Herman Müller, Foreign Minister was requested to organize a new cabinet.
1921: Lithuania and Poland accepted proposal drawn by the League of Nations by which they are to begin direct negotiations to settle their territorial disputes.
1921 Communist uprisings in several German cities.
1923: Prohibition on heavy wines abolished in Norway.
1924: Raymond Poincaré, Premier and entire French Cabinet resigned. Poincaré's resignation was not accepted and he formed a new Cabinet.

MARCH 27

1915: The French captured Hartmannswellerkopf in the Vosges.
1915: The British passenger steamer "Falaba" was sunk off Wales by a German submarine 111 lives lost, including one American.
1916: The literacy test provision of the Immigration bill was upheld by the United States House of Representatives.
1917: The British defeated the Turks, south of Gaza, in Palestine.
1918 General Pershing offered all United States troops for services wherever needed.
1918: Lloyd George sent urgent appeals for American reinforcements.
1918: The Germans gained Ablainville and Albert. British recaptured Mortlecourt and Chipilly, and advanced their line to Proyart. Germans advanced east of Montdidier, but were checked in regions of Lassigny and Noyon.
1918: Odessa reported captured by Soviet and Ukrainian troops.
1919: Daylight Saving Bill passed by New York legislature.
1918: French airmen (27th-28th) bombed the vicinity of Guiscard and Ham and brought down 17 German planes. They also set 2 captive balloons on fire.
1920: Odessa was occupied by Ukrainians.
1920: Novorossisk, the last base in southern Russia under control of General Denikin, was captured by the Bolsheviki.
1921: Fire destroyed over 1 000 houses in Tokyo, Japan.
1921: German Communist revolt spread to Berlin.
1921: Greeks forced Turkish retirement on the Bagdad railway.
1922: Irish Free State bill ratified by British House of Lords.

MARCH 28

1913. Czar Ferdinand of Bulgaria reviewed his victorious troops. Montenegrins fired on Scutari.
1916. In answer to the American protest against the seizure of securities in the mails between Holland and the United States, Great Britain held that the securities were German merchandise seized to impair German credit.
1918. In their drive on a 55-mile front from the Somme to Arras the Germans took Montdidier and Pierrepont, but were checked by the French.
1918: British airmen brought down 24 German machines disabled 7 and 2 balloons bombed Bapaume Bray and Péronne.
1918: Draft riots in Quebec, Canada; mob attacked the police.
1918. Turkish defenders of Hit, Mesopotamia, were defeated by the British and 3 000 prisoners taken, with German officers, 10 guns, 2 000 rifles, 600 draft animals etc. The British crossed the River Jordan.
1918: The United States Government announced a deficit of $2,227,000 on Eastern railroad lines as against earnings of $97,000 000 in 1917.
1918. The United States Steel Corporation announced an increase in wages of 15 per cent. from April 15.
1918: The United States and Japan arranged to purchase steamships in exchange for steel.
1919: Missouri Senate voted in favor of Woman Suffrage.
1919. First detachment of American railroad troops arrived on the Murman coast.
1919: New York was struck by a blizzard; 50-mile gale.
1920: Tornadoes in Central States killed over 100 persons and caused great damage.
1920: Rev. Dr. Francis N. Peloubet, author of Sunday School Lessons, died aged 89.
1921: A 78-mile gale caused damage in greater New York and northern New Jersey.
1921: René Viviani, ex-Premier of France, arrived in the United States as Envoy Extraordinary.
1921: The British Independent Labor Party rejected (521 to 97) a proposal to affiliate with the Moscow Third Internationale.
1921: Charles Haddon Chambers, British dramatic author and novelist, died aged 61.
1922: Contracts were awarded for constructing the vehicular tunnels between New York City and Jersey City under the Hudson river.
1924. Attorney-General H. M. Daugherty resigned at the request of President Coolidge.

MARCH 29

1916: Twenty-six persons were killed in a wreck on the New York Central Railroad at Amherst Ohio.
1916: The United States cavalry under Col. Dodd engaged Villa troops at San Geronimo Guerrero Mexico.
1918: The French General, Ferdinand Foch, appointed generalissimo of all allied forces in France (British, French, American, Italian, Belgian, and Portuguese).
1918: German big drive checked on the ninth day.
1918: Germans claimed to have taken 70 000 prisoners and 1 100 guns.
1918: The German long-range guns killed 75 worshipers and wounded 90 in a Paris church, at Good Friday services.
1918: Meatless day order suspended for 30 days by the United States Federal Food Administration.
1918: Troops quelled draft-riots in Quebec, Canada.
1919: The Japanese Diet extended the suffrage to 2 500 000 new voters, increasing the total to 3,000 000.
1920: U. S. Supreme Court in deciding appeals brought by British shipowners upheld the constitutionality of the La Follette Seamen's Act.
1920: The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and the Brotherhood of Firemen and Enginemen affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.
1920: Ludwig C. A. K. Martens, self-styled Ambassador of the Russian Soviet Government, was arrested on a deportation warrant as the result of the discovery of fresh plots for the overthrow of the American Government by armed revolt, outlined in documents seized on a Bolshevik courier en route to the United States.
1920: The revolutionary workmen at Essen asked the Allies to intervene in the Ruhr trouble and send troops in to the district.
1921: John Burroughs, American naturalist, died, aged, 83.
1921: Street fighting in central German cities 15 killed and 34 wounded at Essen; martial law proclaimed in Munster and Arnsberg.
1922: Naval Limitation treaty and Noxious Gas treaty ratified by U. S. Senate.

MARCH 30

1914: Herbert Asquith, British Premier assumed the portfolio of Secretary of War resigned by J. E. B. Seely.
1916. The United States House of Representatives passed the Immigration Bill.
1916: The Russian hospitalship "Portugal" was sunk in the Black Sea by a German submarine whose commander claimed that the Portugal did not carry any Red Cross sign.
1918: A German long-range gun again bombarded Paris, killing 8 (a women) wounding 37 (9 women and 7 children).
1918: Daylight saving went into effect throughout United States.
1919: Presbyterian Church decided on a world-wide fight for Prohibition.
1920: The Judiciary Committee of the New York Assembly recommended the unseating of the five Socialist Assemblymen suspended from the Assembly.
1920: The Mississippi Senate reconsidered its decision on the resolution relating to ratification of woman suffrage, and by a vote 23 to 22 voted its approval.
1920: Grover Cleveland Bergdoll was found guilty of desertion by a court martial and sentenced to serve five years in prison at hard labor.
1920: The Russian Soviet Government notified Poland of its willingness to open peace negotiations on April 10.
1920: President Wilson in his latest note demanded the expulsion of the Turks from Constantinople and from Europe.
1921: Former Emperor Charles of Austria-Hungary made a vain attempt to regain his throne and took refuge in Steinamanger.
1921: International Red Cross Committee at Geneva elected as President Gustave Ador, former President of Switzerland.
1922: Peace compact signed between Ulster and Irish Free State.
1922: Treaties and agreements resulting from Washington Arms Conference ratified by U. S. Senate.

MARCH 31

1913: John Pierpont Morgan, American financier died.
1914: By 247 to 167 the United States House of Representatives passed a bill for the repeal of the tolls-exemption provision of the Panama Canal Act of 1912.
1914: Seventy-seven of the crew of the steamer "Newfoundland" were frozen to death while stranded on an ice-floe in the Strait of Belle Isle.
1914: The steamer "Southern Cross" and a crew of 173 were lost.
1914: Linnekogel, the German aviator, made a new aeroplane height record of 20 564 feet at Johannisthal.
1914: The coal mines in Ohio were closed because of the refusal to renew contracts with miners under the anti-screen law.
1916. In an attack on Verdun the Germans took the village of Vaux at heavy cost.
1916: Gen. Oshima became Japanese Minister of War.
1917. The United States took formal possession of the Danish West Indies, renaming them the Virgin Islands.
1918. British won the village of Denain from the Germans, and the Canadians recaptured Moreuil from them.
1918. The Germans captured Poltava and burned it.
1918. The Danish steamship "Indian" (neutral) was sunk by a German submarine north of Azores the captain and 28 officers and men lost; 9 saved.
1919: Application for a rehearing by Eugene V. Debs, convicted Socialist leader, refused by U. S. Supreme Court.
1920. The Mississippi House of Representatives, by a vote of 94 to 23 rejected the Woman's Federal Suffrage Amendment.
1920: By a vote of 345 to 94 the British Government's Irish Home Rule Bill passed the second reading in the House of Commons.
1921: One million coal miners went on strike in the United Kingdom.
1921: Sinn Fein men attacked barracks at Ross Carbery, Ireland 5 Irish policemen killed, 14 missing.
1921: Carl Neuf and Frank Zimmer, American soldiers imprisoned in Germany for their attempt to arrest Bergdoll the draft-dodger were released.
1922: Irish Free State bill signed by King George.
1922: Construction of vehicular tunnel, N. Y. City to Jersey City started.
1923 Mons. Butchkaritch, vicar-general of the Roman Catholic Church of Russia, was executed on the charge of treason by the Soviet government.
1923: French troops and German civilians clashed in Essen, 13 killed.
1923: Bulgarian government imprisoned all living members of the Radoslaroff Cabinet for involving the country in the war on the German side.

APRIL

APRIL 1

1913 Turkish government agreed to peace terms proposed by the Great Powers.
1914: By 276 to 54 the United States House of Representatives passed a bill granting pensions to widows and children of veterans of the Spanish War Philippine Insurrection and the Boxer Rebellion.
1914. The permanent government of the Panama Canal Zone was inaugurated with Colonel (later Major General) Goethals as governor.
1916 A raid on England and Scotland by Zeppelins caused the loss of 59 lives.
1917: The steamer "Aztec" (neutral) first armed American merchantman, was torpedoed and sunk near Brest, France.
1918. The British armed boarding steamship "Tithonus" was sunk by a submarine with loss of 4 of the crew.
1918: The Standard Oil Company announced a 10 per cent. wage increase and that employees' lives will be insured at company's expense.
1918. Draft riots occurred in Quebec and 4 civilians were killed.
1919: Meat packing industry released from the control of the Food Administration.
1919: Capital punishment restored by the Nevada Legislature.
1920: Woman's Federal Suffrage Amendment was defeated in the Delaware House of Delegates (25 to 6).
1920: The New York Assembly expelled the five elected Socialist Assemblymen.
1920: Strike of 6 000 New York harbor workers cut off city's supplies of fresh foodstuffs.
1920: The Supreme Court of California dismissed a petition to have a referendum on the Federal Prohibition Amendment submitted to the voters of that State.
1920: The United States declined the invitation of the League of Nations Council to name a representative on the commission being sent to investigate conditions in Russia.
1920: Portugal ratified the Peace Treaty with Germany.
1921: Colonel George Harvey was appointed U. S. Ambassador to the Court of St. James's.
1921: Lord Edmund Talbot was appointed Lord Lieutenant and Governor-General of Ireland the first Roman Catholic to hold this office.
1922: Ex-Emperor Charles I of Austria-Hungary died in exile at Madeira.
1925: The new Hebrew university at Jerusalem was opened the Earl of Balfour gave the opening address.

APRIL 2

1913: The United States stated its intention to recognize the Chinese Republic.
1917: President Wilson's message asking for war against Germany was read before Congress.
1918: United States troops on Meuse heights South of Verdun, were attacked with gas and high-explosive shells.
1918. A Turkish Army began the occupation of Batum Kars and Ardahan, districts in the Caucasus.
1918. Count Czernin, Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, discussed the 14 points laid down by President Wilson in his Feb. 11 address and approved them as basis of peace, but expressed doubt whether the Allies would accept them.
1918: In Indiana State-wide prohibition law went into effect.
1918: United States loans to allies in first year of war totaled $5,160,600,000.
1919: Bill authorizing the construction of a vehicular tunnel under the Hudson River was passed by the New Jersey House.
1919: Strikes in Berlin rioting in Frankfort and Stuttgart.
1919: The Leviathan arrived at New York from Brest carrying 14,416 officers, men, nurses and crew, the greatest number of persons ever carried by a single ship.
1920: Treasury Department reported National Debt to be $24 695,000,000.
1920: Ruhr strike ended; workmen surrendered their arms.
1921: Industrial crisis and extensive unemployment in northern Italy.
1921: Turks completely defeated the Greeks on the Eski-Shehr front.

APRIL 3

1913: The "Vaterland," a German passenger ship was launched.
1913: Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst English suffragist, put to penal servitude for three years.
1916 Great Britain in reply to American protest against seizure of mails, claimed right to search mail to confiscate contraband.
1918 The Allies captured Ayetre from the Germans.
1918: The White Guards capture eastern Tammerfors, Finland and 1 000 prisoners.
1918: German forces landed at Hango Finland.
1918: Capt. James Byford McCudden, British airman, age 23, won the Victoria Cross. Had brought down 54 enemy planes.
1918: Washington announced approximate cost of war for one year $9,000,000,000, half of which was loans to the Allies.
1918 Zero temperature in Montana.
1918: Dr. Carl Muck, former leader of Boston Symphony Orchestra, ordered interned as enemy alien.
1918. Woolen mills commandeered for Government service.
1919: The Commission that investigated the execution of Capt. Charles Fryatt by German court martial decided that there was no violation of International Law.
1920: Bolsheviki on the Dvina river began their drive towards Vilna.
1925: Indictments against ex-Secretary of the Interior Albert B. Fall, E. L. Doheny, and H. F. Sinclair, arising from the Teapot Dome oil scandal, were quashed by the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.

APRIL 4

1913: The Japanese Ambassador in the United States protested against Alien Land-tenure Bill.
1914: The use of intoxicating liquor in the United States Navy prohibited by order of the Secretary of the Navy.
1917. All laws abridging religious freedom were repealed by the Russian Provisional Government.
1917: The New York Legislature passed a bill creating a State Constabulary.
1917: The U. S. Senate passed a resolution declaring State of war to exist between Germany and the United States.
1918: The Belgian Grand Cross of Order

of Leopold conferred on General Pershing by Albert, King of the Belgians.
1918 Kaiser Wilhelm conferred on Baron von Richthofen, foremost German airman, the Order of Red Eagle, with Crown and Swords, for 75 ' victories '
1918 The Germans attack on French and British Armies on the Somme repulsed.
1918: United States troops occupied the heights of the Meuse, south of Verdun
1918: Allied air-raid on Coblenz killed 26, wounded 100 on Treves killed 60, and on Cologne struck a troop train
1918. Erzerum was captured by Armenians from Turks
1919. Memorial service for Americans who fell in the war was held in Westminster Abbey, London.
1919: Woman Suffrage rejected by French Chamber
1919. Sir William Crookes, British scientist, inventor, and author, died aged 86
1920: Japanese troops occupied Vladivostok as the Americans left
1922: Armand Jeannes, betrayer of Edith Cavell, sentenced to death; sentence commuted, July 13, to life imprisonment See Oct 12, 1915

APRIL 5

1913: Montenegro was blockaded by ten warships of European Powers
1915. Jess Willard, of Kansas fought for and won the heavyweight championship of the world from Jack Johnson at Havana, Cuba
1917. The Executive asked Congress for an immediate war appropriation of $3,400,000 000
1918: The Germans on Albert-Amiens railway were driven back.
1918· Japanese and British forces were landed at Vladivostok
1918· United States Army totals more than 1,500,000 men.
1918. Washington reported Norway's (neutral) shipping losses through German attack as 745 vessels of 1,108,815 tons, value $380,000 000, 986 seamen lost their lives There were in addition 53 vessels with 700 men on board missing
1918. The Dominion Government at Ottawa announced, by Order in Council, every man from 16 to 60 years of age must be regularly employed.
1919 Last U S troops left Italy.
1919 Soviet republic proclaimed in Munich, Bavaria.
1919: A British aeroplane flew over the Andes
1919: American Consulate closed at Odessa; allies quit city
1920. Walker D Hines, Railroad Administrator, placed the loss resulting from Federal control of the railroads at $900,478,756.
1920. French troops left Mainz for Frankfort; German regulars seized Ruhr towns.
1921. George H Mifflin, American publisher, died, aged 75
1921: Census figures revealed that France had lost 5 7 per cent. of her population since 1911
1921: Former Emperor Charles of Austria-Hungary left Steinamanger to return to Switzerland
1923. The Earl of Carnarvon, Egyptologist, died at Cairo See Jan 23
1923. Anti-Soviet uprisings in the Ukraine
1925· Premier Theunis, of Belgium, resigned.

APRIL 6

1914· The United States signed a treaty with Colombia, at Bogota by which the latter recognized the independence of Panama and received in return $25,000,000 and certain specified rights in the Panama Canal Zone.
1917: The United States declared war against Germany.
The Senate on April 4 by 82 to 6 votes and the House on April 6 by 373 to 50, passed the following resolution
Whereas The Imperial German Government has committed repeated acts of war against the Government and the people of the United States of America therefore be it
Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled That the state of war between the United States and the Imperial German Government which has thus been thrust upon the United States, is hereby formally declared and
That the President be, and *he is hereby*, authorized and directed to employ the entire naval and military forces of the United States and the resources of the Government to carry on war against the Imperial German Government and to bring the conflict to a successful termination all the resources of the country are hereby pledged by the Congress of the United States
1918· Long distance bombardment of Paris was resumed by the Germans
1918. The Turks occupied Ardahan
1919 Destructive tornado in Omaha and Nebraska
1919 Bolsheviki captured Odessa
1920. French troops occupied Frankfort, Darmstadt and Hanau
1920: The Finance Committee of the French Chamber of Deputies approved the budget proposal for a tax upon the incomes of bachelors of ten per cent over the normal rate
1920· Hon Archibald Henry Peake, Premier of South Australia died aged 60
1921 The State Department sent identical notes to Japan Great Britain, France and Italy demanding an equal voice in the disposition of all mandates over territories relinquished by the enemy.
1922· Memorial to Rear-Admiral Robert E Peary unveiled
1924: Four planes with U. S. Army aviators, Major Frederick Martin, Lieuts. Lowell H Smith, Leigh Wade, and Erik Nelson pilots, and Lieuts Leslie P Arnold and John Harding, Jr., and Sergts H H. Ogden and A L Harvey, mechanics, started officially from Seattle on a round-the-world flight.

APRIL 7

1914: Women took part in the election of local officers in Illinois for the first time
1914: Spain appealed to Great Britain for the protection of Spaniards in Mexico
1916. Germany and Roumania concluded a treaty to enable the Central Powers to acquire Roumanian grain by purchase
1918: British retook Aveluy Wood and repelled attack opposite Albert and south of Hébuterne.
1918: Germans bombarded Reims
1918· United States troops in Toul sector repelled two German raids
1919: British Grand Fleet dispersed.
1919· Traffic resumed on Bagdad railway.
1920· An "unauthorized" strike of railroad employees in the U S. affected twenty-five railroads and threw more than fifty thousand men out of work.
1920 The Welsh bishops elected the Bishop of St. Asaph as the first Archbishop of Wales.
1921: Railway men and transport-workers join the striking miners of Great Britain
1921. Dr Sun Yat Sen was elected President of the Chinese Republic.
1921: Panama National Assembly unanimously approved refusal to accept the White award as the basis of settlement in territorial controversy with Costa Rica
1924. General Jan Smuts, Premier of the Union of South Africa, resigned.

APRIL 8

1913 Chinese Republican Parliament met.
1913: Ratification of the Seventeenth Amendment to the United States Constitution by the State of Connecticut made possible the election of Senators by popular vote.
1915. German auxiliary cruiser "Prinz Eitel Friedrich" and her crew interned in Norfolk, Va
1917: Cuba declared war against Germany
1917: Austria broke diplomatic relations with the United States
1917: Austrian ships interned in American ports were seized.
1917: Panama broke diplomatic relations with Germany
1918: Germany required the disarmament or removal of all Russian warships in Finnish waters by April 12
1918· The Belgian relief-ship "Flanders" was sunk by a German mine
1918. The French were driven to the west bank of the Ailette River by the Germans who took Verneuil and Coucy-le-Chateau
1918. The Germans occupied Charkov
1919: State of Siege proclaimed in Nuremberg and Magdeburg
1919 President and Parliament of the Lettish Republic took the oath at Kovno
1919. Frank W Woolworth, founder of 5- and 10-cent stores died aged 67
1920· The Belgian Government announced that it was ready to associate itself with France and to send a detachment to cooperate with the French in the occupation of the Ruhr region.
1921 Myron T Herrick was appointed United States Ambassador to France
1921: Julia Opp (Mrs William Faversham) American actress, died.
1925 Patriarch Tikhon of the Holy Orthodox Greek Church in Russia died from illness resulting from alleged persecution

APRIL 9

1914· Empress Haruko (64), Dowager Empress of Japan died
1914: United States sailors were arrested in Tampico, Mexico, but were released with apologies Rear-Admiral Mayo demanded a salute to the American flag
1915 Thomas R Lounsbury, American educator, author, and expert in English, died
1915· The French captured Les Esparges
1917: General Mario G Menocal was re-elected President of Cuba.
1917: On the New York Stock Exchange cotton reached 21¼ cents a pound—highest price since the Civil War
1917: The Battle of Arras began The Canadians defeated the Germans and captured Vimy Ridge
1918 Germans drove in the British line from Givenchy to La Bassée and captured Richebourg-St Vaast and Laventie
1918· The United States National War Board was created by the President
1919: Odessa was evacuated by the Allies
1920 The U S House of Representatives passed a resolution declaring a state of peace with Germany and repealing all the special war-legislation
1920: Railroad strike reached New York
1920. The Congress of Salvador adopted a decree proposing the creation of a Latin-American court of arbitration with the United States excluded
1921. Fighting between Socialists and Fascisti in various parts of Italy.
1923· Princess Yolanda, eldest child of the king of Italy, married.

APRIL 10

1914: Dr. Alexis Carrel operated successfully on the heart of an animal by suspending circulation of the blood for several minutes
1916. Germany denied that the "Sussex" had been sunk by a German submarine
1917: Bulgaria broke diplomatic relations with the United States
1917: Diplomatic relations between Brazil and Germany were broken off.
1918: The German treaty with Russia deprived Russia of 300,000 sq. miles of territory and of 56,000,000 inhabitants, one-third of her railroad system three-quarters of her iron and nine-tenths of her coal.
1918. At Limburg, Prussia, German troops mutiny, killing 3 officers.
1918. The Secretary of the United States Navy announced that 1,275 vessels (1,055 - 116 tons) were added to the navy in the first year of the war
1918· British and Portuguese were forced back from La Bassée Canal to Armentières by the Germans The British retired from Messines Ridge, south of Ypres and in a counter attack on Givenchy took 750 prisoners
1918. The Germans crossed the Lys between Armentieres and Estaires, forcing the British back The French repulsed Germans at Hangard
1918 The United States Treasury Department announced the loan of $44 000 000 to Greece
1919· The province of Quebec, Canada, voted "wet" by 65 757 votes to 7 050
1920 Arthur Twining Hadley, president of Yale University, resigned
1921 Fighting was renewed between Greeks and Turks on the Brusa front.
1922: General Economic Conference opened in Genoa, Italy.
1924 Hugo Stinnes, German financier and industrialist, who built an immense fortune during and following the World War and became a powerful political factor, died, aged 54
1924: Round-the-world flyers reached Sitka. See Apr 6
1925· Premier Herriot of France resigned, failing in a vote of confidence.

APRIL 11

1914· Italy notified Turkey that she would retain certain of the Ægean Islands unless compensated by territorial concessions in Asia Minor
1918: Germans drove the British and Portuguese from the Lys river, forced them from Neuve Eglise captured the garrison at Armentieres (50 officers, 1 British and 1 Portuguese General, 3 000 men, 45 cannon etc)
1919 Death of Emiliano Zapata, rebel leader announced in Mexico
1919: Soviet Government in Munich was overthrown; strike riots in Berlin and Düsseldorf
1920 Custom-houses and all property of the Federal Government of Mexico in Nogales, Sonora, were formally seized in the name of the "Republic of Sonora."
1920· Great Britain replied to the French note on the Ruhr occupation reaffirming the determination to enforce the Versailles Treaty with other Allies
1921: Telephonic communication was opened between the United States and Cuba.
1921· The French began to evacuate Cilicia.
1921: The ex-Empress Augusta of Germany died in exile, at Doorn, Holland, aged 62

APRIL 12

1916: A division of New Zealand troops arrived in France
1918 The Irish Convention presented a report to the British Government which proposed an Irish Parliament of two houses The Nationalists offered forty per cent of the membership to the Unionists Ulster Unionists declined
1918: The British House of Commons passed the Man-Power Bill, containing Irish conscription clause
1918· British Government Committee of Inquiry reported brutal treament of prisoners of war by Germans.
1918 United States troops aided in the repulse of a German attack in Toul sector
1918. German air-raid on Paris killed 26, wounded 72 on London, killed 5, injured 15
1918· British lost Merville but held Messines Ridge fought for Bailleul Germans claimed 20,000 prisoners.
1918 Charles M Schwab was made Director General of the United States Emergency Fleet Corporation and charged with the Government shipbuilding programme
1919. Dissatisfied soldiers in Dresden killed War Minister Newing of Saxony
1920. Daylight saving was rejected by the New Jersey Senate
1920. The New York Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church struck out prohibition of playing cards, dancing, and theater-going
1920 A revolution in Guatemala overthrew the Government of Estrada Cabrera. The revolutionists formed a new Government with Carlos Herrera as President
1920· The workers of Ireland were called out on a general strike, as a protest against the treatment of political prisoners
1920 Thirteen states of the Mexican Union followed the state of Sonora in severing relations with the Carranza Government.
1921: President Harding asked for a simple peace resolution to save the United States rights under the Treaty of Versailles
1921: Colonel Edward Murray, Civil War veteran, on Sherman's staff, died, aged 78.
1921: Striking coal-miners in Great Britain flatly rejected the Government's proposal
1921: Hungarian Government informed the Swiss Council that it considered ex-Emperor Charles the lawful sovereign of Hungary.
1924: Kiel Harbor made free to ship traffic.

APRIL 13

1914: The Mexican government instructed the military commander at Tampico not to salute the American flag unless the salute is returned by the United States.
1915: The Canadian Premier announced that Lord Kitchener had called on the Dominion of Canada for a second Expeditionary Force. The first force totaled 57,692 men
1917: Bolivia severed relations with Germany
1918 The Finnish White Guards took Björneberg
1918 The United States Navy Department announced that the steam-collier "Cyclops," with 293 on board, had not been heard from since March 4
1918 The French drove Germans out of West Hangard and repulsed an attack on Haurges
1918· Germans occupied Helsingfors, Finland
1918· Battle of the Lys. The Allies drove the Germans out of Neuve Eglise Field Marshal Haig issued a special order of the day. "Every position must be held to the last man. . . . With our backs to the wall . . . each one of us must fight on to the end."
1918· The New Zealanders were engaged at Meteren in Flanders
1918 The Turks took Batum.
1920. Poles routed a Bolshevik division.
1921: The Knox peace resolution was introduced in the Senate
1921. Senator Borah of Idaho, introduced two resolutions requesting the President to invite Great Britain and Japan to confer with this country on the reduction of naval estimates for the next five years
1921: The Canadian House of Commons defeated the adoption of the reciprocity agreement between Canada and the United States signed in Washington on January 21, 1911
1922 Supreme Court of Massachusetts ruled that women are eligible to any State office
1923· Disastrous tidal wave in Korea.
1924: By popular ballot, Greece voted in favor of a republican government.

APRIL 14

1913· Carl Hagenbeck, German collector of wild animals, died
1913 John Westlake, English scholar, professor of international law at Cambridge University, died born, 1833
1914: Mexicans refused to salute the American flag unconditionally The North Atlantic Fleet was ordered to Tampico
1915 The Germans made a second air-ship raid on England on the Northumberland coast
1917: The United States War Revenue bill for $7 000 000 000 was passed by the House of Representatives
1918: The number of women employed in Great Britain since July, 1914, to date increased to 1 426 000
1918 The Germans offered Siberia to Japan to join German-Finnish alliance.
1918: The Germans drove British out of Neuve Eglise and penetrated the British line near Bailleul.
1918 General Ferdinand Foch appointed commander in-chief of Allied Armies in France
1919. Fatal riots at Lahore and Allahabad
1920. An armistice between the unionists in Guatemala and the forces of President Cabrera was signed and the proposal made that Cabrera leave the country
1920 Lieut-Col Alvaro Obregon, candidate for the Presidency of Mexico took a hand in directing the Sonora revolution.
1921: Premier Lloyd George asked the striking coal-miners to submit their case to the ballot, they refused
1921: Sir Arthur Edward Vicars, former Ulster King-of-Arms was shot dead at Listowel, Ireland, and his residence burned by Sinn-Fein members
1921: Greeks defeated the Turks under Mustafa Kemal in the Afiun-Karahassar and Touloubanar sectors
1921: Austria made it a felony for a former King to be in Austrian territory
1923 Austin Stack, leader of Republican forces, was captured by Irish Free State troops
1923 Ground broken for subway tube to Staten Island, under the narrows
1924· The Dawes-McKenna reparations plan was accepted by the Premiers of the German States.
1925: A huge sculptured slab erected to King Ur-Engur Babylonian ruler in 2300 B C, was discovered at Ur of Chaldea.

APRIL 15

1913· Walter Hines Page nominated for Ambassador to Great Britain
1913. The Assembly of the State of California passed bill prohibiting Japanese to own land

1917. Ludwig L **Zamenhof,** Russian linguist, who invented Esperanto died
1918 Count **Czernin,** Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs resigned
1918 Turks recaptured Batum
1918 Germans bombarded Paris with a long range gun, killed 13, wounded 45
1918 The **Germans** took **Bailleul.**
1919 **Clark St tube** under the East River, New York was opened to traffic
1920 Military forces of the new "Republic of Sonora" crossed the state line of Sinaloa, thus taking the aggressive in the state's fight against the Carranza Government
1923 **Insulin,** a corrective for diabetes, **discovered** by Dr F G Bantling
1923 Disastrous earthquake and tidal wave at Petropavlovsk, Kamchatka
1925 President Doumergue named Paul Painleve as Premier of France, who formed a Cabinet
1925 John Singer **Sargent,** American artist, died in London, aged 69

APRIL 16

1918 **Red Guards** evacuated **Abo.**
1918 Men of 19 years in France were called for military training
1918 **Bolo Pasha,** who was convicted of treason in France was **executed.**
1919 **Soldiers' vote** made New Zealand "wet"
1920 All strikers **resume work at once** following a conference between the Pennsylvania State Bureau of Mediation and officials of the railroads
1920 Theodore N **Vail,** *chairman of the* American Telephone & Telegraph Company, died, aged 75
1920 Bolshevik uprisings in northern Italy
1921· Severe **fighting** on the northwest **Indian frontier,** the tribesmen being led by the Afghan leader, Abdur Rajak
1921 **Ratification** of the **Treaty of Peace** of Poland, Soviet Russia, and the Ukraine was voted by the Polish Diet
1922 Trade **treaty** between **Germany** and **Russia** signed at Rapallo Italy
1924 The Lausanne **treaty of peace with Turkey** was **ratified** by Great Britain
1925 Augustus Lukeman of New York was appointed to carry to completion the **Stone Mountain Memorial** to the Confederacy See Feb 25

APRIL 17

1914 President **Huerta** of Mexico required *that the United States* **salute** the **Mexican flag** at the same time that Mexico saluted the **American flag**
1914 The United States signed new **peace treaty** with **Denmark**
1916 The **Russians** captured **Trebizond.**
1916 Captain Franz **Von Papen,** military attache of the German Embassy at Washington, Captain **Boy-Ed,** former German naval attache, Captain Hans Tauscher and others were indicted by a United States Federal Grand Jury for **conspiracy** to destroy Welland Canal
1918 The British **Man Power Bill** was passed by the House of Lords
1918 *Viscount* **Milner** *succeeded Lord* Derby as **British Secretary of War,** Lord Derby appointed Ambassador to France
1918 Baron **Burian** appointed to succeed Count Czernin as Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs The Hungarian Cabinet, formed by Premier Wekerle, resigned
1918 **Greek** and **British** troops **crossed the Struma,** on the Macedonian front, and occupied 7 towns
1918 The German long range gun killed 9 women and 2 men in Paris
1918 British line on western front held against repeated attacks the Germans took **Poelcapelle, Langemarck and Zonnebeke**
1918 The United States Director General of Railroads took over the Erie Canal
1920 President **Cabrera** of Guatemala, **capitulated** to the revolutionary forces of Carlos Herrera at La Palma, the revolutionists guaranteeing his personal safety and retention of all the property legally obtained by him
1920 General Obregon made his way to Cuernevaca capital of the state of Morelos, where the entire Federal garrison, numbering 2,000 men, renounced their allegiance to Carranza and joined him General Flores, *with a force of 6,000 Sonora troops,* captured Culiacan the capital of Sinaloa and proceeded to Mazatalin, accompanied by practically the entire Federal force, which deserted the Carranza standard
1920 The State Department **refused permission** to the **Carranza** Government **to move troops** through the American border territory to the Mexican state of Sonora
1921 Dr Alfredo **Zayas** elected President of Cuba according to a decision rendered by Boaz Long the American Minister to Cuba,
1921 **France repudiated** Gen **Baron Wrangel,** former anti-Bolshevik leader in south Russia, because of the danger of a united Greco-Russian drive to capture Constantinople
1922 **Jemal Azmyk Bey,** ex-governor of Trebizond **and Baha Eddin Chakir,** Turkish leader, **assassinated** in Berlin
1924 The **Dawes-McKenna reparation plan** was formally **approved** by the Allied Reparation Commission
1925 Following a bomb explosion in Sofia in which 150 were killed or injured, martial law was proclaimed in Bulgaria
1925 The British dirigible **R-33,** torn from her moorings in a gale and adrift for 30 hours returned to her base

APRIL 18

1914· The United States served an **ultimatum on Huerta,** giving him until 6 P M the following day to accede to its demands
1915 Baron Herbert **De Reuter,** founder of a telegraphic news agency in London, died
1916 To save fuel the French Chamber of Deputies passed a daylight-saving bill
1916 The **Army Reorganization Bill** was passed by the United States Senate
1916 The United States Department of State threatened to sever **diplomatic relations unless Germany** abandoned its methods of submarine warfare
1918 The **Man-Power** Bill became law in Great Britain In Ireland conscription is opposed, Sir Edward Carson appealed against any action likely to impede victory
1918 West of the **La Bassee** and **Givenchy** 10 **German divisions** (about 125 000 men) **attacked** the **British** on 10-mile front The British line held
1919 German and Baltic-German troops seized Libau and overthrew the Lettish Provisional Government
1920 The Mexican State of Michoacan **joined Obregon**
1923 German mark dropped to 33 000 to the dollar, *causing a panic on the Bourse*
1924 The **Immigration Bill,** limiting immigration for three years from any country (with specified exceptions) to 2 per cent of the persons born in that country who resided in the United States as shown by the 1890 census, was **passed by the Senate**
1925 An attempted insurrection in Lisbon was suppressed
1925 **Charles H Ebbets,** president of the Brooklyn National League Baseball team, died

APRIL 19

1914· President **Huerta** of Mexico **refused unconditional salute** to American flag
1914· Gen V Marquez **Bastillos,** the Secretary of War of **Venezuela** was chosen Provisional **President,** to succeed President Gomez
1915 The British captured Hill 60 east of Ypres, from the Germans
1917: The United States Navy took over the patrolling of the American Coast
1917: The **American liner "Magnolia" sank** a **German submarine** in the **first American fight of the war.**
1917. **Wheat** for May delivery on the Chicago Exchange reached the **price of** $2 40 a bushel—**40 cents rise in ten days.**
1918 Bombardment of Paris by long-range gun continued
1918. The Italian army formed the right wing of the United Allied army in France
1918 **Allied camp** between Dunkirk and Nieuport *bombarded by* **German torpedo craft.**
1918 **United States and French** troops **raided German line** on the Meuse but **found the German trenches deserted.**
1918 **Convicted of violations of Espionage Act** in Minneapolis J O Bentall, Socialist candidate for Governor, and James A Petersen, candidate for Republican nomination for United States Senator, received prison sentences
1918 Colonel **George Pope,** American manufacturer, pioneer in bicycle construction, died
1919 New York port strike ended
1919 **German submarine** U-111 brought into New York Harbor
1919 The Provisional **Government of Latvia** was **overthrown** by Baltic barons and Social Democrats
1920 The House Appropriations Committee estimated the **total loss** to the Government growing out of Federal control of the railroads at about **$1,375,000,000**
1920 Allied Supreme Peace Council opposed the expulsion of the Turk from Europe
1921. President **Harding** unveiled in New York a statue of Gen Simon **Bolivar, liberator** of five South-American Republics

APRIL 20

1916 **Germany agreed to the exportation** to the United States of 15,000 tons of dyestuffs
1918 Germany demanded that Lieut Von Rintelen be released and threatened reprisals on the Americans in Germany
1918 **Women of German** and **Austro-Hungarian** birth in the United States designated **enemy aliens** and subjected to same restrictions and guarantees as men
1918 The **Germans attacked American** positions near Toul
1919 **Victory Loan** campaign opened
1919 **Bolshevik Army surrendered** to the Ukrainians 150 miles N of Kief
1920 **De Valera's deportation** demanded by a mass meeting at Birmingham, Ala
1920 Mexican State of Guerrero **seceded** to the revolution with 8,000 Federal troops
1920 Briton **Riviere,** English artist, died, aged 79
1921: Congress **ratified** the $25,000,000 **treaty** with **Colombia** (69 to 19)
1921· After 4 years suspension limited **mail service** was resumed with **Russia**
1923. **Prohibition rejected** in British House of Commons, 236 to 14.

APRIL 21

1913 The Cunard steamship **"Aquitania"** was launched
1914· The King and Queen of England visited Paris as guests of the French Republic
1914 Water was let into the completed Cape Cod Canal for the first time
1914 **Vera Cruz** was **occupied** by Naval force from United States warships
1916 President **Yuan Shi Kai** of China created a Cabinet with control of the nation's affairs **Tuan Chi-jui** selected Premier and Minister of War
1917· Sir Francis C **Burnand,** English humorist, author, and editor of *Punch,* died
1917 **Turkey** broke diplomatic relations with **United States**
1918 **Guatemala** declared war with **Germany**
1918 **Armenians** captured **Van,** in Turkish *Armenia*
1918 British and French troops landed at **Murmansk** on the Arctic Ocean, in northwestern Russia, to guard against attacks by Finnish White Guards
1918 Paris reported losses from long range bombardment from March 23 to date (2 days' report missing) as Killed, 118, injured, 230
1919 Victorious **332d U S Infantry,** from Italian front marched up Fifth Avenue
1919 **Italian** delegates **quit** the Peace Conference over the **Fiume** question
1919 General Francisco **Alvarez,** captured revolutionary leader, **executed** in Mexico
1920 The Mexican states of Hidalgo and Tlaxcala **joined the revolution** against President Carranza
1921 William D **("Big Bill") Hayward,** secretary of the I W W, convicted for obstruction of the Government's war activities, released on bail, **jumped his bail** and **fled to Russia**
1921. President **Harding refused** German **appeal for his mediation** on the reparations question
1921 David H **Blair** was appointed Commissioner of Internal Revenue
1921 Premier **Meighan** of Canada announced that the **Canadian Government** would appoint a **Minister to the United States.**
1924 **Eleonora Duse,** Italian actress, died, aged 64

APRIL 22

1916 *Sir* **Roger Casement,** *Irish Nationalist,* **taken prisoner** in Ireland
1917· Arthur James **Balfour,** British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, arrived in Washington
1918 Baron von **Richthofen,** the leading German flyer (80 victories), was brought down behind the British lines and buried with military honors
1918 Andrew **Bonar Law,** British Chancellor of the Exchequer, introduced the largest budget in Britain's history, it called for $14,861,000 000
1918· The United States Shipping Board chartered **Norwegian vessels,** aggregating 400 000 tons for service on the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans
1918 The **German** destroyer and submarine **base at Zeebrugge** was **blockaded by the British,** who sunk two old cruisers, loaded with cement The British cruiser **"Vindictive"** ran through the mines submarines and shore-battery gunfire landed sailors and marines with machine-guns to divert attention from the operations A like attempt was made at **Ostend** but the **blockading** vessel grounded and blew up
1919 Connecticut Senate voted for **prohibition**
1919 **Vilna** seized by Polish troops
1920 Mexican **revolutionary leaders** demanded that **Carranza resign** the Presidency as a preliminary to any move for peace
1920 **Poles repulsed Bolshevik** attacks
1920· Joseph **Caillaux,** former Premier of France and twice Minister of Finance was **convicted of "commerce** and correspondence" **with the enemy,** carrying a penalty of from one to five years imprisonment
1921 The House passed the **Immigration Restriction Bill**
1924: Harry K **Thaw,** incarcerated on the plea of insanity since killing Stanford White in 1906, was **found sane** by a Philadelphia jury.

APRIL 23

1913· The Montenegrins captured Skutari
1913 Sir Richard William **Scott,** Canadian statesman, Secretary of State of the Dominion of Canada, died
1915 Réné de **Saint Marceaux,** French sculptor, died
1915 A **woman suffrage** constitutional amendment was adopted by the **Diet of Denmark**
1915 United States battleship **"California"** propelled by electricity, the first vessel of *this type to be so propelled*
1915 The Germans advanced toward the Yser Canal, using poison-gas
1916 The United States sent vigorous note to Germany on **unrestrained submarine warfare,** and threatened to break off diplomatic relations if Germany failed to conform to international law
1916 The British forces occupied Kondoa Irangi German East Africa
1917 The British seized Samarra station, north of Bagdad
1919. First **Polish troops** of the Allies reached **Warsaw**
1919 French Senate passed 8-hour Labor Bill, which *thus* became law
1920 Washington ordered three warships to Mexican waters, following the receipt of urgent appeals from American Consuls
1920 Joseph **Caillaux** was sentenced to three years' imprisonment, five years' forced residence to be selected by the Minister of the Interior, and ten years loss of political rights, the latter clause carrying with it the inability to vote or to hold office
1920 Izzet Pasha, former Turkish Grand Vizier, Gen Alariza Pasha, and several other prominent Turks, were arrested by Entente authorities
1924· The U S Senate passed a bill in favor of an insurance plan of Soldier Bonus
1924 The **British Empire Exhibition** at Wembley was **opened.**

APRIL 24

1914· **Mexican** troops **set Nuevo Laredo on fire American** *soldiers killed* **Mexican** troops **that** attempted to **destroy bridges** over Rio Grande
1915 A brilliant **Canadian attack** against the Germans **at St Julien** won praise and recognition in the British War Office Report
1916 **Revolt in Dublin,** Ireland, began
1918· **The Germans** reported missing from the army totaled 664 104, of whom 236,676 were **prisoners** in France, 119 000 in England, 157,000 in Russia and Roumania, the remainder were probably dead
1918 Germans attacked the whole front south of the Somme, but were repulsed, the British holding their line
1919 British Labor Party declared their **support** of President Wilson's **Fourteen Points**
1919. **Bolsheviki driven out** of Kief by Ukrainians
1920 Premier Nitti, of Italy, and Anton Trumbitch, the Jugo-Slav Foreign Minister, **accepted President Wilson's settlement** of the Adriatic problem, making Fiume a buffer state, with no continuity of territory between Fiume and Italy Plebiscites will decide the disposition of the islands in dispute
1920 The United States **recognized Armenia** as a state
1921: An **all-day battle** was fought in Connemara, Ireland, between the **Sinn-Feln and police,** the former being forced to retreat
1923 Nine-powers **treaties** of the **Washington Conference ratified** by **Portugal.**

APRIL 25

1914· **Men of military age** were prohibited from leaving Austria before serving full time
1914 The **A B C. Powers** through their representatives (Argentina, Brazil and Chile) offered to **arbitrate between United States** and **Mexico,** the United States accepted the offer
1914 The United States Volunteer Army Bill was signed by the President
1915 British, Australians, and New Zealanders landed at **Suvla Bay, Gallipoli** peninsula
1916 German cruisers fired on the east coast of England
1917 The wages of **anthracite coal miners** in the Eastern States were increased to an average of 20 per cent
1917. The **Chinese Government** decided to enter the war **against Germany.**
1918 In New York City *the* steamer **"St Paul"** was sunk at its pier, with the loss of 2 lives
1919. **German submarine** U-117 was brought to the Brooklyn Navy Yard
1919· **British protectorate** over Egypt **recognized by United States**
1919 First members of **German Peace Delegation arrived** in Versailles
1920 The Supreme Council asked President Wilson to fix the boundaries of the new state of Armenia, and **officially offered** the **mandate** for Armenia to the United States Government
1920: France was given a **mandate** for **Syria,** and Great Britain was made **mandatary** for **Palestine,** established as the homeland of the Jews
1920 The **indemnity to be paid by Germany** was tentatively fixed at an annual payment of **3,000,000,000 marks,** figured at the prewar exchange-rate, for thirty years
1920 **Five hundred** French troops were **wiped out** in the evacuation of Urfa, in the northwest part of Mesopotamia
1921 The Allied Reparations Commission sent a note to the German War Burdens Commission demanding that **one billion gold marks** be deposited in the Bank of France on or before April 30
1921. A **Turkish massacre of Greeks** took place at Adalia
1921· **Fiume** was seized by the followers of D Annunzio
1921 Returns from the plebiscite held in the **Austrian Tyrol** indicated that **98 per cent** of the people **voted in favor of fusion** with **Germany**
1921· **Great Britain reduced her debt** to the United States last year by £75,000,000
1923 Industrial Workers of the World started a **seamen's strike**
1924· **Charles F Murphy,** leader of Tammany Hall, died, aged 65

APRIL 26

1915 The German converted cruiser **"Kronprinz Wilhelm"** was interned at Newport News, Va
1915 The Germans took St Julien in Flanders and recaptured Hartmannsweiler-*kopf in the Vosges*
1915 Allied troops landed on the Gallipoli Peninsula
1918 The Germans took Kemmel Hill
1919 Orlando arrived in Rome **anti-Allies demonstrations in Italy,** Fiume populace requested annexation to Italy

1920. Supporters of **Essad Pasha**, former provisional President of Albania, occupied Tirana, Albania, and overthrew the Albanian Government
1921: **Fascisti**, or extreme nationalists **invaded a Tyrolean fair** at Bozen, and killed two citizens and wounded 29
1922: Severe **earthquake** and fires effected great damage **in Tokio and Yokohama** with large loss of life
1923· The Duke of York married
1923 American consulate at Vladivostok closed
1925: Field-Marshal Paul **von Hindenburg** was elected **President of Germany** by a plurality of 888,684 votes

APRIL 27

1914. President **Huerta accepted the offer of the A. B. C. Powers** to adjust the differences between General Carranza and himself
1915: The International Women's Peace Congress was opened at The Hague with representatives from 14 countries
1915. The French retook Hartmannsweilerkopf
1916 Ireland placed under martial law
1917: **Guatemala broke** off diplomatic relations **with Germany.**
1918 Dr Sidoni **Paes** was elected President of Portuguese Republic
1918. The British captured Kifri, north of Bagdad
1918 The Turks occupied Kars
1919. Imre **Kiralfy**, organizer of exhibitions notably of Weehawken, N J, and Earl s Court London died, aged 74
1920. General Pancho **Villa**, the Mexican bandit, moved to **join the Sonora rebels.**
1920· **Bolshevik outbreaks** in Jugoslavia, many killed in Belgrade
1921: A treaty between the United States and Great Britain to make **child-desertion an extraditable offense** between this country and Canada was **ratified** by the Senate
1921. Germany was notified by the Allied Reparations Commission that **132,000,000,000 gold marks** had been fixed as the **total damages for** which **reparations** were due
1921· **Fascisti** destroyed the $1,000,000 labor home in Turin, Italy, as a **reprisal against the Socialists**
1921. President **Obregon**, of Mexico, demanded that all **rebel chiefs lay down arms** unconditionally
1923: Socialist and National Socialist factions in armed conflict in Munich

APRIL 28

1915· The American oil-tank steamer **"Cushing"** was hit by a German aeroplane bomb in North Sea
1917: The United States Senate and House of Representatives passed the **Selective Draft Army Bill.**
1919 Revised Covenant of the **League of Nations** was **adopted** by the Peace Conference **without a dissenting vote**
1919 2,000 buildings destroyed by fire in Yokohama Japan
1919. **Earthquake** in **San Salvador** killed 72 and injured over 400 persons
1920: The Polish General Staff announced a general advance by Polish forces along a 180-mile front into the Ukraine, where the Poles intended to remain until an authorized Ukrainian Government should take control
1921: Four men of the **Sinn Fein** were **executed** in Cork
1922: Paul **Deschanel**, ex-president of France, died
1925· **Great Britain** announced **return to the gold standard.**

APRIL 29

1914· *General Carranza accepted the good offices of the* **A. B. C. Powers.** See April 27.
1914· *The consolidation of the New York* Central and Hudson River **Railroad** with the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern and several smaller lines was effected
1916 After sustaining a siege of 143 days **the British forces**, under General Townshend, **surrendered to the Turks at Kut-el-Amara**
1918: Edward **Short**, M. P, was appointed Chief Secretary for Ireland, to succeed Henry Edward Duke
1920. The Mexican revolutionary forces occupied Chihuahua city
1920 The Poles, in their advance into the Ukraine under General Pilsudski captured several railroad centers and gained control of the two main rail lines leading to Kief
1920 A general strike of French labor was called by the General Federation of Labor in France to take effect on May 1
1921. The State Department **admonished Panama to accept the White award** in boundary dispute
1921: Dr Alfredo **Zayas** was formally proclaimed **President of Cuba** and General Francisco **Carrillo Vice-President**
1922. Richard **Croker**, former political leader in New York, died in Ireland

APRIL 30

1913: The California Senate passed the Anti-Allen Land Bill
1914. The United States military forces landed at Vera Cruz and took the command of the city from the United States naval forces in charge
1915. **Wireless communication** established between **Washington** and **Panama** Canal Zone
1915 22 blocks were destroyed in Colon, Panama, by fire 11 persons killed and $3 500 000 property loss
1915 The **Germans** invaded the **Russian Baltic Provinces.**
1916. The main body of the Irish revolutionary party—the Sinn Fein insurgents—surrendered in Dublin
1918: The Germans took Viborg.
1919: Wholesale **plot by Reds** to assassinate prominent men and public officials in the U S was discovered, many infernal machines were found in the mails
1920: An **economic conference** between delegates representing France and Germany was arranged by Premier Millerand
1920· **Bolshevik resistance** in South **Ukraine** reported **broken** by the Poles, *with large captures*
1921. The Senate adopted the Knox **Peace Resolution** *by a vote of 49 to 23*
1923. Manhood suffrage granted in Egypt
1924: Major F L Martin was forced out of the round-the-world flight by the crashing of his plane into a mountain in a fog, near Chignik Alaska See Apr 6
1925: **Riff troops attack French forces** in French Morocco

MAY

MAY 1

1914· A new **Chinese Constitution**, by the terms of which the Premiership is abolished and power is concentrated in the President, was promulgated
1914: The **International Convention** on **Safety at Sea**, signed at the International Conference London, was **ratified** by the **German Reichstag.**
1917. Ex-Premier **Viviani**, of France, accompanied by Marshal Joffre, **addressed** the **United States Senate.**
1917: Carranza the **first constitutional President in four years**, took the oath of office as President of Mexico
1918. Gavrio **Prinzip**, Serbian, who assassinated Archduke Francis Ferdinand of Austria-Hungary, in July, 1914, died
1918 **Sebastopol**, naval base of the Russian Black Sea fleet and a fortress in the Crimea, was **seized by German troops.**
1918· The Czechs joined Italians as a legion to fight against Austria
1919 **German delegates** at Versailles **presented their credentials** to representatives of the Allies and of the United States
1919: Both Houses of the **Chinese** Parliament **protested against** the transfer of **Kiaochow** to Japan
1920. **Reds took Baku**, setting up a Soviet Government
1920 **Polish cavalry reached** outskirts of **Kief**
1920 Russia and Japan entered into a purely **military agreement** regarding the **Siberian situation.**
1920 The Crown Princess of Sweden, Princess Margaret of Connaught, cousin of King George of England, died at Stockholm
1921. The Allied Supreme Council warned Germany that the **Ruhr Valley** would be **occupied** unless the decisions of the Reparations Commission were complied with
1924. The inauguration of the **Republic of Greece** was celebrated
1925· The Central American treaties of peace and amnesty, signed in Washington in December, 1923, were ratified by the National Assembly of the Republic of Salvador

MAY 2

1913 The United States **recognized** the **Chinese Republic**
1914· Major-General Daniel E **Sickles**, hero of Gettysburg, died, aged 93
1915 In the **Battle** of the **Dunajec** the **Russians** were **forced** by the Germans and Austrians **to retire** from the Carpathians
1916· Mexican bandits raided the United States and killed a number of Americans
1916. A tentative **agreement was drawn up** by Major-General Hugh L Scott of the United States and General Alvaro Obregon, Minister of War of Mexico, **concerning** the **American punitive expedition** that entered Mexico to take Villa and disperse his bands
1917. The United States House of Representatives passed the War Emergency Appropriation Bill for $2 827,653,650
1918 The **Australian troops** entered **Es Salt.**
1918 A German Military Dictatorship was established in the Ukraine
1919 Munich was **recaptured** from the Bolshevists
1919 Invading revolutionaries from Colombia were driven out of Venezuela
1920. The Navy Department announced that the **Navy** had been **reduced** 400 000 men since the close of the war, and that 177 ships had been sold
1920. Russia and China **agreed to open boundaries for trade in Asia**
1921· **Eighty thousand** building-trades workers **walked out** in cities in northern New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island, after **refusing to accept wage reductions.**
1921: Announcement was made by John J Farrell, *former Lord Mayor of Dublin*, that the British Government was prepared to grant **Dominion Home Rule in Ireland**, *subject to Great Britain retaining control* over the Army and Navy
1923: **German** offer of 30 billion gold marks as **reparation**, *payable by 1936*, **rejected** by France

MAY 3

1913: California legislature passed the Anti-Alien Land-Ownership Bill
1913 General Tancrede **Auguste**, President of Republic of Haiti died
1913. International celebration of one hundred years of peace held in New York
1915 Juan Vicente **Gomez** elected President by the Congress of Venezuela
1916. The Irish rebel leaders were court-martialed and shot for treason
1918 United States entered into agreement with Norway for exchange of exports and restrictions to enemy.
1918 Second contingent of the United States' Second National Army numbering 233,742 men were called to training camps
1919: The Provisional Government of Northern Russia officially recognized Admiral Kolchak's Government
1920. **Juarez** joined the **revolt** against the Carranza Government, thus giving the revolutionists control of the **largest** state in Mexico
1921 The U S **Senate passed** (78 to 1) the Immigration Bill
1921. The U S **Steel Corporation** announced a 20 per cent **reduction**, effective May 16, in the pay of day laborers in manufacturing plants
1921: The Allied Supreme Council **asked the United States to sit with it in settlement** of all matters connected with the **Versailles Treaty.**
1924 The three conflicting political factions of Honduras signed a treaty of peace on board a U S warship
1925· **The Prince of Wales** was given a great ovation in Capetown, South Africa.

MAY 4

1915 **Italy repudiated** the treaty of the **Triple Alliance**
1917: The British transport **"Transylvania"** torpedoed in Mediterranean, with loss of 413 lives
1918. United States **Third Liberty Loan** campaign ends, subscriptions total $4,170,000 000 from 17,000 000 subscribers
1918: Ripley **Hitchcock**, author, editor, died
1920· Berlin Saddlers **Union expelled** President **Ebert** for signing a death warrant
1921: The **German Cabinet**, headed by Chancellor Fehrenbach **resigned**
1921· Polish forces occupied part of Upper Silesia and clashed with Allied troops of the plebiscite commission
1921: **Ninety Moros**, including Maharaja Untonga, a **religious fanatic** leader, were **killed** by a detachment of the Philippine constabulary on the Island of Sulu
1921 The one-hundredth **anniversary** of **the death of Napoleon** was commemorated in Paris
1925. **Fifty vessels**, including five destroyers five revenue cutters and 40 patrol boats were ordered to **blockade the rum fleet** off the coast of New Jersey

MAY 5

1913 Montenegro yielded Skutari to Austria
1914: **An arbitration treaty** between the United States and Italy was signed at Washington
1916 The Germans notified the United States that if the latter force **Great Britain to raise the blockade** of German ports, **they will cease unrestricted submarine warfare.**
1917. A Nationalist Government was elected in Australia
1917: The United States House of Representatives was addressed by the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Arthur J **Balfour.**
1918: **Field-Marshal French** appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland
1918 A collier, of 5 500 tons, the **"Tuckahoe,"** built in 27 working days, was launched at Camden, N J
1919. **Belgium** consented to **sign the Peace Treaty**
1920 **Woman's** Federal **Suffrage** Amendment **ratified** (11 to 6) by **Delaware** Senate
1920 Danish troops occupied northern Schleswig, whose people **voted**, on February 10, to **return to Denmark.** The Germans had been in control there since 1866
1921 The Supreme Allied Council signed the **ultimatum** to Germany and handed it to Dr Sthamer German Ambassador to Great Britain (See May 1)
1921 Approximately **100,000 miners** joined in a **strike** in Upper **Silesia** as a protest against the Inter-Allied Commission giving Poland only two of the industrial districts
1925· Twenty-thousand **Riffian tribesmen** in French Morocco assembled to **attack French forces**

MAY 6

1914· A woman suffrage bill was rejected by the British House of Lords
1915 Lieutenant-General William H B **De Horsey**, sole survivor of the Charge of the Light Brigade at Balaklava, died
1915· **Japan demanded the unconditional acceptance** of her **terms by China.** (See March 3 1915)
1918: **Treaty of peace** is signed by representatives of Roumania and the Central Powers at Bucharest
1919 The **77th Division** of the United States Army marched along Fifth Avenue, New York
1919 The terms of the Peace Treaty were communicated to all the powers represented at the Conference **Marshal Foch declared that France's military security was not adequately assured.** Stephen **Pidon**, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, was elected Chairman of the Provisional Organization of the League of Nations.
1920 The **Poles entered Kief.**
1920. Lieutenant-Colonel Obregon issued a manifesto calling upon the **Mexican people to rally to the support of the revolt** against President Carranza
1920: President Carranza issued a manifesto refusing to abandon the Presidency
1921· President **Harding accepted the Allied invitation to name representatives** to the Allied Supreme Council, the Reparations Commission, and the Council of Ambassadors
1921. The **Poles**, 90 000 strong, carried **their invasion of Upper Silesia** as far as the Oder
1921· W. Friese **Greene**, **British inventor** of the **motion picture camera and machine**, died, aged 66
1922 A **picture** of King Emmanuel III of Italy was **transmitted by radio-telegraphy** from Rome to Bar Harbor, Me
1923. Many foreign (mostly American) railway passengers were raided on the Shantung border by Chinese bandits and held for ransom

MAY 7

1914 Prince **Alexander of Teck** was appointed **Governor-General** of **Canada.**
1915 The American oil-tank steamer **"Gulflight"** was sunk off the Scilly Islands by a German submarine, with loss of life
1915 The Cunard liner **"Lusitania,"** from New York to Liverpool, was **torpedoed** by a German submarine **off Old Head of Kinsale, Ireland**, and sunk with loss of 1 150 lives Among the killed were **Charles Frohman**, American theatrical manager, **Elbert Hubbard**, American author and philosopher **Alfred G. Vanderbilt**, American capitalist, and others
1916 The White Star liner **"Cymric"** torpedoed by a German submarine off Irish coast May 7–8
1918: **Nicaragua** declared **war on Germany** and her allies
1918 The **United States** granted an additional **credit** of **$75,000,000** to **Great Britain**, making a total loan to Great Britain of $2 795 000 000 and total to all belligerents **$5,363,850,000.**
1918 **Women** sat as **members of Tammany Hall Executive Committee**, in New York, for the first time
1919: On the 4th **anniversary** of the sinking of the **Lusitania**, Clemenceau handed the treaty to the German delegates in the Trianon Palace Versailles
1919 Buenos Ayres port strike ended
1920. **Japan** withdrew all objections to the Chinese consortium and **accepted** the **terms** as agreed upon by the United States, Great Britain, and France for **financing China**
1920 **Revolutionary** forces entered **Mexico City**; Carranza fled, Vera Cruz joined the revolution
1921. **German** Reichswehr **officers** assumed **defense** of the Kreuzburg district, **Silesia**, against a threatened attack by Poles
1921 **Fighting** was **renewed** between the French and Turkish nationalists in Cilicia
1922. 225th anniversary of **Trinity Church**, New York celebrated
1925· **Sir Doveton Sturdee**, commander of the victorious British fleet at the battle of Falkland Islands in 1914, died, aged 65

MAY 8

1915. The **Germans** occupied **Libau, Russia.**
1916. The United States Senate passed the **Good Roads Bill** of $85,000,000 for **construction of post roads**
1918 The United States crop report shows harvest of 572,590 000 bushels of wheat, 154,400 000 more bushels than in 1917
1919 First convention of the **American Legion** was opened at St Louis Major H E Lindsley was named chairman
1919 **Peace Treaty** was **forwarded to Berlin** by the German delegation at Versailles
1920 A **peace treaty** was concluded between Soviet Russia and the Republic of Georgia, the **Independence** of Georgia being **recognized.**
1920 **Two hundred** armed Sinn Fein men attacked **6 policemen** and compelled them to surrender, burning the barracks, in County Cork, Ireland

M

Disputed Pronunciations

N

Foreign Phrases

O

Population Statistics

P

Q

R

S

T

U

V

W

X

Y

Z

1921: **Battles** between **Fascisti** and **Communists in Italy.**
1923 Dr Krupp **von Bohlen,** head of the Krupp Works and others were **arrested** and sentenced by French authorities for inspiring the uprising of Mar 31
1924 Diplomatic relations were opened between Panama and Colombia
1925· **Spanish forces** were **victorious** in a conflict with Riffians near Sidi Mesaud, Morocco

MAY 9

1913 The Japanese Ambassador presented to the United States a protest against the California Anti-Alien Land-Ownership Bill
1916 The Militia of Texas, New Mexico and Arizona was ordered to the Mexican border in addition to 4,500 regular troops
1917 **Liberia** broke off **diplomatic relations** with Germany
1918 The British navy raided Ostend and sank the cruiser **"Vindictive"** in the harbor
1918 The **British took Kirkuk,** from Asiatic Turkey, 110 miles southeast of Mosul
1918 The Germans captured Rostoff from the Russians
1919 **Walt Whitman centenary** was widely celebrated
1919 Allies evacuated Odessa
1920 **Bishop** John Heyl **Vincent,** organizer and founder of the Chautauqua educational system, died, aged 88
1920 Francisco **Villa,** the bandit and revolutionary leader, **turned his forces over to the revolutionists** at Chihuahua City
1921. **Loss** to the Government **in operation of the railroads** under Federal control was placed at **$1,200,000,000,** or **$300,000,000** more than originally estimated, by Director-General Davis
1921 The French Ambassador informed the German Government that all **incursions of German troops** into Upper Silesia would be considered by France as **violations of the Versailles Treaty**
1921 Crown Prince **Hirohito,** of Japan, arrived in London on an **official visit**
1921 Count Giuseppe **Greffi,** Italian, **world's oldest diplomat,** died aged 102
1922 **Silesian frontier** as determined by the League of Nations is **accepted** by Germany and Poland
1922 Oberammergau celebrates its **Passion Play,** suspended since 1910

MAY 10

1914· Lillian **Nordica,** American opera singer, died at Batavia, Java
1916 **Germany admitted** that the **"Sussex"** was **sunk** by a German **submarine** and **expressed regret** to the United States
1918 The town of **Albert,** France taken by the Germans, was **recaptured** by the **French**
1918 The **"Sant' Anna,"** an Italian transport was sunk by an enemy torpedo, with loss of 638 soldiers and workmen
1920 J W **Hyatt,** American inventor of roller bearings and of celluloid, died, aged 82
1921 The **Army** Appropriation **Bill,** carrying approximately $320,000,000 and providing for an army of **150,000** men, was **passed** by the House
1922 An attempt to fly around the world started by three British airmen, Major W T Blake Lieut-Col Broome, and Capt N Macmillan
1925 **William Ferguson Massey,** Premier of New Zealand since 1912, died, aged 70

MAY 11

1915 The Allies forced back the Germans in the Arras region
1916 **American citizens** were **warned** to **quit Mexico**
1916 Great Britain allowed Americans to send food to relieve the starving population of Russian Poland in German occupation
1916 Chinese **revolutionists** proclaimed **Li Yuan-hung President** of South China
1917. The Chicago Board of Trade stopped the trading in May wheat, of which the price reached $3 25 a bushel
1918 The French raided the southeast of Montdidier and northeast of Thiaucourt
1918 The United States artillery caused fires in the villages of Cantigny and St Georges held by the Germans
1918 The **German submarines** were **warned** by wireless communication **not to return** to Ostend and Zeebrugge
1918 The Italians attacked Col dell' Orso, and destroyed the Austrian garrison
1918 The **Germans raided** east of **Ypres** and near Neuville but were **repulsed**
1919 **Pope** Benedict undertook **arbitration** in territorial dispute of Peru, Chile, and Bolivia
1919 Many **demonstrations** in Germany **against signing** the peace treaty **Leipzig** was **recaptured** from the Spartanists by Government troops
1920 **William Dean Howells,** dean of American letters died, aged 83
1920 The Turkish Peace delegation received the Peace Treaty at Paris The treaty provides for permanent **occupation of Constantinople** by Allied troops awards Thrace to Greece and stipulates that the Turks recognize Armenia's independence
1920 The Italian Ministry, of which Premier Nitti was the head, resigned
1921 Germany **accepted unconditionally** the Allied ultimatum
1921· The Allied Commission in Constantinople proclaimed the **neutrality of Constantinople, the Bosporus, and the Dardanelles** in the hostilities between the Turks and the Greeks
1921: **Fighting** between Allied forces and Polish insurgents **continued** in Upper Silesia
1922 Bill extending the limit of immigration to 3 per cent for two years signed by Pres Harding
1925 **Abd-el Krim,** leader of the Riffian forces against the Spanish and French in Morocco, **declared a holy war.**

MAY 12

1913 The delegates of the **International Peace Conference** were entertained at Washington, D C
1914 A bill providing for the **popular election of** United States **Senators** in States where laws did not provide for it was adopted in the Senate
1915 General **Botha,** with troops of the Union of South Africa, **occupied Windhuk,** the capital of **German Southwest Africa**
1916 James **Connolly,** Commander-in-chief of the Irish revolutionists, was executed in Dublin
1916 Sweden and Denmark adopted daylight saving plan for summer months
1919 The Prime Minister of Esthonia announced his Government's intention of **continuing war** against Soviet Russia
1920 President Carranza's forces, 4 000 strong, fought an all-day battle surrounded by rebel troops near San Marcos
1920 **A settlement** of the **Adriatic question** was reached between Jugo-Slav and Italian delegates at Pallanza Italy to recognize "Wilson line" as the frontier between Italy and Jugoslavia Fiume to be placed under Italian sovereignty, the League of Nations to control the port
1921 **Guerrilla warfare** broke out in the **coal-fields** of Mingo County, W Va
1921 The Austrian Republic recognized the Obregon Government of Mexico
1922 The **Court of** International **Justice** was **opened** to the entire world by the admission of Germany, Turkey Russia, Mexico, and Hungary to its jurisdiction
1922 A **meteor** weighing 20 tons fell near Blackstone Va
1925 **Amy Lowell,** American poet, essayist, and critic, died, aged 52
1925 **Charles Mangin,** French general, the **hero of Verdun,** died, aged 59
1925 **Paul von Hindenburg,** German field-marshal during the World War, took oath of office as **President of the Republic of Germany.**

MAY 13

1915· **The British battle-ship "Goliath"** was **sunk by a Turkish** destroyer, with loss of 500 lives
1915 The **United States protested** against Germany's **sinking of Lusitania.**
1916 Clara Louise **Kellogg** (Mrs Strakosch) American singer, died
1918 The **Anti Loafing Bill** went into effect in New York
1918 German and Austrian **emperors agreed** to a close **military alliance** for 25 years
1918. The **Prussian Lower House rejected** motion for provision for **equal manhood suffrage**
1918 The Italians entered Pola Harbor and sank an Austrian battle-ship
1918 **Lithuania** was proclaimed an independent State by the German Emperor
1919 Chancellor **Scheidemann** told the German-National Assembly in Berlin the **peace treaty** was **unacceptable,** calling it a **"murderous scheme"**
1920 Eugene V **Debs** was nominated by the Socialist party as its candidate for President of the United States
1920 Fifty police barracks in Ireland were wiped out in the course of **widespread destruction** of public property by bands of **armed and masked men**
1921· Premier Lloyd George informed the House of Commons that the **insurrection of Poles** in Upper Silesia was a **violation of the Treaty of Versailles,** and must be quelled
1921: **Sinn Fein won all but four seats** in the Parliamentary elections in South Ireland
1921· The **Austrian** National Assembly passed an act providing for a **plebiscite on union** with Germany

MAY 14

1913 An international naval force acting for the **Allies took Skutari**
1917 **Joseph H Choate,** American Ambassador and eminent lawyer, died
1918 **James Gordon Bennett,** proprietor of *New York Herald,* died
1919 H J **Heinz,** American manufacturer of pickles, etc, died, aged 75
1919 **Austrian** peace delegation, under Chancellor Karl Renner, **arrived** at St Germain, near Paris
1921 Premier Briand warned the Allies that **France** was **unalterably opposed** to the **use of German troops** to put down the Upper-Silesian revolt
1921 The Turkish Nationalist Government at Angora ratified treaty with Soviet Russia
1925· Sir Henry **Rider Haggard,** British novelist, soldier, and traveler, died, aged 69

MAY 15

1914 The **Norwegians celebrated** the centennial of their **separation from Denmark.**
1916 The **United States Marines** were landed **at Santo Domingo to guarantee free election** of a Provisional President
1918· The **Barge Canal** from the Great Lakes to the Hudson river was **opened.**
1918 The **British navy closed 22,000 square miles of** the northern part of **North Sea by** laying **mine-fields**
1918 **Air-mail service** was **initiated** between New York and Washington **by** United States **Army flyers** who carried 344 pounds of mail in 3 hours and 20 minutes
1919 An **air-mail service** was initiated between Chicago and Cleveland
1919 The body of nurse **Edith Cavell,** executed by the Germans in 1915, was buried in her native city, Norwich, England, after a service in Westminster Abbey
1920 U S **Senate** by 43 to 38 **passed** the **Knox resolution** repealing the declarations of the state of war with Germany and Austria and providing for a resumption of commercial and diplomatic relations with those countries
1920 **Carranza** broke through the surrounding rebel lines and **escaped** to the hills on horseback
1924 The Soldiers' Bonus bill was vetoed by President Coolidge
1924· France agrees to **evacuate the Ruhr** valley if Germany adheres to the Dawes reparation plan
1924 **New York City** celebrated the **third centennial** of its settlement
1925 **Nelson A Miles,** American general commander of the American forces in the war with Spain, died, aged 86

MAY 16

1914: The **Dutch landed Marines in Mexico** to take charge of oil properties owned by the Netherlands
1916 The **Austrians attacked** the **Italians** in the **Trentino**
1917: Cuban insurrectionists were warned by the United States that interference by them with the sugar production would be considered a hostile act
1918 The **British raided** Austrian positions at **Canove,** and the **Italians entered Monte Asolone**
1919 Three American hydroplanes left Trepassey Bay, N F, for the Azores
1920 **Levi P. Morton,** former Vice-President of the United States and former Governor of New York, died, aged 96
1920 **Carranza's cabinet** were **captured.**
1920 The **Swiss** people voted to **join the League of Nations** by a vote of approximately 400,000 to 300 000
1920 In Rome, **Joan of Arc** was **canonized.**
1921 The **Sinn Fein** committed many acts of incendiarism in Liverpool Three officers and one **woman** were **murdered** in a night ambush in County Galway, Ireland
1922 On its first trip the 56 000-ton passenger ship **Majestic** crossed from England to New York in 5 days, 14 hours, 45 minutes
1924 The **U. S. round the world flyers** left the Aleutian Islands and reached Japanese soil, 900 miles See April 6
1925 Nine governments which borrowed from the United States during the World War were invited to begin negotiations for the settlement of the total of $6,731,940,999 86 of such debt

MAY 17

1916 **Dominican Republic elected** Frederico Henriquez **Carvajal** Provisional President
1917 The Congress of the United States passed **Selective Draft Army Bill**
1918 A **German division,** near Dvinsk, Russia, **mutinied,** refusing to go to the Russian front Fifty mutineers were shot
1918: A **Russian transport,** with many women and children among the **3,000** on **board,** was **sunk** by a German submarine A few hundred were saved
1919 One **American hydroplane,** the NC-4, **reached the Azores,** the other two landing in the ocean off Flores and Fazel respectively See May 16
1920 Colonel W D **Mann, last Custer survivor,** editor of *Town Topics,* died, aged 80
1920 **French troops evacuated** Frankfort and other **German cities** on **German troops withdrawing from Ruhr** district
1920 **Bolsheviki invaded Persia**
1921 The Polish executive committee in Silesia notified the Inter-Allied Commission that the **Insurgents** would **retire,** if the ground they abandoned were occupied by Allied and not by German troops
1921· The **Reparations** Commission announced that Germany had **placed at its disposal 150,000,000 gold marks** on account of the 1,000,000,000 marks due May 31
1923 Disastrous earthquake damaged Quito, Ecuador
1924 By agreement with the League of Nations, Lithuania kept Memel, permitting Poland free use of the harbor

MAY 18

1913 **Water** was **admitted** to the **Pacific** Ocean **side** of the Panama Canal
1914 **Essad Pasha** resigned as Albania's Minister of War and **led a revolt** against Prince William of Weid
1914 The Panama Canal **was opened for** regular **barge traffic**
1915 Festubert was captured from the Germans by the Canadians (May 18–19)
1917 **Honduras** severed diplomatic relations with **Germany.**
1917 **Selective Draft Bill signed** by President Wilson
1918 **German plot** discovered in **Ireland,** and over 100 **Sinn Fein** leaders were arrested and deported to England
1918 Japanese and Chinese Governments concluded a defensive alliance against Germany
1919 A British Sopwith biplane piloted by H G **Hawker,** navigated by Lt Com Mackenzie **Grieve,** left St John's N F, in an attempt to **fly the Atlantic,** but had to alight owing to engine trouble after flying 1,100 miles the aviators were picked up by the Danish freighter "Mary, bound from Norfolk, Va, to Norway
1920 Raymond **Poincaré,** former President of France, **resigned** from the Reparation Commission to **reenter politics**
1921 Edward Douglass **White,** Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, died, aged 75
1921. The German Government warned **Bavaria to disband** her military forces

MAY 19

1913 The **Alien Land Bill** was signed by the Governor of California
1918 The Australians captured Ville-sur-Ancre from the Germans
1918 **Nicaragua** broke diplomatic relations with **Germany**
1918 **Germans** raided Picardy and Lorraine but were **repelled** by **United States troops**
1918 Major **Raoul Lufbery,** American aviator **killed in action** over Toul
1920 **French war losses** were stated to be 1,400,000 soldiers killed, 800,000 maimed, and 300,000 wounded, out of the 8,000 000 mobilized Material losses 600,000 houses destroyed, 75,000,000 acres of arable land laid waste, and 3 000 miles of railroad and 25,000 miles of highways destroyed
1920 **Bolshevik forces** landed near **Enzeli** in Persia on the Caspian Sea The British troops were forced to evacuate Enzeli
1922 The General Economic Conference at Genoa adjourned
1922 **"Passive war"** and general boycott declared against the United States by Haiti
1924 The **Soldiers' Bonus bill was passed** by the U S Senate over the President's veto
1925 **Italian Chamber of Deputies** voted unanimously to **suppress all secret societies.**

MAY 20

1913 Henry M **Flagler,** American capitalist, oil-magnate, died
1916 England under fuel-saving rules from May 20 to September 30
1918 The Swedish steamship **"New Sweden"** (neutral) was sunk by Austro-German shell-fire in the Mediterranean Its 200 passengers were saved
1918 Twenty **German air-planes** raided London killed 44 and injured 179, but 5 raiding planes were destroyed
1919 An **eruption** of the **volcano** Kalut, in Java, killed 50,000 people
1920 A new **Italian cabinet** was formed by Premier Nitti
1921 Governor Morgan, of West Virginia, issued a proclamation **declaring martial law** in Mingo County
1921 President **Harding presented** $100,000 worth of radium, **the gift of American women,** to **Mme Curie,** French scientist and discoverer of radium
1921. **Rioting** broke out in **Alexandria,** Egypt, and many persons were killed or wounded
1922 The **Shantung treaty** was **ratified** by Japan See February 4
1923 **Bonar Law,** British Prime Minister, **resigned**
1924 The City of Dublin Corporation was dissolved by the Irish government

MAY 21

1914 The Hamburg-American liner **"Vaterland" arrived in New York** after a maiden trip
1915 The **Canadians** drove the Germans from their position north of Ypres
1916 Clayton Colman **Hall, founder** of **Actuarial Society** of America, died
1918 **Peyton** Conway **March** was **appointed Chief of Staff,** with rank of **General,** by the President
1918 **Railroad presidents** of United States were **removed** from office as executive managers by the Director General
1919 The House in Washington voted (304 to 89) to submit a **suffrage constitutional amendment** to the States
1919 The Peace Conference granted the Germans an **extra week,** till May 29, to reply to the peace terms
1919 British **relief force** arrived at Murmansk and proceeded to Kem
1920 Grover Cleveland **Bergdoll,** convicted **draft dodger,** escaped from his guards in Philadelphia and fled to Germany
1920 The House (228 to 139) adopted the Knox peace resolution
1920 Venustiano **Carranza,** fugitive President of Mexico, was **assassinated** at Tlaxcalantongo
1920 **Peace** declared between Germany and Costa Rica
1920 French general **strike ended**
1921 **Pope Benedict** appealed to the English and Irish to **end the reign of terror in Ireland**
1922 In an attempt to scale **Mt. Everest,** three British climbers attained an altitude of 26,800 ft
1924. Six million dollars of **Boxer indem-**

nity from China was cancelled by the United States
1925: Capt Roald Amundsen, Norwegian Arctic explorer and discoverer of the South Pole accompanied by Lincoln Ellsworth of New York and crews of four men, hop off in two airplanes from Spitzbergen in an effort to reach the North Pole.
1925. Field-Marshal John French, Viscount of Ypres, died, aged 72

MAY 22

1913. Mexican troops defeated by Revolutionists near Sacramento, Coahuila
1916. Carranza demanded that American troops withdraw from Mexico
1918 Thirty German air-planes raided Paris killed 1, injured 12
1918: British air-planes bombed Mannheim and destroyed a chlorin-gas plant
1919. Sergt Alvin C. York, of Tennessee, returning war hero, welcomed in New York
1920. Nine Bolshevik attacks were repulsed by the Poles
1920 The conference at San Remo invited President Wilson to act as arbitrator for the settlement of the Armenian frontier, he accepted
1921. German irregular forces invaded Upper Silesia and drove back the Polish forces
1924. N F Leopold, Jr, and Richard Loeb, wealthy young Chicago students, confessed to the murder of Robert Franks on May 14
1924. Trade agreements were signed by France and Italy
1924· A 'most-favored-nation" treaty was signed by Austria and England

MAY 23

1914· Albanian insurgents attacked Durazzo and Prince William fled for safety to an Italian cruiser
1914· Japan ratified the Arbitration Treaty with the United States.
1915: Italy declared war on Austria-Hungary, and Germany on Italy.
1916. The British Conscription Bill passed the House of Lords
1916· The Porto Rican Bill, making Porto Ricans citizens of the United States and granting self-government in part, was passed by the United States House of Representatives
1916 The British House of Commons voted $1,500 000,000 asked for by Premier Asquith, making a grand total of $11,-910,000 000 since the war began
1916. New Zealanders reached the firing line at Armentières
1917· The Italians driving back the Austrians advanced on the Southern Carso
1918 The Russo-Ukrainian Peace Conference held its first sitting The Russian delegates recognized Ukraine's independence
1918 The British transport "Moldavia" was sunk by a torpedo off the coast of England 56 United States soldiers killed by the explosion
1918 The American Red Cross receives $1,000 000 from Andrew Carnegie
1918 Miss Catherine Stinson, mail aviatrix, established two flight records from Chicago to New York, one for endurance, the other for a continuous flight of 783 miles
1919: Hereditary titles abolished by the Canadian Parliament
1919. Big fire and riots in Bilbao, Spain.
1920 Bolshevik forces which occupied Enzeli captured the entire White Sea anti-Bolshevik fleet, consisting of six cruisers and seven transports
1921. Thirty-seven persons were killed and 151 wounded as a result of rioting in Alexandria, Egypt, during two days
1921· Four British battalions were dispatched from the Rhine to Upper Silesia, where German irregular troops and Polish insurgents were clashing frequently
1925 Earthquake and fire in Japan caused the death of 278 people

MAY 24

1915. The 'telescribe," an instrument to record telephone conversation, completed by Thomas A Edison.
1916 The British Military Service Bill, calling to the colors all males between the ages of 18 and 41 in Great Britain, was signed by King George
1918 Costa Rica declared war against Germany and Austria.
1919 5,000 labor-union delegates opened fight on Prohibition at Madison Square Garden, New York
1919. General strike begun at Havana, Cuba
1919 The hundredth anniversary of Queen Victoria's birth was celebrated throughout the British Empire
1920· President Wilson in a special message to Congress urged American acceptance of a mandate over Armenia
1920. Adolfo de la Huerta, Governor of Sonora was named President ad interim of Mexico by the extraordinary session of Congress meeting in Mexico City
1921: German irregular troops in Upper Silesia attacked the Polish insurgents along the Oder River and regained control of all the bridges
1921. Elections to the Ulster Parliament under the new Home Rule Act were held amid serious disorder, in which seven people were stabbed
1922 A commission composed of bankers assembled at Paris to discuss international finances
1922· A commercial treaty between Russia and Italy was signed at Genoa
1923· Socialist Workers' Internationale organized, replacing the defunct Second Internationale

MAY 25

1914: The Irish Home Rule Bill passed the British House of Commons for the third time by 351 to 274 and became a law without the approval of the Lords
1914. Pope Pius X created 13 new cardinals
1914: Francis Kossuth, Hungarian patriot, political leader and author, died aged 73
1915. A British Coalition Cabinet of twenty-three members representing Liberals, Conservatives, Unionists and Laborites, was formed in London
1915· Representatives of Argentine, Brazil, and Chile, at Buenos Ayres signed a treaty for closer political relations.
1915 China and Japan signed two treaties in Peking
1916 The British defeated the Turks at El Frasser, Sudan
1916. The entire 116 Texas National Guardsmen who absented themselves from muster were ordered court-martialed
1918 Women were enrolled for primary elections in New York
1918 Mexico severed diplomatic relations with Cuba
1918. German submarines appeared off the American coast and sank 19 ships off New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia
1920 Railwaymen and dockmen went on strike in Dublin because they were asked to handle munitions for British troops
1920. Luis Cabrera, Minister of the Treasury of the Carranza Government, was captured and taken to prison in Mexico City
1920 Francisco Villa bid defiance to the new Mexican Government
1920 Bolshevik troops were repulsed with heavy losses on the northern front
1921· The Senate unanimously adopted the Borah disarmament amendment to the Naval Bill
1921 Members of the Sinn Fein burned the Dublin Custom-House loss, nine lives, damage estimated at $5,000 000
1921. France and Great Britain expressed their willingness to wait twenty years for a settlement of Austria's obligations under the Treaty of Saint-Germain
1923 Agreement reached by Allied Council to begin repayment of expenses of American Army of Occupation in 12 years

MAY 26

1913 Serbia demanded a change in treaty with Bulgaria
1914· Jacob A Riis, American publicist, born in Denmark, died in New York
1914· The German Hamburg-American liner "Ypiranga" delivered arms and ammunition to the Huerta forces in Venezuela
1915 The British battleship "Triumph" was sunk in the Dardanelles
1916. The Rockefeller Foundation appropriated $1,000,000 for the relief of war sufferers in Poland, Serbia, Montenegro and Albania
1916· Timothy Dwight, American educator, president of Yale College, died
1918 The Italians broke the Austro-German line of defense at Capo Sile, on the lower Piave front
1918. The English transport "Leasowe Castle" (9 737 tons) was torpedoed and sunk by submarine in the Mediterranean
1919 The Tarrant triplane, largest in the world, weighing 20 tons and fitted with 6 engines, was wrecked on its first flight in England
1919 Pennsylvania Senate passed (41 to 7) the Woman's Federal Suffrage Amendment
1920 Bolshevik forces continued to pour into Persia and occupied Resht, from which British troops retired toward Teheran
1920 Lettish and Bolshevik peace delegates, in conference at Moscow, reached an agreement by which Russia recognizes the complete independence of Latvia.
1920 General Herrera, who led the attack in which Carranza lost his life, surrendered and was taken to Mexico City
1921· The French Chamber of Deputies indorsed Premier Briand's policy on German reparations payment by a vote of 419 against 171
1921: Members of the Sinn Fein destroyed the residences of several prominent Unionists and other houses on the outskirts of Cork American ammunition totaling 16,388 rounds was seized in the Dublin district since March 26
1922: Bill creating a Federal Narcotic Board approved by President Harding
1923. Independence granted to Transjordania by Great Britain
1924 The Immigration bill was signed by President Coolidge See April 18
1924· Chancellor Marx and the German Cabinet resigned.

MAY 27

1914· Sir Joseph Wilson Swan, British inventor of auto-type printing process, an incandescent electric lamp, etc, died, aged 86
1915 The Turks torpedoed and sank the British warship "Majestic" off the Dardanelles
1916. General Joseph S Gallieni, French minister of war, died
1918· Second American Red Cross War Fund subscriptions exceeded $166,500,000
1918 Italians advanced northwest of Prente, captured the summit of Monte Zignolon, 870 Germans and 12 guns
1918· The Allies were driven across the Aisne-Marne Canal by the Germans, who took Cormicy, Cauroy and Loivre, and attacked the British at Berry-au-Bac and the French by the Chemin-des-Dames
1919 The NC-4, American hydroaeroplane, reached Lisbon, Portugal, in the first successful transatlantic flight
1920: The Senate Foreign Relations Committee by 11 to 4 adopted a resolution refusing the request of President Wilson that he be authorized to accept for the United States a mandate over Armenia
1920. President Wilson vetoed the Knox Peace resolution recently passed by Congress
1920. General Obregon asked the Mexican Senate to appoint a commission to investigate the death of President Carranza.
1921: Anti-Bolshevik forces of General Kappel occupied a part of Vladistok.

MAY 28

1913· Lord Avebury (Sir John Lubbock), British financier, statesman, author and naturalist died
1918· Germans crossed the Vesle before the withdrawing French and British they claimed to have taken 16,000 prisoners
1918· West of Montdidier United States troops assisted by British tanks, drove the Germans out of Cantigny, and held it
1918 The American Railway Express Company was formed by merger of the Adams, American, Wells-Fargo and Southern Express Companies, under Government supervision with a capital of $30,000,000
1918 The United States Shipping Board announced 10 steel ships completed in week ending May 25
1918 Denmark's Rigsdag assembled with 9 women members at Copenhagen
1918 Major Baracca, Italian 'ace," brought down his 32nd adversary in aerial warfare
1919. H G Hawker and M Grieve, airmen, received by King George in London and given the Royal Air Force Cross See May 18
1920 Troops were sent to Bristol, Rhode Island, after a riot in that city caused by strikers. The Governor issued a proclamation declaring the town in a state of insurrection.
1920 War broke out in the Adriatic region between the Italians under d'Annunzio and the Serbs
1921· The Executive Committee of the United States Grain-Growers, Inc, formed the Farmers' Finance Corporation, with a capital stock of $100,000,000, to finance farm marketing and facilitate direct handling of crops
1921· The Allied Reparations Commission arranged to give the United States a voting seat on the Committee on Guaranties to secure payment by Germany of the reparations bill
1924· Japan protested against the exclusion of its nationals by the United States Immigration bill See May 26
1925 The Park Avenue Baptist Church of New York waived all creedal requirements and baptism by immersion in offering its pastorate to Dr Harry Emerson Fosdick, former Presbyterian minister

MAY 29

1914· The Canadian Pacific liner "Empress of Ireland" was sunk in a collision with the collier "Storstad" off Father Point St Lawrence River in Quebec province, with loss of 1,027 lives
1917 American exports for the year ending April 30 were officially announced as valued at $6,060,000,000, an increase of 50 per cent over 1916 and doubling the value of any other previous year
1918 The Germans took Soissons, with 35 000 prisoners Also the town of Courcy, 5 miles from Reims
1918. The U S War Industries Board was formally created by the President
1919: German counter-proposals to the Peace Treaty were delivered to the Allies in Paris
1920. D'Annunzio seized Durazzo, the principal seaport of Albania, and set up an administration in the town
1921: Brigadier-General Horace Porter, former Ambassador to France and last survivor of the staff of General Grant, died, aged 83
1921. Abbott H Thayer, American painter and camouflage expert, discoverer of the laws of protective coloration in animals, died, aged 71
1921: Polish insurgents and German high commands concluded an armistice, with the Inter-Allied Commission acting as mediator
1921: Serious riots in Christiania, Norway, attend the seamen's strike.
1922 Parliament of Southern Ireland was dissolved by the Viceroy
1923 French Chamber of Deputies sustained continuation of Ruhr occupation. See Jan 8
1924: The treaty providing for the one-hour limit in the search and seizure of rum-runners by the United States, signed by Denmark, had also been signed by Norway, Germany, England

MAY 30

1913: Turkey signed treaty of peace with the Allied Balkan Nations
1913: Fifteen years after the Spanish-American War the Memorial Monument to the officers and men of the U S battleship "Maine," destroyed in Havana Harbor, Feb 15, 1898, was unveiled at New York
1914 The American Naval Officer, acting as collector of the Port of Vera Cruz, fined the German steamers "Ypiranga" and "Bavaria" for breach of the regulations made concerning the landing of arms and ammunition at Puerto Mexico
1918 The first composite wood-and-steel ship, "War Cloud," launched at Jacksonville, Fla
1918· An explosion of munitions at Jassy, Roumania, caused the death of 400 persons
1918 The first fabricated steel ship was launched on Newark Bay, N J
1919: Total eclipse of the sun observed by missions at Rio de Janeiro
1919: The Bolsheviki, having looted and evacuated Riga, occupied Rovno
1920 America's war dead in Europe were eulogized and their graves in all parts of France decorated Memorial service was held at St Margaret's, Westminster, London
1920. Greek troops began the occupation of Turkish Thrace.
1921· Germany completed payment of the 1,000 000,000 gold marks due on its first payment on reparations
1921· The French paid full honors to the American dead in France
1921· A new government was organized in Vladivostok by Lieutenant-General Boldireff
1924· Allied Council gave Germany 30 days to consent to Allied military control.

MAY 31

1913 Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, British Ambassador and Secretary of State W J Bryan of the United States, signed a renewal five-year arbitration treaty
1915 Ralph de Palma drove an automobile 500 miles at the rate of 89 8 miles an hour at Indianapolis, Ind
1915 Germany officially acknowledged that American steamer "Guilflight" was damaged by German submarine.
1915 Zeppelins dropped ninety bombs on London four persons killed
1916. The Russians were compelled to evacuate Mamakhatum, Armenia
1916 General Carranza demanded the withdrawal of American troops from Mexico
1916 A great naval battle was fought off Jutland by the British fleet, and the German High Seas fleet which retired to its base, leaving the British in command of the sea
1917. Edouard de Reszke, Polish grand opera singer, died
1918 The United States transport "President Lincoln," returning to America, was sunk by German torpedo off the French coast, with loss of 711
1918 Mrs Rose Pastor Stokes sentenced to 10 years imprisonment for violation of Espionage Act by the United States Court
1918 The United States destroyer "Ward," built in 17½ days, was launched at Mare Island Cal
1919 The NC-4, American hydroaeroplane, reached Plymouth, England
1920. Italian aviator, Lieut Masiero, arrived at Tokio, Japan, having flown from Rome
1921: Twenty-one negroes and nine whites were killed in a race conflict in Tulsa, Okla
1923. In a religious riot in Durango, Mexico, 10 were killed
1924 Soviet Russia recognized by China

JUNE

JUNE 1

1916· United States Marines were landed in Santo Domingo to restore order
1917· New Zealanders took Messines
1917: Eleven Chinese provinces declared their independence.
1918 The Germans on the Oise and the Marne rivers advanced to Nouvron and Fontenoy, on the Ourcq River, they reached the heights of Neuilly and north of Chateau-Thierry
1919 Rhine Republic, under Dr Dorden, set up at Wiesbaden, Germany
1920: The Senate by a vote of 62 to 12 opposed the Armenian mandate and by a vote of 52 to 23 adopted the Foreign Relations Committee a resolution refusing the consent of Congress for President Wilson to accept the mandate
1920. The French signed an armistice with the Turkish Nationalists in Cilicia.
1920: Martial law proclaimed in Athens, Greece
1921: Race riots continued in Tulsa, Okla; 30 killed, 300 wounded
1921: Heavy fighting in Silesia, 130 Poles and 12 Germans slain
1922: Hsu Shih Chang, president of Chi

nese Republic, **resigned,** succeeded by General **Li Yuan Hung**
1924 Raymond Poincare, *Premier of France,* resigned
1925 **Thomas R Marshall,** former Vice-President of the United States died in *Washington, aged 71*
1925. The **Riffians** unsuccessfully **attacked** the French, at Bibane, **French Morocco.**

JUNE 2

1913 Alfred **Austin,** British **poet laureate,** died
1919 Dr Russell **Tripp, last Mexican War veteran,** died, aged 100
1920 The **Delaware** House **refused** (24 to 10) to take up the **Woman's** Federal **Suffrage** Amendment
1920 Adolfo **de la Huerta,** elected Provisional President of Mexico, took the oath of office
1920 The **British** Cabinet decided upon **resumption of trade** with Soviet Russia as soon as the necessary mechanism can be arranged
1921· German irregular forces **attacked a French garrison** at Beuthen, Silesia, and were repulsed with heavy losses
1921: **Irish Republicans** failed in an attempt to **blow up a British destroyer** undergoing repairs in a dockyard at Cork
1925 **American, British** and **Italian sailors** *landed in Shanghai, to suppress student* **rioting.**

JUNE 3

1915 **Przemysl retaken** from the Russ*ians by Germans and Austrians*
1915 The **British captured Amara,** on Tigris from the Turks
1918 **Conscription in Ireland** was **stayed** by proclamation of the Lord Lieutenant if 50,000 volunteer by October 1 and from 200,000 to 300,000 enlist monthly thereafter
1918 **Penny postage** suspended in Great Britain after being seventy years in use and a rate of three-halfpence introduced
1918. Ramon **Valdez,** President of Panama, died in Panama City
1918. An **aerial mail-service** between **New York, Boston,** and **Montreal** *was* **begun.**
1918 George Tsarskoye **Plekhanoff,** Russian leader of Social Democrats, died
1919 **Norway refused,** like Switzerland, to agree **to blockade Germany** in case of a *rupture of the negotiations*
1920 The Governments of Great Britain, Denmark, Holland, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland arranged new and substantial **credits for the relief and reconstruction of central European countries,** including Anstria and Hungary
1921 **Pueblo,** Colorado, flood and cloudburst
1921 Dr Simon **Baruch,** surgeon in Confederate army, specialist in hydrotherapy, died, aged 80
1921· Salamon Tellirian, the **Armenian** youth who **assassinated Talaat** *Pasha,* was **acquitted** in the Berlin district court as insane
1921. Lord **Byng,** British General accepted appointment as **Governor-General of Canada**
1922 Women's **Suffrage** extended **in Greece** by constitutional amendment
1923 At Chaumont President Millerand unveiled a monument commemorating France-America friendship
1924 **Rebels** in Albania **seized Skutari**
1924· Chancellor **Marx** and the German Cabinet **resumed office** *See May 26*
1924: **U. S Army aviators reached Shanghai** See May 16
1924 The U S dirigible *Shenandoah* completed a 1000 mile trip
1925 **President Coolidge** warned graduating class of the United States Naval Academy **against jingoism**

JUNE 4

1913 **Japan** forwarded a second **protest** against the California Anti-Alien Land Bill
1916 A Russian drive was commenced in Volhynia and Bukowina
1918 **French** and **United States troops drove the Germans across the Marne.**
1918 A **German submarine** attacked French steamship **"Radioliene" off Maryland** *coast,* but was **driven off** by United States destroyer
1918 The Norwegian steamship **"Eidsvold"** (neutral) was sunk by a German submarine off Virginia Capes The crew was rescued
1918 The United States Secretary of State refused to comply with the German demand for the release of von Rintelen, declared that the American Government does not recognize principle of retaliation, and warned Germany that there are many Germans in the United States who are subject to counter-reprisals
1918 *By order of the Police* Department most of the lights in New York City and vicinity were ordered out at night
1918 Baron Charles **de Broqueville, Belgian Premier, resigned,** he was succeeded by M **Cooreman**
1919 **U S Senate** adopted (56 to 25) joint resolution to **submit woman suffrage amendment** to the States
1920. New **Bolshevik offensive** between the Pripet region and the Dnieper River drove the Poles back
1920 The treaty of **peace with Hungary** was **signed** in Paris
1920 An aeroplane piloted by Lieutenants Bossoutrot and Bernard broke the **world's record for continuous flight** near Paris, remaining in the air over twenty-four hours
1921: Officers of General **Semenoff,** Cossack anti-Bolshevik leader, proclaimed him **supreme ruler** of the new anti-Bolshevik state established at Vladivostok
1922· Irish irregular forces, part of the **"Republican Army,"** were **driven from** *the border town of* **Pettigo** by British regulars
1923 Cardinal Soldevilla y Romero assassinated at Saragossa
1925· **The United States despatched a warship** to Shanghai, **China.**

JUNE 5

1916 **Tornadoes** swept over parts of **Arkansas, Mississippi, Missouri** and **Illinois**
1916 Earl **Kitchener,** of Khartum British Secretary of War, and his staff were **killed when** the British cruiser **"Hampshire"** was **sunk by a mine,** *off the* Orkney Islands
1917· Registration day for the United States Selective Service Army
1918 The Norwegian steamship **"Vinland"** (neutral) was torpedoed off the Virginia Capes
1918 **United States troops penetrated German positions** in Picardy and Lorraine and drove the Germans from Neuilly wood with the bayonet
1918 Robert Adams Philips Haldane Duncan, **Earl of Camperdown,** died
1919 Dr Manuel **Franco,** President of Paraguay, died
1920 **Revolts** in several provinces of Southern **China**
1920 Japanese force occupied Nikolaiefsk, Siberia, after uprising in which many Japanese were killed
1921. **Laura Bromwell,** American holder of the **world's** airplane **record** for looping by a woman, was killed by a fall of 1,800 feet
1921: **Mexican** government authorities frustrated a **revolutionary plot** in Oaxaca to incite a wide-spread revolt General Fernando Vizcaino, an insurrectionist, was court-martialed and shot
1922 U S Supreme Court decided unanimously that **labor unions** are **liable** under the Sherman Act **for damages** caused **by strikes**
1922 Two **Portuguese airmen** reached **Pernambuco** on last stage of a flight **across the Atlantic**
1923 **Artificial lightning** with two million volts **produced** at the Pittsfield laboratory of the General Electric Co
1924 Ex-Secretary of the Navy **Denby exonerated** by Senate Oil Lease Committee, but transfer of naval oil reserves declared illegal
1925 **De Stefani,** Italian Finance Minister, *announced Italy not in a position* **to consider** the **refunding of war debts.**

JUNE 6

1913 Charles H **Cramp,** American shipbuilder, died
1915 A treaty between Sweden and Russia acknowledging mutual financial, commercial and industrial interests, was ratified in Petrograd
1916 Yuan **Shih-Kai,** President of the Chinese Republic died
1918 West of Chateau-Thierry **United States troops drove back the Germans**
1918 United States **Marines defeated** the **Germans,** captured the village of Torcy and drove them out of Bouresches
1918 Dutch hospital ship **"Koningen-Regentes"** (neutral) was sunk in North Sea
1918 The turning-point in the war was marked when the **United States Marines smashed Germans** at **Chateau-Thierry.**
1920 **British war-ships** opened **fire on Turkish Nationalist** positions near Touzla on the Sea of Marmora, when the Nationalists approached the British entrenchments
1920 **Albanian insurgents** annihilated an Italian battalion near Alessio and Italian war-ships shelled that city
1923 The Chinese Cabinet resigned
1924 **Canada** and the **United States** signed **treaty** for the **suppression** of **liquor and drug smuggling**
1924 Premier Klyoura and Japanese Cabinet resigned
1925. **Civil war** broke out **in Canton,** China
1925 Norwegian **expedition** started from Horten **in search** of Capt **Roald Amundsen** and his fellow Polar flyers

JUNE 7

1913 *The European Powers demanded the* **demobilization** of the armies of the **Balkan Allies**
1915 Reginald A J **Warneford, British aviator, destroyed German Zeppelin** at 6 000 feet altitude
1917. The British blew up Messines Ridge south of Ypres, and captured 7,500 prisoners
1918 Richard F **Cleveland,** a son of ex-President Grover Cleveland enlisted as a private in the United States Marine Corps
1918 **Sidney Rankin Drew,** an American actor and aviator, nephew of John Drew, was killed in action
1920 The U S Supreme Court ruled unanimously that the **Prohibition Amendment** to the Federal Constitution, and the **Volstead Act** enforcing it, **are valid**
1921 The U S State Department formally notified the Mexican Government that the United States will **extend recognition as soon as Mexico** is willing to bind itself to the **discharge** of **primary international obligations.**
1921. William B **Cogswell,** American engineer, founder of **Solvay process** of making ammonia soda, died, aged 87
1921· **British** commenced to **drive** the **Polish insurgents out of Silesia**
1921 The **Northern Irish Parliament** was **opened** in Belfast under the Home-Rule measure with Sir James **Craig** as Premier Hugh O'Neill was elected Speaker
1925 Italy celebrated the **twenty-fifth anniversary** of King **Victor Emmanuel's** accession to the throne
1925 **Fighting** began **between rival Chinese factions** at Canton, China.

JUNE 8

1914 The **"Alliance,"** of the Panama Railroad fleet, made the **first** passage of an **ocean steamship through** the **Gatun Locks.**
1915· Secretary of State William Jennings **Bryan resigned**
1917 **General Pershing** and staff arrived **in London.**
1917. **American Aviation Force** landed **in France**
1918 **Czechoslovak troops** reached **Vladivostok.**
1918 Norwegian steamer **"Vindeggen"** (neutral) sunk by German submarine off *Cape Hatteras*
1918 New **German drive** between Montdidier and Noyon on 20-mile front began
1918 The eclipse of the sun was seen in New York
1919 **Canadian Parliament** passed a bill empowering the Government to **deport all advocates of the overthrow of constitutional government**
1919 **Nicaragua** asked United States for troops to **protect her from invasion** by Costa Rica
1919 Grand Admiral **von Holtzendorff** died in Berlin, aged 66
1920 The **Bolsheviki released** all the remaining **British prisoners** in Russia, aside from ordinary criminals The action was taken at the request of the British labor delegation in Russia
1922 **Alexander,** king of Serbia and Princess **Marie** of Roumania, **married** at Belgrade
1923 Bill giving **equality in divorce suits** to women passed by British House of Commons
1924: In protest against **Japanese** Exclusion Act, Tokyo merchants **boycott American goods**
1924 **U. S aviators** reached **Hongkong** See June 4
1925 The United States **Supreme Court ruled** that the **U S Railroad Labor Board** has **no authority** to require by subpena the attendance of a witness from any place in the United States
1925 **France** and **England** reached accord *on terms on which they may open negotiations* with **Germany** for a security pact

JUNE 9

1913 *The U S Supreme Court, in deciding* the Minnesota rate case, ruled that **States had a right to fix intrastate railroad rates** if not made confiscatory
1915 The Italians occupied Monfalcone
1916 Americans not permitted to enter Mexico at El Paso
1920 **Italian Cabinet** under Premier Nitti **resigned;** widespread **rioting and strikes** in Italy
1921 Col Frederick W **Gallbraith,** Jr, **commander of the American Legion,** was killed in a motor-car accident
1921 Dr Luis M **Drago, author of the Drago doctrine** that the collection of private loans by military means implied a potential occupation of territory, and was *therefore at variance with American policy,* died in Buenos Aires, aged 63
1921 The British Government issued as a "White Paper" the text of a proposed **treaty** between the Russian **Soviet** Government and the **"Republic of Ireland,"** captured in Dublin
1923 The **Bulgarian government overthrown** by the Army, and the **Prime Minister,** *Stambulisky, assassinated.*
1923 **Mt Vesuvius** in eruption
1925 Paul **Painlevé,** French Premier and Minister of War, **went to Morocco** by airplane See June 1

JUNE 10

1913 The British House of **Commons passed the Home Rule Bill.**
1916 Charles Evans **Hughes** and Charles Warren **Fairbanks** were nominated for President and Vice-President, respectively, by the **Republican National Convention**
1916 Theodore **Roosevelt** and John M **Parker** nominated for President and Vice-President respectively, by the **Progressive National Convention** Mr Roosevelt declined conditionally
1918 Conscientious objectors were sentenced by court martial to *terms of 25* years' imprisonment, at San Antonio, Tex
1918 **United States Marines,** N W of Chateau-Thierry, **pierced German line**
1918 Norwegian steamer **"Hendrick Lund"** (neutral) sunk by a German submarine off Cape Hatteras
1918 An Austrian dreadnought was destroyed and another damaged by Italian torpedo boat off the Dalmatian Islands
1919 **Woman's** Federal **Suffrage** Amendment **ratified** by **Illinois, Wisconsin,** and **Michigan**
1920 The American Federation of Labor at Montreal adopted a resolution providing that **negro workers** are to have **full and equal membership** with white men
1920 **The Polish Cabinet** under Premier Skulski **resigned**
1921 The Inter-Allied Commission ordered armed **Germans** in Silesia to **withdraw** to the west of the Oder River and the Poles to withdraw to the boundary between *Rybnik and Ratibor*
1921· The Chamber of Commerce of Osaka adopted a resolution petitioning the **Japanese** Government to **take the initiative** in communicating with the United States and Great Britain on **disarmament**
1922 *International bankers in conference* at Paris **adjourned** without action on German loan, subject to call of the Reparations Commission
1925 **France** and **Spain accord** on a plan to end warfare in **Morocco**
1925 The International **conference on** arms traffic, at Geneva adopted a protocol sponsored by the American delegation **prohibiting** the use of **poison-gas** and **bacteria** in warfare

JUNE 11

1913. **Mahmud Sheoket Pasha,** Grand Vizier of Turkey, was assassinated, Prince **Said Halem** took his place
1918 **Allies drive back** the **Germans** on a 7-mile front between Montdidier and Noyon
1921: Twenty-two **Unionist** representatives were elected **without opposition** as members of the Senate in the **Northern Irish Parliament** Nationalists and Sinn-Feiners ignored the election
1922 **Li Yuan Hung** *elected* **President of Chinese Republic.**
1924 Alexandre **Millerand,** President of France **resigned** under Radical pressure
1925 **The Federal Government** filed suit **against** 117 companies engaged in tanning, charging them with a **monopoly** in cattle and calf hair and hair felt

JUNE 12

1914 The United States **Senate's amendment** to the **Tolls Repeal Bill** was **accepted** by a vote of 216 to 71 by the House of Representatives
1916. Hipolito **Irigoyen** was chosen President and Pelagia **Luna** Vice-President of the **Argentine** Republic by the Electoral College
1917. *Mme* **Teresa Carreño,** *Venezuelan* pianist died
1918. The **French drove Germans back** across the Matz and recaptured Mellcocq
1918· Comte Gilberte de **Lafayette,** grandson of General Lafayette, was **killed in action.**
1919: Admiral **Kolchak's** all-Russian Government was **recognized** by Council of Four, Paris
1920 Senator **Warren G Harding** of Ohio, was nominated for **President** by the Republican National Convention, at Chicago, on the tenth ballot, receiving 692½ votes 493 being necessary to a choice Governor **Calvin Coolidge,** of Massachusetts, was nominated for **Vice-President**
1920 Unsuccessful **attempt** to assassi**nate** the **Egyptian Premier,** Tewfik Nessim Pasha
1920 Marshal **Foch** and General **Maglinee,** Chief of Staff of the Belgian Army, agreed on the **Franco-Belgian Treaty of Alliance** The pact is wholly of a **defensive character** designed for the defense of the frontiers of the two countries
1921 Masked **assassins** slew four men, and two others were killed in street-rioting, in Belfast
1923 All captives held for ransom were released by the **Chinese train bandits** *See May 6*
1924 Calvin **Coolidge,** as **President,** and Brigadier-General Charles G **Dawes,** as **Vice President,** were **nominated** by the Republican Convention at Cleveland
1924 An **explosion** in a gun-turret of the U S battleship **"Mississippi" killed 3 officers and 45 men**
1925. Foreign **steamships** off **Canton,** China were **fired on** by the Chinese
1925 Warren S **Stone,** president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, died at Cleveland, aged 65
1925 United States *Government notified* **Mexico** that she **must restore order** and protection of foreigners

JUNE 13

1914 **Viviani** accepted the office of **Premier** of the French Republic
1914 **Greece annexed** the islands of Chios and **Mitylene**
1916 The Canadians took **Zillebeke** from the Germans
1917. London was bombarded by 15 airplanes *and 50 persons were killed*
1919 **Fiftieth Anniversary** Jubilee of **Salvation Army,** *postponed from 1915,* was celebrated in London
1920 **Bomb outrage** in the National Theatre, **Havana**
1920 **Essad Pasha,** head of the Albanian delegation at Paris and former Provisional President of Albania was **assassinated** in Paris by an Albanian student
1920. **The Poles evacuated Kieff**

1921: The Porter resolution to **terminate the state of war** between the United States and the Central Powers passed the House of Representatives by 305 to 61
1921: General Jose Miguel **Gomez**, former President of Cuba and revolutionary leader, died in New York, aged 65
1921: John **Driscoll**, sole survivor of U S S **Monitor**, died, aged 82
1922 Strike of British Amalgamated Engineering Union ended See Mar 10
1923 **Li Yuan Hung**, President of China, **forced to flee** from Pekin
1924· Gaston **Doumergue** was elected **President of France.**
1925 **C Francis Jenkins**, a Washington inventor, **demonstrated** an apparatus by which **moving objects** are portrayed by radio over a distance of five miles and thrown upon a screen
1925. The Norwegian steamer **"Ingerte,"** in search of the Amundsen Polar expedition, **reached Advent Bay**, Spitzbergen

JUNE 14

1913 **Gatun Locks**, Panama Canal, were **completed**
1914· **Volcanic eruptions** occurred at Lassen Peak, **California.**
1915 Strike of 14,000 employees of surface and elevated railroad lines in Chicago
1916 An Economic Conference of Allies was held in Paris
1918 **Turks** occupied Tabriz, second largest city in Persia, and **looted the United States Consulate and Missionary hospital**
1918· **United States Treasury extended credit of $175,000,000 to Great Britain,** and $9,000,000 to Belgium
1918 Peruvian Government took over 8 German ships (50,000 tons) interned at Callao
1918 The United States Food Administration **limited sugar consumption to 3 pounds a month for each person.**
1919 A **British** Vickers **biplane,** with Rolls-Royce engine, Capt John **Alcock,** pilot, Lieut Arthur **Browne,** navigator, left St John s, N F, **to fly the Atlantic**
1919 Thirty carloads of **shells exploded** at the Government Proving Grounds, **Aberdeen, Ind**
1920 Russian **Soviet** Government asked Finland for an **immediate armistice;** Finland **recognized the Ukraine**
1920 Carl **Trimborn,** a leader of the Centrist party in Germany, accepted the task of **forming a new ministry** to succeed that of Chancellor Muller, resigned on June 8
1920 Gabrielle Charlotte **Réjane,** French actress died, aged 63
1921. John G **Green, last survivor of Perry's expedition to Japan** in 1853, died
1921 Winston Churchill, Colonial Secretary, announced that Great Britain would replace the existing Provisional Native Government of **Mesopotamia** by the **creation of an Arab state.**
1924 Edouard **Herriot** was appointed **Premier of France**
1925 **President Calles,** through the Mexican Embassy, **notified** the **United States** Government that **Mexico will never "accept any foreign interference** contrary to the rights of the sovereignty of Mexico"

JUNE 15

1914· The bill repealing the Tolls Exemption clause of the Panama Canal Act was signed by President Wilson
1915 Great Britain voted $1,250,000,000 for war credit
1916 United States **cavalry was attacked** at San Ignacio **by Mexicans.**
1916 **The Boy Scouts of America** were **incorporated.**
1916: The **Democratic National Convention** nominated Woodrow Wilson and Thomas R Marshall for President and Vice-President, respectively
1917. The British Government decided on the **release of all prisoners** taken **in the Irish Rebellion** of April, 1916
1918. Austria began an offensive against the Italians on a 90-mile front, from Asiago Plateau to the sea
1918 General March announced **more than 800,000 United States troops in France.**
1918 **The French Academy elected Cardinal Mercier** of Belgium, **Salandra,** former Premier of Italy, and **President** Woodrow **Wilson** honorary members
1918 **United States troops** were **on the firing-line** in Alsace
1919 The **British** aviators Alcock and Browne in Vickers biplane **accomplished Atlantic's flight,** in 16 hrs , 20 mins , landing near Clifden Ireland after traveling at a speed approximating 120 miles per hour See June 14
1920 A strike of marine wireless operators affecting all ports and shipping was declared by the Association of Wireless Telegraphists
1920 **Italy's claims** on reparations to be paid by the Central Empires including pensions were fixed at **$12,120,000,000**
1921: Six hundred **machine guns,** with spare parts and ammunition, **destined for Ireland,** were seized by customs officers on the American steamship **"Last Side."**
1921· The **German Reichstag** met the demands of the Allies by amending the law so as to **reduce the Army** to 100,000 men
1921· The Council of Ambassadors ordered the seizure of all German aircraft, military or civil, manufactured since 1920
1921: Adelbert **Korfanty,** the Polish insurgent leader, signed agreements with the Inter-Allied Commission at Oppeln to **retire** and to **demobilize** his troops
1921: The British Government warned the Turkish Nationalists that any **attempt to take Constantinople would mean war with Great Britain.**
1922. The Permanent **Court of International Justice** opened at The Hague
1922. An elevation of 27,200 feet attained by two members of Mt Everest expedition
1924 Mexican Government court-martialed and executed General Salvado Alvarado, former Governor of Yucatan and rebel leader
1925 Foreign governments **paid** $68,898,315 to the **United States Treasury** on account of their funded indebtedness
1925 **Chinese** students and business men **demanded severance of relations with Great Britain**

JUNE 16

1913: United States troops defeated the Moros in the Philippines
1914: **England won** the International **polo championship** from the United States
1916 The **French Chamber** of Deputies held the **first secret session** under the Third Republic
1916 General Jacinto Trevino, commanding the Carranza Army of the North, advised General J J Pershing, commander of the American punitive expedition, that the movement of American forces from their present line, south, east or west would be considered a hostile act and a signal for hostilities
1918· The Italians recovered their positions on the Asolone and Monte Salarolo salient from the Austrians, and took 3,000 prisoners including 89 officers
1918. The **exchange** of 160,000 French and German **prisoners of war** began through Switzerland
1918 **A peace offer** by Emperor Charles of Austria-Hungary, including proposed cession of territory, **declined by Italy**
1919: **Woman's** Federal **Suffrage** Amendment was **ratified** by **Ohio** and **Kansas,** and by the **New York** Assembly
1919 **Allies' reply** to German counter-proposals was handed to German delegates 7 days given to sign modified treaty
1919: Headquarters of League of **Red Cross** Societies opened at Geneva
1920. **The Council of the League of Nations** held **its first public meeting** at St James s Palace, London
1920 **The conference of jurists** invited by the League of Nations to meet for the organization of a **permanent International Court of Justice** opened its session at The Hague **Elihu Root** represented America
1921. Serious **fighting** occurred in **Dublin** streets, five soldiers and ten civilians were wounded
1922 General Chen Chiung **Ming captured Canton,** capital of South Chinese government
1925: In a **railroad wreck** near Hackettstown, N J , 38 people were **killed,** and 60 **injured.**

JUNE 17

1913 The British House of Commons passed the Welsh Disestablishment Bill after second reading
1916 American troops again enter Mexico The Carranza Consul at Brownsville Tex General Alfredo Ricaut, notified General James Parker that unless the United States troops were withdrawn an attack would be made upon them by Carranza troops
1916· The Russians captured Czernovitz from the Austrians
1917: Portuguese troops took up a first line position on the Western Front in France
1918 Registration of all German women from 14 years up began in New York City
1918 United States **Alien Property Custodian seized the property** of Mrs **Busch,** widow of **St Louis brewer.**
1919 **A F L** Convention at Atlantic City **refused to recognize Bolshevism** and rejected I W W proposal to form one big union
1919 First **Atlantic air mail,** carried by Capt Alcock, delivered in London See June 14 15
1920 The **Louisiana** Senate by a vote of 23 to 16 **rejected the Woman's** Federal **Suffrage** Amendment
1920 Dr James Hervey **Hyslop,** secretary and director of the American Society for **Psychical Research,** died, aged 66
1920 Dr **D'Arcy,** Archbishop of Dublin, was elected **Primate of All Ireland**
1920. **Turkish Nationalist troops attacked British** Indian troops on the Ismid front Reenforcements were sent while British war-ships kept the Turks off by shelling their positions
1920 **French soldiers killed** during the war, **1,362,872** Of this number the fate of 361,854 is unknown
1924 Fifth Congress of the **Third Internationale** opened at Moscow
1925· **Twenty seven nations,** including Germany, **signed** the protocol outlawing poison-gas and disease-germ warfare

JUNE 18

1913 The Hamburg-American line's steamship **"Imperator," largest ship** to date, arrived on maiden voyage **in New York.**
1915 **Golf championship** of United States won by **Jerome D Travers.**
1916 Lieutenent-General Count **Helmuth Von Moltke,** German field-marshal, died
1916. President of the United States called out the State Militia for service on the Mexican border
1917 The Census Bureau announced that there were **4,662,000 persons** born in **Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria** or **Turkey** resident **in the United States.**
1918 British Chancellor of Exchequer introduced a vote for credit of $2,500 000 - 000 in the House of Commons Total to date $36,710 000,000
1919: U S State Department demanded **safety for Americans in Mexico**
1919 **Bolshevik** armored **cruiser** "Slava" was **sunk by British** warships
1920 The American Federation of Labor elected Samuel **Gompers president** for the **thirty-ninth time**
1920: Premier **Preto,** of **Portugal,** presented the **resignation** of his cabinet By a vote of 142 to 10 the **Belgian** Parliament adopted a measure enabling **women to be elected** to that body
1920· **Elihu Root,** representing America at the conference at The Hague **recommended** that the **Supreme Court** of the United States be **used as a model** for a World Court
1920 In Great Britain, members of **nursing services** were made eligible for the **Victoria Cross**
1921· German volunteers in Upper Silesia the Polish insurgents, and the Inter-Allied Commission reached an **agreement** under which the Germans and Poles evacuated the territory to be occupied by **contingents** of British French, and other **Allied troops.**
1923 **Kiel Canal case** was laid before the Court of International Justice
1924 **U. S. aviators** reached **Bangkok,** Siam See June 4
1925 Senator **Robert M. La Follette** of Wisconsin, presidential candidate of the Progressive Party, in 1924, **died** in Washington, D C , aged 70
1925· Premier **Mussolini informed** Great Britain and the United States that **Italy is ready** to negotiate for the payment of her debts
1925 Roald **Amundsen** and his party **returned safely** to Spitzbergen from their attempted flight to the North Pole

JUNE 19

1914· The French Chamber of Deputies authorized a loan of 1 800 000 000 francs
1914: Mine-explosion in Lethbridge, Alberta, entombed 250 miners, most of whom perished
1915. Fourth Avenue (N Y City) subway opened officially, opened to the public June 22
1917 Henry Otis **Dwight,** American missionary and editor, died
1917: Cotton reached 27 cents a pound on the New York Cotton Exchange, the highest price since 1871
1918· By collision in the air at Pensacola, Fla , Chief Quartermasters Sylvester and Blair, of the United States Naval Reserve, were killed
1918 Forty thousand Germans attacked Reims on three sides but were routed with heavy loss by the Allies
1918 British Admiralty announced that **21 German destroyers and submarines** were **bottled up** in Zeebrugge
1918 Prince Arthur of Connaught at Tokio presented the **Mikado of Japan** with a baton of **a British Field-marshal.**
1920 The **railway strike** in northern Italy was extended to include the secondary and branch lines **Switzerland** being completely **cut off** from railway communication with Italy
1921. French, British, and Italian Ministers in Athens issued a joint note to the Greek Government suggesting that the **Greek Army evacuate Asia Minor** and **turn Smyrna over to Turkey,** to restore peace
1921 One hundred people were drowned in a **flood** at Fukuoka, in the Japanese Island of Klushiu
1923 **British refunding agreement** for repaying the loan of $4 600 000 000 to the United States in 62 years was **formally signed**
1924. **A bromine bomb,** exploded **in the Rhode Island Senate,** ended a Democratic filibuster Republican Senators left the State to prevent legislation.

JUNE 20

1914· An aeroplane while in flight in Austria rammed an airship and caused nine deaths and the destruction of both craft
1917 General Joseph M **Pando,** ex-president of Bolivia died
1917 **Digby Bell,** American actor, died
1917. President Wilson called for 70,000 volunteers to fill ranks of regulars
1918 Samuel **Gompers** re-elected president of the **American Federation of Labor.**
1918 **Bread riots** occurred in **Vienna.**
1918 The United States Marines **drove the Germans out of Belleau Wood** (June 20-27)
1919 Capt **Alcock** and Lieut **Browne,** who flew across the Atlantic, were **knighted** by King George
1919 **German cabinet** of Premier Scheidemann **resigned.**
1920 Five persons were killed and many others wounded in serious **rioting at Londonderry**
1920 Konstantin **Fahrenbach,** formerly President of the Reichstag, was designated as German **Chancellor** to succeed Herman Muller head of the deposed coalition
1921. Premier Lloyd George announced in the opening conference of British Colonial Premiers that Great Britain was ready to discuss with America any proposal for the **limitation of armaments,** and asserted **co-operation with America** to be a **cardinal principle** of British policy.
1921: The **Greek Government declined** to turn Smyrna over to Turkey
1924 In the **Mt Everest expedition,** G L Mallory and A C Ervine lost their lives, last seen at an elevation of 27 200 feet
1924: **U S aviators** reached **Rangoon,** India See June 18
1925 Lieut-Commander **Donald B MacMillan sailed** from Wiscasset Maine on a voyage of exploration in the polar regions

JUNE 21

1913. Edwin S **Cramp,** American shipbuilder died
1916 The **Grand Sherif** of Mekka captured **Mekka,** Jedda, and Taif
1916 United States troops **defeated Carranza troops** in battle on the Santo Domingo ranch near Carrizal Mexico
1917: Captain John **O'Brien,** 'Dynamite Johnny,' American filibuster died
1918· **United States troops held 39 miles of the battle-front** against the Germans in France
1918· United States airmen destroyed a bridge over the Piave in Italy.
1918 **Arthur Griffith, Sinn Fein founder,** was elected to the British House of Commons from East Cavan, Ireland
1918 The U S Treasury Department announced a credit of $15,790,000 to Greece
1919 Surrendered **German warships** were **scuttled** at Scapa Flow by their crews
1919 Captain G **Gathergood** won the British Aerial Derby, flying twice round London at **129 miles per hour.**
1920 Slight damage was caused in **Los Angeles by an earthquake**
1921: Former Brig-Gen Charles G **Dawes,** Chicago, accepted the post as **Director of the Budget** under the provisions of the Budget Law recently enacted by Congress
1921 Armed and masked members of the **Sinn Fein** kidnaped the **seventy-year-old** Earl of Bandon County Cork, and **set fire** to his mansion
1921: Sulgrave Manor, home of the ancestors of **George Washington** in England, was dedicated by American and British citizens as 'a temple of peace and a shrine of Anglo-American friendship'
1921: **Anti-Bolshevik forces** commanded by General Baron von Ungern-Sternberg, were completely **defeated** by the army of the Far-Eastern Republic
1922 **Twenty people** were **killed** and many injured at **Herrin,** Ill , as the result of an outbreak between coal-mine strikers and strike-breakers
1925 **Pope Pius XI beatified** eight Catholic missionaries who were **martyred** by Indians on the American continent **in the seventeenth century.**

JUNE 22

1915: General **Christian De Wet** of South Africa was sentenced to six years' imprisonment and $10 000 fine for treason
1915 The British House of Commons voted $5,000 000,000 loan for war-fund
1915· The **Austro-Germans** recaptured **Lemberg**
1919· German National Assembly **voted** (237 to 137) **to sign** peace treaty with certain reservations, the Allies announced acceptance must be unconditional
1919 **Pershing Stadium** presented by Gen Pershing to the French Republic
1920 **China ratified** the treaty of peace with Austria
1921 King George opened the Ulster Parliament, and urged the factions to end strife and to 'forgive and forget"
1921: **American team** won International **Polo** Cup in London
1922 **Field-marshal** Sir Henry H **Wilson** was **assassinated** in London
1925. Senator **Edwin F. Ladd,** of North Dakota, **died** suddenly in Baltimore, Md , aged 66

JUNE 23

1918: Secretary Daniels announced the strength of the **United States Navy as 450,000 men**
1918 The Italians drove the Austrians across the Piave, with loss of 180,000 men, the Austrians retreating to the Adriatic Sea
1919 **Germany** announced **acceptance of Peace Treaty;** the armistice between Germany and the Allies ended at 7 P M
1920: The U S State Department announced its **recognition** of the **new Government of Guatemala** under Herrera
1921· Mahomed **Fahmy,** leader of the Young Egyptians asked the Council of the League of Nations to mediate between Egypt and Great Britain
1924· General Jan **Smuts,** Prime Minister of the Union of So Africa **resigned, succeeded by** General J B **Hertzog.**
1924. A U S Army aviator, Lieut R L Maughan, made a **daylight flight from Mineola, L. I , to San Francisco**
1925 The **French** Chamber of Deputies **voted** (510 to 30) **confidence** in Premier Painleve s Moroccan policy
1925 British and French **marines** returned

M

Disputed Pronunciations

N

Foreign Phrases

O

Population Statistics

P

Q

R

S

T

U

V

W

X

Y

Z

the fire of Chinese rioters attacking the European quarters in Canton, China

JUNE 24

1914 The German Emperor formally opened the reconstructed Kiel Canal
1914 King Peter, of Serbia, appointed his son, Crown Prince Alexander, regent.
1915 The United States Government renewed its demands on Germany in the sinking of the "Frye" case
1919 Woman's Federal Suffrage Amendment was ratified by Pennsylvania.
1919 The National Administrative Council of Uruguay declared in favor of the League of Nations
1920 The Italian railroad strike ended; the men returned unconditionally
1920 Greek army opened an offensive in Asia Minor
1920 Disorders in Londonderry quelled by British troops
1921 The Council of the League of Nations awarded the Aland Islands to Finland, and Sweden accepted the decision
1921 Eamonn De Valera arrested by Crown forces, but released on an official order
1922 William Rockefeller, financier, died, aged 81
1922. Walter Rathenau, German Foreign Minister, was assassinated in Berlin
1925 The American Army polo team retained the international military championship by defeating the British Army team, 6 to 4, at Hurlingham, England

JUNE 25

1913 The Bulgarians attacked the Serbians
1914· Duke George II., ruler of Saxe-Meiningen, died
1916 The United States Government sent a peremptory demand to Mexico for the release of the prisoners taken in the encounter at Carrizal
1916 Entente Allies began an offensive on the Somme on the Western Front
1919 U S troops attacked while asleep by Bolsheviki in Siberia, 19 killed, 27 wounded
1920 British Labor Party Conference decided not to affiliate with the Moscow Internationale, not to secede from the Geneva Internationale, and voted against Prohibition (2,600 000 to 470,000), and in favor of local option
1920 Greeks reported capture of 8,000 prisoners with guns from the Turks
1921 President Samuel Gompers and his entire administration were returned to office by the American Federation of Labor by an overwhelming vote
1921 The Socialist party of the United States refused by a vote of 35 to 4 to affiliate with the Third Internationale of Moscow, and declared against international relations of any kind
1921· Premier Lloyd George invited Eamonn De Valera, the Irish Republican leader, and Sir James Craig, the Ulster Premier, to a peace parley in London
1921 Greece formally declined the offer of France, Great Britain and Italy to mediate with the Turkish Nationalists in order to end hostilities in Asia Minor
1925· The Greek Government under Premier Michalakopoulos was deposed and a new Government under military control installed at Athens
1925 An Italian mission and the American debt-funding commission opened formal negotiations for the settlement of Italy's war debt of $2,000,000,000 to the United States

JUNE 26

1914 The United States gunboat "Machias" intervened to prevent the bombardment by revolutionists of Puerto Plata, Dominican Republic
1916 Sir Roger Casement was brought to trial for high treason in London
1917 The first contingent of United States troops landed in France
1918 The Czechoslovaks captured Ekaterinberg Siberia
1918 Belgium received an additional credit of $2 250,000, making total United States loans to Belgium of $122,800,000 Total loans to the Allies $5,972,500,000.
1918 King George attended an American baseball game in London
1920 British war-ships bombarded the Turkish line at Ismid, Asia Minor
1920 Greek forces advanced in Asia Minor and took several towns
1921 Greeks recaptured Ismid from the Turks
1921: Strike of police and firemen in Quebec
1921 Chancellor Wirth proclaimed dissolution of the Bavarian *Einwohnerwehr*, the East Prussian local military bodies, and the *Orgesch*, as demanded by the Allies
1924 The Portuguese Cabinet resigned
1925 General Pangalos, Greece's new Premier and members of his ministry took the oath of office before Admiral Coundouriotis, Provisional President of the Greek Republic

JUNE 27

1915 General Huerta was arrested at Newman New Mex but freed on bail
1916 In compliance with the demands of the Entente Allies Constantine, King of the Greeks signed a decree for the general demobilization of the Greek army
1918 The drawing of young men registered for army service throughout the United States June 5 began
1918 The "Llandovery Castle" was sunk on a return voyage from Canada, when 116 miles off Fastnet, Ireland missing 234
1918 The first contingent of United States troops arrived at Genoa, Italy, and received an enthusiastic greeting
1919. Portrait of Coymans by Franz Hals was sold at auction in London for $135,875
1920: A new record for non-stop flight was set by an all-metal monoplane which flew from Omaha, Neb , to a point near Philadelphia, Pa , a distance of 1,200 miles, before landing The machine was piloted by Bert Acosta and carried two passengers
1920 Hungarian Ministry resigned
1920 Manuel Gondra, former Paraguayan Minister to the United States, was elected President of Paraguay
1921 The House passed the Willis-Campbell Anti-beer Bill by 250 to 93
1921 In Italy the Cabinet of Premier Giolitti resigned
1924 U. S aviators reached Calcutta. See June 20
1925 Montana, Idaho, Washington and Wyoming were shaken by two series of earthquakes

JUNE 28

1913 Secretary of State William J Bryan and Ambassador Chinda, of Japan, signed an Arbitration Treaty between the United States and Japan
1913 Manuel Ferraz de Campos-Salles, Brazilian statesman, President of Brazil, died
1914 Gavrilo Prinzip assassinated Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria and his wife in Serajevo From this event the World War developed
1915 Guillermo Billinghurst, ex-President of Peru, died
1916 In Berlin Dr Karl Liebknecht, German Socialist was sentenced to thirty months' penal servitude for high treason
1918 The British and French advanced in Flanders the first, in the Forest of Nieppe, the second, near Soissons
1919 Peace Treaty was signed at Versailles by German delegates, then by President Wilson and U S delegates, followed by those of the other powers Chinese delegates did not sign, as protest against Shantung settlement Peace Proclamation cabled by the President was issued at Washington
1919. Defensive covenant between U S , Great Britain, and France was signed by President Wilson, Clemenceau, and Lloyd George
1919 William P Schreiner, ex-Premier of Cape Colony, died in London, aged 61
1921· Charles J Bonaparte, Attorney General during the Roosevelt Administration, grand-nephew of the Emperor Napoleon I , died near Baltimore, aged 70
1921 The British coal-miners' strike ended by a fifteen months' truce, in which profit-sharing is to be tested
1921· Germany paid 44,000,000 gold marks to the Reparations Commission
1923 Great Britain rejected overtures of the United States to establish a 12-mile limit for blockading rum-runners See July 23, 1922
1924 Storms in Ohio caused a hundred deaths, many injuries, and damaged property to the extent of $30,000,000
1925 J M Sen Gupta was elected to succeed the late C R Das as head of the Swarajist, or home-rule party in India
1925 Earthquake shocks were felt in Montana.

JUNE 29

1913: Continuous fighting took place in the Balkans among the Bulgarians, the Serbians and the Greeks
1915 National Registration Bill introduced in the British House of Commons
1915 O'Donovan Rossa (Jeremiah O Donovan), Irish patriot and revolutionist, died
1916 Sir Roger Casement found guilty of high treason and sentenced by the Lord Chief Justice of England to be hanged
1917. General Allenby assumed command of the British forces in Palestine
1917 Greece broke off diplomatic relations with the Central Powers
1918 Italians stormed and held Monte de Valbella and took Sasso Rosso
1919, New Zealand voted against Prohibition
1920 For the first time on record a deed with a finger print was accepted at New York
1921 The House adopted by 330 votes to 4 the Borah Amendment aiming at the limitation of armaments by international agreement
1921· Greeks evacuated Ismid, in Asia Minor
1921 Attempt to assassinate Prince Alexander, Regent of Jugoslavia, failed.
1924 Germany agreed to the resumption of military control by the Allies See May 30
1925 Earthquake shocks destroyed a large part of Santa Barbara, Calif

JUNE 30

1914: An anti-Serbian demonstration in Bosnia followed the murder of the Austrian Archduke Francis-Ferdinand and his wife by Gavrilo Prinzip
1914 Lord Wemyss, British publicist who lived under six British monarchs, died
1916 The Russian Duma passed a bill prohibiting the sale of liquor containing more than 1½ per cent of alcohol
1918 Eugene V Debs, Socialist, was arrested at Cleveland, O , for alleged violation of Espionage Act.
1918 Czechoslovaks were recognized as an independent nation by France
1918 The British and Japanese landed at Vladivostok, patrolled the streets and enforced neutrality in consular areas while the Czechoslovaks and Bolsheviki fought and the Czechoslovaks were victorious
1919 End of hard liquor régime celebrated in New York, Chicago bars closed for good at midnight
1919 Lord Rayleigh, British scientist, discoverer of argon, died, aged 77
1919 Premier Clemenceau presented the text of the Peace Treaty to the French Chamber of Deputies
1920. Albanian insurgents forced the Italian garrison to withdraw from Valona, Albanian seaport
1920 The reply of the Turks concerning the Turkish treaty recognized the new states of Poland, Jugoslavia, and Czechoslovakia, and also the independence of Armenia and Hejaz, but protested the allotment of eastern Thrace to Greece, and declared they would cede Greek sovereignty over Smyrna only by force of arms.
1921 President Harding appointed former President William Howard Taft Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States the nomination being immediately confirmed by the Senate by 61 to 4
1921· The House of Representatives passed the compromise peace resolution, ending war with Germany and Austria, by 263 to 59
1921 Arthur Griffith, founder of the Sinn Fein organization, Prof John MacNeill and two other Sinn Feiners, members of the British House of Commons, were released from prison to attend a conference with Eamonn De Valera
1921 The Allied High Commission informed the Porte that violation of the neutral zone surrounding Constantinople will be regarded as an act of war.
1921. A bronze copy of Houdon's marble statue of George Washington, the gift of Virginia to Great Britain, was unveiled in Trafalgar Square London
1922 Plot to kill leading Jews discovered in Berlin
1922 Rory O'Connor, leader, and his Irish irregulars surrendered to Free State troops in Dublin
1924 Treaty to prevent liquor smuggling into the United States signed by France See May 29

JULY

JULY 1

1913 Henri Rochefort, French political leader died
1913 The anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg was celebrated by 45,000 Civil War veterans
1914 Prohibition law in effect in West Virginia
1914 Volcanic eruption of Lassen Peak, California, hurled ashes 13 miles
1914 Secretary of Navy Daniels issued an order prohibiting the use of alcoholic liquors in the United States Navy
1914 The conference of the A B C powers at Niagara Falls designed to make peace in Mexico came to an end without result
1915 In Alabama state-wide prohibition went into effect.
1916 The Allies raised the blockade of Greece
1916 Franco-British offensive on the Somme, France, was started
1918 The United States transport "Covington" (16,339 tons) torpedoed while homeward bound, with loss of 6 of crew
1918 United States Marines landed at Kola to protect railroad and supplies from Finnish White Guards
1918 The Federal "work or fight" law went into effect
1919 Daily air mail service was opened between New York and Chicago
1919 British dirigible air-ship "R-34," commanded by Major G H Scott, left Scotland with a crew of 23 on trans-atlantic flight
1920 Chow-Shumu became Premier of China
1920: Food rioting in Berlin and other German cities, martial law declared in Lübeck
1921 The peace resolution was passed by the Senate by 38 to 19
1921· General Pershing assumed his new duties as Chief of Staff in succession to Major General March and Major General Harbord took charge as executive assistant to General Pershing
1921: Ratifications of the treaty between China and Germany, restoring peace, were exchanged
1922 A strike against wage decrease was declared by the railway shopmen of the U S
1923 E W Bok announced offer of $100,000 for most practicable plan by which the United States could cooperate for the preservation of world peace
1924· Daily air-mail service is established between New York and San Francisco
1924 The Japanese Diet protested against the U S Exclusion Act.

JULY 2

1914: Joseph Chamberlain, English statesman, died
1915 General Porfirio Diaz, former President of Mexico died
1915 Senate reception room in United States Capitol wrecked by bomb
1916 A bill was adopted by the Russian Duma giving peasants full civil rights
1917: Sir Herbert Beerbohm Tree, British actor, died
1918 Of 1,019,115 United States troops sent to France to July 1st only 291 were lost at sea
1918 Americans capture Vaux
1919 Dr Anna H Shaw, American suffragist leader, died, aged 72
1919 Food riots and mob rule at Forti, Italy
1920 The Bolsheviki captured Lemberg
1920 The Ukrainian Government, headed by General Petlura, moved from Kamenetz to Lublin southeast of Warsaw, owing to the Bolshevik menace
1920 Italy rejected the Supreme Council s fixation of the amount of reparations to be paid by Germany
1921· Jack (William Harrison) Dempsey retained the heavyweight championship of the world by knocking out Georges Carpentier, the European heavyweight and world's light heavyweight champion, in the fourth round at Jersey City
1921: President Harding signed the Porter joint Congressional resolution declaring peace with Germany and Austria
1921. Lieut-Gen Karl Stenger and Major Bruno Crusius, charged by the French Government with having ordered their troops to kill prisoners and wounded men during the World War, were put on trial at Leipzig

JULY 3

1915 J Pierpont Morgan was shot at by Frank Holt a German, at his home in Glen Cove, L I
1916· Mrs Hetty Green, American capitalist, died
1916 President Wilson signed the Hay resolution.
1918 Mohammed V , Sultan of Turkey, died
1918. Lord Rhondda (David Alfred Thomas), British food controller, died
1918 The United States Merchant Marine totaled 10 000,000 tons In the year ending June 30 1 622 vessels, 1,430 793 tons were added
1918 James Gordon Bennett founded a home for old journalists by provisions of his will
1918 Germany increased amount of tribute from Belgium to $12,000,000 per month.
1918 United States Treasury granted $100,000,000 to France
1919. Woman's Federal Suffrage Amendment was ratified by Missouri
1921 John Findley Wallace, American engineer, first American chief engineer of the Panama Canal, died, aged 68

JULY 4

1913 The Bulgarians were defeated by the Greeks and Serbians in the Balkans
1918 Australian and United States troops captured Hamel, south of the Somme
1918 Lieutenant Frank M Bartlett completed a record air-flight of 2,500 miles, Scott Field Belleville, Ill , to Kelly Field San Antonio, Tex
1918 A parade of 100,000 persons representing 43 nationalities was held in New York
1918 First American built Caproni air-plane flew 120 miles an hour
1918 Eighty-nine ships were launched in United States shipyards
1919 An embargo was placed on the export of refined sugar to Europe
1919. Jack (William Harrison) Dempsey won the world's heavyweight boxing championship by knocking out Jess Willard at Toledo, Ohio
1919 Troops and police rushed the Presidential palace at Lima, Peru, made President Pardo prisoner, and proclaimed Augusto B Legula President.
1920 Major-General William C Gorgas, former Surgeon-General of the United States Army died in London aged 65 He stamped yellow fever out of Canal Zone
1921 A new cabinet took office in Chile under the premiership of Pedro Garcia de la Huerta.
1921: Two American war-ships were ordered to Tampico, Mexico, to protect Americans because of rioting due to the shut-down of oil-wells
1921 Sixteen were killed and fifty wounded in an attack by Fascisti on the town of Grossetto, Italy
1921. Signor Bonomi, the new Premier of Italy, formed a Cabinet
1922 A short-lived revolt against the Brazilian government was quashed.

1922· **Rapallo treaty** with Russia was **ratified** by the German Parliament
1923 **All Russian** Central Executive Committee approved **new Federal Constitution.**
1924· São Paulo, Brazil, seized by revolutionists

JULY 5

1913. South African **miners** of the Rand **struck** and set fire to buildings **Troops called out,** martial law proclaimed and **strike ended** by General **Botha's** prompt action
1918 On the Western front **13 United States airmen defeated 23 German** flyers, downing 3, without loss
1918 Count von **Mirbach,** German Ambassador to Russia, **assassinated** at Moscow
1918· **Foch struck the Germans** heavily on the **Western front.**
1919· Sir Joshua Reynolds's painting of **Mrs Siddons as the Tragic Muse** was sold in London for £54,600 (normally $273,000)
1920 The treaty returning the Danish zone in **Schleswig to Danish sovereignty** was signed in Paris
1920 A new Persian cabinet was announced, headed by Premier Mochir-ed-Dowleh
1920. The Polish Diet created a **council of defense vested with supreme power** owing to **Bolshevik** menace
1921· Several women and children were killed in Beuthen, Upper Silesia, when French troops broke up a mob staging a **pro-German demonstration.**
1921· **Turkish Nationalists occupied** almost the **entire Ismid peninsula,** in Asia Minor
1922. Irregulars of the Irish **Republican army in Dublin surrendered** to the forces of the **Irish Free State.**
1923 40 000 British dock-men strike
1923. **Federated Farmer-Labor party** was organized

JULY 6

1915· Frank **Holt,** who dynamited the Capitol at Washington, D C, and fired at J P Morgan **killed himself** in jail
1916: David **Lloyd George** was appointed **Secretary for War** in Great Britain
1917. **Conscription** went into effect **in Canada.**
1918: **A German submarine captured** a Norwegian (neutral) bark **"Manx King"** (1 729 tons) off Cape Race, British steamship picked up crew of 19
1918 French and Italian drive in Albania began
1918 **Australians and Americans defeated the Germans** at Villers Bretonneux
1918. **Mohammed VI.** was proclaimed Sultan of Turkey
1918. John Purroy **Mitchel,** formerly Mayor of New York, **killed by fall from** his **airplane** at Gerstner Field, Lake Charles, La
1918: United States **intervention in Russia** decided upon by the President after a cabinet meeting
1918 **King Albert,** of the Belgians, and **Queen Elizabeth flew over the English Channel** in separate planes
1919. The British dirigible **R-34** crossed the Atlantic and **arrived** at Mineola N Y 108 hours and 12 minutes after leaving Scotland See July 1
1920 **James M Cox,** three times Governor of Ohio, was **nominated for the Presidency** on the 44th ballot at the Democratic National Convention at San Francisco **Franklin D Roosevelt,** Assistant Secretary of the Navy, was **nominated for Vice-President.**
1920 British and Greek forces fought a two-day battle with the Turkish Nationalists at Bolces on the Bosporus
1920. **Polish forces** between the Beresina and Pripet rivers were **defeated** along the entire front by the Bolsheviki
1921. **German Supreme Court** at Leipzig **acquitted** Lieut-Gen **Stenger** and sentenced Major Crusius to 2 years in prison See July 2
1924: General **Plutarcho Calles** elected **President of Mexico.**

JULY 7

1915 An **Austrian submarine sank** the Italian cruiser **"Amalfi"**
1918 The **Norwegian** sailing **ship "Marosa"** (neutral) was **sunk** by German submarine 1 200 miles **east of New York.**
1918· **British** Naval air-forces **bombed Constantinople.**
1918· **Czechoslovaks** in Siberia advanced 375 miles and **defeated Bolsheviki,** capturing Chita on the Trans-Siberian Road
1919: The **Argentine Senate approved the Covenant** of the League of Nations **without reservations,** being the first **ratifying body** of any country to take such action
1919 **Hindenburg** placed himself at the disposal of the Allies to **prevent the extradition** of the former **Emperor** William
1920. The whole **Polish front** from Pripet to the Karpathians **collapsed.** The Bolsheviki launched an attack along a **front** of approximately **720 miles.**
1923· **Naval treaties** resulting from the Washington Arms Conference were **ratified by France**
1923 **Chinese train bandits** carried off booty and ninety upper-class Chinese for ransom
1924· Calvin Coolidge Jr, son of President Coolidge died of blood-poisoning
1924: **U S aviators** reached **Chahbar,** Persia See June 27

JULY 8

1913· **Serbia declared war on Bulgaria** and captured Istib
1913. The **Welsh church Disestablishment Bill** was passed by the British House of Commons after a third reading
1914. **Greece** paid $12,535 275 for the **purchase** of the United States battleships **"Idaho"** and **"Mississippi."**
1915. **First women justices** of the peace in the **British Empire** were **appointed** in **South Australia**
1915· **The United States** naval authorities **assumed control of the wireless station** at Sayville, L I
1916: **The Declaration of London** was **annulled** by an Order in Council
1918. The *Temps,* Paris, reported that to June 30 **Paris** was **raided** 20 times by German "Gothas," **and bombarded** by long range guns on 39 days losses, 141 killed, 432 wounded
1918· **A British blow** against the Germans on 25-mile front **in Picardy** led to the capture of **16,000 prisoners.** The battle lasted four days
1918· **The Czechoslovaks,** aided by **1,500** Cossacks Chinese and Japanese volunteers, **captured Nikolsk,** northwest of Vladivostok
1918· John Robert **Clynes** was appointed **British Food Controller.**
1918 The United States Grand Lodge of **Elks voted $1,000,000 fund for war-relief** work
1918 The **Associated Press** established **pension** system for **employees,** also **sick benefits** and **life insurance.**
1919 The Missouri Legislature restored capital punishment
1919. **Woman's** Federal **Suffrage** Amendment was **rejected** (37 to 12) by the **Georgia** Senate
1919 John **Fox,** Jr, American novelist died, aged 56
1919. **Capt. Fryatt's** body was brought to London memorial service held in St Paul's Cathedral
1920: **Woman's** Federal **Suffrage** Amendment rejected (52 to 46) by the **Louisiana** Legislature
1920 The Allied Premiers delivered an **ultimatum** involving reduction of the German Army to 150 000 by October 1 and demobilization to 100,000 by January 1
1920 President Pilsudski of Poland called on the Polish nation for **volunteers to stem the tide of Bolshevism** sweeping back the Polish armies
1921. Angered by the **light sentences** and **acquittals of war criminals,** the French **withdrew their mission** from Leipzig
1922. **Troops** were called **out** in Kentucky, on **coal-strike** duty, and in Illinois on **railway-shop** duty See March 21 and July 1
1922. Peru and Chile agreed to arbitrate the **Tacna-Arica** boundary dispute, and requested the United States president to act as arbiter
1924 **U S. aviators** reached **Bagdad.** See July 7.

JULY 9

1916. The German merchant submarine **"Deutschland" arrived** at Baltimore
1917· By proclamation, effective August 5, **President** Wilson **drafted** the entire **National Guard** of the various States **into Federal service**
1918. The Government of **Finland ordered all Jews to quit the country** by September 30
1918· Major **McCudden, British** star **air man, killed** by accident while flying from England to France
1919. The British dirigible **"R-34"** started from Mineola on its return journey See July 1 and 6
1919. The **German National Assembly** at Weimar **ratified** (208 to 115) the **Peace Treaty.**
1920· The **German representatives yielded** to the ultimatum demanding an immediate disarmament
1920· The Council of the League of Nations met in private session in St James's Palace, London, to discuss the claims of Sweden and Finland to the Aland Islands
1920. King Christian of Denmark signed the Treaty effecting the **reunion of Schleswig with Denmark**
1920. **A memorial service** to the **American** Major-General W C **Gorgas** was held, with **imposing military display,** at St Paul's Cathedral, **London**
1921 **Truce** agreed to at British Headquarters in Dublin, Ireland
1923 **The Four-Powers Pacific treaty** resulting from the Washington Arms Conference **ratified by France**
1923 The last **American troops left the German area of occupation**
1924 On the 103rd ballot, after 3 weeks of balloting, the Democratic Convention in New York nominated **John W. Davis for President Charles W. Bryan** was nominated **for Vice President.**

JULY 10

1914. **The Provisional Government held its first meeting in Belfast,** Ireland
1917: **The Russians captured Halicz.** in Galicia
1919 President **Wilson laid before the U S Senate the Peace Treaty** with the Covenant of the League of Nations, calling the latter the "only hope of mankind"
1919. Dr Abraham **Jacobi,** dean of the medical profession died aged 89
1919: President **Ebert** of Germany signed the bill ratifying the Peace Treaty
1919· Jean **Navarre,** French aviator, was killed by a fall in an aeroplane
1920· Polish forces commenced withdrawing from Brest-Litovsk, Vilna and Pinsk as the result of the great Bolshevik offensive
1920 Arthur **Meighen** succeeded Sir Robert Borden as **Prime Minister of Canada**
1920. Admiral **Lord Fisher,** creator of the 'Dreadnought' and "the big gun' policy, died, aged 79
1921. President **Harding** informally asked Great Britain, France Italy, and Japan to participate in a conference on **limitation of armament** and to discuss **Pacific and Far Eastern problems** to be held in Washington
1921: Members of the **Sinn Fein fired on police** patrols in Belfast, causing rioting in which 15 were killed and 100 wounded
1922. Railway shops in United States reopen under guard See July 1
1922. Treaties on **limitation of armament** ratified by British Houses of Parliament
1924 **U. S. aviators** reached **Constantinople.** See July 8

JULY 11

1913: James **Gerard** was **nominated Ambassador** to **Germany** and Joseph E **Willard as Minister** to **Spain.**
1916 **President** Wilson **signed** the **Good Roads Bill**
1918: The French captured Corey from the Germans
1918 Germany demanded from Holland 60,000 cows, 3 000 horses, 10 000 tons of cheese other products and monthly credit of $2,800 000
1920 The former **Empress Eugénie** of France, widow of Napoleon III, died in Madrid, aged 94
1920: Greek and Italian troops clashed at Nazilli, in the region where the Greeks were fighting the Turkish Nationalists
1920 An **embargo** was placed **on all United States goods by Soviet Russia** until such time as the United States removes restrictions against exportations to that country.
1920: The **Allied leaders** in conference at Spa sent word to the Moscow Government **demanding an immediate armistice** between the Bolsheviki and Polish armies, and announcing their decision to give the Poles their **military support** unless the Bolsheviki agreed to an armistice
1921· Premier **Lloyd George endorsed** President **Harding's** proposal for a **conference on disarmament**
1923. **All treaties,** except those relating to aerial construction resulting from the Washington Arms Conference were **ratified by France.**

JULY 12

1915. **The German cruiser "Konigsberg" was destroyed by British warships.**
1917· **The attemped restoration of the Chinese Monarchy** ended in the defeat of General Chang Hsun by Republican forces
1918· **Japan made a loan of $250,000,000 to Siberia**
1918 **Italians captured Berat** The Allied line extended from the Adriatic Sea through Albania and Macedonia to the Ægean Sea
1918 Russian **Czar Nicholas murdered by Bolsheviki**
1918. **United States** Treasury granted further **credit of $175,000,000 to Great Britain**
1918· Japanese battleship **"Kawachi"** was **blown up** in Tokuyama Harbor out of 1 100 men on board only 400 were saved
1918 **Thirty-five women** delegates **elected** in New York City **to Republican State Convention.**
1918 The **French broke** the German **line north of Cantigny.**
1919 President **Wilson vetoed the repeal** of the **Daylight-Saving Law**
1919. The Allies **raised the blockade of** Germany
1919 Turkish court martial at Constantinople **condemned to death Enver** Pasha **Talaat Bey,** and **Djemal** Pasha, for Armenian massacres during the War
1919 Albert **Vickers,** British gun-maker, died, aged 80
1920 The Allies served an **ultimatum** on the German delegation to the conference at Spa that the latter must agree within twenty-four hours to **furnish** the Allies 2,000 000 tons of **coal** monthly
1920 **Russia** and **Lithuania** signed a **peace treaty;** Polish retreat continued
1921: **France** and **Italy** accepted President **Harding's proposal** for a **conference** on limitation of **armaments**
1921: **De Valera** arrived in London
1921. Harry G **Hawker,** British airman who first attempted non-stop transatlantic flight was killed in an aeroplane accident, aged 29 See May 18 1919
1924 **U S aviators** reached **Bucharest** See July 10

JULY 13

1916: Adam **Cardenas,** South American statesman, ex-President of Nicaragua, died
1919 The **R-34,** commanded by Major G H Scott, **reached** Pulham in Norfolk, **England,** on her **return trip** from Mineola, N Y, in 75 hours and 3 minutes
1919· A 3 days' **storm** sank 120 craft drowned 50 men, and caused $6,000,000 damage at **Valparaiso,** Chile
1920. The **Trades-Union** Congress in London, by a card vote of 2,760 000 against 1,636 000 **adopted a resolution calling** on the Government to **withdraw troops from Ireland** and institute an Irish Parliament
1920. Buenos Aires experienced its second snowfall in thirty years
1920 By a vote of 283 to 155, the Lower House of the **Japanese** Parliament **rejected universal suffrage.**
1920 The **Poles** were **driven from Minsk** by the Bolsheviki
1921: **Greeks** opened a **general offensive** against the Turkish Nationalists, the movement converging on Kutala, on the main line of the **Bagdad Railway.**
1922 Ratifications of the **Yap treaty** by their respective governments were exchanged in Washington by Japanese and United States representatives

JULY 14

1914· **The United States** signed an **arbitration treaty** with **Peru**
1915. Severe floods occurred in Southern China 80 000 persons were drowned
1917. Under the Selective Conscription Law, **687,000 men** will go into **United States Army service.** See July 20
1917: Armed **American miners in protest against** labor **competition** drove 1 000 foreign miners from Flat River section of Missouri
1918· The Russian **Grand Duke Michael** arrived at **Kief,** capital of the Ukraine
1918 A **"Bastile Day"** parade was held in Paris and reviewed by President Poincaré and General Pershing
1918. **"Bastile Day"** was observed **in New York,** and the British High Commissioner, Lord Reading, the French Ambassador, M Jusserand, the Italian Ambassador, Count de Cellere, with the Hon Charles E Hughes presiding, participated
1918 Quentin **Roosevelt,** American aviator, **killed** in battle in the air
1918 The British drove back the Germans south of Ypres
1919 U S State Department **issued licenses** for import and export **trade with Germany**
1919. A **republic** was proclaimed at **Birkenfeld,** Germany, in the occupied zone
1919 **Victory parade** in Paris was headed by Marshals **Foch** and **Joffre** and by General **Pershing.**
1919 The **Socialist** National Council in Paris **opposed** the **Peace Treaty** (1,420 to 114).
1919. The Spanish defeated **Raisuli** in Morocco
1920 **President** Jose **Guerra** of **Bolivia** was unseated by a revolution
1920 **Workers** in Ireland **refused to move freight-trains** carrying any sort of war-material
1920· The British Government **refused to withdraw troops** from Ireland
1920 **Anti-Slav demonstrations** broke out **in Trieste,** more than a million dollars damage done
1921: **Japan accepted** President **Harding's conference proposal,** but limited her participation to the discussion of armaments See July 10
1923 At the Anglo-Catholic Congress in London **Catholic bishops in full regalia,** for the first time in 300 years passed through the streets blessing the crowds
1923: The Academy of International Law was established at The Hague
1924 **U. S aviators** reached **Paris.** See July 12

JULY 15

1913. The **Home Rule** for Ireland **Bill** was **rejected** a second time by the House of Lords
1914: President **Huerta** of Mexico **resigned, Francisco Carbajal** succeeded him
1915· **A miners' strike** crippled the coal-mines of Wales for five days
1915 Germany acknowledged that the United States steamship **"Nebraskan"** was **attacked by German submarine**
1915 **The conquest of German South-West Africa was completed by General Botha** with forces of the Union of South Africa
1916: Elie (Iljya) **Metchnikoff,** French biologist of Russian birth, died
1916 The German submarine **"Deutschland"** declared **an unarmed merchant** vessel by the U S Department of State
1918· **Fifth German drive** began on a 50-mile front extending from Vaux to the Champagne
1918: **Haiti declared war** on Germany
1918 **Kazan was captured** by **Czecho-slovak troops**
1918: The **British transport "Barunga,"** bound for Australia, with sick and wounded Australians on board, was **sunk by German submarine;** no casualties
1918. **American troops drove the Germans across the Marne;** took 1,500 prisoners and a complete brigade staff
1918 The United States War Finance Corporation advanced $20,000 000 to the Bethlehem Steel Corporation as a loan
1918 **The United States** contracted for 30 steel **cargo steamships** with Japan
1918 A new **credit** of **$1 650,000** was granted **to Belgium** by the United States
1918· **Influenza** epidemic said to affect

eighty per cent. of the population of Spain
1918 The "storm of peace" or Germany's last drive, failed (July 15–17)
1919 Ephraim Miller, builder of monitors in the Civil War, died, aged 83
1920 The first yacht race in the series for the *America* cup off Sandy Hook was won by Sir Thomas Lipton's challenging boat, *Shamrock IV*, after the *Resolute* broke down
1920 Sinn Feiners raided the Dublin post-office and carried off all the official mail
1920 The new Government in Bolivia deported President Guerra, recently deposed, with other officials and ministers of the overthrown Government

JULY 16

1913 United States Ambassador Wilson was directed to leave Mexico City by the President
1913 The Greeks routed Bulgars in the Balkans, and King Charles of Roumania took the field
1915 The United States battleships *Missouri, Ohio*, and *Wisconsin* used the Panama Canal for the first time
1916 Ex-President of Venezuela General Cipriano Castro, was excluded from the United States on the ground of moral turpitude
1918 Louis J. Malvey, former Minister of the Interior of the French Republic, tried for treason by the French Senate
1919 The Spanish Cabinet of Antonio Maura resigned
1919 The Bolsheviki captured Ekaterinburg, center of the Ural mining region
1920 Los Angeles, Cal., was severely shaken by 4 earthquake shocks
1920 The Germans signed agreement to supply the Allies with 2,000 000 tons of coal a month, up to November 15, the value to be credited on Germany's reparations account
1920 The French began operations against the Emir Feisal by moving toward Aleppo and Damascus, to enforce the French mandate in Syria
1920 The Turkish Nationalists attacked Greek shipping in the Black Sea
1921 The League of Nations announced its approval and support of President Harding's proposed international conference on disarmament
1921 Greek offensive in Asia Minor continued successfully, Kutaia, on the Bagdad Railway, was captured
1921 General L E de Maud'huy of the French Army, Military Governor of Metz, commander of the French 10th Army during the World War, died
1924 U. S aviators reached London See July 14
1924 Eamon de Valera, Irish Republican leader, was liberated by the Irish Free State

JULY 17

1913 Bulgaria sought peace terms from Roumania
1918 U S Food Board announced that it shipped abroad in May 96,982,000 pounds of beef and 281,335,000 pounds of pork
1918 Duval, manager of Le Bonnet Rouge" was executed for treason in Paris
1918 The British (Cunard) steamship "Carpathia" was sunk by a German submarine and 5 of crew were killed
1919 U S Senate ratified treaties, extending arbitration conventions 5 years, with Italy, Spain and Holland
1919 Strikes tied up 400 ships in New York, car service in Boston, and 100 ships in Boston Philadelphia, and New Orleans
1919. Bela Kun was removed from the Hungarian premiership by Anti-Reds
1919 Dr Enryo Inouye, Buddhist philosopher, died in Tokio
1920 Prince Joachim of Hohenzollern, sixth and youngest son of the former Kaiser Wilhelm committed suicide in Potsdam, aged 30
1920 The Allies, in reply to the Turkish objections to the Peace Treaty, threatened to drive the Turks from Europe "once and for all" if by midnight, on July 27, they had not signified their willingness to sign the Peace Treaty
1920 Fighting between troops of the Anfu and Chihli parties in China took place near Peking
1920 Dr Salvador Peralta Lagos, Salvadorian bacteriologist announced that he had isolated the yellow-fever germ
1922 Sessions of the Council of the League of Nations opened in London
1923 The Philippine Cabinet and Council of State resigned

JULY 18

1913 Tsen Chun Hsuan appointed President of China
1916 Abram I Elkus was nominated Ambassador to Turkey.
1918 Lightless nights were ordered 4 days a week in Northeast Atlantic Coast States Ports of other States to be lightless Monday and Tuesday evenings
1918 The Germans were driven out of Soissons by the French and American troops and 30,000 prisoners taken
1919 In London, General Pershing was presented with a sword and the freedom of the city
1919 The Bolsheviki routed the southern Finnish army.
1920 General Jesus M Guajardo, who had revolted against the de la Huerta Government in Mexico, was executed
1920 The French conferred the Legion of Honor and the Croix de Guerre on the town of Château Thierry
1921 Fire of asphalt plant and oil at Linden, N J, did $1 000,000 damage
1921 The Mirdites, a Christian tribe inhabiting Upper Albania, proclaimed an independent republic with Marco Djoui as President
1922 Governors of coal-producing States were requested by President Harding to offer safeguards to owners in reopening coal mines See March 21
1921 Vice-Consul Robert Imbrie was assassinated in Teheran by a mob of religious fanatics

JULY 19

1917 The German Reichstag passed a peace resolution
1918 Honduras declared war on Germany.
1918. The Germans were driven back across the Marne by United States and French troops, and on the Soissons-Marne front 17,000 prisoners and 360 guns were captured
1918 United States cruiser "San Diego" was sunk by mine, with loss of 6
1919 Victory march in London, Marshal Foch and General Pershing and their contingents were rapturously cheered.
1919 The Governor of Korea in a proclamation stated that the sovereignty of Japan had been irrevocably established in Korea
1920 The Bolsheviki swept across Lithuania, the Poles withdrawing before them to the south and southwest
1920 The Bolshevik Army invaded Armenia
1920 France signed a treaty with Hungary for mutual support against the rising tide of Bolshevism threatening to spread over Europe from the east

JULY 20

1913· The Turks retook and held Adrianople
1914 Ex-President Huerta of Mexico went to Jamaica on the German cruiser "Dresden"
1915 John B Herreshoff, yacht-builder, died
1916 Lieutenant-General Ichonosuke Oka, Japanese War Minister, died
1917 The United States Selective Draft Law went into effect and the first drawing took place at Washington, D C
1918 New York flour profiteers fined $10,000 to American Red Cross
1918 The British steamship "Justicia" was sunk by torpedo off the Irish coast with loss of 11 of the crew
1918 The French and Italians defeated the Germans before Reims, and beyond Pourcy
1918 The Germans were in full retreat all along Allied front
1919 The Peace Conference placed the peace conditions in the hands of the Austrians
1919 Reign of terror in Budapest
1919· New Spanish ministry under Joaquin Sanchez Toca was sworn in
1920 Sir Thomas Lipton's yacht *Shamrock IV* won the second of the series of five races for the *America* cup
1920 Gen Pablo Gonzales, convicted of inciting rebellion, was set at liberty by General Calles, Minister of War in the De la Huerta Government
1920 British troops were ordered from India to Mesopotamia to cope with the Arab revolt
1920 The Council of Allied Premiers at Spa recognized Japan's right to occupy Nikolaievsk and the northern portion of Saghalien
1921 Greek offensive in Asia Minor continued, Eski-Shehr occupied Before Kutaia, the Greeks captured 15,000 prisoners, 168 guns, and 2 000 camels
1922 The National Guards of Pennsylvania, New Hampshire and Ohio were called out for railway or coal-mine strike duty See March 21 and July 1
1923 Francisco Pancho Villa was assassinated at Parral, Mexico

JULY 21

1914 Ahmed Mirza was crowned Shah of Persia
1915 The United States sent a third note to Germany on the rights of neutral ships
1918 The Germans were defeated by United States troops at Château-Thierry, France
1919 Race riots at Washington
1919 British House of Commons passed the third reading of the Peace Treaty unanimously
1919 Miners strike in Yorkshire England
1920 *Resolute*, the defender of the *America* cup, won the third yacht race of the series against Sir Thomas Lipton's *Shamrock IV*
1920 The Russian Soviet Government announced that it had refused the British demand for an immediate armistice with Poland
1920 The Cabinet of Premier Vesnitch of Serbia resigned
1920 The Emir Feisal accepted the French terms See July 16

JULY 22

1913. The Welsh Disestablishment Bill rejected a second time by House of Lords
1913 The Turks took Kirk-Kilisseh
1914 The International Eucharistic Congress was opened at Lourdes, France
1915 The United States Government sent a third note on the sinking of the "Lusitania" to Germany
1916 A bomb, exploded in protest against the preparedness parade in San Francisco, killed six persons and seriously injured 25 others
1917. The Germans took Tarnopol, eastern Galicia
1918 California Supreme Court denied new trial to Thomas J Mooney, convicted of participation in bomb-explosion of two years before
1919 At Washington the House passed (287 to 100) the Volstead Prohibition Enforcement Act
1919 The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations refused President Wilson's request to appoint an American representative to the Paris Reparations Commission
1919 The British House of Commons ratified the German Treaty and the Anglo-French pact
1920 William K Vanderbilt, American financier and sportsman, died in Paris, aged 70
1920 Experts conducting experiments in long-distance wireless (radio) telephoning at St John's, Newfoundland, heard messages from the Chelmsford Station, near London, more than two thousand miles away
1923· Belleau Wood was dedicated by Marshal Foch as a permanent war memorial to America

JULY 23

1914 Austria-Hungary sent ultimatum to Serbia
1916 Sir William Ramsay, English chemist died
1917 Russians retreated before German-Austrian attack and lost Halicz.
1919. U S District Court in Connecticut upheld War Prohibition Act
1919 In Great Britain 250,000 coal miners struck
1920. The cup defender, *Resolute*, won the fourth race with the challenger, *Shamrock*, for the *America* cup
1920 The Congress of the Third Internationale at Moscow issued an appeal to Syria, Turkey, and Arabia to rise against Great Britain, France, and America
1920 The Crown Council of Turkey approved the signing of the Peace Treaty with the Allied Powers
1921 Spanish forces defeated by rebel tribesmen near Melilla, Morocco General Silvestre committed suicide
1922 A request by the United States to search vessels suspected of rum-running outside the 3-mile limit refused by Great Britain
1923 Sir R A Squires, Premier of Newfoundland, resigned
1923 Philippine Legislature asked for the removal of Gov-Gen Leonard Wood

JULY 24

1914 The United States signed peace treaties with Argentina, Brazil, and Chile
1915 The excursion steamer "Eastland" turned over at her pier in Chicago 852 lost
1917 The Russians lost Stanislaw and Tarnopol
1917 Manton Marble, former owner and editor of *New York World*, died
1918 A United States shipbuilding world-record: the destroyer "Ward" was built at Mare Island Navy Yard and placed in commission in 70 days
1918 The Allies captured 25,000 German prisoners, 500 guns and thousands of machine-guns
1918 The New Zealanders took Rossignol Wood, north of Albert
1919 Woman's Federal Suffrage Amendment was rejected by the Georgia Senate (39 t 10) and House (132 to 24)
1920 The departure of the Pilgrim Fathers 300 years ago was celebrated at Southampton, England
1920 French troops occupied Damascus. See July 16 and 21
1920 The Greeks took Adrianople
1921 France and Great Britain compromised on the Silesian question
1921. In counter-attacks on the victorious Greeks in Asia Minor, the Turkish Nationalists were repulsed with 6,000 casualties
1923 Lausanne treaty of peace signed by Turkey, France, England, Italy, Greece, Roumania, and Japan

JULY 25

1913 Austria warned Serbia and Greece not to humiliate Bulgaria.
1914 Serbia replied to Austrian "demarche"
1915 Juan Luis San Fuentes was elected President of Chile
1915 The American steamship "Leelanaw" (neutral) was sunk by German submarine off coast of Scotland
1916 Russians captured Erzinjan.
1918 French and American troops took 40 square miles of salient on the Marne
1919 President Wilson prohibited the shipment of arms from the United States to Mexico
1919 Strike of air-mail pilots
1920 The Russian Soviet Government notified Great Britain that it would meet the leading Allies for a peace conference in London but demanded the surrender of General Wrangel It also expressed Russia's willingness to agree to an armistice with Poland
1921· Germany reported losses of 1,792,368 men killed and 4,246,874 wounded from 1914 to 1918, according to a revised list Naval losses, included in the figures above, were 34,256 men killed and 31,085 wounded In addition 200,000 men were reported missing

JULY 26

1913· Roumanian army halted near Sofia, the capital of Bulgaria
1914· Germany warned the Powers not to interfere with Austria in her determination of chastising Serbia Sir Edward Grey, British Foreign Secretary, advised that representatives of the Powers meet to avert complications
1914 Four persons were killed in Dublin in attempted seizure of 1 000 rifles, landed by the National Volunteers off Howth
1917 At a conference of the Allied Nations in Paris it was decided to continue the war until the objective was obtained
1917 The Austro Germans captured Kolomea
1918. United States troops defeated the Germans at Epieds and Trugny
1918 United States and French troops shut Germans off from the Marne
1918 The British Premier, Lloyd George, announced that strikers in Great Britain must either work or fight
1919 Premier Lloyd George settled the Yorkshire miners strike by giving eight hours' pay for seven hours' work
1919 Sir Edward John Poynter, Bt., President of the British Royal Academy 1896–1918, died in London, aged 83
1919 Sir Samuel McCaughey, "sheep King" of Australia, died in Sydney, Australia, aged 84
1920 Dr L Ganghofer, German playwright and novelist, died, aged 65

JULY 27

1915 Sir James A H Murray, Scottish lexicographer, editor of the "New English Dictionary on Historic Principles,' died
1915 Wireless communication between Japan and the United States instituted
1916 Captain Fryatt, of the British steamship "Brussels," captured June 23, was condemned to death by a German court martial at Bruges and shot the same day for attempting to ram the German submarine "U33," March 20, 1915
1920 The New York Yacht Club's *Resolute* won her third straight victory in the fifth and final race of the series against Sir Thomas Lipton's *Shamrock IV*, thus retaining for America possession of the *America* cup
1920 Villa surrendered his command to the Mexican Government
1920 The Greek army in Thrace completely defeated in 5 days the Turkish Nationalists under Jafer Tayer, who was captured
1921 Mustafa Kemal Pasha of the Turkish Nationalists, requested his government to ask the Allies to restore peace between Greece and Turkey
1922 Albania and the Republics of Lithuania, Latvia, and Esthonia were recognized by the United States

JULY 28

1914 The North-German Lloyd liner "Kronprinzessin Cecilie" sailed for Europe with $10,600,000 on board See Aug 4
1914 Madame Caillaux, wife of former French Premier Caillaux was acquitted of murder of Gaston Calmette, editor of *Figaro*, whom she shot and killed
1914 Germany and Austria refused the suggestion made by Sir Edward Grey, British Secretary of State, that a conference be called to prevent complications (see July 26) and Austria-Hungary declared war on Serbia.
1915 Haitian revolutionists killed President Guillaume Sam. The United States cruiser "Washington" landed sailors in Haiti to preserve order
1916 The Russians captured Brody
1916 Judge Mayer, in the Admiralty Branch of the United States Federal District Court, signed a decree limiting the liability of the White Star Line for claims arising out of the sinking of the "Titanic"
1917 The British cruiser "Ariadne" was torpedoed and sunk.
1917 American troops landed at a British port
1918 The Allies crossed the Ourcq River
1919 Woman's Federal Suffrage Amendment was ratified by Arkansas
1919 Liverpool England, dock strike ended
1919 Roumanians defeated Hungarian Soviet troops
1919 A revolution headed by General Lopez Gutierrez, presidential candidate, broke out in Honduras
1920 Roald Amundsen, Norwegian explorer, arrived in Nome after a two years' expedition in the Polar regions
1920 St Gaudens' statue of Abraham Lincoln, presented by America to Great Britain, was unveiled in front of Westminster Abbey, London by the Duke of Connaught
1920 Polish retreat continued
1921 The corner-stone of the new Louvain library, which will be a gift of the Ameri-

can people, was laid by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler
1924· São Paolo, Brazil, evacuated by revolutionists See July 4

JULY 29

1914: Austria bombarded Belgrade, Serbia so Russia ordered partial mobilization to begin and Germany mobilized without issuing official notification
1914· The Cape Cod Canal, between Barnstable Bay and Buzzards Bay, was formally opened
1918 The British Privy Council announced that 48,000,000 acres of land in Southern Rhodesia (known as Matabeleland) are Crown property
1918 United States Marines fight the Dominican rebels
1918· American troops defeated the Prussian Guards south of Sergy
1919. President Wilson laid the Anglo-American-French treaty before the Senate
1919: Woman's Federal Suffrage Amendment was unanimously ratified by the Montana House
1919 Alexander Garbai, President of the Hungarian Soviet Government, killed himself in Budapest
1920 New York to San Francisco air-mail line was opened
1920 Soviet revolution in Kovno overthrew the Lithuanian Government.
1922 Evacuation of Siberia by Japanese troops began

JULY 30

1914· Germany demanded that Russia cease mobilization
1914 Floods in Kwangtung and Kwangsi, China, destroyed 112,000 houses; 3,300 people were drowned Property worth more than $43 000,000 was lost
1916 Several million dollars of property lost and a few persons killed by two explosions of munitions on Black Tom Dock, Jersey City, N J
1918 Allied Embassies to Russia were removed from Archangel to Kamalaska
1918. United States and British draft treaty went into effect; it granted British and Canadians 60 days in which to enlist
1919. Woman's Federal Suffrage Amendment was ratified by the Montana Senate (38 to 1)
1919 Marshal Foch was created a Field-Marshal by King George V, and received the freedom of the City and a sword of honor at Guildhall, London
1920 The heir apparent to the Turkish throne sent the Sultan a letter renouncing his right to the Sultanate on the ground that the Califate had been undermined and rendered empty by the Treaty
1921· The Bolshevik authorities agreed to release all American prisoners as a prior condition to food shipments.
1921 Great Britain and France reached an agreement regarding Upper Silesia.
1924. U. S aviators landed at Kirkwall in the Orkney Islands See July 16

JULY 31

1914· Jean Leon Jaurès, French Socialist leader, died, victim of assassination
1914. Russia ordered a general mobilization; "State of War" declared in Germany
1915. Russians evacuated Lublin and Austro-Germans seized Lublin-Cholm railway
1917 British and French began the Battle of Flanders with German defeat The New Zealanders captured La Basseville and the Canadians Passchendaele Ridge from the Germans
1918 James S Bailey, of Brooklyn, N Y, originator of 5- and 10-cent stores, died
1918· The United States Postmaster-General took over all telegraph and telephone wires
1918 The United States Navy Department called Naval Reserves to active duty.
1918 Field-Marshal von Eichhorn, German commander and virtual dictator in the Ukraine, was assassinated at Kief
1918 General March, United States Chief of Staff, announced the abolishment of the distinctions of Regular, National Army, and National Guard.
1918 Onondaga Indians of New York declared war on Germany.
1919 The telegraph lines in the United States reverted to private ownership at midnight
1919 The German National Assembly approved (262 to 75) the new German Constitution
1919 General Denikin gained a victory, capturing 5,000 Reds
1920 The German Reichstag passed a bill abolishing compulsory military service in fulfilment of one of the Allied demands
1920 Bolshevik troops pursuing the defeated Poles reached the East Prussian frontier, fraternizing with the Germans
1921: The council of the League of Nations closed the arms and munitions factories in Danzig
1923 A bill introduced by Lady Astor, forbidding the sale of liquor to minors, was signed by King George
1924· Persia pledged indemnity to the United States for the murder of Vice-Consul Imbrie See July 18

AUGUST

AUGUST 1

1913 President Huerta of Mexico refused foreign interference, and would not resign
1914· Germany declared war on Russia and violated the neutrality of the Duchy of Luxemburg
1914: Norway declared her neutrality in European conflict
1915· The naval losses of the Allies to date totaled 71 warships of 327,000 tons, the German and Austrian losses combined numbered as announced 89 warships of 262,000 tons
1915: Mitau was occupied by the Germans
1916· Germany refused terms offered by Great Britain and her allies for Polish relief and accused Russia of producing the conditions in Poland.
1916 The German submarine "Deutschland" sailed from Baltimore
1916· The Military Service Act was signed by the Governor of New Zealand.
1917. The United States Senate, by a vote of 65 to 20, adopted a resolution for submitting an amendment to the Federal Constitution prohibiting the manufacture, sale, transportation, importation, or exportation of intoxicating liquors, to be inoperative unless ratified within six years
1918 The Allies drove Germans from Forest of Nesle.
1919. Rioting in Chicago was suppressed by troops, deaths totaled 36
1919· Secretary Lansing informed the Senate that 217 Americans had been killed in Mexico since May 25, 1911
1919. Oscar Hammerstein, American grand-opera impresario, died, aged 72
1919 The Spanish Senate voted unanimously to join the League of Nations.
1920 The Bolsheviki captured Brest-Litovsk and Lorenza and advanced within 75 miles of Warsaw.
1921 Secretary of Commerce Hoover begun the task of relieving Russian famine sufferers
1921· Mutinies, strikes, and riots were reported in Spain as a result of Spanish defeats in Morocco
1922 Dissolved in 1917, the Republican Parliament of China met for the transaction of business

AUGUST 2

1914· Germany sent an ultimatum to Belgium, demanding right of way through her territory in violation of Belgian neutrality that Germany guaranteed to protect by treaty of 1839
1914. A moratorium proclamation for Great Britain was issued by King George
1916 Congress approved resolution for $540,000 to relieve sufferers from floods in seven Southern States.
1917 The "Seeadler," a German raider, was wrecked off Mopeha Society Islands
1918· The French entered Soissons
1919. Woman's Federal Suffrage Amendment was ratified by Nebraska
1919 In London, England 1,000 policemen struck, in Liverpool 920 policemen struck, and looting and rioting ensued
1919 Bela Kun's Soviet Government in Hungary was overthrown
1920 William Bross Lloyd, millionaire, guilty in the Federal Court in Chicago of conspiracy to overthrow the Government of the United States sentenced to prison
1920 The U S State Department announced that it had recognized the Government of Costa Rica, with Julio Acosta as the regularly elected President
1920. A new Turkish cabinet was formed with Damal Ferid Pasha as Minister of Foreign Affairs and acting Minister of War
1920 Roumania served an ultimatum upon Soviet Russia giving three days to withdraw their troops from Roumanian territory
1920. The Polish and Bolshevik armistice delegates met at Cobryn on the railroad east of Brest-Litovsk
1921: Enrico Caruso, the celebrated Italian tenor, died in Naples, aged 49
1922 Railway shop union agreed to accept the proposal of strike settlement by President Harding
1923 Warren G. Harding, President of the United States died of apoplexy in San Francisco on return from an expedition to Alaska

AUGUST 3

1914 Italy proclaimed her neutrality in the European conflict
1914: Germany declared war against France
1916 Sir Roger Casement was hanged for high treason in Pentonville Prison, London
1917· Austro-Germans captured Czernowitz
1918· The Allies advancing to the Aisne and the Vesle, drove Germans out of 50 villages and obliterated the remnant of Marne salient
1918 American troops reached the outskirts of Fismes. Allied patrols west of Reims controlled Vesle fords
1918. Lieutenant-Colonel Bartlett McLennan, of Montreal, Canada, commander of the Canadian "Black Watch," killed in action
1918 British ambulance transport "Warilda," with 600 sick and wounded soldiers sunk by German submarine in violation of rules of war with a loss of 123 men
1918· The United States and Japan cooperate with the Czechoslovak forces in Siberia.
1919. David Lloyd George, British Premier, received the Order of Merit.
1920 The negotiations for an armistice between the Poles and the Bolsheviki ended abruptly
1920 The Saxon Government proclaimed martial law over the area included in the Communist outbreak at Zittau, in control of Communist guards
1921. The Powers were informed that Armistice Day, Nov 11, would be the date of the first session of the joint conference on disarmament at Washington
1921: The Allies warned Greece that an advance on Constantinople would not be permitted
1922 National Guard troops were called out on coal or railway strike duty in Alabama Georgia Indiana Kansas, North Carolina, Pennsylvania Texas and Wyoming See March 21, July 1, July 8 and July 20
1923 Calvin Coolidge took oath of office as President of the United States at his father's farm, Plymouth Vt, on the death of Warren G Harding See Aug 2
1923. Martial law declared in Hungary as outcome of railroad strike
1924 U S round the world aviators left Kirkwall for Iceland Lieut Wade developed engine trouble and was towed back to the Orkneys Lieuts Smith and Nelson reached Iceland See July 30

AUGUST 4

1914· Great Britain delivered an ultimatum to Germany, demanding an assurance that the neutrality of Belgium would be respected.
1914. Germany declared war on Belgium
1914 Great Britain declared war on Germany at 11 P M
1914· In a statement in the British House of Commons on the declaration of war against Germany Premier Asquith said "If I am asked what we are fighting for, I can reply in two sentences In the first place to fulfil a solemn international obligation . . an obligation of honor which no self-respecting man could possibly have repudiated I say, secondly, we are fighting to vindicate the principle that small nationalities are not to be crushed in defiance of international good faith at the arbitrary will of a strong and overmastering Power."
1914 President Woodrow Wilson proclaimed the neutrality of the United States in the European conflict
1914: The North-German Lloyd liner "Kronprinzessin Cecilie" returned to Bar Harbor, Me with her specie on board
1915: 'Maarten Maartens," Dutch novelist (Joost Marius Schwartz), died
1915· Warsaw fell before the German advance
1916 The United States signed treaty with Denmark for the purchase of the Danish West Indies by the United States for $25,000,000.
1918· The Germans continued to retreat in the Aisne region and the French occupied St Vaast In Montdidier salient the French occupied the left bank of the Avre river, the British held Dernancourt and Hamel and the Germans continued to retreat
1919 Roumania seized Budapest, in defiance of the Allies, and took prominent citizens as hostages
1919 A "Feast of National Gratitude" was held throughout France and in Alsace-Lorraine
1920. Turkish Nationalist forces opened an offensive against the Greeks along a sixty-mile front in Asia Minor, parallel with the Bagdad Railroad
1920 Italy and Albania signed a boundary treaty.
1921 Ratifications of the Permanent Court of International Justice were deposited with the League of Nations by Australia, Canada, India, New Zealand, South Africa, and the United Kingdom
1922 The Fascisti seize the Milan city hall and fire other buildings
1924· Rudolfo Chiari elected President of Panama

AUGUST 5

1914. The Germans attacked Liége Belgium
1914 The Netherlands placed under martial law
1914· Earl Kitchener was appointed Secretary of State for War.
1914. The United States Congress passed a bill for $2 500,000 to assist tourists in Europe to return
1914 The treaty between the United States and Nicaragua for rights to build a canal through Nicaragua on payment of $3 000 000 was signed at Washington
1915 Warsaw was captured by the Austro-German army
1918· Germans continued to retreat on the Ancre and the Avre United States troops drove them completely out of Fismes The Amiens-Montdidier railroad was retaken by the French who drove the Germans from Lys salient, north of La Basses Canal and east of Robecq
1918 United States troops were landed at Archangel
1919. The Chilean Senate unanimously approved the entrance of Chile into the League of Nations
1920 The Bolshevik offensive against the Poles along the Bug River was stopped The Polish counter-offensive north and south was successfully developed
1922· German claims against French citizens suspended by executive order pending the acceptance of France's ultimatum
1924· Polygamy banned in Turkey by Parliament

AUGUST 6

1914· Austria-Hungary declared war on Russia.
1914: The Netherlands and China declared their neutrality in the Great War
1914 The British cruiser "Amphion" sunk by a mine with loss of 131 men
1914 British Government accepted the offer of the Dominion of Canada of an Expeditionary force
1914· The United States cruiser "Tennessee" sailed with $5,867,000 in gold, for the relief of American tourists stranded in Europe
1918 On the Somme salient the British defeated the German 27th Division.
1918 Roumania signed a treaty of peace with Central Powers by which she loses province of Dobrudja, and is forced to make economic concessions
1918. France created General Foch a Marshal of France
1918· For communicating with the enemy Louis Malvy, former French Minister of the Interior, was sentenced to banishment for five years.
1919. Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co's entire transportation system was shut down owing to strike and violence of trainmen
1919 Honors awarded to British naval and military commanders: Marshal Haig and Admiral Beatty were created Earls Marshal Allenby a Viscount, Marshal Plumer, Gen Rawlinson, Gen Byng, and Gen Horne Barons Admirals Madden, Keyes de Robeck, and Tyrrwhit, Marshal Wilson, Gens Robertson and Birdwood and Air-Vice-Marshal Trenchard, Baronets
1920 Captain Roald Amundsen, Norwegian explorer, left Nome Alaska to resume his attempt to reach the North Pole
1920 Bolshevism was repudiated by the Socialist congress in session at Geneva
1920 The Irish Coercion Bill passed the third reading in the House of Commons by a vote of 206 to 18 Under the terms of this bill any persons upon whom sentences of imprisonment have been passed in Ireland can be conveyed to, and detained in, any prison in the United Kingdom
1922 San Giorgio Palace Genoa, taken by Fascisti Provinces of Genoa Parma, Ancona, Milan, and Leghorn under martial law
1923· H F Sullivan finished swimming the English Channel from Dover to Calais in 27 hours 45 minutes
1923 Commercial and extradition treaties between the United States and Turkey were signed at Lausanne
1924· A commercial treaty was signed by England and Russia.

AUGUST 7

1913 The United States and Salvador signed the first treaty for world peace
1914· Montenegro declared war on Austria-Hungary.
1914 The Germans entered Liege, Belgium
1914. The French invaded southern Alsace
1914 The German forces in Togoland surrendered unconditionally to the British and French
1915 The Allies landed in Gallipoli
1918. United States and French troops crossed the Vesle; British troops rushed the German post near Vieux Berquin in Lys sector
1918· Archangel (Russia) formed a Government of the North
1918 Hottest day in the history of New York, thermometer registered 102 degrees
1918 In House of Commons the British Premier announced 150 German submarine boats had been sunk
1918 A mutiny broke out among German sailors at Wilhelmshaven 23 ringleaders were sentenced to death
1919 Actors' strike closed 12 New York theaters
1919 The N Y N H, and H Railroad suspended 102 passenger trains in consequence of a walk out of New England railroad shopmen
1919· Antonio José d'Almeida was elected President of the Portuguese Republic.
1919 Archduke Joseph of Austria overthrew the Cabinet of Jules Peidli in Hun-

gary, named Stephen Friedrich Premier and appointed a coalition Cabinet
1921· The crew and passengers of the SS Alaska (47 in all) were drowned in a wreck on Blunt's Reef, near Eureka, California
1922. An Allied conference on war debts and reparations opened in London
1922· Commercial wireless communication between Paris and New York established
1924 Upon acceptance of the Dawes plan by Germany, negotiations opened for the evacuation of the Ruhr
1924· The Van Sweringen brothers announced the merger by them of the New York, Chicago and St Louis, the Erie, the Pere Marquette, the Chesapeake and Ohio, and the Hocking Valley railroads

AUGUST 8

1914 British troops were landed in Belgium, Portugal announced herself an ally of Great Britain
1914 French troops entered Alsace-Lorraine
1914 Denmark, Norway, and Sweden agree to maintain neutrality in the Great War
1918 The Germans driven back by Field-Marshal Haig in Somme salient with the capture of 7,000 prisoners and 100 guns
1919 The Belgian Chamber of Deputies unanimously ratified the Peace Treaty.
1919. Spanish Parliament approved the League of Nations
1919 Peace was concluded between Great Britain and Afghanistan
1920 Poles evacuated Warsaw in panic
1920 Russian Government refusing to grant a truce to the Poles, French and British staff were instructed to draw up military, naval, and economic plans to save Poland
1923 Funeral services of the late Warren G Harding, were held at the White House, Washington See August 2

AUGUST 9

1914· Serbia declared war on Germany.
1914 The Dominion of Canada offered 1,000,000 bags of flour to Great Britian, offer accepted
1914. Montenegro declared war on Germany
1915 United States took over the control of Haitian affairs
1916 The Italians defeated the Austrians and captured Gorizia
1918 South of the Somme Anglo-French wedge was driven 13 miles into flank of German position; Moriancourt was captured and 17,000 prisoners taken
1919 Brooklyn railroad strike ended, the union being provisionally recognized, and other matters left for arbitration
1919 Ruggiero Leoncavallo, Italian composer of "Pagliacci," "Zaza," etc, died in Rome, aged 61
1919 Ernst H Haeckel, professor of zoology died in Jena, aged 85
1920 The peace treaty with Bulgaria ratified in Paris
1920 Royal assent was given to the Irish Coercion Bill after the House of Lords passed the measure
1920 Premier Lloyd George and Premier Millerand in conference called to save Poland, agreed to reimpose the blockade on Russia and to furnish munitions and technical advice to Poland, but to use no troops

AUGUST 10

1913 A peace-treaty was signed at Bucharest by the former Balkan Allies and Roumania
1914 France declared war on Austria-Hungary.
1914 Switzerland was declared in a state of siege
1916 The Russians captured Stanislau from Austria
1918 French captured Montdidier and attained Chaulnes United States troops captured Chipilly and Morlancourt
1918 British airmen shot down 126 German flyers in two days
1918 The British took 24,000 prisoners and nearly 400 guns in an advance toward Braye The 27th Division, New York, operated with the British in Flanders
1919 Camp Mills, Mineola, L I, was officially closed
1920 Turkey, the last Power to remain in a state of war with the Entente signed the peace treaty at Sevres France
1922 Cork was taken by forces of the Irish Free State from the Republican army who destroyed much property in leaving
1922· Owners and strikers agree to resume soft coal mining in Pennsylvania Ohio, Indiana and Illinois
1922 World Court at The Hague adjourned for 10 months
1923 Warren G Harding, late President of the United States was buried at Marion Ohio See August 2
1923 The German Reichsbank closed
1923 Indemnities requested by 15 nations from China for action of train bandits See May 6

AUGUST 11

1918 During the Picardy offensive 36,000 German prisoners, including 1 000 officers were captured by Allied armies
1919 President Wilson sent to the Senate the draft of the plan for a League of Nations as submitted to the Peace Conference he refused to send a copy of the letter of protest against the Shantung award written by General Bliss and concurred in by Secretary Lansing and Henry White of the Peace Commission
1919 Andrew Carnegie, ironmaster and philanthropist, died aged 83
1919 The Bolsheviki recaptured Riga
1920 America won the International motor-boat prize with *Miss America* owned by Garfield A Wood, of Detroit, in races off the Isle of Wight
1920 The French Government recognized the government of General Wrangel in South Russia and sent a French representative to Sebastopol
1920 Latvia and Russia signed peace
1921 Gen Leonard Wood was appointed Governor-General of the Philippines
1921· Viscount Byng of Vimy became Governor-General of Canada

AUGUST 12

1914· Belgians repulsed Germans at Haelen
1914· Pol Henri Plançon, French opera singer, died
1914 Great Britain declared war on Austria-Hungary
1915 The Germans captured Siedlce
1916 General Tobias Smuts, South-African statesman, died
1918 Norwegian steamer "Sommerstad" (neutral) sunk by German submarine 25 miles off Fire Island no casualties
1918 Anna Held, *American actress*, died
1920 A great battle was fought near Pultusk, 38 miles north of Warsaw The Bolsheviki were repulsed
1920 Prime Minister Venizelos, of Greece, shot in the left shoulder and the right thigh, while on a visit in Paris
1921 President Harding designated Secretary Hughes to head the American delegation to the disarmament Conference
1922 Arthur Griffith, founder of Sinn Fein and President of Dail Eireann died
1922 1500 Germans expelled from Alsace
1923 Chancellor Cuno and the entire German Cabinet resigned Dr Gustave Stresemann, as Chancellor formed a new Government
1923· Enrique Tirabocchi, of Argentina, swam the English Channel from Cape Grisnez to Dover in 16 hours, 33 minutes

AUGUST 13

1913 August Ferdinand Bebel, German socialist leader, died of paralysis.
1913 Governor William Sulzer impeached by New York Assembly
1914· Japan sent ultimatum to Germany
1916 The crater of Mount Etna reported to be in full eruption
1918 Czechoslovaks recognized as an allied nation by Great Britain.
1918 In five days' aerial fighting (August 8–12) in Picardy the British won 277 aerial victories, the Germans 101
1918 First woman Marine Corps recruit, Opha M Johnson, was sworn in at Washington, D C
1919 Striking miners of Yorkshire, England returned to work
1920 Woman's Federal Suffrage Amendment was ratified (25 to 4) by the Tennessee Senate
1920 Turkey designated this date as a day of mourning because of the character of the Turkish peace treaty
1920 The Government of Mexico sent seven thousand men to quell the revolt of Pedro Zamora in the State of Jalisco
1920 A preliminary peace treaty was concluded between the Russian Soviet Government and Armenia
1921 The Allied Supreme Council decided to lift the economic barrier of the Rhineland, Sept 15, provided the Germans paid the amounts agreed to, and removed the boycott on French banks
1921 Gen Jan Smuts advised De Valera to accept the terms proposed by Lloyd George
1923 Food and strike riots in Germany, 70 killed
1923 U S Steel Corporation adopted the 8-hour day at Gary
1924 50 000 Chinese drowned by floods and millions made homeless
1924 Switzerland prohibits the entry of citizens of Soviet Russia

AUGUST 14

1914· Five hundred United States sailors were landed at Bluefields, Nicaragua, to preserve order
1915 British transport "Royal Edward" was sunk in Ægean Sea, with loss of 1,000 lives
1915 By the derailment of the Irish mail of the London and Northwestern Ry near Stowe, England, 50 people were killed
1918 The American schooner "Dorothy Barrett" was attacked by German submarine near Cape May N J The crew abandoned the vessel, which took fire
1918 Food riots in Tokio and other Japanese cities Government appropriated 5 000 000 yen to purchase rice for public distribution
1918 William Masles, negro preacher who claimed to be 147 years old, died
1919 Railway shopmen's strike ended in Chicago
1919 A seaplane dropped a sack of mail on the "Adriatic," outward bound, off Sandy Hook
1922 The Allied conference on war debts and reparations in London, adjourned without action on German reparations
1922 Lord Northcliffe (Alfred Harmsworth) owner of many English newspapers, dies at London

AUGUST 15

1914 The steamship "Ancon" made the first official passage opening the Panama Canal
1914 The Austrians entered Serbia.
1918 The Canadians captured Damery and Parvillers from the Germans, British advanced northwest of Chaulnes and entered Albert
1918 Allies from Archangel reach Vologda
1918 First of American contingents, 27th United States Infantry, from Philippines, landed at Vladivostok
1918 The United States steamer "Cubore" (7,300 tons) was sunk by a German submarine
1918 Police Commissioner Enright, of New York, named 6 women for regular police duty.
1919 President Wilson vetoed the House Bill to repeal the Daylight Saving Act
1919 King George of England signed the Bill ratifying the Peace Treaty with Germany
1920 A reorganization of the Salvation Army was announced, Commander Evangeline Booth remaining head in the United States
1920. The seventh series of Olympic games opened at Antwerp
1920 Russian batteries from three sides bombarded Warsaw with six-inch shells The civil population took up arms to make good its promise to 'defend the city to the last gasp"
1921· Members of the American Legion placed a tablet in honor of Foch on the house in Tarbes where he was born
1922 The strike of bituminous coal miners in the United States begun Mar 21, ended
1922 Mediation offered by railway unions toward termination of strike begun July 1
1923 Eamon de Valera, President of the rebel Irish Republic, was captured by Irish Free State troops
1924 Eligio Ayala took office as President of Uruguay

AUGUST 16

1914· German cavalry appeared before Brussels
1914· British Expeditionary Force landed in France
1916 The protection of insect-destroying birds on both sides of the Canadian boundary guaranteed by treaty between Great Britain and the United States
1918 British reached Thiepval Wood.
1918 The Don Cossacks cleared left bank of the Don of Bolsheviki
1918 The use of alcohol prohibited at navy camps, except as medicine
1919 U S Army First Division left Coblenz on the way home, General Pershing left Paris for Rome
1920 Two Polish counter-attacks drove back the Bolshevik forces which were closing in on Warsaw
1920 Frank Loomis, of the Chicago Athletic Association, created a new world's record at the Olympic meet by winning the 400-meter hurdle race in 54 seconds In the hurdles and hundred-meter dash America won 32 out of a possible 44 points
1920 Sir Joseph Norman Lockyer, British astronomer and scientist, died, aged 84
1921· King Peter of Serbia died at Belgrade aged 77
1921 Unemployed in the U. S numbered 5,735,000
1921. Soviet Russia abolished Prohibition

AUGUST 17

1915 Leo M Frank lynched near Marietta, Ga
1915. Zeppelins raided outskirts of London, killed, 10 wounded, 36
1915· Kovno fell before German advance
1918 United States cargo ship "Joseph Cudahy" sunk by a German torpedo 700 miles from English coast, with loss of 62 lives
1918 Americans in the Vosges, east of St Dié, captured Frapelle
1918 Japanese troops landed at Vladivostok
1918 Czechoslovaks captured Irkutsk
1918 French cruiser "Dupetit Thouars" was sunk by German submarine
1918 Austria denounced British recognition of Czechoslovakia
1918 General March announced that there were 1,450,000 United States soldiers in expeditionary forces on all fronts
1918 One hundred Industrial Workers of the World, including William D Haywood, were convicted of conspiring to block the war, after a trial of 138 days in Chicago Ill
1919 The Bolsheviki were driven from Odessa and evacuated Kief and the rest of the Ukraine The British fleet sank the Bolshevik battle-ship "Andrei Pervosvanny i," the battle-cruiser "Petropavlovsk," a transport and a guard ship in Gulf of Finland losing 3 motor-boats, 8 officers, and 3 men
1919 King Alfonso signed the bill authorizing Spain's adhesion to the Covenant of the League of Nations
1920 Milenko R Vesnitch formed a new cabinet in Jugoslavia.
1920· Bolsheviki suffered a heavy reverse and were in full retreat from Warsaw
1920 Terence MacSwiney, M P, Lord Mayor of Cork convicted by court martial of having seditious documents in his possession, was taken to Brixton Prison, England, where he continued his hunger strike
1923 Treaties resulting from the Washington Arms Conference were signed by representatives of Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan and the United States.

AUGUST 18

1914: The Peruvian destroyer "Teniente Rodriguez" passed through the Panama Canal— the first war-ship to make the trip
1914 The Belgian Government moved from Brussels to Antwerp
1914 The Parliament of the Dominion of Canada opened its war session Voted $50,000,000 for war purposes
1916 The birthplace of Abraham Lincoln, located at Hodginsville Ky, was delivered to the United States Government with an endowment fund of $100,000 to maintain it
1918· German Embassy arrived in Petrograd from Moscow, accompanied by 800 German soldiers in Russian uniform
1919 Major-General Nathaniel W Barnardiston, British Commander at Tsingtau during the war, died, aged 60
1920· The Tennessee House of Representatives by 49 to 47 ratified the Woman's Federal Suffrage Amendment Tennessee being the thirty-sixth State to ratify, the amendment became a part of the Constitution as soon as promulgated by the Secretary of State
1920 Earl Thompson, a Canadian, set a world's record at the Olympic games at Antwerp by winning the 110-meter hurdle race in fourteen and four-fifths seconds
1920 Warsaw was reported out of danger. The Polish armies began a bold offensive on both wings
1923. A tornado at Hongkong destroyed many ships and killed several hundred people
1924 French troops began to evacuate the Ruhr valley.

AUGUST 19

1914 Saarburg was evacuated by French
1914 The Russians defeated the Germans at Eydtkuhnen
1915. Novogeorgievsk fell before German attack
1915 The British steamship *Arabic* was sunk by a German submarine off Fastnet light S W Ireland with the loss of 54 lives, including 3 Americans Vigorous protest from the United States
1917: Edward O'Dwyer, Irish prelate, Bishop of Limerick died
1918 The French reached Lassigny and captured 2,200 prisoners northwest of Soissons
1918 British captured Roye In Lys salient they entered Merville
1918 Aviation statistics up to August for four American squadrons showed that 59 German planes were brought down, exclusive of Lufbery's squadron
1918 Transit employees struck in London and 14 000 quit work
1919 All theaters in Chicago were closed by the actors' strike
1919. The House overrode the President's veto of the Daylight-Saving Repeal Bill by 223 to 101
1919 J B Quiroz succeeded Federico Tinoco, resigned as President of Costa Rica
1920 Polish delegates at the Minsk conference refused to accept a peace condition for disarmament of the Polish Army unless the Russians themselves disarmed
1920 In Polish offensive more than ten thousand prisoners, thirty cannon three hundred machine guns, and thousands of supply carts were captured from the Bolsheviki
1920 Evacuation of Vilna by the Bolsheviki, under the terms of the recent Russo-Lithuanian agreement
1921. Demetrios Rhallys, former Premier of Greece, died in Athens

AUGUST 20

1913 Emile Ollivier, Premier of France during the Franco-Prussian War, died
1913 The Universal Peace Conference held its twentieth session at The Hague
1914 Pope Pius X. died
1914 General Carranza became Mexican President
1914 Germans occupied Brussels
1915 Italy declared war on Turkey
1918 Marshal Foch began a drive between the Aisne and the Oise, capturing a dozen villages and 8,000 prisoners
1918 Czechoslovaks in western Siberia took Shadrinsk, east of the Urals
1918 D'Annunzio, Italy's poet air-man, flew across the Adriatic Sea to Pola, the Austrian naval base and dropped 14 bombs on the arsenal
1919 U S Senate decided (57 to 19) on repeal of Daylight Saving Law, overriding the President's veto
1919 Martial law was proclaimed throughout Hungary and in Upper Silesia
1919 Anti-Bolsheviks took Kherson, Nikolaief and Cherkasi in South Russia
1919 Japan announced the replacement of military by civil government in Korea, granting Koreans the same privileges and legal rights as Japanese
1920. Another world's record was broken

by an American at the Olympic games when Frank Foss, of Chicago, cleared the pole-vault standard at a height of thirteen feet five and one-half inches
1920· The Poles took Brest-Litovsk, three Bolshevik divisions were annihilated in the operations around Warsaw
1920 Polish troops occupied the entire border district of Upper Silesia
1921. The Russian Soviets entered into an agreement with American Relief Assn. for supplying food to the famine district.
1922. Renewal of the Peace Treaty of 1907 with the United States was signed by the Presidents of Honduras, Salvador, and Nicaragua
1923: A tidal wave at Korea caused the death of hundreds of people

AUGUST 21

1914: Mary C. Redpath, American publicist, originator of Memorial Day observance, died
1914: In the Battle of Mons-Charlerol, the British and French retreated before superior German advance (See Aug 21-23)
1915· Cotton declared contraband of war by the Allies
1917. Germans launched great offensive against Russian Riga front.
1918· The British captured Albert.
1918· United States air-planes dropped 38 bombs on Conflans, a town on Verdun-Metz railroad
1918. The New-Zealanders attacked the Germans between the Ancre and Scarpe
1918 The French, astride the Oise, captured 20 villages; on the Ancre, the British captured 7
1919 President Wilson said he would not declare Peace until after ratification of the Treaty
1919 The Germans began to evacuate Lithuania.
1919. Defeated Russian forces in Ukraine and Lower Russia began to retreat.
1919. Hugh L Doherty, famous British amateur lawn-tennis player died
1920: According to Lloyd's Register of Shipping, the gross tonnage of United States shipping had been increased by more than five hundred per cent since 1914, standing at 16,049,000 tons, second only to Great Britain, with 18 330 000 tons
1920: Endorsement by the Socialist party of the United States of the Russian Third International was announced by the party's executive committee at Pittsburgh as the outcome of a referendum vote taken under instructions of the national convention held in New York in May
1920: The statue of Lafayette presented to France by the Knights of Columbus of America was unveiled at Metz
1920 Two Bolshevik cavalry regiments passed over southern Armenia into Turkish territory and linked up with the Turkish Nationalist followers
1921: Lorraine's monument to the American Expeditionary Force was unveiled at Fleury
1921: The Rockefeller Foundation gave $1,785,000 to establish a new school of public health at Harvard.
1924: The two remaining U. S. aviators reached Greenland. See August 3
1924· An American automobile covered the 40-year journey of the Jewish exodus from Egypt in 4 hours, detouring the Red Sea
1924· The planet Mars came closer to the Earth than since 1804
1924: Holland signed the rum-running treaty with the United States See May 29

AUGUST 22

1914: Great Britain sent a protest to the United States against the clearance of ships suspected of coaling German war vessels on the high seas
1914 Namur was invested by Germans
1914· The Germans drove the French from Charlerol
1915: Vilhjalmur Stefansson, in command of the Canadian Arctic Expedition, announced new land discovered in the Arctic at 77° 43' N lat and 115° 43' W long
1916 Secretary of the Interior Franklin K Lane, Judge George Gray, and Dr John R Mott were appointed members of the United States-Mexican Joint Commission.
1918 Allies at Archangel announced they came at invitation of Russian Government to expel the Germans and overturn the Lenine-Trotzky peace treaty
1918· The "Gasconier," a Belgian Relief Commission ship, on way to Belgium, outside war zone, with cargo of food, was sunk by German submarine and its life-boats fired on; officer and 5 men killed others wounded
1919: Friedrich Ebert at Weimar took the oath as Imperial President of the German Republic
1919 Archduke Joseph withdrew from the Hungarian Government
1919. The Poles took Rovno, Volhynia Ukrainian troops took Odessa
1920· Hannes Kolehmainen, of Finland, won the Olympic marathon. He ran the course of twenty-six miles and 385 yards in two hours, thirty-two minutes, and thirty-five and two-fifths seconds, thereby establishing a new world's record.
1920 Costa-Rican Congress passed a law giving the right of suffrage to all persons, including women.
1920 Anders L Zorn, the celebrated Swedish painter, died in Stockholm, aged 60
1920. Poles captured thirty-five thousand prisoners to date and a large amount of war material
1920. District Inspector O R Swanzy was murdered at Lisburn, Ireland, by members of the Sinn Fein
1921: Peace negotiations between the United States and Germany were concluded at Berlin
1921: The House passed the Senate Bill making $1,000,000,000 available for stimulating agricultural exports under the War Finance Corporation
1922. General Michael Collins, Premier of the Irish Free State, killed by rebels

AUGUST 23

1914: Japan declared war on Germany.
1914 Swedish Parliament refused suffrage to women.
1914: Tsingtau was bombarded by the Japanese.
1916 The German merchant submarine "Deutschland" arrived in Germany from America
1916: The United States Senate passed the Army Appropriation Bill for $267,596,530
1918· British airmen bombed Karlsruhe; killed, 9 injured, 6
1918· The Australians took Chugues and its Valley with 4,000 prisoners
1918 The British and French defeated the Germans on 50-mile front from the Cojeul to the Ailette
1918· President Poincaré presented General Foch with the baton of a Marshal of France.
1918: The Czechoslovaks, under General Semenoff, defeated the Bolsheviki at Montsievskaia Siberia
1918· The United States and Allies drove back the Germans and captured Bray, La Boisselle, Orvillers Mouquet Farm, Thiepval, and Drandcourt with 2 000 prisoners
1918 The American line west of Fismes was advanced as far as the Soissons-Reims road by United States troops
1918 The British, advancing from the Ancre to the Somme, captured Sapignies and Behagnies; the Welsh took Mametz Woods.
1919 Archduke Joseph of Hungary resigned by order of the Supreme Council in Paris
1920· The Polish armies in their pursuit of the Bolsheviki must not invade Russian territory beyond the frontier prescribed by the Supreme Allied Council
1920: The Russian retreat developed into a panic under pressure of the Polish cavalry which captured 75,000 prisoners
1921: Sir Sam Hughes, Minister of Militia in Canada, died at Lindsay, Ont aged 68
1921: Panama agreed to surrender its claim to territory near Coto adjudged to Costa Rica
1921: Emir Feisal, son of the King of the Hejaz, became King of Irak, the new Mesopotamia Arab State
1923: Lausanne treaty ratified by Turkey.

AUGUST 24

1913: Esperanto Congress was opened in Switzerland and attended by representatives of twenty-three nations
1914· The Germans captured Namur.
1916: A protocol expanding the treaty by which the United States shall establish a protectorate over Haiti was signed by representatives of the United States and Haiti
1916· Dr Charles G Herbermann, American scholar, author, editor-in-chief of *The Catholic Encyclopedia* died.
1917: The Italians captured Monte Santo in the Isonzo region
1918: The New-Zealanders captured Favreuil
1918· The British controlled the Thiepval Ridge, and captured eleven towns including Bray
1920 Four United States air-planes which started for Nome, Alaska from Mineola on July 21, arrived at Nome after 55 hours' actual flying time
1920· The Albanians gained a victory over the Serbs in the Dibra region
1921 The giant British dirigible, R-38, collapsed and burned near the city of Hull, England, with a loss of forty-two killed, including sixteen Americans, during a final trial flight
1921 The treaty of peace between the United States and Austria was signed in Vienna

AUGUST 25

1915 The Germans captured Brest-Litovsk.
1918. La Boisselle and 17,000 German prisoners, Warlencourt, Sapignies and St Leger were captured by the British.
1918 French occupy entire bank of the Oise drive Germans from the plateau of Andignicourt, Nanpeel, and Carlepont and from west of the Ailette
1918· The Hindenburg line was crossed by the British north of the River Scarpe
1919 The London-Paris air-service was inaugurated
1920. President Ebert, of Germany, issued a proclamation of disarmament and warning of severe penalties in case of failure to comply
1920 The destruction of the Bolshevik armies by the Poles was completed; 80,000 prisoners and many guns captured during the campaign
1921 The treaty of peace between the United States and Germany was signed in Berlin
1922· Their plane capsized off coast of India, British attempted flight around the world abandoned See May 10
1924. The Lausanne treaty with Turkey was ratified by France
1924 All the treasure on the "Laurentic," sunk by German submarine in 1917, amounting to 7 million pounds, was recovered by divers

AUGUST 26

1914· The historic city of Louvain, Belgium center of Catholic erudition was deliberately burned by the Germans in order to terrorize the Belgians
1916: James Thorne Harper, American publisher, died
1918 The Hindenburg line south of Arras was smashed by the British—the Germans retreated, abandoning many towns
1918. The French defeated the Prussians and captured Fresnoy.
1918 Hussein Ben Ali, King of Hejaz, Grand Sherif of Mekka died
1919 The Belgian Senate unanimously approved the Peace Treaty.
1920. Secretary of State Colby signed the proclamation promulgating the woman suffrage resolution as the Nineteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States
1921: Mathias Erzberger, Vice-Chancellor and Finance Minister of Germany, was assassinated in the Black Forest
1923 Lausanne treaty with Turkey ratified by Greece

AUGUST 27

1914 The converted German liner "Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse" was sunk by the British cruiser "Highflyer" off West Africa
1914: The Germans captured Longwy.
1914: Austria-Hungary declared war on Japan.
1916 Italy declared war on Germany. Roumania declared war on Austria-Hungary and invaded Transylvania
1918 The French drove Germans out of Roye, Dompierre, and Montaubin and entered Bapaume.
1918· The Canadians took 2,000 German prisoners on the Somme
1920 France advised Poland to attain the best strategical military position possible until peace is signed, regardless of her ethnographical frontier
1922 National prohibition defeated in Sweden by small margin
1923· Many killed in religious riots in India
1923· Owing to the assassination of five Italian members of the Commission for determining the frontiers of Albania Italy demanded indemnity and apology from Greece.

AUGUST 28

1913: The Palace of Peace was opened at The Hague
1914. Austria-Hungary declared war on Belgium
1914: British achieved a naval victory over the Germans in Helgoland Bight
1916 The United States War Department ordered 12,000 National Guardsmen to the Mexican border.
1916. Germany declared war on Roumania.
1917. Germany sent peace proposals to the United States which were rejected
1918 The British captured Trônes Wood
1918. In 8 weeks from July 1 the United States troops and Allies captured 102,000 German prisoners and 1,300 guns.
1918 The French captured Chaulnes and Nesle and 40 villages on the Somme front
1919 General Louis Botha, Boer leader, died at Pretoria, aged 56
1920: Revolt against the Serbs broke out in Montenegro
1921: Mingo miners fought State troopers on Beach Creek, West Virginia
1921. The Greek army attacking the Turks on the Sakaria River was defeated

AUGUST 29

1914· Apia, German Samoa surrendered to a military force from New Zealand
1916: General Paul von Hindenburg was appointed head of German General Staff
1916: President Wilson signed Army and Navy Appropriation Bills and also the Philippine Bill
1918· The British captured Ginchy and Bapaume and the French took Noyon and Morlincourt
1918· United States and French troops drove the Germans out of Juvigny.
1918: William D Haywood and 94 Industrial Workers of the World were sentenced to long prison terms by the United States Court in Chicago
1920 Twelve thousand employees of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, of New York, went on strike for higher pay
1920 The Navy crew representing the United States in the Olympic regatta in Brussels won the world's title.
1920· Eleven men were killed and many wounded in new riots at Belfast, Ireland
1921: British forces killed 700 of the insurgents in Malabar, British India.
1923· An arbitration plan, union recognition, and other concessions were offered by Gifford Pinchot as arbiter to avert coal strikes
1923 To restore peace in the Ruhr valley, the German steel works owners agreed to resume operations
1924. The Prince of Wales arrived in New York for a "vacation"

AUGUST 30

1914: The New-Zealanders took German Samoa
1916: Venizelist revolt took place in Greece
1916 General Carranza announced the nationalization of church property in Mexico by decree
1916 Turkey declared war against Roumania.
1918 Bullecourt was taken by the British, who reached the Wotan line. They entered Bailleul, captured Combles, and compelled the Germans to retreat from Flanders.
1918· United States troops took Juvigny and helped French in the capture of Chavigny and Cuffies
1919 The Socialist National Convention opened in Chicago
1920 Workers seized 300 metal plants at Milan, Italy to prevent lockouts.
1921: 6 persons were killed and 48 wounded in new riots in Belfast.
1924: The Prince of Wales dined with President Coolidge at the White House
1924· Representatives of all the powers signed the Dawes plan of German reparations, and Owen D Young took office as Agent General of Reparation Payments
1924· W E Barnie, of Edinburgh was the first who swam the Firth of Forth; altho but six miles, the swim required 4 hours

AUGUST 31

1913 The last barrier of the Panama Canal was blown up and waters of the Pacific Ocean were admitted to the Miraflores locks
1915· Adolphe Pégoud, French aviator, killed in aerial battle with German aviator Corporal Kandulski
1918 Mt. Kemmel, southeast of Ypres and Mt. St Quentin, and 1,500 German prisoners were captured by the British
1918 The French crossed the Canal du Nord, in Somme region, and captured Chevilly.
1918: Nicholas Lenine, Bolshevik Premier, twice wounded by would-be assassin.
1918 All German ships that were ordered interned in Spain were seized by order of the Spanish Government
1918 Germans retreated from the Lys salient
1919: Workmen were given a share in the control of the War Department's Rock Island Arsenal shops, they appointed foremen and fixed prices.
1919. The Socialist National Convention in Chicago split in two.
1919 U S State Department announced the signing of an arbitration agreement between the Commercial Association of Rio de Janeiro and the American Chamber of Commerce
1919 Korea through her representative in Washington renounced Japanese sovereignty and appealed for recognition as an independent Government
1920 Gabriele d'Annunzio announced the formation of a new state to be known as "the Italian regency of Quernaro," comprising the city of Fiume and several islands in the Adriatic
1921 The Belfast riots between Orangemen and members of the Sinn Fein were suppressed by British troops
1922 In view of instability of its finances German indemnity for 1922 was suspended by the Allied Reparations Commission
1922. The Greek army in Asia Minor defeated by Turkish forces
1923· Silver jubilee of Wilhelmina, Queen of The Netherlands
1923 The Obregon Government of Mexico was recognized by the United States.
1923· Anthracite miners began strike in the United States See August 29
1923· After bombardment Italian troops seized Corfu Greece appealed to League of Nations See August 27
1924 The two U. S. aviators reached Ice Tickle Labrador. See August 21.

SEPTEMBER

SEPTEMBER 1

1914: General Carranza denied the validity of United States administration at Vera Cruz
1915 Grodno was evacuated by the Russians before German advance
1915· Marquis Kaoru Inouye, Japanese statesman, died.
1916· The Child Labor Bill was signed by President Wilson
1918: "Victory" flour, only 20 per cent substitute for wheat, came into use
1918. United States troops captured Voormezeele; they advanced beyond Juvigny and took 600 Germans.
1918. French advanced north of the

Allette and captured Crecy au Mont. The British took Péronne
1918 During August British captured 57,318 German prisoners (1 283 officers), 657 guns, 5 790 machine guns, 1,000 trench-mortars, 3 trains, 9 locomotives
1918 First motorless Sunday observed in New York City
1918 Sunday Sept 1 "Hero's Day" observed in honor of men who have fallen in battle in New York City
1919 The Poles took Bobruisk, Admiral Kolchak evacuated Omsk
1920 The new State of Lebanon was proclaimed in Beirut
1923 Earthquakes, fires, and tidal waves in Japan destroyed most of Yokohama and much of Tokio and caused the death of about 100 000 people
1923 Nuremburg seized by German royalists
1923 Paxos and Antipaxos seized by Italy See August 27 and 31
1924 Dawes reparation plan took formal effect
1924 Dr Giuseppe Motta, ex-President of Switzerland, elected President of the League of Nations at opening of Fifth Assembly

SEPTEMBER 2

1913 The Chinese Government troops captured Nanking
1914 The Russians, defeating the Austrians took Lemberg, capital of Galicia
1914 Panama signed a treaty with the United States granting the latter control of the Colon and Ancon waters
1915 Pope Benedict XV's message on peace in Europe was handed to President Wilson by Cardinal Gibbons
1916 The control of the Greek postal and telegraph systems demanded by Great Britain and France, was yielded by Constantine, King of the Greeks
1917: The Russians evacuated Riga
1918: British took Le Transloy Ditty, Cagnicourt, Bois-le-Bouche and Villers-au-Fois
1918 The British captured Quéant-Drocourt railway "switch-line"
1918: United States troops drove back the Germans north of Soissons
1918 The New-Zealanders captured Hapllncourt from the Germans
1918 The Americans and French occupied Neuilly, Terny, and Sorny
1918 The English and Australians drove the Germans out of St Pierre-Vaast Wood, and took Allines
1919 An unsuccessful attempt was made to assassinate Husseln Rushdi Pasha, Premier of Egypt
1919 King Victor Emmanuel of Italy gave up extensive crown properties to benefit peasants and former soldiers
1919 It was announced that French war losses constituted 26 per cent of the men mobilized 57 per cent of all men with the colors under 31 years of age were killed
1919 The Peace Conference handed the Austrian Peace Treaty to Chancellor Carl Renner
1920 The Bolshevik army of General Budenny was annihilated in the Lemberg section
1920 The Russian Soviet forces around Lemberg retired before Polish pressure
1921 United States troops took possession of the West Virginia coal fields
1921 Major-Gen Leonard Wood accepted appointment as Governor-General of the Philippines
1922: Anthracite coal-miners strike settled by arbitration See March 21
1924 U S aviators reached Newfoundland See Aug 31

SEPTEMBER 3

1914: China protested against intrusion of Japanese British and German troops
1914 Cardinal Giacomo della Chiesa elected Pope, who became Benedict XV.
1914: The seat of the French Government was removed from Paris to Bordeaux
1916 The Bulgarians started an offensive in the Dobrudja
1916 A Zeppelin raider was destroyed at Cuffley, England
1917 Boris Vladimirovitch Sturmer, former Russian Premier, died
1918 Germans fled from the Scarpe to the Somme General Haig took 16,000 prisoners
1918 The Czechoslovaks were recognized as a nation by the United States
1918 The New-Zealanders captured Béthincourt
1919 Woman's Federal Suffrage Amendment was rejected by the Virginia House of Delegates (61 to 21) and the Alabama Senate (18 to 13)
1919 The total United States national debt on August 30 was $26,596,701,648
1919 The New Zealand Parliament ratified the Peace Treaty
1920 Lithuanian detachments attacked Polish troops and drove them back over the entire Grodno-Suwalki front
1921 The International Davis cup will remain in America another year, as Americans defeated the Japanese tennis players both at singles and doubles
1921 400 miners in West Virginia surrendered to the U S troops
1924 U S aviators reached Pictou, Nova Scotia and were joined by Lieut Wade who resumed flight in Boston II, replacing his plane wrecked August 3 See Sept 2
1924 Civil war broke out near Shanghai, China.
1924 Rebellion broke out in Morocco

SEPTEMBER 4

1914 Cardinal Dominic Ferrata was appointed Papal Secretary of State
1914 The United States Navigation laws relating to registry were suspended by order of the President
1914 The German Emperor protested to President Wilson against alleged violations of the rules of war by the Allies
1914 The Germans entered Riga
1915 Martial law was proclaimed in the Haitian territory occupied by United States forces
1915 The Canadian liner "Hesperian," for Montreal, was sunk by a mine or torpedo off southern coast of Ireland, with loss of 24 lives
1916 Dar-es-Salaam, German East Africa, surrendered to the British
1918 The New-Zealanders took Ruyaulcourt from the Germans
1918 The British crossed the Canal du Nord and pushed forward from Quéant to Cambrai
1918 The French gained northeast of Noyon and crossed the Vesle
1918 The Provisional Government of Omsk declared war on Germany.
1918 A powder factory at Plauen Saxony, was blown up and only 12 women out of 6,800 employed escaped alive
1918 Lens was evacuated by the Germans
1919 The Senate unanimously confirmed General Pershing's nomination to the permanent rank of General
1919 The National Socialist Party in convention at Chicago endorsed the Soviet Republic of Russia and condemned the League of Nations
1919 The Peace Treaty was ordered reported to the U S Senate by the Foreign Relations Committee with 4 reservations and 39 textual amendments, declining to assume any of the obligations of Article X, or to submit to the arbitration of the League any subject connected with the maintenance of the Monroe Doctrine
1919 General Denikin captured Kief
1920. The *Mayflower* tercentenary celebration, to continue until September 11, began at Plymouth, England, with a historical and literary conference participated in by British Dutch, and Americans
1921 2,000 troops took charge of the West Virginia mining district and the striking miners gave up the fight
1922 The third session of the League of Nations opened at Geneva
1923 Cosme de la Torriente y Peraza, of Cuba, elected president of the League of Nations

SEPTEMBER 5

1914 Great Britain, France, and Russia signed a treaty not to make peace separately
1914 The Germans took Reims and continued their advance toward Paris
1917 The manufacture of whisky in the United States was prohibited from September 8, 1917.
1918 United States steamer "Mount Vernon" struck by torpedo 200 miles off French coast, reached port under her own steam, with loss of 35 men killed by explosion
1919 William C Redfield, U S Secretary of Commerce resigned
1919 The actors' strike in New York City was settled
1920 General Alvaro Obregon, candidate of the Liberal Constitutionalist party, won the Presidential elections in Mexico
1921: The second assembly of the League of Nations opened its sessions at Geneva, 48 nations being represented
1924 Crown Prince Humbert of Italy started home from a visit to Argentina, Chile, and Uruguay

SEPTEMBER 6

1913: Excavations on Panama Canal were completed
1914 The First Battle of the Marne began and continued till September 10 the Germans, severely defeated, fell back to the Aisne
1914: Pope Benedict XV. was crowned
1918 Germans driven back on a 90-mile front from the Aisne to Cambrai
1918: The New-Zealanders captured Bourjonval
1918 British transport "Persic" (12,042 tons), with 2,800 United States troops aboard, was torpedoed by German submarine 200 miles off English coast No lives were lost
1919 The Austrian National Assembly voted (97 to 23) to sign the Peace Treaty.
1919 Admiral Lord Charles Beresford of the British Navy died aged 73
1920. Jack Dempsey retained the world's heavyweight championship by knocking out Billy Miske in the 3rd round at Benton Harbor Mich
1920 French troops took Aintab, Asia Minor
1921 Greeks captured Angora, Turkish nationalist capital
1922 Ten thousand Greek troops captured by Turks in Asia Minor
1924 U S. aviators reached Boston after forced over-night stop at Brunswick, Maine See Sept 3
1924 League of Nations voted to call an arms conference to be held in June, 1925

SEPTEMBER 7

1914 The Germans took Maubeuge
1916 The United States Shipping Bill, providing for a Government-controlled $50,000,000 corporation to build buy, or lease merchant ships, was signed by the President
1916 The treaty between the United States and Denmark for the purchase of the Danish West Indian Islands for $25 000,000 was ratified by the United States Senate
1917: German air-planes bombed American hospitals on English coast
1917 The American Atlantic transport liner "Minnehaha" was torpedoed and sunk, with loss of life
1919 The Bolsheviki captured Tobolsk, capital of West Siberia
1920 The New York Cotton Exchange celebrated its 50th birthday
1920 Earthquake in Italy damaged Pisa, Spezia, and 100 other towns 500 killed, 20,000 homeless
1920 The Bolsheviki recaptured Omsk
1920. The Polish Government sent a note to the League of Nations asking it to mediate in the Polish-Lithuanian controversy
1921 The British cabinet invited De Valera to send delegates to a Conference at Inverness Sept 20, imposing the sole condition that Ireland must remain within the empire
1922 Brazilian Centennial opened at Rio de Janeiro
1922 Smyrna turned over to Allied Consuls by Greece
1923 Anthracite miners accepted the Pinchot arbitration plan See Aug 29 and 31
1924 War against the Peking Government was declared by General Chang of Manchuria

SEPTEMBER 8

1916 The Manila Railroad was sold to the Philippine Government
1918 United States troops captured Glennes
1919. Woman's Federal Suffrage Amendment was ratified by the Minnesota Legislature
1919 General Pershing arrived in New York on the *Leviathan* and was presented by Secretary Baker with his commission as General, later he was given the freedom of the city
1920 The Pope interceded in behalf of Lord Mayor MacSwiney, of Cork, confined in Brixton Prison, London
1920 The movement started by the Italian Metal Workers' Union in seizing factories was extended by the occupation of the lignite-mines at Luini by the employees and of mines on several estates in Sicily, where also the farmers took possession of lands
1923 Seven U S Navy destroyers grounded off California 23 sailors lost
1924 U S Marines landed at Shanghai to guard foreign legations

SEPTEMBER 9

1915: The recall of Dr Dumba, Austro-Hungarian Ambassador to the United States was requested by the American Government
1918 Red Revolution in Russia Five hundred and twelve counter-revolutionists were shot at Petrograd in reprisal for killing of Moses Uritzky, Bolsheviki Commissioner, 35 landowners put to death for attack on Premier Lenine
1918 British and French Consuls throughout Russia controlled by Bolsheviki were imprisoned
1919 Cardinal Desire Mercier, Primate of Belgium arrived in New York
1919. John Mitchell, chairman of the New York State Industrial Commission, died, aged 49
1919 Police strike in Boston
1920 An earthquake occurred in the Emilia district of Italy
1920 Gabriele d'Annunzio proclaimed Fiume an independent state
1921 Government agents seized drugs and alcoholic liquors valued at $1,000,000 from the Greek liner *King Alexander* docked in Brooklyn, after a gun-fight with the crew in which two were killed and 14 wounded.
1922 Smyrna taken by Turkish cavalry
1922 William T Cosgrave elected president of the Dail Eireann
1923 Council of Ambassadors advised Italy to accept Greek apology and indemnity Agreed to by Italy and Corfu evacuated See Aug 27 and 31
1923: Charles Toth of Boston swam English Channel in 16 hours 40 minutes
1924 24 leaders of Georgian anti-Bolshevik uprising were executed
1924 The resignation of President Alessandri, of Chile, was rejected, he took refuge at the U S Embassy
1924 U. S aviators reached Washington, D C after over-night stop in New York See Sept 6

SEPTEMBER 10

1914: Mrs Amanda Weeks, last survivor of those arrested at the time of the assassination of President Lincoln died
1914 Turkey abrogated all extraterritorial rights to other nations
1917. The Suffragettes lost Maine by a vote of 31 807 to 17 035
1918 The first postal air-plane trip in one day from Chicago to New York, 12 hours 55 minutes net flying time, 10 hours, 5 minutes
1918 United States Ambassador Francis reported a treaty between Germany and Russia, requiring the expulsion of Allies from Russia and the payment of 6,000,000 marks by Russia to Germany
1919 A parade of the First Division, headed by General Pershing, took place in New York City
1919 Successful revolution in Honduras forced President Bertrand to leave the country
1919 Austria signed the Peace Treaty
1919 The British Government proclaimed the suppression of the Sinn Fein organization, the Gaelic League, the Irish Volunteers, and the Cumann na Moan Society in the City and County of Cork
1920 Peruvian claims to the Chilean provinces of Tacna and Arica which had menaced South-American peace, were disposed of by an agreement between the two countries Chile paying six million pounds sterling in return for Peru's renunciation of her rights to the disputed provinces The settlement grew out of a conference arranged by President Wilson.
1920 A severe earthquake shock took place on the southern slopes of the Swiss and Italian Alps causing avalanches
1921 Mexico began the celebration of 100 years of independence
1923 Irish Free State accepted into League of Nations
1924 Richard Loeb and Nathan Leopold were sentenced to life imprisonment See May 22

SEPTEMBER 11

1914. An Australian expedition captured New Guinea and the Bismarck Archipelago Protectorate
1916 Thecenterspan of the Quebec bridge over the St Lawrence river weighing 5,100 tons, collapsed and fell into the river
1918: The British advanced to Cambrai and St Quentin.
1918 Bolsheviki, east of the Ural range, were defeated by Czechoslovaks and Siberian forces
1918. General Pedro A Seay was elected President of Panama
1919. American marines landed in Honduras
1919 Marseilles, France, was tied up by strikes
1920 The first transcontinental air mail reached San Francisco
1920 Striking workmen occupied three textile establishments at Turin, Italy
1920 A Socialist revolt broke out in Trieste
1921 Chile agreed to arbitrate the question of the jurisdiction of the League of Nations in her dispute with Bolivia over the treaty of 1904
1921: Negotiations were completed in Paris whereby the estates of Archduke Frederick and his son, Archduke Albrecht—estimated to be worth more than $400,000,000—were taken over by an American syndicate, including Charles H Sabin J Leonard Replogle Frank A Munsey, Thomas J Fetter and other American business men
1922 Brusa relinquished to Turkish Army by Allied consuls
1923 Parleys over Ruhr occupation and war reparations entered into by Germany and France
1923 The Z R 1, largest dirigible yet constructed, made trial trip over N Y City

SEPTEMBER 12

1914: James Ben Ali Haggin, financier and last of the "Forty-niners," died, aged 87
1914: Turkey was notified that the Great Powers would not accept the abrogation of treaty rights
1916 The Fourth Greek Army Corps was turned over by its commander to the Germans at Kavala without firing a shot and was sent to Germany
1918 The United States Army smashed the St Mihiel salient, took 15 000 German prisoners and 60 guns and reduced the front by 20 miles
1918 The New-Zealanders won Trescault Ridge, southwest of Marcoing
1918 Eugene V Debs was convicted by Federal jury in Cleveland, O, of violating the Espionage Act
1919 The Boston police strike came to an end
1919 The Canadian House of Commons ratified the Peace Treaty with Germany without reservations
1924: W. W. Yen elected Premier of China

SEPTEMBER 13

1914 The Italians entered Albania
1918 British advanced on Cambrai and around La Bassee
1919 The Lawson Air-liner carried 9 passengers 313 miles in 167 minutes Roland Rohlfs, American aviator, climbed to 34,200 ft
1919 Fire destroyed the Greenpoint, Brooklyn plant of the Standard Oil Co, damage $5,000,000
1920 Belgium ratified military pact with France
1922: Smyrna destroyed by fire 1,000 persons killed
1923 Spanish troops revolted against Cabinet over conduct of Morocco war

SEPTEMBER 14

1913: Professor Malladra registered a temperature of 626° F in a descent at 1,200 feet into the crater of Mt Vesuvius

1914 The Allies crossed the Aisne near Soissons
1915 State-wide prohibition voted in South Carolina.
1916 The third line of German defenses north of the Somme was broken by the British, armored tanks being used
1917 The United States Department of State exposed Swedish-German intrigues in Mexico
1918. A peace discussion was proposed by Austria
1919 Two hundred and fifty prominent Americans headed by W H Taft appealed to the Senate to ratify the treaty.
1919 D'Annunzio and his troops made an unopposed raid on Fiume.
1920. By votes of 216 to 11 in the House and 33 to 0 in the Senate the Connecticut legislature ratified the Woman's Federal Suffrage Amendment
1921: John Bassett Moore, of New York, was elected one of the eleven Judges of the League of Nations' International Court of Justice
1923. King Alfonso accepted resignation of Spanish Cabinet and requested General Rivera to form a government.
1923 Allan Gerbault reached New York having sailed from France in a 35-foot sloop

SEPTEMBER 15

1914: The German cruiser "Hela" was sunk by British submarine.
1914: United States troops were ordered to withdraw from Vera Cruz.
1914 The United States signed peace treaties with Great Britain, France, Spain and China
1915 The British House of Commons voted $1,250,000,000 war credit.
1916 British Columbia adopted prohibition.
1916 The New-Zealanders captured Flers
1917. Russia was proclaimed a Republic.
1918 The United States troops captured 200 cannon in St Mihiel region
1918 British steamship "Galway Castle" sunk by German submarine 120 lost, of whom 90 were women and children
1919 The U S Senate began the formal consideration of the Peace Treaty in open session, this being the first event of the kind in the history of the country
1919 Storm in the Gulf of Mexico killed 500 rendered 4,000 homeless, and did $4,000 000 damage
1919. D'Annunzio occupied Fiume and proclaimed its union with Italy. The Allies left the city
1920: The Jugoslav Parliament ratified the Treaty of Peace with Bulgaria
1920: Kovel, in Volhynia, was occupied by the Poles.
1922. Railway-shop strike ended on three important American railways See July 1.
1924: U S aviators reached Chicago after over-night stop at Dayton See Sept 9

SEPTEMBER 16

1914 The Russians, under General Rennenkampf, retired from East Prussia.
1915 The Russian Duma was prorogued by Czar.
1916 Villa, Mexican bandit, attacked Chihuahua, Mexico, but was driven from the city by Federal troops
1918 The British crossed the St. Quentin Canal and took 6,000 prisoners
1918 Germans, aiding Bulgars in Macedonia, were defeated by Serbs, who took 4,000 prisoners and 50 guns
1918 Jewish Day of Atonement turned into day of rejoicing because Jerusalem was captured from the Turks
1919 President Wilson signed the bill incorporating the American Legion
1919 Kemal Pasha, former Grand Vizier of Turkey, set up a Nationalist Government in Asia Minor
1919 The Poles occupied Borisoff
1920 An explosion caused by a bomb took place in front of U S Assay Office, New York City Thirty persons were killed and two hundred injured
1920 President Deschanel of France presented hisr esignation
1920 Egerton Castle, British novelist and swordsman died aged 62
1922. Dardanelles occupied by British troops to hold the Straits against the Turkish army
1923. To curb the Ku Klux Klan, Governor Walton of Oklahoma declared martial law in Oklahoma city and county

SEPTEMBER 17

1913. Turkey signed treaty of peace with Bulgaria.
1915. The United States accorded formal recognition to the new Haitian Government headed by President Dartiguenave.
1916 Seth Low, American educator, former Mayor of New York City, died
1917 Giuseppe Vitale, master violinist, died
1918 Germans burned towns in the Moselle region
1918 The Allies took Gradeshnitza, Macedonia, 3 000 prisoners and 24 guns
1918. John, Cardinal Farley, American prelate died
1919 The Italian Government began a blockade of Fiume.
1920 Twenty-six nations deposited ratifications of the League of Nations in Paris Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, British Empire (Canada, Australia, South Africa, New Zealand, India), Cuba, Czechoslovakia France, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Italy, Japan, Jugoslavia (Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes), Liberia, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Siam, Uruguay, and Germany
1920 For the first time since its organization, the Council of the League of Nations was asked to arbitrate between two nations in an endeavor to avoid war, the nations in question being Poland and Lithuania
1921 The German Reichsrat ratified the peace treaty with the United States
1922. Turkey demanded Allied evacuation of the Dardanelles
1922. "Talking motion pictures" exhibited in Berlin
1923 Destructive fire at Berkeley, Calif., caused many deaths and $10 000 000 damages
1923 Unauthorized pressmen's strike stopped all newspapers in N Y City cooperative paper brought out on succeeding days
1924. Tiflis retaken by the Red Army and 600 leading citizens executed for sedition

SEPTEMBER 18

1914. King George of England signed the Irish Home Rule and Welsh Disestablishment Bills
1915. The city of Vilna, Russia, fell before German advance
1916 Franco-Russian troops captured Forina, Greece
1916 Belgium protested to the United States Department of State against the German forced loan of $200,000,000 from Belgian bankers
1918. British took Epéhy, Pelzières Fresnoy, and Gauchy Wood and 6,000 German prisoners.
1918 Franco-Serb forces crossed Gradeshnitza and took 4,000 Austrian prisoners.
1918 The United States troops and tanks in St Mihiel region attacked and captured Noussard, Pommes, La Marche, and Binney from the Germans
1918 The United States rejected the Austro-Hungarian peace proposal
1918. A record altitude flight of 28,900 feet was made by Captain E W Schroeder near Dayton Ohio
1919: Congress in joint session gave thanks to General Pershing in person
1919 Roland Rohlfs, American aviator, broke all altitude records by climbing to 34,610 ft in a Curtiss *Wasp* triplane
1919 The Poles drove the Bolsheviki to the northern bank of the Dvina river on the Ukrainian front the Bolsheviki drove back General Petlura.
1920 Thirty thousand workmen occupied the factories at Terni, in southern Italy
1920 Finland and Sweden agreed to accept the intervention of the League of Nations for the settlement of the dispute between them as to the possession of the Aland Islands
1920 Polish successes along a front of 240 miles
1921: Maintenance cost of the United States forces of occupation in the Rhineland was $278,067,000, according to figures made public by the Reparations Commission in Paris of France 230 485,470 French francs of England, £52,881 298 of Belgium, 378 731 390 Belgian francs and of Italy, 15 207 717 French francs
1922. Hungary admitted to membership in the League of Nations
1924. U S aviators reached Muskogee after over-night stop at Omaha See Sept 17

SEPTEMBER 19

1918 In Palestine General Allenby attacked Turks, broke through Rafat and took 3,000 prisoners
1918. British evacuated Baku, withdrawing to Persian base
1919. At Chicago 15,000 carpenters on strike since July 18 won their strike for $1 00 per hour, the highest wages paid carpenters in the United States
1919 The Australian House ratified the peace treaty and the defensive alliance
1919 In Paris the Peace Treaty was handed by the Allies to Bulgaria
1920 Poland and Lithuania agreed to suspend all hostilities, pending an inquiry into the issues at stake by the Council of the League of Nations
1921. William T Tilden retained the tennis championship by defeating Wallace F Johnson
1922 Soldiers' Bonus bill, passed by the Senate 47 to 22 by the House 333 to 70, vetoed by President Harding
1923 W T Cosgrove reelected president of the Executive Council of the Irish Free State.

SEPTEMBER 20

1913 The United States, Panama, and Guatemala signed treaties for world peace.
1914 The British gunboat "Pegasus" was disabled by the German cruiser "Konigsberg."
1915: The Panama Canal was closed by slides of the Gaillard (Culebra) Cut
1917. The central span of Quebec bridge over the St Lawrence river was successfully placed.
1918. The British bombed German poison-gas and air-plane factories, at Mannheim, the Daimler works, at Stuttgart railway at Frankfort, and the docks at Karlsruhe
1918 An Austrian submarine boat sank French submarine "Circe," the second officer being the sole survivor
1921. The Peking Union Medical College, erected by the China Medical Board of the Rockefeller Foundation at a cost of $8 000 000 was dedicated
1924. U S aviators reached El Paso after over-night stop at Dallas See Sept 18

SEPTEMBER 21

1914: The Germans retired to Noyon
1915 Anthony Comstock, American suppressor of vice in the United States, died
1918 The Americans were 10 miles from Metz and Conflans
1918. Serbians, advancing 5 miles east of Monastir, occupied 10 villages.
1918 General Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff, announced that 1,750,000 United States troops had been sent abroad
1918 Serbian forces advance on Cebren
1918. In Palestine General Allenby advanced beyond Nazareth, taking 18,000 prisoners and 120 guns.
1918. Boston closed the public schools on account of the Spanish influenza epidemic
1918 Ship-building construction Allied and neutral August, 1914 to September 1, 1918, 14 247,825 tons total enemy tonnage captured to end of 1917, 3 795,000 tons
1919 D'Annunzio, holding Fiume with 20,000 men, refused to surrender or evacuate the city
1920 The Connecticut Legislature again ratified the Woman's Federal Suffrage Amendment
1920. The New York Assembly by 90 to 45, for the second time expelled three of the five Socialist members who were expelled at the last session but had been reelected
1920 The peace negotiations between Lithuania and Poland were broken off.
1920 The Russian Polish peace conference was formally opened at Riga
1921. 1,000 were killed and 4,000 injured by the explosion of a chemical plant at Oppau on the Rhine
1922 British rejected Turkish ultimatum Ezine seized by Turks
1923 Charter of striking pressmen revoked and N Y City newspapers all published See Sept 17

SEPTEMBER 22

1914: The British cruisers "Aboukir," "Cressy," and "Hogue" were sunk in the North Sea by German submarine attack while going to one another's aid
1916. William Page Andrews, American author, died
1918 The Allies took 185,000 prisoners in August and September The enemy casualties during the same period estimated at 600 000 men
1919 The great steel strike began.
1919: Germany rejected the clause of its new Constitution establishing union with Austria
1919 Italy asked the Allies to expel d'Annunzio from Fiume with a force containing no Italians
1920. Hostilities between the Poles and the Lithuanians were resumed.
1920 Polish forces began an offensive in the region of Grodno, on the northeast Polish front
1921: Latvia, Esthonia, and Lithuania were admitted to membership in the League of Nations.
1921. A Moslem kingdom was proclaimed in Kumaramputhur, British India British troops defeated Indian rebels at Karavakundu
1924. U S aviators reached San Diego See Sept 20

SEPTEMBER 23

1914. Villa declared war on General Carranza, and the provinces, Chihuahua, Sonora Zacatecas, and part of Coahuila joined his revolt
1914 The first British air-raid in Germany was made on Dusseldorf
1915 Greece mobilized in reply to Bulgarian mobilization.
1918. In Macedonia French cavalry captured Prilep, northeast of Monastir
1918 British cavalry captured Acre; Arab Allies took Malan total number of prisoners taken, 25 000
1919 Premier Paderewski of Poland appeared before the Supreme Council and claimed Galicia for Poland
1920: Alexandre Millerand, by a vote of 695 out of 892 in the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, was elected President of France, to succeed Paul Deschanel resigned
1921. The Council of Ambassadors notified Hungary that she must withdraw from Burgenland (West Hungary) awarded by treaty to Austria, or be expelled
1921: Belfast shopkeepers began a retaliatory boycott of goods from the south of Ireland
1921 The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations reported favorably on treaties with the Central Powers
1922. Battle fought between Bolshevik and anti-Bolshevik forces in Eastern Siberia

SEPTEMBER 24

1914. The Dominion of Canada sent 32,000 troops to Great Britain
1914: Przemysl invested by the Russians.
1920 President Wilson announced to the State Department that he would not carry out the provisions of the Merchant Marine Act instructing him to give notice to foreign governments that they must terminate certain sections of commercial treaties which conflict with the Act The President held that Congress is without the Constitutional power to direct the Executive to abrogate parts of treaties
1920 Georges Leygues was chosen Prime Minister of France by the new President, Alexandre Millerand

SEPTEMBER 25

1915: The Entente Allies began a drive on the Western front, the French carrying positions in the Champagne and the British positions north of Ypres, which were lost by counter-attack
1917. British continued their drive against the Germans on the Menin Road.
1917 The High Court of Impeachment of Texas removed James E Ferguson as Governor of Texas Lieutenant-Governor William P Hobby assumed the office
1918 United States long-range guns bombarded Metz.
1918 The Bulgarians retreated along the entire Macedonian (130-mile) front The Italians took Topolchani.
1918. General Allenby's forces in Palestine captured 40,000 prisoners and 265 guns
1920 Jacob H Schiff, banker and philanthropist died in New York, aged 73
1922 Erenkeui, Asia Minor, occupied by Turkish forces
1923 Oklahoma House of Legislature forbidden to assemble by militia See Sept 16

SEPTEMBER 26

1913 Water was first admitted to the Gatun Canal Locks, at Panama
1913 The first boat passed through the Gatun Locks of the Panama Canal
1916 British and French troops captured Combles and Thiépval.
1918: United States troops advanced between Argonne Forest and Verdun; took 12 towns and 5 000 prisoner
1918 British occupied Amman, Palestine and with the aid of Arab Allies surrounded Fourth Turkish Army of 25,000, Serbs captured Veles
1918 British captured Strumitza.
1918 In English Channel, Naval patrol boat "Tampa" torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine, with all on board (118)
1918. A radio station connecting England and the United States was established at Annapolis, Md
1919 John D Rockefeller gave $20,000,000 to aid medical education in the United States
1919 Viscount Grey, new British Ambassador, arrived in New York.
1919 General railroad strike began in Great Britain See Oct 5
1920 Riots led by Korean students against the Japanese took place in Gensan, Korea, 25 persons being killed
1921. The Riot Act was read in Belfast, and the special constabulary restored
1922. Martial law proclaimed in Athens.

SEPTEMBER 27

1913. Twenty thousand Ulster men protested against Irish Home Rule.
1914 Martial law proclaimed in Holland
1914 General Botha successfully invaded German Southwest Africa.
1918 On Cambrai front the British took Epinay and Oisy-le-Verger The Canadian Division attained the Douai-Cambrai road
1918 United States forces took Charpentry, Very, and Epinonville.
1918 General Allenby captured 5,000 Turkish prisoners and 350 guns, and occupied Tiberia, Semakh, and Es-Samra
1918 Bulgaria sought an armistice from the British Headquarters General Franchet d'Esperey, Commander of Allied Armies in Macedonia, telegraphed the French Government that he had refused to suspend hostilities, but would receive delegates
1918 The Fourth Liberty Loan Campaign was opened by the President
1919 A contract was signed between New York and New Jersey for the construction of a vehicular tunnel from Canal St, Manhattan to Twelfth St, Jersey City, under the Hudson
1919 The Executive Committee of the National Democratic Committee voted to put women on the National Committee
1919 Luxemburg voted to remain a Grand Duchy, and to have a customs union with France
1919 The British forces evacuated Archangel
1919 Adelina Patti (Baroness Cederström), famous singer, died in Wales aged 76
1920: The Poles captured Grodno, Western Russia
1920 Sadi Lecointe won for France the permanent possession of the Gordon Bennett aeroplane trophy in the first great international air-race since the war, held at Etampes France Lecointe flew the course of 186⅔ miles in 1 hour, 6 minutes 17⅓ seconds
1920 Striking metal-workers of Italy accepted the agreement signed at Rome at at the instance of the Government
1922 King Constantine of Greece abdicated in favor of his son George
1923 Oklahoma Legislature appealed to

M

Disputed Pronunciations

N

Foreign Phrases

O

Population Statistics

P

Federal Court for an injunction to restrain the National Guard from hindering its sessions (See Sept 25) The Supreme Court of Oklahoma ruled that proposed election to vote on constitutional amendments was valid

SEPTEMBER 28

1914: Japanese and British attacked German outer defenses of Tsing-Tau.
1914 The Albanian Senate elected Prince Burhan-Eddin, a Turk, as ruler
1915 By an internal explosion the Italian battleship "Bendetto Brin" was blown up in Brindisi Harbor, with loss of Rear-Admiral de Cervin and 300 of the crew
1917: The British defeated the Turks at Romadie on Euphrates
1918 The British crossed the Scheldt Canal, cut Cambrai-Douai railroad, captured Noyelles-sur-L'Escaut, Cantaing and Fontaine-Notre-Dame On the Aisne the French captured Ft Malmaison, Somme-Py, Jouy, and Aizi The Canadians captured Raillencourt and Sailly
1919 Eruption of Mauna Loa on Hilo Island, Hawaii
1921 Lieutenant John A MacReady, United States Air Service, made a new altitude record of 40,800 feet at Dayton, Ohio
1924· U S aviators reached Seattle, completing their flight of 26 000 miles around the world, elapsed time, 175 days, total flying time, 365 hrs, 11 min See Sept 20 and April 6

SEPTEMBER 29

1914 The Germans invested Antwerp
1914 The Princess Patricia Regiment of Canadian Light Infantry sailed from Montreal
1915 A wireless telephone conversation over 4,900 miles was carried on between Arlington Va, and Honolulu
1916 Venizelist Greek Provisional Government was formed at Salonika
1918: The Bulgarians laid down their arms
1918: An English Division swam the St. Quentin Canal, pierced the Hindenburg line north of Bellenglise, captured 4 200 prisoners of whom 1,000 were taken in Bellenglise Tunnel, 70 cannon and over 1 000 machine-guns British casualties, 800
1918 The French took Roisillon, Romain, and Montigny-sur-Vesle The Italians, north of the Aisne captured Soupir.
1918 10,000 Turks surrendered to British at Ziza Station Palestine
1918 The New-Zealanders took Welsh Ridge and captured La Vacquerie.
1919 Spanish forces routed Raisuli in Morocco
1920 Diplomatic relations between Germany and France were renewed
1920. General Wrangel made prisoners of nearly twenty thousand Bolsheviki near Alexandrovsk
1920 The Poles in a battle near Zaslav took 2,000 prisoners Ukrainian troops operating east of the Zbruch River took two cities and 3,000 prisoners
1920 The head of the Soviet delegation in the peace negotiations at Riga received instructions from Moscow to accept all the conditions laid down by Poland for peace excepting those compelling Russia to disarm
1922 Railway-shop strike ended. See July 1
1923 Fourth session of the League of Nations adjourned
1923 Indemnity of 50 000 000 lire paid by Greece to Italy. See Sept 8

SEPTEMBER 30

1917. Isaac N Seligman, American financier, died
1918 Drawing of draft numbers began for second draft, the President drawing No. 322 as first number
1918 Belgians captured Roulers and 300 guns British took Gheluwe and 97 guns
1918 The French captured one half of Chemin-des-Dames and 1,600 prisoners.
1918 In the St Quentin sector British took Thorigny, Le Tronquay, and Gonnelieu
1918 On Verdun front 18 United States airplanes fought 25 German Fokkers and brought down 7 without losing one
1918 The American steamship "Ticonderoga" was torpedoed by a German submarine in mid-Atlantic and its lifeboats were shelled in an effort to drown the survivors loss of life, 213
1918· Damascus was surrounded by the British
1918. Germany threatened to execute United States prisoners of war found with shot-guns Secretary of State Lansing warned Germany that in such event reprisals would be taken on German prisoners in United States
1918 Bulgaria signed armistice, by the terms of which she had to evacuate Greece and Serbia, demobilize her army and surrender all means of transportation giving free passage across her territory and a right to occupy strategic points
1918 Prince Maximilian of Baden succeeded Count George F von Hertling as German Chancellor.
1919: Woman's Federal Suffrage Amendment ratified by the Utah House of Representativse
1919 In Siberia, Russians flogged captured American soldiers
1919 D'Annunzio in Fiume proclaimed a state of war with Jugoslavia
1920. Polish forces captured Lida, an important town south of Vilna, and Pinsk, a fortified city east of Brest-Litovsk
1920 Lithuania accepted the invitation of Poland to send delegates immediately to Suwalki for a peace conference
1922 Turkey evacuated the Dardanelles.
1922 Third session of the League of Nations ended
1923 By proclamation, Governor Walton of Oklahoma forbade the proposed voting of October 1st See Sept 27

Q

OCTOBER

R

OCTOBER 1

1913 Water was turned into the Culebra Cut, Panama Canal
1914 United States signed treaty of Peace with Russia
1914 United States agreed with Great Britain that no goods should be reshipped from Holland to Germany Holland also agreed
1916 Emiliano Chamorro was elected President of Nicaragua
1917 The New-Zealanders captured Gravenstafel and Abraham Heights
1918 British forces under Gen Allenby captured Damascus and 7 000 Turks
1918 British captured Levergies, and supported by the Canadians, Proville and Tillay, and drove enemy south of Le Catelet
1918 150,000 American College students were mustered into Students Army Training Corps at more than 500 colleges and universities
1918 French cavalry entered St Quentin on the heels of the retreating Germans, who set Cambrai in flames
1918 The French captured 13,000 German prisoners in five days (Sept 26–30) between the Suippe and the Argonne
1918 United States troops pushed back the Germans in Argonne region
1918 2,447 saloons closed at midnight in Greater New York.
1918 Franz Rintelen, German naval captain, sent to Atlanta Penitentiary, to begin sentence of 18 months imprisonment for treason to the United States
1918 The British under Gen Plumer crossed the Lys and took Comines
1918 Field-Marshal Haig announced that during September the British forces took 66,300 prisoners, including 1,500 officers, 700 guns, *thousands of machine guns*, total captures August and September 123,618 prisoners, including 2,783 officers, about 1,400 guns
1918 The announcement was made that in five days (Sept 26–30) United States airmen brought down on western front more than 100 hostile planes and 21 balloons.
1918 14 000 new cases of Spanish influenza were reported to Surgeon-General Gorgas in 24 hours ending at noon
1919 Professor J F Genung, American author died aged 69
1919 The Australian Senate ratified the Peace Treaty
1920 Arturo Alessandri, nominee of the Liberal Alliance, was declared President of Chile by the Court of Honor which had been considering his claims to the Presidency and those of the opposition candidate since June 25
1920. Virtually all of the Fourth Bolshevik Army was captured by the Poles, and all the staff was taken except the commanding general and the chief of staff Prisoners numbered 26 650 with many machine, light field and heavy field guns
1920. General Wrangel captured Kharkof, an important city in southern Russia
1922 Truce declared in Asia Minor by order of Mustapha Kemal
1923 Balloting on constitutional amendments in Oklahoma was held without bloodshed See Sept 30
1923 Russia adopted the Gregorian Calendar, dropping 13 days from its records.

S

OCTOBER 2

1913 Floods in southern Texas caused loss of life and much property
1918 Serbians entered Nish
1918 In the Cambrai sector New Zealand, English and Scottish troops drove the Germans from Crevecœur and Rumilly
1918 The British occupied Damascus. Australian troops, northeast of the city, captured a Turkish column
1918 United States (New York) troops continued driving the Germans back in the Argonne Forest
1918 The French captured Challerange Junction northwest of Reims took Cormicy, and attained the Aisne Canal, taking 2 800 prisoners In the center they captured Louivre
1918 The Italians bombarded town and harbor of Durazzo, in Albania
1919. The King and Queen of Belgium, and heir apparent arrived in New York
1919. The French Chamber of Deputies ratified the German Peace Treaty (372 to 53) and unanimously ratified the Franco-American and Franco-British treaties
1920. In September, 85,394 immigrants landed at Ellis Island New York breaking all monthly records since the war
1920 Thirty million people in China were reported to be suffering from food shortage, the famine resulting in a thousand deaths daily
1920 The Poles and Lithuanians reached a temporary agreement at Suwalki and military operations ceased
1920: The French Federation of Labor denounced the Moscow Internationale.
1921: William II of Wurtemburg, who abdicated November, 1918, died in his 74th year

T

OCTOBER 3

1914· The Turkish Ambassador to the United States Rustem Bey, left Washington because of official dissatisfaction with his published views on American affairs
1918 The United States troops in the Argonne section captured 120 guns 2 750 trench mortars, 300 machine-guns, 100 anti-tank guns thousands of shells hundreds of thousands of rounds of small arms ammunition
1918 British troops arrived in Lens and Armentières and were within 7 miles of Lille
1918 The Greeks entered Drama, Bulgarians carried off cattle, cereals, and railroad rolling stock, contrary to the terms of the armistice
1919· The National Legislative Assembly of Guatemala ratified the Peace Treaty with Germany
1920. The Poles on the northern front defeated 16 Russian Bolshevik divisions
1922 The first woman U. S senator, Mrs Rebecca Latimer Felton, was appointed by the Governor of Georgia
1922 Peace negotiations between Allies, Greece and Turkey started
1923 German Cabinet resigned.
1924 Hussein resigned as King of Hedjaz and as Caliph of the Moslems
1924· An air-plane carried by a dirigible at Dayton Ohio, was released, and flew off under its own power

U

OCTOBER 4

1914: Essad Pasha made President of Albania.
1915· Russia declared war on Bulgaria.
1917. The British captured entire crest of Ridge east of Ypres.
1918. Eight United States air-planes attacked squadron of 25 German planes bringing down 5 German air-planes with loss of 1 American
1919 Strike riots at Gary Ind Eleven companies of State militia were called out
1920 New successes of General Wrangel in the region of Novok Novaska where 15,000 prisoners were taken with many guns
1921 Demonstration by unemployed held in London
1921: Hungary withdrew from Burgenland (West Hungary), and the territory was formally taken over by Austria
1922 Independence of Austria recognized and loan granted by England, France, and Italy
1923 Political riots in Portugal marked a new revolution

V

OCTOBER 5

1915 The German Government disavowed the act of the submarine commander who sank the "Arabic."
1915 The Greek Government invited the Entente Allies to land forces at Salonika
1917. Peru voted to break diplomatic relations with Germany Passports were handed to the German minister
1918 Germans set fire to Douai
1918 American troops attacked the Germans between the Meuse and the Argonne and drove them back, advancing 2 miles
1918 The British captured Beaurevoir and Montbrehain, north of St Quentin, taking 1,000 prisoners
1918 The French crossed Aisne Canal at several points, took the heights beyond Reims, and captured Fort Brimart
1918 All Austrians and Germans were ordered to leave Bulgaria within a month
1918 King Ferdinand abdicated Bulgarian throne in favor of oldest son, Boris
1918 Imperial German Chancellor Prince Maximilian, in Reichstag proposed an immediate suspension of hostilities. Entente Allies to be asked to state their peace terms
1918. King Boris, new King of Bulgaria, ordered demobilization of Bulgarian army
1919· Belgian royal family visited Boston
1919 The British railway strike ended. See Sept 26
1919. Germany ordered her troops to *evacuate the Baltic regions*
1921: Major Gen Leonard Wood retired from the Army, and the Senate confirmed his appointment as Governor General of the Philippines
1923 Tsao Kun, leader of northern China militarists, elected president of China

W

OCTOBER 6

1913: Yuan Shih-kai elected first President of China Japan and Russia recognized the Republic
1915· Austro-German invasion of Serbia began
1915 The Russian, French, British, Italian, and Serbian Ministers Plenipotentiary to Bulgaria asked for their passports
1918 In the Champagne region the Germans continued to retreat French captured the heights of Nogent L'Abbesse and occupied Pomacle
1918 United States troops captured St Etienne. 1,700 prisoners including 48 officers and crossed the Scheldt Canal
1918 The British reached the Haute-Deurle Canal Line The Germans continued their retreat between Lens and Armentières, evacuating Le Cateau
1918 Italians captured Soupir. British entered Fresnoy, south of Cambrai
1918 The German Chancellor Prince Maximilian, through the Swiss Government sent note to President Wilson requesting him to secure restoration of peace, to acquaint belligerents of request and invite them to send plenipotentiaries
1918 Franco-American troops crossed the Aisne
1918 Italians captured Dibra
1918 Serbians entered Vranje
1918 In Albania the Italians reached Lindas
1918 The armed mercantile cruiser "Otranto" collided with steamship "Reishmir" off Scottish coast and sank, 364 United States soldiers lost
1918. Major-General Charles Augustus Doyen, Commander of first contingent of United States Marines sent to France died.
1918 The British captured Lesdain and Esnes from the Germans
1919. Major Gen Leonard Wood with 1,000 overseas veterans took charge of Gary and the strike situation there, and proclaimed martial law.
1919 Sir Thomas Lipton challenged for the America Yacht Cup
1919 A new Cabinet was formed in Turkey, headed by Ali Riza Pasha
1920· Russo Finnish peace treaty accepted by Russians and Finns at the Dorpat conference
1921· Riccardo Zanella elected President of the new independent State of Fiume.

X

OCTOBER 7

1915· John Bishop Putnam, American publisher, died
1915 In the British House of Lords Lord Bryce declared that from May, 1915, 800,000 Armenians had been slain by Turks in Asia Minor
1917. Uruguay broke diplomatic relations with Germany
1918: French drove the Germans northeast of Reims, and took Berry-au-Bac and St Masmes
1918. United States troops struck German left wing in the Argonne
1918. Germans set Laon on fire
1918 United States troops drove enemy out of Châtel Chéhery
1918: British and United States troops captured Beaugard and Premont
1918 French, Scottish, and Welsh took the village of Serain
1918 United States troops took Cornay.
1918 Malincourt was captured by the *British and Welsh New-Zealanders* captured Esnes The British took Fresne-les-Montauban and Neuvireuil
1918. British and French penetrated the Hindenburg line, south of Cambrai
1918 The Italians captured Elbassan, Albania
1918 23,796 new cases of influenza were reported in American training camps; 4,532 cases of pneumonia
1919. About 18 000 marine workers of the port of New York struck for $1 an hour
1919. Henry Mills Alden, editor of *Harper's Magazine* since 1869, died aged 82
1919 Italy ratified the German and Austrian Peace Treaties by decree
1919 Turkish Nationalists seized Konieh in Asia Minor
1920 Norway adopted national prohibition, but excluded from it all wines and beers
1922· Greeks started evacuation of Thrace
1924· U S dirigible Shenandoah left Lakehurst N J, on overland trip to Washington State

Y

OCTOBER 8

1913 Mexican Constitutionalists executed General Alvarez and his staff, after having captured Torreon
1914 Germans entered Antwerp
1914 Dr Simon Flexner proves existence of the germ of infantile paralysis.
1914 First Canadian Contingent troops reached Southampton
1918 Serbians took Leskovatz and 3,000 prisoners
1918 The Italian fleet, with United States submarines and French and British destroyers destroyed the Austrian fleet and naval base of Durazzo
1918. British entered Beirut
1918 The New-Zealanders captured Lesdain and Esnes
1918 The President of the United States informed the German Chancellor that so long as German or Austrian armies are

Z

on Allied soil, he can not propose an armistice
1919. The U. S Senate passed a bill for the enforcement of war-time and constitutional prohibition, condemning any beverage with an alcoholic content of more than one half per cent
1919. Forty-seven aeroplanes left Mineola, L I, in an Army coast to coast race, a number of contestants leaving San Francisco simultaneously
1919 In Bulgaria M Stanboulivsky, leader of the peasants and Agrarians, formed a cabinet of Agrarians and Socialists
1920. The International Communications Conference began in Washington
1920. Hungary ordered the expulsion of all Jews who had arrived since 1914
1921: Chancellor Striker, of Mississippi, fined 84 insurance companies $9,500,000 for violating the State anti-trust laws
1921: Irish peace delegates arrived in London.
1921: The Russian Soviet Council of Commissars decided to create a state bank which will be authorized to make loans, afford credit facilities, develop industries, agriculture, and trade, and control circulation and exchange The bank will be capitalized at three trillion rubles.
1924. Mexico and Japan signed a treaty of commerce
1924. Shenandoah reached Ft. Worth, Texas See Oct 7.

OCTOBER 9

1913: The Uranium liner, "Volturno," burned at sea. 136 killed 526 saved
1917: Hussein Kemal, Sultan of Egypt, died
1918 United States aero-bombing expedition dropped 32 ton of explosives on German cantonments between Wavrille and Damvillers, they destroyed 12 enemy planes and brought down 5 German machines and balloons
1918· United States troops broke through German defenses on both sides of the Meuse and cleared Argonne wood.
1918· Serbians reached Goritza.
1918 British captured Cambrai, which retreating Germans set on fire
1918 The New-Zealanders took Longsart.
1919: In Italy a woman lawyer appeared in a case for the first time, in Ancona
1920: The International Bank of Cuba provisionally suspended payment
1920 Train wrecks at Houilles, near Paris, France (40 killed, 100 injured) and on the Venice-Bologna line in Italy (23 killed)
1921· Eighteen people died when the Laird liner "Rowan" sank after a collision.

OCTOBER 10

1913: Water entered Culebra Cut, Panama Canal
1913. Yuan Shih-kai was inaugurated President of China.
1914: King Charles I. of Rumania died
1916· Otto deposed King of Bavaria, died
1918· British captured Le Cateau and Roucroy
1918. United States troops took Busigny, Vaux-Andigny, and St Souplet
1918 The Irish mail steamer "Leinster," with 687 passengers and 75 of crew, was torpedoed in Irish Sea by a German submarine; 480 lives lost
1918: United States extended a further credit to Belgium of $5,000,000
1918 Hsu Shi Chang was inaugurated as President of China.
1919. The United States House of Representatives adopted (231 to 70) the Prohibition Enforcement Bill See October 8
1919. King George signed the Peace Treaty.
1919 German troops attacked the Letts near Riga
1920 President Menocal of Cuba issued a decree proclaiming a moratorium effective on Cuban banks until December 1
1920: Insurrectionists under General Zeligouski occupied Vilna the Lithuanian capital, in protest against peace delegates that the Vilna district should be included in Lithuanian Territory The insurgents contend that the Vilna and Rodno districts rightly belong to Poland
1924· Shenandoah reached San Diego, Calif See Oct 8

OCTOBER 11

1915: The Bulgarians invaded Serbia.
1917. Under the Espionage Act Daniel H. Wallace, of Chicago convicted of treasonable utterances in Davenport, Iowa, was sentenced to imprisonment for twenty years
1918· The Germans in retreat east of St Quentin were pursued by the French, who captured ten villages, then crossing the Aisne occupied Pargnan and Beaurieux and took Termes and Grandpré railroad station
1918. The British drove Germans out of Iurvy (on Selle River and Scheldt Canal) and the village of Briastre between the Scarpe and Quiery-la-Motte They took the villages of Sailly-en-Ostrevent Vitry-en-Artois, Izel-les-Equerchin Drocourt, and Fouquières
1918: Archibald M Willard, American painter, 'Spirit of '76" died
1918: Austria notified Germany that she would accept President Wilson's terms for peace
1918. The New-Zealanders captured Beaurois, Fontaine, Viesly, Blastre
1919. In the Army coast to coast aeroplane race Lieut Belvin W Maynard was the first to finish, reaching San Francisco in 3 days, 3 hours, and 37 minutes, actual flying time, 25 hours for 2701 miles Lieut E C Kiel and Major Carl Spatz reached Mineola from San Francisco
1919: The French Senate ratified the German Peace Treaty (217 to 0), also the Franco-American and Franco-British Defensive Treaties
1919 The Germans drove the Letts out of Riga and bombarded it
1920 Mutinous Bolsheviki sailors deposed Admiral Raskilnikov, head of the Soviet Baltic Fleet
1923 The Oklahoma Legislature assembled in special sessions See Sept 27

OCTOBER 12

1915 Edith Cavell, English nurse head of the Surgical Institute at Brussels, was shot by the Germans
1917: The Catskill Aqueduct (Ashokan Water Supply) was opened in New York City
1917: German troops occupied Island of Oesel, in the gulf of Riga
1918 The British captured Hamel, Montigny Harnes and Anany
1918. United States troops captured Consenvoye Woods and Molleville Farm from the Germans, and stood before St Juvin and Cumel They defeated seven German divisions, captured 10,000 prisoners, and took St Mihiel, Thiaucourt, and other towns
1918 United States transport "Amphlan" defeated a German submarine in a running fight in the North Atlantic, 800 miles off the American coast
1918 Serbians captured Nish.
1918. Japanese troops arrived at Irkutsk.
1918. The German Government announced that it accepted the principle of President Wilson s terms for peace
1918 The New-Zealanders drove back the Germans and crossed the Selle River.
1919. Kijuro Shidehara, former vice-Foreign Minister, was appointed Japanese Ambassador to the United States
1919. Fifty thousand Letts landed at Libau to defend Riga Allies established blockade
1919. Austrian battleship "Franz Joseph" was sunk in a storm off Dalmatia
1920 A preliminary peace treaty and armistice was signed by the Polish and Russian peace delegates at Riga, to become effective at midnight October 18
1920: Ukrainian insurgents occupied Kief.
1924· The German dirigible, Z R-3, left Friedrichshafen on its transatlantic voyage to be delivered to the U S Government

OCTOBER 13

1914: Belgian Government withdrew to Le Havre, in France The Germans occupied Ghent
1918. The French took Laon and La Fère.
1919: President Poincaré of France signed the documents ratifying the German Peace Treaty.
1919: The important cities of Broussa and Adrianople joined the Turkish Nationalist movement
1919· Allied cruisers aided in the defense of Riga against German bombardment and attacks General Kolman von der Goltz, German commander in the Baltic region, handed over his command to General von Eberhardt.
1920. The Bolsheviki reoccupied Mariupol and Berdisk on the Sea of Azof
1920. A hot battle took place at Dunmanway, County Cork, Ireland, when armed Republicans attacked the police barracks defended by 'Black and Tans'
1920 Rioting broke out in Londonderry, Ireland.
1921: 20,000 unemployed paraded through London streets on a "hunger march."
1924 The Z R-3 passed Azores See Oct 12
1924· Shanghai surrendered to rebel forces
1924. The Prince of Wales visited Chicago

OCTOBER 14

1914: In Albania Italians took Durazzo.
1915 Bulgaria declared war on Serbia.
1915. Great Britain declared war against Bulgaria.
1918· Replying to Germany s communication, President Wilson demanded the end of autocracy, the evacuation of invaded lands, and giving of guarantees
1918 The British attacked on Lys River and won the Canal Gen Plumer's troops seized Menin Junction
1918 Belgians and French captured Thourout and Roulers
1918. United States troops advanced beyond Cunel and Romagny, pierced the positions of St Georges and Landres-et-St Georges and crossed the Selle river
1918. The Belgians took Hazebrook, Gitsberg and Beverin
1918 France broke diplomatic relations with Finland
1918: The Turks notified Austria-Hungary that military necessity compels them to conclude a separate peace with the Entente.
1919: New York strike of longshoremen and harbor workers practically ended
1919. President Poincaré of France signed a decree of general demobilization.
1920. At a plebiscite held in Lower Austria to decide whether this territory is to be governed by Austria or Jugoslavia, union with Austria was favored by a vote of 21 852 to 15,096
1920. Russia and Finland made peace.
1921· Two thousand tons of food have been used in Petrograd to alleviate the famine
1921· The new Russian State bank opened in Moscow, and five branches were planned for other cities
1924: The Prince of Wales visited Detroit

OCTOBER 15

1914. British cruiser "Hawke" was sunk by German submarine in North Sea
1914 Ostend was taken by the Germans
1915. $500,000,000 loan agreement between the British and French Governments and the American Underwriters was signed
1915· Serbia declared war against Bulgaria.
1915 Greece officially repudiated its treaty to help Serbia.
1918. United States troops crossed the Aire and captured Hill 286
1918 United States transport "America" sank at Hoboken pier.
1918· The Czechs started revolt against Austrian rule in Prague, Bohemia
1919 General Denikin captured Orel
1920 The Chinese Consortium was signed in New York on behalf of the United States, Great Britain, France, and Japan
1921 A state of siege was declared in Upper Silesia, and the Inter-Allied Commission warned both Polish and German factions that disorder would not be tolerated
1921· The five Brotherhoods of railroad employees, 750,000 men, were ordered to strike October 30 President Harding invited the members of the Railroad Labor Board and of the Interstate Commerce Commission to attempt a settlement
1923· A treaty of perpetual peace with Turkey was approved by Poland.
1924· The Z R-3 sailed over New York City en route to Lakehurst See Oct 12.

OCTOBER 16

1913· William Sulzer, Governor of New York, found guilty on impeachment charge
1914· The New Zealand Expeditionary Force sailed from Wellington, New Zealand, for the front
1917. Four militant Suffragists charged with picketing the White House were sentenced to six months in the penitentiary.
1918 The British crossed the Lys, between Armentieres and Menin
1918 United States troops occupied Grand Pré and captured La Musari Farm. French cavalry reached Thielt 7 miles from Ghent-Bruges Canal (10 miles from the border of Holland)
1918: The British captured Linselles.
1918 The French took Acy-Romance, Notre-Dame de Liesse, and Talma
1918 Allied and United States troops repulsed Bolshevik attacks on banks of Dvina
1918 British cavalry occupied Tripoli, north of Beirut, Syria
1918: The announcement was made in London that up to July 31 India contributed 1,115,189 men to the British army.
1918 Serbians took Krushevatz
1918· The French took Ipek, Montenegro
1919. General Yudenitch, Anti-Bolshevik leader advanced to within 25 miles of Petrograd
1919 Wilhelm von Siemens, electrician, died in Switzerland
1920 The Independent Socialist Conference in session at Halle decided by 237 to 156 on adhesion to the Third Internationale
1920 The strike of British coal-miners began with a walkout of a million men Premier Lloyd George issued a statement declaring the country s determination to fight the strike to a finish.
1924. Shenandoah left San Diego for Camp Lewis, Washington See Oct 10

OCTOBER 17

1913. Sir George Orby Wombwell, last surviving officer of the Light Brigade, died
1913 William Sulzer was removed from Governorship of the State of New York
1913 The German dirigible balloon, L-2, exploded, and twenty-eight lives were lost
1914 Four German destroyers sunk by the British off the Dutch coast
1918 Allied troops captured Ostend, Bruges, and Lille, and occupied Douai. King Albert of Belgium and Queen Elizabeth entered Ostend
1918. United States troops took Chatillon Wood
1919 The Austrian National Assembly ratified the Peace Treaty of Versailles
1920 The first death among the hunger-strikers in Cork jail occurred when Michael Fitzgerald died after having fasted sixty-eight days
1920 Allied Reparations Commission made a demand upon Germany for the immediate delivery of 10 000 bulls and 500 000 cows to France 11,150 head of cattle to Italy, 210,000 cows to Belgium, and 157,000 head of cattle to Serbia
1920 The Russian Soviet delegates to the Independent Socialist Conference at Halle were ordered by the German Government to leave the country.
1920· General Gerart Mathieu Leman, Mayor of Liége Belgium, its heroic defender in 1914 died, aged 69
1923· Under French supervision German railway workers resumed operatinos in the Ruhr.

OCTOBER 18

1913· Dinizulu, last of the warrior-kings of Zulu nation, died
1915 Italy declared war against Bulgaria.
1917: The United States transport "Antilles" was sunk with loss of 67 lives
1917 Sir Alfred Mond announced in the House of Commons that the British Government accepted the Lincoln statue as a gift from America to the British nation
1918. The British and Belgians took Zeebrugge Tourcoing, Roubaix, and many other towns
1918 United States Infantry advanced north of Romagne and captured Bantheville northwest of Grand Pré, they took Talma Farm.
1918 United States bombing-planes attacked Bayonville Buzancy, and other towns of Grand Pré and brought down 10 German planes 140 United States warplanes raided Rémonville, Briquenay, Verpel, Clery-le-Grand Aincreville and Inrecourt and brought down 12 enemy planes
1918 The Czechs occupied Prague, Bohemia
1918· The Czechoslovaks, sitting in Paris, formally declared independence.
1918· Guatemala confiscated German-owned electric-light company at Guatemala City
1919· Lieut B W Maynard reached Mineola, L I, from San Francisco on the return trip of the coast-to-coast aeroplane race
1919: Viscount William Waldorf Astor, American born British peer, philanthropist, died in England, aged 71
1920· Ukrainian Government signed an agreement with General Wrangel by which the Ukrainian Army joined the Wrangel forces

OCTOBER 19

1914· United States Marines were landed at Cape Haytien, Haiti
1915 The United States recognized Gen Carranza in Mexico
1918. The Americans, British, and French drove the Germans along the Oise-Sambre Canal and in the Argonne and Meuse regions The Germans retreated headlong from the North Sea to the Sambre, 6,000 Germans were taken prisoners near the Holland frontier above Ecloo
1918: Sir Edward Fry, British jurist lord justice of Appeal and the first Quaker to reach the English Bench, died
1920 The forces of General Wrangel were repulsed with heavy losses in an attempt to take the Kakhovka bridge-head
1920. The Allied governments, through the French and British representatives at Warsaw, declared the occupation of Vilna by the Poles contrary to the armistice with Lithuania
1921: Armando Vittorio Diaz, Generalissimo of the Italian Army, arrived in New York on his way to the American Legion Convention.
1922· Lloyd George, Prime Minister of England, and his entire Cabinet resigned.

OCTOBER 20

1913: Charles Tellier, American inventor of cold-storage system died
1914: President Wilson signed the Alaskan Coal-Lands Leasing Bill
1915: United States declared an embargo on the exportation of arms to Mexico, except to territory controlled by Carranza
1918: The Allied forces routed the Germans under General Ludendorff 40 divisions were driven back above and below Valenciennes
1918. The French surrounded Audenarde, south of Ghent
1918 United States troops cleaned up the Bois-de-Rappes and crossed the Oise Canal.
1918· French and Serbs reached the Danube near Vielin
1919 The U S Supreme Court upheld the Ohio Supreme Court in declaring that food held in cold storage longer than the State allows can be seized and sold to the public
1920 The four army aeroplanes which set out from Mineola, Long Island July 15, for Nome Alaska, landed at Mitchel Field, near Mineola, after completing the round trip by air. Each half of the 9 000-mile trip required 56 flying-hours
1923 Papyrus, winner of the English Derby was defeated by Zev at Belmont Park, N Y
1923· Bavaria revolted against Berlin Government and established a dictatorship

OCTOBER 21

1914: The sale of alcohol in Russia was forbidden until the end of the war
1919 Alfred T Ringling, American circus man died, aged 56
1920 The Russian Soviet representative at Tiflis issued an ultimatum to Armenia, demanding permission to transport troops through Armenia The ultimatum also demanded that Armenia break with the Allies.
1921 Earl Beatty, Admiral of the Fleet, and British delegate to the disarmament conference arrived in New York as a guest of the American Legion, Eleutherios Venizelos, War Premier of Greece, arrived on the same steamer.

M

Disputed Pronunciations

N

Foreign Phrases

O

Population Statistics

P

Q

R

S

T

U

V

W

X

OCTOBER 22

1915 Sir Andrew **Noble**, British explosives expert, died
1916 The **Germans** and Bulgarians **captured Constanza**
1916 The **neutrality of Holland** was violated by a Zeppelin dirigible balloon whose officers dropped bombs on Gorkum, 22 miles from Rotterdam
1917: Robert **("Bob") Fitzsimmons**, American pugilist of Australian birth, died
1917: The **American record for speed in sustained flight** was made by Lieut Attilio *Baldioli*, carrying Capt L B Lent, U S A He drove a Pamilio scout biplane from Newport News, Va , to New York—330 miles—in two hours and fifty-five minutes Lieut Silvio **Resnati**, in a Caproni biplane **carrying nine persons, traversed 330 miles** over the same route **in four hours and ten minutes**
1917 The **German** Crown Prince's **lines** were **broken** by the French **southeast of Soissons**
1918 **Turks retired** from **Tabriz**, Persia
1918 The **British captured Ourcq**
1918 President Wilson awarded Distinguished Service Medals to Marshals Foch, Joffre and Haig and to Generals Petain, Diaz Pershing, and Gillian (Belgian Chief of Staff)
1919 The U S Senate **Foreign Relations Committee adopted ten reservations** to the Peace Treaty, among other things providing that the United States do **not guarantee the territorial integrity** of any other country **without the sanction of Congress**
1919 The **labor group withdrew** from the National Industrial Conference **when the collective bargaining motion was defeated**
1921 Ex-King **Charles of Hungary** and his wife **flew from Switzerland** to Hungary in a second attempt to regain the throne
1921 M **Dimitroff**, Bulgarian War Minister, was **assassinated**
1923 A royalist **revolution in Greece** was quickly suppressed

OCTOBER 23

1914 The **United States protested** against the seizure of the steamship **"Platuria"** by Great Britain
1915 A **woman suffrage demonstration** was held in **New York** when **25,000 women marched** in a parade of protest
1916 The **French recovered Fort Douaumont** and the Thiaumont works **by a surprize** offensive against the Germans **before Verdun**
1916 **The French defeated the Germans at battle of Verdun.** (See February 21, 1916)
1918 President Wilson in replying to a German note said If we must deal with the present Imperial Government of Germany we cannot trust it and must demand surrender "
1918 West of the Meuse **United States forces captured** Bantheville, **Brieulles** and Hills 297, 299 and 281, Belle Joyeuse and Talma Farms
1918 **Count Karolyi**, in Hungarian lower house **moved a resolution for the independence of Hungary** and a separate peace
1918 The **New Zealanders forced** the **passage of the Escaillon** River and captured Beaudignies
1919 A **volume** of Thomas Pavier's 1690 edition of **Shakespeare's works was sold for $100.000** at Philadelphia
1919 **Lord Curzon succeeded** Arthur James **Balfour** as British **Foreign Secretary**
1923 **Governor Walton** was **suspended** from office by the Oklahoma Legislature See Oct 11
1924 General **Feng Yu Hsiang seized Peking** President Tsao Kun fled and resigned

OCTOBER 24

1916 **The French defeated the Germans at battle of Verdun** (See February 21, 1916)
1918 In the Monte Grappa sector, the **Italians crossed Ornic River**, took Monte Solarolo and parts of Monte Pressolan and Monte Pertica
1918. **United States Marines took Belleau Wood** (See October 27)
1918. British advanced between Sambre Canal and the Scheldt and took 7,000 prisoners and over 100 guns
1918 On **Asiago Plateau** the French took Monte Sisenol
1918 General Joseph **Haller** was named **Commander-in-Chief of Polish forces** fighting with the Allies
1918 The **Italians** began a **great offensive** against the Austrians
1921. Ex-King Charles of Hungary and his wife were captured and imprisoned by Admiral Horthy, after the defeat of the royalist forces
1924 The **Prince of Wales** revisited New York preparatory to embarking for England

OCTOBER 25

1916 On the New York Cotton Exchange **cotton passed the 20-cent mark for the first time since the Civil War.**
1917 The **Canadians attacked Passchendaele Ridge** (See November 6 and 10, 1917)
1918 The steamship **"Princess Sophia,"** from Alaska to Vancouver, was **driven on Vanderbilt Reef** and **all the passengers** and crew (343) were **lost**
1918 The **Germans** in Argonne region **dammed the rivers** and **flooded the country to stop the advance of the United States forces**
1918 The **French crossed the Danube** into Roumania
1918 The British Admiralty published navy statistics **Fleet increased** during war **from 2,500,000** tons to **6,500,000 tons, personnel** from **146,000** to **406,000. Soldiers transported 21,500,000,** lost 4 391
1920 In a national typewriting contest at Philadelphia, George L Hossfield, of that city, won the championship title by writing 131 words a minute for an hour
1920 **King Alexander of Greece died** of wounds suffered in an attack by a pet **monkey** early in October
1920 Terence **MacSwiney**, Lord Mayor of Cork, **died** in Brixton Prison, London, after a seventy-four days' **hunger strike.**
1920 The **Armenians defeated the Turkish Nationalists** at the foot of Mount Ararat
1921 **President Ebert designated** Julius **Wirth,** who resigned the German chancellorship, **to form a new cabinet**
1922 *Bonar Law confirmed as British* **Prime Minister**
1922 New **Irish Constitution** adopted
1924· **Shenandoah** returned to her moorings after completing a trip of 8 100 miles to the Pacific Coast and back in 235 hours See Oct 7

OCTOBER 26

1914 An **Italian naval force occupied Valona,** Albania
1916 The **Tropasta Canal** between Wener Lake and the North Sea was opened by the King of Sweden
1917 Supported by American Artillery, **First American contingent marched into first line trenches** in France
1917. *Brazil* **declared war against Germany.**
1917· North of the Aisne river **the French,** in their drive against the Germans **captured Fort de la Malmaison** on the Chemin-des-Dames
1918 The **British encircled Valenciennes** and took Famars
1918 The **French captured Mont Carmel** and Angelfontaine
1918 **British troops** under Gen Allenby **entered Aleppo**
1919. Karl **Seitz**, President of the Austrian Republic, completed the **acceptance by Austria of the Peace Treaty of Versailles** by signing it
1920 The **Council of the League of** Nations at Brussels **approved** the plan for **a permanent Court of International Justice** as adopted by the Hague committee of jurists
1920 The **throne of Greece,** made vacant by the death of King Alexander, **offered to Prince Paul,** third son of former King Constantine
1920 Italian troops occupied Trieste
1920 In **Bolivia** 27 **rebel leaders** were **executed**
1921. The **Prince of Wales** started on a visit to India and Japan
1922. Fascisti compelled the resignation of Facta Italian premier and his cabinet
1922 Construction of New York-New Jersey **vehicular tunnel started**
1922 **Vladivostok evacuated** by the Japanese
1923 France, Belgium Italy, and England agreed to appoint a Commission to decide **German reparations** payment
1923 Joseph **Mathes** installed as **provisional President of the Rhineland Republic.**

OCTOBER 27

1914 The British superdreadnought **"Audacious"** was **sunk** by a mine off the north coast of Ireland The crew was rescued by the **"Olympic "**
1914 The Boer Generals **De Wet** and **Beyers started a revolt** in South Africa
1914 The **Germans were defeated before** *Warsaw.*
1915 Oscar A **Brindley,** American aviator, **flew 554 miles** along the California coast **in ten hours**
1917: **American troops fired their first shot** in the World War
1918 **On the Verdun front** east of the Meuse, **United States** troops **completed capture of Belleau Wood**
1918 **British and Italians crossed the Piave,** taking the Island of Grave di Papadopoli
1919 President **Wilson vetoed the Prohibition Enforcement** Bill the House then **passed the bill once more** (176 to 55)
1919 **Mrs** Jean H **Norris,** lawyer, became New York City's **first woman magistrate**
1919 The **Japanese** Privy Council **approved** the German **Peace Treaty**
1919 The British House of Commons voted (171 to 84) to let **women sit and vote in the House of Lords**
1920 The British Cabinet **waived its right** under the Versailles Treaty **to confiscate** goods sent by German traders to England This action was taken, it is said, in order to facilitate British trading with Germany
1920 The Headquarters of the **League of Nations** were moved from London to **Geneva** The Council met at Brussels and condemned poison gas
1922 Florence Cremona, and Pisa seized by the Fascisti
1922 Coal-mine **strikers** at Mingo, W Va **resume work** after two years of strike
1923. The Netherlands Cabinet resigned

OCTOBER 28

1914 The German cruiser **"Emden" sank** the Russian cruiser **"Zhemtchug" and** the French destroyer **"Mousquet"** in the Harbor of Penang
1915 *The Viviani coalition Government* in France **resigned**
1916 **Brazil** and the **United States ratified treaty requiring investigation of disputes** before appealing to arms
1916 Conscription defeated by referendum in Australia
1917 **Austro-Germans captured Gorizia.**
1918· **United States artillery bombarded** *Germans on Longuyon-Mezieres railway*
1918 **British troops entered Lys**
1918 The Allies **drove the Austrians back** on 45-mile front **from the Piave** toward the Livenza, and **captured Conegliano** with **15,000 prisoners**
1918 **Hungary** sent a note to the Powers **accepting all conditions,** including independence of Czechoslovaks and Jugoslavs *and was ready for armistice.*
1918· The British **Food Controller increased** retail **price of meat** and **reduced meat rations** to three-quarters of a pound a week for each person, excepting ham and bacon
1919 The U S Senate passed (65 to 20) the **Prohibition Enforcement** Bill over the President's veto, and it thus **became law**
1920 **Settlement of the British coal strike** The miners are to receive an immediate **increase in wages** of two shillings a day, and **pledge themselves to help increase production**
1920 The Reparations Commission in Paris decided that Germany must deliver 275,000 tons of shipping to the Allies as **compensation for the sinking of the German Fleet** at Scapa Flow
1920 The **Greek Chamber** of Deputies elected Admiral P **Coundouriotis** as **Regent** of Greece
1921 New York City welcomed **Marshal Foch and General Pershing**
1921· **Soviet Russia** again asks Powers for **recognition,** offering to assume foreign *debts up to 1914*
1923: General Tiburio **Carlas** elected **President of Honduras**
1924 **France recognizes** Russian Soviet government

OCTOBER 29

1914 **Turkey began war on Russia**
1917. **Austro-Germans captured Udine** from the Italians
1918 **United States artillery bombarded** the German main line **in Conflans** and **swept Spincourt** and nearby towns Civilian population fled in panic from Rhine towns
1919 **International Labor Conference** opened in Washington
1920 Frank **Fleck,** last survivor of the Custer massacre, died, aged 70
1920 **Prince Paul,** younger brother of the late King Alexander, was **proclaimed King** by the Greek Parliament
1920 Dr Jules **Bordet,** of Brussels, and Prof August **Krogh,** of Copenhagen were *awarded the Nobel prizes* in medical science for the years 1919 and 1920 respectively
1921 **Marshal Foch** was formally welcomed to the United States by **President Harding** at **Washington,** and received the nation's thanks for his victorious leadership
1922 Benito **Mussolini,** Fascist leader, invited by the King **to head** and form the Italian **cabinet**
1923 The **Republic of Turkey** was **established** Mustapha **Kemal** elected **president**
1924 In Parliamentary elections the British **Labor Government was overthrown** and the Conservatives restored to power

OCTOBER 30

1914 Lord Fisher, **Admiral of the Fleet,** succeeded Prince Louis of Battenberg as **First Sea Lord** of the British Admiralty
1918 The **Italians,** over the Piave, advanced to the Livenza and **captured 100 towns,** Seguisino and Monte Cosen
1918 **United States troops captured Ainceville**
1918 An **Austrian officer** under flag of truce **sought an armistice,** but was sent back with the message that only a duly accredited mission would be received See Nov 2
1918 The entire **Turkish force on Tigris surrendered** to the British—7,000 men, arms and ammunition
1919 **Ella Wheeler Wilcox,** American poetess, died, aged 64
1919. Charles **Steinway,** American piano manufacturer died aged 62
1919 **Japan ratified the Peace Treaty**
1920. General **Semenoff,** Cossack anti-Bolshevik leader, was **captured by irregular troops**
1920 The Lithuanian Government began to **evacuate Kovno** as a result of the penetration of the Lithuanian front by General Zeligouski's insurgent army
1920 The 1920 **Nobel prize in literature** was awarded to **Knut Hamsun,** the Norwegian author of "Hunger "
1923 **Portuguese Cabinet** resigned See Oct 4
1923 **Bonar Law,** ex-Prime Minister of Great Britain, died at London See May 20

OCTOBER 31

1914 The British cruiser **"Hermes"** was **sunk** by a German **submarine** in the Straits of Dover
1916 *Virginia accepted prohibition amendment* and became the eighteenth dry State
1917 The **District of Columbia** went bone dry "
1917 The **British captured Beersheba**
1917· In the face of an Austro-German drive the **Italians withdrew to Tagliamento**
1918 *Turkey surrendered to the Allies*
1918 The **Italians captured Ceseme Ridge,** seized the pass of Serravalle, and took the plateau of Asiago, capturing **50,000 prisoners**
1918· **Austria's armies** were **routed** by the **Italians,** and a **revolt broke out** throughout **Austria-Hungary**
1919 In spite of a judicial decree of the U S *District Court in Indiana enjoining* the officials of the miners' unions from ordering or directing a strike **400,000 bituminous coal miners** obeyed a strike call and **walked out.**
1919 U S Secretary of Labor **Wilson was elected President of the International Labor Conference**
1920 Russian **Bolshevik** forces began a *violent offensive to wipe out the armies* commanded by General **Wrangel**
1920 A shrine in memory of the late Emperor **Mutsuhito** of Japan was opened in Tokyo
1920 The **Government at Peking** issued a proclamation declaring that there had been a **reunion of north and south China,** and called for the election of a new Parliament on the basis of the *old election* regulations
1924 Marshal **Foch, Gens Pershing, Diaz, Jacques,** and **Admiral Beatty attended** opening of **American Legion Convention,** Kansas City, Mo
1922 Turkish signers of the Treaty of Sevres condemned to death by Turkish Nationalist Government
1924 President-elect *Calles of Mexico, was* entertained **at the White House.**

NOVEMBER

NOVEMBER 1

1914 **German squadron under Admiral Von Spee fought and sunk** an inferior British squadron under Sir Christopher Craddock off Coronel The British cruiser **"Glasgow"** escaped See Dec 8, 1914
1915 The **Austro-Germans took Kragujevatz,** the chief Serbian arsenal
1916 The German **commercial submarine "Deutschland"** arrived at New London, Conn with a $10 000 000 cargo of chemicals gems, and securities after a voyage of 17 days
1916 President Mario **Menocal** was re-*elected president of Cuba*
1917. The Germans retreated on the Chemin-des-Dames
1918 The Austrian **National Assembly** met in Vienna and **accepted a new constitution** that eliminated the crown
1918 **United States troops** under Gen Pershing **captured Audevanne,** and more than a dozen village-strongholds, and **cleared the Bois des Loges**
1918 The **Hungarian Republic** was **proclaimed** in Budapest and **Emperor Charles** fled to Gödöllö
1918 **Armistice terms for Turkey,** which *called for unconditional surrender,* were made public
1919 **Woman's** Federal **Suffrage** Amendment **ratified by California** Legislature
1919 **Pirates** seized a vessel in the Black Sea, and got 50 million roubles
1919 **Subway opened in Madrid,** Spain
1920 **Air-mail** service between the **United States and Cuba** *was inaugurated with* the departure of two seaplanes from Key West to Havana
1920 The **Bolsheviki broke** General Wrangel's center and the wings of his army collapsed
1924 General Gerardo **Machado** elected **President of Cuba.**

NOVEMBER 2

1914 General Sir John **Maxwell** was made **military governor of Egypt. Martial** law proclaimed
1915 *The* **Germans initiated disturbances** in Persia
1917 Lieut Hanson McCann, U S N, **flew 1,023 miles** from Newport News to

Duquoin, Ill., in less than ten hours' time, making one stop
1917 The German Crown Prince's army was driven across river Aisette
1917: British warships destroyed 11 German craft in Kattegat
1918 Peasant government established at Tirnova, Bulgaria, under leadership of M Stambulinsky
1918. The Austrian General von Weber arrived in front of Italian lines with credentials and asked to discuss armistice.
1918 Terms of armistice sent to General Diaz in the name of the Allied governments and the United States for transmission to the Austrians
1918 British took Valenciennes United States troops captured St Georges, Bayonville Innecourt, Landreville, Chennery, Remonville Estaune, and Clérey-le-Grand
1918 The Italians reached Tagliamento River, having taken more than 7,000 sq. miles of territory, 80,000 prisoners, 1,600 guns, and booty exceeding $800,000,000 in value In the Trentino, they advanced to Sugana valley, crossing the Austrian frontier
1918· During the military operations in October the Allies captured 103,343 prisoners (2,472 officers), 2,964 cannon, 13,639 machine-guns, 1,198 mine-throwers
1918 The United States troops above Verdun took 3,000 prisoners, 60 heavy cannon, hundreds of machine-guns, and captured Fosse
1918 General Pershing started great drive on 16-mile front west of the Meuse and routed the Germans.
1919 John D Rockefeller added $10 000 000 to the endowment of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research New York
1919 Kresnaya Gorka, on the Gulf of Finland capitulated to Gen Yudenitch, anti-Bolshevik leader
1920 Warren G Harding and Calvin Coolidge, Republican nominees for President and Vice-President of the United States, were elected by the largest popular majority ever given a national ticket.
1920 Alfredo Zayas, coalition candidate for President was elected in Cuba
1920 The Inter-Allied Control Commission handed to the Bavarian Government a demand for the prompt disarmament of Bavarian militia forces
1921: Congress voted Armistice Day (Nov 11) a National holiday
1923 The "Rhineland Republic" in attempting to seize Aix-la-Chapelle, was routed by Belgian troops.

NOVEMBER 3

1913 The United States and Honduras signed a peace-treaty
1913· Louis III became King of Bavaria
1913 The Russian Jew Mendel Beiliss was acquitted of killing a Christian by "ritual murder," at a trial in Kieff, Russia
1914 Russia declared war on Turkey.
1914 A German naval force raided English waters
1916 Victor Carlstrom, flying from Chicago to New York made a non-stop record of 452 miles His net flying time for 900 miles 8 h 37 m (Nov 3-4)
1918 The Serbian army reoccupied Belgrade
1918: The Jugoslavs seized the Austro-Hungarian fleet; offered to hand vessels over to United States, or representatives of Allied navies
1918 The Italians captured Trent; landed at Trieste, entered Udine took 100,000 prisoners, 2,200 guns, entire regiments surrendering
1918 The French and the Americans drove the Germans out of Bourgogne Woods and entire Argonne region. They captured Chatillon-sur-Barre and the Bois du Chesne Toges Belleville, Quatre-Champs, Nolrval, and Les Alleux
1918. Americans, British, and French reached the outskirts of Ghent and entered Audenarde
1918 The American Army, within 4 miles of Stenay took many towns and prisoners in its advance
1918 Austria-Hungary signed an armistice with General Diaz, amounting to unconditional surrender, effective Nov 4 at 3 P M
1919 Woman's Federal Suffrage Amendment was ratified by the Maine Senate (24 to 5)
1919 The Supreme Council decided to send a second note to Roumania demanding the evacuation of Budapest
1919 Lockout began in Barcelona, Spain
1919 Chile announced its adhesion to the League of Nations
1920 California voted in favor of the anti-alien land law, put to the voters by referendum The law provides that in the future no alien, not eligible to United States citizenship may own or lease agricultural land in California, but does not affect existing ownership or titles already acquired
1920. The cabinet of Premier Delacroix of Belgium resigned
1920 The Turks advancing on Erivan were defeated by Armenians southwest of city
1920 British labor leaders ended the coal strike.
1922· Sultan Mohammed VI was deposed by the Angora National Assembly
1923 The German mark further depreciated to 420 billion to the dollar See April 18

NOVEMBER 4

1915· The Greek (Zaimis) Cabinet was forced to resign
1917 The British arrived in Italy.
1918 British advanced half way through Mormal Forest, captured 10,000 prisoners and 200 guns The first British Division captured Fesmy, Hautreve, and La Groise Mezieres La Folie and Sambreton were seized by the Thirty-second Division, and the Thirteenth Division captured Preux-au-Bois, Soyers, Futory, Hecq, and Louvignies
1918 United States troops occupied Lauenville captured Les Grandes Armoises, and advanced to within 9 miles of Sedan.
1918 The armistice with Austria went into effect at 3 P M Italy held 300,000 prisoners and 5,000 guns
1918 The Chilean Government seized all interned German ships
1918 The armistice terms granted to Austria-Hungary were announced The Allied Supreme War Council signed terms for Germany
1918 The New Zealanders captured Le Quesnoy
1920 The volcano of Izalco in San Salvador broke forth in a new eruption
1920 Ella Llut, an Italian aviator, made the first flight over the equatorial Andes, from Guayaquil to Cuenca, about 120 miles The highest altitude reached was 19,000 feet
1920 General Zeligouski checked by the Lithuanians, and the evacuation of Kovno was postponed
1921 Premier Takashi Hara, the first commoner to become head of the Japanese Cabinet, is assassinated
1921· Calvin Coolidge and Gen Charles G Dawes were elected President and Vice-President of the United States
1924. Mrs Miriam A. Ferguson elected first woman Governor of Texas
1924· The resignation of Ramsay MacDonald, Labor Prime Minister of England, was accepted Stanley Baldwin, Conservative was appointed as new Prime Minister.

NOVEMBER 5

1914 Turkey entered the World War on the side of the Central Powers
1914 Great Britain declared war on Turkey.
1914 Cyprus was annexed by Great Britain
1914 France declared war on Turkey.
1915 The Serbian city of Nish fell to the Bulgarians
1916 A clash between Industrial Workers of the World and a Citizens' Committee at Everett, Wash., resulted in the death of six persons the I W W were kept out
1916 Germany and Austria proclaimed the forming of an independent state of Poland, with a hereditary monarchy and constitution
1918 American forces driving out the Germans, captured Lny-devant-Dun and Milly-devant-Dun
1918 The United States Army advanced within 8 miles of Sedan.
1918. The siege of Ghent and the destruction of German defenses were begun by Americans Belgians, British, and French
1918 On the Federal Prohibition Amendment, Ohio, Florida, Wyoming, and Vermont, voted "dry," but California, Missouri, and Minnesota voted "wet"!
1918 Germany was notified by President Wilson that General Foch had been authorized to receive armistice envoys at his headquarters
1918 The American troops crossed the Meuse
1920 A tripartite agreement to support each other in maintaining their 'spheres of influence' in Turkey signed on August 10 by France, Great Britain, an Italy, was made public
1921· President Harding flashed greeting to 28 countries at the opening of new radio station near Port Jefferson, N. Y.
1922 Constantinople seized by Turkish National Government
1922 Ex-Kaiser Wilhelm II married at Doorn Holland, to Princess Herminie of Reuss
1922. Church services were broadcast by radio
1922 Fourth congress of the Third Internationale opened at Petrograd
1924 The ex-emperor of China fled from the Imperial palace, taking refuge with Prince Chung

NOVEMBER 6

1914: Carl Hans Lody, of German Navy, was shot as a spy in the Tower of London
1914 President Wilson issued a proclamation of neutrality of the United States in the war of Turkey with the Entente Powers
1915 A treaty of arbitration was ratified between United States and Chile
1917. Passchendaele Ridge was carried by the British (See Oct 25 and Nov 10)
1918 Sailors of the Imperial German Navy mutinied at Kiel
1918 American Army within 6 miles of Sedan
1920 Chile and Sweden approved a treaty of mutual arbitration
1921: King Alexander took the oath before Parliament and ascended the throne of Jugoslavia
1921 Premier Briand, of France, arrived in New York to attend the Washington Arms Conference.
1921 The Hungarian National Assembly officially dethroned ex-Emperor Charles.
1924· Forces of Chang Tso Lin occupied Tsientsin

NOVEMBER 7

1914 Tsingtau fell to Japanese investment
1916 Wu Ting Fang appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs of China
1917 Maximalists or Bolsheviki, with the aid of the Petrograd garrison seized Petrograd, deposed Premier Kerensky, and declared for peace
1917: The British captured Gaza from the Turks
1918 The German Navy was put under the control of the Revolutionists Kiel was placed under a council of marines, soldiers and workingmen
1918: Infantry sent to Kiel to restore order joined the revolution
1918 The Americans captured Sedan, the Rainbow Division and First Division making a brilliant dash into the city
1918 Peace hoax in New York City caused a delirium of joy and the suspension of business
1919 In London, Romney's portrait of the two Misses Bickford was sold to a New York firm for $273,000
1919 Hugo Haase, German socialist leader, died, aged 56, from wounds inflicted by an assassin on Oct 8
1920 The Armenians yielded to the Bolshevik ultimatum demanding that they repudiate the treaty with Turkey, break diplomatic relations with the Entente, and permit the passage of Soviet troops through Armenia
1920 Fierce rioting broke out in North Belfast and in Londonderry following a sudden attack on policemen in that city Five policemen were shot, two shops were burned, and several others wrecked
1920. Municipal representatives of the Central-American Republics convened at Antigua to discuss the possibility of forming a Central American union.
1923 British agreed to request of the United States for 12-mile limit See June 28
1924. Amnesty was granted for political offenses between Dec 6 1921 and March 12, 1923, by the Irish Free State

NOVEMBER 8

1914· Boer rebels, under General Beyers, were defeated
1918 Germany's delegates for armistice were received by Marshal Foch at 9 A M on a railroad car near Rethondes
1918· Wilhelm II, the reigning king of Wurttemberg, abdicated
1918. The French reached Mezières.
1918 Republic of Bavaria proclaimed in Munich
1918 The German Emperor refused to abdicate, Chancellor Maximilian resigned
1919 The Brazilian Chamber of Deputies approved the Versailles Peace Treaty without discussion or amendment
1921 The treaty of peace between Austria and the United States became effective with the exchange of ratifications by the two governments
1924· On the eve of a general railway strike, the Austrian Cabinet resigned.

NOVEMBER 9

1915 The Italian liner "Ancona" was sunk by an Austrian submarine with loss of 272 lives including 27 Americans
1916 The Villistas defeated the Carranzistas near Santa Rosalia, Mexico
1917 General Diaz succeeded General Cadorna as commander of the Italian Armies
1917 The Italian Army reached the Piave line.
1918 The British Guards and the Sixty-second Division captured Maubeuge
1918 American troops reached and surrounded Mézières and Mohon and crossed the Meuse opposite Lumes
1918 French cavalry crossed the Belgian frontier and occupied Glageon, Formies, Hirson Anor and St Michel
1918 William II, German Emperor, abdicated, the Crown Prince waived his claim to the succession Prince Maximilian, of Baden as regent appointed Frederick Ebert, the Socialist, as Chancellor.
1918 The Poles of the Russian Province of Plock rose against the Germans in occupation.
1918 Revolution spread over northeastern and northwestern Germany Brunswick, Cologne, Hanover and Magdeburg in revolt
1918 The Prussian general Gustave Ahlborn, a veteran of Franco-Prussian War, aged 82, committed suicide at the foot of the Bismarck statue in Brunswick.
1918 A general railroad strike was started throughout Germany
1918 The banks in Berlin stopped payment
1918· The British battleship "Britannia" was torpedoed west of Gibraltar and sank, 39 officers and 673 men were saved
1919 Nation-wide raids on 'Reds' revealed that there was a world plot to overturn governments on Nov 7
1919 The Peace Council ordered Roumania to leave Hungary.
1920 Austrian Social Democrats in Vienna adopted resolutions definitely breaking with the Moscow Internationale
1921· The body of the Unknown American Soldier arrived in Washington on board the cruiser *Olympia* and was placed in state under the Capitol dome
1923 The Bavarian revolt was suppressed by the capture of its leaders See Oct 26

NOVEMBER 10

1914· The Australian cruiser "Sydney" destroyed the German cruiser "Emden" off Cocos Island
1914 The second Battle of Ypres, the city in flames but the Germans repulsed (November 10-12)
1915 Admiral Tseng Ju Cheng, Governor of Shanghai, assassinated
1915 Yoshihito crowned Emperor of Japan
1918 In a great northward drive the American troops crossed and captured the Meuse from below Stenay
1918 The German courier from the armistice delegates arrived at German Grand Headquarters at 10 A M
1918· Count zu Reventlow fled to Denmark
1918 The British and Canadians reached the outskirts of Mons, where the British Army made their first stand against the Germans
1918 Italian military forces occupied Trieste
1918 Italian prisoners of war released by Austria returned to Italy
1918 King Victor Emmanuel of Italy and General Diaz entered Trieste, welcomed by the entire population
1918 The Allied armistice terms were accepted by the German envoys, who signed at Rethondes in the Forest of L'Aigle, near Compiegne at 5 A M Paris time to take effect Nov 11 at 11 A M Paris time (6 A M New York time)
1918 The Austrian Navy, held by Jugoslavs was blown up at Pola, so that the ships should not fall into the hands of the Italians Value $14,000 000
1919 The U S House unseated Representative Victor L Berger, guilty of open opposition to the war, by 309 to 1.
1919 The Prince of Wales entered the United States at Rouses Point, N. Y
1919 The American Legion held the opening session of its first annual convention at Minneapolis
1919 Colombia provisionally ratified the League of Nations
1920 Irish outrage in New York, a band of hooligans burning the British flag at the Capitol Theater
1920 The Adriatic question was settled at the conference between the Jugoslavs and the Italians The Istrian frontier was practically decided in favor of the Jugoslavs Fiume was made independent Zaar was placed under Italian suzerainty, the islands of Cherso, Lussin, and Unie were granted to Italy
1920. The Provisional Commission conferring at Chita, Siberia, with a view of establishing a Siberian state issued a proclamation declaring the formation of an independent Far Eastern Siberian Republic controlling the whole territory from the Baika region eastward
1921 Representatives of American organizations and delegations from the Allied countries passed in procession before the bier of the Unknown American Soldier. See Nov 9
1924 Spanish troops at Barcelona revolted.

NOVEMBER 11

1913 Nobel prizes in physics and chemistry were awarded to Professor Heike Onnes, of the University of Leyden and Professor Werner of Zurich respectively
1914 The Germans captured Dixmude.
1915 The Suez Canal was closed to merchant ships by British Government for military reasons
1916 The Duke of Devonshire, the new Governor-General of Canada, was installed in office
1917 Liliuokalani, last Queen of the Hawaiians died
1918 Prof Thomas G Masaryk was elected President of Czechoslovak Republic
1918 The terms of the German armistice were read to the Congress of the United States in joint session, by the President They were presented to the British Parliament, the French National Assembly, and also at other Allied capitals
1918 The Grand Duke of Oldenburg was dethroned and the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Schwerin abdicated.
1918 King Friedrich August of Saxony dethroned
1918 Mons was taken by the British and Canadians, and the German line from Belgium to the Meuse collapsed before orders to cease firing had been issued to the Allied armies
1918· Fighting stopped on the Western Front at 11 A M, French time 6 A M, New York time
1919 Members of the I W W. fired on an Armistice Day parade in Centralia, Washington, killing 3 ex-service men, members of the American Legion, and wounding several others, eight of the aggressors were jailed one being taken from jail and lynched
1919 John L Lewis, union leader, called off the coal strike
1919 At the call of the King, the whole British Empire rendered homage to the Glorious Dead on the anniversary of Armistice Day by suspending all business

and movement and maintaining complete silence for 2 minutes at 11 A M

1919 The **Brazilian Senate ratified**, and *President Pessoa signed the Peace Treaty*

1920: **Britain** and **France honored** their **war dead** on Armistice day in impressive ceremonies when the body of an unknown soldier was carried through the streets of each metropolis and interred in Westminster Abbey and under the Arc de Triomphe respectively

1920 The **Irish Home Rule** bill passed the House of Commons on its third reading

1920. An **armistice** was **signed** between the **Armenians** and the **Turkish Nationalists**. The conditions gave the Turks possession of Alexandropol and the Turks guaranteed the safety of the inhabitants of the city

1920. The Nobel prize for literature for 1919 was awarded to the Swiss author Carl Spitteler

1921. **Italy's Unknown Soldier** buried at Rome

1921 **America's Unknown Soldier** was buried at **Arlington National Cemetery**, Va., near Washington after a ceremonial procession from the **Capitol**. **President Harding** made an address

1921 **Ulster** rejected **Premier Lloyd George's** proposals

1921. **United States** and **Germany** exchanged Peace **Treaty** ratifications at **Berlin.**

1922 An **earthquake** and *tidal wave off the coast* of **Chili** destroyed much property, killing 900

1922 The **Unknown Belgian Soldier** was entombed

1922 A tablet marking the spot where the armistice was signed was uncovered in Compiegne Forest

NOVEMBER 12

1915 An **American protectorate** was **established over Haiti** by treaty

1918. **Maria Theresa**, Queen of **Bavaria**, died

1918 The new **Roumanian Government declared war** on **Germany**

1919 Franklin **d'Olier** of Pennsylvania, *formerly Lieutenant-Colonel in the A E F*, was chosen first **National Commander** of the American Legion

1919 U S Senator Thomas S **Martin** o Virginia, Democratic leader in the Senate died, aged 72

1919 The **Letts cleared Riga** of German forces

1920 **Judge** Kenesaw Mountain **Landis** of *Chicago was made* **head of the Board controlling baseball**

1920 The **hunger strike** which five Irish prisoners in the jail at Cork had maintained for 94 days **ended** when Arthur Griffith, founder of Sinn Fein and acting President of the 'Irish Republic," called on them to abandon their protest and live for Ireland

1920 The **treaty** between Italy and Jugoslavia was **signed at Rapallo** *The treaty* means a **net territorial gain to Italy of** more then **3,500 square miles** on the eastern frontier

1920 Charles Edouard Guillaume **Breteuil**, head of the International Bureau of Weights and Measures, was awarded the 1920 **Nobel prize for physics**

1921 **Secretary of State Hughes** laid *before the first meeting of the* **Conference on the Limitation of Armament** a program calling for a ten-year naval holiday and the scrapping of ships by the **United States, Great Britain,** and **Japan**

NOVEMBER 13

1913 **Turkey** concluded a **treaty** with **Greece**

1913 Rabindranath **Tagore**, Hindu poet, **won** the **Nobel Prize for literature**

1917. Captain Emilio **Resnati**, Italian aviator, carried **nine passengers from Mineola, N Y to** Langley Field, **Newport News**, Va, in 3 hours and 59 minutes

1918 A **Chinese woman surgeon**, Dr Pang Yuen Tseo, **was assigned to ambulance staff** of Bellevue Hospital, **New York City**

1918 **Allied fleet arrived off Constantinople**

1919 The Senate **accepted** (46 to 33) the **Lodge reservation** to Article X of the League of Nations, which President Wilson had said would 'cut the heart out of the covenant"

1919 The **Spanish lockout ended**

1919 The **Paraguay** Senate **approved the League of Nations**

1920 Turkish Nationalist Assembly at Angora adopted Sovietism and proclaimed Mustafa Kemal Nationalist leader, *as the People's Commissary*

1920 The National Assembly of **Hungary ratified** the **Peace Treaty** signed by Hungary and the Allies at Paris

1920 Violent **demonstrations** against Italian renunciations in **Dalmatia** took place at Zara and Sebenico

1920 General **Wrangel's** army was completely **defeated** in South Russia his *whole* government being in a state of collapse

1922 The Supreme Court ruled that Japanese were ineligible for U S citizenship

NOVEMBER 14

1913 The Steamship **"Pannonia"** saved 103 people from the burning **"Balmes"**

1914 Frederick **Earl Roberts**, British Field-marshal, died

1914 **Sweden** ratified a **peace treaty with the United States**

1915 Austrian **aviators bombed Verona**, Italy, killing sixty persons

1915 **Booker T. Washington**, American negro educator, died

1916 **Count** Adam Von Tarnow **Tarnowski** was appointed **successor** of **Dr. Dumba**, as Austrian Ambassador to the United States

1917. **Thirty-one Suffragettes**, arrested on November 13 in Washington in front of the White House, were **sentenced to terms** of **imprisonment** ranging from six days to six months

1917 Mexican Federal troops evacuated Ojinaga and surrendered their arms to Capt **Theodore Barnes, Jr** Villa troops entered the evacuated town

1918 **American prisoners** numbering 2,532 held **in German prison camps** were released

1918 Fifty-five thousand **garment workers struck** for an **8-hour day** and a 20 per cent increase in wages in New York, New Jersey, and nearby towns

1918 Secretary of the Treasury and Director-General of Railroads, **William G. McAdoo, resigned**

1919 Shipyard **strike** in New York **ended**

1920 Gabriele **d'Annunzio**, after learning the details of the Rapallo conference, **declined to accept** the treaty with the Jugoslavs

1920 The **Venizelist party was defeated** by the adherents of ex-King Constantine *in the Greek elections*

1920 **Sebastopol** was **captured by the "Reds,"** and a **blockade** of the Russian Black Sea coast was declared

1921 **Peace** between the **United States** and **Germany** was formally proclaimed by President Harding The state of war terminated on July 2, 1921, when the joint peace resolution of Congress was approved by the Executive

NOVEMBER 15

1916 **Wireless communication** was established **across the Pacific** Ocean from San Francisco to Tokyo (5,440 miles) with a relay at Hawaii

1917 **Maximalists** (Bolsheviki) **defeated** Russian **Republican** troops near Petrograd Moscow fell into rebel hands and **Kerensky fled**

1918 The **evacuation of Poland** by the German army **began.**

1918 The former German Crown Prince was interned at Maastricht

1918 American airmen landed at Cologne

1918 The **State Councils** of Courland, Esthonia, Livonia, and Oesel Island agreed to **form** a joint **confederated Baltic state**

1918 **German soldiers** in control of the revolution in Germany **insisted that a Constituent Assembly be held.**

1918 Complete agreement as to the union of the Jugoslav Provinces of Austria with Serbia was reached by Premier Pashich and approved by Italy

1918 **Minnesota's prohibition** measure was **defeated** by 1 000 votes

1918 By the **first order for demobilization** 50,000 men in development battalions at the various army camps were discharged from the United States Army

1919 **Lady Astor**, American born British peeress was **elected** to the British House of Commons

1919 The **Bolsheviki** captured Omsk

1919 **d'Annunzio** seized Zara, raiding the Dalmatian coast

1920. The Assembly of the **League of Nations** held its **initial session** at Geneva Paul Hymans, of Belgium, was elected Permanent President **Forty-one nations** were represented, but not the United States

1920 Erivan capital of the Armenian republic, was evacuated and **communications** between **Armenia** and the outside world **cut off by the Turks**

1920. **Refugees** numbering 100,000 were left behind in Sebastopol when the American, French and British war-ships steamed out of the harbor as the Bolsheviki entered the city The *ships carried* **General Wrangel** and the shattered remnants of his army, as well as the representatives of several foreign governments

1921 **Arthur J. Balfour**, for **Great Britain**, and **Baron Kato**, for **Japan**, accepted the American proposals for armament limitation and a ten-year naval holiday as a basis for discussion

1923 Four leaders of the revolt of Greek royalists were executed, others imprisoned for long terms See Oct 22

1924 A total of 18 717 732 shares of stock changing hands in 10 days established a new Wall Street record

NOVEMBER 16

1914 A launch from the **American cruiser "Tennessee"** entering Smyrna harbor was stopped by a shot from a Turkish fort

1914 **Federal Reserve Banks** of the United States **began business**

1916 First ballot took place *in New Zealand* under conscription law

1918 The **Distinguished Service Medal** was **conferred upon** General Pershing at his headquarters by General Tasker H Bliss acting for President Wilson

1918 **Polish officers enter Posen**

1918. **Belgian troops reentered Brussels**, following the evacuation of the city by German troops

1919. General **Ludenitch resigned** his command in favor of General **Laidoner**, Commander-in-Chief of the Esthonian army

1919 Duke **Kung**, 74th lineal **descendant of Confucius**, died in Pekin

1920 The **Venizelist Cabinet resigned** in Greece, George **Rhallis** undertook to form a ministry

1921 Nearly 700 Moplah rebels were killed, and one British officer and three men were killed and 34 were wounded in an attack by the rebels on the Pandikkag Post in India

NOVEMBER 17

1914 **A British war loan** of **£350,000,000** was **issued**

1917 Auguste **Rodin**, French sculptor, died

1917. The **Australian and New-Zealand** Mounted Rifles **occupied Jaffa**

1918 The **Swedish Government** decided to give **both sexes the vote**

1918 **Alsace-Lorraine Day** was **observed in Paris.**

1918 Admiral **von Tirpitz**, of the German Navy, advocate of Germany's submarine campaign **fled to Switzerland**

1918 **Saxe-Meiningen** proclaimed **a republic**, all royal estates public property

1918 Duke **Karl Edward of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha** and *Grand Duke* **Friedrich Franz IV** of **Mecklenburg-Schwerin abdicated**

1918 The last of the **German** troops **quit French soil.**

1921 By an overwhelming vote the **Unionist Party**, in session at Liverpool, endorsed the **British Government's** policy in its effort to bring about peace in **Ireland**

1922 Sultan **Mohammed VI fled** to Malta

1923 Separatists revolted and proclaimed **a Rhineland republic** in the Palatinate

NOVEMBER 18

1916 General **Sarrail captured Monastir.**

1917: The **Italians stopped** Austro-German **drive on Piave River** and began counter-offensive on Asiago plateau

1917 Sir Stanley **Maude**, victorious British general commanding the forces in Mesopotamia died there

1918 **United States troops crossed** the **Belgian frontier** north of Verdun

1918 **Trans-Atlantic cable-service restored**

1918 The *display of the red flag in New* **York was banned by Mayor Hylan** in an order to Police Commissioner Enright

1919 Owing to the **strike**, the **Paris**, France, **daily newspapers combined into one paper** with a circulation of 6 000,000

1920 It was announced that a **League of Nations army** composed of British, *French, Belgian and Spanish troops* would go to Vilna for the plebiscite to decide whether that city should go to Lithuania or Poland This was the **first time** that **military intervention** was decided on by the League

1920 **Armenia rejected the ultimatum** recently presented by the Turkish Nationalists demanding that the Armenians establish a *Soviet Government under* Turkish protection

1920 Eleutherios Venizelos defeated Premier, left Greece for Nice Admiral **Condouriotis resigned the Regency** in favor of **Queen** Mother Aiga

1921 The **British Government** issued orders **suspending** all construction **work** on the four new **super-Hood** battle cruisers, as the first *step toward naval armament* reduction

1921 The **anti-beer bill** prohibiting the use of beer and malt liquors as medicine was passed by the **Senate** by a vote of 56 to 22, and went to **President Harding** for signature

1921 President Harding issued a proclamation declaring peace between the **United States** and **Austria**

1924 **Amnesty** was **granted** by the French government to ex-Premier Joseph **Caillaux** and to ex-Minister of the Interior Louis **Malvy** for political offenses

NOVEMBER 19

1916 **Ruth Law**, American aviatrice **flew** from Chicago to Hornell **668 miles, without alighting**, breaking the long-distance, continuous-flight record

1918 **Joseph F Smith**, President of the **Mormon** Church died

1918 **French troops entered Belgium, Alsace, and Lorraine** General **Pétain occupied Metz**

1918. The Parliamentary Secretary for War announced in the British House of Commons that the **British losses** for the **entire war were 3,049,991**

1918 The French Council of Ministers voted that General **Pétain** be made **Marshal of France**

1919 **The Senate rejected the Peace Treaty**, with or without the Lodge reservations, and then adjourned

1919 Dr **Friedrich relinquished the Hungarian Premiership** to Karl **Huszar.**

1919 The **Swiss** National Council **ratified the League of Nations**

1919 **The British granted a Constitution to Egypt** and local *self-government to* Malta

1919 In Mexico General Felipe **Angeles**, known as the intellectual leader of the Villa movement was captured

1920 **The Italian Chamber** of Deputies **granted woman suffrage**

1920 When the terms of the Jugoslav-Italian **treaty** arranged at **Rapallo** became known in Belgrade, enormous crowds of angry **demonstrators** demolished the Cabinet Council building

1921 **Ex-Emperor Charles of Austria-Hungary** and his wife landed at **Funchal, Madeira.**

1922 By national referendum, 22 former ministers were declared responsible for the Bulgarian entry into the war without recourse to diplomacy

1923 Governor J C **Walton, of Oklahoma**, upon impeachment proceedings *was found guilty and removed from office.* See Oct 23

1924 Major-General **Sir Lee Stack**, commander-in-chief of the Egyptian army was **assassinated**

NOVEMBER 20

1917. The **British defeated** the **Germans** at *Cambrai, and broke* the **Hindenburg line** from the Scarpe river to St Quentin

1918 The **statue of William I.**, German Emperor, **in** the Kaiserplatz, **Strassburg**, was **pulled down** *by the people*

1918. On entering Budapest, the **French troops** were **showered with flowers** by the people

1918 Twenty **German submarines surrendered** to the British and were taken to Harwich for internment

1918 The **United States Army crossed** the **German frontier** of Lorraine opposite Briey and Audun-le-Roman To the north they entered the Duchy of Luxemburg, heading for the capital, Luxemburg

1920 Senator **La Fontaine, the Belgian pacifist** delegate to the League of Nations *Assembly*, declared **against disarmament** at the Geneva Conference

1921. A natural gas field covering an area of 212 square miles discovered in Northern Louisiana

1922 Great Britain, France, Italy, and Turkey held peace conference at Lausanne, Switzerland

NOVEMBER 21

1914 **The British occupied Basra**, on Persian Gulf

1916 The **"Britannic,"** *Great Britain's* largest steamship, was **sunk** by an enemy torpedo or mine **off** the coast of **Greece**

1916 The German merchant-submarine **"Deutschland"** sailed from New London

1916. **Gottlieb von Jagow**, German Minister of Foreign Affairs, **resigned**

1916: **Francis Joseph**, Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary, died, aged eighty-six. He *was succeeded by Archduke Charles* Francis Joseph

1918 Part of the **German High Seas Fleet**, under Admiral Meurer, comprising nine battle-ships five battle-cruisers seven light cruisers and fifty destroyers manned by 14,000 men, **surrendered to the British** Grand Fleet **and the Allies**

1918 The British liner **"Campania" was sunk** in collision with a British *battle-ship*, no lives were lost

1918 General Pershing entered the City of Luxemburg

1918 **A train-load of munitions exploded** at Hamont, Belgium, **and caused 2,000 casualties**

1918 The British reentered Namur

1919 Great Britain and France put into effect their **mutual defensive treaty**

1919 The Supreme Council decided to give **Poland a mandate over Eastern Galicia** for 25 years and granted political suzerainty over the **Spitzbergen archipelago to Norway.**

1920 Nearly 1,000 persons were placed under arrest in Chicago as the result of the biggest **round-up of criminals** in that city for many years

1920 Members of the Sinn Fein **murdered 12 British officers in cold blood** in Dublin

1921. **A hunger riot** broke out in **Berlin**, large crowds of men and women raiding *provision shops and demanding relief* from the high cost of living

1922 Mrs Rebecca Latimer **Felton** of Georgia, took seat as **first woman member** of the U S **Senate**

NOVEMBER 22

1913: Prince Keiki **Tokugawa**, **the last of the Shoguns**, *died*

1915 The British routed the Turks at Ctesiphon near Bagdad

1918 In Berlin the **Spartacans attempted to seize** the **Police Presidency** and several were killed

1918 **Twenty** German submarines surrendered off Harwich England

1918. At Ekaterinodar, in Southern Russia, a federated **Government of the Ukraine** was formed

1918. The **French entered Strassburg**, capital of Alsace

1918 Philipp **Scheidemann resigned** as *Minister of Finance* in the new German Government

1918 Grand Duke **Friederich of Baden**, and Maximilian, former German Chancellor **renounced the throne for themselves** and their descendants

1918 **Albert, King of the Belgians, reentered Brussels** at 10 30 A M

1918 The **United States Army** of Occupation **crossed the Rhine** into Germany, *entering Rhenish Prussia*

1918 **Italian troops entered** Innsbruck, the capital of **the Tyrol**

1919 At Bogalusa, La., 3 persons were killed in a pitched battle between **Loyalty League** ex-service men and laboragitators.

1919. Lettish forces **captured Mitau**, capital of Courland from the Germans

1920 *The* **forty-five-foot** *auxiliary* **ketch**

"Typhoon" landed at Staten Island after completing a voyage of 8,000 miles from Badeck, Nova Scotia to Cowes, England,and return
1920 The defeat of Venizelos, the Greek Premier, resulted in the Turkish Government s formulating demands equivalent to a request for the abolition of Allied control in Turkish internal affairs
1920. French troops repulsed the Turks who attacked them in considerable force northeast of Tarsus
1920. Gabriele d'Annunzio, insurgent commander at Fiume declared himself opposed to accepting the treaty of Rapallo, and that he would continue fighting
1920 Prince Regent Alexander of Jugoslavia ratified the treaty of Rapallo, settling the Adriatic question between Italy and Jugoslavia
1924: Apology, indemnity, and withdrawal of troops from the Sudan was demanded of Egypt by Great Britain for the assassination of the Sirdar, Major-General Stack See Nov 19

NOVEMBER 23

1914: United States troops left Vera Cruz, Mexico
1915 Mitroritza, Serbia, fell before a Bulgar attack and Prishtina to the Austro-Germans. The *Serbian army* retreated toward the Albanian frontier.
1918 Lemberg was captured by Polish troops.
1920 Eight persons were killed and more than 100 wounded in a pistol and bomb affray at Bologna, Italy growing out of bourgeois dislike of the way the new Bolshevik city government was being inaugurated
1920. Units of General Semenoff's anti-Bolshevik army in Siberia killed their officers and surrendered to the Soviet forces which they joined
1921: Great Britain and Afghanistan signed a treaty of friendship, recognizing the complete independence of Afghanistan
1921· President Harding signed the Anti-Beer Bill
1923 Failing to secure a vote of confidence on his Ruhr policies Chancellor Stresemann and entire German Cabinet resigned.
1924 Not brooking refusal, England ordered Egypt to withdraw troops from the Sudan. See Nov 22

NOVEMBER 24

1913 Federal Mexican troops attacked the Revolutionists in Juarez
1916 The Russian Premier, Boris Vladimirovitch Sturmer, resigned.
1916 Sir Hiram Maxim, British inventor, died
1918 Field-marshal von Hindenburg telegraphed to Berlin that the German Army was unable to renew fighting.
1918 The Germans surrendered 28 more submarine boats, the "Deutschland" among them, to the British Two American officers rescued from the American cargo ship "Ticonderoga" torpedoed on September 30 were found on the "Deutschland"
1918. The French Army entered Strassburg.
1918 The north German United Workers' and Soldiers Councils proclaimed Bremen, Hamburg Oldenburg, Oestfriesland, and Schleswig-Holstein a republic; capital Hamburg
1919 Representatives of organized labor in convention in Chicago created the Labor Party of the United States.
1919: Henri Deutsch de la Meurthe, French oil magnate and philanthropist, President of the Aero Club of France, who encouraged and aided motoring and aviation from their earliest beginnings died
1919 Vitario Scialoia succeeded Tomasso Tittoni as Italian Foreign Minister
1919 A new Cabinet headed by Karl Huzsar was formed in Hungary
1920 All remaining American conscientious Army objectors imprisoned during the war were released from custody
1920. President Wilson commuted the sentence of Franz von Rintelen, a German convicted of war-time conspiracy
1920: The Council of the People's Commissioners in Russia directed the Russian finance commissioners to prepare a plan to abolish money.
1924: Zagloul Pasha, Premier and Egyptian Cabinet resigned. Egyptian troops evacuated the Sudan See Nov 23

NOVEMBER 25

1913: Federal Mexican troops were defeated by the Revolutionists at Juarez, Mexico
1918· Rozsika Schwimmer, first woman appointed an Ambassador, was nominated by the Hungarian Government as representative in Switzerland
1918: The Bosnian National Government asked for the reunion of Bosnia and Herzegovina with the Kingdom of Serbia
1919 *Alexander Berkman, notorious* anarchist, was ordered to be deported.
1919. General Angeles was sentenced to be shot See Nov 19
1920 The United States demanded equal privileges with all other governments within or outside the League of Nations in all mandate territories
1920. A Verville-Packard battle plane, piloted by Capt C C Mosley, established a world's record for close circuit racing on Long Island by flying 132 miles in 44 minutes and 29 seconds
1921 The Crown Prince Hirohito was designated Regent of Japan, owing to the illness of Emperor Yoshihito.
1921· Earthquake shocks caused panics in the island of Jamaica.
1921 First American troops on Rhine to quit left Coblenz for Antwerp
1922 A drastic Prohibition law was proclaimed in Turkey
1923. Messages broadcast in England by radio were heard in the United States
1924· In radio tests, the broadcasting of concerts in Europe was heard in the United States and similar broadcasting in the United States was heard in Europe

NOVEMBER 26

1914 The British battle-ship "Bulwark" was blown up while at anchor off Sheerness with the loss of 800 lives Cause of explosion unrevealed
1917: Sir Leander Starr Jameson, leader of the "Jameson Raid at Johannesburg, South Africa died
1918 A republican government was formed of the Grand Duchy of Oldenburg under a directorate of 5 Social Democrats, 3 Bourgeois and 2 former ministers
1918: Bolsheviki troops entered Esthonia.
1919· Gen Angeles was executed at Chihuahua City, Mexico See Nov 18 and 25
1920 It was reported from Smyrna that Turkish Nationalists advanced about a hundred miles east of that city and captured four towns The Greek troops holding the line in this region withdrew without fighting.
1922: A new Greek cabinet was formed by Gonatis
1922 Jose Serrato elected president of Uruguay.

NOVEMBER 27

1918 At the Naval Air Station, Rockaway, N Y, the air-plane passenger-carrying record was broken with the sea-plane NC-1, which made a flight carrying 50 men on board
1918. Twenty-seven additional German submarines were surrendered to the British at Harwich
1918· More than 1,500,000 French English, Italian and American soldier prisoners were released by the Germans
1919. The Peace Treaty with Bulgaria was signed in Paris that country loses Thrace and Strumnitza has to pay $445,-000 000 indemnity, and its army is limited to 20,000 men
1919 Sir Edwin Pears, British correspondent and author, who exposed the Moslem atrocities in Bulgaria, causing Gladstone, then British Premier, to lead popular demonstrations against Turkish rule in Europe died, aged 84
1920 The Italian Chamber of Deputies by a vote of 221 to 12 approved the Treaty of Rapallo, regarding the Adriatic problem
1924: Four Egyptian Nationalist leaders were arrested in Cairo by British military authorities See Nov 24

NOVEMBER 28

1917: Henry G Freeman, a Philadelphia lawyer, provided for an annual payment of $12,000 for pin money to the wife of the President of the United States, the fund to be carried in perpetuity
1918. Belgium was cleared of German troops.
1919 The Peace Council awarded 70 per cent of the German Fleet to Great Britain 10 per cent to France 10 per cent to Italy 6 per cent to Japan and 2 per cent to the United States
1919 Lady Astor, American-born British peeress was elected to the House of Commons to represent Plymouth by a plurality of 5 203 the first woman to sit in the British Parliament.
1920 Five hundred men of the United States Army were called to Williamson, West Virginia, to guard the coal mines from strikers' attacks.
1920 More than a dozen cotton warehouses in Liverpool were destroyed by fire by members of the Sinn Fein.
1920 Fifteen Auxiliary Police cadets were murdered and one mortally wounded by members of the Sinn Fein in an ambush near Kilmichael, County Cork Ireland
1920. The terms of the treaty between the Bolsheviki and the Turkish Nationalists were made public They include an agreement that hostilities against the Allies must continue Russia promised financial and commercial aid to Turkey, and agreed to send troops to aid the Nationalists if necessary
1921 Snow and sleet storm did $1,000,000 damage in New England.
1922· Ex-Premier Gounaris, Protopapadakis, and Stratos, ex-ministers Theotokis and Baltazzis, and General Hadjanestis, were convicted of treason by the Greek government and executed on the grounds of complicity in Greek losses in Asia Minor
1922 Dr Wellington Koo and Wang Chung Hui were impeached by the Chinese House of representatives
1924 British make 12 further arrests in Cairo; Sudanese troops rose against British at Khartum with casualties on both sides See Nov 27

NOVEMBER 29

1916. Vice-Admiral Sir David Beatty took command of the British Grand Fleet, succeeding Sir John Jellicoe, who was appointed First Sea Lord
1917: William Hall Walker, American inventor "Kodak" pioneer, died
1918. The German Government in Berlin demanded the abdication of the German Emperor and Crown Prince and received the formal document
1918: The casualties of Austria-Hungary during the war totaled 4,000,000 killed and wounded
1918. Augusta Victoria, the wife of the former German Emperor, arrived at Amerongen by motor-car from Potsdam
1918: The British Army of Occupation reached the German frontier on the entire front from north of the Duchy of Luxemburg to the vicinity of Lupen
1918: Brand Whitlock, American Minister to Belgium, reoccupied the United States Legation at Brussels.
1919 Truman H Newberry, U S Senator from Michigan, was indicted with 133 other persons for corruption, fraud, and conspiracy in connection with his election, in which he defeated Henry Ford
1919 The first session of the International Labor Conference under the provisions of the Treaty of Versailles was concluded in Washington
1920 The Armenians recaptured Kars from the Turks
1920 Fiume was surrounded by three battalions of carabineers and shots were exchanged between the regulars and d'Annunzio s legionaries Italian troops began an advance along the whole armistice line in the Adriatic zone
1922 On the third reading, the bill ratifying the Irish Free State was ratified by the British House of Commons
1922: The Egyptian Cabinet resigned
1923 Dr Wilhelm Marx was appointed German Chancellor and named his Cabinet
1924· Sudanese troops surrender to British See Nov 28

NOVEMBER 30

1915· Prizrend, Serbia was captured by the Bulgarians.
1917. The Germans delivered a heavy counter-attack near Cambrai and drove back the British.
1917. Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands indorsed the Constitutional Revision Bill, providing universal suffrage and proportional representation
1918· Albert, King of the Belgians, reentered Liége at the head of the troops that defended it in 1914
1918 An Allied naval squadron dropped anchor off Sebastopol Russian and German ships and some German submarines surrendered to the Allies
1918 The Republic of Lithuania was proclaimed at Riga Karl Ullman, first President
1918 All the breweries in the United States were closed by Presidential decree for the conservation of grain
1919: An armistice stipulating the immediate evacuation of Lithuania by the Germans was signed through the medium of the Inter-Allied Military Mission
1919 The Bolsheviki captured at Omsk 11 generals, 1 000 other officers and 39,000 troops of Admiral Kolchak's army.
1921 Japan and China agreed at Washington to mediate the Shantung question
1924: British suppressed further uprisings in Egypt See Nov 29
1924 Photographs were transmitted from London to New York by wireless telegraphy, the transmitting time being from 20 to 25 minutes for each picture

DECEMBER

DECEMBER 1

1914. General Christian De Wet, Boer rebel, was captured.
1915 The British forces under General Townshend, in Mesopotamia, forced to retreat from Ctesiphon, retired to Kut-el-Amara.
1917. The Kings of Norway, Sweden, and Denmark reached an agreement for neutrality and mutual help
1917 The British conquest of German East Africa declared complete
1918 American troops crossed the Prussian frontier and entered Treves British troops under General Plumer crossed the German frontier between Beho and Eupen and reached the line of Hurg, Reuland, Bullingen, and Montjoie
1918 The manufacture of beer in the United States ceased officially.
1918 Belgian troops entered Aix-la-Chapelle (Aachen), Rhenish Prussia
1918 The Russo-American forces defeated the Bolsheviki and captured Karpagorski 120 miles from Pinega
1920 The Dutch Cabinet resigned.
1920 Gabriele d'Annunzio, in command of the insurgents at Fiume, declared war on Italy.
1920 Austria was unanimously voted a member of the League of Nations by the Commission for the Admission of New States at Geneva
1920 Gen Alvaro Obregon was sworn in as President of Mexico.
1920 The League of Nations was notified of the signing of a treaty at Kovno ending hostilities between the Lithuanians and the forces of General Zeigouski, insurgent commander
1921· Viennese workmen indulged in food riots and broke into cafes, hotels and stores, causing damage estimated at many billions of crowns

DECEMBER 2

1915: Monastir fell before Austro-German attack and the Teutonic conquest of Serbia was completed.
1918 King Nicholas of Montenegro was deposed
1918· Edmond Rostand, French poet and dramatist, author of 'Cyrano de Bergerac" 'L'Aiglon," "Chantecler," etc, died, aged 50
1919 General strike in Rome, Milan and Florence, Italy
1920: Armenian forces were driven eastward by the Turkish Nationalists outside the traditional boundaries of *Armenia*
1920. The Hungarian Cabinet, headed by Count Paul Teleky as Premier resigned
1922: Prince Andrew banished by Greek nationalists for complicity in Greek losses in Asia Minor
1922 Hsuan Tung, deposed 17-year old emperor of China, married at Pekin

DECEMBER 3

1915 The United States Government requested Germany to recall Capts Boy-Ed and von Papen, military and naval attaches of the German Embassy in the United States for improper activities
1916. Sir Francesco Paolo Tosti, English composer, born in Italy died
1917. In an address to Congress the President recommended a declaration of war against Austria-Hungary.
1918: The United States Army took a sixty-mile arc-shaped line across the Rhine, using Coblenz as its base
1919· The St Louis Republic, oldest Democratic newspaper in the United States, ceased publication after 111 years, having been sold to the publishers of the *Globe Democrat*
1920 All records for flying between Chicago and New York were broken by the Air-Mail Service when J T Christensen in De Haviland plane made the distance of 742 miles in five hours and thirty-one minutes actual flying-time
1920 The Turkish Nationalists received from the Russian Soviets thirty air-planes, twenty armored cars, and numerous motor-trucks, and were reported to be concentrating their forces *for a great offensive* against the Greeks.
1920 Fighting began between Italy and the regency of Quarnero the Fiumian Government See Dec 31
1920 The Finnish Parliament ratified the Peace Treaty with Soviet Russia by a large majority

DECEMBER 4

1919 Governor Gardner directed the seizure of 15 coal-mines in Missouri to be operated by the State in order to provide coal during the strike
1919 Georges Carpentier became heavyweight champion of Europe by knocking out Joe Beckett in 74 seconds in London
1920. G S Mott, American duplex telegraph inventor, Civil War veteran died, aged 75
1920 In revenge for the crushing by the Bolsheviki of the anti-Bolshevik bands of General Semenoff the Cossack leader the Japanese seized the seacoast and closed the Manchurian frontier to the Russian Far-Eastern Republic
1920 Russian Soviet troops captured Erivan, the Armenian capital, and Armenia declared itself a Soviet republic

DECEMBER 5

1916: Herbert Asquith, British Premier, resigned.
1916· Bucharest, the capital of Roumania, surrendered to the German army
1918: Food riots occurred in Cologne
1919 Mexico released Jenkins on bail
1919 Jugoslav plenipotentiaries signed the Bulgarian Treaty, the financial annexes to the Austrian Treaty, and the clauses providing for the protection of racial minorities.
1920 The Japanese Cabinet decided to maintain its stand against the demand of the United States for control of the cable lines between Shanghai, Guam and the Island of Yap Japan desiring joint control of these cables with the United States
1920. The plebiscite held in Greece showed an overwhelming majority in favor of

the return of former King Constantine to the Greek throne
1920 The Italian Chamber of Deputies sent a commission to negotiate with d'Annunzio with the object of persuading him to submit to the Adriatic settlement
1920 All charges against William O Jenkins, American consular agent in Puebla, charged with complicity in his own kidnaping were dismissed by the Mexican Superior Court See above (1919)
1922 Irish Constitution Act signed by King George, T M Healy appointed Governor-General of Irish Free State

DECEMBER 6

1913 Phœbe Couzins, the first woman lawyer in the United States died
1913 The entry of arms and ammunition into Ulster was forbidden by proclamation
1914 Great Britain proved to United States that certain American shippers were smuggling contraband of war
1915 The Austro-Germans captured Ipek, Montenegro
1916 David Lloyd George was appointed Prime Minister of Great Britain
1917 The American destroyer "Jacob Jones" was torpedoed and sunk, with the loss of 67 lives
1917 Roumania agreed to an armistice
1917 Owing to the explosion of 3,000 tons of high explosives on the steamship "Mont Blanc" in Halifax Harbor, N S, when it was rammed by the Belgian Relief Steamer "Imo," two square miles of the city were devastated by the blast, and more than 1,000 persons were killed
1917 Russo German armistice arranged until December 17
1918 Bolshevik riot occurred in Berlin
1919 Esthonian and Russian Bolshevik peace delegates met in Reval
1921 Under the name of the Irish Free State, the status of a Dominion within the British Empire was given to Ireland by an agreement reached between the British Cabinet and Sinn Fein representatives
1921 The Conservative government under Premier Meighen was overwhelmingly defeated by the Liberals in Canada's general election
1923 Military revolutionists in Mexico seized Vera Cruz

DECEMBER 7

1917 Halifax being swept by a blizzard, all rescue work was suspended See Dec 6
1917 The Congress of the United States declared war upon Austria Hungary.
1921 King George of England issued manifesto liberating all political prisoners in Ireland
1921 Submarine S-48 of the United States navy sank off Bridgeport, Conn, and for twelve hours the crew of 43 men fought water and chlorin gas before they were rescued

DECEMBER 8

1914 A British squadron under Admiral Sturdee fought and sank a German squadron under Admiral von Spee off the Falkland Islands The German cruiser "Dresden" escaped temporarily See November 1 1914
1914 Japan refused to return Kiaochow to China
1914 The pro-German fomented South-African rebellion collapsed
1915 United States Department of State demanded satisfaction for the violation of American sea-rights by the Teutonic Powers in the sinking of the "Ancona"
1917 Jerusalem surrendered to the British
1917 Ecuador severed diplomatic relations with Germany.
1920 The net cost of the war to America was fixed by Secretary Houston at $24,010,000,000
1920 The Funfkirchen district, 105 miles southwest of Budapest awarded to Hungary by the Peace Treaty, was declared the Republic of Baranya, under the protection of Serbia
1921 Austria signed treaty with Soviet Russia
1923 A commercial treaty between Germany and the United States signed by representatives of each Government

DECEMBER 9

1914 The French Government, temporarily established in Bordeaux returned to Paris
1919 Roumanian troops occupied the territory across the Danube promised to Roumania by the treaty signed at Bucharest by Roumania and the Central Powers in May, 1918
1919 Greek troops advancing to the line of demarcation in Asia Minor fixed by the Peace Conference clashed with Turkish forces, but broke their resistance
1919 Admiral Kolchak formed a new all-Russian Government at Irkutsk under the Premiership of V Pepliayev, and made preparations to renew the fight against the Bolsheviki
1920 President Wilson issued an appeal for help for the famine sufferers in China
1920 Gustave Muller, Socialist was elected Vice-President of the National Council of Switzerland, being the first Socialist to hold this position
1920 The Allied governments agreed to revise the Treaty of Sèvres, concerning chiefly the disposition of Smyrna, which it was expected would be given back to the Turks
1920 A peace treaty between Armenia and the Turkish Nationalists was reported to have been signed in Alexandropol on December 2 Under its terms Armenia's territory will be reduced to only the region of Erivan, the capital, and Lake Gokcha
1921 Sir Arthur Pearson, blind publisher and philanthropist, drowned in his bath
1922 Conference on inter-Allied debts and German reparations held at London
1923 Completing the round trip between Santo Domingo and San Francisco, Lieuts Rogers and Palmer established a new American long-distance aerial record.

DECEMBER 10

1913 Nobel prizes were awarded to Elihu Root, of United States, and Henri La Fontaine, of Belgium
1915 The Allies withdrew from Serbia
1915 Captain Karl Boy-Ed and Captain Franz von Papen, naval and military attaches to the German Embassy at Washington, were officially recalled
1916 Prince Iwao Oyama, Field-marshal of Japan, died
1917 Panama declared war against Austria-Hungary
1918 The French Army occupied Mainz and freed 2,600 interned Americans
1919 General Conada, former Roumanian Premier, signed the Austrian and Bulgarian Treaties for Roumania, and also that guaranteeing the rights of racial minorities
1919 Capt Ross Smith and his brother, with 2 sergeants, Australian aviators, won the prize of £10,000 offered for the first flight from England to Australia, on a Vickers-Vimy machine, 11 294 miles in 28 days
1919 Representatives of Esthonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, the Ukraine, and White Russia in conference at Dorpat declared in favor of a military and political convention to defend their independence The Bolsheviki began a new offensive on the Narva front but were repulsed
1920 The British Government proclaimed martial law at Dublin, extending to four counties, Kerry, Limerick, Cork, and Tipperary
1920 The 1920 Nobel Peace Prize was awarded to President Wilson at the Norwegian Storthing and the 1919 prize to Leon Bourgeois, of France
1921 Marshal Foch reviewed the cadets at West Point Military Academy
1922 Nobel Peace Prize awarded to Dr Fridjof Nansen Arctic explorer, for his relief work in Russia

DECEMBER 11

1917 The Chinese Government protested against the civil administration established outside of the Tsingtau area in the territory of Shantung by the Japanese
1917 Thirteen negro soldiers of the 24th United States Infantry were hanged at Fort Sam Houston (San Antonio) for participation in the Houston riots of August, 1917 in which twenty-two persons were killed by the soldiers, who ran amuck
1918 The Armistice of Thirty Days between Allies and German powers terminated at 11 A M It was extended to January 17, 1919, by conference at Treves
1918 The King and Queen of Roumania returned to Bucharest
1920 All the villages in the Tepelenl district, southern Albania, were destroyed by an earthquake, 200 persons being killed and 15 000 homeless
1922 Parliament of the Irish Free State opened officially
1923 Mexican revolution spread to Tampico See Dec 6

DECEMBER 12

1913 Rear-Admiral Fletcher of the United States Navy threatened to open fire on the Mexicans if they did not stop fighting in Tampico The fighting ceased
1914 General Carranza, answering the United States said it would be an unfriendly act if the United States took forcible means to stop firing across border
1916 Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg announced to the Reichstag that Germany and her allies proposed to enter forthwith into peace negotiations
1917 The President of the United States issued a war proclamation against Austria-Hungary
1919 Woman's Federal Suffrage Amendment ratified by Colorado
1919 Manuel Allende Salazar formed a new Ministry in Spain in succession to that of Premier Toca, resigned
1920 Sadi Lecointe, French aviator, broke the world's air-plane speed record by flying four kilometers in forty-six seconds, or at the rate of 194 5 miles an hour
1920 The Polish Government adopted and proclaimed the clause of the Treaty of Versailles which guarantees protection of the rights of minorities This action aims at the amelioration of the condition of the Jews in Poland
1921 Japan granted the United States cable and radio rights on the Island of Yap, and agreed not to fortify the Marshall or Caroline Islands, nor to establish any military or naval bases on those islands

DECEMBER 13

1915 The British defeated the Arabs on western frontier of Egypt
1916. In New York City fifty thousand clothing workers went on strike for shorter hours and wage increase
1920 By 293 to 41 the House passed the Johnson Immigration Bill, which prohibits virtually all immigration to the United States for one year
1920 By a unanimous vote of 323 the House adopted a resolution for the repeal of most of the war-time laws Only the trading with the enemy act the War-Finance Corporation Act, and measures dealing with the issuance of Liberty and Victory bonds were exempted
1920 New disorders in Ireland followed the burning of Cork The Sinn Fein three times attacked the forces of the Crown, in each case being defeated
1920 The League of Nations Assembly adopted a statute for a permanent International Court of Justice
1921. A treaty pledging them to respect each other's insular possessions and dominions in the Pacific Ocean, to have recourse to mediation in case of disputes concerning those possessions, and to take concerted action in the event of aggression against their rights in the Pacific by any other power was signed by the delegates of the United States, Great Britain, Japan, and France
1924 Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor since 1882, except in 1894, died, aged 75 years

DECEMBER 14

1914 The Turkish battle-ship "Messudieh" was blown up by a British submarine in the Dardanelles
1914 The Serbians, defeating the Austrians, recaptured Belgrade.
1916 By popular vote, the Danes decided to sell the Danish West Indies to the United States for $25,000 000
1920 Senator Borah, of Idaho, offered a resolution in the Senate requesting the President to seek an agreement with Great Britain and Japan for a five-year naval building truce, with construction programs cut in half during that period
1920 The newly chosen Constituent Assembly of Jugoslavia elected former Premier Nikola P Pachich, of the Radical party, Provisional President of the Assembly
1921 The British Parliament was convened in special session to consider the Anglo-Irish peace treaty presented in person by King George In Dublin the Dail Eireann met for the same purpose, with De Valera leading the opposition against the treaty
1923 Soviet Russia officially recognized by Poland.

DECEMBER 15

1914 Three thousand additional United States troops ordered to Waco, Texas
1915 Sir John French retired from command of the British Army in France and Flanders, and was succeeded by Sir Douglas Haig.
1916 The French again defeated the Germans at Verdun
1919 An attempt was made to assassinate Yussuf Wahba, Egyptian Premier, with a bomb in Cairo Egypt
1920 Capt C C Moseley, of the United States Army Air Service established an unofficial world's record for speed by making 200 miles an hour a part of the time during his flight over a 135-mile course on Long Island
1920 The Assembly of the League of Nations elected Austria a member without opposition
1920 The Serbian Cabinet, headed by Dr Vesuitch, resigned
1921 The Japanese Government consented to the purchase by China of the Kiaochow-Tsinanfu railroad in Shantung
1921 The Ulster Cabinet rejected the invitation to enter the Irish Free State and declared that Ulster would retain her British citizenship
1921 Japan acceded to the 5 5-3 naval ratio laid down at the Washington Arms Conference
1923 All wartime political offenders were pardoned by President Coolidge

DECEMBER 16

1914 German warships bombarded West Hartlepool, Scarborough, and Whitby, in northern England
1916 Hugo Muensterberg, German psychologist died
1920 A bill providing for protection for maternity and infancy passed the Senate It was the first measure expressing the views of the organized women of the country since they exercised the universal right of suffrage
1920 Deportation of Ludwig C A K Martens, unrecognized Soviet "Ambassador" to the United States, was ordered by Secretary Wilson, of the Labor Department, as an alien a citizen of Russia, and a member of and affiliated with an organization advocating the overthrow of the United States Government by force
1920 Terrific earthquake in Cansu Province, China, caused 2 000 casualties
1921 Both Houses in the British Parliament ratified the Anglo-Irish peace treaty by an overwhelming vote
1921: The Allied Reparations Commission refused the German Government's request for an extension of time for the reparations instalments due January 15 and February 15
1922 Gabriel Narutowicz, first President of Poland, assassinated at Warsaw

DECEMBER 17

1913 United States signed treaty of peace with Nicaragua
1914 The British Government proclaimed a protectorate over Egypt
1915 Russian troops occupied Hamadan, Persia
1919 The capture of Kief and the occupation of Kuplansk, southeast of Kharkof, by the Bolsheviki, were announced from Moscow
1920 Representatives of Germany and Denmark signed the financial convention concerning the Schleswig territory receded to Denmark by Germany under the Peace Treaty
1922 Last detachment of British troops evacuated Irish Free State.

DECEMBER 18

1913 United States signed treaty of peace with the Netherlands
1919 Twenty-seven members of the I W W were found guilty of conspiracy against the Government in the Federal Court at Kansas City, and sentenced to prison for terms ranging from three to nine years
1919 The Cuban Senate approved the Treaty of Peace with Germany
1919 Amanullah Khan, reigning Amir of Afghanistan, issued a manifesto of independence
1920. The Mayo Board of Inquiry into the charges of illegal killing of Haitians by United States marines filed a report of almost complete exoneration The court found two cases of unjustifiable homicide and sixteen other acts of violence chargeable to marines and found that punishment had been meted out by naval courts for each act
1920 One hundred and fifty persons were killed and many injured by an earthquake in the province of Mendoza, Argentina
1920 The first meeting of the Assembly of the League of Nations, at Geneva closed
1923 Greek Government requested the abdication of King George II, who, with the Queen, took refuge in Roumania
1923 Merida capital of Yucatan, seized by Mexican revolutionists
1923 Arbitration treaties with France, Great Britain Norway Portugal and Japan were ratified by the United States.

DECEMBER 19

1915 The British forces were withdrawn from Anzac and Suvla Bay, Gallipoli peninsula
1916 In the House of Commons, London, the British Premier Lloyd-George replying to Germany's peace proposals, said that "peace without reparation was impossible"
1919 General Denikin gained an important victory in the Volga Valley, taking 10 250 prisoners and considerable equipment
1919 An unsuccessful attempt was made in Dublin to assassinate Viscount French, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland
1919 Capt Sir John Alcock died at Rouen, France, from injuries received in a hydroplane crash on the previous day See June 14 15 20 1919
1920 Constantine, of Greece, removed from the throne by action of the Allied Powers in 1917, and called back by plebiscite to resume his former status, arrived in Athens and was greeted enthusiastically by the populace
1920 Tokyo reported the most violent earthquake in Japan that has occurred since seismographic observations commenced in that country
1921 France accepted capital ship ratio suggested by the Washington Arms Conference but insisted on constructing not less than 75 000 tons of submarines
1923 Madame Marie Curie discoverer of radium was pensioned by the French government
1924 William Green, Secretary of the United Mine Workers of America was elected President of the American Federation of Labor

DECEMBER 20

1916 The Danish Parliament assented to the sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States
1916 The President of the United States addressed a note to all belligerent nations asking upon what terms they would consider peace
1917. By a referendum vote of 889,000 for and 1,072 000 against, Australia defeated conscription
1919 Bulgarian Bolsheviki were successful in municipal elections held in Sofia, causing a virtual panic in that city, with decrease of production and impending famine
1919 The first section of the German Commission entrusted with preparations for putting the Peace Treaty into effect arrived in Paris
1920 The Treasury Department, acting with the approval of the State Department, removed restrictions on exportation of coin, bullion and currency to Soviet Russia on dealings or exchange transactions

in Russian rubles and on credit or exchange transactions with **Soviet Russia.**

1920 Twenty-two nations signed the protocol giving executive approval to the League plan for an **International Court of Justice** Portugal Switzerland Denmark, and Salvador also agreed to compulsory arbitration

1922 Stanislaus **Wojciechowski elected President of Poland.**

DECEMBER 21

1916 The **British took El Arish,** Sinai Peninsula

1919 Two hundred and forty-nine **alien anarchists,** among them Alexander Berkman and Emma Goldman, were **deported** from the United States on the Army transport **"Buford,"** bound **for Soviet Russia**

1920: Premier **Rhallis,** of Greece, tendered King Constantine the **resignation of the Greek Cabinet.**

1920 What was reported as the **most desperate battle** in Ireland was fought between the Irish Republicans and Crown forces, in County Tipperary, the Sinn Fein forces being defeated

1920 Gabriele **d'Annunzio** declared that he would maintain his attitude in **not recognizing the Treaty of Rapallo,** and informed General Caviglia that he would **resist with force of arms**

DECEMBER 22

1920 Crown military forces occupied the City Hall and Municipal Building of Dublin

1920. The Armenian **Soviet** decreed the **abolition of private property** and the **repudiation of all debts** and other obligations

1921: Two supporters of **Said Zagloul Pasha,** one of the Egyptian Nationalist leaders, were killed and six were wounded in a fight resulting from an order that Zagloul and his chief followers cease political activity and leave Cairo

1921: Colonel **Henry Watterson,** American editor and publisher of the Louisville (Ky.) *Courier Journal,* died at Jacksonville, Florida, in his 82d year

DECEMBER 23

1916· **Villa troops occupied Torreon,** in *northern Mexico, after defeating the Carranza garrison*

1916. The **British** and **New Zealanders captured Maghdabah from the Turks**

1919 King George of England issued a proclamation announcing the new measure **giving India a larger degree of self-Government.**

1919. The *troops of General* **Petlura,** *anti-Bolshevik commander in the Ukraine,* were **surrounded by Soviet forces** in the province of Kief

1919 The **Latvian Government** decided to open **negotiations** with the Russian **Soviet** Government **for an armistice.**

1920 Twenty-four **Russian radicals** arrested during raids of the Department of Justice on Communist party headquarters in various cities, were **deported** on the *Imperator,* to be taken to a port in Latvia

1920: The **evacuation of Fiume** by civilians **began,** the food situation of the city being almost desperate

1920 The **Russian Soviet** Government resolved to **abolish the right to private ownership of books.** All existing libraries to be appropriated by the state

1921· Two British warships were ordered to proceed immediately to Egypt where frequent clashes between the Nationalists and the British authorities caused anxiety

1921· **President Harding commuted** the prison **sentences of Eugene V. Debs,** several times Socialist candidate for President and 23 other persons who had been convicted of obstructing the Government's prosecution of the war

1921· The French delegates laid before the Naval Committee of the **Washington Arms Conference** a demand that France be allowed 90,000 tons of submarines

DECEMBER 24

1914 **A German air-raid on** England took place, a German air-plane bombing **Dover.**

1917: The French **Chamber of Deputies** by resolution **extended terms of** all **elected officials** in France **until end of war.**

1919: John D **Rockefeller** donated $50,000,000 to the Rockefeller Foundation, and $50 000,000 to the General Education Board, the latter amount to be devoted to the payment of more adequate salaries to members of the teaching profession

1919 Lieut L **Lancaster,** Civil War veteran, whose life was saved by Lincoln's pardon which arrived when he was actually lined up before a firing squad, died, aged 90

1921: The **treaty** between the **United States** and **Colombia,** reimbursing Colombia to the extent of $25,000,000 for territorial losses sustained through the setting up of the Republic of Panama was approved by the Colombian Chamber of Deputies and signed by the President

DECEMBER 25

1914: The **British raided Cuxhaven** by air and sea

1915 The **Arabs defeated** near **Matruh; New-Zealanders engaged.**

1918 **President Wilson reviewed American troops** at Chaumont France

1919 **Esthonian and Bolshevik** delegates in conference at Dorpat **reached an agreement** on the question of frontiers and military guaranties

DECEMBER 26

1915: **Russian** forces occupied **Kashan** in Persia

1916 **Germany,** Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, and Turkey replied to President Wilson's note and **proposed a conference** of the delegates of **all the belligerents** be held immediately in a neutral city See Dec 20

1917: Sir Rosslyn **Wemyss** appointed British **First Sea Lord.**

1917. Earthquakes destroyed Guatemala City, 125,000 were made homeless and many were killed (Dec 26-29)

1920 The Government of **Guatemala,** as a step toward the economic and political union of the republics of Central America, *issued a decree* **abolishing trade restriction** between that country and Honduras, Salvador, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica

1921. Nationalist outbreaks occurred at Cairo, Suez and Port Said

1924· Upon the **capture of Skutari** by rebel forces, the capital of Albania was transferred to Tirana

DECEMBER 27

1918: **King George V. gave a banquet in honor of President Wilson,** which was attended by the President and his wife, at Buckingham Palace London

1920 The Italian regulars started **bombarding Fiume** in combination with the navy **d'Annunzio** was slightly **wounded.**

1920 Serious fires broke out **in** the business section of **Tipperary,** following a fight between armed citizens and Crown forces

1920. The Russian **Soviet Government** canceled all contracts with American business firms as a **reprisal** for the deportation of Ludwig C A K Martens, Soviet Ambassador

1924 British French Japanese, Italian, and Belgian **Ambassadors,** declaring the non-fulfillment of the disarmament by Germany, decided **against the evacuation of the Cologne area**

1924· Rebels under Ahmed Zogu seized the Albanian Government

DECEMBER 28

1917. The **President took** over the **control of American railroads** and designated William G McAdoo **Director-General.**

1919 Dr Robert M **Fuller,** originator of the tablet form of medicine, surgeon in the Civil War present in the Ford Theater when Lincoln was murdered, died, aged 75

1920 **Firing on Fiume** by the Italian blockading force was **suspended** at the request of the Director of National Defense at Fiume and the Mayor of the city.

1922· **Chinese policy** and tariff treaties of the Washington Arms Conference **ratified by Belgian Senate.**

DECEMBER 29

1914: The **United States** sent a **protest** to Great Britain **against interference with her shipping**

1916 The **Scandinavian Governments sent a joint note** to all belligerents **supporting the peace note of** the **President of the United States.** See Dec 20

1919 Sir William **Osler,** world-famous physician, *Regius Professor of Medicine* at Oxford, England, died there, aged 70

1921: The Reparations Commission *informed Germany that she must pay the* January 15 instalment without delay or be *considered to have violated the treaty*

1921. The **Banca Italiana di Sconto,** one of the largest banks in Italy suspended *payment and closed its doors shortly after* the Government announced a moratorium

DECEMBER 30

1915 The British cruiser **"Natal"** was **sunk by explosion** with *loss of 300 lives,* the British steamer **"Persia"** was **torpedoed** in eastern Mediterranean *with loss* of 300 lives, including the United States Consul, R N McNeely

1916 The Entente **Allies refused** to consider Germany's **proffer for peace** as "a proposal which is **empty and insincere"** See Dec 12 and 19

1917: New York City experienced the coldest day in 33 years, temperature 13 degrees below zero

1919: **Feng Kuo Chang,** former President of China, died aged 60

1921. The five naval Powers at the **Washington Arms Conference** agreed on fixing a 27,000-ton limit for air-plane carriers, and limiting the number of carriers to five each for **Great Britain,** and the **United States,** three for **Japan,** and two each for **France** and **Italy.**

1921: **Eddie Stinson** and **Lloyd Bertreud** established a new world's record for endurance and continuous flight at Roosevelt Field, Long Island, by remaining up 26 *hours, 19 minutes and 35 seconds* eclipsing the former record by 2 hours and 33 seconds

1922 **United Soviets** of the World **formed** by union of 14 Russian republics

DECEMBER 31

1917. New York **State Fuel Administrator ordered six lightless nights per week;** lighting permitted on Saturday nights only

1918. The **French Chamber** of Deputies **voted 600,000,000 francs, for the reestablishment of the railroads** after the war

1918: The Italian Supreme Command announced that the **Italian losses** on all fronts **during the war** were **Dead, 460,000, 947,000,** including 16,326 officers **wounded,** including 33 347 officers

1918. Capt W **Leefe Robinson, V C.,** first airman to bring down a Zeppelin in England, died aged 23

1920 The **Fiume revolt ended** when Captain Hortis d'Annunzio's confidential man, acting on behalf of the city, signed an acceptance of the terms imposed by the leader of the government troops

1921· **Lenin** reelected executive head of the **Russian Soviet** government by the ninth All-Russian Soviet Congress

1921: Diplomatic relations between **Germany** and the **United States** were resumed when **Karl Lang,** Charge d'Affaires of the Berlin Government presented his credentials to **Secretary Hughes.**

1924 The capital of Norway, Christiana *since 1624, resumed its ancient name,* Oslo

Distinguishing Features

of the

FUNK & WAGNALLS

New Standard Dictionary

A NEW CREATION: The enormous task of *creating* the FUNK & WAGNALLS NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY required several years. The work was built new from the ground up. The definitions of every word were examined in the light of modern knowledge and brought up to date. This labor was entrusted to a staff of editors and specialists which ranks second to none in the world of letters. Under their direction new, important, distinguishing features were introduced, and more than 100,000 new words were added to the vocabulary, which now consists of more than 450,000 vocabulary terms of all kinds—50,000 more living terms than are contained in *any other dictionary.*

JOHN KENDRICK BANGS, the famous American author "I had never supposed that another dictionary could supplant the old Standard in my affections, wherein as a tried and useful companion it has had a warm place for many years A careful scrutiny of the pages of your NEW Standard, however, has caused a wavering in my steadfast loyalty, and I am more than eager to be 'on with the new,' though I doubt if anybody could get very far 'off with the old.'"

MAARTEN MAARTENS, LL.D., etc., Law Lecturer at Utrecht University and Holland's foremost novelist, writes from Zonheuvel Castle, Doorn, Holland "Before so stupendous a work as a great Dictionary I feel my insignificance as in the presence of the ocean or the Alps. To me it is the most wondrous monument of the human mind Far more than any single work of genius, far more than an encyclopedia, which may expand, while the Dictionary must condense, I can only admire. I can not attempt to estimate, still less to criticise . . . I realize, regretfully, humbly, that they who have studied your former edition know almost everything, though infinitely less than they who will study the new one"

COST MORE THAN $1,500,000: The former editions of the FUNK & WAGNALLS STANDARD DICTIONARY were produced at a total cost exceeding $1,000,000 It required more than $450,000 additional to put the first copy of the NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY on the market, and an additional $50,000 to bring it up-to-date, thus bringing the total cost in excess of $1,500,000—more than has been invested in *any other reference-work.*

VASSAR COLLEGE, *J. M. Taylor,* President "For ten years I have been familiar with the old Standard and have valued it highly. The progress in plan and execution as revealed in this new edition is truly marvelous The arrangement of the vast material leaves nothing to be desired"

REMARKABLY STRONG EDITORIAL STAFF: The Editorial staff of the FUNK & WAGNALLS NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY is a brilliant and scholarly one, chosen from the foremost representatives in every field of knowledge. A list of the 380 specialists of national and international reputation who cooperated in the making of the NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY is given in the preliminary pages of the Dictionary, showing the position these specialists occupied on the Editorial Staff.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, New York City, *Brander Matthews* "What I especially appreciate in the NEW Standard Dictionary is the attitude of its editors toward the English language. They treat it as a living organism, with a dead past, which is to be recorded,—with a living present, which is to be reported,—and with a probable future, which is to be dimly foreseen."

SIR ROBERT ANDERSON, K.C.B., LL.D., Author, and lately head of the Criminal Investigation Department of Scotland Yard, London "The scheme of the work has both amazed and charmed me. It is altogether admirable. And having regard to the range and method of its contents, its title is wholly inadequate, for it is not only a Dictionary, but an Encyclopedia. And to the large class of writers with whom, as in my own case, bookshelf room is limited, this element will make it a specially welcome addition to many a library"

ACCURATE DEFINITIONS: Every possible care was taken to make the definitions absolutely clear and accurate Each class of words was defined or passed upon by a representative of the science or art, or of the handicraft or party, to which the terms respectively belong. In this the editors were guided by this general thought *The people to whom a term belongs should have the right to say what they mean when they use that term.* But if the term is used in a hostile or a different sense, this meaning has also been given.

LELAND STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Cal., *David Starr Jordan,* President "The pages of the NEW Standard Dictionary are compact, full of information, the definitions are good and clear, and the constant introduction of technical words keeps the Dictionary in the line with the advancement of sciences"

DEFINING BY DEFINITIVE STATEMENT: The FUNK & WAGNALLS NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY gives a clear, simple, accurate definitive statement as the first element in the definition of a word, instead of defining first by synonym. Few words, if any, are exact synonyms of others, hence, to define by synonym alone is confusing. The plan that was adopted is to give first as clear a definitive statement as possible, and then, when necessary, to bring out the shades of meaning by adding apt synonyms.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, *Benjamin Ide Wheeler,* President "I have used the old Standard most thankfully, and I can see that the NEW Standard is to take a long leap even ahead of that."

THE VOCABULARY—MORE THAN 450,000 WORDS AND PHRASES DEFINED: The aim of the NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY is to include in the vocabulary all living and usable words in the English language. Some classes of words have passed out of use since the publication of the first edition of the STANDARD

DICTIONARY, these were weeded out of the vocabulary, and their places are taken by living words More than 130,000 terms, in all, were added to the vocabulary of the NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY—giving a total of more than 450,000 vocabulary terms of all kinds

No boast is made of the number of words that the NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY contains, however. Mere bulk in the vocabulary of a dictionary may be cheaply secured, and is worse than useless unless the terms are very carefully selected. The rules of inclusion and exclusion that governed the Editors in preparing the NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY were formulated with great care and rigidly adhered to They may be summed up in the one guiding principle "Omit no word found in a *living* book—that is, in a book now read by any considerable number of people—nor any word whose meaning is likely to be sought for in an English dictionary." The problem that faced the Editors was not how to swell the vocabulary of the NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY, but how to keep it within reasonable bounds

Notwithstanding the rejection of useless obsolete words, the NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY registers more than 50,000 more living terms than are to be found in any other English dictionary published

ILLINOIS WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY, Bloomington, Ill, *Theodore Kemp*, President "Your NEW Standard Dictionary is such a triumph and is so superior to anything yet published that it should be accepted as the last word in dictionary-making, and at once the most scholarly and popular work of its kind "

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION, Washington, D C *Walter Hough*, Curator of Ethnology "The Standard Dictionary has always inspired confidence because its originators realized the resources of the English language The NEW Standard brings these vast word-stores into greater subjection than any other dictionary "

JACK LONDON, Glen Ellen, Cal, the Noted Author "Being rather a veteran in the use of speech as a tool, I am convinced that your NEW Unabridged Standard Dictionary is the best kit of tools I possess in my library I am immensely pleased with the 'One Vocabulary' arrangement "

SIR JAMES CRICHTON-BROWNE, M D, LL. D, F R S, etc, London, Vice-President and Treasurer of the Royal Institution, etc "For copiousness of material, modernity of information, richness of illustration and accuracy of definition the NEW Standard Dictionary seems to me to surpass all previous achievements in lexicography "

ONE VOCABULARY ORDER THROUGHOUT: The custom in lexicography heretofore has been to arrange a dictionary into several separate and distinct departments—the main vocabulary, an addenda or supplement to this vocabulary, a department of proper names, one of geographical names, another of noted names in fiction, and still another of Bible names, and a section of encyclopedic matter, etc, etc In the arrangement of the FUNK & WAGNALLS NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY, *every word is given its own place in the vocabulary*, so that those who consult the book are required to look *in only one place for the word that they seek* This feature has been hailed as a "triumph of lexicographical genius, the acme of ready reference and mechanical convenience "

JOHN LUTHER LONG, Philadelphia, Pa, Novelist "I am amazed not only at the technical completeness of the NEW Standard Dictionary, but at its excellence in every direction The arrangement of the contents into one vocabulary attracts me especially, since I have so often to 'search further' for the true color of a word or phrase."

PAYSON SMITH, Maine, State Superintendent of Public Schools "The modifications in arrangement and method of treatment will make for the NEW Standard Dictionary a place of undisputed superiority among similar works The one vocabulary arrangement will simplify enormously the task of reference "

COMMON MEANING GIVEN FIRST: *The present meaning* is given *first of all* in the NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY Following this are the rare, archaic, and obsolete meanings of the word, and last of all, the etymology or derivation of the word This is the plan so successfully followed in the previous editions of the FUNK & WAGNALLS STANDARD DICTIONARY. It reverses the method followed by all other dictionaries, which is to give first the etymology of the word, then the rare and obsolete meaning or meanings, giving the *modern meaning last. This meaning is just the one that the average man seeks*

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH DAKOTA, *F B. Gault*, President " . A remarkable anticipation of the needs of the scholar who is looking for a discriminating definition and the needs of the one desiring quick reference and a popular definition The work will prove invaluable in our reference department "

U S. PATENT OFFICE, Washington, D C., *A G Wilkinson*, Dean of Examining Corps "For many years I have been daily using dictionaries in six different languages, and have found the Standard far in advance of all others in the perfection of dictionary-making The new edition now contains information of varied sorts not to be found in any other dictionary with which I am familiar It would be impossible to say too much in praise of the NEW Standard "

UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME, Ind, *John Cavanaugh*, President "When the old Standard Dictionary appeared, I felt that the work of dictionary-making could hardly go further Every feature of the old Standard seemed so satisfactory both from the point of view of scholarship, convenience, and arrangement, that one was at a loss to suggest a possible improvement The improvement has evidently come As soon as attention is called to the one-vocabulary idea the great merit of the plan appears at once "

SIMPLIFIED SPELLINGS RECOGNIZED. The chief function of a dictionary is to record usage—to follow rather than to lead—yet, when custom and usage vary, it is important that a dictionary put itself on the progressive side.

Advanced steps have been taken toward simplified spelling whenever such steps are warranted by usage When two ways of spelling the same word are used by recognized authorities, preference is given to the simpler form.

To the reformed spellings recommended by the Simplified Spelling Board vocabulary place is given in the NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY, but the definitions are recorded under the usual forms.

In recording the new phonetic forms of words, the Editors introduce no theories of their own, but give only just recognition to the forms recommended by the most eminent philologists of the United States and Great Britain

ANDREW CARNEGIE, New York City: "The first edition of the Standard *Dictionary proved to be a notable event because it led the march to so many* improvements in our heavily handicapped English language, many of which are to-day in general use and others are sure to follow The present edition continues this march forward with rare courage and, what is important likewise, with rare discretion "

REVISED SCIENTIFIC ALPHABET PREFERRED FOR PRONUNCIATION: Two keys are used in respelling for pronunciation Each word is respelled (1) in the Revised Scientific (or N E A) Alphabet, (2) in the text-book key Two keys are merely temporarily necessary during the period of transition from the old key to the new one, especially since a large number of school-books contain the text-book markings

The Revised Scientific Alphabet is a simple, logical key in which the aim is to have one sign for each sound, one sound for each sign Only *one* diacritical mark is used—the macron or mark of length In the principal other system in use there are more than sixty intricate symbols and diacritics to represent the forty-two elementary sounds in the English language

At their annual convention in December, 1911, the MODERN LANGUAGE ASSOCIATION and the AMERICAN DIALECTIC SOCIETY gave the stamp of their official approval to the Revised Scientific Alphabet Inasmuch as these societies, together with the AMERICAN PHILOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION, include practically all the linguistic experts in the United States and Canada, this is the strongest possible indorsement that the Alphabet could have

UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT, Burlington, Vt, *Guy Potter Benton*, President "The copious vocabulary of the NEW Standard Dictionary, its encyclopedic indices, the arrangement of the entire contents in one alphabetical order from cover to cover and the two keys to indicate pronunciation will give us the most complete lexicon of the English language thus far published "

UNIVERSITY OF DENVER, Colo, *Henry A Buchtel*, Chancellor "The new departures in the Funk & Wagnalls NEW Standard Dictionary constitute a distinct advance over other dictionaries. The one vocabulary throughout will be a notable addition to the value of the book. The two keys for pronunciation will be much appreciated "

SUPERB ILLUSTRATIONS THAT DEFINE: The value of the NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY has been vastly increased by a magnificent series of full-page plates in color and black and white as well as text illustrations Several of the color-plates were designed by TIFFANY COMPANY and the color-printing was done by the TABER-PRANG ART COMPANY, the AMERICAN LITHOGRAPHIC COMPANY, and others of the large lithographers of America

There are, in addition, many other fascinating and instructive pages on Aeronautics, Aviation, the Arterial System, Bacteria, Birds, Butterflies and Moths, Dogs, Fire-fighting Appliances, Flowers, Leaves and Plants, Motor-Vehicles, Wireless Telephony and Telegraphy, War-ships, etc, etc.

NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY—FACTS AND DISTINGUISHING FEATURES.

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA, *S. C Mitchell*, Dean "The Funk & Wagnalls NEW Standard Dictionary is a model of excellence, thoroughly revised, up-to-date, and abounding in illustrations of the scholarly text I congratulate you heartily upon this signal work The fulness of treatment is marvelous "

NORTH DAKOTA AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, *J. H Worst*, President "I consider the plan of the Funk & Wagnalls NEW Standard Dictionary superior to any other yet published The definitions are very clear, and the illustrations bear evidence of remarkable skill "

BUREAU OF EDUCATION, Richmond, Va., J. D. Eggleston, Department of the Interior "The NEW Standard Dictionary will be a necessary part of the standard equipment of an office, whether for student, writer, or business man "

ETYMOLOGIES ACCURATE AND CONCISE: While due weight has been given to objections urged against the insertion of extended etymologies in popular dictionaries, this branch of lexicography has been given the most careful attention, with reference to both form and fulness, under the supervision of the late FRANCIS A. MARCH, Ph.D., Professor of English Literature at Lafayette College.

WALLACE IRWIN, New York City, Author "Your NEW Standard Dictionary, in addition to being the last word in dictionary-making, is compiled on a basis of common sense, permitting the reader to put his finger on the needle of truth without searching through a hay stack of useless material "

COMPOUNDING OF WORDS REDUCED TO A SYSTEM: The compounding of words was placed in the hands of an expert in this field and has been reduced to a system. Definite rules were formulated by which it can be determined whether two words closely connected should be written with or without a hyphen, or whether they should be written as one solid word The thoughtful consideration of scholars is invited to this special feature of the Dictionary. In addition to this the division of words into syllables received careful consideration from the same expert and a set of simple rules were evolved that serve as guides to this perplexing subject

CHARLES F. AKED, D.D , LL D , San Francisco, Cal., Eminent Divine "I have used the old Standard Dictionary ever since I came to America and I have not once found it fail Yet the NEW Standard surpasses it in every point. It is entirely reliable, marvelously convenient, and complete beyond all belief The NEW Standard adds immensely to the intellectual wealth of the world To study it is a means of grace, to know it is a liberal education "

THE GERMAN DOUBLE HYPHEN: To avoid the confusion that often arises, especially in a dictionary, from using the same form of hyphen for the division of syllables as for the joining of the parts of compound words, the German double hyphen was adopted for hyphened compounds

HUDSON MAXIM, Landing, N. J "Your NEW Standard Dictionary—both compendium and encyclopedia of to-date knowledge—is verily the last word in dictionaries. It is altogether the most valuable single reference-library that the united genius and learning of man has yet produced "

SYNONYMS: An increased vocabulary of synonyms, and an enlarged and suggestive treatment of them, has been introduced into the FUNK & WAGNALLS NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY. This new dictionary does not give merely a list of synonyms It brings out the finer, nicer distinctions of words The method followed is to take in each group some one word whose meaning is well known or capable of being succinctly stated, and to compare similar and dissimilar words with this central term, thus avoiding the vagueness that attends easy sliding from synonym to synonym, while preserving the unity of the group More than 23,500 synonymous terms are discussed in this manner.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, Oakland, Cal , *Brother Fabrician*, President "A critical examination of the specimen pages of the NEW Standard Dictionary convinces me that your forthcoming work will represent the nearest approach to the ideal book of reference destined to appear for many years What especially impress me are the unity of vocabulary order, the thoroughness and precision of the treatment of synonyms, and the scholarly discrimination manifested in the definitions of technical terms."

ANTONYMS, or the opposite meanings of words, are given in the NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY. ("Sweet": antonym, "sour.") They are not to be found in any other dictionary. Antonyms have the advantage of definition by contrast, and are often helpful to the clear and vigorous expression of contrasted and conflicting ideas which it is desired to state antithetically Nearly 5,000 of these are given

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, Washington, D C., *C. B. Brackett*, Pomologist, Bureau of Plant Industry. "We are apt to think that perfection has been reached in modern dictionaries, but I am free to say that you have surpassed all former publications of this class in the NEW Standard Dictionary It is more than a dictionary, it is a wonderful mine of knowledge "

CAPITALIZATION OF PROPER NAMES ONLY: In the vocabulary, only proper names, or proper terms derived from them, are printed with initial capital letters, thus enabling any one to determine at a glance whether a word is to be written with an initial capital or a small letter.

ALBERT BIGELOW PAINE, author, editor "One must have the Funk & Wagnalls NEW Standard Dictionary, or fall behind the English language "

ILLUSTRATIVE QUOTATIONS: These not only illustrate the meanings of the words, but possess intrinsic value in themselves To realize this ideal, more than four hundred professional readers have searched the works of the standard English authors.

To make these quotations of real value, the author's spellings to the very letter are used, and not the spellings preferred by the editors, as is the common practise of other dictionaries. Each quotation is accurately "located"—that is, the name of the author and the title of the work, the volume, chapter, page, and the name of the publisher and date of publication are given More than 30,000 quotations are included. This is an exclusive feature with the FUNK & WAGNALLS NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY.

The quotations were selected in large proportion from the more modern standard English and American authors Never was the language so well developed as it is now, and it is assuredly more important for the people to know the precise meanings that living writers of standard English are giving to words than to know just what meanings were given to these words by the writers of a century ago True, the older meanings are important, and these receive their relative share of space and emphasis.

Quotations from the periodical press are not infrequently given —first, because the newspaper or the magazine is near the people and indicates the common or current usage, and, second, because some of the best writing in the English language to-day is to be found in the better-class journals

GEORGE BRANDES, LL.D., the distinguished Swedish author "Generally the reare two sorts of dictionaries The vocabularies, and the dictionaries that deal only with real and historic matter The NEW Standard unites these two species in one unique work. So far as I know the qualities of the enterprise have never been united in so great a style and with such expenditure "

PURDUE UNIVERSITY, Ind., *W. E Stone*, President "The Funk & Wagnalls NEW Standard Dictionary will be indispensable to those who wish to make use of the latest authority in definition, pronunciation, and spelling "

WORD-FINDING LISTS: By a system of grouping applied to the names of fruits, coins, weights, measures, stars, trades, etc , the facts concerning this class of words are given with very great fulness For example, under "African" are given the names of the principal African tribes, under "constellation" are given the names of *all* the constellations, under "apple" and the other fruits are given the names of the different varieties, often running into hundreds, under "architecture" a list of all architectural terms is given This feature is exclusive with the FUNK & WAGNALLS NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY. For the first time in any dictionary lists of Americanisms and Briticisms are given under these words, and each of these is also defined in alphabetical place

UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY, West Point, New York, *Edward S Holden*, Librarian "There is no single book of reference so useful and so accurate as the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary."

DEPARTMENT OF DISPUTED PRONUNCIATIONS: In many cases the leading dictionaries and the foremost scholars differ as to the pronunciation of a word In every case of disputed pronunciation the word was referred to an International Committee of twenty-five leading Educators and Specialists from different parts of the English-speaking world By a simple system the forms preferred by each member of this Committee, and those preferred by the leading dictionaries, are given. This plan furnishes a most comprehensive, intelligent, and authoritative presentation—in fact, a consensus of the best judgment of the correct pronunciations It covers all general or common words regarding the pronunciation of which modern authorities differ. This again is a feature that is exclusive with the FUNK & WAGNALLS NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY